New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI.....NO. 1650. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 1, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

NEWS FROM THE LYONNAIS.

Several of her Passengers Reported Saved.

The Bordeaux Report Unfounded.

NAVAL AND MARINE AFFAIRS.

We do not like to throw discredit upon so agreeable news as the following, but there are good grounds for doubt. Villa Clara is a small town on the south side of Cuba, near Cienfuegos, and about 150 miles from Havana; the date of this news is Dec. 25, and the *Quaker City* sailed from Havana on the morning of that day, bringing the latest dates. Again, notwithstanding there were many parties in Havana deeply concerned in the fate of the passengers of the *Lyonnais*, no one had heard this exciting news, or if they had known it, have not written a letter, so far as we know, to any person in this City on the subject. According to the above account Señor ULATE, his wife, and the other passengers, were picked up the next day after the disaster, which must have been Nov. 3, *two months ago*. From the point where this wreck occurred to Jamaica, twelve or fifteen days would be a fair passage. So that the facts must have been known in Kingston by the middle of November. It is scarcely possible that this exciting intelligence could have been forty days in reaching Havana, or rather, that it should not have been known there at all—but have been received by the way of Cienfuegos and Villa Clara. The dates from Jamaica are to the 12th of November. Our files from Kingston have been searched in vain for any allusion to the subject. On the whole we are inclined to fear that the story has arisen from the finding of one of the lost steamer's boats, by the brig *Beauty*, which went to Jamaica, just as the Bordeaux rumor arose from the picking up of the second mate's boat. We only hope that our speculations may be falsified, and that the good people of Villa Clara have, indeed, received back again their former Lieutenant-Governor.

The following was published last evening, and comes from the office of the *Courrier des Etats-Unis*.

From *L'Aborada*, a Cuban journal, published at Villaclara, of the 25th inst., we translate:

We have to communicate to our readers a piece of news which will be received with the most universal satisfaction.

Señor DON JOSE DE EULATE, one of the passengers of the *Lyonnais*, is safe. The next day after the catastrophe he was picked up by a British vessel bound to Jamaica.

His wife was saved at the same time, as well as some other passengers. This news has been confirmed by a private letter from a friend of the former Lieutenant-Governor, who, when he left us, left among us such deep and warm sympathy.

Señor EULATE was the former Lieutenant-Governor of Villaclara.

The steamer *Fulton* brings information that shortly before she left, a telegraphic dispatch from Bordeaux to Havre, contradicted the report that the Captain and sixteen of the lost French steamer had reached that port. The rumor no doubt arose from a misunderstanding of the intelligence of the finding of the second mate's boat.

ANOTHER BOAT FOUND.—We have advices by telegraph from Halifax, that Brig *Beauty*, from Jamaica, picked up one of the *Lyonnais'* boats, on her outward passage, near the place where the steamer was lost: that the boat was bottom up and stove, and had some articles attached to her that fully establishes her identity as one of the five that belonged to the steamer.

THE FROZEN CREW.

The schooner seen sunk in Hereford Inlet, with crew frozen in the rigging, given in yesterday's issue, is no doubt the one referred to below:

"Schooner *Race Rock*, of Long Island, went ashore on 24th inst., at Hereford Bar, near Cape May, and will prove a total loss. She was loaded with coal. The Captain and crew suffered terribly. Two of the crew were frozen to death—(names unknown.) The Captain, steward and four seamen were rescued after having been exposed for thirty-eight hours. They were all badly frozen. The Captain resides in Philadelphia, where he has a wife and four children."

Ship *Jersey*, of Salem, before reported ashore south of Cape Henry, went ashore in the snow storm of 29th inst., between 9 and 10 o'clock, on the Gravel bar, at the Wash Woods, about 30 miles below Cape Henry. The masts were cut away, and every effort was made to save the vessel and cargo, but in vain. Two boats were launched and lost, and the crew, excepting one man, succeeded in getting to the shore, about half a mile from the ship, in an old boat that had been condemned. One was washed overboard, and another, JOHN MORTON, of Halifax, froze to death after reaching the shore. The officers and crew were hospitably accommodated by Mr. WILLIAM BARCO, near the shore, after having suffered greatly from the severity of the weather, and their narrow escape from the perils of the deep. The vessel, with her cargo, will prove a total loss, and are advertised to be sold Jan. 3. At last accounts the vessel's upper deck was three feet under water.

AN AMERICAN CAPTAIN IN TROUBLE.

The Captain of the bark *G. D. Amouch*, at Havana on the 5th inst., from Mobile, has got himself into difficulty on a very serious charge. It is stated that the cook of the vessel (whom the Captain represents as a dangerous character) was put in irons on the voyage, for threatening the lives of the officers. He was brought on deck in this condition, and his irons made fast to the rigging aloft, but though seen at dark, in the morning he was *non est inventus*. The Captain says he jumped overboard to avoid punishment; the crew make charges which involve the Captain, and the case was to be examined into by the U. S. Consul.

Commissioners of Emigration.

The Commissioners met yesterday at 3 o'clock, Hon. GULIAN C. VERPLANK, President, in the Chair, and a quorum present. By the weekly statement it appears that the past year there have been admitted 141,493, and from Dec. 24, 919. The number of inmates in the Marine Hospital is 118, and in the institutions on Ward's Island, 1,419. The receipts of the Commission to the 24th inst. amount to $306,759 90, and received since for the commutation of alien passengers $4,484 44—making a total of $311,244 34. The disbursements on account to Dec. 24 amount to $241,377 63; sundry expenses, $56,879 85.

Mr. CURTIS offered a resolution ordering that the salary of the Matron of the Marine Hospital be paid for the month of November, in lieu of the disputed claim between her statement and that of Dr. HARRIS. The resolution was adopted.

Mr. PURDY offered a resolution requesting the Superintendent of Ward's Island to report to the next meeting of the Board a statement of the workings and condition of the Emigration Refuge and Hospital up to the 31st December, 1856.

The Commissioners, in answer to the resolution passed at a late meeting of the Ten Governors, requesting the Commissioners to remove *them* lunatic patients from Blackwell's Island, to make room for those of the Ten Governors, answer as follows:

"The Commissioners have no authority or right to receive lunatics. The laws of this State are express on that point. Lunatics are to be examined by two Justices of the Peace, and committed to such secure place as may be provided by the overseers of the poor—in this City, by the Governors. It is made the duty of the Governors to provide such place, and, if a public asylum, the approval of it by the Supervisors is necessary. The Governors have not, and cannot provide, any of the institutions on Ward's Island as a fit place for lunatics such as would meet the approbation of the Supervisors, for there is no such edifice on that island. Yet, in full view of this law and these facts, the Governors undertake to transfer to an irresponsible place lunatics who have been committed to their charge by the judgment of a court and for whose custody they are responsible to their friends and to the public. They complain, too, that the Commissioners, troubled perhaps by a 'quibble,' refused to aid them in their open and direct violation of the statutes.

The law makes such an act as the Governors contemplated and attempted a misdemeanor, punishable by fine and imprisonment, and but for the resistance of the Commissioners to this attempted unlawful act, the Governors might have found themselves inmates, instead of visitors, of their Penitentiary establishment on Blackwell's Island."

The Board then adjourned until next Wednesday, at 3 P. M.

THE BUFFALO ABORTION CASE.—In the case of DR. BIGLER, of Rochester, for causing the death of MRS. JULIA ROSENDALE, in Buffalo, in attempting to procure an abortion, the Coroner's Jury have rendered a verdict of willful murder, the penalty of which is in this case imprisonment for life. The real name of the lady was EMELIE MURE, and her parents live on Chatham-street, Rochester. Dr. B. was formerly a resident of Albany, and has served one term in the State Prison for the crime of arson. The girl's parents had, supposed she was married, and are in deep affliction at what has occurred.

THE NEW BRIGADIER GENERAL.—The nomination by the President of Brevet Major-General PERSIFER F. SMITH to a brigadier generalship in the United States army (created at the last session of Congress) was sent to the Senate yesterday; and in the place of referring the nomination, as is the custom in such cases, to the Committee on Military Affairs, it was immediately and unanimously confirmed by that body. Never was a compliment more richly merited; and we feel quite sure that the selection of the President, and the prompt and generous action of the Senate in thus honoring one of the most gifted and gallant of our military heroes, will be heartily indorsed by a grateful and an admiring people.—*Union*

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—4 Hanover-st., and 181 Broadway
House Printing Telegraph—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Our Negotiations with New-Granada—Survey of the Islands in the Bay of Panama—The Extradition Treaty with the Netherlands, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 31.

Information has been received here that Hon. ISAAC E. MORSE, the Special Minister of the United States to Bogota, examined the islands in the Bay of Panama, on the 18th December, in company with Consul A. B. CORWINE and Commodore MERVINE. It will be remembered that Mr. MORSE's instructions direct him to negotiate with the Government of New-Granada for the cession to the United States of municipal control over certain of these islands, as well as over the transit route.

Mr. M. does not conceal the fact that the United States Government looks to the early establishment of a naval dépôt in the Bay of Panama. He also admits the substantial accuracy of the statement made by the TIMES, some weeks ago, in relation to the demands he is to make of the Government at Bogota. It was Mr. M.'s opinion when he left Panama that he would close his business up with the Government of New-Granada within six weeks—an expectation which did not raise his judgment in the estimation of those who are familiar with the temporizing, procrastinating habits of the people with whom he has to deal.

The President sent to the Senate last year an Extradition Treaty with the Government of Netherlands, which had been negotiated by AUGUST BELMONTE. The convention doubtless was originally drawn in the Dutch language; but BELMONTE's translation of it turns out to be neither Dutch, English nor Sanscrit. Upon examination by the Senate its language is found so shockingly bad and so uncertain, that the Committee on Foreign Relations will not report it for confirmation.

The President, who did not discover the incoherence and illegibility of the document before he sent it to the Senate, is now so ashamed of it that he desires to withdraw it, which he will probably be permitted to do. It is to be hoped that, under the next Administration, our representatives abroad will, at least, be sufficiently conversant with the language of their own country to be able to put a simple treaty into intelligible shape.

The Navy Department is satisfied that the transfer of the new and old crews of the *St. Marys* at Panama, *viâ* the Panama Railroad, was effected in the most satisfactory manner,—thus establishing by practical experiment the wisdom of the new policy in the management of our Pacific Squadrons, inaugurated by Secretary DOBBIN.

A letter just received here from a lady friend of Mr. SUMNER, states that he proposes to start for Washington on Monday next; also that he is gaining very slowly, and still complains of much suffering in his back upon exertion.

Numerous memorials are pouring in from New-York, Boston, and other shipping ports, protesting against the passage of a law compelling all vessels to adopt ROGERS' universal code of marine signals. The remonstrants generally admit the great value of the code, but protest against the compulsory use. It would seem to be quite as reasonable to protest against the compulsory inspection of steamboat boilers, the carrying of life-boats, &c., &c. S.

Mr. Buchanan's Cabinet—Comfort for the New-York Cliques—The Pacific Railroad—The New Brigadier-General.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 30, 1856.

CABINET SPECULATIONS.

It is comparatively useless to attempt any intelligent speculations as to the Cabinet of Mr. BUCHANAN, for the programme changes so frequently that to-day's arrangement is quite at fault to-morrow. This is necessarily so, as the President elect will not, and cannot well definitely settle upon his Cabinet advisers so long in advance. These points should be borne in mind by those who take interest in the various speculations as to the Cabinet which are thrown out, and not charge to the correspondents any disappointment their expectations may sustain in the premises.

THE STATE AND TREASURY DEPARTMENTS.

Some time since I contradicted the rumor that Mr. CASS had been tendered and had accepted the position of Secretary of State. My contradiction was based upon that gentleman's own unequivocal denial of the statement. It is nevertheless true that he is talked of for the State Department, and, judging by present appearances, there is little doubt that he will be the Premier, a fact from which Lord PALMERSTON, doubtless, will borrow a world of trouble, as these venerable statesmen waste no love for each other. Mr. COBB, of Georgia, was mentioned occasionally for the Chair of State, but will be set down for the Treasury Department, unless something should occur to prevent Mr. CASS from accepting the Premiership, in which event Mr. COBB's chances of the latter place are promising.

MESSRS. TOUCEY, CLIFFORD AND BRIGHT.

Mr. TOUCEY of Connecticut, seems likely to realize the vanity of human hopes, and the truth of the Scripture declaration that, "The last shall be first, and the first last." The first man set down with certainty for a place in the new Cabinet, it is now pretty well settled that he must give place to Hon. NATHAN CLIFFORD of Maine, who will be tendered the only Cabinet appointment allotted to New-England. Mr. BRIGHT still stands firm for the State Department if he fails of reelection to the Senate from Indiana; and Messrs. RUSK and BENJAMIN are talked of as among the foremost candidates from the far South. I mistake the man greatly if the Senator from TEXAS would accept any Cabinet position.

COMFORT FOR THE NEW-YORK CLIQUES.

New-York parties certainly occupy a good deal of Mr. BUCHANAN's thoughts for the reason that they are thrust upon his attention by the horde of greedy spoils-hunters. When the appointments come to be made, you will find that the new President has struck at the root of the trouble among the New-York cliques. FOWLER, MCKEON, and every other Federal office-holder of high grade in your City, will find himself a head shorter very soon after the 4th of March. The policy of letting each man serve out the full term for which appointed has been abandoned; and unless Mr. BUCHANAN's present good resolutions fail him, the new appointees will be selected from among the sterling men of the Democratic Party—men whom office will seek and who will honor the office. The old party hacks will all be thrown overboard; and the men who clamor most for reward of past services to the party will be forgotten. The Collectorship has already been tendered (unofficially, of course,) to J. H. BROWER, Esq., who declines. For the Surveyorship efforts are now making to secure the services of a wealthy gentleman of high standing in your City, who, though living in a largely Republican district, came within less than fifty votes of being elected to office at the late election. These constitute examples of what is the present purpose of Mr. BUCHANAN. All good citizens will hope that he may "hold fast to the faith."

THE LANDS COMMITTEE AND PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The story that the Committee on Public Lands of the House has agreed to report in favor of giving the Southern Pacific Railroad grant to the T. Butler King & Robert J. Walker Company is erroneous. Nothing has yet been definitely decided upon; nevertheless the proposition is entertained and considered, instead of being scouted at once as it ought to be.

THE NEW BRIGADIERSHIP.

The announcement that Gen. SMITH had been nominated for the new Brigadier Generalship created by last Congress took the Senate rather by surprise today. It will be remembered that when the act creating the office was before Congress, it was generally understood that it was to be filled by the nomination of General SHIELDS, whose personal popularity alone carried the measure. SHIELDS was much disappointed at his failure to receive the appointment, but took it philosophically, went out West, turned his sword into a ploughshare, and is prospering exceedingly in the peaceful life of an agriculturist.

Our National Theatre is about to pass into the hands of a lady manageress, Miss FANNY MORANT, who has just taken the lease, and will reopen the house tomorrow night. Miss MORANT is a great favorite at the capital, and possesses the combination of youth, beauty, wit and talent essential to success in the arduous enterprise in which she is about to embark. She opens the season with the new drama of "Masks and Faces," in which she sustains the character of *Peg Woffington*. S.

U. S. Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 30.

No. 33.—*Williams*, appellant, vs. *Hill, McLane & Co.*, appellees.—The argument in this case was concluded by Mr. PHILIPS, of Alabama.

No. 27.—*Terrence Cousin*, appellant, vs. *Evariste Blanes*, executrix, et al.—The argument in this case was opened and concluded to-day by Mr. JANIN, of New-Orleans, for appellants, and Senator BENJAMIN, appellees.

No. 34.—*Wm. A. Shaffer* vs. *James A. Snidday*.—This case was argued to-day by MILES TAYLOE, of New-Orleans, for appellee, and Mr. BENJAMIN for appellant.

These three cases involve no legal principles of general interest, and are of themselves not very important. LEX.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 31.

JOSHUA J. BROWN, of New-York, was admitted to the Bar.

Case No. 2—*Benjamin F. Morning* vs. *Alfred S. Guptemus* et al.—Cause submitted to the Court on record, and a printed argument by Mr. WASHBURNE, for plaintiff.

No. 36—*William K. Post* et al., claimants of the cargo of the ship *Richmond*, vs. *John H. Jones* et al.—Argued by Mr. O'CONOR for appellants, and Mr. LORD for appellees. Adjourned till Friday.

Fires.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT PATERSON, N. J.

PATERSON, Wednesday, Dec. 31.

A destructive fire occurred here last night, on the corner of Main and Van Houten streets. Eight stores were totally consumed, together with the entire contents. The stores of VANDERVOORT & SNYDER, dry goods; A. STOUTENBOROUGH, dry goods; W. TUNISON, dry goods; Mr. KIRK, bakery; a stove store adjoining; S. ALLEN, tobacconist; JAMES DUNN, confectioner; Mrs. KELLY, variety store; BEAN & TAYLOR, shoes and boots, were considerably damaged by water; also several other buildings across the street, were more or less damaged by fire and water. The total loss is estimated at $50,000. The origin of the fire is unknown.

FIRE AT AKRON, OHIO.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Dec. 31.

The *Beacon* office, at Akron, Ohio, was burned on Monday morning, together with Messrs. BEEBE & ELKER's Bookstore, WELMORE & Co.'s Agricultural store, and BOWEN & BARBER's Grocery store. Several adjoining buildings were also greatly injured.

FIRE AT LOUISVILLE, KY.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Dec. 31.

The Medical Department of the University of Louisville was destroyed by fire this morning. The loss is covered by insurance, and enough of the apparatus was saved to enable the lectures to be continued in the Law Department adjoining.

FIRE AT MILAN, OHIO.

CLEVELAND, Wednesday, Dec. 31.

The grist-mill and saw-mill of Messrs. MERRY & GAY, at Milan, Ohio, together with MEEKER & SKINNER's block factory, were burnt yesterday morning. The former's loss is estimated at from $12,000 to $15,000—the latter's at $5,000. No insurance.

Another Boat of the Lyonnais Picked Up at Sea.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, Dec. 31.

The brig *Beauty*, from Jamaica, arrived at Halifax on Saturday night, reports that on the outward voyage on Nov. 9, lat. 40°, saw a whale-boat, bottom up, starboard side stove and oars lashed to thwarts, with a lugsail mast floating alongside. The boat contained a cask of water and a life-buoy marked "*Le Lyonnais*, Havre," also a white shirt and a fine cambric handkerchief, marked "F. E."

From St. Louis.

THE MISSOURI LEGISLATURE—ARREST FOR FORGERY.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Dec. 31.

The Missouri Legislature organized permanently yesterday. W. D. MCCRACKER, Democrat, was chosen Secretary of the Senate, and ROBERT HARRISON, Democratic Whig, Speaker of the House. The Bentonites and Americans fused in opposition to the Democrats.

E. C. DAVIS, late Superintendent of Public Schools, has been arrested here for forgeries on various persons and banking-houses, amounting to $12,000.

Ocean Steamers.

SAILING OF THE CANADA FROM BOSTON.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Dec. 31.

The Royal Mail steamship *Canada* sailed for Halifax and Liverpool at 12 o'clock to-day, with 11 passengers for the former and 32 for the latter port. Among the passengers for Halifax was CYRUS W. FIELD, Esq., of New-York, who goes to Newfoundland to make arrangements in connection with the proposed trans-Atlantic telegraph cable. Mr. FIELD will return probably in about two weeks. The *Canada* takes out about $273,000 in specie.

ARRIVAL OF THE KANGAROO AT PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Dec. 31.

The screw steamship *Kangaroo*, from Liverpool on the 17th instant, is signaled off Cape Island. Her advices are the same as those by the *Fulton* at New York.

THE ALABAMA AT SAVANNAH.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, Dec. 30.

The steamer *Alabama*, from New-York, arrived here to-day.

THE NASHVILLE AT CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Dec. 30.

The U. S. Mail steamship *Nashville* arrived here at 7 o'clock on Monday night.

Railroad Casualty.

NEW-HAVEN, Wednesday, Dec. 31.

The 7 o'clock train from New-York this morning struck a covered wagon near Milford, in which were WM. KELSEY and GILBERT NETTLETON, instantly killing KELSEY and nearly killing NETTLETON. Both belonged in Milford.

Court of Appeals.

List of First Thirty Causes on Court of Appeals Calendar for January Term, 1857.

1. Leavitt *vs.* Blatchford and others.
2. Curtis and others *vs.* Leavitt.
3. Leavitt *vs.* Graham and others.
4. Holmes *vs.* Brown.
5. Hayner *vs.* James and others.
6. Village of Corning *vs.* Sill.
7. Wright, by next friend, *vs.* Talmadge and others.
8. Reeves *vs.* Humphrey and another.
9. Kamp *vs.* Groff and others.
10. Stephens *vs.* Vrooman.
11. Williams *vs.* New-York Central Railroad Co.
12. Sedgwick *vs.* Ashburner.
13. Mutual Life Insurance Co. *vs.* Jenkins.
14. Darby, by next friend, *vs.* Callaghan.
15. Mutual Life Insurance Co. *vs.* Board Supervisors of New-York.
16. Hoyt *vs.* Martense.
17. Requa and others *vs.* Holmes.
18. People, ex. rel. Sally Chase *vs.* Rathbone, late Sheriff.
19. Rider and another *vs.* Pond.
20. Cheney and another *vs.* Arnold.
21. Maurice *vs.* Hudson River Railroad Co.
22. Despard *vs.* Walbridge, executor, &c., and another.
23. Carll and another *vs.* Hart.
24. Sweet and another *vs.* Gray.
25. Nolton *vs.* Western Railroad Co.
26. Reeve and others *vs.* Post and others.
27. Stevens *vs.* Merriman.
28. Ransom *vs.* New-York and Erie Railroad Co.
29. Bennett *vs.* City of Buffalo.
30. Partridge and another *vs.* Gilbert and others.

TWO RESURRECTIONISTS, PATRICK LILLIS and WM. CUNNINGHAM—the former an Irishman and the latter an American—have been arrested and held to bail in Cincinnati for procuring "subjects" for the doctors.

POSTSCRIPT.

THURSDAY, 4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

ARRIVAL OF THE NIAGARA AT HALIFAX.

The Paris Congress not yet Assembled.

Great Preparations of Prussia Against Switzerland.

Strong Feeling in England Against the Persian War.

THE FALL OF HERAT CONFIRMED.

Further Reduction in the Bank of England's Rate of Discount.

Advance ie Cotton---Breadstuffs Dull and Lower.

Consols 94@94 1-8.

[By the American Printing Telegraph Company's Lines. Office No. 21 Wall-street.]

HALIFAX, Thursday, Jan. 1.

The R. M. steamship *Niagara*, from Liverpool at 3 P. M. on Saturday, the 20th ult., arrived here last night, at 11:30 P. M. Her dates are three days later than those received by the *Fulton*, at New-York.

The *Niagara* passed the American ships *Nehemiah Stephen Crowell* and *Plutarch*, going into Liverpool, Dec. 25, lat. 51°, lon, 28°, passed steamship *Arabia*, bound East.

The Collins steamer *Ericsson* arrived at Liverpool on Friday evening, Dec. 19.

The ship *Dreadnought* arrived at Liverpool also on the 19th ult., bringing one day's later news.

The steamer *Persia* arrived in the Mersey at 7 o'clock on the morning of Dec. 20. The greatest speed that she attained on her passage was 339 miles in 24 hours.

A steam-tug had arrived from the wrecked ship *Adriatic*, and reported that should the weather keep moderate there was every sign of the ship coming off without much damage.

The Congress of Paris.

It was still supposed that the Congress of Paris would reassemble before the New Year, but nothing official had been stated. Count WALEWSKI, it is said, proposes that some compensation should be given to Russia for the loss of Bolgrade, and Russia proposes to accept a piece of land between the River Tulpuk and one of its tributaries. A Paris dispatch says that Austria is the only power that has not yet named a representative to the Congress, but Baron HUBNER will probably represent Austria and Baron BRUNO Russia.

Great Britain.

Transports are being taken up in England for reinforcements to the Indian expedition against Persia. Eight regiments have orders to be in readiness.

Captain HARTSTEIN and the officers and crew of the *Resolute* are to return home in a British ship. From want of time, they had to decline invitations to dine with the Geographical Society and other public bodies. Three thousand persons visited the *Resolute* after the Queen left. The Queen sent £100 to be distributed among the crew.

A great meeting had been held at Birmingham to protest against the continuance of the war income tax. Resolutions were passed that the law, in its present form, is unjust, oppressive, degrading, and not to be tolerated by a free people. The movement is spreading to other parts of the country.

France.

An editorial in the *Moniteur*, on the Neufchatel affair, had attracted considerable attention. It speaks in harsh terms respecting Switzerland.

The Prince of Prussia, presently at Paris, is the bearer of an autograph invitation to the Emperor NAPOLEON to visit Berlin in the Spring. It is said the Emperor has accepted the invitation.

A deputation of Moldo-Wallachian Boyards, in Paris, have presented addresses to the Emperor in favor of the union of the Principalities.

Several of the French papers are advocating the establishment of a Government line of steamers. The *Constitutionnel* says the present state of the money market is the sole barrier. The *Siecle* proposes a Government subsidy to the existing Trans-Atlantic steamers, and adds that Government is about to reconsider the question of a Trans-Atlantic line—a question that has been adjourned so often, and which catastrophies, such as the loss of the steamers *Pacific* the *City of Philadelphia*, and the *Lyonnais*, render more than ever indispensable.

Spain.

Madrid advices are to the 15th of December. The Madrid *Gazette* contains an article appointing M. Mow Ambassador to the Court of Rome.

Germany.

A Berlin letter states that the Prussian note relative to Neuchatel would be read to the Germanic Diet on the 18th of December.

Prussia.

Prussia is making great preparations to move against Switzerland. Considerably more than two army corps, as at first intended, will be mobilized for immediate service.

Switzerland.

A Paris dispatch says a friendly power (not named) is understood to have suggested that Switzerland should be required to accede to Prussia's demand for the release of the Neufchâtel prisoners by a collective note from the powers which signed the protocol of London. This would enable Switzerland to make an honorable retreat.

Italy.

A Sardinian loan of sixty million livres is talked of.

A Te Deum was celebrated at Milan for the escape of the King of Naples from assassination. The Austrian Archdukes and all the officers assisted.

Naples.

Correspondence from Naples continues an account of the trial and last moments of MILANO. When asked how long he had contemplated this act, he replied: "ever since the King perjured himself." On the scaffold his demeanor was firm. The soldiers his battalion were deeply moved, omes and officers wept. Some of the English residents at Naples have presented a letter of congratulation to the King.

Austria.

The state of public feeling is reported to be so bad in Hungary that the Austrian Heads of Departments are to meet in consultation on the subject.

Persia.

The death of the Shah's young son prevented a six days' rejoicing, which was to have been held at Teheran, on account of the fall of Herat. The British citizens in Teheran are placed under the protection of the Turkish Embassy.

THE LATEST.

The failure of ROBERT JOHNSON & Co. warehousemen, London, and GEORGE ASLWORTH & Co. manufacturers, Manchester, are announced. The liabilities of the latter are £100,000.

The fall of Herat, from Persian sources is confirmed. Accounts show the defence to have been bravely sustained. The city was only given up when all hope of defending it successfully had disappeared. In gland a strong feeling is getting up, inimical to the

WIT with Persia, arising out of this seige. A meeting had been held at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, to denounce the piratical expedition against Persia, and on Friday night bills were posted about London warning soldiers against taking part in the "piratical invasion of Persia."

Sicily reposed tranquil. Baron BENTIVENGO is a prisoner in the hands of the royal authorities. Many other persons have been captured and arrive every day in Palermo.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

The Brokers' Circular reports an improved demand for COTTON, at an advance of ⅛d. ₱ lb., principally on the lower qualities. Fair and middling qualities were stiffer, but not quotably higher. The week's business amounted to 55,860 bales, of which speculators took 9,700, and exporters 3,400. The sales of Friday were 12,000 bales, including 3,000 on speculation and for export, the market closing firm and active at the following quotations:

Fair Orleans	7¾	Middling	6⅞
Middling	7	Fair Uplands	7⅛
Fair Mobile	7¼	Middling	6⅞

The stock Orleans was estimated at 347,000 bales, of which 215,000 was American.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.

The Brokers' circular reports Breadstuffs generally depressed. WHEAT about 2d. lower ₱ bushel on the week. FLOUR—Little inquiry and prices weak, at a decline of 6d. @1s. CORN dull, and 6d. lower. Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. quote as follows: RED WHEAT, 8s.@8s. 9d; White, 9s.@9s. 1d; Western Canal FLOUR 30s. 6d.@31s. 6d; Baltimore and Philadelphia 31s.@32s. 6d; &hio 34s.@35s.; Mixed CORN 30s. 6d.; Yellow 32s. 9d.; White 34s.

Liverpool Provision Market.

Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. report BEEF and PORK very dull. BACON—Heavy. LARD—Trifling sales, and quotations nominal at 82s. TALLOW—Steady—sales 59s. 6d.@60s. 6d.

Liverpool Produce Market.

The Brokers' Circular reports common RESIN slightly easier, and quotations unchanged. The sales of the week 4,000 bbls. at 4s 6d.@4s. 7d., and 4s. 9d.@5s., for a better quality; and 7s.@8s. for medium. Fine RESIN is selling at 10s.@16s. 6d. Nothing doing in TURPENTINE or TAR. ASHES—Quiet and unchanged—Pots, 47s.@49s.; Pearls, 49s.@50s. QUERCITRON BARK—Steady. PALM OIL—Selling at £45 10s.@£46. OLIVE OIL—Active, with an advancing tendency—Gallipoli is quoted at £61, and Spanish £55@£56; Lisbon, £55@£55 3s.

DYEWOODS unchanged, except for LOGWOOD, which was slightly cheaper. SALTPETRE, 1,000 bags sold at reduced quotations. COD OIL, a large home demand, at £48. RAPE OIL, quiet and unchanged. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE, small sales, at 40s.@42s. TEA, in improved demand, and large sales, making at former rates. SUGAR, quiet and slightly cheaper. Nothing doing in MOLASSES. COFFEE—a limited business at previous rates. RICE, steady.

London Money Market.

The MONEY Market had become decidedly easier, and the Bank of England had reduced its rates to 6 ₱ cent. The bullion in the Bank had increased during the week to the extent of £206,000. CONSOLS for money were shut, on account of the approaching dividend payment. For account, they closed on Saturday afternoon, 20th ult., at 94@94¼.

London Markets.

Messrs. BARING Bros. & Co. report an active demand for Welsh IRON, at £7 15s.@£8 for bars; Scotch Pig selling at 72s. 6d.@73s. SUGAR slightly lower. COFFEE steady. BREADSTUFFS very dull.

American Securities.

Messrs. BARING Bros. report the market for American Securities generally unchanged. The chief business transacted being in Illinois Central Railroad Bonds, of which Freelands were selling at 99@101¢ and shares at 14@15½ premium: United States sixes of '68 held for 107. Canada sixes, 113½@114.

The Latest Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Dec. 20—2 P. M.

The *Persia's* news caused an advance in CORTON of 1-16d.@⅛d. The business to-day is estimated at as much as 25,000 bales, of which speculators took 15,000. The market closed with an active demand. BREADSTUFFS quiet and generally unchanged. Provisions also are unaltered.

Passengers.

In steamship Niagara, at Halifax—Mr. Haigh, lady and child, Mr. Bell and son, Messrs. Murray, Robinson, Morrison, Hulbert, Chadburn, Gordon, Grower, Backmann, Soar, Prats, Lang, Doane, Kavanagh, Barry, Iswell, Culkuns, Clark, Degroff, Dyson, Low, Renwood, Dill, Burrows.

Shipping Intelligence.

Arrived from New-York, Dec. 17, Constellation and Constantine, at Liverpool; Monsamer and Rocklight, at Gravesend; Dec. 18, Simoon, Ellen Austin, America, and Dreadnought, at Liverpool; Martha's Vineyard, in the Clyde; Dec. 19, Windsor Forest, at Liverpool, from the Clyde; Dec. 20, Thornton, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Philadelphia—Dec. 18, Saranac, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Baltimore—Dec. 17, Ann R. Hooper, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Charleston—Dec. 18, Yemassee, at Liverpool.

Arrived from New-Orleans—Dec. 15, Minnesota and Maranthown, at Queenston; 17th, J. P. Morse, at Liverpool; 20th, Gov. Landon, do.

Arrived from Mobile—Dec. 18, May Queen, at Liverpool.

Sailed for New-York—Dec. 17, Agnes Leeds, from the Clyde.

Sailed for Boston—Dec. 17, Majestic, from Liverpool.

Sailed for Savannah, Dec. 18, Strilingshue, from Liverpool.

Sailed for New Orleans, Dec. 17, Cambria, from Liverpool; 18, Kennebec, from Liverpool.

Sailing of the Niagara for Boston.

HALIFAX, Thursday, Jan. 1.

The steamship *Niagara* sailed from here at 2 o'clock this morning, with a light easterly wind, for Boston, where she will be due Friday evening. Weather cloudy.

The Indians in Florida.

Key West Correspondence of the Savannah Georgian.

We have late arrivals from Cape Florida, where two companies of the 2d Artillery are stationed. No Indians have been seen by the soldiers, although fresh traces were discovered. The troops were occupied in cutting roads along the borders of the everglades. White flags have been placed at proper intervals, to attract the attention of the Indians. Thus far they have taken no friendly notice of them. The flags of truce, at the edge of the Indian track, have many of them been pulled down by the savages, who, by this means, express their determination to hold no intercourse with General HARNEY.

The United States transport steamship *Fashion*, Captain BAKER, arrived at this port the 21st from New-York, *en route* for the west coast of Florida. She will at once proceed to Charlotte Harbor, where she will find orders from General HARNEY. They will join their respective regiments, now in the field. Surgeon SIMPSON, long attached to the garrison in this city, having been ordered to Fort Dallas, will be relieved by assistant Surgeon JOHNS at an early day.

THE FATHER OF THIRTY CHILDREN.—About a year ago, Mr. JESSE HARDON, of Concord township, in this county, informed us that he was the father of twenty-nine children, and that he was not without hope that he would yet be blessed with the thirtieth. Well, sure enough, (as old Williams would say,) the old gentleman was in town the other day, and told us that his wife had presented him with his thirtieth child! It is a fine boy, and has been named after our bachelor friend, SIMEON WEAVER. Mr. HARDON is in his 73d year, was one of the early pioneer settlers of the county, and is remarkably active for a man of his years, as will readily be inferred. He has been married twice. By his first wife he had thirteen children, twelve of whom he raised. By his second wife, who is 42 years of age, he has had seventeen children, making *thirty* in all! We think we might safely challenge the State, if not the nation, to produce a man who has done more for his country, in the way of increasing its population.—*Urbana (Ohio) Citizen.*

REPORTED CAPTURE OF A BRITISH VESSEL BY SPANISH PIRATES.—There is a very general report in this town that the vessel which Captain TAUNTON, of Poole, commanded, is in the hands of the pirates. It is said that they were coming from the West Indies with a cargo of logwood, and when in the Spanish Main they were literally besieged by swarms of those sea robbers who infest that part. The pirates, it is said, completely ransacked the vessel, taking from the captain all his charts and the compass, and from the crew every article they possessed; and, not content with that, offered the captain and crew their choice—to "walk the plank" or take to the boat. The latter alternative it is said they chose; and it is further reported that they landed somewhere on the coast, and are under the protection of the British Consul. The vessel was a three-masted schooner, and belonged to Whitstable.—*Poole Herald.*

MURDERER ARRESTED.—WILLIAM T. SHARP, the murderer of Dr. CLEVELAND, at the Virginia Hotel, in St. Louis, a short time since, has been arrested. He is a scion of quite a romantic family. He is a nephew of the Mr. SHARP who was killed in Frankfort, Ky., many years ago, by BEAUCHAMP, and the trial and story of which, at the time and long afterwards, occupied so much of the public attention.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE FULTON.

Safety of the Hermann---Return to Southampton in a Damaged Condition.

Visit of Queen Victoria to the Arctic Ship Resolute.

Threatening Aspect of the Neufchatel Question.

THE ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF THE KING OF NAPLES.

The British Declaration of War Against Persia.

COTTON FIRM---BREADSTUFFS DULL.

Consols for Account 93 5-8@93 3-4

By the United States mail steamer *Fulton*, T. A. WOTTON commander, arrived yesterday morning, we have dates from Havre, Southampton and London to the 17th ult., (December.)

The *Fulton* left Havre 1 P. M. on the 17th and Cowes Roads day'light, the 18th. She brings a very large cargo, and $203,700 in specie, consigned as follows:

Ballin & Sanders	$8,600	Ameri. and Eu'n Ex.	$6,000
B. Berend & Co.	13,000	Duncan Sherman & Co.	5,000
H. A. Coit	81

16th of December, and several ships released from the ice.

From Constantinople, under date of Dec. 8, we learn that the Persian Government had issued a proclamation, recognizing the English proclamation of the declaration of war. The British have taken the Islands of Ormus and Karak.

The Russian General PHILIPSON has retaken Soujouk Kaleh from the Circassians, after a gallant defence.

The English Parliament is to meet for business on the 3d of February next.

The English Funds remained unaffected by the great heaviness at the Paris Bourse, and closed on the 16th of December at a recovery of an eighth per cent. Bank Stock left off as 216 to 216; New Three Per Cents, 93¾ to 94; Exchequer Bonds, 98¾ to 98¾; India Bonds, 2s. discount to 2s. premium; Exchequer Bills, 2s. to 1s. premium. Foreign Securities were steady, with a moderate amount of business. The French Three Per Cents, on the Paris Bourse, were, on the 16th, 66f. for money, and 66f. 30c. for the end of the month. A fall of more than 3 P cent. has thus been witnessed since the early part of the month. A slight decline of prices in the Railway market. The Corn market was dull, with a tendency to lower prices.

President Pierce's Last Message.

From the London Times, Dec. 14.

So much attention has been fixed on the recently elected President of the United States, we have been so carefully investigating which half of his supporters he is likely to sacrifice to the other, and what manner of men he is going to call to his councils, that we have taken little account of the pale shadow that still flits about the precincts of the White House, and exhibits for a brief period the functions and attributes of the head of the Executive. The Message of Mr. PIERCE to Congress, which we publish elsewhere, though by no means creditable to the rigid impartiality of its framer, is nevertheless subdued in tone, and, as far as foreign affairs are concerned, conciliatory both in matter and manner. The President begins rather indecorously, as it would seem to an English reader, by commenting on the election which has just taken place, without awaiting the formal decision of the electors, and this he does from the point of view of his own party, without any pretension to speak the language of the minority as well as of the majority. Indeed, we find in this portion of the President's Message many of the phrases which were bandied about from the "stump" and the platform during the course of the recent contest. The North are denounced as a mere geographical party, and the attempt to prevent the extension of Slavery is characterized by the Chief Magistrate of the Republic as a mere pretence, devised by Abolitionists who are seeking to prepare the public mind for a civil war and fratricidal carnage. Thus the South has been irritated and made almost as violent as the North. The first step of the North was abolitionism; the second, the assistance given to fugitive slaves; the third, the objection made to the introduction of new Slave States into the Union. Then comes a defence of the repeal of the Missouri compromise, and of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and a hypocritical profession of inability to check the flagrant interference with the freedom of election by "border-ruffians" in Kansas, who are, moreover, represented as the aggrieved party. There is not a line in this long statement which does not contain a proposition that will be indignantly denied by millions of the people to whom and on whose behalf President PIERCE speaks; and it would indeed be difficult to produce a statement more entirely onesided, suppressing more completely all adverse arguments, and garbling more carefully every statement on which it relies. We may, however, leave to the American Press the task of accusing and defending the first two columns of this Message. We wish only that, while the President was so eloquent on the evils of disunion, he had found space to say a word of those who boldly avowed that, should the South fail in electing its President, the Union must be dissolved, and had explained how a person so anxious for its preservation came to choose so many of his advisers from that party. We wish also that, when so much was said of violence, a word had been dropped reprobating the brutal attack on Mr. SUMNER within the precincts of the Senate House, and deprecating the approbation of the deed, so common, we might say so universal, among the inhabitants of the Southern States.

We pass gladly from these matters of party bitterness to the portions of the Message which deal with the present and future policy of the country. The President recommends the reduction of the tariff; and those who consider that America is now paying 30 per cent. *ad valorem* duty on all foreign imported articles will think that this recommendation does not come before it is needed. High as the duty is, it is not enough to act as a prohibition, and many articles, such as iron for instance, are imported in large quantities, paying the 30 per cent. on the value of the article when landed in America. The first, and often the only road in the United States, is a railroad. Till this indispensable condition of civilization cleaves its way through the forest the richest lands are left to the trapper, the Indian, and the buffalo. But with the iron-way comes settlement, and with settlement the arts and conveniences of civilized life. The railway has accelerated the colonization of the American Continent by hundreds of years, and conferred upon it greater benefits than upon all the rest of the world put together. Yet the iron of which this inestimable agent of wealth and civilization is composed, is artificially raised in price by something more than 30 per cent.; and, in order to benefit a few Pennsylvanian ironmasters, who cannot, even when thus protected, keep out the British producer, and that article of industry, the production of which lies at the root of all other industries, is rendered dearer than it might be by at least one-third. This is, in truth, Protectionism run mad. What aggravates the absurdity is that the Central Government of the United States already possesses a revenue far too large for its wants, and is forced to have recourse to no little jobbing in order to get rid of funds which ought never to have been collected.

The part of an American President's Message which is usually most liable to criticism, is that which relates to foreign affairs. We are happy to say that, in this respect, we have nothing to complain of in the document now before us. The treaty by which the troubles of Central America are put an end to is recommended to the favorable consideration of the Senate, and the reciprocity treaty is spoken of in terms of well merited approbation. America has consented to give time for the amicable settlement of the Sound Dues' question. The suggestion of Mr. MARCY for extending the proposed abolition of privateering to the absolute protection of private property on the ocean is fairly and temperately advocated, and hopes are expressed that the allied Powers may soon be brought to see the necessity of acting on so enlightened a principle. Certain quarrels with the Republic of Mexico and the conduct of New-Granada with regard to the railway are lightly touched upon, and the President makes use of this remarkable expression: "We have to attemper to our power the less happy condition of other republics in America, and to place ourselves in the calmness and conscious dignity of right by the side of the greatest and wealthiest of the empires of Europe." We do not profess to know exactly what this means. We hope we are not wrong in putting upon it the interpretation that the President will for the future avoid the traditionary policy which made the dignity of the Republic consist in seeking matter of offence wherever it could be found. Such is the President's Message. Reasonable and moderate as regards foreign affairs, and not, perhaps, more objectionable than might be expected with regard to domestic matters, it is an elaborate defence, such as can be made, for the many censurable acts of the present Administration. It seems to lack hope and earnestness, and to be pervaded by the sentiment that the political career of its author is closed already, and hardly requires the ceremony of the 4th of March for its termination.

Restoration of the Arctic Ship Resolute to the British Nation.

From the London Times, Dec. 15.

One relic of the many expeditions which have been dispatched in search of Sir JOHN FRANKLIN and his companions, has at length reached our shores in the shape of the stout old *Resolute*. On Friday afternoon, at 2¾ o'clock, in the midst of a violent storm of rain, lightning, and thunder, she was anchored at Spithead. The story of the abandonment of this ship and of so many others in the Arctic ice is too fresh in the public recollection to need repetition here. Suffice it to say, that she got adrift from the frozen regions in which she had been abandoned, that she drifted about a thousand miles, that she was then seen and boarded by the officers and crew of the American whaling ship *George Henry*, and by them conveyed into a United States port. On the part of Congress, a very graceful act followed. It was resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives to appropriate a sum of $40,000 to the purchase of the *Resolute*, with all the armament, equipment, and property on board. This done, the ship was to be moved into one of the Navy-Yards of the United States, there to be fully repaired and equipped, and then to be dispatched to England as an offering of goodwill and friendship from the United States to Great Britain. All has been done as resolved. On the 13th of November the *Resolute* commenced her homeward voyage, and on the 19th of December she reached Spithead. She arrived under American colors, but as soon as she let go her anchors the English was run up alongside of the American ensign. Every care has been taken that ingenuity could devise to replace everything on board in the same condition as when the ship was abandoned by the Arctic adventurers. The *Resolute*, indeed, is, in all probability, as sound and seaworthy in every respect as when she sailed away from the British shores upon her last Polar adventure. We rejoice to hear that Her Majesty will, by an act of singular grace and courtesy, evince her sense of the good feeling of the United States. If we are not misinformed, she will to-morrow pay a visit to the *Resolute*, and bid Captain HARTSTEIN and his officers welcome.

THE RESOLUTE AT PORTSMOUTH—HOSPITALITIES TO THE AMERICAN OFFICERS.

Correspondence of the London Times.

PORTSMOUTH, Saturday, Dec. 13, 1856.

This morning Commander HARTSTEIN was embarked by Mr. GEORGE ALLEN, in Her Majesty's steam-tender *Prince*, and landed near the official residence of the United States Consul, the Chevalier VINCENT PAPPALARDO, at the Platform Battery, where he was met immediately by Commodore Sir THOMAS MAITLAND, C. B., of Her Majesty's ship *Excellent*, the Commander-in-Chief *pro tem.* of the port, Vice-Admiral Sir GEORGE SEYMOUR being absent on the funeral of his brother, and Rear-Admiral MARTIN being absent on leave. Sir THOMAS offered Captain HARTSTEIN, in the name of Her Majesty's Government, everything in the way of ship's provisions, pilotage, and, indeed, everything else the officers or crew could require during their sojourn in England. For these hospitable courtesies Captain HARTSTEIN expressed his warmest acknowledgments.

After this interview Chevalier PAPPALARDO presented Captain HARTSTEIN, at the Government house, to the Lieutenant-Governor, (Major-General H. BRETON,) by which gallant officer he was most warmly greeted; then to the Mayor of the Borough, (Mr. CROSWELLER,) and then to Flag-Captain G. H. SEYMOUR, C. B., on board the flag-ship *Victory*.

Captain HARTSTEIN has accepted the invitation of the Mayor and Corporation to dine with them, but could not name a day, owing to the necessity for transacting the official business connected with his courteous mission.

At 11 o'clock this morning Her Majesty's steam frigate *Shannon*, 51, Captain PEEL, C. B., saluted the American ensign with 21 guns, after which the *Resolute* changed her colors to English, and the garrison battery (on the flag-staff of which was hoisted an American ensign) fired a salute of 21 guns thereupon.

Captain HARTSTEIN and his next in command partook of an elegant *déjeûner* at the Consulate, and the former left for London by the 1.45 P. M. train on the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway, to deliver his dispatches to the British Admiralty and the American Minister.

The Government sent down a special messenger last night to Portsmouth, to order suites of apartments and every accommodation of the best class for the American officers at the Portland Hotel, Southsea, where the most assiduous and satisfactory attention is insured at the hands of Mr. DIGBY DENT, the lessee.

The *Resolute* will come into Portsmouth harbor on Monday, unless contrary orders are issued. She is in first-class condition. Her commander reports a succession of gales the whole voyage, from the N.W. on the other side of the Atlantic, and from the S.S.W. to S.S.E. on this, in all which she behaved remarkably well. The weather, the night previous to her arrival at Spithead, (Thursday,) is described by Commander HARTSTEIN and his officers as awfully wild—heavy squalls, with rain and hail, and lightning very vivid.

Considering the peculiar build of the *Resolute*, and the season of the year, her passage has been a remarkably good one.

Capt. DACRES, C. B., the Superintendent of the Royal Clarence Victualing Establishment, Gosport, sent off to the *Resolute*, this morning, by the *Sprightly*, a full supply of fine Christmas beef, and every other victualing necessary, for the crew. The ship is an object of much interest in the port.

VISIT OF THE QUEEN TO THE RESOLUTE—AN INTERESTING SCENE.

From the London Times, Dec. 17.

Yesterday morning the Queen and Prince ALBERT inspected the discovery-bark *Resolute*, which is now lying off Cowes, in the Medina water; but, before narrating the circumstances of the Royal visit, it may not be inappropriate, as this is peculiarly the age of "antecedents," to glance at the past history of that remarkable craft and to present, in a consecutive form, some facts, respecting her which are not generally known, and others which, though they have already been published, are too interesting to suffer by repetition.

Her Majesty's bark *Resolute* formed one of Sir EDWARD BELCHER'S squadron of discovery, and in May, 1853, was sent, under the command of Capt. KELLETT, R. N., to the Polar Seas, in search of Sir JOHN FRANKLIN, and for scientific purposes. She was—or, since her deliverance enables us to speak of her as of a ship restored to life, let us rather say she is—a stout, square-built vessel of 500 tons. She is double-decked and double-planked throughout, in order to withstand the pressure of ice, and she carries two brass guns—six-pounders. Her builders, having regard to the comfort of her officers and crew in the Arctic Seas, fitted her with an ingenious heating apparatus, the furnace of which is inserted in the mainhold, while steam-pipes, running fore and aft through the body of the vessel, maintained an agreeable temperature even when the thermometer had fallen much below zero. When she left the Government dock-yard she was liberally provided with everything requisite for her perilous voyage—and, both as regards structure and equipment, was admirably adapted for the service in which she was to be engaged. Owing to her peculiar build, she is necessarily a dull sailer, but she is a very strong ship, and what the Americans call "a good, safe seaboat." Notwithstanding, however, the care bestowed on her construction, she was not fated to fulfill the purposes for which she was designed. She was frozen in among the icebergs in latitude 77° N., and in the month of May, 1854, her officers and crew finally abandoned her, leaving their effects on board. She had remained in the icebergs 16 months, when a large portion of the ice in which she was imbedded becoming detached from the mass by a thaw, it floated off with her, leaving her at the mercy of wind and wave, and hurrying her out to remote seas, where, in latitude 68° 30' and longitude 64°, she was found in the month of September, 1855, by the American whaler *George Henry*, commanded by Captain BUDDINGTON. She had then drifted over the wilderness of waters about 1,400 miles from the spot where she was abandoned. Captain BUDDINGTON and a part of his crew approached her over the ice and took up their quarters within her. They found "a death-like silence and a dread repose," for, except themselves, there was not a living creature on board. In the words of Dr. MACOWN, the surgeon of the ship, who has written a pretty poem on the subject:

> "Her wooden walls were tenantless.
> No more the busy throng
> Cheered the lone decks through Arctic nights
> With music and with song.
> The bold and gallant crew had fled
> That once she gladly bore,
> In search of FRANKLIN and his men,
> From Albion's happy shore."

The ship was not found to have sustained any very material damage. The ropes, indeed, were hard, and inflexible as chains; the rigging was stiff, and crackled at the touch; the tanks in the hold had burst, the iron work was rusted, the paint was discolored with bilge-water, and the topmast and topgallantmast were shattered, but the hull had escaped unscathed, and the ship was not hurt in any vital part. There were three or four feet of water in the hold, but she had not sprung a leak. The cordage was coiled in neat little circles on the deck, after the fashion of English seamen, and the sails were frozen to such stiffness as to resemble sheets of tin. Several thousand pounds of gunpowder were found on board, somewhat deteriorated in quality, yet good enough for such purposes as firing salutes. Some of the scientific instruments were injured by exposure and rust; but others were in excellent condition. For a year and four months no human foot had trod the deck of that phantom ship, yet, amid those savage solitudes, where man there was none, and might never be, the pilot's wheel made a stern proclamation, for around it were inscribed in letters of brass the immortal words "England expects that every man will do his duty." If for "man" had been printed the word "seal" or "whale," the sentiment might have had a more practical significance. Captain BUDDINGTON remained on board till the thaw set in, and then, when the ice began to soften, he shaped his course to New-London, Connecticut, where he arrived in December, 1855. The *Resolute* was removed without delay to New-York, and what followed is so honorable to the American Government, and speaks so highly for their courtesy towards this country, that, though it has been often published, it may well be repeated, for it should be universally known throughout England. A sum of $40,000 was appropriated, with the concurrence of the Senate and Congress, for the purpose of purchasing the *Resolute* from the whalers, the English Government having waived all claim to her; and it was determined that she should be repaired and refitted with the utmost care, with the design of restoring her to the Queen in at least as good a condition as she was at the time when the exigencies of their situation compelled her crew to abandon her. With such completeness and attention to detail has this work been performed that not only has everything found on board been preserved, even to the books in the captain's library, the pictures in his cabin, and some musical instruments belonging to other officers, but new British flags have been manufactured in the Brooklyn Navy-Yard, to take the place of those which had rotted during the long time she was without a living soul on board. From stem to stern she has been repainted; her sails and much of her rigging are entirely new; the muskets, swords, telescopes, nautical instruments, &c., which she carried, have been cleaned and put in perfect order. Nothing has been overlooked or neglected that was necessary to her complete and thorough renovation; yet, everything that has been cleaned or repaired has, with excellent taste on the part of those who superintended the regulations, been restored to its original position. As regards the arrangement of the furniture and the situation of each particular article, the Queen saw the captain's cabin yesterday in the precise state in which it was when the crew forsook the ship. In fact, the ship is—so to express it—a floating Pompeii, and everything comes to light just as it was left. Capt. KELLETT's epaulettes are lying in a tin-box on the table. Lieut. PIM's musical-box occupies its old place on the top of a "what-not." The "logs" of the various officers are in their respective recesses on the book-shelves. The portmanteaus containing the officers' greatcoats is thrown heedlessly on a chair. On the wall hangs the picture of a ballet-girl pirouetting—still forever pirouetting on the tips of her toes—and, as if in mockery of domestic comfort, a little kettle that should be singing songs "full of family glee," does nothing of the kind, but sits upon a fireless stove as cold as a stone and as silent.

The Queen's visit to the *Resolute* yesterday excited much interest among the inhabitants of Portsmouth, Southampton, and Wight, and evidently afforded cordial gratification to the American officers in charge of the ship.

Vice-Admiral Sir GEORGE SEYMOUR, K. C. B., Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth, Flag-Captain G. H. SEYMOUR, and Flag-Lieutenant MALCOMB left Portsmouth at an early hour, in the *Fire Queen*, to make the necessary arrangements for the royal reception.

Her Majesty's steamship *Retribution* came up from Spithead to fire the royal salutes, and several gunboats and dispatch vessels, together with Her Majesty's yachts *Fairy* and *Elfin*, the latter under the command of Captain Hon. JAMES DENMAN, were stationed in the roads.

The Queen, accompanied by Prince ALBERT, the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, and the Princess ALICE, left Osborne at 10½ o'clock, and drove to the ship in an open carriage drawn by four gray ponies.

Her Majesty was attended by the Duchess of ATHOL and Hon. Miss CATHCART, and in her suite were Sir JAMES CLARK, M. D., Major-General BOUVERIE, Col. H. C. B. PHIPPS, Capt. DE ROS, Mr. GIBBS, and Dr. BROWN.

The *Resolute*, dressed in her colors, was lashed along-side of the Royal embarkation-place at Trinity-wharf. The English and American flags were flying at the peak, and as soon as the Queen set her foot on the deck the Royal standard was hoisted at the main. The *Retribution* fired a salute, the boats' crews "tossed" their oars, and the ship's company, standing on the rail, received Her Majesty with three rounds of cheers.

Captain HARTSTEIN received the Royal party at the gangway, and the officers, in full uniform, were grouped on either side. They were Lieutenant C. H. WELLS, Lieutenant E. E. STONE, Lieutenant HUNTER DAVIDSON, Dr. R. T. MACOWN and Dr. OTIS, Acting-Secretary.

The following gentlemen were also present: Mr. CROSBEY, Consul for the United States; Chevalier VINCENT PAPPALARDO, Vice-Consul; Mr. HARLOW, Vice-Consul for the United States at Cowes; Captain HIGGINS, commander of the United States mailship *Hermann*; and Mr. CORNELIUS GRINNELL, son of Mr. HENRY GRINNELL, of New-York, the projector of the American Arctic expedition. All were presented to the Queen by Captain HARSTEIN, who then addressed Her Majesty in the following words: "Allow me to welcome your Majesty on board the *Resolute*, and, in obedience to the will of my countrymen and of the President of the United States, to restore her to you, not only as an evidence of a friendly feeling to your sovereignty, but as a token of love, admiration and respect to your Majesty personally."

The Queen seemed touched by the manly simplicity of this frank and sailor-like address, and replied with a gracious smile, "I thank you, Sir."

The Royal party then went over the ship and examined her with manifest interest. Captain HARTSTEIN traced the course on a map and indicated the most important discoveries of the American Arctic expeditions. In the course of conversation Prince ALBERT observed that Lady FRANKLIN was very anxious for another expedition, to which Captain HARTSTEIN replied that he was not surprised that she should be so, for he thought it very possible that FRANKLIN or some of his comrades might still be alive among the Esquimaux.

After completing the inspection of the ship the Royal party retired amid the enthusiastic acclamations of the spectators.

It was originally intended to request Her Majesty to take luncheon on board, but the idea was subsequently abandoned through a diffidence as to whether the proceeding would be quite *selon les regles*. But after the withdrawal of the Royal party there was an elegant *déjeûner* in the wardroom, at which the following toasts and sentiments were given among others: "The Queen and the Royal Family," "The President of the United States," "The Union Jack and the Star-spangled Banner," "The future success of the *Resolute*, and may she again be employed in prosecuting the search for Sir JOHN FRANKLIN and his comrades." This last sentiment was proposed by Capt. HIGGINS, seconded by Mr. GRINNELL, and evoked cordial applause.

Captain HARTSTEIN was invited by the Queen to dine and to spend the night at Osborne, and all the officers were invited to visit the grounds at Osborne, a privilege of which they availed themselves at 3 o'clock.

The *Resolute* returns to Portsmouth this morning at half-past 10 o'clock, and goes into dock.

The Accident to the United States Mail Steamship Hermann—Return to Southampton.

From the London Times.

SOUTHAMPTON, Sunday Evening, Dec. 14.

We regret to announce the return to this port, this afternoon, of the United States Mail steamship *Hermann*, which left Southampton, with the English, French and German mails, for New-York, on the 3d inst.

The *Hermann* has encountered the most terrific weather in the Atlantic, the wind for most part of the time blowing a perfect hurricane, accompanied by seas running literally mountains high. When about 300 or 1,000 miles from Southampton, the ship laboring heavily, and but just able to make headway against the gale, the centre shaft carrying the side levers of one of the engines broke, and the shock damaged the piston of the port engine, entirely disabling it, thus making the ship completely dependent upon the power of the remaining engine. It is a most providential circumstance that the perfect discipline prevailing on board the *Hermann*, and in the engine department, caused this serious disaster to be of no injury to the ship. The slightest delay in ungearing and stopping the machinery would probably have broken the remaining engine, and the ship would have been left to the mercy of the waves; as it was, the wreck of the broken machine was quickly disengaged, and the head of the ship put about for Southampton, steaming with one engine driving both paddle-wheels.

It is believed that neither the ship nor cargo has sustained damage. The passengers have signed a testimonial to Captain HIGGINS, expressing their admiration of his skill and conduct in the trying circumstances in which he had been placed.

The mails and passengers will be forwarded from this port on Wednesday by the United States mail steamer *Fulton*; and, after a survey of the cargo, which consists of 650 tons of valuable French, German and British merchandise, measures will be taken by the agents of the company, Messrs. CROSKEY & Co., to convey it to its destination without unnecessary delay.

SOUTHAMPTON, Monday.

The United States mail steamship *Hermann*, which returned to this port yesterday under the circumstances detailed in the *Times* of this morning, came into dock to-day for the purpose of having her machinery repaired. We have conversed with several of the passengers and find them all thoroughly satisfied with their treatment on board, and the conduct of Captain HIGGINS and his officers throughout the critical circumstances they were called upon to encounter. The following gratifying address has been presented to the captain:

"We, the undersigned passengers on board the United States mail-steamer *Hermann*, having been spared from the dangers of the deep, think it proper to express our feelings on our narrow escape.

We started from Southampton on the 3d inst., under the most favorable auspices, which were, however, not realized, for within twelve hours of our departure we were met by a very heavy gale from the westward, which lasted with unremitting fury until the morning of the 9th. While congratulating ourselves on a temporary lull, the outboard side lever centre shaft of the port engine parted inside of the supports, and notwithstanding the immediate stoppage of the steam, by the engineer, severely damaged the valve gearing, bent the side rods, and rendered that engine totally useless. It was immediately disconnected, and we thus were obliged to put our trust in the starboard engine alone.

On maturer deliberation on the state of the weather, and with the expectation of a continuance of the heavy westerly gales we had already experienced, our able commander deemed it prudent to wear ship and put back, rigging additional jury yards and sails to assist as far as possible the now severely-taxed engine. But our trials were not yet over; the lull was of short duration, and on the morning of the 11th a tremendous hurricane, which had been foreseen, and once already evaded by our able and experienced Captain, by changing his course, suddenly came down on us with indescribable rapidity and violence. But our gallant commander, with his usual cool intrepidity and experience, was on the alert, and, aided by his efficient officers and finely disciplined crew, carried us safely through the fearful danger. A number of heavy squalls succeeded, rendering the days which elapsed before we again reached port those of anxiety and suspense.

Whereas, Therefore, we consider ourselves most grateful to Divine Providence for mercifully sparing us, we consider it also proper to pass the following resolutions:

That we tender our sincere thanks to Captain E. HIGGINS for his unremitting and sleepless vigilance, his admirable experience and imperturbable intrepidity, and that we consider ourselves most fortunate to have been, during such trying circumstances, with a commander who possesses in such a high degree all the qualities which characterize the able seaman, accomplished gentleman and navigator.

That our thanks are also due to the gallant and gentlemanly officers and finely-organized and highly-disciplined crew.

That while we are convinced that the accident to the machine was of such a nature that no human foresight on the part of the engineers in charge could have prevented it, the rapidity and skill with which the broken engine was disconnected and secured, reflects the highest credit on the whole engineer corps, and their able chief, ALBERT G. PEMBLE.

The presence of mind and mechanical expertness manifested during this trying scene cannot be too highly appreciated, and evinced in an eminent degree how worthy he, as well as his efficient assistants, are of the responsible trust reposed in them.

CON. WINKELMAN,	S. W. FISK, late Master of
JOHN G. KIMM,	the American whaleship
H. DILL,	*North Star*,
JOHN GRANT,	HENRY F. INMAN, late 3d
CH. MOEHANGE,	officer of the bark *Labaun*.
H. G. MOCHERING, Mech.	P. A. KULCHEN,
Engineer,	LEWIS PLITT,
JOHN J. WEYL,	H. HABBECK,

By a most remarkable coincidence the accident to the *Hermann* and that to the Cunard steamer *America* occurred on the same day and about the same hour; the latter ship reporting a quarter to 10 as the time when she was struck by the sea which almost engulfed her, and the *Hermann's* log naming 9:50 A. M., or 10 minutes to 10 as the hour when her engine-shaft broke, both on the morning of the 9th inst.

Threatening Aspect of the Neuchatel Affair.

Paris (Dec. 15) Correspondence of the London Times.

The quarrel between the Swiss Confederation and the King of Prussia cannot be much more serious than it is. It has gone so far that the next step, unless prevented by powerful intervention, can only be actual hostility. The King of Prussia gets more excited every day, and his resentment increases as the trial of the Neuchâtel prisoners is approaching. The Prussian people were at first said to be rather indifferent about the matter; they are not so now; and from the beginning the Prussian army, anxious, no doubt, to redeem its inglorious idleness during the Crimean campaign, is not unwilling to take a turn against the Switzer, for want of a stronger foe. Preparations on a large scale are in progress. It is true, still more formidable preparations were made by the King of Prussia some years ago without any ruinous consequences to Europe. His Majesty loves to talk loud, but he is not really so terrible as he would lead the world to suppose. He "aggravates his voice" now and then, but sometimes also his roar is "as gentle as the sucking doves:" 60,000 men is not now the number spoken of as likely to be put in movement, but 100,000, and the necessities of a campaign may require 150,000 more. These are formidable measures, which prove that His Majesty is determined to show that he is, whatever people may think to the contrary, a first-rate military power. It is a pity that this warlike ardor was not exhibited during the war with Russia, one way or the other. The present pretext is ignoble in comparison; there was a fine field open some short time since,—a field where a chivalrous monarch might have won renown, and perhaps profit; and where even the defeated would not have come out of the conflict without glory. If the King of Prussia push matters to an extreme he may light a flame in Europe which it will not be easy to extinguish; and all on account of a handful of insurgents caught *in flagrante*. His Majesty has been as quiet as possible for the last nine years on the subject of Neuchâtel; there was a mild protest against the order of things established in 1848, but on the 5th of April of same year a "letter patent" issued from Potsdam, in which he allowed his subjects of Neuchâtel full liberty of action.

The *Assemblé Nationale* had an article yesterday, containing, among other things, an account of the severities alleged to be practised by the authorities on the prisoners of Neuchâtel. "At Neuchâtel," the *Assemblée* says, "all is in a state of violence for some days past. No visits are allowed to be paid to the prisoners. The houses of the citizens are searched, &c." A private letter from Neuchâtel received here yesterday is full of details respecting the treatment of the prisoners. If these are correct, (and the letter proceeds from a most respectable person,) a political *détenu* at Neuchâtel under the present *régime* is not so badly off. The prisoners in question, far from being treated with severity, are allowed every indulgence short of being at large which they may require. They are well lodged, well fed, have their tea and coffee at will, even their cigars; their friends send them the dessert for their dinners and wine from their cellars, and they are allowed to take exercise twice a day.

Paris (Dec. 17) Correspondence of the London Times.

The *Moniteur* contains an article on the Neuchâtel question, the details of which it explains. The French Government intervened with wise counsels. It asked for the liberation of the Neuchâtellois prisoners so as to prevent any armed conflict, and to obtain a final settlement of the question.

Switzerland would not follow those counsels.

The *Moniteur* concludes with these words: Thus France met with moderation, a sincere desire to terminate a delicate question, and a courteous deference for her political situation, on the one side; on the other, on the contrary, an obstinacy much to be regretted, an exaggerated susceptibility, and a complete indifference to her counsels. Switzerland, therefore, must not be astonished if, in the course of events, she should no longer find the good will which she might so easily have obtained at the cost of a very slight sacrifice.

Particulars of the Attempted Assassination of the King of Naples.

Naples (Dec. 9,) Correspondence of the London Times.

When I wrote you yesterday I little thought at that moment a scene was enacting on the Campo Marzo, which all good men must regret and condemn. The ceremony of benediction had just concluded, and the troops were defiling before His Majesty previous to their leaving the ground, when the 4th division of the 3d battalion of Chasseurs was passing, a soldier called AGESILAO MILANO, of San Benedetto, in the province of Cosenza, darted out of the ranks, as if, in the opinion of some, to present a petition. He then made a thrust with his bayonet at His Majesty, who backed his horse, and the bayonet, grazing the side of the King, struck against the pistol holster, and was bent. The man slipped and fell to the ground. At that moment Captain LATOUR, of the Hussars, riding up, nearly crushed the man, while another Captain, riding out of the ranks, collared him. The King said "Consign him to the gensdarmes;" and he was taken off the ground in a cab, accompanied by gensdarmes. Persons who were very near, observed that His Majesty turned deadly pale, and passed his hand secretly over the spot which was, or might have been touched, and then beckoned to his son, the Duke of CALABRIA, who was immediately behind him, and who, like the King, was on horseback. I say the King beckoned to him and ordered him not to move. He then waived his hand to Her Majesty in salutation and assurance of his duty. In fact, His Majesty displayed the most wonderful *sangfroid*, and thus prevented the occurrence of great misfortunes. The cry of "*Fui, fui*," so dreadful in a Neapolitan mob, had begun to be raised. Some of the carriages near the King were beginning to move, and in a moment all would have been disorder, and people flying back to the capital would have created immense consternation and disturbances that one fears to contemplate. But a cordon of soldiers was drawn around, no one was permitted to leave, and, as His Majesty ordered the ceremony to continue, things resumed their original tranquil appearance. On His Majesty returning to the Palace, the Foreign Ministers and officers of State called at the Palace to present their congratulations. Later in the day, the King, the Queen, and all the Royal family took their usual airing in the Riviera di Chiaja, receiving strong marks of sympathy. In the evening General NUNZIANTE, Prefect of Police, and Lieutenant-General LECCA, Inspector of Brigades, were called upon to interrogate the man, who demanded paper, saying that he would write his deposition. It was as follows:

"For six years I cherish a hatred against FERDINAND II. I belong to the class of insurgents in Calabria in the year 1848. It was my intention to have purged the earth of this monster. I have not the slightest intention of revealing the names of my brethren who conspire, like me, to rid the world of this tyrant; but the occasion will come when their daggers will avenge all."

The *procès verbal* was concluded at 11 o'clock at night, and was taken to His Majesty by General CUTRUFIANO, LECCA and NUNZIANTE, together with Count LUDOLF and the Prefect of Police.

Naples (Dec. 10) Correspondence of the London Times.

His Majesty, who was on horseback, and not more than 15 or 20 feet from the soldiers who were passing before him, was alone, with the Hereditary Prince also on horseback a little behind him, and the Queen and her family also behind on the right. On the 3d Cacciatori defiling in front of the Royal person, a soldier darted from the ranks, and, with his sword-bayonet slanting upwards, made a thrust at the King, which, had it taken effect, must have killed him on the spot. The bayonet, however, striking against the handle of the pistol, glanced aside, and wounded His Majesty slightly in the side. Failing in his first attempt, and without any impediment, as far as I can discover, he was about to renew the blow, when Lieutenant-Colonel LATOUR, who had been dispatched by His Majesty to a distant part of the field, coming up, and perceiving what was going on, rode down the man. On his being arrested, and the officers of justice attempting to bind him, he said that it was quite unnecessary, as he should make no attempt to escape.

In the course of the evening the examination of the prisoner, which I have reported, took place, and which corresponded well with the spirit at least of the official report. It is added that the prisoner spoke with great bitterness of the expedition of Gen. NUNZIANTE into Calabria, which had brought death and ruin into his family, and which he swore to avenge on the "cause" of all. If what I hear be true, he further said that his only regret in dying was that he had not accomplished his intent. He seems to possess much firmness, and considerable intelligence, is of gentle birth, and was educated as a priest having been expelled from college for misconduct in 1848, when he joined the insurgents. Arrested on suspicion of conspiracy against the life of the King, he was set at liberty on the ground of the evidence being insufficient.

Nothing, however, has transpired as yet to show that he had any accomplices, or that he was in any way connected with the great Liberal party of the country. A medical man from the hospital of Trinita has been sent to examine him, to ascertain whether he be mad or not; but the report was, that he is, on the contrary, not only sane, but endowed with extraordinary intelligence. It has been said, too, that His Majesty was anxious to pardon him, but that there was a strong sentiment in the palace against such a step. The regiment to which the prisoner belonged was closely confined to barracks on its return from the review, and was strictly interrogated. On the 9th, an address was issued by the Cardinal to all the clergy of Naples ordering a *Te Deum* to be held in the churches, and written circulars to people of some consideration and invitations from the police agents have been sent round to the inhabitants of the capital requesting them to illuminate. The act is called spontaneous in the official journal—nothing is spontaneous in the country, nor does the Government desire that it should be so; even the appearance of satisfaction is more highly appreciated when it is the result of an order. It is unnecessary, therefore, to say that the illumination was general in the centre of the city, and the effigy of the assumed Protector of Naples and of their Majesties was perceptible above the portraits of the Queen in many public places. The King has been out driving every day since the dastardly attempt; and there have been receptions every evening at the Palace, but it would be false to say that however strong is the moral feeling which condemns the late attempt, that anything like enthusiasm has been manifested. The demeanor of the public has been a strong protest against a crime which violates the first principles of morality and religion, and which injures a cause it is meant to serve; but the demeanor of the public has expressed nothing more. There are some features in the case which I must be permitted to notice before I conclude my letter. The assassin seems to have made the attempt on private grounds, the sufferings of his family preyed upon his mind. He had no accomplices, indeed, had little communication with any one in Naples; and participation in his crime, therefore, cannot be imputed to a party.

NAPLES, Tuesday, Dec. 13, 1856.

The soldier who attempted to assassinate the King was hanged this morning. All is quiet.

The War between Great Britain and Persia.

PROCLAMATION OF WAR.

FORT WILLIAM, FOREIGN DEPARTMENT, Nov. 1, 1856.

The Right. Hon. the Governor-General of India in Council having, under directions from Her Majesty's Government, directed the assemblage of a large British force at Bombay for service in the Persian Gulf, deems it proper to make known the reasons which have rendered this measure necessary.

In the month of January, 1853, certain articles of agreement were concluded between Lieutenant-Colonel SHEIL, Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of the Shah of Persia, and his Highness the SUDR AZIM, or Prime Minister of the Persian Government.

By those articles the Persian Government engaged not to send troops to Herat on any account, unless foreign troops—that is, troops from the direction of Cabul or Candahar or other foreign country—should invade Herat. In the event of troops being sent, the Persian Government engaged that the said troops should not enter the city of Herat, and that, on the return of the foreign troops towards their own territory, the Persian troops should be immediately withdrawn from the neighborhood of Herat to Persian soil.

The Persian Government also engaged to abstain from all interference whatsoever in the internal affairs of Herat, whether in taking possession, or occupying, or assuming the sovereignty, or governing, except in so far as interference existed between the two parties during the lifetime of the late YAR MAHOMED."

And, lastly, the Persian Government engaged to relinquish all pretension to and demand for the coinage, or the reading of the Khootbeh, or any other acknowledgment of allegiance or subjection on the part of the people of Herat to the Government of Persia.

It was, at the same time, stipulated that, so long as there should be no interference of any sort whatever on the part of the British Government in the affairs of Herat, the engagements contracted by the Persian Government, as aforesaid, should remain in full force and effect. On the other hand, it was agreed, in the name of the British Government, that "if any foreign Power, such as the Afghans or others," should wish to interfere with, or take possession of Herat, the British Government, on the requisition of the Persian Ministers, would not object to restrain such foreign Power by friendly advice, "so that Herat might remain in its own state of independence."

While the British Government has faithfully and constantly adhered to the obligations which it accepted under the agreement of January, 1853, the Government of Persia has manifested a deliberate and persevering disregard of the reciprocal engagements, by which, at the same time, it became bound, and is now endeavoring to subvert by force the independence of Herat, which was the declared object of the agreement in question.

So far back as December, 1855, the Persian Government, by an article in the Teheran Official *Gazette*, announced its intention of dispatching a force to Herat, alleging that the AMEER DOST MAHOMED KHAN, the ruler of Affghanistan, had been instigated by his "neighbors" to possess himself of Kandahar; that having, with their assistance, succeeded in that enterprise, he meditated an advance upon Herat; and that an armed demonstration in the direction of Herat was required for the preservation of tranquillity in Khorasan.

This assertion, that the ruler of Affghanistan was instigated by his "neighbors" to occupy Kandahar, and that he was assisted by

NEW-YORK CITY.

MUNICIPAL.

BOTH BOARDS ADJOURN.

Two More Vetoes.

THE WORK OF DISSOLUTION.

Board of Aldermen.

LAST MEETING OF THE BOARD OF 1856.

The Board of Aldermen assembled yesterday afternoon at 2½ o'clock. They met under melancholy circumstances. It was their last meeting before dissolution. With only two exceptions every Alderman was present to assist at the obsequies.

Of public interest scarcely anything was done, although it was past 5 o'clock before the proceedings terminated. A report of the Committee on Markets, concurring to advertise for a location for a market on the North River, between 14th and 20th streets, was concurred in after a long debate. The market was sought for on the ground that when Washington Market was erected, the City was small in comparison with its size at the present time, and the majority of its inhabitants then resided in the vicinity of said market; but that the increase of the population during the past twenty years had been such as to require greater and more extensive market accommodations.

It was proposed to amend by striking out "Twenty-third-street" and inserting "Fortieth-street," but the proposition was lost.

A resolution from the Board of Councilmen, that all Hook and Ladder Companies in the City should be allowed ten additional men, was concurred in. Another resolution, that all Hose Companies be allowed thirty men, and and all first-class engines seventy men, second class sixty men, and third class fifty men, was also concurred in.

Numerous minor resolutions, of strictly private interest, were taken up, debated, and in most instances adopted. Altogether it was a noisy session. Many times the motion to adjourn was put and lost. Decorum was lost sight of. At length Alderman Voorhis succeeded in offering the following resolution, preparatory to an adjournment:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Board be tendered to David T. Valentine, Esq., Clerk, Joseph B. Young, Deputy, Reeves E. Shues and Alfred Cooper, Assistant Clerks, for their faithfulness and uniform courtesy in the discharge of the duties of their respective positions. The marked gentlemanly deportment, affability, and obliging disposition displayed by them on all occasions, entitle them to the confidence and esteem of the members of the Board. This Board also tender their thanks to all the other officers for their diligence and kindness, and gratefully acknowledge the many courtesies received from the Reporters of the Press generally.

This resolution was unanimously adopted.

On motion of Alderman Herrick, a vote of thanks was tendered to the President of the Board, Isaac O. Barker, Esq., who replied in the following terms:

Gentlemen of the Board of Aldermen:

It is now one year since we were duly organized, and you then conferred upon me for a second term the honor of presiding over your deliberations, and conducting the proceedings of the Board. I received that renewed mark of your esteem and confidence with a determination to discharge the duties in a manner that I might merit your continued approbation.

To us have been committed great and important trusts. The legislation required for the varied interests of this great commercial emporium have at your hands received a careful consideration, and it becomes me here to say that in all the discussions attendant thereupon, amid the differences of opinion, order and decorum has prevailed, and a desire has been manifested to arrive at such conclusions as would add to the general prosperity of our City, and tend to the public good.

To the Board, to each member thereof, I return my thanks for the complimentary resolution adopted by you this evening, and I shall ever bear in mind the continued respect and courtesy shown to me individually, as well as in my official position.

Gentlemen, we have been spared to separate in health; but the emblems of mourning which surround the Chambers of this Board, continually remind us of the vacant seat of one of our number. Of the late Alderman Samuel H. Moeze, I could say much that was good, generous, and noble; but at this time, and on this occasion, I need not say more than that he lived an honest man.

"He has walked the path of life."

That each of you, who are permitted to walk on in that path, may enjoy many years of health, happiness and prosperity, is my most ardent wish.

Gentlemen, I feel the pain of separation from you as members of the Board, and it is also painful to me to separate myself officially from the much-esteemed Clerk of the Common Council, with whom I have been so intimately connected in my official position for the past two years; of his well-known character as a gentleman, and as an able and efficient officer, I willingly add my testimony to the merited praise that has been bestowed on him. To him I return my thanks for the willing and courteous manner in which he aided and assisted me, and the members of this Board, in the performance of our several duties. May he be long spared in health and happiness.

To his Deputy Clerk, Assistant Clerks, Sergeant at Arms and other officers of this Board, I return my thanks for their attendance on me, as well as the members of the Board, and I here bear testimony to their faithful services—to their constant attention to their several duties.

To our corps of reporters, I return them the thanks of this Board for the faithful and impartial manner in which they have reported the debates and proceedings of the Board, and it is with great pleasure that I can speak of their gentlemanly bearing and deportment, as well to me as other members of the Board.

Gentlemen, the official term of this Board is now at an end, and in taking my final leave of you, it is with great satisfaction that I end my official term as presiding officer over a body where so much of good feeling and kind regards for each other have been shown, some sentiments for each of you. I now bid you a final adieu.

At the conclusion of this address, the Board, on motion of Alderman Ely, listened to the reading of the minutes and adjourned *sine die*. There will be eight new members in the new Board, which will be sworn in on Wednesday, viz.: for the First, Seventh, Ninth, Thirteenth, Fifteenth, Seventeenth, Nineteenth and Twenty-first Wards. The place that knew Alderman Briggs will know him no more. As the Board dissolved last night, we heard some of his Aldermanic friends, who "hold over," unkindly addressing him as *Ex*-Alderman Briggs.

Board of Councilmen.

The Board held its final session last evening—the President in the Chair.

The minutes of the last meeting having been read and approved,

Three communications were read from His Honor the Mayor—one vetoing the Tax Levy for the ensuing year—another vetoing the resolution giving power to the Street Commissioner to employ a surveyor to make surveys of proposed new grades in Pearl-street, and all the streets intersecting the Bowery Extension—the third expressing his non-approval of the bill regulating the exterior water line of the City on the East River. They took the usual course.

Here are the vetoes:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1856.

To the Honorable the Board of Councilmen:

GENTLEMEN: I return herewith the ordinance to raise money by tax for the support of Government for 1857, commonly known as the tax levy, without approval.

My principal reason for this course is the omission by the Common Council to include a sum for the improvement of the Central Park, and to pay the deficiencies to the employers for services rendered. I look upon this omission as tantamount to an abandonment of this great work, which, after a cost to the Corporation and to individuals of several million dollars in the purchase of the land, will be worse than folly. As I have stated upon another occasion, the Park must be improved or the land sold, and one or the other should be done forthwith.

The many reasons which naturally suggest themselves in opposition to the proposed abandonment of this Park cannot be set forth in this communication, for want of time, but will present themselves to every intelligent person, not determined to keep this City within its present limit as to population and progress.

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1856.

To the Honorable the Board of Councilmen:

GENTLEMEN: I return without approval the Resolution to give the Street Commissioner power to employ a Surveyor to make surveys of proposed new grades "in Pearl-street and all the streets that intersect the Bowery extension, and that the expense be taken from the appropriation for street openings."

The enormous bills which that Department has recently allowed for the services of Surveyors, in the matter of street improvements and repairs, render it, in my judgment, exceedingly impolitic to intrust it with such an unlimited discretion in that direction.

In a recent case vetoed by me, $78 88 was allowed for the services of a Surveyor, who, according to the admission of the contractor since, was at the work four times, for a period of about one hour each; which is at the ratio of nearly twenty dollars an hour or two hundred dollars per day.

How much would be taken from the Treasury under this Resolution, at this rate, is fearful to contemplate.

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

The following was read and laid over:

That the resolution directing the Corporation Counsel to stay proceedings in relation to the opening of Albany-street from Greenwich-street to Broadway, approved by the Mayor, Jan. 9, 1855, be and is hereby repealed.

A large number of bills were read a third time and passed—the calendar of the Board having been cleared, with the exception of four bills, which were referred. Among those passed, were the following: Concurring with the Board of Aldermen in ordering the reestablishment of the commutation system on the ferries of the Union Ferry Company—all but four of the members voting in the affirmative; in relation to regulations of the Bureau of the Collector of the Arrears of Taxes; in favor of purchasing 400 maps for the use of the Corporation and Departments; in favor of donating $500 to the Jews' Hospital.

When this business had been finished, Councilman Swan moved that the Board adjourn *sine die*, which was agreed to.

After the adjournment the following preamble and resolution was offered by Councilman Swan:

Whereas, Benjamin F. Pinckney, Esq., has discharged the duties of presiding officer of this Board during the year, 1856, with marked ability, thereby meriting the approval of the members thereof; therefore,

Resolved, That the thanks of the Board of Councilmen be, and they are hereby rendered to Benj. F. Pinckney, Esq., for the uniform promptitude, energy, and courtesy which have so eminently characterized the discharge of his official duties as its presiding officer.

Mr. S. then spoke in terms highly laudatory of the President, for his uniform courtesy and fairness in executing the arduous duties of his position. He was followed by several members in the same strain.

After the adoption of the resolution, the President, in a few neat sentences, acknowledged the honor paid him.

Resolutions of a like nature were passed for the Clerk, Chas. McClenahan, Esq., and all the officers of the Board, and the reporters of the public Press—the latter gentlemen being especially commended for their sins of omission in suppressing proceedings which would tend to make some of the fathers appear ridiculous in the view of their constituents.

A gold watch, valued at $278, was presented to the Clerk, (Mr. McGlenahan,) by Mr. Swan, who represented the Board in the presentation. The Ex-Councilmen, then, in a body, adjourned to a neighboring restaurant to partake of a collation.

Mr. Sumner's Lecture on Spain and her Revolutions.

The Mercantile Library Association has started anew and promising course of lectures. The first of this second series was delivered on Tuesday to a good house—Clinton Hall well filled—by George Sumner, Esq. It was an admirable lecture, well delivered and warmly received.

The lecturer, in announcing his subject, marked its limits by saying that he proposed neither a history, nor a sketch, nor a treatise on national character, nor a book of travels; but his hope would be, in the hour in which he was privileged to address them, to present something partaking of all these, which should body forth to the general apprehension an idea of Spain—of that ancient, peculiar, interesting, debilitated country.

Conducting his audience into Spain by the Pyrenees, he described the first impression of the traveler, who finds a sombre cloud of melancholy brooding over the land, through which, occasionally, as in Andalusia, break bright electric flashes of inordinate gayety. A burning sun, and the absence of lakes, cause a parching heat, and deprive the heavens of those grand masses of rolling vapor and those ever-varying tints, which make the glory of an Italian or an American sunset.

He reaches a large city like Burgos, and finds in the month of July crowds of strong, able-bodied men walking solemnly on the *Alameda*, wrapped to their chins in thick brown cloaks, and if he venture to suggest that this Winter garment must be needlessly warm, is told, in apology for wearing it, that there in Spain *it is customary*. Again and again will he hear this answer, which is the concluding word of all arguments in favor of improvement.

Some of the Spaniards, conscious of the unchanging state of things, tell a story, at their own expense, of a visit which old Father Adam paid to earth. He wandered through many countries of Europe, but was pained and saddened by all the improvements which he saw. Nothing, he said, looked right, until he came to Spain, when he threw up his aged hands in delight, and exclaimed, "Ah! this now looks *natural*—Here's the very same old plough I used when I last worked here."

Where once was a population of forty millions, the traveler finds only twelve millions—sees an immense extent of fertile country without roads or canals, except those for irrigation, a legacy of the enlightened Moors;—goes to the seaports, and finds a few small coasters, with cargoes of trifling value, and a few old hulks, memorials of the naval grandeur of Spain, rotting in their desolate waters—comes to the capital, and finds neither art nor industry, but a host of hungry office-hunters and holders, whose language and appearance at their daily turn-out in the Puerto del Sol, remind him, if an American, of Pennsylvania-avenue during certain months of March.

Seeing a land, to which Nature has given the most prolific soil—the richest mines, and a magnificent sea coast, depopulated and degraded, seeing pride, laziness and poverty around him,—the traveler asks if this can really be the land, which in the days of Philip II. extended its possessions wider than did ever the Roman Empire,—whose sovereign could boast that the sun never set on his domains, and whose statesmen were the most powerful and sagacious of the world?

Whence comes this saddening change? What causes have produced this fall? Is Spain to remain ever thus low, or is there hope that she may yet arise?

These are the points which the lecturer proposed to examine.

The causes of her downfall he attributed mainly to two things.

1. The loss by the Congress, or Cortes, of their conservative control of the Army Bill.

2. The policy of the Court to make Labor disgraceful.

The Inquisition was an instrument in working out despotic policy, and a financial engine, as it could confiscate the property of condemned subjects, while the Constitution of Aragon forbade this to the King, through any other tribunal.

The course pursued to destroy the Cortes was sketched by Mr. Sumner, from original documents, copied by him from the Spanish Archives of Simancas. It was full of warning to every Constitutional Government. No sooner had the Executive, by menaces, induced the Cortes to vote the Army bill, before grievances were redressed, than it launched into a policy of foreign war which loaded Spain with crime and with debt—debt led to oppressive taxation—these oppressive taxes led to crime and misery. Titles of nobility were sold to raise money—hosts of nobles sprung up, lazy but proud and poor.

These nobles and the 100,000 monks and nuns were described—their disastrous example—and their opposition to all progress depicted.

Among other entirely new points brought out, Mr. Sumner stated in regard to the supplies drawn by Spain from Mexico, that it was time the immense sham with which Spain contrived to intimidate all Europe, should be blown to the winds. It was Spanish policy to make Europe believe that she drew inexhaustible treasures from America,—and France and England really believed the swaggering boasts of Spanish Ministers, but it was Mr. Sumner's fortune to find in the archives of the Indies at Seville, the original lists of the gold and silver received from the New World,—which show that the product of the conquest of Mexico and all, in fact, that Spain received from America during the 30 years when her boasts were loudest, would, if sent to the Philadelphia Mint, coin into only half a million dollars,—not as much as we receive every week from California.

We can only hastily follow the lecturer in his exposition of the development of parties in Spain,—of the destruction of the Convents,—the reform of the Courts,—the founding normal schools,—the character of the Queen,—the bloody career of Narvaez,—the revolutions which placed him in power,—those of two years since,—and the last move, attributed to the influence of Louis Napoleon, jealous of seeing more liberty in Spain than he permits at home,—and his predictions of further movements which will touch the throne itself.

In this part Mr. Sumner was able to draw upon his own personal recollections, and to enliven his lecture by characteristic anecdotes.

The hope of Spain for the future he placed:

1. In her municipal organization.

2. In her bright witted peasantry, just enjoying schools for their children.

3. In her industrial classes—who no longer admit labor to be degrading.

4. In her women—to whose patriotism and noble qualities he paid a glowing tribute.

The lecturer concluded by saying:

Could the spirit of Spain, reviewing its own career, speak to other nations, it would cry out with a voice of warning, beware of everything which limits the freedom of thought or the freedom of speech—maintain a free press—preserve its purity and its impartiality—fear less its occasional licentiousness than the eternal license for wrong which follows its silence.

Watch every invasion of your Legislative Assemblies and their rights, whether by the stealthy march of corruption, or by open violence.

Keep ever in your hands the purse-strings which ambitious rulers, for their own wicked ends, will contrive a thousand devices to draw from you.

Beware of everything which tends to degrade or depreciate labor and knowledge, the companions of liberty.

And, as you would leave to your children the blessings of peace and security for the future, beware of all those glittering plans of foreign conquests, which, while bringing to you a nerveless empire, motionless and wide, create for you a host of chartered libertines, lazy swaggerers, too proud to work, if not also too ignorant, and therefore the fit tools for schemes which may secure their advancement, even at the price of those great principles of justice and right, by which alone individuals can be happy, nations glorious, liberty durable.

Young Men's Christian Association.

At the Christian Association on Tuesday night, after the regular exercises were over, they had quite a juicful time—begotten by the offer on the part of Mr. S. Lasar, of certain resolutions, which were thought "to have a bearing." The whereas and resolution were as follows:

Whereas, Every organization of Christian men, though outside the Church and separate and distinct from it, associated in the name of Christ, for the furtherance of His cause on earth, is in a measure like the Church itself, put in trust with the Gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ, and should seek in all possible ways to bear witness to the truth of that Gospel, to promote the progress of its great and fundamental principles, and to resist all opposition, particularly that which is organized and formidable to the progress of those principles throughout the land and the world; and

Whereas, The custom of holding dancing soirees in involuntary servitude—converting them thereby into chattels and articles of merchandise, involving in their purchase and sale the severance of families, requiring as a necessary condition of their subjection a denial to them of the ordinary facilities of education, and in many instances of the Word of God—in short, the whole practice of human Slavery, in all its details and with all its consequences, wherever it may exist, and particularly where it exists as an organized institution recognized and sheltered by the law of the land, is a sin in the sight of God, a violation of the principles of the Gospel, and a hindrance to the progress of Christianity; and

Whereas, In the Providence of God, one of the chief questions which occupy the attention of this nation in the present age, has grown out of this subject, and while the exigencies of the times demand a free and unmistakable utterance of opinion in reference to it; and while silence itself is interpreted as an opinion, therefore,

Resolved, That this Association, in common with other Christian bodies, hereby solemnly bear its testimony for Christ's sake, against the institution of human Slavery, wherever it may exist on the face of the earth, as a violation of the law of God; and against it, particularly as it exists in this enlightened and Christian country, as putting to shame the principles of Christianity.

It was not perfectly plain sailing to get these read, the Chair asserting that there was a rule excluding the subject of Slavery from among the topics of discussion. But the majority were not afraid. After the reading a motion was made to lay on the table, and the Ayes and Noes called, which resulted, *Ayes*, 42 Noes, 59—so it was not carried. It was then laid over to the next monthly meeting.

Whether the *Express* is or is not an immoral paper was not discussed for want of time. The next meeting promises to be a pleasantly warm one.

Moral Insanity Again.

Many persons suppose that because no medical testimony on the trial of Huntingdon was offered against that of Messrs. Parker and Gilman, there is a wide conflict between science and law on the subject of insanity. The District-Attorney found that time was not allowed for testimony in reply, in order to finish the case before Judge Capron's term of office expired. Half the medical profession of the City were at his disposal, and Dr. Ranney (of the Blackwell's Island Lunatic Asylum, who has had 600 yearly patients for many years, was anxious to place science on the platform with law. But Messrs. Hall and Noyes seem to have determined to put the common sense of the Jury against the theories of the two Doctors, and Mr. Noyes was deputed by the District-Attorney, as familiar in certain important civil cases with the law of insanity in all its branches, to overthrow the physicians who so boldly followed the lead of the lawyers. Common sense in the jury-box, we rejoice to say, triumphed for once in this City. By the way, a protest is going the rounds of the medical profession, which has already been very largely signed, against the reception of the testimony of Drs. Parker and Gilman being taken as the sentiment or doctrine of the medical faculty generally.

Applying to the State for a Fire Engine.

The citizens of Sing Sing will present a petition to the next Legislature, praying for an appropriation to enable them to purchase a first-class efficient fire engine, which may be used as well to extinguish any fires that may occur in the prison shops, as in the village. The petition sets forth that much property has been saved to the State from fire by the exertions of the residents of Sing Sing, and that one fire engine and apparatus has been nearly worn out in that service. The Fire Department of Sing Sing has lately been strengthened by the addition of a new engine and hose cart; and a few days ago the members had a very creditable parade and dinner.

State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

The State Superintendency of Public Instruction seems likely to receive a due share of consideration during the coming Winter. Mr. Rice, the present incumbent, is named for reelection, and Messrs. S. S. Randall and Van Dyke, of Albany, are named as his competitors. Only the best man should be thought of for this most important post.

☞ The Free Academy Catalogue is just published—though bearing date September, 1856. The summary of the institution is as follows:

Board of Education		44
Executive Committee		7
Faculty	14	
Tutors	13	
Instructors		—27
Resident Graduates	6	
Seniors	22	
Juniors	36	
Sophomores	56	
Freshmen	137	
Introductory	468	
Students		—725

☞ Who will be the President of the Board of Education for the coming year? This question disturbs the Board of Education considerably. There are four men named as *likely*—some of them more likely men, than likely to be elected. The four are: Andrew H. Green, Esq., the present incumbent; Wm. H. Neilson, late President; Erastus C. Benedict, President from 1850 to 1854; and Nelson J. Waterbury, Assistant City Postmaster.

☞ The number of vessels in this port, yesterday, was 613, including 36 steamers, 103 ships, 109 barks, 97 brigs, and 268 schooners.

Fires.

IN ORCHARD-STREET.

A fire broke out at 10½ o'clock Tuesday night, in the paint shop of George E. Lusk, No. 68½ Orchard-street. It was caused by carelessness, in leaving a camphene lamp burning against a wall. It was put out, with a loss of about $176. The second story, occupied by William Whitmore, as a carpenter's shop, was slightly damaged.

IN NINTH-AVENUE.

Shortly after 9 o'clock the same night a fire occurred in the shoe factory of A. S. Cornell, No. 561 Ninth-avenue. It was caused by a defective stove-pipe. Damage about $150; no insurance.

IN MANHATTAN-STREET—CASE OF ARSON.

A fire was discovered about 4 o'clock yesterday morning in an unoccupied frame building in Manhattan-street, near Tenth-avenue, Harlem. The police managed to extinguish it with a few pails of water. On examination it was found that spirits of turpentine had been thrown upon the weather boards of the building and then ignited. The bottle which had contained the spirits was found near. No clue to the incendiary could be learned. The building is owned by Mr. Swenarton, of No. 170 Broome-street.

Killed by a Fall.

Ellen Cull, aged 60 years, and a native of Ireland, was killed Tuesday, by falling into the area of the new building in the Bowery Extension, one door from Roosevelt-street. The body was removed to the Fourth Ward Station-house, where an inquest upon it was held by Coroner Connery. The following verdict was rendered:

"That deceased came to her death by injuries in the head, causing, in our opinion, a concussion of the brain, received by falling into the area of the house one door from the corner of Roosevelt-street in the Bowery; and we further find that the proprietors of said building are highly censurable in leaving that part of the area where railing is to be placed uncovered by boards, which should have been done, so as to prevent the passers-by from falling in, and, as in this case, causing the death of Mrs. Ellen Cull."

Stealing Silk.

John Dibert, a lad of 13 years, was taken in custody yesterday, while attempting to make way with two pieces of silk from the store of Messrs. Spies, Cheist & Jay, at No. 48 Barclay-street. He had reached the lower entry with the property on his shoulder, when a porter employed in the building, suspecting something wrong, interrogated him. Dibert then dropped the goods and ran, but he was soon overtaken by an officer, who took him before Justice Connolly. The prisoner acknowledged "taking" the pieces of silk. He said he was born in New-Jersey, resided in Bergen Point, and was by occupation a seller of apples and potatoes. He was committed to answer in default of $1,000 bail.

Tried to Kill Herself.

An Irishwoman, named Elizabeth McDermott, aged 35 years, was found wandering and sick in the street on Wednesday night. A Seventh Ward Policeman took her to the Station-House, where she confessed that she was suffering from a dose of laudanum for the purpose of suicide. A physician who was immediately called, restored her, and she was sent to her residence, No. 305 Madison-street. She would not assign any reason for her attempt at self-destruction.

Pacific Emigration.

An adjourned meeting of the Society for promoting emigration to California was held Tuesday evening at the Metropolitan Hotel. It was resolved that the organization should in future be known as "The New-York Committee of Pacific Emigration." Thirty names were added to the list for raising the necessary funds, and D. L. Ross, W. T. Collman, James W. Bingham, S. B. Bond and E. C. Kemble were appointed Directors, with power to select permanent offices for the committee.

☞ The young ladies of Grammar School No. 2 are holding a fair in the schoolhouse in Laurens-street, which opened some days since, for the purpose of raising money to pay the balance due on a piano forte, purchased for the use of the school. It closes on the 2d of January with a musical and literary festival in the evening.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT.

There have been a number of important and interesting cases argued and decided in this Court during the past year. The matter of the Knickerbocker Bank, and the Central-Park case, (heard by Judge Harris,) are too well known to require further notice. The suit of Jones *vs.* Harper, in relation to certain shares of stock of the Daily Times, claimed considerable attention, as did also the case of The United States Trust Company *vs.* The Stockholders of the Suffolk Bank. In April the matter of widening Beekman-street was heard, and in the same month "Watts' case," involving some $200,000 or $300,000, was decided. In May a motion was made, before Judge Strong, to change the place of trial of Lewis Baker, charged with the murder of William Poole, on the ground that it was impossible to obtain unbiased jurors in this City.

The case of Hamilton *vs.* The Accessory Transit Company was one of importance. The plaintiff was the owner of two hundred shares of the Compauy. Patricio Rivas, the provisional President of Nicaragua, on the 18th of February, 1856, issued a decree declaring that this Company be henceforth dissolved. Mr. Hamilton commenced a suit against the company for the amount of his shares, and in the meantime applied for an injunction against it, and the appointment of a receiver. The main question was, whether Rivas had obtained such a stable power in Nicaragua as to authorize our country to acknowledge his Government, and our Courts his acts. Mr. Justice Clerke in an able opinion decided that it was not so, and therefore denied the motion. Wagstaff *vs.* Lowerre, and the Phelp's Will case, both in relation to wills, and involving a large amount of property, occupied their share of attention. The "Brick Church case," as it is usually called, also excited general interest, involving, as it did, the title to a valuable lot of land, which is now to be covered by a Post-Office, which we hope will be an honor to the City. The case of Hecker *vs.* The New-York Balance Dock Company, now pending, to compel the removal of the dry docks, on the ground that they are a nuisance, is of importance and interest to the commercial community. Unfortunately this question has not yet been decided. We should not neglect to mention the Northern Railway of France *vs.* Louis Grelet, Charles Carpentier, and others, which excited some interest, as well as the case of McSpedon *vs.* The County Treasurer, which involved the validity of the City Charter of 1853,—which charter, however, was decided to be still valid and in force.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Dec. 31.

Before Hon Justice Davies.

LEWIS BAKER ADMITTED TO BAIL.

The People, &c., vs. Lewis Baker, Patrick McLaughlin and James Turner.—Yesterday James T. Brady, Esq., made a motion, upon a writ of *habeas corpus*, to admit the above defendants to bail. His Honor made the following order:

The prisoner Lewis Baker being brought before me, it is returned that he is held in custody by virtue of commitment upon an indictment charging him and Patrick McLaughlin and James Turner and John Hyler and Cornelius Linn jointly, with homicide.

The District-Attorney for the people, on an application next made to bail the said prisoners, consents to the same, (and consents that the joint defendants be considered as personally present with the said Lewis Baker,) and by agreement I fix the said bail to be given in the sum of five thousand dollars each, in good and sufficient surety, and thereupon each of the said defendants, Lewis Baker, McLaughlin and Turner, be discharged from custody.

Mr. James McCrea, of No. 217 Seventh-avenue, became Baker's bail, and he was discharged. The rest of the defendants have not yet been bailed.

Before Hon. Justice Clarke.

DECISIONS.

The People, ex-rel. Jos. Lang, vs. Ebling.—Referred to M. Leyman, Esq., to take proof, and report his conclusion of fact from the evidence. Notice of hearing before referee to be four days. This is the case in relation to a stand in Washington Market, reported in the Times some days since.

Richardson vs. Edwards.—Motion granted, without costs.

SUPERIOR COURT.

In the Superior Court there seems to have been less of public interest this than in former years. Griffin *vs.* Judson, a case which exhibited to the uninitiated some of the profits of hotel-keeping, might, perhaps, be allowed a place in our list of important cases. The Cox Divorce suit, which was, of course, celebrated, not merely because of its being a divorce suit, but also from the high position in society occupied by Rev. Dr. Cox, (who brought the suit, but who did not gain it.) There were few, probably, who read the evidence, who did not agree with the Jury in finding for the defendant. Saltus *vs.* Genin and Lockwood, was an action of considerable interest to our Wall-street friends, in relation to various modes of stock-jobbing. Pennington *vs.* The Sixth-avenue Railroad, is, perhaps, the most generally interesting case tried in this Court since the "Cox Divorce Suit." Mr. Pennington is a respectable colored minister, intelligent and well bred. One day he got into one of the Sixth-avenue cars, and was told that colored persons could not ride there, and was ordered to get on to the front platform, or off entirely. This he refused to do, whereupon he was ejected by the driver. He sued the Company for damages, and a trial was had. The Company proved that their rules prohibited colored persons from riding in the cars, and, therefore, the conductor was justified in putting Mr. Pennington off. Mr. Pennington claimed that the Company had no right to make such a rule; they were bound to transport the *public*, and that he, being a citizen, and a tax-payer, was a part of the public. The Judge (Judge Slosson) charged the Jury to the effect that if they thought that the admitting of colored persons into the cars would seriously damage the business of the Company they must find a verdict for them. Under this instruction they brought in a verdict for the defendants, thereby prohibiting colored persons from riding in any of our public conveyances. The case will, however, be taken to a higher Court.

These constitute, we believe, all the cases of importance tried in this Court during the past year.

Last, but not least, is the admitting of Baker and his associates to bail, which was allowed yesterday, and is noticed in another column.

The Supreme Court has accomplished considerable business this year, although the trouble in the earlier months as to what is called the "Disputed Judgeship," at first seemed inclined to disarrange matters and to seriously impede the transaction of its official duties.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Special Term.

Before Judge Daly.

Abraham Cole vs. William Wilson.—Order directing a commission to issue.

Frederick Dillon vs. William H. Townsend.—Motion for an order directing plaintiff to file security for costs granted.

Arthur Rork, &c., vs. John O'Conner.—Motion to dismiss lien granted.

Anthony McReynolds vs. James Gallagher.—Motion to dismiss lien granted.

The Criminal Courts.

We annex the following statement of convictions, acquittals, &c., had in the Criminal Courts in and for the City and County of New-York, in the year 1856, for which we are indebted to Mr. Vanderpoel, the gentlemanly Clerk of the Court of Sessions:

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Murder	—	1
Manslaughter (various degrees)	12	2
Assault with intent to kill	2	5
Assault with intent to maim	1	—
Assault with a dangerous weapon with intent to do bodily harm	16	—
Assault with intent to commit robbery	10	—
Robbery in the first degree	6	13
Abduction	1	—
Assault and battery	55	—
Bigamy	5	—
Perjury	1	—
Forgery, 2d degree, (counterfeit bank notes)	9	1
Forgery, 3d degree	2	2
Forgery, 4th degree	19	—
Burglary (various degrees)	76	21
Attempt to commit burglary	34	—
Embezzlement	2	—
Grand larceny	94	23
Attempt to commit grand larceny	30	—
Receiving stolen goods	16	2
Obtaining goods by false pretences	7	—
Petit larceny, second offence	3	—
Petit larceny and attempt to commit, second offence	109	—
Gambling	11	—
Willful neglect of duty by a public officer	1	—
Keeping disorderly houses	—	1
Total	522	77

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Assault and battery	966	84
Petit larceny	1788	208
Violation of election laws	2	—
Cruelty to animals	1	—
Malicious mischief	4	—
Falsely personating an officer	—	1
Exposing unsound meat for sale	—	1
Selling obscene books	2	—
Exposing person in public streets	3	—
Keeping disorderly houses	13	2
Total	2,799	296

Prisoners discharged in both Courts 1,648

Sentenced to State Prison, Males, 206; Females, 10—Total, 216.

Aggregate time of sentences 666 years and 11 months.

Sentenced to Penitentiary, Males, 1,239; Females, 248—Total, 1,487.

Sentenced to City Prison, Males, 76; Females, 39—Total, 115.

Sent to House of Refuge, Boys, 53; Girls, 2—Total, 55.

Indictments found by Grand Jury, 986.

Complaints dismissed by Grand Jury, 105.

Recognizances to appear and answer, filed during the year, 2,613.

Recognizances to appear and answer, forfeited during the year, 26.

Records of convictions of vagrants, filed during the year, 3,646.

Inquests held by Coroners, filed during the year, 1,870.

Amount of fines and fees collected and paid into City Treasury, $1,781 95.

Thursday, Dec. 31, 1856.

The Negro Troubles.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* has the following, in relation to the negro insurrections:

We have abstained thus far from giving publicity, in detail, to the many reports which have been sent to us, or reached us in our exchanges, of slave disturbances in various parts of the Southern States. Being uncertain as to the actual state of facts, we thought it safest not to increase the uneasiness on this very delicate subject, and supposed the free circulation of such documents not likely to be productive of good in a community where such facilities exist for free communication with the black race, bond and free. But the symptoms of agitation are so numerous, widespread, and apparently concurrent, that it becomes a duty to recognize the state of facts, fully and unreservedly, with a view to the discussion of the proper steps to be taken for the restoration of quiet, and the maintenance of the existing relations between the two races in the South against interior disturbance and aggression from without.

It is not clear that positive insurrection has been attempted anywhere, although the gravity of the events along the Cumberland River in Kentucky and in Tennessee, and the more recent affairs in Mississippi, approach very nearly to that point of action. But, from various quarters in many States, there are evidences of a very unsettled state of mind among the servile population—a vague impression among them that a critical change in their condition is at hand, to be effected by a powerful party in the United States, which, temporarily defeated at the polls, is ready to give them the help of arms and troops when they shall undertake to rise on their own account. That these ideas have assumed any definite shape for concerted action, we have no other reason to believe than that in places quite remote from each other, all the disclosures obtained have fixed upon the same day everywhere, as that upon which an undefined effort is to be made against the whites. The day is the 24th of December, or more generally, about the Christmas holidays; and the same notion prevails in Kentucky, Arkansas and Tennessee, as well as in Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas.

We do not infer from this that there is a combination in fact reaching so widely, or that there has been a concert among the blacks. It is more likely the general idea among the wicked white villains who circulate among these classes to foment discontent, that the season of leisure and abandon, when pleasure takes the place of business, and authority may be supposed to be indolent and careless, would be the best opportunity for doing most mischief.

We do not suppose the most sanguine of these tempters look to any other result, from the most extended *emeute*, than alarm and distress to the white population, a few days saturnalia of riot, robbery and murder, with a view to the enforcing hereafter of obnoxious theories by a heavy pressure from without upon the intimidated South. They cannot expect any present results to the blacks other than immediate subjugation, severe punishment, bloody and perhaps vindictive retribution, and a condition thereafter harder and more stringent than was ever found necessary before.

The consequences will fall with inevitable rigor on all alike. They cannot in the nature of things be confined to the small number of the actually turbulent; for the number actually engaged in any such scenes will be but a small one among the mass of that population. The protective and precautionary policy must reach all; and this is a result to which the Southern people, maligned though they are, have been extremely unwilling to be coerced, but by the most positive necessity. The latitude of privilege which they have heretofore given to free blacks and slaves, and the mildness with which they have administered, and of late even neglected to enforce, their own restrictive laws, exhibit the feeling of kindness and indulgence which has hitherto prevailed among them. If a change is now to be effected, and a return called for, back to the strictest rigor of police law, abridging the indulgence heretofore allowed, and imposing sterner and unrelaxing discipline, it is in the right to exercise of the duty to guard life, safety and honor for the whites, and in mercy to the victims, whom an incendiary philanthropy, cruel as false, would delude to their destruction. To save these poor creatures from the swift and sure extermination which would follow, if the counsels of the seducers prevail upon them, it has become highly expedient for the Slave States to revise their codes, and for all inferior authorities to take sufficient measures for carrying into effect all the ordinances and laws which forecast has provided, and a full view of the local as well as the general aspect of the case suggests, for the maintenance of order and subordination among the blacks, and the keeping of them from the contaminating influences which are seen, in their effects at least, to be at work for mischief.

That there are villains about, who have been successful in disquieting some portion of the slave population, and in producing a great state of excitement in the interior, is confirmed by daily reports that we are not at liberty to disregard. Those from Tennessee and Mississippi assume a consistency which justifies the adoption of immediate precautionary measures to prevent the ignorant and foolish from provoking a strife which, detrimental to all, must result fatally and swiftly on themselves; and henceforth, the law-making and the executive powers must take the charge of revising and amending the whole code of discipline and administration.

We have in New-Orleans a large amount of the class of population most likely to be influenced by these evil counsels, and most directly accessible from abroad. They form, too, a facile medium of communication with the slaves. Their opportunities for learning and circulating disorderly ideas are very great at all times; so great, as to make it important that vigilance should be exercised in regard to them always; and that, at least, all the laws which are already provided, for regulating their conduct and intercourse with each other, and with the slave population, should be rigidly enforced, and new regulations should be provided where these are deficient. We are not without intimations that there is talk among this class, and that there have been other symptoms, which make it highly expedient to take precautions here, also, against the spread of this temper of disorder, and to discover, avert, and punish with summary and inflexible justice, the authors and ringleaders of any contemplated violence, and the teachers and seducers who are spreading the poison abroad.

The times are at least urgent for the exercise of the most watchful vigilance over the conduct of slaves and free colored persons. The regulations which were passed to prevent the promiscuous intercourse of these classes with each other, and those which forbid slaves being apart from the domicils of their masters, and which prohibit the gatherings of colored persons except with the attendance of whites, and the regulations for the giving of passes, which have been so much abused, should all be rigidly enforced. The possible development of the future may perhaps show that the grounds for believing this particularly necessary at this time are overrated; but it is better to err from excess of precaution, than to mistake by neglecting the admonitions of prudence.

Another Affair of Honor!

Alex. H. Stephens, M. C. from Georgia, about the middle of November last called on Mr. B. H. Hill for an explanation of something he said *de rebus nihili*, in a speech made by him some time since at Augusta, to which Mr. Hill returned an answer which did not prove entirely satisfactory, where

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 1, 1857.

☞ The NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served in this City and vicinity for ONE SHILLING a week. Single Copies Two CENTS. Mail subscribers SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES is published every Evening, (*Sundays Excepted.*) One edition will be issued at ONE and the other at THREE o'clock P. M. It will be sent by mail at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing nearly all the leading matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday, is mailed at THREE DOLLARS a year.

The WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed TWO DOLLARS a year for single Copies. TWENTY-FIVE Copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, to one address.

The TIMES FOR EUROPE is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6 cents for single copies.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6 cents for single copies.

Terms, invariably cash in advance.

Publication Office, No. 128 Nassau st., cor. of Beekman.

RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO., Publishers.

☞ To-day being New-Year Day, no Morning Edition of the DAILY TIMES will be issued to-morrow. The usual Evening Editions will be published at 1 and 3 o'clock, containing all the news up to the latest moment.

New-Year's Day.

Our steady-going and pious ancestors thought it a good plan to begin the new year with a holiday—to renew the tussle of life with a cheery spirit and a smiling countenance—to make sure of one day of jollity at least, when toil should be abandoned and all business given up to the interchange of neighborly visits and friendly greetings. So New-Year's Day was made a holiday, and the new year was merrily and good-naturedly inaugurated. The first day over, and work was resumed again, the world wagged on as usual, and no one was the worse for a day devoted to overflowing charity and jovial practices.

New-Year's Day in New-York is the great holiday of the year; it is the only one in which the entire population heartily unite, and so far from its falling into desuetude, it is every year kept up with increased spirit and jollity. The first day of 1857 promises to equal, in the general hilarity of its observance, any of its predecessors within our memory. The good old fashion of calling upon everybody will know no falling off, and the streets will be all alive with carriages and pedestrians, while all the places of business will be closed, and every lady, if Col. BENTON will pardon the mention of the word, will make it a religious duty to remain at home and look as charming as she can.

There are some ladies who are guilty of the bad taste of closing up their windows and lighting the gas, under the mistaken notion that it gives increased brilliancy to their apartments. But it is a wretched mistake. There is no light so brilliant as daylight, nor so favorable to a fine display of parlor ornaments or personal loveliness. Let there be no gas-lights on New-Year's day. Coming out of the clear light of day into an apartment artificially illuminated, causes the most ghostly effect conceivable.

The practice o darkening their parlors is common with almost all ladies on New-Year's Day, even when the gas is not lighted; and the consequence is, that during the brief stay a visitor makes, he does not become so used to the gloom as to be able to distinguish objects distinctly, and he goes off with rather a vague impression as to whom and what he has seen.

There is nothing so cheerful and pleasant as the broad daylight; and, of all days in the year, New-Year's Day is the one when there should be no obstructions to the light of Heaven in our houses.

The only change that has taken place in the manner of celebrating New-Year's Day is, that there is less drinking of strong potations and wine, and consequently more genuine cheerfulness and enjoyment, and less of the noise and robustious spirit with which it used to be kept up.

News from Europe.

By the *Fulton*, which arrived at this port yesterday from Southampton, we have four days' later advices from Europe. The news is interesting. Our readers will be glad to hear of the safety of the U. S. mail steamer *Hermann*, about which there has been much anxiety. She encountered a terrible gale when about nine hundred miles from Southampton, and one of her engines was so severely damaged that she was compelled to put back to port. The vessel itself was uninjured. Her mails and passengers were brought to New-York by the *Fulton*.

The arrival at Portsmouth of the Arctic ship *Resolute*, under command of American officers, has created quite an excitement among our English friends. The liberality of our Government in presenting the ship to the British nation, is warmly acknowledged and appreciated. All courtesy has been extended to Lieutenant HARTSTEIN and his companions. On the 16th ult. the Queen visited the *Resolute*, which was towed to Cowes for the purpose.

The act was an unusual one, and will be regarded as a kindly recognition of the compliment paid her by the restoration of the ship. Her Majesty was received on board by Lieut. HARTSTEIN and his officers, and the scene that ensued was quite an interesting one. An account is given elsewhere.

The last Message of President PIERCE had been received in England, and is published *in extenso* by all the leading journals. It seems to have met with a more favorable reception there than it did from our own people.

Our political advices by this arrival are of some moment. The quarrel between the Prussian Government and the Swiss Republic has assumed a most serious aspect. An amicable arrangement, unless brought about by powerful intervention, is spoken of as beyond hope. Prussia is said to have communicated a note to the Government of LOUIS NAPOLEON, intimating that, as diplomatic negotiations have failed, it has become necessary to resort to ulterior measures. The Federal Council remain firm, though France and the whole of Europe, England excepted, are against them, and the Royalist prisoners at Neufchatel will be tried and adjudged, guilty or not guilty, according to law. It is this trial which the King of Prussia is determined, if possible, to prevent, as he is apprehensive that unpalatable facts will be disclosed in the evidence.

Particulars have reached us of the recent attempt to assassinate the King of Naples. The king, in the emergency, is said to have behaved with much coolness and courage. The assassin was a man of considerable intelligence—in possession of a sound mind, but determined to carry his purpose into execution. He was implicated in no conspiracy, but was moved (as he confessed) by revenge for cruel treatment towards members of his family. He was tried, found guilty and hung within a week after he attempted the crime. The people assented to the justice of the punishment inflicted, but seem to have evinced no enthusiasm at their king's escape from assassination.

We receive by this mail the formal declaration of war proclaimed at Bombay against Persia by the East India Company. Elsewhere we print the document, but it does not very clearly explain the causes of the war. It has been recognized by the Persian Government. The last division of the British expeditionary force for the invasion of the South of Persia had sailed from Bombay, and the Island of Karak, the first point of attack, had been captured and occupied. Russian movements on the Persian frontier continue threatening, and justify the report that, at the first intimation from the Shah, fifty thousand Russian troops will be ready to render assistance.

The Congress of Paris was to meet between the 20th and 25th of December. It is supposed that the questions to be discussed will have been arranged beforehand so that the Conferences will last as short a time as possible.

We find no mention made in the English papers of the reported rescue of the captain of the *Lyonnais* and fifteen of the crew. The rumor has been contradicted, and never had any foundation in truth.

As we go to press, a dispatch from Halifax announces the arrival of the *Niagara* at that port, with three days' later news.

Recruits for Walker.

The omission of the United States District-Attorney to stop the military emigration to Nicaragua by the *Tennessee* and *James Adger* is to be regretted for other reasons than strictly legal ones. It is needless to say that these shipments of recruits are quite as criminal as the worst essays of the Cuban fillibusters, or those paltry enlistments about which we were ready to make war with England; and that the Government official was as fully apprised of the fact as he was of the law, there can be no manner of doubt, for the object and character of the emigration were notorious, and the sailing of the former steamer announced for weeks before with the understanding that its freight should be aid and comfort to WALKER. We cannot avoid the suspicion that had the vessel been up for Africa and a cargo of slaves, more active zeal would have been manifested in its detention and seizure; possibly because in that case a forfeiture would have better rewarded the ardor of the agents.

That this business of transmitting troops to WALKER is, in any particular, more humane than the transmission of negroes from Guinea, may be safely questioned. The hazards of life, and the service to which the victims are consigned, are all to the advantage of the negro. The *Tennessee* came hither the other day, a slight vessel, unfit for sea service, with a list of dead, extending to thirty-four names, in a voyage of ten days, and bearing one-third more passengers than it furnished accommodations for. The passengers had but one story to tell of miserable privation, ill-treatment, violence, all the way from San Francisco to New-York. All of those who left the former city, unprovided with a *through* ticket, were seized by the minions of WALKER and impressed, notwithstanding all the efforts of their fellow-passengers to save them; the Transit Company necessarily abetting the action of the usurpatory government. The same compulsion undoubtedly induces the servants of the Company to deny the difficulties of the route, to suppress complaint, and gives the news they bear the color most favorable to a cause really expiring. Instances that came under our notice, and which we duly reported at the time, proved to what dire sufferings the soldiers of WALKER were reduced; witnessed their starvation and illness; and the vast per centage of the whole which every day in that uncongenial climate swept to the grave. No Life Insurance Company will accept a risk on a Nicaragua emigrant. And yet are hundreds of young, misinformed men, seduced from their homes, carried by this terrible middle passage to the almost certain death awaiting them on the Isthmus, and left there in the clutches of the petty tyrant, from whose fatal grasp there is no escape, it seems, save by death in battle, or in bed by that fell fever under which four-fifths of the many thousands sent thither have already sunk. Hemmed in by implacable enemies, who cannot, with safety, rest until the intruder is expelled or exterminated—without food or supplies, save what are brought from a distant country—and without men to fill the gaps war, pestilence and famine incessantly open in his ranks—WALKER is, nevertheless, represented to these ignorant recruits as in the midst of a series of triumphs, amply supplied, abounding in pecuniary resources, and able to make good the engagements for pay, rations, and bounty land, which are held out as lures to the unhappy dupes.

Beyond, therefore, any legal obligation, it is a duty of charity, benevolence, patriotism, to stop this efflux of misguided young men. It is an act of charity to those now in WALKER'S army, who, we are assured, can only hope release from their murderous service in the utter prostration of their leader's hopes; it is an act of charity to WALKER himself to hasten that catastrophe, which, if protracted, may prove his utter destruction. Whether he is entitled to such consideration, is a question admitting of two sides.

THE MURDERS IN THE MASSACHUSETTS STATE PRISON.—There is a sorry time in Boston. That usually staid and quiet corner of the earth has its troubles and its crimes, like other places less favored by the prestige of a sainted ancestry. No event since the Parkman murder has created such an excitement as the two State Prison murders which have occurred within the past fortnight. Since the middle of December, two Deputy Wardens of that institution have been murdered in cold blood, while in the performance of their duties, by prisoners under confinement for very brief periods. The circumstances attending these murders need not be recapitulated. In both instances they were of a peculiarly distressing nature. In both, the same kind of implement was employed; in both, the victims were men noted for their quiet manner and consideration towards the prisoners placed in their care; and in neither case was any provocation for the assault known to have been given. The fact of the second murder following so close upon the first, and both occurring within the Prison precincts, draws marked attention to the management of the institution, and suggests the existence of radical defects in discipline and treatment. Now that the public curiosity is aroused, we may await further developments of the Prison secrets, with the assurance of instructive hints.

The Paris Congress—Mr. Marcy and Lord Brougham.

Speculation is rife among the quid-nuncs and diplomatists at Paris, as to the results to be expected from the Assembly of the Imperial and Royal Congress now in session at Paris.

The questions of Bolgrad and the Isle of Serpents are ostensibly the objects of the meeting, but they are, beyond all doubt, not the only, nor the foremost topics to be discussed and settled. It is broadly hinted in some of the Paris Journals that the question of the Austrian occupation of the principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia must and will be disposed of at this Congress. The opinion is expressed that Austria must be made to evacuate those provinces which she now occupies with her troops, and over which she exercises absolute dominion.

This question is certainly much more important than that of Bolgrad or of the Isle of Serpents, and the honor and dignity of both France and England are more seriously affected by it.

Should Austria be permitted to continue master of the Principalities, France and England will literally exemplify and realize the well-known fable, which, having hitherto been but a fable, will henceforth cease to be fabulous. The story, as it runs, tells of two travelers who were disputing about their right to the possession of an oyster. On submitting their case to a third party who happened to encounter them, and calling upon him to decide the dispute, the umpire took the oyster in his hands, and swallowing at a gulp the eatable portion, himself, gravely handed over a shell to each of the disputants as his portion. In the political question under consideration, the Principalities are the rich fat oyster. It was on their account that the war was entered into, and now, as final decision of the dispute, Austria has seized upon them and holds them in her possession. France and England have done all the hard and dangerous work of warfare, they have expended millions of money and thousands of brave men's lives while Austria stood aloof all the time, maintaining a cautious and insidious neutrality. Without any labor or expense on her part, she has possessed herself of the prize,—she has swallowed the oyster.

France and England will deservedly be the laughing stock of nations in all future history if they patiently submit to this ignominious treatment, this almost ludicrous termination to the high and lofty drama they have so lately been performing before the world at Sebastopol and elsewhere.

There is another reason which, if true, renders the Austrian occupation still more disgraceful to the two Powers above mentioned, putting them into the condition of simple dupes who have been easily imposed upon by superior cunning. Russia, as is well known, gave it out, when first the occupation was made, that it was made by Austria on her behalf and in her interests. This was solemnly and officially declared to the world by Russia, and never was contradicted by Austria. For this reason we are justified in believing that it is so. But assuming such a condition of things to be the fact, in that case, Russia is still the occupant of the Principalities, and Austria is only her agent. What a position for France and England! Can anything more humiliating be conceived? These two Powers went into the war which has cost them so much, expressly for the purpose of driving out Russia from these Principalities, and now, after so much bloodshed and expense, we see them still in the occupation of Russia by her vassal and agent! National shame and disgrace could hardly be carried to a higher pitch than this. Under this view of the case, the war which has just ended has been a war without purpose, object or result. It has been the most wanton, cruel and unrighteous waste of blood ever recorded in the history of nations. Instead of accomplishing the avowed object of the war—that of driving Russia from the Turkish soil—the very reverse is done, and Russia is now secured in the possession of the Principalities, to be handed over to her, by her pliant agent, at some convenient season. France and England may well desire the meeting of a new Congress, that they may be able, if not again outwitted by Calmuc cunning, to rectify their error, to redeem their honor, to wash out this stain from their escutcheon, and, if possible, to effect by diplomacy what they have signally failed to accomplish by the war they have been so vainly engaged in. If such a *status* is to remain in the eyes of the world as all the result of the gigantic armaments, the vast expenditures, the terrific efforts of these two powers, it will henceforth be a contradiction in terms to call them "the great powers."

It is highly probable that, in this view of the case, the bone of contention, the grand object to be discussed and settled at this Congress of European powers, will be the continued occupation of Moldavia and Wallachia in the name and by the forces of Austria. Bolgrad and the Isle of Serpents are doubtless secondary and subordinate matters.

By our last accounts, received by the *Fulton*, which left on the 17th, we learn that the Congress was to meet on or about the 21st ultimo. It is, therefore, very probably, in session at the time we are writing.

There may be other questions which the Congress perhaps will take up, such as the humanitarian question as connected with maritime law. Mr. MARCY will come in for his share of notice on this subject, which will not, we are inclined to think, be very gratifying to his vanity, if the Congress should take the same view of his proposition in relation to privateering which Lord BROUGHAM has recently done, in a reprint of one of his writings. That noble and celebrated jurist treats the proposition made by Secretary MARCY, in response to the declaration of the Congress of April 16, as an unworthy and illogical evasion. The Paris Congress proposed, in a Circular addressed to the Cabinet at Washington, as well as to other Governments, the abolition of privateering in all future maritime warfare. The Government of the United States was invited, if it so pleased, to give its assent to this proposition, and to agree that such should henceforth be received as the maritime law of nations. Mr. MARCY, in reply to the circular addressed to the Cabinet of Washington, refused, indirectly, to accede to the proposed law, and, instead thereof, proposed a much wider extension of the humane principle on which it was based. He proposed to make all neutral vessels and neutral merchandise free on the great ocean, and to abolish the practice of interfering on the ocean with any other vessels than such as belonged to the belligerent parties, and were equipped for purposes of hostility. Lord BROUGHAM demolishes all the glory which Mr. MARCY'S friends have heaped upon him for the alleged superior humanity of this proposition, by a single and effective metaphor. His Lordship says that, when Mr. MARCY refuses to assent to the abolition of privateering, except on the condition that the principle be extended further, and that all hostility by sea shall cease, in times of war, against all vessels of all nations, excepting only between the men-of-war of the respective belligerents, he is acting, by such a proposition, just the same as if he should refuse to agree to the abolition of the African Slave-trade, except and unless upon the condition that all Slavery, in every State, and especially in the North American States, should also be, at the same time, abolished. Whether Mr. MARCY would agree, in this latter case, to such an extension of the humanity principle, analagous as it is to his own reasoning, is somewhat doubtful. At all events, there is some justice in Lord BROUGHAM'S argument.

These and other matters of other kinds, may probably be touched upon by the Paris Congress of the European Powers, but they will not, we may be sure, constitute the real object of this great meeting.

Slave Insurrections.

The Charleston *Mercury* and the New-York *Commercial Advertiser* complain that information with regard to insurrections of slaves has several times come to them by telegraph which has not been confirmed by the newspapers when received from the same localities by mail. The falsity of the telegraphic reports is taken for granted, and the *Standard* demands a censorship of the telegraph.

To-day we have received private advices from two different quarters in the Slave States, giving particulars of insurrectionary movements and of the means used to suppress them. In each case several negroes were executed on suspicion, or for the purpose of terrorizing the rest, and great consternation and excitement are represented to exist among all the white population. The newspapers of both these districts are entirely silent with regard to these events, and make light of the reports of the same character which they have received from other districts.

The same newspapers, it is well to remark, two months ago, exhibited the strongest inclination to plunge the country into civil war in the event of Col. FREMONT'S election. These occurrences show in what condition they were to execute their threats.

The truth is, the Southern Press is everywhere under a censorship, such as that which is demanded, and generally maintained, over the Telegraph—an irresponsible censorship, under a police, of which every slave-owner is a member—a thousand times more rigorous and effective than that of France.

During all the recent election canvass, there probably were not three newspapers in the Slave States which ever gave, even by intimation, to their readers, any true information with regard to the objects of the Republican Party, or the views relative to Slavery of its nominee.

A Southern editor a short time ago informed us that a valuable job of advertising had been taken from him and transferred to a rival paper of much less circulation, and when he asked the reason of the change he was referred to certain brief paragraphs which he had copied from the TIMES and *Herald*, as items of news, in which some demonstrations of Northern sentiment against the repeal of the Missouri Compromise were described.

As there are few rival lines of telegraph at the South, and these are chiefly supported by Northern merchants and newspapers, it is found that some special means of constraint upon the operators is needed. The Richmond *Whig* of Tuesday says: "We believe that all the insurrectionary movements at the South is the natural and necessary effect of the course pursued by the Democratic Party in the late canvass. And, what is more, we believe that all the blood which has been shed by the whites in self-defence, in some portions of the country, rests upon the heads of the reckless demagogues of the Buccaneer Democracy."

MUSIC AND EDUCATION.—Attention has been drawn, in many ways, to the relations of Musical culture to common Education, but the subject is again recommended to notice by the action of the Board of Education of this City, by whose invitation Mr. R. S. WILLIS has just delivered a series of public lectures on Music, as connected with Education. A suggestion for the establishment of a School of Music in New-York, is one that will bear to be pondered carefully, and will be received with favorable regard by a very large class of our citizens.

INSANITY IN ENGLAND.—The Arrowsmith hoax appears to have been revived again in England, the author of the original letter having appeared with another in the *Times*, in which he asserts that the statements in his first letter were all true. John Bull is rather muddled by the affair, and appears inclined to take sides with ARROWSMITH. Mr. BRADY would not have much difficulty in establishing a case of insanity here.

A BATCH OF VETOES.—Mayor WOOD closed up his dealings with the old Common Council yesterday by vetoing three bills, the most important of which was the ordinance for the tax levy of 1857. The cause for this veto was the omission of the appropriation of $200,000 for the improvement of the Central Park, which the new Common Council will doubtless supply.

INAUGURATION OF THE NEW STATE OFFICERS.—The oath of office will be administered to Gov. KING and Lieut.-Gov. SELDEN about 12 o'clock to-day in the Assembly Chamber at Albany. After the ceremony, the Governor will receive the congratulations of his friends in the Executive Chamber.

THE GREAT "LADY"-KILLER.—Col. BENTON has been called Old Bullion for the past twenty years; but hereafter he ought to be called the "Lady"-Killer, since his attempt to kill off that much-abused word has fairly entitled him to the appellation.

Relief for the Family of the Murdered Man, Cornelius Cannon.

We have received a communication in relation to a subscription for the family of CANNON, who was murdered on Sunday night in Brooklyn; it is accompanied with the sum of $27, contributed by the employes in the American Exchange Bank of this City. The contribution is a most generous one, and the suggestion of a subscription is every way commendable. But we think it would be better that the money should be sent to the Mayor of Brooklyn, or to some person appointed by a committee to receive contributions. It would be a serious inconvenience to us to act as the treasurer in such a case, and we shall forward the money that has been sent to us to any person who may be designated hereafter as an agent in the matter.

German Opera.

One of the best operas in the *repertoire* of the German Opera Company now at the Broadway Theatre, is WEBER'S "Der Freischutz." Its proportions are sufficient to call into play all the ambition of the artists, without being too excessive for their strength. And then the chorus and orchestra appear to understand their work, and do it with admirable precision and effect. This opera was given last night with all the advantages referred to, and was of course eminently successful. It is the nest-egg of German Opera, and Fatherland is prodigiously proud of it.

We refer to its production on this occasion simply to notice the admirable way in which it has been put on the stage. There are opportunities for scenic display in this work, which are seldom seized in the proper spirit because they lie out of the ordinary track. More than once, the music has been jeopardised by the lugubrious attempt of the scene-painter to interpret the romantic element. The incantation scene is a perpetual stumbling-block and cannot be obliterated with a pound brush. This was not so last night. We have never seen in this country a more spacious and satisfactory "Wolf's Glen," or *diablerie* more effectually managed. We are not partial to fire-works on the stage, but when the smoke is used judiciously as it was last night, namely, to cover the apparition of the demon huntsmen, we are disposed to forgive their popping and fizzing. There was a slight hitch in the machinery. When this is overcome we are sure the incantation will more than satisfy a critical audience.

Personal.

MR. WILLIAM HENRY SMITH, who has recently published a pamphlet in England, claiming for BACON the authorship of SHAKESPEARE'S plays, or at least a large participation therein, is following up the subject by the delivery of lectures in support of his theory.

HON. STEPHEN A. MALLORY has been reelected a Senator of the United States from the State of Florida for six years from the 4th of March next.

A writer in the Boston *Christian Register* criticises a recent sermon preached by Rev. Dr. COX in this comical way, and not inaptly:

"It seemed to me like a sermon that might be represented as a railroad car that had been thrown from the track under a high rate of speed, smashed in pieces, and then gathered up in fragments, just in those chance relations into which accident had thrown them. The materials of a complete and beautiful car were there, (with the exception of the brakes,) but they were hauled out of the mass, and put together very much like those cattle that Dr. TODD tells the children about, as the inhabitants of a chance world. The sermon was learned, poetical, disjointed, pedantic, powerful, brilliant, humorous, witty, explosive, redundant, English, Greek, Latin, and Dr. COX."

Obituary.

The late FRANCIS C. GRAY, of Boston, was the son of the famous WILLIAM GRAY, the merchant; graduated at Cambridge in 1809, studied law with Hon. WM. PRESCOTT, was private Secretary to JOHN QUINCY ADAMS when he was Minister to Russia, an early contributor to the *North American Review*, author of various orations and historical papers, member of the American Academy of Arts and Science, and its Corresponding Secretary; President of the Boston Athenæum; a Trustee of the State Lunatic Hospital at Worcester, and of the Massachusetts General Hospital, and a Fellow of Harvard College from 1826 to 1836. Also, frequently a member of the Legislature. The degree of LL. D. was conferred upon him by Harvard College in 1841.

☞ Elder JOHN T. JOHNSON, an eminent divine of Kentucky, died at Lexington, Mo., on the 18th December, of pneumonia. Mr. JOHNSON was a native of Scott County, and a younger brother of the distinguished R. M. JOHNSON, formerly Vice-President. He was educated for the bar, and while a lawyer enjoyed a large and lucrative practice. During his residence in Georgetown, he represented that District in Congress in 1821, 1822, 1823, 1824 and 1825.

Elder JOHN T. JOHNSON, of Kentucky, one of the most distinguished preachers of the "Reformation," died at Lexington, Mo., on Thursday, 18th December. He was one of the most distinguished and successful Ministers of the Gospel in the Western country. In early life he was a lawyer and politician. He served as an officer in the war of 1812, and was at the siege of Fort Meigs.

Col. THOMAS F. HUNT, Assistant-Quartermaster-General, U. S. A., died at New-Orleans on the 23d December. He had been stationed at New-Orleans for many years. During the Mexican war his duties as Quartermaster were arduous, and he discharged them with a degree of ability and energy that elicited the approbation of the War Department.

☞ We regret to hear of the death of Mrs. P. LYNCH, wife of the editor of the *Irish American*. She died in Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, after a brief illness.

Tax-Receiver's Office.

Yesterday was a busy day at the Tax-Receiver's Office. The announcement that all taxes unpaid after yesterday, would have an addition of interest at the rate of twelve per cent per annum, calculated from the 16th of last September, added thereto, had the effect to bring forward hosts of delinquents. The office was crowded from early morning till early gas-lighting. To give all parties a fair opportunity to avoid the future payment of the additional per centage, the Tax-Receiver kept the office open at a later hour than usual. At one time during the day the file of parties waiting their turn to make their respective payments, extended fifty or sixty feet outside the entrance into the Park.

The payment of taxes commenced on the 16th of last September. The aggregate amount paid in up to last evening, is $6,202,969 77. Of this amount there was paid in September, $1,008,312 96; in October, $1,365,184 51; in November, $2,282,692 28; in December, $1,000,000. In addition to the above there remains to be paid in, about $300,000, which will bring the sum collected to $7,000,000, as called for in the original tax levy. The amount of tax money paid for the year 1855 was $4,768,000. It is encouraging to learn that the tax for the present year is not quite twice the tax for last year.

Another Chapter in the Baker Case.

Pursuant to notice served on the District-Attorney, LEWIS BAKER and his co-defendants were brought, by writ of *habeas corpus*, yesterday morning, before one of the Judges of the Supreme Court. Application was made by Messrs. JAMES T. BRADY, DANIEL E. SICKELS, and JOHN H. MCCUNN, of counsel, to bail the defendants.

District-Attorney HALL appeared on the return, and said substantially, that considering that six jurors upon each Jury had substantially acquitted him, and the remaining six upon each Jury were not able to agree as to what crime he was guilty of; and considering that with each trial the evidence for the prosecution modified in its tone; and that on the last trial a perfectly unexceptionable Jury passed on the testimony, he (the District-Attorney) should not oppose the application to bail, but ask that it be fixed at a sum commensurate with the case. The further conduct of the matter he should advise about with his friend, the Attorney-General.

The bail was then fixed at $5,000 each defendant, but only LEWIS BAKER gave bail, with JAMES MCCREA, of No. 214 Fifth-avenue, a brother-in-law of Mr. MCCUNN, as security.

This will not release JAMES TURNER or MCLAUGHLIN, as they are under another indictment in the General Sessions, for felonious assaults—the trials being now about to be brought on.

BAKER and HUNTINGDON have been occupying a cell together, and both leave it together. One went to the Canary Islands—the other goes to Sing Sing, which is about the same thing. One draws a blank, the other a legal prize for the public, and are examples of the jugglery and lottery of trials by Jury now-a-days.

BAKER'S immediate friends were fully posted in advance of his release from his Tombs confinement. The news of his release quickly spread among all the bar-rooms and oyster saloons of the City, and was the prevailing talk during the afternoon and evening. The frequenters of these places were free in offering bets that BAKER would be no further punished. One or two offered odds that in less than three months' time he would be reinstated on the police. Considerable anxiety prevailed to get a sight of the hero of the Poole homicide. It was soon ascertained that JIM HUGHES, JOE PETTY, DANIEL SULLIVAN, Councilman KERRIGAN, and two or three others of his old confreres had him in keeping. During the evening the old round of haunts were visited, including JOHNNY LING'S, from which point our distinguished fellow-citizen went to spend the night with JIM HUGHES, Esq. BILL POOLE'S spook walked last night.

City Mortality of the Past Year.

Though the population of our City has increased by a large per centage during the last few years, the mortality, for the last two or three, has fallen off. The total number of deaths the past year was 21,263, being about 1,000 less than in 1855, and 6,000 less than 1854. Consumption, as usual, carried off the largest number, its victims reaching 2,432. Fevers of various kinds proved fatal to 2,020; inflammation to 1,878; convulsions to 1,489; and marasmus to 1,422; 1,525 were still-born; dropsy included 1,135 in its catalogue. Of those who died, 15,996 were natives of the United States; 5,183 foreigners; 430 colored, and 134 unknown.

EMIGRANT STATISTICS.—The emigration this year has exceeded that of last year considerably, but is still much less than of any previous year except 1854. The number of emigrants is 141,015; there were 44,090 from Ireland; 55,855 from Germany, and 23,691 from England. The total number of passengers that have arrived at this port during the year is 182,234.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, Jan. 3.

The WEEKLY TIMES for Jan. 3, 1857, is published THIS MORNING, containing the following articles:

I.—ELEANOR HAZLETON; OR, THE HOPE OF WOMAN. By CAROLINE CHESEBRO—Chapters V. (continued) and VI. Written expressly for this paper.
II.—THE DEAD OF 1856.
III.—LETTERS FROM AN AMERICAN ABROAD—*Lyons.*
IV.—BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF FATHER MATHEW.
V.—THE LATE GENERAL GUYON.
VI.—KOSSUTH'S LECTURE—Delivered before the Edinburg Workingmen (Abstract.)
VII.—THE ARROWSMITH HOAX—The London *Times* in its own Apology.
VIII.—LITERARY ITEMS.
IX.—EDITORIAL ARTICLES—Tariff Projects before Congress. The Lobby at Washington. Red Republicans in the United States. Conviction and Sentence of Huntingdon. Another Revolution in Peru. Slavery Abolishing Itself in Virginia. The Arrowsmith Hoax. The Press and Stock-Jobbing. The London Press. Insanity down South. Colonel BENTON about Ladies. Stopping the Telegraph. A Detestable Tyranny. The Last of 1856. The Brick-Church Property.
X.—AFFAIRS IN KANSAS.
XI.—MARINE INTELLIGENCE.
XII.—OUR JAPAN CORRESPONDENCE—Interesting Intelligence.
XIII.—THE NEWS OF THE WEEK—Foreign, Domestic and City Summaries for the Week. Carefully prepared
XIV.—PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.
XV.—COMMERCIAL REVIEW OF THE YEAR.
XVI.—AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT—Market Reports. Have you Saved all the Leaves? A Relic of Barbarism. Save the Oyster Shells. New-Year's Mutton. Wools.

THE WEEKLY TIMES is sent to subscribers by Mail or Express, at the following rates per annum:

One Copy, one year, for $2
Five Copies, one year, for 5
Twenty-Five Copies, one year, for 20

Each package must in every case be *sent to one name and address*. Any Postmaster, clerk, or other person, who may send us TEN or more subscribers on the above terms, and who will receive the package for distribution among the subscribers, *shall receive an extra copy*. Additions may at any time be made to Clubs by the party in whose name the Club stands, and on terms of first remittance.

Postage on the WEEKLY TIMES is:

To Canada, payable in advance..... 26 cents a year.
Within the State..... 12 cents a year.
Within the United States..... 26 cents a year.

The NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published twice a week, and containing all the reading matter of the Daily, is sent to Subscribers at the rate of THREE DOLLARS per annum. Two COPIES to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Payment in all cases is required invariably in advance; and no papers will ever be sent until the receipt of the money.

All letters inclosing money, or on business of any kind with the office, to be addressed to the Publishers.

RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO.,
No. 128 Nassau-st., New-York.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

JET ORNAMENTS, BROOCHES, BRACELETS, &c.—A lot, embracing the latest styles and patterns, to be sold at greatly reduced prices; also, every variety of Fancy Goods and Toys, at
ROGERS' Bazaar, No. 499 Broadway,
Four doors above Broome-st.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, DIAMOND Rings and Pins, Jewelry and Silver Ware, for sale at wholesale and retail, at less than the usual prices, by G. G. ALLEN, Importer of Watches and Jewelry, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor, near Broadway.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
Persons about purchasing Pianos or Melodeons for the Holidays are invited to call and examine the superior assortment of
PIANOS AND ÆOLICONS,
at the warerooms of the subscribers, which they confidently believe cannot be excelled by any others.
GROVESTEEN & TROTSLOW,
No. 505 Broadway, adjoining St. Nicholas Hotel.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—With Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks, the same that were awarded separate medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and the World's Fair, New-York, 1853, and are the only American Safes that were awarded medals at the London World's Fair.
These Safes are now admitted to be superior to any ever offered the public, and the subscribers challenge the world to produce an instance of these Safes failing to preserve their contents through the hottest fires, or a burglar picking the lock.
The subscribers and their agents are the only persons authorized to make and sell Herring's Patent Champion Safes, with Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks.
E. C. HERRING & CO., Green Block,
125, 127 and 129 Water-st., and 5 Murray-st., New-York.

FOR CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR.—The most elegant Holiday Presents and House-furnishing Goods in the City can be found at E. V. HAUGHWOUT'S, Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway. Every article is marked in plain figures, and no deviation can be made. The unparalleled sales of the past few days attest their cheapness. A beautiful selection of Vases, Bronzes, Marble Clocks, Candelabras, Parian Statuary, Dining, Tea and Dessert Services, Silver-plated Tea Sets, Chandeliers, &c., &c., &c. The entire stock must positively be closed off to save damage in removal to the new store.

NATIVE WINES.
SPARKLING AND STILL CATAWBA
from the vineyards of John D. Park, Esq., Cincinnati. Warranted only the pure juice of the grape, and superior to the best French Champagne and German stock, being more generous, rich and fruity by retaining the natural flavor of the grape.
BARNES & PARK, No. 304 Broadway, cor. Duane-st.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES.—The best in the world; the only reliable Hair Dye known, perfect and instantaneous; harmless and beautiful in its results. Applied in twelve private rooms. BATCHELOR'S WIGS surpass all; their new improvements satisfy the interested that BATCHELOR'S are permanent. Avoid the ridicule attached to bad dyes and unsightly wigs. The largest and best stock always at
BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—THE BEST OF all holiday gifts is one of Singer's latest improved sewing machines, which is capable of earning for its owner $1,000 a year. All who have female relations or friends in needy circumstances can in this way, at a moderate expense, provide for their permanent and comfortable support.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

PICTORIAL AND ORIENTAL HAIR-WORK.—Novel and elegant mementoes of departed friends or tokens of affection, in the form of bracelets, breastpins, studs, &c., designed and executed by Mrs. FOSTER, in the first style of excellence. Specimens may be seen on application to Mrs. FOSTER, No. 16 Walker-st.

CURTAIN MATERIALS
At great bargains, at the
One Price Carpet Store of
YOUNG & JAYNE,
No. 344 Broadway, corner of Franklin-st.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBERT M. PATRICK is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated Safes and patent Powder-Proof Defiance Locks and Cross Bars. Depot No. 120 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

PIANO-FORTES AND MELODEONS AT AN IMmense reduction in price, until the close of the year. Call and see, at the manufactory of JOHN P. WAKE & CO., No. 167 (old No.) Canal-st., 3 doors west of Varick.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

French China Ware.
DINNER, TEA AND TOILET SETS,
Vases, Statuettes, Ornaments, &c., &c.
BOHEMIAN GLASS WARE,
Water Goblets, Champagne and other Wine Glasses, Decanters, Fruit Dishes, &c., &c.,
in great variety.
PARIAN MARBLE STATUETTES,
Vases, Match-Pots, &c., &c., all of the best makers
Terra Cotta Vases, Glass Shades,
French Fancy Articles,
CHRISTMAS TOYS AND GIFTS,
for sale at low prices.
The public is respectfully invited to call and examine.
CHARLES AHRENFELDT,
Importer, No. 56 Maiden-lane, up stairs.

Holiday Gifts.—The Incomparable Pen—PRINCE'S Improved Protean Fountain Pen. Holiday Gifts—ornamental and useful. Prince's Protean Fountain Pen for presents—a beautiful article, with the many styles on hand. Has just issued an improved style for bankers and accountants. Pencils and other hard-rubber goods sold at this dépôt, No. 290 Broadway. Agen wanted.

New, Neat, and Choice Articles for presents, just received, and for sale at reasonable prices.
HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.,
Nos. 165, 278, 511 and 756 Broadway.

Holiday Raglans, Overcoats, Dress and Frock Coats, Business Suits, Pants and Vests, all of which are selected with great care as regards both style and price.
We would also solicit orders for our Custom Department, where gentlemen may have their clothing made in the latest and neatest style, and at the very lowest prices, for cash. Ten per cent. less than any other store in this City.
N. B. COLLINS & CO.,
(Successors to Devlin & Jessup.)
Corner of John and Nassau sts.

Kansas Lands.—The Trustees for the purchase of lands in Kansas, will receive deposits in trust, to apply them to the purchase of the Delaware Indians' Trust Lands, and to the purchase of other lands in Kansas. Shares in the general fund $100, bearing interest, and redeemable in purchase of lands of the Trust. For subscription, or for special investments, or for further information, apply to the Treasurer, personally or by letter, at No. 3 Winter-st., Boston. JOSEPH LYMAN, Treasurer.
AMOS A. LAWRENCE,
WM. DUDLEY PICKMAN, } Trustees.
ROBERT B. STORER.

MEDICINE WITHOUT PAY.

I Will Present One Box—Of my invaluable Magnetic Salve to any respectable person who will call and receive it. For burns, scrofula and salt rheum, unsurpassed. S B. SMITH, Electro-Magnetist, No. 77 Canal-st., between Broadway and Church-st.

Best and Cheapest oil cognac green extract brandy, essences, Holland gin, Jamaica rum, apple, peach and cherry brandy, Monongahela, Bourbon and Scotch whisky, a preparation to give body and age to all spirit liquors. All rare chemicals, fireworks, materials, metals, &c., for sale by Dr. L. FEUCHTWANGER, No. 143 Maiden-lane.

PERSONAL.

MISSING FROM HIS PLACE OF BUSINESS—No. 335 Broadway, since Monday noon, 22d inst., DAVID SPECK. Has not been seen or heard of since that time. He was a stout, well-built man, 50 years of age; about 5 feet 7 inches in height; gray hair and whiskers, dyed black; black eyes and dark complexion. Had on when last seen a dark suit of clothes, pantaloons with straps; wore a cluster diamond ring and pin, a gold watch and chain; patent leather boots, the heel of one boot ¾ of an inch higher than the other. Any information concerning him will be thankfully received by his family, No. 36 West 37th-st.

ROBERT PRIDE.—ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.—Something over ten years ago a package of papers of value was sent to ROBERT PRIDE, then residing at Pleasantville, Westchester County, N. Y. Said papers have been miscarried, lost or mislaid. Any person knowing the whereabouts of them, by sending them to the subscriber will receive the above reward. B. M. JOHNSON, No. 111 East 18th-st.

TO THE LADIES.—SOMETHING PECULIARly interesting, as well as serviceable, will be mailed to your address on receipt of address and a return postage stamp. Address W. H. M., Madison-square Post-Office, New-York.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—The first service in the new church, (in State-st., near Bond,) will be held on the evening of the Festival of the Epiphany, TUESDAY, Jan. 6, commencing at 7½ o'clock.
The Reverend Clergy, and any churchmen interested, are invited to attend.
The offerings will be applied to removing the floating debt of the Parish.
The Pews in the new church will be rented on the preceding evening, commencing at 7 o'clock.

VETERAN CORPS OF 1812.—A REGULAR meeting of the Corps will be held at Keen's XIVth Ward Hotel, corner Grand and Elizabeth sts., on FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 2, at 7 o'clock, to receive money and tickets. By order. H. RAYMOND, Colonel.
ISAAC M. PEVEY, Adjutant.
N. B.—The Colonel will be happy to have the members of the corps call at his quarters, No. 455 Greenwich-st., (with cockade on hat,) on this New-Year's Day.
H. R., Col.

VETERAN CORPS OF 1812.—A MEETING of the Corps will be held at head-quarters, Riell's Station House, No. 62 Lispenard-st., on FRIDAY, Jan. 2, 1857, at 7 o'clock P. M. By order of President WM E. CHAMBERS. A. W. JONES, Colonel.
WM. CORBIERE, Adjutant.

POLITICAL NOTICES.

AT THE REQUEST OF A LARGE NUMBER of Councils of the American Party of the State of New-York, subordinate to the State Council organized at Syracuse on the 27th day of August last, a State Convention of the American Party, with approval and sanction of the State Committee, is hereby appointed to be held at Syracuse, on Tuesday, the 20th day of December next, at 12 o'clock at noon, to consider measures for forming a more perfect organization and union of all parties in favor of our platform of principles. The Americans of each Assembly District in the State, in connection with this State Council, are requested to appoint one delegate and one alternate to the said Convention. All who are in favor of Americans ruling America, opposed to foreign political or ecclesiastical control and influence in our country, and against the extension of Slavery north of Lat. 36° 30' north, are invited to join in electing the said delegates. AMBROSE STEVENS,
President of State Council.
BATAVIA, Nov. 20, 1856.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD.—AT A REGULAR meeting of the Republican Association of XXIId Ward, held Dec. 30, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Thorndyke P. Saunders, President. Henry A. Gilbertson, George Cormack, Jonas Sparks, Daniel Thompson, John Miller, Stephen Simonson, Peter Jones, Edwin Mesler, Lawrence Austin and John Ray, Vice-Presidents. John S. Shields and Thomas J. Gillilan Secretaries, and John A. Cormack, Treasurer.
D. T. EASTON, President.
JAMES G. MCMILLAN, Secretary pro tem.

CHRISTOFLE & CO.'S CELEBRATED ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.
The dépôt of this celebrated ware, formerly situated At No. 481 Broadway, has been removed to No. 97 William-st. Always on hand, table and tea sets, tray, fork and spoons, &c. For sale by
GOURÉ & CO.,
No. 97 WILLIAM-ST.

MOORE'S BUSH MILLS IRISH WHISKY,
BILLECART SALMON, VERZENAY CHAMPAGNE,
For sale by CAMPBELL & SEAMAN,
No. 404 4th-av., corner of 29th-st.
Also, Agents for the
CELEBRATED TRENTON CRACKERS.

PRINTING BY STEAM—COPPER-FACED TYPE.
STATIONERS' HALL,
Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., New-York.
BOWNE & HASBROUCK,
PRINTERS, LITHOGRAPHERS AND STATIONERS.
All kinds of Printing executed in the best style, with copper-faced type, at the lowest rates.

P. K. DEVOE'S PROMPT AND RELIABLE ADVERTISING AGENCY.
No. 7 Appleton's Building, No. 348 BROADWAY.
Refer to Messrs. RAYMOND, WESLEY & Co.

THE CHIEF ENGINEER QUESTION.—NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Dec. 31, 1856.
NOAH L. FARNHAM....Assistant Engineer.
JOHN KETTLEMAN.....Hose Co. No. 10.
RICHARD KIMMENS...Engine Co. No. 6,
ALONZO GOE.....Hose Co. No. 36,
JOHN A. CREGIER.....Assistant Engineer,
JAMES FORSYTH.....Engine Co. No. 14,
THOS. F. GOODWIN....Hook and Ladder Co. No. 15,
Committee.
Gentlemen: Your friendly communication, inviting me to become a candidate for the honorable position of Chief Engineer of the New-York Fire Department, has been received and carefully considered by me. In the early part of the campaign I purposely refused to enter the contest, in order that I should not be in the way of other members of our organization who have stronger claims, and are better fitted to perform the many onerous and responsible duties of that office. Being assured, however, that my becoming a candidate will not interfere with the aspirations of the more deserving, I freely consent to your request, and declare myself a candidate for the office of Chief Engineer, for one term only.
Very respectfully, yours,
HENRY H. HOWARD.

GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP
It is well known, cures TAN, PIMPLES, FRECKLES, ERUPTIONS, SALT RHEUM, BARBER'S ITCH, CHAPS, CHAFES, TENDER FLESH, &c., besides being the very best shaving compound ever invented.
GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE uproots hair from low foreheads, upper lips, or any part of the body, safely and quickly—warranted. LIQUID ROUGE, for pale lips and cheeks. LILY WHITE, for flushed, rough, perspiring faces. HAIR DYE instantly converts red, gray, or light hair, to a beautiful black or brown, without staining the skin. HAIR RESTORATIVE forces the hair to grow, and makes stiff, wiry hair soft, glossy and silky. Found at Dr. GOURAUD'S old established dépôt, No. 67 WALKER-ST., first store from Broadway; Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn; T. R. CALLENDER, Philadelphia; BATES, No. 129 Washington-st., Boston, and druggists generally

CHURCH ORGAN FOR SALE—COST $1,800—15 feet high, 11½ feet wide, 8 feet deep, containing an open diapason, dulciana, st., diapason divided treble and bass, flute, principal, fifteenth, mixture, trumpet, pedals, 3 changing movements and swell. Will be sold at a bargain as it has to be removed shortly from the Church in which it now stands. Inquire of HALL & LABAGH, No. 73 Wooster-st., New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

FATHER MATHEW.
His Portrait and Biography is given in this week's
LIFE ILLUSTRATED,
Ready to-day; containing also Justice Courts; Giving Away a Child; Two Sorts of Kissing; Rural Affairs; A Beautiful Christmas Present; The Old and the New Year; Clothing and Cold-Catching; The Better—and Worse; The Woman's Movement; A Perpetual New-Year Gift; "She Can't Step another Step;" The City; The New-England Society; Poetry; Miscellany; The Business World; Chinese Sugar-Cane; with Illustrative Engravings, &c. Price 4 cents; $2 a year; $1 for half a year. For sale by all Newsmen. DEXTER & BROTHER, Wholesale Agents. Published by FOWLER AND WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

YOU SHOULD HAVE A COPY!
ORATION OF HON. EDWARD EVERETT
Delivered at Inauguration of DUDLEY OBSERVATORY at Albany—with proceedings at Dedication of STATE GEOLOGICAL HALL.
SECOND EDITION nearly exhausted. Price 25 cents each—five copies for $1.
For sale at DAILY TIMES office.

READ
MANIE LEE,
THE
LITTLE OYSTER GIRL,
A STORY OF
NEW YEAR'S IN NEW-YORK.
READ IT IN THE
NEW-YORK SUN,
ONE CENT PER COPY.

FOR A NEW-YEAR'S CALL
THE N. Y. LEDGER PLEASES ALL.
FOR A NEW-YEAR'S CALL
THE N. Y. LEDGER PLEASES ALL.
FOR A NEW-YEAR'S CALL
THE N. Y. LEDGER PLEASES ALL.
FOR A NEW-YEAR'S CALL
THE N. Y. LEDGER PLEASES ALL.
FOR A NEW-YEAR'S CALL
THE N. Y. REDGER PLEASES ALL.
ROSS & TOUSEY, WHOLESALE AGENTS.
NO. 108 NASSAU STREET.

DR. KANE!
A large supply just received and for sale to the trade,
AT PUBLISHERS' PRICES,
By MILLER, ORTON & MULLIGAN,
No. 25 Park-row.

FOUND AT LAST!
AN ORIGINAL AMERICAN NOVEL!
The publishers confidently recommend
NEIGHBOR JACKWOOD,
BY THE AUTHOR OF "FATHER BRIGHTHOPE," &c.,
As a story which will please every reader; a story which, for truth, naturalness, pathos, humor, and absorbing interest, has had few superiors in America.
In 1 vol., 12mo. $1 25.

OTHER RECENT PUBLICATIONS.
PRESCOTT'S
ROBERTSON'S CHARLES V.
3 vols., 8vo, with Portrait.
Uniform with
"Ferdinand and Isabella." 3 vols.
"Conquest of Mexico." 3 vols.
"Philip II." Vols 1 and 2.
"Conquest of Peru." 2 vols.
"Miscellanies." 1 vol., with portrait of the Author.
Mr. Prescott's works are sold at $2 per volume, in cloth binding. They are bound, also, in various elegant styles.

A NEW WORK BY DR. HITCHCOCK, THE GEOLOGIST.
RELIGIOUS TRUTH;
Illustrated from Science, in Addresses and Sermons on Special Occasions
BY REV. EDWARD HITCHCOCK, D. D.,
(Late President of Amherst College,) Author of "The Religion of Geology," etc., etc.
In one volume, 12mo. $1 25.

BIOGRAPHICAL ESSAYS.
BY H. T. TUCKERMAN.
In one volume, 8vo. $1 75.
These Essays contain succinct biographies and critical estimates of Washington, Chateaubriand, Lord Chesterfield, Franklin, Campbell, (the poet,) De Witt Clinton, Bishop Berkeley, Audubon, (the Naturalist,) De Foe, (the author of "Robinson Crusoe,") and other eminent persons. About half the subjects are American, and embrace the most distinguished names known in our annals.

EMERSON'S ENGLISH TRAITS.
In one volume, 12mo.
Uniform with
Essays. First and Second Series, 2 volumes;
Miscellanies, including "Nature," etc.;
Representative Men.
Bound in various elegant styles.

DRED;
A TALE OF THE GREAT DISMAL SWAMP.
BY HARRIET BEECHER STOWE.
Author of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," etc., etc.
Two volumes. $1 75.
PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & COMPANY.
Publishers, No. 13 Winter-st., Boston.

AMUSEMENT AND INSTRUCTION.
Just Published,
PARLOR DRAMAS;
OR, DRAMATIC SCENES,
FOR HOME AMUSEMENT, SOIREES, EXHIBITIONS, ETC.
PRICE $1.
By WM. B. FOWLE,
Author of "The Hundred Dialogues."
These Dramas are so constructed that but little scenery is required, and most of them can be represented in a common parlor. They vary in length from fifteen minutes to an hour, and while mainly intended to amuse, cannot fail also to instruct and inculcate sound morals. Although more particularly designed for the Domestic Circle, they will also meet a demand which has been felt in our High Schools, Academies and Literary Associations, for something longer and more mature than common dialogues. Every piece in the book is new and original. An appropriate and pleasing Gift for the Holidays.
CONTENTS:

Woman's Rights.	The Counterplot.
Country Cousins.	The Well of St. Keyne.
The Will.	The Oddity.
The Fugitive Slave.	The Tables Turned.
The Pedant.	The Double Ghost.
Love at Sight.	The Tea Party.
William Tell.	The Tear.

The Jesuit in America.
For sale by all Booksellers. Sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of price.
J. M. FAIRCHILD & CO., Publishers,
No. 109 Nassau-st., New-York.
Boston: MORRIS COTTON.

GIVEN AWAY. GIVEN AWAY.
GO AND SEE!
Go and see what? Why, your brother, neighbor. Buy a book at EVANS & CO.'S Gift Bookstore, No. 409 Broadway, New-York, and receive a gift worth from 25 cents to $100. Gold and Silver Watches, sets of Cameos, Gold Lockets, Pencils, Brooches, Rings, Penknives, &c., given away to purchasers of Books. All the new and popular publications received as soon as issued. Our stock consists, in part, of standard, poetical, historical, biographical and miscellaneous books, together with an elegant assortment of new and poet Bibles, Prayer Books, Annuals, Albums, in various styles of bindings. Having bought a very large stock of new books and fine gold jewelry at the lowest rates for cash, we are determined to give our customers better bargains than can be had elsewhere. Catalogues of books sent to any part of the City or country free, on application by mail.
EVANS & CO.,
Principal store, No. 409 Broadway, New-York.

JUST PUBLISHED,
And for sale by all booksellers,
BIOGRAPHICAL ESSAYS.
BY H. T. TUCKERMAN.
These Essays contain succinct biographies and critical estimates of Washington, Chateaubriand, Lord Chesterfield, Franklin, Campbell, (the poet,) De Witt Clinton, Bishop Berkeley, Audubon, (the naturalist,) De Foe, (the author of "Robinson Crusoe,") and other eminent persons. About half the subjects are American, and embrace the most distinguished names known in our annals.
This is not a work prepared for any temporary purpose; it contains the elements of a solid and enduring popularity, and will take its place in all our libraries, and in the permanent literature of the country.
In one vol., 8vo. $1 75.
PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & CO., Publishers,
No. 13 Winter-st., Boston.

FUN AT HOME.
JUST PUBLISHED,
PARLOR DRAMAS;
OR, DRAMATIC SCENES FOR HOME AMUSEMENT, SOIREES, EXHIBITIONS, &c.
By WILLIAM B. FOWLE,
Author of "The Hundred Dialogues."
PRICE ONE DOLLAR.
Fifteen Dramas, both serious and humorous, admirably adapted to the Drawing-Room, requiring but little scenery, and from fifteen minutes to an hour's time in representation. Every piece in the book is new and original, and of a good character, affording both instruction and entertainment.
For sale by all booksellers. Sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of price.
J. M. FAIRCHILD & CO., Publishers,
No. 109 Nassau-st., New-York.
Boston: MORRIS COTTON.

HAVE YOU SELECTED YOUR GIFT BOOKS?
If not, please examine
GOODRICH'S RECOLLECTIONS OF A LIFE-TIME.
In Fine Bindings.
Any one to whom you may present it, whether lady or gentleman, professor or layman, young or old, will give you many thanks for so valuable a present—valuable, not chiefly in the elegance of its binding, but in the far richer and more attractive matter which it contains.
MILLER, ORTON & MULLIGAN, Publishers,
No. 25 Park-row, New-York,
or No. 107 Genesee-st. Auburn.

SPLENDID FAMILY BIBLES.
THE SUBSCRIBER has just received from London a large invoice of the most beautiful and costly Bibles ever imported, to which he respectfully invites attention. They are well adapted for wedding gifts.
THE BOOK OF COMMON PRAYER,
In plain and elegant binding, and a fine assortment of standard THEOLOGICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS WORKS, suitably bound for libraries or presents,
JUVENILES in great variety.
THOS. N. STANFORD,
(Late Stanford & Swords,)
No. 637 Broadway.

"HUNTINGDON."
Read the astounding tale of
MODERN INSANITY:
OR,
FORGERY AND FASHION,
in No. 28 of
THE LEDGER OF ROMANCE.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.
ORANGE JUDD, } 191 Water-st., } Terms—One Dollar
Publisher & Pro'r.) New-York. } A Year in Advance.
VOL. 16. JANUARY, 1857. New Series, No. 1

PART OF CONTENTS:

WORK FOR THE MONTH—A beautiful, instructive article.
CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS FOR JANUARY—A catalogue of work to be done in the field, orchard, garden, green and hot-houses, interspersed with many valuable hints. This is a special feature of this journal. The Calendar lays out one's work before him, and materially aids and systematizes his plans.
ASHES for manuring.
ASPARAGUS—Full chapter on culture, perhaps most complete yet written.
BEE HIVES—Minute directions for making, cheap, *effective, unpatented* ones.
BREAD-MAKING—An excellent chapter.
CABBAGES—Wintering.
CORN—The King Philip.
CRANBERRIES—Full details of a large successful grower's experience.
EGGS—Two good articles on securing in Winter, &c.
EVERGREENS—From seed.
FENCING—Discussed.
GARDEN OF A CLERGYMAN—Interesting chapter from experience.
GARDEN OF A MECHANIC—A large two-column cut, showing laying-out, place of trees, plants, vegetables, &c. A capital thing for all owners of small plots.
GRAFTING AND BUDDING—Excellent plan.
GRAPE CULTURE. No. 1—The first of a full practical series by an experienced grower.
HAMS—Two good pickles.
HORSE-RACEING—Agricul. Press on.
HORSES—Black Hawk (Illustrated.)
HORSES—Poll Evil cured.
MANURES, No. 1—The first of a series of thorough practical articles.
MANURES—N. J. Marls.
MANURES—An amusing and instructive cut, showing how some of the "Special Manures" are supposed to be "got up."
MILKING MACHINE—Amusing account of an attempt to use one.
OYSTER PLANT—Two ways to cook.
PEA—The Japan.
PEACH STONES—Keeping and planting.
PIES—Mince without apples.
POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY—American; Fruits adopted, &c.
POUDRETTE—Farmers' trial.
PREMIUMS—Agr. journals for.
RAINY-DAY RAMBLE at Neighbor Thomas'. No 2.
RHUBARB, or Pie Plant—Full chapter on culture, &c.
ROSES in Pots—Directions for growing, with beautiful cut.
SINK DRAINS in Winter.
STORMY DAYS—Work.
STRAWBERRIES, No. 1—By a practical grower. The first of a full series to be continued through the year, with appropriate monthly directions.
SUGAR-CANE, Chinese—More about this interesting new plant, (200 to 400 seeds to be distributed FREE to each subscriber sending a ready-directed stamped envelope.)
TREES—Digging holes for.
TURNIPS—How raised cheaply.
VERBENA—Chapter on.
&c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

N. B.—The above is an outline of ONLY ONE Number, and that got up under the excitement and bustle of attending to nearly **10,000** new subscribers, letters of inquiry, &c. ELEVEN MORE numbers equally good, *and as much better as possible*, will be furnished this year; and the capital December No. (1856) will be furnished *free* to 3,000 new subscribers for 1857, first received.

N. B.—*At least* **200** *perfect seeds of the new Chinese Sugar Cane will be sent* FREE TO *every old or new subscriber to* THE AGRICULTURIST *who furnishes a ready directed (post-paid) envelope to mail them in.*

N. B.—THE AGRICULTURIST is located at the *Metropolitan City* of the country—the best point for getting the best information from every section.

N. B.—THE AGRICULTURIST surpasses all other similar journals, in having, *besides* its Resident Conducting Editor, an Associate Editor at EACH of several points in the EASTERN, MIDDLE and WESTERN States. A dozen of these men, *who are thorough going practical Cultivators, Fruit-growers, Stock-raisers,* &c., are constantly furnishing to THE AGRICULTURIST their combined experience and observations in their several localities. This arrangement gives this journal UNEQUALED advantages for diffusing the very best practical information collected from each division of the country.

Every FARMER, MERCHANT, MECHANIC or PROFESSIONAL MAN, who is annually expending $1,000, $500, $200, $100, or but $50 or $20, upon his Farm, Orchard, Garden, or House-plot, or upon his Animals, will do well to expend *a single dollar* a year *more* in supplying himself with THE AGRICULTURIST. From its full **500** good articles given every year, no one can fail to derive at least some hints that will be worth to him many times the cost.

TRY it a year—It will PAY.

In the *Tribune* of Nov. 27, 1856, Mr. GREELEY said:
"The *American Agriculturist* is a large double quarto, zealously and industriously edited, and is particularly savage on all attempts to cheat the farmers with fabricated manures. WHOEVER TAKES THIS PAPER WILL RECEIVE HIS MONEY'S WORTH."

THE INDEPENDENT.
A WEEKLY RELIGIOUS AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.
Circulation nearly **30,000,** *and Continually Increasing.*
This journal, in addition to its large corps of Editors, has permanently engaged the following distinguished persons as
REGULAR CONTRIBUTORS:
REV. GEORGE B. CHEEVER, D. D.
REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER,
MRS. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE,
MR. CHARLES L. BRACE,
And numerous others.
CORRESPONDENTS
From all sections of the Union; and from England, France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, and the Holy Land; contribute to enrich the columns of THIS JOURNAL.

A NEW VOLUME
begins with the New Year, printed throughout with new copper-faced type on a four-cylinder press, and on clear, white paper—making, from week to week, a handsome sheet, legible to the oldest eyes.
THE INDEPENDENT
For the coming year will present, in addition to the former plan of the paper, an entirely new feature, and one of great value, particularly to literary readers—viz.: *A Digest of the Contents of the Periodical Literature of Europe,* especially in the departments of Theology, Sacred Philology, and Philosophy.
A department of *Practical Horticulture* will also be furnished, which cannot fail to be appreciated by all lovers of Flowers.
The departments of *Literature and Art* will be conducted as heretofore; the latter under the direction of a gentleman well schooled in Art, and whom the leading artists of this City recognize as a competent and candid critic.
But the great and leading aim of the editors and proprietors of *The Independent* is to make a RELIGIOUS JOURNAL, in which all these departments shall be subordinate to the one great end of religious instruction, the propagation of the principles of the Gospel, and their application to the practical duties of the common life, as well to the great public questions of the age.
CONTENTS OF THIS WEEK'S NUMBER.
The following will serve to indicate the variety of the contents of the present number:
"This Year Also," by Dr. CHEEVER; the Parable of the Barren Fig Tree made applicable to the New Year.
"Thoughts on the Close of the Year," by Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER; a rich, suggestive article.
"Letters on Art;" giving a paper, this week, on "Varieties of Form."
"A Word from India;" an interesting letter from a Missionary in the Madura District.
"The Society Library;" a brief historical account of this institution, showing also its present condition and advantages.
"English Traits and Incidents;" a letter of interesting incidents, from our English correspondent.
"Letter from Washington," from our regular correspondent.
EVANS & CO.,
Principal store, No. 409 Broadway, New-York.

JUST PUBLISHED,
And for sale by all booksellers,
BIOGRAPHICAL ESSAYS.
BY H. T. TUCKERMAN.
These Essays contain succinct biographies and critical estimates of Washington, Chateaubriand, Lord Chesterfield, Franklin, Campbell, (the poet,) De Witt Clinton, Bishop Berkeley, Audubon, (the naturalist,) De Foe, (the author of "Robinson Crusoe,") and other eminent persons. About half the subjects are American, and embrace the most distinguished names known in our annals.
This is not a work prepared for any temporary purpose; it contains the elements of a solid and enduring popularity, and will take its place in all our libraries, and in the permanent literature of the country.
In one vol., 8vo. $1 75.
PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & CO., Publishers,
No. 13 Winter-st., Boston.

FUN AT HOME.
JUST PUBLISHED,
PARLOR DRAMAS;
OR, DRAMATIC SCENES FOR HOME AMUSEMENT, SOIREES, EXHIBITIONS, &c.
By WILLIAM B. FOWLE,
Author of "The Hundred Dialogues."
PRICE ONE DOLLAR.
Fifteen Dramas, both serious and humorous, admirably adapted to the Drawing-Room, requiring but little scenery, and from fifteen minutes to an hour's time in representation. Every piece in the book is new and original, and of a good character, affording both instruction and entertainment.
For sale by all booksellers. Sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of price.
J. M. FAIRCHILD & CO., Publishers,
No. 109 Nassau-st., New-York.
Boston: MORRIS COTTON.

GIVEN AWAY. GIVEN AWAY.
GO AND SEE!
Go and see what? Why, your brother, neighbor. Buy a book at EVANS & CO.'S Gift Bookstore, No. 409 Broadway, New-York, and receive a gift worth from 25 cents to $100. Gold and Silver Watches, sets of Cameos, Gold Lockets, Pencils, Brooches, Rings, Penknives, &c., given away to purchasers of Books. All the new and popular publications received as soon as issued. Our stock consists, in part, of standard, poetical, historical, biographical and miscellaneous books, together with an elegant assortment of new and poet Bibles, Prayer Books, Annuals, Albums, in various styles of bindings. Having bought a very large stock of new books and fine gold jewelry at the lowest rates for cash, we are determined to give our customers better bargains than can be had elsewhere. Catalogues of books sent to any part of the City or country free, on application by mail.
EVANS & CO.,
Principal store, No. 409 Broadway, New-York.

"HUNTINGDON."
Read the astounding tale of
MODERN INSANITY;
OR,
FORGERY AND FASHION,
in No. 28 of
THE LEDGER OF ROMANCE.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

FOR A HAPPY NEW-YEAR
BUY THE LEDGER, IT'S FULL OF GOOD CHEER.
FOR A HAPPY NEW-YEAR,
BUY THE LEDGER, IT'S FULL OF GOOD Cheer.
FOR A HAPPY NEW-YEAR,
BUY THE LEDGER, IT'S FULL OF GOOD Cheer.
FOR A HAPPY NEW-YEAR,
BUY THE LEDGER, IT'S FULL OF GOOD Cheer.
FOR A HAPPY NEW-YEAR,
BUY THE LEDGER, IT'S FULL OF GOOD Cheer.
FOR A HAPPY NEW-YEAR,
BUY THE LEDGER, IT'S FULL OF GOOD Cheer.
ROSS & TOUSEY, WHOLESALE AGENTS,
NO. 108 NASSAU-STREET.

GOLD DIGGERS!
Read Mrs. L. S. GOODWIN'S Great Story in the
FLAG OF OUR UNION:
THE MYSTERIOUS MINER;
OR:
THE GOLD DIGGERS OF CALIFORNIA.
For sale everywhere at 4 cents.

READ
MANIE LEE,
THE
LITTLE OYSTER GIRL,
A STORY OF
NEW-YEAR'S IN NEW-YORK.
READ IT IN THE
NEW-YORK SUN.
ONE CENT PER COPY.

RECORDS OF THE HEART, AND OTHER POEMS,
BY ESTELLE ANNA LEWIS.
Illustrated in the highest style of art.
D. APPLETON & CO.,
Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway, New-York.

READ
MANIE LEE,
THE
LITTLE OYSTER GIRL,
A STORY OF
NEW-YEAR'S IN NEW-YORK.
READ IT IN THE
NEW-YORK SUN.
ONE CENT PER COPY.

NEW BOOKS NOW READY.
LITTLE, BROWN & CO.,
No. 112 Washington-st., Boston,
HAVE JUST PUBLISHED
THE PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE
OF
DANIEL WEBSTER.
EDITED BY FLETCHER WEBSTER.
2 vols. 8vo.
These volumes are uniform with Mr. Everett's edition of the "Works of Daniel Webster." They contain an Autobiography, and personal sketches of Mr. Webster by several of his friends. The Correspondence begins in 1798, when Mr. Webster was sixteen years old, and continues to his death in 1852, embracing letters to his wife and children, his brothers and sisters, and to Messrs. Lewis Cass, Edward Everett, Millard Fillmore, William Henry Harrison, Hiram Ketchum, Jeremiah Mason, Samuel Rogers, Joseph Story, William Sullivan, George Ticknor, John Tyler, Robert C. Winthrop, and other distinguished gentlemen. There are nearly a thousand letters from Mr. Webster, and several hundred to him.

WINKELMANN'S HISTORY OF ANCIENT ART.
THE HISTORY OF ANCIENT ART,
Translated from the German of John Winckelmann,
BY G. HENRY LODGE.
With the Life of Winkermann, by the Editor.
Two superb volumes, royal 8vo. $6.

THE BRITISH ESSAYISTS;
38 vols., 16 mo. 75 cents per volume.
31 VOLUMES ALREADY PUBLISHED.

THE TATLER	4 vols.		
THE SPECTATOR	8 vols.		
THE GUARDIAN	2 vols.		
THE RAMBLER	3 vols.		
THE ADVENTURER	3 vols.		
THE WORLD	3 vols.		
THE CONNOISSEUR	2 vols.		
THE IDLER (just issued)	1 vol.		
THE MIRROR, do.	2 vols.		
THE LOUNGER, do.	2 vols.		

THE BRITISH POETS.
Eighty volumes already issued.

AKENSIDE	1 vol.	MILTON	3 vols.
BEATTIE	1 vol.	MOORE	8 vols.
BUTLER	2 vols.	PARNELL & TICKELL	1 vol.
CAMPBELL	2 vols.	POPE	3 vols.
CHURCHILL	3 vols.	PRIOR	2 vols.
COLERIDGE	3 vols.	SHAKESPEARE	1 vol.
COLLINS	1 vol.	SHELLEY	3 vols.
COWPER	3 vols.	SKELTON	2 vols.
DONNE	1 vol.	SPENSER	5 vols.
DRYDEN	5 vols.	SURREY	1 vol.
FALCONER	1 vol.	SWIFT	3 vols.
GAY	2 vols.	THOMSON	2 vols.
GOLDSMITH	1 vol.	VAUGHAN	1 vol.
GRAY	1 vol.	WATTS	1 vol.
HERBERT	1 vol.	WHITE	1 vol.
HERRICK	2 vols.	WORDSWORTH	7 vols.
HOOD	4 vols.	WYATT	1 vol.
KEATS	1 vol.	YOUNG	2 vols.

JUST PUBLISHED,
THE POETICAL WORKS OF THOMAS HOOD,
4 vols. 16mo. Price $4.
THE POETICAL WORKS OF THOMAS MOORE,
Revised and carefully edited, with a Memoir, by Professor CHILD, of Harvard University.
6 vols. 16mo. Price, $4 50.
This is unquestionably the handsomest, cheapest and most convenient edition of Moore ever offered to the public, either in England or America.
THE LIFE AND WORKS OF JOHN ADAMS,
SECOND PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
EDITED BY HIS GRANDSON, CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS.
10 vols. 8vo. $22 50. Volumes 1 and 10 just published.
DUER'S CONSTITUTIONAL JURISPRUDENCE.
A COURSE OF LECTURES ON THE CONSTITUTIONAL JURISPRUDENCE OF THE UNITED STATES: Delivered annually in Columbia College, New-York, by WILLIAM ALEXANDER DUER, LL.D., late President of that institution.
The second edition, revised, enlarged, and adapted to professional as well as general use.
1 vol. 12mo. Price, $1 75.
STORY'S POEMS.
POEMS, BY WILLIAM W. STORY.
1 vol. 12mo. Price, $1.
STUDIES IN THE FIELD AND FOREST.
BY WILSON FLAGG.
"All that the genial ray of morning gilds,
And all that echoes to the song of even."
1 vol. 12mo. Price, $1.
From the North American Review.
These papers indicate an artist's eye and a poet's susceptibility; careful observation of nature, and familiarity with the canons and models of constructive and ornamental art. Without claim to merit in a highly attractive style, marked by simplicity and *naïveté*, and adapting itself with easy grace to the theme in hand.
From the Salem Gazette.
The most exquisite descriptions of rural still life which our language has produced.

"A model of neatness."—*New-York Evening Post.*
THE NEW-YORK ALMANAC
AND WEATHER BOOK FOR 1857.
Containing as much matter as an ordinary $1 25 volume. Price, in cloth, 25 cents. Pocket-book gilt, 50 cents.
"This little work contains a fund of the most valuable and varied information, suited to the wants of persons in all parts of the country."—*N. Y. Messenger.* "It is particularly rich in meteorological observations and weather articles, which are prepared by E. Meriam, 'the clerk of the weather.'"—*Boston Journal.* "It is, in fact, an Almanac and a Diary; a complete record of the temperature, a complete manual of the weather, and independently of all this, it supplies a variety of useful information on almost every subject."—*N. Y. Dispatch.* "It is especially abundant in City information, and about everything we want to know in that way can be found in this little book."—*N. Y. Express.* "Mr. E. Meriam is the gentleman who lives and moves in a forest of thermometers and wet bulbs, and from his eyrie on Brooklyn Heights, swoops down upon the public with his wet, dry and cold 'terms.' But this is not his sole employment, as the little work before us attests. Mr. Meriam is, evidently, a perfect gormandizer of facts; show him a crooked stump in Oketonohee Swamp, and he will refer you to its exact mate in Ompompanoosuch forest. He knows every fact appertaining worth knowing, and can refer to the record of it, made at the time of observing. Accidents from camphene, gunpowder and lightning, he keeps a list of, and the result of his labors, in this line, among a thousand other things, equally curious, and elsewhere unrecorded, may be found in this little volume."—*Buffalo Express.*
For sale by booksellers generally.
Published by MASON BROTHERS,
Nos. 108 and 110 Duane-st., New-York.

PETER PARLEY'S
NEW JUVENILES.
Revised and enlarged editions of
THE BALLOON TRAVELS
OF
ROBERT MERRY
AND HIS
YOUNG FRIENDS
Over various countries.
Elegantly illustrated. Price $1.
Also,
GILBERT GO-AHEAD'S
TRAVELS, VOYAGES AND ADVENTURES.
Elegantly illustrated. Price $1.

The Oldest Graduate of Yale College.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

DEAR SIR: It is stated in your paper this morning that Rev. DANIEL WALDO, Chaplain to Congress, is the oldest surviving graduate of Yale College. By turning to the Triennial Catalogue for 1856, you will see that MR. WALDO is of the class of 1789. DR. STEBBINS, of the the same class, has died since the catalogue was printed. In the class of 1787, RICHARD MCCURDY and WILLIAM TAYLOR have no stars against their names. In the class of 1786 GAD NEWELL has none, and in the class of 1785 there are two without a star, HENRY SHERBURNE LANGDON and JOHN MCCLELLAN. O. E.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 24, 1856.

NEW-YORK EXECUTIVE APPOINTMENTS.—Notaries Public to fill vacancies: RICHARD M. DEMING, New-York; JAMES H. GOLDEY, Oswego; JAMES MARTIN, Albany.

Commissioners of Deeds in other States: ELIOT N. BUSH, Belvidere, Illinois; WILLIAM R. PERRY, Superior, Wisconsin.—*Albany Evening Journal.*

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—*Carefully Reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Dec. 31—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are salable and steady. Pearls, $8; Pots, $7 69½@$7 75 ₱ 100 lbs. Saleratus, 8c. ₱ lb.

COFFEE—Is moderately inquired for at unchanged prices. Java, 13½c.@14½c.; Laguayra, 11½c.@12½c.; Maracaibo, 11½c.@13½c.; Rio, 9c.@11½c., and St. Domingo at 10½c.@10½c., ₱ lb. Stock of Rio, Dec. 30, 1856, bags, 72,795; Java, mats, 9,500; Java, Gov., bags, 3,800—13,300; Ceylon (Native,) bags, 3,950; Maracaibo, 1,943; Laguayra, 1,050; St. Domingo, none; Bahia, 5,800. Total, bags and mats, 98,738.

COTTON—The market shows less animation; prices, however, are sustained. We quote Middling Uplands at 13c.; do. Gulfs, at 13½c.@13¾c.; and other grades at proportionate figures, ₱ lb. The Messrs. NEILL, BROTHERS & Co. say that: "The business in this market for the past week amounts to about 9,000 bales, at a still further advance in prices. The sales have been chiefly among speculative buyers, American spinners preferring to operate in the Southern markets. Middling Upland is quoted 13c. Transitu Cotton is in rather more request. The week's receipts at all ports, amount to 133,000 bales, against 137,000 last year. The week's Exports amount to 75,000 bales, against 55,000 bales same week last year." The same parties review the business of the season, so far, as follows: "RECEIPTS—The receipts continue on the large scale which has, for so far, prevailed since the opening of the season; amounting for the week to 133,000 bales, against 137,000 last season, and there are now 1,326,000 bales of the crop delivered against 1,389,000 to same date last year, being a difference of 63,000 bales, while the general belief as to the extent of the present crop is, that it will fall from 350,000 to 450,000 bales short of the previous one. There are many inducements for Cotton to be brought to market now, and should the planters avail themselves of the high prices which rule, and the excellent condition of the rivers, and support these heavy receipts for some weeks yet, it is evident that the crop will be delivered earlier than usual this year, and not unlikely that a rapid falling off will afterwards follow. EXPORTS—The exports show an improvement this week, as compared with last; to Great Britain the figures are 46,000 against 24,000 last week; to France, 10,000 against 15,000, and 20,000 against 17,000 to other Foreign ports—the total being 75,000 bales against 56,000. Freights, however, continue firm, with an upward tendency, and the number of vessels now loading at the Southern ports is 78 against 96 to Great Britain, 29 against 31 to France, and 22 against 28 to Foreign ports. CROP—The heavy supplies of Cotton that are now reaching the Southern ports, do not produce any change of opinion as to the extent of crops; there are few of the well informed who have enlarged their estimate in consequence, and the sober view now is, that it will rather exceed than fall below 2,900,000 bales, while amongst the more speculative this figure is treated as a maximum. PRICES—On this subject there has been little change to report during the past week, the tendency continues upward in all our markets, and there is no abatement of the confidence, which has served to raise cotton to present rates; this feeling is so widespread that it would be unsafe to calculate upon any material decline during the Winter, and it would rather be unwise to disregard the signs of strength afforded by the firmness of the market during a period of heavy receipts which prevailed at a time when apprehensions of financial troubles in Europe were afloat, and when the English and German buyers were resolutely holding aloof. So long as these influences continued to act, it was not unreasonable to look for a fall, but now that they have to some extent been removed, and the strength of the market fully tested, it is difficult to see the way to a proper adjustment of prices; at least before it is found, as it ultimately may be, towards the close of the season, that the crop is more than sufficient at the price. Till then the market will be so subject to speculation that the only safe calculation is that prices cannot be materially lower."

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour is without improvement. The demand is limited, and, as many owners are anxious sellers, prices are depressed. The sales since our last comprise about 4,700 bbls., in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	$6 10@$6 20
Straight State	6 20@ 6 30
Favorite and Extra State	6 30@ 6 70
Common to Good Indiana and Upper Lake	6 25@ 6 55
Common to Good Superfine Ohio	6 45@ 6 65
Fancy Michigan	6 40@ 6 60
Extra Michigan	6 60@ 7 50
Extra Indiana and Wisconsin	6 60@ 7 50
Extra Ohio	6 75@ 8 00
Fancy Genesee	6 80@ 7 00
Extra Genesee	7 00@ 8 75
Extra Missouri	6 75@ 8 75

Canadian is still dull and drooping. Superfine to extra commands only from $6 30@$7 75 ₱ bbl.; 400 bbls. found buyers thereat. Southern remains quiet and languid. The transactions since our last comprise about 1,400 bbls. low Mixed to Fancy and Extra, at $6 90@$8 and $9 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is scarce and quiet, at $3 50@$5 25 for Fine to Superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand, and, is steady, at $3 25@3 37½ for Jersey, $3 75@$3 87½ for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. The latter brings $17@$17 50 in puncheons.

FRUIT—A rather limited inquiry exists for all descriptions, at feebly sustained prices.

GRAIN—Wheat is arriving and selling to a fair extent. Prices, however, favor purchasers. The transactions since our last embrace about 28,000 bushels, including choice Canadian White, at $1 78; fair Western do. at about $1 72½; ordinary to prime Western Red, the former at $1 40, and inferior to very good Southern White at $1 60@$1 76 ₱ bushel. Rye is in request and is steady, at 87½c.@92c. for fair to choice, ₱ bushel. Oats are quiet and languid at 48c.@50c. for Ohio and Lake; 46c.@48c. for State; 43c.@45c. for Jersey; and 40c.@44c. for Southern, ₱ bushel. Barley remains in moderate demand, and is quoted at $1@$1 30 for inferior to choice, ₱ bushel. Barley Malt commands $1 35@$1 42½, ₱ bushel. Corn is in limited request, at, however, unchanged prices. There were sales reported to-day of about 23,600 bushels, at 65c.@67½c. for unsound; 68c.@70c. for mixed, in store and delivered; 72c.@74c. for Northern and Southern Yellow; and 72c.@75c. for Northern and Southern White, ₱ bushel.

HAY—Sales were reported of 750 bales River at 95c. @$1 for shipment; and $1 06½@$1 12½ for local use, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—New are rather brisker, but not firmer, at from 7c. @10c. ₱ lb. Old rule dull and nominal, at 3c.@5c. ₱ lb. Estimated stock of all kinds, here, 16,000 bales, exclusive of what is held by brewers.

IRON—About 65 tons Scotch Pig brought $30@$30 50, usual terms, ₱ ton.

LATHS—Eastern, $1 31½@$1 37½ ₱ M.

LEAD—Remains dull and heavy, as before reported.

LIME—Rockland rules scarce and quiet at steady prices—90c. for Common, and $1 20 for Lump, ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—The supply and demand continue limited at unchanged figures. New-Orleans, 30c.; Porto Rico, 57½c.@62½c.; Cuba Muscovado, 44c.@50c., and Clayed Cuba, 36c.@40c. for sour and sweet, ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Are generally quiet, yet quoted firm, at previous rates.

OILS—Are very sparingly sought after, at languid prices.

PROVISIONS—Pork exhibits no really new feature, sales having been made of about 700 bbls., in lots, at $19 87½@$19 50 for old Mess; $20 for new do., and $16 75@$17 for new Prime, ₱ bbl. No old Prime offering. Dressed Hogs bring, in lots, 8c.@8½c. ₱ lb. Cut Meats are in moderate supply and demand, at 9¾c.@10¾c. for Hams, and 7¼c.@7½c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon in pretty good request for immediate and future delivery, and it is quite firm, at from 9¾c.@11c. ₱ lb. Lard is heavy and languid. The transactions since our last reach about 450 bbls and tcs. fair to strictly Prime, at 12½c.@12½c. ₱ lb. Beef is in moderate demand, at full rates. The transactions since our last consist of 700 bbls., at $9@$10 for new Prime; $10 50@$12 25 for Country Mess; $10 50@$12 25 for re packed do.; $14 50@$16 75 for new Chicago Mess, and $15 50 for extra do. do. ₱ bbl. New Prime Mess Beef is salable and steady at $20@25 ₱ tc. Beef Hams are scarce and quiet at $17@$19 50 ₱ bbl. Butter is abundant and depressed at $16c.@21c. for Ohio; 20c. @25c. for common to very good State, and 26c.@29c. for prime to very choice do., ₱ lb. Cheese is in moderate supply and request at 9¾c.@10¾c. ₱ lb.

RICE—There have been 125 tcs. of common to choice, sold at $3 50@$4 50 ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Are rather quiet, yet very firm, with sales reported of about 380 hhds. Cuba, &c., in lots, at from 8¾c.@9¾c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—About 95,000 lbs. Prime were purchased at 11¾c.@11¾c. ₱ lb.

TOBACCO—Is in good request at well-maintained prices. The sales reported since Friday last include: 12 hhds. Kentucky at 12c.@16c.; 380 bbls. Havana at 28c.@32c.; 200 bbls. Cuba on freight; 64 cases Seedleaf at 14c.@26c.; 179 cases Florida at 28c.@5½c.; 30 bbls. Mexican, for export, on freight; and 417 bbls. Manilla, also for export, at 21c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—We have heard of sales of 470 bbls. Ohio and Prison at 25c.@26½c., mostly within the range, ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were pretty brisk and steady. For Liverpool, Cotton, 5-16d.@7-32d. ₱ lb; Flour, 1s. 9d. @2s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 6¾d.@7½d. ₱ bushel; Resin, 2s. @2s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; and Heavy Goods, 20s.@25s. ₱ ton. For other ports, proportionate rates. The latest charters have been: A ship to London, one to Valparaiso, brig from Sicily to New-York, one to Cienfuegos and back, on private terms; a ship from Colncha Islands to London or a port on the Continent, Guano, at 14s.; a British brig to Malta and back, about $2,600; a brig, 2,000 bbls. Government Stores to Spezzia, $1 74 ₱ bbl.; a Hamburg bark the Lesden, 2,600 bbls. Turpentine, 5s. 1½d., and 600 do. Spirits Turpentine, 6s.; two barks to Cadiz, Corn and Wheat, 20s., and Flour, 21; two brigs to Havana, Rio, and 21; a brig, 2,000 bbls., to St. Thomas, 20s.; a schooner, 200 tons, to Bermuda, $300; and to Santa Cruz, Cuba and back, Sugar, 24c., and Molasses, $3 50; a bark north side Cuba to New-York, 37½c. and $3; six brigs, same voyage, 30s.@40s., and 35@37 50.

AMUSEMENTS.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY, FRIDAY—A new play, never acted, called FASCINATION.

Written for this Theatre, with original music.

New scenery by Hodge. New decorations and effects.

Signor Topaz.....Mr. Burton
Ca par Fabian, his protegee.....Mr. C. Fisher
The Princess Beatrice.....Mrs. Barrow
Madaline, in love with Fabian.....Miss Sara Stevens
Rostrius, her father, a musician.....Mr. Howard
Count Joan.....Mr. Moore
Countess Flora.....Miss L. Marshall

The new scenery exhibits in Act I a trellised verandah, with beautiful view of the Bay of Naples.

Act 2, the Perte Cochere of the Palace; Private Box and Lobby at the Opera House.

Act 3, Boudoir of the Princess, with moonlit Park.

Act 4, Studio of the Composer.

Act 5. The Pass and Lake of Aguadolic by Moonlight. The original music comprises an original overture to the supposed opera, the Siege of Granada, played before the second act of this piece. The Festival Chorus; the Triumphant March of the Cross and Chorus, and the Romance of Mercedes.

From the length and importance of this play, no other piece can be played with it.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM.

First and only appearance in Brooklyn, this season, of MME. ISIDORA CLARK,

Who will give a GRAND CONCERT, MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 5, WILLIAM MASON, SIG. GUIDI, HENRI APPY, SIG. CLEMENTI, WM. DRESSLER, And other Eminent Artists are engaged.

Tickets, $1, including reserved seats. The sale begins on Wednesday, Dec. 30, at MAX BRAUN'S, No. 318 Fulton-st.; SANFORD'S, No. 23 Court-st.; ROSE'S Bookstore, Atlantic-st., and M. B. PETERS' Drug Store, corner of Montague and Hicks sts.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS,
NEW HALL, NO. 585 BROADWAY.
TREMENDOUS SUCCESS

of the beautiful Fairy Opera of CINDERELLA, OR THE FAIRY GLASS SLIPPER,

which will be repeated every night this week; with ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY.

Concert commences at 7¾ o'clock. Admission, 25 cents; Orchestra Seats, 50 cents.

On FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 9, 1857, Benefit of Mr. JAMES BUCKLEY.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—NEW-YEAR'S DAY!—Jan. 1, 1857. UNEXAMPLED LIST OF ATTRACTIONS! CHOICE FAMILY ENTERTAINMENTS of the most varied and popular kind, nearly every hour during the entire day, MORNING, AFTERNOON AND EVENING. Besides an additional array of curiosities, of all kinds, gathered from all parts of the world, including the famous RUSSIAN GIANT, who surpasses, in height, any man ever seen before; THE SMALLEST LADY IN THE WORLD! A beautiful and intelligent as she is diminutive; THE ENORMOUS SERPENTS ALIVE! ready to devour their gigantic meal before visitors; THE THINNEST MAN ALIVE! a living skeleton, with legs and arms only an inch thick, &c. The very beautiful grand fairy Spectacle, that has attracted such extraordinary crowds of people, CINDERELLA, will be performed on this occasion several times —DAY AND EVENING. And a host of interesting Farces, Comedies, Songs, Dances, and for which see Small Bills. Admittance, 25 cents; Children under ten, 12½.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—E. A. MARSHALL, Sole lessee. Doors open at 6¾ o'clock. Performances will commence at 8 precisely. THURSDAY, Jan. 1, WILLIAM TELL.

William Tell.....Mr. Loraine.
Michael.....Mr. A. H. Davenport.
Albert.....Mrs. Lizzie Weston Davenport.
Emma.....Madame Ponisi.

THE DEVIL IN PARIS.

Satan.....Mrs. Lizzy Weston Davenport.
Count Vanille.....Mr. A. H. Davenport.

THE NEW FOOTMAN.

FRIDAY—THE MASON AND LOCKSMITH, By the German Opera Troupe.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—DRESS Circle, 37 cts.; Pit, 12½ cts.; Orchestra Chairs, 50 cts. Private Boxes, $5. THIS EVENING, Jan. 1, the entertainment will commence with THE ORANGE GIRL OF VENICE.

To be followed by the pantomime of PLANCHE; OR, THE LIVELY FAIRIES.

To conclude with the Drama of IRELAND AS IT IS.

The AFTERNOON Performance at 3 o'clock, to commence with CAPTAIN KYD.

To be followed by the pantomime of PLANCHE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—PRICES OF ADMISSION: Boxes and Parquet, 50 cents; Upper Tier, 25 cents; Orchestra Stalls, $1.

THURSDAY EVENING, JAN. 1, First time of the Comedy, in two acts, entitled an AWKWARD ARRIVAL.

After which, HIAWATHA.

To conclude with GOING TO THE RACES.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC

To let, on the off-nights of the opera, for concerts, lectures, &c. Accommodation for 4,000 persons. Price per night $300, including light.

BALL SEASON.

The price for ball-nights has been reduced to $750, including all the privileges of the bars, supper-rooms and cloak-rooms, together with the lighting and flooring. Apply to N. H. WOLFE, of the Executive Committee, No. 1 South-st.

THE PALMER MARBLES.

On exhibition, THE INDIAN GIRL,

And eleven other pieces of sculpture, at No. 548 Broadway. Open from 9 o'clock A. M. till 10 P. M. Admittance 25 cents.

GRAND NATIONAL PANORAMA—REPRESENTING the Escape of the Pilgrims from England, their sojourn in Holland, Landing in America, Revolution, Battles and Surrenders. Athenæum, No. 654 Broadway. AFTERNOONS, at 3½ o'clock; EVENINGS, at 7½ o'clock. Admission, 25 cents; children, 12½ cents.

DR. ABBOTT'S CELEBRATED EGYPTIAN MUSEUM—The most popular, attractive and instructive Exhibition in the City, and the continual resort of persons of literary taste and refinement, is now open at the Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway. Admission 25 cents.

DOORS CLOSE AT 7 1-2 O'CLOCK.—THE splendid Lace Veil was drawn last night by a beautiful young lady. Gift TO-NIGHT, a splendid Shawl. Grand Panorama Pilgrims and Revolution, No. 654 Broadway. Athenæum. Admission 25 cents; Afternoons, 3½ o'clock.

NEW-YORK NEWSPAPERS GOOD FOR NOTHING.—The Grand Panorama of Pilgrims and Revolution has been on exhibition three weeks at No. 654 Broadway, and no reporter has been inside the doors. Washington Crossing the Delaware better than Lenze's.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THE CRYSTAL PALACE is still open to the Public, and contains many things curious and wonderful. The statuary alone is worth the price of admission.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, NO. 497 BROADWAY.—The best collection of Paintings in this country. It contains 150 Paintings. Open day and evening. Admittance 25 cents.

BALLS.

THE PROMENADE CONCERT AND BALL for the benefit of the NURSERY AND CHILD'S HOSPITAL, will take place at the Academy of Music, on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 15, under the direction of the following

MANAGERS:

Mrs. C. E. Anderson,	Henry Delafield,
Mrs. S. J. Bacon,	L. L. Delafield,
Mrs. S. L. M. Barlow,	G. B. Dorr.
Mrs. Isaac Bell, Jr.,	R. De Trobriand,
Mrs. J. Bigelow,	W. B. Duncan,
Mrs. James Brooks,	C. R. Dean,
Mrs. C. J. Coggill,	Wm. J. Emmet,
Mrs. J. Coles,	E. Emmet, Jr.,
Mrs. E. Cooper,	Dr. G. T. Elliot,
Mrs. C. Du Bois,	Henry Fearing,
Mrs. W. B. Duncan,	Dudley Field,
Mrs. De Trobriand,	J. P. G. Foster,
Mrs. G. T. Elliott, Jr.,	S. M. Fox,
Mrs. Frenfanelli,	Hiram Fuller,
Mrs. C. Green,	J. W. Gerard,
Mrs. C. A. Heckscher,	J. W. Gerard, Jr.,
Mrs. Wickham Hoffman,	M. Howland,
Mrs. A. Iselin,	G. G. Howland,
Mrs. L. C. Jones,	Ogden Haggerty,
Mrs. J. A. Kernochan,	R. S. Hone,
Mrs. C. Kuhn,	R. Heckscher,
Mrs. Jacob Little,	Wm. B. Hoffman,
Mrs. A. Le Barbier,	Wm. Jaffray,
Mrs. A. Mathews,	Peyton Jandon,
Mrs. A. B. Mott,	L. C. Jones,
Mrs. W. H. Paine,	W. H. Jones,
Mrs. Clarence Pell,	John Kane,
Mrs. W. Pell,	Alex. M. Lawrence,
Mrs. G. N. Miller,	Arthur Leary,
Mrs. C. A. Minton,	H. R. Leroy,
Mrs. D. C. Murray,	Mort. Livingston,
Mrs. J. C. Peters,	P. Marie,
Mrs. Wright E. Post,	R. H. Messinger,
Mrs. F. R. Rives,	Daniel Messinger,
Mrs. L. Rutherfurd,	Dr. A. B. Mott,
Mrs. G. T. Strong,	G. P. Morris,
Mrs. R. H. Sherwood,	E. M. Newbould,
Mrs. H. A. Stone,	W. H. Paine,
Mrs. J. Schermerhorn,	J. V. Parker,
Mrs. F. Schuchardt,	Commodore Perry,
Mrs. S. S. Sands,	Walden Pell,
Mrs. R. Tighe,	Royal Phelps,
Mrs. Von Der Heydt,	H. J. Raymond,
Mrs. Viele,	J. Roberton,
E. N. Anderson,	J. F. Ruggles,
L. Aspinwall,	C. T. Stagg,
James Bleecker,	C. F. Stephenson,
Edward A. Bibby,	H. A. Stone,
James Brooks,	Arthur Shiff,
Henry W. Breycort,	F. S. Tallmadge,
Joseph Bridgham,	Alex. Taylor,
J. Bigelow,	W. Whiteright, Jr.,
Wm. Cutting,	F. L. Waddell,
S. H. Cary,	R. C. Winterhoff,
J. G. Coster,	C. F. Winthrop,
C. A. Davis,	R. C. Winthrop,
C. Du Bois,	N. H. Wolfe.

Tickets $2 each, admitting only one person. To be had of the Managers.

THE TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL BALL OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE DEPARTMENT, in aid of the Widows and Orphans, will take place at the Academy of Music, 14th-st., on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 26, 1857. Tickets may be had by applying to the Managers. HENRY A. BUER, President. JAMES WENMAN, Secretary.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG WOMEN, SITUATIONS, one as ladies' maid, understands hair dressing and dressmaking, if not suited will go by the day or week; the other as laundress or chambermaid and fine washing; both can show unexceptionable references. Call or address SEAMSTRESS or LAUNDRESS, No. 187 East 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG PHYsician, in a wholesale or retail drug-store in the City. Apply to No. 16 Cedar-st., or No. 376 Broadway.

OWING TO A CHANGE IN THE FIRM OF his present employers, to whom he refers, the undersigned, a young man thoroughly conversant with the Yankee Notion business, would like a situation to take charge of such a stock. Address E. M. C., Box No. 3,436 P. O.

PARTIES HAVING BOOKS TO MAKE UP or copying to do, can have it done by a practicable accountant, who writes a neat hand; terms moderate. Address J. E., Box No. 113, Post-Office, Brooklyn.

COPYING WANTED.—A LADY WISHES TO obtain copying to do at her own residence. Address J. C., New-York Post-Office.

HELP WANTED.

CANVASSERS.—ONE OR TWO EXPERIENCED men can be profitably employed in this and other cities, by a respectable and old concern, of undoubted standing. Persons having the requisite tact can make $15 to $20 per day. Address, stating experience, reference, &c., A. H. B., office *Daily Times.*

WANTED—STRAW-HAT TRIMMERS AND straw sewers; those who understand the business, and would be willing to work at Newark, N. J., can find steady work and good accommodations, by applying, after 6 o'clock, to A. LELAND & Co., No. 180 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—BY A. T. STEWART & CO., A salesman thoroughly competent to take charge of their French and English Cotton Dress-goods Department. Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

WANTED—A PRACTICAL WOOL HAT DYER. Unexceptionable references required. Apply to PEEBE, DEAN & DONOHUE, No. 76 Wall-st.

TRAVELING AGENT WANTED—BY AN extensive varnish manufacturer. One who has been engaged in the business preferred. Best of reference as to character and capacity required. Address S. P. SMITH, No. 333 Mulberry-st., Newark, N. J.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—A GOOD ENGLISH TEACHER IN all the branches of education, in a boarding school. A single man preferred, who can be accommodated with board. Apply to Rev. M. S. COHEN, 33d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., Synagogue. One who is able to teach German will be preferred.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN TO TEACH THE elementary English branches; also Latin and Greek to beginners; and who is willing to take supervisional duties in addition. Apply, at once, to Rev. HOBART CBETWOOD, Burlington, New-Jersey.

TEACHER—A YOUNG MAN WHO HAS BEEN engaged in teaching for the last nine years in New-England, wishes a situation to teach. Address TEACHER, New-York City.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—WANTED A PARLOR AND TWO bedrooms in a first-class house, and pleasant location. Address ST., *Times* office.

BOARDING—PERMANENT OR TRANSIENT, for families or single gentlemen, at Nos. 55, 57 and 59 Murray-st. Dinner 1 and 3 P. M.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—TWO large and one small pleasant room, on the third floor, with good closets, furnished or not, may be had in a small private family, (with partial board for gentlemen) near the South Ferry, No. 252 Henry-st.

BOARD WANTED—IN THE VICINITY OF Brooklyn Heights, by a gentleman and his wife. A room and bedroom required. Address, stating terms, &c., W. E. H., Box No. 1,647 Post-Office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND wife, in a private family where the comforts of a home can be enjoyed. Terms moderate. Brooklyn. Address B. F., New-York Post-Office.

NO. 3 MONROE-STREET.—A GENTLEMAN and his wife, and a few single gentlemen, may be accommodated with board at 3 Monroe-st., near Catherine.

INTELLIGENCE OFFICES.

SCOTCH INTELLIGENCE OFFICE, NO. 87 Cedar-st., corner Broadway. Experienced servants with good references can be obtained here for city or country, viz: cooks, chambermaids, nurses, seamstresses, girls for general work, young girls, &c. Also, farm servants, gardeners, coachmen, porters, waiters, &c.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PROFITABLE AND HONORABLE EMPLOYMENT FOR THE WINTER.—Persons in town or country in search of employment as a source of income, or to fill up their leisure hours, may hear of such by inclosing two stamps, to pay postage, to Prof. JAMES T. HORNE, Box No. 4,551 New-York Post-Office. The employment is fitted to either sex; station in life immaterial. It is an article of daily consumption, and can be manufactured in any person's dwelling; secured by copyright; sales as permanent as flour. An agent is wanted in every town in the Union.

PARTNER WANTED WITH $2,000.—A Splendid manufacturing business, realizing an immense profit,—$10,000 a year. Also, 160 acres splendid Illinois land, Cook County; best land in the State,—$35 per acre. Will be exchanged for real estate in New-York or Brooklyn. Also, situation wanted in a wholesale store as salesman or book-keeper. Apply at No. 113 Chambers-st., room No. 4.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES, No. 806 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, No. 137 MONTAGUE-PLACE, BROOKLYN.

New-York classes on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS. Brooklyn classes on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 3 and 4 P. M. for ladies and children, at 8 P. M. for gentlemen. Ladies' private class at 2 P. M. Pupils can commence at any time during the season.

Practicing assemblies for ladies and gentlemen EVERY MONDAY EVENING in Brooklyn, and EVERY SATURDAY EVENING in New-York. Former pupils can subscribe for the assemblies alone.

DENTISTRY.

CONTINUOUS GUM TEETH.—THE SUIT lately pending against me in the United States Circuit Court, for an infringement of the patent of ALLEN'S Continuous Gum Teeth, having been decided in my favor, I am now prepared to manufacture full or partial sets of my Improved Continuous Gum Teeth, on my improved atmospheric pressure plates, which are superior to any now in use, and which can be inserted with or without extracting the roots. Persons in want of artificial teeth can save 50 per cent. by calling at my office, where specimens of all the new styles of Dentistry can be seen. Having every facility, I am now prepared to manufacture for the profession, or give instructions in the art. I have recently discovered a new process of benumbing the gums for the extraction of teeth, by which can be used instruments without the slightest pain to the patient. It is entirely different from the process of freezing the gums, which can only be used in few cases, and generally produces more pain than the extraction of the teeth.

Dr. N. B. GRIFFIN,
No. 357 Fulton-st., opposite Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

GAS AND FIXTURES.

GAS WORKS FOR VILLAGES—AS NOW formed by "The Auburn Gas Works Company," are warranted to possess the following advantages over coal-gas works, to wit:

From their great simplicity of construction and operation, both their first cost and daily expense of attendance are much less. They are not exposed either to fire or explosion. They are guaranteed not to create offensive and unhealthy odors in generating the gas. They can be operated days only, or continuously, as required. The peculiar construction of the "Compound Generator" (a recent invention of Mr. AUBIN) exposes to destruction from the fire only a movable bottom, which can be replaced in half an hour; the cost of repairs, therefore, is trifling. Lastly, the cost of generating the gas is much less.

For the above reasons the Aubin Works can be used as well for one or more squares in cities or villages, large private establishments, &c., as in places where there is a great consumption of gas. For either use their superiority can be proved by their operation (with a generating capacity equal to 40,000 feet of coal-gas per day) at Cohoes Falls, N. Y.

For further information and reference, apply at the office of the Company No. 388 Broadway, New-York, and with H. Q. HAWLEY & CO., Albany.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—SOUTHERN AND Western dealers and club houses will find a complete assortment of well seasoned playing cards, of all qualities, at the depôt of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor ouse.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES—PERSONS WISHING GOOD family Carriages or Sleighs of any style, can be suited at MOTT & CO.'S Repository, No. 650 Broadway. Their stock consists of Coaches, Caleches, Coupes, Barouches, Rockaways, &c., &c. Give them a call.

LOST AND FOUND.

BANK-BOOK LOST.—NO. 4,938, ROBERT FRANKLIN, with the Broadway Savings Bank, the finder will be rewarded by leaving it at the Bank.

A LARGE STOCK OF THE FINEST DESCRIPTION of imported ladies' Gaiters, Shoes, Slippers, and Dancing Shoes. In consequence of the dissolution of partnership of the Misses HILL & COLBY, No. 571 Broadway, their stock will be disposed of at reduced prices. Ladies, now is the time to purchase.

U. S. PASSPORTS, ISSUED THROUGH J. B. NONES, Notary Public, U. S. Commissioner and Commissioner of all the States, No. 1½ Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Also, Bounty Land, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured by J. B. N

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given of the dissolution by its limitation of the partnership heretofore existing under the firm of HOWLAND & ASPINWALL; the dependencies of which will be liquidated by a new house under the same firm, this day formed.

JOHN L. ASPINWALL,
By EDWARD J. WOOLSEY, Attorney;
SAMUEL W. COMSTOCK,
MEREDITH HOWLAND,
J. LLOYD ASPINWALL.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1857.

COPARTNERSHIP.—Public notice is hereby given, pursuant to title I of limited partnerships, Chapter 4, part 2d, of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, that a limited partnership has been formed by the subscribers under the name or firm of HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, commencing on the 1st day of January, 1857, and terminating on the 1st day of January, 1860; that the subscribers, JOHN L. ASPINWALL and SAMUEL W. COMSTOCK, both residents of the City and County of New-York, are the special partners therein, and have each contributed the sum of one hundred thousand dollars to the common stock thereof in cash. That the subscribers, MEREDITH HOWLAND, J. LLOYD ASPINWALL, and GARDINER G. HOWLAND, all residents of the City and County of New-York, are the general partners in the said partnership, and that the general nature of the business intended to be transacted by the said partnership is Commercial, Mercantile, and Commission business.

JOHN L. ASPINWALL,
By EDWARD J. WOOLSEY, Attorney:
SAMUEL W. COMSTOCK,
MEREDITH HOWLAND,
J. LLOYD ASPINWALL,
GARDINER G. HOWLAND.

Dated NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1857.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—NOTICE IS hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of HALSTED, BROKAW & CO., ceases this day by its own limitation. The outstanding affairs will be settled by either of the undersigned, who are authorized to sign the name of the firm in liquidation. Office, Nos. 53 and 54 Murray-st.

NATHANIEL N. HALSTED,
JOSEPH BROKAW,
HENRY BUTLER,
CHAS. B. ANDREWS,
BENJ. S. THOMAS,
WILLIAM KENT.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1856.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of BROKAW, BUTLER & CO., for the transaction of the Dry Goods Jobbing Business, and will occupy the Store Nos. 52 and 54 Murray-st.

Mr. N. N. HALSTED will occupy an office as above.

JOSEPH BROKAW,
HENRY BUTLER,
CHARLES B. ANDREWS,
WILLIAM KENT.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1857.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of GROESBECK & COOK is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The name of the firm will be used by either in settlement.

A. V. S. GROESBECK,
JOHN F. COOK.

JAN. 1, 1857.

COPARTNERSHIP.—A. V. S. GROESBECK has this day associated with him ANDREW J. WOOD, late of the firm of Freeland, Stuart & Co., and will continue a general Oil and Lard business, under the firm of GROESBECK & WOOD, at No. 310 Washington-st., corner of Duane. A. V. S. GROESBECK,
A. J. WOOD.

JAN. 1, 1857.

JOHN F. COOK has this day opened the store No. 75 Canal-st., for the purpose of conducting the Produce and Smoking business, and will be pleased to receive orders from his friends, which will be faithfully executed.

JOHN F. COOK.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of R. and D. M. STEBBINS & CO. terminates this day by limitation. DAVID M. STEBBINS, of said firm, died on the 28th of October last, and the business has since been continued under agreement in the articles of copartnership to this date. The business of the late concern will be settled by the surviving partners at Nos. 43 and 45 Barclay-st.

RUSSEL STEBBINS,
NATHAN BROWN,
RUFUS HOYT.

DEC. 31, 1856.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of STEBBINS, HOYT & CO., and will continue the same business as heretofore carried on by R. and D. M. STEBBINS & CO. and occupy the stores Nos. 43 and 45 Barclay-st.

RUSSEL STEBBINS,
RUFUS HOYT,
NATHAN BROWN,
JOHN J. WEAVER.

JAN. 1, 1857.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the firm of AVERY & MOODEY, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

CHARLES A. AVERY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1857. MOSES K. MOODEY.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned, successors to Avery & Moodey, have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of M. K. MOODEY & CO., and will continue the hat, cap, fur, and straw goods business, at No. 124 Maiden-lane. MOSES K. MOODEY,
MILO E. WHITE.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1857. HENRY N. BRUSH.

The Books of A. Avery & Co., and Avery & Moodey, may be found with M. K. MOODEY & CO.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP OF CHURCHILL, WALKLEY & JOHNSTON is dissolved by its own limitation. The business of said firm will be settled by WILLIAM F. CHURCHILL and RUFUS M. JOHNSTON, at No. 27 Murray-st. Either partner is authorized to use the name of the late firm in liquidation. [Signed,]

CHURCHILL, WALKLEY & JOHNSTON.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1856.

COPARTNERSHIP.—WILLIAM E. CHURCHILL, RUFUS M. JOHNSTON, CHARLES A. SHEPARD, and CARTER A.

FINANCIAL.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
We issue sight bills on the
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, Ireland.
in sums from £1 upwards, at 95 per £.
Address,
TAYLOR, BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 Wall-st.,
ISSUE MERCANTILE AND TRAVELING LETTERS OF CREDIT,
Available in any part of the world.

J. T. VANDERHOOF,
STOCK COMMISSION BROKER,
No. 17 William-st.
Loans negotiated.

LOAN FOR $1,000,000.—FOR THE ENLARGEMENT of the Erie, the Oswego, the Cayuga and Seneca Canals, and for the completion of the Black River and Genesee Valley Canals, and for other purposes.
The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of an act entitled "An act making appropriations for the Canal Debt and the maintenance, enlargement and construction of the Canals of this State for the fiscal year commencing October 1, 1856, and authorizing a loan for the enlargement and reconstruction of the Canals," passed May 5, 1856, hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 15th day of January next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for a loan of ONE MILLION DOLLARS, for which transferable certificates of stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, bearing interest at the rate of 6 ⅌ cent. ⅌ annum, payable quarterly on the first days of January, April, July and October in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the first day of October, 1874. It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as in their opinion are advantageous to the interests of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed up and indorsed "Loan for the Enlargement," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department, at Albany.
The money will be required to be paid, five per cent. on the acceptance of the proposal, and the balance on the 20th day of January next, at the New-York State Bank in Albany, or at the Bank of the Manhattan Company, in New-York, but the money will be received and script issued at any time before if desired, after the award of the loan is made.
Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State on account of the Canal Fund," in the Manhattan Company, in the city of New-York, or the New-York State Bank, in the city of Albany. Interest on the Loan will commence on the 20th day of January next, and the holders of the stock residing in the First and Second Judicial Districts, and those residing out of the State will receive the interest on the stock held by them, quarterly, at the Bank of the Manhattan Company, in the City of New-York; and all other Stockholders at the New-York State Bank in the city of Albany. Dated Canal Department, Dec. 17, 1856.
HENRY J. RAYMOND, Lieut. Gov
LORENZO BURROWS, Comptroller.
JOEL T. HEADLEY, Sec'y of State.
STEPHEN CLARK, Treasurer.
STEPHEN B. CUSHING, Att'y Gen'l.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK—No. 40 Wall-st.
CAPITAL ONE MILLION DOLLARS.
THIS COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY OF MONEY PAID INTO COURT, and is authorized to act as guardian or receiver of estates.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS,
BY ORDER OF ANY COURT IN THIS STATE,
(including Surrogate's,) 5 per cent.
From individuals or corporations, for a period of six months, or to be paid on thirty days' notice, 5 per cent.
For a less period, or on shorter notice, 4 per cent.
TRUSTEES:

Joseph Lawrence,	Gregne C. Bronson,	Watts Sherman,
Edwin D. Morgan,	Daniel S. Miller,	B. F. Wheelwright,
Erastus Corning,	Caleb O. Halsted,	Edmund Coffin,
James Suydam,	Thos. W. Pearsall,	Thomas Slocomb,
Shepherd Knapp,	Peter Cooper	Clinton Gilbert,
William Tucker,	Thomas Tileston,	Cornelius Smith,
Royal Phelps,	John J. Phelps,	J. J. Astor, Jr.,
John J. Cisco,	Wilson G. Hunt,	R. H. Ellsworth,
Jacob Harsen,	D. H. Arnold,	Daniel D. Lord,
James S. Seymour,	Charles E. Bill,	

JOSEPH LAWRENCE, President.
JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
No. 50 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1856.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE Stockholders of this Company that an installment of five dollars ($5) on each share of the capital stock of the Company, on which twenty-five dollars per share has been heretofore assessed, has been made payable on or before the 15th day of January next, at the office of the Company, No. 50 Wall-st., New-York.
The Transfer Books will be closed on the 8th of January, and opened on the 22d. By order of the Executive Committee. J. N. PERKINS, Treasurer.
Interest at the rate of seven per cent. will be charged on all installments paid after the 15th January from that date.

OFFICE OF RESERVOIR OF TAXES, New Court-House,
No. 32 Chambers-st.
NOTICE.—IN CONFORMITY WITH AN ACT for the collection of Taxes, passed April 18, 1843, I hereby give notice to all tax payers who have omitted to pay their taxes for the year 1856, that on case the same is paid to me at my office, on or before the first day of January, I shall proceed to collect the same by an addition of interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, calculated from the 16th day of last September, to the day of payment. HENRY H. HOWARD,
Receiver of Taxes.

OFFICE OF THE BELLEFONTAINE & INDIANA R.R CO.,
CLEVELAND, Dec. 23, 1856.
THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST IN THE Mortgage and Real Estate Bonds of this Company, falling due in the City of New-York on the first day of January next will be paid at maturity at the office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., on presentation of the proper Coupons. (Signed) JOHN BROUGH, President.

OFFICE OF THE EIGHTH-AV. RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1856.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors and Inspectors of the succeeding election, will be held at the office of the Company, corner of 8th-av. and 42d st., on WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of January next. Poll will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M. D. PALMER, Secretary.

BRECKENRIDGE CANNEL COAL COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1857.—An Election for Seven Directors of the Breckenridge Cannel Coal Company for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 98 Broadway, New-York, on the second Tuesday in January, 1857. Polls open from 12 till 3 o'clock P. M. The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Company will be held after the close of the polls, for the transaction of such business as may be laid before them. By order of the Board. J. G. DUNCAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY.—CLEVELAND, Dec. 9, 1856.—Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held at the office of Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th of January next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the election of twelve Directors, and transaction of other business.
E. ROCKWELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK GAS LIGHT COMPANY,
Dec. 23, 1856.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of this Company will be held at the office No. 174 Centre-st., on MONDAY, the 12th day of January next from 11 to 12 o'clock A. M. The transfer book will be closed from the 24th inst. until after the election. By order. C. L. EVERITT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company. (late issue,) having twenty years to run; interest payable semi-annually, on the first day of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

OFFICE OF THE SANDUSKY, MANSFIELD AND NEWARK RAILROAD COMPANY
—SANDUSKY, Ohio, Dec. 22, 1856.—The semi-annual interest due on the Bonds of this Company (as reorganized) Jan. 1, 1857, will be paid Jan. 2, at the office of the Ohio Life Insurance Co., New-York.
WM. K. BOND, President.

GALVESTON, HOUSTON & HENDERSON R. R. CO.,
Office No. 49 Wall-st., New-York.
THE COUPONS FOR THE HALF-YEARLY interest on the 10 per cent. Bonds of this Company, due the 1st day of January, 1857, will be paid on presentation of the same at the office of the Company here, No. 49 Wall-st. M. GIBLIN, Secretary.

OFFICE CHICAGO, ST. PAUL AND FOND DU LAC RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.
THE COUPONS DUE JANUARY 1, 1857, on the 10-year Bonds of this Company will be paid after that day, on presentation at this office.
J. W. CURRIER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1856.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF MANagers, held yesterday, Mr. ROBERT SOUTTER was appointed Vice-President of this Company.
JAMES C. HART, Secretary.

HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 11 WALL-STREET.—NOTICE.—An Election for Directors of this Company will be held at their office on the 5th day of January proximo. Poll will open at 12 M., and close at 2 o'clock P. M.
J. C. WINANS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LACKAWANNA RAILROAD AND COAL COMPANY.—No. 90 Broadway, corner Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1856.—The Interest Coupons of the Bonds of this Company falling due on the 1st January, prox., will be paid on presentation thereafter at this office. MICHAEL MEYLERT, Treasurer.

INTEREST ON CALIFORNIA BONDS.—Interest coupons on civil bonds of the State of California, due Jan. 1, 1857, will be paid on presentation at our office, on and after FRIDAY, Jan. 2.
WELLS, FARGO & Co., No. 82 Broadway.

INTEREST ON SACRAMENTO CITY BONDS.—The interest coupons on Sacramento City bonds, due Jan. 1, 1857, will be paid on presentation at our office, on and after FRIDAY, Jan. 2.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 82 Broadway.

GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.—The Second Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of this Company due in 1875, interest at 7 per cent., payable half-yearly in New-York, are for sale by
STRACHAN & SCOTT, No. 51 William-st.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD CO. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—The Coupons due 1st January, 1857, on $200,000 First Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid at maturity, at the office of SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, No. 11 Nassau-st.

SWIFT, RANSOM & CO., BANKERS.—NO. 21 Pine-st., draw on the Bank of London; issue drafts and credits on Chicago, and make collections in the principal towns and cities of the West and Northwest. Payments in Chicago ordered by telegraph.

AN ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN DIRECtors of the Manhattan Gas Light Company will be held at their office in Irving-place, corner of East 15th st., on MONDAY, the 12th of January next, from 12 o'clock M. to 2 o'clock P. M. S. H. HOWARD, Sec'y.

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE.—MESSRS. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO. pay the interest due Jan. 1, on the following securities:
Albany City Bonds.
Buffalo City Bonds.
Buffalo Water Works Int.
Cleveland City Water Loan Bonds.
Chicago City Bonds.
Chicago City Water Loan Bonds.
Detroit and Pontiac Railroad Bonds.
Mobile and Ohio Railroad Bonds.
Utica City Int.
Wheeling City Bonds.
Watertown Gas Company.
Buffalo and State Line Railroad Bonds.
Utica City, for Black and Utica Railroad Bonds.
Milwaukee City Bonds, account Harbor Improvements.
Northern Cross Railroad 8 per Cent. First Mortgage Bonds.

A TEN PER CENT. AMPLY SECURED INvestment.—The property of the BRECKENRIDGE COAL AND OIL COMPANY has been appraised by sworn Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of Kentucky as provided by law, at FOUR MILLIONS OF DOLLARS. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS on the Company's entire property for an amount not exceeding NINE PER CENT. of the appraised value are now offered for sale at a price that will net the purchaser TEN PER CENT. on the investment.
These Bonds are of $800 each, and are payable in five years from July 1 last, bearing interest at the rate of Seven per Cent., payable semi-annually.
The subscriber now offers these Bonds for sale, AT RETAIL, at $700 each, which, upon computation, will be found to equal Ten per Cent. per annum on the money invested. JOHN THOMPSON,
No. 2 Wall-st., New-York.

THE INTEREST PAYABLE FIRST OF January, 1857, on the Bonds of the
City and County of Muscatine, Iowa.
County of Dubuque, Iowa.
Iowa City, Iowa.
City of Keokuk,—issued to the Keokuk, Fort Des Moines, and Minnesota Railroad.
City of Rock Island,—issued to the Rock Island and Peoria Railroad.
Will be paid on presentation of the proper coupons to
E. W. CLARK, DODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall-st.

OFFICE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY—Office No. 88 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1856.—Notice—The semi-annual interest on the Convertible Bonds of this Company, due on the 1st of January, will be paid on the presentation of the coupons at the office of this Company, on and after the 2d January, 1857. The books for the transfer of stock will be closed from this date to the 5th January, 1857, inclusive.
By order of the Board,
AUGUSTUS HOFFMAN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE KENOSHA AND BELOIT RAILROAD CO.,
KENOSHA, Wis., Dec. 24, 1856.
THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST FALLING due the first of January next, on the Bonds of the City of Kenosha, issued in aid of the Kenosha and Beloit Railroad Company, and on the First Mortgage Bonds, and Farm Mortgages of said Company, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation of the proper coupons, at the People's Bank, New-York City.
JOSIAH BOND, President.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS & CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO.,
SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 16, 1856.
NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the above Company for the Election of Directors, will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, on Wednesday, Jan. 14, 1857. The transfer books of the Company will be closed from Jan. 4 to the 14th inclusive. H. C. MARSHALL, Secretary.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD CO.,
EASTERN DIVISION, Office No. 88 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1857
THE HOLDERS OF THE COUPONS ON the first and second Mortgage Bonds of the Illinois Division of this Company, due this day, will please present them at this office on and after the 2d inst.

OFFICE OF THE BRADFORD COAL AND IRON CO.,
No. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.
THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST FALLING due Jan. 1, 1857, on the Bonds of the Bradford Coal and Iron Company, will be paid at their office on and after Jan. 2, 1857.
S. BALDWIN CHAPMAN, Treasurer.

THE INTEREST DUE IN THIS CITY ON the 1st January next, on the bonds of the MILWAUKEE AND WATERTOWN RAILROAD COMPANY, will be paid on presentation of the proper coupons at our office, No. 8 Wall-st., on and after the 2d proximo.
ATWOOD & CO.

THE INTEREST DUE IN THIS CITY ON the 1st January next, on the bonds of the LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD COMPANY, will be paid on presentation of the proper coupons at our office, No. 8 Wall-st., on and after the 2d proximo.
ATWOOD & CO.

OFFICE OF THE GREEN BAY, HIGH. & CHIC. R.R. CO.,
No. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1856.
COUPONS OF MILWAUKEE CITY BONDS —Issued to this Company, due Jan. 1, 1857, will be paid on and after Jan. 2, 1857, on presentation at this office.
C. E. SCOFIELD, Treasurer.

MISSISSIPPI AND MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons of the bonds of this Company due Jan. 1, 1857, will be paid on presentation at the Corn Exchange Bank.
A. C. FLAGG, Treasurer.

THE COUPONS OF THE BONDS OF THE Manchester Mining and Manufacturing Company, due January 1, 1857, will be paid on presentation at the Park Bank, on and after the 2d of January.
JNO. MORRIS KERR, Treasurer.

HOUSATONIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—Coupons of the above-named Company will be paid on and after this date at the office of
MORRIS KETCHUM, No. 45 William-st.
FRIDAY, Jan. 2, 1857.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTgage, and titles of Real Estate carefully examined, at reduced rates. Apply to FREDERICK E. WESTBROOK, Counselor at Law, No. 5 Tryon-row, opposite the Register's Office.

$100,000 TO LOAN ON GOOD IMPROVED City property, worth double the amount, in sums to suit applicants.
A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

THE COUPONS OF THE BLACK RIVER and Utica Railroad Company First Mortgage Bonds will be paid at the Banking-House of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., on and after the 2d January next.

BANK NOTICES.

SOUTH BROOKLYN SAVINGS BANK,
No. 170 Atlantic, corner of Clinton-st., Jan 1, 1857.
DEPOSITORS ARE NOTIFIED, THAT INterest at the rate of six per cent per annum on all sums of $5 to $500, and of five per cent. on all sums over $500, will be paid to depositors entitled thereto on the 1st of January, on the 20th. Interest not called for will draw interest as a deposit from the 1st of January.
All deposits made on or before the 10th January, will draw interest from the 1st.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Monday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.
C. DUNNING, Secretary. IRA SMITH, President.

MARINER'S SAVINGS INSTITUTION, corner 3d-av. and 7th-st. Moneys deposited on or before the 15th of January will bear interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 o'clock to 8 o'clock. 5 per cent. interest allowed on sums from $5 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over $500.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Sec. CHARLES MILES, } Vice-Pres. PHILLIP W. ENGS,

SAVINGS BANK.—INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS AND OTHERS, No. 5161 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel. All moneys deposited on or before THURSDAY, Jan. 15, will draw interest the same as if deposited Jan. 1. Bank open DAILY from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, from 5 to 7 o'clock, P. M.
MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK, NO. 3 Chambers-st. (two doors from Chatham-st.) open every day from 10 o'clock A. M. until 2 o'clock P. M., and on Thursday evenings from 5 to 7 o'clock. Six per cent interest allowed on sums from $5 to $500; 5 per cent. on sums over $500. All sums deposited on or before the 10th of January will draw interest from the 1st.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Sec. PETER A. TITUS, Pres.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—NO. 96 Warren-st., open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from 4 to 7 P. M. Interest at 6 per cent. on all sums from $1 to $500.
Deposits made on or before the 10th of January will commence interest from the first.
WALTER W. CONKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 Warren-st., near Greenwich-st.—Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and 4 to 7 P. M. on MONDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS. Interest, 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MARKET BANK.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION for seventeen Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking-house, on MONDAY, January 12th, from 1 to 2 o'clock; also, for three Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year. The Transfer book will be closed from December 27 until January 13.
R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

ROSEHILL SAVINGS BANK, No. 251 THIRD-AVENUE.—All sums of $1,000 and under, deposited in this Bank on or before 15th January next, will draw interest at 6 per cent. per annum, and 5 per cent. for larger amounts. J. BRINKERHOFF, Sec'y.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1857.

SAINT NICHOLAS BANK.—NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1856.—The Annual Election for fifteen Directors of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the ensuing Election, will be held at the Banking house, on TUESDAY, the 13th January next. Poll will open at 12 M. and close at 1 o'clock P. M. A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK—THIRD-AV., corner of 9th-st., open daily from 9 till 2, and Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest on deposits of $500 and under, 6 per cent.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.

COAL.

SCRANTON COAL.—THE DELAWARE, LACKawanna and Western Railroad Company (office No. 51 Wall-st., New-York) continue to sell this superior Coal, delivered on board vessels at Elizabethport, N. J., at the following prices, per ton of 2,240 pounds, viz.:

Lump	$4 15
Steamboat	4 30
Large Egg, for grates and house furnaces	4 30
Small Egg, for large stoves and grates	4 75
Nut or Stove, for cooking-stoves, ranges, &c.	4 75
Chestnut, for small engines, &c.	5 00

Freight to New-York, Brooklyn, Jersey City, &c., in the barges of the Company, 37½ cents per ton.
W. E. WARREN, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

TREASURER'S OFFICE C. P. & A. RAILROAD CO.,
CLEVELAND, Dec. 16, 1856.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. ON the Capital Stock of this Company, and the same upon all payments upon the Scrip issued April 15, 1856, has been declared out of the net earnings of the Road, for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1856; payable to the Shareholders at the office of the Treasurer, in Cleveland, Ohio, on Jan. 2, 1857, in currency, or by sight check on New-York, at the option of the Shareholders respectively.
The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Dec. 20, inst., to Jan. 2, 1857.
Also, a dividend of 10 per cent. on the Capital Stock, and the same upon all payments upon the Scrip of this Company, has been declared out of the surplus earnings of the Road, payable to the Shareholders respectively, at the office of the Treasurer, in Cleveland, Ohio, Jan. 2, 1857.
An installment of 25 per cent. on the Scrip of this Company has been called in and made payable to the Treasurer in Cleveland, Ohio, March 1, 1857. Shareholders may have the privilege of making such payment Jan. 2, 1857, and draw full dividends upon the same thereafter.
The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Feb. 20, to March 1. By order of the Board.
GEORGE B. ELY, Treasurer.

MECHANICS AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 482 Grand-st., corner Willett-st.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—DEPOSITORS ARE hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of $592 and under, and five per cent. per annum on all sums over $500 that shall have been deposited three months previous to the 1st day of January next, will be paid to depositors on and after Monday, Jan. 19. Interest not called for will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal. Deposits made on or before the 7th January will draw interest from the 1st. The Bank is open for business on Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday from 5 to 7 P. M.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
STEPHEN CUTTER, First Vice President.
MOSES SMITH, Second Vice-President.
STEPHEN HAFF, Third Vice-President.
JAMES P. HAIGHT, Secretary.

WILLIAMSBURG SAVINGS BANK.—CORner of South 2d and Fifth-sts., Brooklyn, L. I.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of three dollars and upwards, that shall have been deposited three months on the first day of January next, will be paid to depositors on or after Monday, Jan. 19. Interest not called for will be passed to the credit of depositors as principal. Deposits made on or before the 10th day of January will draw interest from the 1st. The funds of this institution are securely invested in bonds and mortgages on real estate, worth double the amount loaned, and in City, County and State Bonds. The Bank is open for business daily, (Sundays and Holidays excepted,) from 3 to 7 o'clock P. M.
WILLIAM WALL, President.
GEORGE RICARD, NATHANIEL BRIGGS, } Vice-Presidents.
SAMUEL W. TRUSLOW, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD COMPANY, MILWAUKEE, Dec. 16, 1856.
DIVIDEND.—AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECtors of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, held this day, a dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock of the Company, was declared from the net earnings of the Road for the six months ending Dec. 31, payable to the stockholders on and after the second day of Jan. 1857, at the Broadway Bank in New-York, and at the Company's office in Milwaukee, on and after Jan. 7, 1857. The Transfer Books will be closed from Dec. 20, inst., to Jan. 4. By order of the Board.
EDWIN H. GOODRICH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, Dec. 16, 1856.
DIVIDEND.—AT A MEETING OF THE DIRectors of the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company, held this day, a dividend of six per cent. on the capital stock of the Company, from the net earnings of the Road for six months ending Dec. 31, was declared, payable to the stockholders on and after Jan. 2, 1857, in Cleveland, at the office of the Treasurer, and in New-York at the office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO. The Transfer Books in Cleveland and New-York will close 5em Dec. 20 to Jan. 2, proximo, inclusive.
By order of the Board. T. P. HANDY, Treasurer.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1856.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—DEPOSITORS ARE hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, on all sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. per annum on all sums of over $500, which shall have been deposited at least 3 months on the 1st day of January next, will be paid to depositors on and after Monday, Jan. 19. Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors as principal. The Bank is open for business daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M., at No. 51 Chambers-st., east of Broadway. JOSEPH STUART, President.
JOHN MANNING, Comptroller.

OFFICE LITTLE MIAMI RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT, CINCINNATI,
Dec. 22, 1856.
AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS OF this Company, held on the 15th inst., a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. was declared on the capital stock of the Company, payable in scrip, redeemable in the Company's six per cent. one thousand dollar mortgage Bonds of 1853, at par, and bearing interest from Nov. 2, 1856.
The scrip referred to will be ready for delivery on the 12th January, proximo, either at this office or at the office of Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., New-York City, the dividend payable at the office where the stock is registered. D. G. A. DAVENPORT, Treas. P. T.

THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, BOSTON, Dec. 16, 1856.—A dividend of five per cent. has this day been declared, payable on the 1st day of January next, to such persons as shall be holders of stock at the close of business on the 20th day of the present month. Payment to be made to stockholders in Michigan and not registered in New-York, at the office of the local Treasurer in Detroit; to holders of stock registered in the City of New-York, at the Office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in New-York; to others at the Office of the Treasurer in the City of Boston.
ISAAC LIVERMORE, Treasurer.

CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, Dec. 15, 1856.
THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY DECLARED a dividend of twelve and one half per cent. (12½) on the capital stock of this Company from the surplus earnings of the Road, payable in the stock of the Company, at par.
The Transfer books will be closed on the 24th day of December instant, and remain closed until the 6th day of January, 1857, when the certificates will be ready for delivery to the stockholders, or their legal representatives.
A. C. FLAGG, Treasurer.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 644 Broadway, cor. Bleecker-st.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE TRUSTEES OF the Institution have ordered a dividend at the rate of six (6) per cent., and five (5) per cent. per annum to be paid on all deposits by the rules entitled thereto, payable on and after the 19th of January. All dividends not called for will draw interest the same as principal. By order
E. J. BROWN, President
A. A. ALVORD, Secretary.

WATERTOWN AND ROME RAILROAD CO.—TREASUREE'S OFFICE, WATERTOWN, Dec. 27, 1856.—Stockholders are hereby notified that a cash dividend of four per cent. has been declared, payable on and after the 15th day of January next. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st day of January to the day of payment. Payment will be made to the holders of stock registered in New-York, at the People's Bank, No. 142 Canal-st., in that City.
R. E. HUNGERFORD, Treasurer.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—Corner 3d-av. and 9th-st. DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Trustees of this Institution have declared a dividend at the rate of Six (6) Per Cent. on deposite between $5 and $500, and Five (5) on larger sums, payable on Thursday, Jan. 22. All dividends not drawn will be added to principal and bear interest as such. By order.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE METROPOLITAN FERRAND AND CARRIER EXPRESS CO. have this day declared a dividend of six per cent. upon their working capital out of their net earnings for the past six months, payable on and after the 10th inst., at the office of the Company, No. 11 Pine-st. Transfer books closed. By order of the Board. L. P. CRANE, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1857.

METROPOLITAN BANK.—DIVIDEND.—A Dividend of Four per cent. (4) has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable on the first Monday (6th) of January next, at the Banking House No. 108 Broadway. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 23d inst. until that date. By order of the Board.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1856. H. MEIGS, Jr., Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1856.
IRVING BANK.—DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF four (4) per cent. out of the profits of the six months ending this day will be paid to the Stockholders of this Bank on and after the 10th day of January. The transfer book will be closed to that day. By order of the Board.
DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1856.
A DIVIDEND OF SIX (6) PER CENT. HAS BEEN declared, payable at the office of the Company, corner of Canal and Thompson sts., on and after 2d January next, until which time the transfer books are closed. By order of the Board, W. F. UNDERHILL, Sec'y.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec 31, 1856.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 10th day of January next. By order.
E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—ISLAND CITY BANK, NO. 150 BROADWAY.—NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1856.—The President and Directors have declared a dividend of three and one-half (3½) per cent., payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 19th January, 1857. The transfer books are closed until that date.
WM. STEBBINS, Cashier.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH—NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1856.—The Board of Directors of this Bank have declared a dividend of four per cent., payable to the Stockholders on the 2d day of January next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 23d inst. to the 3d of January inclusive. GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

PHENIX BANK—NEW-YORK, DEC. 31, 1856.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four (4) per cent., payable to the stockholders on and after FRIDAY, Jan. 2, 1857. By order of the Board.
P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

PARK FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 237 Broadway,
Cor. Park-place, New-York, Dec. 4, 1856.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Six (6) per cent. has this day been declared, payable on and after 2d January next. The Transfer Books will close on the 20th inst. WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND—CONTINENTAL BANK, DEC. 24, 1856.—A semi-annual dividend of Four per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank, will be paid to the Stockholders on and after Monday, the 5th day of January next. B. F. WARNER, Cashier.

TRADESMEN'S BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1856.
DIVIDEND. THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock payable to the stockholders on and after Jan. 2, proximo. RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Board of Directors of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company has this day declared a dividend of three per cent., or $1 50 per share to the holders of the preferred stock of the Company, payable on and after Jan. 5, next, at the office of the Treasurer, No. 33 Pine-st. The transfer books and the transferred stock will be closed from Dec. 27 to Jan. 6.
W. A. WHITEHEAD, Treasurer.

HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1856.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of three and a half per cent. on the capital stock, payable on Wednesday, Jan. 7, ensuing. By order of the Board.
THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 65 WALL-STREET—NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1856.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of six per cent. for the past six months' payable on and after Jan. 2, 1857.
JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

BANK OF COMMERCE, IN NEW-YORK.—DIVIDEND.—A Dividend at the rate of Four (4) per cent. on the present Capital Stock of this Bank, being Four Dollars on each full share, and sixty-six (66) cents on each scrip share, has been declared, payable on and after 5th January next. H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

SEVENTH WARD BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1856.—FORTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors have this day declared a dividend of five per cent. out of the profits of the current six months, payable on and after the 2d of January next. By order. A. S. FRASER, Cashier.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK.—A Dividend of four per cent. will be paid to the stockholders on and after the 5th of January next, until which time the transfer books will be closed.
By order of the Board.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1856. G. R. CONOVER, Cashier.

GROCERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1856.
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. ON the capital stock of this Bank will be paid to the stockholders on and after the 5th of January next. By order of the Board. SAML. B. WHITE, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—THE PATERSON AND HUDSON Railroad Company have declared a dividend of four (4) per cent., in cash, payable to Stockholders on the 5th January, 1857, at the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, New-York.

DIVIDEND.—THE PATERSON AND RAMAPO Railroad Company have declared a dividend of 3½ per cent., in cash, payable to Stockholders on Jan. 5, 1857, at the office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, New-York.

DIVIDEND.—PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW-YORK, DEC. 26, 1856.—A semi-annual dividend of Four per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank, will be paid to the stockholders on and after the 2d of January next.
G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

MARKET BANK.—DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND of four (4) per cent. has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable on the 10th of January.
By order of the Board,
Dec. 30, 1856. R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Directors of the Hanover Fire Insurance Co. have declared a semi-annual dividend of 6 per cent. payable Jan. 2, 1857. DORAS L. STONE, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

THE MARKET
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
HAS REMOVED ITS OFFICE FROM
No. 386 Pearl and No. 53 Wall-st.,
to
No. 37 Wall-st.,
(Corner of Jauncey Court.)
Where it will continue to insure on buildings, personal property of every description, on the most favorable terms, and solicits a continuation of public favor.
BENJAMIN H. HOWELL, President.
ASHER

NEW-YORK CITY.

Mr. Willis' Lectures before the Board of Education.

Mr. RICHARD S. WILLIS' course of Musical Lectures before the Board of Education is concluded. The final lecture treated of the culture of the speaking voice. The common ends of speech, arising from a wrong use of the vocal mechanism, were analyzed with great minuteness. The fault of our American speech, according to Mr. WILLIS, is its nasality. Yet this defect, so apparent in many speakers and singers, is not really the act of talking through the nose, but by speaking *in* that organ—that peculiar resonance which is peculiar to the French language. The remedy for this defect is, to open the mouth, flatten the tongue, and raise the veil of the palate. The mere consciousness of a nasal quality in our speech will go far towards remedying it. The lecturer urged the importance of a cultivation of the esthetics of the school-room, and argued that the incidental training of the speaking voice of the pupil should have its place in our systems of instruction; for nothing more immediately evinces refinement of culture than the tone of the voice and the every-day articulation of language. Many persons have a drawling tone of speech, which is to be deprecated,—there are the insinuating, the religious, the bullying drawl—all bad and needing reform. A drawling tone in the pulpit is altogether too common, and cannot be too strongly censured. To prove agreeable talkers, we need a correct adaptation of the voice to distances. Mr. WILLIS believed that singing is a remedy for many of our inaccuracies of pronunciation; regarded it as a question whether the tone of voice did not influence the moral condition; and held it to be no trivial accomplishment to be able to speak our own language in pleasing tones and with a clear articulation. And, further, music in school is always an incentive to study.

The lecturer urged that the cultivation of music is an important aid to the acquisition of foreign languages. To acquire another language is more the work of the ear than of the brain, and anything which cultivates a knowledge of the nice distinctions of sound is an aid. The tune of a language is quite as important as the grammar. While in Germany, he made the acquaintance of a distinguished linguist, who was thoroughly versed in the principles of the English language, and congratulated himself that when he should travel in any country where it was spoken he could converse with the people in their native tongue. He then went to London, and though he knew the words and could put them in the right place, he yet had not the tune of the language, and could scarcely make those around him understand a word. We see this principle illustrated in the case of Irish servants, who often ask a question in the tone we use in answering one, so that we are compelled to ask him what he says.

Mr. WILLIS closed with earnestly recommending upon the attention of the Board of Education the establishment of a system of normal instruction in music, which should send out competent teachers; the demand for which is very large—larger than can be supplied.

At the conclusion of the lecture, WM. C. BRYANT, Esq., made a few remarks in warm commendation of the plan for uniting music with education. He said: For my part, I find that in music transfigures the words, invests them with a sort of supernatural splendor, making them call up deeper emotions and conveying more vivid images. The class of whom I am speaking require for their enjoyment of music a certain simplicity—certain aids which bring it down to their level. And yet, on that level, not only taste, but art and genius, if we are to judge music by the same rules which we apply to the other fine arts, may find an ample field for their exercise. Some of the finest productions of literature are those which are written with the greatest simplicity, and address themselves to the greatest number of minds. I suppose, therefore, that I may conclude what I have to say with an acknowledgement to the lecturer in behalf of that large class to which I belong, for having so well stated our wants, and so clearly pointed out, in his admirable vindication of Home Music, the means of providing for them.

Mr. RANDALL read the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Company be and hereby are tendered to MR. WILLIS, for his highly eloquent and instructive course of lectures; also to Mr. BRYANT, for his address; and to MR. APTOMAS, Professor CURTISS, Mr. NASH, and to the Misses FLINT and the young ladies of the Dally Normal School, for the pleasure and instruction they have afforded us during the present course of lectures.

[Advertisement.]

WINTER—1856.—We have just manufactured, from our last importations for the season, a very large assortment of our popular Raglans, and other styles of Winter Over and Undercoats, from Esquimaux Beavers, double President do., Chinchilla, &c., &c. Also, a large and beautiful assortment of Raglans from Beaver Cloths, made in perfect imitation of Otter, Seal, and other Furs, confined exclusively to us. Our stock of Boys' Winter Wear is very complete, to which we invite the attention of heads of families.

We have also received our last importations for the season of Winter Furnishing Goods, Underwear, Robes de Chambre, Shirts, Gloves, Shawls, &c., &c.

We offer great inducements to close out this very large stock of elegant Winter Clothing, as we have commenced the manufacture of our Spring Stock.

D. DEVLIN & Co.,
Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HOW TO RISE IN THE WORLD.—Young men should be temperate, active, courteous, prompt, careful, persevering, honorable, honest, respectful, generous, and should thoroughly "Know Themselves."

Phrenology teaches self-knowledge, and with it all the Christian graces, together with the *modus operandi* of rising in the world. Hon. HORACE MANN says: "I look upon Phrenology as the guide to Philosophy and the handmaid to Christianity. Whoever disseminates true Phrenology is a public benefactor." Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER says: "If a man wishes to know practically what he is made up of; if a man wishes a knowledge of human nature for definite practical purposes, there is no system which will aid him in acquiring that knowledge like the system of Phrenology." Practical instructions, with written descriptions of character, given daily at FOWLER AND WELLS', No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

GREAT FIRE IN STONE STREET.—The books, papers and money of Messrs. Hewitt and Co. were preserved in one of Herring's patent champion safes at the destruction of their warehouse by fire on Friday night, after being in the ruins about eighteen hours These celebrated safes can only be had of the subscribers and their agents, S. C. HERRING & Co.,
Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 5 Murray-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

NEW-YEAR'S DAY AT BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—The greatest array of entertainment in America. Hosts of curiosities—Living Serpents, Russian Giant, smallest lady in the world, Living Skeleton, Happy Family. Performances in the Lecture-room nearly every hour of the day and evening, including the famed "Cinderella," farces, dances, songs, music and other delightful entertainments. Glorious day at Barnum's.

[Advertisement.]

A CARD.

☞ Dr. HUNTER begs to intimate that he has returned from Europe, and will be at home, (No. 328 Broadway,) for consultation in Bronchial and Pulmonary affections, during the usual hours, daily.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Dec. 26, 1856.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—Two attractive entertainments are to be given at this favorite Theatre to-day. In the afternoon "Captain Kyd" and the grand pantomime of "Planche." In the evening "Orange Girl of Venice." The pantomime of "Planche" and drama of "Ireland As It Is."

[Advertisement.]

NEW-YEAR'S CALLS.—The Dusseldorf Gallery will be open on NEW-YEAR'S DAY and EVENING. A more agreeable place to call cannot be found in the city. It will keep one's head clear, besides contributing to the pleasures of the day. Give it a call.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Gas works for villages and cities, or large private establishments, on a plan recently perfected and warranted superior to all others in simplicity, safety and economy. See advertisement in this paper.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—A certain cure for sick headache and disorders of the stomach. Their virtue in such cases is known in all parts of the world. Those afflicted with liver and bowel complaints, and indigestion, cannot use so good a remedy.

[Advertisement.]

RUSH! RUSH!!—A crowd of customers may be seen at all times during the holidays issuing forth from No. 212 Broadway, each with a few bottles of Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative, which, as a popular article for the toilet, stands unrivaled.

[Advertisement.]

FATHER MATHEW.—A portrait and biography of this temperance apostle, given in this week's *Life Illustrated*. Price 4 cents. For sale by all newsmen. Wholesale at No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ BRADY'S Lower Gallery, No. 205 Broadway, will be found convenient by merchants, clerks and others, who desire to procure Ambrotypes for the Holidays. Corner Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—GAS FIXTURES.—Several new and beautiful patterns just completed. Call at our great manufacturing dépôt, No. 376 Broadway.
ARCHER, WARNER & CO.

[Advertisement.]

NOTICE.—EVANS' Clothing Warehouse, No. 66 and 68 Fulton-street, will be open till 12 o'clock.

[Advertisement.]
23—24.

LONG ISLAND.

Naval Affairs.

The frigate *Niagara's* engines are about completed, and Tuesday she was to have been taken out of dock, preparatory to having steam applied to-day, to test the propeller and machinery; but it having been discovered that the flanges of the propeller were too wide by six inches to allow of its being hoisted and lowered with facility, the trial has been necessarily delayed for another week. Men are employed night and day in getting the work in readiness.

The work of refitting the sloop-of-war *Vincennes* is rapidly progressing; she will be sent either to the coast of Africa, or possibly be put into special service and sent to Anapolis for the Naval School.

The officers of the sloop-of-war *Falmouth* have reported for service; she goes to Brazil to relieve the *Germantown*.

The *Wabash* is reported to have been ashore in the bay of Aspinwall, and received some severe pounding, but the extent of damage to her is not known.

The steamer *Mississippi* has been greatly improved by the alterations in her exterior and interior arrangements. Her guards have been raised four feet, and her cabin, which was on deck is put below. She has two vertical tube iron boilers in place of the four copper ones, and she is now said to be capable of performing any service required—that she can go anywhere—in any weather. It has been suggested she could not be better employed than in looking after the numerous vessels hovering upon our coast in a crippled condition, and unable to reach port from the loss of spars and the disabled state of their crews. Several of this class have already been reported, one of which, the brig *Whitehall*, having once been in tow of a steamer, but parted from her by a gale, and has been since spoken with her spars gone, and the crew frostbitten. There can be no more important or acceptable service rendered to commerce, or to the cause of suffering humanity than the relief of these distressed vessels. Within the last week as many as half a dozen crews have been rescued off sinking vessels by others accidentally falling in with them; how many have gone down for the want of timely aid it is impossible to say.

The *Arctic* is the only vessel now at the Navy Yard relied on for sudden calls, such as heading off fillibusters, and catching slavers, and yet she is totally unfit for such service. It is doubtful if steam enough could be got upon her to stem a northwest blow in December; and to expect her to be of any service in heading off a fleet steamer, or even a fast-sailing schooner, is simply absurd.

Steamer *Vixen* is repairing her boilers, which have become the worse for wear.

The United States Naval Lyceum will dispatch a mail from New-York for the United States Naval squadron in the Mediterranean. All letters and papers sent to the Lyceum Rooms, Navy Yard, Brooklyn, will be forwarded. The ships on the above station are frigate *Congress*, razee *Constellation*, and steam frigate *Susquehanna*. The mail will close on the 5th of January next.

Preparing for New-Year's.

A young man, named HENRY SPARROW, was brought before Justice SMITH, in Brooklyn, yesterday morning, by officer PARK, of the Second District Police, charged with stealing a carcass of mutton from a store at the corner of Fulton and Market streets. He was convicted and sent to the Penitentiary for 60 days.

Two boys arrested by the same officer for stealing four pair of boots from store No. 37 James-street, were sent to the House of Refuge.

Dangerous Experiment.

A boy named CHARLES HEXTELLER yesterday morning fell from the third story of a house on South, near Atlantic-street, Brooklyn, to the pavement, a distance of 25 feet. He got up and walked off as though nothing had happened. A clothes line broke his fall.

New-Year's Gift.

The formal presentation of a house to Mayor HALL, and a service of silver plate to JOHN E. CAMMEYER, Esq., took place at the Packer Institute, Brooklyn, last night.

Boiler Explosion.

A boiler in the Lime Yard of THOMAS BELL, at the foot of Amity-street, Brooklyn, exploded yesterday afternoon, blowing out the side of the building in which it was located; but fortunately no person was injured.

Cool.

A lady had a portemonnaie stolen from her pocket Tuesday evening, while looking into a shop window on Fulton-street, Brooklyn. The thief was a woman.

Accident.

Mrs. L. HUNTINGTON, of Adelphi-street, Brooklyn, had one of her legs broken yesterdan, by falling upon the sidewalk in Fulton-street.

☞ A boy named CHARLES GRAHAM amused himself Tuesday evening by upsetting ash barrels on Fulton-street, Brooklyn. He was arrested by Officer HYDE of the First District Police, and after a good sleep in the cells was yesterday morning brought before Justice DANIEL K. SMITH and fined $5, which a friend paid for him, and he went on his way rejoicing.

☞ There were two fires in Brooklyn yesterday morning—one in the rear of Atlantic, near Willow-street, in a building owned by WALTER KELSEY, and the other in the grocery store of JAMES MCCUE, No. 79 Tillary-street, neither of which resulted in much damage.

☞ The body of an infant, only a few weeks old, was found yesterday morning, in the Flushing-avenue sewer, near the Navy-Yard wall, Brooklyn, by the Fourth District Police. The Coroner was summoned, but no owner was found for it.

☞ There is not an omnibus, or any other public accommodation for travelers, on Atlantic-street, Brooklyn. Here is a fine opening for some enterprising man.

☞ A wealthy citizen of Brooklyn, on Christmas Day, distributed $25,000 among his nephews and nieces.

[Advertisement.]

There was a very pleasant gathering at the house of Mr. J. B. STEELE on Monday evening, Dec. 29, when a handsome silver pitcher was presented, by the young men of the house of HENRY SMITH & TOWNSEND, to Mr. B. A. MCDONALD, who retires to-day, after thirteen years' connection with the firm. The plate, inscribed appropriately, was presented with an address on the part of the givers, by Mr. STEELE. Mr. MCDONALD responded happily, after which all parties sat down to a sumptuous supper. Mr. MCDONALD has made an arrangement with the well-known house of STODART & MORRIS, piano-forte manufacturers. From his extensive acquaintance throughout the South and West, we predict for him every success.

NEW-JERSEY.

City Prison Report.

During December, 1856, there were 87 commitments to the Jersey City Prison, for offences, as follows:

Drunkenness	54	Burglary	3
Assaults	10	Stealing	3
Violating city ordinances	2	Insanity	1
Vagrancy	4	Keeping disorderly house	2
Disorderly conduct	3	Fighting	2
Malicious mischief	3	Suspicion of theft	1
Total	87		

Their places of nativity are as follows: Ireland, 55; Germany, 8; England, 12; United States, 11. Colored, 1. Total, 87.

THE NEW FERRY-HOUSE.—The new ferry-house on the New-York side of the Jersey City ferry is now completed, and yesterday the last remaining vestiges of the old buildings were removed. A portion of this building was erected three years ago, and the remainder of it has been built during the past season. The structure has a front 160 feet in extent, and extends towards the river 160 feet. It is entirely covered by a substantial roof. It is tasteful in style, and very convenient in plan. In the centre of the front there are two passage-ways for foot passengers, so arranged that the ferry masters can receive ferriage of the throng of people usually passing in. There is a large passenger room for the accommodation of those who wait for boats. It is lighted by two skylight windows. There are two large passage-ways for teams, so arranged that teams can drive in and relieve the street from blockage while waiting for the boats. An office for the sale of tickets to Philadelphia by the New-Jersey Railroad, and another office for the sale of tickets to way stations on the New-Jersey Railroad, and for its branch roads, is also provided in the front of the building, and ample accommodations have been furnished for baggage or freight. Between the front of the building and West-street is a space, 75 by 150 feet in extent, for teams, which greatly relieves the street. The cost of the building is about $20,000. Its architect and builder is Mr. JOB MAUL, of Jersey City, who has done himself much credit in the plan of the building and manner of construction. He has, meantime, partially erected the great dépôt of the same Company on the New-Jersey side of the Hudson, and will now push that forward to completion.

MARRIED.

SMITH—MAXWELL.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, Dec. 30, at Trinity Chapel, by Rev. Dr. Higbee, ADON SMITH, JR., to LOUISE, daughter of J. T. B. Maxwell, Esq., all of this City.

CONTEE—HALL.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 30, by Rev. Sabin Hough, of Philadelphia, BENJAMIN CONTEE, of Baltimore, to CAROLINE B. HALL, of New-York.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

HOUGHTON—SEYMOUR.—At Pierpont, on Tuesday, Dec. 30, by Rev. J. West, of Brooklyn, Mr. E. R. HOUGHTON to Miss LOUISA, daughter of the late Hon. H. C. Seymour, of the above place.

OLNEY—DAYTON.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Tuesday evening, Dec. 30, by Rev. Hugh N. Wilson, D. D., CHAS. C. OLNEY to CARRIE, daughter of J. S. Dayton, Esq., both of Jersey City.

LANE—KEELER.—In North Stamford, Conn., on Thursday evening, Dec. 25, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. John Smith, JAMES H. LANE, of New-York, to CLARISSA KEELER, of the former place.

☞ Stamford, Conn., papers please copy.

KINNEY—JUDD.—At Rock Island, Ill., on Thursday evening, Dec. 25, by Rev. S. T. Wilson, JOHN H. KINNEY to MINTA, daughter of F. H. Judd, M. D., all of that city.

DIED.

FRANKLIN.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Dec. 31, ANN FRANKLIN, relict of Abraham Franklin, in the 88th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the deceased, and of her son-in-law, I. W. Engs, are invited to attend her funeral, from the house of the latter, No. 76 West 14th-st., on Friday, Jan. 2, at 1 o'clock P. M.; thence to Greenwood.

STEWART.—In Williamsburg, on Wednesday, Dec. 31, CATHARINE, wife of J. W. Stewart, M. D., aged 70 years.

Notice of the funeral will be given hereafter.

☞ Poughkeepsie and Hudson papers please copy.

LYNCH.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday night, Dec. 30, at No. 72 President-st., MARY, the beloved wife of Patrick Lynch, editor of the *Irish American*, formerly of Limerick, Ireland, aged 49 years and 6 months.

Her remains will be removed from her late residence, on Friday, Jan. 2, at 10 o'clock A. M., for interment at Calvary Cemetery.

THURSBY.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, Dec. 31, GILBERT IRVING, son of Samuel J. and Susan G. Thursby, aged 18 months and 5 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday morning, at 10½ o'clock, from the residence of his grandmother, corner of Bushwick-av. and Remsen st., Brooklyn, E. D., without further notice.

SMITH.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, Dec. 31, after a short illness, LEMUEL, son of Lemuel and Josephine C. Smith, aged 13 months.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral on Friday, the 2d inst., at 12 M., from the father's residence, No. 138 East 13th-st., without further invitation.

SMITH.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 30, of inflammation of the brain, SANDFORD S., youngest child of Charlotte E. and E. Delafield Smith, aged 2 years and 6 months.

The funeral will take place at the residence of the parents, No. 55 East 24th-st., between Lexington and 4th ave., on Friday, Jan. 2, at 10 o'clock A. M.

ROMAINE.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Dec. 30, Miss HILAH ROMAINE, in the 71st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend her funeral from the residence of her sister, Mrs. Margaret Haight, No. 202 Allen-st., on Friday, Jan. 2, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

SEYMOUR.—At Rockwood, L. I., on Tuesday morning, Dec. 30, Mr. CHARLES H. SEYMOUR, of the firm of Chas. H. Seymour & Co., of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, at 10 o'clock on Friday morning, Jan. 2, from his late residence.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...DEC. 31.

$4,000	Virginia 6s	c 93	2100	Reading Railroad	87⅛
5,000	do	b15 93⅛	300	do	87⅜
5,000	do	s3 92¾	300	do	b30 88
6,000	Cal. St. 7s, '75	s3 78	100	do	s60 87⅛
3,000	Frie R. 2d m. bs	97	150	do	s30 87⅛
1,000	Erie R. R. bs. '75	94	100	do	b4 87⅜
1,000	Hd. Riv.R. 1st m.	98	150	do	s10 87⅜
1,000	Har. Rd. 2d Mtg.	75	87	Gal. & Chic. R	c 119
6,000	Ill. Cen. Rd. Bds.	97¾	13	do	c 118¾
1,000	Tol. Wabash & Wes.	91	100	Mich. Cen. RR.	b60 91½
	R. R. 2d m. bds.	51¾	50	do	93⅛
5	Corn Ex'ge Bank	109	30	do	93
42	B'k State of N. Y.	104	100	Mich. S. & N. Ia. RR.	88
200	Canton Co.	b60 22¾	300	do	c 87¾
26	Del. & H. C. Co.	118	20	do	b3 88
50	La. C. & M. Rd.	b30 75½	100	do	b30 88¾
50	N. Y. Cen. Railroad	93¾	100	do	b60 89¼
50	do	b3 93¾	25	Pan. RR.	c 97¾
200	do	b60 94½	25	Illinois Cen. R. R.	122⅜
140	do	c 93⅝	100	do	122⅝
50	do	b30 94	50	do	b30 122¾
100	Erie Railroad	63	125	do	122¾
450	do	62⅜	50	do	b3 123
1300	do	b60 62⅝	50	do	c 123
250	do	s60 63	100	do	b30 123⅛
100	do	b3 63⅛	12	do	123⅛
100	do	b5 62½	100	Clev. & Pitts. R. R.	58⅜
100	do	s3 62⅝	400	do	58
225	do	s3 62½	750	Clev. & Tol. R. R.	c 75
400	do	s30 62½	100	do	b5 75⅛
550	do	c 63	30	do	s3 75⅛
100	do	at 10 62½	300	do	b30 75¾
100	do	b3 62⅝	100	do	s60 75¾
100	do	b30 62⅝	100	Cum. Coal. Co.	17

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	Miss. St. 6s	b10 89	172	Erie Railroad	62
1,000	Ill. Cent. R. bs	97¼	100	do	b4 62⅜
4,000	do	97⅞	200	do	62¾
1,000	Harlem R. 2d m.	75	450	do	b30 62¾
1400	Reading RR.	87¼	150	do	b10 62¾
900	do	s60 87¼	25	N. Y. Cent. RR.	93¼
20	Park Bank	162½	200	Clev. & Pitts. R.	b60 59
100	Clev. & Tol. RR.	s30 74¾			

WEDNESDY, Dec. 31—P. M.

The *Fulton* arrived to-day, with dates from Havre to the 17th, and Southampton to the morning of the 18th inst. Her accounts are four days later than those previously received by the *Europa*. The safety of the *Hermann* is among the most gratifying items of the *Fulton's* news. The financial advices from London are of a cheering nature. Capital, though in good request, was readily available, on first-class securities, at former rates. Consols were in demand and left off at 93¾@93⅞ ex dividend, with, however, a little weakness in the market. Foreign securities were moderately dealt in at essentially unchanged prices. From Liverpool we have reports of a vigorous business in Cotton at firmer, though not higher quotations, with increased depression in Breadstuffs—Western Canal Flour having fallen off 6d. ₰ barrel; Wheat generally 2d. ₰ bushel; and Indian Corn 3d. ₰ quarter, since the sailing of the *Europa*, without inducing a better inquiry. American Provisions were quiet, but firm. From Paris the news is of continued stringency in money matters, with a further decline of a half cent in prices of French Three ₰ Cents., which closed, on the 16th inst., at 66f. for money, and 66f. 30c. for the end of the month, The London *Times* of the 17th inst. says:

"A fall of more than 2 ₰ cent. has thus been witnessed since the early part of the month. Neither the tone of the financial letters nor the position of the Bank of France is such as to offer any explanation of it. The issue of fresh obligations amounting to between £2,000,000 and £3,000,000 by the Strasburg and Western of France Railways, which are to be paid in full within three months, may probably have had some influence in causing the movement, and there are reports of the Government being likely to want money. The dispute between Prussia and Switzerland likewise seems to be viewed with a little uneasiness."

A few days' later intelligence from India and China reached London on the 16th inst. Manufactured Goods had been freely purchased at Calcutta at full prices. At Shanghae, the rate of exchange on London had fallen to 7s. 6d.@7s. 7d. The *Fulton* brings $230,000 in foreign coin, probably doubloons, for the West Indies.

The year goes out on a firm Stock Market. The fluctuations of the year have been unusually numerous, growing out of political as well as financial causes, and in some instances violent. For the past three business days and including the transactions to-day, there has been a remarkable steadiness, and on part of the list stiffness in the dealings, directly against the current of the Money Market, which to Street borrowers was by common consent reported stringent up to 2 o'clock to-day. At the termination of bank hours, temporary loans appeared to come a little easier, and there is some confidence felt that a few days in the year will soon regulate and redistribute the means now locked up for dividend payments. We annex the prices of half-a-dozen leading Stocks on the Bond and Share list for the past three years as an index to the

COURSE OF THE NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

	Dec. 31, 1856.	Highest during year.	Dec. 31, 1855.	Dec. 30, 1854.
United States 6s, '67-116	116 and int.		116	118
Virginias	93	98	96⅛	97
Illinois Centrals	97⅜	97⅜	81⅛	66⅛
Erie Stock	62	65	50⅝	39⅛
New-York Central	93¼	95	91	83
Reading	87⅜	93	92	72

Mr. JOHN H. GOURLIE has been made President of the Stock Exchange for the year 1857.

We are advised that the following dividend payments will be made on the 2d of January. In the list of the payments at the Banks of America and Republic several concerns are included which usually provide means at these Banks, but whose remittances for this half year have not yet been received, though looked for by Friday.

BY ASSISTANT TREASURER OF U. S.—NO 32 WALL-STREET.

On Public Debt of United States registered at New-York.

BY OHIO TRUST COMPANY—NO. 25 WILLIAM-STREET.

Principal of Ohio Loan '56.	Iron Railroad Bonds.
On Public Debt of Ohio.	Little Miami.
City of Wheeling.	Cleveland & Pittsburg.
Town of Elyria, Ohio.	Hillsboro' & Cincinnati.
Dayton City.	Indianapolis & Cincinnati.
Cincinnati Gas Co.	Belmont County, Ohio.
Salem Township, Ohio.	Jackson County, Ohio.
Rumley Township, Ohio.	Cross Creek Township, Ohio.
Orange Township, Ohio.	Monroe Township, Ohio.
Xenia Township, Ohio.	German Township, Ohio.
Newark Township, Ohio.	Silver Creek Township, O.
Coshocton County, Ohio.	Tuscarawas County, Ohio.
Town of Layfayette, Ohio.	Sandusky & Newark R. R.
Town of Franklin, Ohio.	

BY MERCHANTS' BANK.

On State Debt Tennessee.	State Debt of Alabama.

BANK OF COMMERCE.

On State Debt Missouri.

BY WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., NO. 54 WALL-STREET.

Indiana Bank Fives.	Stark County, Ohio.
City of Chillicothe.	Fort Wayne Railroad.
City of Marietta.	Pittsburg City to Ohio and
Town of Harmar.	Pennsylvania Railroad.
Ross County, Ohio.	Allen County, Ohio.
Athens County, Ohio.	Van Wert County, Ohio.
Washington County, Ohio.	Crawford County, Ohio.
Ohio and Pennsylvania RR.	Marietta Railroad.
City Allegany to this road.	Bellefontaine and Indiana.
Richland County, Ohio.	Peru and Indianapolis.
City of Chicago.	Dayton and Michigan.
City of Covington.	Franklin County, Ohio.
Cleveland & Columbus Div.	Green County, Ohio.

BY WELLS, FARGO & CO., NO. 82 BROADWAY.

State Interest California.	

BY ATWOOD & CO., NO. 8 WALL-STREET.

On Bonds of La Crosse Railroad.
On Bonds of Milwaukee and Watertown Railroad.

BY BANK OF AMERICA.

Kentucky State Interest.	Bourbon County, Ky.
Cincinnati City.	Mason County, Ky.
Covington.	Fayette County, Ky.
Jeffersonville.	Boyle County, Ky.
Louisville to Frankfort R.R.	Madison County, Ala.
Mayesville.	Knox County, Tenn.
Easton and Hamilton R. R.	Louisville & Frankfort R. R.
Lexington and Danville R. R.	Virginia & Tennessee R. R.
Winchester & Potomac R. R.	

BY BANK OF REPUBLIC.

State Interest Virginia.	Alexandria.
North Carolina.	Fredericksburg.
Georgia.	East Tenn. and Vir. R. R.
St. Louis City.	Orange & Alexandria R. R.
Chattanooga R. R.	Manassa Gap R. R.
Alabama & Tennessee R. R.	City of Memphis N. Y. Bds.
City of Norfolk.	

BY MANHATTAN COMPANY.

New-York and Erie 7 ₰ cents. of 1862.

BY PHENIX BANK.

County of St. Louis $300,000 principal.
County of St. Louis coupons.
Phenix Bank Dividend, 4 ₰ cent.

BY NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD CO., 33 PINE-ST.

Three ₰ cent. dividend on preferred stock, payable Jan. 5.

Three and ½ ₰ cent. interest on bonds of 1872, payable Jan. 2.

We understand that Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co. bought for their friends in England, to-day, one million of the new Ohio Loan of 1886 from Messrs. H. A. JOHNSON & Co., the original takers. As Mr. PEABODY is in the City, it has been intimated that his house in London participate in the purchase. The expectation of some such arrangement appears to have had an influence on Exchange for the packet of this week, as the whole amount will be drawn for at once.

In the notice of the change in the Banking House of Messrs. WILLIAM HOGE & Co., yesterday, we should have added that the same firm is continued here by the Messrs. HOGE and Mr. WILLIAMSON, of Liverpool, and that the new firm at Liverpool will be HOGE & WILLIAMSON. The advertisements of all the parties appear on another page of this paper.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL ROAD—DEBT AND STOCK.

	1856. Sept. 30.	1855. Sept. 30.
Funded Debt	$14,763,897	$14,462,742
Less in Sinking Fund	470,000	312,900
Outstanding	$14,293,897	$14,149,842
Capital paid in	24,136,660	25,154,660
Total Debt and Stock	$38,430,557	$38,304,702

These are the official figures of the reports of the Company, affirmed by the executive officers and returned to the State Engineer's Department. They admit of no question. It is also affirmed to the Department that the Company had no floating debt outstanding at the close of either year, and there was certainly no part of the funded interest deferred. The management further state the income to the Stock for 1856 at 10.69 ₰ cent., or.....$2,566,721
And the surplus income of previous years.. 588,157

Together.....$3,154,878
Of which paid in Dividends in 1856..... 1,919,564

And upon this statement, in its eagerness to depreciate this leading and productive estate, the New-York *Herald* asserts that the Road earned but *five and a half*, while dividing 8 ₰ cent. to the Stock. Now if this were so, the fact would be susceptible of easy proof without magnifying or mystifying either real or imaginary figures. The management added $1,262,459 to the Equipment, Station property and Structure of the Road, the whole of which they might have funded or capitalized within the year, as adding millions per annum to the permanent capacity of the work for freight traffic. But the *Herald* counts this as part of the ordinary operating expenses of the year, claiming that only $1,304,262 was left to divide upon. Yet we find that the sum of $1,919,564 *was* divided, *and in cash*, and only $125,855, or less than *one-tenth* of the actual permanent improvement put upon the property, added to the Capital and Debt Account, all told! The last of the half yearly dividends was paid out on the 20th of August. On the 30th of September the Company had $833,790 cash balance in Bank.

PROGRESS OF AMERICAN RAILROADS.

Years.	Miles.	Years.	Miles.
1828	3	1843	4,174
1829	28	1844	4,311
1830	41	1845	4,511
1831	54	1846	4,870
1832	131	1847	5,336
1833	570	1848	5,682
1834	762	1849	6,350
1835	918	1850	7,355
1836	1,102	1851	9,090
1837	1,412	1852	11,631
1838	1,843	1853	13,379
1839	1,920	1854	16,038
1840	2,867	1855	18,764
1841	3,319	1856	21,069
1842	3,877	1857	24,476
Miles built 1st five years—1828-32			131
Miles built 2d five years—1833-37			1,281
Miles built 3d five years—1838-42			3,465
Miles built 4th five years—1843-47			1,459
Miles built 5th five years—1848-52			6,295
Miles built 6th five years—1853-57			12,845

The above is from an advance proof-sheet from the office of the *Railway Guide*. The figure of December, 1856, has been revised from 23,242 miles to the actual roadway then opened to traffic, 21,069 miles, and the exact figure of the present roadway opened stated at 24,476, by adding the ascertained increase of 3,007 miles opened within the year 1856. In a note which we have from the compiler he says:

"I inclose you a copy of the *summary page* of our forthcoming annual supplement. It differs somewhat from the first proof, consequent on further inquiries. I believe it to be approximately correct. The reason of the difference you noted in its relation to former estimates of the *Guide* (that of last year particularly) is simply greater care in compilation, and the non-repetition of the same road under different names and in different States. The details which are contained in the supplement guarantee the present estimate."

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT-TREASUREE, UNITED STATES, NEW-YORK.

Receipts and Disbursements.

Dec. 1, 1856, by Balance		$3,342,982 79
Receipts during the month:		
On account of Customs	$2,446,835 76	
On account of Patent Fees	6,318 20	
On account of P. O. Dep't.	41,509 61	
On account of Transfers	210,000 00	
On account of Miscellan's.	10,214 72—	2,714,878 23
Payments		$11,057,861 02
Treasury Drafts	$3,746,638 27	
Post-Office Drafts	236,284 82—	3,982,923 09
Dec. 31, 1856, Balance		$7,074,937 93
By Balance, Cr., Disbursing Accounts	$1,580,035 42	
By Receipts during the Month	1,951,862 97—	3,531,898 39
To Payments		1,742,526 14
Balance		$1,789,372 25
By Balance, Cr., Interest Accounts	{$94,084 04 / 682,360 06}	776,444 10
To Payments		82,875 00
Balance		$693,569 10
By receipts for Customs in Dec., 1856.		$2,446,835 76
By receipts for Customs in Dec., 1855.		$2,989,436 74
Decrease, December, 1856		$542,601 04

By balance, Cr., Bullion and Expense Account for Assay Office.....$1,255,027 02
By Coin received during the Month.....$305,883 07
By Fine Bars, during the Month.....2,299,455 89— 2,605,343 96
Balance.....$3,760,440 98
To Payments in Coin.....$245,603 82
To Payments in Fine Bars 1,718,422 00— 1,964,025 82
Balance.....$1,796,415 16
By Coin in hand, in Assistant Treasurer's Office...$9,567,579 28
By Coin in hand, in Assay Office.....925,448 33—$10,483,327 62
By Fine Bars, in Assay Office.....870,966 83
By Unparted Bullion, in Assay Office.....528,547 07
By Bullion at the Mint for Coinage.....20,733 84— 1,420,247 74
Total.....$11,903,575 35

Statement of business at the United States Assay Office at New-York for the month ending Dec. 31, 1856:

Deposits of Gold		$2,190,000 00
Foreign Coins	$7,500	
Foreign Bullion	10,500	
United States Bullion	2,172,000	
Deposits and purchases of Silver		182,000 00
Foreign Coins	$88,000	
Foreign Bullion	66,000	
U. S.

SECOND EDITION

FRIDAY, ONE O'CLOCK, P. M.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...JAN. 2.

$3,000	Ken. State 6s	s3	104⅛	1800 Reading Railroad.	87⅛
9,000	Missouri State 6s			600 do.	b30 87
	b10 ex int.		86	100 do.	b60 86⅝
1,500	City 6s, 1870		98¾	200 do.	s10 87⅛
5,000	N. Y. Cen. Rd.	6s	98	400 do.	s60 87⅜
9,000	N. Y. C. R. 7s.	s3	100	25 Illinois Cent. R. R.	122
3,000	Hud. R. R. c. bds		62½	100 do.	b30 134⅜
22,000	Ill. Cen. Rd. Bds.		87⅜	50 do.	138⅜
2,000	Ill. Fr. Bds.	wp	111	100 Mich. S. & N. I. R.	s30 88
5,000	T. H. & A. 2d M.		78¼	900 do.	89⅜
10	Corn Ex Bank		108½	200 do.	87⅜
225	Cum. Coal Co.		17	300 do.	b60 86⅜
100	Penn. Coal Co.	b5s	102	100 do.	b10 86⅛
50	Del. & H. C. Co.		118	100 do.	87⅜
50	do.		s30 94⅜	9 Clev. Col. & Cin. R.	101⅜
250	do.		94	25 do.	101⅜
150	do.		93⅞	230 Galena & Chic. R.	110
250	do.		s10 93⅞	100 do.	b30 119⅜
400	do.		93⅞	100 Clev. & Tol. R. R.	b30 76
50	do.		b3 93⅞	100 do.	75⅛
100	do.		s10 93⅞	900 do.	75⅜
50	do.		s 93⅞	100 do.	s60 75⅜
100	Erie Railroad.		62⅜	300 do.	b10 75⅝
12	do.		62⅝	500 do.	b15 75⅞
200	do.		b10 62⅝	5 La Cr'se & Mil. R. R.	74⅜
200	do.		b60 62⅝	15 do.	74⅜
980	do.		c 62⅜	170 do.	74
100	do.		b15 62⅜	150 Hud. Riv. R. R.	30⅛
160	do.		b40 62⅜	50 do.	30⅜
200	do.		62⅛	205 Mich. Cen. R. R.	93⅝
100	do.		b30 62⅜	5 Chi. & R. I. R. R.	94⅛

Arrival of the Niagara at Boston.

BOSTON, Friday, January 2.

The steamer *Niagara*, from Halifax, is signaled. She will be up at about 11½ o'clock, and her mails will be dispatched by the afternoon train, due in New-York at midnight.

NEW-YORK CITY.

New Year's Day.

Never was there a pleasanter day for New Year's calls than Thursday,—cool enough for overcoats, warm enough to do without mufflers, sunny from sunrise to sunset, and at night, the moon, which is getting old enough to be ragged on its inner edge, coming out in very distinguished splendor—it was just such a day as was most ardently desired all around. Our reporters agree, too, that it was more reputably observed even than common,—that the streets showed little drunkeness, and the night was not noisy. We judge there is no less "calling" than heretofore—indeed, that "receiving calls" was never quite so universal before, but that the tables are less generally loaded with wines. This is a good token, and may New Year's in its sober sense ever prevail. There were no stores open except the toy and confectionary retailers, and the stores of necessity, for a few hours in the morning. The newspaper offices—the last in the old year to close, and the first in the new to open—were all "tight as a brick" after 12 o'clock. There was a little something going on at the City Hall, the County officers being sworn in on the first.

TARGET SHOOTING AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

A grand trial at target shooting was announced to take place yesterday at the Crystal Palace, with magnificent prizes for awards and as contestants for the prizes the crack shooters of all the different target companies in New-York, Brooklyn, Jersey City and the modern city of Hoboken. Guessing from the large number of target companies constantly visible in the streets, and the fact that each company pertinaciously avers that it can produce shots that can't be beaten, it was supposed that a prodigious number of contestants would enter themselves to compete for the flower wreaths and gold pencils.

Added to this, twenty-five cents admittance was to be charged to visitors, with the further payment of one dollar each from those entering their names as competitors for the prizes. This was to pay handsomely the getters-up of the affair. The result, it remains to be said, proved different from expectation—the target boys did not turn out—the crack shooters were not forthcoming; the twenty-five cent pieces and dollar bills failed to pour in.

At noon some 50 persons had collected within the Palace, including a large brass band (whose services had been engaged to furnish a "good instrumental concert" during the trial,) had employed themselves wholly in rubbing their fingers, as though suffering cold from contact with their instruments. The visitors had taken a different course and had kept up lively walks along the various naves to keep themselves warm, and a few who had strolled about had come with muskets to join in the shooting. The delay in beginning began at length to excite complaints, and the complaints began to excite the Manager, and the Manager, excited, dismissed the band, after keeping them two hours without playing, telling them he could not pay them a cent. Of the visitors, those who wished to leave and desired their money refunded at the door, he promised should have their money back. He urged the visitors, however, to wait, as there doubtless would be additions to their number, and some fun might be forthcoming yet. In order not to make a losing day of it, he promised a fifty dollar gold piece to the best volunteer shot, and several minor prizes to the succeeding best shots, on condition of eighty competitors joining in the contest. With the number of visitors subsequently added to those present, the requisite number of competitors were shortly obtained. The shooting occupied till nearly 4 o'clock, and was altogether a lively and interesting time. The distance shot was eighty paces, each competitor making two shots; the guns U. S. muskets carrying ounce balls, and the target sixteen inches in diameter, with bell attached to bull's-eye in the centre. WM. O. GORMAN won the first prize. His best shot was a quarter of an inch from the bull's-eye. New-Year's was the wrong day for such an entertainment.

THE MAYOR RECEIVED CALLS.

At the concluding of the ceremony of induction to office, the Mayor held his levee, and stood for some two hours to shake the hand of each that presented himself. The Mayor furnished no refreshments to his guests on this occasion, but nevertheless his visitors poured in an unbroken stream during the continuance of the reception. Of course, they were not all of the class belonging to what is called "polite society," but his Honor dispensed his smiles with equal favor on the ragged and the well dressed. Each visitor passed through a double file of the police, entering one door and making his exit at another. Some few of his honor's constituents in the exhuberance of their spirits, were inclined to ease themselves of congratulatory addresses, but these invariably received from the policemen in attendance an intimation that addresses of any kind were not acceptable, and were showed by in most cases, after getting as far as "long life to yer Honor." Many children were among the visitors.

INAUGURATION OF THE COUNTY OFFICERS.

The County Officers took their oaths of office yesterday. The ceremony was performed in the Mayor's Office, at 11¼ o'clock.

The Mayor was sworn in by Judge CLERKE, of the Supreme Court.

A. D. RUSSELL, City Judge, and RICHARD BUSTEED, Counsel to the Corporation, also took their oaths of office at the hands of Judge CLERKE.

The Mayor then proceeded to swear in P. G. MOLONEY and BENJAMIN F. PINCKNEY, Governors of the Almshouse, and JOSIAH W. BROWN, Tax Commissioner.

The Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen will take their oaths on Monday next.

AT THE ISLANDS.

The children on Randall's Island were not forgotten during the festivities of the past week. On Wednesday several ladies accompanied by Governor TOWNSEND visited the little ones, and made each young heart joyful by the presentation of toys. None were forgotten—the girls each received a *doll*, and the boys drums and other knick-knacks. Yesterday many members of the late Board, accompanied by Governors PINCKNEY and MALONY of the new—passed the day in visiting the institutions. The boys made happy speeches welcoming the Governors, to which the latter responded. A great deal of provender—turkeys and the like—was consumed, and the day will be long remembered with pleasure by all who participated in the Island festivities. The Governors next proceeded to Blackwell's Island, and inspected the different departments. The prisoners were also treated with extra provisions.

The New Democratic General Committee.

The newly elected Delegates from the different Wards to the Democratic General Committee for the year 1857, held their first meeting last evening, at Tammany Hall. A temporary organization was effected by the choice of RICHARD BUSTEED, Esq., as Chairman. Upon a registry of the names of those claiming to be elected from the different Wards it was found that a double set of Delegates were in attendance from the Fifth, Sixth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Nineteenth and Twentieth Wards. It was voted to admit, temporarily, as members of the Committee from these contested Wards the Delegates whose certificates of election were signed by a majority of the Inspectors of their respective Wards. Messrs. JONAH SOUTHERLAND, of the Twenty-second Ward; BERNARD KELLY, of the Eleventh Ward, CHARLES RING, Ninth and Eighth Wards; ISAAC BELL, JR., of the Fifteenth Ward; MICHAEL MURRAY, of the First Ward; RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, of the Seventh Ward; D. HARRY WINES Sen., of the Eighteenth Ward, were chosen a Committee to inquire into the eligibility of the various contestants, and report those legally elected. No further business was transacted. Mayor WOOD was present at the meeting, and made a few remarks, as also JOHN COCHRAN, Esq. An adjournment took place till next Wednesday evening, when the above Committee make their report, and permanent officers will be chosen. WILSON SMALL, Esq., the former Chairman of the Hard Shell General Committee, is a prominent candidate for the new Chairmanship.

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI.....NO. 1651. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JANUARY 2, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

Served Him Right.

A man named JOHN O'CONNOR, residing at No. 183 Mulberry-street, was shot in the head about 5 o'clock on Thursday morning, while leaving WOLF'S Lager-bier saloon, No. 37 Bowery. It appears that O'CONNOR went into the saloon, and got some refreshments, for which he refused to pay. This led to a disturbance, whereupon O'CONNOR attempted to run away, and while ascending the steps he was shot in the back of the head with a pistol in the hands of some unknown person. The ball passed through the scalp from one side to the other without injuring the skull. He was taken to the Tenth Ward Station-house, where the wound was dressed by Dr. MCDERNELL. The Officer, on whose beat the affair took place, tried to ascertain by whom the pistol was fired, but without success.

Relief for the Family of John F. James.

The appeal made in behalf of the wife and seven children of this noble man, who lost his life at the wreck of British bark *Tuse*, in trying to rescue the passengers and crew, has been promptly responded to, and seven hundred and sixteen dollars have already been contributed. Mr. E. MERRIAM, (the "E. M. of Brooklyn Heights,") is soliciting donations to make the amount one thousand dollars Contributions are received for this praiseworthy object at the office of the *Courier and Enquirer*.

Fires.

IN SEVENTH-STREET.

A fire occurred at 4¾ o'clock, Wednesday P. M., in a third-story back room of house No. 283 Seventh-street, occupied by ROBERT IRWINE. It was caused by a little boy, who, while playing with matches, set fire to a bed. The mischevious little fellow was left alone with an infant during the momentary absence of his mother. Both children would have been suffocated had not a neighbor, who discovered the fire, rushed in, at some risk to himself, and taken them out. A considerable amount of furniture and clothing was distroyed.

Saved from Drowning.

At 10 o'clock, Wednesday night, a man named PATRICK GRAY, residing at No. 331 West Twenty-seventh-street, was found struggling in the water at the foot of Eighteenth-street, North River, by a watchman of the Manhattan Gas Company, who, with the assistance of some boatmen and the officer on that beat, succeeded in bringing him ashore. He was conveyed to the Sixteenth Ward Station-house, apparently in a dying condition, but by the aid of a physician he was soon restored, and was then sent to his residence.

Coroner's Inquest.

DEATH FROM A FALL.

An inquest was held by Coroner PERRY, at No. 243 West Thirty-fifth-street, upon the body of a woman named DOROTHA LEVIEL, who came to her death by concussion of the brain from a fall accidently received on the evening of Dec. 30. Deceased was a native of New-York, and aged 15 years.

DEATH FROM BURNS.

The same Coroner held an inquest upon the body of FRANCIS MCLANE, a child three years old, who died from burns accidently received on the 31st ult., while left unattended in a room at the house of its parents in West Twelfth-street.

FOUND DEAD—ANOTHER PROBABLE WIFE MURDER.

A woman named MARGARET SULLIVAN was found dead this morning at her residence, No. 71 Worth-street. She was in a sitting posture in the middle of the room, with her head resting on the chair. Many severe marks of violence were found upon her person. Her husband, PATRICK, an Irish laborer, was taken in custody by Sergeant HOFFMAN, and committed to await the action of the Coroner's inquest, which will be held to-day.

FALL FROM A WINDOW.

A woman named DAVIS fell from a second story window of No. 19 Wall-street, at 2½ o'clock P. M., yesterday. She was very severely injured. Officer CHERRY, of the First Ward, conveyed her to the Hospital in a carriage.

☞ Three dollars an hour was the market price of a coach yesterday. A single horse and buggy could be had for ten dollars from noon to night. This was unexpectedly cheap.

LONG ISLAND.

New-Year's Day in Brooklyn.

The business portion of the community observed the day by the closing of their places of business and giving their employes and themselves a holiday. Families very generally kept open house, to receive the visits of their friends, but not of strangers. For several years past the indiscriminate visiting of strangers on New-Year's Day has been carried to such an extent, as to have become a nuisance, and as if by common consent a veto was placed upon the practice yesterday, and the good effect was apparent everywhere, and not few hopefuls were disconcorted. There was less dissipation, and more real, rational enjoyment.

The Mayor and Mayor elect (who takes his seat on Monday next) received their friends at the Mayor's Office, City Hall, but no refreshments of any kind were furnished, and many a loafer left in disgust. The experiment of giving a feast to the multitude was tried a few years ago, and we do not think that it will be repeated in this city at any very early period. It was not generally known that the Mayor's Office would not be supplied, and, as a consequence, there was a great rush of the unwashed Democracy, many of them laboring under the common mistake that the new Mayor assumed the reigns of power yesterday: and there was much merriment among the knowing ones, to see these cormorants prepare to enter the presence, and for a feast, by ejecting their tobacco and other preparations unusual to most of them.

A large number of the most respectable portion of our citizens called, and after extending their congratulations to Mayor HALL, were by him introduced to the Mayor elect, who, for a modest man, bore up manfully under the infliction, considering that it was his first appearance as a target for the public.

Several persons, who belong to the lowest grade of society, declined an introduction by Mayor HALL to the Mayor elect. The Mayor, smiling, remarked that he could introduce them very well as he had introduced them to the Penitentiary. One of this class, sometime during the afternoon, endeavored to insult the Mayor by uncouth remarks, supposing that his term of office had expired. He soon found out his mistake, but not until he was placed in a cell to reflect, and fared much better than if the Mayor had been out of office, as he supposed.

Incendiary Fires in Brooklyn.

There were several incendiary fires in Brooklyn, Wednesday night; in fact, the firemen and Police were engaged most all night. At 10 o'clock a fire was discovered in an unfinished brick house on Hamilton-street, near Myrtle-avenue, owned by Mr. BOND, which was mostly destroyed with contents, consisting of a large lot of doors, window sashes and other property which had been temporarily staid there. Loss about $4,000. Insured in Eastern District offices.

Soon after this a blacksmith's shop on Myrtle-avenue, near Steuben-street, occupied by HENRY HAYNES, and owned by Col. GRAHAM, was destroyed by fire; a house adjoining, occupied by JOHN BULTON as a grocery, was also destroyed. Total loss $1,500. Mr. BULTON was not insured.

At 3 o'clock Wednesday morning Mr. BRANCH, a Conductor employed by the B. C. Railroad Company, discovered smoke issuing from the middle house of a block of three four-story brick buidings, on De Kalb-avenue, between Raymond and Navy streets. The centre building was destroyed, and the two adjoining were damaged to the extent of about $500 each. One building was occupied by GEORGE HAMMOND and PETER BARLOW. Two of the buildings unoccupied were owned by TUNIS COWENHOVEN, whose loss is $3,000. Insured. The other was owned by GEORGE HAMMOND. Loss, $500. Insured in the Nassau Company for $2,000.

During the absence of Engine Company No. 9, at some of the above fires, some villain set fire to their house. It was extinguished, with a loss of about $500.

Died of His Injuries.

WM. MORRIS, keeper of the Ericsson, corner of Prospect and Ridge streets, Brooklyn, died Wednesday night, from injuries received by being thrown from a wagon, on Fulton-avenue, one week ago last Monday evening. Mr. COSTIGAN, who died a few days since, received his injuries at the same time.

GROCERIES.

USE THE BEST.
JAMES PYLE'S
DIETETIC SALERATUS.

The purest article in use. For making biscuit and cake beautifully light, it excels the best baking soda. Sold at all the groceries in pound, half-pound, and quarter-pound packages, with the name of JAMES PYLE thereon, without which none is genuine. Manufacturing Depot, No. 114 Warren-st., New-York.

MARRIED.

BAILEY—BIERCE.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Dec. 31, by Rev. E. L. Janes, Mr. HORACE H. BAILEY to Miss ALICE E. BIERCE, eldest daughter of Mr. S. N. Bierce, all of Brooklyn.

☞ Batavia, Springfield and Boston papers please copy.

DIED.

CHILD.—At Morristown, N. J., on Wednesday, Dec. 31, Hon. FRANCIS CHILD, in the 64th year of his age.

Passengers Arrived.

In ship Red Gauntlet, from Canton—Mrs. Thomas Andrews, child and servant, F. B. Heath, C. B. Boyd.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Jan. 2.

Cleared this Forenoon.

Ships E. P. Stringer, Hall, Mobile, C. C. Duncan & Co.; Reinhard, (Brem.,) Hanke, Bremen, Stanton & Ruger.

Bark Hardett, (Brem.,) Kuhlman, Lisbon, Meyer & Strachan.

Schooner W. L. Cogswell, Tibbetts, Cadiz. H. D. Brookman & Co.

Sloop W. H. Bowen, Halleck, Providence, master.

Arrived....THURSDAY AND FRIDAY, Jan. 1 and 2.

Ship Red Gauntlet, (clipper, of Boston,) Andrews, Canton Aug. 28, passed Java Head Oct. 5, and St. Helena Nov. 14, with teas, silks, &c., to Thomas Richardson & Co. Oct. 23, lat. 30 59 S., lon. 32 14 E., Joseph Miller, the cook, died. Oct. 28, lat. 33 50 S., lon. 31 50 E., Geo. Writhman, third mate, died. Nov. 27, lat. 0 37 N., lon. 31 42 W., passed an Am. ship with painted ports, Howes' rig, with loss of foretopgallantmast. stg. S. S. W. Dec. 30, lat. 39 36, lon. 70 35, boarded schr. Elmira, of Providence, Keavitt, with loss of deck load, bulwarks, sails, &c., leaking badly, and short of provisions; was bound to the first port she could reach.

Ship Henry Clay, Caulkins, Liverpool Nov. 19, with mdse. and 366 passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. Experienced heavy westerly gales the entire passage. Dec. 28, lon. 67 50, bore down & ran 10 miles to speak ship Rockland, of Boston, from Calcutta for Boston, 160 days out, in distress, and supplied her with provisions; also took from her the captain and crew of schr. Williamsburg, who had been rescued the day before.

Ship Columbia, Hutchinson, Liverpool Nov. 18, with mdse. and 418 passengers to C. H. Marshall & Co. On the night of Nov 17, while at anchr in the Mersey, John Smith, a seaman, either fell or jumped overboard and was drowned. The C. has experienced heavy westerly weather the entire passage.

Bark Rosetta, Pierce, Glasgow Nov. 12, and Greenock 14th, with mdse. to M. M. Freeman & Co. Experienced heavy westerly gales, shifted cargo. Oct. 18, on the outward passage, Abraham Letts, seaman, of New-York, fell from the mainroyal yard overboard and was lost.

Bark H. Vineendaal Van Paulo, (Dutch,) De Groot, Boston, in ballast to master.

Brig Gem, Day, Goazacoalcos River, via Chorlestn 6 ds., with mahogany to Palls & Co.—vessel to Tapscott & Co. Dec. 27, 240 miles S. S. E. of Sandy Hook, fell in with sloop Trusty, of Camden, N. J., with deck load of ship timber, sails all furled snug, and everything in good order; was drifting to leeward about 3 knots per hour; she was about 50 tons burden; blowing very heavy at the time, and could not get hold of her; supposed she had got adrift from her anchorage, probably in the breakwater.

Brig Norman, (of Portland,) Hurd, St. Jago de Cuba Nov. 8, with tobacco, &c., to Russell, Vining & Co. The N. reports very heavy weather; is strained badly, and leaks; has lost sails, &c. Dec. 22, lat. 32 15, lon. 76, spoke bark Parametta, of Liverpool, for Charleston; had sprung aleak 21st, and would keep away for New-York.

Brig Abram, (of Scituate,) Bevans, Savanilla Dec. 10, with hides, fustic, &c., to Vose, Livingston & Co. Has experienced heavy westerly gales on the coast; been 12 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Brig Charlas, (Br.,) Eaton, St. Johns, N. F., 41 ds., with fish and oil to J. Bolden. Has experienced heavy weather, lost and split sails, stove bulwarks, &c.

Schr. Emily, Chesebrough, Wilmington, N. C., 8 ds., with naval stores.

Schr. R. M. Demill, Look, Savannah 11 ds., with cotton, to Demill & Co.

Schr. Louisa, Bearse, Boston, with mdse. to S. W. Lewis.

Propeller Decatur, Geer, Norwich.

Propeller Westchester, Clark, Providence.

Disasters.

Schr. Williamsburg, Capt. Torbell, from Virginia for New-York, with a cargo of wood, Dec. 23, off the Capes of Delaware, in a gale from N. N. W., split sails and sprung a leak, and on the 28th, in the Gulf Stream, the captain and crew were taken off by ship Rockland, of Boston, fm. Calcutta, and afterwards transferred to ship Henry Clay, of and for New-York, where they were brought.

Capt. Bevans, of brig Abram, from Savanilla, reports: Dec. 28, boarded ship California, of Boston, from Surinam, 40 days out; had on bord the captain and crew of brig Vesta Ellen, of New-York, which had lost her rudder, and afterwards became waterlogged and was abandoned. The C. also had on board the captain and crew of another vessel, abandoned; did not learn her name; the C. was short of provisions, and had suffered much in the gale of the 22d and 23d.

Spoken, &c.

Dec. 22, lat. 35 49, lon. 72 19, exchanged signals with ship Minstrel, from Pedang for Boston.—(By ship Red Gauntlet.)

Dec. 29, lat. 39 02, lon. 67 30, shio John W. White, from New-Orleans for Boston.

Foreign Ports.

At St. Helena, Nov. 14, whaling bark George, of New-York, with 450 bbls. sperm, 400 do. whale oil; was leaking badly, and would probably be condemned; Br. steamer Oneida, from Southampton 25 ds., for Cape Town and Australia, to sail next day; ship Minstrel, of Boston, Pottel, from Pedang Sept. 30, for Boston next day.

At St. Jago de Cuba Nov. 8, bark Velocity and brig Broome, for New-York in a few days.

At Savanilla, Dec. 10, brig Winthrop, from Santa Martha for New-York, unc.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **French China Ware,**
DINNER, TEA AND TOILET SETS,
Vases, Statuettes, Ornaments, &c., &c.
BOHEMIAN GLASS WARE.
Water Goblets, Champagne and other Wine Glasses, Decanters, Fruit Dishes, &c., &c., in great variety.
PARIAN MARBLE STATUETTES,
Vases, Match-Pots, &c., &c., all of the best makers
Terra Cotta Wares, Glass Shades,
French Fancy Articles,
CHRISTMAS TOYS AND GIFTS,
for sale at low prices.
The public is respectfully invited to call and examine.
CHARLES AHRENFELDT,
Importer, No. 56 Maiden-lane, up stairs.

☞ **Holiday Gifts.**—The Incomparable Pen—PRINCE'S Improved Protean Fountain Pen. Holiday Gifts—ornamental and useful. Prince's Protean Fountain Pen for presents—a beautiful article, with the many styles on hand. Has just issued an improved style for bankers and accountants. Pencils and other hard-rubber goods sold at this depôt, No. 290 Broadway. Agen wanted.

☞ **New, Neat, and Choice Articles** for presents, just received, and for sale at reasonable prices.
HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.,
Nos. 165, 273, 511 and 756 Broadway.

☞ **Holiday Raglans, Overcoats, Dress and** Frock Coats, Business Suits, Pants and Vests, all of which are selected with great care as regards both style and price.
We would also solicit orders for our Custom Department, where gentlemen may have their clothing made in the latest and neatest style, and at the very lowest prices, for cash. Ten per cent. less than any other store in this City.
N. R. COLLINS & CO.,
(Successors to Devlin & Jessup,)
Corner of John and Nassau sts.

☞ **Kansas Lands.**—The Trustees for the purchase of lands in Kansas, will receive deposits in trust, to apply them to the purchase of the Delaware Indians' Trust Lands, and to the purchase of other lands in Kansas. Shares in the general fund $100, bearing interest, and receivable in purchase of lands of the Trust. For subscription, or for special investments, or for further information, apply to the Treasurer, personally or by letter, at No. 8 Winter-st., Boston. JOSEPH LYMAN, Treasurer.
AMOS A. LAWRENCE,
WM. DUDLEY PICKMAN,
ROBERT B. STORER,
} Trustees.

MEDICINE WITHOUT PAY.

☞ **I Will Present One Box**—Of my invaluable Magnetic Salve to any respectable person who will call and receive it. For burns, scrofula and salt rheum, unsurpassed. S B. SMITH, Electro-Magnetist, No. 77 Canal-st., between Broadway and Church-st.

☞ **Best and Cheapest** oil cognac green extract brandy, essences, Holland gin, Jamaica rum, apple, peach and cherry brandy, Monongahela, Bourbon and Scotch whisky, a preparation to give body and age to all spirit liquors. All rare chemicals, fireworks, materials, metals, &c., for sale by Dr. L. FEUCHTWANGER, No. 143 Maiden-lane.

PERSONAL.

MISSING FROM HIS PLACE OF BUSINESS—No. 358 Broadway, since Monday noon, 22d inst., DAVID SPECK. Has not been seen or heard of since that time. He was a stout, well-built man, 50 years of age; about 5 feet 7 inches in height; gray hair and whiskers, dyed black; black eyes and dark complexion. Had on when last seen a dark suit of clothes, pantaloons with straps; wore a cluster diamond ring and pin, a gold watch and chain; patent leather boots, the heel of one boot ¾ of an inch higher than the other. Any information concerning him will be thankfully received by his family, No. 26 West 27th-st.

ROBERT PRIDE.—ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.—Something over ten years ago a package of papers of value was sent to ROBERT PRIDE, then residing at Pleasantville, Westchester County, N. Y. Said papers have been miscarried, lost or mislaid. Any person knowing the whereabouts of them, by sending them to the subscriber will receive the above reward. B. M. JOHNSON, No. 111 East 18th-st.

☞ **I Will Present One Box**—Of my invaluable Magnetic Salve to any respectable person who will call and receive it. For burns, scrofula and salt rheum, unsurpassed. S B. SMITH, Electro-Magnetist, No. 77 Canal-st., between Broadway and Church-st.

☞ **Best and Cheapest** oil cognac green extract brandy, essences, Holland gin, Jamaica rum, apple, peach and cherry brandy, Monongahela, Bourbon and Scotch whisky, a preparation to give body and age to all spirit liquors. All rare chemicals, fireworks, materials, metals, &c., for sale by Dr. L. FEUCHTWANGER, No. 143 Maiden-lane.

THIRD EDITION.

FRIDAY, THREE O'CLOCK, P. M.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Office—4 Hanover-st., and 121 Broadway.
House Printing Telegraph—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

XXXIVth Congress---Second Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 2.

On motion of Mr. SLIDELL, a resolution was adopted requesting the President, if not incompatible with the public interest, to furnish the Senate with copies of all the correspondence between our Government and that of the Netherlands relative to the refusal the diplomatic agents of the latter to appear before the Courts of Justice of the United States, and give testimony in criminal cases, of facts bearing thereon of which they may be cognizant This refers to Mr. DUBOS, who declined to appear in the Herbert case.

Adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 2.

The House is engaged in the consideration of private bills.

New-Year's Day at the National Capital, &c.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 1.

All the persons connected with the Diplomatic Corps in full dress, together with the members of the Cabinet, paid their respects to the President of the United States this morning. At noon the doors of the White House were thrown open to the public, and thousands of persons, including prominent Statesmen, Judges, Army and Naval officers entered; the Marine Band meanwhile performing a choice selection of music. The reception continued for two hours. The heads of departments and many others hospitably entertained visitors at their respective residences. Nearly all secular business was suspended, and the public offices were closed.

The documents recently called for by the Senate are voluminous, and include the heretofore suppressed letters of Gen. SCOTT and the Secretary of War, relative to the former's pay as Lieutenant-General. The correspondence on both sides is particularly caustic and personal. Much anxiety for its perusal is manifested.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 2.

There is no truth in the extensively-circulated report that the Supreme Court has come to a conclusion on the Missouri Dred Scott slave case. It is certain that the Judges have not yet had a consultation upon the subject.

Senator HAMLIN will resign his seat to-morrow and forthwith proceed to Maine, preliminary to entering on the Governorship of that State.

FRANCIS S. CLAXTON, of New-York, was to-day confirmed by the Senate as Consul to Moscow.

The Kansas nominations have not yet been acted upon.

The consideration of the Revolutionery Soldier bill will be resumed on Monday, in the Senate. Mr. SEWARD has the floor, and will speak in support of the bill.

The Inauguration of Gov. King—Speeches of Gov. Clark and Gov. King—The Doings at the State Capitol.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 1.

The inauguration of Gov. KING took place at the Capitol at noon to-day, in the Assembly Chamber. Before the hour arrived the Chamber was filled by citizens, the galleries and body of the Chamber being densely packed. At a few minutes after 12 o'clock, the Governor reached the Capitol, and entered the Assembly Chamber arm in arm with Gov. CLARK, followed by the State officers, the Lieutenant-Governor elect and the members of the staff, the Burgesses' Corps acting as escort.

Governors KING and CLARK took their seats at the Speaker's desk; the platform being occupied by Lieutenant-Governor SHELDON and Mr. SEAMAN, the Private Secretary of Gov. KING. The space in front of the Speaker's desk was occupied on the right by the State officers and on the left by the staff. When order was restored, Gov. CLARK addressed Gov. KING as follows.

SIR: The time has arrived when I am to be relieved from the duties and responsibilities of Chief Executive officer of the State; and I have to congratulate myself and the people that the important and responsible trusts of the office are to be transferred to one of so much practical ability, intelligence and experience as yourself.

Permit me to remark that, with the honors of the office, you will find many cares and perplexities, and much labor. While there will be many things pleasant and agreeable, there will be much to annoy and embarrass. You will also find the duties which the Constitution devolves upon the Governor of our Empire State to be onerous and constant.

You are, however, accustomed to active life, and I doubt not will be able to perform the various duties of the office with credit to yourself, and also to the general satisfaction of the people, who have chosen you to the exalted position. Be assured, Sir, that during your official term, and through life, you will have my sincere wishes for your success, health and happiness.

At the conclusion of Gov. CLARK's remarks, Hon. JOEL T. HEADLEY, Secretary of State, administered the oath of office to GOV. KING. After which, Gov. KING, who was loudly applauded, spoke as follows:

SIR: The moment which relieves you from the duties of the Chief Magistrate of this State, invests me with the charge and responsibility of that high station. To be Governor of my native State, and that State New-York, is a crowning honor for a life now not short, of which much has been passed in the public service, and I accept the trust which the people of this State have thought proper to confide to my hands, and the oath I have just taken to faithfully administer that trust, I intend to keep in its true spirit and intent. I will, to the best of my ability, endeavor to discharge its duties so as to advance the interests and maintain the honor and just influence of this State. In such a purpose and policy I count with confidence on the coöperation and support of my countrymen; and with these I cannot fail.

I return to you, Sir, my thanks for the sentiments of regard and confidence you were good enough to express in my behalf; and while I am about to assume the cares and responsibility of official station, I may in truth envy you the repose and satisfaction which await you, after the faithful discharge of a great public trust. My best wishes attend you on your return to your distant home, and will be with you always.

Governor KING's address was frequently interrupted by applause, and, at its conclusion, the oath of office was administered to the Lieutenant-Governor. Governor KING then retired to the Executive Chamber, where he received the visits of a very large number of citizens.

From Albany.

PARDONS BY GOV. CLARK.

ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 2, 1857.

The following pardons have been granted by Gov. CLARK, since the 20th of December;

MOYRIS KINGSBAUGH, *alias* MILLER, convicted of grand larceny. Term twe years—served 8 months.

THEODORE HUDSON, grand larceny. Term 5 years—served 20 months.

W. H. DALTON, grand larceny. Term 2 years—served 2 months.

ROBERT CARNTHERS, grand larceny. Term 3 years—served 18 months.

THOMAS BURNS, grand larceny. Term two years—served 8 months.

W. T. VALENTINE, grand larceny. Term two years—served 5 months.

E. A. HOWARD, grand larceny. Term 4 years—served 1 year.

MARRIMUS KOPPER, burglary. Term 3 years—served 16 months.

URIAH B. LOW, burglary. Term 10 years—served 1 year.

JERRY MCLAIR, forgery. Term 3 years, 4 months—served 11 months.

PATRICK HANNEY, rape. Term 10 years—served 24 months.

JAMES COLE, rape. Term 10 years, 6 months—served 1 year.

BARNED ROONEY, rape. Term 10 years—served 26 months.

STEPHEN HOGAN, manslaughter. Term 2 years—served 11 months.

The Governor has also granted the following commutations:

JOHN HENDRICKSON, robbery. Term 10 years; commuted to 4 years 2 months. Time expired Dec. 24.

WM. HICKEY, grand larceny. Term commuted from 4 years to 2 years 3 months. Time expired 5th December.

RUSSELL JOHNSON, grand larceny. Term commuted from 5 years to 4—time expires Jan. 29.

FORRESTER YOUNG, burglary. Term commuted from 10 to 5 years—time expires Sept. 11, 1857.

PATRICK COX, assault with intent to kill. Term commuted from 3 years 6 months to 2 years 2 months—time expired Jan. 1.

Large Fire at Halifax.

HALIFAX, Friday, Jan. 2.

A fire broke out here yesterday at 4 o'clock in the afternoon in the vast building on the corner of Hallias and Prince streets, extending from thence south to the residence of Dr. ALLAN, crossing Hallias-street and burning nearly the whole block between that and Granville streets, including St. Mathew's Presbyterian Church. Twenty buildings were consumed and thirteen partially destroyed. Two entire blocks from Bedford-row to Barrington-street were gutted. The scene is most desolating. The streets are filled with goods and furniture. Several persons were seriously injured, but no lives were lost. The estimated loss is $100,000.

Explosion of a Locomotive—Family Poisoned by a Slave.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Jan. 1.

A freight locomotive on the Central Ohio Railroad exploded yesterday afternoon, killing the engineer and brakeman.

A special dispatch to the *Commercial* says that a family of eight persons, named STITH, in Hardin County, Ky., was poisoned by a negro cook. Six died, and the others are not expected to live.

Sentence of a Homicide—Departure of Missionaries.

BOSTON, Friday, Jan. 2.

JAMES MCDONLAD was sentenced to-day to three years in the House of Correction for manslaughter, in killing MICHAEL KEAGAKE.

The bark *Henry Hill* sailed to day for Smyrna, with a number of missionaries on board.

Another Affair of Honor, &c.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Jan. 2.

Messrs. A. J. DARGAN and T. L. HARGROVE, members of the North Carolina Legislature, went out to fight a duel on Tuesday last, but it was amicably adjusted on the field without an exchange of shots.

Governor BRAGG was reinstalled Governor of North Carolina, at Raleigh, yesterday.

No mail this morning south of Savannah.

Serious Accident.

About 10½ o'clock this morning a laborer employed on the new building erecting for the Continental Bank, in Nassau-street, fell from the upper story into the cellar underneath, and sustained serious, if not fatal injuries. He was conveyed to the City Hospital.

Markets by Telegraph.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, Dec. 31.

COTTON—Sales to-day 2,000 bales, and for the week 8,000 at an advance of ⅛c.@⅜c.; good middling, 12½c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Dec. 30.

COTTON—Sales 6,000 bales at firm prices. MOLASSES selling at 62½c. Red WHEAT, $1 40. Eastern HAY, 28c. Other articles unchanged.

Markets....FRIDAY, Jan. 2—2 P. M.

ASHES—Are salable and steady.

FLOUR—The demand is moderate; prices favor buyers. The sales reported, since our last, consist of about 8,000 barrels.

GRAIN—Wheat, Corn and Oats are heavy and languid, with an increased amount of each immediately available. Rye and Barley are quiet and somewhat nominal.

PROVISIONS—Are more inquired for, and with reduced stocks, factors have any existing adv

14th of December, and several ships released from the ice.

From Constantinople, under date of Dec. 8, we learn that the Persian Government had issued a proclamation, recognizing the English proclamation of the declaration of war. The British have taken the Islands of Ormuz and Karack.

The Russian General PHILIPSON has retaken Soujouk Kaleh from the Circassians, after a gallant defence.

The English Parliament is to meet for business on the 3d of February next.

The English Funds remained unaffected by the great heaviness at the Paris Bourse, and closed on the 16th of December at a recovery of an eighth per cent. Bank Stock left off at 216 to 218: New Three Per Cents, 93¾ to 94; Exchequer Bonds, 98¾ to 98¾; India Bonds, 2s. discount to 2s. premium; Exchequer Bills, 4s. to 7s. premium. Foreign Securities were steady, with a moderate amount of business. The French Three Per Cents, on the Paris Bourse, were, on the 16th, 66f. for money, and 66f. 30c. for the end of the month. A fall of more than 2 ₰ cent. has thus been witnessed since the early part of the month. A slight decline of prices in the Railway market. The Corn market was dull, with a tendency to lower prices.

President Pierce's Last Message.

From the London Times, Dec. 14.

So much attention has been fixed on the recently elected President of the United States, we have been so carefully investigating which half of his supporters he is likely to sacrifice to the other, and what manner of men he is going to call to his councils, that we have taken little account of the pale shadow that still flits about the precincts of the White House, and still exercises for a brief period the functions and attributes of the head of the Executive. The Message of Mr. PIERCE to Congress, which we publish elsewhere, though by no means creditable to the rigid impartiality of its framer, is nevertheless subdued in tone, and, as far as foreign affairs are concerned, conciliatory both in matter and manner. The President begins rather indecorously, as it would seem to an English reader, by commenting on the election which has just taken place, without awaiting the formal decision of the electors, and this he does from the point of view of his own party, without any pretension to speak the language of the minority as well as of the majority. Indeed, we find in this portion of the President's Message many of the phrases which were bandied about from the "stump" and the platform during the course of the recent contest. The North are denounced as a mere geographical party, and the attempt to prevent the extension of Slavery is characterized by the Chief Magistrate of the Republic as a mere pretence, devised by Abolitionists who are seeking to prepare the public mind for a civil war and fratricidal carnage. Thus the South has been irritated and made almost as violent as the North. The first step of the North was abolitionism; the second, the assistance given to fugitive slaves; the third, the objection made to the introduction of new Slave States into the Union. Then comes a defence of the repeal of the Missouri compromise, and of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and a hypocritical profession of inability to check the flagrant interference with the freedom of election by "border-ruffians" in Kansas, who are, moreover, represented as the aggrieved party. There is not a line in this long statement which does not contain a proposition that will be indignantly denied by millions of the people to whom and on whose behalf President PIERCE speaks; and it would indeed be difficult to produce a statement more entirely onesided, suppressing more completely all adverse arguments, and garbling more carefully every statement on which it relies. We may, however, leave to the American Press the task of accusing and defending the first two columns of this Message. We wish only that, while the President was so eloquent on the evils of disunion, he had found space to say a word of those who boldly avowed that, should the South fail in electing its President, the Union must be dissolved, and had explained how a person so anxious for its preservation came to choose so many of his advisers from that party. We wish also that, when so much was said of violence, a word had been dropped reprobating the brutal attack on Mr. SUMNER within the precincts of the Senate House, and deprecating the approbation of the deed, so common, we might say so universal, among the inhabitants of the Southern States.

We pass gladly from these matters of party bitterness to the portions of the Message which deal with the present and future policy of the country. The President recommends the reduction of the tariff; and those who consider that America is now paying 30 per cent. *ad valorem* duty on all foreign imported articles will think that this recommendation does not come before it is needed. High as the duty is, it is not enough to act as a prohibition, and many articles, such as iron for instance, are imported in large quantities, paying the 30 per cent. on the value of the article when landed in America. The first, and often the only road in the United States, is a railroad. Till this indispensable condition of civilization cleaves its way through the forest the richest lands are left to the trapper, the Indian, and the buffalo. But with the iron-way comes settlement, and with settlement the arts and conveniences of civilized life. The railway has accelerated the colonization of the American Continent by hundreds of years, and conferred upon it greater benefits than upon all the rest of the world put together. Yet the iron of which this inestimable agent of wealth and civilization is composed, is artificially raised in price by something more than 30 per cent.; and, in order to benefit a few Pennsylvanian ironmasters, who cannot, even when thus protected, keep out the British producer, and that article of industry, the production of which lies at the root of all other industries, is rendered dearer than it might be by at least one-third. This is, in truth, Protectionism run mad. What aggravates the absurdity is that the Central Government of the United States already possesses a revenue far too large for its wants, and is forced to have recourse to no little jobbing in order to get rid of funds which ought never to have been collected.

The part of an American President's Message which is usually most liable to criticism, is that which relates to foreign affairs. We are happy to say that, in this respect, we have nothing to complain of in the document now before us. The treaty by which the troubles of Central America are put an end to is recommended to the favorable consideration of the Senate, and the reciprocity treaty is spoken of in terms of well merited approbation. America has consented to give time for the amicable settlement of the Sound Dues' question. The suggestion of Mr. MARCY for extending the proposed abolition of privateering to the absolute protection of private property on the ocean is fairly and temperately advocated, and hopes are expressed that the allied Powers may soon be brought to see the necessity of acting on so enlightened a principle. Certain quarrels with the Republic of Mexico and the conduct of New-Granada with regard to the railway are lightly touched upon, and the President makes use of this remarkable expression: "We have to attemper to our power the less happy condition of other republics in America, and to place ourselves in the calmness and conscious dignity of right by the side of the greatest and wealthiest of the empires of Europe." We do not profess to know exactly what this means. We hope we are not wrong in putting upon it the interpretation that the President will for the future avoid the traditionary policy which made the dignity of the Republic consist in seeking matter of offence wherever it could be found. Such is the President's Message. Reasonable and moderate as regards foreign affairs, and not, perhaps, more objectionable than might be expected with regard to domestic matters, it is an elaborate defence, such as can be made, for the many censurable acts of the present Administration. It seems to lack hope and earnestness, and to be pervaded by the sentiment that the political career of its author is closed already, and hardly requires the ceremony of the 4th of March for its termination.

Restoration of the Arctic Ship Resolute to the British Nation.

From the London Times, Dec. 15.

One relic of the many expeditions which have been dispatched in search of Sir JOHN FRANKLIN and his companions, has at length reached our shores in the shape of the stout old *Resolute*. On Friday afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, in the midst of a violent storm of rain, lightning, and thunder, she was anchored at Spithead. The story of the abandonment of this ship and of so many others in the Arctic ice is too fresh in the public recollection to need repetition here. Suffice it to say, that she got adrift from the frozen regions in which she had been abandoned, that she drifted about a thousand miles, that she was then seen and boarded by the officers and crew of the American whaling ship *George Henry*, and by them conveyed into a United States port. On the part of Congress, a very graceful act followed. It was resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives to appropriate a sum of $40,000 to the purchase of the *Resolute*, with all the armament, equipment, and property on board. This done, the ship was to be moved into one of the Navy-Yards of the United States, there to be fully repaired and equipped, and then to be dispatched to England as an offering of goodwill and friendship from the United States to Great Britain. All has been done as resolved. On the 13th of November the *Resolute* commenced her homeward voyage, and on the 12th of December she reached Spithead. She arrived under American colors, but as soon as she let go her anchors the English was run up alongside of the American ensign. Every care has been taken that ingenuity could devise to replace everything on board in the same condition as when the ship was abandoned by the Arctic adventurers. The *Resolute*, indeed, is, in all probability, as sound and seaworthy in every respect as when she sailed away from the British shores upon her last Polar adventure. We rejoice to hear that Her Majesty will, by an act of singular grace and courtesy, evince her sense of the good feeling of the United States. If we are not misinformed, she will to-morrow pay a visit to the *Resolute*, and bid Captain HARTSTEIN and his officers welcome.

THE RESOLUTE AT PORTSMOUTH—HOSPITALITIES TO THE AMERICAN OFFICERS.

Correspondence of the London Times.

PORTSMOUTH, Saturday, Dec. 13, 1856.

This morning Commander HARTSTEIN was embarked by Mr. GEORGE ALLEN, in Her Majesty's steam-tender *Dolphin*, and landed near the official residence of the United States Consul, the Chevalier VINCENT PAPPALARDO, at the Platform Battery, where he was met immediately by Commodore Sir THOMAS MAITLAND, C. B., of Her Majesty's ship *Excellent*, the Commander-in-Chief *pro tem.* of the port, Vice-Admiral Sir GEORGE SEYMOUR being absent at the funeral of his brother, and Rear-Admiral MARTIN being absent on leave. Sir THOMAS offered Captain HARTSTEIN, in the name of Her Majesty's Government, everything in the way of ship's provisions, pilotage, and, indeed, everything else the officers or crew could require during their sojourn in England. For these hospitable courtesies Captain HARTSTEIN expressed his warmest acknowledgments.

After this interview Chevalier PAPPALARDO presented Captain HARTSTEIN, at the Government house, to the Lieutenant-Governor, (Major General H. BETON,) by which gallant officer he was most warmly greeted; then to the Mayor of the Borough, (Mr. CROSWELLER,) and then to Flag-Captain G. H. SEYMOUR, C. B., on board the flag-ship *Victory*.

Captain HARTSTEIN has accepted the invitation of the Mayor and Corporation to dine with them, but could not name a day, owing to the necessity for transacting the official business connected with his courteous mission.

At 11 o'clock this morning Her Majesty's steam frigate *Shannon*, 51, Captain PEEL, C. B., saluted the American ensign with 21 guns, after which the *Resolute* changed her colors to English, and the garrison battery (on the flag-staff of which was hoisted an American ensign) fired a salute of 21 guns thereupon.

Captain HARTSTEIN and his next in command partook of an elegant *déjeûner* at the Consulate, and the former left for London by the 1.45 P. M. train on the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway, to deliver his dispatches to the British Admiralty and the American Minister.

The Government sent down a special messenger last night to Portsmouth, to order suites of apartments and every accommodation of the best class for the American officers at the Portland Hotel, Southsea, where the most assiduous and satisfactory attention is insured at the hands of Mr. DIGBY DENT, the lessee.

The *Resolute* will come into Portsmouth harbor on Monday, unless contrary orders are issued. She is in first-class condition. Her commander reports a succession of gales the whole voyage, from the N.W. on the other side of the Atlantic, and from the S.S.W. to S.S.E. on this, in all which she behaved remarkably well. The weather, the night previous to her arrival at Spithead, (Thursday,) is described by Commander HARTSTEIN and his officers as awfully wild—heavy squalls, with rain and hail, and lightning very vivid.

Considering the peculiar build of the *Resolute*, and the season of the year, her passage has been a remarkably good one.

Capt. DACRES, C. B., the Superintendent of the Royal Clarence Victualing Establishment, Gosport, sent off to the *Resolute*, this morning, by the *Sprightly*, a full supply of fine Christmas beef, and every other victualing necessary, for the crew. The ship is an object of much interest in the port.

VISIT OF THE QUEEN TO THE RESOLUTE—AN INTERESTING SCENE.

From the London Times, Dec. 17.

Yesterday morning the Queen and Prince ALBERT inspected the discovery-bark *Resolute*, which is now lying off Cowes, in the Medina water; but, before narrating the circumstances of the Royal visit, it may not be inappropriate, as this is peculiarly the age of "antecedents," to glance at the past history of that remarkable craft and to present, in a consecutive form, some facts, respecting her which are not generally known, and others which, though they have already been published, are too interesting to suffer by repetition.

Her Majesty's bark *Resolute* formed one of Sir EDWARD BELCHER'S squadron of discovery, and in May, 1853, was sent, under the command of Capt. KELLETT, R. N., to the Polar Seas, in search of Sir JOHN FRANKLIN, and for scientific purposes. She was—or, since her deliverance enables us to speak of her as of a ship restored to life, let us rather say she *is*—a stout, square-built vessel of 500 tons. She is double-decked and double-planked throughout, in order to withstand the pressure of ice, and she carries two brass guns—six-pounders. Her builders, having regard to the comfort of her officers and crew in the Arctic Seas, fitted her with an ingenious heating apparatus, the furnace of which is inserted in the mainhold, while steam-pipes, running fore and aft through the body of the vessel, maintained an agreeable temperature even when the thermometer had fallen much below zero. When she left the Government dock-yard she was liberally provided with everything requisite for her perilous voyage—and, both as regards structure and equipment, was admirably adapted for the service in which she was to be engaged. Owing to her peculiar build, she is necessarily a dull sailer, but she is a very strong ship, and what the Americans call "a good, safe seaboat." Notwithstanding, however, the care bestowed on her construction, she was not fated to fulfill the purposes for which she was designed. She was frozen in among the icebergs in latitude 77° N., and in the month of May, 1854, her officers and crew finally abandoned her, leaving their effects on board. She had remained in the icebergs 16 months, when a large portion of the ice in which she was imbedded becoming detached from the mass by a thaw, it floated off with her, leaving her at the mercy of wind and wave, and hurrying her out to remote seas, where, in latitude 66° 30′ and longitude 64°, she was found in the month of September, 1855, by the American whaler *George Henry*, commanded by Captain BUDDINGTON. She had then drifted over the wilderness of waters about 1,400 miles from the spot where she was abandoned. Captain BUDDINGTON and a part of his crew approached her over the ice and took up their quarters within her. They found "a death-like silence and a dread repose," for, except themselves, there was not a living creature on board. In the words of Dr. MACOWN, the surgeon of the ship, who has written a pretty poem on the subject:

"Her wooden walls were tenantless.
Nomore the busy throng
Cheered the lone decks through Arctic nights
With music and with song.
The bold and gallant crew had fled
That once she gladly bore,
In search of FRANKLIN and his men,
From Albion's happy shore."

The ship was not found to have sustained any material damage. The ropes, indeed, were hard, and inflexible as chains; the rigging was stiff, and crackled at the touch; the tanks in the hold had burst, the iron work was rusted, the paint was discolored with bilge-water, and the topmast and topgallantmast were shattered, but the hull had escaped unscathed, and the ship was not hurt in any vital part. There were three or four feet of water in the hold, but she had not sprung a leak. The cordage was coiled in neat little circles on the deck, after the fashion of English seamen, and the sails were frozen to such stiffness as to resemble sheets of tin. Several thousand pounds of gunpowder were found on board, somewhat deteriorated in quality, yet good enough for such purposes as firing salutes. Some of the scientific instruments were injured by exposure and rust; but others were in excelent condition. For a year and four months no human foot had trod the deck of that phantom ship, yet, amid those savage solitudes, where man there was none, and might never be, the pilot's wheel made a stern proclamation, for around it were inscribed in letters of brass the immortal words "England expects that every man will do his duty." If for "man" had been printed the word "seal" or "whale," the sentiment might have had a more practical significance. Captain BUDDINGTON remained on board till the thaw set in, and then, when the ice began to soften, he shaped his course to New-London, Connecticut, where he arrived in December, 1855. The *Resolute* was removed without delay to New-York, and what followed is so honorable to the American Government, and speaks so highly for their courtesy towards this country, that, though it has been often published, it may well be repeated, for it should be universally known throughout England. A sum of $40,000 was appropriated, with the concurrence of the Senate and Congress, for the purpose of purchasing the *Resolute* from the whalers, the English Government having waived all claim to her; and it was determined that she should be repaired and refitted with the utmost care, with the design of restoring her to the Queen in at least as good a condition as she was at the time when the exigencies of their situation compelled her crew to abandon her. With such completeness and attention to detail has this work been performed that not only has everything found on board been preserved, even to the books in the captain's library, the pictures in his cabin, and some musical instruments belonging to other officers, but new British flags have been manufactured in the Brooklyn Navy-Yard, to take the place of those which had rotted during the long time she was without a living soul on board. From stem to stern she has been repainted; her sails and much of her rigging are entirely new; the muskets, swords, telescopes, nautical instruments, &c., which she carried, have been cleaned and put in perfect order. Nothing has been overlooked or neglected that was necessary to her complete and thorough renovation: yet, everything that has been cleaned or repaired has, with excellent taste on the part of those who superintended the regulations, been restored to its original position. As regards the arrangement of the furniture and the situation of each particular article, the Queen saw the captain's cabin yesterday in the precise state in which it was when the crew forsook the ship. In fact, the ship is—so to express it—a floating Pompeii, and everything comes to light just as it was left. Capt. KELLETT's epaulettes are lying in a tin-box on the table. Lieut. PIM's musical-box occupies its old place on the top of a "what-not." The "logs" of the various officers are in their respective recesses on the book-shelves. The portmanteau containing the officers' greatcoats is thrown heedlessly on a chair. On the wall hangs the picture of a ballet-girl pirouetting—still forever pirouetting on the tips of her toes—and, as if in mockery of domestic comfort, a little kettle that should be singing songs "full of family glee," does nothing of the kind, but sits upon a fireless stove as cold as a stone and as silent.

The Queen's visit to the *Resolute* yesterday excited much interest among the inhabitants of Portsmouth, Southampton, and Wight, and evidently afforded cordial gratification to the American officers in charge of the ship.

Vice-Admiral Sir GEORGE SEYMOUR, K. C. B., Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth, Flag-Captain G. H. SEYMOUR, and Flag-Lieutenant MALCOMB left Portsmouth at an early hour, in the *Fire Queen*, to make the necessary arrangements for the royal reception.

Her Majesty's steamship *Retribution* came up from Spithead to fire the royal salutes, and several gunboats and dispatch vessels, together with Her Majesty's yachts *Fairy* and *Elfin*, the latter under the command of Captain Hon. JAMES DENMAN, were stationed in the roads.

The Queen, accompanied by Prince ALBERT, the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, and the Princess ALICE, left Osborne at 10½ o'clock, and drove to the ship in an open carriage drawn by four gray ponies.

Her Majesty was attended by the Duchess of ATHOL and Hon. Miss CATHCART, and in her suite were Sir JAMES CLARK, M. D., Major-General BOUVERIE, Col. H. C. B. PHIPPS, Capt. De ROSS, Mr. GIBBS, and Dr. BECHER.

The *Resolute*, dressed in her colors, was lashed along-side of the Royal embarkation-place at Trinity-wharf. The English and American flags were flying at the peak, and as soon as the Queen set her foot on the deck the Royal standard was hoisted at the main. The *Retribution* fired a salute, the boats' crews "tossed" their oars, and the ship's company, standing on the rail, received Her Majesty with three rounds of cheers.

Captain HARTSTEIN received the Royal party at the gangway, and the officers, in full uniform, were grouped on either side. They were Lieutenant C. H. WELLS, Lieutenant E. F. STONE, Lieutenant HUNTER DAVIDSON, Dr. R. T. MACOWN and Dr. OTIS, Acting-Secretary.

The following gentlemen were also present: Mr. CROSKEY, Consul for the United States; Chevalier VINCENT PAPPALARDO, Vice-Consul; Mr. HARLING, Vice-Consul for the United States at Cowes; Captain HIGGINS, commander of the United States mailship *Hermann*; and Mr. CORNELIUS GRINNELL, son of Mr. HENRY GRINNELL, of New-York, the projector of the American Arctic expedition. All were presented to the Queen by Captain HARSTEIN, who then addressed Her Majesty in the following words: "Allow me to welcome your Majesty on board the *Resolute*, and, in obedience to the will of my countrymen and of the President of the United States, to restore her to you, not only as an evidence of a friendly feeling to your sovereignty, but as a token of love, admiration and respect to your Majesty personally."

The Queen seemed touched by the manly simplicity of this frank and sailor-like address, and replied with a gracious smile, "I thank you, Sir."

The Royal party then went over the ship and examined her with manifest interest. Captain HARTSTEIN traced her course on a map and indicated the most important discoveries of the American Arctic expeditions. In the course of conversation Prince ALBERT observed that Lady FRANKLIN was very anxious for another expedition, to which Captain HARTSTEIN replied that he was not surprised that she should be so, for he thought it very possible that FRANKLIN or some of his comrades might still be alive among the Esquimaux.

After completing the inspection of the ship the Royal party retired amid the enthusiastic acclamations of the spectators.

It was originally intended to request Her Majesty to take luncheon on board, but the idea was subsequently abandoned through a diffidence as to whether the proceeding would be quite *selon les regles*. But after the withdrawal of the Royal party there was an elegant *déjeûner* in the wardroom, at which the following toasts and sentiments were given among others: "The Queen and the Royal Family," "The President of the United States," "The Union Jack and the Star-spangled Banner," "The future success of the *Resolute*, and may she again be employed in prosecuting the search for Sir JOHN FRANKLIN and his comrades." This last sentiment was proposed by Capt. HIGGINS, seconded by Mr. GRINNELL, and evoked cordial applause.

Captain HARTSTEIN was invited by the Queen to dine and to spend the night at Osborne, and all the officers were invited to visit the grounds at Osborne, a privilege of which they availed themselves at 3 o'clock.

The *Resolute* returns to Portsmouth this morning at half-past 10 o'clock, and goes into dock.

The Accident to the United States Mail Steamship Hermann—Return to Southampton.

From the London Times.

SOUTHAMPTON, Sunday Evening, Dec. 14.

We regret to announce the return to this port, this afternoon, of the United States Mail steamship *Hermann*, which left Southampton, with the English, French and German mails, for New-York, on the 3d inst.

The *Hermann* has encountered the most terrific weather in the Atlantic, the wind for most part of the time blowing a perfect hurricane, accompanied by seas running literally mountains high. When about 900 or 1,000 miles from Southampton, the ship laboring heavily, and but just able to make headway against the gale, the centre shaft carrying the side levers of one of the engines broke, and the shock damaged the piston of the port engine, entirely disabling it, thus making the ship completely dependent upon the power of the remaining engine. It is a most providential circumstance that the perfect discipline prevailing on board the *Hermann*, and in the engine department, caused this serious disaster to be of no injury to the ship. The slightest delay in ungearing and stopping the machinery would probably have broken the remaining engine, and the ship would have been left to the mercy of the waves; as it was, the wreck of the broken machine was quickly disengaged, and the head of the ship put about for Southampton, steaming with one engine driving both paddle-wheels.

It is believed that neither the ship nor cargo has sustained damage. The passengers have signed a testimonial to Captain HIGGINS, expressing their admiration of his skill and conduct in the trying circumstances in which he had been placed.

The mails and passengers will be forwarded from this port on Wednesday by the United States mail steamer *Fulton*; and, after a survey of the cargo, which consists of 650 tons of valuable French, German and British merchandise, measures will be taken by the agents of the company, Messrs. CROAKEY & Co., to convey it to its destination without unnecessary delay.

SOUTHAMPTON, Monday.

The United States mail steamship *Hermann*, which returned to this port yesterday under the circumstances detailed in the *Times* of this morning, came into dock to-day for the purpose of having her machinery repaired. We have conversed with several of the passengers and find them all thoroughly satisfied with their treatment on board, and the conduct of Captain HIGGINS and his officers throughout the critical circumstances they were called upon to encounter. The following gratifying address has been presented to the captain:

"We, the undersigned passengers on board the United States mail-steamer *Hermann*, having been spared from the dangers of the deep, think it proper to express our feelings on our narrow escape.

We started from Southampton on the 3d inst., under the most favorable auspices, which were, however, not realized, for within twelve hours of our departure we were met by a very heavy gale from the westward, which lasted with unremitting fury until the morning of the 9th. While congratulating ourselves on a temporary lull, the outboard side lever centre shaft of the port engine parted inside of the supports, and notwithstanding the immediate stoppage of the steam, by the engineer, severely damaged the valve gearing, bent the side rods, and rendered that engine totally useless. It was immediately disconnected, and we thus were obliged to put our trust in the starboard engine alone.

On maturer deliberation on the state of the weather, and with the expectation of a continuance of the heavy westerly gales we had already experienced, our able commander deemed it prudent to wear ship and put back, rigging additional jury yards and sails to assist as far as possible the now severely-taxed engine. But our trials were not yet over; the lull was of short duration, and on the morning of the 11th a tremendous hurricane, which had been foreseen, and once already evaded by our able and experienced Captain, by changing his course, suddenly came down on us with indescribable rapidity and violence. But our gallant commander, with his usual cool intrepidity and experience, was on the alert, and, aided by his efficient officers and finely disciplined crew, carried us safely through the fearful danger. A number of heavy squalls succeeded, rendering the days which elapsed before we again reached port those of anxiety and suspense.

Whereas, Therefore, we consider ourselves most grateful to Divine Providence for mercifully sparing us, we consider it also proper to pass the following resolutions:

That we tender our sincere thanks to Captain E. HIGGINS for his unremitting and sleepless vigilance, his admirable experience and imperturbable intrepidity, and that we consider ourselves most fortunate to have been, during such trying circumstances, with a commander who possesses in such a high degree all the qualities which characterize the able seaman, accomplished gentleman and navigator.

That our thanks are also due to the gallant and gentlemanly officers and finely-organized and highly-disciplined crew.

That while we are convinced that the accident to the machine was of such a nature that no human foresight on the part of the engineers in charge could have prevented it, the rapidity and skill with which the broken engine was disconnected and secured, reflects the highest credit on the whole engineer corps, and their able chief, ALBERT G. PEMBLE.

The presence of mind and mechanical expertness manifested during this trying scene cannot be too highly appreciated, and evinced in an eminent degree how worthy he, as well as his efficient assistants, are of the responsible trust reposed in them.

CON. WINKLEMAN,	S. W. FISK, late Master of
JOHN G. KIMM,	the American whaleship
H. DILL,	*North Star*.
JOHN GRANT,	HENRY F. INMAN, late 3d
CH. MOHRHANGH,	officer of the bark *Labaron*.
H. G. MOCHERING, Mech.	P. A. KULCHEN,
Engineer.	LEWIS PLITT,
JOHN J. WEYL,	H. HARBECK.

By a most remarkable coincidence the accident to the *Hermann* and that to the Cunard steamer *America* occurred on the same day and about the same hour; the latter ship reporting a quarter to 10 as the time when she was struck by the sea which almost engulfed her, and the *Hermann's* log naming 9:50 A. M., or 10 minutes to 10 as the hour when her engine-shaft broke, both on the morning of the 9th inst.

Threatening Aspect of the Neuchatel Affair.

Paris (Dec. 15) *Correspondence of the London Times.*

The quarrel between the Swiss Confederation and the King of Prussia cannot be much more serious than it is. It has gone so far that the next step, unless prevented by powerful intervention, can only be actual hostility. The King of Prussia gets more excited every day, and his resentment increases as the trial of the Neuchâtel prisoners is approaching. The Prussian people were at first said to be rather indifferent about the matter; they are not so now; and from the beginning the Prussian army, anxious, no doubt, to redeem its inglorious idleness during the Crimean campaign, is not unwilling to take a turn against the Switzer, for want of a stronger foe. Preparations on a large scale are in progress. It is true, still more formidable preparations were made by the King of Prussia some years ago without any ruinous consequences to Europe. His Majesty loves to talk loud, but he is not really so terrible as he would lead the world to suppose. He "aggravates his voice" now and then, but sometimes also his roar is "as gentle as the sucking doves;" 60,000 men is not now the number spoken of as likely to be put in movement, but 100,000, and the necessities of a campaign may require 150,000 more. These are formidable measures, which prove that His Majesty is determined to show that he *is*, whatever people may think to the contrary, a first-rate military power. It is a pity that this warlike ardor was not exhibited during the war with Russia, one way or the other. The present pretext is ignoble in comparison; there was a finer field open some short time since,—a field where a chivalrous monsrch might have won renown, and perhaps profit; and where even the defeated would not have come out of the conflict without glory. If the King of Prussia push matters to an extreme he may light a flame in Europe which it will not be easy to extinguish: and all on account of a handful of insurgents caught *in flagrante*. His Majesty has been as quiet as possible for the last nine years on the subject of Neuchâtel; there was a mild protest against the order of things established in 1848, but on the 5th of April of same year a "letter patent" issued from Potsdam, in which he allowed his subjects of Neuchâtel full liberty of action.

The *Assemblé Nationale* had an article yesterday, containing, among other things, an account of the severities alleged to be practised by the authorities on the prisoners of Neuchâtel. "At Neuchâtel," the *Assemblée* says, "all is in a state of violence for some days past. No visits are allowed to be paid to the prisoners. The houses of the citizens are searched, &c." A private letter from Neuchâtel received here yesterday is full of details respecting the treatment of the prisoners. If these are correct, (and the letter proceeds from a most respectable person,) a political *détens* at Neuchâtel under the present *regime* is not so badly off. The prisoners in question, far from being treated with severity, are allowed every indulgence short of being at large which they may require. They are well lodged, well fed, have their tea and coffee at will, even their cigars; their friends send them the dessert for their dinners and wine from their cellars, and they are allowed to take exercise twice a day.

Paris (*Dec.* 17) *Correspondence of the London Times.*

The *Moniteur* contains an article on the Neuchâtel question, the details of which it explains. The French Government intervened with wise counsels. It asked for the liberation of the Neuchâtellois prisoners so as to avoid any armed conflict, and to obtain a final settlement of the question.

Switzerland would not follow those counsels.

The *Moniteur* concludes with these words: Thus France met with moderation, a sincere desire to terminate a delicate question, and a courteous deference for her political situation, on the one side; on the other, on the contrary, an obstinacy much to be regretted, an exaggerated susceptibility, and a complete indifference to her counsels. Switzerland, therefore, must not be astonished if, in the course of events, she should no longer find the good will which she might so easily have obtained at the cost of a very slight sacrifice.

Particulars of the Attempted Assassination of the King of Naples.

Naples (Dec. 9,) *Correspondence of the London Times.*

When I wrote you yesterday I little thought at that moment a scene was enacting on the Campo Marzo, which all good men must regret and condemn. The ceremony of benediction had just concluded, and the troops were defiling before His Majesty previous to their leaving the ground, when the 4th division of the 3d battalion of Chasseurs was passing, a soldier called AGESILAO MILANO, of San Benedetto, in the province of Cosenza, darted out of the ranks, as if, in the opinion of some, to present a petition. He then made a thrust with his bayonet at His Majesty, who backed his horse, and the bayonet, grazing the side of the King, struck against the pistol holster, and was bent. The man slipped and fell to the ground. At that moment Captain LATOUR, of the Hussars, riding up, nearly crushed the man, while another Captain, riding out of the ranks, collared him. The King said "Consign him to the gensdarmes;" and he was taken off the ground in a cab, accompanied by gensdarmes. Persons who were very near, observed that His Majesty turned deadly pale, and passed his hand secretly over the spot which was, or might have been touched, and then beckoned to his son, the Duke of CALABRIA, who was immediately behind him, and who, like the King, was on horseback. I say the King beckoned to him and ordered him not to move. He then waived his hand to Her Majesty in salutation and assurance of his duty. In fact, His Majesty displayed the most wonderful *sangfroid*, and thus prevented the occurrence of great misfortunes. The cry of "*Fui, fuì*," so dreadful in a Neapolitan mob, had begun to be raised. Some of the carriages near the King were beginning to move, and in a moment all would have been disorder, and people flying back to the capital would have created immense consternation and disturbances that one fears to contemplate. But a cordon of soldiers was drawn around, no one was permitted to leave, and, as His Majesty ordered the ceremony to continue, things resumed their original tranquil appearance. On His Majesty returning to the Palace, the Foreign Ministers and officers of State called at the Palace to present their congratulations. Later in the day, the King, the Queen, and all the Royal family took their usual airing in the Riviera di Chiaja, receiving strong marks of sympathy. In the evening General NUNZIANTE, Prefect of Police, and Lieutenant-General LECCA, Inspector of Brigades, were called upon to interrogate the man, who demanded paper, saying that he would write his deposition. It was as follows:

"For six years I cherish a hatred against FERDINAND II. I belong to the class of insurgents in Calabria in the year 1848. It was my intention to have purged the earth of this monster. I have not the slightest intention of revealing the names of my brethren who conspire, like me, to rid the world of this tyrant; but the occasion will come when their daggers will avenge all."

The *proces verbal* was concluded at 11 o'clock at night, and was taken to His Majesty by General CUTRUFFIANO, LECCA and NUNZIANTE, together with Count LUDOLF and the Prefect of Police.

Naples (Dec. 10) *Correspondence of the London Times.*

His Majesty, who was on horseback, and not more than 15 or 20 feet from the soldiers who were passing before him, was alone, with the Hereditary Prince also on horseback a little behind him, and the Queen and her family also behind on the right. On the 3d Cacciatori defiling in front of the Royal person, a soldier darted from the ranks, and, with his sword-bayonet slanting upwards, made a thrust at the King, which, had it taken effect, must have killed him on the spot. The bayonet, however, striking against the handle of the pistol, glanced aside, and wounded His Majesty slightly in the side. Failing in his first attempt, and without any impediment, as far as I can discover, he was about to renew the blow, when Lieutenant-Colonel LATOUR, who had been dispatched by His Majesty to a distant part of the field, coming up, and perceiving what was going on, rode down the man. On his being arrested, and the officers of justice attempting to bind him, he said that it was quite unnecessary, as he should make no attempt to escape.

In the course of the evening the examination of the prisoner, which I have reported, took place, and which corresponded well with the spirit at least of the official report. It is added that the prisoner spoke with great bitterness of the expedition of Gen. NUNZIANTE into Calabria, which had brought death and ruin into his family, and which he swore to avenge on the "cause" of all. If what I hear be true, he further said that his only regret in dying was that he had not accomplished his intent. He seems to possess much firmness, and considerable intelligence, is of gentle birth, and was educated as a priest having been expelled from college for misconduct in 1848, when he joined the insurgents. Arrested on suspicion of conspiracy against the life of the King, he was set at liberty on the ground of the evidence being insufficient.

Nothing, however, has transpired as yet to show that he had any accomplices, or that he was in any way connected with the great Liberal party of the country. A medical man from the hospital of Trinita has been sent to examine him, to ascertain whether he be mad or not; but the report was, that he is, on the contrary, not only sane, but endowed with extraordinary intelligence. It has been said, too, that His Majesty was anxious to pardon him, but that there was a strong sentiment in the palace against such a step. The regiment to which the prisoner belonged was closely confined to barracks on its return from the review, and was strictly interrogated. On the 9th, an address was issued by the Cardinal to all the clergy of Naples ordering a *Te Deum* to be held in the churches, and written circulars to people of some consideration and invitations from the police agents have been sent round to the inhabitants of the capital requesting them to illuminate. The act is called spontaneous in the official journal—nothing is spontaneous in the country, nor does the Government desire that it should be so; even the appearance of satisfaction is more highly appreciated when it is the result of an order. It is unnecessary, therefore, to say that the illumination was general in the centre of the city, and the effigy of the assumed Protector of Naples and of their Majesties was perceptible above the portraits of the Queen in many public places. The King has been out driving every day since the dastardly attempt, and there have been receptions every evening at the Palace, but it would be false to say that however strong is the moral feeling which condemns the late attempt, that anything like enthusiasm has been manifested. The demeanor of the public has been a strong protest against a crime which violates the first principles of morality and religion, and which injures a cause it is meant to serve; but the demeanor of the public has expressed nothing more. There are some features in the case which I must be permitted to notice before I conclude my letter. The assassin seems to have made the attempt on private grounds, the sufferings of his family preyed upon his mind. He had no accomplices, indeed, had little communication with any one in Naples; and participation in his crime, therefore, cannot be imputed to a party.

NAPLES, Tuesday, Dec. 13, 1856.

The soldier who attempted to assassinate the King was hanged this morning. All is quiet.

The War between Great Britain and Persia.

PROCLAMATION OF WAR.

FORT WILLIAM, FOREIGN DEPARTMENT, Nov. 1, 1856.

The Right. Hon. the Governor-General of India in Council having, under directions from Her Majesty's Government, directed the assemblage of a large British force at Bombay for service in the Persian Gulf, deems it proper to make known the reasons which have rendered this measure necessary.

In the month of January, 1853, certain articles of agreement were concluded between Lieutenant-Colonel SHEIL, Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of the Shah of Persia, and his Highness the SUDE AZIM, or Prime Minister of the Persian Government.

By those articles the Persian Government engaged not to send troops to Herat on any account, unless foreign troops—that is, troops from the direction of Cabul or Candahar or other foreign country—should invade Herat. In the event of troops being sent, the Persian Government engaged that the said troops should not enter the city of Herat, and that, on the return of the foreign troops towards their own territory, the Persian troops should be immediately withdrawn from the neighborhood of Herat to Persian soil.

The Persian Government also engaged to abstain from all interference whatsoever in the internal affairs of Herat, whether "in taking possession, or occupying, or assuming the sovereignty, or governing, except in so far as interference existed between the two parties during the lifetime of the late YAR MAHOMED."

And, lastly, the Persian Government engaged to relinquish all pretension to and demand for the coinage, or the reading of the Khootbeh, or any other acknowledgment of allegiance or subjection on the part of the people of Herat to the Government of Persia.

It was, at the same time, stipulated that, so long as there should be no interference of any sort whatever on the part of the British Government in the affairs of Herat, the engagements contracted by the Persian Government, as aforesaid, should remain in full force and effect. On the other hand, it was agreed, in the name of the British Government, that "if any foreign Power, such as the Affghans or others," should wish to interfere with, or take possession of Herat, the British Government, on the requisition of the Persian Ministers, would not object to restrain such foreign Powr by friendly advice, "so that Herat might remain in its own state of independence."

While the British Government has faithfully and constantly adhered to the obligations which it accepted under the agreement of January, 1853, the Government of Persia has manifested a deliberate and persevering disregard of the reciprocal engagements, by which, at the same time, it became bound, and is now endeavoring to subvert by force the independence of Herat, which was the declared object of the agreement in question.

So far back as December, 1855, the Persian Government, by an article in the Teheran Official *Gazette*, announced its intention of dispatching a force to Herat, alleging that the AMEER DOST MAHOMED KHAN, the ruler of Affghanistan, had been instigated by his "neighbors" to possess himself of Kandahar; that having, with their assistance, succeeded in that enterprise, he moditated an advance upon Herat; and that an armed demonstration in the direction of Herat was required for the preservation of tranquillity in Khorasan.

This assertion, that the ruler of Affghanistan was instigated by his "neighbors" to occupy

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given of the dissolution by its limitation of the partnership heretofore existing under the firm of HOWLAND & ASPINWALL; the dependencies of which will be liquidated by a new house under the same firm, this day formed.

JOHN L. ASPINWALL,
By EDWARD J. WOOLSEY, Attorney:
SAMUEL W. COMSTOCK,
MEREDITH HOWLAND,
J. LLOYD ASPINWALL.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1857.

COPARTNERSHIP.—Public notice is hereby given, pursuant to title I of limited partnerships, chapter 3, part 2d, of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, that a limited partnership has been formed by the subscribers under the name or firm of HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, commencing on the 1st day of January, 1857, and terminating on the 1st day of January, 1860; that the subscribers, JOHN L. ASPINWALL, and SAMUEL W. COMSTOCK, both residents of the City and County of New-York, are the special partners therein, and have each contributed the sum of one hundred thousand dollars to the common stock thereof in cash. That the subscribers, MEREDITH HOWLAND, J. LLOYD ASPINWALL, and GARDINER G. HOWLAND, all residents of the City and County of New-York, are the general partners in the said partnership, and that the general nature of the business intended to be transacted by the said partnership is Commercial, Mercantile, and Commission business.

JOHN L. ASPINWALL,
By EDWARD J. WOOLSEY, Attorney:
SAMUEL W. COMSTOCK,
MEREDITH HOWLAND,
J. LLOYD ASPINWALL,
GARDINER G. HOWLAND.

Dated NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1857.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—NOTICE IS hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of HALSTED, BROKAW & CO., expires this day by its own limitation. The outstanding affairs will be settled by either of the undersigned, who are authorized to sign the name of the firm in liquidation. Office, Nos. 52 and 54 Murray-st.

NATHANIEL N. HALSTED,
JOSEPH BROKAW,
HENRY BUTLER,
CHAS. B. ANDREWS,
BENJ. S. THOMAS,
WILLIAM KENT.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1856.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of BROKAW, BUTLER & CO., for the transaction of the Dry Goods Jobbing Business, and will occupy the Store Nos. 52 and 54 Murray-st.

Mr. N. N. HALSTED will occupy an office as above.

JOSEPH BROKAW,
HENRY BUTLER,
CHARLES B. ANDREWS,
WILLIAM KENT.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1857.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of GROESBECK & COOK is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The name of the firm will be used by either in settlement.

A. V. S. GROESBECK,
JOHN F. COOK.

JAN. 1, 1857.

COPARTNERSHIP.—A. V. S. GROESBECK has this day associated with him ANDREW J. WOOD, late of the firm of Freeland, Stuart & Co., and will continue a general Oil and Land business, under the firm of GROESBECK & WOOD, at No. 310 Washington-st., corner of Duane.

A. V. S. GROESBECK,
A. J. WOOD.

JAN. 1, 1857.

JOHN F. COOK has this day opened the store No. 75 Canal-st., for the purpose of conducting the Produce and Smoking business, and will be pleased to receive orders from his friends, which will be faithfully executed.

JOHN F. COOK.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of R. and D. M. STEBBINS & CO. terminates this day by limitation. DAVID M. STEBBINS, of said firm, died on the 28th of October last, and the business has since been continued under agreement in the articles of copartnership to this date. The business of the late concern will be settled by the surviving partners at Nos. 43 and 45 Barclay-st.

RUSSEL STEBBINS,
NATHAN BROWN,
RUFUS HOYT.

DEC. 31, 1856.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of STEBBINS, HOYT & CO., and will continue the business heretofore carried on by R. and D. M. STEBBINS & CO. and occupy the stores Nos. 43 and 45 Barclay-st.

RUSSEL STEBBINS,
RUFUS HOYT,
NATHAN BROWN,
JOHN J. WEAVER.

JAN. 1, 1857.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the firm of AVERY & MOODEY, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

CHARLES A. AVERY,
NEW-YORK, JAN. 1, 1857. MOSES K. MOODEY.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned, successors to Avery & Moodey, have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of M. K. MOODEY & CO., and will continue the hat, cap, fur, and straw goods business, at No. 124 Maiden-lane.

MOSES K. MOODEY,
MILO E. WHITE,
HENRY N. BRUSH.

NEW YORK, Jan. 1, 1857.

The Books of C. A. Avery & Co., and Avery & Moodey, may be found with M. K. MOODEY & CO.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP OF CHURCHILL, WALKLEY & JOHNSTON is dissolved by its own limitation. The business of said firm will be settled by WILLIAM F. CHURCHILL and RUFUS M. JOHNSTON, at No. 27 Murray-st. Either partner is authorized to use the name of the late firm in liquidation. [Signed,]

CHURCHILL, WALKLEY & JOHNSTON.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1856.

COPARTNERSHIP.—WILLIAM F. CHURCHILL, RUFUS M. JOHNSTON, CHARLES A. SHEPARD, and CARTER A. SAUNDERS have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm of CHURCHILL, JOHNSTON & Co., and will continue the importing and jobbing of dry goods, at Nos. 27 Murray and 31 Warren-sts.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1857.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the subscribers under the name and firm of BATES, WILSON & TOMPKINS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled by JOSEPH D. BATES and CHAS. E. WILSON, who are authorized to sign the firm name in liquidation.

JOSEPH D. BATES,
CHAS. E. WILSON.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1857 STATES D. TOMPKINS.

The undersigned will continue the commission paper business at No. 60 John-st., under the name and firm of BATES & WILSON.

JOS. D. BATES,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1857. CHAS. E. WILSON.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP under the name and style of FREELAND, STUART & CO., expires by limitation at this date—JOHN M. STUART retiring from business. JAMES FREELAND, JOHN M. STUART and ROBERT SQUIRES are authorized to use the name of said firm in settlement.

JAMES FREELAND,
JOHN M. STUART,
ROBERT SQUIRES,
C. H. BOWMAN,
ANDREW J. WOOD,
P. H. BAKER.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1856. WM. H. FREELAND.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED, WILLIAM REGIEBING and ERNEST ALEITHE, have this day formed a copartnership in the business known as the piano-forte manufactory, No. 12 East 20th-st., near Broadway.

Having a practical knowledge of the business, being perfectly acquainted with the home trade and having had personal experience of the best workmanship in Paris, London, Vienna and Leipsic, we trust that we shall be able to furnish some of the best instruments ever manufactured in the United States.

WILLIAM REGIERING.
ERNEST ALEITHE.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1856.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a copartnership under the name and style of WILLIAM H. LEE & CO., for the transaction of the importing and jobbing of Foreign Dry Goods, and will occupy the stores Nos. 314 and 316 Broadway, above Duane-st.

WILLIAM H. LEE,
JUSTIN A. BLISS,
O. P. DORMAN,
GEO. D. PITKIN,
GORDON McTAGGART, } by WM. H. LEE, his Attorney.

NOTICE.—THE FIRM OF W. S. CAMPBELL & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be settled by either member of the late firm.

W. S. CAMPBELL,
Dec. 31, 1856. W. AUGUSTUS BEACH.

The subscribers have formed a copartnership under the name of CAMPBELL & BEACH, and will continue the business of W. S. CAMPBELL & CO., at the old store, No. 138 Water-st.

W. AUGUSTUS BEACH,
Jan. 1, 1857. C. CUYLER CAMPBELL.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of LARCOMBE, HICKS & MITCHELL is dissolved by its own limitation. Either of the undersigned will sign in liquidation.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1857. R. J. LARCOMBE, W. S. HICKS, HY. MITCHELL.

The business will be continued by the undersigned at the old stand, No. 20 Maiden-lane, under the name of HICKS & MITCHELL.

W. S. HICKS,
HY. MITCHELL.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing under the firm of HOPE, GRAYDON & CO., expired on the 31st ult., in consequence of the death of Mr. HOPE. Its affairs will be liquidated by the surviving partners, who will continue the Importing and Jobbing Dry Goods business under the firm of WILLIAM GRAYDON & CO.

WILLIAM GRAYDON,
JAMES GRAYDON,
GEORGE H. SEELEY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1857. WM. A. SCOTT.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have formed a copartnership under the name and style of FREELAND, SQUIRES & CO.

JAMES FREELAND,
ROBERT SQUIRES,
C. H. BOWMAN,
P. H. BAKER.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1857. WM. H. FREELAND.

FRANCIS SKIDDY HAS ASSOCIATED with him EDMUND J. WADE and JOHN R. SKIDDY, and will continue the brokerage business, under the firm of FRANCIS SKIDDY & CO.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1857.

MR. CHARLES H. BUCKMASTER IS ADmitted as partner in our firm from this date. The business will be conducted hereafter under the firm of HAWKINS, LOGAN & CO.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1857. HAWKINS & LOGAN.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—Mr. JOHN G. A. VAGT has this day withdrawn as a partner from our firm.

JOHN VOGT & CO.
JOHN J. H. VOGT,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1857. CHAS T. H. VAGT.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE PARTNERSHIP UNDER THE NAME and style of WILLIAM HOGE & CO., of New-York, composed of the undersigned, and the partnership under the name and style of ROBB, HOGE & WILSON of Liverpool, composed of Mr. C. B. WILSON and the undersigned, is dissolved by mutual consent, and either partner will sign in liquidation for respective firms.

WILLIAM HOGE.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1856.

I HAVE ASSOCIATED with me my brother, Mr. THOMAS S. HOGE, and will continue to transact business from this date, in the City of New-York, under the name and style of WILLIAM HOGE & CO., and I have associated with me, in my Liverpool firm, Mr. WILLIAM WILLIAMSON, of that place, and will transact business there from this date under the name and style of HOGE & WILLIAMSON.

WILLIAM HOGE.

Jan. 1, 1857.
Office in New-York, No. 40 Wall-st., Manhattan Bank Building.

WE HAVE ASSOCIATED with us Messrs. CHARLES B. WILSON, J. HAMILTON WILSON, and THOMAS L. HALLETT, and will transact business from this date in the City of New-York, under the name and style of ROBB, HALLETT & CO., and in Liverpool under the name and style of R. WILSON, HALLETT & CO., in the latter place, as successors of the firm composed of the late R. Wilson, Esq., and of W. R. Hallett, Jun.

JAMES ROBB & CO.

Jan. 1, 1857.
Office in New-York, No. 33 Wall-st., Mechanics' Bank Buildings.

DISSOLUTION.—THE LATE PARTNERSHIP of LATHROP & LUDINGTON expires this day by its own limitation, No. 16 Cortlandt-st.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1856.

The undersigned will continue the Dry Goods Importing and Jobbing business, under the firm of LATHROP, LUDINGTON & CO., and will remove, Feb. 1, to their new store, Nos. 23 and 25 Park-place, and Nos. 20 and 22 Murray-st., (between Broadway and Church-st.)

R. D. LATHROP,
C. H. LUDINGTON,
J. H. MORRISON,
WM. FAXON,
R. J. HUNTER.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1857.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE THIS DAY admitted into their firm as partners, JOSEPH N. ELY and CHAUNCEY W. BROWN.

C. W. & J. T. MOORE & CO.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1857.

MR. ERASTUS R. MILLER IS THIS DAY admitted a partner in our firm.

MILLER, BRADLEY & HALL.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1857.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing between RICHARDS, ENGLAND and WILLIAM H. ASH, under the firm and style of RI

NOTICE.—MR. C. D. PROTT AND MR. A. BUSCH have an interest in our business from this day.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1857. GRAEFFE & CO.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

HAINES BROS., PIANO-FORTE Manufacturers, Have removed from No. 116 8d-av. to THEIR NEW MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOMS Nos. 326 to 334 2d-av., corner 21st-st., New-York, Where, with their increased facilities, they will keep constantly on hand a full assortment of their CELEBRATED PIANO-FORTES, which they offer on the most favorable terms FOR CASH OR APPROVED PAPER.

MARTIN'S UNRIVALED GUITARS.

I invite attention to my large stock of these magnificent instruments, embracing every size, style, price and finish. In buying a Martin guitar purchasers can rely upon getting the best—they are all good, and need no selection. Prices are near the same as for a poor instrument. WM. M. PETERS, No. 500 Broadway, up stairs.

PREMIUM PIANOS.—SCHUETZE & LUDOLFF would respectfully invite purchasers of Pianos to their choice assortment of premium Pianos. They are acknowledged superior to any other manufacturer's square Pianos, and have found great approbation by the following eminent artists: Mrs. Seguin, Mr. Paul Julien, Mr. A. Gockel and Mr. M. Strakosch, by whom like best references are willingly given. Our Pianos were awarded premiums at the exhibition of the American Institute, Crystal Palace, New-York, 1855-6. All our Pianos are warranted.

SCHUETZE & LUDOLFF.

No. 482 Broome-st., near the west side of Broadway

GOLD MEDAL PIANOS!—STEINWAY & SONS have again been awarded the First premium at the late Fair of the American Institute, New-York; and also the first Premium Gold Medal at the late Fair of the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, in addition to the three already received, making five first prize medals within the last 18 months. No. 84 Walker-st.

BEAUTIFUL PIANOS.—A SUPERB HOLIDAY Present.—T. GILBERT & CO.'S Warerooms are now full. We are now selling at reduced rates, and upon remarkably easy terms. Do not fail to call.

H. E. MATTHEWS,
Nos. 419 and 421 Broadway, corner of Canal-st., and No. 296 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrestplank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF NEW 7-OCTAVE, first-class Boston Pianos, in carved and plain cases, for rent, at reduced rates, with rent applied if purchased. Second-hand pianos, melodeons and harmoniums for sale or rent. New pianos at great bargains for cash.

S. T. GORDON,
No. 297 Broadway.

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS.—MASON & HAMLIN'S Model Melodeons and Harmoniums, have taken, in one month, Six First Premiums over all competitors. A full assortment constantly for sale, at manufacturer's prices, or for rent. Prices, $50 to $350.

S. T. GORDON,
No. 297 Broadway.

RAVEN, BACON, & CO., SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN, Piano-forte manufacturers, WAREROOM No. 128 Grand-st., near Broadway, WHERE a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

T. H. CHAMBERS' PIANOS.—PIANOS FOR sale, repaired and to rent. Second hand Pianos at $60, $100 and $125, by T. H. CHAMBERS, No. 385 Broadway.

Warranted $450 rosewood carved piano for $300.

BEAUTIFUL TONED ROSEWOOD PIANO-Forte, double round. For sale cheap at the private residence of J. W. FIELDER, No. 113 Lexington-av. Can be seen at any time.

INSTRUCTION.

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—No. 372 Broadway, corner of 18th-st. There are four departments, viz: Primary, Junior, English and Classical. Seven assistant teachers and a teacher of Gymnastics. Circulars at the school, at RANDOLPH'S, cor. Broadway and Amity sts., and at No. 156 2d-av.

GEO. C. ANTHON.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ALGEBRA, ARITHMETIC, &c.—Taught every day and evening at Mr. PAINE'S, No. 63 Bowery, New-York, and No. 233 Fulton-av., Brooklyn. Ladies' writing-classes 2d, 12 lessons, including stationery. Commutation by the month or quarter.

WARWICK INSTITUTE—WARWICK, ORange County, N. Y.—C. L. BURNET, A. M., Principal. The Winter Term of the Warwick Institute will commence on Monday, Nov. 17, 1856. Circulars with full information may be obtained at the store of Mr. JOHN GILMORE, No. 92 6th-av., New-York.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE—AT CLAVErack, Columbia Co., N. Y., 3 miles east of Hudson Board, washing, fuel and tuition, in common English $112 per year. Winter Term commences Jan. 1. For circulars, address C. H. GARDNER, Principal.

JERSEY CITY.—THE MISSES ROUSSELLE'S school for young ladies will reopen Monday, Jan. 5. A few children can be received as boarders, on moderate terms. For references, &c., apply at No. 45 Grand-st.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN.—Classical and Commercial Boarding and Day School, No. 48 East 24th-st., near Madison Park.

Prof. ELIE CHARLIER.

MRS. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND DAY School for Young Ladies reopened Sept. 15, at West 37th-st., two doors from 5th-av.

AUCTION SALES.

GREAT SALE OF COAL LANDS IN WYOMING VALLEY, LUZERNE COUNTY, PENN.—The North Pennsylvania Coal Company will sell on THURSDAY, Jan. 22, 1857, at public auction on the premises, to the highest bidder, without reserve or limitation, four tracts of unsurpassed Coal Land. Said lands are situated 2½ miles North of Wilkes-Barre, in the heart of the Wyoming Coal Field, and contain together about 292 acres, as follows: Wagner Tract, (No. 1,) 37 acres, 138 perches; Wagner Tract, (No. 2,) 106 acres, 152 1 5 perches; Apple Tract, 84 acres, 12 1-5 perches; Carey Tract, 66 acres, 86¾ perches. These Tracts adjoin each other, and are crossed in part by the North Branch Canal just completed to the New-York State line—by the Plank Road from Wilkes-Barre to Pittston, and by the route of a contemplated Railroad from Nanticoke to Pittston, connecting at that point with the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad. Coal is opened and being mined on all sides of them, and for farming purposes they are unsurpassed. Sale to commence on the premises at 10 o'clock A. M., Jan. 22, 1857. For further particulars, address JOHN D. TAYLOR, No. 9 South Water-st., Philadelphia, or STANLEY WOODWARD, Wilkes-Barre, Penn.—Dec. 17, 1856.

FURNITURE.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—SEALED PROPOsals for fitting up and furnishing the new School-house No. 20, in Christie-st., near Delancey, directed to the School Officers of the Tenth Ward, will be received at the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until the third day of January next, at 3 o'clock P. M.—said work to be done according to plans and specifications, which may be seen at the office of THOS. E. JACKSON, Esq., Architect, No. 229 Broadway. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals.

JACOB RAYNOR,
J. M. BELL,
JACOB LEON,
WILLIAM JONES, Jr., } Committee.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE—AT E. H. F. FARRINGTON'S Manufactory Warerooms Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st., between Grand and Broome

BONNET COMB.—A NEW AND VERY DESIRable Patented (India) Rubber Comb, for the purpose of holding the bonnet in its place when on the head, which is much approved by the ladies, just received by

D. M. KNIGHT & CO., No. 26 Vesey-st., New-York.

FINANCIAL.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
We issue sight bills on the
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, Ireland.
In sums from £1 upwards, at 9½ per £.
Address,
TAYLOR, BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 69 Wall-st.,
ISSUE MERCANTILE AND TRAVELING LETTERS OF CREDIT,
Available in any part of the world.

J. T. VANDERHOOF,
STOCK COMMISSION BROKER,
No. 17 William-st.
Loans negotiated.

LOAN FOR $1,000,000.—FOR THE ENLARGEMENT of the Erie, the Oswego, the Cayuga and Seneca Canals, and for the completion of the Black River and Genesee Valley Canals, and for other purposes.

The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of an act entitled "An act making appropriations for the Canal Debt and the maintenance, enlargement and construction of the Canals of this State for the fiscal year commencing October 1, 1856, and authorizing a loan for the enlargement and construction of the Canals," passed April 9, 1855, hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 15th day of January next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for a loan of ONE MILLION DOLLARS, for which transferable certificates of stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, bearing interest at the rate of 6 ₩ cent. ₩ annum, payable quarterly on the first days of January, April, July and October in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the first day of October, 1874. It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as in their opinion are advantageous to the interests of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed up and indorsed "Loan for the Enlargement," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department, at Albany.

The money will be required to be paid, five per cent. on the acceptance of the proposal, and the balance on the 20th day of January next, at the New-York State Bank in Albany, or at the Bank of the Manhattan Company, in New-York, but the money will be received and script issued at any time before if desired, after the award of the loan is made.

Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State on account of the Canal Fund," in the Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York, or the New-York State Bank, in the city of Albany. Interest on the Loan will commence on the 20th day of January next, and the holders of the stock residing in the First and Second Judicial Districts, and those residing out of the State will receive the interest on the Stock held by them, quarterly, at the Bank of the Manhattan Company, in the City of New-York; and all other Stockholders at the New-York State Bank in the city of Albany. Dated Canal Department, Dec. 17, 1856.

HENRY J. RAYMOND, Lieut. Gov.
LORENZO BURROWS, Comptroller.
JOEL T. HEADLEY, Sec'y of State.
STEPHEN CLARK, Treasurer.
STEPHEN B. CUSHING, Att'y Gen'l.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.—No. 49 Wall-st.

CAPITAL ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

THIS COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY OF MONEY PAID INTO COURT, and is authorized to act as guardian or receiver of estates.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS,
BY ORDER OF ANY COURT IN THIS STATE, (including Surrogate's,) 5 per cent.
From individuals or corporations, for a period of six months, or to be paid on 30 days' notice, 5 per cent.
For a less period, or on shorter notice, 4 per cent.

TRUSTEES:

Joseph Lawrence,	Greene C. Bronson,	Watts Sherman,
Edwin D. Morgan,	Daniel S. Miller,	B. F. Wheelwright,
Erastus Corning,	Caleb O. Halsted,	Edmund Coffin,
James Suydam,	Thos. W. Pearsall,	Thomas Slocomb,
Shepherd Knapp,	Peter Cooper	Clinton Gilbert,
William Tucker,	Thomas Thurston,	Cornelius Smith,
Royal Phelps,	John L. Phelps,	J. Astor, Jr.
John J. Cisco,	Wilson G. Hunt,	R. H. Walworth,
Jacob Harsen,	D. H. Arnold,	Daniel D. Lord,
James B. Seymour,	Charles E. Bill,	

JOSEPH LAWRENCE, President.
JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
No. 50 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1856.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE Stockholders of this Company that an installment of five dollars ($5) on each share of the capital stock of the Company, on which twenty-five dollars per share has been heretofore assessed, has been made payable on or before the 16th day of January next, at the office of the Company, No. 50 Wall-st., New-York.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the 8th of January, and opened on the 23d. By order of the Executive Committee.

J. N. PERKINS, Treasurer.

Interest at the rate of seven per cent. will be charged on all installments paid after the 15th January from that date.

OFFICE OF RECEIVER OF TAXES, New Court-House, No. 23 Chambers-st.

NOTICE.—IN CONFORMITY WITH AN ACT for the collection of Taxes, passed April 18, 1849, I hereby give notice to all tax payers who have omitted to pay their taxes for the year 1856, that up to the same is paid to me at my office, on or before the first day of January, I shall proceed to collect the same by an addition of interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, calculated from the 16th day of last September, to the day of payment.

HENRY H. HOWARD,
Receiver of Taxes.

OFFICE OF THE BELLEFONTAINE & INDIANA R. R. CO.,
CLEVELAND, Dec. 23, 1856.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST IN THE Mortgage and Real Estate Bonds of this Company, falling due in the City of New-York on the first day of January next will be paid at maturity at the office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., on presentation of the proper Coupons.

(Signed,) JOHN BROUGH, President.

OFFICE OF THE EIGHTH-AV. RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1856.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors and Inspectors of the succeeding election, will be held at the office of the Company, corner of 8th-av. and 49th st., on WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of January next. Poll will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

D. PALMER, Secretary.

BRECKENRIDGE CANNEL COAL COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1857.—An Election for Seven Directors of the Breckenridge Cannel Coal Company for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 98 Broadway, New-York, on the second Tuesday in January, 1857. Polls open from 12 till 3 o'clock P. M. The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Company will be held after the close of the polls, for the transaction of such business as may be laid before them. By order of the Board.

J. G. DUNCAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY.—CLEVELAND, Dec. 9, 1856.—Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held at its office in Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th of January next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the election of twelve Directors, and transaction of other business.

E. ROCKWELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK GAS LIGHT COMPANY,
Dec. 23, 1856.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of this Company will be held at the office No. 174 Centre-st., on MONDAY, the 12th day of January next from 9 to 12 o'clock A. M. The transfer book will be closed from the 24th inst. until after the election By order.

C. L. EVERITT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late issue,) having twenty years to run; interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

OFFICE OF THE SANDUSKY, MANSFIELD, AND NEWARK RAILROAD COMPANY—SANDUSKY, Ohio, Dec. 22, 1856.—The semi-annual interest due on the Bonds of this Company (as reorganized) Jan. 1, 1857, will be paid Jan. 2, at the office of the Ohio Life Insurance Co., New-York.

WM. K. BOND, President.

GALVESTON, HOUSTON & HENDERSON R. R. Co.,
Office No. 49 Wall-st., New-York.

THE COUPONS FOR THE HALF-YEARLY interest on the 10 per cent. Bonds of this Company, due the 1st day of January, 1857, will be paid on presentation of the same at the office of the Company here, No. 49 Wall-st.

M. GIBLIN, Secretary.

OFFICE CHICAGO, ST. PAUL AND FOND DU LAC RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

THE COUPONS DUE JANUARY 1, 1857, on the 10-year Bonds of this Company will be paid after that day, on presentation at this office.

J. W. CURRIER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1856.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF MANagers, held yesterday, Mr. ROBERT SOUTTER was appointed Vice-President of this Company.

JAMES C. HART, Secretary.

HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 11 WALL-STREET.—NOTICE.—An Election for Directors of this Company will be held at their office on the 5th day of January proximo. Poll will open at 12 M., and close at 2 o'clock P. M.

J. C. WINANS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LACKAWANNA RAILROAD AND COAL COMPANY.—No. 90 Broadway, corner Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Dec 26, 1856.—The Interest Coupons of the Bonds of this Company falling due on the 1st January, prox., will be paid on presentation thereafter at this office. MICHAEL MEYLERT, Treasurer.

INTEREST ON CALIFORNIA BONDS.—Interest coupons on civil bonds of the State of California, due Jan. 1, 1857, will be paid on presentation at our office, on and after FRIDAY, Jan. 2.

WELLS, FARGO & Co., No. 82 Broadway.

INTEREST ON SACRAMENTO CITY BONDS.—The interest coupons on Sacramento City bonds, due Jan. 1, 1857, will be paid on presentation at our office, on and after FRIDAY, Jan. 2.

WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 82 Broadway.

GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.—The Second Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of this Company due in 1875, interest at 7 per cent., payable half-yearly in New-York, are for sale by

STRACHAN & SCOTT, No. 51 William-st.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD CO. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—The Coupons due 1st January, 1857, on $200,000 First Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid at maturity, at the office of SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, No. 11 Nassau-st.

SWIFT, RANSOM & CO., BANKERS—NO. 31 Pine-st., draw on the Bank of London; issue drafts and credits on Chicago, and make collections in the principal towns and cities of the West and Northwest. Payments in Chicago ordered by telegraph.

AN ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN DIRECTORS of the Manhattan Gas Light Company will be held at their office in Irving-place, corner of East 15th st., on MONDAY, the 12th of January next, from 12 o'clock M. to 2 o'clock P. M.

S. H. HOWARD, Sec'y.

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE.—MESSRS. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO. pay the interest due Jan. 1, on the following securities:

Albany City Bonds.
Buffalo City Bonds.
Buffalo Water Works Int.
Cleveland City Water Loan Bonds.
Chicago City Bonds.
Chicago City Water Loan Bonds.
Detroit and Pontiac Railroad Bonds.
Mobile and Ohio Railroad Bonds.
Utica City Int.
Wheeling City Bonds.
Watertown Gas Company.
Buffalo and State Line Railroad Bonds.
Utica City, for Black and Utica Railroad Bonds.
Milwaukee City Bonds, account Harbor Improvements.
Northern Cross Railroad 8 per Cent. First Mortgage Bonds.

A TEN PER CENT. AMPLY SECURED INvestment.—The property of the BRECKENRIDGE COAL AND OIL COMPANY has been appraised by sworn Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of Kentucky as provided by law, at FOUR MILLIONS OF DOLLARS. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS on the Company's entire property for an amount not exceeding NINE PER CENT. of the appraised value are now offered for sale at a price that will net the purchaser TEN PER CENT. on the investment.

These Bonds are of $800 each, and are payable in five years from July 1 last, bearing interest at the rate of Seven per Cent., payable semi-annually.

The subscriber now offers these Bonds for sale, AT RETAIL, at $700 each, which, upon computation, will be found to equal Ten per Cent. per annum on the money invested.

JOHN THOMPSON,
No. 2 Wall-st., New York.

THE INTEREST PAYABLE FIRST OF January, 1857, on the Bonds of the City and County of Muscatine, Iowa. County of Dubuque, Iowa. Iowa City, Iowa. City of Keokuk.—issued to the Keokuk, Fort Des Moines, and Minnesota Railroad. City of Rock Island,—issued to the Rock Island and Peoria Railroad.

Will be paid on presentation of the proper coupons to E. W. CLARK, DODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall-st.

OFFICE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY.—Office No. 68 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1856.—Notice—The semi-annual interest on the Convertible Bonds of this Company, due on the 1st of January, will be paid on the presentation of the coupons at the office of this Company, on and after the 2d January, 1857. The books for the transfer of stock will be closed from this date to the 5th January, 1857, inclusive.

By order of the Board,
AUGUSTUS HOFFMAN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE KENOSHA AND BELOIT RAILROAD CO.,
KENOSHA, Wis., Dec. 24, 1856.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST FALLING due the first of January next, on the Bonds of the City of Kenosha, issued in aid of the Kenosha and Beloit Railroad Company, and on the First Mortgage Bonds, and Farm Mortgages of said Company, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation of the proper coupons, at the People's Bank, New-York City.

JOSIAH BOND, President.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS & CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO.,
SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 16, 1856.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the above Company for the Election of Directors, will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, on Wednesday, Jan. 14, 1857. The transfer books of the Company will be closed from Jan. 4 to the 14th inclusive.

H. C. MARSHALL, Secretary.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD CO.,
EASTERN DIVISION. Office No. 88 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1857.

THE HOLDERS OF THE COUPONS ON the first and second Mortgage Bonds of the Illinois Division of this Company, due this day, will please present them at this office on and after the 2d inst.

OFFICE OF THE BRADFORD COAL AND IRON CO.,
No. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST FALLING due Jan. 1, 1857, on the Bonds of the Bradford Coal and Iron Company, will be paid at their office on and after Jan. 2, 1857.

S. BALDWIN CHAPMAN, Treasurer.

THE INTEREST DUE IN THIS CITY ON the 1st January next, on the bonds of the MILWAUKEE AND WATERTOWN RAILROAD COMPANY, will be paid on presentation of the proper coupons at our office, No. 8 Wall-st., on and after the 2d proximo.

ATWOOD & CO.

THE INTEREST DUE IN THIS CITY ON the 1st January next, on the bonds of the LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD COMPANY, will be paid on presentation of the proper coupons at our office, No. 8 Wall-st., on and after the 2d proximo.

ATWOOD & CO.

OFFICE OF THE GREEN BAY, MILW. & CHIC. R.R. CO.,
No. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1856.

COUPONS OF MILWAUKEE CITY BONDS—Issued to this Company, due Jan. 1, 1857, will be paid on and after Jan. 2, 1857, on presentation at this office.

C. E. SCOFIELD, Treasurer.

MISSISSIPPI AND MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons of the bonds of this Company due Jan. 1, 1857, will be paid on presentation at the Corn Exchange Bank.

A. C. FLAGG, Treasurer.

THE COUPONS OF THE BONDS OF THE Manchester Mining and Manufacturing Company, due January 1, 1857, will be paid on presentation at the Park Bank, on and after the 2d of January.

JNO. M

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JANUARY 2, 1857.

☞ The NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served in this CITY and vicinity for ONE SHILLING a week. Single Copies TWO CENTS Mail subscribers SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES is published every Evening, (*Sundays Excepted.*) One edition will be issued at ONE and the other at THREE o'clock P. M. It will be sent by mail at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing nearly all the reading matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday, is mailed at THREE DOLLARS a year.

The WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed TWO DOLLARS a year for single Copies. TWENTY-FIVE Copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, to one address.

The TIMES FOR EUROPE is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6 cents for single copies.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6 cents for single copies.

Terms, invariably cash in advance.

Publication Office, No. 138 Nassau st., cor. of Beekman.

RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO., Publishers.

CAUTION.

We continue to receive notices that persons claiming to be agents for the TIMES receive money from subscribers and give receipts in the name of the Proprietors. We desire to notify the public that we have no traveling agents, and that WE ARE NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY PERSONS REPRESENTING THEMSELVES TO BE SUCH. Persons desiring to subscribe will remit directly to this office.

News from Europe.

By the *Fulton*, which arrived here on Wednesday from Southampton, we have four days' later advices from Europe. The news is interesting. Our readers will be glad to hear of the safety of the U. S. mail steamer *Hermann*, about which there has been much anxiety. She encountered a terrible gale when about nine hundred miles from Southampton, and one of her engines was so severely damaged that she was compelled to put back to port. The vessel itself was uninjured. Her mails and passengers were brought to New-York by the *Fulton*.

The arrival at Portsmouth of the Arctic ship *Resolute*, under command of American officers, has created quite an excitement among our English friends. The liberality of our Government in presenting the ship to the British nation, is warmly acknowledged and appreciated. All courtesy has been extended to Lieutenant HARTSTEIN and his companions. On the 16th ult. the Queen visited the *Resolute*, which was towed to Cowes for the purpose.

The act was an unusual one, and will be regarded as a kindly recognition of the compliment paid her by the restoration of the ship. Her Majesty was received on board by Lieut. HARTSTEIN and his officers, and the scene that ensued was quite an interesting one. An account is given elsewhere.

The last Message of President PIERCE had been received in England, and is published *in extenso* by all the leading journals. It seems to have met with a more favorable reception there than it did from our own people.

Our political advices by this arrival are of some moment. The quarrel between the Prussian Government and the Swiss Republic has assumed a most serious aspect. An amicable arrangement, unless brought about by powerful intervention, is spoken of as beyond hope. Prussia is said to have communicated a note to the Government of LOUIS NAPOLEON, intimating that, as diplomatic negotiations have failed, it has become necessary to resort to ulterior measures. The Federal Council remain firm, though France and the whole of Europe, England excepted, are against them, and the Royalist prisoners at Neufchatel will be tried and adjudged, guilty or not guilty, according to law. It is this trial which the King of Prussia is determined, if possible, to prevent, as he is apprehensive that unpalatable facts will be disclosed in the evidence.

Particulars have reached us of the recent attempt to assassinate the King of Naples. The king, in the emergency, is said to have behaved with much coolness and courage. The assassin was a man of considerable intelligence—in possession of a sound mind, but determined to carry his purpose into execution. He was implicated in no conspiracy, but was moved (as he confessed) by revenge for cruel treatment towards members of his family. He was tried, found guilty and hung within a week after he attempted the crime. The people assented to the justice of the punishment inflicted, but seem to have evinced no enthusiasm at their king's escape from assassination.

We receive by this mail the formal declaration of war proclaimed at Bombay against Persia by the East India Company. Elsewhere we print the document, but it does not very clearly explain the causes of the war. It has been recognized by the Persian Government. The last division of the British expeditionary force for the invasion of the South of Persia had sailed from Bombay, and the Island of Karak, the first point of attack, had been captured and occupied. Russian movements on the Persian frontier continue threatening, and justify the report that, at the first intimation from the Shah, fifty thousand Russian troops will be ready to render assistance.

The Congress of Paris was to meet between the 20th and 25th of December. It is supposed that the questions to be discussed will have been arranged beforehand so that the Conferences will last as short a time as possible.

We find no mention made in the English papers of the reported rescue of the captain of the *Lyonnais* and fifteen of the crew. The rumor has been contradicted, and never had any foundation in truth.

As we go to press, a dispatch from Halifax announces the arrival of the *Niagara* at that port, with three days' later news.

THE MURDERS IN THE MASSACHUSETTS STATE PRISON.—There is a sorry time in Boston. That usually staid and quiet corner of the earth has its troubles and its crimes, like other places less favored by the prestige of a sainted ancestry. No event since the Parkman murder has created such an excitement as the two State Prison murders which have occurred within the past fortnight. Since the middle of December, two Deputy Wardens of that institution have been murdered in cold blood, while in the performance of their duties, by prisoners under confinement for very brief periods. The circumstances attending these murders need not be recapitulated. In both instances they were of a peculiarly distressing nature. In both, the same kind of implement was employed; in both, the victims were men noted for their quiet manner and consideration towards the prisoners placed in their care; and in neither case was any provocation for the assault known to have been given. The fact of the second murder following so close upon the first, and both occurring within the Prison precincts, draws marked attention to the management of the institution, and suggests the existence of radical defects in discipline and treatment. Now that the public curiosity is aroused, we may await further developments of the Prison secrets, with the assurance of instructive hints.

Recruits for Walker.

The omission of the United States District-Attorney to stop the military emigration to Nicaragua by the *Tennessee* and *James Adger* is to be regretted for other reasons than strictly legal ones. It is needless to say that these shipments of recruits are quite as criminal as the worst essays of the Cuban fillibusters, or those paltry enlistments about which we were ready to make war with England; and that the Government official was as fully apprised of the fact as he was of the law, there can be no manner of doubt, for the object and character of the emigration were notorious, and the sailing of the former steamer announced for weeks before with the understanding that its freight should be aid and comfort to WALKER. We cannot avoid the suspicion that had the vessel been up for Africa and a cargo of slaves, more active zeal would have been manifested in its detention and seizure; possibly because in that case a forfeiture would have better rewarded the ardor of the agents.

That this business of transmitting troops to WALKER is, in any particular, more humane than the transmission of negroes from Guinea, may be safely questioned. The hazards of life, and the service to which the victims are consigned, are all to the advantage of the negro. The *Tennessee* came hither the other day, a slight vessel, unfit for sea service, with a list of dead, extending to thirty-four names, in a voyage of ten days, and bearing one-third more passengers than it furnished accommodations for. The passengers had but one story to tell of miserable privation, ill-treatment, violence, all the way from San Francisco to New-York. All of those who left the former city, unprovided with a *through* ticket, were seized by the minions of WALKER and impressed, notwithstanding all the efforts of their fellow-passengers to save them; the Transit Company necessarily abetting the action of the usurpatory government. The same compulsion undoubtedly induces the servants of the Company to deny the difficulties of the route, to suppress complaint, and gives the news they bear the color most favorable to a cause really expiring. Instances that came under our notice, and which we duly reported at the time, proved to what dire sufferings the soldiers of WALKER were reduced; witnessed their starvation and illness; and the vast per centage of the whole which every day in that uncongenial climate swept to the grave. No Life Insurance Company will accept a risk on a Nicaragua emigrant. And yet are hundreds of young, misinformed men, seduced from their homes, carried by this terrible middle passage to the almost certain death awaiting them on the Isthmus, and left there in the clutches of the petty tyrant, from whose fatal grasp there is no escape, it seems, save by death in battle, or in bed by that fell fever under which four-fifths of the many thousands sent thither have already sunk. Hemmed in by implacable enemies, who cannot, with safety, rest until the intruder is expelled or exterminated—without food or supplies, save what are brought from a distant country—and without men to fill the gaps war, pestilence and famine incessantly open in his ranks—WALKER is, nevertheless, represented to these ignorant recruits as in the midst of a series of triumphs, amply supplied, abounding in pecuniary resources, and able to make good the engagements for pay, rations, and bounty land, which are held out as lures to the unhappy dupes.

Beyond, therefore, any legal obligation, it is a duty of charity, benevolence, patriotism, to stop this efflux of misguided young men. It is an act of charity to those now in WALKER'S army, who, we are assured, can only hope release from their murderous service in the utter prostration of their leader's hopes; it is an act of charity to WALKER himself to hasten that catastrophe, which, if protracted, may prove his utter destruction. Whether he is entitled to such consideration, is a question admitting of two sides.

The Paris Congress—Mr. Marcy and Lord Brougham.

Speculation is rife among the quid-nuncs and diplomatists at Paris, as to the results to be expected from the Assembly of the Imperial and Royal Congress now in session at Paris.

The questions of Bolgrad and the Isle of Serpents are ostensibly the objects of the meeting, but they are, beyond all doubt, not the only, nor the foremost topics to be discussed and settled. It is broadly hinted in some of the Paris Journals that the question of the Austrian occupation of the principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia must and will be disposed of at this Congress. The opinion is expressed that Austria must be made to evacuate those provinces which she now occupies with her troops, and over which she exercises absolute dominion.

This question is certainly much more important than that of Bolgrad or of the Isle of Serpents, and the honor and dignity of both France and England are more seriously affected by it.

Should Austria be permitted to continue master of the Principalities, France and England will literally exemplify and realize the well-known fable, which, having hitherto been but a fable, will henceforth cease to be fabulous. The story, as it runs, tells of two travelers who were disputing about their right to the possession of an oyster. On submitting their case to a third party who happened to encounter them, and calling upon him to decide the dispute, the umpire took the oyster in his hands, and swallowing at a gulp the eatable portion, himself, gravely handed over a shell to each of the disputants as his portion. In the political question under consideration, the Principalities are the rich fat oyster. It was on their account that the war was entered into, and now, as final decision of the dispute, Austria has seized upon them and holds them in her possession. France and England have done all the hard and dangerous work of warfare, they have expended millions of money and thousands of brave men's lives while Austria stood aloof all the time, maintaining a cautious and insidious neutrality. Without any labor or expense on her part, she has possessed herself of the prize,—she has swallowed the oyster.

France and England will deservedly be the laughing stock of nations in all future history if they patiently submit to this ignominious treatment, this almost ludicrous termination to the high and lofty drama they have so lately been performing before the world at Sebastopol and elsewhere.

There is another reason which, if true, renders the Austrian occupation still more disgraceful to the two Powers above mentioned, putting them into the condition of simple dupes who have been easily imposed upon by superior cunning. Russia, as is well known, gave it out, when first the occupation was made, that it was made by Austria on her behalf and in her interests. This was solemnly and officially declared to the world by Russia, and never was contradicted by Austria. For this reason we are justified in believing that it is so. But assuming such a condition of things to be the fact, in that case, Russia is still the occupant of the Principalities, and Austria is only her agent. What a position for France and England! Can anything more humiliating be conceived? These two Powers went into the war which has cost them so much, expressly for the purpose of driving out Russia from these Principalities, and now, after so much bloodshed and expense, we see them still in the occupation of Russia by her vassal and agent! National shame and disgrace could hardly be carried to a higher pitch than this. Under this view of the case, the war which has just ended has been a war without purpose, object or result. It has been the most wanton, cruel and unrighteous waste of blood ever recorded in the history of nations. Instead of accomplishing the avowed object of the war—that of driving Russia from the Turkish soil—the very reverse is done, and Russia is now secured in the possession of the Principalities, to be handed over to her, by her pliant agent, at some convenient season. France and England may well desire the meeting of a new Congress, that they may be able, if not again outwitted by Calmuc cunning, to rectify their error, to redeem their honor, to wash out this stain from their escutcheon, and, if possible, to effect by diplomacy what they have signally failed to accomplish by the war they have been so vainly engaged in. If such a *status* is to remain in the eyes of the world as all the result of the gigantic armaments, the vast expenditures, the terrific efforts of these two powers, it will henceforth be a contradiction in terms to call them "the great powers."

It is highly probable that, in this view of the case, the bone of contention, the grand object to be discussed and settled at this Congress of European powers, will be the continued occupation of Moldavia and Wallachia in the name and by the forces of Austria. Bolgrad and the Isle of Serpents are doubtless secondary and subordinate matters.

By our last accounts, received by the *Fulton*, which left on the 17th, we learn that the Congress was to meet on or about the 21st ultimo. It is, therefore, very probably, in session at the time we are writing.

There may be other questions which the Congress perhaps will take up, such as the humanitarian question as connected with maritime law. Mr. MARCY will come in for his share of notice on this subject, which will not, we are inclined to think, be very gratifying to his vanity, if the Congress should take the same view of his proposition in relation to privateering which Lord BROUGHAM has recently done, in a reprint of one of his writings. That noble and celebrated jurist treats the proposition made by Secretary MARCY, in response to the declaration of the Congress of April 16, as an unworthy and illogical evasion. The Paris Congress proposed, in a Circular addressed to the Cabinet at Washington, as well as to other Governments, the abolition of privateering in all future maritime warfare. The Government of the United States was invited, if it so pleased, to give its assent to this proposition, and to agree that such should henceforth be received as the maritime law of nations. Mr. MARCY, in reply to the circular addressed to the Cabinet of Washington, refused, indirectly, to accede to the proposed law, and, instead thereof, proposed a much wider extension of the humane principle on which it was based. He proposed to make all neutral vessels and neutral merchandise free on the great ocean, and to abolish the practice of interfering on the ocean with any other vessels than such as belonged to the belligerent parties, and were equipped for purposes of hostility. Lord BROUGHAM demolishes all the glory which Mr. MARCY'S friends have heaped upon him for the alleged superior humanity of this proposition, by a single and effective metaphor. His Lordship says that, when Mr. MARCY refuses to assent to the abolition of privateering, except on the condition that the principle be extended further, and that all hostility by sea shall cease, in times of war, against all vessels of all nations, excepting only between the men-of-war of the respective belligerents, he is acting, by such a proposition, just the same as if he should refuse to agree to the abolition of the African Slave-trade, except and unless upon the condition that all Slavery, in every State, and especially in the North American States, should also be, at the same time, abolished. Whether Mr. MARCY would agree, in this latter case, to such an extension of the humanity principle, analagous as it is to his own reasoning, is somewhat doubtful. At all events, there is some justice in Lord BROUGHAM'S argument.

These and other matters of other kinds, may probably be touched upon by the Paris Congress of the European Powers, but they will not, we may be sure, constitute the real object of this great meeting.

Slave Insurrections.

The Charleston *Mercury* and the New-York *Commercial Advertiser* complain that information with regard to insurrections of slaves has several times come to them by telegraph which has not been confirmed by the newspapers when received from the same localities by mail. The falsity of the telegraphic reports is taken for granted, and the *Standard* demands a censorship of the telegraph.

To-day we have received private advices from two different quarters in the Slave States, giving particulars of insurrectionary movements and of the means used to suppress them. In each case several negroes were executed on suspicion, or for the purpose of terrorizing the rest, and great consternation and excitement are represented to exist among all the white population. The newspapers of both these districts are entirely silent with regard to these events, and make light of the reports of the same character which they have received from other districts.

The same newspapers, it is well to remark, two months ago, exhibited the strongest inclination to plunge the country into civil war in the event of Col. FREMONT'S election. These occurrences show in what condition they were to execute their threats.

The truth is, the Southern Press is everywhere under a censorship, such as that which is demanded, and generally maintained, over the Telegraph—an irresponsible censorship, under a police, of which every slave-owner is a member—a thousand times more rigorous and effective than that of France.

During all the recent election canvass, there probably were not three newspapers in the Slave States which ever gave, even by intimation, to their readers, any true information with regard to the objects of the Republican Party, or the views relative to Slavery of its nominee.

A Southern editor a short time ago informed us that a valuable job of advertising had been taken from him and transferred to a rival paper of much less circulation, and when he asked the reason of the change he was referred to certain brief paragraphs which he had copied from the TIMES and *Herald*, as items of news, in which some demonstrations of Northern sentiment against the repeal of the Missouri Compromise were described.

As there are few rival lines of telegraph at the South, and these are chiefly supported by Northern merchants and newspapers, it is found that some special means of constraint upon the operators is needed. The Richmond *Whig* of Tuesday says: "We believe that all the insurrectionary movements at the South is the natural and necessary effect of the course pursued by the Democratic Party in the late canvass. And, what is more, we believe that all the blood which has been shed by the whites in self-defence, in some portions of the country, rests upon the heads of the reckless demagogues of the Buccaneer Democracy."

MUSIC AND EDUCATION.—Attention has been drawn, in many ways, to the relations of Musical culture to common Education, but the subject is again recommended to notice by the action of the Board of Education of this City, by whose invitation Mr. R. S. WILLIS has just delivered a series of public lectures on Music, as connected with Education. A suggestion for the establishment of a School of Music in New-York, is one that will bear to be pondered carefully, and will be received with favorable regard by a very large class of our citizens.

INSANITY IN ENGLAND.—The Arrowsmith hoax appears to have been revived again in England, the author of the original letter having appeared with another in the *Times*, in which he asserts that the statements in his first letter were all true. John Bull is rather muddled by the affair, and appears inclined to take sides with ARROWSMITH. Mr. BRADY would not have much difficulty in establishing a case of insanity here.

A BATCH OF VETOES.—Mayor WOOD closed up his dealings with the old Common Council yesterday by vetoing three bills, the most important of which was the ordinance for the tax levy of 1857. The cause for this veto was the omission of the appropriation of $200,000 for the improvement of the Central Park, which the new Common Council will doubtless supply.

INAUGURATION OF THE NEW STATE OFFICERS.—The oath of office will be administered to Gov. KING and Lieut.-Gov. SELDEN about 12 o'clock to-day in the Assembly Chamber at Albany. After the ceremony, the Governor will receive the congratulations of his friends in the Executive Chamber.

THE GREAT "LADY"-KILLER.—Col. BENTON has been called Old Bullion for the past twenty years; but hereafter he ought to be called the "Lady"-Killer, since his attempt to kill off that much-abused word has fairly entitled him to the appellation.

Relief for the Family of the Murdered Man, Cornelius Cannon.

We have received a communication in relation to a subscription for the family of CANNON, who was murdered on Sunday night in Brooklyn; it is accompanied with the sum of $27, contributed by the employes in the American Exchange Bank of this City. The contribution is a most generous one, and the suggestion of a subscription is every way commendable. But we think it would be better that the money should be sent to the Mayor of Brooklyn, or to some person appointed by a committee to receive contributions. It would be a serious inconvenience to us to act as the treasurer in such a case, and we shall forward the money that has been sent to us to any person who may be designated hereafter as an agent in the matter.

German Opera.

One of the best operas in the *repertoire* of the German Opera Company now at the Broadway Theatre, is WEBER'S "Der Freischutz." Its proportions are sufficient to call into play all the ambition of the artists, without being too excessive for their strength. And then the chorus and orchestra appear to understand their work, and do it with admirable precision and effect. This opera was given last night with all the advantages referred to, and was of course eminently successful. It is the nest-egg of German Opera, and Fatherland is prodigiously proud of it.

We refer to its production on this occasion simply to notice the admirable way in which it has been put on the stage. There are opportunities for scenic display in this work, which are seldom seized in the proper spirit because they lie out of the ordinary track. More than once, the music has been jeopardized by the lugubrious attempt of the scene-painter to interpret the romantic element. The incantation scene is a perpetual stumbling-block and cannot be obliterated with a pound brush. This was not so last night. We have never seen in this country a more spacious and satisfactory "Wolf's Glen," or *diablerie* more effectually managed. We are not partial to fire-works on the stage, but when the smoke is used judiciously as it was last night, namely, to cover the apparition of the demon huntsmen, we are disposed to forgive their popping and fizzing. There was a slight hitch in the machinery. When this is overcome we are sure the incantation will more than satisfy a critical audience.

Personal.

Mr. WILLIAM HENRY SMITH, who has recently published a pamphlet in England, claiming for BACON the authorship of SHAKESPEARE'S plays, or at least a large participation therein, is following up the subject by the delivery of lectures in support of his theory.

Hon. STEPHEN A. MALLORY has been reelected a Senator of the United States from the State of Florida for six years from the 4th of March next.

A writer in the Boston *Christian Register* criticises a recent sermon preached by Rev. Dr. COX in this comical way, and not inaptly:

"It seemed to me like a sermon that might be represented as a railroad car that had been thrown from the track under a high rate of speed, smashed in pieces, and then gathered up in fragments, just in those chance relations into which accident had thrown them. The materials of a complete and beautiful car were there, (with the exception of the brakes,) but they were hauled out of the mass, and put together very much like those cattle that Dr. TOPP tells the children about as the inhabitants of a chance world. The sermon was learned, poetical, disjointed, pedantic, powerful, brilliant, humorous, witty, explosive, redundant, English, Greek, Latin, and Dr. COX."

Obituary.

The late FRANCIS C. GRAY, of Boston, was the son of the famous WILLIAM GRAY, the merchant; graduated at Cambridge in 1809, studied law with Hon. WM. PRESCOTT, was private Secretary to JOHN QUINCY ADAMS when he was Minister to Russia, an early contributor to the *North American Review*, author of various orations and historical papers, member of the American Academy of Arts and Science, and its Corresponding Secretary; President o the Boston Atheneum; a Trustee of the State Lunatic Hospital at Worcester, and of the Massachusetts General Hospital, and a Fellow of Harvard College from 1826 to 1836. Also, frequently a member of the Legislature. The degree of LL. D. was conferred upon him by Harvard College in 1841.

Elder JOHN T. JOHNSON, of Kentucky, one of the most distinguished preachers of the "Reformation," died at Lexington, Mo., on Thursday, 18th December. He was one of the most distinguished and successful Ministers of the Gospel in the Western country. In early life he was a lawyer and politician. He served as an officer in the war of 1812, and was at the siege of Fort Meigs.

Col. THOMAS F. HUNT, Assistant-Quartermaster-General, U. S. A., died at New-Orleans on the 23d December. He had been stationed at New-Orleans for many years. During the Mexican war his duties as Quartermaster were arduous, and he discharged them with a degree of ability and energy that elicited the approbation of the War Department.

☞ We regret to hear of the death of Mrs. P LYNCH, wife of the editor of the *Irish American*. She died in Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, after a brief illness.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Another Chapter in the Baker Case.

Pursuant to notice served on the District-Attorney, LEWIS BAKER and his co-defendants were brought, by writ of *habeas corpus*, Wednesday morning, before one of the Judges of the Supreme Court. Application was made by Messrs. JAMES T. BRADY, DANIEL E. SICKELS, and JOHN H. MCCUNN, of counsel, to bail the defendants.

District-Attorney HALL appeared on the return, and said substantially, that considering that six jurors upon each Jury had substantially acquitted him, and the remaining six upon each Jury were not able to agree as to what crime he was guilty of; and considering that with each trial the evidence for the prosecution modified in its tone; and that on the last trial a perfectly unexceptionable Jury passed on the testimony, he (the District-Attorney) should not oppose the application to bail, but ask that it be fixed at a sum commensurate with the case. The further conduct of the matter he should advise about with his friend, the Attorney-General.

The bail was then fixed at $5,000 each defendant, but only LEWIS BAKER gave bail, with JAMES MCCREA, of No. 214 Fifth-avenue, a brother-in-law of Mr. MCCUNN, as security.

This will not release JAMES TURNER or MCLAUGHLIN, as they are under another indictment in the General Sessions, for felonious assaults—the trials being now about to be brought on.

BAKER and HUNTINGDON have been occupying a cell together, and both leave it together. One went to the Canary Islands—the other goes to Sing Sing, which is about the same thing. One draws a blank, the other a legal prize for the public, and are examples of the jugglery and lottery of trials by Jury now-a-days.

BAKER'S immediate friends were fully posted in advance of his release from his Tombs confinement. The news of his release quickly spread among all the bar-rooms and oyster saloons of the City, and was the prevailing talk during the afternoon and evening. The frequenters of these places were free in offering bets that BAKER would be no further punished. One or two offered odds that in less than three months' time he would be reinstated on the police. Considerable anxiety prevailed to get a sight of the hero of the Poole homicide. It was soon ascertained that JIM HUGHES, JOE PETTY, DANIEL SULLIVAN, Councilman KERRIGAN, and two or three others of his old confreres had him in keeping. During the evening the old round of haunts were visited, including JOHNNY LING'S, from which point our distinguished fellow-citizen went to spend the night with JIM HUGHES, Esq. BILL POOLE'S spook walked last night

Moral Insanity Again.

Many persons suppose that because no medical testimony on the trial of HUNTINGDON was offered against that of Messrs. PARKER and GILMAN, there is a wide conflict between science and law on the subject of insanity. The District-Attorney found that time was not allowed for testimony in reply, in order to finish the case before Judge CAPRON'S term of office expired. Half the medical profession of the City were at his disposal, and Dr. RANNEY (of the Blackwell's Island Lunatic Asylum, who has had 600 yearly patients for many years, was anxious to place science on the platform with law. But Messrs. HALL and NOYES seem to have determined to put the common sense of the Jury against the theories of the two Doctors, and Mr. NOYES was deputed by the District-Attorney, as familiar in certain important civil cases with the law of insanity in all its branches, to overthrow the physicians who so boldly followed the lead of the lawyers. Common sense in the jury-box, we rejoice to say, triumphed for once in this City. By the way, a protest is going the rounds of the medical profession, which has already been very largely signed, against the reception of the testimony of Drs. PARKER and GILMAN being taken as the sentiment or doctrine of the medical faculty generally.

City Mortality of the Past Year.

Though the population of our City has increased, by a large per centage during the last few years, the mortality, for the last two or three, has fallen off. The total number of deaths the past year was 21,263, being about 1,000 less than in 1855, and 6,000 less than 1854. Consumption, as usual, carried off the largest number, its victims reaching 2,432. Fevers of various kinds proved fatal to 2,020; inflammation to 1,379; convulsions to 1,489; and marasmus to 1,422; 1,535 were still-born; dropsy included 1,135 in its catalogue. Of those who died, 15,996 were natives of the United States; 5,133 foreigners; 430 colored, and 134 unknown.

Applying to the State for a Fire Engine.

The citizens of Sing Sing will present a petition to the next Legislature, praying for an appropriation to enable them to purchase a first-class efficient fire engine, which may be used as well to extinguish any fires that may occur in the prison shops, as in the village. The petition sets forth that much property has been saved to the State from fire by the exertions of the residents of Sing Sing, and that one fire engine and apparatus has been nearly worn out in that service. The Fire Department of Sing Sing has lately been strengthened by the addition of a new engine and hose cart; and a few days ago the members had a very creditable parade and dinner.

State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

The State Superintendency of Public Instruction seems likely to receive a due share of consideration during the coming Winter. Mr. RICE, the present incumbent, is named for reelection, and Messrs. S. S. RANDALL and VAN DYKE, of Albany, are named as his competitors. Only the best man should be thought of for this most important post.

☞ The Free Academy Catalogue is just published—though bearing date September, 1856. The summary of the institution is as follows:

Board of Education		44
Executive Committee		7
Faculty	14	
Tutors	13	
Instructors		—27
Resident Graduates	6	
Seniors	22	
Juniors	36	
Sophomores	75	
Freshmen	137	
Introductory	466	
Students		—736

☞ Who will be the President of the Board of Education for the coming year? This question disturbs the Board of Education considerably. There are four men named as *likely*—some of them more likely men, than likely to be elected. The four are: ANDREW H. GREEN, Esq., the present incumbent; WM. H. NEILSON, late President; ERASTUS C. BENEDICT, President from 1850 to 1854; and NELSON J. WATERBURY, Assistant City Postmaster.

Fires.

IN ORCHARD-STREET.

A fire broke out at 10½ o'clock Tuesday night, in the paint shop of GEORGE E. LUSK, No. 63½ Orchard-street. It was caused by carelessness, in leaving a camphene lamp burning against a wall. It was put out, with a loss of about $175. The second story, occupied by WILLIAM WHITMORE, as a carpenter's shop, was slightly damaged.

IN NINTH-AVENUE.

Shortly after 9 o'clock the same night a fire occurred in the shoe factory of A. S. CORNELL, No. 561 Ninth-avenue. It was caused by a defective stove-pipe. Damage about $150; no insurance.

IN MANHATTAN-STREET—CASE OF ARSON.

A fire was discovered about 4 o'clock yesterday morning in an unoccupied frame building in Manhattan-street, near Tenth-avenue, Harlem. The police managed to extinguish it with a few pails of water. On examination it was found that spirits of turpentine had been thrown upon the weather boards of the building and then ignited. The bottle which had contained the spirits was found near. No clue to the incendiary could be learned. The building is owned by Mr. SWENARTON, of No. 170 Broome-street.

Killed by a Fall.

ELLEN CULL, aged 60 years, and a native of Ireland, was killed Tuesday, by falling into the area of the new building in the Bowery Extension, one door from Roosevelt-street. The body was removed to the Fourth Ward Station-house, where an inquest upon it was held by Coroner CORNELY. The following verdict was rendered:

"That deceased came to her death by injuries in the head, causing, in our opinion, a concussion of the brain, received by falling into the area of the house one door from the corner of Roosevelt-street in the Bowery; and we further find that the proprietors of said building are highly censurable in leaving that part of the area where railing is to be placed uncovered by boards, which should have been done, so as to prevent the passers-by from falling in, and, as in this case, causing the death of Mrs. ELLEN CULL."

EMIGRANT STATISTICS.—The emigration this year has exceeded that of last year considerably, but is still much less than of any previous year except 1849. The number of emigrants is 141,915; there were 44,000 from Ireland; 55,895 from Germany, and 23,691 from England. The total number of passengers that have arrived at this port during the year is 183,224.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, Jan. 3.

The WEEKLY TIMES for Jan. 3, 1857, is published THIS MORNING, containing the following articles:

I.—ELEANOR HAZLETON; OR, THE HOPE OF WOMAN, By CAROLINE CHESEBRO—Chapters V. (continued) and VI. Written expressly for this paper.
II.—THE DEAD OF 1856.
III.—LETTERS FROM AN AMERICAN ABROAD—Lyons.
IV.—BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF FATHER MATHEW.
V.—THE LATE GENERAL GUYON.
VI.—KOSSUTH'S LECTURE—Delivered before the Edinburg Workingmen (Abstract.)
VII.—THE ARROWSMITH HOAX—The London *Times* in its own Apology.
VIII.—LITERARY ITEMS.
IX.—EDITORIAL ARTICLES—Tariff Projects before Congress. The Lobby at Washington. Red Republicans in the United States. Conviction and Sentence of Huntingdon. Another Revolution in Peru. Slavery Abolishing Itself in Virginia. The Arrowsmith Hoax. The Press and Stock-Jobbing. The London Press. Insanity down South. Colonel BENTON about Ladies. Stopping the Telegraph. A Detestable Tyranny. The Last of 1856. The Brick-Church Property.
X.—AFFAIRS IN KANSAS.
XI.—MARINE INTELLIGENCE.
XII.—OUR JAPAN CORRESPONDENCE—Interesting Intelligence.
XIII.—THE NEWS OF THE WEEK—Foreign, Domestic and City Summaries for the Week. Carefully prepared.
XIV.—PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.
XV.—COMMERCIAL REVIEW OF THE YEAR.
XVI.—AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT—Market Reports. Have you Saved all the Leaves? A Relic of Barbarism. Save the Oyster Shells. New-Year's Mutton. Wools.

THE WEEKLY TIMES is sent to subscribers by Mail or Express, at the following rates per annum:

One Copy, one year, for..... $2
Five Copies, one year, for..... 5
Twenty-Five Copies, one year, for..... 20

Each package must in every case be *sent to one name and address*. Any Postmaster, clerk, or other person, who may send us TEN or more subscribers on the above terms, and who will receive the package for distribution among the subscribers, *shall receive an extra copy*. Additions may at any time be made to Clubs by the party in whose name the Club stands, and on terms of first remittance.

Postage on the WEEKLY TIMES is:
To Canada, payable in advance..... 26 cents a year.
Within the State..... 13 cents a year.
Within the United States..... 26 cents a year.

The NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published twice a week, and containing all the reading matter of the Daily, is sent to Subscribers at the rate of THREE DOLLARS per annum. TWO COPIES to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Payment in all cases is required invariably in advance; and no papers will ever be sent until the receipt of the money.

All letters inclosing money, or on business of any kind with the office, to be addressed to the Publishers.

RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO.,
No. 138 Nassau-st., New-York.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

JET ORNAMENTS, BROOCHES, BRACELETS, &c.—A lot, embracing the latest styles and patterns, to be sold at greatly reduced prices; also, every variety of Fancy Goods and Toys, at
ROGERS' Bazaar, No. 499 Broadway,
Four doors above Broome-st.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, DIAMOND Rings and Pins, Jewelry and Silver Ware, for sale at wholesale and retail, at less than the usual prices, by G. C. ALLEN, Importer of Watches and Jewelry, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor, near Broadway.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
Persons about purchasing Pianos or Melodeons for the Holidays are invited to call and examine the superior assortment of
PIANOS AND ÆOLICONS,
at the warerooms of the subscribers, which they confidently believe cannot be excelled by any others.
GROVESTEEN & TRUSLOW,
No. 505 Broadway, adjoining St. Nicholas Hotel.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES—With Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks, the same that were awarded separate medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and the World's Fair, New-York, 1853, and are the only American Safes that were awarded medals at the London World's Fair.
These Safes are now admitted to be superior to any ever offered the public, and the subscribers challenge the world to produce an instance of these Safes failing to preserve their contents through the hottest fires, or a burglar picking the lock.
The subscribers and their agents are the only persons authorized to make and sell Herring's Patent Champion Safe, with Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks.
S. C. HERRING & CO., Green Block,
135, 137 and 139 Water-st., and 5 Murray-st., New-York.

FOR CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR.—The most elegant Holiday Presents and House-furnishing Goods in the City can be found at E. V. HAUGHWOUT'S, Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway. Every article is marked in plain figures, and no devintion can be made. The unparalleled sale of the past few days attest their cheapness. A beautiful selection of Vases, Bronzes, Marble Clocks, Candelabras, Parian Statuary, Dining, Tea and Dessert Services, Silver-plated Tea Sets, Chandeliers, &c., &c., &c. The entire stock must positively be closed off to save damage in removal to the new store.

NATIVE WINES.
SPARKLING AND STILL CATAWBA
from the vineyards of John D. Park, Esq., Cincinnati.
Warranted only the pure juice of the grape, and superior to the best French Champaigns and German stock, being more generous, rich and fruity by retaining the natural flavor of the grape.
BARNES & PARK, No. 304 Broadway, cor. Duane-st.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES.—The best in the world; the only reliable Hair Dye known, perfect and instantaneous; harmless and beautiful in its results. Applied in twelve private rooms. BATCHELOR'S WIGS surpass all; their new improvements satisfy the interested that BATCHELOR'S are permanent. Avoid the ridicule attached to bad dyes and unsightly wigs. The largest and best stock always at
BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—THE BEST OF all holiday gifts is one of Singer's latest improved sewing machines, which is capable of earning for its owner $1,000 a year. All who have female relations or friends in needy circumstances can in this way, at a moderate expense, provide for their permanent and comfortable support.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

PICTORIAL AND ORIENTAL HAIR-WORK.—Novel and elegant mementoes of departed friends or tokens of affection, in the form of brooches, bracelets, pins, studs, &c., designed and executed by Mrs. FOSTER, in the first style of excellence. Specimens may be seen on application to Mrs. FOSTER, No. 16 Walker-st.

CURTAIN MATERIALS
At great bargains, at the
One Price Carpet Store of
YOUNG & JAYNE,
No. 354 Broadway, corner of Franklin-st.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBERT M. PATRICK is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated Safes and patent Powder-Proof Defiance Locks and Cross Bars. Depot No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

PIANO-FORTES AND MELODEONS—AT AN IMMENSE reduction in price, until the close of the year. Call and see, at the manufactory of JOHN P. WAKE & CO., No. 167 (old No.) Canal-st., 3 doors west of Varick.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—4 Hanover-st., and 181 Broadway
Home Printing Telegraph—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Our Negotiations with New-Granada—Survey of the Islands in the Bay of Panama—The Extradition Treaty with the Netherlands, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 31.

Information has been received here that Hon. ISAAC E. MORSE, the Special Minister of the United States to Bogota, examined the islands in the Bay of Panama, on the 18th December, in company with Consul A. B. CORWINE and Commodore MERVINE. It will be remembered that Mr. MORSE's instructions direct him to negotiate with the Government of New-Granada for the cession to the United States of municipal control over certain of these islands, as well as over the transit route.

Mr. M. does not conceal the fact that the United States Government looks to the early establishment of a naval dépôt in the Bay of Panama. He also admits the substantial accuracy of the statement made by the TIMES, some weeks ago, in relation to the demands he is to make of the Government at Bogota.

It was Mr. M.'s opinion when he left Panama that he would close his business up with the Government of New-Granada within six weeks—an expectation which did not raise his judgment in the estimation of those who are familiar with the temporizing, procrastinating habits of the people with whom he has to deal.

The President sent to the Senate last year an Extradition Treaty with the Government of Netherlands, which had been negotiated by AUGUST BELMONTE. The convention doubtless was originally drawn in the Dutch language; but BELMONTE's translation of it turns out to be neither Dutch, English nor Sanscrit. Upon examination by the Senate its language is found so shockingly bad and so uncertain, that the Committee on Foreign Relations will not report it for confirmation.

The President, who did not discover the incoherence and illegibility of the document before he sent it to the Senate, is now so ashamed of it that he desires to withdraw it, which he will probably be permitted to do. It is to be hoped that, under the next Administration, our representatives abroad will, at least, be sufficiently conversant with the language of their own country to be able to put a simple treaty into intelligible shape.

The Navy Department is satisfied that the transfer of the new and old crews of the *St. Marys* at Panama, *viâ* the Panama Railroad, was effected in the most satisfactory manner,—thus establishing by practical experiment the wisdom of the new policy in the management of our Pacific Squadrons, inaugurated by Secretary DOBBIN.

A letter just received here from a lady friend of Mr. SUMNER, states that he proposes to start for Washington on Monday next; also that he is gaining very slowly, and still complains of much suffering in his back upon exertion.

Numerous memorials are pouring in from New-York, Boston, and other shipping ports, protesting against the passage of a law compelling all vessels to adopt ROGERS' universal code of marine signals. The remonstrants generally admit the great value of the code, but protest against the compulsory use. It would seem to be quite as reasonable to protest against the compulsory inspection of steamboat boilers, the carrying of life-boats, &c., &c. S.

Mr. Buchanan's Cabinet—Comfort for the New-York Cliques—The Pacific Railroad—The New Brigadier-General.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 30, 1856.

CABINET SPECULATIONS.

It is comparatively useless to attempt any intelligent speculations as to the Cabinet of Mr. BUCHANAN, for the programme changes so frequently that to-day's arrangement is quite ab fault to-morrow. This is necessarily so, as the President elect will not, and cannot well definitely settle upon his Cabinet advisers so long in advance. These points should be borne in mind by those who take interest in the various speculations as to the Cabinet which are thrown out, and not charge to the correspondents any disappointment their expectations may sustain in the premises.

THE STATE AND TREASURY DEPARTMENTS.

Some time since I contradicted the rumor that Mr. Cass had been tendered and had accepted the position of Secretary of State. My contradiction was based upon that gentleman's own unequivocal denial of the statement. It is nevertheless true that he is talked of for the State Department, and, judging by present appearances, there is little doubt that he will be the Premier, a fact from which Lord PALMERSTON, doubtless, will borrow a world of trouble, as these venerable statesmen waste no love for each other. Mr. COBB, of Georgia, was mentioned occasionally for the Chair of State, but will be set down for the Treasury Department, unless something should occur to prevent Mr. CASS from accepting the Premiership, in which event Mr. COBB's chances of the latter place are promising.

MESSRS. TOUCEY, CLIFFORD AND BRIGHT.

Mr. TOUCEY of Connecticut, seems likely to realize the vanity of human hopes, and the truth of the Scripture declaration that, "The last shall be first, and the first last." The first man set down with certainty for a place in the new Cabinet, it is now pretty well settled that he must give place to Hon. NATHAN CLIFFORD of Maine, who will be tendered the only Cabinet appointment allotted to New-England. Mr. BRIGHT still stands firm for the State Department if he fails of reelection to the Senate from Indiana; and Messrs. RUSK and BENJAMIN are talked of as among the foremost candidates from the far South. I mistake the man greatly if the Senator from Texas would accept any Cabinet position.

COMFORT FOR THE NEW-YORK CLIQUES.

New-York parties certainly occupy a good deal of Mr. BUCHANAN's thoughts for the reason that they are thrust upon his attention by the horde of greedy spoils-hunters. When the appointments come to be made, you will find that the new President has struck at the root of the trouble among the New-York cliques. FOWLER, MCKEON, and every other Federal office-holder of high grade in your City, will find himself a head shorter very soon after the 4th of March. The policy of letting each man serve out the full term for which appointed has been abandoned; and unless Mr. BUCHANAN's present good resolutions fail him, the new appointees will be selected from among the sterling men of the Democratic Party—men whom office will seek and who will honor the office. The old party hacks will all be thrown overboard; and the men who clamor most for reward of past services to the party will be forgotten. The Collectorship has already been tendered (unofficially, of course,) to J. H. BROWER, Esq., who declines. For the Surveyorship efforts are now making to secure the services of a wealthy gentleman of high standing in your City, who, though living in a largely Republican district, came within less than fifty votes o being elected to office at the late election. These constitute examples of what is the present purpose of Mr. BUCHANAN. All good citizens will hope that he may "hold fast to the faith."

THE LANDS COMMITTEE AND PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The story that the Committee on Public Lands of the House has agreed to report in favor of giving the Southern Pacific Railroad grant to the T. Butler King & Robert J. Walker Company is erroneous. Nothing has yet been definitely decided upon; nevertheless the proposition is entertained and considered, instead of being scouted at once as it ought to be.

THE NEW BRIGADIERSHIP.

The announcement that Gen. SMITH had been nominated for the new Brigadier Generalship created by last Congress took the Senate rather by surprise today. It will be remembered that when the act creating the office was before Congress, it was generally understood that it was to be filled by the nomination of General SHIELDS, whose personal popularity alone carried the measure. SHIELDS was much disappointed at his failure to receive the appointment, but took it philosophically, went out West, turned his sword into a ploughshare, and is prospering exceedingly in the peaceful life of an agriculturist.

Our National Theatre is about to pass into the hands of a lady manageress, Miss FANNY MORANT, who has just taken the lease, and will reopen the house tomorrow night. Miss MORANT is a great favorite at the capital, and possesses the combination of youth, beauty, wit and talent essential to success in the arduous enterprise in which she is about to embark. She opens the season with the new drama of "Masks and Faces," in which she sustains the character of *Peg Woffington*. S.

U. S. Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 30.

No. 33.—*Williams*, appellant, *vs. Hill, McLane & Co.*, appellees.—The argument in this case was concluded by Mr. PHILIPS, of Alabama.

No. 27.—*Terrence Cousin*, appellant, *vs. Evariste Blanes*, executrix, et al.—The argument in this case was opened and concluded to-day by Mr. JANIN, of New-Orleans, for appellants, and Senator BENJAMIN, appellees.

No. 34.—*Wm. A. Shafter* vs. *James A. Scudday*.—This case was argued to-day by MILES TAYLOR, of New-Orleans, for appellee, and Mr. BENJAMIN for appellant.

These three cases involve no legal principles of general interest, and are of themselves not very important. LEX.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 31.

JOSHUA J. BROWN, of New-York, was admitted to the Bar.

Case No. 2—*Benjamin F. Morning vs. Alfred S. Gugternus* et al.—Cause submitted to the Court on record, and a printed argument by Mr. WASHBURNE, for plaintiff.

No. 36—*William K. Post* et al., claimants of the cargo of the ship *Richmond*, vs. *John H. Jones* et al.—Argued by Mr. O'CONOR for appellants, and Mr. LORD for appellees. Adjourned till Friday.

Fires.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT PATERSON, N. J.

PATERSON, Wednesday, Dec, 31.

A destructive fire occurred here last night, on the corner of Main and Van Houten streets. Eight stores were totally consumed, together with the entire contents. The stores of VANDERVOORT & SNYDER, dry goods; A. STOUTENBOROUGH, dry goods; W. TUNISON, dry goods; Mr. KIRK, bakery; a stove store adjoining; S. ALLEN, tobacconist; JAMES DUNN, confectioner; Mrs. KELLY, variety store; BEAM & TAYLOR, shoes and boots, were considerably damaged by water; also several other buildings across the street, were more or less damaged by fire and water. The total loss is estimated at $50,000. The origin of the fire is unknown.

FIRE AT AKRON, OHIO.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Dec. 31.

The *Beacon* office, at Akron, Ohio, was burned on Monday morning, together with Messrs. BEEBE & ELKER's Jookstore, WELMORE & Co.'s Agricultural store, and BOWEN & BARBER's Grocery store. Several adjoining buildings were also greatly injured.

FIRE AT LOUISVILLE, KY.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Dec. 31.

The Medical Department of the University of Louisville was destroyed by fire this morning. The loss is covered by insurance, and enough of the apparatus was saved to enable the lectures to be continued in the Law Department adjoining.

FIRE AT MILAN, OHIO.

CLEVELAND, Wednesday, Dec. 31.

The grist-mill and saw-mill of Messrs. MERRY & GAY, at Milan, Ohio, together with MERKEE & SKINNER's block factory, were burnt yesterday morning. The former's loss is estimated at from $12,000 to $15,000—the latter's at $5,000. No insurance.

Another Boat of the Lyonnais Picked Up at Sea.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, Dec. 31.

The brig *Beauty*, from Jamaica, arrived at Halifax on Saturday night, reports that on the outward voyage on Nov. 9, lat. 40°, saw a whale-boat, bottom up, starboard side stove and oars lashed to thwarts, with a lugsail mast floating alongside. The boat contained a cask of water and a life-buoy marked "*Le Lyonnais*, Havre," also a white shirt and a fine cambric handkerchief, marked "F. E."

From St. Louis.

THE MISSOURI LEGISLATURE—ARREST FOR FOR GERY.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Dec. 31.

The Missouri Legislature organized permanently yesterday. W. D. MCCRACKER, Democrat, was chosen Secretary of the Senate, and ROBERT HARRISON, Democratic Whig, Speaker of the House. The Bentonites and Americans fused in opposition to the Democrats.

E. C. DAVIS, late Superintendent of Public Schools, has been arrested here for forgeries on various persons and banking-houses, amounting to $12,600.

Ocean Steamers.

SAILING OF THE CANADA FROM BOSTON.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Dec. 31.

The Royal Mail steamship *Canada* sailed for Halifax and Liverpool at 12 o'clock to-day, with 11 passengers for the former and 32 for the latter port. Among the passengers for Halifax was CYRUS W. FIELD, Esq., of New-York, who goes to Newfoundland to make arrangements in connection with the proposed trans-Atlantic telegraph cable. Mr. FIELD will return probably in about two weeks. The *Canada* takes out about $273,000 in specie.

ARRIVAL OF THE KANGAROO AT PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Dec. 31.

The screw steamship *Kangaroo*, from Liverpool on the 17th instant, is signaled off Cape Island. Her advices are the same as those by the *Fulton* at New York.

THE ALABAMA AT SAVANNAH.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, Dec. 30.

The steamer *Alabama*, from New-York, arrived here to-day.

THE NASHVILLE AT CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Dec. 30.

The U. S. Mail steamship *Nashville* arrived here at 7 o'clock on Monday night.

Railroad Casualty.

NEW-HAVEN, Wednesday, Dec. 31.

The 7 o'clock train from New-York this morning struck a covered wagon near Milford, in which were WM. KELSEY and GILBERT NETTLETON, instantly killing KELSEY and nearly killing NETTLETON. Both belonged in Milford.

Court of Appeals.

List of First Thirty Causes on Court of Appeals Calendar for January Term, 1857.

1. Leavitt *vs.* Blatchford and others.
2. Curtis and others *vs.* Leavitt.
3. Leavitt *vs.* Graham and others.
4. Holmes *vs.* Brown.
5. Hayner *vs.* James and others.
6. Village of Corning *vs.* Sill.
7. Wright, by next friend, *vs.* Talmadge and others.
8. Reeves *vs.* Humphrey and another.
9. Kemp *vs.* Groff and others.
10. Stephens *vs.* Vrooman.
11. Williams *vs.* New-York Central Railroad Co.
12. Sedgwick *vs.* Ashburner.
13. Mutual Life Insurance Co. *vs.* Jenkins.
14. Darby, by next friend, *vs.* Callaghan.
15. Mutual Life Insurance Co. *vs.* Board Supervisors of New-York.
16. Hoyt *vs.* Martense.
17. Requa and others *vs.* Holmes.
18. People, ex. rel. Sally Chase *vs.* Rathbone, late Sheriff.
19. Rider and another *vs.* Pond.
20. Cheney and another *vs.* Arnold.
21. Maurice *vs.* Hudson River Railroad Co.
22. Despard *vs.* Walbridge, executor, &c., and another.
23. Carll and another *vs.* Hart.
24. Sweet and another *vs.* Gray.
25. Nolton *vs.* Western Railroad Co.
26. Reeve and others *vs.* Post and others.
27. Stevens *vs.* Merriman.
28. Ransom *vs.* New-York and Erie Railroad Co.
29. Bennett *vs.* City of Buffalo.
30. Partridge and another *vs.* Gilbert and others.

CONVICTED OF MURDER.—The case of SAMUEL GILLMORE, on trial for murder, in the Circuit Court was concluded on Saturday night by a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree, with a recommendation to the Governor to commute the sentence to imprisonment for life. The case is one which reveals shocking depravity and degradation. The prisoner and a woman named MARY SAMMONS had been living together in the town of New-Trier for several months, and a child was born. For some weeks before the birth of the child the prisoner had made threats in relation to it. On the 3d of September the child was born, the mother being taken in labor a few yards from the house. When the child was born she called the prisoner, who came to her with a shovel in his hand, and told her to go into the house and he would bring the child. She went in, and soon after GILLMORE followed her. She asked him about the child, and he said he had taken care of it. The woman heard the child cry, and knew that it was alive when she left it. A little girl, 10 years of age, a daughter of the woman, gave her testimony in the case. She was lying sick of the measles on that day, and, looking out of the window, saw GILLMORE lay a child on the ground and place the edge of a spade or shovel upon it. He then rolled it up in a cloth and buried it. Two days afterwards she watched her opportunity and dug up the child with her hands. *Chicago Press.*

EXTENSIVE CONFLAGRATIONS.—During the year 227 fires have occurred, where the amount of property destroyed has been estimated at, and over $20,000. The aggregate loss is set down at $21,152,000. If the amount of property destroyed by fires, where the loss was under $20,000 were added, the total would probably reach twenty-five or twenty-six millions of dollars.

The number of human lives lost by fires during the year, is 133.

NEWS FROM THE LYONNAIS.

Several of her Passengers Reported Saved.

The Bordeaux Report Unfounded.

NAVAL AND MARINE AFFAIRS.

We do not like to throw discredit upon so agreeable news as the following, but there are good grounds for doubt. Villa Clara is a small town on the south side of Cuba, near Cienfuegos, and about 150 miles from Havana; the date of this news is Dec. 25, and the *Quaker City* sailed from Havana *on the morning* of that day, bringing the latest dates. Again, notwithstanding there were many parties in Havana deeply concerned in the fate of the passengers of the *Lyonnais*, no one had heard this exciting news, or if they had known it, have not written a letter, so far as we know, to any person in this City on the subject. According to the above account Señor ULATE, his wife, and the other passengers, were picked up the next day after the disaster, which must have been Nov. 3, *two months ago*. From the point where this wreck occurred to Jamaica, twelve or fifteen days would be a fair passage. So that the facts must have been known in Kingston by the middle of November. It is scarcely possible that this exciting intelligence could have been forty days in reaching Havana, or rather, that it should not have been known there at all—but have been received by the way of Cienfuegos and Villa Clara. The dates from Jamaica are to the 12th of November. Our files from Kingston have been searched in vain for any allusion to the subject. On the whole we are inclined to fear that the story has arisen from the finding of one of the lost steamer's boats, by the brig *Beauty*, which went to Jamaica, just as the Bordeaux rumor arose from the picking up of the second mate's boat. We only hope that our speculations may be falsified, and that the good people of Villa Clara have, indeed, received back again their former Lieutenant-Governor.

The following was published last evening, and comes from the office of the *Courrier des Etats-Unis*.

From *L'Aborada*, a Cuban journal, published at Villaclara, of the 25th inst., we translate:

We have to communicate to our readers a piece of news which will be received with the most universal satisfaction.

Señor DON JOSE DE EULATE, one of the passengers of the *Lyonnais*, is safe. The next day after the catastrophe he was picked up by a British vessel bound to Jamaica.

His wife was saved at the same time, as well as some other passengers. This news has been confirmed by a private letter from a friend of the former Lieutenant-Governor, who, when he left us, left among us such deep and warm sympathy.

Señor EULATE was the former Lieutenant-Governor of Villaclara.

The steamer *Fulton* brings information that shortly before she left, a telegraphic dispatch from Bordeaux to Havre, contradicted the report that the Captain and sixteen of the lost French steamer had reached that port. The rumor no doubt arose from a misunderstanding of the intelligence of the finding of the second mate's boat.

ANOTHER BOAT FOUND.—We have advices by telegraph from Halifax, that Brig *Beauty*, from Jamaica, picked up one of the *Lyonnais'* boats, on her outward passage, near the place where the steamer was lost: that the boat was bottom up and stove, and had some articles attached to her that fully establishes her identity as one of the five that belonged to the steamer.

THE FROZEN CREW.

The schooner seen sunk in Hereford Inlet, with crew frozen in the rigging, given in yesterday's issue, is no doubt the one referred to below:

"Schooner *Race Rock*, of Long Island, went ashore on 24th inst., at Hereford Bar, near Cape May, and will prove a total loss. She was loaded with coal. The Captain and crew suffered terribly. Two of the crew were frozen to death—(names unknown.) The Captain, steward and four seamen were rescued after having been exposed for thirty-eight hours. They were all badly frozen. The Captain resides in Philadelphia, where he has a wife and four children."

Ship *Jersey*, of Salem, before reported ashore south of Cape Henry, went ashore in the snow storm of 20th inst., between 9 and 10 o'clock, on the Gravel bar, at the Wash Woods, about 30 miles below Cape Henry. The masts were cut away, and every effort was made to save the vessel and cargo, but in vain. Two boats were launched and lost, and the crew, excepting one man, succeeded in getting to the shore, about half a mile from the ship, in an old boat that had been condemned. One was washed overboard, and another, JOHN MORTON, of Halifax, froze to death after reaching the shore. The officers and crew were hospitably accommodated by Mr. WILLIAM BARCO, near the shore, after having suffered greatly from the severity of the weather, and their narrow escape from the perils of the deep. The vessel, with her cargo, will prove a total loss, and are advertised to be sold Jan. 3. At last accounts the vessel's upper deck was three feet under water.

AN AMERICAN CAPTAIN IN TROUBLE.

The Captain of the bark *G. D. Amouch*, at Havana on the 5th inst., from Mobile, has got himself into difficulty on a very serious charge. It is stated that the cook of the vessel (whom the Captain represents as a dangerous character) was put in irons on the voyage, for threatening the lives of the officers. He was brought on deck in this condition, and his irons made fast to the rigging aloft, but though seen at dark, in the morning he was *non est inventus*. The Captain says he jumped overboard to avoid punishment; the crew make charges which involve the Captain, and the case was to be examined into by the U. S. Consul.

Comments of the Press of the Conviction of Huntingdon.

From the Newark Daily Advertiser.

Every one has heard of whipping one man over the back of another. Therefore, as in the Huntingdon trial, it was attempted to make the devil, or demon, in a counterfeiter, alone accountable for the latter's crimes. We trust that this devil will never be permitted to go unpunished, but be whipped over the back of the person who harbors him. This is the only way that the devil in the human bosom, prompting to wrong-doing, can be subjected to the penalties of criminal law. If a man is found keeping such bad company in his breast, they must needs suffer together.

Since this was written—happily for the reputation of New-York justice—HUNTINGDON has been found guilty even by a New-York jury. It seems, therefore, not quite impossible to bring a great villain to justice there. And, now that the trial of this astounding forger is over, that of some others connected with it must commence. The doctors are arraigned at the bar of the public, and the culprit's counsel also—the latter for conspiring to defeat public justice by a bold experiment in law; the former for being accessories to the scheme.

The whole conception is certainly most remarkable, and will make this case one among the celebrated criminal trials which have been recorded for the instruction, warning and amusement of mankind. Other cases, however, have been marked by the extraordinary criminality of the felon on trial. This, on the contrary, though not deficient in that respect, is distinguished more by the hardihood of his defence by counsel, and the free loan of themselves by the doctors, for the purpose of giving it success. The whole proceeding is considered as an impudent speculation on the credulity of the jury and the public, almost as daring (though we charge no wrong) as any perpetrated by the culprit himself. How the doctors will reconcile their extraordinary testimony with medical science and with their own characters, (professional, of course,) is for them and the faculty to settle. It will surpass ordinary ingenuity, the public think, to do either with success.

The general opinion is that all the madness that can be imputed to HUNTINGDON, was in the expenditure of his money, not in obtaining it. In this he manifested not a little cool-headed shrewdness and mother wit. After all, the craziest thing in the whole affair, perhaps, was the attempt of counsel to impose on the supposed imbecility of the Jury by the plea of insanity, and the next craziest was the efforts of the doctors to overturn acknowledged law by a dubious medical theory.

From the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

A New-York Jury has really convicted a Wall-street forger! Let the country exult, and let New-York feel proud of the verdict. CHARLES B. HUNTINGDON, who did a Wall-street business of some twenty millions per annum, has been sentenced to four years and ten months at hard labor, in the State Prison. The efforts of distinguished counsel were of no avail; the sympathy of friends was powerless; the ingenious efforts to persuade the Jury that a career of crime was only a career of insanity, and therefore excusable, failed utterly. The verdict of guilty was promptly given; and the sentence followed with equal celerity.

We confess to have had fears of a different result. Knowing the many loop-holes which clever legal talent can open to wealthy crime, and through which Wall-street criminals have so often escaped, we had fears that HUNTINGDON might still be allowed to go at large, and perhaps renew his depredations among the community. The audacity of the defence, which attempted to inspire a certain respect for his conduct by raising it to the dignity of a psychological phenomenon, for which he was not accountable, really alarmed us. In these days, when so many old superstitions and exploded fallacies have been revived, we dreaded lest such a course might not have its weight with a New-York Jury. Happily this has not been the case. The criminal has been fairly tried and convicted. The excellence of such an example cannot be overrated. If there could be a few more convictions of Wall-street criminals, the moral condition of the financial world would be very materially improved.

From the Hartford Courant.

The conviction of HUNTINGDON, the forger, will satisfy all sensible men. Such insane rogues are safest in the State's Prison. Four years and ten months our telegraph states as his sentence. But other charges remain, we suppose, enough to lock him up for life—and serve him right, too.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

ARRIVAL OF THE NIAGARA AT HALIFAX.

The Paris Congress not yet Assembled.

Great Preparations of Prussia Against Switzerland.

Streng Feeling in England Against the Persian War.

THE FALL OF HERAT CONFIRMED.

Further Reduction in the Bank of England's Rate of Discount.

Advance in Cotton—Breadstuffs Dull and Lower.

Consols 94@94 1-8.

[By the American Printing Telegraph Company's Lines. Office No. 21 Wall-street.]

HALIFAX, Thursday, Jan. 1.

The R. M. steamship *Niagara*, from Liverpool at 3 P. M. on Saturday, the 20th ult., arrived here last night, at 11:30 P. M. Her dates are three days later than those received by the *Fulton*, at New-York.

The *Niagara* passed the American ships *Nehemie*, *Stephen Crowell*, and *Plutarch*, going into Liverpool. Dec. 25, lat. 51°, lon. 28°, passed steamship *Arabia*, bound East.

The Collins steamer *Ericsson* arrived at Liverpool on Friday evening, Dec. 19.

The ship *Dreadnought* arrived at Liverpool also on the 19th ult., bringing one day's later news.

The steamer *Persia* arrived in the Mersey at 7 o'clock on the morning of Dec. 20. The greatest speed that she attained on her passage was 339 miles in 24 hours.

A steam-tug had arrived from the wrecked ship *Adriatic*, and reported that should the weather keep moderate there was every sign of the ship coming off without much damage.

The Congress of Paris.

It was still supposed that the Congress of Paris would reassemble before the New Year, but nothing official had been stated. Count WALEWSKI, it is said, proposes that some compensation should be given to Russia for the loss of Bolgrade, and Russia proposes to accept a piece of land between the River Tulpuk and one of its tributaries. A Paris dispatch says that Austria is the only power that has not yet named a representative to the Congress, but Baron HUBNER will probably represent Austria and Baron BRUNO Russia.

Great Britain.

Transports are being taken up in England for reinforcements to the Indian expedition against Persia. Eight regiments have orders to be in readiness.

Captain HARTSTEIN and the officers and crew of the *Resolute* are to return home in a British ship. From want of time, they had to decline invitations to dine with the Geographical Society and other public bodies. Three thousand persons visited the *Resolute* after the Queen left. The Queen sent £100 to be distributed among the crew.

A great meeting had been held at Birmingham to protest against the continuance of the war income tax. Resolutions were passed that the law, in its present form, is unjust, oppressive, degrading, and not to be tolerated by a free people. The movement is spreading to other parts of the country.

France.

An editorial in the *Moniteur*, on the Neufchatel affair, had attracted considerable attention. It speaks in harsh terms respecting Switzerland.

The Prince of Prussia, presently at Paris, is the bearer of an autograph invitation to the Emperor NAPOLEON to visit Berlin in the Spring. It is said the Emperor has accepted the invitation.

A deputation of Moldo-Wallachian Boyards, in Paris, have presented addresses to the Emperor in favor of the union of the Principalities.

Several of the French papers are advocating the establishment of a Government line of steamers. The *Constitutionnel* says the present state of the money market is the sole barrier. The *Siecle* proposes a Government subsidy to the existing Trans-Atlantic steamers, and adds that Government is about to reconsider the question of a Trans-Atlantic line—a question that has been adjourned so often, and which catastrophies, such as the loss of the steamers *Pacific* the *City of Philadelphia*, and the *Lyonnais*, render more than ever indispensable.

Spain.

Madrid advices are to the 15th of December. The Madrid *Gazette* contains an article appointing M. Mow Ambassador to the Court of Rome.

Germany.

A Berlin letter states that the Prussian note relative to Neuchatel would be read to the Germanic Diet on the 18th of December.

Prussia.

Prussia is making great preparations to move against Switzerland. Considerably more than two army corps, as at first intended, will be mobilized for immediate service.

Switzerland.

A Paris dispatch says a friendly power (not named) is understood to have suggested that Switzerland should be required to accede to Prussia's demand for the release of the Neufchâtel prisoners by a collective note from the powers which signed the protocol of London. This would enable Switzerland to make an honorable retreat.

Italy.

A Sardinian loan of sixty million livres is talked of.

A Te Deum was celebrated at Milan for the escape of the King of Naples from assassination. The Austrian Archdukes and all the officers assisted.

Naples.

Correspondence from Naples continues an account of the trial and last moments of MILANO. When asked how long he had contemplated this act, he replied: "ever since the King perjured himself.' On the scaffold his demeanor was firm. The soldiers his battalion were deeply moved, omes andoj theoj officers wept. Some of the English residents at Naples have presented a letter of congratulation to the King.

Austria.

The state of public feeling is reported to be so bad in Hungary that the Austrian Heads of Departments are to meet in consultation on the subject.

Persia

The death of the Shah's young son prevented a six days' rejoicing, which was to have been held at Teheran, on account of the fall of Herat. The British citizens in Teheran are placed under the protection of the Turkish Embassy.

THE LATEST.

The failure of ROBERT JOHNSON & Co. warehousemen, London, and GEORGE ASLWORTH & Co.' manufacturers, Manchester, are announced. The liabilities of the latter are £100,000.

The fall of Herat, from Persian sources is confirmed. Accounts show the defence to have been bravely sustained. The city was only given up when all hope of defending it successfully had disappeared. In England a strong feeling is getting up, inimical to the war with Persia, arising out of this seige. A meeting had been held at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, to denounce the piratical expedition against Persia, and on Friday night bills were posted about London warning soldiers against taking part in the "piratical invasion of Persia."

Sicily reposed tranquil. Baron BENTIVENGO is a prisoner in the hands of the royal authorities. Many other persons have been captured and arrive every day in Palermo.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

The Brokers' Circular reports an improved demand for COTTON, at an advance of ⅛d. ₱ lb., principally on the lower qualities. Fair and middling qualities were stiffer, but not quotably higher. The week's business amounted to 56,880 bales, of which speculators took 9,760, and exporters 3,400. The sales of Friday were 12,000 bales, including 3,000 on speculation and for export, the market closing firm and active at the following quotations:

Fair Orleans	7⅞	Middling	6⅞
Middling	7	Fair Uplands	7⅛
Fair Mobile	7⅛	Middling	6⅞

The stock Orleans was estimated at 347,000 bales, of which 215,000 was American.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.

The Brokers' circular reports Breadstuffs generally depressed. WHEAT about 2d. lower ₱ bushel on the week. FLOUR—Little inquiry, and prices weak, at a decline of 6d. @1s. CORN dull, and 6d. lower. Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. quote as follows: RED WHEAT, 8s.@8s. 9d; White, 9s.@9s. 1d; Western Canal FLOUR 30s. 6d.@31s. 6d; Baltimore and Philadelphia 31s.@32s. 6d; Ohio 34s.@35s.; Mixed CORN 30s. d.; Yellow 32s. 9d.; White 34s.

Liverpool Provision Market.

Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. report BEEF and PORK very dull. BACON—Heavy. LARD—Trifling sales, and quotations nominal at 82s. TALLOW—Steady—sales 59s. 6d.@60s. 6d.

Liverpool Produce Market.

The Brokers' Circular reports common RESIN slightly easier, and quotations unchanged. The sales of the week 4,000 bbls. at 4s 6d.@4s. 7d., and 4s. 9d. @5s., for a better quality; and 7s.@8s. for medium. Fine RESIN is selling at 10s.@10s. 6d. Nothing doing in TURPENTINE or TAR. ASHES—Quiet and unchanged—Pots, 41s.@42s.; Pearls, 42s.@50s. QUERCITRON BARK—Steady. PALM OIL—Selling at £48 10s. @£46. OLIVE OIL—Active, with an advancing tendency—Gallipoli is quoted at £57, and Spanish £55@ £56; Lisbon, £55@£55 5s.

DYEWOODS unchanged, except for LOGWOOD, which was slightly cheaper. SALTPETRE, 1,000 bags sold at reduced quotations. COD OIL, a large home demand, at £48. RAPE OIL, quiet and unchanged. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE, small sales, at 40s.@42s. TEA, in improved demand, and large sales, making at former rates. SUGAR, quiet and slightly cheaper. Nothing doing in MOLASSES. COFFEE—a limited business at previous rates. RICE, steady.

London Money Market.

The MONEY Market had become decidedly easier, and the Bank of England had reduced its rates to 6 ₱ cent. The bullion in the Bank had increased during the week to the extent of £206,000. CONSOLS for money were shut, on account of the approaching dividend payment. For account, they closed on Saturday afternoon, 20th ult., at 94@94⅛.

London Markets.

Messrs. BARING BROS. & Co. report an active demand for Welsh IRON, at £7 15s.@£8 for bars; Scotch Pig selling at 72s. 6d.@73s. SUGAR slightly lower. COFFEE steady. BREADSTUFFS very dull.

American Securities.

Messrs. BARING BROS. report the market for American Securities generally unchanged. The chief business transacted being in Illinois Central Railroad Bonds, of which Freelands were selling at 99@101, and shares at 14@15¾ premium: United States sixes of '68 held for 107. Canada sixes, 113¾@114.

The Latest Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Dec. 20—2 P. M.

The *Persia's* news caused an advance in COTTON of 1-16d.@⅛d. The business to-day is estimated at as much as 25,000 bales, of which speculators took 15,000. The market closed with an active demand. BREADSTUFFS quiet and generally unchanged. Provisions also are unaltered.

Passengers.

In steamship Niagara, at Halifax—Mr. Haigh, lady and child, Mr. Bell and son, Messrs. Murray, Robinson, Morrison, Hulbert, Chadburn, Gordon, Grower, Backmann, Soar, Frats, Lang, Doane, Kavanagh, Barry, Iswell, Culkuns, Clark, Degroff, Dyson, Low, Renwood, Dill, Burrows.

Sale of the Lands of the Delaware Indians in Kansas.

From the National Intelligencer.

We learn that these lands, which lie in the more densely populated and desirable portion of Kansas, have all been sold, except that portion of them comprised in the town site of "Leavenworth City," adjacent to the military reservation of Fort Leavenworth. By the last treaty with the Delawares they were to be sold for their benefit, and the sales have been for some weeks in progress under the supervision of the Bureau of Indian Affairs. They have been eagerly sought for, and have thus far realized for the Indians over $400,000, the sales being for cash. A difficulty has arisen in regard to the disposition of lands embraced in the town-site mentioned, which may delay their sale a short time longer.

The whole of the lands were valued by commissioners appointed for the purpose under an act of Congress passed at the session before the last, and none of them were to be sold for less than the valuation so put upon them. The valuation was a very moderate one, and, if the lands could have been sold so that there could have been some competition for them, they would probably have realized much more. Many persons had, however, settled and made improvements upon them, by which they were rendered more valuable. There was no disposition to deprive these persons of the fruits of their labor and expenditures; and hence the sales were so conducted as to secure their tracts to them at the valuation prices. The regulations or instructions were different as to the town lands, which were also valued very low, and are considered worth really more. They are in the hands of or are claimed by an association of individuals, whose object is supposed to be a profitable speculation, and who are therefore not deemed to be entitled to the same liberal consideration as the bona-fide settlers on lands for agricultural purposes. The instructions were to sell these lands so as to secure a lively competition and their full value for the Indian wards of the Government. This is resisted by the association, who have succeeded in effecting a suspension of the sale, for the purpose probably of bringing influences to bear to induce the authorities here to change their instructions so that they also can get the lands at the valuation prices, though doubtless at a fair sale they would bring far more for the Indians. If they are permitted to be sold for less than their real value a question might arise whether the Indians will not have a just claim on the Government for the difference, whatever that may be.

Destructive Fire in Savannah—Over Forty Horses Burnt.

From the Savannah Republican.

An alarm of fire was sounded about 10 o'clock last night, and a few minutes thereafter the livery stable of Mr. THOMAS F. STEPHENS, situated at the corner of Broughton and Barnard streets, was discovered to be completely enveloped in flames. The upper portion of the building was filled with provender, and the fire spread so rapidly that a very inconsiderable portion of the contents was saved. There were a number of carriages, phatons and buggies in the building, a few of which were rescued from the flames and drawn into the street. The large stock of provender, consisting of corn, oats, hay, &c., was entirely consumed.

The most distressing feature of the calamity, however, is the immense destruction of horses. There were fifty-six of these poor creatures tied in the stalls, all of which, except some ten or twelve that were close to the front and back doors, and could be cut loose in time to be saved, were burnt to a crisp. Some of the terror-stricken animals came out with their manes, tails and backs on fire, and dashed furiously through the streets, presenting a most painful spectacle. A number of those lost belonged to citizens, and were boarded at the stable; the remainder were the property of Mr. STEPHENS, to whom the fire has indeed proved a calamity. His loss is very heavy, and we learn only stock to the amount of $1,000 was covered by insurance.

There were several negroes asleep in the building at the time, who barely escaped with their lives. The stable was owned by THOMAS M. TURNER, and was not insured. The fire is supposed to have originated from a gas burner in the lower story, which was usually kept lighted through the night, as it was first discovered in the loft immediately over it.

A Cuban Plan for Civilizing Guinea Negroes.

Correspondence of the New-Orleans Picayune.

HAVANA, Friday, Dec. 12, 1856.

Señor DON ANSELMO MARNA has consented to discuss with the *Prensa* the merits of his plan for the civilization of the Guinea negroes, by importing them into the Island of Cuba as apprentices, for the term of eight years. You will find in the *Prensa*, of the 11th, a long article on the subject, which I recommend to your attentive perusal. The three Islands of Fernando Po, Annobon and Corisco do not contain over five or six thousand inhabitants, and how Señor MARNA is to increase the number of our laborers out of this very small population I cannot conceive, except we are to infer, which is only reasonable, that his object is to carry on the Slave-trade on a grand scale, under the sanction of his Government.

It would be very easy to procure cargoes of slaves on the coast, and proceed to Fernando Po to obtain the Spanish Consul's certificate to the effect that the passengers were real *bona fide* emigrants. Anxious as our planters are to procure laborers, I feel certain that not one would all

OFFICIAL CANVASS.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, ss.—WE, THE Secretary of State, the Comptroller, and Attorney-General of the said State, having formed a Board of State Canvassers, and, having canvassed and estimated the whole number of votes given for Electors of President and Vice-President of the General election held in the said State, on the fourth day of November, in the year 1856, according to the certified statements of said votes received by the Secretary of State, in the manner directed by law, do hereby determine, declare and certify, that Moses H. Grinnell, James S. Wadsworth, Minthorne Tompkins, Amos P. Stanton, James Kennedy, Hermann Rauter, Daniel L. Pettee, John S. Belcher, Daniel D. Conover, Thomas Carnley, Jared V. Peck, John P. Jones, Erastus Cooke, Robert A. Barnard, John G. McMurray, Henry H. Van Dyck, John C. Hulbert, Jacob D. Kingsland, Smith Stilwell, Daniel Cady, Robert S. Hughston, James S. Lynch, William S. Sayre, Daniel H. Marsh, Ashley Davenport, LeRoy Morgan, Eleazer Burnham, Meletiah H. Lawrence, Josiah B. Williams, Isaac L. Endress, Freeman Clarke, William S. Mallory, William Keep, Rufus Wheeler, and Delos E. Sill, were respectively elected Electors of President and Vice-President of the United States.

Given under our hands, at the Secretary's Office of said State, in the city of Albany, the 24th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six.

JOEL T. HEADLEY, Secretary of State.
LORENZO BURROWS, Comptroller.
STEPHEN B. CUSHING, Attorney-General.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, SECRETARY'S OFFICE.—I certify the preceding to be a true copy of an original [L. S.] Certificate of the Board of Canvassers, on file in this office.

Given under my hand and seal of office, at the City of Albany, the 24th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six.

J. T. HEADLEY, Secretary of State.

State of New-York, ss.—Statement of the whole number of Votes given for Electors of President and Vice-President of the United States, at the General Election held in the said State, on the 4th day of November, 1856, wherein the several Counties in which the said votes were given are distinguished.

Counties.	Moses H. Grinnell.	James S. Wadsworth.	Minthorne Tompkins.	Amos P. Stanton.	James Kennedy.	Hermann Rauter.
Albany	5016	5016	5016	5016	5016	5016
Allegany	6545	6545	6545	6545	6545	6545
Broome	4297	4297	4297	4297	4297	4297
Cattaraugus	5166	5166	5166	5166	5166	5166
Cayuga	7035	7035	7035	7035	7035	7035
Chautauque	7037	7037	7037	7034	7037	7037
Chemung	2664	2664	2664	2664	2664	2664
Chenango	5458	5458	5458	5458	5458	5458
Clinton	2659	2659	2659	2659	2659	2659
Columbia	3818	3818	3818	3818	3818	3818
Cortland	3596	3596	3596	3596	3596	3596
Delaware	4367	4367	4367	4367	4367	4367
Dutchess	5511	5511	5511	5511	5511	5511
Erie	6891	6891	6891	6891	6891	6891
Essex	2904	2904	2904	2904	2904	2904
Franklin	1469	1469	1469	1469	1469	1469
Fult'n & Ham	2742	2742	2742	2742	2742	2742
Genesee	3613	3613	3613	3613	3613	3613
Greene	2164	2164	2164	2164	2164	2164
Herkimer	5074	5074	5074	5074	5074	5074
Jefferson	6249	6249	6249	6249	6249	6249
Kings	7846	7846	7846	7846	7846	7846
Lewis	3124	3124	3124	3124	3124	3124
Livingston	3597	3597	3597	3597	3597	3597
Madison	6312	6312	6312	6312	6312	6312
Monroe	7584	7584	7584	7584	7584	7584
Montgomery	3076	3076	3076	3076	3076	3076
New-York	16467	16468	16468	16467	16468	16468
Niagara	3905	3905	3905	3905	3905	3905
Oneida	11162	11163	11162	11162	11162	11162
Onondaga	10071	10071	10071	10071	10071	10071
Ontario	4551	4551	4551	4551	4551	4551
Orange	4274	4274	4274	4274	4274	4274
Orleans	3075	3075	3075	3075	3075	3075
Oswego	8243	8243	8243	8243	8244	8244
Otsego	6373	6373	6373	6373	6373	6373
Putnam	962	962	962	962	...	962
Queens	1886	1886	1886	1886	1886	1886
Rensselaer	5153	5153	5153	5153	5153	5153
Richmond	736	736	736	736	736	736
Rockland	668	668	668	668	668	668
Saratoga	4524	4524	4524	4524	4524	4524
Schenectady	1714	1714	1714	1714	1714	1714
Schoharie	2376	2376	2376	2376	2376	2376
Schuyler	2542	2542	2542	2542	2542	2542
Seneca	2163	2163	2163	2163	2163	2163
St. Lawrence	9698	9698	9698	9698	9698	9698
Steuben	7270	7270	7270	7270	7270	7270
Suffolk	2393	2393	2393	2393	2393	2393
Sullivan	1690	1690	1690	1690	1690	1690
Tioga	3331	3331	3331	3331	3331	3331
Tompkins	4019	4019	4019	4019	4019	4019
Ulster	2933	2933	2933	2933	2933	2932
Warren	2202	2202	2202	2202	2202	2202
Washington	5174	5174	5174	5174	5174	5174
Wayne	5776	5776	5774	5774	5774	5774
Westchester	4450	4450	4450	4450	4450	4450
Wyoming	4066	4064	4066	4066	4066	4066
Yates	2994	2994	2994	2994	2994	2994
Totals	274,709	274,703	274,655	274,656	258,183	274,654	274,654

Counties.	Smith Stilwell.	Daniel Cady.	Robert S. Hughston.	James S Lynch.	William S. Sayre.	Daniel H. Marsh.
Albany	5016	5016	5016	5016	5016	5016
Allegany	6545	6545	6545	6545	6545	6545
Broome	4297	4297	4297	4297	4297	4297
Cattaraugus	5166	5166	5166	5166	5166	5166
Cayuga	7035	7035	7035	7035	7035	7035
Chautauque	7037	7037	7037	7037	7037	7037
Chemung	2664	2664	2664	2664	2664	2664
Chenango	5458	5458	5458	5458	5457	5458
Clinton	2659	2659	2659	2659	2659	2659
Columbia	3818	3818	3818	3818	3818	3818
Cortland	3596	3596	3596	3596	3596	3596
Delaware	4367	4367	4367	4367	4367	4367
Dutchess	5511	5512	5512	5512	5512	5512
Erie	6891	6891	6891	6891	6891	6891
Essex	2904	2904	2904	2904	2904	2904
Franklin	1469	1468	1469	1469	1469	1469
Fult'n & Ham	2742	2742	2742	2742	2742	2742
Genesee	3613	3613	3613	3613	3613	3613
Greene	2164	2164	2164	2164	2164	2164
Herkimer	5074	5074	5074	5074	5074	5074
Jefferson	6249	6249	6249	6249	6249	6249
Kings	7846	7846	7846	7846	7845	7846
Lewis	3124	3124	3124	3124	3124	3124
Livingston	3597	3597	3597	3597	3597	3597
Madison	6312	6312	6312	6313	6312	6312
Monroe	7584	7585	7585	7585	7585	7585
Montgomery	3076	3077	3076	3076	3076	3076
New-York	16468	16468	16468	16468	16468	16468
Niagara	3905	3905	3905	3905	3905	3905
Oneida	11162	11163	11162	11163	11163	11162
Onondaga	10071	10071	10071	10071	10071	10071
Ontario	4551	4551	4551	4551	4551	4551
Orange	4274	4274	4274	4274	4274	4274
Orleans	3075	3075	3075	3075	3075	3075
Oswego	8243	8243	8243	8243	8243	8243
Otsego	6373	6373	6373	6373	6373	6373
Putnam	962	962	962	962	962	962
Queens	1886	1886	1886	1886	1886	1886
Rensselaer	5153	5153	5153	5153	5153	5153
Richmond	736	736	736	736	736	736
Rockland	668	668	668	668	668	668
Saratoga	4524	4524	4524	4524	4524	4524
Schenectady	1714	1714	1714	1714	1714	1714
Schoharie	2376	2376	2376	2376	2376	2376
Schuyler	2542	2542	2542	2542	2542	2542
Seneca	2163	2163	2163	2163	2163	2163
St. Lawrence	9698	9698	9698	9698	9698	9698
Steuben	7270	7270	7270	7270	7270	7270
Suffolk	2393	2393	2393	2393	2393	2393
Sullivan	1690	1690	1690	1690	1690	1690
Tioga	3331	3331	3331	3331	3331	3331
Tompkins	4019	4019	4019	4019	4019	4019
Ulster	2933	2933	2933	2933	2933	2933
Warren	2202	2202	2202	2202	2202	2202
Washington	5174	5174	5174	5174	5174	5174
Wayne	5774	5774	5774	5774	5774	5774
Westchester	4450	4450	4450	4450	4450	4450
Wyoming	4066	4066	4066	4066	4066	4066
Yates	2994	2994	2994	2994	2994	2994
Totals	274,685	274,655	274,656	274,687	273,692	274,657

Counties.	Addison Gardiner.	David L. Seymour.	John W. Lawrence.	J. Sullivan Thorn.	Josiah W. Brown.	Richard Tommy.
Albany	7751	7749	7751	7751	7751	7751
Allegany	1640	1640	1640	1640	1640	1640
Broome	2106	2106	2106	2106	2106	2106
Cattaraugus	1773	1773	1773	1773	1773	1773
Cayuga	1818	1818	1818	1818	1818	1818
Chautauque	1847	1847	1847	1847	1847	1847
Chemung	1789	1789	1789	1789	1789	1789
Chenango	2406	2406	2406	2406	2406	2406
Clinton	2134	2134	2134	2134	2134	2134
Columbia	3020	3020	3020	3020	3020	3020
Cortland	1181	1181	1181	1181	1181	1181
Delaware	2107	2107	2107	2107	2107	2107
Dutchess	4039	4039	4039	4039	4039	4039
Erie	7536	7585	7536	7536	7586	7536
Essex	1173	1173	1173	1173	1173	1173
Franklin	1600	1600	1600	1600	1600	1600
Fult'n & Ham	1634	1634	1634	1634	1634	1634
Genesee	1434	1434	1434	1434	1434	1434
Greene	2346	2346	2346	2346	2346	2346
Herkimer	1650	1649	1649	1649	1649	1649
Jefferson	3496	3496	3496	3496	3496	3496
Kings	14174	14173	14174	14173	14173	14173
Lewis	1114	1114	1114	1114	1114	1114
Livingston	1652	1652	1653	1652	1652	1652
Madison	1861	1860	1861	1861	1861	1861
Monroe	4682	4682	4682	4682	4682	4682
Montgomery	1485	1485	1485	1485	1485	1485
New-York	41910	41911	41910	41911	41913	41913
Niagara	1864	1864	1864	1864	1864	1864
Oneida	6385	6385	6386	6385	6385	6385
Onondaga	4227	4227	4227	4227	4227	4227
Ontario	1642	1642	1642	1642	1643	1643
Orange	3948	3948	3948	3948	3948	3948
Orleans	1052	1052	1052	1052	1052	1052
Oswego	3683	3682	3683	3683	3683	3683
Otsego	3595	3595	3595	3595	3595	3595
Putnam	1096	1096	1096	1096	1096	1096
Queens	2394	2394	2394	2394	2394	2394
Rensselaer	4415	4415	4415	4415	4415	4415
Richmond	1550	1550	1550	1550	1550	1550
Rockland	1526	1526	1526	1526	1526	1526
Saratoga	2447	2447	2447	2447	2447	2447
Schenectady	787	787	787	787	787	787
Schoharie	2837	2837	2837	2837	2837	2837
Schuyler	981	981	981	981	981	981
Seneca	1625	1625	1625	1625	1625	1625
St. Lawrence	1950	1950	1950	1950	1950	1950
Steuben	3217	3217	3217	3217	3217	3217
Suffolk	2045	2045	2045	2045	2045	2045
Sullivan	1583	1583	1583	1583	1583	1583
Tioga	2154	2154	2154	2154	2154	2154
Tompkins	1430	1430	1430	1430	1430	1430
Ulster	4030	4030	4030	4030	4030	4030
Warren	1006	1006	1006	1006	1006	1006
Washington	1632	1632	1632	1632	1632	1632
Wayne	1999	1999	1999	1999	1999	1999
Westchester	4600	4599	4600	4600	4600	4600
Wyoming	1911	1911	1911	1911	1911	1911
Yates	915	915	915	915	915	915
Totals	195,878	195,864	195,876	195,878	195,873	195,868

Counties.	Frederick Ledwig.	Daniel D. Campbell.	John Rogerson.	John Snyder.	Martin Judson.	Hilary T. Fairchild.
Albany	7752	7751	7751	7750	7751	7751
Allegany	1640	1640	1640	1640	1640	1640
Broome	2106	2106	2106	2105	2106	2106
Cattaraugus	1778	1778	1773	1773	1773	1773
Cayuga	1818	1818	1818	1818	1818	1818
Chautauque	1847	1847	1847	1847	1847	1847
Chemung	1789	1789	1789	1789	1789	1789
Chenango	2406	2406	2406	2406	2406	2406
Clinton	2134	2134	2134	2134	2134	2134
Columbia	3020	3020	3020	3020	3020	3020
Cortland	1181	1181	1181	1181	1181	1181
Delaware	2107	2107	2107	2107	2107	2107
Dutchess	4039	4039	4039	4039	4039	4039
Erie	7536	7585	7536	7536	7536	7536
Essex	1173	1173	1173	1173	1173	1173
Franklin	1600	1600	1600	1600	1600	1600
Fult'n & Ham	1634	1634	1634	1634	1634	1634
Genesee	1434	1434	1434	1434	1434	1434
Greene	2346	2346	2346	2346	2346	2346
Herkimer	1650	1649	1649	1649	1649	1649
Jefferson	3496	3496	3496	3496	3496	3496
Kings	14172	14171	14173	14172	14173	14172
Lewis	1114	1114	1114	1114	1114	1114
Livingston	1652	1652	1653	1652	1653	1652
Madison	1860	1860	1861	1861	1861	1861
Monroe	4682	4682	4683	4683	4683	4682
Montgomery	1485	1485	1486	1486	1485	1485
New-York	41913	41913	41912	41913	41912	41913
Niagara	1864	1864	1864	1864	1864	1864
Oneida	6385	6385	6385	6385	6385	6385
Onondaga	4227	4227	4227	4227	4227	4227
Ontario	1642	1642	1642	1642	1642	1642
Orange	3948	3948	3948	3948	3948	3948
Orleans	1052	1052	1052	1052	1052	1052
Oswego	3683	3683	3683	3683	3683	3683
Otsego	3595	3595	3595	3595	3595	3595
Putnam	1096	1096	1096	1096	1096	1096
Queens	2394	2394	2394	2394	2394	2394
Rensselaer	4415	4415	4415	4415	4415	4415
Richmond	1550	1550	1550	1550	1550	1550
Rockland	1526	1526	1526	1536	1526	1526
Saratoga	2447	2447	2447	2447	2447	2447
Schenectady	787	787	787	787	787	787
Schoharie	2837	2837	2837	2837	2837	2837
Schuyler	981	981	981	981	981	981
Seneca	1625	1625	1625	1625	1625	1625
St. Lawrence	1950	1950	1950	1950	1950	1950
Steuben	3217	3217	3217	3217	3217	3217
Suffolk	2045	2045	2045	2045	2045	2045
Sullivan	1583	1583	1583	1583	1583	1583
Tioga	2154	2154	2154	2154	2154	2154
Tompkins	1430	1430	1430	1430	1430	1430
Ulster	4030	4030	4030	4030	4030	4030
Warren	1006	1006	1006	1006	1006	1006
Washington	1632	1632	1632	1632	1632	1632
Wayne	1999	1999	1999	1999	1999	1999
Westchester	4600	4600	4600	4600	4600	4600
Wyoming	1911	1911	1911	1911	1911	1911
Yates	915	915	915	915	915	915
Totals	195,876	195,877	195,874	195,875	195,873	195,873

Counties.	Daniel Ullman.	Jesse C. Dana.	William H. Vanderbilt.	Roswell Graves.	Joseph H. Towns.	Benedict Lewis, Jr.
Albany	5301	5301	5301	5301	5301	5301
Allegany	856	856	856	856	856	856
Broome	791	791	791	791	791	791
Cattaraugus	978	978	978	978	978	978
Cayuga	1923	1923	1923	1923	1924	1924
Chautauque	2017	2017	2017	2017	2017	2017
Chemung	766	766	766	766	766	766
Chenango	1070	1069	1070	1070	1070	1070
Clinton	1311	1311	1311	1311	1311	1311
Columbia	1981	1981	1981	1981	1981	1981
Cortland	628	628	628	628	628	628
Delaware	2009	2009	2009	2009	2009	2009
Dutchess	2013	2013	2013	2013	2013	2013
Erie	5531	5531	5531	5531	5531	5531
Essex	956	956	956	956	956	956
Franklin	1145	1145	1145	1145	1145	1145
Fult'n & Ham	1151	1151	1151	1151	1151	1151
Genesee	1107	1107	1107	1107	1107	1107
Greene	1533	1533	1533	1533	1533	1533
Herkimer	1230	1230	1230	1230	1230	1230
Jefferson	1058	1058	1058	1058	1058	1058
Kings	8647	8647	8647	8647	8647	8647
Lewis	418	418	418	418	418	418
Livingston	1979	1979	1979	1979	1979	1979
Madison	865	865	865	865	865	864
Monroe	3069	3069	3069	3069	3069	3069
Montgomery	1713	1713	1713	1713	1713	1713
New-York	19934	19934	19934	19934	19934	19934
Niagara	1986	1986	1986	1986	1986	1986
Oneida	1612	1612	1612	1612	1612	1612
Onondaga	1734	1734	1734	1734	1734	1734
Ontario	2189	2189	2189	2189	2189	2189
Orange	2172	2172	2172	2172	2172	2172
Orleans	1425	1425	1425	1425	1425	1425
Oswego	1175	1175	1175	1175	1175	1175
Otsego	1229	1229	1229	1228	1229	1229
Putnam	479	479	479	479	479	479
Queens	2523	2523	2523	2533	2523	2523
Rensselaer	4549	4549	4549	4549	4549	4549
Richmond	947	949	947	947	947	947
Rockland	937	937	937	937	937	937
Saratoga	2581	2581	2581	2581	2581	2581
Schenectady	1213	1213	1213	1213	1213	1213
Schoharie	1630	1630	1630	1630	1630	1630
Schuyler	461	461	461	461	461	461
Seneca	1265	1265	1265	1265	1265	1265
St. Lawrence	1832	1832	1832	1832	1832	1832
Steuben	2034	2034	2034	2034	2034	2034
Suffolk	1980	1980	1980	1980	1980	1980
Sullivan	2037	2037	2037	2037	2037	2037
Tioga	435	435	435	435	435	435
Tompkins	1470	1470	1470	1470	1470	1470
Ulster	4703	4703	4703	4703	4703	4703
Warren	735	735	735	735	735	735
Washington	1848	1848	1848	1848	1848	1848
Wayne	1456	1456	1450	1450	1450	1450
Westchester	3641	3641	3641	3641	3641	3641
Wyoming	571	571	571	571	571	571
Yates	351	351	351	351	351	351
Totals	124,604	124,602	124,643	124,641	124,657	124,645

Counties.	Sylvester Gilbert.	Charles B. Pomeroy.	William Greenman.	Theodore S. Faxton.	Alexander McDowell.	Samuel J. Bailey.
Albany	5301	5301	5301	5301	5301	5301
Allegany	856	856	856	856	856	856
Broome	791	791	791	791	790	791
Cattaraugus	978	978	978	978	978	976
Cayuga	1924	1925	1923	1924	1924	1924
Chautauque	2017	2017	2017	2017	2017	2017
Chemung	766	766	766	766	766	766
Chenango	1070	1070	1070	1070	1070	1070
Clinton	1311	1311	1311	1311	1311	1311
Columbia	1981	1981	1981	1981	1981	1981
Cortland	628	628	628	628	628	628
Delaware	2009	2009	2009	2009	2009	2009
Dutchess	2013	2013	2013	2013	2013	2013
Erie	5531	5531	5531	5531	5531	5531
Essex	956	956	956	956	956	956
Franklin	1145	1145	1145	1145	1145	1145
Fult'n & Ham	1151	1151	1151	1151	1151	1151
Genesee	1107	1107	1107	1107	1107	1107
Greene	1533	1533	1533	1533	1533	1533
Herkimer	1230	1230	1230	1240	1230	1230
Jefferson	1058	1058	1058	1058	1058	1058
Kings	8647	8647	8647	8647	8647	8647
Lewis	418	418	418	418	418	418
Livingston	1979	1979	1979	1979	1979	1979
Madison	865	864	864	865	864	864
Monroe	3070	3069	3069	3069	3069	3069
Montgomery	1713	1713	1713	177	1713	1713
New-York	19924	19934	19934	19934	19934	19934
Niagara	1986	1986	1986	1986	1986	1986
Oneida	1612	1612	1612	1612	1612	1612
Onondaga	1734	1734	1734	1734	1734	1734
Ontario	2189	2189	2189	2189	2189	2189
Orange	2172	2172	2172	2172	2172	2172
Orleans	1425	1425	1425	1425	1425	1425
Oswego	1175	1175	1175	1175	1175	1175
Otsego	1229	1229	1229	1229	1229	1229
Putnam	479	479	479	479	479	479
Queens	2523	2523	2523	2523	2523	2523
Rensselaer	4549	4543	4543	4543	4543	4549
Richmond	947	947	947	947	947	947
Rockland	937	937	937	937	937	937
Saratoga	2581	2581	2581	2581	2581	2581
Schenectady	1213	1213	1213	1213	1213	1213
Schoharie	1630	1630	1630	1630	1630	1630
Schuyler	461	461	461	461	461	461
Seneca	1265	1265	1265	1265	1265	1265
St. Lawrence	1832	1832	1832	1832	1832	1832
Steuben	2034	2034	2034	2034	2034	2034
Suffolk	1980	1980	1980	1980	1980	1980
Sullivan	2037	2037	2037	2037	2037	2037
Tioga	435	435	435	435	435	435
Tompkins	1470	1470	1470	1470	1470	1470
Ulster	4702	4702	4702	4702	4702	4702
Warren	735	735	735	735	735	735
Washington	1848	1848	1848	1848	1848	1848
Wayne	1456	1456	1450	1450	1450	1450
Westchester	3641	3642	3641	3641	3641	3641
Wyoming	571	571	571	571	571	571
Yates	351	351	351	351	351	351
Totals	124,645	124,643	124,639	124,634	124,639	111,117

Counties.	Ashley Davenport.	Le Roy Morgan.	Eleazer Burnham.	Meletiah H. Lawrence.	Josiah B. Williams.	Isaac L. Endress.
Albany	5016	5016	5016	5016	5016	5106
Allegany	6545	6545	6545	6545	6545	6545
Broome	4297	4297	4297	4297	4297	4297
Cattaraugus	5166	5166	5166	5166	5166	5166
Cayuga	7035	7035	7035	7035	7035	7034
Chautauque	7037	7037	7037	7037	7037	7037
Chemung	2664	2664	2664	2664	2664	2664
Chenango	5458	5458	5458	5458	5458	5458
Clinton	2659	2659	2659	2659	2659	2659
Columbia	3818	3818	3818	3818	3818	3818
Cortland	3596	3596	3596	3596	3596	3596
Delaware	4367	4367	4367	4367	4367	4367
Dutchess	5511	5511	5511	5511	5511	5511
Erie	6891	6891	6891	6891	6891	6891
Essex	2904	2904	2904	2904	2904	2904
Franklin	1469	1469	1469	1469	1469	1469
Fult'n & Ham	2742	2742	2742	2742	2742	2742
Genesee	3613	3613	3613	3613	3613	3613
Greene	2164	2164	2164	2164	2164	2164
Herkimer	5074	5074	5074	5074	5074	5074
Jefferson	6249	6249	6249	6249	6249	6249
Kings	7846	7846	7846	7846	7846	7846
Lewis	3124	3124	3124	3124	3124	3124
Livingston	3597	3597	3597	3597	3597	3597
Madison	6312	6312	6312	6312	6312	6312
Monroe	7584	7584	7584	7584	7584	7584
Montgomery	3076	3076	3076	3076	3076	3076
New-York	16468	16468	16468	16468	16468	16468
Niagara	3905	3905	3905	3905	3905	3905
Oneida	11162	11162	11162	11162	11162	11162
Onondaga	10071	10071	10071	10071	10071	10071
Ontario	4551	4551	4551	4551	4551	4551
Orange	4274	4274	4274	4274	4274	4274
Orleans	3075	3075	3075	3075	3075	3075
Oswego	8243	8243	8243

Barton received five votes; Noble G. Ruggles received five votes.

St. Lawrence—Seymour Cox received eight votes; James L. LaBaron received eight votes; Moses Merrick received eight votes; Jeremiah Cook received eight votes; Otis Simons received eight votes; Dr. James Fuller received eight votes; Dr. J. McLane Smith received eight votes; Hiram D. Lewis received eight votes.

Warren—Joseph S. Plumb received one thousand and six votes.

Washington—Charles D. B. Hill received seven votes; George Corndee received seven votes.

Wayne—Charles D. B. Hill received seven votes.

Westchester—David Cady received one vote; William Van Oostlandt received one vote; Lewis Drake received one vote.

Wyoming—Scattering one vote.

Yates—Isaac Vanderpool received nine hundred and thirty-six votes.

We hereby certify that the preceding statement is correct.

Given under our hands, at the Secretary's Office of said State, in the city of Albany, the twenty-fourth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six.

JOEL T. HEADLEY, Secretary of State
LORENZO BURROWS, Comptroller.
STEPHEN B. CUSHING, Attorney-General.

OFFICIAL CANVASS. 1856.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, ss.: STATEMENT of the whole number of votes given for Governor, at a General Election, held in the said State, on the fourth day of November, in the year 1856, wherein the several Counties in which the said votes were given are distinguished.

Counties.	John A. King.	Amasa J. Parker.	Erastus Brooks.	Whole No. of Votes.
Albany	4468	7909	5666	18043
Allegany	6296	1655	987	9038
Broome	4257	2163	832	7252
Cattaraugus	5050	1788	1064	7902
Cayuga	6864	1792	2091	10747
Chautauque	6961	1857	2143	10961
Chemung	2471	1653	796	5222
Chenango	5500	2487	1905	9891
Clinton	2543	2179	1359	6131
Columbia	5707	2100	2005	9811
Cortland	3510	1233	656	5499
Delaware	4068	2386	1581	8035
Dutchess	5329	4181	2023	11543
Erie	6562	7711	5552	19824
Essex	2827	1184	1011	5035
Franklin	1360	1602	1260	4223
Fulton & Hamil'n	2686	1662	1178	5536
Genesee	3580	1409	1215	6158
Greene	1831	2541	1555	6032
Herkimer	4969	1637	1355	7961
Jefferson	8077	3540	1090	12819
Kings	7024	14387	6777	28188
Lewis	2353	1234	490	4577
Livingston	3458	1652	2133	7251
Madison	6144	1933	958	9055
Monroe	7380	4755	3197	15336
Montgomery	3011	1493	1744	6248
New-York	14994	41384	21423	77803
Niagara	3836	1683	2025	7764
Oneida	10853	6582	1746	19181
Onondaga	9760	1994	4367	16025
Ontario	4411	1955	2283	8676
Orange	4204	3961	2904	10965
Orleans	3965	1013	1503	5583
Oswego	8004	3698	1391	13111
Otsego	6213	3683	1310	11210
Putnam	951	1120	477	2549
Queens	2118	2961	2894	6773
Rensselaer	4711	4497	4913	14021
Richmond	731	1549	957	3240
Rockland	648	1538	937	3123
St. Lawrence	9583	1964	1429	12977
Saratoga	4310	2541	2685	9536
Schenectady	1652	805	1258	3717
Schoharie	2178	2958	1700	6844
Schuyler	2236	1023	641	3900
Seneca	3097	1651	1311	6059
Steuben	7119	3297	2116	13532
Suffolk	2838	2081	1951	6374
Sullivan	1589	1655	2068	5318
Tioga	2256	2205	464	5925
Tompkins	3900	1511	1470	6890
Ulster	5803	4185	4739	11727
Warren	2055	1071	818	3944
Washington	5025	1588	2039	8652
Wayne	5609	2033	1568	9210
Westchester	4175	4703	3750	12634
Wyoming	3943	1069	643	6559
Yates	2957	941	389	4290
Total	264,400	198,616	130,870	594,347

Dated, ALBANY, Dec. 9, 1856.
J. T. HEADLEY, Secretary of State.
L. BURROWS, Comptroller.
STEPHEN CLARK, Treasurer.
S. B. CUSHING, Attorney-General.

SCATTERING VOTES GIVEN FOR GOVERNOR.

Albany—William G. Weed received one vote. A. J. Parker received two votes. Thomas A. Johnson received one vote. Erastus Corning received one vote. Amasa Parker received one vote. Minot Shoudy received one vote. William Goodell received one vote. E. Brooks received one vote. Blank received eleven votes.

Allegany—William Goodell received two votes. Ano J. Parker received two votes. Amas J. Parker received two votes. A. K. Thorp received one vote.

Broome—William Goodell received one vote.

Cattaraugus—A. J. Parker received one vote. Amos J. Parker received two votes. William Goodell received three votes.

Cayuga—Myron H. Clark received five votes. A. J. Parker received two votes. Asahel Parker received one vote. Erastus Brok received one vote. Blank received one vote. William Goodell received four votes.

Chautauque—A. J. Parker received one vote. E. Brooks received two votes. William Goodell received two votes.

Chemung—Erastus E. Brooks received one vote. E. Brooks received one vote.

Chenango—A. J. Parker received one vote. Wm. Goodell received one vote.

Columbia—A. J. Parker received one vote. Robert Van Deusen received one vote. James Parker received one vote. Parker Amasa received one vote. A. Parker received one vote.

Cortland—William Goodell received eight.

Clinton—E. Brooks received one vote. Brooks re ceived one vote. Wm. Goodale received nineteen votes

Dutchess—Myron H. Clark received three votes. Amos J. Parker received one vote. Parker received one vote. William Goodell received one vote. Blank received three votes. Amasa J. Parker received one vote.

Erie—A. J. Parker received one vote. Blank received six votes. Goodell received one vote.

Essex—A. Parker received one vote. Amasa Parker received one vote. E. Brooks received one vote.

Fulton and Hamilton—A. J. Parker received one vote.

Genesee—Horatio Seymour received one vote. James J. Parker received one.

Greene—A. J. Parker received two votes. John Fream received one vote. John C. Fremont received one vote. N. B. Olcott received one vote.

Herkimer—William Goodell received five votes. Blank received one vote.

Jefferson—William Goodell received three votes. Parker received one vote. John A. Kings received one vote.

Kings—William Goodell received four votes. A. J. Parker received one vote. Simeon Graves received one vote. Alexander McCue received twenty-one votes. Blank received eight votes.

Lewis—Ama. P. Parker received one vote. William Goodell received two votes.

Livingston—William Goodell received six votes. Erast Brooks received one vote. Blank received two votes.

Madison—William Goodell received sixteen votes. Blank received two votes.

Monroe—E. Brooks received one vote. A. J. Parker received one vote. William Goodell received two votes.

New-York—Scattering thirty-seven votes.

Niagara—William Goodell received one vote. Parker received one vote. Brooks received one vote.

Oneida—William Goodell received eleven votes.

Onondaga—John J. Parker received one vote. A. Parker received two votes. William Goodell received eight votes. Amos J. Parker received one vote. Brooks received one vote. P. S. Brooks received one vote.

Ontario—William Goodell received twelve votes. A. J. Parker received two votes, A. B. Parker received one vote. E. R. Brooks received one vote. William H. Seward received one vote.

Orange—A. J. Parker received one vote.

Orleans—William Goodell received one vote. Washington Hunt received one vote.

Oswego—William Goodell received sixteen votes. Parker received one vote. A. J. Parker received one vote.

Otsego—A. J. Parker received one vote. E. Brooks received one vote. Amos Parker received one vote. William Goodell received one vote.

Putnam—Amasa Parker received one vote.

Rensselaer—Brooks received one vote.

Richmond—Scattering four votes.

St. Lawrence—A. Parker received one vote. William Goodell received seven votes. Amasa T. Parker received one vote.

Saratoga—Amasa Parker received one vote. A. J. Parker received one vote. James Parker received one vote. Blank received two votes. Parker received two votes.

Schenectady—E. Brooks received one vote. M. J. Parker received one vote.

Schoharie—William Goodell received seven votes. A. Parker received one vote.

Schuyler—John M. Parker received two votes. Brooks received one vote. A. J. Parker received two votes. E. Brooks received one vote. Parker Parker received one vote.

Seneca—William Goodell received five votes. Amese Park received one vote. G. Wilcoxen received one vote.

Steuben—A. J. Parker received three votes. Amasa J. Poutty received one vote. Parker received one vote. John B. King received one vote.

Suffolk—Greene C. Bronson received one vote. Harrison Osborn received one vote. William Goodell received one vote. Brooks received one vote.

Sullivan—Eunice DeWitt received one vote.

Tompkins—William Goodell received six votes. Henry J. Raymond received one vote. John J. Parker received one vote. Parker received one vote.

Warren—Parker received one vote. N. A. King received one vote. L. C. P. Seelye received one vote.

Washington—William Goodell received seven votes. Judge Parker received one vote. E. Brooks received one vote.

Wayne—Daniel Doane received one vote. William Goodell received seven votes. E. Brooks received one vote.

Westchester—A. J. Parker received three votes. A. King received one vote. Sucker Smith received one vote. Ephraim Lane received one vote.

Wyoming—William Goodell received five votes. A. J. Parker received one vote.

Yates—A. J. Parker received one vote. Amasa Parker received one vote. Parker received one vote.

Dated ALBANY, Dec. 9, 1856.
J. T. HEADLEY, Secretary of State,
L. BURROWS, Comptroller.
STEPHEN CLARK, Treasurer.
S. B. CUSHING, Attorney-General.

State of New-York, ss.—We, the Secretary of State, Comptroller, Attorney-General, and Treasurer of said State, having formed a Board of State Canvassers, and having canvassed and estimated the whole number of votes given for Governor at a General Election, held in said State, on the fourth day of November, 1856, according to the certified statements of the said votes received by the Secretary of State, in the manner directed by law, do hereby determine, declare and certify, that JOHN A. KING, by the greatest number of votes given at the said Election, was duly elected Governor of the said State.

Given under our hands, at the Secretary's Office, of said State, in the city of Albany, the ninth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six.

J. T. HEADLEY, Secretary of State.
L. BURROWS, Comptroller.
STEPHEN CLARK, Treasurer.
S. B. CUSHING, Attorney-General.

State of New-York, ss.:—Statement of the whole number of votes given for Lieutenant-Governor, at a General Election, held in the said State, on the fourth day of November, in the year 1856, wherein the several Counties in which the said votes were given are distinguished.

Counties.	Henry E. Saulsbu.	John Van Derbilt.	Lyman Odell.	Whole No. of Votes.
Albany	4679	7823	5566	18068
Allegany	6405	1664	969	9041
Broome	4247	2145	914	7307
Cattaraugus	5071	1773	1068	7918
Cayuga	6909	1771	2068	10778
Chautauque	6983	1857	2140	10917
Chemung	2604	1843	778	5225
Chenango	5509	2487	1905	9901
Clinton	2543	2179	1359	6131
Columbia	5707	2100	2005	9811
Cortland	3510	1233	656	5499
Delaware	4068	2386	1581	8035
Dutchess	5329	4181	2023	11543
Erie	6562	7711	5552	19824
Essex	2827	1184	1011	5035
Franklin	1360	1602	1260	4223
Fulton & Hamil'n	2686	1662	1178	5536
Genesee	3580	1409	1215	6158
Greene	1831	2541	1555	6032
Herkimer	4969	1637	1355	7961
Jefferson	8077	3540	1090	12819
Kings	7024	14387	6777	28188
Lewis	2353	1234	490	4577
Livingston	3458	1652	2133	7251
Madison	6144	1933	958	9055
Monroe	7380	4755	3197	15336
Montgomery	3011	1493	1744	6248
New-York	14994	41384	21423	77803
Niagara	3836	1683	2025	7764
Oneida	10853	6582	1746	19181
Onondaga	9760	1994	4367	16025
Ontario	4411	1955	2283	8676
Orange	4204	3961	2909	10965
Orleans	3965	1013	1503	5583
Oswego	8004	3698	1391	13111
Otsego	6213	3683	1310	11210
Putnam	951	1120	477	2549
Queens	2118	2961	2894	6773
Rensselaer	4711	4497	4913	14021
Richmond	731	1549	957	3240
Rockland	648	1538	937	3123
St. Lawrence	9583	1964	1429	12977
Saratoga	4310	2541	2685	9536
Schenectady	1652	805	1258	3717
Schoharie	2178	2958	1700	6844
Schuyler	2236	1023	641	3900
Seneca	3097	1651	1311	6059
Steuben	7119	3297	2116	13532
Suffolk	2838	2081	1951	6374
Sullivan	1589	1655	2068	5318
Tioga	2256	2205	464	5925
Tompkins	3900	1511	1470	6890
Ulster	5803	4185	4739	11727
Warren	2055	1071	818	3944
Washington	5025	1588	2039	8652
Wayne	5609	2033	1568	9210
Westchester	4175	4703	3750	12634
Wyoming	3943	1069	643	6559
Yates	2957	941	389	4290
Total	366,991	197,811	128,913	594,455

Dated, ALBANY, Dec. 9, 1856.
J. T. HEADLEY, Secretary of State.
L. BURROWS, Comptroller.
STEPHEN CLARK, Treasurer.
S. B. CUSHING, Attorney-General.

SCATTERING VOTES GIVEN FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

Albany—Erastus Brooks received one vote. Ostin Ward received one vote. Hiram Shoudy received one vote. Blank received six votes.

Allegany—Austin Wade received two votes. Harle Holiady received one vote.

Broome—Austin Ward received one vote.

Cattaraugus—Charles H. Sherlil received one vote. Austin Ward received five votes.

Cayuga—Bradford R. Wood received five votes. Austin Ward received four votes. Henry Sheldon received one vote.

Chautauque—Austin Ward received two votes.

Chenango—Frederick Douglass received one vote.

Clinton—Martin Ward received eighteen votes.

Cortland—Austin Ward received eight votes.

Dutchess—Blank received two votes. George Washington received one vote.

Erie—A. Ward received one vote. Blank received one vote.

Greene—Austin Ward received one vote.

Herkimer—Austin Ward received five votes. Henry Campbell received two votes.

Jefferson—Henry R. Seldon received one vote. Austin Ward received two votes.

Kings—Austin Ward received four votes. Erastus Brooks received one vote. Blank received ten votes.

Lewis—Henry R. Shelden received two votes. Austin Ward received two votes.

Livingston—Austin Ward received six votes. Lim Odell received one vote. H. R. Selden received one vote. Blank received two votes.

Madison—Austin Ward received sixteen votes. Blank received two votes.

Monroe—Parker received one vote. Austin Ward received two votes.

New-York—Scattering received twenty-five votes.

Niagara—Austin Ward received one vote.

Oneida—Austin Ward received eleven votes. Erastus Brooks received one vote.

Onondaga—Austin Ward received eight votes.

Ontario—Austin Ward received twelve votes. J. Vanderbilt received one vote.

Orleans—Aaron Ward received one vote.

Oswego—Austin Ward received fifteen votes.

Otsego—S. Odell received one vote. Austin Ward received one vote. Henry Selden received one vote.

St. Lawrence—John L. Russell received one vote. Austin Ward received seven votes.

Saratoga—William Odell received one vote. Blank received one vote.

Schoharie—Austin Ward received four votes.

Schuyler—Lyman Dell received one vote.

Seneca—Austin Ward received one vote.

Suffolk—Austin Ward received one vote.

Tompkins—Henry Innman received one vote. John J. Parker received one vote.

Washington—Austin Ward received seven. John L. Russell received one.

Wayne—Austin Ward received seven votes. Henry R. Shelden received one vote. E. B. Pynchon received one vote.

Wyoming—Austin Ward received four votes. H. R. Selden received one vote.

Dated, ALBANY, Dec. 9, 1856.
J. T. HEADLEY, Secretary of State.
L. BURROWS, Comptroller.
STEPHEN CLARK, Treasurer.
S. B. CUSHING, Attorney-General.

State of New-York, ss.—We, the Secretary of State, Comptroller, Attorney-General and Treasurer, of said State, having formed a Board of State Canvassers, and having canvassed and estimated the whole number of votes given for Lieutenant-Governor, at a General Election held in said State, on the fourth day of November, 1856, according to the certified statements of the said votes received by the Secretary of State, in the manner directed by law, do hereby determine, declare and certify, that HENRY R. SELDEN, by the greatest number of votes given at the said Election, was duly elected Lieutenant-Governor of the said State.

Given under our hands, at the Secretary's Office of said State, in the city of Albany, the ninth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six.

J. T. HEADLEY, Secretary of State.
L. BURROWS, Comptroller.
STEPHEN CLARK, Treasurer.
S. B. CUSHING, Attorney-General.

State of New-York, ss.—Statement of the whole number of votes given for Canal Commissioner, at a General Election, held in the said State, on the fourth day of November, in the year 1856, wherein the several Counties in which the said votes were given are distinguished.

Counties.	Charles H. Sherrill.	John L. Russell.	Amos H. Prescott.	Whole No. of Votes.
Albany	4859	7712	5511	18091
Allegany	6454	1627	950	9031
Broome	4265	2133	806	7205
Cattaraugus	5498	1756	1043	7904
Cayuga	6923	1764	2084	10771
Chautauque	6689	1834	2136	10913
Chemung	2604	1845	778	5227
Chenango	5350	2506	1153	9040
Clinton	2566	2176	1378	6133
Columbia	5764	3078	1984	8826
Cort and	3531	1217	664	5420
Delaware	4259	3194	2025	8478
Dutchess	5387	4146	2006	11543
Erie	6786	7659	5512	19930
Essex	2848	1181	1005	5034
Franklin	1359	1612	1250	4221
Fulton&Hamilton	2699	1662	1168	5539
Genesee	3549	1395	1211	6155
Greene	3035	2467	1543	6045
Herkimer	4965	1451	1538	7958
Jefferson	8091	3459	1074	12624
Kings	7299	14145	8737	30184
Lewis	2965	1216	488	4675
Livingston	3489	1635	2128	7251
Madison	6189	1992	935	9064
Monroe	7454	4701	3172	15339
Montgomery	3020	1453	1778	6251
New-York	15222	41625	21530	77478
Niagara	3864	1871	2026	7762
Oneida	10787	6499	1876	19173
Onondaga	9804	4277	1932	16013
Ontario	4446	1648	2272	8366
Orange	4259	3985	2164	10401
Orleans	3981	976	1521	5581
Oswego	8053	3693	1384	13116
Otsego	6259	3654	1296	11210
Putnam	969	1114	477	2550
Queens	1905	2418	2430	6753
Rensselaer	5218	4458	4460	14073
Richmond	733	1541	953	3227
Rockland	649	1539	936	3124
St. Lawrence	9580	2001	1396	12975
Saratoga	4855	2495	2668	9517
Schenectady	1694	770	1255	3719
Schoharie	2371	2003	1701	6868
Schuyler	2470	1000	536	4006
Seneca	2154	1601	1309	5070
Steuben	7168	3278	2097	12543
Suffolk	2362	2082	1951	6396
Sullivan	1644	1602	2069	5315
Tioga	2263	2205	450	5922
Tompkins	3946	1493	1477	6916
Ulster	5911	4057	4765	11733
Warren	2112	1020	807	3942
Washington	5090	1560	2029	8679
Wayne	5648	2017	1554	9226
Westchester	3895	4025	3749	12642
Wyoming	3969	1072	615	6561
Yates	2984	926	379	4289
Total	267,220	196,471	129,642	594,304

Dated ALBANY, Dec. 9, 1856.
J. T. HEADLEY, Secretary of State.
L. BURROWS, Comptroller.
STEPHEN CLARK, Treasurer.
S. B. CUSHING, Attorney-General.

SCATTERING VOTES GIVEN FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER.

Albany—J. C. Harrington received one vote. Charles Sherrill received two votes. Blank received six votes.

Allegany—J. C. Harrington received two votes. Betsey Pass received one vote.

Broome—J. C. Harrington received one vote.

Cattaraugus—Charles Sherrill received three votes. J. C. Harrington received five votes.

Cayuga—J. C. Harrington received four votes.

Chautauque—Charles R. Sherrill received two hundred and fifty-six votes. C. H. Sherrill received one vote. J. C. Harrington received one vote.

Chenango—H. H. Beecher received one vote.

Clinton—J. C. Harrington received nineteen votes.

Cortland—J. C. Harrington received eight votes.

Dutchess—Blank received two votes. Charles Sherrill received one vote. George Washington received one vote.

Erie—Charles Sherrill received one vote. Blank received two votes.

Fulton and Hamilton—Charles Sherrill received one vote.

Greene—C. Harrington received one vote.

Herkimer—A. B. Crosby received three votes. J. C. Harrington received five votes. Blank received one vote.

Jefferson—J. C. Holdington received two votes. Andrew Blackstone received one vote.

Kings—J. C. Harrington received three votes. James H. Sherrill received two votes. John Vanderbilt received one vote. Blank received seven votes.

Lewis—Charles R. Sherrell received four votes. John C. Harrington received two votes.

Livingston—J. C. Harrington received six votes. Blank received two votes.

Madison—J. C. Harrington received sixteen votes. Blank received two votes.

Monroe—J. C. Harrington received one vote.

New-York—Scattering thirty votes.

Niagara—J. C. Harrington received ten votes. C. Harrington received one vote.

Onondaga—J. C. Harrington received eight votes. Blank received one vote. John Russell received one vote.

Orleans—J. C. Harrington received twelve votes.

Oswego—J. C. Harrington received fifteen votes. John D. Russell received one vote.

Otsego—J. C. Harrington received one vote.

Rensselaer—Thomas Busey received one vote. Wesley Bailey received one vote.

St. Lawrence—J. C. Harrington received two votes. J. R. Harrington received five votes. Amasa H. Prescott received fifty-one votes.

Schoharie—J. O. Harrington received three votes.

Seneca—J. C. Harrington received five votes. John Vanderbilt received one vote.

Suffolk—J. C. Harrington received one vote.

Washington—J. C. Harrington received seven votes.

Wayne—J. C. Harrington received seven votes.

Westchester—Charles T. Sherrill received three hundred and sixty-one votes. John Leslie Russell received one vote. Wesley J. Bailey received one vote.

Wyoming—J. C. Harrington received five votes.

Yates—Amo H. Sherrill received one vote. Charles H. Sherrill received one vote. Shell received one vote.

Dated, ALBANY, Dec. 9, 1856.
J. T. HEADLEY, Secretary of State.
L. BURROWS, Comptroller.
STEPHEN CLARK, Treasurer.
S. B. CUSHING, Attorney-General.

State of New-York, ss.—We, the Secretary of State, Comptroller, Attorney General, and Treasurer of State, having formed a Board of State Canvassers, and having canvassed and estimated the whole number of votes given for Canal Commissioner, at a General Election, held in said State, on the fourth day of November, 1856, according to the certified statements of the said votes received by the Secretary of State, in the manner directed by law, do hereby determine, declare and certify, that CHAS. H. SHERRILL, by the greatest number of votes given at the said Election, was duly elected Canal Commissioner of the said State.

Given under our hands, at the Secretary's Office, of said State, in the city of Albany, the ninth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six.

J. T. HEADLEY, Secretary of State.
L. BURROWS, Comptroller.
STEPHEN CLARK, Treasurer.
S. B. CUSHING, Attorney-General.

State of New-York, ss.: Statement of the whole number of votes given for Inspector of State Prisons, at a General Election, held in the said State, on the fourth day of November, in the year 1856, wherein the several Counties in which the said votes were given are distinguished.

Counties.	Wesley Bailey.	Matthew T. Brennan.	James P. Sanders.	Whole No. of Votes.
Albany	4724	7895	5538	18077
Allegany	6412	1685	964	9041
Broome	4248	2144	818	7306
Cattaraugus	5077	1775	1052	7909
Cayuga	6913	1762	2089	10775
Chautauque	6944	1835	2138	10920
Chemung	2601	1846	778	5225
Chenango	5376	2503	1158	9039
Clinton	2557	2164	1398	6139
Columbia	5764	3078	1998	8826
Cortland	3531	1217	664	5419
Delaware	4253	2190	2023	8476
Dutchess	5384	4147	2009	11544
Erie	6713	7673	5533	19910
Essex	2849	1175	1005	5029
Franklin	1370	1602	1252	4224
Fulton & Hamilton	2700	1668	1167	5539
Genesee	3475	1235	1211	6154
Greene	2036	2466	1544	6047
Herkimer	5006	1610	1398	7959
Jefferson	8059	3641	1076	12780
Kings	7190	13469	8856	29630
Lewis	2967	1216	488	4675
Livingston	3476	1644	2131	7247
Madison	6192	1924	931	9066
Monroe	7439	4711	3174	15324
Montgomery	3012	1499	1788	6249
New-York	15131	40593	21376	77135
Niagara	3863	1875	2027	7766
Oneida	10941	6547	1621	19121
Onondaga	9789	4270	1944	16020
Ontario	4448	1647	2269	8376
Orange	4248	3974	2167	10389
Orleans	3080	994	1506	5581
Oswego	8051	3691	1356	13113
Otsego	6265	3654	1292	11212
Putnam	958	1103	480	2541
Queens	1905	2622	2220	6748
Rensselaer	4968	4457	4671	14096
Richmond	735	1538	951	3224
Rockland	646	1533	945	3124
St. Lawrence	9594	1960	1402	12960
Saratoga	4375	2520	2589	9565
Schenectady	1688	771	1256	3716
Schoharie	2233	2935	1699	6870
Schuyler	2470	1003	536	4008
Seneca	2119	1683	1313	5070
Steuben	7166	3279	2098	13535
Suffolk	2361	2060	1952	6397
Sullivan	1628	1603	2069	5314
Tioga	2269	2207	451	5927
Tompkins	3949	1486	1476	6910
Ulster	2887	4087	4765	11739
Warren	2110	1029	806	3948
Washington	5060	1589	2029	8679
Wayne	5638	2028	1555	9226
Westchester	3231	4564	3783	12996
Wyoming	3969	1074	616	6551
Yates	2970	935	385	4290
Total	265,969	195,848	129,881	592,965

Dated ALBANY, Dec. 9, 1856.
J. T. HEADLEY, Secretary of State.
L. BURROWS, Comptroller.
STEPHEN CLARK, Treasurer.
S. B. CUSHING, Attorney-General.

SCATTERING VOTES GIVEN FOR INSPECTOR OF STATE PRISONS.

Albany—Charles D. B. Mills received one vote. Anthony D. Reid received one vote. Blank received eight votes.

Allegany—James Delong received two votes. John Townsand received one vote.

Broome—James C. DeLong received one vote.

Cattaraugus—Joseph C. Delong received five votes.

Cayuga—James C. DeLong received four votes. Thomas Kirkpatrick received two votes. Charles P. Sanders received one vote. William P. Sanders received one vote. Mathias S. Brennan received one vote. Amos H. Prescott received one vote.

Chautauque—Matthew D. Brennan received one vote. Jas. C. Delong received two votes.

Clinton—James C. Delong received fourteen votes. Charles D. B. Mills received four votes.

Cortland—James C. Delong received five votes. Charles D. B. Mills received two votes.

Duchess—Blank received two votes. T. Berlton received one vote. Brennen received one vote.

Erie—Blank received one vote. James C. Long received one vote.

Genesee—Westley Bailey received seventy-three votes.

Greene—Jas. C Delong received one vote.

Herkimer—Jas. C. Delong received five votes.

Jefferson—Jas. C. Delong received two votes. Stiles P. Armsbury received one vote.

Kings—James C. D. DeLong received four votes. John P. Sanders received one vote.

Lewis—Charles D. B. Mills received one vote. Jas. C. DeLong received one vote. Conrad Sayer received one vote. Blank one.

Livingston—James C. DeLong received six.

Madison—James C. Delong received fourteen votes. Charles D. B. Mills received three votes. Blanks two.

Monroe—William K. Bascom received one vote. Charles D. B. Mills received two votes.

New-York—Scattering thirty-five votes.

Niagara—James C. Delong received one vote.

Oneida—James C. Delong received one vote.

Onondaga—James C. Delong received eight votes. James C. Delong received two votes. Charles D. B. Mills received one vote. John Young received one vote.

Onondaga—James C. Delong received one vote. Charles D. B. Mills received six votes.

Ontario—James C. Delong received one vote. Charles D. B. Mills received two votes.

Orleans—Jas. C. Delong received one vote.

Oswego—James C. Delong received sixteen votes.

Otsego—Jas. C. Delong received one vote.

Saratoga—Blank received one vote.

Schenectady—M. T. Brennan received one vote.

Schoharie—James C. Delong received three votes.

Seneca—James C. Delong received five votes.

Suffolk—James C. Delong received one vote.

Sullivan—Daily Beaton received four votes.

Washington—James C. Delong received six votes. Jas. P. Saunders received one vote. Charles T. B. Mills received one vote.

Wayne—James C. Delong received five votes.

Westchester—Ephraim Lane received two votes. J. P. Sanders received one vote. John Van Duren received one vote. George W. Raymond received one vote. Brundage Tompkins received one vote.

Wyoming—James C. Delong received five votes.

Dated, ALBANY, Dec. 9, 1856.
J. T. HEADLEY, Secretary of State.
L. BURROWS, Comptroller.
STEPHEN CLARK, Treasurer.
S. B. CUSHING, Attorney-General.

State of New-York, ss.: Statement of the whole number of votes given for Inspector of State Prisons, at a General Election, held in the said State, on the fourth day of November, in the year 1856, wherein the several Counties in which the said votes were given are distinguished.

Counties.	Wesley Bailey.	Matthew T. Brennan.	James P. Sanders.	Whole No. of Votes.
Albany	4724	7895	5538	18077
Allegany	6412	1685	964	9041
Broome	4248	2144	818	7306
Cattaraugus	5077	1775	1052	7909
Cayuga	6913	1762	2089	10775
Chautauque	6944	1835	2138	10920
Chemung	2601	1846	778	5225
Chenango	5376	2503	1158	9039
Clinton	2557	2164	1398	6139
Columbia	5764	3078	1998	8826
Cortland	3531	1217	664	5419
Delaware	4253	2190	2023	8476
Dutchess	5384	4147	2009	11544
Erie	6713	7673	5533	19910
Essex	2849	1175	1005	5029
Franklin	1370	1602	1252	4224
Fulton & Hamilton	2700	1668	1167	5539
Genesee	3475	1235	1211	6154
Greene	2036	2466	1544	6047
Herkimer	5006	1610	1398	7959
Jefferson	8059	3641	1076	12780
Kings	7190	13469	8856	29630
Lewis	2967	1216	488	4675
Livingston	3476	1644	2131	7247
Madison	6192	1924	931	9066
Monroe	7439	4711	3174	15324
Montgomery	3012	1499	1788	6249
New-York	15131	40593	21376	77135
Niagara	3863	1875	2027	7766
O

NEW-YORK CITY.

Mr. Willis' Lectures before the Board of Education.

Mr. RICHARD S. WILLIS' course of Musical Lectures before the Board of Education is concluded. The final lecture treated of the culture of the speaking voice. The common ends of speech, arising from a wrong use of the vocal mechanism, were analyzed with great minuteness. The fault of our American speech, according to Mr. WILLIS, is its nasality. Yet this defect, so apparent in many speakers and singers, is not really the act of talking through the nose, but by speaking in that organ—that peculiar resonance which is peculiar to the French language. The remedy for this defect is, to open the mouth, flatten the tongue, and raise the veil of the palate. The mere consciousness of a nasal quality in our speech will go far towards remedying it. The lecturer urged the importance of a cultivation of the esthetics of the school-room, and argued that the incidental training of the speaking voice of the pupil should have its place in our systems of instruction; for nothing more immediately evinces refinement of culture than the tone of the voice and the every-day articulation of language. Many persons have a drawling tone of speech, which is to be deprecated,—there are the intonating, the religious, the bullying drawl—all bad and needing reform. A drawling tone in the pulpit is altogether too common, and cannot be too strongly censured. To prove agreeable talkers, we need a correct adaptation of the voice to distances. Mr. WILLIS believed that singing is a remedy for many of our inaccuracies of pronunciation; regarded it as a question whether the tone of voice did not influence the moral condition; and held it to be no trivial accomplishment to be able to speak our own language in pleasing tones and with a clear articulation. And, further, music in school is always an incentive to study.

The lecturer urged that the cultivation of music is an important aid to the acquisition of foreign languages. To acquire another language is more the work of the ear than of the brain, and anything which cultivates a knowledge of the nice distinctions of sound is an aid. The tune of a language is quite as important as the grammar. While in Germany, he made the acquaintance of a distinguished linguist, who was thoroughly versed in the principles of the English language, and congratulated himself that when he should travel in any country where it was spoken he could converse with the people in their native tongue. He then went to London, and though he knew the words and could put them in the right place, he yet had not the tune of the language, and could scarcely make those around him understand a word. We see this principle illustrated in the case of Irish servants, who often ask a question in the tone we use in answering one, so that we are compelled to ask him what he says.

Mr. WILLIS closed with earnestly recommending upon the attention of the Board of Education the establishment of a system of normal instruction in music, which should send out competent teachers; the demand for which is very large—larger than can be supplied.

At the conclusion of the lecture, WM. C. BRYANT, Esq., made a few remarks in warm commendation of the plan for uniting music with education. He said: For my part, I find that the music transfigures the words, invests them with a sort of supernatural splendor, making them call up deeper emotions and conveying more vivid images. The class of whom I am speaking require for their enjoyment of music a certain simplicity—certain aids which bring it down to their level. And yet, on that level, not only taste, but art and genius, if we are to judge music by the same rules which we apply to the other fine arts, may find an ample field for their exercise. Some of the finest productions of literature are those which are written with the greatest simplicity, and address themselves to the greatest number of minds. I suppose, therefore, that I may conclude what I have to say with an acknowledgement to the lecturer in behalf of that large class to which I belong, for having so well stated our wants, and so clearly pointed out, in his admirable vindication of Home Music, the means of providing for them.

Mr. RANDALL read the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Company be and hereby are tendered to Mr. WILLIS, for his highly eloquent and instructive course of lectures; also to Mr. BRYANT, for his address; and to Mr. APTOMAS, Professor CURTISS, Mr. NASH, and to the Misses FLINT and the young ladies of the Daily Normal School, for the pleasure and instruction they have afforded us during the present course of lectures.

[Advertisement.]

WINTER—1856.—We have just manufactured, from our last importations for the season, a very large assortment of our popular Raglans, and other styles of Winter Over and Undercoats, from Esquimaux Beavers, double President do., Chinchilla, &c., &c. Also, a large and beautiful assortment of Raglans from Beaver Cloths, made in perfect imitation of Otter, Seal, and other Furs, confined exclusively to us. Our stock of Boys' Winter Wear is very complete, to which we invite the attention of heads of families.

We have also received our last importations for the season of Winter Furnishing Goods, Underwear, Robes de Chambre, Shirts, Gloves, Shawls, &c., &c.

We offer great inducements to close out this very large stock of elegant Winter Clothing, as we have commenced the manufacture of our Spring Stock.

D. DEVLIN & Co.,
Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HOW TO RISE IN THE WORLD.—Young men should be temperate, active, courteous, prompt, careful, persevering, honorable, honest, respectful, generous, and should thoroughly "Know Themselves."

Phrenology teaches self-knowledge, and with it all the Christian graces, together with the *modus operandi* of rising in the world. Hon. HORACE MANN says: "I look upon Phrenology as the guide to Philosophy and the handmaid to Christianity. Whoever disseminates true Phrenology is a public benefactor." Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER says: "If a man wishes to know practically what he is made up of; if a man wishes a knowledge of human nature for definite practical purposes, there is no system which will aid him in acquiring that knowledge like the system of Phrenology." Practical instructions, with written descriptions of character, given daily at FOWLER AND WELLS', No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

GREAT FIRE IN STONE STREET.—The books, papers and money of Messrs. Hewitt and Co. were preserved in one of Herring's patent champion safes at the destruction of their warehouse by fire on Friday night, after being in the ruins about eighteen hours These celebrated safes can only be had of the subscribers and their agents,

S. C. HERRING & Co.,
Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 5 Murray-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

NEW-YEAR'S DAY AT BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—The greatest array of entertainment in America. Hosts of curiosities—Living Serpents, Russian Giant, smallest lady in the world, Living Skeleton, Happy Family. Performances in the Lecture-room nearly every hour of the day and evening, including the famed "Cinderella," farces, dances, songs, music and other delightful entertainments. Glorious day at Barnum's.

[Advertisement.]

A CARD.

☞ DR. HUNTER begs to intimate that he has returned from Europe, and will be at home, (No. 828 Broadway,) for consultation in Bronchial and Pulmonary affections, during the usual hours, daily.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Dec. 26, 1856.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—Two attractive entertainments are to be given at this favorite Theatre to-day. In the afternoon "Captain Kyd" and the grand pantomime of "Plancha." In the evening "Orange Girl of Venice." The pantomime of "Plancha" and drama of "Ireland As It Is."

[Advertisement.]

NEW-YEAR'S CALLS.—The Dusseldorf Gallery will be open on NEW-YEAR'S DAY and EVENING. A more agreeable place to call cannot be found in the City. It will keep one's head clear, besides contributing to the pleasures of the day. Give it a call.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Gas works for villages and cities, or large private establishments, on a plan recently perfected and warranted superior to all others in simplicity, safety and economy. See advertisement in this paper.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—A certain cure for sick headache and disorders of the stomach. Their virtue in such cases is known in all parts of the world. Those afflicted with liver and bowel complaints, and indigestion, cannot use so good a remedy.

[Advertisement.]

RUSH! RUSH!!—A crowd of customers may be seen at all times during the holidays issuing forth from No. 312 Broadway, each with a few bottles of Prof. Woon's Hair Restorative, which, as a popular article for the toilet, stands unrivaled.

[Advertisement.]

FATHER MATHEW.—A portrait and biography of this temperance apostle, given in this week's *Life Illustrated*. Price 4 cents. For sale by all newsmen. Wholesale at No. 309 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ BRADY'S Lower Gallery, No. 205 Broadway, will be found convenient by merchants, clerks and others, who desire to procure Ambrotypes for the Holidays.

Corner Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—GAS FIXTURES.—Several new and beautiful patterns just completed. Call at our great manufacturing dépôt, No. 276 Broadway.

ARCHER, WARNER & CO.

[Advertisement.]

NOTICE.—EVANS' Clothing Warehouse, No. 66 and 68 Fulton-street, will be open till 12 o'clock.

[Advertisement.]

23—24.

LONG ISLAND.

Naval Affairs.

The frigate *Niagara's* engines are about completed, and Tuesday she was to have been taken out of dock, preparatory to having steam applied to-day, to test the propeller and machinery; but it having been discovered that the flanges of the propeller were too wide by six inches to allow of its being hoisted and lowered with facility, the trial has been necessarily delayed for another week. Men are employed night and day in getting the work in readiness.

The work of refitting the sloop-of-war *Vincennes* is rapidly progressing; she will be sent either to the coast of Africa, or possibly be put into special service and sent to Anapolis for the Naval School.

The officers of the sloop-of-war *Falmouth* have reported for service; she goes to Brazil to relieve the *Germantown*.

The *Wabash* is reported to have been ashore in the bay of Aspinwall, and received some severe pounding, but the extent of damage to her is not known.

The steamer *Mississippi* has been greatly improved by the alterations in her exterior and interior arrangements. Her guards have been raised four feet, and her cabin, which was on deck is put below. She has two vertical tube iron boilers in place of the four copper ones, and she is now said to be capable of performing any service required—that she can go anywhere—in any weather. It has been suggested she could not be better employed than in looking after the numerous vessels hovering upon our coast in a crippled condition, and unable to reach port from the loss of spars and the disabled state of their crews. Several of this class have already been reported, one of which, the brig *Whitehall*, having once been in tow of a steamer, but parted from her by a gale, and has been since spoken with her spars gone, and the crew frost-bitten. There can be no more important or acceptable service rendered to commerce, or to the cause of suffering humanity than the relief of these distressed vessels. Within the last week as many as half a dozen crews have been rescued off sinking vessels by others accidentally falling in with them; how many have gone down for the want of timely aid it is impossible to say.

The *Arctic* is the only vessel now at the Navy Yard relied on for sudden calls, such as heading off filibusters, and catching slavers, and yet she is totally unfit for such service. It is doubtful if steam enough could be got upon her to stem a northwest blow in December; and to expect her to be of any service in heading off a fleet steamer, or even a fast-sailing schooner, is simply absurd.

Steamer *Vixen* is repairing her boilers, which have become the worse for wear.

The United States Naval Lyceum will dispatch a mail from New-York for the United States Naval squadron in the Mediterranean. All letters and papers sent to the Lyceum Rooms, Navy Yard, Brooklyn, will be forwarded. The ships on the above station are frigate *Congress*, razee *Constellation*, and steam frigate *Susquehanna*. The mail will close on the 5th of January next.

Preparing for New-Year's.

A young man, named HENRY SPARROW, was brought before Justice SMITH, in Brooklyn, yesterday morning, by officer PARK, of the Second District Police, charged with stealing a carcass of mutton from a store at the corner of Fulton and Market streets. He was convicted and sent to the Penitentiary for 60 days.

Two boys arrested by the same officer for stealing four pair of boots from store No. 37 James-street, were sant to the House of Refuge.

Dangerous Experiment.

A boy named CHARLES HEXTELLER yesterday morning fell from the third story of a house on South, near Atlantic-street, Brooklyn, to the pavement, a distance of 25 feet. He got up and walked off as though nothing had happened. A clothes line broke his fall.

New-Year's Gift.

The formal presentation of a house to Mayor HALL, and a service of silver plate to JOHN E. CAMMEYER, Esq., took place at the Packer Institute, Brooklyn, last night.

Boiler Explosion.

A boiler in the Lime Yard of THOMAS BELL, at the foot of Amity-street, Brooklyn, exploded yesterday afternoon, blowing out the side of the building in which it was located; but fortunately no person was injured.

Cool.

A lady had a portemonnaie stolen from her pocket Tuesday evening, while looking into a shop windowton Fulton-street, Brooklyn. The thief was a woman.

Accident.

Mrs. L. HUNTINGTON, of Adelphi-street, Brooklyn, had one of her legs broken yesterdan, by falling upon the sidewalk in Fulton-street.

☞ A boy named CHARLES GRAHAM amused himself Tuesday evening by upsetting ash barrels on Fulton-street, Brooklyn. He was arrested by Officer HYDE of the First District Police, and after a good sleep in the cells was yesterday morning brought before Justice DANIEL E. SMITH and fined $5, which a friend paid for him, and he went on his way rejoicing.

☞ There were two fires in Brooklyn yesterday morning—one in the rear of Atlantic, near Willow-street, in a building owned by WALTER KELSEY, and the other in the grocery store of JAMES MCCUE, No. 79 Tillary-street, neither of which resulted in much damage.

☞ The body of an infant, only a few weeks old, was found yesterday morning, in the Flushing-avenue sewer, near the Navy-Yard wall, Brooklyn, by the Fourth District Police. The Coroner was summoned, but no owner was found for it.

☞ There is not an omnibus, or any other public accommodation for travelers, on Atlantic-street, Brooklyn. Here is a fine opening for some enterprising man.

☞ A wealthy citizen of Brooklyn, on Christmas Day, distributed $25,000 among his nephews and nieces.

[Advertisement.]

There was a very pleasant gathering at the house of Mr. J. B. STEELE on Monday evening, Dec. 29, when a handsome silver pitcher was presented, by the young men of the house of HENRY SMITH & TOWNSEND, to Mr. B. A. MCDONALD, who retires to-day, after thirteen years' connection with the firm. The plate, inscribed appropriately, was presented with an address on the part of the givers, by Mr. STEELE. Mr. MCDONALD responded happily, after which all parties sat down to a sumptuous supper. Mr. MCDONALD has made an arrangement with the well-known house of STODART & MORRIS, piano-forte manufacturers. From his extensive acquaintance throughout the South and West, we predict for him every success.

NEW-JERSEY.

City Prison Report.

During December, 1856, there were 87 commitments to the Jersey City Prison, for offences, as follows:

Drunkenness	54	Burglary	3
Assaults	10	Stealing	3
Violating city ordinances	2	Insanity	1
Vagrancy	4	Keeping disorderly house	1
Disorderly conduct	3	Fighting	2
Malicious mischief	3	Suspicion of theft	1
Total	87		

Their places of nativity are as follows: Ireland, 55; Germany, 8; England, 12; United States, 11. Colored, 1. Total, 87.

THE NEW FERRY-HOUSE.—The new ferry-house on the New-York side of the Jersey City ferry is now completed, and yesterday the last remaining vestiges of the old buildings were removed. A portion of this building was erected three years ago, and the remainder of it has been built during the past season. The structure has a front 160 feet in extent, and extends towards the river 160 feet. It is entirely covered by a substantial roof. It is tasteful in style, and very convenient in plan. In the centre of the front there are two passage-ways for foot passengers, so arranged that the ferry masters can receive ferriage of the throng of people usually passing in. There is a large passenger room for the accommodation of those who wait for boats. It is lighted by two skylight windows. There are two large passage-ways for teams, so arranged that teams can drive in and relieve the street from blockage while waiting for the boats. An office for the sale of tickets to Philadelphia by the New-Jersey Railroad, and another office for the sale of tickets to way stations on the New-Jersey Railroad, and for its branch roads, is also provided in the front of the building, and ample accommodations have been furnished for baggage or freight. Between the front of the building and West-street is a space, 75 by 150 feet in extent, for teams, which greatly relieves the street. The cost of the building is about $20,000. Its architect and builder is Mr. JOB MALE, of Jersey City, who has done himself much credit in the plan of the building and manner of construction. He has, meantime, partially erected the great dépôt of the same Company on the New-Jersey side of the Hudson, and will now push that forward to completion.

The Indians in Florida.

Key West Correspondence of the Savannah Georgian.

We have late arrivals from Cape Florida, where two companies of the 2d Artillery are stationed. No Indians have been seen by the soldiers, although fresh traces were discovered. The troops were occupied in cutting roads along the borders of the everglades. White flags have been placed at proper intervals, to attract the attention of the Indians. Thus far they have taken no friendly notice of them. The flags of truce, at the edge of the Indian track, have many of them been pulled down by the savages, who, by this means, express their determination to hold no intercourse with General HARNEY.

The United States transport steamship *Fashion*, Captain BAKER, arrived at this port the 21st from New-York, *en route* for the west coast of Florida. She will at once proceed to Charlotte Harbor, where she will find orders from General HARNEY. They will join their respective regiments, now in the said. Surgeon SIMPSON, long attached to the garrison in this city, having been ordered to Fort Dallas, will be relieved by assistant Surgeon JOHNS at an early day.

MARRIED.

SMITH—MAXWELL.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, Dec. 30, at Trinity Chapel, by Rev. Dr. Higbee, ADON SMITH, Jr., to LOUISE, daughter of J. T. B. MAXWELL, Esq., all of this City.

CONTEE—HALL.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 30, by Rev. S. Hish Hough, of Philadelphia, BENJAMIN CONTEE, of Baltimore, to CAROLINE B. HALL, of New-York.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

HOUGHTON—SEYMOUR.—At Piermont, on Tuesday, Dec. 30, by Rev. J. West, of Brooklyn, Mr. E. R. HOUGHTON to Miss LOUISA, daughter of the late Hon. H. C. SEYMOUR, of the above place.

OLNEY—DAYTON.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Tuesday evening, Dec. 30, by Rev. Hugh N. Wilson, D. D., CHAS. C. OLNEY to CARRIE, daughter of T. S. Dayton, Esq., both of Jersey City.

LANE—KELLER.—In North Stamford, Conn., on Thursday evening, Dec. 25, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. John Smith, JAMES H. LANE, of New-York, to CLARISSA KELLER, of the former place.

☞ Stamford, Conn., papers please copy.

KINNEY—JUDD.—At Rock Island, Ill., on Thursday evening, Dec. 25, by Rev. S. T. Wilson, JOHN H. KINNEY to MINTA, daughter of F. H. Judd, M. D., all of that city.

DIED.

FRANKLIN.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Dec. 31, ANN FRANKLIN, relict of Abraham Franklin, in the 84th year of her age.

STEWART.—In Williamsburg, on Wednesday, Dec. 31, CATHARINE, wife of J. W. Stewart, M. D., aged 70 years. Notice of the funeral will be given hereafter.

☞ Poughkeepsie and Hudson papers please copy.

LYNCH.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday night, Dec. 30, at No. 72 President-st., MARY, the beloved wife of Patrick Lynch, editor of the *Irish American*, formerly of Limerick, Ireland, aged 40 years and 6 months.

TURSBY.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, Dec. 31, GILBERT IRVING, son of Samuel J. and Susan G. Thursby, aged 18 months and 5 days.

SMITH.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, Dec. 31, after a short illness, LEMUEL, son of Lemuel and Josephine C. Smith, aged 13 months.

SMITH.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 30, of inflammation of the brain, SANDFORD S., youngest child of Charlotte E. and E. Delafield Smith, aged 2 years and 6 months.

ROMAINE.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Dec. 30, Miss HILAH ROMAINE, in the 71st year of her age.

SEYMOUR.—At Ravenswood, L. I., on Tuesday morning, Dec. 30, Mr. CHARLES H. SYMOUR, of the firm of Chas. H. Seymour & Co., of this City.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...Dec. 31.

$4,000 Virginia 6s	c 96	$100 Reading Railroad	87½
5,000 do	b15 93¾	300 do	87¾
5,000 do	s3 92¾	300 do	b30 88
6,000 Cal. St. 7s, '75	78	100 do	s60 87½
3,000 Erie R. 2d m. bs	97	100 do	s30 87¾
1,000 Erie R. R. Bs. '75	94	100 do	b4 87½
1,000 Hd. Riv. R. 1st m.	98	150 do	s10 87½
1,000 Har. Rd. 2d Mtg.	75	87 Gal. & Chic. R	c 119
6,000 Ill. Cen. Rd. Bds.	97¾	15 do	c 119¾
1,000 Tol. Wabash & W'n	70	Mich. Cen. RR	90½
R. R. 2d m. bds	51¾	50 do	93⅝
5 Corn Ex'ge Bank	109	30 do	93
42 B'k State of N. Y	104	100 Mich. S. & N. Ia. RR.	88
200 Canton Co	b60 93¾	800 do	c 87¾
36 Del. & H. C. Co	118	20 do	b3 88
50 La. C. & M. Rd.	b30 76¾	100 do	b30 88¾
50 N.Y. Cen. Railroad	98¾	100 do	b60 89⅛
50 do	b3 98¾	10 Pan. RR	c 97¾
300 do	b60 94¾	25 Illinois Cen. R. R.	122½
140 do	c 98¾	100 do	122¾
50 do	b30 94	50 do	b30 123¼
100 Erie Railroad	62	125 do	122¾
150 do	62¼	50 do	b3 123
1200 do	b60 62¾	50 do	c 123
250 do	s60 62	100 do	b30 123¼
100 do	b3 62¼	12 do	123¾
100 do	b5 62¼	100 Clev. & Pitts. R. R.	58¾
100 do	s3 62	400 do	58
2925 do	s3 62¾	750 Clev. & Tol. R. R.	c 75
400 do	s30 62¾	100 do	b5 75¼
550 do	c 62	30 do	s3 75½
100 do	at 10 62¾	300 do	b30 75¾
100 do	b3 62¾	100 do	s60 75¾
100 do	b30 62¾	100 Cum. Coal. Co	17

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 Miss. St. 6s	b10 89	172 Erie Railroad	63
1,000 Ill. Cent. R. bs	97¾	100 do	b4 63½
4,000 do	97¾	200 do	63¼
1,000 Harlem R. 2d m.	75	450 do	b10 62¾
1400 Reading RR.	87¾	150 do	b10 62½
900 do	s60 87¾	25 N. Y. Cent. RR.	93¾
20 Park Bank	109¾	300 Clev. & Pitts. R.	b60 59
100 Clev. & Trl. RR.	s30 74¾		

WEDNESDY, Dec. 31—P. M.

The *Fulton* arrived to-day, with dates from Havre to the 17th, and Southampton to the morning of the 18th inst. Her accounts are four days later than those previously received by the *Europa*. The safety of the *Hermann* is among the most gratifying items of the *Fulton's* news. The financial advices from London are of a cheering nature. Capital, though in good request, was readily available, on first-class securities, at former rates. Consols were in demand and left off at 93¾@93⅞ ex dividend, with, however, a little weakness in the market. Foreign securities were moderately dealt in at essentially unchanged prices. From Liverpool we have reports of a vigorous business in Cotton at firmer, though not higher quotations, with increased depression in Breadstuffs—Western Canal Flour having fallen off 6d. ₱ barrel; Wheat generally 2d. ₱ bushel; and Indian Corn 3d. ₱ quarter, since the sailing of the *Europa*, without inducing a better inquiry. American Provisions were quiet, but firm. From Paris the news is of continued stringency in money matters, with a further decline of a half cent in prices of French Three ₱ Cents., which closed, on the 16th inst., at 66f. for money, and 66f. 30c. for the end of the month, The London *Times* of the 17th inst. says:

"A fall of more than 2 ₱ cent. has thus been witnessed since the early part of the month. Neither the tone of the financial letters nor the position of the Bank of France is such as to offer any explanation of it. The issue of fresh obligations amounting to between £2,000,000 and £3,000,000 by the Strasburg and Western of France Railways, which are to be paid in full within three months, may probably have had some influence in causing the movement, and there are reports of the Government being likely to want money. The dispute between Prussia and Switzerland likewise seems to be viewed with a little uneasiness."

A few days' later intelligence from India and China reached London on the 16th inst. Manufactured Goods had been freely purchased at Calcutta at full prices. At Shanghae, the rate of exchange on London had fallen to 7s. 6d.@7s. 7d The *Fulton* brings $230,000 in foreign coin, probably doubloons, for the West Indies.

The year goes out on a firm Stock Market. The fluctuations of the year have been unusually numerous, growing out of political as well as financial causes, and in some instances violent. For the past three business days and including the transactions to-day, there has been a remarkable steadiness, and on part of the list stiffness in the dealings, directly against the current of the Money Market, which to Street borrowers was by common consent reported stringent up to 2 o'clock to-day. At the termination of bank hours, temporary loans appeared to come a little easier, and there is some confidence felt that a few days in the year will soon regulate and redistribute the means now locked up for dividend payments. We annex the prices of half-a-dozen leading Stocks on the Bond and Share list for the past three years as an index to the

COURSE OF THE NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

	Dec. 31, 1856.	Highest during year.	Dec 31, 1855.	Dec 30, 1854.
United States 6s, '67.	116	116 and int.	116	118
Virginias	93	98	96½	97
Illinois Centrals	97⅞	97⅞	81¾	63¼
Erie Stock	62	65	50⅝	39¾
New-York Central	98¾	98	91	83
Reading	87¾	93	92	72

Mr. JOHN H. GOURLIE has been made President of the Stock Exchange for the year 1857.

We are advised that the following dividend payments will be made on the 2d of January. In the list of the payments at the Banks of America and Republic several concerns are included which usually provide means at these Banks, but whose remittances for this half year have not yet been received, though looked for by Friday.

BY ASSISTANT TREASURER OF U. S.—NO 32 WALL-STREET.

On Public Debt of United States registered at New-York.

BY OHIO TRUST COMPANY—NO. 25 WILLIAM-STREET.

Principal of Ohio Loan '56.	Iron Railroad Bonds.
On Public Debt of Ohio.	Little Miami.
City of Wheeling.	Cleveland & Pittsburg.
Town of Elyria, Ohio.	Hillsboro' & Cincinnati.
Dayton City.	Indianapolis & Cincinnati.
Cincinnati Gas Co.	Belmont County, Ohio.
Salem Township, Ohio.	Jackson County, Ohio.
Rumley Township, Ohio.	Crow Creek Township, Ohio.
Orange Township, Ohio.	Monroe Township, Ohio.
Xenia Township, Ohio.	German Township, Ohio.
Newark Township, Ohio.	Silver Creek Township, O.
Coshocton County, Ohio.	Tuscarawas County, Ohio.
Town of Layfayette, Ohio.	Sandusky & Newark R. R.
Town of Franklin, Ohio.	

BY MERCHANTS' BANK.

On State Debt Tennessee. | State Debt of Alabama.

BANK OF COMMERCE.

On State Debt Missouri.

BY ATWOOD & CO., NO. 8 WALL-STREET.

On Bonds of La Crosse Railroad.
On Bonds of Milwaukee and Watertown Railroad.

BY WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., NO. 54 WALL-STREET.

Indiana Bank Fives.	Stark County, Ohio.
City of Chillicothe.	Fort Wayne Railroad.
City of Marietta.	Pittsburg City to Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad.
Town of Harmar.	Allen County, Ohio.
Ross County, Ohio.	Van Wert County, Ohio.
Athens County, Ohio.	Crawford County, Ohio.
Washington County, Ohio.	Marietta Railroad.
Ohio and Pennsylvania RR.	Bellefontaine and Indiana.
City Allegany to this road.	Penn and Indianapolis.
Richland County, Ohio.	Dayton and Michican.
City of Chicago.	Franklin County, Ohio.
City of Covington.	Green County, Ohio.
Cleveland & Columbus Div.	

BY WELLS, FARGO & CO., NO. 83 BROADWAY.

State Interest California.

BY BANK OF AMERICA.

Kentucky State Interest.	Bourbon County, Ky.
Cincinnati City.	Mason County, Ky.
Covington.	Fayette County, Ky.
Jeffersonville.	Boyle County, Ky.
Louisville to Frankfort R.R.	Madison County, Ala.
Maysville.	Knox County, Tenn.
Easton and Hamilton R. R.	Louisville & Frankfort R. R.
Lexington and Danville R. R.	Virginia & Tennessee R. R.
Winchester & Potomac R.R.	

BY BANK OF REPUBLIC.

State Interest Virginia.	Alexandria.
North Carolina.	Fredericksburg.
Georgia.	East Tenn. and Vir. R. R.
St. Louis City.	Orange & Alexandria R. R.
Chattanooga R. R.	Manassa Gap R. R.
Alabama & Tennessee R. R.	City of Memphis N. Y. Bds.
City of Norfolk.	

BY MANHATTAN COMPANY.

New-York and Erie 7 ₱ cents. of 1862.

BY PHENIX BANK.

County of St. Louis $300,000 principal.
County of St. Louis coupons.
Phenix Bank Dividend, 4 ₱ cent.

BY NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD CO., 33 PINE-ST.

Three ₱ cent. dividend on preferred stock, payable Jan. 5.

Three and ½ ₱ cent. interest on bonds of 1872, payable Jan. 2.

We understand that Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co. bought for their friends in England, to-day, one million of the new Ohio Loan of 1886 from Messrs. H. A. JOHNSON & Co., the original takers. As Mr. PEABODY is in the City, it has been intimated that his house in London participate in the purchase. The expectation of some such arrangement appears to have had an influence on Exchange for the packet of this week, as the whole amount will be drawn for at once.

In the notice of the change in the Banking House of Messrs. WILLIAM HOGE & Co., yesterday, we should have added that the same firm is continued here by the Messrs. HOGE and Mr. WILLIAMSON, of Liverpool, and that the new firm at Liverpool will be HOGE & WILLIAMSON. The advertisements of all the parties appear on another page of this paper.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL ROAD—DEBT AND STOCK.

	1856. Sept. 30.	1855. Sept. 30.
Funded Debt	$14,763,597	$14,462,742
Less in Sinking Fund	470,000	312,900
Outstanding	$14,293,897	$14,149,842
Capital paid in	24,186,660	25,154,960
Total Debt and Stock	$38,480,557	$38,304,702

These are the official figures of the reports of the Company, affirmed by the executive officers and returned to the State Engineer's Department. They admit of no question. It is also affirmed to the Department that the Company had no floating debt outstanding at the close of either year, and there was certainly no part of the funded interest deferred. The management further state the income to the Stock for 1856 at 10 69 ₱ cent., or..... $2,566,731
And the surplus income of previous years.. 588,157
Together..... $3,154,878
Of which paid in Dividends in 1856..... 1,919,564

And upon this statement, in its eagerness to depreciate this leading and productive estate, the New-York *Herald* asserts that the Road earned but *five and a half*, while dividing 8 ₱ cent. to the Stock. Now if this were so, the fact would be susceptible of easy proof without magnifying or mystifying either real or imaginary figures. The management added $1,262,459 to the Equipment, Station property and Structure of the Road, the whole of which they might have funded or capitalized within the year, as adding millions per annum to the permanent capacity of the work for freight traffic. But the *Herald* counts this as part of the ordinary operating expenses of the year, claiming that only $1,304,262 was left to divide upon. Yet we find that the sum of $1,919,564 *was* divided, *and in cash*, and only $125,855, or less than *one-tenth* of the actual permanent improvement put upon the property, added to the Capital and Debt Account, all told! The last of the half yearly dividends was paid out on the 20th of August. On the 30th of September the Company had $833,790 cash balance in Bank.

PROGRESS OF AMERICAN RAILROADS.

Years.	Miles.	Years.	Miles.
1825	3	1843	4,174
1829	23	1844	4,311
1830	41	1845	4,611
1831	54	1846	4,870
1832	131	1847	5,336
1833	570	1848	5,652
1834	762	1849	6,350
1835	918	1850	7,365
1836	1,102	1851	9,090
1837	1,412	1852	11,631
1838	1,843	1853	13,379
1839	1,920	1854	16,038
1840	2,167	1855	18,764
1841	3,319	1856	21,069
1842	3,877	1857	24,476
Miles built 1st five years—1828-32			131
Miles built 2d five years—1833-37			1,281
Miles built 3d five years—1838-42			2,455
Miles built 4th five years—1843-47			1,459
Miles built 5th five years—1848-52			6,295
Miles built 6th five years—1853-57			12,845

The above is from an advance proof-sheet from the office of the *Railway Guide*. The figure of December, 1856, has been revised from 23,242 miles to the actual roadway then opened to traffic, 21,069 miles, and the exact figure of the present roadway opened stated at 24,476, by adding the ascertained increase of 3,007 miles opened within the year 1856. In a note which we have from the compiler he says:

"I inclose you a copy of the *summary page* of our forthcoming annual supplement. It differs somewhat from the first proof, consequent on further inquiries. I believe it to be approximately correct. The reason of the difference you noted in its relation to former estimates of the *Guide* (that of last year particularly) is simply greater care in compilation, and the non-repetition of the same road under different names and in different States. The details which are contained in the supplement guarantee the present estimate."

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT-TREASURER, UNITED STATES, NEW-YORK.

Receipts and Disbursements.

Dec. 1, 1856, by Balance		$8,342,992 79
Receipts during the month:		
On account of Customs	$2,446,835 76	
On account of Patent Fees	6,318 20	
On account of P. O. Dep't.	41,009 61	
On account of Transfers	210,000 00	
On account of Miscellan's.	10,214 72—	2,714,878 23
Payments		$11,057,861 02
Treasury Drafts	$3,746,638 27	
Post-Office Drafts	236,284 82—	3,982,923 09
Dec. 31, 1856, Balance		$7,074,937 93
By Balance, Cr., Disbursing Accounts	$1,580,035 42	
By Receipts during the Month	1,951,862 97—	3,531,898 39
To Payments		1,743,526 14
Balance		$1,789,372 25
By Balance, Cr., Interest Accounts { $34,084 04 / 642,360 06 }		776,444 10
To Payments		82,875 00
Balance		$693,569 10
By receipts for Customs in Dec., 1856		$3,446,835 70
By receipts for Customs in Dec., 1855		$2,989,436 74
Decrease, December, 1856		$542,601 04
By balance, Cr., Bullion and Expense Account for Assay Office		$1,925,097 09
By Coin received during the Month	$905,988 07	
By Fine Bars, during the Month	2,299,455 89—	2,505,343 96
Balance		$2,760,440 96
To Payments in Coin	$245,503 93	
To Payments in Fine Bars	1,718,422 00—	1,964,025 82
Balance		$1,796,415 16
By Coin in hand, in Assistant Treasurer's Office	$9,557,879 28	
By Coin in hand, in Assay Office	925,448 33—	$10,483,327 62
By Fine Bars, in Assay Office	870,966 83	
By Unparted Bullion, in Assay Office	528,547 07	
By Bullion at the Mint for Coinage	29,733 84—	1,429,247 74
Total		$11,906,575 35

Statement of business at the United States Assay Office at New-York for the month ending Dec. 31, 1856:

Deposits of Gold		$2,190,000 00
Foreign Coins	$7,500	
Foreign Bullion	10,500	
United States Bullion	2,172,000	
Deposits and purchases of Silver		182,000 00
Foreign Coins	$88,000	
Foreign Bullion	66,000	
U. S. Bullion (contained in Gold)	16,000	
U. S. Bullion, old coins	11,013	
U. S. Bullion, Lake Superior	987	
Total deposits payable in bars	$2,072,000	
Total deposits, payable in coins	300,000—	$2,372,000 00
Gold bars stamped		$2,206,513 30
Transmitted to U. S. Mint, Phila., for Coinage		117,647 60

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES, NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1856.—Total receipts, $166,969 03; total payments, $197,831 29; total balance, $11,903,575 35.

Failures in the Country.

*From the Independ

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI.....NO. 1651. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 3, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

FROM ALBANY.

The Inauguration—The Outgoing and Incoming.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 1, 1857.

Biennally, at least, Albany has an attractive feature for the dawn of the new year. For then, on the boards of the State Theatre, the curtain rises to introduce of those who are to represent the sovereigns and the lords of the future. Doubtless those who concocted the plot of the play of *A State Government* contemplated a genteel comedy, in which, as in all orthodox gentility, the good should be rewarded and the evil punished. That the curtain rising to-day should roll down two years hence upon an instructed and prosperous audience. That the music of the exit should be the melody of active life—the joyous outbursts of thriving marts and well-rewarded toil.

It is the common, natural aspiration, that those who assume to represent the powers of the State shall justly interpret their respective positions, and so develop the plot as to give the true intent and meaning of the text. In the present instance, such aspirations would be almost gratuitous.

THE INAUGURATION—THE LAYING DOWN AND THE TAKING UP.

The inauguration was conducted with something more of the form and ceremony—with a more becoming fitness than I have ever before witnessed. The place chosen was the Assembly Chamber, instead of the rotunda of the capitol, where such proceedings have heretofore been consummated.

Long previous to the time fixed, the hall of the Representatives was densely crowded with ladies and gentlemen. At 12 o'clock, escorted by the Burgess Corps, attended by their military staffs and State officers, his Excellency Governor CLARK and the Governor elect, Hon. JOHN A. KING, entered the hall, and proceeding up the middle aisle, entered the speaking desk, where Hon. JOEL T. HEADLEY, Secretary of State, was in waiting to administer the oath of office. The grouping of the hall was most imposing. In the rear of the circle were the Burgess Corps, the dark gray of their winter coats making the background upon which the brilliant uniforms of the staff officers, the gorgeous silks and sparkling furbelows of the ladies were most effectively set off. There was an outburst of hearty cheers greeting the appearance of the two Governors. These having subsided, the Governor retiring thus addressed his successor:

SIR: The time has arrived when I am to be relieved from the duties and responsibilities of Chief Executive officer of the State; and I have to congratulate myself and the people that the important and responsible trusts of the office are to be transferred to one of so much practical ability, intelligence and experience as yourself.

Permit me to remark that, with the honors of the office, you will find many cares and perplexities, and much labor. While there will be many things pleasant and agreeable, there will be much to annoy and embarrass. You will also find the duties which the Constitution devolves upon the Governor of our Empire State to be onerous and constant.

You are, however, accustomed to active life, and I doubt not will be able to perform the various duties of the office with credit to yourself, and also to the general satisfaction of the people, who have chosen you to the exalted position. Be assured, Sir, that during your official term, and through life, you will have my sincere wishes for your success, health and happiness.

The Secretary of State having administered the oath of office, Governor KING thus fittingly responded to the congratulations with which Governor CLARK has greeted him:

SIR: The moment which relieves you from the duties of the Chief Magistrate of this State, invests me with the charge and responsibility of that high station. To be Governor of my native State, and that State New-York, is a crowning honor for a life now not short, of which much has been passed in the public service, and I accept the trust which the people of this State have thought proper to confide to my hands, and the oath I have just taken to faithfully administer that trust I intend to keep in its true spirit and intent. I will, to the best of my ability, endeavor to discharge its duties so as to advance the interests and maintain the honor and just influence of this State. In such a purpose and policy I count with confidence on the cooperation and support of my countrymen; and with these I cannot fail.

I return to you, Sir, my thanks for the sentiments of regard and confidence you were good enough to express in my behalf; and while I am about to assume the cares and responsibility of official station, I may in truth envy you the repose and satisfaction which await you, after the faithful discharge of a great public trust. My best wishes attend you on your return to your distant home, and will be with you always.

At the conclusion of these remarks, the oath of office was administered to Lieutenant-Governor SELDEN, and then, with the cheers, came the pealing of bells, the booming of cannon, and martial music, inspiring and typifying the exhilaration of the masses who had witnessed the ceremonies.

And so one laid down the cares and the responsibilities, the pleasures and honors of the Executive, and another took them up. In the manner of assuming the high duties of Governor, there was evident that earnest devotion to his native State, and that integrity of purpose that has always characterized the career of Mr. KING. Those who know the man, know well that through a long and eventful life—a life the better portion of which has been devoted to the public service—he has been true to those who have intrusted him with responsibilities, and true to himself—maintaining unquestioned the honor and integrity which was his birthright, and which will be the birthright and legacy of his children. They knew too, that for him the oath which bound him to administer the office of Governor to the best of his ability had a significance and force, and was not a mere stipulated part in the pageant of a day.

THE ADJUNCTS OF THE EXECUTIVE.

Gov. KING has not yet completed the selection of his staff, there being still one Aideship and the position of Military Secretary to be filled. Thus far, the appointees are gentlemen of talent and high social position—attributes that cannot well be overlooked in the formation of a military family, and yet sometimes difficult of attainment.

You have heretofore noticed, in fitting terms, the appointment of Hon. HENRY I. SEAMAN to the position of Private Secretary. It is seldom that a gentleman of such enlarged experience can be induced to discharge the onerous duties of that station. The salary is a totally inadequate remuneration for the labors and responsibilities imposed upon the incumbent. I hope that the Legislature will, at an early day, attach such a compensation as will be commensurate with Mr. SEAMAN'S ability and experience.

The Governor has appointed Mr. G. W. BRADSTOCK, of New-York, messenger to the Executive.

The appointments yet made are not considered as coming within the range of political rewards. They are positions more private than public, and in filling them it is not expected that the importunities of partisans will be entirely considered. But I presume they will be found entirely satisfactory in that respect.

Next week commences in earnest the serious business of legislation. The waters are already moving, but as yet they are rather turbulent, and the drift of the currents not clearly defined. Destined to be among, though not of them, I shall endeavor early to fathom their depths and shallows. "Pray for the soul of poor ALLEN GRAY!" is a perpetual importunity to the passers-by of a slab that stands in a far-off, quiet nook whereof I knew in boyhood. Dear public, solicit the powers that rule that amid the shoals and quicksands that embarrass the navigation of the waters of the Capitol, at the breaking up of Spring, there may not drift out the disabled wreck of the bark.

LEO.

Pardons and Commutations by Gov. Clark.

ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 2.

The following pardons have been granted by Gov. CLARK, since the 24th of December:

MORRIS KINGSBAUGH, *alias* MILLER, convicted of grand larceny. Term two years—served 8 months.

THEODORE HUDSON, grand larceny. Term 5 years—served 20 months.

W. H. DALTON, grand larceny. Term 2 years—served 9 months.

ROBERT CARATHERS, grand larceny. Term 3 years—served 18 months.

THOMAS BURNS, grand larceny. Term two years—served 8 months.

W. T. VALENTINE, grand larceny. Term two years—served 5 months.

E. A. HOWARD, grand larceny. Term 4 years—served 1 year.

MAXIMUS KOPPER, burglary. Term 3 years—served 16 months.

URIAH B. LOW, burglary. Term 10 years—served 1 year.

JERRY MCLAIR, forgery. Term 3 years, 4 months—served 11 months.

PATRICK HANNEY, rape. Term 10 years—served 24 months.

JAMES COLE, rape. Term 10 years, 6 months—served 1 year.

BARNEY ROONEY, rape. Term 10 years—served 26 months.

STEPHEN HOGAN, manslaughter. Term 2 years—served 11 months.

The Governor has also granted the following commutations:

JOHN HENDRICKSON, robbery. Term 10 years; commuted to 4 years 2 months. Time expired Dec. 24.

WM. HICKEY, grand larceny. Term commuted from 4 years to 2 years 3 months. Time expired 5th December.

RUSSELL JOHNSON, grand larceny. Term commuted from 5 years to 4—time expires Jan. 29.

FORRESTER YOUNGS, burglary. Term commuted from 10 to 5 years—time expires Sept. 11, 1857.

PATRICK COX, assault with intent to kill. Term commuted from 3 years 6 months to 2 years 2 months—time expired Jan. 1.

Appointments by the Governor.

The following military appointments were made on Thursday by Gov. KING:

Adjutant-General—FREDERICK TOWNSEND, Albany.
Inspector-General—BENJAMIN F. BRUCE, Lenox.
Engineer-in-Chief—LUCIUS PITKIN, New-York.
Judge-Advocate General—CLARENCE A. SEWARD, New-York.
Quartermaster-General—JAS. L. MITCHELL, Albany.
Surveyor-General—S. OAKLEY VANDERPOOL, Albany.
Paymaster-General—ROBERT L. JOHNSON, Albany.
Aid-de-Camp—HALE KINGSLEY, Albany.
Military Secretary—ALONZO D. MORGAN, Aurora.

The present Commissary-General, J. H. H. WARD, of New-York, holds over. The appointment to this office is made by the Governor and Senate, during the session of the Legislature.

The Governor has also designated as
Private Secretary—HENRY J. SEAMAN, New-York.
Messenger—GEO. W. BLACKSTOCK, New-York.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—4 Hanover-st., and 181 Broadway.
House Printing Telegraph—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Sandwich Islands Reciprocity—Mr. Buchanan and Squatter Sovereignty.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 2, 1857.

The Sandwich Islands Treaty of Reciprocity, I hear, is good as defunct, its enemies being well satisfied that they number more than one-third the Senate. The objection which obtains greatest force is, that it involves a modification of the Tariff which can only be done constitutionally by Legislation.

It is stated by some of Mr. BUCHANAN'S most intimate friends here, that he has recently declared himself the unequivocal supporter of the doctrine of Squatter Sovereignty, as held by Mr. CASS, his selected Secretary of State. The chivalry don't like it. S.

The President's Reception on New-Year's Day—The Correspondence between Gen. Scott and the Secretary of War—Security of Steam Vessels, &c.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 1.

All the persons connected with the Diplomatic Corps in full dress, together with the members of the Cabinet, paid their respects to the President of the United States this morning. At noon the doors of the White House were thrown open to the public, and thousands of persons, including prominent Statesmen, Judges, Army and Naval officers entered; the Marine Band meanwhile performing a choice selection of music. The reception continued for two hours. The heads of departments and many others hospitably entertained visitors at their respective residences. Nearly all secular business was suspended, and the public offices were closed.

The documents recently called for by the Senate are voluminous, and include the heretofore suppressed letters of Gen. SCOTT and the Secretary of War, relative to the former's pay as Lieutenant-General. The correspondence on both sides is particularly caustic and personal. Much anxiety for its perusal is manifested.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 2.

In reply to the inquiry of the Senate relative to the better security of steam vessels against accident by fire, the Secretary of the Navy has transmitted a communication from the Bureau of Construction, in which it is said no variation is required in the ordinary construction of vessels of wood for this purpose, but in that part where boilers and fire-rooms are situated a greater degree of security can be given. To this end it is considered practicable and expedient that boilers for all sea-going steamers, and all having their boilers under the main deck, or using a forced draught, to have their furnaces surrounded by the water of the boiler, or what is termed water bottoms; that smoke chimneys extend above the continuous deck next over the boilers; that all fire-rooms be covered with iron, and that a similar substance be used for the protection of other parts most exposed to combustion.

The petition of the New-York State Military Association is in possession of the Senate's Committee on Militia. It asks for a revision of the Militia laws, and an annual appropriation of half a million of dollars for arming and equipping the Militia of the several States, and that they be of the latest and most approved patterns, the greater part of those now being distributed being worthless.

Among the bills to be introduced in the Senate is one by Senator FISH, providing for the removal of the obstructions at the entrance of New-York Harbor, in accordance with the memorial of the Chamber of Commerce of that City, and another by Senator CLAY to repeal the law granting bounties for catching cod-fish.

There is no truth in the extensively-circulated report that the Supreme Court has come to a conclusion on the Missouri Dred Scott slave case. It is certain that the Judges have not yet had a consultation upon the subject.

Senator HAMLIN will resign his seat to-morrow and forthwith proceed to Maine, preliminary to entering on the Governorship of that State.

FRANCIS S. CLAXTON, of New-York, was to-day confirmed by the Senate as Consul to Moscow.

The Kansas nominations have not yet been acted upon.

The consideration of the Revolutionery Soldier bill will be resumed on Monday, in the Senate. Mr. SEWARD has the floor, and will speak in support of the bill.

New-Year's Day in Washington—Mr. Washburne's Speech—Re-election of Senator Mallory—The Panama Railroad Co., &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 1, 1857.

HOLIDAY TIMES.

The advent of the New Year has been celebrated here to-day with much more than usual spirits. Indeed the custom of "receiving calls" on this holiday finds new admirers each successive year, and already has been adopted by very many families which do not number in their circle any person in public life. Among those whose hospitable mansions were thrown open to-day, for the entertainment of their friends, and of strangers visiting Washington, were Secretaries MARCY, GUTHRIE, DAVIS, and MCCLELLAND; Senators SEWARD, FISH, BRIGHT, and SLIDELL; Speaker BANKS, Mr. PENNINGTON, and other members of the House of Representatives; Messrs. GEORGE PARKER and J. MAGUIRE, and others of the wealthy private citizens of this metropolis. Mrs. Senator DOUGLAS held her *levee* at the residence of her parents, where a host of friends and admirers paid their respects to the queenly bride. Pleasure and hilarity—tempered by refinement and moderation—reigned everywhere supreme. The ladies never looked better or brighter, and all things contributed to make the day one of real enjoyment. A peculiarity of Washington is, that the ladies who are not detained at home to receive their friends, join their husbands, brothers and lovers, in making the "grand round" on New-Year's Day—a custom which unquestionably adds greatly to the wit, vivacity and general pleasure of the occasion.

ELIHU WASHBURNE ON THE CANVASS.

Politics of course are eschewed at such a time as this, so there is little to be said on that score. I have neglected, however, to refer to a brief but pointed speech made by ELIHU WASHBURNE, of Illinois, the other day, in substantiation of the charge that the Democratic papers in his State failed to publish the resolution of the Cincinnati Convention indorsing the Administration of FRANKLIN PIERCE. This had been stoutly denied by MARSHALL, MORRISON and other Nebraska Democrats, a few days ago, when the matter was discussed, but Mr. WASHBURNE placed it beyond cavil by producing the confessions of the Democratic organs themselves. It will be remembered, of course, that the real question at issue in all this was whether or not the late election indorsed the Nebraska bill and the Pierce Administration, as claimed by the President in his Message.

REWARD OF A FAITHFUL SERVANT.

The announcement of the reelection of Senator STEPHEN K. MALLORY, by the Legislature of Florida for the term of six years from the 4th of March next, has been received here with very general satisfaction. During his current term, now so near its close, the Senator, by his close attention to business, his liberality, and never-failing courtesy of demeanor, has won the respect of a wide circle of friends, who rejoice to know that his sphere of usefulness is thus extended, and its period of duration prolonged.

THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL AND PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY.

The Panama Railroad Company has addressed an official letter to Congress in reply to the unjust aspersions of the Postmaster-General, to which I referred a few days since, and bearing out to the letter the statement of facts in the case which I then presented. It will be remembered that Mr. CAMPBELL charged the Company with extortion, because it refused to carry the mails across the Isthmus for a less price than that for which they had contracted. In summing up their reply, the Company thus state the points which a fair statement of the facts present, viz.:

1. That the Panama Railroad Company were performing a service, under a contract authorized by Congress, and at a fixed rate of compensation.

2. That for several years they performed the service without profit.

3. That after a large expenditure they were able to perform a service in four hours, which they had contracted to do in three days at first, and afterwards in two days.

4. That in consequence of this improved service, the Postmaster-General stopped a portion of the stipulated pay.

5. That the Company considered it had a right to be paid for services faithfully performed, according to contract; and demanded its dues.

6. That for this demand, they are denounced as "attempting to draw more from the treasury than was properly due," and are charged with compelling the Postmaster-General to submit to a "gross imposition."

7. That whilst the Company insisted upon its rights, it has evinced every disposition to make a new contract, on terms advantageous to the Government of the United States.

The letter shows also that Mr. CAMPBELL, when pretending to transmit to Congress all the correspondence had with the Company in regard to this subject, dishonestly kept back the letter most important to them, and one most essential to a fair understanding of the case in their behalf. When Congress examines this subject as it should be examined, Mr. CAMPBELL will obtain little aid and comfort in his attempts to usurp all the powers of the Government, and to trample despotically on those who have the spirit and the ability to resist his tyranny.

THEATRICALS.

The *début* of Miss FANNY MORANT last evening as the Manageress of the National Theatre was eminently successful. The principal play was the comedy of "Masks and Faces," which was placed upon the stage in a most creditable manner. Miss Fanny sustained the character of *Peg Woffington* to the great delight of a critical audience, and was ably supported throughout. At the close of the piece, being called before the curtain, she made a neat little speech, in which she pledged her best efforts to afford the patrons of the drama in Washington a succession of entertainments worth their liberal support. The RAVELS are announced to appear within a few days.

XXXIVth Congress---Second Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 2.

On motion of Mr. SLIDELL, a resolution was adopted requesting the President, if not incompatible with the public interest, to furnish the Senate with copies of all the correspondence between our Government and that of the Netherlands relative to the refusal of the diplomatic agents of the latter to appear before the Courts of Justice of the United States, and give testimony in criminal cases, of facts bearing thereon of which they may be cognizant. This refers to Mr. DUBOIS, who declined to appear in the Herbert case.

Adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 2.

The House was occupied exclusively with the consideration of private bills, and passed thirteen of them. Adjourned till Monday.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 2.

Case No. 36. *Moses C. Mordecai* et al., appellants *vs. M. W.* and *N. Lindsay*, owners of schooner *Mary Eddy*, &c.—Argued by Mr. PHILLIPS for appellants, and Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON and Mr. JOHNSON, Jr., for appellees.

No. 5. *Burr H. Betts*, appellant, *vs. John H. Lewis* et ux.—Argued by Judge BUTLER for appellant, and Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON, for appellees.

From Boston.

VERDICT IN THE CASE OF THE LATE MURDER—SENTENCE OF A HOMICIDE, ETC.

BOSTON, Friday, Jan. 2.

The Coroner's Inquest on the death of Mr. TENNEY, late Warden of the State Prison, rendered a verdict this evening. It was to the effect that CHAS. L. DECATUR, *alias* CHARLES L. CATEN, killed the Warden with a shoe-knife, with malice aforethought, and stated that the force of the officers in the prison is insufficient to preserve discipline there, and that while convicts sentenced to the State Prison for committing deadly assaults are allowed means and opportunities to commit the same crime while serving out their sentence in prison, there can be no security against the sacrifice of other valuable lives.

In the case of WM. S. TUCKERMAN for defrauding the Eastern Railroad Company, the arguments of counsel were closed, to-day, and Judge ABBOTT will charge the Jury to-morrow forenoon.

JAMES MCDONALD was sentenced to-day to three years in the House of Correction for manslaughter, in killing MICHAEL KEAGARE.

The bark *Henry Hill* sailed to day for Smyrna, with a number of missionaries on board.

Large Fire at Halifax.

HALIFAX, Friday, Jan. 2.

A fire broke out here yesterday at 4 o'clock in the afternoon in the vast building on the corner of Halliss and Prince streets, extending from thence south to the residence of Dr. ALLAN, crossing Halliss-street and burning nearly the whole block between that and Granville streets, including St. Mathew's Presbyterian Church. Twenty buildings were consumed and thirteen partially destroyed. Two entire blocks from Bedford-row to Barrington-street were gutted. The scene is most desolating. The streets are filled with goods and furniture. Several persons were seriously injured, but no lives were lost. The estimated loss is $100,000.

From Cincinnati.

EXPLOSION OF A LOCOMOTIVE—FAMILY POISONED BY A SLAVE.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Jan. 1.

A freight locomotive on the Central Ohio Railroad exploded yesterday afternoon, killing the engineer and brakeman.

A special dispatch to the *Commercial* says that a family of eight persons, named STITH, in Hardin County, Ky., was poisoned by a negro cook. Six died, and the others are not expected to live.

Affairs in North Carolina.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Jan. 2.

Messrs. A. J. DARGAN and T. L. HARGROVE, members of the North Carolina Legislature, went out to fight a duel on Tuesday last, but it was amicably adjusted on the field without an exchange of shots.

Governor BRAGG was reinstalled Governor of North Carolina, at Raleigh, yesterday.

The New Administration.

"Occasional Correspondence" of the Times—The "Cowbell" and the Herald—Slavery in the Territories and Southern Fire-eaterism—Cabinet Resolutions and Cabinet Members—Federal Offices in New-York—Bad News for the Cliques, &c.

FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 1, 1857.

A happy New-Year to the TIMES, and to such of its readers as intend to deserve it.

A flying visit to Philadelphia and New-York has prevented me, as you are aware, from giving you any news from the capital for the last few days; but I shall now recommence my endeavors to keep you booked up, from time to time, respecting such matters as may come within my limited sphere of observation. Your New-York politicians are, some of them, by the way, a desperate set of would-be fire-eaters. In three or four degrees lower latitude, nothing short of "honorable" blood-letting would satisfy the craving of some of the hungry, yelping, biped canines I met there—especially such as were disappointed, or on the broad road to disappointment in obtaining some "Federal" bone. What curses, long, deep and original, I smilingly listened to, respecting the innocent letters of your "occasional correspondent." Thanks to dear, honest, veracious SICKLES, I fortunately found everybody upon the wrong track. "Nobody *could* have given such and such information, excepting—somebody Number One; and nobody *could* have smuggled the obnoxious letters into the TIMES, unless it were Number One's bottle-washer—Number Two; *ergo* (!!)—Number Two is the unhappy man." MRS. Tabitha Teapot never "put that and that together" with more successful ingenuity. "Little Jacky Horner" did not establish a more indefeasibly logical right to exclaim, "What a great BOY am I!" And, as "a lie well stuck to is as good as the truth," in the estimation of these gentlemen, learned in the *ins* and outs of the Petty Sessions, your humble servant stands a fair chance of escaping with unbroken bones. As, however, the easy game of "hunt the handkerchief" is preferred to refuting the facts which I have sometimes thought it my duty to tell you, I pledge my word to cry out "hot," or "warm," as well as "cold," the very instant I perceive anything like shrewd guessing.

The Washington scribbler for one of your Cowbells, for want of somebody else to blackguard, pitches into "BENNETT" and the "*Herald*." Poor *Herald!* Poor BENNETT! How badly he must feel! How he must writhe under the hard names the scribbler calls him! Just as my poor little daughter did last Monday, because somebody at school had said she was an "ugly—*thing!*" "Grandmother," said little Red Riding-Hood, "what great teeth you have got!" "So much the better to *eat* you, my child!" An awful type, Mr. Cowbell scribbler, of what may be your future fate. Just think what might happen if Mr. BENNETT should chance to hear you call him—"ogre!" Your voice is so weak, and you are so very *small*, that you will not, probably, attract his notice. But what if, without seeing you, he should *tread upon you?* Did you ever think of *that?* Now, are you not afraid? Say what people may about BENNETT, a hundred years hence his name will be recorded among the great men of the present time. Few persons, vilified, calumniated and hissed at as he has been, would have been found possessed of inherent energy to rise to the high point of influence he has obtained. The pulpit, press and forum have all had their bouts with him, and he has never been without enemies; but he has proved, single-handed, a match for the whole of them. And permit me to add, while I am about it, that—every body who impugns the fact, to the contrary notwithstanding—Mr. BENNETT, in private life, is a *gentleman*, and, in politics, a *statesman*.

I wrote to you, within the week of the Presidential election, that I was willing to stake my life, that the policy of Mr. BUCHANAN'S administration would prove that he was hostile to the partisans of extreme measures *everywhere;* and that disciples of GARRISON and TAPPAN would meet with no more severe rebuke than those of the "New-Orleans *Delta*, the Richmond *Enquirer*, Governor WISE and JEFFERSON DAVIS." So rapid has been the development of national opinion, since that time, that the *Enquirer* and Governor WISE now side with Mr. BUCHANAN, in advocating a high Union policy, and the DAVIS *Deltaites* are to be considered politically dead. The belligerent tone assumed, for a day or two, about the 16th or 17th ult., by the Richmond *Enquirer*, was a mere *ruse de guerre*, and has been amply atoned for. The Washington letters to that journal, which were republished in your paper on Christmas day, show that "the most ultra-men from the South are cheerfully yielding their prejudices, and, hitherto, strong positions on the negro question!" Governor WISE has acted the part of pacificator nobly, and the views expressed by Senator DOUGLAS, who may be regarded as the greatest among your Northern champions of Southern rights, have thrown a damper upon fire-eaterism, which nearly extinguishes it. "The Territories," he said in his Ontario County speech, "where Slavery has not yet been introduced, *were in no danger of admitting the institution, as it was against the general consciences and prejudices of the country*, BOTH NORTH AND SOUTH." Mr. SHIELDS added, on the same occasion, that he was himself "opposed to the extension of Slavery; he was a thorough Anti-Slavery man; and were he an inhabitant of Kansas, he should oppose the introduction of the system into that Territory." Such language falls appallingly upon the ears of individuals like TOOMBS, DAVIS, STEPHENS, RHETT, and others of their moral and mental calibre. But what can they do? What is their refuge? Can they complain of unfairness on the part of a President elect, who had, already, as I informed you several days ago, anticipated the decision of the Supreme Court, (in the Dred Scott case,) and adopted the extreme Southern ground, of denial of the right of the Territories—*as such*—to legislate upon the subject of Slavery? Impossible. The most they can assert is, that they are beaten with their own weapons; that the OTT resolution of Dec. 15 has demonstrated the contemptible weakness of their faction; and that their choice now lies between recanting, for the sake of spoils, or retiring, crest-fallen, from an arena where they are looked upon not as combatants, but as *traitors*. The *bona fide* Pro-Slavery strength, as elicited by the OTT resolution, was *seven* votes in the entire House of Representatives! And such a septi form infamy of votes has seldom been compactly witnessed in that body. KEITT! BROOKS! BARKSDALE! BENNETT! SHORTER! WALKER! WRIGHT! A miserable gang of pirate-hearted creatures, whose weakness sets off in grand relief the protest of one hundred and ninety-nine members of the House, who declared themselves advocates of the humane and conservative sentiment of the country.

MR. BUCHANAN, as an individual, and Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, the Vice-President elect, as an individual, (see his Hamilton speech, before the election,) are both in favor of the admission of Kansas as a Free State. But, while they will maintain, materially, the rights of the Free-State population, they will also deny the power of the people of the Territories to make prohibitive laws against Slavery. Full *State* maturity must be attained, before this can be considered Constitutional. The Territories are neutral ground, upon which the privileges of the people from none of the States may, properly, be interfered with or violated. The claims of owners of slaves and of Free-Sollers are to be looked upon as equal, until the point shall be reached where States' Rights begin, and independent legislation, according to the Federal theory, is allowable. I told you that some of the Judges of the Supreme Court had made up their mind upon this subject. Their opinion has found partial expression in the Dred Scott case, and you will find that, before six months shall have expired, the unconstitutionality of Territorial legislation upon the question will be regarded as settled, both by the North and by the South.

No *terra incognita* is more completely unexplored, than that of Mr. BUCHANAN'S intentions continue to be, in relation to the formation of his Cabinet. The *theory* of it is known, but no more. It is understood that no regard will be paid to the old-fashioned party usage of selecting Cabinet members, exclusively from Democratic States. Mr. BUCHANAN has formed the noble resolution of kicking under the table a custom which is disgusting to patriotic Democrats, of enlarged views, and which tends to perpetuate the most sordid description of political ethics. He believes that it is the bounden obligation of the Chief Magistrate of the country, utterly regardless of the claims which may be set up by any section or locality, to look out everywhere for the *best men*—those who unite attachment to Democratic principles, with wisdom, industry, moderation and uprightness—and, when they shall have been found, to admit them to his counsels, and intrust them with the responsible cares and duties of Cabinet position. At the present moment, a rotation of cliques succeed one another, in the occupation of Mr. BUCHANAN'S ear, parlor and anti-chamber. As one after the other takes its turn, it attracts public notice, and a fresh batch of Cabinet officers is thrown before the newsneedy public by the daily papers. No reliance is to be placed upon any of these reports. They originate in a fevered imagination, and may or may not end in smoke. Between TOUCEY and CLIFFORD, there is *no choice*, because if Mr. BUCHANAN wants them both, he will take both; and nothing would prevent him, even, from choosing the whole batch of his officers from the little State of Rhode-Island, if he honestly believed it would be best for the interests of the country. Outside pressure will be of no avail, from any point of view, not backed by solid national reasons; nor will the moment of selection be precipitated an hour by the impatience of friends or enemies; *nor will any choice be made at all for any position before the middle of February.* All that you see in sundry journals concerning CASS, MARCY, BLACK, BRIGHT, HUNTER, WALKER(!) DALLAS and others is simple humbug. None of them will be gratified with more than a polite bow and a complimentary speech. Neither is it by any means settled that no Cabinet member will be taken from New-York. The weakness of the Democratic Party there is believed to be accidental; and, *if the right man can be found*—one who unites the qualifications of high ability, undoubted patriotism and sound Democratic principle, and is not identified with the ultraists of either the Hard or the Soft faction—he may yet be chosen. It would tend so decidedly to heal up old wounds, and reconcile so many thousands to the Democratic Party who voted against it in November, if a New-York man, and especially a *City* of New-York man, could be found eligible, that I think scrutiny may be seriously made for that purpose.

If no Cabinet members have yet been decided on, how much less is it the case that resolutions have been formed concerning local federal offices! The most that is known is, that no present federal officer will, necessarily, be disturbed until his term expires. Unless he shall have notoriously identified himself with the factious course of the 4,600; that the majority ONLY, through their representatives, i. e., the municipal and federal officers elected in November, the Tammany Committee and State General Committee—will be consulted on the subject; that the rule of "rotation in office" will (as I told you long since) be strictly adhered to, and that the cliques will be—*nowhere*. Not an offer *of any kind* has yet been made; not a sign, intimation, nor hint has been given to *any one*, that he will be favored before another, or that his services may, perhaps, be required. On the contrary, Mr. BUCHANAN has given the *explicit answer*, either *in word or in writing, to EVERY applicant, either for himself or others, that he had not thought upon the subject in relation to individuals, and was determined not to do so before he went to Washington.* This is, of course, irreconcilable with the bold falsehoods of one of your 4,600 "inside-track" terriers, who lately trotted about Philadelphia, with his tail securely hidden; but it is none the less true, and the result will prove it to be so.

I am suddenly interrupted and must close with saying more to-morrow or next day. P. H.

P. S.—I have just heard the following, which your readers may consider reliable. It is exceptional, with respect to the Cabinet, but it will prove to be unquestionably true: NEW-YORK WILL BE SKIPPED OVER AND WILL NOT BE REPRESENTED IN THE NEXT ADMINISTRATION. THIS IS RESOLVED ON BY MR. BUCHANAN, AND HE HAS DEFINITELY DETERMINED TO GIVE A PLACE, PROBABLY THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURYSHIP, TO EX-GOV. FLOYD, OF VIRGINIA.

The Arctic Ship Resolute—Letter from Mr. Cornelius Grinnell to his Father.

From the Journal of Commerce, Jan. 1.

SHIP RESOLUTE, Dec. 16, 1856.
COWES HARBOR.

MY DEAR FATHER: My last letter per *Europa* contained telegraphic dispatches announcing the arrival of the *Resolute*, and that she was to be received with a Royal salute. Previous to her arrival, the matter of saluting was a subject of much conversation among naval and Arctic men; and Mr. BARROW of the Admiralty called upon me to say that, however anxious they all were to extend that mark of respect to her officers, the rules of service, which in this particular case come under what is termed "Queen's regulations," are, as Mr. BARROW stated, unalterable, except by act of Parliament. You may judge of the surprise of any one, when she was received, not by one only, but by three Royal salutes.

Their passage was very rough and boisterous, and, as the officers say, a continued gale, oftentimes blowing almost a hurricane; but by great care and watchfulness, and an excellent crew, they arrived at Spithead in safety, though they were very near being lost off the Scilly Islands, and in fact everybody on board believed that their fate was sealed. A furious gale had been raging, which, suddenly ceasing, left a very heavy sea. This, with a current of two and a half to three knots, was setting the ship on the rocks. Every one on board expected destruction, but they were saved by a miracle, as it were. A light air springing up, every stitch of canvas was set, and after an hour of most anxious suspense, during which the vessel bravely held her own, the wind freshening, enabled them to work off the shore. Had she struck, Capt. HARTSTEIN thinks that not a life could have been saved. You are aware that she is a very bad sailer, and can do nothing in beating to windward in a sea. Her passage has surprised every one in Portsmouth.

Immediately on arrival at Spithead, even before they had time to get out a side-ladder, Captain PEEL (a son of the late Sir ROBERT) came alongside in "thunder, lightning and hail," to welcome the officers and to offer his services. Following him came the Admiralty yacht, also with offer of assistance. Captain HARTSTEIN then landed and proceeded immediately to London, with his Secretary, Dr. OTIS, where he arrived at 5 o'clock. He then called upon the United States' Minister, and the next morning, Sunday, he breakfasted with me.

I afterwards had the pleasure of introducing them to Lady FRANKLIN, where we met Capt. OSBORNE and Mr. BARROW, and during our visit we were joined by Sir RODERICK MURCHISON, who received Capt. HARTSTEIN with much kindness, and requested him to name a day when it would be convenient to him and his officers to meet the Royal Geographical Society at a public dinner. We remained about four hours with Lady FRANKLIN. The interview was most interesting, and I know was productive of much mutual respect. Capt. OSBORNE returned to Lady FRANKLIN'S in the evening, to say how much he was pleased with HARTSTEIN, and remarked to her that "he is the right man." In the evening (Sunday) he dined with Mr. DALLAS, and during dinner a telegraph came to announce that the Queen intended to visit the ship and officers on Tuesday. She was accordingly, at the request of the Admiral, Sir GEO. SEYMOUR, towed over to Cowes by a Government steamer, and every preparation made to receive Her Majesty at the hour fixed by her, 10 o'clock Tuesday morning.

I left London by the 5 o'clock train Monday evening for Southampton, and the next morning at 8 o'clock I accompanied our Consul, Mr. CROSKEY, to the *Resolute*, where we arrived at 9¼ o'clock. We found everything in readiness for the reception of her Majesty; officers in full uniform, sailors in their best clothes, and the ship exceedingly clean and in perfect order in every respect. The Royal Standard was at the main, ready to be unfurled the instant the Queen crossed the gangway. On the fore and masts were the English colors, and at the peak the beautiful spectacle presented itself of our Stars and Stripes, flowing in graceful harmony with the red cross of St. George. Many were the heartfelt wishes expressed that they may always continue in such happy union. The steam frigate *Retribution* had been ordered to anchor off the harbor. A little nearer in was stationed the admiralty *Black Eagle* and *Sprightly*, and parallel with the *Resolute* were moored the Queen's yachts *Fairy* and the *Elfin*. At 10 minutes before 10 o'clock two of the royal grooms rode down (as the ship was hauled alongside the Government Dock) to announce that Her Majesty would be at the ship at the hour appointed, and at 10 precisely she appeared, accompanied by Prince ALBERT, the Prince of Wales, the Princess ALICE, the Duchess of ATHOL, and Hon. Miss CATHCART, General BOUVERIE, Col. HOWYE, C. B. PHIPPS, Capt. Hon. C. DE KOS and Sir JAMES CLARKE. The sailors were placed standing on the rail of the ship nearest the shore, and as the Queen approached she was received with three hearty cheers, all present being uncovered.

Captain HARTSTEIN and officers met her at the gangway, and addressed her as follows: "Will your Majesty allow me to welcome you on board the *Resolute*, and in accordance with the wishes of my countrymen, and in obedience to my instructions from the President of the United States, to return her to your Majesty, not only as an expression of friendly feeling to your sovereignty, but as a token of love, admiration and respect for your Majesty's person." The officers, the consuls and myself were then presented to the Queen, when she was conducted with the royal retinue over the ship by HARTSTEIN. She manifested much interest in what she saw, and conversed with much affability with the commander on Arctic matters, the officers awaiting upon the noble ladies in attendance. Having examined the main deck fore and aft, she then ascended and took leave of those present, and on landing received three rounds of cheers. The Queen remained on board about an hour.

The night before the visit, the Captain received an order to dine with the Queen at 8 o'clock, and to pass the night at Osborne. He also received a note enclosing £100 from the Queen as a present to the crew, and the officers were invited to visit the palace and gardens.

Throughout the whole ceremony Captain HARTSTEIN'S bearing was most dignified and courtly, and I am confident that the Government could not have selected any one who would have performed those pleasing duties more appropriately, or with greater credit to the country. You may rest assured that the arrival of this vessel, and this singularly precious visit of the Queen, will be productive of the most beneficial results.

Such a compliment has never before been paid to any country, and I am convinced that it will give as much pleasure and satisfaction to the people of England, as it will to Americans. There is the utmost enthusiasm everywhere, and one hears on all sides nothing but expressions of hearty good will and friendship towards America.

Immediately following the royal visit, a splendid lunch was served in the ward-room to a number of naval, military and official gentlemen; toasts and speeches were made; and among others I was obliged to reply to compliments paid to you. Hardly an hour has passed but that the officers have received invitations to dinners, &c., from public and private individuals, scientific and literary societies, clubs, &c. It seems as if all were vieing with each other who can do the most.

Captain HARTSTEIN

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

We hoped to make a clean sweep of our book table last week, so as to be able to commence the new year with its new books, but a few of the accumulations of the past fortnight remain on hand, though they all have the imprint of 1857.

DIX, EDWARDS & Co.'s handsome illustrated edition of ANDERSSON'S *Lake Ngami* derives additional value from the exceedingly interesting letter from Col. FREMONT which is appended as a preface. Our defeated candidate for the Presidency looks upon the subject of African Explorations, very naturally, from the point of view attained by a successful explorer of the Rocky Mountains. He thinks that the veil of mystery which has so long shrouded the interior of Africa is soon to be rent asunder, and that the expectation is well founded which looks to see Africa traversed through its centre, during the next ten years, from Cape Colony to Tripoli. The explorations and four years' wanderings of our author not only serve to keep alive the spirit of curiosity respecting the long-hidden part of Africa, but will stimulate new adventurers and explorers in that prolific field of romantic adventure. We are strongly of the opinion that some countryman of ours will at last solve the African mystery which has so long puzzled the scientific world.

Lake Ngami is as fascinating a book to the mere reader for amusement as *Robinson Crusoe*, while the geographical information which it contains, and the contributions to the science of natural history, will render it a standard work for students. There is a slight degree of Munchausenism in some of Mr. ANDERSSON'S narratives, but not more than there should be in a book of African adventure. Africa, in fact, has been a land of wonder ever since the days of HERODOTUS, and a book about it would be incomplete unless it had something wonderful in it. But there is nothing in Mr. ANDERSSON'S narratives which is at all impossible, though his adventures necessarily transcend the experiences of ordinary travelers. We, who only look at lions and rhinoceroses through the iron bars of a cage in a menagerie, naturally grow incredulous over the stories of such encounters with those beasts that GORDON CUMMING and Mr. ANDERSSON treat us to.

The Heavenly Token is the title of a volume of 500 pages, designed as a gift for Christmas, nearly one half of which is devoted, and very properly, to "Thoughts on the Love of Christ." The author is D. A. HARSHA, of Argyle, N. Y., and the publishers are DAYTON & BURDICK of New-York.

Parlor Dramas; or, Dramatic Scenes for Home Amusement, by WILLIAM B. FOWLE, is the title of a volume just published in Boston, which we would be very glad to commend if we could do so without outraging our own convictions, for the plan of the work is a very good one, and the intentions of the author are beyond reproach. But the dramas are not dramatic, and the dialogues are not amusing. The style is of that vulgar kind called "highfalutin," stilted and pompous, and lacking the ease, grace and piquancy which are so essential in dramatic dialogues, and the absence of which in private life causes men, women and children to be voted bores. People should not speak unless they have got something to say, or have the pleasant faculty of saying nothing gracefully. No human beings ever talked in the style which Mr. FOWLE has employed in his *Parlor Dramas*; he has ingeniously managed to omit all the idiosyncrasies of conversation in his conversational pieces. Authors who attempt to write dramatic scenes should read SHERIDAN, MOLIERE and CONGREVE until they become imbued with the easy style of these masters in dramatic composition.

Lily Bell, or the Lost Found, by ALICE FAY, is the title of a new novel published by JAMES FRENCH & Co., Boston. The author of this new novel believes in short chapters, which are commendable in a long story, but a narrative like this has a rather jerky kind of interest when it is so much cut up. Some of the chapters do not extend much beyond a page and a half. The author accounts for the appearance of her bantling in a rather singular manner, viz: "Rambling on a sweet Summer's day morning over the dewy fields of imagination, and of childhood's dearest memories, I beheld a lily blooming by the banks of a silver streamlet; I gathered it, and, with trembling hands, present it to you," &c. Such things can be written but once in an author's lifetime.

Sketches from Life; or, Illustrations of the Influence of Christianity, is a very good volume, published by the American Tract Society; but to speak candidly the sketches do not strike us as very life-like. It is very prettily illustrated with wood cuts.

Heaven, is the very startling title of a new volume issued by GOULD & LINCOLN, of Boston, the author of which is JAMES WILLIAM KIMBALL, whose ideas in relation to his subject are perfectly orthodox, and expressed in good English.

Messrs. LITTLE, BROWN & Co. have just added to their *British Essayists*, uniform in style with the *Poets*, seven volumes, containing the minor essayists, viz.: the *Connoisseur*, *Lounger Idler*, and *Mirror*.

Nothing can be more simple, nor is there any subject which it might be supposed would be better understood or more easily comprehended by practical men, than the laws which regulate trade; we do not mean the arbitrary laws which are the result of legislative intermedling, but the natural laws of commerce, the eternal principles of traffic which have governed the actions of merchants since the days of Tyre and Sidon. Yet the natural laws of traffic do not appear to be well understood by those who write about them, or, at least, there is no subject upon which there is a greater diversity of opinion, or more conflicting theories. The Free-Traders and Protectionists, for example, differ totally in their theories—one contending that black is white, and the other that white is black; and, though their conclusions may, at the first blush, appear to be identical, yet they are exactly opposite. A new book on the laws of trade has just been published by PUTNAM & Co., entitled *An Inquiry into the Laws which Regulate the Circulation and Distribution of Wealth*, by JOHN MASON. The author professes to have discovered, or, at least, to have expounded, the true philosophy of "the causes which depress trade, interrupt employment, and arrest the enterprise of capital." But, before we pronounce an opinion on the merits of his work, we must examine rather more carefully than we have yet found time to do.

PERIODICALS AND SERIALS.

We said, last week, that there were no new candidates for favor in the world of magazine literature this year; but we were not then aware of a new work having been projected, the first number of which has just come to hand, entitled *The American Church Monthly*, successor to the *True Catholic*, Rev. HENRY N. HUDSON, M. A., editor, and HUGH DAVEY EVANS, regular and independent contributer. As there is no "American Church" that we have ever heard of, we might be at a loss to know, to what particular sect the *Church Monthly* will attach itself, or be regarded as the supporter of, if we did not know the religious politics of its accomplished editor. Mr. HUDSON is a clergyman of the Episcopal Church, but he is better known by his lectures on Shakesperian literature and his editorship of the works of the great dramatist. There is nothing, however, in the salutatory of the editor of the *Church Monthly* to indicate his particular ecclesiastical leanings; the spirit of his address is to the most liberal extent catholic. He says:

"In the first place, then, we go unreservedly for the *whole* Church, with all her present freedom and variety of membership. Hence, though decided in our views, and frank in expressing them, we cannot engage nor indulge in any theological partisanship or warfare with any class or description of her members; but must hold it as a settled point, that in all open questions and matters of opinion they have just as good a right to differ from us as we have to differ from them."

The "whole church" will admit of a very comprehensive interpretation, but we presume that nothing more is meant by it, than the whole Episcopal Church. The articles in this number are all marked in their character, and expressive of individual thought. There is an article on Polygamy which will excite attention, not so much by the spirit and reasoning that it contains, but from the strange fact that the exigencies of the times should demand the denunciation of a foul system that has been universally condemned by all Christendom. The *Church Monthly* is published by EDWARD P. ALLEN, New-York.

Another new candidate for the favor of the reading public, which may properly be classed among magazines, although it is to appear weekly, is *Harper's Journal of Civilization*, the first number of which appears to day. What the new paper will be like we cannot say, but it may be safely predicted that the immense resources of the publishers will enable them to furnish as large an amount of reading matter as has ever been offered in any weekly publication, and the *prestige* of their firm will insure it a good reception at first, let its fate be what it may afterwards.

Among the old periodicals which deserve to be commended to the notice of the reading public, are the republications of the great British Quarterlies and Magazines by Scott & Co. These works require no commendation at our hands, their peculiar merits are too well known to demand a special notice, and we only refer to them to call attention to the extremely low price at which they are furnished by the American publishers.

Putnam's Monthly for January, commences its fifth year very attractively and encouragingly. It was thought to be a rather dubious experiment when this Magazine came out with its high pretensions; but the result has fully justified the confident tone assumed in its first number. The present number is quite equal to any of its predecessors, and there is a general excellence in all its various articles, which speak well for the editorship. The anonymous principle is so rigidly adhered to that, we understand, even its prominent and permanent contributors do not know who the editor is. He is not even a KIT NORTH nor a SYLVANUS URBAN, but a person without a name, though he is, evidently, not without substance.

There are a few articles in the January issue which are especially entitled to notice. The "Dash at Cape Cod," must be from the pen of the author of *Cosas de Espana*; there is no other magazinist among us who possesses his piquant style, his quiet but unctuous humor, his genial satire, and extensive information. He combines all the qualities in a rare degree of excellence requisite for a magazinist. The article on CORNELIUS AGRIPPA is a valuable contribution, on account of the information which it gives of a man of whom everybody has heard, but few have known much. The stories and poetry are remarkably good, and a calm and argumentative article on the vexed subject of international copyright, will be of assistance to a good many people, in enabling them to understand the subject, without exciting the ire of the opponents of the measure. Unlike most of those who have written in favor of international copyright, the author refrains from opprobrious epithets towards the opposing side. The literary notices and critical notes on art, are remarkable for the care with which they have evidently been prepared, and the sound judgment they evince.

Taken as a whole the Magazine is a most creditable example of the literary talent of the country, for its articles being on a great variety of subjects, and from a great variety of pens, representing the various sections of the Union, it is eminently a national work, and as such it has a value above that of any other periodical published in the United States. It is to all intents and purposes a strictly American Magazine, as much so as the London *Times* is an English paper.

Three very pretty volumes are composed of the yearly numbers of these popular and pleasant periodicals for children: WOODWORTH'S *Youth's Cabinet*, *Robert Merry's Museum*, and the *Schoolfellow*, the last of which is the youngest, and also the largest. The first two of these publications are already well known, but the other, now published by Messrs. DIX, EDWARDS & Co., is not so familiar a name. Without any disparagement to other periodicals of this class, we may commend the *Schoolfellow* for the superiority of its illustrations, the beautiful manner in which it is printed, and the intelligent care manifested in the literary part of it. Books of this kind, for children, should be clean in their externals, as well as free from impurities in the matter. In these respects the *Schoolfellow* is evidently entitled to commendation.

The London *Art Journal* for December is full of rich illustrations, and as copious in its Art intelligence from all parts of the world as usual. The *Art Journal* publishes monthly a letter from this country giving pleasant items about our artists, whose names are generally all misprinted.

Mrs. STEPHENS' *Illustrated New Monthly* continues to publish the story of the "Lost Jewels," by the Editor, and is, in its general appearance, an exceedingly handsome periodical.

We have from PUTNAM & Co. four numbers of an illustrated edition of IRVING'S *Life of Washington*. The illustrations are fine steel engravings of a superior character.

From the London Printing and Publishing Company we have four numbers of an illustrated *History of France from the Earliest Period to the Present Time*, by THOMAS WRIGHT, Esq. In the mechanical execution of this work there is nothing to be suggested in the way of improvement.

The New-York Collectorship.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In your paper of yesterday (1st inst.) I find it stated by your Washington correspondent, in his letter to you of Dec. 30, that "The Collectorship has already, *unofficially, of course*, been tendered to J. H. BROWER, Esq., who declines."

In contradiction of this, permit me to say that your correspondent must have been wrongly informed, and, therefore, will you do me the favor to insert this note in your next publication; because, as connected with the Administration of the President elect, I have not, officially *or unofficially*, had proposed to me any office whatever. Very respectfully, J. H. BROWER.

No. 45 SOUTH-STREET, Friday, Jan. 2, 1857.

Affairs in the Massachusetts State Prison.

The Boston *Post* says, very justly: "There is no mistaking the feeling aroused in the community at the murder of the warden and deputy-warden of the State prison. It is that of indignation, deep and just; and all are inquiring what can be done? The feeling, too, is wide, that things are not as they should be in this institution; and much praise is due to Coroner SUMNER and the Jury for persisting in holding an inquest over the murdered warden, contrary to the expressed wish of the inspectors. If ever there was need of an inquest it was in the case of this awful tragedy; and the conviction is very general, forced upon the public by the daily revelations, that thorough investigation is needed into the general management. This has certainly been faulty in allowing a class of desperate characters to be at large who have manifested a blood-thirsty spirit and forfeited their right, if not to life, at least to society, by murderous assaults. More force is also needed at the prison, and should be supplied without delay. The government of the institution ought not to be hampered by pecuniary considerations, but to be conducted as the safety of human life and the public good seems to require. There is no time to hesitate, when knives are daily taken from the hands of the convicts, but the most energetic action is demanded.

In the Newport (Ky.) Council, on Thursday night, the Jail Committee reported that they had discharged all the prisoners in the jail, four or five, in consequence of the city not having money enough to buy fuel to keep them warm.

AFFAIRS IN KANSAS.

The Land Sales—Threatened Attempt to Mob George S. Parks.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

QUINDARO, K. T., Wednesday, Dec. 17, 1856.

His Excellency, Governor GRAHY, arrived in Lawrence last evening, from Leavenworth, and was the guest of Captain WALKER. The sale of the land upon which Leavenworth is built is postponed for ten days, on account of a combination said to exist, for the purpose of preventing competition in the purchase of the unimproved lots.

The Government is under a solemn obligation, bound by treaty, to these Indians, that the land shall be disposed of to the highest bidder. And their rights should be respected even if they are red men. But the squatters upon the trust lands are determined to get possession of the soil as cheap as possible, and for that they have combined together for mutual protection. Either the Indians or the squatters must be cheated, and the former have few friends, and they will probably be the sufferers. The Government have little friendship or respect for the Indian. And a treaty with them is considered of little importance.

THREATENED MOBBING OF MR. PARKS.

The citizens of Platte City, Mo., have threatened to come down upon Parkville *en masse* for the purpose of mobbing GEORGE S. PARKS, Esq., formerly editor of the *Luminary*, which was destroyed by a mob two years since.

STATE OF AFFAIRS AT PARKVILLE.

PARKVILLE, Mo., Thursday, Dec. 18, 1856.

Last evening I stated that trouble was anticipated here, as some of the Platte City boys, under the guidance of ATCHISON, STRINGFELLOW & Co., intended coming down, for the purpose of mobbing and driving from the State GEORGE S. PARKS, Esq., formerly editor of the Parkville *Luminary*.

To ascertain the facts of the case, I came here, and learn that a few days since, during the absence of Mr. PARKS from the city, a delegation of six persons arrived, representing the Blue Lodge of Platte City, to ascertain the public sentiment in this community in regard to the forcible expulsion from the town of one of the most wealthy and influential men living in Parkville. They also brought along an abusive letter, prepared in Platte City, for publication in the *Southern Democrat*, published here. It was a blackguard's attack upon the character of Mr. PARKS, and a very weak attack upon the proposition to build a railroad from this city to Burlington, Iowa, and from thence to connect with Chicago and the East. The editor of the *Democrat* refused to insert the article in his paper, but returned it to the Committee, with a most positive refusal to publish it. They were indignant, and made threats of doing something *dreadful*. The citizens *en masse* (with the exception of two men) expressed their determination to defend Mr. PARKS to the last extremity, and the Border-Ruffian Committee were made to understand that an attack upon Mr. P. was a declaration of war against the city, and if undertaken a bloody time would ensue.

At such an evidence of spunk manifested by the people of Parkville, the Committee wisely concluded to leave, and, for the present at least, not to undertake the expulsion of their intended victim from the State.

THE SCALPING BORDER-RUFFIAN.

CHARLES FUEGATE, the person that murdered Mr. HOPPS, near Leavenworth, last August, and afterwards exhibited the scalp of the murdered man, with great gusto, is now living in the country, about ten miles from this city, very much frightened, and always on the alert. The spirit of the murdered man troubles him. FUEGATE'S uncle, a rough Border-Ruffian, but in whose heart there is a spark of human feeling, on learning the particulars of his nephew's crime, turned him from his house, and refuses to see him.

I have just heard the particulars of another murder, by the Border-Ruffians, and do not remember of having seen it in print. SIGMA.

Official Investigations.

LECOMPTON, Kansas, Sunday, Dec. 21, 1856.

The Chief Magistrate has recently sent an officer of the Government out here, to inquire and examine into the official affairs of CALHOUN, the Surveyor-General of Kansas and Nebraska, who will doubtless be the next Governmental official removed by PIERCE. There seems to be a design, on the part of the President, to have a general "claring up" of affairs in this Territory. The corrupt officials will be compelled to take their walking-ticket.

FIRST CONVICTION FOR MURDER.

The first person convicted of murder in Kansas is a Pro-Slavery man named JOHN CUSHING, who has just been on trial in Tecumseh before Judge CATO, on an indictment of murder for killing a man named WILLIAM NORTON a few months since. He has not yet been sentenced by the Judge, and there is but little doubt that CUSHING will be allowed another trial. The Marshals find it extremely difficult to find Pro-Slavery men enough in the Second Judicial District to sit on the jury, and they are compelled to accept the services of those persons not considered sound on the goose. The result has been the conviction of a "Law-and-Order" man, which is not on the programme of these one-sided officials. One thing is certain, CUSHING will never be hanged for murder. The counsel for the Government was MARCUS J. PARROTT, Esq., of Leavenworth City. He was counsel for the Hickory Point boys. His plea before the Jury is pronounced to be a masterly effort.

WILLIAM PARTRIDGE, of Pottawatomie, was convicted of burglary and sentenced by Judge CATO to ten years' imprisonment and hard labor. He is a Free-State man, a brother to the PARTRIDGE killed by the Missourians during their attack upon Ossawatomie in August last.

SLAVES ADVERTISED.

The following advertisement is the first of the kind I have seen published in Kansas; it is cliped from the *Lecompton Union*, published in this town:

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.—Left my premises, near Lecompton, on Tuesday, the 17th day of November last, my negro woman JUDY. She is about 35 years old, 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, and corpulent, weighing about 225 pounds. She is very black, with several teeth out in front, and speaks intelligently and plausibly. She has been seen at several houses in this vicinity, and when last seen she was traveling towards Lawrence. She is a good cook and washerwoman, and in other respects a good house servant. She is no doubt lurking in or about Lawrence, if she has not already secured a passage on the Underground Railway to Chicago.

I will give $25 for information that will lead to her apprehension, or $50 to any person who will deliver her to my residence. GEORGE W. CLARK.

DEC. 2, 1856.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEWS of WHITFIELD'S reception and admission to a seat as "Delegate from Kansas" has been received, and the other evening the Pro-Slavery men got out the big gun and fired a salute in honor of the event.

The "Territorial Legislature" convenes here in a few weeks, and halls are being provided for their use during the session, and whisky imported for the members.

We have had here in Kansas some very severe weather. COLBURN and HALL'S surveying parties were out in the vicinity of Fort Riley townshipping the land. One night they camped in a ravine; before morning a severe storm of wind and snow was upon them. Their tents were blown down, and for hours the men were exposed to the howling blasts of Winter, which sweep with great force over these broad prairies. Two of the party were from Missouri—one was named PURCELL. They were so much frozen that they have since died. Others of the party have been frozen, and many of them will lose their limbs. It was a weary journey for them the next morning to reach a settlement, as the snow in several places had drifted to the depth of fifteen feet. SIGMA.

Indian Hostilities.

From the Westport Correspondence St. Louis Republican, Dec 20.

Judge WATTS, who came through with the mail, informed R. C. MILLER, the agent for the Upper Arkansas Indians, that the Kiowas gave the mail train much trouble, and it was with difficulty all hands escaped with their lives. This tribe attacked Bent's Fort, and in the attack two of them were killed; after this, if it had not been for the Cheyennes, the Fort would have been destroyed and all killed. Captain BENT had moved his goods to Taos, New-Mexico.

This news goes to confirm the position taken by agent MILLER, in his report to the Department, which I had the privilege of reading before it was forwarded. He shows that the Cheyennes are disposed to be peaceable, while the Kiowas take every chance to annoy, and sometimes make war on the whites. It is to be hoped that Government will not neglect long to chastise the red rebels, who are as mean and malicious as they are savage. We have received no news from New-Mexico of importance.

The talk in Kansas now is about the meeting of the Legislature. All thought that the movement was given up, but since the return of ROBINSON from the East it seems that they are going to keep up the war. The *Herald of Freedom* says that Governor GRAHY will not interfere with the revolutionary Legislature.

Ex-Governor WILSON SHANNON is here. Everybody wonders what he has come for, and nobody can find out. He leaves for Leavenworth immediately. The Governor looks care-worn. H. C. P.

NICARAGUA.

General Hornsby on General Walker—A New Phase.

From the New-Orleans Crescent of Dec. 25.

The annexed statement from Brigadier-General C. C. HORNSBY, of the Nicaraguan Army, now temporarily sojourning in New-Orleans for the benefit of his health, which is somewhat impaired by long and severe, but honorable and distinguished service in the good cause of regeneration in Central America, will attract general attention.

His *exposé* of the status and antecedents of Dr. DERICKSON in Nicaragua, and the reason why he left that country, over whose evidently false and malicious statements the New-York papers have made a great uproar, is quite satisfactory, although we must express the opinion that the General lets the "Doctor" off too cheaply. Still, enough is given to afford a clue whereby the web of falsehood the enemies of Nicaragua are now gloating over can be unraveled. That is all sufficient for present purposes.

Immediately following will be found Gen. HORNSBY'S statement:

DR. DERICKSON AND HIS STATEMENTS.

MESSRS. EDITORS: My attention has been called to the statements of Dr. DERICKSON, which have been published in the Northern papers with triumphant parade, and which have been noticed by the press of this city. Dr. DERICKSON, (as he calls himself,) applied for the position of surgeon in Gen. WALKER'S army in November last, but upon being examined before a Board of Surgeons, was found incompetent, hence his chagrin.

This same Dr. DERICKSON, when leaving Nicaragua, was a fellow-passenger with me from Virgin Bay to San Juan del Norte. While on the San Juan River, and beyond danger, he repeatedly expressed his admiration for Gen. WALKER as a man and an officer; and spoke in the highest terms of the army generally, and expressed great confidence in the successful result of the war for the Americans. The Doctor, in his statements, as published in the Northern papers, varies somewhat from his previously expressed views, and diverges materially from the path of veracity.

The public will no doubt be anxious to hear the Doctor's explanation of his sudden change of opinion.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,

C. C. HORNSBY,
Brig. Gen. Nicaraguan Army.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Dec. 24, 1856.

General HORNSBY, in all probability, knows more about the exact condition of affairs in Nicaragua than any man in the United States. He left there among the latest, participated in the various actions that preceded the departure of the steamship, and was and is an officer high in General WALKER'S confidence. In a conversation we had with him a day or two since, he expressed the greatest confidence in General WALKER'S triumphant success, and predicts that the next news we receive would herald complete and final victories over all his enemies. He stated good grounds for his confidence, and for our part we could see nothing unreasonable in them.

We yet repose unlimited faith in the star of the "Man of Destiny." We believe it will overcome all obstacles that beset his pathway, and make for himself a name and a fame that will last resplendently glorious through all coming time. We have watched WILLIAM WALKER'S course closely from the beginning of this Nicaragua matter to the present moment, and the closer our watchfulness the greater our admiration. And, as journalists who first espoused his cause in the United States, as men who have sustained him through good and evil report, we are willing to venture our reputation for sagacity that he will yet emerge from the difficulties that now environ him, and which ingrate Americans are striving to augment instead of diminishing.

A PHILADELPHIA FILLIBUSTER DISGUSTED.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer, Jan. 1.

We yesterday conversed with a young Philadelphian, Mr. NAULTY, who was a passenger in the *Tennessee*, from California, and who came by the Nicaragua route. He gives a deplorable picture of General WALKER and his troops. Two young men from the United States, who had enlisted for a year, and had served sixteen months, desired to return, and obtained passports from Gen. WALKER. These were revoked, and when they attempted to escape they were caught, taken out and shot as deserters. The report of the massacre of the wounded and sick of WALKER'S army at the island of Ometapa, was very generally circulated, but not credited. It produced great excitement, and even the women threatened retaliation, should it prove true. Of the passengers who left San Francisco by the *Orizaba*, intending to return to New-York by the *Tennessee*, about ten were induced to volunteer. The *Orizaba* also had on board 175 recruits, who were enlisted in California. They were promised fifty dollars a month, and huge tracts of land. Other reinforcements from New-Orleans were met on the river San Juan, and supposed to be about 500 in number. They were from New-Orleans. Still another force, amounting to 167, from New-York, was also met at Castillo Rapids. These various bodies, amounting in all to upwards of 800, would swell the available force of adventurers to something like 1,600. The country near Virgin Bay is swampy, and therefore pestilential. The probability is, that immediately after the arrival of the reinforcements above mentioned, another battle took place, and with decisive results.

News from Buenos Ayres.

CONTINUANCE OF HEAVY RAINS—DESTRUCTION OF SHEEP AND CATTLE—THE WARS WITH THE INDIANS—BAD GUNNERY PRACTICE OF THE BUENOS AYREAN ARMY—ANOTHER REVOLUTION IN STATE—ITS PROMPT SUPPRESSION—SUFFERINGS OF THE FRENCH EMIGRANTS.

From the Boston Traveller.

By the arrival at this port of the bark *Z. D.*, from Buenos Ayres Nov. 9, we have received from our correspondent letters of the latest dates. He states that the heavy rains still continue, the fall amounting in the months of August, September and October, to about 12 inches, which has been, in so level a country, a cause of much injury and distress. Large tracts of land are under water. In consequence, immense numbers of sheep and many horn cattle have perished. The continued rain also prevents the shearing of the flocks.

The southern part of the province is still troubled by the incursions of fierce and warlike Indians. One of the most savage is a chief named CALCUPIERA, who, at the head of 1,500 warriors, threatens an advance into and the plunder of the province. The Buenos Ayrean army opposed to him is 2,000 strong, but they dare not attack the Indians, and by carrying the war into their own country, put a stop to their encroachments, for the reason, surprising as it may appear, that the Buenos Ayrean soldier is *unaccustomed to the use of firearms*. The infantry, consisting principally of negroes, fire best, but their practice would disgrace a boy of the United States. The men who are mounted, use a carbine, but they would not know how to load a rifle. Another reason is that both officers and men distrust each other. Unless aided by the foreign emigrants, it is doubtful if they will be able to defend their homesteads and destroy the strength of these savage Indian tribes, who are half armed, half naked, and whose success is owing to the celerity of their movements.

On the 25th of October another revolution broke out in Sta. Fé, the second in about ninety days. Its object was to overthrow Governor LOPEZ, who at the time was absent from the city. At first affairs went on swimmingly for the rebels, who imprisoned all the prominent friends of LOPEZ. All the departments declared for the insurrection. LOPEZ himself was near Rosario, at the head of a body of 400 soldiers, and was without officers. It was also stated that URQUIZA, the President of the confederated provinces, who had unseated the previous Governor a few months previous to put LOPEZ in power, had now overthrown LOPEZ. A postscript to our letters state, however, that the revolution was suddenly "*suffocated*" by URQUIZA, and for the moment all is tranquil again. The press of Buenos Ayres speaks of this affair in Sta. Fé as what might have been expected, and as the certain forerunner of a civil war which is to be the destruction of the Confederation and the downfall of URQUIZA. Letters state that great dissatisfaction exists among the French colonists near the city of Sta. Fé; they complain of a want of the necessaries of life, as they have grown nothing but a few potatoes.

From Santa Fe and the Plains.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.

INDEPENDENCE, Saturday, Dec. 20, 1856.

The Santa Fé stage reached here this afternoon, bringing us dates of the first from Santa Fé, and through Judge WATTS (a passenger) news of the 18th November from El Paso. Four or five passengers accompanied the stage, among the number, Judge WATTS, OTERO, and one or two men connected with the Placer mining operations. The quartz crushing apparatus now being put up near Santa Fé bids fair to do well. The general impression by all is, that the company must be very successful, and by the aid of such machinery, a complete revolution will be made in the mining operations of the country. In the Rio Abajo mines, particularly those of Stephenson, to which attention is attracted more now than ever, the application of machinery will, in a few years, make developments that will be astounding. Another object of attraction just now presents itself in the settlement and occupation of the Puecon country, to which region Major STEIN goes out with four companies of troops to garrison a post recently established. Near this country the great mineral region lies of which you have heard much recently, and will hear more in the coming year. About two weeks before the mail left, a party of Moggollon Appaches carried off as prisoner Captain H. S. DODGE, Agent of the Navajo Indians. He was hunting some sixty miles below the Pueblo of Zuna, when himself and party were surprised and captured. One of the prisoners escaped and reported to Major KENDRICK at Fort Defiance, who was taking steps to rescue him. Up to the time of the prisoner's escape DODGE had been well treated, and the impression is that he will not be injured, but held for ransom. The Indians south are running off stock as usual, but in the northern part of the Territory are quiet.

Yours, &c., in haste, McC.

THE NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—The New-Haven *Palladium* contains the particulars of the accident which occurred upon the New-Haven Railroad on Wednesday morning:

"As the mail train, which leaves New-York at 7 o'clock A. M., for this city, was approaching Milford this morning, it encountered a wagon containing two men, named WILLIAM KERSEY and GILBERT NETTLETON. They were crossing the track in a covered wagon, and it is supposed did not see the train, which was approaching around a curve. The wagon was struck between the fore and hind wheels, and was instantly demolished. Mr. KERSEY was thrown upon the track and shoved some thirty rods before the train could be stopped. He was dead when picked up, his head having been awfully mangled under the cow-catcher. Mr. NETTLETON was thrown upon the bumper in front of the engine, and what taken off was insensible; and upon examination died, though no limbs appeared to have been broken. They were residents of Milford, and were brought to the station in that place, and medical aid called. The usual warning was given, and the bell was being run at the time of the accident. When first discovered by the engineer, which was but a moment before the collision, the track being curved at that point, the horse they were driving was going at full speed."

The Transatlantic Telegraph—Interesting Letter from Lieutenant Maury.

From the National Intelligencer.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 30, 1856.

SIR: The submarine communication which now excites so much attention, both in the Congress of the United States and the country, will, I perceive by the map of the survey, terminate on this side the Atlantic in the British Possessions, *i. e.* in Newfoundland.

Will you do me the favor, at your earliest convenience, to answer the following questions, to wit:

Is there a point, *under our flag*, which would answer for the western terminus?

If not, what are the obstructions?

What influence would it have in a military point of view?

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. C. CHAFFEE.

Lieut. MAURY, U. S. Navy.

U. S. N. OBSERVATORY AND HYDROG. OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Dec. 31, 1856.

SIR: I have received your note of the 30th instant, making certain inquiries in relation to the submarine telegraph of the Atlantic, and wishing to know what are the obstructions which prevent the western end of the wire from being brought straight across the sea to our own shores.

The difficulties are manifold, and, in the present state of the telegraphic art, they may be considered insuperable.

The shortest telegraphic distance between the British Islands and the United States, without touching English soil by the way, is, in round numbers, three thousand miles, and the lightning has never yet been made to bear a message through a continuous wire of such a length. Here, therefore, is an obstruction.

The distance from the Western Islands to the nearest port on our shores is about equal to the distance between Newfoundland and Ireland; and the distance between the Irish coast and the Western Islands is about fifteen hundred miles. Therefore, with a relay on the Western Islands, a line from Ireland, *vid* those Islands, to our own shores, is electrically practicable.

But a wire by that route would have to cross the Atlantic at its deepest part, and then the Portuguese Government, as well as the English, would have control of the line; so that, in a military, commercial, or political point of view, nothing would be gained by under-running the Atlantic with the telegraphic wires by that route. Moreover, that route would lead the wire across the volcanic region. These constitute obstructions that, in the present state of our knowledge, are fatal to such a route.

The only practicable route for a submarine telegraph between the United States and England appears to be along the "plateau" of the Atlantic, whereon it is proposed to lay the wire that is now in process of construction.

But suppose a line were constructed by American enterprise from the British shores, submarine, all the way to one of our seaport towns—*cui bono?* In time of peace the line along the *plateau* would, by reason of its great advantages, take all the business; and in war the British authorities need but cut the American cord, or take charge of its office at the other end, to render the whole line inoperative or perfectly useless to us.

It cannot but be regarded by every wise and good man as a fortunate circumstance that this great enterprise of the sub-Atlantic telegraph is the joint work of England and America. This circumstance ought of itself to serve as a guarantee to the world that in case of war—should war unhappily be waged between these two nations—that the cord is never to be broken, or to be used otherwise than freely and fairly alike by the two nations, their citizens and subjects.

We have just seen the great nations of Europe emerging from the horrors of a fierce and bloody war, and yet, to their honor and the glory of the age be it said, that that strife, vengeful though it was, was not savage enough to break a single line of telegraphic wire. The lightning ran to and fro with messages between St. Petersburg and the capitals of France and England, as it now does. And in case of war with this country, after that electric cord is stretched by the joint means and enterprise of the two people upon the quiet bottom of the deep sea, neither of the two Governments would dare take that cord, and, in the face of the Christian States and people of the age, convert it into a military engine, to be turned against its joint owners and partners.

Our fellow-citizens who contrived, planned and brought forward this noble work are too sagacious and patriotic not to have perceived that, lying as it does wholly within the control of a foreign power, that power, were it a nation of Goths and Vandals, might turn the path they were about to make for the lightning along the bed of the ocean against their own country in war; but they knew the people on the other side, and trusted to higher and nobler sentiments. The British Government interfere with the free use of that cable even in war! The spirit of the age is against such an act, and no State within the pale of Christendom, much less that great English nation of noble people, would dare to do such a thing. Her people and rulers would not, if they could; they could not, if they would. We might as well think of tearing up now, in peace, the railways between Canada and the States, or of abrogating the steam-engine because it may be turned against us in war.

When Capt. COOK was on his voyage of discovery France and England were at war. The King of France was requested not to let his armed cruisers destroy the records of that expedition in case any of them should fall in with it. You recollect the noble reply: "I war not against science;" and forthwith every French man-of-war had orders to treat COOK as a friend, should they fall in with him, and assist, not interrupt him in the object of his cruise. To this day the memory of that King is held in more esteem for that act and sentiment than for any other act of his reign.

A little more than three years ago, at the maritime conference of Brussels, where the principal nations of the world assembled in the persons of their representatives to devise a uniform plan of physical research at sea, and to report the best form for the abstract log to be used on board ship for marking the observations upon its winds and currents, those functionaries alluded to this sentiment of the French Monarch, and appealed each to his own Government to order that, in case of war, this abstract log should also be regarded as a sacred thing. It is made so. The armed cruisers of the various nations that are coöperating in this system of research are required to touch that record with none but friendly hands.

This submarine telegraphic line is an achievement with which this very system of research has had something to do in bringing about; and is it likely that it will or can be monopolized by any Power for war purposes? Fairly and clearly it may be considered as the joint property of those nations who are operating as co-workers and joint co-laborers in that beautiful system of physical research by which a way for the lightning has been discovered under the sea and across the ocean.

This system of research, it has been proclaimed over and over again, was not undertaken for the exclusive advantage of any one people or nation, but for the benefit of commerce, the advancement of science and for the benefit and improvement of the whole human family; and with this understanding the nations of Europe entered into it.

Being joint owners and equal participators in such a great enterprise as this, we may with propriety, under these circumstances, demand a fair participation in all its advantages.

But suppose we should stand aloof and that the enterprise now on foot should be abandoned by our citizens and Government, and then suppose war to come. In less than six months after its declaration the British Government could, on its own account, have a wire stretched along this telegraphic plateau between Newfoundland and Ireland.

You do not desire me in your note to consider the christianizing, political, social, and peace-preserving influences which this fascicle of copper threads, when once stretched upon the bed of the ocean, is to have, and therefore I do not offer any of the views which present themselves from such a stand-point. This much, however, I may say: submarine telegraphy is in its infancy, but it is in the act of making the stride of a full-grown giant; and no problem can to my mind be more satisfactorily demonstrated than is the practicability of readily and almost without risk laying the wire from land to land upon this "telegraphic plateau" of the Atlantic.

Respectfully, &c. M. F. MAURY.

Hon. C. C. CHAFFEE,
House of Representatives, Washington.

Destructive Fire in Hannibal, Mo.

On Sunday, 21st, a fire broke out in Hannibal, in the large three-story building of Dr. ANDERSON, on Main, near the corner of Hill-street. The first efforts were to save the large and valuable stocks of goods stored in the houses adjacent to, and in the burning building; and, in an astonishingly short space of time, the entire stocks of MARIENTHAL, BLOCK & Co., clothing merchants, on the corner of Main and Hill streets; of Messrs. LEWIS & Co., grocery merchants, occupying the first story of Dr. ANDERSON'S building; of Mr. R. D. BREWINGTON, wholesale and retail saddle, harness and lesther merchant; of Mr. M. STRONG, drygoods merchant, and Mr. B. F. MCELROY, book and stationery merchant, were removed, and put in a place of safety.

CHURCH ORGANS.—The question of the introduction of organs into the Presbyterian Churches in Scotland is exciting attention, and the English literary papers notice some of the pamphlets elicited by the discussion. Some of the Synods have prohibited the use of organs, and one parish has placed a magnificent organ in the hall under their church, where it is used at Wednesday night meetings. A "Vindication of the Organ" has been written by Rev. ALEXANDER CROMAR, minister to St. George's Presbyterian Church, Liverpool, in answer to a publication of Rev. Dr. CANDLISH, who is opposed to the instrument. The people seem to be at the same point that the residents of Boston were in 1712, when the first organ was received in New-England. Mr. GOULD, in his *Church Music in America*, mentions that "the prejudice of the multitude against the instrument was so great that it stood unpacked in the porch of the King's Chapel seven months."

THE SLAVE INSURRECTION.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS OF THE RECENT TROUBLES IN KENTUCKY, TENNESSEE AND VIRGINIA.

We have published the details of the murder of the JOYCE family, near Louisville, Ky., by the negroes. The murderers were examined at Louisville on Saturday, and two of them made confessions. In the cabin of one of them, some clothing, a watch, and some other articles taken from the house, were found, and this is the only substantial evidence in the case.

This fellow and BILL made a confession, that he and the SAMUELS, GEORGE and JACK met, each prov

OUR EAST INDIA CORRESPONDENCE.

The Persian Expedition—What will it Accomplish—British Treachery and Jealousy—Russia in the Fight—Idle Shipping—Dull freights and heavy losses to Shipowners—Commercial advice—The linseed trade of Calcutta—Itinerant Correspondents—Gas—An Earthquake—Cultivating tea in India.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

CALCUTTA, Saturday, Nov. 8, 1856.

You will see, by the papers I send you, that the Government of India had issued a proclamation, which is tantamount to a declaration of War against Persia. The fleet, with the British expedition on board, will sail from Bombay about the middle of this month, for the Persian Gulf. But what the troops will do, when landed in Persia, is, I think, a case of doubt to the authorities themselves. From the fact that a large body of cavalry has been embarked, and that several Kajayhs, or camel chairs, have been constructed in the gun-carriage manufactory at Bombay, for the expedition, it is supposed that a march into the interior of Persia is contemplated by the military authorities, and not merely an armed occupation of the Coast. But what then? Are they going to depose the Skah, or make a railroad to the Caspian sea, to facilitate Russian intercourse with India? are questions which everybody here is asking. The fact is, that this war upon Persia is as unholy an enterprise as any in which "perfidious Albion" was ever engaged. It is without any just cause. Persia has always been on friendly terms with Russia; and lest these friendly relations shall prove the means of opening a channel through which Russian power may travel into India, England seizes the opportunity afforded by the presence of a Persian army about the neutral city of Herat, the gateway of India, to intimidate the Persian Government, and to impress the Shah with such a terror of the British lion, as will induce him to think his friend, the Russian bear, of small account. You will read with astonishment the proclamation of "G. F. EDMONSTONE, Secretary to the Government of India," which issued from Fort William on the 1st inst. Of course it affirms that the British Government has faithfully and constantly adhered to its treaty obligations with Persia. But this is only one of those diplomatic lies to be expected from that Government which stooped to a violation of its treaty with the United States, in order to recruit its vagabond army in the Crimea. You will eventually discover that British ambition and a jealousy of Russian power are at the bottom of this war-manifesto; that there is a secret alliance be tween DOST MAHOMED KHAN of Cabul and the British Government, and that all the hostile acts o f the former upon Kandahar and Herat have been instigated by the latter in order to involve Persia in a war, and that the great purpose of the expedition to the Persian Gulf is to conquer or steal another Oude. Make a note of that!

From rumors that resch us here, we think that if there is to be any fighting in Persia, Russia intends to have a hand in it, and that our Lord DALHOUSIE may find himself involved in a second "Crimean blunder!" We don't suppose that England will be allowed to attack the ally of the Czar with impunity; so we look for lively times around the Persian Gulf and the Caspian Sea, this Winter.

But this expedition to Persia has already done a good thing for our commerce. It has relieved Bombay of some of the shipping which has long been lying idle there. All the principal ports in this part of the world are overcrowded with unemployed ships, while freights remain low in China, the Straits, India, and indeed everywhere about these seas. It is estimated that we now have in the fort of Calcutta *over* 50,000 *tons of disengaged shipping;* and there is little chance of any improvement for shipowners, as produce of all kinds is excessively dear, and some descriptions are in so small supply that shippers cannot venture to operate, at even such low rates of freight as would doubtless be taken. Yet, in spite of this state of things, which has existed for some months, Boston and New-York merchants are still chartering ships to load here for the United States at $14 to $15 per ton, and to be here in January and February. But it is an old myth here, that a good angel always comes down, in bad times, to help the Calcutta trade out of any heavy losses. I should have faith in this angel now, could I belive that the United States can possibly consume all the produce it has carried home from India this year. As I do not believe it, I will predict some very heavy losses to your Calcutta traders, this Winter, especially to the new beginners!

I send you *Ackland's Overland Price Current*, for the purpose of calling your attention to some erroneous statistics respecting our Linseed trade. You will notice in the table of Comparative Exports, on the last page of the *Price Current*, that—for the year ending Sept. 30, 1856, our export of Linseed to England is given as 700,051 maunds, against 1,612,405 maunds for the year ending Sept. 30, 1855. This does not represent the true state of the business, as the year ending Sept. 30, 1856, includes a part of the war period, when Russian supplies were stopped.

The following will show you the reduction of our English exports, since the first peace proposals: During the year ending Dec. 31, 1855, our export of Linseed to England was 1,622,000 maunds; and during the *nine months* ending Sept. 30, 1856, 255,000 maunds; while to America, during the year ending Dec. 31, 1855, it was 1,137,000 maunds, and, during the nine months of 1856, 943,000 maunds. These figures are in the nearest round thousands, and can be relied upon. Before this reaches you there will be a large advance in Linseed in England. And the time is not far distant when you will stop importing Linseed Oil from England and Holland, and will supply yourselves from your own factories.

In order that you may better understand what I have been talking about, I will add that an Indian or Bazar maund (md.) is nearly 82⅔ lbs.; a factory maund is nearly 74⅝ lb., avoirdupois weight; and 52 lbs. of Linseed make one bushel.

Some one has sent me copies of one of your rival journals, containing letters by a "Young America" correspondent from this place. We have been highly amused by these letters, for they are capital "crammings" from the guide-books and statistical histories of this quarter of the globe, and tho Boston boys out here think they recognize the writer as an old acquaintance, known in the trade as the "Great Australian Balloon." We notice, from the puffs of the correspondence, that *gas* is as merchantable a commodity in Nassau-street as it was at Melbourne, before your neighbor imported it! Let me say that no one, tarrying a few days or weeks in Calcutta, can be qualified to write public letters on the history, institutions, manners, customs, and government of India. Many ambitious travelers have tried it, and showed their incapacities in their mistakes. The correspondent in question calls the great battle of Chillianwallah. "*Chiltern Walter*," or something of that kind; (I haven't the paper containing the letter by me now;) which, however, is only a trifle to the blunders that I might point out in his historical and social sketches of this place.

It may interest your meterological philosophers to know that the shock of an earthquake was felt on the 24th September, at Cuttack, a city on the Mahanuddy River, some 250 miles southwest of Calcutta; and it may interest your physical philosophers to learn that we are *cultivating tea* in India. The hills of Darjeeling, more than 300 miles north of us, and under the Himalayas, is the spot where Government is now encouraging the cultivation of tea by the natives. It is thought that in a few years this district will be very productive of tea. I may send you a sample chest before many months, and I have no doubt you will think it as good as any you get from China.

CORINGA.

NEW-YORK CITY.

What the Ladies and Children Wear this Month.

The new year should bring new fashions—so, at least, the modistes say, and so we are bound to believe. But the Winter fashions assumed too decided a character in the beginning of the season to admit of much change, though we shall proceed to glance at sundry modifications for the benefit of those whom it may concern.

Bonnets for January have an extension of cape, which causes them to appear larger, though they do not, in reality, come any further upon the face. However, we have been assured by those high in authority, that the time will come when bonnets will be worn on the head. The favorite styles are in colored velvets, dark, rich colors being mostly chosen, with trimmings of feathers and ribbon, mixed with black lace. Scarlet flowers and velvet ribbon, with a scarlet edge, are much used for black velvet.

Cloaks deepen as the season advances, and really give one an idea of comfort. These are mostly in velvet or cloth, with wide sleeves, and fringe, velvet and plush trimmings. Some very pretty ones are of plaid silk and worsted tissue. Pelerine and shawl forms are considerably in favor. Sleeved talmas and long cloth basquines continue to be worn.

The new importations of silks are really superb, and are most in vogue for dress materials. Poplins, cashmeres, and delaines, in rich colors and patterns, are also much worn. Flounces, woven in patterns, plaid or striped, are very fashionable, as are also double skirts, with fringe or velvet trimmings. But little change has been made in the fashions for dresses; bodies continue high, and puffed and flounced sleeves are in favor. Basquines, trimmed with fringe and ornamented with hanging buttons, are used for walking dresses, evening dresses are made with a long point in front and a shorter one behind. Skirts, when not trimmed, are very full; some droop behind, forming a demi-train. Walking dresses have been somewhat shortened. Crinolines thrive on caricature, and hoops present an unflinching front to the enemy.

Fichus of tulle and black lace, trimmed with velvet and ribbon, are much worn with a low corsage. A very pretty one is made of alternate rows of lace insertion and runnings of blue ribbon and white tulle. This is edged with a double row of lace, and fastened by a large bow of blue ribbon.

The new coiffures are very elegant, consisting of chenille and velvet, mixed with gold flowers and beads, and mountings of feathers. Flowers are most fashionable for evening costumes, the favorite styles being wreaths of oak leaves and acorns, and of the leaves and flowers of the laurel.

There are some charming novelties in children's costumes; among the most tasteful we have seen is a white cashmere habit, with blue plush trimming, scolloped, and an embroidered dark green velvet frock, loosely confined at the waist by a cord and tassel, with a cape of the same.

New-Year's Day.

Never was there a pleasanter day for New-Year's calls than Thursday,—cool enough for overcoats, warm enough to do without mufflers, sunny from sunrise to sunset, and at night, the moon, which is getting old enough to be rugged on its inner edge, coming out in very distinguished splendor—it was just such a day as was most ardently desired all around. Our reporters agree, too, that it was more reputably observed even than common,—that the streets showed little drunkeness, and the night was not noisy. We judge there is ne less "calling" than heretofore—indeed, that "receiving calls" was never quite so universal before, but that the tables are less generally loaded with wines. This is a good token, and may New-Year's in its sober sense ever prevail. There were no stores open except the toy and confectionery retailers, and the stores of necessity, for a few hours in the morning. The newspaper offices—the last in the old year to close, and the first in the new to open—were all "tight as a brick" after 12 o'clock. There was a little something going on at the City Hall, the County officers being sworn in on the first.

INAUGURATION OF THE COUNTY OFFICERS.

The County Officers took their oaths of office on Thursday. The ceremony was performed in the Mayor's Office, at 11½ o'clock.

The Mayor was sworn in by Judge CLERKE, of the Supreme Court.

A. D. RUSSELL, City Judge, and RICHARD BUSTEED, Counsel to the Corporation, also took their oaths of office at the hands of Judge CLERKE.

The Mayor then proceeded to swear in P. G. MOLONEY and BENJAMIN F. PINCKNEY, Governors of the Almshouse, and JOSIAH W. BROWN, TAX Commissioner.

The Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen will take their oaths on Monday next.

AT THE ISLANDS.

The children on Randall's Island were not forgotten during the festivities of the past week. On Wednesday several ladies accompanied by Governor TOWNSEND visited the little ones, and made each young heart joyful by the presentation of toys. None were forgotten—the girls each received a *doll*, and the boys drums and other knick-knacks. Yesterday many members of the late Board, accompanied by Governors PINCKNEY and MOLONEY of the new—passed the day in visiting the institutions. The boys made happy speeches welcoming the Governors, to which the letter responded. A great deal of provender—turkeys and the like—was consumed, and the day will be long remembered with pleasure by all who participated in the Island festivities. The Governors next proceeded to Blackwell's Island, and inspected the different departments. The prisoners were also treated with extra provisions.

The New Democratic General Committee.

The newly-elected Delegates from the different Wards to the Democratic General Committee for the year 1857, held their first meeting, Thursday evening, at Tammany Hall. A temporary organization was effected by the choice of RICHARD BUSTEED, Esq., as Chairman. Upon a registry of the names of those claiming to be elected from the different Wards it was found that a double set of Delegates were in attendance from the Fifth, Sixth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-second Wards. It was voted to admit, temporarily, as members of the Committee from these contested Wards the Delegates whose certificates of election were signed by a majority of the Inspectors of their respective Wards. Messrs. JOSIAH SOUTHERLAND, of the Twenty-second Ward; BERNARD KELLY, of the Eleventh Ward; CHARLES RING, Ninth and Eighth Wards; ISAAC BELL, Jr., of the Fifteenth Ward; MICHAEL MURRAY, of the First Ward; RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, of the Seventh Ward; and HARRY WINES, Sen., of the Eighteenth Ward, were chosen a Committee to inquire into the eligibility of the various contestants, and report those legally elected. No further business was transacted. Mayor WOOD was present at the meeting, and made a few remarks, as also JOHN COCHRANE, Esq. An adjournment took place till next Wednesday evening, when the above Committee make their report, and permanent officers will be chosen. WILSON SMALL, Esq., the former Chairman of the Hard-Shell General Committee, is a prominent candidate for the new Chairmanship.

Served Him Right.

A man named JOHN O'CONNOR, residing at No. 133 Mulberry-street, was shot in the head about 5 o'clock on Thursday morning, while leaving WOLF'S Lager-bier saloon, No. 57 Bowery. It appears that O'CONNOR went into the saloon, and got some refreshments, for which he refused to pay. This led to a disturbance, whereupon O'CONNOR attempted to run away, and while ascending the steps he was shot in the back of the head with a pistol in the hands of some unknown person. The ball passed through the scalp from one side to the other without injuring the skull. He was taken to the Tenth Ward Stationhouse, where the wound was dressed by Dr. MCDONNELL. The Officer, on whose beat the affair took place, tried to ascertain by whom the pistol was fired, but without success.

Delta Psi.

The tenth annual Convention of the Delta Psi fraternity was held at Philadelphia on Tuesday, Dec. 30. The oration was delivered by Mr. JOHN F. MINES, A. B., of the Epsilon Chapter. The first poem was delivered by Mr. BRANDON, of the Sigma Chapter, and the second poem by Mr. STEWART L. WOODFORD, A. B., of the Alpha Chapter.

☞ Three dollars an hour was the market price of a coach Thursday. A single horse and buggy could be had for ten dollars from noon to night. This was unexpectedly cheap.

Relief for the Family of John F. Jones.

The appeal made in behalf of the wife and seven children of this noble man, who lost his life at the wreck of British bark *Tasso*, in trying to rescue the passengers and crew, has been promptly responded to, and seven hundred and sixteen dollars have already been contributed. Mr. E. MERIAM (the "E. M. of Brooklyn Heights") is soliciting donations to make the amount one thousand dollars. Contributions are received for this praiseworthy object at the office of the *Courier and Enquirer*.

Saved from Drowning.

At 10 o'clock, Wednesday night, a man named PATRICK GRAY, residing at No. 321 West Twenty-seventh-st-t, was found struggling in the water at the foot of Eighteenth-street, North River, by a watchman of the Manhattan Gas Company, who, with the assistance of some boatmen and the officer on that beat, succeeded in bringing him ashore. He was conveyed to the Sixteenth Ward Station-house, apparently in a dying condition, but by the aid of a physician he was soon restored, and was then sent to his residence.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

New-Year's festivities gave the Police Magistrates a busy time. The Police Courts were crowded yesterday, from sunrise to sunset, with eager applicants for justice, and parties in trouble generally. An *attaché* of long experience, declared he never saw such a busy day, nor so many cut heads, bruised faces, and black eyes. The fair sex were well represented among the unfortunates. Probably in view of the fact that New-Year's came but once in a twelvemonth, the Magistrates looked leniently on the majority of the cases, which, of course, consisted of charges of drunkenness, and assault and battery. The more hardened sinners, guilty of bigger crimes, however, were rigorously dealt with, as in such cases made and provided.

The annexed were among the more important cases:

Here's a case of an interesting old man, who confessed himself guilty of poverty:

A HERO OF THE FLORIDA AND MEXICAN WARS ON BLACKWELL'S ISLAND.

Yesterday afternoon, a man named Henry Green, claiming to be one of the heroes of the Florida War, under General Harrison, and of the Mexican war, under General Scott, applied at the First Distirict Court, Halls of Justice, to be sent to Blackwell's Island as a vagrant for three months. He stated that he was 53 years of age, German by birth, and came to this country in 1831, and a tailor by occupation. His reason for going to the Island, he said, was because he was unable to obtain work to support himself.

Green has the appearance of pretty hard usage from time and mankind. While in the Florida war, he alleges he received two bullets in his legs from the Indians. At Mexico, it seems, he fared very little better, having had one of his thumbs shot off, and one bullet put in his leg by the Mexicans. He boasts now of carrying scars in defence of the United States, and the three bullets of the enemy in his "pins." At the expiration of his term at Blackwell's Island, he intends to return to the City and try to earn his living again by the needle.

HIGHWAY ROBBERIES.

Mr. Jesse Turpin, of Augusta, Geo., at present stopping at Tammany Hall, was, while passing through Duane-street, between 12 and 1 o'clock on Thursday morning, suddenly set upon by three young ruffians, who knocked him down, and, after beating him badly, robbed him of $80 in bank bills. His cries for aid attracted the attention of Policeman Barrett, of the Sixth Ward, who reached the spot in time to secure one of the robbers, who gave his name as James Dunn. The other two escaped. Dunn, who is only about 17 years of age, was brought before Justice CONNOLLY, by whom he was committed for trial at the Court of Sessions.

Jacob Wilbusch, keeper of a grocery at No. 40 Rose-st., and Ernest Meyer, his clerk, (both Germans,) were taken before Justice CONNOLLY, on Thursday, to answer to a charge of highway robbery, preferred against them by George Kohler, of No. 74 Leonard-street.

The complainant charges that, at 11 o'clock Wednesday night, while he, with his child, was passing in front of the New-York Hospital, he met the accused and two other men, one of whom knocked off his hat. The others immediately closed around him, when Wilbusch snatched his watch (a gold one, valued at $65) from his pocket, breaking the chain by which it was attached to his vest, and passed it to Meyers, who, with the rest, then ran off. He pursued, crying "Stop thief," when Officer Connor joined in the chase, and arrested two of the party—Wilbusch and Meyer.

The prisoners stoutly averred their innocence of the charge. Both were bailed by Mr. Hoppe, of No. 378 Greenwich-street.

GRAND LARCENY.

A young man, named Charles Schmidt, was taken in custody, yesterday, by Officer Williston, of the Fourth Ward, for stealing $62 in gold coin from Joseph Ziegler, of No. 206 Atlantic-street, Brooklyn. Schmidt is a laborer by occupation, and resides in Catharine-street. He was brought before Justice CONNOLLY, to whom he acknowledged his guilt, whereupon he was committed to answer in default of $500 bail. A portion of the stolen money was found in his possession.

CARRYING A SLUNG-SHOT.

James Shea, aged 19 years, a tinsmith's apprentice, residing at No. 25½ Spruce-street, was brought up to answer for having in his possession a slung-shot.

Officer James McDonnel, of the Fourth Ward, who appeared as complainant, said he arrested the prisoner about 2 o'clock New-Year's morning, at the corner of William and Frankfort streets; he was being pursued by two men at the time, and had fastened to his wrist a slung-shot.

Shea said he found the weapon at the corner of Bowery and Houston-street, a short time before his arrest. He was committed to answer.

TAKING A HORSE AND WAGON.

Florence Sullivan, aged 14 years, a newspaper seller, residing at No. 472 Pearl-street, was arrested, yesterday, by officer Reilly, of the Reserve Corps, charged with stealing a horse and wagon valued at $350, the property of Robert Marshall, residing at the corner of Ninth-avenue and One Hundred and Fourth-street.

The prisoner told the Magistrate he did not do it. He was, however, locked up for trial in default of $1,000 bail.

STEALING CLOTHING.

A man named Charles Williams, who said he followed the sea for a living, and stops at Coyle's lodging-house, was brought before Justice CONNOLLY, yesterday, on a complaint charging him with stealing $126 worth of property from George Meredith, of No. 156 Laurens-street. The evidence against the prisoner was pretty conclusive. He was locked up for trial.

PICKING POCKETS.

Henry Chestney and James Mulloy were arrested on Thursday night in front of the National Theatre, by Officer Brown, of Lower Police Court, on a charge of picking the pocket of James R. Dacoff of $17. The prisoners were committed.

Fires.

IN SEVENTH-STREET.

A fire occurred at 4¾ o'clock, Wednesday P. M., in a third-story back room of house No. 288 Seventh-street, occupied by ROBERT IRWINE. It was caused by a little boy, who, while playing with matches, set fire to a bed. The mischievous little fellow was left alone with an infant during the momentary absence of his mother. Both children would have been suffocated had not a neighbor, who discovered the fire, rushed in, at some risk to himself, and taken them out. A considerable amount of furniture and clothing was destroyed.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Daly.

QUESTION AS TO LIABILITY OF A PERSON ACTING IN A FIDUCIARY CAPACITY.

Emma Geller vs. *Benjamin M. Seixas.*—This action is brought to recover the proceeds of the sale of two cargoes worth about 60,000 francs, intrusted to the defendant in a fiduciary capacity, and he asks to be discharged from the arrest, upon the ground that before the action was brought he entered into an agreement with the plaintiff's agent at Carracas, by the terms of which his indebtedness was to be paid in five annual installments of $1,000 each, and the balance, $5,000, when his circumstances would permit; the first of which will not become due until February next.

The affidavit upon which the arrest was ordered is positive that the amount sought to be recovered is due by the defendant, and that it was received by him in a fiduciary capacity; and where the cause of action is thus positively sworn to, the Court will not hear counter affidavits nor enter into an examination of the merits of the case, but will take the fact of the case to be as sworn to in the affidavit upon which the arrest was made. (Jordan *vs.* Jordan & Wend., 524; Welch *vs.* Hill, 2 John, 100.) The Code has not changed the law in this respect. Whereas in this case the right to arrest is denied from the nature of the action, the defendant will not be allowed to introduce affidavits to show that there is no cause of action, for that would be trying the merits of the action by affidavits upon a preliminary motion to discharge from arrest. But when the arrest is founded upon extrinsic facts wholly independent of the cause of action, as where the defendant has removed or disposed of his property, or is about to do so, with intent to defraud his creditors, then the defendant may contest the truth of the facts upon which the arrest was ordered, and if he satisfies the Court, either by his own affidavit or otherwise, that there was no foundation for the arrest, he is entitled to be discharged. (Wilmarding *vs.* Morris, 8 Hon., 218; Chancy *vs.* Garbut, 5 id., 467; Corwin *vs.* Freeland, 2 Seld., 565.)

But if the cause of action could be inquired into upon this motion, the defendant would not then be entitled to be discharged. He has not shown conclusively that the plaintiff has no cause of action. Admitting the document to be genuine, which he has produced to show that the time for the payment of his indebtedness was extended by the plaintiff's agent, that does not take away or postpone the plaintiff's right to sue upon the orignal indebtedness. The acceptance of a promissory note of a debtor suspends the creditor's remedy upon the original debt, unless the note is produced and cancelled, or it is shown that the debtor could not become liable upon it; but that is upon the ground that it is a negotiable instrument, upon which the debtor might be liable in the hands of a third party. (Keoslake *vs.* Morgan, 5 T. R., 513; Hadwin *vs.* Mendizabel, 10; Moore, 477; Kendrick *vs.* Lomax, 2 C. and I., 405; Tulchard *vs.* Tuckington, 10; John, 104; Hughs *vs.* Wheeler, 8 Cow., 77.) But an instrument like the one relied upon here, unless it is founded upon some new consideration, will not operate to suspend the right to sue upon the original debt. No such consideration appears upon the face of the instrument. It is an acknowledgment of the defendant's indebtedness, arising from balance of accounts, pending with an agreement on the part of the creditor, by her agent in Carracas, to give time for the payment of the sum admitted to be due, but to supply the want of any consideration upon the face of the instrument. The defendant swears that, when it was made, all the shipments consigned to him had not been sold, and that in order to effect a settlement of accounts, he agreed to take the whole shipment at invoice prices, with freight added, which made up the whole sum upon which the extended credit was given. An agreement on the part of the defendant, to charge himself with goods that had not been sold, and for the payment of which he was not responsible, would undoubtedly be a good consideration for an agreement, to give an extended credit for the whole sum. But this rests upon the defendant's affidavit alone, and the plaintiff has no means of knowing upon the motion, whether or not this statement is true; but on the contrary, very good reason for doubting it. The alleged agreement was made nearly a year ago, and not only has she not received any advices from her agent at Carracas of the making of any such agreement, but her agent, Mr. Wolf, swears that he saw her agent, Mr. Pardee, in Venezuela, after the agreement is alleged to have been made, and that he Pardee told Wolf that he had been unable to effect any settlement with the defendant; that the defendant had given him a balance sheet which he found did not balance, and that when he asked for the defendant's books, the defendant told him they were in France. The only person, therefore, who could contradict the defendant's affidavit, in the material matter of the proof of consideration not appearing in the writing, is the agent who is in Carracas, and his affidavit cannot be procured upon the motions.

The motion to discharge from arrest must be denied.

Frederick G. Schaffer vs. *Herman Wolfe.*—Judgment for the plaintiff, and an order directing a writ of inquiry to assess the amount of plaintiff's damages.

William R. Stafford, &c., vs. *David S. Stewart.*—Motion for an attachment against defendant granted. Bail fixed at $100.

LONG ISLAND.

New-Year's Day in Brooklyn.

The business portion of the community observed the day by the closing of their places of business and giving their employes and themselves a holiday. Families very generally kept open house, to receive the visits of their friends, but not of strangers. For several years past the indiscriminate visiting of strangers on New-Year's Day has been carried to such an extent as to have become a nuisance, and as if by common consent a veto was placed upon the practice this year, and the good effect was apparent every where, and not a few hopefuls were disconcerted There was less dissipation, and more real, rational enjoyment.

The Mayor and Mayor elect (who takes his seat on Monday next) received their friends at the Mayor's Office, City Hall, but no refreshments of any kind were furnished, and many a loafer left in disgust. The experiment of giving a feast to the multitude was tried a few years ago, and we do not think that it will be repeated in this city at any very early period. It was not generally known that the Mayor's Office would not be supplied, and, as a consequence, there was a great rush of the unwashed Democracy, many of them laboring under the common mistake that the new Mayor assumed the reigns of power Thursday: and there was much merriment among the knowing ones, to see these cormorants prepare to enter the presence, and for a feast, by ejecting their tobacco and other preparations unusual to most of them.

A large number of the most respectable portion of our citizens called, and after extending their congratulations to Mayor HALL, were by him introduced to the Mayor elect, who, for a modest man, bore up manfully under the infliction, considering that it was his first appearance as a target for the public.

Several persons, who belong to the lowest grade of society, declined an introduction by Mayor HALL to the Mayor elect. The Mayor, smiling, remarked that he could introduce them very well as he had introduced them to the Penitentiary. One of this class, sometime during the afternoon, endeavored to insult the Mayor by uncouth remarks, supposing that his term of office had expired. He soon found out his mistake, but not until he was placed in a cell to reflect, and fared much better than if the Mayor had been out of office, as he supposed.

Incendiary Fires in Brooklyn.

There were several incendiary fires in Brooklyn, Wednesday night; in fact, the firemen and Police were engaged most all night. At 10 o'clock a fire was discovered in an unfinished brick house on Hamilton-street, near Myrtle-avenue, owned by Mr. BOND, which was mostly destroyed with contents, consisting of a large lot of doors, window sashes and other property which had been temporarily stored there. Loss about $4,000. Insured in Eastern District offices.

Soon after this a blacksmith's shop on Myrtle-avenue, near Steuben-street, occupied by HENRY HUGHES, and owned by Col. GRAHAM, was destroyed by fire; a house adjoining, occupied by JOHN BULTON as a grocery, was also destroyed. Total loss $1,500. Mr. BULTON was not insured.

At 3 o'clock Wednesday morning Mr. BRANCH, a Conductor employed by the B. C. Railroad Company, discovered smoke issuing from the middle house of a block of three four-story brick buidings, on De Kalb-avenue, between Raymond and Navy streets. The centre building was destroyed, and the two adjoining were damaged to the extent of about $500 each. One building was occupied by GEORGE HAMMOND and PETER BARLOW. Two of the buildings unoccupied were owned by TUNIS COWENHOVEN, whose loss is $3,000. Insured. The other was owned by GEORGE HAMMOND. Loss, $500. Insured in the Nassau Company for $2,000.

During the absence of Engine Company No. 9, at some of the above fires, some villain set fire to their house. It was extinguished, with a loss of about $600.

Passing Counterfeit Money—Curious Proceedings.

On Wednesday last a large quantity of counterfeit three dollar bills on the Bank of Bridgeport, Conn., was passed off at different stores on Myrtle-avenue, Brooklyn; and, upon an examination into the matter, it was found that the bills had been passed by girls employed in the extensive hat factory of Messrs. PRENTICE & Co. Several of these girls were arrested, and, upon being questioned, all stated that the bills had been paid them for work by the foreman—a man named A. BANKS. On Wednesday evening Officer MORRELL, of the Fourth District Police, arrested BANKS, and committed him to the lodging-room in the Station-house, from which place he escaped during the evening, while most of the police were absent to a fire. After going to his house and remaining a short time, he returned and delivered himself up. When questioned, he could give no satisfactory account of how he obtained the money, and denied having paid out more than two of the bills, but some ten or a dozen of the same denomination stated above were all traced directly to him.

On New Year's day, (Thursday,) on application of counsel, Judge MORRIS had the accused brought before him on a writ of *habeas corpus*; and it is stated that the accused was discharged from custody without notifying the District-Attorney. Since that time the Police have searched in every direction for him, but without success; and there is but little doubt that he has left for some more congenial climate.

Got his Deserts.

A lady, while passing up Fulton-street, New-York, yesterday, was much annoyed by the conduct of a man who several times approached her, and asked the protection of Mr. GEO. W. PELL, of Brooklyn, who happened to be passing at the time. He promptly assented to the demand, and, while endeavoring to secure the lady a seat in an omnibus, the individual who had rendered himself obnoxious to the lady approached him from behind, and dealt him a severe blow on the head. Mr. PELL turned upon his assailant, and gave him what he richly deserved—a thorough thrashing. One of Mayor WOOD's officers, after the affair was over, arrived on the spot, and manifested a determination to arrest Mr. PELL. The lady told her story—but this did not seem to satisfy the official, and he attempted to make the arrest, but he was quietly removed by the by-standers, who were in favor of seeing fair play.

Presentations.

The Trustees of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, on New-Year's day, presented officer MATHEWS, of the Mayor's Office, and officer FOLK, of the Chief's Office, each a silver cake basket, for services rendered the society, and preserving the peace in the vicinity of the church.

On New-Year's Eve, Mr. M. MERRILL, of Engine Company No. 17, Brooklyn, was presented with a fire cap, costing $32, by his associates, as a mark of their esteem. Major M. N. SMITH, of this Company, at the same time was presented with a series of complimentary resolutions handsomely framed, on the occasion of his retiring from active duty as a fireman.

Died of His Injuries.

WM. MORRIS, keeper of the Ericsson, corner of Prospect and Bridge streets, Brooklyn, died Wednesday night, from injuries received by being thrown from a wagon, on Fulton-avenue, one week ago last Monday evening. Mr. COSTIGAN, who died a few days since, received his injuries at the same time.

Burglar Arrested.

A man named JOHN GRIFFIN was arrested in Brooklyn yesterday on a charge of burg ary while at a barber's shop on Washington-street, getting shaved. He had a coat in his possession valued at $35, which was stolen over a year ago, and the owner happened to be in the shop at the time and identified it. He was held to answer.

Accidents.

A boy, named JOHN SCHNAPLER, had two fingers of his right hand blown off Thursday in the Sixteenth Ward, Brooklyn, by the bursting of a pistol which he was firing. CHARLES RODGERS was knocked down on Fulton-street, Brooklyn, Thursday, by a horse and wagon, and seriously injured. He was taken home by the Second District Police.

Rescued from Drowning.

A woman, named ANN DAILY, in attempting to board a canal boat at the foot of Pacific-street, South Brooklyn, Thursday afternoon, fell into the water and would have been drowned but for the prompt action of officer PERRY, of the Third District Police.

Sudden Death.

A man, named HENRY HANN, was taken into the Sixth District Station House, Brooklyn, Thursday night, intoxicated. Yesterday morning, when the cells' keeper opened the door of his cell, he was found to be dead.

☞ HENRY GASCOYNE was arrested by officer VAN TASSEL, of the First District Police, Brooklyn, Thursday evening, for beating two boys on Myrtle-avenue. When the officer interfered he was also violently assaulted, and was compelled to use his club in self-defence. The accused was brought before Justice SMITH yesterday morning, and gave bail for his appearance to answer at a higher Court when wanted.

☞ The Brooklyn Justices have recently arrived at the conclusion that there is no law to punish persons found intoxicated in the public streets, and all that have been brought up for several days past have been discharged. In this state of the case the Police decline to pick up intoxicated men, and several were found in the streets early yesterday morning, nearly dead from exposure and cold.

☞ The Police of Brooklyn only made 49 arrests during the 48 hours ending yesterday morning.

Explorations in the Far West.

COL. SMITH'S RECONNOISANCE OF MILITARY ROADS IN THE SAUK RIVER AND PEMBINA REGION.

From the Watab (Minn.) Northern Herald.

From Mr M. N. FISK, we learn the particulars of the progress of Col. SMITH's train:

The object of the expedition, we learn, was one of reconnoisance, for the purpose of examining the country with an eye to roads, and for the selection of sites for new military posts.

They left Fort Snelling under the command of Col. C. F. SMITH, U. S. A., guided by the well-known PETER BUSTINEAU, who has often traveled over, and from childhood been intimate with the wild intricacies of the Northwest. The command consisted of one hundred and fifty men, all told, embracing two companies of United States troops, officered by Captain GARDNER, Lieut. CLINTON, BRYAN, CARNEY and J. H. FORNEY, the last mentioned acting as Quartermaster of the train, besides thirty-four wagons and about two hundred animals.

The train crossed the Mississippi by the Middle Ferry at St. Cloud, and penetrated the wilderness of the west by ascending Sauk River.

The Expedition crossed Sauk River three miles above its junction with the Mississippi, and eighteen miles above, again crossed it and passed by Lake Henry, forty miles and a half from St. Cloud by the Roadomiter; thence across the north fork of Crow Wing River by Lake McCloud; which like Lake Henry is reported to be small, clear and deep. Along their line of travel, and around these lakes, the land is excellent; alternating with wood land and prairie, covered with luxuriant grasses, and the forests abounding with a healthy growth of the various hard wood timbers peculiar to this latitude. At Lake McCloud they saw and passed the last lone settler—a hardy pioneer on the very verge and edge of civilization. After leaving this place, they crossed the Chippewa River, the timber gradually growing scarcer as they proceeded, and the prairies larger. Passing Pomme de Tay, around which there are some beautiful rolling prairies, (interspersed with numerous lovely little emerald lakes, all abounding in delicious fish,) over which the tall grass waves to the breeze, like the ocean to the trade winds, they came to Lightning Lake, around which there is very superior farming land, with fringing skirts of timber; then by Soux Wood River, fourteen miles further on. Here they found a country truly beautiful, with lovely scenery, worthy of the painter's effort, and the pilgrimage of the tourist. They crossed this river with Ponton wagons, and next day camped at Graham's Point, on the western bank of Red River, of the north, and at the supposed head of steamboat navigation of that river. This is probably destined to be a very important point. Three days' travel brought them to Wild Rice River, which runs into Red River from the west. Here in the unbroken solitudes of the wilderness they buried one of their comrades, who had died with the brain fever—a private in one of their companies. His name was TOWNS. The next stream they passed on their road northward was the Shyanna Oju; this they crossed by building a temporary bridge. Thence eighteen miles to Maple River, where timber became more plenty, and the land excellent. Thence they traveled fifty-four miles to Goose River, where they killed their first buffalo. Their guide broke down his horse in chasing the same, and had to abandon him; but subsequently had the good fortune to get him. Along here they encountered more or less buffalo every day.

On the 27th of August they arrived at Minni Waken, or Devil's Lake; a large salt water lake, surrounded with poor land destitute of timber, and scant of vegetation. Along here they traveled four days without wood. Ninety miles brought them to St. Joseph's, on the Pembina River, which is the new town built since the great freshets in Red River, and is situated on an eminence on the bank of the Pembina, thirty miles above its confluence with Red River, where in the low bottom, subject to overflow, stands the old half-breed town of Pembina. St. Joseph contains about two hundred poorly built houses, a Catholic chapel, and fifteen hundred French and Kree Half breeds. They next proceeded to Pembini, which was the furthest point reached by the Expedition. This town is situated about a mile and a half south of the British and American boundary line.

A PORTRAIT OF COL. BROOKS BY A WARM ADMIRER.—The following extract from a Washington letter in the Charleston *Courier* reads as if the writer felt under the necessity of saying quite as much on the subject as facts would warrant:

"In the House, we had the pleasure of hearing a brief speech from Mr. BROOKS, the talented member from South Carolina. He made a most masterly exposition of his views with regard to Kansas. As he warmed with his theme, his face flashed up like a crystal goblet when filled with wine, and in a strain of thrilling eloquence, he boldly asserted his right—a sacred right ceded to him by the constitution—to take his property into the Territory, if he wished; and exposed the falsehood of those who would deny to the South that right.

The style of this gentleman is his own—no echo—no duplicate, but entirely and absolutely the expression of his intellect. He has, as we expected, great force of action and utterance—sees more in short and sudden glances of rapid thought than many can in hours of close and laborious investigation. The rapidity of his delivery, and the grave earnestness of his manner proved that no cold, cast-iron figure was before us, but a man—a man of generous impulses and a quick, warm-beating heart. He is, we think, one whom opposition would never fail to rouse, and who would never be so great as when turning up his face against a storm of attack.

He has a fine striking face, with a uniqueness of expression seldom seen; and is, we think, a man whom a Bedlam broke loose would not keep down. Without any personal acquaintance with this gentleman, we have admired his manly self-appreciation, while his name is the signal for every species of insult. While Northern journals are one incessant battery against his character he only acknowledges, by a transient frown, the existence of his assailants; and sustains this load of detraction with a calm and imperturbable dignity, as if he feels himself precisely the man he was before.

Two cases of child-murder have come to light in Baltimore. On Monday morning the body of a white male infant, apparently only a few hours old, was found wrapped in some old clothing, in South Sharp-street, near Saratoga. It was discovered that it had died of suffocation. On Wednesday morning some boys found the body of a white female infant, apparently about three or four days old. Around its neck was a piece of old checked cotton goods, drawn tightly, and by which it had been strangled.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets. *Carefully Reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.*

NEW-YORK, Friday, Jan. 2—6 P. M

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 3, 1857.

☞ The NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served in this City and vicinity for One Shilling a week. Single Copies Two Cents. Mail subscribers Six Dollars a year.

The NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES is published every Evening, (*Sundays Excepted.*) One edition will be issued at one and the other at three o'clock P. M. It will be sent by mail at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing nearly all the reading matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday, is mailed at Three Dollars a year.

The WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed Two Dollars a year for single Copies. Twenty-Five Copies for Twenty Dollars, to one address.

The TIMES FOR EUROPE is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6 cents for single copies.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6 cents for single copies.

Terms, invariably cash in advance.

Publication Office, No. 138 Nassau st., cor. of Beekman.
RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO., Publishers.

☞ EDWARD A. LEWIS, Bridgeport, Conn., receives our Daily, Weekly, and Semi-Weekly for sale. Single copies may be had of him.

Kansas Affairs—Mr. Buchanan's Position. —Duty of Congress.

The Washington *Union* copies some remarks from a Lancaster paper, declaring that no person has any authority to speak for Mr. BUCHANAN, in regard to the policy of his Administration, and adds the following:

"In connection with the foregoing, *we have the approval of Mr. Buchanan, in saying that the following extract, from the Southside Democrat, states correctly his position:*

'As for Kansas, Mr. BUCHANAN has never expressed an opinion, either one way or the other, in favor of its coming in as a Free or a Slave State. He has prudently conceived that it is a matter with which he has nothing to do, and with which he does not mean to meddle. It is a question exclusively *with the people of the Territory, with whom he is content to leave it for solution.* He will *see to it* that the principles of the Nebraska law are carried out, in letter and spirit, *impartially*, and without fear, favor, or affection.'"

This, certainly, is somewhat oracular, at least in its vagueness. But it encourages the belief that Mr. BUCHANAN will not permit the Federal authority to sustain or screen such violations of the rights of the people of Kansas as have been practiced with impunity under the present Administration. We regard it as pledging him, at all events, to use the power of his office to prevent any further invasions from Missouri, and to guarantee to the *bona fide* settlers of Kansas the right of electing their own rulers and making their own laws. Under all the circumstances of the case, this is all that can reasonably be expected at his hands. While the Nebraska bill is upon the statute book he will be bound to enforce it:—and it probably does not fall within his province to decide whether, under its provisions, slaves may or may not be held in the Territory previous to the formation of a State Constitution. But it is clearly his right and his duty to protect the settlers in the exercise of their suffrage, and to repe any attempt, from whatever quarter it may come, to overrule or override their will.

We trust, therefore, that it may be considered settled that the People of Kansas will be permitted to elect without molestation their own Legislative, and, so far as the Nebraska bill permits, their Executive officers.

There are still obstacles, however, in the way of a full adjustment of the political difficulties of the Territory which we trust Congress, at its present session, may remove. The vote at the October Election in Kansas was in favor of a Convention to form a State Constitution. But the Free-State men took no part in that election, considering themselves debarred therefrom by the test oaths required, and by the position they had taken against the validity of the Territorial Legislature. They cannot, therefore, without a sacrifice of consistency and of principle which should not be demanded of them, take part either in the election of members, or in the proceedings of any State Convention which may be called by the Legislature in pursuance of this vote.

Congress ought to relieve them from this embarrassment. It should pass at its present session an "enabling act," authorizing a Convention to form a State Constitution, fixing the time and place of holding it, prescribing the qualifications of those who may vote for members of it, repealing all Territorial laws prescribing test oaths, as well as all other laws that prevent freedom of speech or infringe in any way upon the political rights of the inhabitants, and taking all other steps that may be necessary to secure to the people of the Territory the formation and regulation of their own domestic institutions. We are inclined to believe that such a law might be passed at the present session of Congress. At the last session the Democrats professed a readiness to vote for a bill embracing some of these provisions, and charged the Republicans with having defeated it. The Republicans claimed to be heartily in favor of the *professed* objects of such a bill, and vindicated their opposition to it by very just and cogent objections to its political features.

The fact undoubtedly is, that each party had political reasons for not acceding to the wishes and views of the other. Each feared that the other would strengthen itself in the Presidential contest;—and to this apprehension other considerations were to a very great extent compelled to yield. This state of things no longer exists. The election is over, and political parties are relieved from its pressure. They can afford now to act together, so far at least as they may concur in regard to the desirableness of certain objects to be accomplished. Both Democrats and Republicans are now desirous that the professed scope and intention of the Nebraska bill should be carried into practical effect, and the inhabitants of the Territory left to control their own affairs,—the former because this is part of their platform, and the latter because they cannot do any better. Both, therefore, may very well assent to the passage of such a bill as we have referred to. It may be framed so as to exclude all objects justly obnoxious to either party, and yet be of essential service in restoring peace and harmony to the Territory.

One point should receive attention:—the *time* for holding a State Convention should be postponed until all traces of the recent commotions have faded away. October or November of this year will be quite as early as such a movement can be made without injustice to one side or the other. And if Gov. GEARY continues to enforce the law with a steady and impartial hand, the settlers, if relieved from the pressure of the savage enactments which men of all parties now condemn, and which Congress should at once repeal, can dispense with any earlier action upon this subject.

The British Invasion of Persia.

Another war-cloud is gathering in the Eastern horizon. The English Government, as if crazed by the disastrous results of the Crimean campaigns, has become furious for another fight, and now draws sword upon the Mohammedan monarch of Persia. NESSER-AD-DIN, who occupies the throne made famous, in ancient times, by CYRUS THE GREAT, by CAMBYSES and XERXES—and, in modern times, by JENGHIS KHAN, TAMERLANE, and the terrible NADIR SHAH—has picked up the auntlet thrown down by Great Britain, and by his time active hostilities have probably been commenced.

The ostensible object of this war, waged by England upon Persia, is to punish the Persians for besieging the independent city of Herat, in West Afghanistan, in violation of treaty obligations. Afghanistan is divided into three independent chiefships—Herat, Cabool, (or Cabul,) and Kandahar. The city of Herat is the fortified capital of the chiefship of that name, containing about 40,000 inhabitants. It is a city of commercial importance, lying in a beautiful and fertile valley, which is irrigated by numerous canals, and covered with clover, thyme, violets and other odoriferous plants. Its situation makes it the key of Northwestern India. The city originally belonged to Persia, and was the capital of the empire founded by TAMERLANE. In 1715 the Afghans captured it. The Persians recovered it in 1731, and in 1749 it was again taken by the Afghans. Persia has always desired to regain its possession of the city, and for that purpose laid siege to it in 1838, but without success; and again in 1856—when, in September last, the city of Herat capitulated to the Persian Army.

It is for the interest of the British possessions in the East Indies, that the independence of the three Chiefships of Afghanistan be maintained. They lie directly in the paths of commerce between the Caspian and the Indus: and if they should come into the possesson of Persia, this power, aided by Russia, its nearest European neighbor, might attain an importance in the Eastern hemisphere which would jeopardize the British reign in India. By a treaty concluded in January, 1853, between England and Persia, the latter relinquished all claim of allegiance from the people of Herat, and agreed never to send troops into that district unless an army from Cabool, or from Kandahar, or from some other foreign power in that direction, should invade it. In that event, the troops sent by Persia were not to enter the city of Herat, but to withdraw to Persian soil immediately on the return of the foreign troops to their own territory. In 1855, DOST MAHOMED KHAN, of Cabool, instigated, it is said, by the English Government itself, took possession of Kandahar and afterwards advanced upon Herat. The Persian Government, in order, as it declares, to defend its frontier province of Khorassan, immediately made a hostile demonstration in the direction of Herat, laid siege to that city, and finally captured it, and, at the last accounts, Persian troops were maintaining possession of it.

The English Government has seized this opportunity to declare war against Persia, and the public declaration of hostilities was made by the Governor-General of India, at Calcutta, November 1, 1856. Six thousand British troops, under command of Sir JAMES OUTRAM, with a large fleet of men-of-war and transport ships, sailed from Bombay during the month of November last, and have already taken possession of the small rocky islands of Karak and Ormus, in the Persian Gulf, and of the small seaport city of Bushire, contiguous, on the Persian shore, in latitude 29° N., longitude 50° 52' E. Here the invaders remained at last accounts.

It is difficult to imagine what the British expedition, now in the Persian Gulf, intends to do. Its definite purpose has not been made public either at London or at Calcutta. It is certain that the flotilla cannot remain safely in the Gulf for any length of time, as there is no anchorage for shipping anywhere along that sterile coast, except at Bushire; and here the anchorage is very dangerous—ships of 300 tons being obliged to lie in a roadstead, six miles from the city, where they are exposed to the violent northwest winds that sweep down the Gulf. From Bushire, it will be almost impossible for British troops to march into Herat to repel the Persians, as a desert of several hundred miles separates the latter city from the Gulf; and a circuitous march through Khorassan and the vicinity of Teheran would subject the English army to innumerable dangers, besides removing them further and further from the seat of operations at Bushire.

If the expedition is only intended to frighten Persia into abjection by devastating her seacoast and appropriating Bushire to the permanent use of the India Government as a military and commercial post, we may expect that Russia will take the field in defence of her Persian neighbor, and that the murky cloud of war will darken the whole land from the Indus to the Volga. Russia's interest in Persia is precisely that which England has had in Turkey; and the same reason that induced England to fight for the Sultan will induce Russia to fight for the Shah. The Court of St. Petersburg has acquired a great influence at the Court of Teheran; and, since 1828, when a treaty of peace transferred Erivan and all the Persian country north of the River Aras to Russia, relations of friendship have been preserved between the two Courts, which Great Britain has vainly endeavored to break up. Russian influence was greatly increased at Teheran by the victorious siege of Kars, in the recent war, while this same event weakened the power of England, not only in Persia, but through all Central Asia. It was soon after the fall of this fortress that the Persians made their first hostile demonstration against Herat, which England believes was instigated by the Cabinet of St. Petersburg. Events will probably show that both England and Russia have purposely provoked this war. The former by instigating the acts of DOST MAHOMED KHAN, and the latter by inducing Persia to oppose them as she has done at Herat.

The influence of Russia is particularly seen on the Persian shores of the Caspian. The Persian port of Astrabad, at the southern extremity of this sea, is controlled almost entirely by Russian commerce, and a line of Russian steamers connects this city with Astrakhan at the mouth of the Volga. Recent accounts state that the Russian General CHEOULEFF, who served with bravery in the Crimea, has been ordered by the Czar to concentrate a large body of troops (said to number 50,000) in the neighborhood of the Caspian, and hold them in readiness to answer the first call of the Shah for assistance.

It is evident that if the British expedition now in the Persian Gulf shall commence diret hostilities upon Persia, Russia cannot remain idle or indifferent. It is said that LOUIS NAPOLEON, whose sympathies seem now to be turned towards ALEXANDER, his recent foe, rather than VICTORIA, his recent ally—regards this English invasion with displeasure. And an alliance between France and Russia, to preserve the "integrity and independence" of Persia, may yet be the natural consequence of this new development of British aggression in the East.

ENCOURAGEMENT TO BURGLARS.—We have just been congratulating the public upon the conviction and sentence of HUNTINGDON, under the belief that the sentence of even one rogue to the State Prison might possibly produce a wholesome effect upon the evil-disposed, and deter them from rashly violating the laws of God and man. But, what's the use of juries convicting rogues who are to be encouraged in their crimes and let loose upon society by the sympathy of a soft-hearted Executive? There may, now and then, be a case which warrants the interposition of the Executive hand to stay the punishment which the Law inflicts upon evil-doers. But such cases must be very rare, and the reasons very cogent which should induce the Governor of the State to interfere with the course of Justice, and open the prison doors of criminals who have been regularly sentenced, according to the forms of law, for their outrages against society. We are afflicted with scoundrels enough who contrive to escape the officers of justice, and when a marauder is caught and confined, he should be kept from temptation to the full extent of his term of punishment.

Governor CLARK has just signalized his retiracy from office by letting out of State Prison a very large batch of burglars, the majority of whom will, doubtless, set immediately at work picking locks, breaking into stores and dwellings, and cutting throats. When the Ex-Governor shall see a report of any of these burglar *protégés* of his being arrested for robbery, or murder, perhaps he may be satisfied he has been unduly and unwisely lenient. The pardons of the Governor for the last week of his official term include *seven* for grand larceny, *two* for burglary, *one* for forgery, *three* for rape, and *one* for manslaughter—a very general assortment of grim and frightful villains to be let loose upon us at this season of the year. Governor CLARK also commuted the terms of punishment of *one* highway robber, *two* thieves convicted of grand larceny, *one* burglar, and *one* ruffian convicted of an assault and battery with intent to kill.

What the motives of the Governor were, for this extraordinary exercise of clemency, we do not know. Let them have been what they may, such a wholesale jail-delivery, we apprehend, will have the most injurious effects, by holding out the promise to thieves and ruffians, that, though they may be so unfortunate as to be sent to prison, some tender-hearted Governor will be induced to grant them a pardon, and put them in a way of returning to their villainous practices. One of the burglars arrested a few weeks since, for breaking into a store in Beaver-street, had been recently pardoned out of the State Prison, by Gov. CLARK.

THE SUGAR DUTIES.—We are decidedly in favor of reducing or abolishing the duty upon sugar. But before doing this, we think the Spanish government should be urged to concede greater liberality to our commerce with her colonies. A correspondent of the London *Times* states a fact that throws additional light upon the point. He says that the agents of American houses will go upon the plantations in the British islands and pay higher prices in cash for sugar and molasses than British houses will pay at four months. A moment's reflection will show that this is accounted for by the almost prohibitive discrimination of the Spanish tariff against articles of American produce, disabling our merchants from drawing against shipments to Cuba at all commensurate with the importations thence. The case is different with the more generous colonial system of England. Since the repeal of the Navigation Acts, we can send to the British W. I. Islands cheaper than they can from England; realize a handsome profit on the cargo; and can afford to pay to the planter what is saved in freight, and realized in profit. This advantage over the dealers with Cuba must continue so long as we are obliged to submit to the outrageous exactions of the colonial custom house, which are most oppressive upon our most available elements of exchange. We shall only buy sugars as cheaply in Cuba as in Antigua when Spain shall abandon her selfish and self-destructive policy towards us.

VALUE OF A GOOD DEED.—It is not at all creditable to our civilization that a very small act of Christian charity is sufficient to confer immortality upon the name of the doer. The son of HENRY GRINNELL in a highly interesting letter to his father, which we publish this morning, giving an account of the reception of Captain HARTSTEIN in England, says:

"I must say I am exceedingly gratified that I was induced to remain,—and what will give me more pleasure than anything else, will be to tell you all that I have heard and seen on this most interesting occasion, and that you may learn through me, of the kind and hertfelt expressions with which your name is always mentioned."

Seeing how earnestly some men strive for fame, what toils they will undergo, and what sums they will expend to purchase a little reputation, it is surprising that more do not try the experiment of an unostentatious act of benevolence. Such acts as that of Mr. GRINNELL, which has made his name as familiar as a household word, and caused his son to be received with honor in a distant land, cost, comparatively, but a very trifling sum. They are the touches of nature which make the whole world kind. The gift of our Government too, in sending the *Resolute* back to her original owners, will be more effectual in guarding us against the horrors of war than millons would do in strengterning our fortifications and increasing our naval forces.

CONGRESS.—Both houses were in session again yesterday, for a short time. In the Senate, a resolution was adopted calling for the correspondence between our Government and that of the Netherlands relative to the refusal of the Agent of the latter, Mr. DUBOIS, to appear and give testimony in the HERBERT case.

In the House, private bills were considered, and thirteen of them passed.

Both houses adjourned to Monday.

THE SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH.—We publish in another column a very interesting letter from Lieut. MAURY, concerning the fact which has been made the subject of public remark, that the Sub-Atlantic Telegraph which is about to be constructed has both its *termini* in the British possessions, and that in case of war, its prodigious advantages would be exclusively on the side of Great Britain. Lieut. M. does not controvert this view of the case,—but he presents sundry weighty and cogent reasons why it should not for a moment interfere with the construction of the work. The fact that any work of public utility may be turned to hostile uses in time of war, is certainly no ground of objection to it in time of peace.

We trust our Government will avail itself of the generous offer of the British Government and secure the equal share in the control and use of the Submarine Telegraph which is offered to it. This at all events can do no harm:—it is decidedly better that we should have a right to control it in part, than that it should be solely and exclusively a British possession.

SOUTHERN RICHES.—The South Carolina *Times* says that Dougherty County, in Georgia, claims to be the richest County in the Union, excepting those containing the great cities. "If the property was equally divided out, each voter in the County would be a considerable farmer, with nine slaves valued at $5,000, and $10,000 worth of land to work them on." The wealth of this rich County consists of: Land, $1,781,887; money out at interest, $650,000; city property, $980,000; merchandise, $125,000; and $2,280.912 worth of slaves. But, valuing white laborers at no higher rate than the market price of slaves, the poorest County in this State would be immeasurably richer than Dougherty County, in Georgia. There is a marvelous difference between the value of the merchandise and the slaves, which is like Falstaff's penny's worth of bread to his intolerable quantity of sack. $125,000 in merchandise, to over $2,000,000 worth of negroes, does not indicate a state of prosperity worth boasting of. The King of Ashantee, if he were to make out a schedule of his property, would probably make a very similar exhibit of effects. There are hundreds of merchants in New-York, who have more merchandise in their store than this rich County of Georgia can boast of.

THE LAST KICK FROM PRESIDENT PIERCE'S MOUTH-PIECE.—General PIERCE, we fear, has taken a permanent dislike to Republicanism. His phobia has in it something which looks like moral insanity. We had supposed that he put into his last message all the wrath and malice he had to pour upon the heads of Republicans; but the *Union* of yesterday contained another outburst of a column in length, in which the "bad character of Black Republicanism" was again exposed. The article was evidently from the same mind, if not from the same pen, that instigated the attack in the message. It wound up with the following amusing sentences from which we infer that there is more coming of the same sort from the same source.

"The character of black republicanism has now been fixed with a want of frankness, openness, directness, and integrity, and no political party can long survive with such a reputation. There are other evidences of bad character developed since the presidential election, which will be noticed and exposed in due time."

STATE AFFAIRS.—The Executive Department of the State Government was changed on New-Year's Day. Gov. CLARK retired, welcoming his successor in a brief and excellent address, and Gov. KING succeeded to the honors and duties of the place,—accepting both with characteristic and manly frankness.

The Legislative year commences on the first Tuesday of January,—Tuesday next. The Legislature will meet on that day. Lieut. Gov. SELDEN presides in the Senate, and the Assembly elects its own speaker.

New Play at Burton's.

The production of an original piece in five acts is such an unusual event in dramatic history, that we are disposed to forget the lateness of the hour in a preliminary chapter of rejoicings. To say this after four hours' attentive adhesion to the production in question, is to furnish a key-note which will not be unpleasant to the authors, or to the numerous audience they entertained, and which, under the circumstances, must supply the place of the impossible chapter.

The play is in five long acts, takes four hours in representation, is called "Fascination," and proceeds from the joint pen of Messrs. GOODRICH and WARD. These are the brief facts of the case. An official announcement is made on the bill, that the play is founded on the "Dalila" of OCTAVE FEUILLET—a powerful and ultra-romantic production. This is the Skeleton in the Cupboard. For the benefit of those who have not read the romance, we give an outline of the plot. The hero is *Casper Fabian*, (Mr. FISHER,) a young poet and composer, who has been rescued from a rude station of life, and adopted by a *Chevalier Topaz*, (Mr. BURTON,) in consideration of his musical precocity. To acquire the art for which nature has organized him, he studies under an old German exile, *Rosarius* by name, (Mr. MOORE,) and falls in love with a very pretty daughter which that professor is happy enough to possess. *Rosarius* is suspicious of artists, knowing the selfishness which consumes them when they are once fairly on the road to fame, and he says that *Madeline* shall not marry an artist. But *Fabian* and the lady come to a different understanding. It is proper to mention that at this time *Fabian* is on the point of having his maiden work of art—his first opera produced. The fame of its brilliancy is on every one's lips, and the town is in a nervous tremor of excitement. Especially is this the case with the *Chevalier Topaz*, who nurses the fame of his *protégé* with the tenderness of a parent, and the selfishness of an operatic agent. When this worthy hears of the possible marriage between *Fabian* and *Madeline*, he is indignant, and resolves that it shall not be. He dwells pathetically on the lazy habits of married men, and draws a frightful picture of the ease and comfort they enjoy. Finding that these do not overwhelm his listener, he determines on pursuing a different tack.

There is a princess with whom the Chevalier is acquainted—*Beatrice* (Mrs. BARROW) by name—a charming woman, but of loose morals. She possesses, however, the power of fascination, and this she exercises against the verdant *Fabian*. Unaccustomed to the refulgent splendors and refinement of such society, he falls an easy prey, and soon forgets poor little *Madeline*, who is left to cry her pretty eyes out, and die broken-hearted in the mountains. *Beatrice's* flirtation proceeds to unwarrantable lengths. She resides with *Fabian* on the inevitable borders of an inevitable lake, but, in spite of the romance of his nature and the picturesqueness of the situation, her false heart grows weary. It is in vain that he pleads daggers and broken hearts; his agony is her triumph, and she glories in the pain she has caused. Ere long another lover occupies her thoughts, and this extremely indiscreet princess elopes with him in the old way, leaving *Fabian* mad with grief and passion. He thirsts for revenge, and follows the pair to the "Pass of Aguadolci," where they must meet him on their way to Naples. It is night and pitchy dark, but his ears are alive to the faintest sound and his hand ready to carry death to the heart of his false mistress. Presently a hand litter is brought in containing an invalid. *Fabian* rushes at its solitary protector—a poor old man—unable to distinguish his features in the gloom—drags the sick girl from her couch, and plunges a dagger to her heart. When lights are brought he discovers that he has murdered poor bright-eyed little *Madeline*, who was returning with her father to Germany, in the hope that her native air might restore her to health and bloom. To increase his madness at this discovery, he hears a voice on the lake which he knows to be *Bianca's*. She is singing one of his own compositions, (a very pretty barcarolle,) and soon after is seen crossing the lake in a gondola, accompanied by his rival. For a moment he contemplates suicide, but overwrought nature steps in, and he falls dead without committing self-murder.

In this imperfect sketch we have necessarily been compelled to omit many incidents of the story, which are essential to its dramatic elaboration, and especially to overlook the constant cooperation of the *Chevalier*, who in spite of evil associations and Malthian views on the subject of matrimony is not a bad fellow. For these omissions the lateness of the hour is a sufficient excuse. It must suffice that the incidents are always striking, sometimes new, and so far as the catastrophe is concerned entirely unexpected. The latter is of course a great point with a dramatist, and evidences proficiency in construction. But we are disposed to think it is obtained at too great a sacrifice in the present instance. Poetically considered, there is neither occasion nor justification for the massacre of *Madeline*;—it is simply an act of barbarous melo-drama; and, unless we are mistaken, does not even occur in the romance. So far as public indignation is concerned, *Bianca* is sufficiently disposed of, after her elopement, and it is unnecessary to bring her on for the ungraceful purpose of singing a triumphal song over the remains of her fallen rival. *Madeline* possesses the entire sympathy of the audience, and the apprehensions excited by the blind violence of *Fabian* is sufficiently painful without increasing it with the crime of murder. To our judgment the *dénouement* would be more acceptable if *Fabian* discovered his mistake in time to avert its fatal consequences. We doubt if there would be fewer moist eyes in the house. The pathetic is not inseparable from the horrible. As it is, the tragic catastrophe throws a gloom over the piece, and illustrates, sadly if truly, that virtue is not always rewarded in this wicked world.

In a literary point of view the drama is excellent. The language is at all times fluent and graceful, and at times rises to a pure atmosphere of poetic thought and sentiments. In the first act we noticed some pruriency which might be omitted with advantage—but only in this act. There is much naturalness in the diction of the passionate portions of the work, and a very noticeable and praiseworthy progression in the plot. Altogether, we view the production with much satisfaction—dissenting simply from the final catastrophe. With a little shortening, (the necessity for which will become apparent on subsequent representation,) "Fascination" will become an eminently fascinating melo-drama.

The play has been placed on the stage in a very efficient manner, and is presented with appropriate scenery and costumes. For a first performance the artists were wonderfully perfect. The cast was as strong as this establishment can afford. Mr. BURTON—in a part for which he is entirely unfitted—played with commendable zeal and accomplished more than any other member of his company could have done. Mr. FISHER was excellent, albeit somewhat demonstrative. Mrs. BARROW as *Bianca* was at times admirable and at times the reverse. The noticeable defect in this lady's elocution is a tendency to sudden gusts of power, which have about as much to do with sentiment as shouting has with music. Nature has gifted Mrs. BARROW with much voice, and Art has made her prodigal of it. Sudden transitions, accompanied with extreme voluminousness, are purely masculine effects, and are unwelcome from a lady so accomplished and refined as Mrs. BARROW. A Miss SARAH STEVENS (who is new to us) gave a faint but delightful sketch of the pathetic *Madeline*. This lady actually condescends to speak like a human being! The feat was so unexpected that we are sure she made many friends in the house, among whom we take the liberty of enrolling ourselves.

There is some incidental music, composed by one of the collaborateurs, (Mr. WARD,) quite popular in its character and neat in its composition.

At the end of the piece Mr. BURTON announced it for repetition, published the names of the authors, and left the audience to demand their appearance.

Medical Items.

The Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal* says that there has not been any lack of dissecting material in that city this Winter. In New-York it was so abundant that at one of the colleges where it was furnished free for years to students, it was so badly wasted that last Winter and this Winter a change is made again, though merely a nominal one.

It is believed, after much observation, that persons who live in the close parts of cities become near-sighted very generally. This is a good argument for living over in Jersey or in Brooklyn, somewhere, that one may stretch his eye-sight at times, rest his vision on far-off objects that are not clouds, draw in ideas from dim distances to dilute the perpetually-recurring vision of red bricks and parallel lines of mortar, of street mud and begging children.

REESE'S *Gazette* for January approves the suggestion that the bodies of suicides be given over to the doctors for dissection—a remedy for the increasing mania for self-destruction. But the thing would be the ruin of the colleges. Imagine some morally insane clergyman who in a fit of the blues steps down the well-hole of a store and so dies before his time. As soon as the mourning friends have looked their last, the coffin is rattled off to the University, and according to the law that Dr. REESE hopes for, is formally consigned to the dissecting table. It will scarcely be a consolation to his distressed parishioners to remember that while they wear crape the eager scalpels are trimming the thin fat off his muscles, and a demonstrator, over his cadaver, expounding to a crowd of students in long black aprons, how the bowels are tucked so snugly into the abdomen, and what keeps them in trim. Would there ever be a prettier invitation to the mob to level the house and put the inmates to flight than this? The doctors would hardly like to have it known that Hon. Mr. Spongem's body was lying on the table of his private office, even though the honorable gentleman preferred laudanum to waiting for a surfeit to carry him off. The thing is not feasible.

Broadway Relieved.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Jan. 1, 1857—P. M.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

A fine opportunity was afforded on New-Year's day to contrast the difference in the travel in Broadway, between passenger travel simply, and passenger travel and trade-travel combined. The street was as full as usual with omnibuses; but the number of carriages, gigs and light wagons was greater than common, owing to the visiting. The carts, heavy wagons, &c., engaged in trade, were *non sunt*—owing to the suspension of all business on that day. The consequence was there was "ample verge and room enough" for the passenger-travel upon the Broadway Russ pavement. There were no jams, collisions, "plug-musses," and hence, no swearing nor quarreling, and no occasion for the police officers and whips. The inference from all this is, not that other avenues are wanting for diverting the passenger travel from Broadway, but that it is to be "relieved" by opening side streets for the accommodation of the carts and heavy wagons which, with one accord, when bound up town, rush, (alike from the East River side and the North River side,) when below the Park, to avail themselves of the superior advantages of the smooth Russ pavement over the rough and difficult cobble pavement of the narrow streets. Q. E. D.

Departure of Charles B. Huntingdon for Sing Sing.

Deputy Sheriff INGLES left, yesterday afternoon, for Sing Sing, having in custody HUNTINGDON, the forger. Several of his friends were at the Tombs and shook hands with him as he came into the passage, and bade him good bye. He was elegantly dressed, and seemed to have but little concern about his situation. He was conveyed in a carriage with the Sheriff to the Hudson River Railroad Depôt. Since his conviction and sentence he has been visited by his wife, who still clings to him with all the devotion of a wife's love.

The rumor to the effect that the District-Attorney had entered *nolle prosequis* in the remaining cases pending against HUNTINGDON, is untrue. No action whatever has been taken on them, and it is probable that there will be none taken for several months.

☞ A "Hansom Cab" was visible among the turn-outs in Broadway on New-Year's Day. The "Hansom" is a sort of double-wheeled barrow, whereof the body hangs very low; the driver sits perched behind, and a single horse takes it easy, in front. It is a London institution, but might well be naturalized.

Arrival of Mormons.

The Liverpool packet-ship *Columbia*, Captain HOGGARTH, arrived Tuesday night with a load of Mormons on board. The *Columbia* left Liverpool on the 18th of November, and had a very tempestuous voyage. A portion of the bulwarks were carried away and the vessel otherwise considerably damaged. There were in all 321 Mormons on board,—one more than when they left the other side—and of them 151 were adults, and 62 children. A majority of the adults were men. They came principally from London, Bristol and Yorkshire. Among them were twenty-two Mormon elders. A man named JOHN WILLIAMS holds the rank of Chief Elder, and officiates as leading counsellor and guide of the party, whom he claims as his converts.

Religious exercises were regularly observed every other day during the voyage, unless prevented by storms. Most of the party proceeded direct to St. Louis, whence they go in the Spring to Salt Lake. The men look so-so as to intelligence and physical energy; the women seem fair English women, physically. The little ones ran about the old castle as merrily as if they were not heirs to the curse of polygamic fathers. Yesterday morning, three Elders, resident in the City, called upon the newly-arrived, and gave them greetings and advice. Parson JOHN TAYLOR made them a formal speech of congratulation.

DEPARTURE OF THE LASCARS.—The twenty-six Lascars who arrived in this country some months since, in the ship *Josephine*, from Calcutta, and have spent most of their time in Boston in jail as prisoners or witnesses in the alleged poisoning case, by some of their number, of the captain and officers, and the charges of assault upon them by the captain which followed—have at last, through the charitable efforts of the United States officers and others, taken their departure for their native land. They were received as steerage passengers on board steamship *Canada*, which sailed from Boston on Wednesday for Liverpool, whence they can easily obtain a passage to their own country.

Arrival of the Niagara's Mails.

The steamship *Niagara* arrived at her wharf in Boston about noon yesterday, and her mails were forwarded by the afternoon train, and arrived in this City about 1 o'clock this morning. The summary of her news telegraphed from Halifax, on Thursday morning, contained everything of special interest.

The Late North American Convention at Syracuse.

To the Editors of the Albany Evening Journal:

Permit me to ask in your columns to correct the report of the proceedings of the North American Convention, held at Syracuse on the 30th ult. This report was a telegraph from Syracuse to the Associated Press of New-York, by its own reporter. It is in every respect incorrect. At the solicitation of one of the South American Party, a Committee was appointed to receive a proposition from the South Americans as a mere matter of courtesy. This is all the foundation for the report. The Convention was wholly averse to any such connection and, with one exception, every member announced his fidelity and adhesion to the union of the North Americans with the Republicans.

FRIDAY, Jan. 2, 1857. AMBROSE STEVENS.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Dec., 1856.

O. O. WOODMAN, PROFESSOR OF CHEMISTRY, has discovered in the kernels of Cherry Pits a wonderful curative power for the quick cure of Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Croup, Bronchitis, and all diseases and complaints of the Throat, Lungs or Chest.

This wonderful remedy has cured so many persons who were given up as incurable, with Consumption and other scrofulous diseases of the Lungs and Throat, and children afflicted with Whooping Cough and Croup, that Dr. WOODMAN has been induced to prepare this miraculous medicine for general use, and has given it the name of

WOODMAN'S CHERRY EXPECTORANT.

It is truly the most astonishing discovery in medical science of the present century. A few weeks after using this great remedy, the cough entirely ceases, and the most lean, lank, weak and emaciated become fat, strong and robust.

It is not like a medicine—for, while it heals the ulcers in the throat and lungs, it gives nourishment and strength to the enfeebled body; it is pleasant to take, and will not offend the most delicate stomach.

Dr. WOODMAN will guarantee that this nourishing remedy will restore the weak, emaciated consumptive to sound health and good condition of body quicker than the most approved inhaling methods or other consumptive treatment in use. From the first day this Cherry Expectorant is used, the patient begins to grow fat.

Specimen Bottles of this famous remedy are at No. 162 Fulton-st., where the consumptives and those afflicted with Throat, Chest or Lung complaints are invited to call and make a trial of the same. Price, 25 per bottle.

O. O. WOODMAN, New-Orleans, La., Proprietor.
at the R. R. R. Office, No. 162 Fulton-st.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, DIAMOND Rings and Pins, Jewelry and Silver Ware, for sale at wholesale and retail, at less than the usual prices, by G. C. ALLEN, Importer of Watches and Jewelry, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor, near Broadway.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—With Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks, the same that were awarded separate medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and the World's Fair, New-York 1853, and are the only American Safes that were awarded medals at the London World's Fair.

These Safes are now admitted to be superior to any ever offered the public, and the subscribers challenge the world to produce an instance of these Safes failing to preserve their contents through the hottest fires, or a burglar picking the locks.

The subscribers and their agents are the only persons authorized to make and sell Herring's Patent Champion Safe, with Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks.

S. C. HERRING & CO., Green Block,
125, 127 and 129 Water-st., and 5 Murray-st., New-York.

RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA, &c.—HYATT'S LIFE Balsam is the most certain remedy for the worst cases of these, and all diseases arising from great impurity of the blood. It cured Mr. John McCarty, No. 86 Avenue D, of severe inflammatory rheumatism, asthma, bronchitis, and kidney complaint, after he had been confined to his house most of two years, and his life despaired of. It cured a lady in the family of F. W. Gilley, Esq., (of the Bowery Dry Goods Store, No. 128,) a terrible case of scrofulous ulceration of long years' standing, after the case had been treated and abandoned in despair by some of our most eminent physicians. Principal office No. 246 Grand-st. 75 cents per bottle. For sale by druggists, and by Mrs. Hayes, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

FOR CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR.—The most elegant Holiday Presents and House-furnishing Goods in the City can be found at E. V. HAUGHWOUT'S, Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway. Every article is marked in plain figures, and no deviation can be made. The unparalleled sales of the past few days attest their cheapness. A beautiful selection of Vases, Bronzes, Marble Clocks, Candelabras, Parian Statuary, Dining, Tea and Dessert Services, Silver-plated Tea Sets, Chandeliers, &c., &c., &c. The entire stock must positively be closed off to save damage in removal to the new store.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES.—The best in the world; the only reliable Hair Dye known, perfect and instantaneous; harmless and beautiful in its results. Applied in twelve privateroom. BATCHELOR'S WIGS surpass all; their new improvements satisfy the interested that BATCHELOR'S are permanent. Avoid the ridicule attached to bad dyes and unsightly wigs. The largest and best stock always at BATCHELOR'S, No. 16 Broadway.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—THE BEST OF all holiday gifts is one of Singer's latest improved sewing machines, which is capable of earning for its owner $1,000 a year. All who have female relations or friends in needy circumstances can in this way, at a moderate expense, provide for their permanent and comfortable support.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

RUPTURE—ONLY PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED to MARSH & CO., by the Industrial Exhibition of all Nations, at the Crystal Palace, for their new patent radical cure truss. References as to its superiority: Professors Valentine Mott, Willard Parker and John M. Carnochan. Open from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M.

MARSH & CO., No. 2½ Maiden-lane, New-York.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE.—The only Salamander Safe made, and the best Fire Proof Safe in the world. Warranted free from dampness, and secured with WILDER'S PATENT POWDER AND BURGLAR PROOF LOCK. Depôt, No. 192 Water-st., near Wall, New-York.

P. G. WILDER & CO.,
Patentees and Manufacturers.

PICTORIAL AND ORIENTAL HAIR-WORK.—Novel and elegant mementoes of departed friends or tokens of affection, in the form of brooches, bracelets, pins, studs, &c., designed and executed by Mrs. FOSTER, in the first style of excellence. Specimens may be seen on application to Mrs. FOSTER, No. 16 Walker-st.

CURTAIN MATERIALS
At great bargains, at the
One Price Carpet Store of
YOUNG & JAYNE,
No. 364 Broadway, corner of Franklin-st.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBERT M. PATRICK is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated Safes and patent Powder-Proof Defiance Locks and Cross Bars. Depôt No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

THROAT DISEASES, WHEN REACHING TO THE Larynx, the voice, from this and other cause, becomes hoarse; and by neglect an entire loss of voice is often experienced. BROWN'S Bronchial Troches will be found invariably efficacious. Sold by all druggists.

PIANO-FORTES AND MELODEONS—AT AN IMmense reduction in price

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **French Glass, Ware,** Decanters, Ale and Porter Ewr, Vases, Shades, Ornaments, &c., &c.
BOHEMIAN GLASS WARE.
Water Goblets, Champagne and other Wine Glasses, Decanters, Fruit Dishes, &c., &c., in great variety.
PARIAN MARBLE STATUETTES,
Vases, Busts, Fonts, &c., &c., all of the best makers
Terra Cotta Vases, Glass Shades,
French Fancy Articles,
CHRISTMAS TOYS AND GIFTS,
for sale at low prices.
The public is respectfully invited to call and examine.
CHARLES AHRENFELDT,
Importer, No. 58 Maiden-lane, up stairs.

☞ **Frederick V. Rushton's Pure Cod-Liver Oil**—
Cures consumption and coughs.
Diminishes night-sweats.
Imparts strength to the body.
It is the only remedy in use.
Physicians prescribe it
With great success in all cases.
Buy none unless you see
FREDERICK V. RUSHTON'S name
On fullon each label,
And RUSHTON in large letters
On the back of each bottle.
Wholesale and retail depôts,
No. 10 Astor-house, corner Barclay-st.,
No. 417 Broadway, corner Canal-st.

☞ **Where They Fit You to a Charm.**—If you should ask the best dressed man along Broadway, the origin of the splendid coat he wears, ten to one that he would answer you—"At Granite Hall, No. 142 Fulton-st." There is no expense spared at Granite Hall, to have coats, pants, vests and every article of clothing made in the most superb manner—and their price are low to a proverb. All the elegancies go to Granite Hall.

☞ **Holiday Gifts.**—The Incomparable Pen—PRINCE'S Improved Protean Fountain Pen. Holiday Gifts—ornamental and useful. Prince's Protean Fountain Pen for presents—a beautiful article, with the many styles on hand. Has just issued an improved style for bankers and accountants. Pencils and other hard-rubber goods sold at this depôt, No. 290 Broadway. Agen wanted.

☞ **New, Neat, and Choice Articles** for presents, just received, and for sale at reasonable prices.
HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.,
Nos. 165, 273, 511 and 756 Broadway.

☞ **Mercantile Library Association, Clinton Hall, Astor-place.**—SECOND COURSE OF LECTURES.
TUESDAY, Dec. 30—GEORGE SUMNER, Esq. Subject—*Spain and her Revolutions.*
TUESDAY, Jan. 6—GEORGE SUMNER, Esq. Subject—*France and Louis Napoleon.*
TUESDAY, Jan. 13—JOSIAH QUINCY, Jr., Esq.
TUESDAY, Jan. 20—GEO. WM. CURTIS, Esq. *Thackeray.*
TUESDAY, Jan. 27—FRED. S. COZZENS, Esq. *Wit and Humor.*
Course tickets to members, $1 25; non-members, $1 50; single tickets, 50 cents. Can be obtained at the Library; at the down-town office, No. 16 Nassau-st., and at the door on the evenings of the Lectures.
FLOYD CLARKSON,
WM. H. WICKHAM,
ROWLAND H. TIMPSON,
} Lecture Committee.

☞ **Young Men's Christian Union of New-York.**—Six remaining lectures by Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, Rev. T. STARR KING, Dr. WILLIAM ELDER, RALPH WALDO EMERSON, WENDELL PHILLIPS, and Hon. N. P. BANKS, Jr., at Dr. Chapin's Church, No. 548 Broadway. Second lecture by Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, Jan. 5, at 7½ P. M. Subject—*The Commonwealth.* Tickets for the six lectures, $1 25. Single tickets, 25 cents, to be had at the bookstores and at the door on the evenings of the lectures.
DWIGHT H. OLMSTEAD, Chairman Lec. Com.

☞ **Holiday Ragians, Overcoats, Dress and Frock Coats,** Business Suits, Pants and Vests, all of which are selected with great care as regards both style and price.
We would also solicit orders for our Custom Department, where gentlemen may have their clothing made in the latest and neatest style, and at the very lowest prices, for cash. Ten per cent. less than any other store in this City.
N. B. COLLINS & CO.,
(Successors to Devlin & Jessup,)
Corner of John and Nassau sts.

☞ **Kansas Lands.**—The Trustees for the purchase of lands in Kansas, will receive deposits in trust, to apply them to the purchase of the Delaware Indians' Trust Lands, and to the purchase of other lands in Kansas, bearing in the general fund 6[illegible] interest, and receivable in purchase of lands of the Trust. For subscription, or for special investments, or for further information, apply to the Treasurer, personally or by letter, at No. 2 Winter-st., Boston.
JOSEPH LYMAN, Treasurer.
AMOS A. LAWRENCE,
WM. DUDLEY PICKMAN,
ROBERT B. STORER.
} Trustees.

☞ **Mercantile Library Association.**—The second lecture in the course before this Association will be delivered by GEORGE SUMNER, Esq., at Clinton Hall, on TUESDAY EVENING next, 6th inst., at 8 o'clock. Subject—*France and Louis Napoleon.* Tickets 50 cents, to be had the door.
FLOYD CLARKSON, Chairman Lecture Committee.

☞ **Water-Proof Boots Only $5.**—Made to order by H. BAKER, No. 15 Ann-st.; double-soled, $4 50; dress boots, with patent steel shanks, $4, all warranted of the best French calf skin; best French patent-leather stitched boots, $5 to $7. A last prepared for each customer. Try them.

☞ **Best and Cheapest** oil cognac green extract brandy, essences, Holland gin, Jamaica rum, apple, peach and cherry brandy, Monongahela, Bourbon and Scotch whisky, a preparation to give body and age to all spirit liquors. All rare chemicals, fireworks, materials, metals, &c., for sale by Dr. L. FEUCHTWANGER, No. 143 Maiden-lane.

☞ **George Sumner, Esq.,** will lecture before the Mercantile Library and the public on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 6, at 8 o'clock. Subject—*France and Louis Napoleon.*
FLOYD CLARKSON,
Chairman Lecture Committee.

PERSONAL.

ROBERT PRIDE.—ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.—Something over ten years ago a package of papers of value was sent to ROBERT PRIDE, then residing at Pleasantville, Westchester County, N. Y. Said papers have been miscarried, lost or mislaid. Any person knowing the whereabouts of them, by sending them to the subscriber will receive the above reward. B. M. JOHNSON, No. 111 East 18th-st.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—The first service in the new church, (in State-st., near Bond,) will be held on the evening of the Festival of the Epiphany, TUESDAY, Jan. 6, commencing at 7½ o'clock.
The Reverend Clergy, and any churchmen interested, are invited to attend.
The offerings will be applied to removing the floating debt of the Parish.
The Pews in the new church will be rented on the preceding evening, commencing at 7 o'clock.

POLITICAL NOTICES.

AT THE REQUEST OF A LARGE NUMBER of Councils of the American Party of the State of New-York, subordinate to the State Council organized at Syracuse on the 27th day of August last, a State Convention of the American Party, with approval and sanction of the State Committee, is hereby appointed to be held at Syracuse, on Tuesday, the 30th day of December next, at 12 o'clock at noon, to consider measures for forming a more perfect organization and union of all parties in favor of our platform of principles. The Americans of each Assembly District in the State, in connection with this State Council, are requested to appoint one delegate and one alternate to the said Convention. All who are in favor of Americans ruling America, opposed to foreign political or ecclesiastical control and influence in our country, and against the extension of Slavery north of Lat. 36° 30' north, are invited to join in electing the said delegates.
AMBROSE STEVENS,
President of State Council.
BATAVIA, Nov. 29, 1856.

LECTURES.

GENERAL SOCIETY OF MECHANICS AND TRADESMEN.—The Members of this Society can procure their tickets for the lectures of 1857 on application to the Librarian, Mr. WM. VAN NORDEN, at the rooms No. 472 Broadway. The first lecture will be delivered on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 5.

CHRISTOFLE & CO.'S CELEBRATED ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.
The depôt of this celebrated ware, formerly situated At No. 631 Broadway, has been removed to
No. 97 William-st. Always on hand, table and tea sets, tray, fork and spoons, &c. For sale by
GOURE & CO.,
No. 97 WILLIAM-ST.

MOORE'S BUSH MILLS IRISH WHISKY,
BILLECART SALMON, VERZENAY CHAMPAGNE.
For sale by CAMPBELL & SEAMAN,
No. 404 4th-av., corner of 29th-st.
Also, Agents for the
CELEBRATED TRENTON CRACKERS.

PRINTING BY STEAM—COPPER-FACED TYPE.
STATIONERS' HALL,
Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., New-York.
BOWNE & HASBROUCK.

PRINTERS, LITHOGRAPHERS AND STATIONERS.
All kinds of Printing executed in the best style, with copper-faced type, at the lowest rates.

P. K. DEVO'S PROMPT AND RELIABLE ADVERTISING AGENCY.
No. 4 Appleton's Building, No. 348 BROADWAY.
Refer to Messrs. RAYMOND, WESLEY & Co.

POST-OFFICE, NEW-YORK, JAN. 2, 1857.—In consequence of the large number of affidavits required in the competition for the advertisement of the list of uncalled for letters, the time for receiving evidence as to the circulation during the four weeks ending Jan. 3, 1857, of papers claiming the same, has been extended until 12 o'clock on MONDAY, the 12th day of January, instant. Evidence in contradiction of that presented in support of any claim will be received until 12 o'clock on THURSDAY, the 22d day of January.
ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ **Rev. A. N. Gloucester,** of Rondout, will preach SABBATH EVENING, 4, or 7½ o'clock, at Shiloh Presbyterian Church, Marion and Prince. The Funeral Sermon of the Slave Faithful of Tennessee, who lost his life by the brutal infliction of seven hundred and fifty lashes, for his integrity to the cause of freedom.
A brief address will also be delivered by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. GARNET.

☞ **Second Reformed Presbyterian Church,** in Mulberry-st., between Grand and Broome sts., (Rev. SIDNEY L. PENNEY, Pastor,) having completed their purchase of this property of the "Lutheran Congregation," will, on TO-MORROW and succeeding SABBATHS, have worship—morning and afternoon—at the usual hours. Pews and sittings in the above Church to let.

☞ **Baptism, and Sermon to Young Men.**—Rev. Dr. DOWLING will administer the ordinance of Baptism on SUNDAY MORNING, and in the evening preach his seventh annual sermon to young men, at his Church, Bedford-st., near Carmine. Sermon to young ladies the following Sunday evening.

☞ **Westminster Church,** 22d-st., near 7th-av. Rev. Dr. McCARTEE, Pastor, will preach in this Church TO-MORROW, (Sabbath,) 4th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ o'clock P. M. Subject in the evening—*The Glories of the Wilderness.* Sabbath School at 9 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.

☞ **Rev. D. S. Burnet** will preach TO-MORROW, as usual, in the chapel on 17th-st., immediately west of 6th-av. Subject at 10½ o'clock A. M.—*Improvement of the New-Year.* During the evening service (7 o'clock P. M.) some persons will be baptized, and the question, *What is implied in the fact,* answered.

☞ **Rev. Dr. Sawyer, Universalist, and Rev. A. H. Robberen, Methodist,** will hold a Theological Discussion in the Orchard-street Universalist Church, between Broome and Delancey sts., commencing Jan 5, 1857, at 7½ P. M., and continuing twelve evenings, four in each week. Admittance 6¼ cents.

☞ **Allen-street Presbyterian Church.**—The Pastor, Rev. GEORGE C. LUCAS, will commence, on SABBATH EVENING next, at 7½ o'clock, a course of lectures on *The Deliverance of the Israelites from Egypt and their Journey through the Wilderness.* Seats provided for strangers.

☞ **First-street Church,** between 1st and 2d avs.—Preaching TO-MORROW, the 4th inst., by the Pastor, R. R. THOMPSON, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and at 3 o'clock P. M. The seventh sermon in the Sabbath Evening series will be preached by Rev. Dr. HUTTON, of this City. Services commence at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **John-street First Methodist Episcopal Church, John-street.**—Preaching TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING, by CHARLES E. HARRIS, a Christian Jew. Service to commence at 10½ and 7 o'clock. The public generally are invited to attend. Seats free.

☞ **Spiritualism.**—Mr. J. S. FINNEY will lecture at Dodworth's Hall, No. 806 Broadway, TO-MORROW (Sunday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the evening at 7½ o'clock. Morning subject—*The Constitutional Evidences of Immortality.* Evening subject—*The Law of Spiritual Progress.*

☞ **Christian Spiritualism.**—Rev. T. L. HARRIS will preach at Academy Hall, Broadway, opposite Bond-st., TO-MORROW, at usual hours. Morning subject: *The causes in human nature which led to the necessity of the Incarnation.* Evening: *The Lord's Church in Heaven and its advent on Earth.*

☞ **"Modern Spiritualism,** its fruits a commentary upon its Claims." A Lecture by Dr. GORDON, in the Reformed Dutch Church, in 7th av., between 12th and 13th sts. Spiritualists respectfully invited to attend. Services at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **New-Year's Sermon to Young Men.**—A discourse designed expressly for young men will be delivered in the 1st Presbyterian Church, Hoboken, corner of Washington and Third sts., next SABBATH EVENING, Jan. 4, by Rev. WM. H. BABBITT, Pastor of the Church.

☞ **Eastern Congregational Church**—Corner of Madison and Gouverneur sts. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. G. L. TUCKER, TO-MORROW at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at 3 o'clock P. M. The sermon in the morning will be appropriate to the New-Year.

☞ **Memorial Church.**—Rev. CORNELIUS R. DUFFIE will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, in the Church, corner of Hammond-st. and Waverly-place. Services at 10½ A. M., 3 P. M., and 7½ o'clock Evening.

☞ **Bishop Snow,** of Mount Zion, will teach the great truths of the Prophetic Scriptures, TO-MORROW, at 2½ o'clock P. M., at Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery. Seats free. The friends of Divine Truth are invited to attend.

☞ **Preaching in the Berean Baptist Church,** cor. Bedford and Downing-sts., SABBATH MORNING AND EVENING, by the Pastor, Dr. J. DOWLING. Baptism in the forenoon, and annual sermon to young men in the evening. Services 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M.

☞ **"Prophecy and its Fulfillment."**—First Free-Will Baptist Church, Sullivan-st., near Houston. Rev. D. M. GRAHAM, Pastor. Preaching at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at 3 and 7 P. M. Subject in the evening as above.

☞ **Rev. T. L. Cuyler** will deliver the fourth of his discourses on *Bible Characters* in the Market-st. Church, (near East Broadway,) TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Seats provided for strangers.

☞ **Right Rev. Bishop Whitehouse,** of Illinois, will preach in the Free Church of the Holy Martyrs (Forsyth-st., near East Canal) TO-MORROW EVENING.

☞ **Sermon to Young Men.**—A sermon to young men will be preached by the Rector in Christ Church, Brooklyn, (corner of Clinton and Harrison sts.,) TO-MORROW EEVNING, the 4th inst.

☞ **Rev. Wm. Henry Beecher** will preach in the South Congregational Church, corner of Court and President sts., South Brooklyn, TO-MORROW, 4th inst. Services at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M.

☞ **A Sermon to Young Men** will be preached TO-MORROW EVENING, at the Forsyth-st. M. E. Church, by the Pastor, Rev. R. M. HATFIELD. Services to commence at 7 o'clock.

☞ **Lectures on Prophecy.**—The third lecture on Fulfilled Prophecy, will be given at the Tabernacle, on SABBATH EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject: *The Destruction of Tyre.*

☞ **Catholic Apostolic Church,** 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Evangelical preaching on SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 4, at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **Calvary Baptist Church,** Twenty-third-street. Service LORD'S DAY EVENING, Jan. 4, Annual Sermon to the Young, by the Pastor, A. D. GILLETTE, D. D.

☞ **Rev. A. H. Burlingham** will preach to the young in his church in 35th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., next SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

INSTRUCTION.

TO LADIES.—THE SUBSCRIBER RESPECTfully announces to the ladies of New-York and its vicinity that his Drawing and Painting Academy is open every day, as well for ladies' classes as private lessons. He can likewise accommodate ladies with pastel and oil-paintings, as well as studies of his own collection, which they may copy at their residences.
Prof. S. SCHUSTER, No. 782 Broadway.

$10 BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No 609 Broadway, keeps the largest Commercial Academy in New-York, and qualifies students for business in superior practical style. Three seats will be vacated on Monday by students going into business. One $10 seat for book-keeping may be secured this day.

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—No. 572 Broadway, corner of 18th-st. There are four departments, viz: Primary, Junior, English and Classical. Seven assistant teachers and a teacher of Gymnastics. Circulars at the school, at RANDOLPH'S, cor. Broadway and Amity st., and at No. 156 2d-av.
GEO. C. ANTHON.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ALGEBRA, ARITHMETIC, &c.—Taught every day and evening at Mr. PAINE'S, No. 63 Bowery, New-York, and No. 388 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Ladies' writing-classes $3, 12 lessons, including stationery. Commutation by the month or quarter.

WARWICK INSTITUTE—WARWICK, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.—C. L. BURNET, A. M., Principal. The Winter Term of the Warwick Institute will commence on Monday, Nov. 17, 1856. Circulars with full information may be obtained at the store of Mr. JOHN GILMORE, No. 92 6th-av., New-York.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE—AT CLAVERACK, Columbia Co., N. Y., 3 miles east of Hudson Board, washing, fuel and tuition, in common English $115 per year. Winter Term commences Jan. 1; circulars, address C. H. GARDNER, Principal.

JERSEY CITY.—THE MISSES ROUSSELLE'S School for young ladies will reopen Monday, Jan. 5. A few children can be received as boarders, on moderate terms. For references, &c., apply at No. 45 Grand-st.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN.—Classical and Commercial Boarding and Day School, No. 48 East 34th st., near Madison Park.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER.

MRS. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND DAY School for Young Ladies reopened [illegible] West 37th-st., two doors from 5th-av.

CONFECTIONERY.

CONFECTIONERY.—THE SUBSCRIBER IS now receiving orders for every description of confectionary, cakes, meat dishes, oysters, &c., for the holidays. A profusion of beautiful French mottoes and fancy boxes now on exhibition.
Orders for boned turkeys, salads, oysters, &c., should be sent in early.
N. CLARK,
No. 835 Broadway, corner of 13th-st.

GROCERIES.

USE THE BEST.
JAMES PYLE'S
DIETETIC SALERATUS.
The purest article in use. For making biscuit and cake beautifully light, it excels the best baking soda. Sold at all the groceries in pound, half-pound, and quarter-pound packages, with the name of JAMES PYLE thereon, without which none is genuine. Manufacturing Depôt, No. 114 Warren-st., New-York.

ENCAUSTIC TILES FOR VESTIBULES—Halls, hearths, dining-rooms, conservories, &c., Gerrish's Chimney-tops, drain-pipes, &c. For sale by MILLER & COATES, No. 279 Pearl-st., New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

FATHER MATHEW.
His Portrait and Biography is given in this week's
LIFE ILLUSTRATED,
Ready to-day: containing also Justice Courts; Giving Away a Child; Two Sorts of Missing; Rural Affairs; A Beautiful Christmas Present; The Old and the New Year; Clothing and Cold-Catching; The Better and Worse; The Woman's Movement; A Perpetual New-Year Gift; "She Can't Step another Step;" The City The New-England Society; Poetry; Miscellany; The Business World; Chinese Sugar-Cane; with Illustrative Engravings, &c. Price 4 cents; $2 a year; $1 for half a year. For sale by all Newsmen. DEXTER & BROTHER, Wholesale Agents. Published by FOWLER AND WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

ANN HAVILAND.
ANN HAVILAND.
ANN HAVILAND.
ANN HAVILAND.

YOU SHOULD HAVE A COPY!
ORATION OF HON. EDWARD EVERETT
Delivered at Inauguration of DUDLEY OBSERVATORY at Albany—with proceedings at Dedication of STATE GEOLOGICAL HALL.
SECOND EDITION nearly exhausted. Price 25 cents each—five copies for $1.
For sale at DAILY TIMES office.

ANN HAVILAND.
ANN HAVILAND.
ANN HAVILAND.
ANN HAVILAND.

GOLD DIGGERS!
Read Mrs. L. S. GOODWIN'S Great Story in the
FLAG OF OUR UNION:
THE MYSTERIOUS MINER;
OR:
THE GOLD DIGGERS OF CALIFORNIA.
For sale everywhere at 4 cents.

DR. KANE!
A large supply just received and for sale to the trade,
AT PUBLISHERS' PRICES,
By MILLER, ORTON & MULLIGAN,
No. 25 Park-row.

ANN HAVILAND.
ANN HAVILAND.
ANN HAVILAND.
ANN HAVILAND.

FOUND AT LAST!
AN ORIGINAL AMERICAN NOVEL!
The publishers confidently recommend
NEIGHBOR JACKWOOD,
BY THE AUTHOR OF "FATHER BRIGHTHOPES," &c.,
As a story which will please every reader; a story which, for truth, naturalness, pathos, humor, and absorbing interest, has had few superiors in America.
In 1 vol., 12mo. $1 25.

OTHER RECENT PUBLICATIONS.
PRESCOTT'S
ROBERTSON'S CHARLES V.
3 vols., 8vo, with Portrait.
Uniform with
"Ferdinand and Isabella." 3 vols.
"Conquest of Mexico." 3 vols.
"Philip II." Vols 1 and 2.
"Conquest of Peru." 2 vols.
"Miscellanies." 1 vol., with portrait of the Author.
Mr. Prescott's works are sold at $3 per volume, in cloth binding. They are bound, also, in various elegant styles.

A NEW WORK BY DR. HITCHCOCK, THE GEOLOGIST.
RELIGIOUS TRUTH;
Illustrated from Science, in Addresses and Sermons on Special Occasions.
BY REV. EDWARD HITCHCOCK, D. D.,
(Late President of Amherst College,) Author of "The Religion of Geology," etc., etc.
In one volume, 12mo. $1 25.

BIOGRAPHICAL ESSAYS.
BY H. T. TUCKERMAN.
In one volume, 8vo. $1 75.
These Essays contain succinct biographies and critical estimates of Washington, Chateaubriand, Lord Chesterfield, Franklin, Campbell, (the poet,) De Witt Clinton, Bishop Berkeley, Audubon, (the Naturalist,) De Foe, (the author of "Robinson Crusoe,") and other eminent persons. About half the subjects are American, and embrace the most distinguished names known in our annals.

EMERSON'S ENGLISH TRAITS.
In one volume, 12mo.
Uniform with
Essays. First and Second Series, 2 volumes;
Miscellanies, including "Nature," etc.;
Representative Men.
Bound in various elegant styles.

DRED;
A TALE OF THE GREAT DISMAL SWAMP.
BY HARRIET BEECHER STOWE.
Author of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," etc., etc.
Two volumes. $1 75.
PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & COMPANY,
Publishers, No. 13 Winter-st., Boston.

THE CHRISTIAN EXAMINER,
NO. CXCIX. FOR JAN., 1857.
EDITED BY REV. GEORGE E. ELLIS,
CONTENTS.
Article I.—The Synod of Dort.
Article II.—Indian Tribes of New-England.
Article III.—Grote's History of Greece.
Article IV.—The Results of the Late War in the East.
Article V.—Celtic, or Druidical, Doctrine of a Future Life.
Article VI.—The Italian Pulpit.
Article VII.—Dr. Sprague's Annals of the American Pulpit.
Article VIII.—Notices of Recent Publications.
Article IX.—Intelligence.
Article X.—Obituary of Hon. Samuel Hoar.
This work, which combines literature with theology, has always sustained d high reputation for learning and ability; nearly all the more eminent Unitarians of the day having been at different times numbered among its contributors. Papers and essays, which have since been collected into distinct volumes, with the names of distinguished scholars and divines, and men of a noble public spirit, as their authors, first appeared in these pages. Here Buckminster, Worcester, Ware, Channing, Greenwood, Norton, Dewey, and others, first found their circle of readers. The list of the writers in this series of works for the last half-century, it is believed, would embrace the names of the majority of those who have been distinguished as literary men or scholars in New-England, and even over a wider region, during the interval of time.
The *Christian Examiner* is published on the first days of January, March, May, July, September and November, in numbers of one hundred and fifty-six octavo pages each, at four dollars per annum.
CHARLES S. FRANCIS & CO.,
No. 554 Broadway, New-York.

GIVEN AWAY. GIVEN AWAY.
GO AND SEE!
Go and see what? Why, your brother, neighbor. Buy a book at EVANS & CO.'S Gift Bookstore, No. 409 Broadway, New York, and receive a gift worth from 25 cents to $100. Gold and Silver Watches, sets of Cameos, Gold Lockets, Pencils, Brooches, Rings, Penknives, &c., given away to purchasers of Books. All the new and popular publications received as soon as issued. Our stock consists in part, of standard, poetical, historical, biographical and miscellaneous books, together with an elegant assortment of pew and pocket Bibles, Prayer Books, Albums, Albums, in various styles of bindings. Having bought a very large stock of new books and fine gold jewelry at the lowest rates for cash, we are determined to give our customers better bargains than can be had elsewhere. Catalogues of books sent to any part of the City or country free, on application by mail.
EVANS & CO.,
Principal store, No. 409 Broadway, New-York.

ANN HAVILAND.
ANN HAVILAND.
ANN HAVILAND.
ANN HAVILAND.

JUST PUBLISHED,
And for sale by all booksellers,
BIOGRAPHICAL ESSAYS.
BY H. T. TUCKERMAN.
These Essays contain succinct biographies and critical estimates of Washington, Chateaubriand, Lord Chesterfield, Franklin, Campbell, (the poet,) De Witt Clinton, Bishop Berkeley, Audubon, (the naturalist,) De Foe, (the author of "Robinson Crusoe,") and other eminent persons. About half the subjects are American, and embrace the most distinguished names known in our annals.
This is not a work prepared for any temporary purpose; it contains the elements of a solid and enduring popularity, and will take its place in all our libraries, and in the permanent literature of the country.
In one vol., 8vo. $1 75.
PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & CO., Publishers,
No. 13 Winter-st., Boston.

SPLENDID FAMILY BIBLES.
THE SUBSCRIBER has just received from London a large invoice of the most beautiful and costly Bibles ever imported, to which he respectfully invites attention. They are well adapted for wedding gifts.
THE BOOK OF COMMON PRAYER,
In plain and elegant binding, and a fine assortment of standard THEOLOGICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS WORKS, suitably bound for libraries or presents.
JUVENILES in great variety.
THOS. N. STANFORD,
(Late Stanford & Swords,)
No. 537 Broadway.

ANN HAVILAND.
ANN HAVILAND.
ANN HAVILAND.
ANN HAVILAND.

TAKE IT HOME!
THE FLAG OF OUR UNION,
A SPLENDID NUMBER.
As long as bright eyes will read delightful stories, so long this popular and long established paper will be a favorite at every fireside in the country.
The present number contains
MRS. L. S. GOODWIN'S GREAT STORY,
THE MYSTERIOUS MINER:
or, the
GOLD-DIGGERS OF CALIFORNIA.
For sale everywhere at four cents.

"HUNTINGDON."
Read the astounding tale of
MODERN INSANITY:
OR,
FORGERY AND FASHION,
in No. 28 of
THE LEDGER OF ROMANCE.

ANN HAVILAND.
ANN HAVILAND.
ANN HAVILAND.
ANN HAVILAND.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW BOOKS NOW READY.
LITTLE, BROWN & CO.,
No. 113 Washington-st., Boston,
HAVE JUST PUBLISHED
THE PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE
OF
DANIEL WEBSTER.
EDITED BY FLETCHER WEBSTER.
2 vols. 8vo.
These volumes are uniform with Mr. Everett's edition of the "Works of Daniel Webster." They contain an Autobiography, and personal sketches of Mr. Webster by several of his friends. The Correspondence begins in 1798, when Mr. Webster was sixteen years old, and continues to his death in 1852, embracing letters to his wife and children, his brothers and sisters, and to Messrs. Lewis Cass, Edward Everett, Millard Fillmore, William Henry Harrison, Hiram Ketchum, Jeremiah Mason, Samuel Rogers, Joseph Story, William Sullivan, George Ticknor, John Tyler, Robert C. Winthrop, and other distinguished gentlemen. There are nearly a thousand letters from Mr. Webster, and several hundred to him.

WINKELMANN'S HISTORY OF ANCIENT ART.
THE HISTORY OF ANCIENT ART,
Translated from the German of John Winckelmann,
BY G. HENRY LODGE,
With the Life of Winkermann, by the Editor.
Two superb volumes, royal 8vo. $6.

THE BRITISH ESSAYISTS;
38 vols., 16 mo. 75 cents per volume.
21 VOLUMES ALREADY PUBLISHED.

THE TATLER	4 vols.	THE SPECTATOR	8 vols.
THE GUARDIAN	2 vols.	THE RAMBLER	3 vols.
THE ADVENTURER	3 vols.	THE WORLD	2 vols.
THE CONNOISSEUR	2 vols.	THE IDLER (just issued)	1 vol.
THE MIRROR, do.	2 vols.	THE LOUNGER, do.	2 vols.

THE BRITISH POETS.
Eighty volumes already issued.

AKENSIDE	1 vol.	MILTON	3 vols.
BEATTIE	1 vol.	MOORE	6 vols.
BUTLER	2 vols.	PARNELL & TICKELL	1 vol.
CAMPBELL	2 vols.	POPE	3 vols.
CHURCHILL	3 vols.	PRIOR	2 vols.
COLERIDGE	3 vols.	SHAKESPEARE	1 vol.
COLLINS	1 vol.	SHELLEY	3 vols.
COWPER	3 vols.	SKELTON	3 vols.
DONNE	1 vol.	SPENSER	5 vols.
DRYDEN	5 vols.	SURREY	1 vol.
FALCONER	1 vol.	SWIFT	3 vols.
GAY	2 vols.	THOMSON	2 vols.
GOLDSMITH	1 vol.	VAUGHAN	1 vol.
GRAY	1 vol.	WATTS	1 vol.
HERBERT	1 vol.	WHITE	1 vol.
HERRICK	2 vols.	WORDSWORTH	7 vols.
HOOD	4 vols.	WYATT	1 vol.
KEATS	1 vol.	YOUNG	2 vols.

JUST PUBLISHED,
THE POETICAL WORKS OF THOMAS HOOD,
4 vols. 16mo. Price, $3.
THE POETICAL WORKS OF THOMAS MOORE.
Revised and carefully edited, with a Memoir, by Professor CHILD, of Harvard University.
6 vols. 16mo. Price, $4 50.
This is unquestionably the handsomest, cheapest and most convenient edition of Moore ever offered to the public, either in England or America.
THE LIFE AND WORKS OF JOHN ADAMS,
SECOND PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
EDITED BY HIS GRANDSON, CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS.
10 vols. 8vo. $22 50. Volumes I and 10 just published.
DUER'S CONSTITUTIONAL JURISPRUDENCE.
A COURSE OF LECTURES ON THE CONSTITUTIONAL JURISPRUDENCE OF THE UNITED STATES: Delivered annually in Columbia College, New-York, by WILLIAM ALEXANDER DUER, LL.D., late President of that institution.
The second edition, revised, enlarged, and adapted to professional as well as general use.
1 vol. 12mo. Price, $1 75.
STORY'S POEMS.
POEMS, BY WILLIAM W. STORY.
1 vol. 12mo. Price, $1.
STUDIES IN THE FIELD AND FOREST.
BY WILSON FLAGG.
"All that the genial ray of morning gilds,
And all that echoes to the song of even."
1 vol. 12mo. Price, $1.
From the New York American Review.
These papers indicate an artist's eye and a poet's susceptibility; careful observation of nature, and familiarity with the canons and models of constructive and ornamental art. What, they are written in a highly attractive style, marked by simplicity and *naïveté*, and adapting itself with easy grace to the theme in hand.
From the Salem Gazette.
The most exquisite descriptions of rural still life which our language has produced.

NEW FEATURES—NEW ATTRACTIONS—NEW TYPE.
THE HOME JOURNAL
appears in a new typographical dress, from the foundry of Connor & Son; the paper is from the mills of Campbell & Hall, and the printing was done at the establishment of Nesbitt & Co. The following are the literary contents of the present number:
ORIGINAL PAPERS.
Madge; the Rose of Glen Lodge. By. T. B. ALDRICH.
Early Poems. By N. P. WILLIS.
Mrs. Tragesmith. By the author of "Sparrowgrass."
Expect not Too Much. By the late HORACE BINNEY WALLACE.
A Picture. By J. HONEYWELL.
An Old Town in Germany. By a Southernor.
To my Absent Daughter. By GEORGE P. MORRIS.
Letter to Invalids. By N. P. WILLIS.
Babies on Deposit.
The Universal Love for Children.
Watching for Santa Claus.
The New Best of the New Things told in the Papers.
Hudson's Shakespeare. (With copious extracts.)
John Shakespeare.
The Poet's Mother.
Shakespeare's Youth.
Shakespeare's Marriage.
His Perplexities.
His Early Dramatic Labors.
His Business Transactions.
Shakespeare at the Age of Forty.
The Poet's Family.
Conclusion.
A Gem From Mad Cap.
Letter from an Old Politician.
Mere Mention.
A good use to make of great houses.
Armida making her toilet.
Progress in Art.
Art and Artists at the East.
Dramatic Stock.
The Holidays.
A Word on Translations.
Floatings-by.
Personal.
Literary Notices.—Tuckerman's new book—Essays, Biographical and Critical—Science versus Modern Spiritualism—A Physician's Vacation—The Chess Monthly—Harper's New Monthly Magazine—Abbott's School Books.
To Readers and Correspondents, &c.
Songs from the Persian. By R. H. STODDARD.
Private and Confidential. By GENIO C. SCOTT.
American Fashions for America. By GENIO C. SCOTT.
Charitable Balls, Fairs, &c. By GENIO C. SCOTT.
Plants in sleeping-rooms. By GENIO C. SCOTT.
Winter Whiskers. By GENIO C. SCOTT.
The Moorland. By T. B. ALDRICH.
SELECTIONS.
A Graphic Picture of Napoleon.
Kubla-Khan. By COLERIDGE.
Kissing a Bachelor.
Chatterton.
A Lament. By HARRIET MCKEWEN KIMBALL.
Little-or-Nothings—What-Nots—Miscellany—Anecdote and Gossip, &c., &c.
By unceasing vigilance and industry, and by skill acquired in long and successful practice, we hope still to keep THE HOME JOURNAL undisputed as the best family Newspaper in the world.
TERMS.—For one copy, $2; for three copies, $5—or one copy for three years, $5—always in advance. Address
MORRIS & WILLIS,
Editors and Proprietors, No. 107 Fulton-st., New-York.

AT 9 A. M.—READY.
THE LITERARY JOURNAL,
A varied literary report. The Child of the Poor House, by A. D. MUNSON. The Castle and Convent, by SYDIL WILDWOOD. Occident in the East. (6th paper.) The Female Spy, by ROBIN WILDFELLOW. Little Shadow, by ERASTUS SIMPLEBOY, Esq., DICK TINTO and PETER PARLEY. The Love Song of the Money Market, (*Punch.*) PHIL. ROUGEQUILL on Art Matters. Choice poetry, miscellany, fun and fancy, all for four cents.
Country subscribers, $1 50 per annum. City subscribers, $2 60, delivered by carrier.
G. H. C. SALTER & CO., No. 335 Broadway.
DEXTER, BROTHERS, No. 14 Ann-st.

ANN HAVILAND.
ANN HAVILAND.
ANN HAVILAND.
ANN HAVILAND.

HUNTINGDON.
Read the astounding tale of
MODERN INSANITY;
OR
FORGERY AND FASHION,
Being an unflinching exposure of Wall-street Swindling, and Fifth-avenue Intrigues, which will be published in
No. 28 of the
LEDGER OF ROMANCE.
Be sure and ask for
THE LEDGER OF ROMANCE.

ANN HAVILAND.
ANN HAVILAND.
ANN HAVILAND.
ANN HAVILAND.

IN PRESS,
THE CELEBRATED CASE OF HUNTINGDON FOR FORGERY.
PLEA—MORAL INSANITY.
Will be published in a very few days, a full and accurate report of the evidence, arguments and proceedings in the Huntingdon case, with copious notes, to which will be added an appendix containing articles from eminent Physicians and Lawyers on the subject of Moral Insanity. This work will be published not

Important Post-Office Instructions.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR FOREIGN MAILS.

The single rate of letter postage, by the Collins, Bremen, Havre or Cunard lines, to or from any point in the United States, (except Oregon and California,) for or from any point in Great Britain, is 24 cents—prepayment optional. Newspapers, each two cents United States, and two cents British; each country to collect its own postage, whether the paper is sent from or received in the United States. [British newspapers usually come British postage paid by a penny stamp, equal to two cents.] They must be sent in narrow bands, open at the ends. Letters for the Continent of Europe, to pass through Great Britain, in the open mail, must be prepaid 21 cents when the Atlantic conveyance is by United States packets, and 5 cents when by British packets, except from California or Oregon, when the sum to be prepaid is, in the former instance 26 cents, and in the latter 10 cents. Thus, in the one case, the Atlantic sea postage is to be collected at the mailing office in the United States, and in the other left to be collected, together with the British transit and other foreign postage, at the office of delivery. Between Great Britain and Oregon and California, the single rate of letter postage is 30 cents.

Periodical works and pamphlets may be sent from the United States to the United Kingdom, and vice versa, at 2 cents of United States postage each, if they do not exceed two ounces in weight, and at 4 cents per ounce, or fraction of an ounce, when they exceed that weight; to be collected in all cases in the United States; and the same will be subject to an additional like charge in the United Kingdom. When sent to France, Algeria, or cities in Turkey, Syria, and Egypt, in which France has post-offices, *viâ* England, or to other foreign countries, without passing through the United Kingdom, they will be chargeable with 1 cent an ounce, or fraction of an ounce, United States postage—prepayment required.

Single rate of letter postage to or from Bremen, by the Bremen line, 16 cents—prepayment optional. Newspapers, each 3 cents, being the United States and German postage—prepayment required. Letters and Newspapers to other parts of the continent may also go by this line, subject to various rates; for which see Foreign Postage Table.

Single rate of letter postage to or from France, by the Havre line, 20 cents, to be prepaid on letters sent and collected on letters received. Newspapers, 2 cents each, to be collected in the United States, whether the paper is sent or received.

Single rate of letter postage by the Prussian closed mail to Prussia, Austria, and all the other German States, 30 cents, being the full postage—prepayment optional. Newspapers, 6 cents each, being also the full postage—prepayment required. This mail is sent by every steamer, being landed at Liverpool by the Collins, and at Southampton by the Bremen and Havre lines.

The system of registration of valuable letters, adopted in the United States, has been extended to the correspondence with Great Britain, Prussia, Bremen, and Canada. Letters addressed to either of those countries will be registered on the application of the person posting the same, in the same manner and on the same terms as those deliverable in the United States, provided that the full postage chargeable to destination, together with a registration fee of five cents on each letter, is prepaid at the mailing office.

N. B.—All letters to and from foreign countries (the British North American Provinces excepted) are to be charged with single rate of postage, if not exceeding the weight of half an ounce; double rate, if exceeding half an ounce, but not exceeding an ounce; quadruple rate if, exceeding an ounce, but not exceeding two ounces, and so on, charging two rates for every ounce or fractional part of an ounce over the first ounce. As this rule differs from that followed in respect to domestic letters, great care is requisite to prevent mistakes. Postmasters should be careful, also, where the postage is prepaid, to collect the proper amount. They should be particular to notice the route indicated on the envelopes of letters, and to collect postage accordingly. Letters mailed at some offices, marked "*viâ* England," or "*viâ* Prussia closed mail," for the German States, are frequently taken upon the prepayment of Bremen rates, and those marked "*viâ* Bremen," at Prussian closed mail rates, &c. Refer in all cases to the Postage Tables.

The mails for the Pacific leave New-York on the 5th and 20th, Charleston and Savannah on the 4th and 19th, and New-Orleans on the 5th and 20th of each month.

Mails for Mexico will be dispatched tri-monthly by the New-Orleans and Vera Cruz United States Steamship line. United States letter postage, 10 cents under 2,500 and 20 cents over 2,500 miles from the mailing office; to be prepaid when sent from and collected when received in the United States. Newspapers, 2 cents each, to be collected in the United States, as above.

Single rate of letter postage to Havana and the British West Indies, 10 cents under 2,500 and 20 cents over 2,500 miles; newspapers, 2 cents; and to West Indies, (not British,) Carthagena, Honduras and St. Juan, (Nicaragua,) 34 cents under 2,500 and 44 cents over 2,500 miles; newspapers, 6 cents each—prepayment required.

JAMES CAMPBELL, Postmaster-General.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, Dec. 20, 1856.

ABOLITIONIST CONVENTION IN MASSACHUSETTS.—We, the undersigned citizens of Worcester, believing the result of the recent Presidential election to involve four years more of pro-slavery government, and a rapid increase in the hostility between the two sections of the Union; believing this hostility to be the offspring, not of party excitement, but of a fundamental difference in education, habits, and laws; believing the existing Union to be a failure, as being a hopeless attempt to unite under one government two antagonistic systems of society, which diverge more widely with every year; and believing it to be the duty of intelligent and conscientious men to meet these facts with wisdom and firmness; respectfully invite our fellow citizens of Massachusetts to meet in convention at Worcester, on Thursday, January 15, to consider the practicability, probability, and expediency of a separation between the free and Slave States, and to take such other measures as the condition of the time may require.—*Boston Liberator, Dec. 26.*

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

HAINES BRO'S., PIANO-FORTE Manufacturers, Have removed from No. 116 3d-av. to THEIR NEW MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOMS Nos. 326 to 334 3d-av., corner 31st-st., New-York, Where, with their increased facilities, they will keep constantly on hand a full assortment of their CELEBRATED PIANO-FORTES, which they offer on the most favorable terms FOR CASH OR APPROVED PAPER. Pianos to let, and rent applied on purchase if desired. This department attended to by J. M. Pelton.

PREMIUM PIANOS.—SCHUETZE & LUDOLFF would respectfully invite purchasers of Pianos to their choice assortment of premium Pianos. They are acknowledged superior to any other manufacturer's square Pianos, and have found great approbation by the following eminent artists: Mrs. Seguin, Mr. Paul Julien, Mr. A. Gockel and Mr. M. Strakosch, by whom the best references are willingly given. Our Pianos were awarded premiums at the exhibition of the American Institute, Crystal Palace, New-York, 1855-6. All our Pianos are warranted. SCHUETZE & LUDOLFF. No. 403 Broome-st., near the west side of Broadway

GOLD MEDAL PIANOS!—STEINWAY & SONS have again been awarded the First premium at the late Fair of the American Institute, New-York; and also the first Premium Gold Medal at the late Fair of the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, in addition to the three already received, making five first prize medals within the last 18 months. No. 84 Walker-st.

BARGAINS.—BOSTON PIANOS, WITH Ra— scale, iron frame, patent suspension bridge, from HALLET, DAVIS & Co's. celebrated Manufactory, at reduced prices for cash. MASON & HAMLIN'S Premium Model Melodeons and Harmoniums, in every style. New 7-octs. Pianos, Melodeons and Harmoniums for rent, with rents applied if purchased. S. T. GORDON, 297 Broadway.

BEAUTIFUL PIANOS.—A SUPERB HOLIDAY Present.—T. GILBERT & CO.'S Warerooms are now full. We are now selling at reduced rates, and upon remarkably easy terms. Do not fail to call. H. E. MATTHEWS, Nos. 419 and 421 Broadway, corner of Canal-st., and No. 296 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES. GILBERT, LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURY'S No. 431 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrestplank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF NEW 7-OCTAVE, first-class Boston Pianos, in carved and plain cases, for rent, at reduced rates, with rent applied if purchased. Second-hand pianos, melodeons and harmoniums for sale or rent. New pianos at great bargains for cash. S. T. GORDON, No. 297 Broadway.

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS.—MASON & HAMLIN'S Model Melodeons and Harmoniums, have taken, in one month, Six First Premiums over all competitors. A full assortment constantly for sale, at manufacturer's prices, or for rent. Prices, $60 to $350. S. T. GORDON, No. 297 Broadway.

RAVEN, BACON, & CO., SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN, Piano-forte manufacturers, WAREROOM No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, WHERE a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

T. H. CHAMBERS' PIANOS.—PIANOS FOR sale, repaired and to rent. Second-hand Pianos at $60, $100 and $125, by T. H. CHAMBERS, No. 385 Broadway. Warranted $450 rosewood carved piano for $300.

BEAUTIFUL-TONED ROSEWOOD PIANO-Forte, double round. For sale cheap at the private residence of J. W. FIELDER, No. 112 Lexington-av. Can be seen at any time.

FURNITURE.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—SEALED PROPOsals for fitting up and furnishing the new School-house No. 36, in Christie-st., near Delancey, directed to the School Officers of the Tenth Ward, will be received at the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until the third day of January next, at 3 o'clock P. M., said work to be done according to plans and specifications, which may be seen at the office of THOS. R. JACKSON, Esq., Architect, No. 229 Broadway. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals.

JACOB RAYNOR, J. M. BELL, JACOB LEON, WILLIAM JONES, Jr., } Committee.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE—AT H. F. FARRINGTON'S Manufactory Warerooms Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st., between Grand and Broome

NEW-YORK CITY BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The subscribers, in presenting to the public this list of Business Firms, would state that each line of Business is arranged in alphabetical order.

Bertin Wax Flowers, Feathers, Velvets, Ribbons, Gimps, Buttons, Ladies' Dress Trimmings, Gold and Silver Articles for Regalia.
KOHLSAAT BROS., (Importers and Jobbers,) 34 John-st.

Advertising Agents.
S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.....119 Nassau-st.

Hardware, Cutlery, Edge Tools, &c.
T. DOUGLAS, Manufacturer and Dealer, 28 Beekman-st.

French Windows and Picture Glass.
J. H. POILLON & CO., (Importers and Dealers,) 68 Murray-st.

Grate and Fender Makers.
WM. H. JACKSON, (formerly W. & N. Jackson & Sons,) No. 261 Broadway, one door from 19th-st.

Boat and Oar Manufactory.
Life, Race, Ship and Pleasure Boats, of all kinds on hand making an assortment of over 200 Boats. C. L. INGERSOLL & SON, 250 Sixth-st.

Lightning Rods.
A. M. QUIMBY & SON, 123 East 27th, and 119 Nassau sts.
LYON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Otis' Patent, Also, other rods, insulators, points, vanes, &c., No. 262 Broadway.

Lithographers.
GEORGE HAYWARD.....120 Water-st.

Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store.
GRIFFING BROS. & CO., Field and Garden Seeds, No. 50 Cortlandt-st.

Guns and Sporting Articles.
EATON & FOLSOM, (Late the "Co." of H. Tomes & Co.,) No. 208 Broadway.

Window and Plate Glass, (French and English.)
F. HOPKINS & BROS., (Importers).....61 Barclay-st.

☞ Any additions to the above list should be brought to the office of S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
JEWELRY AND DIAMONDS VERY LOW.

The subscriber, for the last eighteen years in business in Wall-st., is selling all descriptions of fine Gold, Diamond, and all other kinds of Jewelry, at wholesale and retail, at much less than the usual prices.

Ladies' beautiful Gold, Cameo, Mosaic, Carbuncle and Pearl-set Earrings, Pins and Bracelets, in boxes, each	$29 00 to	$100 00
Ladies' Pins, Gold, Cameo, Mosaic, Pearl and Carbuncle	2 50 to	30 00 each
Ladies Ear-rings, Gold, Cameo, Mosaic, Pearl, Carbuncle, &c.	2 50 to	25 00 a pr.
Gold Guard Chains, Chatelaine Chains, Fob Chains and Vest Chains	9 00 to	85 00 each
Pure Gold Wedding Rings	2 50 to	9 00 each
Ladies' Gold Bracelets	7 00 to	80 00 each
Plain and Chased Gold Rings	75 cts. to	6 00 each
Gentlemen's Seal Rings	3 00 to	20 00 each
Garnet, Opal, Pearl and other Stone Rings	2 00 to	26 00 each
Fine Gold Thimbles	2 50 to	9 00 each
Gold Guard Keys, Fob Keys and Seals	1 50 to	25 00 each
Gold Pens and Pencils	3 00 to	15 00 each
Gold Pencils	1 00 to	7 00 each
Ladies' Porte-monnaies	1 50 to	15 00 each
Gold Crosses and Necklaces	2 00 to	17 00 each
Gold and Stone Sleeve-Buttons and Studs	2 00 to	18 00 a set
Gold Spectacles and Eye-Glasses	1 75 to	10 00
Diamond Ear-rings, Pins, Finger-Rings and Crosses	9 00 to	500 00
Gold Armlets, Scarf Pins and Silver Thimbles	37 cts. to	140 00

GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer of Watches and Jewelry, wholesale and retail, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor, near Broadway, up stairs.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
WATCHES.—FINE GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.—The largest and most splendid assortment of watches in the City is to be found at the subscriber's. He has been in business in Wall-st. for the last eighteen years, and is selling all descriptions of gold and silver watches, jewelry and silver ware, at wholesale and retail, at much less than the usual prices.

Beautiful gold lepine watches, four holes jeweled	$24 00
Fine gold detached levers, full jeweled	28 00
Fine gold hunting lepine, four holes jeweled	35 00
Gold hunting case English patent levers	55 00
Fine gold hunting detached levers, full jeweled	60 00
Gold and enamel watches for ladies	$25 00 to $100 00
Splendid gold pocket chronometers	$125 00 to $300 00
Gold independent second watches, for timing horses	$90 00 to $250 00
Gold hunting watches, which run eight days	$125 00 to $150 00
Gold magic watches, which change into three different watches	$120 00 to $200 00
Gold English patent levers, full jeweled	$40 00 to $180 00
Silver English patent levers	$16 00 to $40 00
Silver detached levers, full jeweled	$15 00 to $60 00
Fine gold hunting case railway timekeepers	$100 00 to $175 00
Silver lepines, four holes jeweled	$9 00 to $17 00

All watches warranted to keep correct time. Watches and jewelry exchanged. Watches and jewelry repaired in the best manner, and at much less than the usual prices. Goods sent to all parts of the United States and Canada, free of charge.

GEORGE C. ALLEN, Importer of watches and jewelry, wholesale and retail, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor, near Broadway.

RICH GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
A. C. BENEDICT'S OLD STAND,
(Thirty-six years established, at No. 28 Bowery.)

Gold Watches of every style and price, from $20 upward.
Silver Watches of all kinds and prices, from $10 upward.
Gold Chains, Chatelaines, Keys, Seals, Sleeve-Buttons and Studs.
Gold Bracelets, Pencils, Thimbles, Lockets, Rings and Pins.
Diamond Rings and Pins, fine quality, at low prices.
Silver Forks and Spoons, Tea, Butter, Fruit, Pie, Cake, Fish and Ice Cream Knives, Cups, Goblets, and Napkin Rings.
Plated Ware of every description—several new patterns.
All goods will be sold at very low prices, and warranted to be as represented.
A. C. BENEDICT, No. 28 Bowery, New-York.

CARD FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
E. E. MESSENGER & CO.,
No. 26 Fulton-st.

Offer for Sale to the Trade or to Families, a fine Stock of
WINES THAT ARE WINES,
LONDON DOCK BRANDIES,
SCOTCH, IRISH, AND BOURBON WHISKIES,
LONGWORTH AND PARE'S SPARKLING AND STILL CATAWBA WINES.
Also, the celebrated
MESSENGER'S LONDON CORDIAL GIN,
The finest Gin in the market, and so pronounced by the best Chemists in the United States.

IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC.
Now on exhibition at
HENRY MAILLARD'S, NO. 681 BROADWAY,
On MONDAY, Dec. 15, the choicest selection of fancy boxes, baskets and surprises suitable for CHRISTMAS AND NEW-YEAR'S PRESENTS, ever offered in this market. Please to examine this rare assortment before purchasing elsewhere.
REMEMBER, NO. 681 BROADWAY.

N. B.—5,000 lbs. marrons, Glace & Deguise's cream chocolate à la reine, chocolate caramels, raspberry caramels, pistachio caramels, coffee caramels, chocolatines, delicious sweetmeats for children, without rival in the United States. Also 10,000 lbs. French bon-bons MADE EXPRESSLY FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

USEFUL PRESENTS.
INDIA-RUBBER DOLLS,
DRESSED AND PLAIN,
OF ALL SIZES.
DOLLS' HEADS, TOYS, FIGURES, BALLS, COMBS, &c.
Pens, Pencil-Cases, Walking-Canes, and India-Rubber Fancy Articles of all descriptions; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Light Walking Boots and Overshoes, &c., at the GOODYEAR RUBBER DEPOT, No. 337 Broadway, opposite the Tabernacle.

USEFUL PRESENTS.
H. H. HOUGHTON & CO., (successors to Bagley, Houghton & Co.,) manufacturers, would invite the public to examine their large and varied assortment of GOLD and SILVER PEN and PENCIL CASES, fitted with their superior GOLD PENS, which they are now issuing from their factory—being of entire new patterns—being appropriate for presents. PATENTED AND WARRANTED. No. 1 MAIDEN-LANE, N. Y.

GIFTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—GOLD WATCHES, SILVER WARE, and a large assortment of DIAMONDS and fine GOLD JEWELRY. GOLD LEPINE WATCHES at.....$19

GOLD WATCHES from	$19 to 250
SILVER WATCHES, jeweled	9 to 50
SILVER TEA-SETS from	140 to 300
SILVER-PLATED TEASETS	9 to 45
SILVER-PLATED CAKE BASKETS	4 to 25

All articles WARRANTED. Particular attention given to repairing and adjusting Duplex, Chronometer and fine Lever Watches. J. M. ATWOOD, No. 148 Chatham-st., corner of Mulberry, New-York.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW-YEAR PRESENTS.—GOLD WATCHES and STERLING SILVER WARE, together with a rich assortment of DIAMONDS and all kinds of fine Gold Jewelry.

GOLD LEPINE, four holes jeweled	$20
GOLD WATCHES from	$20 to 300
SILVER WATCHES, jeweled	10 to 60
PLATED TEA SETS, double plated	10 to 50
PLATED CAKE BASKETS	5 to 30

All our goods are warranted to be as represented. SQUIRE, LANDER & CO., No. 97 Fulton-st., N. Y.

FINE GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.—

Gold Lepines	$20 00
Gold Detached Levers	25 00
Silver Lepines	8 00
Silver Detached Levers	12 00
Gold Pen and Silver Case, warranted	1 00
Gold Pencils as low as	75

Gentlemen's Pins, Sleeve-Buttons, &c.
Together with a variety of fine Gold Hunting Watches, of the most celebrated makers, which are offered equally low for cash. JOHN Y. SAVAGE, No. 92 Fulton-st.

FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE, NO. 653 Broadway, is filled with goods (per late arrivals) from China, Calcutta, Manila, Japan, Persia, Russia, &c., embracing every obtainable variety of curious, useful and novel articles, dress and fancy goods. Citizens and strangers are invited to examine the great variety now offered at wholesale and retail.
☞ N. B.—Goods imported to order.

FLOWERS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—WM. WILSON, Gardener and Florist, No. 43 West 14th-st begs to inform his friends and all admirers of FLOWERS, that he is prepared to furnish them with boquets, baskets and vases of the choicest variety of flowers, made up in the very best style, delivered in any part of the City punctually and with safety. WM. WILSON, Florist, No. 43 West 14th-st.

COOPER'S REFINED SHEET AND SHRED ISINGLASS.—A prime article for Blanc Mange and table jellies for parties and family use. To be obtained of the principal grocers and druggists in the City and throughout the United States. PETER COOPER, No. 17 Burling-slip.

DRY GOODS.

THE CLOSING SALES
OF
CHAS. G. HOOK, No. 703 Broadway,
MUST BE CONTINUED,
WITHOUT RESERVE,
AND ALSO
WITHOUT REGARD TO COST OR SACRIFICE.
THE IMMENSE SALES
OF THE PAST WEEK
SHOW CONCLUSIVELY THAT THESE GOODS
WILL BE SOLD
WITHIN THE SPECIFIED TIME.
Housekeepers
will find
PURE IRISH LINENS,
IN SHIRTINGS AND SHEETINGS,
SATIN DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS,
DIAPERS, TOWELING AND NAPKINS, &c.,
Reduced 50 per cent. on the original cost,
For Holiday Presents.
THE DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT
Presents Rare Inducements.
RICH SILKS,
LYONS VELVETS,
LUPIN'S FRENCH MERINOES,
CASHMERES AND PARAMATTAS,
MUSLIN DE LAINES, &c., &c.
Reduced even in greater roportion
TO CLOSE THE STOCK.
The assortment of
RICH LACES AND EMBROIDERIES
Comprises every desirable article, and is worthy of the attention of all.
THIS GREAT REDUCTION
Of 50 per cent. on the original cost
is not confined to any particular department, but is made in every department of the house. To form a just conception of the
IMMENSE SACRIFICE,
To close the Stock,
The ladies are invited to call and judge
For themselves.
CHAS. G. HOOK,
No. 703 Broadway,
near 4th-st.

HOLIDAY EMBROIDERIES AND LACES, A full and elegant assortment, suitable FOR "NEW-YEAR'S PRESENTS," Including Rich Collars, Sleeves and Chemisettes, in sets and separately, Richly Worked Handkerchiefs, Robes, Flounecings, &c., &c., &c. ALSO, LOW-PRICED EMBROIDERIES, In immense variety and latest styles. LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259, and 261 GRAND-ST., And new numbers 47 and 49 CATHERINE-ST.

PREPARE FOR THE HOLIDAYS! Lace Curtains, Brocatels, Damasks, Moreens, Lace Draperies, Tassels, Bands, &c., &c. ALSO, GILT CORNICES AND WINDOW SHADES, In great variety, and AT REDUCED PRICES! LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259, and 261 GRAND-ST.

CHEAP HOLIDAY DRESS GOODS. Mous. de Laines, All-Wool Plaids, De Beiges, French Merinoes, Valencias, and Dress Goods. AT REDUCED PRICES! LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259, and 261 GRAND-ST. And new numbers 47 and 49 CATHERINE-ST.

FASHIONABLE CLOAKS AND TALMAS. Fancy Cloth Cloaks and Talmas, Black Cloth Cloaks and Talmas, Silk Velvet Cloaks and Talmas, REDUCED FOR THE HOLIDAYS. LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259, and 261 GRAND-ST., And new numbers 47 and 49 CATHERINE-ST.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS. Nothing is more appreciated by a lady as a present, than Rich lace, such as is to be found at CARTER'S Lace Manufactory. Capes, collars, sets, berthas, &c. &c., in great variety and at reduced prices. Observe the red cushion in the window. CARTER'S Lace Manufactory, No. 598 Broadway

GENTLEMEN'S DEPARTMENT. Hosiery, Gloves, Scarfs, Handkerchiefs, Mufflers, Traveling Shawls, Rugs, &c., &c., &c. FULL ASSORTMENT, CHEAP! LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259, and 261 GRAND-ST.

SKIRTS! SKIRTS!! SKIRTS!!!—DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD, Wholesale Skirt Manufacturers, No. 342 Broadway, New-York. The most extensive skirt manufactory in the country, employing 300 hands and using 150 sewing machines, making over 70 different styles of ladies and children's skirts of every grade, from the lowest priced corded to the finest hair cloth and crenoline.

IF YOU WANT A NICE WORSTED HOOD, or a neat woolen talma, or a party hood and rigolette, or a lady's or baby's woolen coat, or any armlets or leggins, go to CORWIN'S. He has got every kind, very handsome and cheap, from auction; and woolen hose of all kinds. JOHN M. CORWIN, No. 307 6th-av., corner 19th-st.

FURS.

LADIES CAN SEE THE CHOICEST ASSORTMENT OF FINE MINK ARTICLES, AT HARLEY'S, No. 34 John-st., and No. 38 Maiden-lane.

CHOICE FURS FOR THE HOLIDAYS. Sable, Ermine, Mink, &c., At HARLEY'S, No. 34 John-st., and No. 38 Maiden-lane. Just received, a few $6 sets.

FURS, FURS.—AT REDUCED PRICES.—A large and choice assortment, for ladies and misses, unsurpassed by any. Misses and children's beavers, in all their varieties; the newest styles of children's velvet and cloth caps. KELLOGG, Manufacturer, No. 128 Canal-st.

BALLS.

THE PROMENADE CONCERT AND BALL for the benefit of the NURSERY AND CHILD'S HOSPITAL, will take place at the Academy of Music, on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 15, under the direction of the following MANAGERS:

Mrs. C. E. Anderson,	Henry Delafield,
Mrs. S. J. Bacon,	L. L. Delafield,
Mrs. S. L. M. Barlow,	G. B. Dorr,
Mrs. Isaac Bell, Jr.,	R. De Trobriand,
Mrs. J. Bigelow,	W. B. Duncan,
Mrs. James Brooks	C. R. Degen,
Mrs. C. J. Coggill,	Wm. J. Emmet,
Mrs. J. Colles,	E. Emmet, Jr.,
Mrs. E. Cooper,	Dr. G. T. Elliot,
Mrs. C. Du Bois,	Henry Fearing,
Mrs. W. B. Duncan,	Dudley Field,
Mrs. De Trobriand,	J. P. G. Foster,
Mrs. G. T. Elliott, Jr.,	S. M. Fox,
Mrs. Frenfanelli,	Hiram Fuller,
Mrs. C. Green,	J. W. Gerard,
Mrs. C. A. Heckscher,	J. W. Gerard, Jr.,
Mrs. Wickham Hoffman,	M. Howland,
Mrs. A. Iselin,	G. G. Howland,
Mrs. L. C. Jones,	Ogden Haggerty,
Mrs. J. A. Kernochan,	R. S. Hone,
Mrs. C. Kuhn,	R. Heckscher,
Mrs. Jacob Little,	Wm. B. Hoffman,
Mrs. A. Le Barbier,	Wm. Jaffray,
Mrs. A. Mathews,	Peyton Jaudon,
Mrs. A. R. Pett,	L. Jerome,
Mrs. W. H. Paine,	W. H. Jones,
Mrs. Clarence Pell,	John Kane,
Mrs. W. Pell,	Alex. M. Lawrence,
Mrs. G. N. Miller,	Arthur Leary,
Mrs. C. A. Minton,	H. R. Leroy,
Mrs. D. C. Murray,	Mont. Livingston,
Mrs. J. C. Pears,	P. Marie,
Mrs. Wright E. Post,	R. H. Messinger,
Mrs. F. R. Rives,	Daniel Messinger,
Mrs. L. Rutherfurd,	Dr. A. B. Mott,
Mrs. G. T. Strong,	G. P. Morris,
Mrs. R. H. Sherwood,	E. M. Newbould,
Mrs. H. A. Stone,	W. H. Paine,
Mrs. J. Schermerhorn,	J. W. Pardee,
Mrs. F. Schuchardt,	Commodore Perry,
Mrs. S. S. Sands,	Walden Pell,
Mrs. R. Tighe,	Royal Phelps,
Mrs. Von Der Heydt,	H. J. Raymond,
Mrs. Viele,	J. Roberton,
E. N. Anderson,	J. F. Ruggles,
L. Aspinwall,	C. T. Slagg,
James Bleecker,	C. F. Stephenson,
Edward A. Bibby,	H. A. Stone,
James Brooks,	Arthur Shiff,
Henry W. Brevoort,	F. S. Tallmadge,
Joseph Bridgham,	Alex. Taylor,
J. Bigelow,	W. Whitenight, Jr.,
Wm. Cutting,	F. L. Waddell,
S. H. Cary,	R. C. Winterhoff,
J. G. Coster,	C. F. Winthrop,
C. A. Davis,	R. C. Winthrop,
C. Du Bois,	N. H. Wolfe.

Tickets $2 each, admitting only one person. To be had of the Managers.

THE TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL BALL OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE DEPARTMENT, in aid of the Widows and Orphans, will take place at the Academy of Music, 14th-st., on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 26, 1857. Tickets may be had by applying to the Managers. HENRY A. BURR, President. JAMES WENMAN, Secretary.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES, No. 806 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK. No. 127 MONTAGUE-PLACE, BROOKLYN.

New-York classes on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS. Brooklyn classes on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 3 and 4 P. M. for ladies and children, at 8 P. M. for gentlemen. Ladies' private class at 2 P. M. Pupils can commence at any time during the season.

Practicing assemblies for ladies and gentlemen EVERY MONDAY EVENING in Brooklyn, and EVERY SATURDAY EVENING in New-York. Former pupils can subscribe for the assemblies alone.

BONNET COMB.—A NEW AND VERY DESIRable Patented (India) Rubber Comb, for the purpose of holding the bonnet in its place when on the head, which is much approved by the ladies; just received by D. M. KNIGHT & CO., No. 26 Vesey-st., New-York.

A LARGE STOCK OF THE FINEST DESCRIPTION of imported ladies' Gaiters, Shoes, Slippers, and Dancing Shoes. In consequence of the dissolution of partnership of the Misses HILL & COLBY, No. 371 Broadway, their stock will be dispersed of at reduced prices. Ladies, now is the time to purchase.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE PARTNERSHIP UNDER THE NAME and style of WILLIAM HOGE & CO., existing in New-York, composed of WILLIAM HOGE and JAMES ROBB, and the undersigned, is dissolved by mutual consent; and either partner will sign in liquidation for expositing firms.
WILLIAM HOGE.
New-York, Dec. 31, 1856. JAMES ROBB.

I HAVE ASSOCIATED with me my brother, Mr. THOMAS S. HOGE, and will continue to transact business from this date, in the City of New-York, under the name and style of WILLIAM HOGE & CO., and I have associated with me, in my Liverpool firm, Mr. WILLIAM WILLIAMSON, of that place, and will transact business there from this date under the name and style of HOGE & WILLIAMSON.
Jan. 1, 1857. WILLIAM HOGE.
Office in New-York, No. 40 Wall-st., Manhattan Bank Buildings.

WE HAVE ASSOCIATED with us Messrs. CHARLES B. WILSON, J. HAMILTON WILSON, and THOMAS L. HALLETT, and will transact business from this date in the City of New-York, under the name and style of ROBB, HALLETT & CO., and in Liverpool under the name and style of R. WILSON, HALLETT & CO., in the latter place, in succession of the firm composed of the late R. Wilson, Esq., and of W. R. Hallett, Esq.
JAMES ROBB & CO.
Jan. 1, 1857.
Office in New-York, No. 33 Wall-st., Mechanics' Bank Buildings.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—NOTICE IS hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of HALSTED, BROKAW & CO., expires this day by its own limitation. The outstanding affairs will be settled by either of the undersigned, who are authorized to sign the name of the firm in liquidation. Office, Nos. 53 and 54 Murray-st.
NATHANIEL R. HALSTED,
JOSEPH BROKAW,
HENRY BUTLER,
CHAS. B. ANDREWS,
BENJ. S. THOMAS,
WILLIAM KENT.
New-York, Dec. 31, 1856.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of BROKAW, BUTLER & CO., for the transaction of the Dry Goods Jobbing Business, and will occupy the Store Nos. 53 and 54 Murray-st.
Mr. N. N. HALSTED will occupy an office as above.
JOSEPH BROKAW,
HENRY BUTLER,
CHARLES B. ANDREWS,
WILLIAM KENT.
New-York, Jan. 1, 1857.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of GROESBECK & COOK is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The name of the firm will be used by either in settlement.
A. V. S. GROESBECK,
JAN. 1, 1857. JOHN F. COOK.

COPARTNERSHIP.—A. V. S. GROESBECK has this day associated with him ANDREW J. WOOD, late of the firm of Freeland, Stuart & Co., and will continue a general Oil and Lard business, under the firm of GROESBECK & WOOD, at No. 310 Washington-st., corner of Duane.
A. V. S. GROESBECK,
JAN. 1, 1857. A. J. WOOD.

JOHN F. COOK has this day opened the store No. 75 Canal-st., for the purpose of conducting the Produce and Smoking business, and will be pleased to receive orders from his friends, which will be faithfully executed.
JOHN F. COOK.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE subsisting between the undersigned, SAMUEL HANNA and RODERICK BEEBE, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts of the firm will be received and paid by said SAMUEL HANNA, who alone is authorized to sign the name of the firm in liquidation.
SAMUEL HANNA.
RODERICK BEEBE.
No. 27 Beekman-st., New-York, Jan. 2, 1857.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership for the purpose of transacting the wholesale paper and commission business under the firm of BEEBE, HALL & SANDS, and will continue the business of the late firm of HANNA & BEEBE at No. 27 Beekman-st.
RODERICK BEEBE.
CHARLES C. HALL.
CHARLES E. SANDS.
Jan. 2, 1857.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP OF CHURCHILL, WALKLEY & JOHNSTON is dissolved by its own limitation. The business of said firm will be settled by WILLIAM E. CHURCHILL and RUFUS M. JOHNSTON, at No. 27 Murray-st. Either partner is authorized to use the name of the late firm in liquidation. [Signed,]
CHURCHILL, WALKLEY & JOHNSTON.
New-York, Dec. 31, 1856.

COPARTNERSHIP.—WILLIAM E. CHURCHILL, RUFUS M. JOHNSTON, CHARLES A. SHEPARD, and CARTER A. SAUNDERS have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm of CHURCHILL, JOHNSTON & Co., and will continue the importing and jobbing of dry goods, at Nos. 27 Murray and 31 Warren sts.
New-York, Jan. 1, 1857.

DISSOLUTION.—THE LATE PARTNERSHIP of LATHROP & LUDINGTON expires this day by its own limitation, No. 16 Cortlandt-st.
New-York, Dec. 31, 1856.

The undersigned will continue the Dry Goods Importing and Jobbing business, under the firm of LATHROP, LUDINGTON & CO., and will remove, Feb. 1, to their new store, Nos. 23 and 25 Park-place, and Nos. 20 and 22 Murray-st., (between Broadway and Church-st.)
R. D. LATHROP,
C. H. LUDINGTON,
J. H. MORRISON,
WM. FAXON.
New-York, Jan. 1, 1857. R. J. HUNTER.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the subscribers under the name and firm of BATES, WILSON & TOMPKINS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled by JOSEPH D. BATES and CHAS. E. WILSON, who are authorized to sign the firm name in liquidation.
JOSEPH D. BATES,
CHAS. E. WILSON.
New-York, Jan. 1, 1857. STATES D. TOMPKINS.

The undersigned will continue the commission paper business at No. 60 John-st., under the name and firm of BATES & WILSON. JOS. D. BATES,
New-York, Jan. 1, 1857. CHAS. E. WILSON.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—THE COpartnership under the name and style of FREELAND, STUART & CO., expires by limitation at this date—JOHN M. STUART retiring from business. JAMES FREELAND, JOHN M. STUART and ROBERT SQUIRES are authorized to use the name of said firm in settlement.
JAMES FREELAND,
JOHN M. STUART,
ROBERT SQUIRES.
C. H. B

FINANCIAL.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
We issue sight Bills on the
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, Ireland.
In sums from £1 upwards, at 1/8 per £.
Address,
TAYLOR, BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

COLLECTIONS IN GALVESTON, TEXAS.
NOTES AND DRAFTS, payable in the above city, collected for a commission of one-quarter of one per cent. Prompt and careful attention given to the collection of notes, drafts and acceptances in all the principal cities and towns of the United States and Canadas. Bills of the Commercial and Agricultural Bank of Galveston redeemed by
KISSAM & TAYLOR, Bankers, No. 86 Wall-st.
REFERENCES—Bank of America, National Bank, Leather Manufacturers' Bank and Shoe and Leather Bank.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 Wall-st.,
ISSUE MERCANTILE AND TRAVELING LETTERS OF CREDIT,
Available in any part of the world.

J. T. VANDERHOOF,
STOCK COMMISSION BROKER,
No. 17 William-st.
Loans negotiated.

LOAN FOR $1,000,000.—FOR THE ENLARGEMENT of the Erie, the Oswego, the Cayuga and Seneca Canals, and for the completion of the Black River and Genesee Valley Canals, and for other purposes.
The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of an act entitled "An act making appropriations for the Canal Debt, and the improvement and the construction of the Canals of this State for the fiscal year commencing October 1, 1856, and authorizing a loan for the enlargement and construction of the Canals," passed April 9, 1856, hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 15th day of January next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for a loan of ONE MILLION DOLLARS, for which transferable certificates of stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, bearing interest at the rate of 6 39 cent. per annum, payable quarterly on the first days of January, April, July and October in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the first day of October, 1884. It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as in their opinion are advantageous to the interests of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed up and indorsed "Loan for the Enlargement," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department, at Albany.
The money will be required to be paid, five per cent. on the acceptance of the proposal, and the balance on the 20th day of January next, at the New-York State Bank in Albany, or at the Bank of the Manhattan Company, in New-York, but the money will be received and script issued at any time before if desired, after the award of the loan is made.
Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State on account of the Canal Fund," in the Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York, or the New-York State Bank, in the city of Albany. Interest on the Loan will commence on the 20th day of January next, and the holders of the stock residing in the First and Second Judicial Districts, and those residing out of the State will receive the interest on the Stock held by them, quarterly, at the Bank of the Manhattan Company, in the City of New-York; and all other Stockholders at the New-York State Bank in the city of Albany. Dated Canal Department, Dec. 17, 1856.
HENRY J. RAYMOND, Lieut.-Gov
JAMES B. BURROWS, Comptroller.
JOEL T. HEADLEY, Secty of State.
STEPHEN CLARK, Treasurer.
STEPHEN B. CUSHING, Att'y Gen'l.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 49 Wall-st.
CAPITAL ONE MILLION DOLLARS.
THIS COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY OF MONEY PAID INTO COURT, and is authorized to act as guardian or receiver of estates.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS,
BY ORDER OF ANY COURT IN THIS STATE,
Executing Surrogate's,) 5 per cent.
From individuals or corporations, for a period of six months, or to be paid on thirty days' notice, 5 per cent.
For a less period, or on shorter notice, 4 per cent.
TRUSTEES:

Joseph Lawrence,	Greene C. Bronson,	Watts Sherman,
Edwin D. Morgan,	Daniel S. Miller,	B. F. Wheelwright,
Erastus Corning,	Caleb O. Halsted,	Edmund Collin,
James Suydam,	Robert Ferguson,	Thomas Slocomb,
Robert B. Minturn,	Peter Cooper,	Clinton Gilbert,
William Tucker,	Thomas Tileston,	Cornelius Smith,
Royal Phelps,	John J. Phelps,	J. J. Astor, Jr.,
John J. Cisco,	Wilson G. Hunt,	R. H. Walworth,
Jacob Harvey,	D. H. Arnold,	Daniel D. Lord,
James S. Seymour,	Charles E. Bill,	

JOSEPH LAWRENCE, President.
JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.

CAPITALISTS, ATTENTION!—WILL BE sold at public auction, at the dwelling-house on the premises, on THURSDAY, Jan. 8, 1857, at 1 o'clock P. M. of that day, the valuable farm and paper mill, late of ROYAL MOLLENEUX, deceased, at Hempstead, L. I. This property consists of fifty-three acres of land, situate at East Meadown, town of Hempstead, Queens County; is three miles from the village of Hempstead, and easy of access by railroad several times a day. The improvements consist of a good dwelling house and necessary out-buildings, and a never-failing and valuable stream of water, with a mill thereon for the extensive manufacture of straw board and wrapping paper. Title indisputable. Terms made known on the day of sale. For further particulars inquire of STEPHEN H. TERRILL and FRANKLIN MOLLENEUX, upon the premises, or of JOHN J. ARMSTRONG, Counselor at Law, Jamaica, L. I.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
No. 50 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1856.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE Stockholders of this Company that an installment of five dollars ($5) on each share of the capital stock of the Company, on which twenty-five dollars per share has been heretofore assessed, has been made payable on or before the 15th day of January next, at the office of the Company, No. 50 Wall-st., New-York.
The Transfer Books will be closed on the 8th of January, and opened on the 22d. By order of the Executive Committee.
J. N. PERKINS, Treasurer.
Interest at the rate of seven per cent. will be charged on all installments paid after the 15th January from that date.

OFFICE OF RECEIVER OF TAXES, New Court-House,
No. 32 Chambers-st.
NOTICE.—IN CONFORMITY WITH AN ACT for the collection of Taxes, passed April 18, 1843, I hereby give notice to all tax payers who have omitted to pay their taxes for the year 1856, that unless the same is paid to me at my office, on or before the first day of January, I shall proceed to collect the same by an addition of fifteen per cent. at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, calculated from the 16th day of last September, to the day of payment.
HENRY H. HOWARD,
Receiver of Taxes.

OFFICE OF THE EIGHTH-AV. RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1856.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors and Inspectors of the succeeding election, will be held at the office of the Company, corner of 8th-av. and 42d st., on WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of January next. Poll will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
D. PALMER, Secretary.

BRECKENRIDGE CANNEL COAL COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1857.—An Election for Seven Directors of the Breckenridge Cannel Coal Company for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 96 Broadway, New-York, on the second Tuesday in January, 1857. Polls open from 12 till 3 o'clock P M. The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Company will be held after the close of the polls, for the transaction of such business as may be laid before them. By order of the Board.
J. G. DUNCAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY—CLEVELAND, Dec. 9, 1856.—Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held at its office in Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th of January next, at 10 o'clock A. M. for the election of twelve Directors, and transaction of other business.
E. ROCKWELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK GAS LIGHT COMPANY,
Dec. 23, 1856.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of this Company will be held at the office No. 174 Centre-st., on MONDAY, the 12th day of January next from 11 to 2 o'clock A. M. The transfer book will be closed from the 24th inst. until after the election. By order.
C. L. EVERITT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late issue,) having twenty years to run; interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

OFFICE OF THE SANDUSKY, MANSFIELD, AND NEWARK RAILROAD COMPANY—SANDUSKY, Ohio, Dec. 22, 1856.—The semi-annual interest due on the Bonds of this Company (as reorganized) Jan. 1, 1857, will be paid Jan. 2, at the office of the Ohio Life Insurance Co., New-York.
WM. K. BOND, President.

OFFICE CHICAGO, ST. PAUL AND FOND DU LAC RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.
THE COUPONS DUE JANUARY 1, 1857, on the 10-year Bonds of this Company will be paid after that day, on presentation at this office.
J. W. CURRIER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1856.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD of Managers, held yesterday, Mr. ROBERT SOUTTER was appointed Vice-President of this Company.
JAMES C. HARTT, Secretary.

HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 11 WALL-STREET.—NOTICE.—An Election for Directors of this Company will be held at their office on the 5th day of January proximo. Poll will open at 12 M., and close at 2 o'clock P. M.
J. C. WINANS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LACKAWANNA RAILROAD AND COAL COMPANY—No. 90 Broadway, corner Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Dec 26, 1856.—The Interest Coupons of the Bonds of this Company falling due the 1st January, prox., will be paid on presentation thereafter at this office. MICHAEL MEYLERT, Treasurer.

GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.—The Second Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of this Company due in 1875, interest at 7 per cent., payable half-yearly in New-York, are for sale by
STRACHAN & SCOTT, No. 51 William-st.

SWIFT, RANSOM & CO., BANKERS—NO. 121 Pine-st., draw on the Bank of London; issue drafts and credits on Chicago, and make collections in the principal towns and cities of the West and Northwest. Payments in Chicago ordered by telegraph.

AN ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN DIRECTORS of the Manhattan Gas Light Company will be held at their office in Irving-place, corner of East 15th st., on MONDAY, the 12th of January next, from 12 o'clock M. to 2 o'clock P. M.
S. H. HOWARD, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE GREEN BAY, MILW. & CHIC. R.R. CO.,
No. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1856.
COUPONS OF MILWAUKEE CITY BONDS—Issued for this Company, due Jan. 1, 1857, will be paid on and after Jan. 2, 1857, on presentation at this office.
C. E. SCOFIELD, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

INTEREST NOTICE.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL interest falling due in this City on the 1st day of January, 1857, on the following named Securities, will be paid on and after that date at the office of the undersigned, on presentation of the proper coupons, viz.:
THE BONDS OF THE STATE OF INDIANA for Banking purposes, issued in 1834, being the $1,300,000 loan—5 per cents.
THE BONDS OF THE CITY OF CHILLICOTHE, Ohio, issued to the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad Company coupons—7 per cents.
THE BONDS OF THE CITY OF MARIETTA, Ohio, issued to the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad Company—7 per cents.
THE BONDS OF THE TOWN OF HARMER, Ohio, issued to the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad Company—7 per cents.
THE BONDS OF ROSS COUNTY, Ohio, issued to the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad Company—7 per cents.
THE BONDS OF ATHENS COUNTY, Ohio, issued to the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad Company—7 per cents.
THE BONDS OF THE CITY OF COVINGTON, issued to the Covington and Lexington Railroad Company—8 per cents.
THE BONDS OF WASHINGTON COUNTY, Ohio, issued to the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad Company—7 per cents.
THE BONDS OF FRANKLIN COUNTY, Ohio, issued to the Cleveland, Columbus, and Cincinnati Railroad Company—7 per cents.
THE BONDS OF FRANKLIN COUNTY, Ohio, issued to the Columbus and Xenia Railroad Company—7 per cents.
THE BONDS OF GREEN COUNTY, Ohio, issued to the Columbus and Xenia Railroad Company—7 per cents.
THE BONDS OF THE INDIANA CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY—10 per cents.
WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st.
DECEMBER 29, 1856.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY.—PITTSBURG, Dec. 23, 1856.
THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST on the following-named Securities, falling due in the City of New-York on the first day of January next, will be paid, on and after that date, at the office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., on presentation of the proper Coupons, viz.:
OHIO and PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD Co. Mortgage Bonds 7 Per Cents.
FORT WAYNE and CHICAGO RAILROAD Co. Mortgage Bonds 7 Per Cents.
CITY OF PITTSBURG (Penn.) 6 Per Cents., issued to the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Co.
CITY OF ALLEGHANY (Penn.) 6 Per Cents., issued to the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Co.
RICHLAND COUNTY (Ohio) 6 Per Cents., issued to the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Co.
STARK COUNTY (Ohio) 6 Per Cents., issued to the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Co.
ALLEN COUNTY (Ohio) 7 Per Cents., issued to the Ohio and Indiana Railroad Co.
ALLEN COUNTY (Ind.) 7 Per Cents., issued to the Ohio and Indiana Railroad Co.
VAN WERT COUNTY (Ohio) 7 Per Cents., issued to the Ohio and Indiana Railroad Co.
CRAWFORD COUNTY (Ohio) 6 Per Cents., issued to the Ohio and Indiana Railroad Co.
(Signed,) GEORGE DARSIE, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—MESSRS. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO. pay the interest due Jan. 1, on the following securites:
Albany City Bonds.
Buffalo City Bonds.
Buffalo Water Works Int.
Cleveland City Water Loan Bonds.
Chicago City Bonds.
Chicago City Water Loan Bonds.
Detroit and Pontiac Railroad Bonds.
Mobile and Ohio Railroad Bonds.
Utica City Int.
Wheeling City Bonds.
Watertown Gas Company.
Buffalo and State Line Railroad Bonds.
Utica City, for Black and Utica Railroad Bonds.
Milwaukee City Bonds, account Harbor Improvements.
Northern Cross Railroad 8 per Cent. First Mortgage Bonds.

A TEN PER CENT. AMPLY SECURED INVESTMENT.—The property of the BRECKENRIDGE COAL AND OIL COMPANY has been appraised by sworn Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of Kentucky as provided by law, at FOUR MILLIONS OF DOLLARS. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS on the Company's entire property for an amount not exceeding NINE PER CENT. of the appraised value are now offered for sale at a price that will net the purchaser TEN PER CENT. on the investment.
These Bonds are of $800 each, and are payable in five years from July 1 last, bearing interest at the rate of Seven per Cent., payable semi-annually.
The subscriber now offers these Bonds for sale, AT RETAIL, at $760 each, which, upon computation, will be found to equal Ten per Cent. per annum on the money invested.
JOHN THOMPSON,
No. 2 Wall-st., New York.

THE INTEREST PAYABLE FIRST OF January, 1857, on the Bonds of the City and County of Muscatine, Iowa.
County of Dubuque, Iowa.
Iowa City, Iowa.
City of Keokuk.—issued to the Keokuk, Fort Des Moines, and Minnesota Railroad.
City of Rock Island,—issued to the Rock Island and Peoria Railroad.
Will be paid on presentation of the proper coupons to
E. W. CLARK, DODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE KENOSHA AND BELOIT RAILROAD CO.,
KENOSHA, Wis., Dec. 24, 1856.
THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST FALLING due the first of January next, on the Bonds of the City of Kenosha, issued in aid of the Kenosha and Beloit Railroad Company, and on the First Mortgage Bonds, and Farm Mortgages of said Company, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation of the proper coupons, at the People's Bank, New-York City.
JOSIAH BOND, President.

OFFICE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY—No. 68 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1856.—Notice.—The semi-annual interest on the Convertible Bonds of this Company, due on the 1st of January, will be paid on the presentation of the coupons at the office of this Company, on and after the 2d January, 1857. The books for the transfer of stock will be closed from this date to the 5th January, 1857, inclusive.
By order of the Board,
AUGUSTUS HOFFMAN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURG AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY.—Dec. 27, 1856.—The semi-annual interest falling due on the BONDS OF THE CITY OF THE PITTSBURG, and the BONDS OF THE COUNTY OF ALLEGHANY, issued to this Company, and payable in the City of New-York on Jan. 1 next, will be paid on and after that date, at the banking-house of Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st., on presentation of the proper coupons.
J. D. POTTS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE INDIANAPOLIS, PITTSBURG AND CLEVELAND RAILROAD CO.—INDIANAPOLIS, (Ind.) Dec. 24, 1856.—The semi-annual interest falling due in the City of New-York, on the 1st day of January next, on the FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE INDIANAPOLIS AND BELLEFONTAINE RAILROAD CO., will be paid on and after that date at the Banking-office of Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, on presentation of the proper Coupons.
THOS. H. SHARP, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO.—CHILLICOTHE, Ohio, Dec. 26, 1856.—The semi-annual interest on the first Mortgage Bonds of this Company, falling due in the City of New-York on the 1st day of January next, will be paid on and after that date, at the Banking Office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st., on presentation of the proper Coupons.
J. R. CRAWFORD, Pres. P. T.

OFFICE OF THE BELLEFONTAINE AND INDIANA RAILROAD CO.—CLEVELAND, Dec. 3, 1856.—The semi-annual interest on the Mortgage and Real Estate Bonds of this Company, falling due in the City of New-York on the 1st day of January, 1857, will be paid at maturity at the Office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., on presentation of the proper Coupons.
JOHN BROUGH, President.

OFFICE OF THE PERU AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILROAD CO.—INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 26, 1856.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The semi-annual interest falling due Jan. 1 next, on the FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THIS COMPANY, will be paid on and after that date at the office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, on presentation of the proper coupons.
THOMAS P. HAUGHEY, Treasurer.

SEWERAGE COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.—CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 13, 1856.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The semi-annual interest falling due on the 1st of January next, on the Bonds of the City of Chicago Sewerage Loan 6 and 7 per cents., will be paid on and after that date, at the office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st., New-York.
W. B. OGDEN, President.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS & CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO.,
SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 16, 1856.
NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the above Company for the Election of Directors, will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, on Wednesday, Jan. 14, 1857. The transfer books of the Company will be closed from Jan. 4 to the 14th inclusive.
H. C. MARSHALL, Secretary.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD CO.,
EASTERN DIVISION. Office No. 88 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1857.
THE HOLDERS OF THE COUPONS ON the first and second Mortgage Bonds of the Illinois Division of this Company, due this day, will please present them at this office on and after the 2d inst.

OFFICE OF THE BRADFORD COAL AND IRON CO.,
No. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.
THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST FALL-ING due Jan. 1, 1857, on the Bonds of the Bradford Coal and Iron Company, will be paid at their office on and after Jan. 2, 1857.
S. BALDWIN CHAPMAN, Treasurer.

THE INTEREST DUE IN THIS CITY ON the 1st January next, on the bonds of the MILWAUKEE AND WATERTOWN RAILROAD COMPANY, will be paid on presentation of the proper coupons at our office, No. 8 Wall-st., on and after the 2d proximo.
ATWOOD & CO.

THE INTEREST DUE IN THIS CITY ON the 1st January next, on the bonds of the LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD COMPANY, will be paid on presentation of the proper coupons at our office, No. 8 Wall-st., on and after the 2d proximo.
ATWOOD & CO.

MISSISSIPPI AND MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons of the bonds of this Company due Jan. 1, 1857, will be paid on presentation at the Corn Exchange Bank.
A. C. FLAGG, Treasurer.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, nd titles of Real Estate carefully examined, at reduced rates. Apply to FREDERICK E. WESTBROOK, Counselor at Law, No. 5 Tryon-row, opposite the Register's Office.

HOUSATONIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—Coupons of the above-named Company will be paid on and after this date at the office of
MORRIS KETCHUM, No. 45 William-st.
FRIDAY, Jan. 2, 1857.

$100,000 TO LOAN ON GOOD IMPROVED City property, worth double the amount, in sums to suit applicants.
A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

DIVIDENDS.

MECHANICS AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 489 Grand-st., corner Willett-st.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—DEPOSITORS ARE hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. per annum on all sums over $500 that shall have been deposited three months previous to the 1st day of January next, will be paid to depositors on and after Monday, Jan. 19. Interest not called for will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal. Deposits made on or before the 7th January will draw interest from the 1st. The Bank is open for business on Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday from 5 to 7 P. M.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
STEPHEN CUTTER, First Vice President.
MOSES SMITH, Second Vice-President.
STEPHEN HAFF, Third Vice-President.
JAMES P. HAIGHT, Secretary.

WILLIAMSBURG SAVINGS BANK—CORner of South 3d and 4th sts., Brooklyn, L. I.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of three dollars and upwards, that shall have been deposited three months on the first day of January next, will be paid to depositors on or after Monday, Jan. 19. Interest not called for will be passed to the credit of depositors as principal. Deposits made on or before the 10th day of January will draw interest from the 1st. The funds of this institution are severely invested in bonds and mortgages on real estate, worth double the amount loaned, and in City, County and State Bonds. The Bank is open for business daily, (Sundays and Holidays excepted,) from 3 to 7 o'clock P. M.
WILLIAM WALL, President.
GEORGE RICARD, } Vice-Presidents.
NATHANIEL BRIGGS, }
SAMUEL W. TRUSLOW, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD COMPANY, MILWAUKEE, Dec. 16, 1856.
DIVIDEND.—AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECtors of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, held this day, a dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock of the Company, was declared from the net earnings of the Road for the six months ending Dec. 31, payable to the stockholders on and after the second day of Jan. 1857, at the Broadway Bank in New-York, and at the Company's office in Milwaukee, on and after Jan. 7, 1857. The Transfer Books will be closed from Dec. 20, inst., to Jan. 4. By order of the Board.
EDWIN H. GOODRICH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, Dec. 16, 1856.
DIVIDEND.—AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECtors of the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company, held this day, a dividend of six per cent. on the capital stock of the Company, from the net earnings of the Road for six months ending Dec. 31, was declared, payable to the stockholders on and after Jan. 2, 1857, in Cleveland, at the office of the Treasurer, and in New-York at the office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.
The Transfer Books in Cleveland and New-York will close fom Dec. 20 to Jan. 2, proximo, inclusive.
By order of the Board. T. P. HANDY, Treasurer.

OFFICE LITTLE MIAMI RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT, CINCINNATI,
Dec. 22, 1856.
AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS of this Company, held on the 15th inst., a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. was declared on the capital stock of the Company, payable in scrip, receivable in the Company's six per cent. one thousand dollar mortgage Bonds of 1853, at par, and bearing interest from Nov. 2, 1856.
The scrip referred to will be ready for delivery on the 12th January, proximo, either at this office or at the office of Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., New-York City, the dividend payable at the office where the stock is registered. D. G. A. DAVENPORT, Treas. P. T.

THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, BOSTON, Dec. 16, 1856.—A dividend of five per cent. has this day been declared, payable on the 1st day of January next, to such persons as shall be holders of stock at the close of business on the 20th day of the present month. Payment to be made to stockholders in Michigan, and not registered in New-York, at the office of the local Treasurer in Detroit; to holders of stock registered in the City of New-York, at the Office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in New-York; to all others at the Office of the Treasurer in the City of Boston.
ISAAC LIVERMORE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO.—CLEVELAND, Dec. 16, 1856.—DIVIDEND.—At a meeting of the Directors of the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company, held this day, a dividend of Six Per Cent. on the capital stock of the Company, from the net earnings of the road for six months ending Dec. 31, was declared, payable to the stockholders on and after Jan. 2, 1857, in Cleveland at the office of the Company, from the net earnings of the Road for the six months ending Dec. 31, was declared, payable to the stockholders on and after Jan. 2, 1857, in Cleveland at the office of the Company, and in New-York at the office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO. The Transfer Books in Cleveland and New-York will be closed from Dec. 20 to 2d January proximo, inclusive. By order of the Board.
T. P. HANDY, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE LITTLE MIAMI RAILROAD CO.—TREASURY DEPARTMENT.—CINCINNATI, Dec. 22, 1856.—At a meeting of the Directors of this Company, held on the 15th inst., a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent. was declared on the capital stock of the Company, payable in scrip, redeemable in the Company's Six Per Cent. One Thousand Dollar Mortgage Bonds of 1853, at par, and bearing interest from Nov. 2, 1856. The Scrip referred to will be ready for delivery on the 12th January proximo, either at this office or at the office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., New-York, the dividend pay able at the office where the stock is registered. D. G. A. DAVENPORT, Treasurer P. T.

CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1856.
THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY DE-CLARED a dividend of twelve and one half per cent. (12½) on the capital stock of this Company from the surplus earnings of the Road, payable in the stock of the Company, at par.
The Transfer books will be closed on the 24th day of December instant, and remain closed until the 6th day of January, 1857, when the certificates will be ready for delivery to the stockholders, or their legal representatives.
A. C. FLAGG, Treasurer.

MARINER'S SAVINGS INSTITUTION, corner 3d-av. and 7th-st. Moneys deposited on or before the 15th of January will bear interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 o'clock to 8 o'clock. 6 per cent. Interest allowed on sums from $5 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over $500.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
PHILLIP W. ENGS, } Vice-Pres.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Sec. CHARLES MILES, }

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—Corner 3d-av. and 9th-st.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The Trustees of this Institution have declared a Dividend at the rate of Six (6) Per Cent. on deposits between $5 and $500, and Five (5) on larger sums, payable on Thursday, Jan. 22. All dividends not drawn will be added to principal and bear interest as such. By order.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 644 Broadway, cor. Bleecker-st.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE TRUSTEES OF the Institution have ordered a dividend at the rate of six (6) per cent., and five (5) per cent. per annum to be paid on all deposits by the rules entitled thereto, payable on and after the 19th of January. All dividends not called for will draw interest the same as principal. By order
E. J. BROWN, President.
A. A. ALVORD, Secretary.

WATERTOWN AND ROME RAILROAD CO.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, WATERTOWN, Dec. 27, 1856.—Stockholders are hereby notified that a cash dividend of four per cent. has been declared, payable on and after the 15th day of January next. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st day of January to the day of payment. Payment will be made to the holders of stock registered in New-York, at the People's Bank, No. 142 Canal-st., in that City.
R. E. HUNGERFORD, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Board of Directors of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company has this day declared a dividend of three per cent., or $1 50 per share to the holders of the preferred stock of the Company, payable on and after Jan. 5, next, at the office of the Treasurer, No. 33 Pine-st. The transfer books and the transferred stock will be closed from Dec. 27 to Jan. 6.
W. A. WHITEHEAD, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE METROPOLITAN ERRAND AND CARRIER EXPRESS CO. have this day declared a dividend of six per cent. upon their working capital out of the profits for the past six months, payable on and after the 10th inst., at the office of the Company, No. 11 Pine-st. Transfer books closed. By order of the Board. L. P. CRANE, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1857.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL interest falling due Jan. 1, 1857, on the FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE DAYTON AND MICHIGAN RAILROAD COMPANY, 7 per cents., will be paid on and after the 1st proximo, at the office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st., New-York.
HENRY S. MAYO, Treasurer D. and M. R. R. Co.

METROPOLITAN BANK.—DIVIDEND.—A Dividend of Four per cent. (4) has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable on the first Monday (5th) of January next, at the Banking House No. 108 Broadway. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 23d inst. until that date. By order of the Board.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1856. H. MEIGS, Jr., Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1856.
IRVING BANK—DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF four (4) per cent. out of the profits of the six months ending this day will be paid to the Stockholders of this Bank on and after the 10th day of January. The transfer book will be closed to that day. By order of the Board.
DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1856.
A DIVIDEND OF SIX (6) PER CENT. HAS BEEN declared, payable at the office of the Company, corner of Canal and Thompson sts., on and after 2d January next, until which time the transfer books are closed. By order of the Board, W. F. UNDERHILL, Sec'y.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1856
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF** this Bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 10th day of January next. By order.
E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—ISLAND CITY BANK, NO. 150 BROADWAY.—NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1856.—The President and Directors have declared a dividend of three and one-half (3½) per cent., payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 19th January, 1857. The transfer books are closed until that date.
WM. STEBBINS, Cashier.

NOTICE.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of the Park Bank have this day declared a Dividend of four per cent., payable on and after the 10th inst. The transfer book will be closed until the 10th inst., inclusive.
By order of the Board.
CHARLES A. MAGY, Cashier.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH—NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1856.—The Board of Directors of this Bank have declared a dividend of four per cent., payable to the Stockholders on the 2d day of January next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 23d inst. to be 2d of January inclusive. GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

PHENIX BANK—NEW-YORK, DEC. 31, 1856.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four (4) per cent., payable to the stockholders on and after FRIDAY, Jan. 2, 1857. By order of the Board.
P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Directors of the Hanover Fire Insurance Co. have declared a semi-annual dividend of 6 per cent, payable Jan. 2, 1857. DORAS L. STONE, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

NEW-AMSTERDAM FIRE-INSURANCE COMPANY DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent., payable on and after the 6th inst. at the office No. 7 Wall-st. The transfer Books will be closed until that date.
WM. H. DUSENBERRY, Sec'y.
NEW-YORK, Friday, Jan. 2, 1857.

OFFICE OF THE EIGHTH-AVENUE RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1857.
A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF THREE per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Company will be paid to the Stockholders on demand.
D. PALMER, Treasurer.

HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1856.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of three and a half per cent. on the capital stock, payable on Wednesday, Jan. 7, ensuing. By order of the Board,
THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 65 WALL-STREET—NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1856.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of six per cent. for the past six months payable on and after Jan. 2, 1857.
JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

BANK OF COMMERCE, IN NEW-YORK.—DIVIDEND.—A Dividend at the rate of Four (4) per cent. on the present Capital Stock of this Bank, being Four Dollars on each full share, and sixty-six (66) cents on each scrip share, has been declared, payable on and after 5th January next.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1857. The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of seven per cent., payable on and after the 5th inst. The transfer book will be closed until that date.
JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—No. 74 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 2, 1857. The Board of Directors have this day declared a sem

MARINE ITEMS.

The Rumor Concerning the Lyonnais Passengers.

By the arrival of schooner *Nancy J. Brayton* at this port from Kingston, Jamaica, we have advices to the 10th December. Hoping to obtain some clue to the report of the safety of some of the *Lyonnais'* passengers, which has reached us *via* Havana, our Reporter boarded this schoonor, and made inquiry on the subject. The *N. J. Brayton* reached Kingston on the 28th November, over twenty days after the passengers are reported to have been rescued by the British vessel bound to that port; the officers report having seen the brig *Beauty* at Kingston, and the *Lyonnais* boat which had been picked up lying on her deck; they state that the boat was not a whaleboat as reported, but a square-stern boat, and apparently in good order. The *Brayton* was detained at Kingston until the 10th December, taking in cargo, &c., but that during all this time they heard no mention made of the rescued passengers having arrived there; finally, they express the belief that the report must have originated as already suggested from the picking up of the boat by the *Beauty*. She brought no papers. The private letters received by LEAYCROFT & Co., the consignees, are also silent on the subject.

SUFFERINGS AT SEA—CREWS RESCUED.

Brig *Venus*, WILSON, from Charleston for Boston was fallen in with on the 26th ult., lat. 38¾°, lon. —, dismasted and full of water, by the bark *Warren Hallett*, at Boston 30th, from Fernambuco, who took off Capt. WILSON and crew, and brought them to that port. Captain W. reports that he sailed from Charleston 12th ult., with a cargo of lumber. On 23d, in a gale from east was capsized and filled with water; cut away masts, when she righted. They remained three days on the wreck without food or water.

Schooner *Arcade*, SMITH, from Quebec, for Boston, was blown off the coast down to lon. 53° west, five times, experienced very rough weather, during which sprung foremast, foreyard, split and lost sails, and put into Wilmington, N. C., 27th ult. Capt. S. reports having spoke, on the 7th. lat. 35°, lon. 57°, a black painted bark, (name not ascertained,) of and for New-York, 65 days from Glasgow, short of provisions, and had lost maintopsail—asked for assistance, but could give none.

LEWES, Del., Wednesday, Dec. 31—9 A. M.

Capt. BURNS, of brig *Fra. Fabars*, from Cumberland Harbor, 25 days out, arrived at the Breakwater yesterday, bound to Philadelphia, loaded with sugar, and reports having been detained north of Hatteras 10 days by contrary winds. On the 27th inst., lat. 38° 10' N., lon. 73° 20', spoke the schooner *George Maull*, from Baltimore for New-York, with loss of foremast and bowsprit—blowing at the time a heavy gale from N. W. On the 29th inst., saw a schooner E. S. E. of the Capes, distant 100 miles, with bottom up, and appeared not to be long in that situation. On the 30th inst., 20 miles N. E. of Cape May, passed a sunken schooner loaded with naval stores, masts standing, but could not recognize her name.

The clipper ship *Red Gauntlet*, from Canton, reports that when 150 miles southeast of Sandy Hook, saw the sloop *Presto*, of Camden, New Jersey, abandoned and drifting to leeward, her sails furled in good order. It was blowing so heavily that she could not be boarded.

The ships *Columbia* and *Henry Clay*, from Liverpool, arrived yesterday, with over 600 passengers.

Part of the cargo of British ship *John Garrow*, abandoned at sea, numbering 1,500 bales cotton, and valued at $97,500, was insured in three offices in this City.

The steamboat accidents in 1856 were as follows: Accidents, 29; killed, 358; wounded, 127.

The following is an extract from a letter received by ELLWOOD WALTER, Esq., dated Dungaroor Bay, Dec. 15:

"By the aid of a steamer, we received from the ship *Adriatic*, up to this evening, 470 packages fine goods, 14 casks hardware, 250 boxes tin plates, and 300 pigs lead; and, should the weather continue fine for a few days, I hope to have the whole of the 'tween decks landed. We load and dispatch a schooner with a full cargo for Liverpool, and we fully expect two more steamers to-morrow, which will be of good service to us. The steamer we have here is full of goods, a considerable portion of which will have to be transhipped before she leaves for Liverpool. The ship is stripped to her lower rigging, nothing but lower masts standing. She appears to be in a very bad state, and is very much bogged."

LIVERPOOL AND PORTLAND LINE OF STEAMERS.

The *State of Maine* newspaper announces the establishment of the Liverpool and Portland line of steamers—touching at St. Johns, N. F., and Halifax. Information was received by the last arrival from Europe to the effect that plans have been matured and arrangements made for the maintenance of the line, commencing on March 7, with the *Circassian*, a screw propeller of 2,300 tons, having engines of 350 horse power. She will be followed four weeks later by the *Khersonese*. The trips will be monthly.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Jerseymen on Quarantine.

The Hudson County (N. J.) people are getting sensible about Quarantine. They see clearly enough that if Quarantine were at Sandy Hook it would be many miles further removed from the habitations of Jersey People than where it is now—State lines not being of the nature of Chinese walls. At a meeting lately held at PENNOYER'S Hotel, among other resolutions they adopted the following:

Resolved, That New-Jersey is deeply interested in preserving the public health and especially that of this section, there being about 42,000 inhabitants now residing in the County of Hudson; in the County of Essex more than 96,000, and in Passaic County about 25,000, making in the aggregate 163,000 inhabitants in New-Jersey, suburban to New-York, and dangerously near the present quarantine: while within a circuit of much less than twenty miles of its present location, there is a population of 1,007,000 inhabitants, as shown by the census of 1855.

Resolved, That we feel it to be our duty as citizens of New-Jersey to do all that we can to prevent the calamity of an annual epidemic, and we are convinced that the removal of the quarantine to Sandy Hook will best secure to New-Jersey and New-York this object.

Coroner's Inquests.

DEATH FROM A FALL.

An inquest was held by Coroner PERRY, at No. 243 West Thirty-fifth-street, upon the body of a woman named DOROTHA LEVIEL, who came to her death by concussion of the brain from a fall accidentally received on the evening of Dec. 30. Deceased was a native of New-York, and aged 50 years.

DEATH FROM INTEMPERANCE.

A woman named MARGARET MCDERMOTT was found dead yesterday morning at her residence, No. 71 Worth-street. She was in a sitting posture in the middle of the room, with her head resting on the chair. Marks of violence were found upon her person. Her husband, PATRICK, an Irish laborer, was taken in custody yesterday by Sergeant HOFFMAN, but it was shown at the Coroner's inquest that deceased came to her death from intemperance, and the jury so found. The marks of violence found upon her were the result of a beating from her husband some days since, but were not of a serious nature. The accused was thereupon released from arrest.

DEATHS FROM BURNS.

The same Coroner held an inquest upon the body of FRANCIS MCLANE, a child three years old, who died from burns accidentally received on the 31st ult., while left unattended in a room at the house of its parents No. 182 West Forty-seventh-street.

MARIA L. STOLL, a child of 3 years and 4 months, died on Thursday at the residence of her parents, No. 284 East Twelfth-street, from burns received a few days before by her clothes catching fire from a grate.

FATAL RESULT.

BENJAMIN STORES, who was injured on the 13th ult., by the caving in of a bank of earth at the new Railroad Dépôt in Sixty-first-street, died on Thursday at Bellevue Hospital. Coroner PERRY held an inquest upon the body.

Admitted to the New-York Hospital.

The following is from the Hospital Record of Admissions for Thursday:

ANN DAVIS fell from a second-story window of No. 19 Wall-street; very badly injured.

THOMAS MCMAHON, stabbed in the thigh during a fight at No. 158 Mulberry-street; severe wound.

MICHAEL FITZGERALD, severely cut with a bottle, thrown at him during a fight at No. 6 Mulberry-street.

MARY BURDEN, head cut open with a candlestick, while fighting with another woman, at No. 38 Mulberry-street.

ALEXANDER MCDONALD, fracture of leg by falling into the hold of a vessel at Greenport.

MARTIN LYNCH, head cut with a tumbler thrown at him by a man with whom he was fighting at a groggery in Chatham-street.

EDWARD JOHNSON, severely cut during a fight at No. 47 Ann-street.

[Advertisement.]

HOW TO RISE IN THE WORLD.—Young men should be temperate, active, courteous, prompt, careful, persevering, honorable, honest, respectful, generous, and should thoroughly "Know Themselves."

Phrenology teaches self-knowledge, and with it all the Christian graces, together with the *modus operandi* of rising in the world. Hon. HORACE MANN says: "I look upon Phrenology as the guide to Philosophy and the handmaid to Christianity. Whoever disseminates true Phrenology is a public benefactor." Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER says: "If a man wishes to know practically what he is made up of; if a man wishes a knowledge of human nature for definite practical purposes, there is no system which will aid him in acquiring that knowledge like the system of Phrenology." Practical instructions, with written descriptions of character, given daily at FOWLER AND WELLS', No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

To NERVOUS SUFFERERS.—A Retired Clergyman, restored to health in a few days, after many years of great nervous suffering, is anxious, to make known the means of cure; will send (FREE) the prescription used. Direct to Rev. JOHN M. DAGNALL, No. 69 Fulton-street, Brooklyn, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ A retired Physician, whose sands of life have nearly run out, discovered, while in the East Indies, a certain cure for consumption, bronchitis, coughs, colds and general debility. The remedy was discovered by him when his only child—a daughter—was given up to die. Wishing to do as much good as possible, he will send to such of his afflicted fellowbeings as request it this recipe, with full and explicit directions for making it up and successfully using it. He requires each applicant to inclose him one shilling—three cents to be returned as postage on the recipe, and the remainder to be applied to the payment of this advertisement. Address Dr. H. JAMES, No. 19 Grand-street, Jersey City, N. J.

[Advertisement.]

GAS FOR THE COUNTRY.—Gas apparatus, after the Patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company.—C. R. WOODWORTH & Co. are now offering for sale a most complete, cheap, simple and efficient gas machine, adapted in all respects to the wants of private dwellings, public and private schools, churches, colleges, factories, foundries, hotels, watering places, &c., as well as of towns and villages. Details will be furnished, by applying in person or by letter to the office of the Company, where a machine can be seen in operation, and descriptive pamphlets obtained.

C. R. WOODWORTH & Co.,
No. 74 Wall-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

S. COATES & Co., PORTABLE GAS WORKS.—We desire to call public attention to our newly-invented Gas apparatus, designed for country residences, factories, hotels, &c. These works are safe, efficient, and simple in their construction, and warranted to give entire satisfaction. We guarantee purchasers against prosecution by the Maryland Portable Gas Company, or any other parties, for alleged infringement of their patents. Apply to S. COATES & Co., Office No. 376 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

GREAT FIRE IN STONE STREET.—The books, papers and money of Messrs. Hewitt and Co. were preserved in one of Herring's patent champion safes at the destruction of their warehouse by fire on Friday night, after being in the ruins about eighteen hours. These celebrated safes can only be had of the subscribers and their agents. S. C. HERRING & Co.,
Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 5 Murray-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HOLLOWAY'S Ointment and Pills are highly recommended for the cure of Erysipelas. They act in unison upon the system, cleansing and purifying the blood, and never fail to cure any skin disease, however desperate the case may be. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London; and by all druggists, at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 per pot or box.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers, Tea Dealers, and private families—Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson, from 26c. to 40c.; Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 55c.—all other qualities equally low. Also, 3-lb boxes of good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine—No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt sts.

[Advertisement.]

THE AMUSEMENTS FOR TO-NIGHT.—None can excel the great New-Year's night programme given at Purdy's National Theatre, and which is to be repeated this evening, commencing with the "Orange Girl of Venice," the gorgeous new pantomime of "Planche and her Lively Fairies" will follow, and the whole conclude with the famous drama of "Ireland as It Is."

[Advertisement.]

A CARD.

☞ Dr. HUNTER begs to intimate that he has returned from Europe, and will be at home, (No. 828 Broadway,) for consultation in Bronchial and Pulmonary affections, during the usual hours, daily.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Dec. 26, 1856.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Gas works for villages and cities, or large private establishments, on a plan recently perfected and warranted superior to all others in simplicity, safety and economy. See advertisement in this paper.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HOUSEKEEPERS, if you want to have biscuit and cake that is beautifully light, and suitable for the most delicate stomach, ask your grocer for JAMES PYLE'S Dietetic Saleratus. Dépôt No. 114 Warren-street.

[Advertisement.]

CINDERELLA AT BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—This very superior, truly magnificent, and really popular Fairy Spectacle, attracting such crowds of people to Barnum's Museum, will be repeated this afternoon as well as this evening, in brilliant style.

[Advertisement.]

☞ NEW-YEAR'S CALLS continue to be made by citizens and strangers, at the FREE Phrenological Rooms of FOWLER AND WELLS, 308 Broadway. Charts with full written descriptions of character given when desired.

[Advertisement.]

FATHER MATHEW.—A portrait and biography of this temperance apostle, given in this week's *Life Illustrated*. Price 4 cents. For sale by all newsmen. Wholesale at No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

BALD HEADS, ATTENTION.—You can raise a most luxuriant crop of hair by the simple use of Professor WOOD'S Hair Restorative, which is for sale by all druggists, and at No. 312 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—GAS FIXTURES.—Several new and beautiful patterns just completed. Call at our great manufacturing dépôt, No. 376 Broadway.

ARCHER, WARNER & CO.

[Advertisement.]

23—24.

LONG ISLAND.

The Long Island Railroad still under the Snow.

The Long Island Railroad track was snowed under when our first snow storm came, and has not yet reappeared in all its length. The trains got as far as Cutchogue—some eight miles this side of Greenport on New-Year's Day, and hopes were very strong that the remainder of the way would be opened by to-day. The snow fell quite deep, but that was not the worst of it. Snow has a trick of blowing badly on the East end; and as the Island surface is almost a dead level, wherever there is a cut for the road it drifts in. There is but a single track and consequently where there is a bit of a hill to cut through it is something of a job to get the snow out. What remains to be dug out now must come out by the shovelful,—snowplows make about as much impression on it as they would butting against the City Hall.

Meanwhile the suggestion that the good people of Greenport ought to lay in a stock of carrier pigeons to communicate the state of their affairs when they became desperate, is entirely unnecessary. For, lofty as the snow banks are on the track it must be remembered that there is not a rod of sleighing there, and the old post road is in excellent condition. They say that around Greenport as Dr. KANE affirmed of the North Pole, there is an open sea heaving.

Mayor Hall's Gift House.

At a meeting at the Packer Institute on Wednesday evening, Dec. 31, of last year, as we have already published, of citizens of Brooklyn, pursuant to the invitation of the Committee appointed in relation to the presentation of a suitable testimonial to Hon. GEORGE HALL, Mayor, and to JOHN E. CAMMEYER, Esq., for their services during the season of the yellow fever, CALEB BARSTOW, Esq., was, on motion of Hon. CYRUS P. SMITH, called to the Chair, and H. C. CADY, Esq., on motion of Mr. A. W. BENSON, was appointed Secretary. Mr. LOW made a speech which was just long enough to enable us during its delivery to copy off the following names of persons who constituted the Committee:

A. A. Low,	Caleb Barstow,	C. P. Smith,
Howard C. Cady,	Hosea Webster,	Wm. M. Richards,
Alex. M. White,	J. A. Perry,	W. S. Herriman,
R. J. Thorne.	Alanson Trask,	A. W. Benson.

Mayor HALL replied in such terms as a Mayor should when a handsome house is presented him. The abstract of title was then handed over. Compliments passed between Mr. LOW and Mr. CAMMEYER, too, during which plate was presented to the latter. These two affairs are creditable to all concerned. Brooklyn has been singularly happy in her fathers of late.

NEW-JERSEY.

New-Year's Day.

The day passed off, in Jersey City, without any remarkable event. The weather being pleasant, there were as many or more than the usual number of calls made. In the absence of sleighing, the city was not as gay, nor the day as exciting, as last year. Only two arrests were made, and those were for drunkenness. Business generally was suspended, and the day seemed like a Sabbath.

In Hoboken New-Year's Day was observed about the same as in Jersey City, and passed off quietly. There were no arrests.

A BURNS' CLUB AND FESTIVAL.—The admirers, in Jersey City and vicinity, of ROBERT BURNS, the poet, are about forming a Club, in honor of his name. A meeting for this purpose will be held at the Atlantic Hotel of J. B. RAE, in Hudson-street, on Monday evening, to form such a Club, and their first Festival Supper will take place at the same house, on Monday evening, the 26th instant.

☞ On New-Year's morning, at 10 o'clock, a surprise party, consisting of about fifteen of those employed upon the Jersey City Ferry, proceeded to the residence of their Superintendent, Capt. WOOLSEY, carrying with them a service of silver plate, consisting of a pitcher, two goblets and a salver, to be presented to him.

MARRIED.

HAMILTON—BELCHER.—In this City, on Monday, Dec. 29, at the St. Nicholas Hotel, by Rev. James Millett, JOHN F. HAMILTON, Esq. M. D., of Woodstock, Ill., to Miss FIDELIA MARIA BELCHER, of the same place.

PEARY—SIMS.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 1, by Justice Davison, Mr. GEORGE H. PEARY, of Claremont, Columbia Co., N. Y., to Miss MARY AUGUSTA SIMS, of this City.

HALL—INGHAM.—In this City, on Friday, Jan. 2, at No. 130 Madison-st., by Rev. Chas J. Jones, Pastor of the Mariners' Church, Mr. WM. C. HALL, of Durham, Conn., to Miss JANE F. INGHAM, of Orange, Conn.

☞ New-Haven papers please copy.

ALBRO—DELAVAN.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 17, at Christ Church, by Rev. F. S. WIRE, EDMUND W. ALBRO to CORNELIA, only daughter of the late Henry F. Delavan, all of this City.

THORP—GUYER.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 1, at the PARSONAGE, No. 176 Duane-st., by Rev. L. H. King, Mr. JOSEPH W. THORP to Miss SALONA B. GUYER, all of Westport, Conn.

BAILEY—BIERCE.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Dec. 31, by Rev. E. L. Janes, Mr. HORACE H. BAILEY to Miss ALICE E. BIERCE, eldest daughter of Mr. S. N. Bierce, all of Brooklyn.

☞ Batavia, Springfield and Boston papers please copy.

OAKLEY—PARKER.—At Rye, N. Y., on Tuesday, Dec. 30, by Rev. E. D. Bryan, Mr. THOMAS OAKLEY, of East Chester, to Miss MARY ANN PARKER.

WILLIAMS—EDWARDS.—At Amityville, L. I., on Thursday, Jan. 1, by Rev. R. Pierce, N. P. WILLIAMS to Miss SARAH FRANCES EDWARDS.

JUNE—WILLARD.—At Athens, N. Y., on Thursday, Dec. 25, by Rev. W. D. Buckelew, Mr. DARIUS JUNE of Troy, to Miss MARY WILLARD, of the former place.

EVARTS—TOLLEY.—At Athens, N. Y., on Tuesday, Dec. 30, by Rev. W. D. Buckelew, Capt. DARIUS H. EVARTS to ISABELLA C., only daughter of John F. Tolley, Esq., all of Athens.

DIED.

WELSH.—In this City, on Friday, Jan. 2, ALEXANDER, son of Archer G. Welsh, of Bergen, N. J., and son-in-law of Alexander Welsh, of New-York, aged 31 years, 1 month and 1 day.

The remains will be conveyed from his late residence, No. 125 East 21st-st., at 11 o'clock on Sunday morning, to the Dutch Reformed Church, Hudson, N. J., where the funeral service will be held.

FOLGER.—In this City, on Friday morning, Jan. 2, FRANCES SAMPSON, wife of Reuben W. Folger.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at her late residence, No. 9 Bond-st., on Sunday, at 2 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Oyster Bay for interment, on Monday morning.

STRANG.—In this City, on Friday, Jan. 2, ANNE LOUISA, infant daughter of James C. and Jane T. Strang, aged 1 year, 10 months and 16 days.

FITCH.—In this City, on Friday morning, Jan. 2, EBENEZER FITCH, in the 83d year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further invitation, at the residence of his son, G. S. Fitch, No. 130 West 13th-st., on Sunday afternoon, 4th inst., at 4 o'clock.

RIDGWAY.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Jan. 1, JULIA C., wife of Joseph Ridgway, late of St. Thomas, W. I., and daughter of James Van Brakle, deceased, aged 40 years.

Funeral on Sunday, 4th inst., from No. 150 West 11th-st., at 12½ o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend, without further notice.

ELLS.—At Harlem, on Friday morning, Jan. 2, SUSAN ANTOINETTE, wife of Marcellus Ells, and daughter of the late John Randell, aged 38 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, corner of 116th-st. and Avenue A., on Sunday, 4th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

JERMAIN.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Jan. 2, SYLVANUS P. JERMAIN, Jr., in the 24th year of his age.

Funeral services on Sunday, 4th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the Church of the Saviour, corner of Pierrepont-st. and Monroe-place. His relatives and friends and those of his father-in-law, Chas. L. Franklin, are invited to attend.

CARPENTER.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Thursday, Jan. 1, GRACE DARLING, daughter of Robert (deceased) and Susan Carpenter, aged 8 years, 1 month and 25 days.

The relatives and friends, and the families of her uncles, Charles S. and Frederick D. Tappen, are invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday, 4th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her grandfather, Chas. R. Tappen, No. 45 2d, near South 9th-st.

STEWART.—In Williamsburg, CATHARINE, wife of J. W. Stewart, M. D.

Her friends and accquaintances, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at 1 o'clock P. M., this day, (Saturday,) Jan. 3, from her late residence, No. 127 South 8th-st.

FRASSE.—In Jersey City, on Thursday evening, Jan. 1, WILLIAM HENRY, son of Wm. H. and Sarah J. Frasse, aged 11 years, 4 months and 7 days.

The relatives and friends of his parents, and of his grandfather, Thomas Negus, Esq., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 183 Montgomery-st., without further invitation.

DELANO.—In Newark, N. J., on Friday, Jan. 2, of scarlet fever, JESSE, youngest son of the late Dr. Jesse Delano, aged 5 years and one month.

Funeral will take place at 1 o'clock P. M., on Sunday, 4th inst., at the residence of his mother, 16 Lombardy-st.

WELSH.—On Friday, Jan. 2, of inflammation of the lungs, ALEXANDER F., eldest son of Margaret and Archer Gifford Welsh, in the 32d year of his age.

His remains will be taken to Hudson City, N. J., his native place, for interment. The friends of the deceased, the friends of his father's family, and those of the family of his father-in-law, Alexander Welsh, are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 125 31st-st., on Sunday, 4th inst. Notice of the time will appear in the *Herald* and other Sunday papers.

RYER.—In Hoboken, on Thursday, Jan. 1, MARY, relict of the late Wm. Ryer, Sr., in the 68th year of her age.

The friends and relatives, also her sons, William A. and Lewis Ryer, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her son-in-law, William Stevens, No. 157 Garden-st., Hoboken, N. J., without further invitation.

LORILLARD.—On Friday, Jan. 2, ELIZA ANN, widow of Jacob Lorillard, late of Westchester, in the 45th year of her age.

The funeral will take place on Sunday next, 4th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., at St. Peter's Church, Westchester.

VARICK.—At Poughkeepsie, on Sunday evening, Dec. 28, MARGARET V. S. BRONK, wife of Abraham Varick, and daughter of the late John L. Bronk, of Coxsackie, aged 33 years, 11 months and 26 days.

CHILD.—At Morristown, N. J., on Wednesday, Dec. 31, Hon. FRANCIS CHILD, in the 64th year of his age.

BUTCHER.—At Georgetown, Conn., on Tuesday, Dec. 30, JOSIAH H. BUTCHER, Jr.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, Jan. 4, at 12½ o'clock P. M., from the residence of his father, No. 161 West 13th-st.

COLES.—At Mount Vernon, Westchester Co., on Friday morning, Jan. 2, of consumption, JAMES COLES, Jr., in the 38th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his father, James Coles, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at 11 o'clock A. M. on Sunday next, from the corner of 12th-av. and 1st-st., Mount Vernon.

☞ The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral of Mr. THOMAS H. EDMUNDS, this day, (Saturday,) Jan. 3, at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his son-in-law, No. 59 Pitt st., New-York.

HAYWARD.—At Funchal, Island of Madeira, on Friday, Dec. 5, NATHANIEL HAYWARD, Esq., in the 83d year of his age.

WRIGHT.—At Nevada, Cal., on Tuesday, Nov. 4, Mr. W. W. WRIGHT, Sheriff of the County. The California papers contain the following notices of the event:

From the Nevada Democrat.

While engaged in working off the last issue of our paper we were called upon to pause, briefly to record the calamity which had just transpired in the death of the Sheriff of this County and one of his deputies. The circumstances have already been given to the world with sufficient accuracy, and have filled the community with a heartfelt sorrow for the untimely end of those who have fallen in the discharge of official duties. Just at the hour of the occurrence, upon the eve of the Presidential election, while an immense procession of our political friends were passing through our streets with exultation upon their lips, the fearful news was told, and flew from mouth to mouth, quelling and subduing all other thoughts. Upon reaching the stand, with a common impulse every man threw his torch into the street, and the gentleman who was to have addressed the assemblage, with a proper delicacy came forward, and after announcing the sad event, proposed an adjournment, which met with a quiet response from every heart.

We had known W. W. Wright during the time he held the office of Sheriff, and in all places and at all times we found in him a courteous gentleman, whose kind and generous nature won for him in return the kind regards of men of all parties and conditions. In his life he had endeared himself to a wide circle of friends, and has been followed by universal sympathy to the grave.

From the San Francisco Herald.

At a meeting of the remaining members of the Greenwich and California Mining and Trading Company, held at the office of Dr. Lorenzo Hubbard, San Francisco, Nov. 5, 1856, William G. Wood, President of the Company, took the chair, and Wm. B. MAXSON, Jr., officiated as Secretary. Dr. Lorenzo Hubbard, after appropriate and feeling remarks, offered the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, We have met to express our sorrow for the untimely fate of William Wright, late Sheriff of Nevada County, who was a member of our Company, and endeared to us by long and intimate acquaintance, and a full appreciation of his native goodness of heart and manly qualities, whose death, while in the discharge of his duty, we have just learned, and also to offer our condolence to his bereaved family, with whom we deeply sympathize, therefore be it

Resolved, That in his death we have lost a generous and invaluable friend, the community an estimable citizen, loved and respected by all who knew him as an "honest man, the noblest work of God," and his family a husband, father and protector. Peace to his ashes. We entertain the hope and faith that beyond the dark valley and shadow of death there is another life, a blissful immortality, of which he will be a happy recipient.

Resolved, That a copy of the proceedings of this meeting, signed by the Chairman and Secretary, be forwarded to the family of our lamented friend, offering them our sympathies in this their great bereavement.

WM. G. WOOD, President.
WM. B. MAXSON, JR., Secretary.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.—JAN. 2.

$8,000 Ken. State 6s	104½	1800 Reading Railroad	87⅝
9,000 Missouri State 6s		600 do	b30 89
b10 ex int	86	100 do	b60 88⅝
1,500 City 5s, 1870	90¼	300 do	s10 87⅝
5,000 N. Y. Cen. Rd. 6s	88	400 do	s60 87⅝
2,000 N. Y. C. R. 7s	103	25 Illinois Cent. R. R.	128
3,000 Hud. R. R. C. bds	93¼	100 do	b30 124¼
92,000 Ill. Cen. Rd. Bds.	97¼	50 do	123¾
2,000 Ill. Fr. Bds	wp 111	100 Mich. S. & N. I. R.	s30 88
5,000 T. H. & A. 2d M.	73¾	969 do	87¾
10 Corn Ex Bank	109½	200 do	87⅞
225 Cum. Coal Co	17	200 do	b30 88¼
100 Penn. Coal Co.	b60 102	100 do	b10 88½
50 Del. & H. C. Co.	118	100 do	87⅞
50 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	s60 94½	2 Clev. Col. & Cin. R.	101¾
250 do	94	23 do	101¾
350 do	93¾	439 Galena & Chic. R.	119
250 do	s10 93¾	100 do	b30 119¾
400 do	93¾	100 Clev. & Tol. R. R.	b30 76
50 do	b3 93¾	100 do	75¼
100 do	s10 93¾	660 do	75¾
50 do	s 93¾	100 do	s60 75¾
100 Erie Railroad	63¾	200 do	b10 75¾
13 do	63¾	500 do	b15 76¾
200 do	b10 63¾	5 La Cr'se & Mil. R. R.	74¾
200 do	b60 63¾	15 do	74¾
250 do	c 63¾	170 do	74
100 do	b15 63⅝	150 Hud. Riv. R. R.	30¾
100 do	b40 63¾	50 do	30¾
200 do	63¼	35 Mich. Cen. R. R.	93¾
100 do	b30 63¼	5 Chi. & R. I. R. R.	94½

SECOND BOARD.

$4,000 Miss. 6s	ex int 87	26 Del. & H. C. Co.	118
500 Louisiana St. 6s	93¾	800 Erie Railroad	63¾
2,000 Ohio 6s, '60	102¾	50 do	s30 62⅝
5,000 Ill. Cen. R. B.	b10 97¼	258 do	62⅝
5,000 do	97¼	200 do	b60 63
60 Nicar. Trans. Co	5	100 do	62⅝
100 Cum. Coal Co	17	350 do	62¾
127 N. Y. Cen. Railroad	93¾	200 do	s60 62¾
250 do	93¾	500 do	b4 63
100 do	b30 94¼	50 Clev. & Tol. RR.	s60 75¾
50 do	b8 94	100 do	75¾
250 Reading Railroad	87¾	800 do	76
200 do	s60 87¾	100 do	b15 76¾
2800 do	87¾	50 Pan. R. R.	98
7650 do	88	50 do	98¾
800 do	b30 88¾		

FRIDAY, Jan. 2—P. M.

As usual on the 2d January, the attention of Wall-Street was much absorbed in the collection and disbursements of the numerous half-yearly dividends. The amount falling due was rather heavier than last year, and the principal of several loans paid off was also about equal to January, 1855. General financial affairs were much interfered with by this cause, and the Foreign Exchanges, notwithstanding the departure of the *Baltic* for Liverpool to-morrow, much neglected. And so with the Stock Exchange at the early session of the Brokers. The dealings were unmarked by any very decided turn, although prices were ¼@½ ₱ cent. dearer than at the close of the old year. In the afternoon, however, the effect of the generally buoyant feeling among business circles, upon getting through the prosperous old, to enter upon the premising new year, began to tell upon the list, and 1 ₱ cent. rise was established on several of the prominent Railroads. Erie was done as high as 63 ₱ cent., Toledo 76, and Reading 88½ buyer 30 days, and 88 ₱ cent. cash. New-York Central left off with sales at 94 ₱ cent., and Panama 98⅛. Illinois Central Bonds were again done at 92½, and the new Ohio loan advanced to 108 ₱ cent.

Borrowers and lenders of Money, as a general thing, have made previous arrangements for this day, and it would be difficult to quote the exact temper of the market. Those who had money to borrow, however, found very little alteration from Wednesday, because most of the usual Street lenders were uncertain as to what would be their exact position at the close of business. To-morrow come the heavy mercantile payments of the 4th of the month, (owing to the intervention of Sunday,) and the Money Market is not likely to take shape before Monday, 5th. English Exchange was done at all rates, cash and in settlements, from 108¼ to 109, and Francs 5.23¾ to 5.21¼.

The Sub-Treasury disbursed for all accounts to-day, $639,198, against $347,224 received and transferred for all accounts. The balances in the office are reduced to $11,611,600.

The first President of the Bank of the State of New-York, Hon. CORNELIUS W. LAWRENCE, retired from office to-day, and Mr. REUBEN WITHERS, the old Cashier, was made President, and Mr. ISAAC TOWNSEND continued Vice-President. Mr. GEO. W. DUER, the old First Teller, was elected Cashier.

The Fund Commissioners of St. Louis County paid off to-day, through the Phœnix Bank, $300,000 of the matured bonds of the County, and will also be ready at noon to-morrow to purchase $70,000 for the Sinking Fund of the Bonds not yet due. Proposals from the holders of such Bonds may be handed in at the Phœnix Bank.

Mr. C. D. TROTT, late with Messrs. CAMMANN & Co., has joined Messrs. GRAEFFE & Co., Foreign Exchange Brokers, No. 16 Exchange-place.

The Terre Haute and Richmond Company, of Indiana, (known as Mr. ROSE's road,) have just declared 7 ₱ cent. half-yearly dividend and an extra dividend of 20 ₱ cent., in Scrip, the value of which has been added to the extension and equipment of the property.

We understand the settlements with Mr. JACOB LITTLE have nearly all been agreed upon pursuant to his last proposition of 25 ₱ cent., cash, and the remainder at 6, 12 and 18 months.

We repeat, according to promise, the list of dividend payments for 1st January, with some corrections from our first edition of Thursday. The payments to-day went on as rapidly as practicable, but were not near through with at the close of Bank hours. The offices of the Sub-Treasurer of the United States, the Ohio Trust Company, Winslow, Lanier & Co., Bank of the Republic, and other dividend agencies, were crowded through the early part of the day, and, indeed, up to near 3 o'clock, when the Banks shut.

BY ASSISTANT TREASURER OF U. S.—NO 32 WALL-STREET.

On Public Debt of United States registered at New-York.

BY OHIO TRUST COMPANY—NO. 25 WILLIAM-STREET.

Principal of Ohio Loan '56.	Iron Railroad Bonds.
On Public Debt of Ohio.	Little Miami.
City of Wheeling.	Cleveland & Pittsburg.
Town of Elyria, Ohio.	Hillsboro' & Cincinnati.
Dayton City.	Indianapolis & Cincinnati.
Cincinnati Gas Co.	Belmont County, Ohio.
Salem Township, Ohio.	Jackson County, Ohio.
Rumley Township, Ohio.	Cross Creek Township, Ohio.
Orange Township, Ohio.	Monroe Township, Ohio.
Xenia Township, Ohio.	German Township, Ohio.
Newark Township, Ohio.	Silver Creek Township, O.
Coshocton County, Ohio.	Tuscarawas County, Ohio.
Town of Layfayette, Ohio.	Sandusky & Newark R. R.
Town of Franklin, Ohio.	

BY MERCHANTS' BANK.

On State Debt Tennessee.	State Debt of Alabama.

BANK OF COMMERCE.

On State Debt Mi-souri.	

BY WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., NO. 54 WALL-STREET.

Indiana Bank Fives.	Stark County, Ohio.
City of Chillicothe.	Fort Wayne Railroad.
City of Marietta.	Pittsburg City to Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad.
Town of Harmar.	Allen County, Ohio.
Ross County, Ohio.	Van Wert County, Ohio,
Athens County, Ohio.	Crawford County, Ohio.
Washington County, Ohio.	Marietta Railroad.
Ohio and Pennsylvania RR.	Bellefontaine and Indiana.
City Allegany to this road.	Peru and Indianapolis.
Richland County, Ohio.	Dayton and Michigan.
City of Chicago.	Franklin County, Ohio.
City of Covington.

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI.....NO. 1652. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JANUARY 5, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE NEW ADMINISTRATION.

How Cabinets are Manufactured—False Rumors—Intrigues of the 4,600—Plot to Destroy the Tammany Society—Orr, Appleton and Forney—Pay of Army Officers.

FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 3, 1857.

I added, in a postscript to my New-Year's Day letter, that Mr. BUCHANAN had "definitely determined" to give a place in his Cabinet to EX-Governor ROANE, of Virginia—this, too, in the face of the contrary statement, in the same communication, that "no choice would be made at all, for any position, before February." The fact is that, just as I was about to mail my little budget to the TIMES, the news reached me, from so eminently reliable a quarter, and, apparently, so directly from Wheatland, of a premature yielding, on the part of Mr. BUCHANAN, to the wishes of the Virginia Democracy, that I shared, for an instant, the belief of my informant in the correctness of the report. Subsequent inquiry has fully convinced me, however, that, although there can be little doubt of Mr. FLOYD's ultimate selection, no promise whatever has yet been made upon the subject. Mr. BUCHANAN emphatically assured two gentlemen, who saw him early during the present week, that he had confided to "*no living being*" the incipient purposes he had formed, with regard to the *personnel* of his Administration, and that he should not *fall into the error* of arriving at a definite, unalterable conclusion, respecting so important a matter, until after he had been at Washington. It is not at all surprising, even in the face of this repeated assurance of the President elect, to every one, indiscriminately, whose curiosity has seemed entitled to gratification, that newspapers and gold rumor should still persist in mistaking their guesses for certainties, and representing them as such to the public. The "wish," with all of us, is, to a certain extent, "father to the thought." But I cannot comprehend the perfectly useless spirit of mendacity, which induces some persons to propagate falsehoods which cannot fail, sooner or later, to recoil upon their own heads. An EX-Know-Nothing member of Congress elect, from your State, who was in Washington lately, did not hesitate to magnify his own importance, by whispering, as a secret, to some scores of confidential friends, that Mr. BUCHANAN had urged him to accept of the post of Secretary of the Navy, but that he had felt compelled to decline, out of consideration for the interests of his constituents! He declared, rather more publicly, that *three* of the members of the next Cabinet were his warm personal friends, adding that Mr. BUCHANAN himself had acquainted him, in strict confidence, who they would be! Even Mr. SICKLES' account of his visit to Philadelphia, and of who he killed, and what traps he laid, and who's who and what's what, is out-Herroded by the monster fabrications of his colleague from —— District.

If I were a betting man, I would be willing to give long odds on the chances, not only of FLOYD, but also of COBB, J. GLANCY JONES, TOUCEY of Connecticut, and NATHAN CLIFFORD of Maine. I should not consider the risk great in wagering that three out of four of the above-named gentlemen will be intrusted with portfolios. Yet this is merely a strong personal opinion, founded on a knowledge of their relations—personal and political—with Mr. BUCHANAN, and of the confidence he reposes in them, as moderate, conservative, Democratic statesmen. It seems to me equally sure that fifteen or twenty other names of aspirants, who have been trundled before the public as "*reliables*," will, ere the lapse of three weeks, be sponged off the slate forever. CASS has been kept industriously in the foreground, but, as appears, against his own will and better judgment. He is favored by most of those who desire that the next Secretary of State should share, in the main, the views of policy entertained by Mr. MARCY. The advanced age, however, of the Michigan patriarch, and occasional tokens of decreased mental vigor, are too little taken into account by admirers, who think of him less as he now is, than as he was ten or twenty years ago. Mr. BUCHANAN is in no danger of mistaking gray hairs, *per se*, for wisdom, (I had nearly forgotten that Mr. CASS wears a wig;) nor of lumbering up his Departments with antiquities. He is liable, as all are, to err in judgment; but it cannot be doubted that his sincere object is to choose, without regard to sections or localities, the BEST MEN, wherever they are to be found—men who are thoroughly national, and imbued with the instinctive horror for Northern as well as Southern disunionism, which he so eminently feels. In the first letter which I wrote to you after the election, I remarked that the distinguishing characteristic of the President elect was *caution*. I might have said, also, *discretion*. He has shown these to an unusual degree during the two trying months that have passed, and I am convinced that he will continue to do so to the end.

I think I have already informed you that ORR will be the next Speaker of the House, and that APPLETON's connection with the *Union* may be regarded as a certainty. FORNEY's position is just what it was. His friends say he will, and his enemies declare he cannot possibly, be elected to the United States Senate.

Rich rumors reach us here, of programmes concocting in the spider bellies of sundry leaders of the 4,600, which they expect to weave out into very effective webs to catch the 35,000, during the present session, and, if possible, with the cooperation of your State Legislature. For result, see fable of "The Spider and the Fly." They are some of them, however, so diabolically amusing, that they deserve the pen of Mrs. RADCLIFFE, or of Mother Hubbard, to record them. The first thread of the cobweb was spun at Philadelphia by Spider SICKLES. He had not sufficiently the "inside track" with the "old man" to attach it himself, but left that task to his Forneyite *præter*-official friends. It consisted in insinuating the idea (for, if the President-elect has a weak spot, it is his detestation of the very word *clique*) that Congressman KELLY meant—a clique; that Congressman WHEELER meant—a clique; that Congressman MACLAY meant—a clique; that Congressman COCHRANE meant—a clique; that Congressman WARD meant—a clique; that Mayor WOOD meant—a clique; that Corporation Counsel BUSTEED, City Judge RUSSELL, &c., meant—a clique; that the Tammany Hall General Committee meant—a clique; that the State General Committee meant—a clique; that nine-tenths of the gentlemen on the Democratic Electoral ticket were members of—a clique; that the 35,000 were a clique; and—*and*—AND—that tail-end of the 4,600—to whom SICKLES apostatized in October—the Simon pure Democracy. A wet, heavy thread this, certainly, for a cobweb; but not to be compared with those that the spiders intended should cross it, viz: 1st. A row in Tammany Hall on the night of the 1st inst., bloodshed if necessary, and the secure squatterism of an irregular General Committee; 2d. Should that fail, an appeal to the sachems; 3d. Should that also fail, a determined effort to elect FOWLER, SICKLES & Co.'s Sachems in April; should both of these strands break—*ruin all round*. Nothing less than to get out a *quo warranto* from the Attorney-General, or an appeal to the Legislature to forfeit the Tammany Charter, because the conditions of it have been violated! Yes, Mr. TIMES, RULE OR RUIN! The Democracy of New-York may, or may not, believe that such a plan exists; but as future events develop, they will see these bad boy-conspirators reenacting the *comedy* of "Guy Fawkes," and preparing implements of destruction with which to blow into atoms the stronghold which, for over half a century, has been the pride of the Democratic Party and the terror of its enemies.

Of course they will signally fail. They will not displace a brick of the old wigwam; but their failure will be that of desperation. They seek destruction, and—spiders only, though they be—destruction they must have, if they put themselves in the way of the house-broom. The 35,000 are united. They have no exclusive leader—indeed I have heard of no one who arrogates to himself such a distinction—but they have *Representatives* who are abundantly able to care for their interests. I see, from the New-York papers of yesterday, in apparent contradiction to what I have written, that the 1st of January meeting of the Democratic General Committee, at Tammany Hall, passed off quietly; but I am none the less convinced that mischief lurks and is preparing somewhere. I have not spoken, in the present communication, of other projects which I am told are on foot to upset the existing state of things in New-York; because I cannot believe that the Republican members of the Legislature will be so untrue to their interests as to become tools of a wretched Democratic minority; nor that they will seek to punish the City of New-York, for having given majorities in favor of a party different from itself. Such a course would react terribly, and even be punished, during the present session of Congress. Much disgust has been created in Washington, within a week, by the determined persecution of Lieutenant-General SCOTT, and of army interests generally, by a few bitter, unpatriotic demagogues in the House of Representatives. I trust their object will be frustrated. There never has been a time when army officers generally were so discouraged as the present. Before a year is over, they will resign, by scores, unless Congress passes a law for their relief. *They cannot live* upon the pay which is now allowed them. I have conversed lately with several distinguished officers in the three highest corps, men proud of their profession, who say that they will be driven from it by the parsimony of the National Legislature. Is not the press somewhat at fault for not urging reform more strenuously? P. H.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—4 Hanover-st., and 181 Broadway.
House Printing Telegraph Office—No. 21 Wall-street.

From Washington.

THE CASE OF THOMPSON, THE INDIAN AGENT—THE PROPOSED TERRITORY OF ARIZONIA, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 3.

This morning the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Columbia, governed by decisions of the Supreme Court, refused the prayer of RICHARD W. THOMPSON for a writ of mandamus, to be directed to the Secretary of the Treasury, commanding him to comply with the act of Congress appropriating $40,500 for services rendered by him (THOMPSON) to the Menominee Indians. Mr. THOMPSON charges, in his memorial, that Secretary GUTHRIE caused the case to be referred to the Attorney-General on certain questions which did not constitutionally and legitimately enter into the matter; that the President had informed him (THOMPSON) that the money could not be paid unless the consent of the Menominee Indians was freely given, and that the law of Congress was not in compliance with the memorial of these Indians.

The House Committee on Territories have been unable, so far, to decide in reference to the bill giving a Territorial Government to Arizonia. It will be decided at their next meeting, which is on Tuesday next.

The reports that General CASS is to be Secretary of State under Mr. BUCHANAN are untrue. We learn from excellent authority that he has been offered the position, but declined accepting it.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT—THE WIFE OF JUDGE DANIELS BURNT TO DEATH—MAILS FOR CENTRAL AMERICA, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 4.

A shocking accident occurred here last night. the wife of Judge DANIELS, of the Supreme Court, having been burnt to death. Mrs. DANIELS had repaired to her sleeping room and commenced disrobing preparatory to retiring for the night, when, being very near-sighted, she did not perceive a candle that was standing on the hearth, or the flames which communicated to her clothes, until they completely enveloped her. She then ran from the room shrieking for assistance. Her motion of course only added to the strength of the flames, and before any effectual assistance could be rendered she was so shockingly burnt that she died after eight hours of suffering. She was an estimable lady, about thirty-five years of age, a daughter of the late Dr. HARRIS, of Philadelphia, Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery in the Navy, and leaves two children, the youngest about six month's old. Her terrible death has caused much regret among a large circle of friends and the community at large, and much sympathy is felt on all hands for the Judge at his bereavement.

The steamer *Columbus* will hereafter convey the mails from Panama to Punta Arenas, La Union, Acajutla, and San José de Guatemala, leaving Panama immediately on the arrival of the mail from New-York. A mail will go by the *Illinois* to-morrow. Single rate of letter postage, twenty cents, prepaid, which pays to destination.

Hon. JOHN APPLETON, of Maine, has arrived here. His coming is presumed to have reference to the conduct of the official organ under BUCHANAN.

Matters at Albany.

ALBANY, Saturday, Jan. 3.

The members of the Legislature are arriving slowly. HENRY A. PRENDERGAST, R. U. SHERMAN, and others who have been named for the Speakership, are here.

President KING, of Columbia College, a brother of the Governor, and General RUFUS KING, of Milwaukee, a son of the Governor, are here.

Various candidates for the Clerkship are also on hand.

From Boston.

CONVICTION OF TUCKERMAN, THE RAILROAD DEFAULTER.

BOSTON, Saturday, Jan. 3.

This afternoon, after about six hours' deliberation, the Jury in the case of WM. S. TUCKERMAN, charged with defrauding the Eastern Railroad Corporation, rendered a verdict of guilty. Hon. RUFUS CHOATE, counsel for the defendant, immediately filed a bill of exceptions on certain points of the trial, which will be argued before the final disposition of the case. TUCKERMAN remains at large on bail. The present verdict was for appropriating $5,000. Numerous other indictments are pending against him.

THE CONDITION OF SENATOR SUMNER.

BOSTON, Sunday, Jan. 4.

The *Chronicle* of to-morrow morning will contain a statement, direct from Hon. CHARLES SUMNER, that, in consequence of the urgent request of his physician, he will not leave for Washington to-morrow, as he intended. His physician states that his nervous system is morbidly sensitive, and the greatest caution is necessary, although his strength is surely, but slowly, recovering.

THE SNOW-STORM AND TRAVEL EASTWARD.

BOSTON, Sunday, Jan. 4.

About a foot of snow fell here during yesterday and last night, and it is considerably drifted. All the steamboat trains from New-York, to-day, were late.

Shocking Murder in Ohio.

GALION, O., Saturday, Jan. 3.

A gentleman, by the name of GAONHART, was murdered on the 2d inst., near the edge of this town. He had started to attend a party, and fifteen minutes after he had left was discovered in the road dead, with two desperate wounds in his head. Suspicion is fixed upon a man by the name of STARR. Jealousy is assigned as the cause for the commission of the murder. STARR has fled, and five hundred dollars is offered for his arrest. It is supposed he will endeavor to make his way to California.

News by the Southern Mail.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Jan. 4.

Mobile papers of Sunday last are received. Two New-Orleans mails are overdue.

Some frame stores and dwellings, on the corner of King and Broad streets, Charleston, were destroyed by fire on Friday. The loss was not extensive.

A man named SHIVE, his wife and two children, were murdered on Indian River, Florida, and their house was subsequently burned. It is stpposed to to have been done by Indians.

The Foreign Trade of Boston.

BOSTON, Sunday, Jan. 4.

The imports of Foreign Goods at the port of Boston, for the week ending Jan. 2, were as follows:

Dry Goods	$67,055	Hides	$124,522
Iron and Steel	32,530	Linseed	51,723
Coffee	46,107	Gunny Cl'h and B's.	57,360
Sugar and Molasses	47,350	Other articles	201,178
Copper Ore	37,127		
Total			$564,952

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Jan. 3.

Stocks firm. Pennsylvania Fives, 82; Reading Railroad, 44½; Long Island Railroad, 13¾; Morris Canal, 15½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 48.

☞ Rev. Dr. GILLETT preached his annual sermon to young men last evening. Rev. Dr. DOWLING preached his seventh annual sermon to young men at he same hour, in his church in Bedford-street.

FROM KANSAS TO ST. LOUIS.

An Overland Stage ride through Missouri.

NOTES BY THE WAY—ALTERED TONE OF THE BORDER POPULATION—THE RETIRING FILLIBUSTERS—COL. TITUS AND COL. BUFORD—STAGE ADVENTURES, ETC.—KANSAS CITY TO INDEPENDENCE.

As many prospective emigrants to Kansas are hesitating whether to tempt the hardships of the stage route during January and February, or await the reopening of the Missouri River, I have thought that some notes of a recent pilgrimage by the former road, might not prove unacceptable to the readers of the TIMES. As the trip, moreover, gave me an opportunity to study the present temper of a people who have recently earned for themselves an unenviable notoriety as wholesale violators of Constitutional and State laws, it may be that a narrative of some of its incidents will serve a still further purpose of enlightenment.

In company with a great many others, I had intended to get to St. Louis by water before the closing of the river; but Winter frustrated all these prudential plans by hastening his arrival—usually in that region hesitating and tardy—and when I reached Kansas City, I found the river running thick with ice, and no steamboat up except the *Australia*, which was reported on a sand-bar near the new town of Quindaro. The Missouri, too, was *gorged* a few miles below, and it needed but a slight knowledge of the ways of the great river, to demonstrate that navigation for the year 1856 was closed.

The crowd at Kansas City was immense. Tardy residents of Kansas, eastward bound on a Winter visit to anxious friends; sharp speculators, fresh from the land sales at Fort Leavenworth, and hastening home to report loans at forty per cent. or purchases even more profitable, and disheartened fillibusters, more anxious to bid adieu to Kansas than they had been to hail it a few months since,—all were headed abruptly off by the cold-hearted weather-king and forced to realize the painful conviction that a tedious trip by land, at a very considerable increase of expense, was their only alternative for the lost opportunity of a steamboat ride down the Missouri.

Among the fillibusters, the most noteworthy were "the gallant Floridian," as the friends of Colonel TITUS love to call him, and the father of Southern Emigrant Aid-ism—Major BUFORD. Every evil is intermingled with good, and amidst all the vexations attending my several days' sojourn at the "American Hotel," (now purged of Abolitionism, of course,) was a very good opportunity for observing the altered attitude in which radical men of the opposite political parties stood to each other, from that of a few short weeks ago. Here, at dinner, might be seen the (to me) strange spectacle of TITUS, BUFORD, and others of like kidney, mixed freely in with Gov. ROBINSON, Lieutenant-Governor ROBERTS, and that same obnoxious Colonel ELDRIDGE, who, in June last, was forced to sell this very hotel to its present proprietor, on pain of having it demolished, as was done to the "Eldridge House," in Lawrence!—and no person, not knowing the strange history of the past year, would, for an instant, suppose that these were the men who had arrayed their respective parties against each other in deadly conflict, and whose grand aim it had seemed to be to take each other's lives! And, strangest of all did it seem, to see TITUS send round his champagne bottle to those who had held him prisoner in Lawrence, when it was doubtful whether there was strength enough among the Free-State leaders to save him from the vengeance of the outraged citizens; and, forgetful of the object of his expedition, pledge them, in the toast—"Kansas, a Free State!"

TITUS, too, amused me in other ways. When he first came, he had his company, a hundred strong, on the other side of the Kansas River. The Sheriff undertook to serve a process on him for a debt contracted by one of his men. But the burly Floridian knew his latitude too well. He exploded upon the officer a series of the most energetic expletives I remember having heard; assuring him that he was a fillibuster, and no man should molest his "person;" that he had men enough at hand to turn their d—d town bottom-side-up in two minutes; and that the Almighty himself had not the power to put him in durance! Of course, after so forcible a definition of his position, the Sheriff meekly withdrew; and the "champion of law-and-order" had achieved a characteristic triumph.

TITUS, however, is said not to be destitute of good points; and certainly, with his burly form cased in a military suit, his red cheeks and glowing eyes shaded by his Magyar hat, plume *à la Kossuth*, he presents a figure by no means displeasing to the romantic vision.

And, amidst all these little incidents, what was the temper of the citizens of Kansas City? A little while since, and the last decidedly Free-State residents had notice to quit; and now, no inducement was too great to offer to secure their stay. In the same town where he was so lately denied to live and hold property, Col. ELDRIDGE was received with the most marked respect. Compliments were showered upon him—favors urged on his acceptance—every attention bestowed that an honored citizen could expect after a regretted absence!

I dwell upon these trifles, because they seem to me encouraging omens of a peace that will endure.

All this time, of course, the crowd was thinning out. Every team procurable was chartered for Jefferson City, and those not lucky enough to get teams, contented themselves with entering their names on the stage-bill, for several days in advance. Having made some business for myself *ad interim*, I delayed till the rush was over. I had heard horrible tales of the manner in which "through passengers," along the line, were jostled aside and made to lose their seats by other "through passengers," who had lost their own in the same way, and I was willing to wait till the path was somewhat clear. And finally, one Thursday, Mr. W. and myself received the gratifying assurance from the stage-agent that the crowd was over, and a guarantee that we could now proceed without delay or risk of seat. Kansas City, he assured us, was the head of the stage-route, and no persons taking the coach at any other point, could interfere with our seats. So, about 2 o'clock Friday morning, beneath a bright moonlight, and breathing a pure wintry air, we packed ourselves, with two more unfortunates, into a mud-wagon at the door of the "American Hotel," and were rattled off moderately on our way.

The river, I should have mentioned, had risen sufficiently to take the *Australia* off her sand-bar, and enable her to reach Kansas City, where, I suppose, she still lies. At all events, she was one of the last objects I remember seeing in that town, for the gay officers had given a ball in her, and she was shining in all the glory of lamp light as we passed by. Our driver had been a guest there; and it soon became evident that his temper had been in no wise improved by the patronage he had bestowed on the bar. He showed himself to be on bad terms with his team; which I consider, always, a highly suspicious circumstance in a driver. However, he scolded and swore them along, and in about an hour took us into Westport—a drive of four miles. There was a mail to be changed, and while this was doing, the driver betook himself to the office of the "Harris House," and became comfortable. He had given us no intimation of any delay, and we kept our seats till cold feet and impatience drove us out. After about half an hour, I followed him into the house, and was greatly edified at seeing seven men, with every appearance of having been roused from half-finished slumbers, preparing to join us in our wagon, which, at the outside, had a capacity for only eight. Here, then, were eleven passengers to be provided for, besides a pile of baggage fully proportioned to the size of the crowd.

Some little altercation between the driver and these new men, and between said men and the stage clerk, indicated to me that the difficulty I foresaw was not entirely invisible to others. Hence, I considered that sound policy demanded of me to resume my seat in the wagon, which was done, not much too soon; for presently out came the driver and his new patrons, and the trunks on the shoulders of several ragged niggers. What should be done? Presently the driver raised a curtain and said, "The Kansas City passengers must stay over till to-morrow!"

We had partly anticipated this, but were resolved to maintain our rights. We replied that the seats were ours, and we should keep them. He rejoined by swearing. Finally he bade us get out till he could *put in the mail!* We respectfully declined being caught with any such chaff, and sat still.

The driver swore.

We exhorted him to keep cool, (*we* were more—quite *cold*,) and stated that our contract with the stage agent gave us a right to our seats.

The driver said *he* was an agent, and swore.

We said we should keep our seats.

He swore he would take off his team, and take another wagon.

We doubted, and sat still.

Finally, he and the new men retired into the house, discomfited; and, after another half hour of tedious delay, a lumber wagon drove up, the baggage and part of the passengers loaded in, the rest took seats with us, and off we started for Independence.

This twelve miles, over a rough, hilly road, we accomplished in about three hours. Arrived there, we found a beautiful town, a fine hotel—the Nolan House—and a good breakfast. This discussed, we were carefully packed into one of the best coaches I ever saw, and, with a capital team and driver, off we went again for Lexington.

Kansas Prospects—Returned Emigrants.

From the Milwaukee Sentinel.

We had the pleasure, yesterday, of greeting our old friend, E. G. ROSS, for a long time foreman in our office, and who went out to Kansas with a party from this city. Mr. ROSS has been through all the troubles in the Territory, and borne his full share, with the other settlers, in the gallant stand made for Freedom there. He is now, with his brother, publishing the Kansas *Tribune*, at Topeka, the Free-State capital, and a part of his business here is to obtain subscribers to his excellent paper. We trust that he will be successful.

Mr. ROSS informs us that the two Legislatures are to meet in about a fortnight, at Lecompton and Topeka, but no collision is anticipated between the hostile parties. He thinks it probable that the Bogus Legislature will adopt a State Constitution, and submit it to the people; but unless the test acts are repealed, and all ides of enforcing the bogus laws given up, the Free-State settlers will have nothing to do with the matter.

Mr. ROSS states that in coming through Missouri, he found the feeling very general that the attempt to make Kansas a Slave State must be given up. In this connection we have the following from the Lawrence *Herald of Freedom:*

A gentleman who has spent a greater portion of his life on the western borders of Missouri, who is familiar with the entire working of the institution of Slavery, and who is at this time a heavy slaveholder, assured us the other day, that the property holders in that State, who have been compelled to pay the expenses of those marauding expeditions into Kansas, have fully determined to array themselves, with all the power they can command, against further interference by the people of that State, with the institutions of Kansas. *He said the day had gone by when there was even a hope of making Kansas a Slave State.* "Every intelligent person, who knows the true state of affairs," said he, "knows this to be the case." He claimed that STRINGFELLOW and ATCHISON might continue to bluster, but if left to themselves, instead of hurting others, like Col. BENTON's bull, they would kill themselves "splurging."

Already many persons in Missouri, who apprehended all was lost if Kansas could not be made a Slave State, are preparing to leave with their slaves for Texas. This is but the natural effect of the foolish statements of the demagogues of Missouri, who said "Slave labor would be valueless if Kansas was an Abolition State." The assertions of those men that Missouri would be a Free State in ten years, if Kansas should be a Free State, has done more to make it such than all the action of the Northern men combined.

FROM HAVANA.

Arrival of the Cahawba.

The United States mail steamer *Cahawba*, J. D. BULLOCK, Commander, from New-Orleans via Havana, arrived yesterday, having left the latter place on the 30th.

The holidays were passing very quietly. The Opera Troupe with LA GRANGE at the head had completely captivated the Habaneros, and none of them more so than Miss PHILLIPS, who has made a great impression. They feel fully satisfied with their reception.

The United States steamer *Wabash*, Commander ENGLE, bearing the broad pennant of Commodore PAULDING, arrived at Havana from Aspinwall on the morning of the 29th, officers and crew all well. She would leave for New-York in a few days. The English brig of war, *Atalanta*, also arrived on the 29th.

On the 30th, about ten miles from Havana, passed a French propeller bound in. On the 31st, lat. 27° 35′, lon. 79° 40′, exchanged signals with bark *Byron*, of Bath, bound to the northward. Jan. 2, lat. 35° 40′, lon. 74° 43′, exchanged signals with bark *West Wind*, bound to the northward. Jan. 3, lat. 39°, lon. 73° 55′, passed steamship *Philadelphia*, bound to the southward.

There has been very little business transacted during the holidays. Sugar quotations remain unaltered. Stock on hand, 40,000 old. Exchange on New-York, 6¾@7 ₱ cent. discount; London, 4½@5 premium, for 60 days, sight. Weather good, health do.

ATROCITIES DURING THE CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS—GREAT SUCCESS OF THE LA GRANGE TROUPE—BUSINESS, ETC.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times:

HAVANA, Tuesday, Dec. 30, 1856.

Among the atrocities of our Christmas festal days, I have to note one of the thousand which have occurred. A clerk of one of our most respectable houses, a lad of seventeen years, passing from the counting-room to his residence at 8 o'clock in the evening, and almost in the immediate presence of a watchman, and one of our *guarda civiles*, was assaulted by three negroes—one of them making a blow with a razor at the throat of the boy, which was avoided by a desperate exertion, and the left arm, just below the shoulder, cut through the muscular form to the bone. The singular features in this case, derive from the quiet and amiably inoffensive nature of the lad, and the public attack in sight of police officials, and no attempt made to arrest the villains. A gentleman, robbed of watch and pocket-book in the cathedral during the solemn ceremonies of *Te Deum* and *Laudamus*, at 12 o'clock Christmas Eve, is a very common matter—and those who go to such places, at such times, should leave their valuables at home.

Part of our feasting season has passed, but we have yet to endure the confusion of New-Year and the bedlam of "King's day," (6th January,) which is the concentration of a twelve months' folly.

Our Opera Company—rather the troupe of MAX MARATZEK,—are taking our favor by storm. Madam LA GRANGE has taken her place in the estimation of our musical dramatic intelligence, quite equal to any artistic talent that has preceded her, although from long association we have precious memories of former stars that have smiled upon us from the boards of the Tacon. "Il Trovatore," "La Traviata," and "Barber of Seville," have been given us, of which the first and last seem to have been best received; the patch-work composition of "Traviata" is not calculated to wear well with cultivated tastes, although there is a field for display of artistic power, which has not been lost by Madame LA GRANGE. She has compelled our senses to yield to her influence and her voice,—and we have acknowledged her merit in much more decided terms than is customary with an audience, embracing as much capacity for just appreciation and operatic study as any other, this side of the San Carlos at Naples. Madame LA GRANGE has been called upon the stage to repeat certain passages, several times, and is always bringing down the galleries—and lifting the parquet to the heavens above them. Miss PHILPPIS, who has twice sung in "Il Trovatore," has established herself in the minds of our theatre-going community, as the most splendid "contralto" that has ever cast light upon the boards of the Tacon. They wait with impatience to hear her in "Lucretia Borgia," which we are to have this week. The critics say that Miss PHILLIPS is destined to lead the "contralto" talent of the day; that among thousands of the profession no such power, finish, expression, and voice can be found; that the charm of nature mingles with her art, and without constraint; she draws rapturous applause. The Tacon is densely filled every night.

The *Wabash* is here, Commander FEDERIC ENGLE, Esq., and Commodore PAULDING on board. Salutes exchanged 29th, day of arrival. All well.

No business. Exchange—London, 4½ to 5 premium; New-York, 6¾ to 7 discount; and New-Orleans, 4¾ to 5 discount. Health good, and weather beyond all praise. As ever, &c.,

Personal.

The pecuniary necessities of the clergy are beginning to be more generally appreciated and supplied. On Thanksgiving Day, a large-hearted elder sent $1,000 as a gift to Rev. E. G. SPIER, of Milwaukee. Rev. Dr. TODD, of Stamford, Conn., received a check of $600 as a Christmas present, from fourteen of his parishioners. The parishioners of Rev. T. E. KEELEY, of the Central Baptist Society in Medford, Mass., surprised him by a visit on New-Year's evening; and, after he had performed the marriage ceremony for two of their number, he was regaled with an impromptu feast. Subsequently, his surprise was increased by the presentation of a silver cake basket to his wife, and a purse of gold to himself.

Mr. PEABODY has, within a few days, made another munificent donation for the benefit of his former fellow-citizen in Danvers, namely:—For the main tenance of the Library of the Institute, $1,200 a year during the remainder of his life. For the establishment of a Branch Library in Danvers, (formerly North Danvers,) the sum of $10,000.

The Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* gives the names of Judge MASTEN and HENRY W. ROGERS, of Buffalo, and HENRY R. MYGATT, Esq., of Oxford, Chenango County, as the gentlemen who united with Ex-Gov. SEYMOUR and WARD HUNT, Esq., in making a holiday present of $100 each to their old tutor, Hon. DAVID PRENTISS, of Utica.

Prof. JOHN D. PHILBRICK, Superintendent of the Common Schools of Connecticut, and head of the Normal School, has resigned, to accept the place of Superintendent of the Boston Schools.

Obituary.

The Portland *Advertiser* announces the death of Rev. WILLIAM GREGG, at Andover, Me., at the age of 92. He was a settled Minister at Cape Elizabeth more than half a century ago. Mr. GREGG was a descendant from Capt. JAMES GREGG, one of that excellent colony of immigrants, called the Scotch-Irish, which came to this country from the north of Ireland, in the early part of the last century.

ALEXANDER F. WELSH, an efficient, well-known and popular member of the Reserve corps of the Police Department, died, on Friday, of inflammation of the lungs, at his residence, No. 125 Thirty-first-street. His funeral took place at 11 o'clock, Sunday forenoon. His remains were taken to Hudson City, N. J., his native place, for interment.

Lieut. JOHN BROWN, who served as a volunteer in the Mexican war, and received a musket-ball in his breast at Buena Vista, died suddenly of apoplexy a few days since at Alton, Ill.

The North American Convention—Reply to the Card of Mr. A. Stevens.

A card from Mr. AMBROSE STEVENS appears in your paper, stating that the report sent from Syracuse of the proceedings of "the late North American Convention" at that place is in every respect incorrect. As I sent that report, and as I am consequently implicated in the implied charge of falsification, you will probably permit me to make, through your columns, a statement of facts.

About 11½ o'clock on the morning of the 30th ult., I met Mr. AMBROSE STEVENS in the depôt at Syracuse. He had just arrived from the West, to attend the meeting that had been called at Corinthian Hall at noon of that day. He was the first person I had then seen belonging to that party, in Syracuse, on that day.

I so told him, and hinted at the probability of the meeting being a failure. He replied that he had feared it would be; that it was impossible to get folks to leave home so near New-Year's day; that, however, a small attendance could make no material difference, as the few could speak for the many. I asked him by a direct question, the object of the meeting. He told me just as directly that the object of the meeting was to bring about, in a fair manner, a union of those North Americans who had not gone over with DAY and WALKER last Fall, with the Fillmore American Party, and commenced enlarging upon the benefit it would be to the party. Other conversation, not pertinent to the main point, took place; but I may mention one fact as probably of interest to your party. Mr. STEVENS informed me that *his* advice had been to call the meeting at Albany during the first week of the Legislative session, in order that it might "*strike terror*"—those were his words—into the Republican ranks. I thought at the time, that if Mr. AMBROSE STEVENS, solitary and alone, in the shape of a "convention" or otherwise, could "strike terror" into the breasts of a party that polled some two hundred thousand votes, and carried the Empire State for its Presidential and State candidates, that party must have weaker nerves than I had previously supposed.

Mr. STEVENS and myself proceeded to the St. Charles Hotel, after searching the registers of the other houses in vain for "North Americans," and there found that Mr. D. A. BALDWIN, of New-York, was in bed-room No. 21. Thither Mr. STEVENS repaired, and there the meeting was held. There were not more than eight persons present, I believe, at any time. I subsequently saw Mr. STEVENS, and asked if I could go into the room. He said I could if I pleased, after they had got through "talking," or that he would give me full information of all that was done. I did *not* go into the room, but Mr. STEVENS afterwards gave me in substance, word for word, the information I sent over the wires. After I had forwarded the dispatch, I repeated to him every word that I had sent, and he assured me it was right. Before I sent the dispatch I informed Mr. A. R. FRENCH, of the State Engineer's Department, what Mr. STEVENS had told me and what I had reported, and *he* informed me that it was satisfactory. Yours respectfully,

DOUGLAS A. LEVIEN.

Another Case of "Moral Insanity"—Extensive Forgeries.

Correspondence of the Missouri Republican.

JEFFERSON CITY, Tuesday, Dec. 30, 1856.

This community was much excited yesterday by the arrest of E. C. DAVIS, of St. Joseph, charged with the commission of a long series of forgeries on the different persons and banking-houses of St. Joseph. DAVIS, you will recollect as the Superintendent of Public Schools of this State, elected two years ago, and at the late election he was again a candidate for that office on the Know-Nothing ticket. Up to a very late period, and even until the discovery of his criminal acts, he bore a fair character at home and thoughout the State. The discovery was first made last Wednesday, and I am advised that the forgeries amount to from ten to twelve thousand dollars, and more may be discovered.

The forged paper was signed by E. C. Davis, and indorsed by various parties. Of this paper, A. Beatty holds $2,000 to $3,000; J. Corby, $1,320; St. Joseph Insurance Company, $800; Farmers' and Mechanics' Savings Institution, $200; Tootle & Farley, $350; Carter, $600; Dr. Robinson, $400; Dr. Chambers, $200; Dr. Fulkerson, $400; E. O. Hays, $330; Mr. Owens, $210; Mr. Breckinridge, $600 to $800; Hughes & Woodson, $1,200; Washington Jones, $310.

It is supposed that these crimes have been going on for twelve to eighteen months; that as the notes matured he took them up and offered others, which were discounted by the various institutions and individuals. As a general thing, the imitation of the signatures of the indorsers was very good, and one of them hesitated long before he pronounced his name a forgery. What has become of the money is a mystery. He has not been extravagant or dissipated. It is supposed that a good deal of it went in the canvass last Summer.

DAVIS was taken from this city on his way to St. Joseph, this morning, in custody of the Sheriff of Buchanan County. The school funds are safe.

NEGRO EXCITEMENT IN CAROLINE COUNTY, VA.—The Alexandria *Sentinel* learns from Caroline County, that there is general excitement there, growing out of the same suspicions that have excited so much painful solicitude in various sections of the South. It seems that a negro named THORNTON, for many years a sailor on the Rappahannock, but last year employed in the gang at work on the York River Railroad, was apprehended, with two others, on the night of Christmas eve, and upon him found a letter indicating a plot which was to be speedily executed. The excited people have given him two hundred lashes to make him disclose the full meaning of the note; but he says he will die first. Our informant thinks, from the feeling of the people, that they will certainly kill him if he persists in his refusal.

MARINE ITEMS.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* has a communication contradicting the statement which has been circulated to the effect that a bloody and fatal affray occurred among the oystermen on Christmas day upon Patuxent River. The writer states that the three boats saw to have been lashed together for the convenience of a naval conflict, were simply engaged in a peaceful and lively celebration of Christmas.

Capt. SMITH, of schooner *White Squall*, from Alexandria for Philadelphia, at Norfolk 31st ult. in distress, reports that on the 23d, in the heavy gale, while in a sinking condition, a schooner of about 150 tons, with yellow house, and gold balls on topmast, bore down to his vessel and endeavored to run alongside. Their rigging struck, and the captain and crew tried to get on board. The vessel had lost head and sails and was sinking. Her name was not learned, but she hailed from Bucksport. The wind parted the vessels, and she bore to windward. The *White Squall* had to throw 60 or 70 tons of coal overboard to keep afloat on the 23d.

The steamships composing the Liverpool and Philadelphia and New-York line will hereafter alternate between this City and Philadelphia, making one passage a month to each port. The *City of Washington* left Liverpool on the 31st ult. for this port direct, and the *City of Manchester* leaves Liverpool on the 14th inst for Philadelphia. When the arrangements of the Company are completed, and sufficient goods offer, one of the steamers of the line will go to Baltimore, calling at Norfolk, Va., or other ports on the Chesapeake, going or returning. The office of the Company in this City is at No. 177 Broadway.

There is quite a revival of emigration in England for Australia, as well as an increased demand for merchandise from that country. This has caused a material advance in the rates of freight from London and Liverpool to Australia, and several American ships have been taken up at enhanced rates. The *Champion of the Seas*, belonging to Baines & Co.'s packet line, is mentioned among the British ships recently sailed. She had 500 passengers and 2,000 tons cargo.

LEWES, Del., Dec. 31.—The Captain and crew of the schooner *James Maull*, of Snow Hill, landed here last evening, having abandoned their vessel on Thursday last in the Gulf Stream, lat. 35° 40′. The schooner had 2,700 bushels corn on board. She was blown off by the gale of Monday night, in which she lost sails, and leaked so fast that the pumps could not keep her free.

Three hundred and nineteen Asiatics arrived at Havana, Dec. 22, from AMOY, by a Holland ship, the *Bellona*, SCRIVER, consigned to TORRENS, PUENTES & Co. One in ten of the original shipment are said to have died, on the passage. They were assigned to

INTERESTING FROM EUROPE.

PARIS GOSSIP.

Personal Habits of the Emperor Napoleon—The Debut of La Piccolomini in Paris—Biographical Sketch of the New Prima Donna—Musical and Theatrical Items.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

PARIS, Monday, Dec. 11, 1856.

The Emperor either soon forgets or else takes little heed of the threats made against his life on the occasion of his return a few weeks ago from Biarritz. Lately he shows himself daily to the people in one way or another—sometimes on horseback, sometimes in a carriage, and occasionally on foot. In the evening he is to be seen at the theatre or at a ball, and then his Majesty keeps himself constantly before the people. One of his last feats—for it may be called a feat—was to ride on horseback, at a walk, attended with only two individuals, gentlemen of his household, through the *Rue Mouffetard* and the quarter of the *chiffoniers*. I am told that the people seemed not more surprised than delighted at this visit, since for a century no monarch of France has ever ventured into that repulsive and dangerous part of the city. The Faubourg St. Marcel is equally as hostile to the Government as the Faubourg St. Antoine, and the Rue Mouffetard is the centre of the Faubourg. The boldness of LOUIS NAPOLEON, in walking his horse through this populous quarter, without escort, and speaking kindly to those who approached him, was an act which cannot fail to operate favorably on the minds of such people as are found in that locality.

THE EMPEROR IN HIS COUNCIL.

People have made it a reproach lately, in France and England, that King FERDINAND, of Naples, should monopolize to himself the labor of his Ministers; but they forget, or do not know, that LOUIS NAPOLEON does the same thing. LOUIS XIV, the Grand Monarch, governed and directed by MAZARIN, determined, after the death of this Minister, to escape such a position in the future, by presiding over his Council himself. LOUIS NAPOLEON, with more experience than most monarchs bring to the throne, evaded this dilemma from the first, and has always presided over his Council. He has never had a First or Prime Minister. To facilitate business, he calls very often partial reunions of the Cabinet, leaving such members as are not directly interested in the question under consideration the liberty to pursue their own labors. In these meetings the Emperor listens attentively, but talks little. He orders the documents read slowly, and sometimes retains copies, which he examines afterwards, and communicates, with his observations, at another meeting. Notwithstanding his natural reserve, his relations with his Cabinet, it is said, are of the most friendly character, and the discussions of the Council often take the tone of familiar conversation.

THE EMPEROR AT THE POOR BALLS.

Two of the arrondissements of Paris, the Twelfth and Sixth, lately gave balls for the benefit of their poor. They were given at the Grand Opera, and were each attended by five or six thousand persons. In these balls the two classes of Paris society were brought into contact: the Court and the aristocratic officials occupying the boxes of the theatre, and the people, the lower *bourgeoisie*, the floor. The great body of the dancers were of that class who do not often dance in such company, for the price of admission was only two dollars, and free to all. For three long and to them fatiguing hours, their Majesties, the Princess MATHILDE and Prince NAPOLEON sat in their boxes to be quietly gazed at by this immense multitude of curious spectators, who constantly promenaded before the imperial boxes for that purpose. It was an immense sacrifice, judging from their Majesties' uneasiness under the ordeal, made in favor of the poor. The receipts of the last ball were 60,000 francs, 25,000 of which were consumed in music, flowers, light and other expenses.

The Ball of the Sixth Arrondissement will soon be followed by that of the "Thirteenth Arrondissement," the mythical country of the chicards and mohicans, of counterfeit queens and laughing grisettes, of that community of joyous youth who, under the mask and domino, dance and whoop and scream the carnival in and out again.

MADEMOISELLE PICCOLOMINI.

One of the events of the season is the appearance of this extraordinary young lady at the Italian Opera of this city. You are already familiar with the reputation of Mlle. PICCOLOMINI, made in England during the last year. No *début* has taken place in Paris for many years which excited as much curiosity as did this one. All the best part of the house was sold three months before the *début*, and by the day of the first representation all the seats were retained for five representations ahead. You may judge by this of the anxiety of the Parisians to see and hear this lady. At the opera and in society she was the lioness for the few weeks which preceded her *début*. When she made her appearance in her box at the Italiens, all eyes were at once turned in that direction. I was particularly struck with this curiosity one evening during the representation of the "Trovatore." M. EMILE DE GIRARDIN and Madame DE GIRARDIN IL., and a bevy of American beauties near them, in which were MRS. AUGUSTE BELMONT and the daughters of Mr. MASON, our Minister, had attracted the attention of all the lorgnettes in the house for the first part of the evening. But LA PICCOLOMINI appeared in her box, surrounded by her family, and suddenly and for the rest of the evening the others were forgotten. They were in the position of the unfortunate Queen of LOUIS PHILIPPE, who exclaimed one evening at the opera to her daughter as she saw the great attention paid to TAGLIONI when she entered her box, "Do you see? The Queen of the Opera is better received than the Queen of the French!"

What is it that gives the new prima donna so great an interest for the Paris public? Mademoiselle MARIE PICCOLOMINI is the niece of a cardinal. She was born at Sienna, where she inherited from her mother the sweet Tuscan idiom, at once so charming and so musical. Her parents, simple and modest people, lived ordinarily in the country, where their little MARIE could run at her ease on the lawns, roll on the flowers, play, jump, and sing, which were always her favorite amusements. Always singing as she ran, and with a voice that arrested the attention of all who heard it, her parents finished by giving her a music teacher. Without being an infant prodigy, the little MARIE soon charmed and astonished those who heard her, but less by the correctness of her gamut, to which she paid little attention, than by the accent and the sentiment which she threw into her singing. "You ought to put her into the theatre," exclaimed the friends of the family, when the child, her song finished, gravely saluted the audience. "God preserve us from that," responded the parents; "we would rather see her mute." But the child none the less dreamed of the stage, of its triumphs, of its showers of bouquets falling at her feet.

When Mlle. PICCOLOMINI had attained her fifteenth year an occasion presented itself to display her powers in public. A concert for the poor was to be given in Sienna, and, after many prayers and many refusals, her parents consented that she might sing. She was applauded *à foutrance*, recalled, and almost carried in triumph. From this moment the pressure was so great on her parents that they had no repose till they consented to her appearance in opera. Only they determined to accompany her, to guard her against the dangers which surround a young girl in such a career, and to aid her by their protection. She made her *début* in "Lucrezia Borgia," (a girl of sixteen the poisoner of several husbands, and guilty of as many crimes as she had months!) and made a hit. For four years she sang at the principal theatres of Italy, and finally having surpassed all her other efforts in the new piece, "La Traviata," produced at Turin, the directors of Paris and London were awakened to the reputation of the new star, and at once, and simultaneously, sought to engage her. London was successful, and the history of her brilliant career in England is known to everybody.

Mlle. PICCOLOMINI is now 21 years of age, although she does not appear more than 16 either in society or on the stage. This is an important advantage; for with the exception of JULIA GRISI, who appeared at 15, age is not less indispensable than talent to gain admission into this illustrious Company. Mlle. PICCOLOMINI, compared to French women, is a little below the medium height; but she is so well formed and so well proportioned, she has so much grace and ease in her movements and gestures, that it appears without exaggeration, that a line more or less would spoil the attractive and harmonious *ensemble*. She has dark brown hair, thick, supple, brilliant and well planted; the forehead prominent and uncovered; the eyebrows well designed, neither too heavy nor too sparse; eyes of great beauty, with black pupils, veiled occasionally by a shade of melancholy of an extreme mildness, and occasionally darting glances of fire; the nose straight, mouth *mignonne*; the whole face irreproachably oval; the physiognomy mobile, open, expressive; an ingenuous air, but of that terrible ingenuousness of the child which dares to say anything because it knows no harm and has nothing to conceal. It is one of the great mysteries of the art, one of the greatest prodigies of this faculty of intuition, of this double vision of the heart, which only belongs to a few of the higher organisations. How is it possible for a young girl, raised in the most austere principles, and who has never quitted for an instant her mother and sister, to express sentiments which she has never felt? How is it possible, that she can render with so much truth and energy, the factitious gayety and impudent pride of fallen natures, the desires always active, never satisfied, the inextinguishable ardor kindled by the fever of the senses, followed by prostrating lassitudes and overwhelming disgusts; the exhaustion after excesses, the remorse after a fault, the slow and painful agony after a life of shame, of disorder, and of abjection?

It is this position of Mlle. PICCOLOMINI in the opera of "La Traviata," which is inexplicable. There is something which horrifies the spectator in seeing this child of nature passing through the impure scenes of the "Dame aux Camelias," for "La Traviata," (*L'Egarée,*) is but the shadow of that celebrated play. And yet it would be impossible to put more of life and of fire, more of fidelity and of passion than does Mlle. PICCOLOMINI into this strange drama, which the whole civilized world now knows by heart. Mme. DOCHE herself, the original *Marguerite*, for whom the play was written, and whose life is in some sort reflected by it, does not equal Mlle. PICCOLOMINI in some of the scenes.

The *debut* of Mlle. PICCOLOMINI before the critical audience which greeted her on Saturday night was clearly acknowledged as a success. The first and a part of the second act were received with a storm of enthusiasm, and the young *debutante* was repeatedly called before the curtain; but all at once the enthusiasm fell off, and the latter part of the play was not so well received. The impression made by the *debutante*, however, gained for her the same appreciation as that rendered her by the London critics.

The salary of Mlle. PICCOLOMINI is the same as that of MARIO—three thousand dollars a month.

M. CALZADO now numbers in his list of artists MARIO, PICCOLOMINI, ALBONI, FREZZOLINI, CORSI, GRAZZIANI, and STEFFANONI. With such a list of stars of the first magnitude, the Parisians have no cause to complain. In the "Traviata" we have MARIO, GRAZZIANI, and PICCOLOMINI. Alternating with this piece we are to have the "Trovatore," with MARIO, GRAZZIANI, ALBONI, and FREZZOLINI. The extraordinary attractions offered at the *Italiens* this Winter has made of this Opera the great point of attraction for the *dillettanti*. The struggle which is going on there between certain of the artists whose names I have mentioned, to gain the first position, adds a new feature of interest for the public.

At the *debut* of Mademoiselle PICCOLOMINI, the artists turned out in grand numbers. The list of these embraced Mlle. FERRARIS and Mlle. ROSATI, the two chyrographic stars of the Grand Opera; M. ROGER, the celebrated tenor of the Grand Opera; Mmes. POINSOT and DAMERON, of the Grand Opera; MARIE CABEL, of the Opera Comique; Madame ALBONI, Mlle. FREZZOLINI. There was, also, M. ALEXANDER DUMAS, *fils*, author of the original of the *libretto*, the Count and Countess WALEWSKI, M. and Madame DE GIRARDIN, the Prince BACCISCHI, the families PEREIRE and MIRES, the AGUADOS, and, as usual an immense proportion of distinguished English and Americans, among the rest Mr. DISRAELI.

MARIO never sang better in his life than he sings this Winter. If he ever, for a moment, lost his voice it is all returned again, and no matter how great may be the magnitude of the star M. CALZADO places beside him, the honors of the evening generally fall to the account of M. MARIO.

A singular question of law is now pending between M. CALZADO and M. VERDI, the author of "La Traviata" and "Le Trovatore." M. VERDI demands the right of withdrawing his plays from the repertoire of the Italian Opera to place them in that of the Grand Opera. The Courts have decided in favor of M. CALZADO, and we thus see an author compelled to permit the labor of his brain to be played upon a stage against his will. M. VERDI has appealed, and while the affair is pending we see the plays going on as confidently as if they knew the forthcoming result. But what is more singular still, the directors of the Vaudeville theatre, who own the play of the "Dame aux Camelias," have commenced proceedings for an injunction on the play of "La Traviata," on the ground that it is but a translation of that work. "La Traviata" is thus performed under circumstances which give it an additional notoriety.

The great success of the moment in the theatrical world, is the new piece of M. BARRIERE, called "Les Faux Bons Hommes," and played at the Vaudeville. It is conceded to be the finest comedy which has been produced since that of the "Dame aux Camelias" at the same theatre. The new piece is a criticism upon the times, and especially upon the Bourse.

M. DE MIRECOURT, the author of the popular biographies of cotemporaneous writers, has just brought out a new piece under the fictitious name of Paul Aubray, entitled "L'Amour et Pschyché." The author appeared thus under a fictitious name, from fear that the announcement of his real name would bring upon his piece hisses which were instigated by his biographies.

The illustrious ROSSINI is at length established in Paris, where he has taken a suite of rooms opposite my windows, at No. 2 rue de la Chaussée d'Antin, corner of the Boulevard des Italiens. Here he gives the most charming *soirées* to the artists and literary men of distinction of which Paris is now full; but he refuses to touch his pen to paper, or even to go to hear one of his own pieces. The great success of M. VERDI at this moment it might be supposed would disturb the old gentleman's equanimity, but he is said only to cherish a rivalry for M. MEYERBEER.

MALAKOFF.

A New Phase in the Paris Conferences.

Paris (Dec. 20) Telegraphic Correspondence of the London News.

Letters from Vienna of the 14th state that the question of holding the Conferences has now entered upon a new phase.

Count BUOL has received a dispatch informing him that the Cabinet of the Tuileries, after mature reflection, cannot accept the interpretation of the Bolgrad question, and that of the Isle of Serpents, in the absolute terms propounded by England, Austria, and Turkey.

Count BUOL has sent this unexpected declaration to the Emperor of Austria in Italy.

No one can now predict when the new Conferences will be opened.

The Neufchatel Question.

THE GOVERNMENT OF NAPOLEON TAKES THE PART OF PRUSSIA.

From the Moniteur.

The great Powers signed in 1852, at London, a protocol stating the rights of the King of Prussia on Neufchatel. The Government of the Emperor, bound, like other Cabinets, could not, whatever interest he might take in Switzerland, disavow what has been consecrated by treaties.

In 1848 a revolution took place at Neufchatel and broke asunder the bonds which connected the canton with the King of Prussia. That Sovereign constantly protested against the new order of things, making an express reserve of his rights, and has never ceased to raise his voice in favor of a portion of the population which complained of being oppressed by the victors.

In the month of September last the vanquished party endeavored to take its revenge, invoking the name of the King. That attempt failed. The canton was occupied by the Federal troops, and the Neufchatelois taken with arms in hand were brought before Swiss tribunals.

This event would lead to a conflict between the Helvetic Confederation and Prussia; for the former in advancing troops to reëstablish order in the canton of Neufchatel pretended to fulfill a Federal obligation; Prussia, on her part, found her honor engaged not to allow men to be tried who had raised the standard of the King, and who, according to their conviction, were fighting for right and justice.

The attitude of the Government of France from her geographical position must necessarily have a marked influence upon the settlement of this difference. Consequently it was the interest of both parties not to neglect anything to make sure of its support.

The King of Prussia addressed himself to the Emperor, expressing to him, in emphatic language, all the interest he felt for men compromised in his cause. He begged His Majesty to request their liberation, communicating to him at the same time his conciliating dispositions.

The French Government, happy to be able to prevent a conflict between two Powers to which it is bound by friendly intercourse, hastened to comply with the request of King FREDERICK WILLIAM, and, strong in its good intentions towards Switzerland, and with the knowledge of the conciliating sentiments of Prussia, it requested the liberation of the prisoners.

At the same time the Government of the Emperor did not conceal the happy results which that concession might have, as it would become a sort of obligation on the part of France to prevent any armed conflict, and to exert itself to obtain from the King of Prussia a final settlement of the question conformable to the wishes of Switzerland.

Unhappily, these wise considerations have not been appreciated; the counsels of France have been rejected, and the Federal Government has preferred to yield to democratical influences which are agitated round it, rather than to comply with well-meant counsels, inspired solely by the desire of effecting an amicable settlement of a question which, pending too long already, might, if more complicated, disturb the peace of Europe.

Thus France has met, on the one hand, with moderation, the sincere desire of terminating a delicate question, and a courteous deference for her political situation; on the other hand, on the contrary, a lamentable obstinacy, an exaggerated susceptibility, and a complete indifference to her counsels.

Switzerland must not, therefore, be astonished if, in the course of events, *she should no longer find that good-will which she might so easily have obtained at the cost of a very slight sacrifice.*"

AN ENGLISH VIEW—SWITZERLAND FOR THE SWISS.

From the London Times.

We feel that we have a right to speak and to be heard in this affair, seeing that on various occasions we have shown how ready we are to sacrifice dignity when our own material interest is not such as can be set against the general interest and peace of the world. If Prussia, Switzerland and France will refer to any American authority, they will be informed that we have made it a rule to give up everything in that part of the world, when it was only a name on our side, but a substance on the side of the United States. Yes, we say it emphatically, we have during the last twenty years given up a dozen Neufchatel sovereignties or protectorates to the Republicans of the New World. We shun the responsibility of disturbing the peace of the world for an empty title. May not Prussia do the same? May not France counsel her to do so? There was a time, indeed, when potentates thought it the chief duty of their calling, and the noblest act of their reigns, if they could write their name and plant their foot in some new territory where they neither had any material interest nor the smallest hold on the sympathies and hearty allegiance of the people. That *wisdom* folly was redeemed, in the opinion of former ages, by the hope that the single footstep might become at some future day the nucleus and basis of empire. No doubt, when Neufchatel was added to the titles of Prussia there were those who fondly hoped one day to see all Switzerland gathered to the Electoral House of Brandenburg. Young and growing States are apt to indulge in such dreams, and sometimes suffer much before they can be disabused of them. Neufchatel has long lost this speculative interest. She belongs only to the past, and can have no relation to the future in Prussian eyes. That State, then, which affects so much prescience, and which can act with discretion even when other qualities might have been expected to predominate, ought to have anticipated the present disagreeable phase of this question by writing off a barren title from her dignities, and leaving Switzerland at once to the Swiss. It is never too late to repair an omission. What would have been prudent eight years ago is not less so now; and, even now, Prussia will not lose honor by acting on that suggestion.

WARLIKE PREPARATIONS OF PRUSSIA.

Berlin (Dec. 16) Correspondence of the London News.

In our military circles nothing is talked of but the preparations going on and the orders given to put a large part of the army on the war-footing, in order to move towards Switzerland. At the War-Office, the needful instructions for the commanders of the corps to be employed, are all written out and ready to be sent off at a moment's notice. It is now stated, on first-rate authority, that if Prussia is compelled to take any hostile measures to regain possession of Neufchatel, considerably more than the two army corps at first intended will be mobilized for immediate active service. The name of the General to whom the chief command is to be intrusted is mentioned freely, but I do not believe that there are grounds to warrant its being considered anything more than an *on dit*. It is the Prince of Prussia. It is talked of, as an understood thing, that Switzerland will, eventually, be made to pay for the expenses caused by the approaching demonstration or campaign, whichever it proves to be. The *Constitutionnel* is, no doubt, well-informed in stating that the Neufchatel question has assumed a serious and even threatening appearance, but the measures taken are nothing more than must have been anticipated by everybody as the natural and consistent result of the circular dispatch of the 8th inst. I am informed that Prussia has already applied to the different States for permission to march her troops through their territory, and that no difficulty has been made on their part. It is even said that the subject will be officially brought before the German Diet at their next sitting, in order to obtain the formal sanction of that assembly, and I have already informed you that no objections will be offered by France to the energetic steps about to be taken by Prussia, but that on the contrary the Emperor NAPOLEON has already given his hearty consent.

Execution of the Would-be Assassin of the King of Naples.

Naples (Dec. 15) Correspondence of the Manchester Guardian.

Early on the morning of the 13th December, the prisoner was escorted from his barracks to the prisons of Castel-Capuana, whence he was accompanied by a detatchment of his regiment, and the congregation of the Bianda to the Church of the "Rifugio." Hence he was taken to the Forta Capuana, where the troops were waiting, and the gallows was prepared. On the prisoner arriving in front of his battalion, whose uniform he wore, he was stripped of his military dress, and clothed with that accorded to him by his sentence—a black frock, with a paper before him the inscription, "*L'nomo empio.*" He then was placed upon a cart, taken round the troops, and then brought to the scafold, talking and maintaining a character always firm, and that of a Christian, whilst he directed his attention to the Crucifix. The last words which he uttered were "*Viva la patria, e la liberta!*" The following additional particulars have been given to me: From the Vicaria to the Church of the Refuge he walked without any covering on his eyes. In the church he made the responses to the prayers of the "Padri Assistenti" with a firm voice. There he was blindfolded, though he earnestly begged permission to walk to the scaffold without any covering, saying he wished to look upon the people; but this was not granted. He marched with a firm step, and quicker than the Padri desired to do. For a moment he stopped, and again requested to have the bandage removed, that he might see the air, but in vain. To those who assisted him he said, "Padri, it is glorious to die for our country, and for liberty." The same expressions he uttered on mounting the scaffold, which he did with much courage. To the last prayers he responded with a sonorous voice, and all the people joined with him, with general lamentation. Even the soldiers of his battalion were much moved, and several officers were seen to weep. The executioner ill-treated the criminal whilst attaching the rope, so that one of the fathers gave him two strong blows. The execution was long and painful, either through the inexperience of the executioners, or in consequence of irritation created by the blows inflicted by the Padri. During the last night he desired the Padri to read to him a book on the life and death of a good Christian.

The Arctic Ship Resolute and the American Officers at Portsmouth.

From the London Times.

PORTSMOUTH, Wednesday, Dec. 17, 1856.

Yesterday, after the departure of the Queen, the ship was thrown open to the inspection of all who chose to avail themselves of the opportunity of inspecting her, and about 3,000 persons of all ranks visited the ship and partook of the hospitality of Captain HARTSTEIN and his officers. At night Messrs. WHITE, the ship-builders of Cowes, illuminated their premises and wharfs with flaming tar barrels, and gave their men a liberal allowance of liquor to drink success to the union between Great Britain and America. The officers of the *Resolute* entertained the officers of Her Majesty's ship *Retribution* at dinner, and most loyal and gratifying sentiments were exchanged.

To-day, between 1 and 2 o'clock, the *Resolute* was taken in tow by the Government steamtug *Echo*, and left Cowes harbor vociferously cheered by the inhabitants on both sides, and by the crews of all the craft aloft. Her Majesty's steam-frigate *Retribution* and the steam-tender *Sprightly* were in company. The former, on passing Osborne, fired a Royal salute, when the American and British ensign at the peak of the *Resolute* were thrice dipped. On passing through Spithead, cheers greeted the passage of the *Resolute* from all the vessels assembled there, and on entering the harbor's mouth a Royal salute of 21 guns was fired in her honor from the Governor's battery. The Victoria pier was thronged with a well-dressed multitude, anxious to cheer the return of the "abandoned one" to her home, and the fine band of Her Majesty's 22d Foot played lively airs. The company cheered, and the cheers were taken up by hundreds congregated on the ramparts adjacent, which enthusiasm was as warmly acknowledged by the officers on deck and the crew in the rigging of the *Resolute*.

As soon as Capt. HARTSTEIN dropped anchor in Portsmouth Harbor, abreast of the King's-stairs, he assembled all his officers around the table in the state-cabin below, and in a bumper of champagne proposed "the health of the Queen of Great Britain: God bless her!" which was most vociferously responded to in cheers.

Her Majesty has sent Capt. HARTSTEIN £100, to be distributed among the crew.

Col. EYRE, and the officers of the Royal Artillery at Portsmouth, have invited Capt. HARTSTEIN and the other officers of the *Resolute* to dine with them on any day most convenient to them during their sojourn at Portsmouth.

A deputation waited upon Chevalier PAPPALARDO this afternoon, from the inhabitants of Portsmouth, to invite the crew of the *Resolute* to a dinner, to be given on the day after that given by the Mayor and Corporation to the officers. The deputation were afterwards presented to Capt. HARTSTEIN, on board the *Resolute*, by the Consul, when Capt. HARTSTEIN expressed his warmest pleasure at such a mark of hospitality, and gave his cordial consent to the acceptance of the invitation, saying, at the same time, he felt sure that any mark of respect shown to the American people would be as warmly appreciated on the other side of the Atlantic, as it could be tendered by the people on this.

Capt. HARTSTEIN and Mr. CORNELIUS GRINNELL left Portsmouth for London this evening, by the 6:30 Southwestern train.

PORTSMOUTH, Thursday, Dec. 18, 1856.

To-day was a most unfavorable one for the ship to be seen by the public, rain having descended smartly until about 2 P. M. Many persons, however, went on board, and were most courteously received. It is hoped the Admiralty will have the vessel laid alongside one of the most convenient of the docks and jetties, and so left for a sufficient time to allow of all who are so disposed to go on board and inspect her. On leaving the ship in the hands of the Admiralty authorities the officers of the *Resolute* will take up their quarters at the hotel engaged for them by the Government, (the Portland, Southsea,) and the crew will be otherwise provided for.

A correspondent of the London *News*, writing on Sept. 18, says:

The *Resolute* continues to be an object of the greatest interest at this port, and numbers of naval and military officers, civilians and ladies, have paid her a visit since she came into harbor yesterday afternoon. To all, the United States officers are most attentive and courteous, showing them over the ship, explaining every subject, and regaling their visitors in the most liberal manner. Captain HARTSTEIN has gone to London again, being summoned there by Mr. DALLAS, the American Minister, by telegraph. Her Majesty is expected to leave Osborne for London to-morrow.

The *Times* says: We regret to announce that, owing to the immediate departure of Captain HARTSTEIN and the American officers of Her Majesty's ship *Resolute*, the invitations to dine with the President and Fellows of the Royal Geographical Society and other public bodies have necessarily been declined. Captain HARTSTEIN and officers and crew will, we believe, return to the United States in Her Majesty's steamer *Retribution*, now at Portsmouth.

A Third Letter from Mr. Cobden, M. P., on Maritime Law.

A third letter, on Maritime Law, has been written by Mr. COBDEN, and forwarded to the Secretary of the Sheffield Foreign Affairs Committee:

GLEN GARTA, near Bangor, Monday, Dec. 15.

SIR: Your letter, with the accompanying comments of the Sheffield Foreign Affairs Committee on my letter to the President of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce respecting the proposed change in our maritime law, has reached me here. I have already, in reply to a similar communication from Bradford, briefly explained the error into which you have both fallen in assuming that the abandonment of our ancient belligerent rights was a voluntary act on our part in favor of Russia. I have shown that it was the attitude assumed by the United States which led to the change. It will not, I hope, be deemed disrespectful if I refer you to that letter, or if I add, for the information of your committee and others who have honored me with their communications, that I must decline, until the meeting of Parliament, any further discussion of the subject.

I will only offer a remark or two upon the dangers which your Committee think the proposed changes threaten to our "maritime supremacy." If by "supremacy" be meant the exclusive power to give laws to the world in maritime affairs, let the word be abolished from your vocabulary, for the day is forever gone when any one nation can "rule the waves" with an arbitrary sceptre. I am reminded of the words of NELSON, that England would spend her last guinea and sacrifice her last man and last ship before she would yield this supremacy. But since his day a people have grown up beyond the Atlantic who lay claim to equal rights (and the proposed changes ask no more) with ourselves on the ocean. Our children will witness the creation of yet another powerful empire in the Pacific, which will demand also to be heard in matters in which its rights and interests are involved.

We should, indeed, deserve the title of the "Chinese of the West" if our maxims of State policy could not be made to expand to the dimensions requisite to meet these new conditions of the world's progress. Far from agreeing with your Committee that such an altered state of things portends danger to England, I believe that she will find both security and economy in the substitution of just international laws, having the willing assent of all nations, for that transient ascendancy which depends upon the costly display of superior physical force. Be assured that the people of this country have nothing to gain from asserting a supremacy over any other people. The ambition of individuals may, indeed, be gratified by the subjection of other communities to our will; but it is for the interest of the population of this and every other country that their international relations should be founded on principles of moral right and equal justice to all, totally irrespective of their material strength; and it is because I see in the American proposal, and in the proceedings which led to it, a tendency in this direction, that they have my approval and support. I am, sir, your obedient servant,

RICHARD COBDEN.

Mr. F. CARR, Secretary, &c.

A Sensible View of the Revival of the Slave Trade.

From the London Times.

The discussion upon the policy of reviving the Slave-trade—we are not speaking of Slavery as it exists in the United States—is a false move upon the part of the Southern leaders. We are not about to reopen the question of principles, but simply to say a few plain words upon plain facts. As long as the "peculiar institution" is confined to the limits of the States, it is beyond the jurisdiction of other nations. We have, properly speaking, nothing to do with the matter. We may, indeed, by the tongues of our public speakers and by the pens of our public writers contribute our quota to the general opinion of mankind upon the subject, but we freely admit that we have no more right to enforce our views upon North American slaveholders than they have to bid us reënact our Corn laws or repeal our Reform bill. The question of Slavery, as it stands, is purely a municipal one, and we have no direct concern with the municipal institutions of a friendly, or, indeed, of any other Power. The whole aspect of the question, however, is changed the moment we come upon a propagandism for the revival of the Slave-Trade. As soon as that is attempted, we find ourselves in presence of a host of treaties which have received the sanction of well-nigh every civilized nation, and which certainly cannot be violated without the contingency of a general war. Nothing could be more remote from our intention than the suggestion of a threat, for we are well aware that between two powerful nations, threats are simply ridiculous; we are speaking merely of facts. If every British statesman, and every British thinker or writer whose thoughts and writings usually carry weight with his fellow-countrymen, were to use their utmost exertions to stem the current of public opinion—call it public prejudice, if you will—upon this point, the consequence would be the loss of authority, without other result. There are some few things which they can accomplish, many which they cannot, and one of these many points on which any endeavor adverse to public opinion would infallibly break down is *the revival of the Slave Trade.* We are very confident that in such a case no compromise would be listened to for a moment. Nine-tenths of the inhabitants of the British empire would be content to risk their last ship and their last shilling upon the enforcement of the abolition. The same feeling, we are sure, affects the minds, and would sway the conduct, of the great mass of Europeans, whatever their nation or language may be. The revival of the Slave Trade, then, would mean a war of principle,—a war of religion between the slave-trading States of the North American Union and mankind. Even so we have omitted all mention of another main difficulty of their position. Not only would they find against them the hand of every civilized man not a citizen of the North American Union, but in the States themselves they would be in the minority. The South, as yet, has held its own against the North, because the Southern leaders have been far superior to the adversaries in energy, in statesmanship, and, above all, in union. It is, however, notorious that the Northern States, in which not merely the Slave-Trade, but Slavery as a domestic institution, is held to be a sin and an outrage upon human nature, leave their Southern compeers far behind both in power, in wealth, and in the faculty of development. Now, making every allowance for the intensity of patriotism in the North American Union, is it probable that the Northern States would heartily back up their Southern brethern in a cause which they themselves hold to be accursed?

We will not do more than add, as a touch to this cheerless picture, the possible and probable continuance of a servile war. When the larger half of the States and all the civilized nations of the world were espousing the cause of the negro, it is not very likely that the 3,000,000 negroes now held in bondage to the southward of the black equator would not sooner or later make their way upon the scene in an unpleasant manner. Again, one of the strongest reasons which are urged in favor of their views by the most active members of this new propaganda is that the demand for cotton is increasing, while the supply is nearly stationary, and that the sluggishness of production depends upon the deficiency of labor. We have no hesitation in saying that the effect of the Slave-trade propagandism, if it ever should attain higher proportions than those of an electioneering move, would ultimately be to throw the cotton-grounds of the United States out of the market altogether. As soon as it was known that the slave-traders were in earnest, such exertions would be used to procure cotton from other quarters that the article would invariably be obtained. The thing has never yet been seriously tried; but, given the motive, the result would soon follow. We should not shrink from any transitory inconvenience, however serious that inconvenience might be. We should be compelled to incur grievous losses, and to submit to heavy misfortunes; but we have done so before in the same cause, and to-morrow would do so again.

It is our earnest wish that what we have written may be taken as a friendly warning, for we are grieved to see the leaders of the Southern States entering upon so false a course. We believe them, as regards the treatment of their slaves, to have, as a body, suffered much from exaggeration and calumny. They are, moreover, in so perplexing a position that not even those who rail the loudest against them can suggest any feasible method of getting out of the difficulty. We have never yet heard the magical word "compensation" pronounced by the most fervent Abolitionist of the Northern States. We shall think better of their sincerity when we find them proposing a federal tax for raising the funds necessary for buying up the negroes at their present market value. What we have said, then, is not said in any unfriendly spirit to the Southern planters. Let them, however, take care that their present difficulty does not become perplexed tenfold by the ventilation of so wild a project as a revival of the African Slave-Trade. It can scarcely be sound policy, now that their domestic opponents are so formidable, to hurl a gauntlet in the face of Europe, and to set the feelings and opinions of humanity at open defiance.

Mr. Arrowsmith holds on to the Railroad Hoax!

To the Editor of the London Times:

SIR: It has been my purpose to allow the numerous contradictions or denials of the truth of my narrative to remain unnoticed, leaving them their full weight of credit; but such a course does not appear to meet the approval of some of my friends, who seem to think that silence is an admission of wrong.

I therefore repeat that the whole of my narrative is substantially true, and that the scenes therein described were but too real. I regret a remark made at the foot of the narrative, for, although perfectly correct, it is in opposition to the spirit that prompted the publication, which was not to vilify the States or condemn their laws, but to point out the many infractions of those laws, and the impunity thereof, in order that a remedy might be applied.

Never thinking to publish an account of these scenes, I did not provide myself (as I might have done on the spot) with any evidence; nor did I inquire or learn the name and address of any of my co-passengers, so as to obtain evidence afterwards; therefore my assertion stands unsupported. I cannot blame any one who does not believe me, nor do I desire to enforce their belief; but, conscious of truth and of freedom from malice, I am willing to be judged.

I am yours respectfully,

JOHN ARROWSMITH.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Dec. 10.

P. S.—Should I obtain any corroborative evidence, I will furnish it to you.

The Anglo-Persian War.

INTERESTING PARTICULARS OF THE FALL OF HERAT.

A letter from Teheran of Nov. 8, forwarded by the Constantinople correspondent of *La Presse*, gives some details of the circumstances connected with the taking of Herat. It says:

"The greatest joy was caused here by the news of Herat having at last fallen into the hands of the Persians. When at first the siege operations advanced but slowly, the Shah sent there a French officer named BUHLER, whom he had had for some time in his service, for the purpose of instructing the engineers of the Persian troops. That officer had belonged to the Polytechnic School, and, according to custom, went to the school at Metz, to spend two years, at the end of which period he was named Lieutenant in the French Army. Just at that time Persia required a good officer of engineers, and M. BUHLER, thinking it a good opportunity to push his fortune, gave in his resignation, and, withdrawing from the French Army, proceeded to Persia, where, after a short time, he had given such indubitable marks of ability, that he was named colonel in the Persian army. When the siege advanced so slowly, the Shah sent Colonel BUHLER to the force before Herat, and transmitted special orders to Sultan MURAD-MIRZA, the commander-in-chief, to follow the French officer's advice in everything relating to the works before the town. The day after his arrival, in the beginning of August, Colonel BUHLER was intrusted by the prince with the command of the operations, and at once gave an immense impulse to the works. The approaches to the town were entirely protected, and bodies of troops were sent on to keep in check the tribes in the neighborhood, whom DOST MAHOMED was exciting to rise against the Persians. These diversions had an excellent effect; the great tribe of the Azareh, and the population of the Ghour, were reduced to neutrality, and TIMOUR KOHLI KHAN, the most important chief in the country, repaired to Teheren to make profession of his friendly disposition towards Persia. On the south side an advance was made towards the chain of mountains which extend in the direction of Candahar; whilst, at the same time, operations were carried on towards Furrah, so as to counteract the movements of DOST MAHOMED, who at the instance of the English, had gone in person to Candahar. All the efforts made to stir up the natives of the country failed before the measures of the Persian commander; one of the most noted military chieftains, the Sultan ALI KHAN, was induced even to quit Candahar with his family, and to come and claim at Herat the protection of the General Sultan MURAD-MIRZA, who allotted to him an asylum adequate to his rank. In the province of Khorassan, whilst he sent one of his vassals, the chief of the tribe of the Aktchezais, to present his homage to the Shah, at Teheran. As soon as the result of these operations had been ascertained, the besiegers established three strong posts to the eastward, at Bihrond Khan, at the sources of the river Heriroud, which flows past Herat, and at other places. This service was performed by the cavalry; and towards the end of the month of August the siege batteries were in a condition to open fire, and the attack was commenced against Fort Nouchki. The artillery was well served, and the trenches were advanced regularly until they approached in some places within ten metres of the ditch which surrounds the town. The defensive works of Herat consisted of a bastioned wall, which was raised during the siege of 1838, and which had forced the father of the reigning Shah, after many useless efforts, to raise the siege. Afterwards some English officers of the East India Company's sevice had added exterior works, the key of which was the fort just mentioned, Nouchki, and certain fortifications of no very great strength in front of the Gate Pilekane, the whole surrounded by a rather deep fosse. While the Persians were steadily making their advances, the Affghans by their frequent sorties more than once succeeded in partially destroying the works. In these skirmishes the word of command was frequently heard given in the English language; indeed there was not the slightest doubt that English officers were present in the place. One of the most curious incidents of the siege was an attempted attack made by a company of Persians at an advanced station, who, without the knowledge or consent of their leaders, listened to the repeated invitations given them by some traitors within the city, and one dark night surprised a tower, from which, however, the Persians, overwhelmed by superior numbers, were obliged to retreat with the loss of two-thirds of their number. If this movement had been better arranged and supported Herat would probably have fallen into the power of the Shah that very night.

At the beginning of October the trenches were so far advanced that Colonel BUHLER pledged himself in a dispatch to the Shah that the place would be taken within a given time, and so convinced was the ruler of Persia that the French officer would make good his promise, that he raised him to the rank of General. The exterior works were destroyed by mining, and several breaches were effected in the wall. Everything was ready for the assault, and the Persians had made all their preparations for the final attack, when the besieged, reduced to the greatest extremities by famine, and wishing to prevent the terrible consequences of the forced capture of the town by an army irritated by a long resistance, dispatched MIR-ABDOL-AZIM to the Persians, to declare the town was willing to surrender. This overture being well received, YSSA KHAN, who commanded the garrison, issued from the town, accompanied by all the chief personages belonging to it, civil and military, and proceeded to the Persian camp to make his submission to MURAD-MIRZA. The Prince received him with great kindness, and with an assurance of good treatment. Immediately after the gates of the town were thrown open and the Persians troops made their entrance, in such perfect order as to do great honor to the discipline acquired in the Shah's army. It is worthy of remark, that not a single act of violence was committed. MURAD

New-York Daily Times, Monday, January 5, 1857.

NEIGHBOR NELLY.

From Dickens' Household Words.

I'm in love with Neighbor Nelly,
Though I know she's only ten;
While I am eight-and-forty,
And the *married est* of men.
I've a wife that weighs me double,
I've three daughters all with beaux;
I've a son with noble whiskers,
Who at me turns up his nose.

Though a Squaretoes and a Buffer,
Yet I've sunshine in my heart;
Still, I'm fond of cakes and marbles—
Can appreciate a tart.
I can love my neighbor Nelly
Just as though I were a boy,
And would hand her cakes and apples
From my depths of corduroy.

She is tall, and growing taller;
She is vigorous of limb;
(You should see her play at *cricket*
With her little brother Jim!)
She has eyes as blue as damsons;
She has pounds of auburn curls:
She regrets the game of leap-frog
Is prohibited to girls!

I adore my Neighbor Nelly;
I invite her into tea,
And I let her nurse the baby,
Her delightful ways to see.
Such a darling bud of woman!
Yet remote from any teens—
I have learnt from Neighbor Nelly
What the girl's Doll-instinct means.

O, to see her with the baby,
(He adores her more than I,)
How she choruses his crowing,
How she blushes every cry!
How she loves to pit his dimples,
With her light forefinger deep;
How she boasts, as one in triumph,
When she's got him off to sleep!

We must part, my Neighbor Nelly,
For the Summers quickly flee,
And the middle-aged admirer
Must, too soon, supplanted be.
Yet, as jealous as a mother,
A suspicious, canker'd churl—
I look vainly for the setting
To be worthy such a pearl!

AN AMERICAN ABROAD.

Crossing the Channel—The Atalanta—Southampton—The Pier Charges—Through Tickets—The Cabin—Sheets or no Sheets—The Night—A Collision—Paris.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Weekly Times.

PARIS, September.

That steamer from Southampton to Havre! This was the way it occurred. We were in London but a few hours, and took our tickets to Paris by way of Havre. Our object was two fold. One was to meet our heavy baggage, which was sent from Liverpool to Havre by steamer, and the other to see Rouen, and some of the old views of Normandy.

They told us in London that the route was very comfortable, and everything first-class, and especially that the steamer was elegant, magnificent. Confiding Americans that we were! But, then, they told us all they knew. They do not know in England what an elegant steamer is, and they doubtless imagined that our eyes would expand at sight of the *Atalanta*. The incidents of our journey, familiar to European travelers, would, nevertheless, surprise an American accustomed to the purchase of *through* tickets. We took the cars for Southampton, and on our arrival there we were set down in the station-house. No one was on hand to direct us to the steamer, and we found a porter, and followed him through the darkness along the shore a half mile to the pier.

Here we were stopped by a surly dog, in the shape of a man, who demanded twopence each for the privilege of going on the pier to the steamer, and having extracted that, he demanded a considerable number of twopences more for permission to carry our baggage through. This we resisted, as became travelers who were ticketed through, and we called it a swindle, and sundry other hard names, at all of which the gate-keeper was indignant, but firm, and we paid him one and ninepence, and went on the steamer—yes, that was what they called it. I think it possible we might have called it a steam-tug in America, although I doubt whether a respectable towing company would long own the *Atalanta*. She was a small, dirty vessel with a cabin below deck, the after part of which was appropriated to gentlemen, and the forward part to ladies. The apartment of the ladies was about fifteen feet broad, across the ship, and about six feet deep, fore and aft, with recesses a little deeper. Around this were berths, and sofas built with backs, which lifted so as to make a *two-story* sofa, for a lady to sleep on each story.

The gentlemen's cabin was of the same description, but larger, perhaps twenty feet in depth, fore and aft, running to a point at the stern. Berths there were none of any sort for three-fourths of the passengers, and they lay on the floor, tables and lockers. A filthy table, with a cold ham, and a plate of cold shrimp, was waiting the hunger of the passengers; they would not allow any one to eat till two hours after our arrival, hoping, doubtless, that the repugnance of many to the appearance of things would be overcome at length.

Obviously the first thing to be attended to was the comfort of the ladies, and we succeeded in getting upper berths for them, where they would not have say one lying by them, and they then proceeded to investigate the state of the bedding. I cannot forbear giving the outline of the conversation I overheard at this moment:

"But, Stewardess, there are no sheets in this berth."

"No, ma'am, we don't have them."

"Don't have sheets! why how do ladies sleep?"

"Ladies sleep very well, ma'am. English ladies sleep well enough."

"Well, I can't sleep without sheets."

"You're very particular then—I have had as nice ladies here as there are in England, and they didn't complain. The ladies that travel here never want sheets."

"Perhaps they don't, but I do. Why don't you have them."

"Because there aint time to wash them."

"Why not?"

"Why, we're ashore only one day, and they wouldn't dry."

"Couldn't you leave them over a trip?"

"Why, then we'd have to get two whole sets. I don't see why you need find fault, very respectable people have slept here every night."

That was too much. I remembered one night, in Belvidere, Illinois, when the landlord of the hotel turned some persons out of bed and showed us to the same beds, without even spreading the disarranged clothing, and on our remonstrating, expressed his surprise, and informed us that they were *very respectable people* who had slept in those beds! We did not doubt it, but we preferred to pass the night in the street on dry-goods boxes. But now there was no street, and there were no boxes but the berths. Fortunately my old companion and friend in similar cases of need was at hand, my long shawl, and in this M—— wrapped herself, and being an old traveler soon slept over all discomforts. For myself I found a broad locker, and pinned my name on it, while J—— located his at six feet from mine, and then we went on deck. My heavy boating-coat proved a good friend, though it was an August night, and I lay down on the deck, with my back to the plank and my face to the stars, and fell to musing, and dreaming, and almost to weeping. Yea, I have written it and it shall stand even so. I could have wept as I remembered home, and home scenes and sounds. It was midnight. They were just gathering together in the glooming, and the sun had hardly yet withdrawn his last rays from them, while we lay rolling on the channel waves, in that miserable steamer, at midnight, under the steadfast stars. It was comfortable, comforting to look up at them. Always and everywhere we can shut out all the surrounding world and lie down and look up at them, and their familiar, loving eyes, will seem to us as home. It was as if we were there, and I could sometimes think for an instant that I was on the deck of my own boat, somewhere between Montauk and Stonington, but the next instant the curious direction of the officer of the deck to the man at the wheel would dispel the illusion.

"Starboard, *a small bit!*"

"Starboard a small bit it is, Sir."

That "small bit" is a sort of shibboleth, one would think, with English sailors. You hear it on ship board constantly. "Haul taut that main brace." "Aye, aye, Sir." "A small bit more." "A small bit more, Sir." "Luff a small bit." "Luff a small bit it is, Sir." And so on.

"Starboard, a small bit," was the direction that roused me from my reverie, and this might not have done it, but that the tiller rope, which ran on deck without any guard, was under my foot, or my foot was over it, and the wheelsman in obeying the order materially disturbed my quiet. I sprang to my feet, and, as I did so, stumbled forward and put my head down the companion-way. There was but one, and that was amidships There was a gentleman coming up in a terrible hurry. I think the bad air and the slight roll of the vessel had made him in such a hurry, or, perhaps, had only contributed to an effect which the shrimp and vile ham would have been likely to produce. His head ached, and he couldn't stay below. It ached worse afterward, I have no doubt, for mine met it at the head of the staircase. The concussion was fearful. He saw several stars overhead, and I saw several below deck. The next moment both of us went down together, he on the lee rail and I on the weather rail. I had the advantage at the bottom, for she rolled a little just as we brought up in the narrow passage between the ladies' and the gentlemen's cabins, and I came down uppermost. The next instant I heard a small thunder storm of oaths, most decidedly English; and, as the little craft rolled again he vanished under the curtain of the ladies' cabin. while I rushed for my six feet of locker-room, where I was as stiff as a statue, when the angry gentleman emerged from his retirement and looked for the cause of his catastrophe. How the storm did growl and roll and disturb the sleepers. But he could not have dreamed that I was his man, unless by the rigidity of my repose.

Still the quiet stars shone on me even in that dark cabin. For the sky-lights, (you could not call them dead lights,) were removed and it was open to the deck, and I lay and looked up at them till I fell asleep, and I tried even then to dream of the pleasant sound of the surf on old Montauk. But dreams, (let us be thankful it is so,) come unbidden, and not at our call. I went to sleep thinking of the pleasant groves of my home country, and I dreamed all night long of the blue hills of Lebanon, and the sea of Galilee.

In the morning everything on board the boat was more disgusting and unpleasant than it had been when darkness covered it up, and we looked earnestly to the south for the first view of the pleasant land of France. We had had a quiet night, but the channel has such a name that many of the passengers felt it necessary to be sea-sick, and this did not improve appearances on deck, and, to crown the whole, the *steward* (*soi disant*) of the boat demanded his fee of every passenger, and exhibited his printed authority for so doing. I would have given ten times the amount cheerfully to have towed him and his owners astern for an hour. We paid it, however, in silence, as it was but a trifle of two English shillings per passenger, and then took our positions, ladies and all, on the forecastle, and looked out for Havre and the highlands of Cape La Hève. We had one hundred and seven miles to run from Southampton, with a smooth sea. We did it in just eleven hours.

You, of course, bear in mind that we were through passengers, having first-class tickets from London to Paris, At Havre the baggage was hoisted on deck, and examined by the custom-house officers, whom we found exceedingly polite. We then paid a fee for the privilege of landing it at Havre, and a porter's fee, exacted in the custom-house, for carrying it off from the quay; another fee for getting it to the railway station for Paris, where it was weighed, and we were charged extra for all weight over fifteen kilogrammes, and so we were in the cars for Paris.

I mention all this for the sake of showing the methods of extracting the money from a traveler, which our transatlantic cousins have desired, and continue to use. We are not free from it in America, but in facilities for traveling, and comfort and convenience, we do far exceed them. On the other hand, I think it is not to be denied, that they make better use of the money they do extract from us on their railroads, by making them safer and better than ours. An English or French railway is vastly superior to an American in all that constitutes safety and ability to do its work. But the passengers ride on boards, or on poor cushions.

I paid in London one pound eight shillings for a through ticket, first-class, to Paris. Before I reached Paris I had paid, in addition, for our transportation and that of our baggage, thirty-one francs, or about six dollars, no small item in one day's travel, and we had but one trunk each.

I know no city of Europe where the imagination can call up such visions of the glorious past as in this, and I lie awake at night here and shudder as I hear the voice of Paris around and above and below me. You have enough of correspondence from here that tells you of the life of Paris the living. Were I to write you what I am constantly thinking of, it would be of Paris the dead, the buried, but immortal.

The city is new. You, who saw it two, three or five years ago, would hardly recognize it. The Emperor has renewed the youth of the city, rebuilt its falling palaces and churches, restored its crumbling monuments, removed its tottering old houses, and everything looks young and fresh and life-like. You could not remove the monuments of his reign without removing the entire city. All parts of it feel his touch, and the Paris of to-day is the child of Old Paris, springing Phenix-like. I do not exaggerate. The works now going on and those completed are Herculean in design and execution.

The new Louvre Palace is by far the grandest building of its class, indeed, I may say unhesitatingly, the first palace in the world. It is, perhaps, rivaled in some respects by the new palace of the Sultan on the Bosphorus; but as a whole, nothing equals it. The Rue Rivoli, as now extended, is an exceedingly beautiful street, and the other improvements of the Emperor have changed the aspect of the entire city.

But the same gay crowd flows through it that was here a year ago, and the same faces throng the Boulevards, so that I recognize the gay ladies in their carriages, and the loungers at *Cafés*, and suppose I should see the same faces there twenty years hence.

MURDER IN PHILADELPHIA.—A serenading party were attacked by a number of rowdies, disguised, and with their faces blackened, on New-Year's morning, and one of them, a German, named ANDREAS BLECHE, was killed by a knife-stab. The attacking party were subsequently arrested. Their names are as follows:—GEORGE SUTTON, JOHN WOLBERTSON, CHARLES SMITH, ALBERT HOSSEBACK, CALEB BICKLE, JOHN KLAUS, JAS. DUNN, FREDERICK UNKLE, ANDREW SMITH. Strong suspicions exist that the fatal blow was struck by CHARLES SMITH, one of the prisoners, a young man, aged 22 years. A pocket knife was found in the cellar of the house occupied by the SMITHS. A dirk-knife was also found on the person of one of the prisoners.

The Giving of Gifts.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

We noticed an article in the TIMES not long since, which had the solemn sanction of an editorial, upon the foolish and wicked extent to which the making of wedding-presents is carried, and did not think it at all beneath the dignity of a journal devoted to the promoting of what is wholesome and of good report among a great people. The remarks might have been extended a little, and included Christmas and New-Year's gifts. This custom, also, has been reduced to a system, and is necessarily to some an onerous and oppressive one.

The display at a wedding may be accomplished by hiring plate at the jeweler's and labeling it in accordance with the rules of the occasion—"from my uncle," or "my cousin," and we have seen the cake baskets and coffee pots that have served a very good apprenticeship at such service. But when the crowd of admirers has dispersed, the articles may be sent back to the showcase, and few will examine the closets of the bride to see if the patterns of the silver on her shelves correspond with those that glistened upon her table. If she gives a party she can hire the same, and though we cannot understand the pride which is thus gratified, it is gratified at no very great sacrifice.

But the Christmas table must be loaded with *gifts*. Every member of a household must have a Christmas present, and every one in the circle of one's friends and acquaintances. To make presents to those we love, is to every noble heart the sweetest of pleasures. That "it is more blessed to give than to receive," is in this respect quite as true as in the sphere of charity and benevolence But to give to those in whom we have no particular interest, because we shall be called mean if we do not, is neither gratifying to a refined sensibility nor ennobling to one that is not. There is something peculiarly heart-sickening in listening to the comments of these who call themselves friends in the fashionable world, as they gather up what has been deposited upon the reception tree or table on Christmas and New-Year's nights. I have seen very pretty and very valuable articles thrown in the fire, and trodden under foot, because their money value was not greater, or they could not serve any purpose of display. We have been so foolish as to conceive the great value of a gift to be the sentiment which accompanies it. What the rich bestow upon the poor may bring them comfort, though given grudgingly; yet we associate a feeling of sympathy for suffering and destitution with what is cast into the fund of public or private charity, and the widow's mite may bring a blessing greater than all the gold of the miser, merely because it is prompted by her heart, and laden with a prayer.

We would not for the sake of one good destroy another, and should be very sorry to demolish a single Christmas tree, with its golden apples and gay ribbons, by our words of reproof. There is no sight more beautiful to our eyes than the little folks who gather round them, their rosy cheeks and bright eyes made a thousand times more rosy and bright, while their hearts are dancing with a gayety that must gladden every other heart within its influence. We would like to see a genuine Christmas tree in every household, and have no objection to costly gifts, when those who make them are able, and those who receive them value them also "for the giver's sake."

But when we hear a lady exclaim as she spurns with contempt an article she has accepted from one whom she calls friend, "How mean! if I were as rich as she I would be ashamed to give such mean presents;" when I hear this, and know that this same lady calls me friend, and expects me to give her presents, I am somewhat startled. When I see ladies sit down to discuss the moneyed value of all they have received, and even go about to the different warehouses in which they were procured in order to ascertain the price paid for them, I am disposed to abjure both gifts and the pleasure of giving, for it has become the lowest kind of trade and barter. One of the sweetest of the little courtesies that lend a roseate hue to life is desecrated—one of the richest of the joys which alone make life valuable is degraded.

There is a class of people who are inclined to sneer at sentiment—who estimate everything by the rule of "value for value," and cannot understand the use of any thing that does not add to one's creature comforts. On them we are well aware any words of ours would be thrown away. We do not expect even to modify their covetousness or infuse into their cold and mercenary natures a spark of what we call true vitality. They are groveling, entirely "of the earth earthy," and were it not for the compassion we feel for those who have no way of escape from their withering touch, we *would* let them alone. But these words fall so often upon our ears, "Oh dear! so much I must spend in Christmas presents; how I hate it!" that we are moved to speak a "word in season" to all who spend money grudgingly on this occasion, or who only spend it with the hope that it will come back to them in something of twice the value, in order to excuse them as far as we are concerned, and to say the sin of stealing may be greater but the meanness is far less, and exhibits no greater depravity than the principle on which they give gifts, and hope to receive them. M.

Spiritual Impostors—A Curious Instance of Detection.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

A gentleman of my acquaintance who has lately returned from a visit to his relatives in Ashtabula County, Ohio, tells a story illustrative of spiritual progress in that locality, quite too good to be kept from the public. I cannot hope to write it out with the same zest that my friend related it, but will endeavor to give a plain statement of the facts. It appears that in the village of Jefferson, the home of Hon. JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS, well known as a firm believer and advocate of Spiritualism, this modern doctrine had obtained much favor among the inhabitants. To convince those who were still infidel to the faith, it seems that Judge GIDDINGS (as he is there called) introduced into the village two lady mediums who were celebrated for producing physical demonstrations. My informer has forgotten their names, but says they came from Warren, a place not far distant. When these mediums presided, the spirits of the departed were accustomed to ring bells, speak through trumpets, show their feet and make themselves quite palpable to the senses of the most stupid. These young ladies had held several meetings, and performed their seeming miracles to the great edification of the enthusiastic converts. Thus they went on "astonishing the natives," till Mr. CADWELL, an attorney of the village, suspecting the fair mediums to be impostors, resolved to test the truth of their pretensions. On the very night that he determined to try this bold experiment, my friend Mr. LITTLEFIELD was invited to attend the "circle." Mr. LITTLEFIELD says that the meeting was held in a room on the second floor, where he found a company of ladies and gentlemen assembled, and among the number Hon. Mr. GIDDINGS and his two daughters. Of the mediums, he says one was a young lady of about eighteen years, and but for an expression of the face a trifle too confident to become a female, very fair looking. The other was a mere girl, not more than twelve years of age. As they were about to form a circle, my friend was asked to take a seat with them around a large square-topped table, the mediums taking positions at opposite ends. After the circle had sat some time, with their hands pressing upon the table, the end nearest the eldest medium was seen to raise up about six inches, and then came down with considerable force to the floor. A spirit had evidently been invoked, and on inquiry it proved to be that of Doctor SEELEY, a somewhat eccentric character, who had lived and died in that community.

I will not go into the details of the communication with the old Doctor, but give you instead, my friend's theory of table-tipping. He declared that the table was lifted by (I blush to speak it) the elevation of the medium's knees. He inferred this from the fact that the young lady's end of the table always raised higher than the girl's, and this he thought consistent with the supposition that the former had the greatest length of limb. To satisfy himself still further, he placed his own knees under the frame-work of the table, and pressing them upwards, produced several "raps," which were accredited to the spirited Doctor.

After the table-tipping there came a change in the programme, wherein Doctor SEELEY was to show his bare foot protruding upwards from behind the same table, which was now moved near one wall of the room. The elder medium now seated herself at one end, and directed her audience to take their positions beyond her and on the opposite side of the apartment. But friend LITTLEFIELD, who is not a man to be fooled or humbugged, stationed himself in a corner of the room where he could command the space between the table and wall. Being thus able to avail himself of his eyes, he hoped to find out where the foot which had been seen on several evenings before, might come from. To confess a truth, he had a suspicion that it might prove to be the pedal extremity of the fair medium herself.

But the young lady, observing his position, looked upon him very sternly, and seemed evidently annoyed. This was, of course, intended as a hint for him to change his place, but LITTLEFIELD construed her glance into a compliment, meaning that he was a devilish good-looking fellow, and stood firmer than ever. Perhaps the Doctor had the gout in his foo and could not raise it so high; at all events the foot would not appear. At this juncture Hon. Mr. GIDDINGS called out, "Doctor, is anything the matter?" A faint rap from the table answered "yes." Mr. GIDDINGS then asked, "shall we leave the room?" Another rap responded, "Yes;" whereupon the whole company, except the mediums, went down stairs to await the Doctor's pleasure. They were soon called up again, when it was announced that Dr. SEELEY in lieu of showing his foot, would ring a bell and talk to them through a tin trumpet which lay upon the table. As a prelude to this performance, the windows were closely curtained and every candle in the room extinguished. Though I should state that the darkness left the mediums sitting alone, each at opposite ends of the table and with the trumpet between them.

After a short pause, the silence was broken by a voice which sounded as if spoken through the hands, and said: "By G—, where is my horn?" To account for this oath which prefaced the Doctor's remarks, I must add that in life he was said to be very profane, and it seems he had not yet given up his profanity. A most striking instance, I think, of the *force of habit*. A long conversation was now carried on with this foul-mouthed spirit, which being principally of a local nature it would be in bad taste to report. LITTLEFIELD, however, says that during the colloquy, he could tell by his ear that the spirit-voice kept changing from one extremity of the table to the other as if it were alternating between the two mediums. Mr. CADWELL also had the audacity to light a match, and in the fitful gleam the little girl by the table was seen stooping in the act of picking up a bell which lay at her feet. But as she rose quickly, her intention did not become apparent to many of the company.

And I must not forget to mention that before the conversation ended one of the unseen mediums gave a piercing scream as if she were experiencing a sharp pain. Hon. Mr. GIDDINGS inquired the cause, and she answered that Doctor SEELEY had hit her over the head with his tin horn. This explanation seemed satisfactory, and probably not a few of the company had a slight fear that the Doctor might visit their own caputs in a similar manner. But, fortunately, this kind of "rapping" was not continued.

But now comes the conclusion of the whole matter. The candles were again relighted, when lo! a wonder! The fair white faces of the mediums were blacked and bedaubed in the most ludicrous manner imaginable. The youngest had a black, greasy-looking ring encircling her pouting lips, which so nearly resembled the mouth-piece of the speaking-trumpet as to leave no doubt concerning the origin of the mark. The eldest medium, whose face and hands were in the same dilemma, stoutly denied her deception and said the blacking must have come from the candle-snuff. She also asserted that "they had never been accused of lying at *home*," and *this* proposition no one was prepared to deny. Hon. Mr. GIDDINGS seemed to be astounded at the imposition which was now exposed, and said the young ladies had formerly possessed the highest reputation as spiritual mediums.

This was the moment of the sagacious CADWELL's triumph. He arose, and, with all the complacent grandeur of Mr. Micawber, when exposing the treachery of Uriah Heep, he in effect said, that, on a previous evening, he had become convinced these young ladies were practicing an imposition, and had laid a plan for their detection. Accordingly, he had brought with him a preparation of grease and lamp-black, with which he smeared the speaking-trumpet, when it was handed him for inspection, and, if the audience could trace the connection between this fact and the appearance of the mystic marks on the faces of the mediums, he felt assured that the deception had been exposed.

He did not formally charge the young ladies of false pretences, but would leave the company to draw whatever inference the premises might warrant.

After these brief remarks, and some additional protestations of innocence on the part of the mediums, the little party went home to reflect on the events of the evening. Attorney CALDWELL, I doubt not, is still congratulating himself on his peculiar shrewdness, the fair deceivers have concluded not to repeat their performances again in Jefferson, and the "perturbed spirit" of old Doctor SEELEY has not since been heard inquiring for *that horn*.

Respectfully yours, L. J. BIGELOW.
BELLEVILLE, N. J., Wednesday, Dec. 24, 1856.

Minnesota Fur Trade.

From the St. Paul (Min.) Advertiser.

Four or five years ago the Fur trade was the paramount commercial and industrial interest of the Territory. Two or three years further back, and it was not only the paramount but the sole business interest. The population of the Territory was composed almost entirely of its employers and attachés. St. Paul derives its whole importance (a small importance then) from being the depôt of the Winnebago and Chippewa outfits—while Mendota, the seat of the Sioux outfit, gave laws to the immense region occupied by the Dakotas, and chains of trading posts as far as Lac qui Parle on the Minnesota, and Pembina on the Red River, held the whole country, like a dependent child, at the feet of the magnates of the principal agencies of PIERRE CHOTEAU, Jr., & Co. The profits of the Fur trade even then had begun to decline. The influx of a white population consequent upon the establishment of a Territorial Government—the increase of competition in the Indian trade, concurring with the gradual decrease of its products, and causes that lay beyond these, and that have been gradually but surely promoting the decline of the Western Fur-trade in general—all contributed to weaken the efficiency of the Fur Company's organization in our Territory—and to render it undesirable to maintain its expensive establishments any longer than was sufficient for settling its affairs. It has accordingly had no practical existence since the consummation of the Sioux treaty in 1852, from which the traders received a parting token of several hundred thousand dollars in payment of the accumulated back debts of some thirty years. Since then the trade has been carried on entirely by private individuals, foremost among whom, however, are some of the old traders. Two houses alone, Messrs. FORBES & KITTSON, and Messrs. CULVER & FARRINGTON, are connected at this time with the Fur-trade in this City. The disorganization of the Indian trade on the Minnesota River, and the diversion of the Indians from hunting by the pernicious system of annuities, has vastly diminished the productiveness of the Fur-trade on the Minnesota River.

The trade is almost entirely limited at present to the Pembina or Red River regions, and around the head waters of the Mississippi. The buffalo robes come almost entirely from this source, the buffalo ranges being restricted to the region north of the Cheyenne, and west of the James River. The Minnesota River country has fallen off in buffaloes very considerably—the whole receipts for export from that region not amounting to more than 1,200 robes. This does not include, however, the large numbers reserved for home consumption. The table given below, for which we are indebted to N. W. KITTSON, Esq., exhibits the total exports of furs from St. Paul for the present year: 64,292 rats, $11,572 56; 8,276 minks, $18,621; 1,428 martin, $3,570; 1,045 fishers, $4,702 50; 876 red foxes, $1,095; 3,400 coons, $2,550; 10 Wolverines, $25; 364 badgers, $91; 2,032 wolves, $3,048; 405 otter, $1,417 50; 586 beaver, (lbs.,) $332; 2,542 kit-foxes, $1,271; 610 bearskins, $6,700; 20 cross fox, $100; 8 silver fox, $400; 50 lynx, $125; 7,500 robes, $41,200. Total, $96,750 50.

A notable feature of the fur trade for the several years past, is the gradual but sure decline of its productiveness—corresponding with a growing demand in Europe and our own country for furs. Each of these causes has assisted the other to enhance the price of furs—and they have grown expensive—and all these causes concurred to lift to a figure last year they never before reached in the American market. Nevertheless it will not do to calculate too surely on last year's prices for the products of the present year, as the consumption of furs is, after all, entirely dependent on the evanescent caprices of fashion.

THE NAVAL BOARD QUESTION.—There exists at this time the following vacancies in the United States naval service, viz: sixteen lieutenantcies, one commandership, and four captaincies. The President having made no nominations to fill them, the newspaper men around us have put in print a number of rumors with reference to his intentions, &c., in this connection, which are attracting much attention, more especially among those immediately interested in the service, whose name is legion. We have, therefore, taken pains to inform ourself upon the subject as correctly as possible, and have come to the conclusion, that if the bill pending before Congress to institute a Board of Inquiry, to ascertain and report the grounds of the action of the late Naval Retiring Board, in the case of each officer retired, furloughed and dropped on their recommendation, passes, the nominations will not be made. Otherwise, from all we can learn, we think it probable that the vacancies in question will be filled shortly by the nomination of a sufficient number of those who have suffered under the decisions of the late Board, who can satisfy the department that the tribunal erred in their particular cases. If the new Board be created, that action on the part of Congress will be regarded by the President, it is to be presumed, as a request to let such of the retired take their chances before it, as may court its investigations.—*Washington Star.*

Municipal Manners in Ireland—A Spicy and Scandalous Debate.

The foreign papers made themselves merry some months ago, over a report in the TIMES of a personal and discreditable wrangle, which occurred before a Committee of our Common Council, appointed to investigate the application of the Crystal Palace Company for an extension of its lease. The following report, of certain proceedings at a special meeting of the Town Council of Limerick, which we cut from an English paper, shows that some of our municipal neighbors across the water live in a glass house:

There was a special meeting of the Town Council of Limerick on Thursday, with the Mayor in the chair.

Mr. HENRY O'SHEA opened the proceedings by strongly animadverting upon some observations made in the paper of Town Councillor LENIHAN—the *Reporter*.

Mr. LENIHAN declined to answer Mr. O'SHEA there.

Mr. CULLEN took part with Mr. LENIHAN. Now let us quote from the *Reporter*:

Mr. W. SPAIGHT—This talk of Mr. CULLEN would do very well if Mr. LENIHAN was not a member of this Council. He is using his influence here in a corrupt way (great confusion and loud cries of "oh, oh.")

Mr. LENIHAN—Will the Council listen to that ruffianly language from such a source? I fling it back in scorn [more confusion.]

Mr. PRAYER—I think the word "ruffianly" is one that should be withdrawn [continued noise.]

THE MAYOR—I call on Mr. SHEEHY for a withdrawal of the language used by him.

Mr. SHEEHY—I withdraw anything offensive, but I do not like to see a wolf in sheep's clothing [oh, oh, and great confusion.]

Mr. LENIHAN—Since I sat at this Council I believe I may—

Mr. BOUCHIER—There was a time in the old Corporation when those differences would be "settled" outside the Council Chamber [laughter.] God be with those times, bad as the old Corporation was [laughter.]

The Mayor stated that on the point of order he had to decide that for any article in a public journal that was not the place for discussion, but that if there was a misreport the matter could be there discussed.

Mr. O'SHEA—I will now withhold the observations I intended to make.

Here a stentorian voice bawled out, "A groan for BILL SHEEHY," and the call was responded to. When the groaning had ceased, Mr. SHEEHY boo'ood the groaners, and said that their groans were not worth a ——." This declaration was met *de novo* by groans from the same party, upon which Mr. SHEEHY stood up and told them that "He did not care a —— for them," upon which there was some laughter and a final groan.

Mr. W. SHEEHY—There was one fellow who cried out for a groan for me. I then said, "You may go be —— you blackguard [oh, oh, and a laugh,] and that made the whole of them laugh. Mr. LENIHAN is abusing me ever since I came into this Council.

Mr. LENIHAN—I never abused the man.

Mr. CULLEN—Do you say, Mr. SHEEHY, that the report is untrue?

Mr. SHEEHY—I do.

Mr. CULLEN—Do you deny having made use of the words "you may go and be ——?" [Cries of "hear."]

Mr. SHEEHY—I do not. I said that, too. [Laughter.] It was one person made the remark, and I said: "You may go and be ——, you blackguard." [Oh! oh! and laughter.] Mr. LENIHAN has a reason for this. I come here to try and keep down corporate taxation: he had a long pull out of this Council. [Oh! oh! and great confusion.]

Mr. LENIHAN—I had no pull out of this Council. I had no pull out of any Council. I fling back the observation with scorn. [Cries of hear.]

Mr. DEVITT—I rise to order. Mr. SHEEHY has got every latitude. He has no right to continue a personal attack on any member of the Council.

Mr. LENIHAN—I do not care about his personal attack: it has no effect.

After some further rowing the meeting adjourned, having transacted little, if any, business relating to the City of Limerick.

The Presidential Canvass—Mr. Isaac Newton, of Philadelphia, and Col. Fremont.

The Washington *Union*, some time since, published a statement that Col. FREMONT was in Philadelphia during the canvass, staying at the house of Mr. ISAAC NEWTON, an elector on the Fillmore Ticket, and that he urged him very strongly to support him for the Presidency. The statement was peremptorily and promptly denied by Mr. NEWTON. The *Union* now publishes the following letter from its informant, whose name, it says, will be given to any authorized friend of the parties.

NEW-BEDFORD, Wednesday, Dec. 17, 1856.

MY DEAR SIR: In compliance with your request, I will state what Mr. NEWTON said in the conversation we had with him in the dining-room of the National Hotel, Washington, on Tuesday, (I think,) the 25th of November.

I would not pretend to state the precise words he used, and will only put down what I remember distinctly of their substance.

Mr. NEWTON was at first seated at the long table, and we were dining at one of the side tables. After dinner he joined us. Before he came to our table, you sent your wine to him, and, after some remarks about him, told me he was an elector on the Fillmore Ticket in your State, and you believed he could in no way have been induced to have voted for FREMONT.

When he came to us you repeated what you had said to me about his voting, and asked him if you had told the truth. He said you had; and added, "I don't wish to flatter thee, but if FREMONT's face had been such a one as thine, I won't say what I might have done; but I don't like his face." He then stated, in answer to inquiries made by you, that he had seen Col. FREMONT several times, about a month before, at his own house; his house, I understood him to say, in answer to a question of mine, was in Delaware County, near Philadelphia. He also said that he (Col. F.) had stopped at the house of a Mr. DAVIS, a neighbor of his. After some further conversation in reference to Col. F's visit to Mr. DAVIS, and to his own house, Mr. NEWTON went on to say that he would be astonished if we could know the offers that had been made to him, and the trouble taken to bring influences to bear upon him, in order to induce him to vote and electioneer for FREMONT; and added, that, after his death, some one would find a letter that would create great astonishment. You said, "Then they put their offers in writing." He replied, they had done so, but that no one would see the paper so long as he lived.

I hold myself responsible for the truth of these statements, in all ways and to all persons, but at the same time should be very reluctant to have my name used in the newspapers in connection with this affair, and hope such a course may not be necessary.

Alleged Murder of a Mother.

From the Cincinnati Gazette Jan. 1.

Coroner NOBLE, last night, held an inquest on the body of an elderly woman, who died at a house northeast corner of Court and Plum-streets. The following is part of the evidence given before the Jury:

Mrs. ANN SMITH said: The deceased has lived here with her son a week last Saturday; a week ago she was drunk; on Monday evening I saw her son bring her down stairs; he took her to the top of the step and pushed her down them; she soon came in again and sat in the porch; I told her son it was a cold night, he had better bring her in; he refused at first, but then consented, and she was put to bed; she did not appear very drunk; the family are English; the fall occurred about 6½ o'clock in the evening; the son told me his mother was tipsy; she had never complained of being ill-used; I heard no disturbance among them before; half an hour after she was pushed down the steps I heard another fall, and found her lying at the bottom of the stairs; her son was at the head of the stairs with a lamp in his hand; I did not see her fall; she could not get up this time I suppose from the fall, for she was not too drunk to walk; the son said he wished she was dead; he would put two twenty-dollar gold pieces on each of her eyes, and give any man a check for $100 who should come and tell him she was dead.

THOMAS TERSSE deposed: The son's name is EDWARD BUDDEN; he is a copper-plate engraver, working at GIBSON'S, on Main-street; his mother was constantly getting drunk, she fell into the cellar some time ago; Mr. BUDDEN complained to me that he must leave Walnut Hills, where he was then living, and come to the city where he could get food at restaurants, for his mother got drunk and often had no victuals ready for him; he was a fine young man, of good temper, and did his best to make her comfortable; he is single, and had maintained his widowed mother since he was twenty-one years of age.

The Jury returned a verdict that deceased the came to her death by ill treatment from her son EDWARD BUDDEN, by being pushed down stairs while in a state of intoxication.

Arrest of an Alleged Forger in Boston.

From the Boston Journal, 3d.

It will be remembered that, on the 13th of October last, a number of forged checks, purporting to bear the signatures of various business firms of this city, were presented by a lad at the counters of several of the banks in State-street—among others, at the Union, State, and Webster Banks—and were paid, to the amount of about $3,200.

The efforts which were made to unravel the mystery in which the origin of these spurious checks was enveloped, were for a long time unavailing, and it was not until yesterday that any practical solution was arrived at. About 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, Deputy-Chief HAM received information that JOHN FERRIS, an individual who was suspected as being the guilty party, had arrived in this city by the steamer *Niagara*. The prompt action of the Deputy-Chief, aided by other officers, resulted in the arrest of FERRIS, by Mr. PORTER, of the Third Station, an hour later, at the Providence Railroad Station, as he was about leaving the scene of his many brilliant operations, for New-York. It is supposed, from the fact that London papers of the 17th and 19th ult. were found upon his person, that FERRIS has been recuperating in England on the avails of his assessment on the coffers of State-street.

FERRIS is a notorious character, having had frequent dealings with the conservators of the laws. Some six years ago he was tried in the Municipal Court on a charge of attempting to defraud the Boylston Bank of a large amount of money by means of forged checks, but the Jury failing to agree, the indictment was filed, and has never yet, we believe, been further prosecuted. He was, however, held to answer another charge, and at the January term, 1851, was convicted of breaking and entering a shop on Felton-street, and sentenced to the State Prison for five years. He served out his full sentence, leaving that institution a year ago this month. His whereabouts was heard of him from that time until the forgeries were committed in October, when he suddenly disappeared, and was not seen in this region until yesterday, when he was so ungraciously welcomed by the police on his return from foreign travels.

Among the baggage of FERRIS, which was taken to the Chief's office, besides a few hundred dollars in English gold, there were found three suits of fine clothes, two full circle talmas, and other articles of clothing, all apparently of English manufacture.

Another Letter from the Banished Mobile Bookseller.

From the New-York Journal of Commerce.

MILWAUKEE, (Wisconsin,) Dec. 29, 1856.

GENTLEMEN: A friend in New-York has sent to me an extract from your paper, being the communication of Mr. W. J. HEILLER, of Memphis, Tenn., regarding my expulsion from Mobile, dated Dec. 10, 1856.

Your well-known reputation to do justice to all in your columns, induces me to believe that you will permit this notice of his article to have the same publicity.

Mr. HEILLER says: "It has been authentatively stated that he (STRICKLAND) sold *Fred Douglass' Life* to slaves—in many instances.

This charge is entirely new to me, and I am extremely desirous to know on *what* authority he makes the statement.

The only charges brought against me are those made by the "Mobile Vigilance Committee," who, after the careful and rigid examination (among them are my most bitter personal enemies) of my stock, inventories, correspondence, and invoices, charge, that my firm sold to Dr. CRAGIN, who was acting under the instructions of Mr. HAWTHORNE, one of the Committee, two copies of *Fred Douglass*, and to Mr. WOODCOCK one copy of the *Autographs of Freedom*, and that I ordered (not sold) fifty copies of *Uncle Tom's Cabin*.

No responsible person in Mobile, to my knowledge, has pretended to say that we sold or distributed any books or anything else to *slaves*.

I was driven from Mobile for selling those three books; and I defy any one to substantiate any other fault against me.

Mr. BABCOCK, our book salesman, has made affidavit that no other books (except the current fiction of the day) or documents of any other kind, of a character improper to be circulated in the South, were in our stock. The two copies of *Fred. Douglass* were ordered by him, because gentlemen had

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JANUARY 5, 1857.

☞ The NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served in this City and vicinity for ONE SHILLING a week. Single Copies TWO CENTS. Mail subscribers SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES is published every Evening, (*Sundays Excepted.*) One edition will be issued at ONE and the other at THREE o'clock P. M. It will be sent by mail at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing nearly all the reading matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday, is mailed at THREE DOLLARS a year.

The WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed TWO DOLLARS a year for single Copies. TWENTY-FIVE Copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, to one address.

The TIMES FOR EUROPE is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6 cents for single copies.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6 cents for single copies.

Terms, invariably cash in advance.

Publication Office, No. 138 Nassau st., cor. of Beekman.

RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO., Publishers.

The Times for California.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA will be issued *This Morning*, in season to mail by the U. S. Mail steamship *Illinois*. Mail closes at 1 o'clock P. M. This paper will contain complete Summaries of Foreign and Domestic Intelligence, received since the sailing of the last steamer for California; Reports of all Public Meetings, &c.; Commercial Affairs; full lists of Marriages and Deaths; Editorial Articles on Current Topics, and a great amount of Miscellaneous Matter.

PRICE—in wrappers ready for mailing, 6 cents per copy. Agents will please send in their orders as early as possible.

The Decline of Spain.

In his estimate of the causes of the decay of Spanish grandeur, Mr. GEORGE SUMNER falls into a few errors of oversight, and several, as we conceive, of political economy. It is out of the question to dispute the amazing figures which the lecturer produces. Coming as they do from the royal archives of Spain, they have a mint stamp that verifies their genuineness beyond all less authoritative evidence, and yet the statement that more of the precious metals comes in a fortnight to us from California than came to Spain in a year from Mexico, so conflicts with the common idea of the vast drain of bullion always pouring into the Spanish treasury from her colonies, that we yield our mistaken impression with reluctance. A thousand pretty stories transmitted by historian and traveler are discredited by Mr. SUMNER'S statistics. The worth of the immense plate galleys sailing ever and anon from Vera Cruz, Acapulco, Lima, and Valparaiso for Cadiz, to pour their inestimable freight into the lap of mother Spain; the extensive fleets required to protect each of these argosies from the thirsting pirate, or hostile marine; the organization of numerous gangs of buccaneers with sole reference to the treasure ships; the well rewarded expeditions of DRAKE and ANSON to intercept the treasure, and the fortunes that fell even to the common sailor as prize money in the division of the plunder; the almost incessant passage of military convoys across the hills of Andalusia escorting long trains of mules laden with ingots to the capital;—all these stories which have thus far passed as facts, Mr. SUMNER bids us discard as fiction, and his authorities leave us no alternative.

We do not, however, see that sufficient allowance is made for the material alteration that has taken place in the values of gold and silver since the reign of PHILIP II. and PHILIP III., the culminating period of Spanish wealth and splendor. To measure the figures Mr. SUMNER produces by the actual values of gold and silver, we should be safe in multiplying them by fifteen—one dollar at the era referred to being worth at least fifteen now. The measure of wheat that could then be purchased for one-seventh or one-tenth of an ounce of silver, an ounce is now required to buy. The precious metals were less common, and had a vastly greater exchangeable value than the mere numerals indicate. The oversight or too slight appreciation of this fact renders some of Mr. SUMNER'S inferences untenable. We suspect, moreover, that due count is not taken in the the records to which Mr. SUMNER had access of the influx from the Portuguese colonies, during the sixty years from 1580 to 1640 when the whole peninsular was ruled by the Spanish sceptre. Lisbon still remained the seat of intercourse with the imperial realm of Brazil, and the other opulent sources of Portuguese wealth; and as the semblance of a separate administration was preserved, the statistics of this commerce are probably to be sought for at Lisbon. Among them are doubtless included an important record of Spanish trade availing itself during that splendid period of the more convenient ports of Portugal.

In omitting to discuss the topic of religion as affecting the industrial condition of Spain, we think Mr. SUMNER has foregone a very essential solvent to the various difficulties attending the subject. We do not refer to the pauperizing tendency of such an immensely wealthy body as the Spanish clergy, dealing out its prodigal charity in every parish in the kingdom, until mendicancy was better rewarded than labor; nor to a view a less friendly estimate of Catholicism unfairly holds, that the hoarding practiced by the ecclesiastical communities, and their multiplied perquisitions upon the devout and faithful disciple, were at the bottom of the mischief—for we apprehend that the revenues of the Spanish Church, between royal endowments and those of wealthy and pious laity, who shared the inflow of colonial opulence, were less dependent on the masses of worshipers than those of the Gallican and Anglican establishments. But the influence of the Inquisition was certainly most baneful to Spanish prosperity. It drove to the mountains and eventually to extermination that industrious, enlightened, cultivated race, the Moors, who first introduced the arts of civilization into Europe; first established those manufactures which retained their fame long after all other titles to fame had deserted that hapless country—the swords and armor of Toledo; the leather of Cordova; the silk fabrics of Catalonia. It expelled the Israelites, in those days the only merchants in the world, who alone comprehended money, and practiced that system of exchange, without which commerce is a clumsy, impracticable machine; the only people, who after the Moors had gone, could have given beneficial direction to the industry and traffic of the country. It prevented the merchants of foreign countries from visiting Spain, studying its resources, opening relations with its traders, buying in its markets, or establishing their factories at convenient ports. In fact, the Inquisition stood across the path of trade at every outlet; discouraging the importation of skilled workmen from Protestant England, and Holland, and Germany, and leaving no resource but to seek elsewhere the necessities Spain could not produce, and pay for them in the only commodity it could get—money. The ill-influence of that celebrated religious engine, commercially and industrially, can hardly be overstated. We are surprised at Mr. SUMNER'S omission of it in his prelections.

The very obvious error into which many have fallen of ascribing to reliance upon gold and silver the ruin of Spain is, in the eyes of modern economists, merely ridiculous. But our present purpose is not to discuss this point with Mr. SUMNER; but while, for argument's sake, granting the correctness of his reasoning, founded as it is entirely upon exploded assumptions, to require a very material amendment of the premises upon which he builds, we think he has underrated the revenues of Spain in her days of wealth; and not given due weight to very essential elements of decay, more important, indeed, than any to which he alludes.

Mexican Justice.

One of our recent Californian exchanges supplies us with a case which is a very striking illustration of the kind of justice that awaits American citizens in the Republic of Mexico. The substance of this case is as follows:

Capt. BRIGGS, of the American schooner *Curlew*, fearing lest his vessel should be seized for debt, sailed very suddenly, early in October, from San Francisco for the port of Mazatlan—so suddenly in fact that though he had cleared at the Custom-House, he had time neither to obtain the Consul's certificate, nor to lay in an abundant stock of fresh provisions for the voyage. Rough sailors' fare—good enough for his own family who were with him—he had no lack of, but dainties to set before his passengers were certainly somewhat scarce. Now it appears that the said passengers, making no allowance for their Captain's unfortunate position, waxed very wroth at this, and immediately commenced the perpetration of a series of outrages and insults on himself and his family which gradually increased in violence and offensiveness till at last they swelled to open mutiny and rebellion, when Capt. BRIGGS was deposed from his command, and imprisoned in his cabin under a guard, the mate being appointed to take his place, and conduct the schooner into port.

In due time the *Curlew* arrived at Mazatlan, and was visited by the Custom-House and Harbor Master's officers, from whom and the other authorities Capt. BRIGGS expected at least an impartial investigation and justice. The Captain would not, of course, have entertained any such expectation, had he known aught of Mexican law, or of the feelings with which the inhabitants of Mexico regard "Americanos." Mexican law, it seems, does not accord an impartial investigation and preliminary justice to the accused, and even if it did, the petty tyrants of Mazatlan could not afford to lose so excellent an opportunity for insulting the Anglo-American Republic in the person of one of its citizens. Hence, from the first, they affected to give implicit credence to the calumnies and bare-faced falsehoods of the mutineers. Because the Captain cannot produce his Consul's certificate of clearance, they at once set him down as a pirate! They take forcible possession of his vessel and her cargo! They drag him from his ship and thrust him into the common jail where the most degraded indignities are heaped on him, amid the ruffian scoffs of the vilest felons! While his case is under investigation, they deny his friends and fellow-countrymen all access to him, and forbid him the aid of counsel and witnesses! And until he has been indicted for piracy, and is about to be tried for his life, do they allow his sympathizers to communicate with him and adopt measures for his defence.

Such is a specimen of the treatment which American citizens may expect to receive at the hands of Mexican authorities whenever they have the misfortune to fall into their power. The case of Capt. BRIGGS is a peculiarly hard one, because he is evidently innocent of the crime which has been laid to his charge. But were he even as great a pirate, buccaneer, and wrong-doer, as his enemies would have him, would it therefore follow that he ought to be subjected to such outrages, insults and oppression as we have above described, in order to gratify the will and malice of the unprincipled and unfriendly officials of the petty port of Mazatlan?

The Dred Scott Case.

We find the following editorial paragraph in the Washington *Union:*

"It is currently reported, and we hope on good authority, that the Judges of the Supreme Court have come to a decision in the case of DRED SCOTT, which involves the constitutionality of the Missouri Compromise of 1820. The rumor is that seven of the Judges—viz.: Chief Justice TANEY, Justices CATRON, DANIEL, WAYNE, CAMPBELL, NELSON and GRIER, decide the law of 1820 to be *unconstitutional.* Justices CURTIS and MCLEAN dissent. There are other questions in the case, about which nothing is said in the rumor referred to. The country will look with anxiety for this decision, and its influence upon sectionalism cannot be otherwise than highly beneficial."

We do not attach much importance to this rumor. It is not at all unlikely that the decision mentioned may be given, but it is certainly unusual for the intentions of individual Judges in regard to the decisions they will be called on to pronounce, to leak out in advance.

If the Supreme Court should decide against the constitutionality of the Missouri prohibition, it will be under the necessity, according to our understanding of the case, of deciding, also, upon the power of *a State* to prohibit Slavery within its borders. SCOTT claims his freedom partly on the ground that he was taken by his owner to reside for two years in Illinois, and partly on the ground that he afterwards resided, also with the consent of his master, in the Territory from which Slavery was excluded by the Missouri Compromise. If the latter plea fails, the former must be decided. And a decision upon *that* point will be of special interest to all the Free States, inasmuch as it involves their sovereignty over their own domestic affairs. If SCOTT'S claim to freedom, on this ground, is denied, we do not see how any State has the right to prohibit Slavery within its own territory. Slavery will thus become, not only a *national* institution, but the only one with which sovereign States may not interfere.

It is not impossible, however, that, under such a decision, the question whether *the National Government* may, or may not, interfere with Slavery, will assume a very different position from that which it has held hitherto. If Slavery is to be decreed a national institution, why will it not be thus brought within the sphere of the national jurisdiction?

THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—It is one of the worst results of an excessive party spirit, that it should affect all the relations of life. Differences upon politics are necessary and proper, and it is also perfectly legitimate that they should be followed by corresponding political action. But it is certainly injurious to force them into other relations of life and impose them upon associations formed for other objects.

We think serious injury is likely to result from the recent action taken in the Young Men's Christian Association of this City, upon the subject of Slavery. That Society was formed for the special purpose of aiding the young men of this City to fulfill, with consistency and fidelity, the requirements of moral and religious principle in their business and social relations. It has been well sustained and has been of marked advantage to those connected with it. It embraced men of all political parties, who differed from one another upon all matters of political action, but who were united in the common object for which the Association was organized. One of the members introduced not long since a series of resolutions upon the subject of Slavery, embodying substantially the views that were maintained by the Republican Party in the recent Presidential canvass,—and a majority of the members present insisted upon taking a vote in the Association upon them. It seems to us that those members who do not concur in the views which those resolutions embody have a right to complain that they should be forced to take action upon them. And we are not at all surprised that some of the ablest and wisest of those, who do concur in the sentiments of the resolutions, should have protested against their introduction as unnecessary and unwise.

The ground was taken, on the other side, that there is a right and a wrong upon this subject of Slavery, and that members of such an association ought, as a matter of conscience, to take their stand in regard to it. But where is the application of this principle to stop? There is unquestionably a right and a wrong upon every question of political difference:—yet would that be a good reason for forcing a test vote upon it in every association? If such a vote must be had on one question, and in one place, why not upon every question, and in every place? If a Young Men's Christian association must vote upon the political relations of Slavery, why must not every Christian congregation, and Theological seminary, and public school, be required to do the same thing?

The fact is, there is great danger of crowding the spirit of partisanship into relations with which it has properly nothing to do. It is violent and mischievous enough within its own sphere—but to that it should be confined. One of the worst effects of civil war is its intrusion upon social and domestic life—the divisions it creates in neighborhoods and in families—the disruptions it occasions of all the ties of society and of blood. Political strife has the same tendency, but it should always be checked and restrained rather than encouraged. Upon all occasions where political action is demanded, let each man act upon his own convictions of political principle and duty. But there is no reason why such differences should be allowed to invade other circles, and create dissension where no good can possibly result therefrom.

PARTY SPIRIT AND THE RIGHTS OF MINORITIES.—The London *Times*, in noticing the President's Message, speaks of the indecorum with which he "comments on the election which has just taken place, from the point of view of *his own party*, without any pretension to speak the language *of the minority as well as of the majority.*" There is in the matter thus referred to something more than "indecorum." There is positive injustice, and a gross violation of popular rights. President PIERCE, in his last message, assumes, on behalf of the victorious party, towards the minority—or rather towards the defeated majority,—a tone of insolence and savage exultation which would be unbecoming if used concerning defeated rebels and traitors.

Nor is this wholly a personal fault on his part. It is a development, somewhat exaggerated, it may be, but natural, of the tendencies of party contests in this country. The minority is ignored by the party which succeeds in compassing place and power. They are not regarded as having any rights, but the right of submission. It is not only the "spoils of office" that are claimed for the victors, but all the powers, privileges and franchises of the people are treated as belonging exclusively to the party which carries the day. The minority, so far as possible, are outlawed. They are treated as intruders, as entitled to no consideration from the Government of the country, but as *subjects* of the party which has succeeded in seizing upon official power. The Administration feels under no obligation to consult their interests or their will;—its powers are often invoked, and sometimes used, to make war upon their private business:—any pretension on their part to give advice in public matters is treated as impertinence:—and the official attitude assumed towards them is that of hatred and hostility.

LOUIS XIV never assumed a lordlier or more arrogant tone towards his subjects than did President PIERCE in his last message towards the great body of the people of the Northern States. The Emperor of Austria never evinced a more savage resolution to crush out all freedom which questions his prerogative, than the President and his recognized organs habitually display to trample upon all who dispute the legitimacy of their sway. This is, doubtless, partly due to the character of the men in power, for intense malignity is characteristic of small souls and base natures. But it is also, in large degree, the legitimate growth of the intense party conflicts of the country, and of the rigid, remorseless temper which such incessant partisanship begets. The worst feature of the matter is that it seems to be growing worse and worse. Certainly the most disgraceful manifestation of it which our country has thus far witnessed, is found in the message of President PIERCE. But, on the other hand, some encouragement may be found in the fact, that we shall not probably experience anything worse in the same direction for at least half a century to come.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.—The new City Government commences its official existence to-day. The Mayor will be sworn in and deliver his Message. We hope the new Councils will not make as much fuss about coming into office as the old ones did about going out. To read their long speeches of thanks, and protestations of eternal friendship to all mankind, one would suppose a ten years' session was breaking up. There are a great many farces in the world,—but some are a good deal more amusing than others.

THE ARROWSMITH HOAX.—Mr. JOHN ARROWSMITH, it will be seen by a letter which we print elsewhere, reiterates the "substantial truth" of the ridiculous story which he had previously palmed off upon the London *Times.* He does it, however, with manifest reluctance, and in a subdued tone, which betrays a conviction on his part that he can obtain no credit for it anywhere.

The *Times* continues, nevertheless, to publish communications on the subject *pro* and *con.* One wiseacre confesses that to him "the circumstantial and affirmative evidence outweighs the negative." In other words, a good circumstantial falsehood,—told with due particularity and emphasis,—is to be believed in spite of the equally emphatic contradiction of other parties, who cannot give quite so many "circumstances" upon their side.

This correspondent concludes his communication thus:

"I am only expressing the sentiments of half the Liverpool Exchange in seeking to obtain, if it be possible, *positive and circumstantial proof* before condemning Mr. ARROWSMITH'S account as a fabrication and a lie. Allow me to subscribe myself,

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 11. FAIRPLAY."

If this is true, then "half the Liverpool Exchange" must be very great fools. If Mr. "Fairplay" should read some morning in the *Times* a "circumstantial and affirmative" account of his having murdered his wife and five or six children, in open daylight, in one of the most public streets of Liverpool, he would probably consider his own denial of the fact quite sufficient until some testimony in support of the allegation should be produced.

Mr. ARROWSMITH'S rigmarole was on the face of it simply incredible. He confesses it rests upon nothing but his own assertion. Now if he will come over here, and enter upon an investigation of the matter, we will engage to *pay all his expenses* if he succeeds in proving the statements of his original letter. He shall have, moreover, all the aid which he may require.

COL. FREMONT AND HON. ERASTUS BROOKS.—We published some days since a Cincinnati letter from the St. John's, New-Brunswick, *News*, commenting upon the gross personal abuse which has attended the recent Presidential Election, and saying that "the memory of Col. FREMONT'S pious and excellent mother was especially assailed by such men as GOV. WISE, J. W. FORNEY, DAVID PAUL BROWN and ERASTUS BROOKS."

We are assured by Mr. BROOKS that "he has never written or spoken a word derogatory to the deceased parents of Col. FREMONT," and that the charge, as it appears in the extract quoted, is "grossly untrue."

We publish this disclaimer with great pleasure; and shall be very glad to acquit Mr. BROOKS personally from all responsibility for the very discreditable aspersions upon the character of Col. FREMONT'S mother, which did beyond all question appear in the columns of the newspaper of which he is one of the recognized Editors and Proprietors. These assaults were made mainly, after the manner of the *Express*, in the form of extracts from other papers or from some of the political orators, who, like Mr. BROWN and Gov. WISE, did not scruple to utter them upon their own responsibility. We do not of course suspect Mr. BROOKS of designing to avail himself of the equivocal use of the word "written;" but we understand him as authorizing us to say that he was not, in any way or to any extent, instrumental in giving to these slanders the currency which they obtained through the columns of his journal.

We are very glad that Mr. BROOKS thus indicates a determination to place the responsibility for acts, which he must feel have seriously compromised his character, where it properly belongs. It is well known that during a considerable part of the canvass he was absent from the City, and that the editorial conduct of the *Express* rested meantime in the hands of his partner.

HON. K. RAYNER'S SPEECH AT RALEIGH.—Several days since we published a notice of a speech made by Hon. KENNETH RAYNER at Raleigh on the 8th of December, on the strength of a sketch in the North Carolina *Standard*, in which he was represented to have said that he was offered $100,000 by an emissary of Mr. FORNEY, "if he would exert himself for the straight Fillmore ticket," and that Mr. J. P. SANDERSON, the leader of that ticket, "who had not heard the jingle of a dollar for many a month, had, since the election, been able to purchase a house worth $20,000."

We have since received a pamphlet containing a full report of Mr. RAYNER'S speech on that occasion, and justice to all the parties concerned requires us to say that no such statements as those quoted by us from the *Standard's* sketch, are to be found in it. The sketch was evidently from an unfriendly pen, but we presumed that it would not go so far as to put into Mr. RAYNER'S mouth words and sentiments which he did not utter.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE POLITICS.—The Republican State Convention in New-Hampshire meets at Concord on the 13th inst., to nominate candidates for Governor, Railroad Commissioner and Congress. For the Governorship the principal candidates are ICHABOD GOODWIN, of Portsmouth; WM. HAILE, of Hinsdale, and GEO. W. NESMITH, of Franklin. For Congress there is no doubt of the renomination of Messrs. TAPPAN, CRAGIN and PIKE, the present incumbents, whose sterling integrity and intelligent, industrious discharge of the trusts confided to them eminently entitle them to this mark of continued confidence.

KANSAS MATTERS.—Mr. E. HOGGLAND, of Kansas, was in this City yesterday, on his way to Washington. It is understood that he represents the views and wishes of Gov. GEARY, in regard to sundry legislative measures of importance to the welfare of the Territory. Mr. H. states that, although it is not easy to exaggerate the outrages and disorders which have prevailed in Kansas until within a few months past, yet matters now are assuming a much more peaceful and promising aspect. The Free-State Legislature meets to-day; the other one meets on Monday of next week.

☞ The deaths in the City for the week ending Saturday last, were 429, an increase of 22 on the mortality of the previous week.

Death of the "Angel Gabriel."

The "Angel Gabriel,"—properly called JOHN SAVAGE OBE,—is no more. The intelligence from Demerara announces his decease at the penal settlement in that colony in November. His disease was dysentery—his age about 35. OBE was well known in New-York. Two or three years ago he was a noted street character in this City; experienced untold griefs at the hands of the Police, who were always interfering with his little pastimes, frequently got into the newspapers, and was once or twice in jail. OBE was an Englishman by birth, but spent many years in this country. It is the charitable way of accounting for his oddities to say that he was partially deranged, and there is little doubt that his intellect was so shattered as to lead him to the commission of the follies which finally consigned him to the punishment which he was still undergoing at the time of his death. His delusion took the form of a religious monomania. He imagined himself the "Angel Gabriel," whose mission it was to pronounce anathemas against sinners—particularly Roman Catholic sinners—and in order to do this service in the most orthodox fashion, he went about provided with a small horn, the sounding of which gave the signal for the assembling of his congregation. In company with several others of the same stamp, he was for months, during the Spring and Fall of 1854, in the habit of gathering great audiences in the Battery, the Park, and along the wharves of this City. His performances were often interrupted, and on some occasions the preacher himself was assailed and damaged. The mania for this sort of street-preaching finally became so prevalent, and resulted in so many street riots, that the police interfered; and the assemblages, which commonly took place on Sundays, were at last broken up, and the preachers forbidden to exercise a vocation which always created a disturbance. His business thus coming to an untimely end in New-York, OBE got disgusted with the unpromising prospect, and announced his intention of emigrating. He disappeared from the City soon after, and was not heard of for some months, but presently made his appearance, in exactly the same style, in Liverpool, where, however, he failed to create any marked sensation. England was evidently not the place for him, so he emigrated again, and presently turned up in Demerara, which he undoubtedly considered a favorable field. Here he began his peculiar system of operations, and, by his fierce denunciations of Catholicity, abuse of the Portuguese, and artful appeals to the passions of the blacks, succeeded in stirring up an insurrection among the negroes, which soon assumed so serious an aspect as to demand the active interference of the Government. In February of last year, troops and vessels of war were dispatched to the scene of disturbance, and the revolt was suppressed, but not until the blacks had destroyed large amounts of property belonging to the Portuguese, besides several Catholic Churches, and were on the point of proceeding to the commission of further acts of violence. OBE was arrested, tried and sentenced to imprisonment at hard labor. He endured this lot until November last, when disease attacked him, which ended his life and his troubles together. OBE was a virulent enemy of Catholicism—was exceedingly bitter and imprudent in his denunciations, and delighted in stirring up the passions of the multitude. He did considerable mischief in this City; and but little good anywhere.

Amusements.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—The very excellent little comedy called the "Bachelor of Arts" will be revived here to-night. The burlesque of "Hiawatha," and the farce of the "Fire-Eater" are also on the bills.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—Mr. FORREST commences a star engagement here to-night, and will play three times a week until its termination. The alternate nights are filled by the German Opera Company.

BURTON'S THEATRE.—The new drama called "Fascination" is announced for repetition every evening this week, followed by a ballet.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.—The drama of "Second Love" will be played to-night, after which a new extravaganza called "Young Bacchus, or Spirits and Water."

NATIONAL THEATRE.—Three well-established pieces are on the bill for to-night, namely, "The Wizard Skiff," "Planche, or the Lively Fairies," and the "People's Lawyer."

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—The fairy spectacle of "Cinderella" is announced for the coming week, with the other attractions peculiar to this establishment.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.—The best burlesque opera the BUCKLEY'S have ever accomplished will be revived to-night. The Ethiopian version of "Somnambula" is really worth seeing. The usual quantity of excellent minstrelsy.

Musical.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—It is rumored that Mr. STRAKOSCH has obtained a lease of this building, and will commence an operatic campaign immediately.

CONCERT.—Mme. ISIDORA CLARK gives her only concert in Brooklyn, to-night, assisted by the following artists; Mr. WM. MASON, pianist; Signor GUIDI, tenor; Signor CLEMENTI, baritone; and Mr. HENRI APPY, violinist. Mr. WM. DRESSLER is the conductor.

APTOMMAS' HARP SOIREES.—Mr. APTOMMAS has provided an expressly effective programme for his second Classical and Miscellaneous Harp *Soiree*, which takes place on Tuesday, at Dodworth's Rooms, No. 806 Broadway. Mme. VON BERKEL is announced as the vocalist of the occasion.

ENGLISH OPERA.—The Pyne and Harrison Troupe do an English version of DONIZETTI'S Opera of "Lucia de Lammermoor" to-night, at Niblo's. It has been in rehearsal for some time, and will no doubt satisfy expectation.

The Organ.

Messrs. HALL & SON have favored us with a copy of *Loud's Organ Study*—a new work of great practical excellence. It contains some eighty pages, devoted to studies for the Organ, and other serviceable matter needed for Church worship and private devotion. It is not a great work, like *Rink's School*, but it covers a much more general ground.

The Melodeon and Harmonium are now in such common use that a work of this kind has been long needed, containing essential information for playing preludes, interludes, afterludes, &c.; directions for giving out the tune; the different styles of playing, as adapted to different tunes; the proper combination of stops, use of swell, &c., &c. Every one who wishes to play the Organ, Harmonium, or Melodion, in a proper manner, should carefully study *Loud's Organ School.*

Message of the Governor of Missouri.

The Legislature of Missouri organized on the 30th ult., and the Biennial Message of Gov. PRICE was delivered. The revenue of the State in 1855 and 1856 was $1,007,113, with an increase in 1856 of $26,000 over the previous year. The sum expended during the two years was $871,813. There is accordingly a balance in the Treasury of $271,899. The estimated revenues for the two years ending October, 1856, are $1,191,361 67; estimated expenditures for the same period, $500,000; estimated surplus in 1858, $422,374. Railroad bonds have been issued to the value of $9,633,000, of which $4,700,000 were for the main trunk of the Pacific Road. The Governor deems it inexpedient to reduce the rate of taxation below its present limit. He devotes a large space to the consideration of the banking system of the State, and strongly recommends an extension of the charter of the present Bank of Missouri, should the Legislature fail to adopt the proposed constitutional amendment authorizing the creation of new Banks based upon specie capital. The Governor is in favor of a paper currency, and suggests the propriety of establishing a banking capital of five millions of dollars. Over the Banks, he thinks the State Government should constantly exercise control, and proceeds to discuss the subject of banking restrictions. The Geological Survey of the State is progressing favorably, under the superintendence of Prof. SWALLOW, and an additional appropriation is recommended. It is not distinctly stated what the actual results of this survey have been. The Penitentiary system works to the satisfaction of the Government, if not to that of the prisoners. The State University flourishes. The deaf mutes, blind and insane have their wants duly attended to, are fed and nursed and clothed, and made as comfortable as circumstances will permit. It is gratifying to know that the Revised Statutes of the State have been bound up in two large volumes, instead of one as contemplated by act of General Assembly. And, to wind up with, the Governor complains that he is "short"—the salary attached to the office of Governor is so very inadequate—he wants it raised to $3,000 a year.

The Message recommends the Northern line of railroad and telegraph to Oregon, and also additional to the new Overland Mail route from Missouri to the Pacific. In conclusion, Gov. PRICE makes his farewell bow by pitching into the Republicans, and praising the Democracy for having effected the salvation of the Union. His comments are free-spoken at least. He says:

"For the first time in the history of the Republic, the solemn warnings of the Father of his country have been disregarded by a large portion of its people, and a sectional party, having (with a few ingenuous exceptions) its adherents solely in those States in which the institution of Slavery does not exist, has been rallied to an attack upon the equality of States, which is the corner-stone of our Federal Institutions. But another very large portion of the people of those very States, and in some of them a majority, have proven faithful to the compromises of the Constitution, and driven back the flood of fanaticism which threatened to overwhelm us in its fury. A large debt of gratitude is due by all lovers of the Union and the Constitution to the national men who met and conquered the foes of that Union and Constitution in the Northern States. Let us trust that a conquest gained over such heavy odds will prove a durable one."

The Blue Ridge of Virginia Tunneled—A Nice Calculation.

The Blue Ridge Tunnel was finally carried through the mountain last week. On Monday morning the augers appeared from either side, not more than *half an inch apart*, and the perforation was complete. The Staunton *Spectator* says:

"So accurately has been all the calculations made by Col. CROZET, that the auger holes from both ends of the Tunnel were only half an inch distant from each other, when they met, and the difference in the length of the Tunnel, as computed by measurement on the outside, over the top of the mountain, and as accurately measured inside, after the perforation, was less than six inches. The draft at the perforation is strong enough to extinguish a light on the eastern side."

Snow.

An old-fashioned snow-storm set in on Saturday morning about 1 o'clock, and continued without abatement until 11 o'clock at night. The result was some four inches of snow in the country, and twice as many of brown mud in the City, and especially in Broadway. In all our suburbs it made fine sleighing; the heart of town it only spoiled the wheeling, and made walking a slippery, uncertain bore. Moreover, we doubt if a bell-handle in all the metropolis didn't get half a dozen pulls before breakfast yesterday from men or boys offering to clear the sidewalk.

St. Mark's Church "in the Bowery."

The charitable offerings of St. MARK'S Church, (Dr. ANTHON'S,) for the year 1856, exclusive of communion offerings, were $2,015.64. During the past Fall, St. ANNE'S and CHRIST Churches in Brooklyn, proposed to unite with St. MARK'S to raise an endowment of $15,000 for a Professorship in the Theological Department of Kenyon College. The offer was accepted, and St. MARK'S congregation (which is, by the way, one of the wealthiest and most liberal in the City) has contributed up to this date $1,325 for this object. This, with $250 for colporteur service, makes a total of donations for the year of $3,590.

Crack Chances for Surgeons.

Now is the time for a broken leg. The sidewalks, half covered with ice, or quite covered with snow trod hard, and as slippery as ice, furnish a fine field for persons who are prepared to go in for a surgeon's bill, and six weeks of lying-off. If a surgeon can't make a living now, he certainly must have mistaken his calling.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

NEW-ORLEANS, LA., December, 1856.

O. O. WOODMAN, PROFESSOR OF CHEMISTRY, has discovered in the kernels of Cherry Pits a wonderful curative power for the quick cure of CORNS, COLDS, INFLUENZA, WHOOPING COUGH, CROUP, BRONCHITIS, and all diseases and complaints of the Throat, Lungs or Chest.

This wonderful remedy has cured so many persons who were given up as incurable with Consumption and other scrofulous diseases of the Lungs and Throat, and children afflicted with Whooping Cough and Croup, that Dr. WOODMAN has been induced to prepare this miraculous medicine for general use, and has given it the name of

WOODMAN'S CHERRY EXPECTORANT.

It is truly the most astonishing discovery in medical science of the present century. A few weeks after using this great remedy the cough entirely ceases, and the most lean, lank, weak and emaciated become fat, strong and robust.

It is not like a medicine—for, while it heals the ulcers in the throat and lungs, it gives nourishment and strength to the enfeebled body, it is pleasant to take, and will not offend the most delicate stomach.

Dr. WOODMAN will guarantee that this nourishing remedy will restore the weak, emaciated consumptive to sound health and good condition of body quicker than the most approved inhaling methods or other consumptive treatment in use. From the first day this Cherry Expectorant is used the patient begins to grow fat.

Specimen bottles of this famous remedy are at No. 162 Fulton-st., where the Consumptives and those afflicted with Throat, Chest or Lung complaints, are invited to call and make a trial of the same. Price, $1 per bottle.

O. O. WOODMAN, New-Orleans, La., Proprietor,
At the R. R. R. Office, No. 162 Fulton-st.

FANCY ARTICLES FOR GIFTS AND PRESENTS.—The whole stock, embracing every variety of dolls, toys, games, &c., &c., &c., at ROGERS' Extensive Fancy Bazaar, No. 499 Broadway, is to be sold off this month, at less prices than ever before offered in this City.

H. S. ROGERS, No. 499 Broadway.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, DIAMOND Rings and Pins, Jewelry and Silver Ware, for sale at wholesale and retail, at less than the usual prices, by G. G. ALLEN, Importer of Watches and Jewelry, No. 11 WALL-st., second floor, near Broadway.

OH, THINK OF THE POOR.

BY JULIA CAREY EBERHARDT.

Oh, think of the poor when the winter wind blows,
The shoeless, the ragged who trudge through the snows;
Give to them your old garments—their blessing secure,
And the gain will be equal to you and the poor.
For you need winter clothes—stylish, lasting and warm,
To protect your good hearts from the pitiless storm;
And by buying at SMITH'S so much money you'll save,
That you'll never regret the old things that you gave!

SMITH BROTHERS' One-price Wholesale and Retail Clothing Warerooms, 129 and 140 Fulton-st., New-York.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES—With Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks, the same that were awarded separate medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and the World's Fair, New-York, 1853, and are the only American Safes that were awarded medals at the London World's Fair.

These Safes are now admitted to be superior to any ever offered the public, and the subscribers challenge the world to produce an instance of these Safes failing to preserve their contents through the hottest fires, or a burglar picking the lock.

The subscribers and their agents are the only persons authorized to make and sell Herring's Patent Champion Safe, with Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks.

S. C. HERRING & CO., Green Street, 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., and 5 Murray-st., New-York.

NATIVE WINES.

SPARKLING AND STILL CATAWBA

from the vineyards of John D. Park, Esq., Cincinnati. Warranted only the pure juice of the grape, and superior to the best French Champagne and German stock, being more generous, rich and fruity by retaining the natural flavor of the grape.

BARNES & PARK, No. 204 Broadway, cor. Duane st.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE.

The only Salamander Safe made, and

THE BEST FIRE-PROOF SAFE IN THE WORLD.

Warranted free from dampness, and secured with Wilder's Patent Powder and Burglar Proof Lock.

Depot, No. 122 Water-st., near Wall; New-York.

B. G. WILDER & CO., Patentees and Manufacturers.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES.—The best in the world; the only reliable Hair Dye known, perfect and instantaneous; harmless and beautiful in its results. Applied in twelve private rooms. BATCHELOR'S WIGS surpass all; their new improvements satisfy the interested that BATCHELOR'S are permanent. Avoid the ridicule attached to bad dyes and unsightly wigs. The largest and best stock always at

BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

HAPPY NEW-YEAR, 1857.—LADIES, WE WISH you a happy New-Year, and return you our sincere thanks for the kind and liberal patronage extended towards us for the past year, hoping by strict attention to business, and selling good articles at moderate prices, to merit a continuance of your favors. With respect,

J. B. MILLER & CO., No. 134 Canal-st.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—THE BEST OF all holiday gifts is one of Singer's latest improved sewing machines, which is capable of earning for its owner $1,000 a year. All who have female relations or friends in needy circumstances can in this way, at a moderate expense, provide for their permanent and comfortable support.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

RUPTURE—ONLY PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED to MARSH & CO., by the Industrial Exhibition of all Nations, at the Crystal Palace, for their new patent radical cure truss. References as to its superiority: Professors Valentine Mott, Willard Parker and John M. Carnochan. Open from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M.

MARSH & CO., No. 2½ Maiden-lane, New-York.

UNION INDIA RUBBER COMPANY STOCK FOR sale cheap for permanent investment. This Company is doing a prosperous business, having paid within four years about 120 per cent., in dividends averaging from 15 to 30 per cent. per annum. Apply to

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 4 Broad-st.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—THE HORACE WATERS modern improved Pianos and Melodeons are to be found only at No. 333 Broadway. Pianos and Melodeons to rent and rent allowed on purchase, for sale on monthly payments. Second-hand Pianos at great bargains.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Established 1856**.—ISAAC J. OLIVER, (Successor to Oliver & Brother,) Marble Building, No. 33 Beekman-st., near William-st., takes this method of returning thanks to his numerous friends and customers for the liberal patronage he has received during the year 1856, and avails himself of the present opportunity of informing them, and the business public generally, that by increased facilities he is better than ever prepared to execute orders for every description of Plain and Fancy Printing, suitable for Merchants and Business Men. Such as Bill-heads, Statements, Circulars, Cards, Catalogues, Pamphlets, Hand-bills, Posters, Show-cards, &c., in the neatest and most modern style, and at prices as low as the same work can be had elsewhere.

Persons in want of Printing on short notice, should avail themselves of the extraordinary advantages this Establishment affords.

Punctuality, Expedition and Neatness, can at all times be relied upon. Public patronage is respectfully solicited.

☞ Our Calendar for 1857 and '58 is now ready, and may be had free of charge, on application at the office.

ISAAC J. OLIVER, No. 33 Beekman-st.

☞ **A Miracle! A Wonder! A Blessing!**—To suffering, diseased humanity, is that extraordinary Vegetable Compound,

DR. WEBBER'S INVIGORATING SANGUIFIER.

Its soothing, quieting, tranquilizing, tonic, nervine and sanguiferous qualities. Those weak and feeble from disease, too much doctoring, dissipation or any other cause, find strength, buoyancy of spirits quiet sleep, good appetite and a vigorous feeling. It restores to full health and strength those afflicted with

WEAKNESS AND PAINS IN THE BACK, HEAD, LIMBS AND BODY; LOSS OF MUSCULAR STRENGTH; INDISPOSITION;

Symptoms of Consumption and Imbecility;

Loss of Memory;

Weakness of the Natural Functions.

It seems gradually to revolutionize the whole physique; cause the stagnant blood to flow anew, and the partaker to feel vigorous and robust health

Dr. WEBBER is tired of giving certificates and testimonials of cures effected by it, and he would not thus publicly eulogize and advertise it, were there other means of making its virtues known. He entreats the weak and sickly to give this a trial; it has given thousands

ROBUST HEALTH, VIGOR AND STRENGTH.

who had long given up all hope. The sickly, emaciated youth—the tottering debauchee—the feeble wife or maiden—each alike experiences its benefits, as it is suited to all ages or constitutions. It is sold—very highly concentrated in large bottles, $2 50, at No. 202 Bowery.

The poor (proved unable to pay) supplied at half-price.

☞ **Holiday Ragians, Overcoats, Dress and Frock Coats**, Business Suits, Pants and Vests, all of which are selected with great care as regards both style and price.

We would also solicit orders for our Custom Department, where gentlemen may have their clothing made in the latest and neatest style, and at the very lowest prices, for cash. Ten per cent. less than any other store in this City.

N. B. COLLINS & CO.,
(Successors to Devlin & Jessup,)
Corner of John and Nassau sts.

☞ **Kansas Lands.**—The Trustees for the purchase of lands in Kansas, will receive deposits in trust, to apply them to the purchase of the Delaware Indians' Trust Lands, and to the purchase of other lands in Kansas, Shares in the general fund $100, bearing interest, and redeemable in purchase of lands of the Trust. For subscription, or for special investments, or for further information, apply to the Treasurer, personally or by letter, at No. 3 Winter-st., Boston. JOSEPH LYMAN, Treasurer.

AMOS A. LAWRENCE,
WM. DUDLEY PICKMAN,} Trustees.
ROBERT B. STORER.

A beautiful shaving soap, to smell and to feeling,
Cures chapp'd or sore flesh, is mollient and healing;
All eruptions, sores, salt rheum, soon vanish, elope,
When washed with JONES' famous ITALIAN SOAP.

☞ **Price Reduced to 2s.—The Best Soap Made.**—LAFONT'S LIQUID ALABASTER gives fine natural white for ladies' skin. Don't rub off. Price 2s. No. 202 Bowery, Perfumery and Toilet Store.

MEDICINE WITHOUT PAY.

☞ **I will present one box of my Magnetic Salve** to any respectable patient who will call and receive it. For Burns, Scrofula, and Salt Rheum, unsurpassed. S. R. SMITH, Electro-Magnetist, No. 77 Canal-st., between Broadway and Church-st.

☞ **Brooklyn Athenæum Lectures.**—The ninth lecture of the course will be delivered on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 6, by Rev. T STARR KING. Subject—*Existence and Life*. Doors open at 7 o'clock, lecture to commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents each, to be had at the usual places.

☞ **Rev. Dr. Sawyer, Universalist, and Rev. A. H. Robberson, Methodist**, will hold a Theological Discussion in the Orchard-street Universalist Church, between Broome and Delancey sts., commencing Jan 5, 1857, at 7½ P. M., and continuing twelve evenings, four in each week. Admittance 6¼ cents.

☞ **Post-Office Notice.**—The Mails for California, &c., per U. S. Steamer *Illinois*, will close at this office on MONDAY, the 5th day of January, at 1 o'clock P. M.

ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

LECTURES.

LECTURES ON POLITICAL ECONOMY; Or, The Production, Distribution and Consumption of Wealth.

FIRST LECTURE, MONDAY, JAN. 5.—*Introduction*—Political Economy not Theory but Fact. *Production of Wealth*—By the Agriculturist.—By the Shipper.—By the Manufacturer.—By the Merchant. *Consumption of Wealth*—Productive and Unproductive.

SECOND LECTURE, WEDNESDAY, JAN 7.—*Distribution of Wealth*—Causes which Determine the Rate of Interest.—Of Wages.—Of Rent.—Population.

THIRD LECTURE, THURSDAY, JAN. 8.—*Money*—The Origin of Money.—The forces which cause it to flow to its natural level throughout the World.—The Drain of Specie from France and England.—The office which Money performs in the Work of Production and Distribution. *Banking*—The Origin of Banking.—The Causes which limit the Circulation of Bank Notes.—Effect of California Gold on the Circulation of our Banks.—Effect of Foreign Banks on our Circulation.—Bank Capital not Money, but Merchandise.—The true Causes of Scarceness or Plenty in the Money Market. *Exchange*—Balance of Trade.—Government.—Fund-holding.

A course of three lectures will be delivered by GEORGE BARTLETT, as above, at Clinton Hall, New-York. The Introductory Lecture free to all Admission to each of the other lectures, 25 cents. The whole course free to members of the Mercantile Library, who are invited to call for their tickets at the Library desk. Doors open at 7 o'clock in the evening, lectures commence at 8.

☞ **REV. D. MANAHAN WILL LECTURE** before the Catholic Library Association, at Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway, THIS (Monday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Subject—*Historical Contrasts; or, Society as it Was, and as it Is*. Tickets, 25 cents; can be had at the door.

☞ **GENERAL SOCIETY OF MECHANICS AND TRADESMEN**.—The Members of this Society can procure their tickets for the lectures of 1857 on application to the Librarian, Mr. WM. VAN NORDEN, at the rooms No. 472 Broadway. The first lecture will be delivered on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 5.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

DONATION VISIT.—YOU ARE RESPECTfully invited to attend a Donation Visit to be made to Rev. CHARLES J. JONES, Pastor, and to Rev. OLA HEGLAND, Norwegian, Danish and Swedish Missionary of the Mariners' Church, corner Madison and Catharine sts., on MONDAY AFTERNOON and EVENING, Jan. 5, at the residence of Rev. Charles J. Jones, No. 130 Madison-st. The occasion of the above visit arises from the fact that these gentlemen are frequently obliged to contribute to the necessities of the suffering poor and friendless from their own limited resources. Donations of money, provisions, and other articles of use in housekeeping will be thankfully received.

Committee of Arrangements—Mrs. G. W. Pettit, Mrs. L. B. Hall, Mrs. Mary Corwin, Mrs. Elizabeth Dixey, Miss Caroline Smith, Mrs. H. A. Curtis, Mrs. Wm. S. Turner, Miss S. J. Gedney, Miss Catharine Price.

Gentlemen's Committee—Mr. G. W. Pettit, Mr. W. S. Turner, and others.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—The first service in the new church, (in state-st., near Bond,) will be held on the evening of the Festival of the Epiphany, TUESDAY, Jan. 6, commencing at 7½ o'clock. The Reverend Clergy, and any churchmen interested, are invited to attend.

The offerings will be applied to removing the floating debt of the Parish.

The Pews in the new church will be rented on the preceding evening, commencing at 7 o'clock.

CHRISTOFLE & CO.'S CELEBRATED ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

The dépôt of this celebrated ware, formerly situated At No. 481 Broadway, has been removed to No. 97 William-st. Always on hand, table and tea sets, tray, fork and spoons, &c. For sale by

GOURE & CO.,
No. 97 WILLIAM-ST.

MOORE'S BUSH MILLS IRISH WHISKY, BILLEGART SALMON, VERZENAY CHAMPAGNE.

For sale by CAMPBELL & SEAMAN,
No. 404 4th-av., corner of 29th-st.
Also, Agents for the
CELEBRATED TRENTON CRACKERS.

PRINTING BY STEAM—COPPER-FACED TYPE.

STATIONERS' HALL,
Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., New-York.
BOWNE & HASBROUCK,
PRINTERS, LITHOGRAPHERS AND STATIONERS.

All kinds of Printing executed in the best style, with copper-faced type, at the lowest rates.

GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP

It is well known, cures TAN, PIMPLES, FRECKLES, ERUPTIONS, SALT RHEUM, BARBER'S ITCH, CHAPS, CHAFES, TENDER FLESH, &c., besides being the very best shaving compound ever invented. GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE removes hair from low foreheads, upper lips, or any part of the body, safely and quickly—warranted. LIQUID ROUGE, for pale lips and cheeks. LILY WHITE, for flushed, rough, perspiring faces. HAIR DYE instantly converts red, gray, or light hair, to a beautiful black or brown, without staining the skin. HAIR RESTORATIVE forces the hair to grow, and makes stiff, wiry hair soft, glossy and silky. Found at Dr. GOURAUD'S old established dépôt, No. 67 WALKER-ST., first store from Broadway; Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn; T. R. CALLENDER, Philadelphia; BATES, No. 139 Washington-st., Boston, and druggists generally

A CARD.—THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING left the employ of Mr. S. P. Smith, (with whom he has been engaged for the past 4 years,) has the pleasure to inform his numerous friends and acquaintances that he is now interested and engaged with Moses Bigelow, Esq., (of the late firm of Bigelow & Price,) and anticipates the pleasure of calling upon them to solicit a share of their patronage. Mr. Bigelow still continues the manufacture of Coach Varnishes at the old stand, Nos. 310 and 312 Mulberry-st.

JOHN B. CAMPFIELD.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

DERBY & JACKSON'S LATEST PUBLICATIONS.

THE KNIGHT OF THE GOLDEN MERLICE;

AN HISTORICAL ROMANCE.

By the Author of the "Lost Hunter." 12mo. $1 25.

From the New-York Commercial Advertiser.

The scene of this romance is laid in Massachusetts, in the first half of the seventeenth century; an epoch unquestionably interesting in American colonial annals. The volume opens with a scene in the Council Chamber of the "Governor and Company of the Massachusetts Bay in New-England." The parties present, and described with lifelike minuteness, are Governor Winthrop, Deputy-Governor Dudley, and other members of the Council known in colonial history, who were assembled for the trial of Philip Joy. Subsequent events are adroitly interwoven in the "romance." * * * * The volume has a certain charm that will not permit of its being laid aside without perusal

THE TORCHLIGHT;

Or, THROUGH THE WOOD.

A Novel. By Mrs. OLCOTT, Authoress of "Isora's Child. 12mo. $1 25

From the New-York Daily Times.

Mrs Olcott is an accomplished New England woman, with whom authorship is an accident. Her first adventure in literature, "Isora's Child," created a most favorable impression, which will be confirmed by her second work. Her narrative style is idiomatic and fluent, her characters sharply defined and natural, and the incidents are interesting without being improbable. But, above all other qualities which indicate original talent and the requisite genius for novel-writing, she gives us a "commodity of good names," that are new in literature, without inviting to grotesqueness or affectation. We have little doubt of Mrs. Olcott's success in this department of literature.

MR. MILBURN'S

RIFLE, AXE AND SADDLE-BAGS.

With a Portrait on steel. One neat 12mo vol. $1.

From the Boston Transcript.

Mr. Milburn, although comparatively a young man, has attained an extensive and brilliant reputation as an eloquent lecturer and a popular preacher. The collection of his writings now issued is adapted to enhance his usefulness and his fame. It consists principally of sketches of pioneer life in the West, and preserves in an animated narrative, many curious reminiscences and amusing anecdotes of the early civilization in that region. The volume possesses a collateral interest as the production of a writer almost entirely deprived of eyesight; but that circumstance was not needed to increase the intrinsic value of its contents.

THE RAINBOW AROUND THE TOMB.

A Book for Mourners. By EMILY THORNWELL. 12mo. 75 cents.

From the Christian Advocate.

A beautiful and appropriate gift "to those who mourn:" full of tender and affectionate consolation, and imbued with a Christian spirit.

DAISEY'S NECKLACE,
AND WHAT CAME OF IT.

By T. B. ALDRICH. 16mo. 75 cents.

From the Evening Transcript.

A prose poem, glittering with jewels of thought.

MORMON WIVES;

A Narrative of Facts, Stranger than Fiction.

By METTA VICTORIA FULLER. 12mo. $1.

From the Grand Rapids Enquirer.

The name of the gifted authoress of this book is sufficient guaranty of its strength and purity of style. It is a work of the most intense interest, for all the word-paintings of Metta Fuller, though remarkable for their grace and delicacy, are yet of bold and even good outline, and leave the impress of living reality on the memory and the imagination. The book, as its title indicates, is a blow at the system of polygamy practiced in Utah Territory.

CARVALHO'S

TRAVELS AND ADVENTURES IN THE FAR WEST.

12mo. $1.

From the Daily Sun.

A book full of exciting interest. Mr. Carvalho was the Artist of Col. Fremont's last expedition, and this is the record of that thrilling event.

AN ENCYCLOPEDIA OF INSTRUCTION.

By A. B. JOHNSON. 12mo. $1 25.

From the Daily Post.

Full of good counsels and excellent maxims and observations, by the venerable Sage of Utica. It is a valuable book to place in the hands of the young.

Will be ready in a few days:

THE PUDDLEFORD PAPERS; Or, Humors of the West.

SILVERWOOD: A Book of Memories.

THE STAR AND THE CLOUD; Or, A Daughter's Love.

THE SULTAN AND HIS PEOPLE. By C. MOAN-YAN.

THE MERCHANTS' AND BANKERS' REGISTER. By J. S. HOMANS.

THE HUSBAND IN UTAH. Edited by MARIA WARD.

THE GENTLEMAN'S GUIDE TO POLITENESS AND FASHION.

FOUND AT LAST!

AN ORIGINAL AMERICAN NOVEL!

The publishers confidently recommend

NEIGHBOR JACKWOOD,

BY THE AUTHOR OF "FATHER BRIGHTHOPE," &c.,

As a story which will please every reader; a story which, for truth, naturalness, pathos, humor, and absorbing interest, has had few superiors in America.

In 1 vol., 12mo. $1 25.

OTHER RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

PRESCOTT'S

ROBERTSON'S CHARLES V.

3 vols., 8vo, with Portrait.

Uniform with

"Ferdinand and Isabella." 3 vols.
"Conquest of Mexico." 3 vols.
"Philip II." Vols 1 and 2.
"Conquest of Peru." 2 vols.
"Miscellanies." 1 vol., with portrait of the Author.

Mr. Prescott's works are sold at $2 per volume, in cloth binding. They are bound, also, in various elegant styles

A NEW WORK BY DR. HITCHCOCK, THE GEOLOGIST.

RELIGIOUS TRUTH;

Illustrated from Science, in Addresses and Sermons on Special Occasions.

BY REV. EDWARD HITCHCOCK, D. D.,
(Late President of Amherst College,) Author of "The Religion of Geology," etc., etc.
In one volume. 12mo. $1 25.

BIOGRAPHICAL ESSAYS.

BY H. T. TUCKERMAN.

In one volume, 8vo. $1 75.

These Essays contain succinct biographies and critical estimates of Washington, Chateaubriand, Lord Chesterfield, Franklin, Campbell, (the poet,) De Witt Clinton, Bishop Berkeley, Audubon, (the Naturalist,) De Foe, (the author of "Robinson Crusoe,") and other eminent persons. About half the subjects are American, and embrace the most distinguished names known in our annals.

EMERSON'S ENGLISH TRAITS.

In one volume, 12mo.

Uniform with
Essays. First and Second Series. 2 volumes;
Miscellanies, including "Nature," etc.;
Representative Men.

Bound in various elegant styles.

DRED;

A TALE OF THE GREAT DISMAL SWAMP.

BY HARRIET BEECHER STOWE.

Author of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," etc., etc.
Two volumes. $1 75.
PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & COMPANY,
Publishers, No. 13 Winter-st., Boston.

ENGLISH RADICALS.
SCOTCH RADICALS.
GERMAN REVOLUTIONISTS,
RED REPUBLICANS,
ALL EUROPEAN REPUBLICANS,
ALL PHILANTHROPISTS
AND POLITICIANS

Should read THE EUROPEAN to see how American affairs are regarded from the European Radicals' point of view.

Published weekly in New-York at No. 153 Fulton-st.

THE EUROPEAN, JAN. 3, contains, in addition to much other valuable matter, the following articles:

THE DWELLINGS OF THE POOR in the City of New-York. WHAT SHOULD BE DONE?

THE LONDON MORNING POST *on the European*. Its great utility to Europeans.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES *on the European*. Second attack and reply.

THE PIONEER *on the European*. The *Pioneer's* defence of the U. S. and attack on England. Reply.

THE HEIGHT OF ABSURDITY. The American Press on the Arrowsmith Hoax.

THE EUROPEAN.

Published weekly in New-York at No. 153 Fulton-st.

LOOK OUT!

A New-England Story, by VIRGINIA F. TOWNSEND.
LOOK OUT!
A New-England Story, by VIRGINIA F. TOWNSEND.
LOOK OUT!
A New-England Story, by VIRGINIA F. TOWNSEND.
LOOK OUT!
A New-England Story, by VIRGINIA F. TOWNSEND.
LOOK OUT!

A New-England Story, by VIRGINIA F. TOWNSEND.

This splendid Story is commenced in ARTHUR'S HOME MAGAZINE OF LITERATURE, ART AND FASHION, for January, 1857.

For sale at all periodical and news depôts. Price 18¾ cents. Trade supplied by DEXTER & BROTHER, Nos. 19 and 16 Ann-st.

GIVEN AWAY, GIVEN AWAY.

GO AND SEE!

Go and see what it is! Why, your brother, neighbor. Buy a book at EVANS & CO.'S Gift Bookstore, No. 439 Broadway, New-York, and receive a gift worth from 25 cents to $100. Gold and Silver Watches, sets of Cameos, Gold Lockets, Pencils, Brooches, Rings, Penknives, &c., given away to purchasers of Books. All the new and popular publications received as soon as issued. Our stock consists, in part, of standard, poetical, historical, biographical and miscellaneous books, together with an elegant assortment of pew and pocket Bibles, Prayer Books, Annuals, Albums, in various styles of bindings. Having bought a very large stock of new books and fine gold jewelry at the lowest rates for cash, we are determined to give our customers better bargains than can be had elsewhere. Catalogues of books sent to any part of the City or country free, on application by mail.

EVANS & CO.,
Principal store, No. 439 Broadway, New-York.

TAKE IT HOME!

THE FLAG OF OUR UNION.

A SPLENDID NUMBER.

As long as bright eyes will read delightful stories, so long this popular and long established paper will be a favorite at every fireside in the country.

The present number contains

MRS. L. S. GOODWIN'S GREAT STORY,
THE MYSTERIOUS MINER:
or, the
GOLD-DIGGERS OF CALIFORNIA.

For sale everywhere at four cents.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE SUBSCRIBER has got some neat marble mantels which he will sell at nearly half price for cash if called for in one week, at No. 178 Avenue B, near 11th-st., New-York.

DRY GOODS.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

TREMENDOUS SACRIFICE.

SELLING OFF! SELLING OFF!

$20,000 worth of DRY GOODS to be sold off in thirty days at any sacrifice, to close the business,

Consisting of

CLOAKS, SHAWLS, SILKS, FRENCH MERINOES, PARAMATTAS, DE LAINES, SAXONY PLAIDS, MOIRE ANTIQUE, POPLINS, Domestic and Housekeeping Goods of every description. Also, BLANKETS, FLANNELS, EMBROIDERIES, HABERDASHERY, GLOVES and RIBBONS.

One price only. No. 51 Catharine-st., four doors from Monroe.

To save time every article is marked the lowest price.

GOODS FOR BOYS' WEAR.

CASSIMERES,
DOESKINS,
BROADCLOTHS, CAMBLETS, &c., &c.,

At a great sacrifice, At the great sale, No. 703 Broadway, Near 4th-st.

AGAIN REDUCED.

RICH DRESS GOODS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

for this week only to close stock.

CHARLES HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

DECIDED BARGAINS IN

SUMMER GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Comprising SILKS,
GRENADINES,
BAREGES,
BAREGE ROBES,
MUSLINS, LAWNS, &c., &c.

At the great sale, No. 703 Broadway, near 4th-st.

AGAIN REDUCED.

The Entire Stock of

RICH AND FASHIONABLE SILKS,

For this week only.

CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

CLOAKS ARE NOW SELLING WITHOUT ANY REGARD TO COST.

They must be sold at Any sacrifice, At the great sale, No. 703 Broadway, Near 4th-st.

EMBROIDERIES, SETS AND HANDKERCHIEFS.

We are selling off the balance of our large stock of Embroideries, Laces, &c., far below the cost of importation, to make room for Spring stock, consisting in part of Lace and Muslin Sets and Collars, Thread and French Lace Veils, Bands, Embroidered and Plain Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, &c., &c.

Ladies will please call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere, BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway.

MARSEILLES AND TOILET QUILTS.

Tremendous bargains.

11-4 and 12-4 MARSEILLES,
12s., 13s. and 14s each,
Worth 18s., 20s. and 23.

Very fine do., $3 25, worth $6.

At the great sale, No. 703 Broadway, Near 4th-st.

AGAIN REDUCED.

HOUSEKEEPERS GOODS,

IN EVERY VARIETY,

to close stock.

CHARLES HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

CLOSING OFF STOCK.

Leaving the retail business.

Ladies will find tremendous bargains in every description of **DRY GOODS,**

At the great sale, No. 703 Broadway, Near 4th-st.

AGAIN REDUCED.

LUPIN'S FRENCH MERINOES,

To 5s. and 5s. 6d. per yard,
For this week only.

CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

SUMMER SILKS.

BEAUTIFUL CHINA SILKS are now selling at 2s. per yard.

FRENCH GLACE SILKS 4s., 4s. 6d., and 4s. 9d.

At the great sale, No. 703 Broadway, Near 4th-st

CHEAP SILKS, CHEAP SILKS.

The best SILKS at 5s. per yard,

To be found in the City,

Now selling at BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 473 Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts.

MOURNING GOODS.

DELAINES, BOMBAZINES,
ALPACCAS, PARAMATTAS,
MUSLINS, CHALLIES
&c., &c., &c.,

At the great sale, No. 703 Broadway, Near 4th-st.

BEEKMAN & COMPANY,

No. 473 Broadway,

Will sell a very handsome GRAY BEAVER CLOAK For $10.

AGAIN REDUCED.

RICH LYONS VELVETS,

Fifty per cent. below cost.

For this week only, To close stock.

CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

GREAT SALE OF

LINEN GOODS,

At No. 703 Broadway, Near 4th-st.

$50,000 WORTH OF DRY GOODS

TO BE SOLD OFF WITHOUT RESERVE.

Commencing on Monday, 5th inst.

ISAAC HADDOCK, NO. 265 GRAND-ST.,

(Between Chrystie and Forsyth sts.,)

Will SELL OFF his general stock of DOMESTIC AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

At prices much below their present value. Consisting of blankets, quilts, damasks, Irish linens, toweling, bleached and brown muslins, flannels, cassimeres, shawls, merinoes, paramattas, black silks, marcellines, de laines, prints, tickings, &c. Also, hosiery, gloves, ribbons, embroideries, trimmings, and small wares of all kinds.

As this stock will be sold without reserve, I. H. hopes his customers will call early and reap the benefit of good goods at low prices.

Lease of the store and house to be disposed of—5 years to run, from 1st of May next.

GREAT SALE OF MOURNING GOODS.

The subscriber being induced to enlarge store and make important improvements before Spring, in consequence of which the present valuable stock will be sold off at a great sacrifice, commencing on Monday the 5th instant. Take Notice, a lot of Embroideries, slightly soiled, at half-cost.

W. C. JACKSON'S New Mourning Store, No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Nothing is more appreciated by a lady as a present, than rich lace, such as is to be found at CARTER'S Lace Manufactory. Capes, collars, sets, berthas, &c. &c., in great variety and at greatly reduced prices.

Observe the red cushion in the window.

CARTER'S Lace Manufactory, No. 593 Broadway

STEEL-SPRING SKIRTS FOR LADIES.—Girls and children, crinoline, hair cloth, quilted, cotton, whalebone, moreen, &c. Ladies' Skirt Suspenders, Embroidered Collars and Sleeves, Embroidered Handkerchiefs, Honiton Collars and Sleeves, Lace and Muslin Cuffs, Muslin Bands, morning Collars and Sleeves, &c., for sale. FERMAN & CO., No. 702 Broadway.

STATIONERY.

STATIONERY, BLANK BOOKS, &c.

WILLIAM E. HAWS,

No. 143 Canal-st., corner of Thompson, N. Y.,

BRANCH OF E. C. ROOT, ANTHONY & CO.,

Keeps constantly on hand a general assortment of STAPLE and FANCY STATIONERY, Account Books, Writing Papers, Law and Commercial Blanks, Notes, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, &c. Printing of all kinds executed to order. N. B.—Particular attention paid to the manufacture of Blank Account Books, and to BANK PRINTING. Checks, Bill Heads, Circulars, &c., lithographed to any pattern, in the neatest manner.

ACCOUNT BOOKS AND STATIONERY,

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 77 Maiden-lane, solicit orders from new and old firms. Books made to pattern. Engraving, new and fine, and printing executed in best style: writing papers, copying presses, manifold letter writers, Diaries for 1857, fine stationery articles for presents, &c., &c.

BLANK BOOKS AND STATIONERY FOR 1857.—New and old firms requiring blank books with which to commence the new year can be furnished with sets, or parts of sets, made of first-class paper, in stock, or made to order, ruled to any pattern, at the shortest notice, and at reasonable rates, by

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers and Account-Book Manufacturers,
No. 93 Fulton-st.

A general assortment of Stationery constantly on hand.

GROCERIES.

USE THE BEST.

JAMES PYLE'S

DIETETIC SALERATUS.

The purest article in use. For making biscuit and cake beautifully light, it excels the best baking soda. Sold at all the groceries in pound, half-pound, and quarter-pound packages, with the name of JAMES PYLE thereon, without which none is genuine. Manufacturing Depôt, No. 114 Warren-st., New-York.

ENCAUSTIC TILES FOR VESTIBULES—Halls, hearths, dining-rooms, conservatories, &c., Garnkirk Chimney-tops, drain-pipes, &c. For sale by MILLER & COATES, No. 179 Pearl-st., New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

F. A. MARSHALL.....Sole Lessee.
Also of the Walnut-st. Theatre and New Arcade of Music, Philadelphia.
W. R. BLAKE.....Stage Manager.

GRAND DRAMATIC
and
MUSICAL COMBINATION.
TRAGEDY AND OPERA

Presented in the following attractive order, and sustained by the greatest talent and excellence.

MR. FORREST

Will appear (for the first time these fourteen months) on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 5, 1857.

In his celebrated character of DAMON.

Pythias.....by.....Mr. DALY.

Of the Boston and Philadelphia Theatres

His first appearance in New-York.

TUESDAY.—The Opera of MARTHA, (for the first time,) by the German Opera Troupe.

WEDNESDAY—RICHELIEU; Mr. Forrest's Second Night.

THURSDAY.—The Opera of THE MASON AND LOCKSMITH, by the German Opera Troupe.

FRIDAY.—The Opera of (first time) CZAR AND CARPENTER, by the German Opera Troupe.

SATURDAY—OTHELLO; Mr. Forrest's Third Night.

In compliance with many requests, a portion of the Parquet is railed off, and appropriated as Stall or Orchestra Seats, admission to which will henceforth be One Dollar.

On Dramatic Nights this regulation will be continued, with the usual prices.

OPERA NIGHT PRICES:

Dress Circle.....One Dollar.
Stall or Orchestra Seats.....One Dollar.
Parquet.....Fifty Cents.
Second Tier or Family Circle.....Fifty Cents.
Third Tier and Gallery.....Twenty-five Cents.

No extra charge for securing seats.

Dramatic Performance to begin at 7; Opera Performance at 8 o'clock.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE,

No. 624 BROADWAY, NEAR HOUSTON-ST.

Doors open at 6½ o'clock; the performance will commence with the Overture at 7 o'clock.

Admission:—Dress Circle and Parquette, 50 cents; Balcony Seats, 75 cents, Family Circle, 25 cents; Orchestra Stalls, $1 each; Private Boxes, $6 and $8. Box office open from 8 till 4 o'clock.

HOLIDAY WEEK.

BEAUTIFUL AND NOVEL EFFECTS.

On MONDAY, Jan. 5, 1857,

the beautiful drama of

SECOND LOVE.

Supported by Messrs. Lingham, G. Jordan, C. Wheatleigh, Harcourt, and Misses Ada Clifton and Manners, and Miss Laura Keene.

MUSICAL SELECTIONS BY THE ORCHESTRA.

To conclude, for the first time, with a new extravaganza burlesque called

YOUNG BACCHUS;

OR, SPIRITS AND WATER.

Produced with New Scenery, Dresses, Appointments, and Music arranged by Mr. Thomas Baker,

and to be performed by Miss LAURA KEENE,

supported by the whole company and a numerous Corps de Ballet.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.

Gratifying success of the new play,

FASCINATION.

Played every evening this week—produced with new scenery, dresses and decorations.

The original music by one of the authors of the piece, Signor Topaz.....Mr. Burton
Caspar Fabian, his protegee.....Mr. C. Fisher
The Princess Beatrice.....Mrs. Barrow
Madaline, in love with Fabian.....Miss Sara Stevens
Rosarita, her father, a musician.....Mr. Moore
Count Joan.....Mr. Howard
Countess Flora.....Miss L. Marshall

The new scenery exhibits in Act 1 a trellised verandah, with beautiful view of the Bay of Naples.

Act 2, the Porte Cochere of the Palace; Private Box and Lobby at the Opera House.

Act 3, Boudoir of the Princess, with moonlit Park.

Act 4, Study of the Composer.

Act 5, The Pass and Lake of Agnadolit by Moonlight.

The original music comprises an original overture to the supposed opera, the Siege of Granada, played before the second act of this piece, The Festival Chorus; the Triumphant March of the Cross and Chorus, and the Romance of Mercedes.

To conclude with the ballet of LA MAJOR DE SEVILLE, with Miss Ducy Barre, Mr. G. Smith and a full Corps de Ballet.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

PRICES OF ADMISSION—Boxes and Parquette, 50 cents; Upper Tier, 25 cents; Orchestra Stalls, $1.

IMMENSE HIT

OF

Mr. Walcot's new burlesque,

HIAWATHA.

It will be performed on MONDAY, Jan. 5, with, first time this season, the splendid comedy, in three acts,

A BACHELOR OF ARTS,

And the capital Farce of

THE FIRE EATER.

Mrs. John Wood.....as.....Mincheha.
Mr. Walcot.....as.....Hiawatha
Miss Mary Gannon.....as.....Poopoolima
Mr G. Holland.....as.....No-go-nias

Mr. Lester in his original character of Harry Jasper.

Mr. Phillips, Mr. Reynolds, Mr. Lee, Mr. Peters, Mr. Levere, Mrs. Thompson, &c., &c.

Tuesday—HIAWATHA, and other entertainments.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM.

THIS EVENING.

MADAME ISIDORA CLARK'S

ONLY GRAND CONCERT,

THIS (Monday) EVENING, Jan. 5, 1857.

Only appearance of WILLIAM MASON, who has arranged for Concerts in Boston with THALBERG.

GRAND COMBINATION.

MME. ISIDORA CLARK, WILLIAM MASON,
SIG. GUIDI, HENRI APPY, A. SEDGWICK,
WM. DRESSLER HENRI SCHMITZ,

And other Eminent Talent.

The Programme will embrace selections from the works of the Great Masters, both Vocal and Instrumental.

Tickets, $1. Seats can be secured without extra charge, at MAX BRAUN'S, No. 218 Fulton-st.; SANFORD'S, No. 38 Court-st.; ROSE'S Bookstore, Atlantic-st., and M. R. PETERS', corner of Montague and Hicks sts., till 5 P. M. to-day, when the sale closes.

Doors open at 7½, Concert to commence at 8 o'clock.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS,

NEW HALL, NO. 585 BROADWAY.

MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Jan. 5, 6, 7, will be produced

BY SPECIAL REQUEST,

the grand celebrated burlesque on SOMNAMBULA,

in three acts, and all the original music, and on THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the burlesque on opera of

MARITANA,

preceding which,

NEGRO MINSTRELSY.

Commences at 7½ o'clock. Tickets, 25 cents.

On FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 9, 1857, Benefit of Mr. JAMES BUCKLEY, on which occasion J. H. BABCOCK will appear.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

To let, on the off-nights of the opera, for concerts, lectures, &c. Accommodation for 4,000 persons. Price per night $300, including light.

BALL SEASON.

The price for ball-nights has been reduced to $250, including all the privileges of the bars, supper-rooms and cloak-rooms, together with the lighting and flooring. Apply to N. H. WOLFE, of the Executive Committee, No. 4 South-st.

AT TOMMAS'

SECOND HARP SOIREE,

TO-MORROW, (Tuesday,) Jan. 6,

Assisted by eminent artists.

See programmes at the Music Stores.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—EXTRAORDINARY COMBINATION OF NOVELTIES! THIS (Monday, Jan. 5, 1857,) EVENING, at 7 o'clock, will be repeated CINDERELLA; or, THE LITTLE GLASS SLIPPER. Already presented, night after night, to THOUSANDS OF APPLAUDING PEOPLE. After which, THE HONEST MILKMAN. AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, Two Handsome Farces. The Incomparable Russian Giant, the Living Serpents, the Dwarf Lady, the Living Skeleton, Happy Family, &c., may be seen. Admission to everything, 25 cents; Children under 10, 12½ cents.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—DRESS Circle, 25 cts.; Pit, 12½ cts.; Orchestra Chairs, 50 cts. Private Boxes, $5. THIS EVENING, Jan. 5, the entertainment will commence with the drama of

THE WIZARD SKIFF.

To be followed by the pantomime of PLANCHE; Or, THE LIVELY FAIRIES.

Planche.....Miss Price|Turlette.....Miss Herring

To conclude with the Drama of THE PEOPLE'S LAWYER.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—MAURICE STRAKOSCH begs leave to announce that he has made arrangements with the Executive Committee of the Academy of Music, for a short season of ITALIAN OPERA, which will commence on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 19.

TAKE NOTICE.—DON'T FORGET THE GALA night for the benefit of ROBERT ACKER, the escaped drummer boy from Niccaragua, only 15 years old, to be held at Washington Hall, corner of 4th and South 7th sts., Williamsburg, on Monday evening, Jan. 5, 1857. Come one, come all and give him a call.

DR. ABBOTT'S CELEBRATED EGYPTIAN MUSEUM.—The most popular, attractive and instructive Exhibition in the City, and the continual resort of persons of literary taste and refinement, is now open at the Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway. Admission 25 cents.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THE CRYSTAL PALace is still open to the Public, and contains many things curious and wonderful. The statuary alone is worth the price of admission.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, NO. 497 BROADWAY

NEW-YORK CITY.

City Mortality.

The following is the WEEKLY REPORT OF DEATHS in the City and County of New-York, from the 27th day of December, 1856, to the 3d day of January, 1857: Men, 60; women, 87; boys, 159; girls, 163—total, 469*. Adults, 147; children, 282; males, 313; females, 317; colored persons, 14.

DISEASES.

Abscess, of the kidneys	1	Debility, inf'dle.	6
Abscess, Lumbar	1	Delirium Tremn's	1
Albuminuria and Bright's Disease of Kidneys	2	Diarrhœa	3
Apoplexy	2	Dropsy	3
Asthma	2	Dropsy in the Chest	2
Bleeding	1	Dropsy in the head	15
Bleeding from Spleen	1	Drowned	1
Bronchitis	10	Dysentery	6
Burn'd or Scal'd	6	Enlargement of the heart	1
Cancer of liver	1	Erysipelas	4
Cancer of the stomach	2	Fever, bilious	1
Casualties, by falls	3	Fever, congestive	1
Cholera infant'm	2	Fever, gastric	1
Concussion of the brain	2	Fever, nervous	2
Congestion of the brain	8	Fever, puerperal	2
Congestion of the lungs	8	Fever, remittent	3
Consumption	56	Fever, scarlet	46
Convulsions, infantile	28	Fever, typhoid	3
Convuls'ns, puerperal	1	Fracture of leg	1
Croup	11	Heart, disease of	7
		Hooping cough	5
		Inflam. of bowels	6
		Inflam. of brain	7
		Inflam. of heart	2
		Inflam. of lungs	31
		Inflam. of stom'h	1
		Inflam. of throat	1
		Inflam. of tonsils	1
		Inflam. of womb	1
		Intemperance	4
		Jaundice	1
		Killed or murdered	1
		Liver, disease of	2
		Lues Venerea	1
		Lungs, disease of	1
		Malformation of heart	9
		Marasmus, inf'le	17
		Measles	10
		Mortification, old age	1
		Mortification of Maxillary Gl'd	1
		Old Age	6
		Palsy	2
		Pleurisy	1
		Premature birth	10
		Rickets	1
		Scrofula	2
		Small-pox	11
		Stillborn	3
		Stillborn and Premature Birth	37
		Stomach, Bowels, & other Digestive Organs	59
		Uncertain Seat, and General Fevers	35
		Urinary Organs	5
		Teething	1
		Worms	
		Total	429

* Increase this week, 22.

RECAPITULATION—DISEASES CLASSED.

Bones, Joints, &c.	4	Stillborn, and Premature	
Brain and Nerves	68	Birth	37
Generative Organs	2	Stomach, Bowels, & other Digestive Organs	59
Heart, and Blood Ves'ls	13	Uncertain Seat, and General Fevers	35
Lungs, Throat, &c.	131	Urinary Organs	5
Old Age	6		
Skin, &c., and Eruptive Fevers	71		
Total			429

Of which 16 were from violent causes.

AGES.

Under 1 year	120	20 to 25 years	21	70 to 80 years	4
1 to 2 years	56	25 to 30 years	26	80 to 90 years	8
2 to 5 years	69	30 to 40 years	35	90 to 100 years	1
5 to 10 years	16	40 to 50 years	23	Unknown	1
10 to 15 years	10	50 to 60 years	11		
15 to 20 years	8	60 to 70 years	11	Total	429

NATIVITIES.

East Indies	1	Germany	19	Sweden	1
England	3	Ireland	77	United States	233
France	1	Scotland	3	West Indies	1
Total					429

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

Almshouse, Blackwell's island	5	Penitentiary Hospital, Blackwell's Island	1
Bellevue Hospital	13	Randall's Island Nursery Hospital	2
City Hospital	2	St. Vincent's Hospital	2
City Prisons	1	Small-Pox Hospital, Blackwell's Island	1
Colored Home Hospital	3	Ward's Island Emigrant Hospital	8
Lunatic Asylum, Blackwell's Island	1		
New-York Juvenile Asylum	1		
Total			40

WARDS.

I	9	IX	14
II	4	X	16
III	4	XI	32
IV	11	XII	8
V	14	XIII	15
VI	19	XIV	23
VII	21	XV	10
VIII	30	XVI	25
		XVII	49
		XVIII	21
		XIX	27
		XX	30
		XXI	35
		XXII	22
		Total	429

GEORGE W. MORTON, City Inspector.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1857.

Felt Bad.

A felt cloth is in the market. One peculiarly happy property it possesses—that of stretching very liberally—and never contracting again. In consequence, when a man has worn a pair of felt pants for a week or two their knees look very much as if he suffered white swellings; or a felt coat, and his elbows look as if he carried sand bags for weight. The article is likely to come into general use, for anything does that tends to deform our kind.

Portrait of George Steers.

Mr. BRADY has just completed a colored photograph (life size) of GEORGE STEERS, which was ordered by the mechanics that built the *Adriatic*, and is to be placed in the cabin of that magnificent work of American Art. On a tablet in the frame is inscribed "GEORGE STEERS, constructor of the *Adriatic*—presented by his friends."

Rescued from Drowning.

About 9 o'clock Friday evening an unknown man while intoxicated, walked off the bridge at the South Ferry, New-York side, and but for the timely assistance of Messrs. JOSEPH T. KING and JOHN WATSON, two of the bridge-men, he no doubt would have been drowned.

☞ The *Jewish Messenger* is the title of a new quarto sheet, of which the following gentlemen are the editors: Messrs. Bernard Lemann, Myer S. Isaacs, David E. Josephi, Joseph Hess, and Samuel Cohen. They pledge themselves to pay over all the surplus proceeds to the Jews' Hospital and other Israelitish institutions of charity.

☞ Mr. STEWART, of the Broadway Marble Store, has bought seventy-five feet back of his store, running through from Chambers to Reed-street, and will commence building immediately. This will almost double the salesroom capacity of his establishment.

☞ The *attachés* of the New-York Post-Office presented, on New-Year's Day, a superb service of silver to Mr. THOMAS CLARK, the popular Superintendent of the newspaper department.

The *Christian Ambassador*, a Universalist paper published at Auburn, says that the Universalist denomination have raised nearly $500,000 for educational purposes during the last five years.

☞ There were in this port on Saturday 640 vessels, including 36 steamers, 115 ships, 96 barks, 91 brigs, and 302 schooners.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

DEATH FROM VIOLENCE AT THE HANDS OF HER HUSBAND —REPREHENSIBLE CONDUCT ON THE PART OF A PHYSICIAN.

The wife of Albert H. Buckman, proprietor of a small grocery and groggery, at the corner of Seventy-first-street and Third-avenue, was found lying dead at her residence on Saturday morning. She was bruised and bloody and bore every appearance of having died from violence. The husband was taken in custody by Officer Clemens, of the Nineteenth Ward. On searching him, a certificate for his wife's burial, signed by "D. B. Masters, M. D.," was found in one of his pockets.

Coroner Connery held an inquest upon the body The evidence taken was quite voluminous. Several of the neighbors testified to the conduct of deceased and her husband, both of whom were hard drinkers, and quarrels between them were frequent and violent.

It was shown that about 1 o'clock New-Year's Day Buckman was discovered in the act of beating his wife in a most brutal manner, dragging her by the hair, and striking her violently and repeatedly in the face. This occurred in front of his house. The spectators interfered, whereupon the wife and Buckman returned to their house. In a short time after, cries of "murder" and "help" were heard from above stairs, and some people who hastened to the place, saw Mrs. Buckman running from the house, her head and face covered with blood.

The brutal Buckman was restrained from further violence at that time. The wife, as already mentioned, was found dead.

The certificate found in possession of Buckman when arrested, attested that Mary Elizabeth Buckman died from bronchitis, superinduced by intemperance, and was signed B. R. Masters, M. D.

The *post mortem* was made by Dr. Weltzly, who found upon the body marks of violence sufficient to cause death, but the internal organs were much congested from intemperance.

The Jury, after a brief consultation, agreed upon the following verdict:

We find that the deceased came to her death from congestion of the brain, superinduced by violence, received at the hands of her husband, Albert H. Buckman, and also greatly aggravated by her intemperate habits. We also censure Dr. B. R. Masters for giving a certificate of death in this case, without knowing the cause of death—and with not having attended the patient previously.

The prisoner was then committed to prison to await the action of the Grand Jury. He is a German by birth. Mrs. Buckman was born in Ireland. She was about 35 years of age.

ANOTHER HOMICIDE—MAN KILLED BY A BLOW WITH A SLUNG-SHOT.

The man, William Dunn, who, while engaged in a fight on New-Year's night, at the corner of Broadway and Twenty-seventh-street, received a blow on the head with a slung-shot, died the next day. Coroner Connery concluded an inquest upon the body on Saturday. From the testimony adduced, it appears that on the night in question the deceased, with others, got involved in a fight at the place already named, and that during the affray the fatal wound in question was given. Patrick Thorne, Bernard Rooney and a man named McKee were particularly implicated in the assault upon Dunn, and they were locked up by the Coroner, to await the result of the Grand Inquest.

AN EXPENSIVE FROLIC.

Charles Bellows, a saving stage driver, went on a frolic on New-Year's night with more than $500 in his pockets and a good gold watch (with chain attached) in his fob. He finally brought up at a drinking place in Canal-street, kept by a lady who keeps a pretty bar-maid.

Charles, being accommodated in the premises, wished to retire. He was shown a room by the pretty barmaid, but he had scarcely finished undressing himself when, upon foolishly going out of his room, he was assailed by two men, who, after stunning him with blows about the ears, ran off with his money and watch. He pursued, crying "watch," but no watch came, when the thieves, turning coolly about, informed him that unless he "hushed up and trotted to bed out of the cold," they would, in a twinkling, send him to a place where he wouldn't need flannels.

He took the hint and the thieves left undisturbed.

By and by the police arrived, and arrested everybody in the house, including the matronly landlady, the pretty bar-maid, who were all committed, but after an examination by Justice CONNOLLY, were suffered to depart, there being no evidence to show that they had any connection with the robbery.

Mr. Bellows is a victim. He has resolved to turn over a new leaf.

A KNICKERBOCKER FROM POUGHKEEPSIE.

A young man, named Augustus Knickerbocker, was brought from Poughkeepsie on Saturday, by Officer Stacon, of the First District Police Court, on a warrant, charging him with stealing a gold watch and chain, worth $60, from Catharine Baxter, at her residence, No. 193 West Twenty-fifth-street. The property was recovered, and Justice OSBORNE locked the young Knickerbocker up for an examination.

Fires.

IN TENTH-STREET.

About 2 Saturday morning a fire broke out in the rear of SAYRE's carpenter shop, No. 79 Tenth-street. The fire was discovered by private watchman BROWNLOW, among a pile of shavings, where it had evidently been set. The flames were soon extinguished. Damage trifling.

Policeman WILLIS, of the Fifteenth Ward, arrested a country-looking man, calling himself THOS. MCANNY, on suspicion of firing the premises. The prisoner was conveyed to the Station-house, to await an examination by the Fire Marshal.

THE ALARM FOR LIE FIFTH.

The alarm for the Fifth District at 10½ A. M., Sunday, originated from a chimney on fire on the east corner of Second-avenue and Houston-street.

Love and Suicide.

A German named FREDERICK POPPE, residing at No. 135 Suffolk-street, where he kept a grocery and liquor store, hung himself at that place about 7½ o'clock on Saturday morning. He was a single man, and about 27 years of age. He did the act because he wanted to marry a woman who didn't want to marry him.

Strayed or Stolen.

The number of horses, with vehicles attached, that strayed away, or were stole on New-Year's day, was very considerable. So at least thought Mr. CROWLEY, the telegraph operator at the Chief's office. New-Year's was not a holiday to him.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—MONDAY, Jan. 5.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 1, 4, 5, 1844, 7, 8, 9, 10, 13, 14, 15, 16, 20 to 26, 28, 30 to 50 inclusive.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 1 to 14 inclusive, 14½. *Part II.*—Nos. 15 to 29 inclusive.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term.*—The whole Calendar will be called.

If a cause be found ready, the call of the Calendar will be suspended until such cause is heard.

Causes may be set down for any day in the term, by filing a consent with the Clerk.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Jan. 3.

Before Hon Justice Davies.

A RECEIVER APPOINTED FOR THE ACCESSORY TRANSIT COMPANY.

William Patten et al vs. *The Accessory Transit Company et al.*—This is an action brought to obtain a receiver of the effects of the company, and to authorize the sale of the four steamers, *Northern Light*, *Star of the West*, *Daniel Webster*, and *Prometheus*, belonging to the company. The plaintiff's claim amounts to $20,992. There are a number of party defendants, some of whom hold mortgages on the property in trust, and who are desirous to have a receiver appointed, but who merely wish to protect *cestiques trust*. There are therefore two defences made to this motion.

Some days since the case was very elaborately argued by Mr. Stoughton for the plaintiff's, Messrs. Lord and Clark for Mr. Vanderbilt, Mr. Vanderpool for the Sheriff, and Mr. Cutting for Morgan and Hoyt. These latter gentlemen hold heavy mortgages on the property in trust, and desire to be secured as before stated.

Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt was the only defendant who put in an answer. He claims that by virtue of three mortgages of the respective amounts of $120,000, $150,000 and $132,000, he is in possession of the steamships, which are about to be sold by the Sheriff, subject to these liens.

The plaintiffs allege that the instrument on which Mr. Vanderbilt claims his lien, is undefined in its extent, made and intended to cover certain prior and future loans, the amount of which is unknown, and which, therefore, they claim affords him no legal lien. That if the sheriff sells, subject to those liens, the property will bring but a nominal price, whereas, if sold free of incumbrance, it will secure all the creditors, and cover all the company's debts.

On Saturday Judge DAVIES rendered an oral opinion granting the motion for the sale of the vessels, and appointing a receiver.

CLARK'S COTTON CASE.

John Clark vs. *George Clark.*—This is the case reported some time since in the TIMES, which was brought by the proprietors of Clark's Spool Cotton, to restrain the defendants, who are also manufacturers of sewing cotton, from using certain labels which very much resemble those used by the plaintiffs. A temporary injunction was granted, but yesterday his Honor rendered a decision dissolving it. It is but proper to add that the defendants had, when the labels were first noticed by the plaintiffs, authorized them to have them altered in any manner they might choose, which, however, they neglected to do.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before full Bench.

DECISIONS.

Chas. G. Hart vs. *Horace R. Hudson, &c.*—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered; costs to abide event.

Joseph W. Davis vs. *Ely Happock.*—New trial ordered; costs to abide event.

John G. Lathan vs. *Melancthon Bliss and al.*—Order affirmed.

John Ward vs. *James Grant and al.*—Judgment for plaintiff for $244 75, with interest from April 17, 1855, if plaintiff will accept the reduced amount; otherwise new trial ordered—costs to abide event—plaintiff not entitled to costs of this appeal.

Martha Gorrer, &c., vs. *William Hannah.*—Judgment for plaintiff, with liberty to apply for relief from judgment.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Before Judges Ingraham, Daly and Brady.

DECISIONS.

Patrick McGovern vs. *Joseph M. Browning.*—Judgment affirmed.

Philip Leary vs. *Russ & Reynolds.*—Judgment reversed. INGRAHAM, J., dissenting.

John F. Callam vs. *John W. Latson.*—Order modified.

Hartford Quarry Company vs. *John Pendleton.*—Order affirmed without costs.

John Bathgate vs. *Thomas Fogge.*—Judgment reversed,

David Hicinbothem vs. *Robert Dunlap.*—Judgment affirmed.

Suit against the Bowery Theatre.

MARINE COURT—JAN. 2.

Before Judge McCarthy.

Daniel E. Jones, assignee of Benjamin Yates, vs. *John Brougham, proprietor of the Bowery Theatre.*—Mr. Jones alleges that Mr. Yates hired the Bowery Theatre of Mr. Brougham on the 15th of last November, for the sum of $300, for the purpose of having a benefit on the evening of the 19th of the same month; that the proceeds of the evening were $800, which Mr. Brougham received, but from which he refused to pay Mr. Yates more than $185 50, he, Mr. B., claiming that the proceeds amounted to but $435 50, thus taking the $300, the price of the house, leaving the above $135 50, which he paid to Mr. Yates. On the 22d of last December Mr. Yates made an assignment of his claim to Daniel Jones, the plaintiff, who sues for the $364 50 which, it is claimed, is still due.

The defendant answers as aforesaid, that there was but $435 50 in the house on the night in question, and that he paid to Mr. Yates all over the price charged for the house.

LONG ISLAND.

☞ Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER received during New-Year's Day about 800 calls—each person entering his name in a book provided for the purpose, as is his custom on these occasions. The venerable LYMAN BEECHER, who is on a visit to his son, was present throughout most of the day, and enjoyed the occasion very much. He is in vigorous health, and was an object of great interest and veneration.

☞ One of the cotton factories at Patchogue, owned by Mr. B. WOODHULL, was burned to the ground on Friday morning. It is charged to an incendiary. Insured.

Mortality in Brooklyn.

Whole number of deaths during the week ending the 3d inst., 71. Males, 43; females, 28; adults, 31; Minors, 40.

Principal Diseases.—Convulsions, 11; consumption, scarlet fever, 6 each; inflamation of the lungs, marasmus, 4 each; apoplexy, croup, debility, congestion of the lungs, 3 each; congestion of the brain, erysipelas, inflamation of the bowels, palsy, puerperal fever, typhus fever, 2 each.

Brooklyn Board of Aldermen for 1856.

The final meeting of this Board was held on Friday evening last, when a large amount of business was transacted, and at the close, resolutions of thanks to the President and Clerk were adopted, and also a resolution appropriating $350 to furnish a portrait of Mayor HALL for the Governor's Room.

The new Board meets at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

Murder in Washington County, Md.

From the St. Louis Leader.

A mysterious murder was committed near the boundary line between Washington and Franklin counties on the 22d December. Mr. BENJAMIN HANSON, residing in Washington county, near the Franklin county line, left his home in the afternoon of the 22d, with his wife, to go, as he stated, as far as his father's farm, three miles distant, to hunt for wild turkeys, promising to return positively for supper. When the time arrived for his return he was not, however, forthcoming. His relatives and neighbors immediately commenced a search, without any encouragement, until Wednesday morning, the 24th, when he was found dead about two and a half miles from home, with his rifle loaded by his side, and the remains of a turkey which he had doubtless killed. Upon examination of the body a bullet hole was found in the back, towards the right side, just below the shoulder-blade. The passage of the ball ranged upward, passing through the heart, and lodging in the left side, just under the arm, where it was extracted just under the skin, showing that it must have caused instant death. The range of the ball further indicates that the murderer must have waylaid his victim in a stooping or crouching position, and shot him a very short distance after he passed his hiding-place.

INDIAN FIGHTS IN TEXAS.—A letter dated Fort McKAVETT, Texas, Nov. 13, gives the following account of a fight with the Indians:

Captain BRADFUTE, of the 2d Cavalry, with a portion of his company, whilst scouting up the main branch of the Concho, on the 26th inst., came in contact with ten Camanche warriors and one squaw, on their way down towards the settlements; and after a fight of about three hours succeeded in killing off the whole party of Indians except the squaw, whom they brought into Fort McKavett unhurt.

The whole of their animals, two good rifles, several bows and arrows, shields and other Indian fixings, fell into the hands of the captors.

Captain BRADFUTE had one of his men shot through both legs with a rifle ball, and one of his horses wounded with an arrow. The clothing and hats of the Captain and his party were pretty severely cut up with arrows.

This has been a gallant affair while it lasted, as the cavalry had to fight the Indians their own fashion, sometimes dismounted and fighting through the chaparrel, and again mounting and charging over the prairie, crossing and recrossing the river, sometimes on foot and again on horseback.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—*Carefully Reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Jan. 3—6 P. M.

ASHES—Unchanged. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse to-day, 410 bbls. Pearls, and 436 bbls. Pots; together, 846 bbls.

BARK—The Philadelphia *Price Current*, of this morning, (which, by the way, appears in a new dress and greatly improved style,) says that: "There has been rather more inquiry for Quercitron Bark, but supplies come forward slowly, and there is very little stock here to operate in. Sales of 30 hhds. No. 1 at $35 ℔ ton In Tanner's Bark, no change."

COFFEE—The market is quiet, yet very firm.

COPPER—TURRELL & Co., in noticing the business in Copper, during December, says that: "In anticipation of the recent advance in England, our market has been active, and the sales here, in Baltimore, and in Boston, amount to 1,500,000 lbs. of Chili Ing, at prices varying from 24¼c., at 9 months, up to 26½c., at 6 months, part for export to France, and the balance to consumers here. In Refined Ingot the sales are full 1,500,000 lbs., at 25c.@26c. at 4 months, a considerable portion of it taken for shipment. Holders now have advanced their prices, and hold it for higher rates, as the quality of Pig and Ingot is much reduced. The increase of Copper at the Lake Superior mines is estimated at about 1,200 tons over last year. Sheathing Copper and Metal have advanced 1c.@2c. ℔ lb."

COTTON—The snow-storm impedes business. The demand is good; prices favor factors. We quote Middling Uplands at 13¼c.; do. Gulfs at 13¼c.@13¾c.; and other grades at proportionate rates, ℔ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour attracts more attention at slightly improved quotations, sales having transpired since our last of about 6,800 bbls., in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	$6 10@$6 20
Straight State	6 20@ 6 30
Favorite and Extra State	6 30@ 6 70
Common to Good Indiana & Upper Lake	6 25@ 6 55
Common to Good Superfine Ohio	6 45@ 6 65
Fancy Michigan	6 40@ 6 60
Extra Michigan	6 60@ 7 55
Extra Indiana and Wisconsin	6 60@ 7 50
Extra Ohio	6 80@ 8 00
Fancy Genesee	6 80@ 7 00
Extra Genesee	7 00@ 8 75
Extra Missouri	6 75@ 8 75

Canadian is quiet, yet steady. Superfine to extra commands from $6 20@$7 75 ℔ bbl.; 425 bbls. found buyers thereat. Southern has not varied. The transactions since our last comprise about 950 bbls. low Mixed to Fancy and Extra, at $6 90@$8 and $9 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is scarce and quiet, at $5 50@$5 25 for Fine to Superfine ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand and is steady, at $3 25 for Jersey, $3 75 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. The latter brings $11 7@$17 50 in puncheons.

GRAIN—Wheat is sparingly dealt in at former rates, sales having been reported of only about 3,800 bushels Southern White, part at $1 70 ℔ bushel. Rye is in slack request, yet it is steady, at 87½c.@91c. for fair to choice, ℔ bushel. Oats are saleable and firm at 49c.@51c. for Ohio and Lake; 46c.@48c. for State; 45c.@46c. for Jersey; and 40c.@44c. for Southern, ℔ bushel. Barley remains in limited demand, and is nominally quoted at $1@$1 30 for inferior to choice, ℔ bushel. Barley Malt commands $1 35@$1 42½ ℔ bushel. Corn is in better request, at, however, unchanged prices. There were sales reported to-day of about 89,000 bushels, at 65c.@67½c. for unsound; 68c.@70c. for mixed, in store and delivered; 72c.@74c. for Northern and Southern Yellow; and 73c.@75c. for Northern and Southern White, ℔ bushel.

HIDES—Mr. H. D. HULL, broker, says that, "The *sales this week* have been confined almost entirely to what few parcels were offering to arrive, and I notice an advance on all descriptions fully 1c. ℔ lb. on sales made to the trade. The advices from Europe quote extreme high rates ruling for all kinds, but particularly for wet salted Ox and Horse Hides, with an upward tendency and every prospect of still further advance. This, together with almost entire absence of any imports, give importers and holders of Hides to arrive great confidence, and it seems as if every sale was an advance on the previous one. The stock is almost exhausted, as, with the exception of a parcel of Savanilla and one of Rio Hache, which arrived yesterday, and a few from Coastwise Ports, we have had no receipts. We may, however, soon look for a better supply, as a number of cargoes are fully due, and some from two to three weeks past due. But this will not be enough to affect the market, as most are sold previous to arrival. The *receipts this week* have been 2,693 Rio Hache ℔ *Abram*; 663 Curacoa ℔ *Venus*; 221 from St. Johns, N. F., ℔ *Charles*, and 4,430 from Coastwise Ports, making a total of only 8,007 Hides. I notice the arrival in Boston of *Manito, Z. D.* and *Edwin*, with about 26,000 dry and salted Buenos Ayres Hides, part of which were sold to arrive and part sold since. 4,000@5,000 were imported by a dealer in this City. Sales have been: 3,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, (to arrive,) 21@23 lbs., at 31c., cash less 4 ℔ cent., usual selection; 3,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, (to arrive,) 22 lbs., at 32c., 6 months, usual selection; 5,000@5,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, (in Boston for this market,) 22 lbs., at 32c., 6 months, usual selection; 3,300 Dry Rio Grande, (to arrive,) 21¾ lbs., at 30½c., 6 months, usual selection; 1,000 Dry Chagres, (to arrive,) 16 lbs., at 28c., 6 months, rejecting water-damaged; 5,000 Dry Porto Cabello, (to arrive,) Coastwise, 22 lbs., at 28c., rejecting water-damaged; 219 Dry Savanilla, 22½ lbs., at 25c., rejecting water-damaged; 139 Dry Barcelona Kips, 13 lbs., at 26c., 6 months, rejecting water-damaged; 269 Dry Laguayra, 26 lbs., at 25½c., 6 months, rejecting water-damaged; 467 Dry Southern, 16 lbs., at 28c., cash, rejecting water-damaged; 500 Dry Southern, 17 lbs., at 22c., 6 months, rejecting water-damaged; 770 Dry Salted Maracaibo, 33 lbs., at 23c., 6 months, rejecting water-damaged; 434 Dry Arkansas, 20 lbs., at 22½c., 6 months, rejecting water-damaged; 100 Dry Tobasco, 20 lbs., at 25c. 6 months, rejecting water-damaged; 600 Dry Savannah, (to arrive,) 19 lbs., at 21c., cash, rejecting water-damaged; 1,200 Dry New-Orleans, 22 lbs., at 24c., 6 months, rejecting baddamaged; 1,218 Green Salted Buenos Ayres, 44 lbs., at 15c., 6 months, rejecting bad-damaged; 150 Western Slaughter, 60 lbs., at 12½c., 6 months, rejecting baddamaged; 29 bales Calcutta Slaughter, (to arrive,) at $1 75; 22 bales Calcutta Dead Green, (to arrive,) at $1 50; 25 bales Buenos Ayres Hide Cuttings, at 7c., 6 months. Expected to arrive shortly at this port: The *May Queen*, from Buenos Ayres, with 8,000 Hides; the *Hamilton*, from Buenos Ayres, with 12,000 Hides; the *Mary Wilkins*, from Buenos Ayres, with 8,000 Hides; the *G. W. Russel*, from Rio Grande, with 10,000 Hides; the *S. A. Hammond*, from Rio Grande, with 14,000 Hides; the *Bolivar*, from Orinoco, with 14,000 Hides; the *Nebraska*, from Orinoco, with 16,000 Hides; and others. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 5,156,—(same time last year, 27,000; year before, 71,000,)—as follows: 300 Dry Maracaibo; 663 Dry Curacoa; 2,693 Dry Rio Hache; 1,500 Dry Southern, Texas, &c.

Imports of Hides into New-York in each of the last nine years:

	Total.		Total.
Imports in 1848	972,654	Imports in 1853	1,259,300
Imports in 1849	1,229,725	Imports in 1854	1,679,995
Imports in 1850	1,483,385	Imports in 1855	1,550,000
Imports in 1851	1,366,030	Imports in 1856	1,751,900
Imports in 1852	1,437,200		

Comparative Imports of Hides into New-York and neighboring ports, in each of the last two years:

Where from.	Total in 1856.	Total in 1855.
Bu. Ayres and Montevideo, (dry)	264,266	234,400
Bu. Ayres and Mont'o, (salted)	38,413	
Rio Grande (and Rio Jan'o,) (dry)	157,575	161,500
Rio Grande, (salted	2,639	
Orinoco	285,184	369,500
Porto Cabello, Laguayra and Barcelona	140,699	106,800
Curacoa and Rio Hache	20,083	22,000
Savanilla and Carthagena	46,034	39,100
Maracaibo	44,389	36,900
Mar'm and Para, (dry and salted)	31,122	38,900
Mexican, (Tampico, Metamoras, and Vera Cruz)	42,899	33,066
Central America, (San Juan, Chagres, Honduras, &c.)	43,637	23,701
African	107,306	112,609
Singapore and Calcutta	21,296	
West Indies	36,759	38,200
Other descriptions	26,540	6,380
Total Foreign	1,310,792	1,219,965
Coastwise:		
Ports south of Baltimore	230,306	101,200
Boston, Philadelphia, Balt'e, &c.	105,632	151,900
California	115,142	77,880
Total Coastwise	441,130	330,980
Grand Total	1,751,912	1,550,000

Total Import into the United States, for the years 1853—1856, inclusive:

1856.		1855.	
New-York	1,751,912	Philadelphia	102,490
Boston	477,071	Baltimore	234,177
Salem	225,670		
Total import, 1856			2,791,320
Total import, 1855			2,428,664
Total import, 1854			2,662,000
Total import, 1853			2,350,000

Stock of hides in first hands, Jan. 1:

	New-York.	Boston.	Phila.
1856	5,156	12,300	1,200
1855	27,000	4,500	none.

IRON—Unchanged.

LEAD—Messrs. FABER & PERKINS furnish the following annual statement of the business in Lead, here, in each of last three years:

	1854.	1855.	1856.
Stock on hand, Jan. 1	tons. 1,500	6,000	3,350
Receipts	tons. 27,509	20,851	21,430
Total supplies	tons. 29,309	26,851	24,780
Stock on hand, Dec. 31	tons. 6,000	3,350	3,315
Total deliveries	tons. 23,309	23,501	21,465
Foreign exportation	tons. 200	465	1,255
Deliveries to trade	tons. 23,109	23,036	20,210

LEATHER—Mr. HULL informs us that in consequence of the reduction of the stock of domestic tanned Sole here by last week's heavy sales, and the intervention of New-Year's day, which has kept many buyers from the City, this week's sales have been moderate. Few of the trade feel disposed to sell in advance of their receipts at present rates, but some transactions have been made to arrive at the price ruling when the goods are received. Good and poor damaged are in active request and very scarce. Tanners generally have hurried their stock forward as soon as tanned during the Fall and Winter, consequently there is no surplus stock to depend on at the tanneries.

SOLE.

	Hemlock.	Oak.
Receipts during the week	54,200	8,300
Sales during the week	52,500	9,100
Stock at the close of the week	51,500	5,700
Same time in 1856	53,300	11,950
Same time in 1855	122,600	23,206

We quote: Oak slaughter and salted, good light, 37c.@39c.; Oak slaughter and salted, good middle, 37c.@38c.; Oak slaughter and salted, good heavy, 33c.@36c.; Oak light, Southern, 30c.@33c.; Oak heavy, for banding, 35c.@37c.; Oak heavy, Spanish, good all weights, 32c.@35c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good light, 30½c@31c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good middle, 31½c.@32c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good heavy, 28½c.@29c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good light, 30c.@31c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good middle, 30c.@31c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good heavy, 27½c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres Damaged, all weights, 26½c.@27½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres Poor, all weights, 19c.@20c.; Hemlock, Slaughter, in rough, 31c.@32c., on 6 months' credit.

Monthly Statement of Receipts and Sales of Sole Leather in New-York during 1856.

	HEMLOCK.		OAK.	
	Receipts.	Sales.	Receipts.	Sales.
January	127,900	154,400	18,700	20,700
February	124,200	106,850	21,150	21,950
March	149,550	192,300	25,200	28,700
April	137,100	130,100	30,650	28,300
May	258,800	231,500	41,350	35,700
June	243,100	260,400	22,700	26,200
July	256,100	243,100	40,850	39,350
August	203,800	217,600	31,000	35,100
September	217,800	217,700	33,800	33,600
October	277,600	239,100	37,200	36,600
November	264,000	282,000	34,650	30,000
December	310,500	332,300	41,500	44,600
Total in '56	2,570,450	2,609,350	378,750	380,800

LINSEED—TURRELL & Co. state that "holders in Boston are storing their parcels in anticipation of higher rates in the Spring. Held in Boston at $1 90 cash, with but few buyers. Imports to the United States in 1856, about 500,000 bags; in 1855, about 425,000 bags; increase this year, 75,000 bags.

NAVAL STORES—Resin, Tar and Crude Turpentine are unchanged. Spirits Turpentine is in improved demand at 48c.@50c. ℔ gallon,—but the high claims of owners and the unfavorable weather are against a lively business. Stocks of Turpentine, on hand, about 8,000 bbls. Crude, and 8,500 bbls. Spirits.

PROVISIONS—Pork is salable and steady, the transactions reported since our last comprising about 550 bbls., in lots, at $19 87½@$19 50 for old Mess; $20@$20 12½ for new do., and $16 87½@$17 for new Prime, ℔ bbl. No old Prime offering. Dressed Hogs bring, in lots, 8c.@8½c. ℔ lb. Cut Meats are in moderate supply and demand, at 9½c.@10¾c. for Hams, and 7¾c.@7¾c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Bacon in pretty good request for immediate and future delivery, and it is quite firm, at from 9¾c.@11c. ℔ lb. Lard is improving. The transactions since our last reach about 500 bbls and tcs. fair to Prime, at 12¾c.@12¾c. ℔ lb. Beef is in moderate demand, at very full rates. The transactions since our last consist of 530 bbls., at $9@$10 for new Prime; $10 50@$12 25 for Country Mess; $10 50@$12 25 for repacked do.; $14 50@$15 for new Chicago Mess, and $15 50 for extra do. do., ℔ bbl. New Prime Mess Beef is salable and steady at $20@$25 ℔ tc. Beef Hams are scarce and quiet at $17@$19 50 ℔ bbl. Butter is abundant and depressed at 16c.@21c. for Ohio; 20c.@25c. for common to very good State,

MEDICAL.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.—THIS EXCELlent remedy speedily carries off the products of unhealthy secretions, and gently stimulates while it disinfects and expels from the stomach and bowels all that is irritating, until they are cleansed and restored to a sound and healthy condition. Prepared and sold by

A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists,
No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—MR. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

Two bottles are found to cure 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in the cases of moral depravity, and that Hunter's Head Drop can be had at any place, except at the old Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., established in 1834, by the writer of this, and the present and only proprietor. It is a villainous conspiracy by a plurality of unprincipled quack doctors, to rob Dr. HUNTER of his hard-earned reputation as a skillful and honorable physician. Remember that Dr. Hunter's Red Drop can only be had genuine at the old Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st.; all others are base and wicked counterfeits of this wonderful remedy, it being the only thing on earth that will really cure and root out of the human system every particle of the rank and poisonous virus of the venereal disease.

RICORD'S PRACTICE.—C. D. HAMMOND, M.D., No. 516 Broadway, pupil of Drs. CARNOCHAN and MOTT of this City, and RICORD of Paris, who is the first living surgeon in diseases, &c., of the sexual system, may be confidentially consulted for the cure of this important class of diseases, which includes all nervous, seminal, and kindred complaints. Dr. H. tenders to the afflicted positive assurance of relief, and those who have been abused by "specifics," antidotes, little books, "no mercury," and like effusions of the numerous medical charlatans of the day, may rely on having their cases treated effectually, no matter how complicated they may appear. Consultations in English or French.

CHRONIC AND CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.—Dr. RALPH, No. 643 Houston-st., near Wooster. (Consultations till 1 and after 6 o'clock. Sundays excepted.) Stricture, seminal weakness, spermatorrhœa, and all genito-urinary diseases, radically cured, without painful operations, offensive medicines, or troublesome restrictions. By application in the recent stage of disease, a speedy cure is obtained. A new, strictly non-mercurial treatment in old constitutional cases. All letters must inclose a fee. Address Box No. 869 Post-Office. Strangers visited at their hotels if necessary.

Gravel, Piles, Asthma, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Scrofula, Female Complaints, &c., successfully treated.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. WATSON has for a long series of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated more than twenty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. Watson is in constant attendance, from 7 in the morning until 9 at night, at his consulting rooms and residence, No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway. The consulting rooms are separate. WM. WATSON, M.D.,
Formerly Surgeon to the Lock Hospital.

DR. WATSON'S NEW WORK.—"THE CAUSE AND CURE"—A complete practical treatise on spermatorrhœa and premature exhaustion, with local debility, induced by early indiscretion, excess, or other causes, in which the nature and effects of this insidious malady, together with the treatment, are fully explained; illustrated by numerous anatomical plates and drawings. With a supplement on genito-urinary diseases. Price, $1. To be had of the author, who may be consulted confidentially, at No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

DR. LAMONT'S PARIS AND LONDON MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE—20th edition. 400 pages, 100 Illustrations, cloth, $1. It gives the advertised remedies, and shows the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of emissions, impotency, strictures, gleet, syphilis, &c. He cures all such diseases at No. 33 Mercer-st., corner of Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, from 10 A. M. until 9 P. M. We recommend Dr. LAMONT to the afflicted.—*Courier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Day Book, Democrat, &c.*

DOCTOR WATKINSON'S PULMONACIA—For the cure of consumption, needs only a trial to be pronounced the best and only medicine in the world for the cure of consumption and all internal diseases of the throat and lungs. Price $1 per bottle, for sale only at No. 308 Broadway.

GAS AND FIXTURES.

GAS WORKS FOR VILLAGES.—AS NOW erected by "The Aubin Gas Works Company," are warranted to possess the following advantages over coal-gas works, to wit:

From their great simplicity of construction and operation, both their first cost and daily expense of attendance are much less. They are not exposed either to fire or explosion. They are guaranteed not to create offensive and unhealthy odors in generating the gas. They can be operated days only, or continuously, as required. The peculiar construction of the "Compound Generator" (a recent invention of Mr. AUBIN) exposes to destruction from the fire only a movable bottom, which can be replaced in half an hour; the cost of repairs, therefore, is trifling. Lastly, the cost of generating the gas is much less.

For the above reasons the Aubin Works can be used as well for one or more squares in cities or villages, large private establishments, &c., as in places where there is a great consumption of gas. For either use their superiority can be proved by their operation (with a generating capacity equal to 42,000 feet of coal-gas per day) at Cohoes Falls, N. Y.

For further information and reference, apply at the office of the Company, No. 348 Broadway, New-York, and with H. Q. HAWLEY & CO., Albany.

FINANCIAL.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, and titles of Real Estate carefully examined, at reduced rates. Apply to FREDERICK E. WESTBROOK, Counselor at Law, No. 5 Tryon-row, opposite the Register's Office.

HOUSATONIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—Coupons of the above-named Company will be paid on and after this date at the office of

MORRIS KETCHUM, No. 45 William-st.

FRIDAY, Jan. 2, 1857.

$100.000 TO LOAN ON GOOD IMPROVED City property, worth double the amount, in sums to suit applicants.

A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FINANCIAL.

LOAN FOR THE ENLARGEMENT OF THE ERIE CANAL.—The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, under the direction of the Canal Board, are prepared to receive proposals for a loan of ONE MILLION DOLLARS, for which transfer certificates of stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, bearing interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, payable quarterly on the first days of January, April, July and October in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the first day of October, 1874. It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to make two issues; if the offers are not such as in their opinion are advantageous to the interests of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed up and indorsed "Loan for the Enlargement," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department, at Albany.

The money will be required to be paid, five per cent on the appraisement of the property of the bidder, on the 20th day of January next, at the New-York State Bank in Albany, or at the Bank of the Manhattan Company, in New-York, but the money will be received and script issued at any time before if desired, after the award of the loan is made.

Payments to be made from depositing the same to the credit of the Treasurer of the State on account of the Canal Fund," in the Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York, or the New-York State Bank, in the city of Albany. Interest on the Loan will commence on the 20th day of January next, and the holders of the stock residing in the First and Second Judicial Districts, and those residing out of the State will receive the interest on the Stock held by them, quarterly, at the Bank of the Manhattan Company, in the City of New-York; and all other Stockholders at the New-York State Bank in the city of Albany. Dated Canal Department, Dec. 17, 1856.

HENRY J. RAYMOND, Lieut. Gov.
LORENZO BURROWS, Comptroller.
JOEL T. HEADLEY, Sec'y of State.
STEPHEN CLARK, Treasurer.
STEPHEN B. CUSHING, Att'y Gen'l.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
No. 60 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1856.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE Stockholders of this Company that an installment of five dollars (5%) on each share of the capital stock of the Company, on which twenty-five dollars per share has been heretofore assessed, has been made payable on or before the 15th day of January next, at the office of the Company, No. 60 Wall-st., New-York.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the 8th of January, and opened on the 22d. By order of the Executive Committee. J. N. PERKINS, Treasurer.

Interest at the rate of seven per cent. will be charged on all installments paid after the 15th January from that date.

OFFICE OF THE EIGHTH-AV. RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1856.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors and Inspectors of the succeeding election, will be held at the office of the Company, corner of 8th-av. and 49th-st., on WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of January next. Poll will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M. D. PALMER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY.—PITTSBURG, Dec. 23, 1856.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST on the following-named Securities, falling due in the City of New-York on the first day of January next, will be paid, on and after that date, at the office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., on presentation of the proper Coupons, viz.:

OHIO and PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD Co. Mortgage Bonds 7 Per Cents.
FORT WAYNE and CHICAGO RAILROAD Co. Mortgage Bonds 7 Per Cents.
CITY OF PITTSBURG (Penn.) 6 Per Cents., issued to the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Co.
CITY OF ALLEGHANY (Penn.) 6 Per Cents., issued to the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Co.
RICHLAND COUNTY (Ohio) 6 Per Cents., issued to the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Co.
STARK COUNTY (Ohio) 6 Per Cents., issued to the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Co.
ALLEN COUNTY (Ohio) 7 Per Cents., issued to the Ohio and Indiana Railroad Co.
ALLEN COUNTY (Ind.) 7 Per Cents., issued to the Ohio and Indiana Railroad Co.
VAN WERT COUNTY (Ohio) 7 Per Cents., issued to the Ohio and Indiana Railroad Co.
CRAWFORD COUNTY (Ohio) 6 Per Cents., issued to the Ohio and Indiana Railroad Co.

(Signed,) GEORGE DARSIE, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—MESSRS. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO. pay the interest due Jan. 1, on the following securites:

Albany City Bonds.
Buffalo City Bonds.
Buffalo Water Works Int.
Cleveland City Water Loan Bonds.
Chicago City Bonds.
Chicago City Water Loan Bonds.
Detroit and Pontiac Railroad Bonds.
Mobile and Ohio Railroad Bonds.
Utica City Int.
Wheeling City Bonds.
Watertown Gas Company.
Buffalo and State Line Railroad Bonds.
Utica City, for Black and Utica Railroad Bonds.
Milwaukee City Bonds, account Harbor Improvements.
Northern Cross Railroad 8 per Cent. First Mortgage Bonds.

A TEN PER CENT. AMPLY SECURED INVESTMENT.—The property of the BRECKENRIDGE COAL AND OIL COMPANY has been appraised by sworn Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of Kentucky as provided by law, at FOUR MILLIONS OF DOLLARS. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS on the Company's entire property for an amount not exceeding NINE PER CENT. of the appraised value are now offered for sale at a price that will net the purchaser TEN PER CENT. on the investment.

These Bonds are of $900 each, and are payable in five years from July 1 last, bearing interest at the rate of Seven per Cent., payable semi-annually.

The subscriber now offers these Bonds for sale, AT RETAIL, at $700 each, which, upon computation, will be found to equal Ten per Cent. per annum on the money invested. JOHN THOMPSON,
No. 2 Wall-st., New York.

OFFICE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY.—No. 68 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1856.—Notice.—The semi-annual interest on the Convertible Bonds of this Company, due on the 1st of January, will be paid on and after that date on the coupons at the office of this Company, on and after the 3d January, 1857. The books for the transfer of stock will be closed from this date to the 5th January, 1857, inclusive.

By order of the Board,
AUGUSTUS HOFFMAN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURG AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, Dec. 27, 1856.—The semi-annual interest falling due on the BONDS OF THE CITY OF THE PITTSBURG, and the BONDS OF THE COUNTY OF ALLEGHANY, issued to this Company, and payable in the City of New-York on Jan. 1 next, will be paid on and after that date, at the banking house of Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st., on presentation of the proper coupons. J. D. POTTS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE INDIANAPOLIS, PITTSBURG AND CLEVELAND RAILROAD CO.—INDIANAPOLIS, (Ind.) Dec. 24, 1856.—The semi-annual interest falling due in the City of New-York, on the 1st day of January next, on the FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE INDIANAPOLIS AND BELLEFONTAINE RAILROAD CO., will be paid on and after that date at the Banking-office of Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, on presentation of the proper Coupons. THOS. H. SHARP, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO., No. 18 William-st., NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1857.

THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY wish to purchase twenty-five thousand dollars of either issue of their bonds, and invite offers of them to be addressed to the Trustees of Sinking Fund of Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company, No. 18 William-st., to the 15th inst.

J. B. WARING, President.

OFFICE OF THE PERU AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILROAD CO.—INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 26, 1856.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The semi-annual interest falling due Jan. 1 next on the FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THIS COMPANY, will be paid on and after that date at the office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, on presentation of the proper coupons.

THOMAS P. HAUGHEY, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO.—CHILLICOTHE, Ohio, Dec. 26, 1856.—The semi-annual interest on the first Mortgage Bonds of this Company, falling due in the City of New-York on the 1st day of January next, will be paid on and after that date, at the Banking Office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st., on presentation of the proper Coupons. J. R. CRAWFORD, Pres. P. T.

OFFICE OF THE BELLEFONTAINE AND INDIANA RAILROAD CO.—CLEVELAND, Dec. 3, 1856.—The semi-annual interest on the Mortgage and Real Estate Bonds of this Company, falling due in the City of New-York on the 1st day of January, 1857, will be paid at maturity at the Office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., on presentation of the proper Coupons.

JOHN BROUGH, President.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS & CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO.,
SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 16, 1856.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the above Company for the Election of Directors, will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, on Wednesday, Jan. 14, 1857. The transfer books of the Company will be closed from Jan. 4 to the 14th inclusive. H. C. MARSHALL, Secretary.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD CO.,
EASTERN DIVISION. Office No. 88 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1857.

THE HOLDERS OF THE COUPONS ON the first and second Mortgage Bonds of the Illinois Division of this Company, due this day, will please present them at this office on and after the 2d inst.

OFFICE OF THE BRADFORD COAL AND IRON CO.,
No. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST FALLING duef Jan. 1, 1857, on the Bonds of the Bradford Coal and Iron Company, will be paid at their office on and after Jan. 2, 1857.

S. BALDWIN CHAPMAN, Treasurer.

MISSISSIPPI AND MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons of the bonds of this Company due Jan. 1, 1857, will be paid on presentation at the Corn Exchange Bank.

A. C. FLAGG, Treasurer.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, nd titles of Real Estate carefully examined, at reduced rates. Apply to FREDERICK E. WESTBROOK, Counselor at Law, No. 5 Tryon-row, opposite the Register's Office.

HOUSATONIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—Coupons of the above-named Company will be paid on and after this date at the office of

MORRIS KETCHUM, No. 45 William-st.

FRIDAY, Jan. 2, 1857,

$100.000 TO LOAN ON GOOD IMPROVED City property, worth double the amount, in sums to suit applicants.

A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

DIVIDENDS.

MECHANICS AND TRADERS' BANKING ASSOCIATION,
No. 44 Grand-st., corner Willett-st.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1857.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS are hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. per annum on all sums over $500 that shall have been deposited three months previous to the 1st day of January next, will be paid to depositors on and after Monday, Jan. 19. Interest not called for will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal. Deposits made on or before the 7th January will draw interest from the 1st. The Bank is open for business on Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday from 5 to 7 P. M.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
STEPHEN CUTTER, First Vice President.
MOSES SMITH, Second Vice-President.
STEPHEN HAFF, Third Vice-President.
JAMES P. HAIGHT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, Dec. 16, 1856.

DIVIDEND.—AT A MEETING OF THE Directors of the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company, held this day, a dividend of six per cent. on the capital stock of the Company, from the net earnings of the Road for six months ending Dec. 31, was declared, payable to the stockholders on and after Jan. 5, 1857, in Cleveland, at the office of the Treasurer, and in New-York at the office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO. The Transfer Books in Cleveland and New-York will close from Dec. 20 to Jan. 2, proximo, inclusive.

By order of the Board. T. P. HANDY, Treasurer.

OFFICE LITTLE MIAMI RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT, CINCINNATI,
Dec. 22, 1856.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS OF this Company, held on the 18th inst., a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. was declared on the capital stock of the Company, payable in scrip, redeemable in the Company's six per cent. one thousand dollar mortgage Bonds of 1863, at par, and bearing interest from Nov. 2, 1856.

The scrip referred to will be ready for delivery on the 12th January, proximo, either at this office or at the office of Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., New-York City, the dividend payable at the office where the stock is registered. D. G. A. DAVENPORT, Treas. P. T.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 644 Broadway, cor. Bleecker-st.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1856.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE TRUSTEES OF the Institution have ordered a dividend on the rate of six (6) per cent., and five (5) per cent. per annum to be paid on all deposits by the rules entitled thereto, payable on and after the 19th of January. All dividends not called for will draw interest the same as principal. By order

E. J. BROWN, President.

A. A. ALVORD, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Board of Directors of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company has this day declared a dividend of three per cent., or $1 50 per share to the holders of the preferred stock of the Company, payable on and after Jan. 5, next, at the office of the Treasurer, No. 38 Pine-st. The transfer books and the transferred stock will be closed from Dec. 27 to Jan. 6.

W. A. WHITEHEAD, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE METROPOLITAN ERRAND AND CARRIER EXPRESS CO. have this day declared a dividend of six per cent. upon their working capital out of their net earnings for the past six months, payable on and after the 10th inst., at the office of the Company, No. 11 Pine-st. Transfer books closed. By order of the Board. L. P. CRANE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1857.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL interest falling due Jan. 1, 1857, on the FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE DAYTON AND MICHIGAN RAILROAD COMPANY, 7 per cents., will be paid on and after the 1st proximo, at the office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st., New-York.

HENRY S. MAYO, Treasurer D. and M. R. R. Co.

METROPOLITAN BANK.—DIVIDEND.—A Dividend of Four per cent. (4) has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable on the first Monday (5th) of January next, at the Banking House No. 106 Broadway. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 23d inst. until that date. By order of the Board.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1856. H. MEIGS, Jr., Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1856.

IRVING BANK.—DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF four (4) per cent. out of the profits of the six months ending this day will be paid to the Stockholders of this Bank on and after the 10th day of January. The transfer book will be closed to that day. By order of the Board.

DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1856.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX (6) PER CENT. HAS BEEN declared, payable at the office of the Company, corner of Canal and Thompson sts., on and after 2d January next, until which time the transfer books are closed. By order of the Board, W. F. UNDERHILL, Sec'y.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK IN THE
CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1856.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 10th day of January next. By order.

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

NEW-AMSTERDAM FIRE-INSURANCE COMPANY DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent., payable on and after the 5th inst. at the office No. 7 Wall-st. The transfer books will be closed until that date. WM. H. DUSENBERRY, Sec'y.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Jan. 2, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—ISLAND CITY BANK, NO. 150 BROADWAY.—NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1856.—The President and Directors have declared a dividend of three and one-half (3½) per cent., payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 13th January, 1857. The transfer books are closed until that date.

WM. STEBBINS, Cashier.

PHENIX BANK.—NEW-YORK, DEC. 31, 1856.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four (4) per cent., payable to the stockholders on and after FRIDAY, Jan. 2, 1857. By order of the Board.

P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE EIGHTH-AVENUE RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1857.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF THREE per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Company will be paid to the Stockholders on demand.

D. PALMER, Treasurer.

HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1856.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of [illegible] per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after Jan. 7, 1857. By order of the Board,

JOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 65 WALL-STREET.—NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1856.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of six per cent. for the past six months payable on and after Jan. 2, 1857.

JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

BANK OF COMMERCE, IN NEW-YORK.—DIVIDEND.—A Dividend at the rate of Four (4) per cent. on the present Capital Stock of this Bank, being Four Dollars on each full share, and sixty-six (66) cents on each scrip share, has been declared, payable on and after 5th January next. H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1857. The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of seven per cent., payable on and after the 5th inst. The transfer book will be closed until that date. JAMES. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—No. 74 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 2, 1857. The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of seven per cent., payable on the 10th inst. The transfer book will be closed until that date. JAMES R. LOTT, Secretary.

SEVENTH WARD BANK.—NEW-YORK, DEC. 23, 1856.—FORTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors have this day declared a dividend of five per cent. out of the profits of the current six months, payable on and after the 2d of January next. By order. A. S. FRASER, Cashier.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK.—A Dividend of four per cent. will be paid to the stockholders on and after the 8th of January next, until which time the transfer books will be closed.

By order of the Board.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1856. G. R. CONOVER, Cashier.

GROCERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1856.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. ON the capital stock of this Bank will be paid to the stockholders on and after the 5th of January next. By order of the Board. SAML. B. WHITE, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—THE PATERSON AND HUDSON Railroad Company have declared a dividend of four (4) per cent., in cash, payable to Stockholders on the 5th January, 1857, at the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, New-York.

DIVIDEND.—THE PATERSON AND RAMAPO Railroad Company have declared a dividend of 3½ per cent., in cash, payable to Stockholders on Jan. 5, 1857, at the office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, New-York.

MARKET BANK.—DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND of four (4) per cent. has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable on the 10th of January. By order of the Board.

Dec. 30, 1856. R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

DIVIDEND—CONTINENTAL BANK, DEC. 24, 1856.—A semi-annual dividend of Four per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank, will be paid to the Stockholders on and after Monday, the 5th day of January next. B. F. WARNER, Cashier.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

MARBLE QUARRY FOR SALE.—A VALuable marble bed in Westchester County, near that from which was taken the stone for the New-York Custom-House and Stewart's store. It is immediately contiguous to an excellent water-power and the track of the Harlem Railroad, and only 16 miles distant from the City. Any quantity of land may be had, together with three or four good dwellings, and a number of sheds, barns, &c., that may easily be converted into dwellings for workmen. The vein of marble is considered one of the best in the United States. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No 7 Broad-st.

PROFITABLE AND HONORABLE EMPLOYMENT FOR THE WINTER.—Persons in town or country in search of employment as a source of income, or to fill up their leisure hours, may hear of such by inclosing two stamps, to pay postage, to Prof. JAMES T. HORNE, Box No. 4,551 New-York Post-Office. The employment is fitted to either sex; station in life immaterial. It is an article of daily consumption, and can be manufactured in any person's dwelling; secured by copyright; sales as permanent as flour. An agent is wanted in every town in the Union.

FOR SALE—SPLENDID CROCKERY STORE—Greenwich-st., established 23 years; doing a superior cash business. Rent $1,400. Grand chance for a fortune. Also, a splendid boarding house lease on Bleecker-st., price $1,000. Also, splendid bread and cake store, Brooklyn, doing a large cash business—price $500. Also, a superior liquor store in Hudson-st., price $500. Also, a young man wants a situation in some wholesale store. Apply at No. 13 Chambers-st., room No. 4.

BANK NOTICE.

No. 179 Atlantic, corner of Clinton-st., Jan. 1, 1857.

DEPOSITORS ARE NOTIFIED, THAT INterest at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of $5 to $500, and of five per cent. on all sums over $500, will be paid to depositors entitled thereto on the 1st of January, and the 20th. Interest not called for will draw interest as a deposit from the 1st of January.

All deposits made on or before the 10th January, will draw interest from the 1st.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Monday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.

C. DUNNING, Secretary. IRA SMITH, President.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK, ALBANY, Jan. 2, 1857.—The MONTGOMERY COUNTY BANK (Banking Association) has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the Albany City Bank, in the City of Albany, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851. JAMES M. COOK, Superintend't.

MARINER'S SAVINGS INSTITUTION, corner 24-av. and 7th-st. Moneys deposited on or before the 12th of January will bear interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 o'clock to 8 o'clock. 6 per cent. interest allowed on sums from $5 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over $500.

THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
PHILIP W. ENOS, } Vice-Pres.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Sec. CHARLES MILES, }

SAVINGS BANK.—INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS AND OTHERS, No. 616 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel. All moneys deposited on or before THURSDAY, Jan. 15, will draw interest the same as if deposited Jan. 1. Bank open DAILY from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, from 5 to 7 o'clock, P. M.

MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK, NO. 3 Chambers-st., (two doors from Chatham-st.) open every day from 10 o'clock A. M. until 3 o'clock P. M., and on Thursday evenings from 5 to 7 o'clock. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums from $5 to $500; 5 per cent. on sums over $500. All sums deposited on or before the 10th of January will draw interest from the 1st.

CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Sec. PETER A. TITUS, Pres.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—NO. 96 Warren-st., open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from 4 to 7 P. M. Interest at 6 per cent. on all sums from $1 to $500. Deposits made on or before the 10th of January will commence interest from the first.

WALTER W. CONKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BURTON, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 Warren-st., near Greenwich-st.—Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and 4 to 7 P. M. on MONDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS. Interest, 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BURTON, Secretary.

MARKET BANK.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION for seventeen Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking-house, on MONDAY, January 12th, from 1 to 2 o'clock; also, for three Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year. The Transfer book will be closed from December 27 until January 13. R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

ROSEHILL SAVINGS BANK, No. 251 THIRD-AVENUE.—All sums of $1,000 and under, deposited in Bank on or before 15th January next, will draw interest at 6 per cent. per annum, and 5 per cent. for larger amounts. J. BRINKERHOFF, Sec'y.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1857.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK.—THIRD-AV., corner of 9th-st., open daily from 9 till 2, and Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest on deposits of $500 and under, 6 per cent.

THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—DONALD MURRAY against WILLIAM GIBSON, David B. Cox, Henry A. Richardson, Nathaniel B. Boynton, Ellis S. Archer, Redwood F. Warner, James E. Peck, S. Coates, M. L. Archer, Joseph C. Wells, Joseph Kyle, Samuel N. Dodge, Charles N. Noel, Henry De Courcey, Daniel D. Miller, Alexander T. Stewart, William H. Burrowes, Francis Warden, Jacob B. Herrick, Jacob S. Beakman, James Aldrich, J. Hawes Burton, Robert A. Haggerty, Martin Greene, Rufus D. Case, George W. Ellis, George Colt, George F. Peterson and George S. Humphrey, —Summons.—(For relief.) To Ellis S. Archer and Redwood F. Warner, two of the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 9 Dey-street, in the City and County of New-York, within twenty days after the service thereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, July 28, 1856.

BENEDICT & BOARDMAN,
Ja5-1aw6wM* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT—TILLY LYNDE against DAVID M. MUCHMORE, SAMUEL ROBERTS, Sr., and ——— his wife, METTY MUCHMORE and JOHN MUCHMORE, ERASTUS A. CONKLIN, and TIMOTHY C. ABBEY, surviving assignees of DAVID M. MUCHMORE and WILLIAM A. COIT.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not ser.)—To the above-named defendants severally: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall, in the city of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 9 Court-street, Brooklyn, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Dec. 12, 1856.

MOORE & LYNDE, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings aforesaid, on the 13th day of December, 1856. MOORE & LYNDE,
dec15 1aw6wM* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—HENRY M. WEED, Plaintiff, against CARLOS BUTTERFIELD, Defendant.—Summons for money demand on contract.—To CARLOS BUTTERFIELD, the above defendant: Sir—You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, which has been filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer on me at my office, No. 98 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint as aforesaid, the plaintiff will take judgment against you for the sum of one thousand, four hundred and twenty-three dollars and eighty-seven cents, due the the first day of September, 1855, and interest on $1,277 46, from the said first day of September, 1856, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Jan. 3, 1857.

HENRY WHINFIELD, Plaintiff's Attorney.
j5 1aw6wM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against WILLIAM KAYLOR, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administratrix, at the office of E. R. BOGARDUS, No. 196 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of June next.—Dated Dec. 27, 1856.

ANN LINES, formerly ANN KAYLOR,
d29-1aw6mM* Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BENJAMIN HYDE, late of the City of New-York, Innkeeper, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of JAMES McGAY, Esq., No. 36 Chambers-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of January next.—Dated New-York, July 11, 1856. LOUISA HYDE, Administratrix.

jy14-1aw6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against HENRY ELING, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administratrix, at her residence, No. 6 Popla-street, in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 23d day of June next.—Dated Dec. 16, 1856.

d22-1aw6mM* MARY ELING, Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against MARY A. STILES, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administ

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Board of Education.

PORTRAIT OF THE LATE ROBERT KELLY, ESQ.—REMARKS OF N. J. WATERBURY, ESQ.

At the last meeting of the Board of Education, Mr. N. J. WATERBURY presented a portrait of the late ROBERT KELLY, Esq., on behalf of several gentlemen, and accompanied it with the following remarks:

MR. PRESIDENT:—As a fitting part of the exercises of this evening, I have a duty to perform of a grateful and yet of a melancholy character. The present year has nearly run its race, but its last sands should not be allowed to fall into the sea of the past without that tribute to the memory of a departed officer of this body, which, by the aid of a few friends of Public Education, can be paid to-night. During the year now closing one of the most distinguished of the ex-Presidents of this has accomplished his task so perfectly, that the Board has justly "lost to sight," though to all who knew him he will ever remain "dear to memory." We can see him no more, but the skill of the artist countenance of ROBERT KELLY may look down upon this Board for ages, so truthfully that his most intimate friends, if living, might return the genial gaze of his eye, and hold their ears in readiness for the wise and kindly counsel of his lips, which they justly prized. Absent from the country myself at the time of his death, when other members were enabled to join their words of honor and praise in the general grief, I desire to take advantage of this occasion to lay an humble chaplet of admiration and love, upon his grave, yet green and blossoming with the flowers which find a genial soil above the ashes of the just.

Mr. KELLY was an accomplished scholar. He graduated at Columbia College, and added to the foundation there laid, a thorough exploration of the various fields of ancient and modern literature. I believe, Sir, was he esteemed by those qualified to judge upon such points, one of the best scholars in our land; especially in that department of learning in which so few hope for mastery, the Hebrew language. After leaving College he devoted himself to mercantile business, and soon acquired a moderate fortune. With singular contentment in this money-getting age, he withdrew himself from the pursuit of wealth, to devote his time to labors and studies which were more congenial to his intellect and his taste. It was not surprising that such a man was soon sought out for election to this Board. He became a member in 1847. And, among the most honorable circumstances of his membership, were his unanimous election to the Board by the people of his Ward, and his election, twice, by a unanimous vote of the Board, to its Presidency. As a member he was distinguished by his labors in behalf of the Free Academy. He was its early, its untiring, its judicious friend. He was Chairman of the Executive Committee by whom it was established, and his time was lavishly given to the duties of that position. To him more than to any other man are we indebted for the present prosperity and success of that institution, so justly an object of pride to our City. To the close of his life his heart was devoted to its welfare, and the last lines traced by his hand were a note to Dr. Webster, its Principal. The records of this Board abound with evidences of Mr. KELLY's labors and usefulness; but I shall only refer to one other matter. Under his guidance Ward School No. 40 was established and built, the appropriation being made after one of the most vigorous contests ever had in this Board. It was the first of the large schools, and initiated the policy to which, by reason of its economical benefits, we can alone look for the preservation of our system of education. A view of it at school-house is shown in the background of the picture which graces our walls to-night.

Mr. KELLY's interest in educational matters was not confined to this City. Institutions of learning in other parts of the State received the benefits of his counsel and aid. So highly were his services in this respect appreciated, that about three months previous to his death, he was elected one of the Regents of the University of the State, by a Legislature of different political sentiments. I shall not take up the time of the Board, Sir, in an extended notice of Mr. KELLY's labors in other branches of usefulness. In the duties of statesmanship and benevolence, as well as education, Mr. KELLY's reputation was coextensive with the limits of the State. At the time of his death, he was probably associated in the management of more public institutions than any other man throughout our whole country. Nor was he only a worldly man. His religious convictions were earnest and decided, though accompanied by the broadest charity for the opinions of others; and they brought forth true Christian fruit in the works of his life.

One of the best poets of our country has described in words which are familiar to our school boys, the presence of death under circumstances of the most terrible nature. There are other times at which he comes with his dread summons, which the genius of poetry might also depict in words which would excite the noblest impulses and finest sympathies of the human heart. To the statesman upon the threshold of his fame, with new honors budding around him; to the father with his children at the tender age when the light of knowledge is dawning upon their eager and curious minds, and the temptations of the world are all unknown to them; to the philanthropist in the midst of his works of hope and love; and to the citizen who sees the respect and confidence of the community daily grow and strengthen around him, death is as unwelcome as he can be to any. Under such circumstances was ROBERT KELLY stricken down in the prime of his life—arrested in the zenith of his career, as the sun is eclipsed at noonday; and yet, as the radiance of the sun at its setting lingers upon and adorns its track with surpassing beauty, so the labors and kindliness of his life reflect back a light to illuminate and sweeten its remembrance.

Mr. President, if I have spoken of Mr. KELLY with some emotion, the members of the Board will find a sufficient extenuation in the fact that to me he was one of the kindest of friends and best of counselors. We have all been engaged, and some of us will continue to be, in that great work to which so much of his life was given. I hope that no member, whatever may be his future position, will cease to feel a deep and earnest interest, manifested by active aid, in the cause of public education. It is, indeed, a great work—the one upon which the future of our country depends. If its institutions are to be perpetuated, it can only be by universal education; which, stooping down, shall snatch the lowest from the haunts of poverty and crime to prepare them for a more worthy discharge of the duties of life; and reaching up, embrace the most elevated, to lead them to the utmost limits of useful instruction.

And now, Sir, a word for myself. From my heart I can say that my association in this Board has been a most pleasant one, with very many agreeable courtesies and grateful recollections. Yet, Sir, it can hardly be that, amid our differences of opinion at times, and the excitement of action and debate, I have said or done nothing calculated to cause unpleasantness. If there be a single member upon whose mind any such wound remains, let him be assured that I shall leave this room to-night with no unkindness for any. To all I tender the expression of my warmest wishes for their future happiness and prosperity. I now submit, for the consideration of the Board, the letter with which I have been charged, which the Clerk will please read.

To the Board of Education of the City and County of New-York:

Those who were members of this Board with the late Robert Kelly, and other personal friends who also honor him for his efforts in the cause of Common School Education, are desirous of expressing their estimate of his services, and their respect and regard for him as a citizen and a man, by some appropriate memorial.

They have not forgotten, and no one who has observed and been gratified with the efficiency of our system of Common Schools, its continued improvement and expansion, can forget, the zeal and assiduity with which he devoted to its success his time and efforts while he was a member of the Board.

The law authorizing the Free Academy was passed, the edifice was erected, its Faculty appointed, and its system of studies substantially matured, during his connection with the Board. He was one of its earliest friends, and his interest in its success and honor was undiminished, to the last hour of his life.

During the last years of his services he was President of the Board, and *ex officio* a member of the Executive Committee for the Care, Management, and Government of the Free Academy. To him, more than to any other one member, belongs the honor of having devoted the most time, and contributed to the enterprise the most intelligent and best-directed efforts.

His views were matured, liberal, comprehensive and practical; his interest in the experiment was evinced by his daily attendance and personal observation of the workmen while the edifice was being erected; by his punctual presence at every meeting of the Committee and of the Board; by his cordial and free intercourse with individual members to impress them with his views; and to ascertain and consider those of others which might differ from his own; and to secure the cordial cooperation of all, in the measures from time to time adopted.

Alike genial and gentlemanly in his intercourse with members, impartial and dignified in the discharge of his duties as President, and conciliatory in presenting and enforcing his views, it was so evident that the animating motive of his efforts was his desire to be useful, that he enjoyed the confidence and affectionate regard of every member, and each one felt honored by his elevation, and by being admitted to cordial association with him.

He was a ripe scholar, and a zealous laborer in the general cause of Education. His efforts were not limited to its advancement within the county of his residence. An institution located in the western part of this State was founded, in part, by his wisdom, and its patrons and friends acknowledge his efficient cooperation in organizing it, and the debt of gratitude which his valuable services has created.

This State, shortly before his death, evinced her estimate of his learning, and of his zeal in the cause of Education, by electing him a Regent of the University.

In view of the virtues and services to which this imperfect allusion has been made, it has seemed to those in whose behalf this communication is addressed to you, that the portrait of our deceased friend would find an appropriate place in the session-room of the Board, of which he was for years a most useful member and its honored President.

To secure this end a portrait of him has been painted. All who knew him will recognize it—the manly form and features of one whose memory it is a pleasure to honor and to perpetuate! It is now presented to the Board of Education, in the consciousness that its members will prize it as a valuable memento of one who has done more for the cause they are now serving than can easily be accomplished by another, and that it will find a suitable and appropriate place among the portraits of those who have been Presidents of the Board.

The gentlemen by whom this Portrait has been procured, have delegated to the undersigned the honor of presenting it, and of expressing to the Board their undiminished interest in the future success of the Common Schools and of the Free Academy of this City. Animated with such feelings, they present to you, as its proper guardian, this Portrait, as a memorial of their respect for the virtues and usefulness of one of the most worthy benefactors of the system of Common School Education.

Very respectfully, &c.

J. S. BOSWORTH,	HENRY NICOLL,
GERARDUS BOYCE,	HORACE WEBSTER,
THOMAS DENNEY,	CHARLES M. LEUPP,
NELSON J. WATERBURY.	

NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1856.

[Advertisement.]

GREAT SACRIFICE OF LIFE!

Whoever supposes that the quack does not slaughter as much as the soldier, knows little of life. Gunpowder kills its thousands—bad medicine its millions. The graveyards are filled with the silent evidences of wholesale poisoning, on the part of nostrum venders. The victims of pretended remedies for consumption, scrofula, palsy, rheumatism, liver complaint, heart disease, &c., lie strewed around us, their mouldering bodies enriching the soil, and their spirits looking down with warning eye upon their assassins. The only genuine, never-failing, speedy and uncostly remedy for these terrible maladies, (as hundreds of cured patients will gladly testify, is Dr. HENRY ANDERS' LIQUID IODINE, or PURE IODINE WATER. Sold, $1 per bottle, by ANDERS & FOSDICK, No. 3 Second-avenue and No. 862 Broadway; C. H. RINE, No. 192 Broadway; and A. HULSE, No. 43 Fulton-street, Brooklyn.

[Advertisement.]

☞ A retired Physician, whose sands of life have nearly run out, discovered, while in the East Indies, a certain cure for consumption, bronchitis, coughs, colds and general debility. The remedy was discovered by him when his only child—a daughter—was given up to die. Wishing to do as much good as possible, he will send to such of his afflicted fellow-beings as request it this recipe, with full and explicit directions for making it up and successfully using it. He requires each applicant to inclose him one shilling—three cents to be returned as postage on the recipe, and the remainder to be applied to the payment of this advertisement. Address Dr. H. JAMES, No. 19 Grand-street, Jersey City, N. J.

[Advertisement.]

GREAT FIRE IN STONE STREET.—The books, papers and money of Messrs. Hewitt and Co. were preserved in one of Herring's patent champion safes at the destruction of their warehouse by fire on Friday night, after being in the ruins about eighteen hours These celebrated safes can only be had of the subscribers and their agents, S. C. HERRING & Co.,

Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 5 Murray-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—The gorgeous pantomime of "Planche, or the Lively Fairies" has created quite a sensation at this popular place of amusements, and is nightly crowding it from pit to ceiling. To-night it will be repeated. The drama of the "Wizard Skiff" preceding it, and that of the "People's Lawyer," concluding the bill, this will certainly afford an interesting entertainment.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Why is it that Professor HOLLOWAY has been presented to most of the potentates of Europe? Because the public is not deceived in the intrinsic worth of these medicines. Almost any case of Asthma, or Cold on the Chest, is cured by rubbing in plenty of Ointment and using the Pills.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers, Tea Dealers, and private families—Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson, from 20c. to 40c.; Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 55c.—all other qualities equally low. Also, 8-lb boxes of good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine—No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt sts.

[Advertisement.]

A CARD.

☞ Dr. HUNTER begs to intimate that he has returned from Europe, and will be at home, (No. 828 Broadway,) for consultation in Bronchial and Pulmonary affections, during the usual hours, daily.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Dec. 26, 1856.

[Advertisement.]

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—Particularly those whose hairs are becoming gray, not from old age, but from early griefs, troubles, &c., think of the luxuriant and silky locks you can enjoy by the use of Prof WOOD's celebrated Hair Restorative, which is for sale by all druggists and at No. 312 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Gas works for villages and cities, or large private establishments, on a plan recently perfected and warranted superior to all others in simplicity, safety and economy. See advertisement in this paper.

[Advertisement.]

☞ NEW-YEAR'S CALLS continue to be made by citizens and strangers, at the FREE Phrenological Rooms of FOWLER AND WELLS, 308 Broadway. Charts with full written descriptions of character given when desired.

[Advertisement.]

ANOTHER DEATH FROM THE EXPLOSION OF A FLUID LAMP.—A married lady died from the explosion of a fluid lamp. PRATT's safety lamp cannot explode from any known cause. Depôt, No. 166 Broadway. Price 50, 62 and 75 cents each.

[Advertisement.]

THE PALMER MARBLES.—This great exhibition (of which it has justly been said) forms an era of American Art, is still open, and growing in the admiration of its numerous visitors.

[Advertisement.]

23—24.

MARRIED.

WASHBON—CLARKE.—On Thursday, Dec. 25, by Friends' ceremony, A. GOOLD WASHBON, of Butternuts, Otsego, Co., N. Y., to ARABELLA, daughter of Rufus Clarke, of this City.

DIED.

RYERS.—In this City, on Friday evening, Jan. 2, HELEN NAOMI, only daughter of Lewis R. and Louise N. Ryers, aged 2 years and 24 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of her grandfathers, William E. Collis and T. R. Ryers, are invited to attend her funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, 5th inst., at 2 o'clock, from the residence of William E. Collis, No. 49 Market-st.

A vision of beauty!
Whose all of life—a rosy ray—
Blushed into dawn and passed away.

RADCLIFFE.—In this City, on Saturday, Jan. 3, of albuminuria, GRACE L., only daughter of Jacob I. and Grace Radcliffe, aged 4 years, 1 month and 4 days.

WORAM.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Jan. 4, WILLIAM WORAM, in the 71st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and also his son, John Woram, and his sons-in-law, E. V. Haughwout and Archibald D. Griff, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, on Tuesday evening, the 6th inst., at 6 o'clock, at the Dutch Reformed Church, corner of Broome and Greene sts., without further invitation.

☞ New-Orleans papers please copy.

HALL.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Jan. 4, Mrs. MARY HALL, relict of the late Capt. Edward Hall, U. S. N.

Her friends and acquaintances, and those of her brother-in-law, John H. Contoit, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, 6th inst., at 12 M., from her late residence, No. 67 Prince-st.

BROWN.—In this City, on Saturday, Jan. 3, ANNA FORRESTER, youngest daughter of J. G. and A. C. Brown, aged 2 years and 3 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from their residence, No. 213 6th-av. this day, (Monday,) 5th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., without further invitation.

JONES.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Jan. 4, of typhus fever, LUCY ANN, the only daughter of John H. and Sarah E. Jones, aged 3 years, 1 month and 23 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of Washington Chapter, No. 2, O. U. A., are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 236 Bowery, at 12½ o'clock on Tuesday, without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Evergreen Cemetery.

BICKER.—In this City, on Saturday morning, Jan. 3, at her late residence, No. 110 West 23d-st., Mrs. DOROTHY BICKER, widow of the late Capt. Nicholas Bicker, of the U. S. Revenue Cutter Service, aged 76 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, 6th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

SPECK.—On Monday, Dec. 22, suddenly, of disease of the heart, DAVID SPECK, aged 55 years.

The friends of the family, and those of his son-in-law, Charles H. Howard, are requested to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, Jan. 5, from his late residence, No. 26 West 27th st., without further invitation.

BROWN.—In this City, on Sunday, Jan. 4, ALBERT FERNANDO, infant son of William J. and Elizabeth Brown, aged 1 year, 6 months and 11 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his parents' residence, No. 169 West 21st-st., this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

TREADWELL.—In this City, on Sunday evening, Jan. 4, after a short illness, EPHRAIM TREADWELL, in the 68th year of his age.

Particulars of the funeral in the evening papers.

TUER.—In this City, on Friday, Jan. 2, of consumption, HARRIET A. TUER, in the 39th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 48 2d-st., this day, (Monday,) Jan. 5, at 3 o'clock P. M.

STURGIS.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Jan. 3, of malignant sore throat, SARAH DAVIS, child of Ed. S. and M. L. Sturgis, aged 3 years, 3 months and 3 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, in Clinton-av., third door from Lafayette-av., this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

BORLAND.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday morning, Jan. 3, at the residence of her uncle, Mr. James Myers, CATHARINE V. S. BORLAND, aged 20 years and 6 months.

KNOX.—At Yonkers, on Saturday, Jan. 3, JAMES BOORMAN, infant son of Isaac N. and Augusta S. Knox.

His funeral will take place from the residence of his grandfather, Rev. Dr. Knox, No. 236 4th-st., this day, (Monday,) 5th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

CLARK.—At Paterson, N. J., on Saturday, Jan. 3, EDWARD H. CLARK, M. D.

His funeral will take place this day, (Monday,) 5th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M., from the residence of his father, Wm. L. Clark.

BOSTWICK.—In Lowville, Lewis Co., N. Y., on Saturday, Jan. 3, at his residence, ISAAC W. BOSTWICK, in the 81st year of his age.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JAN. 3.

$5,000	Ohio 6s, '60	103¼	1127	Reading Rd	c 88
1,000	do	102	650	do	s5 88¼
13,000	Virginia 6s ex in.	90⅝	100	do	s10 88¾
1,500	Ca. St. 7s, '70 ex in.	93	400	do	b30 88¾
1,000	Ca. St. 7s, '75 ex in.	75	1000	do	b30 88⅝
500	Louisiana St. 6s	92	200	do	c 88⅝
500	N. Y. Cen. R. 7s	100¾	200	do	s60 88⅝
4,000	Erie RR. 8s '75	95	200	do	c3 88⅝
1,000	Hud. Riv. R. 2dm	84	300	do	s30 88⅝
5,000	H. Riv. R. 3dm	60	65⅝	470 Mich. Cen. Rd	c 93¾
17,500	Ill. Cen. R. Bs	97⅜	100	do	b60 94⅜
5,000	do	b9	98	300 M. S. & N. L. R	b15 89
11,000	T. H. & A. 2dm	73¾	36	do	88¾
10	Corn Exchange Bk	109	200	do	c 88⅝
10	Com'h Bank	ex div.	98	50	Panama R. R	opg 98¾
15	Bk of Com. ex int.	102⅝	500	Ill. Cen. R. R	b3 125
5	Nassau Bank	107⅜	100	do	b30 125
200	Canton Co	22⅝	300	do	b30 125⅛
100	do	b60	22⅝	100	do
8	Del. & Hud. Ca. Co.	118	100	do	c 124⅜
100	Cum. Coal Co	16⅞	200	do	125
100	Pacific M. S. Co	67	200	Clv. & Pittsb. R. R.	58
100	Penn. Coal Co	101	77	do	57⅞
58	N. Y. Cen. R. R	c 94	250	do	57⅝
100	do	s60	94	97	Ga. & Chicago R.R. 119¾
250	do	94⅜	140	do	120
500	do	c 94⅜	10	do	120¼
300	do	bnw 94⅜	430	Cleve. & To. R. R. c	76⅞
100	do	94¾	2100	do	77
50	do	b30 94¾	50	do	b10 77⅛
2070	Erie R. R.	63	50	do	c 77⅜
1300	do	s30 63	100	do	c 77⅛
100	do	s45 63	150	do	b30 77⅛
100	do	s60 63	300	do	b30 77⅜
200	do	b60 63⅛	300	do	b30 78
100	do	b30 63⅛	100	do	b60 78⅛
400	do	63⅛	200	Chi. & R. I. R. R.	opg 95⅞
50	do	s10 63¼	100	do	b30 96
313	Hudson Riv. R. R.	30⅝	50	do	p & c 95⅞
400	La C. & Mil. R. R.	b30 75	50	do	s15 93⅝
10	do	73¾	50	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	77½
20	Macon & West. R. R.	90			

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000	Virginia 6s	90⅜	500	Reading RR	opg 88¾
550	do	91	100	do	b15 88⅝
2,000	do	90¾	100	do	b30 88⅝
10,000	Ill. Cen. RR. bs	97⅜	100	do	opg 88⅜
2,000	Ill. Fd. Bs. w. p.	92½	500	Mic. So. & N. I. R.	b30 80
1,000	Hd. Riv. R. 3d m.	65	50	do	b20 89
40	Bank of the St. N. Y.	104	50	do	88¾
100	Canton Co	b60 22½	100	Clev. & Tol. R.	b30 77¾
300	Cumb. Coal Co.	b3 16⅞	660	do	b10 77¾
100	Erie Railroad	b30 63⅜	150	N. Y. Cent. RR.	94¼
100	do	63⅜	50	do	s30 94⅜
100	do	b30 63¾	150	do	s3w 94⅜
100	do	b60 63⅝	60	La Crse. & Mil. RR.	73½
200	do	b3 63¼	500	Cleve. & Pitts. RR.	57⅜
200	do	s3 63	300	do	b60 58⅜
100	do	s30 63	125	Mich. Cent. RR.	93¼
100	do	b15 63⅛	100	do	s10 93⅛
100	Chi. & Rk. Is. R.	opg 95⅜			

MONDAY, Jan. 5—A. M.

The European mail by the steamer *Niagara*, at Boston, from Liverpool Saturday, Dec. 20, was delivered at our Post-Office early on Saturday morning. The Cotton accounts, both by circular and private correspondence, show great firmness at Liverpool and Manchester, and although prices on that side are yet relatively lower than the figures to which speculation here has put this staple, there is evidently an increasing interest directed to the course of the crop movement by the English trade. And on this point we have seldom known the same unanimity of opinion at home. Few parties now calculate on more than a three-million crop, and the conviction is general that the available export, after supplying the wants of the mills on this side, will fetch as much, if not more money, than the heavy shipment of last season. Orleans Middlings are quoted at Liverpool, 7d. The stock of American Cotton, 215,820, against 176,730 bales same date last year. The stock altogether, 347,280, against 369,090 bales last year. The trade took 42,790 bales of the 55,179 bales sold during the week the steamer sailed, that is, up to Friday evening, Dec. 19. On Saturday, 20th, after the arrival of the *Persia* from New-York, 25,000 bales sold at an advance of ⅛d. We understand the Saturday's report of the Breadstuff market, by private letters, to be even firmer than by the previous circulars. The latter state a good disposition to do business, but for the stiffness of holders, who declined submitting to more than 2d. @3d. on Wheat, or 1s. on Flour, reduction from the prices of the week before. A cheerful tone is reported to pervade the Manchester market for Goods and Yarns. In London the Bank had made the rate of interest uniform at 6 ₱ cent., and the Private and Joint-Stock bankers had reduced their allowance in accounts current to correspond. The best financial authorities write that the rate will probably be kept steady for some months, as the dangers of a too rapid reduction were seen and seriously felt after the experiment of last Summer. One of the branches of the National Bank of Ireland, at Tipperary, was being run upon, and the London establishment had sent $600,000 in Gold to its relief. No question appeared to be entertained of the soundness of the institution. The alarm at Tipperary was created by some judicial decision in the affair of the local Bank of the SADLEIRS. The fall in French funds was being gradually recovered from, although the cause remains unexplained. The Rente was selling 66.70 @66.95; Consols 93⅞@¾ ex dividend. A steady increase in English favor is noted in American Stocks. The dealings of the week were mainly in Illinois Central shares at 116@115½ sterling; Construction Bonds 86½, and Free Lands 98⅜@99½; a good request for Eries of 1883 at 89; 1871's at 82; and 1875's at 87; Pennsylvania State Fives old wanted at 75@76; New-York Central 7s at 92@93; 6s at 83; Detroit and Milwaukee bonds at 70. There was a demand for United States 6s at 107, and some inquiry for New-York Central and Erie shares. Mr. SATTERTHWAITE writes that holders of American stocks generally have become excedingly tenacious.

STATE DEBT AND CANALS OF NEW-YORK—JAN. 1, 1857.

Loans.	Held at home.	Foreign.	Total.
Canals	$18,892,289	$3,424,000	$22,416,289
Erie Road	2,718,000	282,000	3,000,000
Ithaca Road	222,400	93,300	315,700
Cattskill Road	111,000	89,000	200,000
Total Funded	$22,043,689	$3,888,300	$25,931,989
Trust Funds held by Comptroller			1,707,741
Canal Debt not registered in City of N. Y.			442,585
General Fund not registered, U. S. Deposit Fund, &c			2,089,629
Total obligations of State			$30,171,944

1855.	1856.
Canal Revenues	$2,639,792	$2,749,133
Superintendence and repairs	989,792	786,653
Surplus Revenues	$1,650,000	$1,962,480

Year.	Tonnage.	Value of Property.
1850	3,076,617	$156,397,929
1851	3,582,733	159,981,601
1852	3,363,441	196,608,517
1853	4,247,553	207,179,570
1854	4,166,362	210,284,312
1855	4,022,617	204,390,147

TOTAL MOVEMENT BY MILES.

Year.	Tons.	Year.	Tons.
1852	602,100,818	1854	668,659,044
1853	700,389,933	1855	619,170,651

We are indebted to the State Canal Auditor, Mr. N. S. BENTON, for the data upon which we have compiled the foregoing interesting table. The Canal revenues of 1856 are short of the constitutional appropriations, including the contribution to the General Fund, by about $87,500. They would have been sufficient but for the delay in opening navigation in the Spring. It will be recollected that it was nearly the 1st of June before the line was open throughout. To meet all the requirements of the constitution the surplus revenues should reach $3,277,389. The simple interest on the Canal Debt alone, however, is only $1,320,000. The operation of the Canal Debt Sinking Fund is calculated to sink or extinguish each loan in 18 years from its creation. The

Premiums received on new Canal Loans	$1,129,746
Interest to Oct. 1, 1857	53,487
Estimated Premium on $2,250,000	311,000
Other invest profits	63,000
Total Premiums	$1,560,223

Of the $2,250,000, being the last enlargement appropriation for fiscal year ending Oct. 1, 1857, $1,250,000 has already been borrowed, and the remainder will be borrowed on the 16th inst. The money, it is estimated, will be exhausted by the 1st of June, 1857. The constitution cannot be opened to further amendment until February, 1858. In lieu of further constitutional provision to complete the enlargement, the Auditor will recommend to the Legislature a special *half-mill* tax for three years, or a *three-quarters-mill* tax for two years after 1857, which he thinks would suffice. We understand the Auditor will also contend that the Railway tolls should not, *and could not be, constitutionally*, removed or diverted from the Canal revenues, which were pledged intact, by the amended constitution of 1846, to certain specific objects.

The effect of Railway competition will be gone into pretty thoroughly by the report of the Auditor. The diversion from the Canals is of the most profitable freight. The tolls which the Canals would have received on the Railway freights of 1855 are shown to be:

	Through.	Way.	Tolls at Canal Rates.
N. Y. & Erie Road	155,469	696,686	$551,146
New-York Central	156,194	513,879	438,579

These were largely increased in the traffic of 1856, when the through freight of the Central line reached 253,288 tons, and way 522,824 tons. The total tonnage of this line is shown to have risen from 549,805 in 1854 to 776,112 in 1856. The report of the Company demonstrates that transportation expenses for the year were 52.71 per cent. on passenger and freight business. Net earnings, after paying interest on debt and contribution to sinking fund equal to 10.697 per cent on capital stock. Net earnings on passenger traffic were 35.74 per cent—on freight traffic, 52.94—average on both, 47.29. Average rate of fare charged per mile on all classes of passengers, 1.93 cents: cost 1.24 per mile—net earnings, 6.9 mills. While net passenger earnings will pay about one-third of the dividend on capital, net freight carriages will pay nearly two-thirds.

The Foreign Trade at this port the past week, most of which will be included in the official Custom-House returns for the old year, which we expect to be able to furnish in the course of a few days, was quite light, compared with the opening week of 1856. The entries of Foreign Merchandise, including the Dry Goods report, amounted to only $1,900,637, against $5,646,570 same week last season. The Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods were also light, the total clearances $1,022,709, against $1,031,039 first week in January, 1856. As we shall so soon have the monthly official returns from the Custom-House, we omit our usual comparison by weeks. It is probable the Import list for December will show a falling off from the figures of last year. Our weekly returns make $11,997,246, against $15,415,664 official in December, 1855—and it now looks as though the January import of last year, which was $15,523,700, will not more than be reached this season. The Specie movements of last week were quite large, including about three-quarters of a million sent by brokers and bankers to the South, mainly in aid of the yearly showing of the Baltimore Banks, which has to be made up this day. The Foreign Export direct is $223,600, principally in foreign coin to Havana, of which $203,000 was received here from France on Wednesday. There was $250,000 sent to Boston for the Cunard steamer on Wednesday, and $750,000, estimated as above, to the South. The excess of disbursements by the Government Office, on the other hand, amounts to $613,682, and the last California remittance of $1,671,579 went into Bank on Monday—so that the Bank averages of the week to be made up this afternoon ought to show over $11,000,000, as against $10,392,428 last Monday.

The Money Market through the week was extremely close, owing to the preparations for the January dividends. The pressure for temporary accommodation was felt through the Street generally. It limited the sales of Foreign Exchange for both the steamers, Wednesday and Saturday; further raised the rates of discount on paper outside of Bank, and put the Stock Brokers to considerable inconvenience in making up their daily wants. The disbursements of Friday and Saturday, for dividends (and the principal of several loans) were not much short of ten millions of dollars, of which the Ohio Trust paid four, and WINSLOW, LANIER & Co. one million. This process, though calculated in a few days to afford relief to the supply of means on the Street, operated, while going on, in the contrary direction, and large balances were locked up by several prominent houses, until they could have time to adjust their comparative outgo and income.

The Stock Exchange, with the opening of the new year, assumes a liberal degree of firmness, with a large and well distributed business throughout the list of Bonds and Shares, and, we may add, without the manifestation of any very excessive measure of speculation. The general character of the registered dealings at the Board, and the confident and healthy financial tone that pervades the Street, give promise of a gradual restoration of prices to the old standards of some years ago, when 8 and 10 ₱ cent. Railway Shares commanded over par, and 6 ₱ cent. State Securities were sought after at a liberal premium. The adverse pressure brought, continually and unrelentingly, to bear upon public confidence, as well as upon prices, for the past six or eight months—ever since the removal of all cause of European or international trouble from actualwar or angry diplomacy—is now seen to have been equally unreasoning and unnatural, and not only discreditable to the self-appreciation of American credit, but the arbitrary reverse of the real state of the country and the light in which our great prosperity strikes European drawers. This extraordinary raid upon State and Railway credit, if not run out, has come to be better understood; it has lost its terrors even with the timid and misgiving, and the future may now be looked to as likely to be characterized by more legitimate causes of fluctuation in the market for public and corporate securities, than characterized the dealings of the greater part of 1856. The annexed table will show the relative points at which prices stood at the beginning of the year 1853, before the Railway system was fully developed, and when indeed it was surrounded by numerous dangers growing out of incautious and reckless undertakings, and the close of 1856, when the system, comparatively freed from embarrassment, and its traffic has been doubled in value and almost doubled in extent, and when the finances of nearly every one of the indebted States of the Union have greatly improved. We have also added the prices of Saturday last, Jan. 3, when the market was one of a decided activity and buoyancy, even while the supply of Money to Street borrowers continued restricted:

COMPARATIVE STOCK MOVEMENT.

	1853. January.	1856. December.	1857. Jan. 3.
Virginia Sixes	112⅛	94	93½†
Ohios of 1860	109		
Ohios of 1875-'86	118	107	108
Pennsylvania Fives	99½	83¼	84½
Erie Sevens of 1871	102	87	88
N. Y. Central Sixes	94*	85½	86½
Erie Shares	97	60	63½
N. Y. Central Shares	120*	92	94⅜
Michigan Central	112	98	98¾†
Southern Michigan	127	87⅛	88½
Cleveland and Toledo	90*	74½	77¼
Panama	125	97	98¾
Delaware and Hudson	130	117½	118
Pennsylvania Coal	123½	96½	101
Illinois C. Scrip	130	122	125
Cleveland and Columbus	130	106	107½†
Reading	98¼	85	88½

* The opening price after consolidation in Spring of 1853.

† The January dividends on Virginias, Michigan Central, and Cleveland and Columbus, added to Saturday's price.

The following is the amendment of the thirty-first article of the By-Laws of the New-York Stock and Exchange Board, relative to contracts, as adopted on Tuesday last:

DEPOSIT ON CONTRACTS.—In any time-bargain made at the Board, either contracting party may require of the other to make a deposit of not more than 10 ₱ cent. as security for the fulfillment of the contract, and notice of such requirement shall be given on or before 2 o'clock P. M. On contracts made at the Second Board, such notice shall be given on or before 10 A. M. of the next day, and in the event of the party so called upon refusing to comply before 3 P. M. of the day of such notice, the party calling shall report the same to some officer of the Board, whose duty it shall be to repurchase or resell the same, without commission, and collect any difference that may accrue, and pay it over to the party entitled thereto.

BANK OF ENGLAND—SINCE JULY 1.

	Discounts.	Bank Notes Unemployed.	Coin and Bullion.
July 5	15,527,912	6,562,720	12,610,942
July 12	13,773,636	5,434,720	12,378,329
July 19	13,153,664	5,321,800	12,330,758
July 26	13,094,424	5,803,145	12,388,804
Aug. 2	14,186,000	5,194,655	12,432,860
Aug. 9	14,478,928	5,195,000	12,494,945
Aug. 16	15,270,195	6,200,560	12,455,624
Aug. 23	14,563,830	6,287,650	12,436,756
Aug. 30	15,645,152	6,003,730	12,387,107
Sept. 6	16,194,951	6,031,600	12,178,767
Sept. 13	16,924,979	6,210,725	12,141,310
Sept. 20	18,201,587	6,725,825	12,182,602
Sept. 27	19,816,884	5,879,710	11,789,872
Oct. 4

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI.....NO. 1653. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JANUARY 6, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—1 Remove-st., and 192 Broadway
News Printing Telegraph Office No. 21 Wall-street.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Mr. Seward's Speech on the Revolutionary Accounts Bill—The Case of Mr. Harlan.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 5.

Mr. SEWARD'S speech to-day, in favor of the pending bill for the settlement of the accounts of Revolutionary officers and soldiers, was a highly-interesting and able argument, and calculated to have a decided effect in aid of that measure.

From a close estimate, based upon inquiry, I am inclined to believe that the Senate, by a small majority, will sustain Mr. HARLAN in his seat as Senator for Iowa. Of the Judiciary Committee, BUTLER, GEYER and TOUCEY are against, and TOOMBS and PUGH for him. S.

President of the Senate—Extra Compensation to Clerks, &c.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 5.

Mr. MASON, by request of Mr. BRIGHT, presided over the Senate to-day. Inasmuch as the latter's power to appoint a substitute is limited to one day, and as Mr. BRIGHT will be absent several weeks in Indiana, Mr. CASS will to-morrow move to go into an election for President *pro tempore*.

Secretary GUTHRIE has replied to the inquiry of the House asking to be informed of the reasons he has for not paying certain clerks of that body the extra compensation heretofore voted. He agrees with Mr. WASHBURNE that neither House of Congress can lawfully increase the compensation of officers whose salaries are fixed by law, without the concurrence of the other House and the President, which, he says, is not the fact in this case.

The statement that Costa Rica has negotiated a loan of $500,000 from Commodore VANDERBILT, is believed to be without foundation in truth.

The Supreme Court, sympathizing with Judge DANIELS in his severe domestic affliction, and as the funeral of his wife will take place to-morrow, adjourned to Wednesday. The Court of Claims observed a similar mark of respect.

The Land Office has withdrawn from sale about 1,000,000 additional acres of land, which were found to fall within the grant to the New-Orleans, Opelousas, and Great Western Railroad, lying between Opelousas and the Sabine River, on the Texas line.

The Pacific Railroad—Minnesota Land Grant—A Monster Speculation—Congressional Corruption—Chief Matsell in a New Field—Female Lobbyist, &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 3, 1857.

PACIFIC RAILROAD BILL.

On Monday next, it is to be presumed, both Houses of Congress will take hold of the business of practical legislation and push it on to completion. The Pacific Railroad bill is the great measure of the session, and has been long enough the football of cliques who sought to use it for their own purposes. It is certainly time that it should be divorced from all combinations, and be tested upon its individual merits. If these are sufficient to secure it a majority of votes in Congress, it should be passed at once, and give place to other important business; and if they are not sufficient, it is equally important that the subject should be definitely disposed of, and no longer block the wheels of legislation. It is the interest of parties having other schemes in view which are less meritorious to keep the Pacific Railroad back, that they may wheedle or frighten its friends into trading for votes; but an honest, united effort of its supporters will be sufficient to secure early and decisive action; and no man who will ever vote for it, dare vote against it out of personal spite.

ABUSE OF THE LAND GRANT SYSTEM.

The system of granting public lands to aid in the construction of Railroads has been run into the ground, and will hardly be further extended except in favor of the Pacific Railroad. True, certain parties are moving heaven and earth almost to secure a grant of lands to aid the Territory of Minnesota in constructing roads therein; and there is some plausibility in the pleas urged in its favor. But the chances are that the measure will fail, as it certainly ought fail in the shape in which it is now urged. The Committee on Public Lands in the House has several times agreed upon a bill, and subsequently changed its form. I understand that they are now prepared with a bill which will be reported to the House whenever the Committee is called, and an effort be made to put it at once upon its passage.

CLOSE SCRUTINY REQUIRED.

This bill should be scrutinized closely before it is acted upon. The Committee, under the pressure of the parties interested, have agreed to a measure which it is scarcely possible their unbiased judgments could approve; and when they come to understand its precise effects, and the influences at work to secure its success, I doubt whether they will not find a vote for it as distasteful to themselves as dangerous to their own reputations. Let us examine it. The following extract from the first section describes the grant which the Committee propose to make:

"*Be it enacted*, &c., That there be, and is hereby, granted to the Territory of Minnesota, for the purpose of aiding in the construction of railroads, from Stillwater, by way of Saint Paul and Saint Anthony, to a point between the foot of Big Stone Lake and the mouth of Sioux Wood River, with a branch *viâ* Saint Cloud, Little Falls and Crow-wing, to Pembina: From Saint Paul, and also from Saint Anthony *viâ* Minneapolis to a convenient point of junction west of the Mississippi, thence in the direction of Big Sioux River to the southern boundary of the Territory; and also *for the use of the Transit Railroad Company* to aid in the construction of a railroad from La Crescent, by the way of Winona, to the west line of the Territory south of the forty-fifth parallel of north latitude, every alternate section of land, designated by odd numbers, for six sections in width on each side of each of said roads and branch."

ENORMITY OF THE GRAB.

Any man who will mark out these proposed routes, upon a good map of Minnesota, for which nearly four thousand acres of land are demanded in each and every mile, will be astounded at the magnitude of the contemplated robbery of the public domain. The scheme is one of the most enormous efforts that log-rolling corruption ever conceived. Look at it carefully, you who are soon to vote for it, and see how it scoops up the entire domain of a virgin Territory, placing it in the hands of private speculators, to use as their interests shall dictate, regardless of the public weal. What a perfect debauchery is here! Could the wise and beneficent policy of granting alternate sections of lands to aid in the construction of a railroad to open up an otherwise inaccessible region—could a policy which originated in a sound appreciation of the public interest, have been more completely perverted to the public wrong? If so, it is beyond my comprehension.

THE LOBBY-VULTURES AWAITING THE FEAST.

Far be it from me to charge that the Committee having this bill in hand do not act from pure motives; but it does seem to me that their judgments have been overborne by outside influences. If they will take the pains to inquire, they will find the baser strata of the lobby awaiting the advent of this bill with greedy hands, ready to shame all decency in the influences to be used for its success when once before the House. As a guide to their investigations let me tell them, to begin with, that this bill is the special pet of that corrupt organization of insiders and outsiders whose evil influence upon the legislation of the present Congress has become almost as notorious as the Congress itself. The proportion of honest men who have anything to do with it would have been scarcely sufficient to save Sodom and Gomorrah from destruction, while there is hardly an individual hanging about the Capital living upon ill-gotten gains, and whose hands reek with the slime of congressional corruption, who does not look to this Minnesota land bill as the present Mecca of his hopes,—*the* scheme through which especially he expects to secure the chief reward of his winter's humiliation and non-indictable crime.

INGENIOUS DEVICE OF THE LOBBY.

Indeed, the bill has been specially framed to secure the chief troublers of the seething pool from any contingency which may cheat them of their spoil. Last year they pinned fast to the Wisconsin grant and made it agree to pay large tribute (in prospective) as the condition of its passing the House. In that case the grant was made to the Legislature of Wisconsin, leaving to the latter body to decide upon the particular company or companies who should receive its benefits. This is the universal practice. It happened, however, that the company which got the grant through Congress failed to get the land from the Legislature, the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company having outbid them therefor by a lavish expenditure of stock. In this Minnesota bill the thing is better managed. As will be seen by reference to the section quoted above, one of the grants is specifically made "*for the use of the Transit Railroad Company.*"

THE CORRUPT PURPOSE APPARENT.

Why this departure from the usual form of these land grants? Why is this special and important exception made in behalf of the Transit Company? Simply because the organization already referred to are determined not to be again cheated out of the price of their villainy; and so, having fastened upon the Transit road, and made it the Paymaster-General, they take this means of preventing any new combination of sharper rogues from cutting them out before the Legislature. Is not the whole scheme clear enough to prevent any honest man from voting for it; and am I not justified in believing that the Committee itself will see, upon investigation, that they have been imposed upon by designing men, and used for purposes of which they never dreamed?

CHIEF MATSELL IN THE SCHEME—DITTO A WOMAN.

But there are still other suspicious outside influences at work in behalf of the measure—and among them some which I am sure will surprise even the *blasé habitués* of Wall-street. Did it ever occur to you that the bailiwick of the New-York Chief of Police extended all the way to Iowa and Minnesota? At any rate, Chief MATSELL is in this scheme, has been here more than once to look after and plot for it, and sends on his confidential clerk, my old and valued friend, MACKELLAR, to look after it every little while. These, and an adventurer from New-York, by the name of BEMUS, and a certain female lobbyist who spent all of last session here and is again on hand this Winter,—have had frequent consultations,—and are just looking for the fruition of their long-cherished hopes. A sentiment of gallantry which shrinks from assailing a female even though she unsexes herself and stoops to enter a line of business which stamps *men* with dishonor, restrains me from saying more on that point at this time. Should a sense of duty hereafter make it imperative, I will refer to the subject again, but I sincerely trust that the occasion for so doing will pass away.

A SELF-EXAMINATION FOR HONEST MEN.

In conclusion, let me suggest to each man who will be called upon to vote on the Minnesota bill, to ask himself, first,—Ought I consent to this wholesale squandering of the public territory, upon private corporations, except for public reasons greater than any herein involved?

Second,—Is there any honest reason why a grant in this bill should be made direct to a company named,—any reason in this case for changing the uniform policy of the past? And lastly,—is or is it not apparent that this is a bill for the benefit of outside parties who have no interest in the Territory of Minnesota, and which expects to pass by influences which all honest men should condemn? S.

Mr. Buchanan and his Cabinet—Consular Pupils—Instructions to Consuls, &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 4, 1856.

THE NEW PRESIDENT ON CABINET-MAKING.

Mr. BUCHANAN has not positively determined the precise time of his arrival at Washington, but it will be sometime about the 1st of February, and may be during the last week of the present month. He is wisely desirous of feeling popular sentiment from this point, ere he decides finally upon his Cabinet, and so will spend about a month at least in obtaining such advice and information as his trusted friends here may be able to give him. He cites the fact that Mr. POLK was compelled to change his Cabinet programme—made up before he left home—after his arrival at Washington; and is of opinion that General PIERCE would have done better had he deferred his selections until after his arrival upon the ground.

NO APPOINTMENTS YET SETTLED UPON.

The errors of both he hopes to avoid; and as late as on Christmas Eve, repeated to his friends that *no one had been tendered a Cabinet appointment*, as none would be, either directly or indirectly, until after his arrival here. His most confidential friends, however, are free to admit that the indications which point to CASS, HOWELL COBB, BRIGHT, CLIFFORD and GWIN as members of the new Cabinet, are decided premonitions of what is likely to occur. The policy of taking an Old-Line Whig into the new Cabinet, seems still to be a subject of discussion, to be decided eventually, I should think, in the affirmative,—in which event, Hon. J. P. BENJAMIN, of Louisiana, undoubtedly stands the best chance of selection. He is a man of sterling ability, gentlemanly bearing and fine address, and will honor any position he may be called upon to fill.

CONSULAR PUPILS.

It is much to be regretted that the House has stricken out of the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill the item for salaries of Consular pupils, authorized to be appointed by the Consular Reform bill of last session. The object of providing for the appointment of these pupils was to raise up and educate in the duties of Consuls a small number of young men, who should thus become abundantly qualified by experience to fill the most important Consular appointments. It is not difficult to see that if this provision should be carried out, it would tend to the divorce of Consular appointments from political partisanship, and make them depend upon merit and capability alone. It is to be hoped that the Senate will restore the appropriation, and that the House, on maturer consideration, will recede from its objection thereto.

INSTRUCTIONS TO CONSULAR OFFICERS.

Messrs. TAYLOR & MALBY, of this city, have just published, in a volume of over four hundred pages, the instructions recently prepared by the State Department for the government of consular officers of the United States. The book certainly is a most valuable one, containing as it does a complete and detailed statement of consular duties, a digest and epitome of consular law, and information and forms of business suited to every emergency in which a Consul may be placed. Hitherto these instructions have been very brief, inexplicit and unsatisfactory. With this volume for his guide, no Consul can ever be at a loss as to his course, nor find reasonable excuse for failure of duty in any respect. The rights, duties, privileges and immunities of consuls are derived, not only from consular conventions, but from general treaties, the law of nations, and the specific acts of Congress—so that it is quite impossible that a newly-appointed Consul can have any certain idea of the law governing him without he takes with him quite a library, or is furnished some such comprehensive volume as this, which it is understood was got up by Assistant Secretary THOMAS, under Mr. MARCY'S directions. Shipmasters and others, who are compelled frequently to look to Consuls abroad, for the protection or vindication of their rights and interests, should be in possession of it, that they may more readily learn what those rights are, and what are the powers of the Consul in the premises.

REGULATIONS REGARDING PASSPORTS.

One great source of trouble in the past has been the uncertainty existing in regard to Consular fees. This is all removed by a distinct and unequivocal statement of the fees to be collected in various cases so that definiteness and uniformity are at once established. A chapter is devoted to Passports, a subject of much interest to all American travelers abroad. The regulations on this subject, provide, in brief—first—that passports can be issued only to American citizens;—second, can only be issued by the Secretary of State, and by diplomatic representatives of the United States abroad, and by Consuls-General and Consuls in countries where there are no diplomatic representatives of the United States, or during the absence of such diplomatic representatives. In all cases where Consuls-General or Consuls issue passports, they are directed to transmit to the State Department the names of the parties to whom issued, and the evidences of their citizenship. Passports are issued by diplomatic agents free of charge,—but a fee of one dollar is collected in each case where issued by a Consul. The *visé*-ing of American passports is transferred entirely to the Consular officers, and the Ministers are thus entirely relieved from that duty. The fee for *visé*-ing is one dollar, the payment of which is to be noted upon the back of the passport, and no additional fee for *visé*-ing to be paid upon said passport within the country. S.

XXXIVth Congress---Second Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 5.

THE ST. CLAIR FLATS.

On motion of Mr. CASS a resolution was adopted calling on the Secretary of War for further information respecting the St. Clair Flats, and asking what amount, if any, of additional appropriation will be required for the said work.

THE CASE OF SENATOR HARLAN.

Mr. BUTLER, from the Committee on Judiciary, to which was referred the credentials of Mr. HARLAN, Senator from Iowa, and the protest of the Senate of the Iowa Legislature relative to the subject, reported that the Committee, after careful consideration, were unable to agree unanimously, and, under instructions from the majority, he submitted a report that Mr HARLAN had not been duly elected to the Senate, accompanied by a resolution declaring the seat vacant.

Mr. TOOMBS gave notice that he should submit a minority report.

Mr. HARLAN wished the subject disposed of at the earliest practicable period, and suggested to-morrow.

Mr. STUART remarked that it might, being a privileged question, be taken up at any time, without making it the special order.

REVOLUTIONARY CLAIMS.

The House bill, for the settlement of the accounts of officers of the Revolution, their widows and orphans, was considered.

Mr. SEWARD spoke at length in support of the bill. He traced the origin and progress of the War of the Revolution, and gave a history of the military policy urged by WASHINGTON, which he said required,

1. A common, or as it was then and aptly called, a continental army, instead of separate provincial or State corps.

2. A regular army enlisted and appointed to serve during the war, instead of volunteers or militia.

3. A continental treasury supplied with taxes and loans by Federal authority, instead of thirteen distinct provincial or State treasuries, supplied by local taxation and voluntarily contributing on requisitions to the continental treasury.

4. An establishment of the officers of the army by annuities of half-pay after the war should close, and during their lives.

Mr. SEWARD entered at length into a detail of the action of the Government in regard to the last of these measures, showing the opposition it encountered and the constant and importunate appeals of WASHINGTON to Congress for the establishment of the army upon a permanent footing. On the 15th of May, 1778, Congress attempted to settle the matter by a compromise,—promising annuities of half-pay for seven years upon certain conditions. It was afterwards extended to widows of officers who had died, or might afterwards die, in the service. On the 21st of October, 1780, it was further resolved that officers who should continue in service to the end of the war, should be entitled to half-pay during life. The difficulties encountered in satisfying the just demands of the army were rehearsed, until Congress, March 22, 1783, resolved, that such officers as were then in "service, and should continue therein to the end of the war, shall be entitled to receive the amount of five years full pay, in money or securities, on interest at six per cent. per annum, as Congress shall find most convenient, instead of the half-pay for life by the resolution of the 21st day of October, 1780; and said securities to be such as shall be given to the other creditors of the United States." The attempts made by WASHINGTON subsequent to the restoration of peace, to secure the payment of these debts, were given at length. After this historical narrative, sustained and enforced by copious citations from the journals of Congress and WASHINGTON'S correspondence, Senator SEWARD said that it was not known to what extent the officers, acting in State lines, according to the requirement of the resolution of March 22, 1783, accepted the terms of commutation. But in November of that year, a certificate from the Continental Treasury, stating that five years full pay, with interest from November 4, 1783, was payable to the officers described in that resolution, was sent to each of them. Neither the Continental Congress, nor the States, (with few exceptions,) ever provided for paying the certificates, and so they remained unpaid and entirely neglected, until the reorganization of the Federal Government under the new Constitution. They sank immediately after the issue, and reached a depreciation of eight dollars to one par value, and were generally disposed of at that sacrifice. On the 1st of December, 1791, they were funded in a stock bearing three per cent. interest.

The bill now under consideration assumes that the commutation failed, and *that the officers were thereby remitted to the half pay for life; and provides for paying it to them, their widows and children*, under certain limitations, after deducting therefrom the par or nominal value of the certificates of commutation.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, said Mr. S., by temper, knowledge, and impartiality, was qualified to be witness, advocate, and umpire between the officers of the army of the Revolution and the American Government and people. In all human history he is the only man who could acceptably fill and discharge the duties of these conflicting characters. I have, therefore, abstained from drawing into the case any facts, or arguments, or authorities, other than those derived from his own immortal words. Standing on them, I claim that *the half pay for life pledged to the officers was a debt, a just debt, a constitutional one, with all the attributes of a common debt;* and that it was more than a common debt—a debt of honor and of gratitude, the equivalents of which were the blood of the officers and the independence of the country; that it was a perpetual debt, therefore, which could never be canceled until it was fully and fairly paid.

It was not fully and fairly paid by the promise of commutation; which promise was never executed, nor attempted to be executed, until after nine years' procrastination, in no degree resulting from any fault of the officers, but solely from the misfortunes and embarrassments of the country, which was the debtor; and that when the attempt to execute it was then made, the payment made reached only those brokers who had speculated in the ruin of the officers, and not the officers themselves, who were the creditors.

I reject the idea of a contract or bargain between the creditors and the country in the transaction of commutation, for there was no equality of position or advantage between the parties. Their relations were reversed. The army had been the defenders of the country—the country had now become the protector and guardian of the army. I agree that the embarrassments of the country excused it from paying or sustaining the commutation certificates nine years, and that it did wisely and well in then paying them to the holders; but the debt being one of gratitude and honor, it remained nevertheless, and remained due to the officers who, under the pressure of poverty resulting from the public distress, not any fault of their own, had sold their certificates for nominal values.

The obligation to pay the officers, or to reimburse them to the extent of their annuities for life, revived with the renewed or restored ability and strength of the country.

In the blaze of the revolutionary light now thrown upon the subject, the subtilties and refinements which have obscured and perplexed it disappear; such as this, that equal debts are due to other classes of officers more meritorious than those now to be paid; that equal debts are due to the militia and to the common creditors of the country; that it ought to be paid, not to the children of the officers, but to the officers themselves; and if to children, then equally to grandchildren when children do not survive; and that it ought to be paid neither to the officers nor to the children, but to the creditors; and that some persons who are rich and great will be made richer by an act whose general operation will be to benefit and bless the poor and lowly; and that some of the officers who, in the persons of their children, will be the recipients of this benefaction, were personally unworthy, and that agents and speculators will profit by it. The bill stands on the policy established by WASHINGTON, after a full trial of opposing theories and speculations.

So far as is practicable, consistently with reconciling conflicting objections, the bill is guarded against alleged abuses and dangers. Either these claims justly stand on the basis of a moral obligation which imperatively requires the assumption of Congress, or they stand on the basis of a debt actually existing, but needing provision for its payment. In either case Congress may rightfully direct the discharge of the obligation or the debt in the manner most agreeable to equity and good conscience. To those, if there be any, who cannot consent to pay these claims, amounting in the aggregate to two and a half millions, because they fear that many others will remain unpaid, I recall the sorrow of Lord BACON on a similar occasion: "Would to God that I were hooded, that I saw less, or that I could perform more, for now I see occasion of service, but cannot fly, because I am tied to another fist."

To those, if any, who shall object the lapse of time, I reply, in the language of one who, though he had served his king too well, and was starving on his unperformed engagements, was rebuked for unreasonable importunity: "Your good promises sleep, which it may seem now no time to awaken, but that I do not find any general calendar of observation of time serveth for a court."

To those, if there be such, who know no policy in the finance of a free country always prosperous and rich because always at peace, but that parsimony which unjustly confiscates in civil administration that it may have the necessary means for war and oppression, I beg leave to say, that it was justly held in Rome that a State was contained in two words, *prævium* and *pœna*, and that this principle has come to be a part of our own religion by our acceptance of the precept which teaches that governors are sent by the Supreme Ruler, for the punishment of evildoers, and for the praise of them that do well.

Mr. President, we have framed statues of brass and iron which present WASHINGTON to the beholder as a general, as a statesman, as a magistrate and as a citizen. We have pierced the skies with monuments of marble and of granite in honor of his name. We have imposed it upon villages, towns, cities, a State, and a capital that is becoming the glory of the world; but, if I do not altogether mistake his genius, the fulfillment of his predictions and his promises, made when he was taking leave of the companions of his labors and sufferings, that his country would be just, and would ultimately redeem the pledges it had given them, will be more acceptable to his serene and awful shade than all the tributes which have been paid, and all that are yet to be paid, by a redeemed nation and a grateful world.

Mr. PUGH opposed the bill, regarding it as the entering wedge of a great system of corruption.

Mr. STUART made a correction of his former remarks to the effect that if the bill pass President PIERCE will receive $5,280, and not $14,000 or $15,000, for the revolutionary services of his father.

Mr. SEWARD remarked that Gen. PIERCE was not the only surviving child, and the share which would fall to him would not exceed one-half the sum now mentioned by the Senator from Michigan.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 5.

An ineffectual motion was made to enable committees to make reports for refreence only.

GOVERNMENT ARCHITECTS, &c.

On motion of Mr. VALK, the President was requested to inform the House by what authority he employs a Government architect for designing and erecting all public buildings and placing them under the superintendence of military engineers.

Mr. QUITMAN vainly strove to report a bill increasing the pay of officers of the army.

The House, by a vote of 70 against 105, refused to suspend the Rules, as moved by Mr. WALBRIDGE, to enable him to introduce a resolution making the subject of the Pacific Railroad the special order for the fourteenth day of January.

Other ineffectual motions to suspend the rules for the purpose of acting on various subjects were made, after which the House adjourned.

INTEKESTING FROM ALBANY.

Convening of the Legislature—The Message of Gov. King—Caucuses, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

ALBANY, Monday, Jan. 5.

The Governor's Message will fill seven columns of the DAILY TIMES. It is an able and interesting document. A considerable space is devoted to a reply to the extraordinary aspersions of President PIERCE upon the majority of the people of the Free States. Gov. KING rehearses the history of Congressional legislation upon the subject of Slavery in the Territories, for the purpose of showing that the policy denounced as traitorous, by President PIERCE, has been the policy of the Government from its earliest foundation.

The Governor asks the attention of the Legislature to the condition of the settlers of Kansas, and recommends appropriations of money to relieve them, so far as they may be found, on inquiry, to need it.

The Governor notices the increased evils of intemperance, and recommends the passage of measures to regulate and restrict the traffic in intoxicating liquors, as stringent as the Constitution will permit and public sentiment will sustain.

The necessity of adopting some measures to secure the completion of the canals is urged. The Governor opposes selling them, but does not advise any particular plan. He leaves the Legislature to choose between reopening the Constitution for another loan, or imposing a direct tax.

The aggregate debt of the State is now a little over $30,000,000.

The condition of the various charitable institutions of the State is set forth at length.

The propriety of allowing Judges greater latitude in sentencing criminals is forcibly urged.

CAUCUS OF THE REPUBLICAN MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE—MR. LITTLEJOHN NOMINATED FOR THE SPEAKERSHIP.

ALBANY, Monday, Jan. 5.

The Republican members of the Assembly met at 7½ o'clock, and were called to order by Hon. R. A. SHERMAN, the Clerk of the last House, who nominated Judge FOOTE, of Ontario, for Chairman.

Mr. FOOTE, on taking the Chair, said:

GENTLEMEN, BROTHER REPUBLICANS AND REPRESENTATIVES: Before taking the seat with which you have honored me, I cannot forbear congratulating you upon this meeting as one of the happy results of the late election. There never has been an occasion where the people of this State have given themselves with such readiness, earnestness and confidence to any party, as in the election just passed over; for most here present have been returned to the Legislature of the State by great majorities; and the liberal confidence thus extended by our constituencies, impresses on us obligations to discharge these duties so as to merit a continuance of that confidence, and to promote the great interests of the entire State. [Applause.]

Mr. POMEROY, of Cayuga, and Mr. BECKWITH, of Washington, were chosen Secretaries, Judge HOGEBOOM, of Columbia, and Mr. WOOSTER, of Herkimer, declining.

The roll was called, and 79 members answered to their names. Three were absent.

The caucus then proceeded to ballot for Speaker.

On the first informal ballot Mr. LITTLEJOHN received 44; Mr. HOGEBOOM, 10; Mr. VAN VALKENBURGH, 10; Mr. PRENDERGAST, 8; Mr. LEAVENWORTH, 4.

Mr. PRENDERGAST moved that Mr. LITTLEJOHN'S nomination be made unanimously.

Motion carried amid loud applause.

On the second ballot Mr. RICHARDSON, of Albany, was nominated Clerk.

On the fourth ballot NORMAN P. HITCHCOCK, of Chenango County, was nominated Sergeant-at-Arms.

Mr. A. J. TOFFANY, of Buffalo, the only American elected from Erie District, acted with the Republicans in caucus.

CAUCUS OF THE DEMOCRATIC MEMBERS—DR. R. FLOYD JONES FOR SPEAKER.

The Democratic caucus was presided over by EBASTUS W. GLOVER. Thirty-two were present. Dr. R. FLOYD JONES, of Suffolk was, nominated for Speaker; JOHN S. NAFEW, of Albany, for Clerk; and SHERMAN MCLEAN, of Niagara, Sergeant-at-Arms.

A committee was appointed to call future caucusses, consisting of Judge SCOTT, of Saratoga, JOHN HANFORD, of KINGS, and JOHN D. DIXON, of New-York.

The Americans held no caucus.

The Legislature.

The Assembly, this year, contains perhaps an unusual number of experienced legislators. Messrs. PRENDERGAST, of Chautauque; FOOT, of Ontario; WAKEMAN, of Genesee; ABBOTT and SQUIRE, of St. Lawrence; KETCHUM, of Dutchess; SCOTT, of Saratoga; MESAN, GLOVER, REILLY, WOODS and DIXON, of New York, held the same seats last year.

Mr. LITTLEJOHN, of Oswego, was a Member in 1853, again in 1854, and again in 1855. Mr. LITTLEFIELD, of Jefferson, was a Member in 1854 and 1855. Mr. DIXON, of New York, was also a Member in 1855.

Messrs. CLINTON, of Erie, and BAKER, of Montgomery, held seats in 1854.

Mr. VAN VALKENBURGH, of Steuben, occupied a seat in the Assembly of 1852.

Mr. VARNUM, of New-York, has held three previous terms, 1849, 1850 and 1851,

Messrs. LEAVENWORTH, of Onondaga; BISHOP, of Madison; and CADY, of Tompkins, were members in 1850.

Mr. ROSE, of Suffolk, in 1848 and 1849.

Mr. WEEKS, of Putnam, in 1848.

Mr. CROWLEY, of Cattaraugus, in 1847.

Mr. CAMERON, of Allegany, represented Warren County in 1845.

Mr. DAVID R. FLOYD JONES, of Queens, represented a New-York City District in 1841, 1842 and 1843.

There are two EX-Speakers in the Assembly, Messrs. LITTLEJOHN and VARNUM. Mr. PRENDERGAST was the Republican candidate, and Mr. GLOVER a Democratic candidate for Speaker last year.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Oneida, has five times discharged the onerous duties of Clerk of the House, in 1851, 1852, 1854, 1855 and 1856.

The Case of Dr. Beigler.

BUFFALO, Monday, Jan. 5.

The examination of Dr. BEIGLER closed on Saturday afternoon, when Coroner NOTT committed him on the charge of murder, to await the action of the Grand Jury. The prisoner's counsel immediately took out a writ of *habeas corpus*, returnable this morning. Owing to the absence of the Judge, the hearing was postponed until Tuesday.

The Ohio Legislature.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE ON KANSAS AFFAIRS, ETC.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Jan. 5.

The Ohio Legislature convened in adjourned session to-day. Hon. LESTER TAYLOR was elected President *pro tem* of the Senate. Both branches, after the reading of the Governor's Message, adjourned till Wednesday, to make way for the grand festival to-morrow night, in honor of the opening of the new State House.

The message is mainly devoted to State affairs; recommends the organization of a Board of Railroad Commissioners for the supervision and continuation of operations on the roads; the resumption of the Geological Survey; provision for the public debt; shows that the expenses of the fiscal year, ending November last, were less by over $380,000 than the year preceding; recommends the energetic prosecution of the public works; revision of the Militia laws and the laws relating to married women, and urges increased judicial compensation.

The Governor thinks Ohio should give expression to its wishes, and demand retrenchment and reform in the administration of the National Government. Within the last two months several appeals from Ohio emigrants to Kansas have been received, asking protection and aid. A letter had been addressed to Governor GEARY in their behalf. Ohio was entitled to demand for her citizens emigrating to the Territories free ingress and egress by the ordinary routes, and complete protection from invasion, usurpation and lawless violence. If the General Government refuses, the Governor does not doubt the right or duty of the State to interfere on good grounds. He hopes the worst is over, and thinks that Governor GEARY manifests a disposition to protect the rights of Free-State settlers.

The Pennsylvania Legislature.

HARRISBURG, Monday, Jan. 5.

The Pennsylvania Legislature meets to-morrow. The Democratic caucus has nominated J. L. GETZ for Speaker of the House.

The Senate caucus meets to-morrow morning. The Republicans will, probably, nominate DAVID TAGGART for Speaker.

The Illinois Legislature.

SPRINGFIELD, (Ill.,) Tuesday, Jan. 5.

The Illinois Legislature met to-day. The Democrats of the House forcibly expelled Mr. BRIDGES, the Republican Clerk of the last House, while the roll was being called, and finally organized by the election of SAMUEL HOLMES, Democrat, Speaker, and CHARLES LEILE, Democrat, Clerk.

Boston City Government.

BOSTON, Monday, Jan. 5.

The City Government was inaugurated this forenoon, Mayor RICE being sworn into office by Chief Justice SHAW. The Mayor then administered the oath to the members of the City Council. The Mayor's annual address is quite lengthy.

Slave Troubles.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Jan. 5.

The Memphis *Appeal*, of Tuesday, says considerable excitement exists in St. Francis County, caused by rumors that the slaves would rise about Christmas. Several negroes were whipped until they confessed the plot. A similar story was in circulation at Napoleonville, Louisiana. A Committee who had been appointed by the Mayor of Nashville the Judge of Davidson County to examine the charges of insurrection against certain negroes, report that there is no evidence to recommend their discharge. The Mississippi papers ridicule the telegraphic report of a negro disturbance in Jackson, and say that it had not the shadow of a foundation.

Postponement of McCann's Execution.

ALBANY, Monday, Jan. 5.

Judge GOULD has granted a writ of error in the case of MCCANN, who is sentenced to be executed on the 23d inst. His execution will, therefore, be postponed.

Death of Rev. Dr. Granger.

PROVIDENCE, Monday, Jan. 5.

Rev. Dr. GRANGER, Pastor of the First Baptist Church, in this city, died to-day.

From Kansas.

CONVICTIONS FOR MURDER AND BURGLARY—RESIGNATION OF SHERIFF JONES—LECOMPTE'S REMOVAL.

Correspondence of the Missouri Democrat.

LECOMPTON, Kansas, Saturday, Dec. 20, 1856.

JOHN CUSHING, indicted for the murder of WM. NORTON, (both Pro-Slavery men,) has been on trial for the last week at Tecumseh, before Judge CATO. To-day the examination of witnesses concluded, the attorneys made their plea, the Judge gave his charge, the jury retired and brought in a verdict of "guilty"—the first conviction of the kind in Kansas. His sentence has not yet been pronounced. It is presumed that by some process or other a new trial of CUSHING will be granted by his honor, the Judge. The conviction of "law and order" men is not in the programme of fire-eaters, and it would not do, as Gen. CALHOUN said a few weeks since in this city, "to have our men stained with indictments by an inquisitorial grand jury." CUSHING has been convicted for murder, and the "law says he shall suffer death." Judge CATO has declared in an official capacity that "murder is murder, and that there is no first, second, or third degrees to it."

Mr. WM. PATRIDGE, of Pottawatomie Creek, has been convicted of burglary, and sentenced by Judge CATO to ten years' imprisonment to hard labor in the penitentiary. Mr. P. is a Free-State man, and had a brother murdered by the Missourians during the attack upon Ossawattomie, so bravely defended by "old Capt. BROWN."

LAWRENCE, K. T., Sunday, Dec. 21, 1856.

"Sheriff" SAMUEL J. JONES, who has gained considerable notoriety in the history of Kansas by his border-ruffianism, has resigned as "Sheriff of Douglas County," and the bogus Commissioners have appointed a Mr. WM. SHANARD, formerly of Virginia, to fill the vacancy.

An officer sent out by the President to inquire into the official affairs of Gen. CALHOUN, Surveyor-General of this and Nebraska Territories, is now in Lecompton examining the books, &c. It is supposed that the next appointee of the Chief Magistrate for this Territory, that will be removed from office, will be CALHOUN, and a respectable person appointed as his successor.

Judge LECOMPTE, the Jeffreys of Kansas, has received official notice of his removal from a position which he has rendered infamous by his one-sided course and border-ruffianism.

Maj. GEORGE W. CLARK, Ex-Indian Agent, the murderer of the lamented THOMAS W. BARBER, has an advertisement in the Lecompton *Union* offering $50 reward for the recovery of his runaway slave woman named JUDY. It states that "the last seen of JUDY, she was on her way to Lawrence where she now is, unless she has already secured a passage on the underground railroad to Chicago.

REMOVAL.—The Secretary of State, Mr. HEADLEY, has removed MORGAN L. SCHERMERHORN, Esq., the Chief Clerk of that Department, and has appointed ALMON N. WAKEFIELD, of Otsego County, in his stead. In Mr. SCHERMERHORN the Department loses a capable, faithful, and industrious public officer, who has acceptably filled his post since JOHN G. SPENCER'S time. But he is a Republican, and hence forfeits his place to make room for a successor of the Secretary's own political opinions. Mr. WAKEFIELD has occupied a subordinate Clerkship in the Department during the past year.—*Albany Journal.*

CONVICTION OF TUCKERMAN.—The trial of WILLIAM S. TUCKERMAN, which has been pending in the Municipal Court for the past fortnight, was brought to a close on Saturday afternoon, by a verdict of guilty. Mr. TUCKERMAN appeals to the Supreme Court for their decision on certain exceptions of his counsel to the ruling of Judge ABBOTT, in admitting the confessions of the accused, &c., &c. Probably several months will elapse before these questions are argued in the Supreme Court, and a decision reached. In the meantime, the defendant remains at liberty on bail. There are a number of other indictments against him, with which, however, nothing will probably be done until a decision is reached in the present case. The verdict of the jury will doubtless be considered by all a just one. They have, so far as their province is concerned, vindicated the law, leaving the highest Court in the State to deliberate upon and settle the important legal questions which are to be laid before them.

THE ALLEGED SLAVE CASE IN BOSTON.—JOAQUIN NEGRET was on Saturday again brought up in the United States Commissioners Court on a charge of perjury. He was held for trial in the United States District Court in the sum of $5,000. In default of the required sum he was committed to jail for safe keeping. The examination lasted for several hours, and PHILLIP S. DEMESA was the principal witness against him.—*Bee.*

OUR MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT FOR 1857.

Inauguration of the New Common Council.

Election of Ald. Clancy to the President's Chair of the Aldermanic Board.

Election of Jonas B. Phillips as Chairman of the Board of Councilmen.

Reappointment of David T. Valentine and C. T. McClenahan, Esqs., as Clerks.

APPOINTMENT OF MINOR OFFICERS.

MESSAGE FROM THE MAYOR.

MONDAY, Jan. 5.

The new Board of Aldermen met to-day in the City Hall at 12 o'clock M.

Soon afterwards, the Mayor, accompanied by Col. MING, entered the Chamber, and proceeded to swear in the new members.

The Board is constituted as follows:

Ward.	Name.		Politics.
1.	Wm. Wilson	Elect	Dem.
2.	Hiram Corwin	Holds over	Am.
3.	Morgan L. Harris	Elect	Dem.
4.	Bartholomew Healy	Holds over	Dem.
5.	Henry R. Hoffmire	Reelected	Dem.
6.	John Clancy	Holds over	Dem.
7.	Thos. W. Adams	Elect	Dem.
8.	Wm. Tucker	Holds over	Am.
9.	Solomon Banta

Mayor, to inform him that this Board was now organized and ready to receive communications from him.

Alderman STEERS, ADAMS and VALENTINE, were appointed a Committee pursuant to the last resolution and retired.

Alderman MCCRACKEN, M'CONNELL and FULLMER were appointed a similar Committee to present themselves to the other Board.

In a short time the Committee, who had retired for the purpose of waiting on the Mayor, returned, and reported that his Honor had intimated that he would send a communication to the Board in about five minutes.

The report was accepted, and the Committee discharged.

The other Committee entered a few moments afterwards, and reported that the Board of Councilmen returned thanks to the Board of Aldermen for the communication just conveyed.

The report was received, and the Committee discharged.

The President then informed the Board that a message had been handed in from the Mayor.

On motion of Mr. STEERS the reading of the message was suspended, and the message itself was laid on the table, after Mr. STEERS' resolution had passed, providing that the usual number of copies be printed.

The annual Report of the Public Administrator and the annual Report of the Croton Aqueduct Department were then presented, and disposed of in the same manner, viz: by being ordered to be laid on the table without a reading, and the usual number of copies of each to be printed.

The Administrator's Report exhibits his total receipts for the year as $3,151 90, his expenditures as $1,478 16, and his balance of commissions as $1,673 74.

Alderman HOFFMIRE moved that when the Board adjourn it adjourn to meet on Wednesday afternoon at 5 o'clock. Carried.

Alderman STEERS moved that the Board do now adjourn, which it did, there being no other documents to dispose of.

The New Board of Councilmen.

Yesterday, at 12 o'clock, the Board of Councilmen assembled in the City Hall for the first time in the discharge of their official functions. The occasion brought a crowd of spectators. Shortly after the members, new and old, had taken their seats, the Mayor entered the room accompanied by Col. MING, his Secretary, and RICHARD BUSTEED, Esq., Corporation Counsel. The Council then elect rose as the Mayor entered. Having taken the chair, the ceremony of swearing in the new members was commenced and completed in sections of six or eight, the Mayor administering the oath with proper solemnity of manner. This being concluded, and the Mayor having retired, the Clerk, Mr. MCCLENAHAN, being the presiding officer, then called the roll of the new Board as follows:

LIST OF COUNCILMEN FOR 1857.

Dist.	Names.	Dist.	Names.
1.	*Henry Smith.**	31.	Benjamin J. Rhodes.
2.	John Van Glahn.	32.	M. McLoughlin.
3.	William H. Bolteel.	33.	Charles Doty.
4.	Thomas Munroe.	34.	John McConnell.
5.	John Baulch.*	35.	J. W. Hunt.
6.	James Reilly.*	36.	Hugh O'Brien.
7.	Geo. P. Bickford.*	37.	Thomas Kelly.
8.	Jas. L. Waugh.*	38.	Michael Smith*
9.	James E. Clark.	39.	JOHN H. BEADY.*
10.	WILLIAM M. CRANE.*	40.	R. W. CHAPMAN.
11.	Henry Hughes.	41.	FRANKLIN J. OTTARSON.
12.	Hugh O'Donnell.	42.	Thomas Jones, Jr.
13.	Martin Gilmartin.	43.	JESSE J. MITCHELL.
14.	*George W. Warner.**	44.	John Kettleman.
15.	Michael Barry.*	45.	James Murray.
16.	W. W. Judson.	46.	William H. Mansfield.
17.	Jonas N. Phillips.*	47.	John N. Reynolds.*
18.	Peter Crawford.	48.	John Schappert.
19.	Lewis Pransway.	49.	*Andrew J. Odell.**
20.	*Ledyard Avery.**	50.	Bernard Reilly.*
21.	*John Kennard.**	51.	James Wallace, Sr.
22.	*Alexander Hemphill.**	52.	Dennis Ryer.*
23.	*Andrew J. Campbell.*	53.	Thomas A. Dunn.*
24.	*Isaac O. Hunt.**	54.	*John L. Noyes.**
25.	John Roehner.*	55.	Charles H. Haswell.
26.	John Van Tine.*	56.	Fitzwilliam Birdsall.*
27.	Jesse Sickles.	57.	H. FRANKLIN.
28.	H. W. Collyer.*	58.	Bryan McCahill.
29.	*Amos T. Miller.*	59.	W. H. Doherty.
30.	F. I. A. Boole.*	60.	I. A. HOPPER.*

Democrats in Roman, Americans in italic, Republicans in small caps; * reflected.

Councilman BOOLE, of the Thirtieth District, was chosen Chairman *pro tempore*, and Councilmen VAN TINE and HEMPHILL were appointed to conduct him to the chair.

Councilman VAN TINE moved that Councilman JONAS B. PHILLIPS, of the Seventeenth District, be elected President of the Board, and Mr. PHILLIPS was chosen to that office unanimously, and was accompanied to the chair by Councilmen RHODES and CRANE.

The new President, on accepting the office, pledged himself to the discharge of his duties in a brief address, in which he defined generally the duties of the Board.

T. MCCLENAHAN, Clerk for the past year, was nominated for reëlection by Councilman NOYES. He was elected without opposition.

On motion of Councilman REILLY, the rules of the last Board were adopted as the rules for the ensuing year.

On motion of Councilman WARNER, Nicholas M. Strobel was unanimously elected Sergeant-at-Arms.

Councilman HASWELL moved that a Committee of Five be appointed to wait on the Board of Aldermen, and inform them that the Board of Councilmen was organized and ready to proceed with business.

The following gentlemen were appointed as a Committee for that purpose: Councilmen Haswell, Crawford, Roehner, Warner, and O'Harson.

Councilman RIELL moved the appointment of a Committee to convey similar information to the Mayor. The following were appointed: Councilmen Reilly, Barry, Baulch, Henry Smith, and Birdsall.

JOHN A. TOWLE was reelected Deputy Clerk, unanimously.

A motion to suspend the rules in order to elect an Assistant Clerk by acclamation was lost, and a ballot was taken, Councilmen BAULCH, CRANE and JUDSON being tellers. As the result, Mr. James Little received 33 votes, and Mr. Charles Holder 27 votes. Mr. Little was thereupon declared elected.

A ballot for Messenger resulted as follows: John E. Green, 52; George Nichols, 7; Blank, 1.

A message from the Mayor was then received.

The Clerk proceeded to read it; on motion its further reading was dispensed with.

It was moved that 1,000 copies be printed.

Councilman MCCAHILL, the new member for the Fifty-fifth District, Twenty-first Ward, loudly protested, amid much laughter, against printing a document without knowing what it contained.

Roderick T. Entwisle was elected Doorkeeper, receiving 43 votes; Wm. H. Peabody received 13 votes; Scattering, 4.

It was agreed to meet again on Wednesday at 5 o'clock, after which the Board adjourned.

Mayor's Message.

The Mayor yesterday morning transmittnd to the Common Council the following communication:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1857.

Gentlemen of the Common Council, and of the Departments:

In assuming the high and responsible duties which devolve upon us as governors and legislators of this great Municipal Empire, let us endeavor to approach in thought and action, the lofty, dignified and important position we should occupy. Let us realize the magnitude of the interests intrusted to our care, and the deep disgrace which is sure to follow if we fail in maintaining, with efficiency and integrity, the trusts imposed.

We have been selected as the custodians of the public interests of three-quarters of a million people, and by our conduct and example affect, indirectly, the character of every municipality in the Union. We are the chosen representatives of a community distinguished for advancement, and still advancing progress in the arts and sciences—in unexampled commercial prosperity—in public and private benevolence, probably beyond any other—and in all the elements of religion and education, which so much dignify the aspect and refine the standard of intellectual humanity. Let us, as the public agents of such a people, composing the body politic of such a City, endeavor to become equal to the duty, and in all things so conduct the government as to fairly sustain the wishes and reflect the character of so noble a constituency.

It devolves upon us to administer the government, which, so far as we are concerned, is comprehended in the exercise of two functions—the legislative and the executive.

The Common Council have charge of the former, and the heads of the several Departments, and their subordinates, of the latter. It is the province of the Common Council to enact the ordinances, and of the Departments to put them into practical operation; and, as the action of the legislative power is as nothing if not sustained and carried out by the Executive, there can be no question that the character and efficiency of our City Government is much dependent upon it. Though I would not depreciate the grave responsibilities resting upon the Common Council, yet it cannot be denied that, to the people, the most important power is that which executes the laws. It is brought more directly under their cognizance, its exercise being daily felt and seen by the moving thousands, who cannot escape its influence; it is a practical fact in the every-day busy world, inseparably connected with the health, comfort, pride, and general well-being of the citizen. Therefore, in a city like New-York, the great element of rule is the authority which enforces the law, and there can be no doubt that the origin and source of most of the "present discontents" may be found in its neglect or improper exercise.

Existing laws are not executed, or if executed, carried into effect negligently or improperly, and in many instances with sole reference to the interests of the agents. It too frequently occurs that the subordinate, following the example of his immediate superior in office, performs, or neglects his allotted duties, as best suits his own caprice or convenience. Responsibility, there is none! The head of each department is elected by the people—acknowledges no accountability except to the people—holds his office for the three years for which he was elected—assumes full control and direction of that branch of the public interests which the charter places under his charge, and too often retires from his post with a full purse, though having no character to start with, without loss of reputation.

Hence, it seems that the departments are too sovereign and independent. Too independent in their origin of their power, as well as in the exercise of its functions, and in their responsibilities and privileges. Being without check or hindrance in the expenditure of money, they are not restricted by the limits of the appropriations. Without accountability to a higher power, they can construe and execute the laws to suit themselves, or do not execute them at all, as seems most conducive to their individual wishes. With no fear of removal or penalties before their eyes, they can avail themselves of the advantages of their positions to amass fortunes, not even giving the public good administration in return.

Thus they constitute a truly independent and dangerous power in the Government; partaking, in theory, more of the despotic than the republican. In my inaugural message, two years ago, I referred to these defects in the Charter, stating that, in my judgment, the Government of this City should be remodeled after the General Government at Washington—that there should be one governing head—a concentration of the executive power, not decentralization, as here—that the Mayor should be to the government of this City what the President is to the General Government, and that the heads of the several Departments should constitute his Cabinet, perform their duties under his direction, and be appointed by him with the assent of the Aldermen, and be subjected to his removal, for cause.

The two years' experience which I have had since these views were expressed, have but confirmed me in the conviction that we shall have no relief until they are adopted. The practical acquaintance which I have since obtained with the working of the official machinery, has more than ever satisfied me of the necessity of such a change. My own exertions and personal sacrifices for the public weal have been thwarted and defeated principally from this cause. Notwithstanding unceasing labor, in which the whole of the twenty-four hours, not passed in sleep, have been assiduously devoted to the duties appertaining to my office, to the exclusion of domestic comfort and neglect of private interests, I have seen little or no return to satisfy the public or to requite my own feelings. When, two years ago, I pointed out these objections to the present charter, and described the proper remedies, there was doubt in the minds of many honest and intelligent men, whether the absorption of so much authority in the hands of the Mayor would not be productive of harm and liable to abuse. This doctrine, when first enunciated by me, like all new propositions, was received with doubt and caution; but I am happy to say that this is not the fact now. The people of New-York are generally in favor of it. Even those who would withhold all patronage from the present incumbent of the Mayoralty have been forced, by overwhelming public sentiment, to yield their opposition.

It is apparent that the general and pervading desire now is, to so alter the charter as to carry this theory into practical operation; therefore, to the exclusion of the many other topics requiring attention, I have brought this subject to your notice upon the threshold of your entrance into the service of the people, that immediate action may be taken to obtain the reform demanded.

But how can this be accomplished? Unfortunately, only by the action of the State Legislature. The sovereign power to do so, it is admitted, dwells there, and to that body only can we look for relief. Conceding the necessity of this change, and the general acquiescence in the mode suggested, the question presented is in what form it shall be adopted—what modifications in detail are required—what alterations, if any, in the constitution of the Common Council—how shall the Legislature become aquainted with the wishes of the people of this City, and, to them, momentous subject—and how shall it be put upon its guard against the efforts of designing men, who, under the pretext of public good, intend to take advantage of the general desire for alteration in the Charter, to fasten upon us laws more odious and destructive than those already existing?

Upon due reflection, appreciating the gravity and importance of the subject, I am convinced that the constituted authorities of New-York, represented by the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty are the proper organs to make the wishes of the people known to the Legislature,

We have been just clothed with the mantle of official authority—and, it must be assumed, fully conversant with the desires of those we represent.

I recommend, therefore, that the Common Council at once take action, that the details be decided upon, and that a form of charter, clothed with our official approbation, be submitted to the Legislature at an early day, that that body may have before it, indorsed by this official sanction, such a project as we approve.

It appears to me that the leading features of the necessary changes are so generally understood and acquiesced in, that there can be little or no diversity of opinion among ourselves. If the subject should be referred to Special Committees of each Board, I shall be happy, if called upon, to aid in framing such a charter. The Legislature cannot refuse assent, if we, the immediate representatives of the people to be affected by it, approve and sanction it—and the members of the Legislature from this city cooperate with us, as I am confident they will, in asking its passage.

An additional reason is presented for our early and united action, in the fear that others, less conversant with, or more indifferent to, the public wants, will influence the enactment of a charter more obnoxious than the present. That such effort will be made, there can be no doubt. Designing men, who covet official station, are already at work in laying plans to perpetrate, through the Legislature at Albany, yet greater wrongs upon this doomed City; and it will require all our energies, and most determined remonstrance, to frustrate their designs.

As described to me, some of these schemes are fraught with incalculable evils, not the least offensive of which is the contemplated transfer of the Government of this City to the State power at Albany. Against such an unwarrantable and unprovoked wrong I now enter my earnest protest. Notwithstanding the pervading belief that the corruptions and imbecility of our present Government arise, in the main, from the absence of sufficient power over the departments, and the utter inability of the Mayor to enforce obedience to the laws, there are those who design to deprive the office of much that is left to it in the way of wholesome prerogative. Instead of enlarging his powers, in compliance with the popular demand, it is in contemplation to take away pretty much all that is left. He is now the ostensible head of the Police, over which, under present laws, he exercises some degree of command; but those who would use this right arm of the civic power for base and unworthy purposes, would subvert even this authority, and replace it by a commission of five persons, to be named at Albany, or to be elected by the people.

The great, and indeed, the only defect in the government of the police, is found in the distribution of the power to control it, among three several heads. If this department is not as efficient as it should be, it is because the Recorder and City Judge have each an equal voice with the Mayor in the appointments and removals—a fatal subdivision of authority.

Judicial officers are rarely qualified for executive duties; and the fact was never more clearly illustrated than in the conduct of one of the Police Board at the last election in this City. The regulations of the Mayor, for the preservation of the peace and the security of the citizen in the exercise of the right of suffrage, were materially interfered with by his unwarrantable conduct—assuming, unfortunately for the welfare of this City, by virtue of his office, this power to do mischief. Partisanism is bad enough on the Bench, and should not be allowed to extend its evil influences among our noble police, who, by good regulations and severe drilling, have been placed under a semi-military discipline, highly advantageous to its efficiency and *morale*. Rather than distract such a body, by placing it under mere partisan heads, or even to continue it under the direction of a divided authority, however chosen, it had better be dissolved. Better that we resolve society into its original elements, and protect our persons and property as best we can.

Thus, looking upon the defects in our form of government as the great head and front of all our difficulties, and appreciating the predominant importance of providing a speedy remedy, I have brought this question before you.

If the people expect relief from the ten thousand evils which oppress them in this City, let them join us in asking from the State Legislature the necessary changes in the organic law under which we act, and must be controlled. The City Charter is to the body politic what the heart is to the human frame. It is the source and origin of life; and if defective in its organization, or diseased from mal-administration, every function is impaired, and health, comfort and well-being is excluded forever.

It is only to a proper change in that direction, that they can look for reform. For my own part, without it, I despair of this magnificent metropolis. With all its power and wealth, and the mighty progress of its commerce, I can see nothing but decay and ruin, if its municipal heart shall continue its destructive work.

If the Legislature, in whose hands is placed the power, refuse or neglect to respond to the universal demand, *let the responsibility lie there.* I have performed my duty, and will continue at my post, still struggling on against the embarrassments and restrictions which now render my exertions to reform so futile. But if, instead of the relief demanded, the Legislature shall inflict further injuries upon us, by the enactment of laws more odious than those under which we now govern, and carry out the nefarious schemes of the corrupt interests which seek to control and absorb the revenues of the City, and to strip the Chief Magistrate of even the limited power he now possesses, I shall not remain in this office a single day. I can take no part in the administration of this government, and by remaining here, appear to be to the least extent responsible, if, in addition to the present want of authority, is added the schemes of decentralization, intended for plunder and partisan power, now on the political anvils at Albany and New-York. If the ship must go down, let those who drive her on the rocks take the helm and command—I will not.

You will perceive that I have devoted this communication to general remarks touching the great questions of the form of the organic law. Recommendations, as to details, have been purposely omitted. Many topics of interest, requiring the action of the Common Council, have been left for another message. I hope, in that communication, to make some important suggestions of a practical character.

It must not be supposed, however, that the defects I have herein pointed out, in the organization and management of the executive branch, exclude the inference that there is not room for much improvement in the legislative department.

The neglect shown by previous Common Councils, in considering and adopting the many recommendations made for the improvement and better administration of the City Government, show that the sin of omission as well as of commission, may be properly charged to your predecessors.

I ask, therefore, that the present bodies do not fall into the same error, but that a respectful consideration may be given to such recommendations as may be made to them.

By the time the Boards have become organized, and the several Standing Committees have been appointed, and are prepared to proceed with their duties, I shall have the honor to submit several important subjects for their investigation and approval.

Hoping that we may so conduct the affairs of this vast metropolis as to meet the approbation of its people, and still further advance its mighty progress, I shall rely upon your cooperation, in an honest, faithful and intelligent performance of the duties which devolve upon us.

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

BROOKLYN COMMON COUNCIL.

Organization of the New Board.

Mayor Powell's Message.

The new Board of Aldermen met yesterday afternoon and proceeded to organize. His Honor Mayor POWELL, took the Chair.

When the clerk called the roll, C. R. ATWATER, Esq., demanded that his name should be called as an Alderman of the Seventh Ward. He claimed it upon the ground that the charter required that he should hold the office, as Mr. MEEKER, who was elected, had failed to qualify.

A lengthy discussion ensued, when a motion made by Alderman FOWLER denying the claim set up by Alderman ATWATER, was adopted by the following vote: *Ayes*—Aldermen O'Neil, McNamarra, Fowler, Doherty, Marvin, Clarke, Del Vecchio, Hudson, Oliver, Bogert, Shaw, Fithian, Bannon, McMahon, Smith, Calahan, Ralphs, Palmer, Kalbfleisch. *Nays*—Aldermen Cashow, Russell, Lowber, Pearson, Donlon, Van Brunt, Spader, Walsh, Vail, Woglom, Snyder, Preston, Walter, Suydam, Schols, Jenkins—17.

Whole number of votes cast, 36. Alderman BLISS, Seventeenth Ward, absent; and the seat of Mr. MEEKER, Seventh Ward, vacant.

This disposed of, the roll was called, and the members named above answered to their names.

The Board then proceeded to the election of a President, which resulted in the choice of HENRY R. PIERSON, Esq., Alderman of the Third Ward, on the fourth ballot. Mr. PIERSON was the Fusion candidate. The Democratic candidate was MARTIN KALBFLEISCH.

CITY CLERK.

The Board then proceeded to the election of a City Clerk, and the choice upon the third ballot fell on WM. G. BISHOP, Esq., the Democratic candidate, who received 19 votes; his opponent, JOHN M. PERRY, Esq., had 16.

On motion of Alderman FOWLER, the Mayor was invited to submit to the Common Council any communication he might have to make, when the Mayor took the Chair, at 6 o'clock, and read his inaugural address.

MAYOR'S MESSAGE.

Gentlemen of the Common Council:—In assuming the duties devolving upon us as officers of the City Government, it becomes us seriously to consider and weigh their magnitude and importance.

Municipal Governments, when considered in their immediate relation to the interests and welfare of the citizen, possess a more potent power, and exercise a far greater influence upon the growth and prosperity of the city, the enhancement of the value of real property—and in the preservation of order and quiet among the citizens, than either the State or General Governments.

It therefore becomes a matter of the first importance, that wisdom and integrity should rule in our councils, and that the principles of honesty should govern us in our actions. To the end that we may secure the results which our constituencies have reason to expect.

The first great point of attainment in a City of the beauty and magnitude of our own, is to secure to the citizens at large, the benefits of all those improvements which are calculated to render it still more desirable as a place of residence.

UNPROFITABLE ECONOMY.

That is but a sorrowful economy, that from considerations of the outlay of money, would refuse to entertain projects of improvement that would in the end prove of inestimable value to the city; and it is to this species of economy that Brooklyn is indebted for the want of many of the conveniences possessed by smaller and less-favored cities.

As an instance in support of this fact, the project of furnishing the city with gas, was started as early as the year 1826, but with every possible assurance of the success of the scheme, the work was not accomplished until 1848, more than twenty years afterwards—and then not by the capital and enterprise of our own citizens, but principally by capitalists from another city.

Railroads, too, which now form an invaluable means of visiting distant parts of the city, were not thought of until our gigantic neighbor had introduced a perfect system of them—threatening thereby to destroy the value of our outside property. And generally, works of great magnitude, involving the outlay of large amounts of money, have met with steady and persevering opposition from many of our most influential citizens, until, in many respects, our city (which possesses so many natural advantages) is far behind many others less favored in that respect.

I am happy, however, in the expression of the belief, that a more liberal spirit begins to prevail, and that in the future we may hope to secure to our citizens all the improvements and advantages that the enlightenment of the age and the progress of science are developing for the advantage and convenience of mankind.

With a most earnest desire for the attainment of these ends, I shall proceed in obedience to the directions of the City Charter, to present to you a general statement of the condition and situation of the city in relation to its Government, Finances and Improvements, together with such suggestions and recommendations as may appear proper, venturing at the same time to express the hope that such suggestions and recommendations as may meet your approbation may be acted upon with energy and promptitude in order that we may secure a vigorous and successful administration of our city affairs.

The administrative powers of the City Government are vested in the Mayor, Chief of Police, Comptroller, Auditor, Treasurer, Street-Commissioner, Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies and the Collector of Taxes and Assessments, all elective by the people.

Their respective duties are clearly defined in the City Charter—and so far as I am informed, during the past year, these duties have been performed with great fidelity, and with a perfect regard for the public interest.

It is the duty of the Mayor to exercise a constant supervision over the conduct and acts of all subordinate officers, and to examine into all complaints preferred against them for a violation or neglect of duty.

The power that would seem to be implied in this duty is totally illusory; the election by the people of the more important subordinate officers, and the mode of appointing some of the inferior, render them comparatively independent of his authority.

The character of the gentlemen who now occupy the subordinate administrative offices of the city, are a sufficient guarantee that no authoritative supervision will be required; but for the future there is no security and measures should therefore be taken to provide for emergencies that may arise; but so far as some of the inferior officers are concerned, a radical change is indispensable.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT.

One of the most important branches of the City Government is the Police Department—and a discussion of its merits and value forms a prolific topic of conversation among the people. The amount of the expense necessary for its support has been a subject of complaint among the tax-payers, and various suggestions have been offered with a view to a reduction.

The order and quiet that prevails has been quoted as an argument in favor of the reduction of the force—but to what degree the existence of order is the result of the vigilance of the police is a fair subject of inquiry.

The tendencies of all large cities are to licentiousness and disorder—and we have not altogether, nor can we reasonably expect to escape these tendencies, and it is only by the increased vigilance of the authorities and the due exercise of physical as well as moral force, that these tendencies can be kept in check.

The present Police force consists of 312 men, (exclusive of the Captains,) of this number 70 are detailed for special duty, or are employed as assistant captains or sergeants, leaving 242 men as the force for the performance of regular duty. At night the whole force are supposed to be on duty, yet one half the force (121 men) only, are actually in the performance of post or patrol service. For day service one half the force are on duty, yet but 60 men are actually on patrol throughout the entire city.

It will thus be seen that although the force in the aggregate seems large, yet when divided among the different districts, and sub-divided by reliefs, and the indispensable divisions into tours, it seems none too large for the adequate protection of the city.

It is necessary to remind you, however, that at the last joint meeting of the Aldermen and Supervisors, the appropriation for the support of that Department was curtailed to the extent of seventy thousand dollars; hence it becomes a necessity either to reduce the per diem allowance of the men or to curtail the numbers, otherwise the excess of the expense above the appropriation will have to be provided for by loan, or thrown into the taxes of next year, thereby largely increasing the burdens of the tax-payers.

The reduction of the pay of the men in the present state of the markets cannot reasonably be made, and in my view of the case no other course seems to present itself than to reduce the number of the force within the compass of the appropriation for its support.

It appears to me to be a matter of the first importance, so far as the efficiency of the Police is concerned, that some radical change should be made in the manner of appointing as well as dismissing its members.

The power given to the Aldermen of appointing the Policemen of their Wards, is a source of infinite annoyance. It frequently happens that they are indebted to the members of the Police, or those who desire to become members of it, for their nomination and election to office—hence their political necessities compel them to the appointment of men who are totally unfit for the place.

It appears to me that the appointment should be taken from their hands, and thus relieve them from an onerous and disagreeable duty.

I think a commission could be formed similar, for instance, to that already established in New-York, which would tend to increase its value and efficiency; or the Mayor, with the Chief of Police, together with the Captains of the respective Districts, I think, would form a safe commission, in whose hands might be entrusted the sole management of the Police.

The men should be appointed for the term of years, or during good behavior, and not removable except upon charges duly specified and tried before at least a majority of the Commissioners.

It seems reasonable to suppose that the officers having the control of the Police Department are the best judges of the qualities and qualifications of the men, and that therefore the selection should be left with them, in order that the best material may be selected for the public service.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The Fire Department, so far as its efficiency and the respectability of its membership are concerned, is in a satisfactory state, and a spirit of order and subordination seems to pervade the department generally.

Too much care cannot be taken to foster and encourage this spirit. The members of the different companies, as a rule, are young, active and enthusiastic men, for no other class could be found who would be willing to face the dangers and to make the sacrifices which a faithful performance of duty requires.

The ambition of such men is to be first on the post of duty, and foremost in the performance of it; hence arise rivalries and strife, which, when conducted in a generous spirit, are productive of energy and efficiency; but when these rivalries degenerate, (as is too often the case,) and become mere quarrels, and sometimes actual battles in the public streets—they are disgraceful alike to the Department and the city.

It should be the duty and the pride of every officer of the Department, and of the city, to frown upon and suppress these evils, and at the same time to use every effort to encourage the different companies, and the individual members of the Department, and to inspire them with that measure of self-respect which is the surest guarantee of order and decorum in every walk of life.

The present force of the Departments in the respective districts, in materials and men, will be found in the following statement furnished by the Chief Engineers in charge:

Western District, 19 Engine Companies, 4 Hook and Ladder, 6 Hose, and 1 Bucket Company. The whole number of firemen in this District, is 1,150.

In the Eastern District there are 13 engine companies, 3 hook and ladder, 4 hose, and 1 bucket company. The whole number of men in this Department is 794.

The number of fires that have occurred in the Western District, from the 1st of January, 1856, to the date of the report, Dec. 3, were 102, and the number of alarms during the same time were but 24.

In the Eastern District from the same date to Dec. 12, there were but 36 fires and 44 alarms.

The small number of alarms proportionate to the actual number of fires, is an encouraging sign of the prevalence of the proper spirit in the Department.

It may be well to remind you, that in view of the early introduction of water into the city, but little addition will be required to its force.

FINANCES OF THE CITY.

The Finances of the city, so far as I am able to judge, are in a sound and healthy condition, and by a reference to the able and lucid report of the Comptroller, made in accordance with the requirements of the City Charter previous to the November Election, you will at once discover the purposes to which the taxes are applied. Annexed to the communication you will find a balance sheet, showing the state of the General, the Special and the Sinking Funds, on the 1st day of January, 1857.

CITY IMPROVEMENTS.

The improvement in the city, in the way of building, during the past year, though very considerable, fall far short of many previous years, and great stagnation exists in the sale of real estate. We cannot for a moment suppose, however, that this state of things can remain for any great length of time—in fact, we are simply passing through a course of healthy reaction, after a period of undue excitement and speculation. There is too much real wealth and enterprise among our citizens; we possess too many advantages in point of location, and we are in the enjoyment of too many privileges, present and prospective, to permit us for a moment to doubt that we shall go on from one degree of greatness to another, until we become, if not the first, we shall at least be the second city in the Union, in point of population and wealth. To secure this result, much depends upon the wisdom of your acts. A liberal spirit should prevail in all negotiations with public incorporations, having control of the ferries, railroads, gas companies, and the like, so that they may be encouraged to furnish the citizens with all those facilities and conveniences that render a residence in the city desirable, and which will induce others to become residents among us.

SUNDAY RAILROAD TRAVELING ADVISED.

Railroads in cities are now a fixed fact, and their utility and convenience are beyond question; those of our own city, both in construction and management, will bear more than a favorable comparison with those of New-York, and, except so far as they furnish traveling accommodation on the Sabbath, our own seem to bear the palm of superiority. The vast territory covered by the present City of Brooklyn; the great distance between its extreme points, would seem to call for the same accommodation here. Very many of our citizens find it in accordance with their duty or inclination to visit different and distant parts of the city on Sunday; this they are unable to do except at the expense of a private conveyance, or a long and toilsome journey on foot; the effect of this is to prevent many persons, in moderate circumstances, from becoming residents of the outer Wards, and, as a consequence, exercises a depressing influence on the value of property. I am aware that many persons are deeply apprehensive of the evils arising from railroad travelers on the Sabbath, but I am of the opinion that these evils are founded more in the imagination than in fact. The observation of many months has convinced me that the persons who travel in the railcars in New-York, on Sunday, are as quiet and orderly as any class of our own citizens; a majority seem to be composed of females of the humbler class, and to such persons especially, free communication with distant parts of the city, is peculiarly beneficial.

In many other points of view, it would seem to be proper that all who desire it, should be allowed to use the cars on the Sabbath, and I would therefore recommend that an arrangement be made with the Railroad Company for the running of a sufficient number of cars on the Sabbath, for the accommodation of the people, under such restrictions and regulations as the nature of the case may require.

ADVISES THE HOLDING OF LOCAL ELECTIONS IN APRIL.

In Title 3, Section 3, of the City Charter, the following directions are laid down: "Elections for Mayor, Aldermen, and such other officers as are by the provisions of this Act to be elected, shall be annually held in each of the Wards and Election Districts of said city on the day of the general State election." Now, observation and experience have emphatically taught us that men should be selected to administer the affairs of the city—not so much on account of their political proclivities and partisan associations, as, because of their character for integrity, their fitness by reason of education and experience, and all the other qualifications which go to make the character of a faithful public officer. The proper administration of our Municipal affairs is too nearly allied to our most important material interests, to trust them in the hands of men who seek them solely for the emolument arising from them, without regard to the interests of that portion of our citizens out of whose coffers the taxes are drawn; and it would therefore seem proper that measures should be taken to separate our municipal from the general elections, in the hope that a better discretion may be used in the selection of officers for the Government of the city. The excitement attending a general election, and the confusion necessarily attending the election of a multiplicity of rulers, precludes the possibility of exercising that care which should always be used in the selection of officers for our immediate government. It also frequently occurs that men are called to the exercise of important municipal offices, who are engaged in pursuits that require a large share of their attention. To such persons ample time should be given to arrange their private affairs, so that the public interests should not suffer in their hands. For these and other reasons that will naturally suggest themselves to your minds, I would suggest the propriety of procuring such an alteration in the Section above alluded to, as that the time for holding our local elections shall be in the month of April, instead of the time specified, leaving the official year too commence, as at present, on the 1st of January.

FAIR PROSPECTS FOR WATER.

The subject of an abundant supply of pure and wholesome water for the city, has long been an object of deep solicitude to a majority of our citizens, and I am happy in the expression of the belief, that their hopes in that respect will be fully realized in as short a time as the nature of the work will permit. The character of the gentleman having the works in charge, is full guarantee that everything that energy and business capacity is capable of accomplishing, will be done for the attainment of that end.

The work is already in a fair state of forwardness—the whole line of conduit is under contract—but owing to some unavoidable delays in procuring the right of way, the work of excavation has not yet commenced on all the sections of the line. As soon as these difficulties are removed this portion of the work will be vigorously pushed forward to completion. A large amount of work has already been performed at the Ridgeway reservoir, and a large force of men are constantly employed in the prosecution of that work. The waters have been drawn from Baisley's and Cornell's ponds preparatory to cleaning them out during the Winter.

Contracts have been made for a portion of the cast iron pipes that will be required, and part of them are already delivered.

The line of the canal has been staked out and in a short time will be ready for contract. Various plans for pumping engines are under consideration, but no definite conclusions have been arrived at.

The engineer of the work (MCKINKWOOD) states that "three of the streams from whence the supply of water will be derived have been carefully gauged this Fall, and if those which remain to be gauged should give proportional results, the minimum Summer supply of water on the first seven miles of canal (to Parsonage Creek) will exceed the twenty millions of gallons which the contractors are bound to supply.

It will be seen from this cursory glance at the present position and progress of this important undertaking that no room remains for doubt that we shall secure, within a reasonable time, an abundant supply of water.

The chief contractors (Messrs. WELLS & CO.) are gentlemen of intelligence and ability, and seem to be possessed of all the energy requisite for the prosecution of the work to a successful termination, and I have no doubt they will give full and perfect satisfaction to the city as well as to the directors of the company.

It will be necessary to procure such further legislative action to enable the city to become sole proprietor of the water rents now collected by the Water Company, and to provide for an equalized assessment for the same, so that all parties having connection with the works shall be held to a rigid accountability for the faithful performance of their duties.

The gentlemen who are the present Directors of the Nassau Water Works Company are of such character and standing in this community that if the construction of the work is continued to completion under their direction, the whole people will rest satisfied that everything will be conducted in a spirit of perfect fairness, and with a due regard to the interest of the city.

SHOULD SURVEY FOR SEWERS.

The introduction of water into the city will involve the necessity of a general system of sewerage. A survey of the whole city should be made, and a general plan fixed, so that when any sewer is to be constructed the proper officer can give accurate directions as to the size and manner of its construction.

Some different mode of assessing the expense of such works will require attention: the present method of assessing all the property drained will have to be abandoned, otherwise many inequalities will prevail, and injustice will be done to many property-holders who will be called upon to pay for more than one sewer on the same property.

STREET-CLEANING.

Various systems have been adopted from time to time for cleaning the streets of the city, and the fact that changes of system have been made is an evidence that none of them have been entirely satisfactory. The present mode of cleaning by contract and making it a charge on the respective Wards, is perhaps as just a principle as any that could be adopted, and if due care was exercised in all cases in giving the contract to faithful and responsible men, no better system could probably be devised, but when these contracts are given as rewards for party service, without reference to character or ability to perform the work, the worst consequences follow; and I take this occasion to urge this matter upon your attention, in the hope that during the present year there will be no reasonable complaint of dirty streets, and I will say, in addition, that wherever a reasonable complaint exists against a contractor for the non-performance of his contract, I shall withhold my signature from his warrant until the cause of the complaint is removed.

STREET-BEGGING.

One of the most intolerable nuisances under which our citizens suffer arises from the practice of street-begging. It is not reasonable to suppose that anything like a fair proportion of those who apply for assistance are really needy, but they find it much easier to beg for bread than to earn it, and hence the pratice which has now grown to such an extent to demand the active interference of the police. Another evil is beginning to appear among us—that of placing persons afflicted with loathsome and disgusting physical deformities in conspicuous positions on the public thoroughfares as appeals to our charity and sympathy. Such persons should be removed, and if they are unable to take care of themselves they should be cared for at the public expense.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

The healthfulness of our city has become proverbial, and justly so, its peculiar location and position, and the general cleanliness that prevails, combine to render it all that can be desired in that respect. The experience of the past Summer, however, has taught us that with all our superior advantages, we are not entirely exempt from the dangers of infection and contagion—it is the part of wisdom, therefore, in view of the possibility of another such visitation, that every precaution should be adopted, and every means used that enlightened reason and scientific research can suggest to entirely avoid, or at least to mitigate the evils of so dire a calamity.

I shall take occasion to make this matter a subject of further communication to the Board after having discussed the question thoroughly with the professional gentlemen of experience and skill, and shall endeavor so to combine the results of their learning and research, that the Board of Health may act intelligently and energetically when the occasion calls for action.

THE SCHOOLS.

Our system of Public Schools is the crowning glory and pride of our city, and the mode of governing them by means of a Board of Education, selected without regard to political opinions, will have attendency in all future time to preserve them in all their usefulness. So important in my estimation are the advantages arising from a perfectly free educational system; and believing that the future prosperity of the country, and the perpetuity of its institutions depend in a great measure upon the intelligence of the people. I deeply feel the necessity of using every effort to induce the children of the community to secure the advantages offered to them of becoming useful citizens. There is no excuse for the existence of ignorance at least of the common branches of an English education among us, for those who are unable to devote the hours of daylight to study, can avail themselves of the evening classes to secure for themselves that education and knowledge that will enable them in the future to become useful and perhaps influential citizens; while those who refuse or neglect these advantages will most assuredly become "hewers of wood and drawers of water" to those who realize and secure them.

THE STREET NAMES SHOULD BE REVISED.

Some confusion has already arisen and more will be likely to arise in the future, from the fact that many of the streets of the city bear the same name—this has been caused by the consolidation of the two cities. When each of the cities of Brooklyn and Williamsburg bore their respective names, this difficulty was not experienced; but as the case now stands, I think it a matter worthy of attention and correction.

OUR PRIVILEGES.

Finally, gentlemen, allow me to invoke your aid in carrying forward such measures as may be deemed for the public interest; let me appeal to you, not as partisans, but as the representatives of the people, to aid me in securing to the whole people the exercise of their just rights, and the enjoyment of all privileges and immunities not subversive of or destructive of the right of others; and

PARIS GOSSIP.

New Freaks of Fashionable Life—A Grisette Strangled in an Eastern Harem—French Marriages—Miscellaneous News.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

PARIS, Monday, Dec. 15, 1856.

Each Winter gives birth to some new fantasy in the fashionable world. The law of change which governs all the accessories of life, your toilet, your furniture, your architecture, extends its influence as well to the interior amusements of society. Thus, if your fashionable society wish to keep up with the movements of this great centre for the inauguration of novelties, they must discard this Winter the ordinary dancing *soirées* and take to enacting tragedy and comedy. Or if perchance you fail to secure enough *dramatis personæ* in the circle of your acquaintance to organize a dramatic representation, you may just save your reputation by placing alongside your orchestra one or two singers, more or less Italian, to scream choice *morceaux* from "Ernani" or the "Trovatore," between dances, with an effort in the course of the evening at that other novelty, (in France,) *Les Lanciers*. This latter, a quadrille of many parts, is an innovation of "the dear friends across the channel,' where it has long ago passed into the state of an institution.

Last Winter both these novelties commenced their vogue. But it was only here and there in the most aristocratic saloons that the guests were entertained in this manner. The saloons where amateur theatricals strutted before audiences could all be named in a breath. This Winter, on the contrary, the mode will be general. The search for young gentlemen and ladies to fill the necessary *rôles* is, just now, one of the grand occupations, and, I ought to add, one of the grand difficulties of the town. For, in the commencement, all your young Arthurs want to be the King Agamemnon of the *troupe*, or not at all; while to find a lady willing to play old woman is almost an impossibility. I heard a young lady declare the other day, who had been "condemned" to this ungrateful *rôle*, "that the authors were stupid who always insisted upon putting old or ugly women in their pieces." So that, although no great difficulty is experienced in enrolling the necessary number of young young Viscounts and Viscountesses for a representation, it is quite a different thing to assign the different *rôles*; and thus the management of eight or twelve persons becomes more difficult than that of a grand Italian Opera, if such a thing were possible. The manner in which the affair is generally compromised is to make the children of the family where the representation occurs, or those of a relative, fill the subordinate or "condemned" *rôles*.

The pieces thus represented at the *soirées* of the aristocracy are for the most part written expressly for the houses where they are played, and thus they acquire a certain attraction which compensates for defects in their representation.

A CURIOUS APPLICATION OF PHOTOGRAPHY.

Here is what a doctor tells of a curious application of photography to the diagnosis of disease:

One of the richest proprietors of the quarter Beaujon of this city is so jealous of the beauty of his wife that he has never yet called in a doctor, even in the most critical moments of illness or of suffering through which she had to pass. But lately a violent phlegmonous inflammation declared itself in the side of the handsome patient, in the presence of which the ordinary female physician of the family and the nurse declared themselves incompetent. This time the intervention of a doctor was imperative. But inasmuch as the disease was entirely exterior, the husband, who occupies himself a little as an amateur with photography, conceived the idea of taking an exact likeness of the seat of the malady, then to color it and carry it to the doctor. This was done; the doctor examined the photograph with a microscope and prescribed. Every morning a new proof of the disease was sent to the doctor, who judged thus *de visu* of its decline—the patient got well. When the hour for settling the bill arrived, the husband, as economical as jealous, endeavored to diminish it, pretending that he ought not to pay for simple consultations the same price as for visits at the bed-side. But by the advice of a friend he was made to understand that he had better settle the affair amicably with the doctor, otherwise the latter, who held his photographs might some day make his wife figure in a book of pathology for general circulation. The friend' advice was adopted.

A PARISIAN WOMAN STRANGLED IN AN EASTERN HAREM.

The late well-known Turkish Minister at Paris, VELY PASHA, now governor of one of the Turkish Provinces, has just instituted a suit against the *Indépendance Belge*, for libel, in the publication of a statement which incriminates that gentleman in the crime of murder. The charge is, that, when VELY PASHA left Paris, eighteen months ago, he took with him a Paris *lorette*, who had been for some time a favorite of His Turkish Highness. Arrived in his new residence, the Parisian beauty was placed in the harem, and for a while the Governor paid little attention to this part of his establishment, owing to the active duties which the organization of his new Government required. But, all at once, he found there was trouble in the harem, and, making observations for a few days, he discovered that his Christian importation had been teaching European customs to her Mahometan sisters in bondage, and that the sacred precincts had been defiled by other male feet than his. In fact, the before quiet and submissive harem was now in open rebellion. To save the honor of his household, there was no other resource left but the time-honored custom of strangling his victim, placing her in a sack, and throwing her into the Bosphorus, which was done. At least the girl is missing, and that is the explanation of the *Indépendance* on the subject. We will see how this journal sustains the charge.

HOW GIRLS ARE BOUGHT AND SOLD IN MARRIAGE, IN FRANCE.

You know how strictly young girls are guarded in France, under the eyes of their parents, and how completely their personal independence is sacrificed to "propriety" and their parents' will. A gentleman who lately visited a matrimonial office in this city, with a view of obtaining an insight into the operations of the system, gives some interesting details in regard to it.

The world, it appears, has in general a false idea of these establishments, at least of this one. It is generally believed that the chief of the establishment keeps under key a battalion of ladies that are made to trot around under the eyes of the visitor, who stands in the position of the Sultan ready to threw the handkerchief. Some suppose that they are permitted to see the ladies who wish to marry through a key-hole or some other form of unsuspected bull's-eye. On the contrary, nothing is more simple than this establishment, and at the same time nothing is more complicated than its wheelwork.

The women have little to do in these operations, nearly all the business being accomplished between men. In the conjugal comedy, of which the chief of the establishment is the manager, the women play their part without knowing it. Thus he has correspondents in all the large towns. He is in relation with all, or nearly all, the notaries in France, who keep him advised of the different heiresses whose affairs they manage. The Chief arranges these heiresses by divisions according to their importance, and he pretends that he is the only man in France who can say, approximatively, each year, the total of the united wealth of the heiresses of the empire.

A gentleman wishes to get married. He is a lawyer, an agent or a merchant. He presents himself to the chief of the matrimonial establishment, who demands first to know what are his pretensions. After this visit the first duty of the agent is to seek information on the character and position of the candidate, and if these are satisfactory, he appoints a new rendezvous and proposes to his client different ladies. (The ladies, you will recollect, all this time ignorant that they are the object of a speculation.) When the parties come to terms, the matrimonial agent puts in operation a plan to bring the gentleman and lady together, and he arrives at this result naturally, without the lady ever suspecting that she is a puppet moved by a thread in the hands of a matrimonial agent.

If the heiress lives in the province, the agent addresses a letter to his correspondent, who can always find a means of bringing these two unknown individuals into each other's presence. A *soirée*, a ball, an accidental meeting at the house of a third party,—there are many occasions of uniting these two stars destined to shine in the same firmament. Once in presence of the object, the rest is the gentleman's own business: he must put his talent to play. If the fish bites, it is again the time for the agent to step in, and through the agency of the notary, make for the pretendant the official demand, as is the custom in France, for the hand of the lady. And thus the agent accomplishes, in secret and without the knowledge of the world or of one-half of the parties concerned, a high social mission, since it is that of rendering people happy and of propagating the species.

AN EXAMPLE.

Here is an example of the manner in which these marriages are brought about. The affair occurred in the Department of the Nord. At Lille there lived three months ago, a handsome young girl, who had a fortune of six hundred thousand francs, to bestow on a husband of her choice. All the young men of that country had made efforts to reach the heart of the heiress in vain. She believed, that, notwithstanding her beauty, her admirers sighed more for her francs than for her person. She wished to be loved (the old story!) for herself—a log-cabin and her heart!

In her quality of rich heiress, the name of the young girl was, naturally, found inscribed in the books of our aforesaid matrimonial agent. Her name stood high up in the list of the first category—one of the rarest flowers of the matrimonial bouquet. At that period our agent protected a handsome young fellow, who desired nothing better than a match such as this. The agent pointed his finger to the young Lilloise, *l'etoile du Nord*. He wrote at the same moment to his correspondent, put him into the secret of the affair, sent him three thousand francs to enable him to give a ball, to which was to be invited all the flower of the town.

The morning of the ball the young man fell as if by accident at the correspondent's house, like a friend who makes a visit unheralded, appeared at the ball and danced with the young girl, letting off in her honor a whole artillery of compliments, dwelling especially upon his quality as stranger. He knew no one in the city, he was completely ignorant of the name of the lady with whom he had had the happiness to dance; but he had never been dazzled with such bright eyes, he had never seen or admired such hair, he had never seen such patrician hands, such a flexible waist, such pretty feet, such perfect grace, etc., etc., etc.

After the first contredanse, he solicited the favor of a waltz, then a polka, then a mazourka, then a schottish. He showed himself during the whole evening so completely devoted to the young girl that the latter, reflecting that the good-looking stranger had only arrived in the morning and consequently could not know the figure of her marriage portion, believed that at last she had found the ideal of her dreams, the entusiastic Werther, the Saint-Preux of platonic love.

A few days afterwards, the young man obtained through the kind offices of his friend, the correspondent an invitation to the *soirées* of the parents of the young girl, and the Paris agent has just received a letter from his correspondent at Lille, which reads as follows:

"MY DEAR SIR: The game is bagged. Yesterday, I conducted the shepherdess to the altar, and to-day I pocketed my six thousand francs."

And that is one way in which young girls are bought and sold in France, without their knowing it.

ITEMS.

The flow of strangers into Paris just now is enormous. Of these, the Russians and English form the larger proportion, although the American society bids fair to be very large and gay this Winter. Prince YOUSSOUPOFF, one of the richest men of the Russian empire, and an *attaché honoraire* of the Russian legation at Paris, has just taken the hotel of the late SOLOMON ROTHSCHILD, in the Rue Lafitte, at an annual rent of 80,000 francs. He will give, this Winter, a series of grand receptions.

Mr. MASON, American Minister, gave a brilliant *soirée* a few evenings ago, to Mr. and Mrs. AUGUSTE BELMONT, American Minister at the Hague, at this moment in Paris. It was a kind of jubilee in honor of the election of Mr. BUCHANAN, to which nobody but Americans were invited. Your readers know the ardent friendship of these two Ministers for their late *confrère* at London, and can imagine the joy they felt at his success.

The journals announce the arrival at Paris of the Countess CHABRILLANT, better known in the *demi monde* as CELESTE MOGADOR. She comes home from her consular mission, to prosecute a claim against one of her former lovers, the Marquis DE B.

We are expecting in Paris soon, a visit from the Grand Duke CONSTANTINE, brother of the Czar ALEXANDRE, and later on a visit from the Empress herself, both on their way to NICE.

MALAKOFF.

From Nebraska.

HARD TIMES IN NEBRASKA—EXCEEDING COLD WEATHER—HIGH PRICES—ITEMS IN AND AROUND THE CAPITAL—CLAIMS AND THE LAND OFFICE—GENERAL NEWS, &C.

OMAHA CITY, N. T., Sunday, Dec. 21, 1856.

The severity of the Winter thus far occasions "hard times" in Nebraska. It is almost impossible for settlers living upon their claims remote from market to get there for the ordinary necessaries of life, during the past three or four weeks of exceeding and remarkably stormy and cold weather. We do not, it is true, hear of much suffering for want of food, but the storms caught many unprepared. Our country neighbors have suffered thus far to considerable extent from frozen feet, fingers, ears, nose, &c., indeed a portion of the time above stated has been so cold that but a short exposure to the piercing cold out of doors would so affect the part so exposed as to make it troublesome for days and weeks after. So gradually and quietly does it occur that the subject is scarce aware of it until some friend assures him of it. It is certainly the most severe season thus far known for many years.

Hot toddies are in demand, and the stoves and bars in this prosperous town are well patronized. But few new comers appear now, and of course there is, with the exception of neighbors' trades, a temporary stagnation in the speculation market. In the Spring it will open with renewed vigor, and, after a goodly portion of the public lands of the Territory have been entered, other property will assume a more healthy growth and advance. Everything here of course ranges quite high. Board at our hotels—upon an average not as good as your cheap boarding houses in New-York—ranges from seven to ten dollars per week. Flour about $8 per 100 lbs.; potatoes about $1 50 per bushel; bacon about 14c. per lb., and hams a little more; beans and onions $5 per bushel; butter only 40 cents per lb.; lard about 18 cents, &c., through the list. Of course some of these staple articles, such as bacon and hams, will decline after our Western Iowa neighbors kill their hogs.

The Legislature meets here in two weeks, (first Monday in January,) and the town will be lively during the session. Of its doings I will keep the TIMES well posted. The Land Office also will soon be open here, and preëmption claimants will have an opportunity immediately of entering their quota. Many, very many, regret exceedingly the opening of the office for a year yet, on account of not being ready. Our *bona fide* settlers generally, whilst men of intelligence and respectability, are far from being wealthy, and in many cases they have nearly spent all their funds in preparing a home for their families and removing them hither. Such, of course, would be at the mercy of the speculator, unless neighborhood club laws protect their rights, which will be done, and the most dangerous experiment I know of will be for some uninitiated speculator to attempt to bid upon a piece of land within the baliwick of some present organized club or association. The squatters are joining thus for mutual protection against speculators in various localities.

The Missouri River has been frozen over for weeks, and teams of all descriptions readily pass and repass over to Council Bluffs in Iowa. There is scarce any sickness in and around here. J. W. P.

PROSCRIPTION IN VIRGINIA.

Letter from John C. Underwood.

SALE OF HIS PROPERTY AT AUCTION—THREATENED BY THE VIGILANCE COMMITTEE—SAVED BY DELIRIUM TREMENS.

PARIS, Va., Thursday, Jan. 1, 1857.

WM. K. STRONG, Esq.—*My Dear Sir:* In reply to your kind inquiries, I will try to give you a few incidents of my experience since my return to the Old Dominion. I found here a new and strange state of things. I had no conception of the cordiality with which my tenants and most of my neighbors would greet me. Indeed, such was the rush to my house, and so anxious were they to hear and learn all the circumstances connected with my long absence from home, that I found my time very much occupied by them, and my progress in arranging my long-neglected business was consequently much impeded. Nor could I prevent inquiries from another class, who, it seems, had become deeply interested in the subject of politics. This class had, from the mutual criminations and recriminations of the Buchanan and Fillmore orators during the late campaign, indulged the hope that a great party, with which they supposed me connected, had been organized in the country for their deliverance from Slavery. Notwithstanding my hatred of every species of human oppression, and the slight confidence I entertain that so great a cancer as Slavery can ever be eradicated from the body politic without the effusion of some blood, so great is my horror of all violence, and my hope of amelioration by the diffusion of knowledge and of Christian patience and forbearance among men, that I spared no pains in urging those "under the yoke" to submit to the power which they have now no means of successfully resisting. And if my immediate neighborhood shall be spared the horrors and the distressing anxities which have "murdered sleep" in so many of the wealthy families of Virginia and other Southern States during the holidays, I shall have the vanity to believe that my advice had more influence than the armed patrols, which we see on every hand, in restraining that violence which was ready to burst here, as it has in other portions of the country.

Consultation with friends after my return, soon satisfied me that disturbances would probably result from the intense anxiety which was everywhere discoverable among the slave population, and that my life, to say the least, would be exceedingly insecure in the event of an outbreak in my vicinity; for it would be as easy in the mad whirlwind of passion and excitement to implicate me, as it was the Salem victims in the charge of witchcraft. I, therefore, early in last month, posted handbills throughout my neighborhood, advertising my perishable property for sale on Monday, the 29th day of December. I then rented my lands and tenements to nine of my old friends, who seemed willing to take them, and on the eve of the day of sale I found that a notice, originally published in my own county paper, had been extensively published in other papers circulating in the vicinity, indicating that the sale was to be the day after the fair. The notice was as follows:

"JOHN C. UNDERWOOD, the 'Virginia Exile,' has returned to our county, and we notice offers his entire personality at public sale, on Tuesday, 30th inst.—*Berryville (Clarke County) Gazette.*"

I endeavored to be charitable enough to believe that the error was the result of mistake, but was assured by a Slaveholding friend that it was published with the design of misleading and preventing persons from attending the sale to buy my property. The sale, however, took place on Monday last, at no greater sacrifice than could be expected under all the circumstances.

As some indication, however, of the excitement, I give you some extracts from a letter received the day before the sale, by my wife, written by one from whom for more than twenty years we have both received many and frequent evidences of friendship:

"SATURDAY, Dec. 27, 1856.

"MY DEAR MARIA: I scarcely know which to write to, yourself or Mr. UNDERWOOD, to endeavor once more to bring to your minds the real state of public feeling against Mr. UNDERWOOD—the feeling is one of intense and proper resentment against any man who advocates, as Mr. UNDERWOOD does, an I uses all means to propagate his principles in a Slave State; but of all this, it is only necessary to say at this time that the people will not much longer tolerate his presence in this country—for since the negro disturbance, I do assure you he is in danger of the very worst treatment, (which will, little as he appears to believe it, burst over his head most unexpectedly, if he does not leave the country quickly.) And is the feeling not right, when he and his party have done everything in their power to bring about the incendiary spirit of our slaves? Just to think of such acts as the murder of poor Mr. GREEN, (a good, and respectable, and law-loving citizen,) on Wednesday night, by five negro men, bursting into his house, killing him with an axe in his bed, hacking up his body with knives, and then setting fire to his house—this was all done on Wednesday night, and so near us that we saw the immense fire his house made, distinctly, from the neighborhood of Gaines's Station, where he lived; the negroes were taken, confessed their crime, and are now in jail. But, no doubt, all this will only excite a feeling of malignant gratification with Mr. UNDERWOOD's party, for they openly gloat in their public and private speeches, and in the columns of their incendiary papers, of having given rise to such a state of things. Then let us assure you once more of the deep-seated resolves on the part of the people against Mr. UNDERWOOD, and urge you to use your influence with him to advertise and sell every dollar's worth of *land*, as well as his personal property, and to quit the country altogether. This is no idle advice, and let me beg of you to be guided by it."

But Tuesday, the 30th, was one of the most anxious and exciting days of my life. We were sad at seeing our household gods scattered around us; for, though in form a voluntary sale, it was, in fact, a forced sale—not brought about, either, by one of those providential events when the Great Father calls an earthly father home to his rest, but, it was forced upon us by the oppression of proud and cruel men, who neither feared God nor regarded humanity. Our little children were grieving over the sale of the horses and colts, cows and calves, pet lambs and playthings, which they had been accustomed to call their own, and to which they had become attached, as farmers' children often are. To increase the gloom and desolation caused by this general breaking up and scattering of those old and familiar associations and objects to which our hearts fondly clung, our kind neighbor, Mr. FELTNER, called late in the afternoon with a message from another friendly neighbor, that we must immediately prepare for the reception of a Committee of Vigilance, which was coming on with the most hostile intentions. This seemed to explain the mistake published in the papers respecting the day of sale. And now came trouble to my wife and her female friends, who urged me to leave the house and them, as they supposed the mob would be appeased if made certain of my absence. My little son, however, with a courage beyond his years, desired to go to the store for more powder and lead, and to call in the neighbors who had repeatedly and in the kindest manner offered their services whenever they may be required. This was the course I had resolved upon, and which was promptly adopted.

Our firearms were loaded and put in order, neighbors were ready and responding generously to our call, when another message arrived. At any other time it would have been sorrowful in the extreme, for it told that a man known to us for many years, of naturally sweet sympathies, towards whom we had never entertained a feeling of unkindness had been suddenly summoned, under the most solemn circumstances, from a drunken debauch, in a fit of *delirium tremens*, to his last account. But this man was one of the most active of the persecuting Committee of Vigilance, and his death put an end to all apprehensions of danger; so that my wife and the female friends around her, who had just now resolved not to lie down that night, after offering up their gratitude to God—not for the fate of the poor victim of intemperance, whom they most sincerely pitied, but for their own deliverance from what seemed an impending calamity—retired to a sweet and undisturbed repose. The story was quickly circulated, and the next day the whole neighborhood rung with wonder at what was considered a signal interposition of Providence in behalf of justice and humanity; and just before the setting of the last sun of the year 1856 the remains of this poor misguided and unfortunate victim of that vice which is in a terrible degree increased by the idleness incident to the great evil of Slavery, were brought by his mourning relatives and friends a distance of eight miles, and buried by the side of the grave of his worthy and excellent father in the quiet little village of Paris, almost within sight of my own peaceful home. Yours, truly,

JOHN C. UNDERWOOD.

FROZEN TO DEATH ON THE PRAIRIE.—The recent three days' snow storm which visited the West was one of great violence, and many persons were lost and some perished in the snow. Sunday evening before last, Mr. and Mrs. WILTON and son, of Pleasant Valley, were lost on the prairie, returning home from church. After struggling through the accumulated drifts for several hours, they left their team and wandered about bewildered and exhausted, till Mrs. W. sank in the cold embrace of death. After fruitless and desperate efforts the son suffered the same fate. The father struggled on, nerved by despair, till 3 o'clock in the morning, when he reached a habitation eight miles from his own desolate home. As soon as possible he retraced his steps with friendly aid, but when his wife and son were reached they were cold in death. The agony of the husband and father may be imagined.—*Cleveland Leader.*

The School Superintendency.

Who shall be State Superintendent of Schools? is agitating the friends of popular education a good deal, and with very good reason, since upon the answer to the query depends the permanent interest of the school system, which is our particular pride, and which yet would be much improved by some considerable tinkering, if skillfully done. The following correspondence bears upon this matter:

BUFFALO, Saturday, Dec. 20, 1856.

HON. S. S. RANDALL—*Dear Sir:* A wish having been expressed by a large number of teachers and prominent friends of education, at the late meeting of the State Teachers' Association, and on numerous other occasions, that you should be placed at the head of the Department of Public Instruction, the present organization of which we know to have been almost entirely due to your personal exertions, we desire to learn from you, Sir, if you would permit your name to be placed before the Legislature at its coming session, as a candidate for the State Superintendency, on the nomination of the great body of the active and intelligent friends of education throughout the State.

An early reply is respectfully solicited by your obdient servants,

CHARLES E. WEST, Principal Buffalo Fem. Academy.
G. W. HOUGHTON, School Ext., Buffalo City.
E. E. CHAMBERS, School Ext., Buffalo City.
D. P. LEE, Principal Pub. School No. 16, Buffalo.
JOHN B. SACKETT, Prin. Pub. School No. 4, Buffalo.
JAMES H. FRENCH, Prin. Pub. School No. 14, Buffalo.
P. E. DYE, Principal Pub. School No. 19, Buffalo.
DE WITT C. BACKUS.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1856.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 20th inst., inquiring whether "on the nomination of the great body of the active and intelligent friends of education throughout the State, I would permit the use of my name before the Legislature, at its ensuing session, as a candidate for the State Superintendency of Public Instruction."

In reply I have to state that only in accordance with the expression of such a preference and such a desire would I for one moment allow such use of my name. If there is one office in the State which above and beyond all others should be rescued from the all-absorbing vortex of party and political influences, it is that of the State Superintendency of Public Instruction. If there be an individual to be found in the whole compass of our borders, whose character, abilities and experience may be relied upon to give dignity, efficiency and impartiality to such a position, fully to comprehend its duties and responsibilities, and faithfully to advance the interests of popular education committed to his charge, such an individual should be sought out, without regard to his political preferences or services, and invested with the high honors of the station. Sure I am that no one who fully appreciates the magnitude and importance of the task will seek to assume it on personal or political grounds, or without possessing the entire confidence and regard of the active and enlightened friends of education throughout the State.

On the other hand, no individual thus designated and sustained should, in my judgment, feel at liberty, whatever may be his personal preferences, or however diffident he may be of his abilities, to withhold the use of his name. The generous confidence of the representatives of Public Instruction in the City of New-York has left me nothing to desire, and no ambition to gratify, beyond the sphere of the duties they have been pleased to impose upon me; and I could only consent to exchange those duties for others of a wider and higher scope, on the demand and in accordance with the wishes of those friends of education, in every section of the State, for whom and with whom I have so long labored, in one common and noble cause. If they shall deem my services in any degree important or desirable in the station to which you refer—and if the Legislature, whose province it is to make the selection, shall see fit to sanction their preference, and to confirm their judgment—I should faithfully endeavor so to administer the high trust thus reposed in me as to promote the interests and advance the progress of universal and Christian education.

I am, gentlemen, with great respect, your obedient servant, S. S. RANDALL.

MESSRS. CHARLES E. WEST, D. P. LEE, DEWITT C. BACKUS, and others, Buffalo, N. Y.

NEW-YORK CITY.

☞ Dr. VALENTINE MOTT performed the operation last month, for the forty-fourth time, of tying the carotid artery in the living subject. The Napoleon of surgeons is now 71 years old, yet is as straight as ever, and as young at heart as when 50 years younger. He does not even wear glasses when he operates, and the man is not extant who ever saw his hand tremble.

☞ A discussion was opened last evening at the Orchard-street Universalist Church between Rev. Dr. SAWYER, Universalist, and Rev. A. H. ROBERTSON, Methodist, on points in dispute between the sects represented. It is to be continued through twelve evenings.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

STEALING FROM A CLOTHING STORE—COULD NEITHER READ NOR WRITE.

A young man named George Smith was brought before Justice OSBORNE yesterday afternoon, charged with breaking into and stealing from the clothing store of Gumprecht Prager, No. 99 West Broadway, a quantity of clothing.

The son of the proprietor testified that he closed the store about 7 o'clock Sunday evening, and left for a few hours. On returning again about 11 o'clock he found that the premises had been forcibly entered by wrenching off the padlock from the outside door, and about $200 worth of goods carried off.

Policeman Gaughan, of the Sixth Ward, deposed, that on Sunday night, about 10 o'clock, he saw the prisoner at the corner of Leonard and Centre streets, with a large bundle of clothing on his arm; suspecting this property to be stolen, he questioned the prisoner, and the answers made being unsatisfactory, he arrested him, and took him to the station-house, where next day they were identified by young Prager, (the previous witness,) as a part of the property stolen from his father's store the previous night.

In reply to the usual questions, the prisoner stated his age to be "about eighteen years;" that he resided in Canal-street; "did nothing just now;" was born in New-York, and *could neither read nor write!* He said, further—"I did not steal these clothes; they were given to me by a man."

The Magistrate committed him, in default of $1,000 bail.

A DENTAL OPERATION.

John W. Birge, a physician residing in Utica, was brought before Justice CONNOLLY, at the First District Police Court, on a charge of obtaining goods by means of false pretences.

The charge was preferred by Chas. S. Mills, who deposes that on or about the 17th of May, 1856, he (by virtue of his authority as agent) sold to the accused $340 35 worth of teeth and dental instruments belonging to the New York Tooth Manufacturing Company, whose office is in Broadway. The goods were sold on credit, Birge representing himself to be the owner of a house and lot in the town of Elmira, Chemung, County, worth $6,000. Since, however, it has been ascertained that the representations made by him were false; that he did not at the time of the purchase, and does not now own any such property in Elmira. The Company, believing themselves badly bitten by this sale of their teeth, institute the present complaint.

The Doctor pleaded not guilty to the charge, and then furnished the necessary bail to stand trial.

Suicide by Hanging.

A young man named CHARLES BARTON, hung himself yesterday morning, in the stable No. 256 West Seventeenth-street, where he was employed as hostler. His father testified before the Coroner's Jury that deceased was greatly troubled with salt-rheum, which he believed affected his mind, and that upon one occasion, when sick, he asked for the laudanum bottle, that he might kill himself.

The Jury declared that deceased "came to his death by suspending himself by the neck with a strap, on the 5th day of January, 1851."

A Correction.

The statement, made a few days since, that Mr. EDWARD T. JOHNSON was admitted to the New-York Hospital suffering from injuries received while engaged in a fight at No. 47 Ann-street, was incorrect. Mr. JOHNSON's injuries were received from a printing-press at which he was at work.

☞ We are requested to inform the holders of tickets to Mr. WALLACE's discourse (Mechanic's Institute) on the late GEORGE STEERS, that it will be delivered on the evening of the 20th of the present month.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—TUESDAY, Jan. 6.

SUPREME COURT.—*Special Term.*—Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, 108, 196, 198, 208, 209, 218, 247, 248, 249, 260.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit.*—*Part II.*—Nos. 30 to 50, 54 to 60, all even. *Part I.*—Nos. 19, 31 to 89, all odd numbers.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 46 to 58, 60, 61. *Part II.*—Nos. 30 to 44.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 53, 54, 55, 59, 61, 62, 63, 64, 67, 70 to 78, 80, 81, 83, 85, 87, 88, 90, 92, 93, 94, 96, 98 to 110.

Important Decision—Powers of a Judge of the Supreme Court to Punish Contempts.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Dec. 31.

Before Hon. Justice Clarke.

DECISIONS.

Jas. C. Wicker vs. *Horace Dresser.*—The defendant was required by Judge Davies, acting as a Judge out of Court, to appear before him to be examined under section 292 of the Code. He failed to attend, and an order to show cause why an attachment should not issue against him was granted by the same Judge. He also failed to attend to show cause, and Judge Davies, presiding at a special term of the Court, issued an order adjudging his guilt of a contempt and granting an attachment against him, unless he submitted to an examination before W. H. Dusenbury, Esq., &c.

The referee reporting that he failed to attend before him, Judge CLERKE ordered the attachment previously granted to issue. The defendant asking time to purge himself of contempt, the Court ordered the plaintiff to file interrogatories and gave the defendant ten days to answer. On the day to which the cause was adjourned both parties appeared, the defendant stating that he had not filed his answer to the interrogatories, because he had appealed from the last order at Special Term; and asking a stay of proceedings till the decision of General Term on the appeal. The ground of appeal was that the supplementary proceedings having been commenced before a Judge out of Court, a Judge out of Court could alone punish the alleged contempt—the contempt being, in short, a contempt affecting, not the Court, but a Judge out of Court.

Yesterday His Honor rendered quite an elaborate opinion, denying the application for a stay of proceedings. After treating the different points raised by the defendant, he concluded as follows: Even supposing the Court bereft of its usual power in proceedings of this description, would any tribunal, depending upon the validity of these orders, regard them as emanating from the Court, when they were in fact made by direction of a single Judge sitting at Special Term, to be sure, but at the same time actually performing the duties of a Judge at Chambers?

An act of this kind would never be regarded as invalid by the General Term of this Court on so slender and technical a distinction, involving no rights and not even affecting the convenience of the defendant or any officer of the Court. In truth, the question is deserving of discussion only because it concerns powers which the Court considers essential to the efficient administration of justice, and which it is therefore unwilling to surrender without the authority of the Legislature.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Jan. 5.

Before Hon. Justice Clarke.

DECISIONS.

Vessey vs. *Vessey*.—Judgment of divorce granted, and illegitimacy of defendant's last born child declared.

Woodruff vs. *Woodruff*.—Judgment of divorce granted.

In re P. F. Smith.—I direct that this matter be heard at a General Term, to be held in February next.

Chamberlain vs. *Boyd.*—Motion denied, without costs.

Ubsdell vs. *Rudd.*—Metion to set aside order of arrest granted, without costs.

Brooklyn White Lead Company vs. *Masury.*—Motion to set aside attachment denied.

Before Hon. Justice Peabody.

Teft vs. *Cook.*—The place of trial changed to Onondaga County, as asked by the defendant.

Beck vs. *Beck.*—Judgment of divorce ordered, and plaintiff to have custody of the children of the marriage.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Before Judge Cowles, Referee.

Welden vs. *Maillard.*—This case, on motion of attorney for plaintiff, is on trial before Judge COWLES. The plaintiff, it will be remembered, suffered severe, and probably incurable, injuries, by falling, eighteen months ago, through the vault-hole of Mr. Henry Maillard, No. 621 Broadway, the said hole having been left insecure for a long period, and the present plaintiff being the second party who received severe injuries by reason of the same neglect. The injuries received, and their severity, render the free publication of their nature improper, hence the transfer of the case from a jury in open court to Judge Cowles. For plaintiff, Daniel Waterbury; for defendant, Lee and Smidt. The next hearing will be on the 8th inst.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Ingraham.

Cornelius Poillon vs. *John I. Hollester.*—Motion for a new trial denied, with costs.

Peter T. Muller vs. *Henry I. Meyer.*—Motion for a new trial dismissed, with costs.

David Gwynne, &c., vs. *Thomas P. Kettle.*—Judgment for defendant on demurrer, with costs.

John Lynch, &c., vs. *Mary A. Cashman.*—Motion to strike out parts of defendants' answer granted, without costs.

John J. Hein, &c., vs. *George Herber.*—Motion granted, costs to abide event.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Hon. Judge Russell.

The January Term of this Court opened yesterday. Judge RUSSELL, the successor of Judge CAPRON, presided. As usual on the first day of Term, there was no Grand Jury, a quorum not being present. To-day there will be a quorum, and Judge RUSSELL will deliver his first Charge.

The Petit Jury were called yesterday and answered to their names. Those who had excuses offered them, but Judge RUSSELL was not as lenient as Judges usually are, and but few were relieved from service.

Bail was taken and refused in several cases; after which, John T. Pudney, charged with stealing silver spoons valued at $40, pleaded guilty of petit larceny, and was sentenced to one year's imprisonment in the Penitentiary. Then Leopold Williams was tried for an assault on a German girl, a stranger in the City, whom he sought to confine in his saloon at No. 40 West Broadway, and who escaped after being fourteen days incarcerated. The Jury found the accused guilty of an assault, and the Judge sentenced him to one year in the Penitentiary, the presumption being that he designed to retain the girl in his saloon for improper purposes.

Bloomfield Williams, a colored man, was charged with invading the stable of Christopher Wolfe, and stealing therefrom two coats and a watch. Verdict guilty. Sentenced to an imprisonment of two years and three months in the State Prison.

Brooklyn City Court.—MONDAY.

Before Hon. Judge Culver.

The Civil Term of this Court commenced today with a heavy calendar, of which twenty causes will be called each day. A Petit Jury were sworn in, after which the Court adjourned to Tuesday.

LONG ISLAND.

Donation Party for Rev. Zachariah Greene.

The friends of Rev. ZACHARIAH GREENE, of Hempstead, L. I., are making preparations to give him a substantial Donation party, on Tuesday evening, 13th January.

Mr. GREENE was born Jan. 11, 1760, and will be 97 years old on the 11th inst. His mother was daughter of ROBERT and JANE WHITE, first settlers of Stafford, Conn., and nearly allied to the celebrated HUGH WHITE, after whom Whitestown, N. Y., was named. Mr. GREENE had scarcely left school, when the revolutionary war commenced; but being ardent in the cause of freedom, he joined the standard of his country, and became engaged in many hazardous services; among others, that of erecting fortifications upon Dorchester Heights. He was on guard during the night of the conflagration on Dorchester Neck; was among those who opposed the landing of the British at Throggs Neck, in 1776, and afterwards in the battle of White Plains. In November, 1777, he was in the battle of White Marsh, when he received a rifle ball in his shoulder, which disabled him from further duty. He then entered Dartmouth College; graduated in 1781; was licensed to preach in 1785, and has continued to officiate until within a few years past.

We hope the brave, old man will have a rousing benefit—something that will make him free from all care as to this world's comforts for the remainder of his time in it.

St. Peter's Church, Brooklyn.

The Society worshipping for several years past under the pastoral charge of Rev. Mr. PADDOCK, at the corner of Bond and Atlantic-streets, during the past season have constructed on State, near Bond-street, a substantial edifice for their use, which will be occupied for the first time this evening, on the occasion of the Epiphany. The site consists of three lots of land having a front on State-street of 75 feet, and extending back 105 feet. Of this the church occupies 65 feet front, and upon the remaining lot a parsonage is to be erected the coming season. The general type of the architecture is Elizabethian, and on the whole it is rather imposing.

In the construction of the main building, the Greenwich or Connecticut blue slate stone is used; the turrets—of which there are two, one at each of the front corners—are 55 feet high, and are composed of alternate layers of the Caen stone and the Connecticut slate—finished, capped and ornamented with the former material. Windows, buttresses, door-ways, &c., are all finished with the Caen stone. Entering the church, the whole space to the ridge is taken in by the eye. The roof at the eaves is 22 feet, and reaches an elevation of 60 feet at the ridge. The supports and all of the interior ornamental work are made of pine, simply varnished. The finishing is Gothic arches, filled in with tracery and spandrels, in harmony with the general prospective. Pews, pulpit and prayer desk are made of chestnut and varnished, with tracery on panels. The floor is in diamond—alternate with white and black marble slabs. The windows—tracing work—are all stained glass. Upon the large window behind the pulpit is a variety of Christian emblems, and above all is what, we suppose, is intended for St. Peter's head. The roof of the main building, and also the chancel, has moulded ribs with carved bosses. The baptismal font is made of Caen stone, and the building is heated by hot air, and all other conveniences usually seen in a modern church, are here to be found. As a security against fire from without, the roof is covered with New-York slate, with moulding ornamental caps on ridge. The only gallery in the Church is that for the choir just over, and reached by a flight of stairs from the vestibule—which, by the way, is a cramped affair, being not more than six feet in width. The organ for the Church is not yet completed.

In the basement, which is 20 feet in the clear, are suitable accommodations for Sabbath Schools, Committees, &c.

Land, building and all expenses thus far have been $36,000, about one-half of which had been paid in up to last evening, when an additional amount was received from premium on pews and subscription. The Church will comfortably seat 800 adults, and is a great improvement to the appearance of the neighborhood.

Architect—FRANK HILLS.
Builders—NICHOLS & WARBURN, Albany.

Rescued.

A sailor named WM. H. SHOWER fell into the water at the foot of Adams-street, Brooklyn, yesterday, and would have been drowned but for the prompt assistance rendered by Mr. HUGH SCOTT.

Fire in Brooklyn.

At 6 o'clock last evening a small frame building at the foot of Warren-street was destroyed by fire, by which several poor families were turned into the street. Loss $300.

NEW-J

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JANUARY 6, 1857.

The NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served in this City and vicinity for ONE SHILLING a week. Single Copies TWO CENTS. Mail subscribers SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES is published every Evening, (*Sundays Excepted.*) One edition will be issued at one and the other at THREE o'clock P. M. It will be sent by mail at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing nearly all the reading matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday, is mailed at THREE DOLLARS a year.

The WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed TWO DOLLARS a year for single Copies. TWENTY-FIVE Copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, to one address.

The TIMES FOR EUROPE is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6 cents for single copies.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6 cents for single copies.

Terms, invariably cash in advance.

Publication Office, No. 128 Nassau st., cor. of Beekman.

RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO., Publishers.

CAUTION.

We continue to receive notices that persons claiming to be agents for the TIMES receive money from subscribers and give receipts in the name of the Proprietors. We desire to notify the public that *we have no traveling agents, and that* WE ARE NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY PERSONS REPRESENTING THEMSELVES TO BE SUCH. Persons desiring to subscribe will remit directly to this office.

The Mayor's Message.

Mayor WOOD's message to the Common Council, which we publish in another column, is, in many respects, a remarkable document. It is direct and forcible in its language,—arrogant in its tone,—clear and unmistakable in its meaning, and sensible in its leading suggestions. Apparently solicitous solely for the public good, the Mayor manages, nevertheless, to leave upon the reader the impression that his exclusive anxiety is for the increase and perpetuation of his own power. The Message affords an excellent representation of his official character,—executive energy, boldness and efficiency, accompanied by marked confidence in the ability to force his own views upon the public by dint of emphasis and what seems very much like menace.

The Mayor says that the Executive is the most important department of the City Government;—that it is now greatly weakened by being subdivided into numerous irresponsible bureaux;—that a reform in this particular is imperatively demanded;—and that the City needs a new Charter which shall consolidate the Executive functions, abolish the elective Heads of Departments, and make them all subordinates of the Mayor,—responsible to him and removable for misconduct or neglect of duty. In all this we believe he is substantially correct. We have repeatedly expressed our own conviction that in this direction must a remedy for the evils, abuses and corruptions of our City Government be sought. The public judgment, we apprehend, is settling down to this belief. It is seen and felt by all who examine the subject with any care, that the government of such a City as this, to be efficient, must be strong;—that responsibility to be worth anything must be personal and immediate;—and that the machinery of our present system seems to have been devised for the express purpose of destroying by dissipating responsibility, and making corruption, fraud and public robbery inevitable by rendering it easy and safe. The experience of every day confirms these views;—and common sense, where it can have fair play, points to the centralization of power and responsibility as affording the only remedy.

It is useless to conceal the fact that personal and political hostility to Mayor WOOD constitutes the main obstacle to the universal demand for a new Charter, framed upon this theory of the necessities of the City Government. It is not worth while to inquire whether that hostility is just or not:—the fact of its existence is enough. So far as it is political, it pervades the Republican, American, and a small portion of the Democratic Parties. Whether it is strong enough, and vehement enough, to overbear all regard for the interests of the City, remains to be seen. We fear it will be strengthened and stimulated, rather than appeased and weakened, by the tone and temper of the Mayor's address.

The State Legislature has full power over the City Charter. Whatever amendments are needed must come from that quarter. The Mayor assumes that the responsible majority of that body is disposed to engraft upon the Charter features destructive of the right of the people of this City to govern themselves,—to strip the Mayor of the little executive power he now enjoys,—to convert the Police into a partisan machine,—and, to use his own words, "transfer the government of this City to the State power at Albany." The assumption itself is sufficiently offensive. But the Mayor proceeds to recommend that the Common Council unite with him in protesting against such action, and in framing a new Charter, and demanding its adoption; and adds the expression of his belief that "the Legislature cannot refuse assent." And he crowns what we cannot help regarding as the climax of arrogance, by threatening to *resign his office*, if his views upon this subject are not regarded. The Mayor, with all his sagacity and experience, has yet to learn that no man is strong enough to coerce the whole community. Whatever may be his ability and efficiency as a public officer, there are thousands whom he can never convince, that without him Society at large will sink into irretrievable ruin.

We have no objection to the framing of a new Charter by the Mayor and Common Council. We trust that when such a document may be presented to the Legislature, it will receive all the attention and exert all the influence its intrinsic merits may deserve,—*and no more*. We cannot forget that the worst charters we have ever had, have been those framed by the Common Council; and that the worst features of our present Government,—the very features to which Mayor WOOD objects,—came from that source. We have no guarantee that the present Common Council will be wiser, or agree more nearly with the Mayor's views, than its predecessors;—while we do know, from past experience, that their leading aim is very likely to be the promotion of their own interests regardless of the public good.

We trust the Legislature will give us an Amended Charter, framed with a view to the wants and interests of THE PEOPLE, and not of officeholders of any grade or station. Our City groans under the accumulated weight of corruption and imbecility,—corruption on the part of men in power, and imbecility in the law to punish or restrain them. We hope that no political, partisan or personal considerations will be allowed to control the legislative action upon a subject of such paramount and vital importance. We need a vigorous Government, and vigorous men to administer it. Any changes that may be made should be made in this direction. And any plan that may diminish instead of increasing responsibility,—that may shift duties merely to put power into other hands, or that shall place partisan ambition, or personal and political animosities, above the rights and interests of the City, will but aggravate our evils, and meet, as it will deserve, the stern condemnation of the great body of the people.

Piracies of the Washington Lobby—The Land Robberies.

It will be seen by our Washington letter this morning that a new and magnificent land-stealing scheme is about to be brought upon the carpet in the House of Representatives; and if a thorough combination of all the wicked influences which surround and corrupt the judgment of Congress in these evil days shall prove stronger than common sense and honesty, we may soon be called upon to announce that the Territory of Minnesota has been delivered up almost without reserve to various bands of speculators, whose practices in obtaining these grants afford the surest proof that the interests of that vast and prosperous region ought not to be intrusted to their hands.

Did this project rest for success upon the unbiased action of Congress in the exercise of its mature and honest judgment, there would be no danger of its adoption. But it does *not* rely upon its merits. On the contrary its demerits are confessed in the extraordinary and shameless influences by means of which it seeks to succeed. Every robber who in the guise of a lobby agent levies tribute upon measures before Congress as the price of his forbearance from assault, is up to his eyes in this scheme; and, unless rumor, confirmed by a hundred acts which "speak louder than words," is false, the Minnesota Land Bill numbers among its supporters who are to profit by its success, at least thirty and probably forty members of the House of Representatives. This seems a bold charge to make; and the honest reader may incline to ask why, if these things are so, the guilty parties are not exposed and punished?

Unfortunately these horrible abuses are difficult to reach through ordinary channels. The unprincipled creatures who use Congress to pick pockets for them belong to a shrewder school of rogues than do those who pick pockets on the street. They stand high in the community. The term "honorable" prefixes their names wherever spoken or read—and the glare of their position tends somewhat to obscure their crime. They plan their villainies with great caution to prevent detection. Their bribes are seldom paid direct to the parties whose votes are bought. Some outsider—an ex-Member of Congress, for instance, who uses his privilege of the floor to prosecute his new calling as the head of the black-mail banditti—makes all the bargains, tips the wink to his marked, priced and labeled merchandise sitting in members' seats, receives the money, and distributes the spoil. A committee of investigation is always foiled in its efforts to get at the truth—for the man who consents to receive pay for his vote, will certainly lie to conceal his crime, and the ex-member who organizes and controls the banditti will not hesitate even at perjury to protect his band and save from utter destruction a business for which he has bartered away his self-respect, and periled all that is worthy in life.

There is but one way in which the evil can be reached and cured, and that is through the Press. For this purpose the evidences are ample. The testimony possibly may not be of the character which a court of law would admit, where grand scoundrels obtain shrewd lawyers to plead wickedness as the evidence of insanity; yet we have no fear but that we can present evidences sufficient to carry moral conviction to every honest heart, and thus bring the power of public sentiment to drive the criminals from the high places whose trusts they have dishonored. We know that a corrupt organization of members of Congress and certain lobby agents at Washington has existed since early in the session of last year. We are well satisfied that this organization holds a balance of power in its hands sufficient in most cases to kill or carry any measure pending in the House of Representatives, and that its power has been exerted in favor of measures where its price ($1,000 per vote generally, or its equivalent) was agreed to; and that it has been used to prevent favorable action on equally meritorious measures which were unable or unwilling to submit to the piratical tribute.

This organization is confined to no party, but embraces members of them all—for it is a singular and notorious fact that, while patriotism cannot rise above partisan considerations, villainy can. There are many of those connected with it, we do not doubt, who have been brought into it by the devices of others and without any full conviction, on their own minds, of its real character. But of its existence and its power over legislation, there can be as little doubt, as there is of its turpitude and of the duty of the public Press to expose it to the knowledge and condemnation of the country.

STREET ROBBERIES.—Street robberies are becoming alarmingly frequent. Scarcely a night passes that one or more of these daring outrages does not take place, even at an early hour and in the most crowded thoroughfares. But a day or two since we mentioned a case, where a gentleman while passing the New-York Hospital in Broadway, at 10½ o'clock at night, was surrounded by a gang of highwaymen, one of whom confused him by knocking off his hat while another grabbed and carried off his watch. The whole thing was done in a twinkling, and before the robbed party had time to recover from his surprise, the thieves had disappeared among the crowds of passers.

This mode of robbery is known as the "push," but of late a more daring style, called the "garrote," has been brought in practice in this City. Those who follow the garrote, go in parties of two or more. Stealthily approaching from behind, one of the gang seizes the victim by the throat so tightly that he cannot speak, while another rifles his pockets. They then march triumphantly away, well aware that before their half-suffocated victim can recover from their violence, they will have regained their dens in security.

The latest victim of the garrote is Mr. SILAS C. HERRING, who, while passing through Prince-street, a few steps from Broadway, on New-Year's night, was suddenly surrounded by some ten or a dozen fellows, who, holding him securely, robbed him of nearly $1,000 worth of valuables.

Outrages such as these will continue, and increase, until the police patrol is reformed and *strengthened*. There are in this City (excluding the Central Park force) less than 1,200 persons attached to the Police Department. Of this number there are never more than a third, or about four hundred men on patrol, to guard the hundreds of miles of streets. The remaining members of the Department are off duty to enjoy necessary repose, detailed at the Courts, on the Reserve Corps, or on "special duty,"—which often signifies special leave to "loaf."

Thus it happens that *the police patrol is entirely too small for the duties assigned it*;—the protection of the lives and property of our citizens demand its increase.

It is a fact not generally known, that even down-town and in the worst localities, one policeman is frequently intrusted with the guardianship of a beat which it would require him nearly half an hour to traverse even at a quick pace.

A patrolman is not ubiquitous,—and the professional highwaymen and burglars take good care to ascertain his movements and whereabouts. They pounce upon their prey only when they know the points are all well arranged—when the patrolman (distinguishable by his uniform) is away at the other end of his long and circuitous rounds, too far removed to witness their acts or even hear the cry of their victims.

A FACT FOR THE ADVOCATES OF DIRECT TRADE.—Direct trade is the panacea prescribed by Southern economists for the cure of all their commercial defects and financial difficulties; it has long been the great cry of the South Carolina and Virginia school of politicians, that all the South wanted or needed was direct trade with Europe. The Chesapeake is as worthy of ocean steamships as the Hudson, and there is no reason why Charleston or Norfolk should not be as great a seaport as New-York. All that was needed to build up these two well situated cities, and make them rival in maritime magnificence the commercial metropolis, was direct trade with Europe. These have been the constant assertions of Southern politicians and editors. Philadelphia has followed in the same strain. All that was wanted there to make the right-angled city the equal of New-York, if not superior, in commercial greatness, was a regular line of European steamers, and an ice-boat to keep a channel open in the Delaware during the Winter.

But, hitherto, there has not been found any capitalist in the South sufficiently insane to invest his money in a line of European steamers to run direct from any Southern port. Philadelphia, however, has been more fortunate, or unfortunate, as may be; several lines of Ocean steamers have been established at that port, and in every instance they have had to be transferred to New-York, because running them from Philadelphia did not pay. The last attempt to establish a line of steamers between Philadelphia and Liverpool has been made on a very large scale and under the most favorable auspices. The steamers were of the first class, they were fortunate in their passages, they carried freight and passengers at low rates; but they were not found to be profitable, and they have virtually been transferred to New-York. They are, hereafter, to run alternately to this port and Philadelphia, and, if it is found that the steamers which come here make more money than those going to the Delaware, they will all be transferred here in the end, and the Philadelphians will see the folly and uselessness of all attempts to become the rival of New-York in maritime greatness; and the ill-success of Philadelphia in her attempts at "direct trade" ought to have a wholesome effect upon the Southern Conventionists.

A NEW TARIFF.—It is expected that a discussion of the Tariff will be commenced to-day, in the House of Representatives, at Washington.

This discussion has already been avoided twice by the House—first in August last, and again in December. Yet there has been no subject of public interest, either in the lobby or on the table of Congress, possessing a greater claim to an immediate, frank, and deliberate examination, than the Tariff. And whatever prudential reasons may have existed heretofore to justify this postponement, there is evidently no reason now why the Tariff question should again be shirked, or its consideration crowded further into the future. Our industrial interests are too vast and too important to be played with longer by politicians; and the sooner our Tariff is permanently adjusted, on a financial, rather than a political basis, the better will it be for the whole country.

The rival theories of Free-Trade and Protection, when set forth as the fundamental and inflexible principles of a National Tariff, are absurdities. As theories, merely, they are good for party effect; but, as sweeping systems, applicable to every aspect of commerce and trade, they are entirely impracticable in the United States. It is quite right that, in framing a Tariff for this country, such a policy should be adopted as will tend to establish our Industrial Independence. For this end, the nature, history, and industrial value of every article that we import from foreign countries, should be examined separately, and its rate of duty should be determined according to its individual circumstances. The natural result of this proceeding will be the adoption of a Tariff which opens to Free Trade those raw materials on which our own labor may be most largely and advantageously employed, and all articles of general necessity which are exotics, or which are produced only in small quantities in the United States. At the same time, such a Tariff will establish a protection for our own industry, by taxing those manufactured articles of foreign countries whose importation tends to destroy their manufacture here, and thus impoverish our own labor.

A Tariff, formed on these principles, will accomplish what is now universally needed—the establishment of all our industrial enterprises on a permanent basis. It is simply to tax those final products of foreign labor which come here for a market; and to exempt from taxation all those raw materials composing those fabrics, on which our own labor may be profitably expended.

With these principles in view, it will be easy for Congress to effect a compromise between the conflicting Tariff bills of Mr. CAMPBELL and Mr. LETCHER, which have already been reported to the House from the Committee of Ways and Means. But whether this result shall be achieved by the discussion which has been appointed for to-day, or not, it is certain that these principles must eventually become the Tariff law of the United States.

COINAGE REFORM.—To-morrow the Coinage bill reported by Mr. PHELPS in the House of Representatives, on the 24th ult., is to be again taken up and discussed; and, we trust, that its main provisions relating to the substitution of our own decimal coins for the fractional Spanish coins now in circulation, will be passed. It is of great importance to the people that the twelve-and-a-half-cent, and six-and-a quarter-cent pieces be excluded from circulation. They are a costly nuisance to the public, and our laboring classes lose four cents on every dollar of small change which they pass. The people have but one opinion or one desire on this subject, and that is against the Spanish coins by which they are systematically and unavoidably swindled. Mr. PHELPS' bill provides not only for the absorption of the Spanish coins in circulation among us, but for the issue of a new cent less bulky than the one now in use. The section of his bill in respect to numismatics is not of so beneficent a character as the rest of the act. We doubt the policy, or propriety of converting the Mint into a grand manufactory of medals for private purposes. It would be interfering directly with a branch of manufactures of considerable importance, and one which is too closely connected with the growth of art to be interfered with by Government. This section of the bill provides that the Mints shall strike medals for anybody that may require them, at a reasonable charge, two copies being kept for the formation of a cabinet of medals. If the Mint may be employed to strike medals for private associations, why not buttons, or anything else? We are decidedly opposed to Government monopoly of the numismatical business; but we heartily approve of the substitution of our own decimal coins for the Spanish shillings and sixpences, bits, ninepences, fips, or fo'pence-ha'p'nies, or by what other names they may be called.

CALL FOR A SOUTHERN PARTY—THE PRO-SLAVERY ULTRAISTS IN TROUBLE.—We copy in another column an article from the New-Orleans *Delta*, which will repay perusal. The *Delta* is known to be the leading organ of the extreme wing of the Pro-Slavery Disunion Party of the South. It has generally been regarded as the organ of JEFFERSON DAVIS, but we presume its course would scarcely receive the open sanction of that gentleman, however he might secretly approve the policy it recommends. The *Delta* was a zealous advocate of Mr. BUCHANAN's election, and based its support of him upon Pro-Slavery grounds.

Since the election, however, the *Delta* is inclined to depreciate the advantages which his success is likely to secure to the Slave-interest. In the article to which we refer, it in effect concedes that the *real* victory was with the North,—that a change of 14,000 votes in the single State of Pennsylvania would have elected FREMONT, and that this change was only prevented by concessions to the Free-soil sentiment by the leaders of the Democratic Party. It foresees, therefore, the necessity of renewed efforts for the protection of Slavery and the perpetuation of its power in the affairs of the Federal Government. It calls upon the South again to take ground in favor of Disunion, if its designs are not effected,—and to resist the admission of Kansas as a *Free State*, unless a *Slave* State can at the same time be brought into the Confederacy. It urges upon the South the necessity of taking a position of more direct hostility to the "prejudices" of the North, and of uniting in laying down an *ultimatum*, as the sole condition on which they will consent to remain in the Union.

The *Delta*, we apprehend, is doomed to disappointment. It cannot rally the South to the standard it attempts to raise. Even now the only prominent and influential newspaper which concurs in its views is the Charleston *Mercury*. All the rest have substantially pledged their support to the Administration of Mr. BUCHANAN:—and it is morally impossible that his policy should not be, to all practical intents and purposes, shaped and moulded by the Northern wing of the Democratic Party. Mr. BUCHANAN is pledged to permit the people of Kansas, in the formation of a State Constitution, to admit or prohibit Slavery, as they may see fit. He is sustained that position by the entire Democratic by the Cincinnati platform, by the Nebraska bill, by the Southern press, and by the great body of the Southern Pro-Slavery Democracy itself. All parties in the Free States,—his own especially,—will expect and exact the fulfillment of that pledge, and so far as we know, we have no reason to suppose that Mr. BUCHANAN himself desires to evade it. If, under such a policy, Kansas should present herself for admission as a *Free State*, she must and will be admitted. And the *Delta*, we are confident, cannot muster a corporal's guard, even in the Southern States, in resistance to it. The recent vote in favor of the slave-trade, is nearly as large as would be the vote against the admission of Kansas.

SOMETHING THAT NEEDS ATTENTION.—Our Police record, yesterday, contained a notice of the death of a woman named BUCKMAN, who was, beyond all question, beaten to death by her brutal husband. He was seen beating her on New-Year's day,—cries of "murder" were afterwards heard in her rooms—she was met running away with her face covered with blood, and was soon afterwards found dead, with marks of violence, sufficient to cause death, upon various parts of her body.

Yet her husband, when arrested, was found in possession of a certificate, signed "B. K. MASTERS, M. D.," certifying that she died from natural causes, and authorizing her burial. How came he in possession of this certificate? Who is Dr. MASTERS who thus, ignorantly or wilfully, lends his aid to cover up a deed of murder? The Coroner's Jury "censure" him for "giving a certificate of death, without knowing the cause of death, and without having attended the patient previously." But is this all? What is to prevent him from doing the same thing again,—from *making a business*, indeed, of giving such certificates in similar cases?

The law requiring a physician's certificate for burial, was designed to afford some means of detecting murders or deaths by violence. But who knows how many such cases, in a great City like this, are concealed from public knowledge by the complicity of physicians, who, for a sufficient fee, stand ready to give certificates whenever they may be required? This matter deserves investigation and some more stringent regulations than those which are now in force. But for the remarkable publicity of this homicide, this BUCKMAN would have buried his wife under the physician's certificate, and thus concealed all suspicion of his crime.

CONGRESS.—In the Senate yesterday, a resolution was adopted calling on the Secretary of War for information relative to the St. Clair Flats. A majority report was made from the Judiciary Committee in reference to the case of Senator HARLAN, of Iowa, declaring that he has not been duly elected, and that the seat was consequently vacant. A minority report is yet to be submitted. The House bill for the settlement of the claims of officers of the Revolution, their widows and orphans, was considered, and Mr. SEWARD made a long speech in support of the measure. It was opposed by Mr. PUGH.

In the House, the President was requested to state by what authority he employs Government architects for designing and erecting all public buildings, and places them under the superintendence of military engineers. The rest of the day was occupied with ineffectual motions to get business before the House out of the regular order.

A HARD HIT AT SOMEBODY.—Mayor WOOD must have had some particular person in his eye when he made the following allusion, in his Message, to the Common Council, yesterday, or else the allusion itself was all in his eye:

"The head of each Department is elected by the people—acknowledges no accountability, except to the people—holds his office for the three years for which he was elected—assumes full control and direction of that branch of the public interests which the charter places under his charge, and too often retires from his post with a full purse, though, having no character to start with, without loss of reputation."

Though the Mayor named no names, there are people enough who will know how to make a proper application of his pointed allusion. Unhappily there has been more than one head of a Department, in the City Government, who entered his office with empty pockets and a lack of reputation, and left it with a full purse, if nothing else.

COL. BENTON AT FAULT AGAIN.—Old Bullion appears to have been not much better posted up on the subject of his own writings, than he was with respect to the Scriptures. Somebody has taken the trouble to look through the *Thirty Year's View*, which the ex-Senator stated did not contain the word lady, and found that word repeated by the gallant colonel himself not less than seven times. It will be necessary to take the ex-Senator's assertions hereafter, particularly those made in post-prandial speeches, with a pinch or two of allowance.

MEETING OF THE LEGISLATURE.—The State Legislature convenes to-day. The members of Assembly will meet at 11 o'clock to take the oath of office; immediately after which they will be called to order by Hon. R. U. SHERMAN, Clerk of the last House, who will officiate until the election of a Speaker. The Senate will meet at 12 o'clock.

Amusements.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—No opera of the Italian stage is more interesting to an American or English audience than DONIZETTI's "Lucia di Lammermoor." The incidents of the drama are well-remembered and most of the music is familiar—two great points where there is anything really excellent to be pleased with. An English version of this popular opera was given last night by the Pyne and Harrison troupe, and—making due allowance for the stinginess of the orchestra, badness of the chorus and inefficiency of the tenor—with great success. The peculiarities to which we have referred were less observable than on any former occasion, whilst the principal artists were at times quite excellent. The opera has been produced with great care, and will doubtless meet with a prosperous run.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—Mr. FORREST, the American tragedian, commenced an engagement here last night, and was received enthusiastically by a crowded audience.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.—Extravaganzas, thanks to Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM, are the order of the day. Not to be behind her neighbors, Miss LAURA KEENE produced a work of this sort last night called "Young Bacchus, or Spirits and Water." It is described on the bill as a particularly plotless burlesque extravaganza, in which definition we concur; but we object to the assertion that it is "entirely new and entirely original." A piece essentially the same was produced at the Olympic Theatre, London, some years ago, by WILLIAM LEMAN REDE, an author second only to PLANCHE in this style of composition. The burlesque was then called "The Boyhood of Bacchus." After this slight correction we will proceed to admit that the principal merit of pieces of this kind is to be found in their adaptability to the sentiments of the day, and the playful satire with which they treat all current topics. "Young Bacchus" is not destitute of this kind of merit, but there is an awful straining after puns, and a terrible lunging at the rhymes of our unfortunate language. As a vehicle for the introduction of much music, (admirably and humorously arranged by Mr. THOS. BAKER,) many pretty faces, multitudinous legs, and some scenery, the burlesque is ample, and freighted with these, achieved a success. A great deal of care has been bestowed on its production, and Mr. HAWTHORNE's scenery is, as usual, chaste, artist-like and admirable. The piece was a moderate success, and will be repeated. The author's name was not announced.

A Deserving Object.

A grand Promenade Concert and Ball is to be given at the Academy of Music, on Thursday evening of next week, (Jan. 15,) for the benefit of the NURSERY AND CHILD'S HOSPITAL, an institution which has been sustained hitherto by a number of ladies, aided to some extent by public benefactions, and which is doing an immense amount of good within the sphere to which its operations have hitherto been limited. Its object is to take care of *infants*, who are deprived of maternal care by poverty, sickness or death. Any one who will visit the institution in Sixth-avenue, just above Fourteenth-street, will find abundant reason for feeling a warm interest in its prosperity.

The Concert and Ball next week will be one of the most brilliant and attractive of the season. It is arranged, we understand, that fifteen per cent. of the profits will be given to the Woman's Hospital in Madison-avenue.

Tickets, at $2 each, may be obtained at the Advertising Desk in the Office of the DAILY TIMES.

Personal.

THACKERAY has been "done" in Glasgow. He agreed with the Glasgow Athenæum to deliver his lectures on the Four Georges for £105, and further bound himself not to redeliver them or to give any other lectures in Glasgow during the present Winter. The Athenæum cleared £500 by the speculation. For delivering the same lectures THACKERAY received £200 in Edinburgh and $2,000 in New-York.

An artist has been engaged to take a representation of Queen VICTORIA's visit to the Artic ship *Resolute*, and an engraving thereof will shortly be published.

M. DE LAMARTINE, whose recent illness, merely an attack of rheumatism, was greatly exaggerated, has entirely recovered.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Arrival of Schooner Flying Eagle, with the Reported Slaver—Denial of the Charge—Abandoned Vessel Boarded, &c.

The schooner *Flying Eagle*, of Brookhaven, L. I., which was reported seized as a slaver on the coast of Africa, arrived at this port yesterday, from Lisbon, via Loando, West Coast of Africa, consigned to J. A. MANZANO. We lay before the public this morning the statement of Captain CONK, wholly denying the truth of the report named. We also give some interesting memoranda of the homeward voyage of the schooner, which has been furnished us by the Captain.

STATEMENT OF CAPTAIN CONK.

The report that the schooner *Flying Eagle*, under my command, was seized by the Portuguese authorities, on the Coast of Africa, on suspicion of being engaged in the Slave-trade, is false, as I have not been detained an hour, either in Benguela or Loando, the only two ports I visited on the coast, and I arrived from the latter port this day.

NEW-YORK, Monday, January 5, 1857. ROBERT P. CONK, Master of schooner *Flying Eagle*.

Capt. CONK reports having left at Loando the ship *Catherine*, of Salem, Capt. PHILLIPS, from China, to sail about Dec. 16 for St. Thomas, and thence homeward; American bark *Wm. H. Sheller*, [illegible], of Salem, to sail in a day or two for Benguela. Capt. PHILLIPS mentioned a rumor that there were slavers at Congo. The health of the Coast was good. Capt. C. represents the prevailing idea of the salubrity of the Coast of Africa as a great mistake. He says it is the healthiest country in the world, the disease at all troublesome to the unacclimated being dysentery. CHARLES DODGE, of Camden, Me., a young man of nineteen years, who was put on board the *Flying Eagle* at Loando, by the American Consul, died of this disease about the fourth day out.

On the 30th of December he fell in with schooner *Amanda A. Ackerton*, of New-Jersey, oyster loaded, her mainmast gone five feet above the deck; foremast head gone, and jibboom and mainboom carried away, the latter laying broken upon deck. They boarded the vessel to see if any person remained on board, but found no one and no boat, the crew having apparently abandoned her not long previously.

The following paper was found on the cabin table: "Dec. 26, 1856. This schooner was left by the crew on this day. If this vessel is taken into port, forward the news to SAMUEL ACKER, New-Brunswick, N. J., and to the New-York *Herald*, as the Captain was wounded by a block on the first day out, and we have no navigator, and we are 200 miles from land. The owner is a poor man, and this vessel is his all. So if you will save her, send word to SAMUEL ACKER." Signed by one of the crew.

The Captain's name is not given, or where the schooner was from. It blowing very hard at the time, they could learn nothing further, and left the wreck without taking anything away.

The *Flying Eagle* experienced a heavy gale from N. N. W. on the 25th, southeast of the gulf, and lost their boat and davits, broke main-boom and wheel, and split sails. Saw the lower mast of a square-rigged vessel, painted white, with iron bands in it, when on the northern edge of the gulf stream. Also saw large quantities of shooks and staves, a monkey rail, &c. In fact the whole ocean seemed strewed with the *débris* of wrecks, to a greater extent than he had ever noticed before.

Lon. 620, lat. 300, spoke British bark *Sarah Simmons*, of Bristol, England, steering N. E., under short sail.

Steamship *Tennessee* returned on Sunday, under steam, with one wheel, the floats being removed from the wheel on the damaged side of the shaft. The shaft is being taken out, to be replaced by a new one.

NOT FOR FILLIBUSTERING.

Steamship *Falcon*, which was reported as "sold to afford Signor GOICOURIA a chance to carry out certain plans of his against General WALKER," was purchased and is now owned by EDGAR STRAGUS, Esq., iron merchant, in Pearl-street. It is the intention of the purchaser to remove the saloon-deck, and make some other repairs, to fit her for active service—not as a fillibuster, but in some legitimate business. She is about nine years old, and her hull and engines are said to be sound and good.

THE RELIEF FUND.

One thousand and thirty-six dollars have been raised in this City for the relief of the family of Mr. JOHN F. JONES, who perished at the wreck of British bark *Tasso*.

Schooner *Atlantic*, of New-London, was at St. Helena, Nov. 8, having put in in distress, with loss of two mates and five seamen, by a heavy sea, which swept decks.

United States Mail steamship *Illinois*, Captain BOGGS, left for Aspinwall at 2 o'clock. She carries 400 through passengers for California.

United States Supreme Court.

No. 35.—*Mordecai & Co.*, appellants, from Louisiana, vs. *Owners Schooner Mary Eddy*, appellees. This case was argued to-day by P. Phillips, Esq., of Mobile, for the appellants, and Hon. Reverdy Johnson for appellees. The facts involved make it one of peculiar interest to the shipping community—and the following legal points were made by appellants in the argument.

1. The master cannot detain the goods aboard ship till payment of freight is made. The practice is to send the goods to a wharf, and order the wharfinger not to part with them until freight is paid.—*Montagu on Liens*, 67.

2. The consignee has the right, by the maritime law, to examine the goods after they are delivered, to ascertain if they are damaged, before he makes himself liable at all events for the freight.—3 *Sumner*, 601. *Flanders on ship*, 281.

3. When the delivery is at the wharf, it must be to some person authorized to receive the goods, or due previous notice must have been given to the consignee of the time and place of delivery; and the master cannot discharge himself by leaving them exposed at the wharf.—3 *Kent*, 278. 1 *Davis*, 47. 1 *Baily*, 558.

4. The conveyance and delivery of the cargo form a condition precedent, and must be fulfilled. A partial performance is not sufficient, nor even a partial payment or ratable freight be claimed, except in special cases.—3 *Kent*, 279. 5 *Sand.*, 578.

These points were resisted by appellees, and the argument occupied the day. LEE.

The Author of John Halifax.

The *Post* publishes the following letter addressed to a gentleman of this City:

DEAR SIR: I thank you sincerely for the kindly tone of your letter.

Believing that the public has a right only to the books, and never to the individuality of an author; having likewise a personal dislike to publicity, so strong that in no case have I put my name to any books of mine—I must confess that this controversy about my identity, which has forwarded to me, has given me considerable pain. Nevertheless, I am keenly sensible of the warm kindness of my American readers, of the pleasure of having given pleasure to so many, and having aroused such friendly feelings in friends unknown—which friends I hope to keep still, in the only way in which I care to be known out of my own home circle—namely, through my writings.

And with this open acknowledgment of them, together with my thanks to all those who took so much trouble to establish my right to the name, I end the matter, and trust it *will* so end.

Make any use of this letter which you may think right, and believe me to remain, dear sir, yours, very truly, DINAH MULOCH.

LYNOVER COTTAGE, KILBURN, Dec. 17, 1856.

THE SOUND DUES TREATY.—According to the English papers, there is every reason to believe that the general treaty between the European powers and Denmark, for the abolition of the Sound Dues, will be brought to maturity before the end of the present month. It is expected that the British Government will be enabled to lay the treaty before Parliament, and to announce the consummation in the speech from the throne.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, DIAMOND Rings and Pins, Jewelry and Silver Ware, for sale at wholesale and retail, at less than the usual prices, by G. C. ALLEN, Importer of Watches and Jewelry, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor, near Broadway.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES—With Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks, the same that were awarded separate medals at the Western Fair, London, 1851, and the World's Fair, New-York, 1853, and are the only American Safes that were awarded medals at the London World's Fair.

These Safes are now admitted to be superior to any ever offered the public, and the subscribers challenge the world to produce an instance of these Safes failing to preserve their contents through the hottest fires, or a burglar picking the lock.

The subscribers and their agents are the only persons authorized to make and sell Herring's Patent Champion Safe, with Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks.

S. C. HERRING & CO., Green Block, 185, 187 and 189 Water-st., and 5 Murray-st., New-York.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES.—The best in the world; the only reliable Hair Dye known, perfect and instantaneous; harmless and beautiful in its results. Applied in twelve private rooms. BATCHELOR'S WIGS surpass all; their new improvements satisfy the interested that BATCHELOR'S are permanent. Avoid the ridicule attached to bad dyes and unsightly wigs. The largest and best stock always at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—THE BEST OF all holiday gifts is one of Singer's latest improved sewing machines, which is capable of earning for its owner $1,000 a year. All who have female relations or friends in needy circumstances can in this way, at a moderate expense, provide for their permanent and comfortable support. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

CURTAIN MATERIALS
At great bargains, at the
Low Price Carpet Store of
YOUNG & WARNE,
No. 864 Broadway, corner of Franklin-st.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ Frederick V. Rushton's
PURE COD-LIVER OIL
Cures consumption and coughs.
Diminishes night-sweats.
Imparts strength to the body.
It is the only remedy in use.
Physicians prescribe it
With great success in all cases.
Buy none unless you see
FREDERICK V. RUSHTON'S name
Is full on each label,
And Rushton in large letters
On the back of each bottle.
Wholesale and retail depots,
No. 10 Astor-house, corner Barclay-st.,
No. 419 Broadway, corner Canal-st.

AN EXTRAORDINARY PANACEA
FOR THE SPEEDY CURE OF
DEBILITY, NERVOUSNESS, DYSPEPSIA; LANGUOR, SLEEPLESSNESS, TREMBLING; LOSS OF MEMORY, APPETITE OR SPIRITS; NEURALGIA, RHEUMATIC AND OTHER PAINS.

☞ These, and all similar complaints, chronic or recent, find a speedy relief and cure from the use of DR. WEBBER'S INVIGORATING SANGUIFYER. Its easy, mild, soporific and gentle stimulating power, perfectly innocent to the weakest, gradually raises the dormant, torpid and inactive nerves and functions to exertion.

This effected, follows its tonic, sanguiferous, diuretic and alternative effect; the partaker feels a gradually renewed and renewable strength—a calmness, a lightness of feeling, a buoyancy of spirits, a clearness of mental vision—body and limbs free from pain—appetite greatly improving—sleep easy, placid—waking bright, strong and vigorous.

THOSE WITH RUINED CONSTITUTIONS,
And those suffering from long diseases, dissipation, debauchery, etc., cannot estimate the blessed effect this has; it seems to force an electric thrill of life, strength and vigor through his worn-out body, reanimating and recuperating the organs and fluids of life.

We are tired of giving certificates of cures effected by this fine, strictly vegetable panacea. Only the ignorant skeptic can now doubt its excellence. Price $2 50 Sold at No. 203 Bowery. The poor (proved unable to pay) half price.

☞ Holiday Raglans, Overcoats, Dress and Frock Coats, Business Suits, Pants and Vests, all of which are selected with great care as regards both style and price.

We would also solicit orders for our Custom Department, where gentlemen may have their clothing made in the latest and neatest style, and at the very lowest prices, for cash. Ten per cent less than any other store in this City.
N. R. COLLINS & CO.,
(Successors to Devlin & Jessup,)
Corner of John and Nassau sts.

☞ Kansas Lands.—The Trustees for the purchase of lands in Kansas, will receive deposits in trust, to apply them to the purchase of the Delaware Indians' Trust Lands, and to the purchase of other lands in Kansas. Shares in the general fund $100, bearing interest, and receivable in purchase of lands of the Trust. For subscription, or for special investments, or for further information apply to the Treasurer, personally or by letter, at No. 5 Winthrop-pl., Boston.
JOSEPH LYMAN, Treasurer.
AMOS A. LAWRENCE,
WM. DUDLEY PICKMAN,
ROBERT B. STORER, } Trustees.

☞ Mercantile Library Association.—The second lecture in the course before this Association will be delivered by GEORGE SUMNER, Esq., at Clinton Hall, on TUESDAY EVENING next, 6th inst., at 8 o'clock. Subject.—*France and Louis Napoleon.* Tickets 50 cents, to be had the door.
FLOYD CLARKSON, Chairman Lecture Committee.

☞ Best and Cheapest oil cognac green extract brandy, essences, Holland gin, Jamaica rum, apple, peach and cherry brandy, Monongahela, Bourbon and Scotch whisky, a preparation to give body and age to all spirit liquors. All rare chemicals, fireworks, materials, metals, &c., for sale by Dr. L. FEUCHTWANGER, No. 143 Madden-lane.

☞ Red, Coarse, Eruptive, Tender, Skin is made white, fine and soft as a child's, by that superb emollient, JONES' ITALIAN CHEMICAL SOAP. It is fine for washing infants, and beautiful for shaving, making rich, thick, lasting lather. Price reduced to 25 cents. Sold at No. 202 Bowery.

☞ Bald, Gray and Red Heads, ahoy!—If you want to beautify, dress, nourish, clean, or make your hair grow dark from the roots, you are assured JONES' CORAL HAIR RESTORATIVE will do this. It makes the worst hair clean, soft, fine, and keeps it so for a long time. Sold at No. 202 Bowery. Price 2s.

☞ Twelfth Night.—THIS EVENING, there will be the annual Epiphany Service in the Church of the Holy Communion, to commence at 7½ o'clock. The Sermon will be preached by Rev. Dr. STEVENS, of Philadelphia.

PERSONAL.

ROBERT PRIDE.—ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.—Something over ten years ago a package of papers of value was sent to ROBERT PRIDE, then residing at Pleasantville, Westchester County, N. Y. Said papers have been miscarried, lost or mislaid. Any person knowing the whereabouts of them, by sending them to the subscriber will receive the above reward. B. M. JOHNSON, No. 111 East 16th-st.

"EDITH."—Will find a reply in the Union-square Post-Office. H. L.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

VETERAN CORPS OF 1812.—AN ADJOURNed meeting of the Corps will be held at the XIVth Ward Hotel, corner Grand and Elizabeth sts., on THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, Jan. 6, at 7 o'clock, to hear the report of Committee on the Ball, and to receive the money and tickets. By order, H. RAYMOND, Colonel.
ISAAC M. PHYFE, Adjutant.
N. B.—And likewise to attend the funeral of CHAS. H. HORTON, No. 78 Orchard-st., in citizens' dress, with usual badge of mourning, at 2 o'clock P. M., on WEDNESDAY, the 7th inst.

EIGHTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Will meet, pursuant to adjournment on TUESDAY, Jan. 6, at 8 o'clock, at the northwest corner of 20th-st and 3d-av. Republican Electors of the Ward are invited to attend, and be enrolled as members, or to send in their names and residence.
HOMER FRANKLIN, President.
RICHARD WYNKOOP,
WILLIAM BOIES, } Secretaries.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.—THE BOARD OF Engineers and Foremen are requested to meet at Firemens' Hall, THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, to take such action as may be deemed necessary, to pay the last tribute of respect to PATRICK MURRAY, a member of Hose Co. No. 31, who lost his life while in the discharge of his duty as a fireman on the night of the 4th inst. ALFRED CARSON, Chief Engineer.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—The regular annual meeting of this Society, for the choice of officers, and the transaction of other business, will be held at their rooms in the University, on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 6, at 7½ o'clock. GEORGE LAWRENCE, Esq., will read a paper on *New-York in the Revolution.* ANDREW WARNER, Recording Secretary.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE—FARMERS' CLUB. A regular meeting will be held at the Repository, No. 351 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 6, at noon. Subjects—*How to make and Preserve Orchards,* and *Winter Work for the Farmer.* Strangers are always specially welcome. Admission free to all. H. MEIGS, Sec.

THE CHRISTMAS EXHIBITION OF THE Sabbath School attached to the 1st Congregational Methodist Church, corner of Lawrence and Tillary sts., Brooklyn, will be repeated on THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, Jan. 6. To commence at 7 o'clock. Tickets 12½ cents.

TENTH WARD REPUBLICAN CLUB, BROOKLYN.—Regular meeting THIS (Tuesday) EVENING at the head-quarters, No. 286 Atlantic-st., at 7½ o'clock. H. HILL, President.
D. B. HASBROUCK, Secretary.

LECTURES.

THE FOURTH LECTURE OF THE COURSE before the Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association will be delivered THIS EVENING, in the Clinton-av. Congregational Church, by Rev. W. H. MILBURN. Subject—*Alexander Hamilton.* Doors open at 7½; Lecture commences at 8 o'clock. G. F. HAYTER, Esq., will preside at the organ. Tickets 25 Cents; to be had at the door. C. F. HAYES,
Chairman Committee on Lectures.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN UNION OF NEW YORK.—Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER will deliver the second lecture of the course at Dr. Chapin's Church, No. 548 Broadway, on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 8, at 7½ o'clock. Subject, *The Commonwealth.* Tickets 25 cents, or $1 25 for the remainder of the course, (six lectures). For sale at the book stores, and at the door. DWIGHT H. OLMSTEAD,
Chairman, Lec. Com.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Professor YOUMANS will lecture on *The Chemistry of the Sunbeam,* at Hope Chapel, WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 7, at 8 o'clock. Doors open at 7.
Tickets, 25 Cents, for sale at the bookstores, and at the rooms, No. 23 Waverley-place.
GEO. W. COLLORD, Ch'n. Lec. Com.

LECTURE AT PACKER INSTITUTE, Joralemon-st., Brooklyn, on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 8, at 7½ o'clock, for the benefit of the Home for the aged and Orphan House Building Fund, by Rt. Rev. JOHN H. HOPKINS, D.D., LL. D., Bishop of Vermont. Subject—*The true Relation of Knowledge to the Welfare of Mankind.*

KEROSENE OILS.
KEROSENE LUBRICATING OIL.
KEROSENE ILLUMINATING OIL.
KEROSENE BINNACLE OIL.
PARAFINE RAILWAY GREASE.
ELECTRIC LAMPS,
AUSTENS, AGENTS, No. 50 Beaver-st.

P. K. DEYO'S PROMPT AND RELIABLE ADVERTISING AGENCY.
No. 7 Appleton's Building, No. 348 BROADWAY.
Refer to Messrs. RAYMOND, WESLEY & Co.

THE OWNER OF A FULL LOT, IN Chatham-st., between Duane and Pearl sts., on the westerly side, being about to erect thereon a first-class store, hereby advertises for proposals thereon, from parties desirous of occupying the same for a term of 5, 8 or 10 years, both for the whole building, or the store and basement, and lofts separately. None but parties having means to carry on a large business and furnish first-class references, or undoubted security, need address Box No. 4,[illegible] General Post-Office.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The entire work is pervaded by a strong and high moral purpose.—*North American Review.*

IT IS NEVER TOO LATE TO MEND.
A MATTER-OF-FACT ROMANCE.
BY CHARLES READE.
Author of "Peg Woffington" and "Christie Johnstone."
Two volumes. Price $1 75.
From the London Athenæum.
This is the most vigorous and various novel which has till now appeared this year. In this tale Mr. Reade shows himself as powerful and forcible as Dumas in "Monte Christo," and as triumphant in carrying us along with him. It deserves, and it will have, readers by the thousand.
From the North American Review for Jan., 1857.
Here we have a story embracing a wonderful variety of scenes, events and characters, all so developed as to leave no obscurity, so harmonized as never to clash or become entangled, and so grouped as to bring out, without obtrusive moralizing, a manifold illustration of the maxim that forms the title.
From the Boston Post.
It is a book of real pith and marrow—as intensely interesting as the most intense French fiction, yet full of sound ideas, vigorously drawn characters, and pure sentiments, imparted in a manner that is peculiarly wide-awakening, whether from its strangeness or queerness does not much matter. There is not an atom of what is called "flunkeyism" in its pages—not a syllable of class-worship, not a breath of that servile spirit which is the curse of English society. All is upright and downstraight—honest and true.
From the Newark Advertiser.
Occasionally only do we meet with a truly great book. This is one.
Written with amazing spirit.—*Press.*
In every way an uncommon work.—*Saturday Review.*
Mr. Reade is a master of simple pathos.—*Spectator.*
Written with unusual vigor.—*Examiner.*
Mr. Reade writes here with great eloquence.—*Leader.*
This remarkable Novel is having a great circulation both in Europe and America, and is producing a marked impression everywhere.
TICKNOR & FIELDS, Boston, Publishers.

LITTLE, BROWN & CO.,
LAW AND FOREIGN BOOKSELLERS,
No. 142 Washington-st., Boston,
WILL PUBLISH IN FEBRUARY
THE PUBLIC ECONOMY OF THE ATHENIANS,
BY AUGUSTUS BOECKH,
Translated from the Second German Edition, with notes and a copious index.
BY ANTHONY LAMB.
In 1 vol. 8vo.
From Grote's History of Greece, 3d edition, vol. 6, p. 7.
Since my last edition M. Boeckh has published a second edition of his "Public Economy of the Athenians," with valuable additions and enlargements.
From Professor Felton of Harvard University.
I have always regarded this work as the masterpiece of its distinguished author, and as a monument of sagacity and erudition hardly to be equaled in the department of literature to which it belongs. Having read Mr. Lamb's translation in the sheets, I think it only justice to say that it is executed with great fidelity and accuracy. He has had unusual success in rendering with precision the sense of the original; while the pains he has taken in adjusting weights, measures and values to standards familiar to students in this country, will make this version particularly useful here. I cannot doubt, therefore, that it will be universally adopted in the classical schools and colleges of the United States.
From Professor Harkness of Brown University.
I have read Mr. Lamb's excellent translation of Boeckh's great work with much interest and pleasure, and congratulate him on the success with which he has accomplished his arduous undertaking.
From Professor Angell of Brown University.
I have had the pleasure of examining a large portion of Mr. Lamb's translation, and cheerfully bear testimony to the accuracy and success of his rendering. His version I deem fully worthy of the original, whose merits are known to every classical or German school.

THE NORTH-AMERICAN REVIEW,
No. CLXXIV. FOR JANUARY, 1857,
COMMENCING A NEW VOLUME.
CONTENTS:
ARTICLE.
I.—Robin Hood.
II.—Professor Channing and his Lectures.
III.—The Danish Sound Dues.
IV.—The Danubian Principalities.
V.—Results of the Arctic Search.
VI.—Life and Character of Beaumarchais.
VII.—Landscape and its Treatment.
VIII.—Hudson's Edition of Shakespeare.
IX.—Cotemporary French Literature.
X.—Late German Works on Roman History.
XI.—Little, Brown & Co.'s Edition of the British Poets.
XII.—Critical Notices.

THE GREAT AMERICAN QUARTERLY,
THE NORTH-AMERICAN REVIEW,
Is published on the 1st days of January, April, July, and October, in numbers of nearly 300 pages each, at five dollars a year.
The *North American Review* has now attained its 174th number, or 84th volume, having been published, without intermission, for more than forty years. It is far the oldest American periodical devoted to general literature and science; and its reputation has been steadily maintained, both in this country and in Europe, as the leading journal of the United States within its appropriate department.
The New-York *Inquirer* says: "The *North-American Review* is associated with the earliest promise of American literature. Hardly a name now remembrable in our country for letters, but gained its earliest lustre as a contributor to its pages. It nursed into life the abilities of some, and the reputation of others. Sparks, Everett, Ticknor, Prescott, Bancroft, made their maiden efforts in its service, and found their first public in its patrons. Its editors alone form an illustrious line of literary worthies, connecting the earliest with the most recent of American reputations. CHARLES S. FRANCIS & CO.,
No. 554 Broadway, New-York.

NEW MUSIC.
The following compositions for the Piano, by Herr R. GOLDBECK, have just been received, and are offered for sale by C. BREUSING, No. 701 Broadway:
R. GOLDBECK—"Souvenir de Favorolles," Mélodie Etude, op. 11.
"L'Amazone," Mazourka, op. 12.
"Galop de Jeanne," op. 16.
"AQUARELLES," 12 Pensées Musicales, op. 18.
1. Souvenir de Chiswick.
2. Souvenir de Brighton.
3. Ma barque.
4. Pendresse.
5. Nocturne élégiaque.
6. Jours passés.
7. Fleurs et Soupirs d'amour.
8. Mélancolie, Trière, Rêve de bonheur.
9. Barcarolle.
10. Ma chanson.
11. Promenade sous les châtaigniers.
12. Une nuit étoilée.
"LA CAVALCADE," Etude de Bravoure, op. 19.
"Myosotis," Méditation Musicale, op. 20.
"Venezia," Scène de Lagunes, op. 21.
"Le Prophète," Grande Fantaisie de Concert, op. 22 (Homage à Fr. Liszt.)
"Il Trovatore," Fantaisie dramatique, op. 23.
"L'abandonné," Morceau de Fantaisie, op. 25.
OVERTURE to his opéra comique: "The Soldier's Return," (arranged for the Piano by the author himself,") op. 26.
"Scène sur le Lac de Genève, op. 27.
"Chant de jeune fille," op. 28.
"Souvenir d'Appony," Polka Mazourka, op. 29.
Valse Interrompue," op. 30.
"Lilie," Polka Mazourka, op. 31.
"Day Dream," Impromptu, op. 32.
"La complainte," Mélodie russe, op. 33.
"Dans les montagnes," op. 34.

THE CHRISTIAN EXAMINER,
NO. CXCIX. FOR JAN., 1857.
EDITED BY REV. GEORGE E. ELLIS.
CONTENTS.
Article I.—The Synod of Dort.
Article II.—Indian Tribes of New-England.
Article III.—Grote's History of Greece.
Article IV.—The Results of the Late War in the East.
Article V.—Celtic, or Druidical, Doctrine of a Future Life.
Article VI.—The Italian Pulpit.
Article VII.—Dr. Sprague's Annals of the American Pulpit.
Article VIII.—Notices of Recent Publications.
Article IX.—Intelligence.
Article X.—Obituary of Hon. Samuel Hoar.
This work, which combines literature with theology, has always sustained a high reputation for learning and ability; nearly all the more eminent Unitarians of the day having been at different times numbered among its contributors. Papers and essays, which have since been collected into distinct volumes, with the names of distinguished scholars and divines, and men of a noble public spirit, as their authors, first appeared in these pages. Here Buckminster, Worcester, Ware, Channing, Greenwood, Norton, Dewey, and others, first found their circle of readers. The list of the writers in this series of works for the last half-century, it is believed, would embrace the names of the majority of those who have been distinguished as literary men or scholars in New-England, and even over a wider region, during the interval of time.
The *Christian Examiner* is published on the first days of January, March, May, July, September and November, in numbers of one hundred and fifty-six octavo pages each, at four dollars per annum.
CHARLES S. FRANCIS & CO.,
No. 554 Broadway, New-York.

THIS MORNING
LOOK OUT FOR IT! LOOK OUT FOR IT!!
ANN HAVILAND,
A TALE
OF THE EARLY DAYS OF VIRGINIA,
BY
JEREMY LOUD,
WILL BE
COMMENCED THIS (Tuesday) MORNING
IN THE
NEW-YORK SUN,
FOR WHICH
IT HAS BEEN EXPRESSLY WRITTEN.
GET IT AND READ IT! GET IT AND READ IT!
THIS MORNING.

SPLENDID FAMILY BIBLES.
THE SUBSCRIBER has just received from London a large invoice of the most beautiful and costly Bibles ever imported, to which he respectfully invites attention. They are well adapted for wedding gifts.
THE BOOK OF COMMON PRAYER,
In plain and elegant binding, and a fine assortment of standard THEOLOGICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS WORKS, suitably bound for libraries or presents.
JUVENILES in great variety.
THOS. N. STANFORD,
(Late Stanford & Swords,)
No. 637 Broadway.

THIS MORNING
LOOK OUT FOR IT! LOOK OUT FOR IT!!
ANN HAVILAND,
A TALE
OF THE EARLY DAYS OF VIRGINIA,
BY
JEREMY LOUD,
WILL BE
COMMENCED THIS (Tuesday) MORNING
IN THE
NEW-YORK SUN,
FOR WHICH
IT HAS BEEN EXPRESSLY WRITTEN.
GET IT AND READ IT! GET IT AND READ IT!
THIS MORNING.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SCHOOL-BOOK HOUSE.
IVISON & PHINNEY, No. 321 Broadway,
inform the country trade, and their friends generally, that in consequence of the largely-increased demand for their AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL SERIES,
and other publications, they find it advisable to decline the General Book Trade, and restrict their business mainly to the publication and sale of their own and other approved
SCHOOL AND COLLEGE TEXT-BOOKS.
By thus devoting their space, time and attention, and capital to this important department of the Book Trade, they confidently hope to present to dealers and teachers as complete a stock of the best Text-Books for Colleges, Academies and schools as can be found in this country, and on the most liberal terms.
In addition to the above, they propose to keep also, an assortment of Psalm and Hymn Books of the various Christian denominations; a good stock of Music Books, including the new and standard collection of Sacred, Glee, Parlor, School and Juvenile Music; and Pulpit, Family, Table, School and Pocket Bibles and Testaments.
In executing this change, their present stock of Standard Historical, Biographical, Poetical and Miscellaneous Books will be sold off at unusually low prices.
IVISON & PHINNEY, No. 321 Broadway.

ROMANCE.—READ THE GREAT.
ROMANCE. "HUNTINGDON" TALE,
ROMANCE. OR
ROMANCE. MODERN INSANITY.
ROMANCE. IN
ROMANCE. NO. 28 OF
LEDGER OF ROMANCE. LEDGER OF ROMANCE.
LEDGER OF ROMANCE. LEDGER OF ROMANCE,
LEDGER OF ROMANCE. NO. 28
LEDGER OF ROMANCE. NO. 28
ROMANCE. NO. 28
ROMANCE. NO. 28
ROMANCE. CONTAINS THE GREAT TALE OF
ROMANCE. "HUNTINGDON."
ROMANCE. OR
MODERN INSANITY.
A TALE OF FASHION AND FORGERY.
THE LEDGER OF ROMANCE.
THE LEDGER OF ROMANCE.
THE LEDGER OF ROMANCE.
THE LEDGER OF ROMANCE.
NO. 28.
NO. 28.
NO. 28.
NO. 28.
THE MOST EXCITING,
THE MOST WONDERFUL,
THE MOST EXTRAORDINARY,
THE MOST ASTONISHING,
THE MOST CURIOUS, AND
THE MOST INSTRUCTIVE
TALE OF MODERN TIMES.
TO BE HAD AT ALL NEWS DEPOTS.

THIS MORNING
LOOK OUT FOR IT! LOOK OUT FOR IT!!
ANN HAVILAND,
A TALE
OF THE EARLY DAYS OF VIRGINIA,
BY
JEREMY LOUD,
WILL BE
COMMENCED THIS (Tuesday) MORNING
IN THE
NEW-YORK SUN,
FOR WHICH
IT HAS BEEN EXPRESSLY WRITTEN.
GET IT AND READ IT! GET IT AND READ IT!
THIS MORNING.

LOOK OUT!
A New-England Story, by VIRGINIA F. TOWNSEND.
LOOK OUT!
A New-England Story, by VIRGINIA F. TOWNSEND.
LOOK OUT!
A New-England Story, by VIRGINIA F. TOWNSEND.
LOOK OUT!
A New-England Story, by VIRGINIA F. TOWNSEND.
LOOK OUT!
A New-England Story, by VIRGINIA F. TOWNSEND.
This splendid Story is commenced in ARTHUR'S HOME MAGAZINE OF LITERATURE, ART AND FASHION, for January, 1857.
For sale at all periodical and news dépôts. Price 8½ cents. Trade supplied by DEXTER & BROTHER, Nos. 14 and 16 Ann-st.

THIS MORNING
LOOK OUT FOR IT! LOOK OUT FOR IT!!
ANN HAVILAND,
A TALE
OF THE EARLY DAYS OF VIRGINIA,
BY
JEREMY LOUD,
WILL BE
COMMENCED THIS (Tuesday) MORNING
IN THE
NEW-YORK SUN,
FOR WHICH
IT HAS BEEN EXPRESSLY WRITTEN.
GET IT AND READ IT! GET IT AND READ IT!
THIS MORNING.

GIVEN AWAY. GIVEN AWAY.
GO AND SEE!
Go and see what? Why, your brother, neighbor. Buy a book at EVANS & CO.'S Gift Bookstore, No. 409 Broadway, New York, and receive a gift worth from 25 cents to $100. Gold and Silver Watches, sets of Cameos, Gold Lockets, Pencils, Brooches, Rings, Penknives, &c., given away to purchasers of Books. All the new and popular publications received as soon as issued. Our stock consists, in part, of standard, poetical, historical, biographical and miscellaneous books, together with an elegant assortment of pew and pocket Bibles, Prayer Books, Annuals, Albums, in various styles of bindings. Having bought a very large stock of new books and fine gold jewelry at the lowest rates for cash, we are determined to give our customers better bargains than can be had elsewhere. Catalogues of books sent to any part of the City or country free, on application by mail.
EVANS & CO.,
Principal store, No. 409 Broadway, New-York.

THE ORATOR,
A MONTHLY MAGAZINE of Plays, Dialogues, Speeches, &c., well suited for schools and amusements $1 per year; single numbers 12 cents.
D. T. STILES, Buffalo, N. Y.

STATIONERY.

ACCOUNT BOOKS AND STATIONERY.
FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 77 Maiden-lane, solicit orders from new and old firms. Books made to pattern. Engraving and printing executed in best style; writing papers, copying presses, manifold letter writers, Diaries for 1857, fine stationery articles for presents, &c., &c.

"A PLACE FOR EVERYTHING."—THIS good old motto finds a medium for most useful exercise in the PATENT ADHESIVE LETTER AND INVOICE FILE manufactured by R. T. YOUNG, No. 109 Nassau-st., and for sale by stationers generally, and now the new year is commencing, let every business man be up to the times, and commence this excellent method of preserving all papers of value, so as to find them in a moment. Price for those capable of containing 250 letters, or 500 bills, $1 each. Discounts made on purchase of half a dozen or more.

BOWNE & HASBROUCK, STATIONERS' Hall, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., New-York, Importers and Manufacturers offer for sale, at low cash prices, every variety of account books, papers, fancy and staple stationery, writing papers, notes, drafts, money and shipping receipts, inkstands, memorandum and time books, pens, pencils, slates, penknives, chess and backgammon boards, &c., and all articles usually kept by the trade. JOB PRINTING and LITHOGRAPHY executed at low rates, cards, circulars, &c. Country merchants invited to call.

1857.—BLANK BOOKS, STATIONERY, DIARIES, &c.—A large stock of all kinds of paper, blank books and stationery articles, at low prices. Account books made to order, printed heads, paged, &c. Diaries of all sizes for 1857; some somewhat styles for gifts.
RICH & LOUTREL,
Stationers and Blank Book Manufacturers,
No. 6 William-st., near Cedar-st.

CITY BANKS.—CHECK BOOKS ON ALL THE City Banks for sale by JOHN J. BLOOMFIELD, Stationer and Account Book Manufacturer, No. 72 Chambers-st., (Shoe and Leather Bank Buildings.)

CHRISTOFLE & CO.'S CELEBRATED ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.
The dépôt of this celebrated ware, formerly situated At No. 481 Broadway, has been removed to No. 97 William-st. Always on hand, table and tea sets, tray, fork and spoons, &c. For sale by GOURE & CO.,
No. 97 WILLIAM-ST.

MOORE'S BUSH MILLS IRISH WHISKY,
BILLECART SALMON, VERZENAY CHAMPAGNE.
For sale by CAMPBELL & SEAMAN,
No. 404 4th-av., corner of 29th-st.
Also, Agents for the CELEBRATED TRENTON CRACKERS.

ADVERTISE NORTH. | VISSCHER, OWEN & Co's
ADVERTISE NORTH. | GENERAL ADVERTISING AGENTS
ADVERTISE NORTH. | Appleton's Building, No. 346
ADVERTISE NORTH. | Broadway.
ADVERTISE SOUTH. | Will advertise for merchants,
ADVERTISE SOUTH. | manufacturers and business
ADVERTISE SOUTH. | men generally, in any part of
ADVERTISE SOUTH. | the United States or Canadas,
ADVERTISE EAST. | at the lowest possible rates.
ADVERTISE EAST. | Newspapers from every part of
ADVERTISE EAST. | the United States and Canadas
ADVERTISE EAST. | kept on file for the inspection of
ADVERTISE WEST. | advertisers, and every informa-
ADVERTISE WEST. | tion as to the best places and
ADVERTISE WEST. | papers cheerfully given.

BEST HAIR DYE IN THE WORLD.—The Bible strong language, BATCHELOR'S ELECTRIC HAIR DYE (recently improved) was proven to be so by the Judges at the late Mechanics' Fair, held in Boston (among whom was Dr. HAYES, the eminent chemist and State Assayer,) who awarded it the
PRIZE MEDAL AND DIPLOMA
over the sheicest HAIR DYES on exhibition from all parts of the World. Its unparalleled superiority consists in: 1st.—The Ingredients are nourishing to the hair, not destructive, as others are. 2d.—Does not stain nor hurt the skin. 3d.—Is easily applied, and dyes the hair any color required, from a delicate brown to a deep black, so natural as to appear marvelous. Manufactured, sold, and applied by WM. BOGLE, No. 277 Washington-st., Boston. Sold also in this City by BARNES & PARK, F. RUSHTON, STEPHEN CLARK & CO., C. H. RING, A. B. & D. SANDS, Fulton-st; W. H. CAREY & CO., F. C. WELLS; W. B. ZIEBER, Philadelphia; and by druggists generally.

GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP. It is well known, cures TAN, PIMPLES, FRECKLES, ERUPTIONS, SALT RHEUM, BARBER'S ITCH, CHAPS, CHAFES, TENDER FLESH, &c., besides being the very best shaving compound ever invented. GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE uproots hair from low foreheads, upper lips, or any part of the body, safely and quickly—warranted. LIQUID ROUGE, for pale lips and cheeks. LILY WHITE, for sunburn, rough, perspiring faces. HAIR DYE instantly converts red, gray or light hair, to a beautiful black or brown, without staining the skin. HAIR RESTORATIVE forces the hair to grow, and makes stiff, wiry hair soft, glossy and silky. Found at Dr. COURAUD'S old established dépôt, No. 67 WALKER-ST., first store from Broadway; Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn; T. R. GALLENDER, Philadelphia; BATES, No. 128 Washington-st., Boston, and druggists generally.

DRY GOODS.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.
TREMENDOUS SACRIFICE.
SELLING OUT! SELLING OUT!
$80,000 worth of DRY GOODS to be sold off in thirty days at any sacrifice, to close the business.
Consisting of
CLOAKS, SHAWLS, SILKS, FRENCH MERINOES, PARAMATTAS, DE LAINES, SAXONY PLAIDS, MOIRE ANTIQUE, POPLINS, Domestic and House-keeping Goods of every description. Also, BLANKETS, FLANNELS, EMBROIDERIES, HABERDASHERY, GLOVES and RIBBONS.
One price only. No. 51 Catharine-st., four doors from Monroe.
To save time every article is marked the lowest price.

HOUSEKEEPERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO EXAMINE THE
LINEN DEPARTMENT
at the great sale, No. 703 Broadway, near 4th-st.
Beautiful DAMASK NAPKINS, 8s. per doz.
ALL LINEN SHEETINGS, 6s. 6d., worth 10s.
SHIRTINGS,
SHEETINGS,
DAMASKS,
DIAPERS,
NAPKINS, &c.,
At equally low prices.
N. B.—Store will positively close business on the 29th day of this month.

AGAIN REDUCED.
RICH LYONS VELVETS,
Fifty per cent. below cost,
For this week only,
To close stock.
CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

EMBROIDERIES ARE NOW OFFERING
at a tremendous sacrifice.
They must be sold by the 1st of February.
Ladies' ¾ CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS,
12s. per dozen, worth 18s.
EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS in fine qualities,
Only 4s. 6d. each, all pure linen,
At the great sale,
No. 703 Broadway,
Near 4th-st.

AGAIN REDUCED.
HOUSEKEEPERS GOODS,
IN EVERY VARIETY,
for this week only
to close stock.
CHARLES HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

ALL OUR FRENCH MERINOS
Are now reduced fully 50 per cent. from cost.
They must be sold before the 1st of February.
BEAUTIFUL COLORS IN LUPIN,
5s. and 5s. 6d. per yard—worth 8s. and 9s.
These are bargains rarely met with.
At the
GRAT SALE,
No. 703 Broadway, near 4th-st.

ALL OUR SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
WOOL PLAIDS
Are now selling at
3s. and 3s. 6d. per yard.
TREMENDOUS BARGAINS,
At the
GREAT SALE,
No. 703 Broadway, near 4th-st.

AGAIN REDUCED.
LUPIN'S FRENCH MERINOS,
To 5s. and 5s. 6d. per yard,
For this week only.
CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

ALL OUR
SILKS, POPLINETTS,
SHAWLS, POMPADOURS,
BAREGES, DELAINES,
MERINOS, CHALLIS,
PARAMATTAS, &c., &c.
Are now selling at an immense sacrifice at the great sale, No. 703 Broadway, near 4th-st.

AGAIN REDUCED.
The Entire Stock of
RICH AND FASHIONABLE SILKS,
For this week only.
CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

BANDS, BANDS, BANDS,
Closing off at an
ENORMOUS SACRIFICE,
At the GREAT SALE, No. 703 BROADWAY.

AGAIN REDUCED.
RICH DRESS GOODS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
to close stock.
CHARLES HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

EVERY LADY SHOULD EXAMINE THE
BARGAINS IN LINEN GOODS,
at the great sale, No. 703 Broadway,
Near 4th-st.

$50,000 WORTH OF DRY GOODS
TO BE SOLD OFF WITHOUT RESERVE.
Commencing on Monday, 5th inst.
ISAAC HADDOCK, NO. 265 GRAND-ST.,
(Between Chrystie and Forsyth sts.,)
Will SELL OFF his general stock of
DOMESTIC AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
At prices much below their present value. Consisting of blankets, quilts, damasks, Irish linens, toweling, bleached and brown muslins, flannels, cassimeres, shawls, merinoes, paramattas, black silks, marcelines, de laines, prints, tickings, &c. Also, hosiery, gloves, ribbons, embroideries, trimmings, and small wares of all kinds.
As this stock will be sold without reserve, I. H. hopes his customers will call early and reap the benefit of good goods at low prices.
Lease of the store and house to be disposed of—5 years to run, from 1st of May next.

CLOAKS AT HALF PRICE,
TO CLOSE THE SEASON'S IMPORTATIONS.
We shall offer our ENTIRE CLOAK STOCK during the MONTH OF JANUARY,
At (in most cases) ONE-HALF the ORIGINAL PRICE in order to effect an entire clearance.
GEORGE BULPIN,
No. 361 Broadway.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
Nothing is more appreciated by a lady as a present than rich lace, such as is to be found at CARTER'S Lace Manufactory. Capes, collars, sets, berthas, &c. &c., in great variety and at greatly reduced prices.
Observe the red cushion in the window.
CARTER'S Lace Manufactory, No. 593 Broadway

STEEL-SPRING SKIRTS FOR LADIES, Misses and children, crinoline, hair cloth, quilted, cotton, whalebone, moreen, &c. Ladies' Skirt Suspenders, Embroidered Collars and Sleeves, Embroidered Handkerchiefs, Honiton Collars and Sleeves, Lace and Muslin Caps, Muslin Bands, morning Collars and Sleeves, &c., for sale. FERMAN & CO., No. 705 Broadway.

FURS.

FURS AT HALF PRICE,
TO CLOSE THE SEASON'S IMPORTATIONS.
We shall offer our entire FUR STOCK during the MONTH OF JANUARY
at (in most cases) ONE-HALF the ORIGINAL PRICE, in order to effect an ENTIRE CLEARANCE.
GEO. BULPIN,
No. 361 Broadway.

FURS AT COST.
At HARLEY'S, No. 34 John-st.,
and No. 38 Maiden-lane.
Fur Mantillas and Cuffs, $20.
Fur Capes and Cuffs, $5.

GROCERIES.

USE THE BEST.
JAMES PYLE'S
DIETETIC SALERATUS.
The purest article in use. For making biscuit and cake beautifully light, it excels the best baking soda. Sold at all the groceries in pound, half-pound, and quarter-pound packages, with the name of JAMES PYLE thereon, without which none is genuine. Manufacturing Dépôt, No. 114 Warren-st., New-York.

COOPER'S REFINED SHEET AND SHRED ISINGLASS. A prime article for Blanc Mange and table jellies for parties and family use. To be obtained of the principal grocers and druggists in the City and throughout the United States.
PETER COOPER, No. 17 Burling-slip.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN.—A BOND MADE BY Atlantic Dock Company, dated June 1, 1853, number 6, for one thousand dollars, with coupons attached. All persons are forbid negotiating the same. Any one returning it to the undersigned will be suitably rewarded.
NATHAN PECK, No. 48 Leroy-st.

BALLS.

THE TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL BALL OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE DEPARTMENT, in aid of the Widows and Orphans, will take place at the Academy of Music, 14th-st., on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 26, 1857. Tickets may be had by applying to the Managers.
BENRY A. BURR, President, No. 101 Cliff-st.
PETER H. TITUS, Treasurer, No. 88 Market-st.
JAMES F. WENMAN, Secretary, No. 140 Pearl-st.

ARCHITECTURE.—MR. J. WREY MOULD, Architect of "All Souls' (Dr. Bellows') Church, 4th-av., has removed his office from No. 825 Broadway to room No. 83 new Bank of Commerce, corner of Nassau and Cedar sts., and will be happy to undertake the design and superintendence of any building, public or private, that may be committed to his charge, in any State of the Union.
REFERENCES:
Right

New Law Concerning Colored Seamen in the Ports of South Carolina.

The following is the law upon this subject which has just passed both branches of the Legislature of South Carolina:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the State and House of Representatives now met and sitting in General Assembly and by the authority of the same*, That free persons and persons of color, brought into this State in any vessel not bound to any port in this State, but which vessel shall be driven into any port of this State by stress of weather, or compelled to enter the same by sickness, or any other cause which makes said entry involuntary on the part of those controlling the said vessel, shall be, and the same are hereby declared, from and after the passing of this Act, exempt from the operation of an Act entitled "An Act more effectually to prevent free negroes and other persons of color from entering into this State, and for other purposes," passed on the 19th day of December, 1835, and all other Acts subjecting such persons to imprisonment: *Provided* always that such free negroes and persons of color so brought into any port of this State *shall remain on board the vessel in which they shall be introduced*, or in such other place as may be selected for their accommodation by the Mayor or Chief Magistrate of the nearest municipal corporation.

SEC. 2. That from and after the passage of this act, whenever any free negro, or person of color, shall come into this State in any vessel not driven into a port of this State by stress of weather, or compelled to enter by mutiny, or other cause, which makes such entry involuntary on the part of those controlling said vessels, as a cook, steward, mariner, or in any other employment on board of such vessel, *it shall be the duty of the master, owner, or person having control of such vessel, immediately on his arrival in port, to report to the Mayor or other Chief Municipal officer of such port*, and if there be no such Municipal officer, then to the nearest Magistrate, *the name, description and capacity of any such free negro, or free person of color, and shall enter into bond to the Mayor, or other Chief Municipal Officer, or Magistrate, as aforesaid, in the penal sum of five hundred dollars, with two sufficient sureties, being free-holders, in the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars each*, conditioned that each and every free negro, or colored person, shall remain on board of such vessel, and shall in all respects obey the laws of the State, and ordinances and regulations of the City or Town, and such bonds shall be deposited with such Mayor, or Chief Municipal Officer, or Magistrate, to be sued upon in case such condition shall not be observed and performed, and in case of suit and recovery upon any such bond, *half the amount recovered shall go to the informer*, and half to the City or Town Treasury.

SEC. 3. That a compliance with the requisitions of this Act on the part of the master, owner, or person in control of any vessel entering into any port of this State, *within twelve hours after entering such port*, shall exempt the free negroes and persons of color as aforesaid, in said vessel, from the provisions of the second Section of the Act aforesaid, entitled "An Act more effectually to prevent free negroes and other persons of color from entering into this State, and for other purposes." *Provided such free negroes or other persons of color shall so remain on board such vessel*; but on failure of the master, owner, or person in control to comply with said requisitions, or having complied therewith, on failure of said free negroes and persons of color to remain at all times on board such vessels, the said Bond shall be forfeited, and the said free negroes and persons of color shall be, as heretofore, subject in all respects to the provisions of the Act aforesaid.

SEC. 4. That it shall be the duty of the Sheriff of the District in which such port is situated, on the arrival of any such vessel as aforesaid, to go on board the same, and ascertain whether the above provisions have been complied with, and in case he shall find that such requisitions have not been complied with, *he shall be entitled to receive from the Captain of such vessel a fee of twenty-five dollars for each free negro or person of color found therein. Provided*, That in case there be no Sheriff residing at such port, it shall be the duty of the chief municipal officer of such port, and if there be no such municipal officer, then it shall be the duty of the nearest magistrate to perform the duties required of the Sheriff by this section.

In the Senate House, 20th day of December, 1856, in the 81st year of the sovereignty and independence of the United States of America.

JAMES CHESNUT, JR.,
President of the Senate.
JAMES SIMONS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

The British Consul at Charleston has given the following official notice in regard to this law:

Her Majesty's Consul has to urge upon all British shipmasters visiting the ports of South Carolina the ABSOLUTE NECESSITY OF A CAREFUL AND EXACT COMPLIANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS OF THIS LAW, AND TO WARN THEM THAT HE WILL DECLINE TO INTERFERE IN THEIR BEHALF SHOULD THEY WILFULLY OR CARELESSLY NEGLECT THEM,

BRITISH CONSULATE, Charleston, Dec. 29, 1856.
ROBERT BUNCH,
Her Majesty's Consul for the States of North and South Carolina.

The Chamber of Commerce at Galveston has adopted a tare of one per cent. on cotton, to be weighed on an even beam, and not by down weight.

The new historical magazine in Boston is to contain official reports of all the Historical Societies of the Union.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO WELL RECOMMENDED Protestant girls, sisters; will work together or separate; the one as cook, or cook, washer and ironer; the other as nurse and seamstress, or chamber maid and seamstress; the cook understands her business perfectly; both can be seen in their present situation; no objection to the country. Call or address No. 24 3d-av., Bible House.

WANTED—SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN who has been engaged in a lace and embroidery importing house for 4 years; wants a situation as salesman or porter in the above business; refers to his present employers. Address MAC. office of this paper.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, TIDY young woman as seamstress for a private family; she is a good sewer, and is willing to make herself useful; has good City reference. Apply for two days at No. 95 Charlton-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN AMERICAN man, with excellent City reference, to take charge of horses; understands their management thoroughly; no objection to act as porter in a store. Address or apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as seamstress; can cut and fit ladies and children's dresses neatly; embroidery also; is a member of a Protestant Church. Apply, by letter, to M. A. J., office of this paper.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation in a small private family to do general housework; has good City reference. Call at No. 199 West 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A LADY, A SITUATION, AS housekeeper or lady's companion, either in New-York or Brooklyn. Address H. W., this office. Best of references can be given.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a first-rate cook, wishes a situation; can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 91 Greenwich-av., New-York. Good reference given.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant young woman, a situation as infants' nurse, and do plain sewing, with good City reference. Apply for two days at No. 331 6th-av.

A DRESSMAKER WHO IS FULLY COMpetent and of long experience, understands all kinds of work, wishes to engage in a family by the month, or would take dressmaking by the day. Apply by note to E. H., dressmaker, No. 479 8th-av., between 35th and 36th sts., top floor.

LAWYER'S CLERK.—A YOUNG MAN wants a situation in a lawyer's office as copyist; writes a plain business hand; is quick at figures. Good references given. Wages $4 per week. Address LAW CLERK, *Times* Office, giving real name and address.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A FOREWOMAN, TO TAKE charge of a factory in the Straw Sewing Department: one who has filled a similar place before, and can bring reference as to character, capacity, &c., can find a permanent place a short distance from this City. Address S., Box No. 1,059 Post-Office.

TRAVELING AGENT WANTED—BY AN extensive varnish manufacturer. One who has been engaged in the business preferred. Best of reference as to character and capacity required. Address S. P. SMITH, No. 283 Mulberry-st., Newark, N. J.

WANTED.—A WAITER IS REQUIRED IMMEdiately in a gentleman's family. He must understand thoroughly his business in all its branches. One lately arrived not objected to. Apply at No 149 Grand-st.

WANTED—TWO ACTIVE, INDUSTRIOUS boys. Must be able to write a fair hand, and come well recommended. Apply to
CLEVELAND & CO., No. 28 Broad-st.

WANTED—A SHOE CUTTER ON THE LAdies' branch, at No. 439 Broome-st., New-York, up stairs. EDGAR JONES.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED PACKER OF fancy goods, (combs, buttons, &c.) Address, with name, box No. 1,580 Post-Office.

WANTED—A COLORED GIRL AS CHAMBERmaid and laundress. City reference required. Apply at No. 217 5th-av., between 3 and 5 o'clock

TEACHERS.

TEACHER.—A GRADUATE OF A COLLEGE of this City desires employment for 3 or 4 hours of his time daily as teacher or in any other capacity. Would like to connect himself with some newspaper or periodical. Address H. H., No. 91 East 27th-st., New-York.

PRINTING.—MERCHANTS, STOREKEEPERS, and all others who wish to have their Printing well done, at reasonable prices, will find at THOMAS E. SUTTON'S Printing-office, No. 142 Fulton-st., every necessary article for the execution of their orders. Cards of all kinds printed at low prices. Business Cards from $1 50 per 1,000 to $12.

U. S. PASSPORTS, ISSUED THROUGH J. B. ROMEO, Notary Public, U. S. Commissioner and Commissioner of all the States. No. 1½ Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Also, Bounty Land, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured by J. B. R.

AUCTION SALES.

S. Osgood & Co., Auctioneers, No. 21 Nassau-st.

BY ORDER OF THE CIRCUIT COURT, Under the direction of the United States Trust Company as receivers, SAMUEL OSGOOD & CO., Auctioneers, office No. 21 Nassau-st., have received instructions to sell on THURSDAY, Jan. 8, and following days, each day at 10½ o'clock A. M., the entire stock of house-furnishing goods, &c., contained in the store of Robert Davis, Nos. 634 and 636 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st. The stock is one of the largest as well as best assorted in the city, comprising every article requisite for housekeepers, Sheffield plated ware of the finest quality, Britannia metal ware, Japanned ware of all kinds, fancy goods, wood and willow ware, China, glass ware, refrigerators, a large assortment of mats, very fine; set of tea trays, cutlery of the best description, tin-ware, bird cages, rocking-horses, buggies, children's carriages, &c.

Descriptive catalogues of the whole will be ready the day of sale.

Conditions—Cash in bankable money.

Deposites required from purchasers at the option of the auctioneers. Bills and goods will be delivered (if required) at the conclusion of each day's sale.

WILLIAM T. BOYD, Auctioneer.

BY GEORGE NICHOLLS—AT STORE NO. 66 Nassau-st., on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 7, at 10½ o'clock, extensive sale of new and second-hand furniture, consisting of elegant mahogany and rosewood parlor suites in rich crimson and maroon velvet, hair cloth, &c.; mahogany and rosewood centre and side tables, sofas, kitchen and chamber furniture, desks, office and arm chairs, oak and dining extension tables, bureaus, wardrobes, bookcases, bedsteads, couches in leather and brocatel, hat stands, one elegant rosewood piano-forte with solid carved legs, iron furniture of all kinds, mattresses, palliasses, carpeting, oil-paintings, pictures, clocks, silver-plated and China ware of the newest patterns, casters, cake baskets, and a general assortment of household articles.

GILBERT S. SAVAGE, Auctioneer

DIBBLE, BAGLEY & SAVAGE WILL sell, at their salesroom, No. 82 Cedar-st., on THURSDAY, Jan. 8, at 10½ A. M., dry goods, fancy goods, fancy soaps, ladies' and children's made-up furs, ladies' cloaks, men's furnishing goods, hosiery, buffalo and seal overcoats; an invoice of imported steamer bath and ruled letter paper and envelope paper, waiting the attention of stationers and the trade; made-up carpets and clothing; will be sold in lots to suit City and country dealers. Liberal cash advances made upon consignments.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

BY W. S. MELLOR & CO.—THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) Jan. 6, at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, mortgage sale of the entire household furniture of a family breaking up housekeeping, viz: 3-ply and ingrain carpets, mahogany and rosewood chamber and parlor furniture, feather beds, cottage bedsteads, hair mattresses, clocks, girandoles, mantel ornaments, French china vases, tea ware, together with a general assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. The trade are particularly invited.

TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer.

GOLD WATCHES, JEWELRY, FANCY GOODS, CHINA, &c.—TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer, at No. 79 Nassau-st., THIS MORNING at 10½ o'clock, extensive and valuable stock from an establishment declining private sales, consisting of a full variety of gentlemen's and ladies' ornaments—articles rarely found at auction—(fully warranted and may be returned.) N. B.—Dealers and private parties for own use will attend, as this is a special and onl, sale including rich China.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

BY W. S. MELLOR & CO.—ELEVEN PIANO fortes at auction THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) Jan. 6, at 12 o'clock, at salesroom Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row. Sold to pay advances. Also, at 10½ o'clock, will be sold to close conegignment, all the new cabinet furniture remaining from last sale, consisting of about $6,000 worth of substantial City-made furniture, fancy articles, oil-paintings, French plate mirrors, &c., the whole to be sold positively. Catalogues on morning of sale. Goods can be packed on the premises for shipping.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

RECEIVER'S SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) Jan. 6, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 4 Wall-st., 2d story, by order of the Receiver, 1 mahogany writing desk, 1 oak writing desk, 1 double mahogany writing desk, 1 black walnut writing desk, 1 iron safe, letter press, lounge, chairs, Brussels carpet, and a variety of other articles of office furniture.

M DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 136 West 28th-st.—Comprising tapestry, velvet and three-ply carpets, rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, a splendid instrument, rosewood and mahogany parlor and chamber furniture, in suite, valuable oil-paintings and mirrors, hair mattresses, feather beds and bedding, China, crockery and glass ware, kitchen and basement furniture. Sale peremptory and deposite required.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

BY E. B. FRANKLIN.—SALE OF furniture, carpets, mirrors, paintings, fancy goods, &c., TO-MORROW (Wednesday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom No. 55 Nassau-st., comprising a general assortment, which must be sold, to close accounts and pay advances.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer

LARGE SALE OF CROCKERY, GLASS and China, by J. S. H. BARTLETT, TUESDAY, Jan. 6, at 10 o'clock, at No. 281 Pearl-st., in lots from the shelves, worthy the notice of dealers. Sale positive. Catalogues now ready and goods well packed for shipping. Sales every Tuesday.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

BY W. S. MELLOR & CO.—BRANDY AT auction, THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) Jan. 6, at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, sold to pay advances, consisting of 500 gallons, put up in quarter and half casks, worthy the attention of the trade.

GREAT SALE OF COAL LANDS IN WYOMING VALLEY, LUZERNE COUNTY, PENN.—The North Pennsylvania Coal Company will sell on THURSDAY, Jan. 22, 1857, at public auction on the premises, to the highest bidder, without reserve or limitation, four tracts of unsurpassed Coal Land. Said lands are situated 2½ miles North of Wilkes-Barre, in the heart of the Wyoming Coal Field, and contain together about 292 acres, as follows: Wagner Tract, (No. 1,) 87 acres, 138 perches; Wagner Tract, (No. 2,) 106 acres, 132 1 5 perches; Apple Tract, 84 acres, 12 1-5 perches; Carey Tract, 68 acres, 89½ perches. These Tracts adjoin each other, and are crossed in part by the North Branch Canal, just completed to the New-York State line—by the Plank Road from Wilkes Barre to Pittston, and by the route of a contemplated Railroad from Nanticoke to Pittston, connecting at that point with the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad. Coal is opened and being mined on all sides of them, and for farming purposes they are unsurpassed. Sale to commence on the premises at 10 o'clock, A. M., Jan. 22, 1857. For further particulars, address JOHN D. TAYLOR, No. 9 South Water-st., Philadelphia, or STANLEY WOODWARD, Wilkes-Barre, Penn.—Dec. 17, 1856.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

HAINES BRO'S., PIANO-FORTE Manufacturers, Have removed from No. 116 3d-av. to THEIR NEW MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOMS Nos. 326 to 334 2d-av., corner 21st-st., New-York, Where, with their increased facilities, they will keep constantly on hand a full assortment of their CELEBRATED PIANO-FORTES, which they offer on the most favorable terms FOR CASH OR APPROVED PAPER.

Pianos to let, and rent applied on purchase if desired. This department attended to by J. M. Pelton.

PREMIUM PIANOS.—SCHUETZE & LUDOLFF would respectfully invite purchasers of Pianos to their choice assortment of premium Pianos. They are acknowledged superior to any other manufacturer's square Pianos, and have found great approbation by the following eminent artists: Mrs. Seguin, Mr. Paul Julien, Mr. A. Gockel and Mr. M. Strakosch, by whom the best references are willingly given. Our Pianos were awarded premiums at the exhibition of the American Institute, Crystal Palace, New-York, 1855-6. All our Pianos are warranted. SCHUETZE & LUDOLFF.
No. 452 Broome-st., near the west side of Broadway

GOLD MEDAL PIANOS!—STEINWAY & SONS have again been awarded the First premium at the late Fair of the American Institute, New-York; and also the first Premium Gold Medal at the late Fair of the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, in addition to the three already received, making five first prize medals within the last 18 months. No. 84 Walker-st.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF NEW 7-OCTAVE, first-class Boston Pianos, in carved and plain cases, for rent, at reduced rates, with rent applied if purchased. Second-hand pianos, melodeons and harmoniums for sale or rent. New pianos at great bargains for cash. S. T. GORDON,
No. 297 Broadway.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES. Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrestplank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

RAVEN, BACON, & CO., SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN, Piano-forte manufacturers, WAREROOM No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, WHERE a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

SPLENDID PIANO-FORTE, ELEGANT case and brilliant tone, cost $500, with grand diagonal scale, has been used a few months, and warranted, made by one of the best makers, will be sold for $260. Can be seen at No. 141 9th-st.

BEAUTIFUL-TONED ROSEWOOD PIANOForte, double round. For sale cheap at the private residence of J. W. FIELDER, No. 112 Lexington-av. Can be seen at any time.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN can obtain pleasant rooms at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—TWO large and one small pleasant room, on the third floor, with good closets, furnished or not, may be had in a small private family, (with partial board for gentlemen) near the South Ferry, No. 292 Henry-st.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY PLEASANTLY located up town, being in some pecuniary embarrassment, wishes the loan of $100, and as an equivalent would rent a handsomely furnished suite of rooms. To a party wishing to enjoy the comforts of life in a quiet rational manner, and can advance the necessary loan, this is a chance rarely equaled. Address Mrs. A. S. R., Union-square Post-Office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, A FURNISHED room, with breakfast and dinner; tea on Sundays; location between 28th and 34th-sts. and Broadway and Madison-av. Address A. B. & CO., Box No. 1,039 Post-Office.

NO. 3 MONROE-STREET.—A GENTLEMAN and his wife, and a few single gentlemen, may be accommodated with board at 3 Monroe-st., near Catherine

BONNET COMB.—A NEW AND VERY DESIRable Patented (India) Rubber Comb, for the purpose of holding the bonnet in its place when on the head, which is much approved by the ladies, just received by D. M. KNIGHT & CO., No. 26 Vesey-st., New-York.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & COMPANY, BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, available in all the
PRINCIPAL CITIES OF THE WORLD.
Mercantile Credits for Europe, &c., on Messrs. GEORGE PEABODY & CO., of London; and for India, China, &c., on GEO. PEABODY & CO., or on the ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, of London, having
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT

Canton,	Shanghai,	Calcutta,
Hong-Kong	Bombay,	Madras,
	Singapore.	

Credits for Australia on the Bank of New South Wales of London.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT
MAITLAND and NEWCASTLE,.....Hunter River
BRISBANE and IPSWICH,.....Moreton Bay
VICTORIA BRANCHES:

Melbourne,	Geelong,	Kyneton.
CASTLEMAINE,.....		Mount Alexander
BALARAT,		
SANDHURST AGENCY,.....		Bendigo
OVENS AGENCY.		

ALSO, DRAFTS ON SAN FRANCISCO.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
We issue sight bills on the
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, Ireland.
In sums from £1 upwards, at 25 per £.
Address,
TAYLOR, BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 Wall-st.,
ISSUE MERCANTILE AND TRAVELING LETTERS OF CREDIT,
Available in any part of the world.

J. T. VANDERHOOF,
STOCK COMMISSION BROKER,
No. 17 William-st.
Loans negotiated.

INTEREST NOTICE.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL interest falling due in this City on the 1st day of January, 1857, on the following named Securities, will be paid on and after that date at the office of the undersigned, on presentation of the proper coupons, viz.:

THE BONDS OF THE STATE OF INDIANA for Banking purposes, issued in 1834, being the $1,300,000 loan—5 per cents.

THE BONDS OF THE CITY OF CHILLICOTHE, Ohio, issued to the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad Company coupons—7 per cents.

THE BONDS OF THE CITY OF MARIETTA, Ohio, issued to the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad Company—7 per cents.

THE BONDS OF THE TOWN OF HARMER, Ohio, issued to the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad Company—7 per cents.

THE BONDS OF ROSS COUNTY, Ohio, issued to the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad Company—7 per cents.

THE BONDS OF ATHENS COUNTY, Ohio, issued to the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad Company—7 per cents.

THE BONDS OF THE CITY OF COVINGTON, issued to the Covington and Lexington Railroad Company—6 per cents.

THE BONDS OF WASHINGTON COUNTY, Ohio, issued to the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad Company—7 per cents.

THE BONDS OF FRANKLIN COUNTY, Ohio, issued to the Cleveland, Columbus, and Cincinnati Railroad Company—7 per cents.

THE BONDS OF FRANKLIN COUNTY, Ohio, issued to the Columbus and Xenia Railroad Company—7 per cents

THE BONDS OF GREEN COUNTY, Ohio, issued to the Columbus and Xenia Railroad Company—7 per cents.

THE BONDS OF THE INDIANA CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY—10 per cents.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st.
DECEMBER 29, 1856.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY.—PITTSBURG, Dec. 23, 1856.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST on the following-named Securities, falling due in the City of New-York on the first day of January next, will be paid, on and after that date, at the office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., on presentation of the proper Coupons, viz:

OHIO and PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD Co. Mortgage Bonds 7 Per Cents,
FORT WAYNE and CHICAGO RAILROAD Co. Mor gage Bonds 7 Per Cents.
CITY OF PITTSBURG (Penn.) 6 Per Cents., issued to the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Co.
CITY OF ALLEGHANY (Penn.) 6 Per Cents., issued to the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Co.
RICHLAND COUNTY (Ohio) 6 Per Cents., issued to the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Co.
STARK COUNTY (Ohio) 6 Per Cents., issued to the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Co.
ALLEN COUNTY (Ohio) 7 Per Cents., issued to the Ohio and Indiana Railroad Co.
ALLEN COUNTY (Ind.) 7 Per Cents., issued to the Ohio and Indiana Railroad Co.
VAN WERT COUNTY (Ohio) 7 Per Cents., issued to the Ohio and Indiana Railroad Co.
CRAWFORD COUNTY (Ohio) 6 Per Cents., issued to the Ohio and Indiana Railroad Co.
(Signed,) GEORGE DARSIE, Treasurer.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK—No. 49 Wall-st.
CAPITAL ONE MILLION DOLLARS.
THIS COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY OF MONEY PAID INTO COURT, and is authorized to act as guardian or receiver of estates.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS,
BY ORDER OF ANY COURT IN THIS STATE, (including Surrogate's,) 5 per cent.
From individuals or corporations, for a period of six months, or to be paid on thirty days' notice, 5 per cent.
For a less period, or on short notice, 4 per cent.

TRUSTEES:

Joseph Lawrence,	Greene C. Bronson,	Watts Sherman,
Edwin D. Morgan,	Daniel S. Miller,	B. F. Wheelwright,
Erastus Corning,	Caleb O. Halsted,	Edmund Coffin,
James Suydam,	Thos. W. Pearsall	Thomas Slocomb,
Shepherd Knapp,	Peter Cooper	Clinton Gilbert,
William Tucker,	Thomas Tileston,	Cornelius Smith,
Royal Phelps,	John J. Phelps,	J. J. Astor, Jr.
John J. Cisco,	Wilson G. Hunt,	R. H. Walworth,
Jacob Harsen,	D. H. Arnold,	Daniel D. Lord,
James S. Seymour,	Charles E. Bill,	
	JOSEPH LAWRENCE, President.	

JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.

A TEN PER CENT. AMPLY SECURED INVESTMENT.—The property of the BRECKENRIDGE COAL AND OIL COMPANY has been appraised by sworn Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of Kentucky as provided by law, at FOUR MILLIONS OF DOLLARS. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS on the Company's entire property for an amount not exceeding NINE PER CENT. of the appraised value are now offered for sale at a price that will net the purchaser TEN PER CENT. on the investment.

These Bonds are of $800 each, and are payable in five years from July 1 last, bearing interest at the rate of Seven per Cent., payable semi-annually.

The subscriber now offers these Bonds for sale, AT PAR, at $700 each, which, upon computation, will be found to equal Ten per Cent. per annum on the money invested. JOHN THOMPSON,
No. 2 Wall-st., New York.

OFFICE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY.—No. 68 Wall-st.—New-York, Dec. 31, 1856.—Notice.—The semi-annual interest on the Convertible Bonds of this Company, due on the 1st of January, will be paid on the presentation of the coupons at the office of this Company, on and after the 2d January, 1857. The books for the transfer of stock will be closed from this date to the 5th January, 1857, inclusive.
By order of the Board,
AUGUSTUS HOFFMAN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURG AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY.—Dec. 27, 1856.—The semi-annual interest falling due on the BONDS OF THE CITY OF THE PITTSBURG, and the BONDS OF THE COUNTY OF ALLEGHANY, issued to the Company, and payable in the City of New-York on Jan. 1 next, will be paid on and after that date, at the banking house of Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st., on presentation of the proper coupons. J. D. POTTS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE INDIANAPOLIS, PITTSBURG AND CLEVELAND RAILROAD CO.—INDIANAPOLIS, (Ind.) Dec. 24, 1856.—The semi-annual interest falling due in the City of New-York, on the 1st day of January next, on the FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE INDIANAPOLIS AND BELLEFONTAINE RAILROAD CO., will be paid on and after that date, at the Banking-office of Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, on presentation of the proper Coupons. THOS. H. SHARP, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD Co., No 18 William-st., NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1857.)
THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY wish to purchase twenty-five thousand dollars of either issue of their bonds; and invite offers of them to be addressed to the Trustees of Sinking Fund of Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company, No. 18 William-st., to the 15th inst.
J. B. WARING, President.

OFFICE OF THE PERU AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILROAD CO.—INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 26, 1856.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The semi-annual interest falling due Jan. 1 next on the FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THIS COMPANY, will be paid on and after that date at the office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, on presentation of the proper coupons.
THOMAS P. HAUGHEY, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO.—CHILLICOTHE, Ohio, Dec. 26, 1856.—The semi-annual interest on the first Mortgage Bonds of this Company, falling due in the City of New-York on the 1st day of January next, will be paid on and after that date, at the Banking Office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st., on presentation of the proper Coupons. J. R. CRAWFORD, Pres. P. T.

OFFICE OF THE BELLEFONTAINE AND INDIANA RAILROAD CO.—CLEVELAND, Dec. 8, 1856.—The semi-annual interest on the Mortgage and Real Estate Bonds of this Company, falling due in the City of New York on the 1st day of January 1857, will be paid at maturity at the Office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., on presentation of the proper Coupons.
JOHN BROUGH, President.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS & CINCINNATI RAILROAD Co.,
SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 16, 1856.
NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the above Company for the Election of Directors, will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, on Wednesday, Jan. 14, 1857. The transfer books of the Company will be closed from Jan. 4 to the 14th inclusive. H. C. MARSHALL, Secretary.

MISSISSIPPI AND MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons of the bonds of this Company due Jan. 1, 1857, will be paid on presentation at the Corn Exchange Bank.
A. C. FLAGG, Treasurer.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, on titles of Real Estate carefully examined, at reduced rates. Apply to FREDERICK E. WESTBROOK, Counselor at Law, No. 5 Tryon-row, opposite the Register's Office.

BUSINESS PAPER NEGOTIATED.—Advances made upon vessels at sea, or in port, and upon Bank, Railway, Fire and Life Insurance Stocks.
JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 44 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

LOAN FOR $1,000,000.—FOR THE ENLARGEMENT of the Erie, the Oswego, the Champlain and Seneca Canals, and for the completion of the Black River and Genesee Valley Canals, and for other purposes.

The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of an act entitled "An act making appropriations for the Canal Debt, and the maintenance, repair and improvement of the Canals of this State for the fiscal year commencing October 1, 1856, and authorizing a loan for the enlargement and construction of the Canals," passed April 9, 1856, hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 15th day of January next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for a loan of ONE MILLION DOLLARS, for which transferable certificates of stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, payable quarterly on the first days of January, April, July and October in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the first day of October, 1874. It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as in their opinion are advantageous to the interests of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed up and indorsed "Loan for the Enlargement," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department, at Albany.

The money will be required to be paid, five per cent. on the acceptance of the proposal, and the balance on the 20th day of January next, at the New-York State Bank in Albany, or at the Bank of the Manhattan Company, in New-York, but the money will be received and scrips issued at any time before if desired, after the award of the loan is made.

Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State on account of the Canal Fund," in the Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York, or the New-York State Bank, in the city of Albany. Interest on the Loan will commence on the 20th day of January next, and the holders of the stock residing in the First and Second Judicial Districts, and those residing out of the State will receive the interest on the Stock held by them, quarterly, at the Bank of the Manhattan Company, in the City of New-York; and all other Stockholders at the New-York State Bank in the city of Albany. Dated Canal Department, Dec. 17, 1856.

HENRY J. RAYMOND, Lieut. Gov.
LORENZO BURROWS, Comptroller.
JOEL T. HEADLEY, Sec'y of State.
STEPHEN CLARK, Treasurer.
STEPHEN B. CUSHING, Att'y Gen'l.

OFFICE OF THE EIGHTH-AV. RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1856.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors and Inspectors of the succeeding election, will be held at the office of the Company, corner of 8th-av. and 49th st., on WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of January next. Poll will be open from 12 o'clock M to 1 o'clock P. M. D. PALMER, Secretary.

BRECKENRIDGE CANNEL COAL COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1857.—An Election for seven Directors of the Breckenridge Cannel Coal Company for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 98 Broadway, New-York, on the second Tuesday in January, 1857. Polls open from 12 till 3 o'clock P. M. The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Company will be held after the close of the polls, for the transaction of such business as may be laid before them. By order of the Board. J. G. DUNCAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY.—CLEVELAND, Dec. 9, 1856.—Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held at its office in Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th of January next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the election of twelve Directors, and transaction of other business.
E. ROCKWELL, Secretary.

SEWERAGE COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.—CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 13, 1856.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The semi-annual interest falling due on the 1st of January next, on the Bonds of the City of Chicago Sewerage Loan 6 and 7 per cents., will be paid on and after that date, at the office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st., New-York. W. B. OGDEN, President.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late issue,) having twenty years to run; interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.—The Second Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of this Company due in 1875, interest at 7 per cent., payable half-yearly in New-York, are for sale by
STRACHAN & SCOTT, No. 51 William-st.

SWIFT, RANSOM & CO., BANKERS.—NO. 31 Pine-st., draw on the Bank of London; issue drafts and credits on Chicago, and make collections in the principal towns and cities of the West and Northwest. Payments in Chicago ordered by telegraph.

AN ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN DIRECTORS of the Manhattan Gas Light Company will be held at their office in Irving-place, corner of East 15th st., on MONDAY, the 12th of January next, from 12 o'clock M. to 2 o'clock P. M. S. H. HOWARD, Sec'y.

BANK NOTICES.

SOUTH BROOKLYN SAVINGS BANK,
No. 170 Atlantic, corner of Clinton-st., Jan 1, 1857.
DEPOSITORS ARE NOTIFIED, THAT INterest at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of $5 to $500, and of five per cent. on all sums over $500, will be paid to depositors entitled thereto on the 1st of January, on the 20th. Interest not called for will draw interest as a deposit from the 1st of January.

All deposits made on or before the 10th January, will draw interest from the 1st.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Monday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.
C. DUNNING, Secretary. IRA SMITH, President.

BANK D

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

Published in the Daily Times by virtue of the State Legislative provisions of the Banking Department.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 3, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$6,367,366 11
Average amount of Specie.....477,315 16
Average amount of Circulation.....292,565 00
Average amount of Deposits.....7,159,353 93

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of January, 1857.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ARTISANS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 3, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$725,326 53
Average amount of Specie.....37,408 89
Average amount of Circulation.....88,047 00
Average amount of Deposits.....363,154 90

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHAS. T. LEAKE, Cashier of the ARTISANS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

C. T. LEAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of January, 1857.
THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 3, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$805,767 00
Average amount of Specie.....49,021 00
Average amount of Circulation.....95,326 00
Average amount of Deposits.....422,305 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. E. SOUTHWORTH, President of the ATLANTIC BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. E. SOUTHWORTH, President.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of January, 1857.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 3, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$4,344,853 47
Average amount of Specie.....865,763 71
Average amount of Circulation—notes of late Bank of America.....42,048 00
Average amount of Deposits.....4,968,151 43

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES PUNNETT, Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JAMES PUNNETT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of January, 1857.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 3, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$11,467,875 75
Average amount of Specie.....1,298,397 72
Average amount of Circulation.....2,095 00
Average amount of Deposits.....7,983,746 83

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of January, 1857.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 3 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,321,693 88
Average amount of Specie.....125,492 97
Average amount of Circulation.....67,734 40
Average amount of Deposits.....1,443,544 38

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. ELLIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of January, 1857.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 3, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,347,863 84
Average amount of Specie.....978,765 68
Average amount of Circulation.....293,980 00
Average amount of Deposits.....2,424,963 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I WILLIAM B. MEEKER, Cashier of the BANK OF NEW YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of January, 1857.
THOMAS STEWART, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 3, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,678,631 79
Average amount of Specie.....104,912 46
Average amount of Circulation.....85,640 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,516,942 71

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ISAAC SEYMOUR, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of January, 1857.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—as required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 3, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$6,650,463 26
Average amount of Specie.....558,212 95
Average amount of Circulation.....93,049 00
Average amount of Deposits.....4,476,745 25

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. LOWERY, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. LOWERY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of January, 1857.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 3, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,509,757 49
Average amount of Specie.....262,389 09
Average amount of Circulation.....532,293 00
Average amount of Deposits.....2,670,718 41

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE W. DUER, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. W. DUER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of January, 1857.
A. C. GRAHAM, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BOWERY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 3, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$931,784 14
Average amount of Specie.....70,318 41
Average amount of Circulation.....177,175 00
Average amount of Deposits.....798,961 68

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, NATHANIEL G. BRADFORD, Cashier of the BOWERY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

N. G. BRADFORD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of January, 1857.
JAS. L. BERRIEN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 3, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,372,781 54
Average amount of Specie.....107,277 82
Average amount of Circulation.....239,705 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,214,528 20

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. PALMER, President of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. A. PALMER, President.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of January, 1857.
WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 3, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$377,989 18
Average amount of Specie.....21,380 83
Average amount of Circulation.....126,462 00
Average amount of Deposits.....194,569 80

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, C. S. VANDERHOOF, Cashier of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

C. S. VANDERHOOF, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of January, 1857.
E. STEPHENSON, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250 Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 3, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,315,211 80
Average amount of Specie.....54,353 74
Average amount of Circulation.....130,663 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,064,201 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, BENEDICT LEWIS, Jr., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

BENEDICT LEWIS, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of January, 1857.
GEORGE G. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 3, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$571,672 55
Average amount of Specie.....34,671 21
Average amount of Circulation.....130,695 00
Average amount of Deposits.....242,909 57

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of January, 1857.
JNO. W. C. LEVERIDGE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 3, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,456,494 49
Average amount of Specie.....176,388 32
Average amount of Circulation.....259,500 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,115,888 50

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. Q. JONES, President of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. Q. JONES, President.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of January, 1857.
J. B. NONES, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 3, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$700,022 88
Average amount of Specie.....45,286 93
Average amount of Circulation.....191,096 00
Average amount of Deposits.....592,940 04

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier of the CITIZENS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5d day of January, 1857.
A. M. EAGLESON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 3, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,695,966 46
Average amount of Specie.....155,028 13
Average amount of Circulation.....97,513 25
Average amount of Deposits.....1,126,661 66

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT STRONG, Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

ROBERT STRONG, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of January, 1857.
W. O. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 3, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,096,396 42
Average amount of Specie.....341,811 42
Average amount of Circulation.....85,966 00
Average amount of Deposits.....3,391,435 88

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. F. WARNER, Cashier of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. F. WARNER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of January, 1857.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 3, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,580,155 20
Average amount of Specie.....139,398 25
Average amount of Circulation.....87,223 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,672,050 66

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. PLATT, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of January, 1857.
ANDREW KOHLER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 3, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$488,926 00
Average amount of Specie.....35,744 00
Average amount of Circulation.....97,658 00
Average amount of Deposits.....291,859 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. B. BALLOW, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. B. BALLOW, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of January, 1857.
THOS. MACFARLAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 3, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,535,451 92
Average amount of Specie.....99,431 62
Average amount of Circulation.....121,806 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,359,527 33

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM J. LANE, Cashier of the FULTON BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief. WM. J. LANE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of January, 1857.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 3, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$709,957 15
Average amount of Specie.....43,472 76
Average amount of Circulation.....60,490 00
Average amount of Deposits.....553,181 91

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of January, 1857.
JAS. HARRISON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 3, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$922,292 64
Average amount of Specie.....54,507 78
Average amount of Circulation.....82,309 00
Average amount of Deposits.....545,316 88

City and County of New York, ss.—I, GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier of the GROCERS' BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of January, 1857.
JOHN C. BERGH, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 3, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,322,994 95
Average amount of Specie.....55,377 24
Average amount of Circulation.....114,096 00
Average amount of Deposits.....834,981 91

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS L. TAYLOR, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THOMAS L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of January, 1857.
W. O. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 3, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,704,841 47
Average amount of Specie.....140,474 14
Average amount of Circulation.....192,896 40
Average amount of Deposits.....1,297,799 36

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE R. CONOVER, Cashier of the IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. R. CONOVER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of January, 1857.
THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 3, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$401,640 00
Average amount of Specie.....25,234 00
Average amount of Circulation.....97,561 00
Average amount of Deposits.....201,442 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM STEBBINS, Cashier of the ISLAND CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. STEBBINS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of January, 1857.
E. A. STANSBURY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 3, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$763,524 55
Average amount of Specie.....52,595 92
Average amount of Circulation.....120,962 00
Average amount of Deposits.....583,355 83

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

DANL. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of January, 1857.
JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 3, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,064,644 78
Average amount of Specie.....156,434 14
Average amount of Circulation.....268,864 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,782,088 64

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS R. ACLY, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

T. R. ACLY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of January, 1857.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—Of the average daily balance of the following accounts, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 3, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$5,213,122 68
Average amount of Specie.....558,426 13
Average amount of Circulation.....302,527 85
Average amount of Deposits.....4,277,851 19

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES M. MORRISON, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of January, 1857.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 3, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$900,350 00
Average amount of Specie.....53,646 57
Average amount of Circulation.....98,139 00
Average amount of Deposits.....906,856 94

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. C. BEACH, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. C. BEACH, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of January, 1857.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 3, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,615,048 07
Average amount of Specie.....185,356 87
Average amount of Circulation.....157,230 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,101,123 71

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. MACY, Cashier of the MARKET BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 5th day of January, 1857.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 3, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$6,689,761 91
Average amount of Specie.....460,830 82
Average amount of Circulation.....318,696 94
Average amount of Deposits.....3,125,294 87

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GIDEON DE ANGELIS, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of January, 1857.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 3, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,090,593 02
Average amount of Specie.....53,914 44
Average amount of Circulation.....207,856 00
Average amount of Deposits.....905,618 46

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN J. STEPHENS, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. J. STEPHENS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of January, 1857.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 3, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$713,790 29
Average amount of Specie.....43,909 79
Average amount of Circulation.....111,451 00
Average amount of Deposits.....432,261 50

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. D. BROWN, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. D. BROWN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of January, 1857.
JOHN M. DEVOY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 3, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,223,632 69
Average amount of Specie.....189,534 27
Average amount of Circulation.....103,453 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,645,774 18

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. BLAKE, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. J. BLAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of January, 1857.
N. B. LA BAU, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 3, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,024,943 04
Average amount of Specie.....945,379 44
Average amount of Circulation.....266,573 50
Average amount of Deposits.....3,899,262 44

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, AUGUSTUS E. SILLIMAN, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. SILLIMAN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of January, 1857.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 3, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,450,228 86
Average amount of Specie.....153,300 14
Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late Bank.....113,583 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,743,064 91

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of January, 1857.
JOHN HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 3, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$5,250,666 33
Average amount of Specie.....503,475 99
Average amount of Circulation.....232,678 00
Average amount of Deposits.....5,370,983 20

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY MEIGS, Jr., Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. MEIGS, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me this 5th day of January, 1857.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 3, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,355,783 00
Average amount of Specie.....112,316 00
Average amount of Circulation.....115,321 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,080,316 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I R. A. TOOKER, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. A. TOOKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of January, 1857.
J. VAN NAMEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 3, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,294,416 83
Average amount of Specie.....334,039 93
Average amount of Circulation.....171,093 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,318,137 79

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. T. HOOGLAND, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. T. HOOGLAND, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of January, 1857.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 3, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$351,556 73
Average amount of Specie.....11,755 41
Average amount of Circulation.....93,463 00
Average amount of Deposits.....181,816 35

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier of the NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of January, 1857.
E. LAWRENCE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 3, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$474,142 14
Average amount of Specie.....17,606 71
Average amount of Circulation.....99,481 00
Average amount of Deposits.....131,780 47

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FREDERICK T. HAYES, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

F. T. HAYES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of January, 1857.
JOHN ANDERSON, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 3, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$180,263 73
Average amount of Specie.....19,193 46
Average amount of Circulation.....144,492 00
Average amount of Deposits.....189,506 29

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of January, 1857.
JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NORTH RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 3, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,065,866 29
Average amount of Specie.....60,350 56
Average amount of Circulation.....149,891 00
Average amount of Deposits.....795,522 61

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. B. HAYES, Cashier of the NORTH RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. B. HAYES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of January, 1857.
JOHN HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 3, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$4,793,033 13
Average amount of Specie.....132,108 64
Average amount of Circulation.....163,210 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,473,713 84

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, PARKER HANDY, Cashier of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 5th day of January, 1857.
OSCAR W. STURTEVANT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 3, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$530,303 42
Average amount of Specie.....47,773 27
Average amount of Circulation.....121,099 40
Average amount of Deposits.....335,797 56

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

W. A. HALL, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 5th day of January, 1857.
WM. S. WOOD, Police Justice.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 3, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$988,577 76
Average amount of Specie.....52,683 60
Average amount of Circulation.....116,398 00
Average amount of Deposits.....678,979 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. CAMPBELL, Jr., President of the PACIFIC BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

J. CAMPBELL, Jr., President.

Sworn before me this 5th day of January, 1857.
WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PARK BANK.—As required by Chap. 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 3, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,946,118 80
Average amount of Specie.....165,017 52
Average amount of Circulation.....122,353 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,765,637 27

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier of the PARK BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 5th day of January, 1858.
WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 3, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$776,655 04
Average amount of Specie.....43,603 05
Average amount of Circulation.....126,107 00
Average amount of Deposits.....568,353 26

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GODFREY W. LEAKE, Cashier of the People's Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of January, 1857.
WM. E. SHAY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 3, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,126,784 64
Average amount of Specie.....305,925 74
Average amount of Circulation.....104,087 00
Average amount of Deposits.....2,184,838 29

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, P. M. BRYSON, Cashier of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of January, 1857.
FRED. S. SOMMERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 3, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$699,099 13
Average amount of Specie.....55,999 09
Average amount of Circulation.....99,365 00
Average amount of Deposits.....603,042 69

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ARCH'D PARKHURST, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of January, 1857.
JAS. HILLYER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 3, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,172,016 67
Average amount of Specie.....151,061 47
Average amount of Circulation.....241,439 00
Average amount of Deposits.....669,519 12

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ALFRED S. FRASER, Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. S. FRASER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of January, 1857.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 3, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,283,816 00
Average amount of Specie.....398,700 00
Average amount of Circulation.....99,133 00
Average amount of Deposits.....3,513,388 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. A. KISSAM, Cashier of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of January, 1857.
SAMUEL P. BELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE TRADESMEN'S BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 3, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,559,641 96
Average amount of Specie.....91,371 17
Average amount of Circulation.....286,090 00
Average amount of Deposits.....882,068 70

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, RICHARD BERRY, Cashier of the TRADESMEN'S BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 5th day of January, 1857.
E. R. FELLOWS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE UNION BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 3, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,528,440 41
Average amount of Specie.....262,835 66
Average amount of Circulation.....293,416 00
Average amount of Deposits.....3,108,373 44

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier of the UNION BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above stat

NEW-YORK CITY.

Lectures.

The Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen held their first meeting for the New Year, last night at their usual rooms, No. 472 Broadway, on which occasion Rev. A. A. WILLITS delivered a lecture entitled, "The Man for the Times, or the Character Demanded by the Age." The large room was early crowded by a most respectable audience, and before the lecture commenced it was impossible to obtain a seat. Mr. WILLITS was frequently and loudly applauded. Many new members were added to the Society, which, every way, is in a flourishing condition.

A lecture was delivered last evening at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, by Mr. GEORGE BARTLETT, being the first of a series on "Political Economy." The subject, though not promising for a large audience, attracted a considerable number of auditors. Mr. BARTLETT reviewed at length the prejudices which prevented it from being generally understood. The most prominent of these, he said, is the opinion that the science consists in a number of theories, having the same origin and foundation as the dreams of romance, whereas that which was properly called the science of Political Economy consisted of facts, hard, substantial, positive facts, which had been proved beyond all question.

MALTHUS, Dr. CHALMERS and RICARDO, in their several works, bearing on Political Economy, were rather sternly handled by the lecturer, while to SAY he assigned a prominent position. He was, said Mr. BARTLETT, "the first writer who produced a complete, full and systematic treatise on Political Economy, and his work is still the text-book in most of our colleges. The several truths of the science are developed by him in admirable arrangement, and his work cannot be too highly recommended." Mr. BARTLETT seemed to be in love with his subject. His audience, though not large, was discriminating.

Mr. DE LARA repeated his lecture last evening, before the Truro Literary Institute, on the subject of "Russian Serfdom and American Slavery." The attendance was numerous, and the lecture was listened to with earnest and animated attention.

Rev. Dr. MANAHAN, last evening, at Hope Chapel, treated of "Historical Contrasts, or Society as it was and as it is," for the benefit of the Catholic Library Association.

GEORGE SUMNER, Esq., delivers to-night, at Clinton Hall, his lecture upon "France and Louis Napoleon."

Huntingdon at Sing Sing.

This gentleman is now permanently located in his new quarters at the public institution up the river, and unless the clemency of the late Governor is perpetuated in his successors, will doubtless do the State good service during the next four years and ten months. He continues to exhibit the same stolid indifference to his fate, as was apparent during his incarceration in the Tombs and on his trial, and has shown an unwillingness to converse. When he fully gets into prison harness this will probably wear off.

HUNTINGDON reached the Prison last Friday evening after the convicts were locked up, and was shown to a cell for the night without any change in his *toilet*. On the following morning an officer rapped at his door and signified that his presence was desired in the physician's apartment, where he was provided with the usual striped wardrobe. He was then conducted to the barber's shop, and he submitted to the loss of his beard. This occupied till 11 o'clock A. M., and when the usual dinner hour arrived he was ready to join his *confrères* in the dining-room.

It will be remembered that the Clerk of the Court asked HUNTINGDON, after Judge CAPRON had pronounced his sentence, the usual question if he had any mechanical trade, and was answered in the negative. It seems that he was formerly engaged, for three years, in the furniture business, somewhere in Hudson-street, and on the strength of this he has been assigned to the cabinet shop at the prison, under the contract of Mr. C. H. WOODRUFF. He is engaged in the simple operation of sawing and planing boards, which is a less intellectual employment than dealing in notes in Wall-street. But there is this about it—he will now have the benefit of the shavings.

When HUNTINGDON first arrived at the prison he remarked in the presence of the Deputy-Sheriff and some of the officers, that he knew what the prison regulations were, and intended to obey them. One luxury he will be deprived of, and that is tobacco; he has been in the habit of smoking a fabulous number of cigars per diem, but the change will be likely to prove beneficial to his health. His constitution is said to be much run down, and his countenance looks careworn and haggard.

Liquor Dealers' Society.

A meeting of the New-York Liquor Dealers' Society was held last evening, at National Hall. The following were the officers elected for the ensuing year:

President—Philip W. Engs.
Vice-President—Alex. M. Matthews.
Recording Secretary—Gustavus A. Ratz.
Financial Secretary—D. S. Paige.
Treasurer—Richard French.
Board of Trustees—P. G. Moloney, John Holst, John Hoope.
Financial Committee—A. R. Booth, Andrew Clark, Charles H. Ring.

Subsequent to the installation of the new officers, a Committee was appointed to draft a new Liquor law for presentation to the State Legislature. No further business of importance was transacted.

New-York Horticultural Society.

This association held its first meeting for the present year, last evening at Clinton Hall. The officers who were appointed at the close of last year assembled, and a letter was read suggestive of the management of the next exhibition. Some beautiful plants and cut flowers were presented.

Dr. JAS. KNIGHT contributing a plant of *Clivia Nobilis*; and cut flowers, *Balsamina Hookerii, Spiræa Reevesiana.*

THOS. HOGG presented—*Erica Wilmoreana, Gardenia Devoniana, Bouvardia Cianthe, Bignonia venusta, Passiflora alata.*

The attendance of members was not very numerous.

Political.

The Committee of Seven, appointed by the Democratic General Committee to examine into and report upon the question of contested delegations and investigations, agreed last evening upon a report which they will submit to the General Committee next Wednesday evening.

The report of the Committee, it is understood, favors the admission of the delegations having the certificate of the regular Inspectors.

☞ There was a grand feast and festival at Brooks' Assembly Rooms, Broome-street, on New-Year's night, which was attended by about 400 Mormons residing in this City. Among those present was GEORGE A. SMITH, delegate from Utah, in the House of Representatives; also, PERLEY E. PRATT, one of the "twelve," Rev. JOHN TAYLOR and others. Judge APPLEBY, of Salt Lake, presided.

☞ A member of the Church of the Holy Communion presented to the Memorial Church, on New-Year's day, a rich communion service, valued at $400; a member of Grace Church, presented $500. The children's fair realized $400, and the offerings on Christmas day were about $100.

☞ Rev. A. KINGMAN NOTT has been invited by the First Baptist Church of this City to the pastorate—the successor of the late Dr. CONE. He is understood to have accepted the invitation of the Church, to enter fully upon the duties of his office in July next.

☞ A few desperate people ventured out in sleighs yesterday, but the sleighing was very poor.

☞ The name of the fireman who was killed in Chatham-street on Sunday night, by being run over by Engine No. 44, was PATRICK MUETAGH. He died while being conveyed to the City Hospital. He was 21 years and 4 months old, and a native of Ireland. He was a member of Putnam Hose, No. 31. Deceased had hold of No. 44's rope at the time of the accident.

[Advertisement.]

☞ "All the world" is in a rage to get a glimpse at the wonderful pantomime of "Planche, or the Lively Fairies," now being performed to crowded houses nightly, at Purdy's National Theatre. It is the most gorgeous and most complete pantomime ever presented in America. The drama of the "People's Lawyer" will precede it to-night, and that of the "French Spy" will conclude the performance; thus giving all an opportunity to arrive at the Theatre in time to see the commencement of "Planche," and those not wishing to remain for the last piece, the privilege of getting home at an early hour.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Gas works for villages and cities, or large private establishments, on a plan recently perfected and warranted superior to all others in simplicity, safety and economy. See advertisement in this Paper.

[Advertisement.]

ETHEREAL OIL LAMP EXPLODED IN BALTIMORE AND THREE PERSONS BADLY BURNED.

PRATT'S SAFETY LAMP

is so arranged it cannot explode from any known cause.

For sale at J. H. BENHAM'S, No. 601 Broadway. Also, at the Lamp Company's, No. 166 Broadway. Price, 50, 62 and 75 cents each.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Prof. WOOD'S Hair Restorative has now become the standard remedy for loss of the hair, and for causing it to grow on bald heads; also, for changing gray hair to its original color, not as a dye, but by a process peculiarly its own—through the scalp, and by the roots of the hair.—*St. Louis Republican.*

Sold No. 312 Broadway, and by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—A certain remedy for liver and stomach complaints. The daughter of Mrs. FARLOW, of Henry-street, New-York, was for three years in a deplorable state of ill health, suffering from her stomach and liver. Seven weeks ago she commenced the use of Dr. HOLLOWAY'S Pills and is perfectly cured.

[Advertisement.]

THE THROAT AND LUNGS.—Dr. ROBERT HUNTER, having returned from Europe, may be consulted as heretofore by those who are suffering from Bronchial or Pulmonary affections. No. 828 Broadway.

Rumors of Slave Insurrections.

From the Southern Argus, (Norfolk, Va.)

We give below an excellent letter from an influential citizen of this State, to which we call the attention of our exchanges.

WILLIAMSBURG, Saturday, Dec. 27, 1856.

In your paper of last Tuesday was an extract from a Suffolk paper in which mention was made of some fears of an insurrection of the slaves in the vicinity of Williamsburg. Never, perhaps, was there a more groundless rumor; and such are probably the rumors of premeditated insurrections which are constantly reaching us through tha papers. We have indeed had rumors of insurrections all around us, but no sensible man believed them. The origin of these rumors seems to have been this: Previous to the election the negroes heard something about FREMONT, and that he was a *Black* Republican, and as they thought a black man, and consequently a great friend of the negroes, and they hoped that when he was made President he would make them all free. And in this hope they were confirmed by the name itself *Fre*-mont. Some of them were overheard talking about this. One old man said that he had not yet made up his mind whether he would be free or not, for he supposed that *Fre*-mont would give him his choice. Others seem to have fixed upon the holidays as the time when they would be freed, and said something of the fine times they would have, and here and there one may have taken some airs upon themselves in consequence of this hope. But the poor negroes, like a great many white people, were doomed to disappointment. Col. FREMONT was not elected, and the negroes were not to be free. But rumor was busy, and a word that some stupid slave had dropped was repeated with additions and continued to grow as it traveled: and some very timid people were alarmed, and the patrol was called out and search was made for arms—and four rusty fowling pieces were found, not concealed, but in the possession of divers free negroes, and one in the possession of a slave, his master having given it to him to shoot birds on his cornfield. These five guns were the arms with which the white people of James City county were to be exterminated. Nay four negroes were actually arrested for uttering seditious words, and lodged in jail in Williamsburg, and on examination they were discharged, there being not the least shadow of proof against them. This is the upshot of the insurrection. The thing never entered into the head of a negro before he heard it spoken of, and then he thought he would have nothing to do with it. Our patrols have been a little more active than usual. They have examined the quarters of the negroes, broken open their trunks and boxes in search of fire-arms and found none. One poor negro was whipped to make him tell where he kept his pistol, when he could not tell because he had none. This act, it was not thought, was so much the fault of the patrol, as of something in their heads which ought not to have been there. A like cause probably was at the foundation of a report which was in circulation yesterday, viz: that a man who was reposing amidst the branches of a fallen cedar, heard five negroes speak of an attack to be made on Williamsburg, at four o'clock to-morrow morning, and that large reinforcements were expected from Gloucester to aid in the attack.

It is a great pity that these silly reports should be circulated in the newspapers to the discredit of our negroes, who, on the whole, are a very peaceable population, and as well contented with their condition as four-fifths of the white people are with theirs, and to the discredit also of some of our citizens, who seem to feel so little confidence in the safety of our domestic institutions. Aside from this, judging from the present instance, it would be well to have the rumor of insurrections always in circulation, for now our police are doing their duty, the negroes dare not roam about at night, and the trade in *country produce*, and sundry other small articles, at certain small shops, is on the decline. Could we only keep up a constant rumor of insurrections, the low groceries by which so many of our servants are ruined would be certainly broken up.

The Murders in the Massachusetts State Prison.

The Coroner's Jury, in the case of the recent murders in the Massachusetts State Prison have elicited some important and interesting testimony. Dr. MORRIS, surgeon of the Prison, testifies as follows:

Had three or four interviews with DECATUR on the night of the murder; he appeared depressed and weeping; had two persons accompany me to the cell of the prisoner, and the notes of conversation were taken down; carried him up to see the dead body, although he objected at first to do so; desired him to touch the body, but he objected so strongly that I compelled him to do so; reason for taking down conversation was because I didn't know what plea the prisoner might set up at another time when he was laboring under so great an excitement; the conversation with DECATUR was here introduced. The interview is recorded as follows:

Dec. 29, '56—5 P. M.—Found DECATUR sitting in the corner of his cell in the guard room arch, face somewhat swollen and bloody, pulse 100, tongue natural. He cried when we approached him, and wished he had not killed Mr. TENNY. He said—"I will be hung when I go to court;" also—"I was struck by ARMSTRONG, (a prisoner,) with his fist."

"What did you kill the warden for?"

"Because he would not give me more meat."

"Where did you get your knife?"

"Had a knife sharpened for the purpose belonging to old WHITING."

"Where did you sharpen your knife?"

"I sharpened part of it in the shop and part in my cell, with a small three-cornered file. I wish I had not killed him. Had the knife in my possession one month. Had the murder in contemplation before the deputy warden was killed."

In answer to the question where he struck, he replied: "In the neck, because I was told MCKEE killed the Deputy-Warden by striking him there. I did not know MCKEE. I intended to kill the Warden."

He did not wish to see the corpse, and when told to touch the body to perceive that he was dead, he shrunk back and declined to touch him, but was finally compelled to.

DEC. 30, 1856.—Saw DECATUR at 10 A. M.; pulse 88; tongue natural; said he killed the Warden because he would not give him more meat. He said he had no hopes of escaping from prison by his death—but expected to be hung, and had a d—d sight rather be hung than stay in this or any other prison. When asked by Dr. MORRIS if he had thought of killing anybody else, he smiled and said:

"Yes, I thought of killing you!"

"For what?"

"Because when I came up for medicine you did not give me anything that did me any good. I merely thought of it, but did not come to the conclusion to do it. If I had, I should have done it."

The Jury found the murderers guilty, and added to their verdict the following just censure of the manner in which the affairs of the Prison are conducted:

"And the Jury further say that, in their opinion, a sufficient number of men are not employed as officers in said prison to preserve proper discipline therein, and that while convicts, sentenced to the State Prison for committing deadly assaults, are allowed means and opportunities to commit the same crime while serving out their sentences in prison, there can be no security against the sacrifice of other valuable lives."

Nicaragua.

Colonel P. F. MANCOSOS, of the Nicaraguan Army, leaves on the *Texas* to-day for Nicaragua, so that he may arrive at the exact state of affairs in the new Republic, and report to the citizens of the United States the position of WALKER and his army. The Colonel takes with him 500 emigrants and a considerable amount of provisions for the army. Capt. ELLIS, of the Nicaraguan army, who has been for a short time on furlough, also returns to rejoin the army.—*N. O. Courier.*

The following is an extract from a letter written on the 2d inst., from Virgin Bay, by Don BRUNO VON ATZMER, Inspector-General of the Nicaraguan Army, to Hon. PIERRE SOULE:

"I think we were bound to make sacrifices to advance our interests and secure their success. The destruction of Granada was a sad affair, but our cause required it; and we have already experienced the advantages to result from it, as our cause has gained in one month what it had not been able to gain in a whole year before.

Our position is at this moment good and secure, and perhaps within four weeks I shall be able to inform you of the complete destruction of our enemies.

The burning of Granada caused all the inhabitants to remove, and in that way we have discovered who were our friends and who our enemies among them, which was difficult to find out previously.

Those who chose to accompany us were protected in the fullest sense of the word, and are at present among us, at this place, where we are anxiously expecting the result of the contest between our forces and those of the enemy at Granada, where Gen. HERRINGEN is posted, covering our rear."

Dr. Beigler, a Mystery of Suffering Man.

FROM THE CHICAGO TIMES.—The Lockport *Courier* puts a stranger last in Gotham, giving all the particulars in the following statement:—Dr. BEIGLER, now under arrest in Buffalo for causing the death of a young woman by attempting to procure an abortion, is notorious of his own person, and is also connected (being a nephew) with the celebrated robber, SHEANDER HANNAS, once the terror of all Germany. Dr. BEIGLER first came to this country some years since, in the capacity of a schoolmaster, and settled in Albany. He soon found that he was not suited to such a calling in this country, and turned his attention exclusively to teaching the German language. In this capacity he was introduced into many of the first families of Albany. With the daughter of a very distinguished individual he contracted a marriage. Before the nuptials were celebrated, however, he went back to Germany, avowedly for the purpose of settling up some business affairs there, but really to look after a wife and two or three children that concerned him somewhat about this time.

MARRIED.

DRUMGOLD—BAILEY.—In this City, on Monday, Jan. 5, at the residence of the bride, by Rev. Mr. Stryker, SAMUEL DRUMGOLD to Miss JOSEPHINE R. BAILEY, all of this City.

☞ Poughkeepsie papers please copy.

SWIFT—SLATER.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 23, by Rev. W. Balch, Mr. JOHN W. SWIFT to Miss IMOGINE A. SLATER.

DONAGHE—RICHARDSON.—On Wednesday, Dec. 24, by Rev. Dr. Prentiss, WILLIAM E. DONAGHE, M. D., of this City, to Miss SUSAN B. RICHARDSON.

DIED.

ABEL.—In this City, on Sunday, Jan. 4, CHARLES A. ABEL, aged 48 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to at end his funeral, this day, (Tuesday,) the 6th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 206 Elm-st., without further invitation.

GEDNEY.—In this City, on Monday, Jan. 5, SUSAN M., wife of Sylvanus Gedney, in the 45th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral service this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 1 Amity-place, (Lawrence-st.) Her remains will be taken to Mamaroneck for interment, to-morrow (Wednesday) morning.

HORTON.—In this City, on Monday morning, Jan. 5, of a lingering illness, CHARLES H. HORTON, aged 64 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the Veteran Corps of 1812, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his son-in-law, G. W. Cook, No. 78 Orchard-st.

☞ New-Orleans papers please copy.

TREADWELL.—In this City, on Sunday evening, Jan. 4, after a short illness, EPHRAIM TREADWELL, in the 68th year of his age.

The friends of the family, and those of his son, Wm. E. Treadwell, and son-in-law, Wm. Hustace, are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 134 West 25th-st., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further notice.

TAYLOR.—In this City, on Monday, Jan. 5, of scarlet fever, IDA EVELYN, daughter of Isaac and Maria Taylor, aged 4 years, 6 months and 14 days.

Her remains will be taken to Yonkers for interment, this (Tuesday) morning, in the 9½ o'clock train of the Hudson River Railroad. The funeral services will be read in the St. John's Episcopal Church, of Yonkers, at 11 o'clock A. M.

HAWLEY.—In this City, on Monday, Jan. 5, SUSAN A., wife of Oscar F. Hawley.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 44 Jane-st., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

MARTIN.—In this City, on Saturday, Jan. 3, of consumption, CHARLES E. MARTIN, eldest son of Charles E. Martin, Sr., aged 21 years.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, at the Yorkville Baptist Church, 83d-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WORAM.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Jan. 4, WILLIAM WORAM, in the 71st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and also his son, John Woram, and his sons-in-law, E. V. Haughwout and Archibald D. Griff, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at Grace Church, on Wednesday afternoon, the 7th inst., at 3½ o'clock, without further notice.

OTTO.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Jan. 5, of scarlet fever, OTHMAR ISLER, only son of Othmar Otto, and grandson of Charles Squire, aged 6 years.

His funeral will take place on Tuesday, 6th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 134 Clinton-st., between Congress and Amity sts.

FULLER.—In Williamsburg, on Sunday, Jan. 4, after a lingering illness, ELIZABETH J., wife of William Fuller, and daughter of the late Temple Taylor, aged 51 years.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 39 South 2d st., on Wednesday, 7th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

☞ Canada papers please copy.

TERRY.—At Hoboken, N. J., on Monday, Jan. 5, suddenly, VAN RENSSELEAR TERRY, aged 35 years and 10 months.

His funeral will take place on Wednesday, 7th inst., at 12 o'clock M., from his late residence, No. 27 Washington-st., Hoboken. His friends and relatives, and also of his sons, John R. and Van Rensselear, are respectfully invited to attend. His remains will be taken to Cypress Hills for interment.

WILLARD.—In Wilton, Conn., on Saturday, Jan. 3, Mrs. ABBY GREGORY, wife of Dr. David Willard, aged 59 years.

ALLAIRE.—At Pocahontas, Randolph Co., Ark., on Wednesday, Nov. 26, after a short but severe illness, WILLIAM H. ALLAIRE, in the 43d year of his age, eldest son of Alexander B. Allaire, of White Plains, Westchester Co., N. Y., formerly of Shrewsbury, Monmouth Co., N. J.

☞ New-Jersey papers please copy.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JAN. 5.

$5,000 Ohio 6s, '60	102½	250	Erie Railroad		63¾
19,000 Virginia 6s	90¾	15	do		63
1,000 Cali. St. 7s, '70	89½	100	do	s60	63¼
1,000 Cali. St. 7s, '75	75	1250	do		63¼
1,000 do	74¾	400	do	b10	63⅜
2,000 do	74½	100	do	b60	63⅜
7,000 E. RR. bs, '75	b30 95¾	500	do	b30	63⅜
5,000 Goshen Br'nch bs	83	100	do	b30	63⅜
6,000 Ill. Cen. R.R. bs	98	100	do	b5	63⅜
3,000 do	97¾	300	do	b5	63⅜
10,000 do	b10 98	1500	do	b60	63⅞
500 do	97¾	800	do		63¾
2,000 Ter. H. & Al. 2 m	73¾	400	do	b10	63¾
5 Am. Exchange Bk	115	100	do	s60	63¾
25 Am. Ex. Bk. Scrip	106	100	Ill. Cent. Rail	b30	125
5 Metropol'n Bk	ex div 93½	200	do		125
30 Phœnix B'k Rights	106	50	do	b30	125⅛
200 Canton Company	s3 22	650	Reading R. R.	opg	88¾
100 do	b60 22¾	1200	do	b30	89
300 Penn. Coal Com.	b60 103	100	do	opg	89⅞
30 do	101	100	do	b15	89⅞
15 Del. & Hud. C'l Co.	118⅜	30	do		89⅝
200 Cumb. Coal Co.	b60 17⅜	200	14 N. & Hart'd R. R.		120
200 do	16⅞	114	M. Sp. & N. Ia. R. R. C		85⅞
10 Pacific Mail S. Co.	67	100	do		85⅞
50 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	s60 94	250	do	c	86
250 do	s3 94⅜	300	do	c	86¼
200 do	b10 94⅜	100	do	b30	86¼
12 do	94⅜	600	do	b30	86⅜
100 do	b30 95	50	Ga. & Chi. R. R.		120½
90 do	s3 94⅝	50	do		120⅝
400 do	b30 95	50	Cleve. & To. R. R.	c	77½
100 do	b3 94⅝	200	do	s60	77⅝
100 do	c 94⅞	100	do	s60	77¾
100 do	s60 94⅞	200	do		78
48 C. & Rock I. R. R.	96⅜	750	do		77¾
150 do	b30 96⅞	100	do	b45	78½
50 do	b30 96⅜	300	do	b60	78⅝
150 do	b30 96¾	100	do	b90	79
358 do	96	100	do	b30	78¼
5 La Crosse & M. R. R.	73	100	do	s60	77¾
100 Harlem Rail	b15 16¾				

BETWEEN BOARDS,

After the adjournment of the Board, the following sales of stocks and bonds were made at auction by ALBERT H. NICOLAY:]

$750 N. Am. Coal and Trans Co. 5s, Int. added	5
$3,000 Chicago and Miss. R. R. 2d mort. 7s	Flat 35
$12,000 L. Erie, Wabash and St. L. R. R., Int. ad.	52
$6,000 Sacramento City 10s	Flat 75
$15,000 G. West. (Ill.,) R. R. 1st mort. 7s, Int. ad.	64½
$10,000 N. York and New-Haven R. R. 6s, Int. ad.	75
$12,000 Mil. and Hor. R. R. 1st mort., Int. ad.	70@71¾
$10,000 Cleve. & Pitts. R. R. 2d mort. 7s, Int. ad.	70
$500 Shia. and Ver. R. R. 1st mort. 10s, Int. ad.	80
$375 Atlas Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1854	5
600 shares Brooklyn City Railroad	88
20 shares New-York and Virginia S. S. Co.	52
300 shares New-York Con. Stage Co.	94¾
15 shares Grocers' Steam Sugar Refining Co.	90¾
50 shares Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express	55
10 shares Indemnity Fire Insurance Co.	94
30 shares Harmony Fire Insurance Co.	88
90 shares Commonwealth Fire Insurance Co.	98¾
20 shares Knickerbocker Life Insurance Co.	64
75 shares Pacific Mail Steamship Co.	85¾
25 shares Manhattan Oil Co.	39

Railroad.

$5,000 Ohio St. 6s, '70	102½	200	Erie Railroad	s3	63¾
1,000 Ohio St. 6s, '75	102½	100	do	s3	63¾
1,000 Virginia 6s	90¾	100	do	s3	63¾
2,000 Tenn. St. 5s, '90	91	100	do	s3	63¾
5,000 Har. PR. 2d m	75	200	do	s10	63¾
50 Canton	22	100	do	s30	63¾
200 Cumb. Coal Co.	b30 11¾	100	do	s30	63¾
100 do	s3 16¾	500	do	b30	64
100 do	s3 17	900	do	s3	63¾
350 N. Y. Cent. RR.	94¾	100	do	s30	63¾
300 do	s60 94¾	500	do	b10	63¾
100 do	b10 94¾	800	Reading RR.	opg	89¼
20 Del. & Hd. Can. Co.	118	200	do	s60	89
10 Mich. Cent. RR.	94	300	do	b30	89¼
150 Mic. So. & N. I. R.	89¾	200	Ill. Cent. R. R.		125¾
100 do	b30 90¾	150	Chi. & Rk. Is. R.	b30	96¼
200 Clev. & Tol. R.	b30 76¾	96	do		96
100 do	77¾	50	do	b30	96¼
200 do	b10 78	100	Mil. & Miss. R.	b30	77¾
200 do	77¾	50	La Ce. & Mil. R.	b30	73

MONDAY, Jan. 5—P. M.

The Official Averages of the Banks in the City of New York for the week ending Saturday last, Jan. 3, the particulars of which are advertised by each bank on another page of this paper, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous statement of Saturday, Dec. 27:

Increase of Loans	$621,724
Increase in Specie	759,816
Increase in Circulation	214,946
Increase in Undrawn Deposits	1,518,438

Including the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday afternoon, and the five days' operations of the Clearing House, which were the heaviest ever known, averaging $32,168,387 ₱ day, the following is the general

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	Jan. 5, 1856.	Jan. 3, 1857.	Dec. 27, 1856.
Capital	$49,462,000	$56,047,000	$56,047,000
Loans	95,863,390	109,149,153	108,527,429
Specie	11,687,909	11,172,244	10,392,428
Circulation	7,903,656	8,602,113	8,387,167
Gold Deposits	83,534,893	95,848,216	97,396,664
Exchanged	25,206,565	29,168,387	25,137,279
Undrawn	58,228,328	63,677,829	62,259,391
Sub-Treasury	10,333,377	11,430,150	12,043,332

The activity in the Money Market continues to-day, but borrowers and lenders come together more freely, and among the Stock people, as a general remark, their bank accounts were made up more readily than last week. Several of the foreign Banking Houses are free lenders to-day. With the Discount Brokers, the terms are not materially changed, 9@10 ₱ cent. on very prime and 12@14 on fair paper. The Foreign Exchange continues dull in ready-money sales; Sterling 108¼ to 108¾ ₱ cent.; Francs 5.23¾@5.21¼. The Sub-Treasury paid out $306,122; received $208,690, and held at the close a balance of $11,832,718.

The Stock Exchange ruled quite strong to-day, and a large business, extending to the afternoon session of the Brokers, was done, at a further improvement in prices. The Railroad Shares were particularly buoyant. Erie was done as high as 64, buyer 60 days, and 63¾@¼ cash; Reading, 89@⅜@¼; New-York Central, 94½@¾; Toledo, 78@77¾; Rock Island, 96¼@96; Southern Michigan, 89¼ cash, 90¼ buyer 30 days; further sales of Illinois Central Scrip at 125, and of the Bonds at 98; Galena and Chicago advanced to 120⅝ cash, and Pennsylvania Coal to 102, buyer 60 days. There were some offers on the part of the *Bears* to make bargains, seller 60 days, at the second board, in Reading at 89, New-York Central at 94½, and Erie at 63¾, being ¼@⅜ ₱ cent. below the cash operations. The general market left off steady, some of the Brokers say firm.

The Fund Commissioners of the City of St. Louis purchased to-day $77,000 of the Six ₱ cents. of that City for the Sinking Fund, at 79@79¼@79½@77¾, averaging 79¼ ₱ cent. There were other offers made to sell at 80@82½ ₱ cent.

Mr. GEORGE PEABODY was on 'Change this afternoon, in company with his friend Mr. W. B. DUNCAN, and was warmly greeted by a large number of our old merchants and bankers.

COMMERCE OF CHICAGO—1856.

Receipts of Grain, in bushels		24,674,824
In Wheat	8,767,760	
Flour, equal to	1,624,605	
Corn	11,888,398	
Oats	2,219,897	
Rye	45,707	
Barley	128,457	24,674,824
Shipped by Lake	20,823,014	
Forwarded by Rail	750,213	
Consumed and on hand	3,101,597	24,674,824
Receipts of Grass Seeds		2,843,202
Lumber, in feet		456,673,169
Pork, in pounds		27,753,081
Hogs, in number		119,110
Butter, in pounds		2,818,928
Cheese, in pounds		1,633,805
Hams and other Bacon, in pounds		1,897,136
Wool, in pounds		3,257,992
Beef, packed in barrels		1,853,920
Beef, packed in barrels		23,794
Rags, exported in pounds		5,696,600
Tallow, exported in pounds		5,077,500
Lead, in pounds		9,527,506
Shingles and Laths, in number		225,111,120

The foregoing leading items we derive from the annual trade-review of the Chicago *Press*. The additional fact is stated by the Chicago *Tribune*, that $5,257,000 in value, was added to the building and other improvements of the city during the year. The rapid rise of the city in population, is thus marked:

1840	4,470	1850	28,269
1843	7,580	1852	38,733
1845	12,088	1853	60,652
1846	14,169	1854	65,872
1847	16,859	1855	83,509
1848	20,035	1856	110,000
1849	23,047		

The progress of the Grain trade since the establishment of the Railways running into and from the city is thus compared:

Year.	Wheat bushels.	Flour bbls.	Corn bushels.
1852	1,000,000	53,337	
1853	1,687,465	48,247	2,869,339
1854	3,038,950	158,375	7,490,753
1855	7,535,097	320,312	8,532,377
1856	8,767,760	410,929	11,888,398

Of the Wheat delivered in 1856, there was received by—

The Galena and Chicago Road	4,379,302
Michigan and Illinois Canal	830,326
Rock Island Road	1,100,598
Illinois Central	626,979
Burlington and Chicago	1,570,279

The Lake tonnage arriving at the port during the year was 1,545,379. The steamer arrivals were 321. Propellers 474, and sail 5,330. The Lumber trade has grown from 73 millions feet in 1849 to 456 millions in 1856. Altogether the trade statistics and population of the city, in rapidity of growth, has but a single parallel on the continent, San Francisco. What Gold has done for that metropolis of the Pacific, the Railway has accomplished for the young City of the Prairies. We have reason to believe, that of all the "sight seeing" enjoyed in this country during the past Summer and Autumn by the distinguished tourists connected with the English Government and London press, nothing excited more astonishment than Chicago and its Railways.

The following is a comparative statement of the exports, hence, of the principal articles of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods for the week, and the corresponding week of last year:

	1856. Quantity.	1856. Value.	1857. Quantity.	1857. Value.
Cotton, bales	955	$ 40,937	2,205	$127,628
Flour, bbls	27,710	255,805	33,179	278,093
Corn Meal, bbls	360	3,060	1,235	3,946
Wheat, bushels	109,792	222,571	152,905	253,632
Corn, bushels	19,661	19,192	75,664	53,807
Rye*			877	739
Pork, bbls & tcs	5,088	105,942	1,300	22,450
Beef, bbls. & tcs	981	17,941	100	1,206
Bacon,* lbs	—	—	509,763	50,271
Hams,* lbs	—	—	73,179	7,672
Lard,* lbs	—	—	63,713	9,012
Butter,* lbs	—	—	14,239	3,714
Cheese,* lbs	—	—	11,469	946
Total Produce		$674,413		$818,166
Miscellaneous		356,621		204,543
Total for the week		$1,031,059		$1,022,709

*These items were included in Miscellaneous Goods, in our Export statement every week of last year. Hence, we cannot furnish comparative figures, in detail, this year. Next year we shall be enabled to do so regularly, by keeping up the record as now arranged through the current year.

A telegraphic dispatch from Boston at noon, to-day, reports a rapid improvement in the condition of Mr. JOHN E. THAYER, Banker, who was overtaken by partial paralysis a few days since. He is expected to be at his counting-house again in a few days.

The sales of Lands by the Illinois Central Company in December amounted to $680,250. And

For year 1856	$5,114,650
For year 1855	5,598,578
Total sales to Jan. 1, 1857	$10,712,227

The Railways of Illinois.

MESSRS. EDITORS: Your Governor has seen fit to propitiate for the year 1857 the demon of economy, by refusing to give to the great railway enterprises

I have the honor, agreeably to your Majesty's orders, to submit to you a *résumé* of the principal facts of the two preceding years, and the judgment (*appréciation*) I have formed, after a careful investigation, of the resources necessary for the companies to carry on the next campaign.

In a report submitted to your Majesty in 1855, my predecessor stated the immense movement which, since 1852, had manifested itself in every branch of national labor, and which especially gave so marked a development to our railway network.

That network, (*réseau,*) the length of which was 3,600 kilometres at the commencement of the revolution of February, and which remained stationary during the three years of political agitation and commercial stagnation which followed, was increased on the 31st of December, 1854

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI.....NO. 1654. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 7, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—4 Exchange-st., and 121 Broadway. Morse Printing Telegraph Office—No. 21 Wall street.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Debate on the President's Message—Mr. Davis' Speech—The Tariff—Pacific Railroad—Mr. Harlan's Case.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 6.

HENRY WINTER DAVIS' speech to-day was an eloquent vindication of the American Party, and from his stand-point an exceedingly fair and able review of the late contest. The responsibility for the sectional difficulties of the last three years he fastened upon the Democratic Party, for the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, although he condemned the Republican organization as sectional, while he admitted the magnitude of the provocation.

The Tariff question is again thrown over temporarily, but it will come up soon. The projects and counter projects, and conflicting interests, are so varied and numerous, however, that it is exceedingly doubtful whether anything will be done.

The Pacific Railroad was not injured by yesterday's vote, for many of its best friends voted against taking it up, because the measure is not yet matured so that it ought to pass.

THE Senate debate on HARLAN's case is very interesting, and is likely to last all the week. If he should be ousted, the Iowa Legislature, now in session, will reelect him immediately. S.

Appointment of a British Minister to this Country—The Atlantic Telegraph—Sale of Public Lands in Iowa, &c.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 6.

The Administration has been officially advised that Mr. VILLIERS, brother of Lord CLARENDON and late Judge Advocate General, has been appointed British Minister to this country; and will shortly arrive here.

Official dispatches received at the Navy Department from Capt. HARTSTEIN, speak in glowing language of his reception in England.

The President's Message, in reply to a resolution of the Senate relative to the Atlantic Submarine Telegraph, will contain no recommendations, but merely inclose the correspondence which has taken place on the subject. It will probably be sent in to-morrow.

The remonstrance of the shipowners of New-York against the Senate bill making ROGERS' System of Marine Signals compulsory upon them, was presented in the House to-day by Mr. WAKEMAN, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

The sales ordered by the President of the United States to commence on the 4th of May next, embrace Office at Osage—twenty-five townships in Winnesheick, Howard, Mitchell, Worth, Hancock, and Winnebago Counties; at Fort Dodge—nineteen townships in Hancock, Winnebago, Kossuth, and Bancroft Counties; at Sioux City—twenty-one townships in Palo Alto, Clay, O'Brien, and Sioux Counties; covering in the aggregate, exclusive of lands reserved for schools, etc., 1,328,156 acres.

XXXIVth Congress....Second Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 6.

ELECTION OF A PRESIDENT PRO TEM.

Mr. CASS called the Senate to order and announced that the first business in order was the election of a President *pro tem.*

Mr. HALE—What is the occasion?

Mr. CASS—because we haven't any. [Laughter.]

On motion of Mr. HUNTER, the Senate proceeded to the election, when Mr. MASON was elected, receiving 30 votes, FOOTE 11, WELLER 1, blank 2.

THE ILLINOIS CONTESTED ELECTION.

Mr. HARLAN moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the report of the Committee on Judiciary, relative to his claim to a seat from Iowa.

Mr. PRATT trusted that the subject would not now be considered. Many facts were involved in the decision of this case, and it was important that they should be thoroughly understood. The Senator from Georgia (Mr. TOOMBS) had intimated his intention to submit a minority report, and he should like to see the arguments on both sides before proceeding to discussion.

Mr. TOOMBS, after remarking that there was not a single controverted fact in the whole case, said the only difference of opinion relative to the matter was based upon the application of the law to the facts admitted on all hands. So far as the views of the minority of the committee were concerned, he could express them as well verbally as in writing.

Mr. BAYARD preferred that the subject should be laid over till to-morrow, as having been absent from the city he had had no opportunity to examine into the question.

Mr. HARLAN said it should be remembered that the protest of the Senate of Iowa had been before the Senate nearly two years. All the members of the Committee on Judiciary had had ample time to investigate the subject if they had chosen to do so. Another reason why it was desirable to have this question settled as soon as possible, was that the Legislature of Iowa was now in session, having convened on the first Monday in December, and their term is limited by the Constitution to fifty days.

Mr. BUTLER was in favor of proceeding to a decision of the question forthwith. He stood in a position of utter indifference as regards the gentleman who was to be affected by the result, and approached the subject solely on its merits. The Government of Iowa consisted of a Legislature composed of a Senate and a House of Representatives. The Senators held their terms for longer periods than the members of the House, and are fewer in number, but are recognized by the Constitution as a separate and distinct part of the Legislature. The House being the more numerous body, in matters of election must have a preponderating influence, and hence the concurrent action of the Senate was required. He stated the reasons which influenced a majority of the Committee in coming to the conclusion that Mr. HARLAN was not duly elected. These were, in brief, that the Senate as a body, did not attend that meeting in joint convention at which Mr. HARLAN was elected, and their Teller was not there as required by law; the Senate had adjourned over and there was no Senate in session at the time; a majority of Senators were present in their individual capacity, but the Senate as a body was not there; the President of the Senate was the regular presiding officer of the Convention, but they elected a President *pro tem.*—these irregularities vitiated the election.

Mr. TOOMBS contended that the Legislature of Iowa was composed of members of a Senate and House, and upon those individuals was devolved the constitutional duty of electing a Senator of the United States in the manner prescribed by the Constitution of Iowa. The Joint Convention consisted of the members who composed the two Legislative bodies, and as soon as they met in Joint Convention the distinction heretofore existing between them as members of different branches, was obliterated. Their names were arranged in alphabetical order on one list, and hence the absence or refusal to participate in the proceedings on the part of any member, or of less than a majority of the whole number of members composing the Joint Convention, could not invalidate the doings of the Convention. He thought the fraudulent and and fractious conduct of those Senators in Iowa who sought to defeat the election and frustrate the will of the people of Iowa, ought to be condemned by this body, and by the entire American people.

Mr. BENJAMIN wished to know whether it was competent for one branch of a State Legislature to elect a Senator in Congress. The Constitution of the United States declares that Senators shall be elected by State Legislatures, and State Legislatures consist of two branches, from which it follows that the Constitution requires Senators to be elected by those two branches, concurrently.

Mr. TOOMBS replied that such a Constitution would render invalid the election of a great many Senators, because many Senators had held their seats against the majority of one branch of their State Legislatures.

Mr. PUGH argued in support of the constitutionality of Mr. HARLAN's election, and concurred in the views expressed by Mr. TOOMBS.

Mr. GEYER, agreeing with the majority of the Judiciary Committee, believed the election unconstitutional.

Mr. BARNARD obtained the floor.

OBSTRUCTIONS IN NEW-YORK HARBOR.

Mr. FISH introduced a bill making an appropriation for the removal of Diamond Reef, Coenties Reef, &c., in New-York Harbor. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 6.

THE TARIFF.

Mr. BOYCE gave notice of an amendment he intends offering to the Tariff Bill. He proposes that from and after January, 1857, all goods, wares, merchandise and other products, subject under the existing tariff to pay a duty of twenty per cent., shall continue to be admitted at that rate, and that tea and coffee shall be included in the same schedule.

Mr. GREENWOOD introduced a bill the more effectually to prevent the introduction of spirituous liquors and wines into the Indian country.

Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The consideration of the President's Message was resumed.

Mr. STEPHENS said the debate on the subject was the most unusual one in our parliamentary history. To him it was invested with great interest, and to the country, he trusted, it would not be unprofitable. We are in the midst of a new epoch in the Republic, and it will be so considered hereafter. The late election brought into array parties with what he considered well defined and clearly ascertained principles, which were manfully and openly met on both sides. It was a fearful issue, but the dangers are past. The result of the election has quieted the public mind, and we may do well even now when the storm is over and the danger is past, to review them. He congratulated the country, the House, and even the Speaker, on the result of the election, which has made the people everywhere breathe freer, and stimulated the arts of peace. There were differences of opinion as to what was decided in the contest, and some thought nothing had been decided. But it had been decided that Congress shall impose no restrictions on the Territories so far as Slavery is concerned. This issue was boldly made on one side, and as fairly and as zealously met on the other. Mr. STEPHENS took it for granted that the principles of the Kansas-Nebraska act were indorsed by the verdict of the people in the late Presidential election. It however contained no such idea as Squatter Sovereignty. There was no recognized independent sovereignty in the people of the Territories. He rejoiced the more in the indorsement of that act, because the boast was made on this floor that the people of the North would never sustain it, and because so few members from the North advocated its principles. He rejoiced though there was but eighteen friends of the Kansas-Nebraska bill now in this House from the North. He believed that forty-nine had been returned from that section to the next Congress. The Kansas-Nebraska act merely carried out the Compromise measures of 1850, to which both Whigs and Democrats pledged themselves in their National Conventions. With regard to the Territories Congress has only the right to pass needful rules and regulations relative to lands, and under the clause of the Constitution which confers this power, they cannot exclude slaves or white men. The domain is left free for settlement by people from all the States, in equal enjoyment, until Congress in virtue of the Constitution shall admit them into the Union as a State with sovereign power and on an equal footing with the original States. According to the Compromise of 1850 the Missouri restriction was inoperative, hence the necessity of making that declaration.

Mr. CAMPBELL of Ohio inquired whether he understood Mr. STEPHENS to take the ground that the Kansas-Nebraska act removed the restriction against Slavery from Minnesota, and all other Territories.

Mr. STEPHENS repeated that the Missouri restriction was declared null and void wherever it had extended.

Mr. CAMPBELL wished to know whether Mr. STEPHENS understood the repealing clause as extending beyond the territorial limits of Kansas and Nebraska.

Mr. STEPHENS replied he understood by the declaration, that the Missouri restriction was inconsistent with the compromise measures of 1850, and therefore was pronounced null and void, to be confined not to one place more than another. In the course of his remarks he said, Mr. CAMPBELL two years ago had predicted there would not be another Kansas-Nebraska majority in this House. He had appealed to the people who had decided against him and his party. This reminded Mr. STEPHENS of the lawyer who wished to speak in Council after his case was decided. The Judge told him he could not do so, whereupon the lawyer said, "I was not arguing the question but only cursing the decision." So it was with the gentleman from Ohio. [Laughter.]

Mr. CAMPBELL replied in that trial of the case there was false testimony on this very principle. The witnesses on one side claimed that the Nebraska act meant one thing, and the witnesses on the other swore it meant something entirely different.

Mr. STEPHENS—I suppose the gentleman from Ohio was one of the witnesses, and some people of his district did not believe his testimony. [Laughter.] Mr. STEPHENS said he had never advocated the Kansas-Nebraska bill as a Southern, but as a National and Constitutional measure. Although he should like to see Kansas admitted into the Union as a Slave State, he thought there was no such probability. Not only the laws of climate and production, but those of population would prevent it, and so of the other Territories.

Mr. DAVIS, of Maryland, remarked that gentlemen had essentially differed on public questions, and the result was an accession of doubt upon doubt and confusion worse confounded, until he who should attempt to read the past from the debates, would find himself with authorities for any opinion, and testimony for any fact. As to who opened this debate there was scarcely a question. It was opened by the President in his annual Message. He did not design to follow this extraordinary document in either its reasonings or statements of facts, nor would he imitate the spirit of bitterness which runs through it. He quoted the remark from the message "as Senators represent the States of the Union, and members represent their several constituencies, the President represents the aggregate population of the United States." NAPOLEON BONAPARTE said to the Deputies of his Chamber, "You represent nought but your several communes, I represent the great nation." In Republican America we have the President proclaiming he represents the people of the Union; thus attempting to belittle the Senate and House of Representatives. It was much to be regretted that the President, smarting under the indignation of his Northern friends, who rolled up their condemnation against his policy, should have so far forgotten the proprieties of his station as to introduce a harshness of language heretofore unknown in any Executive document. Notwithstanding the President's ideas as to what the people decided in the Presidential election, he (DAVIS) said the late contest shows that a majority of the people have condemned the Democratic Party; that a majority are against the Kansas-Nebraska act, against FRANKLIN PIERCE and his Administration; and that a minority of the people desire to see Mr. BUCHANAN President. That minority prefers that the existing rule shall be continued four years longer, and that majority, beforehand, condemns his Administration. Further, that Mr. BUCHANAN has still to battle for his majority in this House, on which depends his power to carry out any principle settled, or which his Democratic friends suppose settled in the recent contest. In reply to Mr. STEVENS, Mr. DAVIS said the increase of Democratic members to the next Congress was the consequence of division in other parties. A death wound had been inflicted on the great and proud Democratic Party, which thought itself invincible, but now, worse than scotched, wriggles on to final dissolution. Mr. DAVIS next spoke of the different interpretations given to the Nebraska-Kansas act. On this subject the Northern and Southern wings of the Democracy are as widely apart as the Republican and Democratic Parties on some questions of Constitutional power. The compromise of 1820 was the foundation of the peace of 1850, but the Democracy turned it into an element of strife, and reopened an agitation it was intended to close. The Democratic Party was conglomerate, and great would be the contention on the distribution of the spoils. The Irish brigade stood firm, [laughter,] and but for them Pennsylvania would have faltered. Mr. BUCHANAN was supported by persons of all creeds and nations, and these would throng around him for their reward after he shall have darkened the doors of the White House. The Republicans have been taught a lesson by the late contest. The people have decided against the nomination of a sectional president, and that the position of the Republicans was unwise and dangerous to the stability of the Union. On the Democratic side at the South it was a question of independence, and whether a majority should be obtained in such a manner as to drive every Southern gentlemen from office under the Government, and leave the Federal laws to be executed by Northern officers. Both the Republican and Democratic parties stand condemned for being disturbers of the public peace of the United States, and have no ground to maintain, as the people have not sanctioned any of their positions. There was but one party, small in number, [laughter] which could read them a lesson of patriotism, which would be well for them to consider. It was a tower of moral force and patriotic integrity, and could not be shaken. The American Party deserves gratitude for its noble examples in the past. It is settled that no law can now be passed to affect the condition of affairs in Kansas. Within two years she will be admitted into the Union as a State, with or without Slavery, as the inhabitants may determine, and when that question is struck from the Republican platform, what will remain of that party? For the next four years, then, it will be of the utmost moment that the principles of the American Party shall demand the serious attention of the country.

Mr. CADWALLADER briefly responded to Mr. DAVIS, who, he said, was the exponent of the party which had dwindled into utter insignificance. He would tell the gentleman (DAVIS) that in addition to the principles of the Kansas-Nebraska act being indorsed in the Presidential contest two others had been decided. There is a clause in the Constitution which, in the opinion of the Democratic Party, is not less sacred than the one which vindicates the slaveholding States. He referred to that which prescribes there shall be no religious test as a qualification for office. The so-called American Party, like the Abolition Party, had been engaged in a crusade against the Constitution, and had endeavored to sustain themselves by a course of reasoning precisely analogous. The people have condemned both. The Know-Nothing Party originated in Lord GEORGE GORDON's riot, when London was plundered and burned, as in Philadelphia, Louisville and New-Orleans. The Democratic Party had triumphed over the factions that affiliated at the North, and had destroyed the Know-Nothings of the South. Adjourned.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 6.

The Assembly was called to order at 11 o'clock this morning, by R. U. SHERMAN, Clerk.

After prayer by Rev. Dr. WYKOFF, a list of the members was called, each one proceeding to the Clerk's desk, and there taking the oath of office administered by the Secretary of State.

The Clerk then declared the House duly convened, and the election of a Speaker was proceeded with, *viva voce.*

On the first ballot DEWITT C. LITTLEJOHN having received a majority of the votes cast was declared duly elected.

Mr. LITTLEJOHN, on taking the Chair, spoke as follows:

Gentlemen of the Assembly:

Accept my sincere thanks for the honor you have conferred upon me by choosing me as your presiding officer. I need hardly assure you that the expression of your confidence is appreciated, and demands from me a faithful discharge of the duties of the Chair. Relying implicitly upon your cordial cooperation I shall, to the best of my ability, carefully protect the rights of each member by a just and prompt enforcement of the rules. We must apply ourselves to the business which requires our attention with patient and untiring industry, hoping for the deserving approbation of an intelligent constituency. In our deliberations affecting the varied interests of a great and prosperous State let us implore the guidance of Him who rules over all, and without whose blessing all human efforts are unavailing.

Messrs. FERDON and WALWORTH, a Committee from the Senate, appeared and informed the House of the organization of that body.

The following officers were then chosen:

Clerk—Wm. Richardson, of Albany.

Doorkeeper—Henry Newhouse.

Assistants—Patrick Farrell and John Lewis.

Committees were then appointed to wait on the Senate and Governor, and inform them that the House had organized, and was ready to proceed with business.

On the return of the Committee, the annual Message of the Governor was presented, and after it had been read, the House adjourned until the afternoon.

[The Message of the Governor will be found in another part of this morning's TIMES.]

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Assembly met this afternoon for the purpose of drawing for seats. No other business was transacted.

The hours for the session were fixed from 11 A. M. till 1½ P. M.

The following appointments have been made by the Clerk:

Deputies—A. N. COLE, of Allegany County; C. S. UNDERWOOD, of Cayuga, and C. G. FAIRMAN, of Chemung.

SENATE....ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 6.

The Senate assembled at 12 o'clock, and was called to order by Lieutenant-Governor SELDEN, who made a brief address, in which he said he would rely on the courtesy of the Senate for assistance in the discharge of his duties.

The ordinary resolutions to appoint committees to wait on the Governor and Assembly, to inform them of the organization of the Senate, were then passed.

The committees consisted of Messrs. NIXON and BRIGGS, and Messrs. FERDINAND and WADSWORTH.

The Governor's Message was shortly afterwards received and read.

Mr. KELLY offered a resolution of thanks to Hon. H. J. RAYMOND for the able, courteous and impartial manner in which he discharged the duties of the office while President of the Senate. Adopted.

Mr. WADSWORTH introduced a resolution regretting the death of Senator WHITE during the recess, and resolving that the Senate wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days. Mr. BROOKS pronounced an eloquent eulogy on Mr. WHITE, when the resolutions were adopted.

The hour of meeting was fixed for 11 A. M. Adjourned.

Names of Members of the Legislature.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

For the benefit of our readers, we give a list of the cases where there are two or more Members of the same name, liable to be mistaken for each other.

The SMITHS, as usual, are strongest. There are three in the Senate, CYRUS P. SMITH, (Republican,) of Brooklyn, JUSTIN A. SMITH, of Whitehall, and ADDISON M. SMITH, of Morris, Otsego County. In the Assembly there are two more, WILLIAM M. SMITH, of Allegany, and SIDNEY SMITH, of Onondaga, both Republicans.

There are two SPENCERS—MARK SPENCER, a Democratic Senator from New-York, and GEO. T. SPENCER, a Republican Member from Corning.

ZENAS CLARK Republican Senator of Potsdam, is unwell at home. There is but one other of the name this year—LUCIAN CLARK, of Copenhagen, Lewis County, a Republican Assemblyman.

There are two BAKERS, both Republican Members of the Assembly. JEREMIAH S. BAKER, of Perrinton, Monroe County, and HEZEKIAH BAKER, of St. Johnsville.

There are also two OWENS, both Republican Members. JAMES J. OWEN, of Port Byron, and BENSON OWEN, of Seneca Falls.

ERASMUS D. BROOKS, who is a Republican Member from Parishville, St. Lawrence County, should not be mistaken for ERASTUS BROOKS, Senator.

Nor should GEORGE W. BRADFORD, Republican Senator from Homer, Cortland County, be held responsible for the acts of ROBERT B. BRADFORD, Democratic member from New-York.

There are two JOHNSONS, both Republican members of the Assembly—THOMAS JOHNSON, of Savannah, Wayne County, and BARNA R. JOHNSON, of Colchester, Delaware County.

Also, two METTS, both in the Assembly. SAMUEL J. MOTT, of Saratoga, is a Republican; GEO. MOTT, of Bangor, Franklin Co., a Democrat.

INGHAM TOWNSEND is a Republican member from Sittsville, Oneida Co. FRANKLIN TOWNSEND is a Democratic member from Albany.

It is possible that JAMES R. DICKSON, Republican contestant from the Newburg District, may be mistaken for JOHN D. DIXON, Democrat from New-York; but the names are spelt differently.

So with Senator JOHN P. HALSTED, (Republican,) of Castile, Wyoming Co., and JOHN HOLSTEAD, Republican member of Assembly from Oneida Co.

Bearing these resemblances in mind, the reader will be in no danger of saddling responsibility or awarding praise to "the wrong man."

From Albany.

THE NORTH AMERICAN TRUST CASE BEFORE THE COURT OF APPEALS—COMMITTAL OF ALLEN FOR MURDER, &C.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 6.

The great North American Trust case is now on argument in the Court of Appeals. A preliminary question was under discussion when the Court adjourned.

ALLEN, who has been under examination at Auburn for some days past, for the murder of Mr. BEADLE, was to-day committed for trial.

A boy was run over last night, near the engine-house of the Hudson River Railroad at Greenbush, by the Express train, and killed.

The night Express train of the Hudson River Road, due here from New-York at 10 o'clock last evening, arrived between 5 and 6 o'clock this morning. It was delayed by a freight car being off the track at Coxsackie.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

HARRISBURG, Tuesday, Jan. 6.

The Assembly met this morning and elected J. L. GETZ Speaker.

The Senate met this afternoon. DAVID TAGGART, Republican, was elected Speaker on the first ballot, by a vote of 18 to 15. Mr. HAMMERSLEY was reëlected Clerk, unanimously.

A bill was introduced relative to contempt of Court for the purpose of effecting the release of Gen. SMALL, who has been confined since June last, for contempt of the Supreme Court.

Massachusetts Legislature.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Jan. 6.

The Massachusetts Legislature meets to-morrow. The Republican Senators, in caucus, this evening, nominated GEORGE W. UPHAM, of Salem, for President, and PETER L. COX, of Lynn, for clerk. The Republican members of the House, in caucus, nominated CHARLES A. PHELPS, of Boston, for Speaker, and WM. STONE, of Springfield, for Clerk.

The General Assembly of Rhode Island.

PROVIDENCE, Tuesday, Jan. 6.

The General Assembly of Rhode Island met to-day, and a quorum being present in both Houses, they proceeded to business.

Col. Titus and his Recruits for Nicaragua.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Jan. 6.

Col. TITUS and his Kansas company did not arrive at New-Orleans in time to proceed to Nicaragua in the steamship *Texas.*

The *Bulletin* has the following: "The *Texas* was detained until 4 o'clock, awaiting the arrival of the *John Simonds*, on board of which are about one hundred men from St. Louis. The *Simonds* not arriving, she sailed without them. This body of one hundred men embarked at St. Louis on the steamer *Maria Denning*, for this city. Arriving at Memphis, and finding the *John Simonds* on the eve of departing for New-Orleans, they transferred themselves to her, thinking thereby to reach the city earlier than they could by the *Denning*, which has proved a great disappointment to them, as the *Denning* arrived on Saturday night.

Fires.

BURNING OF THE VERMONT CAPITOL BUILDING.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Tuesday, Jan. 6—8 P. M.

The Vermont Capitol building is now on fire, with no hope of saving the entire edifice from destruction. The capacious dome is enveloped in flames, and the fire is rapidly spreading to all parts of the building. The origin of the fire is laid to some defect in the heating apparatus.

FIRE AT TROY.

TROY, N. Y., Tuesday, Jan. 6.

A fire broke out at 12¼ o'clock last night, in the store No. 158 River-street, occupied by B. HATCH, hatter. The fire thence extended to six adjoining stores south to the corner of Congress-street; also, burning four stores in Congress-street, making ten stores. They were occupied as follows: B. Hatch, hatter; Mrs. Dickie, millinery; D. E Barnes, grocer; Mrs. Whyland, millinery; Mr. Coleman, clothing; J. S. Toby & Co., clothing; P. Bonleçon, clothing; Mr. Dolon, clothing; L. Kirchrier, boots and shoes; J. Wyatt & Sons, mourning and fancy goods. The buildings were owned by George Vail, Esq. Loss not ascertained.

From Boston.

A MURDERER SENTENCED—FIRE IN WASHINGTON-STREET.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Jan. 6.

Judge METCALF this forenoon pronounced sentence on WINSLOW EDDY, for the murder of his wife. EDDY is to be confined in the House of Correction for one year, and then to be hung on such day as the Governor may appoint.

The stores Nos. 78, 80 and 82 Washington-street were badly damaged by fire early this morning. The sufferers are JAMES FRENCH & Co., book publishers, the Messrs. SKINNER, tailors, and HAMBLIN & Co., furnishing goods. They were mostly insured.

Weather Reports.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Jan. 6.

The telegraph reports high winds and snow storms this forenoon at Halifax, Yarmouth, N. S., Sackville, Charlestown, St. John, and Shediac. At Calais there were indications of a snow storm. It is very cold at all these points.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 6.

The weather here is very stormy, and at 8 o'clock this evening the thermometer marked two degrees below zero.

Rumored Loss of the Ship Prince de Joinville.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Jan. 6.

The Norfolk papers report the rumored loss of the ship *Prince de Joinville*, of that port, with all on board.

Death of Major Dutton.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Jan. 6.

Major DUTTON, U. S. A., died to-day of erysipelas at La Pierre House. He had charge of Fort Mifflin, on the Delaware River.

The Marion at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Jan. 6.

The steamer *Marion*, from New-York, arrived here at daylight this morning.

MARINE ITEMS.

ACCIDENT TO A STATEN ISLAND FERRY-BOAT.

The Staten Island Ferry-boat *Sylph*, while on her 3 o'clock trip from this City, and when off Governor's Island, broke her piston-rod and cylinder. She was towed to the dock, where her passengers were landed, and she was taken to the iron works for repairs.

A BOSTON VESSEL HEARD FROM WHICH WAS SUPPOSED TO BE LOST.

Ship *Victoria*, Capt, CHAMPION, which arrived at New-York 2d inst., reports speaking Dec. 30, lat. 40.33, lon. 64.38, schooner *Georgeinia*, Capt. POLLEYS, from Smyrna Oct. 5, for Boston. She was short of provisions, and was supplied. The *Georgeinia* is a fine vessel of about 300 tons, owned by Messrs. TRULL BROS., of Boston, and has a cargo of figs. She is largely insured and was supposed to be lost. She passed Gibraltar in 19 days from Smyrna, and her lengthy passage across the Atlantic is probably owing to her fore-and-aft rig.

SUFFERING AT SEA.

Capt. WATTS, of the ship *Marquette*, arrived yesterday from Thomaston. Captain WATTS reports having on the 8th Dec., when in latitude 42° N. long. 69° 20' W., fell in with the schooner *Mary Ann*, Captain WILLIAMS, water-logged; took from her the captain and crew and brought them to this port. The Captain (WILLIAMS) and two of the crew are so badly frost-bitten that amputation of their limbs will be necessary. The schooner *Mary Ann* was from Bath, Maine, bound for Boston, with a cargo of lumber. On the 4th Dec., being one day out, encountered a heavy gale from the northwest; was blown off, commenced leaking badly, and in about three hours became water-logged. The captain and crew took refuge on the deck load, where from their exposure to the intense cold they suffered terribly for four days, when they were rescued as related above. They are at present on board the ship *Marquette*, in a state of great suffering, and their situation appeals strongly to the sympathies of the humane and charitable. Such appeals are not usually allowed to go unheeded in this city, and we sincerely hope that this one will be responded to promptly and generously.—*New-Orleans Bulletin, Dec. 29.*

Capt. STRATTON and crew, late of brig *L. Copeland*, of Boston, lost at sea on the passage from Boston to Bucksville, S. C., passed through the city on their way home to Hancock, Me. Captain S. reports that he sailed from Boston on Sunday, Dec. 21, and passed out South Channel on the 22d, with wind E. N. E. to N. N. W. On the night of the 23d, while scudding in a tremendous gale from N. N. W., in lat. 38° 22', lon. 71° 09', under a close-reefed foretopsail, was boarded by a heavy sea over the stern, which stove the wheel to pieces, carried away main-boom and mainsail, washed overboard the binnacle, compasses, &c., washed away the captain and one man who where at the wheel; the man was washed overboard, but regained the vessel again, the master caught the lee quarter rail. The brig broached to, and was partially thrown on her beam ends, blowing a new foretopsail (bent the day she left Boston) entirely to pieces. Finding it impossible to right the vessel and get her before the wind and sea, was obliged to cut away the foremast, which carried with it the maintopmast, jibboom and everything attached, when she righted. Being left without a yard of convas, and no spars except mainmast and bowsprit, abandoned her 26th, and was taken off by schooner *Alba*, which took them to New-York. When left she was tight, and her hull but little injured. The *L. Copeland* was 164 tons, six years old, built in Brewer, Me., a good vessel, having just been put in thorough order, and valued at $6,000. There was no insurance on her.

Schooner *Samuel Rankin*, in collision at sea 28th ult., with ship *Annie Else*, while attempting to receive assistance from the latter vessel, reported that the ship did not stop to ascertain the extent of damage done. A statement appears in the Boston *Advertiser* fully exonerating the Captain of the ship from charges of neglect, or any wrong conduct on the occasion referred to.

The Cunard Company have made an arrangement under which, for the first time, they will extend their operations to other waters than those of the Atlantic. They have formed a combination with the new Australian Steam Company, by which, with their vessels *Etna*, *Jura* and others, they will undertake the Mediterranean portion of that route, the portion between Suez and Melbourne being carried on by the original promoters.

Brig *Whitehall*, PETERSON, which has been dismasted and drifting at the mercy of the wind and sea since the 23d of December, and the captain, though often spoken and importuned to leave his vessel, refused to do so, was finally persuaded to abandon her and take refuge on board brig *Wingue*, which has arrived at Lewes, Del. Capt. PETERSON's narrative will be interesting.

During yesterday large quantities of ice had accumulated in the North River, somewhat obstructing navigation. The passage to and from Governors' Island by boats, was performed with great difficulty.

The Young Men's Christian Association—The "Express" Question—A Spicy Time.

The Young Men's Christian Association had a very long and a remarkably animated special meeting last evening. The large chapel of the University was set apart for the occasion, and admission was obtained only through the presentation of a printed note, headed "Confidential," and ending "Please present this at the door." About 250 of the young gentlemen of the Association were present. Mr. SELDEN, Vice-President, was in the Chair, and the ball opened with an earnest remonstrance from Mr. EDGAR and some others, against the manner in which the meeting was called. It was held that the call should have been by advertisement, and not by private notes sent to individual members, with an air of secrecy. This matter having been duly talked over, without any particular result being obtained, the body proceeded to the consideration of the first important business that lay before it, viz.: the ways and means. The report from the Treasury exhibited a loan and barren receipt account, and an especially plump and lengthy expenditure. To sum up the aggregates, the condition of affairs is this: the Association is $1,200 in debt, and $1,200 more are wanted immediately; while $2,500 must be raised between this time and the 1st of May, in order to meet liabilities. The year's expenses will reach $5,000, and the income from subscriptions is stated to be $1,000. The fitting up of the new rooms in Waverley-place cost $800; the Secretary and Librarian receive a salary of $1,000; and it cost a great deal of money to print the last Annual Report; and of $2,726 paid thus far on Association account, the Treasurer has advanced $485 from his own pocket. To meet present emergencies, and to reimburse the Treasurer, (Mr. RICHARD BROWN,) Mr. HOWARD CROSBY moved that the sum of $500 be raised upon the spot, and headed the list with $10, which sum he afterwards proposed to double. The hat went around twice, and the sum of $330 was realized from the pockets of the persons present—each member subsequently taking a printed form with which to solicit further subscriptions from well-disposed citizens, in accordance with the suggestion of a resolution to that effect, which was adopted after a sharp struggle.

The Board of Managers suffered a very serious castigation at the hands of members. Charges of extravagant and reckless expenditure were freely made; but, as it was desired to be understood, wholly in a Christian spirit. The majority held, with Prof. CROSBY, that money should not be spent in advance, that the Association should live upon its income, avoid debt, keep up a good name, and be happy and always in good odor.

Then came the *Express* business. Mr. MANIERRE gave notice beforehand, that until this affair was disposed of, many citizens, who were watching with interest the progress of the discussion upon it, would refuse to lend the Association a hand. The argument prevailed, backed by curiosity to hear the proof of the "indecency" and "immorality" charged against the paper in question by Mr. GEORGE P. EDGAR and his associates on the Library Committee. Mr. EDGAR was awarded the floor, after a lively skirmish, and proceeded to show up the documents to the edification of his auditors, to whom the scene was evidently as good as a play. Beginning seriously, Mr. EDGAR stated that the Board of Managers had on the previous evening, (Monday) directed the Library Committee to restore the *Express* to the files of the Association, *but that the Committee had refused to acknowledge the authority of the Board*; falling back upon the By-Law in Article iv., of the Constitution, which empowers the Committee on Rooms and Library "to approve all publications previous to their admission." The Committee duly the Board, refuse to restore the *Express*, and throw themselves upon the Association, producing proof to substantiate their charges against our amiable cotemporary. Mr. J. T. PHILLIPS, formerly a member of this body, it appears from Mr. EDGAR's documents, wrote to the *Express* to complain that he could not enjoy the pleasure of perusing that sheet at the Society rooms, and attacked Mr. EDGAR therefor. Mr. E. responded through the columns of the *Evening Post*, and gave his reasons for taking the course he did as Chairman of the Committee. Copies of these objectionable papers were produced and read. Mr. S. LASAR and Mr. P. ROBINSON, Jr., were named as the authorities for a literal translation of a German burlesque of a Fremont meeting, published in the *Express*. The references were chiefly to sorry wood-cuts, purporting to represent Free-Soil German political banners, upon which were inscribed such mottoes as these: "Free women, free pay, free Limburger cheese, FREMONT and lager-bier." [Mr. EDGAR—"Gentlemen! don't laugh; it's no laughing matter."] Another mentioned Mr. FILLMORE in the unhappy epithet of "a d——d humbug." A third had a reference to "Free speech—free women—and free soil." Another touched upon "Free soil and free girls." All this was printed in immense German type, sandwiched in among the English columns of the paper. And then the clergy were abused. Mr. EDGAR read the *Express'* report of Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER's sermon on the eve of the election, and was proceeding to show, from the analysis thereof published in the DAILY TIMES, that it was a garbled and totally perverted statement, when he was interrupted by a member behind (who gave his name) with the information *that there were just eighteen lies in that report.* Mr. EDGAR stopped reading immediately, and accepted the ascertained number as a substitute.

Mr. EDGAR then went on to defend the action of his Committee. Mr. CROSBY claimed both sides should be heard. Others called for the P. Q. and the question was finally ordered (at 11¼ o'clock P. M.) upon a resolution, offered as a substitute, which provided for the appointment of a Committee of Investigation; which resolution was adopted, and the Committee constituted as follows: It consists of three members; one appointed by the Chair; one to be appointed by the Association, and these two to choose a third; and the report to be made to the Association at the next regular meeting, or as soon after as may be. In this shape the matter rests. Meanwhile, the obnoxious newspaper remains in a state of banishment from the precincts of the Young Men's Christian Association, and there is more fun coming.

The resolutions offered at the last meeting by Mr. LASAR, were not reached, and will be the first business in order at the meeting on the fourth Monday of January.

Arrival of Two Fugitive Slaves in Boston.

From the Traveler, (Saturday.)

We are informed that two fugitives, who had succeeded in making their escape from their masters in the South, have arrived in this city the present week. One of the slaves was from the State of Mississippi, and escaped in a vessel. He arrived here night before last, and states that yesterday he saw his master, accompanied by a well-known slave-catcher, in the streets of our city. Once before, the fugitive states, he made an attempt to escape, but was then captured and carried back, when his master told him if he ever was caught again in the act of running off, he should be shot. The other fugitive was from the State of Virginia, and made his escape by land. The Vigilance Committee of this city immediately took prompt and effectual measures to put them in a place of safety, and they are now beyond the reach of their pursuers.

PROBABLE MURDER BY A NEGRO.—The Fredericksburg (Va.) *Herald* says that a shocking attempt to murder his mistress was made by a negro boy in Caroline County, on last Friday night week. It appears that Mr. JOHN CLIFT, the boy's master, was in Fredericksburg at the time the attack was made on the life of his wife. Mr. C. resides in the neighborhood of Rappahannock Academy. It seems that on the night in question the negro boy, who is aged about 17, came home later than usual, when his mistress told him she could not remain up all night to give him his supper, whereupon he got angry and told the children to leave as he was going to kill their mother. The boy got an axe and dealt her four blows on the head, after which he left for Port Royal. Arriving there he said that two men had killed Mrs. C., but blood being found on his person, he was arrested, and we learn confessed the crime. There was much excitement on the subject, and a strong disposition shown to hang him up. At our last advices Mrs. C. was still alive, and communicated the facts in the case.

A PHILADELPHIA PRIZE FIGHT.—A prize fight, between DANIEL SMITH and —— KAYWOOD, took place near the Delaware line, below Chester, on Monday. The purse was $100. Two rounds were fought, and on the third KAYWOOD struck a foul blow, when SMITH was proclaimed the victor. A large crowd was present, and the whole affair is said to have been of a most disgraceful character. Last night, through the exertions of Lieutenant GILBERT, SMITH was arrested at Military Hall, Library street, and taken to the Central Police Station. At the time of his capture he was pretty much in liquor, and conducted himself in a swaggering manner. His hair had been previously cropped short, one of the brutal requirements of the ring. This afterno

good investment. With a State rich in its soil, rich in its products, rich in its improvements, and richer still in the enterprise, intelligence and patriotism of its inhabitants, I confidently anticipate a cheerful acquiescence in any measure looking to the speedy completion of the Public Works, which the Legislature may adopt. And be assured, in advance, of my hearty co-operation.

The Fanks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers in this State are in a sound and healthy condition, and it is to be regarded as an evidence of the beneficial operations of the General Banking Law upon the currency of the State, that but a single failure has taken place during the past calendar year, and that, an Individual Banker doing business under the name of the State Bank of Sackett's Harbor with a capital of $20,000.

The notes issued to him are now redeemed at par at the Banking Department from the proceeds of the sale of the securities deposited in the office. The increase of Bank Capital in this State during the past fiscal year has been over $12,000,000, all of which, it is believed, finds ready and profitable employment. The total amount of capital now employed in the business of Banking exceeds $90,000,000.

The general Appropriation and Supply Bills having unexpectedly failed at the last session of the Legislature, all the usual grants of money to Literary, Charitable and Agricultural Institutions and for the various Departments of the State Government, failed also. Hence the necessity will be obvious to you of making early appropriations for these deficiencies, and of providing at the same time in the liberal spirit which has heretofore distinguished the Legislature of the State, for the future efficiency of these institutions and of the Public Service.

The Census taked under the authority of the State in 1855, presents results which every citizen of New-York may contemplate with equal pride and gratification.

The returns, as I learn, are all now in the hands of the Printers, and in a great state of forwardness. Meanwhile I am furnished by the Superintendent of the Census with some facts which you will, I am sure, receive, as I lay them before you, with great satisfaction.

The first is a summary of the population of the State at each census since 1790, with the increase between each period and the annual per centage of the increase upon each preceding census:

Years.	Population.	Increase.	Average per cent. Inc.
1790	340,120	.....	....
1800	588,603	298,483	7.30
1810	961,388	373,285	6.35
1815	1,035,910	74,022	1.92
1820	1,372,814	336,902	5.43
1825	1,616,458	243,646	3.55
1830	1,913,131	296,573	3.67
1835	2,174,517	261,386	2.90
1840	2,428,921	254,404	2.34
1845	2,604,495	175,574	1.44
1850	3,097,394	492,899	3.79
1855	3,466,212	368,819	2.38

One of the most prominent indications of the Census is the tendency of our population to centralize in cities and large villages. Several agricultural counties have not increased in population for many years. The unlimited field of enterprise offered in manufactures, trade and commerce appears to have caused the growth of cities and towns along the lines and at the centres of our great routes of transportation and travel.

The nativity of our population is as follows:

State of New-York	2,222,121	
Other parts of the United States	306,123	
		2,528,444
Foreign countries		920,530
Unkpown		17,238
Total		3,466,212
Number of Deaf and Dumb in the State	1,422	
Number of Blind	1,136	
Number of Insane	2,742	
Number of Idiotic	1,812	
		7,112
Value of dwellings		$674,894,357
Value of farms		789,850,356
Value of stock		103,776,856
Value of agricultural implements		26,926,606
Value of real estate invested in manufactures		70,718,858
Value of tools and machinery		36,191,975
Value of raw materials used in manufacture		179,390,711
Value of manufactured products		321,361,341
Total		$3,303,010,689
Acres of improved land		13,574,479
Acres of unimproved land		13,070,699
Value of special manures used		683,462

Churches.

Number of church edifices	5,077
Value of churches and lots	$27,769,338
Value of other real estate	3,710,816
Number of seats in churches	2,141,159
Usual attendance	1,124,211

Newspapers and Periodicals.

Total number of newspapers	569
Total number of other periodicals	112
Total number of dailies	73
Total number of tri-weeklies	13
Total number of semi-weeklies	16
Total number of weeklies	411
Total number of monthlies	113
Number whose circulation was reported	540
Number of copies printed per annum of those thus reported	193,294,631
Estimated copies of all classes per annum	241,749,902

The Adjutant-General reports that there are eight Divisions of the Militia of the State, composed of twenty-eight Brigades and seventy Regiments. The number of enrolled Militia is 335,000, of whom 18,500 are uniformed, armed and equipped, constituting a most effective and powerful volunteer force.

It appears, by the Reports of School Officers for the year 1855, that there was expended for Teachers' wages, during the year, the sum of $3,308,035 35

Of which is from the revenue of the School Fund and from the State Tax	1,069,639 65
From local Taxation in the Cities and School Districts	779,872 76
From Rate Bills upon parents and guardians of children attending School	457,430 00
For the purchase of Books for District Schools and Apparatus for the Schools	$57,204 58
Expended for building School-houses and for Out-houses and Fences	379,969 13
Expended for repairing School-houses and for Out houses and Fences	132,114 88
Expended for Hire of School-houses	7,628 17
Expended for Insurance	4,886 38
Total	$581,802 88
Raised by Tax in the Cities and Counties, for the purchase of School-house Sites	$57,528 65
Raised by City and District Tax for Fuel	149,257 64
Raised by City and District Tax for Book-cases and Furniture	22,663 61
Raised by City and District Tax for other Incidental Expenses in New-York City	335,865 75
Raised by City and District Tax for the rest of the State	76,753 69
The aggregate Expenditures for all purposes connected with the Common Schools were	$3,531,942 57

SCHOOL DISTRICTS.

Reported number in the State, in which School has been kept, on an average, eight months in the year	11,883
Teachers employed—No. of Males....10,117 Teachers employed—No. of Females..14,019—	24,136
The Number of Children in the State, between 4 and 21 years	1,207,214
Reported attendance in the Common Schools	876,603
Reported attendance in private unincorporated Schools	45,362
Reported attendance in Academies	29,967
Total	951,933
This would leave between the ages of 4 and 21 as not attending School	255,282

When it is considered that few children go to school before 6, and that between 16 and 21 a large proportion cease to attend school and go to active work, this discrepancy between the whole number of children in the State and that of those who attend school, is seen to be more apparent than real, and it may be safely concluded that there are very few children in the State who do not spend a portion of their time in school.

The large number of Teachers above reported may seem to indicate that the whole number is needed and employed at the same time. Unfortunately the truth is not so, but rather the reverse, for the number is thus swelled by the frequency of changes—one of the greatest evils in a school system—occasioned by the inadequate compensation to School Teachers. Hence, though teaching is resorted to by many as a temporary resource, it is relinquished whenever better prospects of support present themselves, and the necessity is thus produced of new appointments. The number given above truly represents that of the persons who have been employed for a portion of the past year as Teachers. The actual number at any one time may be stated at about 13,000.

This single fact, if duly weighed, should impress upon the Legislature the expediency of securing to the position of teachers more permanency, by providing more adequate compensation.

Happily, the Legislature of 1856, in lieu of the fixed annual sum of $800,000 which, by the law of 1851, was apportioned to the Common School Fund, imposed a tax of three-fourths of a mill upon each dollar of valuation. The valuation of the State having increased, the proceeds of this tax for this year will be proportionably larger, although sufficient returns have not been received to determine the amount precisely. It is estimated that the increase of the Common School Fund, the contribution of $165,000 from the revenue of the U. S. Deposit Fund, and the avails of the State tax, will amount to nearly $1,400,000. Such liberal pecuniary contribution to the expense of public education, should secure to educators adequate remuneration; and this is only to be accomplished by a wise administration of the School Revenues, so that they shall be productive of the desired results. The same Legislature which inaugurated the policy of raising the tax from year to year in proportion to our growing means, sought also to organize a more efficient system for the inspection of schools and teachers. It provides for the election of School Commissioners in the several Assembly Districts, and has thus furnished a body of officers respectable from the extent of their several jurisdictions, and with salaries which, though a scanty compensation for the faithful and intelligent discharge of the duties imposed upon them, are yet sufficient to enable men interested in the work to devete their time and energies to its performance. I am informed that the Commissioners are, for the most part, competent and zealous, and that the labors of such are successful in awakening an increased interest in the Common Schools among the people, and in elevating the standard of qualification among the teachers.

The system of town supervision for which this was substituted was expensive to the towns and unfruitful in results. The inspection of teachers in too many instances was merely nominal, and the financial report unsatisfactory.

The new system has not been in operation long enough to afford a practical test of its merits, or to expose its defects, if such there be. It may in future require amendments; but there seems no room to doubt the wisdom of the policy which places the school money in the hands of the Supervisors, and holds them responsible for its proper disbursement.

It is very obvious that the measures of most pressing importance for general education are those which look to an increased demand for, and supply of, highly-qualified teachers. The State Normal School does well. It annually sends forth well-trained teachers, whose numbers, however, are small, compared with the districts to be supplied.

The whole number of pupils during the past year, which embraces the third and fourth terms, has been 342. Seventy-three of these, 22 males and 51 females, have completed the course prescribed, and have received the diploma of the institution, and are now, with few exceptions, engaged in teaching within the limits of the State. The whole number of those who have enjoyed the advantage of the School for a longer or shorter period to September, 1856, is 2,687. All the counties have, with the exception of three, viz.: Allegany, Essex and Hamilton, been represented in the School during the past year. Thirty-four counties were represented by the graduating class.

In view of the acknowledged deficiency in the supply of competent teachers and of the annually increasing revenue of the Common School Fund, it will be for you to decide what additional aid shall be given to this branch of the public instruction, whether by multiplying Normal Schools or by such other expedients as may be devised for effecting so great a good.

I should do injustice to my estimate of the value of agricultural education, and of the College for that purpose endowed under the laws of this State, as well as my own connection with that Institution, if I failed at the earliest moment to invite your attention to its present condition. The first successful movement in this behalf was by the late JOHN DELAFIELD, of Seneca County, through whose enlightened zeal and perseverance, an act of incorporation was obtained from the Legislature in April, 1853. Encouraged by this success, Mr. DELAFIELD was earnest in securing friends and subscriptions to the enterprise, until suddenly arrested by the hand of death; not, however, before the Trustees of the College had manifested their estimate of his services, character and ability by choosing him President of the College. The loan to this College of $40,000, authorized by the last Legislature on condition that a like sum be obtained from other sources, enabled the Trustees to secure that private aid, and to proceed at once to the organization of the College. They have purchased a farm of 670 acres in Seneca County on a part of which, extending from Seneca Lake to the village of Ovid, they design to erect the necessary buildings. They have elected SAMUEL CHEEVER, of Saratoga County, President of the College; are taking measures to provide competent instructors; and hope to have the institution sufficiently advanced to receive students before the close of the present year. Among many grants for Education most worthily and liberally bestowed by the Legislature on different institutions of this State, this loan is the first specific aid towards the instruction of youth in the science and practice of Agriculture, the greatest interest in this great State. I am quite confident, as it was liberally bestowed, so it will be wisely used; and I will not doubt that the plant thus set out, and already springing into hopeful promise, will receive, as it may need, all seasonable nurture at the hands of future Legislatures.

In the month of August last the Dudley Observatory of Albany was inaugurated in the presence of a large concourse of the scientific men of the country, with the most auspicious promise of usefulness and honor; and we shall henceforth possess an Astronomical Observatory which, for the completeness of equipment and the number, delicacy and power of its instruments, will equal if not surpass any similar institution in the old world.

While it is gratifying to see the munificence of individuals flowing in so noble a channel, the State itself cannot be indifferent to the progress of true science, inseperably connected as all its achievements are with the material prosperity of the country.

You will receive, as usual, reports from the various Public Institutions of the State for the suppression, the restraint and punishment of crime, and from the Eleemosynary Institutions for the relief and care of the deaf and dumb, the blind, the imbecile, and the insane, and from the Dispensaries in the City of New-York which so faithfully provide medical aid for the sick and poor.

It is the province of the Legislatnre to look into the workings of all these, and to afford to them all proper and reasonable assistance, for they are specially the creatures and the concern of Christian civilization.

Reports of the State Prisons and of their management, results and pecuniary condition will be made to you as usual by the Comptroller of the State and by the Inspectors of the respective prisons—and to these reports I must refer you. Respecting the Houses of Refuge at Rochester and at Randall's Island, I am enabled by information communicated to me by the Managers to speak with some knowledge, and with great satisfaction as to the results there attained.

It is no longer a doubtful experiment, but a well ascertained result of the working of these two establishments—that youthful delinquents arrested at the outset of evil courses and subjected to the mild yet vigilant descipline and discriminating control of these institutions—may be rescued in large proportion from vice, and trained to be useful citizens.

In the Western House of Refuge, since its opening in 1849, there have been received altogether 769. The belief is expressed to me by the managers that "the benign objects of the Legislature in establishing this institution have been, and are being attained and realized in an eminent degree."

The older House of Refuge at Randall's Island, opened in 1825, has received, up to the close of last year, 6,880 children. The managers, in a recent communication to me, say: "We have every reason to think that the results of our reformatory system have been as satisfactory as at any former period of its history. Of the whole number received up to this time, we judge that 70 per cent. or nearly *three-fourths are saved.*" With such hopeful and unexpectedly encouraging results, I may not withhold my earnest recommendation that such truly benevolent and beneficient institutions should not be left straitened in their means of doing good.

The State Lunatic Asylum at Utica, and the Asylum in New-York, under the charge of the Governors of the New-York Hospital, as well as that Hospital itself, the institutions for the Deaf and Dumb and for the Blind in New-York, the Asylum for Idiots or Imbeciles, in like manner demand your care and your bounty, if that can indeed be called bounty which is simply the fulfillment of a clear duty of humanity and true citizenship, not less than of considerate economy.

All these institutions are managed, and so far as I have the means of knowing, well and efficiently and conscientiously managed, by disinterested and self-sacrificing individuals, who receive no pecuniary compensation, whatever, for their services, but are actuated solely by the higher motive of caring for their afflicted and helpless neighbors.

When, then, institutions, thus beneficent and thus managed, appeal to the Legislature for aid commensurate with the wider field which each succeeding year opens in their operations, they may justly claim to be listened to, with the presumption in their favor, that investigation—without which no Legislative aid should ever be granted—will, in their cases, make good the reasonableness of such appeal.

The Committee of the Senate appointed to visit, during the recess of the Legislature, the several charitable institutions receiving aid from the State, also the Jails and Poor-houses in every county, having discharged their duty, will, I am informed, lay the result of their labors before the Legislature at an early day.

The Excise Laws, which are coeval with our existence as a State, and the proper regulation and enforcement of which have ever been deemed essential alike to the morals and well-being of the people, would seem to require thorough revision. The Judicial decision against the Act of 1854, for the Suppression of Intemperance, Pauperism, and Crime, as unconstitutional, has left the sale of intoxicating liquors free from the wholesome restraints of law. However opinions may differ as to the right or expediency of attempting, by compulsory legislation, to prohibit entirely the sale, as a beverage, of such liquors, none will doubt that it is both a clear right and an absolute duty so to regulate their sale, as to diminish, as far as practicable, the risk of their abuse, if we may not entirely prohibit their use. For, of the frightful evils of drunkenness, no exaggeration is possible, and no remedy that law will permit, and opinion will sustain, to check or eradicate so fell an evil, should be left untried.

The Superintendent of the Onondaga Salt Springs reports the quantity of salt inspected, during the year 1856, to be 5,965,842 bushels. The revenues have been $59,936 85.

The inspection for 1856 is about 117,000 bushels less than for the year 1855, but exceeds that of any previous year.

The year 1856 cannot be said to have been one of prosperity with the manufacturers. The market opened in the beginning of Summer unfavorably, and scarcely recovered its tone during the whole season. The present languor cannot be permanent, as the increasing wants of the Western States must continue to be supplied mainly from this source. New-York salt has literally penetrated to the Mississippi River, and will undoubtedly be furnished hereafter to all parts of the Northwest about the Missouri line. The reputation of our staple appears to be well established in all the markets to which it has access, and wherever it can be had for the same price, it receives the preference over like products from any other quarter.

The public works are generally in good order, but need some extensions. The erection of private works, especially for the manufacture of solar salt, has been much stimulated for a year or two. Notwithstanding the recurrence of a dull season, there is every reason to believe that the manufactures at the State Salines in and about the city of Syracuse are destined to a continual progression, and that they will prove an inexhaustible source of profit to the State, and of cheap and convenient supply in one of the primary necessaries of life to the most populous and thriving portion of our country.

The Commissioners on Harbor Encroachments in the Port of New-York, appointed under the Act of 30th March, 1855, have been diligently engaged in the discharge of their duties. Minute surveys have been made of the Harbor from Sandy Hook to New-York—of the East River to Throg's Neck—of the Hudson to one mile north of Spuyten Duyvel's Creek, and of that Creek and Harlem River. The whole of the water area has been carefully sounded, and the directions and velocities of currents have been ascertained. Exterior limits for the construction of piers have been described for the portion of the Harbor within this State, and suitable lines for the shores of New-Jersey have, at the request of the Commissioners, been laid down by their advisory counsel, consisting of Brig. Gen. TOTTEN, commanding the Engineer Corps of the United States, Prof. A. D. BACHE, Superintendent of the Coast Survey, and Commander C. H. DAVIS, of the United States Navy.

A description of these lines will be transmitted by the Commissioners to the Governor of New-Jersey for the consideration of the Legislature of that State.

The Commissioners acknowledge gratefully the constant and ready assistance they have received in the prosecution of the objects confided to them, from the Coast Survey Service, which is still employed in preparing the maps and charts to be submitted with the Report of the Commissioners to the Legislature as early as possible.

From the magnitude of the work it has been found impossible to complete it within the period prescribed by the Legislature at its last session. I recommend such extension of the time as may be needed for the thorough execution of this very important undertaking.

The Commissioners charged with the duty of providing for sick and destitute Emigrants, appointed under the law of 1847, continue to devote their time and services, without compensation, to this benevolent object. With the *per capita* tax of two dollars on each passenger, the Commissioners have purchased eligible Islands in the East River, upon which large and commodious Hospital, School and Refuge Buildings have been erected, where thousands of sick and destitute strangers receive support and instruction.

The Marine Hospital, at Quarantine, devoted to the reception of patients with infectious or contagious diseases, is also supported by this Fund, and managed by the Commissioners, and the experience of this year has added emphatic testimony to that of the past, as to the wisdom and efficiency of a Quarantine System, firmly and judiciously administered, for protecting the public health against the inroads of pestilence.

In the discharge of its duties the Commission has received and expended, in nine years, from the Emigrant Passenger Fund, three millions six hundred thousand dollars. Under this system, as will be seen, Emigrants furnish support for their own poor, thus relieving the State from a burden it had hitherto been compelled to bear.

The number of alien emigrants paying commutation, landed at the port of New-York from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1856, is 142,342—being an excess of 6,109 over that of last year, yet still less than half of the average of the preceding six years. The proportion of these requiring aid, either from disease or destitution, during the last two years, is still smaller. This is attributed, in part, to legislation, on both sides of the Atlantic, looking to the accommodation and health of passengers on shipboard; and in part to the better condition and character of the emigrants. Nothing, however, has contributed so essentially to the protection of emigrants, or so largely aided the Commissioners in the discharge of their duties, and in diminishing their expenses, as the designation of Castle Garden as the exclusive landing place for emigrants. Its benefits are experienced daily in the comfortable temporary shelter that it affords; in the information there imparted; and the protection given to strangers heretofore exposed to the extortions and impositions of those by whom they were systematically defrauded.

The cities and counties, other than New-York, incurring expenses for the support of indigent emigrants, were regularly reimbursed from the Emigrant Fund up to the commencement of the year 1855, after which time, in consequence of the sudden falling off of emigration, and the consequent diminution of a fund which the support of numerous sick and destitute arriving in former years, soon exhausted, the Commissioners were compelled to defer payments due to the counties. To enable them to meet these demands, the Commissioners will apply for aid to the Legislature; and regarding, as I do, the Board of Emigrant Commissioners, like that of the Ten Governors, which dispenses, with intelligence and integrity, the charities of the City, as eminently beneficent, I commend the whole matter to your favorable consideration.

While other portions of our State have shared in the increase of population and the progress of improvement, now so abundantly rewarding the enterprise and industry of our people, a vast region, valuable alike in forest and mineral wealth, intersersed with navigable lakes, remains an almost unbroken wilderness. An apprehension, long but erroneously entertained, that the rigorous climate of that section of the State rendered its soil comparatively valueless, has been relieved by satisfactory agricultural results. It has been ascertained that the products of other northern latitudes grow and ripen in the section referred to. For grazing purposes, much of the land upon what is historically known as "John Brown's Tract," is equal in value to the farming lands by which that tract is surrounded. This hitherto impenetrable region, therefore, when opened to settlement by needed facilities, will furnish timber and iron in exhaustless quantities, maintain a numerous and hardy population, and add hundreds of thousands of productive acres to the assessment roll of the State.

If those who cause two blades of grass to grow where but one grew before, are recognized as public benefactors, the importance of reclaiming and subduing hundreds of square miles of wilderness lands situated in the heart of our State, will not, I feel assured, escape the attention of the Legislature.

In this rapid, yet unavoidably lengthened sketch of the condition of our State, its population, agricultural resources, wealth, and educational and religious institutions—in its magnificent charities, its far-reaching yet well connected artificial system of inter-communication—its orderly and economical government and contented and prosperous people—a state of society is exhibited which, in attracting the attention of others, may well receive, as it best rewards the dutiful attachment and fidelity of our own citizens, for here we see what Freedom has done—Freedom of labor, of enterprise, of speech, of thought, of worship.

It belongs to us all, upon whom the Constitution devolves the authority of government for the time-being, to take care that in our keeping the interests and honor of the State suffer no wrong; so that when we in turn shall yield our places to those who are to succeed us, we shall be able to hand over the great trust unimpaired and unsullied.

Having thus communicated to you the general condition of the State, I beg leave to submit for your consideration some subjects primarily connected with the City of New-York, which have forced themselves upon my attention, and to which I may not unfitly direct yours, as all of them have a bearing beyond that immediate community. And first as to the abuse of the Elective Franchise—a topic of universal concern in a representative Republic, where place and power are given and taken away solely by the popular vote—all will agree in theory, that in order to insure respect for its results this vote should be free and should be pure. All know that in the City of New-York, and measurably in other large cities, it is not pure, and often is not free. It concerns all citizens alike, of whatever party, of whatever country, of whatever tongue, themselves entitled to vote, that this right, the most precious that a man in a social state can enjoy or exercise, shall not be rendered worthless in their hands, through the unlawful exercise of it by others. No one will dispute these premises, but when it comes to the application of the remedy there is at once a difference of opinion, even among those honestly seeking one. I will not permit myself to doubt that the wisdom of the Legislature is competent to devise a corrective, that will be at once effectual and constitutional. And I accordingly commend this subject to early and earnest consideration.

The municipal affairs of the city will also undoubtedly require and receive a large share of your time and attention. The interests of the citizens of the chief City of our State and of the Union—a metropolis embracing one-fifth of the inhabitants of the whole State—are so vast and so varied, and its good government is so necessary to the comfort and convenience, not only of those who dwell within its limits, but of all the citizens of the State who are attracted to it by social ties, or by the demands of business or trade, that no apology can be necessary for inviting your early attention to this important subject. That the administration of the municipal government of the City of New-York has failed, under the present charter of that City, to attain the ends for which all governments are instituted—an honest enforcement of good laws in such manner as to secure social order with the least hardship and burden, pecuniary or otherwise to the individual citizen, is universally conceded. While admitting that the evils which exist may be the result, possibly, in a large degree, of the selection for the discharge of important public trusts, of unfit persons, it is quite certain that there are radical defects in the existing charter of the City, which demand correction. It is not my purpose or province to point out in detail these defects, because they will be more properly and effectually brought to your notice by memorials from the citizens of New-York and by its chosen representatives. I deem it my duty, however, to say that the reorganization of the Police system of that City seems absolutely necessary. At present the Recorder and City Judge are two of the members of the Board of the Police Commissioners, the Mayor being the third. Experience has shown in this instance, as in all others, where the attempt has been made, that it is unwise to throw upon judicial officers the discharge of such functions. Their time is withdrawn from their proper duties, while their authority as magistrates is weakened, if not destroyed, by such incongruous occupations. If, as should be the case with all judicial officers, they devote themselves exclusively to their judicial duties, and thus fail to discharge their duties as Police Commissioners, the whole management of the Police System, with its vast power and patronage, is thrown into the hands of the Mayor alone. If, neglecting the Bench, they act as Police Commissioners, they can scarcely fail to become the objects or subjects of political or personal controversy and ill will. A new Police System for the City of New-York is therefore required. Experience renders it quite certain that the Legislature will hesitate to intrust the management of that system to the Mayor alone. But whether the power should be lodged in a Board elected and constituted upon the same principles which have proved so eminently beneficial in regard to the Governers of the Almshouse of the City of New-York—securing integrity, economy and efficiency, with a freedom from all disturbing political or party elements—or whether the Board should be appointed by the Governor, with or without the advice and consent of the Senate, are matters which I submit to the superior wisdom of the Legislature. Nor do I venture to make any suggestions as to the proper mode of appointment and tenure of office of the heads of Departments and other municipal officers, or even of the members of the Common Council themselves. I conceive that I discharge my duty in calling your attention to the subject, and in assuring you of my concurrence in all just and proper measures which shall secure your approval for the purpose of rescuing the citizens of our commercial capital from the evils under which they now suffer.

Yet another subject of great interest to the City and indeed to the State, has been pressed upon my notice, as doubtless it will again be, upon yours, that of the removing of the Quarantine establishment from its present site on Staten Island to some point more distant from the City. In the absence of any personal knowledge or official information respecting it, which might enable me to speak with confidence, I must content myself with commending to your care this with other city matters.

I have yet another duty to perform—a duty, the obligations of which I am not at liberty to neglect, even if I were so disposed; and the performance of which, in my judgment, is rendered imperative by the respect which is due to the sentiments and votes in the recent Presidential election of a great majority of the people of this State and of the other Free States.

I do this in no partisan spirit, but under the conviction that the great principles at issue in the election, and which it so triumphantly indicated, lies at the root of our free institutions; and is alike the concern, and should be equally the care, of all citizens who rightly estimate those institutions. No mere party question could call forth so deep an interest, and so significant and decisive a vote throughout the length and breadth of the State; and I venture to believe I do not mistake its import, nor your convictions respecting it, when I assume, as its deliberate and irreversible decree, that so far as the State of New-York is concerned, there shall be henceforth no extension of Slavery in the Territories of the United States.

This conclusion I most unreservedly adopt, and am prepared to abide by it, at all times, under all circumstances, and in every emergency.

I am the more emphatic on the point, because it has been thought by the present incumbent not incompatible with the dignity and decorum of the Presidential Chair to stigmatize the conduct, in the recent election, of a large majority of the people of this State, as well as of other Free-States, by unwarrantably imputing to them motives which they do not entertain, and aims directly contrary to those, they both avow and strive to promote. Those imputations were known to be wholly groundless: yet they have been put forth with all the authority which high station and deliberate and artful preparation can confer; and in the discussion in the Senate of the United States of the President's Message, they seem to be received and treated as true, by persons whose position as Senators gives weight to their arguments. Hence it will not be out of place here to state the views which we of the Free States do entertain in reference to the great issue that has called down upon us such extraordinary denunciations. We hold, then, first, to all the obligations, compromises and guarantees of the Constitution, as explained and understood by its founders, and, until comparatively recent days, acquiesced in by the whole country; and especially, we hold, as to Slavery, that in the States where it exists, it exists by virtue of the local law alone. But that it neither exists, nor is confined there, nor anywhere, by the force and effect of the Constitution of the United States. Secondly, that under the Constitution of the United States, Congress has the power to exclude Slavery from the Territories, and we insist that it should exercise its power, whenever necessary, to effect that purpose. Thirdly, that under the Constitution Congress has the power to admit new States into the Union when, and as it may judge proper and expedient, having reference, among other considerations, to their social condition. Fourthly, that the constitutional restriction, until 1808, of the power of Congress to prohibit the Slave-trade, and the prohibition afterwards of that trade, by acts of Congress, constitute one of the Compromises of the Constitution, which should be firmly insisted on and forever maintained inviolate. But we do not claim, on the contrary, we disclaim, any right or power, or desire or purpose, to interfere with the domestic institutions of any State, or with the laws of the respective States, within the jurisdiction thereof. The agitation of the subject of Slavery is not attributable to us, but was forced upon the country by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and by the new and unsound construction attempted to be given to the Constitution of the United States, by which that instrument is made to carry Slavery wherever it goes. When, therefore, we resist this aggressive spirit, and the extension of Slavery to which it tends, we are acting within the Constitution, in defence alike of its spirit and its letter, and in opposition to the fanaticism of Slavery.

These are fundamental principles which we have maintained and shall continue to maintain. It falls not within our province to legislate upon the subject of Slavery in other States. Happily at an early day this State purged itself from that great evil, and its record since has been consistent and unvarying in behalf of Liberty. When the agitation respecting the admission of Missouri was at its height, this State, so far as its Senators and Representatives in Congress would obey the voice of the Legislature, forbade by an almost unanimous vote the admission of Missouri as a Slave State. That vote stands unrepealed to this day, and its generous spirit spoke again, yet more impressively, at the late election, when it said that Kansas, too, must be free. The Missouri Compromise was resisted by this State as an unwarrantable concession to Slavery, and a deep wrong to Freedom; but with the loyalty to the Constitution and the Union, in which she has never faltered, when the Congress of the United States decided to sanction that Compromise and to admit Missouri as a Slave State, conditioned that thenceforth Slavery should not be carried North of the line of 36° 30', New-York acquiesced without approving, and never sought to disturb that settlement. When, however, Slavery having received its full equivalent, it was proposed to withhold or to withdraw the equivalent to Freedom in the restriction of Slavery within the specified limits, and so to open all the Territories of the United States to that blight, New-York insisted on what virtually was a contract; and though unfavorable to it when made, was nevertueless intent that Freedom should not lose its share of the bargain.

Hence New-York opposed, of right and in perfect consistency, the repeal of the Compromise adopted against her will. In vain, that act which has stood on the statute-book for more than thirty-four years, with all the sacredness of an implied contract, was repealed, and the President of the United States in his recent Message characterizes it as "an objectionable enactment, unconstitutional" in "its effects, and injurious in terms to a large portion of the States." Objectionable to this State that enactment undoubtedly was at the time, but for precisely opposite reasons to those implied in the President's censure, because it *restricted* Freedom and *extended* Slavery. The Compromise was forced by the South upon the Free States, but New-York was as thoroughly opposed to it *then*, as the South, speaking through the President, can be *now*, when they have received all its benefits, and the turn of Freedom is coming. But neither New-York nor the Free States ever deemed that enactment unconstitutional, but submitted reluctantly, yet unreservedly, to it; for the love of Freedom and respect for law have ever been inseparable here. At this late day, a President of the United States pronounces the Missouri Compromise unconstitutional, although it has every sanction of precedent, cotemporaneous exposition, unbroken usage, and, up to a recent day, universal assent.

It was the unjustifiable repeal of the Compromise that, at the recent election, roused so deep an excitement, which was aggravated by the fearful scenes of violence and wrong in Kansas. These evils sprang from the same bitter root—the effort to extend Slavery—and were brought about by the faithless renunciation on the part of Congress, of the absolute and exclusive right conferred upon it by the Constitution, of "making all needful rules and regulations respecting the Territory and other property belonging to the United States." It is not competent for any branch of this Government, nor all its branches combined, short of an amendment of the Constitution in the prescribed form, to transfer to others a power confided by that Constitution to Congress; and when the phantom of Squatter Sovereignty was set up as an excuse for this abandonment of duty, not only was there treachery to the Constitution, but a mockery of substantial popular Sovereignty. Since, in *theory*, it professed to leave to the inhabitants of the Territory the right to govern themselves, while, in *fact*, the Federal Executive appointed all the chief officers—Governor, Judges, and Marshals; and again, the pretext was to transfer to the first few accidental settlers the right to determine, finally it might be, the condition of a Territory capable of sustaining millions, while in *fact*, as irrefutably established by the Committee of the House of Representatives appointed to investigate the troubles in Kansas, the *bona fide* settlers were ousted of the right thus pretended to be conferred upon them. Hordes of armed men from Missouri and other States took possession of the polls, drove from them the actual residents who would not coöperate in their avowed purpose of imposing Slavery upon Kansas, and chose members of the Legislature infamous to all time by the atrocious laws which they afterwards enacted. Happily and honorably for free institutions, though most disastrously to themselves, the sons of this State, of other Free States, and we may even hope some from the Slave States, who went to Kansas for a new home, have steadily and successfully resisted this usurpation. Yet there are the acts which, by judicial tyranny, and at the point of the bayonet of troops of the United States, paid out of the common Treasury, the President of the United States has upheld and enforced. The consequence to some of the settlers was imprisonment, to some death, to all uncertainty and alarm, and to many aggravated loss and suffering. It is hoped that under better counsels, order and law and harmony may be restored; but, meantime, great distress and privation will be endured, and, therefore, I would respectfully submit to your consideration the expediency of contributing, by an appropriation of money, to be used in case of need, towards the relief of the destitution and suffering which misgovernment has occasioned in Kansas, with the single remark that to do so, would only be an act of duty towards our own kith and kin who have migrated to that new region, of like character, but, certainly of higher obligation with the appropriations which, in a spirit of benevolence, the Congress of the United States have made from time to time for the relief of distant and foreign populations overtaken by great and sudden calamity.

I cannot close this communication without adverting to the striking illustration afforded by the recent election of the harmonious working of our institutions, and of the spirit of implicit submission to laws of their own devising, and which they feel to be equal and just, evinced by the citizens of all portions of our extended Republic. After an exciting canvass, lasting through many months, in which all took part, no sooner was the result ascertained than the most entire and absolute acquiescence ensued, and without rancor, or menace, or disturbance on the part of those who were defeated; the ordinary routine of life was resumed, without shock of any sort to industry, to credit, or other interests of society. It is greatly to misjudge such a spectacle, and a wrong to the cause of Constitutional liberty, to find, as has been done, in such a contest, only grounds for criminating the motives of a large portion of the most intelligent, educated and moral of our populations; and none of rejoicing [illegible] of the stability of popular governments, nor of thankfulness to the Almighty for his protection in this, as in every past epoch of our history as a people. May that good and gracious Being still watch over and guide us in all our deliberations.

JOHN A. KING.

ALBANY, Jan. 6, 1857.

The Loss of the Lyonnais.

STATEMENT OF ONE OF THE SURVIVORS—THE RESCUE OF THE THIRD MATE'S PARTY.

The *Weser Zeitung*, of Bremen, publishes a letter from Mr. GEORGE SCHEDELL, one of the passengers of the lost steamship *Lyonnais*, who was rescued with the party in the third mate's boat; but, instead of returning to New-York by the *Elize*, of Hamburg, preferred going on to Bremen in the *Elize*, Captain NORDENHOLT. His narrative is interesting:

ON BOARD THE BREMEN SHIP ELIZE, AT SEA.
Sunday, Nov. 23, 1856.

As you are acquainted with the loss of the ship *Lyonnais*, I limit myself to telling you of the adventures of the lifeboat in which I found myself with my wife, under the management of the third officer, from the time we left the vessel until we were received, after six days of great sufferings, on board the Bremen ship *Elize*, Capt. NORDENHOLT, bound from Baltimore to Bremen.

The collision of the steamer *Lyonnais* with the other ship occurred on the first day after our departure from New-York, at 11½ o'clock in the night. During this whole night and the following day (Nov. 3) the crew and passengers were incessantly occupied in endeavoring to save the ship by throwing overboard her freight and by pumping out the water which had penetrated into the engine room.

At two o'clock in the afternoon the passengers were ordered to go to the quarter-deck, and were distributed into the several boats. Unfortunately, the boats were not, as I had expected, completely fitted out and furnished with provisions, which caused not a little confusion. The boat which we were ordered to step into, was overcrowded. I suppose there were twenty-eight passengers. While we were waiting for the officer and his crew, we heard the captain of the steamer say that there were in our boat too many ladies, some of whom ought to be carried to the other boats. At the same moment the sailors putting the oars in motion, our boat started, and we found ourselves near to the one which was under the command of the third lieutenant, till then a simple sailor, who gave his orders in a violent tone. When he saw us standing in our boat, he called on us to come over to his boat, and I not caring to do so, he repeated his orders with more energy, and ordered his men to bring us by force into his boat. On my objecting that his lifeboat was not safe, he answered, swearing, that it was so, adding at the same time, that if I came not willingly I would be forced to go. After inquiring from one of the cabin boys of our boat whether this gentleman was an able mariner, and being answered in the affirmative, I went with my wife over to the other boat. But I had soon to regret that step; the boat had a considerable leak, and although a lifeboat, it could be kept afloat only by continually bailing out the water. Therefore I attempted to go back to my former place, but was prevented by force from doing so, and on asking for my wife to let her return to the other boat as a favor, I was refused in the coarsest manner.

The boat then left the steamer. It had grown very dark; the sky was covered with clouds; from time to time there was a heavy shower; and the water in our boat rose sometimes higher than our ancles. During this night we were at one time driven very far from the steamer, at another time we came so near her that I was in fear of a collision, so much the more as, except myself and my wife, all the rest had fallen into a deep sleep. Once I reminded the lieutenant of the danger we were in; he answered in an abusive tone that "that was not my business," but, nevertheless, he ordered the crew to stand by the oars.

Formerly, I had regretted that my wife did neither speak French nor well understand the French language, but now I was very glad of it; for our lieutenant and his crew were, both in their language and behavior, revoltingly indecent, and the lieutenant in particular conducted himself

AN ODE

On the Sub-Atlantic Telegraph.

BY FRANCIS LIEBER.

Ere they have riv'n our Continent in two,
To wed the widest seas at Panama;
Ere they have broken through the band of sand
That ties the East to Africa;
They weave a thread in History's flowing robe
Worthy the rapturous strain of Pindar's lyre;
They bury far beneath the changing times
Their inter-hemispheric wire.
We joyed when distant nations of the earth
To England's Thames their skill and fabrics sent;
Joy more, when Europe bends to whisper words
Into the ear of giant Occident.
Not Science shall this work and wonder claim;
Far more was needed—all that nobly fills
The souls of races with a settled thought
And, God-like, binds the scattered wills.
Ye Two, to whom our God has Freedom giv'n,
Whence others Freedom's nourishment must draw,
Commune like kin, and place the precious thread
'Gainst war, beneath the nations' law.
Commune unceasingly, exchange, increase
The means of peace and culture, large and wide.
Without this dowry modern Freedom must
Fevered and self-consuming die.

December, 1856.

PARIS GOSSIP.

Rachel's Hotel—"Romantic Rascality in Paris"—The Pescatore Suit—About Suicides and other French Eccentricities.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

PARIS, Thursday, Nov. 6, 1856.

After all the noise and confusion about the Hotel Rachel, it remains unsold. At the moment the hammer was about to fall, M. DE GIRARDIN steps in, like a Governor's reprieve when the noose is adjusted to the criminal's neck, and reclaims the property in the name of its owner. After six weeks of public exhibition, six weeks of excitement, and of rolling of the big drum,—after thirty thousand fashionable-looking people had stood *en queue* in the Rue Trudon, had smashed their hats and their crinolines in the narrow stairs and crowded boudoirs of the great *tragédienne*, M. EMILE DE GIRARDIN sees fit, all at once, to tell the eager public: "It's no use, ladies and gentlemen; there will be no sale; Mlle. RACHEL reclaims her property." But why, M. DE GIRARDIN? Is it to keep the name of the great artist before the world, so as to keep in the shade other growing reputations? Is it the last effort of a flickering renown contending with an ungrateful public for that gleam of glory which is the bane of artists in the decline of their career?

Some say that the inherent faults in the construction of the house intimidated purchasers, and it was on this account that the sale was stopped. The stairs of the house were constructed at a period when women carried skirts instead of steel hoops of two yards diameter. Many of the crinolines who made the pilgrimage of the rue Trudon went no further in the examination of the upper stories of the house than to look at the stairs. Others made the attempt, and retreated at the third step. We are told of a lady who actually got locked in the attempt to mount, and was only extricated with difficulty from the delicate accidents of the position. It is easy to conceive that married people were thus obliged, however reluctantly, to renounce the purchase of this tragic abode. It would be impossible to accommodate there their legitimate wives. As for bachelors, the case was no better. The more one is bachelor, the more one is exposed and disposed to receive the *toilettes tapageuses*, or if you like it better *femmes tapageuses*. In presence of such a miniature pair of stairs, it is difficult to comprehend how the robust SARAH FELIX managed when she went to pay her sister RACHEL a visit. But I would not venture to repeat the assertion of a certain gentleman, to the effect that these stairs were built expressly by Mlle. RACHEL to deprive herself of the visits of Mlle. SARAH.

A trial is soon to come before the Tribunals of this city, which recalls, in many of its points, the celebrated process Pescatore. A lieutenant-colonel of the French army was engaged to be married to a young lady bearing a noble title. The lady was seized with a dangerous malady, and at a moment when her life was no longer hoped for, the lieutenant-colonel was called to lead his regiment to the Crimea. In a moment of generous inspiration he offered to prove the sincerity of his attachment to the young lady by marrying her before his departure. The marriage *in extremis* was accomplished, in the presence only of her friends and in secret. The rites were performed by a priest and the civil service required by the law was not resorted to. After the Colonel's departure the young lady unexpectedly recovered, and a year after, during a short stay which the Colonel was obliged to make in Constantinople for the service of the army, his wife went to rejoin him. There, to save appearances, and to satisfy any doubts that his brother officers might have conceived in regard to their position, they were publicly married according to the Catholic service. But no civil service was performed. After a short sojourn at Constantinople the husband returned to his command at Sebastopol, and the wife to her family at Paris. When the war was terminated, the Colonel returned with the army to France, but instead of hurrying to the arms of his wife, he kept out of Paris, and at first refused all explanation of his conduct, but finally declared that the marriage was not valid, since the civil part of the service had never been performed, and refused either to see or acknowledge his wife. After a long consultation with the Archbishop of Paris, the father of the young lady has commenced suit against the Colonel, laying the damages at one hundred thousand francs.

As in the Pescatore case, the Church decides in favor of the validity of the marriage, and it is from this circumstance that these trials derive their great interest, since a direct issue is raised between the Church and the State. The State contends that marriage is a contract which regards the State as much as the Church; that it is not an act exclusively religious in its nature, and that therefore no contract can be binding which is not sanctioned by the State, through its legal officers appointed for that purpose. In the Pescatore trial the Church lost its point, for the marriage performed by a Catholic clergyman, and not confirmed before a Mayor, was declared invalid. The Church seems desirous in the case of the Colonel, to give the State another trial on this troublesome question, and it is hoped that since the present is a clearly defined case, the question will be finally put to rest.

In the Pescatore case, which had been again appealed, the heirs have come to a compromise with the widow, and divide with her in such a manner that she is left more than a million of her late husband's fortune. This result was brought about by the interference of high dignitaries of both Church and State, who were anxious to see this struggle between the spiritual and temporal powers cease. Amongst the real estate left to the widow is the fine chateau called Celle St. Cloud, lying under the hill at St. Cloud, on the opposite bank of the river from Longchamps, in the Bois de Boulogne. It belonged at one time to LOUIS XV., who bought it for the Duchess du BARRI.

A young lady of fortune and great beauty, who not long ago dreamed an alliance with one of the bachelor Marshals of France, and who was even complimented on her good fortune by more than one of her friends, has just fallen into the arms of a young man who has but sixty thousand francs a year. But don't pity her; there are worse miseries than that.

A young man of good family in this city, holding the position of a *syndic de commerce*, was found a few mornings ago suspended to a tree in the *Bois de Boulogne*. The cause of the rash act was found to be one of those *liaisons* which enter so largely into the chapter of human miseries. He was on the point of being married to a young lady every way his equal in position and personal qualifications, when a girl with whom he had lived maritally for years, and whom he had loved violently, stepped in to interpose a barrier to the consummation of the contract. She threatened him with an exposure of all sorts of secrets held sacredly between the two, and it was in face of these threatened denunciations that the young man no longer felt the force to resist. Between the disgrace of his mistress' exposures, or that of refusing to marry his affianced bride, he chose rather to hang himself. He thus gave the world another example of the singular force of the *chaine d'amour*, as M. SCRIBE calls it.

Last week, the wife of a well known citizen, a young and handsome person, died suddenly, and under circumstances which excited suspicion. The body was examined, and in effect her stomach was found to contain a large quantity of laudanum. The husband was arrested, much to the mortification of a numerous connection, and an investigation commenced. The officers of justice were not long in ascertaining, by letters written to her friends, that the deceased had voluntarily taken the laudanum with the view of committing suicide. But the position of the husband was not much ameliorated before the community, since in the posthumous papers of the wife were found evidences of a brutality on his part which had driven her to the fatal deed. He excused his bad treatment on the ground of jealousy.

In the case of VELY PASHA, Governor of Candia, against a Belgium journal for libel, in the statement that he had strangled and thrown into the river his French mistress, we have the following explanation from the plaintiff's friends: When the Turkish Minister left Paris, he took with him a French instructress for his daughters,—a lady of thirty or thirty five years of age. On arriving at Constantinople, he sent his entire family—including his wives, daughters, and the French governess—on to Candia, while he was obliged to remain some time in Constantinople. It was not long, however, before he heard of some irregularities of conduct on the part of the French lady shocking to Turkish notions of propriety, and finding, on his arrival in Candia, that these reports were true, he at once broke the engagement with the lady, and offered to send her back to Paris. But she, it appears, had counted largely on the position this connection with so important a family was going to give her, and falling into a state of great despondency, poisoned herself. This is the *per contra* of the story, and upon the evidence offered by the late Minister to sustain it, the editor was condemned. But he has appealed, basing his appeal upon the insufficiency of the plaintiff's proofs.

I sent you last week a singular story about a young girl that was said to be concealed by a priest in the Church of Saint Laurent in this city. No new developments have been made in the affair, and so far as I have been able to learn, the public rumor has been stopped by a card from the principal priest of the parish, who denounces the story as absurd, calumnious and impossible. But I imagine it is not so much the card of the priest that has allayed public excitement as the general feeling of confidence which is felt in the police. The moment the public are satisfied that the police is on the track of an affair of this nature the excitement ceases, for they know the power and disposition of that body too well not to know that full justice will be reached.

I close this chapter of human miseries by the announcement of a brilliant marriage—that of ALPHONZE ROTHSCHILD, second son of the Paris Plutus, to his cousin, daughter of LIONEL ROTHSCHILD of London. This young lady, whose hand has been sought by so many men of standing in London, and refused because she could not believe that it was her that they wanted so much as her money, is very beautiful, and during the *fêtes* at Compiègne this Summer was offered the deer's foot on a gold waiter by the Emperor, an act which passes in court etiquette as a recognition that the recipient is the belle of the company.

The celebrated Scotch spiritual medium, DAVID HUGHES, has arrived in Paris, and has already made such an impression in society that the journals speak of him as the wonder of the age. By his influence we are threatened with another table-turning mania; for of all the professors in this last and most absurd imposition, none have ever excelled the one in question. But, perhaps, if the Parisians could learn a little of the experience gained in this art last Winter, in a certain reunion of distinguished Americans in Florence, in which Mrs. TROLLOPE, and other well-known English residents of that city were participants, the career of this accomplished medium in his impositions on the credulity of the public would be short.

Major BEN: PERLEY POORE's success in Europe has been almost as great as in the United States. It takes so little to gain a notoriety! He has had the honors of a universal mention in the French press.

A word of news for the doctors. The number of inscriptions (students) this year at the Medical School of Paris is exactly 1,000. Of these, 902 are for the degree of doctor, and 98 for the grade of health-officer; 126 are new inscriptions, 11 are from the schools of Strasbourg and Montpelier, and 84 are from the preparatory schools lately organized.

From the 1st of January next, the following members of the Faculty will be admitted to take their "retreat," viz.: Messrs. PAUL DUBOIS, CRUVEILHIER, BONNEAU and HERVEZ. M. PAUL DUBOIS will be replaced at the *Maternité* Hospital, but will continue his clinical lessons at the hospital of the Faculty.

The venerable Dr. DUMEVIL, of the Faculty, has resigned his place as Professor at the Museum of Natural History, Garden of Plants.

M. NELATON, the popular surgeon at the hospital of the Faculty, has just been almost unanimously elected a member of the Academy of Medicine, section of surgical pathology. MALAKOFF.

Sir William Hamilton.

LEE, Mass., Thursday, Jan. 1, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In your able article in yesterday's TIMES, on "The Dead of 1856," you say that "Sir WILLIAM (HAMILTON) will have no high rank in the history of Philosophy, having started no new theory of mental science, nor added evidence and light to the peculiar system he has espoused."

Is not this statement too sweeping? Is not Sir WILLIAM's theory of the "Unconditional," as developed in his masterly reviews of "M. COUSIN's doctrine of the infinito-absolute;" his theory of the origin of our ideal of the "*judgment* of causation," and his theory of the primary qualities of matter—"new?" And the theory that we are "*conscious*" of an external world has been so illustrated, defended, and made prominent by him, that if it is not absolutely "new," it may properly be said to original with him.

But granting, for a moment, that he has "started no new theory of mental science," is it true that he has added no "evidence and light to the peculiar system he espoused?"

Dr. WAYLAND says of him, in his *Intellectual Philosophy*, (page 100:) "It gives me pleasure to acknowledge my obligations to a gentleman whose boundless learning in every department of human knowledge, united with unrivaled acuteness and rare power of examining, with perfect distinctness, the minutest shades of thought, has long since given him a position among the profoundest philosophers of this or any other age."

Dr. HOPKINS, President of William's College, has repeatedly spoken of Sir WILLIAM, to his classes, as being one of the most learned and profound metaphysicians of this or any age.

It would be easy to multiply authorities to almost any extent, and I apprehend that at the opening of 1856, by the almost universal consent of metaphysical philosophers, Sir WILLIAM was regarded as the first living metaphysician.

A man with such wealth of learning, acuteness and comprehension must live in posterity. If he does not who will?

Respectfully yours,

A SUBSCRIBER.

WIT AND HUMOR.

THE POETICAL WORKS OF HORACE SMITH AND JAMES SMITH. New-York. 1857.

The Smith family is famous, all the world over. The ubiquitous JOHN has done something for its notoriety on this side of the water, while, on the other side, HORACE and JAMES, to say nothing of SIDNEY, have extended the circle of its celebrity. Here, the public has ever been the wag, and JOHN the butt of its waggery. But, over yonder, the tables have been turned; and these two famous brothers, rejoicing in the SMITH patronymic, were acknowledged the wits of Society; the legitimate children of that mirth-making goddess "in heaven yclept Euphrosyne."

There is something sad in the contemplation of a life devoted to witticisms and drolleries. It is a life without results. That notoriety which is gained only by puns and quaint conceits, by

"Quips and cranks, and wanton wiles,
Nods and becks, and wreathed smiles,"

is a poor legacy to bequeath to posterity. The legatee will sip the flavor of such a life very fastidiously; for man is always more fastidious about that which is pleasing than about that which is useful. And though he may occasionally turn back to it, for a draught to "charm his pained steps over the burning marl," he will, in his serious moments, confess a pity for the poor fellow who has died and left only a joke behind him.

The professed wit is a wit and nothing else. He is unlike other men in his elements and his instincts. That master quality of his mind which gives him distinction, naturally corrupts both his understanding and his heart. It gradually transforms him into a mere dramatic player, who cannot live without applause, and who cannot die contentedly but in the hope that posterity will take up and prolong the *encore*.

It is very true, as HUDIBRAS says, that

"A little nonsense, now and then,
Is relished by the wisest men."

But however much we may relish the nonsense, in the interludes of serious life, we are apt to think little of the nonsense-maker. The man whose life is dedicated to drolleries; whose faculties are continually on the stretch to devise some new ingenuity of thought or phrase, which shall set the table in a roar, obtains little respect even from those who court him for the amusement his wit affords. His influence is disorganizing, and thoughtful men fear it. His habit of looking at everything with a witty eye, tempts him ultimately to forage upon principles and opinions, which wise men and good men have always held sacred. This was SIDNEY SMITH's disgrace. A man of good understanding and simple affections, he had formed such an irresistible proclivity in his mind to make a joke on everything, everywhere that his wit frequently became profanity, and the sacred robe of the prelate was often exchanged for the variegated jacket of the buffoon. "Would that I were Paul, in everything *except these bonds!*" was a witticism of his which must grate harshly on every religious mind, and which not even the repudiation by the State of Pennsylvania could justify. A wit cannot be anything else than a wit. The punster and the prelate, the clergyman and the clown, cannot wear the same robe. The character of the one must be sacrificed to the other. And it must be *aut Cæsar, aut nullus*, with whichever prevails.

We believe that HORACE and JAMES SMITH were remarkable exceptions of their class. Though acknowledged by society as accomplished wits and satirists, they assumed this character only as an amusement to while away their leisure hours. They were gentlemen under all circumstances, and the intoxication of fame never made them forgetful of the proprieties of life, or the religious opinions of their associates. Their wit and humor was not expressed so much in puns and apothegms, and sententious phrases, as in poetical sketches of life, and the foibles of society, which were characterized not only by wit, but by morality and common sense. SPENCER and PRAED were not more felicitous in their poetry of fashion than JAMES SMITH. And many of HORACE SMITH's rythmical stories and epigrams have been considered good enough to be incorporated in the elocutionary text-books of our primary schools. We can remember our own juvenile efforts to rehearse, with proper effect, the famous "Address to a Mummy," from our *National Reader*; and how zealously our Demosthenean podagogue, in Connecticut exerted himself, on Wednesday afternoons, to crowd us up to that intensity of action with which we should utter—

"SPEAK! for thou long enough hast acted Dummy.
Thou hast a tongue—come—let us hear its tune;
Thou'rt standing on thy legs, above-ground, Mummy!
Revisiting the glimpses of the moon,
Not like thin ghosts or disembodied creatures,
But with thy bones and flesh, and limbs and features!"

And then, if our declamation of this passage was successful, with what dallying air we should venture to speculate—

"Perchance that very hand, now pinioned flat,
Has hob-a-nobbed with Pharoah, glass to glass;
Or dropped a half-penny in Homer's hat,
Or doffed thine own to let Queen Dido pass;
Or held, by Solomon's own invitation,
A torch at the great Temple's dedication."

Not less familiar to the New England schoolboys of the last generation, is the rythmical story of "The Fat Actor and the Rustic." A player of those days, who was fat enough to act *Falstaff* without stuffing, had strolled out of town, one fine afternoon, to refresh himself

"With sight of streams, and trees, and snowy fleeces,
And thoughts of crowded houses and new pieces."

While thus pleasantly occupied, time flew fast and the player was quite unconscious of its flight,

"Until the moon began to shine,
On which he gazed awhile, and then,
Pulled out his watch, and cried—'Past nine!
Why, zounds, they shut the gates at ten!'
Backwards he turned his steps *insanter*,
Stumping along with might and main,
And though 'tis plain
He couldn't gallop, trot, or canter,
(Those who had seen it would confess it,) he
Marched well for one of such obesity.
Eyeing his watch, and now his forehead mopping,
He puffed and blew along the road,
Afraid of melting, more afraid of stopping;
When in his path he met a clown,
Returning from the town,—
'Tell me,' he panted in a thawing state,
'Dost think I can get in, friend, at the gate?'
'Get in?' replied the hesitating loon,
'Why, yes, Sir, I should think you might—
A load of hay got in this afternoon.'"

It is a beautiful quality of these authors, that they are ever fresh. Their humor belongs to no particular latitude, and to no peculiar state of society. It relishes as well with us as it did with our fathers; for it deals only with human nature, which is not an exotic anywhere. It points directly to the natural weaknesses and follies of men, and embalms in its verse just such scenes as we ourselves are cognisant of. The story of "Hobbs and Dobbs" is as good as old wine. They were Yorkshire shoemakers, residing in the same village, and rivals in trade. Their rivalry, instead of putting their friends and customers on a *good footing*, was the cause of constant quarrels between themselves, which soon enlisted the sympathies of all the village people:

"Splitting them into furious factions;
Some warmly advocating Hobbs,
While others, both by words and actions,
Supported Dobbs."

Their shops were opposite each other. This unfortunate circumstance speedily caused their rivalry to display itself in flaming sign-boards, on which their occupation was portrayed with a brilliancy of blue and crimson and gilt, calculated to dazzle the rustics, and draw all the custom from over the way.

"Hobbs, who had somehow given handle
For undeserved reproach and scandal,
When he new-dizened out his board,
Wrote at its foot this Latin scrap—
'*Mens conscia recti*'—which he took
From some heraldic motto-book,
Meaning thereby to have a slap
At his maligners, and afford
Proof that his paths he still pursued
Strictly and conscientiously.
This was a source of envious dolor
To Dobbs, who, in his first confusion,
Knowing his rival was no scholar,
Deduced the natural conclusion
That '*sonecia recti*' doubtless meant
Some article of trade, perchance
Some fashion just arrived from France;
And being resolutely bent
His hated rival to eclipse,
He sent forthwith for Mr. Cripps,
Painter and glazier;
When thus ejaculated Dobbs,—
'Paint me a still more flaming board,
Of green and gold and azure;—
What! do you think I can't afford
To pay for it, as well as Hobbs?
Be these French hickshaws what they will,
I am resolved to beat him still,
To which effect I
Desire you'll print in gold, at bottom,
(That folks may fancy I have got 'em,)
'*Men's* AND WOMEN'S *conscia recti!*'"

In verses of this character, the SMITH brothers have had many imitators, but no equals. They stand alone in their peculiarities. Of all humorous poets, since their day, HOLMES approaches them nearest. His humor, however, is not so practical; but it is intermingled with more pathos and is marked by an equal degree of originality. Few compositions of their kind are more worthy of immortality than "The Last Leaf" of Dr. HOLMES. But it seems to have been his *last leaf*; for he has written nothing equal to those stanzas during the many years that have elapsed since they were first published. The humor of the SMITH brothers was perennial. It bubbled forth without cessation, until death sealed up the crystal spring.

It is to the *Rejected Addresses* that these ingenious brothers are mainly indebted for their celebrity. These compositions are popular to this day, and have been acknowledged to be perfect, by the most fastidious critics. Before their appearance the literary world had never witnessed such an exhibition of the peculiar talent which they display, and which can only be paralleled by the marvelous execution of the mocking-bird. On the 14th of August, 1812, an advertisement appeared in the London papers, inviting competition for an Address, to be spoken on the 10th of October following, at the reopening of the Drury-lane Theatre, which had been rebuilt, after its destruction by fire. This incident suggested these famous *Addresses*, which are most successful imitations of all the poets of that day, and of some that had gone before. The brothers eagerly adopted the suggestion, just six weeks before the opening of the Theatre. It was arranged what authors they should respectively imitate, and each hastened to execute his portion of the task, and, when finished, submitted his papers to the other for correction or improvement.

The *Addresses* are twenty-one in number, and have run through several editions in England. Their success has induced numerous imitations on both sides of the water, which only shows the rareness of that peculiar talent necessary to the accomplishment of such a work. The *Baby's Début*, written by JAMES SMITH, is the title of the rejected Address sent in by WORDSWORTH; and is a capital imitation of the childish simplicity and mawkish affectation of that poet, as will be seen by the following stanzas, which we copy from it:

"Well, after many a sad reproach,
They got into a hackney coach,
And trotted down the street.
I saw them go; one horse was blind,
The tails of both hung down behind,
Their shoes were on their feet.

The chaise in which poor brother Bill
Used to be drawn to Pentonville,
Stood in the lumber-room;
I wiped the dust from off the top,
While Molly mopp'd it with a mop,
And brushed it with a broom."

Lord BYRON's Address, styled *Cui Bono?* was written by HORACE SMITH, and is a successful imitation of the melody and misanthropic sentiments of *Childe Harold*. The following is one of its stanzas:

"For what is Hamlet, but a hare in March?
And what is Brutus, but a croaking owl?
And what is Rolla? Cupid steeped in starch,
Orlando's helmet in Augustin's cowl.
Shakespeare, how true thine adage, 'fair is foul!'
To him whose soul is with fruition fraught;
The song of Braham is an Irish howl,
Thinking is but an idle waste of thought,
And nought is everything, and everything is nought."

The imitation of COLERIDGE is capital. It was written by JAMES SMITH, and commences:

"My pensive Public, wherefore look you sad?
I had a grandmother; she kept a donkey
To carry to the mart her crockery ware,
And when that donkey took'd me in the face,
His face was sad! and you are sad, my Public!"

HORACE wrote the Address by Dr. JOHNSON's ghost, who speaks like the old fellow himself. But we have not space to illustrate our article by an extract: and we must pass by the whole series, and refer our readers to the book itself for an entertainment which can be found nowhere else.

Soon after the first publication of the *Rejected Addresses*, the authors were invited to a dinner-party at the house of Sir HUMPHREY DAVY. During a momentary silence, a deaf old lady, who did not recognize the SMITHS among the guests, bawled out at the top of her voice, from her seat at the further end of the table: "Lady DAVY! they say the writers of the *Rejected Addresses* have brought out a new book which is uncommonly stupid!" The company immediately began to drown this sally by loud talking, when the hostess, leaning forward to JAMES SMITH, exclaimed: "Poor old lady! I hope you'll excuse her. I have no doubt she was told that the new book is uncommonly clever, not stupid; but her ears are always playing at cross-purposes." "Yes, Yes," replied SMITH, "I understand it all. She hears upon the same principle as the Irish echo, which, if you shout, 'How d'ye do, Pat?' replies, 'Indade, I'm mighty bad!' And so is our new book—mighty bad indeed; and I'm mighty glad the public think as we do about it."

JAMES SMITH died in December, 1839, in his 65th year; and HORACE in July, 1849, in his 70th year. Both were voluminous writers, and both have left an honorable reputation, which will not soon die.

The public is indebted to MASON BROTHERS, of this City, for this first American edition of their complete poetical works.

The Outward Trip of the Persia—Her Passengers—General Tom Thumb, &c.

LETTER FROM S. S. OSGOOD, ESQ.

STEAMSHIP PERSIA, St. GEORGE'S CHANNEL, 10 o'clock, Dec. 19, 1856.

For the time of our late sojourn in our native land we have found in our comfortable arm-chair, in front of a soft coal fire, folded nicely, the DAILY TIMES, which we have found no little incentive to early rising, and I can assure you we have missed its interesting face exceedingly. / Since we have been on board the *Persia* we wish that it could greet us every morning in our European wanderings, but as that is not possible, we must treasure up the recollection of the good it has afforded us, and the anticipations of meeting its familiar face to welcome us on our return.

We cannot refrain from the impulse to speak well of the good ship which has borne us safely over the deep waters of the broad Atlantic in so short a time and with so much comfort. Her state-rooms are larger than any ship I have ever been in, and admirably ventilated. Her saloon is spacious, elegant, light, and being warmed by hot-air pipes passing under the tables, is always of a pleasant temperature in every part. The fare is abundance of the best description, the wines excellent and cheap, the officers always civil and gentlemanly, and the ship remarkable for an easy, graceful motion; a great consideration for those who suffer from sea-sickness. Her spacious promenade deck extending nearly the whole length of the ship, which is 390 feet, affords very ample accommodations for the most active pedestrians, and on which scarcely a day has passed when our passengers of both sexes have not been able to avail themselves of its benefits. Until this trip there has been a band on board, and to the other pleasures of the trip have been added dancing and music, and so quiet is she that one might have imagined himself in the drawing rooms of one of our Fifth-avenue palaces. Another, and not the least of inducements to passengers, is her great speed—here we are only in the ninth day of our voyage with Ire. and far astern, and if the tide permits us to cross the bar, we shall be in Liverpool by night. Everything has opened off harmoniously with our pleasant and numerous passengers, among whom General FOX, TROTTER, has formed most conspicuously a host from the aggregate of Mel ange, he has been on deck in all weathers, and with his India-rubber coat, cloth cap, and thick boots, has played the part of a miniature sea captain,—often with a cigar nearly as long as himself in his mouth, which some of the full-grown smokers have often knelt upon the deck to afford the important personage a light,—sent a mess the General missed, and after dinner he sips his wine with as much gusto as any bon vivant. Nor are these the only accomplishments which the tiny thing can boast: he plays an excellent hand at any game of cards, in which amusement he passes much of the time, and speaks of his losings and winnings with the air of "a man of the world," and says that he only drinks brandy occasionally. Hearing and seeing has brought us to the conclusion that Gen. TOM THUMB is a fast specimen of Young America, who has afforded the passengers a vast fund of amusement. It is a pity that his mind could not have better cultivation, for it is not without considerable capacity. Another of our notables is, the Catholic Bishop O'CONNER—something of a contrast, too, in a physical point of view, to the little pigmy General—the worthy prelate being tall and portly, as one of his order should be, and those who have conversed with him say highly intelligent and agreeable. We have still another contrast to the Bishop in Rev. Mr. CROSS, of the Methodist Church of Charleston, the author of several Theological volumes of great ability and research, who, with his able and accomplished wife and daughter, intends to pass the Winter in Europe. He is a man of the spiritual type, in which the animal yields to the more pure and ethereal influences of the mind. Both Mr. and Mrs. CROSS have done much to make our trip agreeable by their pleasant, cheerful, and refined society. We shall wind up our hasty epistle with the hope that if any of your pleasure-loving readers should come across the Atlantic, they may have as delightful a trip as it has been our good fortune to have.

Twenty minutes past 3 *o'clock.*—The captain has just informed us that for the past 9 hours and 7 minutes we have run 157 knots, or nautical miles. For three successive days she made 351, 335, and 353. The greatest distance she ever has made was 364 nautical, 60 of which make a degree, which, if reckoned by statute miles, figures up to about the nice little sum of 420 of land travel. Fast boats and fast men are the order of the day.

S. S. OSGOOD.

Our City Free School System—Some Improvements Suggested.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The legal organization of the consolidated system of Public Instruction, in this City, has been in operation since 1853, when the Public and Ward Schools were united, and it has very fairly met the expectation of its projectors. At the time it was adopted, however, there were many things to be taken into consideration that have ceased to exist. There were two rival systems in existence, and the partialities and prejudices of the friends of each were strong. Thus, it was thought desirable to create a large Board of School Officers in each Ward, which should consist of two Commissioners, two Inspectors and six Trustees, in order to popularize the innovations proposed, and to harmonize the discordant elements sought to be united.

At present the case is entirely different; individual and popular feeling is, almost without exception, decidedly favorable to the most liberal extension of the system under the wise and judicious management of an intelligent and a responsible authority which can be held to a rigid accountability for all of its action. With the existence of separate and independent local boards, in each Ward, a strong tendency has already shown itself to over-ride the responsible authority now centred in the Board of Education, which is composed of the two Commissioners from each Ward, and is reorganized every year.

Numerous evils of a very serious character have shown themselves. These should be indicated and checked at once, by such modifications of the existing legal basis of the system as will meet the case. All political and merely selfish considerations should be rigidly guarded against in any future legislation that may be attempted.

After years of careful and definite observation, conducted in no unkind spirit, we have become fully satisfied that the number of school officers should be greatly reduced in each Ward, and that the number who are elected hereafter should constitute a Board of Education for the whole City, to take charge of the entire interests of education; thus uprooting, at once, and effectually, some of the most glaring evils now existing. Under such a Board of Education, composed only of our most respectable and intelligent citizens, with the City districted, and the interests of education considered as a unit, the regulations of a single responsible authority could always be carried into successful and immediate effect, and any neglects be traced directly to their source, and the people would be saved from the humiliation of seeing one of their most important and sacred interests confided to ignorant, inexperienced and unscrupulous hands, as is very often the case under the present arrangement. Such a Board of Education, having an official existence extending over a period of three or five years, one-third or one-fifth of its members being annually elected from the people, would insure a necessary permanence and consistency of action, essential to the healthful growth of the system. In addition, the Superintendent's department should be endowed with a similar period of official existence; and the City Superintendent should have the right to select his assistants, or to nominate them for election by the Board of Education, in order to secure a unity of action and responsibility in his department. Under the present order of things, the City Superintendent is about the last person consulted in reference to who or what his assistants shall be, as they are almost entirely independent of him, from the manner of their election. This officer should be the highest executive authority recognized in the practical working of the schools, under the organic regulations prescribed by the Board of Education. The examination and selection of teachers should in all cases be confided to this department. At present the City Superintendent is subject to the action of the Normal School Committee, whose chairman has assumed powers that clearly belong to the City Superintendent, in the granting of certificates to the highest grade, a manifest usurpation of the authority of that officer, highly injurious to the proper influence of his department, which should, in any future organization, be prevented by a clearly specified statement of the official duties pertaining thereto.

A systematic and uniform plan of school libraries should be carried into effect, under his supervision, and all new schools and other important improvements required should be reported to the Board of Education for action, from the City Superintendent, one of whose assistants should be designated as Superintendent of School Buildings. With such a supervision a perfect unanimity of action and responsibility would be attained.

By separating the election of School Officers, the Judiciary and Inspectors of Election, all presumed to be entirely non-political offices, from the Municipal, State and Presidential elections, making the day of election for the former to take place on the last Tuesday in November, after the State and general election, when a healthful reaction from political excitement leaves the public mind in a suitable state to judge dispassionately, the main difficulties, in the way of a proper discrimination in regard to the school candidates, would be obviated.

By our present mode of election, these offices may be and often are filled by persons who are carried in, on the political current, without any serious inquiry into their qualifications.

By the substitution of such or similar modifications as we have indicated, to which should be added a change in the time of the organization of the Board from January to March, (after the close of the Evening Schools,) many of the prevailing defects would be effectually reached and remedied.

The following are some of the more apparent imperfections of the present system, that are likely to grow into abuses:

1. The division of authority, leading to careless legislation and extravagant expenditure, in all the details of the system, without securing any equivalent advantages, while the Board of Education is placed in the humiliating position of being practically much less independent than any of the local Boards.

2. The constant crowding upon the Schools, through official agency and influence, of young and totally incompetent teachers, thereby inflicting serious injury upon thousands of children, who have no time to lose in school, while their teachers are getting an education.

3. The loose and irresponsible manner in which the Department of Supplies has been conducted in the Depository and in the Schools; also in the furnishing and use of fuel.

4. The disposition to override all controlling action, on the part of the Board of Education, often displayed by its own members, under pressure from the local Boards and political considerations.

5. The habitual disregard by the Board of Education of the suggestions submitted by the City Superintendent, with constant attempts by the members to evade their own by-laws, in order to secure merely local ends.

6. By the present mode of organizing the Board of Education annually, full one-half of the entire year is taken up in log-rolling to secure places, by aspiring patriots, resulting, very naturally, in much mistake and doubtful legislation in the Board, and causing hesitation and incertitude in the action of the officers in the various departments, to the serious detriment of the schools.

7. An undue interference with the Clerical and Executive Departments, for merely selfish or political ends.

8. The manner of conducting the Evening Schools, and the selection and appointment of teachers to the same. The appointment of sinecure offices, to which are elected relatives of members, as has been done in the case of the Inspector of Fuel, whose duties can all be well performed in six weeks, while he is now a permanent officer of the Board, at a salary of $1,800, or about four times the amount paid the City Superintendent, or the President of the Free Academy, compared with the services rendered. The appointment of members of the Board of Education during their term of office to salaried positions or connection with the various departments such as Clerks or Superintendents as has been done heretofore without such reference to qualifications.

9. The entire disregard of system in selecting text-books, and an unwarrantable interference with the schools by book agents, often causing serious interference to the teachers.

10. The want of a definite plan of organization which will include a regular graduation of studies from the lowest class in the Primary School to the graduating class in the Free Academy, so that the pupil will not be under the necessity, as at present, of wasting nearly half of the brief period allotted to instruction, in unlearning lessons composed of isolated facts taught in the most mechanical and independent manner.

11. The universal practice of placing very large classes of small children, on their first entrance into the Primary Schools, under the care of young and inexperienced teachers, is the source of numerous and serious evils, often affecting the health and mental improvement of the pupil for life.

12. The loose and reckless manner in which new projects for the expenditure of money, on improvements and new schools in the various Wards, are originated and thrown upon the Board of Education, during all periods of the year, by the local Boards, deserves special animadversion.

All matters relating to school buildings, the purchase of property for school sites, the purchase of furniture, and all improvements in the *material* of the system, throughout the City, should be referred to an appropriate Committee, acting under advisement with the City Superintendent, and reported fully to the Board of Education by the first Wednesday in April of each year, which will enable that body to distribute the moneys for the year, to be used for such purposes, at a single sitting, besides insuring a uniformity in the commencement of its contract work; and prevent a great waste of time in school-boy discussions by members of the Board of Education, which would be a decided relief to those who are obliged to sit out their sessions.

S.

Interesting from the Rio Grande.

FLATTERING PROSPECTS IN NORTHERN MEXICO—A TERRIBLE TRAGEDY IN BROWNSVILLE—DESPERATE INDIAN OUTRAGES ON THE RIO GRANDE.

The steamship *Atlantic* Capt. SMITH, from Brazos Santiago, via Galveston, arrived at New-Orleans on the 29th ult. She left the Brazos on the 25th, and Galveston on the 27th.

By this arrival we have Brownsville papers to the 24th ult.—two weeks later than we previously had.

There is no news of importance from Northern Mexico. The *Flag*, of the 24th says:

"The recent settlement of the difficulties between Gen. VIDAURRI and the General Government is already beginning to be felt to advantage on this frontier. Communication is again established with the capital and the more distant States, confidence is being restored, and prospects are in every way more flattering. We may soon hope to see our commercial intercourse with our neighbors restored to its former healthfulness."

The same paper says:

"Our community was shocked on Saturday night last at the intelligence that Mr. G. W. MCFADIN had been killed in a manner clouded with the darkest mystery. At about 11 o'clock on Saturday evening Mr. MCFADIN came rushing into Mr. VICTOR HASELAUR'S restaurant, hatless, covered with blood. Though severely wounded—a ball having entered his left cheek, passed through his tongue and carried away several of his jaw teeth—he could yet speak. But though repeatedly urged to tell who it was who shot him, he refused—saying that it was "very mysterious," and that at some other time he would tell how it happened. He was then urged to write the information, and when pen and paper were furnished him wrote but these words: "And I'm to die!" giving no clue to his assassin. Medical assistance was procured, and the wounded man put to bed, where he died in a short time thereafter. Coroner EMMONS immediately summoned a Jury, who were engaged nearly all day of Sunday in the inquest over the body. We have not heard what verdict has been rendered, but learn that they were unable to locate the horrid deed upon any one.

There seems to be some doubt whether the unfortunate man came to his horrible death by his own hands or by those of some midnight assassin. From the nature of the wound, it being on the left side of the face, instead of the right, and the ball ranging down, instead of up, as would seem most probable from one shooting himself, we can hardly think the foul deed was of his own committing.

Mr. MCFADIN was an old resident of this place. He was employed by the Government as Wagon-Master during the war with Mexico. At the close of the war he crossed to this bank of the river, where we believe he has resided up to his mysterious death."

The *Flag* also furnishes the following Indian news: It appears the savages have again commenced their depredations and murderous outrages in the Valley of the Rio Grande:

"We have just been shown a letter from Carrizo, on the Upper Rio Grande, which states that the Indians, taking advantage of the absence of the troops from that quarter, have commenced their old game of butchery and robbery again. We publish the following extract from the letter:

'The Indians have been down and stolen all the horses on this part of the Rio Grande. They are in three or four parties—in all about fifty. We have no troops to go after them, and I expect they will bother us greatly.

I wish you would call attention to the fact, that at Fort McIntosh and Ringgold Barracks there is not a mounted soldier to be had, all the cavalry being stationed at San Antonio and the posts in that neighborhood. This is well, provided they would keep the Indians from coming down, as they have to pass them to get here.

At a ranch below me they killed one man, who is now hanging in a mesquit tree

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 7, 1857.

☞ The NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served in this City and vicinity for One Shilling a week. Single Copies Two Cents. Mail subscribers Six Dollars a year.

The NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES is published every Evening, (*Sundays Excepted.*) One edition will be issued at one and the other at three o'clock P. M. It will be sent by mail at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing nearly all the reading matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday, is mailed at Three Dollars a year.

The WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed Two Dollars a year for single Copies. Twenty-Five Copies for Twenty Dollars, to one address.

The TIMES FOR EUROPE is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6 cents for single copies.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6 cents for single copies.

Terms, invariably cash in advance.

Publication Office, No. 128 Nassau st., cor. of Beekman.

RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO., Publishers.

To Advertisers.

The increased circulation of the DAILY TIMES renders it absolutely necessary to put the paper to press at an earlier hour in the morning. Advertisers will please hand in their advertisements before 10 o'clock P. M., or it will be impossble to place them under their appropriate headings.

The WEEKLY TIMES has now a circulation of over 30,000 copies. Advertisers must hand in their advertisements on or before Wednesday, 9 P. M., of each week, or they cannot be inserted until the week after. The price of advertising will, until further notice, be *twenty-five cents* a line.

The Governor's Message.

Governor KING's message, which was sent to the State Legislature yesterday, is a brief, plain and business-like document. It refers to national politics, and repels with just force and severity the imputations cast by President PIERCE upon the majority of the people of this in common with the other Free States. The Governor sets forth, at some length, the principles and purposes of the Republican Party—insisting that they are not in favor of interfering with Slavery as it exists in any of the States, or of infringing, in any way or to any extent, upon the guaranties and compromises of the Constitution—but that they do resist its extension into any new territory of the United States; and that in so doing they are only acting upon what has been the settled policy of the Government from its beginning. His rebuke of the whole tone and temper of that portion of the President's message which relates to this subject, is dignified and deserved.

The condition of the various interests of the State is set forth with unusual fullness and detail. The entire Canal Debt, at the close of the present fiscal year, will be twenty-four million six hundred thousand dollars, and two millions and a half more will be required to complete the State Canals. This deficiency arises from the singular neglect, in making the estimate of cost upon which the framers of the Constitution acted, of the expense of engineering and of land damages,—which are always very heavy items in works of such magnitude. The Governor favors the imposition of a State tax, rather than an amendment of the Constitution so as to permit further loans. He is earnest and emphatic in his opposition to any suspension, and still more so to any sale, of the Public Works. The whole length of the Canals, and other public works of the State, is 892 miles, and their cost has been about fifty millions of dollars.

The census returns for the past year are given in a summary form by the Governor, and form an interesting feature of the Message. It is a curious fact that there is within the State just about as much unimproved, as improved land,—there being about thirteen million acres of each. The population in 1855 was 3,466,212,—an increase of 2.38 per cent. during the preceding five years. Of the whole number 920,000 were of foreign birth. The aggregate wealth of the State is two thousand millions of dollars. There are 951,952 children attending schools:—and the aggregate expense of the Common Schools of the State is $3,531,942. The number of enrolled militia is 335,000, of whom 18,500 are uniformed, armed and equipped. The Governor's suggestions concerning the Common Schools, Academies and Normal School are intelligent and judicious. In regard to Colleges and Academies the Message is silent. The Prisons, Asylums, and Charitable Institutions of the State are commended to legislative attention and favor.

The following paragraph is all that relates to the important subject of legislation to restrict and diminish the evils of intemperance;

> "The Excise Laws, which are coeval with our existence as a State, and the proper regulation and enforcement of which have ever been deemed essential alike to the morals and well-being of the people, would seem to require thorough revision. The Judicial decision against the Act of 1854, for the Suppression of Intemperance, Pauperism, and Crime, as unconstitutional, has left the sale of intoxicating liquors *free from the wholesome restraints of law.* However opinions may differ as to the right or expediency of attempting, by compulsory legislation, to prohibit entirely the sale, as a beverage, of such liquors, none will doubt that it is both a clear right and an absolute duty so *to regulate their sale*, as to diminish, as far as practicable, the risk of their abuse, if we may not entirely prohibit their use. For, of the frightful evils of drunkenness, no exaggeration is possible, and no remedy that law will permit, and opinion will sustain, to check or eradicate so fell an evil, should be left untried."

None, we suspect, will dissent from the views here expressed. Whether they will have the practical wisdom to act upon them, remains to be seen.

The affairs of this City engross an unusual share of the Message. The Governor urges the necessity of some steps to secure greater freedom and purity of the Elective franchise,—but he leaves entirely to the Legislature the discovery of what these steps should be. He urges also justly and forcibly the necessity, in order to secure good government for this City, of amending its Charter:—but the only defect which he specifies in it is that which relates to the Board of Police Commissioners:—and the only feature of that Board to which he makes objection, is that which associates two judicial officers with the Mayor in its composition. He recommends that this defect be remedied by creating a "new Police system,"—that is by providing for a new Board of Commissioners who shall have control of the Police Department. He suggests two methods of making such provision, one by having the Board *elective*, and the other by giving the appointment of its members to "the Governor, with, or without the advice and consent of the Senate." The last method, we suspect, will be found impracticable,—if for no other reason, because it will be found to conflict directly with the following provision of the State Constitution (Art. X, [illegible]

> "All City, [illegible] Constitution, shall be elected [illegible]

Cities, towns and villages, or of some division thereof, or *appointed by such authorities* THEREOF as the Legislature shall designate for that purpose."

The appointment of a Board of Police Commissioners may be given by the Legislature to any of our *City Authorities*, but not very conveniently to the Governor, whether "with or without the advice and consent of the Senate."

We do not think the Governor has by any means pointed out the principal source of the misgovernment of our City. The Police Department may be bad enough;—but it has very little to do with the wholesale corruption, the enormous profligacy, the gigantic and shameless robberies, which disgrace our City, and impose fearful and constantly increasing burdens upon its inhabitants. The evil lies much deeper than the Governor supposes. It cannot be reached by the remedy he suggests. Political objects and party aims may be answered by the action which he recommends. But the public welfare will not be protected, nor will public sentiment be satisfied, by such a reform as that.

African Explorations.

That vast region of Southern Africa, lying south of ten degrees south latitude, has been at length penetrated by a white man, and a traveler has returned to civilization with the experience of sixteen years residence among the natives in the interior of this mysterious Continent. We, of course, allude to the recent arrival in England of Dr. LIVINGSTON, the celebrated missionary. As an explorer he has contributed greatly to geographical science; as a missionary he has labored successfully among the African tribes, regardless of personal danger, hardship or privation; and as either the one or the other, he is justly regarded as one of the most remarkable men of the present day, and is entitled to all the honor he has received at the hands of his countrymen. Dr. LIVINGSTON has only left the scene of his labors for a few months. His whole soul is in the arduous work he has undertaken, and that work, he says, is scarcely commenced. He returns to civilization to give us an insight into a problem—still obscure—but worked out sufficiently to encourage every hope that it will be one day satisfactorily solved.

The first expedition of scientific importance performed by Dr. LIVINGSTON was from the Cape of Good Hope, by the Lake Ngami, to Linyanti, and thence to Loando, on the Western Coast. Along this route, before untraveled, the position of rivers, mountains, lakes and places, were determined with scientific precision; the climate and the geology of the country were correctly noted and recorded, and the habits, manners and customs of the people were thoroughly examined. But, great as this feat may be considered, either as a daring, hazardous enterprise, or as an important contribution to geographical science, its results are not to be compared with those of the subsequent journey, accomplished by the same traveler, across the Continent from the Portuguese settlements on the West to those on the Eastern Coast. Starting from Loando on the West, the Doctor, according to the account given by himself, struck the Coanza, which river he followed in an easterly direction until it reaches the Kasye, and then along the latter river, from South to North, as far as Lake Dilolo, a large expanse of water in the centre of the Continent. This water communication is further continued by a river called the Leambye, which, after lengthened windings, finally takes the name of Zambesi—and, passing through the towns of Tete and Sena, empties itself at Quilimane into the Indian Ocean.

It is not possible, within the compass of a brief article, to particularize the places, lakes, rivers or mountains which Dr. LIVINGSTON has discovered in Southern Africa. Following on the map the bare outline given above, the reader can glance at the great extent of country now opened up. But to establish the position of rivers, lakes, and mountains, whose existence was hitherto unknown, forms a minor portion of Dr. LIVINGSTON's labors. A knowledge of the physical structure of this unexplored country—deeply interesting though it be—is still less interesting than the discovery of a new and vast field for the enterprise and industry of man. We learn now, for the first time, that, far beyond the confines of civilization—where its vices have not penetrated—the true negro family possesses an unexpected intelligence and great capabilities for refinement and improvement. Many of this despised race accepted, with readiness, the truths of Christianity, and all expressed their willingness at once to trade with the white man. North of twenty degrees south latitude—supposed, up to this time, to be an arid, burning desert—lies an immense territory, which, we are now told, possesses a pleasant and healthy climate, and a soil well watered—covered, says our traveler, with a net-work of rivers, many of which are large and deep and never dry up. Here, some of the most fatal diseases among Europeans are unknown. Such is the country to which a highway from the sea has been opened up. We have but the faintest glimpse, as yet, of its undeveloped resources; but they promise an abundant harvest to the future trader. Among the articles of commerce that he found in his travels, Dr. LIVINGSTON enumerates various fibrous substances, strong, and in one case resembling flax—the sugar-cane, of which the natives know nothing—indigo, which grows wild and is quite a weed—wax, honey, quinine, and senna. Among the metals, Dr. LIVINGSTON includes iron ore, and malachite, from which copper is extracted. There are also coal fields, and even gold has been occasionally found. These are but a few of the products of the country lately traversed by the English missionary. To develop its newly-discovered resources will not only extend commerce, but will effectually suppress that traffic in the negro which is still carried on—though in a diminished degree—to the curse of civilization and the shame of humanity.

We sincerely trust that within as short a time as possible the results of Dr. LIVINGSTON's explorations will, in a detailed form, be laid before the world. Within a few months, the distinguished traveler himself will return to pursue his peculiar vocation, and to labor anew in the cause of Christianity and Science. He will leave behind him a very high and well deserved reputation.

NEW FIRMS.—The fact that the formation of some two hundred new business firms was announced in this City on the 1st of January, shows how extensive the commercial transactions of our business metropolis must be. The amount of capital invested in new special partnerships amounts to half a million of dollars. But, there are annually more new firms announced on the 1st of February than on the first day of the year.

A HOPELESS CASE.—The Augusta *Chronicle and Sentinel* says, in reference to the reopening of the African Slave-Trade, "that it would be any more immoral, or need be any more inhuman than the emigrant trade of the North, or that it any more deserves the stigma of piracy now affixed to it by law, we have yet to be convinced of."

Of course, argument and facts would be lost upon a person who can discover no difference between a foreign immigrant coming here of his own will, to labor where he may choose, and who will enjoy the fruits of his own industry, and one torn from his native country against his will to labor for another without the hope of personal freedom. But we have the charity to believe that our Southern cotemporary is not half so stolid and ignorant as he pretends to be. The Southern papers are continually grumbling at the small support they receive from the people, and complain outrageously that, in spite of all the warnings that are uttered against the press of the North, Northern periodicals are more read at the South than Southern ones. But how can Southern editors think that intelligent men will prefer to read such trumpery as the article from which we have made the above brief extract, to candidly-written and well-reasoned editorials? A fettered press can never be popular, and, if Southern publishers are desirous of securing the patronage of their fellow-citizens of the South, they must show themselves entitled to their confidence, not by flattering their prejudices, but by telling them the truth. The Columbia (S. C.) *Times* says, in reference to the discontinuance of the South Carolina *Agriculturist*:

> "A great commotion is occasionally made about building up a Southern literature, &c. What encouragement is there for any individual to make an effort in that direction, when the Southern people allow most of the journals already established here to languish along in a starving existence—when they grudgingly and slowly give a mite towards the support of newspapers here, while they literally *pay, in advance*, heavy contributions to Northern publishers?"

Of course there is but one explanation to be given for this remarkable fact. If the people of the South prefer Northern periodicals, it is only because they are of a better quality than they can get at home.

INCREASED PAY TO ARMY OFFICERS.—We observe that the Chairman of the Military Committee in the House of Representatives attempted, on Monday, to bring up the bill for increasing the pay of the officers of the Army, but failed in obtaining the requisite number of votes, two-thirds, for that purpose.

We are somewhat surprised at this result, for we thought there was no measure which would be brought before Congress that would meet with more favor from members than that for increasing the pay of the officers of our gallant little army. It is universally acknowledged that they are more poorly paid than any other class of men in the employment of Government, and, at the same time, are harder worked. Their present pay, established over fifty years ago, has not been materially changed during this period, while that of all other employes have been increased from time to time to meet the increased cost of living. We trust that Congress will speedily act upon this matter, and at least allow the officers sufficient to live upon, which many of them do not secure at present. The army has carried our flag in triumph on many a hard-fought field, enabling us by its victories to annex to our broad domains the richest possessions in the world, which yearly bring us in millions upon millions, and it would seem but just and proper that a competence should be allowed to those who have served us so faithfully. We trust, therefore, that Congress will increase the army pay, for, although to Government it is but a small item, to the officers of the army it is of vital importance.

ALARMING.—A letter from Paris states that a congress of ladies lately assembled in that capital, whose object was to devise measures for putting an end to the expansion of the petticoat. A resolution was adopted which, though professedly aimed at hoops, must have been intended to preserve them as well as to increase their dimensions. It was resolved to expand them to so great an extent that their very absurdity would compel their abandonment. But the absurd point has been reached here a long while, and the ladies have manifested no disposition to give up their hoops. The dimensions fixed upon by the Paris Congress as exceeding the bounds of endurance for hooped petticoats is fifteen feet in circumference, requiring thirty-five yards of material for a dress. The members of the Crinoline Congress had resolved to make their appearance in skirts of such fearful dimensions, and of course our ladies will immediately follow suit. Fifteen feet circumference will give a skirt of five feet in diameter, which will be increased a foot more by flounces. As there are very few of our churches that have aisles five feet wide, ladies will not be able to wear their enlarged skirts in church, and a gentleman will find it impossible to indulge in the pleasure of walking down Broadway with a lady leaning on each arm. The Hoop Congress must have been in the interest of the manufacturers of Lyons and the milliners, and, under the pretext of diminishing an evil, they have taken measures to increase it.

STREET NUISANCES.—The new Mayor of Brooklyn deserves commendation for directing the attention of Common Council to the shocking practice which prevails in that city as well as in New-York, of making appeals to the charitable instincts of the people by exposing on the sidewalks all sorts of loathsome cripples and deformities. If these unhappy creatures have no friends to take care of them, they should be provided for by the public authorities. Broadway is infested with such disgusting objects; men without legs or arms, animated skeletons labeled "I'm starving," and all manner of hideous deformities are thrust upon the sympathies of pedestrians, so that a walk down Broadway, or any of our great public thoroughfares, is to be dreaded by a person of weak nerves or ordinary sympathies. The streets are full enough of disagreeable objects at the best, but these unhappy wretches who make a public parade of their hideous deformities, for the purpose of extracting contributions from passengers, ought to be taken care of by the public authorities.

Physician's Certificates of the Cause of Death—Note from Dr. Masters.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

My attention having this evening been called to an editorial in your paper of this morning, headed "Something that needs attention," in which my connection with the case that gave rise to it is severely condemned, I beg you to insert the following statement in your next issue.

The deceased woman has been repeatedly under my care during the past five months, and since the 17th of December had attended at my office for treatment. I was fully satisfied, from actual observation of her intemperate habits, that they greatly aggravated the sickness for which I had last prescribed for her. The husband called at my office, on Saturday morning last, and stated that his wife had died the night previous, and asked for a certificate of death, on the ground that she had been my patient. On questioning him I had no reason to suppose that she had died from other causes than the disease from which she was suffering when I had last seen her, and her intemperate habits, and gave a certificate to that effect, with the remark that death had occurred suddenly. To my surprise, I was told in the evening by a friend that an inquest had been held, and the verdict had pronounced her death to have been induced by violence received at the hands of the husband; and that I had been censured for having given a certificate without having previously seen or attended the patient. I was not present at the inquest, and as my connection with the case has, I think you will admit, been misapprehended, for want of this statement, I beg that you will publish it. R. R. MASTERS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Jan. 6, 1857.

Nothing can illustrate more forcibly the justice of our comments than the above letter of Dr. MASTERS. The object of the law which requires the certificate of a physician to the cause of death, as a condition of burial, is to secure reasonable and reliable evidence that the deceased person did not die from violence, or any cause of which the law takes cognizance. In this case, a man who had just beaten his wife to death, goes to Dr. MASTERS and asks for a certificate which shall protect him from the scrutiny of a Coroner's inquest;—and it is given,—not from any knowledge of the immediate cause of death, but from the fact that sometime previously she was known to be laboring under disease.

Dr. MASTERS is a respectable physician, of good standing, and beyond the suspicion of any other fault in the premises than that of carelessness. But if his inadvertence can so nearly conceal the evidence of a brutal and heinous crime, what may not be done by the intentional, or reckless misconduct of less scrupulous and less reliable men of the same profession? We are confirmed in the belief that some more stringent regulations on this subject are imperatively needed.

HITTING THE NAIL ON THE HEAD.—The Richmond *Enquirer* gives an instance of at least one good result, which it says has sprung from the Savannah Commercial Convention. It says:

> "A gentleman of this city, who attended the Convention, was surprised to find that a prominent merchant of Savannah purchased his supply of nails in a Northern market. In reply to a friendly remonstrance, the merchant contended that he could not get his nails in any Southern city. To this the gentleman answered that an abundant supply of the best article was manufactured in Richmond. The merchant immediately sent an order for *four thousand* kegs to the Old Dominion Company of this city."

This is an encouraging symptom, certainly, and it gives us pleasure to publish it. But how did it happen that the Savannah merchant did not know that nails could be purchased in Richmond? Didn't the nail-maker advertise his goods, or didn't the merchant read the papers? It is gratifying to learn that Richmond can supply itself with nails; but we find in the *Whig*, another Richmond paper, another fact which is not so encouraging for the manufacturing prosperity of that city. It seems, from the statement of the *Whig*, that the flouring mills there find it difficult to obtain a supply of flour barrels sufficient to meet the demands of their business; and the wonder is expressed that no capitalist has undertaken to manufacture them by machinery. The price of empty barrels is about sixty cents, nearly double the price here.

AFFAIRS IN NORTHERN MEXICO.—We are glad to see that VIDAURRI proves faithful to his promise, and fulfills his agreement with the Central Government of the Mexican Republic. This adhesion of so distinguished a chief—the recognized leader of public sentiment in the North—proves satisfactorily that the rule of President COMONFORT is firmly established, and that if the wisdom and moderation by which his Administration has been hitherto characterized, are continued, it will gather additional strength and favor from day to day. The reported pronuncimento at San Luis is scarcely to be regarded in a serious light. These species of *émeutes* may be troublesome enough, but they are of too common occurrence to excite much apprehension. Every indication leads to the conviction that the Government of COMONFORT is supported by the great majority of the people of Mexico, and if he continues to merit and receive that support we are not disinclined to believe, in spite of past experience, that a reign of prosperity is in store for our sister Republic.

A CURIOUS CONTRADICTION.—A Washington correspondent of the *Commercial* writes thus:

> "The astonishing stories told in New-York about grand schemes for plundering the treasury are *entitled to no regard.* There are men enough, *in and out of Congress*, who are quite willing to be benefited at the expense of the public; and there are others, too, who, pirate-like, arrest measures, in their progress, *by demanding of the supposed beneficiary the payment of tribute.* The statements and charges of corruption which I have seen in the New-York and other papers appear to come from this latter class."

It seems from this curious paragraph that there are "men *in* and *out* of Congress" who plunder the public in two ways,—by demanding pay for *aiding* the passage of bills, and by levying black-mail as a condition of not opposing them. What worse statements and charges than those which are thus acknowledged to be true have been made, in New-York papers or elsewhere, we are not aware. Yet in the face of his own confession this correspondent sneers at stories of "corruption." We should like to know what *his* idea of corruption is.

AN INCREASE OF POLICEMEN NEEDED.—We have before alluded to the inadequacy of our police force to properly guard the lives and property of our citizens; but it seems that, small as the number of our policemen is, when viewed in comparison with the space over which they are scattered, they are numerous and ample compared with the police force of Brooklyn. From the message of Mayor POWELL we learn that there are never more than sixty men on patrol duty at one time in the whole of that great city, which includes an area almost as great as that of the City of New-York. It is no longer a wonder that Brooklyn has been so long a kind of burglar's paradise, and that street robberies and house-thieves are so common there. It would be a piece of economy in our Brooklyn neighbors, we should say, if they were to quadruple the number of their policemen.

CONGRESS.—The first business in order before the Senate, yesterday, was the election of a President *pro tem.*, after which the Iowa contested election case was debated, but no conclusion was arrived at.

In the House, Mr. BOYCE gave notice of another amendment to the Tariff bill. A bill was introduced, and referred to the Judiciary Committee, the more effectually to prevent the selling of intoxicating liquors to the Indians. The President's Message came up again for consideration, and speeches were made by Messrs. STEPHENS of Georgia, and DAVIS of Maryland. The former congratulated everybody, generally and in particular, on the result of the late election; while the latter contended that, as Mr. BUCHANAN was elected by the votes of a minority of the people, the majority condemned the issues made by the Democratic Party. He predicted the greatest possible confusion in the distribution of the spoils.

THE LEGISLATURE.—The State Legislature convened yesterday. The Assembly was called to order at 11 o'clock, and after the swearing in of the members, DEWITT C. LITTLEJOHN was elected Speaker on the first ballot, and assumed the Chair with a short and pertinent address. Mr. RICHARDSON, of Albany, was elected Clerk. The usual preliminaries having been gone through with, the Annual Message of the Governor was presented and read. An afternoon session was held, but no business was done.

The Senate was called to order at 12 o'clock by Lieutenant-Governor SELDEN, who made a brief address. A resolution of thanks to Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND, for the manner in which he had discharged the duties of President of the Senate, was adopted. A resolution in reference to the death of Senator WHITE during the recess was adopted, after a eulogy by Mr. BROOKS. The Governor's Message was then received and read.

TOO FASTIDIOUS, BY HALF.—We find the following verdant paragraph in the unsophisticated columns of the Providence *Journal:*

> "The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *North American* charges that certain members of Congress have *sold* their eligible seats, and taken others in the outer circle. *We can hardly credit such meanness.* If it be so, the names of the men who have so disgraced themselves and the House, ought to be exposed."

Rhode Island must be a delightful corner of the earth to live in! Its seclusion must be charming. Our old friend of the *Journal*, who has been Governor of the State, and is ere long, we hope, to be one of her U. S. Senators, is positively shocked at the intimation that honorable members of Congress actually sell their seats! If they would stop there, we would be content. But the fact is, almost everything they possess is understood to be in the market. There are scores of them who sell the books, stationery, the sealing wax—the *franks* even, to which they are entitled by law. And there are many who go still further, and sell their *votes*. We presume if the private account-books of a good many honorable members of Congress could be scrutinized, there would be found a long column of receipts for *aye* or *no* upon matters of interest to parties who can afford to pay.

The Providence *Journal* should understand that this is a very venal age—and one of the least culpable kinds of bargain and sale in which "certain members" of Congress indulge, is the disposal of the seats they are lucky enough to draw.

HARD UP.—The Edgefield (S. C.) *Advertiser*, which has always been one of the fiercest and most zealous of the Disunion papers, thus cavalierly confesses that the occupation of that portion of the Southern community is, for the present, at all events, completely gone:

> "POLITICS.—There's none afloat. The Charleston *Mercury*, Gen. BETHUNE, and two or three others, are still talking about disunion. But the biggest part of our sensible people are in for old BUCK and the Constitution. If *they* fail, then there will very probably be the devil to pay. Whether he will take his pay *in blood or in niggers*, remains to be seen."

We are inclined to think that "niggers" will be the circulating medium with the particular creditor the *Advertiser* refers to, as far as they will go. When they have all been paid out, the little balance may possibly be settled with "blood."

Movements in Kansas.

We find in one of our Kansas exchanges the report of a public meeting held at the Town of Quindaro, to consider the subject of a railroad from the Missouri River to the interior of the Territory. Remarks were made by several gentlemen upon the benefits of such a road to the country. Gov. ROBINSON thought that as far as to Lawrence the stock could be sold and the road built within a year. A committee of five was appointed to correspond with various parties on the subject, and a resolution was adopted declaring the desirableness and feasibility of the proposed road.

A temperance meeting was held in Lawrence a few evenings before Christmas, which was well attended, and addressed by several prominent citizens.

We have also a report of a public meeting at Lawrence to take measures for establishing a *College* in that portion of the Territory. Gen. POMEROY presided, and Gov. ROBINSON addressed the meeting. A memorial was prepared to be presented to Congress, asking a donation of land in aid of the institution, and the following gentlemen were elected Trustees:

Gov. John W. Geary, Lecompton, Kansas.
Gov. Charles Robinson, Lawrence, Kansas.
Rev. Ephraim Nute, Lawrence, Kansas.
Rev. S. Y. Lum, Lawrence, Kansas.
Samuel C. Pomeroy, Esq., Lawrence, Kansas.
Wm. Y. Roberts, Esq., Washington, Kansas.
Marcus J. Parrott, Esq., Leavenworth, Kansas.
Isaac T. Goodnow, Esq., Manhattan, Kansas.
John A. Wakefield, Esq., Bloomington, Kansas.
Amos A. Lawrence, Esq., Boston, Mass.
L. S. Bacon, Esq., New-Haven, Conn.
Ex-Governor Slade, Vermont.

The fact that the people of Kansas can thus turn their attention to educational matters and works of improvement affords conclusive evidence of the abatement of the troubles from which they have suffered so much. We hear from all parts of the Territory that quiet has been restored—that general confidence is felt in the intentions and efforts of Gov. GEARY, and that there is scarcely any room for doubt that Kansas will be a Free State.

A very large emigration, mainly from the Northern and Western States, is expected in the Spring.

Personal.

Lieut. STEPHEN DECATUR writes that the wretch who murdered the warden of the Massachusetts State Prison assumed the name of Decatur. His real name is CATES. His father, CHARLES DAVID CATES, was formerly employed as a mechanic at the Portsmouth Navy Yard, and the boy attended school at Portsmouth under the name of CATES. His life has been a record of crime, commencing at 14.

Hon. CHARLES SUMNER had intended to start for Washington on Monday, but has postponed his departure at the request of his physician, who is anxious to detain him as long as possible from any chance of exciting [illegible]. The Boston *Telegraph* says he is gaining strength slowly, but his cerebral and nervous system is still morbidly sensitive, and he is obliged to the greatest caution in all that he does. Although his health is constantly and surely improving, months must pass before the original injuries he received will be entirely repaired.

Obituary.

ROBERT CARTER NICHOLAS died at his plantation in Terrebonne, La., on the 24th ult., of apoplexy. In politics, he was a Democrat. He was a Captain in the United States Army during a part of the war of 1812, being attached to the division stationed on the Canada frontier, and afterwards promoted to the rank of Colonel. He was for twelve years a Senator in Congress, which post he filled with honor to the State and credit to himself. Col. N. was sent as *Chargé d'Affaires* to Naples, by Gen. JACKSON. He was also Secretary of the State of Louisiana; and later, Superintendent of Public Education. He was about sixty-five years of age.

THE TABER DUEL.—The Charleston papers still contain communications in reference to the Taber duel. The affray having been disposed of, the newspaper war turns upon certain questions of veracity, in the discussion of which, Dr. JOHN BELLINGER and Mr. ALFRED RHETT are the parties interested. It is a private fight, purely personal, and shedding no light upon the circumstances of the duel. Alleged infractions of dueling usage are the bone of contention. The *Standard*, however, has got into hot water in consequence of these publications, and it is not probable that the controversy has yet seen its termination. That paper publishes a very sharp card, addressed to the Editor, by J. L. PETTIGRU and JAMES SIMONS, threatening the extreme penalties of the law of libel if any further publication were made, and demanding explanations. The *Standard* explains and justifies its course.

Indian Outrages in Florida—Murder of a Whole Family.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

ENTERPRISE, East Fla., Sunday, Dec. 28, 1856.

The Indians are making towards this place. On the 25th an express from Smyrna passed here to Capt. BULLOCK, at Fort Gatlin. The carrier stated that a family had been massacred by the Indians, at SHELDON's old place, eight miles from Smyrna. Capt. B., with a posse of his men, started immediately, and, on arriving at the place, found that PETER SHIVES and family, consisting of his wife and two children, had been murdered by them, and his house burnt, probably on the 19th, by a party of ten to twelve. SHIVES was found in the field some sixty yards from the house, with two bullet holes through his head, and badly cut with an axe; his wife and little girl shot at the water's edge, in front of the house, and the remains of their boy, ten years of age, was found among the burning ruins of the house.

Mr. SHIVES was from Pennsylvania, and came on in the same boat with me, with his family and goods, to settle at that place, and arrived about the 1st December.

This climate is delightful, and fruits very fine, but there is not much pleasure in *eating oranges* out of one hand and holding your *rifle* in the other.

Respectfully. P.

HON. H. W. HILLIARD.—A paragraph from the Macon (Ga.) *Telegraph* represents this gentleman as having declared his intention, at a recent meeting of the Alabama Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of returning to the ministry. Though this would seem to be a fair inference from the language used, we find an explanatory statement in the Tuskegee *Herald*, that Mr. H. does not intend to abandon the profession of the law.

☞ The total of contributions by the Fourteenth-street Presbyterian Church (corner of Second-avenue, to benevolent societies, and objects outside of the church, during the year 1856, was $15,506 96.

This church has under its care four Sabbath schools, which, at their last census, contained 1,730 pupils and 196 teachers.

☞ Protect your gas metres, or, as was quite generally the case last evening, have your lights refuse to burn. Especially where the service pipes cross open areas, this little kindness is essential to your evening illumination. *Mem.* Let us see if the gas bills recognize this arrest of flow.

☞ At 10 o'clock last night the mercury stood at seven degrees above zero. All day it was powerfully cold, with a stiff breeze from the northwest. The solitary sleigh in Broadway found it tolerable sleighing, while in the suburbs the sleighs slipped merrily enough.

Mails for Central America.

We are requested to give notice that a monthly mail will hereafter be made up at the New-York and New-Orleans Post-Offices, for Punta Arenas, La Unica, Acajulta, and San José de Guatemala, (Central America,) for dispatch by the California mail-steamers of the 5th of each month, from those ports. Said mail, on arrival at Panama, will be immediately dispatched thence to destination by the steamship *Columbus*, belonging to the Panama Railroad Company.

The single rate of United States postage is 10 cents when the distance from mailing office is under 2,500 miles, and 20 cents when the distance is over 2,500 miles—*prepayment compulsory.—Intelligencer.*

Arrested on Suspicion of Murder.

About four years ago a young man named MICHAEL MACARTHY, of Hudson, went to a ball at Claverack, and was there killed in a row. The affair was well nigh forgotten until recently, when a young man named DENNY CUMMINGS, while intoxicated, dropped certain hints in the hearing of Mr. MACARTHY, MICHAEL's father, which awakened his suspicion that CUMMINGS knew about the murder of his son. ANDREW DOLAN and two others were also implicated. DOLAN and CUMMINGS are now in jail. The other persons have not been found. An investigation of the affair will take place immediately.

SELLING LIQUOR TO SLAVES.—The evil of selling liquor to slaves has increased to such an extent that the people of some of the country towns and parishes have determined to bear it no longer, and have commenced action in the premises. Two meetings have recently been held in the town of Plaquemine, Iberville Parish, at which the citizens resolved themselves into Vigilance Committees, and having found out the names of several persons engaged in the nefarious business, ordered them to leave town within forty-eight hours. Up to Friday last two of them had left. A den was pulled down by the citizens. The *Sentinel* says all those who have been ordered to leave "will have to travel." The citizens have submitted to the infliction as long as they intend to. Not the first step has been taken to arrest the growing evil in this city where it prevails to an extent almost past belief. The time is coming, however, when action will have to be taken.—*N. O. Bulletin.*

SUDDEN DEATH.—A lady, named WALKER, residing in Plane-street, rose at her usual hour yesterday morning, and, while preparing breakfast, was taken with a sudden pain. She immediately alarmed her husband, who went after medical assistance, and soon after he returned, she died—the whole transition from apparent good health to death occurring within an hour. A post-mortem examination was held, and showed death to have been caused by a rupture of one of the main arteries of the heart. A rare occurrence.—*Newark Adv., 6th.*

BUSINESS NOTICES.

JET ORNAMENTS, BROOCHES, BRACELETS, &c. A lot, embracing the latest styles and patterns, to be sold at greatly reduced prices; also, every variety of fancy goods and toys, at ROGERS' Bazaar, No. 499 Broadway, four doors above Spring-st.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES—With Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks, the same that were awarded separate medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and the World's Fair, New-York, 1853, and are the only American Safes that were awarded medals at the London World's Fair.

These Safes are now admitted to be superior to any ever offered the public, and the subscribers challenge the world to produce an instance of these Safes failing to preserve their contents through the hottest fires, or a burglar picking the lock.

The subscribers and their agents are the only persons authorized to make and sell Herring's Patent Champion Safe, with Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks.

S. C. HERRING & CO., Green Block,
125, 127 and 129 Water-st., and 5 Murray-st., New-York

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES.—The best in the world; the only reliable Hair Dye known, perfect and instantaneous; harmless and beautiful in its results. Applied in twelve private rooms. BATCHELOR'S WIGS surpass all; their new improvements satisfy the interested that BATCHELOR'S are permanent. Avoid the ridicule attached to bad dyes and unsightly wigs. The largest and best stock always at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—THE BEST OF all holiday gifts is one of Singer's latest improved sewing machines, which is capable of earning for its owner $1,000 a year. All who have female relations or friends in needy circumstances can in this way, at a moderate expense, provide for their permanent and comfortable support.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

RUPTURE—ONLY PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED to MARSH & CO., by the Industrial Exhibition of all Nations, at the Crystal Palace, for their new patent radical cure truss. References as to its superiority: Professor Valentine Mott, Willard Parker and John M. Carnochan. Open from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M.

MARSH & CO., No. 2½ Mailden-lane, New-York.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

ESTABLISHED 1826.

ISAAC J. OLIVER,
(Successor to Oliver & Brother,)
MERCHANT TAILOR,
No. 23 Beekman-st., near William-st.,

Takes this method of returning thanks to his numerous friends and customers for the liberal patronage he has received during the year 1856, and avails himself of the present opportunity of informing them, and the business public generally, that by increased facilities he is better than ever prepared to execute orders for every description of

PLAIN AND FANCY PRINTING,

suitable for Merchants and Business Men, such as Bill-heads, Statements, Circulars, Cards, Catalogues, Pamphlets, Hand-bills, Posters, Show-cards, &c.,

in the neatest and most modern style, and at prices as low as the same work can be had elsewhere.

Persons in want of Printing on short notice, should avail themselves of the extraordinary advantages this Establishment affords.

PUNCTUALITY, EXPEDITION NEATNESS,
Can at all times be relied upon.

PUBLIC PATRONAGE IS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.

Our Calendar for 1857 and '58 is now ready, and may be had free of charge, on application at the office.

ISAAC J. OLIVER, No. 23 Beekman-st.

☞ **To those Suffering Disease of Any Kind.**—DR. JACOB WEBBER'S THEORY—That most diseases prove fatal; that early deaths occur; that people linger years suffering death, weak, inanimate and exhausted—not from the disease itself, but from an inability in nature, and nature's strength, to withstand or maintain through the ravages of disease. Give them help, and nature will relieve herself, if stimulated. Given in herbs and plants to effect all this. Purify the blood, render the intestines, the liver, the heart, and all the natural functions of man or woman active, and you have half conquered disease. Dr. JACOB WEBBER does conscientiously assure all who read this, that his INVIGORATING SANGUIFIER produces all the effect above stated. He has seen the old, the tottering, the palsied, the insane, the dyspeptic, the inebriate, the debauchee, and the invalid, revive under its influence, as if new life were given them.

HOW ONE FEELS AFTER TAKING DR. WEBBER'S INVIGORATING CORDIAL.

After taking it, a general glow of warmth is felt through the chest and body, a strength in the limbs, a mental clearness of ideas, memory, and exhilaration of spirits; in a few days, the patient finds that a universal strength, mentally and bodily, has gradually assumed a part of him; that disease of every kind has left him; that his blood courses through his veins thin, rich, and pure; his liver, before torpid, is now active; his ideas clear and lucid; his hand and nerves firm; he feels capable of any exercise. Thus have I seen many very low from exposure, from disease, debauchery, excess, &c., renewed wonderfully by it.

DR. PHILORAN COTT, of Memphis, Tenn., writes: "I have lately tested in several cases of extreme debility, and where the functions of nature had become inert, a compound of my old friend, Dr. JACOB WEBBER, of Louisiana, which he calls his Invigorating Cordial, with the most delightful effect; and I hesitate not to pronounce it the most valuable Tonic of the age, while, as a blood purifier and nervine, I have never in my practice seen it equaled."

Sold—price $2 50; two for $4—at No. 202 Bowery. The poor, (proved unable to pay,) half price.

☞ **Kansas Lands.**—The Trustees for the purchase of lands in Kansas, will receive deposits in trust, to apply them to the purchase of the Delaware Indians' Trust Lands, and to the purchase of other lands in Kansas. Shares in the general fund $100, bearing interest, and receivable in purchase of lands of the Trust. For subscription, or for special investments, or for further information, apply to the Treasurer, personally or by letter, at No. 8 Winter st., Boston. JOSEPH LYMAN, Treasurer.

AMOS A. LAWRENCE, }
WM. DUDLEY PICKMAN, } Trustees.
ROBERT B. STORER. }

☞ **Holiday Ragians, Overcoats, Dress and Frock Coats, Business Suits, Pants and Vests,** all of which are selected with great care as regards both style and price.

We would also solicit orders for our Custom Department, where gentlemen may have their clothing made in the latest and neatest style, and at the very lowest prices, for cash. Ten per cent. less than any other store in this City.

C. M. DOMINICK & CO.,
(Successors to Devlin & Jessup,)
Corner of John and Nassau sts.

MEDICINE WITHOUT PAY.

☞ **I will present one box of my Magnetic Salve** to any respectable patient who will call and receive it. For Burns, Scrofula, and Salt Rheum, unsurpassed. S. B. SMITH, Electro-Magnetist, No. 77 Canal-st., between Broadway and Church-st.

☞ **Bald, Gray and Red Heads, give Jones' Coral Hair Restorative a Trial.**—These are its real qualities: It will force the hair to grow dark, stop its falling off, cure all scurff or dandruff, dress the hair beautifully dark, soft and silky, and keep it so a very long time. The reader is assured he will find this beautiful preparation all we state. Depôt, No. 202 Bowery. Price only 25.

☞ **Who Wants White Hands and Skin, or a Fine Shaving Soap?**—Try JONES' ITALIAN CHEMICAL SOAP. Reduced to 25 cents. It makes the coarsest or the most discolored skin smooth, white and fine, and raises a splendid lather for shaving; is fine for infants. Depôt, No. 202 Bowery.

☞ **Williamsburg.**—Lecture THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, Jan. 7, in the New-England Church, South 9th-st., at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. R. S. STORRS, Jr.. D. D. Subject—*Trifles.* Admission 25 cents.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED OF DANIEL DERVIET, who left Albany June 30, 1855, to go to sea—aged about twenty-five years. Any information respecting him will be thankfully received by his mother, Mrs. ANN DEVIET, No. 32 2d-st., Arbor Hill, Albany, N. Y.

IF THE DRUGGIST WHO HAS DINED several times at "Reed's Restaurant," in company with Carie, will address her, to her full address, through the Post-Office, she will be happy to give a full explanation.

CHRISTOFLE & CO.'S CELEBRATED ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

The dépôt of this celebrated ware, formerly situated At No. 481 Broadway, has been removed to No. 97 William-st. Always on hand, table and tea sets, tray, fork and spoons, &c. For sale by GOURE & CO., No. 97 WILLIAM-ST.

BUYING COTTON BROKER.—I BEG TO ANnounce that I, this day, relinquish the business of a Selling Cotton Broker, and for the future adopt that of a Buying Broker of the same commodity.

It has long been apparent that it is impossible for the same broker to do justice alike to buyer and seller—*to "serve two masters" who have diametrically opposite interests.*

The difficulty of buying Cotton to their own satisfaction under the present system, has been experienced by most merchants, and it is well known that even at times when this market is relatively the cheapest in the country, the orders of English and Eastern manufacturers generally go to the South, owing to the want of confidence in selections there which the present system engenders.

The trade is now divided among about fifteen brokers or factors, each of whom is necessarily and properly anxious to sell the Cotton placed in his own hands, and recommends the most desirable parcels he himself has for sale. The merchant may call on half the number, and by the time he has done so, and seen a host of samples in different lights, his eye (not every hour or day amongst cotton,) and his memory are sufficiently confused. Now it is, under such circumstances, extremely improbable that he will have hit on the best value, considering color, staple, cleanliness, &c., &c., offered even by the seven or eight brokers he has called upon. But somewhere among the other seven or eight whom he has not called upon, there may be far better value than anything he has seen. Thus he misses the best purchase, and the most anxious seller fails to find a customer.

Another disadvantage experienced by the buyer is, that while the seller knows perfectly well the value of the cotton, by his Southern invoice and the time he has had for examination, the buyer is in the dark except in so far as he can judge by the hasty, superficial and confusing survey of the samples in various lights, to which I have referred. Practically the seller has both the previous knowledge of his commodity and a broker to act for him—but the buyer, though paying a brokerage, has neither the one nor the other, since the province of his broker should undoubtedly be to look on behalf of his client for the cheapest and best parcels offered on the whole market, and not merely to sell the stock placed in his hands.

At the same time any business man must see at a glance that under the present system the entry of even a small number of buyers into the market, each of them calling on a number of the selling brokers, often causes an excitement and an advance of price against themselves, even before a single purchase is made. Were a single buying broker, on the contrary, in possession of orders from the same buyers, they remaining in their own counting-rooms, he could get offers of and purchase all the cheap parcels offering at the minimum prices, before it was known that there was more than a single buyer in the field.

In all other large Cotton markets with which I am familiar, these causes have led to the establishment of a class of buying brokers, who from spending all their time in the purchase of Cotton, can always place their hands upon the cheapest parcels, besides being able, through their incessant practice, to judge the quality better than it is possible for an occasional operator to do.

I am led to believe that the want of such a broker has been felt in this market, and this want I shall now endeavor to fill. I shall receive no samples or commission from any seller of Cotton. I shall *purchase* for those who employ me from among the samples offered by all the brokers in the market, and from the brokers only, and thus, from not opposing them, but, on the contrary, bringing business to them, I hope to meet with their ready cooperation, of which I am already assured by most of their number. They will, as in duty bound, do their best for their sellers. I shall, at the same time, in perfect good fellowship, do my best for my buyers. Thus the principle on each side will be properly served.

I shall charge the same brokerage for these services—that is for searching out the cheapest parcels in the market, and giving the benefit of my judgment of quality, that buyers now pay without obtaining any such service for it; and I trust that fifteen years incessant experience of Cotton, added to the advantage I shall possess through a constant knowledge of the parcels offering, will enable me to make those services of value to my friends.

On these grounds I seek your support and, waiting Your favors, I am yours very respectfully,

A. BRADLEY, Buying Cotton Broker, 135 Pearl-st.

The following firms have kindly permitted me to refer to them, viz:

Messrs. R. CRAWFORD & Co., J. W. GRISWOLD & Co., HENDRICKS, HOLLIS & Co., PATTEN & Co., [illegible] Co., [illegible] & Co., [illegible] & Co., [illegible] &

[illegible] CITY.

[illegible] to Liberia.

[illegible] to represent the suffer- [illegible] especially in Sinoe County, to [illegible] which were destroyed by burnt in the [illegible] last March, just at the planting season. [illegible] the cause of the distress, inasmuch as [illegible] could not be planted, upon which the people [illegible]

[illegible] of Managers of the New-York State Col- [illegible] have directed an appeal to the humane and benevolent, for contributions in behalf of [illegible] people. By their order Rev. Mr. PINCKNEY, a colored man, for some years in Liberia as a missionary of the Protestant Episcopal Church, having been on the ground and witnessed the horrors of the scene, has been engaged to call upon the citizens of New-York for donations.

He has a book, containing a brief statement of his object, attested by the signature of ANSON G. PHELPS, Esq., President of the Society, and is commended to the friends of Africa by the Board.

A vessel is now loading for Liberia, in this port, which offers to take freight free for this object. Donations in provisions, farming utensils, clothing, &c., will be thankfully accepted by Mr. J. B. PINNEY, the Corresponding Secretary of the Board.

Board of Governors.

The Board of Governors of the Almshouse met yesterday at the Rotunda. This was the first meeting for the year 1857. An unusual number of strangers were present.

Governor GUNTHER, Vice-President of the Board, moved that Governor SMITH be elected President *pro. tem.*

Governor SMITH having taken the Chair, the minutes of the last meeting in 1856 were read and confirmed.

B. F. PINCKNEY, Esq., (late President of the Board of Councilmen,) and PATRICK G. MOLONEY, (new members,) took their seats at the Board.

This being "requisition day," the various demands of the institutions under care of the Board were recited by the Secretary. They presented no peculiarity. In a few instances the quantities were cut down, but no extremely close attention was paid to them by the majority of the Board.

It was then moved and seconded to nominate officers for the year. The Chairman *pro tem.* nominated Governors MOLONEY and PINCKNEY as tellers of a ballot.

Governor TOWNSEND wished it to be understood that he was not a candidate for the office of President of the Board.

Governor OLIVER hoped no member would vote more than once.

The result of the first ballot was 6 blanks, and for Governor TIEMANN 4 votes. No election. The second ballot was with the same result.

The third ended TIEMANN 3; blank 7. No election.

Governor OLIVER moved a recess of 10 minutes. He said the reason was, gentlemen had not made up their minds. He thought it necessary to talk the matter over, in view of the fact that the Know-Nothing Republican section of the Governors had not agreed which of the Democratic Governors they would support, in anticipation of the next Presidential election.

More than 30 minutes elapsed, but the Board had not finished their private deliberations, in which Governors TOWNSEND, DUCRO and GUNTHER took no part.

The lobby seemed anxious and excited, but conversational and lively.

After three-quarters of an hour's consultation, another ballot took place, with the same tellers as before, with the following result: TIEMANN, 3; GUNTHER, 4; TOWNSEND, 1; blank, 2.

The Chairman declared this as no election.

Governor TOWNSEND said he had already declared himself no candidate, and hoped no one would vote for him.

At the next effort the numbers were: For Governor GUNTHER, 7; TIEMANN, 1; blank, 2.

Governor GUNTHER, late Vice-President, on assuming the Chair as President, made a few appropriate remarks, pledging his best endeavors to act with impartiality.

Governor SMITH moved the appointment of Governor OLIVER as Vice-President and Secretary.

A ballot being taken, Governor OLIVER received 7 votes; Governor ANDERSON, 1; blank, 2.

Governor OLIVER then took the seat which Governor GUNTHER had vacated, at the bottom of the table.

Several communications were then received and referred. After which, the Board adjourned.

The following is the usual weekly return:

Number remaining week ending Jan. 3, 1857:	
At the Bellevue Hospital	612
Lunatic Asylum	600
Alms House	1462
Penitentiary	531
Penitentiary Hospital from Penitentiary	5
Penitentiary Hospital from Workhouse	291
Penitentiary Hospital from Almshouse	42
Workhouse	736
Small Pox Hospital	12
Randall's Island	819
Randall's Island Hospital	209
City Prison	336
Second District Prison	6
Third District Prison	12
Colored Home	257
Colored Orphan Asylum	180
Children at Nurse	184
Total	6294
Increase	70
Number remaining Dec 27, 1856	6224
Admitted	891
Total	7115
Died	30
Discharged	706
Sent to Penitentiary	82
Sent to State Prison	1— 821
Remaining	6294

Farmers' Club—American Institute.

There was a good attendance, yesterday, at the ordinary meeting of the Farmers' Club, at the American Institute, Judge LIVINGSTON in the chair. The Secretary, HENRY MEIGS, Esq., read some interesting translated extracts. The first was from a communication to the Imperial Society in France, in reference to the habits and natural history of the ostrich. The early Egyptians symbolized Justice by the ostrich feather. In several places these birds are even now fearfully tended for the sake of their feathers, and two valuable crops have been obtained in one year.

NEXT, a paper was read in reference to the Chinese potato. The subject has frequently been noticed at the meetings of this association. The Secretary read an important paper from the bulletin of the Imperial Society in relation to the plant styled "*Canna gigantea*," an excellent and productive source of farinaceous material, and rivaling the common arrow root.

Mr. A. J. GRAEF, of Brooklyn, submitted to the Club a beautiful parlor conservatory, under a hemispherical glass shade, 18 inches in diameter. Under this were seen a great variety of beautiful plants of the slow-breathing class, mosses and lichens, analogous in type to cold-blooded animals. Some of these were extremely minute and delicate, and all were as verdant and lively as though they had been just brought from a well-watered meadow.

M. BLOT, of Paris, made some valuable remarks as to the best mode of the cultivation of mushrooms.

Mr. FIELD, of Brooklyn, then read an extremely valuable paper on the subject of orchards, or rather on the cultivation of trees and plants generally, Mr. FIELD's remarks were quite practical, but recognizing the importance of scientific theory.

Dr. WATERBURY eulogized the paper of Mr. FIELD, especially because of its admission that science and theory must guide and direct all practice. The doctor adverted freely to the character of plants, as vital organizers, and amenable to all the laws which regulate vital development.

Professor MAPES felt inclined to repeat the observations he had previously delivered on the cultivation of the peach tree. Peach stones, in falling from the trees, always bury themselves alike, *point downwards. This ought to be imitated.* Broad end upwards, the frost opens them and water enters. He described a plan adopted by Mr. CANFIELD, of New-Jersey, the idea of which is, to fit the bud in the process of budding, by cutting away so much of the bark as will allow the insertion of the bud in place of the removed bark. The peach tree must be set one inch higher than in the nursery from which it has been taken. The new growth should be shortened in, early in the next Spring. The double lobe is a fruit bud, and the stock should never be shortened in, next to it, nor next to a double one. If a peach be borne on the end of a long, straggling, dependent branch, its death will not be distant. If a branch grow near a stable, the horses, who understand the thing better than we, will shorten it by nibbling off the extreme ends. Peach trees eighteen years old may be secured as fruitful if properly treated. The soil must be disturbed early, or there will be no crop, but a very large hole ought to be made in planting. Dr. PAGE, of Washington, has root-grafted the peach tree instead of budding it, and, after twenty years, the plan appears successful.

Dr. WATERBURY asked how old a branch should be before it might be cut off for pruning purposes?

Mr. FIELD said it should not be cut much after the midsummer growth has commenced. He thought the succulent wood of a year's growth might be safely removed.

Dr. WATERBURY said that if it were so, then by multiplying the operation of grafting sufficiently the whole top of a tree might be remodeled.

Mr. PURDY answered in the affirmative. The only time to prune old wood was when the tree was growing vigorously. Not in Winter, but when full of sap, the bud being immediately inserted.

Prof. MAPES alluded to the contrivance of using shell-lac in the process of grafting.

The management of the grapevine was then taken up by Mr. WAGNER.

The hour for adjournment having arrived, the subject of "*Farm work for Winter, and the necessary economical preparations for Spring,*" was given out as the topic for the next meeting on the 20th inst.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—WEDNESDAY, Jan. 7.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 34, 42 to 50 inclusive.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit.—Part I.*—Nos. 2829, 1196, 91, and every alternate (odd) number to 143. *Part II.*—Nos. 20, 22, 24, 28, 46, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term.*—Nos. 54, 76, 107, 252. *Novica*—The calendar for the calendar not so down, or reserved, or otherwise disposed of, will be called in their order on Friday next, at the opening of the Court, and defaults will be allowed.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 99, 112, 115, 116, 117, 119, 122 to 126, 130, 136 to 141, 143, 144, 146 to 158, 155 to 158, 160, 165, 166, 169, 170.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 79 to 93 inclusive. *Part II.*—Nos. 63 to 78 inclusive.

Decision in Admiralty.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Jan. 6.

Before Judge Betts.

BOTTOMRY—ANTECEDENT DEBT—POWER OF MASTER—RATIFICATION BY OWNER.

John Gardner et al. vs. *The Bark White Squall*—BETTS, J.—The bark *White Squall*, commanded by E. J. Harding, master, sailed from New-York for San Francisco on the 17th of February, 1855, and on the 25th of March thereafter put into Rio Janeiro in distress for repairs. The master consigned the ship to Graham, Bros. & Co. Endeavors were then made to obtain money by bottomry sufficient to make the repairs and outfit necessary to enable the ship to prosecute her voyage to San Francisco. The surveyors of the ship estimated the amount necessary at £3,500 sterling; but no loan could be obtained at a less premium than 75 per cent. The master wrote to the owners for directions from them and the underwriters. None had been received on the 1st of July. In the meantime, the vessel having been made nearly ready for sea, a call, by notice through the papers, was again made for an offer of a loan on bottomry to continue the voyage to San Francisco, to be addressed to the Consul's office. No offer being given, the master then advertised for such loan to bring the vessel with her cargo back to New-York, but obtained none for that voyage either.

The master had sold part of the ship's cargo and applied the proceeds towards the repairs, and entered into a contract of charter for the vessel, when Mr. Lang came to Rio as agent of the owners and brought £2,200 sterling, which was also expended upon the debts contracted for the repairs. Soon after Lang's arrival, Harding left the ship as master, and Burke, her first mate, was on the 1st of October appointed by Lang, master in his place. He executed the bottomry bond on the 5th of December, 1855. The vessel had been ready for sea for about five months. Burke executed the bond under the direction of Lang, without any knowledge of the necessities of the vessel, but because he was told that Lang must have more money.

Upon the facts in proof the master had no authority in law to give the bottomry hypothecation in question. The debts all accrued from separate credits given the master of the vessel, or her consignees, by mechanics, material men and others, and were entirely incurred a very considerable period before the treaty for this hypothecation was on foot with the bottomry lender. These facts were notorious. It was, therefore, well understood that the loan was made to extinguish antecedent debts not contracted under any assurance or expectation of a bottomry security, and was not made to the creditors themselves, but to others who bought in the debts in effect as an abatement of 33½ per cent. from the amount. The master could not bind the ship, her cargo and freight, to the satisfaction of such debts. (3 Peters, The *Virgin*; 1 Wheat., 96, The *Angra*; Abbott, 200, [note 1.] 1 Peters, 386.)

But although the bond was signed by the master yet he acted in the matter under the direction of the agent of the owners, and not on his own judgment and discretion. This agent was sent to Rio by the owners with funds for the use of the vessel, and, as must be implied, with general powers to act for the owners in respect to the ship. He displaced the original master and substituted another. He called in the bills of the ship, had them all adjusted, and authorised a composition with the creditors. He then arranged with the consignee of the ship for her hypothecation, for the purpose of raising money to satisfy the debts still outstanding. After the bottomry hypothecation was made, he had all the papers, including the protest of the master and crew, the particular bills and vouchers for all the expenses of the ship at Rio, with the bottomry bond, transmitted to the owners. They laid these documents before the adjuster of general average at New-York, and obtained from him a computation and allowance of their share of the general average, and claimed and received that share from the underwriters.

These facts in my judgment import that Lang possessed all the power of the owner to hypothecate the vessel, or at the least, if such powers were not originally conferred upon him, that the owners ratified and assented to their exercise after being fully advised of his acts and the facts upon which he acted. (Story's Agency, § 239.) The authority of an owner to bottomry his ship at home or abroad without regard to her necessities seems no longer a question with the authorities. (Abbott 192, note 1; 3 Kent, 361 (6th ed.) Flanders on Maritime Law, § 253.) The principal cannot be allowed to screen himself from the unfavorable consequences following the doings of his agent after taking to himself the benefits secured by them. (Story's Agency, §§ 250, 253, 253.)

The libelants are accordingly entitled to a decree in their favor for the due enforcement of the bond.

For libelants—Mr. E. C. Benedict and Mr. Seymour. For claimant—Messrs. Beebe, Dean & Donohue and Messrs. Williams & Barnard.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—JAN. 6.

Before Judge Hall.

The Clarke's Patent Steam and Fire Regulator Co. vs. *Joseph L. Hewes and John W. Phillips.*—This was on action to recover damages for an alleged infringement of a patent issued to Patrick Clarke, Jan. 3, 1854, for an improvement in regulating the dampers of steam boxes by the pressure of the steam, of which patent the plaintiffs were assignees. The defendants were alleged to have infringed it by making and using machines under a patent issued to Joseph Woodruff on the 23d of Oct., 1855. Damages were claimed to $5,000.

The defendants alleged that the plaintiffs' patent properly construed could not cover the machine in question, and that they did not manufacture them, but only allowed Woodruff to make them in their shop.

Testimony was taken for both parties, on both issues. The plaintiffs proved use of such a machine by the defendants, but failed to prove that the manufacture was otherwise than as the defendants had said. They accordingly moved the Court to allow them to withdraw a juror, which motion was opposed by the defendants, but was granted by the Court, on the plaintiffs paying the same costs as in case of nonsuit.

For plaintiffs, Mr. Keller and Mr. Cutting. For defendants, Mr. Gifford.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Jan. 6.

Before Hon. Justice Mitchell.

DECISIONS.

The Butchers' Real Estate Hide Association vs. *Phillips et al.*—Complaint to be amended.

Moore vs. *Cornell*—Judgment for plaintiff in both cases.

Lewis vs. *Curtis*—Complaint dismissed.

The People ex rel. Dunham vs. *Postley*—Judgment for relators.

Before Hon Justice Roosevelt.

Bennett vs. *Robbins*—Judgment for plaintiff with costs, unless defendant in ten days withdraw his answer and pay costs thereof, and serve an answer on plaintiff's attorney.

Smith vs. *Ætna Insurance Company*—Judgment for plaintiff; forms to be settled.

Church vs. *Halsey*—Decree for plaintiff with costs; form to be settled on notice.

Fiedler vs. *Traker*—Verdict of jury set aside and new trial allowed; costs to abide event.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Ingraham.

Edward C. Robinson vs. *Mahala Baum.*—Motion to confirm report of referee granted.

Thomas A. Houston vs. *Charles Farnham.*—Order of reference to Edward P. Cowles, Esq.

David Gwynne, &c., vs. *Thomas P. Kettell.*—Motion denied, with $9 costs.

In the matter of Marvin J. Merchant.—Order to show cause dismissed.

Richard Field vs. *Joseph Paulding.*—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—TUESDAY.

Before Hon. Judge Russell.

This morning, on the opening of Court, the following gentlemen were impanneled as Grand Jurors:

AMOS F. HATFIELD, Foreman.

Alfred P. Arnold,	Samuel Raynor,	Wm. H. Appleton,
Abraham Sands,	James Croisey,	Hugh Auchinloss,
Henry A. Coster,	David F. Baker,	Ebenez. Collamore,
Uriah Hendricks,	Wm. Dumont,	Edward D. Nelson,
Jas. M. Halstead,	Alex. A. Ogsbury,	Robt. Hoe,
Wm. Palen,	Thomas Hope,	David Ramsey,
	Jonathan R. Landon.	

The customary oath having been administered, Judge RUSSELL delivered his charge, as follows:

GENTLEMEN: It is laid down, by an eminent writer, that the Grand Jury system had its origin in England, at the time of the conflict between the power of the Government and the rights of the subject, and it was wrung from the Crown as the only means of protection by which the subject, appealing to the judgment of his peers, could be rendered secure against oppression; and that it was intended among us in much the same spirit, although no such reason existed for its formation, and, as the Constitution shows, was designed to be the means of protection to the citizen against false accusation, and the still greater danger of public clamor; for the Constitution says "That no person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous offence, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury." The Grand Jury system may be, therefore, regarded as a protection to the citizen, and an auxiliary to public justice, and, when acting within that scope, must be necessarily sustained; but when it transcends it, when it can be used for the gratification of private malignity, or when wrapped in the secresy and immunity with which the law invest it, its high prerogatives are prostituted to purposes frowned upon by every principle of law and of human justice, it may become an instrument dangerous alike to public and private liberty. You have jurisdiction over all offences committed within the City and County of New-York, cases of felony originate with you, but they had better first be heard before a magistrate, for then an opportunity is afforded the accused of answering the charge, and of offering testimony in explanation of the circumstances tending to establish guilt, and in case the charge should be malicious and unfounded, he has some responsible person that he may look to for redress; but when the complaint originates with you, this protection is denied the accused, for you are not responsible for any of your public acts, no matter how seriously a party may be affected by them. And in some of the States the judges have refused to permit the Grand Jury to fulminate complaints, and have held that the duty of the Grand Jury is to hear only such cases as may be sent to them by the Attorney-General after a previous examination before a magistrate; and this doctrine was held by Judge King, of Pennsylvania, in a late case where the Grand Jury came into Court and stated that some of them had a knowledge that the officers of a public trust company had appropriated the funds of the institution to their own private use, and asking that witnesses might be sent for, for the purposes of examination and indictment. Judge King, in a very able address, refused the application, and in speaking of this limitation of authority, says: "That he regards it as alike fortunate for the citizen and the Grand Jury; for it protects the citizen from the persecution and annoyance which private malice or personal animosity, introduced in the Grand Jury room, might subject him to; and it concerns the dignity of the Grand Jury, and the veneration with which they ought always to be regarded by the people, by making them an umpire between the accuser and the accused, instead of their assuming the office of the accuser." The Grand Jury only bears evidence in support of the charge, and not in exculpation of the accused; and it was formerly supposed that they could never examine any other witnesses but those produced by the prosecution, and whose names were indorsed on the papers, but of late years the rule has been greatly relaxed, and as you are sworn to present the truth, if you are unable to satisfy yourselves from the evidence presented, you have the right and power to send for any other witnesses who may be likely to assist you in satisying your minds as to the guilt of the accused, and in all cases you are to be satisfied beyond a reasonable doubt, before you find an indictment against any one—for past experience shows that indictments have been found against parties that have had no foundation either in law or in fact, and have been as false in fact as they were malicious in the motive which prompted them, and by it great injustice has been done, by keeping parties incarcerated in our prison for months, and placing a stain upon their characters that has affected them seriously in their business and other relations.

There is another class of cases, termed misdemeanors, which cannot originate with you, but must first be heard before a magistrate, and can only reach you by the defendant at the time of the preliminary hearing demanding a jury trial. Otherwise, they are disposed of at the Special Sessions, without indictment.

The law requires that I should call your attention to the statute of Usury. The taking of more than seven per cent interest for the loan of money is declared to be an indictable offence.

Also, the law prohibiting Lotteries. Any traffic is unlawful, and punished by fine and imprisonment.

Also the law of Extortion—the taking of larger fees than are allowed by law is declared unlawful.

Also the Prohibitory Law, which has been declared by the Court of Appeals unconstitutional; you will therefore find no indictments, as they cannot be sustained.

And also the Election laws. Any attempt to influence any elector in giving his vote or to deter him from the same, or to disturb or hinder him from the exercise of the right of suffrage—is declared a misdemeanor and punished severely by fine and imprisonment.

The law says that not more than twenty-three shall be sworn on the Grand Jury, sixteen of whom shall form a quorum, and it shall take twelve to find a bill, and the like number to reconsider it after it has been found.

All cases of an important or legal nature that may be brought before you either involving questions of law or otherwise you can consult with the District-Attorney. He can be present at your proceedings, and can, if you require it, in intricate cases, assist you in the examination of witnesses, but when a vote is to be taken, you must be alone—not even the District-Attorney is allowed to be present.

The law makes it a misdemeanor for any of you to disclose the fact of an indictment being found against a party who has not been arrested; there is no necessity that any of your proceedings should be disclosed, and they had better be kept secret.

It has been the custom of this Court to permit the Grand Jury to fix their own hours for meeting and adjournment, and at present I will not interfere with that privilege, but my attention has been called by the District-Attorney to the fact of the large amount of business that now awaits your action, and of the utter impossibility for you to complete it, unless you hold each day a session of at least four hours. I would therefore suggest the adoption of that rule, for it is very desirable that the public business should be disposed of as speedily as practicable.

You can appoint one of your number to act as Secretary to keep a record of your proceedings.

You will now retire, gentlemen, and discharge the duties imposed on you by law.

The Grand Jury were then conducted to their room and the ordinary business of the Court was proceeded with. A motion being made to admit Paudeen and Turner, implicated with Baker in the Poole murder, to bail, Judge RUSSELL fixed the amount of bail for Paudeen at $2,000, remarking that but for the long time he had been in prison, the bail would have been $5,000. The amount of bail in the case of Turner was fixed at $500.

Peter Doyle was tried on a charge of burglary in the third degree. He was found guilty and sentenced to four years and six months in the State Prison.

Henry Twinkler pleaded guilty to a charge of burglary in the third degree, and was sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year.

Jane Campbell, arraigned for burglary in the third degree, was convicted of petit larceny. Sentence, six months in the Penitentiary and a fine of $50.

James E. Roberts, convicted on a charge of grand larceny, and sentenced to four years and six months in the State Prison.

Henry Thomas and Francis Thompson had judgment suspended.

At present Judge RUSSELL is lenient.

LONG ISLAND.

Kings County Board of Supervisors.

The first meeting of this Board for the year was held yesterday afternoon.

On motion of Supervisor BERGEN, Supervisor WALL was appointed Chairman *pro tem.*

ELECTION OF CHAIRMAN.

The Board then proceeded to the Election of a Chairman, and the election resulted in the choice of Supervisor LINDSAY. The other candidates were Supervisor SMITH who received eight votes, and Supervisor BERGEN who received one vote.

The newly elected members from the Wards in Brooklyn appeared in their seats, and the Clerk called the roll as follows: Hinman, McLaughlin, Studwell, Jerome, White, Belt, Bleeker, Adams, Hamilton, Smith, Campbell, Delancy, Wall, McCluskey, Cunningham, Lindsay, Boutelle, Woodworth, Cross, Ryder, Bennett, Bergen, Schoonmaker, Schenck.

The minutes were read and approved.

INJUNCTION.

A copy of an injunction served upon B. H. BOOTH, elected as Superintendent of the Poor at the previous meeting of the Board to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of WM. RUSHMORE, Esq., was presented and the Committee on Accounts of the Superintendents of the Poor was directed to employ counsel to have the injunction removed.

The injunction was issued from the City Court upon the prayer of JAS. R. LEGGETT, who sets forth that at the time of the election there was no vacancy, and if there had been the Board had no authority to fill it.

COUNTY PENITENTIARY.

M. JAMES EDWARDS, keeper of the County Penitentiary, presented his annual report of the number of prisoners committed to the Penitentiary for the year ending Dec. 31, 1856, viz.:

Males, 990; females, 464—Total, 1,454, making the increase over the number committed in the year ending with Dec. 31, 1855, 490.

Of the above number there have been committed: for drunkenness, 885; vagrancy, 232; petit larceny, 184; assault and battery, 92; drunk and disorderly, 38; disorderly, 5; assault, 5; illegal voting, 3; disturbing the peace, 3; indecent exposure, 3; malicious trespass, 2; keeping disorderly house, 2; attempt at picking pockets, 1; assault and battery with intent to kill, 1.

By the monthly report for December, it appears that there are at present 166 inmates of the Penitentiary—males 98; females 62.

Committed during the month, 105; discharged, 118. Both reports were filed.

FILLING VACANCIES IN COMMITTEES.

Supervisor BERGEN moved that the Chairman be requested to fill all vacancies in the Standing Committees by the next meeting.

Supervisor WHITE offered as a substitute "That the Chairman of this Board be and is hereby requested to present to this Board at its next meeting, an entire list of Standing Committees."

After considerable discussion, pending which Mr. BERGEN informed the new members that the Committees could not be reorganised until the annual meeting in the Fall, the resolution of Mr. WHITE was put and lost, and the resolution of Mr. BERGEN was adopted.

A resolution was adopted directing the Committee on Accounts of Superintendents of the Poor to examine into the accounts of Mr. Rushmore, late Superintendent.

THE CORONERS.

Supervisor BERGEN presented draft of an act regulating the election of Coroners. It provides for dividing the County into four Districts, and that one Coroner be elected in each, and to reside therein during term of office, and in case of removal the office to be declared vacant.

Ordered printed and made the special order for next meeting.

The Board then adjourned for two weeks.

Fire and Loss of Life in Brooklyn—Accidents.

At 3 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the building formerly known as "Firemen's Hall," but more recently known as "Poplar Hall, corner of Poplar-street and Bugbies-alley, and was entirely consumed. The structure was large and was owned by Ex-Alderman MORRELL, of the Second Ward, and was occupied in the basement by himself as a place for storing goods, and the upper stories as a ballroom, and a drill-room occupied by the City Grenadiers. Several houses adjoining—one occupied by JAMES MCKINNEY, another owned by Mr. CLARKE, and occupied by several German families, and another occupied by J. O. BURNETT, were slightly damaged.

When the inside of the building had nearly burned out, the side wall fell into the alley where several persons were standing at the time, and who escaped serious injury by seeking refuge under the stoop of the house on the opposite side. The wall burst in the side of the opposite house, occupied by Mr. MCKINNEY, who was confined to his bed, just as Officers BROWN, FULTON, COLGER and CRAFT, of the Second District Police were conveying him from the door. The bricks fell all about them, but almost miraculously all escaped serious injury.

Officer BARE, of the First District Police, while attempting to get at a cistern near the burning building, had one of his legs broken by a door falling upon him. In this cistern Engine Co. No. 3 placed their suction, and all of a sudden the flames burst out in that quarter, so that it was impossible for the firemen to remain with the machine. They attempted to drag it away by the means of hooks, but the suction caught in the cistern, and nothing was affected in this way; a stream of water was brought to bear upon the engine, and it was finally rescued in a damaged state. Quite a number of the members were badly burnt, and several were more or less injured by the falling rubbish.

By the falling of a wall a man named WILLIAM TUTTLE, of Hose Co. No. 1, was killed. He was not missed until yesterday afternoon, ten hours after the fire, when upon removing the rubbish his mangled remains were found. Deceased was 19 years of age, and resided with his parents on Bridge-street.

Mr. MORRELL estimates his loss at $15,000, and was insured for $6,500 in the Irving, Excelsior, Hope, Washington, Relief, Farmers' and Mechanics', and Stuyvesant Insurance Companies. By the fire Mr. MORRELL also lost 3 horses and several carriages, which were in the basement of the building.

Fifty State muskets were also destroyed. This fire was evidently the work of an incendiary, and it is the third time the buildings on this site have been fired within a few years.

Found Drowned.

The body of a Swede, named JOHN P. BOORMAN, was found, yesterday morning, in the water at Green's Wharf, between Fulton and Montague Ferries, Brooklyn, under circumstances which at first aroused suspicion of foul play. Deceased was employed as a watchman on board the bark *Jeddo*, owned by Messrs. DUNHAM & DIMON, lying at the above-named wharf, and was last seen alive last evening. The body was found in the water at the side of the vessel, and attached to it by a rope. No bruises or indications of foul play were found upon his person, but there were indications that some person had been on board with him the night previous. Coroner REDDING has the matter in his charge for investigation, and will hold an inquest to-day.

Kings County Court of Sessions.

Before Judge Morris and Justices Emmons and Schoonmaker.

The January term of this Court was commenced on Tuesday morning.

A Grand Jury was impanneled, and, after the usual Charge, they retired to their labors.

For a wonder the attempt to obtain a Petit Jury was crowned with success—the only instance, we believe, on record when such a Jury was obtained on the first day of the term. This result is owing to the firm stand taken by Judge MORRIS not to summon talesmen.

Several offenders were arraigned, and the trial of causes will commence to-morrow.

☞ Brooklyn City Court Calendar for this day. Nos. 28, 29, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 45, 46, 47, 49, 50, 54.

Brooklyn Board of Education.

The regular monthly meeting of this Board was held yesterday afternoon. No business of general interest was transacted.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets. *Carefully Reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.*

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Jan. 6—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are in fair demand, but at somewhat unsettled prices. Pearls, $7 87½@$8; Pots, $7 75@$7 87½ ₱ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—There were 2,000 lbs. American yellow sold at old rates.

CANDLES—Are salable and steady.

COFFEE—Is moderately inquired for at previous figures. Java, 13½c.@14¾c.; Laguayra, 11½c.@12½c.; Maracaibo, 11¼c.@12½c.; Rio, 9c.@11¼c., and St. Domingo at 10½c.@10¾c. ₱ lb.

COPPER—Is rather quiet, but very stiffly held.

COTTON—The market is sparingly supplied while there exists a very good inquiry at mproving rates, for desirable lots. We continue to quote Middling Uplands at 13¼c; do. Gulfs at 13¼c.@13¾c., and other grades at proportionate rates ₱ lb.

FISH—The demand is limited; prices are nominally unchanged.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour is pretty brisk and buoyant, with sale reported of about 7,500 bbls., in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	$6 15@$6 25
Straight State	6 25@ 6 35
Favorite and Extra State	6 35@ 6 75
Common to Good Indiana & Upper Lake	6 30@ 6 60
Common to Good Superfine Ohio	6 50@ 6 70
Fancy Michigan	6 45@ 6 65
Extra Michigan	6 60@ 7 50
Extra Indiana and Wisconsin	6 60@ 7 50
Extra Ohio	6 80@ 8 00
Fancy Genesee	6 80@ 7 00
Extra Genesee	7 00@ 8 75
Extra Missouri	7 75@ 8 75

Canadian rules quiet, at former rates. Superfine to extra commands from $6 25@$7 62½ ₱ bbl.; 450 bbls. found buyers thereat. Southern is brisker, but infirm. The transactions since our last comprise about 2,500 bbls. low Mixed to Fancy and Extra, at $6 85@$8 and $9 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is scarce and quiet, at $3 50@$5 25 for Fine to Superfine ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand and is steady, at $3 25 for Jersey, $3 75 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. The latter brings $17@$17 50 in puncheons.

The St. Louis *Intelligencer*, of the 1st inst., gives—in its annual review of the St. Louis Produce Market—the following comparative statement of the quantity of Wheat Flour manufactured in St. Louis during each of the last six years:

	Bbls.		Bbls.
1851	408,099	1854	503,357
1852	383,184	1855	603,352
1853	457,076	1856	652,418

St. Louis extra Flour has an established reputation in the Eastern cities equal to any other, and will soon be as well known in Europe as at home. The country, especially along the navigable rivers, is speckled with flouring mills, every town of any importance having one, and some, three or four, involving heavy investments of capital, and turning out cargo after cargo of a strictly merchantable article, which finds its way to our numerous bakeries, to the coast, to the Tennessee and Arkansas rivers, to the Atlantic cities, and even to South America. In a few years the mills of the West, situated as they are, in the midst of the greatest grain growing region on earth, will be able to supply the wide world with bread, and cheap bread at that.

FRUIT—The market is tame; prices are infirm.

GRAIN—Wheat is more sought after, yet the prices offered do not satisfy factors, and, in consequence, business is restricted. Sales have been reported since our last of about 38,000 bushels, including good Western White at $1 76; ordinary to choice Western Red at $1 40@$1 59, and ordinary to good Southern White at $1 70@$1 76 ₱ bushel. Rye remains in slack request, yet it is steady, at 87½c.@92c. for ordinary to choice, ₱ bushel. Oats are salable and firm at 49c.@51c. for Ohio and Lake; 46½c.@48½c. for State; 43c.@46c. for Jersey; and 40c.@44c. for Southern, ₱ bushel. Barley is in limited demand, and is nominally quoted at $1@$1 30 for inferior to choice, ₱ bushel. Barley Malt commands $1 35@$1 42½ ₱ bushel. Corn is in very moderate request, at drooping prices. There were sales reported to-day of about 32,000 bushels, at 64c.@66c. for unsound; 67c.@70c. for mixed, in store and delivered; 68c.@70c. for new Southern Yellow; 70c. for new Southern White, and 71c.@74c. for old Northern and Southern Yellow and White, ₱ bushel.

RECEIPTS OF WHEAT AT ST. LOUIS DURING EACH OF THE LAST ELEVEN YEARS.

	Bushels.		Bushels.
1846	1,838,925	1852	1,663,422
1847	2,432,377	1853	2,688,993
1848	2,194,756	1854	2,340,217
1849	1,792,535	1855	3,921,197
1850	1,900,088	1856	4,515,540
1851	1,700,708		

RECEIPTS OF CORN AT ST. LOUIS DURING EACH OF THE LAST SIX YEARS.

	Bushels.		Bushels.
1851	1,457,748	1854	1,785,189
1852	755,258	1855	2,947,285
1853	1,048,120	1856	1,093,864

HAY—Sales were made of 600 bales River at 95c.@$1 for shipment; and $1 06¼@$1 12½ for local use, ₱ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Messrs. LARKIN & Co., of St. Louis, in their trade circular for Jan. 1, say; The receipts this year are about 7,200 tons less than in 1855. Stock unsold, 1,657 bales, against 7,958 bales at this date last season, and its value fully $20 ₱ ton higher. We quote cash prices, to-day, at from $150@$155 ₱ ton for undressed; $200@$210 ₱ ton nominally for dressed; (the stock being exhausted;) $90@$100 ₱ ton for brake tow; 8½c.@10½c. ₱ lb. for bale rope, and 17½c.@17c. ₱ yard for bagging, with large stocks of rope, very light supply of bagging, demand almost wholly limited to home manufacturers, and holders confident of closing out before arrival of new crop. The imports here for past eight years have been as follows:

	Bales.		Bales.
1849	49,000	1853	65,000
1850	61,500	1854	73,500
1851	64,500	1855	93,500
1852	49,500	1856	52,500

The crops of Missouri will probably be one-fourth larger than last season, and of very superior quality; the yield of Kentucky is reported a full average and staple good; the Cotton crop will not exceed three millions of bales; stocks of Bale Rope unusually heavy with probability of Hoop Iron being substituted to some extent; demand for Cordage purposes quite limited, and large shipments of Gunny Cloth known to be on the way; and taking into consideration the most important items connected with American Hemp we believe prices here will range from $155@$135 ₱ ton during the Spring. Receipts of Bale Rope 54,213 coils, against 39,000 coils last season. Hempseed scarce and worth $1 ₱ bushel.

HIDES—Are in good request at very full prices.

HOPS—Now continue quiet, yet firm, at from 16c.@16c. ₱ lb. Old rule dull and nominal, at 8c.@8c. ₱ lb.

IRON—About 100 tons Scotch Pig were taken, in lots, at $30@$30 50, usual terms, ₱ ton.

LATHS—Eastern, $1 81¼@$1 87½ ₱ M.

LEAD—Is pretty brisk and steady.

LEATHER—Sole is in lively request at full and buoyant prices.

LIME—Rockland rules scarce and quiet at steady prices—90c. for Common, and $1 90 for Lump, ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—The supply and demand continue limited at unchanged figures. New-Orleans, 36c.; Porto Rico, 37½c.@42½c.; Cuba Muscovado, 44c.@50c.; and Clayed Cuba, 30c.@40c. for sour and sweet, ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Rosin is in fair request, and is quoted at $1 87½@$1 90 for Common, ₱ 310 lbs., and $3@$3 for No. 1 and White, ₱ 280 lbs. Tar and Pitch are inactive at old figures. Crude Turpentine is moderately inquired for, and is held at from $3 75@$4 ₱ 280 lbs. Spirits Turpentine is in pretty good demand, and is generally worth 42c.@50c. ₱ gallon. The Wilmington, N. C., *Herald* publishes some interesting statistics of the export trade of that place for 1856, and says: The exports of Spirits Turpentine this year

AUCTION SALES.

WILLIAM T. BOYD, Auctioneer.

BY GEORGE NICHOLS.—AT STORE NO. 66 Nassau-st., THIS MORNING, Jan. 7, at 10½ o'clock, extensive sale of new and second-hand furniture, consisting of elegant mahogany and rosewood parlor suites in rich crimson and maroon velvet, hair cloth, &c.; mahogany and rosewood centre and side tables, sofas, kitchen and chamber furniture, desks, office and arm chairs, oak and dining extension tables, bureaus, wardrobes, bookcases, bedsteads, couches in leather and brocatelle, hat stands, one elegant rosewood piano-forte with solid carved legs, iron furniture of all kinds, mattresses, paillasses, carpeting, oil-paintings, pictures, clocks, silver-plated and China ware of the newest patterns, casters, cake baskets, and a general assortment of household articles.

TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer.

CHINA ORNAMENTS, RIFLES, PISTOLS, Accordeons, Fancy Goods; also, various articles of Cabinet Furniture, will be sold THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 79 Nassau-st., 2 rosewood piano-fortes, 2 rosewood secretaries, rosewood tables, marble tops, silver-plated coffee urn and cake baskets, bronze ware, mantel clocks, papier maché tables, toilet, elegant table, ornamented; ladies' fur capes, muffs and victorines, extension dining-tables, sofas, chairs, lounge and sofa bedsteads, Grecian bedsteads, spring mattress, corner stands, bookstands, cottage bedsteads, washstands, Brussels carpetings, &c. N. B. Ladies, attend, and are guaranteed from dissatisfaction.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer

SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY IN BROOME-STREET, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—On WEDNESDAY, Jan. 21, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, A. J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell as above the desirable house and lot known as No. 393 Broome-st, near Eldridge-st. The house is a two-story and attic brick dwelling; will rent for about $400 per annum; contains Croton water. Size of lot 21:10½x87:6. Half of the purchase-money can rema in for a term of years. For maps, &c., apply at the office of the auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st.

GILBERT S. SAVAGE, Auctioneer

DIBBLEE, BAGLEY & SAVAGE WILL sell, at their salesroom, No. 82 Cedar-st., on THURSDAY, Jan. 8, at 10½ A. M., dry goods, fancy goods, fancy soaps, ladies' and children's made-up furs, ladies' cloaks, men's furnishing goods, hosiery, buffalo and seal overcoats; an invoice of imported steamer bath and ruled letter paper and envelope paper, waiting the attention of stationers and the trade; made-up carpets and clothing; will be sold in lots to suit City and country dealers. Liberal cash advances made upon consignments.

SAMUEL OSGOOD, Auctioneer.

CONTINUATION SALE BY ORDER OF SUPREME COURT.—The extensive sale of house furnishing goods, &c., which commenced yesterday at the stores of Robert Davis, Nos. 644 and 646 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st., will be continued THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) and TO-MORROW, (Thursday,) each day at 10½ o'clock A. M. To-day's sale will include cutlery, splendid plated ware, Japan goods, China vases, Britannia metal goods, 50 dozen superior English and American door mats, fancy goods, &c., &c., under direction of the United States Trust Company as receivers.

SAMUEL OSGOOD & CO., No 51 Nassau-st.

TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer.

HAVANA AND GERMAN CIGARS AT AUCTION THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, at No. 79 Nassau-st., a choice stock, including Operas, Star of the West, La Confienzas, Regalias, Leonoras, Espanolas, Fancy Boxes, Rachel, La Patria. A few more left in packages of twenty-five.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

BY E. B. FRANKLIN & CO.—SALE OF furniture, carpets, mirrors, paintings, fancy goods, &c., THIS (Wednesday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom No. 85 Nassau-st., comprising a general assortment, which must be sold, to close accounts and pay advances.

GREAT SALE OF COAL LANDS IN WYOMING VALLEY, LUZERNE COUNTY PENN.—The North Pennsylvania Coal Company will sell on THURSDAY, Jan. 22, 1857, at public auction on the premises, to the highest bidder, without reserve or limitation, four tracts of unsurpassed Coal Land. Said lands are situated 2½ miles North of Wilkes-Barre, in the heart of the Wyoming Coal Field, and contain together about 292 acres, as follows: Wagner Tract, (No. 1,) 37 acres, 138 perches; Wagner Tract, (No. 2,) 106 acres, 122 1-5 perches; Apple Tract, 84 acres, 12 1-5 perches; Carey Tract, 66 acres, 89½ perches. These Tracts adjoin each other, and are crossed in part by the North Branch Canal, just completed to the New-York State line—by the Plank Road from Wilkes-Barre to Pittston, and by the route of a contemplated Railroad from Nanticoke to Pittston, connecting at that point with the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad. Coal is opened and being mined on all sides of them, and for farming purposes they are unsurpassed. Sale to commence on the premises at 10 o'clock, A. M., Jan. 22, 1857. For further particulars, address JOHN D. TAYLOR, No. 9 South Water-st., Philadelphia, or STANLEY WOODWARD, Wilkes-Barre, Penn.—Dec. 17, 1856.

INSURANCE.

THE MARKET
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
HAS REMOVED ITS OFFICE FROM
No. 286 Pearl and No. 52 Wall-st.,
to
No. 37 Wall-st.,
(Corner of Jauncey Court,)
Where it will continue to insure on buildings, personal property of every description, on the most favorable terms, and solicits a continuation of public favor.
BENJAMIN H. HOWELL, President.
ASHER TAYLOR, Secretary.

SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.—NO. 21 Pine-st. (Great Western Buildings.) CASH CAPITAL $200,000 ALL PAID IN.—This Company having all its capital paid in, and securely invested, is now ready to receive applications and to issue Policies of Insurance on Merchandise, Buildings, Ships in Port, and other Property, on favorable terms.
JOSEPH WALKER, President.
THOS. W. BIRDSALL Secretary.

DIRECTORS:	
JOSEPH WALKER,	WILLIAM F. MOTT,
JOHN HALSEY,	EDWARD WOOD,
ROBT. L. CASE,	WM. DENNISTOUN,
WM. H. HUSSEY,	EDMUND W. CORLIES,
EDWARD WILLETS,	C'AS. E. PARKER,
JOHN D. WEEKEN,	CHARLES HENEVER,
WM. M. ABBATT,	WM. BIRDSALL, Jr.,
EDWARD MERRITT,	SMITH LAWRENCE,
HENRY BARROW,	JOSEPH LAWRENCE,
EDWARD HAIGHT,	B. M. WHITLOCK,
JAMES G. GARNER,	SAMUEL C. PAXSON,
RICHARD P. BRUFF,	D. CROMWELL,
S. T. VALENTINE,	E. J. DONNELL,
JOHN E. WILLIS	GEORGE H. BEEVER,
ROBT. L. MURRAY,	DAVID B. KEELER,
WM. ALLEN BUTLER,	EDW'D CROMWELL,
L. B. WYMAN,	MATT'W MITCHELL,
JOHN ALLEN,	GEO. B. GRINNELL.

NEW WORLD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of the City of New-York, office, No. 36 Pine-st., (Great Western Buildings).
Cash Capital..... $200,000,
ALL PAID IN.
This company insures property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire, on as favorable terms as similar institutions in the city.

DIRECTORS:		
Thos. A. Emmet,	Jno. M. Furman,	Benj. C. Townsend,
David Millikin,	P. A. Hegeman,	Robert Le Roy,
Geo. M. Groves,	J. Thompson,	Elisha E. Morgan,
Gabriel Mead,	Wm. Birdsall,	F. Cousinery,
Jas. M. Wilson,	C. M. Connolly,	S. W. Gaines,
S. A. Warner,	R. C. Buriarge,	Archd. T. Finn,
Ira Smith,	Israel Corse,	G. Griswold, Jr.,
P. P. Rodocanachi,	Fred. G. Swan,	Edwin Thorne,
A. J. Cipriant,	Louis J. Belloni,	James F. Pell,
E. F. Whitehouse,	John Rankin,	Robt. Emmet, Jr.
Arthur Leary,	Charles Tuttle,	David Logan,
Richard Hardt,	C. L. Reckhagel,	David Jones.

THOS. A. EMMET, President
GABRIEL MEAD, Vice-President.
SAMUEL A. PATTERSON, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—CASH CAPITAL $250,000, with a large surplus. Office No. 52 Wall-st., opposite the Merchants' Exchange.
HUGH LAING, President.

DIRECTORS:		
Hugh Laing,	Silas Bronson,	G. A. Townsend,
C. W. Lawrence,	E. R. Eno,	Don A. Pathaman,
E. Townsend,	John Watson,	T. J. Smith,
C. R. Swords,	Jos. W. Corties,	Alfred Willis,
Ellis Willis,	Samuel Willets,	S. L. H. Ward,
Stuart C. Marsh,	Wm. E. Strong,	Robert M. Bruce,
John Penfold,	S. T. Nicoll,	J. S. Boyd,
John Compton,	Geo. Griswold, Jr.,	A. Y. Delvalle,
D. Henry Haight,	Noah S. Hunt,	Henry S. Leverich,
Jos. Lawrence,	Thomas Small,	L. Turnure.
L. S. Suarez,	J. H. Ransom,	

JAMES B. AMES, Jr. Secretary.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PROFITABLE AND HONORABLE EMPLOYMENT FOR THE WINTER.—Persons in town or country in search of employment as a source of income, or to fill up their leisure hours, may hear of such by inclosing two stamps, to pay postage, to Prof. JAMES T. HORNE, Box No. 4,553 New-York Post-Office. The employment is fitted to either sex; station in life immaterial. It is an article of daily consumption, and can be manufactured in any person's dwelling; secured by copyright; sales as permanent as flour. An agent is wanted in every town in the Union.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR REAL Estate, at a bargain, a new Panorama of Fremont's Overland Route to California, the owner having no time to attend to it. Address A. A. D., box No. 1,132 New-York Post-Office.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE SUBSCRIBER has got some neat marble mantels which he will sell at nearly half-price for cash if called for in one week, at No. 178 Avenue B, near 11th-st., New-York.

ENCAUSTIC TILES FOR VESTIBULES, Halls, kitchens, dining-rooms, conservatories, &c., Garnhirt Chimney-tops, drain-pipes, &c. For sale by MILLER & COATES, No. 979 Pearl-st., New-York.

PRINTING.

PRINTING BY STEAM—COPPER-FACED TYPE. STATIONERS' HALL,
Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., New-York.
BOWNE & HASBROUCK,
PRINTERS, LITHOGRAPHERS AND STATIONERS.
All kinds of Printing executed in the best style, with copper-faced type, at the lowest rates.

LIQUOR LABELS—FOR GINS, BRANDIES, Rums, Wines, &c. New styles, just published and for sale by F. L. DANFORTH, Label Publisher and Job Printer, No. 58 Fulton-st., corner of Cliff.

THE OWNER OF A FULL LOT, IN Chatham-st., between Duane and Pearl sts., on the westerly side, being about to erect thereon a first-class store, hereby advertises for proposals thereon, from parties desirous of occupying the same for a term of 5, 8 or 10 years, both for the whole building, or the store and basements, and lofts separately. None but parties having means to carry on a large business and furnish first-class references, or undoubted security, need address Box No. 2,790 General Post-Office.

MEDICAL.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.
This purely vegetable remedy combines in itself the properties of an antiseptic, a mild cathartic and a tonic. It quickly removes all impurities from the blood which engender and feed disease. The cures it performs are, therefore, radical and thorough. Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York. Price $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—MR. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.
He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over 200 certificates of its virtue, all within 20 miles of Boston.
Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.
One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.
Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.
Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.
Three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.
One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.
Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the eyes and blotches among the hair.
Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.
One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.
Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.
Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.
Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.
Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.
A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.
Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial, it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appear to me surprising—first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846; second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.
In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day.
No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get, and enough of it.
DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over 8 years dessert spoonful; children from 5 to 8 years, tea-spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.
Mr. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.
Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price $1.
MARSH, ORVIS & CO., No. 150 Greenwich-st.; BOYD & PAUL, Chambers-st.; F. C. WELLS & CO., Franklin-st.; McKESSON, ROBBINS & CO., No. 115 Maiden-lane; HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY, Warren-st.; WARD, CLOSE & CO., Maiden-lane; and retailed by all respectable Druggists.
Wholesale agents for New-York: CHAS. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER, No. 81 Barclay-st.; A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., and retailed by all respectable Druggists. Also by Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn: BARNES & PARK, No. 304 Broadway.

NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE.—TRIESEMAR.—None are genuine unless the engravings of the Seals of the Patent Office of England, the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Vienna, are fixed upon each wrapper, and around each case.
Sold by Dr. H. A. BARROW, Member of the Imperial College of Vienna, and Royal College of Surgeons, London, who may be personally consulted at his residence, No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York, from 11 o'clock in the morning till 2, and from 4 o'clock till 8 in the evening, (Sundays excepted.)
TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse. In all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.
TRIESEMAR No. 2—Entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copavia and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.
TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.
TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2, and 3, are prepared in the form of a lozenge, devoid of taste or smell, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. *Sold in tin cases and divided in separate doses, as administered by* Valpeau, Lalleman, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases, whereby there is a saving of $9.
Special arrangements having been made with the various Expresses, the nine-dollar cases of the Triesemar, and the larger sizes, will be forwarded by Dr. Barrow, carriage paid, immediately on receiving a remittance, to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer, thus securing to the public genuine European preparations, and effectually protecting them from spurious and pernicious imitations. The three-dollar cases sent as usual, but not free of carriage.
☞ No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York.

CAUTION.—NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.—Beware of handbills and advertisements stating that Dr. HUNTER has removed, and that Hunter's Red Drop can be had at any place, except at the old Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., established in 1834, by the writer of this, and the present and only proprietor. It is a villainous conspiracy by a plurality of unprincipled quack doctors, to rob Dr. HUNTER of his hard-earned reputation as a skillful and honorable physician. Remember that Dr. Hunter's Red Drop can only be had genuine at the old Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st.; all others are base and well-executed counterfeits of this wonderful remedy, it being the only thing on earth that will surely cure and root out of the human system every particle of the rank and poisonous virus of the venereal disease.

RICORD'S PRACTICE.—C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., No. 516 Broadway, pupil of DRS. CARNOCHAN and MOTT of this City, and RICORD of Paris, who is the first living surgeon in diseases, &c., of the sexual system, may be confidentially consulted for the cure of this important class of diseases, which includes all nervous, seminal, and kindred complaints. Dr. H. tenders to the afflicted positive assurance of relief, and those who have been abused by "specifics," antidotes, little books, "no mercury," and like effusions of the numerous medical charlatans of the day, may rely on having their cases treated effectually, no matter how complicated they may appear. Consultations in English or French.

CHRONIC AND CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.—Dr. RALPH, No. 543 Houston-st., near Wooster. (Consultations till 1 and after 6 o'clock, Sundays excepted.) Stricture, seminal weakness, spermatorrhœa, and all genito-urinary diseases, radically cured, without painful operations, offensive medicines, or troublesome restrictions. By application in the recent stage of disease a speedy cure is obtained. A new, strictly non-mercurial treatment in old constitutional cases. All letters must inclose a fee. Address Box No. 869 Post-Office. Strangers visited at their hotels if necessary.
Gravel, Piles, Asthma, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Scrofula, Female Complaints, &c., successfully treated.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. WATSON has for a long series of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than twenty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. Watson is in constant attendance, from 7 in the morning until 9 at night, at his consulting rooms and residence, No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway. The consulting rooms are separate.
Formerly Surgeon to the Lock Hospital.

DR. WATSON'S "NEW WORK." "THE CAUSE AND CURE"—A complete practical treatise on spermatorrhœa and premature exhaustion, with local debility, induced by early indiscretion, excess, or other causes, in which the nature and effects of this insidious malady, together with the treatment, are fully explained; illustrated by numerous anatomical plates and drawings. With a supplement on genito urinary diseases. Price $1. To be had of the author, who may be consulted confidentially, at No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

DR. LARMONT'S PARIS AND LONDON MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE—20th edition, 400 pages, 100 illustrations, cloth, $1. It gives the advertised remedies, and shows the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of emissions, impotency, strictures, gleet, syphilis, &c. He cures all such diseases at No. 83 Mercer-st., corner of Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, from 10 A. M. until 9 P. M. We recommend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Day Book, Democrat, &c.*

SPERMATORRHEA OR NOCTURNAL EMISSIONS CAN BE CURED—Nature has provided a remedy. That remedy I have discovered. This is no "Medical Treatise," no "Curative Instrument," no "humbug." Sent on receipt of one shilling or four stamps. Address Box No. 309, Middletown, New-York.

INSTRUCTION.

TO LADIES.—THE SUBSCRIBER RESPECTfully announces to the ladies of New-York and its vicinity that his Drawing and Painting Academy is open every day, as well for ladies' classes as private lessons. He can likewise accommodate ladies with pastel and oil-paintings, as well as studies of his own collection, which they may copy at their residences.
Prof. S. SCHUSTER, No. 782 Broadway.

BOYS AND MEN PREPARED FOR BUSINESS at DOLBEAR'S Commercial Academy, No. 600 Broadway, become quick in figures, rapid business writers, practical book-keepers, and learn more in one quarter than in one year at ordinary schools. Two seats will be vacated on Thursday, Jan. 8, by students going into business. Apply day or evening.

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—No. 672 Broadway, corner of 18th-st. There are four departments, viz.: Primary, Junior, English and Classical. Seven assistant teachers and a teacher of Gymnastics. Circulars at the school, at RANDOLPH'S, corner Broadway and Amity sts., and at No. 1562d-av. GEO. C. ANTHON.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ALGEBRA, ARITHMETIC, &c.—Taught every day and evening at Mr. PAINE'S, No. 62 Bowery, New-York, and No. 383 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Ladies' writing-classes $2. 12 lessons, including stationery. Commutation by the month or quarter.

JERSEY CITY.—THE MISSES ROUSSELLE'S school for young ladies will reopen Monday, Jan. 5. A few children can be received as boarders, on moderate terms. For references, &c., apply at No. 45 Grand-st.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN.—Classical and Commercial Boarding and Day School, No. 48 East 24th st., near Madison Park.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER.

U. S. PASSPORTS, ISSUED THROUGH J. B. NONES, Notary Public, U. S. Commissioner and Commissioner of all the States. No. 1½ Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Also, Bounty Land, Four one, Extra Pay, &c., procured by J. B. N

FINANCIAL.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, Ireland.
In sums from £1 upwards, at $5 per £.
Address,
TAYLOR, BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 75 Wall-st., New-York.

COLLECTIONS IN GALVESTON, TEXAS.
NOTES AND DRAFTS, payable in the above city, collected for a commission of one-quarter of one per cent. Prompt and careful attention given to the collection of notes, drafts and acceptances in all the principal cities and towns of the United States and Canadas. Bills of the Commercial and Agricultural Bank of Galveston rediscount by
KISSAM & TAYLOR, Bankers, No. 26 Wall-st.
REFERENCES.—Bank of America, National Bank, Leather Manufacturers' Bank and Shoe and Leather Bank.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 19 Wall-st.
ISSUE MERCANTILE AND TRAVELING
LETTERS OF CREDIT,
Available in any part of the world.

J. T. VANDERHOOF,
STOCK COMMISSION BROKER,
No. 13 William-st.
Loans negotiated.

LOAN FOR $1,000,000.—FOR THE ENLARGEMENT of the Erie, the Oswego, the Cayuga and Seneca Canals, and for the completion of the Black River and Genesee Valley Canals, and for other purposes.
The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of an act entitled "An act making appropriations for the Canal Debt and the maintenance, enlargement and construction of the Canals of this State for the fiscal year commencing October 1, 1856, and authorizing a loan for the enlargement and construction of the Canals," passed April 9, 1856, hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 15th day of January next, at 12 o'clock noon, of that day, for a loan of ONE MILLION DOLLARS, for which transferable certificates of stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, bearing interest at the rate of 6 ₰ cent. ₰ annum, payable quarterly on the first days of January, April, July and October in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the first day of October, 1874. It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as in their opinion are advantageous to the interests of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed up and indorsed "Loan for the Enlargement," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department, at Albany.
The money will be required to be paid, five per cent on the acceptance of the proposal, and the balance on the 20th day of January next, at the New-York State Bank in Albany, or at the Bank of the Manhattan Company, in New-York, but the money will be received and script issued at any time before if desired, after the award of the loan is made.
Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State on account of the Canal Fund," in the Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York, or the New-York State Bank, in the city of Albany. Interest on the Loan will commence on the 20th day of January next, and the holders of the stock residing in the First and Second Judicial Districts, and those residing out of the State will receive the interest on the Stock held by them, quarterly, at the Bank of the Manhattan Company, in the City of New-York; and all other Stockholders at the New-York State Bank in the city of Albany. Dated Canal Department, Dec. 17, 1856.
HENRY J. RAYMOND, Lieut. Gov.
LORENZO BURROWS, Comptroller.
JOHN C. HEALY, Sec'y of State.
STEPHEN CLARK, Treasurer.
STEPHEN B. CUSHING, Att'y Gen'l.

A TEN PER CENT. AMPLY SECURED INVESTMENT.—The property of the BRECKENRIDGE COAL AND OIL COMPANY has been appraised by sworn Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of Kentucky, as provided by law, at FOUR MILLIONS OF DOLLARS. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS on the Company's entire property for an amount not exceeding NINE PER CENT. of the appraised value are now offered for sale at a price that will net the purchaser TEN PER CENT. on the investment.
The Bonds are of $500 each, and are payable in five years from July 1 last, bearing interest at the rate of Seven per Cent., payable semi-annually.
The subscriber now offers these Bonds for sale, AT RETAIL, at $700 each, which, upon computation, will be found to equal Ten per Cent. per annum on the money invested.
JOHN THOMPSON,
No. 2 Wall-st., New York.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
No. 50 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1856.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE Stockholders of this Company that an installment of five dollars ($5) on each share of the capital stock of the Company, on which twenty-five dollars per share has been heretofore assessed, has been made payable on or before the 15th day of January next, at the office of the Company, No. 50 Wall-st., New-York.
The Transfer Books will be closed on the 8th of January, and opened on the 22d. By order of the Executive Committee. J. N. PERKINS, Treasurer.
Interest at the rate of seven per cent. will be charged on all installments paid after the 15th January from that date.

OFFICE OF THE EIGHTH-AV. RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1856.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors and Inspectors of the succeeding election, will be held at the office of the Company, corner of 8th-av. and 49th st., on WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of January next. Poll will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M. D. PALMER, Secretary.

BRECKENRIDGE CANNEL COAL COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1857.—An Election for Seven Directors of the Breckenridge Cannel Coal Company for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 98 Broadway, New-York, on the second Tuesday in January, 1857. Polls open from 12 till 3 o'clock P. M. The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Company will be held after the close of the polls, for the transaction of such business as may be laid before them. By order of the Board. J. G. DUNCAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO., No. 18 William-st., NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1857.
THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY wish to purchase twenty-five thousand dollars of either issue of their bonds, and invite offers of them to be addressed to the Trustees of Sinking Fund of Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company, No. 18 William-st., to the 15th inst.
J. B. WARING, President.

REDEMPTION NOTICE.—THE SEVEN PER Cent. Water Loan of the Corporation of the City of New-York, redeemable on the 1st day of February, 1857, will be paid at the Comptroller's Office, on the surrender of the Certificates duly receipted, on or before Feb. 2. Interest on said Loan will cease on the 1st day of February, 1857.
Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, New-York, Jan. 2, 1857. A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS & CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO.,
SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 16, 1856.
NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the above Company for the Election of Directors, will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, on Wednesday, Jan. 14, 1857. The transfer books of the Company will be closed from Jan. 4 to the 14th inclusive. H. C. MARSHALL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY—CLEVELAND, Dec. 9, 1856.—Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held at its office in Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th of January next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the election of twelve Directors, and transaction of other business.
E. ROCKWELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK GAS LIGHT COMPANY,
Dec. 29, 1856.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of this Company will be held at the office No. 174 Centre-st., on MONDAY, the 12th day of January next, from 11 to 2 o'clock A. M. The transfer book will be closed from the 24th inst. until after the election. By order. C. L. EVERITT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late issue,) having twenty years to run; interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.—The Second Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of this Company due in 1875, interest at 7 per cent., payable half-yearly in New-York, are for sale by
STRACHAN & SCOTT, No. 51 William-st.

SWIFT, RANSOM & CO., BANKERS—NO. 31 Pine-st., draw on the Bank of London; issue drafts and credits on Chicago, and make collections in the principal towns and cities of the West and Northwest. Payments in Chicago ordered by telegraph.

AN ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN DIRECTORS of the Manhattan Gas Light Company will be held at their office in Irving-place, corner of East 15th st., on MONDAY, the 12th of January next, from 13 o'clock M. to 2 o'clock P. M. S. H. HOWARD, Sec'y.

MISSISSIPPI AND MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons of the bonds of this Company due Jan. 1, 1857, will be paid on presentation at the Corn Exchange Bank.
A. C. FLAGG, Treasurer.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, and titles of Real Estate carefully examined, at reduced rates. Apply to FREDERICK E. WESTBROOK, Counselor at Law, No. 5 Tryon-row, opposite the Register's Office.

BUSINESS PAPER NEGOTIATED.—Advances made upon vessels at sea, or in port, and upon Bank, Railway, Fire and Life Insurance Stocks.
JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 44 Wall-st.

EXPRESSES.

ISLAND OF CUBA EXPRESS.—P. C. BONNALIER & CO. are prepared to forward packages and parcels of every description to Havana, Matanzas, Cardenas, Sagua la Grande, Trinidad, Cienfuegos, Puerto Principe, St. Jago de Cuba, &c., by the United States Mail steamers, on the 2d, 7th, 17th, and 27th of each month. All goods forwarded by this express are promptly delivered without extra charge.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., Agents, No. 82 Broadway.
Office in Havana, No. 8 Mercaderes-st.

REMOVALS.

NOTICE.—DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO. HAVE removed to Mechanics' Bank Buildings, No. 28 Wall-st., where they issue Mercantile credits, available in all parts of the world, and to buy and sell Foreign Exchange.

HEWITT & CO. HAVE REMOVED TO No. 20 Exchange-place.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—SOUTHERN AND Western dealers and club houses will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing cards, of all qualities, at the depôt of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

DIVIDENDS.

MECHANICS AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 493 Grand-st., corner Wilson-st.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—DEPOSITORS ARE hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of $400 and under, and five per cent. per annum on all sums over $400, will be paid to depositors entitled thereto on the 1st of January, on the 20th. Interest not called for will draw interest as a deposit from the 1st of January.
All deposits made on or before the 10th January, will draw interest from the 1st.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Monday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.
C. C. DUNNING, Secretary. IRA SMITH, President.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW YORK.—ALBANY, March 5, 1856.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the Statute in such cases made and provided, that all the Circulating Notes issued to J. RELF, an individual Banker (Farmers' Banker, Mina, Chautauque County) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New York, for payment within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the Circulating Notes issued to the said Banker will be given up.
JAS. M. COOK, Superintendent.
N. B.—The Commercial Bank of Albany will redeem the Notes in behalf of the Superintendent.
mh13,'56-1awly W

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, July 9, 1856.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to H. VAIL, an individual banker, (Dutchess County Bank, Armenia,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up.
M. SCHOONMAKER,
jy11,'55-1awly W* Superintendent.

SAVINGS BANK.—INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS AND OTHERS, No. 516 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel. All moneys deposited on or before THURSDAY, Jan. 15, will draw interest the same as if deposited Jan. 1. Bank open DAILY from 10 to 3 o'clock, and on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M.
MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK, NO. 3 Chambers-st., (two doors from Chatham-st.), open every day from 10 o'clock A. M. until 3 o'clock P. M., and on Thursday evenings from 5 to 7 o'clock. Six per cent interest allowed on sums from $5 to $500; 5 per cent. on sums over $500. All sums deposited on or before the 10th of January will draw interest from the 1st.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Sec. PETER A. TITUS, Pres.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—NO. 96 Warren-st., open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from 4 to 7 P. M. Interest at 6 per cent. on all sums from $1 to $500.
Deposits made on or before the 10th of January will commence interest from the first.
WALTER W. CONKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK, ALBANY, Jan. 2, 1857.—THE MONTGOMERY COUNTY BANK (Banking Association) has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the Albany City Bank, in City of Albany, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851. JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

MARINER'S SAVINGS INSTITUTION, corner 3d-av. and 7th-st. Moneys deposited on or before the 15th of January will bear interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 o'clock to 8 o'clock. 6 per cent. interest allow

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Lady Doctors.

Lady doctors are coming to be institutions among us. This is perfectly natural; the proprieties dictate the need of their practice among their own sex, and even the "regulars" are beginning to extend them the right hand of fellowship and to welcome them to the ranks of the profession. They are, in fact, but reviving an old custom, dating as far back as the days of Moses.

It is but nine years since the first female medical student graduated—of course the fact was then a nine days' wonder—but students and colleges have since been multiplying with inconceivable rapidity. Boston and Philadelphia have Female Medical Colleges, aided by Government, and the colleges of Syracuse, Cleveland and Cincinnati have opened their doors to women.

As New-York seems destined to become the central point of this new effort, it is but fair that we should give a passing glance at the most prominent actors among us. Indeed, the best known female practitioners are at present located in New-York.

Dr. ELIZABETH BLACKWELL, the pioneer among these heroic innovators, has received an orthodox education, and is a proficient in surgery and anatomy. She graduated in 1849, at Geneva College, with high honors, after which she studied for three years in Europe, where she was received with marked courtesy by the members of the profession, and granted free access to the hospitals and medical institutions. She has practiced in New-York for the last five years with considerable success. Miss BLACKWELL is somewhat under the middle-size, quiet and lady-like in manner, and the uninitiated would scarcely detect in her unassuming demeanor, the firmness and decision which must have been required for the accomplishment of her purpose.

Dr. EMILY BLACKWELL, who recently graduated in Paris, has just returned, bringing high testimonials from distinguished European physicians. She is young and enthusiastic, with prepossessing manners, and seems eminently qualified to aid her sister in carrying out her favorite project—the establishment of an institution in which women can enjoy the benefits of hospital practice. The sisters are aided by Miss MARIA ZAKRZEWSKI, formerly Chief *Accoucheuse* of the Royal Hospital, Berlin. They have the prestige of talent, education, and experience in their undertaking. The trio reside at No. 79 East Sixteenth-street, where they have established a temporary Dispensary for the relief of indigent females, while waiting the maturity of a more extensive plan.

Dr. LYDIA F. FOWLER, who is somewhat known to the public through her physiological lectures, has a professorship in Dr. TRALL's Hydropathic College, though we understand she is of the eclectic order herself. Several other women physicians, but they are chiefly hydropathists, are located in New-York and Brooklyn.

We have a mortal horror of quacks and quackery, and are glad to see that the leaders of this movement have availed themselves of every educational advantage within their reach. If women are to become physicians, it is good policy to give them every facility for becoming capable and skilled ones. Open the hospitals to them—the cliniques will be none the less decently managed for their presence. The need of educated women is keenly felt among their own sex. Men will suffer nothing by the new order of things, except it be the doctors, and *their* miseries the public can bear with fortitude.

New-York Historical Society—Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the New-York Historical Society occurred last night in the small chapel of the University. The attendance of members was very considerable. Hon. LUTHER BRADISH, the President, occupied the Chair.

The business of the meeting was transacted in the usual order. Of the routine papers presented, the most interesting was the report of the Domestic Secretary, (Rev. Dr. OSGOOD,) who, at the close of his communication, stated the fact that he had been informed by Mr. PETER COOPER, when that gentleman kindly made a New-Year's call on him on Thursday last, that there was no doubt of the realization of the Transatlantic telegraph enterprise between Great Britain and America, and further, that that medium of communication was not to be suspended even in the event of a war between the two countries, inasmuch as each would continue to employ its own cipher, and neither would interfere with the use of the telegraph by the other.

Mr. DEPEYSTER submitted the report of the Trustees of the Building Fund, which expressed their entire satisfaction with the manner in which the erection of the Society's new fire-proof edifice has progressed thus far. The amount requisite to complete the building is stated to amount to some $16,000, for the immediate raising of which the report makes an earnest appeal.

The Treasurer submitted his annual report, which exhibited the continued prosperity of the Society in point of funds. At the date of the last annual report there was in the hands of the Treasurer the sum of $763 83. This, added to the receipts of the last year, made a sum total of $4,616 13. The expenditures were $2,836 29, leaving in the hands of the Treasurer a balance of $1,778 84. The outstanding debts make a total of some $4,000.

The Librarian presented his annual report, which gave an interesting *résumé* of the labors, progress, and achievements of the institution during the year just past.

Mr. SCHELL read the report of the Executive Committee.

It stated that the number of members now belonging to the Society to be upwards of 1,200, more than 800 of whom are paying members, and the remainder are life-members, or have become so by contributing the requisite amount to the building fund.

The reports were appropriately referred.

Mr. DE PEYSTER addressed the Society on the advisability of the members taking the initiative in the matter of raising the $16,000 needed for the building fund.

Mr. EWING BROWNE sustained the views of the previous speaker, and suggested the propriety of the Committee on Subscriptions calling on the members at their places of business for contributions. His remarks were embodied in a resolution, which was unanimously adopted.

On motion of Mr. SCHELL, the Society proceeded to ballot for officers for the current year.

Messrs. ROMAINE and VERMILYEA were appointed tellers. They reported that 52 votes were cast, and that each of the following gentlemen received 52, save Dr. OSGOOD, whose votes were 51:

President.....Hon. LUTHER BRADISH.
First Vice-President.....Rev. Thomas De Witt.
Second Vice-President.....Frederic De Peyster.
Foreign Cor. Secretary.....Rev. Edward Robinson.
Dom. Corresponding Secretary.....Rev. Samuel Osgood.
Recording Secretary.....Andrew Warner.
Treasurer.....William Chauncey.
Librarian.....George H. Moore.

From this, it will be seen that all the officers of the last year were elected, without exception.

Mr. EUGENE LAWRENCE was then introduced, and read the paper of the evening, entitled "New-York in the Revolution."

He began by describing the progress made by a rising City in its spread over scenes once characterized by rural beauty, and thence proceeded to speak of the topographical features of the City of New-York and its suburbs just previous to the Revolution. After referring to the social character of the City at that early period, he entered on the subject proper, and passed in brief, but comprehensive and striking review, the leading events which occurred in New-York during the war;—the abandonment of the City by WASHINGTON—its subsequent occupation by the Royal army—the great fire which devastated the City in 1776—the hard times which prevailed among the people in 1778—the gayeties of the troops—the suffering of the patriot-prisoners—the despondency with which the Tories were seized when informed of the capture of BURGOYNE—the second great fire in 1778—the busy commerce and luxurious style of living which afterwards prevailed among the Tory gentry—the close of the war—the departure of the loyalists—the reëntry of WASHINGTON into the City as the successful General of the patriot-army—these as the mere outlines of his subject Mr. LAWRENCE connected by a graphic detail of minuter incident and judicious reflection.

Mr. ROMAINE moved in flattering terms the thanks of the Society for the paper just read.

Dr. FRANCIS and Mr. DE PEYSTER sustained the motion and recounted, the latter especially, several curious incidents corroborative of statements in Mr. LAWRENCE'S paper, and illustrative of the unprecedented growth of this City.

Rev. Dr. WILSON, an Indian clergyman of the Iroquois tribe, and one of the Society's corresponding members, added a few words expressive of his thanks for the generous aid that had formerly been rendered by the Society to his tribe, and appealed in behalf of the spread of education among his people.

Mr. ROMAINE'S motion was then adopted unanimously.

The President then appointed the following gentlemen as the Executive Committee for the following year: Augustus Schell, Marshall S. Bidwell, Benj. H. Field, Rev. Francis L. Hawks, John Romeyn Broadhead, Erastus C. Benedict, Benj. Robt. Winthrop.

On motion, the Society adjourned.

Lecture on Nicaragua by Ex-Consul Fabens.

An audience of eighty persons assembled last night, at the Broadway Tabernacle, to hear a lecture on Nicaragua, by Mr. J. W. FABENS. The climate, soil, and productions of that country, its social, industrial and political condition, were necessarily passed in brief review. Gen. WALKER, the lecturer said, laid the corner stone of the great Southern Republic of Nicaragua, on the 20th of June, 1855. On that fertile and romantic soil was opened a new and fruitful field for the ill-paid labors of the North. To such, Nicaragua has indeed the land of promise. Its climate was not all that might be desired. The atmosphere in the low lands was humid, and fevers often prevailed there. But in the highlands, the air was salubrious, and with care, health might be preserved as well as in lands nominally more favored. The land was finely diversified with hills, valleys, lakes and rivers. The inhabitants were 250,000 in number, of whom 10,000 were whites. For fertility, it was unsurpassed; for picturesqueness of scenery, it was unrivaled. Yet the stranger, landing at San Juan, would behold, to his surprise and discouragement, a low swampy region, rank with a superabundant vegetation, and reeking with miasma and infection. But all tropical abundance of fruits and foliage would there gratify him, and, after all, it was a great place for making money. The great drawback to the immediate prosperity of Nicaragua was its want of good roads. But if man had done little for it, nature had done much. Lakes there, in a great degree, take the place of roads. No country in the world is better irrigated. Natural productions are nowhere else surpassed. Cotton, of a superior quality, is plentiful. The coffee is equal to any in the world, not excepting the far-famed Mocha. The cocoa is without parallel. The mineral treasures of Nicaragua are vast. A new California exists there. The working of the mines could not fail to be a most profitable investment. In its mineral, agricultural and industrial resources, it offers the finest field for enterprise, combined with temperance, that the world has now to show.

The lecturer was frequently cheered during the delivery of his discourse, and was warmly applauded at its close.

Army Affairs.

COURT-MARTIAL.

By order of the President, conveyed by the document we give below, a Court-Martial has been convened in this City for the trial of First Lieutenant JOSEPH UPDEGRAFF, of the 5th Infantry, and Assistant Surgeon LEVI H. HOLDEN, of the Medical Department. The first session of the Court convened yesterday, at 11 o'clock, at the Quartermaster's Department, No. 6 State-state, fronting the Battery, but on account of the severe cold, and the inconvenience of the room where they were assembled, the Court adjourned to meet at another place in the same building at 11 o'clock this morning.

The charges, which have been preferred by the General-in-Chief, are said to be disobedience of orders, and neglect of duty. They are characterized as of a grave character, as all charges must needs be which subject an officer to the ordeal of a court-martial.

It seems these officers were charged with the duty of transferring a detachment of invalid soldiers from a Southern post where they had lost their health, to Fort Wood, which is at Bedlow's Island, in this harbor. The men were shipped from New-Orleans, and reached this port during one of the cold snaps which occurred early in December, the officers in question accompanying them. Upon their arrival in the City, however, the soldiers were put on board a launch, to be sent to their quarters at Fort Wood, while the officers, who had long been deprived of the luxuries and comforts of civilized life, went their way in search of refreshments, &c. The omission to see the sick soldiers snugly placed in charge of the commanding officer at the Island, it is understood, forms the basis of the charges against them; although the men all reached their destination in safety.

Lieutenant UPDEGRAFF has always sustained a high position in the Army, and was, we believe, promoted for his bravery in the Mexican War. Dr. HOLDEN has been long in the service, and has secured for himself a good position as Surgeon; and both seem to have the sympathy of their associates in the trying position they are placed by this arraignment before a court-martial.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 29, 1856.

Special Order, No. 168.

By instructions from the President of the United States, a General Court-Martial, constituted as hereinafter specified, will assemble in the City of New-York, at 11 o'clock, A. M., on Tuesday the 6th day of January, 1857, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of First Lieutenant JOSEPH UPDEGRAFF, Fifth Infantry; Assistant Surgeon LEVI H. HOLDEN, Medical Department, and such other prisoners as may be brought before it.

DETAILS OF THE COURT.

Col. Joseph K. F. Mansfield, Inspector General's Department.
Brevet Col. Harvey Brown, Major 2d Artillery.
Lieut. Col. John J. Abercrombie, 2d Infantry.
Brevet Lieut. Col. Daniel T. Chandler, Captain 3d Infantry.
Brevet Lieut. Col. Robert C. Buckman, Major 4th Infantry.
Brevet Maj. James H. Carlton, Captain 1st Dragoons.
Brevet Maj. Henry H. Sibley, Captain 2d Dragoons.
Maj. Albemarle Cady, 6th Infantry.
Maj. John Sedgwick, 1st Cavalry.
Capt. Robert E. Clay, Quartermaster's Department.
Capt. Marcus D. L. Simpson, Subsistence Department.
Brevet Capt. Henry F. Clark, First Lieutenant 2d Artillery.
Capt. James G. Barton, Ordnance Department.
Capt. Wm. B. Johns, 3d Infantry, is appointed Judge Advocate of the Court.

And the President further directs that if any of the officers named in the foregoing details shall fail to attend, the Court shall, nevertheless, have authority to act, provided the members present shall not be less than nine, as no other officers than those detailed can be convened without manifest injury to the Department.

By order of the Secretary of War.
S. COOPER, Adjutant-General,
President General Court-Martial.

ARMY APPOINTMENT.

Major WOOD, of the 6th Infantry, has received the appointment of Paymaster of the Army, in place of Major HAGNER, who died at Fort Brown, Texas, in December.

Republican Germans.

The German Republican Central Committee met on Monday evening, at RICHTER'S, in Forsyth-street, delegates being present from the fifteen Wards in which German Republican organizations have been maintained. The Committee was permanently organized by the election of the following gentlemen as officers for the year 1857:

President—Fred. Kapp, Twenty-second Ward.
Vice-President—A. Frank, Twenty-first Ward.
Recording Secretary—Henry Vanselow, Fourteenth Ward.
Corresponding Secretary—Edward Robinson, Jr., Fifteenth Ward.
Treasurer—Henry Lenden, Fourteenth Ward.

Messrs. KAPP, VANSELOW and LENDEN held the same position last year, and were unanimously re-elected.

Dispensaries.

Following is the monthly report of the Dispensaries in the City of New-York:

Patients treated during Dec., 1856.	At the Dispensaries.	At their Dwellings.	Total.	Adults.	Children under 15 years.	Vaccinated.	Disp'nsed.
New-York Dispensary	9267	500	9867	2319	555	80	7970
Northern	440	348	788	474	311	56	9057
Eastern Dispensary	876	357	1223	770	483	62	9414
Demilt Dispensary	1015	340	1355	859	496	36	2477
North Western Dispensary	730	187	917	504	413	16	.....
Totals	5428	1729	7157	4919	2238	200	14948

Aggregate number to whom medical services and medicine were rendered gratuitously during the month December: Males, 3,032; females, 4,125.

NATIVITY.—2,531 patients were born in the United States, and 4,626 in foreign countries.

PARTIAL RESULTS.—Sent to Hospital, 363; died, 68.

The principal causes of death were scarlet fever, marasmus and consumption.

The prevailing diseases chiefly affected the pulmonary and cutaneous systems; and among the most important were variola, scarlatina, and phthisis pulmonalis.

The Icy Sidewalks.

Mr. JOHN CLAY, while walking through Mott-street, yesterday, slipped on the ice and fell heavily on the pavement, thereby fracturing one of his arms. He was taken to the Hospital.

Mrs. SHERLOCK, residing at No. 122 West Sixteenth-street, also fell yesterday, while walking up Eighth-avenue, in the vicinity of Twenty-fifth-street, and sustained some internal injuries. She was conveyed home by the Tenth Ward Police, and medical assistance called.

Numerous casualties, like the above, occurred yesterday, and call for the strict enforcement of the ordinance requiring property owners to see to it that the ice and snow in front of their premises are speedily removed.

Fires.

IN FOURTH-AVENUE.

A fire broke out about 11 o'clock Monday night, in the grocery and liquor store of GEORGE LARDEUR, No. 317 Fourth-avenue. The entire building was destroyed—loss to Mr. LARDEUR about $1,000, insured in the Clinton Insurance Company for $1,500. The building belonged to Mr. JOHN PECKHAM—loss $2,000, fully insured. The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

IN CEDAR-STREET.

About 9 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire was discovered on the second floor of No. 68 Cedar-street. It originated under the stairway. Loss trifling.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 5 Murray-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

GAS FOR THE COUNTRY.—Gas apparatus, after the Patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company.—C. R. WOODWORTH & Co. are now offering for sale a most complete, cheap, simple and efficient gas machine, adapted in all respects to the wants of private dwellings, public and private schools, churches, colleges, factories, foundries, hotels, watering places, &c., as well as of towns and villages. Details will be furnished, by applying in person or by letter to the office of the Company, where a machine can be seen in operation, and descriptive pamphlets obtained.

C. R. WOODWORTH & Co.,
No. 74 Wall-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

"PLANCHE, OR THE LIVELY FAIRIES."—This most magnificent pantomime, now being performed with great success at PURDY'S National Theatre, is the most gorgeous, effective and stupendous ever produced in America, and must be seen to form any idea of its vast immensity. It is attracting large audiences, and as fashionable as any place of amusement in town. The comedy of the "Attic Angel" will commence the performance, then the grand pantomime, and the whole to conclude with the beautiful moral drama of "Temptation."

[Advertisement.]

S. COATES & Co., PORTABLE GAS WORKS.—We desire to call public attention to our newly-invented Gas apparatus, designed for country residences, factories, hotels, &c. These works are safe, efficient, and simple in their construction, and warranted to give entire satisfaction. We guarantee purchasers against prosecution by the Maryland Portable Gas Company, or any other parties, for alleged infringement of their patents. Apply to S. COATES & Co., Office No. 376 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Rheumatism, and all skin or muscular diseases, can be radically cured, if the Ointment be rubbed into the part affected, as salt is rubbed into meat. No external disease can long withstand the combined power of these wonderful medicines. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London; and by all druggists, at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 per pot or box.

[Advertisement.]

☞ A dentist's office was burned at Brooklyn, Dec. 11, 1855, from a fluid lamp exploding, and several hundred dollars' worth of dentist's materials destroyed. PRATT'S Safety Lamp cannot explode for any known cause. Wholesale depôt, No. 166 Broadway; retail, No. 601 Broadway. Prices 50, 62 and 75 cents each.

[Advertisement.]

WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.—We intended to give some statement of the merits of this, the best of hair restoratives, but they are crowded out. We will return to the subject. In the meantime all whom it may benefit had better give it a trial.—*Cincinnati Sun.* Sold No. 312 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

THE THROAT AND LUNGS.—Dr. ROBERT HUNTER, having returned from Europe, may be consulted as heretofore by those who are suffering from Bronchial or Pulmonary affections. No. 828 Broadway.

LONG ISLAND.

Annual Renting of Pews in Plymouth Church.

The annual renting of the pews of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, took place last evening. A large representation of the members of the Church and congregation, interested in securing sittings for the coming year, was present at an early hour; and the body of the house, and the front seats in the galleries, remained filled during the entire evening. The scene was lively and interesting, as the pews were sold at auction to the highest bidders. The eagerness manifested to secure available seats, it was remarked, was greater than on any former occasion in the history of the Church.

Printed catalogues, giving the number of each slip with its *fixed valuation* for one year, were distributed throughout the building. In addition, however, to this stipulated annual rent, more than two-thirds of the entire number of pews were sold at a *premium*.

Mr. COOK, of Foster's auction-house, was the auctioneer, and harrangued the bidders from the church-desk. The premium for the first choice ran up to a hundred dollars, while that for the second and third fell but little below that figure. The number of slips on the catalogue was 296, of which 202 were rented, and of the latter, 174 at a premium. The amount of the fixed rental of all taken was $10,000, and the amount of premium, within a fraction of $3,000—making a total of $13,000.

The premium for last year was $1,750, while the total amount, including the premium, was about $10,000—showing an increase for the present year of $3,000.

The pastor of the Church, Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, was present throughout the evening, and perhaps seized this occasion of returning, as early as possible or convenient, the numerous calls of his congregation on New-Year's Day. At all events, he underwent such a hand-shaking and general greeting as must have reminded him of that pleasant yet laborious occasion. A great many ladies were present, who contributed a social element to the scene, and the evening was made not only one of business, but also of pleasure.

A Good Story Spoiled.

The New-York correspondent of the Charleston *Courier* says:

"A good story is told of the too sanguine Black Republicans of Brooklyn. Before the election they hired a room in the Brooklyn Museum building, agreeing to occupy it as their head-quarters, at a stated rent, until FREMONT *was elected!* The landlord being a good Democrat and sound Buchanan man, refuses to release them, and intends to make them suffer for their folly."

We are sorry to spoil a good story, because good stories are scarce commodities; but the above is not only not true, but just the reverse of the truth. The "landlord" in question, Mr. CAMMEYER, is, himself, a good Republican, and has given a new lease of the hall since the election.

NEW-JERSEY.

Attempt to Commit Suicide.

A man named BALDWIN, a native of Connecticut, attempted to commit suicide on Monday night at Mortimore's Hotel, in the City of Hudson, by cutting his throat. He succeeding in severing one artery, when he was discovered. Dr. OLCOTT, of Jersey City, being near at hand, was called in and dressed his wound. No reason can be assigned for the act. He is a now in comfortable circumstances, and has been engaged in putting up machinery in ALDRIDGE'S Oakum Works.

Attempt at Burglary.

Sunday night, as an ex-policeman was passing the shoe store of J. A. FRENCH, at 12 o'clock, he discovered a light within. He stopped to investigate, and the burglars inside hearing him stop left by the back way without their plunder.

Flogging a Witch to Death.

We find the following very singular story in the Brownsville (TEXAS) *Flag*. The transaction is said to have occurred about a month ago:

It seems that a young lady of Matamoros was taken sick, and an old lady in the neighborhood, reported to have some skill in the virtue of herbs, was solicited to visit and administer to the patient. From some cause or other, the old lady failed to attend, and suspicious reports were circulated that the old lady had bewitched the young one. The authorities were petitioned to compel the attendance of the old one. Officers were sent to take her before her supposed victim, and these miserably ignorant wretches reported that they on several occasions repaired to her domicil and could not find her at home, but found instead a suspicious looking black cat. After several efforts, however, they found the old woman at home instead of her cat, and she was taken to the presence of the invalid. But her herbs failing to restore the sick to health, and the meddlesome black cat persisting in following its owner, and being by the neighbors found in the room of the invalid instead of her mistress, fixed the opinion fast in the minds of these ignorant people that the old woman and the black cat were one and the same person; that she, being a witch, could take the form of the cat and assume her own shape at will—that the invalid was a victim to her diabolical art. With these convictions, it is said, they sought out the unfortunate old creature, and actually tied her up, and with thongs cruelly flogged her to death as a witch.

In justice to the civil authorities of Matamoros, we are happy to state that they were not a party to the tragic part of this singular transaction, and that they were prompt in arresting the actors.

They manage in Rhode Island so as to lay by something for a rainy day. Last year the Savings Bank of the State had nearly $1,000,000 on deposit—with an aggregate of 27,000 depositors, an increase in the latter of 3,700 over 1855.

Naval Court-Martial.

TRIAL OF COMMANDER JAMES H. ROWAN, OF THE BRIG BAINBRIDGE, FOR MISCONDUCT.

A Court-Martial was called yesterday morning, at the Navy-Yard at Philadelphia, as we learn from the *Evening Journal* of that city, for the consideration of charges preferred against JAMES H. ROWAN, Commander of the brig *Bainbridge*. The charges implicate the accused in the committal of various acts tending to the destruction of good morals, while in his official capacity, in the years 1855 and 1856. The following document, under the seal of the Secretary of the Navy, will best explain the peculiarities and minute particulars:

Charge and Specifications of a Charge preferred by the Secretary of the Navy against James H. Rowan, a Commander in the Navy of the United States.

CHARGE—SCANDALOUS CONDUCT, TENDING TO THE DESTRUCTION OF GOOD MORALS.

Specification 1.—In this, that on or about the 14th day of May, in the year 1856, the said Commander JAMES H. ROWAN, while commanding the United States brig *Bainbridge*, was drunk on board the said brig in the Straits of Magellan.

Specification 2.—In this, that on or about the 4th day of June, in the year 1856, the said Commander JAMES H. ROWAN permitted and took part in a riot in his cabin, on board the said brig *Bainbridge*, at sea, of which brig he was then the commanding officer; the captain, officers, crew and passengers of an emigrant ship being then on board said brig *Bainbridge*, and cognizant of such riotous proceedings.

Specification 3.—In this, that on or about the 12th day of July, in the year 1856, on board the said brig *Bainbridge*, at sea, the said Commander JAMES H. ROWAN did, while under the influence of intoxicating liquors, without provocation, assail Passed Assistant-Surgeon JOHN RUDCUSTEER with abusive and threatening language.

Specification 4.—In this, that on or about the 24th day of September, in the year 1855, the said Commander JAMES H. ROWAN, on board the said brig *Bainbridge*, then under his command, did indulge to such excess in intoxicating drinks as to require medical treatment for *mania-à-potu*.

Specification 5.—In this, that on or about the 7th day of February, in the year 1856, the said Commander JAMES H. ROWAN, on board the said brig *Bainbridge*, then under his command, did indulge to such excess in intoxicating drinks as to require medical treatment for *mania-à-potu*."

Specification 6.—In this, that on or about the 26th day of July, in the year 1856, the said commander, JAMES H. ROWAN, was drunk and riotous at the American Hotel at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

Specification 7.—In this, that on or about the 6th day of June, in the year 1856, on board the said brig *Bainbridge*, at sea, the said commander, JAMES H. ROWAN, did accept a challenge from Lieutenant CHARLES E. FLEMING, to fight a duel.

J. C. DOBBIN, Secretary of the Navy.
NAVY DEPARTMENT, Dec. 15, 1856.

MARRIED.

JESSUP—MINOR.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 6, at All Saints' Church, by Rev. Wm. E. Eigenbrodt, Mr. SAMUEL J. JESSUP, of Cleveland, Ohio, to Miss MARY J., daughter of the late Rev. T. Minor, of this City.

☞ Cleveland papers please copy.

DIED.

CORWIN.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 6, ALFRED T., only child of William L. and Sarah L. Corwin, aged 4 months and 3 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Wednesday,) 7th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., at No. 33 Charles-st., without further notice.

MERRELL.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 6, of scarlet fever, ADELINE PAGE, youngest daughter of James F. and Sarah J. Merrill, aged 2 years and 5 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from No. 141 Eldridge-st.

SLATER.—In this City, on Sunday, Jan. 4, WILLIAM SLATER, in the 82d year of his age.

His friends and acquaintances are requested to attend his funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from the house of Mrs. Egbert, No. 179 West 38th-st., corner of 8th-av.

TIMPSON.—In this City, on Monday, Jan. 5, WILLIAM TIMPSON, son of the late William Timpson, in the 29th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the Church of the Ascension, corner of 10th-st. and 5th-av., on Wednesday, at 10 o'clock A. M., without further notice. His remains will be taken to Westchester for interment.

WOLFE.—In this City, on Saturday evening, Jan. 3, CHRISTOPHER WOLFE, of this City, aged 65 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at Grace Church, on Wednesday afternoon, the 7th inst., at 3½ o'clock, without further notice.

TERREY.—At Hoboken, N. J., on Monday, Jan. 5, suddenly, VAN RENSSELEAR TERREY, aged 55 years and 10 months.

His funeral will take place on Wednesday, 7th inst., at 12 o'clock M., from his late residence, No. 27 Washington-terrace, Hoboken. His friends and relatives, and also of his sons, John R. and Van Rensselaer, are respectfully invited to attend. His remains will be taken to Cypress Hills for interment.

CAMBELL.—At Lebanon Springs, N. Y., on Sunday, Dec. 28, Mrs. SYLVIA CAMBELL, aged 55 years.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..JAN. 6.

$9,000	Indiana State 5s.	84	6	N. H. & Hart. RR.	120
900	do.	84½	400	Reading RR.	opg 88½
5,000	Virginia 6s.	c 88½	600	do.	opg 88¾
1,000	do.	c3 89¼	300	do.	s3 aft opg 89½
1,000	Missouri State 6s.	87	200	do.	b30 88½
4,000	N. Y. Cen. RR. 6s.	87½	100	do.	s60 88½
1,500	N. Y. Cen. RR. 7s.	100½	500	do.	s60 88¾
2,000	Hud. Riv. R. 2d m.	84	200	do.	p&c 88½
4,000	Hud. Riv. R. 3d m.	65	200	do.	b60 88½
2,000	Harlem R. 1st m.	79	100	do.	b60 89
6,500	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bds.	97¾	500	Harlem RR.	b60 16½
6,000	do.	97¾	28	Galena & Chicago R	121¼
1,000	do.	97½	100	Hud. Riv. R. R.	b60 31
10,000	T. H. & Al. 2d Mt.	72¾	250	do.	30
110	Bank Com. Scrip.	102½	200	Mich. Cen. R. R.	b60 95
20	Corn Ex. Bank	109¾	50	do.	c 93¾
40	Mechanics' Bank	113	160	do.	c 93¾
300	Canton Co.	b60 22½	150	do.	s60 93¾
50	do.	s3 22½	50	do.	s60 93½
500	Cum. Coal Co.	17	100	do.	b60 94½
100	do.	b60 17¾	500	M. S. & N. I. R. R.	b30 90
100	do.	c 16¾	250	do.	b30 90½
100	do.	b60 17¼	150	do.	s30 89
10	Pacific M. S. Co.	67	474	do.	89
50	Penn. Coal Co.	b30 102	10	do.	89¼
100	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	b3 94½	100	Ill. Cen. R. R.	b60 125¾
15	do.	94½	200	do.	b60 125¾
500	do.	s60 94	250	do.	c 124¾
1100	do.	c 94	120	Cleve. & Pitts. R. R.	57¾
150	do.	94½	110	do.	c 57¾
300	do.	94	100	do.	b30 57¾
50	do.	s30 94	100	Cleve. & To. R. R.	s3 77
100	Erie Railroad.	63¾	500	do.	b15 77½
1050	do.	63½	250	do.	s3 77¾
300	do.	b3 63¾	200	do.	s3 77¾
100	do.	b10 63¾	300	do.	77¾
100	do.	b5 63⅞	300	do.	b60 78¼
500	do.	s60 63	100	do.	b60 78½
800	do.	s30 63	113	Chi. & Rk. Is. R.	96
200	do.	b60 63¾	30	do.	b90 96¼
200	do.	b30 63¾	8	do.	95¾
100	do.	b30 63¾	100	Mil. & Miss. RR.	77
1500	do.	c 63	25	La Ce. & Mil. RR.	c 69
100	do.	s30 aft 7 63¾	100	do.	69¾
200	do.	b10 63¾	10	do.	70
150	do.	b3 63	200	do.	Feb. 1 70
450	do.	s3 63	50	do.	b30 70¾
560	do.	b60 63¾	30	do.	69¾
300	do.	b60 63¾	30	Pan. R. R.	b3 ex div. 93¾
100	do.	b3 63¾	50	do.	b60 94½
10	Third Av. RR.	88			

SECOND BOARD.

$2,750	Ohio St. 6s, '60..	102¾	300	Clev. & Tol. R.	b15 77¾
1,000	Ind. State 5s.	84	100	do.	tw 77½
1,000	Ill. Cen. RR. bs.	97¾	100	do.	77¾
10,000	do.	b10 97¾	200	do.	b10 77¾
10,000	do.	b3 97¾	700	do.	b15 78
1,000	Ill. Fd. Bs. w. p.	94	100	do.	77¾
2,500	N. Y. Cen. R. 6s.	87¼	200	Erie Railroad.	b60 63½
100	Cumb. Coal Co.	17	400	do.	62⅞
200	Reading RR.	s60 88¼	400	do.	s60 63¾
100	do.	b30 88¾	600	do.	b30 63¾
220	do.	opg 88¼	200	do.	s30 63
44	Mich. Cent. RR.	96¾	100	do.	s30 63
200	Mic. So. & N. I. R.	88½	50	do.	s15 63
100	N. Y. Cent. RR.	93⅞	200	do.	b10 63¼
250	do.	b30 94⅜	350	do.	63

TUESDAY, Jan. 6—P. M.

There was an increased pressure for Money among the Brokers to-day, and the mercantile offerings at Bank are also somewhat urgent in particular quarters. Towards the close of the day the sales of English bills, of which a large supply was on the market, improved in amount, and several large parcels, amounting to £120,000 or about $600,000, were taken up. These operations will probably help the supply of means on the Street, subject to temporary loans to-morrow. The rates on London close 108½@108¾, and in some instances 109 demanded, though we apprehend that nearly all the ready-money business for this steamer was done at and below 108¾. Francs close, as last reported, 5.23¾@5.21¼.

So general an inquiry for Money among the Stock people as prevailed to-day could scarcely pass off without producing some influence on prices at the Board of Brokers, and accordingly several of the leading Railroads were put on the market ¼@½@⅝ ₱ cent. below yesterday's currency; the lightest decline being on Erie shares, which continued active to the close at 63¼, 63, 62⅞ and again at 63. The general market left off steady, showing unusual tenacity against an active and, for the moment, pretty expensive Money Market.

The Panama Company have made their usual half-yearly dividend of 6 ₱ cent., making 12 ₱ cent. paid out on the traffic of 1856, which we understand has really returned about 16 ₱ cent. net profit. The Ohio Trust Company have raised their half-yearly dividend to 4½ ₱ cent. in January, with a liberal surplus carried over. The restoration of the Ohio State Agency to the Company has been of essential mutual service.

The Hudson River Road received as much as $281,311 in December, against $156,345 the same month last year.

According to the Message of the Governor of New-York, delivered to the Legislature to-day, the State Treasury budget for 1856 amounted in gross to $14,677,190 receipts, against $14,577,110 paid out, leaving the balance on the 30th September, the close of the financial year, $3,241,880, against $3,127,510 in 1855. The Canal Debt and finances, to which the Message also refers, we gave in advance in our issue of yesterday.

The Sub-Treasury received to-day $181,384; disbursed $294,630, and held at the close balances to the amount of $11,219,472. The quarterly compensation to the Collins Mail steamers ($162,500) was paid among the above disbursements.

The managers of the New-York Central Road have verified to the State Railway Commission that 10.69 ₱ cent. was honestly earned for their stock on the traffic of the past year. The *Herald* impeaches this official affirmation, and asserts that only 5¼ ₱ cent. was rightly earned. There is an easy way of trying conclusions on this point by cash figures without hard words. The transactions of the year were all in cash. The managers started with a capital and debt of $38,304,000. They came out owing $38,430,000. Here is a difference of $126,000 to be added to $2,566,000, or 10.69 ₱ cent. claimed to have been earned. The two sums make $2,692,000. On the other hand, they paid to their stockholders, *in cash*, $1,920,000, or 8 ₱ cent. of the 10.69 ₱ cent. earned, and *their cash balance in bank at the end of the year was greater than the resulting difference of* $772,000. Now, 5.25 ₱ cent. on the capital of $24,000,000, as asserted by the *Herald*, is but $1,260,000, out of which it would have been utterly impossible to pay $1,920,000, to say nothing of the cash balance of over eight hundred thousand dollars, without running in debt in some shape. The truth is, that the surplus income of this and the preceding years is $1,301,000, the whole of which was in cash, and cash means *on 30th September*. The General Balance sheet proves this to a cent, and the *Herald* itself, by the unlooked-for goodness of publishing the balance sheet, simply admits the shares to have been

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI.....NO. 1655. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 8, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

STATE AFFAIRS.

Organization of the Legislature—Election of Officers.

Second Day's Proceedings—Legislation for New-York City.

THE CASE OF BARR VS. SICKLES.

Meeting of the Republican State Central Committee.

Liquor-Selling at the Delavan—The Commissary-General—One of the New-York Members in a Fix—The Trust Co. Case.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 6, 1857.

As per programme last night, both branches of the Legislature were organized to-day.

At 12 o'clock, Lieutenant-Governor SELDEN timidly walks up to the President's desk, and with a gentle motion of the authoritative mallet raps the Senate of 1857 into existence. In the interim which has elapsed since it last dispersed, one of that circle has gone on his long journey, and the sovereigns have chosen another in his place. These two facts briefly announced, and the President greets with a few words those over whose deliberations he is destined to watch. A prompt to the himself and an invocation for aid and assistance to the were fittingly spoken, and the business of legislating goes on—seemingly where it was laid down three months ago—for almost the first proffered is a resolution from Senator KELLY returning the thanks of the Senate to their late presiding officer, Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND; this is passed by a unanimous vote, and then the Governor's Message is announced. It is read and referred, and the Senate adjourns until the morrow.

THE HOUSE

Is brought to the organization point at 11 o'clock, and for an hour the time of the members is divided between being lobbied and swearing at the Clerk, or rather swearing by the Clerk, and the constitutions—of the State and the United States—jointly. After that they vote for Speaker and then for Clerk and the other individuals as in the Constitution duly provided, and then, too, they sit down to hear the Governor's Message, as in the Constitution further provided—and then they adjourn to be lob—no, this time it is to dinner. They will probably get together this evening to designate seats—and to be lobbied a little more.

THE MESSAGE

You will have in time for digestion with your tea and toast this evening. It seems here to bear unscathed the trial of partisan criticism. I think it will win its way among the people unaided. It has fullness without being plethoric—it is brief without being vague. It compasses all the great topics of State interest. Like HENRY CLAY's mouth, it will speak for itself.

THE OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE.

There are many of them comparatively new men—at least new to the duties they have been called upon to discharge. The single exception, that now occurs to me, is the Speaker, Hon. D. C. LITTLEJOHN. All the forms of legislation—all the duties of a presiding officer—the rules which govern deliberative bodies, and the courtesies and obligations of the position to which he is chosen, are to him thoroughly known. To these, add a quick perception of character—a just and high appreciation of the duties and responsibilities of a legislator—a determined resolution to be honest and frank and at all times to do what is right, and you will not have added one characteristic which Mr. Speaker LITTLEJOHN does not liberally possess. His election cannot but be received as the manifestation of an intelligence and discernment in which the last Assembly seemed totally deficient. By the way, how completely the action of to-day demolishes the prophecies of the minority of the Assembly of 1855. It will be in the recollection of most of your readers, that when Mr. LITTLEJOHN made his masterly denunciation of the dangerous intrigues and iniquities which were engendered within the Council Chambers of the Know-Nothings, he centred upon himself the venom and malignity of that entire organization. From one end of the State to the other, he was the best-abused man I ever knew. "It is the last time he will ever be in any position of trust or profit," was an every-day prophecy; and yet, since that, Mr. LITTLEJOHN has been the most popular Mayor that Oswego ever had—he has been elected a member of the Assembly almost without his consent, and chosen to preside over the deliberations of that body without solicitation—in fact, I may say, in direct violation of his wishes. I know of few men in political life that have been so thoroughly maligned, and of no one whose indorsement has been so prompt. Such denunciation is not to be seriously deprecated, when the vindication is so impulsive and overwhelming.

THE CLERK

Is not of those who was my first choice—not that he was the less deserving—not that he did not possess full as high qualifications as either of his competitors. He is probably the junior of either. But I have a sympathy for the scribbling craft, that sometimes overrides all other considerations. However, Mr. RICHARDSON is Clerk, and he will make a good one. The canvass has developed the fact, that he possesses an energy and perseverance that will sustain and uphold him in almost any position to which he may aspire. His present success he owes to his own indomitable activity—slightly aided, perhaps, by the supineness of many who might have impeded his efforts had they been so disposed.

THE OFFICE SEEKERS

Are crowding the lobbies—overflowing the aisles—pervading all space, and, apparently, monopolizing all time. They want to be postmasters, door-keepers, librarians, clerks, pages, &c.; and what they want they want badly, at least they tell me so, and with an earnestness that forbids dispute. For all these I have a sympathy that would prompt the largest benevolence, were the "material aid" within command. Some people have a way of speaking of men thus seeking to serve the State, in terms some what of disparagement. Early education had somewhat prejudiced myself to that form of speech—but within the past two years I have somewhat conquered that prejudice—in fact, I may say it is, for the time being at least, entirely obliterated.

LEGISLATION

Is not yet fairly on its legs. It moves along feebly to-day—advancing but little, apparently to test its capacity and to obtain a position from which to make a definitive start. The selection of officers—the appointment of committees—the procurement of stationery, the ordering of sundry little perquisites, the tendering of civilities, the reception and disposition of reports from departments—these make up the foundation for the Winter's work. The first week is generally absorbed in its preparation. After that we go on vigorously.

THE WEATHER

Is as cold here, as the comfort which is meted out to an unsuccessful politician. The thermometer—or rather the mercury therein—went out of sight last night, and has not since been seen by any unassisted vision. I stood and saw it mark ten degrees below zero this morning. Think of that, without a shudder, if you can, and thank the fatality that locates your habitation southerly the Highlands. LEO.

The following are the remarks of Lieut. Gov. SELDEN on taking the Chair as President of the Senate:

SENATORS: In assuming the duties of presiding officer of the Senate, without experience in the business of legislation, it is proper for me to ask in advance, for any unintentional errors which I may commit, the exercise of that liberality and courtesy for which the Senate of New-York has ever been distinguished. I shall endeavor to observe such rules as you have adopted or may adopt for our guidance in conducting the public business; and should I mistake their import, the corrective power will always rest with the Senate.

Any remarks by me, upon the subjects which are likely to occupy your attention, would be out of place; my duties under ordinary circumstances being limited to the forms rather than the substance of legislation, and the Constitution having provided another source from which you will be addressed on those subjects. I may, however, be allowed to say, that I regard the legislative power as a trust of great delicacy and responsibility, especially when extensive interests are to be affected by it; and the constant exhibition of care, patience and firmness on the part of those connected, even remotely with its exercise, is a manifest duty.

I shall ever bear this in mind during my continuance here; and, in the belief that a like spirit will pervade the Senate, beg leave to express the hope that our labors may prove both pleasant to ourselves and beneficial to the State.

In the Assembly, on taking the Chair, the Speaker addressed the House as follows:

Gentlemen of the Assembly:

Accept my sincere thanks for the honor you have conferred upon me in choosing me your presiding officer.

I need hardly assure you that the expression of your confidence is appreciated, and demands from me a faithful, fearless, and impartial discharge of the duties of the Chair.

Relying implicitly upon your cordial support and cooperation, I shall, to the best of my ability, carefully protect the rights of each member, by a just and proper enforcement of the rules which you, in your judgment, may adopt for your government.

Limited as to time, our labors, embracing the unfinished legislation of the last, as well as the legitimate legislation of the present, session, will be most arduous; and when we reflect that the reputation of the House attaches itself, in a great measure, to each individual member, I doubt not we shall apply ourselves to the business which may require our attention, with patient and untiring industry, hoping for and deserving the approbation of an intelligent community.

In our deliberations affecting the varied interests of this great and prosperous State, let us implore the guidance of Him who rules over all, and without whose blessings all human efforts are unavailing.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 7, 1857.

Beyond notices and petitions, there is as yet nothing to make a mark in the Legislature.

In the Senate, the President announced the Committees. They are, with one or two alterations, made necessary by the death of Senator WHITE, the same as those of last year.

PETITIONS.

Mr. SPENCER presented a petition from PETER COOPER, for the establishment of a Scientific Institution in New-York.

Also, one relative to laying out the Central Park, and another to authorize the City to borrow $1,000,000 to build another Reservoir.

NOTICES.

Mr. PETTY, to reorganize the Police Department of the City of New-York.

Mr. C. P. SMITH, to amend the Brooklyn water act; to sell the burial ground at the Wallabout, in Brooklyn, and to provide places of burial in other places; for the relief of MARY ANN CUTLER and MARGARET A. CUTLER.

Mr. KELLY, to amend the Revised Statutes relative to the assessment of taxes on incorporated companies and the commutation or collection thereof.

Mr. RIDER, to prevent traffic in intoxicating drinks as a beverage.

Mr. MADDEN, to incorporate the Metropolitan Medical College in New-York.

Mr. SICKLES, to amend the law of Libel; to amend the Charter of the City of New-York; for the regulation and government of the New-York Central Park; relative to the compensation of the Engineer of the Croton Aqueduct Board; to amend New-York City Charter.

Mr. CUTLER, to amend the act authorizing the formation of companies for manufacturing, mining, &c.

Mr. C. P. SMITH, by bill, to amend the act extending the time of making the report of the New-York Harbor Commission until the second Tuesday of April.

Mr. BROOKS, to amend the act relative to the keeping of gunpowder, saltpetre, &c., in the City of New-York; to secure the purity of the ballot-box; in relation to insurance on property in the State; to appoint Commissioners of Deeds in foreign countries; giving the consent of the State for the United States to purchase certain property in this State; in relation to the Marine Court in the City of New-York; to provide a more certain canvass and estimate of votes in the City of New-York.

Mr. C. P. SMITH, to amend the Revised Statutes relative to the interest on money; for preliminary measure to consolidate the City of New-York and Brooklyn and towns in Kings County under the name of the City of New-York.

Mr. SPENCER, to amend the charter of the Orphan Home in the City of New-York; to enable PETER COOPER to found a scientific institution in the City of New-York.

Mr. RICHARDSON, making appropriations for the support of Government for the fiscal year commencing Oct. 1, 1856; to provide for deficiencies in certain expenses of Government during the year 1856; for the relief of ANN W. ROBERTS.

Mr. KELLY moved a resolution of inquiry into the condition of Savings Banks—reports to be sent in by the 10th of February.

THE CONTESTED SEAT.

The report of the Committee of the last Senate, in favor of admitting Senator BARR to the seat now occupied by Mr. SICKLES, was called up.

Mr. BROOKS moved that its consideration be postponed until Monday next, when it should be the special order. Mr. UPHAM moved to amend, by make it the order for to-morrow, and Mr. SICKLES moved to make it on Friday.

On his motion to amend, Mr. SICKLES took the floor, and proceeded to kill time after the fashion of SICKLES, until he was silenced by the President ruling that it was not in order to discuss the merits of a question on a motion to postpone its consideration.

I think it will be reached and determined this week, and that the end will be the ousting of SICKLES, and the installment of Senator BARR. It should have been done long ago.

IN THE HOUSE.

There were a few motions, and a few petitions, and a great amount of lobbying. The aspirants for appointments under the Speaker and Clerk not yet having abandoned the chances.

Mr. REILLY gave notice of bill for relief of members of First Regiment New-York Volunteers; to amend gunpowder law of New-York.

Mr. VARNUM, to provide for a Registry Law.

Mr. LEWIS, to amend the act to locate school-house sites.

Mr. SCOTT, for formation of town Mutual Insurance Companies; amending the Code of Procedure; to incorporate Homœopathic Medical Societies.

Mr. FUNK, to regulate firemen of Brooklyn.

Mr. HANFORD, to incorporate Williamsburg Fire Department; relative to Williamsburg local improvements.

MOTIONS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. J. J. OWEN, a series of resolutions, criticizing and denouncing the charges brought by the President in his late Message against the Republican Party.

Mr. VARNUM, referring the Appropriation bills laid over last session to a Select Committee of five.

Mr. FOOT moved the bills to a third reading to-morrow. The bills were ready to be read when the House adjourned at its last session.

Mr. VARNUM would accept the proposition.

After brief discussion, the resolution was laid over.

MEETING OF THE STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

The Republican State Committee were in session here last evening. I understand that Gov. SIMEON DRAPER sent in his resignation as a member of the Committee, but that no person was chosen to fill the vacancy. It is further reported that a resolution was adopted appointing Mr. VAN DYKE of Albany permanent Secretary of the Committee, with a salary of $2,500 per annum. It was further resolved that the office of the Secretary should be located in the City of New-York, and that efficient and continued efforts should be made to disseminate such information as would give permanency and effect to the Republican organization.

THE LIQUOR-SELLING AT THE DELAVAN.

It has been current here for some days that Mr. DELAVAN had resolved the puzzling position in which he had been placed by the determination to open a "rum mill" within the walls of the Delavan House, by making a clean sale of the premises to Mr. ROSSELE. But he informs me that such is not the case; that he still continues to hold the fee of the liquor shop, and that it is his determination to abate the grog-selling at the earliest practicable period. For this purpose he has applied for an injunction which shall restrain Mr. ROSSELE from further desecrating the cold-water citadel with the presence of the "ardent." The documents have been duly served, and the *pros* and *cons* are to be recited before Judge HARRIS in a few days, unless the supply of gin cocktails and brandy slings is rapidly abated. A nice fight for the lawyers, and probably one which will fully justify the prevalent theory that the law has its delays. In the meantime, I presume the guests of the Delavan will "smile" as usual.

THE COMMISSARY-GENERAL.

It was some time since announced that Gov. KING had appointed Hon. MINTHORNE TOMPKINS, of Richmond County, Commissary-General, in place of the present incumbent, J. H. HOBART WARD. The announcement was probably premature, as the appointment is not generally made until a later period in the session. But I learn that Mr. TOMPKINS has written to Gov. KING a letter, in which he withdraws his name and urges the retention of Gen. WARD. It is more than probable that this generous indorsement, added to the many others from all parts of the State, will receive the favorable consideration of the Governor, and that Gen. WARD will continue in the discharge of the duties of Commissary during the continuance of the present Administration.

ONE OF YOUR NEW-YORK MEMBERS IN A FIX.

There is current here a little story which so fittingly illustrates the genius and scope of one of your New-York Legislators that I cannot refrain from giving it currency. Previous to the caucus of the Democratic members of the Assembly, he had given a pledge that he would vote for a certain gentleman for Speaker. The light he obtained in caucus, however, prompted him to prefer another man. How to indulge this latter preference, and yet escape the anathemas of his associates to whom he stood pledged, was more than he could well cipher out. In his dilemma, there seemed but one way out. If they voted by ballot the thing was easy enough; but if it was a stand-up, open-mouthed expression of preference, he was "gone up." He would learn what were the precedents: and going over to the person most likely to know, he thus interrogated him: "See here, S——, tell a fellow—do they vote *vice versa*, or by ballot?" S—— answered, "He thought they did;" which seemed perfectly satisfactory. He was glad of that, for "if it was *vice versa* he'd have to go for GLOVER; but if it was ballot, he was in hunk for JONES."

AN AGE IN LAW.

In 1842, the North American Trust Company was either sued by somebody or else it sued somebody—the lawyers now in the case are not exactly certain which. It went into the Courts, and through the Courts, until it finally lodged in the custody of the Court of Chancery. When the new Constitution strangled the Chancery, the remains of the North American Trust Company *vs.* Somebody Else, or Somebody Else *vs.* The North American Trust Company succeeded to the possession of the Court of Appeals. It has laid there ever since, occasionally being brought out for the purpose of tacking a demurrer, or a rejoinder, or sur-rejoinder, or some other quibble, or quirk, or legal fiction. In this way the "case" has been swelled until it takes over 4,000 printed pages upon which to present it to the big wigs of the officials. Finally, after a multitude of motions, an ocean of words and an age of deliberation, it was arranged that the first Tuesday in January, and each day thereafter—so long as the loquacity of the counsel and the patience of the Court might endure—should be devoted to its elucidation. The papers were carted up to the Court, and the first *pro* had progressed so far in his argument, as to intimate to the bench that in the progress of the case he should probably have something to say touching the various issues involved, providing he could do so without entangling himself with the merits of the controversy. Having attained this preliminary position, one of the *cons* with a polite bow solicited the indulgence of his learned brother while he made a suggestion. He held up at the same time something less than a thousand pages of folio post, while he announced as a brief digest of a partial analysis of the material points, and from which he felt confident he could prove to the satisfaction of their Honors that *their Honors had no jurisdiction in the case.* The *pros* promptly grappled with this new notion of the *cons*, and, for the past two days, they have been engaged in a most terse and compact discussion of this preliminary question. I have an intimation that it is more than probable the objection raised will be sustained, and that the case must be commenced *de novo*. If it were not that Judge BRONSON, Judge BRADLEY, WILLIAM CURTIS NOYES, CHARLES O'CONOR, NICHOLAS HILL, and others of our most eminent lawyers, were engaged in this cause, one could hardly withstand the belief that there has been something of error in the case, and that the question of jurisdiction might have been determined inside of fourteen years. LEO.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—4 Hanover-st., and 181 Broadway.
House Printing Telegraph—Office No. 9, Wall-street.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

The Kansas Delegate Question—The Minnesota Land-Grab Scheme.

OUR GOVERNMENT AND THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH—MINISTER DUBOIS AND THE HERBERT CASE—RIVER AND HARBOR BILLS, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 7.

Ex-Governor REEDER is about to present to Congress a memorial contesting WHITFIELD's right to a seat in the House, on the ground that the election under which the latter claims was a mere voluntary act, having no legal force, because no law existed authorizing the Governor to call a special election.

REEDER contends that as the House manifests a disposition to reconsider its decision of last Winter against the admission of a Delegate, as the simple choice of the Territory unofficially expressed, his claim on that ground is stronger than WHITFIELD's.

The Committee on Public Lands propose to modify the Minnesota Land bill, with the view of obviating some of the now palpable objections thereto. It is exceedingly doubtful whether the move will not be too late. The TIMES' articles in exposure of this scheme have created an intense excitement to-day among the Lobby. If followed up, they will work a greatly-needed reform.

It is stated that Mr. BUCHANAN is likely to arrive here by the 20th inst. His *suite* of rooms at the National is prepared for him with reference to his arrival at that date. S.

Our Government and the Atlantic Submarine Telegraph—The Refusal of Minister Dubois to Testify in the Herbert Case—River and Harbor Bill Before Congress, &c.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 7.

The President has transmitted to the Senate, in reply to the resolution of that body, a letter from the New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, in which the President is informed that contracts have been made for the manufacture of submarine cables to connect the continents of Europe and America, and that it is expected to have the line between New-York and London open for business by the 4th of July next. As the work has been prosecuted thus far with American capital, and by the efforts of this Administration to ascertain the feasibility of the enterprise, it is the earnest desire of the Directors to secure to the Government of the United States equal privileges with those stipulated for by the British Government. In this desire the Lords Commissioners of the British Treasury have acceded in the most liberal spirit by providing that—

"The British Government shall have a priority in the conveyance of their messages over all others, subject to the exception only of the Government of the United States, in the event of their entering into an arrangement with the Company similar in principle to that of the British Government; in which case the messages of the two Governments shall have priority in the order in which they arrive at the Stations."

The American Directors say they cannot doubt that the reservation made in favor of the United States will be deemed of great moment, and, therefore, ask the President to take such action in the premises as he may deem the interests of this Government may require.

The Company will enter into a contract with the Government of the United States on the same terms and conditions as with the British Government, and such contract they suppose will fall within the provisions of the Constitution, in regard to postal arrangements, of which this is only a new and improved form. Her Majesty's Government engage to furnish aid by ships to lay the cable, and it is suggested our recently finished war steamers are the very best to assist in this business.

To avoid failure in laying the cable, the Company request that the President will make such recommendation to Congress as will secure this end.

The President makes no recommendation, but merely submits the above, and the proposition of the Lords Commissioners.

No reply from Mr. MARCY accompanies the documents, which were referred to the Post-Office Committee of the Senate.

It appears from documents sent to the Senate to-day by the President, that the refusal of Mr. DUBOIS, Minister of the Netherlands, to testify in the Herbert case, was grounded on international law, on the Constitution of the United States, and on a special law of our own enactment, and after he had had a consultation with the diplomatic corps. He states he was the only impartial spectator of the proceedings at Willard's Hotel, which resulted in the death of KEATING. He would have had no objections to being a witness if his position as representative of his Government did not prevent him from appearing in a court of law, where he would be subject to a cross-examination. Although it was against his wish to decline Mr. MARCY's invitation to testify, but that he was ready to go to the State Department and there give the details of what he saw, in the presence of such persons as Mr. MARCY might think necessary. Mr. BELMONT, our Minister to the Hague, by direction of Mr. MARCY, brought the conduct of Mr. DUBOIS to the notice of the King, who, while approving the proposition of the Minister, expressed the warmest feelings of friendship for this Government. Such testimony as Mr. DUBOIS proposed to give would not have been competent in a court of justice, and it was therefore declined by Mr. MARCY.

About forty members of Congress held a caucus to-day to consider what was best to be done relative to the fifty or sixty River and Harbor bills now pending in both Houses. It was concluded to unite them all in one bill, and use efforts thus to pass them even over the Executive veto.

The Committee of the House on the Post-Office and Post-Roads, are to have a meeting to-night to consider the proposition to let all mail-steamer contracts to the lowest bidder, under the direction of the Postmaster-General.

In the case of SEYMOUR and MORGAN against CYRUS H. M'CORMICK, the Supreme Court affirmed the judgment of the Court below, sustaining all its opinions on the patents of M'CORMICK, excepting as to the construction of a claim not embraced in the suit, and on this a majority declared there was an error. The only effect of this last is to deprive M'CORMICK of costs.

XXXIVth Congress---Second Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 7.

INCREASED PAY TO ARMY OFFICERS.

Mr. WELLER reported a bill to increase the pay of officers in the army and gave notice that he should call it up at an early day.

THE CASE OF MR. HARLAN.

The consideration of the Iowa election case was resumed.

Mr. BAYARD argued against the right of Mr. HARLAN to a seat. When, he said, two integral bodies are to perform any act, both must be present at the time, or it cannot be constitutionally done. In the present case it was admitted that the Senate of Iowa, as a body did not participate in the election, nor did a quorum of that body vote on the occasion; therefore Mr. HARLAN was voted for only by one branch of the Legislature.

Mr. FOSTER, replying, said that after the Convention was duly organized by the concurrence of the two branches of the Legislature, it remained in session and could be dissolved only by the vote of a majority of the Convention, or by the withdrawal of such a number of members, as would leave less than a quorum present. The members ceased to act in the capacity of Senators and Representatives, but were to be counted numerically. Mr. HARLAN having received a majority of the votes of all the members of the Convention, he was thereby legally elected. If the sixteen Senators who absented themselves had all been present and voted against Mr. HARLAN, he would still have been elected, and how then could this absence prevent his election.

Mr. SEWARD obtained the floor.

RESIGNATION OF SENATOR HAMLIN.

The President *pro tem.* submitted a letter from Mr. HAMLIN, resigning his seat as a Senator from Maine.

Adjourned till Friday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 7.

THE DEBATE ON THE MESSAGE.

A motion to print extra copies of the President's Message being under consideration,

Mr. BARCLAY said the only effect of that document would be to increase, if that were possible, the contempt which now exists, throughout the country, against its author. He would not indorse, or appear to sanction, its misrepresentations, by sending it to the public printer.

He would rather send it to some obscure and dusty corner of the basement of the Capitol. He entered his protest against the language therein contained. The President was elected with unprecedented unanimity, and on the most solemn pledges not to reopen the Slavery question. He was scarcely warm in his seat before the confidence reposed in him by the people was violated, and he launched out into boisterous ocean agitation. The first leading measure of the Administration was for the repeal of the time-honored Compromise. Yet, gentlemen, disguise it as they may, that alone has been the cause of the great troubling of the waters. That unnecessary, reckless and iniquitous measure struck the Democratic Party in the Free States with terror. The people, basely betrayed, dared to remonstrate with the independence of freemen and dared to denounce such usurpation of power. Its chief authors, aiders and abettors were execrated wherever human rights were cherished or political honesty respected. The execration extended to the White House, and compelled its inmate to tremble like a convicted criminal. He was rejected by the Cincinnati Convention, and, like an old horse which had served its master, it was turned out to grass. While the Convention thus repudiated him, by their acts they indorsed the measures of his Administration—a singular effect of the cohesive power of public plunder. Now his hopes are blasted, and the Chief Magistrate, forgetful of his high position, takes occasion, under the shield of his duty under the Constitution, to attack and arraign as traitors citizens who are quite as intelligent, if not as honest and patriotic as himself.

With regard to the President's language respecting the alleged revolutionary purpose of the Republicans, Mr. BARCLAY denounced it as a gross calumny, and no proof whatever could be adduced to support the President's declaration. It only showed the depth of degradation to which the President has descended. Mr. BARCLAY reviewed the Message in order to show the untenable positions of the President in regard to the Slavery question.

Mr. SANDIDGE commenced his speech by reading the American Party a lesson, in return for the one delivered yesterday by Mr. DAVIS, of Maryland, to the Democracy. He would point them to the affiliation of the Know Nothings and Republicans in the North, to break down the Democrats. The half dozen Know Nothings who acted in this House with the South Americans, have all been slaughtered at home. He would point them to the ruined and bloody walks in Louisville, Baltimore, New-Orleans, and other places; and to the general destruction of confidence between man and his brother. In the two short years of its existence it had done more for the advancement of the Holy Catholic religion than the Church, through its Ministers, could have done in twenty years. He concluded by vindicating the rights of the South.

Ten thousand copies of the report of the Superintendent of the Coast Survey were ordered to be printed. Adjourned till Friday.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 7.

No. 21.—*Robert J. Vandewater*, appellant, vs. *Edward Mills*, claimant of the steamship *Yankee Blade*. Justice GRIER delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the decree of the Circuit Court of California, with costs.

No. 14.—*Ely Rogers & Co. et al.*, owners of the Cargo, and *Pooley, Nicol & Co.*, owners of the schooner *Ella*, appellants, vs. *The steamer St. Charles, James L. Day et al.*, claimants. Justice NELSON delivered the opinion of the Court, reversing the decree of the Circuit Court of Eastern Louisiana, with costs, and remanding the cause for further proceedings in conformity with the opinion of this Court.

No. 15.—*W. H. Seymour et al.*, plaintiffs, vs. *Cyrus H. McCormick*. Justice NELSON delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the judgment of the Circuit Court of Northern New-York with costs, and remanding the cause with directions to strike from the record the taxation of costs.

No. 18.—*C. C. Lathrop*, plaintiffs, vs. *Charles Judson*. Justice MCLEAN delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the judgment of the Circuit Court of Eastern Louisiana, with costs and damages at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum.

No. 40.—*Frederick Schuchard et al.*, appellants, vs. *Wenthrop Babbidge et al.*, claimants of half the proceeds of the ship *Angelique*. Argument commenced by Mr. CUTTING for the appellants, and continued by Mr. BENEDICT for the appellees.

Adjourned till to-morrow.

Illinois Legislature.

THE MESSAGE OF GOVERNOR MATTESON.

SPRINGFIELD, Tuesday, Jan. 6.

The State Senate of Illinois organized to-day. BEN. BOND, Democrat, was elected Secretary. An attempt was made to take the appointment of Committees from the presiding officer, Lieutenant-Governor WOOD, Republican, pending which the Senate adjourned. The Governor's Message was sent in this afternoon.

The message of Govenor MATTESON states that the total State indebtedness on the 1st January, 1857, was $12,834,000. The amount liquidated during the past four years was $4,500,000. Balance in the Treasury on the 1st January, $215,000. He says there is no doubt the State is fully able to pay interest regularly in future, and to extinguish the whole debt within seven years; thinks the revenue from the Central Railroad will soon pay the entire expenses of the Government, leaving a surplus from the Illinois and Michigan Canal for charitable and beneficial purposes in the discretion of the Legislature. He says that no proposition or attempt has been made, within his knowledge, to release the Company from the payment of seven per cent. of its earnings, according to its charter. The difficulties arising from the failure of WADSWORTH & SHELDON, Agents of the State, may yet be arranged without loss to the State. Recommends a revision of the Revenue Laws, as applied to banks and railroads; recommends the establishment of a department of Agriculture, in connection with the State Department. The proposition for a Convention to amend the Constitution having failed, he recommends a careful inquiry into the means for avoiding the serious evils of the present system.

From Indianapolis.

CONVENTION OF REPUBLICAN EDITORS—INDIANA LEGISLATURE, &C.

INDIANAPOLIS, Wednesday, Jan. 7.

A Convention of the Republican Editors of Indiana was held here yesterday. Resolutions were passed, asserting the power and duty of Congress to prohibit Slavery in the territories; regarding the principles and measures of the Philadelphia Convention essential to the prosperity of the country, and urging that as the State Senate of 1855 refused to go into joint convention for the election of a United States Senator and other officers, and refused to pass a law prescribing the mode of election of United States Senators, it is but just and proper that the opposition members of the approaching Legislature refuse with firmness and determination to go into a joint convention for the election of any officers, or consent to an election of a United States Senator other than by a separate vote of the two Houses.

The hotels are crowded to-day with members of the Legislature which meets to-morrow.

The delegates to the Republican State Convention meet at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

Massachusetts Legislature.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Jan. 7.

The Massachusetts Legislature met at noon to-day. CHAS. W. PHELPS, of Boston, was elected Speaker of the House, receiving 314 votes, against 3 scattering.

After the choice of the Speaker the House elected WILLIAM STOWE, of Springfield, Clerk, by 301 votes to 14 scattering.

The Senate organized by electing CHARLES W. UPHAM, of Salem, President, and PETER L. COX, of Lynn, Clerk. The vote for these gentlemen was nearly unanimous.

After the organization the Governor and both branches of the Legislature proceeded, with a military escort, to the old South Church, where an election sermon was preached by Rev. Mr. PIKE, of Rowley.

The Governor's message will probably be delivered to-morrow.

Maine Legislature.

AUGUSTA, Wednesday, Jan. 7.

The Maine Legislature assembled to-day. The Senate elected J. H. WILKINS, of Augusta, President, and JOSEPH B. HALL, of Presque Isle, Secretary.

The House organized by choosing CHARLES N. STOFFORD, of Deer Isle, Speaker, by one hundred and eighteen votes, against twenty-three for JOHN C. TALBOT. GEORGE W. WILCOX, of Dismont, was elected Clerk.

A communication was read from Hon. HANNIBAL HAMLIN, resigning his office of United States Senator; and a Committee appointed on the Gubernatorial vote, who will report to-morrow, when Gov. HAMLIN will be inaugurated.

Michigan Legislature.

LANSING, Mich., Wednesday, Jan. 7.

The Michigan Legislature met to-day at 10 A. M.

In the Senate the following officers were chosen: Secretary, ISAAC W. MILLER, of Calhoun; Enrolling Clerk, M. L. GAGE, of Saginaw; Sergeant-at-Arms, P. K. PIERCE, of Washtenaw.

In the House, BYRON G. STOUT, of Oakland, was elected Speaker; CHARLES V. DELAND, of Jackson, Clerk; WM. A. HALL, of Livingston, Enrolling Clerk, and JAMES WINTERS, of Calhoun, Sergeant-at-Arms.

The Governor will deliver his message this afternoon, in person, to both Houses in joint Convention.

Fires.

THE BURNING OF THE VERMONT STATE CAPITOL

BOSTON, Wednesday, Jan. 7.

The Vermont State Capitol was a simple but imposing structure; commenced in the year 1833 and finished in 1837, at a cost of one hundred and thirty-two thousand dollars. Nothing remains of the building, this morning, but the granite walls. Among the most serious losses is the State Naturalist's apartments, the destruction of which is total and the loss irreparable.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE NEAR QUEBEC.

QUEBEC, Wednesday, Jan. 7.

TIBET's foundry at Point Levi was totally destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The loss is about $20,000, and the insurance $14,000.

An ice-bridge was formed opposite this city by the frost of last night.

News by the Southern Mail.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Jan. 7.

New-Orleans papers of Wednesday of last week are to hand.

The ship *Monarch* had arrived at New-Orleans with dates from Punta Arenas and Costa Rica to the 3d of December. The papers were jubilant over the news that Gen. WALKER had been beaten and compelled to evacuate Granada, and take refuge in the Island of Ometepe.

The latest advices from TEXAS report that an attempt on the part of the negroes in Houston County to revolt, had been frustrated.

Serious Railroad Collision.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., Wednesday, Jan. 7.

A serious collision took place on the Connecticut Railroad this morning, between Springfield and Chicopee, by a freight and passenger train coming together. One man named FOGERTY is reported killed, and three or four others dangerously wounded.

Non-Arrival of the North American.

PORTLAND, Wednesday, Jan. 7—10 P. M.

The steamship *North American*, now fully due at this port from Liverpool, has not been signaled up to the present hour.

Markets by Telegraph.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, Jan. 7.

COTTON—Sales to-day, 2,000 bales, at an advance of ½c. We quote good Middling at 12¾c.

Dudley Observatory.

The following letter, acknowledging the receipt of a donation to the friends of the Dudley Observatory, has been handed to us for publication:

ALBANY, Monday, Dec. 29, 1856.

DEAR SIR: I have just returned from your city, and find on my table your much esteemed letter of the 20th inst. These voluntary offerings to American science are encouraging incentives to those who are giving their disinterested labors to that cause. Your name will be placed on the tablet of the Observatory, and handed down in its history; and, with quite a number of other liberal contributions from your city, will in due time be publicly acknowledged in the newspapers. With great regard, dear sir, yours,

THOMAS W. OLCOTT.

H. G. MARQUAND, Esq., New-York.

Condition of the Hudson River.

Navigation to Albany was suspended on the 14th of last December—that being the day the steamers *Isaac Newton* and *Hendrick Hudson* reached this City on their trip down. Last year the boats continued to ply for a week later. The various Albany steamers are now refitting for the coming season, though we cannot learn that any new ones are building, or old ones undergoing special alterations. Nevertheless this steam fleet will still hold its own as unsurpassed in point of speed, comfort and elegance.

The Hudson is now frozen over as far down as Peekskill, and the severe cold weather we are passing through forbids us to hope that navigation will be resumed before, at least, the average time in the Spring. The following are the dates of the opening of navigation for several years:

1850	March 19.	1854	March 16.
1851	Feb. 24.	1855	March 20.
1852	March 28.	1856	April 11.
1853	March 21.		

Loss of Brig Whitehall, Collision of the Crew—Yankee Grit.

Captain JOHN PETERSON, of the brig *Whitehall*, already reported abandoned at sea, having arrived in this City, we have obtained the following narrative of the hardships endured by himself and crew before they were rescued from their perilous situation.

The brig *Whitehall* was formerly the Government Light-ship off Sandy Hook, and was altered into a snug brig for sea service. She is insured in this City for about $8,000. She had taken a cargo of molasses from Cardenas to Philadelphia, where a cargo of coal was obtained for New-York, for which place she sailed on the 18th of December. On account of ice and other obstructions, Capt. P. was four days in getting outside the Capes of Delaware, the ice having considerably cut the brig's bow and sides while anchored in the river. On the 22d, at 1 A. M., the brig was got under way from the breakwater, with the wind from the Westward, and stood along the land; at 8 P. M. Cape May Light bore S. W., distant 16 miles, latter part there being a fresh breeze, and thick weather. 23d, we have strong breezes from the westward, and at 6 o'clock in the morning Barnegat Light bore W. N. W., four miles distant. Toward noon a strong gale set in from the north, causing the vessel to leak so badly as to require all hands at the pumps. At noon, the steam-tug *Achilles* being in sight, on her way from the wreck of the ship *New-York*, we made a signal to her and were taken in tow, the leak increasing, and all hands being employed to keep her free. At 3 P. M. it commenced snowing, and the gale increased in violence, so that it was with difficulty the steamer could make any headway against the heavy sea that was running, and as the Captain of the tug began to fear for the safety of his own vessel, about dark he ordered us to let go the hawser, with which order we reluctantly complied, and we were again thrown upon our own resources, in a sinking vessel, in the midst of a fearful gale of wind, and a dark and dreary night before us. 23d, (sea time.) the gale and snow-storm continuing with great violence, and being unable to keep the vessel by the wind, at 9 o'clock P. M. put her before the wind, and attempted to scud under short canvas, but by 11 o'clock the gale had increased to such a degree that we shipped large quantities of water at every lurch of our deeply-loaded vessel; we accordingly attempted to heave her to, in doing which she was thrown upon her beam ends, sweeping everything off deck, and to right her we were obliged to cut away the foremast. We then cleared the wreck as well as the darkness of night would admit, and hove her to under balance-reefed maintopsail. The remainder of the night was spent by myself and crew laboring at the pumps, it blowing a hurricane, and the men very much exhausted and chilled from their long exposure.

The 24th brought no abatement of the heavy gale; at 10 o'clock A. M. saw a large ship to windward, made a signal of distress and she bore down for us; she proved to be the *Ocean Monarch*, from Liverpool for New-York, and the Captain humanely offered to take us off; but as the sea was too rough for a boat to live, and still hoping to be able to get the vessel into port, we decided not to leave her. 25th—Strong gale from the N. N. W., and very cold; myself and most of the crew badly frozen; the sea making a clear breach over the brig, and the water steadily gaining on us.

The same heavy weather and dreary suspense hung over us the day and night of the 26th

THE STATE FINANCES.

Annual Report of the Comptroller of the State of New-York.

PRESENTED TO THE LEGISLATURE JAN. 7, 1857.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Jan. 1, 1857.

To the Legislature:

The Comptroller, in obedience to the requirements of chap. 8, title 3, article 1, of the Revised Statutes of this State, respectfully submits to the Legislature the following report, exhibiting the condition of the finances of the State at the close of the last fiscal year.

The several funds of the State, an account of which is embraced in this report, are the following, viz.: the general fund, the general fund debt sinking fund, the common school fund, the United States deposit fund, the literature fund, certain trust funds, and the canal fund.

GENERAL FUND.

Revenue.

Deficiency in the Revenue on Sept. 30, 1855, exclusive of $187,000 due for temporary loans		$250,853 99
Amount of warrants drawn on the Treasury on account of the General Fund, during the year ending Sept. 30, 1856, (see statement [illegible])		1,767,176 05
Amount transferred to the following funds for interest on money in the Treasury, during the year ending Sept. 30, 1856, belonging to the several funds, viz.:		
School Fund	$28,931 62	
U. S. Deposit Fund	6,684 36	
Literature Fund	157 93	
Auburn & Rochester Railroad Co. Sinking Fund	1,423 43	
Tonawanda Railroad Co. Sinking Fund	125 49	
		37,283 83
Amount transferred to the following funds for proportion due said funds of the moneys paid into the Treasury by the Sackets Harbor and Saratoga Railroad Company for lands conveyed to said company by the Commissioners of the Land Office, in pursuance of chap. 197, Laws of 1848, and chap. 122, Laws of 1855, viz.:		
School Fund	$8,969 00	
do. for interest	1,105 83	
Literature Fund	833 00	
		10,906 83
Amount of warrants drawn on the treasury remaining unpaid on the 30th Sept., 1856		475 53
		2,166,705 13
Amount of receipts into the treasury during the year ending 30th Sept., 1856, (see statement A.)		2,343,308 16
Amount transferred from the General Fund Debt Sinking Fund, for interest on moneys advanced from the treasury on account of said fund		5,420 53
Amount transferred from the School Fund, for bonds taken for sale of General Fund lands, and assigned to the School Fund, viz:		
Principal	$14,045 75	
Interest	536 98	
		14,582 73
Amount of warrants drawn on the Treasury remaining unpaid on the 30th of September, 1856		2,337 97
		2,365,627 39
Balance of revenue in the Treasury on the 30th of September, 1856		198,992 21
The amount due for temporary loans to the Treasury, for which Comptroller's bonds have been issued, and which are included in the statement of the State debt, is		247,000 00
And it shows a deficiency of revenue on the 30th of September, 1856, of		88,007 79
And a diminished deficiency during the year of		449,856 10

Estimated Revenue applicable to the ordinary expenses of Government for the fiscal year, commencing on the 1st of October, 1856.

State tax	$1,350,000 00
Auction duty	130,000 00
Bank duty	50,000 00
Arrears and interest of non-resident taxes	36,000 00
Peddlers' licenses	1,300 00
Fees of the Secretary's office	2,000 00
Fees of the Comptroller's office	2,000 00
Fees of the Clerk's office of Court of Appeals	400 00
Tolls of the Cayuga Lake Inlet	160 00
Tax on foreign insurance companies	140 00
Sales of the Natural History of New-York	2,000 00
Sales of the Colonial History	1,000 00
Interest on Treasury deposits	9,000 00
State Prison earnings	168,000 00
Sales of lands	1,000 00
Total	$1,763,000 00

Estimated Expenses of Government for the fiscal year commencing on the 1st October, 1856.

Salaries of the officers of Government and the clerks of public offices	$68,000 00
Salaries of the Judges of the Court of Appeals	10,000 00
Salaries of the Justices of the Supreme Court	32,500 00
Legislature, for compensation of members and officers	80,000 00
Contingent expenses of the Legislature	24,000 00
Contingent expenses of the public offices	3,000 00
Stationery for the public offices and the clerks of the Senate and Assembly	5,000 00
Fuel for the Capitol, State Hall and State Library	2,500 00
Printing for the State, including Colonial History	135,000 00
Expenses of the Capitol	10,000 00
Expenses of the State Hall	4,500 00
Expenses of the State Library	9,000 00
Expenses of the hall for the State Cabinet of Natural History and the Agricultural Museum	2,600 00
Expenses of the Regents of the University	2,500 00
Incidental expenses of Government	750 00
Apprehension of criminals	2,000 00
Apprehension of fugitives from justice	5,000 00
Expenses of the State Prison, viz.:	
For support	$230,000 00
For Inspectors' salaries	4,800 00
For transportation of convicts	16,500 00
Miscellaneous	1,300 00
	252,600 00
Agricultural societies	8,000 00
Comptroller's department	12,000 00
Postage of official letters, &c.	2,300 00
Rents and taxes of the Governor's house	2,000 00
Costs of suit, counsel fees, &c.	4,500 00
Indian Affairs	1,000 00
Compensation of the Committee to examine the accounts of the Treasurer, and of the Canal and Banking Departments	1,100 00
Transportation of the Session Laws, Journals and documents of the Legislature, &c., including expenses of boxes	3,000 00
Advances to County Treasurers for non-resident taxes	15,000 00
Compensation of constables and criers, for attendance upon the Court of Appeals and the Supreme Court	2,500 00
Interest on the Albany Basin loan	9,629 28
Interest on the debt created for the benefit of the Stockbridge Indians	2,160 00
Interest on $50,000, canal loan, per chap. 374, Laws of 1849	3,000 00
Interest on $200,000, Oswego canal loan, per chap. Laws of 1851	12,000 00
Interest on money in the treasury belonging to the specific funds	30,000 00
Interest on temporary loans to the treasury	10,000 00
Expenses on the Onondaga salt springs	45,000 00
Copies of the report of the Court of Appeals and the Supreme Court for the several county clerks, and for exchange with other States	1,200 00
Indian youths, for instruction, &c.	1,000 00
Idiot Asylum	8,000 00
Lunatic Asylum, including support of insane convicts	10,000 00
Expenses of the electors of President and Vice President of the United States	3,000 00
Appropriation to the Canal Fund from the State tax	350,000 00
Charitable institutions	200,800 00
Certain expenses of government, as per Supply bill reported March 28, 1856, and not provided for at the last session of the Legislature	250,000 00
Miscellaneous and estimated appropriations by the Legislature	100,000 00
Total	$1,788,439 28
Add the deficiency in the revenue of General Fund on Sept. 30, 1856	88,007 79
Total	$1,876,447 07

The above estimates of receipts and payments on account of the General Fund revenue for the current year, show an increased deficiency in the revenue on Sept. 30, 1856, of $25,439 28

Add the amount of deficiency on Sept. 30, 1856 88,007 79

And it shows the estimated deficiency in the revenue on Sept. 30, 1857 $113,447 07

It will be seen by the preceding statements that the deficiency of the general fund has been dimished during the last fiscal year, by the sum of $449,856 10, but that there was still a deficiency on the 30th of September, 1856, of $88,007 79. The revenue applicable to the expenses of government for the fiscal year, commencing on the 1st of October, 1856, is estimated at $1,763,000, and the estimated expenses, $1,788,439 28, showing deficiency of revenue to meet the estimated expenses for the current fiscal year of $25,439 28, which, with the deficiency on the 30th September, 1856, of $88,007 79, shows a deficiency in the revenue, on the 30th September, 1857, of $113,447 07. This result, it will be observed, is based upon the estimates in this report, but the condition of the fund on the 1st of October next must depend upon the amount of appropriations made by the Legislature and the deficiency will, of course, be increased by whatever amount the appropriation exceeds the Comptroller's estimates.

The revenue of the General Fund is small compared with the amount of appropriations usually made by the Legislature, chargeable upon this fund. And it is apparent that the means for the support of the government must, for some years at least, be principally derived from direct taxation.

The estimated revenue applicable to the ordinary expenses of Government for the current fiscal year, is $1,763,000. Of this sum, $1,350,000 is expected from the State tax, leaving but $413,000 to be derived from all other sources, including $168,000, estimated earnings of the State prisons.

One of the principal items of revenue, the sum of $300,000, formerly paid to the General Fund from the surplus Canal revenue, has been effectually cut off by the amendment of the Constitution, which provides, "after paying the said expenses of collection, superintendence and repairs of the Canals, and the sums appropriated by the first and second sections of this article, there shall be appropriated and set apart in each fiscal year, out of the surplus revenues of the Canals as a sinking fund, a sum sufficient to pay the interest as it falls due, and extinguish the principal within eighteen years, of any loan made under this section." These appropriations must be provided for before any part of the $200,000 can be paid to the General Fund, from the Canal revenue; and to make the appropriations made by this section will require annually the sum of $1,667,139 07. This, with the appropriations made by the first and second sections of article [illegible] $2,677,389 07 will be [illegible] before any can go to the support of the General Fund. The estimated revenue of the Canals for some years, or at least, until the enlargement is fully completed, is

The amount of State tax paid into the Treasury within the last fiscal year was $1,547,696 41. The amount expected from that source was $1,650,000, making a difference between the receipts and estimates of $102,301 59. This difference is principally accounted for by the fact that no part of the State tax was received into the Treasury during the fiscal year from the Counties of Oneida, Orange, Tioga and Livingston.

The amount of tax standing on the books of this office against the four counties named at the close of the fiscal year was $88,484 93. The Supervisors of the Counties of Oneida and Orange refused to levy the tax imposed by the act, chap. 335, laws of 1855, on the ground that the law was unconstitutional and void, for the reason that it did not sufficiently state the object to which the tax was to be applied, and gave official notice to this Department of such refusal, and the reasons therefor.

The tax was levied in the county of Tioga, and paid over to the Treasurer, who was directed by the Board of Supervisors of that county, not to pay into the State Treasury the money in his hands, on the same ground assumed by the counties of Orange and Oneida. In Livingston County the tax was also collected and paid to the Treasurer of the county, but no part of it has ever reached the State Treasury. The Attorney-General, at the request of the Comptroller, commenced a suit against the Treasurer of the county last named to recover the amount of tax in his hands; and the Supervisors of the county were directed by the Comptroller to institute suits on his bond, in pursuance of section 47, page 731, 1st vol. 4th edition of the revised statutes.

A suit was also commenced against the Treasurer of Tioga County, by the Attorney-General, a judgment was obtained against him, and the amount of the tax with interest has since the close of the fiscal year been paid into the Treasury.

Applications to the Courts for mandamus to compel the Supervisors of the counties of Oneida and Orange to levy the tax are now pending.

The failure of the last Legislature to pass the usual appropriation bill to supply the means for the support of the Government, renders it necessary for the present Legislature to make appropriations to provide for the expenses of Government, during the present fiscal year, commencing Oct. 1, 1857. The estimated appropriations deemed necessary for each year will be found in table marked (D.)

This failure on the part of the last Legislature, has caused some inconvenience to this department, but no serious embarrassment. The appropriations for the support of State Prisons became exhausted about the close of the last fiscal year, and as it was a matter of imperative necessity to provide means to procure food and clothing for the prisoners, and the Comptroller having no authority to draw warrants for that purpose, an arrangement was made with the deposite bank to advance the necessary sums, on the monthly estimates of the agents and wardens, certified by the Comptroller. Other advances have also been made by the deposite bank on accounts against the State for sums authorized by existing laws, where the necessities of the parties having the claim seemed to be urgent.

It will, in the opinion of the Comptroller, be necessary for the Legislature to impose a tax of one mill on each dollar of the valuation of all property taxable in this State, for the year 1857, to provide the necessary means for the use of the General Fund, and for the support of the State Government during the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1858.

STATE OF THE TREASURY.

Balance in the treasury on the 30th Sept., 1855		$163,650 09
Amount received into the treasury on account of the several funds during the year ending 30th Sept., 1856, (see statement A.)		3,484,835 09
Amount of warrants drawn on the treasury remaining unpaid on the 30th Sept., 1856		2,387 97
		3,650,773 15
Amount of warrants drawn on the treasury on account of the several funds during the year ending 30th Sept., 1856, (see statement B.)	$2,841,411 92	
Amount of warrants drawn on the treasury remaining unpaid on the 30th Sept., 1855	475 53	
		2,841,887 45
Balance in the treasury on Sept. 30, 1856		$808,885 70

Statement of Balances due from and to the Treasury, on the 30th September, 1856:

From the General Fund Debt Sinking Fund	$61,533 82	
From the Treasurer for balance in the Treasury	808,885 70	
		$870,419 52
To the School Fund:		
Capital	$347,239 30	
Revenue	191,858 13	
	$539,187 43	
To the Literature Fund:		
Capital	$838 78	
Revenue	13,147 30	
	13,986 90	
To the U. S. Deposit Fund:		
Capital	$93,278 84	
Revenue	20,474 80	
	113,752 92	
To the Mariner's Fund:		
Capital	$164 81	
Under Protest	1,169 76	
	1,334 57	
To the Railroad Sinking Fund:		
Auburn & Rochester	$1,037 67	
Tonawanda	692 90	
Tioga Coal, &c.	524 72	
Long Island	1,061 02	
	3,316 31	
To the General Fund	$198,992 21	
		$870,419 52

GENERAL FUND DEBT SINKING FUND.

Balance due the Treasury on the 30th September, 1855		$67,005 29
Amount paid from the Treasury during the year ending 30th September, 1856, (see statement B.)		354,543 50
Amount transferred to the General Fund Revenue for Interest on Moneys advanced from the Treasury on account of said Fund		5,420 53
		$426,969 32
Amount received into the Treasury during the year ending Sept. 30, 1856, (see statement A)		365,435 50
Balance due the Treasury Sept. 30, 1856		$61,533 82

CONDITION OF THE FUND.

Balance due the Treasury	$61,533 82
Amount invested in stock issued on account of the bank fund, redeemable Feb. 1, 1858, 6 per cent	37,753 32
Deficiency in the fund Sept. 30, 1856	$23,780 50

The receipts and payments of this fund are estimated for the current year as follows:

Payments.

Interest on the State debt	$354,543 50
Interest on the balance due the Treasury	3,692 03
	$358,235,53

Receipts.

Appropriation from the canal revenues	$350,000 00
Interest on bank fund stock	2,265 19
	352,265 19
Deficiencies for the current year	$5,970 34
Add amount of deficiency Sept. 30, 1856	23,780 50
And it shows a deficiency in the fund Sept. 30, 1857, of	$29,750 84

This fund was created for the purpose of providing for the payment and annual interest on the General Fund State debt as it existed on the 1st day of June, 1846, and ultimately to extinguish the entire principal of the debt. Article 7, section 2, of the Constitution set apart annually out of the surplus revenues of the canals the sum of $850,000 for that object. It will be seen from the above statement of the condition of the fund, that this sum is inadequate to meet the payment of the interest accruing upon the debt, and that a deficiency has accumulated up to the 30th September, 1856, of $23,780 50. This deficiency will be increased during the current year $5,970 34, and must continue to increase in each succeeding year with the addition of the interest upon it, unless provided for by the Legislature.

The deficiency has been in each year advanced from the revenue of the General Fund, viz.:

For 1853	$5,200 22	For 1855	$5,283 29
For 1854	6,368 46	For 1856	6,928 83
Total			$23,780 50

It is submitted for the consideration of the Legislature whether this increase of the debt of this fund shall be continued from year to year, or whether means shall be provided to meet the existing deficiency and the payment of the annual interest of the debt.

In addition to the deficiency to meet the interest on the debt there was also a deficiency of $791,068 05 to meet the payment of principal as it became due. This has been provided for by the issue of new stock on account of deficiency of the General Fund Debt Sinking Fund, as authorized by the act, chap. 216, Laws of 1848.

There was due and payable as follows:

1852, July 1st	$467,000 00
1853, October 1st	10,000 00
1856, January 1st	348,107 00
	$825,107 00

New stock issued bearing interest of five per cent. viz:

Redeemable in 1858	$442,961 65
Redeemable at pleasure	348,107 00
	$791,068 05

Which shows an extinction of the debt in 1852 of $64,038 95 being the amount realized for premiums on the new issue of stock redeemable in 1858, and the payment of the deficiency deferred as above stated.

The payment of the State debt, exclusive of temporary loans to the Treasury, and the debt created for the benefit of the Stockbridge Indians, chargeable upon the Sinking Fund, becomes due as follows:

State stock in 1858	$100,000 00
State stock in 1859	350,000 00
State stock in 1860	450,000 00
State stock in 1861	1,400,000 00
State stock in 1862	900,000 00
State stock in 1864	287,700 00
State stock in 1865	178,000 00
State stock in 1868	442,961 65
State stock at pleasure	909,607 00
Comptroller's bonds, on demand	937,691 45
Comptroller's bonds in 1856	835,000 00
Comptroller's bonds at pleasure	6,000 00
Principal of Indian annuities, at pleasure	122,694 37
	$6,469,654 37

After the period when the entire principal of the Canal debt shall existed on the 1st day of June, 1845, shall be extinguished, as provided by Sec. 1 of Art. 7 of the Constitution, the amount set apart in each fiscal year, out of the surplus revenues of the canals is increased to the sum of $1,500,000, to pay the interest and redeem the principal of the General Fund State Debt. When the final debt, which existed in 1845, shall be extinguished, and is estimated, in 1870, by the Sinking Fund created by Sec. 7, Art. 7, of the Constitution, and the sum of $1,500,000 from that period shall be annually applied to the payment of the General Fund Debt, it may be advisable to extend the time of payment of the debt, at the stipulated times it becomes due, by the issue of new stock, as authorized by Chap. 216 Laws of 1848, to the period when it is estimated that that the receipt of the $1,500,000 annually set apart from the surplus revenues of the canals, shall be sufficient for its redemption, which may not extend beyond the year 1870.

It is at least desirable, however, that the Sinking Fund should be placed in the condition to pay the existing deficiency which has been advanced from the General Fund revenue and the annual interest upon the debt; and it is respectfully suggested that the Comptroller be authorized to place such a sum annually, as may be required for that purpose, to the credit of the Sinking Fund, from the income of the State tax.

GENERAL FUND STATE DEBT.

State Stock.

Amount issued for the Astor Debt chap. 302 of Laws of 1837, and chap. 56, Laws of 1839, redeemable at pleasure, 5 per cent	$56,500 00	
Amount issued on account of deficiency in the General Fund Debt Sinking Fund, per chap. 216, Laws of 1848, 5 per cent., viz:		
Redeemable at pleasure	$348,107 00	
Redeemable in 1858	442,961 00	
		791,067 05
Amount issued to the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, from 1838 to 1842, per chap. 238, Laws of 1838, and chap. 196, Laws of 1840, redeemable as follows:		
4½ per cent., 1859	$300,000 00	
5½ per cent., 1860	400,000 00	
5½ per cent., 1861	1,300,000 00	
6 per cent., 1861	200,000 00	
6 per cent., 1862	990,000 00	
		3,190,000 00
Amount issued to the Ithaca and Oswego Railroad Company, in 1838 and 1840, per chap. 396, Laws of 1838, chap. 344, Laws of 1840, viz:		
4½ per cent., redeemable in 1864	$287,700 00	
6 per cent., redeemable in 1865	228,000 00	
		515,700 00
Amount issued to the Hudson and Berkshire Railroad Company, per chap. 178, Laws of 1840, redeemable in 1865, 6¼ per cent		150,000 00
Amount issued to the Canajoharie and Catskill Railroad Company in 1838, 1837 and 1840, per chap. 240, Laws of 1835, 5 per cent., redeemable as follows:		
1858, July 1	$100,000 00	
1859, July 1	50,000 00	
1860, July 1	50,000 00	
		200,000 00
		5,018,268 00

Comptroller's Bonds.

5 per cent., issued per Revised Statutes, in 1844, for loans from the Railroad Sinking Funds, payable on demand	$28,697 04
5½ per cent., issued per R. Statutes, in 1842, for a loan to the Treasury, payable on demand	11,000 00
6 per cent., issued per R. Statutes, for loans to the treasury in 1846, from the Railroad Sinking Funds, payable on demand	9,387 74
6 per cent. issued per R. Statutes, in 1845, for loans from the School Fund, payable on demand	451,645 49
6 per cent., issued per R. Statutes, in 1845, for loans from the U. S. Deposit Fund, payable on demand	423,739 44
6 per cent., issued per R. Statutes, in 1845, for a loan from the Commissioners of the U. S. Deposit Fund of Columbia County, payable on demand	3,395 34
6 per cent., issued per R. Statutes, in 1846, for a loan of moneys held by the Comptroller in trust for the Delaware Academy, payable on demand	4,595 60
6 per cent., issued in 1848, per Chap. 266, Laws of 1848, for a loan from the U. S. Deposit Fund, payable at pleasure	6,000 00
6 per cent., issued in 1849, per Chaps. 225, Laws of 1849, to discharge the claim of the Canal Fund upon the General Fund, redeemable 1st July, 1866	165,000 00
6 per cent., issued per Chap. 37, Laws of 1850, and Chap. 208, Laws of 1846, for the benefit of the Stockbridge Indians, payable at pleasure	36,000 00
	1,864,691 45

Indian Annuities.

Amount required, if invested at 6 per cent., to produce the sum of $7,361 69, being the amount of the annuities payable to sundry Indian tribes	122,694 37

Temporary Loans to the Treasury.

Amount of Comptroller's bonds issued	287,000 00
Total	$5,792,654 57

CONTINGENT STATE DEBT.

Amount of State stock issued and loaned to the following railroad companies, viz.:

Auburn and Rochester Railroad Company, per chap. 125, laws of 1840, redeemable in 1860 and 1861, 5½ per cent	$200,000 00
Auburn and Syracuse Railroad Company, per chap. 298, laws of 1838, redeemable in 1858, 5 per cent	200,000 00
Tonawanda Railroad Company, per chap. 200, laws of 1840, redeemable in 1865, 5½ per cent.	100,000 00
Long Island Railroad Company, per chap. 193, laws of 1840, redeemable in 1861, 6 per cent.	100,000 00
Schenectady and Troy Railroad Company, per chap. 299, laws of 1840, redeemable in 1867, 6 per cent	100,000 00
Tioga Coal Iron Mining and Manufacturing Company, (now the Corning and Blossburgh Railroad Company,) per chap. 296, laws of 1840, redeemable in 1865, 5½ per cent	70,000 00
Total	$770,000 00

SCHOOL FUND.

Capital.

This sum consists of the following items, viz.:

Bonds for lands	$535,925 10
Bonds for loans	234,233 05
Loan of 1840	49,836,00
Loan of 1808	299,31
State stock, viz.:	
Stock issued on account of the Astor debt, redeemable at pleasure, 5 per cent	$41,755 91
Stock issued on account of the Chemung canal, redeemable 1st January, 1861, 5 per cent	1,445 05
Stock issued on account of the deficiency in the general fund debt sinking fund, redeemable at pleasure, 5 per cent	188,260 00
	231,460 96
Comptroller's bonds, viz.:	
6 per cent payable on demand	$705,041 33
6 per cent redeemable in 1856	320,300 00
6 per cent redeemable at pleasure	18,000 00
	1,043,341 33
Bank Stock:	
1,000 shares in the Manhattan Company	50,000 00
Money in the treasury	347,329 30
	$2,491,916 14

The capital of this fund has increased during the year $34,395 28 [see statement C. for increase and diminution of the fund.]

Revenue.

Balance of revenue in the treasury on the 30th September, 1855	$177,647 94
Amount received into the treasury during the year ending 30th September, 1856 (see Statement A)	294,811 66
Amount transferred from the General Fund revenue, for interest on money in the treasury, per chap. 382, Laws of 1849	50,037 51
	502,497 11
Amount paid out of the treasury during the year ending 30th September, 1856 (see Statement B)	$310,900 00
Amount transferred to the General Fund revenue, for interest which had accrued on bonds transferred from that fund	638 98
	310,638 98
Balance of revenue in the treasury on the 30th September, 1856	$191,858 13

The revenue of this fund is estimated for the current year, viz:

Interest on bonds for lands	$30,000 00
Interest on bonds for loans	16,000 00
Interest on loan of 1840	2,950 00
Interest on State stock	11,673 00
Interest on Comptroller's bonds	62,600 00
Dividends on Bank stock	4,000 00
Interest on money in the treasury	28,000 00
Total	$156,123 00
Annual appropriation from the income of the U. S. Dep. Fund	165,000 00
Total	$330,123 00

The revenue of this fund having increased $10,000, the Revised Statutes require (part 1, chap. 9, title 4, sec. 2,) such increase to be added to the sum annually apportioned for the support, &c., of common schools, therefore,

The estimates for the current year are estimated, viz.:

Common School dividends:

To be appropriated from this fund	$155,000 00
To be appropriated from the U. S. Deposit Fund	165,000 00
Total	$320,000 00

On the 30th of September last, as will be seen by the preceding statement, $347,329 30 of the principal moneys belonging to the Common School Fund remained in the Treasury to be invested. In consequence of the postponement of the collection of taxes by the last Legislature, and the tardiness of some of the County Treasurers in paying the State tax, the Treasury was not in a condition to invest any part of the capital of the School Fund previous to July last. Since that time, and previous to September 30, 1856, there has been invested of the capital of this fund $43,000, as follows: To Mexico Academy, pursuant to chapter 119, Laws of 1856, $1,000; and pursuant to chapter 194, Laws of 1849, three several loans have been made as follows: To the County of Broome $20,000; to the County of Westchester $20,000, and to the town of Granville, Washington County, $2,000.

Since the close of the fiscal year $22,000 of the capital of this fund has been invested, pursuant to chapter 194, Laws 1849, as follows: Loan to the County of Onondaga, $20,000: to the town of Deerpark, Orange County, $1,000; and to the town of Cape Vincent, Jefferson County, $1,000.

Since the Treasury has been in a condition [illegible] the means, no opportunities of investment authorized by existing laws have been neglected.

In remarks respecting the United States Deposit Fund, in another part of this report, it is recommended that the Comptroller be authorized to invest $347,329 30 of the moneys belonging to the School Fund now in the Treasury, in certain securities amounting to that sum, belonging to the United States Deposit Fund; and the proceeds of such securities be reapportioned to the several counties of the State to be invested by the Loan Commissioners for the benefit of the last named fund.

LITERATURE FUND.

Capital.

This fund consists of the following items, viz.:

State Stock:		
Stock issued for a loan, under the act of the 13th May, 1846, redeemable 1st July, 1864, 6 per cent	$100,000 00	
Stock issued on account of the Astor debt, redeemable at pleasure, 5 per cent	3,000 00	
		$103,000 00
Comptroller's Bonds:		
Bond issued per chap. 225, Laws of 1849, redeemable 1st July, 1866, 6 per cent	$64,700 00	
Bond issued per Revised Statutes, for a temporary loan to the Treasury, 6 per cent	37,000 00	
		101,700 00
Insurance Stock:		
100 shares in the Albany Insurance Co.		2,000 00
Bank Fund Stock:		
Stock issued on account of the Bank Fund, redeemable 1st Feb., 1858 and 1866, 6 per cent.		$1,913 34
Money in the Treasury		834 78
Total		$269 452 12

Revenue.

Balance in the Treasury on Sept. 30, 1856	$10,863 07	
Amount received into the Treasury during the year ending Sept. 30, 1856, (see statement A.)	44,827 68	
Amount transferred from the General Fund revenue for interest on money in the Treasury	157 93	
		$55,349 28
Amount paid from the Treasury during the year ending Sept. 30, 1856, (see statement B).		43,701 93
Balance in the Treasury on Sept. 30, 1856		$13,147 30

The revenue of this fund is estimated for the current year, viz.:

Interest on State stock	$6,150 00
Interest on Comptroller's bonds	6,104 00
Interest on bank fund stock	3,714 80
Dividends on insurance stock	300 00
Total	$16,306 80
Appropriation from the United States Deposite Fund	28,000 00
Total	$44,266 80

Estimated payments during the same period, viz.:

Dividends to Academies	$40,000 00
Dividends for the purchase of text-books, maps, globes, &c., for the Academies	2,500 00
For the expenses of the meteorological observations	500 00
Total	$43,000 00

UNITED STATES DEPOSITE FUND.

Capital.

This fund consists of the following items, viz.:

Loans on mortgage in the several counties		$3,593,902 43
State stock issued for deficiency in the General Fund Debt Sinking Fund, redeemable at pleasure, 5 per cent		142,560 00
State stock (canal loan) redeemable 1st July, 1866, 6 per cent		1,100 00
Comptroller's bonds, payable on demand, 6 per cent		134,739 44
Money in the Treasury		93,278 84
Total		$4,014,520 71

Revenue.

Balance in the treasury on the 30th Sept. 1855	$24,328 45	
Amount received into the Treasury during the year ending 30th Sept., 1856, (See statement A.)	249,914 37	
Amount transferred from the General Fund Revenue for interest on money in the Treasury	6,634 26	
		280,875 48
Amount of payment for the treasury during the year ending 30th Sept., 1856, (See statement B.)		$295,830 44
Amount transferred to the capital of the fund, for diminution in the loans, under foreclosure of mortgage		4,510 96
		350,401 49
Balance of revenue in the Treasury on the 20th Sept., 1856		$30,474 08

The revenue of this fund is estimated for the current year, viz:

Interest on loans on mortgages in the several counties	$230,000 00
Interest on State stock	7,191 00
Interest on Comptroller's bonds	11,084 36
Sales of lands	200 00
Interest on Money in the Treasury	6,000 00
Total	$254,475 36

Estimated payments during the same period, viz:

Common Schools	$165,000 00
Academies	28,000 00
Amount to be added to the capital of the School Fund	25,000 00
Normal School	12,000 00
Academies for instruction of common school teachers	18,000 00
Teachers' Institutes	3,000 00
Indian Schools	2,350 00
Balance appropriation for education, &c., of Indian children	4,200 00
Miscellaneous	1,080 00
Total	$258,450 00

The following appropriations have also been made from the income of the United States deposite fund, which are omitted in the above estimate, viz:

By the act of March 31, 1856, chap. 67, the comptroller is required to make a loan to the trustees of the New-York State Agricultural College, which loan is to be repaid on the 1st of January, 1877, without interest, the sum of	$40,000 00
By the act of March 31, 1856, chap. 68, for the benefit of Genesee College	3,000 00
By the act of April 9, 1856, chap. 159, for the relief of the Elmira Female College	10,000 00
Making the sum of	$53,000 00

It will be seen from the above statement that the balance of revenue in the treasury on the 30th Sept. last is $20,478 08, and that the estimated expenses for the current year, exceed the estimated income of the fund $33,974 64, which will reduce that balance to $16,499 44. From this balance also is to be deducted such losses as have occurred during the present year in the loans under foreclosure of mortgage or otherwise, the amount of which has not yet been ascertained. It is apparent therefore that those items above stated cannot be paid, unless some of the appropriations for other objects included for the estimate of payments for the present year are withheld by the Legislature.

Premises bid in for the State under foreclosure of mortgage, belonging to the United States Deposit Fund, which remained unsold on the 30th September, 1856.

County.	No. of mortg.	When bid in.	Principal due.
Cattaraugus	21	1843	$275 00
Chautauque	48	1842	300 00
Cayuga	215	1855	400 00
Chenango	175	1855	400 00
Montgomery	144	1851	400 00
Monroe	402	1855	600 00
Monroe	410	1855	1,800 00
New-York	103	1845	1,000 00
New-York	104	1845	800 00
Oswego	271	1841	300 00
Oswego	346	1851	500 00
Queens	19 & 57	1852	850 00
Rensselaer	49	1846	348 00
Saratoga	408	1853	154 00
Ulster	229	1855	900 00

The amount of the capital of the United States Deposite Fund is $4,014,520 71, as shown in the preceding statement. This is the amount received from the United States, being three installments, or three-fourths of the sum apportioned to this State of the surplus moneys which had accumulated in the United States Treasury, and by the Act of Congress of June 23, 1836, were directed to be deposited with the several States. Of that sum, $3,592,902 43 is in the charge of the Commissioners of the several counties of this State, appointed to loan said moneys on mortgage, in pursuance of the Act of the Legislature of April 4, 1837.

There is $328,339 44 invested in State Stock and Comptroller's bonds, and there was a balance in the Treasury on the 30th September last of $93,278 84 uninvested, making an amount of $421,618 28 of the capital which has been paid into the Treasury by the Commissioners, in consequence of not having applications for the loan of the same within a reasonable period after it was paid in to them by the mortgagors to whom it had been loaned, and which has not been reapportioned among the counties. In several counties these payments by the Commissioners have reduced the loans in the charge to very small sums, and so as to make the office of Commissioner undesirable, under the inadequate compensation for the services required. Whether the Commissioners in these counties could effect loans upon the security required by law or not, if authorized to draw upon the Treasury for that purpose, the Comptroller is not informed. No applications, however, have recently been made from the counties alluded to.

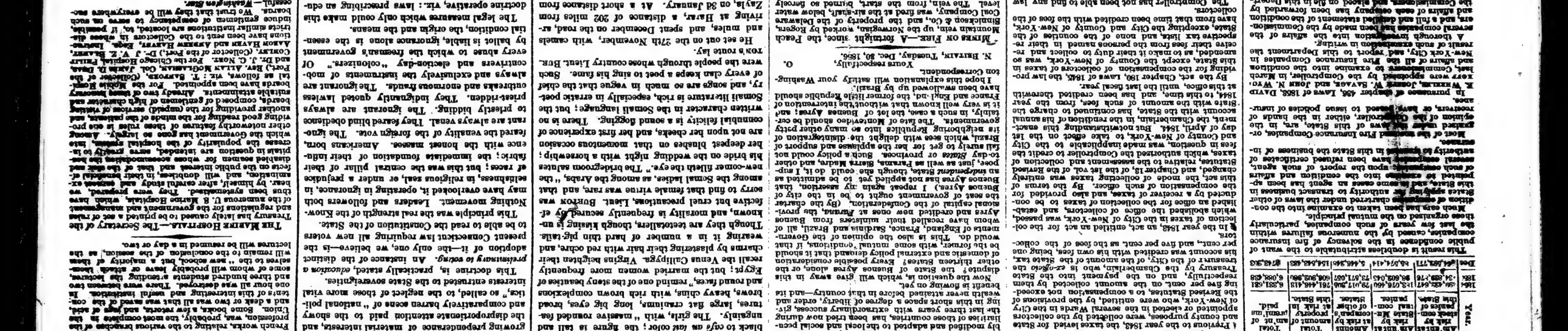
The following is a statement of the amount originally appointed to each of four counties of the $4,014,520 71, and the amount now on loan, viz.:

	Amount apportioned.	Amount now on loan.
Kings county	$50,182 56	$8,920 00
Dutchess county	93,608 03	11,254 99
Rockland county	17,900 43	3,000 00
Queens county	46,394 16	7,600 00

In the majority of the counties, however, the original amount apportioned has been retained, and in a few cases increased by the transfer to the Commissioners of the mortgages formerly belonging to the School Fund, taken under the loans authorised in 1792 and 1808. It would seem proper, therefore, that the $421,618 28 should be reapportioned among the counties in which the loans have been so largely reduced. But in view of this a question has arisen as to the liability of the sureties of Commissioners in case of increasing the amount in their charge, and thereby increasing their responsibilities. Though the Comptroller does not concur in the opinion that it would invalidate the obligation of the sureties of the Commissioners, such has been the decision of one of the Supreme Court Judges, in a case of the people against a defaulting Commissioner. It is, therefore, presented to the Legislature for consideration, whether action is necessary to make the security of the Commissioners undoubted, in case of placing an additional amount of principal in their charge at any time during their term of office.

The income of this fund during the last fiscal year, after charging upon it all the expenses of the Commissioners

New-York Daily Tribune, Saturday, January 4, 1868.



Mr. Horr also examined, by direction of this Committee, the Comptroller's books and papers, the Westchester County Mutual Insurance Company, and the Allmendinger Insurance Company, and the investigation resulted in the belief that the Company has been forwarded by the Commissioners, and placed on file in this Department.

The following is a list of the Life Companies, Fire Companies, and Fire and Marine Companies, which have been duly organized under the laws of this State, and are now doing business therein, and the amount of Capital Stock paid in by each, as appears by the reports of the Companies to the Comptroller, made in pursuance of the requirements of the several Acts of the Legislature relating to Insurance Companies, and the Acts amendatory thereof, and the Acts of the Legislature of this State, and the Comptroller's certificates thereof, and the Comptroller's certificates thereof, and the Comptroller's certificates thereof

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JAN. 8, 1857.

☞ The NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served in this City and vicinity for One Shilling a week. Single Copies Two Cents. Mail subscribers SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES is published every Evening, (*Sundays Excepted.*) One edition will be issued at noon and the other at three o'clock P. M. It will be sent by mail at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing nearly all the reading matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday, is mailed at THREE DOLLARS a year.

The WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed at TWO DOLLARS a year for single Copies. TWENTY-FIVE Copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, to one address.

The TIMES FOR EUROPE is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6 cents for single copies.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6 cents for single copies.

Terms, invariably cash in advance.

Publication Office, No. 128 Nassau st., cor. of Beekman.

RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO., Publishers.

CAUTION.

We continue to receive notices that persons claiming to be agents for the TIMES receive money from subscribers and give receipts in the name of the Proprietors. We desire to notify the public that *we have no traveling agents, and that* WE ARE NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY PERSONS REPRESENTING THEMSELVES TO BE SUCH. Persons desiring to subscribe will remit directly to this office.

Kansas Affairs—Duty of Congress in Regard to the Territory.

We trust that Congress will, at its present session, do something to relieve the people of Kansas from the embarrassments of their position. There are, it is true, no party objects to be accomplished by it—but the welfare of the Territory demands prompt and decisive action. Fortunately the way to such action, on the part of Congress, has been prepared by recent action of the Executive Department. Gov. GEARY is doing much for the restoration of peace and the establishment of order and confidence among the people. We believe it is now universally conceded that his official conduct is marked by justice and impartiality, and that he will do all in his power to protect the settlers from violence and outrage from any quarter. The changes made in the other departments of the Government will prove highly advantageous. Judge LECOMPTE, Marshal DONALDSON, Sheriff JONES and other officials who have been identified with recent disorders, have given place to new men, who are entirely free from all responsibility for them, and who will, therefore, encounter no popular prejudice or distrust on account of them. So far as the Executive and Judicial Departments of the Territorial Government are concerned, we believe the people of Kansas are satisfied with things as they are.

The Legislative department of the Territorial Government, as now constituted, presents insuperable obstacles to general harmony. The Code of Laws is without any authority recognized as valid;—it abounds in flagrant, cruel, anti-republican, and unconstitutional enactments:—much of it is in direct violation of the Nebraska bill:—and, while the great body of the inhabitants of Kansas absolutely reject its authority, men of all parties there and elsewhere agree that it ought not to be enforced. The present Legislature, moreover, has been chosen in such a manner that its validity cannot be recognized without admitting the authority of the Territorial Code. Its members were chosen at an election where none but Pro-Slavery votes were given, and do not, in any sense, either in form or in fact, represent the people of the Territory. Until something is done to remove this obstacle, it is clear that cordial and permanent harmony cannot be restored.

Congress, in our judgment, ought immediately to abolish the whole Code of Laws enacted by the Territorial Legislature, and take steps to replace the present Council and Assembly by others, to be chosen in their stead. This could occasion no serious inconvenience, nor could it give serious offence, in any quarter:—while it would enable the Free-State settlers to abandon their present position of a separate State organization, and take part in the Territorial Government, without any sacrifice of principle, or, what is often more important, of their pride. All the inhabitants would take part in a new election, to be held under stringent regulations and the supervision of Governor GEARY:—and they would all thus be bound to acquiesce in its result.

It is possible that Congress may be disposed to pass an "Enabling Act" at its present session, authorizing a Convention for the formation of a State Constitution. We are inclined to believe, however, that it will be more prudent to continue Kansas under a Territorial form of government for some time longer. The election of a Convention, and the formation of a State Constitution, coming so soon, would inevitably revive contests and animosities which have just begun to die away, and would thus prevent that general restoration of harmony and quiet which is the first thing necessary for the public good. Besides, it is very doubtful whether the population of Kansas is large enough to justify its admission as a State, when there is no special and overruling necessity for such a step. From the best information within our reach, we believe that the population of Kansas at the present time does not exceed 35,000,—and this is not half enough to be entitled, upon the ratio established by law, to one member in the House of Representatives. It is clearly good policy to discourage the formation and admission of new, small States, unless special circumstances may render such a step expedient.

If Congress would take measures to remodel the present Territorial legislature—to abolish the infamous enactments which disfigure its statute book—and to open the way for the participation of all the inhabitants in the affairs of the Territory, we believe that the people of Kansas, and of the country at large, would be content with a Territorial Government for a year or two to come. Meantime the population would increase; the purchase and settlement of lands would advance; capital and labor would find their way into the Territory; the peaceful pursuits of industry would become established upon a prosperous and substantial basis, and the people of the Territory would be able to "form and regulate their own [illegible] We certainly [illegible] rules and regulations" for the Territory, and especially of excluding Slavery therefrom. But this is past praying for. Whatever else may have been decided by the late election, this point, we suspect, has been put at rest. Congress *will not* exercise that power, nor prohibit Slavery from Kansas or any other Territory. As the next best thing, therefore, we hope the people will be allowed to decide the matter for themselves. All we ask is, that they shall be enabled to do it freely, without coercion or interference from any quarter.

All parties in Congress ought to be satisfied with this, and should take steps to secure it.

National Land Grants.

Nobody out of New-Hampshire and Arkansas doubts in these days the value of public improvements. Whether empires should be flung away to get them is another matter. By the several railroad grants passed and to be passed through this present Congress, thirty thousand square miles of the national territory are to be transferred to a dozen Railroad Companies in four or five different States. If we turn to the map, we find that the tract thus locked up in the hands of monopoly equals in size the six New-England States taken together, and with the help of arithmetic we find that should they ever come to be as densely peopled as those States are, the future homes of 3,500,000 men, women and children will be in the hands of these corporations and their tail of speculators. In Iowa alone 4,300,000 acres have been given to four railroads—more than a million of acres apiece—in other words, an eighth part of the entire State; in still other words, a tract equaling in size the State of New-Jersey—embracing all the Government land there remaining of any value to the emigrant. Startling and enormous as these surrenders are, we might naturally suppose them to have been well weighed and elaborately discussed before consummation. People in ordinary life do not fling away vast estates, and rob entailed heirs of property to which they alone have legal claim, without measuring the consideration and maturely debating the terms. Upon these immense concessions, however, there has been apparently neither reflection nor discussion. They have been severally produced, without notice, from the House Committee, the previous question moved, and driven through by high pressure. The Minnesota bill now on the stocks will no doubt meet similar treatment. In a deliberative body, in short, whole realms are flung away, not only without deliberation, but with a resolute prevention of it; and all for the benefit of a lobby of capitalists. It is too late to interpose. It may not, however, be too late to name for the lesson's sake two or three points that might under different circumstances have been urged against these measures with a show of effect.

1. As matters of public expediency they were uncalled for. Railroad enterprises no longer need such stimulants. In Iowa or Wisconsin, or Minnesota, there is no county at all settled, that is not able and willing to contribute by private stock subscriptions, or by the issue of bonds, to the construction of a due proportion of any needed road to market. Two out of the four roads endowed in the former State were under contract, and would have been finished as rapidly as the population of their several territories justified. As they were not to open, like the Pacific Railroad, a desert, in order to unite two remote seats of population and civilization, but merely to proceed onward with the westerly flow of settlement, they might have been safely left to the progress of emigration. Public policy rather forbade than exacted them.

2. The emigrant by these measures is left almost destitute of desirable land upon which to locate. He has a most undesirable choice between refuse or remote tracts at Government price, or submission to the arbitrary terms of speculators. He may wish to settle within fifteen miles of a railroad; he must pay any price the corporation and the speculators choose to dictate. This is of itself a sufficient objection to such measures. But the emigration for the coming Spring is likely to be larger than ever before. Hundreds and thousands, expelled by poverty, rent and prices, are preparing to move from this City, and from the Atlantic shore, to Western homes. They go with their little savings nicely calculated to pay traveling expenses and buy so much Government land at the standard price. They are to be disappointed. The haste with which these bills are pressed proves that they were intended to be disappointed. The land is given to railroads so precipitately for fear the overwhelming emigration might else leave none to give. The bills are designed to discourage, not promote emigration. The signature of the President was still wet upon the bills already passed, when orders were sent to half the land-offices in the West and South to close upon the thronging buyers. Iowa, Wisconsin, Missouri, already so far as their best lands are concerned, out of the market; Minnesota very likely to be in the same condition before the Spring opens; the emigrant of small means will either take his chance of squatter sovereign in Kansas and Nebraska, or waste his life in some distant and difficult district of the far West. Many a hardy and thrifty son of industry with life-long hopes of seeking with his family the great West, has been cheated and defeated by these bills.

3. The Bounty Land act, of March 5, 1855, gave away 14,000,000 to soldiers, their widows, and minor heirs. Through the tardiness of the Pension Bureau, warrants for half the area had not reached the applicants when the land grants of last session were passed. Upon these patient waiters on official routine further grants must fall with ruinous weight. Already land warrants have fallen off fifteen per cent., from their price last Winter; pass the Minnesota bill, and they will suffer quite as seriously. The Bounty Land law, in giving 160 acres of land to the soldier, meant to give him $200, its value at first cost. These grants strip the gift of one-fourth its value; disappoint the innocent claimant, and commit an act of flagrant injustice upon a class of people entitled of all others to exemption from such ill-treatment.

The secret of all this ardent legislation for private corporations will no doubt come to light one of these days. The first session of this Congress produced hardly any other fruit. The time for reflection afforded by the recess will, we trust, have had its salutary influence with members, and will induce them at least to debate further concessions before passing them. Public good requires that grace [illegible] no more.

Will Prussia Fight?

Some leading European journals apprehend that nothing short of an absolute back-out by one party or the other can prevent a war between Prussia and Switzerland. The dispute, doubtless, has its difficulties, but a solution is not so impracticable as we are asked to believe. Its origin is familiar with our readers—a rival claim for sovereignty over the little Province of Neufchatel. FREDERICK WILLIAM objects that Switzerland should belong to the Swiss. His pretensions have not, of course, a shadow of foundation. He claims a tract of land which geographically, politically, historically, belongs to Switzerland. The inhabitants of the disputed country are Swiss, and are opposed to Prussian rule. The case, in fact, is unworthy of argument. No one, at least, on this side of the Atlantic entertains any other idea on the subject than that Neufchatel is a Swiss Canton;—and, if there were no other cogent reasons, the fact that the claim of the Federal Council is just and right would at once command the sympathies of the American people.

We are not, however, disposed to believe, with certain European journals, that Prussia is determined to urge her claims upon Switzerland forthwith at the point of the bayonet. We are told, it is true, that her army has been placed upon a war footing, and that other preparations of a hostile character are going on; but this game of brag is too often played by European powers, to create any great excitement among those whom it is intended to deceive. Switzerland, the party most interested, is certainly not intimidated, and, apparently, not much moved by these demonstrations. Nor need she be. On more than one occasion, among her own hills, has she proved herself able to cope, single-handed, with Prussia. If the character of the Swiss has been tarnished by a readiness to sell their swords to the highest bidder, their reputation for determined, obstinate, unyielding courage is world-wide. As soldiers of fortune they have fought at different times for almost every monarch in Europe; and when under no obligation but the contract that bound them to a temporary master, they never knew what it was to yield, but have always died fighting at their posts. The higher qualities of the Swiss have been at all times conspicuous when their services were required to defend the honor or independence of their country. We have seen, in this instance, how the insolent demand of Prussia for the unconditional release of the Royalist prisoners has met with a dignified but peremptory refusal.

France, too, intervenes and threatens, but without avail. And here, by the way, it may be noted how NAPOLEON, with an ingratitude characteristic of the man, turns upon the country which once protected him and of which he once claimed to be a citizen. But the sturdy little Republic heeds neither the one nor the other. It is not scared by the warlike preparations of Prussia, and does not cringe for the aid or intercession of France. It stands firm in conscious rectitude, and, we believe and hope, will stand firm to the end in the position it has assumed. But we do not argue from this that there will be war. Prussia will not venture to send an army into Swiss territory, for if she did, that army would meet with the same fate that other Prussian armies have met with there in days gone by. The Kingdom could scarcely stand the expenses that such a war would entail;—and for what?—an empty point of honor—a bagatelle—for sovereignty over a strip of land about as large as a good-sized farm! On the other hand, a defensive war to Switzerland would be far less expensive than the aggressive one would be to her enemy. She has more than enough men to protect herself from invasion. Her position is impregnable, and her people, among their own mountains, might defy ten times their number. They would fight to the last man. We have no sort of fear for the result, if Prussia should measure swords with her Republican neighbor. But we do not anticipate any such issue. We expect to hear shortly that powerful intervention has been used "to spare the effusion of blood," or, more correctly speaking, to get King FREDERICK WILLIAM out of his present disagreeable scrape.

One of the Roads to Crime.

One of the surest methods of making criminals is to degrade labor and pay undue respect to wealth. Men will run any risks to gain a position in society. The recent disclosures in the cases of HUNTINGDON, TUCKERMAN, and other similar delinquents in this country; of SADLEIR, ROBSON, REDPATH, and others in England and France, prove that the desire to appear well in society, to be ranked among the happy few who live without labor and indulge in the elegancies of life, is one of the strongest incentives to crime. And it must be noticed, for the fact is painfully evident, that the false spirit of aristocracy which reverences mere wealth and scorns honest labor, is becoming alarmingly prevalent among us. It is time that the Press and the Pulpit, and every other instrument for modifying opinion, and producing a moral effect, were employed in checking the growing evil in question. It is especially the duty of parents to instill into the minds of their children just ideas on the true dignity of labor, and the worthlessness of mere extrinsic show; for the child that has been taught to regard wealth as the standard of excellence, and honest labor as degrading, will run a narrow risk of ending his days on the gallows or in the cells of a prison. A few nights since a little child of some ten years, who should have been as guileless and innocent as a cherub, on being requested to dance with another child of her own age, shrugged up her shoulders and, in her childish way, positively refused. On being asked why she hesitated, she said she couldn't dance with the other little girl because her father was captain of a steamboat. Of course the little creature was taught to regard the captain of a steamboat with disdain, and probably to look upon the children of all mechanics as below her, or she would not have dreamed of making such an excuse. It would require no gift of prophecy to foresee what must be the inevitable termination of a life which is commenced with such false ideas of what should constitute true claims to honor and respect.

THE STATE FINANCES.—The Annual Report of the Comptroller of the State of New-York was submitted to the Legislature yesterday, and will be found elsewhere in this morning's TIMES. It embraces an account of the several funds of the State—the General Fund, the General Fund Debt Sinking Fund, the Common School Fund, the United States Deposit Fund, the Literature Fund, the Trust Funds, and the Canal Fund. It is a lengthy document, and will be found to exhibit very minutely the condition of the Finaces of the State.

CONGRESS.—In the Senate yesterday, Mr. WELLER reported a bill to increase the pay of officers of the Army, and gave notice of his intention to call it up at an early day. It is to be hoped that the matter will not be allowed to rest here, but that every effort will be made to push it forward to an early consummation. The case of Senator HARLAN was considered, and debated by Messrs. BAYARD against, and FOSTER in favor of his right to the seat. A letter was received from Mr. HAMLIN, of Maine, resigning his seat as a Senator from that State, on account of his election as Governor. Adjourned to Friday.

In the House, the debate on the President's Message was continued, and speeches were made by Messrs. BARCLAY, of Pennsylvania, and SANDIDGE, of Louisiana. The former was very severe on President PIERCE and his Administration, saying that the only effect of the Message would be to increase, if possible, the contempt which already existed throughout the country for its author. Mr. SANDIDGE answered the speech of Mr. DAVIS, of Maryland, delivered on Tuesday, and contended that the Know-Nothing Party, in the two years of its existence, had done more for the advancement of the Catholic religion than the Church through its ministers could have done in twenty years. The House also adjourned to Friday.

THE LEGISLATURE.—The business of legislation was commenced in earnest in both branches of the Legislature yesterday. In the Senate, after the organization of the Committees, petitions were presented for an Inebriate Asylum, for a Prohibitory Law, in reference to the Central Park, and for various other purposes. Notice was given of bills to provide for repairs and superintendence of the Canals, to reorganize the Police Department of this City, in relation to the taxation of Incorporations, to amend the Brooklyn Water Charter, to amend the law of libel and the usury laws, &c. The matter of the contested seat of Messrs. SICKLES and BARR was taken up, and, after some debate, was made the special order for Friday. A bill extending the time for the Harbor Commissioners to report until the second Tuesday in April, was passed.

In the Assembly, petitions were presented for the relief of citizens of Kansas, for the incorporation of the Turnvereins of this City, for the protection of the purity of elections, for a prohibitory law. Notice was given of bills for the relief of the Mexican Volunteers, relative to the gunpowder laws, to protect citizens of New-York against the imposition of City Railroads, &c. A resolution was introduced, but laid over, denouncing President PIERCE's Message, and condemning the policy of his Administration. The Comptroller's Annual Report was presented, and will be found in this morning's TIMES.

TRACES OF PARTY STRIFE.—The Young Men's Christian Association is convulsed by a controversy as to whether the *Express* newspaper shall be put on file in its reading-room, or not. If the difference of opinion in regard to the subject turned upon the question of its interest as a newspaper or its value as an index and guide of public sentiment, the contest would not elicit any special notice,—though it would be one of far too little importance to justify the degree of attention bestowed upon it. But the objection taken is, that it is an immoral paper, and the proof relied on is the misrepresentation and caricature of fact to which it resorted during the Presidential canvass.

We confess this matter does not strike us as being worthy of such an Association. If they are to have political newspapers upon their files at all, they must in fairness have those which represent all parties. And when they begin to take exception to the spirit or manner in which any one is conducted, they enter upon a very large field for inquiry. Party spirit pervades nearly the whole press,—religious as well as secular:—and every paper, in the interest of any party, whether moral, ecclesiastical or political, resorts to devices for promoting its ends which a rigid judgment would probably be compelled to regard as immoral. There is very great danger, moreover, that any attempt to exclude any one paper will be regarded as a movement of hostility towards the party of which it is the organ and representative.

We fear that the zealous temper engendered by the late election is exerting an unfavorable influence upon the action and spirit of the Young Men's Christian Association. The members very naturally took a deep interest in the contest, and are still more or less under the influence of its excitement. But they make a great mistake in bringing its issues, or any connected with them, into an Association which embraces men of all parties, whose appropriate sphere of action is remote from politics, and which is certain to be deeply injured by such dissensions as the introduction of these topics must excite.

We trust that, before these wranglings shall have made an ineffaceable mark upon the character of the Association, some means may be devised of waiving all further controversy upon them and returning to the legitimate path of duty which all friends of the Association can pursue together.

REVENONS A NOS MOUTONS.—One of the fashionable eccentricities of the day which have sprung from the rapid intercourse that has been established between Europe and the United States, is eating English mutton. No dinner is now considered perfect without a saddle or a leg of English mutton, brought by the last steamer. English mutton is not only served up at all our restaurants and public hotels, but at the tables of private houses, and, if only a quarter of the English mutton that is eaten here comes across the Atlantic, the steamships must make a good deal of money by their freights of South Downs. In fact, we do not see how the steamers can find room for anything else beside the carcasses of sheep, at this season of the year. But it is rather remarkable that our native mutton still keeps up as high as ever, in price, notwithstanding the immense importation of the foreign article. We should not be surprised if it were to leak out that a good many of our own Know-nothing sheep were served up as English mutton, and eaten without the difference being discovered by our gourmands and connoisseurs in the delicacies of the table. Without intending to disparage the imported lamb, we think it would be as well to retain to our own mutton, for we doubt if it is in any respect inferior to the English, and instead of calling it South Down, let us call it, honestly, Down South.

AN AWFUL SQUINT TOWARDS CONGRESSIONAL IMMORALITIES.—The *Tribune* is again agitating its pet grievance, the mileage question, and has suggested a compensation for the mileage of members which could not fail to produce a state of affairs at the National Capitol worse than anything that has been reported of Salt Lake City. The *Tribune* suggests that an allowance shall be made to members of Congress sufficient to enable them to take to the Capitol a certain number of their female relatives, the husbands to take their wives as a matter of course:

"As to the bachelors and widowers, to avoid any objection on their part they might be allowed to compromise—the bachelors by bringing a grandmother, a mother, an aunt, or a sister, for whom the widowers might be allowed to substitute a niece or a daughter-in-law."

It is easy to foresee what sort of grandmothers, nieces and daughters-in-law would be carried to Washington to be supported during the session of Congress at the public expense. The mileage swindle, as the *Tribune* calls it, now only costs the nation a few thousands of dollars, but the substitute of the *Tribune*, if it should be adopted, would cost much more, by corrupting the morals of our representatives.

AN ASTUTE EDITOR.—The *Express* says of Gov. KING's Message:

"The Governor then, after all his very satisfactory remarks upon white men, gives a column or more—(over a sixth of his Message)—to the black man. And we, of the white race, are thankful that he gives no more. We presume this part of his Message is well enough,—but we have not read it, and do not intend to, as we are surfeited with such discourses from all quarters."

This is one way of disposing of an adversary; but we do not quite comprehend how the *Express* could know what the unread part of the Governor's Message was without reading it. It might possibly have contained something about the race to which the *Express* professes to belong; and, if it did not, it might still be a subject of interest. The Governor had a good deal to say about poor children, but it was not especially meant to be read by that unfortunate class only.

A DIFFERENCE EASILY ACCOUNTED FOR.—The editor of the *Freeman's Journal* in commenting on Col. BENTON's speech at the New-England dinner at the Astor House, says:

"We were once six *months* in the heart of New-England, and visited a number of the factories—but came away with impressions somewhat differing from those of the venerable ex-Senator. We should be glad to believe that the *facts* support the conclusions laid before the New-England Diners."

It is not at all surprising that the editor of the *Freeman's Journal* should come away from New-England with impressions differing from those of Col. BENTON—there is so very great a difference in the two persons. There is good authority for believing that an ass cannot be improved by being pounded in a mortar, and it is very probable that even Mr. MACMASTERS might be six months in the heart of New-England without being the better for it.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.—A letter from the New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company has been transmitted to the Senate by the President, in answer to a resolution of that body, in which the Company proposes to enter into a contract with our Government on the same terms and conditions as with the British Government, and requests the President to make such recommendation to Congress as will tend to secure the proper laying of the cable. The President, however, makes no such recommendation, and the matter was referred to the Post-Office Committee of the Senate.

The Beef Markets.

The Cattle Markets were well supplied with good beeves yesterday, notwithstanding the detention of several droves by snow and on the railroads. A strong but nearly unsuccessful effort was made to put up prices, but our readers may congratulate themselves on the prospect of good steaks and roasting pieces for at least one week longer, and at comparatively cheap rates too—if the butchers do the fair thing.

Aptommas' Soiree.

Mr. APTOMMAS gave the second *soirée* of his classical series on Tuesday evening, and succeeded in drawing together a good audience. The programme opened with ONSLOW's fine trio in C, performed by the MOLLENHAUER Brothers, and Mr. APTOMMAS. The impracticability of the harp for classical purposes has been somewhat overcome by Mr. APTOMMAS, who possesses a remarkable facility in manipulation of half-tones, not easily produced on that instrument. There was much to be surprised at in the performance of this trio, but little to reconcile us to the use of the harp in place of the piano. All instruments have their peculiarities, and, so long as they confine themselves to these, are good, but when they attempt more than their *genre* permits, they are apt to be weak and unsatisfactory. This seemed to us to be the case in the trio. Mr. APTOMMAS is one of the greatest of living players, and it is a luxury of an unusual kind to listen to his masterly performance on the harp. We doubt if there is living another artist capable of playing the "Lucrezia" Fantasia with the ease, brilliancy and finish he brought to bear on that elaborate arrangement. Next to this ALVARS' "La Mandolina," and BLUMENTHAL'S "La Source" seemed to us to be the most clearly executed. The attraction of the evening, however, was the celebrated duet for Harp and Piano by ALVARS and CZERNY, executed by Mr. APTOMMAS and Madame SPAZCEK. The themes of the duet are taken from DONIZETTI'S "Linda de Chamaunix," and are worked up in a consummate style of brilliancy, the duet (O consalarmi) especially being subjected to the extremest torture. It is a very effective Concert piece, and when played by two first-rate artists cannot fail to give delight. It received the fullest justice on Tuesday night. Madam SPAZCEK is an excellent pianist, and has a brilliant and powerful touch with plenty of executive dexterity.

Mr. MOLLENHAUER performed a solo on the violin, and Mr. FEDER sang several songs,—as a volunteer for Madame BERKEL who was sick and could not appear. Altogether this *soirée* was as enjoyable as any we have attended this season.

GOTTSCHALK.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK gives one more concert prior to his departure, for the benefit of his treasurer and manager, Mr. D. S. BOOKSTAVER. It will, we believe, be his last appearance in New-York City, and the event should receive proper notice by those who lay claim to appreciation of native talent of the highest order. The concert will take place at DODWORTH's Rooms on Tuesday of next week. Mrs. BOSTWICK is, we believe, the vocalist of the occasion.

☞ The National Association of the Surviving Soldiers of the War of 1812 will hold its annual meeting to-day in the city of Washington. The meeting will be held in the Council Room of the City Hall, which has been politely tendered to the Association for that purpose by the Council.

☞ The Upper Canada mail, in charge of Mr. MCGILLIVRAY, British mail agent, did not reach this City until 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Mr. CUNARD detained the steamer *Europa* until its arrival.

☞ The U. S. *Nautical Magazine*, for January, has made its appearance. It is one of the most readable numbers of this serial yet issued.

Personal.

[illegible] Theatre on Tuesday evening [illegible] into bits. The play was "Romeo [illegible] Balcony scene where JORDAN retires to the rear of the stage, leaving Miss KEENE and ADA CLIFTON, the principal combatants before the foot lights, Miss KEENE is said to say, "You tremble!" On this occasion she had scarcely uttered the words when she fell back in a fainting fit. Mr. JORDAN forgot his pique and rushed forward just in time to save the lady from falling, and then shouted, "Ring down the curtain!" But the supes were away, the curtain having but just risen, and some time elapsed before it fell. The audience took it patiently, and received an apology good humoredly, the orchestra played away, and after an hour's delay two other pieces were substituted. Mr. JORDAN got great applause for his skilful attentions, especially when he lifted up the fair lessee bodily and made off with her. Miss KEENE received severe injuries a day or two since by falling upon the ice, and has only played since that time to prevent a disappointment to her friends, who will regret her indisposition. It is reported, by the way, that the lady is now Mrs. LUTZ—her marriage having been celebrated quite recently, and quite in a private way.

At the recent Alabama Conference of the Methodist Church, Hon. H. W. HILLIARD announced his intention of returning to the ministry. He made a speech in which he said: "I come, in the maturity of my manhood, deliberately to lay my heart, intellect, and whatever of trophies I may have won in other walks of life, professional or political, humbly at the foot of the Cross, with motives which befit the service of my Master."

Some personal friends of Hon. WILLARD PHILLIPS, lately Judge of Probate for the County of Suffolk, Mass., have caused a bust, in marble, to be executed by Mr. PETER STEPHENSON. It is intended to place it in the apartments of the New-England Mutual Life Insurance Company.

Lieut. S. R. FRANKLIN, Assistant Professor of Ethics in the Naval School, Annapolis, has been detached (at his own request) and ordered to the *Falmouth*, and Passed Midshipman J. S. BARNES has been ordered to take his place in the Academy. Mr. BARNES is a graduate of the institution.

The New-Orleans *Advocate* of the 20th of December says Bishop PAYNE arrived in that city on the 18th, and that while on board the mail boat he was robbed of his pocket-book, containing several hundred dollars.

Hon. HANNIBAL HAMLIN, the Governor elect of Maine, passed through Boston, on his way to Augusta, to be present at the opening of the State Legislature, Monday.

GEO. D. PRENTICE contradicts the rumor that he was about to remove to St. Louis, and says he will not leave the Louisville *Journal* until his breath leaves him.

Mrs. C. T. SMITH (formerly Miss MARIA BARTON) took a benefit at the Troy Adelphi, the other evening, when somebody threw upon the stage a sealed envelope containing $800.

EBENEZER EVANS, a ship broker at Havana, who died on the 15th ult., was formerly a Boston ship-master, and leaves a wife and two daughters at Marblehead.

The Kentish (England) *Mercury* states that no candidate can think of being elected for Greenwich unless he can put down "say" £5,000.

Chief-Justice SHAW, of Massachusetts, who has been quite sick for some days past, has so far recovered as to be able to go into the street.

DAVIDGE, the comedian, has recently drawn a large prize in the Maryland Lottery. In all his comic experience he probably never realized a better joke.

ANTHONY BURNS, the hero of the Slavery Rendition case, is delivering a series of lectures in Cleveland, Ohio.

Gov. ROBINSON, of Kansas, is in Boston.

The *Long Island Farmer* has the following touching the home of Gov. KING:

"Mr. KING's absence for two years from our midst will be noted and felt. He has always resided in Jamaica upon his paternal estate, and in every way identified himself with the growth and prosperity of this village. His counsel was sought and his means were contributed in every way, to advance the interests of his native town. He interested himself especially in the educational concerns. Union Hall Academy, the Common Schools, and latterly the Public School, all received a large share of his attention and encouragement. Whatever was calculated for the public welfare was sure of his co-operation, and private [illegible] service and assistance scarcely, if ever, met a denial."

The Boston *Transcript* makes the following extracts, in reference to the health of Dr. KANE, from a letter to a mercantile house in that city, from its Havana correspondent, under date of Dec. 29:

"Dr. KANE, the Arctic explorer, arrived here from England on Christmas Day, but very low, from the effects of a stroke of paralysis, on the passage out. He seems a little better since landing, but his physicians think that it is very doubtful if he ever leaves here. Spanish-like, the officials took not the least notice of his arrival here, not even did the papers mention it. I would not have official honors paid him, but a man who has given his life to the cause of humanity and science, certainly deserves some little notice."

☞ The Norwalk accident still entails cost upon the New-Haven Railroad Company. In the Connecticut Superior Court, on Tuesday, judgment was rendered in the case of SOULE, Administrator of Dr. GRAY, against the Company, assessing the damages at $5,000. The Court also rendered judgment in the case of ELIZABETH ADAMS against the same Company, assessing the damages at $4,500. Dr. GRAY lost his life, and Miss ADAMS suffered a severe injury from which it is thought she will never fully recover.

☞ The next Transit of Venus will not happen in 1861 (as all the newspapers are declaring that it will,) but in 1874; and the phenomenon does not occur "once in a century," but at the intervals of 8, 105½, 8, 121½, &c., years. It always takes place in June or December, when the Sun has the same longitude as the nodes of the planet, viz.: 7th and 9th. The two last passages took place on June 6, 1761, and June 3, 1769; the two next will occur on Dec. 8, 1874, and Dec. 6, 1882.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

JET ORNAMENTS, BROOCHES, BRACELETS, &c. A lot, embracing the latest styles and patterns, to be sold at greatly reduced prices; also, every variety of fancy goods and toys, at ROGERS' Bazaar, No. 429 Broadway, four doors above Spring-st.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—With Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks, the same that were awarded separate medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and the World's Fair, New-York, 1853, and are the only American Safes that were awarded medals at the London World's Fair.

These Safes are now admitted to be superior to any ever offered the public, and the subscribers challenge the world to produce an instance of these Safes failing to preserve their contents through the hottest fires, or a burglar picking the lock.

The subscribers and their agents are the only persons authorized to make and sell Herring's Patent Champion Safe, with Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks.

S. C. HERRING & CO., Green Block, 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., and 5 Murray-st., New-York

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES.—The best in the world; the only reliable Hair Dye known, perfect and instantaneous; harmless and beautiful in its results. Applied in twelve private rooms. BATCHELOR'S WIGS surpass all; their new improvements satisfy the interested that BATCHELOR'S are permanent. Avoid the ridicule attached to bad dyes and unsightly wigs. The largest and best stock always at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

NATIVE WINES.

SPARKLING AND STILL CATAWBA

from the vineyards of John D. Park, Esq., Cincinnati. Warranted only the pure juice of the grape, and superior to the best French Champaigne and German wines, being more generous, rich and fruity by retaining the natural flavor of the grape.

BARNES & PARK, No. 204 Broadway, cor. Duane-st.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE.

The only Salamander Safe made, and

THE MOST FIRE-PROOF SAFE IN THE WORLD.

Warranted free from dampness, and secured with Wilder's Patent Powder and Burglar Proof Lock.

Depôt, No. 122 Water-st., near Wall, New-York.

B. G. WILDER & CO., Patentees and Manufacturers.

BALLS AND PARTIES, COLD WEATHER, SNOW and rain, ladies' white satin, kid, linen gaiter boots and slippers for balls and parties, cloth button boots with warm linings, for cold weather, (soft warm slippers for the invalid) at $2 per pair.) India rubber boots and shoes for this season of snow and rain. Ladies, patronize

J. B. MILLER & CO., No. 124 Canal-st.

ASTHMA OR PHTHISIC.—A SPASMODIC AFFECTION of the Bronchial Tubes, which are covered with a dry, tenacious phlegm—BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES will, in some cases, give immediate relief. If of long standing, persevere with them—they will alleviate in time. Sold by all druggists.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—THE BEST OF all holiday gifts is one of Singer's latest improved sewing machines, which is capable of earning for its owner $1,000 a year. All who have female relations or friends in needy circumstances can in this way, at a moderate expense, provide for their permanent and comfortable support.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

ESTABLISHED 1800.
ISAAC L. OLIVER,
(Successor to Oliver & Brother,)
FAMILY BOTTLER,
No. 21 Beekman-st., near William-st.,

Takes this method of returning thanks to his numerous friends and customers for the liberal patronage he has received during the year 1856, and avails himself of the present opportunity of informing them, and the business public generally, that by increased facilities he is better than ever prepared to execute orders for every description of

PLAIN AND FANCY PRINTING,

suitable for Merchants and Business Men, such as Bill-heads, Statements, Circulars, Cards, Catalogues, Pamphlets, Hand Bills, Posters, Show-cards, &c.

in the neatest and most modern style and at prices as low as the same work can be had elsewhere.

Persons in want of Printing on short notice, should avail themselves of the extraordinary advantages this Establishment affords.

PUNCTUALITY, EXPEDITION NEATNESS,
Can at all times be relied upon.

PUBLIC PATRONAGE IS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.

Our Calendar for 1857 and '58 is now ready, and may be had free of charge, on application at the office.

ISAAC L. OLIVER, No. 22 Beekman-st.

☞ **Frederick V. Rushton's**
PURE COD-LIVER OIL.
Cures consumption and coughs.
Diminishes night-sweats.
Imparts strength to the body.
It is the only remedy in use.
Physicians prescribe it
With great success in all cases.
Buy none unless you see
FREDERICK V. RUSHTON'S name
In full on each label,
And RUSHTON in large letters
On the back of each bottle.
Wholesale and retail depots,
No. 10 Astor-house, corner Barclay-st.,
No. 417 Broadway, corner Canal-st.

☞ **Oxygenated Bitters.**—We hear of fresh triumphs every day from the use of the OXYGENATED BITTERS. The cures it is effecting on every side are without precedent. People who have suffered from Dyspepsia for years have been entirely relieved by a few bottles.

☞ **To those Suffering Disease of Any Kind.**—DR. JACOB WEBBER'S THEORY—That most diseases prove fatal: that early deaths occur; that people live for years a living death, weak, inanimate and exhausted—not from the disease itself, but from an inability in nature, and nature's strength, to withstand or maintain life through the ravages of disease. Give them strength, and nature will relieve herself, if stimulated. She has given us herbs and plants to effect all this. Purify the blood, render the intestines, the liver, the heart, and all the natural functions of man or woman active, and you have half conquered disease. Dr. JACOB WEBBER does conscientiously assure all who read this, that his INVIGORATING SANGUIFIER produces all the effect above described. He has seen the old, the tottering, the palsied, the nervous, the dyspeptic, the inebriate, the debauchee, and the invalid, revive under its influence, as if new life were given them.

HOW ONE FEELS AFTER TAKING DR. WEBBER'S INVIGORATING CORDIAL.

After taking it, a general glow of warmth is felt through the chest and body, a strength in the limbs, a mental clearness of ideas, memory, and exhilaration of spirits; in a few days, the patient finds that a universal strength, mentally and bodily, has gradually assumed a part of him; that disease of every kind has left him; that his blood courses through his veins thin, rich, and pure; his liver, before torpid, is now active; his ideas clear and lucid; his hand and nerves firm; he feels capable of any exercise. Thus have I seen many very low from exposure, from disease, debauchery, excess, &c., renewed wonderfully by it.

Dr. PHILEMON COIT, of Memphis, Tenn., writes:
"I have lately tested in several cases of extreme debility, and where the functions of nature had become inert, a compound of my old friend, Dr. JACOB WEBBER, of Louisiana, which he calls his Invigorating Cordial, with the most delightful effect; and I hesitate not to pronounce it the most valuable Tonic of the age, while, as a blood purifier and nervine, I have never in my practice seen it equaled."

Sold—price $2 50; two for $4—at No. 205 Bowery. The poor, (proved unable to pay,) half price.

What though the sun in beauty shine,
And you have countless hoards of wealth:
What though the world—all, all was thine,
If you but want the blessing, health.

☞ **We Refer the sick and Ailing to a List** of cures effected by that extraordinary Nervine Tonic and Sanguifier, DR. JACOB WEBBER'S INVIGORATING SANGUIFIER.

Mr. CHARLES KILLAN writes, June 21:
"After three years' indescribable agony from dyspepsia, nervousness, asthma, cough, constipation, flatulency, spasms, sickness at the stomach and vomiting, they have been removed by your Sanguifier."

Rev. S. MILMAN, A. M., writes:
"Twenty-five years' nervousness, constipation, indigestion and debility, from which I have suffered great misery, and which no medicine could remove or relieve, I have been effectually cured by DR. WEBBER'S INVIGORATING SANGUIFIER in a very short time."

For the last ten years I have been suffering from dyspepsia, headache, nervousness, low spirits, sleeplessness [illegible] swallowed an incredible amount of [illegible] I am happy to say that your [illegible] and I am now enjoying better health than for many years past.

JOHN F. STEWART, Machinist, Troy, N. Y.

Price $2 50. Sold at No. 205 Bowery. Those proved poor half price.

☞ **Kansas Lands.**—The Trustees for the purchase of lands in Kansas, will receive deposits in trust, to apply them to the purchase of the Delaware Indians' Trust Lands, and to the purchase of other lands in Kansas. Shares in the general fund $100, bearing interest, and receivable in purchase of lands of the Trust. For subscription, or for special investments, or for further information, apply to the Treasurer, personally or by letter, at No. 2 Winter st., Boston. JOSEPH LYMAN, Treasurer.

AMOS A. LAWRENCE,
WM. DUDLEY PICKMAN, } Trustees.
ROBERT B. STORER.

☞ **When Lovely Woman Stoops to Folly,** and finds her Hair is turning gray, her Teeth dark yellow, with melancholy she weeps and sighs for many a day. The only hope I have to cover, is Lasfon's Liquid Alabaster to try, and with snow-white Teeth to meet her lover. And if her Hair is coarse, gray, dry—silky, soft dark 'twill be made to live by JONES' Coral Hair Restorative. Let her but try them. She'll not repent, but find them more than here we represent. Sold for 2 shillings each, at the Depôt of JONES' Italian Soap, 28, No. 202 Bowery.

☞ **Holiday Ragians, Overcoats, Dress and** Frock Coats, Business Suits, Pants and Vests, all of which are selected with great care as regards both style and price.

We would also solicit orders for our Custom Department, where gentlemen may have their clothing made in the latest and neatest style, and at the very lowest prices, for cash. Ten per cent. less than any other store in this City.

N. B. COLLINS & CO.,
(Successors to Devlin & Jessup.)
Corner of John and Nassau sts.

☞ **Geo. W. Curtis, Esq., will Lecture** at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, next MONDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, for the benefit of the School of Design. Subject of the Lecture—*Chas. Dickens.*

Rev. H. WARD BEECHER will give a lecture for the same object at the Tabernacle, Jan. 22.

These lectures are the third and fourth in a course of six. Season ticket for the remaining four lectures, 75 cents. Single tickets, 25 cents.

☞ **Best and Cheapest** oil cognac green extract brandy, essences, Holland gin, Jamaica rum, apple, peach and cherry brandy, Monongahela, Bourbon and Scotch whiskey, a preparation to give body and age to all spirit liquors. All rare chemicals, fireworks, materials, metals, &c., for sale by Dr. L. FEUCHTWANGER, No. 143 Maiden-lane.

MEDICINE WITHOUT PAY.

☞ **I will present one box of my Magnetic** Salve to any respectable patient who will call and receive it. For Burns, Scrofula, and Salt Rheum, unsurpassed. C. B. SMITH, Electro-Magnetist, No. 77 Canal-st., between Broadway and Church-st.

☞ **Bald, Gray and Red Heads, give Jones' Coral Hair Restorative a Trial.**—These are its real qualities: It will force the hair to grow dark, stop the falling off, cure all scurf or dandruff, dress the hair beautifully dark, soft and silky, and keep it so a very long time. The reader is assured he will find this beautiful preparation all we state. Depôt, No. 202 Bowery. Price only 2s.

☞ **Who Wants White Hands and Skin, or a Fine Shaving Soap?**—Try JONES' ITALIAN CHEMICAL SOAP. Reduced to 25 cents. It makes the coarsest or the most discolored skin smooth, white and fine, and raises a splendid lather for shaving; is fine for infants. Depôt, No. 202 Bowery.

☞ **Williamsburg.**—Lecture THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, Jan. 7, in the New-England Church, South 9th-st., at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. R. S. STORRS, Jr., D. D. Subject—*Truths.* Admission 25 cents.

PERSONAL.

ROBERT PRIDE.—ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.—Something over ten years ago a package of papers of value was sent to ROBERT PRIDE, then residing at Pleasantville, Westchester County, N. Y. Said papers have been miscarried, lost or mislaid. Any person knowing the whereabouts of them, by sending them to the subscriber will receive the above reward. B. M. JOHNSON, No. 111 East 16th-st.

INFORMATION WANTED OF DANIEL DERVIET, who left Albany June 20, 1855, to go to sea—aged about twenty-five years. Any information respecting him will be thankfully received by his mother, Mrs. ANN DEVIET, No. 33 2d-st., Arbor Hill, Albany, N. Y.

IF THE DRUGGIST WHO HAS DINED several times at "Reed's Restaurant," in company with Carie, will address her, to her full address, through the Post-Office, she will be happy to give a full explanation.

INTELLIGENCE OFFICES.

[illegible] NEW YEAR'S GIFT [illegible] ALL [illegible] call and obtain them at the Intelligence Office of Farrar's Agency, No. 8, Post Office [illegible] of Attorney. Your ladies don't forget to call.

[illegible] AT THE OFFICE, TWO COPIES [illegible] Daily Times, Aug. 6, 1856, for which [illegible] will be given. Apply at the Subscription Desk, this office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN OF ABOUT 34 YEARS, of much experience, of great energy and perseverance, and a first-rate salesman, wishes an engagement with an import, sale, shoe, grocery, or some other commission or wholesale house. He is one of the few who make an employer's interest their interest; has traveled over the Southern and Western States. References highly respectable. Address DAYTON, Box No. 1,900 Post-Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO ACTIVE, intelligent sisters; one is an excellent meat and pastry cook, makes the best bread; the other is a neat chambermaid and waitress. Both are first-rate laundresses; can do all kinds of fine ironing and fluting, and have the best of City reference. Call at 129 Waverley-place.

NURSE.—A NICE RESPECTABLE PROTESTant young woman desires a situation in city or country as wet nurse; has a fine breast of milk. Her baby is 3 weeks old. Any lady requiring such a person would find her an acquisition. Can be recommended by her physician for such station. Apply No. 271 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl to do general housework in a small private family. Is a good baker of bread, and a good washer and froner. Best of City reference. Apply at No. 377 10th-st., between Avenues B and C, second floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant young woman, a situation to do chamberwork and assist in washing and ironing in a small family. Best of City references. Call at No. 85 East 15th-st., between 3d and 4th ave., in the fancy store, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as laundress or chambermaid, and will assist with the washing or sewing. Can show unexceptionable reference from her last situation. Call at No. 134 2d-av., between 14th and 15th sts. Can be seen until suited.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN GIRL for two or three months, as seamstress; also a Protestant girl (either white or colored) to do general housework. she must be a good cook, washer and ironer. Apply at No. 128 South 5th-st., third door above 5th, Williamsburg, L. I.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN TO DO the general housework of a private family. Must be a good cook, washer and ironer. German or Scotch preferred. Apply at No. 89 St. Mark's-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, seventeen years of age, in a wholesale grocery, or grocery and commission house; has the best of reference. Address J. T., *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN, STUDENT, DESIRES to engage in some honorable and profitable employment for a few hours per day. Teaching would be preferable. Address ALFRED, *Times* office.

WANTED—BY A LADY, A SITUATION AS housekeeper or lady's companion, either in New-York or Brooklyn. Address H. W., this office. Best of references can be given.

HELP WANTED.

LAW PARTNER.—A COUNSELOR, ABOUT retiring, wishes a well-educated practical young Lawyer (from the interior, and familiar with the Code, preferred) fully competent to take entire charge of his business. Liberal proposals made to one thoroughly qualified. Such only will address COUNSELOR, New-York *Times* office, for one week, stating when licensed, how educated, age, &c.

WANTED—A LADY'S DRESS CAP MAKER; one capable of doing first-class work will meet with a favorable opportunity of making a permanent and profitable engagement. Apply immediately to Mrs. HONEYWELL, No. 745 Broadway, second floor.

TRAVELING AGENT WANTED—BY AN extensive varnish manufacturer. One who has been engaged in the business preferred. Best of reference as to character and capacity required. Address S. P. SMITH, No. 333 Mulberry-st., Newark, N. J.

WANTED—A CROCKERY SALESMAN, IN A large jobbing-house in this City. Any one having experience and a good trade will address, with real name, Box No. 2,869 Post-Office. All communications treated confidentially.

WANTED—A NURSE.—ONE WHO CAN DO plain sewing and chamberwork; must bring good City reference; wages $7. Apply at No. 26 West 16th-st., between 2 and 3 P. M., to-day.

WANTED—AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITER, a colored girl who can give unquestionable references none other need apply—at No. 90 East 16th-st., before 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A COLORED GIRL AS CHAMBERmaid and laundress. City reference required. Apply at No. 217 5th-av., between 3 and 5 o'clock.

WANTED—A BOY IN A BOOK-BINDERY. Apply between 9 and 10 o'clock at No. 159 Pearl-st.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—PARTIES WISHING BOARD IN a private house, where they can enjoy all the quiet, neatness, attention and good fare peculiar to a New-England family, will apply at No. 623 Hudson-st., between Jane and Horatio sts. Rooms handsomely furnished. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—A LARGE ROOM WITH THE mail room adjoining, fitted with gas, water, closets, and all the conveniences for comfort, can be had at No. 8 St. Mark's-place, with or without board.

BOARDING.—TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN can obtain pleasant rooms at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—TWO large and one small pleasant room, on the third floor, with good closets, furnished or not, may be had in a small private family, (with partial board for gentlemen) near the South Ferry, No. 292 Henry-st.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, A FURNISHED room, with breakfast and dinner; tea on Sundays; location between 28th and 34th-sts. and Broadway and Madison-av. Address A. B. & CO., Box No. 2,089 Post-Office.

NO. 19 FIFTH-AVENUE.—A suite of neatly-furnished rooms, with gas, bath and closets attached, to let to a party of gentlemen.

NO. 3 MONROE-STREET.—A GENTLEMAN and his wife, and a few single gentlemen, may be accommodated with board at 3 Monroe-st., near Catherine

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON THE 7TH INSTANT, ON THE Amity-st. stage route, a white, square, open-work MANILA BAG, containing, among other articles, a pair of gold spectacles in a silver case, bearing the name of Sarah Burdett. The finder will be suitably rewarded for leaving the same at No. 9 Hammond-st.

LOST OR STOLEN—A BOND MADE BY Atlantic Dock Company, dated June 1, 1853, number 6, for one thousand dollars, with coupons attached. All persons are forbid negotiating the same. Any one returning it to the undersigned will be suitably rewarded.
NATHAN PECK, No. 48 Leroy-st.

SHAWL LOST.—IF THE LADY WITH THREE children which got in the stage at Flatbush last evening, and going to Williamsburg, will leave the Plaid Shawl, that I left with her boys, at No. 7 Maiden-lane, New York, she will be duly rewarded.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS ARE CAUTIONED against negotiating for a note drawn by me for $100, dated Feb. 18, 1856, for twelve months, payable to John P. Riker. J. MURDEN.
Jan. 7, 1857.

FOUND—ON THE 24TH DEC., A SMALL PARcel, containing several yards of Dress Silk. The owner can have it by proving property and paying charges, on calling at the Tremont House, 6th-av. and 40th-st.

FOUND—A PAIR OF EPAULETTES; ALSO, A pair of SPECTACLES, which the owners can have by applying at No. 4 Debevoise-st., Brooklyn.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PROFITABLE AND HONORABLE EMPLOYMENT FOR THE WINTER.—Persons in town or country in search of employment as a source of income, or to fill up their leisure hours, may hear of such by inclosing two stamps, to pay postage, to Prof. JAMES T. HORNE, Box No. 4,561 New-York Post-Office. The employment is fitted to either sex; station in life immaterial. It is an article of daily consumption, and can be manufactured in any person's dwelling; secured by copyright; sales as permanent as flour. An agent is wanted in every town in the Union.

FOR SALE—LONG LEASE SUPERIOR FACTORY, with two sets machinery, adapted to the manufacture of cotton and woolen goods, situated on Harlem Railroad, 27 miles from New-York; price, $2,500; splendid chance. Also splendid snug corner liquor store, Avenue C, grand location and trade; price, $300. Also superior meat store, 10th-av., with four years' lease, store, dwelling, and meat-house all in fine order, with large business. Also, young man wants situation in a wholesale house. Apply No. 111 Chambers-st., room No. 4.

THE OWNER OF A FULL LOT, IN Chatham-st., between Duane and Pearl sts., on the westerly side, being about to erect thereon a first-class store, hereby advertises for proposals thereon, from parties desirous of occupying the same for a term of 5, 8 or 10 years, both for the whole building, or the store and basements, and lofts separately. None but parties having means to carry on a large business and furnish first-class references, or undoubted security, need address Box No. 2,798 General Post-Office.

$600 TO $800.—PARTNER WANTED—To purchase the interest of one retiring from a wholesale jobbing and manufacturing house, well established; pays a large profit; $20,000 to $50,000 worth may be done to advantage. This is a rare chance. Apply at No. 117 Chambers-st.

HARDWARE.—FOR SALE, ON EASY TERMS, the stock, fixtures and lease of the hardware store corner Rutgers-slip and Cherry-st., one of the oldest and most profitable hardware stores in this City; terms easy; part cash, balance on time. Apply to J. F. DUNCAN, on the premises.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR REAL ESTate, at a bargain, a new Panorama of Fremont's Overland Route to California, the owner having no time to attend to it. Address A. A. D., box No. 1,133 New-York Post-Office.

ADVERTISE NORTH. VISSCHER, OWEN & Co.
ADVERTISE NORTH. GENERAL ADVERTISING AGENTS
ADVERTISE NORTH. Appleton's Building, No. 346,
ADVERTISE NORTH. Broadway, New-York,
ADVERTISE SOUTH. Will advertise for merchants,
ADVERTISE SOUTH. manufacturers and business
ADVERTISE SOUTH. men generally, in any part of
ADVERTISE SOUTH. the United States or Canadas,
ADVERTISE EAST. at the lowest possible rates.
ADVERTISE EAST. Newspapers from every part of
ADVERTISE EAST. the United States and Canadas
ADVERTISE EAST. kept on file for the inspection of
ADVERTISE WEST. advertisers, and every informa-
ADVERTISE WEST. tion as to the best places and
ADVERTISE WEST. papers cheerfully given.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LIFE ILLUSTRATED—TO-DAY CONTAINS: A Review of the Times; Pisciculture, or Raising Fish; Breathing; Who are the Longest Lived? Antioch College; History of the Patent Office; Letters on Slavery; A Taste for Reading; The Atlantic Telegraph; A Health Education; The Newspaper in the country; Posting up; The City; Familiarities; Information; Marked Passages; Literary Notices; Business World; Rural Affairs—Value of the Corn Crop; Ashes a Fertilizer; Curious Facts of Natural History; Brevities, &c., &c. Price only 4 cents; $2 a year; $1 for half a year. For sale by all Newsmen. DEXTER & BROTHER, Wholesale Agents. Published by FOWLER AND WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

DERBY & JACKSON'S LATE PUBLICATIONS.
For sale by the principal Booksellers;
I.
KNIGHT OF THE GOLDEN MELICE.
AN HISTORICAL ROMANCE.
By the author of the "Lost Hunter." 12mo, $1 25.

THE TORCHLIGHT:
OR, THROUGH THE WOOD.
A Novel. By Mrs. OLOOFT, Authoress of "Isora's Child." 12mo, $1 25.

III.
DAISY'S NECKLACE
AND WHAT CAME OF IT.
By T. B. ALDRICH. 16mo, 75 cents.

IV.
MR. MILBURN'S
RIFLE, AXE AND SADDLE-BAGS.
With a portrait on steel. One neat 12mo vol. $1.

V.
AN ENCYCLOPEDIA OF INSTRUCTION.
By A. B. JOHNSON, Esq., of Utica. 12mo. $1 25.

VI.
MORMON WIVES:
A Narrative of Facts, Stranger than Fiction.
By METTA VICTORIA FULLER. 12mo. $1.

VII.
CARVALHO'S TRAVELS
AND ADVENTURES IN THE FAR WEST.
With Fremont's last Expedition. 12mo. $1.

VIII.
THE RAINBOW AROUND THE TOMB.
A Book for Mourners. By EMILY THORNNELL. 75 cents.

Will be ready in a few days:
THE PUDDLEFORD PAPERS; Or, Humors of the West.
SILVERWOOD; A Book of Memories.
THE STAR AND THE CLOUD; Or, A Daughter's Love.
THE SULTAN AND HIS PEOPLE. By C. OSCANYAN.
THE MERCHANT'S AND BANKER'S REGISTER.
THE HUSBAND IN UTAH. Edited by MARIA WARD.
GENTLEMAN'S GUIDE TO POLITENESS AND FASHION.

A LION AMONG THE LADIES.
SEE
THE LEDGER OF ROMANCE.

A PORTRAIT OF MR. SPARROWGRASS,
A MONTH AMONG THE BLUE-NOSES,
MAUKE SLOPER SELLING SAM
WHAT JEDD PALFRY FOUND IN THE COFFIN.
With lots of other good things, in the January number of the KNICKERBOCKER, all for 25 cents. For sale at all the Periodical Stores. $3 a year. Subscriptions received by the Publisher,
S. HUESTON, No. 348 Broadway, New-York.

A LION AMONG THE LADIES.
SEE
THE LEDGER OF ROMANCE.

THE NORTH-AMERICAN REVIEW,
No. CLXXIV. FOR JANUARY, 1857,
COMMENCING A NEW VOLUME.
CONTENTS:

ARTICLE.
I.—Robin Hood.
II.—Professor Channing and his Lectures.
III.—The Danish Sound Dues.
IV.—The Danubian Principalities.
V.—Results of the Arctic Search.
VI.—Life and Character of Beaumarchais.
VII.—Landscape and its Treatment.
VIII.—Hudson's Edition of Shakspeare.
IX.—Cotemporary Foreign Literature.
X.—Late German Works on Roman History.
XI.—Little, Brown & Co.'s Edition of the British Poets.
XII.—Critical Notices.

THE GREAT AMERICAN QUARTERLY,
THE NORTH-AMERICAN REVIEW,
Is published on the 1st days of January, April, July, and October, in numbers of nearly 300 pages each, at five dollars a year.

The *North American Review* has now attained its 174th number, or 84th volume, having been published, without intermission, for more than forty years. It is far the oldest American periodical devoted to general literature and science; and its reputation has been steadily maintained, both in this country and in Europe, as the leading journal of the United States within its appropriate department.

The New-York *Inquirer* says: "The *North American Review* is associated with the earliest promise of American literature. Hardly a name now considerable in our country for letters, but gained its earliest lustre as a contributor to its pages. It nursed into life the abilities of some, and the reputation of others. Sparks, Everett, Ticknor, Prescott, Bancroft, made their maiden efforts in its service, and found their first public in its patrons. Its editors alone form an illustrious line of literary worthies, connecting the earliest with the most recent of American reputations.
CHARLES S. FRANCIS & CO.,
No. 554 Broadway, New-York.

READ THE GREAT HUNTINGDON TALE,
IN
THE LEDGER OF ROMANCE.

NEW MUSIC.
The following compositions for the Piano, by Herr R. GOLDBECK, have just been received, and are offered for sale by C. BREUSING, No. 701 Broadway:
R. GOLDBECK—"Souvenir de Faverolles," Mélodie Etude, op. 11.
" L'Amazone," Mazourka, op. 12.
" Galop de Jeanne," op. 16.
AQUARELLES," 12 Pensées Musicales, op. 18.
1. Souvenir de Chiswick.
2. Souvenir de Brighton.
3. Ma barque.
4. Pendresse.
5. Nocturne élégiaque.
6. Jours passés.
7. Fleurs et Soupirs d'amour.
8. Mélancolie, Trière, Rêve de bonheur.
9. Barcarolle.
10. Ma chanson.
11. Promenade sous les châtaigniers.
12. Une nuit étoilée.
"LA CAVALCADE," Etude de Bravoure, op. 19.
" Myosotis," Méditation Musicale, op. 20.
" Venezia," Scène de Lagunes, op. 21.
" Le Prophète," Grande Fantaisie de Concert, op. 22 (Homage à Fr. Liszt.)
" Il Trovatore," Fantaisie dramatique, op. 23.
" L'abandonné," Morceau de Fantaisie, op. 25.
OVERTURE to his opéra comique: "The soldier's Return," (arranged for the Piano by the author himself,") op. 26.
" Scène sur le Lac de Genève, op. 27.
" Chant de jeune fille," op. 28.
" Souvenir d'Appony," Polka Mazourka, op. 29.
" Valse interrompue," op. 30.
" Lilie," Polka Mazourka, op. 31.
" Day Dream," Impromptu, op. 32.
" La complainte," Mélodie russe, op. 33.
" Dans les montagnes," op. 34.

READ THE GREAT HUNTINGDON TALE,
IN
THE LEDGER OF ROMANCE.

READ THE GREAT HUNTINGDON TALE,
IN
THE LEDGER OF ROMANCE.

GIVEN AWAY. GIVEN AWAY.
GO AND SEE!
Go and see what? Why, your brother, neighbor. Buy a book at EVANS & CO.'S Gift Bookstore, No. 499 Broadway, New York, and receive a gift worth from 25 cents to $100. Gold and Silver Watches, sets of Cameos, Gold Lockets, Pencils, Brooches, Rings, Penknives, &c., given away to purchasers of Books. All the new and popular publications received as soon as issued. Our stock consists, in part, of standard, poetical, historical, biographical and miscellaneous books, together with an elegant assortment of pew and pocket Bibles, Prayer Books, Albums, Albums, in various styles of bindings. Having bought a very large stock of new books and fine gold jewelry at the lowest rates for cash, we are determined to give our customers better bargains than can be had elsewhere. Catalogues of books sent to any part of the City or country free, on application by mail.
EVANS & CO.,
Principal store, No. 499 Broadway, New-York.

A LION AMONG THE LADIES.
SEE
THE LEDGER OF ROMANCE.

STOCKTONS' BOOK AND JOURNAL;
A NEW MONTHLY,
With sermons, lectures, addresses, poems, and miscellanies for the people. A dollar a year; a dime a number. Address T. H. STOCKTON, Philadelphia, Pa.
January number just out, containig Address at late Anniversary of New-York City Bible Society, Dr. Adams' Church, Madison-square.
For STOCKTON'S BIBLE AND OTHER PUBLICATIONS, call on E. GOODENOUGH, No. 122 Nassau-st.; WILEY & HALSTED, No. 351 Broadway; CARTER & BROTHERS, No. 530 Broadway; STANFORD & SWORDS, No. 637 Broadway; and RANDOLPH, No. 683 Broadway.

A LION AMONG THE LADIES.
SEE
THE LEDGER OF ROMANCE.

A MONTH AMONG THE BLUE NOSES,
By Mr. STARROWGRASS, is begun in the JANUARY NUMBER of THE KNICKERBOCKER, which is the first of a New Volume. The number contains a beautiful Portrait of this celebrated individual. Now is the time to subscribe. Call or send to the office, No. 348 Broadway.

READ THE GREAT HUNTINGDON TALE,
IN
THE LEDGER OF ROMANCE.

A BEAUTIFUL CHRISTMAS STORY—Which everybody should read, is in the January number of THE KNICKERBOCKER. It is worth the cost of the number, which is the best one ever published.

A LION AMONG THE LADIES.
SEE
THE LEDGER OF ROMANCE.

SPLENDID FAMILY BIBLES.
THE SUBSCRIBER has just received from London a large invoice of the most beautiful and costly Bibles ever imported, to which he respectfully invites attention. They are well adapted for wedding gifts.
THE BOOK OF COMMON PRAYER,
In plain and elegant binding, and a fine assortment of standard THEOLOGICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS WORKS, suitably bound for libraries or presents.
JUVENILES in great variety.
THOS. N. STANFORD,
(Late Stanford & Swords.)
No. 637 Broadway.

READ THE GREAT HUNTINGDON TALE,
IN
THE LEDGER OF ROMANCE.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE CHRISTIAN EXAMINER,
NO. CXCIX. FOR JAN., 1857.
EDITED BY REV. GEORGE E. ELLIS.
CONTENTS.
Article I.—The Synod of Dort.
Article II.—Indian Tribes of New-England.
Article III.—Grote's History of Greece.
Article IV.—The Results of the Late War in the East.
Article V.—Celtic, or Druidical, Doctrine of a Future Life.
Article VI.—The Italian Pulpit.
Article VII.—Dr. Sprague's Annals of the American Pulpit.
Article VIII.—Notices of Recent Publications.
Article IX.—Intelligence.
Article X.—Obituary of Hon. Samuel Hoar.

This work, which combines literature with theology, has always sustained a high reputation for learning and ability; nearly all the more eminent Unitarians of the day having been at different times numbered among its contributors. Papers and essays, which have since been collected into distinct volumes, with the names of distinguished scholars and divines, and men of a noble public spirit, as their authors, first appeared in these pages. Here Buckminster, Worcester, Ware, Channing, Greenwood, Norton, Dewey, and others, first found their circle of readers. The list of the writers in this series of works for the last half-century, it is believed, would embrace the names of the majority of those who have been distinguished as literary men or scholars in New-England, and even over a wider region, during the interval of time.

The *Christian Examiner* is published on the first days of January, March, May, July, September and November, in numbers of one hundred and fifty-six octavo pages each, at four dollars per annum.
CHARLES S. FRANCIS & CO.,
No. 554 Broadway, New-York.

DRY GOODS.

HOUSEKEEPERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO EXAMINE THE
LINEN DEPARTMENT,
At the great sale, No. 703 BROADWAY, near 4TH-ST.
Beautiful DAMASK NAPKINS, 3s. per doz.
ALL LINEN SHEETINGS, 6s. 6d., worth 10s.
SHIRTINGS,
SHEETINGS,
DAMASKS,
DIAPERS,
NAPKINS, &c.,
At equally low prices.
N. B.—Store will positively close business on the 29th day of this month.

ALL OUR FRENCH MERINOES
Are now reduced fully 50 per cent. from cost.
They must be sold before the 1st of February.
BEAUTIFUL COLORS IN LUPIN.
5s. and 5s. 6d. per yard—worth 8s. and 9s.
These are bargains rarely met with,
At the
GREAT SALE,
No. 703 Broadway, near 4th-st.

ALL OUR SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
WOOL PLAIDS
Are now selling at
3s. and 3s. 6d. per yard.
TREMENDOUS BARGAINS,
At the
GREAT SALE,
No. 703 Broadway, near 4th-st.

ALL OUR
SILKS, POPLINETTS,
SHAWLS, POMPADOURS,
BAREGES, DELAINES,
MERINOES, CHALLIS,
PARAMATTAS, &c., &c.
Are now selling at an immense sacrifice, at the great sale, No. 703 Broadway, near 4th-st.

EMBROIDERIES ARE NOW OFFERING
AT A TREMENDOUS SACRIFICE.
They must be sold by the 1st of February.
Ladies' CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS,
12s. per dozen, worth 18s.
EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS in fine qualities,
Only 4s. 6d, each, all pure linen,
At the great sale,
No. 703 Broadway,
Near 4th-st.

BANDS, BANDS, BANDS,
CLOSING OFF AT AN
ENORMOUS SACRIFICE,
At the GREAT SALE, No. 703 BROADWAY.

BOMBAZINES, CRAPES, &c.
Selling off at a great sacrifice preparatory to making extensive alterations.
W. JACKSON'S New Mourning Store,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

EVERY LADY SHOULD EXAMINE THE
BARGAINS IN LINEN GOODS.
At the great sale, No. 703 Broadway,
Near 4th-st.

$50,000 WORTH OF DRY GOODS
TO BE SOLD OFF WITHOUT RESERVE.
Commencing on Monday, 5th inst.
ISAAC HADDOCK, NO. 365 GRAND-ST.,
(Between Chrystie and Forsyth sts.,)
Will SELL OFF his general stock of
DOMESTIC AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
At prices much below their present value. Consisting of blankets, quilts, damasks, Irish linens, toweling, bleached and brown muslins, flannels, cassimeres, shawls, merinoes, paramattas, black silks, marcellines, de laines, prints, tickings, &c. Also, hosiery, gloves, ribbons, embroideries, trimmings, and small wares of all kinds.
As this stock will be sold without reserve, I. H. hopes his customers will call early and reap the benefit of good goods at low prices.
Lease of the store and house to be disposed of—5 years to run; from 1st of May next.

LADIES' SLEIGHING CLOAKS,
AT
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway,
A cheap garment, with comfort and elegance combined, imported expressly for the sleighing season, at the following extraordinary low prices:
Heavy Cloth Wrappers.....$3 00—worth $4 50
Extra Heavy Cloth Wrappers.....$3 50—worth $6 00
Siberian Cloth Circulars.....$4 00—worth $9 00
Lion Skin Cloth Cloaks.....$5 00—worth $12 00
The above are not to be found in any other establishment in this City. GENIN'S BAZAAR,
St. Nicholas Hotel.

CLOAKS AT HALF PRICE,
TO CLOSE THE SEASON'S IMPORTATIONS.
We shall offer our ENTIRE CLOAK STOCK during the MONTH OF JANUARY,
At (in most cases) ONE-HALF the ORIGINAL PRICE in order to effect an entire clearance.
GEORGE BULPIN.
No. 361 Broadway.

GREAT SALE OF MOURNING GOODS.
The subscriber being induced to enlarge store and make important improvements before Spring, in consequence of which the present valuable stock will be sold off at a great sacrifice, commencing on Monday the 5th instant. Take Notice, a lot of Embroideries, slightly soiled, at half-cost.
W. JACKSON'S New Mourning Store,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

FURS.

FURS AT HALF PRICE,
TO CLOSE THE SEASON'S IMPORTATIONS.
We shall offer our entire FUR STOCK during the MONTH OF JANUARY
at (in most cases) ONE-HALF the ORIGINAL PRICE, in order to effect an ENTIRE CLEARANCE.
GEO. BULPIN,
No. 361 Broadway.

FURS AT COST.
At HARLEY'S, No. 34 John-st., and No. 23 Maiden-lane.
Fur Mantillas and Cuffs, $20.
Fur Capes and Cuffs, $5.

INSTRUCTION.

$10.—ELEGANT PENMANSHIP GUARANteed to every student, old and young. By a new method of scientific "hand-training," Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 626 Broadway, removes all stiffness and trembling from every hand, and gives a rapid business style in a few private lessons. Four $10 seats vacent. Apply this day or evening.

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—No. 572 Broadway, corner of 18th-st. There are four departments, viz.: Primary, Junior, English and Classical. Seven assistant teachers and a teacher of Gymnastics. Circulars at the school, at RANDOLPH'S, corner Broadway and Amity sts., and at No. 156 2d-av. GEO. C. ANTHON.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE—APPLETON'S BUILDING, No. 346 BROADWAY.—Parents can consult, gratuitously, a complete register of first-class schools. Principals will find the Institute the best medium for obtaining pupils and competent teachers. Teachers wishing engagements should address
E. H. CHAPMAN & SMITH.

A CARD TO THE CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN.—The subscriber's rooms are open day and evening for class or private instruction in penmanship and book-keeping.
OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH,
No. 282 Broadway, corner Franklin-st.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ALGEBRA, ARITHMETIC, &c., Taught every day and evening at Mr. PAINE'S, No. 62 Bowery, New-York, and No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Ladies' writing-classes $2, 12 lessons, including stationery. Commutation by the month or quarter.

JERSEY CITY.—THE MISSES ROUSSELLE'S school for young ladies will reopen Monday, Jan. 5. All few children can be received as boarders, on moderate terms. For references, &c., apply at No. 45 Grand-st.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN.—Classical and Commercial Boarding and Day School, No. 48 East 24th st., near Madison Park.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER.

KEROSENE OILS.
KEROSENE LUBRICATING OIL.
KEROSENE ILLUMINATING OIL.
KEROSENE BINNACLE OIL.
PARAFINE RAILWAY GREASE.
ELECTRIC LAMPS.
AUSTENS, AGENTS, No. 20 Beaver-st.

COPARTNERS

NEW-YORK CITY.

France and Louis Napoleon—Mr. George Sumner's Lecture.

A densely packed audience of fashionable and appreciative people was gathered into Clinton Hall on Tuesday evening, to hear Mr. SUMNER's second lecture. The following is a rapid sketch of his points and illustrations:

To a distant observer France, said he, may well seem an enigma impossible to comprehend. At one moment she stands the apparent champion of democracy—the next, she rushes with seeming blindness into the lower deep of despotism. Are these changes from one extreme to the other the result merely of fickleness of character—are they merely spasmodic affections of revolution or royalty, or are they the result of causes which the careful observer may penetrate? Is France, in short, hopelessly doomed to swing, pendulum-like, between anarchy on one side and the absence of all liberty on the other? This was the point Mr. S. proposed to examine. He believed that France had made no change without good cause—that every change had brought to light defects of interior organization not before recognized, and had taught her better to know herself, and therefore, put her forward on the road to improvement.

Premising that the prejudices against France were due to the conduct of her first revolution, he proceeded to show the haughty oppression of an untaxed nobility and a vicious clergy which had led to that revolution—traced from original documents, (a portion of them in the archives of Berlin,) the intrigues of the court, while pretending to accept the constitution, to effect an invasion of France by foreign troops; made it clear that these acts of violence, which have thrown a shade over the Revolution of '92, did not occur until after two foreign armies were on her soil, marching to destroy Paris, and vindicated the morality of history by showing that the instigators of the Reign of Terror were among its victims.

The establishment of the empire, made necessary by the armed coalitions against France; the causes of its downfall when it forgot its origin; the blind and mild violence of the old nobles who crowded back to France with the Bourbons; the indemnity they claimed; their utter disregard for public opinion or right, and the consequent fall of CHARLES X., were all clearly depicted. The key to LOUIS PHILIPPE's character was given in a letter, written soon after July, 1830, to the Emperor NICHOLAS, in which he declared it to be "an ever to be deplored event which had placed him on the throne of France." Of the revolution of '48 Mr. S. spoke as a personal witness, bore testimony to the general good conduct of the people, and vindicated them from the usual accusations of the malicious or ignorant.

The means by which LOUIS NAPOLEON insinuated himself into the office of President, and so prepared for his violent usurpation, were fully exposed. In these Mr. S. showed an exact knowledge of the financial condition and economic influences which are at work in France. "The rich bankers and manufacturers who ruled France with LOUIS PHILIPPE (his 200,000 shareholders in government) had never been willing to tax personal property, and the great burden of taxation was thrown by them upon land and upon the small proprietors who, since the revolution of '89, are very numerous. A tax on arable land is in any case the worst form of imposition, for it is a tax on *production* and not on consumption—a tax which arrests industry at the outset, instead of quietly waiting to cull its fruits." The Provisional Government, to meet the financial deficiencies of that of LOUIS PHILIPPE, had added an additional 45 per cent. to the land tax. This naturally enough aroused the peasant proprietor, and he confounded in one anathema the Provisional Government, the Republic and the land tax. This state of things was adroitly turned to account by LOUIS NAPOLEON's emissaries, who promised the country people in his name not only a large diminution of the tax, but also the actual return from his own pocket of of the 45 per cent. Thus he won the favor of the people; and on the 12th December, ten days after the *coup d'etat*, the first step towards the mitigation of the land tax was taken, and it was from the conviction on the part of the country population that these steps would be continued, that he would put the saddle of taxation on the right horse—that they gave him power.

The history of this land tax, as traced by Mr. S., was very curious. Before '89 the nobles and clergy, who owned two-thirds of the land, were free from taxation; the middling classes, once in power, determined to make the aristocracy pay heavily for their past short comings; the land tax was made one of the principal sources of revenue, and so has continued. Meanwhile landed property passed from the aristocracy to the people; they had no representation, and through all reigns have been obliged to pay this unequal tax. The result of all which is, that for the great mass of small land owners, the untaxed holders of personal property occupy the same obnoxious position as did the nobility and clergy before the first revolution. This unwise exemption of personal property, while it stimulates the zeal of honest statesmen and economists to labor for its reform, furnishes at the same time, said Mr. SUMNER, a stepping-stone for usurpers and demagogues.

How the hopes of his too credulous followers had been deceived; how LOUIS NAPOLEON began as LOUIS PHILIPPE did by adulation of the Emperor NICHOLAS, meeting from him a similar rebuff; how he had lent himself to the swindling operations of the Crédit Mobilier—compared with which the Mississippi scheme of Law, was honesty itself—was all sketched by the lecturer. Men of scandalous immorality, in political and financial as well as domestic life placed by him in high positions—a contempt for honest and slow gains spreading through the land—a respect for wealth regardless of the means by which acquired, fostered—literature and the press muzzled—loathsome scenes of profligate debauch made the principal attraction at the theatre—until Paris under this reign, even to those who claim no Puritan sternness, appears like a second Babylon. A glowing tribute was paid to two men who stand out from this utter darkness—HENRI MARTIN and JULES SIMON—the former publishing his great History of France, in which regardless of the despotism around him, and the warnings given him, he speaks boldly for liberty and truth; SIMON giving up his post as Professor of Philosophy at the Sorbonne and profitable places under Government, rather than swear allegiance to a usurping Emperor, writing his remarkable work on Duty, stimulating to high and noble conduct, and vindicating before the incredulous the grand truths of Christianity.

Mr. SUMNER showed how every successive revolution in France was less violent than that which preceded it—how the self-control of the masses had increased with time and education, and gave, as a proof of this, words which, in the most violent clubs of 1848, were often heard from the triumphant people: "We ask no exclusive legislation for ourselves; on the contrary, let us remember always to guard the rights of the minority; as the laws of civilized states throws its tutelary protection with special force over minors and wards, so let us, holding power, remember that the defeated minority are our wards, and that we are their responsible guardians." Compared with a sentiment of high and generous statesmanship like this, what an ignoble contrast, said the lecturer, is presented by that cry of demagogues—that Indian war-whoop of party leaders—To the victor belong the spoils.

The conclusion of this instructive lecture confirmed the proposition with which it commenced—vindicated the character of the masses of the French people, showed there was hope in them and for them, however little there might be from the temporary success of an adroit swindler, or an unprincipled usurper.

During its delivery the lecturer was frequently interrupted with well-deserved applause.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—THURSDAY, Jan. 8.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 32, 34, 35, 42, 51 to 56 inclusive.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit.—Part I.*—Nos. 3, 232, 147, 149 to 157, 161 to 175, 179 to 243. *Part II.*—Nos. 22, 60, 62, 64, 78, and every alternate (even) number to and including 98.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 143, 176, 178 to 186 inclusive, 192 to 196, 198, 200, 203, 207, 208, 210, 211, 212, 214, 215, 216, 219, 220, 221, 222, 224 to 232, 234 to 240, 242 to 250 inclusive.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 95, 97 to 107, 107½, 108, 109. *Part II.*—Nos. 111 to 123 inclusive, 74, 38.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Jan. 7.

Before Hon. Justice Clerke.

JAMES TURNER AND PAUDEEN DISCHARGED ON BAIL.

In our notice of Louis Baker's discharge on bail a few days since, it will be seen that James Turner and Patrick McLaughlin were also allowed the privilege of bail on $5,000 security. These gentlemen were for some time unable to find bail, but yesterday James McCrea, who is the bail for Baker, appeared and offered his services in a like office for Turner and McLaughlin. The formalities being ended, they were discharged from arrest under the indictment for the Pool affray.

Before Hon Justice Mitchell.

NOTICE.

The causes on the Calendar not set down, reserved or otherwise disposed of, will be called in their order on the Calendar on Friday next, (9th inst.,) at the opening of the Court, and defaults will be allowed.

DECISIONS.

The New-York Mutual Freehold Association vs. *Barnet Levy et al.*—Complaint to be amended and defendant to be paid his costs of answering.

Kemp vs. *Peck.*—Demurrer overruled with costs of argument with liberty to bring in assignment.

Bounty vs. *Odell.*—Motion for new trial denied with costs.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—SECOND PART.

Before Hon. Justice Davies.

Benjamin Blossom et al. vs. *Woodhull and Edmond Champon.*—This suit is brought to recover 844 barrels of turpentine, valued at $14,500, which the plaintiffs claim are unjustly detained by the defendants. They also demand $20,000 damages.

The defendant Edmond Champon puts in an answer, stating that he is the master of the ship *Victoria*. In December, 1853, the vessel was lying in this port, bound for London. That Albert Woodhull, his codefendant, engaged freight in his vessel for 800 barrels of turpentine, it being agreed that the vessel should receive no more. They admit the receipt of this amount of spirits. They contend, however, that certain parties advanced to Mr. Woodhull, who is the real plaintiff, the sum of $16,000, on the indorsement to them of the bill of lading of the property. They denythat the bill of lading has been delivered up to them, and that therefore they cannot deliver the property. The spirit was stowed in the vessel before it was demanded, and they were at great expense in removing it, and by reason of the detention of the vessel for several days. For this they claim damages, and contend that they have a lien on the property, and refuse to deliver it until tender is made of this expense and the amount of freight.

The plaintiffs reply that they shipped the 844 barrels of turpentine, and after it was on board demanded a bill of lading for the same, which was refused them, and their title to the property denied. The rest of the allegations of the defendants they deny.

Verdict for plaintiff for $14,476 81.

EX-Judge Dean for plaintiffs. D. D. Lord, Esq., for defendants.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Slosson.

Garner vs. *Hannah.*—Motion for new trial denied with costs of motion.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Ingraham.

William Knight vs. *Thomas W. Bogle.*—Judgment for the plaintiff on demurrer, with liberty to defendant to answer within twenty days on payment of costs.

Nelson Dow vs. *John L. Deen.*—Order directing a commission to issue.

John B. Kelly va. *John Barry.*—Order setting aside default on payment of costs.

Margaret C. H. Clarkson vs. *John W. Mitchell.*—Motion for leave to file a supplemental complaint granted by default.

Benjamin B. Mills vs. *Albert W. Hermque, &c.*—Order of reference to G. McAdam, Esq.

MARINE COURT.

Before Judge McCarthy and a Jury.

Charles E. Smith vs. *Joseph S. Taylor, James W. Barker, et al.*—This case arose out of the "Grand Ball and Festival" which was given at the Academy of Music, in honor of the Know-Nothing triumphs of November, 1855. The plaintiff was the assignee of one Henry S. Smith, an engraver, to whom the since-then notorious Ben Van Riper, (who was the originator of the Ball) applied to engrave the tickets, giving the names of Messrs. Taylor, Barker and others as managers of the affair. The engraving and printing was done to the amount of $155, forty of which Van Riper subsequently paid. The present suit was for the balance, the claim having been assigned to the plaintiff. The defendants denied their liability in the premises. Street Commissioner Taylor himself was called for the plaintiff. He testified that he did not authorize Van Riper to use his name, that he never attended any of the meetings of the ball committee, and that he did not attend the ball. He had, however, subsequently given Van Riper $100 as a gift to help him out of the scrape. As there was not the slightest proof of the defendants' liability, while the testimony was all the other way, Judge MCCARTHY dismissed the case.

Before Judge McCarthy.

Wm. H. Albertson vs. *The Mayor, Commonalty, &c., of the City of New-York.*—This was a suit for damage to personal property. The plaintiff, who, a year or two ago, was the Whig candidate for Governor of the Almshouse, was riding down Bloomingdale Road, about 8 or 9 o'clock P. M., in August, 1856. In the neighborhood of the junction with Seventh-avenue, a trench had been dug for the purpose of laying Croton Water pipes. There being no lamps put up at this place, contrary to law, and the night being dark, the plaintiff drove into the trench, breaking his wagon, injuring his horse, and severely wounding himself. The present suit was for the damages to the horse and wagon. Judge MCCARTHY awarded $175 and costs.

The Stanwix Hall Affray—Turner and McLaughlin (Paudeen) admitted to Bail.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—WEDNESDAY.

Before Hon. Judge Russell.

On Tuesday (as we stated) Judge RUSSELL, in response to an application from the counsel of McLaughlin and Turner, implicated in the homicide of Poole at Stanwix Hall, in the early part of the year 1855, and confined since that time in the City Prison, fixed the amount of bail preparatory to their release. Yesterday they appeared in Court, accompanied by their bondsmen, and were set at liberty on the approval of the bail and the signing of the bonds. There were two indictments against each of them. On the indictment charging McLaughlin with aiding in the murder of Poole, James McCrea, of No. 219 Seventh-avenue, became bail for him in the sum of $5,000. On another indictment, charging him with assault and battery upon Gamaliel Leacraft, he was bailed in $2,000 by James Salmon, of No. 471 Broome-street.

James Turner, on the indictment charging him with aiding and abetting in the murder of Poole, was bailed in the sum of $5,000 by the same James McCrea who became bail for Paudeen. The fraternal McCrea also gave bail for him in $500, on an indictment, charging him with an assault with a pistol on Tom Hyer with intent to kill.

ASSAULT WITH A KNIFE—DIFFICULTY BETWEEN TWO COLORED MEN.

William Watts, a negro of the deepest dye, blacker than ebony, darker than night without moon or stars, and with a wildly-rolling eye, suggestive of Messrs. Brady and Bryan's fashionable recipe against the consequences of crime, was placed at the bar, charged with assaulting a brother-negro, many shades whiter than himself, with a knife, with design to kill him. The injured negro, who received a severe stab in the breast, was named Isaac Stevens. The difficulty occurred on Nov. 11th, at a grocery store in Elizabeth-street. Stevens, it appeared, was a native of Virginia, and Watts cherished an unfavorable feeling towards the old Dominion. He taunted Stevens with the place of his birth, and said that "Virginny niggers were of no account any way." The blood of Stevens mounted at the insult, and he retorted to the effect that "Virginny gentlemen of color could get work to do when they wanted it, and could do it when they had got it." Whether Watts construed this response to mean that he (Watts) could not often get work to do, and was a bungler at it when he did obtain it, did not appear; but certain it is, that he felt himself insulted. His indignation was raised to a greater pitch by Stevens shaking a clenched fist in his face, and otherwise objectionably defying him. The issue was, that a meat knife in the grocery store lying temptingly before the indignant Watts, he seized it, and inflicted a stab on Stevens' breast. Stevens was not very greatly injured, and was not altogether innocent in the premises. The evidence was somewhat conflicting in its nature, and the Jury, after two hours' deliberation, found Watts guilty of an assault with a dangerous weapon, with intent to do bodily harm, accompanying the verdict with a recommendation to mercy. Judge RUSSELL sentenced him to three months' imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

BURGLARY IN THE THIRD DEGREE.

Richard Lee *alias* George Williams, was tried for breaking into the store of Mr. Turrell, No. 241 West-street, on Nov. 6, and stealing 69 yards of cloth. The cloth was found in the prisoner's possession, and the evidence against him was perfectly conclusive. The Jury, in one minute, found him guilty, and the Judge sentenced him to three years and three months in the State Prison.

Death of Mr. Buchanan's Irish Cousins.

From the Fermanagh (Ireland) Mail.

The town and neighborhood of Fintona were thrown into a state of consternation on Sunday morning last, by the sudden demise of ALEXANDER BUCHANAN, Esq., second cousin of the new American President, who up to the moment of his death on Saturday night was apparently enjoying good health. His brother, BRAYER BUCHANAN, Esq., Tullybroom, Clogher, was immediately sent for, and after arriving had a severe attack of disease of the heart, which he had been laboring under for some time, and which ended fatally on Tuesday afternoon, while the remains of the former were being conveyed to the churchyard. They were of the nearest relations, in this country, to the new American President, both about forty years of age; unmarried, and highly esteemed by all classes of the community for kindness and benevolence to all, without exception to party.

How Mr. Buchanan's Inaugural will be Written.

During the late Presidential canvass, and at the moment a gallant Senator from the South was proclaiming the certain election of Mr. BUCHANAN, a feather dropped at his feet from the wing of an eagle that was flying over. The gentleman preserved the quill, and, to-day, had it forwarded to Mr. BUCHANAN, to write his inaugural address with. It was not plucked by man from the wing, but was the free *gift* of our national bird.—*Wash. Cor. Alexandria Sentinel.*

The Lancaster *Intelligencer* says the above statement is correct. Senator BROWN, of Mississippi, is the gentleman referred to. The quill is now in possession of Mr. BUCHANAN, at Wheatland, where we saw it on Friday, and, in accordance with the request of the "gallant Senator," it will be used by the President elect in writing his Inaugural Address.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE ON WASHINGTON-STREET, BOSTON.—On Sunday morning, fire was discovered in the gentlemen's furnishing store of J. G. HAMBLIN & Co., No. 80 Washington-street, and it was found to have spread into the adjoining bookstore of JAMES FRENCH & Co., and the tailoring establishment of STARBIRD & HUNT. The whole interior of the two buildings comprising these premises was very badly damaged, and the valuable stocks of all the occupants nearly or quite ruined.

We hear the losses in the aggregate estimated at from $20,000 to $25,000. The buildings belong to the estates of CHARLES TAYLOR and JOHN WELLES.—*Transcript.*

The editor of the Nashua *Telegraph* has a Hawkes printing press, and works on it himself; and he says the fly-wheels cast, by gas-light, a revolving *shadow, which is palpably wearing out the floor!* We know the editor to be a staid, sober-minded person. He has been a "Republican" Senator in the Legislature.

MARKET REPORTS.

Wholesale Produce Markets.

Reported exclusively for the New-York Daily Times:

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 7, 1857.

The prices given in our reports from week to week are the average wholesale prices obtained by producers, and not those at which produce is sold from the market. The variations in prices refer chiefly to the qualities of the articles.

The severe cold weather keeps back Vegetables, and the stock on hand is diminishing, though there is no marked advance in prices as yet.

Apples are quite scarce, and continually growing dearer.

Butter and Eggs about the same as last week.

Poultry and Wild Game are in good supply, beyond the immediate wants of the market. Much of that sent from the West comes in poorly dressed and badly packed. Proper care in this respect would nearly double the value of a great deal, both of domestic poultry and wild game, brought here for sale.

Potatoes—Mercer, common, ₩ bbl...	$2 25	@	$2 50
Potatoes—Northern Carters, ₩ bbl...	3 00	@	3 25
Potatoes—Jersey Carters, ₩ bbl.....	4 00	@	—
Potatoes—Mercer, extra, ₩ bbl.....	3 00	@	3 25
Potatoes—Nova Scotia Mercers, ₩ bus	87	@	90
Potatoes—Junes, ₩ bbl.....	2 50	@	—
Potatoes—Reds, ₩ bbl.....	2 25	@	2 50
Potatoes—Kidneys, ₩ bbl.....	3 25	@	3 50
Potatoes—California, ₩ bbl.....	1 75	@	2 00
Potatoes—Whites, ₩ bbl.....	1 75	@	2 25
Potatoes—Yellow Pinkeyes, ₩ bushel.	2 50	@	—
Potatoes—Sweet, from Va.. ₩ bbl....	3 50	@	4 00
Onions—Red, ₩ bbl.....	1 62	@	1 87½
Onions—White, ₩ bbl.....	3 00	@	4 00
Onions—Yellow, ₩ bbl.....	2 25	@	2 50
Onions—₩ 100 strings.....	3 50	@	—
Leeks—₩ dozen bunches.....	63	@	75
Garlic—₩ 100 bunches.....	6 50	@	—
Celery—₩ doz.....	1 00	@	1 25
Pumpkins—Cheese, ₩ 100.....	12 00	@	18 00
Turnips—Ruta Baga, ₩ bbl.....	1 00	@	1 25
Turnips—White, ₩ basket.....	25	@	37
Carrots—Washed ₩ bushel.....	50	@	—
Beets—₩ bushel.....	50	@	62
Parsnips—₩ bbl.....	1 50	@	1 75
Cranberries—₩ bbl.....	10 00	@	13 00
Cabbages—₩ 100.....	6 00	@	9 00
Apples—Newtown Pippins, ₩ bb.....	2 50	@	3 00
Apples—Seek-no-furthers, Gillitowers, &c., ₩ bbl.....	3 00	@	00
Apples—Russets, ₩ bbl.....	2 00	@	2 50
Apples—Greenings, ₩ bbl.....	3 00	@	4 00
Apples—Spitsenburgs, ₩ bbl.....	4 00	@	5 00
Apples—Sweetings, ₩ bbl.....	3 00	@	4 00
Apples—Common, ₩ bbl.....	2 00	@	2 50
Hickory Nuts—₩ bushel.....	2 00	@	2 25
Dried Apples—State, ₩ lb.....	8½	@	9½
Dried Apples—Southern, ₩ lb.....	4	@	7
Dried Peaches—₩ lb.....	17	@	19
Butter—Orange Co.. pails ₩ lb.....	28	@	28
Butter—Orange County, firkins, ₩ lb.	20	@	24
Butter—State, ₩ lb.....	20	@	23
Ohio and other Western States, ₩ lb	16	@	17
Lard—in bbls.....	13	@	13
Lard—Kegs.....	13½	@	15½
Cheese—State, ₩ lb.....	9¾	@	10¾
Eggs—Fresh, ₩ doz.....	28	@	30
Eggs—Limed, ₩ doz.....	22	@	25
Fowls—₩ lb.....	8	@	11½
Fowls—Western, ₩ lb.....	8	@	8
Fowls—Guines, ₩ pair.....	50	@	62
Ducks—Deunty, ₩ lb.....	12	@	14
Ducks—Domestic, ₩ lb.....	11	@	14
Ducks—Canvas-Back, ₩ pair.....	1 75	@	2 25
Ducks—Red-Heads, ₩ pair.....	1 00	@	1 50
Ducks—Broadbills, ₩ pair.....	50	@	63
Ducks—Widgeon.....	37	@	62
Ducks—Black, ₩ pair.....	37	@	62
Turkeys—₩ lb.....	10	@	15
Turkeys—Western, ₩ lb.....	9	@	11
Turkeys—Wild, each.....	3 00	@	4 00
Geese—₩ lb.....	9	@	11
Pigeons—Tame Squabs, ₩ doz.....	1 50	@	1 75
Partridges—₩ pair.....	62	@	75
Prairie Hens—₩ pair.....	62	@	75
Quail—₩ dozen.....	1 25	@	1 50
Rabbits—₩ pair.....	31	@	—
Hares—₩ pair.....	44	@	50
Venison—Carcass, ₩ lb.....	8	@	10
Venison—Saddle, ₩ lb.....	12	@	14
Bear Meat—₩ lb.....	18	@	31
Roasting Pigs—Each.....	2 00	@	4 00

Markets. *Carefully Reported for the N. Y. Daily Times*

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Jan. 7—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are salable and steady Pearls, $7 87½@$8; Pots, $7 75@$7 87½ ₩ 100 lbs.; Saleratus, 8c. ₩ lb.

BREAD—Navy, 3¾c.@3½c.; Pilot, 5c.; Crackers, 5¾c @8c ₩ lb.

BARILLA—Teneriffe, $35@$36 ₩ ton.

BARK—Quercitron, No. 1, at Philadelphia, $35 ₩ ton.

BEESWAX—American yellow, 27½c.@28½c. ₩ lb.

BOOTS AND SHOES—The supply is quite moderate for the season, while the demand is improving, and prices are generally very firm. Men's Kip and Thick Boots, $1 85@$2 62½; Boys' Kip and Thick Boots, $1 47½@$1 87½; Youths' Kip and Thick Boots, $1 47½@$1 62½; Men's Kip and Thick Brogans, 90c.@$1 31½; Boys' Kip and Thick Brogans, 75c.@$1 12½; Youths' Kip and Thick Brogans, 55c. @77½c.; Women's Calf, Kip, Split and Grain Leather Boots, 85c.@$1 15; Misses' Calf, Kip, Split and Gram Leather Boots, 70c.@90c.; Children's Calf, Kip, Split and Grain Leather Boots, 45c.@60c.; Ladies' Eastern Gaiters and Fancy Jenny Linds, 90c.@$1 12½; Misses' Eastern Gaiters and Fancy Jenny Linds, 72½@95c.; Children's Eastern Gaiters and Fancy Jenny Linds, 45c.@62½c.; Ladies' City made Gaiters and Fine Kid Boots, $1 37½@$1 87½; Misses' City made Gaiters and Fine Kid Boots, 75c.@1 06¼; Children's City made Gaiters and Fine Kid Boots, 50c.@62½c.

BRICKS—Are moderately inquired for at unchanged figures North River Hard, in lots to suit buyers, $4 75@$4 87½; Calsburg, $7@$8 50; Philadelphia face, $18@$20; Bath, $25@$30; Welsh, fire, $27 50@$35; Stourbridge do. $40@$45; Malt Tiles; $25@$30 ₩ M.

CANDLES—Appear in fair request at our quotations. Patent Sperm, 50c.; plain do., 40c.; Stearic, 31c.@32c.; Adamantine, 24½c.@27c.; and Mould Tallow, 12½c.@16c. ₩ lb.

COAL—The demand is somewhat brisker, and prices are generally a shade firmer. Liverpool Cannel, $10@$10 25; Liverpool Orrel, $7 50; Pictou, &c., $5 50@$5 75 ₩ chaldron; Anthracite, $5@$6 50 ₩ ton of 2,000 lbs.

COFFEE—The inquiry is spiritless; prices, however, are unaltered. Java, 14c @14½c.; Laguayra, 11¾c.@12c.; Maracaibo, 11½c.@12½c.; Rio, 9c.@11¼c., and St. Domingo at 10½c. ₩ lb. Mr. WM. SCOTT, broker, reports the stock in first hands, here, yesterday, thus:—Stock of Rio, 6th Jan., 1857, bags, 71,519; Java, mats, 9,500; Java, Gov., bags, 3,500; Ceylon (Native.) bags, 3,800; Maracaibo, 1,800; Laguayra, 1,050; Bahia, 5,800; Total, bags and mats, 97,029.

COPPER—The demand is not very brisk; prices, however, are well supported. New sheathing, 32c. Old do., 25c.@26½c.; Yellow do., 26c.; American Ingots, 29½c.@30c.; Chili Pig, nominal: Bolts, 32c.; and Brazier's 33c. ₩ lb.

COTTON—The demand is good, and prices still tend upwards. Messrs. NEILL, Bros. & Co. sum up the week's business, thus: "This market has been moderately active during the past week, with sales of about 11,000 bales, at still higher prices—the stock offering, is small and holders looking for news of advancing prices at Liverpool are indifferent about sterling. The week's receipts at all ports amount to 144,000 bales, against 137,000 last year. The week's exports amount to 50,000 bales, against 66,000 bales same week last year."

	Week's Receipts.	Since Sept. 1.	Stocks.
New-Orleans, bales..	75,000	780,000	339,000
Mobile, bales.....	37,000	247,000	168,000
Other Ports, bales..	32,000	441,000	207,000
Total, bales.....	144,000	1,468,000	714,000
1855–56, bales.....	137,000	1,526,000	640,000
1854–55, bales.....	59,000	913,000	360,000
1853–54, bales.....	87,000	959,000	495,000
1852–53, bales.....	135,000	1,493,000	595,000

EXPORTS SINCE 1ST SEPTEMBER.

	To Gt. Britain.	To France.	To other F. P.
New Orleans... bales	176,000	194,000	79,000
Mobile.....	18,000	15,000	1,000
Other ports.....	106,000	19,000	13,000
Total.....	300 000	138,000	93,000
1855–56.....	500,000	177,000	124,000
1854–55.....	411,000	96,000	42,000
1853–54.....	267,000	75,000	63,000
1852–53.....	565,000	98,000	80,000

It is thus apparent that, as compared with last year, there is at present a decrease of receipts of 58,000 bales; a decrease of exports to foreign ports of 269,000 bales, of which 200,000 to Great Britain, and an increase of stock of 74,000 bales. The comparison which the table presents with former years is also worthy of note.

The following table represents the closing quotations:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile	New-Orleans and Texas
Ordinary.....	11½	11½	11¾	11¾
Middling	13¼	13¾	13⅜	13⅜
Middling Fair..	13¾	13¾	14⅛	14⅜
Fair.....	14	14½	14⅞	14⅝

DRY GOODS—The trade is still in abeyance. Factors generally have well-assorted stocks, available,—in anticipation of a demand, which the comparatively high prices most likely to obtain this season cannot seriously affect. Pending the revival of this, the current movements are not sufficiently interesting to require special notice.

FEATHERS—Prime Live Geese, 50c.@55c. ₩ lb.

FISH—Dry Cod remain in very moderate supply and demand, at $3 50@$4 25 ₩ cwt. Pickled Cod, $4@$4 50 ₩ bbl. Mackerel are quiet yet steady at $19@$26 for large No. 1; $9 75@$10 25 for small do.; $10@$10 50 for large No. 2; $8 25 for small and medium do.; $7@$7 50 for large No. 3; and $5 50@$5 75 for small and medium do., ₩ bbl. Pickled Salmon, $30@$32 ₩ tc; and $22 50 ₩ bbl. Shad at $10 50 for Connecticut No. 1, and $9 50 for do. No. 2 ₩ half bbl. Pickled Herring bring, in lots, $4 25@$5 ₩ bbl. Smoked Herring are plenty and heavy at 35c. for Scaled, and 25c. for No. 1 ₩ box.

FLAX—Jersey, 8c @11c. ₩ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour attracts less attention both from home dealers and from shippers. Prices of nearly all kinds are heavy and languid. The sales reported since our last consist of about 7,000 bbls., in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Ordinary State.....	$5 15	@	$5 25
Straight State.....	6 25	@	6 25
Favorite and Extra State.....	6 35	@	6 75
Common to Good Indiana & Upper Lake.	6 30	@	6 60
Common to Good Superfine Ohio.....	6 50	@	6 70
Fancy Michigan.....	6 45	@	6 65
Extra Michigan.....	6 60	@	7 50
Extra Indiana and Wisconsin.....	6 60	@	7 50
Extra Ohio.....	6 80	@	8 00
Fancy Genesee.....	6 80	@	7 00
Extra Genesee.....	7 00	@	8 75
Extra Missouri.....	6 75	@	8 75

Canadian rules quiet, at former rates. Superfine to extra commands from $6 30@$7 62½ ₩ bbl.; 500 bbls. found buyers within the range. Southern is heavy and languid. The transactions since our last comprise about 1,000 bbls. low Mixed to Fancy and Extra, at $6 85@$8 and $9 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is scarce and quiet, at $3 50@$5 25 for Fine to Superfine ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand and is steady, at $3 12½@$3 25 for Jersey, $3 75@$3 81½ for Brandywine, ₩ bbl. The latter brings $17@$17 50 in puncheons. Buckwheat Flour, $2 25@$2 50 ₩ 100 lbs.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Are in pretty lively request, at firm and strengthening rates.

FRUIT—Holders evince more confidence,—but the demand is limited, and no general improvement can be reported. Layer Raisins, $4 25; Bunch do., $3 80, ₩ whole box; proportionate rates for small packages; seedless Raisins, $7 25@$7 50 ₩ cask; Sardines, 55c.@58c. ₩ box; prime Zante Currants, 20c.@21c.; Leghorn Citron, 18c.@19½c.; Shelled Almonds, 22½c. @25c.; Hard-shell Almonds, 19½c.@20c.; Soft-shell Almonds, 12½c.@17½c.; Figs, 4c.@18c.; Prunes, 9c. @18c., Filberts, 1¼c.; Walnuts, 8c.; Brazil Nuts, 7½c., ₩ lb.; Peanuts, $1 37½@$1 50 ₩ bushel.

GRAIN—Dealers anticipate a more satisfactory supply this season, hence they are not disposed to purchase with much freedom, and prices are still somewhat irregular.

GRAIN—Wheat is not very active, yet prices are maintained. The sales reported since our last consist of about 25,000 bushels, including good to prime Canadian White at $1 76@$1 78; handsome Jersey Red at $1 60, and inferior to fair ordinary Southern White at $1 67@$1 70 ₩ bushel. The range for all kinds is from $1 67@$1 78 for White, and $1 38@$1 60 for Red, ₩ bushel. Rye is scarce and needed at 90c.@93c. for fair to choice, ₩ bu. Oats are salable and firm at 49c.@51c. for Ohio and Lake; 46½c.@48½c. for State; 43c.@46c. for Jersey; and 40c.@44c. for Southern, ₩ bushel. Barley is in limited demand, and is nominally quoted at $1@$1 30 for inferior to choice, ₩ bushel. Barley Malt commands $1 35@$1 42½ ₩ bushel. Corn is in good moderate request, but at drooping prices. There were sales reported to-day of about 45,000 bushels, at 64c.@66c. for unsound; 67c.@69c. for mixed, store and delivered; 67c.@70c. for new Southern Yellow; 68c.@70c. for new Southern White, and 71c.@75c. for old Northern and Southern Yellow and White, ₩ bushel. White Beans, $3; Canadian Peas, $1@$1 05 ₩ bushel, and Black-eyed Peas at $4 ₩ 2 bushels.

HAY—Sales were made of 350 bales River at 95c.@$1 for shipment; and $1 06¼@$1 12½ for local use, ₩ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Is quiet, and, though in limited supply, buyers generally have any existing advantage. We quote undressed American, $210@$215; Dressed do., $240@$260, ₩ ton. Jute, $122 50@$125; Clean Russian, $215; Italian, $275, ₩ ton. Manila, 9c.; Sunn, 5¼c.@5½c., ₩ lb.

HIDES—Remain in good request, and are very firm in price. Prime Buenos Ayres command 32½c.@33c.; Rio Grande, 31c.@31½c.; Orinoco, 30c.; Dry Southern, 20c. Our available stock in first hands is now about 14,900, against 42,900 same date last year.

HOMINY—DREW & FRENCH's kiln-dried, 2¼c.@3¼c. ₩ lb.

HONEY—Cuba 78c., in bond; 93c.@95c., free, ₩ gallon.

HOPS—New continue quiet, yet firm, at from 7c.@10c. ₩ lb. Old rule dull and nominal, at 3c.@5c. ₩ lb.

HORNS—Buenos Ayres Ox, $8@$9; Rio Grande do., $13@$14 50 ₩ hundred.

INDIGO—Manila, common to prime, 35c.@$1 05; Madras, 75c.@95c.; Bengal $1@$1 40; Caracas 90c.@95c., and Guatemala, $1 10@$1 20 ₩ lb.

IRON—The demand is rather tame; prices show no remarkable variation. Scotch Pig, $30@$31; English Bar, $55@$57 50 for common, and $59@$63 for refined; Swedish Bar, $105@$110; Pritzoe, T. V. F. Bar, $125, usual terms ₩ ton; Sheet, 3½c.@4¾c. for English, and 13c.@13½c. for first quality Russian, ₩ lb.

LATHS—Eastern, $1 31½ ₩ M.

LEAD—Is more inquired for at rising prices,—viz: at $6@$6 06¼ for Foreign, and $6 75 for Galena, ₩ 100 lbs. Bar, 6½c. ₩ lb. Sheet and Pipe, 6½c.@7c. ₩ lb. LARKIN & Co., of St. Louis, in their trade circular for January 1st, report last year's receipts of Lead at that place, as 210,334 pigs, against 313,146 pigs in 1855. Stock ample for the season, and prices firm at $6 25@$6 35 ₩ 100 lbs.

LEATHER—Domestic tanned sole is actively sought after at steadily improving rates. We quote Oak Slaughter, light weights, 36c.@39c.; Middle, 36c @ 39c.; Heavy, (not banding,) 33c.@36c.; Dry Hide, 32c. @35c.; Ohio, 33c.@36c.; Southern Light, 32c.@35c.; B. A. Wet Salted, 35c.@37c.; Hemlock, light weights, Rio Grande and Buenos Ayres, 31½c.

MEDICAL.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

This purely vegetable remedy combines in itself the properties of an antiseptic, a mild cathartic and a tonic. It quickly removes all impurities from the blood which cause and feed disease. The cures it performs are, therefore, radical and thorough. Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York. Price $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5.

NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE.—TRIESEMAR—Some are guarding it under the engravings of the Seals of the Patent Office of England, the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Vienna, are affixed to every wrapper, and around each case.'

Read Dr. G. A. BARROW—Member of the Imperial College of Surgeons and Royal College of Surgeons, London, who may be personally consulted at his residence, No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York, from 9 o'clock in the morning till 2, and from 4 o'clock till 6 in the evening, (Sundays excepted.)

TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy of general and loca debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the depressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c.; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the married state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Entirely eradicates all traces of abuse of mercury which copavia and cubebs have so long been fruitful to attribute to the ruin of the health of a large portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for all those diseases which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2, and 3, are prepared in the form of a lozenge, devoid of taste or smell, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. Sold in tin cases and divided in separate doses, as administered by Valpeau, Lalleman, Ricord, Ebert, &c., &c. Price $5 each, or four cases in one for $15, which saves $5; and in $27 cases, whereby there is a saving of $9.

Special arrangements having been made with the various Imperial, Royal, and Ducal Courts of the Triesemar, and the Barrow agent, will be forwarded by Dr. Barrow, carriage paid, immediately on receiving a remittance, to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer, thus securing to the public genuine European preparations, and effectually protecting them from spurious and pernicious imitations. The three-dollar cases sent as usual, but not free of carriage.

Dr. G. A. BARROW, 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York.

BEST HAIR DYE IN THE WORLD.—This is a strong language, yet BOGLE'S ELECTRIC HAIR DYE (recently improved) was proven to be so by the Judges at the late Mechanics' Fair, held in Boston (among whom was Dr. Ellis, the eminent chemist and State Assayer,) who awarded it the

PRIZE MEDAL AND DIPLOMA

over the choicest HAIR DYES on exhibition from all parts of the Union. Its unparalleled superiority consists in: 1st.—The ingredients are nourishing to the hair, not destructive, as others are. 2d.—Does not stain nor hurt the skin. 3d.—Can be easily applied, and dyes the hair any color required, from a delicate brown to a deep black, so natural as to appear marvelous. Manufactured, sold, and applied by WM. BOGLE, No. 27 Washington-st., Boston. Sold also in this City by BARNES & PARK, F. BURETON, HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., C. H. RING, A. B. & D. SANDS, Fulton-st.; H. GREELEY & CO., F. C. WELLS; W. B. ZIEBER, Philadelphia; and by druggists generally.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive restorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies, from its virtues becoming fully known. It will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary; allaying all over-excitement, and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer it is unrivaled, immediately assailing with its genial balm of the stomach, it twists them in more readily disolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price, $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office, No. 71 Maiden-lane. DR. MAGNIN.

CAUTION.—NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.—Beware of handbills and advertisements stating that Dr. HUNTER has removed, and that Hunter's Red Drop can be had at any place, except at the old Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., established in 1834 by the writer of this, and the present and only proprietor. It is a villainous conspiracy by a plurality of unprincipled quack doctors, to rob Dr. HUNTER of his hard-earned reputation as a skillful and honorable physician. Remember that Dr. Hunter's Red Drop can only be had genuine at the old Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st.; all others are base and wicked counterfeits of this wonderful remedy, for being the only thing on earth that will really cure and root out of the human system every particle of the rank and poisonous virus of the venereal disease.

CHRONIC AND CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.—Dr. RALPH, No. 643 Houston-st., near Wooster. (Consultations till 1 and after 6 o'clock, Sundays excepted.) Stricture, seminal weakness, spermatorrhœa, and all genito-urinary diseases, radically cured, without painful operations, offensive medicines, or troublesome restrictions. By application in the recent stage of disease a speedy cure is obtained. A new, strictly non-mercurial treatment in old constitutional cases. All letters must inclose a fee. Address Box No. 969 Post-Office. Strangers visited at their hotel if necessary.

Gravel, Piles, Asthma, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Scrofula, Female Complaints, &c., successfully treated.

RICORD'S PRACTICE.—C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., No. 616 Broadway, pupil of Drs. LISCHMAN and MOTT of this City, and RICORD of Paris, who is the first living surgeon in diseases, &c., of the sexual system, may be confidentially consulted for the cure of this important class of diseases, which includes all nervous, seminal, and kindred complaints. Dr. H. tenders to the afflicted, positive and unfailing relief, and those who have been abused "quacked," antidotes, little books, "no mercury," and like effusions of the numerous medical charlatans of the day, may rely on having their cases treated effectually, no matter how complicated they may appear. Consultations in English or French.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. WATSON has for a long series of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than twenty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. Watson is in constant attendance, from 7 in the morning until 9 at night, at his consulting rooms and residence, No. 15 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway. The consulting rooms are separate.

WM. WATSON, M. D.,
Formerly Surgeon to the Lock Hospital.

DR. WATSON'S NEW WORK.—"THE CAUSE AND CURE"—A complete practical treatise on spermatorrhœa and premature exhaustion, with local debility, induced by early indiscretion, excess, or other causes, in which the nature and effects of this insidious malady, together with the treatment, are fully explained; illustrated by numerous anatomical plates and drawings. With a supplement on genito urinary diseases. Price, $1. To be had of the author, who may be consulted confidentially, at No. 15 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

DR. LARMONT'S PARIS AND LONDON MEDICAL ADVISER AND CARRIAGE GUIDE, 20th edition, 400 pages, 100 illustrations, cloth, $1. He refers the advertised remedies, and shows the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of emissions, impotency, strictures, gleet, syphilis, &c. He cures all such diseases at No. 23 Mercer-st., corner of Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, from 10 A. M. until 9 P. M. We recommend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Day Book, Democrat, &c.*

CAMPHORATED STRENGTHENING PLASTER.—Cured Judge Birdsall of a most painful neuralgic rheumatism, that had confined him to the house for six weeks; other remedies failed. The Plasters gave him relief so that he went to his office the next day. For lameness of all kinds and diseased lungs. For sale by druggists generally. E. B. NEWMAN,
Proprietor, No. 308 Hudson-st., New-York.

SPERMATORRHEA OR NOCTURNAL EMISSIONS CAN BE CURED.—Nature has provided a remedy. That remedy I have discovered. It is no "Medical Treatise," no "Curative Instrument," no "humbug." Sent on receipt of one shilling or four stamps. Address Box No. 209, Middletown, New-York.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

HAINES BRO'S.. PIANO-FORTE

Manufacturers, Have removed from No. 116 3d-av. to THEIR NEW MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOMS Nos. 326 to 334 3d-av., corner 21st-st., New-York.

Where, with their increased facilities, they will keep constantly on hand a full assortment of their

CELEBRATED PIANO-FORTES,

which they offer on the most favorable terms FOR CASH OR APPROVED PAPER.

Pianos to let, and rent applied on purchase if desired. This department attended to by J. M. Pelton.

PREMIUM PIANOS.—SCHUETZE & LUDOLFF would respectfully invite purchasers of Pianos to their choice assortment of premium Pianos. They are acknowledged superior to any other manufacturer's square Pianos, and have found great approbation by the following eminent artists: Mrs. Sequin, Mr. Paul Julien, Mr. A. Gockel and Mr. M. Strakosch, by whom the best references are willingly given. Our Pianos were awarded premiums at the exhibition of the American Institute, Crystal Palace, New-York, 1855-6. All our Pianos are warranted. SCHUETZE & LUDOLFF.

No. 432 Broome-st., near the west side of Broadway

GOLD MEDAL PIANOS!—STEINWAY & SONS have again been awarded the First premium at the late Fair of the American Institute, New-York; and also the first Premium Gold Medal at the late Fair of the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, in addition to the three already received, making five first prize medals within the last 18 months. No. 84 Walker-st.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wresplank, which is undoubtedly the most substantia improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN, Piano-forte manufacturers, WAREROOM No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, WHERE a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

BEAUTIFUL-TONED ROSEWOOD PIANO-Forte, double round. For sale cheap at the private residence of J. W. FIELDER, No. 113 Lexington-av. Can be seen at any time.

EXPRESSES.

ISLAND OF CUBA EXPRESS.—P. C. BOMBALIER & CO. are prepared to forward packages and parcels of every description to Havana, Matanzas, Cardenas, Sagua la Grande, Trinidad, Cienfuegos, Puerto Principe, St. Jago de Cuba, &c., by the United States Mail steamers, on the 2d, 7th, 17th, and 27th of each month. All goods forwarded by this express are promptly delivered without extra charge.

WELLS, FARGO & CO., Agents, No. 82 Broadway.
Office in Havana, No. 8 Mercaderes-st.

GETTY HOUSE, YONKERS.—17 MILES FROM City Hall, splendid sleighing all the way. Game, poultry, &c. Oyster suppers at all hours. Dancing room 24x60. ROBT. L. BUCKLIN, Proprietor.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, JAN. 8, AT 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern:

$20,000 City of Troy 6 per cent. Bonds.
$5,000 New-York and Harlem Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 per cent Bonds.
$10,000 Chicago and Mississippi R. R. 2d Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.
$10,000 Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad 7 per cent. Bonds.
$16,000 Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad 2d Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.
$23,000 Cincinnati, Wilmington and Zanesville Railroad 7 per cent. Income Bonds.
$3,000 Lackawanna and Western Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.
$10,000 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad 2d Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.
$1,287 Mercantile Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1852.
$495 Mercantile Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1853.
300 shares Brooklyn City Railroad Co.....$10 each
45 shares New-Haven and New-London R. R...$100 each
50 shares Great Western Railroad Co.....$100 each
24 shares Chrisipd Real Estate Co.....$100 each
10 shares United States Express Co.....$100 each
10 shares Rutgers Fire Insurance Co.....$25 each
25 shares Bank of Commerce.....$100 each
20 shares Bull's Head Bank.....$25 each
30 shares Bank of State of New-York.....$100 each

Terms of sale, 10 per cent. this day, and the balance before 1 o'clock to-morrow. The accrued interest on all the bonds will be charged to the purchaser. Next regular sale on MONDAY, Jan. 12.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.

SAMUEL OSGOOD, Auctioneer.

CONTINUATION SALE BY ORDER OF SUPREME COURT.—The extensive sale of house furnishing goods, &c., which commenced yesterday at the stores of Robert Davis, Nos. 644 and 646 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st., will be continued THIS DAY, (Thursday,) and TO-MORROW, (Friday,) each day at 10½ o'clock A. M. To-day's sale will include cutlery, splendid plated ware, Japan goods China vases, Britannia metal goods, 50 dozen superior English and American door mats, fancy goods, &c., &c., under direction of the United States Trust Company as receivers.

SAMUEL OSGOOD & CO., No. 81 Nassau-st.

TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer.

STOCK OF A JEWELER DECLINING BUSINESS.—Will be sold, at No. 79 Nassau-st., THIS MORNING, at 10½, by TUNIS MORRELL, including gold and silver watches, gentlemen and ladies' ornaments, silver-plated goods, fancy goods, (see Catalogue of 180 lots;) also, an invoice of fur sleigh robes, capes, victorines and muffs; also, invoice of rich China ornaments, with furniture, piano-fortes, &c. First sale this year, by catalogue.

GILBERT S. SAVAGE, Auctioneer

DIBBLEE, BARNEY & SAVAGE WILL sell, at their salesroom, No. 82 Cedar-st., on THURSDAY, Jan. 8, at 10½ A. M., dry goods, fancy goods, fancy soaps, ladies' and children's made-up furs, ladies' cloaks, men's furnishing goods, hosiery, buffalo and seal overcoats; an invoice of imported steamer bath and ruled letter paper and envelope paper, waiting the attention of stationers and the trade; made-up carpets and clothing; will be sold in lots to suit City and country dealers. Liberal cash advances made upon consignments.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, JAN. 9, AT THE CENTRAL salesrooms, Willoughby, corner Pearl-st., Brooklyn, at 10½ o'clock A. M., MISCELLANEOUS SALE.—A small quantity of boots and shoes, gaiters, &c., the balance of a dealer's stock. Also a small lot of groceries, six chests green tea, four chests black tea, with other groceries. Also a small quantity of furniture and oil-paintings, &c.

GREAT SALE OF COAL LANDS IN WYOMING VALLEY, LUZERNE COUNTY, PENN.—The North Pennsylvania Coal Company will sell on THURSDAY, Jan. 22, 1857, at public auction on the premises, to the highest bidder, without reserve or limitation, four tracts of unsurpassed Coal Land. Said lands are situated 3½ miles North of Wilkes-Barre, in the heart of the Wyoming Coal Field, and contain together about 293 acres, as follows: Wagner Tract, (No. 1,) 37 acres, 138 perches; Wagner Tract, (No. 2,) 106 acres, 153 1 5 perches; Apple Tract, 84 acres, 13 145 perches; Carey Tract, 68 acres, 89½ perches. These Tracts adjoin each other, and are crossed in part by the North Branch Canal, just completed to the New-York State line—by the Plank Road from Wilkes-Barre to Pittston, and by the route of a contemplated Railroad from Nanticoke to Pittston, connecting at that point with the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad. Coal is mined and being mined on all sides of them, and for farming purposes they are unsurpassed. Sale to commence on the premises at 10 o'clock, A. M., Jan. 22, 1857. For further particulars, address JOHN D. TAYLOR, No. 9 South Water-st., Philadelphia, or STANLEY WOODWARD, Wilkes-Barre, Penn.—Dec. 17, 1856.

RAILROADS.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul's, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest, *via* New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., New-York. JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after Monday, Dec. 22, 1856, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.: Buffalo Express, at 6:30 A. M., for Buffalo, Dunkirk, Express, at 6:30 A. M., for Dunkirk, Mail, at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Passengers by this train remain over night at Owego, and proceed the next morning. Chicago Express, at 12 M., for Dunkirk. Rockland Passenger, at 4 P. M., *via* Sufferns for Piermont and intermediate stations. Newburg Express at 4 P. M., for Newburg and Otterville and intermediate stations. Way Express, at 4:30 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations.

THE ABOVE TRAINS RUN DAILY, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning, with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend, with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TIME.—Commencing Monday, Jan. 5, 1857.—Three daily trains to Albany, Sundays excepted. Fare $1 50 from New-York to Albany. Leave New-York as follows, from station corner of White and Centre sts.

6 o'clock A. M. Express train for Albany, connecting with the Central Railroad and Northern trains.

8:10 A. M. Mail train, running directly through without change of cars, and connecting at Chatham Four Corners with the Western trains for Pittsfield, North Adams, and other stations.

4 P. M. Express, running directly through without change of cars, and connecting with Central train at 11 P. M. for the West.

RETURNING, LEAVE ALBANY.

8:15 A. M. Mail train for New-York direct.
10:45 A. M. Express, without change of cars.
5 P. M. Express, without change of cars.

Tickets to be obtained, and baggage checked, at the office of the Western Railroad, Albany, or at White and Centre, Broome, or 26th-st. and 4th-av., New-York.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK TO RUTLAND, BURLINGTON, PLATTSBURG, ROUSE'S POINT AND MONTREAL, SAME DAY.—Leave New-York and Hudson River Railroad at 6:30 A. M.; leave Troy by Troy and Boston Railroad, at 11:50 A. M.; arrive at Rutland at 2:30, Burlington 5:15, Plattsburg 7:15, Rouse's Point 8 P. M., Montreal 10:30 P. M., and Ogdensburg next morning. Leave New-York at 11½ A. M.; (Nov. 3 this goes into effect;) leave Troy by Troy and Boston Railroad at 5:45; arrive at Rutland 9:15 P. M., lodge; leave at 6 A. M.; arrive at Ogdensburg and Montreal same afternoon. Leave New-York at 4:45 P. M., lodge at Troy; leave at 8:30 A. M., for all points north and east of Rutland.

ISAAC V. BAKER,
Superintendent of Troy and Boston Railroad.
MAY 5, 1856.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, to Scranton, Great Band, the North and West, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, to Mauch Chunck.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Jan. 1, 1857.—Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., and 3:10 P. M.; for Somerville, at 7:30 and 11 A. M., 3:10 and 4:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 11 A. M., 3:30 and 4 P. M.

JOHN O STERNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST *via* JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., $2; 10 M., $2 25; stopping at all way stations. 11 and 4 go to Kensington. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati ($17 and $13 50) and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM DEC. 29, 1856, the trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Train, 6:30 A. M. and 4:45 P. M.; Mail, 11.15 A. M.; Emigrant, 6:45 P. M.; For Poughkeepsie, 9:30 A. M. and 12:30 and 3:30 P. M.; For Sing Sing, 9 A. M. and 4 P. M.; For Peekskill, 6:30, P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Sing Sing and Peekskill trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 5:45 and 10:25 A. M., and 4:45 P. M.; and East Albany at 6:15 and 10:45 A. M., and 5:20 P. M. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

LAND ROUTE—NEW-YORK TO PROVIDENCE, &c.—On and after Dec. 1, 1856, Express Trains of the Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad will leave Hartford on the arrival there of the Express Trains of the New-York and New-Haven, and New-Haven, Hartford, and Springfield Railroads, which leave New-York at 8 A. M. and 3 P. M., respectively. S. ASHBURNER,
Chief Engr. and Supt. H., P. and F. R. R.

FLUSHING RAILROAD LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer ISLAND CITY, at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 3:45 and 5 P. M. The cars leave Flushing (L. I.) at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boats at Hunter's Point. Through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents. WM. M. SMITH, Sup't.

P. K. DEVO'S PROMPT AND RELIABLE ADVERTISING AGENCY.

No. 7 Appleton's Building, No. 348 BROADWAY.
Refer to Messrs. RAYMOND, WESLEY & Co.

BONNET COMB.—A NEW AND VERY DESIRable Patented (India) Rubber Comb, for the purpose of holding the bonnet in its place when on the head, which is much approved by the ladies, just received by D. M. KNIGHT & CO., No. 26 Vesey-st., New-York.

EXTRA AND CHOICE MEATS.—CONSISTing of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, in cuts to suit purchasers by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. 7 and 8 Jefferson Market, from animals selected.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:

The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequalled for elegance and comfort.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. Exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $375. From Liverpool to New-York, 20 and 30 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berths can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulk heads, and to avoid danger from ice will not cross the Banks north of 43 degrees, until after the 1st of August.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK:		FROM LIVERPOOL:	
Saturday, Jan. 3	1857	Wednesday, Jan. 7	1857
Saturday, Jan. 17	1857	Wednesday, Jan 21	1857
Saturday, Jan. 31	1857	Wednesday, Feb. 4	1857
Saturday, Feb. 14	1857	Wednesday, Feb 18	1857
Saturday, March 14	1857	Wednesday, March 4	1858
Saturday, April 11	1857	Wednesday, April 1	1857
Saturday, May 9	1857	Wednesday, April 29	1857
Saturday, May 23	1857	Wednesday, May 27	1857
Saturday, June 6	1857	Wednesday, June 10	1857
Saturday, June 20	1857	Wednesday, June 24	1857
Saturday, July 4	1857	Wednesday, July 8	1857
Saturday, July 18	1857	Wednesday, July 29	1857

For freight or passage, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
E. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75. FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head, green on starboard, red on port bow.

EUROPA, Leitch, leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 7.
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 14.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York.....Wednesday, Jan. 21.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston.....Wednesday, Jan. 28.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 4.
AMERICA, Lang, leaves Boston.....Wednesday, Feb. 11.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York Wed'sday, Feb. 18.
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wedn'day, Feb 25.

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof expressed.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

EDINBURG, 2,500 tons, WM. CUMMINGS, Commander.
NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, Commander.
GLASGOW, 1,963 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander.

The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing their new and powerful steamers from New-York for Glasgow direct, as under:

EDINBURG.....Saturday, 10th January, at 12 o'clock M.
GLASGOW.....Saturday, 31st January, at 12 o'clock M.
NEW-YORK....Saturday, 14th February, at 12 o'clock M.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First-class, $75; third-class, found with cooked provisions, $30.

An experienced Surgeon attached to each steamer.
For freight or passage, apply to J. McSYMON,
No. 17 Broadway.

New-York City bills or gold only received for passage.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail Steamer ARAGO, D. LINES, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Feb. 7, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. Price of passage: First cabin, $130; second cabin, $75. This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below." For freight or passage apply to
MORTIMER LIVINGSTON, Agent, No. 53 Broadway.

FOR ANTWERP VIA SOUTHAMPTON.—The new iron screw-steamship CONSTITUTION, Captain E. POUGIN, will leave for Antwerp, calling at Southampton, on TUESDAY, Jan. 20, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATE OF PASSAGE.

In First Cabin.....$75
In Second Cabin.....50
In Steerage.....30

No freight taken after Saturday, Jan. 17, and no bills of lading signed, or parcels received on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations for Cabin and Steerage passengers, apply to
AUGUST BELMONT, No. 7 Hanover-st.

NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL U. S. MAIL steamship ERICSSON, Capt. LOWBER, will depart with the U. S. mails for Europe positively on SATURDAY, Jan. 17, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st. The ATLANTIC will succeed the ERICSSON, and sail Jan. 31. The steamers of this line have improved water tight bulkheads. For freight or passage, having accommodations unequaled for elegance or comfort, apply to EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st.

Passengers are requested to be on board at 11 o'clock A. M. All letters must pass through the Post-Office. Any others will be returned.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR CALIFORNIA.—NEW-YORK AND SAN FRANCISCO STEAMSHIP LINE, VIA NICARAGUA—SHORTEST ROUTE BY 700 MILES—PRICES GREATLY REDUCED—STEERAGE PASSAGE, $75.—The new docks at Virgin Bay and at San Juan del Sur, are now completed. The steamers will hereafter receive passengers and freight at the harbors, thus avoiding all exposure in small boats. The new and splendid steamship TENNESSEE, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, (1,800 tons burden,) will sail for San Juan de Nicaragua, on THURSDAY, Jan. 22, 1857, at 3 o'clock P. M., to connect with the steamer ORIZABA, from San Juan del Sur on the Pacific, for San Francisco. Passengers will find this the healthiest and cheapest route. 150 pounds baggage allowed each passenger. 10 cents per pound on excess.

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK.

To San Francisco, including Isthmus transit.		To San Juan del Norte.	
First Cabin	$175	First Cabin	$75
Second Cabin	125	Second Cabin	60
Steerage	75	Steerage	25

For freight or passage, apply only to
CHARLES MORGAN & SONS,
No. 2 Bowling green, New-York.

FOR NORFOLK, PETERSBURG AND RICHMOND.—The United States Mail steamship ROANOKE, Capt. SKINNER, will leave pier No. 13, N. R., on SATURDAY, Jan. 10, at 3 o'clock, taking freight and passengers for all of the above places. She will arrive in Norfolk on Sunday evening, from whence passengers for the South can proceed by the great mail line, or they can go through to City Point, or Richmond, by the steamer. Passage—Fare, with stateroom, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Steerage, half-price. Apply on board, or to
LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 23 Broadway.

STATIONERY.

STATIONERY, BLANK BOOKS, &c.
WILLIAM E. HAWS,
No. 143 Canal-st., corner of Thompson, N. Y.,
BRANCH OF H. R. ROCKWELL & ANTHONY & CO.,
Keeps constantly on hand a general assortment of STAPLE AND FANCY STATIONERY, Account Books, Writing Papers, Law and Commercial Blanks, Notes, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, &c. Printing of all kinds executed to order. N. B.—Particular attention paid to the manufacture of Blank Account Books, and to BANK PRINTING. Checks, Bill Heads, Circulars, &c., lithographed to any pattern, in the neatest manner.

ACCOUNT BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 77 Maiden-lane, solicit orders from new and old firms. Books made to pattern. Engraving and printing executed in best style; writing papers, copying presses, manifold letter writers, Diaries for 1857, fine stationery articles for presents, &c., &c.

BOWNE & HASBROUCK, STATIONERS' Hall, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., New-York, Importers and Manufacturers offer for sale, at low cash prices, every variety of account books, papers, fancy and staple stationery, writing papers, notes, drafts, money and shipping receipts, inkstands, memorandum and time books, pens, pencils, slates, penknives, chess and backgammon boards, &c., and all articles usually kept by the trade. JOB PRINTING and LITHOGRAPHY executed at low rates, cards, circulars, &c. Country merchants invited to call.

1857.—BLANK BOOKS, STATIONERY, DIARIES, &c.—A large stock of all kinds of paper, blank books and stationery articles, at low prices. Account books made to order, printed heads, paged, &c. Diaries of all sizes for 1857; some souvenir styles for gifts.
RICH & LOUTREL,
Stationers and Blank Book Manufacturers,
No. 6 William-st., near Cedar-st.

"A PLACE FOR EVERYTHING."—THIS good old motto finds a medium for most useful exercise in the PATENT ADHESIVE LETTER AND INVOICE FILE manufactured by R. T. YOUNG, No. 109 Nassau-st., and for sale by stationers generally, and now the new year is commencing, let every business man be up to the times, and commence this excellent method of preserving all papers of value, so as to find them in a moment. Price for those capable of containing 250 letters or 500 bills, $1 each. Discounts made on purchase of half a dozen or more.

CITY BANKS.—CHECK BOOKS ON ALL THE City Banks for sale by JOHN J. BLOOMFIELD, Stationer and Account Book Manufacturer, No. 73 Chamber-st., (Shoe and Leather Bank Buildings.)

PRINTING.

LIQUOR LABELS—FOR GINS, BRANDIES, Rums, Wines, &c. New styles, just published and for sale by F. L. DANFORTH, Label Publisher and Job Printer, No. 53 Fulton-st., corner of Cliff.

WIRE ROPE—WIRE ROPE

FOR ALL KINDS OF HOISTING, including SUGAR HOUSES, MINES, INCLINED PLANES, &c. Also, for STANDING RIGGING, for vessels of every description, and SASH WEIGHTS FOR WINDOWS. ASHCROFT'S STEAM GAUGES, DUDGEON'S HYDRAULIC JACKS, ALLEN & NOYES' METALLIC PACKING, &c., for STEAM VESSELS, ENGINES, BOILERS and MACHINERY bought and sold on commission. CHAS. W. COPELAND,
Consulting Engineer, No. 66 Broadway, New-York.
Also, PLANS and SPECIFICATIONS prepared.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—AT H. F. FARRINGTON'S Manufactory Warerooms Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st., between Grand and Broome

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.

COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 39 Barclay-st., corner of College-place.
New-York, Jan. 7, 1857.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the Columbia Fire Insurance Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

The Columbia Fire Insurance Company continues to issue policies on Goods, Wares, Merchandize, Stores, Dwellings, &c., on liberal terms. Applications received at the Branch Office, No. 11 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.

MECHANICS AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 488 Grand-st., corner Willett-st.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—DEPOSITORS ARE hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. per annum on all sums over $500 that shall have been deposited three months previous to the 1st day of January next, will be paid to depositors on and after Monday, Jan. 19. Interest not called for will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal. Deposits made on or before the 7th January will draw interest from the 1st. The Bank is open for business on Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday from 5 to 7 P. M.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
STEPHEN CUTTER, First Vice President.
MOSES SMITH, Second Vice-President.
STEPHEN HAFF, Third Vice-President.
JAMES P. HAIGH

NEW-YORK CITY.

Board of Aldermen.

The Board of Aldermen met last evening, the President, Alderman CLANCY, in the Chair.

A quorum being present, the Board, at 10 minutes past 8, proceeded to business.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

A communication from Mr. BAKER, the Fire Marshal, praying for a reappointment as Commissioner of Deeds, was accepted.

Alderman COGWIN moved that the application be seceded be.

Alderman TUCKER seconded the motion, and it was carried unanimously.

Alderman BANTA presented a resolution, providing for the appointment of a special Committee of three to investigate the plans and specifications for building Tompkins Market, (the award of the contract for which was objected to by the Mayor,) in order that the same may be amended, if necessary, before the work is commenced, by a detailed specification of every kind of work to be done, and materials to be furnished, so that the contract price may cover all expenses for both work and materials.

The resolution was adopted.

A communication from Mr. Busteed, the Corporation Counsel, was received, asking for the appointment of Mr. Chas. A. May to the office of Public Administrator, in place of Peter G. Sweney, removed.

A motion was made to postpone action on the above communication, but it was lost by a large majority.

A motion to refer it to a Special Committee was also lost.

A motion to confirm the Corporation Counsel's nomination was then put and carried.

Alderman MONEGHAN moved the reference of the Mayor's Message, which was presented on Monday last, to a Special Committee. The motion was carried.

The President appointed the following gentlemen as a Committee to open the plans and specifications in reference to the building of Tompkins Market: Aldermen BANTA, HOFFMIRE and COGWIN.

The Committee on the Mayor's Message was subsequently announced to be composed of the following gentlemen: Aldermen MONEGHAN, HARRIS and GRIFFITHS.

The Board then adjourned to meet on Friday evening next, after passing a resolution to the effect that the future meetings of the Board be held on Monday and Thursday evenings until otherwise ordered.

Board of Councilmen.

The Board of Councilmen met yesterday evening, the President, JONAS N. PHILLIPS, Esq., in the chair. The business of the sitting elicited little debate. The following petitions were presented from several property owners; to have the intersection of Pearl-street and Bowery graded. From JOHN VANCE of the 60th council district, reciting certain alleged election frauds in the 3d election district, and claiming that by reason of such frauds the returns from that district ought to be thrown out, stating that he (the petitioner) had a majority of votes in the district, and therefore begs the matter may be investigated, so that upon report he may obtain the seat now occupied by Mr. HOFFER.

Referred to a special committee.

A petition was received from engine company No. 2, for a new engine.

Also from hook and ladder company No. 12, for certain alterations.

Also from hook and ladder company No. 10, for a new truck.

The following resolutions were referred: That a Special Committee be appointed to report on the propriety of reletting the contracts for the Public Printing for the Common Council and Heads of Departments agreeable to certain sections of the law, the contract heretofore existing having expired by its own limitation.

Also, to purchase the portrait of Mayor WOOD, now being painted at an expense of $500, the picture to be suspended in the Governors' Room, City Hall.

That a Committee of five be appointed to arrange for the celebration of the 22d of February, the 175th anniversary of Washington's birth-day, and that $2,000 be appropriated for the same.

That the Commissioners of Repairs and Supplies see that at least three litters, with suitable mattresses, blankets and curtains, be kept in each Station-house, for the purpose of carrying persons who may be injured by slipping on the ice, to their houses or the hospital. Also, that $10,000 be appropriated to pay the laborers employed under the supervision of the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps to clean the streets of the City, they not having been paid for nearly three months.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

To appoint a special committee to report rules and orders for the government of the Board.

To have the gas meter and the pipes in the City Hall put in proper order. Also another, referring to the appropriate committees the reports of committees of the late Board of Councilmen, and all other papers now in the hands of the Clerk.

RESOLUTIONS LAID OVER.

To appoint a special committee to proceed to Albany to examine all proposed amendments to the City charter.

That the publishing of the proceedings of the Board be withdrawn from the *Evening Post* and given to the *Herald*.

The Board then adjourned until Friday.

Democratic General Committee.

Tammany Hall heaved again last night. The Democratic General Committee for 1857 met there pursuant to adjournment, and so did a large, interested, excited and noisy lobby. The bar-room was filled, the reading-room was thronged, and the entry-way of the Committee's room was jammed.

Within the Committee-room things were comparatively harmonious. After the customary preliminaries, the following officers were chosen:

President—WILSON SMALL.
Secretaries—Henry H. Morange, Samuel T. Webster,
Treasurer—Chas. H. Ring.
Sergeant-at-Arms—E. H. Mills.

The report of the Committee of Seven, appointed to investigate the subject of contested seats, was submitted, accepted and read. The Committee reported in favor of the following tickets:

Fifth Ward—The ticket headed by Emanuel B. Hart.
Sixth Ward—The ticket headed by John Clancy.
Fourteenth Ward—The ticket headed by Michael Twomey.
Nineteenth Ward—The ticket headed Anson J. Herrick.
Twentieth Ward—The ticket headed Wm. Hurd.
Twenty-second Ward—The ticket headed Daniel F. Short.

A warm debate followed. The question, "Shall the report be taken up by Wards?" was negatived by a vote of 45 to 26.

The report was adopted without amendment. The rest of the business done was unimportant.

The Libbyites, it will be seen, are pretty effectually "used up," as far as the General Committee is concerned.

Academy of Medicine.

The monthly meeting of the New-York Academy of Medicine was held on Monday evening last. It was a business meeting, devoted to the annual reports of the retiring officers of the present year and the election of new officers.

The report of the Secretary stated that 34 members had been added during the year, and one had died—that there had been unusual interest in the Academy, manifested by a larger attendance of the members, more papers, &c., than any previous year. The Finance Committee reported the annual tax of $3 for the ensuing year, which was adopted. The Trustees reported the sum invested for a building fund to be about $3,000. The Treasurer reported that the yearly expense was more than $900, and that about $70 only now remained in his hands.

The foreign and domestic Corresponding Secretaries made their reports.

The following are the officers elected for the ensuing year:

For President—Dr. VALENTINE MOTT.
For Vice-Presidents—Drs. J. R. Wood, Beadle, Barker, and Wilson.
For Recording Secretary—Dr. C. F. Heywood.
For Assistant Secretary—Dr. F. U. Johnston, Jr.
For Domestic Corresponding Secretary—Dr. Hubbard.
For Foreign Corresponding Secretary—Dr. J. W. Green.
For Treasurer—Dr. J. O. Pond.
For Librarian—Dr. T. F. Cock.
For Trustees—Drs. Kissam, Blakeman, Anderson, Griscom, S. P. White, Carter, and Ogden.
For Orator—Dr. J. Marion Sims.

Who Will Be Captain?

The term for which MICHAEL HALPIN was appointed Captain of Police, in the First Ward, expired yesterday. The "party" in the First are greatly agitated, and badly divided on the question "Who will be the next Captain?" as it is pretty well understood that HALPIN will not be reappointed. The three most prominent applicants for the position are JOHN DALTON, the present First Lieutenant; JOHN H. WILLIAMS, publican, and MIKE MURRAY, leader of the "Crib" faction. Each of these have nests of influential friends, and each seems sanguine of an easy triumph. The are all warm Wood men, so on this point they are equal, but at MIKE'S house the primaries are generally held.

So the matter rests at present, the present Captain "holding over" until the appointment of a successor.

The First is the worst governed Ward in the City. Its police are constantly in trouble with each other, and their charges and counter-charges are always on file before the Police Commissioners.

There is room for improvement in this respect. Whatever action the Commissioners take must be for the better.

[illegible] the Mayor administered the oath of office to the new Councilmen last Monday. The former were required to furnish surety to the amount of $500. The latter do not give bonds.

Arctic Sports at Our Docks.

Glorious sport the boys have who go by the Peck-slip boats to the other side of the water. We heard yesterday that the lower twenty miles of the Hudson River was emptying itself of its ice into our Bay, so when the tide made flood about sun-down we took a basket of sandwiches and a bottle of boiled milk for refreshment on our arm and embarked. There are always rare doings at the Peck-slip gate when the day is waning, and on this occasion since the boats were behind time it was largely aggravated. Instantly that the gate swung open the rush was impetuous; each carman tried with the other to thrust his horse foremost on to the bridge—scraped knees, wheels interlocked, ripping oaths were plentier than room by a long account. When the gate closed it was upon as many outs as ins, and two or three were left upon the bridge to back off at their leisure after the boat had started. On the decks they were packed like slaves on the middle passage. One cart was loaded with iron bars, and the horse ahead couldn't stir a foot forward or backward without spurring two steeds at least.

We plunged into an ice-cake six inches thick, and that stretched more than half way across the river. The old boat shivered as if she had struck a rock; the horses staggered and got up a panic; the drivers yelled, the women screeched, and we had a right lively time all around. Before we could back off, the ice-cake had swung us round, and was nigh pushing us hard against the shipping on the Brooklyn side. But in the nick of time it was found that we had steerage way on—not *steerage* way either, for lo! the curious crowd of passengers had so loaded down the bows that the rudder was lifted clear of the water. But Providence is kind. It favored us with open space enough to get stern way on that, and so much of it at last that another huge cake cracked slowly open, and let us squeeze back again to the New-York side. In just an hour after embarking, and before half the sandwiches were consumed, we came dashing into the slip at the foot of South Seventh-street, (Williamsburg,) lee side on, and both ends of the boat griping simultaneously—the upright piles on either side. Foot passengers escaped through the piles on shore, and at a later hour we heard that the teams made their safe disembarkation,—horses, men and crew all highly pleased with the exciting drift and race with an iceberg that they had enjoyed. A deck hand assured us that if we would try it an hour later we would find so much choicer sport that this affair would pass utterly out of mind.

Save the Women from Becoming Quacks.

There have lately grown up among us women who were bound to be educated nurses and physicians. Aware that the medical student who never at the bed-side watches disease must be a crude theorist and a dabbler, they asked access to the hospitals in which our City is so incomparably rich. At Bellevue they were received with frigid politeness and some practical jokes—we hear (and by the way our information is not of lady origin)—at the City Hospital one distinguished lecturer aimed over their heads:—"*Gentlemen*," said he, a score or two of times, and with an air of one determined that, petticoats or pants, all were gentlemen who came into his presence on the rounds. At Ward's Island they were actually treated like women, respectfully, yet without obtrusive politeness. Now, wherever there was a lack of welcome, it seems to us that there was a lack of wisdom. And the children of light, as they are apt to, have shown less acuteness and enterprise than their cousins, who sit in darkness. For while orthodoxy has pulled up his white cravat, adjusted his collar with dignity, and bade the women get home to their knitting-work, the hydropaths have opened their doors wide, and urged the ladies to come in. Let us, good regulars, have our wits about us. The destiny of the women is manifested. They *will* have doctors of their own. Give them a chance to be thorough-bred and posted in all things, or grieve in unavailing mortification when we find that half-educated, and wrongly educated, they are freezing our croupy babies in frosty sitz-baths, and soaking our coughing lady cousins in wet sheets. Give them a chance, or beware of the revenge of a generation of quackish women.

Court Martial.

The Court Martial convened at the office of the Quarter-Master, at 11 o'clock A. M., yesterday, according to adjournment.

The case of First Lieutenant JOSEPH UPDEGRAFF, 5th Infantry, being first called. The charges, as we have already stated, being neglect of duty and disobedience of orders. The specifications are confined to what transpired after the arrival at New-York of the detachment, which consisted of 24 invalid soldiers sent from Ringgold Barracks and other places in Texas, their destination being Fort Wood, on Bedlow's Island. The omission to remain on board the steamer with the detachment, but going to a hotel before the men had been delivered to the officer in command at the Island, forms the ground of complaint. The officers it seems reported the arrival of the detachment at the Quarter Master's department as soon as possible after they reached the City, but it was late on Sunday evening, and very stormy at that, and it was then too late to provide the means of transportation to the Island. Having done thus much the officers seem to have considered the spirit of the order fulfilled. The soldiers were sent to their quarters on Monday; but as the General-in-Chief is very strict in all cases involving the comfort of his soldiers, and a literal fulfillment of all orders in such cases being rigidly exacted, he could not overlook the case without a departure from the rules in such cases made and provided; and these under the administion of General SCOTT are like the laws of the Medes and Persians.

There is no moral turpitude involved in these charges, and the case, thus far, presents little of interest, except as it illustrates the stern exactions of duty required under army discipline, which it would be well for the Civil Courts to imitate more nearly than they do in cases of much greater importace to the public welfare. Two witnesses only have been examined, and the two cases will probably occupy the Court for a week of ten days. The defendants wish to subpœna the Captain and Steward of the *Empire City*, which will not be here before the 14th.

[Advertisement.]

"PLANCHE, OR THE LIVELY FAIRIES."—This most magnificent pantomime, now being performed with great success at PURDY'S National Theatre, is the most gorgeous, effective and stupendous ever produced in America, and must be seen to form any idea of its vast immensity. It is attracting large audiences, and as fashionable as any place of amusement in town. The comedy of the "Attic Angel" will commence the performance, then the grand pantomime, and the whole to conclude with the beautiful moral drama of "Temptation."

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Rheumatism, and all skin or muscular diseases, can be radically cured, if the Ointment be rubbed into the part affected, as salt is rubbed into meat. No external disease can long withstand the combined power of these wonderful medicines. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London; and by all druggists, at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 per pot or box.

[Advertisement.]

TWO CAMPHENE LAMPS EXPLODED AT THE SAME TIME—While being lighted, one with the other, in the hands of a young lady, whose life is despaired of.

PRATT'S PATENT SAFETY LAMPS

Cannot explode from any known cause.

Wholesale depôt, No. 166 Broadway. Retail depôt at J. & C. BERRIAN'S, No. 601 Broadway. Prices, 50c. 62c. and 75c. each.

[Advertisement.]

☞ When Presidents of and Professors in Colleges, and others of like standing, testify to the virtue of an article like MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S World's Hair Restorer, we can but think it is valuable. All are compelled to acknowledge this as *the* Hair Restorer.—*Independent*. Sold by all first-class dealers. Depôt, No. 355 Broome-street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ For amusement go see the great pantomine of "Planche; or, the Lively Fairies," at Purdy's National Theatre. Overflowing houses every night. To-night it will be repeated, preceded by the comedy entitled the "Attic Angel," and the beautiful moral drama of "Temptation" concluding.

[Advertisement.]

WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.—We intended to give some statement of the merits of this, the best of hair restoratives, but they are crowded out. We will return to the subject. In the meantime all whom it may benefit had better give it a trial.—*Cincinnati Sun*. Sold No. 312 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Seekers of health, those dyspeptic or suffering from weakness, or debility of any kind, should take a course of these fine medicines, which will quickly restore them to health, as they never fail to cure if used according to the directions which accompany each box.

[Advertisement.]

☞ A dentist's office was burned at Brooklyn, Dec. 11, 1856, from a fluid lamp exploding, and several hundred dollars' worth of dentist's materials destroyed. PRATT'S Safety Lamp cannot explode for any known cause. Wholesale depôt, No. 166 Broadway; retail, No. 601 Broadway. Prices 50, 62 and 75 cents each.

[Advertisement.]

THE THROAT AND LUNGS.—DR. ROBERT HUNTER, having returned from Europe, may be consulted as heretofore by those who are suffering from Bronchial or Pulmonary affections. No. 828 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 5 Murray-street, New-York.

LONG ISLAND.

Qualifications for a Police Appointment in Brooklyn.

It seems only necessary to secure an appointment as a Policeman in some of the Wards of Brooklyn, that the applicant shall produce sufficient evidence of his brutality and disregard of all law. Under the new regime thus far three appointments have been made, though it is currently reported that the whole force in the Second, Fifth, Tenth, Twelfth, and some other Wards, will be indiscriminately removed, to satisfy the demands of the ruffians who figured as Ward politicians during the last Fall election.

The appointments which have been made, give no hope that there will be any improvement in the character of the Police force for 1857. As a sample of the new appointments, one is a notorious disorderly character, and only last Monday night entered the eating saloon, kept by T. WILSON, on Myrtle, near Kent-avenue, with a party of his associates, and while there demolished a stove, and did other damage to the premises estimated by the proprietor at about $70. One of the other two bears a similar reputation for a disturber of the peace.

These appointments are made in the face of the fact that there must be a reduction in the Police force—as the appropriation for the Department is much less than in any previous year.

If the two cases named are samples of the appointments to be made, Brooklyn would be far better off without their protection.

The Magnitude of Trifles.

At the New-England Church, in South Ninth-street, Williamsburg, a lecture was delivered last night, by Rev. Dr. STORRS, of Brooklyn, on the "Magnitude of Trifles." The weather was cold, seasonably so and a little more, but the Williamsburg lecture-loving public are not disconcerted by trifles; so the church was well filled, and when the audience were dismissed they gave every evidence of being well gratified.

The lecturer was, as he stated, first made sensible of the value of "Trifles," by discovering, just in time to prevent the error from getting abroad to the public, that in a work of fiction which he committed in youth, the name of his heroine was changed by the type-setter from Agnes to *Agues*. He was luckily in season with his corrected proof-sheet, before the impression was worked off, and his Agnes did not go forth Aguish to the world.

The magnitude of trifles was ever presented to us. God had honored trifles in his plan of human organization. The whole boundless universe—not the wide expanse of earth only, but the constellations in the firmament, made an impression on a nerve of the eye not a sixth part of an inch in diameter. The tooth-ache, and especially the neuralgia, would not diminish our estimate of trifles, when we remember that a thousand individualized torments could dance on a nerve, not only finer than the finest needle, but finer than the finest gossamer thread ever spun by a spider in the dewy grass.

The reverend lecturer enumerated many scores of instances of the vast importance of what the world calls "Trifles." History, biography, science, literature, painting—every field of art and inquiry, afforded him happy examples. Steam, electricity, hydraulic pressure, the magnetic needle—that optic nerve of the ship and prophet of the ocean—the discovery of glass by the Phœnician sailors lighting their fire on the sea-beach, revealing as it did in its magnifying power the stars in their courses, invisible to the naked eye, and the animalculæ in a drop of water—a discovery so sublime in its results that all nature might have stopped to celebrate it—these, and many other illustrations were felicitously cited to prove the importance of trifles. Have not apothegms and proverbs done more to advance the world than the most celebrated and magnificent orations? Undoubtedly it is true, as PASCAL said, that if CLEOPATRA'S nose had been half an inch shorter, the history of the world would be different at this hour.

The lecture of Dr. STORRS was in every way a success. It was loudly applauded at the close.

A Puzzler for the Lawyers.

A party of thirteen men were arrested in the Seventeenth Ward, Eastern District of Brooklyn, yesterday, on a charge of stealing ice under peculiar circumstances. It appears that upon some property of which Alderman PALMER is agent, there is, what has sometimes been dignified by the name of a pond, but what is more appropriately called a mud puddle. The surface of this puddle has recently become congealed, composed as it was of water, and fragments of vegetable and animal matter. The parties arrested were cutting and carrying away this congealed compound, and the complainant calls it *larceny*, on the ground, we suppose, that it contains vegetable and animal matter. For the sake of the community, it is to be hoped that he may maintain this position. The case is yet to be disposed of.

Kings County Court.

The following gentlemen compose the Grand Jury impanneled in this Court the present term:

JOHN G. BERGEN, Foreman.

Thos. Buckley,	John. L. Van Pelt,	Henry Lucas,
Joseph Giles,	J. W. Harper,	Richard Lewis,
Sam. R. Wheeler,	Henry Parkley,	Sam. Smith,
Sam. Allen,	Wm. Williams,	George Rhodes,
Joshua Talford,	E. H. Osborn.	Samuel Doxey,
John Pierce,	Wm. Uris,	James H. Howe.

The Late Fatal Accident.

The fireman killed at the burning of Poplar Hall, Brooklyn, Tuesday night last, was SAMUEL TUTHILL, Jr., and he was a member of Hook and Ladder Co. No. 1.

☞ Coroner REDDING will not at present hold an inquest on body of Private Watchman BOOKMAN, who was found dead Tuesday morning in the water at Green's Wharf, Brooklyn, in the hope that he may then bring forward some testimony to clear up the mystery which now surrounds the case. The fact that property is missing from the vessel which he was watching, (bark *Jeddo*,) and the position in which the body was found, with a rope around it and the other end attached to the vessel, notwithstanding there are no marks of violence, would seem to indicate that the deceased, either before or after death, had been assisted to that position, and the Coroner is determined to give the affair a thorough sifting.

☞ At the last meeting of the Brooklyn Board of Education, Judge GREENWOOD reported the draft of an act, which was adopted, to separate the duties of Superintendent and Secretary of the Board, and have a Secretary appointed.

☞ Mr. RYERSON, Sheriff of Kings County, has been confined to his residence for several weeks past. His permanent recovery is considered by some doubtful.

NEW-JERSEY.

Arrest of Officials.

RICHARD D. COVERT, a coal dealer in Hoboken, having been prosecuted twice for depositing coal-siftings in the street contrary to the city ordinance, in both of which suits judgment was rendered against him, he has carried the suits up, and on Tuesday he caused the arrest of JOHN BEARD and GARRET VAN MATER, Councilmen of Hoboken; and WM. WHITNEY, Street Commissioner of that city, on the charge of malicious prosecution. He stated that his business had been damaged to the amount of $150; and they, having been required to give bail in that sum, were discharged from custody.

Sudden Death.

Mr. VAN RENSSELAER TERRY, of Hoboken for many years past a ship-joiner at the corner of Desbrosses and Greenwich streets, died suddenly on Monday by a rupture of a blood vessel, which occurred while giving direction to his men at work. His funeral took place yesterday from his late residence, in Washington-terrace, Hoboken.

MARRIED.

COLLIER—ZABRISKIE.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 7, by Rev. Dr. DeWitt, Rev. E. W. COLLIER, of Freehold, N. J., to Miss ELIZABETH N. ZABRISKIE, youngest daughter of the late George Zabriskie, of this City.

WEST—COOK.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 7, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. J. T. Peck, D. D., R. A. WEST, Esq., to Miss ELIZABETH COOK, daughter of Mr. J. Cook.

DIED.

LOCKWOOD.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Jan. 7, MARY ELLEN, only child of John B. and Mary Lockwood, aged 1 year, 2 months and 8 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of her grandfathers, George Lockwood and Wm. E. Thorne, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, the 9th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., from No. 157 Clinton-st., without further invitation.

DEPEYSTER.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 7, Mrs. ANN DEPEYSTER, relict of the late Frederick Depeyster, in the 79th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday next, at 10 o'clock A. M., from Grace Church, Broadway.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...Jan. 7.

$1,000	Ohio 6s, '60	102	$5	O L & T Co ex div.	91½
5,900	do	102¾	100	Reading R. R.	opg 88
3,000	Missouri 8s, 6s 8	86½	100	do	p 6 c 88
1,000	do	86¾	200	do	88
1,000	do	86	100	do	b30 88½
1,000	Cali. State 7s, '75	74¾	200	do	opg 88¾
1,000	Virginia 6s	89¾	200	do	s60 88
1,000	Harlem R. 2d m.	75½	43	Cle. Col. & Cin. R.	102
7,000	Illinois Cen. R. bs	97¼	13	Gal. & Chi. R. R.	123
100	Mechanics Bank	113	150	M. S. & N. Ia. R. R.	s60 88¼
10	Bank State of NY	104	115	do	c 88¼
15	Bank of Commerce	108¼	300	do	c 88
20	R. Commerce Scrip	103	150	do	b30 88¾
7	Am Ex Bank Scrip	106	200	do	b15 88⅞
5	Corn Exchange B.	109	150	do	s60 88
18	Penn Coal Co	102	25	do	b30 89
250	Cumb. Coal Co	16¾	50	do	b15 88¾
100	do	b60 17¼	50	Panama Railroad	c 92
533	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	93¾	50	Ill. Cen. R. R.	s60 124
13	do	93¾	200	do	b60 125
5	do	94	100	do	124¼
25	do	c 93¾	200	Clev. & Tol. R. R.	b30 78
50	do	b3 93¾	730	do	77⅜
300	do	s3 93¾	100	do	b5 77⅝
50	do	s60 93¾	20	do	77¾
100	do	b10 94	600	do	77⅝
100	do	b60 94¼	50	Chic. & R'k I'd Rd.	95¾
100	Erie Railroad	s30 63	25	do	95⅝
100	do	63	6	do	95¾
100	do	b7 63	250	do	b30 96
100	do	b3 63	30	La Crosse & Mil. Rd	71
400	do	b60 63⅝	35	do	71¼
1100	do	c 63⅞	100	do	b20 73
50	do	s30 63⅞			

SECOND BOARD.

$8,000	Ill. Cen. RR. bs.	97¼	150	Erie Railroad	s60 63⅞
1,000	Ill. Fd. Bs. w. p.	93	100	do	2d 63⅞
4,000	N. Y. Cen. R. 6s	100	300	do	63⅞
1,000	Hud. Riv. R. 3d m.	64¾	100	do	s30 63⅞
26	Nic. Transit Co	5	500	do	b7 63
100	Cumb. Coal Co	16¾	300	do	s3 63⅞
100	Reading RR.	s60 88¾	100	do	s10 63⅞
65	N. Y. Cent. RR.	s3 93¾	900	Mic. So. & N. I. R.	s60 88
50	do	93¾	150	do	b30 88¾
50	do	s30 93¾	100	do	s3 88
50	do	93⅞	50	Panama R. R.	b30 93
50	do	b30 94⅛	150	Clev. & Tol. R. R.	77⅜
8	Chic. & Rk. Is. RR.	95¾	200	do	77⅝
5	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	76¾	10	do	77

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 7—P. M.

The demand for Money keeps active, but the supply came a little easier to the Brokers than on Tuesday. The Stock Market ruled steady at the early Board, though prices for cash bargains were a fraction weaker until the afternoon, when the general market left off rather fair: Erie, 63⅜ cent.; Reading, 88⅝; New-York Central, 93⅜, and Illinois Central Bonds, 97¼@⅛. The Western share list about the same as yesterday, except La Crosse, which recovered part of the sudden decline. After the steamer sailed, little was said in Foreign bills. A good supply is still on the market, though held in fewer hands than earlier in the week. As affecting this question, we add the

MOVEMENT OF THE COTTON CROP.

	1857.	1856.	1855.	1854.	1853.
Rece'ts at Ports.	1,485,000	1,536,000	913,000	969,000	1,403,000
Ex. to G. Britain	811,000	500,000	411,000	267,000	565,000
Ex. to France	141,000	177,000	98,000	75,000	98,000
Ex. other For. P.	97,000	123,000	49,000	63,000	80,000
Total Exports	549,000	800,000	558,000	405,000	743,000
Stock on hand	695,000	640,000	360,000	495,000	595,000

Of which during the past week, included in the above:

Receipts at Ports	144,000	137,000	58,000	87,000	135,000
Ex. to G. Britain	30,000	53,000	47,000	24,000	49,000
Ex. to France	13,000	9,000	3,000	18,000	17,000
Ex. other For. P.	14,000	4,000	6,000	13,000	12,000
Total Exports	57,000	66,000	56,000	55,000	78,000

The suspension of a firm of Stock and Money Brokers was announced to-day. The involvements are understood to be moderate. One of the partners is in Europe, in relation to the Atrato Canal scheme. The junior partner is a member of the Stock Exchange, where his operations have at no time been important, and his liabilities at present quite small.

BANK MOVEMENT OF STATE OF NEW-YORK—1848—1856.

	June, 1848.	June, 1855.	June, 1856.	Sept. 1856.
To Capital	$43,755,089	$35,032,621	$92,334,172	$96,381,301
Circulation	20,888,077	2,562,395	30,705,084	34,019,633
Profits	6,554,346	10,863,573	12,945,901	13,656,236
Banks	14,100,369	24,009,382	29,730,686	29,014,125
Sundry Ac'ts	709,251	1,031,614	1,031,641	1,150,804
Treas. State	2,305,999	2,817,160	2,354,421	3,433,426
Deposits	27,554,820	33,537,767	96,267,287	96,907,970
Others	862,416	2,772,537	2,184,393	2,183,403
By Loans	73,497,137	165,106,907	174,141,775	183,888,670
Overdrafts	219,312	388,985	498,978	488,348
Banks	8,376,897	12,720,800	12,355,098	12,179,169
Real Estate	3,458,943	5,726,027	6,724,163	6,868,945
Specie	6,867,663	15,921,467	15,510,635	12,898,771
Cash Items	5,923,444	15,932,480	20,158,335	23,578,898
Stocks	12,007,344	20,156,516	23,511,323	24,027,583
Mortgages	3,100,051	7,888,065	8,381,501	8,806,415
Bank Bills	2,705,448	3,348,982	3,087,102	2,936,586
Expenses	553,118	1,123,567	1,191,994	978,838

We make the foregoing computation as illustrative of the increase of the Bank movement in this State since the discoveries of Gold in California, and the great impetus to trade and general business from this cause, and the rapid extension of the Railway system. The figures are official from the Annual Report of the Bank Superintendent, communicated to the Legislature to-day, and for an early copy of which we are under obligations to the Department. The table also shows the relative movement in 1855 and 1856. The Report states the present number of Banks in the State as 350, of which 42 are under special acts of incorporation, not yet expired, 228 Associations under the General Law, 40 Individual Bankers, and 40 Banks in liquidation, most of them by voluntary foreclosure. For the outstanding circulation under the General Law, amounting on 20th September to $28,319,311, the Department held in trust the following Securities:

N. Y. State 4½ ₰ cent	$402,406 00	
N. Y. State 5 ₰ cent	8,041,856 64	
N. Y. State 5½ ₰ cent	1,254,000 00	
N. Y. State 6 ₰ cent	10,449,063 92	20,147,310 56
U. S. 5s, $11,000; do. 6s, $1,074,080 17		1,085,080 17
Michigan 6s		172,000 00
Illinois 6s		646,687 83
Arkansas 6s		211,000 00
Cash		74,074 94
Bonds and Mortgages		7,690,756 90
Total		$30,026,910 40
Securities in 1855		24,438,001 00
Increase		$3,881,310 00

The Incorporated or Safety Fund circulation is reduced to $5,700,372. The two classes making, according to the foregoing outside table of Sept. 20, $34,019,683 then outstanding. The new Capital filed with the Department since the report of 1855, amounts to $7,550,000. The increase of new and old capital since June, 1855, appears to be:

June, 1855	$85,052,621
September, 1856	96,381,301
Increase 15 months	$11,348,680

As stated in the Governor's Message, the year 1856 was singularly free from Bank failures, and *entirely so from Bank-note insolvency*.

Of the outstanding Safety Fund Circulation above noted, $3,705,058 is the issue of Banks whose special charters have expired, and who are now in renewed operation under the General Law. The same Banks had outstanding when their charters expired, $10,136,304. The entire authorized circulation of the State

September 20, was	$43,580,283
Of which outstanding	34,019,633

The Superintendent estimates that if the amount held in the vaults of the Banks of their own notes were closely deducted, the actual circulation outstanding would not exceed *thirty-one millions*, against *twenty millions* ten years ago, before the California discoveries. The report adds:

The peculiar significance of these figures is, that while capital for banking purposes aggregates itself with rapid and gigantic strides, currency lags far behind it under the operations of our general bank law.

These facts are presented without an opinion of the present Superintendent as to cause or effect, and the question whether currency is not fast becoming, under our present banking system, a mere convenience to commerce, instead of an indispensable necessity to her success; and that it is, in a measure, losing its materiality as to the profits of banking, is left for the solution of the parties whose interest it may be to solve the problem.

This great discrepancy in the former and present relative aggregate proportion of capital and currency, presents a curious result to the bankers in this State; and it may be found, upon a careful examination, that currency under our present banking system costs more than it can legitimately earn; and that its use, particularly at the great commercial points in this State, has sunk to a condition where its chief value rests upon its convenience alone.

In relation to the reception of bonds and mortgages by this department as security for circulating notes, the present incumbent only reiterates the opinion of his predecessors in saying, that their reception was an original error of the act of 1838. It is unnecessary here to endeavor to show that fact by an argument. The experience of the past teaches every person familiar with the working of our general bank law, the truth of that assertion. They have become a part and parcel of our banking system; and any change, however desirable in the opinion of the Superintendent, is, or rather will be, overridden by the present high price of the public stocks allowed to be taken by him as security for circulating notes.

While the present Superintendent is adverse to changing any principle or practice in the method of transacting the business of banking in this State, yet he respectfully asks the aid of the Legislature in perfecting the details and practical efficiency of his department in the following particulars, which have been referred to under their proper heads in this report.

1. The passage of an act making it the duty of each bank, banking association and individual banker, through their officers, or the individual banker in person, or an authorized agent duly appointed, once in each fiscal year to examine the securities held in trust for each of them in this department, and receipt the same if found correct, to the Superintendent.

2. To compel by fine, in case of failure, all banks, banking associations and individual bankers, to make their quarterly returns within 15 days after mailing notice to them by the department of the day designated upon which to make the same.

3. To hereafter compel individual bankers, commencing business in their dealings with this department and the public, to prosecute the business of banking under their own proper names.

4. To enable the devisees of an individual banker to continue the business and name of such banker in their dealings with this department and the public.

5. To enable the Superintendent to appoint an agent to witness the burning of the circulating notes of any bank, banking association or individual banker, who shall neglect the same for 10 days after their receipt by this department.

6. To enable him to destroy the bank note plates, of all closing and insolvent banks in this State.

7. To pay into the treasury certain balances of closed banks.

8. To sell or compromise certain securities held by the Bank Fund, received from the City Bank of Buffalo, now worthless in their present condition.

These propositions embrace all the legislation necessary to enable this department to perform its duties with accuracy and dispatch.

An afternoon paper speaks of the failure to-day as that of KELLY, ROBINSON & Co. This is an error in names, which might, without correction, affect a responsible firm in Buffalo, whose drafts are regularly honored at the American Exchange Bank.

The December earnings of the Toledo Road are $113,016, against $97,106 same month last year. The earnings of the LaCrosse Road, (new,) are $37,004. The previous estimate of the Directors was $35,000.

NEW-YORK LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Prepared every week, expressly for the NEW-YORK DAILY, SEMI-WEEKLY, *and* WEEKLY TIMES, *by a careful and experienced Reporter.*

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 7, 1857.

The principal Market Places are the WASHINGTON DROVE YARDS, 44TH-STREET; and at the NEW-YORK YARDS, Forty-fourth-street; BROWNING'S, on Sixth-street; CHAMBERLIN'S, on Robinson-street; and O'BRIEN'S, on Sixth-street. Our reports refer to these regular markets. Irregular sales are sometimes made at Bergen Hill, N. J., and from the Hudson River Boats.

The great sales day at the Washington Yards is on WEDNESDAY of each week. The reports from all the yards are made up for the preceding week, to the evening of that day.

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI.....NO. 1656. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JANUARY 9, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

STATE AFFAIRS.

Preliminary Movements in the Legislature.

Committee of Ways and Means in the House—Speaker's and Clerk's Appointments.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR THE MAINE LAW IN THE SENATE.

The Weather and the Railroads—Assistant Adjutant-General—The Trust Company Case, &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 8, 1857.

There was an avalanche of business done in the House this morning, but beyond the appointment of the Committee of Ways and Means, and the naming of some of the minor officers, there was little to interest the public. It was almost entirely preliminary—the removal of old petitions, papers, &c., to the various Committees.

The following comprise the Committee on Ways and Means: Messrs. Henry A. Prendergast of Chautauque, Chairman, and R. U. Sherman of Oneida, J. R. Varnum of New-York, John T. Hogeboom of Columbia, and David R. Floyd Jones of Queens.

This is a very strong Committee.

SPEAKER'S APPOINTMENTS.

Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms—DANIEL M. PRESCOTT, of Oneida.

Postmaster—GEORGE R. WALDRON, of Madison.

Assistant Postmaster—HUGH MAGEE, of Steuben.

Janitor—GORDON B. TAYLOR, of Orleans.

Doorkeeper, Ladies' Gallery—A. H. STOUTENBURGH, of New-York.

Doorkeepers—ANDREW A. HARRIS, Erie; SHANDANET WHEELER, Dutchess; NATHAN CHAMBERLAIN, Oneida; —— ROGERS, Delaware.

Keeper of the Assembly Chamber—JOHN F. CURTIS, Wayne.

CLERK'S DESK.

The Clerk has appointed the following assistants:

WM. E. MILLS, Clarence, Erie County.
A. N. COLE, Wellsville, Allegany County.
C. S. UNDERWOOD, Auburn, Cayuga County.
LUTHER CALDWELL, Rockland County.
C. G. FAIRMAN, Elmira, Chemung County.
Assistant Librarian—SMITH PHILLIPS, Fonda, Montgomery County.

All except Mr. MILLS are new men. But Mr. M. has a large experience, sufficient to put his associates on the right track.

POLITICAL ANTECEDENTS.

These appear to have been very carefully studied in the organization just effected. The classification is as nearly equal as it well can be—nine of the officers have heretofore been Whigs and eight Democrats. I believe the appointments have proved quite as satisfactory as they could easily have been made. Certainly, they have been carefully considered and determined, with a view to promoting the best interests of the House and the political majority.

THE SENATE.

Beyond the introduction of a Maine Law there was nothing in the Senate to demand especial commendation. There was, however, a large amount of legislative labor blocked out, and very evident a determination to make earnest efforts to progress business with more rapidity than has heretofore been practiced.

THE SUBSTITUTE FOR THE MAINE LAW.

Senator RYDER, pursuant to previous notice, introduced the following bill. It is designed to remedy the flaw found by the Court of Appeals in the "Act to prevent Pauperism and Crime." I am reliably informed that Senator RYDER introduces this bill in conformance to the wishes of the State Temperance Society—that it has been elaborated after a full consultation of that body, and will be pressed as the embodiment of the desires and judgments of the friends of Prohibition. It is difficult to form any reliable opinion as to the success or failure of this measure. The majority of the Senate I think are the decided unequivocal friends of a law that will restrict—if it does not entirely prohibit—the traffic in intoxicating drinks. There has, as yet, nothing occurred in the Assembly Chamber, beyond the election of its officers, upon which to base any conclusions. The principal officers of that body are decided and known friends of the bill made null by the action of the Court of Appeals, but they were elected without any direct reference to the question of intemperance.

AN ACT TO PREVENT THE TRAFFIC IN INTOXICATING DRINKS.

The people of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SEC. 1. Every person who, by himself, or by his barkeeper, servant or employe, or who, as the bar keeper, servant or employe of any other person or persons, shall open or keep any hotel bar, tavern bar saloon, cellar, grocery, or other place whatever, for the sale, or any place for the distilling, brewing, or manufacture for sale, of any such intoxicating liquor to be used as a beverage; or who shall manufacture for sale, or who shall sell, any such liquor to be so used, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished in like manner as is now provided by law in cases of misdemeanors, the punishment of which is not otherwise prescribed. The word person in this section shall apply to both sexes, and when two or more persons shall be jointly concerned in its infraction, each shall be deemed separately guilty; and each day on which any such place of sale or manufacture as above specified shall be opened or kept, and each such sale of such liquor shall be deemed a separate misdemeanor.

SEC. 2. This act shall not be strictly construed in favor of the accused, but shall be benignly and liberally construed to effect the purpose expressed in its title; and any Judge, District-Attorney, Sheriff, or other officer, who shall willfully refuse, or who, when duly required, shall, without just cause, neglect or omit to perform his official duty in its enforcement, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof be punished as specified in the preceding first section.

SEC. 3. Every person offending against the first section of this act shall be a competent witness against any other person so offending, and may be compelled to appear and give evidence before any magistrate or grand jury, or in any court, in the same manner as other persons; but the testimony so given shall not be used in any prosecution or proceedings against the person so testifying; and if any such person, having been duly subpœnaed, shall refuse or omit to appear, as required by the subpœna, or if any competent witness present shall, when duly required, refuse or omit to testify, it shall be the duty of the magistrate or court to enforce by proceeding, as for a criminal contempt of court, obedience to such subpœna, or requirement to testify, and in the meantime, in his or its discretion to suspend such proceedings or trial, or allow a juror, from time to time, to be withdrawn, and the trial to be postponed, until the testimony of such witness shall be obtained.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect on the 1st day of May next.

THE WEATHER AND THE RAILROADS.

"The Cold Circle," as "E. M." calls it, is still unfinished. This morning the thermometer marked way down below zero, and stuck there with a persistency worthy of the warmest commendation, if one could warmly commend anything so freezing.

As may well be supposed, this intense and protracted cold weather seriously affects both the comfort and safety of railroad traveling. Broken wheels, axles, frozen pipes, and all the delays attendant on the derangement of machinery, are the natural consequences. There is hardly a train comes through without some mishap, and of course the dissatisfaction of the passengers is beyond measure. Unreasonably so, I think, for the fault is first with the traveling public. It demands a rate of speed entirely too high to be maintained without derangement to the rolling stock. I hope the powers that control the running operations of our railroads will have the judgment and the firmness promptly to reduce the speed of their trains to such a minimum as will insure the safety of the lives and the property intrusted to their care. It is their duty, and it seems to me the duty of the press and the public to sustain them in so doing.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL.

Mr. WILLIAM E. MILLS having resigned this office to accept the position of Deputy Clerk in the Assembly, General TOWNSEND has conferred the appointment upon DUNCAN CAMPBELL, Esq., of this city.

The Court of Appeals this evening decided to dismiss the appeal in the case of the North American Trust Company, and to send it back for another trial—costs to abide the event. After that the counsel on both sides agreed to waive the technical points and to go on with the case. LEO.

The North American Trust Case—Meeting of the Regents of the University.

[TELEGRAPHIC.]

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 8.

The North American Trust case question, respecting the jurisdiction of the lower Courts, was decided adversely to the jurisdiction of the Courts—thus upsetting the cases in litigation. The counsel waived the question of preliminary jurisdiction after this decision of the Court, and the case will, therefore be argued to-morrow.

The Regents of the University met to-night in the Senate Chamber. Reports on references made at previous meetings were presented. All applications for distribution from the Literature Fund by institutions were refused wherever the institutions were in debt, but the applicati of the Parker Institute and the Polytechnic Institute, of Brooklyn, were tabled in order to give time to consider the propriety of passing an ordinance admitting them under the visitation of the Regents. The report on the State Library shows an increase of 3,000 volumes. The list of donors largely increased during the year, and valuable International works have been exchanged with France, Prussia, and other countries.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 8.

The Comptroller sent in a report stating that the amount of money paid the soldiers of 1812, was $150,420 98.

BILLS INTRODUCED, ETC.

Mr. BROOKS introduced a bill to amend the law relating to the insurance of property in this State by foreign companies. It compels the companies to pay two per cent. to the Fire Department Fund on the 1st of February in each year; compels annual returns on oath; requires security in bonds to the Fire Department, and provides penalties in case of neglect.

Mr. SPENCER presented the report of the Select Committee to examine Jails, Workhouses, &c.

Mr. BROOKS introduced a Registry bill.

Mr. SICKLES introduced a bill to close Bloomingdale-square.

Mr. UPHAM brought in a bill taking the appointing power on canals from the Board.

Mr. RIDER introduced the Temperance Bill noticed yesterday.

Mr. BROOKS.—A bill to incorporate the Atlantic Navigation Company.

By Mr. C. P. SMITH, authorizing the city of Brooklyn to purchase and own the Nassau Water Works.

To prohibit charcoal burning within the fire limits of Brooklyn, under a penalty of $100.

To authorize the formation of Guano companies.

For the protection of persons furnishing or repairing machinery. (Last year's bill.)

By Mr. BROOKS, to allow ships to receive gunpowder on freight in New-York.

To create a Board of Canvassers in New-York City.

To incorporate the Atlantic Navigation Company.

Every Wednesday, at noon, was then fixed as the time for holding executive sessions.

Mr. BROOKS introduced a resolution awarding a gold medal to Lieut. HARTSTEIN. Laid over.

Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 8.

PETITIONS PRESENTED.

For a Prohibitory law.
For the repeal of the Military tax.
For the erection of a State Lunatic Asylum.

REPORTS.

The reports of the State Treasurer and Manhattan Gas Company were sent in.

BILLS NOTICED.

By Mr. VARNUM, to incorporate the Commercial Bank Company of New-York.

By Mr. HANFORD, to authorize the construction of markets in the East portion of Brooklyn.

By Mr. PRENDERGAST, for the relief of GEORGE B. WOOLDRIDGE, late Sergeant-at-Arms, who was injured on the Railroad during the last session.

By Mr. REILLY, relating to convict labor in the State Prison.

By Mr. BAKER, to amend the New-York Police bill.

By Mr. LEAVENWORTH, to define the law relative to commercial paper.

By Mr. GEORGE, to restrict and regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors. This will be the excise law of the Republican Party.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. JOHN REILLY, to amend the law relating to foreign Insurance Companies.

By Mr. SHERMAN, for an appropriation for the supply bills of 1856.

By Mr. HANFORD, to enable the Court of Sessions of Kings County to hold sessions at any time.

By Mr. FUNK, for reorganizing the Brooklyn Firemen and creating Fire Commissioners.

The resolutions in regard to President PIERCE'S message were called up and tabled.

Mr. ALLEN TERRY introduced a resolution calling for information as to the state of all suits against sureties for Canal contracts. Adopted.

Mr. GEORGE introduced a resolution asking for information relative to any citizen of this State, at present confined in any other State. Adopted.

Mr. J. J. OWENS introduced a joint resolution urging Congress to protect the citizens of the United States in the free navigation of the Missouri River, and alluding to the late outrages of the citizens of Missouri in preventing emigration by way of Missouri to Kansas. Laid over.

The New-York Harbor Bill was sent in from the Senate.

For the relief of the New-York Mexican Volunteers.

Mr. FOOTE moved for information relative to the amount paid and the number of survivors of the regiment.

A joint resolution was introduced by Mr. THOMPSON, urging upon Congress the necessity of providing for the better protection of life on the coast, and for giving a reward to those by whom life was saved. Laid over.

Mr. JONES called up the resolution calling on the Attorney-General for information, as to whether the present House has the constitutional power to redistrict the State.

Mr. SCOTT opposed the resolution, on the ground that the Legislature clearly has the power, and that the opinion of the Attorney-General was not necessary.

Mr. JONES did not require an opinion because he had any doubt as to the competency of the Legislature to redistrict the State, but to satisfy those who entertained different views.

Resolution adopted.

The House, in Committee of the Whole, with Mr. FLOYD JONES in the Chair, considered the Governor's Message. No vote was taken upon it.

The following were appointed a Special Committee on the memorial to protect the purity of the ballot-box: Messrs. Sherman, Pomeroy, Scott, Hyde and Rose. Adjourned.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 7, 1857.

The Court assembled, all the Judges present except Mr. Justice DANIELS.

Vanderwater, Appellant, vs. *Ed. Mills, owner of the steamer Yankee Blade.*—This was a libel against the steamer for a failure on the part of the owner to carry out a contract to run in connection with another steamer between New-York and California, carrying freight and passengers. Justice GRIER delivered the opinion of the Court, deciding that the contract was only a special or limited partnership, and not such a contract as justified the proceedings *in rem*. against personal property—a proceeding peculiar to maritime Courts. Where goods have never been received on board the shippers have no lien on the vessel, but must proceed against the master or owner. The agreement or obligation of the parties must be *mutual*, and the Court will not extend the maritime lien by construction. The decree of the Court below was affirmed, dismissing the case for want of jurisdiction.

Rogers et al. vs. Steamer St. Charles.—Libel filed to recover value of a cargo sunk on a vessel by the steamer *St. Charles*, on the trip from New-Orleans to Mobile. The night was exceedingly dark and a gale blowing. The vessel was at anchor at a point where it was usual for sailing vessels to seek shelter from a storm. A number of other vessels were at anchor at the same time and place. The vessel sunk had kept a light in her rigging until within a few moments before the collision, when the mate had taken it down to wipe the water and damp from the glass. After wiping the lamp it was placed upon the cook-house, and in a moment afterwards the steamer struck and sunk the vessel. The officers of the steamer say they could see no light, and were running at their usual speed—ten miles per hour.

The Court decided that the lamp of the vessel should not have been removed for a moment; but, as the steamer knew she was running where vessels usually anchored during a storm, greater caution and less speed should have been used, and that the case was a proper one for an *apportionment* of the loss. Case sent back for such judgment.

Pooley, Nicol & Co., vs. *St. Charles.*—Same facts and judgment.

Rogers, et al., vs. *St. Charles.*

Same vs. *same.*—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction, the amount being too small.

Wm. H. Seymour et al., vs. *Cyrus H. McCormick.*—The judgment of the Court below sustaining McCormick's patent reaper affirmed—omitting costs. All the opinions of the Court below on the patent were sustained, except as to a portion of the invention which McCormick has since surrendered.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 8.

Case No. 40 continued.—Argument for appellees concluded.

No. 41—*Horatio N. Slater* vs. *Charles Emerson.* The argument for plaintiff commenced, and was continued for defendant.

Appointments by the President.

ROBERT W. ADAMS, Surveyor of the Customs at New Orleans, Louisiana, in the place of WILLIAM E. STARKE, resigned.

S. PRIOLEAU HAMILTON, Naval Officer for the District of Savannah, Ga., vice THOMAS LYNCH HAMILTON, resigned.

OSCAR F. DICKINSON, Collector of the Customs for the District of Dunkirk, N. Y., vice HENRY P. WHALLON, resigned.

THE CANALS.—At a meeting of the Board of Canal Commissioners, yesterday, Hon. HENRY FITZHUGH was appointed President, and Hon. CHARLES H. SHERRILL, Secretary. The Eastern Division of the Canal was assigned to the charge of Commissioner SHERRILL.—*Albany Journal, 7th.*

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—4 Hanover-st., and 181 Broadway.
House Printing Telegraph Office—No. 21 Wall street.

National Convention of the Veteran of 1812.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 8.

The Convention of the soldiers of the war of 1812, assembled at 10 o'clock this morning, in the Common Council Chamber of our City Hall. The Convention was called to order by Dr. SUTHERLAND, of Philadelphia, the President. A committee was appointed to prepare resolutions, Gen. LESLIE COMBS being the Chairman of the Committee.

The number in attendance is not as large as heretofore. A series of resolutions was reported and unanimously adopted. Among them is one declaring that both justice and precedent require the passage of a general pension law for the benefit of soldiers and sailors of the war of 1812, and the widows of such as die; that if Congress fail to do so, the members of the Convention pledge themselves to bring the subject before the people in future elections. Congress is thanked for passing the late Bounty Land Law, and the President for executing it in an impartial spirit.

Congress is likewise thanked for conferring on Gen. SCOTT the highest military rank known to this country—his services eminently meriting such a compliment.

Gen. COMBS made a speech congratulatory of the auspicious circumstances under which the Convention had assembled, and complimented his old fellow-soldiers by saying they were in their bearing as vigorous as boys. A blind veteran demurred to his allusion to their bright eyes, so far as he was concerned.

Mr. COMBS offered a resolution which was adopted, in favor of the restoration of such officers of the Navy as were unjustly deprived of their positions by the Navy Retiring Board, and asking the exercise of Executive power to that end.

A Committee was appointed to wait on the President and tender him the compliments of the Convention, and inform him that they will individually pay their respects to him. The President returned an answer, wishing them peace, plenty and long life.

Speeches appropriate to the occasion were made by several delegates, and Mr. CUSTIS, of Arlington.

A resolution was adopted appointing a Committee to devise means for the erection of a monument to JAMES MADISON, who recommended the declaration of war in 1812.

The Convention adjourned *sine die*, leaving the time and place for the next meeting to be fixed by the President of the Convention.

One of the old soldiers had his pocket picked of thirty dollars.

A General Pension law such as the Convention desire is pending in the House from last August.

Indiana Legislature.

INDIANAPOLIS, Thursday, Jan. 8.

The Indiana Legislature met this morning.

The Senate was called to-order by Lieutenant-Governor WILLARD. Mr. BURK, on motion, was appointed President *pro tem.*, but Mr. WILLARD refused to yield the Chair. Mr. BURK then took a seat alongside. The Republican members were sworn in by Judge GOOKINS, and the Democrats by Mr. WILLARD. They are now debating the right of Mr. WILLARD to hold his seat, and will probably organize this afternoon.

The House organized by the election of Mr. BALLARD SMITH, Democrat, Speaker, and W. R. BOWSE, Democrat, Chief Clerk.

The Governor's Message will be delivered to-morrow if the Senate is organized.

INDIANAPOLIS, Thursday, Jan. 8—P. M.

The State Senate organized this afternoon by the election of J. S. HARVEY, Republican, Principal Secretary, and J. H. TYNER, Republican, Assistant Secretary.

Message of Gov. Hamlin, of Maine.

AUGUSTA, Thursday, Jan. 8.

Gov. HAMLIN took the oath of office to-day at 12 o'clock, and delivered his Message. He refers to the Presidential election, and states at length the issues involved therein. He declares that the true question was substantially whether the advancement of Freedom should continue to be a fundamental principle and a prominent object of our National Government; whether the line marked out by the Constitution should be followed, or whether its powers should be perverted to the extension of Slavery. He then rehearses the policy of our fathers, looking to the prohibition of Slavery in the Territories, and briefly states the object of the Compromise of 1820. He disavows for the Republicans any design of interfering with Slavery in the States, but says they will oppose in every local way its extension over the Territories. He speaks of the sufferings of our fellow-citizens in Kansas, and urges upon the Legislature the expediency of contributing to their aid should the present state of things continue. He considers an implied pledge to have been given in the late election that the present liquor law should not be disturbed this session. He recommends the ultimate submission of the matter to the people. The Governor takes occasion to answer in the strongest terms the action of the last Legislature, by which a judge of the Supreme Court was removed for expressing an opinion.

Message of the Governor of Michigan.

DETROIT, Mich., Thursday, Jan. 8.

Gov. BINGHAM delivered his Message to the Michigan Legislature to-day. He says the State debt is two and quarter millions; recommends memorializing Congress for an additional donation to defray the expenses of perfecting the Sault St. Marie Canal; also recommends the adoption of measures for the relief of Michigan emigrants in Kansas; and the passing of resolutions of instruction to Senators relative to Slavery in the Territories, and the Fugitive Slave Law.

Rhode Island Legislature.

PROVIDENCE, Thursday, Jan. 8.

The Republican members of the General Assembly held a caucus this noon, for the nomination of a Senator to Congress. JAMES F. SIMMONS was nominated on the second ballot. The election will be made to-morrow morning, and the vote will be taken *viva voce*, according to an act passed before the nomination was made.

Massachusetts Legislature.

BOSTON, Thursday, Jan. 8.

In the House to-day BENJAMIN STEVENS was reelected Sergeant-at-Arms.

The House then adopted an order appointing to-morrow, at 11 o'clock, for the choice of a United States Senator in place of Mr. SUMNER, for six years, commencing on the 4th of March next.

Connecticut Anti-Administration State Convention.

NOMINATION OF A STATE TICKET.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Thursday, Jan. 8.

The parties opposed to the National Administration met here in Convention to-day. ABIJAH CATLIN, of Harwinton, was chosen President. A. H. HOLLEY, of Salisbury, was nominated for Governor; A. A. BURNHAM, of Hampton, for Lieutenant-Governor; O. H. PLATT, of Meriden, for Secretary; F. S. WELDMAN, of Danbury, for Treasurer; and J. G. LAMB, of Norwich, for Comptroller.

The ticket comprises members of all the old parties. The Convention was generally harmonious.

The Committee on Resolutions, it is said, have agreed upon those which will not offend the Republicans.

The National Kansas Committee.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Jan. 8.

The Executive of the National Kansas Committee has called a general meeting of the Committee at the Astor House in New-York on the 22d inst., in order to report the doings of the Committee since its organization.

Meeting of the Canadian Parliament.

TORONTO, C. W., Thursday, Jan. 8.

The Canadian Parliament will meet in this city on the 26th of February.

New-Hampshire Republican State Convention.

CONCORD, N. H., Thursday, Jan. 8.

The Republican State Convention, held here to-day, nominated WILLIAM HAILE, of Hinsdale, for Governor, and JEREMY O. NUTE, of Farmington, for Railroad Commissioner.

The Convention was fully attended.

The Weather, Navigation, Travel, &c.

BUFFALO, Thursday, Jan. 8.

The weather here is clear and cold. The thermometer stood this morning at 6 degrees below zero.

Passengers from the West say that the railroads are obstructed by snow in every direction, and that the trains are very irregular. On some roads they have not been able to run through.

The mails are behind hand from almost every quarter.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Jan. 8.

Our river is obstructed by ice. There is ice in the Chesapeake as far down as the Patuxent River.

The Norfolk steamer came up this morning.

The thermometer at noon at six above zero.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 8.

The weather is cold and windy. The thermometer at 9 o'clock, 12 above, and at noon 17 above zero.

NEW-HAVEN, Thursday, Jan. 8.

The thermometer here, at 7 o'clock this morning, marked 2 degrees above zero, with a piercing wind.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 8.

The weather has been very severe here to-day. The morning train from New-York, due at noon, reached the City at 6½ o'clock P. M.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Jan. 8.

The Ohio River is frozen over, and the people are crossing it on the ice.

Fatal Railroad Accident.

HAMILTON, C. W., Thursday, Jan. 8.

The night express, going west, on the Great Western Railway, came in collision with a freight train, this morning, near this place; and M. L. KEELER, Overseer of the Water Department, and Mr. EVERSON, Express Messenger, were killed. One of the engineers was dangerously scalded. None of the passengers were hurt.

Libel Suit—Horace Greeley vs. J. W. Gray.

CLEVELAND, Thursday, Jan. 8.

HORACE GREELEY has brought a libel suit against J. W. GRAY, Editor of the Cleveland *Plaindealer*, for articles published in that paper during and since the late campaign. The damages claimed are $10,000.

Loss of the Schooner Milwaukee.

BOSTON, Thursday, Jan. 8.

The steamer *William Jenkins*, HALLETT, from Baltimore, arrived here last night, reports having experienced heavy northwest gales during the whole passage. Yesterday afternoon, fell in with the schooner *Milwaukee*, COOMBS, from Bucksport, Me., for Bucksville, S. C., loaded with brick, and took off Captain COOMBS and crew, six in number. The schooner was covered with ice and leaking badly when abandoned.

Fire at Danbury, Conn.

NEW-HAVEN, Thursday, Jan. 8.

The large fur factory of Messrs. HURBURT, HEATH & Co., in Danbury, was destroyed by fire last night. Nothing was saved. The loss is $10,000, and the insurance $3,000.

Cold Weather and Ice in the Rivers.

The cold did not abate yesterday. Early in the morning the mercury stood at 4° above zero. At 10 o'clock last evening it stood at 10° above—but then our thermometer never would go as low as some folks', however cold the weather. Just out of the City the sleighing remains fine. Ferry passengers have appreciated the Arctic spell, probably, a little better than any other class of well-to-do people.

At sunset, the East River, from the Battery to Governor's Island, was blockaded by a field of ice, which made the crossing to and from Brooklyn easy. Previous to this the boats ran at long intervals.

Two of the South Ferry boats got on to a cake about mid-day, and were floated down to Governor's Island, where they were comfortably moored in for several hours.

There is as much ice in the Hudson River now as at any time during last Winter. The ferry boats are much delayed in their trips. Some of the cakes of ice, yesterday, appeared to be one-third of a mile in width, and five to six inches in thickness. The boats of the Jersey City and Hoboken ferries were, in some instances, delayed an hour in crossing, yesterday. The Jersey City ferry boats being heavy and strong, are better adapted to cutting through the ice than other ferry boats are, and usually make good time in crossing.

The Staten Island Ferry Company contrive to place the passengers on their boats in deadly peril more frequently than any other Company in these parts. On Tuesday afternoon, another accident occurred to one of their boats, which occasioned great alarm. The *Sylph* started out from Whitehall for an afternoon trip, but had accomplished but a short distance when she burst one of her boiler-flues and the machinery stopped, while the boat was driven to and fro by the wind, then blowing a steady gale. The boat was first blown over to Governor's Island, nearly dashing against the rocks; thence she was blown to seaward; her officers having no control over her. The passengers were terribly alarmed, but were finally rescued by a steam-tug, and came back to port, very much disgusted,—as they could not well have helped being,—with the management of the Company. The *Sylph* is still disabled, the other boats of the line are nothing to boast of, the Company provide no reception-rooms for passengers at the ferry dock, and the way of getting to Staten Island just now is to ventilate yourself on the wharf, waiting for a boat for an hour or two; uncertain, after all, whether you are not to be wrecked on the route. The affairs of this Company need overhauling,—particularly when the boats of the line are sure to undergo disaster in the bitterly cold weather.

Yesterday, the *Hunchback* started to go to the Island at 5½, (being an hour later than the time advertised) and made several attempts to force her way through the ice. A heavy cake had descended the North River and lay across the ferry-boat channel, one end being in the North River, the other fast to Governor's Island. After several efforts, the *Hunchback* backed out, her frail build rendering it peculiarly unsafe for her to encounter heavy ice. She returned to the slip at 6½, greatly to the relief of her passengers, who sought themselves beds at the various hotels.

The *Josephine*, on her 3 o'clock trip from the Island, landed at Pier No. 2 North River, as did the *Staten Islander*, from Elizabethtown.

THE THIRD COLD TERM.

The present cold term, which is the third of the present Winter, commenced on the 30th day of December, ult., between the hours of 4 and 6 P. M., and has as yet exhibited but one perturbation, which was at 11 A. M. of the 4th, one degree above the freezing line. The highest, lowest and number of degrees, change every twenty-four hours, have been as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	Change.
Dec. 30..5 P. M. to midnight..	32°	30°	3°
Dec. 31..5 P. M. to midnight..	30°	28°	4°
Jan. 1..5 P. M. to midnight..	32°	26°	6°
Jan. 2..5 P. M. to midnight..	30°	23°	7°
Jan. 3..5 P. M. to midnight..	30°	28°	4°
Jan. 4..(Perturbation).....	32°	22°	10°
Jan. 5..5 P. M. to midnight..	28°	17°	9°
Jan. 6..5 P. M. to midnight..	16°	7°	9°
Jan. 7..5 P. M. to midnight..	19°	7°	12°
Jan. 8..to 8 A. M.....	5°	4°	1°

Up to 8 o'clock this morning the cold has continued two hundred and seven consecutive hours, and at 2 A. M. to-morrow will have reached the tenth section of the great circle of 360 hours. Its duration or termination cannot be determined in advance, but I have no doubt it will accurately make its sections.

E. MERIAM.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, Thursday, A. M., Jan. 8, 1857.

☞ The Ashmun Institute at Oxford, Pa., designed for the education of colored youth, was dedicated on the 31st December, with appropriate exercises. Rev. J. P. GAETER assumes the office of President. A large building has been erected for college purposes, besides a dwelling for the President. The institution is named in honor of the devoted ASHMUN, who gave his life to the Colonization cause.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the North American at Portland.

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

THE CONFERENCES POSTPONED.

Rupture Between Prussia and Switzerland.

Unpopularity of the Persian War in England.

British Hospitalities to the American Officers.

COTTON AND BREADSTUFFS STEADY.

PORTLAND, Thursday, Jan. 8.

The steamer *North American* arrived here at 5 o'clock this evening. She left Liverpool at 8 o'clock on the morning of the 24th of December. Her dates are consequently four days' later than those received by the *Niagara*.

The Cellins steamer *Ericsson* was advertised to leave Liverpool at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, on the 24th ult.

THE CONGRESS OF PARIS.

Contradictory statements respecting the Conference, continued to abound. The principal statement was in a letter from Vienna, dated the 14th December, which intimated that Count BUOL had received from Count WALEWSKI an official notification that France could not accept the interpretation of the Belgrade and Isle of Serpents question in the absolute sense determined on by England, Austria and Turkey, and that Count BUOL had sent this unexpected announcement in all haste to the Emperor in Italy.

The Paris papers publish the text of the letter.

The London *Globe*, the British Government organ, denies that there is any difficulty in the way between France and England.

The London *Daily News* believes that the difficulty does exist, and that it will postpone the meeting of the Congress indefinitely.

The Paris *Débats* thinks that all hope of adjustment is not lost, and that the Congress may open within the time specified.

The *Constitutionnel* thinks that the Congress will open early in January, and that matters will be settled satisfactorily.

PRUSSIA AND SWITZERLAND.

Diplomatic relations have been broken off between Prussia and Switzerland, and matters were becoming extremely complicated. No reply had been received to the 16th ult. to the note of the 8th, addressed by Prussia to the great powers on the affair of Neufchatel. It was, however, supposed that Russia and France would approve, while England and Austria would disapprove, of an armed demonstration by Prussia. Meantime, Prussia persists in her forcible measures. Prussia has notified the Germanic Diet that her own troops are sufficient for the exigency; and preparations are being made for the assembling of 35,000 men at Berlin by the 2d of January, under command of General VON GROBEN, to march on Switzerland. The Swiss are behaving with the greatest gallantry. The population is called to arms, and respond with enthusiasm. Twenty thousand men are to be put under arms without delay, of which 10,000, under General BOURGOISE, will defend Basle, and the other half, under General ZIEGLER, will garrison Schaffhausen. The van and reserve of the army will operate in the field. Unlimited credits for military purposes have been voted. The Federal Diet is convened for the 27th of December.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The war with Persia is not at present popular. The London *Times*, usually the Government organ, and the London *Press*, the Derby Organ, both denounce it. Many English and several French papers think it will cause another war between Britain and Russia alone.

On the 21st ult. Captain HARTSTEIN, Lieutenants WELLS, STONE, HUNTER and DAVIDSON, and Drs MACOUN and OTIS, of the *Resolute*, were entertained at the Admiralty House, by Admiral SEYMOUR, Commander-in-Chief. Mr. MCCROSKEY, United States Consul, and Chevalier PAPPALARDO, Vice-Consul at Portsmouth, were also guests, with a circle of naval officers. The officers were afterwards presented to Lady SEYMOUR and family. In the afternoon, the agents of LLOYDS, at Portsmouth, delivered a telegraphic message to Capt. HARTSTEIN, from the Shipowners' Society of Liverpool, requesting permission to send a deputation from that Society to present an address. A reply was returned, that the deputation would be received on the following Tuesday, on board the *Resolute*. On Christmas Day the American officers will dine with Lady FRANKLIN.

On Sunday the *Resolute* was visited by some of the officers who set out in the Arctic search, in her and other ships, among them were Capt. PULLEN, Capt. RICHARDS, and Lieut. PYM.

On Tuesday, the 23d, a banquet was given to the American officers by the City of Plymouth, being the only public dinner they could attend.

The run on the National Bank of Ireland had subsided.

Baron ROCHEAU had been arrested at Liverpool for having come as a passenger in the steamer *Persia* without paying his passage.

There was a decided difference of opinion on the Liverpool 'Change respecting the amount of the cotton crop. Buyers said the crop was large, while holders maintained a contrary opinion. Mr. STUART'S Circular estimating the crop at 3,300,000 bales, was posted on the arrival of the *Persia*, in the Exchange, but speedily disappeared, and was supposed to have been abstracted by a holder.

It was reported on 'Change that the Government is arming all the gun-boats for active service, probably for the East.

FRANCE.

The private letters from Paris are not of a desponding character, although the Bourse shows continued weakness.

The condition of the Bank of France still improves, and it is expected that the restriction against the discount of bills having more than sixty days to run will be rescinded this week.

With regard to the rate of discount no alteration seems to be looked for, even under favorable circumstances, till January. Money is very scarce, especially on the Bourse, but the pressure is partly attributable to operations for the purpose on the part of rival financiers. In Holland and Belgium, the restrictions recently adopted by various banks, are maintained in full force. At Hamburg, owing to an efflux of silver, the rate of discount is again 7 per cent. In Paris, on Monday the Funds closed at 66.25 for money and 66.55 for account.

SPAIN.

A Madrid dispatch of the 19th ult. reports that a revolutionary club had been discovered in the city. Arrests were made and papers seized.

The new Loan was contracted for by M. MIRES at 42 9-16.

ITALY AND NAPLES.

The principal powder magazine at Naples had exploded, and many soldiers were killed.

A Government announcement says that bands of insurgents are still flying about in various parts of Sicily, but there is no fear of a general revolutionary movement.

PERSIA.

The news is far from definite.

Advices from Constantinople, of the 13th ult., say that FEROUK KHAN, the Persian Minister, continues his negotiations with Lord STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE, to adjust the difficulty. FEROUK is about to proceed to Paris.

Persia continues her warlike preparations.

The *Times* Paris correspondent states that the Russian army amounts to 40,000 men complete, on the shores of the Caspian Sea, and is still in cantonments.

SWITZERLAND.

Advices from Berne, on Monday, say that hopes of peace increase in official circles.

Four fresh divisions are called out.

The students of Zurich have volunteered for the active army. The popular enthusiasm is increasing.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says a letter had been received by the Emperor from M. DUFOUR, mentioning the effect that had been produced in Switzerland by the note in the *Moniteur*. The difference drawn is, that the Swiss will be obliged under the double pressure, to grant the required concessions.

The Paris correspondent of the *Globe* telegraphed this evening the following:

CONSTANTINOPLE, Monday, Dec. 29.

The Persian General MURAD MIRZAH has marched into Cabul and occupied Turrah. The Viceroy of Egypt is expected at Constantinople.

BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS.

The *Gazette* announces that the prohibition to export rye, barley, oats, oatmeal and potatoes from Poland has been removed.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

The news by the *Persia*, as previously reported, stimulated the market for Cotton, the sales of Saturday, the 20th, amounting to 15,000 bales, at an advance of ⅛d. @ ¼d. On Monday the activity decreased continued, the business footing up 12,000 bales, at a still further advance of ⅛d. On Tuesday the [illegible] prices were maintained, the market closing [illegible] less animated. The sales of the day were 10,000 bales. After Wednesday, little or no business would be done during the remainder of the week, on account of the Christmas holidays. Of the above 55,000 bales, speculators took 21,000 bales, and exporters 2,000 bales. Middling Orleans is quoted at 7 3-16d., and Middling Mobiles and Uplands 7 1-16d.

Manchester Markets.

A better feeling prevails in the Manchester markets, and prices were firmly maintained.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.

Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. report a generally steady market for Breadstuffs. For middling qualities of WHEAT there had been an improved demand at an advance of 2d. @ bushel. FLOUR quiet and prices unchanged. CORN in better request, and quotations 6d. @ quarter higher. There had been considerable arrivals of Breadstuffs, but owing to the prevalence of low tides in the Mersey they could not be docked until the following week. White WHEAT is quoted at 9s.@9s. 9d.; Red, 8s.@8s. Western Canal FLOUR, 30s. 6d.@32s.; Baltimore and Philadelphia, 31s.@32s. 6d.; Ohio, 34s.@35s. Yellow and Mixed CORN, 32s.@33. 6d.; White, 34s.@35s. 6d.

Liverpool Provision Market.

Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. quote these very dull and holders pressing on the market. Nothing doing in PORK. BACON dull and quotations nominal. LARD in retail demand at 58s.@59s., and tending downward. TALLOW—Conflicting reports are given; Messrs. BIGLAND, ATHYA

AN AMERICAN ABROAD.

Beaune—Red Wine—Chalons—Byron—Innocents—The Marians of Ainay.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

LYONS, September.

The sun was going down in the same majesty of beauty that we see in America, and above me all looked as we had seen it look a thousand times, with golden and crimson clouds and the [illegible] of death, as we passed through the streets of *Beaune* at 6 of the clock on Friday evening.

I am not a lover of wine-drinking, nor in mine own country am I given to using the juice of the grape in any great quantity, but I confess to a love of old *Beaune* wine, long ago contracted, seldom indeed gratified, because so often disappointed. It is the prince of the red wines, second not even to Chambertin, and worthy a golden goblet, but not to be refused from cups of clay. And when I saw the vineyards and the presses before me from which I had faith to believe I had drank the blood of the vine, and knew that it was *Beaune*, the old town of Burgundy, the town of PHILIP, the great [illegible], I was tempted to pause. But there was no time for it now and the shades of night came [illegible] as I fell back in my seat, and called to the olden time in distant lands. It was difficult to recognise myself. My personal identity seemed to be gone. I could not believe that I was the same person who in years long gone——let me [illegible] name.

[illegible], in an old hall in one of the woodland counties of New-York. It was a Summer evening. The round moon lay in the East. The sun was gone. We had been out all day in the forest, and before us now lay four magnificent trout, the finest of the day's catching, and between the couples stood a black bottle, profoundly silent in its aspect, preserving cautiously the secret of its purple treasure. How lovingly he—my friend of years more than I will number—how gently he broke the seal of those silent lips, and how gloriously the red wine flashed in the moonlight that came in at the open casement. Who said the wine sullied the moonlight? Who said there was a mockery of the pure light of heaven in letting it fall upon the wine cup? My friend, years have passed since that night, and I have seen the rich moonlight of the *côte d'or* fall on the purple vines of Beaune; and I am content to remember that other moonlight in the forests of America, and the gleam of the wine of Beaune in the silver rays.

But we might not pause, and at 7 o'clock we were in an old quaint-looking inn at *Chalons* on the Saone.

The next morning—this morning—we took the steamboat for Lyons. We took the steamboat in preference to the railway for the sake of seeing the country on both sides of the Saone, and it is as well for you to make a note of this and do as we did. Nothing could be more delightful than was this day's sail, although the river is far from being one of the most interesting in France. The scenery is barely pleasant, but the shores are full of historic interest—an interest extending back to Roman days. I do not remember that I have read "CÆSAR's Commentaries" since long before my college days, and little of them is impressed on my memory, except the old joke—always old and always good—which translated the account of the manner of his entering *Gaul* "*summa divisio*," by the expressive modern phrase "on the top of a diligence." But the joke never was as expressive as now, for they call their first-class railway carriages in France "Diligences," and that precisely expresses his idea.

But with the aid of guide-books I began to recall some of my forgotten Latin, and long before I reached Lyons I had reminded myself that this was the spot where in the later centuries of her fading glory the Crown of Rome was fought for, won and lost, or bought and sold, till the days of its final disappearance from among the nations.

But the memories of the days of CLAUDIUS and CALIGULA, or even of the great JULIUS and ANTONY, could not efface from my mind the effect of a half-dozen French babies on the deck of the steamer, tumbling hither and thither in a confusion out of which one would have thought it impossible to extract one's own property. I tried to get up a sort of GREY's Elegy feeling, and wonder whether one of them was not an embryo CÆSAR, or young NAPOLEON. But it was no go, and I rushed below deck, looking for a breakfast.

MAY was not well, and could eat nothing but toast and tea. I think it was never before my misfortune to be in a part of the world where toast was unknown, much less where there was no word in the language to express it. How the deuce to ask for it puzzled me. I don't know any French to boast of, but I have not before been at a stand for words to express my ideas.

I endeavored to explain to the lady. (She was a lady, if she was a stewardess.) She was all smiles, but she couldn't understand what I wanted. "*Du pain brulé*," said I at length in despair. "*Du pain roti*," suggested a gentleman at an adjoining table, who had been interested in my description of this novel sort of eatable. "Ah," exclaimed the stewardess, a bright idea striking her, "*Du pain grillé*." I jumped at the idea. It was just the thing. "Yes, some *grilled bread* only." I added, "be sure to grill it on both sides, and do it brown." Utterly unconscious of my classical quotation, she brought it just right, and we survived on that and the coffee to reach the watch towers of CHARLEMAGNE, and the vile smelling streets of Lyons, the city of the Roman Emperors and Christian Bishops of the centuries from the first to the fifteenth.

And now, as I write, the sun has gone down in the west, behind the lofty heights of Fourvieres, and the moonlight is pouring in a flood of silver up the valley of the Saone.

Our room, on the west side of the Hotel de l'Europe, is large and high, but the windows are so high from the floor that a man standing can but just look out of them. So I have drawn up to it a large arm-chair, and on that I have placed another chair, and MAY sits in the upper one, looking out at the palace, or where was the palace of the CÆSARS, across the yellow Saone. Before our window, at a stone-throw distance, stands the Cathedral of Lyons, a building of the time of ST. LOUIS, and at this moment the vesper chimes come floating on the moonlit air, while six hundred feet above us, in the still calm sky, stands and gleams, even among the stars, the colossal image of the Virgin, the Saviour of Lyons. It is an evening for dreams. Beautiful exceedingly. Looking upward I could imagine myself at home in the fairest land on earth, but looking across the valley of the yellow river, I see the dark masses of the old Cathedral, and I know where I am.

On my shelves, at home, there is an old volume that I somewhat prize, and which I have sometimes thought a rare old book, worth keeping. It is an edition of the works of IRENÆUS, edited by ERASMUS. The old Bishop of Lyons, edited by the Reformer of later years. But my old book seems modern here, when I see up yonder the grave of IRENÆUS, and tread, as I have to-day, in his footsteps.

There were but two spots in Lyons that I desired to visit, and to one of these, with all the eagerness of pilgrims, we hastened as soon as we were in the city.

The church of the *Abbey of Ainay* is one of the oldest relics of Europe. The central lantern or dome of the church springs from four granite pillars that were once but two, and which stood one on either side of the altar of AUGUSTUS CÆSAR, erected by the nations of Gaul at the confluence of the Saone and Rhone, when that mouth here.

But the [illegible] turn aside to the [illegible] of the most credible of Lyons.

We entered the vestry, and the old guardian lifted a heavy slab in the floor, exhibiting a narrow stone staircase, down which we felt our way—entering at the foot a small, square, subterraneous chamber, scarcely large enough for us to turn around in. Here we waited in the gloom until our guide came with a small candle in his hand, and by the half light it gave we saw on either side of the crypt a square hole, two feet by two, closed up with heavy grates. Into one of these I attempted to crawl on my hands and knees, but found this impossible, and I fell down flat and drew myself along, snake fashion, through the narrow passage, until I found myself in a cell, five feet by three, on the floor, with an arched roof, about five feet in height, at the point of the arch.

In this cell, in the year of our Lord 177, PATHINUS, chosen Bishop of Lyons at 90 years of age, was, in the persecutions under MARCUS ANTONINUS, confined, and here, stretched on this damp earth in this dismal cell, under the rushing waters of the Rhone, the old man died. And on the other side of the crypt, in the other cell, which I also entered and found precisely similar, BLANDINA, worthy to be a saint, was kept for torture in the iron chair until she too went up to God.

I worship the memory of the martyrs of all times, all countries, even if martyrs in a wrong cause. The man that believes even unto death has a soul worthy to be remembered.

And the martyrs of our holy faith, the stern old men and the glorious women of those ages when the voice of the Apostle of the Gentiles had not ceased to ring in the halls of Rome, those martyrs are worthy immortality, and I could almost consent to build them shrines "and burn a fragrant lamp before their bones."

I have written this letter slowly and with frequent interruptions, so that it is now very late, and I must close it and sleep.

I have said I could almost worship a martyr saint. On my word if I were Lyonnais I think I should feel as MAY was just now saying, and should worship that virgin that stands up so erect in the sky above me. All day long the golden image stands firm and bright in the sunshine.

In the day I do not think I should be tempted, for the copper and the gilding are too manifest. But to see it in the gathering twilight, tall, grand, lofty, as the evening closes in, and in the moonlight far above the city, on the heights of Fourvieres, where AUGUSTUS sat two thousand years ago, and whence AUGUSTUS and his race, the race of the Cæsars, have forever departed. Emblem of the visions of the Sibyl, shown to the Roman Emperor, of a religion despised and rejected among men then, but now triumphant in a world that Rome never dreamed of when, as I shall to-night, I sleep, and wake at midnight to see the stars over me, and up among the stars that calm form of the Virgin Mother, as AUGUSTUS saw it, in the very heavens, I say I am almost tempted to forget the mockery of the copper and the gold, and worship with the Lyonnais *Notre Dame de Fourvieres*. Good night. Faithfully.

PARIS GOSSIP.

Journalism and New Journals in Paris—New Projects and Improvements in the Metropolis—Distinguished Converts to Cremation—A Reminiscence of the Rachel Troupe in New-York.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

PARIS, Thursday, Dec. 18, 1856.

A great change is taking place in Paris in journalism. The manufacturer of political *canards* no longer exists; he has turned his attention to the recounting of anecdotes and personalities. The public, always greedy for this kind of publication, encourage and applaud it, and thus this species of newspaper writing is fast becoming the fashion. Without it there is no hope of success. The political journals even devote a large space to this personal gossip. The *canard* is dethroned by the *cancan;* public affairs inspire less curiosity than private affairs. For instance, *La Presse*, which has just changed hands, proposes to add to its editorial corps, a *chroniqueur*—a writer of personal gossip. But who is the man that dares take in hand the pen left by Madame DELPHINE DE GIRARDIN? Among the names mentioned for this difficult post is that of the distinguished critic of the *Moniteur*, THEOPHILE GAUTIER. The *chroniqueur* must know everybody of importance who lives within the walls of Paris, he must be a good talker, a good diner and a good drinker, he must be a third party to every conversation, he must be present in a corner at all family scenes worth printing, he must disguise himself as a domestic, so as to count the plates which are served, and examine the wine that is drank.

A large journal printed at Brussels, which thinks at St. Petersburg, is written at Paris, and read everywhere, *Le Nord*, has given up all its *feuilleton* space to its numerous gossipers. Instead of reproducing the miserable romances of the Paris journals, which are no longer read but by habit, and written but for speculation, the *Nord* publishes seven times a week the secret history of all the capitals of the universe. By means of this innovation its subscribers breakfast with the Emperor of Russia, assist at the high mass of the Pope, hunt with the Duke of SAXE-COBOURG, dine with Dr. VERON, are present at the dressing of the prima donna of San Carlos, and sup with the Queen POMARE.

In the language of a spirited cotemporary, by virtue of this new feature of journalism the whole world will soon be a "glass house." We shall soon no longer need to demand of our neighbor, "how do you do?" It will suffice to throw our eye over the morning journal. Public morals will there find their mirror. All wives will be faithful to their husbands; all husbands will give the desired cashmeres to their wives; debtors will pay their creditors; creditors will be indulgent for their debtors; so afraid will people be of finding themselves in the columns of the gossiper! Malefactors will take the road of virtue; the tribunals will be superfluous; the *gensd'armes* useless; the executioner will take steps to secure his pension. People have braved the scaffold, but no one ever braved the gossip of a journal!

Under the influence of this new feature of journalism, almost every day gives birth to a new gazette. Among these, a journal is about to appear called *l'Ane Savant* (the Wise Ass.) *L'Ane Savant* will talk a little of everything, but particularly of artists and the arts. It is this specialty which justifies its title. There is not a critic in France who, in the judgment of the artists, is not an *Ane Savant*. The most savant, the most impartial, the kindest of all, is, without contradiction, M. THEOPHILE GAUTIER. He is perhaps the only one who has a mind large enough to embrace in one admiration the talent of M. INGRES and the genius of M. DELACROIX. And he—THEOPHILE GAUTIER—is going to have his journal. While he writes gossip for the *Presse*, and theatrical criticisms for the *Moniteur*, a journal is advertised to appear the present week, of which he is to be chief editor, entitled the *Artist*. M. ALBERIC SECOND, well known in the literary world of Paris, has lately started a journal called *La Vie Parisienne* (Paris Life.) *La Gazette de Champfleury* still lives, notwithstanding its editor lately refused the challenge of a *confrère* whom it had slandered.

NOVEL PROJECTS.

In this army of new journals, notwithstanding they are edited by men of superior literary abilities, you may imagine to what extremities their writers are pushed to sustain their character, as literary men of standing; for, as you know, all journals in France are strictly original. [illegible] journals proposes to the Prefect of the [illegible] at a moment when he is [illegible] in the Prologue. Not to damage the wood, the chase last last but thirty minutes. The cavaliers, to avoid disorder, will follow the principal avenues. The route of the deer will be traced out in advance. At each station the crowd will await his coming, as they do the cars on the railroad. Another proposes to transform the garden of the Palais Royale into an immense swimming bath, where the Parisians may swim in warm water. Another advocates a tunnel under the Place Carrousel, in order that carriages may arrive on the quai without difficulty, even on review days. Still another proposes, in view of the fact that the temperature falls every Winter in the streets of Paris, to raise around and over the city a complete cage of glass, so that we may all live in a hot-house. There will then be no throwing of stones at our neighbors.

Among the novel but serious projects in view, is that of tunneling the hill of Montmartre. The plan is drawn up, and will be put into execution as soon as some of the gigantic enterprises for the embellishment and salubrity of the city, now in progress, are finished. The subterranean road will commence at the city octroi barrier, and terminate beyond the fortification on the plain of St. Ouen. It will serve the double purpose of an important strategic route, in case the city should ever be besieged.

THE CITY IMPROVEMENTS.

As has been feared and often predicted, a moment of arrest and of trouble has arrived in the prosecution of some of the grand improvements lately commenced by the Government in Paris. Thus the grandest and costliest of these improvements, the Boulevard de Sebastopol, has been stopped. This street, a hundred and twenty feet in width, will be, when finished, four and three-quarter miles long, reaching from the Strasbourg railway station to the Barriere d'Enfer. (It is to be presumed that the city did not put any malice into the building of this *wide road*, because it leads to the "Barrier of Hell.") Its course is through the central and densest part of the city, where from six to nine-story buildings are to be torn down at each step. Three miles of this immense work is accomplished.

The temporary abandonment of the work has given rise to a singular sort of claim for damages brought against the city. Of the most important section of the road, that which runs from the Boulevard St. Denis to the island, about one-half is finished; the old houses torn down and new ones built, and paving laid down, or rather the macadam, for all the boulevards of Paris, new or old, are now macadamized. The half finished is that next the river. The elegant new houses constructed on this portion of the street have been leased for long terms of years at high rents, to merchants and others, who are fixing themselves permanently. In the expectation of having an immense thoroughfare and a corresponding trade when the street should be opened through to the old boulevards, the rents have been fixed very high. Now that the works have been suspended and the street in consequence condemned to isolation and solitude, the merchants already installed, have combined and brought suit against the Government for damages. Their cause is a good one, but their antagonist is powerful.

The Boulevard de Malsherbes, another grand project which would have turned out of doors, among other important personages, the Princess MATHILDE, the American Minister and the Spanish Ambassador, has been also abandoned for the present. The journals state that the Emperor ordered the abandonment on account of the numerous work-people who would be turned out of home at a moment when no houses were to be obtained. The abandonment was said to be granted on the appeal of the Princess MATHILDE in favor of these poor. But the truth is, that there are no poor on the route of this great road, and that the Princess did not want to move until her new palace of the Foubourg St. Honoré was finished.

CREMATION.

The subject of burning the dead still occupies the public attention. GEORGE SAND and LAMARTINE have given in their adhesion to the project. Madame SAND expresses her opinion very strongly in favor of it; she wishes to be burnt—all opinions are respectable; let her be burnt therefore. As for other defuncts, it would be well at least to have their opinion before proceeding to change the present state of things. For myself, to rot in one common earth, or to be burnt into ashes and sealed in an urn decorated with a label announcing my name, place of birth, qualities, etc., etc.,—these two alternatives seem to me equally devoid of charm, and plunge me into melancholy. For the present I bequeath the subject to my heirs.

But another plan is proposed for disposing of the dead—a plan which is cleaner, more elegant and more chemical. By means of a hideous paraphernalia of crucibles, alembics, exhausters and poisons, the body is susceptible of being reduced to an infinitely small solid substance, of which a ring may be made in variegated colors to wear around the finger. The disconsolate wife or husband can thus preserve the souvenir of a dear departed partner to the end of their lives; and if the burden of their grief should push them to a desire to join the lost one, they would have but to crush the ring and swallow its pieces in order to accomplish a hasty and sure suicide. This mourning by chemistry, this petrifaction by death, has something so fantastic about it that one cannot avoid a certain titillation of curiosity in talking of it. It would be a conservation of relics by compression.

A widow might have her husband mounted in the frame of a bracelet, which would recall to her the hymeneal chain. A husband might mount his wife in a pin, which would be piquant. For the academicians an appropriate human conservation would be a garniture of coat buttons.

There is still another process, which I only mention for the benefit of future historians. An eccentric Frenchman who filled, a few years ago, the functions of a dragoman at one of the large cities of the Orient, conceived the ferocious idea of making of the venerated skin of his wife an article of wearing apparel, which I should name in Latin if I knew what the Romans called breeches. But the process is savage. This species of sentimental tannery would have the air of ironical reprisals.

A ROW ABOUT THE CHILDREN.

The Archbishop of Paris lately discovered that the children of the choir of the parish churches stole out in the evening to go and sing at the Opera. His Eminence felt alarmed at the dangers of this precocious enterprise to the young truants. But an examination of the question proved that the little nightingales earned twenty francs a month at the Church, and forty at the theatre; in other words, they breakfasted badly at the Church, and dined copiously at the Opera. The sage prelate, therefore, closed his eyes for the love of humanity, and the double operation continues.

SOMETHING ABOUT SARAH FELIX IN NEW-YORK.

When Mademoiselle RACHEL left New-York, sick and fatigued with her American tour, her sister SARAH remained behind, to try her fortune in French comedy. But, it appears that the New-Yorkers were cold, and did not patronize her well. She made her last effort—she was going to play her finest *rôle*—but oh! fatality, she had no *jeune premier*, to take the part of the young lover. She went to a dramatic agent, but he had no lover at his disposition, the last one, growing tired of being out of employ, having made himself a painter of houses and dead-walls.

"Where is he at work?" demanded SARAH.

"In Broadway, at No.—— you will find him at work on the house of a Mr. NICHOLSON."

SARAH directed her steps towards the [illegible] dicated, and found [illegible] high up in the air [illegible] called, but he, [illegible] a brush on the end of a long stick, and a colored bucket, from which he drew his colors, did not respond. So she made a speaking trumpet of her plump little hands, and cried to him,

"Ohé hup!"

"Brrr! brrr!" replied the artist.

"Do you know the *rôle* of the "Games of Love and Hazard?"

"On the end of my fingers, and a good many more besides."

"Very well! I engage you."

The artist hurried down, and the next evening made his *début* before an American audience and Mlle. SARAH FELIX.

This young man was well raised and a gentleman. Mlle. SARAH is, as everybody knows, although thirty-eight, still handsome. They were both far from the home where they first saw the light. They poured out, every evening, sitting side by side, the home-sickness which was devouring them. They talked of getting married. Mlle. SARAH, finding him a little young, declared that she was perhaps too old for him.

"Recollect," she said, "that in eleven months I shall be twenty-eight."

"And I," cried he, "I shall be twenty-seven in twe years."

He lied for a good reason, but still he lied six years, for he was only nineteen. The marriage was arranged and they returned to France. This is the young artist, we are assured, that SARAH presented everywhere in Paris as a nephew of WASHINGTON! How this union was broken off I do not know; but I am told the young man is engaged at one of the Boulevard theatres, where he is shortly to make his *début*. Mlle. SARAH, you know, is with her sister RACHEL in Egypt.

HOW RAPHAEL JEWED HIS SISTER SARAH.

This story about Mlle. SARAH's age recalls another on the same subject. Mlle. SARAH is certainly a very *distingué* lady on the stage as well as off, but her talent borrows a great part of its brilliancy from her sister RACHEL. When one sees her play, it is difficult not to recall the anecdote of that *habitué* of the opera who beat the measure during the overture to "Robert le Diable." His neighbor, believing perhaps that he had the honor of touching the elbow of MEYERBEER, said to him:

"You are a musician, Monsieur?"

"Not exactly. But I have a brother who has a music-box."

For many years, so many that I dare not mention them, Mlle. SARAH would give half her experience to regain the charms and the years she has lost. They know this weakness of her's in the family, and RAPHAEL had the wit to make use of it on a memorable occasion—rendered memorable by LEON BEAUVALLET—the departure of the tribe of FELIX for the New World. RAPHAEL offered her the engagement at a certain sum. She asked six thousand francs more. There appeared no chance for a compromise, for neither brother nor sister would yield.

"If you don't cede," said RAPHAEL, "I know what I shall do; I shall engage NATHALIE; she has more talent than you, and she is not much thinner."

"Yes, but she is not a FELIX."

"Bah! Do you think the Americans will notice that? A Hebrew name will suffice to make her pass for one of the family. Come, sign."

"Never! Rather death!" exclaimed SARAH, with dramatic emphasis.

They were going to separate, when the God of Jacob inspired RAPHAEL with a magnificent plan of conciliation.

"Listen, SARAH, I have found it; I will not give you the six thousand francs, but I will bet you five louis that you are going to sign."

"Five louis that I won't."

"You will see. I will not give you the six thousand francs, but I will have them put on your passport that you are but thirty years of age; there, will you sign?"

"That's better," said SARAH, radiant.

"For a scratch of the pen, I will make you the junior of RACHEL."

And SARAH signed.

"And my five louis," said RAPHAEL.

"Here are nine-five francs," said SARAH.

"How is that, we bet a hundred?"

"Yes, but I pay down, and I keep back the discount."

To finish the chapter on the tribe of FELIX, RAPHAEL is about to be married to the beautiful Mlle. LUTHER of the Théâtre Français, and then starts through the provinces to play the great success of the Porte St. Martin, *Le Fils de la Nuit*. A late letter from Mlle. RACHEL, on the Nile, holds out the hope that her health is improving, and that we may, perhaps, once more see her on the stage again.

MALAKOFF.

FROM KANSAS TO ST. LOUIS OVERLAND.

A Stage Ride Through Missouri from Independence to Lexington—Incidents and Observations.

The first half of the way from Independence to Lexington lies through one of the finest regions of country in the world. Like the better part of Kansas, it is a mixture of prairie and timber land, fashioned in that happy medium between the level and mountainous which imparts all the real advantages of both. Riding over it, as we did, in that cool, bright, delightful morning, it seemed to us that here, if anywhere in the world, ought the spirit of peace and the institutions of freedom to prevail.

We soon began to improve, with our companions, the inevitable stage circle acquaintance. Of those who had joined us at Westport, two were pilot and engineer on the Missouri River, forced by its sudden closing to take their last trip by land; one a lieutenant in the United States service, fresh from Fort Laramie and Indian warfare, and the remaining four, spectators who had been up at Fort Leavenworth attending the land sales. Two of these latter hailed from the Old Dominion; one from Indiana, and one from Ohio. Of the original four who started from Kansas City, no two were originally from the same State, though all were now citizens of Kansas, being distributed among the States of Massachusetts, Vermont, New-York and Illinois.

The first half day was mainly passed in expressing our admiration of the country, and defining the circumstances under which we met. It seemed that our Westport men had started the previous morning from Leavenworth in the stage, under as many solemn promises from the agent there as had been given us at Kansas City. They came along very well till they arrived at the Delaware Ferry of the Kansas River, where their carriage left them on the bank and turned back. It was expected that another would be in waiting on the opposite shore, but the fact that none was there did not in the least influence the driver's resolution to return. Thus they were left, in an Indian village, some fifteen miles from Westport But they were men of energy, and finally procured a private conveyance of Mr. CHOTEAU, a Frenchman, closely allied to the wealthy Choteau family of St. Louis, but who had long years before married a Shawnee woman and reared his home some three miles from this crossing, in what is now the Shawnee Reserve. Thus provided, a their own expense, of course, they were enabled to reach Westport late that evening, where their patience was still further tried by the refusal of the host of the "Harris House" to indulge them with the luxury of supper, notwithstanding their fast during the entire day. But next to supper they needed rest, and incontinently sought it, to be roused at 3 o'clock in the morning for a stage [illegible] which they scarcely were [illegible] all. But the good [illegible] excellent [illegible] with country and [illegible] had enabled them to [illegible] and we till now journeyed along in the best possible good humor—obeying with alacrity our driver's summons to walk up and down the hills, (not infrequent,) and making the very best generally of our situation.

One of the curiosities observable by a Northern man in passing through this magnificent region, is the scarcity of houses. We noticed abundance of hemp and corn-fields, occasionally an orchard, (badly neglected,) but rarely a house. This is one of the peculiarities of the slave system. The farms are large plantations, in the hands of few and wealthy proprietors. When we occasionally saw a house, it was built with considerable ostentation, but rarely marked by those features which, in the North, are regarded as indications of either real comfort or good taste. The building was almost invariably a large rectangular edifice, with the unfailing chimney at each end, built *outside*, and the whole destitute of any architectural ornamentation to disturb its general monotony. The whole was surrounded by a rude fence, and not the slightest effort apparent of any attempt at beautifying the grounds. Occasionally a grove, or an awkward dash at *the Gothic* style in building, varied this general similarity, but the instances were rare.

About 1 o'clock we stopped at the stage station to dine—having made sixteen miles from Independence. The house was of the better style, having some barns and negro houses about it, and altogether giving promise of a good dinner. While the meal was being prepared—it *should* have been ready—we amused ourselves with extracting information from our host, physically a good type of the Boniface of olden times. When at last the dinner was announced, we were served with spare-rib, sausage, cabbage, and *very* plain short-cake, *called* bread; the whole plantation, with its imposing show of improvements, not being able to give us either *milk* or *butter!* And this, I will here say, we found a not uncommon deficiency in our meals on the route; but very seldom did our hosts think it necessary to make any discount on the general price—half a dollar.

The same driver, with an equally good team, took us on to the next station. The aspect of the country continued much the same, though our road lay occasionally through wet bottoms, which detracted from its character, and over steeper hills, which called upon us for a more frequent practice of pedestrianism. When we reached the station it was already dark, and we found that no coach had arrived from the East—thus giving us no driver for the next stage. But TOM was the man for the emergency, and, on assurance of being *remembered*, without any unnecessary delay exchanged his team for four splendid whites, and away we went again in good shape.

But the road grew continually worse. A large share of it lay through a wide bottom, and the dim star-light proved sometimes a delusion instead of a help. Besides, TOM, who was the prince of whips, was now off his own *route*, and lacked that necessary knowledge of the road in detail which alone could enable him readily to select the best track and avoid the worst dangers. Our river pilot here proved himself scarcely less skillful on the land than the water. His seat was always on the box with the driver, and now he descended to the ground, and with a cheerful song and whistle went ahead on foot and pointed out the best road. His good humor and lively jokes aided much in shortening the way. When he pointed out a better track it was the "channel;" if the coach stuck fast in a rut, and demanded the whole force of the crowd, armed with rails, to lift it out, it was simply "sparring over the bar." In this way, over a really execrable road, sometimes walking, sometimes riding, often holding the coach from capsizing, or lifting it out of a hole, we journeyed through the dim evening, and were rewarded about 9 o'clock by finding ourselves up the steep bluff on which stands Lexington, and unloaded at the door of the stage-house.

The first thing in order was supper; the next, consultation. We found that no coaches had arrived for some time from the East, but fearful rumors were rife of the state of the roads, of impassable rivers, and of runaway teams which had "smashed up" one or two of the coaches belonging on the line. The case was critical. TOM would go on still another stage if we said so; but he did not make any pretence to knowing the road. A majority of us inclined to stay over and take an *early start* in the morning, if we could be sure of getting it. Our coach was in TOM's charge, and no other was on hand; this he promised us we should have, and so it was finally settled; and about 11 o'clock I retired to a very dirty room, but managed to get, notwithstanding, a very sound sleep.

In the morning it was raining and freezing. The rain soon tapered off, and we were ready to start. But still no coach came for us. To our inquiries of the agent, he replied always that it would be along in a few moments. "Had any coach arrived from the East during the night?" we inquired. He replied "No," which we afterwards found to be false. TOM had gone back, but had left us his coach as agreed. Mr. W., who had been over the road before, said that it was the custom to travel nights and lie still during the day! And so it almost proved, for it was not till 11 o'clock that the coach came, and we were finally enabled to bid a willing adieu to Lexington.

One or two incidents in our stay there are noteworthy. The state of public feeling was changed almost miraculously from its condition a few months since. Here, in the very centre of fire-eating border-ruffianism, where Sharp's Rifles were forcibly taken from steamboats, and emigrants disarmed and turned back on their way; where Gov. ROBINSON was taken off a boat in May last by a mob, and sent back to Kansas—in this very Lexington, one would not now mistrust that the public excitement had ever been such as to compel even old and conservative citizens to its measures.

Several of us were known to be Northerners, yet not a word of incivility was offered. On the contrary, all was courtesy and conciliation. The only political conversation I heard, was a narrative over the office fire, of his wonderful adventures in Kansas, by a young man named ANDERSON, son of one of the first citizens of Lexington, who, while a resident of that city, was elected a member, and afterwards Speaker *pro tem.* of the bogus Legislature, and who has again been returned to the same august body. To be sure, he calls his present residence, Lecompton, though it happens that Lexington claims the most of his time. I was greatly amused at his story, and especially at his claims to *conservatism*—a quality about as distinguishing in him as in Hon. P. S. BROOKS, or any other disciple of the same faith.

Having occasion in the morning to purchase an article in the shoe line, I was amazed to find that the second city in Missouri, population about 4,000, contained but *one* exclusively shoe store! and that would be esteemed a small establishment in any place of equal size in the East.

RECOLLECTIONS OF CHIEF-JUSTICE MARSHALL.—In Bishop MEADE's Notices of the Old Churches in Virginia, published in the *Southern Churchman*, are the following recollections of the late Chief-Justice MARSHALL:

"I have mentioned before that Judge MARSHALL had no hope of the revival of the Church in Virginia, though contributing liberally to the efforts made for it. He lived to see himself mistaken, and to unite with his children and grandchildren in the services of our resuscitated Church, in the very place of his nativity and the scenes of his early life. In my frequent visits to Cool Spring and Oak Hill, I often met with him, as I had done at my father's house and other places in Frederick in my more boyish days. Though not a communicant, he was the sincere friend to religion and the Episcopal Church. I can never forget how he would prostrate his tall form before the rude low benches without backs at Cool Spring meeting-house, in the midst of his children and grand-children and his old neighbors. In Richmond he always set an example to the gentlemen of the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] not [illegible]

At the building of the Hall [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] pews, which partook too much of the modern fashion, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Reply to the Bennett

[illegible] Nights I may [illegible] a constant reader of your paper, the privilege of making in the columns of your respectable journal, a few remarks on "Reflections and Suggestions on the Catholic Press," by the Most Reverend Archbishop of New-York.

All regret that these reflections have appeared in print, and it is said that many of his best friends have tried to prevent their publication. His determined to rule without counsel all his life, he could not consistently submit to advice in this case. We often hear much said of the wisdom and judgment of old age, but, in my opinion, the periods of life that betray most the absence of both are extreme youth and age. I believe the Archbishop will regret the publication of this article more than anything that has come from his pen since the publication of that famous document in which he endeavored to make up in the estimation of the community for the want of respectability in his Irish origin by claiming a Welsh descent, and to hide the obscurity of his Irish ancestry by giving an elaborate history of the sept of the Hughes.

In the article under consideration, the Archbishop manifests unmistakably his CELTIC blood and CELTIC propensities. In reading it over we are reminded of the individual, who, beholding from the vessel, as it approached the shore, a bloody fight on the deck, grasped firmly his cudgel, and on landing sailed in with terrible effect on all, indiscriminately, who showed the least signs of battle. At the termination of the fierce encounter, when asked by those who had been spectators of his prowess, and the deadly precision of his blows, what side he had been helping, he candidly answered that "he never battled for party. He always fought for fun, and generally on his own hook."

The only difference, as to genuine Celtic propensity, between the Archbishop and the above-mentioned individual, is that the Archbishop sails into the leaders of the Catholic press, because they disagree and show signs of fight. And, again, deals out his deadly and unmerciful blows against them when they agree and manifest to the world harmony of feeling and unity of opinion. He knocks down and nearly annihilates the editor of the *Celt*, for asserting "that the success of religion in this country depends on the influx of immigrants."

He next turns on Dr. BROWNSON, a convert to the faith and of Protestant descent, and almost sweeps him out of existance for no other crime according to the Doctor's candid, though waggish acknowledgment, in the last number of his *Review*, except that he possesses in a supereminent degree the three Divine virtues of Faith, Hope, and Charity; and for asserting "That the success of religion depends on the reflux of emigrants, and that the Church will progress in proportion as she is represented and presented to the world by natives of the soil." Leaving both as dead, he lastly lays hold of the *Freeman's Journal*, but handles him with gloves on, such as he wore when he held the "vile insect BROOKS" out of the window, and gracefully dropped him into oblivion.

But before letting poor Master MACMASTERS go he nearly shakes the life out of him, tells him that he is nearly as bad as the others, and that if he does not mend his manners he knows the doom that awaits him. Though the only crime of which he finds him guilty is "That for several years the *Journal* never deviated from the principles of justice, truth, order and social interests."

Having annihilated the three representatives of the Catholic Press, or at least reduced their loud and discordant batteries to silence, he proudly struts over the field of battle, and, in the flush of victory, asks of his prostrate antagonist several questions, in tones of contemptuous defiance, and concludes the campaign by granting a truce, and drawing up the articles of a lasting peace. It is, however, in these questions of the Archbishop to his fellow adversaries, and in the articles of peace which he has graciously granted to them, that we are to discover the true cause of his indignation against them, and the real nature of their offence. When Dr. BROWNSON advised all whom it might concern "To cheer on the young, lay and ecclesiastical, in their zeal, activity and enterprise, and cautions all against snubbing them for their inexperience, quizzing them for their zeal, damping their hopes, pouring cold water on their enthusiasm, and brushing the flowers from their young hearts;" when he asserted "That to do the work and advance the cause of religion, we wanted men of fresh hearts, of boldness, of energy, of enterprise, and of positive virtues, and not simply good easy men, whose chief merit is their inability to do harm, and whose study is to keep things quiet and as they are," he never imagined that any individual should feel greatly offended, or that any person would jump indignantly into print, and ask defiantly, in the face of a community wide awake to all that is going on, such questions as "When, where and by whom." The Archbishop knows very well that his questions cannot be answered by any Catholic, without giving great offence, and without fixing too intensely the already too keen attention of the Catholic community on what is transpiring within it. When these editors commended bishops and priests for their zeal, their disinterestedness, and their self-sacrifice; or for their acquirements, boldness, and energy, they never imagined, nor do they now believe, that they were guilty of any grievous sin or that they did more than their duty, even if some destitute of these virtues were passed over in silence, for they know too well that we cannot long impose on the community by fictitious and premature panegyric or by false and unjust censure.

But why do not these editors proclaim throughout the length and breadth of the land; why do they not convey on the wings of the press to the distant nations of Europe; why do they not tell the priests, bishops and cardinals; yea, even the pope himself, "what glorious things have been done here for the interests of religion and the cause of afflicted humanity?" instead of whining over the defection of a few old Catholics, which might have happened in any country, or wailing over the loss of some hopeless young, "who may be truly said never to have belonged to the church!" Here the Archbishop manifests too plainly the cause of his anger. Here he shows that he is in his old days the same politician that he has ever been—that he thinks more of what the world will say, that world whose admiration he has ever tried to attract, than he does of what his own priests and people see and feel and think and say.

The Archbishop asserts in contradiction of the Editors, that among the grown-up and well-instructed Catholics there is hardly any such thing as apostacy. This I hope and believe to be true. If there be any case of defection from the Church, his priests know it well. But, at the same time, I can assert on the authority of his best and most respectable priests, that of this the Archbishop knows little or nothing—that he has seldom, if ever, called them together or condescended to ask their opinion or advice on this or any other subject. Or, if he did, it was to let them retire under the mortification of knowing that their opinion was of no possible consequence, and with the conviction that their advice would be utterly disregarded. In fact, I have been informed that in the ecclesiastical affairs of the arch diocese they have just about as much to say as BRIGHAM YOUNG. That the best way for them at least, is to move along quietly and smoothly, without attracting notice; to call to see him occasionally, to talk sorrowingly over the failings of the weaker brethren, and to pour a little oil of flattery on his Archiepiscopal brow.

The Archbishop admits that, among the young and uninstructed, many have become bad Catholics and bad members of society, and have entirely fallen away from the faith. But then, in justification of himself and of his government, which appears to be the only object of the article, he attributes all to the mysterious dispensations of Providence. This is a very convenient way of accounting for the wrongs and disorders of life—a very easy way to justify the absence of law and the violation of sacred rights, the apathy to existing evils, and the neglect of positive duties. But it would be more manly, as well as more Christian, to endeavor to remove the evil, and to remedy the disorder, by the means which Providence and Christian charity have placed at our disposal. It will not do for us to throw our responsibility on Providence, and, above all, it will not do to assert that those baptised in the Catholic Communion, "strictly speaking, never belonged to the Church." It is the first time I have known that sentiment to come from a teacher in God's Church. I might seek for it in vain among the writings of the departed Doctors of the Church, from the days of St. Thomas, the angel of schools, to the present moment. But, as I may be ignorant, or might be deceived, on this point, I will await the action of the Bishops, or the decision of the Holy Father himself, as to its orthodoxy. I am, however, certain that the holy, devoted, and self-sacrificing heroes who founded orders for the redemption of captives, who agreed to spend all the wealth which Christian charity placed at their disposal, and, when all was gone, bound themselves by a vow to sell themselves to the infidel, in exchange for their Christian brethren, groaning in slavery, and exposed to the danger of apostacy, would listen not only with astonishment, but with holy horror to such a sentiment, coming from the pen of a Bishop of their day. In my opinion, and in the opinion of many good Catholics, the Archbishop would manifest more of the tone and spirit not only of a Bishop but of a Christian, by retiring from political strife, and devoting the few short days of his declining life to the good of his people. Above all I would advise him to refrain in future from the exposure of the crimes of individuals, for which they have long since repented, and from which they have been already absolved even by the very authority with which his Grace is invested.

EQUITAS.

January 6, 1857.

GOVERNORS' MESSAGES.

Message of Governor Chase, of Ohio.

The annual message of Gov. CHASE, of Ohio, was delivered on the 5th inst. A survey of the condition and resources of the State gives occasion for warm congratulations. The Governor calls particular attention to the rapid development of the State. Of its twenty-five millions of acres, not one was cleared for cultivation half a century ago, while now nearly all the land in the State has become private property, and is subject to taxation. The message suggests the question of the correctness of the Federal estimate of the area of that State. That estimate gives 39,964 square miles, or 25,576,960 acres. It is highly probable that the true area is considerably greater. However this may be, Federal ownership approaches its termination, and the Governor commends the development of the riches of Ohio soil to the careful and conscientious consideration of the Legislature. He proposes an increase in the fund established for the award of agricultural premiums. Commerce receives marked attention. The Reciprocity Treaty with Canada has stimulated mercantile enterprise in the Northern part of the State. There are 2,800 miles of railroad in active operation; these roads costing $90,000,000, and carrying upwards of 1,000,000 passengers, with gross receipts of $6,000,000 per annum. The estimated increase of railroad enterprise for the next ten years is one-quarter the present amount. A Board of Railroad Commissioners is recommended, to exercise a general supervision. A liberal extension of the Banking franchise is favored, with a mixed currency. The new Banking Law of April 11, 1856, having failed to receive the approval of the people, the Governor suggests that the act of March 21, 1851, to authorize free Banking, be continued in force, with such amendments as may be necessary. The preparation of the Statistics of the State is favored. It is suggested, also, that the Geological Survey be resumed. The State Debt originated in internal improvements, and amounts to $2,423,359. The receipts last year were $3,588,000, and expenditures $3,189,600; in 1855, the receipts were $4,215,804, and the expenditures $3,570,000. The total taxable valuation of the State is $820,661,037. The Canal Revenues last year were $427,813, a considerable decrease. The public institutions are mentioned favorably, but the Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Columbus sadly needs a new edifice. The new State-House is so far completed that the Legislature holds its sessions therein, while of the appropriation of $90,000, some $46,000 remain unexpended. The report of the Commissioner of Common Schools had not been received, so that no figures are given. The Governor calls attention to the inadequacy of Individual corporations; and recommends attention to complaints in regard to the abuse of the Elective franchise. Sundry amendments to the Constitution are also mentioned as desirable.

The latter part of the Message adverts to Kansas affairs. Governor CHASE, in conformity with the instructions of the Legislature, transmitted to the Governor of each State a copy of Joint Resolutions of the General Assembly relative to Kansas affairs. The Governor of Mississippi has returned the copy transmitted to him, in pursuance, as he states, of the requirements of a joint resolution of the Legislature of that State, of which he transmits a copy. Governor CHASE states that within the last two months, he has received several communications "from emigrants to Kansas from Ohio, earnestly appealing for protection and aid. Of these appeals, one was in the form of an affidavit from eleven citizens imprisoned under various charges at Lecompton. Ten of these prisoners, though formerly citizens of Ohio, are now residents of Kansas. The eleventh, an old man of seventy years, a soldier near half a century ago under JACKSON, was still a citizen of Ohio, on a visit to some friends in the Territory. The real offence of all was the defence of Free-State homes against Slave-State invasion. Their seizure, their imprisonment, their indictments, and their cruel treatment, constitute a dark chapter in the dark history of wrong and outrage in Kansas."

The Governor says:

"On receiving this appeal I thought it right to address an earnest letter to Gov. GEARY in behalf of the prisoners. I also sent for their immediate relief a sum of money contributed by private beneficence, which, however, failed to reach its destination in consequence of the necessary return of the gentleman to whom it was intrusted without having entered the Territory. It gives me pleasure to inform you that most of these prisoners have since escaped or have been acquitted. I am not aware that any of them yet remain in confinement."

And concludes:

"As an equal member of the confederacy, Ohio is entitled to demand for her citizens emigrating to the Territories, free ingress and egress by the ordinary routes, and complete protection from invasion, from usurpation and from lawless violence. If the general Government refuse this protection, I cannot doubt the right or the duty of the State to intervene.

There are good grounds, however, for the hope that the worst is over in Kansas. From the Free-State press of the Territory, and from other reliable sources, assurances are received that peace, order and security are re-established, for the present at least, within its limits. Many of the most dangerous of the marauders have left the Territory, and a disposition is manifested by the present Territorial Governor to respect and protect the rights of Free-State settlers. There is reason to expect that the most obnoxious acts of the Pseudo-Legislature will be abrogated, and that the bad design of the repeal of the Missouri Prohibition will be defeated by the virtue and intelligence of the People.

Meanwhile there is much distress occasioned by the civil disturbances which require relief. It is gratifying to observe that the propriety and duty of affording this relief is recognized by the humane and liberal of all parties. The people of Ohio will, I doubt not, approve whatever you may find it expedient and necessary to do in order to protect the emigrants from the suffering, disease and death to which they are exposed."

Message of Gov. Pollock, of Pennsylvania.

Gov. POLLOCK, of Pennsylvania, sent in his Message on the 7th inst. The financial condition of the Commonwealth is reported as highly satisfactory. The receipts of the last year were $6,621,937, and the expenditures $5,377,142. Balance, $1,344,000. The Governor says that the punctuality with which the interest on the public debt has been paid, and the ability of the Treasury to meet all legitimate demands upon it, have inspired public confidence in our securities, and contributed largely to establish and sustain the credit of the Commonwealth. Pennsylvania's State debt, Dec. 1, 1856, was $40,701,835; amount of debt liquidated since 1855, $966,158. The Governor prophesies the total extinction of the debt in 1879. The year's receipts from the Public Works, were $2,006,615; an increase of $68,638; expenditures on same account $1,843,000. The Governor rejoices at the rapid progress of the North Branch extension of the Pennsylvania canal, bringing the State into close connection with the New-York improvements. The subject of Banking is recommended to careful attention, and on the matter of the currency the Message says:

"The rapid increase of population, the importance and value of our home and foreign commerce, the constant development of the material wealth of the State, the extent of our manufacturing, mechanical and agricultural industry, the fact that the State is flooded by a depreciated currency, introduced by private bankers and brokers, might justify, under the restrictions and limitations indicated, a judicious increase of banking capital within our Commonwealth. This, whilst it would aid the operations of trade, and supply the real business wants of the people, would, at the same time, remedy, to some extent, the evils of a depreciated foreign and illegal currency."

There are in the State 1,700 School districts, 10,000 directors, 1,209 teachers, and over 500,000 scholars. The Governor declares that a sufficient number of competent and well-trained teachers is the great want of the system. In its structure and organization it is as perfect, if not more so, than any of the systems of sister States. The "Blind" and the "Deaf and Dumb Asylums" at Philadelphia, and "the Pennsylvania Training School for idiotic and feeble-minded children," are declared to be institutions that appeal to the best feelings of the heart, and ask sympathy and aid. The establishment of an Agricultural Bureau is warmly recommended. "Omnibus" legislation is rebuked. A revision of the Militia law is deemed necessary.

Of the abuses of the elective franchise, the Message says:

"Illegal voting, whether founded on forgery or perjury, or both, on false assessments, or false and forged certificates of naturalization, is an evil that deserves the severest condemnation. It prevents an honest expression of the popular will, corrupts the sources of legitimate power and influence, and strikes a fatal blow at the cherished rights of freemen. These evils are alleged to exist in our large cities—the rural districts of the State are comparatively free from such corrupting abuses. A remedy, coextensive with the evil, should be provided. Every defence should be thrown around the ballot-box, and whilst the rights of legal voters should be secured and protected, fraud in every form should be prevented and punished. Whether a judicious registry law, or some other measure of reform, adequate to the necessities of the case, should be adopted, is referred to the wisdom of the Legislature.

As appropriate to this subject, the reform of the naturalization laws—the prevention, by the National Government, of the importation of foreign criminals and paupers, and a more careful, rigid, and personal examination, by our Courts, of all persons coming before them as applicants for admission to the rights of citizenship, would, to some extent, correct existing abuses, and relieve the ballot-box from the pressure of corrupting and dangerous influences."

Federal relations are then passed under review. The freedom of Kansas is insisted upon, and the idea of a revival of the Slave-Trade is indignantly scouted:

"In this connection, and as consequent upon the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, reference to a proposition made by some of the leading Southern journals, and more recently sanctioned by high official authority in a sister State, to reopen the African Slave-Trade, will not be deemed improper. That such a traffic, declared to be piracy, and execrated by the civilized world—so crowded with horrors in every stage of its pursuit—so revolting to every sentiment of humanity—every impulse of pure and noble feeling, should be advocated or approved, in this nineteenth century, with apparent sincerity, and urged as a measure of political economy, and of justice and equality to the Southern States of the Union, are facts that find their only explanation and apology in a wild enthusiasm, or a still wilder fanaticism that overwhelms alike the reason and the conscience.

The wisdom and humanity of a proposition so startling and monstrous, must seek their parallel and illustration in the dungeons of the Inquisition, or in the hold of the slave-ship, amid the horrors of the "middle passage." Equally repulsive to the intelligent and virtuous sentiment of the South as well as the North, it should receive the indignant rebuke of every lover of his country—of every friend of justice and humanity. The history of the world and of crime does not reveal a traffic more inhuman—an atrocity more horrible. Against a proposition so abhorrent, and against the principles it involves, as the representatives of a free people, and in their name, you should enter their unanimous and emphatic protest."

FINANCIAL REVIEW OF 1856.

Annual Circular of Messrs. DeCoppet & Co.

[Translation.]

As usual at this period, we present our correspondents with a review of the past year.

The eminently progressive state of the country, the rapid increase of population, the extension of settled and cultivated territory, and the important expansion of agricultural, mineral and industrial resources, must ever be a subject of great interest to European capitalists, and attract their attention, notwithstanding the recent increase of their own enterprises.

As having a direct influence on business, the pacific result of the elections, that have recently determined the choice of the President of the United States, for four years, offers a subject for congratulation. The dangerous questions broached at this election and the violent discussions to which they gave rise in the public press, were of a nature to excite serious fears in the mind of foreigners with regard to the issue. The calm and loyal manner in which the minority has submitted to the majority, affords a new proof of the elasticity of the federative form of our Government and is a fact calculated to dispel the exaggerated fears entertained by many persons for the future.

The great industrial enterprises which create the actual wealth of the country, its railroads, shipping, manufactures of various kinds, founderies, mines of various metals, the production of gold, and especially the productions of the soil, such as cotton, cereals, tobacco, &c., present altogether a striking development.

Among the manufactures whose more recent development is worthy of notice, are the iron founderies which the mineral resources of the country and its growing necessities seem particularly to favor. Our railroad iron, for instance, which, but a few years ago, was almost exclusively imported, is now, in considerable portion, produced at home; and when the immense extension of our railroad system over the whole surface of the United States is considered, an idea may be formed of the field opened to the development of this branch of industry. It may also be mentioned that locomotives and cars of all sorts used on our railroads are altogether made in our own workshops.

Exempt from the monetary embarrassments that marked preceding years, the commerce of the country has progressed and has been generally prosperous. An increase in the means of transportation to the seaboard, has stimulated the productions of the soil, and has permitted the Western and Southern States, which are essentially agricultural, to consume more of the products of both foreign and domestic manufactories. The liquidation of this increased consumption has been facilitated by a continued demand in Europe for our agricultural produce at remunerative prices.

As a natural consequence of this marked movement, our shipping has found constant and remunerative employment. According to the most exact information which we can obtain, the amount of freights collected abroad for transportation service by American vessels is estimated at from seventeen to nineteen millions of dollars for the year ending 30th June last, against thirteen to fourteen millions in 1855.

The healthy condition of the commerce of the country is demonstrated by the excess of the exportations over the importations of this year.

The considerably increased importations of European fabrics, during the last six months of the fiscal year, had awakened fears that the balance of trade for the year would be unfavorably affected by it, and that a large export of specie would be required to cover the deficit. The causes, however, already mentioned have led to an entirely different result: the importations for the year having been $314,639,942, and the Exportations including specie $326,964,918, leaving a balance of $12,324,976 in favor of the commerce of the United States. The balance of the preceding year was $13,873,886, likewise in favor of the country. The figures of exportation of 1855 (fiscal year) included $53,557,418 of specie, against $44,148,279 in 1856; this difference will be apparently more than covered by an excess of exportation of specie during the last six months of 1856 (current year.)

It is necessary, as having a direct bearing upon the balance of trade, to make some mention, on the one hand, of the freight collected abroad, and estimated as above, at from seventeen to nineteen millions of dollars, of the specie brought into the country by emigrants, no official record of which can be kept; and on the other, of the remittances of interest on the American stocks held in Europe. It is difficult to ascertain accurately the amount of the latter; a great part of these securities being payable to bearer, they consequently cannot be traced. The Secretary of the Treasury, nevertheless, recently furnished, in his report, the following data: He estimates the debt of the Federal Government, of the 31 States of the Union, of 113 Cities, of 357 Counties, and the capital of 995 banks, of 75 insurance companies, of 360 railroad companies, of 16 canal companies, and of 15 miscellaneous corporations, at $1,407,516,834, $202,922,937 of which he states to be owned abroad. This figure, which would appear low after the estimates made by former authorities, is sufficient, nevertheless, to prove that the interest to be remitted to Europe cannot exceed, and does not even reach, the amount of freight to be collected abroad, and the specie imported by immigrants. Within the two last years, the Treasury has dispersed, for the redemption of the Federal debt, $22,620,912, and for the Mexican indemnity, $10,000,000. It is estimated that about two-thirds of the former sum, and almost all the latter, has been remitted to foreign parts. This fact, in view of the considerable decrease of European demand for American stocks in general, leads naturally to the conclusion that the amount held in Europe has not probably increased during this lapse of time.

Notwithstanding this rapid increase of wealth in the country, the new accessions of capital are more than absorbed by the demand for the necessary means to carry on the undertakings called for by the necessities of trade, of shipping, of numerous railroads, and for the development of manufactures. However profitable this employment of capital may be, the low prices of the securities issued seems evidently to indicate that the unemployed home capital is hardly sufficient for the exigencies of our numerous enterprises. This is not the only cause apparently, which has contributed to the depreciation of our stocks. The universal rise that has taken place in the rates of interest, has evidently operated in a decided manner upon this question. According to the reasonings of numerous political economists, it was argued that the successive discovery of the mines in California and Australia, in producing a considerable accession to the quantities of gold in circulation, would have the effect of gradually reducing the rates of interest. The result thus far has given a flagrant contradiction to these predictions. On the one hand the rush of population attracted by the allurement of the precious metals in the new regions, has formed there in a few years new communities and entire nations, the wants and new undertakings of which demand considerable capital, requiring a proportionate representative in circulating medium. On the other hand, this same accumulation of gold, both in Europe and in the United States, would appear to have largely stimulated all kinds of industrial enterprises, both by the governments and by individuals. The consequence has been a rapid and unexpected absorption of the newly-added capital, causing at the present moment an active demand for money, to which none of the mercantile communities throughout the world have remained strangers. It has naturally resulted in a general advance in the rates of interest, affecting as a consequence the prices of public stocks as well in the United States as in Europe.

In indicating a prudent and well-based banking system, we herewith submit, in a tabular form, some data derived from official sources. This table shows the capital of all the banks in the United States in 1855 and 1856, and compares their circulation, discounts, deposits, specie, &c. The increase of capital, and the general movement, have been very moderate, indicating an expansion barely proportioned to the wants of commerce and manufactures, with the growth of which they have hardly kept pace. The experience of preceding years has not been without fruit, and the dangerous error committed in the past of borrowing the credit of banks to aid in the construction of railroads has been generally avoided.

As regards more especially the City of New-York, the communications between this port and Europe, which are now almost daily, has caused the influence of the markets of London and Paris to be sensibly felt here, hence their movements are closely watched. The large shipments of produce which are made from this port, and the negotiations effected against them, have had the effect of increasing the floating capital of the City banks, as is shown by the visible increase in the figures of deposits. This circumstance, however, has not been sufficient to counterbalance the effect produced by the irregularity of the European money markets. Undergoing the consequences of a distant and expensive war, and obliged to make up the deficit in the harvests, the Bank of England, and, especially, the Bank of France, have seen their metallic reserves fall to an unusually reduced figure, and have been obliged to contract their discounts, and resort to extraordinary measures, in order to force the current of specie towards their own vaults. We have, consequently, felt here the effects of the scarcity of money thus caused in these markets.

The demand for remittances of balances due, and even in anticipation, rendered more pressing from Europe by the high rates of interest everywhere ruling there, the advantages offered in Paris for the shipment thither of specie, have occasioned a large export of the precious metals during the last six months, and produced, although in a less degree than last year, a very active demand for money and high rates of interest in our City. Considering these facts, and bearing in mind that, according to present appearances, there will be an excess of shipment of cereals this year, over the last fiscal year. (30th June,) and that moreover the export of Cotton has been backward, presenting, to this moment, a falling off of 242,000 bales, compared with last year, which deficit will probably be made up in value, if not in quantity, and we arrive at the conclusion that, if, up to the present time, our Gold receipts from California have sufficed to supply the foreign demand in liquidation of the balance of commerce, there is no cause for apprehension on this head for the next season, arising from a probable increased amount of importation.

The above remarks, sustained by the various statistical tables which follow, are of a nature to leave no fear as to the actual soundness of our commerce.

The importance of the railway interest in the United States induces us to enter into some details concerning it. Less impeded by financial difficulties than it has been during the preceding years, the construction of railways has been pursued with great vigor, and there has been added during the year 3,407 miles to the number of miles already constructed at the commencement of 1856. The progress made in the extension of railways has been considerable, not only in the North and West of the Union, but equally in the South. This net-work thus binds and draws together the remote parts of the United States, and renders them mutually dependent one upon the other for the development and extension of their agriculture, commerce and manufacture.

It is not out of place to remark here that the expenditures have not been conducted solely with a view to the extension of the lines. A large number of those opened to traffic were but imperfectly finished and equipped. These imperfections are being gradually remedied, partly explaining the increased cost which has resulted therefrom.

However active the construction of railroads has been up to the present time, a new impetus has been given to it. The success in the construction of the Illinois Central Railroad, partly based upon a land grant, is well known. The Government yielding to numerous petitions has recently made similar grants with great liberality to other Corporations. These land grants are calculated greatly to lessen the difficulties which, in many cases, impede the extension of many useful roads, and they are even considered, if wisely managed, to be sufficient in themselves to defray the cost of the enterprises. The following Companies have been the principal grantees: In *Florida*, the Florida Railroad traversing the northern part of the State from Ferdinanda to Cedar Keys; in *Missouri*, the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad; in *Iowa*, the Burlington and Missouri, the Iowa Central, the Mississippi and Missouri, and the Dubuque and Pacific Railroads. These four last lines are to extend from the Mississippi to the Missouri River. They form in some manner the continuation of the Peoria and Oquawka Railroad at Burlington; of the Chicago and Rock Island at Davenport, and the Galena and Chicago Railroad at Fulton, and of the Illinois Central Railroad at Dubuque. In *Wisconsin*, the Lacrosse and Milwaukie, and the Chicago, St. Paul and Fond du Lac Railroads, have had their share of these grants. The first of these lines is destined to connect the city of Milwaukie with Lacrosse, on the Mississippi, and the western extremity of Lake Superior, the second proceeds from Fond du Lac towards the northeastern part of the State.

The greater part of these companies are organized and have commenced operations, which promise to be pursued with activity.

Among the companies of the Middle and Western States, whose roads have been completed and opened to traffic on their whole length, during the year, we mention the following as being the most important: the Illinois Central, the Galena and Chicago, the Terre Haute and Alton, the Illinois Great Western, and the Wabash Valley and Western Railroad, (formerly called the Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis.)

The Cleveland and Pittsburg and Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroads are on the eve of being completed.

N. B.—We have borrowed this year as well as last, the figures of the progressive extension of railroads, since their origin, from *Dinsmore's Railroad Guide*.

	Miles.		Miles.		Miles.
In 1856.....	1,412	In 1851.....	11,631	In 1854.....	18,764
In 1841.....	3,877	In 1852.....	13,379	In 1855.....	21,069
In 1846.....	5,336	In 1853.....	16,028	In 1856.....	24,478
In 1850.....	9,090				

The cost, per mile, of railroads necessarily varies greatly, according to localities, topographical difficulties, and the period in which they were constructed. In the Middle and Eastern States, the more expensive lines provided with double tracks and a large rolling stock, have cost from $60,000 to $70,000 a mile. The Reading Railroad, which has three tracks upon almost its entire length, and whose rolling material is by far the largest in proportion to its length, costs about $190,000 a mile. In the West and South, where the natural impediments are not so great, and the material more economical, the total cost has not exceeded, in many cases, $25,000 a mile. It is estimated that on an average the railroads and their equipments in the United States have cost $35,700 a mile. The 24,476 miles completed at the end of 1856, represents thus a total cost of $873,793,200.

As showing the cost per mile, the subjoined data must necessarily be imperfect, since amongst other reasons, several of the great lines such as the New-York Central, Erie, Pennsylvania Central, Baltimore and Ohio, Michigan Central, Michigan Southern and others, have subscribed to the stock, or taken the bonds of other Companies whose trade appeared likely to augment their traffic, thus swelling the apparent cost of their own road.

In the following table we have arranged in different columns the length in operation of the Railroads, the capital stock paid in, the debt, the total cost, and in the two last columns the gross receipts for the years ending Nov. 30, 1855 and 1856. We have included in this table only the roads the shares of which are dealt in at our Stock Exchange.

In the midst of this real prosperity, as appears from the aggregate receipts, we will allude to the failure of some Companies, and to the default in the payment of interest on their bonds, in which numbers of European capitalists are interested. Although in certain cases, a want of honest administration may have caused these irregularities, the cause in general must be attributed to the precipitancy with which the enterprises have been undertaken, the nature and cost of which had not been correctly estimated, and in which, owing to want of experience, grave errors have been committed. The numerous roads since then constructed have afforded to competent engineers opportunities of acquiring much experience in the building of Railroads; the details of administration have likewise become better understood, and tend to prevent the repetition of past errors.

Complaints are made, and not without cause, that in case of the non payment of interest on bonds, even when secured by mortgage, the remedy appears slow and unsatisfactory. It is true that, in some cases, on account of particular and exceptional circumstances, it has been thought more to the advantage of the creditors to have recourse to compromise, rather than to a peremptory foreclosure. It is proper, however, to remark that when, in consequence of the non-payment of interest, the companies have been sued to obtain foreclosure, the courts have, to our knowledge, generally decided in favor of the claims of the bondholders. Thus we can name the following roads as having been sold for the benefit of their bondholders: the Mississippi and Lexington Railroad, the Terre Haute and Alton Railroad, the Syracuse and Binghampton Railroad, the Ogdensburg Railroad, the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, and other lines of a local interest.

With respect to railroad bonds newly made, the errors committed in the past have pointed to measures which will conduce to additional security for the creditors, and to which the difficulty of effecting new negotiations have obliged companies to acquiesce. Thus a large portion of bonds, issued of late, are guaranteed by first mortgage of only $10,000@$12,000 per mile, including the rolling material. A sinking fund has also generally been instituted, requiring peremptorily a yearly deposit sufficient to absorb the whole loan at maturity. This system has a double advantage: First—To secure the redemption, whatever may be the financial condition at the time of maturity. Secondly—The necessity of purchasing for the sinking fund creates a periodical demand for these securities, which results in a gradual absorption, and must act favorably upon their market value.

OF THE MONEY MARKET we remark that at no period of the year has money been sufficiently abundant to allow the rates of discount to fall below those established by the banks, namely, 6 to 7 per cent.

For the first fortnight in January, things continued the same as they were at the end of 1855; the current rates for mercantile paper varying from 10 to 12 per cent, and 12 to 18 per cent being paid at the Stock Exchange for carrying stocks. The money market then grew easier till towards the middle of July when, for a short time, loans on call were done at from 5 to 6 per cent., and paper from 7 to 9 per cent. Since then up to the present time there has been a tendency towards higher rates. In the latter part of December the rates for paper rose to 10@12 per cent, and differences equal to 12 to 18 per cent. have been paid at the Stock Exchange for time purchases.

The rise and fall on stock during the year do not seem to have followed the rates of interest in their fluctuations. The state of our market was influenced more by the effects produced in the London and Paris markets by the Eastern war, and the questions depending thereon. Nevertheless when the conclusion of peace became a fixed fact, our Stock Market fell, while money was not at all scarce, and without any apparent cause, prices were lowest in May; they then rose, and in July touched, with few exceptions, their culminating point of the season.

It is well, however, to observe that the prices of Railroad Shares have been influenced more by the actual prosperity of each Company individually, than by the state of the money market.

We have already alluded to Railroad Bonds; as to those of States, Cities and Counties, the regularity with which their interest has been paid, renders any particular mention unnecessary. The favorable opinion generally formed of their safety has thereby been confirmed. The low price at which many of these Bonds are quoted should not be taken as any indication of their intrinsi value, or of their being less secure than heretofore, it only proves that these securities have been issued and thrown upon the market more rapidly than the unemployed capital could absorb them.

It is not improbable that these low prices, and the difficulty of realizing, in defeating the proposed object of raising money without too great sacrifices, may tend considerably to slacken, at least for a time, the emission of these bonds. Whatever influence these circumstances may have upon the greater or lesser rapidity of the issues, it cannot be questioned, that the extension of the railroad system, in rapidly creating or developing new resources in the country, has increased the means of providing for the interest on and reimbursement of debts. The following statistical data supports this opinion: Thus we find that in 1850, before the development of the railroads to a productive point, the amount of taxable property in Ohio was $439,876,346, while in 1856 it rose to $860,877,354. In Iowa the population in 1850 was 192,214, in 1854, 326,014, and in 1856, 503,625; and the amount of taxable property in 1851 was $28,464,550, in 1854, $72,327,204, and in 1856, $164,104,413. Wisconsin in 1850 contained a population of 305,191, which in 1856 was estimated at about 700,000. The city of Milwaukie in 1850 numbered 23,401 souls, and 1856 between 40,000 and 45,000. The population of Illinois in 1851, before the construction of the Illinois Central Railroad, was 875,900; in 1855 about 1,500,000; and the city of Chicago in the same time increased from 31,000 to 110,000 souls, having become the most important grain port in the world. It shipped in 1855, 15,760,000 bushels of grain, against 4,750,000 in 1851. We mention these cases as being the most remarkable, and as giving an idea of the rapid increase of population and property which to a degree has taken place, more or less, over the whole country.

From the foregoing facts we conclude that there is no want of the elements of prosperity, and consequently of safety; nevertheless, in searching for investment securities, the choice necessarily requires prudence and knowledge. During the past year the number of enterprises that have started up in Europe, in offering a more attractive or profitable employment for money, have captivated the attention of capitalists. When, through change of circumstances, they may again desire to turn their attention towards the United States, they will doubtless find there, among the numerous classes of securities, various and profitable investments, offering at the same time desirable guarantees of safety.

DE COPPET & CO.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Dec. 31, 1856.

The Newspaper Press.

The following just and sensible remarks concerning the duties and responsibilities of the Newspaper Press, are from an Address delivered before the South Carolina Press Association, at Columbia, on the 9th inst., by W. B. JOHNSTON, Esq.:

"There are other duties devolving upon the conductors of the press which more immediately relate to the welfare, virtue and happiness of the community. Editors, by all means, should jealously watch over their columns, lest the slightest taint or immorality, or impurity, should be found there. The newspaper, once a luxury, has become a *necessity* in every family, and no matter how attractive may be the garb in which wrong teachings are clothed, they should be rigidly excluded from its pages. Flash *nouvellettes*, highly colored descriptions of fashionable vices, thrilling accounts of murders, robberies, and other crimes, constant publication of the foibles and failings of human nature, all tend to the demoralization of the taste, especially of the young reader. If we desire to see our children grow up virtuous, the purity of our magazine and newspaper literature must be assiduously watched over and cultivated. And this must be done for the reason that it counts its thousands of readers among the young, while works of a higher standard of literature are totally neglected by them. In this respect, then, the conductors of the press have a responsibility resting upon them which cannot be measured.

It is reasonable to suppose that in this day of universal reading the peace and happiness of very many must be affected and acted upon by what may be called their daily mental food. It is much easier to pull down than build up, and all history teaches us that among the people who have passed away, the seed of decay first germinated in the corruption of licentiousness, and that the first steps towards the destruction and downfall of ruined nations were those taken from the paths of religion and morality. Then, as a brotherhood of teachers, whose influence penetrates into the domestic circle of every fireside in the land; as patrons, who desire to transmit to those who come after us our hermitage of liberty; as men, as fathers, and as brothers, we cannot be held justifiable in the sight of God or man if we fail to discharge our duty in this respect with the utmost fidelity.

A very offensive feature of the journalism of the day is the system of universal and indiscriminate "puffing" of every person and thing for which some slight equivalent may have been given. The public are fast losing confidence in editors' notices of exhibitions, books, quack medicines, charlatans and humbugs; and, until the press shakes off the habit, and abandons the idea that every thing, good, bad or indifferent, has to be commended, for a notice of which they have been slightly complimented, the readers of journals will think the space devoted to such notices very poorly occupied, and will very properly give up paying any attention to them.

Another unfortunate characteristic of modern political journalism is a growing tendency to personalities, invective and abuse of those who differ from us. This is really injurious, not, perhaps, so much to the public as to journalists themselves. Our own experience, and that of others we have been acquainted with, teach us that, after cool reflection, departures from the true mission of journalism bring nothing but regret to the party who permits himself so to deviate. In saying this, however, I must not be understood as favoring any restriction on the just and beneficial criticism—the free expression of opinion, whether of praise or censure, on the public acts of public men. If eternal vigilance be the price of liberty, it is not only within the legitimate province of the press, but it is one of its highest and most sacred duties, to arrest the triumphant demagogue in his career—to expose his hollow-heartedness and selfishness—and to point out the danger to public liberty by the elevation of such an one to any office of trust within the gift of the people. From this duty, fortunately for us connected with the press of this State, we are comparatively exempt. There appears to be a noble guiding and ruling principle in the nature and composition of the men whom the people of Carolina honor with their confidence, that prevents them from becoming amenable to the strictures of a free but conservative press. The public records of the State and of the country will bear me out in this eulogium on the general rectitude and fidelity of the public officers and statesmen of South Carolina.

But if a man's public acts, or the manner in which he discharges the duties he assumes, be legitimate subjects of editorial supervision, we must never forget that his private character and reputation are exclusively his own. They cannot be made the theme of newspaper gossip, or be dragged forth to serve political purposes, without the prostitution of that great instrumentality placed under

New-York Daily Times

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JANUARY 9, 1857.

The NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served in this City and vicinity for ONE SHILLING a week. Single Copies TWO CENTS. Mail subscribers SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES is published every Evening. (*Sundays Excepted.*) One edition will be issued at ONE and the other at THREE o'clock P. M. It will be sent by mail at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing nearly all the leading matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday, is mailed at THREE DOLLARS a year.

The WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed TWO DOLLARS a year for single Copies. TWENTY-FIVE Copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, to one address.

The TIMES FOR EUROPE is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6 cents for single copies.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6 cents for single copies.

Terms, invariably cash in advance.

Publication Office, No. 128 Nassau st., cor. of Beekman.

RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO., Publishers.

CAUTION.

We continue to receive notices that persons claiming to be agents for the TIMES receive money from subscribers and give receipts in the name of the Proprietors. We desire to notify the public that *we have no traveling agents, and that* WE ARE NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY PERSONS REPRESENTING THEMSELVES TO BE SUCH. Persons desiring to subscribe will remit directly to this office.

The Pardoning Power.

No subject more imperatively demands Legislative attention than the exercise of the Pardoning power. That such a prerogative should be vested somewhere, is a matter of necessity—and there is no better or safer tribunal for its exercise than the Governor. Nor is it possible to restrict its exercise, or prescribe limitations or conditions for it, without doing thereby more harm than good. But something can and should be done, to render *applications* for pardon less constant and less embarrassing. An application for pardon is now as much a matter of course as the conviction of a criminal. Every convict has somebody, if none but his old accomplices, who is interested in securing his release. Nearly all have wives, or parents, or brothers—for convicts are men, and have the same ties of relationship, the same hold on human affection as other men—and all will find somebody unwilling to surrender them to the dark doom of death, or of long imprisonment, without a final appeal to the authority which has power to set them free.

The Governor can, of course, know nothing whatever, of his own personal knowledge, of the merits of such applications. He can only read the testimony—so much of it as can be put upon paper—but instead of any scrutiny of the witnesses, any hearing of the arguments of counsel, or the charge of the presiding Judge, he has only the impassioned, tearful appeals of the heart-broken wife, or the gray-haired and despairing, but still affectionate and clinging mother. The chances, in such a case, are two to one that justice will not be done.

Another abuse has been gradually growing up in connection with criminal trials. The prosecuting Attorney feels that he is engaged in a thankless and repulsive office. The presiding Judge, while true to duty, feels the relentings of pity common to all men when called on to inflict pain and misery. And the Jury, though satisfied of the criminal's guilt, share the common reluctance to make others wretched. So they all compromise the matter with their consciences, by doing their duty, and then sign in open application for the convict's pardon. It would be going too far to say that this has become a common practice:—but it occurs not unfrequently, and leads to serious evil results. Some of the convicts pardoned by Governor CLARK returned immediately to their haunts and practices of crime:—and in excuse for his action the fact was stated, that their applications for pardon were signed by most of the officials who had been instrumental in procuring their conviction. In this way responsibility is shuffled from one to another. The Attorney, Judge and Jury sign because it looks unfeeling to refuse, and the responsibility, after all, rests with the Governor. And the Governor pardons because, whether right or wrong, he can fall back upon the recommendations of those who ought to know so much more of the matter than he can.

What makes applications for pardon necessary, in the great majority of those cases in which they are so, is—not any doubt as to the guilt of the criminal, but a conviction that the *penalty inflicted is too great for the crime* which he has committed. Very few cases of unjust conviction ever occur. Where one innocent person is punished, ten guilty ones escape. But crimes are defined by law, and to each crime a specific penalty is also affixed by law. If the technical crime is made out, the specific penalty must be inflicted. But the technical definitions of crime do not, and cannot, in every case determine its moral character. For example, we have in mind a case where a sailor, returning from a cruise, in a drunken, evening frolic stole a box of cigars from a dwelling-house; it was shown that a window-shutter was pushed open, or something of that kind, and the offence was thus technically proved to be burglary in the first degree. For that offence the statute is explicit in saying that the penalty shall be confinement in the State prison for "*not less* than ten years." Yet who does not feel that this is a most inadequate and unjust punishment for such a crime? This is only one instance among the many which are of constant occurrence, where penalties are inflicted by law which every one feels to be far greater than the offence deserves. And so long as they are allowed to exist, the Governor must continue to be overwhelmed with applications for pardon, which he can neither grant nor refuse without danger of doing the grossest injustice on one side or the other.

The remedy lies in *giving greater latitude and discretion to our criminal courts, in the infliction of punishment.* The presiding Judge is better qualified to decide what penalty each particular offence deserves, than the law can possibly be. For he has all its incidents presented before him. He knows the facts, the inducements, the motives, the aggravating or extenuating circumstances, which belong to each individual case. And it is upon the basis of these considerations that punishment should be awarded. To codify crimes and punishments,—labeling and ticketing each,—is an arbitrary, and must from the nature of the case be an unsatisfactory, method of adjudging them. Each case has its peculiar characteristics,—and it is by them that its enormity and desert must be determined.

We hope this matter may engage the attention, and enlist the action of some of the many able and accomplished lawyers who now hold seats in our State Legislature. They can do much towards improving our Statute criminal law, while they will relieve the Governor from a difficult and unpleasant duty, and society from the evils of its improper discharge.

Southern Equality—Symptoms of a New Political Movement.

The Richmond *Enquirer*, in common with other Southern papers, concedes the comparative barrenness, so far as the peculiar interests of the slave-power are directly concerned, of the victory achieved in the election of Mr. BUCHANAN. It has unquestionably established practicably—and for some time to come, at all events—the doctrine that Congress shall not prohibit Slavery in any of the Territories: but it has done it only by committing to *the people* of those Territories entire control over the subject. This may be, and doubtless is, in theory, a gain for Slavery; but so far as Kansas, which is *the turning point of the contest for extending Slavery*, is concerned, it is not likely to yield the Slave States any practical advantage.

The *Enquirer* virtually concedes that Kansas is to be a Free State, and will present herself for admission into the Union as such. This application it will be very difficult for the South to resist. Indeed upon the basis of the Nebraska bill and the Cincinnati Platform, it cannot be directly resisted at all. The *Enquirer* therefore, in the following paragraph from one of its editorials, foreshadows a *new* position to which it will endeavor to rally the South:

"In the Kansas-Nebraska act it was solemnly agreed that hereafter Government would not exclude Slavery from any territory, but would leave it to the people of every nascent sovereignty to determine their institutions for themselves. This is a wise and wholesome principle, but *its recognition in the policy of Government comes too late for the relief of the South.* We did not only want justice for the future, but we were entitled to indemnity for past spoliation. The North has been enriched at our expense. Our growth has been dwarfed to aggrandize the political power of Anti-Slavery. The South has been held back in the race, until it is almost hopeless to think of again getting abreast of the North. In reason and in conscience we might claim compensation for our losses, and demand to be put upon an equality with the free States. But the North is deaf to the voice both of reason and of conscience, and we need make no such appeal to its justice or its magnanimity.

But, we may insist that henceforth *the North and the South shall progress pari passu in the march of power;* that the preponderance of the one shall not increase over the inferiority of the other; and that the Slave States shall retain in their own hands the means of repelling an assault upon their institutions. In the Senate the two sections stand upon equal ground. If this equality is perpetuated the South may find a defence against aggression in the Confederacy. If the North is allowed to attain an ascendancy in the Senate, no constitutional check will restrain its encroachments, and the South will be driven to seek security out of the Union.

For many years it was the policy of Government to balance the *accession of a Free State by the simultaneous admission of a Slave State into the Union. Why may not Government revert to this equitable arrangement?* There is an abundance of territory south of the dividing line to allow of an indefinite multiplication of Slave States. The only difficulty is in the obstinate injustice of Abolitionism; but the South encounters that obstacle in all its movements. Henceforth, we repeat, let the free expansion of its institutions be the ultimatum of the South."

The plain English of this is, that Kansas must not be admitted as a Free State, unless *a Slave State* can be admitted at the same time. This, it will be seen, is a complete abandonment, or rather repudiation, of the whole principle of Popular Sovereignty.

We have our doubts whether the Democracy of the South can be rallied to this new standard at present. But we are curious to see how it will be received by the Democratic Party of the Free States. It cannot be endorsed without a flagrant departure from what is now recognized as the settled party platform,—and that platform was itself a concession to the South, wrung from the North only by the most imperious necessity. Whether the Northern wing of the Democratic Party is prepared to take a new stride in the same direction, we are inclined to doubt.

An article which we copy in another column from the Albany *Atlas and Argus*, is not without significance in this connection. That paper probably represents more nearly than any other, for the present at least, the sentiment and spirit of the Northern Democracy. It protests very earnestly against the project suggested in some quarters, that the official organ at Washington should have two editors, one from each section of the Union. And it bases this protest upon a very peremptory declaration that there is no difference of sentiment between the Democrats of the North and those of the South,—but that they occupy common ground and "stand upon a common platform."

We shall know more about this matter in the course of time.

The New British Minister.

We have an official intimation from Washington of what was some time since unofficially announced,—the appointment of a new British resident at the capital in the person of Hon. CHARLES PELHAM VILLIERS. The announcement is gratifying for several reasons, the chief of which are that the *entente cordiale* between the two nations is thus completely reëstablished; and that the envoy dispatched hither, in political position and talent, is an infinite improvement upon preceding representatives of Her Britannic Majesty in this country.

Mr. VILLIERS is a younger brother of the Earl of CLARENDON, the British Foreign Secretary. They are sons of Hon. GEORGE VILLIERS; and the new minister is now in his fifty-fifth year. He graduated M. A. at Cambridge in 1827, and the same year was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn. At that period all those measures which led the way to the Reform bill, and to the beneficent legislation succeeding it, were in the course of violent discussion, Catholic emancipation and the Test acts, especially exciting the public mind, and enlisting partisans actively for and against them. There were also the several movements for law reform and the amendment of the Poor Laws, at the head of which were BROUGHAM, RUSSELL, GREY, and in the background old JEREMY BENTHAM, the father of reform. Mr. VILLIERS had no hesitation as to which of these parties he should attach himself to. He became an ardent reformer; did yeoman's service as a pamphleteer; and as the new policy succeeded entered Parliament in 1835 for Wolverhampton, in Staffordshire, a borough he has continued to represent ever since. The Anti-Corn-Law League has had no more efficient agent. Until the triumph of that cause, the motion of the member for Wolverhampton for a repeal of duties upon breadstuffs was as certain to come during the early days of every session of Parliament, as the Queen's speech. He has also been untiring in his advocacy of the vote by ballot; and, in general, lent all his influence, which is great, to every liberal measure brought forward by Lord JOHN RUSSELL, and his school of *doctrinaires*. Mr. VILLIERS is always listened to in the House of Commons with profound deference. A highly intellectual head, with a face expressive of the most thorough kindness and amiability, an easy conversational style of delivery, occasionally heightened by eloquent animation, compose the *personnel* of the Parliamentary orator, and render him equally popular in society and in public. That he will become so in Washington there can be very little doubt. It may not diminish his attractions among metropolitan ladies to make it known that the very agreeable and distinguished stranger is a bachelor.

If anything can insure permanence to the present friendly relations between this Government and that of England, it will be the presence at our seat of Government of an envoy like Mr. VILLIERS, high-toned, honorable, accomplished, and not educated, as were his predecessors, in the tricky details of diplomacy. The Erskines, Packenhams, Bulwers and Cramptons, who have hitherto occupied the post, have all been the graduates of prolonged schooling in the several European Embassies.

The luxury of dealing with a strait-forward gentleman and statesman, instead of these professional diplomatists, will be appreciated at the Department of Sate.

NEWS FROM EUROPE.—The steamship *North American*, from Liverpool on the 24th ult., arrived at Portland yesterday. Advices are four days later. The most contradictory reports prevail respecting the anticipated meeting of the Congress of Paris. It is stated that Count WALEWSKI had officially notified Count BUOL that France did not agree with England, Austria and Turkey on the Isle of Serpents and Bolgrade questions. The London *Globe* denies that there is any difficulty between England and France, but the denial is scarcely borne out by appearances. An indefinite postponement of the Conferences is regarded as a not improbable consequence of the present dilemma. The Neufchatel affair grows daily more threatening. Diplomatic relations have ceased between Prussia and Switzerland, and both Powers are preparing for war. It is believed that France and Russia will approve, while England and Austria will disapprove of an armed demonstration by Prussia. From England we learn that the invasion of Persia creates dissatisfaction among the people. The opinion gains ground that it will lead to another war between Great Britain and Russia. The American officers of the Arctic ship *Resolute* continued to receive the most marked attention from the British people. The only public entertainment they were able to attend was the one given by the citizens of Plymouth. On Christmas day they were to dine with Lady FRANKLIN, after which they would return home in the *Retribution*.

THE LEGISLATURE.—In the Senate yesterday, the Comptroller sent in a report stating that the amount of money paid the soldiers of 1812, was $150,420 98. A bill was introduced to amend the law relating to the insurance of property in this State by foreign companies. It compels the payment of two per cent. to the Fire Department Fund annually; the returns to be made on oath; requires security in bonds to the Fire Department, and provides penalties in case of neglect. A resolution was introduced awarding a gold medal to Lieut. HARTSTEIN. It was laid over.

In the Assembly, a great variety of petitions and bills were introduced. The resolutions in regard to President PIERCE's Message were called up and tabled. A joint resolution was introduced and laid over, urging Congress to protect the citizens of the United States in the free navigation of the Missouri River, and alluding to the late outrages of the citizens of Missouri in Kansas. Another joint resolution, urging upon Congress the necessity of providing for the better protection of life on the coast, and for giving rewards to those by whom life is saved, was introduced and laid over. A resolution calling on the Attorney-General for information as to whether the present House has the constitutional power to redistrict the State, was called up and adopted after some debate. The Governor's Message was considered in Committee of the Whole, but no vote was taken upon it.

THE TROUSSEAU OF A SLAVE BRIDE.—A letter, in the *Journal of Commerce*, from a lady slave-owner in Georgia, gives an account of the recent marriage of one of her negroes. She says:

"The couple, last night, were both very young and handsome, and the groom, in a full suit of black, with a white cravat, looked as serene and unembarrassed as if he had been a gentleman. The bride's trousseau, furnished by her parents, who, like herself, are common field hands, would do credit to many a decent white mechanic. She has seven new dresses and a shawl, besides more necessary articles, and the trifles from the groom, one of which is invariably a bottle of cologne."

We imagine that they have rather vague notions down in Georgia about "decent mechanics." Doubtless there are many decent mechanics among us whose brides could not exhibit a trousseau of seven new dresses and a shawl; but then, the bride of a decent mechanic, or even of the poorest free laborer, when she becomes a mother has the privilege of owning her own child, which is a priceless pleasure the poor slave bride with her seven new dresses and a shawl will never know. The writer of the letter says, "during the Christmas Festival we give ourselves up to the comfort of the negroes," and the *Journal* heads the letter with "Condition of Slaves in Georgia." But the slaves themselves would probably tell a very different story as to their condition in Georgia. We have no right to question the veracity of the Georgia lady; but since Mr. ARROWSMITH hoaxed the London *Times* with his story of the duels on the Georgia Central Railroad, we have not seen anything from that State which was sent from so long a bow as the story of a common field-hand bestowing upon his daughter a trousseau of seven new dresses and a shawl, besides necessary articles.

THE HUNTINGTON CASE.—We decline to publish any of the many communications that reach us in regard to the famous case of HUNTINGTON,—not because they are not well written and just in their comments, but because their publication could do no good. We expressed our own opinions in regard to the character of the line of defence adopted by his counsel, at the time when, if at all, we supposed its expression might do some good. The verdict of the Jury affords the best and strongest possible comment upon the theory of the defence, and there is no good end to be secured by indulging in any further discussion of the subject.

We believe that HUNTINGTON was justly convicted, and that—unless forgery has ceased to be a crime, there is not in Sing Sing a convict whose punishment is more [illegible] to the welfare of [illegible]. The lawyers who acted as his counsel, and the physicians who gave testimony on his behalf, probably acted from a sense of duty in the course they pursued. We have no disposition to indulge in any further comments upon either.

GIFTS FOR THE PEOPLE.—A mania for making gifts to public institutions is very prevalent at the present time among our wealthy citizens. It is a mania we shall be sorry to witness an abatement of, and we hope that, on the contrary, it may continue to increase with our increasing prosperity as a people. Several of the wealthy citizens of New-York and Brooklyn, we notice, have lately made donations to that admirable institution, the Dudley Observatory at Albany. We are glad to see the announcement of these donations, and hope that they may prove as reminders to some of our citizens whose purses are suffering from a plethora, that we have no Observatory in this City, or its immediate neighborhood, where one would be of great practical benefit to the public. An attempt was made a few years since to establish an Observatory in Brooklyn, by some of the prominent citizens over there, but we have not lately heard anything about the scheme. The present time, when there seems to be a mania for giving, is an opportune one for reviving the matter. Brooklyn is already well endowed with institutions of instruction, and an Observatory would be a special feather in her cap, which would cost but a comparatively small sum.

It is remarkable that our great public benefactors, such as the Astors and Coopers, are all men who have made their money by their own industry. Our hereditary millionaires have not shown much disposition to give to the public. It is only those who have risen from the people by their own unaided efforts who sympathise with the people.

WHERE IS THE POLICE?—Policemen are not ubiquitous, and therefore they do not share the happy faculty which was possessed by the gentleman alluded to by Mrs. Malaprop, who could be in two places at once. A policeman cannot be everywhere: but then he may reasonably be expected to be somewhere. From the boldness of our burglars it would seem that our policemen have a remarkable faculty of not being just where they are most needed. We know there are not half enough of them, but still we cannot help thinking that if they were sufficiently active we should not every morning hear of quite so many robberies as we do. CHARLES LAMB talks in one of his essays of the "sweet security of streets," but he had never lived in any of the thickly populated streets of this City, or he would have made use of very different adjectives to express his satisfaction with them. Our streets are as far from being secure as they are from being sweet. On one night in the early part of this week the house of a gentleman residing in the lower part of Fifth-avenue was entered by thieves who ransacked the entire lower part of it, and made off with all the plunder they could find without being discovered. What adds to the boldness of the robbery is, that the burglars entered the house through one of the front parlor windows which they forced open. It was in the most frequented part of one of the most public avenues in the City, and it is difficult to understand how so bold a robbery could have occurred, and for the burglars to escape without detection, if there were any policemen on that beat during the night at all.

LOOKING A GIFT HORSE IN THE MOUTH.—The London *Illustrated News*, in a chirruping leader on the gift of the Arctic discovery ship *Resolute* by our Government to Great Britain, says it was an atonement for our discourtesy in sending back Mr. CRAMPTON. But, if there had been a hint that the generosity of the act was to be construed in such a way, we are very sure that the *Resolute* would never have been sent back. The trifling cost of the gift will be repaid a thousand fold by the interchange of kindly feelings and civilities which it has led to, and it is greatly to be regretted that any allusion should be made in connection with the event calculated in the slightest degree to awaken an unpleasant recollection. In a few days the officers who carried out the *Resolute* will return to us in a national ship, sent by the British Government, and we trust that her officers will be treated in a manner to strengthen the kindly and generous feelings which were shown by the people of Great Britain, from the Throne downwards, on the arrival of the *Resolute* at Portsmouth.

"E. M." IN ALBANY.—The great weather-wizard of Brooklyn Heights, E. MERIAM, has gone to Albany to enjoy the cold, and write letters to the *Journal of Commerce*. From his last communication we learn that he froze his hands while escorting a woman across the river on the ice. Ever alive to the welfare of mankind, the philosopher states that by plunging his hands in cold water fifteen minutes he completely restored the sensation of his fingers and prevented any harm being done by the frost. There is nothing new in the remedy; it has long been known that in Russia when a man's nose is frost-bitten he immediately plunges it into the snow; and all boys when their ears are touched with the frost make a similar application. But Mr. MERIAM thinks it a safe rule not to take it for granted that the public knows anything; he no sooner learns anything himself than he lets the rest of the world participate in the benefits of his discovery.

ONE OF THE PARDONED.—We have before announced, as an item of news, that one of the men whom Governor CLARK pardoned out of the State Prison had committed an assault with a slung shot upon a man whose life was considered in danger. The man has since died, and the Coroner's Jury have rendered a verdict that he came to his death by blows inflicted by three men, one of whom was BERNARD ROONEY. This is the man who had served out less than two years of the ten to which he was sentenced for a rape, when Governor CLARK let him out of the State Prison, just before going out of office himself. We shall, we fear, soon hear of other acts of violence from some of the other felons whom the Governor in his ill-advised clemency set at liberty.

Found Dead in his Room.

A man, supposed to be named EDWIN J. SAYRES, and a resident of New-Jersey, was found dead in his room at Tammany Hall last night. The deceased was about 45 years of age. He has put up several times within the past year at Tammany Hall.

Coroner CONNERY viewed the body, and an inquest will be held upon it to-day.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Exposure of the [illegible] Scheme—The Speech of [illegible] Georgia—The Case of Senator Harlan.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 6, 1857.

THE MINNESOTA LAND-GRAB.

The parties interested in the Minnesota Land-Grab are not a little annoyed to-night at the exposure which the DAILY TIMES has made of their scheme. A number of them held a little caucus to-night at a private room in the National Hotel, and talked the matter over. Their comments are a little amusing. Some of the parties think the exposure will do good, because it advertises the will and ability of the scheme to pay for votes, and will thus bring them members of Congress who are "short," to name the terms on which they will "go in." A pretty commentary, surely! They all concur in one point, and that is, in swearing that the bill *shall* pass; and they boast very loudly of their ability to pass it—seeing their men are counted, labeled, priced and sure.

Well, gentlemen, that is so, at least in part. You *have* your men labeled, &c.; but you will find an hour of reckoning, and *your* chattels expect it. Some of your merchandise will prove to be just as villainous as you suppose it to be,—just as shameless as you want it to be. But you are relying upon a few honest men whom you have wheedled into the idea that your scheme is right, but whose eyes are opening, and who will fail you at the critical moment. You are relying upon others whose locality is supposed to render their votes for the bill a certainty; but who, with the support they will receive from the press in exposing your villainy, will dare to follow their honest convictions, and to abandon your wicked plot, relying upon the honesty of their constituents to sustain them for a vote which may seem at first to be against their local interests. You rely upon still others who have no honor, no shame and no conscience to save them from any piece of profitable rascality that can be successfully concealed, but who, in fear of the exposures which *will* be made if you carry out your present purposes, and which they must know *can* be made, will hesitate how they touch the prospective carrion on which they have been feasting their eyes for some time past.

No member will be able in this case to plead ignorance. The iniquity of this Minnesota Land-Grab is now so palpable upon its face, that it will damn the representative of any honest constituency who shall be unwise enough to vote for it. The iniquity has been exposed. It has been held up directly before their eyes, and posted in the press so that he who runs may read. Let us see now who is prepared to pass a bill giving away, in one lump, alternate sections of the public lands, six miles wide on each side of 1,700 miles of railroad, in the Territory of Minnesota, and to frame the bill therefor, too, in a peculiar and unusual manner for the special purpose of securing the funds to pay for the votes necessary to pass the bill. Of course all these remarks are predicated upon the supposition that the bill comes up for action in the shape now contemplated. Let it be shorn of its extravagant proportions, reduced to moderate and reasonable dimensions, and put in the usual shape of such bills, and a vote for it will not be *prima facie* evidence of wrong; but the matter has been so smutted already by the action of last session and the present, that it will be far safer for the public interests, and safer too for the dignity and character of Congress, to throw it overboard altogether until another Congress shall convene. I shall have some more to say on this subject soon, if I can succeed in verifying some further developments which have just been whispered in my ear.

MR. STEPHENS' SPEECH.

The speech made in the House to-day by Mr. STEPHENS, of Georgia, fell far short of his efforts of several years ago, and failed, I am sure, to satisfy his Southern friends, even, that the Democratic Party of the present day holds a position upon the question of "the right of the people to govern themselves," consistent with the Democracy of JACKSON and of JEFFERSON.

He was followed by Hon. HENRY WINTER DAVIS, of Maryland, in an eloquent and effective speech, which was listened to with great attention. Mr. D. reviewed rapidly the history of the Slavery agitation of late years, and proved beyond question the responsibility of the Democratic Party therefor. He exposed the hypocrisy of their advocacy of "popular sovereignty," when in the South, everywhere, candor compels the admission that they won't allow this popular sovereignty to the people *in the Territories*. He successfully established, too, the fact that nobody in the country, except some Garrisonian Abolitionist, ever proposed to interfere with the sovereign right of States to form their own institutions,—or ever disputed, practically, the equality of the States, except in one instance, and that was when the Democratic Party, in the Texas act, provided for the erection of several States, the character of which that act fixed. Mr. DAVIS also mercilessly ridiculed the troubles which the Democracy are certain to have in the attempt to divide the spoils among the various constituents of the conglomerate mass which that party at the present day comprises. In conclusion, he read a lecture to the Republicans for being provoked into what he called sectionalism,—but for all that, coming from a Maryland American, his speech, as a whole, was fair, liberal and effective.

MR. HARLAN'S CASE.

The question pending in the Senate with reference to the right of Mr. HARLAN, of Iowa, to the seat he now holds as Senator from that State is a very interesting one, and is discussed with a good deal of ability on both sides. The facts are in substance as follows: The Constitution of Iowa provides for the election of United States Senators by the Legislature in Joint Convention. Both branches of the Legislature agreed to meet in such joint Convention on the 13th of December, 1854. The joint Convention had several meetings without an election, adjourning over from day to day. Finally, on the 6th of January, 1856, (to which the Convention had adjourned,) the Speaker of the House announced the special order, the joint Convention for the election of a Senator, and sent a message to the Senate announcing the fact. In the meantime the Democratic Senate, having become aware of the fact that arrangements had been made for the election of Mr. HARLAN, adjourned, in order to defeat the Convention. The minority members of the Senate, however, entered the Joint Convention, a president *pro tem.* was elected, and Mr. HARLAN was chosen Senator by the votes of a majority of all the members of the Convention, present and absent.

It is now claimed, (by those who oppose Mr. HARLAN's title to his seat, that the body which elected him was *not* a joint Convention of the Legislature, because the Senate had adjourned over, on the day of the election, without any order to meet the House in Convention,—and that it was not competent for the House to act alone, or for individual members of the Senate to act with them when the Senate, in Senatorial session, had not agreed to adjourn to meet the House for the purpose named. On the other side, it is answered, in Mr. HARLAN's behalf, that the two Houses, having ordered the joint Convention, and that Convention having regularly organized, the latter became a sort of distinct body, with the right to adjourn from one day to another, or to a day certain, and that, when the day to which it adjourned arrived, the Convention had the right, power and duty of meeting and proceeding to business, without awaiting any new order from either branch of the Legislature.

To this it is rejoined that the Constitution of the United States prescribes that Senators shall be elected by the Legislatures or General Assemblies of the States, and this requires concurrent action of the two branches, which it is claimed was not had in this case. The answer is that the Legislature has the right to prescribe the *mode* in which it shall elect the U. S. Senators; that the Legislature of Iowa did prescribe the election by Joint Convention, and that the Convention having been formed under the law providing for its formation, that Convention, for the purpose named, had the full power of the entire Legislature—was, in fact, the two branches combined into one body, exercising the power of the whole in that form, and with no restriction as to its time of meeting or adjourning, nor the mode *by* which it should fulfill the duty assigned it. Thus it is contended, in short, that the order of the *Joint* Convention for its own meeting to elect a Senator upon any particular day, was made by concurrent action of the two houses, superior to any order which either House had the power to make in conflict therewith, and, of course, superior to the order of adjournment made by the Senate, with the mistaken idea that it could thus evade an issue growing out of a complete act of legislation by both branches. There is still another point made in the case by those who contest Mr. HARLAN's right—to wit: that he has not been elected in accordance with the terms of the Constitution of the United States, which requires the election of Senators by the *Legislature*—it being contended that he is not chosen by the "Legislature" unless chosen by a majority of *each* branch. The answer is, that then the Joint-Convention system is unconstitutional; and also that the uniform practice of the past has settled that this requirement of the Constitution is fully realized in the vote of the two branches *ordering* the Joint Convention. If this is not so, then two-thirds the sitting Senators are not constitutionally elected.

Mr. HARLAN called up the case himself to-day, expressing an earnest desire that it should be disposed of early as possible. The principle at stake is an important one, and will probably be discussed all the present week at least. I am inclined to think he will be sustained in his seat by a small majority; but, if he is ousted, the Legislature of Iowa, now sitting, will undoubtedly return him at once by a vote about which there can be no mistake.

S.

A Large Programme for the Future.

From the Baltimore Sun.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 7, 1857.

The next administration will probably have a very fair chance of carrying out any designs of territorial expansion which it may form, without much hindrance from the powers of the old world. The interests of the European world in their American colonies are declining. Affairs at home are likely to engage their exclusive attention. While England is filibustering in Asia, she will permit the United

[illegible]

[illegible] Blanche. By Aug. Brantly.

II.—ELEANOR HAZLETON: OR, THE HOPE OF WOMAN. By CAROLINE CHESEBRO. Chapters VII. and VIII. Written expressly for this paper.

III.—RECOLLECTIONS OF CHIEF JUSTICE MARSHALL.

IV.—NIEBUHR THE HISTORIAN.

V.—THE STORY OF AN ANCIENT MARINER'S FIRST LOVE.

VI.—THE SOUTH OF FRANCE. No. III. From a Special Correspondent.

VII.—PARIS GOSSIP.

VIII.—OUR EAST INDIA CORRESPONDENCE.

IX.—EDITORIAL ARTICLES—Kansas Affairs—Duty of Congress in regard to the Territory—Piracies of the Washington Lobby—The Land Robberies—Coinage Reform—National Land Grants—The Dred Scott Case—Mexican Justice—Gov. King's Message—The Atlantic Telegraph—Party Spirit, and the Rights of Minorities—The New-York Legislature—Value of a Good Deed.

X.—PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

XI.—OBITUARY NOTICES.

XII.—MEDICAL ITEMS.

XIII.—SUMMARIES OF THE WEEK—Foreign, Domestic and City.

XIV.—AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

THE WEEKLY TIMES is sent to subscribers by Mail or Express, at the following rates per annum:

One Copy, one year, for..... $2
Five Copies, one year, for..... 8
Twenty-Five Copies, one year, for..... 30

Each package must in every case be *sent to one name and address*. Any Postmaster, clerk, or other person who may send us TEN or more subscribers on the above terms, and who will receive the package for distribution among the subscribers, shall receive an extra *copy*. Additions may at any time be made to Clubs by the party in whose name the Club stands, and on terms of first remittance.

Postage on the WEEKLY TIMES is:

To Canada, payable in advance..... 26 cents a year.
Within the State..... 12 cents a year.
Within the United States..... 26 cents a year.

The NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published twice a week, and containing all the leading matter of the Daily, is sent to Subscribers at the rate of THREE DOLLARS per annum. Two Copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Payment in all cases is required invariably in advance; and no papers will ever be sent until the receipt of the money.

All letters inclosing money, or on business of any kind with the office, to be addressed to the Publishers.

RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO.,
No. 128 Nassau-st., New-York.

[illegible] Lecture at Dr. Chapin's Church.

At Dr. CHAPIN's Church, in Broadway, last night, Rev. H. W. BEECHER delivered a lecture before the Young Men's Christian Union, of New-York. His subject was "The Commonwealth." The building was crowded, and the audience, by frequent applause, manifested their appreciation of the lecturer's eloquence and enthusiasm. In a brief sketch of his discourse, everything must be done him but justice. Government did not, he thought, present the worst despotism, however monarchical and despotic it might be. Really the worst despotisms were to be found in families. No monarch would dare to treat his subjects as many a republican treats his wife and son. A few of the good things which Mr. BEECHER uttered we can only string together like beads on a thread, or birds' eggs on a blade of grass. The magnificent impartiality of the sun, which knows nothing because it is great, but fondles daisies and violets in the meadows, and enshrines them as readily in beauty as it penetrates the cathedral window and radiates the dome of St. Peter's, was beautifully described, and the hare strung as a bead. Men in this world are sprouting. The lowest have in them the beginnings of the greatest, and no man is so mean that society can afford to throw him away. Yet, although there is nothing in the universe nobler than manhood, the cheapest thing in all communities,—Christian communities included, and in these perhaps, most of all,—was man. Brutes were better,—men loved their horses, but man in the streets died of cold and starvation. Alluding to progress in architecture, among other arts, Mr. BEECHER said that a man now could run up a block of houses in four months, but all the ages had gone before him, and it took four thousand years to run up that man. Of the distribution of intelligence in this country among the masses, he remarked that it was better that a moderate amount of intelligence should be distributed among the many than great intelligence among the few. Better Summer all over the land than hothouses in a few private gardens. We have not the literary resources of Europe. We have no Bodleian library, for instance, but we have newspapers. Rather let the library sink, if the newspaper swims.

With which head, or orient pearl, we will conclude. Mr. BEECHER'S lecture was all that his warmest admirers could anticipate.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, Jan. 10.

I.—POETRY.—To Miss BLANCHE. By AUG. BRANTLY.
II.—ELEANOR HAZLETON: OR, THE HOPE OF WOMAN. By CAROLINE CHESEBRO. Chapters VII. and VIII. Written expressly for this paper.
III.—RECOLLECTIONS OF CHIEF JUSTICE MARSHALL.
IV.—NIEBUHR THE HISTORIAN.
V.—THE STORY OF AN ANCIENT MARINER'S FIRST LOVE.
VI.—THE SOUTH OF FRANCE. No. III. From a Special Correspondent.
VII.—PARIS GOSSIP.
VIII.—OUR EAST INDIA CORRESPONDENCE.
IX.—EDITORIAL ARTICLES—Kansas Affairs—Duty of Congress in regard to the Territory—Piracies of the Washington Lobby—The Land Robberies—Coinage Reform—National Land Grants—The Dred Scott Case—Mexican Justice—Gov. King's Message—The Atlantic Telegraph—Party Spirit, and the Rights of Minorities—The New-York Legislature—Value of a Good Deed.
X.—PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.
XI.—OBITUARY NOTICES.
XII.—MEDICAL ITEMS.
XIII.—SUMMARIES OF THE WEEK—Foreign, Domestic and City.
XIV.—AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

THE WEEKLY TIMES is sent to subscribers by Mail or Express, at the following rates per annum:

One Copy, one year, for..... $2
Five Copies, one year, for..... 8
Twenty-Five Copies, one year, for..... 30

Each package must in every case be *sent to one name and address*. Any Postmaster, clerk, or other person who may send us TEN or more subscribers on the above terms, and who will receive the package for distribution among the subscribers, shall receive an extra *copy*. Additions may at any time be made to Clubs by the party in whose name the Club stands, and on terms of first remittance.

Postage on the WEEKLY TIMES is:

To Canada, payable in advance..... 26 cents a year.
Within the State..... 12 cents a year.
Within the United States..... 26 cents a year.

The NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published twice a week, and containing all the leading matter of the Daily, is sent to Subscribers at the rate of THREE DOLLARS per annum. Two Copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Payment in all cases is required invariably in advance; and no papers will ever be sent until the receipt of the money.

All letters inclosing money, or on business of any kind with the office, to be addressed to the Publishers.

RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO.,
No. 128 Nassau-st., New-York.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

FANCY ARTICLES FOR GIFTS AND PRESENTS.—The whole stock, embracing every variety of dolls, games, toys, &c., at ROGERS' Extensive Fancy Bazaar, No. 490 Broadway, is to be sold off this month, at less prices than ever before offered in this City.

H. S. ROGERS, No. 490 Broadway.

JET ORNAMENTS, BROOCHES, BRACELETS, &c.—A lot, embracing the latest styles and patterns, to be sold at greatly reduced prices; also, every variety of fancy goods and toys, at ROGERS' Bazaar, No. 490 Broadway, four doors above Spring-st.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES—With Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks, the same that were awarded separate medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and the World's Fair, New-York, 1853, and are the only American Safes that were awarded medals at the London World's Fair.

These Safes are now admitted to be superior to any ever offered the public, and the subscribers challenge the world to produce an instance of these Safes failing to preserve their contents through the hottest fires, or a burglar picking the lock.

The subscribers and their agents are the only persons authorized to make and sell Herring's Patent Champion Safe, with Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks.

S. C. HERRING & CO., Green Block,
135, 137 and 139 Water-st., and 5 Murray-st., New-York.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES.—The best in the world; the only reliable Hair Dye known, perfect and instantaneous; harmless and beautiful in its results. Applied in twelve private rooms. BATCHELOR'S WIGS surpass all. Depot, 16 Bond-st. Ornaments satisfy the interested that BATCHELOR'S are the only ridicule attached to bad Dyes and impermanent. Avoid the ridicule attached to bad Dyes and unsightly wigs. The largest and best stock always at BATCHELOR'S, No. 16 Broadway.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—THE BEST OF all holiday gifts is one of Singer's latest improved sewing machines, which is capable of earning for its owner $1,000 a year. All who have female relations or friends in needy circumstances can in this way, at a moderate expense, provide for

A New-Fashioned Virginia Reel—Instructions to Dancers.

A Petersburg (Va.) paper tells the smallest circles of Richmond society, a new dance, bearing the name of "The Fairmount Reel," has just been introduced. It is somewhat original, as may be imagined from the following description:

"It begins by some six or eight couples waltzing; a chair is suddenly introduced into the centre, in which the first gentleman seats his partner. He then leads up, and presents each of the other gentlemen in succession. If the lady rejects, the discarded retires behind the chair; but when the 'right man,' as the old saying goes, arrives, she springs up, the tone and manner of the music are accelerated, and off she waltzes with the elected—the rest seize their partners, and the circle is continued. All in turn go through the process. Three chairs are then placed. A lady (by succession) is seated between two bearers, who immediately solicit her reluctant regard, till at length she gives herself to one, and waltzing is resumed. A gentleman is then seated in a centre chair, hoodwinked, and a lady takes the place on each side. In this perplexity of choice the Tantalus of the mirth remains till, by a sudden resolution, he decides for right or left, uncovers his eyes, and waltzes away with his chance-directed partner, followed, as before, by the rest. The chairs are now placed triangularly, one-a-dee, and three ladies are thus seated. The youths pace round them in a circle till each of the fair ones throws her handkerchief, and away they again whirl. The men then appear to deliver to each, but to one alone is given, a ring, and the dance concludes by the ladies passing, hand in hand, through arches made by the extended arms of the gentlemen, and each seizes his partner, and once more swing around the circle. We have learned that this dance will be introduced in all the chief fashionable 'hops' of the coming season."

— THE MILLIONAIRE NEGRO-SINGER.—Among the celebrities of New-York is E. P. CHRISTY, the negro minstrel, who, having made a princely fortune out of burnt cork and Ethiopian melodies, now lives the life of a wealthy and fashionable New-Yorker. He recently made a great dash in the streets, with a magnificent sleigh, which attracted unusual attention, from its splendor and the beauty of the prancing stud of snow-white horses to which it was attached. In the Summer he drives out in an elegant carriage, behind two splendid bays, with a fine large coach-dog running under the carriage. He is quite a connoisseur in horse-flesh, and, in driving out, alternates between his bay and white horses. In his promenade he is accompanied by a large bull-terrier, a splendid specimen of the canine race. His wealth is prodigious, and, as he has been economical and laborious while earning it, he feels authorized to spend it freely. He may be frequently seen in the dress circle of the Italian Opera, and is always the observed of all observers.—*Exchange.*

The Cleveland *Herald* of Saturday last says: "Lake Erie is now one vast field of ice, extending as far as the eye can reach. Along the shore the ice is smooth and firm, and troops of skaters sport upon its surface, while further out it is covered with a snowy crust."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Constitutional Weakness.**—DEBILITY FROM DISEASE, CLIMATE, DISSIPATION, OR DEBAUCHERY.—Strength, vivacity and vigor to the limbs, body and mind, is given by Dr. JACOB WEBER'S INVIGORATING SANGUIFIER. It sends an electric thrill of life through the most worn-out body, weak limbs and broken-down constitutions; gives an appetite, removes Dyspepsia, calms irritability, causes quiet sleep, and is indeed the finest Tonic, Nervine and Sanguifier ever made. It is purely a vegetable compound, and can be used by the most delicate female. The reader is conscientiously assured it is all it is represented. It is sold at $3 50 per bottle, at No. 202 Bowery. Those proved poor half-price.

☞ **Wild Cherry.**—We hear so much said of the wonderful curative power of Dr. WISTAR'S BALSAM, in all stages of diseased lungs, that we feel perfectly safe in recommending it for general use for coughs, colds, bronchitis, &c. None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS.

☞ **Burnett's Oriental Tooth Wash** and BURNETT'S KALLISTON, for sale by
HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.,
Nos. 165, 273, 511 and 756 Broadway.

☞ **Kansas Lands.**—The Trustees for the purchase of lands in Kansas, will receive deposits in trust, to apply them to the purchase of the Delaware Indians' Trust Lands, and to the purchase of other lands in Kansas. Shares in the general fund $100, bearing interest, and receivable in purchase of lands of the Trust. For subscription, or for special investments, or for further information, apply to the Treasurer, personally or by letter, at No. 2 Winter st., Boston. JOSEPH LYMAN, Treasurer.
AMOS A. LAWRENCE,
WM. DUDLEY PICKMAN, } Trustees.
ROBERT B. STORER.

☞ **Holiday Raglans, Overcoats, Dress and Frock Coats, Business Suits, Pants and Vests,** all of which are selected with great care as regards both style and price.
We would also solicit orders for our Custom Department, where gentlemen may have their clothing made in the latest and neatest style, and at the very lowest prices, for cash. Ten per cent. less than any other store in this City.
N. B. COLLINS & CO.,
(Successors to Devlin & Jessup,)
Corner of John and Nassau sts.

☞ **Disgusting Personal Appearances.**—If you would improve them, and have White Skin, Teeth and Fine Hair, use JONES' ITALIAN CHEMICAL SOAP—reduced to 2s. For rendering the Skin white and clear, curing eruptions, etc., use JONES' CORAL HAIR RESTORATIVE, the best and cheapest thing made for the Hair; and LAFONT'S LIQUID ALABASTER, for the Teeth, Breath, Gums, and for giving ladies' skin a natural white. All sold for 2s., at No. 202 Bowery.

☞ **Geo. W. Curtis, Esq., will Lecture** at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, next MONDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, for the benefit of the School of Design. Subject of the Lecture—*Chas. Dickens.*
Rev. H. WARD BEECHER will give a lecture for the same [illegible]. Tickets for the [illegible] are the third and fourth in a course of [illegible] tickets for the remaining four lectures, 75 cents. Single tickets, 25 cents.

FORTUNE CHANCES.

MARBLE QUARRY FOR SALE.—A VALuable marble bed in Westchester County, near that from which was taken the stone for the New-York Custom-House and Stewart's store. It is immediately contiguous to an excellent water-power and the track of the Harlem Railroad, and only 13 miles distant from the City. Any quantity of land may be had, together with three or four good dwellings, and a number of sheds, barns, &c., that may easily be converted into dwellings for workmen. The vein of marble is considered one of the best in the United States. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

PROFITABLE AND HONORABLE EMployment FOR THE WINTER.—Persons in town or country in search of employment as a source of income, or to fill up their leisure hours, may hear of such by inclosing two stamps, to pay postage, to Prof. JAMES T. HOEKE, Box No. 4,451 New-York Post-Office. The employment is fitted to either sex; station in life immaterial. It is an article of daily consumption, and can be manufactured in any person's dwelling; secured by copyright; sales as permanent as flour. An agent is wanted in every town in the Union.

THE OWNER OF A FULL LOT, IN Chatham-st., between Duane and Pearl sts., on the westerly side, being about to erect thereon a first-class store, hereby advertises for proposals thereon, from parties desirous of occupying the same for a term of 5, 8 or 10 years, both for the whole building, or the store and basements, and lofts separately. None but parties having means to carry on a large business and furnish first-class references, or undoubted security, need address Box No. 2,786 General Post-Office.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

NINETEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASsociation will hold their annual election for officers THIS EVENING, Jan. 9, 1857, at Messrs. McCarthy & Schwartz', 3d-av. cor. 62d-st.
EDWARD DAYTON, President.
GEORGE J. GREGORY, } Secretaries.
W. W. DOW, }

VETERAN CORPS OF 1812.—A MEETING of the corps will be held at head quarters, Riell's Star House, No. 62 Lispenard-st., on FRIDAY, the 9th inst., at 7½ P. M. By order. A. W. JONES, Col.

LECTURES.

GERMAN LECTURES.—THE FIFTH LECture of this course will be delivered by Mr. F. WEYBERGER, THIS EVENING, Jan. 9, at 8 o'clock, at Clinton Hall, (Astor-place.) Subject—*Political Economy of the South.*

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON THE 7TH INSTANT, ON THE Amity-st. stage route, a white, square, open-work MANILA BAG, containing, among other articles, a pair of gold spectacles in a silver case, bearing the name of Sarah Burdett. The finder will be suitably rewarded for leaving the same at No. 9 Hammond-st.

GROCERIES.

USE THE BEST.
JAMES PYLE'S
DIETETIC SALERATUS.
The purest article in use. For making biscuit and cake beautifully light, it excels the best baking soda. Sold at all the groceries in pound, half-pound, and quarter-pound packages, with the name of JAMES PYLE thereon, without which none is genuine. Manufacturing Depôt, No. 114 Warren-st., New-York.

SPECIAL NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I have been appointed the general Assignee of the firm of WOOD & OSBORN, Flour and Feed Dealers, of No. 204 Chambers-st., in this City. All persons indebted to said firm are hereby required to pay to me immediately the amounts they severally owe, and all persons having claims against said concern are requested to present the same at my office. AARON HARDMAN,
No. 150 Canal-st., corner Bowery.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1857.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE—AT E. F. FARRINGTON'S Manufactory Warerooms Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st., between Grand and Broome

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE NEW-YORK LEDGER.
THE GREAT FAMILY PAPER.
IS NOW READY FOR NEXT WEEK.
IS NOW READY.
IS NOW READY.
IS NOW READY.
IS NOW READY.
IS NOW READY.
IS NOW READY.
IS NOW READY.
COBB WRITES FOR IT; FANNY FERN WRITES FOR IT; MRS. SIGOURNEY WRITES FOR IT; MRS. SOUTHWORTH WRITES FOR IT; MRS. GIBSON WRITES FOR IT;
ALICE CAREY WRITES FOR IT;
AND ALL THE NOVELETTS
THAT EMERSON BENNETT WRITES HERE-
AFTER WILL BE
PUBLISHED
ONLY
IN
THE NEW-YORK LEDGER.
THE SAME MAY BE SAID ALSO OF MR. COBB,
&c., &c., &c.
ROSS & TOUSEY, NO. 103 NASSAU-ST., GENERAL AGENTS.

NEW-YORK TAKEN BY STORM.
NEW-YORK TAKEN BY STORM,
NEW-YORK TAKEN BY STORM,
NEW-YORK TAKEN BY STORM,
NEW-YORK TAKEN BY STORM,
NEW-YORK TAKEN BY STORM,
NEW-YORK TAKEN BY STORM,
NEW-YORK TAKEN BY STORM,
NEW-YORK TAKEN BY STORM,
BY THE UNPRECEDENTED DEMAND
BY THE UNPRECEDENTED DEMAND
BY THE UNPRECEDENTED DEMAND
BY THE UNPRECEDENTED DEMAND
BY THE UNPRECEDENTED DEMAND
BY THE UNPRECEDENTED DEMAND
BY THE UNPRECEDENTED DEMAND
BY THE UNPRECEDENTED DEMAND
BY THE UNPRECEDENTED DEMAND
FOR THE LEDGER OF ROMANCE.
FOR THE LEDGER OF ROMANCE.
FOR THE LEDGER OF ROMANCE.
FOR THE LEDGER OF ROMANCE.
FOR THE LEDGER OF ROMANCE.
FOR THE LEDGER OF ROMANCE.
FOR THE LEDGER OF ROMANCE.
FOR THE LEDGER OF ROMANCE.
FOR THE LEDGER OF ROMANCE.
THE WHOLE EDITION SOLD AT ONCE.
THE WHOLE EDITION SOLD AT ONCE.
THE WHOLE EDITION SOLD AT ONCE.
THE WHOLE EDITION SOLD AT ONCE.
THE WHOLE EDITION SOLD AT ONCE.
ASK THE BOYS
ASK THE BOYS
ASK THE BOYS
ASK THE BOYS
ASK THE BOYS
FOR THE LEDGER OF ROMANCE.
FOR THE LEDGER OF ROMANCE.
FOR THE LEDGER OF ROMANCE.
FOR THE LEDGER OF ROMANCE.
FOR THE LEDGER OF ROMANCE.
To be had at all the News Depôts.

THE NEW-YORK LEDGER.
THE GREAT FAMILY PAPER,
IS NOW READY FOR NEXT WEEK.
IS NOW READY.
IS NOW READY.
IS NOW READY.
IS NOW READY.
IS NOW READY.
IS NOW READY.
COBB WRITES FOR IT; FANNY FERN WRITES FOR IT; MRS. SIGOURNEY WRITES FOR IT; MRS. SOUTHWORTH WRITES FOR IT; MRS. GIBSON WRITES FOR IT;
ALICE CAREY WRITES FOR IT;
AND ALL THE NOVELETTS
THAT EMERSON BENNETT WRITES HERE-
AFTER WILL BE
PUBLISHED
ONLY
IN
THE NEW-YORK LEDGER,
THE SAME MAY BE SAID ALSO OF MR. COBB,
&c., &c., &c.
ROSS & TOUSEY, NO. 103 NASSAU-ST., GENERAL AGENTS.

READ
ANN HAVILAND
IN THE
NEW-YORK SUN.
READ IT!

61/64	CENTS.	NIGHT IN THE CLOUDS.
61/64	CENTS.	READ A

NEW-YORK CITY.

Commissioners of Emigration.

The Commissioners held their usual weekly meeting on Wednesday, in Worth-street, the President, Hon. GULIAN C. VERPLANCK, in the Chair. The following members of the Commission were present: Messrs. PURDY, CURTIS, CUMMINGS, GARRIGUE, and CARRIGAN. The report of the Superintendent of Ward's Island was read, laid on the table, and ordered to be printed:

WARD'S ISLAND—*Report of the Superintendent.*—The following report of Capt. PILSBURY, Superintendent of Ward's Island, was read, and ordered to be embodied in the annual report:

To the Commissioners of Emigration:

GENTLEMEN: In compliance with the resolution passed by your Board at the last meeting, I herewith submit my report of the workings and condition of the Emigrant Refuge and Hospital under my charge, up to Dec. 31, 1856.

It was with feelings of considerable embarrassment and apprehension that I accepted and entered upon the discharge of the duties of the office with which you had honored me. The character and condition of the Institution was far from inviting; yet, the confidence reposed in me by your honorable Board, determined my acceptance of the appointment, and I assumed the responsibilities of the care and government of the Institution on the first day of October, 1855.

My first efforts were to establish order where none existed, and to improve the condition of the whole establishment, by disciplinary and moral regulations, for the general government of the subordinate officers, employes and inmates. Although more than one hundred employes had been discharged from the Island, by your action, just prior to my taking charge of the Institution, I have, from time to time, dispensed with the services of a large additional number of persons employed and paid by the Commissioners, believing that the duties and labor performed by them could be done by other employes in addition to what they were then doing, or by the inmates without pay. A large amount has thus been saved in wages and board, while, it is believed, that the services and labor by them rendered has been more satisfactorily performed than heretofore.

It has been my desire and determination, so far as it depended on me, to have an efficient, humane, but economical administration of the affairs of the institution; to require order and regularity in every department, that while all necessary and reasonable care and attention should be given to the welfare and comfort of the inmates, no extraordinary expense should be incurred or unnecessary articles called for or used. I have, therefore, from time to time, introduced and established such measures of reform, retrenchment, and economy, as it seemed to me the diminished income of the Commission imperiously demanded; and such, as I believed, would meet with the approbation of the Commissioners. There has, however, been some increased average expense arising from the diminution of the number of inmates and patients—the small number treated in the several wards, especially in the lying-in, recovery and some others. In some of these wards there have been treated and cared for, only from ten to twenty adult patients, while they are capable of accommodating from forty to sixty patients each. They may be, and no doubt are, more comfortable than if the wards were *full*; but it will be readily seen, that the average expense must be much increased over what it would be, were the number in each of the wards double or treble the present number, each of these wards requiring a nurse, fuel, lights, cleaning, and other necessary expenses, as those having a full number of inmates or patients. The facilities, however, for the medical care and treatment of the patients—the good air, extra room and other advantages for their improvements, favorable to rapid cure and health, may, and perhaps do, outweigh the objection of the extra average expense.

Believing manual labor in the open air (when the weather permits) to be the best means to promote and secure health, as well as habits of industry calculated to fit them for labor and usefulness on leaving the Institution, I have kept many of the partially insane and convalescent inmates at work during the Spring, Summer and Autumn months, in the garden and fields, in cleaning the grounds and other light labor, while those who have entirely recovered or were sent here to be put at work, have been employed in blasting rock, building sea wall grading the land, whitewashing and keeping the Wards and buildings in ordinary repair, &c., all calculated to instill into their minds a spirit of industry, self-reliance and dependence on themselves, as they go forth from here into this (to many of them) new world.

The following table shows the amount of the vegetable crop raised on the farm by the labor of the inmates:

Asparagus.....	678 lbs.	Tomatoes.....	50 bush.
Spinach.....	800 bush.	Cucumbers...	12 bush.
Potatoes.....	1,778 bush.	Melons.....	55 bush.
Turnips.....	1,800 bush.	Peppers.....	6 bush.
Parsnips.....	800 bush.	Radishes.....	12 bush.
Beets.....	400 bush.	Sweet Corn, ears	64 bush.
Onions.....	87 bush.	Cabbage.....	30,000 heads
Peas.....	60 bush.	Lettuce.....	5,000 heads
Bush Beans....	50 bush.	Celery.....	8,080 heads
Lima Beans....	100 bush.	Hay.....	35 tons

Only one gardener (or paid man) was employed in the cultivation, care and gathering of the above produce. The labor has been performed by the larger class of boys and invalids, incapable of taking care of, or earning a living for, themselves outside.

On the 4th of June last, through Mr. MORGAN, Chairman of Ward's Island Committee, I called your attention to the miserable condition of the *eighty* insane persons then on the Island. By the action of your Board I was authorized and directed to send to the Asylum on Blackwell's Island such as were noisy and hard to control, and to transfer all others to wards more suitable for their proper care and treatment.

I took immediate steps to carry out the wishes of the Commissioners as expressed in their resolution, passed on the 9th of June, so far as I was able to do so, with the unoccupied building at my control, by fitting up separate wards, with yards attached, for both males and females, that should afford more suitable and healthy accommodations, and transferred them from their wretched abode—the old Barracks—to their new quarters, as soon as they were in readiness to receive them. And, although their condition is much improved, it is not yet such as suffering humanity, in the form of "minds in ruin," calls for at our hands. Our accommodations for them, even now, do not afford that comfort they so much need. I can only repeat what I said to you in my communication before alluded to—here are no buildings on the island properly constructed for classifying, or that would enable us to separate the noisy from the more calm and quiet—the partially insane from those hopelessly so, or the strong and violent from the weak and inoffensive. I cannot, therefore, (if this class are to be continued here,) dismiss this subject without urging on the attention of the Commissioners, not only the importance, but the actual necessity of an Insane Asylum on Ward's Island, separate from all other buildings, suitable and convenient for the reception and care of this unfortunate class of emigrants, where they may receive all that medical, moral and physical attention and treatment, which their condition entitles them to, and which is so well calculated to bring back and restore the disorded mind to its primitive condition of order and health.

The school as organized some years since under the care of a male and female teacher, was continued for several months; but, believing that little or no benefit resulted to the children, either from their instruction or example, by advice of the Committee I discharged them, and for a short time the school was discontinued. It was, however, on the first day of August, reorganized as a Ward School, and placed under the care and supervision of the Board of Education, and is now in a most flourishing and prosperous condition. A pleasant and commodious apartment has been fitted up as a general school-room, with recitation-rooms adjoining—affording all requisite accommodations for the welfare and improvement of the children. The principal teacher, Mrs. SPOFFORD, is a lady of excell nt character and qualifications, whose experience for several years as Principal of the Public School at Yorkville commends her to our highest confidence. She is assisted by two efficient young ladies, competent and well qualified for their respective duties. This change has already proved beneficial. The same course is pursued here as in other public schools of the City; and the rapid improvement of the children in reading and other studies, in singing, and general deportment, all go to show the wisdom of placing this school under the organization of the Board of Education. The average number of scholars is about one hundred and fifty, who, apart from school hours, are under the manage nent and control of the Superintendent and his assistants, when due consideration is given to their wants and comfort by allowing them ample time for exercise and various sports—running, marching, &c.—in the play-room and open air, designed to strengthen and invigorate both body and mind.

The moral and religious instruction of the inmates has been confined by your Board to two Chaplains, Rev. THOMAS COOK, Protestant, and Rev. A. MANAHAN, Catholic. Services have been held on each Sunday in the two chapels, and in the Protestant in both the English and German languages. The attendance has been large and constant. The chaplains have also visited the various wards and other apartments of the Institution on Sunday and other days of the week, distributing books, cheering and consoling the sick and dying by their advice and administrations. The Protestant children, from forty to sixty, are collected twice on every Sunday in the chapel as a Sunday School, under the charge and instruction of the Matron. Mrs. JAMES and Mrs. MALIGNON, although not now connected with the Island, have kindly continued to instruct the German children in reading, singing, &c. The Catholic children, numbering from 100 to 150, able to attend, are assembled in the Catholic chapel every Sunday morning, under the care and instruction of an assistant Matron, Mrs. BROWNE, and others. Several of the nurses have also rendered valuable assistance in conducting the Sabbath Schools. The Sabbath on the Island, the past year, has been observed as a day of quiet and order—emphatically "a day of rest."

The present medical system, with competent assistant physicians and surgeons, whose duties and power are confined to the *medical* and *surgical* treatment of the inmates, and the directing of the quantity and quality, mode of cooking and distributing the food to the patients in the hospitals, I consider well calculated to secure the prompt care and treatment of the sick and diseased, and especially so in cases requiring immediate attention and relief.

Notwithstanding the large proportion constantly in the hospitals, the general health of the institution has been good, no contagious or epidemic disease having prevailed during the past year.

Much care and attention has been given to the cleanliness of the buildings and the premises adjoining the same, the different wards being frequently and thoroughly scoured and whitewashed, and the grounds kept cleared and in good order.

A large amount of labor has been performed, all of which it would be difficult to specify; but among the principal items are the following: The grounds between the park and the nursery have been graded and laid out for grass. Considerable stone has been taken from the quarry, prepared, and used for walks and for macadamizing the road to the dock. The basements of some of the buildings have been put in good condition and much improved; new sewers have been built, and old ones cleansed and relaid; the chimneys and blinds to the different buildings which were out of order have been repaired; the waste-water which formerly collected under and around the wash-house is now carried off by a sewer: the wagons, plows, carts, &c., have been kept in good repair, and some new ones necessary for the use of the Institution have been built by the inmates, by whom are also made all the coffins required for the use of the Institution. The reservoir has been re-cemented; over two hundred iron bedsteads have been repaired; shoes and clothing for more than seven thousand persons, (who have been cared for in the Institution during the past year,) have been repaired and kept in order: over thirty tons of hay have been cut. The grading of the land between the old hospital building, containing the offices, and the river had been begun, as also the building a sea-wall along the same; which improvements, when completed, (as they probably will be in another season,) will add much to the beauty of the Island. A small wash-house, bathing-room, and shed attached to the new hospital have been built; fifteen hundred tons of coal were received at the dock and carted to the yard; all which labor has been performed by the male inmates, under the directions and orders of the officers of the Institution. The female inmates of the Refuge department have assisted the matrons and nurses in caring for the sick, washing and ironing, cooking, cleaning, &c., and have manufactured and made up more than fourteen thousand separate garments and articles of bedding, clothing, &c., for the male and female inmates, and children and infants' use. A large proportion of this kind of work and labor has heretofore been performed by "paid help."

The deputy, clerks, steward and other officers and employes have devoted their whole time to the discharge of their various duties, and have given me general satisfaction. The worthy matron, Mrs. JAMES, who has been identified nine years with the care and management of the female inmates, has rendered me valuable service, as have also the two assistant matrons, Mrs. MALLOY and Mrs. BROWN, by their industrious and faithful attention to their respective duties.

The annexed tables will show the number cared for during the year, the daily admissions, sex, age and distribution, nativity, year of arrival, ports sailed from, daily discharges to the Labor Exchange, discharges to the Marine Hospital, and days spent on the Island during the past year by infants born here and in the United States, and admitted to the Institution after birth.

Charged with the care of all the buildings and land connected with the Refuge and Hospital, and the supervision of all the property of every description belonging to the Commissioners, the appointment and dismissal at pleasure, and the government and control of all the subordinate officers, and of persons employed in the Refuge and Hospital, or other parts of the establishment on W. I. (excepting the chaplains and physicians) I have not been unmindful of the responsibilities of the office, nor of my obligation to the Board of Commissioners; and, while I have endeavored to discharge the various duties devolving upon me fearlessly, independantly, and, I trust, conscientiously, I have not been willing that any person should interfere with or assume power delegated to me as chief officer of the institution.

If the management and condition of the institution since it has been under my care, has been such as to meet the expectations of the Commissioners and the friends of the Commission, who urged my acceptance of the office, I shall, in a measure, be reconciled to the seclusion of myself and family from society and many of the privileges of life.

All which is respectfully submitted.

AMOS PILSBURY, Superintendent.

WARD'S ISLAND, Jan. 7, 1857.

The following is a summary of the tables referred to in the reports:

No. inmates in Institution on 1st January, 1856.....	1,865	
No. admitted.....	5,339	
No. of births.....	406	
Total number cared for during the yr.		7,610
No. discharged during the year.....	5,714	
No. of deaths during the year in both House of Refuge and Hospital.....	526	6,240
No. remaining on 31st December, 1856.....		1,370
No. of days spent in Hospital.....	281,323	
No. of days spent in House of Refuge....	243,243	
Total number of days spent in both..		524,566
No. small pox cases sent to Marine Hospital....		44
No. typhus fever cases sent to Marine Hospital.		2
No. of insane inmates remaining in Institution.		71

Dr. CARNOCHAN, Surgeon-in-chief on Ward's Island, reported that during the past year 1,756 cases were treated in the surgical department, of which 333 were in hospital at beginning of the year, and 1,423 were admitted during the year. Discharged during the year, 1,401; died, 53. Remaining at end of year, 302. Per centage of mortality, 3.01. There was no epidemic during the year, but an unusual number of incurable cases.

Dr. FAY, Physician-in-Chief of Ward's Island, reports: In Hospital, Jan. 1, 1856, 776, admitted since, 4,965; born, 406. Total cases, 6,147. Discharged during the year, 4,979; died, 388. Total, 5,367. Remaining Dec. 31, 1856, 780. Of the deaths 229 were over 12 years of age, 65 between 12 and 1 year, 94 under 1 year. Per centage of mortality 6,31.

Mr. KENNEDY reports the arrivals at Castle Garden during December at, 24 vessels with 4,192 bondable passengers, and 186 not liable to bond. Their cash funds amounted to $282,305, or an average of $64 48 a head.

Muster of Dusters in Union-square.

Union-square presents a singular spectacle in the early morning now-a-days. Yesterday morning the big gate at the south end was thrown open, and the dogs of the sifters of ashes with their wagon loads of cinders, entered one after another, followed by their German proprietors with their sifting apparatus in hand. Then commenced such a "raising of the dust" as would out-do the best efforts of a New-England housewife in house-cleaning time. What with the rattling of half-consumed coal in tin sifters, and the barking of dogs, and the fragments of ashes and dust rolling upward like smoke, and the occasional exclamations in their own tongue of the men and their *vrows*, Union-square seemed to our dust-dimmed vision, as we stood in the midst of it, like some battle-field of the Revolution, with a plentiful squadron of Hessians engaged in the fray. If a sudden vitality were infused into the nostrils of the brazen effigy of WASHINGTON just outside the Park, there would be a tremendous sneezing some of these mornings without a doubt. We cannot imagine why these dust-makers are admitted with their ash-carts into this beautiful square. It was only of

"The *ashes* of the *just*."

that the poet averred to

"Smell sweet and blossom in the dust."

Coal ashes have no such delightful properties.

Appearances Saved.

Messrs. McSPEDDON & BAKER have been the Corporation Printers for some time back. But those who have seen the pamphlet copies of the recent Message of the Mayor were astonished to find them printed by "CHAS. W. BAKER," and not by the old and well-known firm. This is explained by the fact that Mr. McSPEDDON has become Alderman of the Nineteenth Ward, and of course it wouldn't do for one of the City Fathers to draw immense sums for Corporation printing, as McSPEDDON & BAKER have done during the last few years. So henceforth (nominally at least) CHAS. W. BAKER alone will do the drawing at at the tap of the treasury.

Building Operations.

We have more buildings going up at this season of the year than usual. The walls of BOWEN & McNAMEE's new warehouse are only half finished; the stores lately burned, extending from Warren to Murray-street, are rebuilding; while the elaborate buff blocks that are to form the front of the Continental Bank, in Nassau-street, are still on their winding way upward. The edifice known as Johnson's Hotel, comprising Nos. 4 and 6 Warren, is now in process of demolition, and on its site Mr. L. V. HOFFMAN (owner of the marble building on Broadway occupied by DEVLIN & Co.) designs to erect handsome marble-front warehouses.

☞ The matter of returning the *Resolute* has been admirably managed so far. There is only one chance left for any of our people to make fools of themselves in the affair—that is, when the *Retribution* arrives with Capt. HABSTEIN and his officers and crew. We hope, however, that even this little opportunity will be omitted, and that when the whole thing has become history, there will be nothing to mar the beauty of the pleasant episode in our international dealings.

☞ A Jew presides over the Board of Council men. More than that, he was chosen unanimously by the Christian Board, and nobody shuddered when according to the Jewish custom, he was sworn with his head covered and on the Old Testament. Don' say we are a bigoted people hereafter. President JONAS N. PHILLIPS, by the way, is not JONAS B. PHILLIPS, who was lately the Assistant District-Attorney, nor PHILIP H. JONAS, the Collector in the Register's Office.

The Lady Doctors.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

It is doubtless true, as the TIMES of yesterday (7th) says, that "Lady Doctors are coming to be an institution among us." To this I give my consent, and think the movement which is making in that direction augurs well for the community. This I deem, also, rather the public sentiment; so the ladies may attempt this profession with everything to encourage their laudable effort. But, a word in regard of the *title*, or prefix, "DOCTOR." Why should a lady who has studied medicine, and who follows the practice of it, have applied to her any other title of her profession than is proper to her SEX? The term DOCTOR is masculine. It is so universally. It is appropriately employed to designate a physician who is a male. Hence, to say "Dr. Julia," "Dr. Emily," is to violate the proprities, and the very force and nature of language.

On the contrary, the term "DOCTRESS" defines a female; it is universally so understood. It defines SEX. It creates no obstacle to the success, or to the validity of the practice of the individual to whom it properly applies. She cannot say it does her injustice, or that it is improper, for it simply designates her according to her own nature or being.

It is proper to speak of a lady as a physician, i. e., a "*female* physician," or as a doctor, i. e. as a "female doctor," the qualifying term "female" doing away with the masculine objection. But when she is spoken of simply as a member of a profession, where the term "Doctor" is its masculine designation, she should be termed "Doctress." One great value to the community in having a class of female physicians of true science and worth of character, is in the preservation, distinctively, of the great fact, *that they are female physicians*, DOCTRESSES, indeed.

So of "Preachers." The title of "Reverend," of "Bishop," to a lady, is absurd. If she cannot, with euphony of language, adopt the *feminine* termination, let her not fly to the other extreme and adopt the *masculine*. Hence, to say the "Rev. ANTOINETTE BROWN" is a philological error, far more objectionable than to say "ANTOINETTE BROWN, the lady," or "female preacher." E.

Lyceum of Natural History.

A stated meeting of the Lyceum of Natural History was held on Monday evening last, at the rooms of the Medical College, in Fourteenth-street, where their regular weekly meetings have been kept up for a period of forty years.

They have a valuable Library, mostly scientific, and a large Cabinet—the latter at present stored away for want of room. They are receiving additions to both at almost every meeting.

The Society numbers among its members many of the most celebrated names in the paths of science, both in our own country and abroad. Its officers at this time are:

Major JOSEPH DELAFIELD, President.
W. COOPER, Esq., First Vice-President.
J. C. BREVOORT, Second Vice-President.
J. H. REDFIELD, Corresponding Secretary.
R. H. BROWNNE, Recording Secretary.
O. W. MORRIS, Librarian.

It has been supposed that the Society had ceased operations, since they left their building in Broadway, but they have been steadily, yet unostentatiously, pursuing their course. We trust to see them soon in a place where their labors can be appreciated.

☞ The exterior line for our City, on the North River between Fourteenth and Thirty-seventh streets suggested by the Harbor Commissioners, very essentially differs from that proposed by the Common Council. The latter would give the owners of the water-front some 182,600 square yards for City lots, that the Commissioners' line would retain for purposes of navigation.

☞ NATHAN BANGS, Jr., whose recent decease has been noticed in the TIMES, left no will. The statement to the contrary made in some of the City papers is erroneous.

☞ Rev. Dr. MAGER, of Elizabethtown, had, as a New-Year's present from some members of his congregation, a purse of $2,500.

New-Year's Presents.

From the Independent.

We learn that Rev. Dr. BUDINGTON, pastor of the Clinton-avenue Congregational Church, Brooklyn, was called upon at his house, on New-Year's day, and presented by some gentlemen in behalf of his congregation, with a pleasing token of $500, as an evidence of their lively interest in the pastor and his ministry. His two daughters were also made life-members of the "Home of the Friendless" by the contributions of the *children*.

Dr. CHEEVER was agreeably surprised with a purse of $400, while Mrs. CHEEVER received $200, together with an elegant piece of furniture. The congregation of the Church of the Puritans participated very generally in this friendly gift.

The pastor of Plymouth Church received from some of the young men of his charge a beautiful landscape oil-painting; and from an unknown quarter, a magnificent statue in bronze.

Rev. T. L. CUYLER, of the Reformed Dutch Church in Market-street, this City, was waited upon, on the same day, and politely informed that his congregation, without consulting a word with the pastor, had taken the gross liberty of raising his salary.

Mr. and Mrs. H. A. POND, leaders of the choir of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, were presented, on New-Year's eve by the members of the choir, with a handsome service of silver plate. The occasion was the retirement of Mr. and Mrs. POND, after two years' service.

Those Children.

Mr. TRACY, the kind-hearted and efficient agent of the New-York Children's Aid Society, arrived here on Christmas morning, with his assortment of "little ones." They were a fine-looking and intelligent collection, well-dressed, (for the most part,) clean and orderly, and although they did not go off as speedily as the first lot, they have all been taken, and provided with comfortable homes and the best of guardians. We take pleasure in saying that of the forty that first came and were provided for here, mostly all have given satisfaction; in short that this benevolent scheme works admirably. In the schools we have recently visited, both in and out of the village, we see them successfully inducted in the spelling-book and reader, and taking place by the side of those who have never felt want. This scheme of finding homes and happiness for the poor and suffering, is one of the greatest of modern charitable institutions.—*Kalamazoo Telegraph.*

Deaths from Scalds.

Two inquests were held yesterday upon the bodies of children who came to their deaths from scalds, received by the accidental upsetting of tea-pots upon them. One of the deceased was named ANN FITZPATRICK. Her age was 16 months. Her parents reside at No. 85 Sixth-avenue. The other was named JULIA ANN GAULT, aged 2 years. She resided at No. 6 Roosevelt-street.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Legal Items.

The First District Court has not been in session for some time past, on account of the severe illness of Judge GREEN. As this is the District Court at which more business is done than in any other of this class in the City, the vacancy has been severely felt. Judge GREEN is now better, and will, probably, sit again on Monday next.

Quite an extensive business has recently been commenced in the recovery of what have always heretofore been considered as very bad debts. It seems that our merchants are frequently defrauded by foreigners, who, having obtained a stock of goods on credit, clear out for Europe, leaving nothing but their debts and their sweet names behind them. These men, however, often have property at home, and the laws of most of the European States are very liberal in such cases towards the defrauded creditors. A firm of Germans is largely engaged in the collection of these debts, and, having correspondents in all parts of Europe, they have been very successful in obtaining information of the absconding debtors, and generally recovering, at least, a part of the sums due. It is a great convenience for our merchants.

Among the cases included in the calendar of the Court of Appeals is one entitled *Gwinn H. Heap*, respondent, vs. *John C. Fremont*, appellant. As the number of the case is 264 it probably will not be reached for two or three years from the present time. The appeal is taken from the First Judicial District.

We understand that it is the intention to try Huntingdon on several further indictments, of which there remain twenty-six, for forgery, untried, besides the one for issuing fraudulent bank bills. It is further whispered that the present Grand Jury will probably bring in some other indictments against him. The other trials will most likely not come off for some months yet.

The famous case of the Mechanics' Bank against the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company, in which a new trial was ordered by the Court of Appeals, stands No. 150 on the calendar of the Superior Court, and will probably be reached before a very long time. It will be recollected that this case involves the validity of the alleged fraudulent shares issued by Robert Schuyler. The Superior Court on the previous trial decided for the Bank, (Judge Campbell alone dissenting,) thus declaring their validity. The Court of Appeals, however, at their June session, after argument for the Bank by Daniel Lord and others, and for the Company by William Curtis Noyes and George Wood, unanimously reversed the decision and ordered a new trial. In consequence of this decision, most of the similar cases in the State Courts have been discontinued and new ones commenced in the United States Courts, as against a Corporation of another State. These cases will probably go up to the United States Supreme Court.

COURT CALENDAR—FRIDAY, Jan. 8.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit.*—*Part I.*—Special Calendar and Nos. 2,892, 99, 171, 185, 199. *Part II.*—Nos. 32, 62, 84, 86, 100, 102, 104, 106, 108, 110, 112, 114, 116, 118, 120.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term.*—*Class I.*—Nos. 47, 2, 1. *Class II.*—Nos. 62 to 69, 73, 74, 147, 212, 252. Also, all causes on the Calendar not set down, reserved or otherwise disposed of, will be called in their order, and defaults will be allowed.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 148, 251, 252, 254, 257, 258, 260, 265, 267, 268, 273, 291, 297, 299, 309, 303, 304, 305, 307, 309, 310, 311, 312, 314, 316, 318 319, 320, 321, 323, 324, 325, 327, 328 to 335, 337 to 340, inclusive.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 124, 125, 127 to 135, inclusive, 138, 139, 140, 80. *Part II.*—Nos. 38, 42, 141 to 153 inclusive.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 33, 42, 51 to 58 inclusive.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Jan. 8.

Before Hon. Justice Davies.

DECISIONS.

THE RECEIVER FOR THE NICARAGUA TRANSIT COMPANY APPOINTED.

William Patten et al. vs. *Cornelius Vanderbilt and The Nicaragua Transit Company.*—This action, the facts in which have been very fully reported in the TIMES, it will be remembered was brought to have a receiver appointed for the effects of the Company, and to authorize the sale, by him, of the four steamers of the line. Some days since Judge DAVIES rendered his decision granting the motion, but it was not until yesterday that the order was agreed upon. His Honor ordered that ex-Judge E. P. Cowles be appointed receiver of the effects of the Company, and an immediate sale should take place. Mr. Vanderbilt to be paid $10,000 for the amount of his advances to the Company, and be allowed to bid on the property to the amount of his incumbrances. The surplus accruing from the sale after the settlement of these claims to be paid into Court for the benefit of the other creditors. The receiver to give $500,000 security.

Valentine vs. *Valentine.*—Report of referee confirmed and judgment of partition granted.

Before Hon. Justice Mitchell.

Runk vs. *St. John.*—Referred to E. P. Cowles, Esq.

SUPERIOR COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Hon. Justice Slosson.

DECISIONS.

York vs. *Leuel & Mead.*—Ordered that unless defendant Mead pay the $400 into Court within five days from service of notice of this order, the order of Jan. 3, granting twenty days additional time to answer, be recalled.

Before Hon. Justice Bosworth

Cromwell vs. *Rouch.*—Case settled.
Deliker vs. *Cutter.*—Case settled.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Ingraham.

Charles B. Carter vs. *Robert Davis.*—Judgment for plaintiff on demurrer, with costs.

Ellen Kiernan vs. *James Kiernan.*—Order of reference to Hamilton W. Robinson, Esq.

Edward C. Thomas vs. *Lewis W. Maires.*—Motion to set aside execution denied, with $10 costs.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—THURSDAY.

Before the City Judge.

On the opening of Court this morning, Mr. Richard Busteed, addressing the Court, stated that he had been engaged by Policeman Lieutenant O'Keefe to defend him on a charge of assaulting a Sabbath preacher named Faulkner. As Corporation Counsel, he was not prepared to defend one of the officers of the City against an action brought by the people, but the Mayor had communicated to him, through Lieutenant O'Keefe himself, that a policeman ought to be protected by the law officer of the Government, and he (Mr. Busteed) was consequently in Court to do his duty. But, being taken unawares in this matter, he was not prepared at present. He requested that time might be allowed to procure a certificate from the Chief of Police to show that the defendant, when committing the assault complained of, was actually in the discharge of his duty.

After some debate between Mr. Busteed and the Assistant District-Attorney, the case was adjourned to next week.

Patrick Cosgrove, a very bad character, nicknamed Patrick Cockroach, a beater and bully on all occasions when a Democrat, with a dollar to spare, wanted his services, was charged with assaulting Police Officer Patrick Murphy, on the 15th of June last, while in the discharge of his duty. Murphy heard a noise in a porter-house in the Fourth Ward, and on entering the premises found two men clenched on the ground, and fighting to their heart's content. Policeman Murphy interfered. Cosgrove, *alias* Cockroach, the bully, attacked him, and "*butted him in the face with the roof of his head.*" Policeman Murphy, in mild retaliation, beat Cosgrove on the scalp with his club. Cosgrove, *alias* Cockroach, seized a pitcher, according to the prosecution, a pint-pot according to Mr. Busteed; a very small half-pint according to Cockroach, and therewith beat, bruised, and damaged the skull and ribs of Murphy. Murphy deposed that three of his ribs were broken, and were mended the next day by the doctor of the police-station, who applied a piece of sticking-plaster over the skin. Mr. Busteed scouted the idea that broken ribs could be mended with sticking-plaster. Judge RUSSELL, somewhat dubitably, seemed of the same opinion, but did not state his conviction. Mr. Busteed defied the policeman, or the District-Attorney, or anybody, to show a police regulation that granted liberty to a policeman to strike a respectable man like Cosgrove, *alias* Cockroach, on the head. He would give $1,000 to see such a regulation.

Mr. Sedgwick laughingly told Mr. Busteed, that if the Mayor were to ask his opinion on that point, he would, as Corporation Counsel, be obliged to eat his own words. More debate followed, and ultimately a verdict of guilty was rendered by the Jury, and Cockroach, who has several other indictments against him, and is one of the most wicked rowdies in the City, was leniently sentenced by the City Judge, RUSSELL, to six months in the Penitentiary.

William Quinn was next charged with robbing Mr. Minjin of his watch. There was no evidence, and Quinn was acquitted. The Grand Jury should not have found a bill against Quinn.

James Knockron was convicted of petit larceny, and sentenced to the penitentiary for six months.

James McMahon pleaded guilty to forgery in the fourth degree, in passing two counterfeit $5 bills on the Danville Bank, Pennsylvania. Ann O'Connor, who was indicted with him, was discharged. Sentence on McMahon reserved.

SURROGATE'S COURT—JAN. 8.

Before A. W. Bradford, Esq.

WM. WRIGHT'S WILL.

In the matter of the Estate of William Wright.—Victor Barsalou, claiming to be a creditor of the testator, having presented a petition for the payment of the demand, the executor interposed as a defence that he had regularly advertised for claims, that the demand in question had been presented for payment and had been rejected, and the petitioner failing to institute a suit at law for its recovery within six months thereafter, the claim was barred by the statute.

The statute relied on by the executor is 2 R. S., pp. 88, 89, §§ 34 to 38 inclusive. The Surrogate decided that the case was properly commenced, and in accordance with the statute, and therefore it was no bar to the proceedings.

WILL OF JOHN BLACK.

Surrogate BRADFORD has decided in the matter of the will of John Black, in favor of the last widow.

Mr. Black was married many years ago in New-Jersey and was divorced; he subsequently accumulated a large property and married a second Mrs. B. Both ladies claim his property. The divorce appears to have been regularly proven, hence there was no going back of the broad seal of New-Jersey, and the claim of Mrs. Black No. 2 to right of divorce is sustained, according to the terms of the will.

LONG ISLAND.

Convicted of Burglary.

A young sailor named GEORGE MILLER, indicted for burglary in the first degree, was tried in the Kings County Court of Sessions yesterday, before Judge MORRIS, and convicted of burglary in the second degree. From the testimony it appears that MILLER, on the night of the 4th of October, was discovered under a bed in the third story of house No. 461 Pacific-street, Brooklyn, occupied by Dr. BABE, as a hospital. Upon examining the premises a back door and window were found open, but apparently no force had been used. He made no attempt to escape when he was discovered, although he had an opportunity to do so, and was, in fact, intoxicated, and could give but little account of himself. He had nothing on but pantaloons and shirt, and no burglars tools or property was found upon his person. Being without friends or money, B. FRANK BROWNE, Esq., was assigned as his counsel. The Judge sentenced the prisoner to the lowest term, 5 years and 3 months in the State Prison.

Under the circumstances of the case, an effort will be made to obtain a pardon for MILLER, as it is believed by all cognizant of the case that he is not guilty of the offence implied by the sentence.

Fireman's Funeral.

The funeral of the fireman, SAMUEL TUTHILL, killed on Tuesday morning last at the burning of Poplar Hall, Brooklyn, took place yesterday afternoon from the Sands-street M. E. Church. His remains were escorted to Greenwood Cemetery by several hundred firemen. Hook and Ladder Co. No. 1, of which deceased was a member and Secretary, acted as pall bearers. The national flag on the City Hall was lowered to half-mast during the day.

Ice in the River.

The East River was much obstructed by ice during the day yesterday, and it was with the greatest difficulty at certain stages of the tide that the ferry-boats crossed at all. During the afternoon two of the South Ferry boats got into the ice, and were floated to the vicinity of Governor's Island, where they remained for several hours.

Death from Exposure.

A man named MICHAEL FARRELL took lodgings in TRUESTON'S coal yard, on Adams-street, Brooklyn, Wednesday night, and was nearly dead from cold when discovered yesterday morning. He died soon after being taken to the City Hall. Deceased was a native of Ireland, 40 years of age, and a laborer. The Coroner's Jury rendered a verdict of "Frozen to death."

Fire in Brooklyn.

About 1 o'clock yesterday a fire broke out in a small stable on Dikeman's alley, leading from Hudson-avenue, near York-street, which was entirely consumed, as was also a two-story frame dwelling adjoining. The stable was owned and occupied by a Mr. FITCH, and the house by Mr. WENSLOW. Total loss $1,000; no insurance.

Removal.

Assistant-Captain BENNETT, of the Second District Police, Brooklyn, was removed yesterday to give place to PATRICK EGERTON.

☞ The proceedings restraining Mr. B. H. BOOTH from taking the oath of office as Superintendent of the Poor, in Kings County, have been withdrawn.

NEW-JERSEY.

Escape from Jail.

Yesterday, HUGH REYNOLDS and Mrs. JOHN JOBSON were arrested and committed to jail for trial, in default of $500 bail each, by Justice BROWNING, on the charge of aiding the escape, from the County Jail on Friday last, of their brother, MICHAEL REYNOLDS, who was awaiting trial for an indecent assault upon a colored woman, employed as a servant in a family in Weehawken. The offence was committed early in November. They conveyed a woman's apparel into the jail to him, which he put on and walked out without discovery. He is yet at large.

Killed by a Horse.

A lad twelve years of age, named GEORGE R. PRAY, son of Ephraim Pray, of Jersey City, was found on Wednesday afternoon in his fathers stable, lying in a state of insensibility under the feet of the horse. He died at midnight. His skull was fractured.

Suicide.

Mr. BALDWIN, of Connecticut, who cut his throat at MORTIMORE'S Hotel, in the City of Hudson, on Monday night, died during Tuesday night. He undertook on Tuesday to hang himself, being determined to accomplish self-destruction.

New Masonic Lodge.

A new Lodge of the Order of Free and Accepted Masons, has been organized in Jersey City. It is entitled "Enterprise" Lodge.

☞ Rev. Mr. VERBINDER, the Jersey City Missionary, reports that during December, 3,241 tracts were distributed. The receipts to the relief fund were $10, which was disbursed. Clothing was also contributed and distributed.

THE SLAVE TROUBLES IN TENNESSEE.

Action of the Clarksville Committee of Safety—The Slaveholders Sharply Censured.

The Clarksville (Tenn.) *Jeffersonian* publishes the following resolutions, adopted by the Committee of Safety which was appointed in that place to investigate the causes of the recent negro troubles, and to suggest a remedy:

The committee appointed by the citizens of Clarksville to investigate the truth of the threatened insurrection of the negroes in this vicinity, to allay improper excitement, and to guard the community against danger, deem it appropriate to the occasion that we should give publicity to the following resolutions which have met our unanimous approval, and we recommend them as precautionary measures, which if followed will in our opinion, avert every danger and give perfect security to the citizens:

Resolved, That we recommend to our city and county authorities to suppress in the future, all assemblages of negroes under any pretext whatever, at frolics, balls, benevolent societies, or at public worship, where negro preachers officiate as preachers; and that our Ministers of the Gospel be requested to suspend absolutely, their habit of preaching to the negroes on occasions separate from their ordinary preaching as Ministers of the Gospel. Our churches are large enough for our whole population, white and black. We deem all such meetings, for negro preaching alone, improper; that they degenerate into unlawful assemblies, and are otherwise productive of incalculable mischief.

Resolved, That the owners of negroes ought not to give orders for their negroes to get buggies and carriages for pleasure on the Sabbath, or on any occasion whatever, and that it is the sense of this Committee, that the owners of livery stables in Clarksville ought not to hire horses and buggies to negroes; even when their masters permit it; for the reason that such indulgence to negroes promotes unsubordination amongst the slaves, and stimulates feelings wholly inconsistent with their duty to their masters, and the subordinate position they should occupy in reference to white people. It is further the sense of this Committee that our merchants and traders ought to abstain absolutely from dealing with the negroes, unless by the express permission of their masters; and on no account ought they to sell them firearms, ammunition, or other weapons, with or without their owners consent, if any should be so indiscreet as to grant it.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Committee, the present evils that affect us are mainly to be attributed to the late *Presidential canvass*, not meaning to cast more blame on this, than on that political party, condemn the public discussions of all questions touching negro slavery, before crowds of people, in the hearing of vast multitudes of negroes. We further think *Slaveholders are guilty of gross folly, when they permit their negroes to go to barbecues and other public gatherings, where public speakers of the one party or the other, discuss

Newspaper clipping, possibly 19th century

FINANCIAL.

$1,000,000—FOR THE EXTENSION AND BETTERMENT OF THE PENN. RAILROAD.

LOAN FOR $1,000,000—FOR TEN YEARS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

SECURED BY COAL LANDS.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the Columbia Fire Insurance Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 1st inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

New-York, Dec. 21, 1867.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

No. 59 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS OF CREDITS,

ISSUE DRAFTS AT SIGHT AND TRAVELING

Letters of Credit

Available in any part of the world.

BROWN, BROTHERS, BANKERS,

No. 59 Wall-st., New-York.

DIVIDENDS.

NEW-AMSTERDAM FIRE-INSURANCE COMPANY DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent., payable on and after the 1st inst., to the holders of deposits bearing date of January, 1867.

By order of the Board.

G. W. RICE, Secretary.

New-York, Dec. 21, 1867.

A DIVIDEND of four per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Company will be paid by the Treasurer, payable on and after January 1st, 1868.

The transfer books will be closed from the 15th inst.

T. H. JANES, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE FOURTH-AV. RAILROAD CO.,

New-York, Dec. 20, 1867.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX (6) PER CENT. HAS BEEN declared by the Trustees of this Company, payable on and after January 2d, 1868.

The transfer books will be closed from the 20th to the 31st inst., both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.

CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Sec. PETER A. TITUS, Pres.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK GAS LIGHT COMPANY,

No. 41 WALL-ST., N.Y., Dec. 23, 1867.

A DIVIDEND of Four Dollars per share has been declared by the Trustees of this Company, payable on demand.

The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst. until the 2d proximo.

By order of the Board.

HERBERT GILROY, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN BANK.—DIVIDEND.—A Dividend of four per cent. (4) has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after Monday (5th) of January next, at the Banking House on the corner of Broadway and Wall-st.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 24th inst. until that date.

By order of the Board of Directors.

HENRY J. RAYMOND, Cashier.

New-York, Dec. 20, 1867.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY have declared a dividend of six per cent. upon their capital stock, payable on demand.

By order of the Board.

JOHN C. FALL, Secretary.

New-York, Dec. 23, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the Columbia Fire Insurance Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after January 2d, 1868.

The transfer books will be closed from the 20th to the 31st inst., both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.

ELIAS WOOD, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have declared a dividend of six per cent. upon their capital stock, payable on and after January 2d, 1868.

The transfer books will be closed from the 20th to the 31st inst., both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.

R. H. HAVDOCK, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS, No. 6 BROAD-ST.—NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1867. The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand.

By order of the Board.

A. G. DUCKY, Secretary.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY.—EASTERN DIVISION).—OFFICE NO. 28 WALL-STREET.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1867.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable on and after the 15th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 15th inst.

By order of the Board.

J. J. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

SWIFT, RANSOM & CO., BANKERS.—NO. 36 WALL-ST.—NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1867.—A dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the Bank Capital Stock of this firm will be paid on and after January 1st, 1868.

The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. until the 1st proximo.

By order of the Board.

HENRY GRACEN BOSS, Secretary.

AN ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN DIRECTORS of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 52 Broadway, New-York, on MONDAY, the 13th of January, 1868, between the hours of 11 and 3 o'clock.

E. H. HOWARD, Assistant Secretary.

THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY will pay the dividend declared on the 3d day of December inst., on the 16th inst.

J. H. WARING, President.

MISSISSIPPI AND MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons of the Mortgage Bonds of this Company due Jan. 1, 1868, will be paid on presentation at the Treasurer's office, No. 15 Wall-st., N. Y., on and after that date.

S. H. HOWARD, Sec'y.

N. Y., Dec. 24, 1867.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE in sums to suit, on Real Life Insurance Stocks. Apply to FREDERICK E. WEST, Broker, No. 2 Nassau-st., cor. of Cedar-place.

BUSINESS PAPER NEGOTIATED.—Advances made upon vessels, &c., at port of destination, drawn by the Agents of the Company. Bills of Exchange purchased and sold. Letters of Credit issued, available in any part of the world. Apply to the Secretary, at the office of the Company, No. 52 Broadway, New-York.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the Continental Insurance Company have this day declared a dividend of six per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after January 2, 1868.

The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. until the 2d proximo.

By order of the Board.

WILLIAM E. DODGE, Secretary.

New-York, Dec. 20, 1867.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the Williamsburg City Insurance Company have this day declared a dividend of six per cent. out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on demand.

By order of the Board.

WM. H. DISBROWE, Secretary.

New-York, Friday, Jan. 3, 1867.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati Railroad Co., for the election of Directors, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 7 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 13th inst., at 12 o'clock M.

The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 13th inst.

A. A. LOW, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE TRUSTEES OF the Hamilton have ordered a dividend at the rate of six (6) per cent. and five (5) per cent. per annum on the scrip of the Hamilton, payable on demand.

By order of the Board.

E. J. BROWN, President.

MANHATTAN BANKING INSTITUTION.—No. 66 Broadway, cor. Rector-st.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE TRUSTEES OF this Institution have declared a dividend of six per cent. on all deposits, payable on demand.

Interest at 6 per cent. on all sums from 0 to 7 P. M.

The transfer books will be closed from the 15th to 31st January.

C. E. SCOFIELD, Treasurer.

MANHATTAN BANKING INSTITUTION.—No. 96 Warren-st., open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. and Saturday Evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.

Interest at 6 per cent. on all sums from 0 to 7 P. M.

Deposits made on or before the 10th of January will be entitled to interest from the 1st.

C. E. SCOFIELD, Treasurer.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK, NO. 3 Chambers-st., (two doors from Chatham-st.), open every day from 10 o'clock A. M. until 3 o'clock P. M., and on Monday evenings from 5 to 7 o'clock. Six per cent. interest allowed on the 1st day of January on deposits made on or before the 10th day of January.

CITY BANK OF NEW-YORK.—The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the office of the Bank, No. 52 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 13th inst., between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the 5th of January, 1868, at 3 P. M., and will be reopened on the 14th inst.

By order of the Board.

JOHN A. STEVENS, Cashier.

THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY have declared a dividend of Forty (40) per cent. for the year ending December 31, 1867, payable to the holders of certificates of profits of 1862, on and after January 2, 1868.

By order of the Board.

CHARLES DENNIS, Secretary.

THE ATLANTIC Mutual Insurance Company have declared a dividend of Forty (40) per cent. for the year ending December 31, 1867, payable to the holders of certificates of profits of 1862, on and after January 2, 1868.

By order of the Board.

CHARLES DENNIS, Secretary.

THE ATLANTIC Mutual Insurance Company have declared a dividend of Forty (40) per cent. for the year ending December 31, 1867, payable to the holders of certificates of profits of 1862, on and after January 2, 1868.

By order of the Board.

CHARLES DENNIS, Secretary.

THE ADRIATIC Fire Insurance Company have declared a dividend of Forty (40) per cent. for the year ending December 31, 1867, payable to the holders of certificates of profits of 1862, on and after January 2, 1868.

By order of the Board.

CHARLES DENNIS, Secretary.

THE ATLANTIC Fire Insurance Company have declared a dividend of Forty (40) per cent. for the year ending December 31, 1867, payable to the holders of certificates of profits of 1862, on and after January 2, 1868.

By order of the Board.

CHARLES DENNIS, Secretary.

THE ADRIATIC Fire Insurance Company have declared a dividend of Forty (40) per cent. for the year ending December 31, 1867, payable to the holders of certificates of profits of 1862, on and after January 2, 1868.

By order of the Board.

CHARLES DENNIS, Secretary.

**THE ATLANT

Anniversary of the Battle of New-Orleans.

COMMEMORATIVE CELEBRATION BY THE TAMMANY SOCIETY.

The ancient Society of Tammany, or Columbian Order, celebrated last night, according to custom, the Forty-Second Anniversary of the Battle of New-Orleans.

A brilliant ball, followed by an elegant supper, was chosen as the appropriate medium whereby to recall JACKSON'S splendid triumph, and perpetuate the patriotic memories which naturally associate themselves with that great event.

The ball-room of old Tammany was specially fitted up for the occasion, and adorned in a style befitting such a festival.

The walls were completely tapestried with the national colors, over which were hung innumerable banners, interspersed with inscriptions, pictures and portraits. The ceiling was festooned with the national colors, the orchestra was draped with them, the doors were decked with them, and everything susceptible of ornament was enfolded in them. The monotony was relieved, however, and the general effect heightened by the pictorial embellishments which were tastefully arranged on the walls. On one side was an immense picture of the battle of New-Orleans. On the opposite wall was was an emblematic representation of Liberty smiling on the oppressed nationalities of the old world, who are being introduced to her favorable consideration by Columbia. Each of the States was represented by her coat of arms. An excellent portrait of JACKSON adorned the orchestra. A warning against geographical parties hung near. Several portraits of other political celebrities, cotemporaneous with him or with ourselves, were scattered here and there over the walls. Magnificent convex mirrors hung over the mantelpieces.

Several flattering allusions to the election of BUCHANAN varied the decorations on the upper end of the room. The entire ornamentation, in fine, was tastefully devised, the *coup d'œil* imposing, and the general arrangements admirable.

The company was large—probably numbering three hundred ladies and gentlemen—and the *personnel* brilliant.

The ball, under the direction of Mr. TAYLOR as master of the ceremonies, opened at 9 o'clock, and was kept up with great spirit until an early hour this morning. At 12½ o'clock the invited guests and officers of the Society withdrew to the supper-room, where a bounteous table was spread for their special accommodation, Col. DELAVAN presided.

In rising to initiate this department of the evening's festivities, he said:

GENTLEMEN: The Society has received many letters from various distinguished guests from all parts of the United States, regretting their inability to be present with us this evening. They are from Ex-President Martin Van Buren; Hon. James M. Buchanan, of Maryland; Hon. Philip Allen, United States Senate; Hon. George E. Pugh, United States Senate; Governor Wise, of Virginia; Hon. John Kelly, M. C., of New-York; Hon. A. E. Maxwell, M. C.; Hon. Jas. A. Stewart, M. C., of Maryland; Hon. Joseph Lane, M. C., of Oregon; Hon. William B. Maclay, M. C. elect of New-York; Hon. Israel T. Hatch, M. C. elect of Erie County, N. Y.; Hon. Reverdy Johnson, of Maryland; Hon. John Wheeler, M. C., of New-York; Hon. John A. Dix; Hon. C. C. Cambreleng, of Huntington, L. I.; Hon. J. K. Paulding, Hyde Park, N. Y.; Hon. James T. Pratt, Rocky Hill, Conn.; Hon. David L. Seymour, Troy, N. Y.; Hon. Greene C. Bronson; Hon. Colin M. Ingersoll, New-Haven, Conn.; Hon. Harry Hibbard, of New-Hampshire; Hon. John J. Peck, Syracuse, N. Y.; Hon. Samuel Wells, Portland, Me.; Hon. John C. Wright, Schenectady, N. Y.; Hon. Harmon S. Cutting, Buffalo, N. Y.; Hon. T. A. Osborn, Mayville, N. Y.; Hon. Wm. W. Reeve, Middletown, Orange County, N. Y.; Hon. Wm. B. Shaw, Fulton, N. Y.; Hon. Frederick Follet, Batavia, N. Y.; Hon. H. J. Raymond, &c., &c., &c.

With the above letters are some toasts offered, which I will read and drink to them in a lump and with a bumper.

By JAMES BUCHANAN, of Maryland:

The friends of the Union, North—the friends of the Union, everywhere; they have fought the good fight, they have kept the National faith, and they have won for themselves an imperishable glory.

By Hon. H. HIBBARD, of New-Hampshire:

Our National Democracy—As it merits, so it will ever command the affection of the people. The new "Republican" converts, as they merit so they will receive the condemnation due to false devotedness.

By Hon. JOHN M. KEUM, of St. Louis, Mo.:

Andrew Jackson—Honest, firm and patriotic; wisdom to direct and a will to execute—a noble example to his countrymen, whether on the battle field or in the counsels of State.

By Purser J. GEORGE HARRIS, U. S. Navy:

The Preservation of the Union—It can be permanently insured only by an affectionate adherance to the indispensable compromises of the Federal Union.

By SHERMAN MCLEAN, Niagara County, New-York:

The Identity of Federalism—In all its phases as well marked and as conspicuous as the triumphant victory achieved over it by our gallant Democracy.

By C. S. FRANKLIN, New-York:

James Buchanan—The light of our Union. When on the 4th of March next it shall have been elevated to the apex of a nation's gratitude, its rays will fall, indorsed with brilliancy and invigorating freshness, upon every State of our Confederacy. Attracted by its lustre, the down-trodden people of the Old World will be induced to seek a welcome and a refuge upon our happy shores.

By THOMAS J. SMITH, Washington, D. C.:

Civil and Religious Liberty—The glory of man.

By JAMES MAHER, Washington, D. C.:

The Union—General JACKSON said it "must and shall be preserved." The people, in the election of JAMES BUCHANAN, reiterated the glorious sentiment.

GENTLEMEN: The recurrence of another anniversary of the glorious Battle of New-Orleans has called us together this evening. It is well known to you that the Society of Tammany has for many years been in the habit of celebrating that glorious event—one that sheds so much lustre upon the annals of our beloved country. Although the great captain, warrior and statesman of that day has been taken from our midst, still his spirit is with us to cheer us on in the glorious cause of Democratic principles, of which he was the great exponent. I need but say that this Society (of which he was one of its most cherished members) pride themselves in cherishing his glorious deeds and emulating his bright examples. Gentlemen, as we have much intellectual business before us, I will not detain you with a long speech. So please fill your glasses for the first regular toast;

In the interval between the fourth and fifth regular toasts, DANIEL E. DELEVAN, Esq., offered the following, which was drank amid rapturous applause:

The Minister from Nicaragua, Don Fermin Ferrer, and the Government he represents—May they cement the union of Anglo-American and Spanish-American Republics, even as the Isthmus of Nicaragua unites our double Continent, and brings into harmonious connection the Oceans that wash its opposite shores.

After the applause had ceased, Don FERMIN FERRER replied through an interpreter.

The following gentlemen replied to the toasts respectively:

1. *The Day we Celebrate*—Memorable as the Anniversary of a Victory which drove from American soil the last foreign enemy that has set foot upon it—placed the volunteer soldier on the pinnacle of military fame, and brought into bold relief a citizen who reflected equal glory upon American arms by his valor and skill, and upon American statesmanship by his wisdom and integrity.

Hon. W. H. LUDLOW responded.

2. *The Memory of Andrew Jackson*—The profound and patriotic Statesman—the brilliant and successful Soldier—the true and faithful friend. Time, that proves all things, has conquered the prejudice of his most bitter opponents, and all unite with us in doing him honor.

Gen. GREEN, of Texas, responded.

3. *The President of the United States*—Elevated by the Democracy of the Union to the high trust of Chief Magistrate, he has justified their confidence, by protecting the rights of American citizens abroad, and their treasury at home.

Gen. WALBRIDGE responded.

4. *The Governor of the State of New-York.*

Hon. ELIJAH F. PURDY, responded.

5. *The City of New-York*—The Commercial Capitol of the United States; a prodigy of progress, even in a country whose entire growth is almost miraculous. She is equally preëminent in the commanding force with which she sustains the Constitution and the Union, sending an able and united Democratic delegation to Congress and to the State Legislature, and filling with vigilant Democratic sentinels every post in the City and County Government.

JOHN VAN BUREN responded.

6. *James Buchanan, the President elect*—Clear in intellect, mature in judgment, ready and fearless in danger, of unswerving patriotism and stainless private character; he has passed through the fiery furnace of Republican and Know-Nothing persecution without the smell of fire upon his garments. Thirty years of brilliant public service in the highest offices of State, furnish a sure guarantee that he will well and wisely administer the government of the country.

AUGUSTUS SCHELL responded.

7. *John C. Breckinridge, Vice-President elect*—An orator, a soldier, and a statesman, "without fear and without reproach." We welcome patriotic old Kentucky back to the Democratic ranks, under her young and gallant leader.

Gen. JOHN C. MAYNES responded.

8. *The Army and Navy of the United States*—Both have nobly fulfilled the promise given by their infant heroism—the one has illuminated the ocean with the blaze of our Naval victories—the battle of New-Orleans, and the series of splendid triumphs in Mexico, shed a like glory upon the American arms on land.

Gen. BANKHEAD responded.

9. *The Tammany Society*—Founded in 1789 on its own noble platform of "Civil and Religious Liberty, the Glory of Man," it has ever proved true to the memory and faith of its patriotic founders. Springing into existence simultaneously with the Constitution of the United States, and devoted to the strict construction of that sacred instrument, it has ever sternly resisted all attempts to violate any of its provisions, to subvert them to purposes of prescription or intolerance, to weaken or dissolve the Union they secure, or to trample upon their guarantee of equal rights to the confederated States, whatever may be their domestic institutions, and to all our citizens, whatever their religion and wherever their birth.

Hon. JOHN COCHRANE responded.

10. *The Memory of Lorenzo B. Shepard*, late Grand Sachem—Eminent as a lawyer, active and influential as a Democrat, beloved as a man.

Hon. WM. MCMURRAY responded.

11. *The National Victory of the 4th of November*, 1856—Accomplished through the Democratic organization and in the person of Democratic candidates, it excited the joy and warmed the hearts of patriots of all parties and lovers of Liberty everywhere, and prostrated domestic and foreign foes no less signally than the triumph at New-Orleans, which we celebrate to-night.

GEO. F. THOMPSON responded.

12. *An uncorruptible and enlightened Press*—The evidence and support of free institutions.

Mr. C. SWACKHAMER responded.

13. *Woman*—First and last on our lips, and always n our hearts.

The speeches elicited warm applause.

MARINE ITEMS.

Severe Weather—A Frost-Bitten Crew.

If there is any one at all incredulous as to the terribly severe weather now experienced by vessels coming in to this coast, he should have taken a look at the barkantine *Horace Beals*, yesterday lying at the pier foot of Maiden-lane. This vessel arrived, yesterday, from Alexandria, Va., deeply loaded with corn and flour. She is one mass of ice, from the end of her jibboom to the break of the quarter-deck; her bowsprit and headstays, and her forward rigging, ten feet from the deck, are literally loaded with ice, each brace or bowline being as large as a man's arm, and the shrouds and deadeyes as large as a barrel. She was once obliged to run into the Gulf Stream, to melt off the immense masses of ice that had accumulated upon her, and which made it impossible to work the ship. Four of the crew have been badly frost-bitten, one of them, "WASH REEVES," of Alexandria, Va., has his feet and toes so badly affected that it is feared it may make him a cripple for life. We saw the poor fellow and conversed with him on board; he has a family in Alexandria, and is anxious to go to them at once. We were sorry to notice that he had received no medical advice or assistance since his arrival. The hands of most of the crew are black and swollen from the effects of frost. The vessel was taken in tow by a tug below the Highlands, and brought to the City, when she was fallen in with by the tug. She was so much incased in ice not a rope could be used in working the vessel, and it was with great difficulty the crew were able to roll up and secure the sails.

A STEAM WHALER.

A screw steamship (according to the New-Bedford *Mercury*) is being fitted out at Providence for the northern whale fishery. Captain SOWLE, formerly of the ship *Sea*, of Warren, R. I., is to command her.

A telegraphic dispatch from Baltimore states that a large Eastern schooner is ashore on the *Man-of-War Shoals.*

A NEW VESSEL.

The bark *C. E. Tilton* is a new snug vessel of about 450 tons, built by THOMAS A. ERSKINE, Sixteenth-street, for Messrs. WAKEMAN & DIMON, and is intended for the trade between Oregon and China. She is 134 feet long, 12 feet deep, and 31½ feet beam, clipper model, rigged with double topsail yards. She is built with heavy white oak frame, with strong breast-hooks and apron of the same material; a heavy kelson, 26x14 inches, with upright stancheons strongly clamped to it and to the deck beams. There is a rise between the water ways, and plankshire of about 12 inches, and extra stancheon, forming bulwarks about four feet high. The stern cants are carried up from the keelson to plankshire, the same as the bow, which is a new improvement introduced by Mr. ERSKINE, and imparts great strength to what has hitherto been regarded as the weakest portion of the ship's frame. By this plan the old-fashioned stern frame above the transom is abolished, without in the least affecting the graceful curves required for that part of the ship.

Altogether she is one of the strongest vessels of her tonnage yet built in this City. She has clear decks, 90 feet in length, with poop cabin, and topgallant forecastle, so arranged that no water can penetrate into the men's quarters from the hawse pipes. This large deck room gives ample space for carrying the largest class spars, for which there is a growing trade between Oregon and China. Messrs. W. & D. carried the first cargo of this kind from Oregon to China in 1851.

She has first-rate cabin accommodations for ten passengers; price of passage $175 to Portland, Oregon. She will double Cape Horn in the most favorable season of the year, and Captain J. W. BEIARD, her commander, expects to make the passage in 110 days, which, judging from her model, she will easily accomplish. She is the only vessel now up for Oregon direct, and is about half loaded.

WIND, WEATHER, ETC.

The ship *Empress of the Seas*, from Callao, arrived on Wednesday night, dragged her anchor in the East River and is somewhat damaged by the ice. Her ensign was set, union down, when she was taken in tow by steamtugs *Huntress* and *Achilles*, and moored at Pier No. 37 East River.

Extract from a letter received by Messrs. BIRD & NELSON, from Capt. BENNETT, dated Barnegat, Jan. 5, about ship *New-York*, says: We arrived here last night, and came to off the ship. The sea rough and wind to the northwest. Went on board of ship; at work cutting decks, and have made a fine commencement; got out a lot of damaged goods, some coils rigging, and seven cases merchandise; got up purchases, and hoped in the morning to put some cargo on board of the schooner *Fidderman*. The last storm has not changed the position of the ship, and I think it will take a heavy storm to break her up, the railroad iron is all clear, and I hope to get a good cargo of it before the ship breaks up. About 140 pieces Rosewood has been saved from the British Bark *Tasso*.

The steam-tugs *W. H. Webb* and *Achilles* were not successful in getting off the ship *Cultivator*. She will discharge more of her cargo. She leaks some today, and is cut into by the ice.

The Oldenburg bark *Union*, from Bremen, anchored in the North River, dragged her anchor and had her rudder carried away by the ice; she is also badly cut. She was towed into a pier at Jersey City by steam-tug *Huntress*.

The following is the cargo of the ship *Cultivator*: 21,165 bushels corn, 8,131 bushels wheat, 1,562 barrels flour, 137 tierces rice, 636 boxes bacon, 180 boxes cheese, 305 tierces, 378 barrels lard, 963 bales cotton, 58 tons fustic, 226 tons logwood, and 41 hhds. and 26 tierces tobacco.

The bark *Flight*, for Savannah, is ashore back of Governors' Island, carried there by the ice.

NEW-YORK CITY.

$500 for a Portrait of Mayor Wood.

Mr. C. L. ELLIOTT is engaged in painting a half-length portrait of Mayor WOOD, and will have it finished in the course of a few weeks. The subject is represented standing with left hand resting on the hip—an attitude supposed best to express the Mayor's predominant traits of character. On Wednesday evening a resolution was presented in the Board of Councilmen and referred, directing the purchase of this portrait when completed at a price not exceeding $500—to be placed in the Governor's Room, City Hall. The full-length portraits of ex-Govs. BOUCK and HUNT, and the half-length of ex-Mayor KINGSLAND, already there, are the work of this same artist. A painter has a broad field to select from in getting up a likeness of His Honor. Between the *Tribune's* Mayor and the *Journal of Commerce's*, between the Mayor that used to be shown up in HERRICK'S *Atlas* and the favorite of the New-York boys at the last election, it will be difficult to portray a face that somebody won't say is like.

Chamber of Commerce.

The quarterly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held last evening in Clinton Hall, P. PERIT in the Chair, Mr. A. LEARY, Secretary, *pro tem.* The meeting was larger than usual.

The following gentleman were elected members o the Chamber: HENRY R. WORTHINGTON, HENRY NESMITH. Mr. JOHN P. FABISH was elected a member of the Committee of Arbitration. A communication was received and read from Senator FISH, stating that he had presented their memorial to the Senate in relation to Diamond Reef, and that it had been referred to the Committee on Commerce. J. DE PEYSTER OGDEN, from the Committee on Harbor Improvements, made a report, which was accepted, and after some remarks was laid on the table.

In allusion to some portions of the Report, Mr. STRATTON, of the firm of SPELLMAN & ALLEN, remarked, that the recommendation of the Committee would allow the Brooklyn people to extend their exterior line 400 feet, while no extension was allowed on the New-York side. The dock of the New-York Novelty Works was required to be dredged out and then there was but 17 to 20 feet of water, whilst in Brooklyn they have from 30 to 40 feet. The gist of the whole question was, whether we should give to Long Island from Hunter's Point to the Navy Yard from 30 to 40 feet of water, and take away from ourselves the power to build or launch a ship. The *Adriatic* lay a-ground at every low water. These remarks were made out of order, the question not being on the adoption of the Report, and the speaker sat down.

The following report was adopted after considerable discussion and amendment:

REPORT OF A SPECIAL COMMITTEE OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Rates of Commissions Recommended by the Chamber of Commerce, to be charged where no express agreement to the contrary exist.

BANKING.	₰ ct.
On purchase of Stocks, Bonds, and all kinds of Securities, including the drawing of Bills for payment of same	1
On sale of Stocks, Bonds, and all kinds of Securities, including remittances in bills and guarantee	1
On purchase or sale of Specie and Bullion	½
Remittances in Bills of Exchange	½
Remittances in Bills of Exchange, with guarantee	1
Drawing or indorsing Bills of Exchange	1
Collecting dividends on Stocks, Bonds, or other Securities	½
Collecting interest on Bonds and Mortgages	1
Receiving and paying moneys on which no other Commission is received	½
Procuring acceptance of Bills of Exchange payable in foreign countries	½
On issuing Letters of Credit to travelers, exclusive of foreign bankers' charge	1
Where Bills of Exchange are remitted for Collection and returned under protest for non-acceptance, or non-payment, the same Commissions are to be charged as though they were duly accepted and paid.	
GENERAL BUSINESS.	
On sales of domestic merchandise for cash	2½
per cent., and guarantee 2½ per cent	5
On sales of foreign merchandise for cash 5 per cent., or on credit, including guarantee	7½
On purchase and shipment of merchandise, with funds in hand, on cost and charges	2½
Collecting delayed and litigated accounts	5
Effecting marine insurance, on amount insured	½
No commission to be charged for effecting insurance on property consigned.	
Landing and reshipping goods from vessels in distress—on value of invoice	2½
Landing and reshipping on specie and bullion	½
Receiving and forwarding merchandise entered at Custom-House, on invoice value 1 per cent., and on expenses incurred	2½
On consignments of merchandise withdrawn or reshipped full commissions are to be charged, to the extent of advances or responsibilities incurred, and one-half commission on the residue of the value.	
On giving bonds that passengers will not become a burden on the City—on the amount of the bonds	2½
The risk of loss by robbery, fire, (unless insurance be ordered,) theft, popular tumult, and all other unavoidable occurrence, is in all cases to be borne by the owners of the goods, provided due diligence has been exercised in the care of them.	
SHIPPING.	
On purchase or sale of vessels	2½
Disbursements and Outfit of Vessels, with funds in hand	2½
Procuring Freight and Passengers for Europe, East Indies, &c., in American vessels	2½
For the same in Foreign vessels	5
Procuring Freight and Passengers, coastwise	8
Collecting freight	2½
Collecting Insurance losses of all kinds	2½
Chartering vessels on amount of freight actual or estimated, to be considered as due when the Charter Parties are signed	5
But no Charter to be considered binding till a memorandum, or one of the copies of the Charter has been signed. On giving bonds for vessels under attachment in litigated cases—on amount of liability	2½

The foregoing Commissions to be exclusive of Brokerage, and every charge actually incurred.

ROYAL PHELPS, THOMAS TILESTON,
DUNNING DUER, CHAS. H. MARSHALL,
EDMUND COFFIN.

The President announced that he had received from the Chamber, from Lieutenant THOMAS J. PAGE, his report of the Exploration and Survey of the River La Plata and its tributaries.

A resolution was adopted recommending to pilots not to take a vessel out between the reefs and Governor's Island, drawing over 18 feet of water at certain stages of tide.

A memorial to the Legislature, was adopted, upon the Usury Law, advising the enactment of a law compelling the forfeiture of the whole interest involved in cases of usurious transaction.

Mr. JOHN MURRAY read the form of a memorial, asking that individuals might have the same privileges extended to them as are allowed to Corporations.

MATHEW MAURY addressed the Chamber in favor of the establishment of a Meteorological Observatory, to be established in New-York, the site of which was proposed to be on the Battery, and introduced a resolution. GEO. W. BLUNT opposed the resolution and the whole project as unnecessary, and as ungracious toward the Dudley Observatory, in which many of our most liberal citizens had become interested. It was laid on the table.

Mr. D. OGDEN called attention to the bill introduced into Congress by GUY R. PELTON, Chairman of the Committee of Commerce, requiring ships in the merchant service to carry a certain number of apprentices, according to their respective tonnage, and advocated the importance and expediency of the bill. M. H. GRINNELL also strongly advocated the bill, paying a high compliment to its author, and making no objection to the compulsory feature of the bill,

A resolution was finally adopted requesting the State Senators and the Representatives from this District to urge the passage of the bill, and directing the Secretary to forward the same to Washington.

Adjourned.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FILLING UP THE VACANCIES.

The vancancies in the Police Department are being rapidly filled, now that we have Commissioner Russell in office. It is said that, at the meeting of the Commissioners, on Tuesday last, thirty-five new appointments were made. Of this number eighteen have been sworn in, given stars, and enrolled in Squad Q, (awkward squad,) for drill and general routine, under command of Sergeant-Major Wines and Sergeant Murphy. They are young men, and stalwart enough to use their locusts with good effect, when occasion requires. They will soon be sent to their respective Wards, for patrol duty. The accession will, we hope, prove beneficial, by checking the prowlings of the "garrote" gentry, who half choke and wholly rob the unwary traveler, before he can say one.

GARROTE ROBBERS.

Speaking of these garrote robbers, it may be well to mention that they still continue in the full tide of successful operation. Although it seems that Broadway is their base of operations, not one of them has been yet arrested. They are looked upon as daring buccaneers, but when we consider the very small number of police on night patrol, they (the buccaneers) do not display such recklessness after all. A Policeman, whose beat extends up Broadway from Chambers to Canal streets, should not be held strictly accountable for every "garrote" robbery that may take place within the limits mentioned, especially when we reflect that the poor fellow gets for his laborious duties only $700 a year, and has to wait months for his pay in the Winter time, because the appropriation "is all out," and the Supervisors are too busy to meet. Policemen, however, are only policemen, and if the Corporation won't pay them their hard-earned wages, why, they can borrow (perhaps) at usurious rates, or get "tick" from the kind-hearted corner grocery-man, who will give long credits at high rates!

But those terrible "garrote" robbers;—the policeman who succeeds in nabbing one of 'em will be made famous and ought to be detailed on special duty. Or would it not be well to offer a reward for the capture of one of them—dead or alive—to "show up" at the Chief's office? We know at least two gentlemen of jolly habits and late hours, who will contribute their quota to carry out the last suggestion. One of the two gentlemen to whom we allude was garroted out of a diamond breast-pin and a fabulous amount of money. This was especially unfortunate in his case, as he had "a note to meet that very day." The other victim—a literary character—was seized by three bandits (he swears they were three, although it was 2 in the morning, and he had just left some friends) and after being roughly handled was robbed of his night-key and a wallet containing—"nary red"—but sundry little bills from impudent tailors, pertinacious washerwomen and suspicious landladies. He was robbed, nevertheless—and that was more than enough, especially as he had to walk the streets all night and "Charley had shut up" long before.

A medical gentleman, one of the latest garroted, avers that these highwaymen carry in their sleeves semi-circular pieces of wood, made expressly to fit about their victims, throats. He speaks from experience, of course, but, nevertheless, is it impertinent to remark, with an exclamation, "What wonderful sleeves!" O! these wonderful garrote men!

HE DIDN'T WANT THEM TO FALL.

Wm. C. Hampton, a boy of 16 years, was "brought up," yesterday, on a charge of grand larceny. The prisoner, it appeared, was detected in the act of removing two boxes of ladies' gaiters, each containing one dozen pairs, from the store of A. F. Reed, No. 43 Barclay-street.

The boy gave his residence, No. 301 Seventh-street, and said he was a bookbinder and shoemaker by trade. In reference to the charge, he said: "I moved the boxes to prevent them from falling." His kind intentions were not at all appreciated. Justice OSBORNE locked him up to answer in default of $500 bail.

ASSAULT WITH A CHEESE-KNIFE.

Henry Hinkel, a German, keeper of a grocery store in Gold-street, was also brought before Justice OSBORNE for assaulting with a cheese-knife one William Purtele, whom he cut in the shoulder. The wound, though an ugly-looking one, was declared not serious by the physician, who said, however, that had it extended half an inch either way, must have resulted fatally. The offence was committed on Wednesday night.

Hinkel, in palliation of the act, said that Purtele came into his store and behaved very disorderly: that on being requested to go out, he became very abusive, and made an effort to commit violence, whereupon he (the prisoner) seized the knife in self-defence and cut the intruder. Purtele did not excite much sympathy, as he is known to be a bad fellow. The magistrate ordered Hinkel to give bail in the sum of $1,000 to answer. The necessary bond was promptly given.

SPURIOUS BILLS.

There are counterfeit Fives on the York (Pa.) Bank now in circulation in this City. A man giving his name as John Shaffrey is now in custody, for attempting to pass one of them in a Canal-street saloon. On being searched, six of these bills were found tied up in his cravat. An accomplice, who has succeeded in passing several bills of a similar character, is looked for by the police.

[Advertisement.]

DEPEND UPON IT SOLEMNLY.—If you have the consumption, Madam, your health will never be restored by the quack nostrums that depend upon manufactured certificates of cure for a sale and a celebrity! If you have the rheumatism, Sir, place no confidence in such deceitful assistance. And you, old man! tottering with the palsy; and you, young girl, whose neck is scarred with the scrofula or king's evil, never fancy such remedies will reach your case. There is but one thing can certainly, unmistakably, pleasantly, rapidly and inexpensively, expel all your maladies, make you well and joyous, and give you a new lease of life, and the hundreds of people snatched by it, in this City, from the brink of death, will testify to its superiority. It is indorsed by all the regular faculty, and called Dr. HENRY ANDERS' LIQUID IODINE, or PURE IODINE WATER, and sold at $1 a bottle, by ANDERS & FOSDICK, No. 3 Second-avenue, and No. 862 Broadway; C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; A. HALSE, No. 43 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

☞ A great cure for Female Complaints will be found in HOLLOWAY'S Ointment and Pills. The wonderful cures effected by these medicines in complaints incidental to females, would appear incredible to citizens of the Union if the facts were not daily confirmed. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London; and by all druggists, at 25c., 62½c., and $1 per pot or box.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—The wonderful pantomime of "Planche; or, The Lively Fairies," combined with two neat dramas, (the one commencing and the other concluding the performance,) together with the comforts of a warm house, a good company, polite and gentlemanly *attachés* to the Theatre, in spite of the severity of the weather is crowding the place every night. A quarter invested will repay tenfold interest.

[Advertisement.]

☞ A lady lost her life in Brooklyn, from burns received by the explosion of a fluid lamp. Her husband also was dangerously burned. PRATT'S SAFETY LAMP cannot explode from any known cause. Wholesale Dépôt, No. 166 Broadway; retail at T. & C. BERRIAN'S, No. 601 Broadway. Prices 50, 62 and 75 cents each.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 5 Murray-street, New-York.

MARRIED.

BARKER—RHINES.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, Dec. 31, by Rev. J. M. Macauley, HENRY B. BARKER to ALMARIA WADSWORTH, eldest daughter of Olcott Rhines, all of this City.

CONKLING—LOVE.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 7, at Trinity Chapel, by Rev. S. H. Weston, BENJAMIN D. CONKLING, of Port Jervis, Orange Co., N. Y., to ELIZABETH J., daughter of Thos. Love, of this City.

CONKLIN—PAGE.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Jan. 8, by Rev. Dr. B. C. Cutler, STEPHEN B. CONKLIN, Esq., to, Miss D. T. PAGE, eldest daughter of Putnam Page, Esq., all of Brooklyn, L. I.

DUBYEE—CHAMBERS.—On Wednesday, Jan. 7, by Rev. Samuel Beswick, GEORGE W. DUBYEE to MARGARET A. CHAMBERS.

GRIFFITHS—TERRY.—At Ischua, on Thursday, Dec. 25, by Rev. J. Griffiths, Mr. G. C. GRIFFITHS, of Fairview, to Miss S. J. TERRY, eldest daughter of E. Terry, Esq., of Ischua.

RICE—SMITH.—In Philadelphia, on Wednesday, Dec. 31, at St. Luke's Church, by Rev. Dr. Howe, CLINTON RICE, Esq., Counselor-at-Law, New-York City, to ADA WATTER, eldest daughter of the late Capt. Geo. Smith, of Cincinnati, Ohio.

DIED.

MCREADY.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 8, EDWARD PIERSON, son of Frederick and the late Mary A. McReady, aged 6 years and 5 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Friday,) at 1 o'clock P. M., from No. 110 9th-av.

ENGLISH.—On Wednesday morning, Jan. 7, of scarlet fever, HARRIET HELEN, daughter of George B. and H. H. English, aged 20 months.

LOCKWOOD.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Jan. 7, MARY ELLEN, only child of John B. and Mary Lockwood, aged 1 year, 2 months and 8 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of her grandfathers, George Lockwood and Wm. E. Thorne, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, the 9th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., from No. 157 Clinton-st., without further invitation.

DEPEYSTER.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 7, Mrs. ANN DEPEYSTER, relict of the late Frederick Depeyster, in the 79th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday next, at 10 o'clock A. M., from Grace Church, Broadway.

ROBERTS.—On Thursday evening, Jan. 8, after a short illness, MARY EMMA, daughter of Robert Roberts, aged 16 years and 10 days.

Notice of the funeral will will be given in to-morrow's papers.

MEREDITH.—At Carbondale, Penn., on Saturday, Jan 3, of erysipelas, MARGARET ELIZABETH, wife of Samuel R. Meredith, and only child of Daniel and Hester Tryon, of Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 26 years, 10 months and 27 days.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.—JAN. 8.

$1,543 Ind. State	2½a.. 52	150	Cumb. Coal Co		17
10,000 Ohio St. 6s, '60	a3 102	76	Pacific Mail S. Co		67
5,000 N. Y. Cen. RR. 6s	86¾	50	M. Canal & B'k'g Co.		15½
5,000 Hud. R. R. 3dm. b3	65	100	Hud. Riv. RR	c	30½
4,000 Harlem RR. 1stm	79	100	do	c	30¾
5,000 Mich. So. & N. I. 6s.	83	900	Reading RR	opg	88¼
1,000 N. Y. & N. H. R. '66	77	40	do	opg	88½
2,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	97½	100	do	b30	88½
1,000 Ill. Fre. Bc. w. p.	93	50	Panama RR	b3	91¾
10 Corn Ex. Bank	109	7	Mich. Cen. R. R.		94
15 Park Bank	98½	7	do		93¾
350 Canton Co	a3 22½	250	do	b60	94½
6 Del. & H. Canal Co.	119	100	do	c	93½
475 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	94	50	do	c	93½
500 do	b10 94	50	M. So. & N. Ia. R.	b30	88½
100 do	s60 93¾	187	do		87¾
50 do	s60 93¾	100	do	b30	88¾
18 do	c 93¾	50	Gal. & Chi. R. R.		122¾
100 do	s4m 93½	50	do		122½
50 do	93¾	300	Clev. & To. R. R.	b60	76
100 do	b30 94	300	do	c	77¼
1675 Erie Railroad	63¾	100	do	s60	77¼
600 do	s3 63¾	200	do	b3	77¼
100 do	b5 63¾	900	do	s60	77½
100 do	b30 63½	100	do	b15	77¾
100 do	s60 63¾	200	do	b10	77¾
300 do	s90 63¾	300	do	c	77¾
200 do	s60 63¾	120	Chic. & R. I. Rd		95½
500 do	b60 63¾	100	do		95¾
1185 do	63¾	100	do	b60	96
200 do	b30 63	50	La C. & Mil. Rd		73¾
250 do	2d 63¾	100	do		73
100 do	b10 63¾	100	do	b60	74½
200 do	b60 63¾	50	do	b10	73½

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000 Ohio 6s, '60	102¾	100	Reading RR	opg	88¼
2,000 Erie R. 3d m. bs. '63	98	20	Clev. Col. & Cin. RR.		103½
250 Cumb. Coal Co	17	50	Mil. & Miss. R. R.		76
100 Canton Co	22¾	100	Mic. So. & N. I. R.	b30	88¾
100 do	b3 23½	100	do	s30	87¾
50 Penn. Coal Co	101¾	100	do		87¾
50 Gal. & Chi. RR	122	100	do	b30	88½
100 do	b3 121¾	150	Panama RR	b30	92½
200 Erie Railroad	b60 63¾	300	Clev. & Tol. R. R.		77¾
300 do	63¾	100	do	s3	77¾
200 do	s8 63¾	100	do	b30	77¾
50 do	b30 63	50	do		77¾
213 Hud. Riv. RR	80¾	50	Chic. & Rk. Is. R.	s3	95¾

THURSDAY, Jan. 8—P. M.

THE COMMERCE OF THE PORT OF NEW-YORK for the calendar year 1856 is now made complete by the Custom-House returns, rendered this afternoon, of the business of the month of December, and we present the whole in one view, according to our usual custom. The feature most preminent in the following tables is the large and generally consistent increase in every department over the previous year—which was also a prosperous one. The single drawback is the heavy exportation of the precious metals, which mainly arose in the closing half year, and which was a necessary measure to the peculiarly stringent condition of the discount markets of England and France—and indeed all over Europe—which this country had the ability to anticipate in Gold in large remittances, which, under more equal circumstances, would not have been required until the in-coming of the new crops. In connection with this subject, we should be pleased, if space afforded, to present, side by side with these and other trade returns, the very comprehensive Financial Reviews of the Year 1856, which, according to their annual practice, have just been issued in circular form by the leading firms of Brokers engaged in Continental negotiations, Messrs. DE COPPET & Co., and MARIE & KANZ. They have attracted much and well-deserved attention in the money circles, as well for the studied fidelity and care with which they are prepared for a Foreign constituency, as the cheerful and encouraging view which they present of the state and prospects of the country, for the satisfaction of our own people.

The Import of Foreign Goods at the port of New-York for December was:

In dutiable goods, put on market	$7,930,499
Dutiable goods warehoused	2,696,241
Free goods	1,141,628
Total	$11,768,368
Against December, 1855	

There was also sent out Foreign Specie to the value of $246,876.

The Exports in December were:

Of Domestic Produce	$8,246,568
Foreign re-exported	383,143
Specie	1,779,181
Total	$10,408,892
Against December, 1855	10

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI.....NO. 1657. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 10, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS

[LATEST INTELLIGENCE BY TELEGRAPH TO THE New-York Daily Times.]

CORRESPONDENCE FROM WASHINGTON.

The New-York Daily Times and the Minnesota Land Bill.

Important Debate—Exposure of Congressional Corruption.

Our Correspondent's Reply to the Union.

Senator Harlan's Case—Forney to be Elected to the Senate—Mr. Buchanan's Cabinet.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 9.

The article in the DAILY TIMES of the 6th inst., relative to Congressional corruptions, was made the subject of discussion in the House to-day. Upon a motion for a Committee of Investigation, the usual efforts were made to belittle the Press and treat its censures with contempt; but Mr. PAYNE, of North Carolina, stepped forward and declared the charges of the Times well founded, and that *a member of the House had approached him with the offer of a bribe to sustain the Minnesota Land bill!*

BURNS, of Tennessee, also said that Mr. PAYNE had advised with him at the time as to how he should treat the matter.

Thus was afforded instant and positive evidence sustaining what the TIMES charged, upon a moral conviction resulting from such evidence as could be had. Mr. PAYNE distinctly affirmed his readiness to make good his statement, which fact is generally conceded to justify and vindicate the TIMES and its correspondent.

After the TIMES' article was read from the desk, a Southern member immediately prepared a resolution expelling your correspondent from the floor of the House, but Mr. PAYNE's unexpected vindication instantly proved the injustice of the proposition, which was frankly abandoned.

It is supposed that a vote on Senator HARLAN'S case will be taken on Monday, and that he will be ousted.

FORNEY'S friends here have advices to-night from Harrisburg to the effect that everything is arranged to elect him to the Senate.

Letters are in town to-day from Mr. BUCHANAN, in which he says that if any individual has been fixed upon in his mind for a place in the Cabinet, neither he nor any living person knows it; and that he will come here and take advice before acting. S.

Yesterday's Debate in the House—Interesting Disclosures.

An adjournment was about being effected, when

Mr. KELSEY introduced a subject which caused much excitement. He presented it as a question of privilege; first causing to be read at the Clerk's table an editorial from the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES, of the 6th instant, which charges members of Congress and lobby agents with gross corruption, mentioning the Minnesota Land bill in the connection, and saying that evidence can be produced to carry conviction to every honest heart, and that the criminals should be driven from the high places which they have dishonored. Mr. KELSEY remarked that the charges contained in this article appeared to have been based on a letter from this city to the TIMES. Under ordinary circumstances it would be a waste of time to notice articles of this character, appearing in newspapers, but the editor of the TIMES occupied a position before the country which entitled his sentiments to credit.

If he is in possession of the facts he therein charges he should substantiate them before a Committee of this House, that members who may be guilty of such conduct should be known to the country. As the case now stands he (KELSEY) could neither vote for nor against a proposition without bringing himself directly under the charges in that article. If there exists such a combination, as is alleged, he wanted to know it and have the facts go before the people. He concluded by offering the following:

Whereas, Certain statements have been published charging the members of this House with entering into a corrupt combination for the purpose of passing and of preventing the passing of certain measures now before Congress, therefore

Resolved, That a Committee of five members be appointed by the Speaker, with power to send for persons and papers to investigate said charges, and that the Committee report the evidence to be taken, and what action in their judgment is necessary on the part of the House without unnecessary delay.

Mr. PAINE, of North Carolina—I scarcely know whether I ought to say anything or not. I know nothing about that editor or his journal. I know nothing about any communication made to it. I know not how the editor obtained the information. I know not whether it is true or false. But *I do know there has been a proposition made in the House by members of the House on the subject.* [Sensation and cries of "Who is he?" "Expose him."] I shall not name the gentleman. [Cries of "Down in front." "Stand out of the aisles." "We can't see."] I shall mention no member by name. [A voice—"You ought to do it."] It was with feelings of indignation I heard the proposition. [Impatient demands of "What was it?" "Tell it."] The reason why I did not announce it to the House was that, pending the organization of this body, when a member rose in his place and stated that a fellow member had made an attempt to tamper with him for his vote for Speaker, the only credit he received was that he was laughed at, and it was charged that he did not accept the proffered bribe because there was no such profitable place to be had. *I say distinctly there is not a want of truth in the allegation contained in the Times article. A distinct proposition was made to me* BY A MEMBER OF THIS HOUSE in regard to the Minnesota Land Bill, and that FIFTEEN HUNDRED DOLLARS WOULD BE GIVEN IN CONSIDERATION OF A VOTE FOR THAT BILL. If the proposed committee shall be raised, and I am called on as a witness, I shall give my evidence.

Mr. A. K. MARSHALL—I am extremely unwilling to base the action of the House on charges made in any newspaper of the day. I had determined to vote against the resolution, but now the position of affairs is totally different. A member has announced that there is truth in the article. He states this of his own knowledge, a proposition having been made to him. On this statement alone we should base our action. I do not wish to bring the New-York papers into that sort of respectability which our action on their conduct would bestow. Such contemptible things should not be so honored.

Mr. PHELPS—If I understand correctly, the charges read from the TIMES were made in the editorial columns of that paper. I learn that the Editor of the TIMES was Lieutenant-Governor of New-York, and when gentlemen of such standing make such charges, I ask whether it is not worth our while to make the inquiry, especially after the statement of the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. A. K. MARSHALL (resuming)—I don't care what character the editor had. I don't care whether he was Lieutenant-Governor, or Governor, or not. Partisan editors are influenced and controlled by passions and interests, which we know do not control men in other pursuits. I ask whether it does not more become our character and dignity to base our action on the statement of one of our own members, rather than on that of an EX-Lieutenant-Governor, or Governor, or that of an editor of a paper. There have been other matters and intimations thrown out, beside this, in editorial articles. A distinct charge has been made of an attempt to corrupt a member of this House. Let the Committee inquire into all the alleged corruptions. I suppose the resolution is sufficiently broad for that purpose.

Mr. CAMPBELL of Ohio—During the past eight years it has been my lot to serve in this house, and I have generally been here when important votes were taken. With but a single exception I have voted for bills granting lands in alternate sections for railroad purposes. I have given my reasons for doing so on former occasions. We are startled now by the gentleman from New-York, who sends to the Clerk's desk an editorial article from the NEW-YORK TIMES. The gentleman from Missouri attempts to dignify it by saying that it was written by the Ex-Lieutenant-Governor of the State of New-York. It is, however, at best but an article from a newspaper. I don't care whether it comes from the West or East; every intelligent member of this body ought to have learned that it is not becoming in the American Congress, especially during a short session like this, when bills affecting the interests of the whole country are at stake, to stop and inquire into a charge of this kind, which is based solely on the idea that some editor, or assistant, or newspaper penny-a-liner, has seen fit to malign this body. Having felt in my own person within the last two years the weight of assaults of this kind, occupying the relations I do to this body or the country, I should not favor the investigation predicated on the charge made by the writer through manufactured rags and lampblack and oil, were it not for the statement distinctly made by the gentleman from North Carolina. I concur with the gentleman from Kentucky, (Mr. MARSHALL,) that this places the whole matter on a different footing. As the gentleman from North Carolina says, he knows a proposition of corruption was made to him, I am for the investigation. I move to amend the preamble by adding:

"And whereas a member of this House has stated on his own authority that the article is not wanting in truth."

Mr. ORR said—I think this debate is an unnecessary consumption of time. Charges of a similar character have been so frequently made, relative to members of Congress, that I think the whole of them should now be investigated. I do not see how this House, consistently with its dignity and self-respect, can refuse an investigation, after the statement of the gentleman from North Carolina. It is due to the character of this body, and to our constituents, that the inquiry should be as broad as possible. If it is true that the editor of the TIMES can give information to support these charges, the House will have the authority and right to require him to come here and testify. [Voices—"That's right," "You're right."]

Mr. GROW—I agree with the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. ORR) that a grave charge directly made by the editor of a newspaper of any character or position, on the integrity of a deliberative body, is a proper subject for investigation, therefore I raise no question as to its propriety, while I would not stop to notice newspaper inuendoes.

Mr. HOUSTON said, I understand that the editorial article is based on a letter from its Washington Correspondent, one who is admitted here as a matter of privilege.

Mr. GROW resumed, and in reply to Mr. PAINE, who had referred to Mr. PEARCE, of Pennsylvania, approaching Mr. MILLWARD, pending the election of the Speaker, to induce the later to vote for Mr. BANKS, he said the fact simply was that both of these gentleman made statements to the House, from which it was seen that there was a misunderstanding between them. Whether it was a jest or joke, or whether Mr. PEARCE's remarks were seriously meant, was the question. While Mr. MILLWARD regarded the matter as serious the other denied such an intention. The House seemed to draw the conclusion that it was a playful pastime of the morning.

Mr. BROOKS said: It is all-important to the honor and dignity of the House that this matter should be investigated. The duty of appointing a committee should not rest on any individual. I wish not to impugn the fairness of the Speaker, and it is proper that I should say that I have no such intention. I wish simply to throw the onus on the House. We can elect a committee to-morrow to investigate all the charges of corruption which have been brought to the notice of the House; and the committee will be empowered to send for persons and papers.

Mr. WALKER—I can have no distrust of the Speaker. I take it he has as just an estimate of the dignity and honor of the House as any other member. The gentlemen have fallen into a great mistake. Where charges are made involving the fairness of our action, or the fairness of our votes, we lose sight of our personal dignity, if we fail to look at the source from whence they emanate. I don't care whether they come come from the lowest and miserable of all the species of partisan newspapers, or from men of high position. It is sufficient that a charge has been made against me and my fellow-members on this floor, and therefore the proposition from the gentlemen from New-York (Mr. KELSEY) is the one on which we should base our action. My first impulse was to move for the expulsion of the Correspondent of the TIMES, without dignifying him by an investigation; but when the charges were indorsed by the Editor, the case was changed. Let our action be prompt and conclusive.

Mr. BRENTON—Perhaps it is due to myself to say something before the resolution is voted upon, for the reason that it is understood or known to all the members of this House that the Minnesota Land bill has been placed in my hands alone, as a member of the Committee on Public Lands, for examination and to report. I have acted on this as on other subjects, and will receive information from men residing in Minnesota, acting independently, on every proposition which may be submitted. As to whether any influence has been exerted upon any member of the Committee with a view to favorable action, or efforts made to induce other members to vote for or against the bill, I know not. I have this to say with regard to myself—no man, either in or out of this House, has had the courage or dared to approach me on the subject, in any way to influence my vote, one way or the other; and I say, in the face of this correspondent—I am always in my room when I am not here—that these charges have no foundation in fact, within the limits of my own knowledge. Therefore, it is due to me personally that an investigation take place, and not because an irresponsible newspaper thus arraigns members of this body, for if any class of individuals deserve to be treated with contempt by the members of this House, or if not with contempt, should excite their commiseration, it is that poor, miserable class that hang around this hall in the shape of demented fragments of humanity, for the purpose of gathering up every whisper and word, even in private conversation, and circulating it throughout the land.

Mr. CLINGMAN—There seems to be no difference in the opinion of the House as to the propriety of this investigation, and I prefer that the Committee shall have as broad a field as the different propositions will admit. I hope, therefore, that the original resolution, with the pending amendment, will be adopted. I do not concur with my friend from South Carolina, (BROOKS,) that we shall elect a Committee. This might occupy several days. I hope he will not press his amendment.

Mr. PAINE—I do not know that it is necessary to vindicate my course. I stated a simple fact, known to every member of the House, that when, during the election of the Speaker, a member rose in his place and charged another member with attempting to influence his vote by promising him a lucrative place on one of the Committees, he was only laughed at for making the announcement. Shortly after I was approached in the manner I have stated. I informed the gentleman from Tennessee (SNEED) of the facts in the case, but told him I would not name the member.

Mr. SNEED now obtained the floor, and corroborated the truth of the last remark of Mr. PAINE. He was understood to say it was on the 23d December. Mr. PAINE gave him information similar to that of which the House was already in possession. He asked Mr. SNEED's advice, and Mr. SNEED innocently referred him to the case at the commencement of Congress, namely, that between Mr. PEARCE, of Pennsylvania, and Mr. MILLWARD, relative to the Speakership. Mr. PAINE informed him, among other things, that a certain member came to his seat, and asked him if he could give his confidence to him, supposing nothing wrong. It was then that the bribe was offered. Mr. SNEED informed Mr. PAINE, that without compromising his own honor, to await events, obtain the necessary evidence of the corrupt proposition, and then expose the member, and Mr. SNEED further said to Mr. PAINE that he would slap the scoundrel in the face, and Mr. PAINE left Mr. SNEED with the impression on the mind of the latter that he would adopt that course. Mr. SNEED was certain as to the conversation taking place on the 23d of December, for he had made a written statement from memory, [cries from various directions, "read it, read it,"] but Mr. SNEED replied, I will not read it.

Mr. BROOKS withdrew his amendment that the Committee be elected.

Mr. ORR again urged an investigation in order to ascertain all the facts of the case.

Mr. STANTON said there could be but one result. From what had taken place, no doubt the House will order an investigation. I move the previous question.

Loud and prolonged cries of "that's right," "hold on to the motion."

Mr. SNEED—Let us vote down the amendment. [Cries in stentorian voices "no, no," "question, question."]

Mr. READY, amid the confusion, said he thought the resolution too indefinite. He wanted to insert the words "NEW-YORK TIMES."

Mr. WASHBURN, of Maine, objected. Let the inquiry be general.

During great confusion the demand for the previous question was seconded.

Mr. CAMPBELL's amendment to the preamble, namely, "Whereas, a member of this House has stated that this article is not wanting in truth," was agreed to, and the original resolution with this addition was adopted by acclamation.

Mr. BARKSDALE wished to amend by directing an inquiry to be made as to whether any member of this House has sold or speculated in books purchased for distribution.

Laughter, and a VOICE—"Also inquire whether any member has sold his seat."

An objection was made to the Barksdale amendment.

Several members exclaimed, "Let it go on the record." Adjourned.

Our Washington Letters.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 7, 1857.

A PANIC AMONG THE LOBBYISTS.

It is generally conceded to-day, that the enormous Minnesota land-grab bill, which I exposed in a recent letter, is "on its last legs," and cannot now be carried—at least in its present shape. The warnings of the DAILY TIMES have attracted popular attention to the subject, and placed corrupt men under healthy *surveillance*, at the same time that they have opened the eyes of the honest to the true character of the measure they have been urged to support; and already a number of those who *did* intend to vote for it, now admit that it is impossible for them to do so.

CHANGE OF PLAN PROBABLY TOO LATE.

As among the first fruits of these exposures, I am happy to be able to announce that the Committee on Public Lands will greatly modify their bill from its present form, well satisfied that the objections urged against it are valid and fatal. Whether it is possible at this late day to frame a bill which can and ought to pass, remains to be seen. For my own part, I scarcely think it possible. The measure has been so bedeviled by over-management and mismanagement, and so soiled and smutted by the dirty hands of the spoilsmen, that it is extremely doubtful whether I can be scrubbed and aired sufficiently for decent company at the present session. The bloodhounds have now been upon the scent so long that they will not yield their prey gracefully. In other words, if the bill be modified sufficiently to throw out the thieves who have fastened upon it, the latter will be apt to kill it; and if the thieves are *not* thrown out, assuredly the bill will deserve to fail, even though it has no other objection except the infamous means by aid of which it must obtain success, if at all.

QUERE DOCTRINE—IS IT ORTHODOX?

It must be confessed that some men view this question somewhat differently,—and it is for public sentiment to determine which is the correct view to take. A member of the House from the State of New-York, with whom I conversed, to-day, declared, in substance, that if he believed a pending measure to embrace a correct policy, he would vote for it regardless of the fact that its success renders complete a scheme of villainy and corruption, based upon the measure in hand, and which measure could not pass without the aid of this scheme. If I understand the effect of his proposition it is simply this, that so long as a band of villains carry on their iniquitous operations under the cloak of anything that is right in itself, they are entitled to aid and cooperation instead of rebuke and defeat! The man who "steals the livery of Heaven to serve the devil in," or who collects subscriptions for a Hospital or Church in order that he may raise a fund from which to plunder unsuspected,—or who pushes a land grant through Congress that he may filch the lion's share of its profits, and divide them among a portion of those who vote for the measure,—each of these is entitled to encouragement, aid and comfort, instead of a cell in the Penitentiary. It is for the constituencies to decide whether this is a wise view of the duties of a member of Congress or not.

FRAUDULENT LAND SPECULATIONS.

While my hand is in at this sort of business, I desire to drop a word of caution against another class of speculators who are making Washington the field of their operations at this time. I refer to speculators in town and city lots in Nebraska, Minnesota, and other parts of the Northwest, who are selling lots to the uninitiated in towns which have no existence except on paper, and at prices as high as good vacant lots sell at to-day in the upper part of the City of New-York! In some of these cases, where the speculators are giving quit-claim deeds to the purchasers, it is a positive fact that the lands have not yet been entered, and the parties selling have no shadow of title themselves. I defer publishing the names of some of these "towns" only until I can verify the facts by suitable evidence. S.

Elevated Views of the Subject taken by the Organ of the Administration.

From the Washington Union, Jan. 8.

CONGRESSMEN CHARGED WITH CORRUPTION.

We do not know the origin of the old saw—"set a rogue to catch a rogue"—but we do know that, if there is any truth in the New-York *Herald* and the NEW-YORK TIMES, the saw is being most forcibly illustrated by these two journals at the present time. The *Herald* and TIMES, through their correspondents and their editorials, are vieing with each other in a wild hunt after a band of plunderers and rogues which they say is now infesting Congress, and laying schemes to bribe dishonest and seduce honest members into most enormous appropriations of the public money and the public lands. If one tithe of what they charge be true, the very atmosphere of Washington is reeking with corruption, and the halls of Congress little else than dens of official robbers meeting together only to divide the spoils.

The misfortune, however, is, that the charges fail to command credence because the witnesses have proved each other to be as great rogues and plunderers as they assert the lobby-agents to be. It has been the daily occupation of these two journals to hunt and pile up evidence of villany against each other, and, if there is a lingering doubt in the mind of any one that they are a pair of unmitigated scapegraces, that doubt must hang upon the belief that neither of them is a credible witness.

It is a rare spectacle to see two such prosecutors coming forward to "turn State's evidence" against public plunderers. *There may be, and we fear there is room for suspicion that the legislation of Congress is being sometimes made available for the advancement of personal and private schemes of aggrandizement.* But we doubt much whether those who are guilty in the premises have not their surest guarantee against detection and punishment, in the fact that the prosecutors can get no one to believe their testimony on account of the notorious infamy of the witnesses. There is a consequence, however, which may follow these repeated charges of corruption, which might be well considered by the parties implicated. An incredible witness may repeat his testimony so often that it may finally generate a suspicion of guilt, which is almost as fatal to a public man as proof of the fact, especially if the charges are allowed to be repeated, again and again, without refutation or contradiction by the parties accused. For example, the editor of the TIMES, who was the late Lieutenant-Governor of New-York, says, in his issue of Jan. 6:

"We know that a corrupt organization of members of Congress and certain lobby agents at Washington has existed since early in the session of last year. We are well satisfied that this organization holds a balance of power in its hands sufficient in most cases to kill or carry any measure pending in the House of Representatives, and that its power has been exerted in favor of measures where its price ($1,000 per vote generally, or its equivalent) was agreed to; and that it has been used to prevent favorable action on equally meritorious measures which were unable or unwilling to submit to the piratical tribute."

Here is a direct charge, and the editor professes to *know* its truth. Taking into view the fact that the editor of the *Herald* has again and again proved that the author of the charge is just as infamous as a witness as himself, the charge would hardly be sufficient to raise a suspicion of guilt; but suppose the charge is repeated, day after day, in the same confident and defiant tone, and none of the implicated parties confront the accuser and repel his assaults. The natural consequence would be that there were grounds for suspicion, which would soon ripen into conviction of guilt.

Who the parties are that are thus implicated we neither know nor conjecture. The TIMES makes one remark, however, which induces us to add another word of comment. That remark is this:

"This organization is confined to no party, but embraces members of them all—for it is a singular and notorious fact that, while patriotism cannot rise above partisan considerations, villany can."

According to this allegation, there are Democrats implicated in this infamous charge. It is neither our business nor our wish to allude to those of the other parties implicated. We hope, for the honor of the nation, that none are guilty; but *so far as Democrats are concerned, we are interested to know what foundation there is for so gross a charge, and one which we believe to be a vile calumny.* If Black Republicans and Know-Nothings choose to remain silent under such an imputation made by a leading Black Republican organ, we insist that Democrats shall not allow their party to be involved in such a dishonorable association of corruption and crime. If there be any one calling himself a Democrat who is guilty, let him be known, and we hesitate not to say that he will be promptly scouted from our ranks by the united voice of the party.

But, after all, we cannot conclude without calling to mind the fact that the *Herald* and the TIMES, the foremost in charging corruption on others, and equally earnest in charging it on each other, constitute two of that famous quintuple alliance which combined together to place the Government under Black Republican rule. If there is truth in the charges of corruption made by them, we have no doubt that exposure will fall on those who cooperated with them in the Presidential election. What a commentary, then, have we on Black Republicanism! What would have been the limits to corruption and plunder if the Government had passed into their hands, if it be true that such things as the *Herald* and TIMES now charge are true? What abundant cause has the country to rejoice that it has escaped the dominion of the quintuple alliance?

But we have no wish to revive the discussion of matters that entered into the late canvass. The Democrats have the responsibility of the Government on their shoulders, and we are chiefly concerned that they shall not be implicated in an infamous combination with Black Republicans and Know-Nothings for purposes of plunder. *We believe the charge to be maliciously false; and in this declaration we expect to be sustained by every Democrat in Congress.* As to the Black Republicans and Know-Nothings implicated, we have nothing to say, except that we shall be gratified if they too shall fix the brand of falsehood upon the charge so far as it attaches to them.

Reply to the Above from our Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 8, 1857.

THE "UNION" AND THE MINNESOTA LAND BILL.

The Washington *Union*—whose editor is the recognized and trusted organ of the President of the United States and his Cabinet—has entered the lists in behalf of the plunderers who now infest the National Capital, and feebly attempts to screen them from public indignation. Its mode of accomplishing the end it seeks, seems to me, however, rather invidious and extraordinary. It says:

"There may be, and we fear there is, room for suspicion that the legislation of Congress is being sometimes made available for the advancement of personal and private schemes of aggrandizement."

Gingerly words of confession are these; but they constitute a confession, nevertheless, hard as it comes. "Room for suspicion!" The editors of the *Union know* that Congress is used in the most shameful manner for the purposes of plunder. Will it pretend to deny such knowledge? Has its own interests never suffered thereby? Will the editor attempt to tell those of us who have been compelled day after day to witness transactions evidently of the blackest character, but which were so guarded that exposure by legal evidence is next to impossible,—will he tell us that *he* knew nothing of them—that he has been deaf and blind, as well as dumb?

My letter on the Minnesota land bill, upon which the editorial article to which the *Union* takes exception was based, presented evidence to sustain its charges of wrong. To these the Editor makes no reference. He does not join the DAILY TIMES in warnings to honest men to take care that they be not made unwitting accomplices of crime. He fails entirely to denounce the insidious half-concealed wickedness, the existence of which he so modestly confesses his "suspicion." Instead of doing this, the *Union* ingeniously couples the TIMES with one of its cotemporaries which has lost the public confidence by its never-ceasing vituperation of men, and its indiscriminate abuse of measures. It falls into the same error of systematic non-discrimination against which it has waged such frequent and just rebuke when indulged in by the *Herald* towards the Administration. It dishonestly attempts to fasten upon the TIMES responsibility for its cotemporary, and thus to smother its fires.

Again, while it confesses the corruption charged, it insists that the TIMES is not to be believed as a witness, as the *Herald* has proved it to be "infamous!" The Editor of the *Union* can put his finger on no single line of the proof which he here says has been successfully presented against the TIMES. It is beyond his power to cite the first shadow of a fact or reasonable inference reflecting discredit upon anybody connected with the TIMES establishment. Of course, then, the *Union* relies upon the *Herald's* reckless assertions, and takes these as proofs. Judging it by the standard thus erected by itself, I submit that the *Union*, its Editor, the President it represents, and each and every member of his Cabinet, stand convicted of everything that is infamous and vile,—for has not the *Herald* said it over and over again? I should not admit the validity of the proofs, but the *Union* takes them as decisive, and is bound by them. A pretty position, then, its Editor occupies, from which to spread its unthinking slanders over the land. In spite of his self-conviction, I believe Mr. NICHOLSON to be a gentleman; and am sure that on reviewing his own article he will see its injustice, and will regret that he permitted it to stain the position from which he is so soon to retire.

In conclusion, let me again express my confident belief that the *Union* editor also "knows" of the corrupt organization to which the DAILY TIMES referred. I am satisfied that he has no doubt of its existence, although he may not have the legal evidence of the fact. If he *has* been walking through the streets of Washington during the last two years with his eyes shut, let me beg him to ask some of those who are around him, in whose statements and acuteness he can rely, and see whether it is not time that somebody should risk a little in an intelligent effort to stem the flood of iniquity which threatens to overwhelm and control the legislation of Congress. Congressional Committees of investigation are of no earthly value. The experiment has been tried again and again, without satisfying anybody that Congress was free from improper influences, and also without establishing specific facts, by legal proof, sufficiently to warrant the punishment of the guilty. But a little private investigation will not fail to satisfy the *Union* editor that he can better serve the public weal by upholding the hands of those who attempt to check existing evils, than by unfairly and ungenerously seeking to belittle their influence.

For myself, I fully expected the storm in the Lobby which now impends. I expected to be greeted with scowls, averted faces of time-serving friends, threats of vengeance, and still others of exposure, and all that sort of thing. In this I have not been disappointed. Nor will the threats have the desired effect. It is in no boastful spirit, but with entire confidence in my own position, that I boldly defy the combined forces of the Lobby, in Congress or out of it, to present any reasonable evidence against your correspondent, to impair his credibility, or break the force of his efforts in fulfillment of his duty here. The black-mail system of the Lobby has many ramifications not yet explored; and in due time I shall present some of its phases, which will probably open the eyes of honest men still wider than anything yet published.

MILEAGE OF CONGRESS.

The House Committee on Mileage has determined to report a bill changing altogether the present mileage system. They argue that as Congress has raised its own compensation upon the ground that the expenses of living have been largely enhanced since the eight-dollar per diem was fixed, the converse of the proposition is correct, and that the mileage should be reduced in view of the great reduction of the cost of traveling. For any distance not exceeding two hundred and fifty miles, they propose that the present mileage shall be allowed, and that a liberal reduction shall be made upon all greater distances, so as to equalize the compensation of members derived from this source.

NOVEL CASE—FORCE OF A VERDICT.

The Senate has now before it a private bill of a novel character, involving a principle of great importance. It is a bill for the relief of MARY REESIDE, executrix of JAMES REESIDE. REESIDE was an extensive mail contractor from the year 1816 to 1836. In those days the postal service required much more energy and enterprise for its proper performance than are now necessary. REESIDE was a man of great energy of character, and was frequently called upon by the Post-Office Department for extraordinary services, not only in carrying the mails, but in indorsing and negotiating its acceptances, many of which he was himself compelled to honor to save his credit. At the end of the year 1835 he withdrew from the Government service, and demanded a settlement of his accounts for service, advances to the Government, &c. AMOS KENDALL, who had then succeeded Hon. WM. T. BARRY as Postmaster General, refused to recognize the transactions of his predecessor, and finally had his accounts so made out as to bring REESIDE in debt to the Government nearly $33,000,—while REESIDE claimed that the Government owed him $275,000. In 1839 the United

A GOVERNMENTAL PERSECUTION.

States Government brought suit against REESIDE to recover the $33,000, which suit was continued by the Government until the year 1841, while the latter prepared its case. The jury, after a trial of five weeks, found a verdict in favor of the defendant REESIDE, and declaring the Government owed *him* nearly $189,000.

JUSTICE AND EQUITY DEMANDED.

The pending bill proposed to give to MARY REESIDE, widow of the contractor, (who died in 1842,) the amount declared by the Jury to be due to her husband when he was dragged into Court at the suit of the Government upon the pretext that he was a defaulter; and the principle involved in the case is that the Government, under such circumstances, is as much bound by the verdict against itself, as it would have held the citizen bound to the verdict had it been in the Government's favor. The case was argued in an elaborate and able manner before the Court of Claims, by JOSEPH B. STEWART, Esq., of Ky., who took it in charge some years since, and has pressed it with the enthusiasm, energy and zeal which it deserves—and with the earnest conviction that the establishment of the principle for which he contends is well worthy of his highest efforts. The Court of Claims sustained the widow's plea, and reported a bill to Congress for her relief, which quickly passed the House, and is now before the Senate, which body will doubtless act favorably upon it at an early day.

CRUELTY OF THE GOVERNMENT TOWARDS CITIZENS.

The facts presented in this matter furnish one of a thousand instances of the cruel injustice suffered by the citizen of the United States because he is debarred from suing the Government. Here was an honorable man who had spent the best part of his life in rendering services recognized at the time as indispensable and invaluable. In his declining years, instead of enjoying in peace the fruits of his toil, he was annoyed and persecuted by the Government he had served, and which charged him with being a defaulter instead of paying him the money which was his due. At last the Government brings its persecution to a head by a trial, and is found to be in the wrong. It is clearly ascertained that it is indebted to the citizen to a large amount, and yet the latter is permitted to linger and die almost in want, and his widow is compelled to suffer for years ere she can even get Congress to inquire and decide whether it will not pay her money which a properly constituted tribunal had declared to be due. Surely there is need of legislative reform in this matter. S.

The Lands of the Shawnee Indian Reserve—The New Marshal of Kansas, &c.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 9.

Official information has been received that the Shawnee Indians have recently completed their selections of 200,000 acres in their reserve, and that consequent thereon an extensive organization has been formed by persons in that vicinity. It is also reported that from three to eight hundred families are preparing to go on that reserve on or before February next, and that they will occupy as much of the remainder of the 300,000 acres as they may desire. The treaty prohibits white settlers from occupying these lands until ninety days after the selections are made and approved, and the surplus set apart by the President's proclamation. The Commission on Indian affairs, by direction of the President, has ordered Col. CUMMINGS, Superintendent of Indian Affairs at St. Louis, to go to the Shawnee Reserve and prevent the whites from "jumping" the Shawnee, Miami, Kaw, Half-Breed, or any other Indian lands said to be worth from twenty to fifty dollars an acre. Requisitions for troops have been sent by telegraph, and a messenger to enforce, if necessary, by that means, Government orders.

Col. SPENCER, recently appointed Marshal of Kansas, is here awaiting the action of the Senate on his nomination.

Mr. HOAGLAND, from Kansas, is in the city, urging, among other things, an appropriation of $50,000 for the Capitol at Lecomption.

XXXIVth Congress---Second Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 9.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

Mr. SEWARD introduced a bill to expedite telegraphic communication for the use of Government in its foreign intercourse. The bill authorizes the Secretary of State, in the discretion and under the direction of the President, to contract with any competent person or persons, or association, for the aid of the United States in laying down sub-marine cable to connect existing telegraphs between the coast of Newfoundland and the coast of Ireland; and for the use of such submarine communication, when established, by the Government of the United States on such terms and conditons as shall seem to the President just and reasonable, provided that the Government of Great Britain shall before or at the same time enter into a like contract for those purposes with the same person, persons or associations, and upon terms of exact equality with those stipulated for by the United States; and provided, that the tariff of prices for the use of such submarine communication by the public shall be fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States and the Government of Great Britain or its authorized agent. Provided further, that the United States shall enjoy the use of the said submarine telegraph communication for a period of fifty years, on the same terms and conditions which shall be stipulated in favor of the Government of Great Britain in the contract so to be entered into by such person, persons or association with that Government.

The Bill was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices.

THE PENSION BILL PASSED.

The House Bill for the payment of invalids and other pensions was passed.

THE CASE OF SENATOR HARLAN.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the Iowa election case.

Mr. SEWARD based his argument in favor of Mr. HARLAN'S right to a seat on the ground that while legislative acts require the concurrent votes of the two branches of the Legislature, the act of choosing a United States Senator was not a legislative act, but merely an additional duty which had been devolved upon the members of the Legislature. When they performed this duty it was in joint Convention, the individuality of the two Houses being merged and lost in the joint body.

Mr. STUART took the position that the election was unconstitutional, and, the report of the Judiciary Committee to that effect well founded.

Messrs. BROWN and HALE favored the claim of the sitting member. Messrs. TOUCEY and DOUGLAS opposed it, but no question was taken.

On motion of Mr. BELL, of New-Hampshire, a resolution was adopted, requesting the President, if in his opinion it is not inconsistent with the public interests, to communicate to the Senate such information as may be on file in the Department of State relative to interference at the Island of Aves, in the Caribbean Sea, of the Venezuelian Government, with American citizens who were rightfully in occupancy of the said Island, as they believed, and were engaged in collecting guano therefrom, the said Government having forcibly ejected the said American citizens from their lawful employment; and also to communicate what measures have been taken, if any, by the Government of the United States to obtain redress from the Government of Venezuela.

Adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 9.

The House passed twenty-one private bills.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 9.

No. 41.—Argument concluded by Mr. BARTLETT, for plaintiff.

No. 42.—*The New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.*, owners of the steamer *Roanoke*, appellants, vs. *Ezra Calderwood*.—Argued by Mr. VAN WINKLE for appellants, and by Mr. BENEDICT for the appellees.

No. 44.—*John Bell*, plaintiff, vs. *Columbus C. Hearne, et al.*—Argument commenced by Mr. BAXTER for plaintiff.

Adjourned to Monday.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 9.

PETITIONS PRESENTED.

For the passage of an act to enable the American and Foreign Bible Company to increase their real estate.

To allow the Great Western Railway of Canada to give bonds in $10,000 as security for debts, in order to exempt the cars running over the Niagara Suspension Bridge from seizure by the Sheriff.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

To increase the capital stock of the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute.

To allow charitable Reformatory Institutions to bind children in other States and Territories as apprentices.

Amending the act of incorporation of the Lefferts Park Association.

To sell the Wallabout Burial Ground.

To create a Board of Canvassers in New-York.

Taxing Foreign Insurance Companies in New-York City.

Authorizing vessels to receive gunpowder on freight in New-York.

To allow New-York to borrow $500,000 to build a Reservoir.

To provide for the payment of the awards for lands taken for the Central Park.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

To authorize the sale of abandoned canal lands.

To incorporate the Harlem Suspension Bridge Company.

To incorporate the Society for the relief of poor widows in New-York.

For a Veterinary College.

To amend the charter of the Female Guardian Society of New-York.

Relative to Brooklyn City taxes.

DAVID W. MERRILL was then appointed Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 9.

PETITIONS PRESENTED.

For the incorporation of the International Bridge Company.

For the incorporation of the College of Dental Surgery.

For a prohibitory law. [This was referred to a Special Committee of seven, and in the formation of this Committee will mainly depend the action of the House in regard to the Temperance question.]

For the removal of this Qualification.

To remove disabilities from aliens and mothers.

BILLS REPORTED.

The Harbor Commissign Extension bill was reported upon favorably, and referred to the Committee of the whole.

Mr. FUNK reported favorably on the bill relating to the Brooklyn Firemen.

Mr. HANFORD reported favorably on the bill enabling the Brooklyn Court of Sessions to hold a term at any time.

BILLS NOTICED.

By Mr. MERAM, to protect the harbor of New-York.

Messrs. ADAMS and DIMMICK gave notice of temperance bills.

By Mr. HOGEBOOM, requiring the pages of the House to be selected from the Orphan Asylums.

By Mr. WAKEMAN, to reorganize the office of Port-Wardens in New-York.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. SCOTT, to authorize the formation of Town Mutual Insurance Companies.

By Mr. LRAVENWORTH, to define the law relative to commercial paper, as follows:

SECTION 1. That all bills of exchange or drafts, payable at sight, at any place within this State, shall be deemed due and payable on presentation, without any days of grace being allowed thereon.

SEC. 2. All checks, bills of exchange or drafts, upon any bank, banking association or individual banker carrying on banking business under the act to authorize the business of banking, which are on their face payable on any specified day, or in any number of days, after the date or sight thereof, shall be deemed due and payable on the day mentioned for the payment of the same without any days of grace being allowed, and it shall not be necessary in any case to protest the same for non-acceptance, in order to hold the drawers or indorsers. All notices of the non-payment of any promissory note or check, or of the non-acceptance or non-payment of any bill of exchange or check which may be deposited in the post-office of the place where such paper was payable (the postage or letter-carrier's charge being pre-paid thereon) directed to the indorser or drawer at the place which may have been indicated under the indorsement or signature of such indorser or drawer, at his or her place of residence or business, or where no such place is indicated, to the place where, from the best information on diligent inquiry, such indorser or drawer is known to have his place of residence or business, shall be deemed good service of such notice, and sufficient to fix the liability of such indorser or drawer.

SEC. 4. The terms indorser and drawer, where used in this act, shall be construed to include indorsements or signatures by a firm of two or more persons.

SEC. 5. This act shall take effect on the 1st day of July next; but shall not apply to any bills of exchange, checks, drafts, or promissory notes, bearing date prior to that time.

By Mr. GLOVER, for the incorporation of the College of Dental Surgery.

By Mr. REILLY, to regulate convict labor.

Mr. ROSE introduced a joint resolution requesting our Representatives in Congress to do all in their power to ob

THE TAMMANY CELEBRATION.

Speeches of Hon. W. H. Ludlow, General Hiram Walbridge, Ralph D. Purdy, Don Fermin Ferrer of Nicaragua, John Van Buren, Augustus Schell, Gen. Ward B. Burnett, Hon. John Cochrane, &c., &c.

LETTERS FROM EX-PRESIDENT VAN BUREN—JOHN A. DIX—HENRY A. WISE—HON. J. KELLEY—EDWIN CROSWELL—H. J RAYMOND, ETC.

The extraordinary hour to which the festivities at Tammany Hall on Thursday night were protracted, rendered the publication of any of the after-supper speeches in the TIMES of yesterday an utter impossibility. The Society literally made a night of it. The worthy President, Col. DELAVAN, did not reach the first regular toast much before 1½ o'clock in the morning, and before the last was drunk the TIMES was in the hands of the carriers.

As some of the speeches and several of the letters had intrinsic interest enough to call for publication, we subjoin the most important of both.

The first toast, which was as follows, was heartily cheered:

1. *The Day we Celebrate*—Memorable as the Anniversary of a victory which drove from American soil the last foreign enemy that has set foot upon it—placed the volunteer soldier on the pinnacle of military fame, and brought into bold relief a citizen who reflected equal glory upon American arms by his valor and skill, and upon American statesmanship by his wisdom and integrity.

Hon. W. H. LUDLOW, of Suffolk County, rose to respond amid renewed cheering. He addressed the Grand Sachem, who, he said, had already eloquently responded to the toast just read. He (Mr. LUDLOW) was happy to have received and accepted his kind invitation to unite with the ancient society of Tammany in celebrating, with the memories of the victory of JACKSON, the triumphant election of BUCHANAN. [Applause.] It was meet and proper that the Democracy, not only of old Tammany, but the representatives of the Democracy of every county of this State, and of every State of the Union, should here assemble and tender, each to the other, their hearty and joyful congratulations upon an event so glorious in itself, and so inseparably connected with the welfare—yes, and he might well say with the very continuance of this Union—as the triumphant election of JAMES BUCHANAN. (Cries of "Good" and applause.) The sons of old Tammany—the Democracy of the City and County of New-York—had indeed covered themselves with glory, and had nobly fulfilled their duty to themselves and to their country at large. There never had been a time when the Democratic Party went into a presidential contest under so great disadvantages as in the late canvass. By a long series of unfortunate events, there had been stirred up at the North a bitter sectional feeling which, strengthened and consolidated by a powerful organization, threatened at one time to sweep every Northern State. Prejudices of every kind were appealed to and united in all their force against the Democracy. All the party elements which, however originally antagonistic to each other, had been for years in active hostility to the Democratic Party were, under various pretexts, united together and combined against it. All the "isms" of the day and of former days were concentrated under the single banner of Black Republicanism. The pulpit was active against them. The Republican press belched forth its thunders, and flooded this whole fair land with gross falsehoods and foul libels on the Democratic Party. They (the Democracy) had no papers of any great or general circulation to aid them. The cheap daily press of New-York, with a circulation reaching to almost every domicile in the North, was under Republican control. But, notwithstanding all this, the Democratic Party achieved a glorious triumph; and in view of this triumph at this time they should the more highly prize and appreciate the party organization which has shown itself so capable, in the hour of principle, to stand gallantly and so successfully standing up against the the wild and raging waves of prejudice and fanaticism. He would repeat it, that, notwithstanding the terrible disadvantages under which the Democratic Party went into the contest, they had come out of it most signally victorious, and had proved themselves to be the saviors of the Constitution, and, he would add, of the Union. [Loud applause.] There never had been a time when a Democrat had so much reason to be proud of his party as at this particular period. The whole history of the Democratic Party, connected as it ever had been with the prosperity and the welfare of the country, was a glorious history of successful battles fought against all opposing parties—battles fought to sustain the true principles and true practice of a free Government, and to support the right of man to govern himself. In every question growing out of our foreign relations, or springing up out of our domestic affairs, we had seen the Democratic Party successful; and he believed he was strictly and historically correct when he said that the Democratic Party had never taken any decided stand upon any great public measure, or upon any question of any great or general public interest, but that it had been triumphantly sustained by the sober second thought of the people. [Applause.] It was, therefore, highly appropriate, it was but just to themselves as Democrats that they should here within the domains and bailiwick of old Tammany, unite in their congratulations upon this glorious anniversary, over an event and over a victory, the greatest which their party, in his judgment, had ever yet achieved—a victory in behalf of the Constitution and the Union over prejudice and fanaticism, and sectionalism, as represented by and merged in Black Republicanism. (Applause.) To him view the most brilliant future awaited the Democratic party. The wonderful success that had ever characterized the Democratic administration of our national affairs, the application of the simple and correct principles of government as laid down by JEFFERSON, the confidence exhibited by the people—all these furnished a sure guarantee of the future success and strength of the Democracy. And as closely connected with the future of the Democratic party, was the future of Mr. BUCHANAN for the next four years. [Applause.] When, in addition to the power and controlling influence which the head of the great Democratic party must ever exercise over its fortunes, we must remember that peculiar circumstances at this juncture had, he might almost emphatically say, put the Democratic party of the North, at least, within the very hollow of Mr. BUCHANAN's hand. And he (Mr. LUDLOW) trembled, not with fear, but with anxiety; but he had the greatest confidence in the wisdom and in the sound national conservatism of Mr. BUCHANAN. Every incident connected with and since his election satisfied him (Mr. L.) that the Democracy had been most successful in their choice of a standard-bearer. He believed it was in the power of Mr. BUCHANAN, by taking a sound national conservative and judicious course to perfectly disarm all active opposition to himself and to the Democratic Party. He believed he (Mr. BUCHANAN) would exercise that power. He believed that he would show to the people of the United States that the Democratic Party was not, as had been falsely charged, a Pro-Slavery Party, neither that it was an Anti-Slavery Party, but that it was purely and simply the party of the Constitution. [Applause.] And he believed that it was a party of entire non-interference upon this question of Slavery; that it was the party which, when in full power, would remove this whole disturbing question of Slavery from the congressional arena, and would, with good faith and honest motive, transfer its determination to the people of the territories to whom sound policy now dictated it properly belonged. [Cheers.] He believed that the administration of Mr. BUCHANAN would furnish a clear and unmistakable refutation of all the gross falsehoods and foul slanders upon the Democratic Party which had so signally characterized the late campaign, and he believed, furthermore, that he (Mr. BUCHANAN,) would virtually annihilate the Republican Party within twelve months after his inauguration, by depriving it of every particle of political capital on which it had heretofore fed. [Loud cheers.] In connection with the ideas suggested by the assemblage of honest, sterling, hard-working Democrats whom he now saw around him, there was this thought; that there was hardly anything among the events which had grown out of the late canvass more gratifying to them in the State of New-York, than the actual union and consolidation of the Democratic Party of the State of New-York. [Cheers.] He believed that that union would be firm and enduring. It had been made under circumstances such as would, he thought, put it out of the power of any evil designing men, if such there were, to create any future division in their ranks. That union had been made upon principle, upon a general assimilation of views as to what was and what was not truly Democratic. That union had been made under a sense of common danger, and from a keen appreciation of the folly and the wrong of family feuds. He knew that he was speaking the sentiment of every Democrat within those almost sacred walls of Tammany, when he said that political ruin would surely wait that man, who, actuated by any selfish or ambitious motive, might hereafter dare to seek to disturb that union. [Great cheering.]

Mr. LUDLOW in conclusion offered the following sentiment:

The brilliant future of the Democratic Party—Inseparably connected with the nearest and dearest interests of our common country. [Loud cheering, followed by three cheers for the speaker, and three for Mr. BUCHANAN.]

The second toast was drunk standing and in impressive silence:

The Memory of Andrew Jackson—The profound and patriotic Statesman—the brilliant and successful Soldier—the true and faithful friend. Time, that proves all things, has conquered the prejudice of his most bitter opponents, and all unite with us in doing him honor."

The next toast was received with a burst of cheering:

The President of the United States—Elevated by the Democracy of the Union to the high trust of Chief Magistrate, he has justified their confidence by protecting the rights of American citizens abroad, and their treasury at home.

General H. WALBRIDGE was called on to reply.

FRIENDS AND GENTLEMEN: This annual festival, in this old temple of Freedom, is one memorable in the annals of the Republic. It is associated with a period in which the American people were engaged in a struggle with the most formidable nation upon earth, whether we consider her naval armaments, which had heretofore given her such preponderance with the maritime powers, or in her military establishments hitherto extending around the globe. [Applause.]

Scarcely recovered from the effects upon us as a people from the war of Independence, we found ourselves at the opening of the present century brought into collision with the western powers of Europe.

The French Revolution had already convulsed the Eastern continent, and amid the difficulties to which, as a neutral and commercial nation, we were subjected in that then terrible conflict among all the nations of Europe, created by the new element of public liberty, which, stimulated by our heroic example, struggled for ascendancy at that period in Europe through a sea of blood, subsequently to yield to the military despotism which concentrated itself in the person of the great Napoleon. The present century opened upon our union of independent sovereign States, under one federative system, with every embarrassment. We had, by the act of Independence, and the inauguration of the Federal Constitution, become a recognized power throughout the world. Great Britain had been not only fairly vanquished in the discussion of those principles which are founded upon the representative system, but she was forced, by the heroes of the Revolution, to retire from the struggle, and make a final acknowledgment before the civilized world, of the justness of our cause. [Applause.]

A system which, as an "eternal possession," our Fathers intended should secure to themselves, and their posterity, the blessings of a free representative government, so devised by its numerous checks and balances as to guard it against the anarchy of the ancient Republics, or the tyranny of modern despotism.

Content with the greatest political achievement in the history of Government, first by securing independence, and then by erecting a form of government in which the voice of every citizen is heard through its legitimate representative in the administration of public affairs. This accomplished, the people of the United States began the great work of developing the resources of the country which in the providence of God had fallen to their lot. The useful arts were put in active operation, and everywhere the evidences of industry, ingenuity and development began to appear. Our progress, from the beginning, has been steady, persistent, and almost incredible, upon a scale commensurate with our mighty, illimitable plains, our magnificent rivers, and our towering mountains, until we now stand, bold, manly and confident, before the nations of the earth, invested with triumphs in every department, whether of agriculture, manufactures or commerce. [Cheers.]

Within our borders our husbandmen and artisans have been preparing the way for us to attain the position we occupy. Whilst they have been developing the soil and accumulating its stores, our countrymen, the fishermen of the Revolution, were preparing the way for trade upon the high seas. In these peaceful pursuits of trade the commerce of the Union began rapidly to extend. Early foreseeing our inevitable destiny, the nation who had so long held the monopoly of the ocean, saw with mortification and pain the early extension of our trade and noted its thrift, growth and increasing prosperity.

Our commerce first felt the shock of their jealous rivalry, and began to suffer from the Berlin and Milan Decrees on the part of France, whilst the British orders in council completed the work, and with the odious system of impressment of our seamen, and the violation of our flag upon the ocean, drove the Union into the war of 1812, to assert by the sword, upon land and upon sea, "Free Trade and Sailors' Rights." That second war of our independence was closed by the decisive victory of New-Orleans, forty-three years ago to-night. [Loud Cheers.]

The armies of WELLINGTON, fresh from success in the Peninsular war and from triumphs over the great Captain whose military genius shone transcendant and peerless amid the horrors of a twenty years' struggle, were collected at New-Orleans. They had advanced without hesitation upon that portion of our Territory, trusting that by a successful onset upon the southern section of the confederacy a paralyzing blow would be dealt against the power of the Union, and perhaps tend to a political disintegration of the States. On the banks of the monarch stream, whose waters course the entire length of the Republic, and on whose broad bosom those of the internal commerce of the great valley of the Mississippi, these hitherto victorious legions, encountered the resistless energy and the indomitable courage of freemen, drawn from every section of the Union, under the command of the illustrious and gallant JACKSON, who drove them back in confusion and dismay, and in thus vindicating the prowess of our arms, forever blended his name with the illustrious men, whose patriotism and courage have adorned our history from the beginning, and awakened a spirit of gratitude in the American heart, which called him to occupy the highest office in the gift of his countrymen.

Fellow-citizens, such is the glorious occasion we are called upon here to commemorate. The old year, with its excitements, its struggles and its triumphs, has just departed. What a contrast do we now present as a people to the other side of the Atlantic, also to those feeble and illusive examples of mismamed Republics of Mexico and the South American States.

While desolating wars have grievously borne down the people of Europe with debt and onerous taxation, and crushed the subjects of the European powers to a point almost beyond endurance, and even at this moment the difficulties between Persia and Great Britain still threatens a desolating war, into which Russia, as the ally of Persia, may be drawn, and the results of which upon the commerce and trade of the East, no sagacity can predict, the people of the American Union have been enriching themselves by opening up new harvest fields, increasing in almost geometrical progression their work-shops, extending their domestic trade, until it reaches more than one thousand millions of dollars; expanding their foreign commerce until it now encircles the globe, and the stars and stripes are hailed in every maritime region, from the Arctic circle to the torrid zone, in all the ports of the leading divisions of the globe, in the islands of the Pacific and Indian seas, even unto the hitherto sealed, but now open, ports of Japan. What a broad and extended theatre for the expanding commerce and trade of a free and enlightened people.

Nor is this all. The opening of the great temperate interior region of this Continent to preemption, settlement and occupation, hitherto closed by the action of the Federal Government in retaining it as the abode of our North American aborigines, has again stimulated emigration into the interior, and is developing with an advancing army of two millions of active, hardy, industrious pioneers, the solitudes of our great Western plains soon to be vocal with the hum of honest industry, and where active communities of men shall build cities, villages and towns, and where science, genius and art shall render even nature herself subservient to the refinements and elegancies of civilized life.

How striking the contrast, and what a commentary upon the results of those governments where the people have been robbed of their liberties, and where monarchs and the nobility, with accumulated honors, are placed above, and the disfranchised subjects, oppressed and down-trodden, beneath. [Cheers.]

But it is not simply in the war of our Independence, or in our second struggle with Great Britain, that the patriotism of our people has been tested. Forced by the aggressive acts of a neighboring Republic into the vindication of the national honor, we came from the conflict with an enlargement of territory, fairly purchased of a vanquished people, which gives us the command of more than sixteen hundred miles of sea coast on the Pacific Ocean, greater than our whole Atlantic frontier, as we held it at the definitive treaty of peace in 1783, and enlarging our whole maritime line of coast, East, West, and on the South, to an extent of more than five thousand miles.

We have thus demonstrated what American intellect has achieved in the science of free government, and what American arms have accomplished in defence of these principles and of our rights. That we are invincible as a nation from any force that can be brought against us, there can be no doubt, with the nucleus of an army as gallant as ever flashed sword upon battlefield, though neglected by Congress in not making adequate provision for its support; with a land militia of two and a half millions of men, trained by the habits of our people to self-defence and alive to every patriotic sentiment; with a navy, which won imperishable renown in the last war of 1812; with all the material to organize a militia navy of 30,000 vessels, commanded by brave, hardy and well-trained seamen, drawn from our external and internal trade, and armed in a greater or less degree for purposes of defence; with means of resistance wholly unequaled, where is the power, that will seek to engage us in the desolating strife, and in those protracted contests that so recently afflicted the Eastern continent?

But I am protracting these remarks further than I originally intended. I perceived, Gentlemen, by the terms of your invitation, "that with the memories of the victory of JACKSON, you also propose to mingle rejoicings for the triumph of BUCHANAN."

The only question involved in the recent canvass was the permanence and stability of the Union, and upon that issue the battle was fought and the victory won. Yet amid these rejoicings and our exultation, let us not be insensible to the causes by which our triumph was achieved, nor let us be unmindful of the dangers we have passed.

A just knowledge of the real question recently at issue before the American people, will justly qualify us to determine what the people themselves intended in their recent verdict. The leading opposition party to the Democracy addressed themselves only to the Northern portion of the confederacy.

The Democracy contended that the Union was instituted after common dangers and common sacrifices, and that all the members of the federal compact should be treated alike. Upon that single issue, we have come from the conflict victorious. Wherever and whenever this question is fairly presented to the great body of the American people, I believe they will always be found standing by the Constitution and the Union, but the fruits of our recent victory will depend upon the manner in which we support that incoming Administration which we are soon to invest with the seals of power.

Called into existence by the Union men of the country, I have no question its policy will be responsive to the sentiment that gives it political vitality. That it will preserve a broad and comprehensive policy that will give the country quiet and repose from sectional agitation and domestic turbulence. The American people in the fulfillment of their destiny desire the Government only to protect them in the enjoyment of their constitutional rights, without any special privileges or any special legislation. When any Administration has accomplished this it has really effected all the purposes for which it was called into existence. I have an abiding faith that the incoming Administration will accomplish this result. [Applause.]

The past life and patriotic services of the President elect, and the national character of the accomplished Vice-President, furnish a guaranty that no act of theirs will be wanting to enable the victory so recently achieved to insure to the stability and permanency of our institutions.

The past campaign sufficiently demonstrates that the period has arrived when the question must be definitely settled for the next generation—What is to be the political complexion of the country? Shall it move harmoniously onward, in its hitherto unparalleled career of greatness and prosperity, or shall it become a Confederation of discordant States, reluctantly bound together until it separates into different fragments, composed of petty sovereignties, with the different forms of government, each seeking their own prosperity by a system of legislation higher than the Constitution? This question is settled. As patriots and men, it is not sufficient that we revere the Constitution. We must support and defend it against all infractions from whatever quarter they may come, whether from the Federal or State Government. It is not sufficient to obey the laws, or approve the institutions under which we live. They must be actively sustained and advocated whenever their authority shall be assailed by violence, or their existence threatened by any illegal combination. [Cheers.]

In all questions effecting the continuance of this Union, the City of New-York has a deep and abiding interest. Rapid and unparalleled as has been the extension of our territorial limits, and the growth of our country, the advancement and growth of this metropolis has been still more unprecedented, still she has always clung to the Union, as the surest guarantee for her own prosperity and advancement, nor is she yet ready to be recreant to all the glorious memories of the past, to her Revolutionary history, to common dangers shared with her sister cities during the iron days of the Revolution. She is not ready to forego all the blessings of her present association with the Federal Union; above all, she is not ready to throw away all the manifold advantages that crowd upon her future, for any speculative benefits that may result from the dismemberment of the sovereign States that now constitute our Federal Union. No, gentlemen, she is not yet ready, and I trust in God's name, she never will be, for I recognize no hope in the success of other institutions, if those under which we have already achieved so much, shall fail; for no fairer opportunity will ever exist than that under which our experiment for free government has been thus far so successfully tested. [Prolonged Applause.]

The fourth toast,

The Governor of the State of New-York,

elicited great applause.

Mr. ELIJAH F. PURDY was announced to respond, amid renewed manifestations of approval. He mounted his chair, and said:

GRAND SACHEM: Were it not the duty of every true son of Tammany to obey the directions of the great Grand Sachem, I should not feel inclined to make any remarks here before some of the most distinguished orators in the political history of our country—those whose voices have been heard in every Democratic victory known in the history of our country. But, Sir, though I have been accused of many political acts and wrong-doings, I have never been accused of supporting Whig men or Whig measures. [Cheers.] But, Sir, when called on to respond to the sentiment of the Governor of the State of New-York, the chief magistrate of two millions of people—a people unequaled in intelligence, in worth, in resources, in patriotism, and in devotion to their country—where is the man who would not respond to a sentiment of that kind? The man who occupies that position is a high-minded and honorable man, elevated by the people of New-York to that high station, and I believe he is worthy of it. I regret he is not on our side. I should like him much better for it. [A VOICE—"Thank God he isn't." Laughter. ANOTHER VOICE—"Talk Democracy, old hoss." Renewed laughter.] But there is one thing, gentlemen, JOHN A. KING is not tainted with Nativism, which I think is nearly as bad as niggerism. But, gentlemen, JOHN A. KING is the son of RUFUS KING—the son of the father who said to the gallant TOMPKINS, when our country was engaged in a war, and when we were bleeding at every pore, and the credit of the country was seriously disturbed—RUFUS KING said to DANIEL B. TOMPKINS, "Go on, Sir; sacrifice yourself, sacrifice your family, but save the country." I say that when the son of that man is elevated, he is worthy of some consideration. But, Gentlemen, the idea of my indorsing Whig men and Whig measures is somewhat new. [Laughter.] But I cannot go it much longer. [Renewed laughter and applause.] But, Grand Sachem, will you allow me to give you a sentiment?

GRAND SACHEM—Certainly, Sir.

Then I will give you, gentlemen, because I see around the festive board to-night, the representative of a sister Republic, I hope, and his distinguished friend; and as I am somewhat of a fillibuster myself—[laughter]—I will give you, gentlemen,

The Minister from Nicaragua—DON FERMIN FERRER—*and the Government he represents*—May they cement the union of the Anglo-American and Spanish-American Republics even as the Isthmus of Nicaragua unites our double continent and brings into harmonious connection the oceans that wash its opposite shores.

Vehement applause.

DON FERMIN FERRER rose to reply, and was received with a fresh outburst of enthusiasm. He addressed the assemblage in Spanish, and resumed his seat amid warm applause and cheers.

His Secretary, who was at his side, then rose and said:

DON FERMIN FERRER has said that it affords him the utmost pleasure to hear the novel and friendly sentiments of Republican harmony. Democratic principles will naturally and invariably inspire a tendency to the fraternal union of both Republics; and the love of Liberty and country are the two principles that will constitute all nations. The successful navigator marks on his chart the shoals which have endangered his vessel, that he may avoid shipwreck in future. But the thousand errors which have drowned with tears and blood the unhappy soil of Nicaragua, and of the whole of Central America, have not sufficed to correct the errors which have involved that unhappy country in misfortune; and there has always been present secretly a foreign breath to fan them. The cause that now sustains our Government is the sacred cause of the free in both hemispheres. [Cheers.] It is the cause heroically maintained by General WILLIAM WALKER—[loud cheers]—the adopted son of Nicaragua, her elected President. [Cheers.] She will triumph, for it bears the seal of justice, and happily has the sympathy of this great people. And then the North and the South and the entire world of commerce and civilization will share the benefits of these great results. [Immense applause.]

The next toast was warmly cheered:

5. *The City of New-York*—The Commercial Capital of the United States; a prodigy of progress, even in a country whose entire growth is almost miraculous. She is equally preëminent in the commanding force with which she sustains the Constitution and the Union, sending an able and united Democratic delegation to Congress and to the State Legislature, and filling with vigilant Democratic sentinels every post in the City and County Government.

JOHN VAN BUREN was required to respond by the President, and rose for that purpose amid hearty cheers. He said he was most happy to comply with his (the President's) call in responding to the admirable sentiment just proposed. Nothing could be more appropriate than the celebration in the City of New-York, and at Tammany Hall, of the great event that they commemorated to-night. Many remembered, and all had heard, that shortly after the victory of New-Orleans, JACKSON, who became afterwards as near and dear to them politically as he had already been to the country as a military man, visited the City of New-York and was received within the walls of old Tammany—received there with honor and received as his friends were received to-night. And it was fit and appropriate that there should meet here those who supported him in his long and chequered career—here in the place where he was received so soon after the victory that they were celebrating, to celebrate, perhaps, another event connected with it, and one equally important, as had been already well said, to the prosperity of the United States. He (Mr. VAN BUREN) had always felt proud of the City of New-York, and being proud of it he was proud of its Democracy, because that, when he spoke of the City, was what gave character and distinction to the progress of this metropolis. [Cheers.] It was a curious fact that the great political contests of this country ever turned more immediately upon the Democracy of the City and County of New-York than upon any other locality of this entire Union. In the great civil contest of 1800, JEFFERSON, who had been defeated at the previous elections in '96 and '97 by JOHN ADAMS, who received the entire New-England vote, achieved a victory, and that victory depended upon the fact that the City of New-York elected a Democratic Legislature, and the electors being then chosen by the Legislature, they gave the vote of the State to THOMAS JEFFERSON. [Cheers.] Then, as now, a proposition had been made to proscribe adopted citizens: then, as now, a sect sprung up as dangerous even as the Republicans, proposing to proscribe a man in consequence of his religious faith and the place of his birth, and an Alien and Sedition law was passed for that purpose. Then, as now, New-York rallied to prostrate JOHN ADAMS and the Alien and Sedition Law, and they had the same efficacy in that campaign, and wielded the same commanding power as now. And it was greatly to be observed that in every new political question or any new action of the Democratic Party, the City of New-York took precedence of the State in advocating Democratic principles. This was illustrated in the opposition of New-York City to the protective system and its support of the proposal for an independent Treasury—an opposition and support in which the State and the whole country came eventually to concur. And so it would be, in his humble judgment, now. Never did the City of New-York present a more commanding aspect than she did now, giving a majority of five-and-twenty thousand against intolerance and proscription for religious creed and place of birth—a majority of five-and-twenty thousand against the most earnest efforts to mar the peace and disturb the harmony and prosperity of the Union—against the most laborious attempts at a violation of the Constitution, in utter disregard of the rights of our brethren in the South; sending a united delegation to Congress, and nearly a united delegation to the State Legislature; electing a City Judge, a Corporation Counsel and a Governor of the Almshouse, and presenting herself, as was well said in the toast, with commanding force in every point of view. And yet, though she had done all this, what did we find? Why, we were told that it was another Egypt! Every place that did not know enough to vote for FREMONT, or that knew too much to vote for BUCHANAN, was described now-a-days as Egypt. Well, was not this City a pretty Egypt? [Laughter.] Which her untold millions of wealth, her colleges, her universities, her quarter of a million of daily newspapers issued from the press, her professors, her artists, her lawyers, her distinguished men in every department of science and literature, her independent and sturdy mechanics, her merchant-princes traversing the globe to engage in the commerce of the world, and whitening every sea with the canvass which carries that commerce over the world—why, if this was Egypt, where was Athens? [Laughter and applause.] New-York City was worthy of all that had been said of her. She now presented herself in an aspect well calculated to excite the pride of every Democrat in the Union. She took the lead now in all great questions, whether they referred to the suppression of all attempts to prescribe citizens on account of their religion, or to the banishing of the subject of Slavery from the halls of Congress, and the reference of the matter to the localities to which it belonged, and which were best able to dispose of it. The peculiar power of the City of New-York was that drawing to themselves, as they did, the intelligence, the arts, the science, not only of the interior portions of this State, but of the United States, and of the world, and combining and concentrating them here; the quickness of intellect with which they perceive, and the activity with which they act upon a suggestion when it is once made, necessarily gives them the lead in all political movements. Why, how curiously was this illustrated in regard to a subject alluded to in the toast which they had just drunk. Every American knew that the best thing that could happen to any people on God Almighty's earth, was to be governed by Americans, no matter where that people may be. [Loud applause.] People should not be over fastidious in determining the precise mode by which a country should insure to itself this blessing, that was the sentiment of New-York. That would be the sentiment, beyond all doubt, of the United States. So, too, when a magnificent territory like Cuba was laying in the lap of the United States, [cheers,] what power on earth could resist, in finding such tempting morsel in its lap, the temptation to put its arm round its neck? [Cheers and laughter.] There need be no apprehension, no trouble at all, when an intelligent and influential and active and able constituency like this, took the lead in any of these great movements.

After thanking the audience for having heard him so patiently, and declaring that he had spoken five times as much as he had intended, Mr. VAN BUREN proposed the following sentiment:

The Democracy of the City and County of New-York—May it leaven now as it always heretofore has leavened the State of New-York.

[Immense applause.]

The PRESIDENT then gave the sixth toast:

James Buchanan, the President elect—Clear in intellect, mature in judgment, ready and fearless in danger, of unswerving patriotism and stainless private character; he has passed through the fiery furnace of Republican and KNOW-Nothing persecution without the smell of fire upon his garments. Thirty years of brilliant public service in the highest offices of State furnish a sure guarantee that he will well and wisely administer the government of the country.

[Tremendous applause.]

Mr. AUGUSTUS SCHELL, in compliance with the call of the Chairman, took the floor and said it was not without embarrassment that he rose to respond to this toast; but when he (the Chairman) called on him to answer, and especially to answer a toast such as had just been read, he did not feel warranted in declining. There were epochs in the history of every country which those who loved it delighted to refer to and dwell upon. The declaration of our Independence in 1776, the establishment and formation of our Constitution in 1787, the inauguration of General WASHINGTON in 1789, and the battle of New-Orleans in 1815, each in their order commanded their attention, and especially did the sons of St. Tammany delight to honor the last glorious achievement, as it brought to their memory ANDREW JACKSON, whose history was identified with the history of our country, and whose life added so much to its brilliancy and present high position. But there was another epoch in the history of our country, which those who followed them in all time would delight to refer to—that was the 4th of November, 1856. [Cheers.] On that day a chief magistrate was elected, whose term of office will soon commence; and when they recollected the struggle which they had passed through, the various interests which were drawn into the discussion during the campaign; when they recollected that one section of the Union was arrayed against another, that for a time it seemed as though fanaticism was to rule the hour, and that the 4th of November was to be the knell of the Union, they could not but rejoice that that same 4th of November established permanently the Union of the States, stemmed the tide which was about to sweep over the land, and proclaimed to us and to all the nations of the earth that "the Union must and shall be preserved!" [Cheers.] After eulogizing Mr. BUCHANAN's character, abilities, patriotism and public services, Mr. SCHELL remarked in conclusion that he had but one word to add. It had been their misfortune, he said, to see the State of New-York in the minority. It had been their misfortune to see that State, whose vote had been from the beginning of the government in favor of their success, lost. And should it ever thus be so? Should it be said that the Democracy of the State of New-York, with all the devotion which it had shown from the beginning of the Government up to this time, was to desert its principles? He trusted not. He trusted that the divisions which had prevailed among them, and the angry dissensions which had rent them asunder, would hereafter be lost, and that they should be one united party, and devote themselves to the maintaining of that party, so that hereafter when the Presidential result is announced, New-York, with her thirty-five votes, will be counted first in the roll of the successful nominee. [Applause.] In the words of the able and eloquent address which they had just heard, he hoped that the leaven of the City of New-York would extend to the State, and that hereafter they would be one great and glorious family, and that the Democracy of the Empire State would be with the Democracy of the Empire City and of the Union. [Applause.]

To the seventh toast:

John C. Breckinridge, Vice-President elect—An orator, a soldier, and a statesman, "without fear and without reproach." We welcome patriotic old Kentucky back to the Democratic ranks, under her young and gallant leader.

Gen. J. C. MATHER made a few remarks, in acknowledgment, which were warmly applauded.

In response to the eighth toast:

The Army and Navy of the United States—Both have nobly fulfilled the promise given by their infant heroism: the war of 1812 illuminated the ocean with the blaze of our naval victories; the battle of New-Orleans, and the series of splendid triumphs in Mexico, shed a like glory upon the American arms on land.

Gen. WARD B. BURNETT made a short and appropriate speech, which elicited frequent cheers.

Tenth toast:

The Tammany Society—Founded in 1789 on its noble platform of "Civil and Religious Liberty, the Glory of Man," it has ever proved true to the memory and faith of its patriotic founders. Springing into existence simultaneously with the Constitution of the United States, and devoted to the strict construction of that sacred instrument, it has ever sternly resisted all attempts to violate any of its provisions, to subvert them to purposes of proscription or intolerance, to weaken or dissolve the Union they secure, or to trample upon their guarantee of equal rights to the confederated States, whatever may be their domestic institutions, and to all our citizens, whatever their religion and their birth.

Hon. JOHN COCHRANE was called on to reply, and on rising, was loudly cheered. He said:

GRAND SACHEM: It is hardly necessary for me, on this occasion, and at this hour, more than to advert to the epitome of the history of our Society, which the toast just drunk presents. Indeed, I very much doubt whether any amplification can add to its comprehensiveness of language, or to its complete delineation of the political characteristics entitled to our applause. Yet, so cordial are the relations invariably established between Tammany and her members, and so expansive, that the opportunity for remark upon her virtues is very apt to be employed by them as the occasion of her panegyric. I confess myself, Sir, amenable to this weakness, and shall only hope to compress my thoughts within the limit admonished by the lateness of the hour, and your already taxed patience. Where footprints are discoverable all over, it is difficult to trace their order, or to determine their relations. Nor would the knowledge, if attainable, avail anything beyond the fact of possession and occupation, denoted by the general appearance, so, when throughout a tract of time, now stretching towards three-fourths of a century of grave political events, we observe that every political change bears the characteristic impress of the principles, and is the mute witness of the exertions of the Tammany Society, we may very well relinquish to the antiquarian the labors of the catalogue, and content ourselves with assurance that the accomplishment was ours. [Cheers.] Not an occurrence signified by your regular toasts that does not plead for the memory of our Society; not an epoch in our eventful history that does not combine with the progress of the Government a portion of the history of Tammany. The gentlemen who have illustrated with their eloquence the toasts already drank, have unconsciously entered its treasury for their facts; and the well merited applause which has greeted their efforts has been but tributary to the genius of its Democracy. [Applause.] Sir, the very name of Tammany is to the Democracy as a bugle-blast to the army of war. Wherever she leads, the conflict of principles proceeds against error; and the myriads of her disciples, when confused in the struggle, have always been rallied under her victorious pennons. Yet, Sir, her usefulness has not been achieved without labor; nor the product of her labors been secured without peril. The times of untried political experiment called the Society into being. Its origin was of the people, and for the people. [Cheering.] Even before the foundation of the Society, in 1789, did the Tammany Association have an active existence. Though not fully defined, yet, under the old articles of confederation, there was abundant evidence of opinions entertained by influential citizens, in hostility to the popular principle. The aristocratic tendencies of consolidation already began to manifest themselves, to the alarm of all patriotic and just-thinking men. The consequence was natural and immediate. Here, in New-York, the first organized movement against this dangerous doctrine took form in the Tammany Society, or Columbian Order. Its success was commensurate with the undertaking, and a very little while witnessed among its members the luminaries of Democracy. A struggle, however, was approaching, which was to rock the Union to its centre. The suppressed animosities of various political contests at length exploded, and the campaign opened which resulted in the election of THOMAS JEFFERSON to the Presidency. During this crisis [illegible] country's history [illegible] loss and effacement. [illegible] was happily attained, and [illegible] with JAMES MADISON, of the [illegible] Governor [illegible] was [illegible] the Liberties of the People [illegible] MADISON, the [illegible] organization which [illegible] over, ever at their post were the [illegible] to guard against insidious or open attack the guaranteed equality of the confederated States.

Such were the advances of the Society's earlier career; but its later stages have been illustrated by events no less important. The here who, at New-Orleans, gave to a people a country, and himself to fame—ANDREW JACKSON—[cheers]—was enrolled among its members, and enlisted their enthusiasm. His military virtues were enhanced by the sound Democracy of his opinions. The effort was long, arduous, and at length successful. Then were given to the country a series of measures of incalculable benefit. The colossal power of the United States Bank gave way before the sturdy resistance of the popular voice; imposts were limited to the actual expenses of the Government; the powers of the General Government were more sharply defined in theory, and more powerfully restrained in practice; and a season of internal prosperity embellished the dignity which the nation supported in the face of the civilized world. Such was the Augustan age of the Democratic Party. [Cheers.] The successive Administrations of VAN BUREN and POLK, and of PIERCE, each has hung its trophy on the walls of the Old Wigwam. An independent Treasury corrected the monetary evils of an unchecked banking system, and has at length established the true and efficient corrective of the inequalities of internal exchange. A domain fairer, and as rich as those of the Orient, has been added to our territories, and a sunlike lustre been shed upon our arms. The first effective step towards free trade has secured a Reciprocity Treaty at home; and abroad, national security and honor repose in the sacred character of an American citizen. [Applause.] Another event yet waits in the future, to complete for the Society its garland of Democratic measures. The agitation which tossed men's minds to madness is subsiding with the storm. Thought begins to finds its accustomed channels, and to hasten to the haven provided by Democratic exertion.

On the 4th of March, 1857, JAMES BUCHANAN will assume Presidential functions. [Loud cheering.] Sir, I have not the inspiration of prophecy. I do not even pretend to the sagacity of the politician; but I see portrayed, in every listening face, a just confidence that in the wisdom and benignity of Mr. BUCHANAN's measures will the Slavery agitation, at length, find constitutional repose. [Cheers.] I am sure, Sir, that neither threat nor violence will contribute to the result; but its coming will be recognised in a statesman-like observance of the equal rights of the confederated States, whatever may be their domestic institutions, and of the equal rights of all our citizens, whatever their religion, and wherever their birth. [Applause.]

Grand Sachem: I trust that I shall be tolerated, notwithstanding my unconscionable trespass upon your time, when submitting my concluding remarks. We are now upon the third quarter of the first century of our existence. Many an eloquent voice is mute to the call of our muster-roll. The patriot and the statesman, to whom we once looked, have been taken from among us. Their places are vacant at the council fire. Never again will they diffuse the sweet influences of the pipe of peace. They have transmitted to us, their successors, the rich inheritance of that harmonious union which attends upon the practice of the organic law of the Society: "Civil and religious liberty, the glory of man." Hitherto have our ranks preserved their unity. The various distractions of political efforts, whatever their disruptive effects elsewhere, have as yet been innocuous to us. Our fathers buried the tomahawk; let it not be exhumed by their sons. The wigwam is at peace. Brothers! do not disturb it.

Mr. COCHRANE resumed his seat amid cheers.

The tenth toast:

The Memory of Lorenzo B. Shepard—Was drank in profound silence.

The remaining toasts, of "The National Victory of the 4th November," "The Press," and "Woman," were respectively responded to by Hon. W. MCMURRAY, GEORGE F. THOMPSON, and CONRAD SWACK HAMKE.

During the reply to one of the latter sentiments, the speaker was interrupted by a medical gentleman from the rural districts, who seemed to be laboring under the effects of a rush of something strong to the stomach, and gave vent to his patriotism in a series of very solemn and emphatic declarations, to the effect, that no matter how well the City had done in the election, there was h—l to pay up in Steuben County. His eloquent and forcible remarks were received with becoming applause.

INVITATION AND REPLIES.

A vast number of letters were received by the officers of the meeting in response to the annexed invitation:

TAMMANY HALL, NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1856.

SIR: The Ancient Society of Tammany, in pursuance of its time-honored customs, will celebrate the Anniversary of the Battle of New-Orleans, on the 8th of January next.

Since the establishment of the Society in 1789, it has commemorated those events in the history of our country which animate the patriotism of our people and strengthen their devotion to our glorious Union. With the memories of the victory of JACKSON, we propose to mingle rejoic

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

The most popular of our public amusements, at the present day, takes the form of lecturing. The lecture room is to us what the theatre is to the Parisians, the opera to the Italians and what the theatre was to our ancestors. Everybody goes to lectures, and every town, or even village, has its lecture-room, and its regular course. Lecturing has itself become a profession, almost as much as the stage or the pulpit, the only difference being, that it does not necessarily prevent its members from engaging in other pursuits as the engrossing duties of the other two kindred occupations do. But, the wonder is, that notwithstanding so many men of superior ability have engaged in the business, and such liberal rewards have been bestowed upon popular lecturers, so little has been added by them to our stores of permanent literary resources. The lecture-room has not yet produced its Shakespeare and Molière as the stage has done, nor its Jeremy Taylors, Souths, Chalmers, Channings, Bourdaloues and Massillons, as the pulpit has. Yet, the stage was never endowed by munificent donations to tempt first-rate talent, as has been the case with the lecture-room, nor did it ever receive that degree of popular consideration which has been given to its late and great rival.

The Lowell Lectures, in Boston, which are free to the public, and maintained by a munificent donation which has swollen to nearly a quarter of a million of dollars, have been productive of very small results compared with their cost.

A few years ago a benevolent Unitarian in Brooklyn, Augustus Graham, bequeathed to the public of that city a very respectable sum to be employed in furnishing free lectures for the people. He purchased a building containing a lecture-room at a cost of $22,500, and bequeathed $5,000 to be employed in procuring free lectures on science and mechanics, and $12,500 as a fund to defray the expenses of a Sunday-evening lecture on the power, wisdom, and goodness of God, as manifested in his works.

What the practical results of these munificent donations have been we do not know; but we hope they have equaled the generous intentions of the noble-minded man who made them. The only visible evidence of the Graham lectures that we have had, is a handsomely printed volume of 338 pages, entitled "*The Constitution of the Human Soul.* Six Lectures delivered at the Brooklyn Institute, by Richard S. Storrs, Jr., D.D. Published by the Brooklyn Institute." Mr. Storrs is one of the most eloquent and accomplished preachers of the denomination to which he belongs, and the Graham lectures contain abundant evidence of his elegant scholarship, and of the soundness of his theological opinions. But, they add nothing to our knowledge of the human soul, nor afford any instruction on the subject of Psychology. It is no disparagement to their author that they do not. He did not aim at anything of the kind. The sole purpose of the lecturer was to entertain, or amuse a promiscuous audience of seven or eight hundred people on a Sunday evening, by a half sermon and half lecture, so as to affect the mind agreeably, and leave it in a state of pious tranquility. He was not lecturing a class of students, and was not sure of capacious auditors; each lecture, therefore, had to be an independent discourse by itself, and yet one of a connected series. Considering the difficulties of the undertaking, and the vagueness of the plan he had to follow, the lectures may be regarded as evidences of great ability in the lecturer; but whether the system of which they are the legitimate fruit, be one calculated to produce results at all adequate to their cost, is another matter, which it is not necessary that we should discuss here.

After a storm there comes, necessarily, a lull; and the deluge of new books which overflowed our table last month, has been succeeded by a drouth, which is not an event to be regarded in the light of a calamity. We are not sure that a let up in literary adventurers would not be beneficial to all classes who are interested in the business of book-making. It is possible to have too much of a good thing, when it takes the shape of printed volumes, and we have no doubt that many a good book has been crowded into oblivion, which might have become one of the immortals if it had appeared at the right time. *Currer Lyle; or, the Stage in Romance and the Stage in Reality.* By Louise Reeder, published by E. D. Long, is not one of the works which might live if it came out at an auspicious moment. There are no auspicious moments for such crude and stilted performances. Good white paper, such as *Currer Lyle* is printed on, could hardly be put to a worse use than employing it to give currency to such fantastic writing and purposeless descriptions as its pages contain. We were tempted to read the volume through, in spite of a misgiving when we reached the end of the second page, that we should have nothing but our labor for our pains, by the avowal of the author that she had "labored to divest the stage of its tinsel gauds, and place it in its true light before the inexperienced aspirant for dramatic fame." An author who should do this, even tolerably well, would be entitled to the kind consideration of all critics and the thanks of the public. But Louise has not done this, nor made any approach towards it; her great aim was to show her ability in fine writing, and she has succeeded. We do not remember having read so much stilted and tawdry writing for a long time; but we must do the author the justice of saying that some of her descriptions of passionate misery are very good indeed of the kind, but the kind is not one that a wholesome taste can appreciate.

Blackie and Gaston have published a very comprehensive and serviceable volume entitled *The Dictionary Atlas*, by Charles Colby, A. M. The object of the publisher was to give the substance of modern geographical knowledge "within moderate limits and in an elegant form." The limits the author of an undertaking are certainly moderate, and the form comparatively elegant. The present volume is devoted to the Western Hemisphere, and if its correctness is equal to its elegance, it must prove a very valuable book for cursory students or for reference.

Ticknor & Fields have given us another small volume of poems by Mrs. Howe, the author of *Passion Flowers*. Her present volume is entitled *Words for the Hour*, and they have the merit, the most of them, of having been suggested by prominent events of the day. But it was rather a bold attempt on the part of our passionate poetess to write on the Balaklava charge, after Tennyson had taken the head upon it. Mrs. Howe's verses lack condensation and music, which are not compensated for by much strength and vigor, though they are sufficiently bold. Flowers is not the right term for such passionate utterances. Her ideas are all too big for words, and her energy cannot clothe itself in a sufficiently energetic form of expression. Her poems need what painters call toning down.

If a man's parents have no better taste than to bestow upon him the name of a celebrated person, it is no fault of his, but he should endeavor to set up for an individual by himself, so as not to be mistaken for another person, by modifying his name in some way. Here we have a little book before us entitled *Baptists thorough Reformers*, by John Quincy Adams. There can be but one John Quincy Adams, and he was not likely to write a book on such a subject; yet there is nothing in the little volume, except the portrait of the author, to indicate that it was not written by the only man of the name known to the public. Our Baptist friend should call himself J. Q. A. the second, or third, as the case may be, to prevent mistakes.

PERIODICALS.

The *North American Review* is in the forty-first year of its age, and, since its establishment, it has been edited and written for by nearly all the eminent literary men of New-England who have flourished since 1815. But, owing to some radical defect in the very constitution of the *Review*, it seems to have always had a repressing influence upon the minds of its contributors. Its articles have always been respectable, but never startling or exciting, and its influence on our literature and habits have been naught. The only article in the *North American Review* that ever created an excitement was Mr. Bowen's unfortunate essay on the "Hunfarian War," which provoked a controversy by its glaring errors and illiberal spirit. The *North American* has not even been American, nor true to its own principles. It commenced as an advocate of Free Trade, and some of the ablest articles it has ever published were on that subject. But it veered round to the other side, and became an advocate of a protective tariff. The January number of the *Review* maintains the character it has long had, but its articles strike us as evincing more culture and a better order of talent than it displayed while under the editorship of Mr. Bowen. But still it lacks freshness and interest in the topics of the time. It is too purely literary. The first article, on "Robin Hood" is a creditable enough magazine article; but is not what we look for, or at least should look for, in the leader of our venerable quarterly. The writer attempts to prove the existence of such a person as the Robin Hood of tradition and ballads, by a process of reasoning which would make realities of Guy of Warwick, the Dragon of Wantley, or Rip Van Winkle. The exigencies of the people would have created the idea of Robin Hood, whether he ever had an actual existence or not. We know that Robinson Crusoe never had a bodily existence, yet we believe in him as much as we do in Sir John Mandeville or Bayard Taylor.

There is a very sensible article in this number of the *Review* on the subject of landscape gardening, which manifests a thorough comprehension of the subject, and a familiarity with the literature of the art coupled with original and sensible views. It is worthy of the attention of students and practitioners; and gentlemen who are willing enough to improve their country seats, if they only knew how to do it, may receive some serviceable hints by reading this essay.

ADDITIONAL FROM EUROPE.

The Mails by the North American.

The Paris Conferences—Are They Indefinitely Postponed?

Paris (Dec. 21) Correspondence of the London Times.

The *Constitutionnel* publishes an article, evidently emanating from an official source, on the subject of the Conferences. It notices, for the purpose of contradicting them, the rumors which have found their way into "foreign journals" relative to an adjournment of the Conferences, the doubts entertained in high quarters as to the utility of opening them, and the new difficulties that have arisen from the pretensions of some of the Powers who are to send Plenipotentiaries—pretensions which were not admitted by others, and which might lead to the abandonment of the Conferences altogether. The *Constitutionnel states that there is no foundation for these rumors; that there is no reason to doubt that the Plenipotentiaries will assemble at the period already indicated, namely, towards the end of the present month;* that nothing of a serious nature has occurred to the present date to impede the preparations for the meeting; and that the delay had been foreseen and was inevitable. No time had been lost, as the Conference could not be held before the arrival of instructions for the Ambassador of the Sublime Porte. The convocation dates from the 1st of December, and the instructions of the Porte left Constantinople on the 12th. The bearer of them is one of the sons of the Grand Vizier, and he is expected in Paris in a few days.

"The delay which has taken place (observes the *Constitutionnel*) has been turned to account, and the spirit of conciliation and the judgment which decided the reunion of the Plenipotentiaries have not ceased, in the meantime, to reconcile differences of opinion, and to conduct matters, as nearly as possible, to a solution. There is every appearance that some few sittings will suffice for the labors of the Conference, and that these sittings will not be prolonged beyond the first days of January. There is reason to hope that the question of the frontiers of Bessarabia will then be settled, as well as the other difficulties of less importance which relate to this part of the treaty. The labors of the Congress will receive from the first days of the new year their definite sanction, and no further obstacle will exist to their execution."

The *Constitutionnel* then alludes to the organization of the Danubian Principalities, and the impossibility of convoking the Divans in order to ascertain the wishes of the population, owing to the presence of foreign troops on the territory. The foreign occupation has not ceased, because the frontier question is not yet decided. When the question is decided the troops will evacuate the Moldo-Wallachian territory, and the Divans will forthwith assemble. When the wishes of the Principalities are ascertained the European Commission will terminate its labors; the Conference will once more, and for the last time, assemble in Paris, as the treaty prescribes; it will take under consideration the wishes of the Moldo-Wallachian people as expressed by the Divans, and also the report of the European Commission, which will serve as the basis of that important question.

It is true that for many days past rumors were afloat similar to those to which the *Constitutionnel* alludes. It was even said in certain quarters that the Emperor, himself, had expressed doubts on the utility of a second Conference, and had long hesitated between England and Russia; that it was owing to his desire that Sardinia, after much vacillation, and after expressing one opinion in London and another at St. Petersburg, decided on adopting the English version, and that this decision enabled the Emperor, when pressed by our diplomacy on the point, to say that there was no need for him to make any positive declaration, seeing that the adhesion of Sardinia would, in any case, give the majority to England. Indeed it has been stated, within the last two or three days, that no positive answer has been as yet given on the subject, though it was shown that the moment must soon come for that decision, one way or the other. On these points I am rather incredulous, from the sources from which these statements emanate, and I still incline to the opinion that, whatever divergence of opinion may have existed, *France and England are now agreed on the main point.*

From the London Globe.

A morning contemporary states that "the question of holding the conferences has now entered on a new phase," and that an "unexpected declaration" has been made by France upon the subject, thus leading the public to suppose that a satisfactory settlement of the Treaty of Paris is indefinitely postponed.

These statements are of a character not unlike the various reports which have been circulated as to the existence of difficulties upon points of precedence among the plenipotentiaries. We cannot too strongly caution our readers against giving them credence; for they originate in quarters where loyalty and good faith are not the motives of action. We have reason to believe *that the accord between France and England remains uninterrupted, that there are no difficulties in the reassembling of the Conference, and that the disputed points of the Treaty of Paris were at no time in a fairer way of an honorable and satisfactory settlement than at present.*

COUNT WALEWSKI'S REPORTED NOTIFICATION OF A DIFFERENCE BETWEEN FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

All the French journals contain the following letter from Vienna, dated the 14th inst.: "It is impossible for me to allow you to remain ignorant of the new phase into which, according to what is asserted here, the question of the second conferences has entered. People profess to know that the French ambassador at this court has communicated to Count Buol a dispatch, in which the cabinet of the Tuileries declares that, after having maturely considered the arguments on both sides touching the difference which exists between Russia on the one part, and Austria, England and Turkey on the other, in regard to Bolgrad and the Isle of Serpents, it cannot accept the interpretation contended for by the three latter parties to the treaty of Paris in the absolute terms laid down by them. The official and unexpected declarations appears to have produced such an impression that Count Buol, not contented with immediately communicating the purport of it to the Emperor in Italy by telegraph, thought it necessary to send the text itself to his majesty by an extraordinary courier. The least inconvenience that might result from such a complication as this would be in any case that of indefinitely postponing the second meeting of the Plenipotentiaries in Paris. It is sufficiently well known that the Austrian Government, agreed with England on every point that yet remains to be regulated for the definitive settlement of the Eastern question, makes it a peremptory condition to the meeting of a new Congress that a previous understanding shall be come to between the powers interested, upon the principal questions which have led to this regretable difference. In this new state of things, no one, I think, can foretel when the new conferences will be opened in Paris. There is no reason to suppose at present that they can take place even in the course of the month of January. If, as there is every reason for supposing, the Ottoman Porte persists in its resolution to send a special plenipotentiary to Paris, considerable time must necessarily elapse before the majority of the powers shall have come to a complete understanding, and before the Turkish Envoy can have received his definitive instructions." The French journals give this intelligence "with all reserve," and one of them remarks that it conflicts with the latest statements of the great "majority" of foreign powers.

The Empire Between Prussia and Switzerland.

Berlin (Dec. 20) Correspondence of the London Times.

The Neufchatel affair is progressing much more rapidly to its crisis than could have been expected a week or ten days ago. The acceleration appears to date from the moment this Cabinet ascertained that the Emperor Louis Napoleon would interpose no difficulties in the way of the King's resorting to those measures which he reserved to himself in the London protocol of 1852. One day, at the beginning of this week, the representative of Prussia, Herr von Sydow, acquainted the President of the Federal Council, by word of mouth, that the recent reclamations of Prussia, backed as they were by the representatives of the Germanic Confederation, having shown themselves to be fruitless, he was instructed now to break off all further diplomatic intercourse with the Swiss Federal Government; the Prussian mission would accordingly withdraw from Berne, and the protection of all Prussian subjects in Switzerland, and the custody of the archives of the Prussian mission at Berne, have been committed, at the request of Prussia, to the care of the French minister accredited to the Swiss Confederation. The Federal Council has since then held an extraordinary meeting, at which it was resolved to convoke the Federal Assembly.

Yesterday the representative of Prussia at the German Diet presented a report of the ill success that had attended the representations of Prussia to the Swiss Federal Government in Berne, but I do not hear of any further motion having been found on the statement. I am told, however, that the report contains the same intimation that was forwarded to the Courts of France, England, Russia, and Austria on the 8th inst., to the effect that Prussia now considers the total fruitlessness of diplomatic efforts as fully proved, and herself released from her self-imposed obligation of abstaining from other measures. In the verbal communication made by Herr von Sydow, there has been nothing mentioned of any further *ultimatum*, or of any period having been pointed out as open for the reception of any mediatory steps on the part of any foreign power; the *ultimatum* is held to have been superseded by the distinct and unanimous refusal of the Federal Council to release the prisoners as a preliminary to negotiation. Neither France nor Austria having manifested any desire of intervening to avert the necessary consequences of the course the Federal Council has taken, there is nothing now to prevent this Government from any day putting its troops in motion against the offending republic.

Should matters turn out as feared the Prussian troops will proceed to occupy the Swiss territory contiguous to Baden, probably the whole of the country between Basle on the west and Schaffhausen or Constance on the east; from this line, as a base up to Zurich, the whole country is flat and open, and presents no difficulties to its easy occupation.

The 'Change here has been, for some time past, the favorite arena for every species of warlike rumor, to the loss of the many and the gain of the few; the Government has been represented as making large purchases of grain, for the purpose of driving up the prices of corn; and the Government has been represented as about to issue a new loan for 40,000,000 thalers, for the purpose of producing a *baisse*. It is, however, true, that the Ministry of War everything is ready to put the troops in motion at a few minutes' notice; the march routes are made out, the halting stations fixed, the supplies at hand, and nothing is wanting but the Royal order.

The entire force that will be set in motion will amount to four corps d'armée, about 120,000 men; in consequence of the recent return to the old military arrangement of the privates serving their full three years, instead of 1½ years, as it did practically become of late, the regiments are now at their full peace strength, and should the reserves be called out, they will be at their full war strength. It is not easy to ascertain which troops will be employed: one naturally assumes that the seventh and eighth, the two corps d'armée of the Rhenish provinces and Westphalia, with their landwehr, making up the whole force to the strength of four corps d'armée, will be set in motion, and their places in their usual station be supplied by other troops drawn from the central provinces, and they again be replaced partially by troops from the eastern provinces. This, I believe, will be the course adopted, as admitting of the greatest expedition and facility of movement. I am, however, told, that the Rhenish and Westphalian *corps d'armée* will be left at their present stations, and the troops employed for the occupation be selected from the rest of the army; the consideration that would recommend this latter plan is, that the hardships or the glory would thus be more equally distributed over the whole army, and the whole amount of injury and impoverishment attendant on the calling out of the reserves and the landwehr would not fall on the Rhenish provinces and Westphalia alone. For the command of these troops it does not appear as if the generals were yet designated. General von Bonin, late minister of war, and now Governor of Mayence, is confidently spoken of as selected for the service; on the other hand, General Count von der Groeben, the commander of the guard, is looked on as likely to have an opportunity of seeking those laurels in Switzerland which he failed to reap in Electoral Hesse in 1850. In the case of the former being appointed, we shall see the popular spirit and sympathies taking the lead in the affair with a prospect of energetic and skillful strategy. In the case of the latter, we shall recognize the King's influence as preponderant, and look forward to a feeble and inglorious conduct of the military operations."

THE LATEST.

The *Federal Gazette*, of Berne, has published the following announcements:

"Berne, Dec. 18.—A Prussian dispatch, arrived this instant, breaks off diplomatic relations. The chancery of the Prussian legation is already closed. There is an extraordinary sitting of the Federal Council this evening.

An Hour Later.—The Diet is convoked, probably for Jan. 5. The question has entered upon a new phase, (evidently a very serious one.)

Third Dispatch.—The Diet is convoked for Dec. 27. The cantons have been instructed to prepare the *personnel* and *matériel* of their military contingent.

Berlin, Dec. 21.—All the preparations which have taken place here up to the present time, are for the purpose of moving 135,000 men after the 2d of January. The Prussian troops will be formed into nine divisions. Each corps of the army has furnished one division. The nine divisions are formed into four corps, supported by a division of reserve. Count Groeben is appointed Commander-in-Chief. The Generals commanding corps are Generals Werder, Wassow, Bonin and Schach. The reserve division will be commanded by the Prince of Hohenzollern, and will consist of the Prussian Guards. The first corps is commanded by Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia.

Berne, Dec. 21.—Hopes of peace increase in official circles. Four fresh divisions are called out. The students of Zurich have volunteered for the active army. The popular enthusiasm is increasing."

The Restoration of the Arctic Ship Resolute.

THE AMERICAN OFFICERS ENTERTAINED BY SIR GEORGE SEYMOUR.

On Saturday evening, Dec. 20, Captain Hartstein, Lieutenant C. H. Wells, Lieutenant E. E. Stone, Lieutenant Hunter Davidson, Dr. Madoun, and Dr. Otis, comprising all the officers of Her Majesty's ship *Resolute*, were entertained at the Admiralty House, by Vice-Admiral Sir George Seymour, K. C. B., the Commander-in-Chief. Mr. Crosbey, Consul-General for the United States for this District, and Chevalier Vincent Pappalardo, Vice-Consul at Portsmouth, were also guests, with a gallant circle of naval officers, among whom were Major-General Breton, the Lieutenant-Governor; Rear-Admiral Superintendent Martin; Sir Thomas Maitland, C. B.; Captain Dacres, C. B.; Captain Stewart, C. B.; Colonel Graham, C. B. A. D. C., &c.

Sir George Seymour, in proposing the health of the President of the United States, paid a well-merited tribute to the service represented by Captain Hartstein; to which that officer responded in very terse and suitable terms. The officers were afterwards presented to Lady Seymour and family.

Among the stores found in the *Resolute* were several puncheons of fine old rum, which had been put on board in prime condition at the outset of her career from Woolwich. One of these puncheons had been sent by Capt. Hartstein to Prince Albert, as a relic of the *Resolute*. On Tuesday the only public dinner the American officers can attend in England will be given by the Mayor and Corporation of Portsmouth. On Christmas day the American officers will all dine with Lady Franklin.

VISIT OF OLD ARCTIC TRAVELERS TO THE RESOLUTE—ADDRESS FROM THE SHIPOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

From the London Times.

Portsmouth, Monday, Dec. 22, 1856.

Yesterday evening, being the only disengaged one, Capt. Hartstein entertained a numerous circle of gentlemen, Arctic voyagers, and others, on board the *Resolute*. Lieutenant Bedford Pim was present. He was previously acquainted with Capt. Hartstein, and the meeting between them was cordial in the extreme. Lieutenant Pim is the senior representative of the officers of the *Resolute* now in England, and we can readily enter into the feeling he experienced when once more treading the decks of the good old ship, from which he made that remarkable journey, which was, under the guiding hand of Providence, the preservation of the crew of the *Investigator*. The party last night in the Captain's cabin was a jovial one. The question of a further search for Franklin was warmly discussed, and the feeling was unanimous that another effort would be made to clear up the mystery.

This morning Capt. Hartstein received the following gratifying letter:

Shipowners' Association, Liverpool, Saturday, Dec. 20, 1856.

Sir: I have been directed to inform you that at a special general meeting of the Liverpool Shipowners' Association, held this day, it was unanimously resolved to present an address to yourself and the officers and crew of the *Resolute*, congratulating you on your arrival in this country, and expressive of the sentiments of the Association on the generous conduct of the Government of the United States in presenting the *Resolute* to this nation as an offering of friendship and good will.

A deputation, consisting of Samuel Robert Graves, Esq., Chairman of the Shipowners' Association, James Smith, Esq., deputy chairman, and Francis Anderson Clint, Esq., were appointed to present the address to you, and they will wait upon you with the address on Tuesday next, at 12 o'clock, on board the *Resolute*, as appointed by you.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your very obedient servant,
THOMAS CARSON, Secretary.
Capt. Hartstein, United States Navy.

The deputation will be received to-morrow at noon with all respect.

This afternoon Captain Hartstein, together with Vice-Admiral Sir George Seymour, proceeded by Railway to visit Her Majesty's Prime Minister, Viscount Palmerston, at his seat, Broadlands, where they will spend the evening.

Nothing can exceed the hospitality of the officers of the *Resolute* to all who pay a visit to the ship.

The banquet, to-morrow night, at the Portland Hotel will be brilliant, comprising the Mayor and Corporation, and the heads of all the Government Departments.

The following letters from Mr. Marcy and the Secretary of the United States Navy relate to an offer made by Mr. Cunard, with characteristic liberality, to convey the whole of the officers and crew of the *Resolute*, on their return voyage to the United States, without any charge:

Department of State, Washington, Nov. 24.

Dear Sir: As soon as your note of the 19th inst., offering a free passage to the officers and crew of the *Resolute* on their return to the United States, was received, the matter was referred to the Secretary of the Navy. I have just received his reply, a copy of which is herewith transmitted to you. I cannot better express the President's appreciation of the courteous and liberal offer made by your Company than to assure you that Mr. Dobbin's letter fully reflects his sentiments. I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,
W. L. Marcy.
E. Cunard, Esq.

Washington, Nov. 28, 1856.

My Dear Sir: I have just perused Mr. Cunard's note to you, in which he very handsomely tenders a free passage home to the officers and men of the *Resolute*. This generous manifestation of courtesy is characteristic of the high-toned English gentleman, animated by an elevated national sentiment. Instructions and special authority had, however, been given to Commander Hartstein in regard to the return of his officers and men. The Department at this time cannot well issue new orders on the subject. In thus declining to accept Mr. Cunard's kind proposition, I beg you to convey to him assurances that the department appreciates his good wishes as fully as if the circumstances had allowed a different decision.

Very truly your friend,
To Hon. W. L. Marcy. J. C. DOBBIN.

COURTESIES FROM THE CITIZENS AND PUBLIC BODIES OF LIVERPOOL.

From the Liverpool Mercury, Dec. 14.

We have learnt, with much pleasure, that the Mayor of Liverpool, with a just sense of the responsibilities, and a promptitude and zeal in the performance of the duties of his high office, that are worthy of imitation, at once sent an invitation to Captain Hartstein and the officers of the ship *Resolute* to visit Liverpool and partake of the hospitalities of the Town Hall. His Worship, at the same time, communicated with the American Chamber of Commerce on the subject, and sought the coöperation of that body. In consequence of this a special meeting of the members of the Chamber was immediately convened, and they expressed their obligation to the Mayor for his courtesy. They also authorized their chairman, Charles Forget, Esq., to invite, on their behalf, Captain Hartstein and the officers of the United States Navy, in charge of the *Resolute*, to a public dinner in this town. We have been favored with a copy of the invitation of the Chamber, and also of the reply of Captain Hartstein, both of which we subjoin:

American Chamber of Commerce, Liverpool, Wednesday, Dec. 17, 1856.

Sir: As Chairman of a special meeting of the members of the American Chamber of Commerce, held this day, I have the honor to inform you that resolutions were passed to the following effect: "That, highly appreciating the kindly feeling evinced by the American Government and people in restoring the ship *Resolute* to the British nation, this Chamber do invite Capt. Hartstein and the officers of the United States Navy in charge of the said vessel to a public dinner, and that the President be requested to communicate with Capt. Hartstein on the subject." I need not say I have much pleasure in handing you the above resolution, and requesting that you will inform me when it would be convenient for you and your officers to give this Chamber the honor of your company. In the absence of Mr. Thomas Sellar, President, I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

CHARLES FORGET, Vice-President.

Capt. Hartstein, &c., &c.

Portsmouth, Dec. 20, 1856.

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 17th instant, inviting myself and the officers of the *Resolute* to a public dinner with your honorable body. Highly appreciating the distinction you have thus conferred upon us, I regret that it will be necessary for us to decline the invitation, on account of our being obliged to return at once to the United States. I need not say how gratifying it will be for me to communicate to my Government the distinguished courtesies we have received during our brief stay in England, among which this invitation from the American Chamber of Commerce is particularly esteemed as the expression of the commercial interest of this country.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
H. J. Hartstein, Commander, U. S. N.
To Charles Forget, Esq., Vice-President of the American Chamber of Commerce, Liverpool.

We are sure it would have rejoiced the hearts of the inhabitants of Liverpool to have had an opportunity of testifying in some public manner their high appreciation of the late graceful and generous act of the American Government in restoring the lost ship—an act the influence of which will be deeper and more abiding than any that is produced by formal ceremony and show, and the performance of which at the present time may, we trust, be accepted as the strongest possible proof that the union of interests existing between the two nations is becoming closer year by year, and less likely to be disturbed. This is not the only evidence we have had recently of the good feeling of the American people towards this country. Witness the philanthropic liberality of Mr. Grinnell, of New-York, who, at his own expense, fitted out and sent to sea a vessel in search of the lamented Sir John Franklin. The Queen of Great Britain, as the voice of her people, has made fit expression to their deep sense of heart-felt gratitude for these solid proofs of fellow-feeling with the fatherland, which, we repeat, must be of infinite value, far beyond the immediate occasion, in cementing the bond of brotherhood that should hold together the people of two countries who are descended from common ancestors, who speak the same language, have the same interests, similar forms of government, and who, by cordial and hearty coöperation, may so effectually aid in crushing despotism and in promoting the spread of civil and religious liberty over the face of the globe.

Another Arctic Expedition to be Dispatched.

From the United Service Gazette.

There is now little or no doubt as to the intention of the Government to dispatch final expeditions in search of further traces for Sir John Franklin. They will probably consist of three parties, one over land, another *viâ* Behring's Straits, and a third *viâ* Davis' Straits. The Behring's Straits expedition will probably be commanded either by Captain Collison (should he volunteer his services) or Captain Rochfort Maguire, an officer of great energy and much experience. The Baffin's Bay expedition, will, it is supposed, be offered to Captain M'Clintock; but we have as yet heard no one mentioned to command the overland route.

Opposition in England to the War with Persia.

Copies of the following, in large placards, are being posted in Manchester, and the chief towns of Lancashire, and are read by thousands: "Another war! War with Persia! Fellow-countrymen—another war!—more bloodshed!—and, if possible, more taxation! are to be the doom of the Englishman. How long is this madness to last? How long shall the Premier be permitted to repay the confidence of a generous people, by picking quarrels with half the world? In less than three years the policy pursued by Lord Palmerston, both before and since he became Prime Minister, has produced: 1st. War with Russia, which destroyed upwards of 600,000 human lives, and cost the people of England alone above one hundred millions of money! And what has it done? Let the increased sufferings of the Christians in Turkey answer the question. In addition to the Russian war, we were nearly driven into a war with America, in defence of conduct that we should have been the first to denounce, had it been attempted by any other Government than our own, and we were almost as near a war with all the petty despots of Europe, as the consequence of our bluster with the foolish King of Naples. But now we have, 3d. War with Persia. And for what purpose? The Bombay *Times* distinctly affirms that "nine-tenths of the thinking men of India deem it one of the most insane ever undertaken, and which half of those composing it (the expedition) regard as piratical." The London *Times* of Tuesday last, (Dec. 16,) states as distinctly that the object of the war "is more imaginary than words can put it," and that "England does not know what she is fighting for. We are going to make war, we neither know why, nor venture even to pretend why." Fellow-countrymen—has Persia done us the slightest wrong?—or, are we to become the national prize-fighter on behalf of every petty State that chooses to embroil itself with some more powerful adversary? If so, when shall we cease from fighting? When will the toiling millions of Great Britain obtain relief from the grinding taxation which deprives life of half its pleasure, by robbing industry of half its gains? But you will never have things better until the Prime Minister is bound by the law of non-intervention. Short of this he may, at any moment, plunge the people into a war that shall squander millions of their money, and sacrifice thousands of precious lives, without even asking their consent. Englishmen—The time has come to demand a total change. Exercise your prerogative as citizens of a free country, and respectfully call upon the Queen to dismiss forthwith from her councils any man who shall dare to advise a Declaration of War, without first consulting the people's representatives in Parliament assembled,

WILLIAM STOKES,
Secretary to the Manchester Peace Conference.

The Proprietor of the London Telegraph—An Expose.

From the London Correspondence of the Manchester Guardian.

The reappearance of a certain "Lieutenant-Colonel" Sleigh in the field of politics as a candidate for the representation of Greenwich, from a number of the electors of which he is said to have received a requisition, has attracted attention anew to his history and antecedents. If the pseudo-colonel had been content with the fame he has acquired as proprietor of the *Daily Telegraph*, one of the new—cheap—penny journals, few persons would grudge themselves, with his great career. But the character of a member of Parliament is public property, and before he can be elected to a seat in which honor and integrity are demanded, it may be useful to inquire whether he has given any conspicuous evidence of the possession of these qualities.

Captain Sleigh made his first appearance a few years ago in our North American Colonies, as an officer of the Seventy-seventh Regiment. Having left the army, he engaged in a variety of speculations, one of which was the project of a Mr. Timmins, for a railway from Halifax to Quebec. I do not wish to lay undue stress upon the circumstances that Captain Sleigh made statements to the Colonial Minister, in connection with this project, which could not be substantiated, because these statements he subsequently withdrew in a letter to the Secretary of State, in which he laid the blame upon Mr. Timmins. But his purchase of a magnificent estate in Prince Edward's Island, called the Worrell estate, and containing 80,000 acres, without having the wherewithal to pay for it, was an exploit which excited no little astonishment in that quiet colony. It is said that he managed to get into possession of this estate without the payment of a shilling, as some say, or perhaps upon a deposit of nominal amount. This land speculation was proclaimed far and wide by his busy and not too scrupulous pen. Upon the faith, too, of this quasi-purchase, Captain Sleigh managed to get possession of a steamer called the *Albatross*, and commenced running her between Quebec and New-York, touching at Prince Edward's Island. Mr. Simeon Draper, the owner of this steamboat, naturally objected to see his vessel in the possession of a man who did not seem likely to pay for it. Before long the bubble burst. Captain Sleigh found himself in Halifax jail, where he was lodged for some time, and the *Albatross* was given up to its lawful owner in New-York.

The 230 electors of the borough of Greenwich, who are said to have issued the address to "Lieutenant-Colonel" Sleigh, beseeching him to contest that borough on "advanced political principles," have probably accepted his title without asking him for a sight of his commission. It appears that the gallant "Colonel" was not long in the enjoyment of that military title. The correspondent of a Halifax journal says: "While in Prince Edward's Island, and in the full tide of glory, he managed to persuade the Government there to appoint him Lieutenant-Colonel of a militia regiment which has no existence save on paper. Very shortly after this appointment the bubble burst; all was discovered, and his promotion canceled in the most abrupt manner." The truth of the latter statement is confirmed by a reference to the *Royal Gazette* of Prince Edward's Island. The official advertisement announcing Lieutenant-Colonel Sleigh's appointment was as follows:

"Militia Adjutant General's Office, Head-Quarters, Charlotte Town, July 30, 1852.

General Order.—2d King's County Regiment of Militia: His Excellency, the Commander-in-Chief, has been pleased to appoint Burowes Willcocks Arthur Sleigh, Esquire, formerly of Her Majesty's 77th Regiment, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Macdonald, absent from the Island. By command of His Excellency, the Commander-in-Chief.

A. Lane, Lt.-Col. and Adj.-Gen."

The Lieutenant-Colonel was not permitted to draw the pay of his rank for more than a brief period. In less than four months after his appointment the following announcement appeared in the *Royal Gazette*:

"Militia Adjutant-General's Office, Head-Quarters, Charlotte Town, Nov. 13, 1852.

General Order.—His Excellency, the Commander-in-Chief, is pleased to cancel the appointment of Burowes Willcocks Arthur Sleigh, Esquire, late of the 77th Regiment, to be Lieutenant-Colonel of the 2d King's County Regiment of Militia, dated the 30th July last. By command of His Excellency, the Commander-in-Chief.

A. Lane,
Lt.-Col., Adj.-Gen., and Inspector of Militia."

The Prince Edward's Island *Examiner*, of April 28, a respectable journal, published by the Queen's printer of that colony, asks: "What can be thought of a man who will thus continue to usurp a military distinction to which he has no more claim than the lowest imp in his printing office?" The editor adds: "The attempt to foist himself upon the British public as a lieutenant-colonel we consider one of the most harmless of his peccadilloes. A great deal worse than that was to be expected from a man who drove poor Simeon Draper from affluence to bankruptcy—who sought to strip him of his steamboat as well as of his money—and who attempted, by a regular system of chicanery, lying, and the falsest pretence, to force himself upon this community as the owner of a large estate, and to assume the airs of a feudal lord, when he did not possess a foot of ground in our whole territory."

I have not heard that "Lieutenant-Colonel" Sleigh has commenced an action for libel against the journalists who, pretending to write with local knowledge of the facts, have made these grave charges against his character. But "Colonel" Sleigh owes it to the 230 electors of Greenwich, who are said to have signed the requisition to him, to enter into some explanation relative to the Worrell estate, the *Albatross*, Simeon Draper, Halifax jail, and his Lieutenant-Colonelcy—failing which, the constituency of Greenwich may be of opinion that the gallant "Lieutenant-Colonel" had better devote himself to the propagation and entorcement of morality and the social virtues in the columns of the *Daily Telegraph*, in the company of his worthy coadjutor, Mr. Birch.

Discontent in Hungary.

Vienna (Dec. 16) Correspondence of the London Times.

In some of my more recent letters it has been said that things are not progressing favorably in Hungary. The Hungarians maintain that the resources of the country cannot be developed as long as its inhabitants are obliged to pay such onerous taxes, and they aver that the Imperial Government will speedily see that the burdens which have been imposed on the province are too heavy for it to bear. Respectable persons who have recently traveled in Hungary state that the discontent is general, "as even the peasants begin to fancy that they were better off under the old *régime* than under the new." As the taxes fall more heavily on the landed proprietors than on any other class in Hungary, information derived from them has always been received with reserve; but yesterday I was assured that the Hungarian owners of the soil spoke the truth when they affirmed that in many parts of the country it had been found impossible to raise the taxes, "because, literally speaking, the people had not the means of paying them." As a matter of course, the goods of the persons who could not pay their taxes were seized and sold, "and the present insecure state is principally to be attributed to the stringent measures of the agents of the finance department." No guarantee can be given for the correctness of this statement, but it is a positive and undeniable fact that many more robberies are now committed in Hungary than there were 10 years ago. Many landed proprietors have taken apartments in the larger towns, "because they are afraid to remain in their country houses," and the general impression appears to be that the ci-devant "pandours" rendered far better service against the robbers than their successors, the *gensdarmes*. The majority of the latter are ignorant of the habits and language of the people, who, in general, entertain a very hostile feeling towards them, because they look on them in the light of observers of their political conduct, rather than of persons who are paid by the State to protect them and their property. It is sincerely to be hoped that one of the first measures of the Emperor, on his arrival in Hungary, in the Spring of 1857, will be to restore to the wives and children of the persons who were executed or banished during the revolution, some part of the property which was confiscated; for it is a notorious fact that even the most loyal Hungarians are of opinion that their legal share of the property ought never to have been taken from the women and children of the rebels.

Post-Office Management in Kansas.

Gov. Geary, in one of his recent reports to the President upon the affairs of Kansas, makes the following statement of the manner in which the confidence of the Post-Office is constantly violated by Government officials:

"There is another subject to which it is proper to call your attention. The postal arrangements of the Territory are lamentably inefficient. Complaints on this subject are loud and universal, and my experience has convinced me that these are not without sufficient cause. *Every package addressed to me through the mail is broken and inspected before it reaches my hands.* It is entirely unsafe to send information through the Post-Office, and more especially so to use that medium to for

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 10, 1857

☞ The NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served in this City and vicinity for One Shilling a week. Single Copies Two Cents. Mail subscribers Six Dollars a year.

The NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES is published every Evening, (Sundays Excepted.) One edition will be issued at noon and the other at three o'clock P. M. It will be sent by mail at the same rates as the Daily Times.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing nearly all the reading matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday, is mailed at Three Dollars a year.

The WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed Two Dollars a year for single Copies. Twenty-Five Copies for Twenty Dollars, to one address.

The TIMES FOR EUROPE is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6 cents for single copies.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6 cents for single copies.

Terms, invariably cash in advance.

Publication Office, No. 128 Nassau st., cor. of Beekman.

RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO., Publishers.

CAUTION.

We continue to receive notices that persons claiming to be agents for the Times receive money from subscribers and give receipts in the name of the Proprietors. We desire to notify the public that we have no traveling agents, and that we are not responsible for any persons representing themselves to be such. Persons desiring to subscribe will remit directly to this office.

Congressional Corruption—Important Movement in the House.

The country is indebted to Hon. Mr. Kelsey, of this State, for calling the attention of the House of Representatives to charges that have been publicly made against the integrity of some of its members. Its obligations are still greater to Mr. Paine, of North Carolina, for giving to the House and the country, facts within his own personal knowledge, of the utmost importance, in connection with this subject. Mr. Kelsey, it will be seen, merely sent to the Clerk's desk an editorial, from the Daily Times of the 6th inst., and, based upon its charges, a resolution calling for an investigation. This was met, at the outset, by the usual attempt to sneer the whole thing out of countenance, by stigmatizing it as only a "newspaper assertion," but this game was blocked by the prompt and manly declaration of Mr. Paine, that he knew the charge to be substantially true—that *a distinct proposition was made to him, by a member of the House of Representatives, for a vote in favor of the Minnesota Land bill, and that Fifteen Hundred Dollars was promised for such a vote.* He furthermore declared his readiness, if called upon, to give his testimony upon that subject.

This prompt declaration rather disconcerted sundry honorable gentlemen who had expected to escape the inquiry under the cover of superior respectability. The usual slur at the newspaper press no longer availed them. They were confronted by one of their own number—by one whose integrity was not only proof against the attempts at corruption which had greater success elsewhere, but who felt sufficient interest in the honor and character of the body of which he is a member, to be willing to incur some personal risks in the endeavor to purge it. After his statement, it was not easy to resist inquiry. We presume, therefore, the investigation which was ordered will be entered upon. We cannot say that we have any overweening confidence in the result of such a proceeding. Men who engage in this business of buying votes are generally shrewd enough so to cover their steps as to render it very difficult for legal inquiry to track them. We have no doubt, however, that enough will appear, under any fair and reasonably close investigation, to satisfy the public at large that the charges made were not without foundation, —that there are members of the House of Representatives *who take money for their votes*, and who are interested pecuniarily in the success of measures which they endeavor to pass.

We have no desire to make the remarks of members upon the Newspaper Press, in connection with this matter, the occasion of special comment. However mortifying it may be thus to see a large and influential profession,—one which enlists in its service no inconsiderable portion of the mental ability of the day and which is generally conceded to exert a degree of influence, by no means contemptible, upon that public opinion which is the basis of all our laws,—so sweepingly stigmatized by men who owe all their importance, and the very position from which they utter their denunciations, to its exertions, we derive consolation from the fact that it is not likely to be annihilated or seriously crippled by their hostility. If it can survive the reproach of having elevated them to power, it may safely defy any degree of malignity with which they may choose to requite a service for which they are more justly reproached in other quarters. Meantime, it is not a little amusing to hear Mr. A. K. Marshall gravely talk about the danger of his elevating anybody, or anything, into any sort of respectability; and it certainly can excite no other feeling to see Mr. L. D. Campbell turning up his official nose at the "manufactured rags, and lampblack and oil," which have kept him now, for a good many years, from the insignificance which but for their friendly aid, would have been his lot. As for the Washington *Union*, no one will be surprised to find that paper incapable of taking any other view of this subject than the one dictated by its partizan hatreds and expectations.

These charges against the integrity of some men who hold seats in Congress, derive none of their importance from having been made public through the Press. They are neither more nor less worthy of attention on that account. They get into the Press because they rest upon some authority. It is absurd to suppose that a newspaper which depends solely and exclusively upon public favor for its life, will recklessly hazard that favor by indulging in false and malignant charges against any body of men. If there were no other motive to restrain it, it could not afford to do so. It would be sure in the end to suffer by such a course. And, on the contrary, when the editor of a public journal is satisfied, upon evidence sufficient to carry moral conviction, that the interests of the people are betrayed,—that venality and corruption control, to a great extent, the legislation of the country, he is false to the public he assumes to represent, as well as to his own conscience, if he fails to expose and denounce it. And whether any legal or official action follows such a course, or not, his action, if dictated by a sense of duty and guided by intelligence and good faith, will not be without effect upon the public mind.

Broadway Railroad Decision of the Court of Appeals.

We publish in full, in another part of this morning's Times, the recent decision of the Court of Appeals in regard to the grant by the Common Council of this City to Jacob Sharpe and others, of the right to construct a railroad in Broadway. The importance of the question renders the decision of interest to the whole community, while the doubts that have arisen as to the specific character of the decision itself, require the publication of the document *in extenso*. The decision of the Court, it will be seen, was embodied in an opinion written by the Chief Justice Denio. Justice Comstock, however, while concurring in the decision, dissents from some of the views set forth by the Chief Justice.

Soon after this grant was made, it will be remembered, application was made to the Superior Court, at General Term, for an injunction, which was granted. From this judgment the grantees appealed, and the Court of Appeals have now *reversed* it and awarded a new trial.

The ground upon which this decision is made, it will be seen, however, is purely technical. It was not proved that the parties who applied for the injunction were the owners of lots on Broadway, or that they would be specially injured by the construction of a railroad on Broadway. The Court hold, therefore, that the action cannot be sustained on their behalf.

But the Court lay down certain principles in regard to the general subject, which are of the utmost importance with regard not only to the future legislation of the City, but to its past action concerning railroads in the public streets. The Court holds that the establishment of a railroad is not within the jurisdiction conferred upon the Common Council over the roads and streets of the City,—because it is not an object of the same public nature with those which roads and streets are designed to serve. Besides this, it is held that the grant was a franchise, conferred upon the grantees in perpetuity, and therefore beyond the power of the Common Council. The right of making such a grant, and of authorizing the construction of a railroad in any of the public streets of the City, rests, according to this decision, with the Legislature. And if the road had been constructed, under the grant of the Common Council, it would have been a public nuisance.

Judge Comstock holds that a railroad may be built, which shall not necessarily be a franchise or monopoly,—provided it is left open to the general use of the public:—and that a highway and a railroad track may coexist and constitute one public easement. He holds that the Common Council has power to authorize *such* a railroad; but whether the Broadway railroad would or would not have been such a one, is a matter of fact which has not been determined. This particular grant, however, was clearly made as a franchise. The effect of the ordinance was no less than an abrogation by the Common Council of their powers and duties over and concerning the public streets, and a surrender of a considerable portion of those powers and duties into the hands of private individuals, or of a private corporation. This, Judge Comstock says, the Corporation of New-York cannot do;—and he therefore regards the ordinance as null and void.

The case must now go back to the Superior Court for a new trial. It is clear, however, from the general tenor of this decision, that the Court of Appeals would never sustain the validity of a grant by the Common Council for a Broadway Railroad. Such a grant must come from the Legislature.

The Latter Days of the Hudson's Bay Company's Monopoly.

The monopoly of the Hudson's Bay Company has been, for some time, a topic of animated discussion among our Canadian cotemporaries. The Monopolists have defenders as well as opponents, but the latter are the most numerous, the most intelligent, the most influential. They have, moreover, the right side of the argument, and, sooner or later, are bound to succeed.

If the reader will look at the map of North America, he will see that Canada proper forms a minute portion of the British possessions on this continent. To the Northwest, the country, lying between 48° and 55° north latitude, and extending to the Pacific Ocean, falls under the dominion of the Hudson's Bay Company, through whose avarice it is effectually closed to cultivation and improvement. The abolition of those exclusive privileges originally granted in the Company's charter, as far as they relate to this vast tract of land, is now agitated with energy by the Canadians, and to accomplish their object, they ask the Imperial Government to put an end to the monopoly. The question, involving, as it does, the opening up of a new field for commerce and enterprise along our own borders, concerns ourselves as well as our Canadian neighbors.

There are many unanswerable reasons why it is in the interest of Great Britain to yield in this matter to the wishes of her dependency. It is a truth too well known for contradiction, that the people over whom the Hudson's Bay Company's jurisdiction extends, have no means for the redress of wrongs—that the unfortunate Indians are maltreated with impunity—that settlers have no option but absolute submission to the arbitrary sway of an irresponsible power. These facts alone are sufficient vindication for a strenuous effort to release the Territory from its present tyrannical rulers. A century ago, before the resources of the Provinces were developed—before a Representative Government existed, and before emigration and an increased native population had given it the importance it now possesses—there might have been some excuse for entrusting the Hudson's Bay Company with the preservation of peace over an extensive and unpeopled region. But circumstances have changed. Emigration is fast filling up Canada, and her citizens are looking westward for new fields of enterprise. At present they turn to the Territories of the United States, and utterly ignore their own. They will not emigrate to the British Northwestern Territory and voluntarily subject themselves to the despotism and caprice of the Company that controls it. What follows is a matter of course—to be demonstrated with mathematical precision. The evil may not be felt now; —the time has not arrived;—but it must happen that the British-American settlements, with no interior to receive their surplus population, will be checked abruptly in their natural growth, and, confined to the narrow strip on the Lake shores, their prosperity will receive a dead blow. On the other hand, what a splendid future lies before them! Why, in the name of common sense, should not the whole of the Hudson's Bay territory be placed at once under the jurisdiction of the Province to which it rightfully belongs? If the British Government is sincere in its desire to promote the welfare of its North American colonies, the entire country should be free—free without a shadow of restriction—to commerce and emigration. The policy which would suggest any other course has, long since, been proved unsound, ruinous, suicidal.

It is now nearly two hundred years since a Charter was granted to the Hudson's Bay Company to monopolize the trade of this Northwest territory. At the present day it claims the same privileges. Several millions of arable acres are thus reserved as a hunting ground for the Company's use. A monopoly in any sense is odious, but the one under consideration is not only grosaly unjust, but it is a drag upon the legitimate enterprise of the Canadian people and an insult to their loyalty. Prevented from entering into competition for the trade of a vast portion of their own country, they are likewise unable to settle there, or to develop its resources. A policy so unwise, to speak in no harsher terms, can only find a parallel among the Japanese, or in Brazil, where the Amazon is still closed to commerce and navigation.

It has generally been supposed that, from its northern situation, the great Northwestern Territory is uninhabitable. But this is an error. From recent scientific observations it has been ascertained that the climate is much milder than the climate of more Southern latitudes on the Atlantic slopes. The country to which the Canadians most urgently claim access, lies between Lake Superior and the Rocky Mountains, running up to 55° North lat., and covering some four hundred thousand square miles of land. Two-thirds are said to be prairie, well watered, and supplied with coal. The country, in fact, holds out unexpected inducements to the settler. To the far North, where a colder climate precludes cultivation, minerals are known to abound,—while to the far West, a comparatively easy passage across the Rocky Mountains opens a route to the Pacific. The profits which have hitherto accrued to the Hudson's Bay Company from their exclusive privileges have inducad them always to conceal the advantages that this vast Territory offered to the settler. But the people of Canada are now wide awake. They feel that they are unjustly dealt with. A motion, we are told, will be made in the approaching session of the Provincial Legislature to petition the Home Government to abolish the monopoly, so that all who choose may compete with the Hudson's Bay Company in the Northwestern trade. If this movement is carried out successfully, we shall witness, within a few years, a new region opened up and a flourishing trade established. If the climate is all it is represented to be, emigration will follow as a matter of course. We do not see how the opponents of this monopoly can fail, if they agitate the question with proper energy and spirit. But if they should fail, and, through the ignorance of British officials or by the Company's superior influence, the appeal to the Imperial Government is disregarded, we may expect at no distant day to see the authority of the Hudson's Bay Company defied within its own jurisdiction. The people of Canada, judging from the tone of their press, seem determined to exercise their right to share in this trade—now held by a few individuals to the great injury of settlers in the Territory and the detriment of the country at large.

Congress.—In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Seward introduced a bill to expedite telegraphic communication for the use of Government in its foreign intercourse. It has in view, of course, the extension of Government aid to the pending project for the connection of the coasts of Newfoundland and Ireland by a submarine cable. The provisions of the bill, which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices, will be found stated in the telegraphic report of the Congressional proceedings. The House bill for the payment of invalid and other pensions was passed. The Iowa election case was again considered, but no question was taken. A resolution was adopted calling on the President for information relative to the interference of the Venezuelan Government with American citizens gathering guano on the island of Aves, in the Caribbean Sea, and whether any measures have been taken to obtain redress. Adjourned to Monday.

The House passed twenty-one private bills, and was about to adjourn, when Mr. Kelsey of New-York rose to a question of privilege, which caused a great deal of excitement. The matter will be found noticed fully elsewhere.

The Legislature.—Another heavy day's work was gone through with in the Legislature yesterday, as will be seen by reference to our telegraphic report. In the Senate there was little done of interest to our City readers. The Sickles and Barr contested seat matter was the special order; but, after a two hours' speech from the former gentleman, its further consideration was postponed until Tuesday.

In the Assembly, among a great variety of matters, a bill was introduced by Mr. Leavenworth to define the law relative to commercial paper. It does away with days of grace on all negotiable paper, and makes notice of protest by mail, the postage being paid, sufficient, such notices being sent to the residence as stated on the bill of draft, or as ascertained after diligent inquiry. A joint resolution was introduced requesting our representatives in Congress to use their efforts to obtain a repeal of the duties on Sugar and Molasses. The resolutions urging Congress to adopt measures for the protection of life on the coast, were adopted. Adjourned to Tuesday.

The Camels on the Western Plains.—The accounts received from Texas in relation to the experiment of domesticating the camel for use in the Army of the United States, on the southwestern plains, continue to be most encouraging. The animals are in the care of a company of the Second Regiment of Cavalry, stationed at Camp Verde, Texas, where large stables have been recently erected by the troops for their accommodation. It has already been ascertained by repeated experiment that more can be done in the way of transportation by six camels in five days than by two six mule teams in ten days. The camels make a trip from Camp Verde to San Antonio (sixty miles) and return in six days, with more loading than the two wagons can possibly carry, and these require usually take ten or twelve days for the trip. The rutting season commenced a month since, and in due time we shall learn the success of our camelships in rearing their humpbacked families in the country of their adoption.

Gold Mines and Coal Mines.—Coal is more valuable than gold, especially in cold weather, but that is no reason why gold should be treated with contempt. Coal answers one purpose and gold another; with gold we can buy all our foreign luxuries, which coal could never pay for. One of our cotemporaries commends the shrewdness of the Pennsylvania Dutch in digging coal while all the rest of the world were running to California to dig gold. But the Pennsylvania Dutch have had very little to do with unearthing the wealth of the coal mines of Pennsylvania. But for the intelligent enterprise of Boston, New-York and English capitalists, and the industry of Irish laborers, the black diamonds of Pennsylvania would never have been brought to light. Pennsylvania Dutch, indeed! For all that the Pennsylvania Dutch have ever done, the forty millions worth of coal that has been brought to market the past year would have been still lying in the Lehigh mines.

A Common Case of Insanity.—It is stated that one of the lunatic ladies in the State Asylum at Utica is afflicted with the illusion that she is the wife of the President, whoever he may be. She at present calls herself Mrs. Pierce, and her attendants are anticipating that she will believe herself to be Mrs. Buchanan after the 4th of March. This is a very common form of lunacy. There are a good many old women in trousers, outside of the Lunatic Asylum, who fancy themselves Mr. Buchanan's better halves, and expect to be on quite as intimate terms with him as any wife could be after the 4th of March. And, like the lunatic lady in the Asylum, they have labored under the same delusion touching many of Old Buck's predecessors. No allusions to General Cass are intended. No, Sir.

Dialogue in Broadway.

Dramatis Personæ, John Van Buren and a Republican Friend.

Repub.—John, is Cass going as Prime Minister into Buchanan's Cabinet?

John.—I don't know, nor care.

Repub.—I hope he will, as the Old Fogies will then be together. Old Buck is at least thirty years behind the age.

John.—Yes—but it won't do to put Old Buck *back* thirty years, for you *put him in a d—d bad spot!* (Exeunt omnes.)

A Deserving Object.

A grand Promenade Concert and Ball is to be given at the Academy of Music, on Thursday evening of next week, (Jan. 15,) for the benefit of the Nursery and Child's Hospital, an institution which has been sustained hitherto by a number of ladies, aided to some extent by public benefactions, and which is doing an immense amount of good within the sphere to which its operations have hitherto been limited. Its object is to take care of *infants*, who are deprived of maternal care by poverty, sickness or death. Any one who will visit the institution in Sixth-avenue, just above Fourteenth-street, will find abundant reason for feeling a warm interest in its prosperity.

The Concert and Ball next week will be one of the most brilliant and attractive of the season. It is arranged, we understand, that fifteen per cent. of the profits will be given to the Woman's Hospital in Madison-avenue.

Tickets, at $2 each, may be obtained at the Advertising Desk in the Office of the Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

The New-York Fillibusters—Their Glory, Wounds and Discretion.

War is generally a dangerous pastime, for, according to the poet, "the paths of glory lead but to the grave." But our friends who have rushed from this City to the succor of Gen. Walker, and held commissions under that great patriot, or flourished about here in brilliant regimentals, have been blessed with a kindlier fate. A few have smelt powder from the cannon's mouth, while a few have smelt the quality of the army rations—and returned. One or two bear the scarred evidences of brave conduct at Rivas and Granada, and Santa Rosa. Of those whose names were made familiar to the public by their arrest on the 24th December, 1855, as passengers by the steamer *Northern Light*, or have sprung into notoriety since, every one, we believe, is at present enjoying a fair measure of health and activity.

Col. G. B. Hall, who served as Lieutenant in the New-York Volunteers in Mexico, and was made Brevet Major by the Legislature of this State, was early appointed Commissary-General, with rank of Colonel, by Walker, and has spent some months in Nicaragua, being once or twice in action. He is at present in the City, and will sail for Nicaragua with the next steamer. Col. Hall has suffered somewhat since his return, from fever and ague.

Addison Farnsworth, one of the "*Northern Light* fillibusters," held an office in the Custom-House at the time of his arrest, and was suspended in consequence. He is not at present in good odor at the head-quarters of the fillibusters in this City,—being charged with loud professions of sympathy for Walker, and subsequently turning back on the cause and getting reinstated in the Custom-House. But who can blame him for preferring the punctual pay of the United States Treasury to the uncertain disbursements of the Nicaraguan Commisariat. Lieut. Farnsworth never got as far as Central America, but he was a Lieutenant of the New-York Volunteers, and showed no deficiency in courage in Mexico.

Col. Frank Anderson was one of the 56 who came down from San Francisco with Walker in June 1855, and has been elevated to his present position for conduct satisfactory to his chief. About a year ago, he was presented with a sword by a number of friends, at the St. Nicholas Hotel. He has been the recipient of four not very severe wounds, though never permanently disabled. He sailed for Nicaragua with the *Tennessee*.

The celebrated Capt. Lyster was also one of the "arrested fillibusters," and after his discharge went to Nicaragua and stayed about four weeks. Failing to obtain a commission he returned to this City—got off a lecture on what he had seen down there, and took occasion to chastise the editor of the *Sunday Courier*, as will be remembered. Recorder Smith sentenced him to a month's stay in the City Prison for this little affair, and when this term of incarceration had expired, he proceeded to New-Orleans, where he is now engaged as a theatrical agent. "Capt." Lyster sported a suit of regimentals after his return from Nicaragua, but held only a conditional commission from Walker. The condition was that he should raise a company of volunteers here, which he failed to do. For a while last Spring he kept a cigar store in Broadway.

Capt. Creighton was under Schlessinger at the time that hero played himself out, and shortly after resigned his commission. He is at present in this City, and probably will not return to Nicaragua.

Mr. Dillingham came on to New-York as secretary to Col. Parker H. French, and continued as such while the Colonel occupied those three superb front parlors on the first floor of the St. Nicholas Hotel. He now resides in Brooklyn. He has never held a military commission under Gen. Walker.

Capt. Farnham went out to Nicaragua last Spring, where he was elevated to a captaincy, and returned two months ago on a furlough on account of sickness. He had some experience in Mexico with the Pennsylvania volunteers.

A. J. Morrison went to Nicaragua last Spring, but returned without a commission. He still remains here.

Capt. Walters has distinguished himself to some extent under Walker, having been in the battles of Massaya and Granada. His company captured the first piece of artillery from the enemy at the latter place. He is said to be a brave officer.

Captain Frank O'Keefe came on from Nicaragua [illegible] Tennessee. He was in the last battle of Rivas, Alex. D. Latchford, Esq., [illegible] of the 56, Charles Baldon, the [illegible] movement of sending supplies of money and material to Walker. He will not go to Nicaragua at present.

Altogether, some of these gentlemen have covered themselves with more glory than wounds, and some with more discretion than both. If Gen. Walker is kicked out of Nicaragua, they will doubtless live to fight another day.

Milder Weather—Porridge Ice Plenty, but no Blockade.

There is a great deal of misapprehension outside of New-York about the amount of ice in our harbor. The loose way of stating things has conveyed the notion that we are suffering an ice blockade, than which nothing could be less true. No ice has yet made in the rivers, nor from present appearances will any, for the mercury last night at 11 o'clock stood at 26°, instead of 10° as the night before. But from the Hudson River we have been enjoying very liberal supplies during the cold snap, which seems to have reached its highest point yesterday morning. It will be remembered that the tide sets flood two hours earlier in the East than in the North River; this gives all the ice that comes down on the last of the North River ebb two hours to flow up the East River. It is this chopped "porridge ice," with occasional large cakes, that is filling up our rivers at certain hours of the day, and leaving them entirely or almost clear again at others. No ferry accidents (except, of course, on the Staten Island route) have occurred yet, though the delays have been sufficient to furnish a fruitful topic of gossip. Indeed, the ice has been a godsend to our people, who were beginning to weary of the usual Winter entertainments, such as big parties up town, sleigh-riding on the avenues, and slipping down on the sidewalks. They have hailed, with a hearty welcome, the sport to be had daily now on the ferries, and many turned out, last night, especially to enjoy it. It was a magnificent night, by the way.

The Camden and Amboy Railroad boat *John Potter*, in going to Perth Amboy, goes outside Staten Island, instead of taking the usual route up the Kills, which are frozen completely over. The *Water Witch* and *Red Jacket*, which also go up the Kills, are not able to make their trips twice a day, as usual, but get through once only, by a narrow channel, which is kept open with great difficulty, and through which their progress is very slow.

The steamboat *Connecticut*, of the Norwich and Worcester line, on entering her slip between 9 and 10 o'clock on Thursday morning, came in contact with a large cake of ice, and carried away her stem, which disabled her from making her usual trip on Thursday evening. Yesterday workmen were engaged in replacing her stem-piece, and they have also put on a sheathing of oak, extending 30 feet on each side from the bow, which is covered to the distance of six feet from that point with a double thickness of boiler iron. The workmen in doing this had to stand on the drift ice, in the slip which had wedged itself in as solid as a rock. The *C.* will resume her trips to-night.

Long Island Railroad.

These are solemn times on the Long Island Railroad. Daylight has not shone on all its track since the first snow-storm, which came before Christmas. They had scarcely got over the ill effects of that embargo, when the storm of Saturday last laid another. A snow-storm, however slight, owing to the peculiarly level nature of the country at the Eastern part of the Island, and the straightness of the road, is sure to block it up, as the wind sweeps the snow into the cuts and hollows. The last storm was much heavier at the East than hereabout, and the trains have only been Eastward as far as Farmingdale, 35 miles from the Brooklyn dépôt. They get to that place now regularly, and the Company are making strenuous exertions to open up the road to Riverhead. Three engines, for the past week, have been on the section between Riverhead and Farmingdale, using the snow-plows, but with what success is at present unknown, as they have not been heard from since they set out on the expedition. The track, in some cases, is covered to the depth of twelve and fourteen feet. Mr. S. B. Bergen, the Assistant Superintendent, says that more money is being spent on the other side of Farmingdale, to open the road, than has been received this side since the trouble commenced. The Company have bought some 60,000 feet of lumber during the past week, and intend to build fences thirty feet from the track on either side, to partition out the snow and keep a clear road. A great deal of freight is waiting at the east end to come up. Unless matters mend we shall forget the taste of eels and fish, except such poor fresh-water specimens as come down from the back country.

Meeting of the Geographical Society.

The regular meeting of the American Geographical Society was held on Thursday evening in the New-York University. Owing to the extreme cold weather, the attendance of members was small. Rev. Dr. Hawks, the President, occupied the Chair. A communication was received from Paul Chaix, a distinguished Geographer of Switzerland, accompanying a description of the physical geography of Switzerland. An interesting report to the Government, by Lieutenant Maury, on the character of the plateau extending from Newfoundland and the north of Ireland, was read. The report is founded upon the investigations of Lieut. Berryman, who recently made soundings in the United States propeller *Arctic*. The deductions of Lieut. Maury from the facts are, that in the bottom of the ocean there are no disturbing currents, and that the smaller the size of the telegraphic connection the better, provided there be perfect insulation.

Mr. J. S. Thrasher read a translation of a paper written by Don Jose de Arrieta, a distinguished Cuban *litterateur*, in which the writer attempts to fix the location of the different points in Cuba touched by Columbus on his first voyage to America. Basing his conclusions upon Las Casas' translation and abridgment of Columbus' journal, and an intimate knowledge of the topography and geography of the Island, and aided by deducing the measurement of distances used by Columbus, he is enabled to fix the location of the points described by Columbus with a degree of plausibility. He criticises Irving's deductions on this point, and endeavors to show wherein that distinguished biographer of Columbus erred. A vote of thanks was tendered Mr. Thrasher for his valuable paper.

A Hot-Corn Hero Dead.

Travelers in Broadway will miss an object which for a long time they have been accustomed to see. Joseph Butler, the colored cripple who vended bouquets and flowers in front of one of the fashionable saloons of our great thoroughfare, is no more. He was found dead in bed yesterday morning at his residence, No. 52 Worth-street. Coroner Hills held an inquest upon the body, and Dr. Weltze made the *post mortem*, showing that deceased died from "pericarditis,"—and so the Jury found.

Butler was wrecked about twenty-five years ago in a whaling vessel, and was so injured that he had both feet amputated. He was born in Virginia. His age was 52 years. He was one of the heroes in Solon Robinson's story of *Hot Corn*.

☞ Rev. Mr. Osgood, of this city, lately purchased a tract of land of eight or nine acres, at Fairfield, Conn., where he has for years spent his summer vacations. Two of his parishioners, who had seen and admired the ground, joined with a few others, and on New-Year's Day presented Mr. Osgood with $2,000, as a gift towards a snug country-house, and as a proof of their good wishes.

Grinding an Ax.

An enterprising gentleman, who signs his name W. S. E., was kind enough to send us the following interesting item for our local department. The intentions of the writer were, no doubt, honest and honorable; but he must pardon us for the suspicion that the last paragraph in his "item" contains a mighty big ax. We give his communication entire, however, suppressing only the names of the interested parties:

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Between 9 and 10 this morning, as Mr. John G. was passing through Division-street a lady nearly 70 years of age rushed into the street enveloped in flames. With much difficulty, owing to her being all of a blaze, Mr. G. succeeded in throwing a large cloak which he wore, around her, and smothered the fire. The old lady, a Mrs. H., was very badly burned. She was accompanied into the street by another lady, who was also on fire, endeavoring to save Mrs. H.—She, however, was not seriously injured. Had not Mr. G. been on the spot, as there was no one else near those on fire, the old lady, at least, must have perished in a few seconds. Mr. G. deserves much credit for his presence of mind and prompt action: he is the well-known ——— of this City, who lately has brought out an invention of his for reflecting daylight into dark buildings, likely to become of great value to down-town property. The old lady's clothes took fire from a stove. W. S. E.

The Board of [illegible] Wednesday afternoon, Rev. D. E. Tenney, of Ohio, [illegible] chair.

The report of Dr. E. Palmer, the Treasurer, [illegible] including the balance at the commencement of the year, cash receipts since Oct. 1, $[illegible], and an increase over the amount for the [illegible] year. The expenditures up to this date, [illegible] $6.

From the reports of the Committee on Publication and Finance, it appears that there have been issued 761,600 pages of the revised English Scriptures—Thessalonians and Job, within three months. Favorable extracts were read, by the Secretary, from [illegible] 30 notices of the revision of Job in the secular and religious press.

The Epistle of the Hebrews will be ready for publication in March.

Two independent revisions of Luke and one of Romans were completed in December, by [illegible] respectively of three different denominations. These revisions await the examination and decision of the appropriate Committees.

The Secretary, Mr. Wyckoff, read from a large correspondence letters from the various agents [illegible] tinguished friends.

Rev. Mr. Oncken and his associates in Germany ask for largely-increased aid for circulating an edition of 10,000 copies of the New Testament and Psalms in the German language, from stereotype plates which have just been completed for the Bible Union, and will now ready for use.

The Spanish New Testament is completed to the Epistle to Philemon; and the agent in England, Rev. Mr. Norton, reports good progress in the balance of the work.

Rev. Mr. Chandler, on behalf of the Siam Mission, urges the appropriation of a sufficient sum to [illegible] another edition of 1,000 copies of Dr. Jones' translation of the Siamese New Testament.

The reviser of Romans communicated his willingness to devote his leisure hours (without expense to the Union) in the re-examination and further improvement of the most difficult portions of his work.

The Committee on Versions had held seven meetings in the examination of correspondence and deliberating respecting the *final committee* on the English New Testament. They were perfectly unanimous in their views, but required further opportunity for deliberation, consultation and correspondence, which the Board unanimously granted.

The ship *Cultivator* was carried over the reef where she lay yesterday morning by the ice, and grounded at the Barge-Office Pier. She is very little injured.

A small fishing smack, fast in the ice, passed down through the Narrows yesterday morning, everything snug about her, sails furled, &c.

The Baltimore propellers met with a great deal of ice, but came in in good season.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, Jan. 10.

I.—POETRY—To Miss Blanche. By Alfred Bunting.
II.—ELEANOR HAZLETON: or, THE HOPE OF WOMAN. By Caroline Chesebro. Chapters VII. and VIII. Written expressly for this paper.
III.—RECOLLECTIONS OF CHIEF JUSTICE MARSHALL.
IV.—NIEBUHR THE HISTORIAN.
V.—THE STORY OF AN ANCIENT MARINER'S FIRST LOVE.
VI.—THE SOUTH OF FRANCE. No. III. From a Special Correspondent.
VII.—PARIS GOSSIP.
VIII.—OUR EAST INDIA CORRESPONDENCE.
IX.—EDITORIAL ARTICLES—Kansas Affairs—Duty of Congress in regard to the Territory—Frauds of the Washington Lobby—The Land Robbers—Coinage Reform—National Land Grants—The Dred Scott Case—Mexican Justice—Gov. Kossuth's Message—The Atlantic Telegraph—Party Spirit and the Rights of Minorities—The New-York Legislature—Value of a Good Deed.
X.—PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.
XI.—OBITUARY NOTICES.
XII.—MEDICAL ITEMS.
XIII.—SUMMARIES OF THE WEEK—Foreign, Domestic and City.
XIV.—AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

THE WEEKLY TIMES is sent to subscribers by Mail or Express, at the following rates per annum:

One Copy, one year, for.....$2
Five Copies, one year, for.....$8
Twenty-Five Copies, one year, for.....$20

Each package must in every case be *sent to one name and address*. Any Postmaster, clerk, or other person who may send us Ten or more subscribers on the above terms, and who will receive the package for distribution among the subscribers, *shall receive an extra copy*. Additions may at any time be made to Clubs by the party in whose name the Club stands, and on terms of first remittance.

Postage on the Weekly Times is:

To Canada, payable in advance..... 26 cents a year.
Within the State..... 13 cents a year.
Within the United States..... 26 cents a year.

The NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published twice a week, and containing all the reading matter of the Daily, is sent to Subscribers at the rate of THREE DOLLARS per annum. Two Copies to one address for Five Dollars.

Payment in all cases is required invariably in advance; and no papers will ever be sent until the receipt of the money.

All letters inclosing money, or on business of any kind with the office, to be addressed to the Publishers.

RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO.,
No. 128 Nassau-st., New-York.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

R. R. R.—IN FIVE MINUTES AFTER AN APPLICATION of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF, the most severe paroxysms of pain will cease, and the system, afflicted with rheumatism, neuralgia, or any other painful afflictions, will be restored to ease and comfort. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF always stops the most farthering pains and aches, and frees the system from all internalities and disease.

R. R. R. Office, No. 162 Fulton-st., N. Y. Sold by Dr. FISHER, corner of Bleecker and Christopher sts.; HORTON'S, No. 451 8th-av.; W. B. ZRIBER, No. 44 South 3d-st., Philadelphia; Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

PROF. ALEX. C. BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS OR Medicated Compound, for preserving, restoring and beautifying the hair, eradicating scurf and dandruff, preventing baldness and gray hairs, curing diseases of the skin, glands and muscles, (such as salt rheum, pimples, chilblains, &c.,) chaps, rheumatism, swellings, sore throat, &c., and giving instant relief in cases of cuts, bruises, sprains, burns, scalds, &c., &c. Sold in large bottles, price 25 cents, by all the principal druggists and perfumers throughout the world. Principal office No. 206 Broadway.

JET ORNAMENTS, BROOCHES, BRACELETS, &c. A lot, embracing the latest styles and patterns, to be sold at greatly reduced prices; also, every variety of fancy goods and toys, at ROGERS' Bazaar, No. 420 Broadway, four doors above Spring-st.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—With Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks, the same that were awarded separate medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and the World's Fair, New-York, 1853, and are the only American Safes that were awarded medals at the London World's Fair.

These Safes are now admitted to be superior to any ever offered the public, and the subscribers challenge the world to produce an instance of these Safes failing to preserve their contents through the hottest fires, or a burglar picking the lock.

The subscribers and their agents are the only persons authorized to make and sell Herring's Patent Champion Safe, with Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks.

S. C. HERRING & CO., Green Block,
135, 137 and 139 Water-st., and 5 Murray-st., New-York.

RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA, &c.—HYATT'S [illegible] Balsam is the most certain remedy for the worst cases of these, and all diseases arising from great impurity of the blood. It cured Mr. John McCarty, No. 68 Anne-st., of severe inflammatory rheumatism, asthma, bronchitis and kidney complaint, after he had been confined to his bed for most of two years, and his life despaired of. It cured a lady in the family of F. W. Gilley, Esq., (of the Broadway Dry Goods Store, No. 124,) a terrible case of scrofulous ulceration of nine years' standing, after the case had been treated and abandoned in despair by some of our most eminent physicians. Principal office No. 266 Grand-st. 75 cents per bottle. For sale by druggists, and by Mrs. Hayes, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES.—The best in the world; the only reliable Hair Dye known, perfect and instantaneous; harmless and beautiful in its results. Applied in twelve private rooms. BATCHELOR'S WIGS surpass all their many imitations. Gentlemen satisfy themselves that BATCHELOR'S are permanent. Avoid the ridicule attached to bad dyes and unsightly wigs. The largest and best stock always at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

THE EFFICACY OF DR. WHEELER'S ANNIHILATOR for Gout, Neuralgia, and Rheumatism, especially when affecting the head and face, is too well known to require any comment. It is for sale at the Doctor's Office, No. 486 Broadway, and C. H. RING'S, No. 192 Broadway. Pamphlets of its efficacy gratis, and references to the first families in the City.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—THE [illegible] all holiday gifts is one of Singer's latest improved machines, which is capable of earning for its owner [illegible] a year. All who have female relations or [illegible] circumstances can in this way, at a moderate expense, provide for their permanent and comfortable support.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE.
The only Salamander Safe made, and
THE BEST FIRE-PROOF SAFE IN THE WORLD.
Warranted free from dampness, and provided with Wilder's Patent Powder and Burglar Proof Lock.
Depôt, No. 122 Water-st., near Wall, New-York.
B. G. WILDER & CO., Patentees and Manufacturers.

ASTHMA OR PHTHISIC.—A PARAMOUNT AFFECTION of the Bronchial Tubes, which are covered with a dry, tenacious phlegm. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES will, in some cases, give immediate relief. If of long standing, persevere with them—they will alleviate in time. Sold by all druggists.

WINTER GLOVES.—A SPLENDID BUCKSKIN Glove Fur Cuff for One Dollar—all other kinds cheap, at w

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Frederick's Norwegian Cod-Liver Oil.**

Cures consumption and coughs.
Diminishes [illegible]
Invalids [illegible]
It is the only [illegible] in use.
Physicians [illegible]
Wins great success in all cases.
Buy [illegible]
FREDERICK V. RUSHTON'S name
[illegible]
[illegible]
All imitations in large letters
On the back of each bottle.
Wholesale and retail depots,
[illegible]-house, corner Barclay-st.,
[illegible] Broadway, corner Canal-st.

☞ **Burnett's Oriental Tooth Wash** and BURNETT'S KALLISTON, for sale by

HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.,
Nos. 165, 273, 511 and 756 Broadway.

☞ **Burnett's Kalliston and Burnett's Oriental Tooth Wash** for sale by FREDERICK V. RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, corner Barclay-st., and No. 417 Broadway, corner Canal-st.

☞ **Oxygenated Bitters.**—The annexed statement of Prof. A. A. Hayes, M. D., State Assayer, is ample testimony of the scientific manner in which this medicine is compounded, and recommends it to Professional men.

"An opinion having been asked for of me, in consequence of the formula for preparing Oxygenated Bitters being known to me, I express the following in form: The composition of these Bitters includes those medicinal substances which experienced physicians have long resorted to for special action on the system, when deranged by fevers, dyspepsia, agues and general debility, resulting from exposure or climate influence. These are rendered permanent, and remain active in this preparation, as a consequence of the scientific manner in which they are combined. It was a well founded inference, that the preparation, used in larger or smaller doses, would prove a valuable general Medicine, which experience has demonstrated, in this medicine, no metallic salts can be found by the most delicate chemical trials.

Respectfully, A. A. HAYES, M. D.,
Assayer to the State of Mass.

No. 1 Pine-st., Boston, Dec. 16, 1852."
Sold by Agents everywhere.

☞ **A Boon to Diseased Humanity**—That creates and reproduces new and pure blood—that acts on the liver, the heart, brain, intestines, limbs and chest—that revolutionizes the whole system—gives strength to the most debilitated and weak—that contains no mineral or other poison—such is, in truth, Dr. JACOB WEBBER'S justly famous invigorating cordial. The extraordinary and strange cures effected by this beautiful herbal concoction, has astonished all. It seems to suit every constitution, the old, the feeble, the languid, feel new life and blood is given them. The roue, the dissipated debauchee, the weak from long disease, from taking too much medicine, calomel and other mineral poisons; the young man whose manhood is wasted, who's Nature's functions are inert and lifeless, experiences the bliss of robust and vigorous manhood; his appetite is good, his sleep quiet and refreshing; his mind and men ory clear. Sold, price $3 50, at No. 203 Bowery. Those proved poor, half-price

☞ **Kansas Lands.**—The Trustees for the purchase of lands in Kansas, will receive deposits in trust, to apply them to the purchase of the Delaware Indians' Trust Lands; and to the purchase of other lands in Kansas. Shares in the general fund $100, bearing interest, and receivable in purchase of lands of the Trust. For subscription, or for special investments, or for further information, apply to the Treasurer, personally or by letter, at No. 3 Winter-st., Boston. JOSEPH LYMAN, Treasurer.

AMOS A. LAWRENCE, }
WM. DUDLEY PICKMAN, } Trustees.
ROBERT B. STORER. }

☞ **Holiday Raglans, Overcoats, Dress and Frock Coats, Business Suits, Pants and Vests,** all of which are selected with great care as regards both style and price.

We would also solicit orders for our Custom Department, where gentlemen may have their clothing made in the latest and neatest style, and at the very lowest prices, for cash. Ten per cent. less than any other store in this City. N. B. COLLINS & CO.,
(Successors to Devlin & Jessup,)
Corner of John and Nassau sts.

IF YOU WANT LOVELY HUMAN HAIR,

☞ **The Finest Preparation Made is** JONES' COKAL HAIR OIL RESTORATIVE, for dressing, darkening, softening, beautifying and forcing growth of the hair.

IF YOU WANT WHITE, CLEAR, SOFT SKIN,

What so excellent, softening and soothing as JONES' ITALIAN SOAP! Only 25c; cures chaps, eruptions, &c. Depot of LAFONT's LIQUID ALABASTER, for Ladies' skin. No. 202 Bowery.

☞ **Best and Cheapest** oil cognac green extract brandy, essences, Holland gin, Jamaica rum, apple, peach and cherry brandy, Monongahela, Bourbon and Scotch whisky, a preparation to give body and age to all spirit liquors. All rare chemicals, fireworks, materials, metals, &c., for sale by Dr. L. FEUCHTWANGER, No. 143 Maiden-lane.

☞ **School of Design Lectures.**—GEO. W. CURTIS lectures for the benefit of the School of Design next MONDAY EVENING, 7½ o'clock, at Clinton Hall, Astor-place. Subject of the lecture—*Chas. Dickens.* Rev. H. W. BEECHER lectures at the Tabernacle THURSDAY, Jan. 22. Tickets 25 cents.

☞ **Campbell, Chemist and Apothecary.**—Pure Medicines at all hours. Eighteen years' experience in this City, in such stores as Rushton, Clark & Co., and others. Special attention to prescriptions. Please give me a call.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ **Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association.**—The last of the course of lectures before this Association will be delivered on TUESDAY EVENING next, Jan. 13, in the Clinton-av. Congregational Church, by GEO. WM. CURTIS, Esq. Subject—*Charles Dickens.* Doors open at 7½ o'clock. Lecture will commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents. May be had at SWAYNE'S, or at the door.

C. F. HAYES,
Chairman Com. on Lectures.

☞ **The Thirteenth Anniversary of the United Central and Pearl-street Sabbath School Missionary Association** will be held on SABBATH EVENING, the 11th inst., at 7 o'clock, in the Central Presbyterian Church, Broome-st. Addresses by the Pastor, Rev. A. A. WOOD, Rev. Dr. HUTTON and R. G. PARDY, Esq. Singing by the children. All friends of Sabbath Schools are cordially invited to attend.

☞ **First-street Church**—Between 1st and 2d ave.; R. R. THOMPSON, Pastor. Preaching TO-MORROW, the 11th inst., by the Pastor, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at 7 o'clock P. M. The eighth sermon in the Sabbath evening series will be preached by Rev. A. A. WOOD, Pastor of the Central Presbyterian Church, Broome-st. Services commence at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **M. E. Church in Duane-street near Hudson.**—Preaching TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock A. M., by Rev. Mr. ROLOSON, late of Paris, France; also in the EVENING, at 7 o'clock, by Rev. Dr. RYAN, of Baltimore. Sacrament at 3 o'clock P. M. Seats free.

☞ **Mount Zion Church of the Advent** worships at Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery. Preaching TO-MORROW, at 3 o'clock P. M., by Elder S. S. SNOW, the Messenger. Subject—*The Future Life and Inheritance of the Redeemed.* Seats free.

☞ **Christian Spiritualism.**—Rev. T. L. HARRIS will preach at Academy Hall, Broadway, opposite Bond-st., TO-MORROW at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ o'clock P. M. Morning subject—*The Marriage Supper of the Lamb.* Evening—*The Resurrection.*

☞ **Rev. Dr. McCartee** will preach in the Westminster Church, 23d-st., near 7th-av., TO-MORROW, (Sabbath,) at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at 7½ o'clock P. M. Subject of Evening discourse: *Esau—his birthright and repentance.*

☞ **Missions in South Africa.**—Rev. WILLIAM CAMPBELL, Colonial Missionary of the Scotch Free Church at Natal, will give an account of missions in South Africa, at the Tabernacle TO-MORROW EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **Modern Spiritualism.**—*Evangelical Religion—The true Progressive Principle of a Deathless Life.* A lecture by Rev. Dr. GORDON, in the Ref. Dutch Church in 7th-av. on SABBATH EVENING NEXT. Service at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **Memorial Church.**—Rev. A. B. HART will preach TO-MORROW EVENING in the Church corner of Hammond-st. and Waverley-place, one block from the junction of 11th-st., Greenwich and 7th avs. Services at 10½, 3 and 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

☞ **First-Place Methodist Episcopal Church,** Henry-st., fronting on First-place, South Brooklyn.—Rev. ABEL STEVENS will preach TO-MOREOW at 10½ o'clock A. M. Rev. JOSEPH HINE RYLANCE will preach at 7 P. M. Seats provided for strangers.

☞ **Sermon to Young Ladies.**—Rev. Dr. DOWLING will preach at the Berean Baptist Church, Bedford-st., near Carmine, on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Sermon to young ladies in the evening.

☞ **The Divine Life Manifested.**—First Free-will Baptist Church, Sullivan-st., near Houston, Rev. D. M. GRAHAM pastor. Preaching at 10½ A. M., and at 3 and 7 P. M. Subject in the evening as above.

☞ **Rev. Henry Blanchard,** from Tuft's College, Mass., will preach at the Church of the Restoration, Monroe-place, Brooklyn, TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING.

☞ **Rev. A. H. Robinson** will preach three times every LORD'S DAY in the Olive Branch Church, corner Madison and Montgomery sts. Subject for the evening Jan. 11—*Adam, the representative man of all ages.*

☞ **The Third Presbytery of New-York** will meet by adjournment in the session room of the Mercer-st. Church on MONDAY, Jan. 12, at 10 o'clock A. M.

D. D. TOMPKINS McLAUGHLIN, Clerk.

☞ **Rev. Andrew Stevenson** will preach TO-MORROW (Sabbath) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in Continental Hall, corner of 34th-st. and 8th-av.

☞ **Catholic Apostolic Church,** 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Evangelist preaching on SUNDAY EVENING next, 11, at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **Rev. A. A. Carey** will preach in the 8th-av. Baptist Church TO-MORROW, Jan. 11, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

☞ **MILLE L'ESTRANGE WILL, UPON RECEIPT** of 25 cents or its equivalent in stamps, send your picture a true picture of their past and present life; [illegible] and lay suits; [illegible] immediately the [illegible] postage, MILLE L'ESTRANGE, New-York Post-Office.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ **Theological Discussion.**—The [illegible] commenced by Rev. Dr. SAWTER, (Universalist,) and A. N. ARNOLD, (Methodist,) Jan. 7, will be continued each Wednesday Eve., for four evenings, in the Church in the Orchard-st. Church, (Universalist,) between Broome and Delancy sts., on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 12, at 7½ o'clock. Admission 6¼ cents.

☞ **Allen-st. Presbyterian Church.**—The second lecture on the "Deliverance of the Israelites from Egypt and their Journey through the Wilderness," will be delivered by the Pastor Rev. GEO. C. LUCAS, on SABBATH EVENING next, commencing at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Egyptian Bondage.* Strangers provided with seats.

☞ **Rev. Dr. Hawks, Rector of Calvary,** will preach in the Free Church of the Holy Martyrs, (Forsyth-st., near East Canal) TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. The collection will be to clear off the balance due for the purchase of this commodious Mission Church.

☞ **John-street First M. E. Church,** in John-st., between Nassau and William sts.; preaching TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING by Rev. CHARLES E. HARRIS, a Christian Jew. Services to commence at 10½ and 7 o'clock. The public generally are invited to attend. Seats free.

☞ **Rev. Willis Lord, D. D.,** will preach before the Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association TO-MORROW EVENING, in the Second Presbyterian Church, Clinton-st., near Fulton, service to commence at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The English Bible.* Young Men are particularly invited.

☞ **Laight-street.**—Rev. H. K. GREEN will preach at 10½ o'clock on *One Lord, One Faith, One Baptism;* after which baptism will be administered. At 7, a sermon to Young Men. This class are particularly invited to attend. Seats reserved for strangers.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, A GOOD ROOM and bath attached, in a strictly private family, where there are no other boarders. Breakfast during the week. Dinner and tea on Sundays. Location between 23th and 34th sts., Madison-av. and Broadway. Address A. B. C., Box No. 2,089 Post-Office.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN, STUDENT, DESIRES to engage in some honorable and profitable employment for a few hours per day. Teaching would be preferable. Address ALFRED, *Times* office.

HELP WANTED.

MAIL CLERK WANTED—IN THE OFFICE of a Monthly Journal, must be reliable, experienced, and able to take good care of Mail Books, Mailing, &c. Address (to-day only,) PUBLISHER, at the *Times* Office, in handwriting of applicant, giving good references or none, and statement of experience, salary expected, &c.

WANTED—DRY-GOODS SALESMEN.—ONE OR two salesmen, thoroughly acquainted with our business, may find permanent employment. Apply after 4 P. M. DOREMUS & NIXON, No. 31 Park-place.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT LAD TO STOP in an office and go of errands. One who resides with his parents preferred. Inquire at No. 36 Beekman-st., third story, front room, after 10 o'clock A. M.

BOARDING.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—TWO large and one small pleasant room, on the third floor, with good closets, furnished or not, may be had in a small private family, (with partial board for gentlemen) near the South Ferry, No. 292 Henry-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A HANDSOME parlor and bedroom on the second floor, at No. 38 Willow-st. References required.

NO. 3 MONROE-STREET.—A GENTLEMAN and his wife, and a few single gentlemen, may be accommodated with board at 3 Monroe-st., near Catheiner

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

BURNS CLUB.—A MEETING WILL BE HELD at the Pacific Hotel, Greenwich-st., between Cortlandt and Dey sts., for the election of officers and to receive new members, on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 12. All admirers of the poet Robert Burns are respectfully invited to attend. RICHARD COCHRANE, Secretary.

N. B.—The anniversary dinner takes place on the 26th inst., at the Pacific Hotel. Tickets $3 each.

THE 120TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE Birthday of Thos. Paine, the "Author Hero of the Revolution," will be celebrated at the City Assembly Rooms, No. 446 Broadway, on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 29th, 1857. Tickets can be had of C. Blanchard, No. 76 Nassau-st., and of the Committee, J. Thompson, O. White and W. E. Rose, No. 72 White-st.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE WOMEN'S Hospital Association, No. 89 Madison-av., corner 29th-st., will be held at the institution, Jan. 10, at 12 o'clock. Members of the Society, and ladies friendly to the cause of benevolence, are invited to attend. By order of the Board. MRS. DR. BARKER, Secretary.

LECTURES.

LECTURE ON EGYPT—BY PROF. CROSBY, on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 12, at 8 o'clock, in Willet-st. M. E. Church. Proceeds for the benefit of the Sunday School. Tickets 25 cents, to be had at the door.

LECTURES AT THE SPINGLER INSTITUTE, on *The Philosophy of History*, by Rev. HENRY B. SMITH, D. D., of the Union Theological Seminary. The course of ten lectures, WEDNESDAYS, will commence Jan. 14, at 12 o'clock. Among the topics considered, will be:

The Nature of History and of the Philosophy of History.
The Unity of the Race.
The General Scheme of Human History, with the Laws of its Progress.
An outline of the course of Ancient, Mediæval and Modern History, in relation to this plan.
The degree of Civilization to which each Historic Nation has attained, as seen in its Government.
The Results of History, in respect to the Destiny of the Human Race.
An account of the different attempts to solve the Problem of Human History.

Lectures on *English Literature*, by Professor GEORGE W. GREENE, on TUESDAYS and THURSDAYS, at 1 o'clock.

Further information may be obtained at the Institute.
GORHAM D. ABBOTT, Principal.

DRY GOODS.

$50,000 WORTH OF DRY GOODS
TO BE SOLD OFF WITHOUT RESERVE.
Commencing on Monday, 5th inst.
ISAAC HADDOCK, NO. 265 GRAND-ST.,
(Between Chrystie and Forsyth sts.,)
Will SELL OFF his general stock of
DOMESTIC AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
At prices much below their present value. Consisting of blankets, quilts, damasks, Irish linens, toweling, bleached and brown muslins, flannels, cassimeres, shawls, merinoes, paramattas, black silks, marcelines, de laines, prints, tickings, &c. Also, hosiery, gloves, ribbons, embroideries, trimmings, and small wares of all kinds.

As this stock will be sold without reserve, I. H. hopes his customers will call early and reap the benefit of good goods at low prices.

Lease of the store and house to be disposed of—5 years to run, from 1st of May next.

CLOAKS AT HALF PRICE.
TO CLOSE THE SEASON'S IMPORTATIONS.
We shall offer our ENTIRE CLOAK STOCK during the MONTH OF JANUARY,
At (in most cases) ONE-HALF the ORIGINAL PRICE in order to effect an entire clearance.
GEORGE BULPIN,
No. 361 Broadway.

WINTER REDUCTION.
In conformity with the plan we have formed, we now proceed to sell our large stock of stylish
WINTER CLOTHING,
At closing-out prices.
Our stock is still large and complete in most of the desirable styles of Winter wear, including all of our popular kinds of beaver, cloth and Esquimaux Raglans, black and colored dress and frock coats, heavy and superior business coats, all descriptions of heavy French, English and American cassimere pants, velvet, plush, cassimere and cashmere vests, all kinds of boys' clothing, and a complete assortment of furnishing goods, under-wear, robes de chambre, shirts, lap robes, &c., &c.

This will afford an opportunity for all who are desirous of providing a supply of clothing, either for this or the next Winter, to do so, at 20 per cent. less than the current prices D. DEVLIN & CO.,
Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway, cor. of Warren-st.

WET BROADCLOTHS, BLACK AND COLORED Belgian Cloths and Doeskin Cassimeres, fancy plaid Cassimeres, Linens, Diaper, Window Holland Linens, Tablecloths, &c., for sale by
WILLIAM MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

ADVERTISE NORTH.	VISSCHER, OWEN & Co.
ADVERTISE NORTH.	GENERAL ADVERTISING AGENTS
ADVERTISE NORTH.	Appleton's Building, No. 346,
ADVERTISE NORTH.	Broadway, New-York,
ADVERTISE SOUTH.	Will advertise for merchants,
ADVERTISE SOUTH.	manufacturers and business
ADVERTISE SOUTH.	men generally, in any part of
ADVERTISE SOUTH.	the United States or Canadas,
ADVERTISE EAST.	at the lowest possible rates.
ADVERTISE EAST.	Newspapers from every part of
ADVERTISE EAST.	the United States and Canadas
ADVERTISE EAST.	kept on file for the inspection of
ADVERTISE WEST.	advertisers, and every informa-
ADVERTISE WEST.	tion as to the best places and
ADVERTISE WEST.	papers cheerfully given.

SPECIAL NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I have been appointed the general Assignee of the firm of WOOD & OSBORN, Flour and Feed Dealers, of No. 204 Chambers-st., in this City. All persons indebted to said firm are hereby required to pay to me immediately the amounts they severally owe, and all persons having claims against said concern are requested to present the same at my office. AARON HARDMAN,
No. 150 Canal-st., corner Bowery.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1857.

GIFTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—GOLD WATCHES, SILVER WARE, and a large assortment of DIAMONDS and fine GOLD JEWELRY.

GOLD LEPINE WATCHES at	$19
GOLD WATCHES from	$19 to 125
SILVER WATCHES, jeweled	9 to 50
SILVER TEA-SETS from	140 to 300
SILVER-PLATED TEA-SETS	9 to 45
SILVER-PLATED CAKE BASKETS	4 to 25

All articles WARRANTED. Particular attention given to repairing and adjusting Duplex, Chronometer and fine Lever Watches. J. M. ATTWOOD,
No. 146 Chatham-st., corner of Mulberry, New-York.

WHISKERS OR MOUSTACHES PRODUCED in six weeks by my ONGUENT, which will not stain or injure the skin. $1 a bottle. Sent to any part of the country. R. G. GRAHAM, No. 500½ Broadway; SPALDING, No. 87 Treat-st., Boston; BRIGGS, No. 37 State-st. Albany; HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; ZIEBER, No. 44 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ENGLISH RADICALS,
SCOTCH RADICALS,
GERMAN REVOLUTIONISTS,
RED REPUBLICANS,
ALL EUROPEAN REPUBLICANS,
ALL PHILANTHROPISTS AND
POLITICIANS,
Should read THE EUROPEAN to see how American affairs are regarded from the European Radical's point of view.
Published weekly, in New-York, at No. 113 Fulton-st.

THE EUROPEAN
Of to-day, Jan. 10, contains, in addition to the Spirit of the British Press on United States affairs, and much other valuable matter, the following articles:

THE SOCIAL CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.—Review of the recent article in the London *Times* on the alleged prosperity of the United States. How English Tourists in America are Dazzled and Deceived.

THE WORCESTER ANTI-UNION CONVENTION.—Whether the Union is to be adhered to under all circumstances. Whether the Freemen of the North can ever escape from the clutches of the Southern Oligarchy.

THE SLAVE-TRADE IN NEW-YORK.—Conduct of the Federal Government. How the Slave-trade is kept up. Futility of the proposed amendments of law.

THE SOCIAL CONDITION OF ENGLAND AND FRANCE COMPARED.—Effects of a subdivision of the land.

OBJECTIONS TO THE RELIEF OF THE POOR—At the Public Charge considered.

THE NEW LAW OF WAR.—The London *Morning Post* adopts the positions and reasoning of THE EUROPEAN. How the Press on both sides of the Atlantic came to be misled on the Subject.

THE MORMON EMIGRANTS.—Why they succeed.

DECREASE OF POPULATION IN CALIFORNIA.—Bad Success of Emigrants to California.

NICARAGUA.—Large reinforcements sent from the United States to Walker. The construction now put in Act of Congress against "Hiring or Retaining."

STREET ROBBERIES IN NEW-YORK.—The Garrote.

WHOLESALE LIBERATION OF CONVICTS IN NEW-YORK.

REPRESENTATION OF THE COLONIES in the British Parliament.

CORRUPTION IN CONGRESS.

EMIGRATION TO CANADA.—The Suggestion of the London *Times.*

LAWS AGAINST LIBERTY of Discussion in the United States on Religious Matters.

THE EUROPEAN
Is published weekly, in New-York, at No. 113 Fulton-st.

THE SIREN OF THE SOUTH—IS THE TITLE of a thrilling original story of New-Orleans, from the pen of CHARLES SUMMERFIELD, which is to appear in the NEW-YORK DISPATCH for Jan. 11. Madame VILLERS is a name associated with some of the most exciting events in the history of the Crescent City. The celebrated trial for poisoning four husbands, with the reckless daring of the beautiful prisoner, are yet fresh in the minds of the inhabitants of that city. The *Dispatch* is sold by all news agents. Price 4 cents.

THE SECOND NUMBER OF
HARPER'S WEEKLY
READY THIS MORNING.
Price, five cents.
Published by HARPER & BROTHERS,
Franklin-square.

NEW WORK BY THE AUTHOR OF "AMY HERBERT."
D. APPLETON & CO.
PUBLISH THIS DAY:
IVORS.
By the author of "Amy Herbert," "Cleve Hall," "The Experience of Life," &c.
Two volumes, 12mo. Paper, $1; cloth, $1 50.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

From the Press.

Of this authoress' style and language it would be superfluous to speak. The simplicity of a refined nature, the ease of a skilled writer, and the correctness of an industrious one, are conspicuous in every page. There is no straining at effect, no distortions of English palmed off as originality, no distrust of native vigor evinced by a recourse to artificial. In all these respects "Ivors" is a most charming production.

From the Monthly Review.

The old excellences of Miss SEWELL's style are all here to be found; and those things which some persons have objected to in her former books can in "Ivors" scarcely be perceived at all. * * * The highest human feeling is here spoken of as it ought to be; not as the plaything of boys and girls, but as the destiny and discipline of men and women. * * * The style of the book can hardly be too highly praised. Almost everywhere we find the ease of a practiced writer, free from those affectations into which practiced writers occasionally fall.

From the John Bull.

Ivors is, so far as the main thread of the plot is concerned, a story of love; and it ventures on one of the most delicate and difficult phases in which that passion presents itself to the novelist—the relations between a man and a woman where the friendship of the former is met by the most passionate love on the part of the other. We do not know any story where this subject is more gracefully treated. * * * We cordially welcome "Ivors," not as one of the ephemeral books of the season, but as one to which the thoughtful reader will be glad to return again and again.

From the Saturday Review.

"Ivors" is in many respects a great improvement on the earlier works of its authoress. It is written in a much larger and wiser spirit—it is more charitable, and more profound. * * * The story narrates the fortunes of two cousins, Susan and Helen, who go through a great deal of suffering. In all that these young ladies do—in all that is recommended by their example, or illustrated by their fate—we could not wish for anything better in spirit and tone. This part of the work—and it is by far the largest portion—contains what may be termed the direct teaching of "Ivors"—and very good teaching it is.

From the Ecclesiastic.

"Ivors," the new work by the author of "Amy Herbert," is one of which we are delighted to speak in terms of the highest approval; it is, we think, the cleverest work the author has yet written; and we are especially glad to see that she has corrected some few errors which we have had occasion to point out in noticing her former tales. There is nothing either dull or unnatural in "Ivors," while the thorough good sense, high principle, and fervent tone of mind, which have always characterized this author, are displayed in it to the best possible advantage. The framework of the tale is exceedingly attractive; the interest never flags.

AT ONCE ATTRACTIVE, AMUSING, INSTRUCTIVE.
THE LITERARY JOURNAL
FOR JANUARY 17, ONLY FOUR CENTS.

ORIGINAL ARTICLES IN THIS NUMBER:

The Truant Husband, by Robin Wildfellow—The Castle and Convent, by Sopli Wildwood—The Widow's Loan, by Arcola—One Only Sin, by Carrie S. Munroe—The Sexton of St. A'Beckett, by W. S. Newell—The Physician's Story, by Hattie Clare—Occident in the East (Seventh Paper)—Lydia Littlepet's First Greeting—Love, (verses,) by Finley Johnson—A Morning Carol, by Frances S. Shaw—The First Snow, (poetry,) A. D. Musson—Editorial Gossip—Choice Selections—News, &c.

Mail Subscribers, $1 50 per annum; City Subscribers, $2, delivered by carriers.

G. H. C. SALTER & Co., No. 335 Broadway.
DEXTER BROTHERS, Agents, No. 14 Ann-st.

DERBY & JACKSON'S LATE PUBLICATIONS.
For sale by the principal Booksellers:

I.
KNIGHT OF THE GOLDEN MELICF.
AN HISTORICAL ROMANCE.
By the author of the "Lost Hunter." 12mo, $1 25.

II.
THE TORCHLIGHT;
OR, THROUGH THE WOOD.
A Novel. By Mrs. OLCOTT, Authoress of "Isora's Child." 12mo, $1 25.

III.
DAISY'S NECKLACE
AND WHAT CAME OF IT.
By T. B. ALDRICH. 16mo. 75 cents.

IV.
MR. MILBURN'S
RIFLE, AXE AND SADDLE-BAGS.
With a portrait on steel. One neat 12mo vol. $1.

V.
AN ENCYCLOPEDIA OF INSTRUCTION.
By A. B. JOHNSON, Esq., of Utica. 12mo. $1 25.

VI.
MORMON WIVES;
A Narrative of Facts, Stranger than Fiction.
By METTA VICTORIA FULLER. 12mo. $1.

VII.
CARVALHO'S TRAVELS
AND ADVENTURES IN THE FAR WEST.
With Fremont's last Expedition. 12mo. $1.

VIII.
THE RAINBOW ROUND THE TOMB.
A Book for Mourners. By EMILY THORNNELL. 75 cents.

Will be ready in a few days:
THE PUDDLEFORD PAPERS; Or, Humors of the West.
SILVERWOOD; A Book of Memories.
THE STAR AND THE CLOUD; Or, A Daughter's Love.
THE SULTAN AND HIS PEOPLE. By C. OSCANYAN.
THE MERCHANT'S AND BANKER'S REGISTER.
THE HUSBAND IN UTAH. Edited by MARIA WARD.
GENTLEMAN'S GUIDE TO POLITENESS AND FASHION.

NEW MUSIC.
The following compositions for the Piano, by Herr R. GOLDBECK, have just been received, and are offered for sale by C. BREUSING, No. 701 Broadway:
R. GOLDBECK—"Souvenir de Faverolles," Mélodie Etude, op. 11.
"L'Amazone," Mazourka, op. 12.
"Galop de Jeanne," op. 16.
AQUARELLES," 12 Pensées Musicales, op. 18.
1. Souvenir de Chiswick.
2. Souvenir de Brighton.
3. Ma barque.
4. Pendresse.
5. Nocturne élégiaque.
6. Jours passés.
7. Plesrs et Soupirs d'amour.
8. Mélancolie, Trière, Rêve de bonheur.
9. Barcarolle.
10. Ma chanson.
11. Promenade sous les châtaigniers.
12. Une nuit étoilée.
"La Cavalgade," Etude de Bravoure, op. 19.
"Myosotis," Méditation Musicale, op. 20.
"Venezia," Scène de Lagunes, op. 21.
"Le Prophète," Grande Fantaisie de Concert, op. 22 (Homage à Fr. Lizst.)
"Il Trovatore," Fantaisie dramatique, op. 23.
"L'abandonné," Morceau de Fantaisie, op. 25.
OVERTURES to Opéra comique, "The Soldier's Return," (arranged for the Piano by the author himself,") op. 26.
"Scène sur le Lac de Genève, op. 27.
"Chant de jeune fille," op. 28.
"Souvenir d'Appony," Polka Mazourka, op. 29.
"Valse interrompue," op. 30.
"Lilie," Polka Mazourka, op. 31.
"Day Dream," Impromptu, op. 32.
"La complainte," Mélodie russe, op. 33.
"Dans les montagnes," op. 34.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE INDEPENDENT!
CONTENTS OF THIS WEEK'S NUMBER.
"*Certainties and Uncertainties of Probation*"—A characteristic article from the pen of Rev. Dr. CHEEVER.
"*God's Pity*"—A rich, religious article by Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER.
"*Letter From Washington*"—From *The Independent's* well-known correspondent, "PUTNAM." It gives an interesting account of a *slave-auction* witnessed a few days since by the writer.
"*English and European Opinions*"—By our English correspondent.
"*Letter From Western Reserve, Ohio,*" Or, Anti-Slavery, Secession and Infidelity on the Western Reserve.
"*Letter From Iowa*"—Showing the progress of Railroads in that State.
"*Citizenship of People of Color*"—A legal examination of the subject, by an able writer.
"*Religious Intelligence*"—Comprising a more complete and comprehensive summary of the events of interest and importance occurring in all religious denominations than is to be found in *any other newspaper in this country.* This department of *The Independent* is of special value to clergymen and all others who desire a weekly history of the American Churches. It contains, this week, a classified digest, embracing the following denominations: Congregational, Presbyterian, Episcopal, Methodist, Baptist, Lutheran, Reformed Dutch, German Reformed, and Miscellaneous; also, *Foreign* Religious Intelligence, comprising Germany, Spain, Italy and Turkey.
"*Literary Record*"—A weekly record of all the new books issued from the press.
"*Domestic Summary*"—Consisting of secular news, carefully condensed, and presented in readable style.
"*Editorial Articles,*"
"The Christian's Argument."
"Christianity and Liberty."
"Mediæval Preachers."
"The Mormons and the Zulus."
"The Popular Vote."
"The Tract Society's Committee."
"Peccavi! Peccavi!"
"*Commercial and Financial.*"—Giving, in addition to other matters of commercial interest, a weekly list of *Failures and Assignments;* also, this week, an invaluable record, prepared with great labor and at large expense, of *Changes recently made in Business Firms in New-York.* This list should be in the hands of every merchant in this City.
"*Eternity.*"—A rare poem, from the German of Haller.
"*Family Reading.*"—A page of interesting and instructive reading for the fireside, in which the children are specially remembered.
"*Our New-Year's Bouquet.*"—A practical, interesting, and valuable article, in the department of Horticulture.
"*Editors' Book-Table.*"—Giving carefully written and discriminating reviews of several recent works.
"*City Religious News.*"—Giving intelligence, the greater part of which is first communicated to the public through the columns of *The Independent.*
"*Foreign Intelligence.*"
"*Review of the Market.*"—A review written weekly expressly for this paper.
"*New-York Cattle Market.*"—Reported expressly for *The Independent.*
"*Prices Current.*"—An accurate list, corrected with great care weekly, and perfectly reliable.

THE INDEPENDENT.
IS A WEEKLY RELIGIOUS AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.
Circulation nearly 30,000, *and Continually Increasing.*
In addition to its large corps of Editors, it has permanently engaged the following distinguished persons as
REGULAR CONTRIBUTORS:
REV. GEORGE B. CHEEVER, D. D.,
REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER,
MRS. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE,
MR. CHARLES L. BRACE,
And numerous others.
CORRESPONDENTS
From all sections of the Union, and from England, France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, and the Holy Land, contribute to enrich the columns of THIS JOURNAL.
A NEW VOLUME
begins with the New Year, printed throughout with new copper-faced type on a new cylinder press, and on clear, white paper—making, from week to week, a handsome sheet, legible to the oldest eyes.

THE INDEPENDENT
For the coming year will present, in addition to the former plan of the paper, an entirely new feature, an Index of great value, particularly to literary readers—viz.: *A Digest or Résumé of the Periodical Literature of Europe,* especially in the departments of Theology, Sacred Philology, and Philosophy.
A department of *Practical Horticulture* will also be furnished, which cannot fail to be appreciated by all lovers of Flowers.
The departments of *Literature and Art* will be conducted as heretofore; the latter under the direction of a gentleman well schooled in Art, and whom the leading artists of this City recognize as a competent and candid critic.
But the great and leading aim of the editors and proprietors of *The Independent* is to make a RELIGIOUS JOURNAL, in which all these departments shall be subordinate to the one great end of religious instruction, by the propagation of the principles of the Gospel, and their application to the practical duties of common life, as well as to the great public questions of the age.
TERMS—By mail, $2 a year, in advance.
SPECIMEN NUMBERS sent Gratis.
ADVERTISEMENTS—Twenty cents per line each insertion.
JOSEPH H. LADD, Publisher,
Office No. 22 Beekman-st., New-York.

THE BEST FAMILY PAPER IS
THE LEDGER OF ROMANCE.
THE LEDGER OF ROMANCE.
THE LEDGER OF ROMANCE.
THE LEDGER OF ROMANCE.
THE LEDGER OF ROMANCE.
THE LEDGER OF ROMANCE.
Which contains the great tale of the age!
"HUNTINGTON;"
OR, MODERN INSANITY!
A TALE OF
FORGERY AND FASHION.

This wonderful and astounding tale will open a new field in the art of novel writing, depicting as it will, with vivid descriptions, the secret history of Huntington, proving that

FACT IS STRANGER THAN FICTION!

The extraordinary developments of the forger's career will be laid bare, and facts hitherto unpublished will be interwoven, which have been obtained from private and authentic sources, showing his curious love affairs, and 5th-av. intrigues, Wall-st. swindling, and bogus Company formations.
Of all the thrilling tales that have yet been issued from the press, this will be
THE MOST EXCITING!
THE MOST INTERESTING!
THE MOST CURIOUS!
THE MOST WONDERFUL! AND
THE MOST ASTONISHING!
No tale of modern times can compare with this tale of
HUNTINGTON, OR MODERN INSANITY!
The commencement of which will be published in No. 28 of the
LEDGER OF ROMANCE
And continued every week. Be sure to ask distinctly for THE LEDGER OF ROMANCE.
Only 4 cents. For sale at all the News Depôts.
ASK THE BOYS
ASK THE BOYS
ASK THE BOYS
ASK THE BOYS
FOR THE LEDGER OF ROMANCE.
FOR THE LEDGER OF ROMANCE.
FOR THE LEDGER OF ROMANCE.
FOR THE LEDGER OF ROMANCE.
FOR THE LEDGER OF ROMANCE.

THE BEST FAMILY PAPER IS
THE LEDGER OF ROMANCE.
THE LEDGER OF ROMANCE.
THE LEDGER OF ROMANCE.
THE LEDGER OF ROMANCE.
THE LEDGER OF ROMANCE.
THE LEDGER OF ROMANCE.
Which contains the great tale of the age!
"HUNTINGTON;"
OR, MODERN INSANITY!
A TALE OF
FORGERY AND FASHION.

This wonderful and astounding tale will open a new field in the art of novel writing, depicting as it will, with vivid descriptions, the secret history of Huntington, proving that

FACT IS STRANGER THAN FICTION!

The extraordinary developments of the forger's career will be laid bare, and facts hitherto unpublished will be interwoven, which have been obtained from private and authentic sources, showing the curious love affairs, and 5th-av. intrigues, Wall-st. swindling, and bogus Company formations.
Of all the thrilling tales that have yet been issued from the press, this will be
THE MO

THE BROADWAY RAILROAD.

Interesting Decision of the Court of Appeals.

The Opinions of Chief Justice Denio and Justice Comstock.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL DAVIS AND PALMER vs. SHARPE ET AL.

DENIO, Ch. J.—The question whether the railway proposed to be constructed in Broadway would be a public nuisance arose upon the pleadings, and it was a question of law. The width of the street, and of the contemplated railway, and the position of the latter, relatively to the surface of the pavement, the length of the cars to be used and the power by which they were to be moved, with the character of the street as a crowded thoroughfare extending through the heart of a populous city, were facts about which there was no material disagreement in the pleadings. The degree of inconvenience which the railway would occasion to persons owning or occupying property on the street, and the advantage and accommodation it would afford to the whole community were, if material, to be determined by the evidence. If the admissions in the pleadings showed that the railway if constructed would be a public or private nuisance, neither the testimony nor finding of the judge would affect the legal result which would follow from these admissions. The questions to be determined are therefore whether the defendants had acquired a lawful right to construct the railway; and if they have not, then whether what they avowed they proposed to do would, in point of law, amount to the offense of nuisance. If the transaction between the corporation on the one part and Sharpe and his associates on the other, by whatever name it may be called, was a legal act, conferring upon the latter the rights and privileges which it professed to give them, then it is impossible that the railway should have been a public nuisance, that being an offence which cannot be predicative of the lawful exercise of authority upon a subject to which it is applicable. It is therefore necessary to inquire in the first place whether the Common Council have power to authorize the construction and establishment of the railway according to the provisions of the resolution. If it shall appear that the proceeding was unauthorized and illegal, then it will become important to ascertain what the character of the act which Sharpe and his associates propose to perform in Broadway, would be, if it were sought to be done by individuals of their own authority. A railroad has no necessary relation to or connection with a common highway or street. It may be laid along the surface of such a road where the grade will permit it, but it may equally well run through the country remote from a highway and upon a level graduated for the purpose. When a railroad and a highway coincide, the circumstance is simply accidental. They are separate and distinct agencies to facilitate passage and traffic, and differing from each other in many essential particulars. The object of a highway or street is to afford to every citizen an opportunity to pass on foot or with his horse and carriage from one locality to another, and it is essential to the legal idea of such a road that it shall be common to all. When the question on the trial of an indictment was, whether the place where an obstruction had been put was a highway, Sir Mathew Hale said that to entitle it to that character it must be a "way for all travelers." (Austin's case, 1 Vent. 189.) "The King's Highway" is defined in English law to be a public passage for the King and his subjects, and from thence its name is derived; and the test whether a road is entitled to that designation, is to inquire whether it be common to all the people.—(Woolrich on Ways, p. 3.) A road does not cease to be a highway by being subjected to the control of a turnpike or plank-road corporation, this being considered as a method of keeping it in repair and of taxing the travel upon it for that purpose. (Benedict vs. Girt, 3d Barb. 469; The Commonwealth vs. Wilkinson, 16 Pick. 175.) Now a railroad does not facilitate traveling on foot or on horseback or with one's own carriage. It does not generally admit of those methods of passage; although when the railroad carriages are not moved by the power of steam but by horses, the tracks, when they do not rise above the street level, may be safely crossed, and may to a limited extent, be used for passage lengthwise. This is, however, only incidental and not a necessary feature of a railroad. Those who use a railroad for its proper purposes do not travel according to their own volition, but are transported like freight or baggage by the proprietors of the road in their own vehicle at their own rate of speed and at their pleasure as regards stoppages and the like. But the feature which most widely distinguishes a railroad from an ordinary highway or street is that the former is a strict monopoly, entirely excluding all idea of competition. A traveler who would go upon a railroad must take his seat in the carriage of the proprietors of the road and pay them the price of his transportation. The nature of the subject requires a unity of control and management, which precludes the existence of competing carriages. There may be rival roads, but there can be no rivalry on the same road; and no more than one road can exist in Broadway without excluding altogether every other kind of travelers with carriages. We may be allowed without the testimony of witnesses to know enough of the method of operating railroads to say that their carriages are quite unlike the vehicles used on other roads. They are necessarily large machines occupying the space which would be required for several carriages of any other kind, and containing passengers enough to fill a great many of the carriages used on other streets or roads. I have mentioned these particulars which distinguish a railroad from every other species of way for the purpose of explaining the reason why, in my judgment, *the establishment of such a road is not within the jurisdiction conferred upon the public authorities by the general laws of a State to highways, or upon the corporation of New-York, over the roads and streets in that City.* The power of the corporation over this subject is necessarily very large. It may lay out, open, alter, repair and amend and regulate streets, lanes, alleys, and highways, and may direct the draining, ditching and paving of them; and, moreover, the Common Council are Commissioners of Highways; and they may discontinue and close up streets in the manner specified in the statutes. (The Montgomerie Charter, Kent Charters, pp. 15, 99, and note 31 at p. 225; R. L. 1813, §§ 193 to 197; Laws 1818, ch. 215; Laws 1824, ch. 39.) But this power relates to and is confined to streets, &c., as such. Everything which is fairly within the idea of regulating, altering, repairing or amending the streets with a view to their uses and purposes as streets may be exercised by the Corporation, but the converting of a street or a part of a street into a piece of machinery for transporting persons with which the existence of a street has no natural or necessary connection is not in my judgment at all within the purview of the charters and acts of the Legislature to which I have referred. If an existing street can be converted into a railway, I see no reason why the Corporation may not authorize the laying out of a railroad where at present no street exists. They have as ample power to lay out and establish streets as to alter and amend them; and if they can consider a railway as falling within the legal notion of a street the power extends as well to the laying out of new railroads, as to changing the present streets into railroads. They can exercise the right of eminent domain in the opening of new streets; and if a railroad is only an improved species of street, the power could be rightfully applied in constructing a railroad wherever it might be considered that the public good would be promoted by it. I have examined with respectful attention the several cases in which the power which I have been examining is claimed to have been expressly or impliedly affirmed. They are without exception cases in which the right to establish the railroad at the places where it was proposed to be constructed had been granted mediately or immediately by the Legislature. In some of them it is true the right was challenged on the ground that compensation had not been provided for the taking of, or the injury to, private property, and the exception in that respect was not allowed. (Lexington and Ohio Railroad vs. Applegate, 8 Dana, 289; Hamilton vs. The New-York and Harlem Railroad Company, 9 Paige, 171; Drake vs. The Hudson River Railroad Company, 7 Barb., 508; Plant vs. The Long Island Railroad Company, 10 Barb., 26; Adams vs. The Saratoga, &c., Railroad Company, 11 id., 414; Milhau vs. Sharp, 15 id., 193, and S. C. 17 id., 437; Stuyvesant vs. Ploussil, id. 244; Chapman vs. The Albany and Schen. Railroad Company, 10 Barb., 360; Williams vs. The New-York Central Railroad Company, 18 id., 222, now under review in this Court.) In none of these adjudications, with the exception of the one in the Court of Appeals of Kentucky, has the position which I am opposing been affirmed in a case requiring its determination, though it is true in several of them, as in Drake vs. The Hudson River Railroad Company, and in Adams vs. The Saratoga Railroad Company, the position has been stated, as contended for by the defendants' counsel in this case; and in others it has been assumed to be the law. It has been laid down, and in the case in Kentucky and in Williams vs. The New-York Central Railroad Company, it may be said to have been decided that the laying a railroad in a street or highway is only a new and improved method of making use of the public easement over land dedicated or appropriated pursuant to law as a street or highway. This doctrine has been predicated of what is truly said to be the plastic and accommodating nature of the common law. That system of jurisprudence is no doubt a code of principles as distinguished from one of positive and arbitrary prescriptions; and when a doctrine of the common law can, without violence, be applied to a state of things brought into existence by the lapse of time or the progress of civilization, it may often be properly applied, though the facts are circumstantially different from those which existed when the rule was originally established. But the difference between a highway in the country or a street in a city or village and the modern contrivance of transporting persons by railroad cars running upon a grooved iron track, is in my judgment radical in its nature, and is not capable of being subjected to the same legal rules. The Legislature appears to have taken the same view of the subject which I entertain; for whenever it has been considered necessary or proper to allow a highway or street to be used to any extent for the purpose of a railroad, the right has been conferred in express terms. The first railroad company chartered in this State was the Mohawk and Hudson, which ran between Schenectady and Albany. The eleventh section of the act gives the directors the right, whenever it becomes necessary to cross any road or highway, to run the track "across or upon" the same. (Law 1826, p. 289.) A similar provision is contained in all the railroad charters granted prior to the year 1836, when the Attica and Buffalo Company was chartered with the same provision, connected with a direction to the Company to restore the road so as not *unnecessarily* to have impaired the usefulness. (Laws 1836, p 325, § 11.) Most of the subsequent acts granting railroad charters adopted the Attica and Buffalo act as pattern bill, with the provision respecting roads and highways which I have mentioned. In 1839 an act was passed for the benefit of associations or individuals who might engage in constructing a railroad upon lands purchased by themselves, by which the Commissioners of Highways were authorized to give a written consent for the tracks to be laid across or along the highways. (Laws 1839, ch. 300.) The Constitution of 1846 enjoined upon the Legislature the duty of providing for the creation of corporations by general acts, and accordingly, in 1848, and again in 1850 general statutes were enacted for that purpose in respect to railroads containing, in each instance, a provision similar to the one which has been referred to in the several special charters, enlarged by giving the corporations of cities the powers conferred upon commissioners of highways by the statute just referred to. (Laws 1848, p. 229, §19, subd. 5; Laws 1850, p. 234, §28, subd. 5.) The special subject of railroads passing through or terminating in cities, early engaged the attention of the Legislature; and in particular, cases where such roads terminated in the City of New-York. Express power was given to the Municipal Government to license their location in the streets. (Charter of the New-York and Harlem Railroad, Laws 1832, p, 156, §1; Charter of the Hudson River Railroad Company, Laws 1846, p. 272, §1.) It will be remembered that the cases provided for in these statutes were railroads running from one part of the State to another, and to be located for the most part in the country, and upon land to be purchased or acquired by the companies, and when the intersection of a highway, or the running upon the streets of a city, was merely an incident of the general design, and when the whole enterprise would be greatly embarrassed or entirely prostrated unless some power to run upon the highways or streets were vested in some public body or magistrate. The acts assume that, without legislative authority, the railroad corporations would have no right to interfere with any public road or street. To leave no doubt respecting the intention of the Legislature, an act was passed in 1854 expressly forbidding the municipal councils of cities to permit a railroad *commencing and ending in a city* to be established in any street or avenue without the consent of a majority in interest of the owners of property upon the street. (Laws 1854, ch. 140.) The Corporation of New-York, in the instance under consideration, assumed to establish a railroad running wholly on a city street, without any other legislative authority than the general power to regulate, amend and alter the streets, roads and alleys of the City. Up to a certain period the Supreme Court of this State seem to have entertained the views upon this subject which I have considered sound. In Fletcher vs. The Auburn and Syracuse Railroad Company, (25 Wend., 462,) and again in The Trustees of the Presbyterian Society in Waterloo vs. The Auburn and Rochester Railroad Company, (3 Hill, 567,) the question arose whether the clause in the railroad charters to which I have referred furnished a defence to a railroad company against the reclamation of the owner of the soil in a highway over which a railroad had been located. In other words, the point to be determined, in each of these cases, was whether an easement for the purpose of a highway, authorized, as against the proprietor of the soil, the laying down of a railroad upon the track of such highway. The Court decided against the railroad companies, holding that the statute related only to the right of the public, and that if it could be construed to affect the interest of the individual proprietor, it was void for want of a provision for compensation. It was held that the use of the land by the railroad company was wholly different from that pul lic right of passage, to promote which highways were established. These cases, if correctly decided, are conclusive upon the question we are examining. It was said on the argument of the present case that these adjudications were inconsistent with the resolution of the Court of Errors, in Bloodgood vs. M. and H. R. R. Co. (18 Wend, 17,) which went to the effect that the Legislature may authorize a private company to take the property of a citizen for the construction of a railroad, making provision for compensation. It is a sound inference from this principle that the construction of a railroad is to be regarded as a public object, and that it promotes the public good. But it by no means follows that it is an object of the same nature as that which highways are established to subserve. When an easement is granted or acquired for a public highway, the owner of the soil cannot complain of any use which the land may be put to, substantially of that character, but it cannot be lawfully appropriated, without compensation, for the construction of an arsenal or magazine, or a market, though such structures should be authorized of the Legislature for purposes purely public. It may be that in the case reported in 25 *Wend.*, the Court overlooked the principle that compensation is not necessary to be made where property is not taken, but only subjected to consequential damages by means of a public work, (see Radcliff's exrs. vs The Mayor &c., 4 Com t. 205, per Bronson J.) But conceding that to be so it does not effect the authority of the case as to its application to the present question.

The foregoing considerations have led me to the conclusion that the resolution of the Common Council granting to the defendants, Sharp and others, the right to lay down a railroad in Broadway, was without the scope of the powers of the Corporation and was wholly unauthorized and illegal.

But I think it was illegal for another reason. It is not pretended that more than one railway can be laid down in that street, without destroying it as a road for the passage of other carriages and vehicles. The resolution did not contemplate any participation on the part of the public, or the citizens generally, in the ownership, or in the profits of the contemplated railway. Indeed it is not susceptible, as has been shown, of any such participation. The public might indeed, as passengers, be benefited by the use of it; but as a business enterprize it was to be carried on by and for the emolument of the associates named. The manifest design of the resolution was to confer on the associates the exclusive right of carrying passengers by railroad on this public street for profit, and it was this circumstance alone which rendered it of any value to those who sought to obtain it. I will suppose then that it would be wholly unobjectionable as an obstruction in, or an interference with, the street, and that it would not impair in the slightest degree the adaptation of that thoroughfare for all other purposes for which it could ever have been used. The right granted to these associates would be the very definition of a franchise. The privilege of making a road or bridge, or of establishing a ferry, and of taking tolls from the citizens for the use of the same, are among the most common examples of a franchise. (3 Kent. Com. 458; 2 Black. Com 37; Charles River vs. The Warren Bridge, 11 Pet. 639, per Story, J.) Chancellor Welworth in Beekman vs. The Sar. and S. R. R. Co., (3 Paige, 75,) said: "The privilege of making a road and taking tolls thereon is a franchise, as much as the establishment of a ferry as a public wharf, and taking tolls for the use of the same." The Corporation of New-York may, without doubt, make grants of this character respecting the public waters which surround the City, but independently of that power, which is in terms conferred by the charter, they have no more authority to make such a grant than any other administrative board in the State. If they could make this grant, they could charter a turnpike or a plank road company upon the City streets. They could grant to individuals the right to pave or otherwise improve the streets, and to impose tolls thereon, to be exacted from all who should travel upon them. I do not now speak of the attempt to give a power to establish a succession in the nature of corporate succession, for the grant would be equally objectionable in this aspect of it, if it was made to an individual and his assigns. The answer given to this view of the case upon the argument, was that the Board could, in the exercise of what it called its legislative power, rescind its resolution at its pleasure. Without examining the authorities upon which that argument is founded, the applicability of which to this case I am not, however, prepared to admit, I do not see that the grant would be any the less objectionable that it contained upon its face the reservation of a right to rescind it at pleasure. The Board had no power to grant to any person a franchise for transporting travelers upon the public streets for profit for a single day, and the attempt to do so was absolutely void. If the foregoing conclusions are sound, the defendants at the time the amended complaint was filed, were of their own authority, as private individuals and without any lawful right, about to convert the central part of Broadway into a railroad, by taking up portions of the pavement and laying iron tracks thereon, and putting upon those tracks cars for the transportation of passengers, for their own profit; and the only remaining question is whether the proper form of remedy has been adopted by the parties who have instituted this suit. I have already said that if authority to establish the railroad had been granted by the Legislature mediately or immediately, the road could not have been a nuisance, and this is all that the cases upon the subject in this State establish. But the defendants were about to proceed without any such authority. Before speaking of the remedy, it is necessary to determine the other question which I have stated. What would have been the legal character of the act if the defendants had been suffered to perform it? In my opinion, it would, upon the fact admitted in the answer, have been a public nuisance. Any permanent or habitual obstruction in a public street or highway is an indictable nuisance, though there be room enough left for carriages to pass; and it is not less so though the thing which constitutes the obstruction is not fixed to the ground, but is capable of being and actually is removed from place to place in the street. If this railway proposed to be constructed by the defendants was in operation, it could not fail to happen that Broadway would at all times during the day be incumbered by a great number of those large receptacles for railway passengers which are an essential part of the apparatus of a railway. If authorized by law to run upon the street, the inconvenience would have to be submitted to; but if placed there without right, the authors of the act could not defend themselves from the charge of nuisance. The authorities for this position are certain and uniform, and leave no doubt upon the question (Fowler vs. Saunders, Cro. James, 446; The King vs Russell, 6 East, 427; Rex vs. Carlile, 6 Carr & Payne 636; Rex vs. Cross, 3 Camp., 226; Rex vs. Jones, 3 id 230; The King vs. Moor, 3 Barn. & Ad., 184; The Commonwealth vs Passmore, 1 Serg. & Rawle, 219; The King vs. Ward, 4 Ad. & Ellis, 384; The People vs Cunningham, 1 Denio, 524; Hart vs. The Mayor, &c. of Albany, 9 Wend., 571.) The question is not before us whether the advantages arising from the establishment of a railroad in the street would not be an ample compensation for all the injury and inconvenience which the public would suffer from the obstruction it would occasion. It may be that, upon the whole such a change in the character of the street would be a public benefit, but this is for the Legislature to determine. In the case of The King vs. Ward, which was an indictment for a nuisance in a navigable river and King's common highway, by erecting a certain building of stone across the stream and water-way of the river, the jury found the fact that the alleged nuisance had been erected by the defendant, but that the inconvenience was counterbalanced by the public benefit arising from the alteration thus made. The Court held that this finding amounted to a verdict of guilty. Lord Denman, Ch. J., stated the principle with great distinctness. "In the infinite variety of active operations always going forward in this industrious community, no greater evil can be conceived than the encouragement of capitalists and adventurers to interfere with known public rights from motives of personal interest in the speculations, that the change made may be rendered lawful by ultimately being thought to supply the public with something better than what they actually enjoy. There is no practical inconvenience in abiding by the opposite principle, for daily experience proves that great and acknowledged public improvement soon leads to a corresponding change in the law, accompanied, however, with the first condition of being compelled to compensate any portion of the public which may suffer for their advantage." (See also the opinion of Lord Tenterden, in the King vs. Russell, 6 Barn. & Cress., 566.)

It is well settled that where such an offence occasions, or is likely to occasion, a special injury to an individual which cannot well be compensated in damages, equity will entertain jurisdiction of the case at his suit; and also that the Attorney-General in all cases where a preventive remedy is called for by the circumstances; or the State, in its own name, may apply for an injunction against the perpetrators of the wrong. (2 Story's Eq., §§ 921, 922; The Attorney-General vs. The Cohoes Co., 6 Paige, 133; Barnes vs. Baker, Amb. 153; Samson vs. Smith, 3 Sim. 573; Spencer vs. The Lond. and Beirne R. Co., id. 198; Attorney-General vs. Richards, 2 Aust. 603; Corning vs. Towne, 6 J. Ch. R. 439.)

But the allegation that the plaintiffs were the owners of lots on Broadway was put in issue by the answer, and the affirmative has not been found to be true; and, besides, the Judge who tried the cause has found, as a matter of fact, that constructing the railway would not be specially injurious to the plaintiffs. I do not see, therefore, how, consistently with these findings, the action can be sustained in their behalf; and such seems to have been the view of the Superior Court at Special Term. The Attorney-General was, on that account, made a party plaintiff; but to the granting of this order the defendants objected, and from it they appealed to the General Term. By the terms of the Code, that order is reviewable here, provided it *involves the merits*, and I am unable to deny, that if the defendants were entitled to have the complaint dismissed, for want of interest in the subject on the part of the plaintiffs, the order, which virtually refused such judgment, and which admitted the substitution of a party standing in a different and better position in that respect was one which involved the merits of the action. The names of the original plaintiffs, it is true, remain on the record; but this does not improve the plaintiff's case if they are not in a situation to maintain an action. The General Term sustained the judgment on the ground that the order in question was authorized by certain sections of the Code of Procedure. (§§ 122, 173.) By the first of these sections, the Court is authorized to "determine any controversy between the parties before it when it can be done without prejudice to the rights of others, or by saving their rights; but when a complete determination of the controversy cannot be had without the presence of other parties the Court must cause them to be brought in." Section 173 relates to amendments, and is in very comprehensive terms. The Court may add or strike out the names of parties or correct a mistake in any respect; and it may conform the pleading or proceeding to the facts proved, when the amendment does not change substantially the claim or defence. The section first quoted, evidently refers to cases where one or more of the original parties had such an interest as would enable him to sustain the action, but when the controversy could not be completely settled without the presence of other parties. This was a familiar rule of the Court of Chancery, which would have been properly stated in the precise words of this section. The other section contains language, if construed literally, broad enough to embrace this case. A possible construction of the power to strike out, and to insert the names of parties, would admit the striking out of all the existing ones, on the ground that they had no cause of action, and bringing an entirely new set, who really had such right, but this would be too unreasonable to have been intended. So with the unlimited provision to correct a mistake. It cannot authorize the giving of judgment in favor of parties who have no right to the subject in litigation. So, also, with the provision authorizing the conforming of the pleading or proceeding to the facts proved. This I think does not permit an entire change of parties on one side. It obviously relates to the facts given in evidence on the trial.

If the original parties had shown an interest in themselves, which would have entitled them to invoke the jurisdiction of the Court, and the only difficulty had been that the judgment would not have been complete without the intervention of a party who would represent all others who had a similar interest, the case would be relieved from its present embarrassment. The view of the Superior Court, was that it proceeded such a case. By section 119, of the code, when the question in an action is one of common and general interest, or where the parties are very numerous, one or more may sue, or defend for the benefit of the whole. This is also a rule borrowed from the practice of this Court of Chancery. It would be giving an undue extension of this rule to hold it to embrace such a case as the present. The relief to be granted in this action must proceed upon the ground that the act attempted by the defendants would be either a public nuisance or the usurpation of a franchise detrimental to all the people of the State. It may not effect every citizen equally, but in judgment of law, assuming that no special injury is shown, they have an equal right to complain. Now it cannot be maintained for a moment that an action will lie by an individual citizen for such an offence. Such a rule would confound all distinctions between public and private rights and remedies, and would introduce inextricable confusion; and there is no authority for it to be found.

I am of opinion, therefore, that the judgment appealed from should be reversed. Whether the complaint should be dismissed, depends upon some other consideration. The finding that the railway, if established without lawful authority, would not be a public nuisance, was contrary to the admissions in the pleadings, and must be disregarded. It was arrived at, I presume, by taking into consideration the supposed advantages of a railway; for in one of the opinions with which we are furnished, the question of nuisance is stated to be a problem, which experience alone can solve. Experience would only be useful in balancing the advantages of the railway, against the effects of the obstruction and inconvenience it would cause. We have seen that the law regards an unauthorized obstruction as a nuisance *per se*. It is also found that the railway would not be specially injurious to the plaintiffs; but there is no finding upon the question whether they were the owners of lots on Broadway as alleged in the complaint. If the finding that it would not be especially injurious to the plaintiffs was based upon the idea that it was problematical, whether it would or would not be, upon the whole, advantageous to the persons more particularly interested in Broadway as a thoroughfare, as is highly probable, from what is said in the papers upon the general question of nuisance, the point was determined upon incorrect principle, and the question should be again submitted to the Court, with the law relating to it as here contained and settled. I am, therefore, in favor of reversing the present judgment, and awarding a new trial in the superior Court.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL, &c., vs. THE MAYOR, &c., OF NEW-YORK, &c.

COMSTOCK, J.—The judgment should be reversed for the reasons stated by the Chief Judge. I am not able however to assent to his views in regard to the power of the Common Council over the subject embraced in the resolution, out of which the present controversy has arisen. I am confidently of opinion that the municipal government of New-York may construct, or by mere license authorize others to construct an iron track in Broadway adapted to vehicles of the kind used upon railroads, and that licenses may be granted to the owners of such vehicles as other carriages are now licensed. Without going at large into the discussion, my reasons are briefly as follows:

As I have defined this power it cannot be objected to its exercise that it grants a franchise or monopoly. It is true that railroads are usually built by private corporations organized under special charters or general laws, and the right so to build and to use them exclusively becomes a corporate franchise. A road thus constructed becomes the property of the corporation which builds it, and all others are excluded from its use. But it by no means follows that a railroad track may not exist in a public highway in a city open to the public use as a street improvement, under such regulations as the municipal government, charged with the superintendence and control of streets may see fit to prescribe. The idea of a corporate franchise or of a monopoly existing in favor of individuals or associations of individuals, have no necessary connection with a railroad. Railroads are physical improvements, and they may or may not possess the characteristics of a monopoly or franchise according to the conditions under which they are built and used. If they simply constitute a feature of the public highway, and are open to the public use, then it is extremely plain that they are not liable to objections of this character.

The inquiry then next occurs, is there an absolute incompatibility between a highway and a railroad track laid upon it for the public use? This is not a question whether the track of a private corporation or of an association of persons can under municipal or legislative authority, be rightfully laid in a public street without compensation to the owners of the soil where that is owned by individuals. The course of judicial decision is certainly in favor of that right upon the ground, substantially, that the public easement or highway is not destroyed or obstructed, but only used according to a new and improved mode, although the iron track is not owned by the public and the public can only use it by riding or conveying their property in the cars of those who are its owners. But this I repeat is not the question. Can a highway and a railroad track coexist and constitute one public easement, where no person or corporation can claim an exclusive right to use the track, and when all may use it under such regulations and licenses as the municipal government may provide? Of this I do not entertain any doubt.

But if we were disposed to doubt upon this question, or even to deny the conclusion stated, still the inquiry is not one upon which the law pronounces a judgment until the facts are ascertained, and to ascertain them we have no power. If a municipal corporation, in the exercise of its authority over streets, determines that iron rails, and their use by the licensed portion of the public, are a legitimate street improvement, I am not aware of any power in us to determine otherwise. We are in possession of no peculiar knowledge which enables us to declare, that a City government, clothed with full authority to alter, regulate, and improve its thoroughfares, violates its trust, or transcends its powers, in coming to such a determination, and passing proper ordinances to carry it into effect. For one I do not know, and I cannot know judicially, that the street known as Broadway, in New-York, will be obstructed, or its usefulness, as the whole, impaired, by a particular kind of carriage, drawn by horses, upon an iron rail laid down for that purpose. This use of the street may have both its inconveniences and its advantages. It is not for us to say which will predominate.

Whether the proposed railway will be a *nuisance* is a mere question of fact, and, as such, it has been found in the negative, on the trial in the Court below, after the examination of a large number of witnesses. If it had been found the other way, then it might have been the duty of the Court of original jurisdiction to interpose by injunction, and arrest the evil on that special ground, and it might be our duty to affirm the decision. But we have nothing to do with the comparative advantages and disadvantages merely of the proposed change in the streets. Those were considerations peculiarly addressed to the knowledge and judgment of the local government, charged with the care of all the streets in the City; and I should regard it as a usurpation, by courts, of power which does not belong to them, if they undertake to control the municipal authority in this respect. Courts are certainly not wiser on this subject than the Common Council of New-York, and, unfortunately for their right to interfere, the supreme law-making power of the State has vested in the Council, and not in them, the power to regulate and control the streets of the City.

Such are my views upon the general question. In regard to the particular resolution of the Common Council, authorizing Jacob Sharpe and his associates to construct a railroad in Broadway, I have had some doubts whether it could not be sustained as a mere license revocable at pleasure, and imposing no obligations upon the City Government. But my conclusion is that this cannot be done. The resolution in its first clauses is a simple authority to Sharpe and others to construct the road in the manner specified, but these clauses are so connected with an entire scheme that the whole must stand or fall together. As the consideration for constructing the road, the ordinance clearly contemplates that it is to become the private property of the associates. They alone will be entitled to place their cars upon it, and, within a maximum limit, they can charge what they please for the carriage of passengers. These rights are in effect granted in perpetuity, because the only provision for their limitation is in case the associates after ten years shall decline to pay such license fees "as the corporation, with the permission of the Legislature, shall prescribe." In that event, the road, with its equipments, is to be surrendered at a fair and just valuation. Taking, therefore, the whole ordinance together, and giving effect to it according to its terms and intention, it is no less than an abrogation by the Common Council of their powers and duties over and concerning the public streets, and a surrender of a considerable portion of those powers and duties into the hands of private individuals, or of a private corporation. This the corporation of New-York cannot do. Time and experience may, for aught we know, give a very unfavorable solution to the question whether this railroad or any railroad in Broadway can be beneficial to the public, but the hands of the City Government will be tied by the contract into which it has entered, and further change and improvement may be prevented by this voluntary surrender of its own powers. On this ground, and without looking at the question in other and more special aspects, I am satisfied that the ordinance is void, and that no effect can or should be given to any of its provisions.

(Copy) F. KERNAN, Reporter.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets. *Carefully Reported for the N. Y. Daily Times*

NEW-YORK, Friday, Jan. 9—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are in fair request at steady prices. Pearls, $8; Pots, $7 81½@$7 87½, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is in moderate demand at our quotations. Java, 14c @14¾c.; Laguayra, 11¾c.@12c.; Maracaibo, 11¾c.@12¾c.; Rio, 9c.@11¾c.; and St. Domingo, at 10¾c. ₱ lb.

COPPER—The inquiry is limited; prices, however, are well sustained.

COTTON—The market is rather poorly supplied, while the demand is fair, and prices are very firm, most owners looking for a further advance.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile and Texas.	New-Orleans.
Ordinary	11½	11¾	11½	11¾
Middling	13½	13¾	13½	13¾
Middling Fair	13¾	13¾	14¾	14¾
Fair	14	14½	14¾	14¾

FISH—Rule dull and heavy, at about former rates.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour opened tamely, but it is now in improved demand, at former rates. Sales have been reported, since our last, of about 9,500 bbls., in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	$6 10@$6 20
Straight State	6 20@ 6 30
Favorite and Extra State	6 30@ 6 70
Common to Good Indiana & Upper Lake	6 25@ 6 35
Common to Good Superfine Ohio	6 45@ 6 65
Fancy Michigan	6 45@ 6 65
Extra Michigan	6 60@ 7 50
Extra Indiana and Wisconsin	6 60@ 7 50
Extra Ohio	6 80@ 8 00
Fancy Genesee	6 80@ 7 00
Extra Genesee	7 00@ 8 75
Extra Missouri	6 75@ 8 75

Canadian is scarce and stiffly held, but is inactive. Superfine to extra common is from $6 35@$7 62½ ₱ bbl.; 250 bbls found buyers within the range. Southern is doing better. The transactions since our last comprise about 2,100 bbls. low Mixed to Fancy and Extra, at $6 90@$8 and $9 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is scarce and quiet, at $5 56@$5 25 for Fine to Superfine ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in limited demand and is depressed, at $3 12½@$3 25 for Jersey, $3 75@$3 81½ for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. The latter brings $17@$17 50 in puncheons. Buckwheat Flour, $3 25@$3 50 ₱ 100 lbs.

FRUIT—Raisins are in better demand and are now worth $2 35 for prime Layer, and $3 85 for prime Boxes, ₱ whole box. Smaller packages, proportionate rates. Other articles are quiet and somewhat nominal.

GRAIN—Wheat is quiet and irregular in value. We have heard of sales of only a few small lots Southern Red, part prime, at $1 57 ₱ bushel. Rye is scarce and needed at 83c.@85c. for inferior to choice ₱ bush. 2,000 bushels were sold within the range. Oats are salable and firm at 49c.@51c. for Ohio and Lake; 46¾c.@48½c. for State; 43c @45c. for Jersey; and 40c.@44c. for Southern, ₱ bushel. Barley is in pretty good demand, and is quoted at $1@$1 32 for very inferior to choice, ₱ bushel. 6,500 bushels found buyers within this range. Barley Malt commands $1 35@$1 42½ ₱ bushel. Corn is more active at higher prices. There were sales reported to-day of only about 53,000 bushels, at 65c.@67½c. for unsound; 68c.@70c. for mixed, in store and delivered; 68c.@70c. for new Southern Yellow; 69c.@70c. for new Southern White, and 71c.@75c for old Northern and Southern Yellow and White, ₱ bushel.

HAY—Sales were made of 500 bales River at 95c.@$1 for shipment; and $1 05¼@$1 12½ for local use, ₱ 100 lbs.

HIDES—The demand is fair at very firm rates,—with, however, a limited supply, and consequently light transactions.

HOPS—New continue quiet, yet steady, at from 7c. @10c. ₱ lb. Old rule dull and nominal, at 3c.@5c. ₱ lb.

IRON—We heard of sales of about 100 tons Scotch Pig at $30@$31, cash and short credit, ₱ ton.

LATHS—Eastern, $1 31¼@$1 37½, cash and short credit, ₱ M.

LEAD—Is in moderate demand and is quite stiffly held.

LEATHER—Domestic tanned Sole still finds ready buyers at full and rising rates. The supply is quite light.

LIME—Rockland rules scarce and quiet at steady prices—90c. for Common, and $1 90 for Lump, ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—The supply and demand continue limited at unchanged figures. New-Orleans, 30c.; Porto Rico, 57½c.@62½c.; Cuba Muscovado, 44c.@50c.; and Clayed Cuba, 36c.@40c. for sour and sweet, ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Tar and Crude Turpentine are unchanged. Spirits Turpentine is pretty actively sought after, and it readily brings the equivalent of 50c., cash, ₱ gallon. Resin is salable, and worth $1 60 for common, ₱ gallon, ₱ 310 lbs.; and $3@$5 for No. 1 and white, ₱ 280 lbs.

OILS—Whale, Sperm and Olive are unaltered. Linseed is dull and heavy at 80c.@82c., ₱ gallon. Lard Oil is in moderate request at former rates.

PROVISIONS—Pork is depressed and declining, with sales reported since our last of only about 480 bbls., in lots, at $19 37½@$19 43¾ for old Mess; $20@$20 12½ for new do., and $17, for new Prime, ₱ bbl. No old Prime offering. Dressed Hogs bring, in lots, 8¾c.@8¾c. ₱ lb. Cut Meats are in moderate supply and demand, at 9¾c. @10¼c. for Hams, and 7¾c.@7¾c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is in pretty brisk request for immediate and future delivery, and it is quite firm, at from 9¾c. @11¾c., ₱ lb. Lard shows less vigor. The transactions since our last reach about 570 bbls. and tcs. fair to Prime, at 12¾c.@12¾c. ₱ lb. Beef is in good demand, at very full rates. The transactions since our last consist of 400 bbls., at $9@$10 for new Prime; $10 50@$12 25 for Country Mess; $10 50@$12 25 for repacked do.; $14 50@$15 for new Chicago Mess, and $15 50 for extra do. do., ₱ bbl. New Prime Mess Beef is salable and steady at $20@$36 ₱ tc. Beef Hams are scarce and quiet at $17 50@$20 ₱ bbl. Butter is in fair request and is now worth 16c.@21c. for Ohio; 20c.@25c. for common to very good State, and 25c.@27½c. for prime to very choice do., ₱ lb. Cheese is in moderate supply and request, at 9¾c.@10¾c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales transpired to-day of about 150 tcs. common to choice, at $3 37½@$4 37½ ₱ 100 lbs.

SALT—The demand is rather tame; prices are somewhat nominal.

SOAP—We heard of sales of 200 bxs. Castile, to arrive, on terms not disclosed.

SPICES—Are very quiet at old quotations.

SUGARS—The market is still pretty brisk and buoyant. Yesterday's sales were 1,180 hhds. To-day, sales transpired of about 450 hhds. Cuba, in lots, at from 8¾c @10¾c., with (for two days) 2,150 bxs. Havana, at from 9c.@10¾c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—There were 10,000 lbs. prime bought at 11¾c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—Are comparatively scarce and quiet, yet very firm.

WHISKY—Is more inquired for, and is doing better; 500 bbls. Ohio and Prison have been sold at 26c.@26½c. ₱ gallon, closing with very little to be had under the latter rate.

FREIGHTS—Were pretty brisk and buoyant, though the cold weather and large quantities of ice in the harbor seriously impeded operations. For Liverpool, Cotton, 7-32d.@¼d. ₱ lb.; Flour, 2s 9d.@2s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 7d.@8d. ₱ bush.; Rosin, 2s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; and Heavy Goods, 22s. 6d.@25s. 6d. ₱ ton. For other ports, proportionate rates.

Conductor PITMAN, of the Bangor and Portland Railroad, provided himself with a clergyman and other appurtenances, last Saturday, and was duly united in the bonds of matrimony to Miss FULLER, soon after leaving Bangor.

NEW-YORK CITY BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The following list consists of prominent Houses in each line of Business:

Berlin Wool, Embroidery Silks, Fringes, Gimps, Buttons, Ladies' Dress Trimmings, Gold and Silver Articles for Regalia.
KOHLSAAT BROS., (Importers and Jobbers,) 43 John-st.

Advertising Agents.
S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.....119 Nassau-st.

Hardware, Cutlery, Edge Tools, &c.
T. DOUGLAS, Manufacturer and Dealer, 66 Beekman-st.

French Window and Picture Glass.
Grate and Fender Makers.
WM. H. JACKSON, (formerly W. & N. Jackson & Sons,) No. 681 Broadway, one door from 19th-st.

Boat and Oar Bazaar.
Life, Race, Ship and P

AUCTION SALES.

WILL SELL, ON SUNDAY, JAN. 11, AT 10½ o'clock, at the west side of the 8th-av., the entire parlor, hall, and mahogany furniture of the house, all of which is first-class and worthy the special attention of purchasers, as the whole is to be sold absolute on the premises, for no reason but which will be assigned. Said can be had on the morning of sale, which will be positive without regard to weather, consisting of rich chandeliers and gas-fixtures throughout the house; superb rosewood pier mirrors, plate, made by Nunns & Fisher, used [illegible]; magnificent carved rosewood parlor furniture, in silk, brocatel and velvet; recention furniture in mohair and tapestry; two elegant [illegible] etageres, rich carved pier and mantel mirrors, marble-top centre and pier tables, brocade [illegible] curtains, elegant clocks, rich mantel vases and [illegible], Wilton and ingrain carpets; valuable [illegible] of oil-paintings, embracing historical subjects, [illegible] architectural views, foreign and home scenery, [illegible] carved bedsteads, elegant dressing bureaus, [illegible], superb hair mattresses, feather beds, two [illegible] rosewood secretary bookcases, extension table, [illegible] silver ware, cut glass, rich China, copper and other [illegible] utensils, with a large variety of chamber and [illegible] furniture of every description, in fifteen rooms, portable heater, stoves, &c.

SAMUEL OSGOOD, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS, &c.—The sale which commenced on Tuesday, Jan. 6, at the stores of Robert Davis, Nos. 644 and 646 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st., by order of the Supreme Court, under direction of the United States Trust Co., will be continued on MONDAY, TUESDAY, and following days, at 10½ A. M., commencing at No. 644, as per catalogue, comprising in Monday's sale, children's cabs, carriages, wagons, &c.; an extensive assortment of japanned trays in sets, waiters, &c.; cages, toys, China, glass ware, lamps, &c.

N. B.—Those who have purchased at the above sale will please remove their goods before Monday, 10 o'clock A. M. SAMUEL OSGOOD & CO., Auctioneers, Office No. 51 Nassau-st.

JEREMIAH J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer

SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY IN BROOME-STREET, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—On WEDNESDAY, Jan. 21, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, A. J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell as above the three-story brick house and lot known as No. 293 Broome-st., near Eldridge-st. The house is a two-story and attic brick dwelling; will rent for about $600 per annum; contains Croton water. Size of lot 21:10½x87:6. Half of the purchase-money can remain for a term of years, &c.; apply at the office of the auctioneer, No. 5 Beaver-st.

HENRY B. HEETS, Jr., Auctioneer.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF FIRST-CLASS FURS.—HEETS, Jr., Auctioneer, will sell on TUESDAY, Jan. 13, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the fur store, No. 44 Maiden-lane, a choice assortment of first-class furs, in capes, mantles, victorines, muffs, cuffs, fur coats, gloves, robes, capes, &c., the whole to be sold without reserve, to reduce the stock, at the fur store No. 44 Maiden-lane, every article strictly warranted, and as the furs are intended to be sold, a deposit will be required from purchasers.

WILLIAM IRVING & Co., Auctioneers.

WILLIAM IRVING & CO., WILL SELL at auction on SATURDAY, Dec. 10, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesrooms No. 8 Pine-st., handsome household furniture, consisting of brussels and ingrain carpets, bookcases, secretaries, sofa bedstead, bureaus, bedsteads, mahogany sofas and chairs, sideboards, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, blankets, sheets, quilts, counterpanes, &c., marble-top tables, washstands, crockery and glassware, kitchen furniture, &c. Also an elegant rosewood 6-octave melodeon.

WM. H. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer

WM. H. FRANKLIN & SON WILL SELL, at the Merchants' Exchange, on THURSDAY, Jan. 22, at 12 M., house and lot No. 407 4th-st., between Bowery and 2d-av.; house 25 by 60, 3 stories, 3 rooms deep, attic and sub-cellar, built in the best manner, ten years since; plumbing recently renewed, and house put in complete repair; lot 25 by 101 feet. Terms, 10 per cent. at sale; 30 per cent. April 1; 70 per cent. can remain at 6 per cent. Possession April 15. For further particulars, apply to WILLETS & Co., No. 303 Pearl-st.

TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY AUCTION SALE OF FURS, sleigh robes, capes, victorines and muffs, furniture, rosewood piano-fortes, oil-paintings, gilt frames; rifles, 600 engravings, velvet rugs, clocks, fancy goods, 200 chairs, lots of silver-plated ware and jewelry from retail store, (closed;) 20,000 cigars, in lots to suit, at No. 79 Nassau-st., THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock.

GREAT SALE OF COAL LANDS IN WYOMING VALLEY, LUZERNE COUNTY, PENN.—The North Pennsylvania Coal Company will sell on THURSDAY, Jan. 22, 1857, at public auction on the premises, to the highest bidder, without reserve or limitation, four tracts of unsurpassed Coal Land. Said lands are situated 2½ miles North of Wilkes-Barre, in the heart of the Wyoming Coal Field, and contain together about 393 acres, as follows: Wagner Tract, (No. 1,) 37 acres, 138 perches; Wagner Tract, (No. 2,) 196 acres, 152 1 5 perches; Apple Tract, 84 acres, 12 1-5 perches; Carey Tract, 66 acres, 89½ perches. These Tracts adjoin each other, and are crossed in part by the North Branch Canal, just completed to the New-York State line, by the Plank Road from Wilkes-Barre to Pittston, and by the route of a contemplated Railroad from Nanticoke to Pittston, connecting at that point with the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad. Coal is opened and being mined on all sides of them, and for farming purposes they are unsurpassed. Sale to commence on the premises at 10 o'clock, A. M., Jan. 22, 1857. For further particulars, address JOHN D. TAYLOR, No. 9 South Water-st., Philadelphia, or STANLEY WOODWARD, Wilkes-Barre, Penn.—Dec. 17, 1856.

RAILROADS.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul's, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest, *viâ* New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 198 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., New-York. JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after Monday, Dec. 22, 1856, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.: Buffalo Express, at 2:30 A. M., for Buffalo. Dunkirk Express, at 6:30 A. M., for Dunkirk. Mail, at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Passengers by this train remain over night at Owego, and proceed the next morning. Chicago Express, at 12 M. for Dunkirk. Rockland Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 6 P. M., for Suffern and intermediate stations. Newburg Express at 4 P. M., for Newburg and Otisville and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 4:30 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations.

THE ABOVE TRAINS RUN DAILY, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning, with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend, with Dimock, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD —CHANGE OF TIME.—Commencing Monday, Jan. 5, 1857.—Three daily trains to Albany, Sundays excepted. Fare $1 50 from New-York to Albany. Leave New-York as follows, from station corner of White and Centre-sts.:

6 o'clock A. M. Express train for Albany, connecting with the Central Railroad and Northern trains.

8:10 A. M. Mail train, running directly through without change of cars, and connecting at Chatham Four Corners with the Western trains for Pittsfield, North Adams, and other stations.

4 P. M. Express, running directly through without change of cars, and connecting with Central train at 11 P. M. for the West.

RETURNING, LEAVE ALBANY.

6:15 A. M. Mail train for New York direct.
10:45 A. M. Express, without change of cars.
5 P. M. Express, without change of cars.

Tickets to be obtained, and baggage checked, at the office of the Western Railroad, Albany, or at White and Centre, Broome, or 26th st. and 4th-av., New-York.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK TO RUTLAND, BURLINGTON, PLATTSBURG, ROUSE'S POINT AND MONTREAL, SAME DAY.—Leave New-York and Hudson River Railroad at 6:30 A. M.; leave Troy by Troy and Boston Railroad at 11:50 A. M.; arrive at Rutland at 2:30, Burlington 6:15, Plattsburg 7:15, Rouse's Point 8 P. M., Montreal 10:30 P. M., and Ogdensburg next morning. Leave New-York (Nov. 3 this route) at 6 P. M.; arrive at Troy by Troy and Boston Railroad at 5:45; arrive at Rutland 9:15 P. M., lodge; leave at 6 A. M.; arrive at Ogdensburg and Montreal same afternoon. Leave New-York at 6:45 P. M., lodge at Troy; leave at 6:30 A. M., for all points north and east of Rutland.

ISAAC V. BAKER, Superintendent of Troy and Boston Railroad.
MAY 5, 1856.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY —Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, to Scranton, Great Bend, the North and West, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, to Mauch Chunck.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.—Commencing Jan. 1, 1857, Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., and 3:10 P. M.; for Somerville, at 7:30 and 11 A. M., 3:10 and 4:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 11 A. M., 3:30 and 4 P. M.

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST *viâ* JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., 89; 12 M., 88; stopping at all way stations. 11 and 4 go to Kensington. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati ($17 and $16 50) and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM DEC. 29, 1856, the trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Train, 6:30 A. M. and 5:45 P. M.; Mail, 11:15 A. M.; Emigrant, 6:45 P. M.; For Poughkeepsie, 8:30 A. M. and 12:30 and 5:30 P. M.; For Sing Sing, 8 A. M. and 4 P. M.; For Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Sing Sing and Peekskill trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 5:45 and 10:25 A. M., and 4:45 P. M.; and East Albany at 6:15 and 10:45 A. M., and 5:20 P. M. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

LAND ROUTE—NEW-YORK TO PROVIDENCE, &c.—On and after Dec. 1, 1856, Express Trains of the Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad will leave Hartford on the arrival there of the Express Trains of the New-York and New-Haven, and New-Haven, Hartford, and Springfield Railroads, which leave New-York at 8 A. M. and 3 P. M., respectively. S. ASHBURNER, Chief Eng'r. and Supt. H., P. and F. R. R.

FLUSHING RAILROAD LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer ISLAND CITY, at 8:45, 9 and 10 A. M., 1, 2:45 and 5 P. M. The cars leave Flushing (L. I.) at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point. Through in 25 minutes. Fare 25 cents. M. M. SMITH, Sup't.

MEDICAL.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

This purely Vegetable Remedy continues in itself the properties of an Antiseptic, a mild Cathartic, and a Tonic. It quickly removes from the blood and other fluids of the body the impurities of unhealthy secretions, which engender and feed disease, thus startling at the root of the malady. Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st.

NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE.—TRIESEMAR. None are genuine unless the engravings of the Steel of the Patent Office of England, the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Vienna, are fixed upon each wrapper, and around each case.

Sold by Dr. H. A. BARROW.—Member of the Imperial College of Vienna, and Royal College of Surgeons, London, who may be personally consulted at his residence, No. 187 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York, from 11 o'clock in the morning till 2, and from 4 o'clock till 8 in the evening. (Sundays excepted.)

TRIESEMAR No. 1.—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c.; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the married state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2.—Entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copavia and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3.—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2, and 3, are prepared in the form of a lozenge, devoid of taste or smell, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. *Sold in tin cases and divided in separate doses, as administered* by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $5 each, or four cases in one for $15, which saves $5; and in $27 cases, whereby there is a saving of $8.

Special arrangements having been made with the various Expresses, the nine-dollar cases of the Triesemar, and the larger sizes, will be forwarded by Dr. Barrow, carriage paid, immediately on receiving a remittance, to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer, thus securing to the public genuine European preparations, and effectually protecting them from spurious and pernicious imitations. The three-dollar cases sent as usual, but not free of carriage.

☞ No. 187 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York.

BEST HAIR DYE IN THE WORLD.—This is strong language, yet BOGLE'S ELECTRIC HAIR DYE (recently improved) was proven to be so by the Judges at the late Mechanics' Fair, held in Boston (among whom was Dr. HAYES, the eminent chemist and State Assayer,) who awarded it the

PRIZE MEDAL AND DIPLOMA

over the choicest HAIR DYES on exhibition from all parts of the Union. Its unparalleled superiority consists in: 1st—The ingredients are nourishing to the hair, not destructive, as others are. 2d—Does not stain nor hurt the skin. 3d—Is easily applied, and dyes the hair any color required, from a delicate brown to a deep black, so natural as to appear marvelous. Manufactured, sold, and applied by WM. BOGLE, No. 277 Washington-st., Boston. Sold also in this City by BARNES & PARK, FISHBURTON, HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., C. H. RING, A. B. & D. SANDS, Fulton-st; W. H. CAREY & CO., F. C. WELLS; W. B. ZIEBER, Philadelphia; and by druggists generally.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact, when its virtues become fully known it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary; allaying all over excitement, and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer it is equally remarkable; assimilating with the gastric juices of the stomach, it insists them in more readily disserving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved and the whole framework of man renewed on a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price, $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office, No. 71 Maiden-lane. DR. MAGNIN.

CAUTION.—NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.—BEware of handbills and advertisements stating that Dr. HUNTER has removed, and that Hunter's Red Drop can be had at any place, except at the old Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., established in 1834, by the writer of this, and the present and only proprietor. It is a villainous conspiracy by a plurality of unprincipled quack doctors, to rob Dr. HUNTER of his hard-earned reputation as a skillful and honorable physician. Remember that Dr. Hunter's Red Drop can only be had genuine at the old Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st.; all others are base and wicked counterfeits of this wonderful remedy, it being the only thing on earth that will really cure and root out of the human system every particle of the rank and poisonous virus of the venereal disease.

CHRONIC AND CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.—Dr. RALPH, No. 643 Houston-st., near Wooster. (Consultations till 1 and after 6 o'clock, Sundays excepted.) Stricture, seminal weakness, spermatorrhœa, and all genito-urinary diseases, radically cured, without painful operations, offensive medicines, or troublesome restrictions. By application in the recent stage of disease a speedy cure is obtained. A new, strictly non-mercurial treatment in old constitutional cases. All letters must inclose a fee. Address Box No. 869 Post-Office. Strangers visited at their hotels if necessary.

Gravel, Piles, Asthma, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Scrofula, Female Complaints, &c., successfully treated.

RICORD'S PRACTICE.—C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., No. 516 Broadway, pupil of Drs. CARNOCHAN and MOTT of this City, and RICORD of Paris, who is the first living surgeon in diseases, &c., of the sexual system, may be confidentially consulted for the cure of this important class of diseases, which includes all nervous, seminal, and kindred complaints. Dr. H. tenders to the afflicted positive assurance of relief, and those who have been abused by "specifics," antidotes, little books, "no mercury," and like effusions of the numerous medical charlatans of the day, may rely on having their cases treated effectually, no matter how complicated they may appear. Consultations in English or French.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR WATSON has for a long series of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than twenty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. Watson is in constant attendance, from 7 in the morning until 9 at night, at his consulting rooms and residence, No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway. The consulting rooms are separate. WM. WATSON, M. D., Formerly Surgeon to the Lock Hospital.

DR. WATSON'S "NEW WORK.—"THE CAUSE AND CURE"—a complete practical treatise on spermatorrhœa and premature exhaustion, with local debility, induced by early indiscretion, excess, or other causes, in which the nature and effects of this insidious malady, together with the treatment, are fully explained; illustrated by numerous anatomical plates and drawings. With a supplement on genito-urinary diseases. Price, $5. To be had of the author, who may be consulted confidentially, at No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

DR. LARMONT'S PARIS AND LONDON MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE—20th edition, 400 pages, 100 illustrations, cloth, $1. It gives the advertised remedies, and shows the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of emissions, impotency, stictures, gleet, syphilis, &c. He cures all such diseases at No. 82 Mercer-st., corner of Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, from 10 A. M. until 9 P. M. We recommend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Day Book, Democrat, &c.*

SPERMATORRHEA OR NOCTURNAL EMISSIONS CAN BE CURED.—Nature has provided a remedy. That remedy I have discovered. This is no "Medical Treatise," no "Curative Instrument," no "humbug." Sent on receipt of one shilling or four stamps. Address Box No. 269, Middletown, New-York.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

HAINES BRO'S., PIANO-FORTE Manufacturers, Have removed from No. 116 3d-av. to THEIR NEW MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOMS Nos. 326 to 334 2d-av., corner 21st-st., New-York. Where, with their increased facilities, they will keep constantly on hand a full assortment of their CELEBRATED PIANO-FORTES, which they offer on the most favorable terms FOR CASH OR APPROVED PAPER. Pianos to let, and rent applied on purchase if desired. This department attended to by J. M. Pelton.

PREMIUM PIANOS.—SCHUETZE & LUDOLFF would respectfully invite purchasers of Pianos to their choice assortment of premium Pianos. They are acknowledged superior to any other manufacturer's square Pianos, and have found great approbation by the following eminent artists: Mrs. Seguin, Mr. Paul Julien, Mr. A. Gockel, Mr. M. Strakosch. From the first reference are willingly given. Our Pianos were awarded premiums at the exhibition of the American Institute, Crystal Palace, New-York, 1855-6. All our Pianos are warranted. SCHUETZE & LUDOLFF.
No. 468 Broome-st., near the west side of Broadway

GOLD MEDAL PIANOS!—STEINWAY & SONS have again been awarded the First premium at the late Fair of the American Institute, New-York; and also the first Premium Gold Medal at the late Fair of the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, in addition to the three already received, making five first prize medals within the last 18 months. No. 82 Walker-st.

BARGAINS.—BOSTON PIANO-FORTE WAREROOMS, 339 Broadway, corner of Walker-st., from HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'s celebrated manufactory, at reduced prices for cash. Manufacturers' Exposition Medal Melodeons and Harmoniums, in every style. New 7-octave Pianos, Melodeons and Harmoniums for rent, which rent applied if purchased. S. T. GORDON, 297 Broadway.

T. H. CHAMBERS' PIANOS.—PIANOS FOR sale, repaired, and to rent. Second-hand Pianos at $100, $125, $150, at No. 385 Broadway.
A warranted, $450, rosewood, carved, 7-octave Piano, for $300. A warranted, $350, rosewood, serp., 7-octave Piano, for $250.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES. Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrestplank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN, Piano-forte manufacturers, WAREROOM No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, WHERE a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

BEAUTIFUL-TONED ROSEWOOD PIANO-Forte, double round. For sale cheap at the private residence of J. W. FIELDER, No. 112 Lexington-av. Can be seen at any time.

P. K. DEYO'S PROMPT AND RELIABLE ADVERTISING AGENCY.
No. 7 Appleton's Building, No. 348 BROADWAY.
Refer to Messrs. RAYMOND, WESLEY & Co.

BONNET COMB.—A NEW AND VERY DESIRable Patented (India) Rubber Comb, for the purpose of holding the bonnet in its place when on the head, which is much approved by the ladies, just received by D. M. KNIGHT & CO., No. 36 Vesey-st., New-York.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIPS.—The ships composing this line are

The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ARCTIC, Capt. JAMES LUCE.

These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accomodations for passengers are unequalled for elegance and comfort.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. Exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $275. From Liverpool to New-York, 80 and 90 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berths can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulk heads, and to avoid danger from ice will not cross the Banks north of 43 degrees until after the 1st of August.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK:		FROM LIVERPOOL:	
Saturday, Jan. 3	1857	Wednesday, Jan. 7	1857
Saturday, Jan. 17	1857	Wednesday, Jan. 21	1857
Saturday, Jan. 31	1857	Wednesday, Feb. 4	1857
Saturday, Feb. 14	1857	Wednesday, Feb. 18	1857
Saturday, March 14	1857	Wednesday, March 4	1857
Saturday, April 11	1857	Wednesday, April 1	1857
Saturday, May 9	1857	Wednesday, April 29	1857
Saturday, May 23	1857	Wednesday, May 27	1857
Saturday, June 6	1857	Wednesday, June 10	1857
Saturday, June 20	1857	Wednesday, June 24	1857
Saturday, July 4	1857	Wednesday, July 8	1857
Saturday, July 18	1857	Wednesday, July 22	1857

For freight or passage, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75. FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Eyrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head, green on starboard, and red on port bow.

EUROPA, Leitch, leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 7.
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 14.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York.....Wednesday, Jan. 21.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston.....Wednesday, Jan. 28.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York.....Wednesday, Feb. 4.
AMERICA, Lang, leaves Boston.....Wednesday, Feb. 11.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 18.
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 25.

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof expressed.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
EDINBURG, 2,500 tons, WM. CUMMINGS, Commander.
NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, Commander.
GLASGOW, 1,962 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander.

The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing their new and powerful steamers from New-York for Glasgow direct, as under:

EDINBURG.....Saturday, 10th January, at 12 o'clock M.
GLASGOW.....Saturday, 31st January, at 12 o'clock M.
NEW-YORK...Saturday, 14th February, at 12 o'clock M.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First-class, $75; third-class, found with cooked provisions, $30.

An experienced Surgeon attached to each steamer.
For freight or passage, apply to J. McGOWAN, No. 10 Broadway.

New-York City bills or gold only received for passage.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail Steamer ARAGO, D. LIVE, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Feb. 7, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. Price of passage; First cabin, $130; second cabin, $75. This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below." For freight or passage apply to
MORTIMER LIVINGSTON, Agent, No. 53 Broadway.

FOR ANTWERP VIA SOUTHAMPTON.—The new iron screw steamship CONSTITUTION, Captain E. POUGIN, will leave for Antwerp, calling at Southampton, on TUESDAY, Jan. 20, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATE OF PASSAGE.

In First Cabin	$75
In Second Cabin	50
In Steerage	30

No light taken after Saturday, Jan. 17, and no bills of lading signed, or parcels received on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations for Cabin and Steerage passengers, apply to
AUGUST BELMONT, No. 7 Hanover-st.

NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL U. S. MAIL steamship ERICSSON, Capt. LOWBER, will depart with the U. S. mails for Europe positively on SATURDAY, Jan. 17, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth at the foot of Canal st. The ATLANTIC will succeed the ERICSSON, and sail Jan. 31. The steamers of this line have improved water-tight bulkheads. For freight or passage, having accommodations unequaled for elegance or comfort, apply to EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st.

Passengers are requested to be on board at 11 o'clock A. M. All letters must pass through the Post-Office. Any others will be returned.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

FOR CALIFORNIA.—NEW-YORK AND SAN FRANCISCO STEAMSHIP LINE, VIA NICARAGUA—SHORTEST ROUTE BY 700 MILES.—PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.—STEERAGE PASSAGE, $75.—The new docks at Virgin Bay and at San Juan del Sur, are now completed. The steamers will hereafter receive passengers and freight at the wharves, thus avoiding all exposure in small boats. The new and splendid steamship TENNESSEE, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, (1,400 tons burden,) will sail for San Juan de Nicaragua, on THURSDAY, Jan. 22, 1857, at 3 o'clock P. M., to connect with the steamer ORIZABA, from San Juan del Sur on the Pacific, for San Francisco. Passengers will find this the healthiest and cheapest route. 150 pounds baggage allowed each passenger. 10 cents per pound on excess.

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK.

To San Francisco, including Isthmus transit.		To San Juan del Norte.	
First Cabin	$175	First Cabin	$75
Second Cabin	125	Second Cabin	50
Steerage	75	Steerage	25

For freight or passage, apply only to
CHARLES MORGAN & SONS,
No. 3 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR THE SOUTH.

NOTICE.—NORFOLK, PETERSBURG AND RICHMOND.—In consequence of the ice in James' River, the ROANOKE will not leave for the above ports on Saturday, 10th inst.
LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 32 Broadway.

EXPRESSES.

ISLAND OF CUBA EXPRESS.—P. C. BOMBALIER & CO. are prepared to forward packages and parcels of every description to Havana, Matanzas, Cardenas, Sagua la Grande, Trinidad, Cienfuegos, Puerto Principe, St. Jago de Cuba, &c., by the United States Mail steamers, on the 2d, 7th, 17th, and 27th of each month. All goods forwarded by this express are promptly delivered without extra charge.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., Agents, No. 82 Broadway.
Office in Havana, No. 8 Mercaderes-st.

STATIONERY.

ACCOUNT BOOKS AND STATIONERY, FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 77 Maiden-lane, solicit orders from new and old firms. Books made to pattern. Engraving and printing executed in best style; writing papers, copying presses, manifold letter writers, Diaries for 1857, fine stationery articles for presents, &c., &c.

"A PLACE FOR EVERYTHING."—THIS good old motto finds a medium for most useful exercise in the PATENT ADHESIVE LETTER AND INVOICE FILE manufactured by R. T. YOUNG, No. 109 Nassau-st., and for sale by stationers generally, and now the new year is commencing, let every business man be up to the times, and commence this excellent method of preserving all papers of value, so as to find them in a moment. Price for those capable of containing 250 letters, or 500 bills, $1 each. Discounts made on purchase of half a dozen or more.

BOWNE & HASBROUCK, STATIONERS' Hall, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., New-York, Importers and Manufacturers offer for sale, at low cash prices, every variety of account books, papers, fancy and staple stationery, writing papers, notes, drafts, money and shipping receipts, blankets, memorandum and time books, pens, pencils, slates, penknives, chess and backgammon boards, &c., and all articles usually kept by the trade. JOB PRINTING and LITHOGRAPHY executed at low rates, cards, circulars, &c. Country merchants invited to call.

BLANK BOOKS AND STATIONERY FOR 1857.—New and old firms requiring blank books with which to commence the new year can be furnished with sets, or parts of sets, made of first-class paper, in stock, or made to order, ruled to any pattern, at the shortest notice, and at reasonable rates, by
SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers and Account-Book Manufacturers,
No. 98 Fulton-st.
A general assortment of Stationery constantly on hand.

1857.—BLANK BOOKS, STATIONERY, DIARIES, &c.—A large stock of all kinds of paper, blank books and stationery articles, at low prices. Account books made to order, printed headed, paged, &c. Diaries of all sizes for 1857; some souvenir styles for gifts.
RICH & LOUTREL,
Stationers and Blank Book Manufacturers,
No. 6 William-st., near Cedar-st.

BLANK BOOKS AND STATIONERY.—AT PRICE'S Bookstore, No. 3 Everett House. Up-town firms requiring blank books to commence the new year can find a fine assortment at PRICE'S Store, and at as low rates as can be found in the City.
H. B. PRICE, Blank Book Manufacturer,
No. 3 Everett House, 4th-av. and 17th-st.

CITY BANKS.—CHECK BOOKS ON ALL THE City Banks for sale by JOHN J. BLOOMFIELD, Stationer and Account Book Manufacturer, No. 73 Chamber-st., (Shoe and Leather Bank Buildings.)

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—SOUTHERN AND Western dealers and club houses will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing cards, of all qualities, at the depôt of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

BANK NOTICES.

Institution for the Savings of Merchant's Clerks and others, No. 518 BROADWAY, Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel,
Jan. 6, 1857.

THE TRUSTEES HAVE THIS DAY, PURsuant to the By-Laws, declared an interest for the six months ending 31st December last, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, on all sums amounting to $5 and not over $500, and at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. on all sums over $500, payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 19. Interest not called for will be credited to depositors as principal.

The Bank is open daily from 10 o'clock A. M., to 2 o'clock P. M., and on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 7 A. M.

Deposits made on or before 15th inst., will draw interest from the 1st instant.

MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, NO. 73 SIXTH-AVENUE, CORNER WAVERLY-PLACE.—JANUARY INTEREST FOR 1857.—Depositors are hereby notified that the Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums of five hundred dollars and under, and upon all sums of above five hundred dollars, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable at the Bank, during bank hours, on and after the 19th inst.

The Bank is open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M. By order of the Board,
WILLIAM MANDEVILLE, President.
WASHINGTON R. VERMILYE, } Secretaries.
JOHN RANDALL, }

SOUTH BROOKLYN SAVINGS BANK,
No. 170 Atlantic, corner of Clinton-st., Jan 1, 1857.

DEPOSITORS ARE NOTIFIED, THAT INterest at the rate of six per cent per annum on all sums of $5 to $500, and of five per cent. on all sums over $500, will be paid to depositors entitled thereto on the 1st of January, on the

No Game the Summer—A Good Deal Outside.

THE NEW COMMITTEES.

Noise and Confusion—A "Gallows" Start for the Young Board.

The Board of Councilmen met last evening, the President, J. M. PHILLIPS, Esq., in the chair.

Owing to the derangement of the gas apparatus without, the sitting was conducted under an exceedingly feeble glimmer—the President, Clerk and reporters being accommodated with candles.

A corner, and invisible, owing to the darkness, Councilman MCCAHILL thunderingly vociferated his wish that the *Daily News* be one of the papers officially reporting the proceedings of the Board. As he made no motion, and as the remark merely came up on the reading of the minutes, the Councilman's earnestly expressed entreaty was ruled out of order.

A number of petitions were received. On a resolution about stoves and Croton water for the City Hall, Councilman MCCAHILL (who declared on asking what was the question, that he "did not want to vote in the dark,") again became particularly energetic and vociferous, rising to speak very frequently, until finally ruled out of order. Councilman HASWELL (late Foreman of the Grand Jury) stated that the stoves were really very faulty and imperfect, even though enormous quantities of fuel were consumed.

Councilman MCCAHILL, amid cries of question and laughter, again addressed himself to the matter of stoves and lights; but, as a member at the other end of the dark room observed, (addressing himself to the chair,) it was not possible to hear or understand a word that was said.

Councilman HASWELL proposed that a committee be appointed to confer with the Mayor and Board of Aldermen as to the appropriate steps to be taken in the reception of Capt. Hartstein, on the arrival of H. B. M. steamer *Retribution* in the port of New-York.

Councilman MCCAHILL spoke of Queen Victoria. He was ruled out of order. He appealed from the decision of the Chair. The Chair on vote was supported.

Councilman OTTARSON wished to strike out the Mayor and Aldermen from the Committee.

Councilman HASWELL supported his own views. Many members thought there was no necessity to associate the Mayor with the matter, or even the Board of Aldermen.

Councilman MCCAHILL interrupted the speaker somewhat less loudly than before, and said: "We purchased the *Resolute*, and fitted her out in most magnificent style. The President is for putting me down, [laughter,] but I am for including both Mayor and Aldermen in this resolution, that is, if we don't spend the people's money. Am I in order now"—[question, question.] After some conversational interchange, it was suggested by Councilman WAUGH that the President of the Board of Councilmen be one of the members *ex officio*.

Councilman MCCAHILL offered another amendment, there being already several, to the effect that a Committee from the Board of Aldermen be requested to join a Committee from the Councilmen. Councilman MCCAHILL again interposed, and ultimately the original motion was put and carried.

Certain resolutions, as to job printing, personal names, Commissioners of Deeds, sidewalks and flagging in various localities, were forwarded a stage. They were of no general interest.

The list of the Standing Committees of the Board was then recited, as follows:

STANDING COMMITTEES FOR 1857.

Almshouse—Messrs. Riley, Murray, J. W. Hunt, Van Glahn, Hopper.

Arts and Sciences—Messrs. Hughes, McConnel, Franklin, McLaughlin, Campbell.

Assessments—Messrs. Reynolds, Collyer, Baulch, O'Brien, Miller.

Cleaning Streets—Messrs. Fransway, Kelly, Collyer, Schappert, Warner.

Croton Aqueduct—Messrs. Rhodes, Doughty, Clerk Wallace, Campbell.

Ferries—Messrs. Barney, Van Tine, Munroe, Gillmartin, Kennard.

Finance—Messrs. Jones, Crawford, Boole, Bulteel, H. Smith.

Fire Department—Messrs. Baulch, Sickles, Brady, Bulteel, Kennard.

Lamps and Gas—Messrs. Crawford, Jones, Sickels, McLaughlin, Ottarson.

Lands and Places—Messrs. Waugh, Dunn, O'Donnell, O'Brien, J. O. Hunt.

Sewers—Messrs. Kettleman, Waugh, McCahill, J. Reilly, Brady.

Streets—Messrs. Boole, Roehner, Reynolds, Bickford, Avery.

Wharves, Piers and Slips—Messrs. Baulch, Judson, H. Smith, Odell, H. Smith.

Joint Committee on Accounts—Messrs. Birdsall Wallace, Chapman.

Law Department—Messrs. Haswell, Judson, Ryer, Noyes, Ottarson.

Markets—Messrs. Colyer, Bickford, Doty, Reynolds, Crane.

Ordinances—Messrs. Ryer, McCounell, Haswell, Mitchell, Chapman.

Police—Messrs. Mansfield, J. W. Hunt, Kelly, Murray, Noyes.

Public Health—Messrs. Dunn, Roehner, Doty, B. Reilley, Hemphill.

Public Buildings—Messrs. McCahill, Birdsall, Von Glahn, Barry, Franklin.

Railroads—Messrs. Bickford, Schappert, Munroe, Warner, Crane.

Repairs and Supplies—Messrs. Bulteel, Kettleman, Rhodes, J. Reilley, H. Smith.

Roads—Messrs. Sickles, Doughty, Fransway, Odell, Hopper.

Salaries and Officers—Messrs. Van Tine, Hughes, H. Smith, Hunt, Clarke.

Councilman HASWELL asked if it were true that the member from the 55th (Councilman HASWELL) was appointed Chairman of the law department. He begged respectfully to decline. A motion to adjourn followed upon some remarks of Councilman DUNN upon what had fallen from Councilman HASWELL, and a most indescribable scene of noise and confusion arose, much to the amusement and edification of a crowded lobby. Councilman MCCAHILL thickened the din and obscurity after his peculiar fashion. The Chair ordered a vote upon the question of adjournment.

Councilman DUNN rose immediately on a "question of privilege," but was ordered to be seated. He took his seat, (under protest, requiring the Clerk to note it,) when, upon the roll being called, a member refused to vote, because, as he alleged, the "question was not properly before the Board." The President ordered the vote to proceed upon the question of excusing him, and ruled out all further remark, though attempted by many members, as out of order. The vote was to the effect that his request should be denied.

He (Councilman REILLEY,) then voted on the question of adjournment under protest.

Councilman HASWELL explained his vote.

Councilman MCCAHILL begged for permission to explain his.

After much and irregular discussion, the motion to adjourn was lost.

The President said the next question was whether Councilman HASWELL should be allowed to decline the position of Chairman of the Law Committee.

Councilman BRADY argued that he ought not to be excused. He hoped the members who had placed the President in the Chair would sustain him. After several members had spoken, including Councilman MCCAHILL, Councilman HASWELL'S request was granted.

Councilman DUNN was also excused from the Committee on Public Health.

Councilman HUGHES was excused from serving on the Committee on Arts and Sciences.

A resolution to increase the compensation of members of the Common Council to $800 per annum, was laid over under the rules, five members objecting.

A Committee was appointed to take into consideration the matter of a new charter, viz.: Councilmen Boole, Jones, Haswell, Mitchell and Warner.

The Board adjourned until Monday, after a debate of an unusually noisy character.

The Aldermen in Want of Gas.

Incredible as it may seem, the Board of Aldermen had not sufficient gas, last night, to keep them in session. Frost invaded the meter, and the lights in the Aldermanic Chamber expired. The Councilmen were similarly situated, but their inventive faculties kindled twenty candles, and they were enabled to proceed to business. The Aldermen, whether from a conscientious regard to the poverty of the City, or with the dread of Comptroller FLAGG before their eyes, or from an aversion to work, we will not undertake to say, ordered no candles, did no work, but incontinently adjourned. It has often been said that the gas of half-a-dozen Aldermen, with reasonable economy, would illuminate the whole City for a twelvemonth. But that is evidently a mistake.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

The Heroes of Stanwix Hall—"Paudeen" again in Trouble.

The heroes of Stanwix Hall and the Poole murder are again to be seen at their old haunts. The saloons of Broadway recognize their voices once more, and friends, as of yore, crowd round them in exultation at their release. Lewis Baker, the principal, and the first released, keeps comparatively quiet, and aloof from the worst of his old associates, to whom it is but truth to say he is in every respect superior. He looks surprisingly well after his long incarceration and its attendant consequences. He appears now, as he did from the very first, perfectly indifferent to past and passing events; but his more intimate friends declare him to be much chastened in spirit and are sanguine that in future he will eschew the bad associations of the past.

Turner and Pat McLaughlin, *alias* Paudeen, who were released on Wednesday on bail, have since been "about" pretty considerably. Turner wears a sorrowful look, engendered, perhaps, by the conviction *that he is matched for life*. The arm through which he was shot on the night of the memorable affray in Stanwix Hall is yet carried in a sling, and is perfectly useless. There is scarcely a chance of its ever being cured. This, if nothing else, will put a stop to whatever fighting propensities he might be disposed to indulge. He will be debarred in future from any manual labor; he has no visible means of obtaining a livelihood. But he is not likely to suffer. The "boys" are liberal with each other, and never permit one of *their* "crowd" to suffer while a raise can be made.

McLaughlin, or "*Paudeen*" as he is more generally known, is an intractable fellow. Nothing can dampen what seems to be his innate love of viciousness, but sobriety. And as he cannot or will not keep sober, there appears to be no hope for him, and nothing in view but Sing Sing or the gallows. Although only released on Wednesday he was at an early hour on Thursday morning again in the hands of the Police. It appears that he got drunk in a rum hole at the foot of Watts-street, and as he always does when so situated, made a great disturbance. Officers Dazet and White, of the Fifth Ward Police, were called in to arrest him. He resisted the officers most desperately, and it was not until Officers Nesbitt and Keiser, of the same Ward, went to the rescue, that Pat was overpowered. When at the Station-house he struck Officer Nesbitt as he had previously struck Officer Dazet.

He was locked up in the station-house, and was next (yesterday) morning brought to the Tombs, where complaints of assault and battery and disorderly conduct were made against him by officers Dazet and Nesbitt. The examination was had before Justice OSBORNE, who ordered the prisoner to find bail to answer the complaints in the sum of $1,000 each. He was not at once committed; for about 5 o'clock in the afternoon he was seen in the street with an officer, looking after some friend able and willing to give the necessary sureties for his future appearance.

While on this hunt with the kind policeman, who had the order for his commitment in his pocket, he was heard to remark to an acquaintance, in a melancholy way: "I ought to be shot—that's a fact. You know me when I'm sober, and you know me when I'm drunk. I'm wild when I'm drunk. I oughtn't to drink; and so soon, too. I'm an unfortunate dog. I ought to be shot—that's a fact."

Paudeen's expression is not as mild as an angel's, and is not at all improved by his disfigured nose—a portion of which was bitten off some years ago by Mike Murray, one of the present applicants for the Police Captaincy of the First Ward. He is neither tall nor stout, and every one is disappointed in his appearance at first sight. Yet he is so desperate a fellow in a rough and tumble, that but very few, even of the largest roughs, dare cope with him.

Paudeen is not a man to be quiet. He will yet make a noise in the world, and the report may be looked for any day.

Two Servant Girls Suffocated by Charcoal.

News was received at the Coroner's office yesterday morning, that two servant girls, in the employ of E. H. MANN, Esq., residing at Tubby Hook, on the Hudson River, were suffocated by charcoal on the previous (Thursday) night.

The unfortunate girls, it was stated, put a kettle of burning charcoal in their room before going to bed, to warm the apartment. As they did not rise at the usual hour, the coachman rapped on their door and called them, but received no answer. After waiting some time he again rapped, and still receiving no answer, concluded something was wrong. He thereupon entered the room when he discovered both of the girls dead in their bed.

Coroner PERRY proceeded to hold an inquest.

Demolished.

The "Palace of Mirrors" has given way to the march of improvement, and its occupants gone up town to more fashionable quarters. The "brown stone front," facing on Duane-street, is razed to the cellar, to make way for a structure to be devoted to a better and more legitimate calling.

Fires.

IN HOUSTON-STREET—NARROW ESCAPE.

A fire broke out in the dwelling of Mrs. SARAH J. SPENCER, No. 461 Houston-street, between 4 and 5 o'clock yesterday morning. It originated in the back kitchen, and when discovered had extended far up the stairs, cutting off escape for those on the upper floors. Mrs. SPENCER, who occupied the front basement as a sleeping apartment, escaped with her youngest child to the street and gave an alarm. Policeman JOHN DUNN, of the Seventeenth Ward, hastened to the spot, and on being informed that a child was in the basement forthwith broke open the door, and amidst the suffocating smoke and danger rescued it. He was nearly overcome on reaching the street. The child whom he rescued remained for a time insensible.

Two young ladies, daughters of Mrs. SPENCER, one aged 16 and the other 19 years of age, had, also, a very narrow escape. The younger of the two was observed at a second story window screaming for help. She was told to wait a moment until a ladder could be procured, but was so alarmed that she leaped out of the window, and, falling on the stoop, injured herself considerably. The other daughter, on hearing the alarm, remained in her room,—a back attic one,—to dress, and was, in consequence, compelled to seek safety on the roof, from whence she was removed to the adjoining house.

The flames extended to the attic, burnt off the roof, and did more or less damage on each floor. The furniture was, also, considerably damaged by water.

Mrs. SPENCER is insured for $1,500 in the Fulton Insurance Company.

The building is owned by JACOB WEEKS. It was damaged to the extent of about $500. The loss is fully covered by insurance.

IN EAST TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET.

A fire occurred in the wood-yard of Mr. WILLIAMS, No. 781 East Twenty-fifth-street, about 10 o'clock yesterday morning. Damage about $10.

IN WASHINGTON-STREET.

At 10½ o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in the dwelling No. 767 Washington-street. It originated in a wardrobe, and did only a trifling damage.

HOW THE STEAMER KNOXVILLE CAUGHT FIRE,

The steamship *Knoxville* was destroyed by fire on the night of the 22d of December last, while lying at her pier in the North River. Many rumors were afloat at the time, attributing the fire to the act of an incendiary.

The Fire Marshal has made a very lengthy and thorough investigation into the matter, and the evidence adduced shows that beyond a doubt, the fire originated in the *Vice-room*, situate on one side of the Engine Room.

It was also proven that JAMES DONELSON, one of the boiler-makers, visited this Vice-room some twenty-five or thirty minutes prior to the breaking out of the fire. He went there for an iron wedge, and had with him one of the small working oil lamps. This fact, combined with other facts and circumstances, has led to the conclusion that the fire was not the act of design, but caused in some way from the lamp used by the boiler-maker while searching for the wedge.

It was also shown that the foreman of the boiler makers was not on board at the time, sickness in his family detaining him at home. Had he been there it is more than probable that the fire would have been extinguished at an early period. As there was no head to direct what to be done the men became confused and excited, losing time in getting out the ship's hose, instead of applying their energies to the application of buckets of water to the flames.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—JAN. 9.

Before Judge Hall.

The Grand Jury this morning brought in an indictment against Charles Lawson for inflicting cruel and unusual punishment. They were then discharged for the term.

KINDLING WOOD *vs.* MATCHES.

The Court then took up the case of *Jacob A. Conover* vs. *Peter R. Roach et al.* This is a suit brought to recover damages for an infringement upon a patent issued to him for machinery for splitting wood. The plaintiff uses his machinery for splitting kindling wood, and the machinery which the defendants use, and which he claims is an infringement, is used by them for making matches.

For plaintiff, Mr. Keller and Messrs. Van Antwerp & James; for defendants, Mr. Gifford.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 9.

Before Hon. Justice Clerke.

DECISIONS.

In re Mechanics' Fire Insurance Company.—Motion granted so far as to require receiver to give bonds in the amount of $15,000, executed by himself and one surety. *Second Case*—Petition denied, without costs.

Wright vs. *Rowe.*—Report confirmed.

Griffin vs. *Game.*—Motion denied, with costs. Bail to be reduced to $1,500.

Moore vs. *Livingston.*—Motion granted on payment of all the costs of action, to the default and expenses of staying execution, and $5 costs of motion in each case.

Lippincott vs. *Rudiger, et al.*—Defendants may come in and defend. Judgment to stand as security.

The Saugatuck Bank vs. *The Hornellsville Bank.*—Both motions denied, with $5 costs.

White vs. *White—Maffit* vs. *Maffit.*—Judgment of divorce granted.

Before Hon Justice Mitchell.

Wood vs. *The First Methodist Episcopal Church et al.—The First Methodist Church* vs. *Wood.*—Default taken in both cases.

Ogden vs. *Ogden.*—Judgment that the property be declared to be J. Ogden's, (defendant,) and this same be sold by referee, and that out of the avails the judgment be paid in order of priority of date.

The Second-avenue Railroad Company vs. *Coleman.*—Demurrer overruled, with costs.

Richards vs. *Croner.*—Demurrer overruled, with costs of demurrer.

Cerhart vs. *Griffin.*—Order entered, and cause set down for 14th inst., and to have preference.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Duer.

DECISIONS.

CONTRACTS FOR LABOR.

Thomas McSpedon and Charles W. Baker vs. *The Mayor, &c., of New-York.*—Messrs. McSpedon and Baker bring on this suit for the amount of two bills for preparing Indexes to the journals and documents of the Common Council; one of $1,290 50, the other of $899 50.

The answer sets up two defences: 1st. That no contract was made, as the provisions of the Charter requiring advertisement of bids, &c., had not been complied with—the same defect in consequence of which their claims in a similar case in the Supreme Court were declared of no binding force recently. 2d. That the Comptroller had not refused to adjust the amount properly due, under the provision of the Charter requiring bills to be audited.

This last point was put in issue by the necessary amendment of the complaint, and is now being made the subject of inquiry—one witness swearing that the Comptroller refused to adjust the bills, and the Comptroller himself that he merely refused to pay them as presented. Decision reserved.

D. B. Taylor, for plaintiffs. W. V. B. Wilcoxson, for defendants.

Wm. Conklin vs. *Ralph Worthington.*—Motion to strike out general denial in answer as inconsistent denied with costs.

Before Justice Bosworth.

Ford vs. *David and al.*—Motion denied, with $7 costs.

Lesueur vs. *Lesueur.*—Decided.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—FRIDAY.

Before the City Judge.

A VERY YOUNG ROBBER HEAVILY SENTENCED.

James Dunn, seventeen years old, well known to the police as an infamous character, was tried to-day for highway robbery. On New-Year's night, Jesse Turpin, of Augusta, Georgia, was passing down Duane-street, when he was assaulted by the prisoner and two confederate robbers. They beat him violently on the face, caught him by the throat and nearly choked (or garrotted) him. After accosting him in this impolite manner, they rifled his pockets of $30. His cries for assistance brought officer Barrett to the spot. Barrett arrested Dunn, but the other scoundrels managed to effect their escape.

Officer Barrett testified to his share in the difficulty. The Jury readily found the prisoner guilty, and Judge RUSSELL sentenced him to *ten years and three months* in the State Prison. Who will be President when he reappears in society? Will a benevolent Governor pardon him?

Judgment was suspended in the case of John Coeyman, who pleaded guilty to petit larceny. James Finley, who pleaded guilty to an attempt to commit grand larceny, was sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year. James T. Decker pleaded guilty to a charge of grand larceny, and was sent to the State Prison for two years.

Almost an important case arose out of an indictment against Thomas Coyle for manslaughter. Coyle's wife died in childbed, the cause, as alleged, being maltreatment on the part of her husband. The evidence altogether failed to substantiate the charge, and the Jury acquitted Coyle without difficulty.

Citizens may carry revolvers and stilettos, but not slung-shots, or loaded gutta-percha canes. James Shea carried a slung-shot through the streets of the City, two weeks ago. He did not attempt to use it but he incautiously produced it in the presence of a policeman. The policeman arrested him and had him confined in prison, then brought him before the Grand Jury, and got a true bill against him. He was tried before Judge RUSSELL and very properly acquitted. There was no evidence to show that he knew he was breaking the law.

The past week in this Court, has been devoted, in legal parlance, to "prison-clearing." Next week the more important cases of the term will come up. But there will be nothing during the present month that will largely interest the public.

[Advertisement.]

GAS FOR THE COUNTRY.—Gas apparatus, after the Patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company.—C. R. WOODWORTH & Co. are now offering for sale a most complete, cheap, simple and efficient gas machine, adapted in all respects to the wants of private dwellings, public and private schools, churches, colleges, factories, foundries, hotels, watering places, &c., as well as of towns and villages. Details will be furnished, by applying in person or by letter to the office of the Company, where a machine can be seen in operation, and descriptive pamphlets obtained.

C. R. WOODWORTH & Co.,
No. 74 Wall-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—The new and gorgeous pantomime of "Planche, or the Lively Fairies," is causing lively times for Manager PURDY. Night after night the house is filled to excess by the most fashionable audiences—a great proportion being ladies, and all unite in awarding great praise to all concerned in the getting up and performance of the piece. To-night it will be repeated with the "Mountain Sylph" and "Eva, the Irish Princess," Mr. G. L. Fox and the whole company appearing.

[Advertisement.]

S. COATES & CO., PORTABLE GAS WORKS.—We desire to call public attention to our newly-invented Gas apparatus, designed for country residences, factories, hotels, &c. These works are safe, efficient, and simple in their construction, and warranted to give entire satisfaction. We guarantee purchasers against prosecution by the Maryland Portable Gas Company, or any other parties, for alleged infringement of their patents. Apply to S. COATES & Co., Office No. 376 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

IT IS NOT A DYE.—"We would call attention to Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S World's Hair Restorer. It has taken its place at the head of all articles of its kind; every one speaks highly of it."—*Mich. Christian Her.* Dépôt, No. 355 Broome-street. Retail by HEGEMAN, CLARK & Co., RUSHTON, CODDINGTON, DELLUC & Co., OLIFFE, and all other principal dealers.

[Advertisement.]

FURS! FURS! FURS!

"The fur that warms the monarch warmed the bear."
"Now is the Winter of our discontent
Made glorious Summer by the FURS of KNOX."
[Shakespeare, improved.

MUFFS, SLEIGH ROBES, BUFFALO OVERCOATS, &c. A large and cheap assortment for sale by KNOX, the Hatter, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st.

[Advertisement.]

FIRE IN BUSHWICK, L. I.—LOSS, $900. Caused by the explosion of a camphene lamp.

PRATT'S PATENT SAFETY LAMP

cannot explode from any known cause. For sale at No. 166 Broadway, and at J. & C. BEEBIAN'S, No. 601 Broadway.

Price 50, 62 and 75 cents.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers, Tea Dealers, and private families—Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson, from 20c. to 40c.; Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 55c.—all other qualities equally low. Also, 5-lb boxes of good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine—No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt sts.

[Advertisement.]

LAST TIME OF CINDERELLA AT BARNUM'S.—To-day closes the present season at BARNUM'S Museum, and "Cinderella" will be repeated there this afternoon and evening, for the last time, in all its beauty and magnificence. This is the last day, also, of the engagement of the Russian Giant.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS FOR THE CURE OF SICK HEADACHE AND BILE.—These wonderful Pills have been the means of restoring many persons to health, pronounced incurable. The effect they have is mild, yet speedy, and as a family medicine they are unequaled.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 5 Murray-street, New-York.

LONG ISLAND.

What the Williamsburg Ladies are Doing.

Over across the East River is a burgh which once had a local habitation and a name—Mayor, Common Council, etc.—all of which are now merged into the corporation of Brooklyn. But the charitable institutions have not followed in the wake of the civic ones, as we realized yesterday when we dropped in the Industrial School for an hour, and saw a group of good Samaritans fitting warm, woolen hose and thick shoes to the half frozen, stockingless feet of some twenty poor children, whose eyes sparkled with delight at the prospect of the needed comfort. The ladies, too, appeared to participate in their pleasure, and to feel that it was more blessed to give than to receive. It takes but little to make the small folks happy, and with snow on the ground and the thermometer hovering around zero, such gifts are sure to be appreciated.

There is a class of children whom the public schools do not reach—the dirty, neglected, rag-picking and beggar children who infest our streets. Some good missionaries, who feel that their responsibility does not end with the broken victuals bestowed at their basement doors, and who see a Borrioboola Gha just outside these doors, are endeavoring to gather these stray sheep into a fold in which they may receive some moral training and be saved from a probable destiny of vice and wretchedness. They have rented a rickety, old building—the best they could afford—in North First, between Fourth and Fifth streets, where the children are taught to read and sew, impressed with the importance of personal neatness, and treated to the luxury of a warm dinner, daily. The school numbers about sixty, though more could be accommodated. The ladies meet in the building every week to sew for the scholars, supply their personal wants and prepare for festivals, &c., whereby to defray the

Rev. R. C. [illegible] Col., will [illegible]

[illegible] at [illegible] by Rev. Dr. Ovid, FRANCIS [illegible] of this city, to JAMES B. GALLAGHER of New-York.

DIED.

ROBERTS.—In this City, on Thursday evening, Jan. 8, after a short illness, MARY EMMA, daughter of Robert Roberts, aged 16 years and 10 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from No. 78 2d-st. Interment in 2d-st. Cemetery.

ROMEYN.—In this City, on Friday evening, Jan. 9, RACHEL M., daughter of the late Jeremiah Romeyn, D. D., aged 61 years.

Notice of the funeral on Monday.

EDWARDS.—In this City, on Friday, Jan. 9, very suddenly, Mr. ALFRED H. P. EDWARDS, in the 48th year of his age.

HINSDALE.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Jan. 9, THEODORE SWAN, youngest child of Theodore and Grace W. Hinsdale, aged 5 months and 18 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from No. 55 Sands-st., on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

PRAY.—In Jersey City, on Wednesday, Jan. 7, GEORGE R. PRAY, aged 13 years.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his father, E. Pray, South 4th-st., between Grove and Erie, on Sunday, the 11th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Diamond Lodge, No. 140, I. O. of O. F., and the members of Worth Lodge, of F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend.

EARLY.—At Algonquin, Ill., on Friday, Dec. 4, CLEMENTINE E., wife of George W. Early, and daughter of Col. William Henry, formerly of Troy, N. Y., in the 34th year of her age.

Her remains have been brought East for interment. Funeral services will be held at the residence of her brother-in-law, A. J. Wood, No. 303 West 32d-st., on Sunday, Jan. 11, at 2 o'clock P. M. The friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend, without further notice. Her remains will be taken to Union Village, Washington Co., for interment.

THOMPSON.—At Southport, near Liverpool, Eng., on Monday evening, Dec. 15, SUSAN M. THOMPSON, wife of Francis Thompson, of Liverpool, and daughter of Joshua Longstreth, of Philadelphia.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...JAN. 9.

$8,000	Ind. St. 6s	84	15	N.H.& Hart. R. R.	130¾
10,000	Virginia 6s	90	186	Read. R. opg ex div.	84
5,000	Miss. St. 6s	86	200	do	opg 84½
10,000	Cal. St. 7s, '75	74¾	380	do	opg 84¾
4,000	do	74¾	400	do	b60 85
3,000	Ohio 6s, '60	103	700	do	b30 84¾
1,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	90	1300	do	opg 84¾
11,000	Erie R. 1st m. bs	103½	100	do	b15 84¾
1,000	E's Con. Bo. 1862	88	200	do	opg 84¾
1,000	H. R. R. 2d mg.	b3 85	600	do	s60 84¾
1,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. bds	97½	100	do	s60 84¾
12,500	do	97	100	do	b10 84¾
5,000	do	96¾	50	Mich. Cen. R. R.	98¾
4,000	T. H'e & Al. 3d mg	73½	900	Mic. So. & N. Ia. R.	s60 87¼
75	Bank Com'ce Scrip.	103½	250	do	b60 89
5	do	103½	50	do	s3 87¾
30	Bank of Com.	103¾	100	do	s3 87½
25	Comb. Bank	97	300	do	s30 87½
10	Park Bank	98½	10	Panama Railroad	92
200	Canton Co.	s3 22½	100	Ill. Cen. R. R.	b30 124¾
50	do	b3 23	100	do	opg 124¾
15	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	119	205	do	p&c 124¾
50	Ohio L. & T. Co.	92¾	100	do	b60 125¾
13	Penn. Coal Co.	101½	100	do	b60 125¾
10	do	101¾	20	Gal. & Chic. R.	121¾
150	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	c 93¾	50	do	b60 122
100	do	b10 93¾	10	Clev. & Tol. R. R.	77½
173	do	c 93¾	200	do	77¾
100	do	b10 93¾	300	do	77¼
50	do	93¾	700	do	s60 77
200	Erie Railroad	b60 63¾	300	do	s30 77
100	do	b60 63¾	200	do	b60 77¾
200	do	b30 63¾	100	do	s3 77
200	do	63¾	200	do	b15 77¾
650	do	b3 63¾	100	do	b30 77¾
50	do	s10 63¾	50	Chi. & R. I. R. R.	s3 95¾
750	do	s3 63¾	100	do	s3 95¾
400	do	63¾	100	do	b60 96¼
300	do	b10 63¾	70	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	76¾
100	do	c 63¾	50	do	b30 76¾
200	do	s60 63¾	5	La C. & Mil. RR.	74
50	do	b3 63¾	200	Cleve. & Pitts. RR	b30 56¾
450	do	c 63¾	100	Cum. Coal Co.	s3 17
100	do	b9 63¾	150	do	b60 17¾
100	do	b30 63¾			

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board, the following sales of stocks and bonds were made at auction by SIMEON DRAPER:

$12,000	Chicago, St. Paul & Fon du Lac R.	Int. ad.	70¼		
$10,000	Detroit and Milwaukee R. R.	Int. ad.	65		
$8,000	L. Erie, W. & St. L. R.	1st mort., Int. ad.	67		
$5,000	L. Erie, W. & St. L. R.	2d mort., Int. ad.	43		
$3,000	Peru and Indianapolis R. R.	Int. ad.	65		
$4,000	City of Hartford Bonds	Int. ad.	95		
$2,000	San Francisco 10s	Int. ad.	56		
50	shares Lenox Fire Insurance Co.		100		
40	shares Harmony Fire Insurance Co.		90		
110	shares Detroit and Milwaukee R. R.		32½@32		
100	shares Demoine Navigation Railroad Co.		15		

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	Ill. Cen. RR. bs.	96¾	25	Mic. So. & N. I. R.	b30 88½
150	Canton Co.	23	200	do	87½
100	do	23¼	200	do	b30 88¾
50	Cumb. Coal Co.	17	5	La Ce. & Mil. RR.	74
6	Hud. Riv. RR.	31	200	Clev. & Tol. R. R.	77
25	Erie Railroad	b3 62½	250	do	b60 78
100	do	b60 63¼	100	do	77¾
100	Mich. Central RR.	93¼	100	Chic. & Rk. Is. RR.	95¾
10	Reading RR.	84	100	do	95¾
300	do	b30 84¾	100	do	96
200	do	b30 84¾	200	do	b30 96¾
100	do	opg 84¾	100	N. Y. Cent. RR.	b30 93¾
200	do	s60 84	200	do	b30 93¾
300	do	opg 84¾	150	do	93¾
400	do	b60 85			

FRIDAY, Jan. 9—P. M.

The improvement in Money affairs was more decided to-day than at any time since the New Year, and it was particularly felt by demand borrowers. Some of the leading Stock houses declined deposits on call at 7 ₱ cent. The Discount Brokers report no change in rates, but less favorite paper offering. The Ohio Trust Company paid off $100,000 of their old Bonds, falling due, and held for the Indian Department at Washington. The money went into the Sub-Treasury. The Custom duties were again heavy to-day, $270,000. The whole receipts of the office $452,884, and the disbursements $181,405. The balance this afternoon, $11,616,201. There is not so much Gold going South this week, although it is probable that New-Orleans will require a good share of the next arrival from California, the turn of Exchange being against New-York, owing to the abundance of foreign bills sent forward. These bills, on the other hand, arrest the export movement of Gold, and the amount of Cotton yet to be drawn for at high prices will probably keep down the European demand for six or eight weeks to come. The news telegraphed from the Portland steamer this morning is regarded as greatly strengthening the Grain as well as Cotton trade, though more than the actual advance in the latter had been anticipated by the prices here. There is no steamer for Europe to-morrow. The *Africa*, which has changed trips with the *Persia*, of the Cunard line, is due at this port, and her news, three days later, should appear in the morning.

The Stock Exchange rules a little irregularly, though closing firm this afternoon on nearly all the Railroads, except New-York and Erie. The sales of Reading are now ex dividend, 4 ₱ cent., to be paid on 4th of February, in cash. The price this afternoon is 84¼ for the opening of the transfers, and 85, buyer 60 days. The January interest on the Bonds of the Richmond and Danville Road, of Virginia, was notified to be paid by the Bank of America to-day. We notice the fact as some delay had occurred in the remittance.

We stated the other day that the plan of the management of the New-York Central Road, after consolidation in 1853, was to add about six and a half million of dollars, or about 30 ₱ cent., to the extension and equipment of the property with the view to raise its traffic from $4,787,000 ₱ annum, as it then stood, to $7,000,000, or about 50 ₱ cent. increase. This expenditure has gradually and unquestionably been made. The money was provided at the time; $3,075,000 from stock installments then due; $3,000,000 from Convertible Bonds, and about $800,000 from Canada Great Western Stock, since sold. The income account has not been touched in the process. The surplus to this account in cash, and cash means, Sept. 30, was $1,301,000, after dividing regularly, for three years, 8 ₱ cent. ₱ annum. The traffic has been undeniably raised, not only to seven millions, but to $7,700,000 ₱ annum.

Now, upon these facts, the *Herald*, placing the additional construction and equipment at $6,757,372, and the dividends paid in the meantime at "about $5,700,000," undertakes to say that the Company have run behind a million of dollars Very well. Here is a new and distinct issue joined, and we propose to try conclusions by an example upon which, for once, the *Herald* and DAILY TIMES will no doubt substantially agree. The Galena and Chicago Road in Illinois has been and is one of the most successful and profitable concerns in the West. The *Herald* gives it countenance as the model road. Its dividends have no only been regular but signally large. They amount in three years—the same three years referred to in the *New-York Commercial* [illegible] per centum, [illegible] amounted to $6,606,957. [illegible] 1854, and resolved that as a new [illegible] created, for the extension of the work [illegible] to come in on equal terms with the old [illegible] So they added a premium on the latter of [illegible] five ₱ cent., *which went into the Stock of the Company* as a bonus to the old stockholders just as the Consolidation premiums went into the premium certificates of the Central property. It seems not to have been an unprofitable operation to the new stockholders in either case. We have already traced the advance of the yearly profits on the Central for four years. We now add for the

GALENA AND CHICAGO ROAD.

	Cost of Road.	Traffic in Dollars.	Traffic in Tons.
1853	$1,833,656	$468,000	[illegible]
1854	4,143,656	799,014	[illegible]
1855	5,265,226	1,256,710	[illegible]
1856	7,742,613	2,215,787	[illegible]

Increase since 1854 (of the Bonus Stock) ... [illegible]
Dividends of three years ... [illegible]

Upon the *Herald's* assumption these figures leave the Galena and Chicago Company to have run behind $1,200,000 in the last three years. Yet the truth is they have a property now capable of earning in gross two and a half millions, equal to *ten thousand dollars a mile per annum*, whereas in 1

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI.....NO. 1658. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JANUARY 12, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS

FROM ALBANY.

Meeting of the Regents of the University—Columbia College—The Packer Institute—The Trust Co. Case, &c.

ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 9, 1857.

REGENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

There was quite an interesting meeting of this body last evening. The main topic was the report of the Columbia College of New-York. One of the Regents ventured to point out what he considered as discrepancies in the report. He thought that under the head of incomes there were several items that could not be thus classified without a stretch of the imagination. There was a row of buildings estimated to be worth $50,000, which could readily be exchanged for $5,000,000—cash down. On one page it was stated that the College was entirely out of debt, while on another, under the head of "interest paid," was to be found a charge of no trifling amount. It was well known, too, that during the past Summer, the College had purchased a piece of property, for which $60,000 was paid, and yet no mention of this transaction was made in the report. There were some other inaccuracies, to which he called the attention of his associates, but apparently without awakening any decided notice. To most of them, Columbia is an institution to be approached reverently, and so the report went to that tomb wherein are stored the accumulations of many ages—the archives of the Regents—with all its imperfections.

The Packer Institute of the city of Brooklyn applied for admission to share the benefits of the Literature Fund, but under existing regulations it was found impossible to comply with this request. The ordinance requires that every institution receiving aid from the Fund shall be free from debt. Unfortunately for the Packer Institute, it happens to be in debt about $40,000—the amount being a mortgage incumbrance on property worth $130,000. A proposition was made to so modify the ordinance as to admit institutions thus involved which regularly pay the interest on such indebtedness and ten per cent. of the principal. This modification will let in the Packer Institute. But would it not be a better way for the citizens of Brooklyn by subscription to obliterate the indebtedness? One of the most generous women of the age, Mrs. PACKER, gave $100,000 to endow the Institute—the entire remaining portion of her citizens should certainly be able and willing to make up the balance.

COMMENDABLE.

There was some delay yesterday in the arrival of the Express train from New-York on the Hudson River road. The detention was caused by the drift snow. With the decision and enterprise that characterize the present management of that road, measures were taken to prevent a recurrence of any delay which could be avoided by the application of motive power. Last night, a train of three coaches and a baggage car, left the East Albany depôt in the wake of three first-class locomotives. I think that train went through on time.

THE TRUST COMPANY CASE.

On Tuesday morning, at the opening of the Court of Appeals, one of the counsel opened an argument in which he maintained that one of the Courts through which this cause had passed possessed no jurisdiction. This point established, it of course resulted that the Court of Appeals must send it back. Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday—three days of a Court in which the work is almost a century behind—were occupied in the discussion of this objection. Finally, last evening, the Court decided that the objection was valid, and made an order accordingly. This it seems was more than the lawyers bargained for. It was killing the goose before she laid the golden egg. Diplomacy came to the rescue, and what it occupied three days tearing down was reconstructed in a brief hour. Consultation among counsel made them realize that "it would never do to give it up so." They mutually agreed that their late disagreement was all Pickwickian—and were not a little chagrined that the Court took them to be so much in earnest. And so it was arranged that they should go back to the Court, and tell the Court that they were just a-fooling. The Court comprehended the joke, and without even a reprimand, let them all take their seats. They are at it again now—hot and heavy—three big guns on each side. I am told by one of them that "the argument," as he terms it, will not be completed in less than two weeks. Heaven watch over and protect the Judges that are to be thus afflicted.

Really, is not this a most stupendous farce? What can the counsel find to talk so long about—how can the Court retain such an amount of argument? Is it a wonder that the people have ceased to feel and express that respect for our legal tribunals they have heretofore entertained? What reasonable development of suggestion could survive such an exhibition as has been made in this case of the North American Trust Company? LEO.

PETER COOPER MEMORIAL.

Legislature of New-York in Senate and Assembly convened:

The memorial of PETER COOPER, of the City of New-York, respectfully represents:

That he has been long deeply impressed with the belief that great and lasting advantages would result from a more general knowledge of science, and its application to all the varied uses and purposes of life.

That in order to secure to the youth of our country the advantages of a scientific education, it is the desire of the undersigned to obtain by charter the right to found and devote an institution to Science and Art, under the conviction that the proper union of science with art will conclusively demonstrate the wisdom of the Creator in making *the right use of everything a virtue*, because it is good for man; and *the wrong, or excessive use of anything, a sin*, because it is hurtful to man—thus showing that His ways are equal, and that all His ways are just.

The institution he desires to found he proposes to call "The Union."

The great object that he wishes to accomplish is to open the avenues of scientific knowledge to the youth of our country, and so to unfold the volume of nature, that the young may see the beauties of Creation, enjoy its blessings, and learn to love the Author from whom cometh every good and perfect gift. And while he would gladly accord to every human being the unqualified right to enjoy his own religious belief, he nevertheless desires to aid the rising generation in becoming so thoroughly acquainted with the works of nature, and the great mystery of their own being, that they may feel and understand those immutable laws that are designed in infinite wisdom, and which are constantly operating for our good, and so governing the destiny of worlds and men, that it is our highest wisdom to live in strict conformity to them.

He designs to make this Institution contribute in every possible way, to aid the efforts of youth, both male and female, to acquire that kind of useful knowledge that will enable them to find and fill valuable places, in which their capacity and talents can be employed with the greatest advantage to themselves and the community in which they live.

In order that females may share in the benefits of the institution, he intends to set apart suitable rooms in the building for an Academy of Design, in which the art of engraving and designing will constantly be taught, with such further application of science and art as are best calculated to widen the sphere of female employment.

His desire is to place the Institution in the hands and control of men representing, as far as practicable, the various interests of society, who will forever devote it, in the most effectual manner, to promote the physical, mental, and moral improvement of the young of this city, this country, and far as possible of the world.

In order to encourage the young to improve and better their condition, he designs to provide for a continued course of day and evening lectures and discussions on the most useful and practical sciences, to be open and free to all, who can bring a certificate of good moral character, from parent, guardian or employer, and who will agree, on their part, to conform faithfully to all rules and regulations necessary to maintain the honor and usefulness of the institution.

The undersigned, feeling thus deeply the necessity for the application of science, to meet and supply the growing wants of mankind, is equally impressed with the important truth, that the science and philosophy of government, rightly understood and wisely applied, will stimulate industry, and afford the best means possible to elevate our race, by giving security and value to all the varied forms of human labor.

He believes that on the right understanding and application of this science—based as it is on the golden rule that requires every individual, community, state and nation, to do unto others as they would that others should do unto them—rests all our hope for the future progress and improvement of mankind.

Thus believing, he now seeks to secure to our country, as of the first importance, a perpetual course of free lectures and instruction on the science and philosophy of a true Republican government, formed, as it should be, of the people, and for the people, in all its operations, under the firm conviction that such a government is not only suited to the common wants of our nature, but is also necessary for the preservation of the rights and liberties of all.

His feelings, his desires, his hopes, embrace humanity throughout the world—and were it in his power he would bring all mankind to realize that there is an almighty power and beauty in goodness. He would gladly show to all that goodness rises in every possible degree, from the smallest act of kindness up to the infinite of all good.

To the objects and purposes as set forth in his memorial, he intends to devote the whole services of the building now in the course of erection, on the block bounded by Astor-place, Third-avenue, Seventh-street and Fourth-avenue; and he respectfully asks that the institution and its funds shall be forever free from taxation, in order that its entire income may be devoted to the cause of human improvement.

PETER COOPER.

NEW-YORK, March 26, 1856.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—4 Hanover-st., and 181 Broadway. House Printing Telegraph—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Great Excitement among Congressmen and Outsiders—The Shawnee Indian Lands—Minister for the Netherlands, &c.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 11.

The proceedings in the House on Friday have caused intense excitement among Congressmen and outsiders, and to-day has been a very busy one. Cliques of members and others have been collected about the hotels, engaged in earnest conversation about the matter, and canvassing for action here-after.

In addition to the information communicated in Friday's dispatch relative to the contemplated illegal occupation of certain Shawnee Indian lands by large organized bands of whites; it is believed that before now, the executive of Kansas has, in response, to his suggestive representations to the Administration, been invested with full authority in the premises, even to the employment of the military should fair warning to intenders proveu navailing. The reservation is easy of access from Missouri, and gentlemen from Kanas, now here, say the rendezvous of the immgrants will be at Westport in that State.

Mr. DUBOIS, the late Dutch Minister near this Government, writes under date of Dec. 15, that he has been transferred by his sovereign to Denmark, and that his successor, Mynheer ROEST VAN LIMBOURG, late Minister at Lisbon, would leave early in the Spring for the United States.

The disbursements of the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives, for the pay and mileage of members, amounted, up to yesterday morning, to $1,401,314, or over $160,000 per month for the assembling of the present Congress.

The Joint Committee on the Library have invited HORACE VERNET, the celebrated French painter, to execute a battle piece for the new Capitol extension. The invitation has been accepted, and the artist may be expected in the United States during the coming Spring. He is now engaged upon a picture for LOUIS NAPOLEON, representing the storming of the Malakoff, and as soon as that is completed he will be here. No price is agreed upon.

A great feeling of patriotism prevails among the Swiss residents of Washington, and they are desirous of rendering all the aid in their power to their native country in case of a war with Prussia.

The Washington *Union* says that it has made inquiry as to JOHN BARNEY'S statement, that General CASS had received and accepted the appointment of Secretary of State, and is authorized to state that it is entirely without foundation. It also asserts that no one member of the Cabinet has yet been selected.

It has been determined by the friends of Mr. BUCHANAN here to erect a temporary building for the Inauguration Ball. The price of the tickets is set at $10.

Mr. KENNETT, of Mo., has returned in improved health, and appeared in his seat to-day.

The Storm Raised by the Daily Times—What Will Result—The Ill Temper of Mr. Brenton—The Submarine Telegraph, &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 10, 1857.

THE MINNESOTA STORM.

Thunder clears the atmosphere—and the storm raised in the House yesterday by the DAILY TIMES in its bold assaults upon the monstrous iniquities which are continually attempted to be palmed upon Congress in the name of public policy, will result in a purification of the moral atmosphere of the capitol. I see no reason to modify the opinion I have always heretofore expressed, that no evidence is likely to be produced upon the investigation ordered, sufficient to warrant the punishmeut of any individual for attempting to corrupt Congress, or of any member of having received a bribe. I remember that on former occasions, honest members of the House, fully satisfied that corrupt practices existed, made the charge boldly, and procured committees of investigation. And although the results failed entirely to weaken the moral conviction, of those members who asked the investigations, they also failed to elicit any proof, making it half so apparent as the thousand indescribable fragments of evidence, of look, word, act, and coincidence, upon which they became fully satisfied of the *necessity* for inquiry. And so, probably, it will be now.

THE GOOD WHICH WILL RESULT.

But, in the meantime, public attention is so quickened by the events and disclosures of the last few days, and members of Congress themselves have been so awakened thereby to the necessity of greater individual caution, with respect to measures of large importance, that all the unrighteous schemes (of whatever sort) will fail. Some of these have been for a year or more getting up steam; but the press, acting as a condenser, has ruined their motive power, and it will be impossible to get them under headway again in time for a successful trip. If nothing else is accomplished, this is ample compensation for the efforts of the DAILY TIMES.

MR. BRENTON ON THE PRESS.

I have nothing severe to say of the ill-tempered language indulged in by some members of the House during the discussion of yesterday. Mr. BRENTON, of Indiana, for instance, vented his undignified wrath by contemptuous sneers at, and affected contempt of, a profession to the honors and reponsibilities of which he might aspire in vain, unless he possesses more of wisdom and shrewdness than he exhibited on the present occasion. I really believe him not so bad a man as he seems to desire the public to suppose. He couldn't well *help* availing himself of the occasion offered yesterday to malign the press, for he was still smarting under some of its criticisms upon his want of backbone during the speakership canvass; and in his rather natural desire to tell how little he cared for a matter which he had treasured up a whole year, he overlooked the necessity of defending his bill and showing that your correspondent erred in taking it as *prima facie* evidence of wrong. Until he presents some shadow of evidence that your correspondent merits any of the censure which he applied to members of the press, let him pass with the simple reminder that his censure is much more indiscriminate and indefinite than the arguments and facts presented by your correspondent, to Mr. B.'s evident dissatisfaction. Meantime Congress and the country will decide the question of judgment between him and the DAILY TIMES with reference to the Minnesota Land bill, and, in its present shape at least, pass upon that scheme a verdict of stern condemnation.

GOOD TEMPER AND VIRTUE TO PREVAIL.

A thousand rumors grow out of this new excitement,—none of which, however, are entitled to consideration. A duel, as an amendment of damaged reputations, of which we hear, probably has no other foundation, although some angry words doubtless have passed. But all these will glide by, and good temper and virtue in the end prevail,—a state of things so novel at Washington that the place will scarcely know itself after the storm has thus cleared away.

THE SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH.

Mr. SEWARD'S proposition for Government aid in expediting the completion of a submarine telegraphic communication with England has attracted much attention and favor. The bill is so drawn as to allay the objections most likely to be urged against such a measure. It binds the Government to the payment of no subsidy whatever, but authorizes a contract, upon fair terms, for the use of the line by it, and places in the hands of the Secretary of the Treasury, under the direction of the President, the power to prescribe a limit to the tolls which the public shall pay, and thus to check any attempt to exert the monopoly of the Company to the injury of private patrons. The bill deserves early and favorable consideration.

INDIANA—POLITICS.

The indications from Indiana seem to render it impossible to elect United States Senators there this Winter. When Mr. BRIGHT left here the other day he was quite confident that an election could be brought on, in which event he would have been re-elected without a doubt. It seems probable now that the Senate, in which the opposition have a majority, will persist in refusing to go into joint ballot at all. The fact that WILLARD, the newly-elected Democratic Governor of the State, had refused to leave his seat as President of the Senate to go into Governorship, is an evidence of the bad temper prevailing, and consequently of the improbability of any conciliation.

WASHINGTON GAYETIES.

The proprietors of the National Hotel gave their guests on Tuesday night the first weekly "hop" of the present season. The elegant parlors of the house were well filled by a gay and happy company, who kept up the dance with great spirit until after midnight, having taken a short recess meantime to discuss a supper which for liberality and quality is not often equaled upon such occasions.

AMUSEMENTS.

STRAKOSCH and PARODI gave us one of their delightful concerts Thursday evening, which was enjoyed not a little by a select and critical audience. Friday, I understand, they called upon the President, and invited him to be present at the opening of the opera in New-York, under M. STRAKOSCH'S management, a week from Monday next. While our Washingtonians are not selfish enough to begrudge the pleasure which New-Yorkers will derive from the opera, they *do* regret that this engagement of STRAKOSCH and PARODI will deprive them for some time to come of an opportunity to hear them again.

The RAVELS have been playing here at the National Theatre all the week, to overflowing houses,—yet the interest does not flag in the least. We have also here now a Hippodrome erected for all Winter use, in which a superior company of riders, athletes and gymnasts are nightly delighting large audiences. The building is large and commodious, with comfortable seats, and is well lighted and warmed. The crowd of strangers now at this metropolis cannot complain of a dearth of amusements. S.

XXXIVth Congress---Second Session.

The Senate was not in session on Saturday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Dec. 10.

THE CHARGES OF CORRUPTION.

The Speaker announced that the Select Committee to investigate the alleged corruptions will consist of Messrs. KELSEY, ORR, DAVIS of Maryland, RITCHIE, and WARNER.

THE KANSAS DELEGATE.

Mr. GROW said that he had had, for two or three weeks, a petition signed by 1,500 of the voters of Kansas, remonstrating against the right of Mr. WHITFIELD to a seat, as the Delegate from that Territory. He had been informed that a large number, similar to this, were on their way. He asked to have read the petition of Gov. REEDER, setting forth reasons for contesting Mr. WHITFIELD'S seat.

Objection was made, and the papers were referred to Committee on Elections.

Governor REEDER, in his petition, denies the right of Mr. WHITFIELD to the seat, and claims it for himself, setting forth reasons for this assertion. He says he and WHITFIELD were canditates at two separate elections, when he (REEDER) received more than double the number of legal votes cast for WHITFIELD. Upon a full investigation of all the facts the House rejected WHITFIELD, but refuses to admit REEDER. The reasons for this are set forth in the report of the Kansas Investigation Committee. Without new legislation, and under the same state of things as described in the report of the investigating committee, Mr. WHITFIELD became a candidate for a single session of the same Congress, at the election held in October last. The election was entirely without authority of law, and a large majority of the legal voters refused to participate in it, giving as their reason for so doing, that they would not recognize a voluntary election when the question had already been adjudicated by the House. The persons who did participate in that irregular and unauthorized election were a small number of the voters in the Territory, considerably less than those who voted at the voluntary election in 1855, and a large number of them were non-residents of the Territory and not entitled to vote. On the result of this election only had Mr. WHITFIELD been admitted to and now occupies his seat in the House. It was without the sumblance or color of law. Other reasons are stated in the petition of Gov. REEDER, and in conclusion he contends that if a voluntary and irregular election, unauthorized by the statute, is an insufficient title to a seat, Mr. WHITFIELD should be rejected: and as his admission would seem to indicate that the House are disposed to reconsider their decision upon this point, Mr. REEDER claims to be entitled to the seat in preference to the said WHITFIELD, inasmuch as he (REEDER) was elected for the whole Congress at an election more formal and more legal, and by a larger legal vote than that of October, 1855, and that his admission is asked for by petitions from a large number of citizens, which are now before the House. All matters of fact set forth in the petition necessary in the opinion of the House to be proven, Mr. REEDER offers to establish by competent evidence before the House, or any Committee appointed for the purpose.

CHARGE OF FRAUD.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Ill., asked but did not obtain leave to present and have read the petition of a large number of citizens of Iowa, charging fraud upon the Dubuque and Pacific Railroad Company, in refusing to build that road as provided by the act of Congress granting lands for that purpose.

FISHING BOUNTIES.

The bill authorising payment to the owners of the schooner *Guonet*, of Massachusetts, of the amount of fishing bounties they would have been entitled to receive had the voyage been completed, gave rise to a long debate, involving the propriety of such bounties, when the bill passed by a vote of 89 against 70. Adjourned.

From Albany.

ACCIDENT ON THE HARLEM RAILROAD—THE CANAL BONDS OF JULY, 1858.

ALBANY, Saturday, Jan. 10.

The Harlem train from New-York at 4 o'clock P. M., yesterday, ran off the track near Chatham Four Corners at 9 o'clock. The accident it is supposed was occasioned by the displacement of a rail by a heavy freight train which had previously passed. Two of the rear cars attached to the 4 o'clock train were thrown off the track, but were fortunately detached from the train. Quite a wreck was made of the cars, and a stove being upset they took fire, Mrs. NICHOLS and Miss SHRIVER, her sister, residing in New-York, were injured by being crushed under broken seats, but not fatally. A brakeman was much bruised; also two men, names unknown. A boy named DOUGHERTY, was badly burned and bruised. D. D. WHALON, of Albany, was slightly injured. Fortunately no lives were lost. The train reached here at 5 o'clock this morning.

The State Auditor will publish notice to-day to the holders of Canal Stocks of this State due on July 1, 1858, that he will purchase $500,000 worth of said Stock at par and the accrued interest at the time of sale, as an investment for the Sinking Fund. Parties wishing to sell must notify the Auditor, and within ten days thereafter transfer the same at the Transfer Office in the City of New-York, where the payment will be made.

Missing Vessels, Disasters, &c.

BOSTON, Saturday, Jan. 10.

The New-Bedford *Standard* states that the schooners *Laura Jane*, YOUNG, from Baltimore, and *Cremonia*, POTTER, from Philadelphia, both of and for New-Bedford, sailed about the 20th ult., and have not been heard of since.

BOSTON, Sunday, Jan. 11.

The steamtug *Enoch Train*, from Holmes' Hole, on Saturday, reports a fleet of vessels in port, among them the bark *Daniel Webster*, from Baltimore for Boston, with loss of deck load.

Solid ice now extends from Cross Reip Light Boat to Handkerchief Shoal.

A dispatch from Belfast, Me., states that the new ship *Hualco*, which sailed from that port on the 8th inst., for New-Orleans, in ballast, struck a rock, four hours out, and sank in twenty-five fathoms. The crew were saved.

At Boston and vicinity a light snow-storm has prevailed during the last twenty-four hours, and continued this evening. The several steamboat trains from New-York arrived in fair time this morning.

News by the Southern Mail.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Jan. 10.

The night mail between Washington and Richmond has been discontinued, and there will be but one mail a day south of this place hereafter.

Captain MANNING, a retired naval officer, residing in Charleston, Va., fell into the fire and was burnt to death.

An attack was made on the Carrollton Railroad stables on New-Year's day, and one man was murdered and two others wounded.

The latest dates from Key West stated that the Court had awarded the salvers of the ship *Isaac Allerton*, of New-York, fifty per cent.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Jan. 11.

New-Orleans papers of Sunday last are received.

Nomination for Senator for Michigan.

DETROIT, Saturday, Jan. 10.

ZACHARIAH CHANDLER, of Detroit, was nominated for United States Senator, last night, by a caucus of the Republican members of the Legislature.

Two U. S. Senators to be Elected for Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Jan. 10.

The Missouri Legislature will, in joint session, on Monday next, go into the election of two United States Senators. The legality of Mr. JACKSON'S inauguration as Lieutenant-Governor will be tested as soon as the Supreme Court meets.

Injunction against the Baltimore and Ohio Railroads.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Jan. 11.

The Baltimore Circuit Court, yesterday, granted an injunction restraining the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company from consummating its projected 80 per cent. scrip dividend.

The Expected Steamers.

SANDY HOOK, Monday, Jan. 12—2 A. M.

Nothing has yet been seen of the *Ericsson* or the *Asia* off this point. The former was advertised to leave Liverpool on the 24th, and the latter on the 27th of December.

The Presidential Election—The Issue which it Decided—Views of the Administration.

From the Washington Union.

Next to gaining a victory the most difficult thing often is to get the vanquished party to acknowledge their defeat. Pride, or some other evil passion, is so apt to suggest excuses, apologies, and doubts, that the real truth as to a triumph is obscured and brought into question. Since the Presidential election, we have observed with silent amusement the ingenious shifts and devices by which the Fremont organs have labored to deceive themselves and others in regard to the extent and significance of the Democratic victory. We have not cared to diminish any small modicum of comfort which they might derive from their deceptious apologies and evasions. Contented fully with the result ourselves, and reposing implicit confidence in the wisdom and patriotism of the incoming Administration, we have been willing to abide the test of time as to the fruits of our victory. Knowing that the continuance of Democratic policy was secured, it has given us no concern to see our defeated opponents magnifying their strength, and plucking up courage for a renewal of the contest in 1860. These are privileges of the vanquished of which we have had no disposition to deprive them. But, as the defeated party, they have at length transcended the bounds of legitimate bragging, and are seeking to make a fraudulent appropriation of the fruits of our victory. To this we are compelled to object.

The great battle was fought on the issue *whether the people of a territory should have the right to regulate their own domestic institutions in their own way*, subject only to the Constitution, or whether Congress should prescribe for them the character of their institutions, and, consequently, determine who should be entitled to residence, and what kinds of property the people should own. As Mr. BUCHANAN, entertaining the former views, was elected, and Col. FREMONT, entertaining the latter was defeated, people of unsophisticated common sense concluded that the Democrats had achieved a triumph. But it would seem from the Black-Republican organs, especially the quintuple allies in New-York, that this is a mistake. Not that Mr. BUCHANAN is not elected—that fact is conceded, though even that is done most reluctantly—but still the benefits of his triumph, say they, have inured to the Republican Party. It is, at last, discovered that law and order have been restored in Kansas; that the rights of persons and of property are now observed; that robberies and murders are detected and punished; that armed intruders, whether from the South or the North, are successfully excluded; and that all further resistance to the laws of Kansas has ceased. All this, the legitimate result of the wise, energetic, and resolute policy of Gov. GEARY, is seen and admitted by the Black Republicans; but they say this happy result is proof that the real victory is on their side, although their Presidential and Congressional candidates have been beaten. They say that Kansas is now sure to be a Free State, and from that premature assumption they jump to the conclusion that the victory is theirs, although they lost the late Presidential and Congressional elections.

This tissue of erroneous reasoning and false conclusions is based upon two material errors of fact as to the past, and an assumption as to the future which may or may not be realized.

The first error of fact is, that the policy by which Governor GEARY has restored the dominion of law and order in Kansas has been adopted since the Presidential election. The truth is, that Governor GEARY went to Kansas with the same policy which both of his predecessors were instructed to follow. *That policy was to see that the provisions of the Kansas law in their true spirit should be faithfully executed, and especially that the people of the Territories should enjoy the right of regulating their domestic institutions in their own way, uninfluenced and unembarrassed by extraneous influences and appliances.* Governor REEDER was expected to pursue this policy, but he allowed his attention to be first diverted to schemes of land speculation, and afterwards suffered himself to become the supple tool of the Emigrant Aid Societies in their effort to abolitionize the Territory. Gov. SHANNON went out with the same instructions as Gov. REEDER, but *he lacked the energy and decision to meet* the obstacles which Gov. REEDER'S blunders had entailed upon him. Gov. GEARY went with the same instructions which had been given to both of his predecessors, and he had the courage, the wisdom, the firmness, and the energy to execute them faithfully and in their true spirit. The result was that chaos was rapidly reduced to order, and peace and quiet were soon restored to the Territory. This great work was virtually accomplished before the Presidential election, and exerted a happy influence on the result. Since that election he has pursued and consummated the same policy which he had so successfully inaugurated beforehand; and the acknowledgment of Black Republicans that his administration has been successful, is the highest tribute that could be paid to the wisdom of President PIERCE in selecting him, and to the excellence of the principle of popular sovereignty contained in the Kansas law which Governor GEARY has so triumphantly illustrated. It is not true, therefore, as a matter of fact, that any change in the Kansas policy of the administration has occurred since the Presidential election. It follows that it is equally untrue that the minority vote cast for the Republican candidate has exerted the slightest influence on the administrative policy of the administration, or of Gov. GEARY in Kansas. Gov. GEARY'S success has been the triumph of the principle of popular sovereignty over the antagonistic principle of congressional sovereignty.

The second error of fact before adverted to is in asserting that the issue in the Presidential contest was whether Kansas should be a Free or a Slave State. Black Republican orators and journals persisted, throughout the canvass, in falsely assuming that, if Mr. BUCHANAN was elected, Kansas would be necessarily a Slave State, and that the only way to prevent it was to elect Col. FREMONT. The Democratic orators and journals maintained everywhere that Kansas ought to be a Free or a Slave State just as the people of the Territory should decide, and that the only way to secure to them the right to decide for themselves, and to prevent the exercise of a despotic power over them by Congress, was to elect Mr. BUCHANAN and to defeat Colonel FREMONT. *The election of Mr. Buchanan, therefore, settled the question that Kansas was to be a free or a slave State, according to the wishes of the people of the Territory.* If Kansas comes into the Union as a free State, it will come in as such because the people have decided, through Mr. BUCHANAN'S election, that it is the right of the inhabitants of the Territory so to come in, or to come in as a Slave State, at their own option. It follows that there is no truth in the assertion of the Black Republicans, that the minority vote of Col. FREMONT has had any influence in securing the admission of Kansas as a Free State. If it is admitted as a Free State it will be the result of the free choice of its people, and therefore in strict conformity with the principle of popular sovereignty inaugurated by the Kansas law, carried out by the policy of the Administration, sustained by the popular verdict in the election of Mr. BUCHANAN, and consummated by the wise and energetic conduct of Governor GEARY. Black Republicanism stands the defeated party, and held responsible as the advocate of the revolting principle of Congressional sovereignty (which means Congressional despotism) over the Territories.

In the last place, the assumption that Kansas will be a Free State is premature. Before the election it was confidently assumed by the Republican leaders that if Mr. BUCHANAN was elected it would certainly be a Slave State. Mr. BUCHANAN was elected, and the same leaders now assume that it will be a Free State, and falsely claim that this result is a consequence of the large vote cast for FREMONT in the Free States. *If Kansas becomes a Free State it will be the legitimate consequence of the free choice of its people, brought about by the natural laws of immigration, and in accordance with the principle of popular sovereignty. In that result, so brought about, the Democratic Party will readily acquiesce*, and in obedience to their principles they will await the decision to be made by the people of the Territory. If the laws of legitimate emigration, of climate, of production, in harmony with the great democratic principle of popular self-government, result in making Kansas a Free State, *not a word of complaint will be uttered by Democrats.* But there is one thing not to be forgotten—if under the operation of these laws Kansas is a Free State, it will demonstrate the folly and wickedness of the sectional agitation which has endangered the peace of the country ever since the passage of the Kansas law.

MARINE MATTERS.

The American Marine Signals.

The Senate passed a bill, at the last session, nationalizing this code of signals, and requiring their use on board merchant ships of the United States of 350 tons and upwards, and the bill is now in the Committee of Commerce, of the House. As there is considerable interest felt in the matter, we give the following explanations of the plan. The title of the signal book is as follows:

Rogers' American Code of Marine Simals, designed for communicating important information between vessels at sea and off the coast, during periods of calms, light winds, storms or rough weather. By Henry J. Rogers.

The volume, consisting of two parts, makes about five hundred pages, and is got up with faultless taste. The first pages contain a large number of testimonials in favor of the signals, prominent among which are the names of Hon. J. C. DOBBIN, Secretary of the Navy, directing the commanding officers of the Navy to embrace every opportunity to familiarize the service with the use of these signals; of Prof. A. D. BACHE, Superintendent of the Coast Survey, proposing to introduce the use of the flags, as occasion may require, into the parties of the Coast Survey; of Lieut. THORNTON A. JENKINS, Secretary of the Lighthouse Board, ordering the Signals for the use of the light-ships on the coast; of various prominent ship-captains, as Capt. J. COMSTOCK, of the *Baltic*, J. C. DELANO, &c., and of the different Boards of Trade in Bangor, Portland, Boston, Philadelphia, Richmond, Charleston, New-Orleans, and the Chamber of Commerce of New-York. It contains full directions for the use of the signals, with numerous examples given to illustrate the method of communicating every kind of marine or other phrase in common use at sea. The signals used are ten in number, and there is a plate of these, finely lithographed, in each book. Each flag represents the figures of arithmetic, from 1 to 0, or cypher, and the symbols, or arrangements of the color of the bunting being distinct one from the other, they are easily distinguished as far as the eye, or a good glass can see. A further advantage which they claim to have over every other code now in use, or that was ever invented is, that in light winds or calm, each number is as perfectly distinct to the eye as though it were streaming in a strong breeze. This peculiarity is attained by having the stripes or color of the bunting placed *diagonally*, so that each color, as the flag droops, is shown crosswise of the flag; thus the flags are just as serviceable in a flat calm, as when there is a breeze. In respect to all other signals ever yet invented they may be said to be of no more service than so much useless bunting, unless there is a stiff breeze to straighten them out, and thus exhibit the distinguishing symbols of each flag.

The first part of this book, or code, embraces about seven thousand sentences, beginning with the use of the flags, singly or alone; the letters of the alphabet, numbered; the points of the mariner's compass; time signals and dates; signals for degrees of latitude and longitude; and going through the whole round of nautical phrases, embracing every possible want that may exist, every damage sustained, every thought that one human being may wish to convey to another at a distance, either from vessels passing each other at sea, or from a vessel to the shore; a vessel in distress, ashore, on fire; with mutiny on board; in want of provisions or water; desiring a pilot, or a physician, or medicine for the sick, or any other contingency than can possibly arise in the varied experience of the mariner. The mode of carrying on this conversation at a distance, we will explain for the benefit of the uninitiated, and is as follows: We will suppose two vessels approaching each other at sea, one of which is in distress, and wanting provisions. Each vessel being supposed to possess the code-book and signals, the vessel in distress hoists flag No. 1, which means—"Prepare to answer signal." As soon as this is noticed, the other vessel hoists flag No. 2, which means—"Your signal is seen and noted." The first vessel then displays five flags, representing the following numbers, 1-9-7-6-3, which by turning to those figures in the book, are found to stand opposite the following sentence: "I am in distress and short of provisions." If the vessel addressed can extend the desired relief she immediately displays numbers 1-9-7-8-0, which stands opposite the words, "I can spare you some provisions"—the flags or numbers being always counted from the top downward, and the whole communication need not occupy ten minutes. Mr. ROGERS has published also a *brief code*, embracing all the most important phrases to be used with *three flags only*, which will greatly simplify their use. As it is, a boy ten years old, we should judge, could be taught to make intelligible use of this code, there being no mystery that the simplest mind cannot understand. In this excellent invention, every vessel who will adopt the flags is furnished with an intelligible language for use under all circumstances.

THE LETTERED SIGNAL.

The second part of the code is an arrangement for supplying every vessel in the United States with a private signal for the purpose of giving her name, tonnage, and port of entry all at the same time. The necessity for some uniform system for distinguishing vessels at sea has long been felt. Among the multitudinous devices of parti-colored bunting, with balls, stars and the like, there have come to be many signals so nearly resembling each other that they are every day confounded, and thus doubt and uncertainty are always felt about the identity of vessels reported as passed at sea, where dependence is made upon the color and form of symbols in a flag. This part of Mr. ROGERS' code fully compensates for all these defects in a most ingenious way. In this volume there is a list of 8,000 vessels of the United States, of 150 tons and upwards, alphabetically ranged under their respective districts and ports of entry, and each one has a distinct signal by which she can be recognized, and reported with scarce the possibility of a mistake.

Flags, 8 by 12 feet, of three colors, are used for this purpose, viz; blue, white and red, the blue and white being confined to vessels belonging *only* to the Atlantic ports, and the red to those of the Pacific alone. Upon these flags are inserted from two to three *large square block letters* of the alphabet, which being *transposed upon these different colored flags*, furnish at once a uniform, and at the same time, a distinct signal, which cannot be mistaken, for when there is not wind enough to straighten out the flag at the peak or the masthead, it can easily be hung in the rigging, or spread in front of a topsail. The letters are from three to four feet square.

This part of Mr. ROGERS' system is admired, if possible, more than the conversational part, as it is the first concern of the merchant to keep the run of his ship as she traverses the trackless ocean. The adoption of this convenient signal will not interfere with the flying of the merchant's private signal, which it is desirable to display in the harbor for the conveniences of business. During the present Winter multitudes of vessels have been passed at sea in a disabled or sinking condition, when the vessel's name or her peculiar wants could not be made known, for the want of some convenient mode of signalizing, such as is provided in this Code; and numerous cases could be easily cited where such a medium of communication would have saved not only many a valuable ship and cargo, but more, the precious lives of passengers and crew. The bill contemplates the placing of a set of the flags on board of each light ship on the coast, and also at each life saving station along our coast, for the convenience of communicating from the shore to any vessel that may be stranded at a distance too great to correspond by other means. A memorial, numerously signed by shipowners, merchants and pilots of this City, has been forwarded in favor of the bill.

The price of the two books is limited by the bill to $10, and the flags do not cost over $25, for the set of ten, each with the letters signal. This can hardly be considered an onerous charge for vessels of 350 tons, to which the system applies, when the advantage to all parties will be so manifestly important.

Steam-tugs in New-York Harbor.

Twenty years have wrought an entire revolution in the management of shipping in this harbor, and in the mode of getting vessels, large and small, to and from sea. Those whose memory is yet fresh in harbor affairs at that period will recollect the custom which was common at that time for the citizens to assemble on the piers, and particularly upon the Battery, in the mornings and Sunday afternoons, to witness the evolutions of square-rigged vessels as they beat out of the East River. Vessels then sailed in and out of the East River daily, and were moved from a pier in the North River to another pier in the East River, by being got under sail, the same as if they were going to sea. A vessel that should be ready for sea on Thursday was not uncommonly detained till Sunday, in order to secure a favorable wind and tide.

The steamer *Hercules* was, we believe, the first tug employed exclusively in towing vessels in our harbor. It is stated in the *Daily Advertiser* of those times, that this steamer towed a large ship of 800 tons burden to sea, and returned on the same day!

The boat now known as the *Hector*, was originally built to run on the New-Brighton Ferry, from Pier No. 4, North River, and was called the *New-Brighton*: but as travel that way was not always pressing, or very remunerative, she was occasionally employed in towing. This steamer towed a vessel to sea on a very severe Winter day in 1835, or thereabout, on the same night of which the memorable bark *Minden* was wrecked on Rockaway beach, which was attended with such destruction of life by drowning and perishing from cold. She was afterwards withdrawn from the ferry, and exclusively occupied in towing. She was then purchased by Government and christened the *J. R. Poinsett*, and was used for some time as a surveying vessel in Southern waters. Some years thereafter she was sold, and rechristened the *Zachary Taylor*. Subsequently, she was put into a joint-stock concern, and started off for California as a gold hunter, but owing to some mismanagement she only got as far as the Straits of Magellan, when, for want of fuel or funds, she returned to New-York, where she was again sold for the benefit of whom it might concern; those having invested a thousand dollars receiving back about that number of cents for their investment in the enterprise. She was purchased by her present owner, and named for the unconquerable general who headed the forces in the late Trojan war, *Hector*. She is now called by some of our waggish friends at Whitehall, the *William H. Webb, Junior*. It is but justice to say that the boiler on which this antique craft depends for locomotion is not the one she carried about the year 1833. The smaller class of boats are confined to the towing of canal boats, lighters, schooners, and square-rigged vessels; the charge being from two to three dollars for short distances, and from three to five dollars for the larger vessels. They are a very useful class of steamers, and it is difficult to conceive how they could be dispensed with at the present time. A vessel at anchor in the stream employing a steam-tug is greatly assisted by the steamer, which forces the vessel against the tide—over her anchor, while the crew merely heave in the slack of the chain cable; thus saving all the hard heaving at the windlass. The vessel is then placed in the exact

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

The Approaching Conference—By whom the Great Powers will be Represented—Note-Writing in Paris—The Emperor Among the People—Enrollment of the Imperial Prince as a Grenadier of the Guard—Sympathy for King Bomba—Literary and Art Gossip.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

PARIS Thursday, Dec. 18, 1856.

A feature which is going to contribute largely to the gayeties of the opening fashionable season is the reunion of the Peace Congress. At this moment it is not known whether it will be composed of all the original members, or of the first or second alone. A report is in circulation that certain powers ask that their Prime Ministers shall sit in the Congress, and if this be true, all the rest will naturally demand the same privilege. This question, it is believed is not yet settled. But in the event that the second Ministers alone are to sit in the Congress, this body will be thus composed; France, the Count WALEWSKI; England, Lord COWLEY; Russia, Count KISSELEFF; Austria, Baron HUBNER; Prussia, Count HATZFELDT; Sardinia, Count VILLAMARINA; Turkey, (by exception,) ALI-PACHA. The Turkish Minister at Paris, son of the present Grand Vizier RESCHID PACHA, will yield his right to sit in the Congress on the ground of his youth.

In the Congress, England, Austria, Sardinia and Turkey will be arrayed against Russia, Prussia and France; at least this seems to be the position accorded by most good authorities on this subject. But France goes into the contest prepared to yield, and to act the part of the mediator; that is, in fact, her rôle. But, as everybody asks, if the position of the different powers are thus defined, why not by a compromise settle the question, and save the necessity of a Congress? England contends that Russia must take the Bolgrad which don't exist, while she reserves the Bolgrad which does exist, for Turkey. Russia contends that there are two Bolgrads, and that by the terms of the treaty, Turkey is to accept little Bolgrad, or the one which England declares non-existent. Is Paris the place to ascertain the truth on this question?

The Tuileries will not open its hospitable doors till after the holiday *fêtes* of Christmas are passed. The Turkish Minister, who is to sit in the forthcoming Congress, cannot arrive before Christmas, and as Turkey is notoriously dilatory in its diplomatic movements, the period of his arrival may even be prolonged. These facts induce many to believe that, notwithstanding the announcement of the *Moniteur*, the date of the opening of the Congress may be deferred till after New-Year's.

Distinguished foreigners continue to arrive in great numbers, and there is a fair prospect that the principal notabilities of Europe will pass in review this Winter before the eyes of the Parisians, always interested in this kind of spectacle. Just now one of the lions of the town is the British tory DISRAELI, who is to be met in the company of men of all parties and all colors. Two of the political saloons which he frequents are those of the Countess LEHON and M. GUIZOT. Among the new arrivals for the Winter season are the Prince KOTCHOUBEY, Count DE WITTGENSTEIN, Prince WILLIAM, of Wurtenberg, and a host of Russian boyards, whose names are neither easy to recollect, to write, nor to pronounce. The Count DE MORNY will not return from his mission to St. Petersburg till after the result of the forthcoming Congress is known. When all difficulties have ceased in regard to the late war and the treaty, he will return to his post of President of the Corps Legislatif, a post from which the Emperor seems unwilling to relieve him. The probability that at the coming election a considerable number of opposition members will be elected is, no doubt, the principal cause of M. DE MORNY's recall from St. Petersburg. The Corps Legislatif is, in fact, a great point of danger for the present Government, for when that body commences to take privileges with the Executive power, it is traditional that it takes them with frightful rapidity; and there is no one to whom the Emperor can confide the repression of any such revolutionary demonstrations so well as to the Count DE MORNY.

In a recent letter I gave you a history of the manner in which his Majesty has lately been mixing among the people of Paris. I return to the subject in order to give you two new examples. Yesterday NAPOLEON was riding through the Faubourg St. Antoine. Arrived at the Bastille, he saw on the Canal St. Martin a new-fashioned steam tow-boat. He dismounted, got upon the boat, visited it in all its parts, had it described and explained, and saw it in operation. After a long stay on board, and, after giving a handsome sum of money to the men of the boat, he took his leave in the midst of a crowd of thousands, who had suddenly collected on the banks to see the Emperor, and the manœuvres of the boat. At the same moment the Empress was passing through the Champs Elysées in an open carriage. A young girl, one of the main supports of in indigent family, in the confusion which took place at the moment of the passage of the Empress' carriage, was knocked down by the horses of a carriage, and run over. The Empress seeing that the girl was seriously injured, ordered her carried into the Crystal Palace, near by, and dismounting, visited the sufferer, and consoled her. On leaving, she placed a handsome sum of money in her hand, and promised assistance to her family.

The Imperial Prince, soon after his birth, was elected a member of the corps of Grenadiers of the Guard. This week, a ceremony connected with this enrollment as an *enfant de troupe*, took place at the Tuileries. A magnificently bound book, containing the names of all the officers and men of the troop, with the Imperial Prince's name, LOUIS EUGENE NAPOLEON BONAPARTE, at the head of the list at the rank and file, was carried to the Palace by the officers and a deputation of the men, to be presented to his Infantile Highness. The circumstance furnished an occasion for a patriotic speech on the part of the Colonel of the regiment and of a response from the Emperor, no doubt equally patriotic. But as the *Moniteur* only gives the speech of the Colonel, and suppresses that of the Emperor with the remark that it was eloquent, we are bound to take the fact on trust. During these interesting proceedings the future hero was held in the midst of the deputation by their majesties, where the soldiers were thrown into ecstacies of admiration by the conduct of the young gentleman, who insisted on playing with the Colonel's brilliant epaulettes and the cross of the Legion of Honor on his breast.

After all, people begin to admire the straightforward firmness of King BOMBA of Naples. His Majesty's Minister at Paris, the Marquis D'ANTONINI, could not bring his mind to the point of believing that he would have to leave the country. He had lived here a long time, had possessed himself of a magnificent residence, with gold and azure, with a cellar stowed with a collection of wines that any saloons in King might envy. Of all residences in the world Paris is the most delightful for a diplomat who bears the title of Marquis who has a fine house, and a fortune independent of his diplomatic allowance. He is always a man of note in society. So the Marquis set his wits to work to devise a scheme by which, if he could not settle the difficulty between NAPOLEON and his sovereign, he could at least diminish the gravity of the question to such a point that he might be enabled to remain at Paris until some new turn in affairs should decide the question. The Marquis was about to receive his passports, so that the position was a critical one. He drew up his scheme in the shape of a long project of adjustment and addressed it to the King, intimating that he should not leave in any event till he heard from his Majesty. His Majesty's reply was brief and to the point, and consisted of four words: "*Leave on the instant!*"

The late attempt on the life of the King of Naples will unquestionably create political sympathy for him in France.

The Baron DUDON, a well-known French subject, has just been condemned by a French court to two months' imprisonment and two thousand francs fine, for a publication made by him some time ago in Brussels, which contained uncomplimentary words against the French Emperor and his Government.

Among the recent political publications which caused much interest at Paris, are the *Memoirs of the Duke de Raguse*. These memoirs form a complete anecdotical history of the last half century, and comprise several volumes. They are written with all the crudity of a true historian, who intends to become irresponsible by death for the wounds he deals right and left, and the consequence is, that many families who feel their honor attacked through their ancestors, make unceasing and violent reclamations against the book. These reclamations are made for the most part to Gen. DELARUE, the surviving aide-de-camp of the Duke; but the General very properly disclaims all responsibility in the matter, and refuses to make any explanation.

The long-talked-of book of JULES JANIN has at length appeared, and bears the title of *Les Petits Bonheurs*. It is a large octavo, elegantly illustrated by GAVARNIN, the prince of designers, and is altogether a book of great pretensions. But, as the work is an event in the literary world, I shall, in another letter, give you an *aperçu* of its arrangement and contents.

M. ETEX, the distinguished sculptor and painter, so well known in the United States, has just sold, at public auction, all his works of art, whether the work of his own hands or those in his possession from other masters. It is not known what object M. ETEX has in view in thus disembarrassing himself of the works of art which graced his house and studio, but it is probable that he intends a removal to another country—perhaps to the United States. The catalogue embraced twenty-five or thirty serious works of art, all of which realized handsome sums.

Mr. WINTERHALTER, the Court painter, has just finished a labored portrait of the Empress, holding on her knees the Imperial Prince, who wears the Grand Cordon of the Legion of Honor. It is called a portrait of the Imperial Prince.

The *Presse* has definitively passed into the hands of M. MILLAUD. His associates are Messrs. MASTERMAN and MAUBY, of London; D'AVIGDOR, MARTORFL, BECHETON, of Annonay; POLONAI, of Nice; DE KERVEGUEN, deputy, SAVALETTE, and others. The journal will be in no wise changed, with the exception of some modifications in its typography. In the discussions which have followed this sale, we find that a million and a half was offered by M. MILLAUD for the *Débats* before proposing for the *Presse*. It seems that this gentleman was determined to enter into journalism. M. DE GIRARDIN already had an income of 150,000 francs a year, and since he settled the whole sum paid for *La Presse* (800,000 francs) on his new wife, he acquires no addition to his fortune by the sale.

Lately M. CHAMPFLEURY, editor of *La Gazette de Champfleury*, applied to M. PHILOXENE BOYER, the title of *poète grotesque*, whereupon M. BOYER sends his seconds to M. CHAMPFLEURY with a demand for satisfaction. The latter refused peremptorily, either to go on to the field with M. BOYER, or to make explanations. The young poet has accordingly published the fact in the journals, with an appeal to the public that they must "judge such conduct as it merits." And that is what is dignified with the name of a French fight in these days of degenerate chivalry.

The annual Exhibition of Art has been postponed to the months of June, July and August. This measure was decided by the Emperor himself, who was petitioned by a considerable body of the prominent artists of the city to that effect. The Exhibition of Animals will, therefore, precede instead of follow the Exhibition of Paintings.

In my last I noticed the death by poison of an interesting young woman, wife a legislative deputy, and the arrest and subsequent release of the husband. The husband was released upon the finding of two letters addressed by the deceased, one to him and one to her father, in which she declared she intended to take her own life, to get clear of the bad treatment of her husband. But at that time it was not known how near the husband had escaped the ignominious charge. The two letters which furnished the only evidence that she had committed suicide, were placed by her under the pillow of her bed. When her corpse was removed from the bed, the linen was gathered up hastily in a mass, and the letters were not observed. They were sent to the country to the washerwoman of the family, and two days afterwards these letters were picked out of the water of the tub by the girl to whom the linen had been given to wash.

MALAKOFF.

DICKENS IN AMERICA.—Hon. JOHN BARNEY devotes a chapter of his forthcoming sketch book to the visit of CHARLES DICKENS to the United States. After speaking of the entertainments which greeted him at Boston, New-York and Philadelphia, he says:

In Baltimore I led off the game of tomfoolery.

In answer to an invitation to be honored by having him grace my saloon, I received the following characteristic response:

RICHMOND, VIRGINIA,
Saturday Night, 19th of March, 1842.

MY DEAR SIR; I have time for but one word. I thank you for your kind letter. On Wednesday evening, at 9 o'clock, I have booked myself to be at your disposal. In great haste, faithfully yours,

CHARLES DICKENS.

My house was filled to overflowing—*jam satis ad satis faciendum.*

The privilege was solicited of being permitted to stand on the landing of the stairway to seem him pass up. His precious autograph was held up to admiring spectators.

The only redeeming feature of the *fête* was that the truly noble, accomplished and beloved gentleman, scholar and author, consented to accompany him, and give grace, dignity and attraction to the Assembly.

WASHINGTON IRVING condescended to play second to the foreigner whom all delighted to honor.

It was a vicious depravity of taste—which all have since deplored—these adulations bestowed on this consummate fop and conceited coxcomb; all were repaid by gross libels, unfounded slanders, which I shall not condescend to record.

Chief Justice TANEY and family were announced. "My hour for receiving is past," replied the inflated foreigner.

My estimable friend, CHRISTOPHER HUGHES, thus reproved him: "DICKENS, had my lord Chief Justice DENMAN honored you with a call, would you have dared to refuse him?"

"Certainly, replied the inflated coxcomb, "if my hour of admission had passed."

"Chief Justice TANEY is, in himself, the most elevated man in this country—second in rank only to the President—and it will form a bright privilege in your life hereafter, to say you were permitted to take him by the hand."

"Mr. DICKENS is about to drive out to see the picturesque hills surrounding Baltimore."

I replied "We have ample time before the setting sun."

He then condescendingly said: "You may show him up."

In Washington, the Hon. Secretary of War, waiting in his ante-chamber, heard the same response: "My hour is past." He was at the President's levee; he requested that Mr. SPENCER might be informed that he then was willing to be introduced to him. "Tell him my hour for receiving him is past," replied Mr. SPENCER.

INVOLVING THE UNITED STATES IN THE ANGLO-PERSIAN WAR.—At a public meeting held at Newcastle-on-Tyne, "To protest against war with Persia, and to consider means of redress," we find the following singular statement made by one of the speakers, Major S. E. ROLLAND. The Major said:

"A new treaty had been entered into between Persia and the United States, which treaty contained three clauses, the first of which was, that the United States, being a maritime nation, and Persia not being one, the United States bound themselves to support Persia against any maritime attacks whatever. So that a war with Persia involved a war with the United States!!" [Hear.]

FROM KANSAS TO ST. LOUIS OVERLAND.

A Stage Ride Through Missouri—Lexington to Wing's Station.

The first stage from Lexington was sixteen miles to Hills' Station. The sleet and snow of the night had the effect rather to improve the road than otherwise, and our honest Dutch driver, HANS, surprised us by not giving more frequent invitations to alight and walk. In fact, the road was very fair. We arrived at Hills' between 2 and 3 o'clock, and some of us, old stagers, had every disposition to dine. Others thought we had best wait till we arrived at LEWIS', fourteen miles further, and there have one general meal. Several, however, inclined to the "bird in the hand;" and on consulting with Mrs. HILLS, a very manly, energetic woman, she told us that she could give us a cold lunch without much delay, but that a warm meal would need more time. We went in for the cold lunch, resolved not to delain the coach, purposing to be ready by the time our new driver and team should appear.

This lunch proved eminently satisfactory. It embraced the necessary variety for a full meal, including some very fine cold roast turkey, and received ample justice at our hands. It seemed that the landlady had taken pains to do her best. The *cause* presently appeared. At the close of the meal, she said to Mr. W.—whose gray hairs indicate more years than he has seen: "You were this way last Spring; were you not, Sir?" Mr. W. replied in the affirmative. "I remember you," said she; "you are Gov. SHANNON!"

Mr. W. has not yet heard the last of that joke.

During the lunch our landlady gave us anything but pleasing accounts of the road. It appeared that it was dangerous in the extreme. Accidents were of frequent occurrence, and, in addition, we were to have an unpopular and unlucky driver. It was going to be dark, too, where the road was worst.

We had finished our meal some time before the coach appeared. Our friends who had repudiated the lunch were somewhat crest-fallen at our accounts of it, and said but little. They were assured that the safe rule for a traveler in the West was "to eat whenever he had an opportunity," as it was altogether uncertain when he would find another.

We journeyed on with very fair luck for some half-dozen miles. We were then near Waverley, and it was growing dark. Our coach wheels went often into ruts, from which we were obliged to pry them out. At last one grand lurch warned us that we were getting into a "tight place." The coach stopped and out we clambered, finding an ocean of mud on all sides. The coach was *stuck*. After prying and lifting awhile, the thing looked bad. The teams did not draw well, and we saw why our driver had been unlucky—he did not know his business. Besides this, he was churlish and stubborn. It was raining, and already dark. Some were for walking to Waverley and staying till daylight; others for getting the coach along and then stopping. Presently two darkies on mules came by, but for want of proper tackle, could not aid us. They were going *home* (it was Saturday night) to see their "gals."

At last we stopped a passing by team, and "pressed" it into service. The horses were removed from the coach, the oxen attached, and in a moment the great vehicle moved forward, righted, and stood again ready for progress. In drawing stage-coaches out of mud-holes oxen are a great institution.

We all walked into Waverley, situated in a hollow, and on the Mississippi River, and requested our driver to stop over night. He refused. "Would he not stay for us to get supper?" "No—only to change the mail." Our dinnerless friends grew anxious. But there was no help. After a few moments' stay at the hotel, and a chase after the coach, which passed while we were there, we all loaded in again, and were once more going ahead.

To Lewis the road was fair, and we arrived about 9 o'clock. This was our station for supper, and the handsome house gave us great expectations. It had grown cold, and this did not diminish our desire to victual ourselves well for the night. We found there the coach going west, which had been two or three times upset in coming.

But the news regarding supper took us all aback. There was a *negro wedding* there that night, and *no supper could be had!* We pressed the point, but it was useless. "Could we not get a lunch? something from the wedding table?" "Nothing at all." "But some of us had had no dinner!" "Couldn't help it." A surly Dutchman gave us these replies, to our great indignation. Finally, the hungriest of us got hold of a few *pork bones*, (from which the wedding party had used nearly all the meat,) and these, with three or four slices of bread, were the total they could procure. After this our dinnerless friends needed no urging to adopt the traveler's rule of always eating when an opportunity offers!

Here we exchanged our comfortable coach for the one which had just arrived from the East. The arrangement did not please. The weather had grown very cold, and the new coach lacked all the defences which had made the old one a favorite. Besides, the upsets had broken the glass out of the windows; and then it was so constructed as to be much more easily capsized than the other. So, on the whole, we got aboard for a fifteen-mile ride to Marshall, with anything but contented spirits.

Our anticipations of discomfort were realized. The wind blew a gale from the north, sweeping right through our coach like the breath of an iceberg. The road was frozen rough and hard, and the coach jolted from hub to hub with a violence that it seemed must break it. We had a good team and driver, however, and made progress. Walking up and down the hills was not so great a bore as usual, for it tended to stir the blood, though the wind seemed to pierce us through. But we proceeded without accident, and about 3 o'clock were safely landed at Marshall, where we found a good coal fire, but *no beds*. A sort of cat-nap on our blankets, before the fire, was all that we got of sleep that night.

In the morning, however, a good breakfast improved our humor. The sun shone brightly, and the wind had abated, though it was still cold. Here we parted with our pilot, LEWIS, which we all felt to be a loss; he had so cheered us with his merry, careless humor and kind manners, that we really regretted his defection. But he was near his mother's home, and was stopping to visit her.

We got aboard about sunrise. Marshall is a prairie town, situated on high ground; and here we noticed that the country no longer seemed as rich as it had done. The soil was evidently poorer. We were approaching a more mountainous region; agriculturally poor, but minerally rich. Coal was here abundant; and we heard stories of veins of fabulous thickness—some accounts representing them as much as *thirty feet!*

Our new driver from Marshall proved a perfect Jehu. He was a slender, medium-sized man, of light complexion, and wearing goggles; and we never suspected from his appearance the mettle that was in him. The discovery, however, we were not long in making. The coach rattled like lightning over the rough road and through the hollows, but it was easy to see that he had complete control of the reins. Still he was undoubtedly rash, and we were not entirely destitute of apprehensions. Presently one of the leaders fell to the ground, breaking his harness and a rein; he sprang to his feet, and with his mate, wheeled rapidly to the right. For a moment a catastrophe seemed imminent; but a passenger on the box sprung to the ground, seized their heads, and prevented a probable upset and runaway. Our driver was cool. The goose neck, connecting the leaders to the pole, was twisted off, and it seemed as though we were at a dead-lock. But in fifteen minutes he had the leaders reattached, the harness and rein mended, and we were off again.

We had gone a few miles further, when we were conscious of descending into a hollow with great speed. A ditch ran through it, which we crossed at railway rate. The shock was tremendous, and we were not surprised at an exclamation from outside. The coach was stopped, after going some two rods, and we discovered the driver *climbing up to his seat*. "Had he fallen off?" we asked. "Yes," said he, "I have been off ever since we crossed that d—d ditch!" It seemed that the descent was so icy that the brake did not hold, and the weight of the load was too great for the horses. When the ditch was crossed the driver was thrown *upon the pole, between the wheel horses*, and had his seat-mate not caught his reins and stopped the team, his life might have been the forfeit.

On we rattled again, our Jehu none the worse for his adventures, and none the wiser. Presently another hollow, with icy descent, and ditch at the bottom, was *done* in the same break-neck style; and nobody was surprised, though some were almost dismayed, to find that this exploit had been attended with the positive breakage of a thoroughbrace, which again seemed to put a present stop to our journey.

But the driver was not a man to despair or delay. In a moment he had brought up a pole which lay by the ditch, got all hands lifting, run it through from one axle to the other, so as to sustain the body of the coach, and getting us aboard again, rattled along as unconcerned as before.

Really, this driver impressed us as a man of energy, genius, and courage; and notwithstanding his rashness, we parted from him with regret at the next station, nine miles from Marshall.

This was Sunday. At the station we learned that an upset had occurred below, and that Mr. GIHON, private Secretary to GOV. GEARY, lay dangerously hurt at Arrowrock, six miles ahead.

In our company was a Vermonter, who had signalized himself as a pedestrian. He could always out-walk the coach with ease. We had renamed him Walker. Here, he and Mr. W. agreed to walk to the next station, fifteen miles, and they did so, beating the coach by an hour and a half! In fact, the road was dreadful. To accomplish these fifteen miles, took us about eight hours.

We arrived, however, at last, to find a very large, comfortable house, in the midst of a fine plantation, and stocked, among other things, with a lot of "fat negroes," which it would have done the soul of an Irish patriot good to observe—much more to possess. The planter, Mr. WING, originally from Massachusetts, seemed a good man, as he certainly was one of fine appearance, and everything about his premises betokened intelligence and comfort. We had a good supper and a comfortable chat till the moon rose, about eight o'clock, when we started on. A part of this time I spent in political conversation with a gentleman present—a neighbor, I judged, spending the night. He was eminently moderate and fair, but laboring under all the *wrong impressions* with which the unblushing falsehoods of ATCHISON's party have deluged the State. Yet with all his moderation he took firm ground with the fire-eaters on the question whether the Constitution carried Slavery wherever it went! Yet he agreed with me that a reaction had occurred in Missouri, and that violence would not again be resorted to in the affairs of Kansas.

The Coming Session of the Nebraska Legislature—New-York Times and Nebraska—Extreme Cold Weather on the Frontier—Schemes of Political Wireworkers—General News.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

OMAHA CITY, N. T., Friday, Dec. 12, 1856.

Much interest is manifested here concerning the *third* annual session of the Nebraska Legislature, which meets here on the first Tuesday of next month for its forty days' session. What important schemes of a local or self-aggrandizing character are on the docket, and the proper plans to secure favor and carry them successfully through, are talked of among the knowing ones. The County of Douglas, of which this is the county seat, has a larger quota of representation than any other county, and this precinct has a larger amount of representatives than any other one. Just prior to the election the delegates elect from here pledged themselves before their constituents to "go in" for the *local interests* of Douglas County—not for the general interest. Hence the election of the corps directly from Omaha City. The "dear people" have a singular idea that what they term the *local interests* of Douglas County is that species of corruption, bargain and sale, and soulduggery movements generally pertaining to the interests of the official clique here, and the God-forsaken town company. Outsiders (by outsiders I mean those who are opposed to Omaha City ruling the Territory and the "rest of mankind") evince a determination to try a tilt of strength, at the start, with the Omaha City faction. Perhaps they will win.

Considerable interest is already manifested concerning the course the NEW-YORK TIMES correspondent will pursue this Winter. Whether he will again expose the corruption of officials and official flunkeydom generally, and pursue that independent course so woefully condemned by the official clique, yet lauded by the dear people, or not. Again I assure them that the TIMES correspondent will fearlessly expose all and every species of corruption, and advance the best interests of the squatter sovereigns.

Last Monday the Territory experienced the coldest and most severe storm of snow known to the "oldest inhabitant" for long years. We already hear of hundreds of head of stock destroyed and many frozen to death. The snow in many places now is from 6 to 10 feet deep. There was much suffering experienced by those whom the storm found unprepared.

Plans are already in process of "working," not only for the Legislature but for next Fall's election of a member of Congress, and particularly for BUCHANAN's incoming Administration. Officials here are arranging the matter of continuance, resignations, &c., to suit themselves, and will probably let BUCHANAN into the secret. It is somewhat hoped that he will remove our imbecile Governor, however independent of the schemes of the rest. Concerning all these matters I will keep the TIMES posted.

The Land Office for Nebraska will be open in a short time now, for preëmption claimants, and I think about March next, for public entry. More anon.

J. W. P.

Interesting from Kansas.

MR. ARNY'S REPORT UPON THE CONDITION AND WANTS OF THE PROPLE OF KANSAS.

From the Chicago Democratic Press, Jan. 8.

A full statement of the present and future prospects and wants of the settlers of Kansas, would require more time and space than I can at present command. And as a meeting of the National Committee will be shortly held, at which a full statement will be required, I will only briefly allude to some of the most important matters connected with the Territory from which I have just returned.

On my arrival in Kansas some weeks ago, I learned that there was great dissatisfaction existing in regard to the manner of the distribution of aid by "the Central Committee" in Kansas—which was on my former visit constituted the disbursing agent of "the National Kansas Committee." Without assuming to decide in regard to these complaints, with the concurrence of Mr. HYATT, I deemed it good policy to change our disbursing agents. We have, therefore, had a new Committee chosen, consisting of Rev. E. Nute, Rev. M. Lum, Rev. E. P. Lovejoy, Rev. G. W. Hutchinson and A. Watties, Esq., and appointed CHARLES STEARNS, Esq., of Lawrence, disbursing agent, who has given bond for $20,000, with Gov. ROBINSON and eight others, citizens of Lawrence, as security for the faithful performance of the duties of that office. And we have requested the citizens in each locality of the Territory to appoint persons to inquire into the wants of their respective districts, and report to the above Committee, so that they can be immediately relieved. In addition to this I expect, as soon as possible, to return to Kansas and devote a portion of my time to seeking out the worthy sufferers and seeing that they are supplied, as in many cases we have found those most deserving and suffering to fail to make application for aid.

There is now in the hands of the Agents (of the National Committee) in Kansas, money, flour, groceries, &c., to the amount of over $10,000, which with flour, &c., I purchased in Missouri, to be forwarded immediately to the southern part of the Territory, will make a sufficient supply till the first week in February.

CLOTHING.

The liberal contributions of articles of clothing, &c., owing to the closing of navigation earlier than usual, did not all reach the Territory. Three hundred and twenty-five packages have been distributed, valued at $48,875, which has made many persons comfortable; but we are sorry to say that there are many persons who remained unclad, for some of whom we found it necessary to purchase clothing, they being entirely destitute. One family of eight persons had no clothing but what they made themselves out of corn sacks, which were thrown away by United States teamsters, after they had fed their mules with the contents. On my way through Missouri, I paid the freight on one lot of goods, and engaged teams to haul them, and directed another lot to be sent by land, which will put 54 packages more in the Territory this week. We have stored at Bloomington, Ill., and at St. Louis, 992 packages, which will be forwarded as soon as navigation opens in the Spring. On my arrival in Kansas I found much complaint in consequence of the distribution of goods by the Central Kansas Committee which were intended for private persons, and I immediately adopted measures to supply all who were thus deprived of the tokens of friendship and relief sent to them by their friends. Amongst the packages detained on the way are several of this character, which will be delivered as soon as possible after they can be transported to the Territory, and those who have failed to receive their packages will be furnished.

WANTS OF KANSAS SETTLERS, FOOD, ETC.

Owing to the constant troubles and destruction of property, there are thousands of destitute persons who will require food and clothing till they can raise a crop; and to furnish which, according to all the information I have been able to obtain, it will require some $12,000 per month, from the 1st of February to the 1st of September next.

SEEDS AND PLANTS.

In order to prevent the necessity of furnishing the settlers with food any longer than the present season, it will be necessary to supply them with seeds, so that they can sow and plant, and raise a crop for next season. We therefore ask the farmers and nurserymen and gardeners of their abundance to forward, as soon as possible after the 1st of February, in strong sacks, barrels or packages, directed "W. F. M. ARNY, Lawrence, Kansas, care of SIMONS & LEADBEATER, St. Louis, Missouri," Spring wheat, Spring rye, Spring barley, oats, beans, good seed corn, all kinds of vegetable seeds, plants, trees, &c. We ask especial attention and contributions from the liberal in Iowa, Missouri, Wisconsin, Illinois and Michigan, as the seeds from these States will be better adapted to the soil and climate of Kansas than those of the Eastern States, and can be transported at much less expense. We especially solicit from Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin, donations of good seed potatoes, to be forwarded as above directed, as soon as the danger from frost will justify.

As Western seeds will suit Kansas best, our Eastern friends are asked to furnish us the funds to pay for the transportation of the donations of the West.

FARMING IMPLEMENTS.

To the manufacturers of farming implements and other machinery, who desire to introduce their handiwork into Kansas, we would say that we propose to establish agencies in various parts of the Territory, the central depôt for which will be located at Lawrence, and will be under the direct superintendence of the undersigned, who will act as agent for the disposal of machinery, &c., *without charge or commission*; being desirous of furnishing to the farmers and mechanics plows, machines, tools, &c., adapted to the country, at as reduced prices as possible. Those who desire to donate to Kansas settlers, for trial, specimens of their implements, can forward them directed as in the case of seeds, &c., and they will receive prompt attention.

LABOR FOR MECHANICS AND OTHERS.

It is proposed to open in Lawrence a free intelligence office to furnish those who are out of employment with information where they can obtain it.

LAND CLAIMS.

Information will also be given as to the best locations for settlers, and every facility furnished in order to the obtaining of good situations. Full information on this subject will be found in the Report of President HYATT on his return from the Territory.

PROTECTION FUND SCRIP.

During the trouble in Kansas when funds were short and food and other things were necessary to sustain those who were engaged in the defence of the people, a committee was appointed who issued *Scrip* to the amount of $23,856 66. By donations furnished through Gov. ROBINSON and others, $10,158 75 has been redeemed, and $13,698 80 *yet remains unredeemed*. A portion of this amount is held by citizens of Kansas who have nothing else for their property, which they gave to supply the wants of their fellow-citizens in the times of trouble; by the redemption of this scrip many who were in a suffering condition will be relieved, and at the same time an act of justice be performed. This subject will be presented to the National Committee at their meeting, so that some plan can be adopted for its redemption.

EMIGRATION.

To persons who desire to become citizens of Kansas, we would say that arrangements are being made with the various railroads and steamboats, by which emigrants will be enabled to reach Kansas at reduced rates of fare. Information in regard to this matter will be published as soon as the arrangements are fully consummated. We have received inquiries from several families who desire to go *the overland route* with their teams and cattle. All such are informed that a train will leave Mount Pleasant, Iowa, the beginning of May next, and those who wish to go with that train are requested to write to the undersigned before the middle of April, directed to No. 11 Marine Bank Building, Chicago. It is not deemed prudent to start before that time, as previous to that time there is no certainty of being able to obtain good grass for the cattle.

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

It will be perceived that it is our desire to furnish aid to the industrious of all classes, and to provide very facility in order to aid the mental, moral and physical improvement of the settlers in Kansas. Through the wise and efficient policy adopted by Gov. GEARY that harassed people now enjoy peace, and that beautiful country is open for settlement, and invites the occupancy of thousands who now live in the older States. As friends of Freedom and philanthropists, we appeal to you to furnish the means to better their condition, and at the same time to perpetuate free institutions for your own homes and country, and we trust we shall not appeal in vain,

W. F. M. ARNY.

Governor Geary on a College in Kansas.

The following letter was received in response to an invitation sent Governor GEARY to attend the meeting of citizens of Lawrence, convened for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of starting a college:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
LECOMPTON, K. T., Wednesday, Dec. 24, 1856.

Mr. W. F. M. ARNY—*Dear Sir:* I regret extremely that it will be impossible for me to accept the invitation of the citizens of Lawrence, so politely conveyed me by yourself, to attend the meeting they propose holding to-morrow, for the purpose of taking the preliminary measures to establish a Territorial University.

The project meets my hearty approbation, and I shall rejoice to see the citizens of the Territory, without distinction of party, unite in petitioning Congress for such an endowment of public land as will enable us to establish in this, the geographical centre of the Union, such an educational institution as will be an honor to the country, and a constant source of blessing to our children.

I shall be most happy to unite with the people of Kansas in any measures which shall most effectually secure this desirable object.

With great respect,
I am, your friend and obedient servant,
JOHN W. GEARY.

Negro Anecdotes.

From the Charleston Courier.

1. A negro, in Columbia, S. C., had just purchased a new hat, which he stuck on his head in a very foppish style. Soon after it began to rain heavily, and Cuffee doffed his beaver and tucked it under his arm. A gentleman passing by, and observing the occurrence, said: "You fool, why don't you put on your hat, and save your head from the rain." Cuffee's sagacious reply was: "*Head* b'long to *Mossa*—*hat* b'long to *nigger*, Sir."

2. A gentleman of Charleston purchased a negro girl, for a very considerable price, and she was shortly after taken sick, and came very near dying. When she was convalescent, her mistress, who had been very kind and attentive to her, during her illness, went again to her chamber, and, with the pious view of ascertaining what spiritual or religious impressions extreme illness and the near prospect of death had made upon the girl, said to her, "SALLY, what were your thoughts and feelings, when you believed yourself about to die?" "Ah! missis," said SALLY, "I was sorry to *think*, how much mossa *gwine lose* by me!"

3. A negro fisherman, in Norfolk, Virginia, came, one day, to his master and said: "Mossa, I want to buy myself free—I got *tres* hundred dollars, Sir; I will pay you *dat* down, and *gib* you *de rest* when I *make 'um*." "Very well, Tom," said his master, "you have been a faithful fellow, and I will comply with your wish." The money was accordingly paid, and the inchoate freedom of TOM commenced. A few days afterwards TOM went out to fish in company with a fellow-servant; and there came up a blow, which capsized the fishing smack, and drowned TOM's companion. The next day TOM came to his master and said—"*Mossa*, I change my mind, Sir; I don't want to buy myself any more, Sir—please pay me back my money, sir." "Why, TOM," said his master, "you have already paid a large portion of your price, and, by industry, in your profitable calling, you will soon earn and pay the residue, and you had better carry out your original intention." "No, Mossa," was TOM's economical rejoinder, "I rudder hab my money back—nigger property too unsartain, Sir." Matters were, accordingly, put in *statu quo*, and TOM abandoned all chance of being a freed-man, and quietly and voluntarily returned to the condition of a slave, being unwilling to fish, on his own hook, in the troubled and perilous waters of Freedom.

Note from Dr. Birge.

To the Editor of the Utica Morning Herald:

The note in your paper of yesterday, in reference to my having obtained goods by false representations of the New-York Teeth Company, is a mistake. I never purchased or obtained from them, any goods of any description, nor have I had any business transactions of any kind, and further, I have never been in their store but once, and then to call on an old acquaintance.

Dr. BIRGE.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

NEW CALCULATING MACHINE.

A new calculating machine is noticed by the Paris *Moniteur*; the invention of M. THOMAS, who has worked at it for thirty years. PASCAL, LEIBNITZ and DIDEROT have all tried their hands unsuccessfully at the same thing, but M. THOMAS does better than they. He calls the machine an *Arithmometer*. It will not only perform the operations of addition, subtraction, multiplication and division, but much more complex ones, such as the extraction of the square root, involution, the resolution of triangles, &c. A multiplication of eight figures by eight others is made in eighteen seconds; a division of sixteen figures by eight figures in twenty-four seconds; and in one minute and a quarter one can extract the square root of sixteen figures, and also prove the accuracy of the calculation. The Arithmometer adapts itself to every sort of combination.

A BURIED GREEK CITY.

We observe in our foreign files notices of the new scientific expedition to the Archipelago. The Admiralty have sent out to Malta the *Gorgon* steam-frigate, with orders to proceed to the Island of Cos, where the British Vice-Consul claims to have discovered the remains of a Greek city. The *Gorgon* took out implements for excavating and scientific instruments to facilitate the work. A good camera, drawing and photographic chemicals have also been supplied, so that any inscription or statuary which may be brought to light will be photographed on the spot. The work will be carried on under the superintendence of the Vice-Consul.

METEOR.

A remarkable meteor fell at East Greenwich, R. I., on Dec. 26. Its form was that of a red-hot ball, emitting white light and leaving a luminous trail.

SPINNING COTTON ON THE PLANTATIONS.

Spinning Southern Cotton on the plantations is the last effort of the planters. A new adaptation of the gin enables this to be done. The Southern press notices the contrivance favorably. The improvement consists in attaching the lap machine to the gin, and so arranging the spinning machinery in connection that from the gin and lap the cotton is carried through the different machines and [illegible] spinning without any handling from the [illegible] the gin until the yarn is put into bales. Among the reported advantages of this process is the fact that the gin is not required to gin over one-third the quantity of cotton that gins now do.

A NEW SCIENCE—PHRENOLOGY EXAGGERATED.

German writers are discussing a new science. It goes by some unpronounceable name which in English means "the Physiognomy of the Human Form." Its theory is that the body indicates in a great degree the quality and characteristics of the mind. That not Phrenology, Physiognomy, and Temperament are to be taken into account, but the whole frame—elbow, shoulder, chest and back; face and head, &c., if studied carefully in detail, are as indicative of character in a man, as they are of speed and bottom in a horse.

A GOOD THING.

The Pennsylvania Institute is making arrangements for a grand exhibition in Philadelphia, in May, of the work of young persons of mechanical ingenuity. A circular has been issued, calling upon the youth of the country to have models of mechanism, machinery, designs, painting, statuary, drawing, penmanship, tapestry, needle-work, &c., prepared, and at the proper time send them to the Institute for exhibition and competition.

ELECTRIC MOTIVE-POWER.

A great experiment on the compression of electricity has been completed at Vincennes. A small mortar was fired at the rate of a hundred shots a minute, without flashing, smoke or noise. The power can be adapted to mechanical invention, to supersede steam, requiring neither machinery nor combustion or its success.

NINEVEH SCULPTURES AT DARTMOUTH COLLEGE.

The sculptures from Nineveh obtained for Dartmouth College, have been safely received, and are being set up in the gallery of that institution.

A COMET COMING.

Mr. HIND (a Nimrod among the comet-hunters) has issued a circular letter, engaging astronomers not to risk allowing the expected comet of 1264 (now about to return) to pass unperceived. No month is appointed for its appearance, and it should be

New-York Daily Times, Monday, January 12, 1857.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGES.

Message of the Governor of Illinois.

Gov. MATTESON'S Message was delivered to the Illinois Legislature on Tuesday, 6th inst. During the past four years $4,594,849 of the State debt has been paid, leaving the debt $12,884,144. The State will probably be prepared to pay the interest on her whole debt as it matures in future. The regard paid to internal improvement has tended to increase her prosperity. The State transferred to the Central Railroad Company a grant of over 2,500,000 of acres, contracting for payment into the State Treasury of seven per cent. of the gross proceeds of the road for all time to come. The wisdom of that act, says the Governor, is seen in her already-populated prairies and flourishing cities, where, four years ago, there then was little but a wilderness. The State Treasury is beginning to feel its benefits by the increase of taxable property, and by the payment into the Treasury by the Company.

The estimated income to the State from this source is $250,000 the second year, and $350,000 in the third.

The wonderful growth of the City of Chicago is dwelt upon by the Governor with evident satisfaction. We quote what the message says in this connection:

"Many places of thousands of inhabitants are of less than four years' growth. Chicago, the commercial emporium, has outstripped the hopes of the wildest imagination. The apprehensions of narrow-minded calculators that she must prove the victim of some improvement that did not directly reach her, have been dissipated, and she, as well as all other cities, has been able to thrive most under that policy which opened equally to all sections the opportunities of advancement. Her population which was, four years ago, set down at fifty thousand, is now over one hundred thousand, an increase of over one hundred per cent. in four years. It is not among the least interesting facts that she is now organizing direct lines of trade with Liverpool, through the St. Lawrence. Four years ago, according to the best estimates that could be made, her commerce did not exceed $90,000,000, and that was then considered a very liberal estimate. Now it will undoubtedly average $300,000,000."

Referring to the troubles about payment of interest in this City, the Governor says:

"On the 1st of January, 1855, intelligence was received from JULIUS WADSWORTH, the interest-paying agent in New York, that he was obliged to close his house on account of the inability of his firm to meet their engagements, there then being a general money pank throughout the country. There was in his hands at that time, belonging to the State, the sum of $236,-668 18. At there were such doubts in the minds of many and some of the journals of the day, professing to be fully informed, confidently stated that the state would lose that amount, I repaired, immediately on the close of the session of the Legislature, to New-York, taking with me Hon. URI OSGOOD, an attorney, and then a Senator of the State, for the purpose of using every possible means to secure the interests of the State. It was undoubtedly an error to place funds which were to be relied on to meet certain payments on a certain day, in the hands of any one who could use them in his own private business. That, however, I apprehend, was an error of the law and not of its administration."

Attention is called to the operation of the Revenue law upon corporate bodies, and improvements are suggested. The Governor can see no justice in allowing the County through which a railroad passes to derive all the benefits of its taxation, while a neighboring County, having no railroad, is deprived, not only of its conveniences and the increase in value of property, but also of all advantages of taxation. He suggests whether a much more just and equal operation of the revenue system would not be obtained by taxing them wholly for purposes of State revenue, and releasing the people of the several Counties from a corresponding portion of the State taxes. They could be required to pay their taxes directly into the State Treasury, and a large percentage for their collection would thus be saved.

The educational and agricultural interests are commended to careful attention. In regard to agricultural societies, the Governor is enthusiastic. He says:

"I would recommend the annual payment, out of the State Treasury, of $10,000 to the State, and $500 each to the county societies, payable on condition that each of the societies raise an equal or greater amount, to be expended in premiums. I would also recommend the annual appropriation of not less than $10,000 to the agricultural department, to defray the expenses of the office, and the statistics. I am confident the amount would soon be returned to the treasury, in the increased value of taxable property, in consequence of the adoption of such a system. You would hold up new inducements to spirited and energetic farmers to make their homes in, and devote their lives to, a State which displayed its liberality and appreciation of their calling. You would create a more home population by doing away with the necessity of large farms, and by more careful husbandry producing better results from diminished territory. You would greatly add to the value of farms by developing more fully their power of production."

The State Penitentiary at Alton has 500 convicts. The Asylum for Juvenile Delinquents in Chicago received 66 children during the year.

The Message is entirely silent in reference to National affairs.

Biennial Message of the Governor of Michigan.

Gov. BINGHAM'S Biennial Message (and his first after reinauguration into office) was delivered Jan. 7. It is an interesting document. The balance in the Treasury, Nov. 30, 1854, was $653,000; receipts in 1854-5, $888,000; expenditures same year, $854,777 Balance in Treasury, Nov. 30, 1855, $516,000; receipts in 1855-6, $611,000; expenditures same year, $539,873. Total available means for two years, $2,552,872; total expenditures, two years, $1,364,656. Balance in Treasury, Dec. 1, 1856, $888,000. The amount of the State Debt is $3,574,986—all falling due by 1863.

The rapid increase in the population of the State, and especially in the cities and large towns where crime mostly prevails, has been attended with a corresponding increase in the number of convicts in the State Prison. On the 1st of December last, the Prison had 369 convicts, being an increase of 53 in 1855 and 49 in 1856.

Attention to the Swamp Lands is earnestly recommended, and much praise is bestowed upon the operation of the St. Mary's Ship-Canal, of which the Governor says:

"This noble work, which so facilitates the commerce with the rich mines and fisheries of Lake Superior, has been in successful operation for the last two years. The tolls received from it have been sufficient to pay for its superintendence and repairs, to which the State is limited by the conditions of the grant for its construction. On account of the high latitude in which it is situated, and the immense volume of water, being the entire outlet of Lake Superior, passing upon its banks, additional safeguards in the opinion of the Superintendent are necessary to avoid damage and delay in the opening of navigation, which the deep frosts of Winter may occasion."

The Agricultural College is steadily advanced in numbers and in the popular favor. The income of the munificent and well selected grant of lands made by Congress for its endowment, furnishes a free education to all who chose to resort to its halls, and it must soon acquire a position as the equal of the first Universities in the land.

Of Banks, the Message says:

"Whenever an opportunity has been obtained, a class of reckless borrowers have resorted to banking, with the vain hope that the necessity of capital could thus be supplied. Improper means are resorted to, to force into circulation a large amount of paper currency, by the establishment of banks remote from places of business, and by exchanging, or otherwise obtaining a circulation remote from the place of redemption.

The people of Michigan have been made to feel keenly and bitterly the inevitable results of these schemes, and it is no matter of surprise that the laboring and producing classes, those who create the wealth, believe, that rather than be swindled periodically by fraudulent banks, they would be far better off with no banks at all. A want has undoubtedly been felt by our commercial men for bank facilities, and their business has frequently been restricted because they could not obtain them, but it is a question whether this inconvenience to a few has not been more than overbalanced by the sound currency which the many have received in exchange for their labor or their products. It is a noticeable fact, that the last two years are the only ones in the history of this State, in which the people have not been defrauded by fraudulent banks. You will undoubtedly be told that the business wants of many localities in this State require the establishment of banks, and will be urged to pass a bill to authorize them to go into operation. If so, I trust you will concur with me in the propriety of providing such safeguards as will secure the community against bankruptcy and fraud. In this most important matter they have a right to look to you for protection."

The Legislature is reminded of the propriety of passing a bill to prohibit all banks from paying out any but their own notes from their counter, and the establishment of a system similar to that voluntarily entered into by the banks in New-York, by which all balances are frequently settled.

A large space is devoted to the consideration of the Kansas question. The Governor concludes:

"Meanwhile, we should not be unmindful of the great importance of the question now pending in Kansas. It is not to be forgotten that it was once solemnly dedicated to freedom—that that pledge has been wantonly and ruthlessly withdrawn—that the authors of the faithless act have invited a competition between Free State and Slave State settlers to determine whether it shall, for the future, be the happy home for the free labor of the hardy pioneers of our own, and the oppressed and banished of other lands, or be blighted and cursed with human bondage—that on the part of the slave power this contest, which should have been a peaceful one, has been marked by acts of oppression and atrocity that would have disgraced a public enemy professing to be governed by laws of war—that Free State men have been deliberately murdered—peaceful families, guilty of no crime, save a dislike to Slavery, forcibly driven from their homes by marauders, their houses burnt, or demolished, their effects plundered and their lands taken from them—that whole settlements of Free State men have thus been broken up, robbed and dispersed—that others, entering the country have been stopped, their arms and property taken from them, and they compelled to grapple with pinching want, or to return to their friends as best they could—that for defending their lives and property against armed assailants of the opposite party, settlers from the Free States, including our own, have been seized and charged with murder, and tried for that high offence, while, until very recently, not one individual of the South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, or Missouri gangs that have infested the Territory, and been guilty of these outrages, has ever been apprehended for his crimes! Such has been the character for justice of the representatives of the slave power in Kansas. Let them not be surprised if they shall one day find that there is a retribution.

Our own State has contributed its full proportion of emigrants to Kansas. Many of them are now there, crippled in their resources, and reduced to destitution by the difficulties which surround them; but with their brethren from the other Free States, they are bearing up bravely against the adverse current.

Shall we remain indifferent to their sufferings, their hopes—their patriotic devotion to the great principle of human liberty?"

Message of Gov. Hamlin of Maine.

Gov. HAMLIN'S first Message to the Maine Legislature is short and sensible. The first point he considers is the Presidential contest and the issues involved in it, of which he says:

"Our duty is plain, in any event. It is to maintain the rights of freedom, by opposing, in every legal mode, the extension of Slavery over the territory of the United States, and by persevering in that effort, firmly and consistently to the end.

The state of affairs which has existed in the Territory of Kansas, growing out of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise line of 1820, furnishes only a true exhibition of what results from attempts to establish and extend Slavery. It presents a deplorable spectacle, and makes what is called a free government, a miserable mockery. The free navigation of a public river has been impeded or prevented. A Legislature has been elected by armed mobs from an adjoining State. The rights guaranteed by the Constitution to the citizens of each State have been disregarded. Laws have been passed by a Legislature thus fraudulently elected, which are unequaled in their atrocity in any civilized country in the world, which virtually deny the right of trial by jury, abolish the freedom of the press and of speech, and which do not allow a citizen to participate in the Government without first taking an oath repugnant to and in violation of the Constitution. All these wrongs have been sustained by the Government, and a Judiciary in the Territory, which has added to the oppression otherwise existing. Honest citizens have been murdered, and dwellings burned, and the laborer interrupted in or driven from his pursuits, instead of receiving that protection in his rights and person to which he was justly as well as constitutionally entitled. From this sad state of things produced, it would seem to be the duty of our State to furnish the citizens of Maine, who have gone into that Territory, with such aid and assistance as may be in its power. When the Government of the United States shall become remiss in, or shall neglect its plain duty, it becomes the State to act. There can be no doubt that there is actual and severe suffering in that Territory by those who have been prevented from pursuing their industrial avocations. I would, therefore, suggest, should the existing state of things continue in that Territory by the remissness or neglect of the General Government, a liberal appropriation for the relief, in food and clothing, of the citizens of Maine in the Territory of Kansas, under such limitations as you may deem necessary."

The State resources in 1856 were $682,442, disbursements $486,000.

In regard to the Prohibitory Law, the Message holds the following language:

"It is far better to wait patiently until all angry feeling shall have subsided, and when the whole subject can be more appropriately acted on. Then let a well-matured and carefully-prepared bill be submitted directly to the people, for their approval or rejection, at meetings held expressly for that purpose. The question would then be wrested from the vortex of party politics, connected with which any such measure must always, inevitably, be exposed to a constantly recurring opposition, and fail to secure that general acquiescence which alone can give it permanence. Under a Government like ours, no law can stand the test of time which does not meet the support of a deliberate and enlightened public judgment. No judicious friend of either a license or prohibitory system can desire to see either to become a law again to be repealed. That law, and that only, which shall receive the approbation of the community, by and for which it is enacted, can be permanent and useful.

The charters of all the Banks in the State will expire on the 1st day of October, 1857. The subject of their recharter invites attention. The system of banking in Maine, as a whole, has proved a safe one for the public."

Of agriculture, the Governor says:

"It is confidently believed that a wise system which shall develop our agricultural resources will tend to check the great emigration of our citizens to other sections. It is highly desirable that such an object should be accomplished, and I have full confidence that much can be done to effect it. I would therefore recommend for the consideration of the Legislature that some provision be made by law for teaching agricultural chemistry in our schools, and for analyzing soils at some place in each county; or to endow some of the existing literary institutions in the State, at which agricultural chemistry and the analysis of soils shall be taught."

Message of the Governor of Massachusetts

Gov. GARDNER, having for the third time assumed the duties of Chief Executive officer of this Commonwealth, delivered his annual Address, in presence of both branches of the Legislature, last Friday. We take the following abstract from the Boston *Traveller*:

After alluding to the prosperous condition of the Commonwealth, the Governor proceeds to speak of the late Presidential contest. Though it was asserted, he says, that the question of Freedom or Slavery in Kansas would hinge upon the election, yet the hope is now general, from the course of the present chief officer of that Territory, that he will administer the laws faithfully, when the energy of Northern colonization will insure the triumph of Free Territory in the approaching State of Kansas.

The decision of the late national election, with all its great influence on the future, which it may take a generation to retrace, has been, in the opinion of the Governor, made by the casting votes of aliens born, aliens unnaturalized, and aliens entirely ignorant of our institutions, and grossly callous to the vast interests involved in this stupendous issue. We quote the Governor's words:

"And it is this alien body which has decided in the past, many of our great national elections, and in the future, unless checked, is destined to thwart many of the noblest movements which New-England, cooperating with the New-England sentiments—morality and education—diffused through the great West, may undertake in behalf of freedom, humanity, and the nobler spirit of the century.

It was the deadening influence of this body which counteracted the great Northern uprising of the last national election. For wherever New-England sentiments, New-England education, and New-England morality, by reason of State colonization from the indigenous and unmixed population of these six States, were diffused and predominated, there, without an exception, the cause of Free Territory triumphed.

And not only foreign ignorance and vice, but German rationalism, the infidelity of Southern Europe, and the Godless philosophy so prevalent among her educated men and better citizens, bear an instinctive antagonism to the moral sentiment and practical Christianity which underlaid the movement involved in this Presidential contest, and which will underlie all conservative attempts to develope and carry out the genuine American spirit of our republican institutions.

There is but one remedy and but one barrier to this steady and increasing power. I fully discussed this remedy, and the principles which compelled me to advocate its adoption, in my first message to the Legislature of Massachusetts; and earnestly reiterate the sentiments therein contained, so signally and so deplorably have they been confirmed by the unmistakable lessons of the events of the past year.

And I urge attention to them because it is so strikingly evident that the great battle—of which the contest of 1856 was but the preliminary skirmish—the great battle to keep out of the Union Cuba, Mexico and Central America, with their aliens and their slaves,—countries blasted by Spanish tyranny and the Inquisition, till they are but the melancholy fragments and relics of States with a degenerate population, and are fit only as lands for the transplanting of Negro Slavery to grow side by side with the grossest political and religious serfdom,—this great battle can be triumphantly fought only by appealing to the people, under the banner of the principles I have therein enumerated, which principles are not grounded merely in the passions and prejudices, but commend themselves to the reflective judgment of our citizens."

The sum spent in the State the past year for repairing and building school-houses has reached $599,214. Of the 222,858 children in the State between the ages of five and fifteen, 172,455 have attended the public and 23,617 the private Schools and Incorporated Academies. The Normal Schools are in a flourishing condition.

The State Library has been removed to the fire-proof portion of the State House. It now numbers 12,000 volumes. He recommends an increase in the annual appropriation for the purchase of certain much-needed works.

The wealth and industry of Massachusetts exhibits, he says, a progress almost, if not quite unparalleled. In 1845, the value of the various productions of the State was $124,730,264 with 148,672 hands employed. In 1855, it had increased to $295,820,681, more than double, with 226,310 hands employed.

The State Industrial School for Girls was opened Aug. 27, 1856, and so far has worked admirably.

The Volunteer Militia of the State does not materially differ in numbers from last year, but in discipline and efficiency they have greatly increased.

The financial condition of the State is not as good as it should be. The time has come, says the Governor, for retrenchment and reform, since without it, an annual State tax of $600,000 or $800,000 cannot be avoided.

The total expenses for the year 1856 were $1,395,-620; receipts $1,452,560. The estimated receipts of 1857 will be $757,000. This will require a State tax of about half a million to make up the balance. The floating debt at the close of 1857 will probably be about $704,000. The Governor announces that, through the energy of the State Auditor, a saving has been made the past year of $156,000. One of the great items of expense is the increased length of legislative sessions; by a short session, he says, the State tax can be cut down $100,000 in amount. He recommends, also, the the discontinuance of the daily printed journal of the House, as not of sufficient utility to compensate for its cost. The Secretary of State announces a future annual saving of $7,000 in his department.

He recommends the abolishing of the office of Land Agent. He advises the abolishment of the Board of Inspectors of State Almshouses, and the conferring of their powers on the Aiken Commissioners. In this connection he says: "No person in the employ of the State should buy supplies of himself for the Commonwealth, or hire his own labor to it as a contractor or superintendent."

Future supplies of food, clothing, &c., &c., he advises, should be procured hereafter by public advertisement for sealed proposals from the lowest bidder, the system to be extended to the four State Almshouses, the three Lunatic Hospitals, the State Prison and the Girls' and Boys' Reform Schools. He advises that the annual grant of $2,500 to the Society for the Prevention of Counterfeiting be not renewed. He thinks, also, that there has been unnecessary waste in the stationery purchased for the Legislature, amounting to $7,000 per annum. $20,000, has been paid as indemnity for liquor seized under the late liquor law, and about $5,000 remains yet to be paid.

He thinks it unjust to make the city of Boston pay the costs of the Superior Court established for Suffolk County, and also its share of the expenses of the Court of Common Pleas. He is not in favor of any further expense for State almshouses, and recommends that as soon as may be, one of the present institutions be closed, and the inmates distributed among the other houses. The various Boards of Commissioners in 1855 cost $14 568; in 1856 only $4,400. He recommends that as few new ones as possible be created. The annual grant of $3,500 to the Female Education Society, he recommends, should be discontinued.

The Adjutant-General, he says, has a plan to submit to the Legislature, in which he concurs, by which an annual saving can be made in his department of $20,000. The funded debt of the State, to the amount of about $1,600,000, will fall due in 1857. This debt consists of the endorsement of the State on the bonds of the Eastern, Norwich and Worcester, Boston and Maine, and Western Railroads, which, it is supposed, these corporations will pay on maturity. One thousand and seventy-three paupers, not justly chargeable to the State, have been forwarded to their settlement. Several criminals in our insane institutions daily peril the lives of the inmates thereof. The recent tragedies in the State Prison he refers to the consideration of the Legislature. The codification of the laws, now in the hands of a commission, will not be ready until the meeting of the next Legislature. The Charlestown bridge will probably accumulate a sufficient fund to be free forever, early in 1858. He speaks favorably of the new Insolvency Courts, arguing that they meet with favor from the mercantile community. The number of cases for the year ending April, 1856, was fifty less than in 1855. After an allusion to the Back Bay Lands question, and his correspondence with the Governor of Alabama, he closes with a statement that he shall not be again a candidate for the executive chair.

Taken altogether, the message is an able document, as have been his two previous annual addresses. The present message contains much food for reflection, not only to the members of the Legislature, but to the people throughout the State. It would be well if his suggestions, in regard to shortening Legislative sessions, and a general retrenchment of expenditures, were acted on by the two bodies to whom they have been more particularly directed.

Message of Governor Wright, of Indiana.

[*Telegraphic.*]

INDIANAPOLIS, Friday, Jan. 9.

Governor WRIGHT read his annual message to the Legislature this afternoon. The Senate adjourned but did not go into Joint Convention with the House. The message shows the expenses of the State Government for 1855 to have been $147,442 61, and for 1856 $59,522 63. He recommends the passage of a law for the reappraisement of the landed property for taxable purposes. The entire amount of the funded debt of the State outstanding of the 5 ℔ cent. Stocks is $5,156,563, and of the 2½ ℔ cent. Stocks, $1,812,517. The exhibit of the Common School Fund, including the estimated value of the Sinking Fund in the State Bank to date amounts to $4,112,012 42. He recommends that the Sinking Fund Commissioners should be directed by law to invest the funds that accumulate in their hands, in the Stocks of the State.

The message denounces in severe terms the new State Bank, and recommends that the charter be expunged from the statute books, and that all connection between the Bank and the State, either by deposit or otherwise, be prohibited. He recommends the usual appropriation to aid the cause of African colonization; recommends an increase of the compensation of the Judges of the Courts, and says, also, that the salary of the Executive is wholly inadequate.

About Housekeeping—How it may be Managed by Methodical People.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In your paper, some days since, I read some of the grievances of housekeeping, a plain and most excellent statement of two-thirds of the housekeepers in New-York. You conclude your article with, "What are we to do? Let a housekeeper of twelve years tell you what he *has done*.

In the first place, I have been in partnership with my wife in housekeeping, as with all things. We have organized a police force in our house, myself the Chief and the wife First Lieutenant. We make distinct bargains with all servants employed in the house. 1. To allow no visitors in the kitchen of any grade, from sister to cousins. Give them one afternoon and evening each week to see the said cousins outside. Let them be of any religious denomination they please; if Catholics, go to Mass before 8 o'clock on Sunday morning—serve God as they please, only serve my breakfast at the hour. Put a *padlock* on the front area gate—it will keep out area sneaks in shape of peddlers, soap-fat men and beggars. Hang the key by the door and lock the basement door—take the key away; lock up *all* your stores; send the servants to bed at 10 o'clock, and go down to the kitchen and basement, the Chief to see that the windows are bolted, the grate in the range let down, the coal and kindling wood brought up and placed handy; also, the same in sub-cellar for the furnace. Require these to be attended to by Bridget before she retires. Your nightly visit will insure their strict compliance. The Lieutenant, your wife, take out of the stores such things as are required by the family for the next day—she having an eye to the general appearance of the kitchen, and see to the buckwheats which Mary has mixed and *left to raise* by breakfast time to-morrow. At this time we decide on what we want for dinner to-morrow—the Chief making a memorandum, in the book on the shelf in the dining-room, of what is wanted at the butcher's and grocer's in the morning. All of this will take from five to ten minutes. At this time the key of the basement is returned, bread and milk tickets left on the dresser for Mary, and you go to bed knowing that all's well below.

In the morning you go down to breakfast—first, of course, taking the basket of silver—which is the signal for Mary to bring in the breakfast, and you go quietly down and take a look at the furnace, and it is just the time to close the dampers and the draft in the ash pit, and, with the standing rule that it's *not to be disturbed*, you will find a good fire when you come home to dinner at 5.

By this time your family are down, and breakfast soon over. You call at the butcher's and grocer's as you go along, and send home such stores as you require. Don't have the grocer and butcher calling for your orders; give them yourself—send them home at once; and, by 10 o'clock, your wife can see that all is home, and lock up *the citadel* before she goes out for the day's calls and shopping.

Your daughters—if they are old enough to *sit up* till you close the house—take them with you in your nightly tour. Give the oldest the care of the stores; she will or ought to take pleasure in taking the ramble with you and the Lieutenant, and will soon relieve *ma* from most of this great bugbear of housekeeping—keeping things in order. It will bring up your daughters with a perfect knowledge of housekeeping, without the drudgery.

Herein the secret lies of having your household thoroughly organized, and by a small amount of attention you will go smoothly along.

We have no trouble in getting servants and making good cooks, washers and ironers, &c., of them—for who of us ever got one ready learned?—and this brings us to the inquiry, where do all the good cooks and servants go to? We have to learn all that come, those with first-rate *riferences* as well. My fellow housekeepers do themselves and others a great wrong by giving discharged servants good recommendations—such is often the case. My plan has been to say thus: "Mary McFadden has been employed in my family as cook for the last three months." Signed with full address. In a few days comes a lady to inquire about Mary McFadden—what did she leave you for? *Answer:* Because she could not have her three big cousins, with hob-nail boots and short pipes, to visit her of a Sunday evening. She did not find out that our locks were good against such outside pressure until she had tried it three months. So they come until Mary McFadden concludes to try some other dodge than the *Karacter* from her last place. Good housekeepers, give them certificates setting forth all the facts, or leave it for inquiry, and we should be rid of the Mary McFaddens, the pest of housekeeping. I will add that we have the best of servants, (after learning them,) and they live with us usually until they marry off or go to "*California*."

This simple method of housekeeping will not do with you who live in large houses, and employ a score of servants and a housekeeper and butler. Heaven save such, for they only *board with their servants*, and have the annoyances by the same ratio. G. B. R.

An Actress taking up the Cudgels against the Critics.

Mrs. MCMAHON, a new aspirant to the honors of the stage, recently made her *début* at Buffalo, where she was very severely criticised by the press. On the last night of her engagement she replied in the following speech:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—I thank you for your attendance this evening, and I also take occasion to thank those who have favored me with their appearance on the five previous evenings. Perhaps you may think me bold in saying what, in justice to myself, I feel bound to say on this present occasion; but I will here quote the sentence of *Mariana*, in the play of "The Wife," when she is falsely accused before her husband, "The heart of innocence is bold;" hence, ladies and gentlemen, I feel bold at the present time. I came a perfect stranger among you, knowing no one in this city, save the manager of this establishment, consequently had no troupe of friends to fill the vacancies in this theatre. During my short stay I have been most ferociously abused by the press here. If I had fed them, as I was strongly advised to do, in order to procure a favorable notice, doubtless on Tuesday morning I should have branched out into a second Rachel, with all the perfections which this artiste alone possesses; but having failed to supply the needful in their pockets, I appeared before the people of Buffalo an imposter, which appellation I am forced to confess, a little surprised me. However, I have survived the week, and though it is the first engagement I have ever played anywhere, it will be my last before a Buffalo audience. The critic of the *Commercial* says in Friday's paper, that I have not improved any in my acting during the week. I will allow you, ladies and gentlemen, to judge of the truth of this criticism, when the gentleman in question was not in the theatre, except on Monday and Thursday evenings, and on the latter occasion expressed himself as having been much better pleased than on the previous evening, though I beg leave to differ with him, as I think my rendition of Juliet was far superior to that of Fortune. The same critic remarks also, I am too homely to appear before an audience. Admitting such to be the case, I suspect, ladies and gentlemen, I will not have been the first artist that has appeared before the footlights with an ordinary exterior, for CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN—though I have never had the pleasure of seeing her—is, I am told, a very plain-looking person, but has the reputation of being a very superior artist. The same critic further states in this evening's paper, that this is my last appearance on any stage. This is likewise false, he having no authority either from my husband or myself to make this assertion. While at rehearsal this morning I received an anonymous communication; the hand, such as it was, appeared to be a female one, and doubtless was written by one of the actresses attached to this theatre. I well know that respectable people are not in the habit of paying any regard to anonymous letters, but thinking that the actress in question might be within hearing of my voice, and as she has taken the liberty of giving me her advice, I thought I would embrace the present occasion and give her mine. She says that I have not sufficient personal attraction for the stage, and she advises me to quit it, and that she is an ardent admirer of SHAKESPEARE herself, I am happy to hear this, as, ladies and gentlemen, I am a most devout worshipper of the bard, and have devoted much of my time for the last two years to the dissection of his sublime language; but, from the perusal of her letter, it is quite evident that, in her extreme admiration of SHAKESPEARE, she has greatly neglected her grammar and orthography; my advice would be, that she had better devote many of her future hours to the study of WEBSTER'S dictionary and MURRAY'S grammar, as in my humble opinion, ladies and gentlemen, one cannot appreciate the sublime language of SHAKESPEARE when they are deficient in these two very important branches of English education; and, perhaps, had I introduced to my face as much rouge and powder as the actress in question, I might have looked quite as well, if not a little better than she. I am well aware, ladies and gentlemen, that the style of acting liked in the Western cities is quite different from that which the Eastern and Southern audiences admire; you like mouthing and conventionalities; in a word, the more noise your actor makes, the better you are pleased, hence you are incapable of appreciating artistic performances, and I was aware of this previous to my coming among you; consequently I came, not to be appreciated, as, if I had desired that, I should have remained at home in New-York, where I had friends not deficient in quantity or quality. But I will take this occasion to thank Mr. CARR for allowing me the use of his theatre for six nights, in order that I might get accustomed to the footlights, and merely practice "stage business." I also thank the stage manager, also Mr. HARDENBURG, for his renditions of *Iagomo* and *Master Walter*—his business and cues were perfect; hence, ladies and gentlemen, I suffered no annoyance. Again I thank you for your kindness, and it is the last time that I shall ever appear upon the boards of this theatre; but during the month of January I expect to appear before a New-York audience capable of appreciating an artistic style of acting, and it is nor necessity, but a pure love of art, that induces me to adopt the profession of the stage.

The Prospects of Freedom in Kansas—Another Letter from Hon. Amos P. Granger.

From the Syracuse Journal, Jan. 8.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 5, 1857.

EDITOR JOURNAL: I be few brief remarks of mine, published in the *Journal*, indicating a more favorable view of the affairs in Kansas, have awakened in the *Tribune* a free and flippant expression of disapprobation. The correspondent of that paper wonders how I "could have been surprised into such declarations" of confidence as were expressed. No one else who reads the *Tribune* will wonder, for in its very next paragraph can be found food for confidence as strong as mine. It reads as follows:

"There is no doubt that in view of the overwhelming denunciation of the Republican Party of the North, the Southern leaders are alarmed at the dangers which menace the continued ascendancy of their followers in any part of the Free States. Their forces there have been cut to pieces, and in the general shock but few positions have been retained by them. They must preserve these or be entirely routed in the next contest. How to do it is the question that presents itself. *Their policy is unquestionably to relinquish Kansas.* There will be inclined to it in view of the consequences of a refusal."

We have fought a hand-battle for freedom in Kansas in an attempt to elect FREMONT, and while we failed to elect him the result has proved the invincibility of our cause, and that BUCHANAN owes his election to votes obtained in the Free States by the assertion of his friends that he was in favor of Freedom in Kansas. We lost our man, while Slavery extension has come off second-best. The Northern vote has shaken the courage of the Slavery extension party—weakened its cause and thinned its ranks.

BUCHANAN is the head of he Democratic Party. He is a statesman and a politician of experience and sagacity. He knows and the South know that had not his friends invoked one issue (the free-soil principles of the North) and cried "Help me, oh! Cassius, or I sink," his political doom would have been sealed. He knows and the Democracy South and North by this time know that his friends at the North were driven to counterfeit our uniform, to pledge him and themselves to stand by freedom in Kansas or be banished in every Northern State.

He knows the Democracy of the North pledged him and saved him, and now remind him of his obligations. His own State, Pennsylvania, which has always stood by him, adhered to him at last, only on Free-Soil principles. The *Tribune* says there is one thing BUCHANAN can do, and one thing he *can not* do. So it seems to me. He cannot force Slavery into Kansas if he tries. But he can annihilate the National Democratic Party by trying it. And there is another thing he can do—he can follow in the footsteps of his illustrious predecessor, and *share his fate.*

Respectfully yours, AMOS P. GRANGER.

Remarkable Feats of a Mad Dog.

A dog belonging to Mr. JAMES MCKOY, who lives four miles northeast of Augusta, went mad, and in his travels committed the most extensive depredations. Rumor has it that the dog had been bitten three weeks previous to his going mad, by another dog known to have been rabid; but being a great favorite with his master, he tied him up and refused to kill him; when attacked with the disease, in his paroxysm, he broke from his fastenings and escaped—having, however, before leaving his master's premises, bit two of his horses, which have since gone mad. He then took a course westward, on the Warsaw and Augusta road, and when about three miles from his starting point, overtook Mr. PATCHIN, who was returning home from Augusta in a wagon, to his home near Chili; one of his horses the dog bit, and the animal has since gone mad. He next overtook two strangers on horseback, one of whom was leading a third horse; these three horses the dog bit, but as the travelers proceeded on their journey it is not known whether fatal results followed or not. At the residence of Mr. JAMES NUTT, where he bit one horse, which has since gone mad. At Wigletown he bit two horses, (once since mad,) also two steers, (one since mad,) and twelve hogs. Next he bit a fine mare (since mad) for Mr. HART. Next he bit a very fine horse, (since mad,) also three head of horses, (one since mad,) also a cow and calf, (both since mad.) Next, at SYLVESTER CRUCHES', he bit one horse (since mad) and five sheep, (all now dead.) Next he went to WM. TAGGART'S, bit several hogs, two very large ones, estimated at 500 pounds each, (since gone mad,) and one steer. At WILLIAMSON'S, bit one cow, (since gone mad.) Next he fell in with old Mr. HICKMAN and his son. He sprang at the boy with such force as to throw him down, but did not bite him—a large dog of Mr. H.'s being in company, seized him and drove him off. He, however, before leaving his premises, bit one, (since mad.) Next he had an encounter with Mr. BLAKE'S dog. After this, he went north to Mr. ADAMS' and bit one steer. Next he went to JAMES STUART'S and attacked him. Mr. STUART defended himself with a hoe, and he finally succeeded in killing the animal.

The stock bitten was estimated to be worth $5,000, and already gone mad, $1,500. None of the animals bitten went mad short of three weeks from the time when bitten. The dog invariably caught his victim by the nose. Most of the damage was done in the night, he having left his master's house about dusk, and was killed about noon of the next day.—*Waterloo Inquirer.*

The Tariff Projects Before Congress.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 7, 1857.

The subject of the tariff will probably be taken up for consideration in the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union on Tuesday next. Among the several projects already approved are those of the majority of the Committee of Ways and Means, as represented by Mr. CAMPBELL'S report and bill, the minority project reported by Mr. LETCHER, the bill offered by Mr. G. F. HOUSTON, and Mr. BOYCE'S bill. Amendments will be proposed for the abolition of duties on various articles, but none for increasing the present rate of duties upon any articles. Mr. CAMPBELL'S plan will reduce the revenue to the extent of six millions immediately, and to the further extent of about four millions through the encouragement it will afford to home manufacturers of woolens, by admitting hair and low-priced wool free of duty.

Mr. LETCHER'S plan will bring the revenue down to about forty-five millions. It is urged as an objection to Mr. LETCHER'S bill that it retains some small duties, the collection of which will cost more than they will produce. The masterly report of the Secretary of the Treasury, which, with its valuable statistics, is now printed, affords convincing arguments against any tax on certain raw materials. No proposition has yet been made for the remission of duties on railroad iron, but an able pamphlet is in circulation in favor of a return to the original policy of encouraging the railroad system by admitting railroad iron free of duty, and it urges, as the London *Times* also does, that the argument of Mr. GUTHRIE in favor of free wool, which is admitted to be sound and correct, is equally applicable to free iron.

As to the sugar duty there are two sides to that question, and the probability is that it will be reduced to the same and not a greater extent with iron and the whole list of taxable articles—that is 20, 22½ or 25 per cent. The thirty per cent. duties will find little favor, especially in the Senate. In fine, here is some prospect that, if any revision of the tariff be accomplished at this session, it will be based not upon politics and partisan considerations, but upon enlightened principles of political economy. ION.

List of Patents,

For the Week ending Jan. 6, 1857.

John Brougham, of Chicago, Ill.—For improvement in door springs.

James Culbertson, of Covington, Ky.—For improvement in grinding mill.

Wm. Cady, Eaton, Ohio—For improved cross-cut sawing machine.

Tristram Campbell and Henry B. Poorman of St. Louis, Mo.—For improvement in bullet moulds.

J. Perley Derby, of Boston, Mass—For improvement in loom studs.

John G. Ernst, of Harrisburg, Penn.—For fire-hook.

James Fernald, of Boston, Mass.—For improved method of attaching fliers to supply pipes.

Russell W. Gates, of Homer, Mich.—For improved machine for upsetting tire.

Charles Green, of Bethel, Ohio—For improved mortising machine.

Andrew B. Gray and Alex. H. Brown, of Washington, D. C.—For improvement in velocimeters for vessels.

Anson Hardy, of Dorchester, Mass.—For improved rotary shears.

C. Jillson, of Worcester, Mass.—For manufacture of animal traps.

Henry Loewenbery, of New-York, N. Y.—For improvement in traveling trunks.

J. J. Laubach, of Easton, Penn.—For improvement in forming joints for sheet metal.

Evan Morris, of Philadelphia, Penn.—For improvement in nuts.

Josiah B. Pomroy, of Chicago, Ill.—For improved method of adjusting circular saws to any required dish.

L. K. Selden, of Haddam, Conn.—For improvement in folding umbrellas.

James Smith, of Cleveland, Ohio.—For improved weather strips for doors, windows, &c.

James M. Thompson, of Newark, N. J.—For improved raking attachment for reapers.

Andrew Teal, of Aurora, Ill.—For improvement in meralic crossties and chairs for railroads, as a new manufacture.

James Tuerlinzx, of New-York, N. Y.—For improvement in manufacturing power for time pieces.

Seth Ward, of Princeton, Ind.—For improvement in riding saddles.

Henry S. Wentworth, of Napoleon, Mich.—For improved self regulating wind director for wind mills.

George P. Woodruff, of Watertown, Conn.—For improvement in buckles.

Jos. D. Greene and Edward Ivers, of Philadelphia, Pa., assignors to Jos D. Greene aforesaid.—For improvement in air heating furnaces.

Daniel S. Beardsley, of New-Haven, Conn., assignor to John D. Umberfield and Daniel S. Beardsley, of same place.—For improvement in ship's cooking stoves.

Benjamin Clarke, of Oriskany Falls, N. Y., assignor to E. L. Ferguson and C. B. Clark, of same place—For improvement in extension tables.

Cornwall Bradley, of Manchester, Va.—For improvement in valves for steam engines.

A. B. Crossman, of Huntington, N. Y.—For improvement in rudders.

John W. Crannell, of Olivet, Mich.—For improvement in carriages.

Francois Durand, of Paris, France—For improvement in looms.

Edwin Daniels, of Lafayette, Wis.—For improvement in tanning hides.

Thomas D. Dalton, of New-York, N. Y.—For improvement in anchors.

Henry Eddy, of North Bridgewater, Mass.—For improved mode of constructing stalls for horses.

Robert H Fletcher, of Brooklyn, N. Y.—For improvement in operating slide-valves of steam engines.

James Jones, of Rochester, N. Y.—For improvement in instruments for measuring boards.

Benjamin W. Jewett, of Gilford, N. H.—For improv

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JANUARY [illegible], 1857.

BY THE NEW-YORK DAILY [illegible] is served in this City and vicinity for One Dollar per week. Single copies, Two Cents. Mail subscribers, Six Dollars a year.

The NEW-YORK EVENING [illegible] is published every Evening, (Sundays excepted.) One edition will be issued at one and the other at three o'clock P. M. It will be sent by mail at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing nearly all the reading matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday, is mailed at Three Dollars a year.

The WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed at Two Dollars a year for single Copies. TWENTY-FIVE COPIES for Twenty Dollars, to one address.

THE TIMES FOR EUROPE is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6 cents single copies.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6 cents for single copies.

Invariably cash in advance.

Publication Office, No. 138 Nassau st., cor. of Beekman.

RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO., Publishers.

Corruption in Congress and the Newspaper Press.

The House of Representatives has appointed another Committee of Investigation. It numbers two Republican members, KELSEY, of Western New-York, and RITCHIE, of Pennsylvania; two Democrats, ORR, of South Carolina, and WARNER, of Georgia, and one American, HENRY WINTER DAVIS, a scholar and a gentleman, from Maryland. Its duty is defined by the following preamble and resolution which authorized its appointment:

"*Whereas*, certain statements have been published charging the members of this House with entering into a corrupt combination for the purpose of passing, and of preventing the passing, of certain measures now before Congress;

And Whereas, a member of this House has stated that these statements are not wanting in truth;

Resolved, That a committee of five members be appointed by the Speaker, with power to send for persons and papers, to investigate said charges, and that the committee report the evidence to be taken, and what action in their judgment is necessary, on the part of the House, without unnecessary delay.

This Committee will doubtless commence action immediately. It will summon as witnesses various members of Congress and others who may be supposed to have information in the premises, and will call on them to state so much of that information as may be pertinent, under oath. The testimony thus collected will be embodied in a report, which will be submitted to the House—with such recommendations as the Committee shall see fit to make. Whether any member of the House will be convicted of the alleged offence, or whether the whole thing will end in smoke, remains to be seen.

We are glad the Committee has been appointed, although we have never demanded it, or anticipated any decisive and important result from such a course. Indeed, we have more than once expressed the opinion that the abuses and corruptions that were known to exist in Congress could not be reached by any legal process whatever, and could only be cured or kept in check by public sentiment and its legitimate organ, the public Press. The hostility which is evinced by men in place towards the Press, proves that this is their opinion also. Their denunciations are leveled against what they fear. They know that corruption in Congress is beyond the reach of Law, and therefore they invoke the Law. They know that it cannot be detected by Committees of Inquiry, and therefore they assent, "by acclamation," to the appointment of such Committees. But they know, also, that it will be exposed by the Press; that evidence sufficient to be admissible in a Court of Law, or, under the rules of such a Court, is often sufficient to carry the full weight of moral conviction with it;—that circumstances and coincidences, apparently irrelevant in themselves, often, when put together, demonstrate to the public mind facts which they could not establish to the satisfaction of a tribunal governed by technical rules; and that the Press acting upon this evidence brings to the knowledge and the censure of the public, conduct which, however culpable, but for its agency would pass unchallenged and unsuspected. They know that responsibility to this tribunal they cannot evade. It is natural, therefore, that they should hate it and try to weaken its power by maligning its character. We are accordingly never surprised at any degree of vituperation in which certain members of Congress may indulge towards the newspaper Press. Whatever services they may at times receive at its hands, it is impossible that, when once elevated to positions of power which they seek to abuse, they should have towards it any other feeling than one of restless apprehension and rooted dislike. No member of Congress ever says a word in behalf of the Press. His compliments are reserved for the private ear of the Editor or Correspondent, and are designed to advance some private and selfish object of his own. In public, coarse abuse, or "expressive silence," equally well betrays his real feeling towards a power which he can neither withstand nor evade.

We shall be the last to assert for the Press a degree of infallibility, or of purity, which belongs to no human institution. We do not deny the justice of much of the censure that is uttered against the Press:—and where it is uttered with gravity and circumspection,—aimed at its actual abuses, and prompted clearly by a desire to have them corrected,—we respect and welcome them. We feel keenly the short-comings and the wrong-doings of a profession with which our own labors and usefulness are so closely identified. Some of them result from the fact that it is only within a few years that it has been regarded as a distinct profession,—that it is even now scarcely recognized as such, and that it necessarily lacks the organization, the unity of action and of tone, and the *esprit de corps*, which are essential to the dignity and the discipline of every calling. Some of the defects and faults of journalism, as of every profession, result from the fact that ignorant, incompetent, unprincipled men seize upon its power to promote their own selfish ends, without any sense of public duty or responsibility. And perhaps they are due, in a still larger degree, to the uniform injustice and contumely which it experiences at the hands of men in power, who treat it as a foe rather than an ally, and damage their own influence by attempts to destroy its public usefulness. But against all these counter influences we believe that the Newspaper Press is steadily improving in character and growing in its influence. And in spite of all its defects, we know that it is of the utmost importance to the public, and contributes largely and constantly to the welfare of the country. But for its exposures, rash and unjust as they may sometimes be, Corruption would be far more shameless, and Venality would be far more general, than they are at present. If public men would sometimes condescend to aid and strengthen it in what is right, they would have far less occasion to denounce and vilify it for being sometimes wrong.

The public even as matters stand will, we are confident, continue to place much more reliance upon the Press, than upon Committees of Investigation, for exposures of the corrupt practices which may obtain influence upon the legislation of the country. We shall not be at all surprised if this Committee just ordered should fail to elicit evidence which shall convict a single member of the dishonest and corrupt conduct which is alleged,—and we may add *known*—to exist. In the first place its investigations are expressly limited to "members of *this* House,"—and to the single charge of "entering into corrupt combination to pass or defeat certain measures *now before* Congress." This cuts off at once all those cases in which *the results* could be cited as part of the evidence,—for these combinations are never completed, the arrangements are not deemed final, the money is not paid, until the measure is passed; and up to that time, it is, from the nature of the case, almost impossible to obtain proof that any such combination has been "entered into." In the next place, most of the machinery of such combinations is in the hands of outsiders,—of professional lobby agents, ex-members of Congress and others, who have made the business a study, and who designedly and systematically screen the members themselves from any undue or dangerously direct connection with the scheme. And besides all this, there are so many ways of accomplishing the result indirectly,—by betting with a member upon the result of a measure, by buying of him imaginary land or other property, by feeing a friend for professional services, &c., &c.,—that it is easy even for parties themselves to deny each direct and specific charge, and thus,—as from the nature of the case they are the only witnesses,—practically to thwart any attempt at investigation. And even where a direct offer of money is proved to have been made,—as is shown by the prompt avowal of Mr. PAINE, it is at once treated as having been done *in jest*, and shuffled aside as a matter unworthy the attention of Congress.

We presume for these reasons that, in this case as in many others that have preceded it, no direct and conclusive proof of corruption will be elicited by this Committee. The older and more experienced members of Congress—some of whom have been themselves connected with similar investigations hitherto—must be aware of the difficulties that embarrass such inquiries, and, we presume, are prepared for such a result. But the inquiry will nevertheless do good. It will serve to fasten the attention of the public upon the matter—to lead to a closer scrutiny of the schemes that are before the House, and subject members themselves to a more rigorous responsibility. In this way, if in no other, it will be of service to the country.

Extraordinary Events and Prospects in Europe and Asia.

There is much mystery in the proceedings and policy of the great European Powers, at the present moment. Events big with the fate of empires and nations are happening, and they are scarcely noticed in Europe, while we hardly hear of them, and think very lightly of them, in America.

The great war recently hushed up in Europe has never been put an end to, and is still raging in Asia. The three belligerent Powers entered into a treaty of peace at Paris, but Russia and England still carried on the war in Asia. While the ink was yet wet in the pens of the negotiators at Paris, Russia was marching an army of 50,000 men against the English in Asia. England has fallen a dupe to the arts of Russian diplomacy, and to the faithlessness of her French ally. It is to the interest of them all to remain silent upon transactions which reflect no honor upon any one of them, and hence the mystery, hence the silence, in Europe, which broods over these transactions. If England were to make this state of things the subject of public talk, she would have to betray how completely she has been duped. If Russia were to do so, she would have to avow her treachery and double-dealing. If France were to do so, she would not gain any honor by the ease and art with which she has been detached from her ally. Hence, while the same old war is raging in Asia, between Russia and England, the three Powers in Europe affect to be good friends, in that quarter, and seem to wish to conceal from the world the part which each has played, and is playing, in the complicated drama.

The play opened with the scene laid in Europe and the Crimea; the curtain was dropped upon that scene by the Treaty of Paris, but the play was not finished. Other acts are still enacting; the same Royal actors continue the performance; while the world, as spectators, have falsely imagined that the play was over.

The scene of the war is now at Herat, on the borders of the British East-Indian Empire, but it is a part of the Crimean war, and was commenced by the advance of Persia, as the ally of Russia, so early as December, 1855. Persia advanced upon Herat at that period, making a demonstration in favor of Russia, and now we have the intelligence that, after a long siege, Herat, which virtually is an English possession, has fallen into the hands of the enemy.

Thus, in fact, the war now raging in Asia, between Russia and England, in which the former ostensibly acts as the mere defender of Persia, and the latter of DOST MOHAMMED, is a war between England and Russia, and is nothing else than an uninterrupted continuation of the late war. The whole object, therefore, of the Treaty of Paris, was a *ruse*, on the part of Russia, to detach France from the side of England. In this she has perfectly succeeded, and now has England alone to contend with, and single-handed. This is an extraordinary state of things, and an extraordinary exhibition of the duplicity and perfidy of Royal personages towards each other.

The blunders which England has committed in all this affair are passing strange. They show how destitute she is of wise Statesmen and great minds in the direction of her councils. She has concluded a peace in one quarter, while war was still carrying on against her in another. She gave up her conquests in the Crimea, and withdrew her fleet, and now is obliged to retain her naval force in the Black Sea, hovering round the scenes of Sebastopol as if regretting the folly of having abandoned the stage and all her gains for the empty sound of peace, when there was no peace.

Many persons will be gratified by this state of things, in which England stands before the world as the dupe of all parties. It is a war congenial to the bellicose and bitter feelings of the English people towards Russia; it will not in this respect be unpopular in England. It will tend to promote the ambition and continue his lease of power to Lord PALMERSTON as Premier, who, without something great to carry on, would lose the prestige of being the necessary man to hold the helm of Government in his hands. Again, it will be gratifying to the *amour propre* of Russia, to have the opportunity of showing to the world, after detaching France from the English alliance, her power and prowess when engaged against England alone. The mismanagement of England in the first acts of this great war, the total incapacity of her Generals, the defective organization of her armies, have rendered the English name contemptible to Europe as a military power. The supineness and timid caution of her naval commanders have at the same time detracted considerably from the respect which once attached to her as a naval power. These considerations doubtless tend to stimulate the hopes, and inflame the ambition of Russia, and have probably had a share in the diplomacy by which she has now obtained the chance of meeting her adversary alone in the field of battle.

We are justified by the last accounts received, in stating that the war is now in active progress. A correspondent of the London *Chronicle* of Nov. 5, speaks as follows of the fall of Herat:

"There is no doubt of the statement I sent you of the fall of Herat. Its truth is confirmed by letters, and also by the verbal statements of merchants and others, who state on oath that they have seen Herat in the possession of the Persians before leaving. It is true that in the Bazaar the report is doubted. On the 16th instant I read a letter from Herat, received from a regular correspondent. He says that the Persians having succeeded in taking a portion of Herat, wrote for more troops, not being strong enough to take advantage of their partial success; further, that 7,000 more Persians arrived and succeeded in obtaining possession of nine towers or bastions of the fortress; that on ESA KHAN, who was fortified in the Medrissa with 5,000 men, nearing this, he attacked the Persians (7,000) and defeated them with great slaughter, killing 2,085 men, and driving the survivors to their camp, with a loss on his side of 700 men; that since this 20,000 men had joined the Persians forces about Herat, making a total of 52,000 men; that a Russian envoy had come with the reinforcement; that he went alone to ESA KHAN, with whom he had an interview; that he gave ESA KHAN the option of giving up Herat quietly, and retiring free, or of standing the consequences; that ESA KHAN replied that he wanted neither favor nor liberty to retire, and that he would hold his post to the last. On the return of the envoy to the Persian army a council of war was held, when it was resolved to blockade the place, to dig a broad and deep ditch all around, just out of the range of the guns of Herat, and to starve the place out without firing a shot. Meantime all the country around Herat is in the undisputed possession of the Persians. From another letter I have seen, it appears that the Persians are actually in possession of Herat itself, and that by their policy and conduct they have conciliated the inhabitants; that the Persians have erected Serias, dug wells, established shops, &c., all the way to Furrah, and their sway is very popular. I have written to you the information as I have received it, and trust that my next letter will contain most positive intelligence of the actual state of affairs, having, as you requested, dispatched a special emissary to ascertain the truth. It is said that SOOLTAN JAN, who fled to Herat from Candahar, was received by SHAHZADAH MAHOMED YUSUF with honor, and had a khelut given him—3,000 rs. in cash, besides shawls, &c."

In addition to this, we learn from the Bombay *Times* and other Anglo-East Indian accounts that Persia has declared war against England. Meantime, active measures have been taken by the English, and a powerful expedition has been fitted out, and was already, by last accounts, arrived in the gulf of Persia. Russia on her side is, it has been stated, marching an army of 50,000 men from Asterabad, on the borders of the Caspian, to the scene of war.

While the latter statement is not denied by Russia, yet that wily power seems, in Europe at least, anxious to cover her proceedings, and to make it appear to the world that she is simply acting as a peacemaker on behalf of Persia, in a war which would have had no existence but for her intrigues and instigation. The *Nord* of Brussels, the Russian organ, speaks as follows on the subject:

"Doubtless the Shah of Persia might, in the event of his being attacked, claim the execution of article fourth of the treaty of Gulistan, and we are convinced that Russia would exercise her influence in order to establish a good understanding, in which all parties have an equal stake. We moreover believe that this result is now what she is seeking to bring about at Teheran. The menace which is said to be directed against England by Russia on the Persian frontiers would, therefore, alone become a reality in the event of England forgetting her ancient relations of good friendship towards Persia, and maintaining towards the latter a threatening and hostile attitude. Then, and then alone, do we believe that Russia might be forced to fulfill with honor towards the Shah the part which England has pretended to play in the Eastern war with respect to the Sultan."

The above significative article is virtually nothing else than a declaration of war on the part of Russia, since it is notorious that England is actually engaged in warlike demonstrations against Persia both by sea and land.

Here we have, in fact, not a new war, but a continuation of what is inaptly termed the "late war." It is a continuation of it, transferred to other scenes and to a more distant quarter. It affords a striking development of the unabated ambition of Russia and the rage of England. Lightly as, for the present, this extraordinary course of events appears to impress the public mind, both in Europe and America, it is probable that the war in its new quarters will be of long duration and productive of great and highly important results. Russia is indefatigable in these distant campaigns, and not to be tired out, as we have seen by her conduct in Circassia. She will not rest until she has shaken, if not overthrown, the power of England in Hindostan. The events we are now commenting upon may lead to the destruction of the British Indian Empire. It may lead to the throwing open of the vast continent of Hindostan to American as well as European Commerce. It may lead to the establishment of a great Empire in India, or of several independent kingdoms springing out of revolts from British rule. It may lead to revolution in England, consequent upon the loss of so great an Empire, which will be due to the incompetency and imbecility of her aristocracy. It is not, indeed, possible to conceive what great results may spring out of this new and important phase in English history and politics.

England has now begun to grapple, single-handed, with a power of inexhaustible resources, and which, more than old Virginia, "never tires." It will be a long and desperate struggle, only limited in duration by the ability of England to keep up armies, fleets and vast expenditure, in perpetuity. For Russia will persevere till her enemy is exhausted.

As Americans we have no reason to desire nor to exult in the ruin and downfall of England. She is, at this day, the only shadow and semblance of a free Government and people of any magnitude in Europe. Should she fall, and should the Despotism of one or more great powers be extended over the whole of Europe, those powers, after destroying the last vestiges of Liberty in the Old World, would never be satisfied till, at least, they had attempted to effect the same purpose in the New. World. This may not, perhaps, be cause for great alarm to us, or to those who may come after us, but it would certainly give us a great deal of unnecessary trouble.

MR. BRENTON AND THE MINNESOTA LAND BILL—A DISCONTENTED INDIVIDUAL.—Mr. BRENTON, of Indiana, a member of the Committee on Public Lands, seems not to have been at all satisfied with our Washington Correspondent's express and distinct acquittal of the members of that Committee from all imputations upon their integrity in connection with the Minnesota Land bill. Judging from the bitterness, as well as the vulgarity of his abuse, of the Press, and especially of its Washington correspondents, Mr. BRENTON considers himself particularly ill-used in having been thus relieved from all suspicion of venality. We shall not contest the point with him, and still less are we inclined to enter upon any exchange of epithets.

Our correspondent called public attention to the provisions of the bill itself, as affording the best evidence that it ought not to pass, and that it was designed to advance private interests rather than the public good, and as prompting the suspicion, which might or might not be susceptible of proof, that corrupt influences had been used to secure its passage. He intimated that it must have been carelessly and inadvertently adopted by the Committee of which Mr. BRENTON is a member. Mr. BRENTON is filled with wrath at being thus exculpated. This is purely a matter of taste, and we shall permit him to select whichever horn of the dilemma he deems best fitted to the emergency of his case.

We would venture, however, to suggest to Mr. BRENTON the propriety of taking up the Minnesota bill, which he says he has in charge, and explain away if he can the objections now apparent upon its face, and to which our correspondent before kindly called his attention. Let him satisfy the public, if possible, that it is wise and just to give to a single Territory nearly *seven millions of acres* of public lands, worth, say *thirty-five millions* of dollars, for the construction of local railroads therein, to be the property of private corporations! We should like to know what good reason there is for such a lavish and reckless expenditure of the public domain belonging to the States.

But even admitting the policy of thus abusing and caricaturing the land grant system,—we submit that Mr. BRENTON would have done well to explain to the public satisfaction why it was proposed to change the practice of the Government in the *mode* of making these grants,—why, instead of granting the land to the Legislature of the Territory for distribution, as that body should see fit, it was proposed to make it obligatory upon the Legislature to give a most valuable portion of the grant "to the Transit Railroad Company," represented by parties *not* residents in Minnesota, but of New-York? And if he can show any good reason for this change of policy,—let him go further and tell us why the new light is not reflected upon the whole subject,—and why *all* the grants are not made directly to specific corporations by name. We are not sure that this would not be the wisest course of policy; but until it is adapted upon a principle and uniformly, this exceptional movement looks suspicious to say the least,—and we do not think the course Mr. BRENTON has seen fit to adopt in the matter renders *his* action in the premises any less open to suspicion, at all events, than it was at first.

THE PATENT OFFICE AT WASHINGTON.—In the Library of the Patent Office at Washington, may be found a striking proof of the appreciation in which the British Government holds the class of *inventors*. The visitor is there shown *eighty-five* thick octavo volumes of specifications, with eighty-five corresponding folio volumes of illustrative plates, executed in the most finished style, and containing the records of British invention for the three years only of 1852, 1853 and 1854. This series, which forms a library in itself, was sent to our Government, in return for a remittance of our plain and meagre volumes on the same subject. Experts declare, however, that in inventions themselves we are behind no nation whatever. It is in the books of Record only that the contrast holds.

Heretofore the Agricultural Report of our Patent Office has been the most popular and attractive of any official report published by the Government. For the last two years, however, the Mechanical Report has rivaled it in interest, and exceeded it in value, among the mechanical and scientific classes of the country. Inventors sieze upon it with avidity, and the demand for it, on members of Congress, is insatiable. The Report of the last year consists of two volumes, of more than 700 pages each. An abridgment of specifications of every patent granted during the year is given, with illustrative diagrams or drawings. Strange as it may appear, the whole cost, to the Government and people, was but *sixty-four cents* per volume.

The rapid growth of the inventive genius of our country is illustrated by this Report. The whole average receipts of the office for the ten years anterior to 1826 was $6,000 per annum. Last year they were $176,000. In 1841 the whole number of applications was 847, and the whole number of patents issued, 495; while in 1855 the applications were 4,435, and the patents granted 2,024, showing that in 14 years only, the applicants had increased *five* fold, and the patents *four* fold.

A Department of so much utility, and showing every year such unequivocal evidence of progress, ought to receive liberally and cheerfully the fostering care of the Government.

INTERNATIONAL COURTESIES.—As we have had due notice of the British Government's design to send back Capt. HARTSTEIN and the other officers who carried over the bark *Resolute* to England, in the steam-frigate *Retribution*, it will be discreditable if we do not make suitable preparations to receive the officers of that ship on her arrival here. Doubtless the National Government will discharge its duty in a suitable manner, and our citizens generally will be happy to unite in any scheme that may be proposed for returning the courtesies which have been so liberally bestowed by the people of England on our own representatives. But it belongs to the Common Council to give the British officers an official welcome to the City on their arrival in the harbor, and we trust that it will be done in no niggardly manner. A resolution, having this object in view, was adopted by the Board of Councilmen, on Friday night, though it was opposed by Councilman MCCAHILL, who did not like the idea of paying any honor to Queen Victoria. [illegible] Queen of England whom we wish to honor, but ourselves, by returning the courtesies which have been shown to us as a people, in the persons of our representatives. We have some doubt, moreover, whether Councilman MCCAHILL is precisely the person to whom the country at large would look for guidance in the matter of international courtesy.

SLIGHTLY SNOBBISH.—We fear that the congratulatory remarks which have been made by many of our cotemporaries in relation to the new British Minister to this country, will cause us to be laughed at by Mrs. Grundy on the other side of the Atlantic. It seems to be regarded as a special subject of rejoicing, that the new minister is a man of rank and connected by blood with the peerage. The fact of Mr. VILLIERS being the brother of Lord CLARENDON appears to give him peculiar claims to distinction, and it is taken for granted that he is a statesman of the highest order of intellect. The Philadelphia *Ledger* says:

"The appointment of Mr. VILLIERS is of a higher grade and order of intellect than has heretofore been usually sent to represent Great Britain at Washington. This shows, likewise, that our national importance begins to assume its proper estimate in the eyes of Europe. The skill and address with which our recent negotiations were conducted with England have convinced the ministry of the necessity to be represented here by men distinguished by social, political and intellectual qualifications."

The facts of the matter do not bear out these assumptions. Except in the case of Mr. CRAMPTON, England has been as ably represented at Washington as in any Court of Europe, and her American Ambassadors have been as well connected as Mr. VILLIERS. The most able of living English diplomatists, Lord STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE, was many years Minister at Washington; Lord ASHBURTON was sent as a special Ambassador. Mr. FOX was a relative of Lord HOLLAND'S and of the celebrated CHARLES JAMES FOX, and Sir HENRY BULWER belongs to as good a family as that of Mr. VILLIERS, besides being a relative by marriage of the Duke of WELLINGTON, and distinguished both in literature and politics. We have no intention of disparaging the claims of the new Minister to our favorable consideration either on the score of his own personal character, or that of his family connections; but we do not see that there is anything about his appointment that particularly calls for felicitations; and least of all is it becoming in us to pay any special deference to him because he happens to be the relative of a Lord.

CONGRESS.—The Senate was not in session on Saturday. In the House, the Speaker announced the Select Committee to investigate the charges of corruption. It consists of Messrs. KELSEY of New-York, ORR of South Carolina, DAVIS of Maryland, RITCHIE of Pennsylvania, and WARNER of Georgia. Mr. GROW presented a petition signed by fifteen hundred voters of Kansas, remonstrating against the right of Mr. WHITFIELD to represent that Territory as Delegate in Congress. In connection with this matter, Mr. GROW asked to have read the petition of Governor REEDER, giving his reasons for contesting WHITFIELD'S right to the seat, but objection being made, the whole matter was referred to the Committee on Elections. A bill was passed, after a long debate, anthorizing payment to the owner of a Massachusetts fishing schooner of the fishing bounties they would have been entitled to had the voyage been completed.

ADMINISTRATION VIEW OF THE ISSUES DECIDED BY THE ELECTION.—The question has been a good deal discussed,—what principle did the late election decide? Quite a controversy has been carried on upon this stbject between the Albany *Atlas and Argus* and our Republican neighbor the *Tribune*. It is certainly a point of a good deal of interest and importance, and as we are anxious to have all the light we can get thrown upon it, we copy in another column an article upon the subject from the Washington *Union*. In spite of its injustice to the Republican Party, there are sundry things in it which members of that party will read with pleasure.

This article doubtless fully represents the views of the Administration. We have good reason for believing that it was written by Senator DOUGLAS.

OLD SOLDIERS' CONVENTION.—The Convention of Soldiers of the War of 1812, which met at Washington on the 8th inst., adjourned *sine die* on Friday. It passed a series of resolutions, declaring among other things that both justice and precedent require of Congress the passage of a general pension bill, based upon fair principles, for the benefit of the surviving soldiers and sailors of the war of 1812, and the widows and minor children of such as are dead; that all pensioned acts should be construed liberally, and not upon strict technical principles, so as to defeat the evident intention of the legislative power; that where a soldier, sailor, or marine shall have died in the service of his country, *he shall be presumed to have died in the line of his duty*; that the pension of a wounded soldier or sailor ought to commence *from the day he was disabled in the service of his country*, and not, as now practiced, from the date of his application at the Pension Office, which they deem unjust and unfair.

The resolutions further recommend each of the States to form associations of the surviving soldiers and sailors of the War of 1812, to have an annual meeting on such day as may be deemed advisable; and thank Congress for conferring upon Gen. SCOTT the highest rank known in the military annals of the country.

Amusements.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—A new three-act drama will be produced here to-night called the "Creole." Mrs. JOHN WOOD the admirable, comedienne, sustains the principal part, and the other leading artists of this excellent establishment are included in the cast. It has been put on the stage with due care and preparation, and will, of course, be unexceptionable in scenic and costumic respects.

On Wednesday next Mrs. HOEY takes her benefit, and we are sure that the occasion will not be forgotten by the thousand admirers of this accomplished and beautiful artiste. She has provided an excellent bill for the occasion—appearing herself in two pieces, which will be all that the majority of her visitors desire.

On Tuesday next, (the 19th,) Miss MATILDA HERON, an actress of whom report speaks rapturously, commences an engagement at this house. This lady has been the subject of much lively criticism, and must possess solid qualifications of a high character to command the attention she has everywhere obtained. She could not have selected a better audience for her *début*.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.—This popular place of amusement continues to attract large audiences, and with the quick succession of novelties which the manageress provides it would be unfair if it were otherwise. To-night a new drama, founded on CHAS. READE'S tale of "Clouds and Sunshine," will be produced. It is called "Rachael, the Reaper," and is, we presume, the work of a resident dramatist. If it realize the more dramatic situations of the novel, it will have a success. All the artists of the establishment are engaged in the performance, including Miss LAURA KEENE, who has, we are happy to say, recovered from her recent accident.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—Mr. FORREST appears to-night in another of his celebrated impersonations, and will also perform on Wednesday and Friday.

NATIONAL THEATRE.—Three very popular pieces are announced for performance to night. "Timour, or the Lively Fairies;" "A Day in Paris," and the "Carpenter of Rouen."

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.—A new burlesque opera will be produced here to-night, namely, "Don Juan," preceding which the usual variety of Ethiopian Minstrelsy.

Musical.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—The second concert of the fifteenth season came off on Saturday night at the Academy of Music, before a very large and fashionable audience. The programme was an extremely good one, deriving most of its importance from MOZART'S delicious "Jupiter" symphony, and some of its spice from a couple of orchestral novelties, and some good solo performances. The symphony is one of MOZART'S happiest efforts, and is always fresh and welcome. It was played very finely on Saturday, the second movement being deliciously brought out by the stringed instruments. After the symphony we had an overture labeled "Faust," and written by Mr. R. WAGNER—a gentleman who supplies nightmares to the present generation and what he facetiously calls—music for the future. The "Faust" overture is an effort of laborious dullness worthy the source whence it proceeds. It contains a vast amount of sound, and displays excellent mechanical skill in the precise use of instruments. The performers are kept at it, in factory style, and have no rest worth mentioning until they come out at the other end of the score. This is not objectionable, provided there is something tangible to work upon, but in the absence of the solitary grain of wheat this piteous elaboration of the chaff is somewhat hideous. We were unable to detect any sufficient reason for calling this a "Faust" overture; it might be denominated an overture to "Pongo, or the Intelligent Ape," with much greater propriety. The third orchestral piece on the programme was an overture (to "Uriel Acosta,") by Mr. L. SCHINDELMEISSER—a respectable lager-bier garden sort of work.

Mme. JOHANNSEN was the volunteer vocalist of the occasion, and executed an aria by MOZART and another by PACCINI in a very artistic and satisfactory manner. Mme. JOHANNSEN is not a great artist, but she is a good one, and can always be heard with pleasure.

In the instrumental way, Mr. GOTTSCHALK performed the first movement of HENSELT'S Concerto in F minor, and with M. GUYON the duet on themes from "Il Trovatore." The Concerto is perhaps the most difficult composition ever written for the piano, and in consequence is but rarely attended in the concert-room. When it can be rendered as it was on Saturday night, it is delightful as it is extraordinary. HENSELT is a man of genius, and possesses a gift of melody which one seldom finds in a piano-forte composer. In this Concerto are portions perfectly exquisite in the freshness, grace, and melodious clearness of ideas. These were rendered by M. GOTTSCHALK in admirable style. The treatment of the orchestra in this Concerto is not good. It bears about the same relation to the piano as a poor relation does to the master of a feast. Mutual civilities pass between them, but one can't help feeling that one or other is in the way.

SCHUMANN'S Symphony No. 2, (in C.) the Overtures to "Egmont," and a Concert Overture by J. ESSER, are announced for the next Concert.

GERMAN OPERA.—There were two performances of German opera last week at the Broadway—a third was announced, but did not take place, owing to the indisposition of Mme. BERKEL. Indeed, those which *did* come off were spoiled by the substitution of unrehearsed operas at the last moment, rendered necessary by the same cause. We trust there will be no more disappointments this week, but that we shall enjoy our three nights of opera in the order announced, namely, the "Czar and Carpenter" on Tuesday, "Fidelio" on Thursday, and "Mason and Locksmith" on Saturday. It is an aggravation of awful musical poverty to postpone an opera for such a trivial cause as the one assigned. Half an hour's notice much better artists than the ladies referred to could be obtained, and rather than postpone for such an insufficient reason, it would be preferable to take a substitute from the chorus. At all events we hope there will be no more of this stupid opposition. It means ruination and nothing else.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—This establishment opens on Monday next, the 19th, with Mlle. PARODI as the bright particular star. The operas in the repertoire are "Lucrezia," "Norma," "Othello," "Il Barbiere," "Semiramide," "Tancredi," "Trovatore," and perhaps "Traviata."

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The Pyne and Harrison English Opera Troupe will produce WALLACE'S opera of "Maritana" to-night. The industry of this company is astonishing, and merits success. They say that there will be a "full" orchestra and efficient chorus. We hope this is not a joke.

CONCERT.—Mr. GOTTSCHALK'S Concert, for the benefit of Mr. BOOKSTAVER, (his agent,) comes off to-morrow evening, at Dodworth's Room. Mr. G. will be assisted by Signora PATTI, Mrs. ROSENTHAL, Mr. GUYON, and has provided an excellent bill for the occasion.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

PROF. ALEX. C. BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS Medicated Compound, for preserving, restoring and beautifying the hair, eradicating scurf and dandruff, preventing baldness and gray hairs, curing diseases of the glands and muscles, (such as salt rheum, pimples, blains, &c.,) chaps, rheumatism, swellings, sore throat, &c., and giving instant relief in cases of cuts, bruises, sprains, burns, scalds, &c., &c. Sold in large bottles, price 25 cents, by all the principal druggists and dealers throughout the world. Principal office No. 6 Broadway.

FANCY ARTICLES FOR GIFTS AND PRESENTS.—The whole stock, embracing every variety of dolls, toys, games, &c., &c., at ROGERS' extensive Fancy Bazaar, No. 440 Broadway, is to be sold during the month at less prices than ever before offered in this City.

H. S. ROGERS, No. 440 Broadway.

JET ORNAMENTS, BROOCHES, BRACELETS, &c.

A lot, embracing the latest styles and patterns, to be sold at greatly reduced prices; also, every variety of fancy goods and toys, at ROGERS' Bazaar, No. 440 Broadway, four doors above Spring-st.

HERALD vs. TIMES;

OR, A DIRGE FOR THE WALL-ST. WAR.

The "Lame Ducks" now in Wall-st. feel
That fortune is but brittle,—
Such "Bulls" as WESLEY turn the wheel,
And the "Bears" grow sore a "LITTLE!"
The *Herald* and the *Times* befriend
These several anti-mi-als—
And whacking libels have been penned,
Which promise "spicy trials."

"We're ruined, beggared, swindled, sold,"
The Bear-like HERALD hollers!
TIMES swears the streets are paved with gold,
And the houses thatched with dollars!
But both agree, with one consent—
Glad Bulls and Bear-bewailers—
That a man saves THIRTY-FIVE PER CENT.
If he DEALS WITH SMITHS, THE TAILORS!

SMITH BROTHERS' One-Price Wholesale and Retail Clothing Warerooms, Nos. 122 and 140 Fulton-st., New-York.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES—With Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks, the same that were awarded separate medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and the World's Fair, New-York, 1853, and are the only American Safes that were awarded medals at the London World's Fair.

These Safes are now admitted to be superior to any ever offered the public, and the subscribers challenge the world to produce an instance of these Safes failing to preserve their contents through the hottest fires, or a burglar picking the lock.

The subscribers and their agents are the only persons authorized to make and sell Herring's Patent Champion Safe, with Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks.

S. C. HERRING & CO., Green Block,
135, 137 and 139 Water-st., and 5 Murray-st., New-York.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES.—The best in the world; the only reliable Hair Dye known, perfect and instantaneous; harmless and beautiful in its results. Applied in twelve private rooms. BATCHELOR'S WIGS surpass all; their new improvements satisfy the interested that BATCHELOR'S are permanent. Avoid the ridicule attached to bad dyes and unsightly wigs. The largest and best stock always on hand.

BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

NATIVE WINES.

SPARKLING AND STILL CATAWBA

from the vineyards of John D. Park, Esq., Cincinnati. Warranted only the pure juice of the grape, and superior to the best French Champagnes and German still being more generous, rich and fruity by retaining the natural flavor of the grape.

BARNES & PARK, No. 304 Broadway, cor. Duane-st.

RUPTURE—ONLY PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED to MARSH & CO., by the Industrial Exhibition of all Nations, at the Crystal Palace, for their new patent radical cure truss. Reference as to its superiority is permitted to Valentine Mott, Willard Parker and John M. Carnochan. Open from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M.

MARSH & CO., No. 354 Hudson-near, New-York.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—THE BEST OF all holiday gifts is one of Singer's latest improved sewing machines, which is capable of earning for its owner $1,000 a year. All who have female relations or friends in needy circumstances can in this way, at a moderate expense, provide for their permanent and comfortable support.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

On the night of the 31st ult. a man named Reuben F. Hilbert, aged 30 years, was shot [illegible] Manheim Harbor, Lancaster County, Penn., by Cleaveland Landis. It appears Mr. Landis started out on his stables among his chickens. He seized his gun and proceeded thither, when two men ran out, and he fired at random in the direction they were running, but they escaped as he supposed. Two chickens, with their heads cut off, were discovered near the stables, and on the next morning the dead body of Hilbert was found on the public road, a short distance from the stable. Mr. L. subsequently surrendered himself to the authorities, and was held to bail.

MRS. NICHOLAS CAMPBELL, of the Notch, near Paterson, who was bitten by a cat some three months since, died on Tuesday in a horribly raving state, from hydrophobia. She did not suffer any inconvenience till about a month ago, since which she has endured very much agony. At times she has been sensible of her condition, and at other times raving mad. During the last four weeks she has eaten but a small quantity of food, and even that was lapped up as if by a cat.

A servant girl of Mr. THOMAS VAIL, at Green Brook, near Plainfield, N. J., was accidentally killed by one of his sons on last Wednesday. He had capped his gun, when it accidentally fell and discharged the contents of one barrel into the head of the servant girl, standing near, causing instant death.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Miserable, Miserable, Miserable Dissipated Debauchees,** with broken down constitution, weak limbs, trembling hands, tottering body, destroyed memory, vague, fearful thoughts, loss of muscular energy, weakness and depletion of the fluids and functions of nature, and all that constitutes man, are conscientiously assured that new life, health and strength would be given them by Dr. WEBBER'S INVIGORATING SANGUIFIER. There are many, aye, many, in San Francisco who bless the day they first used it. It seems to send an electric thrill of life through the worn-out body—not momentary, but gradual and lasting. Sold highly concentrated, price $2 50, at No. 203 Bowery. Those proved poor half-price.

☞ **Only those who have suffered all the miseries of Dyspepsia** in its various forms, can appreciate the value of a medicine that will cure this disease. To all who would find a remedy we say, try the OXYGENATED BITTERS.

☞ **Burnett's Oriental Tooth Wash** and BURNETT'S KALLISTON, for sale by
HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.,
Nos. 185, 273, 511 and 756 Broadway.

☞ **Married on Friday last, Miss Celia M***.**—This accomplished young lady owes her happiness to the fact of her having used for six weeks LAFONT'S LIQUID ALABASTER, JONES' CORAL HAIR RESTORATIVE, AND ITALIAN CHEMICAL SOAP—by which she possessed the most lovely white teeth, dark, soft, silky hair, and a clear, white, transparent skin, though before, each were as lonely as can well be conceived. Reader, you may smile at this perhaps—but just buy these articles, and you will find them finer even than we represent. They are sold for 2s. at No. 202 Bowery.

☞ **Kansas Lands.**—The Trustees for the purchase of lands in Kansas, will receive deposits in trust, to apply them to the purchase of the Delaware Indians' Trust Lands, and to the purchase of other lands in Kansas. Shares in the general fund $100, bearing interest, and receivable in purchase of lands of the Trust. For subscription, or for special investments, or for further information, apply to the Treasurer, personally or by letter, at No. 3 Winter st., Boston.
JOSEPH LYMAN, Treasurer.
AMOS A. LAWRENCE, }
WM. DUDLEY PICKMAN, } Trustees'
ROBERT B. STORER. }

☞ **Holiday Raglans, Overcoats, Dress and Frock Coats, Business Suits, Pants and Vests,** all of which are selected with great care as regards both style and price.
We would also solicit orders for our Custom Department, where gentlemen may have their clothing made in the latest and neatest style, and at the very lowest prices, for cash. Ten per cent less than any other store in this City. N. E. COLLINS & CO.,
(Successors to Devlin & Jessup,)
Corner of John and Nassau sts.

☞ **Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association.**—The last of the course of lectures before this Association will be delivered on TUESDAY EVENING next, Jan. 13, in the Clinton-av. Congregational Church, by GEO. WM. CURTIS, Esq. Subject—*Charles Dickens.* Doors open at 7½ o'clock. Lecture will commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents. May be had at SWAYNE'S, or at the door.
C. F. HAYES,
Chairman Com. on Lectures.

☞ **Brooklyn Athenæum Lectures.**—The tenth lecture of the course will be delivered on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 13, by HENRY GILES. Subject—*Christian Art—especially in relation to Protestantism.* Doors open at 7, lecture to commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents each; to be had at the usual places.

☞ **J. Clawson Kelley,** Analytical Physician, can be consulted at his office, No. 3 Bible House, 4th-av., daily, until the 1st of February, (free of charge,) upon all diseases, particularly the lungs, liver, kidneys, &c., with their attending symptoms, as rheumatism, dyspepsia, nervousness, debility, difficulty of breathing, &c.

☞ **Mercantile Library Association.**—The third lecture of the course will be delivered at Clinton Hall, on TUESDAY EVENING, 13th inst., at 8 o'clock, by Rev. JOSIAH QUINCY, Jr. Subject—*The Mormons and their Prophet.* Tickets 50 cents. Can be had at the door. FLOYD CLARKSON, Chairman Lec. Com.

☞ **Consecration.**—Christ Church, Greenwich, Conn., Rev. B. M. YARRINGTON, Rector, will be consecrated to the service of Almighty God on WEDNESDAY, the 14th inst. Divine service to commence at 10½ o'clock A. M.

☞ **Isaac J. Oliver,** No. 33 Beekman-st., executes at short notice and low prices Bill-Heads, Circulars, Cards, Catalogues, Hand-bills, &c. 20 years' experience. Great variety of materials and expert workmen.

☞ **At Clinton Hall, Astor Place**—THIS (Monday) EVENING, GEO. W. CURTIS, Esq. lectures on *Charles Dickens,* for the benefit of the School of Design. Lecture commences at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 25 cents.

LECTURES.

LECTURES AT THE SPINGLER INSTITUTE, for Young Ladies, on *The Philosophy of History,* by Rev. HENRY B. SMITH, D. D., of the Union Theological Seminary. The course of ten lectures, WEDNESDAYS, will commence Jan. 14, at 12 o'clock. Among the topics considered, will be:
The Nature of History, and of the Philosophy of History.
The Unity of the Race.
The General Scheme of Human History, with the Laws of its Progress.
An outline of the course of Ancient, Mediæval and Modern History, in relation to this plan.
The degree of Civilization to which each Historic Nation has attained, as seen in its Government, Literature, Art, Morals and Religion.
The Results of History, in respect to the Destiny of the Human Race.
An account of the different attempts to solve the Problem of Human History.
Lectures on *English Literature,* by Professor GEORGE W. GREENE, on TUESDAYS and THURSDAYS, at 1 o'clock.
Further information may be obtained at the Institute.
GORHAM D. ABBOTT, Principal.

LECTURE AT PACKER INSTITUTE, Brooklyn, THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 15, by Bishop HOPKINS of Vermont. Subject—*The True Relations of Knowledge to the Welfare of Mankind.* Tickets of admission 25 cents each. This lecture was to have been delivered last week, but is necessarily postponed to this.

ANNIVERSARY OF JUDAH TOURO'S DECEASE. The Hebrew Mutual Benefit Society will hold the Yahrzeit (mortuary service) at the Synagogue, Greene-st., on the evening of TUESDAY, the 13th inst., at 7 o'clock, when Rev. Dr. RAPHALL will deliver a discourse. By order. A. S. SOLOMONS, Secretary.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

FIFTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—ELECTION OF OFFICERS FOR 1857.—The first annual election of the Officers of this Association will take place on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 12, at No. 64 Varick-st. Polls open from 8 to 9 o'clock.
JOHN A. KENNEDY, President.
T. C. LELAND, }
A. C. HEXAMER. } Secretaries.

THEOLOGICAL DISCUSSION.—REV. DR. SAWYER, Universalist, and Rev. A. H. ROBINSON, Methodist, will continue their discussion in the Orchard-st. Universalist Church, between Delancy and Broome sts., commencing THIS EVENING, Jan. 12, at 7½ o'clock, and continuing four evenings, also four evenings next week. Admittance 6¼ cents.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN UNION.—A regular meeting TUESDAY, Jan. 13, at 7½ P. M., in the lecture-room second floor of Clinton Hall, Astor-place. Subject for discussion—*In what manner, and to what extent, are the Scriptures inspired?*
CLEMENT D. NEWMAN, Recording Secretary.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST ON SATURDAY, IN BEEKMAN, William or Spruce sts., a small roll containing bank bills on the American Bank of Trenton, New-Jersey. A liberal reward will be given to any person who may have picked it up, by leaving it at No. 138 William-st., in the bookstore.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

WIRE ROPE—WIRE ROPE
FOR ALL KINDS OF HOISTING, including SUGAR HOUSES, MINES, INCLINED PLANES, &c. Also, for STANDING RIGGING, for vessels of every description, and SASH WEIGHTS FOR WINDOWS.
ASHCROFT'S STEAM GAUGES, DUDGEON'S HYDRAULIC JACKS, ALLEN & ROYES' METALLIC PACKING, &c., for STEAM VESSELS.
ENGINES, BOILERS and MACHINERY bought and sold on commission. CHAS. W. COPELAND,
Consulting Engineer, No. 66 Broadway, New-York.
Also, PLANS and SPECIFICATIONS prepared.

PRINTING BY STEAM—COPPER-FACED TYPE. STATIONERS' HALL,
Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., New-York.
BOWNE & HASBROUCK,
PRINTERS, LITHOGRAPHERS AND STATIONERS.
All kinds of Printing executed in the best style, with copper-faced type, at the lowest rates.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE NEW-YORK ALMANAC,
AND WEATHER-BOOK FOR 1857.
Price 25 cents. Tucks, gilt edges, 50 cents.
From the New York Dispatch.
It is an Almanac and a Diary—a complete record of temperature, a complete manual of the weather; and independently of all this, it supplies a variety of useful information, on almost every subject. It is the best pocket Almanac we have seen, and the cheapest.
From the New-York Express.
This, in a small space, is a very, very useful Almanac, because it tells us so much briefly. Mr. Meriam, the weather king of Brooklyn Heights, has been the clerk of the weather part.
From the Providence Post.
This is a valuable little book, containing, in addition to the matter usually found in an Almanac, and inseparable from it, a vast deal of valuable information, serviceable to people in all parts of the country, rendering it worth to any one double the price asked for it, which is twenty-five cents.
From the New York Chronicle.
This Almanac is decidedly the most complete and readable work of the kind we have met with.
From the New-York Times.
The New-York Almanac and Weather-Book for 1857, the weather part of which is edited by the great Meriam of Brooklyn Heights, is entitled to be ranked among the books of the year. It is perfect in its way, which is a very good way.
Published by MASON BROTHERS,
Nos. 108 and 110 Duane-st., New-York.

GIVEN AWAY. GIVEN AWAY.
GO AND SEE!
Go and see what? Why, your brother, neighbor. Buy a book at EVANS & CO.'S Gift Bookstore, No. 439 Broadway, New York, and receive a gift worth from 25 cents to $100. Gold and Silver Watches, sets of Cameos, Gold Lockets, Pencils, Brooches, Rings, Penknives, &c., given away to purchasers of Books. All the new and popular publications received as soon as issued. Our stock consists, in part, of standard, poetical, historical, biographical and miscellaneous books, together with an elegant assortment of new and pocket Bibles, Prayer Books, Annuals, Albums, in various styles of bindings. Having bought a very large stock of new books and fine gold jewelry at the lowest rates for cash, we are determined to give our customers better bargains than can be had elsewhere. Catalogues of books sent to any part of the City or country free, on application by mail.
EVANS & CO.,
Principal store, No. 439 Broadway, New-York.

PALMER'S BUST OF SPRING.
This beautiful work of art is one of the prizes to be distributed among the members of the Cosmopolitan Art Association, on the 28th inst. It may be seen at the KNICKERBOCKER office, where subscriptions are received.
The inducements offered to members this year are greater than ever before, as may be seen in the Art Journal, published by the Association.
But a few days remain before the distribution. Call early and have your name entered at the KNICKERBOCKER office, No. 348 Broadway.

STATIONERY.

TO WHOLESALE STATIONERS, BOOKSELLERS, AND THE TRADE GENERALLY.
THE CHEAPEST ENVELOPE MANUFATURER
IN
THE UNITED STATES.
I would respectfully call the attention of the trade to the quality, description and price of my machine-made
ENVELOPES.
The unrivaled facilities which I possess for manufacturing enables me to
DEFY COMPETITION.
My buff, amber, canary, and white laid Envelopes are well worthy the attention of dealers, being superior and
CHEAPER
than anything of the kind now in market.
N. W. BUTLER,
Nos. 22 and 24 Frankfort-st., New-York.
Samples forwarded free of expense.

STATIONERY, BLANK BOOKS, &c.
WILLIAM E. HAWS,
No. 140 Canal-st., corner of Thompson, N. Y.,
BRANCH OF E. C. BOOT, ANTHONY & CO.
Keeps constantly on hand a general assortment of STAPLE and FANCY STATIONERY, Account Books, Writing Papers, Law and Commercial Blanks, Notes, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, &c. Printing of all kinds executed to order. N. B.—Particular attention paid to the manufacture of Blank Account Books, and to BANK PRINTING. Checks, Bill Heads, Circulars, &c., lithographed to any pattern, in the neatest manner.

"A PLACE FOR EVERYTHING."—THIS good old motto finds a medium for most useful exercise in the PATENT ADHESIVE LETTER AND INVOICE FILE manufactured by R. T. YOUNG, No. 109 Nassau-st., and for sale by stationers generally, and now the new year is commencing, let every business man be up to the times, and commence this excellent method of preserving all papers of value, so as to find them in a moment. Price for those capable of containing 250 letters, or 500 bills, $1 each. Discounts made on purchase of half a dozen or more.

BLANK BOOKS AND STATIONERY FOR 1857.—New and old firms requiring blank books with which to commence the new year can be furnished with sets, or parts of sets, made of first-class paper, in stock or made to order, ruled to any pattern, at the shortest notice, and at reasonable rates, by
SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers and Account-Book Manufacturers,
No. 93 Fulton-st.
A general assortment of Stationery constantly on hand.

1857.—BLANK BOOKS, STATIONERY, DIARIES, &c.—A large stock of all kinds of paper, blank books and stationery articles, at low prices. Account books made to order, printed heads, paged, &c. Diaries of all sizes for 1857; some souvenir styles for gifts.
RICH & LOUTREL,
Stationers and Blank Book Manufacturers,
No. 6 William-st., near Cedar-st.

BLANK BOOKS AND STATIONERY—AT PRICE'S Bookstore, No. 3 Everett House. Up-town firms requiring blank books to commence the new year can find a fine assortment at PRICE'S Store, and at as low rates as can be found in the City.
H. B. PRICE, Blank Book Manufacturer,
No. 3 Everett House, 4th-av. and 17th-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

MARBLE QUARRY FOR SALE.—A VALuable marble bed in Westchester County, near that from which was taken the stone for the New-York Custom-House and Stewart's store. It is immediately contiguous to an excellent water-power and the track of the Harlem Railroad, and only 18 miles distant from the City. Any quantity of land may be had, together with three or four good dwellings, and a number of sheds, barns, &c., that may easily be converted into dwellings for workmen. The vein of marble is considered one of the best in the United States. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No 7 Broad-st.

HOSIERY AND FANCY GOODS STORE TO LET.—The store and premises, situated on the south-east corner of 6th-av. and 14th-st., will be let, and an unexpired lease thereof, having 4 years from May next to run, at a moderate rent, will be sold for cash; together with the fixtures and stock (if required) of a first-class hosiery and fancy goods store. The location is unsurpassed, and an extensive business has been carried on there for the last 5 years. Further particulars may be obtained from
FRANCIS E. SMITH, Nos. 725 and 727 Broadway.

THE OWNER OF A FULL LOT, IN Chatham-st., between Duane and Pearl sts., on the westerly side, being about to erect thereon a first-class store, hereby advertises for proposals thereon, from parties desirous of occupying the same for a term of 5, 8 or 10 years, both for the whole building, or the store and basements, and lofts separately. None but parties having means to carry on a large business and furnish first-class references, or undoubted security, need address Box No. 2,798 General Post-Office.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID GROCERY STORE on Goerck-st., fine stand and trade; grand chance for sure business; price $300. Also, a splendid poultry and vegetable stand, Jefferson Market, doing large business, price $1,200. Also, a superior distillery in Brooklyn, doing a splendid cash business, price $500. Also, a very competent and experienced young man wants a situation in a wholesale drug store or shipping house. Apply at No. 113 Chambers-st., room No. 4.

TO GRANITE CUTTERS.—THE ADVERtiser, having a Granite Yard connected with his Marble Works, wishes to dispose of the granite business; this is a fine chance for any wishing to enter business, as it is long established and remunerative, and requiring only a capital of about $1,500. Address (with name and residence, as none others will be noticed,) GRANITE, Brooklyn Post-Office.

$2,500.—THE UNDERSIGNED WISHES to connect himself with an established publishing, bookselling or stationery business in this City, in which he can invest the above sum, and give his whole time. The most satisfactory references can be given as to his fitness and integrity. Address P. B. S., *Daily Times* Office, New-York.

FOR SALE, CHEAP—THE STOCK, TOOLS, and good-will of a carpenter's shop, in a good location, doing an excellent business, &c. The whole will be sold very cheap. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. Inquire at No. 22 Mangin st., East River, between 12 and 2 o'clock, daily, until sold.

WANTED—A PARTNER, WITH A CAPITAL from $3,000 to $4,000, in a manufacturing business, which will pay from 15 to 25 per cent. Addres "MANUFACTURER, *Times* Office.

GROCERIES.

USE THE BEST.
JAMES PYLE'S
DIETETIC SALERATUS.
The purest article in use. For making biscuit and cake beautifully light, it excels the best baking soda. Sold at all the groceries in pound, half-pound, and quarter-pound packages, with the name of JAMES PYLE thereon, without which none is genuine. Manufacturing Depôt, No. 114 Warren-st., New-York.

COOPER'S REFINED SHEET AND SHRED ISINGLASS.—A prime article for Blanc Mange and table jellies for parties and family use. To be obtained of the principal grocers and druggists in the City and throughout the United States.
PETER COOPER, No. 17 Burling-slip.

KEROSENE OILS.
KEROSENE LUBRICATING OIL.
KEROSENE ILLUMINATING OIL.
KEROSENE BINNACLE OIL.
PARAFINE RAILWAY GREASE.
ELECTRIC LAMPS.
AUSTENS, AGENTS, No. 50 Beaver-st.

SPECIAL NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I have been appointed the general Assignee of the firm of WOOD & OSBORN, Flour and Feed Dealers, of No. 204 Chambers-st., in this City. All persons indebted to said firm are hereby required to pay to me immediately the amounts they severally owe, and all persons having claims against said concern are requested to present the same at my office. AARON HARDMAN,
No. 150 Canal-st., corner Bowery.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1857.

DRY GOODS.

TREMENDOUS SACRIFICE
in
RICH SHAWLS AND CLOAKS,
in consequence of
DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.
JUST & CO., No. 51 CATHARINE-ST.,
Will offer the coming week
their entire stock of
RICH VELVET,
MOIRE ANTIQUE,
and
BEAVER CLOTH
CLOAKS,
AT 50 PER CENT. BELOW COST.
RICH BROCHE AND WOOL SHAWLS,
From $1 to $10,
LESS THAN HALF COST.
JUST & CO., No. 51 Catharine-st.

THE LADIES SHOULD REMEMBER
CHARLES HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.,
WILL OFFER BUT A SHORT TIME,
THE PRESENT INDUCEMENTS TO PURCHASERS
To Close Out the Stock.
They are now offering
RICH SILKS, at 3s. 6d. per yard.
LUPIN'S FRENCH MERINOES, at 5s. per yard.
SAXONY WOOL PLAIDS, at 3s. per yard.
PURE IRISH LINENS, at 2s. per yard.
Also,
HOUSEKEEPERS' GOODS of every description,
At 40 per cent. below cost.
Go early, as the Stock must be closed out.

ALL OUR LINEN GOODS ARE NOW
OFFERING FULLY 25 PER CENT. BELOW COST.
12-4 all-linen sheeting, 6s. 6d., worth 10s.
8-4 double satin damask, 5s. 9d., worth 9s.
⅝ and ¾ satin damask napkins, 16s., worth $3.
10-4 table-cloths, all pure linen, 10s., worth 16s.
Marseilles quilts, 11s., 12s., 14s. and $2.
Tremendous bargains.
Remember the business closes on the 20th day of this month, at the great sale,
No. 703 Broadway,
Near Fourth st.

EMBROIDERIES, SETS, &c.,
BELOW COST.
We call the attention of our customers, and the ladies generally, to the fact, that we are closing out the balance of our Embroideries, Sets, Laces, &c., considerably below cost.
Point Lace Sets, from $26 to $50, worth from $37 to $65.
Horton, Maltese and Guipure Sets, from $9 to $25.
French Swiss Sets, from $2 to $6, worth $3 to $8.
French Jaconet and Cambric do., from $1 75 to $8.
Embroidered Jaconet and Swiss Collars, from 3s. 6d. to $10.
French and Chantilly Veils, from $1 to $7.
BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway.

DAMAGED LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS.
We are just in receipt of a large lot of
LADIES' LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS,
Slightly damaged, at 12½ cents each.
Also,
A large lot of Gents' do., colored borders, at 25 cents, worth 37½ cents each.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

WHITE GOODS CHEAP.
Muslins Swisse, Nansook,
Mulls, Checks,
Tarlatans, Stripes,
&c., &c., &c., &c.,
Will be offered this week at exceeding low prices to close stock, at the Great Sale,
703 Broadway,
Near Fourth-st.

BARGAINS IN LINEN GOODS,
500 pieces of Hays' heavy linens
Will be offered this week,
At 2s. 9d. per yard by the piece,
Worth 4s.,
At the great sale,
No. 703 Broadway,
Near 4th st.

CHEAP LINEN GOODS.
500 pieces of Marland's and Richardson's fine linens will be offered this week, at 2s., 2s. 6d., 3s. and 3s. 6d., By the piece of 13 yards,
At the great sale,
703 Broadway,
Near Fourth-st.

COTTON SHEETINGS AND PILLOW-CASE MUSLINS AND LINENS
Will be offered this week at an enormous sacrifice, in order to close stock,
At the great sale,
No. 703 Broadway,
Near Fourth-st.

GREAT REDUCTION IN CLOAKS,
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 473 Broadway.
Beaver Cloaks at $5, worth $10.
Beaver Cloaks at $10, worth $20.
And higher-priced ones
In same proportion.

LYONS VELVET—LYONS VELVET.
An assortment of all widths,
And of the best manufacture,
Selling cheap at BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S,
No. 473 Broadway.

EVENING SILKS,
AND EVENING SILK ROBES,
At reduced prices, by
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

$50,000 WORTH OF DRY GOODS
TO BE SOLD OFF WITHOUT RESERVE.
Commencing on Monday, 5th inst.,
ISAAC HADDOCK, NO. 265 GRAND-ST.,
(Between Chrystie and Forsyth sts.,)
Will SELL OFF his general stock of
DOMESTIC AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
At prices much below their present value. Consisting of blankets, quilts, damasks, Irish linens, toweling, bleached and brown muslins, flannels, cassimeres, shawls, merinoes, paramattas, black silks, marcellines, de laines, prints, ticklings, &c. Also, hosiery, gloves, ribbons, embroideries, trimmings, and small wares of all kinds.
As this stock will be sold without reserve, I. H. hopes his customers will call early and reap the benefit of good goods at low prices.
Lease of the store and house to be disposed of—5 years to run, from 1st of May next.

CLOAKS AT HALF PRICE,
TO CLOSE THE SEASON'S IMPORTATIONS.
We shall offer our ENTIRE CLOAK STOCK during the MONTH OF JANUARY,
At (in most cases) ONE-HALF the ORIGINAL PRICE in order to effect an entire clearance.
GEORGE BULPIN,
No. 361 Broadway.

FURS.

FURS AT HALF PRICE,
TO CLOSE THE SEASON'S IMPORTATIONS.
We shall offer our entire FUR STOCK during the MONTH OF JANUARY
at (in most cases) ONE-HALF the ORIGINAL PRICE, in order to effect an ENTIRE CLEARANCE.
GEO. BULPIN,
No. 361 Broadway.

FURS AT COST.
At HARLEY'S, No. 34 John-st.,
and No. 23 Maiden-lane.
Fur Mantillas and Cuffs, $30.
Fur Capes and Cuffs, $5.

DAMAGED BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ginghams, de laines, blankets, muslins, linens, table cloths, &c. Also, a general assortment of dry goods for sale by WM. MATHEWS, No. 84 Catharine-st.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES
No. 806 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
No. 127 MONTAGUE-PLACE, BROOKLYN.
New-York classes on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS. Brooklyn classes on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 3 and 4 P. M. for ladies and children, at 8 P. M. for gentlemen. Ladies' private classes at 2 P. M. Pupils can commence at any time during the season.
Practicing assemblies for ladies and gentlemen EVERY MONDAY EVENING in Brooklyn, and every SATURDAY EVENING in New-York. Former pupils can subscribe for the assemblies alone.

ARE YOU GETTING BALD?—IS YOUR hair turning gray? Do you wish to cultivate good whiskers and moustaches? Your hair to be soft, silky and glossy? Your head to be cool, comfortable and free from dandruff? Mothers! are your children to have luxuriant heads of hair? Then use BOGLE'S HYPERION FLUID, which never fails in its unerring effects. Prices, 25 cents, 50 cents, 75 cents and $1 50 per bottle. BOGLE'S BALM OF CYTHERIA stands unrivaled for eradicating tan and pimples and beautifying the complexion. Price 50 cents. Inventor and proprietor, W. BOGLE, Boston. Sold wholesale and retail by WM. BOGLE, No. 277 Washington-st., Boston; and in this City by BARNES & PARK, 8 RUTHTON, HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., G. H. RING, Broadway; A. B. & D. SANDS, Fulton-st.; W. H. CARBY & CO., F. C. WELLS; W. B. ZIEBER, Philadelphia; and by druggists everywhere.

GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP.—It is well known, cures TAN, PIMPLES, FRECKLES, ERUPTIONS, SALT RHEUM, BARBER'S ITCH, CHAPS, CHAFES TENDER FEET, &c., besides being the very best shaving compound ever invented. GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE uproots hair from low foreheads, upper lips, or any part of the body, safely and quickly—warranted. LIQUID ROUGE, for pale lips and cheeks. LILY WHITE, for flushed, rough, perspiring faces. HAIR DYE instantly converts red, gray, or light hair, to a beautiful black or brown, without staining the skin. HAIR RESTORATIVE forces the hair to grow, and makes stiff, wiry hair soft, glossy and silky. Found at Dr. GOURAUD'S old established depôt, No. 67 WALKER-ST., first store from Broadway; Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn; T. R. CALLENDER, Philadelphia; BATES, No. 139 Washington-st., Boston, and druggists generally.

U. S. PASSPORTS, ISSUED THROUGH J. B. NONES, Notary Public, U. S. Commissioner and Commissioner of all the States, No. 13½ Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Also, Bounty Land, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured by J. B. N.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
THE NEW DRAMATIC SEASON!
ONE WEEK MORE OF CINDERELLA!
First week of the new Winter and Spring Dramatic Season at this establishment, with a
COMPANY WHOLLY UNSURPASSED
in point of ability, and comprising such names as—

C. W. CLARKE,	W. J. HERBERT,
HADAWAY,	E. F. TAYLOR,
BRIDGMAN,	KAVENAGH,
LEVICK,	G. CLARK,
G. LINGARD,	HAKELOCK,
J. LINGARD,	FLOWERS,
DUNCALF	CUNNINGHAM, &c.,
Miss EMILY MESTAYER,	Mrs. DICKSON,
Mrs. FRANCE,	Mrs. PALMER,
Mrs. ELDRIDGE,	Mrs. LINGARD,
Mrs. RADINSKI,	Miss BURROUGHS,
Miss ORTEN,	Miss MAULL,
Miss PELHAM,	Miss WILSON, &c.

Mr. C. W. CLARKE.....Director of Amusements.
S. BLEECKER.....Prompter.
W. DELAMANO.....Scenic Artist.
E. WALKER.....Costumer.
C. BURNS.....Machinist.
JOSIAH HATCH.....Assistant Machinist.
T. KIERNAN.....Properties.
T. LERCH.....Orchestra Leader.

New Scenery of the most finished kind has been prepared, and a variety of new pieces, written expressly for this establishment, are in rehearsal, and will speedily be produced.
POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK,
Monday, Jan. 12, to Saturday, Jan. 17, 1857,
of the gorgeous fairy spectacle of
CINDERELLA;
OR,
THE LITTLE GLASS SLIPPER,
which will be presented in the finished style that has won for it such universal encomium.
EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK, and
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS.
MONDAY AND TUESDAY AFTERNOONS—The thrilling drama of
THE DUMB MAN OF MANCHESTER,
with Songs, Dances, &c.
THURSDAY and FRIDAY AFTERNOONS—Farces, Comedies, and other delightful entertainments, for which see the bills of the day.
SMALLEST WOMAN ALIVE—THE THINNEST MAN IN THE WORLD—THE LEVIATHANS, or GIGANTIC SERPENTS—THE HAPPY FAMILY, &c., may all be seen without extra charge.
Admission to everything, 25 cents; children under 10, 12½ cents.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE,
No. 624 BROADWAY, NEAR HOUSTON-ST.
Doors open at 6¾ o'clock; the performance will commence with the Overture at 7 o'clock.
TRIUMPHANT RESULTS.
CROWDED HOUSES.
BEAUTIFUL AND NOVEL EFFECTS
THIRD APPEARANCE OF MISS LAURA KEENE
SINCE HER ACCIDENT.
On MONDAY, Jan. 12, 1857,
First night
of a new drama, from Charles Reade's "Clouds and Sunshine," entitled:
RACHAEL, THE REAPER;
OR,
CLOUDS AND SUNSHINE.
WITH NEW SCENERY AND NEW MUSIC.
Supported by Messrs. Burnett, C. Wheatleigh, Lingham, J. A. Smith, T. B. Johnston, Hayes, Alleyne, Mrs. H. P. Grattan, Miss Ada Clifton and Miss Laura Keene.
This play is a realization of the rural pictures described by the author of "Clouds and Sunshine," a work that has been received by the literary world with the highest encomiums.
MUSICAL SELECTIONS AND LA TRAVIATA WALTZ BY THE ORCHESTRA.
To conclude, for the seventh time, with a new extravaganza burlesque called
YOUNG BACCHUS;
OR, SPIRITS AND WATER.
Produced with
New Scenery,
Dresses,
Appointments, &c., &c.
Young Bacchus, with songs.....Miss Gould
supported by the whole company and a numerous Corps de Ballet.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
PRICES OF ADMISSION—Boxes and Parquette, 50 cents; Upper Tier, 25 cents; Orchestra Stalls, $1.
Production of a
NEW THREE-ACT DRAMA,
with unexceptionable cast, scenery and costume.
Mrs. JOHN WOOD in two characters.
MONDAY, Jan. 12, will be performed, first time, a drama in three acts, entitled
THE CREOLE.
Bellona St. Mars, her original character.....Mrs. John Wood
Antony Latour, the Creole.....Mr. Dyott
Alphonse de Nyon.....Mr. Sothern
Hoker, a Jew.....Mr. G. Holland
Monsieur Damiron.....Mr. H. B. Phillips
Hyacinthe St. Emilion.....Mr. Reynolds
General Malartic.....Mr. G. T. Lee
Louisie Fauriel.....Mr. J. H. Allen
Virginie.....Miss Charlotte Thompson
Mr. Walcott's ever-attractive burlesque of
HIAWATHA.
will also be given.
Mr. Walcott.....as.....Hiawatha
Mrs. John Wood.....as.....Minnehaha
Miss Mary Gannon.....as.....Pooh-pooh-mammi

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
EXTRA.
MRS. HOEY
begs to announce that her benefit will take place on
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 14,
on which occasion
A STERLING FIVE-ACT COMEDY
will be presented for the first time this season, with
OTHER ATTRACTIVE ENTERTAINMENTS,
supported by the following array of talent:

Mrs. John Wood,	Mrs. Hoey,
Mr. Lester,	Mr. Walcot,
Mr. Sothern,	Mr. G. Holland,
Mrs. Vernon,	Miss Mary Gannon,
Mr. H. B. Phillips,	Mr. Reynolds,
Mrs. J. H. Allen,	Miss Charlotte Thompson,
Mr. Peters,	Mr. Colin Stuart,
&c.,	&c., &c.

Particulars in future bills and advertisements.
Box book now open.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
FIRST BENEFIT IN NEW-YORK
OF
MRS. JOHN WOOD.
On SATURDAY, Jan. 17, 1857,
on which occasion will be produced the popular comedy of
THE SERIOUS FAMILY,
in which Mr. John Wood will make his first appearance in New-York, with other entertainments, cast to the full strength of the talented company.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock.
Tickets.....Fifty cents.
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 12, 1857,
will be presented, for the first time this season, the celebrated opera, by W. V. Wallace, Esq., entitled
MARITANA,
with the following powerful cast:
Don Cæsar de Bazan.....Mr. W. Harrison
Maritana.....Miss Louisa Pyne
Lazarillo.....Miss Pyne
Don Jose.....Mr. Guilmette
Charles II.....Mr. Horncastle
Supported by
A FULL ORCHESTRA AND EFFICIENT CHORUS.
Musical Conductor, Mr. A. Keiff, Esq.; Leader of the Orchestra, Mr. Muilenhauer.
On Tuesday evening,
THE CROWN DIAMONDS.
Tickets to all parts of the house, without reserved seats, 50 cents; Secured seats in dress circle, 25 cents extra. Orchestra arm chairs, $1; Private boxes, $5.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
J. A. MARSHALL.....Lessee,
W. R. BLAKE.....Stage Manager.
Grand dramatic and musical combination in the same week.
TRAGEDY AND OPERA
presented alternately, with the greatest strength and excellence.
Mr. FORREST
will appear for the fourth time this season,
THIS EVENING, Jan. 12, 1857,
when will be acted Shakespeare's tragedy of
KING LEAR.
King Lear.....by.....Mr. Forrest.
Sustained by the talent of the Company.
The farce of
AN OBJECT OF INTEREST.
Doors open at 6½; to begin at 7 o'clock.
Tuesday—German Opera: CZAR AND CARPENTER. Wednesday—Mr. Forrest as Virginius. Thursday—German Opera: FIDELIO. Friday—Mr. Forrest as Rolla. Saturday—German Opera, MASON AND LOCKSMITH.
Seats may be secured in advance for Mr. Forrest's nights, also for the Opera.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.
Great comedy week with a brilliant cast.
MONDAY—Colley Cibber's fine old comedy of
SHE WOULD AND SHE WOULD NOT.
With Mrs. Barrow in her favorite character of Hypolite.
Mr. Burton as Manuel; Mr. C Fisher as Pedro.
Mr. Setchell as Traffanti; Miss Polly Marshall as Flora; Miss Sarah Stevens as Rosana; Miss F. Brown as Viletta.
With the new and successful comedietta, in two acts, of
OUR WIFE.
With Mr. C. Fisher and Misses P. and L. Marshall as the two sisters.
ON TUESDAY—Shakespeare's comedy of MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING, in which Mr. Belton of the Boston Theatre, will make his first appearance in New-York as Benedick; Beatrice, Mrs. Barrow; Dogberry first time in New-York, Mr. Burton.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.
NEW HALL, No. 585 BROADWAY.
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 12, and Every Evening during the week, the new Burlesque on the Opera of
DON JUAN,
In two Acts. New Scenery, &c.
Preceding which,
NEGRO MINSTRELSY.
Concert commences at 7½ o'clock. Tickets, 25 cents. Orchestra Seats, 50 cents.
On Sunday, Jan. 18, a grand Sacred Concert, by Dodworths and the Buckleys.

DUPDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—DRESS Circle, 25 cts.; Pit, 12½

NEW-YORK CITY.

The New "Charge at Balaklava."

We ache for the pen of BILLY RUSSELL, to describe the glorious charge the carmen make every night at the gates of the Peck-slip Ferry. No boat that ever stops at the bridge below it could take over more than half the vehicles that accumulate there, and consequently whenever the gates are open there is such a rush as it is worth many a mile of travel for a sporting man to see. They despise all such vulgar methods as are elsewhere resorted to for enforcing a succession of carts according to the order of their coming, the rule being that he who takes best care of himself is best served, and the rest must stay behind and wait to be crowded out next time. Just at sun-set Saturday night there were some twenty left over by the last boat out, and as many more in addition before the next arrived. When the gate opened the next time, at least a dozen horses' heads stood in line, urged on by all the forces from behind that oaths, yells, kicks and whips could bring to bear, struggling for the first place. Of course, but one was successful and that the one that seemed the least likely at the beginning. It was wonderful, as he strained through not to see the sausage meat roll off from his flanks, and the cart-wheels, such a tearing and grinding there was. Of course, inside the gate there was a pause, to pay the ferryman, which gave time for the next line to rally for the plunge. On it came like a charge of grape-shot anxious to squeeze through a very small pop-gun. The intermixture of gray feet and bay, black legs and sorrel, the interlocking of cart-wheels and horses' haunches, made betting on the issue a mere matter of chance and recklessness. It seemed like a miracle to find, when all was over and the gate shut on the score that couldn't get in, that not a leg was broken, not a man or horse missing that entered the Straits. A sudden jerk of the bell calls the crowd that collects "on the good places to see the fun" away. Then comes the rush of infantry, and the long jumps, and the grief of the tardy ones, and the star

Now we hope that Mayor WOOD will not get wind of the valorous deeds done about Peck-slip nightly, or he may be thrusting some of his policemen in to spoil it all, for one star with his eyes open might easily enough dispose of all carts *en queue*, and make boarding the boats one of the tamest of jobs. On the ground of cruelty to animals such police interference might be proper enough, but if the owners of good horses are willing to risk their horse flesh for our delectation, who shall prevent them? Citizen, put on your bear-skin overcoat and your Crimean cap, and go down to-night and see for yourself. You'll dream of the scene for a fortnight afterwards. It is well worth the attention of all who have not enjoyed an opportunity to see cavalry practice in solemn earnest.

The Last Dodge for the "Orphans"

Perhaps you have met her—a very neatly dressed woman, wearing a plain cloak, who tells you that she has called about the two little children, Agnes and George, in your (infant) Sunday-school class. She wants to put them into the *Half-Orphan Asylum*—this is the reception day, and six dollars must be paid down. She hasn't the money by her—her employer will not advance it—the children are all ready—and if you would be so kind as to let her have it, she will give it to you on Saturday evening without fail. If she has not yet called on you, and should—mab her! She has played the game for a year or two, and "them defenceless orphans" are still at large. She tried it on a friend of ours—who rather prides himself on his Sunday-school—with "eminent success." Inquiry has convinced him of the fact that several of his friends are fellow-sufferers. N. B.—Superintendents of Sunday-schools had better carry their roll-book in their pocket.

SCARLET FEVER.—The whole number of deaths by scarlet fever in this City, for the year 1856, was 1,218, showing a large increase over the year 1855, and 1,140 more deaths than were caused by this disease in 1853.

☞ The New-York Correspondent of the Baltimore *American* says:

"A Gentleman of this City is said to have sent a New Year's present of $2,500 to the American Colonization Society. The New-York Colonization Society will have a credit with the parent society, at the next anniversary, of about $35,000 of which $16,000 will be the legacy of the late Mr. HOWARD; $5,000 of the late Mr. GRAHAM, and $5,000 contributed for one of the stations."

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

THE CASE OF THE NEW GRANADA CANAL COMPANY—CONTINUATION OF MR. GOULARD'S CROSS EXAMINATION.

The charges preferred against certain officers of the "New Granada Canal Steam Navigation Company," were, on Saturday, again under examination before Justice CONNOLLY at the Lower Police Court. The complainant was further cross-examined as follows:

Q.—You have already stated on your cross-examination that you had three interviews with Mr. REQUA. Will you now tell me when you had the next interview after the three spoken of in your cross-ex amination, and where it was? A.—I had several interviews with Mr. REQUA after those alluded to, but I cannot precisely say where the fourth one was had, whether it was at Requa's house, or at the office No. 4 Wall-street; but Mr. REQUA used to come almost every day to my house, where he made the appointments for these interviews.

Q.—Had you any interviews with Mr. REQUA previous to the deeds being executed at his office in William-street? A.—Yes.

Q.—When did you first have the first interview with Mr. REQUA at his office in William-street? A.—I have already stated that I had several interviews at Requa's house and other places; I think it was very shortly after the first interviews.

Q.—State the date of the interview? A.—I made no memorandum of the date.

Q.—State the month? A.—My first interview was in December, and the other was shortly after.

Q.—In what month did you first have an interview with Mr REQUA at his office in William street? A.—I repeat again it was shortly after the first interview; I gave a notice upon the charter, and upon that notice must be the date.

Q.—Can you fix the month from your memory? A.—I cannot.

Q.—Can you fix the year? A.—I make the same answer to that.

Q.—Can you fix within five years? A.—I make the same answer.

Q.—About how many interviews had you with Mr. REQUA in relation to the purchase of the property in the city of Brooklyn, before you saw Mr. REQUA on this subject at any place in New-York? A.—I can't recollect.

Q.—Had you as many as ten? A.—I cannot say.

Q.—Had you as many as three? A.—I cannot say.

Q.—Will you give me, Sir, as near as you now recollect, the time you had the first interview with Henry Wells, in the City of New-York, and where you had that interview, and who was present, if anybody? A.—The first interview with Henry Wells was in the City of New-York, at the office of the Company, No. 4 Wall-street, in the month of January; I was presented to him by REQUA, and as far as I can remember he was above, that day, with his clerk.

Q.—When did you first meet Henry S. Wells in relation to the matter contained in your complaint, and if not? A.—I was also presented to H. S. Wells by Requa, at No. 4 Wall-street, in the month of January or beginning of February; I don't remember the precise date.

Q.—What took place in the first interview between you and Henry Wells? A.—Nothing but the introduction to him.

Q.—How long were you there? A.—About half an hour.

Q.—Can you recollect any conversation that took place at that time between you and Henry Wells? A.—I do not; if there was any, it was about the National Bank.

Q.—Had you, at that time, had any conversation with Requa in relation to the purchase, by him, of the property in question? A.—I believe I had.

Q.—Did you in that conversation state to Henry Wells that there was a negotiation pending between you and Requa for the purchase of the property in question? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Had you, previous to that interview with Henry Wells, entered into any negotiation with Requa for the purchase of the property in question? A.—I never had any direct negotiation with Requa; I mean to say I never applied to him to buy my wife's property, but that he applied to me, and when I met him for that object it was by his own appointment; there had been a proposition from him to buy the house the first day he saw the house.

Q.—In what month did you first have an interview with Henry S. Wells, if any, in relation to the sale of the property to Mr. Requa? A.—Mr. H. S. Wells had no interview with me in relation to the sale of the property till after the delivery of the deeds to Requa?

Q.—I want to know in what month you had the first interview, and where, with Perez J. Avery? A.—It was in December, at Requa's house; it was in December, 1855.

Q.—Please state what took place at that interview? A.—Requa and Avery spoke to me about the National Bank of New-Granada; they made to me the proposition to accept the cashiership or presidency of that Bank.

Q.—Is the signature to this paper, now produced, yours. A.—It is my signature.

(The paper produced was a letter addressed to "James A. Requa, Esq.," and read as follows:)

BROOKLYN, April 19, 1856.

JAMES A. REQUA, Esq.—*Dear Sir*: From an interview I had with my esteemed friend, Chas. J. Loury, Esq., I am induced to write you, expressing my regret for the remarks made by myself, under excitement, to some of your associates, reflecting discredit upon you as a gentleman and a man of honor. I hereby retract them, and exonerate you from the same, and trust that our unhappy differences may be at an end. Yours respectfully,

E GOULARD.

Q.—Do you know Alvah Hunt? A.—I do.

Q.—When did you first become acquainted with him? A.—About the end of July, 1856.

Q.—Did you, after your acquaintance with him, make any memorandum in his office in relation to the property referred to in your complaint in this case, stating to him in writing, that you would keep all scandalous proceedings in relation to this case if before Thursday my wife's property is returned, and mortgage taken upon it paid, or payment guaranteed satisfactory? A.—No case had been begun against the company, or any body else, by me when I first became acquainted with Alvah Hunt, and I had a letter delivered to him.

[Counsel for defence contends that this is not an answer to the question. Complainant refuses to give any other answer, and the Court decides that they will suspend their decision upon the matter for the present. Counsel for Requa excepts to the decision.]

Q.—Did you have any interview with Starbuck, Rollo and Frost, or either of them, in reference to the sale of the property to Requa, until after the deeds had been delivered to Mr. Requa? A.—I did not.

Here the case was adjourned to Thursday next.

A BAD FELLOW—DARING OUTRAGE.

Captain Twomey, of the Nineteenth Ward, made the following report to the Chief of Police on Saturday morning:

"At 9¾ o'clock A. M., Officer Thomas Booth, of this District, having heard the screams of a woman, apparently struggling to free herself from the grasp of some party, hastened in the direction of the noise, and in Forty-fourth-street, near Third-avenue, he saw the prisoner, Nugent, in the act of perpetrating an outrage upon the person of a woman, whom he had knocked down on the sidewalk. Upon hearing the officer approach, the fellow instantly took to his heels, hotly pursued by the officer. He entered the building in Forty-fourth-street, where he was overtaken, and a rough and tumble fight took place—the fellow fighting like a tiger to escape, tearing the officer's clothes and injuring him slightly. Officer Smith, on the adjoining post, hearing the noise, hastened to the assistance of Officer Booth, and they succeeded in lodging the desperado safely in the station house. Upon looking for the woman, after arresting Nugent, she was nowhere to be found, although diligent search was made for her by the officers. This Nugent is one of a gang who infest the neighborhood of Thirty-eighth and Forty-second streets, and Second and Third avenues, who stop at the commission of no crime; and, although they are frequently arrested, it is but seldom that we can succeed in having them convicted. Fortunately for the ends of justice, a warrant has been issued some time since for the arrest of Nugent, for assault and battery; and on waiting upon the complainant in the case this morning, he expresses a determination to prosecute the fellow to conviction, should he escape this charge of rape, by reason of the absence of complainant—the officers being again unable to find her this morning."

ACCUSED OF BEING TOO CONFIDENTIAL.

A genteel-looking man named W. H. Phillips was brought before justice CONNOLLY on Saturday charged with defrauding the proprietors of the Florence Hotel by means of false checks, and other devices. He was arrested at Reading, Connecticut, and was brought to this City by officer Bissell of Norwalk.

Phillips is also charged with swindling parties in Williamsburg, and he is said to have obtained also $500 in Bridgeport, by his plausible misrepresentations.

It is further said that he is very well connected in this city; but his friends, tired of his scandalous proceedings, will no longer interfere to screen him from justice.

The magistrate committed him for an examination.

CAPTURE OF A FUGITIVE.

Howard Gillespie *alias* James Wells, said to be a noted burglar, belonging in Lansingburgh, in this State, against whom some half-a-dozen warrants are out, was arrested yesterday in the Sixth Ward by Captain Dowling and Sergeant Jourdan, on a warrant issued by Justice RANSOM, of Lansingburgh. Justice CONNOLLY committed the accused temporarily until he can be sent back to Lansingburgh.

CAPTURED.

Thomas Sweeney, the man who broke into the house of the widow McCabe, No. 112 West Forty-second street, on the 1st of January, and who, while ransacking the premises, was surprised, but made his escape, was on Saturday arrested and brought before Justice CONNOLLY at the Tombs, who committed him to answer.

CHARGE OF OBTAINING GOODS UNDER FALSE PRETENCES.

Gertschalk Brown, a resident of Savannah, was brought before Justice CONNOLLY, on Friday, on a charge of obtaining $1,650 worth of dry goods from Lymen, Barnes & Co., of this City, by means of false and fraudulent pretences.

The alleged fraud was committed in November last. The complainants aver that Brown represented himself to be worth more than $5,000 over all his debts and liabilities, and that upon the strength of such representations the goods in question were sold him; but since that time they have ascertained that the statements of the accused were false, and made only with a view to defraud.

Brown was held to await the result of an examination.

ANOTHER GARROTE ROBBERY.

Mr J. F. Pendleton, a resident of Hamilton-avenue, Brooklyn, was garroted in West Broadway, on Thursday night. He had been to visit his brother in Wooster-street, and while passing through West Broadway, in the vicinity of Lispenard-street, three men stealthily approached him from behind. Before he was aware of their presence, one of them, a tall and powerful man, seized him by the arms, and drawing them behind him held him firmly, while the other two robbed him of his pocket-book containing $35. The rascals attempted to take his gold watch, also, but it did not come from his pocket easily, and fearing detection, they hurried off without it. They broke the chain, however, in their efforts. The robbery was done so quietly and adroitly, that Mr. Pendleton is unable to give any description of them likely to lead to their arrest.

An Interesting Exhibition at the City Hall.

There was a very interesting exhibition at the office of the Chief of Police on Saturday forenoon. Forty one young men, reported by the Police to be professional thieves, were there "shown up" to the Police, and a great concourse of citizens attracted by the novelty sight. A harder looking set of vagabonds were scarcely ever congregated in the same space. Scarcely one of them that did not look "fit for treasons, stratagems and spoils" of any kind, in any way. They were all captured at their haunts the previous night—17 of them in the Fourth Ward and 14 in the Eighth Ward—by an order from Mayor WOOD to that effect. Only one of them owned up to being a thief; all the others specified a variety of respectable occupations by which they claimed to gain a livelihood. Two of them, James Wilson and Joseph Scanlan were recognized as escaped convicts, having escaped from Kings County Jail on Christmas night; and they of course were returned to the custody of the Brooklyn authorities. Captain Dilcbett reports those arrested in his Ward as "thieving muggers, garroters, pickpockets, sneak thieves, river thieves, burglars, pimps and bullies for houses of prostitution," and adds: "They are well-known to the Police of my district as thieves. They nightly congregate in various parts of the Ward and sally forth in bodies to commit crime of almost every description." Among the Fourth Ward gang was a little deaf mute named John Hurley, who acts as a sort of "pointer" or spy for the thieves with who m he is associated. When a highway robbery is committed by his companions, and an outcry is raised, he runs a block or two off and by sounding the alarm rap with a Policeman's club misleads the officers by causing them to run in the wrong direction.

Of the fourteen arrested in his Ward, Capt. Turnbull says: "These persons were taken from a disorderly house, No. 385 Spring-street, kept by one John Hansen. The place is a resort of thieves both day and night, greatly to the annoyance of the neighborhood; and it is strongly suspected that many of the burglaries and highway robberies are concocted and put in execution by the party congregating in this place."

The following are the names, nation, age, occupation, &c., of the prisoners as given by themselves.

FOURTH WARD.

Name.	Nation.	Age.	Occupation.	Charge.
John Davis	U. S.	18	Thief	Thief.
Ralph Walter	U. S.	50	Carpenter	Thief.
G. Van Arsdale	U. S.	19	Sailor	Thief.
James Wilson	U. S.	17	Shipbuilder	Thief.
John Monahan	Ireland	23	Cooper	Mugger Thief.
Michael Nugent	Ireland	17	Baker	Mugger Thief.
Geo. Rogers	Ireland	16	Thief	Mugger Thief.
James Silvers	Ireland	21	Painter	Pickpocket.
Wm. Wallace	U. S.	20	Shipscrank'r	Pickpocket.
Thomas Colton	U. S.	21	Laborer	Pick-pocket.
John Moore	Ireland	24	Sailor	Sneak Thief.
Morris Quinlan	Ireland	18	Cooper	Sneak Thief.
Steph Safford	U. S.	28	Carver	Sneak Thief.
Barry Schelck	Germany	22	Bartender	Sneak Thief.
James Phelan	U. S.	19	Waterman	River Thief.
Hy. Simmons	Ireland	18	Laborer	River Thief.
Chas. Hayden	U. S.	27	Sailor	River Thief.
Jas. Johnson	U. S.	18	Sailor	River Thief.
Wm. Wright	Ireland	18	Laborer	River Thief.
James Duffy	Ireland	17	Laborer	Burglar.
Jos. Harrington	Ireland	16	Cooper	Burglar.
Pat Nugent	Ireland	19	Laborer	Burglar.
John Moore	U. S.	21	Harness'k'r	Burglar.
James Smith	Scotland	21	Plasterer	(Three items. Principally to
Pat McDermott	U. S.	26	Plumber	do
James Rooney	England	28	Painter	Thief.
Wm. Brown	Ireland	21	Wood tu'r	Thief.
John Fegan	Ireland	26	Sailor	Thief.
John Hurley	Ireland	18	Thief	Jackall.
Jos. Scanlon	U. S.	17	Cooper	Burglar.

EIGHTH WARD.

Name	Nation.	Age.	Occupation.	Charge.
Wm. Mason,	U. S.	30	Trunkm'k'r,	dis'y cond't.
John Vanderz,	U. S.	18	Gilder,	dis'y cond't.
Chas. Thompson,	U. S.	21	Cigar maker,	dis'y cond't.
John Morgis,	U. S.	20	Oysters,	dis'y cond't.
Wm. Shields,	Ireland.	20	Brush m'k'r,	dis'y cond't.
John O'Hara,	Ireland.	33	Barkeeper,	dis'y cond't.
Wm. Anderson,	Ireland.	17	Express,	dis'y cond't.
David Byrnes,	Ireland.	15	Clerk,	dis'y cond't.
Joseph Wray,	Ireland.	21	Painter,	dis'y cond't.
Matthew Long,	Ireland.	18	Painter,	dis'y cond't.
Morgs McDermott,	Ireland.	17	Soda Water,	dis'y cond't.
Alex. Logue,	Ireland.	31	Mechanic,	dis'y cond't.
Nath Betts,	Ireland.	18	Mechanic,	dis'y cond't.
Sam'l Nickson,			Porter,	dis'y cond't.

The Eighth Ward party was dismissed. They were not near so vicious looking as those from the Fourth Ward, who were taken before Justice CONNOLLY and committed to the Tombs till Monday, when he will try to send them to the Penitentiary for 60 days each, as vagrants.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—MONDAY, Jan. 12.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 14 83, 87. *Part II.*—Nos 45, 142, 144, 147, 150, 158, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 75, 78, 123, 151, 175.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit.*—*Part I.*—Nos. 8, 171, 185, 199, 563, 547, 245, 247, 249, 251, 253, 255, 257, 261, 263. *Part II.*—Nos. 82, 102, 26, 56, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 138, 140, 142, 144, 146, 148, 150, 152, 154, 158, 160, 162, 164, 166, 168, 170, 172, 174, 176, 178, 180, 182, 184, 186, 188, 190, 192, 194, 196, 198, 200, 202, 204, 206, 208, 214, 218, 220.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term.*—*Cases I.*—No. 2. *Cases II.*—Nos. 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 73, 74, 109, 112, 162, 176, 185, 189, 203, 243.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Judge Hall.

THE SICKELS CUT-OFF—MOTION FOR ATTACHMENT.

William B. Sickels et al. vs. *William Borden et al.*—This was a motion for an attachment against the agent, the captain and the engineer of the steamboat *Metropolis* for a contempt of Court. A trial took place between the parties some time since, in which the plaintiff recovered damages against the defendant for an infringement of Sickels' patent in the machinery used for cutting off steam on board the steamer *Metropolis*. After that verdict an injunction was issued out of this Court to restrain the defendant from continuing the infringement complained of, except on the terms of paying the plaintiffs $12 a day for the use of the patent.

The defendants thereupon made an alteration in the machinery and continued to use it without paying the $12 a day. The plaintiffs, however, claim that the alteration was not such a one as to obviate the charge of infringement, and therefore move that the defendant be attached for disobeying the injunction.

For plaintiffs, Mr. Dickerson; for defendants, Mr. Cutting.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM—Jan. 10.

Before Hon. Justices Oakley, Sloson, Hoffman and Bosworth.

DECISIONS.

A. S. Brown vs. *F. G. Richardson.*—Default set aside on payment of costs of the December Term and $10 costs of the motion and cause restored to its place on the Calendar of the present Term if plaintiff so elect. If costs are not paid on or before Wednesday next, default to stand.

David Bebell vs. *J. C. Barker.*—Motion granted with $5 costs.

O. Wetmore, Jr., vs. *Thos. Richardson.*—Appeal dismissed with costs.

To What Extent a Party Can Control Stock When Pledged as Collateral Security—The Rights of the Pledgee and Pledgor.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.—JAN. 8.

Before Judge Ingraham.

James M. Lewis vs. *John A Graham, et al.*—INGRAHAM, First Judge.—The plaintiff has brought this action against the defendants, who are members of a limited partnership, to obtain an account claiming a right to redeem certain securities left by Nathaniel J. Brown, the assignor of the plaintiff, with the defendants, to secure the payment of two notes of Brown, held by the defendants.

In August, 1844, the defendants were in partnership, Varnum being the special partner, and the other defendants general partners. At that time one Brown, of Illinois, for a good consideration, gave to the defendant's firm his two promissory notes for $2,736 87, payable in twelve months after date.

Brown delivered at the same time, as collateral security for the said two notes, sundry certificates of Illinois state indebtedness, some drawing interest, and some without any interest specified therein, *amounting* to $8,500.

Afterwards, in 1846, Brown delivered to the defendants, as further security for the said notes, eight other certificates of Illinois indebtedness, each for $182 50, payable with interest at a future day.

The agreement under which these notes were given, with the securities, was in writing. By it Brown agreed that if the notes were not paid at the expiration of twelve months, the securities or collaterals were to be under the control of the defendant's firm, and said firm was authorized to dispose of and sell said securities after sixty days from the maturity of the notes, and apply the proceeds thereof to the credit of Brown.

The collaterals were to be sold at the highest market value in New-York; and the firm was only authorized to sell so much of the collaterals as would pay off and discharge the indebtedness of Brown: Brown's notes remained unpaid at maturity, excepting as to $200, which was paid on one of the notes when it fell due. The defendant's firm repeatedly demanded payment of Brown, prior to 16th of January, 1848, by letters through the mail, which were received by Brown, and on the 16th of February, 1848, they sent Brown a letter, which was received by him in Illinois, demanding payment, and inclosing a notice that all the securities held by them as collateral, and delivered when the notes were passed to Brown, would be sold on the 21st of February, to pay indebtedness of Brown on his notes to them. This notice did not include the eight certificates delivered in 1846, as they were not mentioned therein. An answer was received to this letter, dated 2d February, acknowledging that such letter came to hand that day, surges ing modes of settlement, and asking for a further delay of 30 days.

On the 21st February the securities were all sold at auction, including those delivered in 1845, for a sum less than the amount due to the defendants, and were purchased by the special partner, Varnum, on his own account.

On the 22d of February, 1848, the defendants wrote Brown a letter, informing him of the sale, and inclosing an account showing a balance due from Brown of $1,261, the payment of which was claimed by them. In January, 1854, Brown offered to the defendant, Varnum, in writing, to pay off the amount of the notes and interest, and demanded the delivery to him of the collaterals held by him, and credit for the money paid on them, which was refused.

On 21st January, 1854, Brown assigned his claims to the plaintiff for all the securities so pledged by him, in trust, to collect the same, and out of the proceeds to pay the expenses and two and a half per cent. commissions; then to pay to Haynes and Hyer certain indebtedness of Brown to them; and, lastly, to pay over the proceeds to Brown or his legal representatives.

This action was commenced by the assignee on the 18th February, 1854.

An objection is taken by the defence that sufficient parties are not before the Court, because the *cestuiques trusts*, under the assignment of Brown, are not named as plaintiffs. Before the Code there was no necessity for joining them in such an action. The assignee had full power to collect such claims in his own name. By the 11th section of the Code of Procedure every action is to be brought in the name of the real party in interest; but the section 118 an exception is made in favor of a trustee of an express trust, and in some other cases, in which an action may be maintained by the trustee without joining with him the persons for whose benefit the action is prosecuted.

The subsequent clause of 1851 was not intended to limit the meaning of the term trustee of an express trust to the case therein mentioned, but to extend it so that it should *include* a person with whom a contract is made for the benefit of another. I think there can be no doubt as to the right of the plaintiff to maintain the action in his own name, without joining *cestuique trusts* as parties.

Even if it were necessary, however, the defendants cannot now make the objection. By section 144, defect of parties may be objected to by the demurrer, and by section 147, in the answer in certain cases. If no such objection is taken either by demurrer or answer, the defendant is deemed to have waived the same. As to such objection is properly made in the answer, it cannot now be made available by the defendant's.

The first question which arises in an examination of this case upon the merits is, whether the agreement by which these securities were placed in the defendants' possession is to be regarded as a mortgage, or merely pledging the property by way of security. The counsel claims that the agreements is, in fact, a mortgage, and that as such the holders had a right to sell the securities forthwith on forfeiture by non payment.

The distinction stated in Brownell vs. Hawkins—4 Barber S. C. Rep. 491, is urged in the defendants favor. A mortgage is a sale of goods, with a condition that if the mortgagor pays, it shall be void. A pledge contains no words of sale, but an authority, if the debt is not paid, to sell the pledge for that purpose. In the one case the title passes to the mortgagee, in the other the title remains in the pledgor, although possession is given to the pledgee. Recognizing this distinction as correct, still there is nothing in this agreement that will warrant the conclusion that the assignor intended, at the time of execution, to convey to the defendants' firm his title to the property pledged. On the contrary, the whole tenor of the instrument shows, I think conclusively, that his intent was merely to pledge the property as security.

He says therein: "As security for the payment of the notes, I have deposited with them the securities, &c." The defendants' control over the securities was only to be, in case of failure, to pay the notes for which they were pledged, and then they were only to be sold at the highest market price, and in any event the defendant's could only sell enough of the securities to pay the debt of Brown. These provisions are entirely inconsistent with the requisites of a mortgage, in which it is necessary that the title should pass at the time of execution of the mortgage, and by which, if failure to pay at maturity happens, the right of redemption ceases, and the title becomes absolute, subject to relief in a Court of Equity. Brown vs. Bement et al., 8 J. Rep. 96; Ackley vs. Finch, 1 Cowen, 290. Brownell vs. Hawkins, 4 Barb. S. C., 491.

The clause giving the defendants control of the property, after failure to pay, gives no other or further right than a pledgee has on failure of the pledgor to redeem the pledge. The pledgee has possession, and he thereby obtains the control of the property, so as to proceed according to law, and sell the pledge to obtain payment of the debt for which it was pledged. But in case of an ordinary pledge, and in this case by express agreement, he can only sell enough to discharge the debt, and cannot claim a forfeiture of the whole property, as he could under a mortgage. Dykers vs. Allen, 7 Hill, 497.

I have treated this question on the supposition that the distinction above stated in 4 Barb S. C. was correct, although I am not prepared to adopt it as broadly as there stated; and the case of Wilson vs. Little, 2 Comst., 443, shows that actual title to the pledged property is not always sufficient to make the instrument pledging it a mortgage. In that case the property (stock) was deposited as security for money loaned, with authority to sell on non-payment of the loan, and the stock was actually transferred to the pledgee. There the same grounds were urged as in this, that the instrument was a mortgage, and the property forfeited on non-payment; but the Court held, notwithstanding the title had passed to the pledgee, that the instrument was not a mortgage, and that the property pledged could only be sold after demand of payment. See 5 J. R., 258; 10 J. R., 471.

The next question in this case is, what acts are required from the pledgee, after failure to pay the debt, before he can sell the pledge for that purpose. The plaintiff contends that demand of payment from the debtor, and not of the time and place of such sale, must be served before the sale can be legally made. That a demand of payment is necessary, is sustained by all the authorities—Story on Bailments, 348, 310; Wilson vs. Little, 2 Coen., 443; Stearns vs. Marsh, 4 Denio, 227. The necessity of such demand was conceded by the defendant's counsel upon the trial, and the counsel only differed upon the necessity of notice. In Stearns vs. Marsh, 4 Denio, 227, Mr. Justice Jewett says: "As the law now is, the pledgee may file a bill in Chancery for a foreclosure and proceed to a judicial sale, or he may sell without judicial process, upon giving reasonable notice to the pledgor to redeem and of the intended sale." Again: "Personal notice to the pledgor to redeem and of the intended sale, must be given, in order to authorize a sale by the act of the party. Before giving such notice, the pledgee has no right to sell the pledge, and if he do, the pledgor may recover the value of it from him without tendering the debt."

The same rule is adopted in Brown vs. Ward and al., 9 Howard Rep. 497; 8 Duer's Rep. 660-497; Mr. Justice Hoffman holding that a right to sell property that was pledged could only be exercised after the debt is due, upon a demand for payment and notice of the sale. 2 Kent. Com. 581; Story on Bailment 308; Patchin vs. Pierce, 12 Wendell Rep. 81; 4 Kent's Com. 139.

I have not been able to find any case, and none was cited on the argument, distinctly holding that a demand of the money due, without notice of the time and place of sale, was sufficient to protect the pledgee in making the sale.

In the case of Wilson vs. Little *supra*, which was mainly relied on by the defendant's counsel, it is said that the pawnee cannot sell without a demand of payments previously.

But in that case it is nowhere said that a notice of the sale was not necessary, and in the contract on which that action was brought notice of the sale was dispensed with.

See also Tucker vs. Wilson, 1 P. Wm. Rep., 261; Lockwood vs. Ewer, 2 Atk. Rep. 303; De Lisle vs. Priestman, 1 Brown's Penn. Rep. 176; Willard's Equity Jur'n. p. 457.

A sale of the pledge was not valid, so as to protect the pledgee, without a previous demand of payment and notice to the pledgor before the sale.

Was the demand and notice as proven in this case sufficient?

It is in proof that the pledges repeatedly demanded payment of the debt due, by letters which were received by Brown.

On the 18th January, 1848, a letter was sent to Brown, demanding payment, and giving notice of the sale of the stocks pledged, as stated in notice of sale inclosed for the 21st February next ensuing. This notice only referred to the stocks pledged at the time of the original transaction, and did not include the eight certificates of indebtedness subsequently pledged by Brown, as additional security, in 1846.

So far as relates to the property specified in the notice of sale, I think there can be no doubt as to the sufficiency both of the demand and notice. It was made thirty-four days before the sale, and was sufficiently explicit in the demand, and also in the notice that the property would be sold at the time appointed. No objection is taken to it on these grounds. But it is objected to the sufficiency of this notice, that the time was too short, inasmuch as Brown was at that time in Illinois; and that it appears by Brown's letter in answer to the notice that it was not received by him until the 2d February. I am not willing to give any such effect to the statement in Brown's letter that the notice came to hand that day.

Presumptively, the notice was sufficient. If the plaintiff relied on the distance of Brown from this City as an objection to the sufficiency of the notice, he should have shown that the time of transmission by mail was such as to deprive Brown of the benefit of the notice. Until that is shown, we have no right to presume that the course of the mail was such as to prevent Brown from attending to the sale of the property pledged. Even if it be taken for granted that the notice was not received until the 3d February, it would not follow that he had not ample time to have come to New-York after that time, and have attended to the redemption of the property here.

But such notice cannot be made applicable to the eight certificates of $182 50, each of which was not included therein. Brown, from the notice served upon him, had a right to conclude that the defendants' firm (the pledgors) did not intend at that time to sell anything except the property advertised in the notice. He knew they could not properly sell at auction any of the property of which they had not given previous notice. The subsequent notice in the papers, for three days, of the intended sale of these certificates did not remedy the defect; Brown had no notice thereof, and was not bound thereby, and I see no ground upon which the omission of these certificates in the first notice can be remedied.

It is contended, however, by the plaintiff, that the sale was void, inasmuch as the defendant, Varnum, was the purchaser, he being the special partner in the defendants' firm.

It must be conceded that a purchase by the pledgee—or by one of the pledgees, if there are more than one—does not alter the right of the pledgor; such a purchase does not terminate the bailment, but leaves the purchaser the same responsibility to the pledgor as before the sale. (Story on Bailment, 319.) The general rule was fully laid down by the Chancellor, in Torrey vs. Bank of Orleans, 9 Paige, 649, 663, as a rule of universal application to all persons coming within its principle, that no party can be permitted to purchase an interest, where he has a duty to perform that is inconsistent with the character of purchaser. See Hawley vs. Cramer, 4 Cow. Rep., 736. This doctrine was not disputed by the defendants' counsel, but he denied its applicability to the defendant Varnum, claiming that his relation as special partner to the other defendant was such as to deprive him of the character of pledgee and of any right to interfere with the pledge, and of course imposed on him no duty towards the pledgor.

The property was pledged to the defendant's firm. The persons then having a right to act in the management of the affairs of the firm, were the bailees, and they only were charged with the duty of selling at the highest market price, the securities so pledged.

By the statute authorizing limited partnerships the special partner is prohibited from transacting any business on account of the partnership, nor can he be employed as agent, attorney or otherwise, and any interference contrary to these provisions renders him liable as a general partner. Sect. 17.

There was no duty which Varnum could assume to discharge in reference to the indebtedness of Brown to the firm without making himself liable as a general partner. As the statute prohibited him from acting, and as in fact he never assumed to act as a partner, no duty devolved upon him in reference to the bailment. He could not direct or aid in the sale of the securities. An attempt to interfere with the sale of them would have made him liable. A refusal to do so did not involve him in any neglect of duty. If this be so, and if, during the partnership, the special partner was not one of the persons charged with the duty of controlling and preserving the pledge, the subsequent dissolution of the partnership did not alter his liability; the bailees were the persons originally constituted by the act of the pledgor, and no other could be substituted by the mere fact that the partnership had been dissolved by its own limitation.

The special partner, it is true, may advise as to the interest of the partnership, but so may any one else. Such advice is no act or control of the partnership funds or duties, and does not in my opinion alter the position of the defendant Varnum. Although this question is not free from difficulty, I am inclined to think the view I have taken of it to be the correct one.

The remaining question is, what tender is necessary to entitle the plaintiff to bring this action.

The tender made was contained in the letter of 19th January, 1854, addressed to the defendant Varnum, stating that the defendant's firm had transferred to him the notes and securities, offering to pay the two notes and demanding the collaterals. If any had been paid off, the demand was varied accordingly.

The like demand was made upon the firm.

If I am right in my previous conclusions as to the validity of the sale of the first security pledged by Brown, then it is evident that no tender could have been made of the balance until that balance had been ascertained, and if any portion of the securities, either principal or interest, had been collected, the like accounting would be necessary—under either case the offer to pay was sufficient, and as the firm had put it out of their power to comply with their duty, in payment, by selling the certificates of indebtedness, it was not necessary to make any further tender.

In Wilson vs. Little, 4 Comstock, 449, Mr. Justice Ruggles says, the sale by the defendant before payment demanded was, therefore, wrongful. The defendants having voluntarily put it out of their power to restore the pledge, a tender of the money borrowed would have been fruitless, and was, therefore, unnecessary. The same rule is stated in Cortelyou vs. Lansing, 2 Caine's Cases in Error, p. 200.

My conclusions, therefore, are:

First—That the instrument under which these securities were transferred to the defendant's firm was a pledge, and not a mortgage;

Second—That on forfeiture for non-payment of the notes, the pledgees were required to demand payment and give notice of the intended sale, before sale of the securities could be made by them, so as to deprive the pledgor of his right to redeem;

Third—That the demand and notice as to all the securities pledged, except the eight securities pledged in 1846, was sufficient;

Fourth—That no notice was given of the sale of the eight certificates pledged in 1846, and that such sale was invalid against the plaintiff and Brown.

Fifth—That the special partner Varnum was not prohibited, by his relation to the firm, from purchasing the securities at the time of the sale by the pledgees.

Sixth—That the offer of Brown to pay the notes was sufficient, without an actual tender of the money, and that any tender was unnecessary, as the defendant's firm had, by the sale of the securities, rendered such tender fruitless.

It follows, therefore, that the plaintiff is entitled to a judgment directing an account of the moneys received on the securities which were pledged in 1846, and in stating such account the balance due from the plaintiff on the loan must also be stated. As the complaint avers that such securities have been paid, and the same is not denied in the answer, the only further provision necessary in the judgment would be that the balance remaining unpaid by either party to the other should be recovered, and such order will be reserved until the report of the referee on the accounting is brought in.

Judgment for the plaintiff that the defendant account and reference ordered to Michael Ulshoeffer, Esq., to take the account as to the certificates pledged in 1846, and report to this Court. Further directions are reserved until the coming in of the report.

E. P. Fessenden and E. W. Bonney, for plaintiff; Mott and Murray, and S. A. Foote, for defendants.

MARINE COURT.

Before Judge McCarthy.

John B. Latour vs. *Joseph Solomon.*—This was a suit on an assigned claim. It seems that one Dominique Gourieux, a political refugee from the French penal colony of Cayenne, and at present an importer and dealer in laces and embroideries, intrusted the wife of the defendant with goods for her to sell, during two or three years back. He alleges that Mrs. Solomon is still indebted to him in the sum of $350 for laces, and assigns the claim to the plaintiff. The defendant, who is a tinsmith and birdcage maker, denies his liability, alleging that the transactions of Gourieux with his wife were individually and solely with her and were known to be so.

Mrs. Solomon, being called, testified that she

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, JAN. 12, AT 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern:

$3,000 Illinois Central Railroad 7 per cent. Construction Bonds.
$3,000 New-York and Harlem Railroad 3d Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.
$5,000 New-York and New-Haven Railroad 1st Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds.
$5,000 Terra Haute and Alton Railroad 2d Mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds.
$3,000 Milwaukee and Horicon Railroad 1st Mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds.
$5,000 Great Western (Ill.) Railroad 1st Mortgage 10 per cent. Bonds.
$20,000 Chicago and Mississippi R. R. 3d Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.
$8,000 Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad 2d Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.
$9,000 Sacramento City 10 per cent. Bonds.
9 shares Chicago, St. Paul and Fond du Lac Railroad.....$100 each
35 shares New-York and Erie Railroad.....$100 each
2000 shares New-York and Passaic Quarrying and Manufacturing Co.....$30 each
15 shares Corn Exchange Bank.....$100 each
10 shares Farmers' and Citizens Bank of Long Island.....$25 each
10 shares Delaware and Hudson Canal Co.....$100 each
20 shares Excelsior Fire Insurance Co.....$25 each
60 shares Rutgers Fire Insurance Co.....$25 each

Terms of sale, 10 per cent. this day, and the balance before 1 o'clock to-morrow. The accrued interest on all the bonds will be charged to the purchaser. Next regular sale on THURSDAY, Jan. 15.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Auctioneer and Banker No. 4 Broad-st.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

REFEREE'S SALE BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON BEACH, ARLINGTON, CORTLANDT, GREENWICH, AND 35th-STREETS.—ANTHONY J BLEECKER & CO., will sell, at auction at the Merchants' Exchange, on FRIDAY, Jan. 30, at 12 o'clock, the following valuable property, viz:

ON BEACH-ST.—The House and Lot known as No. 9 Beach-st., being on the N. side of the street corner of St. John's alley; size of lot 18.x70. The House and Lot known as No. 15 Beach-st., on the N. side. The lot beginning 40 ft. W. of St. John's alley, and being in size 20x60. The House and Lot adjoining the above, and known as No. 17 Beach-st.; size of lot 20 ft. front and rear by 68.11 and 69.1 in depth.

ON WASHINGTON-ST.—The House and Lot on the E. side of Washington-st., known as No. 151 between Liberty and Cedar-sts. Lot in size 15.3 front and about 45 ft. deep.

ON CORTLANDT-ST.—The House and Lot S. side Cortlandt-st., and known as No. 73; size of lot 20.6x59 ft.

ON GREENWICH-ST.—The House and Lot E. side Greenwich-st., between Hammersley and Clarkson sts., and known as No. 597; size of lot 24x104 ft.

ON 33D-ST.—The valuable Lot on the S. side of 33d-st., 300 ft. E. of 9th-av., being in size 25x98.9. The street has a width of 100 feet.

GREENWOOD CEMETERY.—The Lot known as No. 4841, in the plan of Greenwood Cemetery, containing 300 superficial feet.

PEW IN ST. JOHN'S CHAPEL ON VARICK-ST.—The Pew No. 132, in the South aisle of the Chapel, with the fixtures belonging thereto

For maps and further particulars, apply to the Auctioneers, No. 7 Broad-st

By order of CHAS. EDWARDS, Referee.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL—THIS DAY, JAN. 12, AT 10½ o'clock, at No. 102 West 31st-st., east of the 8th-av., the entire rosewood, oak and mahogany furniture of the house, all of which is first-class, and worthy the special attention of purchasers. The whole to be sold at public to the highest bidder, catalogues of which will be issued, and can be had on the morning of sale, which will be positive without regard to weather, consisting of rich chandeliers and gas-fixtures throughout the house, superb rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, made by Nunns & Fisher, used but three months; magnificent carved rosewood parlor furniture, en suite, in silk, brocatel and reps; recamier and Turkish chairs in moquet and tapestry; two elegant rosewood marble-top etageres, rich carved pier and mantel mirrors, marble-top centre and pier tables, brocade and lace curtains, elegant clocks, rich mantel vases and ornaments, velvet, Wilton and ingrain carpets; valuable collection of oil-paintings, embracing historical subjects, fine land architectural views, foreign and home scenery, &c.; rosewood carved bedsteads, Hair Mattresses, bureaus, washstands, superb hair mattresses, feather beds, two elegant rosewood secretary bookcases, extension table, solid silver ware, cut glass, rich China, copper and other culinary utensils, with a large variety of chamber and basement furniture of every description, in fifteen rooms, portable heater, stoves, &c.

D. S. HOUGH, Auctioneer

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION, ON TUESDAY, Jan. 13, at 10½ A. M., all the rich household goods in the elegant private residence, No. 249 West 22d-st. The house is replete with the modern and appurtenances for genteel housekeepers and all in fine order, to be sold without reserve. From the catalogue, which is now ready, may be enumerated the following, viz: China dinner and tea sets, ivory cutlery, cut glass ware, silver tea sets, salvers, spoons and forks, two solid rosewood suites, four centre and side tables, velvet and Brussels carpets, pier and oval glasses, fine oil-paintings, mantel clocks and ornaments, decanters, tumblers, wines, waiters, imported gas fixtures, fine 7-octave piano-forte, nearly new, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, bureau and washstands, sofas, chairs, feather beds, and pillows, fine hair mattresses, tables, rockers, fine blankets and bedding, together with a multitude of other articles too numerous to mention. Housekeepers will find this sale particularly worthy of attention from the large quantity and fine quality of the goods. Sale commences in the parlors at precisely 10½ A. M.

SAMUEL OSGOOD, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS, &c.—The sale, which commenced on Tuesday, Jan. 6, at the stores of Robert Davis, Nos. 644 and 646 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st., by order of the Supreme Court, under direction of the United States Trust Company as receivers, will be continued THIS DAY, Jan. 12, and following days, at 10½ A. M., commencing at lot 1,408 on catalogue, comprising in Monday's sale, children's sigs, carriages, wagons, &c.; an extensive assortment of japanned trays in sets, waiters, &c.; cages, toys, China, glass ware, lamps, &c.

N. B.—Those who have purchased at the above sale will please remove their goods before Monday, 10 o'clock A. M. SAMUEL OSGOOD & CO., Auctioneers, Office No. 81 Nassau-st.

HENRY B. HERTS, Jr., Auctioneer.

ATTRACTIVE SALE OF FIRST-CLASS FURS.—HENRY B. HERTS, Jr., Auctioneer, will sell on TUESDAY, Jan. 13, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the fur store No. 44 Malden-lane, a choice assortment of first-class furs, in capes, muffs, victorines, muffs, cuffs, fur coats, gloves, robes, caps, &c., the whole to be sold without reserve, for account of the fur store No. 44 Malden-lane, every article strictly warranted, and as the furs are intended to be sold, a deposit will be required from purchasers.

SAMUEL OSGOOD, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF THE ASSETS OF THE LATE FIRM OF BOUCK & MAN.—SAMUEL OSGOOD & CO. will sell by order of the assignee, at their stores, No. 81 Nassau-st., on WEDNESDAY, at 12 o'clock M., the assets of the above firm, consisting of notes, judgments, and book debts—a schedule of which can be seen on application to J. W. BROWN, No. 42 Front-st., and on day of sale at the office of the auctioneers, No. 81 Nassau-st.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA.—By J. S. H. BARTLETT, TUESDAY, Jan 13, at 10 o'clock, at No. 281 Pearl-st., in lots from the shelves, worthy the notice of dealers. Goods well packed for shipping, and catalogues now ready. Sales every Tuesday.

GREAT SALE OF COAL LANDS IN WYOMING VALLEY, LUZERNE COUNTY, PENN.—The North Pennsylvania Coal Company will sell on THURSDAY, Jan. 22, 1857, at public auction on the premises, to the highest bidder, without reserve or limitation, four tracts of unsurpassed Coal Land. Said lands are situated 2½ miles North of Wilkes-Barre, in the heart of the Wyoming Coal Basin, and contain together about 382 acres, as follows: Wagner Tract, (No. 1,) 87 acres, 103 perches; Wagner Tract, (No. 2,) 100 acres, 122 1-5 perches; Apple Tract, 94 acres, 12 1-5 perches; Carey Tract, 68 acres, 89½ perches. These Tracts adjoin each other, and are crossed in part by the North Branch Canal, just completed to the New-York State line—by the Plank Road from Wilkes-Barre to Pittston, and by the route of a contemplated Railroad from Nanticoke to Hanover, connecting at that point with the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad. Coal is opened and being mined on all sides of them, and for farming purposes they are unsurpassed. Sale to commence on the premises at 10 o'clock, A. M., Jan. 22, 1857. For further particulars, address JOHN D. TAYLOR, No. 9 South Water-st., Philadelphia, or STANLEY WOODWARD, Wilkes-Barre, Penn.—Dec. 17, 1856.

INSTRUCTION.

$10.—BUSINESS WRITING, &c.—MR. DOLBEAR, No. 639 Broadway, being ably assisted by an accomplished practical book-keeper, will give special attention to students in penmanship, and guarantees by his new system of hand-training to remove all stiffness and trembling from every hand in one week, and to give a rapid business style in 20 private lessons. Two $10 seats vacant this evening.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, NO. 809 BROADWAY.—The discipline is mild, but decided; the education imparted is thorough. The school is under the sole charge of the subscriber, except in the French department. For particulars, apply as above, No. 809 Broadway, second floor.

R. B. WIGGINS, A. M.

MR. BINGHAM'S SCHOOL FOR 20 BOYS.—Bible House—Sign, Classical Gymnasium. This School is designed to be preëminently select, thorough and excellent in every respect. A Primary Department is attached for the same number of smaller boys. The rooms are lofty and large, and provided with every comfort.

BOOK-KEEPING, ARITHMETIC, AND WRITING.—Mr. RENVILLE, No. 363 Broadway, favorably known in this City, for the past ten years, as a competent and highly-successful teacher, receives new students day and evening, qualifying them thoroughly for the duties of the counting-room. Terms favorable.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN.—Classical and Commercial Boarding and Day School, No. 48 East 24th st., near Madison Park.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.—THE UNITED STATES AND British North American School Agency has been removed from No. 510 Broadway to No. 133 Nassau-st., next door to Nassau Bank, room No 3.
GEORGE A. HATTON.

NOTICE.—DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO. HAVE removed to Mechanics' Bank Buildings, No. 32 Wall-st., where they issue Mercantile credits, available in all parts of the world, and to buy and sell Foreign Exchange

HEWITT & CO. HAVE REMOVED TO No. 10 Exchange-place.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE—AT H. F. FARRINGTON'S Manufactory Warerooms, Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st., between Grand and Broome.

FINANCIAL.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
We issue sight bills on the
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, Ireland.
in sums from £1 upwards, at par & Address,
TAYLOR, BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 Wall st., New-York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 19 Wall-st.,
ISSUE MERCANTILE AND TRAVELING LETTERS OF CREDIT,
Available in any part of the world.

LOAN FOR $1,000,000.—FOR THE ENLARGEMENT of the Erie, the Oswego, the Cayuga and Seneca Canals, and for the completion of the Black River and Genesee Valley Canals, and for other purposes.

The Commissioners of the Canal Fund by virtue of an act entitled "An act making appropriations for the Canal Debt and the maintenance, enlargement and construction of the Canals of this State for the fiscal year commencing October 1, 1856, and authorizing a loan for the enlargement and construction of the Canals," passed April 9, 1856, hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 15th day of January next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for a loan of ONE MILLION DOLLARS, for which transferable certificates of stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, bearing interest at the rate of 6 ₩ cent. ₩ annum payable quarterly on the first days of January, April, July and October in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the first day of October, 1874. It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as in their opinion are advantageous to the interests of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed up and indorsed "Loan for the Enlargement," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department, at Albany.

The money will be required to be paid, five per cent on the acceptance of the proposal, and the balance on the 30th day of January next, at the New-York State Bank in Albany, or at the Bank of the Manhattan Company, in New-York, but the money will be received and scrip issued at any time before if desired, after the award of the loan is made.

Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State on account of the Canal Fund," in the Bank of the Manhattan Company of New-York, or the New-York State Bank, in the city of Albany. Interest on the Loan will commence on the 20th day of January next, and the holders of the stock residing in the First and Second Judicial Districts, and those residing out of the State will receive the interest on the Stock held by them, quarterly, at the Bank of the Manhattan Company, in the City of New-York; and all other Stockholders at the New-York State Bank in the city of Albany. Dated Canal Department, Dec. 17, 1856.

HENRY J. RAYMOND, Lieut. Gov
LORENZO BURROWS, Comptroller,
JOEL T. HEADLEY, Sec'y of State.
STEPHEN CLARK, Treasurer.
STEPHEN S. CUSHING, Att'y Gen'l.

NOTICE TO OWNERS OF PROPERTY ASSESSED FOR CENTRAL PARK.—The owners of property assessed for Central Park are hereby notified that said assessments can be paid at this office until February 28, 1857, inclusive with 7 per cent. interest from 5th of February, 1856, the date of the confirmation of the assessment by the Supreme Court. After that date the assessment list will be returned to the Bureau of Arrears, when interest will be charged at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum from the date of confirmation, Feb. 5, 1856. The property assessed is embraced in the following boundaries: on the East one half way between 3d and 3d ave.; on the West, one half way between 11th and 11th ave.; on the North, one half way between 110th and 117th sts.; also, from eastern side of 8th-av. to western side of 8th-av., inclusive, to one half way between 119th and 120th sts.; on the South one half way between 41st and 42d sts. Also, on the east side of 8th-av. to western side of 8th-av., inclusive, to half way between 33d and 34th sts.
JOSEPH R. TAYLOR,
Collector of Assessments. No. 3 basement of City Hall, Office of Collector of Assessments.
JANUARY 10, 1857.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
No. 50 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec 9, 1856.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE Stockholders of this Company that an installment of five dollars ($5) on each share of the capital stock of the Company, on which twenty-five dollars per share has been heretofore assessed, has been made payable on or before the 15th day of January next, at the office of the Company. No. 50 Wall-st., New York.
The Transfer Books will be closed on the 8th of January, and opened on the 22d. By order of the Executive Committee.
J. N. PERKINS, Treasurer.
Interest at the rate of seven per cent will be charged on all installments paid after the 15th January from that date.

OFFICE OF THE EIGHTH-AV. RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1856.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors and Inspectors of the succeeding election, will be held at the office of the Company, corner of 8th-av. and 49th st., on WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of January next. Poll will be open from 12 o'clock M to 1 o'clock P. M.
D. PALMER, Secretary.

BEECKENRIDGE CANNEL COAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1857.—Election for Seven Directors of the Breckenridge Cannel Coal Company for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 96 Broadway, New-York, on the second Tuesday in January, 1857. Polls open from 12 till 3 o'clock P M. The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Company will be held after the close of the polls, for the transaction of such business as may be laid before them. By order of the Board.
J. G. DUNCAN, Secretary.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY.—(EASTERN DIVISION).—OFFICE, NO. 68 WALL-STREET.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1857.—The new Construction Bonds of this Company will be ready for delivery, in exchange for the Second Mortgage Bonds, on and after the 12th inst. Holders of the old Bonds will please present them, with all unpaid Coupons, at this office, between the hours of 11 and 2 o'clock. By order.
E. D. HAMMOND, Assistant Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD Co., No. 18 William-st., NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1857.
THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY wish to purchase twenty-five thousand dollars of either issue of their bonds, and invite offers of them to be addressed to the Trustees of Sinking Fund of Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company, No. 18 William-st., to the 15th inst.
J. B. WARING, President.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS & CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO.,
SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 16, 1856.
NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the above Company for the Election of Directors, will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, on Wednesday, Jan. 14, 1857. The transfer books of the Company will be closed from Jan. 4 to the 14th inclusive.
H. C. MARSHALL, Secretary.

REDEMPTION NOTICE.—THE SEVEN PER Cent. Water Loan of the Corporation of the City of New-York, redeemable on the 1st day of February, 1857, will be paid at the Comptroller's Office, on the surrender of the Certificates duly receipted, on or before Feb. 2. Interest on said Loan will cease on the 1st day of February, 1857.
Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, New-York, Jan. 2, 1857.
A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Dec. 9, 1856.—Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held at its office in Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th of January next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the election of twelve Directors, and transaction of other business.
E. ROCKWELL, Secretary.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company. (late issue,) having twenty years to run; interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK GAS LIGHT COMPANY,
Dec. 29, 1856.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of this Company will be held at the office No. 174 Centre-st., on MONDAY, the 12th day of January next from 11 to 2 o'clock A. M. The transfer book will be closed from the 24th inst. until after the election. By order.
C. L. EVERITT, Secretary.

CANANDAIGUA AND ELMIRA RAILROAD THIRD MORTGAGE BOND HOLDERS.—The holders of these bonds are requested to call at the office of A. S. FOSTER, No. 207 Pearl st., New-York, and register their bonds, as the mortgage is being foreclosed.
AMASA S. FOSTER

GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.—The Second Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of this Company due in 1895, interest at 7 per cent., payable half-yearly in New-York, are for sale by
STRACHAN & SCOTT, No. 51 William-st.

SWIFT, RANSOM & CO., BANKERS.—NO. 52 Pine-st., draw on the Bank of London; issue drafts and credits on Chicago, and make collections in the principal towns and cities of the West and Northwest. Payments in Chicago ordered by telegraph.

AN ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN DIRECTORS of the Manhattan Gas Light Company will be held at their office in Irving-place, corner of East 15th st., on MONDAY, the 12th of January next, from 12 o'clock M. to 2 o'clock P. M.
S. H. HOWARD, Sec'y.

MISSISSIPPI AND MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons of the bonds of this Company due Jan. 1, 1857, will be paid on presentation at the Corn Exchange Bank.
A. C. FLAGG, Treasurer.

ASHUELOT RAILROAD BONDHOLDERS.—Will consult their interest by communicating their address and the amount of their bonds severally to the undersigned. JOHN HENRY ELLIOT, Trustee.
KEENE, N. H., Jan. 7, 1857.

BUSINESS PAPER NEGOTIATED.—Advances made upon vessels at sea, or in port, and upon Bank, Railway, Fire and Life Insurance Stocks.
JOHN B. MURRAY, No 44 Wall-st.

GAS AND FIXTURES.

GAS WORKS FOR VILLAGES.—AS NOW Erected by "The Aubin Gas Works Company," are warranted to possess the following advantages over coal-gas works, to wit:

From their great simplicity of construction and operation, both their first cost and daily expense of attendance are much less. They are not exposed either to fire or explosion. They are guaranteed not to create offensive and unhealthy odors in generating the gas. They can be operated days only, or continuously, as required. The peculiar construction of the "Compound Generator" (a recent invention of Mr. AUBIN) exposes to destruction from the fire only a movable bottom, which can be replaced in half an hour; the cost of repairs, therefore, is trifling. Lastly, the cost of generating the gas is much less.

For the above reasons the Aubin Works can be used as well for one or more squares in cities or villages, large private establishments, &c., as in places where there is a great consumption of gas. For either use their superiority can be proved by their operation (with a generating capacity equal to 40,000 feet of coal-gas per day) at Conoes Falls, N. Y.

For further information and reference, apply at the office of the Company No. 358 Broadway, New-York, and with H. Q. HAWLEY & CO., Albany.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.
COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 39 Barclay-st., corner of College-place,
New-York, Jan. 7, 1857.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the Columbia Fire Insurance Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

The Columbia Fire Insurance Company continues to issue policies on Goods, Wares, Merchandise, Stores, Dwellings, &c., on liberal terms. Applications received at the Branch Office, No. 11 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.

TERRE HAUTE AND RICHMOND RAILROAD CO.,
TERRE HAUTE, Dec. 17, 1856.
NOTICE—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE TERRE HAUTE AND RICHMOND RAILROAD COMPANY have declared a dividend of SEVEN (7) PER CENT. on the capital stock for the six months ending Nov. 30, payable in cash
Also ordered that an extra Dividend of TWENTY (20) PER CENT. be made, payable in the Stock of the Company to the Stockholders registered on the books of the Company at the close of the fiscal year, Nov. 30, 1856. Fractional shares to be paid in cash.
Eastern stockholders will be paid, and receive their Stock Certificates, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 28 Exchange-place, New-York, on and after the 6th day of January, 1857.
SILAS WOOD, Secretary.

GREEN BAY, MILWAUKEE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY.—Office No. 47 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1857.—A semi annual dividend of four per cent. on the capital stock of this road was declared by the Board of Directors on the 2d day of January inst., payable on the 15th day of January inst. Stockholders having their stock registered in New-York, will be paid at the office of the Company, No. 52 Wall-st., New-York. Stockholders having their stock registered at Milwaukee will be paid at the office of the Company in the city of Milwaukee. The transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 15th of January, both days inclusive.
C. E. SCOFIELD, Treasurer.

COLLECTIONS IN GALVESTON, TEXAS. NOTES AND DRAFTS, payable in the above city, collected for a commission of one-quarter of one per cent. Prompt and careful attention given to the collection of notes, drafts and acceptances in the principal cities and towns of the United States and Canada. Office of the Commercial and Agricultural Bank of Galveston redeemed by
KISSAM & TAYLOR, Bankers, No. 38 Wall-st.
REFERENCES—Bank of America, National Bank, Leather Manufacturers' Bank and Shoe and Leather Bank.

OFFICE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 68 WALL-ST.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1857.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of six (6) per cent., on the capital stock of the Company, out of the earnings of the road for 6 months, ending Dec 31, payable on and after the 21st inst. to the stockholders who were such at the closing of the books on the 31st of December last.
AUGUSTUS HOFFMAN, Treasurer.

METROPOLITAN BANK.—DIVIDEND.—A Dividend of Four per cent. (4) has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable on the first Monday (5th) of January next, at the Banking House No. 108 Broadway. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 23d inst. until that date. By order of the Board.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1856. H. MEIGS, Jr., Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1856.
A DIVIDEND OF SIX (6) PER CENT. HAS BEEN declared, payable at the office of the Company, corner of Canal and Thompson sts., on and after 2d January next, until which time the transfer books are closed. By order of the Board,
W. F. UNDERHILL, Sec'y.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec 31, 1856.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 10th day of January next. By order.
E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1857.—The Board of Directors of this company have this day declared a semi annual dividend of 6 per cent. out of the earnings of the past 6 months, payable on and after the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OFFICE NO. 6 BROAD-ST.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1857 The Board of Directors of this Co. have declared a semi-annual dividend of 10 per cent., payable on and after the 15th inst. The transfer-books will be closed until that date. HENRY QUACKENBOSS.
Secretary.

OHIO LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY,
CINCINNATI, July 5, 1857.
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR AND ONE-HALF Per cent on the Capital Stock of this Company, was this day declared by the Trustees, payable to the Stockholders in the City of New-York on the 20th inst.
G. W. RICE, Secretary.

WILLIAMSBURG CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Jan 2, 1857.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent., payable on and after the 7th inst. The transfer books will be closed until the 8th.
HUBERT GIROUX, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1857. The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of seven per cent., payable on and after the 5th inst. The transfer book will be closed until that date.
JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

PHENIX BANK.—NEW-YORK, DEC. 31, 1856.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four (4) per cent., payable to the stockholders on and after FRIDAY, Jan. 2, 1857.
By order of the Board,
P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 65 WALL-STREET.—NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1856.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of six per cent. for the past six months payable on and after Jan. 2, 1857.
JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW YORK, Jan. 6, 1857.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of fifteen per cent., payable to the Stockholders on and after Monday the 12th inst.
JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

GROCERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1856.
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. ON the capital stock of this Bank will be paid to the stockholders on and after the 5th of January next. By order of the Board.
SAML. B. WHITE, Cashier.

BANK NOTICES.

Institution for the Savings of Merchant's Clerks and others, No. 516 BROADWAY, Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel,
Jan 8, 1857.
THE TRUSTEES HAVE THIS DAY, PURsuant to the By-Laws, declared an interest for the six months ending 31st December last, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, on all sums amounting to $5 and not over $5-0, and at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. on all sums over $500, payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 19. Interest not called for will be credited to depositors as principal
The Bank is open daily from 10 o'clock A. M., to 2 o'clock P. M., and on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 7 A. M.
Deposits made on or before 15th inst., will draw interest from the 1st instant.
MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, NO. 77 SIXTH AVENUE, corner WAVERLY-PLACE.—JANUARY INTEREST FOR 1857.—Depositors are hereby notified that the Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid at the rate of six per cent per annum, on all sums of five hundred dollars and under, and upon all sums of above five hundred dollars, at the rate of five per cent per annum, payable at the Bank, during bank hours, on and after the 19th inst.
The Bank is open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M. By order of the Board,
WILLIAM MANDEVILLE, President.
WASHINGTON R. VERMILYE, } Secretaries.
JOHN RANDALL, }

SOUTH BROOKLYN SAVINGS BANK,
No. 170 Atlantic, corner of Clinton-st., Jan 1, 1857.
DEPOSITORS ARE NOTIFIED, THAT INterest at the rate of six per cent per annum on all sums of $5 to $500, and of five per cent. on all sums over $500, will be paid to depositors entitled thereto on the 1st of January, on the 20th. Interest not called for will draw interest as a deposit from the 1st of January.
All deposits made on or before the 10th January, will draw interest from the 1st.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Monday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.
C. DUNNING, Secretary. IRA SMITH, President.

SAVINGS BANK.—INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS AND OTHERS, 5 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel. All moneys deposited on or before THURSDAY, Jan. 15, will draw interest the same as if deposited Jan. 1. Bank open DAILY from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, from 5 to 7 o'clock, P. M.
MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK, NO. 3 Chambers-st., (two doors from Chatham-st.) open every day from 10 o'clock A. M. until 2 o'clock P. M., and on Thursday evenings from 5 to 7 o'clock. Six per cent interest allowed on sums from $5 to $500; 5 per cent. on sums over $500. All sums deposited on or before the 10th of January will draw interest from the 1st.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Sec. PETER A. TITUS, Pres.

MARINER'S SAVINGS INSTITUTION, corner 3d-av. and 7th-st. Moneys deposited on or before the 15th of January will bear interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 o'clock to 8 o'clock. 6 per cent. interest allowed on sums from $5 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over $500.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
PHILLIP W. ERGE, } Vice-Pres.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Sec. CHARLES MILES,

MARKET BANK.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION for seventeen Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking-house, on MONDAY, January 12th, from 1 to 2 o'clock; also, for three Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year. The Transfer book will be closed from December 27 until January 12.
R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK.—THIRD-AV. corner of 9th-st., open daily from 9 till 2, and Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest on deposits of $500 and under, 6 per cent.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—SOUTHERN AND Western dealers and club houses will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing cards, of all qualities, at the depôt of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.
COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 39 Barclay-st., corner of College-place,
New-York, Jan. 7, 1857.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the Columbia Fire Insurance Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

The Columbia Fire Insurance Company continues to issue policies on Goods, Wares, Merchandise, Stores, Dwellings, &c., on liberal terms. Applications received at the Branch Office, No. 11 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.

TERRE HAUTE AND RICHMOND RAILROAD CO.,
TERRE HAUTE, Dec. 17, 1856.
NOTICE—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE TERRE HAUTE AND RICHMOND RAILROAD COMPANY have declared a dividend of SEVEN (7) PER CENT. on the capital stock for the six months ending Nov. 30, payable in cash
Also ordered that an extra Dividend of TWENTY (20) PER CENT. be made, payable in the Stock of the Company to the Stockholders registered on the books of the Company at the close of the fiscal year, Nov. 30, 1856. Fractional shares to be paid in cash.
Eastern stockholders will be paid, and receive their Stock Certificates, at the office of the Farmer's Loan and Trust Company, No. 28 Exchange-place, New-York, on and after the 6th day of January, 1857.
SILAS WOOD, Secretary.

GREEN BAY, MILWAUKEE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY.—Office No. 47 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1857.—A semi annual dividend of four per cent. on the capital stock of this road was declared by the Board of Directors on the 2d day of January inst., payable on the 15th day of January inst. Stockholders having their stock registered in New-York, will be paid at the office of the Company, No. 52 Wall-st., New-York. Stockholders having their stock registered at Milwaukee will be paid at the office of the Company in the city of Milwaukee. The transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 15th of January, both days inclusive.
C. E. SCOFIELD, Treasurer.

COLLECTIONS IN GALVESTON, TEXAS. NOTES AND DRAFTS, payable in the above city, collected for a commission of one-quarter of one per cent. Prompt and careful attention given to the collection of notes, drafts and acceptances in the principal cities and towns of the United States and Canada. Office of the Commercial and Agricultural Bank of Galveston redeemed by
KISSAM & TAYLOR, Bankers, No. 38 Wall-st.
REFERENCES—Bank of America, National Bank, Leather Manufacturers' Bank and Shoe and Leather Bank.

OFFICE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 68 WALL-ST.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1857.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of six (6) per cent., on the capital stock of the Company, out of the earnings of the road for 6 months, ending Dec 31, payable on and after the 21st inst. to the stockholders who were such at the closing of the books on the 31st of December last.
AUGUSTUS HOFFMAN, Treasurer.

METROPOLITAN BANK.—DIVIDEND.—A Dividend of Four per cent. (4) has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable on the first Monday (5th) of January next, at the Banking House No. 108 Broadway. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 23d inst. until that date. By order of the Board.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1856. H. MEIGS, Jr., Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1856.
A DIVIDEND OF SIX (6) PER CENT. HAS BEEN declared, payable at the office of the Company, corner of Canal and Thompson sts., on and after 2d January next, until which time the transfer books are closed. By order of the Board,
W. F. UNDERHILL, Sec'y.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec 31, 1856.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIREC

NEW-YORK CITY.

Threatened Failure in the Supply of Oysters.

The ice in the rivers always affects the oyster business more or less. The dealers at this season depend mainly on Virginia for their supplies, as the drift ice precludes the possibility of obtaining the bivalves from the Prince's Bay, East River and Staten Island beds, and other places in our neighbourhood, in the required quantities. The stock in the hands of oyster-dealers at the present time is exceedingly limited, and the price of all kinds has advanced during the past few days, from 20 to 25 ₱ cent. in consequence. But the oystermen are sanguine that no material inconvenience will be sustained, for several schooners from Virginia are now at anchor under the Jersey shore waiting a chance to come up to the City.

The oyster of our own waters is esteemed more highly than that of Virginia, although ours for the most part are originally brought from Virginian waters and planted in the bays and creeks in this vicinity. This process of transplanting is carried on for about seven months in the year, and it improves the flavor of the bivalve wonderfully. Those direct from Virginia, on account of their insipidity, are generally used for stews, while our oysters are the kind served up on the half shell, fried, &c. All the dealers supply themselves with a stock of the transplanted oysters before the close of navigation, generally sufficient to last through the month of January, but if the supply from Virginia should fail, the stock of these on hand would be exhausted in three days! Horrible contingency!—and yet the City Government made no movement at their last meeting to prepare for the emergency.

Nearly $4,000,000 worth of oysters are sold from the boats at the foot of Spring and Catharine streets every year. When the slips are crowded with the oyster-schooners and sloops, a very lively time is presented. Those engaged in the trade, for the most part, ignore book-keeping, and conduct their business on the cash principle.

Last year the floating ice from the North filled up the rivers and bays of Virginia to such an extent that the supply became not only very limited, but oyster property, to the amount of many thousand dollars, was destroyed—for the ice wedged itself in upon the beds, and squeezed the bivalves into the mud, which killed them. The dealers pray that no such visitation will be their lot this season, and is there one so heathenish in all town that does not ejaculate—Amen?

A CARGO OF SPOILED OYSTERS.

Schooner *George W. Baldwin*, from York River for New-Haven, with oysters, put into Norfolk 5th inst., having night of 23d ult. took a gale from N.N.W., and was driven to sea; had oysters spoiled, and put back to reload. Reports on the 28th, lat. 37° 44′, saw brig *Sophronia*, of Tremont, (from Philadelphia for Boston, before reported,) water-logged and abandoned, colors flying in main rigging, part of mainsail set.

Ununiformed Policemen.

One FRANK FULLER, an express-driver, pulled up his team suddenly ahead of an equipage on Broadway the other day. As some excitement grew out of FULLER descended from his seat to explain. But explanations not availing, a jaunty, gallows-looking gentleman stepped up and asked him for his name. "That," said FULLER, "you may have when you can get it." "What, Sir," said the jaunty little man, "do you refuse to tell your name?—here, Sergeant, take him to the Mayor's office—I am Captain of Police—take him off, Sergeant." "But," remonstrated the express man, "I didn't know you was a policeman, you wear no star—no uniform. I'll give *you* my name." "Take him off, Sir!"—and they did. Is that a sufficient reason for arresting a man that he does not give his name to every one who chances to ask it? With his uniform off, how much better is a Captain of Police than a common well-dressed man? The 5th § of the act of 1853 declares that captains, as well as patrolmen, shall wear the emblem, and one of the earliest orders of Mayor WOOD to the Police concerned this very thing—insisting upon the wearing of the star. Sergeant, take that ununiformed captain to the Mayor's Office.

Note from Mrs. Holmes.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: Having seen in your paper yesterday an article seriously affecting my husband, I wish to make the following statements, trusting that you will kindly publish them. The articles which my husband (JOHN G. HOLMES) is alleged to have "*stolen*" from Mrs. MCKEE (with one or two exceptions, which he took by mistake with the others) belonged to me.

In conclusion, I will merely add that I am perfectly satisfied with my husband's treatment, and I presume I am the principal party concerned in the matter.

With many apologies for troubling you, I am, Sir,
Yours, obediently, ADA HOLMES.

SATURDAY, Jan. 10, 1857.

The Case of Bernard Mooney—Correction.

We regret that in consequence of a similarity of names, we were misled into an act of injustice towards Governor CLARK, as well as to a young man recently arrested for homicide. The following note explains the facts of the case:

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

An article appeared in your paper of the 8th inst., wherein it is stated that BERNARD ROONEY, arrested as a participant in the late homicide on New Year's eve, at the corner of Broadway and Twenty-seventh-street, was one of the number recently pardoned from State Prison by Gov. CLARK. Such is not the case. The person arrested is named BERNARD MOONEY, a young man aged twenty years, and who has been in our employ for the last four years; and as the statement so made may be of serious injury to the young man in the estimation of the Grand Jury, before whom his case has yet to be heard, we hope that you will contradict the statement as soon as possible.

BOYLE & LANDER,
Sculptors and Marble Workers,
Nos. 4 and 6 East Twentieth-street, New-York.

☞ There was an intense excitement created at Hecker's Mills, on Thursday afternoon last, in consequence of a young lady by the name of Miss SEAMAN, only daughter, as we are informed, of JOHN M. SEAMAN, (Ex-Alderman of the Seventeenth Ward,) getting her clothes caught in the machinery. But for the prompt action of the engineer who immediately stopped the engine, and of the superintendent, she would inevitably have been crushed to death. As it was, she was extricated from her dangerous situation with the greatest difficulty; and not less than fifteen or twenty minutes was consumed in the operation of cutting off her clothes, which were wound around her as tight as they could be drawn. She was finally released, almost unhurt.

☞ The property on the northwest corner of Broadway and Grand-street was sold recently at private sale for $200,000. The lot is now covered by three houses, one of which is occupied by the Pacific Bank. It embraces an area of 86 feet on Broadway, and runs back 100 feet on Grand-street. This property was owned by the late STEPHEN B. MUNN, and was sold by his executors for the benefit of his heirs. The purchasers are LORD & TAYLOR, who purpose to erect a marble palace on the site for the prosecution of their business. It will be a great addition to the architecture of our City, and add much to the beauty of Broadway.

☞ Considerable ice remains in the river, but it is so chopped to pieces that the ferry boats pay little attention to it. As to the weather, we are now enjoying a variable snap.

☞ The City Inspector reports 425 deaths in the City last week—a decrease of 4 on the mortality of the previous week.

☞ Another snow-storm Saturday, but not sufficient to improve the suburban sleighing very much.

Fires.

IN BROADWAY.

A fire broke out at 3¾ o'clock, yesterday morning, in the cigar store of AUGUSTUS COSTELLONAS, No. 603 Broadway. It was discovered in a closet under the stairway leading to the second floor. The contents of the store were almost totally destroyed; insured for $1,000. Some pianos stored on the second floor, and belonging to Mr. A. BASSFORD, were somehat damaged by smoke and water; insured for $3,000—$2,000 in the St. Marks and the balance in the Fulton Insurance Company. Mr. J. H. WATSON, stationer and bookseller, sustained some slight loss.

IN TRINITY-PLACE.

About 4 o'clock, Sunday afternoon, a fire was discovered in the five-story building No. 13 Trinity-place, in the apartments on the fifth floor, occupied by P. MILLER & Son, printers and lithographers, who sustained a loss of about $300. The Messrs. MILLER are insured for $3,000 each, in the National and North River Insurance Companies. Messrs. CLAFLIN & MELLEN, dry goods dealers, and occupants of the second and third floors, sustained a loss of about $2,000 by water; fully insured. On the first floor, occupied by CLARKE & WHITE, dealers in Congress water, some slight damage was also done.

The building was damaged to the extent of about $100. It is owned by Ex-Alderman PETERS.

IN OAK-STREET.

Between 12 and 1 o'clock Saturday morning a fire broke out in an old shanty rear of the Fourth Ward Station-house. It was extinguished with trifling damage. It was set on fire by some malicious boys.

The Sylph.

OFFICE OF THE FULTON IRON WORKS,
Saturday, Jan. 10.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

An article appearing in your columns of 9th inst. stating that the ferry-boat *Sylph* had burst one of her boiler flues, merits at our hands a contradiction of the same. We desire to state to you that the boiler is in perfect order, no accident having occurred to it. We furnished it about one week since for the Staten Island Ferry Company. It was built of the best iron throughout, and constructed in the best manner, and of much greater thickness of iron than any other ferry-boat boiler running in our waters.

JAMES MURPHY & CO.

[Advertisement.]

WINTER REDUCTION.

In conformity with the plan we have formed, we now proceed to sell our large stock of stylish

WINTER CLOTHING,

At closing-out prices.

Our stock is still large and complete in most of the desirable styles of Winter wear, including all of our popular kinds of Beaver, Cloth and Esquimaux Raglans, black and colored Dress and Frock Coats, heavy and superior business Coats, all descriptions of heavy French, English and American Cassimere Pants, Velvet, Plush, Cassimere and Cashmere Vests, all kinds of Boys' Clothing, and a complete assortment of Furnishing Goods, Under-Wear, Robes de Chambre, Shirts, Lap Robes, &c., &c.

This will afford an opportunity for all who are desirous of providing a supply of Clothing, either for this or the next Winter, to do so, at 20 per cent. less than the current prices. D. DEVLIN & CO.,
Nos. 258, 260 and 260 Broadway, cor. of Warren-st.

[Advertisement.]

☞ "Planche" at PURDY'S National Theatre is the principal topic of conversation amongst the seekers of amusement. At every corner, and wherever you meet a friend, the first question will be, "have you seen the great pantomime of 'Planche' at PURDY'S National?" It is to be repeated to-night, with the comedy of "A Day in Paris" and the Drama of "The Carpenter of Rouen."

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT—SCORBUTIC ERUPTION AND SCROFULA.—Nearly half the human race can bear witness to the efficacy of this wonderful unguent in the cure of these diseases. They never fail, however long-standing or desperate the case may be. Sold at the manufactories, 60 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London; and by all druggists, at 25c., 62½c., and $1 per pot.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers, Tea Dealers, and private families—Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson, from 20c. to 40c.; Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 55c.—all other qualities equally low. Also, 8-lb boxes of good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine—No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt sts.

[Advertisement.]

DUSSELDORF GALLERY.—This magnificent collection of paintings remains open during the Winter season, and is one of the most agreeable places in the City wherein to while away a leisure hour. Several very old paintings have just been added to the collection. Pay the Gallery a visit.

[Advertisement.]

TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS.—A Retired Clergyman, restored to health in a few days, after many years of great nervous suffering, is anxious to make known the means of cure; will send (FREE) the prescription used. Direct to Rev. JOHN M. DAGNALL, No. 59 Fulton-street, Brooklyn, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ One week more of "Cinderella" at Barnum's Museum. The new season commences brilliantly, with a capital company, and a thrilling drama, this afternoon. This evening "Cinderella" will be repeated magnificently as usual.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Gas works for villages and cities, or large private establishments, on a plan recently perfected and warranted superior to all others in simplicity, safety and economy. See advertisement in this paper.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No 5 Murray-street, New-York.

LONG ISLAND.

A Pardoned Convict Playing the Confidence Game on a Court, Jury and Counsel.

On Thursday last, GEORGE MILLER, or recently better known by the sympathetic appellation of "The *Poor* Sailor Boy," was convicted in the Kings County Court of Sessions of burglary in the second degree, for entering the house of Dr. BAUR, No. 461 Pacific-street, Brooklyn, on the night of the 4th of October last, and was sentenced to five years and three months, the lowest term of imprisonment for the offence, as has been before announced in the TIMES.

MILLER was indicted for burglary in the first degree, and would undoubtedly had been convicted for that offence and received the appropriate sentence, had he not deceived, and by his cunning obtained the sympathies of all who came in contact with him. When arrested in the house he pretended to be intoxicated, and solemnly declared to his counsel in confidence, that he knew nothing about how he got there or what he went there for. He represented himself as a poor sailor boy, without friends or money, and his case naturally, under these circumstances, excited the sympathy of the counsel assigned to conduct his case by the Court. On the trial there was no witness for the defence, he had none, (fortunately, as it appears,) and the learned counsel waxed warm and pathetic upon this point; he was a poor sailor, a stranger; there were none here who could testify to his previous good character and habits. The confidential statement was insidiously introduced in the address to the Jury, the intoxication (assumed) and the absence of motive,—as he had not stolen anything, neither did he attempt to escape, were feelingly held up to the Jury. Even the District-Attorney was softened and did not let himself out for a conviction of the higher offence, thinking, no doubt, that the ends of justice would be subserved under a conviction for the lesser offence. When the Jury came in with a verdict of guilty, with a recommendation of mercy, of burglary in the second degree, there was a general feeling of surprise. The prisoner, who had kept up a respectable weeping during the trial, was now inconsolable. The lowest sentence was passed, and immediate steps were taken to procure a pardon. One of the judges, counselor, and some, if not all, of the Jury were ready to sign the petition. But a change came over the scene. An old officer looked at the convict and identified him as an old offender, and one who was pardoned out of State Prison less than six months ago. The petition for pardon was thrown into the stove, and the prisoner, bearing a very satisfied air, was taken to Sing Sing. The confidence game saved him 5 years in his sentence.

The Guillotine Working—Mayor Powell Goes it Blind—Aldermen in a Fix.

The Mayor's Office was crowded by anxious office-seekers during business hours Saturday, and the following changes were made in the Police:

APPOINTMENTS.	REMOVALS.
2d Ward—Patrick Gorman.	James Dickinson.
6th Ward—Lawrence Power.	Geo. N. Cass, (elected Captain.)
6th Ward—James Twomey.	Aug. Reynolds.
6th Ward—Patrick Welsh.	Geo. H. Wyman.
6th Ward—Peter McGuire.	Charles Cole.
6th Ward—Edw'd Haggerty.	Geo. F. Williams.
6th Ward—John Dowdell.	Daniel Bloomer.

The Mayor seems to go it blind for party. In answer to a question as to the legality of the removals and appointments, he did not know anything about it; he acted upon precedent. He will probably learn before his term of office expires that he is not acting under the cover of any *precedent* established since the existence of the consolidated Charter. The officers sought to be removed are for the most part among the best and most efficient in the whole Police Department.

The new policemen are placed in an awful fix. The old officers refuse to give up their "stars," and refuse to vacate the Station-house, so that the new officers are, for the most part, without "stars," and have to catch a little sleep in a chair or any other handy place.

Alderman CASSWELL and E. O. PERRIN, Esq., have been employed by those turned out to defend their position and to recover their pay, which they intend at a proper time to demand.

A resolution has been prepared in caucus, and will probably be offered in the Board of Aldermen to-night, directing the Counselor of the city to recover the "stars" and eject the contumacious policemen from the different station-houses.

Another matter is causing considerable excitement. Mr. DEL VECCHIO, elected as an Alderman of the Sixth Ward, and one of the most lively in upsetting everything not found in a Democrat's bible, it is said, cannot hold his seat because he has not resided in city the length of time required by the charter. He seems to be aware that he is deficient in this respect, but thinks there is no power to oust him, as he has been admitted as a member of the Board, and transacted "some" business. The matter will probably be reached to-night. There is another Alderman in the same boat.

☞ Mr. CURTIS delivers the last one of the admirable Course of Lectures provided by the Young Men's Christian Association, of Brooklyn, to-morrow night, at the Clinton-avenue Congregational Church. This course, as has been the case with almost every other delivered in New-York or Brooklyn this season, has not been very remunerative, though the best sort of management was used, and the first talent chosen. IK MARVEL failed to keep his engagement with the Association on account of a sore throat.

The Bark Jeddo Mystery.

On Saturday, Coroner REDDING, of Brooklyn, held an inquest on the body of JOHN P. BOARMAN, the private watchman on board bark *Jeddo*, who was found dead at the side of the vessel in Green's Dock, near Montague's Ferry, last Tuesday morning. Nothing was elicited on the inquest to throw any light upon the manner of his death, and the Jury rendered a verdict of death from causes to them unknown.

Deceased was a single man, a native of Sweden, and had some $300 in a New York Savings' Bank, which has been placed in the hands of the Swedish Consul.

The body of deceased, it will be remembered, was found in the water, attached to the vessel by a rope passed around his body. A witness testified before the Coroner's Jury that the knot with which the rope was tied to the body was one of a peculiar kind, and one which but few sailors understood, and that the deceased knew how to tie this knot. There were indications on the vessel sufficient to establish the fact that he had company on board the night of his death, and as this person cannot be found, taken in connection with the facts that no violence had been used to the body, and nothing had been taken from his person, the Coroner and others have arrived at the conclusion that this companion was intoxicated and fell overboard, and that BOARMAN tied the rope to his body and jumped over to his assistance, and was for some cause unable to get upon the vessel again—he might have been intoxicated, or benumbed with cold so as to prevent his return.

The body of BOARMAN was respectably interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

A Police Officer in Trouble.

A man named ADAM HAUFT, a Policeman of the Ninth Ward, Brooklyn, on Saturday, before a Sheriff's Jury, was mulcted in damages to the tune of $1,000. The offending M. P., on last election day, arrested Dr. WM. E. BRENDLE, for being drunk and disorderly. The charge was examined before Justice MOREHOUSE, and dismissed, and then the suit for damages was brought, which has resulted in a verdict as above stated. It is to be hoped that the Doctor will be as successful in getting the $1,000 as he has the verdict.

HAUFT has been held in the sum of $500 to answer another action for false imprisonment. He arrested a German named FRANTS BOSMAN on suspicion of having stolen property in his possession. BOSMAN went to see the lions in New-York, and stepped into a mock auction establishment kept by Brooklyn men, where he purchased a watch, and upon returning home discovered that he had been imposed upon and was endeavoring to dispose of the watch so that he might forget the transaction and profit in future by his experience, when Officer HAUFT, deceived by the appearance of the watch as to its value, and from the low price demanded, supposed it must have been stolen and so arrested the party on suspicion. The accused was detained four hours, until the matter could be explained, and then discharged from custody.

Fatal Accident.

An engineer named EBENEZER SOPHIS, employed on the Grand-street Ferry, was instantly killed on board the ferry boat *Oneida*, about 5 o'clock Saturday evening, by having his head crushed between the crank and the gallows. He went to the upper deck while the boat was in the slip on the New-York side, for the purpose of oiling the machinery. The beam was at half-centre, and while he was under it it moved, as is supposed, by the escape of steam into the chest, and crushed his head in a most shocking manner. Decensed has been in the employ of this Company for a number of years, and leaves a wife and three children in North First-street, Eastern District, Brooklyn.

Accidents.

A boy named HENRY HILDRETH was run over by a butcher cart at the corner of Adams and Johnson streets, Brooklyn, Saturday morning, by which he had one of his legs broken. Capt. SMITH, of the First District Police, witnessed the accident and took the boy to the residence of his family, No. 15 Myrtle-avenue. The accident was the result of carelessness on the part of the boy.

On Saturday a boy named FRANCIS DILLON fell upon the rail track in Court-street, near Amity-street, by which one of his legs was broken. Officer FERRY, of the Third District, took him to his residence on Smith-street.

Mortality in Brooklyn.

Whole number of deaths during the week ending Saturday, the 10th instant, 69—males 33, females 36, adults 21, minors 48.

PRINCIPAL DISEASES—Croup 8; consumption 7; inflammation of the lungs, hydrocephalus, scarlet fever, 6 each; convulsions, inflammation of the bowels, marasmus, 4 each; congestion of the brain, debility, dropsy, 2 each.

South Tenth-street Ferry.

It has frequently been stated by the organ in the interest of this ferry, that the boats were all constructed and ready for use. The organ now announces that the engines and boilers are now being constructed at the Fulton Iron Works. The boats for this ferry are not yet completed, and no sane man expects them to be very soon. Will the New-York Common Council look the matter up?

A Hard Case.

JOHN JOHNSON, a resident of New-York City, on Saturday last visited Brooklyn to obtain work; failing in this, he stole a piece of cloth from the door of store No. 360 Grand-street. He was soon after arrested, and when arrested stated that he could not get work, and must live, and stole rather than go to the almshouse. He was committed for trial.

More Annexation.

The matter of annexing to Brooklyn that portion of Queen's County embracing the sources and conduit to supply Brooklyn with water, so as to have a Police control over the works, is seriously agitated.

Fire in Brooklyn.

At 4 o'clock yesterday morning, two frame buildings, on Washington-avenue and Wyckoff-street, were destroyed by fire. Loss, $1,000. Insured.

☞ Judge JOHN PIERCE, an old and respectable resident of Brooklyn, died suddenly last Friday night.

NEW-JERSEY.

Ice in the Hudson.

There was a large amount of floating ice in the Hudson River yesterday, which considerably impeded the progress of the boats on the Jersey City and Hoboken ferries. The ice was also so much jammed into the ferry-slips that it was difficult to get up to the bridges to land the passengers and teams.

Water Commissioners.

EDMUND W. KINGSLAND has been chosen a Water Commissioner of Jersey City, by the Common Council, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of M. B. BRAMHALL. The members of the Board now are: D. S. GREGORY, H. M. TEAPHAGEN, J. S. DAVENPORT, E. RANDALL, and E. W. KINGSLAND.

MARRIED.

MUIR—FARMER.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 8, at the house of the bride's father, by Rev. A. B. Van Zant, D. D., Mr. JAMES MUIR, late of San Francisco, Cal., to MARGARET, youngest daughter of Mr. Andrew Farmer, of this City.

☞ California papers please copy.

LASALA—LASALA.—At Staten Island, on Thursday, Jan. 8, by Rev. Mr. Louis, RODOLPH E. LASALA to FRANCES C. LASALA.

DIED.

HATFIELD.—In this City, on Saturday, Jan. 10, WILLIAM B. HATFIELD, in the 33d year of his age.

His friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Monday,) 12th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 238 7th-st.

EDWARDS.—In this City, on Friday, Jan. 9, of disease of the heart, ALFRED H. P. EDWARDS, in the 47th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, without further invitation, this (Monday) morning, 12th inst., at 10 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 92 10th-st. The remains will be taken to New-Haven for interment.

ROMEYN.—In this City, on Friday evening, Jan. 9, RACHEL M., daughter of the late Jeremiah Romeyn, D. D., aged 61 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) morning, at 11 o'clock, from the residence of her brother-in-law, H. S. Van Beuren, No. 56 Clarkson-st.

SHAW.—In this City, on Friday, Jan. 9, EUGENE SHAW, aged 27 years, 8 months and 27 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his mother, No. 576 Hudson-st., this (Monday) morning, at 11 o'clock, without further invitation. His remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

BROWN.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Jan. 11, of convulsions, EDWIN CHAPIN, son of Levi and Mary Ann Brown, aged 4 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Monday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., from Lafayette-av., between Cumberland-st. and Carlton-av.

PIERCE.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Jan. 9, suddenly, Judge JOHN PIERCE.

The funeral will take place at his late residence, Fulton-av., 3d door west from Grand av.

HODGES.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Jan. 11, JOHANNAH R., wife of Alfred Hodges, Esq., in the 71st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to at end her funeral, on Tuesday, 13th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from R. D. Church, corner of 4th and South 2d sts., without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

BROOKING.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Jan. 11, ANNA BROOKING, only child of Roope and Anna Brooking, aged 2 years and 8 months.

Funeral will take place from No. 13 Livingston-st., on Tuesday, 13th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

MACLAURIN.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Jan. 10, of disease of the heart, DEBORAH, daughter of W. S. Maclaurin.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Monday,) 12th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from he residence of her parents, No. 171 Livingston-st.

STURGES.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Jan. 10, of malignant sore throat, EDWIN STURGES, Jr., oldest son of Edwin S. and Maria L. Sturges, aged 9 years, 6 months and 20 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the Methodist Church, corner of Washington and Green ave., this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

BOARN.—At Newark, N. J., on Friday, Jan. 9, Mrs. BETSY BOARD, relict of the late David Board.

The friends of the family and those of her sons, David and Horace Board, are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Monday,) 12th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 11 Pennington-st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange, JAN. 10.

$1,000 Indiana St. 2½s.	52¼	10 Wis. L. Gr. R. R.	88
6,000 Virginia 6s	s3 90	25 Harlem Railroad	11½
4,000 Cal. Sc. 7s, '70	81	100 do	12¾
1,000 Rd. Riv. R. 2d m.	74	5 N. H. & Hart. R. R.	113½
20,000 Ill. Cen. R. bs.	60 96¼	150 Reading R. R.	ors 84¾
500 do	s3 96¾	200 do	ors 84
1,000 Cbl. & Rk. Is. bs.	c 96	200 do	b30 84¾
1,000 Cle. & Pitts. div. bs.	90	400 do	ors 83¾
10 Bank of Commerce	103¾	200 do	s30 83¾
23 do	103¾	100 do	b30 84¼
26 Bk. of N. America	104	100 do	s30 84
10 Continental Bank	108	200 do	b60 84¾
10 Commonwealth Bk.	98	100 do	b60 84
20 Park Bank	98½	200 do	ors 83¾
50 Penn. Coal Co.	101½	100 do	s60 83¼
100 N. Y. Cent. R. R.	s3 93¾	450 Mich. Cen. R. R.	b60 94
273 do	s3 93½	160 do	c 93¾
400 do	s60 93¾	350 Mic. S. & N. I. R. R.	s3 87
200 do	b60 94	300 do	s60 87¼
100 do	b30 93¾	50 do	b30 87½
600 do	93¼	50 Panama R. R.	b30 93
30 do	93¾	300 Ill. Cen. R. R.	s3 124½
50 LaC. & M. RR.	b30 74	100 do	b60 125¾
50 do	b60 74¼	100 Clev. & Pittsb. Rail.	55½
50 do	c 75¾	600 do	55¼
50 do	b30 73½	210 Cleve. Col. & Cin.	103
1500 Erie Railroad	b3 62¾	300 Gal. & Chicago R.	b60 122
550 do	s3 62¾	50 do	b10 121½
100 do	b10 62¾	50 do	b30 121½
280 do	b15 62¾	241 do	121½
200 do	s60 62¾	450 Cleve. & Tol. Rail	76¾
50 do	b60 62¾	200 do	b15 77
1150 do	c 63¼	300 do	b15 76¾
500 do	62¾	300 do	b30 77
100 do	s60 62¾	200 do	b60 77¾
1250 do	b60 63	100 do	b90 77¾
500 do	b60 63¼	300 do	b60 77¾
100 do	b30 62¾	600 do	s60 76¾
100 do	s10 62¾	150 do	76¾
200 do	b30 62¾	50 Ch. & Rk. Isl. R.	s3 95¼
100 do	b30 62¾	150 do	b30 96¼
200 do	b15 62¾	219 do	96
650 do	s3 62¾	200 Milw. & Miss. R. R.	75½
1000 do	s60 62¾	50 Hind. Riv. R. R.	s60 32
200 do	b60 62¾	100 do	32¼
10 Miss. & Mo. R. R.	78		

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 L. E. & W. 1st m. b.	71	10 Mich. Central RR.	93¼
100 Nic. Transit Co.	4½	200 Mic. So. & N. I. R.	s10 86¾
200 Cumb. Coal Co.	17	100 do	86¾
400 Canton Co.	s30 23	100 do	b10 87
400 do	b30 23½	100 Clev. & Tol. R.	b15 77
100 Cleve. & Pitts. RR.	55¾	100 do	s60 76¾
100 do	b60 56¾	40 do	76¾
50 Erie Railroad	s60 62¾	100 do	s3 77
100 do	s30 62¾	100 do	b15 77¼
300 do	b3 62¾	100 do	s3 76¾
200 do	62¾	68 Mil. & Miss. R. R.	76
50 do	s3 62¾	30 Gal. & Chi. RR.	121¼

MONDAY, Jan. 12—A. M.

The Foreign Trade at the port of New-York, the past week, shows an Import of Foreign Merchandise, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, of $3,464,797, against $4,388,070 the week ending the 12th January last season. The Export of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods amounts to $1,681,185 against $983,117 same week last year. The Export of Specie to Foreign States $275,808, in addition to which about half a million of dollars was remitted South. The Sub-Treasury Specie balances on Saturday afternoon amounted to $11,717,214 against $11,430,150 at the close of the previous week. The Specie movements altogether make a difference of nearly or quite a million of dollars, against the Bank reserve, and in the absence of further receipts from California the averages of the week to be made up this afternoon will probably show a reduction to about $10,400,000, the point of December 27. The last return, January 3, was $11,172,244. The California mail and treasure packet of December 20 is now in the twenty-third day out, and may be looked for in a few days, though allowance must be made for stormy and severe weather.

According to the official Custom-House returns of the Foreign business at this port, which we published in calendar form a few days since, we make the import of foreign merchandise, exclusive of gold and silver, from 1st July last, the beginning of the new Treasury year, to 31st December ult., inclusive..... $104,212,000
Reported unofficially in January..... 5,365,434
Total to date..... $109,577,434
Against same time, 1856..... 99,565,640
Increase since 1st July..... $10,011,794
This excess stood Nov. 30..... 18,299,000
Falling off in six weeks..... $8,287,205

The change in the comparative course of the importation of the fiscal year, thus indicated, is an acceptable sign for the steadiness of money affairs; particularly so when it is borne in mind that *two-thirds* the entries of the whole country are made at the port of New-York, and that the separate returns from Boston and Philadelphia since the 1st July show a very inconsiderable increase. At New-Orleans to the 30th November, the increase was $2,619,225.

The Custom-House returns from 1st July to 31st December inclusive, make the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign reëxported, (an error of $184,358, in the latter, being corrected,)..... $43,514,000
Reported unofficially in January..... 2,703,894
Total since 1st July..... $46,217,894
To same time in 1856..... 41,928,156
Increase to date..... $4,289,738

The proportion of clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, to the total from the whole country, is from 28 to 30 ₱ cent., or about three-tenths of the whole. Including Specie, the proportion from New-York in 1856 was 32 ₱ cent., or about *one-third* the whole.

The Export of Specie from New-York from
1st July to 31st December..... $24,445,000
Reported in January..... 499,408
Total since 1st July..... $24,944,408
Against same date 1856..... 10,584,642
Increase to date..... $14,359,766
Add increase in Produce..... 4,289,738
Total excess of Exports over 1856..... $18,649,504

From the Southern Cotton ports to the 1st January there was a large falling off in bales, and a moderate one in the comparative value of the Exports cleared since 1st July. In this connection we compile from the New-Orleans *Picayune* the

FOREIGN TRADE OF NEW-ORLEANS—JULY 1 TO NOV. 30.

	1856. Imports.	1856. Exports.	1855. Imports.	1855. Exports.
Qua'r, Sept. 30..	$3,976,613	$6,812,214	$1,588,081	$6,749,311
October.....	1,756,406	4,534,419	1,295,043	4,779,087
November.....	1,314,159	6,165,645	1,544,880	6,852,149
Tot. to Nov. 30.	$7,047,178	$17,512,278	$4,427,953	$18,380,547
Increased Import for five months.....			$2,619,225	
Decreased Export for five months.....				868,369
Stock of Cotton Dec. 1, 1855, 238,000 bales, @47 50.				9,996,000
Stock of Cotton Dec. 1, 1856, 282,000 bales, @55...				15,510,000

The following is a comparative statement of the exports, hence, of the principal articles of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods, for the week, and the corresponding week of last year:

	1856. Quantity.	1856. Value.	1857. Quantity.	1857. Value.
Cotton, bales....	1,853	$ 82,922	3,342	$193,703
Flour, bbls.....	27,524	211,607	36,336	262,142
Corn Meal, bbls..	601	4,511	450	1,525
Wheat, bushels..	66,157	132,051	98,601	151,055
Corn, bushels....	24,075	23,817	34,916	27,034
Rye* bushels.....	——	——	2,730	2,671
Pork, bbls & tcs..	96	1,531	2,012	37,784
Beef, bbls. & tcs..	904	20,607	430	5,714
Bacon,* lbs.....	——	——	1,809,147	181,137
Hams,* lbs.....	——	——	23,658	2,471
Lard,* lbs.....	——	——	621,397	73,093
Butter,* lbs.....	——	——	4,386	1,136
Cheese,* lbs.....	——	——	33,388	3,953
Total Produce.....		$477,046		$943,424
Miscellaneous.....		422,802		737,761
Total for the week...		$ 899,848		$1,681,185

*These items were included in miscellaneous goods, in our export statement every week of last year. Hence, we cannot furnish comparative figures, in detail, this year. Next year we shall be enabled to do so regularly, by keeping up the record as now arranged through the current year.

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

	Saturday Jan. 3.	Saturday Jan. 10.		Saturday Jan. 3.	Saturday Jan. 10.
N. Y. Cen.....	94¾	93¾	Virginia 6s.....	90¾	90
Erie.....	63	62¾	Missouris.....	84	83¾
Reading.....	*83¾	*83¾	Ohios of 1886..	108	109
Mich. South..	88¾	86¾	Californias, '75.	75	75¾
Toledo.....	77¾	76¾	Illinois Cen....	97¾	96¾
Rock Island..	95¾	96	Ills. C. Scrip..	125	124¾
Mich. Central.	93¾	93¼	Erie of '75....	95	95
Panama.....	98¾	*91¾	Hud. T. Bds..	63¼	63¾
Galena.....	120¾	121¾	Penn. Coal....	101	101¾
Hudson Riv....	30¾	39¾	Del. & Hud....	118	118

*Ex dividend. *Ex dividend.

The Stock Market continued quite as strong as at the close of last week up to Wednesday. The succeeding days, although marked by a less stringent supply of Money than had for ten days before prevailed, showed some weakness in prices, and on Saturday at the early Board, about ten thousand shares of New-York and Erie were pressed on sale, of which nearly half was done for immediate delivery at 62¼@62¾, and the remainder on contract. These operations affected more or less the general list, though the only decline of consequence was 1 ₱ cent. on Illinois Central Bonds, 101¾ ₱ cent. on Southern Michigan, and ¾ on Reading. In the afternoon the market closed up with a steadier feeling. Money was again in fair supply to the Brokers. The Reading dividend deducted in the closing sales of the week is 4 per cent, and the Panama 6 per cent. The Galena and Chicago dividend not yet taken off is 15 per cent, of which 10 per cent will be paid in new shares at par. The large winter business on the Hudson River Road, and the growing importance which this link in the trade and transit to the West is every

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI.....NO. 1659. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JANUARY 13, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS

KANSAS AFFAIRS.

Interesting From Kansas Territory.

Movements and Sentiments of Gov. Geary—Meeting of the Legislature—Resignation of Gov. Robinson—Miscellaneous.

FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES.

LAWRENCE, K. T., Saturday, Jan. 3, 1857.

The great and important change that has become visible in the condition of Kansas, since the arrival of Gov. GEARY, is a subject of general remark, not only here, but throughout the Union. I confess that I am quite surprised at his success, and although some of his acts may not have elicited general commendation, the result proves that he is ably to secure substantial and impartial justice to all bona fide settlers of the Territory without distinction of party. What more can we ask?

I have examined the subject carefully, and from frequent conversations with the Governor as well as with both Pro-Slavery and Free-State men of conservative sentiments, who are competent to judge of the motives and effects of his policy, I am confident that Kansas affairs will soon cease to be a merely sectional question. Gov. GEARY has obtained the confidence and respect of high hosts of the people of the Territory and seems determined to perform his mission in a creditable manner. He makes no pretensions to the character of a politician. His military experience renders fatal all attempts to move or control him by mere technicalities, and therefore due allowance must be made for some acts, which, at first, rendered him obnoxious. He says he is governed by the same instructions that have been on file in the Executive Office since the organization of the Territory, together with a general letter of discretion, concerning emergencies. He acts upon his instructions as he understands them, and construes the Kansas-Nebraska bill in a fair and liberal sense, and as all men of honesty and common sense would naturally understand and construe it—that the people of the Territory shall be left perfectly free to form their own institutions and regulate their domestic affairs in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States. No Northern man that I have ever found here believes that the Constitution, of itself, establishes Slavery here; and hence, probably, STRINGFELLOW's remark, that "No Northern man is fit to be Governor of Kansas Territory." At any rate, the Northern supporters of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, in 1854, contended alone for the Squatter-Sovereignty principle—the right of the inhabitants of the Territory to establish, protect, or prohibit Slavery, as they might see fit, at any time. And, whilst the people of the Territory generally are opposed to the *permanent* establishment of Slavery in the Territory, I believe that good policy and justice require fair treatment towards those Southerners who have brought their slaves into the Territory, and that under no circumstances should they be deprived of their slave property, or by a Territorial legislative act be compelled suddenly to send away their slaves. The great mass of the Free-State men of Kansas, I believe, entertain these views. Prudence requires that we should look at and handle the whole question as it stands to-day. It is useless to go back two years and whine over intermediate results. The party in power, and to be in power for four years hence, controls the destiny of Kansas. Let that party now take the responsibility of making it a Free or a Slave State. The recent changes in federal officers here and many other parts, induce me to believe that all has been done by us that is necessary at present. Let well enough alone. The composition of the Senate precludes all hope of success for the Topeka Constitution, and the House of course will not pass the Toombs bill. Under these circumstances Congressional action is impossible, and the sooner our friends comprehend that fact the better it will be for our interests. A "masterly inactivity" now will probably accomplish our views.

It is understood here that the leading Democratic politicians in Washington have communicated to Secretary WOODSON, Col. JOE ANDERSON and other influential Pro-Slavery leaders, the desire of the Administration that the Legislature to assemble at Lecompton, on Monday, 12th instant, should repeal or modify such of the laws as are of themselves oppressively unjust and unfair in their provisions,—such as the Election Law,—the act concerning slave property,—laws concerning Jurors, &c., in such manner as to meet the approval of Gov. GEARY.

Mr. BUCHANAN, I am assured by one who probably knows, sanctioned this repeal movement; and, of course, in view of the spoils to be distributed by the next Administration, (in regard to which GEARY's recommendation and advice will be quite potent,) I think we have good reason for hoping that a new era has been inaugurated in Kansas affairs, and that the ultra fire-eaters and secessionists of the Atchison and Stringfellow school on the one hand, and the Abolitionists (as distinguished from Free-State men) on the other, will be alike discarded by the Administration and all true friends of the Territory.

During the past two years you, Mr. Editor, have nobly contended for a principle—a substantial principle—in regard to Kansas. The fight has been long and dubious. As I read the sky to-day, the principle is conceded, but the political abstraction, non-intervention by Congress, with which DOUGLAS so long dazzled and bewildered the nation, is preserved intact, and he claims to have triumphed. So let it be. We can spare the shadow for the sake of securing the substance. I believe that political necessity, under the imperative demands of Mr. BUCHANAN, has laid the groundwork and will secure the great result that we have in view. I speak confidently of that result as a necessary effect of leaving the people of the Territory free, and unawed by extraneous appliances, to frame their own institutions.

The Pro-Slavery Legislature will meet on the 12th instant at Lecompton. The proceedings will be watched with much interest. I will keep you duly advised.

A movement is on foot by General CALHOUN, Judge LECOMPTE's friends, ATCHISON and others, to get up a Pro-Slavery Convention at Lecompton on the day of the meeting of the Legislature. Those concerned in getting it up, although their published calls are very conservative in their tone, are in reality ultra Pro-Slavery propagandists, and will seek to impair GEARY's efficiency by denouncing him, if they can muster strength enough.

CALHOUN and ATCHISON are very anxious to have a State Government formed as soon as possible. They are the leading candidates for the Senatorship on the ultra Pro-Slavery side. They allege that GEARY is also fishing for the Senatorship, and hence are anxious to head him off, but in this they are mistaken. I understand the Governor is opposed to forming a State Government until we acquire a Congressional ratio of population. Instead of desiring to go to the Senate, it is more than probable that he will go to Europe—so the secessionists are on the wrong track in that respect.

Considerable excitement exists in the vicinity of Westport and Independence in regard to the Shawnee lands. If reports are true there will be a large accession to the population of Kansas in a few weeks, from the border counties of Missouri. Whether the intended emigration is purely political in its character, or for individual interests, I do not know positively yet. Yours, LIBERTAS.

Meeting of the Free-State Legislature, &c.

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, Monday, Dec. 29, 1856.

A week from to-morrow the Legislature for the State of Kansas convenes at Topeka. It is generally understood among our people that Col. E. V. SUMNER, of the United States Army, with his dragoons, *will not* receive orders to disperse it as on the 4th of July last; and we expect no interference by the national and Territorial officials on that occasion. The failure of the President and Cabinet to indorse officially, Col. SUMNER's acts on the 4th of July, will, without doubt, have an effect to prevent the recurrence of another such outrage.

The State Constitution provides that on the first Tuesday of January next, the Legislature "*shall meet*" at Topeka. Accordingly, the members will be in their seats at the time. The Governor's message received, acted upon, and the question whether to adjourn, or proceed to enact a code of laws for the State, will come up, and be decided one way or the other.

Governor CHARLES ROBINSON having private business of importance to attend to in New-England, was compelled to leave before the 6th of January; and before going, he resigned his office as Governor of the State of Kansas. The following is a copy of his letter of resignation to Lieutenant-Governor ROBERTS:

LAWRENCE, Kansas, Thursday, Dec. 25, 1856.

DEAR SIR: I herewith tender my resignation as Governor of the State organization of Kansas, which please submit to the Legislature at its next annual meeting.

Having a natural distaste for political life, it was with reluctance that I consented to permit my friends to use my name in the Convention at which I was nominated as a candidate for the important office of Governor under the State Constitution.

At that time the post of honor was, also, the post of danger, and I did not feel at liberty to oppose my judgment to that of my friends. Now, however, all danger of collision seems to be removed by the concession of the General Government of our Constitutional rights, and I am satisfied, for various reasons which it may not be expedient now to give, that I can best serve the cause of freedom in Kansas and the State organization in a private rather than official capacity. As a citizen of Kansas, somewhat intimately connected with her past history, and deeply interested in her future prosperity, it will afford me great pleasure at all times to sustain the State organization, and render all the aid in my power to yourself and the Legislature in securing its complete success. Very respectfully your ob't servant,

C. ROBINSON.

To W. Y. ROBERTS, Lieutenant-Governor State of Kansas.

Governor ROBERTS is, or used to be, an Old-Line Democrat of some considerable prominence in the Pennsylvania State Legislature. When he came to Kansas he was considered sound on the issues of his party—a friend of BUCHANAN—but the "Democratic" Border-Ruffian administration of affairs in this Territory, endorsed by the Cincinnati Convention, convinced our Governor that he was still a Democrat, and that the great Democratic Party of the olden time had gone and left him. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention; and many times have I seen him stand up in that hall and stretch out his arm, and, pointing with his long finger towards some young enthusiastic member, rebuke him for intimating in his speech that such men as DOUGLAS, PIERCE & Co. were not true to the great principles of "Squatter Sovereignty," as it was called, and that our petition for redress would be spurned with contempt from the United States Senate by these men. Governor ROBERTS had faith in DOUGLAS & Co. He believed that they would jump at the chance for doing all they could for our admission into the Union as a Free State. He attended the Cincinnati Convention firm in the faith. He was confident that the Democratic Party would indorse our movement.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, Wednesday, Dec. 31, 1856.

WILSON SHANNON, Esq., Ex-Governor of Kansas Territory, arrived in Lecompton from the East a few days since. He intends opening an office there, and to practice law "in all the courts of the Territory." He has, or rather had, a claim in the vicinity of Lecompton, upon which he intended to settle, but during his rather protracted stay East said claim was "jumped." A compromise will be effected with the squatter by which SHANNON will get his land, and enter upon the discharge of his duties as a farmer.

Col. SPENCER, the Marshal of the Territory, appointed by the President to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of DONALDSON, has arrived in Lecompton and entered upon the discharge of his official duties. He declares that every one of the prisoners who escaped from the Lecompton and Tecumseh Penitentiaries a few weeks since, must be recaptured, and confined until they have their trial before the courts. It is said that he is very energetic in the performance of his duties as an officer, a Free State man, and one disposed to have justice done all parties.

But we cannot appreciate the honesty of any man that, knowing the facts as nearly every one does, will take a solemn oath to support and enforce such a code as that enacted for Kansas by a mob of invaders, and thus become an instrument for the enslaving of the people of Kansas.

Jan. 1, 1857.—Yesterday news arrived in this city that in the Southern portion of Kansas an attempt had been made by some Pro-Slavery men to drive a Free-State settler from the country, and were met with resistance on the part of some of the squatter's friends. A bloody scene was the consequence, and the settlement was in arms, determined to drive the mobocrats at the point of the bayonet into Missouri.

I am not fully satisfied as to the correctness of the report, but am inclined to disbelieve it, and wait until morning for an opportunity to ascertain the facts of the case.

The difficulty is said to have occurred in the vicinity of Sugar Creek, the wealthiest young settlement in the Territory.

Col. HARVEY, with seventy-five men, has made a settlement on Pottawatomie Creek, located a town, calling it "Hyattville," in honor of the President of the National Kansas Committee, who is now with them. Yours, SIGMA.

Interesting Intelligence Concerning Kansas Affairs from Washington.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 10.

The President has received official information from the Agent for the Shawnee Indians, that as the members of the tribe have nearly completed their selection of 200,000 acres in their reserve, an extensive organization has been formed by persons in Western Missouri—reported 300 to 800 families—to go upon said reserve on the 1st of February and make and occupy for themselves selections from the surplus—about 300,000 acres. The Treaty prohibits whites from settling in the reserve until ninety days after all the Indian selections are made and approved and the surplus set apart by the President's proclamation. The Commissioner of Indian Affairs, by direction of the President, has ordered Col. CUMMINGS, Superintendent at St. Louis, to go to the Shawnee Reserve and stay there, *and prevent whites from occupying Shawnee*, Miami, Kaw, or any other Indian lands. Requisitions for troops to support Col. CUMMINGS' orders have been sent on by telegraph and messenger.

Col. SPENCER, the new Marshal for Kansas, is here yet, awaiting action on his nomination.

Mr. HOAGLAND, one of the bogus officials of Kansas, is here and seems to have considerable business with DOUGLAS, WELLER, WHITFIELD & Co. He is urging a further appropriation of $50,000 for the Capitol at Lecompton, and $30,000 for a public building at Tecumseh. The project for a bridge across the Kansas River from Tecumseh to the Half-Breed Kaw lands, will be carried into effect,—sufficient encouragement having been received by Mr. H. from the Indian Department to warrant the undertaking.

Late accounts from Kansas are encouraging to the Border-Ruffian Democracy,—so much so that the *Union* is loud in its praises of Governor GEARY. From the tone of the *Union*, and remarks of leading politicians, it is understood that the settlers of Kansas are to have fair play,—not through Congressional action, but through other sources. No Congressional action can be had at present. Efforts to interfere with existing arrangements of the powers that be, will prove abortive and prejudicial to the Territory. Let us keep still, and see what PIERCE and DOUGLAS will do to enable the former to retire decently.

Meeting of the Free-State Legislature at Topeka—Members Arrested by Order of Judge Cato.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

TOPEKA, Tuesday, Jan. 6.

The General Assembly for the Territory of Kansas convened to-day, and effected an organization As the members left the Hall after adjournment, several of them were arrested by the United States Marshal, on a writ issued by Judge CATO, on a charge of treason, for taking the oath of office on the 4th of March last. They are to be taken to Tecumseh, before Judge CATO.

The absence of those arrested deprives the two Houses of a quorum, and no business can be transacted.

What Col. SUMNER did on the 4th of July last is now done by a Deputy United States Marshal. No resistance whatever was made to the arrest.

The people meet in Mass Convention here this afternoon.

It is excessively cold—ten degrees below zero.

SIGMA.

[FROM OUR REGULAR TELEGRAPHIC REPORTER.]

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Jan. 12.

The *Democrat* has Kansas advices to the 7th inst. The Free-State Legislature met at Topeka on the 6th, and after a short session adjourned till next day.

Governor ROBINSON had resigned. Lieut.-Governor ROBERTS was in the Territory, but failed to attend, and much dissatisfaction prevailed in consequence.

United States Deputy-Marshal PARDEE had arrested seven members of the Free-State Legislature, on a writ issued by Judge CATO. Over thirty names were attached to the writ. The prisoners were taken to Tecumseh for trial.

Judge CURTISS, the President of the Senate, would deliver the annual message, as acting Governor. A determination existed to push the work of the Legislature through, if possible.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—4 Hanover-st., and 181 Broadway
House Printing Telegraph—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Select Committee on Congressional Corruptions—The Petition of the Citizens of Carson Valley to be Refused, &c.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 12.

The Select Committee to examine into the alleged corruptions, adopted at their meeting, this morning, a stringent rule with a view to the prevention of premature exposure of their proceedings, and took initiatory steps for summoning witnesses. They likewise instructed their chairman to offer a resolution asking the House to enlarge their powers.

The Committee on Territories have prepared a report adverse to the petition of citizens of Carson Valley, asking for the annexation of that portion of Utah Territory to California. One of the reasons for refusal is that California is too large already, and would be made more unwieldly by such an extension of its boundaries. The Committee believe that some measure of wider scope is necessary to effect a cure of the evils, of which the citizens of Carson Valley complain, namely, Mormon oppressions, and accordingly recommended the passage of the bill now on the calendar for the prevention and punishment of bigamy. This they add would remove "the moral and political pestilence which makes Utah the scandal of the American people."

The Committee on Territories have also prepared an unfavorable report on the petition for the organization of a Territorial Government in Arizona, in the Gadsden Purchase. From the statements to the Committee it appears there are from eight to ten thousand inhabitants therein, and by the lowest estimate from two to three thousand. Taking the medium there are from five to seven thousand white inhabitants, and this number is deemed too small for a separate Government, and will not warrant the large expenditure necessary. The Committee intend reporting a bill establishing a Judicial District south of the Gila; creating the office of Surveyor-General; providing for the adjudication of certain land claims; granting donations of lands to actual settlers, and providing for representation in the Legislature of New-Mexico. This is all the redress the case requires, in the opinion of the Committee.

The House Committee on Elections will report in favor of Mr. HALL, of Iowa, whose seat is contested by Mr. CURTIS, Republican.

XXXIVth Congress.....Second Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 12.

MR. HARLAN DECLARED NOT ENTITLED TO A SEAT.

The consideration of the Iowa election case was resumed.

Messrs. SLIDELL, ADAMS, FESSENDEN, TRUMBULL, TOOMBS and HOUSTON advocated Mr. HARLAN's right to a seat; and Messrs. MALLORY, BUTLER and BENJAMIN opposed it.

The Senate adopted the resolution reported by the Committee on Judiciary declaring Mr. HARLAN not entitled to a seat as Senator.

YEAS.—Messrs. Allen, Benjamin, Biggs, Butler, Cass, Clay, Comegys, Crittenden, Dodge, Evans, Fitzpatrick, Geyer, Hunter, Iverson, Jones of Iowa, Mallory, Mason, Pearce, Pratt, Reid, Rusk, Sebastian, Stuart, Toucey, Weller and Wright—28.

NAYS.—Messrs. Bell of N. H., Bell of Tenn., Brown, Collamer, Durkee, Fessenden, Fish, Foot, Foster, Hale, Houston, Seward, Slidell, Toombs, Trumbull, Wade and Wilson—18.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 12.

THE U. S. CIRCUIT AND DISTRICT COURTS.

Mr. STANTON, under a suspension of the rules, offered a resolution instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire into the expediency of reorganizing the Circuit and District Courts of the United States in such a manner as to equalize the population and business of the several Circuits and Districts, and give to all sections of the confederacy their equal and just representation in the Supreme Court of the United States.

Mr. STANTON showed the inequality now existing, and urged the importance of such reform on the ground that all sections should have a just and fair judicial representation.

Mr. KEITT inquired whether, if the Supreme Court pronounced the Fugitive Slave law constitutional, the gentleman would carry it out.

Mr. STANTON replied, if the Court decide that DRED SCOTT is a slave, he would acquiesce in that judgment, but would not, in obedience to the Court, renounce his opinion as to the Fugitive Slave LAW.

The resolution was passed.

THE SENATE'S NAVY BILL PASSED.

Mr. BENSON reported back the Senate bill amendatory of the act to promote the efficiency of the Navy, which provides for the restoration of such dropped, furloughed, or retired officers as may favorably be reported on through courts of inquiry, the findings being approved by the President.

The bill was passed without amendments by a vote of 139 against 59.

THE COMMITTEE OF INQUIRY.

Mr. ORR, from the Select Committee to inquire into the alleged corrupt combination of members, reported a resolution, enlarging the field of their inquiry from the commencement of the present Congress, instead of confining them to measures now pending, and asking to be empowered to employ a clerk. The resolution was adopted.

Mr. SAVAGE moved a suspension of the rules, in order to enable him to introduce a resolution, making the bill for pensioning the soldiers of the War of 1812 a special order for the first Tuesday in February. Disagreed to, by a vote of 103 against 85; not two-thirds. Adjourned.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 12.

Case No. 32.—JAMES H. URE, claimant; steamer *Gipsey*, appellant, vs. JAMES M. and CYRUS COFFMAN, owners flat boat and cargo. Judge WAYNE delivered an opinion affirming the decree of the Circuit Court of Eastern Louisiana, with costs and interest.

No. 16.—JAMES STEVENS, plaintiff, vs. ROYAL GLADDING et al., defendants. Judge MCLEAN delivered an opinion affarming the judgment of the Circuit Court of Rhode Island, with costs.

Ex parte in the matter of DAVID A. SIZCOMBE. Judge TANEY delivered an opinion overruling the motion for a rule on the Judges of the Supreme Court of Minnesota, to show cause, etc.

No. 45.—Argument continued. Messrs. BAXTER and R. JOHNSON for plaintiffs, and Messrs. LAWRENCE and TAYLOR for defendants. Adjourned till to-morrow.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Monday, Jan. 12.

A memorial was presented from the banks in New-York, asking for an increase of salary to the Bank Superintendent.

A report from Western House of Refuge was presented, asking $35,000 from the State.

Mr. SPENCER reported a bill to authorize the American and Foreign Bible Society to purchase $150,000 more of real estate.

Mr. BRADFORD reported a bill to provide for the care of the insane and criminal of the State.

Mr. LEE reported a bill to create a Board of Visitors to the charitable institutions, to be supported in whole or part by the State.

A communication was then sent in from Ex-Lieutenant-Governor RAYMOND, thanking the Senate for their complimentary resolution.

Mr. BROOKS introduced a bill authorizing the Sheriff to serve summons issued from the Marine Court of New-York.

Mr. BROOKS introduced a resolution authorizing the Harbor Commissioners to open a correspondence with the Governor of New-Jersey, with a view to the removal of the Quarantine at Staten Island to Sandy Hook; also to report, if in their judgment the public health and interest would be secured thereby; also, to make application to the Government at Washington, in behalf of the State, for the use of some old public vessel to be moored in the Horse Shoe, near Sandy Hook, for receiving cases of infectious diseases found on vessels on their way to New-York, and to be used as a hospital; also requesting the Commissioners to report to the Legislature, by February, the result of their inquiries. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Monday, Jan. 12.

The Assembly met at 7 P. M., a goodly number of members being present.

PETITIONS PRESENTED.

From Physicians of New-York, asking for a Sanitary Police.

From the Queens County Agricultural Society, asking that the usual appropriation for agricultural purposes may be made at as early a day as possible.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Special Committee on Rules, reported. The main alteration from the old rules consists in the introducing of new Standing Committees of the Whole, who shall have power to report and move forward bills in the manner that the Grinding Committee does at the close of the session. The report was laid on the table.

The Comptroller sent in a report in regard to the land of the Indians sold for taxes.

The report of the State Lunatic Asylum was sent in. It shows that 258 patients were received during the year, while the number under treatment during the year was 697. Discharged recovered, 100; discharged improved, 33; unimproved, 65; not insane, 8; died, 30. The number in the Asylum at the close of the year was 461. The report urges upon the attention of the Legislature the incapacity of the present Asylum, and the necessity for the adoption of measures for the better care of lunatics.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

By Mr. VARNAM, to establish a Sanitary Police in New-York.

To enable parties in suits to testify.

To amend the law in relation to the taxation of Telegraph Companies.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. VARNAM, to amend the law in relation to partnerships, by enabling special partners to take a part in the transaction of business without incurring general liability; but they shall not sign checks.

To incorporate a Commercial Trust Company in New-York.

By Mr. PRANDIE—For a company similar to the United States Trust Co., except in having power to act as transfer agents for all kinds of stocks. Ex-Governor CLARK, JOHN THOMPSON, M. H. GRINNELL, ASPINWALL & HOADLY and W. C. NOYES are among the corporators.

Mr. MERCKEBAU—For the removal of the Quarantine Station.

Mr. FOOT—To establish General Practice Terms in the Supreme Court.

The Senate's resolutions providing for a conference between the Committees of the Senate and House, on the appropriation bills of last year, were adopted.

The Governor's Message was debated in Committee of the Whole. A motion to refer the portions in relation to the Police of New-York to the Committee on Judiciary was opposed by Mr. ARTHUR WOODS, who desired their reference to a special committee composed of New-York delegates. After a debate by Messrs. MERRAN, VARNAM and TOWNSEND the subject was referred to the Committee on Cities and Villages, and the report of the Committee on the Governor's Message was agreed to.

Adjourned.

From Bermuda.

MARINE DISASTERS—THE SCHOONER JULIEN RUN INTO—WRECK OF THE BRITISH BARK MERCHANT, ETC.

HALIFAX, Monday, Jan. 12.

The steamship *Delta*, from St. Thomas Jan. 2, and Bermuda 8th, arrived here to-day.

The schooner *Julien*, twenty days from Cuba for New-York, put into Bermuda, on the 29th of December, with loss of sails, spars, boats, and leaking badly. She was run into and stove in by the brig *Norfolk*, of Richmond. The *Norfolk* was not seen after the collision, but the Captain of the *Julien* thinks that she was not seriously injured.

The brig *Quadruple*, from Bermuda for Baltimore, put back on Dec. 27, with the mate and one seaman sick. She had encountered very heavy weather.

The British bark *Merchant*, 112 days from Alexandria, Egypt, for New-York, ran on the reefs at Bermuda, Dec. 29, and became a total wreck. Most of her materials were saved.

The ship *Dirigo*, from New-York for Glasgow, was towed into St. Georges, Dec. 30, with mainmast and mizzenmast cut away. She had experienced very heavy weather, and there were several feet of water in her hold.

The brig *Jane*, from Pictou for New-York, put into St. Georges on the 29th of December, with loss of boats, galley, sails, and with sprung mainmast, topmast, and yards.

The brigantine *Water Witch*, forty-two days from Para, for Salem, put into St. Georges on the 20th of December, leaky, and the crew frost-bitten.

The brig *Walhonding*, from Demerara for New-York, arrived at Bermuda, on the 31st of December.

Important from the Plains.

RUMORED MURDER OF TWO U. S. SURVEYING PARTIES—SEVERE COLD, ETC.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Jan. 12.

The St. Joseph's correspondent of the *Republican*, under date the 3d inst., says that the weather on the Plains has been more severe than ever known before. The surveying parties have been disabled and driven in. General MATTHEWS reports a rumor that two United States surveying parties have been murdered by Camanche Indians in the southwestern part of Kansas, and also that only a portion of another party had returned from Western Kansas, the remainder, it is believed, having been frozen to death. The thermometer at St. Joseph stood at 12 below zero, and the ice in the Missouri was twenty inches thick.

Thalberg and the School Children of Boston.

BOSTON, Monday, Jan. 12.

Three thousand school children attended THALBERG's free concert, at Music Hall, to-day. Madame D'ANGRI and Signor MORELLI assisted in the entertainment, which was one of the most interesting ever presented in Boston.

Death of a Boston Publisher.

BOSTON, Monday, Jan. 12.

B. B. MUSSY, a well-known book publisher of this city, died this forenoon.

The U.S. Senatorial Question in Pennsylvania.

HARRISBURG, Monday, Jan. 12.

The Senate refused again to-day to consider the resolution to go into joint Convention to-morrow for the election of a United States Senator by a vote of 17 to 14. Mr. BROWNE, Democrat, paired off with a Southern Republican. It is evidently the intention of the Senate not to meet the House.

The Republican caucus adjourned this evening without making a nomination for United States Senator. They meet again to-morrow morning. Mr. BENSON, Republican member from Potter County, is yet absent, but is expected to-night. The election cannot be held to-morrow as no Teller has been elected by the Senate, as the law requires to be done on the day prior to the election.

The Democratic members of the Senate designed going into Joint Convention to aid the election of a Senator to-morrow, but the decision of the United States Senate in the Iowa case to-day has thrown cold water upon that design.

The Senatorial Question in Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Jan. 12.

The Democrats, in caucus on Saturday night, nominated JAMES S. GREEN for U. S. Senator for the short term. The Know-Nothings have nominated LUTHER M. KENNETT and W. F. SWITZLER as their candidates.

Navigation of the Chesapeake, &c.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Jan. 12.

Our bay and river are full of ice, but the Norfolk boats continue to make their trips, and vessels, with the aid of steam tugs, manage to make their way up.

No mail has been received south of Richmond.

Fires.

DESTRUCTION OF THE GREGORY HOUSE, LAKE MAHOPAC.

CARMEL, Monday, Jan. 12.

The "Gregory House," at Lake Mahopac, Putnam County, took fire about 2 o'clock P. M., on Sunday, and was entirely destroyed in a very short time The loss is estimated at from $15,000 to $20,000. Partly insured.

FIRE AT SOUTH GLENN'S FALLS.

SOUTH GLENN'S FALLS, Monday, Jan. 12.

About 12 o'clock to-day a fire broke out in Mr. J. H. RICE'S sash and blind factory, and it was entirely consumed with all its contents. Loss $50,000. No insurance. The origin of the fire is unknown.

NAVAL AFFAIRS.

The Wabash—Successful Trial of the Engines of the Niagara—Proposed Grand Ball by the Officers of the Navy to the Officers of British Ship Retribution.

We paid a most gratifying visit to the frigate *Wabash* yesterday, at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard, and gathered some interesting memoranda of her late voyage—the behavior of the ship, &c.

The *Wabash* is a steam-frigate carrying forty guns, of heavy calibre, two of the largest being placed as swivels upon the upper deck—one forward and the other aft. They are of 8, 9 and 10 inches bore, the heaviest—the swivel guns—weighing respectively 12,076 and 12,088 pounds. Her complement of men is about 600; with the crew of the *St. Mary's* brought home from Panama, she had upon arrival about 800 men. As we entered the Navy-Yard in the morning we met large numbers of these hardy seamen just ashore from the *Wabash*, with their dunnage, bound for the City; they ran, skipped, laughed and joked like boys just let out of school, and seemed to be in excellent spirits, notwithstanding the extreme cold weather, which they must have felt keenly, coming as they have from a long residence in the warm regions of the tropics. A finer-looking set of men is seldom met with than these discharged sailors from the *St. Mary's*. Upon parting with them, as they were about taking leave of the ship, they were addressed in an off-hand speech by Captain ENGLE, the commander, commending them for their good conduct while on board his ship, giving them some good and timely advice, and wishing them every rational enjoyment in a reunion with their friends and associates. He said, addressing the *St. Mary's*: "You have shown yourselves gentlemen while you have been on board of this ship, and have proved that it does not require a long-tailed coat, or a long beard to entitle one to bear the name of gentleman,—a man's *acts* determine his character. I am sorry it is not in my power to send you ashore in the boat, in the regular way,"—in allusion to the *boards* placed over the ice on which to pass to and from the ship,—"it is very hard, after a four-years' cruise, to compel you all to walk the plank." The crew, upon this witty conclusion of the Captain's speech, gave three hearty cheers, and parted in the greatest good humor.

DETAILS OF THE CRUISE.

Captain ENGLE, and the officers generally, are enthusiastic in praising of the good qualities of their ship. On the outward voyage some heavy weather was experienced in the latitude of Hatteras; the sudden change in 18 hours from a temperature of 40° to 82°, caused their rigging, which was new, to suddenly slack in the midst of the gale—the connections of the iron bands of the bowsprit gave way, and for a time they were in danger of losing their masts. In the midst of this mishap one of the men was killed by being struck by a snatch-block, caused by the sudden parting of the strap; and Commander ENGLE, during the heavy and sharp rolling of the ship, was thrown violently against the top of a brass stanchion, cutting a bad gash in his head, and nearly precipitating him backward down the hatch. He narrowly escaped with his life; the wound has healed, but an ugly scar, three inches long, remains on the side of his head. Lieutenant QUACKENBUSH was also injured, though not severely. The man killed was an Italian, and shipped under the name of JAMES WHITE. As soon as the rigging was set up the ship behaved admirably. They were able to carry double-reefed topsails and whole courses, when other vessels were hove to, and could carry nothing. Her steaming qualities are first rate; her sea rate is about 8½ knots; her speed is 10 knots. As soon as the propeller is triced up, she is a first-rate sailing ship, and makes 14 knots. On one occasion, Capt. E. mentions, he was below and supposed the ship was lying still, as there was no wind when he left the deck; but a smart breeze had sprung up, and upon inquiry of the officer of the deck as to "how the ship was going," he replied "nine knots," and yet, so smoothly was she moving through the water, no unusual motion of the ship attracted the commander's attention. In a word, the *Wabash* is pronounced a *perfect* ship, in every respect; and no language seems too extravagant in which to express the officer's admiration of her performance.

Captain ENGLE pays a high compliment to the officers and managers of the Panama Railroad for their prompt and civil attentions to the sailors transported by them across the Isthmus.

Their call at Havana was a source of great pride and satisfaction to Americans there, and the Captain-General paid them unusual attentions, inviting a large party which waited upon him to dine at his Palace. The ship was also filled fore and aft by the fairest Señoritas, who enjoyed themselves in the dance, and other festivities, every one expressing great admiration of the noble ship, which, as Captain E. mentions with evident pride, was in beautiful order.

OFFICERS OF THE WABASH.

Commodore—H. PAULDING.
Captain—FREDERICK ENGLE.
Lieutenants—Geo. T. Sinclair, E. A. Barnet, D. M. Fairfax, J. C. Beaumont, Leonard Paulding, S. P. Quackenbush.
Master—Hudson M. Garland.
Fleet Surgeon—G. R. B Horner.
Purser—McKean Buchanan.
Chaplain—Moses B. Chase.
Captain of Marines—B. Macomber.
Chief Engineer—James W. King.
Passed Assistant Surgeon—J. H. Otis.
Second Lieutenant of Marines—James Lewis.
Assistant Surgeon—Wm. Johnson, Jr.
Midshipmen—Edward Lea, M. Sicard, H. H. Dalton, C. S. Norton, A. P. Cooke, Geo. M. Blodgett, T. H. Eastman.
First Assistant Engineers—B. F. Garvin, D. B. Macomb.
Second Assistant Engineers—W. S. Stamm, James B. Kimber.
Third Assistant Engineers—P. G. Foltz, T. J. Jones, Geo. J. [illegible].
Boatswain—A. Pomeroy.
Gunner—Wm. H. Hamilton.
Carpenter—M. Moore.
Sailmaker—James Ferguson.
Commodore's Steward—J. A. [illegible].
Captain's Clerk—A. G. Shuff.
Purser's Clerk—O. W. Turk.

The first trial of the engines of the *Niagara* was made yesterday, and was entirely satisfactory. At 2 o'clock P. M. the Chief-Engineer, WM. H. MITCHELL, opened the valves, and set the massive machinery in motion. If the engines had been run for a week, they could not have moved with greater ease and precision. Many officers of the Yard, and Mr. JAMES MURPHY, and partner, makers of the engines, were present, and every one expressed great pleasure in the working of the machinery. The Chief Engineer says he had never seen such perfect acting of an engine upon a first trial. The steam gauge marked four and five pounds only, and yet the shaft made 23 and 25 revolutions; with 15 pounds steam, Mr. MURPHY calculates it will perform 40 revolutions per minute. The engines are three in number, and are so arranged that they can be used separately or together. The boilers weigh 56 tons apiece, without their grates. Her shaft is about 125 feet in length, and 17¾ inches in diameter, being the largest shaft, with cranks attached, that was ever forged in this country; the cranks, being equi-distant on the shaft, assist each other past the centres, thus giving a perfectly steady motion to the shaft. Judging from the commotion under the ship's stern in the wake of the propeller, the ship will attain a high rate of speed under steam alone. Her coal bunkers will hold a thousand tons. She has bulkheads of boiler iron, dividing the ship from deck to keelson into several water-tight and fire-proof compartments. The trial in presence of the Chief Engineer of the Government will take place on Thursday. Those splendid and finely-working engines were made by JAMES MURPHY & Co., at the Fulton Iron Works, Cherry-street.

RECEPTION OF THE "RETRIBUTION."

It is understood in well-informed quarters that the naval officers, at the yard in Brooklyn, have it in contemplation to give a grand ball to the officers and crew of the British ship *Retribution*, upon her arrival with Capt. HARTSTEIN and crew. One of the largest buildings at the Navy Yard will be put in commission, and handsomely decorated for the occasion—a creditable and good beginning in the way of returning the international courtesies which are now the great topic of conversation, and the source of so much real gratification to the people of both nations.

MARINE MATTERS.

LOSS OF A BARK.

Extract from a letter received by ELWOOD WALTER, Esq., dated Arichat, Dec. 15: "I have to report the loss of the bark *Roger Stewart*, FRASER, master, from Pictou, coal laden, bound to Boston. In attempting to make the harbor by the south entrance on the morning of the 11th inst., struck on a ledge extending from the southwest part of Jersey Island. A survey was held the same night, which recommended lightening the bark. On the morning after, before daylight, a strong gale of wind sprung up, and the vessel bilged, and stern posts started, and the vessel was condemned."

Extract from a letter received by ELWOOD WALTER, Esq., dated Nassau, Dec. 29: "The brig *Tyrenton*, of Ellsworth, Me., Hood, master, bound from Charlestown with a cargo of lumber to Barbadoes, arrived here on the 21st inst., leaking. The deck load has been discharged, and her upper seams will be caulked, the cargo reshipped, and she vessel sent on her voyage."

The schooner *Isaac W. Conkling*, FARRIS, that had been employed in getting the ship *Cultivator's* anchor and chain, (which she had shipped when ashore at the Barge-Office,) was yesterday morning sunk at Pier No. 7, East River, having been struck amidships by a field office. The Underwriters' schooner, *Excelsior*, is alongside taking on the chain and anchor.

The pilot-boat *A. B. Nielson*, No. 21, on Saturday, when 80 miles east of Sandy Hook, fell in with schooner *Wing of the Wind*, from Virginia for New-York, oyster loaded, with all sails blown away and short of provisions, took her in tow and brought her above the Narrows, when the ice set them both ashore on Long Island. They have both been since got off by the steamtug *Hercules* and towed into Quarantine.

A new Harbor Master, in the shape of a field of ice of about 15 acres, took possession of the mouth of the East River yesterday morning, and, notwithstanding the remonstrances of the many steam-tugs, schooners, Staten Island ferry-boats, &c., refused most positively to allow any egress or ingress to or from the River. It came from the direction of Albany, and [illegible]-bound, [illegible] going, to a degree of size, [illegible] to be measured by the square mile, were inquired for.

The Staten Island ferry-boats are landing and receiving passengers at Pier No. 2

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA.

THE PARIS CONFERENCES.

Proposed Mediation of England in the Neufchatel Question.

Banquet to the American Officers of the Resolute.

ADVANCE IN COTTON—BREADSTUFFS FIRM

CONSOLS 94 a 94 1-8.

The British mail steamer *Asia*, from Liverpool 10 o'clock morning of Saturday, the 27th, arrived at this port yesterday morning.

The *Asia* brings on freight £3,800 sterling, $20,000 in gold, and 75,000 francs.

The United States mail steamer *Ericsson* sailed from Liverpool at 5 o'clock on the evening of Wednesday, 24th, for New-York.

The Belgian mail steamer *Leopold I.*, sailed from Southampton on the 27th for New-York.

The steamers *Ohio* and *Teutonia* sailed from Southampton on the 24th for Rio Janiero.

The Havre mail steamer *Arago*, from New-York, arrived at Southampton at 4 o'clock on the afternoon of Friday, 26th.

The approaching Conference at Paris, the affairs of Prussia and Switzerland, and the difficulty between Persia and Britain continue to be the main features of interest.

No day is yet fixed for the reassembling of the Congress at Paris. As already intimated, the second Plenipotentiaries will alone take part in it. Count WALEWSKI will preside. There is still some preliminary business to get through, but it is anticipated that the day of meeting will not be far distant. A preliminary meeting may probably be held within a few days. A statement is made in the London *Times* that England and France are now agreed on the points of discussion with Russia. No topics are to be introduced but those relating to Bolgrad and the Isle of Serpents. Two or three sittings will suffice. All the Plenipotentiaries, including the Turkish Minister, have now received their instructions.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* telegraphs as follows:

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 24.—The substance of the instructions received by the Turkish Ambassador as regards the conference is: "That Bolgrad and the Isle of Serpents shall be given up by Russia; that the full and complete fulfillment of the Treaty for the organization of the Danubian Principalities be carried out

To settle as soon as possible the Turco-Russian line in Asia, when the season of the year will permit it.

The great powers are begged to take into consideration the state of Turkey, which desires to develop its resources, to become a strong Power, and be no longer a cause of anxiety to the West.

Its rivalries of influence and the lamentable misunderstanding on the treaty of Paris have prevented it from occupying itself with the great commercial and financial measures which its wants require."

The same correspondence says:

"The Sardinian Plenipotentiary has received instructions. The day for the opening of the Conference has not yet been fixed. The French and English Governments are perfectly agreed on the points under discussion. The Conference will only be occupied with the questions of Bolgrad and of the Isle of Serpents. It is hoped that the Neufchatel question will be amicably settled."

As regards the Neufcatel question, Prussia continues her preparations for invasion, and Switzerland for defence, but there exists a belief that the other powers will prevent actual hostilities. There was even a rumor that England had agreed to mediate in the matter, but that is doubtful. A large space is devoted by the continental journals to a discussion of the question at issue.

HUGH MILLER, the eminent writer on geology, was found dead on the floor of his bedroom, at his residence in Edinburgh, shot through the heart. For some time past he had been in the habit of having a loaded revolver in his room—an attempt having been made lately to break into his museum. It is believed that the circumstance of the death was accidental, his general character and position precluding the idea of suicide.

The ship *Lillias*, for Savannah, was struck by lightning on the evening of the 24th, while lying in the Stanley Dock, Liverpool, and ready for sea. The cabin took fire and burned for about two hours; damage about £200 sterling. The iron screw-steamer *Khersonese* was lying alongside the *Lillias*, but received no damage.

The Bank of France again accepts for discount bills having 75 days to run.

A dispatch received in Paris from Naples mentions that the explosion of the powder magazine near the King's palace was the result of a plot.

From other parts of Europe there is little or nothing to report.

It is stated that negotiations are broken off between the British Minister at Constantinople and TEBOUK KHAN, the Persian Envoy, and that the latter had proceeded to Paris. A request for further instructions had been sent to Teheran. Britain demands the evacuation of Herat, payment of expenses, dismissal of the Persian Prime Minister, and the establishment of English Consulates in various places. Persia is reported to have assented to the return of Mr. MUREAY, the English Minister, to restore Herat and to compensate the Heratians; but the other points are in abeyance.

At a general meeting of shareholders, held at the Exchange, Hamburg, on the 20th December, and at which Mr. GODEFROY presided, the Directors of the Hamburg and New-York Steam-Packet Company made a very satisfactory report of the state of affairs of that Company, and with the unanimous consent of the meeting obtained permission to borrow the sum of 2,000,000 marks banco, for the purchase of two other steamers of the same size and quality as the *Borusia* and *Hammonia*, to commence running every fourteen days in the ensuing year. It is rumored that the Directors have ordered these steamers to be built by a first-rate firm at Glasgow, and that they are already in a forward state. The amount required will be advanced to the Company, on private loan at 6 per cent. by some Hamburg capitalists, the banks declining to make advances at so low a rate.

The Constantinople *Journal* announces the official mediation of England to effect a reconciliation between Abyssinia and Egypt.

Letters from Athens, of the 17th, state that Commissioners would have been sent from London to examine into the financial situation of Greece, but Russia has opposed the measure as insulting to the dignity of the Greek Government. It was in consequence decided that the ambassadors of the protecting Powers at the Court of Athens should themselves make the inquiry and report thereon.

The Conferences.

From the Paris Correspondence of the London Times.

No day is yet fixed for the opening of the Conferences. There is still some business to get through, but it is not anticipated that the day will be very distant. It is thought probable that a preliminary meeting will take place before the end of the month, but even this is not certain. The most satisfactory part of the affair, however, is to be able to repeat the assurance that France and England are perfectly agreed on the point of discussion with Russia, that no topics shall be introduced but those relating to Bolgrad and the Isle of Serpents, and that two or three sittings will probably suffice. Under these circumstances, there can, I think, be little doubt as to the result.

I believe there is now no Plenipotentiary who has not received his instructions from his Government. The Private Secretary of M. CAVOUR has brought those of the Sardinian Plenipotentiary, and you are already aware that a son of RUSCHDI PASHA has arrived with instructions for the Turkish Plenipotentiary. These last are said to have been drawn up by the Grand Vizier himself, and may be summed up thus: Evacuation of Bolgrad and the Isle of Serpents in favor of Turkey; the pure and simple execution of the treaty of the 30th of March for the organization of the Danubian Principalities, and the conclusion of the limitation of the Turco-Russian frontier in Asia as soon as the season shall permit. The Grand Vizier, moreover, prays the Powers to take into their serious consideration the state of Turkey, which is animated with an ardent desire to develop her resources and become at length a strong Power, and to cease being a source of disquietude and trouble to the Western Governments. He alleges that the rivalries for influence, and lamentable misunderstanding which to the present time has existed among the powers respecting the execution of the treaty of Paris, have hitherto rendered it impossible for the Ottoman Government to occupy itself with important measures of industry and finance, and which are so requisite for the population and the prosperity of the Empire.

These instructions, of which the foregoing is but a brief sketch, were decided after various Cabinet Councils and conferences with the Ambassadors of Austria, England, France, Prussia and Sardinia, and a last Cabinet Council held at the house of AALI PASHA on the 9th.

The Rupture between Prussia and Switzerland.

BOTH STATES ARMING—CONTRADICTORY OPINIONS AS TO WHETHER THERE WILL BE WAR—FRANCE OPPOSED TO AN ARMED INTERVENTION—MEDIATION OF GREAT BRITAIN—ATTITUDE OF THE GERMAN STATES, ETC.

From the Paris Correspondence of the London Times.

Prussia and Switzerland are making active preparations for war. The Prussian army to be put in movement, it is said, on Jan. 2, consists of 130,000 men; and the Swiss cannot but feel highly flattered at being thus treated as a great power. 130,000 men is, I believe, about half the regular army of Prussia. Perhaps the King is about to take the advice of the *Assemblee Nationale* and issue forth to put down Democracy in the other Cantons as well as Neufchatel. Notwithstanding these great preparations against a small State, *it is not considered likely that blows will be struck.* The powers will no doubt step in and devise some mode of effecting an arrangement. It is neither for the interest of Prussia, nor indeed of Germany in general, that anything like a battle for the "nationalities" should begin just at this moment. Negotiations are not yet entirely over, and all hope has not vanished of bringing them to a favorable conclusion, notwithstanding the irritation felt by the Swiss against Prussia and the Emperor NAPOLEON. They had confidence in him, but the feeling is much weakened. They say that he had many ways of paying court to the King of Prussia without wounding the *amour propre* of the Swiss, and it is doubtful whether even a visit from FREDERICK WILLIAM to the Tuileries is sufficient compensation for the alienation of Switzerland. How the solution is to be effected I cannot say; perhaps by letting out all the prisoners on bail, as has been done with a few. This would not decide the question of right on either side, but it might answer a temporary purpose.

The Powers that signed the Protocol of 1852 can hardly allow matters to proceed to an extremity. The rights, shadowy as they are, of the King of Prussia, were admitted by that instrument, but His Majesty engaged not to employ other measures to enforce them. The annex A to the *Memoire* of the Swiss Government gives the Protocol thus:

"At a Conference held at the Foreign-office on the 24th May, 1852, between the Plenipotentiaries of Austria, France, Great Britain, Prussia, and Russia, the Principal Secretary of State of Her Britannic Majesty, on the demand of the Prussian Minister, invited the representatives of Austria, France, and Russia to seek, in concert with him, the means of replacing the Principality of Neufchatel in the situation defined by the Treaty of Vienna on the 9th of June, 1815, and which, while sanctioning the reunion of that Territory to the Helvetic Confederation as a Canton, recognized in favor of His Majesty the King of Prussia, anterior rights of sovereignty, the exercise of which remains now suspended.

The Minister of Prussia, while claiming the cooperation of the other four great Powers for the amicable settlement of this question, declared that if a Protocol were signed in which the rights of his Sovereign should be solemnly specified, and which should admit the principle of the overtures to be made in common to the Helvetic Confederation, the existence of such an instrument should dispense His Majesty the King of Prussia from obtaining those rights by the employment of other means.

The four Plenipotentiaries consulted hastened to render homage to the sentiments of moderation which inclined His Majesty to choose in these circumstances the medium of diplomatic intervention to attain the object he proposes, and have unanimously recognised the rights which belong to him in the Principality of Neufchatel and County of Valangin, according to the tenor of the 23d and 24th Articles of the Treaty of Vienna, and which have coexisted from 1815 to 1848 with those which the 44th Article of the same instrument confers on Switzerland.

They have, in consequence, expressed, in the names of their Governments, the desire of responding to the appeal which His Majesty the King of Prussia has made to them, agreeing that the four Powers come to an understanding as soon as possible to accomplish the measures most proper to induce the Helvetic Confederation to take into account international stipulations, in virtue of which the Principality of Neufchatel has been admitted under the guarantee of Europe, to the quality of one of the cantons of Switzerland."

From the Paris Correspondence of the London Post.

I believe the *Morning Post* will be able to announce, in a few days, that the Government of the Emperor of the French, whilst acknowledging the sovereign rights of Prussia to Neufchatel, *protests against an armed intervention in Switzerland.* The note in the *Moniteur*, which has caused so much sensation throughout Europe, ought to have been registered in the Court journal of the Tuileries, and not given to the world as a grave political document. I think I may now assure you that the Emperor will not allow Switzerland to be invaded. There is the strongest feeling in the French Army about the Swiss question, and nothing would be more unpopular in France than if the Government were to countenance the invasion of Switzerland. At a garrison town near Paris, the other day, all the officers of the dinner drank "to the freedom and independence of Switzerland." Meanwhile the encouragement given to Prussia by the French Government, on the one hand, and the support of public opinion in England and elsewhere, on the other, is urging both parties to prepare for action, and thus obliging a great and, at the same time, unnecessary expense.

It is generally believed in Paris that the Federal Council of Switzerland has accepted the mediation of England; but it is sought to infer also that England takes the same view as France on this subject. I presume Her Majesty's Government certainly does not subscribe to the policy embodied in the note of the *Moniteur*. France has urged the liberation of the prisoners without trial, whilst in all probability England has suggested that the law should take its course, and *then* the prisoners would be amnestied. According to the *Presse*, General DUFOUR has declared himself ready to take the command of the Swiss army, which, in his opinion, is quite powerful and willing enough to defend the country from invasion. My impression is that the prisoners will be tried, condemned, set at liberty, and then the powers which signed the protocol in London will succeed in satisfying all parties.

From the Paris Correspondence of the London Globe.

In spite of the warlike rumors which fill the continental press, and the military measures that have been adopted by the Prussian and Swiss Governments, *the chances of a conflict between the two latter powers have happily diminished.* The English and the Austrian cabinets have both represhended the bitterness that has been introduced into a question of little intrinsic value, and have submitted their views on this vexatious subject to the Prussian Government. It must not be imagined, from the accounts published by the Prussian and French Press, that the quarrelsome ideas of the Prussian cabinet have encountered universal approbation in Germany; on the contrary, several of the States of the Confederation have evinced considerable dissatisfaction at the contemplated rupture of peace. Baden and Wurtemberg have alone openly espoused the views of the military clique at the Court of Berlin. The grand duchy of Baden has had a standing dispute with the Swiss Republic for some years past, and would be delighted to witness the humiliation of the latter if not effected at his own cost. The King of Wartemberg again is disposed to adopt any measure that savors of a sympathy with the views entertained by the French Government. But most of the smaller German States agree with Austria, Bavaria, and Hanover, in condemning this bectoring spirit of the Prussian Government, which now appears to have shaken off the policy of temporization which was so strongly developed some 18 months ago. In all probability the English Government will prevail upon the two hostile powers to consent to its arbitration, and the troublesome Neufchatel question will be amicably arranged, without the personal honor of King FREDERICK WILLIAM being affected, but likewise without the fundamental principles of the Swiss confederation being outraged. The latest accounts from Berne describe the popular enthusiasm to be spreading, but I have no reason to modify my assertion that matters have taken a very favorable turn. The superior federal authorities are inclined to accept the decision of England.

From the Berlin Correspondence of the London News.

The hope that the affair with Switzerland would end in a mere demonstration, *is rapidly declining*, and well-informed persons declare with consternation that, unless some unforeseen lucky change intervene, *war on an extended scale is inevitable.* War between Prussia and Switzerland—from the Baltic to the Alps—from Tilsit to Geneva—a train of gunpowder straight through the very heart of Western Europe! Who can say where the conflagration, once lighted, will end? And a war right along the Protestant track, doubtless to the secret gratification of the Roman Catholics on the right and left! A slight glance at the map must reveal the imminent peril to which Prussia, without any general sympathy or firm ally, wedged in on all sides by powerful and rapacious neighbors, must expose herself by entering on a contest which may so easily embroil her with parties now dubiously neutral.

People here naturally say, "France might have prevented this war if it had chosen to do so. What motives has France for letting the dispute come to a bloody decision?" In the first place, the dispute with Switzerland forced the King of Prussia, who had hitherto stood aloof, to make advances to LOUIS NAPOLEON, and to receive from his hands a decoration—the badge of recognition and equality already put on the other heads of legitimacy. The French Emperor's acquiescence in Prussia's wishes is, however, not construed here as a result of friendly feeling. He might, on the contrary, it is thought, rejoice at seeing Prussia involve herself in a war in which she can gain nothing, and must incur ruinous expense; a war leading to an increase of taxation, which must excite no small dissatisfaction in the Prussian Rhenish provinces, where a cordial feeling for Prussian rule had almost obliterated old French sympathies. The Rhenish provinces, moreover, have a chief source of gain in their traffic with Switzerland, and will be the chief direct sufferers from the war. Whatever tends to alienate from Prussia the inhabitants of the left bank of the Rhine must be popular in France.

Should Prussia, however, attain the utmost object which she can propose to herself—absolute sovereignty over Neufchatel, and the withdrawal of that province from the Swiss Confederacy—she would thereby, too, only promote French purposes. For it must be remembered that in 1815 Neufchatel was incorporated into the Swiss Confederacy at the express desire of Prussia and Austria, lest the French, to whom such a position on this side of the Jura must be highly desirable, should grasp and keep it, as they might at any time do easily enough.

That the Swiss, when pressed by Prussia, will be very open to French influence, is obvious; and LOUIS NAPOLEON will certainly employ that influence towards repressing the democratic element in Switzerland; perhaps he may count on making a total revision of the Swiss Constitution the condition of a pacificatory intervention. Perhaps he may expect that the approaching danger will lead to the downfall of the reigning Democratic party in the Cantonal Governments. In any case, he will gain the desired control over Switzerland, without the odium of overt aggression.

The Swiss mercenaries, too, on whom the security of the Italian Courts mainly rests, will have to return home; for it is notorious that every foreign Sovereign, on engaging Swiss troops, has to sign a treaty obliging him to dismiss them to their homes as soon as the mother country is involved in war. The order, recalling all Swiss who are bound to military duty at home, has already been published. In what predicament will this put the King of Naples and the Pope? It is presumed that the Cabinet of the Tuileries will contemplate with some complacency the removal of a prop on which the tottering Italian potentates rested.

P. S.—The Frankfort *Journal* brings a dispatch of yesterday's date from Berne, stating that the Diplomacy there was very active, and had brought the Federal Council to consent to mediatory proposals, which were already on their way to Berlin. The authenticity of this statement is yet to be proved; the effect of the measure, if true, must be awaited.

From the Berlin Correspondence of the London Times.

The hopes to which the telegraphic news from Frankfort gave rise yesterday evening, just before I closed my letter, of an approach to something like an arrangement be ween the King of Prussia and the Swiss Confederation, *have been crushed in the bud by the result of the inquiries I have made to-day.* No diplomatic mediation, no overtures, no deputation, nothing of the kind is known of or expected here; the matter remains as it did in the early part of last week, when Herr VON SYDOW was instructed to break off all diplomatic relations with the Federal Government. This, by the by, he did by note from Singmaringen, in Hohen zollern, where he is residing, and not orally, as I incorrectly reported to you four or five days back. The present situation, as between the King of Prussia and the Swiss Confederation, may be defined thus: All diplomatic relations having been broken off between them, no direct communication can be made on either side, nor does there appear to be any intention on either side of making any. Prussia is ready to admit the mediation of any Power who may undertake the office, either at Switzerland's request or otherwise, but the indispensable condition of all negotiations with that Government remains still—the liberation of the prisoners previous to trial. As this is made the indispensable preliminary to negotiation, it follows that the liberation must also be unconditional; so that, in the absence of any particular concessional feeling on the part of Switzerland, we are in a fair way of seeing warlike operations commenced against the latter immediately after the turn of the year.

The Restoration of the Arctic Ship Resolute.

BANQUET TO THE AMERICAN OFFICERS.

From the London Times, Dec. 24.

On Tuesday evening the civic compliment to the gallant officers of the United States' Navy (Commander HARTSTEIN, Lieutenants WELLS, STONE and DAVIDSON, Dr. MACCOUN and Dr. OTIS) who brought to Portsmouth the Arctic ship *Resolute* to restore to the nation as a gift from the United States was given by the Mayor and Corporation at the Portland Hotel, Southsea.

Mr. CHARLES CRASSWELLER, Mayor of Portsmouth, presided. He was supported by Major-General Brenton, the Lieutenant Governor; Col. Eyre, commanding the Royal Artillery in the South-West District; Col. Foster, commanding Royal Engineers; Mr. Croskey, United States' Consul General for the district; Chevalier Pappalardo, Vice-Consul at Portsmouth; Rev. J. P. M'Ghie, Vicar of Portsmouth; Mr. B. W. Carter, J. P.; Captain Harris, R. N., of her Majesty's ship *Illustrious*; Captain Barker, R. N., of her Majesty's steamship *Retribution*; Captain Richards, R. N.; Lieutenant-Colonel Parke, Royal Marine Artillery; Lieutenant-Colonel Wright, Assistant-Quartermaster-General; Major Nelson, Brigade Major; Capt. Tester, Aid-de-Camp; Dr. Domville, R. N., formerly surgeon of the *Resolute*; Mr. J. W. Ashby, R. N.; Lieutenant Malcom, R. N.; Capt. Evelegh, Mr. W. G. Chambers, &c. There were about 30 members of the town-council present; the total number of the company being 65.

The dining-room was elegantly equipped with suitable flags and devices, and the tables ornamented with some beautiful flowers from the conservatories of Sir GEORGE STAUNTON, of Leigh Park. The band of the 22d Regiment, under the direction of Mr. WALLACE, was in attendance.

On the removal of the cloth the toast of "The Queen," followed by that of "The President of the United States," was given by the Mayor, and greeted with enthusiasm. "The Prince ALBERT, the Prince of WALES, and the rest of the Royal family," by Alderman BRAMBLE, was also acknowledged in a becoming manner.

The Mayor then rose to propose the toast of the evening. He said: It will be in the remembrance of all present that Her Majesty's ship *Resolute*, under the command of Capt. KELLETT, accompanied by Her Majesty's ship *Assistance*, commanded by Sir EDWARD BELCHER, left this country in the early part of 1852 for the purpose of exploring the Arctic regions, and the whole world, as well as the British nation, fondly hoped that they would have been successful in their search for Sir JOHN FRANKLIN and his crew. [Cheers.] I need not tell you how sadly they were disappointed. I need not inform you—for it is patent to all—that the *Resolute* was abandoned amid the ice of the Arctic regions, and that she was found in a most extraordinary manner by our American brethren some 1,200 miles from the place where she was left hard and fast in the icy rock, [cheers;] that this ship, the *Resolute*, has been purchased, repaired, and refitted by the American Government; and that by a special vote of Congress she has been sent to this country as a present to the nation. [Cheers.] May this legal act of Congress receive in this country a corresponding mark of profound respect and esteem; and may it tend to cement with increasing effect the beneficial friendship which has so long existed between those two powerful nations! [Cheers.] Allied as we are in blood, in language, in manners, in commerce, in science, and in arts, we hold both nations as brothers, and long may they exist in peaceful fraternity. [Cheers.] We are honored this evening with the presence of Capt. HARTSTEIN and his brother officers of the United States navy who have navigated to this country the *Resolute*, now in Portsmouth harbor; we hail their presence here this evening as the official representatives of the United States with the greatest pleasure and satisfaction. [Cheers.] I propose to you, gentlemen, "Captain HARTSTEIN and the officers of the *Resolute*," with a hearty welcome, and three times three.

Full justice was done to the toast.

Captain HARTSTEIN, on rising, was greeted with prolonged cheering. On its subsiding he said: Mr. Mayor and gentlemen, for your kind expression of good feeling towards my country, myself, and the other officers of the *Resolute*, I sincerely thank you. We have been sent to your shores on a mission of friendship, [loud cheers,] and we have met with a brother's welcome, [renewed cheers,] for which our thanks are due to all. I most cordially express those thanks to the municipal authorities of this city, who are among the first in the generous competition to offer us the hand of greeting and hospitality, [cheers;] and let me express the earnest hope that the union of our flags on this festive occasion may prove emblematical of the feelings of our respective countries for all coming time. [Cheers.] I again thank you for the manner in which you have drunk our healths, and hope every success may attend this city in its commerce, and its citizens in all their undertakings. Prolonged cheers followed this terse address. Captain HARTSTEIN concluded by proposing: "The Health of the Mayor and Corporation of Portsmouth, and success to their Commerce."

The Mayor returned thanks.

Alderman STIGANT proposed: "The American Consul and Vice-Consul for this District, Mr. CROSKEY and Chevalier PAPPALARDO," which was received with the warmest cordiality.

Mr. CROSKEY, the American Consul, returned thanks, and said: Mr. Mayor and gentlemen, my official duties as the commercial representative of the United States for this district have required my more frequent presence in the more commercial town of Southampton, and I have therefore been deprived of the pleasure of forming many personal acquaintances in this less commercial but otherwise most important port within my consulate. And while I must naturally regret such deprivation of personal acquaintance, especially after the demonstrations of this evening, surrounded as I am by such warm hearts and genial spirits, I have the unalloyed satisfaction to feel that the toast which I am called upon to acknowledge is divested of any personal compliment to myself, and must be considered as a fresh evidence of that growing friendship now springing up in the hearts of your countrymen, Mr. Mayor, towards mine, a friendship which every good man must hope will endure, increase, and flourish to all eternity. I must, however, be permitted to join with you in the tribute of praise which is so justly due to my worthy friend and efficient representative, the Chevalier PAPPALARDO. He is known to you all, and appreciated wherever he is known; and you all will admit that, on the return of the *Resolute*, which you have now met to celebrate with civic honors, he has exerted himself with admirable tact, sleepless zeal, and indefatigable attention. His conduct has elicited the highest commendations from the American officers of the *Resolute*; and although it will be my duty to report him honorably to my Government, I feel bound to make this public acknowledgment of the high opinion I entertain for him, not only as my representative, but as my friend. It is nearly fourteen years that I have had the honor to be American consul for Southampton and places adjacent, and during that long period of time I have had every opportunity of studying, and I hope of forming a correct opinion of the English character. I am satisfied, notwithstanding, the icy exterior he generally wears on first acquaintance, that John Bull has a big heart—in fact that his heart is the biggest part of his body. One touch of nature makes the whole world kin, and one touch of kindness will make John Bull's heart overflow with the ever ready milk of human kindness. I have, therefore, not been at all surprised by the manner in which you have received this pledge of affection on the part of the government, from the Queen who adorns, rather than who is adorned by, the diadem which she wears, to the humblest of her subjects. I should have been disappointed had one jot or one tittle been omitted. You have done all that could be done; had you done less, you had not fulfilled the expectations of those who know what generous sentiments pervade the English people, and how well and gracefully they are accustomed to express those sentiments, not only by word but by deed. Hardly a year passes but we hear of some individual act of kindness performed by the citizens or subjects of our kindred nations to each other, especially on the high seas, but the graceful compliment paid by my government to yours, and by yours so gracefully acknowledged, forms an era in the history of the two nations of which all posterity, as well as the present generation, must reap incalculable benefits. Although it has fallen to the happy lot of America to inaugurate this most auspicious event in the annals of nations, I am sure, from the manner in which England has applauded the act, that had the relative positions of the two countries been reversed she would have done what we have done, and that she has now no greater wish than for some opportunity to occur wherein she could prove that in such acts she will not be excelled even by her first born daughter—America. Even in this act England must find the imprint of a kindred race; and when called upon to point to that which she considers her greatest honor, she can, like the mother of the Gracchi of old, point with affectionate pride to her now full-grown offspring—America—and say, "In the vigorous growth of my child, and in the high position she has attained in the family of nations, do I find my chief glory." Yes, gentlemen, England should glory in America's prosperity. America rejoices when she hears of the increase of British prosperity and the extension of British empire in a legitimate direction, for she knows that such extension is accompanied by those emblems of civilization, the Bible, the newspaper, and the plow—she knows that wherever the banner of St. George waves there will be found freedom of opinion, freedom of speech, personal liberty, and that universal benefactor of mankind—commerce; and therefore she rejoices. Why should not England also rejoice if new territory be placed under the benign influence of our institutions, which insure like benefits to the world at large, and give self-government to and develop the natural resources of the countries that may join our union? The world is large enough for both nations to fulfil their respective manifest destinies without coming into conflict with each other. The East seems peculiarly the field of action, wherein the civilizing duties of England must continue to be employed. The West would appear to be geographically and otherwise the sphere in which America rather than England should exercise the influence which the Anglo-Saxon race have never failed to exercise among semi-barbarous people, or over undeveloped countries. At all events, while the feelings of the two countries are now warmed towards each other by this happy event, it becomes the duty of both not only to foster the present kindly feelings, but to adopt such course as will guard against anything that may tend to disturb them. Let us hear no more talk of war between England and America. If the words should be uttered or printed, let us refuse to hear them or to see them. Let each be chary of the other's honor and feelings as our own. Let us always remember that hard words too often lead to hard blows, and that as both nations speak the same language, whatever is written or said about either is diffusely circulated, and the full force and meaning is felt and appreciated I would not be understood to deprecate the free discussion in either country of the domestic affairs or politics of the other, but let it be done in kindness and with kind words, "Nothing extenuate, nor set aught down in malice." If difficult questions arise, they will be settled by that good common sense which distinguishes both nations, provided the preposterous idea is done away with that either nation wishes to insult the other. When I recently heard the possibility of a war between the two countries spoken of, so unnatural did the idea appear to me, that I found myself repeating an old nursery rhyme, as familiar on our side of the Atlantic as on yours, with the transposition of a few words that made it appear to me peculiarly applicable, and it may not be inappropiate on the present occasion to repeat them:

> Let dogs delight to bark and bite,
> For God hath made them so;
> Let Turks and Russians growl and fight,
> For 'tis their nature too.
> But Anglo-Saxons should never let
> Their angry passions rise,
> Their great big hands were never made
> To tear each other's eyes.

And I recommend both English and American members to adopt this version in teaching their children. Yes, gentlemen, a war between England and America, which this happy event is calculated to make very remote, if not impossible, would be so fearful a catastrophe, that an awful responsibility would rest upon whomsoever should strike the first blow, and both Englishmen and Americans should remember the very trite and quaint but valuable maxim that if neither will strike the first blow then there can be no fight. So appalling would be such a catastrophe and unnatural, that if it should ever take place, the very fiends in hell would laugh in mockery, the angels in Heaven would weep, humanity itself would shudder at the spectacle. It would be in violation of the first principles of nature, would be execrated by all lovers of their kind, and in disobedience to the law of the great Ruler of the universe. [The speech of Mr CROSKEY was listened to with the greatest interest, and elicited loud applause.]

The Mayor proposed: "The Navies and Armies of the United States and Great Britain," Enthusiastic plaudits greeted the toast.

Lieutenant C. H. WELLS, First-Lieutenant of the *Resolute*, in returning thanks, said he did not consider that the American officers of the *Resolute* were strangers in a strange land; had it been otherwise, he should have experienced no little embarrassment on an occasion of this kind. He felt himself peculiarly fortunate in being able to visit England in the *Resolute* on an occasion which would become historical, not only on account of its being a pledge of good feeling from a son towards a parent, but also from the way in which they had been received by Her Majesty Queen VICTORIA, [loud cheers,] and, he might add, by the people of England generally. [Cheers.] He had not words to express the gratification he felt at the sincere—he might say national—welcome he had received on reaching the shores of England, and he should carry away with him a thousand agreeable memorials of England and Englishmen. [Prolonged cheering.] It had been his good fortune on more than one occasion to meet with army and navy officers of England, and he had invariably received from them—and he spoke the sentiments of every American naval officer—the utmost kindness and hospitality. [Cheers.] It had been his good fortune to meet with a great number of them in Portsmouth, and he had now visibly before him one—Colonel EYRE (of the Royal Artillery, who sat opposite to the gallant speaker)—whom he had the pleasure of knowing in China; it tended to make him feel quite at home when he found himself surrounded by persons whom he had had the pleasure of meeting before. [Cheers.]

Mr. CROSKEY then responded for the American Army, and

Major-General BRETON returned thanks for the British Army. He assured them that he felt highly sensible of the handsome and enthusiastic manner in which they had received the toast.

Captain HARRIS, R. N., of her Majesty's ship *Illustrious*, acknowledged the toast on behalf of the British Navy. He regretted that the Commander-in-Chief (Vice-Admiral Sir GEORGE SEYMOUR) was unavoidably absent, as he would have done greater justice to the toast. He trusted that the nations would always be united, they were bound together by the strongest commercial interests and by those ties of blood which ought never to be severed. [Cheers.]

Mr. W. H. GARRINGTON, in proposing the health of Vice-Admiral Sir GEORGE SEYMOUR, said nothing would have prevented the attendance of the Admiral upon so happy an occasion but the death of a near and dear relative. [Hear, hear.]

Captain BARKER, of her Majesty's ship *Retribution*, acknowledged the toast on behalf of the Port Admiral.

Dr. E. J. SCOTT proposed the health of Major-General BRETON, Lieutenant-Governor of Portsmouth. He said: During the period of this distinguished and gallant officer's residence among them his urbane and courteous demeanor and the benevolent manner in which he had identified himself with all the local charitable institutions would be greatly remembered by them. [Hear, hear, and cheers.] That was not the arena for him (Dr. SCOTT) to dilate upon the gallant general's services to his country, but he would wish to draw their attention to the manner in which he performed his duties during the late season of great responsibility, when so many of our gallant soldiers embarked from his district his indefatigable zeal and untiring attention during that period were such as to merit their warmest admiration. [Loud cheers.]

Major-General BRETON, in returning thanks said: They had certainly had some rather hard work to do, but he must not take more credit to himself than was his due. [Hear, hear.] He had throughout received most valuable assistance from the navy, from the admirals downwards, at all times and in all seasons; indeed, in season and out of season, and when he could not have expected it. With their aid and that of the other local authorities, especially the railway companies, they had been enabled to do what they otherwise could not have done. He could not conclude without testifying to the kindness and hospitality which the sick and wounded had received from the inhabitants on their return to their native shores. [Cheers.]

Alderman OWEN proposed "the health of Mr. HENRY GRINNELL," of New-York, projector, at his own expense, of the American Arctic expedition in search of Sir JOHN FRANKLIN.

Dr. OTIS, of the *Resolute*, responded. He said he was happy, in the unexpected absence of Mr. CORNELIUS GRINNELL, to thank them on behalf of his distinguished countryman. The distance between England and America was not so great that common sympathies could not be interchanged. [Cheers.] Sir JOHN FRANKLIN left the English shores on a mission of science in which Americans were equally interested, and when, after years had passed, tidings came that the gallant Sir JOHN and his companions were imprisoned in the polar zone, and that the British Government had sent expedition after expedition to their relief—when the noble Lady FRANKLIN had thrown her fortune and influence into the cause of aid and rescue—the spirit of sympathy was communicated to the American people; it was taken up and embodied by the merchant prince to whom they had just done honor, and carried out with a generous zeal and energy of which Americans might well be proud. [Applause.]

Captain RICHARDS, R. N., proposed "the health of Dr. KANE of the United States Navy," which was greeted with the warmest approbation. He gave a review of the Doctor's Arctic perseverance, and regretted that the state of his health compelled him prematurely to discontinue his exertions.

Mr. CROSKEY acknowledged the toast on behalf of his absent countryman, Dr. KANE, who, like himself, was a Philadelphian.

Alderman G. SHEPPARD gave the last toast: "May the natural link between the United States and Great Britain never be severed." He said, the United States stand conspicuous—a mighty nation growing in all the essentials of greatness, still in the vigor of youth, earnest in the cause of progress [cheers;] her ships and her commerce found in every port and country of the world; her agents spread far and wide for the extension of her commercial greatness; thus as a nation affording a brilliant exemplification of the fact that, where in infancy the spirit of freedom is implanted, there will be energy and strength of purpose in after years. [Cheers.]

This concluded the toast list, and the Mayor and most of the company left, it being near midnight.

THE AMERICAN OFFICERS OF THE RESOLUTE AND THE SHIPOWNERS' ASSOCIATION OF LIVERPOOL.

From the London Times.

PORTSMOUTH, Wednesday, Dec. 24.

To-day, at noon, Captain HARTSTEIN returned to the *Resolute* from his visit to Viscount PALMERSTON, where he states he was entertained with the utmost cordiality.

This morning the deputation from the Shipowners' Association of Liverpool, comprising Mr. S. R. GRAVES, chairman, Mr. JAMES SMITH, and Mr. F. A. CLINT, arrived at this port, and inspected the *Victory* and Clarence-yard, whence they were embarked by Mr. JOHN DAVIES, master-attendant of that establishment, accompanied by Mr. JAMES GARRATT, of the firm of GARRATT, GIBSON & Sons, agents to LLOYD'S for the *Resolute*. They were received at the gangway by Captain HARTSTEIN and officers, and conducted below. After an introduction and a little rest the deputation were invited to the quarter-deck, where the officers and crew were assembled, together with Chevalier PAPPALARDO, the Vice-Consul, and Mr. DAVIES.

Mr. GRAVES then addressed Captain HARTSTEIN as follows: By desire of the Shipowners' Association of Liverpool, we are here to-day to offer to you the congratulations of its members on your safe arrival on our shores. The circumstances which have led to this auspicious event indicate that in the exercise of humanity, intrepidity, and sympathy our countries nobly emulate each other, and it is impossible to foresee the benefits which may result to mankind from a rivalry between two great nations in the frequent interchange of those ennobling sentiments of our nature. It has not pleased Providence to bless with success the generous and bold efforts of your country to restore to us—I will not say lost—our missing countrymen, yet who can say the sacrifices made have not met with a high reward? for this ship, after human skill had failed to extricate her from the apparent destruction which awaited her, has been miraculously preserved, that she might be the means of affording the people of America a further opportunity for evincing their strong sympathy, and drawing into closer union the friendly relations of both countries. If in after years slight differences of opinion should arise between our respective Governments, we have but to remember the *Resolute* and her priceless cargo of good will—freely sent, and as freely received—to feel assured that the threatening clouds must in time be dispelled and pass away. We have learnt with extreme satisfaction that Her Majesty, with that thoughtfulness for which she is so distinguished, has placed at your disposal the means of returning to your homes in a manner befitting the nature of your visit. Yet we cannot help saying regret is mingled with that satisfaction, for we are deprived of offering to you, your officers, and crew, a reception more in accordance with our feelings. The trading community of Liverpool is bound to yours with more than common ties of interest, intercourse, and friendship; was watch with the deepest interest every act which can disturb or strengthen these ties, and we receive with delight this munificent gift of the President and people of America as an additional pledge of unity. These feelings the shipowners of Liverpool have recorded with the simplicity of truth in the address which we have now the honor to present to you:

To Captain Hartstein, of the United States Navy, and to his Brother Officers and Crew of the Resolute.

We, the Liverpool Shipowners' Association, desire to offer to you our sincere congratulations on your safe arrival in England, having navigated to these shores the discovery ship *Resolute*, as an offering of friendship and goodwill from the United States of America to this country.

We recognise in this act of the United States a generous testimony of the kindly feelings of its Government and people to the British nation, and of an earnest wish to foster those sentiments of mutual regard and esteem which constitute the real basis of societal amity and enduring peace.

The circumstances of a common ancestry and a common language, a similarity of laws, and in many respects an identity of interests, to say nothing of private friendships and personal ties, united your country to ours by bonds which cannot easily be severed, but spontaneous acts of friendship by the one nation to the other, such as that which it has been your pleasing duty to accomplish, are the best evidence to mankind at large of the indissoluble character of these bonds, and engender the utmost confidence in the nations them

The English Cabinet wants also the means and agency of disabusing the minds of the statesmen and legislators of Washington of those misapprehensions which lie as much at the bottom of all our differences, of correcting false impressions, of contradicting downright falsehoods, and of cultivating those social relations with the principal personages of the Union which have so useful an influence on public events. If, then, the Representatives of the Crown with Foreign Governments be—as Lord PALMERSTON told the Committee of the Commons on Official Salaries—the eyes, the ears and the tongues of the Government, the absence of an English Minister at Washington must be a serious inconvenience to the Queen's Councils; and to prolong unnecessarily that absence is only to injure ourselves

While, however, it is idle to expect that the United States Government will take any formal steps to invite a new appointment, it is impossible not to see that they have made a very conciliatory and handsome advance to the English Government in purchasing, in refquipping at a cost of £8,000, in sending over to this country, and in presenting to the Queen, the abandoned arctic vessel, the *Resolute*. All this has been done since the dismissal of Mr. CRAMPTON; done, too, not merely by the Executive Government of the States, but by the spontaneous action and direction of Congress. The presentation and restoration of the *Resolute* must, therefore, be taken as a very significant and hearty manifestation of the desire of the highest authorities of the American Union to maintain good relations with England. In this sense it has been accepted by her Majesty and the British Government. The Queen, always ready to do graciously and gracefully what belongs to royalty to advance public interests in this country, has personally received the restored vessel, and has treated its commander with that combined respect, frankness, and cordiality which his mission invited. The Government have received Capt. HARTSTEIN, his officers, and men as public guests during their stay here and ordered a ship of war to be placed at their disposal to convey them across the Atlantic. And public manifestations of good will and friendship to the United States on this occasion have only been restricted by the modesty and dislike of public display of the gallant sailors who brought the *Resolute* over. Here, then, we have evidence on both sides of a desire to be good friends, which would be worthily followed up by tidying up the Washington Mission.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL once expressed doubts whether our present plan of treating diplomacy as a profession, and excluding from the service of their country in foreign missions, men who had won for themselves reputation in Parliament and public life at home, was a wise one. In these doubts we are disposed to join. The English public in reality knows little or nothing of its Foreign Ministers; it places little or no confidence in men of whom it knows little; and men in high positions who have not the public confidence to rely on, are, in the affairs of this country, deprived of one great element of usefulness. Be this, however, as it may—and it is too large a question to be incidentally discussed—at Washington, if nowhere else, we require a man, bred, housed, and invigorated in the public school of political freedom, not dwarfed and stunted in the private school of secret diplomacy. We want a man who has the sense, the spirit, the irrepressible habit of being frank, cordial, sincere, and truthful; a man who has the courage to form and to express opinions of his own, to correct the misapprehensions and mistakes of the Foreign office—too apt to regard itself as infallible, and to resign rather than to conduct a policy of which he disapproves. We want a man whose manners, thoughts and style of life, and whose public position, invite the confidence of those he has to transact business with; and who will disdain to take petty small advantages, or to treat international affairs as a great craft or mystery which none but the initiated can comprehend. In short, we want at Washington one of our best public men, not a diplomatic whose name no one out of the Circumlocution-office ever heard of. And how such a want could be better supplied than by Mr. CHARLES VILLIERS it would be difficult to imagine.

The Anglo-Persian War.

THE RUSSIAN FORCES ON THE SHORES OF THE CASPIAN.

From the Paris Correspondence of the London Times.

A private letter from Astrakhan, of the 15th of November, published in the *Moniteur de la Flotte*, gives some details relative to the situation of the Russian forces on the Caspian Sea. No portion of the Russian army had entered the Persian territory, nor was war considered imminent. A commission, composed of a Colonel of the staff, of a Lieutenant-Colonel of Engineers, and of a superior officer of infantry, had been sent from the Russian head-quarters to visit Mazanderan, a province of Persia on the coast of the Caspian Sea, to examine passages and prepare maps. It appears that, in case of hostilities between Great Britain and Persia, the province of Mazanderan would afford an important strategical position. Troops might be concentrated at Balfrouch, the principal town of the province, at Inchedi-Ser, Astrabad, Aschraf and Feesabad. Independently of these military dispositions, the desile of the Caspian Gates and that of Komis, might be effectively occupied. It is through these points that the centre of the kingdom of Persia may be reached. The concentration in Mazanderan of the Russian army in the provinces of the Caspian Sea, now consisting of 50,000 men, would, it is said, render the operations of the British army extremely difficult, as it would be constantly menaced on its flank or its rear by the army in Mazanderan. The writer of this letter believes that for these reasons the differences between Great Britain and Persia will be settled amicably.

From the British Correspondence of the Times.

A Polish correspondent of the Augsburg *Gazette* writes that the Russians have long been preparing for the outbreak of war between England and Persia. The garrison of Astrakhan has been strengthened, and the Cossacks in the neighborhood of that city have received a new commander in the person of Lieutenant-General KRASSNIK, but the reports relative to the concentration of troops, which are to be conveyed by the flotilla of the Caspian Sea to Astrabad, "are totally unfounded." The Orenburg corps, of which so much has recently been said, consists of the 23d infantry division and of the Orenburg battalions of the line, but it is too weak to be sent on an expedition to Persia. The distance is so enormous that there can be no question of a reinforcement being sent from Southern Russia. The principal force of Russia in Asia is in the Caucasus and on the Araxes, and, if her troops should enter Persia, it would probably be by way of the province of Azerbijan.

From the London News

Some of the Vienna journals profess to have received information that FEROUKH KHAN, on the 8th, sent off the ultimatum of Lord STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE, which demands the revision of the treaties now existing with Persia; the evacuation of Herat; authorization to establish trading settlements on the shores of the Persian Gulf; and the concession of railways on the Persian territory to English companies. The same intelligence states that Persia, supported by Russia, demands the neutrality of Turkey in the present war; whilst England, on the contrary, wishes for the alliance of Turkey, or at least for authorization for the passage of her troops to Trebizond. The Imaum of Muscat sides with the English, and refuses to pay the annual tribute which he owes for salt mines in Persia. Great activity prevails in the Persian arsenals. The Russians have sent arms and ammunition to Enzeli, a bay on the Persian side of the Caspian Sea.

Sudden Death of Hugh Miller.

From a Supplement to the Edinburg Witness.

WITNESS OFFICE, Wednesday—1 P. M.

It is our melancholy duty to announce this sad event.

Mr. MILLER had been ill for some time—working hard and late at night, in completing his new work on Geology. He had become, in consequence, subject to aggravated attacks of nightmare, which partook of the nature of somnambulism.

Some time ago attempts had been made to break into his Museum; and he, in consequence, had always slept with a loaded revolver on the table by his side.

Yesterday, on account of headache, and unrefreshing sleep, he had seen his medical advisers, who had warned him of overwork, and prescribed suitably.

Last night, according to their request, he had taken a warm sponge-bath and retired early to rest.

After having slept some considerable time, he had apparently awakened in a fit of nightmare, and, taking up the pistol, had reached the bed-room door, as far as the bath, which had been left, after use, in the adjoining apartment. There the pistol had exploded, the bullet passing through the chest, and death must have been instantaneous.

The sound not having been heard at this hour of the night by any of the house-hold, Mr. MILLER'S body was not discovered till this morning.

Under existing circumstances, we cannot at present dwell further on this sad calamity.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

London Markets.

PER *Asia*.] LONDON, Friday, Dec. 26, 1856—8 P. M.

There has been little business in our Colonial and Foreign Produce markets, most of which closed for the Christmas Holidays on the 23d instant, and will not reopen till the 6th proximo. MONEY is in active demand at 6@8 per cent. Consols leave off 94@94¾d., ex div., for the account; Bar Silver, 5s. 1¾d.; Mexican Dollars, 5s. 1¾d.; Doubloons, South American, 76s.; Spanish, 80s.; American Eagles, 76s. 4½d.

COFFEE—At the market on Monday there was only a moderate supply of English Wheat, and only a few of the superior samples were disposed of at the prices of the previous week; the remainder was not placed. In Foreign there was nothing doing, but the arrivals have been very large. To-day the market was quiet, and part of the samples on hand were cleared at rather lower prices.

SUGAR—The market is very quiet, but without any alteration to notice in prices since last week. The sales of W. India are 587 hhds. 415 bags Mauritius and 678 bags Bengal brought previous rates.

COFFEE—Firm. 258 casks. 720 barrels Plantation Ceylon sold publicly at 64s. 6d.@65s. for middling to good middling. 200 bags Native brought 53s. A mixed cargo of 3000 bags Rio has changed hands at 43s. 6d. for the Mediterranean. Two cargoes St. Domingo, for same destination, insured in Bremen and Hamburg, we disposed of at 53s.

COTTON has been in increased demand, and the sales reach 4900 bales. Fair to fine Surat 5¾d.@6¼d.; ditto Madras 5¾d.@5¾d. At Liverpool on Wednesday, mid. Orleans was quoted 7 5 16d.

SALTPETRE—Of 1183 bags Bombay 442 found buyers at 38s. for 23 to 27 ℔ cent. refraction.

The TEA market firm, with some speculation in common Congo, of which there are buyers at 10¾d.

RICE quiet—About 5000 bags pinky Madras sold privately at 10s. 3d., 3000 bags Bassein at 10s. 6d. ℔ cwt.

OILS—Sperm heavy of sale at £86@£90. Linseed 37s. 6d.

TALLOW 57s. @57s. 6d., on the spot and for Spring.

HEMP—St. Petersburg £36, nominal.

SPELTER firmer at £19.

In WHALEBONE nothing doing.

AMERICAN STOCKS without any marked change. Canada 6s not so firm, 118. BARING BROTHERS.

Liverpool Markets.

Per Ericsson. LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Dec. 23.

As the Corn market will be closed on Friday next, we issue our Circular to-day.

The arrivals of Breadstuffs continue on a liberal scale, but owing to low tides, ships cannot dock before next week.

On Saturday last there was a speculative demand for Indian Corn, and all offering at 32s. 6d.@33s. was taken. Wheat and Flour were also in some export inquiry—of the latter some 3,000 to 4,000 bbls. Extra Ohio sold at 34s. for shipment.

At our market to-day there was a good attendance of the trade, with some large millers from the interior, who expected to find bargains in the recent arrivals. Some of the principal receivers having withdrawn their samples, a good consumptive business was done in WHEAT, at an average advance of 1d.@2d. ℔ bushel, and in some cases as much a 4d. above the depressed sales of last week was paid; the market closing with a more healthy appearance than for some time past. FLOUR quiet, and no change in price. INDIAN CORN in moderate demand, at an advance of 6d. ℔ quarter on Mixed and Yellow. We quote: WHEAT—White, 9s @9s. 9d.; Red, 8s.@8s. ℔ 70 lbs. FLOUR—Western, 30s. 6d.@32s.; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 31s.@32s. 6d.; EXTRA Ohio, 34s @35s. ℔ barrel. INDIAN CORN, Mixed and Yellow, 33s.@33s. 6d.; White, 34s.@34s. 6d. ℔ 480 lbs.

Now that the canals are closed in the States, and supplies are likely to fall off, it is to be hoped the New-Year will bring a better demand than of late. During the holidays, however, there will be an accumulation of stuff on the quays, which may hold the market in check.

CLOVERSEED has become dull. The expectation of large supplies from America, and the low rates accepted in France, inducing buyers to act with caution.

BEEF is very dull. Holders pressing sales, while Dealers will not purchase except for their immediate wants.

PORK—No transactions to report.

BACON—The demand is very trifling, and it is impossible to get on with sales. Quotations are nominal.

LARD has been selling in retail parcels, at 83s.@86s.; the latter price was accepted to-day, at auction, for a fine lot.

TALLOW flat, at a decline of 1s 6d. to 2s. ℔ cwt. The value of good Butchers' Association may be quoted at 58s. to 58s. 6d.

COTTON—The advices per *Persia*, on Saturday, stimulated the market, and sales reached 20,000 bales, at an advance of ⅛d. ℔ lb. Yesterday, with a continued active demand, sales were again to the same extent, at a further advance of ⅛d. ℔ lb., and to-day the ex the rise prices of the week are maintained, although sales do not exceed 10,000 bales. In Manchester a good steady trade is doing. Middling Orleans, 7 3-16d., Mobile and Uplands, 7 1-16d. ℔ lb.

RICHARDSON, SPENCE & CO.

American Stocks in London.

D. BELL, SON & CO., London, report that during the week there had been a good demand for American Stocks. In Railroad Securities there had also been a fair amount of business, chiefly in the Bonds of the Illinois Central and Michigan Central Railroads:

United States 6 ℔ cents, 1867-8	106	@107
United States 6 ℔ cent. Bonds, 1868	106	@107
Massachusetts 5 ℔ cent. Sterling Bonds..	98	@100
Pennsylvania 5 ℔ cent. Sterling	75	@ 76
Pennsylvania 5 ℔ cent. Bonds, 1877	81	@ 83
Virginia 6 ℔ cent Bonds, 1886	85	@ 87
Virginia 5 ℔ cent. Sterling Bonds, 1868..	84	@ 85
Kentucky 6 ℔ cent. Bonds, 1868-73	—	@ —
Alabama 5 ℔ cent. Bonds	80	@ 82
Maryland 5 ℔ cent. Sterling Bonds	90	@ 92
Tennessee 6 ℔ cent. Bonds	83	@ 95
Illinois Central 7 ℔ cent., 1875	86	@ 88
Illinois Central 6 ℔ cent., 1875	82	@ 84
Illinois Central 7 ℔ cent., (Freeland,) 1860	99	@100
Illinois Central, $5 paid, premium	15	@ 15
Michigan Central 8 ℔ cent. 1860	—	@ —
Michigan Central 8 ℔ cent., 1860	93	@ 95
N. Y. Cen. 7 ℔ cent., conv., &c., 1864	91	@ 93
New-York Cen. 6 ℔ cent., not con., 1883.	81	@ 83
N. Y. and Erie 7 ℔ cent. 2d Mt., 1883	86½	@ 87½
N. Y. and Erie 7 ℔ cent. convert., 1862..	82	@ 84
N. Y. and Erie 7 ℔ cent. sink. fund, 1875.	85	@ 87
Pennsylvania Cen. 6 ℔ cent. 1st Mt., 1880	90	@ 92
Panama 7 ℔ cent. 1st Mt. Serg Bds., 1857	90	@ —
Panama 7 ℔ cent 1st Mt. Serg Bds., 1883	90	@ 92

Fearful Collision on the Great Western Railway.

From the Hamilton Spectator, Jan. 8.

An accident, attended with loss of life and serious injury to persons and property, occurred at about ½ o'clock this A. M. The mail train from the West which should have arrived at Hamilton at 3 o'clock, was delayed, owing probably to the state of the roads in the Western States, and only passed Dundas at a little after 8 o'clock.

A freight train left Hamilton for the West at this time, and a telegraph message was sent to Dundas, to stop the mail train there, and switch it off the track. For some cause this was not done, and the two trains came into collision on the Desjardines canal. The trains fortunately going round the curve, were in slow motion, and therefore not a car was thrown off the track, so that the catastrophe which would have occurred by the rolling of the trains down the steep embankment was avoided. Serious consequences have, however, resulted.

S. M. KEELER, of Windsor, the Inspector of the Water Service on the railway, was killed, and was brought to this city, where an inquest will shortly be held on the corpse.

CHARLES BETTS, a fireman, was thrown by the shock into such a close proximity to the fire and boiler, that he was dreadfully burned and scalded externally, and his lungs so seriously injured by inhaling steam that his recovery is hardly to be hoped for.

The driver, whose name we were told was DORY, was very much injured, burned and scalded.

Mr. HIRAM EVERSON, of Detroit, the Express messenger, sustained a very serious injury which, though not likely to prove fatal, will maim him for a long time, if not for life.

Dr. BARKER, of Galena, Illinois, and Dr. ANDREWS, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., were on the train, and rendered prompt and valuable services. Dr. BILLINGS was first in attendance at the baggage-room at the depôt, (whither the men were brought,) and soon after Dr. ROSEBROUGH.

The conductor on the mail train, Mr. BRIDGEWATER, is slightly injured in the back. The man in charge of the baggage-car is bruised about the temple, and a number of passengers who were in the second-class car have received slight scratches and bruises.

The mail train was composed of two engines and tender, the baggage car, the mail and express car, one second-class and three or four other passenger cars, and to this train the most serious damage was done. The baggage car was thrown by the shock on the top of the mail car, into which the second-class car ran as a knife into its sheath. These three were thus hesped together and completely crushed. In the express car, were, among the cases of game, &c., &c., three safes containing money, &c., to the amount of $100,000. Fortunately it happened that a Mr. G. B. SANFORD, one of the messengers of the American Express Company, was on the train, who assisted in extricating the injured agent (who delivered up his keys,) and then he instantly proceeded to extinguish the fire, which commencing from the stoves, had began its ravages. With the assistance of a few passengers, who handed snow to Mr. SANFORD, this was accomplished and the safes were rescued with no further damage than indentations on the exterior.

The freight train consisted of eight cars, two of which were demolished and some others slightly injured.

Several engines were dispatched to the scene, with gangs of men and machinery for clearing the track, which will soon be effected.

LATER.—Report says that one GREER, a switch tender at Dundas, has absconded.

DORY has been removed from the Dépôt to a hotel, and is doing well.

BETTS is still at the Dépôt. There is but little hope of his recovery, although a young man of vigorous constitution.

We learn from a gentleman from the scene of the disaster, that the Express Messenger has since died.

The Sixth Annual Commencement of the Eclectic Medical College of Philadelphia was held on Friday. The Faculty purpose holding a Spring course of lectures, commencing the 18th of next month.

The Illinois Legislature—Discreditable Row on the Organization—Letter from Governor Bissell Concerning his Alleged Duel with Jefferson Davis.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Monday, Jan 5, 1857.

This morning, an outrageous and at the same time an amusing scene occurred in the House of Representatives. It took place in this way: Nearly all the members being present, they proposed to organize the House, in the usual way, by electing a Speaker, Clerk, Assistant Clerk, and Sergeant-at-Arms, *pro tempore*. The person chosen for Speaker *pro tem.*, was Mr. DOUGHERTY, of Union; for Clerk, J. L. MCCONNEL; for Sergeant-at-Arms, TEVIS GREATHOUSE, of Fayette. The Speaker and Clerk took their seats. At this time, Mr. BRIDGES, the Clerk of the former House, made his appearance and declared himself the presiding officer of the House until it was regularly organized, and protested against the proceedings of the members in electing a Speaker and other officers. The members paid very little attention to him—inasmuch as they had an intimation of the course he intended pursuing—and went on with the business. The Speaker then directed the Clerk *pro tem.* to call the roll of the House and see how many members were present. Mr. BRIDGES again protested, called the Speaker to order, declared himself the presiding officer, and demanded that the members address him. The Speaker several times called Mr. BRIDGES to order, and Mr. BRIDGES again called the Speaker to order. Every one began to be somewhat excited at this stage of proceeding. Mr. ARNOLD, of Chicago, commenced making a speech for the purpose of sustaining Mr. BRIDGES, and here we will proceed *verbatim et literatim*:

Mr. ARNOLD—Mr. Speaker, I wish to make a few remarks.

SPEAKER—Does the gentleman recognize me as the Speaker?

ARNOLD—No, Sir.

SPEAKER—Then the gentleman is out of order and will take his seat. The Clerk will proceed to call the roll.

BRIDGES—I protest. I have my rights here and intend to maintain them. I am presiding officer of this House and intend to maintain my rights.

SPEAKER—Order.

BRIDGES—I call you to order, Sir.

LOGAN, of Jackson—Mr. Speaker, I move that the Sergeant-at-Arms, *pro tem*, be instructed to take Mr. BRIDGES out of the House, if he persists in his course.

BRIDGES—I call you to order, Sir.

LOGAN'S motion being seconded, and the question being put and carried, the Speaker directed the Sergeant-at-Arms to show Mr. BRIDGES the door.

Mr. GREATHOUSE, Sergeant-at-Arms, walked up to Mr. BRIDGES, and politely informed him that he was directed to show him out. BRIDGES told him to keep his hands off, or he would get hurt. GREATHOUSE took him by the collar, when BRIDGES struck him, and then commenced the scene. They clinched, while many of the members made up to the scene of action to assist the Sergeant in the discharge of his duties.

After considerable wrestling, knocking over chairs, desks, inkstands, men, and things generally, Mr. BRIDGES was got out with his coat "shockingly torn." Five or six assistant Sergeant-at-Arms were then appointed to keep order, and the House proceeded to business. After the members had been sworn in the House adjourned until 3 o'clock this afternoon.

GOV. BISSELL IN REGARD TO HIS ELIGIBILITY.

BELLEVILLE, Illinois, Monday, Dec. 15, 1856.

DEAR SIR: Your kind letter in which you ask for my views in regard to my eligibility to office has been received, and I take great pleasure in complying with your request.

Soon after my nomination at Bloomington, several Journals, hostile to me, announced that I had disqualified myself for holding office by having accepted a challenge, in Washington City, to fight a duel. Perfectly easy upon the subject myself, I paid no attention to the charge, any more than to the thousand others that were made with a view solely to defeat my election. I say I was perfectly easy upon the subject; for my mind was completely made up that even if the allegation were true, that I had accepted a challenge in the District of Columbia, still the disqualifying clause of our Constitution could not apply to me.

Without solicitation or knowledge on my part, however, some of my friends, and among them as able jurists as can be found in the State, entered into a discussion of the question in some of the leading Republican journals; and, upon the assumption that I had accepted a challenge from Colonel DAVIS while sojourning in the District of Columbia, have so clearly established the point of my right to hold the office, and take the requisite oath, that, even if I had doubted before, I could doubt no longer.

I had hoped that after the election, and when the people of the State had pronounced their verdict upon this, as well as the thousand other charges which the blind zeal of furious partisans had brought against me, my political enemies would cease their clamor, and bear their defeat with becoming submission. But in this I have been disappointed. Defeat seems to have made them—I should say, rather, a few of them, even more rancorous. One or two of the more violent of their journals, by way of intimidation, of course, "dare" me to take the oath prescribed; speak of legal proceedings which would be commenced, &c., &c., if I presumed thus to violate my conscience. Under the circumstances, therefore, I deem it but proper to answer at somewhat greater length than I otherwise should have done.

Whether the exchange of notes between Col. DAVIS and myself amounted to a challenge and acceptance, is a question of law and fact which a court and jury of the District of Columbia, under the laws of Illinois, would have had to pronounce upon if a prosecution had there been instituted. As a question of conscience, it depends solely on the opinion which I may have formed in regard to it, however erroneous that opinion may be in a legal point of view. One thing is very certain, that the point whether a challenge passed or not, has never been judicially ascertained by the only tribunal that could properly do so. But supposing that I had been convicted by a Court in the District of Columbia of accepting a challenge without its jurisdiction, would then our Constitution apply? Unquestionably, no.

Section 25 of article 13 of our Constitution reads as follows:

"Any person who shall, after the adoption of this Constitution, fight a duel, or send or accept a challenge for that purpose, or be aider or abettor in fighting a duel, shall be deprived of the right of holding any office of profit in this State, and shall be punished otherwise in such manner as is or may be provided by law."

There is no substantial difference, so far as the main point is concerned, between this clause of the Constitution and the law as it stood before its adoption, as found in the criminal code. Section 44, of the Board code, Revised Statutes of 1845, reads as follows:

"If any person shall hereafter challenge another to fight a duel, with any deadly weapon or in any manner whatever, the probable issue of which might result in the death of either, or if any person shall accept a challenge to agree to fight a duel, every person so offending shall, upon conviction thereof, be rendered incapable of being elected to any office of profit, trust or emolument, either civil or military, under the Government of this State, and be fined in a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars."

I presume that no one having the slightest pretensions to a knowledge of law would so far stultify himself as to contend that, under that section of the criminal code, a person would be indicted and punished who had sent or accepted a challenge in the State of Missouri. No principle is better settled than that no State or Government can take cognizance of criminal offences beyond its territory. This is not clear that our criminal code, in providing punishment for offences, lowers the grade of off nces committed within the jurisdiction of the State; and with the same propriety might one be indicted and convicted of murder in Missouri or Great Britain in one of our Courts, as one who sends or accepts a challenge there. As no conviction can take place, no punishment can follow. In fact, it is nothing but a law, a rule of action, differing in nothing from any other law, except that it is enacted by a convention of the people, and is not republic in the same way. The Constitution can no more have any effect beyond the boundaries of Illinois than any other enactment of the Legislature. That there might be no doubt that the clause of the Constitution refers to an offence committed *within the State*, the latter part of it provides that, besides disqualifying the offender, he shall be punished otherwise in such manner as is or may be provided by law. This latter clause would be wholly inoperative in all cases where the offence was committed outside of the State, because for such an offence there can be "otherwise" no punishment within the State.

But I do not deem it necessary to enlarge upon this point. I will merely show the absurdity of the construction placed by these partisan presses upon this clause as effecting me in any event, in any other way.

Constitutions are intended as laws of a general and more *permanent* character, than ordinary laws. Our first Constitution stood for thirty years. Our present one, providing for success ve amendments, without the call of a Convention, was, by its framers, intended to last at least as long, doubtless. We have no right to presume its speedy overthrow, but must regard it as an instrument expected to be somewhat permanent. Suppose it remains unamended for thirty years; and suppose that the clause in question is construed, forcibly construed, to mean to disqualify any one from holding office in this State, who has fought a duel, or aided and abetted in any duel, or sent or accepted a challenge, any where outside of the State, since 1848, what would be the effect? Within thirty years of 1848, hundreds, nay thousands, of persons, wholly ignorant of the existence of such a clause in our Constitution, may, in other States and countries, make themselves amenable to its operation, and then become citizens of our State. They would all be disqualified from holding the pettiest office in the State—for none of them could take the prescribed oath. It is well known that whatever the municipal laws may prescribe, in nearly all the Southern States of the Union, and more particularly in Europe, the law of honor, as it is, perhaps, improperly called, overrides the civil code. Such men as HAMILTON, RANDOLPH, CLAY, BENTON, CILLEY and others of distinction have bowed before this inexorable code of honor, in this country. A PITT, a FOX, O'CONNELL and PEEL have paid it their tribute. Of the statesmen and political leaders of France and Germany, it is almost impossible to name one who has not, at some time of his life, responded to an adversary's call, or acted as a friend in a duel. In the course of thirty years from now, what talented and not ls spirits from our sister States, who have been in some way more or less connected with duels, may come and settle in Illinois. But not one of them can become a citizen of the lowest grade, even, because he cannot take the required oath.

The clause in the Constitution evidently, manifestly, and palpably means only to operate, and can only operate upon persons who have contravened the duelling laws within this State. The oath is intended to correspond with the prohibition immediately preceding it, and means that the person about to be sworn shall not have been connected with a duel within this State. Holding this view, conscientiously—a view affirmed by nearly all, if not all the ablest jurists of the State, and sanctioned by the verdict of the people at the ballot-box, I shall, even though I considered that I had accepted what the law of the District of Columbia might regard as a challenge, (a point which I do not discuss,) unhesitatingly, and with a conscience clear of wrong before God and man, take the Constitutional oath, should I live to the time appointed for my installation. Very truly yours,

WM. H. BISSELL.

To ——.

Members of Congress and the Press.

From the Newark (N. J.) Mercury.

The above are the comments of the NEW-YORK TIMES on the language used by various members of the House on Friday, and they are eminently truthful. For a member of Congress to put on airs and assume a superiority over the conductor of such a journal as the NEW-YORK TIMES, is most supremely ridiculous. When they will have retired to a small lawyer's, apothecary's, or farmer's avocation in some tenth-rate village, the NEW-YORK TIMES, in its metropolitan character and with its high reputation, will be giving tone to public affairs. The Press of the country is rising beyond the power of public men, and is more able to give them reputation, than to be injured by their attacks. All it has to do is to go steadily forward and the small men who seek to belittle its just influence, will find themselves without the slightest power. The charges made by the New-York journals are universally believed to be correct, and it is a suspicious circumstance, that so many of the speakers should have gone to abusing the Press, instead of endeavoring to disprove the charges.

A great deal of the indignity with which the Press is treated by small men, raised for a brief time into position, arises from the fact that in many instances the Press does not respect itself. Controlled by those who cannot discuss principles without degenerating into personalities, they lower the character of the journalist, and the influence which they might exert. Unable, apparently, to deal with measures upon their merits, or with public men in reference to their public acts, they deal rather in slang terms than in considerate arguments. We believe that there are times when the conduct of our public men should be canvassed boldly by a free and independent Press, and we trust that such may always abound, but we have a thorough contempt for that line of policy which makes a public journal the mere instrument of personal malevolence. The journal of position is an institution of known character and principles, every day presenting its views of public policy, and moulding, through them, public opinion. The Editor may be changed every week, but he who combats the arguments and policy of the journal, need not care if he be changed daily.

After some very little experience in the conduct of a journal an editor knows how small is his influence personally, to that of the power which, with or without him, enters the family or counting room every morning, with a record of events and its summary of current opinion. Even the individuality of Mr. GREELEY has been lost sight of in the splendid talent employed on the *Tribune*, and much more so is this the case in the vast body of the journals on our exchange list. Each paper, however, has a distinct position and character, as some of them shape the politics of their respective States. Industry, talent and political consistency will make any journal strong, and the reverse will make any journal weak. The wrecks of newspapers lie scattered over every community, because they were started for special purposes, or because they surrendered the vantage-ground of principle, but members of Congress and whiffeting politicians have never yet had the power to strike them down.

General Cass on the Battle of New-Orleans.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 3, 1857.

DEAR SIR: I thank you for the invitation to attend the celebration at Columbus, of the approaching anniversary of the victory of New-Orleans, and still more do I thank you for the kind terms in which you have been pleased to allude to my public services, though I am well aware that in the appreciation I owe more to your generous partiality than to their value.

I wish I could be with you to tell the story of that memorable day, not as it is written in the contemporary accounts; not as it was told in the undying records of our martial achievements, but as it fell from the lips of the patriotic chief who led his countrymen to battle and to victory, in that memorable conflict. It is among the most interesting events of my life, that under his own dictation I wrote down his narrative of the progress and the results of the invading operations, which placed New-Orleans in imminent peril, and finally relieved the devoted city from its danger, by one of the most signal triumphs recorded in the long annals of a national warfare. Brilliant as it was, it has still higher claims than its brilliancy to the favorable consideration of mankind. It was a defensive victory—a victory gained by undisciplined but patriotic valor over an army of veteran soldiers, taught their duty in the hard fought battles of Europe, and furnished with all the appliances necessary to the success confidently anticipated of their enterprise. But the invaders were driven back, and another impressive lesson taught the world; that men, loving their country, and determined to defend it, may look forward to a fortunate result, notwithstanding the disparity of numbers and of military discipline and preparation. A great catastrophe, like that at New-Orleans, while it humbles the pride of power, adds stability to the independence of nations and gives renewed confidence to the lovers of freedom, whether enjoying or hoping for that priceless treasure. All honor to him who bore our standard to victory upon that eventful day, and to the brave men who partook of his toils and dangers, and should now partake of his renown.

It is a good time for the Democracy to meet together and to recall the patriotism and the glories of the past. It is a good time when we have just come out victorious in another conflict upon the issue of which depended the fate of the Union. While we rejoice together at what we have done, let it stimulate us to new exertions in defence of our glorious heritage of freedom, should perils again assail it.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,

Your ob't serv't,

LEWIS CASS.

WILLIAM TREVITT, Esq., of the Democratic Central Committee, Columbus, Ohio.

The Woman's Hospital.

The second annual meeting of the Hospital Association was held on Saturday at No. 83 Madison-avenue, Mrs. WM. B. ASTOR in the Chair. From the Secretary's Report we learn that with the exception of a donation from the City of $3,500, the Board of Managers had been during the year, dependent exclusively on the private charities of individuals. The operations of the Hospital for 1856 compared with 1855 were as follows:

Total number admitted during 1855	62
Discharged during 1855	31
Total number admitted during 1856	98
Discharged	64
Remaining in the Institution Jan. 10, 1857	34

The average expenses of the Institution per month are $500.

The report adds that since the departure of the Ward matron, it has been deemed requisite for the interest of the Institution, and the relief of Dr. SIMMS from a share of his duties, to secure the services of Dr. EMMETT, as his assistant. The report makes mention of one remarkable case of restoration to health during the past year, which was that of a person 6 years of age, who had suffered an illness of 36 years.

From the Treasurer's Report it appears that the total amount of receipts for the past year have been.....$8,062 90

Expenses for the same period..... 8,062 90

The reports were accepted and ordered to be printed.

An offer was submitted from the Managers of the Promenade Concert and Ball, which is to be given for the Nursery and Child's Hospital, at the Academy of Music on the 15th inst., tendering 20 per cent. on all that was made at that ball, clear of expenses, to the Woman's Hospital. The offer was thankfully accepted. Nearly the same board of officers as last year was reelected.

Mrs. DAVID CODWISE, First Directress.
Mrs. WM. B. ASTOR, Second Directress.
Mrs. E. B. MINTURN, Third Directress.
Mrs. B. F. BARKER, Secretary.
Mrs. JACOB LEROY, Treasurer.
Mrs. T. C. DOREMUS, Assistant Treasurer.

MANAGERS—Mrs. Henry Baker, Mrs E. C. Benedict, Mrs. B. K. Bogert, Mrs. H. C. Bowen, Mrs. J. Brooks, Mrs. Dr. Cheever, Mrs. D. D. Conover, Mrs. Peter Cooper, Mrs. A. P. Crane, Mrs. Dr. DeWitt, Mrs. Dr. Horace Green, Mrs. M. H. Grinnell, Mrs. C. B. Hatch, Mrs. G. W. Hatch, Mrs. J. C. Wheeler, Mrs. G. C. Howland, Mrs. F. U. Johnston, Mrs. W. M. Kirk, Mrs. Jos. Lawrence, Mrs. Thomas Mason, Mrs. M. A. Marvin, Mrs. J. C. Montgomery, Mrs. Elisha Peck, Mrs. Walden Pell, Mrs. H. J. Raymond, Mrs. C. H. Russell, Mrs. W. B. Skidmore, Mrs. Dr. Stevens, Mrs. Horace Webster.

MEDICAL BOARD.—John W. Francis, M. D., President Medical Board, Horace Green, M. D., Consulting Physicians; Valentine Mott, M. D., Alexander H. Stevens, M. D., Consulting Surgeons; J. Marion Sims, M. D., Attending Surgeon; Thos. A. Emmett, M. D., Assistant.

Mrs. DASHER, wife of WILLIAM DASHER, residing near Springfield, Effingham County, Ga., prematurely lost her life a few days ago. She was baking cakes, on the 24th ult., when her dress took fire. She ran for the water-bucket but found its contents solid ice; whereupon she threw herself upon the ground, but did not succeed in extinguishing the fire until it was too late. She died on the fourth day after the accident. Mrs. BANKSTON, wife of WM. R. BANKSTON, Clerk of the Superior and Inferior Courts of Butts County, Ga., came to her death, a few days since, in a similar manner. Such distressing occurrences are becoming quite frequent, and should be a warning to the living.

The five negroes—a grandmother, mother and three sons (the eldest 19 and the youngest 12)—who killed their master, the late GEORGE GREEN, in Prince William County, Va., on Christmas eve night last, were duly convicted on Tuesday night last, after a trial lasting two days. They are sentenced to be hung in thirty days after the date of their conviction.

Mr. L. B. WYNNE, of Illinois, has been appointed to fill the $1,200 per annum clerkship in the bureau of the Treasurer of the United States made vacant by the recent promotion of Mr. J. W. C. EVANS.

JAMES FOX was, on Saturday morning, sentenced to twelve years in the Massachusetts State Prison, for manslaughter.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Board of Aldermen.

The Board of Aldermen met yesterday, at 5 P. M., the President, JOHN CLANCY, Esq., in the Chair.

NOMINATIONS BY THE MAYOR.

A communication was received from the Mayor nominating Oscar Begart as Clerk in the Lower Police Court, in the place of Christian S. Woodruff, resigned. The nomination was confirmed. Another communication was received renominating Dr. Wm. Rockwell as resident physician, and Dr. Jedediah Miller as Health Commissioner for the ensuing year. Both nominations were confirmed.

RECEPTION OF THE RETRIBUTION.

The following preamble and resolution were presented by Alderman OWENS:

Whereas, Captain Hartstein, his officers and crew, are now on their return home in the steam frigate *Retribution*, sent out by the British Government for that purpose; and whereas it is eminently proper that the civic authorities of New-York City should reciprocate in every proper way the attentions paid by Her Majesty's Government to Captain Hartstein and his associates; therefore

Resolved, That a Committee of five be appointed by the President of this Board to make suitable arrangements for the reception of the officers of the *Retribution* on their arrival in this City, said Committee to confer with a like Committee already appointed by the Board of Councilmen.

The resolution was adopted.

Alderman BLUNT presented the following resolution upon the same subject, which was also adopted:

Whereas, Great praise is due to Capt. Buddington and crew, of an American whale ship from the port of New-London, bound on a whaling voyage to the Arctic seas, who discovered and took possession of Her Maj sty's ship *Resolute*, and took her safely to the port of New-London, U. S., after she had been abandoned by Capt. Belcher and crew; therefore

Resolved, That said Captain Buddington and crew be most respectfully invited to be present at the reception of Her Majesty's steamship *Retribution*, bearing back Capt. Hartstein and crew to this port.

THE YEAR'S LABORS OF THE COUNSEL TO THE CORPORATION.

The Counsel to the Corporation sent into the Board a report of the titles of all the actions now pending, and prosecuted by him, for the City; also, the actions which have been tried, argued, discontinued, settled and decided, during the past year. The report extends over f

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JANUARY 13, 1857

☞ The NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served in this City and vicinity for ONE SHILLING a week. Single Copies Two Cents. Mail subscribers SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES is published every Evening, (*Sundays Excepted.*) One edition will be issued at ONE and the other at THREE o'clock P. M. It will be sent by mail at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing nearly all the reading matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday, is mailed at THREE DOLLARS a year.

The WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed TWO DOLLARS a year for single Copies. TWENTY-FIVE Copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, to one address.

The TIMES FOR EUROPE is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6 cents for single copies.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6 cents for single copies.

Terms, invariably cash in advance.

Publication Office, No. 128 Nassau st., cor. of Beekman.

RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO., Publishers.

Kansas Matters.

We give this morning sundry items of information concerning Kansas affairs of considerable interest. A special dispatch from Washington indicates the approach of another attempt on the part of the Border Missourians to take possession of the Territory. In this instance, however, the apprehended attempt is to seize upon certain valuable lands belonging to the Indian Reserve, instead of the ballot-box. These lands lie upon the border of Missouri, just south of the mouth of the Kansas River; and their occupation by a large body of Missourians would be a matter of very considerable importance in regard to future emigration into and consequent control of the Territory. We trust the intelligence received from the same quarter, that the President has ordered Col. CUMMINGS, with a portion of the United States troops, to the Shawnee Reserve to *prevent* any such forcible and premature occupation of those lands, is well founded. If such a step has been taken, it will indicate a disposition on the part of the Administration to secure fair play to the settlers.

Gov. ROBINSON has resigned, and we understand will hereafter have little direct connection with the politics of the Territory. The Free-State Legislature is in session, but will do nothing. The bogus Legislature was to meet yesterday. Our dispatch from Washington states that Congress will take no steps towards abolishing the bogus code, or relieving matters in the Territory from their present embarrassment. The doctrine of Congressional non-interference is supposed to require this abstinence. But an interesting letter from an occasional correspondent at Lawrence, states that several of the leading members of the bogus Legislature have been urged and instructed from Washington to *take steps to abolish these laws themselves.* This, if true, is better than nothing, but we fear it will be unavailing. Unless we are greatly mistaken in the character and temper of that Legislature, its members are not likely to give much heed to any suggestions which would counteract the policy they were elected to carry out.

It seems that a new issue is gradually growing up in the Territory, which may give rise to important consequences. ATCHISON, STRINGFELLOW & Co., are said to be anxious for the immediate call of a Convention to form a State Constitution. Governor GEARY is opposed to it, believing that the population is not sufficient, that peace and harmony can best be restored by a judicious administration of the Territorial Government, and that before the formation of a State Constitution the emigration of next season should come in. The Pro-Slavery Party evidently apprehend danger to their cause from such delay. The Legislature will be very likely to issue a call for a Convention, and Governor GEARY will be very likely to *veto* it. It is possible that no such collision may arise:—indeed we observe a rumor, in a Kansas letter published in the Chicago *Tribune*, that "so soon as the two Legislatures are convened, a Committee of Conference will be asked by the Bogus Legislature, and that they will desire that the entire past laws and all may be swept away by Congress, and all the parties may be reinstated under their former position under the Organic Act." This, however, we do not deem probable. If the bogus Legislature wished to get rid of the bogus laws they would not be under the necessity of asking a conference with the other party, as they have in their own hands the power to repeal them. It is much more likely that they will make renewed attempts to enforce these laws and perpetuate their own ascendancy.

If any new contest should arise we think the influence of the Governor, backed by the Federal Administration, will be thrown against the Pro-Slavery ultraists,—and that they will not be permitted, as heretofore, to accomplish their designs by violence.

A NATURAL INQUIRY UNDER THE CIRCUMSTANCES.—The new Mayor of Brooklyn has been appointing a new batch of Policemen. His power to do so is contested: but without canvassing that matter at all, we desire to note what specially attracted our attention in the list of his appointees,—which is given as follows:—

APPOINTMENTS.	REMOVALS.
2d Ward—Patrick Gorman.	James Dickinson.
6th Ward—Lawrence Power.	Geo. N. Cass.
6th Ward—James Twomey.	Aug. Reynolds.
6th Ward—Patrick Welsh.	Geo. H. Wyman.
6th Ward—Peter McGuire.	Charles Cole.
6th Ward—Edw'd Haggerty.	Geo. F. Williams.
6th Ward—John Dowdell.	Daniel Bloomer.

Judging from the names, (which usually afford a fair test,) the men removed were Americans:—and every one of those appointed appears to be an *Irishman.* This fact is a little curious. Has it been proved by experience in Brooklyn that no man is fit for a Policeman unless he was born in Ireland,—and especially that he is clearly *unfit* if he was born in this country? Is it absolutely indispensable to the preservation of law and order, that every Policeman should be called Patrick, or Michael, or McGuire, and have a good touch of the Brogue with other national peculiarities to match? Is there nobody fit to be trusted with the star and club,—nobody familiar enough with American law,—nobody competent to bid a "false thief stand,"—but an Irishman just from Ireland?

It is impossible that sensible, reflecting men should not be disgusted with the manner in which *foreigners* are put in responsible offices, to the exclusion of men born and brought up on American soil. There is no reason for it except the desire to purchase and pay for their political votes. These men are not to blame for *taking* office, perhaps, however unfit they may be for the performance of its duties. But the demagogues who commit this injustice to American citizens, as well as to society, deserve at least the punishment of general contempt.

Political Organs.

It seems to be pretty well settled that Mr. JOHN APPLETON, of Maine, is to accompany Mr. BUCHANAN to Washington and manage the newspaper organ of his Administration. So far as we have any information on the subject, we have a good estimate of Mr. APPLETON's fitness for a more dignified and useful position. We have no doubt he will edit the organ ably, that he will give it a much more courteous and decorous tone than it has had under its present conduct, and that he will serve the partisan ends of such a paper as well as they can be served on such a basis. But organ-grinding, though perhaps an honest, is not, *per se*, a very dignified or elevated calling. The trade of an advocate is recognized as legitimate because it is necessary. A lawyer goes into court and does all he can to secure the acquittal of his client,—concealing whatever will damage his case, denying what he cannot conceal, indorsing everything he has said and done, and forcing both facts and the law, so far as possible, into his service. All this is held to be right, because it is perfectly understood. It is the rule and habit of the profession.

Mr. APPLETON goes to Washington to perform a similar service for Mr. BUCHANAN. He is retained by the new President, to be his advocate, apologist and defender, through thick and thin. It is understood beforehand that he is to support and sustain his Administration, and that, too, without regard to the character of its measures and policy. This, we are aware, has come to be a recognized service. Every President takes with him his "organist,"—some one who is to undertake upon system the job of satisfying the country that whatever he does is right. But it is one of the innovations of modern partisanship. WASHINGTON did not keep an Editor to praise his Administration, to flatter his person and keep the public in a frame of constant admiration of his virtues and his statesmanship. He would have considered it beneath both his station and his character. Still, it is quite true that, as every President is not a WASHINGTON, so what would have belittled him will not necessarily have the same effect upon all his successors.

We have no objection to Organs, or the system of Organism. As parts of the partisan machinery of the day, they are probably necessary, and at all events are not likely to be discarded. They are found useful in maintaining party discipline. They mark out the programme which members of the party are expected to adopt in all parts of the country. How would the twenty or thirty thousand Postmasters, the hundreds of Custom House Collectors, the thousands of clerks and other officeholders throughout the Union know what party tune they were to dance to, if there were no central organ to grind it out for them? In one quarter they might be insisting upon the divine right of Slavery; in another they might indorse, and even promulgate, the principles of Freedom. Squatter Sovereignty might be the Democratic idol in one section, and the abhorrence of the Democracy in another. There can be no such thing as political harmony without a political, central, "by authority" organ.

But such papers ought not to be mistaken for the PUBLIC PRESS. They are not legitimate members of the profession of JOURNALISM. They are not held to its responsibilities—they are not entitled to its honors—they should not be allowed to burden it with accountability for its offences. Mr. MARSHALL, in his diatribe against the press in Congress the other day, said that partisan editors act upon different principles from those of other men. That may be so, though not very different, we suspect, from those which govern partisan Congressmen. But the Public Press should not be judged by Editors who sink their regard for journalism in their zeal for party. Its functions are higher, and if properly performed its duties are much more elevated. A Newspaper to command public confidence must be independent of parties. It must be felt that what it says is said—not because the interest of a party requires it, or loyalty to a party exacts it,—but because it is deemed true and essential to the public good.

This is the theory of Journalism,—and we trust it is gradually becoming the basis of its practice. We believe that the public at large demand *independence of judgment and expression*, in the journals to which they give their confidence. They do not want independence of all principle,—recklessness of truth, of sound policy, or the public welfare;—nor yet the ascendancy of passion and prejudice, either personal or political. But they want to feel, when they take up a newspaper, that the views they find expressed in it are not the dictates of a caucus or a Committee,—not put forth to serve the private ends of some politician ambitious of place, or of some party greedy for power,—but the honest convictions of an unbiased judgment, dictated by a desire to promote the welfare of the whole community. We believe this to be the tendency of public sentiment, from experience as well as observation. We know that the DAILY TIMES has been most prosperous and most popular, when it has been most free from all partisan entanglements—when it has been least exposed to the suspicion of seeking political, rather than public ends; and when it advocated measures, and interpreted passing events, with reference to the general good of the whole country, rather than any section or any party in it. We believe the same thing holds true of the Press at large—and that those journals prosper most everywhere, which combine the best ability and the soundest common sense with decorum of language and independence of party aims. The London *Times* is the most influential journal in the world, because it is at once the ablest, the most enterprising, and the most independent.

Purely party papers,—political "organs" of one party or the other, do much to throw discredit upon the profession of Journalism;—but it is only by bringing into the profession habits and practices which belong to party politics. The partisan Editors of whom Mr. MARSHALL speaks, reflect discredit upon the Press, not in the legitimate discharge of Editorial duty, but because they bring into the press the falsehood, the malignity, and the coarseness of Mr. MARSHALL's own profession. Such sheets will increase, of course, in numbers and in vehemence with the growth of parties and the augmented heat of party contests. We only hope that the Independent Press will increase with at least equal steps, and so offset much of the mischief which these fungous offshoots of depraved partisanship are calculated to inflict upon the country.

The Island of Cuba and our Relations with Spain.

There is probably no Court in Europe which regards this country with greater detestation than that of Madrid. This is due partly to recollections of the piratical attempts made, without any adequate opposition from our Government, upon her dominions, and partly to the loud denunciations of "Spanish outrages" which have been officially and offensively issued by the present Administration. It was hoped that, after the explosion of the fillibustering bubble early in 1855, our Minister might succeed in repairing the mischiefs which past blunders had created, and which had become well nigh irreparable. Mr. DODGE presented his credentials to Queen ISABELLA on the 17th of June, 1855, and the language of his address on that occasion was calculated to encourage these hopes. But he has done absolutely nothing. No amelioration whatever has taken place in the commercial relations of this country with the Spanish West Indies, nor does there seem, before the 4th of March next, any probability of any.

The principal, indeed almost the only subject upon which a proper and well-matured understanding is essential between the United States and Spain, is the relation we are to hold permanently towards the Island of Cuba. And first of all, it must be premised that the idea of acquiring possession of Cuba by violence is obsolete and exploded. If the ghost of armed annexation still haunts the imagination of some old or young fillibuster, the harm that comes from it will be no greater than might arise out of a day-dream of war between the Chinese and Patagonia. Large numbers of the people of the United States do not even wish to borrow, beg, buy or steal a single square acre of Spanish West Indian territory, and would consider the acquisition of Cuba as a source of embarrassment, to be most studiously avoided. They believe, however, that friendly intercourse and highly advantageous commercial relations may be established without the creation of any such tie. Negotiations can be conceived of, such as it is not improbable that Mr. MARCY would have initiated, if let alone, which, if prudently conducted, might lead to a commercial treaty profitable to Cuba, from which we might receive every benefit that could possibly arise from a direct connection with that Island.

The position and climate of the United States and the West Indies are so diverse that each needs the products of the other, and each respectively exports articles which the other cannot supply in sufficient quantity for home consumption. The quantity of sugar, for instance, that is imported, annually, into the United States, from all countries, averages 450,000,000 pounds, worth about $15,000,000, and of this amount $12,000,000 worth comes from the Spanish West Indies. In 1854, of 28,000,000 gallons of molasses imported, 27,000,000 came from Cuba and the other Spanish islands. Nearly two-thirds of the sugar and molasses exported from Cuba, comes to this country. Yet they both pay an export duty there, to the Spanish Government, besides a duty of 30 per cent. *ad valorem* here. Four-fifths of the tobacco imported, comes also from Cuba, the duty being 40 per cent. for manufactured, and 80 per cent. for unmanufactured. On the other hand, the annual value of imports into Cuba, in 1850, from foreign countries, was $28,983,227, twenty-three per cent. of which came from the United States. Yet the Colonial duty on many articles is so high as to be almost prohibitory. On American flour, the duty, if imported in Spanish vessels is $8 50, and in American or other foreign ships $9 50 per barrel! If there were a reasonably low duty on flour, Cuba would certainly be our very best market for all kinds of breadstuffs; as it is, the quantity imported of wheat and wheat flour, in 1854, from our ports, was worth but a fraction over $100,000! The principal articles, besides flour, for which Cuba, if Spain imposed a mere revenue duty, would be dependent on the United States, are lumber, salt fish, whale oil, candles, cotton goods, &c. The duty imposed on all these articles is enormous.

This simple recapitulation of the monstrous barriers by which such intercourse as is reasonable, expedient, and might be made mutually profitable, is hemmed in and nearly interdicted, will afford a hint to the incoming Administration, by which it will do wisely to profit. It might not be possible or expedient to jump at once into the extreme of a reciprocity treaty, similar to that established with Canada; but the first step in advance may be immediately taken, and it will conduce more to the good of the country as well as to the future glory of the government of Mr. BUCHANAN, to have thus opened the door of the Japan of the West Indies, than if it were to succeed in annexing to the American Union all the territory between Florida and the South Pole.

News from Europe.

The Cunard steamship *Asia*, from Liverpool on the morning of December 27, arrived at this port yesterday morning. Our European advices are three days later.

The aspect of the quarrel between Prussia and Switzerland is not materially changed. We see no reason to alter our belief, expressed on former occasions, that the dispute will not extend beyond a diplomatic rupture. Nevertheless, both Switzerland and Prussia are preparing for the worst. The federal council has called out four new divisions, and the greatest enthusiasm prevails among the people. They are organizing everywhere. At Berne, a council of war is in session, deliberating on means for defending the confederation. In Prussia, too, all necessary preparations for aggressive hostilities have, by this time, been completed. It is stated that on the 2d of January, 135,000 men would be ready to march under Count GROEBEN, who has been appointed Commander-in-Chief. We do not apprehend that these threatening demonstrations will necessarily lead to war. The great powers are deeply interested in preventing such a catastrophe. They are already preoccupied with questions of graver moment. We see, therefore, that France, though in principle taking sides with Prussia, is opposed to any armed intervention by that power. England will probably pursue a similar policy. Both Governments will exert themselves to preserve peace without requiring any sacrifice of honor from either Prussia or Switzerland. Various rumors are afloat as to the Powers selected for mediation. We see the United States mentioned,—and again that the mediation of England has been offered and accepted, while that of France was refused. These vague rumors require confirmation. In the meantime a protocol, signed by the representatives of the Five Great Powers in 1852, has been published, and it augurs badly for the success of the Swiss Republic in this issue, if it should be referred to arbitration. By this protocol, the plenipotentiaries of Austria, France, Great Britain and Russia, recognized "the rights of the King of Prussia in Neufchatel, according to the tenor of the 23d and 26th articles of the treaty of Vienna, with those which the 64th article of the same instrument confers on Switzerland." At the time that his "rights" were thus recognized, the King of Prussia engaged not to employ hostile means to enforce them. Thus the question stands; and, despite appearances, we see no insurmountable obstacle in the way of its adjustment, through proper negotiation. Paris correspondents, from whom the most important information on the subject is derived, differ in their prognostications of the result. While some believe in an amicable settlement, others predict that war is inevitable. The most influential and reliable journals take the former view.

The difficulties which stood in the way of re-assembling the Paris Congress are supposed to have been removed. The meeting, it is believed, will take place after the holidays. France and England are said to be perfectly agreed on the points under discussion, which will be confined to the Bolgrad and Isle of Serpents questions. Two or three sittings will therefore be sufficient to settle the disputed articles of the Treaty.

We having nothing new to report in relation to the Anglo-Persian war. Various rumors were current of Russian demonstrations on the shores of the Caspian Sea, but none are considered authentic.

Captain HARTSTEIN and the American officers of the *Resolute* were entertained at a public banquet on the 23d ult., by the Mayor and Corporation of Southampton. A description of the entertainment, with reports of the speeches delivered on the occasion, will be found elsewhere. Captain HARTSTEIN had also received an address from the Shipowners' Association of Liverpool.

CONGRESS.—In the Senate yesterday, the consideration of the Iowa election case was resumed, and after some debate, the resolution reported by the Judiciary Committee, declaring Mr. HARLAN not entitled to a seat as Senator, was adopted by a vote of 28 to 18. So the matter goes back to the Iowa Legislature, which will undoubtedly immediately return Mr. HARLAN to his seat.

In the House, a resolution was passed, under a suspension of the rules, instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire into the expediency of reorganizing the Circuit and District Courts of the United States, with a view to equalizing the business and representation. The Senate bill amending the act to promote the efficiency of the Navy was passed without amendment. A resolution was adopted enlarging the powers of the Select Committee of Inquiry into the alleged Congressional corruptions, extending the field of their operations over the previous session. An effort was made to fix a day for the consideration of the bill for pensioning the soldiers of the war of 1812, but it failed.

CONGRESSIONAL JOKES—OFFERS OF MONEY FOR VOTES TREATED AS JESTS.—When Mr. PAINE, of North Carolina—who justly enjoys the reputation of a high-toned and honorable gentleman—came to the rescue of the Press from the contumely attempted to be heaped upon it by some of his colleagues on Friday last, he frankly stated as his reason for not having sooner made his exposure, that on a former occasion a similar charge of attempted corruption, made by one member of the House against another, had been treated as a *joke*, and the accusing member laughed at for his pains. The circumstances of that case are still fresh in the public memory. Mr. MILLWARD stated to the House that he had been tampered with by his colleague Mr. PEARCE, of Pennsylvania, who had suggested to him "that his vote for a particular candidate for Speaker could secure him (Mr. MILLWARD) the Chairmanship of the Committee on Engraving, out of which he *could "make a good thing."* Mr. PEARCE admitted the statement, but declared it to have been a joke, and the House treated it as such! It is not surprising that Mr. PAINE should have shrunk for a time from subjecting himself to the danger of similar treatment. But it is evident that an attempt is to be made to subject the gentleman from North Carolina to the very ordeal which he feared; but, so far as *he* is concerned at least, we believe he will come out of it with the increased confidence and respect of all honest men.

We would be among the last to do injustice, by word or inference, to Mr. EDWARDS, of the Chautauque District of this State, who it is understood was the individual to whom Mr. PAINE referred in connection with his charge. But it is hardly to be expected by himself or his friends that he can safely rely upon his individual statement that a proposition made in apparent sincerity, and with an air of so much mystery and confidence, was all a joke. It is not understood that he is on such personal relations with the gentleman from North Carolina as would justify him in carrying a practical joke so far with him. It must occur to him also that such a joke is an exceedingly sorry affair at best, and especially unless so presented as to *show* that it was nothing more. If a joke, its purpose was to create a laugh, and enjoy this legitimate fruit of *all* jokes. Now if there was any such consummation of the jest, everybody knows there could be no mistaking it, and that Mr. PAINE would have been entirely relieved at once. That there was no such termination of the affair would seem to be clear, from his evidently truthful narrative, corroborated in part by Mr. SHEED, of Tennessee.

Still again, Mr. EDWARDS and every other member of the House, early in the present Congress, had full warning of the danger of these practical jokes upon such grave affairs, in the case referred to by Mr. PAINE. It is scarcely conceivable that a man of ordinary shrewdness should, in view of this warning, be so careless as to repeat the foolish experiment without at least taking immediate measures to make his record clear, and leave nothing to cast suspicion upon him at a subsequent period. Mr. EDWARDS therefore will see the necessity of care in putting his defence in the best possible shape. He is entitled to a fair hearing, and we shall not join in any effort to misrepresent him. But, on the other hand, Mr. PAINE has claims upon us in this matter, and it is due to him that he should not be permitted to suffer in the public estimation for his frank avowal upon the floor of the House, unless he is shown to have had some evil motive—which is improbable—or it is made to appear by strong corroborative evidence that he *did* misunderstand the member from New-York.

A QUEER PROCEEDING.—The Washington correspondent of the *Evening Post* intimates that the Committee of Investigation could not go on with the duties imposed upon it by the House, because the correspondent of the DAILY TIMES did not happen to be there. We really don't see the sense or consistency of such an excuse. The House took special pains to have it understood that they did not order the investigation on the strength of anything in the TIMES, but because one of its own members had brought a distinct and specific charge of corruption. All the members who had anything to say on the subject, disclaimed with the utmost vehemence any regard for any newspaper statements whatever. After all this, does the Committee intend to throw the responsibility of the inquiry upon the TIMES and its correspondent?

THE LEGISLATURE.—Both branches of the Legislature met again last evening, and a variety of business was transacted. In the Senate a resolution was introduced authorizing the Harbor Commissioners to correspond with the Governor of New Jersey with a view to the removal of Quarantine to Sandy Hook, and for other purposes.

In the Assembly, among other petitions presented, was one from the physicians of New-York asking for the establishment of a Sanitary Police, and notice was given of a bill for that purpose. A bill was introduced for the removal of Quarantine. The Governor's Message was defeated in Committee of the Whole, and the portions relative to the Police of this City were referred to the Committee on Cities and Villages.

Death of Hugh Miller, the Geologist.

The *Asia* brings news of the death of HUGH MILLER, the celebrated geologist, and one of the most remarkable self-taught men that Scotland has produced since the time of BURNS. From the published accounts, it appears that he died by his own hand, having been shot through the heart, though it is not imagined that the act was intentional suicide. He was found lying dead on the floor of his room. He had been sometime in an indifferent state of health, brought on by overstudy in the preparation of a new work on geology. He suffered considerably from nervous excitement, and, though at all times a man of eccentric manners, an unusual strangeness was remarked by his acquaintances. The evening before his death he was to deliver a lecture on "The Mosaic Creation." He had prepared the lecture, but the state of his health prevented his delivering it, and it was read in his absence by a friend. In the course of the day, Mr. MILLER saw his medical advisor, to whom he complained of headache, brought on by the want of refreshing sleep. Following the directions he received, he took a warm bath and retired to rest. He had for some time been in the habit of keeping a loaded revolver in his bedroom, having, it is said, a strong apprehension of danger from housebreakers, as an attempt had been made to break into his valuable museum.

Mr. MILLER was born at Cromarty, in the year 1805, in a humble sphere of life, and worked for fifteen years as a common quarryman, a business which seemed as naturally required for the development of his genius as that of a plowman was to develop the genius of BURNS. He never neglected his opportunities, and when a bank was established in his native town, he was appointed its accountant, a situation which he held five years. He published a letter in 1839 on the celebrated Church difficulty, which was the means of his becoming editor of the *Witness*, the weekly periodical established to advocate the cause of the Free Church. But the engrossing duties of his post did not prevent him from continuing his scientific studies. His first appearance before the public as an author was in 1835, in a book entitled *Scenes and Legends of the North of Scotland.* He is also the author of several polemical essays; but the work by which he is best known in this country is *The Old Red Sandstone; or, a New Walk in an Old Field*, which appeared in 1841. His last work was published but a month or two since; it was a letter to MACAULAY, refuting some of his imputations upon Scotland in his last volume of the History of England.

Wallack's Theatre.

A drama called the "Creole" was produced here last night, for the first time, we believe, in America. We are indebted to the London boards, and to the pilfering pen of Mr. SHIRLEY BROOKS for this version of a French play. It is not much to be thankful for, but it was a success, and that is something in these dull days.

The heroine of the play is a creole, and the action takes place in the Isle of France prior to the abolition of Slavery there by the Republic. *Alphonse*, (Mr. SOTHERN,) (an inevitable name in all pathetic French dramas,) is the inheritor of considerable estates, and visits the island with the regiment to which he belongs. In one of his excursions he has an adventure with a beautiful creole, named *Louise Fauriel*, (Mrs. ALLEN.) Like a conscientious Frenchman, he falls desperately in love with her under an assumed name. He mentions the affair to a Creole named *Latour*, (Mr. DYOTT,) and learns, to his dismay, that *Louise* is his own slave,—a part of his personal effects. This disclosure is made with all the ceremony of a dramatic *denouement*, and terminates the first act. Afterwards, we find *Alphonse* (Mr. SOTHERN) in a dismal state of mind, occasioned by the duplicity he has practiced on *Louise*, and the fact that he cannot set her free, owing to a special clause in the will by which she becomes his property. In this mood *Latour*—who is the accomplished, but rather uninteresting villain of the piece—approaches him and suggests a method by which the liberation of *Louise* may be effected. He proposes that *Alphonse* shall sell *Louise* to him—nominally of course—and that, when the transfer has been duly legalized, *he* will set her free. With the usual obliquity of young men in love, *Alphonse* consents to this arrangement, and the transfer is made. *Latour* now has the game in his own hands; makes dishonorable conditions with *Alphonse*, which the latter is unable to fulfill; compels him to negotiate an unwelcome marriage, and resists the fulfillment of his promise until these things have been accomplished. In the third act the career of this amiable gentleman is brought to a sudden close, occasioned by the first appearance of a sword in an important part of his animal structure, called the heart. He staggers in, and dictates a will. Every one supposes that the period of poor *Louise's* sufferings are at an end, and that *Latour* will certainly set her free and enable her to fly to the arms of *Alphonse*, who is conveniently at hand for the purpose. But *Latour* is relentless; he bequeaths the girl to slavery of a more degrading kind than that she inherits. Every one is horrified, when suddenly dispatches arrive from a vessel newly arrived from France, announcing that slavery has been abolished in all possessions of the Republic. Ecstacy and pandemonium ensue.

The working out of this plot introduces many other characters to whom we have not referred, but all of whom have individual interests at stake. Foremost amongst these are a *vaudeliere* named *Bellone*, (Mrs. JOHN WOOD,) and a Jew named *Bobs*. (Mr. GEORGE HOLLAND.) The defect of the piece is that the ambition of the author has outstripped his constructive skill; he plays with too many emotions, and so divides and perplexes the interest of the scene that a little confusion, and some slowness are inevitable. In other respects the "Creole" is a well-written play, and can boast of a well-defined plot, although overlayed and encrusted with the superfluity of extraneous matter we have referred to.

MRS. ALLEN sustains the character of the heroine with an ability and finish which we confess surprises us. In ordinary hands the rôle would be spasmodic, but delicately limned by this lady it was affectionate and tearful without any unnecessary mawkishness. Mrs. ALLEN may safely rely on her personal attractions for any amount of *soubrette* sympathy. Mrs. JOHN WOOD as the *vaudeliere* played with extraordinary impetus. This lady appears to be a brief epitome of all past and present generations of the Ravel species. Her hilarity is as irresistible as a whirlwind; it takes your breath away and makes you wink and wonder where you are. Criticism is mere presumption in such a presence. She is to be taken for granted, like a good many other excellences of life. Judged, however, from a merely breathless point of view, her performance last night was admirable. Mr. SOTHERN, as *Alphonse*, played with his usual care and composure, and with a solemn regard to all the proprieties of his trying situation. Mr. REYNOLDS, in a foppish part, *Hyacinth*, was admirable, and Mr. HOLLAND and Mr. DYOTT in their respective rôles efficient and careful. The play was a success and will be repeated.

GERMAN OPERA.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—LORETZING'S comic opera of the "Czar and Carpenter" will positively be produced to-night by the German Company at this popular establishment. Further disappointments and postponements have been obviated by the addition of some new members to the Company.

CONCERT.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK gives his Concert to-night, at Dodworth's Room for the benefit of Mr. BOOSEVAIN. Signorina PATTI, Mrs. BOSTWICK and Mr. GOTTS (guitarist) assist.

Personal.

Hon. JAS. F. SIMMONS, Republican Senator elect from Rhode-Island, to serve from March 4, 1857, to March 4, 1863, has already had considerable Senatorial experience. He was formerly a Whig, and served as United States Senator from Rhode-Island, from 1841 to 1847, succeeding Hon. NATHANIEL B. KNIGHT, and being succeeded by Hon. JOHN H. CLARKE. His election is a Republican gain.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON, the Republican Senatorial candidate in Pennsylvania, has also been in the Senate before. He was formerly a Democrat, and in 1849 was elected to serve out the unexpired term of JAMES BUCHANAN, who resigned to become President POLK's Secretary of State. He served till 1849, when he was succeeded by Hon. JAMES COOPER.

ZACHARIAH CHANDLER, who is the Republican candidate for Senator from Michigan, to succeed Gen. CASS, is a new man. He is a wealthy merchant residing in Detroit, and as the Republicans have a large majority in the Legislature, will undoubtedly be elected. It will be his first appearance at Washington.

Obituary.

Capt J. C. CASEY, an officer of the Army, long Indian Agent for South Florida, died at Tampa on the 25th ultimo. Capt. CASEY graduated at West Point in 1827, and entered the second regiment of artillery. He was appointed Commissary of Subsistence July 7, 1838, and served under Gen. TAYLOR in Mexico; but the elevated position of Monterey being unfavorable to his disease, he was compelled to seek a residence nearer the level of the sea, and selected Tampa. In 1849 he was appointed United States Agent for removing the Seminole Indians, the duties of which post he continued to perform, with the exception of a short interval, until his death, with the strictest fidelity.

Mrs. MARY TABB MCCREERY, late of Richmond, died in Leesburg, Va., on the 21st ult., in the 83d year of her age. She was the mother of the gallant GEORGE M. MCCREERY, Lieut. of the U. S. Navy, who was lost in the *Grampus*, and of Dr. STEPHEN A. MCCREERY, Surgeon, U. S. Navy, who met a like fate in the *Albany*.

Ice in the East River.

The night of Sunday being more severe than several preceding days, there was an accumulation of ice in the East River, requiring much care on the part of the ferry-boats to get through it without damage to their wheels or hull. The *Webster*, which arrived and took her position opposite the *Hamilton*, Sunday evening was frozen about so solid, that yesterday (Monday) morning the crew of the *St. Marys* passed over it several rods in extent, with all their luggage to the dock. Toward noon, however, Commander ENGLE, and several other officers, stumped through, from time to time, and narrowly escaped a thorough icy bath in going to and from the ship. We hear of no serious accident to shipping on account of the ice.

The North River has become more and more obstructed during the past two days by the ice, in consequence of the moderation of the weather. The ice having become loosened, floats down at every tide in immense fields, much to the detriment of the ferry-boats. The Jersey City ferry-boats experience less difficulty than those of the Hoboken ferry, inasmuch as the latter are the first that attack the ice after it has become loosened from up the river. They are also much heavier boats, and are calculated to encounter fields of ice with greater success than the latter. Yesterday morning, as the tide "set in," the ferry-boat *John Fitch*, of the Hoboken Company, entered a long cake of ice, but was unable to extricate herself, and was carried up the river till opposite Thirty-first-street. The *James Watt* was immediately dispatched after her, but as the ice was of unusual thickness, she was unable to get within 300 yards of the *John Fitch*.

The two ferry-boats were as good as "ice-bound," and in this condition they remained until the tide turned, when they succeeded in getting out. During the day the boats experienced great difficulty in crossing. Those boats running to Canal and Christopher streets, are withdrawn.

BUSINESS NOTICES

PROF. ALEX. C. BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS OR Medicated Compound, for preserving, restoring and beautifying the hair, eradicating scurf and dandruff, preventing baldness and gray hairs, curing diseases of the skin glands and muscles, (such as salt rheum, pimples, chilblains, &c.) chaps, rheumatism, swellings, sore throat, &c., and giving instant relief in cases of cuts, bruises, sprains, burns, scalds, &c., &c. Sold in large bottles; price 25 cents, by all the principal druggists and perfumers throughout the world. Principal office No. 218 Broadway.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—With Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks, the same that were awarded separate medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and the World's Fair, New-York, 1853, and are the only American Safes that were awarded medals at the London World's Fair.

These Safes are now admitted to be superior to any ever offered the public, and the subscribers challenge the world to produce an instance of these Safes failing to preserve their contents through the hottest fires, or a burglar picking the lock.

The subscribers and their agents are the only persons authorized to make and sell Herring's Patent Champion Safe, with Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks.

E. C. HERRING & CO., Green Block, 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., and 5 Murray-st., New-York.

DIXON'S CARBURET OF IRON, "AN ENTIRELY NEW ARTICLE," FOR POLISHING STOVES.

The only substance that produces an instantaneous polish on hot or cold stoves without an offensive smell. Wholesale and retail by MANY, BALDWIN & MANY, No. 49 John-st., corner Dutch. Agents for DIXON'S Black Lead Crucibles.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES.—The best in the world; the only reliable Hair Dye known, perfect and instantaneous; harmlessness and beautiful in its results. Applied in private rooms. BATCHELOR'S WIGS surpass all their many imitations, satisfy the interested that BATCHELOR'S are permanent. Avoid the ridicule attached to bad Dyes and unsightly wigs. The largest and best stock always at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE. The only Salamander Safe made, and THE BEST FIRE-PROOF SAFE IN THE WORLD. Warranted free from dampness, and secured with Wilder's Patent Powder and Burglar Proof Lock. Depot, No. 129 Water-st., near Wall, New-York. B. G. WILDER & CO., Patentees and Manufacturers.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—THE BEST OF all holiday gifts is one of Singer's latest improved sewing machines, which is capable of earning for its owner $1,000 a year. All who have female relations or friends in needy circumstances can in this way, at a moderate expense, provide for their permanent and comfortable support. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBERT M. PATRICK is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated Safes and patent Powder-Proof Defiance Locks and Green Bars. Depot No. 191 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ Consumption.—We have cured thousands that [illegible] have cured pronounced by Physicians that [illegible] cases out of ten, coughs, colds, and all bronchial affections, however severe, may be cured by the use of WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. A single trial will Prove this. None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS.

☞ Barnett's Kalliston and Barnett's Oriental Tooth Wash for sale by FREDERICK V. BURTON, No. 10 Astor House, corner Barclay-st., and No. 417 Broadway, corner Canal-st.

☞ An Infamous and Wicked Libel.—Certain physicians and druggists in this City, envious of the extraordinary cures effected by Dr. WEBBER'S Invigorator, slaughter among their patients and customers, have lately tried to defame it by exclaiming: "Oh, it is nothing but a preparation of arsenic, quinine, &c., and [illegible] bestial remarks. Doctor WEBBER'S Agent hereby offers $500 reward to any person who will prove there is any mineral or other poison in his Cordial. It is purely a vegetable preparation, (hence its strange success in diseases of debilities,) and can be used by the most delicate female, as well as the feeble and debilitated. It is sold, price $2 50, at No. 393 Bowery. (Those proved poor half price.)

☞ Mr. Sanderson Smith proposes to deliver a Course of Six Lectures on *Mineralogy*, and its practical applications, including a sketch of the Structure and Distribution of Mineral Veins. The lectures will be fully illustrated by models and diagrams, and by specimens of the principal minerals described. They will be given in the Lecture-Room of the University Medical College, 14th-st., next to the Academy of Music, on TUESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, the 13th, 15th, 20th, 22d, 27th and 29th of January, commencing at 8 o'clock. Tickets to the course, $2. Single tickets, 37½ cents each. Tickets may be obtained at BENJ. FIKE & SONS, No. 548 Broadway; at CROSWELL'S Book Store, No. 699 Broadway, corner of 4th-st., and of the Janitor of the College.

☞ Kansas Lands.—The Trustees for the purchase of lands in Kansas, will receive deposits in trust, to apply them to the purchase of the Delaware Indians' Trust Lands, and to the purchase of other lands in Kansas. Shares in the general fund $100, bearing interest, and receivable in purchase of lands of the Trust. For subscription, or for special investments, or for further information, apply to the Treasurer, personally or by letter, at No. 3 Winter-st., Boston. JOSEPH LYMAN, Treasurer.

AMOS A. LAWRENCE,
WM. BUDLEY PICKMAN,
ROBERT B. STORER. } Trustees'

☞ Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association.—The last of the course of lectures before this Association will be delivered on TUESDAY EVENING next, Jan. 13, in the Clinton-av. Congregational Church, by Geo. Wm. CURTIS, Esq. Subject—*Charles Dickens.* Doors open at 7½ o'clock. Lecture will commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents. May be had at SWAYNE'S, or at the door. C. F. HAYES,
Chairman Com. on Lectures.

☞ Even as the Gentle Rain from Heaven revivicates the herbal kingdom, so on the human hair acts JONES' CORAL HAIR-OIL RESTORATIVE, forcing it to grow dark, stopping it falling off, cleaning it of dandruff, beautifying, dressing and keeping it soft, moist and silky a long time. Price only 2s., at No. 202 Bowery.

☞ Chapped Hands and Face.—Try JONES' Original Italian Soap; price 25 cents. It cures all eruptions. Is the best shaving soap made. LAFONT'S Liquid Alabaster for ladies' skin gives life-like beautiful whiteness to the skin, don't rub off, is a splendid dentifrice, sweetens breath, hardens gums, whitens teeth. Price 25 cents. Depôt No. 202 Bowery.

☞ Best and Cheapest oil cognac green extract brandy, essences, Holland gin, Jamaica rum, apple, peach and cherry brandy, Monongahela, Bourbon and Scotch whisky, a preparation to give body and age to all spirit liquors. All rare chemicals, fireworks, materials, metals, &c., for sale by Dr. L. FEUCHTWANGER, No. 143 Maiden-lane.

☞ Brooklyn Athenæum Lectures.—The tenth lecture of the course will be delivered on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 13, by HENRY GILES. Subject—*Christian Art—especially in relation to Protestantism.* Doors open at 7, lecture to commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents each; to be had at the usual places.

☞ Mercantile Library Association.—The third lecture of the course will be delivered at Clinton Hall on TUESDAY EVENING, 13th inst., at 8 o'clock, by Hon. JOSIAH QUINCY, Jr. Subject—*The Mormons and their Prophet.* Tickets 50 cents. Can be had at the door. FLOYD CLARKSON, Chairman Lec. Com.

BOARDING.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN IN A private family, where there are no other boarders, a good room and bath attached. Breakfast during the week, and dinner and tea on Sunday. Location between 25th and 36th sts., Broadway and Madison ave. No boarding-house need reply. Address H. BROTHERS, Box No. 2,869 Post-Office.

BOARD WANTED.—A SINGLE GENTLEMAN wants a fair-sized room, with clothes-press or small bedroom attached, including breakfast and tea, in the vicinity of Bleecker-st., and not above 14th-st. The family must be respectable and strictly private. No objection to children. Address G. W. F., Box No. 574 Post-Office.

BOARD WANTED.—A LADY DESIRES BOARD in some pleasant family. Any wishing instruction on the piano-forte or such as would receive a remuneration not exorbitant, would be satisfactory to hear of. Address E. B. A., Madison-square Post-Office.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—TWO [illegible] FOR A SINGLE GENTLE[illegible] Location between 4th and 20th sts., and between 3d and 6th avs. References given and required. Address L. M. P., office of this paper.

TO LET—AN ELEGANT SUITE OF APARTments, finely furnished, consisting of three large rooms on the first floor of an English basement house, with board; also, one or two single rooms at No. 991 Broadway, near Madison Park.

BOARD—WANTED IMMEDIATELY, SOMEwhere in the upper part of the City, for a gentleman, wife, two children and nurse. Also a room for a lady. H. K. N., at the office of this paper, stating

[illegible]RD IN BROOKLYN.—A HANDSOME [illegible] and bedroom on the second floor, at No. 38 [illegible]k. References required.

[illegible] MONROE-STREET.—A GENTLEMAN [illegible]s wife, and a few single gentlemen, may be ac[illegible]ted with board at 3 Monroe-st., near Catheiner

LECTURES.

[illegible]RE AT PACKER INSTITUTE [illegible]n, THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 15, by [illegible]PKINS of Vermont. Subject—*The True Relationship to the Welfare of Mankind.* Tickets [illegible]on 25 cents each. This lecture was to have been delivered last week, but is necessarily postponed to this.

J. TIFFANY COMMENCES A COURSE OF lectures at the Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway, on TUESDAY EVENING, the 13th inst., on the subject of *Religious Nature and Needs of Man as Demonstrated by Modern Spiritualism.* Commence at 7½ P. M. Admission 10 cents.

[illegible]OLIC LIBRARY BENEFIT SOCI[illegible]—COURSE OF FOUR LECTURES.—Rev. Dr. [illegible] delivers the opening lecture THIS EVENING, at Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway. Subject—*The Two Orders.* Single Tickets, 25 cents, for sale at the

[illegible] DR. MANAHAN—GIVES THE OPENING [illegible] of a course, before the Catholic Library Bene[illegible], THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at Hope Chapel, [illegible]nefit of the poor. He takes for his subject *The Two Orders.*

[illegible]NIVERSARY OF JUDAH TOURO'S [illegible]ASE.—The Hebrew Mutual Benefit Society [illegible]the Kahrzeit (mortuary service) in the Spanish Synagogue, [illegible]-st., on the evening of TUESDAY, the 13th [illegible]'clock, when Rev. Dr. RAPHALL will deliver a [illegible] By order. A. S. SOLOMONS, Secretary.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

[illegible]RY PREMISES FOR SALE.—MANU[illegible] premises, suitable for cotton or woolen manu[illegible] paper mill, situated near the Hudson River, and about 55 miles from New-York. There are about 13 acres of land, with tenements for several families, office building, blacksmith shop, gas apparatus, &c. There is a capital iron water wheel of about 40 horse power, in good order. The whole for sale low, and can be put in working condition at a small expense. For further information, apply to CHARLES W. COPELAND, No. 69 Broadway, New-York.

PARTNER WANTED WITH A CASH CAPITAL OF $75,000.—To a person with the above amount this is an opportunity which seldom offers. The business (wholesale by the package only) has been long established and for the last four years has been about $500,000 per year and can be increased to any desired amount. Address O., this office, with real name.

TO GRANITE CUTTERS.—THE ADVER[illegible]ber, having a Granite Yard connected with his Marble Works, wishes to dispose of the granite business; this is a fine chance for any wishing to enter business, as it is long established and remunerative, and requiring only a capital of about $1,500. Address (with name and residence, as none others will be noticed,) GRANITE, Brooklyn Post-Office.

$2,500.—THE UNDERSIGNED WISHES to connect himself with an established publishing, bookselling or stationery business in this City, in which he can invest the above sum, and give his whole time. The most satisfactory references can be given as to business and integrity. Address P. B. S., *Daily Times* Office, New-York.

FOR SALE, CHEAP—THE STOCK, TOOLS, [illegible]good-will of a carpenter's shop, in a good location, [illegible] excellent business, &c. The whole will be sold [illegible]p. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. In[illegible]o. 22 Maiden-st., East River, between 12 and 2 [illegible]ily, until sold.

[illegible] SALE.—ONE-THIRD OF A LARGE AND [illegible]ing newspaper in the West, in connection with [illegible], with good run of business. For particulars, [illegible]M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st.

[illegible]LE CHEAP.—A LARGE SIZED HER[illegible]ctal, fire-proof safe, nearly new. Also, one [illegible]'s patent secretary bedsteads. Inquire of [illegible]ARD, No. 197 Fulton-st., 2d floor.

SITUATIONS.

WANTED.—A SITUATION, BY [illegible] able woman, as good cook; understands [illegible] baking good bread and pastries; private family preferred; is willing to assist in the washin; and ironing; no objections to a short distance in the country; is competent to undertake the management of a dairy; good references. Apply for two days, at No. 371 Bowery. Call for CATHARINE.

A DRESSMAKER WHO IS FULLY COMpetent in all its branches and understands all kinds of work, wishes to engage in a family by the month, or will take work by the day or week. Apply by note E. H. DRESSMAKER, No. 479 8th-av., between 35th and 36th sts., in the store or on the top floor. Superior City reference.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable Protestant women; the one as cook, the other as seamstress; the cook will assist in the washing, or will cook, wash and iron for a small family; the seamstress will do chamberwork or nursing; both have City references. Call or address No. 24 3d-av., Bible House, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SALESMAN BY a middle-aged man of business and correct habits, in some wholesale grocery, flour and feed or boot and shoe store. Interview had at the reading-room of Girard House for three days, from 2 to 5 o'clock. Best of reference given.

BOOK-KEEPER.—A COMPETENT OFFICE man, who has held a confidential place for 10 years, the first 7 with a dry goods jobbing house, is prepared to treat with a good house for a similar situation. Refers to HASTINGS & FORBY, Nos. 53 and 55 Dey-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN ACQUAINTED with the business in all its branches, a situation as salesman in a wholesale boot and shoe house. Can command a fair Northern trade. Good reference given. Address D. E. P., *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOOD PLAIN cook, and is an excellent washer and ironer; would go as laundress. Has four years' recommendation from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 115 West 27th-st., front room, first floor.

LADIES WISHING A GOOD DRESSMAKER for seamstress at their own house, on reasonable terms by the day or week, will please call or address to the residence No. 343 6th-av. None but respectable families need apply.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTable woman, as cook in a small private family; best of City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days, at her present employer's, No. 283 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman, a situation as first-rate cook; good City references can be given; can be seen for two days at No. 91 Greenwich-av., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, BY A steady young man that understands his business well, and has the best of City references. Address T. W., Union-square Post-office, or No. 614½ Broadway.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED.—A GOOD ERRAND BOY. THOSE living in South Brooklyn only need apply, personally, at No. 68 Cedar-st., New-York, between 3 and 4 o'clock, or at the store No. 142 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, to WM. W. ROSE.

WANTED—DRY-GOODS SALESMEN.—ONE OR two salesmen, thoroughly acquainted with our business, may find permanent employment. Apply after 4 P. M. DOREMUS & NIXON, No. 21 Park-place.

WANTED—A FIRST-RATE SHIRT CUTTER, one who understands the business thoroughly. Address H. P. F., this office.

WANTED.—A GOOD BINDER TO WORK ON blank work. Also, a good ruler. Apply to WM. W. ROSE, account book manufacturer, No. 68 Cedar-st.

WANTED—50 GIRLS, TO MAKE MANILLAS. Inquire at No. 79 Nassau-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SALESMAN IN THE BOOKSTORE of ROE LOCKWOOD & SON, No. 411 Broadway.

INTELLIGENCE OFFICES.

SCHOOL CIRCULARS AND EVERY INFORMATION can be obtained at the United States [illegible]ALE B. N. American School Agency, No. 127 Nassau-st., room No. 3, next to the Nassau Bank. Schools and families supplied with competent teachers. Teachers wishing engagements are invited to apply to HATTON & WELLS.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

NOTICE.—LADIES' TEA PARTY AND MUSical Entertainment, at the First M. E. Mission Church, corner of South 3d-st. and Union-av., Brooklyn, E. D., Jan. 14, at 7 o'clock P. M. Proceeds to be applied to liquidating the Church debt. Tickets 50 Cents; Children (under 12 years) half price. Rev. P. NEWMAN of Albany, will be present and address the company; other speakers are expected. Prof. SMITH, of New-Haven, Conn., is expected to lead the instrumental music. Tickets may be obtained at the door. Doors opened at 6 o'clock.

SECOND WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—At a special meeting held at No. 22 Ann-st., on Monday evening, 12th inst., the following officers were elected to fill vacancies: CHARLES BOSTWICK, Vice-President; JAMES H. WELSH, Treasurer; HENRY TAYLOR, Secretary. THOMAS D. GALE,
President of Ward Association.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN UNION.—A regular meeting TUESDAY, Jan. 13, at 7½ P. M., in the lecture-room second floor of Clinton Hall, Astor-place. Subject for discussion—*In what manner, and to what extent, are the Scriptures inspired?* CLEMENT D. NEWMAN, Recording Secretary.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—A SPECIAL meeting of the Chamber will be held at the Merchants' Bank WEDNESDAY, Jan. 14, at 1 P. M. By order, Jan. 13, 1857. EDWARD C. BOGERT, Sec.

HOUSES AND ROOMS WANTED

PART OF A HOUSE WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—In a good neighborhood, by a small, quiet family; a basement and second floor, or part of second and third floors preferred. Unexceptionable reference given. Address TEACHER, *Daily Times* Office, stating particulars, including location and rent.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A GOOD HOUSE in Brooklyn, suitable for a small family, for which $1,000 or $1,500, in cash, would be paid, the balance to remain on bond and mortgage for five years. Location to be west of Fort Greene, and between Sands and Atlantic sts. Address, stating size of house and lot, price, &c., LIVINGSTON, *Times* office.

WANTED—ROOMS ON SECOND FLOOR, WITH breakfast, by a single gentleman. Location between 10th and 20th sts. and 4th and 6th avs. Private family preferred. Address, stating terms, box No. 2,474 Post-Office.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE.—THE FOUR-story Philadelphia brick English basement house, No. 142 39th-st., near 8th-av., containing all the modern improvements. Also the two-story frame house, filled in with brick, together with two lots on 41st-st., near 10th-av., now occupied by Dr. Saunders. Also the four-story Philadelphia-brick house, 25x60, lot 25x100, on 24th-st., between 6th and 7th ave.; rents for $1,050. Must be sold soon, as the owner goes West.
A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

$9,500.—FOR SALE—THE SUBSTANTIAL built brick house, with all the modern improvements, newly painted and in good order, three stacks of chimneys and marble mantels throughout; house 21 feet 5 inches by 50 feet deep; lot, half the block; $4,250 can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire at No. 151 East 39th-st.

$12,000.—FOR SALE.—THOSE TWO first-class 4-story, brown-stone basement houses, Nos. 25 and 37 East 31st-st., 100 feet east of Madison-av., built in the very best manner, containing all the modern improvements; possession immediately; one-half the purchase-money can remain on mortgage. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE.—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 40 Grove-st., lot 23½ feet by 100, house 36½ by 56, three-story, basement and counter cellar, with all the modern improvements, built by present owner, expressly for his own residence. Terms easy. Inquire on the premises.

TENTH-AVENUE AND FORTY-FIRST-STREET.—For sale, a plot of land 100 feet square, on the southeast corner of 10th-av. and 41st-st., well adapted for a large manufactory. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, No. 25 Wall-st.

FOR SALE.—TWO FIRST-CLASS HOUSES, ON 34th-st. One handsome house on 38th-st. A number of houses for sale, at all prices. J. F. WILLIAMS,
No. 412 8th-av., and No. 13 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THE BROWN-STONE HOUSE and lot No. 100 Madison-av., near 30th-st.; possession on May 1. Inquire of JAMES DE GRAY & Co., No. 15 Warren-st.

HOUSES TO LET.

MARBLE STORES IN NEWARK.—LOCATED in the heart of business, built, finished and lighted in a superb manner, being a block of four, 80 feet deep, and the only marble buildings in the city. Will be ready for occupancy in March. This is a good opportunity for any New-York house wishing to establish a branch in Newark. Rent $500. None but the best style of business admitted. S. B. ALLING, No. 35 Walnut st., Newark.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—THE PROPERTY KNOWN AS Brookside, on Mansion and Garden sts., in the City of Poughkeepsie, the residence of Charles H. Ruggles, containing 10 acres of land in high cultivation. The house is large, built in the best manner, with green-house attached, heated by a furnace and lighted with gas. Outhouses and stables are conveniently arranged and in good order. The grounds contain a choice collection of fruit, shrubbery and ornamental trees in vigorous growth, and a large and productive garden. The place combines the quiet and retirement of a country residence, with the advantages of contiguity to the City. For particulars apply to CHARLES H. RUGGLES.
POUGHKEEPSIE, Nov. 25, 1856.

FOR SALE.—SPLENDIDLY SITUATED COUNtry houses, on elevated ground, commanding a magnificent view, one hour's ride from town by railroad, two minutes' walk from the depôt. Also, an elegant villa site, with from two to fifteen acres, not surpassed for convenience of situation, and beauty and extent of prospect. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 157 Broadway, 3d story.

FOR SALE CHEAP IF APPLIED FOR SOON.—A fine country-seat about one hour from the City, by Hudson River Railroad, fine new house, river view, carriage house, &c.; choice fruit in abundance. Inquire of J. W. OGDEN, No. 8 Nassau-st., New-York.

DRY GOODS.

[illegible]

KNIGHT OF THE GOLDEN MELICE.
AN HISTORICAL ROMANCE.
By the author o' the "Lost Hunter." 12mo, $1 25.

II.
THE TORCHLIGHT;
OR, THROUGH THE WOOD.
A Novel. By Mrs. OLCOTT, Authoress of "Isora's Child." 12mo, $1 25.

III.
DAISY'S NECKLACE
AND WHAT CAME OF IT.
By T. B. ALDRICH. 16mo. 75 cents.

IV.
MR. MILBURN'S
RIFLE, AXE AND SADDLE-BAGS.
With a portrait on steel. One neat 12mo vol. $1.

V.
AN ENCYCLOPEDIA OF INSTRUCTION.
By A. B. JOHNSON, Esq., of Utica. 12mo. $1 25.

VI.
MORMON WIVES;
A Narrative of Facts, Stranger than Fiction.
By MITTA VICTORIA FULLER. 12mo. $1.

VII.
CARVALHO'S TRAVELS
AND ADVENTURES IN THE FAR WEST.
With Fremont's last Expedition. 12mo. $1.

VIII.
THE RAINBOW AROUND THE TOMB.
A Book for Mourners. By EMILY THORNELL. 75 cents.

Will be ready in a few days:
THE PUDDLEFORD PAPERS; Or, Humors of the West.
SILVERWOOD; A Book of Memories.
THE STAR AND THE CLOUD; Or, A Daughter's Love.
THE SULTAN AND HIS PEOPLE. By C. OSCANYAN.
THE MERCHANT'S AND BANKER'S REGISTER.
THE HUSBAND IN UTAH. Edited by MARIA WARD.
GENTLEMAN'S GUIDE TO POLITENESS AND FASHION.

REPRINTED AGAIN.
THE LEDGER OF ROMANCE, containing the "GREAT HUNTINGTON TALE," can be had at all News Depôts.

THE GREAT HUNTINGTON TALE—CAN now be had in THE LEDGER OF ROMANCE. Third Edition at all News Depôts.

TO BUILDERS AND ARCHITECTS:
IVISON & PHINNEY, No. 321 Broadway,
Publish a New and Improved Edition of an invaluable work to Builders and Architects:

GOULD'S AMERICAN HOUSE CARPENTER'S ASSISTANT.
232 pages, quarto; price $6.
A novel and easy System of Lines, founded on Geometrical Principles, for Cutting every description of Joints, and for Framing the most difficult Roofs. It is intended as a summary of all past experience in this line, systematizing the whole, and explaining the principles involved. Without requiring erudite study, it imparts more practical skill in the business than could be obtained from an abstract knowledge of the whole range of geometrical science. The tables are accurate, and the expositions remarkably simple and comprehensive.
The *Trade Journal* says of this work: "Every Carpenter and Joiner whose ambition reaches beyond the bench and the workshop, should make himself the owner, not of the book alone, but of its contents. The whole work, which has been a very expensive one to get up, does great credit to the Publishers, and when known generally, cannot but receive a cordial welcome from that valuable class of men to whom we are indebted for the shelter afforded by the house we live in."

TO TRAVELING AGENTS:
The above book furnishes an admirable opportunity for TRAVELING AGENTS. It is highly popular, and has obtained a valuable reputation. Persons acquainted with the business will find this a profitable book for circulation.
IVISON & PHINNEY, No. 321 Broadway.

REPRINTED AGAIN.
THE LEDGER OF ROMANCE, containing the "GREAT HUNTINGTON TALE," can now be had at all News Depôts.

THE GREAT HUNTINGTON TALE—CAN now be had in THE LEDGER OF ROMANCE. Third Edition at all News Depôts.

"IT HAS NO EQUAL."
A Companion and Hand-Book for Professional and Business Men.
THE AMERICAN ALMANAC
AND REPOSITORY OF USEFUL KNOWLEDGE, For the year 1857. 1 vol. 12mo. About 400 pages. Price $1, in paper; $1 25, bound.
The American Almanac is too well known to require more than a simple announcement, having been regularly published for 28 years, and having become, on account of the extent and reliability of its information, an indispensable companion to scholars, and men of every profession and business. No library is now complete without it.
From the National Intelligencer.
It surpasses, in comprehensiveness and value, any similar compend in the world.
From the Pittsburg Journal.
One of the most useful and valuable publications of the country and the age.
From the Troy Whig.
Every page is worth the price of the work. As a general reference-book it has no equal.
From the Atlas.
Of its value as a work of reference in statistical, geographical, astronomical, and other matters of like moment, to the student and man of letters, too much can hardly be said. It is a publication of indispensable necessity to every office and counting-room; and no one can well do without its various and valuable tables.
Sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of advertised price.
CROSBY, NICHOLS & CO., No. 111 Washington-st., Boston.

THE NEW-YORK ALMANAC,
AND WEATHER-BOOK FOR 1857.
Price 25 cents. Tucks, gilt edges, 50 cents.
From the New-York Dispatch.
It is an Almanac and a Diary—a complete record of temperature, a complete manual of the weather; and independently of all this, it supplies a variety of useful information, on almost every subject. It is the best pocket Almanac we have seen, and the cheapest.
From the New-York Express.
This, in a small space, is a very, very useful Almanac, because it tells us so much briefly. Mr. Meriam, the weather king of Brooklyn Heights, has been the clerk of the weather part.
From the Providence Post.
This is a valuable little book, containing, in addition to the matter usually found in an Almanac, and inseparable from it, a vast deal of valuable information, serviceable to people in all parts of the country, rendering it worth to any one double the price asked for it, which is twenty-five cents.
From the New York Chronicle.
This Almanac is decidedly the most complete and readable work of the kind we have met with.
From the New-York Times.
The New-York Almanac and Weather-Book for 1857, the weather part of which is edited by the great Meriam of Brooklyn Heights, is entitled to be ranked among the books of the year. It is perfect in its way, which is a very good way.
Published by MASON BROTHERS,
Nos. 108 and 110 Duane-st., New-York.

GIVEN AWAY, GIVEN AWAY.
GO AND SEE!
Go and see what? Why, your brother, neighbor. Buy a book at EVANS & CO.'S Gift Bookstore, No. 409 Broadway, New York, and receive a gift worth from 25 cents to $100. Gold and Silver Watches, sets of Cameos, Gold Lockets, Pencils, Brooches, Rings, Penknives, &c., given away to purchasers of Books. All the new and popular publications received as soon as issued. Our stock consists, in part, of standard, poetical, historical, biographical and miscellaneous books, together with an elegant assortment of pew and pocket Bibles, Prayer Books, Annuals, Albums, in various styles of bindings. Having bought a very large stock of new books and fine gold jewelry at the lowest rates for cash, we are determined to give our customers better bargains than can be had elsewhere. Catalogues of books sent to any part of the City or country free, on application by mail.
EVANS & CO.,
Principal store, No. 409 Broadway, New-York.

JACHIN AND BOAZ:
OR, A KEY TO THE DOOR OF FREEMASONRY.
Price $3 50; also, Allyn's Ritual of Freemasonry, $5. Plato on the Soul's Immortality, in English, $1, and Cupper's Stair-builder's Guide, $6. By remitting the books will be sent by mail to any part of the country. Address WILLIAM GOWANS, No. 178 Fulton-st.

SPLENDID FAMILY BIBLES.
THE SUBSCRIBER has just received from London a large invoice of the most beautiful and costly Bibles ever imported, to which he respectfully invites attention. They are well adapted for wedding gifts.
THE BOOK OF COMMON PRAYER,
In plain and elegant binding, and a fine assortment of standard THEOLOGICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS WORKS, suitably bound for Sheaf or presents.
JUVENILES in great variety.
THOS. W. STANFORD,
(Late Stanford & Swords,)
No. 997 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

[illegible]
Director's popular Opera of
LUCREZIA BORGIA!
will be performed on the opening night, on which occasion the eminent Dramatic Cantatrice, will make her first appearance at the Academy of Music, in her great character of "Lucrezia," with Sig. TIBERINI in the rôle of Gennaro.

REGULATION OF PRICES.
Parquet, Dress Circle, First Tier [illegible]
Second Seats..50c. extra. [illegible]
Family Circle.....50c. Private Boxes, from, $5 to $20
Subscription for the season of 12 nights: Admission and reserved seat, $10.

The Box-Office will be opened on THURSDAY, Jan. 15, at the Academy of Music, for subscribers only.
The Box-Offices for securing seats will be opened daily, from 9 A. M. till 4 P. M., beginning on SATURDAY, Jan. 17, at the Academy of Music, Hall & Son's, Van Norden & King's and Brensing's.
Regular Opera nights, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
All Advertisements will be paid for in advance.
Doors open at 7. Opera commences at 8.

CARD OF THE MANAGEMENT.
Mr. STRAKOSCH has the honor to assure the public that he does not intend to make any promises which circumstances may prevent him from fulfilling. He hopes thereby to save the patrons of the Opera from disappointment and himself from the mortification of failure. He does not, therefore, name the artists engaged, other than those above-mentioned, nor does he intend to indicate at present his repertoire of Operas to be presented. What he can safely promise is, that no expense or labor will be spared to present the Opera superior in every department, and that he believes will be sufficient to insure the success of his Season.

L. M. GOTTSCHALK
Would most respectfully announce that he will give (prior to his departure on the 15th inst.)
GRAND CONCERT,
AT DODWORTH'S ROOMS,
On TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 13, 1857,
For the Benefit of his Agent, Mr. D. S. BOOKSTAVER,
Assisted by
Signora ADELINA PATTI,
Mrs. E. G. BOSTWICK, the eminent Soprano, and
M. EMILE GUYON, the eminent Pianist.
Who have kindly volunteered their valuable aid, and will positively appear on this occasion.
Messrs. GOTTSCHALK and GUYON will play the celebrated DUET DI BRAVOURA, on Themes from Il Trovatore, composed by Mr. Gottschalk, which was played for the first time by Messrs. Thalberg and Gottschalk, and created such a furore at his last Concert, together with other gems of the great composers.
Tickets $1. Reserved seats may be secured in advance at WM. HALL & SON'S, No. 239 Broadway, and at C. BREUSING'S, No. 701 Broadway.
N. B.—No extra charge for reserved seats.
Doors open at 7 o'clock; Concert to commence at 8 o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock.
Tickets.....Fifty cents.
TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 13, 1857,
Auber's charming and popular opera
THE CROWN DIAMONDS,
cast to the entire strength of
THE PYNE AND HARRISON OPERA COMPANY.
On Wednesday evening—LUCIA. THE BRIDE OF LAMMERMOOR. Deservedly received with enthusiastic applause, will be repeated.
On Thursday—MARITANA.
Tickets to all parts of the house, without reserved seats, 50 cents; Secured seats in dress circle, 25 cents extra. Orchestra arm chairs, $1; Private boxes, $5.
These seats may be secured two days in advance
All seats not secured during the day will be thrown open without reservation in the evening.

NIBLO'S SALOON.
MR. EMILE GEYON,
Of the Conservatoire in Paris, and Pupil of Mr. THALBERG,
Has the honor to announce a
GRAND CONCERT,
On SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 17, 1857,
Assisted by Eminent Talent.
Particulars in Wednesday's Paper.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
[illegible]A. MARSHALL.....Lessee.
W. R. BLAKE.....Stage Manager.
Grand dramatic and musical combination in the same week.
TRAGEDY AND OPERA
presented alternately, with the greatest strength and excellence.
First night of the great Comic Opera of
THE CZAR AND THE CARPENTER.
First appearance of
MISS CRONFELD.
Full Chorus—Superb Orchestra.
TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 13, 1857.
The German Opera Troupe, most rapturously received, will begin their third week's performances as above, and continue them on alternate nights with
Mr. FORREST.
WEDNESDAY—Mr. Forrest as VIRGINIUS.
THURSDAY—German Opera.
FRIDAY—Mr. Forrest as ROLLA.
SATURDAY—MASON AND LOCKSMITH. German Opera Troupe.
Seats may be secured in advance for Mr. Forrest's nights, also for the Opera.
Performance to begin with the Opera at 8 o'clock,

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE,
No. 624 BROADWAY, NEAR HOUSTON-ST.
Doors open at 6½ o'clock; the performance will commence with the Overture at 7 o'clock.
TRIUMPHANT RESULTS.
CROWDED HOUSES.
GREAT TUNE AND NOVEL EFFECTS.
On TUESDAY Jan. 13, 1857,
I DINE WITH MY MOTHER.
Supported by Messrs. C. Wheatleigh, J. A. Smithson, Miss Jefferson and Miss Laura Keene.
Second night
of a new drama, from Charles Reade's "Clouds and Sunshine," entitled:
RACHAEL, THE REAPER;
OR,
CLOUDS AND SUNSHINE.
WITH NEW SCENERY AND NEW MUSIC.
Supported by Messrs. Burnett, C. Wheatleigh, Lingham, J. A. Smith, T. B. Johnston, Hayes, Alleyne, Mrs. H. F. Grattan, Miss Ada Clifton and Miss Laura Keene.
This play is a realization of the rural pictures described by the author of "Clouds and Sunshine," a work that has received by the literary world with the highest encomiums.
MUSICAL SELECTIONS AND LA TRAVIATA WALTZ BY THE ORCHESTRA.
To conclude, for the eighth time, with a new extravaganza burlesque called
YOUNG BACCHUS;
OR, SPIRITS AND WATER.
Produced with
New Scenery,
Dresses,
Appointments, &c.,
Young Bacchus, with songs.....Miss Gould
supported by the whole company and a numerous Corps de Ballet.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
PRICES OF ADMISSION—Boxes and Parquette, 50 cents: Upper Tier, 25 cents; Orchestra Stalls, $1.
TUESDAY, Jan. 13, 1857.
Enthusiastic reception and decided success of
THE CREOLE.
LAST WEEK OF MRS. JOHN WOOD.
To-night—THE CREOLE,
And Mr. Walcot's splendid burlesque,
HIAWATHA.
Both pieces splendidly cast.
To-morrow—Benefit of
Mrs. HOEY.
LOVE'S SACRIFICE
AND
SOMEBODY ELSE.

MRS. HOEY'S BENEFIT
Will take place at
WALLACK'S,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 14,
on which occasion will be presented a splendid five-act
COMEDY,
which has not been acted at this theatre before. Also, a delightful
COMEDIETTA.
Both pieces will embrace the names of the following talented artists:
Messrs. Lester, Walcot, Dyott, Sothern, Holland, Lee Stuart, and Peters.
Mrs. Hoey, Mrs. John Wood, Mrs. Allen, Miss Gannon, Mrs Vernon, Mrs. Sothern, and Miss Thompson.
Box Book now open.

COSMOPOLITAN ART ASSOCIATION.
THE THIRD ANNUAL DISTRIBUTION of this popular institution will take place positively on the 28th inst., when a splendid collection of statuary and paintings will be allotted to the members, among which are Powers' busts of
CLAY, WEBSTER and CALHOUN.
PALMER'S BUST OF SPRING
May be seen at the *Knickerbocker* Office, where subscriptions are received for all the $3 Magazines, and the beautiful steel plate of
SATURDAY NIGHT.
Call and see Palmer's Bust, and get a copy of the *Art Journal*, and leave your names
C. L. DERBY, Actuary.
Knickerbocker Office, No. 348 Broadway.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—THE NEW DRAMATIC SEASON! POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK of the gorgeous fairy spectacle of CINDERELLA, which will be presented in the finished style that has won for it such universal encomium. THIS (Tuesday, Jan. 13) EVENING, at 7 o'clock. AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, the thrilling drama of THE DUMB MAN OF MANCHESTER, with Songs, Dances, &c. SMALLEST WOMAN ALIVE—THE THINNEST MAN IN THE WORLD—THE LEVIATHANS, OR GIGANTIC SERPENTS—THE HAPPY FAMILY, &c., may all be seen without extra charge. Admission to everything, 25 cents; Children under 10, 12½c.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.
NEW HALL, No. 585 BROADWAY.
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 12, and Every Evening during the week, the new Burlesque on the Opera of
DON JUAN,
In two Acts. New Scenery, &c.
Preceding which,
NEGRO MINSTRELSY.
Concert commences at 7½ o'clock. Tickets, 25 cents. Orchestra Seats, 50 cents.
On Sunday, Jan. 18, a grand Sacred Concert, by Dodworths and the Buckleys.

A SPECIAL TREAT TO-NIGHT AT BURTON'S.—Shakespeare's Comedy, MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING, with an unequaled cast. Mr. Belton's first appearance, (the principal actor from the new Boston Theatre,) Mrs. Barrow, Mr. Burton, Mr. C. Fisher, Miss S. Stevens, Miss L. Marshall, etc.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, NO. 497 BROADWAY.—The best collection of Paintings in this country. It contains 150 Paintings. Open day and evening. Admittance 25 cents.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THE CRYSTAL PALace is still open to the Public, and contains many things curious and wonderful. The statuary alone is worth the price of admission.

AMUSEMENTS.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.
GREAT COMEDY WEEK.
TUESDAY—A first-class Shakespearean Comedy.
MR. BELTON, FROM THE BOSTON THEATRE, will make his first appearance in New-York.
MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.
with the following capital arrangement:
Benedick.....Mr. Belton | Beatrice.....Mrs.

LAW INTELIGNCE.

COURT CALENDAR—Tuesday, Jan. 13.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 42, 46, 51 to 59 inclusive.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit.*—*Part I.*—Nos. 3, 171, 165, 189, 230, 238, 2141, 2009, 13, 139, 211, 265, 267, 269, 273. *Part II.*—Nos. 56, 120, 128, 209, 232, 234, 230, 283 to 286, inclusive; 259 to 288, inclusive; 296 to 328.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term.*—*Class I.*—Nos. 8, 16, 28, 29, 46. *Class II.*—Nos. 11, 42 to 69, inclusive; 108, 118, 176, 203, 61, 71, 75, 133, 154, 196, 220, 264, 239, 246, 247, 251.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 176, 277, 178, 179, 160, 161, 183, 163, 184, 35, 11, 38, 140. *Part II.*—Nos. 144, 175, 185 to 197, inclusive.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 257, 312, 317, 365, 370, 376, 390, 377, 396, 399, 268, 153, 401, 404 to 416, inclusive; 418, 419, 420, 422, 424, 425, 426, 428, 429, 430, 93, 431, 432, 433, 434, 437, 358, 441, 442, 214.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Jan. 12.

Before Hon. Justice Clerke.

DECISIONS.

Hamilton vs. *Accessory Transit Co.*—This is a motion to amend the case as proposed by the plaintiff. Motion granted except as to fifteen amendments.

Hennessy vs. *Hennessy.*—Judgment of divorce granted.

Before Hon. Justice Mitchell.

Montecorbolo vs. *Mundel.*—This was a motion for judgment for want of reply to answer. The defendant was to have ten days to reply, on payment of $10 costs. The defendant did not reply, but noticed case for trial.

MITCHELL, J.—The plaintiff should have tendered his reply with the $10 costs, at least before he noticed the cause for trial. Instead of that he went to the Circuit with the pleadings ready for trial, cur without a reply, and the reply is since drawn and sworn to. He is in default, and should now pay the costs of the present Circuit, the $10 before ordered, and he costs of the present motion, $10,—and serve his reply in three days from notice of this order, and the adjustors of the costs. The cause may there remain on the calendar, but not to be tried at this Circuit without the consent of the defendant. Defendant may have leave to apply to postpone the trial still further. If he chooses to move to that effect let the defendant enter and serve notice of the order.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term.

Before Hon. Justice Duer.

EMIGRANT RUNNERS—CONSTITUTIONALITY OF THE ACT OF 1853.

The Commissioners of Emigration vs. *Wm. F. Schmidt and Albert W. Williams.*—This is an action to recover $500 penalty, under the act of 1853, from the defendants, for permitting emigrant runners to board the *Sea Eagle*, a vessel of which Williams was the master.

The defendants insist—1st, that the act of 1853 is void and unconstitutional, because it is an interference with a regulation of Commerce, passed by the State Legislature; 2d, if the law is valid, that the penalty not having been fixed or ascertained by any adjudication, then upon the vessel has not attached; that these points have already been decided by the United States Courts in favor of the demurrer. The decision is reserved.

Miller and Devlin for plaintiffs; Mr. Dean for defendants.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Special Term.

Before Judge Ingraham.

Andrew Lester, &c., vs. *Barnett Levy and Sarah Parker.*—INGRAHAM, F. J.—The plaintiffs bring this action to recover from Barnett Levy the amount of certain indebtedness, and to enforce the payment thereof against certain real estate held by the defendant Parker, under a conveyance from Levy, made after a mortgage from Levy to the plaintiffs upon some interest therein had been executed and recorded. These facts are set out in the complaint, and the plaintiffs claim for relief, ask to have this interest in the real estate mortgaged to them applied to the payment of the debts due for a judgment against Levy.

The defendant Parker demurs to the complaint because it does not state a good cause of action, and because causes of action are improperly joined together.

The pleading is not very artificially drawn, either on an answer or demurrer; but the avowed object of the code being, to leave parties to a mere statement of their case, it is not necessary nicety should continue to be deemed necessary as before the adoption of the code. Whether the pleadings profess to be an answer or are called a demurrer, if it only raises questions of law as to the matters contained in the complaint, we should regard it as a demurrer.

This motion is to strike out the demurrer as frivolous, and must, I think, be granted.

The cause of action, as stated, is sufficient. It is nothing more than the foreclosure of a mortgage, and a claim to recover against the debtor—and all the facts necessary to establish a right to such recovery are well stated.

Nor was it even a good objection, even before the code that such relief was sought for in the same action. It always has been allowed and under the code may with much more propriety be claimed.

The motion for judgment must be granted and for the appointment of a receiver of the rents of the property as prayed for in the complaint.

Isaac Bleecker, &c. vs. *Ferdinand Lee.*—The defendant was sued for a bill of goods sold by plaintiffs, and held to bail for fraudulently contracting the debt. He now moves to be discharged from arrest.

There is nothing in the papers which show that the defendant ever purchased any goods of the plaintiffs. On the contrary, the evidence is clear that the sale was to one Dale, who was recommended to the plaintiffs by the defendant. No credit was given to Lee, and I can see no ground on which he can be treated as the purchaser, or can be said to have fraudulently contracted the debt. He may be responsible to the plaintiffs in an action for a false recommendation, but in the present action there can be no recovery against him. The order for the defendant's arrest must be vacated on the defendant stipulating not to bring an action. Defendant's costs $10, to abide event.

Samuel Ingersoll vs. *Jared W. Post, &c.*—Motion granted on payment of $10 costs.

William Lottimer vs. *George W. Lord.*—Order of reference to James Maurice, Esq.

David Gwynne, &c. vs. *Thomas W. Kettell.*—Motion to open default, &c., granted.

Robert Gillen vs. *Peter W. Groot, &c.*—Motion granted to strike out the portion of answer denying that plaintiff is owner of notes, and denied as to residue.

Two Widows of one Man after his Estate.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

The long-contested case of Rebecca Black and Elizabeth has been decided at last.

John and Rebecca Black married in 1825, lived together twelve years and had two children. In 1837, Mrs. Black left her husband. After living in practical celibacy for a dozen years, the husband, having made an unsuccessful application to the Legislature of New-York, had recourse to a Court of Chancery of New-Jersey, where his wife had been residing, and finally procured a decree divorcing him *a vinculo matrimonii*—willful desertion, by husband or wife, for five consecutive years, being sufficient ground for divorce, under the New-Jersey statutes, provided the defendant shall have been an actual resident of the State during those years. The bill was filed in September, 1850, and the decree entered in 1850. John Black shortly thereafter took to himself another spouse in the person of a lady who became Mrs. Elizabeth Black. Elizabeth and Rebecca severally ask letters of administration as John's only true and lawful wife.

The Surrogate delivered a long and elaborate decision in the premises on the 10th, of which we present an abstract:

The Surrogate regards all the material facts necessary to give the Court which granted the divorce jurisdiction, as alleged in the bill and established by the evidence, and all the proceedings regular on their face. The evils of the decree pronounced cannot therefore be investigated collaterally in another case, since under the United States statues and decisions, the same credit is required to be given in all the States to a judicial record that it possesses in the State where it was rendered. The main question in the case, then, comes to be whether the Court had jurisdiction over the person of defendant—the rule of law on the point being that no one is bound personally by judicial proceedings without express or constructive notice.

In case such notice be not actually made, a recital in the record asserting the due service of process is not conclusive—otherwise the right to impeach a record would be no right at all. Did the defendant receive legal notice of the suit, and is she therefore bound by the judgment?

The defendant asserts that she was in Connecticut between the time in which the subpœna against her was issued and the Sheriff's return of "served"—having prior to this time lived in Belleville, New-Jersey. On this point there is conflicting testimony, but the Surrogate's view of the law does not compel him to pass on the question of fact at issue. He decides that:

1. The record is presumptive evidence of jurisdiction.

2. Mrs. Rebecca Black had a fixed and permanent residence in New-Jersey at the time of the institution of the suit for a divorce.

3. By the New-Jersey statute a subpœna to appear and answer may be served on the defendant personally, or by leaving a copy thereof at her usual place of residence, and the testimony and return of "served," in the Sheriff's handwriting—he being dead—raises that presumption that the statute was complied with.

4. As a matter of proof, the return of the officer is good evidence of the facts alleged in it, and cannot be impeached collaterally, but only by an action for a false return or an application to the Court issuing the process, by a party interested in the cause.

5. There is sufficient proof of valid and constructive notice, even if the return were impeachable—since it has not been impeached.

6. The Court must have less reluctance in concluding Mrs. Black, by the decree of divorce, in view of the fact that she had notice of the existence of the suit and the rendition of the verdict of the decree. It might have been opposed, on good cause shown, but proceeds neither sign nor opposition, and though conscious that her husband wished to obtain a position of freedom, and that a future wife might be placed in an unhappy position if the proceedings were irregular, "never waked up to a sense of her dormant duty till her husband was in the grave and his property about to be distributed."

7. As between a party thus chargeable with notions and acts hostile and consciously innocent and without notice, there will be no struggle to invalidate this decree—the intendment of law in favor of the due service of process, the truth of the Sheriff's return, and the jurisdiction of the Court rendering judgment, will be strengthened and not weakened. Even if the defendant were allowed to impeach the officer's return, she would be put to the most strict, convincing and undeniable proof, that service had not been made in either of the modes allowed by the statute of New-Jersey. I am of opinion that service of copy at her residence in Belleville was sufficient, and that such service has not been disapproved. This was constructive notice in law, and without passing upon the question of personal service, I am also satisfied that she had no notice in fact of the pendency of the proceedings. I must therefore hold that the decree of divorce is valid, and that the second marriage of the intestate with Elizabeth Black was lawful and regular. As the widow of the deceased she is entitled to letters of administration, and to a distributive share of his estate.

Important Arson Case.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Monday.

Before the City Judge.

At the opening of the Court yesterday, Jacob Oppheinheimer was tried on a charge of grand larceny, in that he did on Dec. 30, steal from Eliza Knight, of No. 111 Canal-street, money and clothing valued at $100. The evidence was conclusive, and the Jury returned a verdict of "Guilty." Judge RUSSELL deferred sentence.

A youth named John Campbell pleaded guilty to burglary in the third degree, and was sentenced to the Penitentiary for two years.

John Myers pleaded guilty to burglary in the third degree, and was sentenced to two years in the State Prison.

Thomas Deming was next tried for arson in the first degree. It was alleged by the District-Attorney that on the 5th September last he willfully set fire to his barn, situated in the Second-avenue, near Thirty-fourth-street, in the Twenty-first Ward, with intent to defraud the Bowery Insurance Company. A gentleman named Mapes dwelt in the upper part of the building, and thus the building became a dwelling-house. The testimony went to show that the prisoner, who sometimes slept in the building, had resided there only three months, and had his stock insured for $800 in the Bowery Fire Insurance Company. On the 5th of September, Mr. John Higgins, an old gentleman who resided with Deming, was sleeping in his room next door. A large volume of smoke entered this room. It being just about daybreak, he could plainly see the smoke; as nearly as he could determine, it was issuing from the cellar. He jumped from his bed, ran to the hydrant, got water and threw it into defendant's premises. The firemen then came, and he left the work of extinguishing the fire to them. The cellar-door was broken open, and a box, filled with articles saturated with camphene, was found. A hole was bored in the ceiling of the cellar, giving vent to the fire kindled in it, so that the draught might lead it to the store above. In the store, boxes, bins and barrels, purporting to be filled with lager bier, were impregnated with camphene, so that the smell of that liquid impregnated the entire premises. Mr. Higgins, Mrs. Priscilla Mapes, Mr. Alfred Baker, the Fire Marshal, and other witnesses, were examined, to prove the nature of the stain and the appearance of the store on its being examined. As far as the trial has yet gone, everything points against the accused. The Jury in this case were challenged by the counsel for defence in reference to their connection with the Bowery Insurance Company. The trial will be continued this morning.

The Fifth Annual Meeting of the United States Agricultural Society will be held at the rooms of the Smithsonian Institution, in Washington, Jan. 14, 1857. A lecture will be delivered on "The application of Science to Agriculture," by Professor HENRY, of the Smithsonian Institution. The various Agricultural Societies of the United States are expected to send delegates to the meeting.

Markets...*Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times*

NEW-YORK, Monday, Jan. 12—6 P. M.

ASHES—Unchanged. Pearls, $8; Pots, $7 87½ @ 100 lbs.

BOOTS AND SHOES—This branch of business is reviving. Stocks are accumulating, in anticipation of the Spring demand, and factors confidently look for very full prices when the season shall have been fairly commenced. The Boston *Shipping List* says that "the annual value of Boots and Shoes manufactured in Massachusetts, is estimated at $37,000,000, exceeding any other branch of manufacture. The demand for Boots and Shoes the past year has been fully equal to the production, and the trade generally, of Boston has been quite up to expectation. The high prices of Leather and all kinds of stock have induced manufacturers to work very cautiously, and they have turned out no more goods than was actually wanted. The quantity of Boots and Shoes cleared at the Boston Custom House has been as follows:

Years.	Quantity.	Years.	Quantity.
1856	224,822	1851	153,912
1855	204,601	1850	147,769
1854	196,411	1849	101,371
1853	228,188	1848	79,119
1852	155,120	1847	72,426

A large portion of the supplies for the West are forwarded by railroad, and are, of course, not included in the above statement."

COFFEE—In sailcase, yet steady. Java, 14c @ 14¾c.; Laguayra, 11¾c.@12c.; Maracaibo, 11¾c.@ 12¾c.; Rio, 9c.@11¾c.; and St. Domingo, at 10¾c. ₰ lb.

COTTON—Holders generally ask very full prices, but the demand is not so brisk, and quotations are somewhat nominal.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas
Ordinary	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
Middling	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
Middling Fair	13¾	13¾	14¼	14¼
Fair	14	14¾	14¾	14¾

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour is steadily improving. The supply is quite moderate; the demand is pretty brisk. Sale have been reported of about 8,000 bbls., in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	$6 25 @ 6 3
Straight State	6 35 @ 6 4
Favorite and Extra State	6 45 @ 6 8
Common to Good Indiana & Upper Lake	6 35 @ 6 6
Common to Good Superfine Ohio	6 55 @ 6 7
Fancy Michigan	6 50 @ 6 70
Extra Michigan	6 65 @ 7 50
Extra Indiana and Wisconsin	6 65 @ 7 50
Extra Ohio	6 75 @ 8 00
Fancy Genesee	6 85 @ 7 05
Extra Genesee	7 05 @ 7 75
Extra Missouri	6 75 @ 8 75

Canadian is scarce and stiffly held, but is inactive. Superfine to extra commands from $6 45 @ 6 63½ ₰ bbl.; 400 bbls. found buyers within the range. Southern is doing better. The transactions since our last comprise about 1,000 bbls. low Mixed to Fancy and Extra, at $7 @ $8 and $9 ₰ bbl. Rye Flour is scarce and quiet, at $5 50 @ $5 25 for Fine to Superfine ₰ bbl. Corn Meal is in limited demand at old rates: at $3 18¾ @ $3 25 for Jersey, $3 75 @ $3 81¼ for Brandywine, ₰ bbl. The latter brings $17 @ $17 50 in puncheons. Buckwheat Flour, $2 25 @ $2 50 ₰ 100 lbs.

GRAIN.—Wheat is sparingly offered and purchased, parties differing about prices. Sales have transpired since our last of only about 6,300 bushels, including Western Red and Mixed at $1 50 ₰ bushel. Rye is still scarce and needed at 87½c. @ 93c. for common to choice ₰ bushel; 3,500 bushels changed hands within this range. Oats are salable and firm at 49c. @ 51c. for Ohio and Lake; 47c. @ 49c. for State; 44c. @ 47c. for Jersey; and 40c. @ 44c. for Southern, ₰ bushel. Barley is in pretty good demand, and is quoted at $1 @ $1 52 for very inferior to choice, ₰ bushel. 2,600 bushels found buyers within this range. Barley Malt commands $1 35 @ $1 45 ₰ bushel. Corn is not very active, being held for higher prices. There were sales reported to-day of only about 21,000 bushels, at 68c. @ 68c. for unsound; 70c. @ 73c. for mixed, in store and delivered; 70c. @ 73c. for new Southern Yellow and new Southern White, and 72c. @ 76c. for old Northern and Southern Yellow and White, ₰ bushel.

HAY—Sales were made of 500 bales River at $1 for shipment; and $1 12½ for local use, ₰ 100 lbs.

HOPS—New continue quiet, yet steady, at from 7a. @ 10c. ₰ lb. Old rule dull and nominal, at 3c. @ 5a. ₰ lb.

IRON—We heard of sales of about 100 tons Scotch Pig at $31, usual terms, ₰ ton.

LATHS—Eastern, nominal, at $1 81¼ @ $1 87½, cash and short credit, ₰ M. None offering.

LEAD—remains in moderate demand at former rates.

LIME—Rockland rules scarce and quiet at nominally unchanged prices—90c. for Common, and $1 20 for Lump, ₰ bbl.

MOLASSES—The supply and demand continue limited at unchanged figures. New-Orleans, 38c.; Porto Rico, 37½c. @ 42½c.; Cuba Muscovado, 44c. @ 50c.; and Clayed Cuba, 36c. @ 40c. for sour and sweet, ₰ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—The general demand is moderate; prices have not varied much since our last.

OILS—Rule quiet and languid, as previously represented.

PROVISIONS—Pork is brisker and firmer, with sales reported since our last of about 1,655 bbls., in lots, at $19 87½ @ $19 50 for old Mess; $20 50 for new do., and $17 25 @ $17 50 for new Prime, ₰ bbl. No old Prime offering. Dressed Hogs bring, in lots, 8¼c. @ 8¾c. ₰ lb. Cut Meats are in moderate supply and demand, at 9¾c. @ 10½c. for Hams, and 7¾c. @ 7¾c. for Shoulders, ₰ lb. Bacon is in pretty brisk request for immediate and future delivery, and it is quite firm, at from 9¾c. @ 11¾c. ₰ lb. Lard is dull and drooping. The transactions since our last reach about 400 bbls and tcs. fair to Prime, at 12¾c. @ 12¾c. ₰ lb. Beef is in good demand, at very full rates. The transactions since our last comprise about 1,000 bbls.,

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

Published in the Daily Times by Order of the State Superintendent of the Banking Department.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 10, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$6,859,179 95
Average amount of Specie.....538,338 86
Average amount of Circulation.....2,291,020 00
Average amount of Deposits.....5,321,794 30

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of January, 1857.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ARTISANS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 10, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$750,954 52
Average amount of Specie.....42,443 86
Average amount of Circulation.....83,906 00
Average amount of Deposits.....366,022 74

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHAS. T. LEAKE, Cashier of the ARTISANS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHS. T. LEAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of January, 1857.
THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 10, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$600,119 00
Average amount of Specie.....58,243 00
Average amount of Circulation.....24,793 00
Average amount of Deposits.....423,095 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. E. SOUTHWORTH, President of the ATLANTIC BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. E. SOUTHWORTH, President.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of January, 1857.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 10, 185 :

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$4,482,089 22
Average amount of Specie.....508,442 36
Average amount of Circulation—notes of late Bank of America.....$7,025 00
Average amount of Deposits.....4,835,899 39

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES PUNNETT, Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. PUNNETT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of January, 1857.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 10, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$11,959,114 43
Average amount of Specie.....1,161,478 31
Average amount of Circulation.....2,026 00
Average amount of Deposits.....7,681,023 43

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of January, 1857.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 10, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,350,078 33
Average amount of Specie.....72,400 05
Average amount of Circulation.....90,803 50
Average amount of Deposits.....1,331,111 38

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. ELLIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of January, 1857.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 10, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,856,712 58
Average amount of Specie.....302,346 39
Average amount of Circulation.....343,113 00
Average amount of Deposits.....2,587,750 17

City and County of New-York, ss.—I WILLIAM B. MEEKER, Cashier of the BANK OF NEW YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of January, 1857.
THOMAS STEWART, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 10, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,684,584 00
Average amount of Specie.....110,423 38
Average amount of Circulation.....81,592 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,899,778 89

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ISAAC SEYMOUR, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

SEYMOUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of January, 1857.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 10, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$8,531,628 45
Average amount of Specie.....535,304 39
Average amount of Circulation.....99,105 00
Average amount of Deposits.....4,372,207 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ISAAC H. SWAN, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of January, 1857.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 10, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,547,769 33
Average amount of Specie.....570,300 74
Average amount of Circulation.....509,174 00
Average amount of Deposits.....3,519,287 43

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE W. DUER, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. W. DUER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of January, 1857.
A. C. GRAHAM, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BOWERY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 10, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$942,766 78
Average amount of Specie.....92,863 97
Average amount of Circulation.....170,786 00
Average amount of Deposits.....834,620 18

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, NATHANIEL G. MARPOLE, Cashier of the BOWERY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

N. G. BRADFORD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of January, 1857.
JAS. L. BERRIEN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 10, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,377,442 58
Average amount of Specie.....85,456 54
Average amount of Circulation.....218,311 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,199,462 97

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of January, 1857.
WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 10, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$276,871 76
Average amount of Specie.....15,567 73
Average amount of Circulation.....126,122 00
Average amount of Deposits.....180,116 99

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, C. S. VANDERHOOF, Cashier of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

C. S. VANDERHOOF, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of January, 1857.
RICHARD KELLY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250 Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 10, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,284,086 14
Average amount of Specie.....55,574 15
Average amount of Circulation.....118,353 00
Average amount of Deposits.....838,957 80

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, BENEDICT LEWIS, Jr., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

BENEDICT LEWIS, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of January, 1857.
GEORGE G. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 10, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$538,293 14
Average amount of Specie.....69,356 22
Average amount of Circulation.....171,756 00
Average amount of Deposits.....294,714 48

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of January, 1857.
CHAS. E. PATTERSON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 10, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,406,478 33
Average amount of Specie.....295,233 86
Average amount of Circulation.....170,627 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,308,502 33

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. Q. JONES, President of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. Q. JONES, President.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of January, 1857.
J. B. NONES, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 10, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$697,024 49
Average amount of Specie.....65,536 45
Average amount of Circulation.....127,060 00
Average amount of Deposits.....575,129 55

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier of the CITIZENS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 10th day of January, 1857.
A. M. EAGLESON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 10, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,020,494 1
Average amount of Specie.....102,557 3
Average amount of Circulation.....32,997 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,118,057 14

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROSWELL STRONG, Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

ROSWELL STRONG, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of January, 1857.
W. O. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 10, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,933,961 71
Average amount of Specie.....254,859 27
Average amount of Circulation.....84,117 00
Average amount of Deposits.....2,648,846 26

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. F. WARNER, Cashier of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief,

B. F. WARNER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of January, 1857.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 10, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,521,949 54
Average amount of Specie.....117,772 23
Average amount of Circulation.....85,573 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,436,546 98

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. PLATT, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of January, 1857.
WM. CURRIE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 10, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$494,402 00
Average amount of Specie.....61,292 00
Average amount of Circulation.....94,680 00
Average amount of Deposits.....403,314 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. B. BALLOW, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. B. BALLOW, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of January, 1857.
WM. H. BIELEY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 10, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,519,153 78
Average amount of Specie.....153,165 67
Average amount of Circulation.....121,309 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,246,619 96

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. M. BUCHANAN, Assistant Cashier of the FULTON BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. M. BUCHANAN, Asst. Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of January, 1857.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 10, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$718,131 54
Average amount of Specie.....50,258 59
Average amount of Circulation.....61,732 00
Average amount of Deposits.....545,394 97

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 10th day of January, 1857.
JAS. HARRISON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 10, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$929,826 56
Average amount of Specie.....54,884 19
Average amount of Circulation.....81,119 00
Average amount of Deposits.....535,237 09

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier of the GROCERS' BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of January, 1857.
JOHN C. BERGH, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 10, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,338,888 14
Average amount of Specie.....61,458 76
Average amount of Circulation.....116,957 00
Average amount of Deposits.....778,596 31

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS L. TAYLOR, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THOMAS L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of January, 1857.
W. O. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 10, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,755,894 40
Average amount of Specie.....131,718 42
Average amount of Circulation.....125,389 88
Average amount of Deposits.....1,321,647 47

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE W. CONOVER, Cashier of the IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. R. CONOVER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of January, 1857.
THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 10, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$497,980 00
Average amount of Specie.....22,600 00
Average amount of Circulation.....95,856 00
Average amount of Deposits.....204,943 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM STEBBINS, Cashier of the ISLAND CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. STEBBINS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of January, 1857.
E. A. STANBURY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 10, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$812,010 67
Average amount of Specie.....56,697 85
Average amount of Circulation.....115,643 00
Average amount of Deposits.....594,257 63

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

DANL. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of January, 1857.
JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 10, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,042,742 69
Average amount of Specie.....185,766 42
Average amount of Circulation.....267,264 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,801,434 66

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS R. ACLY, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

T. R. ACLY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of January, 1857.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—Of the average daily balance of the following accounts, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 10, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$5,009,211 55
Average amount of Specie.....339,670 64
Average amount of Circulation.....309,819 02
Average amount of Deposits.....3,582,641 55

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES M. MORRISON, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of January, 1857.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 10, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$914,867 56
Average amount of Specie.....71,816 89
Average amount of Circulation.....98,618 00
Average amount of Deposits.....931,035 46

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. C. BEACH, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. C. BEACH, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of January, 1857.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 10, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,634,295 44
Average amount of Specie.....140,986 00
Average amount of Circulation.....158,789 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,317,234 18

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. HAYDOCK, Cashier of the MARKET BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 12th day of January, 1857.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 10, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$6,790,025 99
Average amount of Specie.....413,243 64
Average amount of Circulation.....304,739 77
Average amount of Deposits.....3,115,747 67

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GIDEON DE ANGELIS, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of January, 1857.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 10, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,160,011 08
Average amount of Specie.....69,378 45
Average amount of Circulation.....121,563 00
Average amount of Deposits.....963,995 54

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN J. STEPHENS, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. J. STEPHENS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of January, 1857.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 10, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,745,051 25
Average amount of Specie.....65,710 43
Average amount of Circulation.....109,707 00
Average amount of Deposits.....494,654 67

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. D. BROWN, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. D. BROWN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of January, 1857.
JOHN M. DEVOY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 10, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,315,769 80
Average amount of Specie.....175,869 11
Average amount of Circulation.....98,507 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,573,943 19

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. BLAKE, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. J. BLAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of January, 1857.
C. B. WHEELER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 10, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,230,657 92
Average amount of Specie.....1,012,894 42
Average amount of Circulation.....271,187 25
Average amount of Deposits.....4,028,243 54

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, AUGUSTUS E. SILLIMAN, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. E. SILLIMAN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of January, 1857.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 10, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,441,534 51
Average amount of Specie.....131,682 25
Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late Bank.....108,978 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,667,027 70

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of January, 1857.
JOHN HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 10, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$5,109,396 67
Average amount of Specie.....540,173 43
Average amount of Circulation.....298,631 00
Average amount of Deposits.....5,086,059 30

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY MEIGS, Jr., Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. MEIGS, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me this 12th day of January, 1857.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 10, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,398,415 00
Average amount of Specie.....77,163 00
Average amount of Circulation.....115,317 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,049,282 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. A. TOOKER, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. A. TOOKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of January, 1857.
J. VAN NAMEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 10, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,811,750 00
Average amount of Specie.....294,579 71
Average amount of Circulation.....176,412 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,198,149 78

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. T. HOOGLAND, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. T. HOOGLAND, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of January, 1857.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 10, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$864,159 60
Average amount of Specie.....11,961 26
Average amount of Circulation.....87,706 00
Average amount of Deposits.....195,188 38

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier of the NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of January, 1857.
E. LAWERENCE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 10, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$474,048 87
Average amount of Specie.....20,213 29
Average amount of Circulation.....90,244 00
Average amount of Deposits.....124,537 20

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FREDERICK T. HAYES, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

F. T. HAYES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of January, 1857.
JOHN ANDERSON, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 10, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$161,107 36
Average amount of Specie.....11,018 81
Average amount of Circulation.....139,916 00
Average amount of Deposits.....187,936 44

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of January, 1857.
JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 10, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,986,414 00
Average amount of Specie.....180,561 40
Average amount of Circulation.....126,380 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,745,799 18

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier of the PARK BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 12th day of January, 1856.
WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 10, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$777,355 86
Average amount of Specie.....25,886 49
Average amount of Circulation.....121,080 00
Average amount of Deposits.....552,390 71

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GODWIN W. LEAKE, Cashier of the People's Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of January, 1857.
WM. E. SHAY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 10, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,405,256 44
Average amount of Specie.....351,917 32
Average amount of Circulation.....93,265 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,010,094 10

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, P. M. BEYSON, Cashier of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

P. M. BEYSON, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 12th day of January, 1857.
THOS. S. SOMMERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 10, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$948,432 00
Average amount of Specie.....51,679 00
Average amount of Circulation.....109,461 00
Average amount of Deposits.....672,627 20

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. CAMPBELL, Jr., President of the PACIFIC BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

J. CAMPBELL, Jr., President.

Sworn before me this 12th day of January, 1857.
WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PARK BANK.—As required by Chap. 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 10, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,986,414 00
Average amount of Specie.....180,561 40
Average amount of Circulation.....126,380 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,745,799 18

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier of the PARK BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 12th day of January, 1856.
WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 10, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$777,355 86
Average amount of Specie.....25,886 49
Average amount of Circulation.....121,080 00
Average amount of Deposits.....552,390 71

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GODWIN W. LEAKE, Cashier of the People's Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of January, 1857.
WM. E. SHAY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 10, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,405,256 44
Average amount of Specie.....351,917 32
Average amount of Circulation.....93,265 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,010,094 10

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.
WM. M. PULLIS, M. D. VAN PELT, } Vice-Presidents.

CANANDAIGUA AND ELMIRA RAILROAD THIRD MORTGAGE BOND HOLDERS.—The holders of these bonds are requested to call at the office of A. S. FOSTER, No. 267 Pearl-st., New-York, and register their bonds, as the mortgage is being foreclosed.

AMASA S. FOSTER.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 10, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$711,691 82
Average amount of Specie.....32,826 47
Average amount of Circulation.....87,547 00
Average amount of Deposits.....518,999 97

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ARCH'D PARKHURST, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of January, 1857.
THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 10, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,184,455 72
Average amount of Specie.....117,314 28
Average amount of Circulation.....287,020 00
Average amount of Deposits.....661,065 36

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ALFRED S. FRASER, Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. S. FRASER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of January, 1857.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 10, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,816,910 00
Average amount of Specie.....339,450 00
Average amount of Circulation.....103,200 00
Average amount of Deposits.....2,243,066 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. A. KISSAM, Cashier of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of January, 1857.
SAMUEL P. BELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE TRADESMEN'S BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 10, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,570,661 22
Average amount of Specie.....65,796 10
Average amount of Circulation.....236,976 00
Average amount of Deposits.....970,945 97

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, RICHARD BERRY, Cashier of the TRADESMEN'S BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 12th day of January, 1857.
E. B. FELLOWS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE UNION BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 10, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,599,893 20
Average amount of Specie.....319,519 26

NEW-YORK CITY.

Ball of the Young Men's Democratic Union Club.

The "grand Presidential Ball" of the Young Men's Democratic Union Club, in honor of the elections of BUCHANAN and BRECKINRIDGE, took place last night in the City Assembly Rooms, Broadway. The ... and brilliant. ... and the music ex- ... numbers of the Club ... adjourned temporarily to the supper-room for refreshment. Mr. L. F. HARRISON, ... list of regular toasts comprised but three: "The ... of the United States." "The Mayor of the City of New-York," and "JAMES BUCHANAN." ... responses were made by Gen. HIRAM WALL, Mayor Wood, and Hon. JOHN COCHRANE, ... lively.

Among the letters received in reply to invitations, ... the following:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.

GENTLEMEN and CANVASSERS: ... of an invitation to attend the ... to be given by the ... on the 12th ... pleasure to be with you ... and to show by my presence and voice how truly I rejoice with you, and others of the Union Club, in the triumph of the Democracy, in the election of that great statesman, JAMES BUCHANAN, to the Presidency, but my duties here will compel me reluctantly to decline.

With kind regards to yourselves and associates, I am, Yours, &c., JOHN WHEELER.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 7, 1857.

GENTLEMEN—I regret very much that I shall be unable, on account of other engagements, to accept your very kind invitation to attend the Presidential Ball of the Democratic Union Club, on the 12th inst. It would give me great pleasure to join you on that occasion, as well because of the joy we all feel at the success of our national ticket, as for the sincere respect I entertain for the members of your Club. The activity and efficiency of your Club in the recent contest, and its elevated political character, have secured to it the confidence and regard of every true Democrat, and of no one more than of

Yours, very truly, A. J. PARKER.

Messrs. H. P. CARE, DOUGLAS TAYLOR, C. J. CAMBRELENG, Committee.

WHEATLAND, NEAR LANCASTER, Dec. 31, 1856.

GENTLEMEN—Your letter of the 17th inst., inviting me to attend a "Grand Presidential Ball," to be given by the "Young Men's Democratic Club," of New-York, on the 12th of January next, in honor of my election has been received, but my engagements, I regret to say, will place it out of my power to be with you on that occasion. Please communicate my thanks to the members of the Club, for the honor which they have done me by their invitation, and my earnest wishes, also, that the event which they propose to celebrate may have all that happy influence upon our country which they now anticipate.

Very respectfully, yours, JAMES BUCHANAN.

SPENCER W. CONE, President, and JOHN E. WHITE, Secretary of the "Y. M. D. U. Club," New-York.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2, 1857.

GENTLEMEN: While thanking you for the kind invitation to attend the ball to be given by the "Young Men's Union Club," to celebrate the recent victory of the Democratic party, and the election of its candidates, JAMES BUCHANAN and J. C. BRECKINRIDGE, I am compelled by my public duties to decline its acceptance. But though absent I am happy to be able to exchange congratulations with you upon that great event, which, while it is the triumph of the true principles of our institutions, will add stability to the Union, and tend to restore confidence to the various portions of it. With great respect,

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant, LEW. CASS.

LINDENWALD, Wednesday, Jan. 7, 1857.

GENTLEMEN: I have to thank you for your invitation to the Presidential Ball, in the objects of which I very cordially concur, and sincerely regret that it will not be in my power to be with you.

With much respect, truly yours, M. VAN BUREN.

H. P. CARE, DOUGLAS TAYLOR, and C. J. CAMBRELENG, Committee.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Dec. 26, 1856.

GENTLEMEN: With thanks for your complimentary ticket to the ball, your Club proposes having on the 12th of January, in celebration of the election of Messrs. BUCHANAN and BRECKINRIDGE, I regret to say that it will not be in my power to avail myself of it. I shall be forced to forego the pleasure by circumstances beyond my control, and wish wishes for the complete success, which in a city so alive to the true interests of the whole country, and the rights of every part of it, as New-York found herself to be, in the recent constitutional struggle, must attend the occasion.

I remain, with regard, your obedient servant, REVERDY JOHNSON.

Messrs. CARE, TAYLOR and CAMBRELENG, Committee, &c., &c.

The T. F. Meagher Club Ball.

The fifth anniversary of the escape of THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER from British bondage was celebrated last evening at Tammany Hall by the T. F. Meagher Club. There was a large and brilliant attendance. SHELTON'S band supplied the music, and the supper table was provided with all the delicacies of the season by the celebrated caterers of the old *Wigwam*.

At 12 o'clock the party adjourned to the supper-room, and after having done ample justice to the viands provided, the President, JOHN DUFFY, gave— ... *of the United States.* Drank with ap- ... *Excellent diet.*—This toast was received with ... cheers.

The next toast was—*The event we celebrate, and our distinguished guest*—the patriot and martyr, THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER.

After the cheering, with which the announcement of the toast was received had subsided, Mr. MEAGHER replied as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: When you do me the honor to celebrate this anniversary with such bright festivities, the least I can do in return, is to offer my acknowledgments in person. The fear of being accused of egotism, might deter me from actively assisting in such festivities. But in no few instances, it becomes a duty to encounter such aspersions, where a large measure of public approbation is bestowed. A letter of thanks is a poor compliment to pay in exchange for the favors awarded by any great portion of the people. I prefer to incur the charge of egotism, rather than be exposed to the suspicion of ingratitude. Sins more grievous—a restless love of notoriety among the rest—I am willing to have preferred against me, rather than it should be said I disowned the act you have met to vindicate. That I have good reason to feel grateful to the Club whose congratulations I receive this evening, my memory, conscience and heart assure me. Four years have passed since the first commemoration of my escape. On that occasion I gave ... reasion to opinions, from which in no single instance during these four years has it been my disgrace to deviate. That you commend my fidelity to those opinions, this assemblage with its ... furnishes the best evidence. In the paper I edit, and for the sentiments of which I hold myself personally responsible, I have endeavored in an unobtrusive way to maintain the position I then felt it my duty to assume. As I have done, so shall I continue to do. Upon that subject—a political one—it would be inconsiderate for me to say more. Allusions to political conduct are out of season at this moment, when the greetings which throb around me, warm every thought I have, and should brighten into kindliness every syllable that escapes me. Such greetings are sunshine to the coldest natures. Even the snow, which sometimes falls upon nature the most genial and fruitful, should look beautiful in its presence. Even so, do scenes and faces that have been familiar to me in my captivity, come to light; and for the land of bondage I renounced, sympathies renew themselves, which long ago, this curse of convictism, flung upon its soil, awakened. It is Winter here. It is Summer—rosy Summer—there. Here, the laughing waters, which, in the days of the ripening corn or the falling leaf, give life to many a glorious scene, are hushed. There, the harvest is yet upon the fields, the white fleece on its road to the sea-port has not many days left the farm of which it is the golden treasure, and the fruits are in full bloom. No contrast could be more striking. The aspirations excited by it, foreign as they may sound, will be forgiven. To a land so blessed; a land over which, one may say with truth, the scowl of Winter never passes; a land of exhaustless promise, and beauty without intermission; to such a land, the purest and grandest destiny should be vouchsafed. In that land it has been my happiness to have met many generous friends. The native youth of the country—the growing generation of farmers, students, merchants, into whose hands the fortunes of the country are already passing—for intelligence, public spirit, hospitable impulses and gallant bearing, could well stand face to face, with the youth of any nation. It is a fresh, a fruitful life they lead, who, beyond the frontiers of a new civilization, subjugate the wild soil, and over mountains never before trod by the white foot, and through forests impervious almost to the sun, advance the banners of social happiness and human grandeur. Such a life develops the noblest instincts and schemes. Establishing a mature order of things, it escapes the infirmities which affect it when the desired maturity is attained, as the ripest fruit deteriorates when the Summer is at its zenith. On more than one occasion, I have been made sensible of the brave heart and robust manhood such an existence generates. To the event you commemorate, that heart and manhood with a magnificent temerity conduced. The severest penalties—imprisonment, fine, the loss of property, the loss of life—warned them from the enterprise. Into the teeth of them they dashed—deaf to every admonition, blind to every peril—to the rescue of a friend whom they had known for a few months only. For their ser- ... birth and love, for its success shall have my earnest aspirations. ... have indulged in a long digression. From New-York to Hobart Town, it is upwards of sixteen thousand miles. But the digression, you will admit, was not only excusable, but commendable. Was not only commendable, but gracious. Heartily you will cheer the sentiment, that to the auxiliaries in my escape something more than a word or two of thanks were due. Heartily you will associate them with me in the congratulations of this evening. Heartily you will drink their healths—drink them in deep bumpers—echoing the wishes I have uttered for themselves, their country, the propagation of Republicanism, the supremacy of the people. Having thus spoken of them, I shall say no more. An act in which those brave fellows—young men of truth and genuine chivalry took part—with which they thoroughly identified themselves—no gentleman of honor questions. An act, commenting on which, at the dinner given him in Melbourne, on his release from exile, WILLIAM SMITH O'BRIEN took occasion to repudiate the compliment paid him by Viscount PALMERSTON, to the disparagement of JOHN MITCHEL and myself—an act, calling forth such a notice from such a man, no gentleman of honor questions. An act, the circumstances of which having been detailed by me in a letter, dated the 5th of June, 1852—which letter appeared in all the morning papers of this city under my signature on the 7th of that month—was indorsed on the 9th by the Common Council of New-York, in the resolutions offering me a public reception and the hospitalities of the City, an act, so published approved, stands in need of no further illustration. No gentleman of honor questions it. By the American public it has been ratified. To the gentlemen, then, who planned, aided and abetted the escape you celebrate, I call upon you with enthusiasm to drink!

During the delivery of the above address Mr. MEAGHER was frequently interrupted by the applause of the audience.

Several other toasts having been proposed and responded to, the Secretary read several letters of apology from invited guests—amongst those were letters from JOHN MITCHELL, the Hon. JOHN KELLY, and the following from JAMES BUCHANAN:

WHEATLAND, NEAR LANCASTER, Jan. 6, 1857.

MY DEAR SIR: I have received your kind invitation, on behalf of the T. F. Meagher Club, to be present at the ball and supper at Tammany Hall on the 12th instant. While expressing my grateful thanks for this honor, I regret to say that pressing and important engagements at home will deprive me of the pleasure of being with them on that interesting occasion.

Yours, very respectfully, JAMES BUCHANAN.

EDWARD DUFFY, Esq., Secretary.

The party, having returned to the ball-room, commenced dancing, and enjoyed themselves to a late hour in the morning.

☞ At Mechanics' Hall, last night, Rev. T. STAR KING lectured to an immense audience on "Sight and Insight,"—a very fine subject. The large room of the Institution overflowed with auditors, and many scores of people went away unable to approach the doors. Though not very original, Mr. KING's philosophy was of the right kind. "Insight" penetrated into phenomena, went behind appearances, saw the poetical and spiritual, and discerned the *meaning* of things; whereas "Sight" discerned only the outward show, and never realized that anything was grand or glorious in nature or art, or had any other value than what, at first glance, it appeared to have,—a book for its binding, a picture for its canvas. The lecture met with calm and appreciative attention.

☞ Mr. G. W. CURTIS redelivered, last night, at Clinton Hall, his lecture on "Charles Dickens"—one of the literary series which he read last Winter. There was a full attendance and the lecturer was frequently applauded.

☞ The Hamilton Literary Association celebrated its Twenty-second Anniversary last evening, at DELMONICO's. They had a good time.

Sectarianism—Its Evils and their Cure.

Capt. JAMES HUSTON delivered a lecture on "Sectarianism, its Evils and their Remedy," last night in Hope Chapel, before a large and intelligent auditory. He traced in brief the origin of the leading Christian sects, the evils which resulted from the disregard more or less by each of them of the principle of "liberty of conscience," on which they all professed to be based: dwelt forcibly on the folly and wrong of overweening dogmatism; argued that the only remedy for the ills which sectarianism has engendered is the promulgation of a spirit of mutual consideration and charity, and wound up by an eloquent apostrophe to the genius of Christianity as embodied in the teachings of Him whose mission to earth was to bring "Peace to men of good-will."

Severely Injured.

JOSEPH COWLEY, a fireman in the employ of the Harlem Railroad Company, was admitted to the City Hospital, on Saturday, suffering from a fractured leg and other injuries received by falling between the connecting rods of a locomotive which he was oiling, while it was proceeding at full speed. He is not expected to survive the injuries.

Stealing a Doctor's Wagon.

While Dr. J. W. RANNEY was visiting a patient in Fifth-street, near Avenue B, about 1 o'clock yesterday, some individual entered the doctor's vehicle and drove off with it. When last seen the scamp was driving through Second-street towards the Bowery.

Fires.

IN MERCER-STREET.

The alarm of fire at 5¾ o'clock yesterday afternoon, was occasioned by a slight fire in the ladies' boarding house of Miss JANE WINSLOW, No. 73 Mercer-street.

IN BROADWAY.

A fire occurred in the furniture warerooms of J. DESSOIR, No. 543 Broadway, at 7½ o'clock, last evening. Damage, about $7,000. Building owned by WM. B. ASTOR. Damage, $200.

☞ The American General Committee for the year 1857 met on Friday evening, at their rooms corner of Broadway and Lispenard streets, for the purpose of organizing. The following-named gentlemen were chosen officers for the year: President, ZOPHAR MILLS, Seventh Ward; First Vice-President, E. C. WAGNER, Seventeenth Ward; Second Vice-President, THOMAS MACKNIGHT, Third Ward; Treasurer, JAMES CRAFT, Fifth Ward; Secretary, CORNELIUS H. WHITAKER, Eighteenth Ward; Assistant Secretary, JOHN L. NOYES, Twenty-first Ward. The Wards in the City were well represented, the Nineteenth being the only exception, where we understand the Know-Nothings have taken possession of the Republican organization.

[Advertisement.]

WINTER REDUCTION.

In conformity with the plan we have formed, we now proceed to sell our large stock of stylish

WINTER CLOTHING,

At closing-out prices.

Our stock is still large and complete in most of the desirable styles of Winter wear, including all of our popular kinds of Beaver, Cloth and Laquimaux Raglans, black and colored Dress and Frock Coats, heavy and superior business Coats, all descriptions of heavy French, English and American Cassimere Pants, Velvet, Plush, Cassimere and Cashmere Vests, all kinds of Boys' Clothing, and a complete assortment of Furnishing Goods, Under-Wear, Robes de Chambre, Shirts, Lap Robes, &c., &c.

This will afford an opportunity for all who are desirous of providing a supply of Clothing, either for this or the next Winter, to do so, at 20 per cent. less than the current prices. D. DEVLIN & CO.,

Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway, cor. of Warren-st.

[Advertisement.]

☞ President J. H. EATON, of Union University, Murfreesboro, Tenn., says that "Mrs. S. A. ALLEN's World's Hair Restorer has caused the falling-off of hair to cease, and restored my gray hair to to its natural color." Depôt No. 355 Broome-street, New-York. Retail, by HEGEMAN, CLARK & Co., RUSHTON, DELLUE & Co., CODDINGTON, OLLIFFE, and all first-class dealers. Wholesaled by all the largest drug houses.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Health and long life may be had by keeping the blood pure, and the liver, stomach and the other organs, in a healthy state. To effect this, use these extraordinary pills, which act upon the very mainspring of life. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London; and by all druggists, at 25c., 62½c., and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—That most magnificent and gorgeous pantomime of "Planche, or the Lively Fairies," with the comedy of "A Day in Paris," and drama of the "Carpenter of Rouen," are to be performed at this favorite theatre again to-night.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Gas works for villages and cities, or large private establishments, on a plan recently perfected and warranted superior to all others in simplicity, safety and economy. See advertisement in this paper.

LONG ISLAND.

The Brooklyn Common Council.

NO QUORUM—INJUNCTION AGAINST AN ALDERMAN—THE POLICE.

There were many disappointed faces at the City Hall last evening. At 6 o'clock, the hour to which the Common Council the week previous had adjourned, the roll was called by the City Clerk, and only ten Aldermen were present. Here was a fix. Alderman DEL VECCHIO moved that the Chair request the Chief of Police to bring in absent members. The Chair decided that no motion could be entertained unless it was one to adjourn. A pause ensued, and no motion being made the Chair declared the Board adjourned for one week.

At this announcement there were evident symptoms of dissatisfaction outside the rail among the office-seekers, and the word "treachery" was frequently used in a suppressed but emphatic manner. Suddenly the crowd retired to the vestibule; their exit was hastened by turning off the gas. In the rotunda a promiscuous caucus of "the people" was held, and great was the indignation expressed among the majority, while the knowing minority appeared to be well pleased. A Committee adjourned to the Mayor's Office, where there was a long confab, which resulted, we are told, in a decision to call a special meeting this evening.

The promiscuous crowd in the rotunda kept up their talk and another turn was made at the gas metre, which extinguished the lights in the chandelier, leaving only the wall burners unextinguished. The crowd seemed to increase rather than diminish. As each delinquent Alderman arrived he was assailed for his delinquency. A great deal of time was consumed in inquiries as to why no quorum could be obtained, and many were the surmises. Alderman FOWLER was sick, chimed in one. Alderman LOWREE is away, said another. It is all a trick, cried the third voice, using a strong expletive.

A bystander informed the assemblage that an injunction had been served upon Alderman OLIVER of the Ninth Ward, prohibiting him from taking part in the proceedings of the Board. [Another hiss, and cries of "Shame," "He's as much an Alderman as anybody."]

Alderman OLIVER was elected to fill a vacancy, occasioned by the resignation of Alderman MILLS, whose term would have expired one year hence. He resigned his seat in the Fall, to take effect on the 31st of December last. Mr. OLIVER was elected on the 4th of November, and it is claimed the election was illegal, in his case, as no vacancy existed at the time of the election,—the Charter providing for an election to fill a vacancy only after a vacancy shall have occurred. We do not know that the injunction has been served, but it was issued in the City Court, and was placed with an officer to serve.

This afforded a new topic for conversation, and the opinions given *pro* and *con* upon the subject were numerous and amusing. It was finally resolved that the injunction was a fusion trick, got up because Mr. OLIVER was a Democrat. To bolster up this conclusion the cases of Alderman DEL VECCHIO of the Sixth and Alderman COLOHAN of the Fourteenth Wards, were referred to; both are Democrats, and their cases are considered as hopeless.

At this juncture of affairs a Hibernian stuck his head into the crowd and announced the serious illness of Alderman MABRIN, of the Fifth ward—another Democrat. He attended the first meeting of the Board against the advice of friends and physician, but party demanded his presence. It resulted as was expected, in his complete prostration. Summed up: if the Fusionists had their way, the Democrats, instead of having a majority of one, would be in the minority. This was too serious a matter for consideration without stimulant, and most of the crowd adjourned to the bar-rooms in the vicinity of the City Hall.

It is not probable that a quorum will be obtained again until such time as the cases of the Aldermen referred to have been disposed of—or at all events until a full attendance can be obtained. The unavoidable absence of two of the Opposition Aldermen last night—which was generally known—would have left everything at the mercy of the Democrats—embracing everything in the gift of the Common Council, with the exception of the Clerk, who was elected at the first meeting.

Stormy times are ahead. The overbearing assumption of the Democrats manifested in the disgraceful Police appointments, coupled with indiscriminate removals in the Department,—has put the Opposition upon their guard. The contest for Aldermanic honors ended—the offices all filled, by that time the Police will be calling for money. In several of the Wards there will be two sets of claimants for this money, and the effect probably will be that none will receive pay for months to come. Most of the Police turned out, report themselves to the Captains of their respective Districts as usual, and walk their beats as of yore—the new officers without uniforms and stars, and the old with their distinguishing adjuncts.

Some amusing stories are told of these new policemen. Each one is furnished with a card which has written upon it the streets by which his beat is bounded. Unfortunately, some of them cannot read. One of this class was met on his post yesterday, by an ex-M. P., while deciphering the hieroglyphics upon his "keerd." He was requested to read it for him, which he did, informing him very of course, giving him a circuit of about five miles, which he must pass over and look at every house and person who passed every twenty minutes. The new M. P. looked with astonishment, but was told these were the directions on the card, and he must follow them to the letter or he would be broken. He started off, and not reaching the Station-house as roll call, he was reported absent. Half an hour after this, he arrived, puffing and blowing, and in a terrible rage—he had been insulted, and that, too, by another M. P. He explained, when it was ascertained that in traversing the long beat given him, he had got onto the beat of another policeman in another District, and supposing the other officer was one of the "hold ones," he attempted to be a little officious, and was threatened with being locked up. This he could not stand, and had arrived at the station-house to advise with the Captain. He was greeted with shouts of laughter and vanished, declaring that he had had enough of the "Porlice."

Police Business.

During the past six months there were 698 cases disposed of before Justice FULLER, in Brooklyn. The principal offences were: Intoxication, 184; assault and battery, 177; disorderly conduct, 110; petit larceny, 37; assaults, 11; malicious trespass, 11, and violating city ordinances, 46.

Police Appointments.

There was a little more caution exercised by the Brooklyn authorities, yesterday, in the election of policemen. Some little discrimination was made, and the result was that only three new names appear, viz:

APPOINTED.	REMOVED.
2d Ward—William Crean.	William H. Brown.
5th Ward—Patrick Gorman.	James R. Dickerson.
14th Ward—Edw'd F. Johnson.	John E. Watson.

Mr. BROWN is the Fusion candidate for Assistant-Captain in the Second District, which probably accounts for his removal.

The Alderman from the Sixth.

BROOKLYN, Monday, Jan. 12, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In answer to an article in the TIMES of this date, permit me respectfully to reply, that I *cannot seem to be aware* that I am "*deficient*" in the necessary qualifications as to the time of residence required by the Charter, (three years,) having had no other residence than the Sixth Ward of the city of Brooklyn, since the 28th day of February, 1853. Owing my nomination to the Democratic Party, I trust I shall never be found a "traitor in the camps;" at the same time I shall endeavor, to the extent of my humble abilities, to represent in the Common Council the entire people of the Ward, without regard to "fear or favor," and I hope for the best interests of all.

JAMES R. DEL VECCHIO, Alderman of the Sixth Ward.

To the Rescue.

The Brooklyn *Eagle* of last evening says: "The NEW-YORK TIMES, and other partisan papers, denounce the removal of policemen when they belong to their own school of politics; but are silent as the grave when the guillotine is applied to the necks of officers of another political creed." This is in reference to the recent appointments in Brooklyn. The simple answer to this is, that a majority of the men removed thus far belong to the Democratic Party.

A Speculating Jeweler.

A few days since, a lady left a couple of watches for repair with a jeweler on Fulton-avenue, Brooklyn. At the time the work was to have been done the watches were missing. A search was instituted, and it was found the property had been pawned at a New-York establishment. The offending jeweler was arrested and held for examination.

Fires in Brooklyn.

At 11½ o'clock, Sunday night, a fire broke out in a three-story frame building on Twenty-first-street, near Fifth-avenue, owned and occupied by BARNARD MCCABE. The fire was discovered at the same time in the third story and basement, but in time to prevent serious loss. Damage $20. Insured.

The same night a fire broke out in tenement house No. 40 Atlantic-street. Damage $50. Insured.

Arrest of River Thieves.

Officer HANLON and PRESTON, of the Third District Police, Brooklyn, yesterday arrested two men, who subsequently gave their names as WM. McCORD and WM. MILLER, in the act of removing grain from the bark *Trojan*, at the Atlantic Dock. When brought before Justice BLACKLEY, McCOY represented that he had purchased the grain of MILLER, who had pretended to own it. MILLER belongs on board the vessel. His defence was soon settled upon the appearance of Capt. WALLIS, the owner of the grain and the vessel, who made complaint against both for stealing the grain. The accused were committed for examination.

Sentence of a Burglar.

JOSEPH SCANLAN, convicted of burglary in the second degree a few weeks since for robbing a house at Greenpoint, and who escaped from the Kings County Jail before sentence had been passed, and was recaptured in New-York Friday night last, yesterday was brought before Judge CULVER, in the Brooklyn City Court, for sentence. The Court in pronouncing sentence stated that the case was an aggravated one, and the full sentence permitted by the law would be given, viz.: 4 years and 6 months. Subsequently, the Court discovered that under the Statute the sentence could not be less than five years, and SCANLAN was again called up and sentenced to 5 years and 8 months' imprisonment in the State Prison at Sing Sing.

SCANLAN is 17 years of age, born in New-York City, and a cooper by trade.

Look Out for Her.

A female has carried on quite a prosperous business in Brooklyn lately, by taking in clothes to wash. Her charges are reasonable, only 5 shillings per dozen, and she takes, at this price, clothing of all kinds indiscriminately. The only drawback is that she forgets or neglects to return the clothes, and this has caused some trouble, for a complaint has been laid before the Chief of Police. Her last transactions were in Lawrence-street.

Accident.

On Sunday night, Capt. CASS, of the Third District Police, Brooklyn, found a woman named ANN DAWSON lying upon the sidewalk in Baltic, near Smith-street, bleeding profusely. He took her to the Station-house, and called in Dr. MCDONALD, when it was ascertained that she had broken a blood vessel by falling upon the sidewalk.

Shameful.

Grace Church, Bedford-avenue, Brooklyn, was robbed Sunday night of a britannia pitcher. The rascals undoubtedly supposed that it was silver and dropped it near the church, after finding their error.

☞ For the 48 hours ending yesterday morning, only 23 arrests were made by the Brooklyn Police. Whether there are less delinquents or the police less vigilant, does not appear.

NEW-JERSEY.

Officers of the Fire Department Fund.

The newly elected officers of the Fire Department Fund, elected by the Trustees of the Fund are as follows:

President—CHARLES MARTINDALE.
Vice-President—WM. D. GARRETSON.
Secretary—WM. P. BUDDEN.
Treasurer—CHARLES M. HAWKINS.
Collector—SMITH MEAD.

The Fund now amounts to $2,700.

Railroad Accident.

THOMAS CLYNE, a brakeman in the employ of the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company accidentally fell off a train of cars between Jersey City and New-York, on Sunday evening and was killed. Justice BEDFORD, of Jersey City viewed the body and gave a permit for burial. The body was taken to Philadelphia yesterday, where deceased resided.

BIRTH.

ARMSTRONG.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Jan. 10, the wife of J. B. ARMSTRONG, of a son.

MARRIED.

TOWNSEND—FRANKLIN.—At Brookville, L. I., on Thursday, Jan. 8, by Rev. Mr. De Baun, WALTER F. TOWNSEND to MARY W., daughter of the late Walter Franklin, of East Norwich, L. I.

VAN AESDALE—TANNAHILL.—At New-Brunswick, N. J., on Tuesday, Jan. 6, in the Second Reformed Dutch Church, by Rev. Samuel Woodbridge, JOHN R. VAN AESDALE to MARY ELIZABETH, daughter of the late Robt. Tannahill, of this City.

DIED.

MCKAY.—In this City, on Saturday morning, Jan. 10, of dysentery, RICHARD, only son of William and Grace McKay, aged 18 months and 20 days.

He sleeps in Jesus.

STEVENS.—In this City, on Sunday, Jan. 11, aged 5 years and 10 months, MARY EMMA, second child of Geo. W. and Mary E. Stevens; and on the same day, aged 3 years and 6 months, IDA JANE, youngest child of Geo. W. and Mary E. Stevens.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of their parents, on 84th-st., near 10th av., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

COTHEAL.—In this City, on Sunday evening, Jan. 11, CHARLOTTE B., wife of David Cotheal.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at St. Paul's Chapel, on Wednesday, Jan. 14, at 10 o'clock A. M., without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to New-Jersey for interment.

ISAACS.—In this City, on Saturday, Jan. 10, EDWARD CAPLIN ISAACS, only child of Dr. C. E. Isaacs, aged 17 months and 26 days.

ALLEN.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Jan. 12, JOSEPHINE S. M., wife of Hugh Allen, Esq., daughter of Hon. S. H. P. Hall, of Binghamton, N. Y., aged 26 years.

Her remains will be taken to Binghamton for interment. Friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral services, without further invitation, on Wednesday morning, at 9 o'clock.

WHEELER.—At No. 1 Elm-place, Brooklyn, on Sunday, Jan. 11, of cholera infantum, GERVASE MURRAY, only son of Gervase and Kate B. Wheeler, aged 17 months.

The funeral will take place at 2 o'clock this (Tuesday) afternoon. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

HINSDALE.—At Oyster Bay, L. I., on Saturday, Jan. 10, at her brother's residence, Miss MARTHA HINSDALE, in the 84th year of her age.

Funeral services will be held in the lecture-room of the South Presbyterian Church, corner of Clinton and Amity sts., Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, Jan. 14, at 11 o'clock.

GORMAN.—At Dutch Kills, Newtown, L. I., on Monday, Jan. 12, Mrs. MARGARET GORMAN, wife of Wm. Gorman, in the 60th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday, 14th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from the Presbyterian Church, at Newtown.

MEREDITH.—At Meredith Cottage, near Carbondale, Penn., on Saturday, Jan. 5, MARGARET E., wife of Samuel R. Meredith, Esq. in the 26th year of her age.

DOANE.—At Osage, Ill., on Sunday, Jan 4, Mrs. ELIZA DOANE, in the 59th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the Second Presbyterian Church, at Elizabeth, N. J. Cars leave Jersey City at 12 o'clock.

HODGES.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Jan. 11, JOHANNAH B., wife of Alfred Hodges, Esq., in the 71st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, 13th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from R. D. Church, corner of 4th and South 2d sts., without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

BROOKING.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Jan. 11, ANNA BROOKING, only child of Roope and Anna Brooking, aged 2 years and 8 months.

Funeral will take place from No. 15 Livingston-st., on Tuesday, 13th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JAN. 12.

$1,500	Ohio 6s, '60	102	200	Erie R. R.	b5 62⅝
5,000	Virginia 6s	s3 90¾	500	do	62⅝
4,000	do	90	500	do	s3 62⅝
10,000	Cal. St. 7s, '75	c 74½	100	do	b60 63
4,000	do	74	500	do	s30 62⅝
1,000	Miss. State 6s	85¾	100	do	b10 62⅝
2,000	do	85¾	200	do	62⅝
10,000	do	85¾	200	do	b30 62¾
2,500	N. Y. C. R. R. 6s	86½	500	Reading R. R.	83⅞
1,000	E. R. R. 2d M. 8s	97½	300	do	s60 83¾
1,000	H. R. R. R 1st M.	99	300	do	s60 83⅝
1,500	Ill. Cen. R.R. 8s	96⅞	100	do	b10 84⅛
500	do	96⅞	100	do	b16 84
5,000	do	s3 96⅞	75	La Crosse & Mil. R.	73
7,000	do	97	200	Mic. S. & N. Ia. R.	c 87½
6,000	do	s3 96⅞	17	do	c 87½
5,000	do	b3 97	200	do	b5 88
5,000	do	97	150	do	88
1,000	L. E. & W. 2d m. b.	50	1350	do	s 80
20	Ocean Bank	97	100	do	b10 88½
10	Bank Com. Scrip	102¾	50	Panama Railroad	s3 97½
20	Imp. & Trad. Bank	102¾	50	do	91¾
50	Cumb. Coal Co	16¾	50	do	b60 93
50	do	b60 17¾	125	Clev. & Pitts. R. R.	55½
50	Canton Co	s30 23⅝	100	do	b wk 53¾
50	do	s3 23¾	20	Clev. C. & Cin. R. R.	102½
50	do	b60 23¾	400	Clev. & Tol. R. R.	77¼
50	do	b30 24	200	do	b30 77¼
100	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	s60 93¾	200	do	s60 77¼
100	do	b10 93¾	300	do	b60 78½
150	do	s3 93¾	200	do	b60 77
50	do	b25 93¾	200	do	s3 77⅜
100	do	b25 93¾	100	do	b3 77
100	do	s10 93¾	200	do	b30 77
50	do	b2d 93¾	200	do	b16 77¾
50	do	93¾	50	do	s3 77¾
50	Gal. & Chi. R. R.	b30 120¾	100	do	b3 77¾
150	do	b60 121	105	Ch. & Ro. I. R.	93½
100	do	b3 120½			

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board, the following sales of stocks and bonds were made at auction by ALBERT H. NICOLAY:

$3,000 Illinois Central R. R. 7s, Int. ad..... 96½
$5,000 N. Y. & H. R. R. 2d m. 7s, Int. ad...75¾@73⅝
$5,000 T. H. & A. R. R. 2d mort. 7s, Int. ad.... 72½
$8,000 Mil. & Horicon R. R, 1st mort. 8s, Int. ad. 70½
$3,000 L. Erie, W. & St. L. R. 2d mort., Int. ad.. 52
$9,000 Sacramento City 10s, Int. added..... 73½
$20,000 Chi. and Miss. R. R. 2d mort, 6s, Flat... 35¾
35 shares Erie R. R..... 62½
15 shares Corn Exchange Bank..... 111¾
10 shares Farmers and Citizens Bank of L. I..... 72½
10 shares Delaware and Hudson Canal Co..... 120½

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000	Har. R. 1st m.	b3 80	100	Erie R. R.	s30 62⅜
2,000	Har. R. 2d mt	75¾	20	do	62⅜
200	Canton Co	23¾	100	do	s30 62⅝
100	do	b30 24	100	do	s60 62⅝
200	N. Y. Cent. RR.	s60 93¾	100	do	b30 63
100	do	b25 93¾	300	do	62⅝
100	do	b10 93¾	100	do	s30 62⅝
100	do	s3 93¾	30	Hud. Riv. RR.	85½
30	Clev. Col. & Cin. RR.	104	100	Ill. Cent. R. R.	125
100	Harlem Railroad	15¾	50	Gal. & Chi. RR.	120½
100	do	b60 16	200	Mic. So. & N. I. R.	b30 89
200	Reading RR.	84	183	do	88½
300	do	s60 84	100	Clev. & Tol. R. R.	77¼
115	Mich. Central RR.	93½	100	do	s60 77½

MONDAY, Jan. 12—P. M.

The *Asia* steamer from Liverpool, Saturday, Dec. 27, arrived at this port early in the forenoon. Her trade accounts are favorable for both Cotton and Grain, and the Money news rather better than by the previous packet. Consols were 94½ in London, while the French Bank had released its discount rule against long bills, and the exchange was less against England. The sales of Cotton at Liverpool, for the week, were 94,460 bales, and the advance in price ¼d.@⅝d. A corresponding advance in Goods and Yarns is reported from Manchester, with an active business doing. There was more than the usual eagerness shown to make purchases, the apprehension being indulged of a further advance in the raw material. Wheat, Flour and Corn were all firmly held at Liverpool, notwithstanding considerable arrivals from abroad. American stocks are quoted firm from London, with a further advance in Illinois Central Securities. The London *Times* reports:

"The New-York Central Railroad, and the Michigan Central, have notified the opening of a transfer agency in London, Messrs. GEORGE PEABODY & Co. being empowered for the purpose, while the Union Bank are appointed registrars to countersign each certificate. This arrangement is precisely analogous to the plan recommended for English companies, as the only effectual guarantee against fraud."

BANK OF ENGLAND—SINCE OCTOBER.

	Discounts.	Bank Notes Unemployed.	Coin and Bullion.
Oct. 4	21,582,464	3,775,590	10,784,257
Oct. 11	21,049,117	3,521,920	10,140,067
Oct. 18	19,954,033	2,550,740	9,150,152

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI.....NO. 1660. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 14, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co's Offices in Hanover-st., and 293 Broadway. Home Printing Telegraph Office, 22 Wall-street.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

The Defeat of Forney and Failure of Mr. Buchanan's First Movement—Personal Affair in the House—The Investigating Committee—State Government for Minnesota.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 13.

The defeat of FORNEY has created much excitement here to-day among all parties. Many of the Democrats are dolefully grieving,—many others are receiving it with pleased acquiescence, and the opposition with joy.

The failure of Mr. BUCHANAN's first movement after his election to the Presidency argues badly.

A very unpleasant personal rencontre took place on the floor of the House to-day between CAMPBELL of Ohio and RUST. It is understood that RUST was angered at CAMPBELL's pressure of the previous question on forcing the passage to the Committee of the Whole, that the House could take up the Tariff bill, and CAMPBELL it was a mean trick, or something to that effect. CAMPBELL retorted with offensive language and RUST endeavored to reach RUST, but was prevented by A. H. MARSHALL, who interfered to preserve the peace.

There are rumors of a duel, of course, but the affair will probably blow over.

The excitement over the Investigating Committee continues. It is said that the Committee is receiving private and anonymous information which, if regarded, will probably extend the investigation over a very wide field.

There are various floating threats of a purpose to crush the TIMES' correspondent, all which will be of no avail. I reached here this morning from New-York, where I had been on business, when I learned that a rumor that I had left the city to evade the Committee had been industriously circulated, and that a deputy Sergeant-at-Arms had gone to New-New for the TIMES editor and myself.

The Committee on Territories have agreed to report a bill to authorize the people of Minnesota to form a Constitution and State Government. It will provide for a new census of the Territory, and give the State one Representative, and such additional as the population of the State by the census shall be entitled to under the present rate of enumeration. S.

The News of Forney's Defeat—The Investigating Committee—Ocean Mail Steamers—European Difficulties—Kansas Affairs.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 13.

The news of the election of CAMERON as Senator from Pennsylvania over FORNEY was received while the House was in session. The intelligence soon spread, and occasioned much excitement everywhere. The Opposition members are delighted, and were seen heartily congratulating one another on the result.

A deputy of the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House left this afternoon for New-York, to summon witnesses to appear before the Committee to investigate alleged corruptions. Several members of the House will be examined to-morrow.

The subject of Ocean Mail Steamers is one which engages the attention, not only of the House Committee on the Post-Office and Post Roads, but of other members of Congress. The Committee met for consultation on Friday night, not in Commodore VANDERBILT's room, at Dexter's Hotel, as has been stated, but in that of Mr. WALKER, one of the Committee. The Committee are by no means agreed as to what they will recommend upon the subject. The merits of each proposed line will, it is ascertained, be duly weighed and considered, and this must necessarily occupy much time. It is said that both Messrs. COLLINS and VANDERBILT were present with the Committee on the above-named occasion. One of the members of the Committee, this morning, stated, as his opinion, that they will report a bill authorizing the contracts for carrying the mail in ocean steamers, to be given out to the lowest bidder.

There is no truth whatever, in the rumor, as an inference drawn from the latest foreign advices, of a proposition having been made by the United States touching the difficulties pending European difficulties, nor has one been made by any European Government to our own. Mr. FAY has, however, kept the Administration fully advised relative to events in Switzerland, and it would be willing at any time to interpose its good offices in behalf of Switzerland, so far as propriety and our national policy of non-interference in European affairs would admit.

It has been ascertained from a gentleman of undoubted credibility residing in Kansas, that stupendous speculations in the Kaw half-breed lands are contemplated by certain parties in Lecompton, at least ninety persons having entered into a combination for that purpose. A similar organization exists in Lawrence, where preparations are being made for the erection of a town and colony on the Pattowatomie Reservation. There is no question but Governor GEARY will be forthwith invested with power to prevent such illegal occupation, as ample as in the case of the anticipated movement of the hundreds of whites at Weston, Mo., who are preparing to swarm to the Shawnee Reservation.

Eight thousand dollars will be required to pay three of the companies of Kansas militia employed in the late disturbances in that Territory. The returns of the other companies have not yet been received at the War Department.

Letters from Gov. GEARY confirm the reports of perfect quietude in Kansas.

Mr. CAMPBELL of Ohio, having to-day successfully demanded the previous question on referring the President's Annual Message to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, wishing to proceed to the consideration of the Tariff Bill, many gentlemen who wanted to make speeches have been cut off, although they endeavored in vain to dissuade him from pressing his motion. Mr. RUST made some remarks rather tartly in condemnation of the course of Mr. CAMPBELL in thus cutting off debate, and was replied to by Mr. CAMPBELL in a similar spirit. The affair was of but a moment's duration and ended with the occasion, but it affords the foundation for much gossip and guesses of disagreeable events not likely to occur.

The President does not, at the close of his Administration, contemplate a Southern tour, but will leave for Charleston, thence proceeding to Cuba, for the benefit of Mrs. PIERCE's health.

XXXIVth Congress---Second Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 13.

THE IOWA ELECTION CASE.

On motion of Mr. SEWARD a copy of the proceedings of yesterday, declaring Mr. HARLAN not entitled to a seat, were ordered to be transmitted to the Governor of Iowa.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

Mr. COLLAMER reported back from the Post-Office Committee, without amendment, the Submarine Telegraph bill, and it was made the special order for to-morrow.

THE RESIDE CLAIM ALLOWED.

There was a long debate in the Senate on the House bill for the relief of MARY REESIDE, proposing to pay her about $180,000, being a balance due from the Government to her late husband for his services in carrying the mails, with interest from December, 1841. The case has been before Congress for twelve or fifteen years, and was favorably reported on by the Court of Claims. The bill passed by a vote of 23 against 15, after an amendment striking out the "allowance for interest." Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 13.

SHIPWRECKS.

Mr. MORGAN offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Commerce to inquire and report what additional means, if any, are necessary to prevent loss of life and preservation from shipwreck on the Long Island and New-Jersey coasts.

THE MESSAGE.

The House resumed consideration of the President's Message.

Mr. BUCHANAN said there has been great agitation among the people, which still continues, and no without cause. In his judgment the President has violated the high trust confided in him. He thought it right the people should agitate for the correction of abuses committed by their public agents, and believed with BURKE, that when there are abuses there ought to be clamor, because it were better slumber should be broken by the fire-bell than that we should be consumed in the flames. The President has advanced the proposition that the several States of the Union have the prescriptible and constitutional right to traffic in slaves, not only within, but without their respective jurisdictions.

Having inaugurated that policy in Kansas by which the soil has been cursed with the manacles and the feet of bondmen, and stained with the blood of murder and assassination, the President, with audacity unparalleled, came here to deprecate agitation and demand acquiescence in his policy, as a test of fidelity to the Constitution and the Union. In order to enforce such acquiescence as a duty, the President undertook a defence of the repeal of the Missouri restriction and an exposition of the principles of the Constitution and the rights of the States under it. Basing his argument on these premises, Mr. BINGHAM argued earnestly against the position assumed by the President on the Slavery question.

The Message was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

A bill for reducing the duty on imports, and for other purposes, was taken up in Committee, Mr. HUMPHREY MARSHALL in the Chair.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, did not propose at this time to enter into any argument on the subject, believing that all which could be said on both sides had been better said heretofore. It had been charged, and would be again, that a majority of the Committee on Ways and Means, simply by extending the free list did so for the purpose of covering up protection. He now made an open avowal that they do mean to give, incidentally, protection to various branches of American industry, by extending the list of free articles; and by way of fortifying themselves for so doing, he would simply refer the gentlemen to the preamble of the first Tariff law which passed Congress. That preamble read—"Whereforo, it is necessary for the support of Government, the discharge of the debts of the United States, and the encouragement and protection of manufactures," &c. That law was passed by the very men who framed the Constitution, and signed the Declaration of American Independence. The principle of protection has been recognized in every tariff act since 1787 to the present time, not excepting the tariff act of 1846. Mr. BUCHANAN, the President elect, together with the leaders of the Democratic Party, supported it. That act acknowledged the principles of protection, and so did the substitute prepared by his colleague, Mr. LETCHER, on the Committee of Ways and Means. There was no proposition from any source, excepting that submitted by Mr. BOYCE, which met fairly in the face on distinction between a tariff for revenue and a tariff with discrimination for the purpose of protection. But he would not enter into details. The bill which was before the Committee was reported last Summer; since which time, the Committee which presented it, have received from various quarters, useful information bearing on the details of the bill. They had endeavored to perfect the measure, but have not yet completed all the details. There was but one section which provided for a reduction of the revenue by increasing the free list alone. Were it passed into law, it would reduce the annual revenue $6,000,000 directly, and perhaps from $4,000,000 to $6,000,000 indirectly. He would state, in this connection, and before a final vote shall be taken, that a majority of the Committee of Ways and Means desire to avail themselves of such additional information as they may receive during the progress of the discussions. With a view to accomplish the bill with a second section, the chief purpose of which will be to simplify the collection of the revenue by reducing the number of schedules, thereby assessing the expenses of Custom-Houses, and still further reducing the revenue of the country, he could only now say, in general terms, that the Committee contemplate bringing down the high schedules and either abolish or raise the low one.

Mr. FLORENCE gave notice of an amendment, namely: "That all goods or articles of manufacture unfinished, and generally denominated or known as goods in the gray, grease, of which the tissues are combed wool, and of which the chain and fulling are wool, such as merinoes, muslin de laine, cashmeres and satins; and also those, the tissues of which and the chain is of silk, and the fulling of wool, such as bereges and satins, be hereafter admitted on paying a duty of ten per cent. *ad valorem*."

Mr. MORRILL also offered an amendment: "That any wool or hair of the alpaca, the goat, and other like animals, which shall be changed in its character for the purpose of evading the duty; or which shall be cleaned or purified, or assorted, so as to raise its value at the port of importation, to fifty cents per pound, or over; or which shall be reduced in value by the admixture of dirt or any foreign substance, to fifteen cents per pound, or less, shall be subject to pay a duty of thirty per cent."

Mr. BOWIE spoke in support of the views expressed by the President in his Annual Message: It was not only the duty of, but the President would have been a traitor to the country if he had not sounded a bugle note to warn his fellow-citizens of the dangers of the insidious warfare to be renewed by the Republican Party. Mr. BOWIE, in the name of all true patriots, thanked the President for the sentiments enunciated in his Message.

The Committee then rose. Adjourned.

United States Senators Elected.

ELECTION OF A REPUBLICAN SENATOR FROM PENNSYLVANIA.

HARRISBURG, Tuesday, Jan. 13.

A joint Convention of the Pennsylvania Legislature met at noon to-day, for the purpose of electing a United States Senator. Gen. SIMON CAMERON was chosen on the first ballot, the vote being: CAMERON, 67; FORNEY, 58; FOSTER, 7. Mr. WILKINS also received one vote, that of Mr. FOSTER. Three Democrats voted for CAMERON.

The announcement of the vote was received with prolonged applause from the galleries.

Mr. BROWNE presented a protest against the legality of the proceedings, which is understood to refer to the proceedings of the Senate, in not electing a teller at least one day before the election, according to law.

Messrs. BALL and PENROSE objected to receiving the protest, on the ground that the Convention kept no journal.

Pending the question, Mr. PENROSE moved to adjourn, which was lost by a tie vote—yeas 66, nays 66.

Mr. BROWNE's motion was then discussed at some length by various members, and finally ruled out of order. The Convention then adjourned.

Upon the return of the Senators to their Chamber, Mr. BROWNE gave notice that he would to-morrow present a protest against the legality of the election.

The result was wholly unexpected by the Democrats, and has caused the greatest indignation.

There are great rejoicings by the Republicans at the election of CAMERON, and guns are firing at Capitol Hill. Mr. CAMERON is here receiving congratulations.

Dispatch to the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

HARRISBURG, Tuesday, Jan. 13.

After a morning of unparalleled excitement, the great struggle is over, and SIMON CAMERON is chosen United States Senator from Pennsylvania, for six years from the 4th of March, 1857.

Mr. BUCHANAN's recommendation had no effect, and party drill was powerless. The Forney letter, and the thousand other acts of the Democratic caucus nominee, told upon the members of the Legislature, and a decided majority has declared Mr. BUCHANAN's pet, and the nominee of the Democratic caucus, not fit to represent Pennsylvania in the United States Senate.

The vote, in Convention of the two Houses, stood, on the first ballot, as follows:

For Simon Cameron, Republican	67
For John W. Forney, Democratic Caucus Nominee	58
For Henry D. Foster, Democrat	7
For William Wilkins, Democrat	1

This was a majority of 1 for CAMERON, over the combined opposition. The Buchanan men feel this rebuke keenly, though there can scarcely be a respectable man, in any party, that does not rejoice at the result.

The *Bulletin* has the following editorial remarks in reference to the election:

"We have never known a more general feeling of exultation in a community than that observed everywhere in our streets this afternoon, when it was announced that SIMON CAMERON had been elected United States Senator over the Democratic nominee, JOHN W. FORNEY. There was general rejoicing that there was virtue enough in the Legislature to preserve the State from the disgrace of such a choice as that of the caucus nominee. We have no time to comment on this happy result, but we must express our own satisfaction, as well as that of this entire community, with the course of General FOSTER and his friends, who had the manliness and courage to resist, not only the dictation of a servile majority in the party caucus, but the dictation also of power in the person of the President elect. To them, mainly, does the credit of this fortunate result belong.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Jan. 13.

The Keystone Club of this City will hold an indignation meeting to-morrow evening.

ELECTION OF A SENATOR FROM MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Jan. 13.

The Missouri Legislature in joint convention esterday elected JAMES S. GREEN United States Senator, on the first ballot. The vote stood: GREEN, 89; BENTON, 84; KENNETT, 32. This election is for the short term, that for the full term not having yet taken place.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 13.

The Special Committee on the Temperance question, composed of Messrs. Bradford, Rider, Hotchkiss, Brooks, Wadsworth, and C. P. Smith, presented the memorial of the Chamber of Commerce, praying for a modification of the Usury laws.

The following bills were reported favorably:

By Mr. SPENCER, to increase the number of Trustees of the Atlantic-street Baptist Church, Brooklyn the Orphan Home Society, and the Female Guardian Society.

By Mr. BROOKS, the Brooklyn Water Bill.

By C. P. SMITH, to incorpotate the Atlantic Navigation Company.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. BROOKS, to amend the charter of the Inebriate Asylum.

To authorize the Trustees of Columbia College to sell and hold real estate.

By Mr. RIDER, to incorporate the Staten Island Savings Bank.

Relative to the Flushing Female College.

J. A. SMITH, to authorize payment for labor done and materials furnished on the State Canals.

By Mr. KELLY, amending the law relative to the taxation of incorporated companies.

By Mr. RICHARDSON, to regulate the interest on money notices.

By Mr. SPENCER, to build a residence for the Governor.

By Mr. C. P. SMITH, to change the name of the Cemetery of Evergreens.

Relative to the Assessment and Collection of Taxes in Brooklyn.

Providing for an Election for Register of Deeds in King's County.

A resolution was introduced by Mr. CUYLER repealing the property qualification clause in regard to colored voters in the State Constitution.

The Harbor Commission bill was received from the Assembly and sent to the Governor for signature.

The special order—the case of BABB *vs.* SICKLES—was considered, after which the Senate adjourned.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 13.

Under the general orders, the bills to amend the Brooklyn Firemen's act, and to enable the Brooklyn Court of Sessions to hold terms, were passed.

Mr. VARNUM presented a monster petition, signed by many thousand citizens of New-York, for a sanitary police; also a memorial from RICHARD G. HUNT claiming the seat occupied by ERASTUS W. GLOVER, on the ground that Mr. GLOVER is not a resident of the Assembly District for which he was elected. Laid on the table.

In presenting the memorial Mr. VARNUM stated that he did not believe the memorialist had any good ground for contesting the seat.

Petitions for a prohibitory liquor law; for aid to agricultural Societies, and the Memorial of the Veterans of 1812, asking for relief, were presented.

A resolution for forming a sub-Committee of the Whole as now, as a Standing Committee was called up and adopted.

Notice was given of a bill to authorize the Staten Island Railroad Company to run ferry-boats out of the Twelfth and Nineteenth Wards in New-York.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. MULLIGAN, relative to supplies for the support of the poor in the public institutions of Kings County.

In relation to the election of the Superintendent of the Poor of Kings County.

The former gives the Supervisors power to contract for all supplies.

By Mr. VARNUM, to authorize parties to suits to appear as witnesses in their own behalf or otherwise.

By Mr. GEORGE, prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors to be drank on the premises, and imposing a fine for selling it to apprentices or minors, under eighteen years of age, or giving liquor to intoxicated persons. It authorizes public notices not to sell on the complaint of a wife or other relative of a drunkard. It prevents recovery of debts for liquor, and the bill is, in effect, prohibitory of the sale of liquor.

Mr. FLOYD JONES introduced a resolution declaring it to be inexpedient to present any prohibitory liquor law, but directing the Special Committee on Temperance to prepare a stringent license law. Laid over.

The Indian Bill and papers of last session were taken from the files.

A motion for the appointment of a special Committee of seven in relation to the Code, was laid over. Adjourned.

MR. PETTY'S AMENDED CHARTER.

The amended Charter introduced by Mr. PETTY, for the benefit of the much-abused inhabitants of the City of New-York, provides that the Government shall still continue under the name of "The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York," and by that name have perpetual succession and be able to sue and be sued, &c., &c. It proposes a Board of Councilmen, fifteen in number, to be elected from five Council Districts, and a Board of Aldermen to be elected one from each Ward. Three Councilmen are to be elected at the first election, and then to be classified, one Councilman in each District to be elected annually after the — day of April next. The Aldermen to be elected annually. The Municipal year to commence on the 1st day of July of each year. The Board of Aldermen to originate all money bills, except those provided for by State laws, but the Council Board have power to amend or reject any bill. The respective Boards to hold their sessions monthly, but are restricted to eight days' pay. The Comptroller, Corporation Counsel, Street Commissioner, Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies, City Inspector and a President, Engineer and Commission, (to constitute the Croton Board,) are to be appointed by the Mayor, by and with the advice and consent of the Board of Council.

The remainder of the bill is mainly directory as to the duties of the various heads of the departments, nearly similar in detail to the provisions of the Charter of 1830.

Message of Governor Bissell, of Illinois.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Jan. 13.

Governor BISSELL and Lieutenant-Governor WOOD took the oath of office yesterday.

The Governor, in his inaugural, concurs in the suggestions and recommendations of his predecessor; recommends an amendment of the banking law; also, in connection with the new apportionment of representation in the Legislature, an increase of representatives; considers the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill equivalent to the recognition of Slavery as a leading element in the society of the Republic; states that he has resisted this consummation, and, ever mindful of the value of the Union, the obligations to the Constitution, and the courtesies due to his brethren of the South, he shall continue to resist it to the best of his ability.

New-Jersey Legislature.

TRENTON, Tuesday, Jan. 13.

The Legislature of New-Jersey organized today. A. R. SPEE, Democrat, of Middlesex, was chosen President of the Senate, and Mr. CHAMBERLIN, Democrat, of Hunterdon, Secretary. ANDREW DUTCHER, Democrat, of Mercer, was elected Speaker of the House, and WILLIAM DEHMAN, of Gloucester, Clerk.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 13.

Case No. 33.—*Wesley Williams*, Garishee of EDWARD F. MAHONE, *vs. Hill, McKean & Co.*—Judge CAMPBELL delivered an opinion affirming the judgment of the United States Court of the Middle District of Alabama, with costs and interest.

No. 28.—*Jean Louis Prevost* vs. *Charles K. Greenleaf*, State Treasurer of Louisiana.—Judge TANEY delivered an opinion affirming the judgment of the Supreme Court of Louisiana, with costs.

No. 44 continued.—The argument was concluded by Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON for plaintiff.

No. 45.—*John Browne* vs. *Duchesne*.—Argued for defendant, and submitted on a printed argument for plaintiff.

Large Fire in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Jan. 13.

The lumber yards of Messrs. HERBERT DAVIS & Co., and GAVITT & DUBBIN, on the Schuylkill Canal, were destroyed by fire this morning. The loss is about $60,000. The fire in both cases was the work of an incendiary.

Accident to a Sound Steamer.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Jan. 13.

The steamer *State of Maine* broke her piston last night off Stratford, and was towed into Bridgeport by the steamer *Worcester*, which brought on her passengers, the train arriving here this afternoon.

Marine Disasters.

LOSS OF THE SCHOONER JOHN G. HECKER, ETC.

HALIFAX, Tuesday, Jan. 13.

The schooner *John G. Hecker*, from New-York for London, was abandoned at sea and sunk shortly afterward, on Dec. 22. The captain and crew arrived at St. Thomas on the 26th.

NORFOLK, Tuesday, Jan. 13.

The schooner *Ann Eliza*, from James River, bound for New-York, put in here disabled.

The schooner *John R. Redner*, from Baltimore, bound for New-York, with a cargo of wool, put in leaking.

The schooner *R. C. Stanwood*, from Jamaica, bound for Baltimore, with cargo of logwood and rum, put in disabled.

The Southern Mail.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Jan. 13.

New-Orleans papers of Wednesday have been received. The French steamer *Jacquard* had arrived at New-Orleans.

Amusements.

GERMAN OPERA.—After innumerable disappointments, LORTZING's comic Opera, the "Czar and the Carpenter," was produced here last night. There was a good attendance and the Opera passed off pleasantly.

This is an Opera by a composer who had all the elements of greatness, but who unfortunately was cut off in his career before these elements reached maturity, and blossomed in complete works. LORTZING's ideas have the rare merit of being German, relieved occasionally by a dash of French gaiety, but otherwise essentially Teutonic. There are portions of this comic Opera which have not been excelled on any lyric stage, and there are portions which are emphatically common-place. It is an interesting but unequal work. The plot is familiar to American Theatres, being the same as the "Burgomaster of Saardam."

The performance lacked completeness in almost every essential, but there was a laudable effort on the part of the artists to do the best they could, and such efforts seldom go unrewarded. Some of the concerted pieces were excellently rendered and merited the encore they received. The opera has been effectively placed on the stage, and achieved a decided success.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.—A charming rural piece called "Rachel the Reaper," and founded on a *nouvelette* by CHARLES READE, was produced here on Monday night, and repeated last night with merited applause. It depends mainly on the acting of Miss KEENE and Mr. WHEATLEIGH for the quiet attractiveness which it undoubtedly possesses. In deep-toned pictures of rustic life, Miss KEENE has no equal in New-York. Mr. WHEATLEIGH, as the poor old soldier, *Corporal Patrick*, gave another indication of his versatility and artistic powers. It was a superb performance.

The piece has been placed on the stage with care, and merits success.

BURTON'S THEATRE.—SHAKESPEARE'S comedy of "Much Ado About Nothing," was brought out here last night for the purpose of introducing Mr. BELTON—a Boston artist—to a New-York public. The comedy was feebly cast, and it is unnecessary to say more save as concerns Mr. BELTON. This gentleman is well built, and good looking. He has plenty of dash and spirit and walks the stage as if it belonged to him, planks, nails, gas-lights, orchestra and all. His voice is strong and flexible, and in accordance with Boston fashion he uses it gustily. We are disposed to think that Mr. BELTON is a very valuable addition to Mr. BURTON's company—the extreme mediocrity of which needs some new infusion of talent and youth.

News from Mexico.

MANIFESTO OF ALVAREZ—ENGAGEMENT IN ORIZABA—THE PRONOUNCIAMENTO AT SAN LUIS POTOSI—DEPREDATIONS OF ROBBERS, ETC.

By an arrival at New-Orleans we have Tampico dates to Dec. 26, giving seven days' later advices from the city of Mexico.

Everything was quiet in the city of Mexico. Gen. ALVAREZ had issued a document addressed to the people, declaring his intention to support the Administration of President COMONFORT as the only Government likely to restore peace and prosperity to Mexico.

An engagement had taken place in Orizaba between the Government troops and a revolutionary force, in which the latter were defeated, losing their artillery and munitions of war.

The reëstablishment of peace, says the *Union*, meets the approbation of the inhabitants of Tampico, as it will bind closer the Supreme Government and the frontier States, restore business and offer a better prospect of defence against the incursions of the savages. If these reasons for welcoming the close of a civil war appear less patriotic than selfish, they are at least practical and sensible.

The statement that the capital of San Luis Potosi had pronounced against the General Government is confirmed. The movement took place on the 10th of December, with General CALVO at its head. The brigades of ROSAS and ECHAGARAY, with few exceptions, took part with the pronunciados. A letter states that everything was in disorder, and that the rebels were not strong enough to compel those to join them who did not choose to do so, and that two bodies of troops escaped from the city in the commencement. Governor AGUIRRE had been deposed, and DON JUAN OTHON placed in his stead.

On the 11th ult., DON JOAQUIN ORIHUELA, leader of the revolutionary forces in Peubla, was shot, in accordance with his sentence.

The fate of ORIHUELA is commented on as of absolute necessity to the safety of the country. It is intimated that the Government has hitherto acted with too much leniency, and that the strong arm of the law is required to put down all such nefarious attempts.

A casual correspondent from Tampico writes to the New-Orleans *Picayune* in the following gloomy terms of the condition of commercial affairs:

All intercourse is now closed between this and the interior markets, in consequence of the predatory parties in possession of the roads, clothed with full powers from GARZA to seize and carry into the city of Victoria all merchandise found on the way hence to San Luis Potosi, and some important seizures have actually been made, the goods condemned and sold at public auction to create a fund to raise a force for the express purpose of reoccupying this city. In these matters the commercial men are the only sufferers, because both parties of political disputants invariably count the cost to be incurred during their controversy, from import and international duties, regardless, at the same time, as to the security given to the importer, after they are in possession of his money.

We are now in dread of the return of GARZA to this place, with a force from the North, and should his projected attack on this place be attended with success, we have reason to apprehend that neither life nor property will be safe, unless a powerful barrier is placed against him by a foreign armed force.

Assault on Shipboard.

Captain MAYO, of the ship *Anglo-Saxon*, recently arrived at this port from Calcutta, was arrested yesterday by U. S. Deputy Marshal HORTON, on a charge of having committed a violent assault upon CHRISTIAN PETERSON, the second mate of the vessel. The assault is alleged to have been committed with a marlin-spike. The Captain gave bail in the sum of $1,000, to answer the charge before a U. S. Commissioner.

☞ Dudley Observatory is emphatically in luck. Everybody gives to it; everybody praises it. In addition to all the donations in its aid before reported, the Albany papers add the following:

"WILLIAM H. DE WITT, Esq., of this city, has made another donation of $1,500 to this Institution. ALANSON SUMNER, Esq., of this city, has also contributed $500 to the same object. $35,000, we understand, has been raised since the inauguration in August."

THE SWISS AMONG US.—Some excitement prevails among the Swiss population here, caused by the position of Prussia and Switzerland. No definite organization has been effected, but it is said to be their intention to organize upon receiving information of any overt act on the part of Prussia and provide means to aid their native land.—*Washington Star.*

The sudden close of navigation has left the town of Denton, Md., almost entirely bare of all kinds of groceries and many other articles entering into daily consumption by families.

TWO WEEKS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

ARRIVAL OF THE GEORGE LAW.

$1,269,177 IN TREASURE.

Highly Important Decision in the Supreme Court.

Unconstitutionality of the State Debt.

PUBLIC OPINION AGAINST REPUDIATION.

Exposure of the Lemantour Frauds.

LATER FROM THE SEAT OF WAR IN NICARAGUA.

News from New-Granada and the South Pacific.

PROGRESS OF THE REVOLUTION IN PERU.

The United States Mail steamer *George Law*, WM. LEWIS HERNDON, U. S. N., Commander, from Aspinwall Jan. 4, 5 o'clock A. M., with the mails, passengers and treasure for New-York, brought down by steamer *Sonora*, arrived yesterday morning. All well on board; no sickness among the passengers since their leaving San Francisco.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company steamer *Sonora*, W. F. LAPTIDGE, Commander, sailed from San Francisco on Saturday, Dec. 20, 4 P. M., with 429 passengers, United States mails, and $1,798,252 in treasure on freight, destined as follows: For New-York, $1,252,957; New-Orleans, $40,000; England, $494,055; Panama, $11,240.

DEC. 25—Exchanged signals with Pacific Mail Steamship Company steamer *John L. Stephens*, bound to San Francisco.

Arrived at Acapulco, 28th inst., 5 o'clock A. M., and sailed thence for Panama, 11¼ A. M., same day.

Left in port of Acapulco, ships *Gulf Stream* and *Chariot of Fame*, the latter ship to sail same day for the Chincha Islands—arrived at Panama Jan. 3, 11 o'clock A. M.

U. S. M. steamer *Granada*, A. G. GRAY, Esq., commander, sailed from Aspinwall Jan. 4, at 3 A. M., for Havana, with the mails, passengers and treasure for New-Orleans.

The outward mails, passengers and freight from New-York, per *George Law* Dec. 21, left Panama for San Francisco on board steamer *Golden Gate* Jan. 1, at 6 A. M.—passengers all in good health.

U. S. ship *Independence* and *St. Mary's* were still lying off Panama, and the *Cyane* off Aspinwall. Officers and crews all well.

Health of the Isthmus good. The rains have entirely ceased. Railroad in fine order, the homeward passengers per *George Law* making the transit in a little over three hours.

We are indebted to Mr. HULL, Purser of the *George Law*, to the Atlantic and Pacific Express, and to the Expresses of WELLS, FARGO & Co., G. H. WINES & Co., and FREEMAN & Co., for files of papers received with dispatch.

The most important event which has occurred in California since the departure of the last steamer, has been the decision of the Supreme Court, upon the unconstitutionality of a bill making an appropriation of $100,000 for the construction of a wagon-road across the Sierra Nevada, which bill was passed on the 8th of April, 1855. The ground upon which the Supreme Court's decision is rendered, is that the Constitution expressly prohibits the State from contracting any indebtedness exceeding the amount of $300,000, unless the bill making any further appropriations should be submitted to the people, and be ratified by them. The decision affects equally the question of the constitutionality of all the bills by which indebtedness has been created since the prescribed limit was reached—and the effect of the decision has been to a great extent to stop the sale of the bonds of San Francisco. The general sentiment of the people is against repudiation, and the press is unanimous upon this point. A bill, it is expected, will be passed, as soon as the Legislature meets, in which the whole of the present State indebtedness will be submitted to the people, and indorsed by them.

The Legislature will convene on the 5th of January. The various Senatorial aspirants are striving, by every means known to politicians, to secure their own election. It is probable the whole matter will be decided by caucus. The prominent candidates are WM. M. GWIN, DAVID C. BRODERICK, MILTON S. LATHAM, JOHN B. WELLER, J. W. DENNER, J. W. MCCORKLE and STEPHEN J. FIELD. There is a strong feeling among the people, however, in favor of the selection of two new men.

The official vote of California is as follows: BUCHANAN, 51,985; FILLMORE, 35,113; FREMONT 20,399.

There is a favorable prospect of the speedy commencement of the railroad between Oakland and Stockton.

A disease, called the putrid sore-throat, has prevailed considerably in different portions of the State, and has been particularly fatal among children.

CHARLES BLAIR has been convicted in the District Court, of Shasta County, of the murder of a Chinaman, and has been sentenced to be hung.

Some fine cotton has been grown on the rancho of Major P. B. READING, in Shasta County.

A paper mill is about being started in Marin County.

The copper mine of Mr. RODGERS, of Hope Valley, near the summit of the Sierra Nevada, proves to be very rich.

A convention of colored people has been held in Sacramento, for the purpose of taking measures to endeavor to obtain a release from their disability to give evidence in courts of justice against white men.

In Oregon Gulch, Butte County, there are four quartz mills in operation. The average yield is about sixty dollars a ton.

A discovery of quartz has been recently made at Mokelumne Hill, which "prospects" $350 per ton.

The City of San Francisco has been unusually quiet during the fortnight, and we have little of a purely local character to chronicle that can be regarded as of more than ordinary interest.

Further extensive sales of real estate in the city have been made at prices which show an evident desire to invest in this description of property.

A number of clipper vessels had arrived, but their cargoes have mostly been stored.

Recent disclosures have been made, which show that the amount of wretchedness and poverty existing in some parts of San Francisco, is scarcely exceeded by that of the purlieus of the larger Atlantic cities. Many ricketty old buildings in the alleys and streets under Telegraph Hill, are found to be tenanted promiscuously by the vilest and most degraded of the human species. Crime and destitution, and suffering, here reign supreme, and call for the exercise of the strictest surveillance of the Police, as well as for the aid of the charitable.

A grand banquet was given by many of the prominent citizens to Consul DILLON, on the evening of the 16th.

The new Municipal administration of San Francisco, inaugurated by the people, works admirably, and its beneficial results are already apparent.

Great excitement was occasioned by the arrest in San Francisco of JOSE Y. LIMANTOUR, whose claim to immense property in San Francisco was confirmed by the United States Land Commission, on a charge of perjury. He is now in custody.

An interesting kidnapping case was heard on the 18th December, before the Fourth District Court. An Indian girl was stolen from a gentleman in San Francisco, who sued out a writ of *habeas corpus* commanding a negro woman to produce the child in Court. This was refused, the woman swearing that the girl was not in her possession. The Judge decided that he could not determine the right of custody without the presence of the child. The matter has been laid before the Grand Jury.

Treasure List of United States Mail Steamer George Law.

Am. Ex. B'k	$48,000	Manning Stanw'd & Co.	6,000
At. & Pa'c Ex. Co.	3,000	Myer Levy & Co.	1,000
W. T. Coleman & Co.	25,906	New'm'n, Spalding Co.	10,000
Drexel & Co.	378,000	Order	2,000
Dun'n, Sherman & Co	20,749	James Patrick	2,000
J. Durand & Co.	7,029	G. Rosenstock	1,000
Freeman & Co.	13,500	Ross, Falconer & Co.	1,000
Jonas Heller	5,000	Reward & Co.	17,000
Hamberger & Bro.	12,000	J. Strauss, Bro & Co.	10,000
Wm. Hogg & Co.	100,000	Henry Stuyvesant	1,000
Howland & Aspinwall	29,94-	E. A. Stein & Co.	13,000
L. von Hoffman & Co.	13,000	Wm Sellmann & Co.	10,000
Howes & Crowell	10,000	Schell & Bro.	11,000
Wm. Heller & Co.	13,400	Thain & Mallison	10,000
Aaron Jacobs & Co.	15,500	J. B. Webb	12,067
Eugene Kelly & Co.	86,500	Wolfe Bros. & Unz	10,000
J Landsburger & Co.	10,000	G. H. Wines & Co.	14,000
Metropolitan Bank	100,000	Wells, Fargo & Co.	30,580
Total from San Francisco			$1,269,177
FROM ASPINWALL.			
Dimon & Phelps	$10,000	S. Landsburger & Co.	2,000
Brown Bros. & Co.	4,678	H. Underwood	500
Total			$1,286,177

HIGHLY IMPORTANT DECISION OF THE SUPREME COURT OF CALIFORNIA.

Unconstitutionality of the Wagon-Road Act—The State Debt Invalid—Public Opinion Strong Against Repudiation.

The most important events which have taken place in California, since our last advices, are certain decisions rendered by the Supreme Court of the State, which affect many millions of money, and perhaps the credit and character of the country itself.

The chief of this class of decisions concerns the constitutionality and validity of the State Debt, which at this time amounts to upwards of $3,000,000. The question arose in a case where an injunction was sought to be got against the Wagon-Road Comissioners proceeding to enter into any contract in terms of what is called the Wagon-Road Act, passed by the last Legislature, whereby an appropriation of $100,000 was made for the construction of a wagon road from the Sierra Nevada to the Sacramento Valley. The Supreme Court laid down the principle that, by the Constitution of California, no debt could be contracted by the State, exceeding the amount of $300,000, over and above her annual revenue, unless previously the sum and the purposes to which it was to be applied, were submitted to the direct vote of the people. This provision is found in the 8th Article of the Constitution. As none of the existing funded or floating State debt, has been submitted to the popular action in terms of this article, the whole amount, except $300,000, is virtually declared unconstitutional and invalid. Thus the question of "repudiation" has been stirred, and a keen discussion upon it is everywhere taking place.

The press, as will be seen from extracts which we publish below, almost unanimously scout the idea of repudiation. The following is:

THE DECISION.

The People vs. *J. Neely Johnson et al.*—This was a Bill in Equity filed in the Court below

in the decision itself have we found a publish[illegible] comment which could be construed in such a manner. And we doubt if the authors of the opinion would be pleased at being classed with the defenders of repudiation.

We trust that the tone of the remarks of the public press on this matter will have a mitigating influence on the effect of the decision on our credit at the East. Of the *legality* of the deeds on there can be no question, much as we may deplore its results. For these results there is a remedy, though a somewhat tardy one, and we have little doubt that it will be apt [illegible]. The whole question will come for decision before the people.

From the San Francisco Herald.

From present appearances it is not too much to assume that there will not be a single paper in the State which will advocate repudiation, and if the newspapers be what they ought to be and what we have no doubt they are, the reflex of the sentiments of the people, no fears need be entertained for the result. Of course this decision will be seized upon by speculators, both here and in the Eastern States, to depreciate our credit and run down our securities to the lowest point, and many will be the bitter taunt that will be applied, for interested purposes, to Californis and Californians. This cannot be helped; we will have to endure it all for a short time, but we would at the same time advise the holders of our State indebtedness, both here and in the Eastern States, not to suffer themselves to be caught in the meshes that will be spread for them by financial "Bears." Upon a calm review of the subject, it will be perceived that there is not the slightest ground for apprehension. The interest due on our bonds on the 1st of January has been forwarded to New York. The Legislature will convene on the 1st of January. This will be one of the first subjects that will come up for discussion. A [illegible] will be passed by them submitting the question of assuming the entire debt (exclusive of the $300,000 allowed by the Constitution) to the people at the next general election, and of the result of that election we will not permit ourselves for a moment to doubt. The only disastrous consequences that can ensue is the non-payment of the next July interest. The question, according to the Constitution, cannot be submitted to the people except at a *general* election, and as that general election takes place (September, 1857,) the State Treasurer cannot assume the responsibility of paying the interest on a debt which has been virtually declared illegal by the County Courts. It is possible that should the question be submitted to the people, some individuals will be found to go for repudiation, but then will be in a very small minority. We have the following the example of Mississippi. That State has not yet recovered from the effects of the repudiation of its debt. On the Continent of Europe, or among its sister States, five hundred dollars could not be raised for any purpose on the credit of Mississippi. There is no State in the Union in which foreign capital is more needed than in California. We want it to develope the immense resources of our State—to construct railroads and carry on works of internal improvement. If we repudiate, we can never expect to get up our credit again, and the blighting effects of our dishonesty will be felt here for centuries to come. The people of California will have to look this matter boldly in the face. It is a serious matter, and one upon which not only our good name, but our future prosperity depends. Of the correctness of the decision no doubt can be entertained. It is better that it should come now than two or five years from hence, when our debt would be much larger. The same decision would have been delivered years ago if the question was brought before the Supreme Court. It was never submitted for adjudication except in the case of the Wagon-Road bill.

From the same paper.

We are in favor of paying to the last cent the indebtedness already contracted by the State or in its name; and so the Supreme Court urges upon the Legislature and the people. But we are in favor, as our columns will show, of proceeding for the future upon the constitutional providing for the debts contracted by taxation, and economizing the expenditures of Government, so that the taxes will be sufficient to pay the necessary expenses of Government, not of living from hand to mouth, and by the use of issues of scrip, taken at a depreciated rate; by which the policy of the expectant heir is illustrated in his dealings with the usurer.

We hope the next Legislature will do its duty; that its session will be short and its expenditures moderate; that it will provide the means of getting along for the future and redeeming every honorable (whether strictly legal or not) obligation in the past.

The decision of the Supreme Court does not necessarily affect the bonds. It is not decided in that case that bonds issued under the seal of the State, and after an Act of the Legislature, and not yet due, in the hands of an innocent purchaser, would be invalid. If the Legislature had a right to incur a debt to the extent of $300,000, then after the bonds were issued with all of the indicia and marks of authenticity upon them, we do not see how a purchaser of such bonds could be held to inquire whether they were issued as a part of the authorized indebtedness or not; nor has the Supreme Court decided this question, or, according to our reading of its opinion, even intimated anything impeaching the right of the holder.

From the San Francisco Chronicle.

The decision is a virtual repudiation of the entire State debt, with the exception of $300,000. The effect of this in New-York and in Europe with respect to our State credit and securities, may be imagined. Mississippi and others set the example. There is a great wrong somewhere. It certainly is not in the Supreme Court. There is no question as to the soundness of their decision. The wrong has been done by the Legislatures which have incurred the liabilities, and has been continued by interested parties who have sedulously kept back all legal investigations and decisions upon the question, as the Supreme Court intimates. However severely and disastrously this decision may fall upon individuals and upon State credit, it is founded upon substantial law, if not justice. The framers of the Constitution meant to avoid repudiation by preventing the formation of a State debt. The debates in the Convention which framed the Constitution show this. The Constitution plainly says that a certain thing shall not be done, and ever since the Legislatures of the State have been doing that very forbidden thing, and those interested have been preventing the decision of the question by the court which alone is the proper interpreter of the Constitution. But it has come at last, and the State of California now stands side by side with her Democratic sister Mississippi, a repudiator of her own paper, a violator of her Legislative pledges, which are all Democratic, made in violation of her Constitutional provisions were not of party origin.

There is one way now by which justice may be done to the holders of State securities, the State's reputation saved from ruin, and yet the Constitution not be violated. There is not an ordinately honest man in the State who will not say that the people of the State should redeem all the paper issued by their servants, their agents, the men whom they have elected and deputed to act for them. If these agents have violated their trust, certainly they who have credited the State in good faith, should not be made alone to suffer, while the people of the State would enjoy the benefits, and refuse to pay anything in return. Such a repudiation would be a disgrace never to be wiped out.

The Legislature should next do what its predecessors should have done before in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution—submit the question to the people of the State. They will not repudiate, unless they have less sense of honesty than we accord them. A plain, blunt refusal to pay debts when we possess the ability, and know that we justly owe them, is the depth of moral degradation. We do not believe that the people of California are ready to be ranked as a commonwealth of swindlers. The com[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [

it which treats upon the questions pending between the United States and New-Granada caused quite a flurry here among a class of *petits maîtres* in Panama facetiously denominated *fashibles*, and also considerable commotion in a little coterie that basks beneath the benignant smiles that illumine the handsome face of Her Britannic Majesty's Consul. Every Panameño is a devoted lover of his nationality, but there are many among the most intelligent who acknowledge the difficulties in the way of its maintenance. The resources of the State are insufficient to meet the cost of a good Government, and the National Congress is better disposed to draw money from the Isthmus than it is to afford any for its governance. In fact, it draws the whole of the railroad and mail tax, amounting to about $50,000 yearly, which ought to go towards the protection of the transit route. Both the *Panameño* and the *Centinela* review the Message, and of course protest strongly against the demands and positions of the President. The *Panameño* says, what is perhaps true, that there was nothing of premeditation in the massacre of the 15th April; that it was caused by the maltreatment of a native by a passenger, because the former insisted upon payment for his fruit; but acknowledges that every foreigner coming into the country, or *in transitu*, is entitled to protection; that such protection was not given on the occasion referred to, and that consequently New-Granada is responsible to the United States in damages. It thinks the whole matter, as well as the mail-tax question, might be easily resolved, were the United States actuated by a spirit of justice and right in the premises—but contends that our Government is making the April massacre a pretext to force concessions from New-Granada which she ought not and cannot grant. It disputes the right of the treaty-making power or of Congress to alienate any portion of the national territory, or to grant municipal control, which amounts to nearly the same thing, to any foreign nation over it. For my own part, I do not believe the Government of New-Granada, if disposed, could safely grant such concessions as the United States have probably demanded. A revolution would undoubtedly sweep out of power any administration that should attempt them. I believe, if our Government acts with the firmness indicated in the President's message, which it undoubtedly should do, forcible possession will have to be taken of the transit route.

It is to be hoped, also, that the President has demanded the trial and punishment of the stupid Governor, FRANCISCO FABREGA, whose cowardice and indifference were the principal causes of the great loss of life. It is a well attested fact that when he arrived on the ground with his negro police, the *riot* was at an end; and that up to that time, not more than one or two persons had been sacrificed by the mob. But FABREGA, under the plea that shots had been fired from the freight-house, by the passengers, ordered his armed police to take possession of it, and they began the work of firing upon the building, filled, as it was, with men, women and children. It was then that the negroes of the Cienega, supposing, and properly so, that they had the countenance of the Governor, commenced a regular slaughter, by which fifteen or twenty persons fell, and a systematic sack of the dépôt, shops, and hotels. It is something new in military science for a commander to defend his friends by assisting the enemy to shoot them down. There are also several white villains swaggering about Panama, who doubtless took advantage of the Governor's stupid order, to wreak their vengeance upon "los Yankees." They also need a few feet of hemp. For several days after the massacre the negroes of the Cienega were selling, in the public streets, watches, jewelry, clothing and effects of the passengers, of which they had robbed them; and it was a fact known to the Governor and every one, that in a house outside the walls there were rooms full of trunks, and carpet-bags, partly filled with goods, which the negroes continued to peddle out up to the arrival of the *St. Mary's*, without a single step being taken by FABREGA to reclaim the property, or to punish the robbers and murderers.

In Cuba, Mexico, and in fact, in all Spanish America, the provincial governors are generally petty tyrants, whom the Central Government has to coax and flatter, but whom they seldom dare punish. Thus, these men, having no masters, and not knowing the meaning of the word patriotism care nothing for the consequences of their acts to their country, so long as they can fill their pockets or satisfy their revenges. It is right, of course that the national treasury should be made to respond to the sufferers in such cases, but a severe personal castigation of the offenders would go far towards lessening the evils which our countrymen are too often called upon to endure, without redress, in these countries.

Hon. ISAAC E. MORSE, U. S. Special Commissioner to Bogota, left Aspinwall for Carthagena Dec. 24, and arrived there on the 26th. He will reach Bogota about Jan. 10.

The New-Granadian Congress will assemble at Bogota on Feb. 1, and it is not probable Mr. MORSE will effect anything before its convocation. Mr. BOWLIN, when the last mail left, on the 10th, had made no progress towards the settlement of the difficulties. Several angry notes are said to have passed between him and POMBO, Secretary of State, and it was apprended by some that he might break off all negotiation before the arrival of Mr. MORSE. Mr. M. spent a couple of days here, and visited the Islands in the Bay. He does not appear to be much of a TALLEYRAND in diplomacy—evidently holding the opinion that there should be nothing secret in that science, and is extremely egotistical. But his line of conduct is undoubtedly squarely charted out to him by Mr. MARCY—so that these drawbacks will not probably materially affect his mission. In one particular his appointment is a happy one. He speaks French fluently, and gets along tolerably well in Spanish. No man should occupy a diplomatic or consular post who is unable to speak the language of the country to which he is sent.

The sloop-of-war *St. Mary's* will go to Nicaragua as soon as the *Decatur* arrives from San Francisco to relieve her, which will be in about six weeks. From thence she will probably visit Callao, but must shortly go into dock at Mare Island, California, as she is rotten and leaky. Her supplies, and also those of the *Independence*, arrived out across the Isthmus in good order. The following is a list of her new officers:

CHARLES H. DAVIS, Captain; J. S. MAURY, Lieutenant; D. P. McCORKLE, Lieutenant; T. T. HOUSTON, Lieutenant; Ed. McD. REYNOLDS, Lieutenant of Marines; William H. WARD, Master; J. W. TAYLOR, Surgeon; W. A. INGERSOLL, Purser; S. KENNEDY, Assistant Surgeon; J. G. MITCHELL, Passed Midshipman; C. F. THOMAS, Passed Midshipman; L. R. FITCH, Midshipman; J. G. MOSELY, Midshipman; P. J. MILLER, Boatswain; L. K. ELLIS, Gunner; E. A. CASSIDY, Carpenter; H. W. FRANKLIN, Sailmaker; P. QUARTOFF, Purser's Clerk.

Her British Majesty's ship *Monarch*, 84, and corvette *Pearl*, 21, went to sea on the 28th, immediately on the arrival of the British mail. It is reported they are bound south to blockade Peruvian ports, with a view to enforce the payments of interest on British bonds. I believe the Peruvian Government has not been very regular lately in these payments, but nevertheless the rumor is possibly incorrect.

A splendid ball was given to the officers of the ships-of-war in port on the 22d. The subscription list was headed by the British Consul. He first intended it solely for Admiral BRUCE and his command. But many of the natives, who were called British lion such a special mark of their favor, particularly as he had been growling a great deal lately at the dilatoriness of Señor POMBO in forking over the needful due his mistress, and was even threatening a blockade of the New-Granadian ports. And so the Yankees were graciously permitted to lend their assistance to the fund, and Brother Jonathan was let in. It was refreshing to see the stars and stripes, the cross of St. George, and the flag of New-Granada lovingly entwined; but in view of the fact that both nations have quite an account to balance with this country, one could not avoid the reflection that the embrace was something akin to that of a grizzly, when he hugs an unfortunate lamb to his bosom, or of a boa-constrictor who twines himself about a horse, in the way you have seen it represented in the elegant wood-cuts of the New-England Primer. But, nevertheless, the ball was a very pretty one, and was highly enjoyed by the starry-eyed Señoritas, and the gallant officers who confessed to their beauty and charms.

Z. B. CAVERLY, Esq., Secretary of the American Legation to Peru, with his lovely wife, were detained here a fortnight, and sailed for Callao in the British steamer of the 30th. Mr. CAVERLY's friends will be glad to hear that his health, which was very bad, has greatly improved since he left New-York. I am gratified to hear that the petition for the removal of Hon. J. RANDOLPH CLAY, United States Minister to Peru, purporting to emanate from the Americans at Lima and Callao, failed of its end. It was taken to Washington by Dr. PETER SMITH, of San Francisco celebrity, and a German Jew by the name of LOMER, a Chinese slave-trader at Lima. Mr. CLAY has been our representative for the past nine years, greatly to the credit of our country and to the acceptance of the more respectable of its citizens residing in Peru.

The schooner *Caroline*, which left New-York on on the 15th, arrived at Aspinwall on the 28th, bringing ten days' later news from the States.

The American propeller *Columbus*, Capt. Dow, belonging to the Railroad Company, left here for Salvador and Costa Rica on the 21st. She will bring back a cargo for New-York, to go by way of Aspinwall.

Panama is excessively dull and quiet. The rains have ceased and the railroad is in excellent order.

Our dates from Bogota are to the 11th December, and from Carthagena to the 26th. The Republic is in a complete state of tranquillity. The cholera had broken out in Rio Hache, but was not very fatal. General CORTEZ, from Mexico, who has been paying SANTA ANNA a visit at Turbaco, had gone to Europe, it is reported, to ask for Spanish assistance in crushing out COMONFORT, and restoring the immunities of the church.

Orders had arrived out to the British Admiral at Jamaica to blockade the ports of New-Granada, Panama and Aspinwall, excepted on account of the non-settlement of the Mackintosh Claim. The order would be carried into effect immediately.

Señor POMBO, Secretary of State, had refused to refund $122,235 78, which sum was levied upon and paid by passengers to and from California between January, 1850, and December, 1853.

AMOS CORWINE, Esq., received his exequatur as Consul by the last mail from Bogota. It was supposed it would be denied him on account of his recommendation as Commissioner, that the United States seize upon the transit route.

I notice, since my return here, that Mr. WELLS' New-Granada Canal Company, for opening the dike from Carthagena to the Magdalene River, has turned and gone to the dogs, and that a suit has been commenced against some of the stockholders for swindling. I also notice a whitewashing card of Mr. HENRY WELLS in the TIMES. I am not disposed to dig up dead men's bones; but I cannot help reminding the innocent flats who were gulled by the magnificent programme of this concern, and have, consequently, lost their money, that I warned them against this bogus concern in season, through the columns of the TIMES. To my stat ment, that the estimates of the Company were not half large enough for the completion of the work—that not a shovel of earth had been removed, and that I had no faith in the Company, Mr. WELLS, in a card, indignantly dissented, calling me a wiseacre, and using other sarcastic language. But I have always found these quiet warnings of the newspapers to have but little weight with a class of addle-pated small capitalists, that abound in every large city. They imagine because a man makes a great spread in the world that he must be a a pattern of astuteness and honesty. They love to be cheated by such fellows. F. W. R.

INTERESTING FROM CENTRAL AMERICA.

The War in Nicaragua—Repulse of the Allies by Gen. Walker at St. George—Strength of the Allies—Position of the Contending Forces—Walker at Ometepe attacked by Indians—Costa Rican account of the loss of the Once de Abril—Walker's men Hemmed in at Granada—Desertions—Official Dispatches—The Nicaragua Transit Interrupted, &c.

The steamship *Orizaba* from San Juan del Sur, on the 8th December, arrived at San Francisco on the 19th. Her advices, therefore, are four days later than those received in New-York. The only news not previously reported, we find in the following paragraphs:

"General WALKER's army were at Rivas, and that place was being fortified. Garrisons were being established and fortified at San Juan del Sur, and Virgin Bay."

Under the head of "the very latest," we read in the California *Alta*:

"On the 6th, Gen. WALKER went up to Rivas with a portion of the new recruits and his main army, in all consisting of 450 men, for the purpose of attacking the enemy posted at that place, to the number of 600 strong. On the next night he was attacked at St. George, on the Lake Shore, and repulsed the enemy with no loss to his own forces."

Our dates from Punta Arenas are up to the 17th Dec. CANAS, commander of the Costa Rican forces against WALKER, was near or in Rivas on the 12th, with 600 men. WALKER had 400 men at St. George, a mile or two from Rivas, and CANAS wrote that he should attack the Americans the next day, unless WALKER took the initiative.

The whole allied force against the filibusters now in the field, according to Costa Rican papers, is about 2,000 men—500 more from Salvador and 500 from Costa Rica would enter Nicaragua immediately. WALKER's whole available force was not reckoned to exceed 800.

The *Boletin Ofictal* contains columns of names of contributors in money, horses, mules, clothing and provisions for the Costa Rican force. Woman and children, and every class of society, figure in the list. The Punta Arenas and other papers claim that WALKER is on his last legs, and that the war is virtually ended.

From a private letter written before the departure of the *Joseph Hewitt*, which left Punta Arenas on Dec. 11, the Panama *Star and Herald* learns that the post had just arrived from Nicaragua, bringing letters from Gen. BELLOSO to Gen. CANAS.

The first is dated Massaya, Nov. 27, 1856, and informs Gen. CANAS that the writer (Gen. BELLOSO) had been at Granada on the previous day, that the city was reduced to ashes, and that 200 Yankees remained shut up in the church of Guadaloupe. On being called upon to surrender they arrogantly refused. On the next day "St. Peter," a very large gun, was to make them flee, and this was expected to be the last of them. After this job was concluded, a force was to be left in Granada, another in Massaya, and the bulk of the army, under Gens. PAREDES and MARTINES, was to be marched to operate with Gen. CANAS, against San Juan del Sur and Virgin Bay.

The next letter is dated Granada, Dec. 1. At this time the Church was not yet taken, though the General was momentarily in expectation of that event. He states the number of fillibusters who had fallen since the 24th to be three hundred, and that the loss of the allied was small.

Private letters state that the Indians on the Island of Ometepe had risen against WALKER, and killed fifteen of his men. A General FRAE, or some such name, (for the MSS. is illegible,) had to make his escape in a canoe. The Indians had taken to the woods, having no more ammunition. WALKER, with 150 men, had attempted to retake Granada from the lake, but failed in his attempt.

COSTA RICAN ACCOUNT OF THE ONCE DE ABRIL IN THE RECENT NAVAL ENGAGEMENT.

From the Boletin Oficial, Dec. 13.

It is our painful task this week to have to announce the loss of the *Once de Abril*, so recently fitted as a war vessel for the protection of our coast. Our readers will recollect that the ill-fated vessel left Punta Arenas, barely a month ago, carrying with her reinforcements for General CANAS' army; unhappily she did not appear off San Juan del Sur, until after General CANAS had evacuated that place, hence neither men nor supplies have ever reached that officer, and we much fear the greater portion of the brave volunteers, who so cheerfully enrolled themselves to fight their country's cause on terra firma, have met an unlooked for and untimely death. Full particulars have not reached us, but from all we can glean it would appear, whilst engaged in combat with the piratical schooner *San José*, the *Once de Abril* took fire and blew up, sending into eternity all on board, save 41, who were picked up by their opponent. Of this number 30 appear to have escaped injury, the others were more or less wounded—all are said to have been landed and removed to Virgin Bay, where they remain prisoners of war.

We hold it to be a most fortunate circumstance that General CANAS should have formed so early a junction with our allies—had he not done so, his own situation would have been a most perilous one, for we must not forget, that after defeating the enemy on the 12th, and retreating, as he did, upon Rivas on the 13th, he must have been in great want of all the munitions of war.

When the fight commenced the *Once de Abril* labored under the greatest possible disadvantages, arising from the crowded state of her decks, and the impossibility of manœuvering or of working her guns effectively, and doubtless to these causes may be attributed the sad calamity.

OFFICIAL ACCOUNT OF THE PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

In order to keep our readers acquainted with the operations of the war, we feel ourselves authorized in giving them below:

General José María Cañas.

DEAR FRIEND AND COUNTRYMAN:—WALKER having been routed in this town returned to Granada with 264 men, and a considerable number of wounded. The first thing this wretched usurper did, was to embark all his wounded, movables and everything he has stolen, sending them to the island of Ometepe, in the lake of Nicaragua, and having likewise himself embarked, he left orders for the destruction of that beautiful town. His hirelings executed his orders, and Granada is now one heap of ruins, Guadulupe-street and a block round the square being all that is left unburnt. On being informed of this, in concert with the other Generals, I ordered the advance of the allied army on that place, and yesterday I reconnoitred, in person, the situation of our troops and also that of the enemy's forces, and I found that the enemy is very disadvantageously placed, being confined to the centre of the town, without any mode of escape, so that they are reduced to the necessity of surrendering or dying where they are.

They are likewise cut off from receiving any further supplies of men or provisions that may come by water, as the steamers cannot approach the wharf without danger, and even in the event of landing they could not communicate with the town, as our troops occupy the beach and the walls of Guadalupe Church.

I may inform you at the same time that a part of the allied forces occupy the San Francisco quarter, adjoining the walls of the houses occupied by the enemy.

On my arrival at Granada I saw one of the steamers start in the direction of Virgin Bay, and I presume she has gone to bring the fillibuster force from there and from San Juan del Sur, to assist them in their present struggle.

It is therefore necessary that you investigate the point with all dispatch, and should those places be unoccupied you should march, in conjunction with General JEREZ, and take possession of them, as the present opportunity should not be lost. According to information I have received, WALKER himself is shut up within the town, and it may probably be the case, from the fact of the obstinate resistance of the enemy, and the return of the steamer in which he went away. Should it be so, I consider the war at an end. The loss which the allied army has suffered during the siege, up to the present time, is very small, the enemy having had a greater amount of killed. In the Guadalupe Church alone he lost about 50 men.

Hoping you are well, I remain, &c.,

RAMON BELLOSO.

LATEST NEWS FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

The *Boletin Oficial* of Costa Rica, of Dec. 13, gives the following as the latest news:

News from Rivas is to Dec. 5. WALKER, with 400 men, arrived at San Jorje, one league from Rivas, and prepared to attack the division under Gen. CANAS. Only a few skirmishes with the advanced guards had taken place. CANAS had 600 men, who were in good health, and well supplied with munitions of war and provisions.

WALKER, in one of the lake steamers, was constantly on the move between Virgin Bay, Ometepe and Granada. According to the most reliable accounts, the forces of WALKER consisted of 160 men in Virgin Bay, 40 men in a hotel near San Juan, 150 in the steamers, 50 guarding 300 wounded and sick in Ometepe. This force, with 250 lost in Massaya, and 580 in Granada, constitutes all his force, not reckoning those at Castillo, or on the river.

On the 1st of December 200 men remained, hemmed in, in the ruins of the church of Guadalupe, in Granada, who fought with desperation, and were without water, and had to subsist on their horses. They obstinately refused quarter, though offered to them by General BELLOSO.

Of the crew of the *Once de Abril*, only forty-eight reached San Juan alive, five died next day, and thirty were sent prisoners to Virgin Bay. Of the crew of the *San José*, 19 out of 33 were either killed or wounded.

WALKER's forces are said to be very badly off, having nothing but a little beef (without any salt) to eat, in consequence many are dying of dysentery and other complaints of the climate.

DESERTERS FROM WALKER'S ARMY—THEIR DISTRESSED CONDITION.

From the Panama Star and Herald.

For the last few months every vessel arriving from Punta Arenas and other Central American ports on the Pacific has brought to this place one or more destitute men, deserters from the army of Mr. WALKER, who invariably state that they were induced by the false representations made to them by WALKER's agents in the United States to go out to Nicaragua, some as settlers, with promises of grants of land, others of mechanical employment, and not a few allured by the mining prospects held out by WALKER's decoy ducks; but all of whom found, on reaching the country, that they were forced under pain of death to join his ranks. These men, of course, generally take the first opportunity of escaping from the tyrant's bondage, and prefer the risk of falling into the enemies hands to remaining WALKER's slaves, subject to every species of hardship, and compelled to take part in a cause for which they have no sympathy. Such are the great majority of the "Walker men" who arrive at this port, and such, we are informed by those who have visited the Central American ports, are the poor fellows who are found there, unable to get away and living on the charity of the residents.

Those who have come down here have been most kindly passed over the Railroad by the Company to Aspinwall, where they either find employment, or are enabled to work their way home in the steamers or sailing vessels.

The sad condition of these unfortunate men, and the probability that many more will, under like circumstances, be thrown among us, calls loudly for the interference of the United States Government to put a stop to the nefarious practices of WALKER's press-gang, and protect its citizens from being imposed upon in a manner which not only trifles with the lives of individuals but brings the whole nation into disrepute. An immediate stop should be put to this nefarious practice which results in death, starvation, or abject want to the poor victims of WALKER's misrepresentations. It should be known that the case of these men is one in which the United States Consul cannot officially interfere, he has no power either to pass them home, or to relieve them on behalf of his Government, though in his private capacity he affords them every assistance in his power; but considering the circumstance, it appears to be one of those peculiar cases for which the Government might grant extraordinary powers for the relief of its deceived and distressed citizens.

THE NICARAGUA TRANSIT INTERRUPTED.

The steamship *Thames* reached Aspinwall from San Juan del Norte on the 22d December. No tidings of WALKER had been received at San Juan for some days before her departure. WALKER had appropriated the steamers on the lake and river to his own use. SCOTT had quarrelled with him and stopped running on the river. The fleet was beginning to leave; all are soon to go. The *Impertenue* had left for home; the *Arrogant* and *Archer* are soon to follow, and the *Cossack* and *Tartar* have gone to Jamaica.

IMPORTANT FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

Progress of the Revolution in Peru.

ADDRESS OF VIVANCO—MANIFESTO FROM THE NATIONAL CONVENTION—MOVEMENTS OF ECHENIQUE—CONFLICT AT ARICA—RESULT OF THE EXPEDITION SENT TO CAPTURE THE APURIMAC.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

PANAMA, Saturday, Jan. 3, 1857.

The revolution in Peru against CASTILLA and his Government is rapidly gaining ground. Our newspaper dates are to the 11th December—letters to the 12th. After the *Apurimac* and *Loa* had declared in favor of the revolution, Gen. VIVANCO issued an address to the people of Peru, in which they are told they are being ground to dust beneath the heel of the despot—that religion and public morality are suffering—and that the country is going to the dogs generally. Of course he promises all sorts of benefits to the people if they will join his standard.

On the other hand, the National Convention at Lima has issued a long manifesto, telling what that body and the Dictator have done and are doing for the prosperity of the country—praising the army for its valor, and recounting the glories of the battle of the Palms (in which, by the way, 5,000 men on each side *fought* two days at such a distance that spectators from Lima occupied a safe position between the two armies)—counseling the people to frown upon the factions, and promising the latter speedy annihilation.

All sorts of pretexts are given in different parts of the country by the leaders for the present outbreak. Some affirm that the despotism of CASTILLA led to it; others, that the priests are dissatisfied with the new Constitution, which makes them partially amenable to the civil law; while others again attribute it to the tyranny of CASTILLA's lieutenants—the Provincial Governors. All these things undoubtedly help it along. But in my last I touched upon some of the main reasons for dissatisfaction with CASTILLA's Government. There are three causes for the revolutions which have afflicted Peru latterly, that I have not touched upon, and these are the three islands that constitute almost its sole revenue—the Chinchas. So long as the guano lasts there will be continual struggles among the different factions and clans for the fingering of the spoils. Take away these stealings, and revolution would be no longer a chronic disease in Peru. Almost the whole country is now in arms. In the south of the republic the people are pronouncing in favor of VIVANCO; in many places north of Callao for ECHINIQUE. In Lambyeque the people had had a conflict with a company of forty Government infantry and a picket of horse beating them. Casma, Trujello, Huanchaco, Ocho, and Paita, all ports north of Callao, had raised the standard of revolt. In Paita, on the 16th, when the British steamer touched in, she found cannon planted on the beach to prevent the landing of Government troops, which it was supposed she had on board.

Gen. ECHINIQUE, with many of his adherents, was at Valparaiso the 1st of December, but they were preparing to return to Peru. If he shall join his interests with VIVANCO, the chances are that CASTILLA will have to succumb. He cannot rely upon his soldiers,—if a single regiment is excepted. He is reported to have said that if he cannot put down the revolution, he will shut himself up in the fortification at Callao and defend himself to the last.

I gave you in my last the particulars of the loss to the Government of the *Apurimac*, 48-gun steam frigate, and *Loa*, both of which had pronounced for VIVANCO. These two vessels entered the port of Arica on the 26th November, and summoned it to surrender. Just as the people were about to comply with the demand, two companies of the Ayacucho division—government troops—entered the town, and a conflict ensued between them and sixty-five men sent on shore by the *Apurimac*. Seventeen were killed and thirty-four wounded on both sides, the victory being with the naval force. The *Loa* fired four shots into the town, and was prevented from doing further damage by H. B. M. ship *Tribune*, which was in the bay. On the 28th the *Apurimac* and *Loa* sailed with four of the officers and twenty of the soldiers of the Ayacuchos, and were at Islay at last dates. It appears that the *Apurimac* found $140,000 on board the *Loa* when she prouounced, instead of $70,000 as I wrote you. A part of this money was paid to the crews and the rest would go for the purchase of coals, &c.

The expedition fitted out at Callao with the avowed intention of capturing the *Apurimac* and *Loa*, had rather a comical termination. It appears that two of the vessels, the *Ucayali* and *Tumbes* were ordered to touch at the Chinchas to suppress an incipient row there. They were fallen in with by the British ship *Sea King*, bound to Calao, the Captain of which essayed to speak the *Tumbes*. But the *Tumbes* was in a great hurry and wouldn't stop—so John Bull tried his hand on the flag-ship, the *Ucayali*, which was a mile and a half in the rear, and with better success. About half an hour was lost in the exchange of news and civilities—but when the *Ucayali* was again put in motion, the commander-in-chief found the *Tumbes* had cracked on all steam, changed her course, and was about six miles away. He made signals for her to heave to, but it was no go—so he took his ship back to Callao, and reported he had lost his consort by his politeness to the cursed Britisher. At last accounts the *Tumbes* had joined the *Apurimac* fleet, and was going at Arica, with orders to assist that town in pronouncing for VIVANCO. It is expected the *Ucayali* and *Izcuchaca*, the only vessels of the fleet left to CASTILLA, with the exception of the *Amazonas*, will run away the first favorable opportunity. Indeed, a conspiracy to carry off the former had already been discovered, in which a young man by the name of ELDRIDGE, an American, I believe, was complicated and arrested. The *Amazonas* steam-frigate, I think, is on a foreign station.

The revolutionists at the Chinchas, finding that CASTILLA had lost his fleet, offered to sell guano to any vessel that would buy, at $5 per ton. It is reckoned now, you are aware, at over $30 a ton on board. On this news reaching Callao, H. B. Majesty's ship *President*, 50 guns, and the French steamer *Lavoisier*, sailed at once for the Chinchas, to prevent the illicit exportation of the article.

On the 28th of November, CASTILLA ordered the arrest of 28 prominent individuals at Lima and Callao, charged with conspiracy. Most of them were taken. Gen. CARAVEDO, member of the National Convention, brother and son, were taken at Callao.

A large fleet of vessels had arrived at Callao in the fortnight preceding the sailing of the steamer, with guano charters. At the Islands freights were but £4 per ton, to Europe, and about the same price to the United States. But vessels were arriving with charters as high as £4 15s.

Bolivia.

OPPOSITION TO CORDOVA—SUPPRESSION OF NEWSPAPERS—YELLOW FEVER.

CORDOVA, who was elected, some two years since, to fill the place of President, occupied by his father-in-law, BELZU, begins to find considerable opposition to his rule. The army, in general, is against him, which, in the Spanish-American Republics, ought to be quoted in a man's favor. He has granted a general amnesty to political exiles, including General SANTA CRUZ, who is invited to return to Bolivia within forty months, to urge the claims he has pending before the Supreme Court.

Like most other South American and Mexican potentates, however, CORDOVA fears the press, and has suppressed two newspapers, one at Cochabamba and the other at Potesi. He has also revived the old spy system. On the 6th November, an attempt at revolution was made at Potosi, but without success.

The Government had ordered a survey for a railroad from La Paz to Tacua, the present traveled route being unsafe.

The yellow fever was raging in villages North of La Paz. The new gold mines of Choquemata were a complete failure. Dates from the capital are to the 28th November.

Ecuador.

We have no late news from this Republic, the British steamer not having touched in to Guayaquil on her passage North.

Chili.

THE RAILROAD TO SANTIAGO—IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENTS—GRAND CELEBRATION AT SANTIAGO—BUSINESS—MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The British steamer left Valparaiso on the 1st December, with papers to the 30th November.

President MORETT was shortly expected at Valparaiso to spend part of the warmer season for the benefit of his wife's health.

The railroad to Santiago would soon be opened to Limache, a distance of thirty miles from Valparaiso. The difficulties already surmounted in this great enterprise were the principal ones to be apprehended on the line. The only obstacle now is the pass in the chain of mountains, at the base of which is the valley of Santiago—and three companies of engineers are examining and surveying the most depressed passes. In three or four years it is expected the whole road will be completed and connected with the Southern one, placing Valparaiso and Santiago in direct communication with Talca, 300 miles in the interior. Government had permitted the directors of the Southern line to export, duty-free, 6000 marks of silver to Europe, to purchase material for the road. An electric telegraph will be established between Santiago and Talca during the Summer, connecting with the Valparaiso line.

Government has given $5,000 to aid in the opening of a carriage road between Serena and the port of Andacollo; $500 a year in aid of the hospital of Illapel; $5,000 to aid in forming an embankment on the beach between Coquimbo and the new Custom-House; $2,800 to defray the expenses of seven Sisters of Charity from France to Chili; the same amount to twenty-seven missionary friars to attend to the missions of Chillan and Chiloé. Government had also purchased from Don JULIO BRLÍN, the proprietorship of the *Agricultural Guide*, and is to "adapt it to the circumstances of Chile."

The most important movement among all the improvements and enterprises going on in Chile, and which will be of vast benefit to the commerce of the world, is the one to erect lighthouses on such points of the Chilian coast as most need them. HENRY SIMPSON, Esq., has been appointed to report upon the places, and to superintend the construction of the houses. The first one will be erected at Valparaiso.

Government had chartered a company with $180,000 capital to make beet-root sugar. The shares are 900 at $200 each. A privilege has also been granted to ALFREDO SHUBART for smelting ores by his new process.

Monuments are to be erected at Santiago to the distinguished Chilian patriots O'HIGGINS, CARRERA and PORTALES.

The Intendante of Santiago had invited the co operation of householders in repaving the streets also, of the bakers, in lowering the price of bread.

A decree orders the Tahitian flag to be placed on the same terms of reciprocity as the French.

Two brigs, the *Cæsar Helene* and the *Gaasbook*, have arrived at the port of Morett with 300 German emigrants, sent forward by the agent of the Chilian Colonization Society, and destined for the colonization of Llanquihue. On their arrival aid was rendered them to facilitate their settlement.

On the 25th the Valparaiso Literary and Scientific Society held its first meeting; Mr. LLOYD, engineer of the Santiago railroad, delivered a discourse on the occasion, which was much praised. Rev. Mr. R. DENNETT also addressed the meeting.

On the 18th, the ladies of the Holy Heart had a grand celebration in Santiago, in honor of the opening of that institution, the object of which is to protect poor young women from the temptations of vice. Thirty young women, from 15 to 26 years of age, took refuge in the institution on the day of its opening. *El Mercurio* says, "the ceremony was the sublimest ever presented by Christian philanthropy." New-York would do well to emulate Santiago in this respect, and establish a "Holy Heart" on a grand scale. If Chile would get rid of the absurd ecclesiastical law which forbids marriages between Catholics and Protestants, she would save many poor girls and some rich ones from prostitution.

General ECHENIQUE, late President of Peru, had chartered a vessel to take himself and followers to Peru, to take part in the revolution, but it being found the vessel had no papers, she was stopped by the Custom House authorities. They were looking for another vessel.

The new 20-gun steamship *Esmeralda*, just out from England, where she was built, was going to Peru, but with what object was not known.

A class of vagabonds, in much vogue in New-York, known with you as pettifoggers, but in Chili as *tinterillos*, have been kicking up a little muss in Valparaiso. The editor of *El Mercurio* having called upon the law to suppress these nuisances, or as the editor expresses it, "to prevent them from meddling with other people's business," they considered themselves aggrieved, and commenced a suit against him for libel. A Jury declared him culpable; but a second Jury, who "were to classify the crime and fix the sentence," declared the editor absolved, and dismissed the cases. Sensible Jury, that latter one.

The copper mines of Copiapo were paying so enormous a profit that they were attracting the public attention.

Dried, untanned or salted hides will no longer be considered as *cecina*, *i. e.*, admitted on the same terms as dried beef, but will be subjected to the usual duty of 25 per cent. Chewing and smoking tobacco will in future be reckoned "as monopolized."

Flour was scarce at Concepcion, at $9 75 the 200 pound sack; for the Ramos and Ferrer brand $11, at six months, was paid. Santiago, San Cristobal, and Santo Domingo, brought $11 25, six months. Wheat was scarce at Concepcion, at $5 50 the fanega. In Santiago there is not a single bag disposable for exportation. It was still feared the "polvillo," or rust, would injure the crop.

The markets still continue dull. All articles of merchandise are abundant, except sugar and coffee, of which the stocks are small, or held for higher prices. Cottons were dull, except American gray shirting, which was scarce. Carolina rice, $6 87 to $7 per barrel. Lard, $20 per quintal, in tins; $16 75 in kegs. White paint wanted. Tallow, good Montevideo and American, $14 to $15; some bad arrived from California mixed with bad flour. Carpetings and muslins slow of sale. Cotton and woollen fabrics of fashionable patterns, superior barèges and tapestry, scarce and in demand. Liquors, wines and oils plenty and low. Saltpetre, last sales, $2 37½.

In freights, vessels for the guano trade are taken at higher figures. Nitrate from Iquique to Cork, for orders, at £3 2s. 4d.; to the Continent, £3 12s. 6d. Wheat and flour from Talcahuano to Sidney, £2 10s. to £3. Ores from Caldera to Liverpool, £3 15s. American bark *Emily Miner* was chartered to take guano from Chinchas to Havre at £4 7s. 6d. F. W. R.

News from Australia.

ONE DAY LATER—A CASE OF SACRILEGE—ADVANTAGES OF DIRECT COMMUNICATION BETWEEN PANAMA AND AUSTRALIA.

We have only one day later from Sidney to October 14. The *Herald* does not contain a particle of news of commercial or other especial interest. At Campbelltown some scoundrels had entered the Catholic Church, torn down the altar, broken the crucifixes, tore and knotted the robes, hangings and screens, scattered the sacred vessels about, and in fact destroyed everything they could lay their sacrilegious hands upon. The people of the town held an indignation meeting and subscribed £150 to repair damages.

Our correspondent writing from Panama, says

"There is an American family in Panama bound to New-York. They left Sidney October 14, were detained nearly a fortnight in Valparaiso for the British steamer, ten days here for the New-York steamer, and will arrive in New-York after a lengthy and very expensive voyage of three months. With steamers direct to Panama, six or seven weeks would have been saved, and more than half the expense. The British have for a long time talked of establishing a line to Australia across this Isthmus. It will no doubt furnish the quickest communication England can have with her colony.

News from the West Indies.

CONDITION OF JAMAICA—ESCAPED AFRICANS DISCOVERED IN A BOAT OFF BARBADOES—NEWS FROM ANTIGUA—FLOURISHING CONDITION OF DOMINICA.

We receive by the *George Law* files of Kingston (Jamaica) papers to the 24th ult. There is scarcely an item of news.

In reviewing the resources of the island, the Cornwall *Chronicle* says:

"A reaction of some kind would be necessary to resuscitate Jamaica from her present drooping and sickly condition, and nothing would sooner do so than some important additional article of manufacture than sugar."

In Barbadoes there had been held anniversary meetings of the religious bodies of an interesting character—those of the Wesleyans and the Church Missionary Society, presided over by Governor HINCKS, and the Moravians by the Attorney-General.

This island was again to be deprived of the invaluable services of Colonial-Secretary WALTER, who had received instructions to resume, for an indefinite period, the government of Grenada.

A schooner-rigged boat had been boarded by the assistant Harbor Master, five miles to leeward of Barbadoes, and on which had been detected eleven sturdy Africans, [illegible] without water or provisions. It seems, [illegible] account of one who could speak broken English, that they were emigrants [illegible] had left the [illegible] of Africa for Cayenne, on a contract of service. [illegible] not having been well treated, they had seized the first favorable opportunity of absconding to sea in the Government boat. It is reported something [illegible] be said by the French Government touching [illegible] affair.

The weather in Antigua had been all that could be desired for the country—copious rains and bright sunshine which gladdened the hearts of all, raised the drooping spirits of the planters.

The business of the Legislature of Dominica had been brought to a termination by the prorogation speech of the Governor, which was an elaborate review of the proceedings of the collective wisdom, but also of the opinions and commentaries of the island press. The tone of the city was congratulatory on the reduction of the public debt. At the beginning of the year it amounted to upwards of £4,5[illegible] had been diminished to £3,450. The population has been estimated at 22,220; exports, £[illegible] revenue, £8,452; and expenditure, £8 827. In conclusion of his speech, the Governor gave the gratifying assurance that never, since he had been in the island, were the prospects so bright, if they were not marred by evil counsel, as they were at the moment he addressed the Legislature.

News from Havana.

ARRIVAL OF THE EMPIRE CITY.

The United States mail steamship *Empire City*, GRIFFIN, New-Orleans, on the 5th inst., 8 A. M., with mails and passengers for Cuba and others for New-York, arrived at Havana 5 P. M. The *Empire City* transferred her mails and passengers to steamship *Granada* next morning, and sailed at noon for New-York, where she arrived yesterday.

On the 9th inst., lat. 25° 43', lon. 79° 49', exchanged signals with bark *J. E. Williams*, 16th, lat. 29° 10', lon. 79° 40', saw bark *Enoch Train*, and a bark showing a red swallow tail, with letter M in it. The *Empire City* has experienced very heavy westerly weather south of Hatteras.

PROBABLE EXECUTION OF CHAUNCEY—THE HOLIDAYS—BUSINESS AT HAVANA.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

HAVANA, Thursday, Jan. 8, 1857.

Our last steamer from Vera Cruz gives us nothing of more recent date than you have direct.

It is probable that CHAUNCEY will have to suffer the extreme penalty for having excited and organized the recent conspiracy at the "Isle of Pines." Had the Government of the United States given early attention to the cases of CHAUNCEY and WILSON, who were illegally tried and condemned by the Courts of Spain, for being engaged in bringing slaves from the coast of Africa to Cuba, the sequence of crime, under the influence of despair, would not have derived. We are expecting all the prisoners here, and part have already arrived of those implicated in the frustrated attempt.

The holidays have passed with the usual demonstrations. Our streets were filled with representatives of all the clans of Africa's Banners, grotesque dressing and dancing, and hideous yells, held in control our senses. We

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 14, 1857.

☞ The NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served in this City and vicinity for ONE SHILLING a week. Single Copies Two Cents. Mail subscribers SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES is published every Evening, (*Sundays Excepted.*) One edition will be issued at noon and the other at THREE o'clock P. M. It will be sent by mail at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing nearly all the reading matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday, is mailed at THREE DOLLARS a year.

The WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed Two DOLLARS a year for single Copies. TWENTY-FIVE Copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, to one address.

The TIMES FOR EUROPE is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6 cents for single copies.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6 cents for single copies.

Terms, invariably cash in advance.

Publication Office, No. 128 Nassau st., cor. of Beekman.

RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO., Publishers.

To Advertisers.

The increased circulation of the DAILY TIMES renders it absolutely necessary to put the paper to press at an earlier hour in the morning. Advertisers will please hand in their advertisements before 10 o'clock P. M., or it will be impossible to place them under their appropriate headings.

The WEEKLY TIMES has now a circulation of over 20,000 copies. Advertisers must hand in their advertisements on or before Wednesday, 9 P. M., of each week, or they cannot be inserted until the week after. The price of advertising will, until further notice, be *twenty-five cents* a line.

News from California, Central America and the South Pacific.

The United States mail steamship *George Law*, with the California mail of the 20th ult., and $1,269,177 in treasure, arrived at this port yesterday morning. The most important event that has taken place in California during the fortnight ending Dec. 20, is a decision rendered by the Supreme Court of the State, declaring that an act passed by the last Legislature, appropriating $100,000 for the construction of a wagon road from Sierra Nevada to the Sacramento Valley, is unconstitutional. The principle upon which this decision stands is to be found in the 8th article of the Constitution of California, which enacts that no debt can be contracted by the State exceeding in amount $300,000 over and above the annual revenue, unless the matter be submitted to the direct vote of the people. As none of the State debt has been submitted to the decision of the people, the whole amount, except the $300,000, is, therefore, virtually declared invalid. The decision, upon which such serious results depend, has caused great excitement throughout the country, and is almost the sole topic of newspaper discussion. The question of repudiation is raised, but only to be denounced by every journal in California, without a single exception. We give, elsewhere, various articles on the subject from the most prominent newspapers of San Francisco. In addition to the decision under consideration, the Supreme Court has also held that the City of San Francisco is not, by the terms of her charter of Incorporation, legally responsible for certain warrants issued by the municipal officers during several years back to the extent of about a million and a half of dollars. Another decision declares that the City is not liable to repay the prices received for the sale of certain slip property in 1853, which was afterwards found to be illegal: and a third decision holds that the city is not liable for the sum of $400,000 agreed to be paid by agents in former years for certain property on the plaza. These decisions all involve the question of repudiation, but at a meeting of merchants and business men, held in San Francisco, it was resolved that the faith of the State required the just and true payment of her entire indebtedness, constitutional or unconstitutional. We have further news of interest from California in the indictment and arrest of JOSE Y. LIMANTOUR, and the exposure of the forged Mexican grants under which that notorious individual claimed half of the City of San Francisco. The whole fraud was revealed by LIMANTOUR'S Secretary and accomplice, whose confessions, together with an interesting account of the mode pursued by the Government to convict the criminal, will be read with interest. From Washington Territory we learn that a severe engagement took place at Teekalet on the 20th of November between the officers and men of the steamer *Massachusetts* and the Puget-Sound Indians. The latter were defeated with a loss of 27 killed and 21 wounded. There was only one of the ship's crew killed.

On the 19th ult. the *Orizaba* arrived at San Francisco from San Juan del Sur, bringing advices from that port to the 3d of December—four days later than we have received in New-York. It is reported that on the 6th December, General WALKER went to Rivas with some 450 men, and that on the next night he was attacked at St. George on the Lake Shore. The enemy were severely repulsed. By advices from Punta Arenas to the 17th of December, we learn that CANAS, the Costa Rican General, was near Rivas with 600 men, and we conclude, therefore, that the attack was made by him. The allies are said to be 2,000 strong. WALKER'S available force was reckoned at 800.

Our South American advices are interesting. Our Panama correspondent, in a letter published elsewhere, furnishes us with an intelligent *resumé* of the news. The Revolution in Peru gains ground, and there is now every probability that CASTILLA will eventually be deposed from the Presidency. The important town of Truxillo had declared in favor of General VIVANCO, and this, together with the defection (previously reported) of the first class frigate *Apurimac*, would alone almost settle the question. CASTILLA is, nevertheless, a bold, determined man, and the revolutionists will have hard work ere they complete his overthrow.

The British squadron had not commenced the threatened blockade of New Granadian ports, when the *George Law* left Aspinwall.

CALIFORNIA BONDS.—The news of the decision of the Supreme Court of California in relation to the State Bonds caused a decline of those securities yesterday in Wall-street, of ten per cent. But this decision is not repudiation, and, judging from the almost unanimous tone of the press, there is very little cause for apprehending that there will be anything like repudiation by the people. The damage inflicted upon her credit as a people by the suspension of Pennsylvania, and the repudiation of Mississippi must have cost the country millions of dollars, and the Californians must be too sensible of the injury it would be to the interests of that State, if the people were to take advantage of a technical blunder to avoid the payment of a just debt. We do not believe there will be any repudiation, and the holders of California bonds should not sacrifice them.

Mr. Meagher's Parole Again.

We published yesterday morning a speech made by Mr. T. F. MEAGHER before a Club of his personal and political friends, upon the fifth anniversary of his escape from the imprisonment to which he had been sentenced for political offences against the British Government. In that speech Mr. MEAGHER alluded to the circumstances of his escape and to the comments that have been made upon the manner in which it was effected: and recalled public attention to a letter written by himself on the 5th of June, 1852, as giving his own statement of the whole affair.

It had wholly escaped our recollection, as we presume it had that of the public at large, that any such letter had ever been written, or that Mr. MEAGHER himself had ever given to the public any account of the exact circumstances under which he made his escape from custody. In justice to him, as well as for the information of the public, we republish the letter:

GLEN COVE, June 5, 1852.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

DEAR SIR: In consequence of some misstatements regarding my escape, which I have just seen in two or three of the European papers, and which appear to have been copied from an Australian paper, I think it right to set the true facts of the case before the American public, to whom alone I now hold myself responsible.

The remarkable kindness I have experienced from the press and the public generally ever since my arrival in this noble country, and the anxiety I feel to have it understood that I am not deficient in the honorable spirit which qualifies a stranger to become its citizen, compel me to break the silence which no act or word on the part of my enemies could ever disturb.

The facts are these:

In the month of April, 1851, I was called upon to renew my *parole*. I did so in writing, and in the following words:

"*I hereby pledge my word of honor not to leave the County so long as I hold a ticket of leave.*"

I handed this pledge to the Police Magistrate in the open Court. Any one can see it who desires to refer to it.

Towards the end of December, the same year, I came to the determination of attempting my escape. Accordingly, on the 3d of January last, I sent the following letter to the Police Magistrate of the District in which I resided:

LAKE SOREL, DISTRICT OF CAMPBELLTOWN, SATURDAY, Jan. 3, 1852.

SIR: Circumstances of a recent occurrence impose upon me the necessity of resigning my ticket of leave, and consequently withdrawing my *parole*.

I write this letter, therefore, respectfully to apprise you that, *after 12 o'clock to-morrow noon*, I shall no longer consider myself bound by the obligation which that *parole* imposes.

In the meantime, however, should you conceive it your duty to take me into custody, I shall, as a matter of course, regard myself as wholly absolved from the restraint which my word of honor to your Government at present inflicts.

I have the honor to be, Sir, with sincere respect,
Your obedient servant,
THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER.

To the Police Magistrate of the District of Campbelltown.

The Police Magistrate received this letter at 11 o'clock the same morning; I remained in my cottage at Lake Sorel until 7 o'clock that evening. A few minutes after that hour four of my friends arrived on horseback, and communicated to me the intelligence that the Police were coming to arrest me. I went out with them into the bush, and remained there, about 300 yards from the cottage, until my servant brought the news that the Police had arrived and were sitting in the kitchen. We mounted our horses immediately, and rode down to the cottage. One hundred yards from it my friends drew up. I rode on until I came close to the stable, which was within pistol-shot of the kitchen door. *I drew up there*, and desired the servant to go in and tell the Police I was waiting for them. He did so. Two or three minutes elapsed. The Police appeared. The moment they appeared I rose in my stirrups and called out that I *was their prisoner*. They came to arrest me, and *I defied them to do so. This challenge was echoed by my friends* with three loud and hearty cheers, in the midst of which I struck spurs to my horse and dashed into the wood in the direction of the coast. Accompanied by my generous and courageous-hearted friends, I reached the sea-shore on Monday afternoon, at a point where a boat was in readiness to receive me. I jumped from my horse, got into the boat, put off to sea, and beat about there for a few days, until the ship came up which, thank God, bore me, at last, to a free and hospitable land.

In plain words these are the facts of the case. As I have written them here, they were written by one of my friends at the house where we changed horses on our way to the coast. The manuscript containing them was forwarded next morning, Tuesday, to the editor of the leading journal of the Colony, and bore the names of my friends, written by their own hands, in attestation of its truth. The gentleman to whom it was sent, was instructed not to publish the names that were attached to it. He was, however, at the same time requested to insert the document itself in the next number of his paper, and was left at full liberty to show the signatures to any person who might wish to be satisfied upon the subject, and would pledge his honor not to abuse the confidence reposed in him by involving the parties concerned, in any legal difficulty.

The men who vouched with their signatures for the truth of the statement then made, and now repeated, are men of considerable property and highly creditable position in the Colony, and no one there would be rash enough to speak a single word derogatory of their honor. I have the honor to be

Your faithful and grateful servant,
THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER.

We have marked certain portions of this statement in italics, as containing the points upon which a judgment in the matter will turn. It does not differ in any essential particular from the letter which we published on the 30th ult., and which was avowedly written by one of the friends who aided Mr. MEAGHER'S escape. In two points only do we notice any variation. That letter stated that in his *parole* Mr. MEAGHER pledged himself that he "would not *attempt* to leave the Colony" while he held the ticket of leave;—Mr. MEAGHER states that the pledge was "not *to leave* the Colony." The other point relates to the precise manner in which Mr. MEAGHER was accompanied by his friends upon offering himself for arrest. Mr. MEAGHER states that *they* "drew up about 100 yards from the cottage" in which were the police, while he "rode up within pistol-shot of the kitchen door." The letter, on the contrary, gives the following detailed account of the disposition of the several parties:

"On the suggestion of the body-guard, MEAGHER immediately mounted a noble steed which had been provided, and, accompanied by his four guards, all well mounted, rode up to the police *in the following order:* The Bansha and Slievenamon men, *one on his left* and the other *on his right hand, the writer* (who is also a Tipperary man) *about four paces in advance*, and the fourth, the native youth aforesaid, *close in the rear*, with the view of preventing sudden surprise by constables, supposed to be secreted in the thicket or "scrub," as we call it.

When about a dozen yards from the cottage, our rear-guard cried "halt," and MEAGHER at the same time directed attention to two men supposed to be policemen, coming from a boat on the lake, and within a few paces of my horse. I immediately called on them to stand, which they obeyed.

Mr. MEAGHER then said, "Are you there, Constable DURIEN?" (the chief constable's name.) The reply was to me inarticulate. MEAGHER responded—"I am about to escape if I can—and your duty is to take me into custody if you can, &c."

Upon any point of discrepancy, Mr. MEAGHER'S statement is, of course, entitled to the preference. We assume, therefore, its accuracy in all respects.

Mr. MEAGHER, it will be seen, gave the Police Magistrate written notice at 11 o'clock on the morning of the 3d of January, that "*after 12 o'clock, noon*, of the next day," he should consider himself no longer bound by his *parole*. The natural supposition was, that *up to that time* he *should* consider himself bound by it. With this understanding his course thus far was perfectly plain and proper. He had given the Magistrate twenty-five hours' notice of his intention to withdraw his *parole*,—and the evident object of so doing was that the Magistrate might have time, on his part, to withdraw the privileges and liberties which the *parole* had purchased. But, with a singular confusion of ideas, Mr. MEAGHER proceeds immediately to notify the Magistrate that this is not his object,—that he does not intend to surrender those privileges, by withdrawing the *parole* that had procured them, and that, although he had fixed upon noon of the next day as the hour when his word of honor would cease to have binding force, if "*in the meantime*" the magistrate "should conceive it his duty to take him into custody," he should "regard himself as *wholly absolved*" from its obligation. In other words, he informs the magistrate that his *parole* will terminate *twenty-five hours* after he receives this notice;—but that if he attempts in consequence of it to arrest him, it will terminate *instantly*. This sounds very much like an Irish *bull*,—but we see no possibility of regarding it in any other light.

This view of the matter, moreover, is fully confirmed by Mr. MEAGHER'S proceedings when the attempt to take him into custody was made. He awaited the arrival of the police and thus seemed to acknowledge the duty of returning to custody. He declared himself "their prisoner,"—and thereby acknowledged that he ought, upon withdrawing his *parole*, to become so. And yet, after this verbal surrender, in the very next breath, he "*defied* them to arrest him,"—defied them, in other words, to make him, what he had just declared himself voluntarily to be,—"their prisoner;"—the defiance "was echoed by his friends with three loud and hearty cheers,"—and in the midst of the defiance, the echoes and the cheers, Mr. MEAGHER "struck spurs to his horse and dashed away."

This is Mr. MEAGHER'S own account of his escape from imprisonment. In his speech on Monday night Mr. MEAGHER says the act thus described "no gentleman of honor questions." This involves two distinct questions, the first, whether Mr. MEAGHER violated the word of honor he had given to the British Government; and the second, whether the emergency in which he was placed justified the course he adopted. The last point has never been so brought before the public as to render necessary the expression of any opinion upon it. With regard to the other, we cannot avoid the conviction, from his own statement, that, unless the *parole* of a person in custody implies much less than it is generally supposed to imply, it was, in spirit at all events, violated by Mr. MEAGHER.

GOVERNMENT ARTISTS.—We are under obligations to Hon. Mr. VALK for eliciting the fact that Government keeps in its employ a salaried architect whose duty it is to make plans and architectural designs for all new buildings of every kind in every part of the country. Until Mr. VALK'S letter appeared we must confess that we were wholly ignorant of the existence of such a functionary, and we consequently know nothing of the peculiar qualifications of the gentleman holding this responsible office. He may, for aught we know to the contrary, be a Sansovino or a Palladio, and he should possess the ability of half a dozen great architects to be able to perform all that will be required of him. England has thought it necessary to invite the competition of all the architects of the world to furnish designs for the new Government buildings which are to be erected in London; but our Secretary of the Treasury takes the responsibility of employing an architect to make designs for all the public edifices which Government may have occasion to construct, and we can easily conceive what the result must be of making them all after one pattern. But, if the office of Government Architect is to be a permanent one, it would be no more than just to the people that, in so important a matter, they should be allowed to have some voice in selecting the incumbent.

We learn from our Washington correspondent that Government has not only appointed a national architect, but also sent to France for an eminent French artist to come over and decorate the walls of the new Capitol. HORACE VERNET, the artist in question, cannot be objected to on the score of his ability, and in painting battle pieces he is, no doubt, a greater expert than any our of own painters. But, while we have artists of our own we cannot but think they should have the preference in decorating the walls of our national Capitol, even though they may be inferior to foreign ones within our call. When Congress framed a law, some years since, for the purpose of procuring pictures to fill the vacant panels in the rotunda of the capitol it was expressly stipulated that none but native artists should be employed, and to guard against favoritism, or an error of judgment, a commission was created, consisting of some of the most eminent in men the country, to whom was intrusted the power of selecting the proper artists. But the present Administration appears to have thought itself competent to employ artists without any interference on the part of the people.

CONGRESS.—In the Senate, yesterday, the Submarine Telegraph bill was reported back from the Post-Office Committee, without amendment, and made the special order for to-day. The House bill for the relief of MARY REESIDE, which has been before Congress twelve or fifteen years, was then debated, and passed, after an amendment striking out the allowance for interest.

In the House a resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on Commerce to make inquiry relative to shipwrecks and loss of life on the Long Island and Jersey coasts. The Message was again considered, and speeches were made by Messrs. BINGHAM, against, and BOWIE, in support of, the positions taken by the President. The document was referred to the Committee of the Whole. The Tariff bill was discussed by Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, who stated that a majority of the Committee of Ways and Means desired, by the extension of the free list, to give incidental protection, and that the bill offered would reduce the annual receipts more than $10,000,000. It was also their intention to simplify the collection of the revenue, and to materially reduce the expenses of the Custom-Houses.

THE LEGISLATURE.—Among the bills reported favorably in the Senate yesterday, was the Brooklyn Water bill. A memorial was presented from the Chamber of Commerce praying for a modification of the Usury laws. Bills were introduced to amend the charter of the Inebriate Asylum, to regulate the interest on money notices, and to build a residence for the Governor. The Harbor Commission bill was sent to the Governor for signature.

In the Assembly, bills to amend the Brooklyn Firemen's act, and to enable the Brooklyn Court of Sessions to hold terms, were passed. A monster petition from citizens of this City was presented, praying for a Sanitary Police. Another bill prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors was introduced; also a resolution declaring it inexpedient to pass a prohibitory liquor law, but that there should be a stringent license law—which was laid over.

A BUCHANAN DEFEAT IN PENNSYLVANIA.—The friends of FORNEY must have been prepared for his defeat, and yet, if they had not believed they could elect him, it is rather surprising that they should have subjected him to the mortification of so prompt and decided a rejection by the Legislature of Pennsylvania. Since he has failed in the attempt to be elected a Senator, he will have to be provided for in some other manner. His rejection is a defeat of Mr. BUCHANAN, who will, of course, see that he is amply compensated for his disappointment. The election of Gen. CAMERON will throw all the Cabinet arrangements for the new Administration into confusion again, and lead to new speculations and combinations.

Hugh Miller.

The late HUGH MILLER, of Cromarty, was in all respects a remarkable man. Very rich in natural gifts, and very poor in pocket, the stonemason of Cromarty carved out his way in the world by dint of sharp and sturdy blows, and made himself what he was—a famous man—solely through strength of will and unvarying purpose. Descended from a line of seafaring ancestors, whose perilous life enabled but few of the male side of the house to die peacefully in heir beds, HUGH was no exception to the general rule—coming to his death, though not upon the sea, by violent means, and ending his days as curiously as he began them. The story of his life was full of a peculiar interest, and the man merits more attention than that which is commonly bestowed in the space of a brief obituary.

HUGH MILLER was born Oct. 10, 1802, in "a long, low house" in Cromarty, Scotland, built by his great-grandfather, "the buccaneer," as HUGH called him. The father was master of a schooner which traded for kelp among the Hebrides. The mother was very young when she married, and HUGH was her first child. The couple seem to have been most happily mated. He was 44, and she but 18, but this disparity of age interfered in no way with the cordial, mutual regard they cherished. The husband was of a sunny temper, never known to be put out of humor but once,—on which occasion he thrashed two sailors who were maltreating a little lad in a shameful way,—and for the whole six years of his wedded life never gave his wife a cross word. In short, the elder MILLER was a pattern to his sex; and, for all that we hear to the contrary, Mrs. MILLER was a model wife and mother. But earthly things are very uncertain, and even the best of people sometimes find it impossible to avert misfortune. One day, when HUGH had just completed his fifth year, there was a dreadful tempest, against whose fury neither MILLER'S craft nor those of many others were able to stand, and nothing more was ever seen of vessel, cargo, or master. HUGH, in narrating this event, says his memory, "which awoke early," was always painfully impressed by a remarkable vision, occurring simultaneously with the disaster, which he describes: "Day had not wholly disappeared, but it was fast posting on to night, and a gray haze spread a neutral tint of dimness over every more distant object, but left the nearer ones comparatively distinct, when I saw at the open door, within less than a yard of my breast, as plainly as ever I saw anything, a disevered hand and arm stretched towards me. Hand and arm were apparently those of a female; they bore a livid and sodden appearance; and directly fronting me, where the body ought to have been, there was only blank, transparent space, through which I could see the dim forms of the objects beyond. I was fearfully startled, and ran shrieking to my mother, telling what I had seen. I communicate the story (he adds) as it lies fixed in my memory, without attempting to explain it. Its coincidence, in this case, with the probable time of my father's death, seems at least curious." The family now consisted of only four, HUGH having two little sisters. The father had left no property, and but for the assistance afforded by two of Mrs. MILLER'S brothers, the bereaved household would have fared but poorly. For these two uncles—JAMES and ALEXANDER—HUGH cherished the utmost affection, and they seem to have been the widow's main reliance in the time of her greatest suffering.

Previous to his father's death, HUGH had been sent to an old dame's school, where he learned to pronounce letters in a fashion so very old-fashioned and Scottish, that he declared in after life that he found the process of spelling a word aloud a very difficult one—the "*aa's* and *ee's*, and *uh's* and *vau's* returning upon me (he says) so that I have to translate them as I go along into the more modish sounds." His rudimentary knowledge of letters was acquired by studying the sign-posts of the place—"rare works of art, that excited the utmost admiration, with jugs, and glasses, and bottles, and ships, and loaves of bread upon them, all of which could, as the artists had intended, be actually recognized." During his sixth year, the boy spelt his way through the orthodox Scots catalogue—Shorter Catechism, Proverbs, New Testament, and all. Then he launched out into the larger field of literature, and perused the thrilling narratives of Jack the Giant-Killer, Blue-Beard, and Sinbad the Sailor,—all of which, and more, were contained in a snug library formed of a box of birch-bark, nine inches square. HUGH was proud of his library, and proud of his acquirements. Every Sabbath evening, all the young ones were regularly catechized by the uncles aforesaid. In his tenth year, HUGH averred, he first became thoroughly a Scot. It came about through reading the doggerel ballads of Blind Harry's "WALLACE." Entering, finally, the grammar-school of the parish, HUGH was introduced to the acquaintanceship of a hundred and twenty boys, all of whom found great temptation to shirk study, that they might watch the curing of fish that was going on outside, hard by the door, upon the killing-place on the beach. The parish schoolmaster was a scholar and an honest man, and pushed the lads along as rapidly as they would consent to be pushed. He presently contrived to push young HUGH into Latin, and then the lad set about learning other things, on private account. Among his favorite resorts was the seashore, covered at that point with water-rolled fragments of the primary rocks, derived from the west during the ages of the boulder clay. The boy soon learned to take a deep interest in sauntering over the pebble-beds when shaken up by recent storms, and is instituting comparisons and observations which in a fast so young and uninformed, were finds about of marvelous. HUGH seems to have been a good geologist. He found much trouble in the want of a vocabulary—so he met the want by inventing a series of representative numerals, and in this way soon acquired a definite knowledge of the generic character of the rocks which strewed the beach. Presently, he discovered, in some out-of-the way corner, an old hammer, more than a hundred years behind the prevailing fashion of hammers, and with this interesting implement he began at once to smash all the hard rocks that came in his way, and undertook little scientific exploring trips in every direction,—coming back heavy-laden with specimens. On one of these occasions, he was hugely delighted at finding a few sheets of beautiful black mica imbedded in a large-grained granite;—but when, not long afterwards, he exhumed from the depths of a murky ravine an unmistakable fossilized elk's horn, it was hard to say whether he or "Uncle JAMES" was proudest of the discovery.

But playing truant from school to hunt for geological specimens was not exactly the thing. School life came to an end, and HUGH, now grown to a stout youth, had to choose his path for life. His mother, after a long widowhood of eleven years, had entered into a second marriage, and the young man found himself, as he expresses it, "standing face to face with a life of labor and restraint. The necessity (he says) of ever toiling from morning to night, and from one week's end to another, and all for a little coarse food and homely raiment, seemed to be a dire one, and fain would I have avoided it; but there was no escape, and so I determined on being a mason." "Labor shall not wield over me, I said, a rod entirely black, but a rod like one of Jacob's peeled wands, checkered black and white alternately." And this was the secret of his success. He worked hard. He was not ashamed of drudging work. He contrived to make himself known as a skillful workman and a man of sharp intelligence, and held "that it was better to be a poor mason, better be anything honest, however humble," than to undertake too much and fail to do anything. So, against the wish of his uncles, who expected to see him rise in some of the learned professions, he went into the quarries, and hammered stone with unwearied perseverance. From the stone-quarries to scientific geology was a natural transition—for, as he himself says, in that charming Autobiography, *My Schools and Schoolmasters*, "Who, after once spending even a few hours in such a school, could avoid being a geologist?" In the pauses of work, he had time to undertake numerous expeditions, in all of which he kept a vigilant eye upon the geological formations of the country, and it was at about this period that he began that series of careful, minute investigations which resulted in his magnificent work on the *Old Red Sandstone*.

At the end of June, 1828, work failed him. He was at the time in Inverness, and solicited, through the newspapers of that place, employment as a marble-cutter. But none came, and he turned his thoughts in another direction, and that direction was literature. At various times he had tried his hand at versifying. The poet's corner in the local papers had attractions for him; he indited an "Ode to the Ness," which was submitted to the supervision of the minister, was sent to the editor, and was by him ignominiously rejected. He next passed a volume of verse through the press—which a vicious elocutionist utterly demolished. Other literary labors succeeded each other with considerable rapidity, and among them was a brief autobiographic sketch, which gained him reputation among those friends who encouraged these early efforts. He returned to Cromarty, and took an active part in the controversies of Church and State which agitated his townsfolk. The growth of the popular element in the country attracted his attention, and he watched with intense anxiety the progress of the Reform Bill for Scotland. Then came the news of the French Revolution. In all these public questions, Mr. MILLER was deeply interested; but not so much so but he could find time to fall in love, and some three or four years later, married. He became in turn a banker's clerk, a schoolteacher, an author and an editor. The struggles of the Free Church of Scotland enlisted his warmest sympathy, and the Edinburgh *Witness*, of which he became the responsible conductor, was established in the year 1840, as the organ of that party in the Church. Mr. MILLER was still editor of this paper at the time of his death.

In this strangely checkered life, HUGH MILLER stands out in all relations as a man of patient industry, unflinching perseverance, and unstained integrity. His contributions to science, the result of long and elaborate investigation, have given him a claim to the highest rank, and his championship of the Free Church stamps him as no mean theologian.

MARINE MATTERS,

More Shipwrecks and Rescued Crews.

The *Enoch Train* is a powerful steam tug propeller employed in connection with the steamer *R. B. Forbes*, in Boston Harbor and Bay, in rendering relief to disabled vessels. The *Enoch Train*, Captain HENNESSEY, which arrived at Boston, Monday, says there was a report at Holmes Hole, on Friday last, that a ship bound to Boston with two wrecked crews on board, was off No Man's Land, same day, and short of provisions; probably ship *California*, SENTEE, from Surinam, spoken Dec. 29, when she had on board the crew of brig *Vesta Ellen*, and also the crew of another vessel, name unknown.

A BOSTON VESSEL CUT THROUGH BY ICE.

The Boston and New-York packet *J. W.*, loaded with bales of domestics for the East India market, when near the west bank, yesterday, was cut through by ice, and filled. The Captain stuck by his vessel and got her into shoal water, near Vanderbilt Dock, where the leak was stopped. She probably came up to town last night.

RELIEF VESSEL DISPATCHED TO CRUISE ON THE COAST.

The New-York Board of Underwriters, yesterday, dispatched the new schooner *S. S. Bird* with a good supply of provisions and water and clothing, amounting in value to near a thousand dollars; also, with extra men to cruise off this coast in search of vessels in distress. Success to their humane mission.

THE DISABLED SCHOONER MUSIC.

This vessel, fallen in with by ship *Vancouver*, Jan. 4, and supplied with water, has not since been heard from. The pilot of boat *Washington*, No. 2, which boarded the ship, says a fifty gallon cask of water was thrown overboard, which the schooner picked up. Her captain was told that Sandy Hook bore N. N. W. 300 miles. It is for the relief of this class of distressed vessels that the Underwriters have sent out the relief schooner.

The schooner *Wing of the Wind* was fallen in with by pilot boat *A. B. Neilson*, 75 miles E. S. E. of Sandy Hook, Sunday, in a disabled condition, and by request of the Captain was taken in tow and brought as far as the Hook, where they encountered so much ice, they found it necessary to employ steam-tug *Shultz*, Capt. SHULTZ, to tow them to the City. While passing through the Narrows the tug attempted to escape the ice by taking an in-shore route, which was clear of ice, when the pilot boat and schooner were both run aground; the tug then let them go without ceremony and left. They have both been got out of their bad position, and have reached the City.

Several schooners are reported ice-bound near Hurlgate, and some of them in a critical situation.

Pilot-boat *Washington*, No. 2, returned, yesterday, from a cruise 120 miles eastward, but saw nothing inward bound, and no vessels in distress.

BURNING OF THE STEAM TOW-BOAT C. P. SMITH.

The alarm of fire in the First District, about 4 o'clock this morning, was caused by the burning of the steam tow-boat *C. P. Smith*, at the foot of Jackson-street, East River. The fire originated from the boiler, and spread to the wood work, which was soon enveloped in flames. The engineer, who was sleeping on board, was nearly suffocated. The upper works of the boat were badly damaged, but she is not, as has been stated, a total loss, the hull being not much injured. She is owned by HUMPHREY H. CRANEY, is 3 years old, and valued at $10,000. Insured in the Rutgers, Excelsior, and Brooklyn Companies for $8,000.

Brig *Zoroaster*, DEINKWATER, which left New-Orleans latter part of November for Minatitlan, with laborers and provisions for the Tehuantepec Road Company, was totally lost between the bar of San Pedro and Tobasco, about the 10th of December. The crew of the brig took a boat and undertook to reach Tobasco, but mistook the pass, and all were lost. All the laborers were saved, and, with a stock of provisions from Tobasco, were conveyed to Minatitlan by a Mexican schooner.

Sleighing on Long Island.

No more delighting on this [illegible] quite enough. The noise of the sleigh-bells [illegible] in our streets, and the unwieldly contrivances [illegible] along again, much to the annoyance of [illegible] like clear, frosty air, and the easy, gliding motion of a sleigh better than the smoky, ill-ventilated vehicles so dear to the hearts of our stage proprietors. There is hardly snow enough in the streets to make a respectable snowball, though the milkmen still cumber the sleighs, growling all the while about the bad roads their wheels [illegible] so other mode of [illegible] move.

The plank road is reported open, and ready for the fast horses and their riders who delight therein. Fabulous stories of splendid sleighing come in from the interior, but all communication between it and the would-be sleighriders of Gotham is effectually cut off by the strip of "city property" lying along the East river.

Down on the east end of Long Island, where the storms always begin first and last longest, the snow seems likely to prove a troublesome customer—persisting in clinging to and filling up the railroad track to the great vexation of the Company and all persons unlucky enough to have a call to New-York. A journey there should never be undertaken in the Winter season without a plentiful stock of cold meats and patience. All business, social and matrimonial contracts involving such a journey, should include a conditional clause relating to the state of the road. We have the acquaintance of a gentleman who reached Brooklyn at a late hour Saturday evening, having accomplished a journey of ninety-six miles in six days, at a cost of twenty dollars. But the road is open now as far as Riverhead, and better things are promised.

The Mormons and their Prophet—Mr. Quincy's Lecture.

Before the Mercantile Library Association, at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, last night, JOSIAH QUINCY, Jr., of Boston, delivered, to a rather scant audience, a lecture on "The Mormons and their Prophet." The lecturer gave a succinct history of the foundation and progress of that remarkable people, from the first discovery of the book of Mormon, by the prophet SMITH, together with the renowned spectacles, which enabled him to read and translate the said Mormon Scriptures, written, as they were, in the Reformed Egyptian language, to their present triumphant condition at Salt Lake, where they now number hundreds of thousands in population. Mr. QUINCY was personally acquainted with the prophet, and narrated some curious anecdotes respecting him. Joe was a shrewd fellow, and knew how to exhaust the patience of any obnoxious parties he desired to be rid of. Before the doors of such parties he would cause to be seated three of his chosen ones, who were instructed to do nothing but whittle wood. Continuously they sat and whittled. If the obnoxious party left his house, they followed him in peace, saying nothing, but persistently whittling as they walked. When he returned, they returned also, sat down again before his door, and whittled. Again when he went forth they followed him and whittled, and on his return they again returned and whittled. They spoke never a word, but they never ceased to whittle. Flesh and blood might bear with ghosts or demons, but three perpetual whittling Yankees, flesh and blood could not endure. The whittlers were always in the end triumphant, and the obnoxious or contumacious party succumbed or was driven out of the community. Many similar anecdotes kept the audience in good humor, but, while they illustrated the prophet's shrewdness, left his moral character somewhat questionable. He exhibited the autographs of Moses and Abraham for a quarter of a dollar; said that snakes, before the Fall of Man, went on legs, like chickens; told his disciples that they were to obey the precept of Christ—"If a man strike thee on the one cheek turn to him the other also"—by pitching into the individual right and left if he struck the other cheek when turned to him. The audience did not learn much that was wholly new about the prophet, but the lecturer kept them in good humor, and dismissed them satisfactorily.

The Ship of Courtesy.

Is the *Retribution* to be employed for bringing over Captain HARTSTEIN and crew, the same side-wheel steamer which, with the *Medea*, *Fury*, *Meteor*, 74, *Hastings*, and *Culloden*, constituted the fleet of Admiral COCKBURN in the Opium War in China? If so, and she has not been essentially remodeled, or improved in her sailing qualities, it will take her more than twelve days to make the passage hither from Liverpool at this season of the year.

Look Out for the Ice.

The Williamsburg sidewalks are very slippery just now. JOHN T. EUNOIS, Ex-Postmaster of Williamsburg, fell, in Grand-street on Saturday night, fracturing his arm severely. Why are the walks not cleared?

☞ Rev. Dr. MANAHAN delivered a lecture last night in Hope Chapel for the benefit of the poor children of the Church of the Nativity, in Second-avenue. His subject was: "The Religious Orders," which he treated, of course, from the Catholic point of view. He traced their origin, their progress, their influence and results; and, as the consequence of a philosophic examination of the nature of Christian society claimed that they were in a measure a social as well as a religious necessity. He paid an eloquent tribute to the monastic institutions of the middle ages as the depositories of learning and science, and altogether presented a very interesting and instructive review of a very important subject.

A Tragic Affair in a Ball-Room.

The gayeties of a ball at National Hall, in West Forty-fourth-street, on Monday night, were very suddenly terminated by a most tragical event. A Mrs. FREDERICK, while dancing, dropped to the floor, and almost instantly expired. The deceased was taken to her late residence in Broadway, near Fifty-first-street. An inquest was held upon the body by Coroner GAMBLE. The *post mortem* examination showed that death was caused by disease of the heart; and the Jury so found.

Death from Burns.

JOHN MCINTYRE, a child 3 years old, died yesterday at the residence of his parents, No. 38 Hamilton-street, from burns accidentally received by its clothes taking fire from a grate. Inquest by Coroner GAMBLE. Verdict, "Death from burns."

BUSINESS NOTICES.

PROF. ALEX. C. BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS OR Medicated Compound, for preserving, restoring and beautifying the hair, eradicating scurf and dandruff, preventing baldness and gray hairs, curing diseases of the skin, glands and muscles, (such as salt rheum, pimples, chilblains, &c.,) chaps, rheumatism, swellings, sore throat, &c., and giving instant relief in cases of cuts, bruises, sprains, burns, scalds, &c., &c. Sold in large bottles; price 25 cents, by all the principal druggists and perfumers throughout the world. Principal office No. 218 Broadway.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES. With Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks, the same that were awarded separate medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and the World's Fair, New-York, 1853, and are the only American Safes that were awarded medals at the London World's Fair.

These Safes are now admitted to be superior to any ever offered the public, and the subscribers challenge the world to produce an instance of these Safes failing to preserve their contents through the hottest fires, or a burglar picking the lock.

The subscribers and their agents are the only persons authorized to make and sell Herring's Patent Champion Safe, with Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks.

S. C. HERRING & CO., Green Block, 128, 127 and 129 Water-st., and 5 Murray-st., New-York.

DIXON'S CARBURET OF IRON,
"AN ENTIRELY NEW ARTICLE,"
FOR POLISHING STOVES.

The only substance that produces an instantaneous polish on hot or cold stoves without an offensive smell. Wholesale and retail by

MANY, BALDWIN & MANY,
No. [illegible] John-st.,
Agents for Dixon's Black Lead Co.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE WIGS AND TOUPEES.—The best in the world: the only reliable Hair Dye known, perfect and instantaneous; harmless and beautiful in its results. Applied in twelve private rooms at BATCHELOR'S WIGS surpass all: their new patent elastic inodorous skull-cap fits the head to perfection, and is unrivalled for ease and durability. Avoid the ridiculous attached to bad dyes and unsightly wigs. The largest and best stock always on hand at BATCHELOR'S, No. [illegible] Broadway.

RUPTURE—ONLY PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED to MARSH & CO., by the Industrial Exhibition of all Nations, at the Crystal Palace, for their new patent Radical cure trusses. References as to its superiority: Drs. Valentine Mott, Willard Parker, Alex. B. Mott and John L. Mason. Open from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M.

MARSH & CO., No. 2½ Maiden-lane, New-York.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—THE BEST all holiday gifts is one of Singer's latest improved family machines, which is capable of earning for its owner from [illegible] a year. All who have female relations

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Valuable Truths.**—We believe no medicine has ever given such astonishing proof of its efficacy as the CELEBRATED BITTERS. In cases of Dyspepsia and General Debility it acts in the most agreeable manner, restoring health and cheerfulness, when all other remedies have failed.

☞ **American Agriculturist.**

ORANGE JUDD, } 191 Water-st., { Terms—One Dollar
PUBLISHER, } New-York. { A Year in Advance.

Vol. XV, No. 1 JANUARY, 1857. New Series, No. 130.

SUGAR CANE. CHINESE NORTHERN SUGAR CANE.—All old and new Subscribers to THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, wishing to try this new and interesting plant, will be supplied with at least 250 perfect Seeds, FREE OF CHARGE, if they send a prepaid (2-cent) envelope, ready directed, to mail them in.

SUGAR CANE. The Publisher has just received a large new supply of first-rate *pure* and fresh Seeds from France, to be added to his previous large stock of American growth. He has now enough to plant *over 300 acres*. None of this stock is for sale, but all now on hand will be divided among Subscribers to THE AGRICULTURIST. Some 200 or more applications are received daily, and 10,000 packages of about 300 Seeds each are being made up.

SUGAR CANE. THE AGRICULTURIST is generally acknowledged to be the BEST journal in the country, devoted only to Soil-Culture in all its various departments. It is the "best," because of its great amount of *plain, practical, reliable* instruction. For $1 a year you get a large, beautiful, and very valuable Volume of 396 large *Double Quarto* pages. This Journal is alone worth many times its cost to *every one*. Those subscribing for THE AGRICULTURIST will thus get the Sugar Cane Seeds for "less than nothing."

SUGAR CANE. All extra back Numbers are now gone. A very large stock of January Numbers (Vol. 16, No. 1) are provided for new Subscribers, so that all can begin with the Volume.

IT WILL QUICKEN THE SLUGGISH LIVER, PUMPIFY AND THIN THE BLOOD, CAUSE AN ACTION ON THE BOWELS, THE HEART, BRAIN AND INTESTINES,

☞ **And thereby Revolutionize** the whole system, which has become dormant and inactive. Just take for three or four days Dr. JACOB WEBBER'S INVIGORATING CORDIAL, and thus insure permanent health. Two-thirds of human diseases are caused from some of the above organs being disorganized. Doctors may tell you that you have such and such a disease, but until medical practice becomes a science, (and it is not yet,) they cannot be described to a certainty. This singular medicine gradually strengthens the system, enters at once the blood, which from sluggishness becomes rapid, courses through the veins and the heart. Men I have seen who assured me that three days after using it they have felt a thrill of animation, mental and bodily; their chest and breast was before heavy; all they do seemed there; the muscles became knotted; their appetite good; and that this really blessed Cordial removed all such symptoms; that strength of limbs, body, appetite and spirits was given them.

IT IS CONSCIENTIOUSLY RECOMMENDED in all cases of nervous diseases, low spirits, indigestion, liver complaint, indisposition to mental exertion headache, constipation, impotency, etc., in fact for all complaints, acute and chronic, which oppress and weigh down the mind and body, it is an absolute, infallible specific. To ladies of delicate constitution, who feel lassitude, debility and low spirits, it is unequaled. Let those who have a general feeling of ill-health that they cannot localize or describe, try this. It is sold, strongly concentrated, price $2 50, at No. 222 Bowery. Those proved poor, half-price.

☞ **Kansas Lands.**—The Trustees for the purchase of lands in Kansas, will receive deposits in trust, to apply them to the purchase of the Delaware Indians' Trust Lands, and to the purchase of other lands in Kansas, thereof in the general fund $100, bearing interest, and receivable in purchase of lands of the Trust. For subscription, or for special investments, or for further information, apply to the Treasurer, personally or by letter, at No. 3 Winter-st., Boston. JOSEPH LYMAN, Treasurer.

AMOS A. LAWRENCE, }
WM. DUDLEY PICKMAN, } Trustees
ROBERT B. STORER. }

☞ **Miss Susan Smith,** your face; and skin though yellow, coarse and dark as sin, chap'd, pimpled, freckled, sunburnt, tanned, spotless can be, I understand—all such defects are cured, clope, when washed with JONES' Italian Soap, and that red hair though now as coarse as any mane or tail of horse, silky and dark it would be made; live, by JONES' Coral Hair Restorative, and dandruff, scurf would be removed—the hair stopp'd falling and improved; and, reader, tho' we thus do postize, the things are better e'en than we advertise, and are sold for 2s. at No. 302 Bowery.

MEDICINE WITHOUT PAY.

☞ **I will present one box of my Magnetic Salves to any respectable patient who will call and receive it.** For burns, Scrofula, and Salt Rheum, unsurpassed. A. B. SMITH, Electro-Magnetist, No. 77 Canal-st. between Broadway and Church-st.

☞ **Dr. S. B. Smith's Crystal Galvanic Battery** runs 365 hours without replenishing, at a cost of half a cent. The zinc, by its own action, keeps itself clean. Price, with the direct and to-and-fro Magnetic Machine, $12. No. 77 Canal-st., between Broadway and Church-st.

☞ **Campbell, Chemist and Apothecary.**—Pure Medicines at all hours. Eighteen years' experience in this City, in such stores as Rushton, Clark & Co., and others. Special attention to prescriptions. Please give me a call.

☞ **Union Theological Seminary.**—Third Senior Rhetorical Exercise, in the Seminary Chapel, No. 9 University-place, THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

COBB'S NEW STORY.
COBB'S NEW STORY
COBB'S NEW STORY
COBB'S NEW STORY
COBB'S NEW STORY
COBB'S NEW STORY
COBB'S NEW STORY
COBB'S NEW STORY
OF
OF
OF
OF
OF
OF
OF
REVOLUTIONARY LIFE
REVOLUTIONARY LIFE
REVOLUTIONARY LIFE
REVOLUTIONARY LIFE
REVOLUTIONARY LIFE
REVOLUTIONARY LIFE
REVOLUTIONARY LIFE
REVOLUTIONARY LIFE
REVOLUTIONARY LIFE
IN
IN
IN
IN
IN
IN
IN
IN
THE NEW-YORK LEDGER.
THE NEW-YORK LEDGER.
THE NEW-YORK LEDGER.
THE NEW-YORK LEDGER.
THE NEW-YORK LEDGER.
THE NEW-YORK LEDGER.
THE NEW-YORK LEDGER.
THE NEW-YORK LEDGER.
WILL BE
WILL BE
WILL BE
WILL BE
WILL BE
WILL BE
WILL BE
WILL BE
READY TO-MORROW MORNING.
READY TO-MORROW MORNING.
READY TO-MORROW MORNING.
READY TO-MORROW MORNING.
READY TO-MORROW MORNING.
READY TO-MORROW MORNING.
READY TO-MORROW MORNING.
READY TO-MORROW MORNING.
BUY IT.
BUY IT.
BUY IT.
BUY IT.
BUY IT.
BUY IT.
BUY IT.
BUY IT.
BUY IT.
COBB WRITES FOR IT; FANNY FERN WRITES FOR IT; MRS. SIGOURNEY WRITES FOR IT; MRS. SOUTHWORTH WRITES FOR IT; MRS. GIBSON WRITES FOR IT; ALICE CAREY WRITES FOR IT; AND ALL THE NOVELETTS THAT EMERSON BENNETT WRITES HEREAFTER WILL BE PUBLISHED ONLY IN THE NEW-YORK LEDGER—
THE SAME MAY BE SAID ALSO OF MR. COBB.
&c., &c., &c.

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1857, by THOMAS COOMBS FOWLER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court for the Southern District of New-York.

"HUNTINGTON:"

OR

MODERN INSANITY!

A TALE OF

FORGERY AND FASHION.

FOUNDED ON FACT, AND ILLUSTRATIVE OF RECENT EVENTS, WHICH HAVE DEVELOPED A NEW CURRENT IN THE OCEAN OF NEW-YORK LIFE.

BY THADDEUS W. MEIGHAN.

CHAPTER I.

CLOUD AND SUNSHINE.

"One looked like Juno,
The other, dove-eyed, fragile and retiring,
Appear'd the type of modesty."—*Scrap Book.*

"I tell you," said the queenly Julia Bowen, casting aside her bonnet with an air of recklessness mixed with determination, and throwing her heavy velvet cloak upon an ottoman, in one corner of a splendid apartment in a mansion on Twenty-third-street, "I tell you he must be won—won at any sacrifice!"

The girl addressed was undoing her street toilet with perfect coolness and deliberation. She was the reverse of the other in appearance. Julia Bowen was a voluptuous, dark and imposing beauty, fully developed, and looking as if she was born to command either man or woman. Mary Schuyler was petite, girlish and fair skinned, and seemed modeled for dependence and obedience. Her mild blue eye, veiled by the deep fringe of the drooping lids, contrasted most strikingly with the imperious, glittering black eye of her companion. The latter expressed self-reliance and daring, the former diffidence and meekness.

"*Must* be won," said Mary, in a low soft tone. "Must is a formidable word, Julia."

"For you, perhaps; for me it has no terrors. I repeat—he *must* be won."

"Do you love him, really? I begin to fear you do," Mary, as she uttered these words, modestly took a seat beside Julia.

"*Love him!*"

The imperious beauty started to her feet, as she scornfully gave vent to this exclamation, and then paced the floor with a hurried and uneven gait, baring her broad forehead with her nervous hands, and breathing like a high-mettled racer about to contend with a spirited adversary.

"What else but love could move you so deeply?" quietly asked Mary. She betrayed no emotion, yet a close, a very close observer would have seen that, although her eyelids drooped, a glance of deep and earnest inquiry was shot from beneath them.

"Would you know?" asked Julia, suddenly curbing her vehemence, and resuming her seat; "listen—there is but one other passion that can move us as deeply as Love, and that is HATE!"

"Why should you hate him? He has never done you an injury."

"He has! He has dared to pretend affection for me, and then treat me with indifference."

"Which," remarked Mary, with a demure smile, "should be met with indifference."

"I have tried that plan," said Julia quickly, "but it has proven ineffectual."

"Let him go. There are others that *do* love you. Encourage them."

"Never. That man shall not live who can say that Julia Bowen was rejected by him. If I do not bring him to my feet, *he* will have the power to say so, for I have manifested a preference in his favor so publicly that it has been the theme of gossip everywhere."

"But you say you did not *feel* that preference."

"The world thinks I did."

"Who cares for the world?" exclaimed Mary, with an oily sigh.

"*I do!*—*you* do; yes, calmly as glides the current of your life, you care for the world and its opinions. Impulsive, ambitious, as I *am!* I care for nought else. This man—it is Charles Hunter—is necessary to my happiness. *I want his wealth.*"

"Young Lester is devoted to you, and he is worth $100,000."

"The principal of which he never touches," said Julia, with scorn.

"Yet he lives like a gentleman."

"Like an elaborated machine kept in excellent order, rather," continued the proud beauty.

"I'm sure you would have all the elegant necessaries of life as his wife," urged the modest Mary.

"Necessaries!" cried Julia—"I have those now. I want more. I want gold enough to be profuse in my expenditures. I would have an abundance beyond the elegant but moderate necessaries. Hunter is not only immensely rich, but he cares nothing for money. He gains it with the utmost ease, and he values it so little that the squandering of thousands would produce no impression on him. I would strive, Mary, above all my associates, over whose shillings it would be ecstacy for me to show dollars."

"As Mrs. Hunter, I readily admit you could do all this. Hunter is worth half a million, so men say."

"Ay! and at the rate he is amassing funds, will soon be a millionaire. Oh!" exclaimed the Juno-like Julia, as her face glowed with eager desire, "what could I not do with a million from which to replenish my exchequer!"

Mary stole another glance of fire, without being perceived, at her companion, and then said:

"I perfectly comprehend, now, that you must win him, as you said, *at any sacrifice.*"

"And you shall aid me."

"Of what possible use can I be in such an affair?" interrogated Mary with an innocent air.

"You can be of great use to me in it," answered Julia, with a majestic nod, expressive of condescension.

"I would rather not be connected with it in any way whatever," said Mary with timidity.

"Not for my sake? ha! He regards you as a child, and treats you with the utmost confidence because he thinks you are simple and unsuspicious. It shall be your task to worm his secrets from him—to catch the tone and tenor of his thoughts—to weigh his motives, estimate his tastes, lay bare, for my benefit, his desires aspirations, and innermost sentiments. With this material, I think, my skill will enable me to fashion a triumph."

"One would imagine to hear you talk, that I was a Richelieu, instead of an unsophisticated, unambitious girl, whom nobody torments with flattery, or persecutes with attentions," remarked Mary, after reflecting an instant upon the above address.

"You are a *woman*, and I never yet knew a woman who could not outwit even a minister of state when she tried."

"Well," said Mary, "I suppose I am to consider myself compelled to undertake this mission."

"If you please."

"Remember, I meddle myself in this love, or more properly speaking money adventure, entirely at your suggestion."

"Of course I will remember it, and after we have succeeded—for I look upon success as a certainty—you shall be rewarded."

"Mercy on us, do you think I sell my friendship, Julia?"

"I think that, like myself, you would not look upon a few golden additions to the contents of your purse as being unwelcome or burthensome. There, not another word! And now that this compact is settled I feel better. I am almost sorry that I sought the precincts of Wall-street to see if I could lure him from his dingy den. *N'importe*, he will soon be here."

Her countenance became radiant and joyful at this thought, and so, we think, did Mary's; but the joy and radiance depicted on the face of the latter made but a momentary stay. Were they reflected from the face of Julia, or did they emanate from the heart of the meek and childlike Mary?

They separated, and each went to her private room. It was a private hotel they were in. What a world of intrigue is embodied in a private hotel in New-York City.

Julia Bowen closed the door of her apartment, and then indulged in exultant gestures.

"I've got it," she soliloquized, "how pliant and docile she is! How self-denying and how single-minded! She is just the ally I would have chosen from among a thousand. How fortunate that she came to live here, and how wise in me to cultivate her acquaintance."

Mary glided noiselessly into her chamber and sat down upon her bedside. There she remained in deep, but apparently placid thought for about five minutes, and then she arose, drew out from beneath her pillow a miniature rosewood writing-desk, and was soon busied in penning a note. It was a school-girl style of calligraphy she indulged in: round, clear, and terribly suggestive of the copy-book. Once, while writing, she bit her under lip, and knitted her brow as if attacked by some sharp pang; but apart from this, there was nothing to indicate that she was writing anything more important than an order for an assortment of worsted with which to finish her embroidery, or a set of new cambric handkerchiefs to carry to church.

We will leave Mary writing, while we once more visit the private apartment of Julia Bowen.

CHAPTER II.

A NOVEL CONSPIRACY.

"Get thee behind me, Satan."—*Scriptures.*

We will proceed without ceremony to one of the upper rooms of the largest hotel on Broadway, a room furnished with exquisite taste in some respects, and most abominable vulgarity in others. Mixed with articles of *vertu* are stumps of cigars; hanging beside gems of pictures are coats and vests; and on the costly velvet tapestry which covers the floor have been placed three or four pairs of boots that have done their owner all the service he could reasonably require of them.

The regular occupant of this apartment is present. That is he, seated at that small table, in which there is a multiplicity of drawers, and the rich pearl and ivory inlaying work of which is almost wholly concealed by a pile of letters and notes of all shapes and sizes imaginable.

Do you think him handsome?

Now, if you are a woman, or expect to grow to be a woman, you will answer "yes." All the ladies think him extremely handsome, albeit we men—out of mere pique and envy it may be—do not confess to a belief that he is "any great shakes" in the way of personal appearance; but look at him and don't fail to mark his elegant moustache and nose half whiskers. He is six feet tall, and is well formed—about as well formed as need be. His face is decidedly Hebraical. The "chosen people" couldn't, if they would, deny him a place among them. Those piercing black eyes, those massive jet ringlets which seem to be made of the finest, crispest and silkest of silk; that good sized nose, cross between the aquiline and Roman; that Bohemian gipsey-like complexion, all proclaim his faith and descent as unmistakably as if, (as in the days of old he would have done, had he lived,) he wore the yellow cap and crossed sleeve despotically liveried upon his race by certain Christian despots. He long ago abjured all religious belief, and we will, therefore, call him merely a man of the world. Lt. Dasher Leon—that is the title by which the individual we are describing must be addressed—has "traveled." He is known and noted in both hemispheres; but let that pass for the present. He has a winning way with him, whether at cards or in the prosecution of a love suit. Once he devoted himself to faro slotogether, but now he engages exclusively in the pursuit of the fair. No, I am wrong. He makes them pursue him. But let me not travel "out of the record." He has a companion to whom I wish to call attention; you have already heard of him. Behold Charles Hunter! A description of him is unnecessary. Let his deeds and conversation paint his portrait.

He sits with his feet elevated above his head—at no matter what angle—smoking a cigar. The smoke curls and floats away lazily in wreaths above and around him. In his left hand, which he is carelessly swinging, is a roll of bank notes. He is not about to make cigar-lighters of these notes, although he has often performed such feats, and obtained much admiration for them among the champagne-drinking representatives of Young America.

At the precise moment when the apartment was revealed to your view, Hunter held up the rag money alluded to, so that the gas light fell directly upon it. Doctor Leon's eyes took the same direction.

"Is it a fortune?" asked Hunter, carelessly.

"How much did you say there is?" was the interrogative response of the Doctor.

"Only one thousand," replied Hunter, without displaying any enthusiasm.

"It is not enough," remarked Lieon, with a sigh.

"I think it is," said Hunter, quietly.

"But you would alter your opinion if you would but reflect awhile."

"Reflect! What should I reflect for? Let the unhappy reflect, if they like; as for me, I have ostracised reflection from the day I first wore jacket and trowsers, and I mean to die without having indulged in an hour's reflection." Hunter spoke these words mechanically. They appeared to come only from his lips; the brain seemed to have had nothing to do with them.

"Pshaw!" exclaimed Lieon with a gesture of impatience, "one always gets some frivolous answer from you. If you don't reflect—and I swear I can hardly believe that you do—how in the name of Plutus can you make so much money? Can a man without thought, calculation, or caution realize a fortune in a week, as you do?"

For one single instant the face of the great and successful financier was covered by a fearful frown, and his fingers worked tremulously with the bank notes, and with the cigar he was smoking. Lieon did not notice the change, which was gone almost as soon as it came; and then Hunter spoke:

"That's a secret, my boy; as much of a secret as is the method by which you contrive to make such and havoc among the feminines. Ah! that word brings me back to our subject. Will you take the thousand, or shall I throw it into the grate?"

"You *are* a marvel!" ejaculated Lieon, after gazing at him a few seconds with a peculiar expression. He shortly added, "I do believe that you would as soon cast that money into the fire as your used-up cigar, and yet nothing could induce you to lend it to me."

"Lend! It's a bad word. It ought to be blotted from the vocabulary," said Hunter, bringing his feet down upon the floor emphatically. "My dear fellow, steal or beg, but never borrow; give, squander, but never lend. But come, time's flying, and I want to be off. What say you—this is the last call as an auctioneer would say—what say you to my proposition?"

"Repeat it," said the handsome doctor, gloomily.

"You are to command the girl, Emma Peters, to submit herself and actions entirely to my control—"

"*Entirely?*"

"*As entirely as she would to yours!*" continued Hunter calmly, "for one year from this date. At the expiration of the year she will be free to go where and with whom it may please her."

"But the proposition is so very absurd."

"I know it. This is one of my chief reasons for making it."

"And what explanation can I give her for urging an adventure so curious?"

"Any that your prolific fancy may hit upon—I'm not particular. Hatch one up at once, if you accept, so that I may keep it up with her."

"I'll try."

"Then you will take the thousand with the conditions annexed?"

"I must, for my treasury is empty."

"There is the money, then," said Hunter, tossing the notes upon the table. They were eagerly pocketed by the Doctor. "And now," continued the former, "for the tale we are to tell."

The Doctor ran his digits caressingly through his ringlets, and pecred wistfully at space. He crossed his legs and beat the d——'s tatoo upon the edge of the table. He buried his face in his palms, while his elbows bored holes almost into his knees. He got up and paced the floor. He whistled. But from all this exertion sprang no amusing or plausible story, so he resumed his seat. Hunter did not evince his patience as meekly as usually evinces it. He *was* impatient, though, for he said, with a brusque and determined air,

"You may give me back these funds."

"No!" cried Lieon, starting to his feet again. "I have it now. You are my guarding, you ish to win this girl's affection for me. You require to see if sh can withstand the allurements of fashion—can pass the ordea' of a year's unlicensed conviviality in this gay metropolis without suffering blot or blemish. You are whimsical; this is your whim. Do you comprehend?"

"Perfectly."

"Will it do?"

"If the girl is very verdant, yes; if at all up to the tricks of her sex or our own, no."

"She is verdant, and she places the utmost dependence upon what I tell her."

"I know that. Well, we'll try her with this flimsy and ridiculous plan."

"But now what do you really mean to do with her," urged Lieon, a little irreverently.

"What do you think?"

"Ruin her?"

This was a question, not an assertion.

"You are right."

"Then," cried Lieon hastily, "I'm cursed if——"

"There, there, don't splutter," interrupted Hunter, "she won't be ruined in the way you imagine, by me. But this will be a portion nevertheless. Pay particular attention to what I am saying. She is very young, and as strange a creature as ever I saw. Her beauty is almost supernatural. I have seen numerous prettier maidens, but not one other possessing her style of beauty. It is unique, striking! I want her to be my companion every where—in my rides, my excursions, my visits to the opera, the theatre, the ball-room and the race course. This will produce talk. They will talk about her, about me. We shall flourish gloriously wherever gossip finds a tongue. My vanity, my love of notoriety, will be gratified to a surfeit. 'The rich broker and his latest prize,' will be the current remark wherever we appear. I shall have the credit of a triumph without its infamy upon my conscience, and enjoy the pleasure of this young Lady's company. She will tell her wanton, but for that piece of injustice the world will be responsible—not I. Do you comprehend?"

"Yes! ye-es," stammered the bewildered Doctor.

"Then I'm off. To-morrow night I will expect you at my *bachelor rooms* in Fourteenth-street, with the victim of our novel conspiracy."

So saying, Hunter seized his hat and made his exit. He had gained the street before the handsome recipient of his money had recovered from a sudden fit of astonishment. Dr. Lieon was not a man to be nonplused or astounded for any length of time. He had mastered his surprise just as a gentle knock assailed a panel of his door. At his request (after he had hurriedly concealed his letters) the applicant for admission walked in. It was Emma Peters. She resided in the hotel, it appeared, and it further appeared that Dr. Lieon had appointed an interview to take place between them immediately after the departure of his visitor.

She was of ordinary stature, but yet she looked larger than females of the ordinary size. She looked as juvenile as one of her age (fourteen years and a half) should look, and yet the maturity of womanhood also found expression in her contour. In physique and manner she was at once like a child and a woman. Passion shone from her dark, wondering, hazel eyes, and was displayed upon her full luscious lip; but there was at the same time an indication in the placidity of the face that it might be carefully guarded by purity. She still wore her light brown hair in school-girl plaits, but its heavy volume seemed to belong to a head that had borne twice her number of years.

Unasgedly and confidingly she took the seat indicated by him—his knee—and gently reased her arm around his neck. With a voice whose tones were strangely musical and persuasive, he told her the narrative decided upon by himself and Hunter. She listened with an air half of fright and half of resignation, and did not speak for full five minutes after he concluded. Then, placing her disengaged hand upon her breast, and grasping convulsively at her silk dress, so that the sound made was like that of an infant's fingers scratching upon paper, she said:

"If this must be so I will submit; but if you knew what torture I will endure in the performance of this dreadful task, you would not exact my obedience."

Doctor Lieon was a noble pleader in the court of Cupid. Words of love and syren-like persuasion glided from his lips as if coated with oil and honey, and injected with steam power. "Only a year!" How eloquently he sung the changes upon that sentence! "It would soon pass away!" Yes, every year passes away soon enough. "And when it was passed would they not be each other's forever!" That settled the matter. She consented!

Vermily she pressed his lips, as if inspired by gratitude as well as affection by her delicate forehead. With a sigh of happiness her head settled upon his shoulder. And there they sat. What was busy in his heart then? We know what caused hers to throb so joyously.

And yet he was forty and she fourteen! What a world this is!

CHAPTER III.

A STORM RISING.

"What is't ye do?"

"A deed without a name."—*Macbeth.*

When we left Mary Schuyler, she was on her way to the Post-Office. She reached that great, shabby institution without delay, and deposited the note or letter we saw her write. But she did not seem to be the whole of her errand. She did not go away, but amused herself by reading the lists of advertised letters, beautifully pasted upon dirty boards that would scarcely be tolerated in an aristocratical pigsty. Having exhausted this fund of time killing sport, she returned to the outside of the covered passage, and scanned the passers-by on the street. She was not only an observer, but was the observed as well.

A small-sized but well-built man, with a clear, piercing eye, and a handsome but shrewd countenance, (slightly marred by varioloid,) had watched her movements curiously from the time she dropped her letter into the aperture appointed to receive it; indeed, he had not permitted himself to lose sight of her for an instant. Had he been a cat intent upon capturing a mouse, he could not have kept up a steadier or more accurate *surveillance*. It was easy to perceive that he was not a "man about town," in the common acceptation of that phrase. His movements generally, and his observant gestures in especial, gave no idea of the leisure libertine, or the *blasé* sportsman. There was no love in his looks.

Mary was so busy with her reflections that she did not discover the careful attention with which this man favored her. About an hour after her first appearance at the Post-Office a well-dressed lad turned into Nassau from Liberty-street.

There was nothing in his appearance to cause one to look at him a second time, unless one happened to be a student of character on the plan of Lavater. Such a student would have at once regarded his face earnestly. It was dark, thin, and prepossessing. A young moustache, which had never been marred by the razor, gave an expression of manliness to the lower part of the face, but the smooth forehead and the curls that clustered around it indicated the boy. He was about twenty years of age—but care, the student would have seen, was gnawing at his heart.

Twenty years!

Glorious age! when the mind is like putty, ready to receive any impression, and likely to retain it unless a stronger one be made to its destruction! beautiful age! when the ear believes all that it hears, and the eye confides fondly in the apparent truth of all that it sees! Age of treason and folly commingled, age of verdancy and self-esteem, age of brass and soft solder! how many hast thou wrecked beyond redemption.

John Legouve, the youth we have introduced, saw Mary the moment he turned towards the Post-Office, and his dark thin face was immediately wreathed in smiles. Ah! timidity and seclusion will move a young man's risible faculties quicker than laughing gas!

He was the individual for whom Mary had been watching. How she blushed and trembled, and pursed her mouth demurely as he grasped both her hands, and volubly assured her that he "could not get away from the counting-house before." And how modestly she responded that "it did not make the slightest difference," "it had rather amused her to wait," and all that sort of thing.

"I would have come to the house," said he, as he motioned her to take his arm, which she did, while they moved at a slow pace towards Broadway; "but" he continued, "I have no wish to be placed in a false position, nor to place you in one. We are both too young to be misjudged."

Now that was spoken like a man of good judgment and extensive experience. John Legouve was not a man in years, but education, associations of an exacting character, (intellectually speaking,) and temperament, had given him a habit of thinking, and those who *think* earnestly and often become *aged* in conversation very soon.

To his remark about misjudgment Mary made no reply save by a little sigh, which fluttered so fearfully from between her lips that one would have naturally supposed it was almost too modest to make itself known at all. The youth pressed it with his and then resumed:

"We have known each other so long, Mary, that I cannot but regard you as a sister. Yet you are not my sister, and people will not comprehend why I lavish a brother's affection upon you. It seems to me that this world is a very literal sort of place."

Mary sighed again. The youth stole a sidelong glance at her and went on speaking.

"I have no desire to appear in anybody's eyes as your lover, Mary, and therefore I will not visit you at your residence. I should cut but a sorry figure as a suitor for a young lady's hand, would I not?"

Mary did not see why, at least she said so.

"Well, it makes no difference. You are now as you have been since we played together over the fields in our native village, as one of my own flesh and blood, and you have met with misfortune. It is my duty to help you out of your troubles, and, trust me, I will do so. Was my last letter satisfactory?"

"How can you ask such a question?" said Mary, with a reproachful accent.

"What do you mean?"

"How could a letter from you be otherwise than satisfactory to me?"

"Oh! Yes, but I meant to ask if the—the—inclosure was all right—was sufficient."

"I tried to make it answer."

"Ah! I see. It was not enough. Well, I anticipated that and have met you prepared to supply the deficiency."

"Oh! thanks! thanks!" exclaimed Mary with great animation.

"Turn into Rector, street, towards the North River, and I will give it to you."

Mary's countenance suddenly underwent a change. It was a reflex of the most poignant sorrow.

"I dare not take it!" she said.

"Afraid! for what reason?"

He made this inquiry with a look of mortal fear.

"You will involve yourself in difficulty!"

"No, no, no," he said hurriedly, "never fear me. I am prudent—careful. Come, don't stand here, but turn the corner."

She obeyed him.

"You must bear in mind," she said, after they had got out of Broadway, "that I have already been assisted by you to amounts beyond your income."

"But I had saved money for two years before you required any assistance, Mary. Don't forget that."

Money! It was the main object with them all. Well, who does *not* talk of it, and strive to get it?

Mary had not forgotten that, she said.

"Very well, then," observed Legouve, as he glanced furtively around him and placed a small parcel in her not unwilling hand, "take this. It will pay off that crushing debt, in full, of which you spake at our last interview."

"*Must* I take it?"

Oh, how artlessly she asked that question! No wonder his large grey eyes, which at times looked as tenderly and as imploringly as those of a wounded deer at bay, filled with tears of honest affection as he answered:

"You *must* if you wish to preserve my friendship, and I only regret that it is so paltry a gift. Would that it were fifty times greater."

The transaction we have mentioned was observed by the man who had noticed Mary so vigilantly at the Post-Office. He had followed them.

"God bless you, my dear mother," said Mary, putting away his gift into her *porte monnaie*, "the day will come, I hope, when I will be able to reciprocate your kindness. Should I ever get my property, now in dispute, or procure a rich husband, I will set you up in business."

Legouve grinned a ghastly smile. The word "husband" evidently did not sound very harmoniously to his brotherly ears. How is it that platonic love in extremely young people rarely brooks the interference of a thought about matrimony?

"Don't talk of business," he remarked after gulping down his chagrin by a violent effort; "you know I hate business; my ambition is to be an artist. One of these days I shall go to Italy and study. You know I paint very well already."

He drew from his breast-pocket a miniature in proof of his assertion. It was a fine likeness of Mary Schuyler. The mechanical part of the work was crude and unskillful, but the spirit of the face—the life, the expression—was there to perfection.

"Well, well, I did not mean to hurt your feelings," said Mary, gazing at the miniature with a strange and undefinable air, "but pray, when did you paint that?"

"Since I last saw you."

"For me?"

"No."

The negative was delivered with so much abruptness that Mary was completely disconcerted. She paused irresolutely a short time, and then said she must go. But there she remained. Legouve inquired, moodily, if he should put her into an omnibus, to which she answered in the affirmative.

They started for Broadway again. Just before they arrived at the corner, Mary suddenly asked Legouve if he knew Charles Hunter, the financier.

"Yes," replied Legouve.

"Intimately?"

"Yes, again."

"Are you at all in his confidence?"

"Why do you ask these curious questions?" inquired Legouve, turning pale as ashes, and shaking like an aspen. Every joint quivered.

"Bless me, what's the matter?"

"A sudden spasm—I have been subject to these strange attacks lately. But what do you know of Hunter?"

"He visits our house."

"To see you?"

"No, by no means. To see Miss Bowen, whom you saw with me at church."

Legouve breathed freely again.

"Are you Hunter's friend?" queried Mary, without giving him time to speak.

"I am. He has taken a fancy to me, and I am indebted to him for many courtesies and favors."

"Then you must bring about an interview between him and I," said Mary. She spoke modestly and quietly, yet there was something irresistibly commanding in her tone and manner.

"To what end?"

"He is in danger."

"Indeed! Pray tell me at once what or who threatens him?"

"That I wish to make known to himself in private."

"Mary!"

"Oh, you shall be present, but not another soul must dream of my having anything to do with the affair."

"What a mystery this is! Mary, you used to abominate mysteries."

"But don't I tell you that there shall be no mystery so far as you are concerned. Come, I see one of our line of omnibuses approaching. Will you get him to see me?"

"Yes; but I must be present. Don't lose that from your mind."

"It is agreed. Ah, the omnibus has stopped. See him as soon as you can make it convenient, and write me at the Broadway Post-Office."

"Not direct to your house?"

"Certainly not—for reasons. Good bye."

As she got into the vehicle, a man who had been talking with Mary's Post Office incognito took a seat by her side.

Legouve watched the omnibus until he could no longer see it, and then slowly sauntered up Broadway. He was about turning into Liberty-street when the individual who had followed Mary tapped him on the shoulder.

"Well, Sir!" said Legouve, with great hauteur.

"Step into this confectioner's shop, I wish to speak with you," replied the man peremptorily.

"Sir!"

"Come, you need not be offended, and I will not detain you five minutes."

"But I do not know you."

"You will soon be relieved of that ignorance. Come."

The stranger led the way, and Legouve, mesmerized as it were, mechanically followed. The stranger led him to a dark corner in the back of the shop, where brandy and pies were sold to clerks and merchants in need of "refreshment," and asked him to "take a drink."

"I never taste ardent spirits," said Legouve gently.

"Smoke?"

"Yes."

They procured cigars, and after they had puffed them an instant the stranger said:

"Your name is John Legouve."

"It is, I'm not ashamed of it."

"You ought to be."

"How! This insult——"

"Shall be explained or atoned!" said the stranger calmly. He proceeded, "You are the male clerk of Baldown & Co."

"Yes, Sir," answered Legouve fiercely.

"Your salary is $600 a year."

"What of it?"

"Not much—only you contrive to spend $1,500 per annum."

"What's that your business? Sir, this impertinence is altogether inexcusable. If I had the strength——"

"You would flog me," again interrupted the stranger; "but as you have not, you must hear me out. You have plundered letters intrusted to your care—here is a list of them."

The youth turned the color of beeswax, and would have fallen to the floor had not the stranger held him by the arm.

For the rest of this exciting story, to which will figure noted persons connected with the bar, the press, the stage, the pulpit, financial and fashionable society, and the sporting world, procure the *League of Romance*, (a first-class family paper, price four cents,) from week to week. Be sure to ask for the *League of Romance!* What immediately follows the chapters we have printed will be found in No. 29 of the *League of Romance*, which is now ready, and is for sale every where by everybody.

COBB'S NEW STORY OF REVOLUTIONARY LIFE—Will be commenced in the NEW-YORK LEDGER for this week. The LEDGER will be ready and for sale at all the news-offices TO-MORROW (Thursday) MORNING, as the reader will learn by a slight intimation elsewhere in this morning's *Times*.

COBB'S NEW STORY OF REVOLUTIONARY LIFE—Will be commenced in the NEW-YORK LEDGER for this week. The LEDGER will be ready and for sale at all the news-offices TO-MORROW (Thursday) MORNING, as the reader will learn by a slight intimation elsewhere in this morning's *Times*.

COBB'S NEW STORY OF REVOLUTIONARY LIFE—Will be commenced in the NEW-YORK LEDGER for this week. The LEDGER will be ready and for sale at all the news-offices TO-MORROW (Thursday) MORNING, as the reader will learn by a slight intimation elsewhere in this morning's *Times*.

COBB'S NEW STORY OF REVOLUTIONARY LIFE—Will be commenced in the NEW-YORK LEDGER for this week. The LEDGER will be ready and for sale at all the news-offices TO-MORROW (Thursday) MORNING, as the reader will learn by a slight intimation elsewhere in this morning's *Times*.

COBB'S NEW STORY OF REVOLUTIONARY LIFE—Will be commenced in the NEW-YORK LEDGER for this week. The LEDGER will be ready and for sale at all the news-offices TO-MORROW (Thursday) MORNING, as the reader will learn by a slight intimation elsewhere in this morning's *Times*.

COBB'S NEW STORY OF REVOLUTIONARY LIFE—Will be commenced in the NEW-YORK LEDGER for this week. The LEDGER will be ready and for sale at all the news-offices TO-MORROW (Thursday) MORNING, as the reader will learn by a slight intimation elsewhere in this morning's *Times*.

COBB'S NEW STORY OF REVOLUTIONARY LIFE—Will be commenced in the NEW-YORK LEDGER for this week. The LEDGER will be ready and for sale at all the news-offices TO-MORROW (Thursday) MORNING, as the reader will learn by a slight intimation elsewhere in this morning's *Times*.

COBB'S NEW STORY OF REVOLUTIONARY LIFE—Will be commenced in the NEW-YORK LEDGER for this week. The LEDGER will be ready and for sale at all the news-offices TO-MORROW (Thursday) MORNING, as the reader will learn by a slight intimation elsewhere in this morning's *Times*.

COBB'S NEW STORY OF REVOLUTIONARY LIFE—Will be commenced in the NEW-YORK LEDGER for this week. The LEDGER will be ready and for sale at all the news-offices TO-MORROW (Thursday) MORNING, as the reader will learn by a slight intimation elsewhere in this morning's *Times*.

COBB'S REVOLUTIONARY TALE.

THE NEW-YORK LEDGER,
With the first part of
COBB'S GREAT STORY
OF
REVOLUTIONARY LIFE,
Will be ready

TO-MORROW (THURSDAY) MORNING.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—ITALIAN OPERA.—Mr. [illegible] respectfully informed, that the Academy of Music will be opened [illegible] for a season of Italian Opera, under the direction of MAURICE STRAKOSCH.

Durante la stagione—LUCREZIA BORGIA!

will be performed on [illegible] evening next, on which occasion MADLLE. TERESA PARODI,

the eminent Italian Tragedienne, will make her first appearance at the Academy of Music in her great character of "Lucrezia," with Sig. TIBERINI in the role of Gennaro.

REGULATION OF PRICES.

Parquet, Dress Circle, First Tier.....$1
Second Tier.....50c. extra. | Amphitheatre.....25c.
Family Circle.....50c. | Private Boxes, from $6 to $20
Subscription for the season of 12 nights: Admission and reserved seat, $12.

The Academy will be opened on THURSDAY, Jan. 15, at the Academy of Music, for subscribers only.

The Rooms for securing seats will be opened daily, from 9 A. M. till 4 P. M., beginning on SATURDAY, from 9 A. M. at the Academy of Music, Hall & Son's, Van Norden & Kiker's and Brenning's.

Regular Opera nights, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

All Advertisements will be paid for in advance.

Doors open at 7. Opera commences at 8.

CARD OF THE MANAGEMENT.

Mr. STRAKOSCH has the honor to assure the public that he does not intend to make any promises which circumstances may prevent him from fulfilling. He hopes thereby to save the patrons of the Opera from disappointment and himself from the mortification of failure. He does not, therefore, name the artists engaged, other than those already mentioned, nor does he intend to indicate at present his repertoire of Operas to be presented. What he can safely promise is, that no expense or labor will be spared to present the Opera superior in every department, and that he believes will be sufficient to insure the success of his Season.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE,

No. 624 BROADWAY, NEAR HOUSTON-ST.

Doors open at 6½ o'clock; the performance will commence with the Overture at 7 o'clock.

TRIUMPHANT RESULTS.

CROWDED HOUSES.

BEAUTIFUL AND NOVEL EFFECTS.

On WEDNESDAY, Jan. 14, 1857,

BY DESIRE,

A MORNING CALL.

Supported by Mr. G. Jordan and Miss Laura Keene.

Third night

of a new drama, from Charles Reade's "Clouds and Sunshine," entitled:

RACHAEL, THE REAPER;

OR,

CLOUDS AND SUNSHINE.

WITH NEW SCENERY AND NEW MUSIC.

Supported by Messrs. Burnett, C. Wheatleigh, Lingham, J. A. Smith, T. B. Johnston, Hayes, Alleyne, Mrs. H. P. Grattan, Miss Ada Clifton and Miss Laura Keene.

This play is a realization of the rural pictures described by the author of "Clouds and Sunshine," a work that has been received by the literary world with the highest encomiums.

MUSICAL SELECTIONS AND LA TRAVIATA WALTZ BY THE ORCHESTRA.

To conclude, for the ninth time, with a new extravaganza burlesque called

YOUNG RACCHUS;

OR, SPIRITS AND WATER.

Produced with

New Scenery,
Dresses,
Appointments, &c., &c.

Young Bacchus, with songs.....Miss Gould
supported by the whole company and a numerous Corps de Ballet.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

W. A. MARSHALL.....Lessee.
W. R. BLAKE.....Stage Manager.

Grand dramatic and musical combination in the same week.

TRAGEDY AND OPERA

presented alternately, with the greatest strength and excellence.

FIFTH NIGHT

OF

Mr. FORREST.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 14, 1857.

will be presented the tragedy of

VIRGINIUS.

Virginius.....Mr. Forrest.
With the farce of

THE MARRIED RAKE

The German Opera Troupe, continuing to be most rapturously received, will give their performance on alternate nights with

Mr. FORREST.

THURSDAY—German Opera. CZAR AND CARPENTER.

FRIDAY—Mr. Forrest as ROLLA.

SATURDAY—MASON AND LOCKSMITH. German Opera Troupe.

Seats may be secured in advance for Mr. Forrest's nights, also for the Opera.

Performance to begin with the Overture at 7 o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock.
Tickets.....Fifty cents.

THIS EVENING,

will be produced the celebrated opera,

LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR,

which is nightly received with

GREAT ENTHUSIASM,

sent to the entire strength of

THE FYNE AND HARRISON OPERA COMPANY,

To-morrow—MARITANA.

Full particulars in small bills.

Tickets to all parts of the house, without reserved seats, 50 cents; Secured seats in dress circle, 25 cents extra; Orchestra arm chairs, $2; Private boxes, $5.

These may be secured for two days in advance, at the Box Office, from 8 A. M. till 5 P. M.

All seats not sold during the day will be thrown open without reservation in the evening.

NIBLO'S SALOON.

MR. EMILE GEYON,

Of the Conservatoire in Paris, and Pupil of Mr. THALBERG,

Has the honor to announce a

GRAND CONCERT,

On SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 17, 1857,

Assisted by

MR. L. M. GOTTSCHALK,

who has most kindly tendered his services;

Mademoiselle HENRIETTE SIMON, (Soprano,)

her first appearance in New-York;

MR. RIVARD, (Baritone,)

his first appearance in New-York, and

MESSRS. F. SIMON and A. MILLER.

Tickets $1. For sale at Hall & Son's, No. 239 Broadway, and at C. Breusing's, No. 701 Broadway. No extra charge for reserved seats.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.

GREAT COMEDY WEEK.

WEDNESDAY—A first-rate Shakespearean Comedy.

MR. BELTON, FROM THE BOSTON THEATRE,

will make his second appearance in New-York.

MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING,

with the following capital arrangement:

Benedick.....Mr. Belton | Beatrice.....Mrs. Barrow
Dogberry.....Mr. Burton
Leonato, (on this occasion).....Mr. C. Fisher
Antonio.....Mr. M. Smith
Sexton.....Mr. Setchell | Don Pedro.....Mr. Rainford
Hero.....Miss L. Steverade.....Miss L. Marshall

With the favorite musical farce of

LE CHALET; OR THE SWISS COTTAGE.

Libette, with songs.....Mrs. C. Howard.

On Friday—By desire of a large fashionable party, the comedies of

THE SERIOUS FAMILY and THE TOODLES.

Mrs. Barrow on this occasion as Widow Delmaine.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

PRICES OF ADMISSION—Boxes and Parquette, 50 cents Upper Tier, 25 cents; Orchestra Stalls, $1.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 14, 1857.

BENEFIT OF

MRS. HOEY.

First night in this Theatre of the celebrated five act play of

LOVE'S SACRIFICE.

First night, also, of the beautiful Petite Comedy of

SOMEBODY ELSE.

Mrs. John Wood, Mr. Lester, Mrs. Hoey, Miss Mary Gannon, Mr. Holland, Mrs. Vernon, Mr. H. B. Phillips, Mrs. J. H. Allen, Mr. Reynolds, Mr. Lee, Miss Deane, &c., will appear.

To-morrow—HIAWATHA.

Saturday—Mrs. Wood's Benefit.

MRS. HOEY'S BENEFIT

Will take place at

WALLACK'S,

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 14,

on which occasion will be presented a splendid five-act

COMEDY,

which has not been acted at this theatre before. Also, a delightful

COMEDIETTA.

Both pieces will embrace the names of the following talented artists:

Messrs. Lester, Walcot, Dyott, Sothern, Holland, Lee Stuart, and Peters.

Mrs. Hoey, Mrs. John Wood, Mrs. Allen, Miss Gannon, Mrs Vernon, Mrs. Sothern, and Miss Thompson.

Box Book now open.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.

NEW HALL, No. 585 BROADWAY.

Immense Success.

CROWDED HOUSES

To witness the grand Operatic Extravaganza of

DON JUAN;

Or, A GHOST ON A HIGH HORSE,

which will be repeated EVERY EVENING this week.

Preceding which,

ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY.

Concert commences at 7½ o'clock. Tickets, 25 cents.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM.

GOTTSCHALK'S CONCERT.

FRIDAY, Jan. 16.

Sale of Tickets commences this morning at Hall's Music Store, price $1. No extra charge for securing seats.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—DRESS Circle, 25 cts.; Pit, 12½ cts.; Orchestra Chairs, 50 cts.; Private Boxes, $5. THIS EVENING, Jan. 14, the entertainment will commence with the comedy of

A DAY IN PARIS.

To be followed by the pantomime of

PLANCHE; OR, THE LIVELY FAIRIES.

Planche.....Miss Price | Turlette.....Miss Herring

To conclude with the Drama of

BRIAN BOROIHME.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—THE NEW DRAMATIC SEASON, THIS (Wednesday, Jan. 14,) EVENING, at 7 o'clock, RAFFAELLE. After which MAJOR JONES' COURTSHIP. AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, RAFFAELLE, as in the evening. SMALLEST WOMAN ALIVE—THE THINNEST MAN IN THE WORLD—THE LEVIATHANS, OR GIGANTIC GIANTESS—THE HAPPY FAMILY, &c., may all be seen without extra charge. Admission to everything, 25 cents; Children under 10, 12½ c.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, NO. 497 BROADWAY.—The best collection of Paintings in this country. It contains 300 Paintings. Open day and evening.

CRYSTAL PALACE, [illegible] many [illegible] worth the price of admission.

PRICES [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

MISS MATILDA HERON

Will make her First Appearance at Wallack's Theatre On MONDAY EVENING next, In the celebrated play of CAMILLE, As translated by Howell.

BALLS.

THE PROMENADE CONCERT AND BALL for the benefit of the NURSERY AND CHILD'S HOSPITAL will take place at the Academy of Music, on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 15, under the direction of the following

MANAGERS:

Mrs. C. E. Anderson,	Henry Delafield,
Mrs. S. J. Bacon,	L. L. Delafield,
Mrs. S. L. M. Barlow	G. B. Dorr,
Mrs. Isaac Bell, Jr.,	R. De Trobriand,
Mrs. J. Bigelow,	W. B. Duncan,
Mrs. James Brooks	C. E. Degen,
Mrs. C. J. Coggill,	Wm. J. Emmet,
Mrs. J. Colles,	E. Emmet, Jr.
Mrs. E. Cooper,	Dr. G. T. Elliot,
Mrs. C. Du Bois,	Henry Fearing,
Mrs. W. B. Duncan,	Dudley Field
Mrs. De Trobriand,	J. P. G. Foster,
Mrs. G. T. Elliott, Jr.,	S. M. Fox,
Mrs. Frenfanelli.	Hiram Fuller,
Mrs. C. Green,	J. W. Gerard,
Mrs. C. A. Heckscher,	J. W. Gerard, Jr.,
Mrs. Wickham Hoffman,	M. Howland,
Mrs. A. Iselin,	G. G. Haviland,
Mrs. I. C. Jones,	Ogden Haggerty,
Mrs. J. A. Kernochan,	R. S. Hone,
Mrs. C. Kuhn,	R. Heckscher,
Mrs. Jacob Little,	Wm. B. Hoffman,
Mrs. A. Le Barbier,	Wm. Jaffray,
Mrs. A. Mathews,	Peyton Jaudon,
Mrs. A. B. Mott,	L. O. Jones,
Mrs. W. H. Paine,	W. H. Jones,
Mrs. Clarence Pell,	John Kane,
Mrs. W. Pell,	Alex. M. Lawrence,
Mrs. G. N. Miller,	Arthur Leary,
Mrs. C. S. Minton,	H. R. Leroy,
Mrs. D. C. Murray,	Mort. Livingston,
Mrs. J. C. Peters,	P. Marie,
Mrs. Wright E. Post,	R. H. Messinger,
Mrs. F. R. Rives,	Daniel Messinger,
Mrs. L. Rutherfurd,	Dr. A. B. Mott,
Mrs. G. T. Strong,	G. P. Morris,
Mrs. R. H. Sherwood,	E. M. Newbould,
Mrs. H. A. Stone,	W. H. Paine,
Mrs. J. Schermerhorn,	J. V. Parker,
Mrs. F. Schuchardt,	Commodore Perry,
Mrs. S. S. Sands,	Walden Pell,
Mrs. R. Tighe,	Royal Phelps,
Mrs. Von Der Heydt,	H. J. Raymond,
Mrs. Viele,	J. Roberton,
R. N. Anderson,	J. F. Ruggles,
L. Aspinwall,	C. T. Stagg,
James Bleecker,	C. F. Stephenson,
Edward A. Bibby,	H. A. Stone,
James Brooks,	Arthur Shit,
Henry W. Brevoort,	F. S. Tallmadge,
Joseph Bridgham,	Alex. Taylor,
J. Bigelow,	W. Whitewright, Jr.,
Wm. Cutting,	F. L. Waddell,
S. H. Cary,	R. C. Winterhoff,
J. G. Coster,	C. F. Winthrop,
C. A. Davis,	R. C. Winthrop,
C. Du Bois,	N. H. Wolfe.

Doors open at 7½. Music will commence at 8, and dancing at 9. No box will be let, nor any seat reserved. Ladies with bonnets, and gentlemen with hats, canes or overcoats, will not be permitted on the floor. The only entrance will be on Irving-place. Carriages, on bringing their company, will drive up Irving-place and, on taking up their company, will depart in reverse order.

Tickets, $2 each, admitting one person, can be had at the Music Stores of William Hall & Son, No. 239 Broadway, and Scharfenberg & Luis, No. 769 Broadway; and also at the bookstores of T. J. Crowen, No. 669 Broadway.

WALDEN PELL, Chairman.
LEWIS C. JONES, Treasurer.
ARTHUR LEARY, } Secretaries.
JOHN ROBERTON, }

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES

No. 806 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,

No. 157 MONTAGUE-PLACE, BROOKLYN.

New-York classes on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS. Brooklyn classes on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 3 and 4 P. M. for ladies and children, at 8 P. M. for gentlemen. Ladies' private classes at 2 P. M. Pupils can commence at any time during the season.

Practicing assemblies for ladies and gentlemen EVERY MONDAY EVENING in Brooklyn, and every SATURDAY EVENING in New-York. Former pupils can subscribe for the assemblies alone.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

PREMIUM PIANOS.—SCHUETZE & LUDOLFF would respectfully invite purchasers of Pianos to their choice assortment of premium Pianos. They are acknowledged superior to any other manufacturer's square Pianos, and have found great approbation by the following eminent artists: Mrs. Seguin, Mr. Paul Julien, Mr. A. Gockel and Mr. Satkoech, by whom the best references are willingly given. Our Pianos were awarded premiums at the exhibition of the American Institute, Crystal Palace, New-York, 1855-6. All our Pianos are warranted. SCHUETZE & LUDOLFF.

No. 452 Broome-st., near the west side of Broadway

GOLD MEDAL PIANOS!—STEINWAY & SONS have again been awarded the First premium at the late Fair of the American Institute, New-York; and also the first Premium Gold Medal at the late Fair of the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, in addition to the three already received, making five first prize medals within the last 18 months. No. 84 Walker-st.

BARGAINS.—BOSTON PIANOS, WITH NEW scale, iron frame, patent suspension bridge, from HALLET, DAVIS & Co's. celebrated Manufactory, at reduced prices for cash. MASON & HAMLIN'S Premium Model Melodeons and Harmoniums, in every style. New 7-octave Pianos, Melodeons and Harmoniums for rent, with rents applied if purchased. S. T. GORDON, 297 Broadway.

T. H. CHAMBERS' PIANOS.—PIANOS FOR sale, repaired, and to rent. Second-hand Pianos at $100, $125, $150, at No. 385 Broadway.

A warranted, $450, rosewood, carved, 7-octave Piano, for $300. A warranted, $350, rosewood, serp., 7-octave Piano, for $250.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES. Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrestplank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

ORGAN-HARMONIUMS.—ELEGANT ILLUSTRATED pamphlets, (32 pp., 8vo.,) descriptive of these new and beautiful parlor and Church instruments, will be sent free to any address, on application to the undersigned. MASON & HAMLIN, Boston, Mass.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN, Piano-forte manufacturers, WAREROOM No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, WHERE a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

AGRICULTURAL.

SEEDS, SEEDS, SEEDS.—J. G. WAITE, seed merchant, No. 181 High Holborn, London, England, has spared neither time nor expense in making his stock of seeds equal, if not superior, to any house in the kingdom. His priced catalogues are now ready, and will be forwarded post free on application.

The following are a few leading articles selected from his catalogue, which he can recommend with great confidence:

Daniel O'Rorke Peas, the earliest in world.
Flack's Blue Imperial do., very fine,
Harrison's Glory do.
Champion of England do.
Eugenie do.
Ne Plus Ultra do.
Waite's King of the Marrow do.
Bishop's new long-podded dwarf do.
Improved Dwarf Marrow do.
Large Windsor beans.
Borecole new garnishing, fine.
Early London White Brocoli, fine.
White Cape do., true.
Giant white do., extra.
Waite's King of the cabbage.
Morning star do.
Early York do.
Red Pickling do.
Large drumhead do.
Flat Dutch do.
New intermediate carrot.
Selected Altringham do.
Scarlet horn do.
Improved long red do.
Early Walcheren cauliflower.
Waite's Alma do.
Crystal white celery, very fine.
Giant red do.
Large Musselburg leek.
Waite's white Cos lettuce.
London green Cos do.
Red-bordered Victoria.
Red cabbage do.
Drumhead do.
Mammoth cabbage do.
White Spanish onion.
White globe do.
Brown Spanish do.
Silver skinned do.
Parsley.
London long scarlet radish.
Red round do.
White do. do.
Large cabbage Savoy.
Sweet marjoram.
Thyme.
Swede turnip or rutta baga.
Large London Swede or do.
Impr'd purple top Swede do.
Green top Swede or do.
Red globe turnip.
White do. do.
Purple-top Scotch or bullock turnip.
Green-top do. or do. do.
Orange jelly turnip.
Waite's eclipse do.
Italian rye grass.
Long red mangold wurzel.
Yellow globe do. do.

A general catalogue of agricultural, garden and flower seeds can be had on application of

J. G. WAITE, Seed Establishment,
No. 181 High Holborn, London, England.

FURS.

FURS AT HALF PRICE,

TO CLOSE THE SEASON'S IMPORTATIONS.

We shall offer our entire FUR STOCK during the MONTH OF JANUARY at (in most cases) ONE-HALF the ORIGINAL PRICE, in order to effect an ENTIRE CLEARANCE.

GEO. BULPIN,
No. 361 Broadway.

FURS AT COST.

At HARLEY'S, No. 34 John-st., and No. 33 Maiden-lane.

Fur Mantillas and Cuffs, $20.
Fur Capes and Cuffs, $5.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HAVE YOU READ THE GREAT STORY OF AMERICAN DOMESTIC LIFE?

'LENA RIVERS,

BY MARY J. HOLMES,

Author of "Tempest and Sunshine," "The English Orphans," "the Homestead on the Hillside," etc., etc.

In One Volume, 416 pages 12mo. Price $1.

'LENA RIVERS IS AN AMERICAN ROMANCE.

Its characters and scenes are all American. It is, moreover, a domestic story, unveiling in a masterly manner the sources of social and domestic enjoyment, or of disquiet and misery. By intermarriages of New-England and Kentucky parties, a field is opened to exhibit both Yankee and Southern Domestic Life, for which the talented authoress was well prepared, being of Yankee birth and early education, and having subsequently resided in the South. She was thus especially fitted to daguerreotype the strictly domestic and social peculiarities of both sections, which she has done in a style at once forcible and pleasing.

'LENA RIVERS AND THE PRESS.

From the Philadelphia Saturday Bulletin.

We do not hesitate to commend it as a work of unusual promise.

From the Rochester American.

New thoughts, purer, nobler, grander, are awakened within us.

From the Albany Statesman.

It will find many well-pleased readers.

From the Boston Telegraph.

It is an excellent story; the characters are natural and the conversations lively.

From the Rochester Daily Advertiser.

The story is simple, natural, truthful.

From the Merrickville Chronicle.

We read on—and on—and it was long after midnight when we finished the volume. We could not leave it.

From the Boston Star Register.

It is not the first of the author's works, but it is the best.

From the New-York Daily Times.

It is both good and interesting.

From the New-Bedford Express.

We have read every line of this work, and feel no hesitation in pronouncing it one of the best of the season.

From the Boston Post.

Her story is never tedious, but always progressive and spirited.

From the Boston Gazette.

There is a naturalness, a home-like character, which speaks well for the observing faculties of the authoress.

From the Puritan Recorder.

Bright and felicitous descriptions of human character.

From the Boston Pearl.

The tale is a deeply interesting one, containing many and varied incidents, illustrative of the workings of the human mind, and of social and domestic life in different parts of this country.

From the Springfield Republican.

It is a first-rate story, well told.

JUST PUBLISHED, UNIFORM WITH THE ABOVE, A NEW EDITION OF

THE HOMESTEAD ON THE HILLSIDE, AND OTHER TALES.

BY MARY J. HOLMES.

In one volumes, 380 pp. 12mo. Price $1.

MILLER, ORTON & MULLIGAN, Publishers, No. 25 Park row, New-York, or 107 Genesee-st., Auburn.

THE NEW AMERICAN CYCLOPÆDIA.

Under the above title the subscribers propose to bring out a work of great and comprehensive interest, embracing a full and accurate record of the present condition of human knowledge; a copious exposition of the authenticated facts in science, literature, art and political and social development, from the earliest periods of history to the middle of the nineteenth century—together with a complete survey of the progress of discovery, invention and thought in the various departments of intellectual and physical research.

THE NEW AMERICAN CYCLOPÆDIA, while exhibiting evidence of profound and thorough investigation, of exact and judicious scholarship, of conscientious and learned preparation, is intended especially for popular use. It is designed to meet the wants of the great reading community of this country, by furnishing in a comparatively limited compass a mass of useful and available information on the leading subjects of inquiry among persons engaged in the active pursuits of life and in the common intercourse of society. The man devoted to the usual occupations of industry and business, no less than the member of any of the learned professions; the statesman, the politician, the editor, the lecturer, the teacher, and the traveler, will find in this work an inexhaustible variety of trustworthy references, and extensive materials for systematic knowledge. Ample and lucid in its statements, deriving its information from the highest and most recent authorities, and studiously adapted in its arrangement and expression to the taste of the American people for practical utility, it will afford a comprehensive popular library in itself, and supply the place of an expensive miscellaneous collection of books in every family.

In the department of Science, Industry, and the Arts, THE NEW AMERICAN CYCLOPÆDIA will combine brevity with clearness of conception and fullness of illustration. In History it will take a wider range, giving not merely a catalogue of barren dates, but a complete narrative, under their appropriate heads, of the principal events in the annals of the world. In Biography, especial attention will be devoted to a rich and interesting record of the celebrated characters who have attained a conspicuous position in any important sphere of human action. Nor will this record be confined to the commemoration of the dead; just and impartial notices will be given of living personages, both in this country and in Europe, whose names have become the property of the public, and whose career is a subject of general interest.

THE NEW AMERICAN CYCLOPÆDIA is designed exclusively to be a depository of knowledge. In matters of disputed origin, therefore, it will maintain a strict neutrality. No religious doctrine or political theory will find an advocate or opponent in its pages. In its general method of arrangement it will closely resemble the *Conversations-Lexicon* of Brockhause, of which the tenth edition has lately been published, and which, as experience attests, is, among all Cyclopædias, the best adapted to the practical purposes of such a work. But, while liberal use will be made of its pages, as well as those of other approved manuals of the kind in all languages, THE NEW AMERICAN CYCLOPÆDIA will also draw largely on original resources of the most approved character, arrangements having been made to secure the services of the most able men of whom our country can boast in the different departments of science and letters.

D. APPLETON & CO.,
Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1857.

THE NEW-YORK ALMANAC,

AND WEATHER-BOOK FOR 1857.

Price 25 cents. Tucks, gilt edges, 50 cents.

From the New York Dispatch.

It is an Almanac and a Diary—a complete record of temperature, a complete manual of the weather; and independently of all this, it supplies a variety of useful information, on almost every subject. It is the best pocket Almanac we have seen, and the cheapest.

From the New-York Express.

This, in a small space, is a very, very useful Almanac, because it tells us so much briefly. Mr. Meriam, the weather king of Brooklyn Heights, has been the clerk of the weather part.

From the Providence Post.

This is a valuable little book, containing, in addition to the matter usually found in an Almanac, and inseparable from it, a vast deal of valuable information, serviceable to people in all parts of the country, rendering it worth to any one double the price asked for it, which is twenty-five cents.

From the New York Chronicle.

This Almanac is decidedly the most complete and readable work of the kind we have met with.

From the New-York Times.

The New-York Almanac and Weather-Book for 1857, the weather part of which is edited by the great Meriam of Brooklyn Heights, is entitled to be ranked among the books of the year. It is perfect in its way, which is a very good way.

Published by MASON BROTHERS,
Nos. 108 and 110 Duane-st., New-York.

ROBERT CARTER & BROTHERS

HAVE IN PRESS

I. LECTURES TO MEN OF BUSINESS. By HUGH STOWELL. 12mo.

II. THE GIANT KILLER. By the Author of the "Claremont Tales."

III EXPOSITORY THOUGHTS ON THE GOSPELS. By Rev. C. KYLE. Matthew nearly ready.

IV. DR. HODGE ON FIRST CORINTHIANS.

V. MEMORIES OF BETHANY.

VI. LOFTUS' TRAVELS AND RESEARCHES IN CHALDEA AND SUSIANA.

VII. LIFE. By P. H. GOSSE. Illustrated.

VIII. A RAY OF LIGHT. By the Author of "A Trap to Catch a Sunbeam."

IX. DR. HAMILTON'S LESSONS FROM THE GREAT BIOGRAPHY.

X. BONAR'S TRAVELS IN THE DESERT.

ANN
HAVILAND.
ANN
HAVILAND.

The new Original Story by JEREMY LOUD
IS CREATING
QUITE A SENSATION AMONG THE READERS OF
THE
NEW-YORK SUN,
IN WHICH PAPER
IT IS BEING PUBLISHED FROM DAY TO DAY.
ONE CENT PER COPY.

SUBSCRIBE FOR IT AT YOUR HOUSE.
SIX CENTS PER WEEK.

GIVEN AWAY, GIVEN AWAY.

GO AND SEE!

Go and see what? Why, your brother, neighbor, Buy a book at EVANS & CO.'S Gift Bookstore, No. 409 Broadway, New York, and receive a gift worth from 25 cents to $100. Gold and Silver Watches, sets of Cameos, Gold Lockets, Pencils, Brooches, Rings, Penknives, &c., given away to purchasers of Books. All the new and popular publications received as soon as issued. Our stock consists, in part, of standard, poetical, historical, biographical and miscellaneous books, together with an elegant assortment of pew and pocket Bibles, Prayer Books, Annuals, Albums, in various styles of bindings. Having bought a very large stock of new books and fine gold jewelry at the lowest rates for cash, we are determined to give our customers better bargains than can be had elsewhere. Catalogues of books sent to any part of the City or country free, on application by mail.

EVANS & CO.,
Principal Store, No. 409 Broadway, New-York.

ANN
HAVILAND.
ANN
HAVILAND.

The new Original Story by JEREMY LOUD,
IS CREATING
QUITE A SENSATION AMONG THE READERS OF
THE
NEW-YORK SUN,
IN WHICH PAPER
IT IS BEING PUBLISHED FROM DAY TO DAY.
ONE CENT PER COPY.

SUBSCRIBE FOR IT AT YOUR HOUSE.
SIX CENTS PER WEEK.

JACHIN AND BOAZ;

OR, A KEY TO THE DOOR OF FREEMASONRY.

Price $2 50; also, Allyn's Ritual of Freemasonry, $5. Plate on the Soul's Immortality, in English, $1, and Cupper's Stair-builder's Guide, $6. By remitting the books will be sent by mail to any part of the country. Address WILLIAM GOWANS, No. 178 Fulton-st.

THE AMERICAN ALMANAC FOR 1857—Is for sale, at publishers prices, by SHELDON, BLAKEMAN & CO., No. 115 Nassau-st. Publishers' Agents for Boston books.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW-ENGLAND FAMILIES IN NEW-YORK AND VICINITY SHOULD SUBSCRIBE FOR

THE NEW-ENGLAND HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL REGISTER.

This work is published under the direction of the New-England Historical and Genealogical Society, an Association formed in 1845, whose chief object is "TO RESCUE THE DECAYING RECORDS OF NEW-ENGLAND," an aim in which all who are descendants of New-England ancestors, wherever they may be, are deeply interested. The following are some of the materials of which the REGISTER will be composed:

I. Biographies of Distinguished Americans.

II. Genealogies and Pedigrees of American Families, principally New-England.

III. Early Lists of Births, Baptisms, Marriages and Deaths, from Town, Church, Family and other Records.

IV. Abstracts of ancient Wills and Deeds.

V. Ancient Diaries and Journals, containing important Historical or Genealogical information.

VI. Abstracts of the Records of early-settled Towns, copies of early Wills, and other valuable unpublished papers.

THE REGISTER will be issued quarterly, in January, April, July and October, each number containing at least 96 pages, octavo, making annually a volume of about 400. Ten volumes have been issued. $2 a year, in advance.

ASTOR HOUSE, New-York, Dec. 18, 1856.

The Board of Officers of "The New-England Society in the City of New-York" cordially recommend the above-mentioned work to the support of the members of the Society, and to all New-England men, as being of great value and interest. B. W. BONNEY, President.

L. P. HUBBARD, Secretary.
Address A. R. PHIPPEN, No. 310 Broadway.

ANN
HAVILAND.
ANN
HAVILAND.

The new Original Story by JEREMY LOUD,
IS CREATING
QUITE A SENSATION AMONG THE READERS OF
THE
NEW-YORK SUN,
IN WHICH PAPER
IT IS BEING PUBLISHED FROM DAY TO DAY.
ONE CENT PER COPY.

SUBSCRIBE FOR IT AT YOUR HOUSE.
SIX CENTS PER WEEK.

TO WHOLESALE STATIONERS, BOOKSELLERS, AND THE TRADE GENERALLY.

THE CHEAPEST ENVELOPE MANUFATURER
IN
THE UNITED STATES.

I would respectfully call the attention of the trade to the quality, description and price of my machine-made

ENVELOPES.

The unrivaled facilities which I possess for manufacturing enables me to

DEFY COMPETITION.

My buff, amber, canary, and white laid Envelopes are well worthy the attention of dealers, being superior and CHEAPER than anything of the kind now in market.

N. W. BUTLER,
Nos. 23 and 24 Frankfort-st., New-York.

Samples forwarded free of expense.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PROTESTANT family, (Episcopal preferred) by an American lady, to do the family sewing, take charge of children, or to officiate as nurse to an invalid, and is willing to make herself generally useful; und rstands singing, music and embroidery; a family wishing a person of this kind who only wishes a home for her services, will please address Mrs. D., box No. 3605 N. Y. Post-Office. N. B.—Good reference given.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SCOTCH Protestant woman, for general housework; can do good plain cooking, washing and ironing; will take moderate wages—also, by an American girl, as house maid and nurse, or plain sewing or housework, in a small family; has lived four years in her last place; both will be found willing, obliging and trustworthy servants, highly recommended. Can be seen in basement of No. 345 8th-av., near 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced young woman as good cook is good bread baker and good pastry, and is good washer and ironer, in small private family; good home preferred; can give the best of reference as to character and capability from her last place, where she lived several years. Call at No. 194 East 17th-st., for two days, top floor, front room.

WANTED—SITUATIONS AS A GOOD COOK, and to wash and iron, and as chambermaid and waiter, by two competent girls; also, to go out washing and ironing by the day, or would do the work in the best manner at her house, by a first-rate laundress. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY FIVE COLORED young women; one as cook; one to do general housework; one as nurse and seamstress; one as chambermaid and waiter; one as laundress or chambermaid. Also 2 white girls 16, and one 13. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as good plain cook, washer and ironer; is capable of doing chamberwork and laundry work. Best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 91 East 11th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., in the fancy store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS AN EXPERIenced seamstress, by a very competent girl, is a nice hand at children's clothing and family sewing, would see to grown children. Call at No. 71 West 15th-st., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTable Scotch woman, as cook, or chambermaid and waitress, or to do plain sewing and to mind children. Apply at No. 97 11th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., top floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN ACQUAINTED with the business in all its branches, a situation as salesman in a wholesale boot and shoe house. Can command a fair Northern trade. Good reference given. Address D. E. P., *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT German girl, in an American family, for chamberword or housework; is a good washer and ironer, and willing to go in the country. Call for a few days at No. 223 Bowery, at the Protestant Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER in a widower's family, or as matron in a public institution by a lady of experience. Satisfactory references given and required. Address B. H. R., this office.

BOOK-KEEPER.—A COMPETENT OFFICE man, who has held a confidential place for 10 years, the first 7 with a dry goods jobbing house, is prepared to treat with a good house for a similar situation. Refers to HASTINGS & FORBY, Nos. 58 and 55 Dey-st.

LADIES WISHING A GOOD DRESSMAKER for seamstress at their own house, on reasonable terms, by the day or week, will please call or address to the residence No. 348 6th-av. None but respectable families need apply.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A SALESMAN IN A DRY GOODS Jobbing House in the Southern and Southwestern Trade. He must be of good address, fully competent to sell goods, and willing to make himself generally useful. He will not be expected to introduce trade. Salary moderate. Address, in handwriting of applicant, with name, age and reference, Box No. 2,598 Post-Office.

WANTED.—A LADY'S MAID AND SEAMstress is required immediately in a gentleman's family. She must understand thoroughly her duties—be a Protestant, and a person of some education. Inquire at No. 149 Grand-st.

WANTED—DRY-GOODS SALESMEN.—ONE OR two salesmen, thoroughly acquainted with our business, may find permanent employment. Apply after 4 P. M. DOREMUS & NIXON, No. 21 Park-place.

ON DEMANDE—DANS UNE FAMILLE DEmeurant à la campagne une Francaise Protestante comme bonne d'enfants et couturière. J'addresser à 24th, numero 57, est près de la 4ieme-av., from 1 until 3 o'clock, P. M.

WANTED—A SALESMAN IN THE BOOKSTORE of ROE LOCKWOOD & SON, No. 411 Broadway.

TEACHERS.

A LADY WHO HAS A FEW HOURS TO spare in the day, wishes to find a few scholars for the French, German, and English languages. Also she would be pleased to instruct some pupil in writing and drawing. Address W. X. A., *Daily Times* Office.

INTELLIGENCE OFFICES.

SCHOOL CIRCULARS AND EVERY INFORMATION can be obtained at the United States and B. N. American School Agency, No. 132 Nassau-st., room No. 3, next to the Nassau Bank. Schools and families supplied with competent teachers. Teachers wishing engagements are invited to apply to HATTON & WELLS.

SCOTCH INTELLIGENCE OFFICE, NO. 87 Cedar-st., corner Broadway. Experienced servants with good references can be obtained here for city or country, viz: cooks, chambermaids, nurses, seamstresses, girls for general work, young girls, &c. Also, farm servants, gardeners, coachmen, porters, waiters, &c.

LECTURES.

LECTURE AT PACKER INSTITUTE, Brooklyn, THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 15, by Bishop HOPKINS of Vermont. Subject—*The True Relation of Knowledge to the Welfare of Mankind.* Tickets of admission 25 cents each. This lecture was to have been delivered last week, but is necessarily postponed to this.

WILLIAMSBURG.—J. G. B. BROWN, ESQ., of Newburg, will lecture in the New-England Church, South 8th-st., THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Gentleman.*

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—MECHANICS' CLUB.—A regular meeting will be held at the Repository, No. 351 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 14, at 7½ o'clock P. M.

AUCTION SALES.

WILLIAM T. BOYD, Auctioneer.
BY ORDER OF MESSRS. STURTEVANT & MORGAN, Assignees.—STORE NO. 98 MAIDEN-LANE, THIS DAY, Jan. 14, at 10½ o'clock, fancy goods, clothing, ladies' cloaks, carpet bags, superfine silver plated ware on white metal, men's furnishing goods, hosiery, imported paper, (to order,) commercial post, steamer and ruled Bath letter, assorted, colored and white, glazed paper for books, binders and box manufacturers, assorted stock Yankee notions, fancy hardware.

P. S.—Liberal cash advances made upon consignments of merchandize of every description.

TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer.
SECOND-HAND CARPETS, PIANO-FORTE, FURNITURE, &c., &c.—THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 79 Nassau-st., 3 ply carpets, made up nearly new, pure hair mattress, live geese feather bolster and pillows, cottage and Grecian bedsteads, crockery and glass ware, bureau, washstand, tout-te, rugs, rosewood pianoforte, $275, sofas, mahogany chairs, extension dining tables, hall oil-cloths, hall stand, dress and plain bureaus, ingrain carpets, bedsteads, hair mattresses, feather beds, bedding, &c. Also, a general assortment of kitchen furniture, stoves, &c.

GILBERT S. SAVAGE, Auctioneer.
DIBLER, BAGLEY & SAVAGE WILL sell at Salesroom, No. 89 Cedar-st., on THURSDAY, Jan. 15, at 10½ A. M., fancy goods, clothing, ladies' cloaks, carpet bags, superfine silver plated ware on white metal, men's furnishing goods, hosiery, imported paper, (to order,) commercial post, steamer and ruled Bath letter, assorted, colored and white, glazed paper for books, binders and box manufacturers, assorted stock Yankee notions, fancy hardware.

P. S.—Liberal cash advances made upon consignments of merchandize of every description.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTORS' SALE OF WILLIAM AND [illegible] STREETS PROPERTY, belonging to the estate of DANIEL OAKEY, deceased.—Messrs. A. J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell on THURSDAY, the 22d day of January, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the following valuable property, viz.: The 3-story and attic buildings and lots of ground known as Nos. 51 and 53 William-st., being on the corner of Pine-st., front on William-st., 47 feet by 51 feet on Pine st., more or less. Possession 1st May next, subject to tenant's rights. Two-thirds of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. For maps, &c., apply at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 7 Broad-st. By order,

WM. F. OAKEY, } Executors.
DANIEL OAKEY, }

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 12½ O'CLOCK, at the Merchants' Exchange, (by order of James Gardner:)

700 shares National Bank, (full stock,) $50 each. (For account of whom it may concern.

$1,000 Atlantic Mutual Insurance Co. Scrip of 1856.
$1,000 Commercial Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1856.
$1,250 Mercantile Mutual Ins. Scrip of 1853.
$3,150 Sun Mutual Ins. Scrip of 1852.
$500 Pacific Mutual Ins. Scrip of 1856.
$500 Union Mutual Ins. Scrip of 1856.
$150 Orient Mutual Ins. Scrip of 1856.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer
SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY IN BROOME-STREET, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—On WEDNESDAY, Jan. 21, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, A. J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell at public auction, the valuable house and lot known as No. 298 Broome-st., near Elizabeth-st. The house is a two-story and cellar brick dwelling; will rent for about $600 per annum. Has the Croton water. Size of lot 21:10½x87:6. One-third purchase-money can remain in for a term of years. For maps, &c., apply at the office of the auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st.

WILLIAM T. ROYD, Auctioneer.
BY GEORGE NICHOLS.—STORE NO. 66 NASSAU-STREET, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.—GEO. NICHOLS will sell on THURSDAY, Jan. 15, inst., at No. 311 4th-av., near 24th-st., at 10½ o'clock, the furniture of said house, consisting of sofas, chairs, centre, side and dining tables, Brussels carpets, mantle ornaments, rugs, curtains, oil-cloths, stair carpets, hall stand, dress and plain bureaus, ingrain carpets, bedsteads, hair mattresses, feather beds, bedding, &c. Also, a general assortment of kitchen furniture, stoves, &c.

GILBERT S. SAVAGE, Auctioneer.
DIBLER, BAGLEY & SAVAGE WILL sell at Salesroom, No. 89 Cedar-st., on THURSDAY, Jan. 15, at 10½ A. M., fancy goods, clothing, ladies' cloaks, carpet bags, superfine silver plated ware on white metal, men's furnishing goods, hosiery, imported paper, (to order,) commercial post, steamer and ruled Bath letter, assorted, colored and white, glazed paper for books, binders and box manufacturers, assorted stock Yankee notions, fancy hardware.

P. S.—Liberal cash advances made upon consignments of merchandize of every description.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTORS' SALE OF WILLIAM AND [illegible] STREETS PROPERTY, belonging to the estate of DANIEL OAKEY, deceased.—Messrs. A. J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell on THURSDAY, the 22d day of January, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the following valuable property, viz.: The 3-story and attic buildings and lots of ground known as Nos. 51 and 53 William-st., being on the corner of Pine-st., front on William-st., 47 feet by 51 feet on Pine st., more or less. Possession 1st May next, subject to tenant's rights. Two-thirds of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. For maps, &c., apply at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 7 Broad-st. By order,

WM. F. OAKEY, } Executors.
DANIEL OAKEY, }

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 12½ O'CLOCK, at the Merchants' Exchange, (by order of James Gardner:)

700 shares National Bank, (full stock,) $50 each. (For account of whom it may concern.

$1,000 Atlantic Mutual Insurance Co. Scrip of 1856.
$1,000 Commercial Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1856.
$1,250 Mercantile Mutual Ins. Scrip of 1853.
$3,150 Sun Mutual Ins. Scrip of 1852.
$500 Pacific Mutual Ins. Scrip of 1856.
$500 Union Mutual Ins. Scrip of 1856.
$150 Orient Mutual Ins. Scrip of 1856.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer
SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY IN BROOME-STREET, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—On WEDNESDAY, Jan. 21, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, A. J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell at public auction, the valuable house and lot known as No. 298 Broome-st., near Elizabeth-st. The house is a two-story and cellar brick dwelling; will rent for about $600 per annum. Has the Croton water. Size of lot 21:10½x87:6. One-third purchase-money can remain in for a term of years. For maps, &c., apply at the office of the auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st.

WILLIAM T. ROYD, Auctioneer.
BY GEORGE NICHOLS.—STORE NO. 66 NASSAU-STREET, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.—GEO. NICHOLS will sell on THURSDAY, Jan. 15, inst., at No. 311 4th-av., near 24th-st., at 10½ o'clock, the furniture of said house, consisting of sofas, chairs, centre, side and dining tables, Brussels carpets, mantle ornaments, rugs, curtains, oil-cloths, stair carpets, hall stand, dress and plain bureaus, ingrain carpets, bedsteads, hair mattresses, feather beds, bedding, &c. Also, a general assortment of kitchen furniture, stoves, &c.

GILBERT S. SAVAGE, Auctioneer.
DIBLER, BAGLEY & SAVAGE WILL sell at Salesroom, No. 89 Cedar-st., on THURSDAY, Jan. 15, at 10½ A. M., fancy goods, clothing, ladies' cloaks, carpet bags, superfine silver plated ware on white metal, men's furnishing goods, hosiery, imported paper, (to order,) commercial post, steamer and ruled Bath letter, assorted, colored and white, glazed paper for books, binders and box manufacturers, assorted stock Yankee notions, fancy hardware.

P. S.—Liberal cash advances made upon consignments of merchandize of every description.

TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer.
SECOND-HAND CARPETS, PIANO-FORTE, FURNITURE, &c., &c.—THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 79 Nassau-st., 3 ply carpets, made up nearly new, pure hair mattress, live geese feather bolster and pillows, cottage and Grecian bedsteads, crockery and glass ware, bureau, washstand, tout-te, rugs, rosewood pianoforte, $275, sofas, mahogany chairs, extension dining tables, hall oil-cloths, hall stand, dress and plain bureaus, ingrain carpets, bedsteads, hair mattresses, feather beds, bedding, &c. Also, a general assortment of kitchen furniture, stoves, &c.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer, Office No. 84 Broadway.
ENTIRE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—A. C. TUTTLE will sell, on THURSDAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the large building No. 110 Bleecker-st., the genteel furniture contained therein, consisting of one suite rosewood parlor furniture, tapestry and Brussels carpets, rosewood Boudoir piano, rosewood bedstead and bureau, China and glass ware, enameled cottage suites, iron bedsteads, beds, bedding, mattresses, &c. Terms cash, and deposits required from all purchasers.

JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.
HARDWARE AUCTION NOTICE.—JNO. E. VAN ANTWERP will sell on THURSDAY, 15th, at 10 o'clock, at No. 36 Pearl-st., a general assortment of English, American and German Hardware, &c. Also, 10 casks nad irons, 4 to 9; 22 casks wrought nails, 2 casks horse do., an invoice of paint and horse brushes, 21 doz. oil cans, 2 cases hatchets, 200 M ribbed percussion caps, 17lbs. Also, with which the sale will commence, part of the stock of a retailer.

J. BOGART, Auctioneer.
BY J. BOGART.—THIS DAY, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, at the auction rooms corner Frankfort and William sts., assignee's sale large lot linen damask tablecloths, do. towels, &c., one case of rich and costly French chenelle and mixed head-dresses, bracelets, caps, necktties, elastic garters, and also a stock of assorted dry goods.

GREAT SALE OF COAL LANDS IN WYOMING VALLEY, LUZERNE COUNTY, PENN.—The North Pennsylvania Coal Company will sell on THURSDAY, Jan. 22, 1857, at public auction in the premises, to the highest bidder, without reserve or limitation, four tracts of unsurpassed Coal Land. Said lands are situated 2½ miles North of Wilkes-Barre, in the heart of the Wyoming Coal Field, and contain together about 320 acres, as follows: Wagner Tract, (No. 1,) 37 acres, 138 perches; Wagner Tract, (No. 2,) 106 acres, 153 1-5 perches; Apple Tract, 84 acres, 15 1-5 perches; Carey Tract, 60 acres, 80½ perches. These Tracts adjoin each other, and are crossed in part by the North Branch Canal, just completed to the New-York State line—by the Plank Road from Wilkes-Barre to Pittston, and by the route of a contemplated Railroad from Nanticoke to Pittston, connecting at this point with the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad. Coal is opened and being mined on all sides of them, and for farming purposes they are unsurpassed. Sale to commence on the premises at 10 o'clock, A. M. Jan. 22, 1857. For further particulars, address JOHN D. TAYLOR, No. 3 South Water-st., Philadelphia, or STANLEY WOODWARD, Wilkes-Barre, Penn.—Dec. 17, 1856.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE LATE PARTNERSHIP of LATHROP & LUDINGTON expires this day by its own limitation, No. 16 Cortlandt-st.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1856.

The undersigned will continue the Dry Goods Importing and Jobbing business, under the firm of LATHROP, LUDINGTON & CO., and will remove, Feb. 1, to their new store, Nos. 28 and 25 Park-place, and Nos. 20 and 22 Murray-st., (between Broadway and Church-st.)

R. LATHROP,
C. H. LUDINGTON,
J. H. MORRISON,
WM. FAXON,
R. J. HUNTER.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1857.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—THE CO-partnership under the name and style of FREELAND, STUART & CO., expires by limitation at this date—JOHN M. STUART retiring from business. JAMES FREELAND, JOHN M. STUART and ROBERT SQUIRES are authorized to use the name of said firm in settlement.

JAMES FREELAND,
JOHN M. STUART,
ROBERT SQUIRES,
C. H. BOWMAN,
ANDREW J. WOOD,
P. H. BAKER,
WM. H. FREELAND.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1856.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a copartnership under the name and style of WILLIAM H. LEE & CO., for the transaction of the importing and jobbing of Foreign Dry Goods, and will occupy the stores Nos. 314 and 316 Broadway, above Duane-st.

WILLIAM H. LEE,
JUSTIN A. BLISS,
O. P. DORMAN,
GEO. D. FITKIN,
GORDON McTAGGART,
By WM. H. LEE, his Attorney.

COPARTNERSHIP.—WM. H. LYON & CO. have this day admitted into their firm as partners, ROBERT SHAW and MORRIS SOHER. The undersigned will continue the Importing and Jobbing of Foreign and Domestic Fancy Goods, under the firm of WM. H. LYON & CO., as heretofore, at the old stand, No. 4 Dey-st.

WILLIAM H. LYON,
WARREN W. LYON,
ROB'T. SHAW,
MORRIS SOHER.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1857.

NEW-YORK, JAN. 6, 1857.—THE FIRM OF MARTIN, SPRING & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. R. W. MARTIN, Jr., retiring from the business.

Mr. L. LOUIS SPRING and Mr. T. B. RICHARDS, Jr., are authorized to settle the affairs of the concern, and to sign the name of the firm in liquidation.

R. W. MARTIN, Jr.,
L. LOUIS SPRING.
T. B. RICHARDS, Jr

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have formed a copartnership under the name and style of FREELAND, SQUIRES & CO.

JAMES FREELAND,
ROBERT SQUIRES,
C. H. BOWMAN,
WM. H. FREELAND.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1857.

GROCERIES.

USE THE BEST.
JAMES PYLE'S
DIETETIC SALERATUS.

The purest article in use. For making biscuit and cake beautifully light, it excels the best baking soda. Sold at all the groceries in pound, half-pound, and quarter-pound packages, with the name of JAMES PYLE thereon, without which none is genuine. Manufacturing Depôt, No. 114 Warren-st., New-York.

COOPER'S REFINED SHEET AND SHRED ISINGLASS.—A prime article for Blanc Mange and table jellies for parties and family use. To be obtained of the principal grocers and druggists in the City and throughout the United States.

PETER COOPER, No. 17 Burling-slip.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

KERNEYS & SAMPSON,
IRON AND STEEL WAREHOUSE,
NO. 279 WASHINGTON-ST., BETWEEN CHAMBERS AND WARREN,

Offer at lowest market price

Refined and Common English Iron; Fall River, Pern, and Sandy's Horse-shoe Iron; Hoops, Rods, Bands, and Scroll Iron; Ovals, Half Ovals, and Half Rounds, Spring Tire Cast, and Cast Steel, &c., &c.

FINANCIAL.

[illegible] TO ENGLAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES, [illegible] on the Provincial Bills on the
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, Ireland.
in sums from £1 upwards, at 95 per £.
Address,
TAYLOR, BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 75 Wall-st., New-York.

COLLECTIONS IN GALVESTON, TEXAS.
NOTES AND DRAFTS, payable in the above city, collected for a commission of one-quarter of one per cent. Prompt and careful attention given to the collection of notes, drafts and acceptances in all the principal cities and towns of the United States and Canadas. Bills of the Commercial and Agricultural Bank of Galveston redeemed by
KISSAM & TAYLOR, Bankers, No. 36 Wall-st.
REFERENCES—Bank of America, National Bank, Leather Manufacturers' Bank and Shoe and Leather Bank.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 Wall-st.,
ISSUE MERCANTILE AND TRAVELING
LETTERS OF CREDIT,
Available in any part of the world.

LOAN FOR $1,000,000.—FOR THE ENLARGEMENT of the Erie, the Oswego, the Cayuga and Seneca Canals, and for the completion of the Black River and Genesee Valley Canals, and for other purposes.

The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of an act entitled "An act making appropriations for the Canal Debt and the maintenance, enlargement and construction of the Canals of this State for the fiscal year commencing October 1, 1856, and authorizing a loan for the enlargement and construction of the Canals," passed April 9, 1856, hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 15th day of January next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for a loan of ONE MILLION DOLLARS, for which transferable certificates of stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, payable quarterly on the first days of January, April, July and October in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the first day of October, 1874. It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as in their opinion are advantageous to the interests of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed up and indorsed "Loan for the Enlargement," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department, at Albany.

The money will be required to be paid, five per cent. on the acceptance of the proposal, and the balance on the 20th day of January next, at the New-York State Bank in Albany, or at the Bank of the Manhattan Company, in New-York, but the money will be received and script issued at any time before if desired, after the award of the loan is made.

Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State on account of the Canal Fund," in the Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York, or the New-York State Bank, in the city of Albany. Interest on the Loan will commence on the 20th day of January next, and the holders of the stock residing in the First and Second Judicial Districts, and those residing out of the State will receive the interest on the Stock held by them, quarterly, at the Bank of the Manhattan Company, in the City of New-York; and all other Stockholders at the New-York State Bank in the city of Albany. Dated Canal Department, Dec. 17, 1856.

HENRY J. RAYMOND, Lieut. Gov.
LORENZO BURROWS, Comptroller.
JOEL T. HEADLEY, Sec'y of State.
STEPHEN CLARK, Treasurer.
STEPHEN B. CUSHING, Att'y Gen'l.

NOTICE TO OWNERS OF PROPERTY ASSESSED FOR CENTRAL PARK.—The owners of property assessed for Central Park are hereby notified that said assessments can be paid at this office until February 28, 1857, inclusive with 7 per cent. interest from 5th of February, 1856, the date of the confirmation of the assessment by the Supreme Court. After that date the assessment list will be returned to the Bureau of Arrears, when interest will be charged at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum from the date of confirmation, Feb. 5, 1856. The property assessed is embraced in the following boundaries: on the East one half way between 2d and 3d ave.; on the West, one half way between 10th and 11th ave; on the North, one half way between 110th and 117th sts.; also, from eastern side of 6th-av. to western side of 8th-av., inclusive, to one half way between 19th and 120th sts., on the South one half way between 41st and 42d sts. Also, on the east side of 5th-av. to western side of 8th-av., inclusive, to half way between 33d and 34th sts. JOSEPH R. TAYLOR,
Collector of Assessments. No. 2 basement of City Hall, Office of Collector of Assessments.
JANUARY 10, 1857.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
No. 50 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1856.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE Stockholders of this Company that an instalment of five dollars (5) on each share of the capital stock of the Company, on which twenty-five dollars per share has been heretofore assessed, has been made payable on or before the 15th day of January next, at the office of the Company, No. 50 Wall-st., New-York.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the 8th of January, and opened on the 23d. By order of the Executive Committee.
M. PERINE, Secretary.

Interest at the rate of seven per cent will be charged on all instalments paid after the 15th January from that date.

OFFICE OF THE EIGHTH-AV. RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1856.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors and Inspectors of the succeeding election, will be held at the office of the Company, corner of 8th-av. and 49th st., on WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of January next. Poll will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
D. PALMER, Secretary.

REDEMPTION NOTICE.—THE SEVEN PER Cent. Water Loan of the Corporation of the City of New-York, redeemable on the 1st day of February, 1857, will be paid at the Comptroller's Office, on the surrender of the Certificates duly receipted, on or before Feb. 1. Interest on said Loan will cease on the 1st day of February, 1857.
Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, New-York, Jan. 2, 1857.
A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO., No. 18 William-st., NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1857.
THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY wish to purchase twenty-five thousand dollars of either issue of their bonds, and invite offers of them to be addressed to the Trustees of Sinking Fund of Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company, No. 18 William-st., to the 15th inst.
J. B. WARING, President.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS & CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO.,
SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 16, 1856.
NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the above Company for the Election of Directors, will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, on Wednesday, Jan. 14, 1857. The transfer books of the Company will be closed from Jan. 4 to the 14th inclusive.
H. C. MARSHALL, Secretary.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late issue,) having twenty years to run; interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1857.
THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD CO., will close, at this office, on TUESDAY, Jan. 20, and reopen on the 2d of February.
WM. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

CANANDAIGUA AND ELMIRA RAILROAD THIRD MORTGAGE BOND HOLDERS.—The holders of these bonds are requested to call at the office of A. S. FOSTER, No. 267 Pearl st., New-York, and register their bonds, as the mortgage is being foreclosed.
AMASA S. FOSTER.

GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.—The Second Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of this Company due in 1875, interest at 7 per cent., payable half-yearly in New-York, are for sale by
STRACHAN & SCOTT, No. 51 William-st.

THE OHIO CANNEL COAL COMPANY.—An election for seven Trustees of the Ohio Cannel Coal Company will be held at their office, No. 218 Fulton-st., in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, Jan. 26, 1857, from 2 to 4 o'clock, P. M.
JOHN PHILLIPS, Secretary.

SWIFT, RANSOM & CO., BANKERS.—NO. 31 Pine-st., draw on the Bank of London; issue drafts and credits on Chicago, and make collections in the principal towns and cities of the West and Northwest. Payments in Chicago ordered by telegraph.

A SHUELOT RAILROAD BONDHOLDERS.—Will consult their interest by communicating their address and the amount of their bonds severally to the undersigned.
JOHN HENRY ELLIOT, Trustee.
KEENE, N. H., Jan. 7, 1857.

BUSINESS PAPER NEGOTIATED.—Advances made upon vessels at sea, or in port, and upon Bank, Railway, Fire and Life Insurance Stocks.
JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 44 Wall-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—A PARTY WITH a cash capital of about $10,000, owning a steady water power of about 12-horse, with factory buildings and other improvements, and a thorough acquaintance with the hardware trade of the country, would like to engage with a practical manufacturer in good standing in some lucrative business, where his factory, capital and business knowledge could be used to advantage. The factory is accessible to New-York City at all seasons. None but responsible parties need inquire, as the best references will be given and required. Address Box No. 1,553 New-York Post-Office.

MARBLE QUARRY FOR SALE.—A VALuable marble bed in Westchester County, near that from which was taken the stone for the New-York Custom-House and Stewart's store. It is immediately contiguous to an excellent water-power and the track of the Harlem Railroad, and only 13 miles distant from the City. Any quantity of land may be had, together with three or four good dwellings, and a number of sheds, barns, &c., that may easily be converted into dwellings for workmen. The vein of marble is considered one of the best in the United States. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE.—ONE-THIRD OF A LARGE AND flourishing newspaper in the West, in connection with a job office, with good run of business. For particulars, inquire of
S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st.

COAL.

TREVORTON COAL.—A SUPERIOR ARTICLE.—This Coal is semi-anthracite, burns with a beautiful flame, free from smoke, produces no clinker, and much less ashes than other coal. It works on boilers as easy as a wood fire, and will endure as long as the hardest anthracite, and is particularly adapted for all family uses. Apply at the office of the Company, No. 111 Broadway, or at the Yard, No. 593 Washington-st., between Le Roy and Clarkson sts.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—AT E. F. FARRINGTON'S Manufactory Warerooms Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st., between Grand and Broome.

DIVIDENDS.

COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 29 Barclay-st., corner of College-place,
New-York, Jan. 7, 1857.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the Columbia Fire Insurance Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

The Columbia Fire Insurance Company continues to issue policies on Goods, Wares, Merchandise, Stores, Dwellings, &c., on liberal terms. Applications received at the Branch Office, No. 11 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.

Institution for the Savings of Merchant's Clerks and others,
No. 616 BROADWAY, Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel,
Jan 8, 1857.
THE TRUSTEES HAVE THIS DAY, PURsuant to the By-Laws, declared an interest for the six months ending 31st December last, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, on all sums amounting to $5 and not over $500, and at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. on all sums over $500, payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 19. Interest not called for will be credited to depositors as principal.

The Bank is open daily from 10 o'clock A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M. and on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 7 A. M.

Deposits made on or before 15th inst., will draw interest from the 1st instant.
MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK, No. 3 Chambers-st.,
Jan. 13, 1857.
DIVIDEND.—THE DEPOSITORS ARE HEREby notified that a semi-annual dividend, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of $5 and up to $500, and five per cent. per annum on all sums over $500, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st instant, will be allowed to depositors, payable on or after MONDAY, the 19th instant, during the hours of business at the Bank. All interest not called for will remain as principal and draw interest from the 1st instant. Bank open daily from 10 A. M., to 3 o'clock P. M., and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M.
PETER H. TITUS, President.
C. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

GREEN BAY, MILWAUKEE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY.—Office No. 52 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1857.—A semi annual dividend of four per cent. on the capital stock of this road was declared by the Board of Directors on the 2d day of January inst., payable on the 15th day of January inst. Stockholders having their stock registered in New-York will be paid at the office of the Company, No. 52 Wall-st., New-York. Stockholders having their stock registered at Milwaukee will be paid at the office of the Company in the city of Milwaukee. The transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 15th of January, both days inclusive.
C. E. SCOFIELD, Treasurer.

OFFICE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 68 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1857.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of six (6) per cent., on the capital stock of the Company, out of the earnings of the road for 6 months, ending Dec. 31, payable on and after the 21st inst, to the stockholders who were such at the closing of the books on the 31st of December last.
AUGUSTUS HOFFMAN, Treasurer.

METROPOLITAN BANK.—DIVIDEND.—A Dividend of Four per cent. (4) has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable on the first Monday (5th) of January next, at the Banking House No. 108 Broadway. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 23d inst. until that date. By order of the Board.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1856. H. MEIGS, Jr., Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1856.
A DIVIDEND OF SIX (6) PER CENT. HAS BEEN declared, payable at the office of the Company, corner of Canal and Thompson sts., on and after 2d January next, until which time the transfer books are closed. By order of the Board,
W. F. UNDERHILL, Sec'y.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1856.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 10th day of January next. By order,
E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 6 BROAD-ST.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1857.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 10 per cent. payable on and after the 15th inst. The transfer-books will be closed until that date. HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

OHIO LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY,
CINCINNATI, July 5, 1857.
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR AND ONE-HALF per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Company, was this day declared by the Trustees, payable to the Stockholders in the City of New-York on the 20th inst.
G. W. RICE, Secretary.

PHENIX BANK.—NEW-YORK, DEC. 31, 1856.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four (4) per cent., payable to the stockholders on and after FRIDAY, Jan. 2, 1857. By order of the Board.
P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1857.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of fifteen per cent., payable to the Stockholders on and after Monday the 12th inst. JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1857. The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of seven per cent., payable on and after the 5th inst. The transfer book will be closed until that date.
JAMES. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

GROCERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1856.
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. ON the capital stock of this Bank will be paid to the stockholders on and after the 5th of January next. By order of the Board.
SAML. B. WHITE, Cashier.

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE
HARMONY FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 6 BROAD STREET,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1857.

The following gentlemen were duly elected Directors of this Company, at the annual election, held at the office, on Monday, 5th instant, viz.:

W. Callender,	Fred'k De Peyster,	T. James Glover,	
Eugene Dutilh,	Jas. Donaldson,	E. H. Howell,	
P. A. Hargous,	John Brouwer,	S. P. Bell,	
M. X. Harmony.	Arthur Leary,	L. Wells.	
Peter Morris,	G. W. Carter,	J. M. Metley,	
Henry Morgan,		John Garcia.	

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, held this day, Wm. Callender was unanimously reelected for the ensuing year.
R. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.—NO. 81 Pine-st., (Great Western Buildings.) CASH CAPITAL $100,000 ALL PAID IN.—This Company having all its capital paid in, and securely invested, is now ready to receive applications and to issue Policies of Insurance on Merchandise, Buildings, Ships in Port, and other Property, on favorable terms.
JOSEPH WALKER, President.
THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

JOSEPH WALKER,	WILLIAM F. MOTT,
JOHN HALSEY,	EDWARD WOOD,
ROBT. L. CASE,	WM. DENNISTOUN,
WM. H. HUSSEY,	EDMUND W. CORLIES,
EDWARD WILLETS,	CHAS. E. PARKER,
JOHN D. WARREN,	CHARLES ELY,
WM. STURGIS,	GEO. BIRDSALL, Jr.
EDWARD MERRITT,	SMITH LAWRENCE,
HENRY BARROW,	JOSEPH LAWRENCE.
EDWARD HAIGHT,	B. M. WHITLOCK,
JAMES G. GARNER,	SAMUEL G. PAXSON,
RICHARD P. BRUFF,	D. CROMWELL,
S. T. VALENTINE,	E. J. DONNELL,
JOHN R. WILLIS,	GEORGE H. REYER,
ROBT. L. MURRAY,	DAVID B. KEELER,
WM. ALLEN BUTLER,	EDW'D CROMWELL,
L. B. WYMAN,	MATT'W MITCHELL,
JOHN ALLEN,	GEO. B. GRINNELL.

NEW WORLD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of the City of New-York, office, No. 25 Pine-st., (Great Western Buildings).
Cash Capital..... ALL PAID IN. $200,000,

This company insures property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire, on as favorable terms as similar institutions in the city.

DIRECTORS:

Thos. A. Emmet,	Jno. M. Furman,	Benj. C. Townsend,
David Milledge,	P. A. Hegeman,	Robert Le Roy,
Geo. M. Grivers,	J. Thompson,	Elisha E. Morgan,
Gabriel Mead,	Wm. Birdsall,	F. Cossinery,
Jas. M. Wilson,	C. M. Connolly,	S. W. Gaines,
S. A. Warner,	R. C. Barlarge,	Arnold T. Pine,
Ira Smith,	Israel Corse,	G. Griswold, Jr.,
P. P. Rodocanachi,	Fred'c G. Bourne,	Lewis Thorne,
A. J. Cipriant,	Louis J. Bellosi,	James E. Pell,
F. Whitehouse,	John Randall,	Robert Emmet, Jr.
Arthur Leary,	Charles Tuttle,	David Logan,
Richard Taylor,	C. [illegible]	[illegible]

SAMUEL L. PA[illegible], President.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—CASH CAPITAL $350,000, with a large surplus. Office No. 52 Wall-st., opposite the Merchants' Exchange.
HUGH LAING, President.

DIRECTORS:

Hugh Laing,	Silas Bronson.	G. A. Townsend,
C. W. Lawrence,	E. R. Eno,	Dan'l A. Cubaman,
E. Townsend,	John Watson,	U. J. Smith,
C. R. Swords,	Jos. W. Corlies,	Alfred Willis,
Ellis Willis,	Samuel Willets,	S. L. H. Ward,
Stuart C. Marsh,	Wm. K. Strong,	Robert M. Bruce,
John Penfold,	S. T. Nicoll,	J. S. Boyd.
John Compton,	Geo. Griswold, Jr.,	A. Y. Delvalle,
D. Henry Haight,	Noah S. Hunt,	Henry S. Leverich,
Jos. Lawrence,	Thomas Smull,	L. Turnure.
L. S. Suarez,	J. H. Ransom,	

JAMES B. AMES, Jr. Secretary.

LOST AND FOUND.

CAUTION.—THE FOLLOWING NOTES HAVing been lost by the advertiser, the public are cautioned against negotiating, payment having been stopped: Two notes, drawn by J. Danforth, payable to order of Seymour Bros. & Co., each for $500, dated Jan. 15, at two and three months respectively.

SPECIAL NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I have been appointed

NEW-YORK CITY.

More Rowdyism—Desperate Fight Between the Brothers Mathews and Tom Ferris—Police Matters Improving.

The "fancy" were greatly excited last night about a desperate fight that took place early yesterday morning between the notorious characters the brothers Pat and John Mathews of the Sixth Ward, and Tom Ferris of Grand-street.

The fight alluded to was a desperate and brutal affair, and resulted most disastrously to Ferris.

Between the Mathews and Ferris, a difficulty has for some time existed, and it was generally understood that when they met there would be a grand "muss."

The expected meeting took place in Lafayette Hall, a drinking place in Broadway, early yesterday morning. Hot words arose; a fight was proposed, and the parties went into the street to settle their difficulties.

A crowd looked on. The fight was conducted on the "bite and gouge" principle, and is described by those who saw it as brutal in the extreme.

Ferris was soon overpowered, and while lying helpless on the pavement had both eyes "gouged," one—the left one—so seriously that it is believed he will lose its use.

When the fight had terminated Ferris was taken to his place at the corner of Grand and Essex streets, where he now lies.

Great exertions were made to keep the matter quiet, and no arrests were made.

The friends of Ferris say that Pat Mathews "is not man enough for Ferris," and could lick him no how, if he had not been assisted by his brother John. On the other hand, Pat's friends assert his competency to "thrash Tom Ferris any day, and in any way."

The question is not an important one, however, and it may hardly be necessary to mention that both Mathews and Ferris are (or until recently were) Custom-House officers in good standing, and both are leaders of the Democracy in their respective Wards.

Fires.

IN AVENUE D.

A fire occurred in the store of Easterly & Phillips, No. 55 Avenue D, about 2 o'clock yesterday morning. It originated, from some unknown cause, in the rear of the first floor. Damage $300. Loss fully covered by insurance in the Peter Cooper Insurance Company.

IN DUANE-STREET.

The fire that broke out in the pen and pencil manufactory of Horton & Newton, in the fourth story of the iron building at the corner of Duane and Centre streets, about 5 o'clock Monday morning, did not do more than $500 worth of damage, and the loss is fully covered by insurance.

The Police Commissioners.

The Police Commissioners are making up for lost time by present industry. Nearly every one of the many vacancies that have existed in the Department for so long a time have been filled within the past few days.

Yesterday the Commissioners met at the Mayor's office. There was an unusually large attendance, as some charges of interest were expected to be taken up, but only a few cases of minor interest were examined into, and the decision in each case was reserved.

Before adjourning some twelve or fifteen appointees were sworn in.

Fatal Accident on Blackwell's Island.

Notice was left at the Coroner's office yesterday that a man named David Williams, a bricklayer employed on a new building on Blackwell's Island, was accidentally killed at that place on Monday. Deceased was being lowered in a bucket from a high scaffolding to the ground, when the rope broke. The fall was so great, and the injuries received so serious that he was instantly killed. Coroner Gamble proceeded to view the body.

COURT CALENDAR—Wednesday, Jan. 14.

Common Pleas.—*Part I.*—Nos. 79, 87, 202 to 212, 214, 215, 55. *Part II.*—Nos. 144, 185, 186, 187, 188, 190, 196, 114, 119, 200, 201, 27, 66, 73, 119.

United States District Court.—Nos. 46, 51, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57, 59, 60, 61.

Superior Court—*Special Term.—Class I.*—Nos. 30, 53. *Class II.*—Nos. 227, 167, 176, 61, 71, 138, 234, 239, 240, 247, 56, 57, 124, 142, 154, 160, 168, 169, 214, 217, 233, 228, 225.

Superior Court—*Circuit.—Part I.*—Nos. 3, 171, 185, 189, 220, 2141, 2099, 13, 125, 143, 147, 191, 563, 273, 245. *Part II.*—Nos. 56, 126, 278, 292, 308, 310, 326, 170, 138, 230, 232, 234, 240 to 414.

Superior Court.—Nos. 312, 317, 365, 370, 399, 298, 258, 401, 406, 411, 424, 425, 428, 446, 447, 448, 449, 537, 422, 423, 464, 465, 467, 470, 473, 475, 476, 479, 480, 493, 494, 495, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 55, 242, 166.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term.

Before Judge Ingraham.

William McGrath vs. *William Masterson.*—Judgment for plaintiff, and an order directing a writ of inquiry to issue to the Sheriff to assess damages.

Theodore Fitzpatrick vs. *the same.*—Like order.

John H. Hagerman, &c., vs. *Max Westheim.*—Motion granted, on payment of $10 costs of motion, $15 costs of trial. Judgment to stand as security.

George Brecker vs. *Matthew Wilbur, &c.*—Order of reference to James Maurice, Esq.;

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Tuesday.

Before the City Judge.

The case of Deming, charged with arson, commenced on Monday, as reported, was continued yesterday. The insurance of the premises by the prisoner in the Bowery Insurance Company was proved, and after some other comparatively unimportant evidence was taken, Mr. Brady opened for the defence. The witnesses examined on behalf of the prisoner, were principally as to character. The evidence both for the prosecution and defence, was concluded yesterday, and this morning Mr. Brady will commence to sum up. There are no features of special interest in the case.

[Advertisement.]

WINTER REDUCTION.

In conformity with the plan we have formed, we now proceed to sell our large stock of stylish WINTER CLOTHING, At closing-out prices.

Our stock is still large and complete in most of the desirable styles of Winter wear, including all of our popular kinds of Beaver, Cloth and Esquimaux Paglans, black and colored Dress and Frock Coats, heavy and superior business Coats, all descriptions of heavy French, English and American Cassimere Pants, Velvet, Plush, Cassimere and Cashmere Vests, all kinds of Boys' Clothing, and a complete assortment of Furnishing Goods, Under-Wear, Robes de Chambre, Skirts, Lap Robes, &c., &c.

This will afford an opportunity for all who are desirous of providing a supply of Clothing, either for this or the next Winter, to do so, at 20 per cent. less than the current prices. D. DEVLIN & CO., Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway, cor. of Warren-st.

[Advertisement.]

Did You ever have the Rheumatism?—Did you ever lay for weeks on your back, unable to move a limb, your flesh fairly quivering with agony, a simple breath upon it filling your frame with anguish? Then you had inflammatory rheumatism. You could not have had anything else more painful. No rest at night—no rest by day—no sleep—no peace—no comfort—dismal groans for music—tears and prayers your only consolation. Ah, what you would have given for a cure—a positive, real cure, one that gave you ease at once—one that tingled to your bones, and made them feel within themselves the conviction of a remedy? Yet, just such a cure for rheumatism, as it is for consumption and the palsy, is Dr. Henry Abrams' Liquid Iodine, or Pure Iodine Water. Sold at $1 a bottle, by Andrus & Fosdick, No. 5 Second-avenue and No. 882 Broadway; C. H. King, No. 192 Broadway, and A. Hyler, No. 48 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

[Advertisement.]

Gas for the Country.—Gas apparatus, after the Patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company.—C. R. Woodworth & Co. are now offering for sale a most complete, cheap, simple and efficient gas machine, adapted in all respects to the wants of private dwellings, public and private schools, churches, colleges, factories, foundries, hotels, watering places, &c., as well as of towns and villages. Details will be furnished, by applying in person or by letter to the office of the Company, where a machine can be seen in operation, and descriptive pamphlets obtained.

C. R. Woodworth & Co.,
No. 74 Wall-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

S. Coates & Co., Portable Gas Works.—We desire to call public attention to our newly-invented Gas apparatus, designed for country residences, factories, hotels, &c. These works are safe, efficient, and simple in their construction, and warranted to give entire satisfaction. We guarantee purchasers against prosecution by the Maryland Portable Gas Company, or any other parties, for alleged infringement of their patents. Apply to S. Coates & Co., Office No. 376 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ See the great Pantomime of "Planche," at Purdy's National Theatre. The most magnificent piece ever presented in the country. A short Comedy will precede it, and the entertainments will conclude with the grand Drama of "Brian Boriboime" to-night. Go early.

[Advertisement.]

☞ A retired Physician, whose cards of life have nearly run out, discovered, while living in the East Indies, a certain cure for consumption, bronchitis, coughs, colds and general debility. The remedy was discovered by him when his only child—a daughter—was given up to die. Wishing to do as much good as possible, he will send to each of his afflicted fellowbeings as request it this recipe, with full and explicit directions for making it up and successfully using it. He requires each applicant to inclose him one shilling—three cents to be returned as postage on the recipe, and the remainder to be applied to the payment of this advertisement. Address Dr. H. James, No. 19 Grand-street, Jersey City, N. J.

[Advertisement.]

Barnum's Museum.—One of the finest, most captivating, as well as most unexceptionable Dramas ever produced from the French, is that thrilling one of "Raffaille," played this afternoon and this evening, at Barnum's. It may well be commended for everybody may witness it with approbation.

[Advertisement.]

Dusseldorf Gallery.—This magnificent collection of paintings remains open during the Winter season, and is one of the most agreeable places in the City wherein to while away a leisure hour. Several very old paintings have just been added to the collection. Pay the Gallery a visit.

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—The whole world has, with one voice, indorsed the favor of these wonderful medicines as being the only remedy for old wounds, sore legs, sore breasts, even when all other remedies have failed. Sold at the manufactories, 60 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London; and by all druggists, at 25c., 62½c., and $1 per pot.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 5 Murray-street, New-York.

LONG ISLAND.

Brooklyn Common Council.

THE INJUNCTION SERVED.

A special meeting of this Board was called for 6 o'clock last evening. At that hour, the President, Henry R. Pierson, Esq., took the Chair, and Clerk directed to call the roll, when 17 members answered to their names. There not being a quorum present, a motion to adjourn to 7 o'clock was carried, and at that hour there still being no quorum present, the members adjourned to 7½ o'clock, at which time there being a quorum the Board proceeded to business. After presenting an accumulation of papers which had collected on the President's desk, a motion was adopted to proceed to

EXECUTIVE BUSINESS,

When the following officers were appointed:

Health Officer—Warren Cleaveland, M. D., Fusion.
Messenger—Moses Abbott, (No opposition.)
Keeper City Park—Wm. Brown, Fusion.
Sealers of Weights and Measures, W. D.—Carman Wilson, Thomas Cornwell, Fusion.
Sealers of Weights and Measures, E. D.—John H. Gaus, Thomas Willetts, Fusion.
Meat Inspectors, W. D.—James Titus, Mathew Stewart, Fusion.
Meat Inspectors, E. D.—Robert Reynold, Wm. B. Davison, Fusion.
Clerk of Market—Leonard W. Cline, Fusion.
Inspectors of Pavement, W. D.—Hicks Post, Henry Story, Fusion.

As the Board entered upon executive business, Alderman Oliver, of the Ninth Ward, stated that he had just had an injunction served upon him, restraining him from acting as an Alderman.

The Chair announced that a similar document had been served upon the Board.

The Messenger was directed not to receive ballots from Alderman Oliver, and he did not vote for officers.

Brooklyn Police Appointments.

The following changes were made in the Police Department:

APPOINTED.	REMOVED.
2d Ward—Matthew Mallory.	James Abrams.
2d Ward—Francis Kelly.	George Parks.
2d Ward—John McLaughlin.	Wm. H. Culver.
2d Ward—Patrick Corr.	Thos. Colyer.
2d Ward—John McCann.	Chas. H. Wright.
2d Ward—John Shearon.	James Griffeths.
2d Ward—Thos. Farrell.	Isaac Kent.
2d Ward—Samuel Kelly.	Wm. Connor.
7th Ward—James McGuire.	Peter Vanderhoef.
7th Ward—Thom. Cunningham.	Henry Merrill.
7th Ward—Patrick Corr.	Isaac D. Reynolds.
7th Ward—James Gardner	John Campbell.
7th Ward—Wm. McLaughlin	Gilbert Doremus.

Republican General Committee of Kings County.

At a meeting of this Committee, held last evening, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—John G. Bergen. *Vice-Presidents*—Messrs. Enoch Jacobs, F. C. Buckley, G. W. Stilwell. *Secretary*—S. Alpheus Smith. *Treasurer*—R. W. Kenyon.

Tea Party.

The ladies of the M. E. Mission Church of Williamsburg give a tea party, to-night, for the purpose of liquidating the church debt. They promise speaking, music and refreshments, and a good time generally.

Fire.

The stables and out-buildings attached to the hotel familiarly known as John L Snediker's, near the race course on the Jamaica Plank-road, was destroyed by fire Monday noon last. Loss $3,500. Fully insured.

☞ Bernard Gillen, an insane man, was picked up by the Second District Police, Brooklyn, yesterday, and sent to the County Lunatic Asylum.

☞ A prize fight was prevented by the Police in the Eighth Ward of Brooklyn, yesterday. The principals were from New-York.

☞ The Long Island Railroad is still blocked up with snow below Riverhead.

Kings County Court of Sessions.

Before Judge Morris and Justices S. Hoogmaker and Emmons.

William Murry and Charles Cunningham were placed upon trial on an indictment for burglary, for breaking into the house of James Arrowsmith, in Meserole-street, E. D. of Brooklyn, on the 27th of October last. Convicted and sentenced to three years and six months each imprisonment in the State Prison at Sing Sing.

SUPREME COURT.

A General Term of this Court commeneed in Brooklyn yesterday. Present, Judges Strong and Birdseye. Judge Emott was absent, but, notwithstanding this, the business was proceeded with.

There are some 200 causes on the calendar, 15 of which will be called each day.

MARRIED.

Crawford—Shaw.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 8, at the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church, Jane-st., by Rev. John Brash, Mr. John Crawford to Miss Christina Shaw, youngest daughter of Mr. Andrew Shaw, Jane-st.

Annan—Hughes.—In this City, on Saturday, Jan. 10, at his residence, No. 60 12th-st., by Rev. John Brash, Mr. William H. Annan to Miss Fanny Hughes.

Mitten—Labcock.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 13, at his residence, No. 60 12th-st., by Rev. John Brash, Mr. George A. Mitten to Miss Margaret Labcock.

Cortelyou—Pottze.—In this City, on Monday evening, Jan. 12, by Rev. Mr. Stone, John Cortelyou to Miss Jane Pottze, both of this City.

Donohue—Backus.—In Williamsburg, on Sunday, May 11, 1856, by Rev. E. W. Collier, Peter J. O. Donohue to Emma M., daughter of Charles Backus, Esq., all of Williamsburg.

DIED.

Cowles.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 13, at the residence of his father-in law, L. W. Stevens, Esq., Mr. Arthur Cowles, aged 28 years.

His remains will be taken to Farmington, Conn., for interment.

Plumley.—In this City, on Monday evening, Jan. 12, of scarlet fever, Albert Freeman, third child of Rev. Gardiner Spring and Emily Augusta Plumley, aged 2 years, 2 months and 21 days.

The funeral service will be held at the residence of his father, No. 104 West 45th-st., this day, (Wednesday,) 14th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

Libby.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 13, of scarlet fever, Charlotte, infant daughter of James S. and Hannah M. Libby, aged 2 years and 2 months.

The funeral will take place to-day, (Wednesday,) at 1 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are requested to attend, without further invitation, at No. 85 West 23d-st.

Flanly.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Jan. 13, of malignant scarlatina, John Flanly, aged 7 years, 6 months and 2 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Wednesday,) at 2 o'clock P. M. from his father's residence, No. 1,902 Broadway, to Calvary Cemetery.

Scott.—In this City, on Monday, Jan. 12, Mrs. Catharine H. Scott, relict of the late Patrick Scott, in the 65th year of her age.

The friends of the family, and those of her sons, Eugene H. and Cornelius M. Sullivan, also the New-York and Sandy Hook Pilots, and the members of the Neptune Club, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. Andrew's Church, (City Hall-place,) on Thursday, the 15th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. The funeral services will commence at 11 o'clock A. M. Her remains will be taken to the 11th-st. Cemetery for interment.

☞ New-Orleans papers please copy.

Barnard.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Jan. 13, at 1 o'clock, Mrs. Mary Barnard, widow of William Barnard, late of Hartford, Conn. The immediate cause of her death was injuries received by being run over by a car or wagon while crossing Fulton-av., on Monday evening, Dec. 22.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at her late residence, No. 173 Duffield-st., this day, (Wednesday,) Jan. 14, at 3 o'clock P. M. Her remains will be taken to Hartford for interment.

☞ Hartford papers please copy.

Cooper.—At Morristown, on Wednesday, Jan. 7, Frances T., daughter of David M. and Georgiana Cooper, aged 11 years, 9 months and 14 days. Also, on Monday, Jan. 12, Gouverneur, only son of David M. and Georgiana Cooper, aged 5 years, 9 months and 26 days.

His funeral will take place at 11 o'clock this (Wednesday) morning.

Meredith.—At Meredith Cottage, near Carbondale, Penn., on Saturday, Jan 3, Margaretta E., wife of Samuel R. Meredith, Esq. in the 26th year of her age.

Richards.—At Washington, Conn., on Friday, Jan. 9, Anne Channing, wife of Peter Richards, and daughter of the late Gen. Jedediah Huntington, of New-London, aged 76 years.

Enslin.—At Litchfield, Conn., on Sunday, Jan. 11, Jane, wife of Samuel M. Enslin.

Enslin.—In Stuttgart, Germany, on Wednesday, Dec. 17, of scarlet fever, Florence Louise Enslin, only and beloved child of Gottlob and Charlotte N. Enslin, and grandchild of Mrs. A. Megarey, aged 3 years and 8 months.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..Jan. 13.

$1,500	Indiana 8s	84½	100	Harlem R. R.	s2 15⅝
4,000	Virginia 6s	s3 90	100	do	s3 15⅝
1,000	Cal. St. 7s, '75	74	100	do	s3 15½
2,000	Missouri State 6s	85¼	100	do	b3 15⅝
500	N. Y. Cen. R. 6s	87	100	do	b60 15⅝
5,000	Erie R. Con. 7s '71	68¾	50	Reading R. R.	c 84⅝
1,000	do	68¾	500	do	s30 84⅝
2,000	Hud. R. Rail. 1st M.	99	500	do	b30 84⅝
500	do	99⅛	300	do	s60 84⅝
8,000	Ill. Cent. RR. Bs.	s3 97¼	300	do	s10 84⅝
5,000	do	b3d 97⅜	100	do	s3 84⅝
7,000	do	97⅜	300	do	s3 84⅝
1,000	Ter. Rte. & Al. 2d M.	75⅝	40	Mich. Cen. Rd.	93⅞
5,000	L. E. & W. 1st M. Bs	81	150	do	94
21	Bank of Commerce	108⅞	150	do	b60 94½
40	Bank. Com. Scrip.	103⅝	100	do	93⅝
5	Metropolitan Bank	106⅞	150	M. S. & N. I. Rd.	s60 88½
25	do	107	200	do	s10 88⅝
20	Imp. & Trad. Bank	106	200	do	b10 89
30	Park Bank	98	125	do	c 88⅝
25	Del. & Hud. Ca. Co.	b3 179	20	do	c 88⅝
100	Cum. Coal Co.	c 17	50	do	b3 88⅝
22	Penna. Coal Co.	101⅜	50	do	b3 88⅝
550	N. Y. Cen. RR.	c 93¼	250	do	s60 88¾
5	do	93⅝	140	do	c 88
200	do	b60 94	100	Ill. Cen. R. R.	c 125⅛
89	do	s3 93⅝	100	do	s30 125¼
100	do	s10 93⅝	500	do	0pg 125⅛
150	Erie RR.	b60 62	100	do	b60 126⅛
100	do	b60 62¾	312	Clev. & Pitts. R.	56
27	do	62¾	300	Cleve & Tol. R.	s3 77⅞
700	do	c 62¾	450	do	s3 77⅞
200	do	b15 62¾	1100	do	77⅝
100	do	b10 62¾	200	do	b60 78
160	do	s3 62¾	20	do	s3 77¾
100	do	c 62¾	455	Chi. & R. I. R.	s3 98⅞
100	do	b45 63	50	do	b60 97⅝
50	Hud. Riv. R. R.	b3 32¾	100	L. C. & Mil. R. R.	73⅛
100	do	b30 33	100	do	b60 74⅜
50	do	s3 32½	100	do	b60 74¾
65	Gal. & Chi. R. R.	121⅛			

SECOND BOARD.

$500	Virginia 6s	90	100	Reading RR.	s60 54
500	do	90¾	100	do	b60 84½
2,566	Cal. 8s, 7s, '75	85	100	do	b3 84
1,000	Ill. Cen. R. bs.	s30 97½	600	do	84¾
3,000	Te. H. & Al. 2d m.	73½	500	do	s60 83¾
3,000	Erie RR. Bs. '75.	94¾	25	Clev. & Tol. R. R.	77½
200	Cumb. Coal Co.	s3 17½	200	do	b3 77¾
450	Erie Railroad	s3 62¾	100	do	77¾
100	do	s10 62¾	100	Chi. & Rk. Is. R.	s10 97
300	N. Y. Cent. RR.	93¾	23	do	97
100	Ill. Cent. R. R.	b15 126¾	50	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	76
100	do	126¾	50	Cleve. & Pitts. RR.	86¼
25	Gal. & Chi. RR.	121¼			

Tuesday, Jan 13—P. M.

The Annual Report of the Auditor of the Canal Department of the State of New-York, to some of the figures of which we made brief reference the other day, is an ably compiled and highly interesting view of the Canal Finances, and has an important bearing on the Public Debt of the State, the greater portion of which has been contracted for Canal purposes. The original Canal Debt is now reduced to $18,223,704. The new Enlargement Debt is (or will be when the last million is awarded on the 15th inst.) $11,000,000. The average interest charge on the former is 5.51 ₱ cent. On the latter 6 ₱ cent., except on half a million borrowed at 5 ₱ cent. The Canals are thus made a yearly charge upon the State for accruing interest of $1,347,193. The net revenues from the Canals in 1856 were $1,962,500. This income, however, is specifically appropriated under the Constitution of 1846 in the order, first, $1,700,000 a year to the Interest and Principal of the original Canal Debt of the year 1855. The previous appropriation—that is, from 1846 to 1855—was $1,300,000. Secondly, $350,000 to the support of the General Fund Debt of the State, issued for other than Canal purposes, and which amounts, on all classes of lisbilities of the State, to $7,275,654. Thirdly, this General Debt contribution is to be raised to $1,500,000 a year for the extinguishment of the principal, after the original Canal Debt is paid off, or provided for, as it will be in 1866, if the net Canal revenues do not fall below $1,700,000. And, lastly, $1,027,000 a year to the Enlargement Debt. There is also a contingent Constitutional appropriation of $200,000 a year out of the Canal revenues to the support of the State Government.

To render the Canals, in any real sense, a tax upon the people, the revenues would have to fall below $1,347,193, or the annual interest charge upon the whole Canal Debt. This is $615,307 *because* the resulting income of 1856. To make the Canals answer to all the constitutional appropriations of its revenues, the income required should be $3,277,000 a year, or $1,315,000 *above* the actual result of last year. As the primary provision is for the payment and early liquidation of the original Canal Debt, the practical effect is that while this Debt is being paid off by the Sinking Fund from the operation of the $1,700,000 a year first set aside out of the Canal revenues, the Enlargement Debt must be supported by new loans on the credit of the Sinking Fund, or else by direct taxation. There is no particular inconvenience in the first of these plans, while the equity of first retiring the principal of the original Canal Debt out of the net revenues is undoubted.

With these explanations, it becomes interesting to turn to the operation of the Canal revenues the past year, under the system of keeping the works in repair by contract, instead of general superintendence, as heretofore:

The Canal revenues of 1855 in gross were	$2,639,792
Superintendence, repairs and collection	989,792
Net income of 1855	$1,650,000
Revenues for 1856 in gross	$2,749,183
Superintendence, repairs, &c	786,683
Net income of 1856	$1,962,500
To Canal Sinking Fund	$1,700,000
General Fund	262,500—$1,962,500

Of the Canal debt, proper, $4,000,000 was renewed last year to fall due in 1874. The entire $13,223,704, and the accruing interest to April, 1866, will have been provided for, in case the net income from the Canals should continue equal to $1,700,000 a year. Whether the $4,000,000 will then be paid off, or the money put in the Sinking Fund for accumulation, it would now be premature to consider. The first of the Enlargement Loans will fall due in 1872.

The *George Law*, from Aspinwall, with the California mails and treasure of Dec. 20, arrived at an early hour this forenoon. Her Gold list is $1,269,000. The steamer on the Pacific side brought down, in addition, $494,000 for England, and $40,000 for New-Orleans. The receipts of Gold dust at San Francisco had been light during the fortnight on account of the wintry weather at the mines. Bars were scarce, and there was also a general complaint of the scarcity of Money. Most of the present remittance comes forward in Gold coin. The regularity of the issue of State Bonds had been tested before the Supreme Court, and the fact that the several loans had not been passed upon and sanctioned by direct vote of the people was pronounced a Constitutional defect. Of course the irregularity will be corrected through a direct popular vote, which must be ordered by resolve of the Legislature now, or soon to be, in session. The *Shipping Register* takes this view of the subject:

> The late decision of the Supreme Court on the validity of the State debt has excited the deepest connection. The question came before that Court by a bill in Equity, filed in the Court below to prevent the further extension of the State debt by the expenditure of an appropriation of $100,000, made by the last Legislature, for the survey of a wagon road to the Sierra Novada mountains.
>
> The Court, in citing the eighth article of the Constitution, which expressly prohibits the Legislature from creating *any* debt beyond the sum of $300,000, unless sanctioned by an express vote of the people at a general election, declares that the whole of the existing State debt, over and above the said sum of $300,000, is unconstitutional, no part of the same having been submitted to a "vote of the people," as provided for in said article, and that consequently the Commissioners for the survey of the road in question had no power to create any further debt for the charges of prosecuting the said survey.

Whatever stigma could be imputed (improperly) may rest upon the State under this decision, its legality and abstract justice cannot be impugned. The letter of the Constitution was borne out in its spirit by copious extracts from the records of the debates on its adoption as cited by the learned, and the blame rests with the succeeded Legislatures, and more especially with the Executives and their constitutional advisers, of subjecting the State to the reproach of having for five years pursued a course which may lay it open to the imputation of obtaining funds which they might afterwards legally repudiate.

The present amount of the debt was stated by the Court to be $3,048,000, but there are floating debts and Comptroller's warrants outstanding, which may swell the sum to nearly three and a half millions.

What now will the people do? With them alone rests the task of relieving the State of the stigma of repudiation; with them alone remains the power to avert all the manifold evils which must flow from their present position. They have expended large sums of money, obtained, not, it is true, on false *pretences*, but on grounds so kindred in their nature, that unless they come at once to the rescue, the fair fame of the Golden State, and that of every individual claiming citizenship therein, will be held up in hissing scorn and reproach, in every quarter of the world.

But such a calamity, we are sure, the people will promptly and nobly endeavor to avert. They have the power to legalize the Debt, by a direct vote, under that clause of the Constitution through which it has been declared illegal. The *people* know that this debt was created by their legal representatives for the benefit of the State.

The people know that it is as justly due as are the separate debts of individuals. The *people* will show to the world that the same sense of honor and good faith which guides them in the discharge of their personal Habilities, will inspire their representatives to apply a prompt remedy for the omission of a necessary *formality* of law.

In this opinion we are borne out by the entire intelligence and experience of the city, and we shall indeed be greatly deceived if the whole State does not respond to the same feelings.

Money affairs in our own market worked easy to-day. There was an improved business in Foreign bills for the Boston steamer, and Sterling closed with rather a firm tendency, 108¼@108⅝@@ 108¾ ₱ cent., Francs 5.23⅝@5.21¼. The Discount Brokers report no change in rates on paper. The Stock Brokers in most cases were readily supplied with loans subject to call. The Sub-Treasury received $142,885; disbursed, $161,129, (including $30,000 on California drafts,) and held at the close balances to the amount of $11,679,632. The steamer from Boston will take the usual weekly remittance of Gold for the Rothschilds of about $250,000. She will also carry out several moderate remittances in Railway Bonds and shares, on orders received yesterday by the *Asia*. Private letters from Mr. Phuyn, of the New-York Central, advise the completion of his arrangements for the London transfer and dividend agency.

The Stock Exchange was inclined to dullness after the first call of the list this forenoon, but in the afternoon prices were generally steady again; ⅛@1 ₱ cent. higher than Monday on Rhode Island, 1 ₱ cent. on Galena, 1⅛ on Illinois Central Scrip and ⅛ ₱ cent. on the Construction Bonds. There was a decline of ⅛@⅜ ₱ cent. on Erie, Reading and New-York Central Shares. The Reading annual report was presented yesterday to the general meeting of the Shareholders in Philadelphia. The resulting profit on the business of the year, after providing for all expenses, renewal of track, interest on debt, &c., was $1,520,291, out of which 8 ₱ cent. or $894,674 was declared in cash to the Stockholders in July and January. There was also $100,000 applied to the purchase of the Bonds of the Company, $89,851 of suspended debt marked off, $287,351 set aside for interest and renewal funds, $43,734 paid to the State for taxes, and a balance of $104,627 left in dividend fund. The pamphlet report will appear in a few days. The particulars of the gross earnings are—

Received from coal	$3,242,458 16
Received from mdse	348,699 48
Received from travel	322,084 39
	$3,913,742 03
Expenses	1,169,019 91
Net profits	$1,944,722 12
Deduct interest on bonds, &c	424,431 00
Dividend fund	$1,520,291 12

The Pennsylvania Railroad earned in December $386,868, against $431,559 same month last year. For the calendar year 1856 the business of the Road was $4,800,068, against $4,351,334 in 1855. The Buffalo and State line Road has made a cash dividend of 5 ₱ cent., and used 20 ₱ cent. additional in the extension and improvement of the line, which will be divided in Scrip, if so directed by a vote of the Stockholders.

COTTON CROP MOVEMENT—SINCE SEPT. 1.

	1857.	1856.	1855.	1854.	1853.
Rec'ts at Ports	1,630,000	1,636,000	978,000	1,035,800	1,594,000
Ex. to G. Britain	341,000	529,000	467,000	298,000	641,000
Ex. to France	155,000	189,000	109,000	90,000	165,000
Ex. other For. P.	104,000	134,000	60,000	77,800	94,000
Total Exports	600,000	852,000	636,000	455,800	840,000
Stock on hand	700,000	681,000	345,000	496,000	570,000

Of which during the past week, included in the above:

Receipts at Ports	125,000	100,000	65,000	76,000	101,000
Ex. to G. Britain	30,000	20,000	66,000	31,000	76,000
Ex. to France	14,000	13,000	11,000	15,000	7,000
Ex. other For. P.	7,000	11,000	11,000	4,000	14,000
Total Exports	51,000	52,000	78,000	50,000	97,000

From Hughes' Circular of this date.

The opinions on the subject of crop remain unchanged, notwithstanding the heavy receipts, and the certainty that next week we shall show an excess over the amount received to same dates last year. The free receipts have been already explained, and excite no surprise, nor do they in the least impair confidence in the estimates of a total under 3,000,000 bales. The exports to Great Britain are small, being only 80,000 bales for the week. Next week they must be quite moderate, since we know that for the week ending 10th inst., at New-Orleans the clearances were only 12,000 bales, and at Mobile but 4,000. The export to France and the Continent continues on a liberal scale.

The December earnings of the New-York Central Railroad, were $695,432,—showing an increase of $26,550 over those of the corresponding month of the previous year,—though they were large, as the Hudson River was navigable far into December, 1855.

The December receipts of the New-York and Harlem Railroad, were $109,102, in 1856, against $81,182, in 1855,

The Irving Savings' Institution will pay their usual dividend on and after Monday next, 19th inst.

Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

Boston, Tuesday, Jan. 13.

The following are the footings of the Boston Weekly Bank Statement:

Capital Stock	$51,960,000
Loans and Discounts	58,441,000
Specie	3,849,500
Due from other Banks	6,932,800
Due to other Banks	5,096,000
Deposits	16,493,900
Circulation	7,523,700

Markets...*Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

New-York, Tuesday, Jan. 13—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are in fair supply and demand at, however, rather lower quotations. Pearls, $7 87½@$8; Pots, $7 75@$7 87½. ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—The demand is pretty brisk; prices are well sustained. Java, 14c.@14¾c.; Laguayra, 11¾c.@12c.; Maracaibo, 11½c.@12¾c.; Rio, 9c.@11½c.; and St. Domingo, at 10¾c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—The market is moderately active and firm, though most buyers claim a reduction from our figures:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary	11¾	11¾	11½	11¾
Middling	13½	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝
Middling Fair	13⅝	13⅞	14⅛	14⅜
Fair	14	14⅜	14⅜	14⅝

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour shows less animation and rather less firmness, sales having been reported of only about 7,000 bbls., in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	$6 25@$6 35	
Straight State	6 35@	6 45
Favorite and Extra State	6 45@	6 85
Common to Good Indiana & Upper Lake	6 35@	6 65
Common to Good Superfine Ohio	6 55@	6 75
Fancy Michigan	6 50@	6 70
Extra Michigan	6 65@	7 50
Extra Indiana and Wisconsin	6 65@	7 50
Extra Ohio	6 75@	8 00
Fancy Genesee	6 85@	7 05
Extra Genesee	7 05@	8 75
Extra Missouri	6 75@	8 75

Canadian is scarce and inactive. Superfine to extra is worth from $6 45@$7 62½ ₱ bbl.; 250 bbls. found buyers within the range. Southern is unchanged. The transactions since our last comprise about 900 bbls. low Mixed to Fancy and Extra, at $7@$8 and $8 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is scarce and [illegible] at $6 [illegible] for Fine to Superfine ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in limited demand at old rates: at $4 12½@$4 25 for Jersey, $4 [illegible] for Brandywine, $4 [illegible] for Kiln-dried, $4 37½@$4 50 for Brandywine, and $4 [illegible] for Penn. The latter brings $4 25@$4 37½ in puncheons. Buckwheat Flour, $2 [illegible] ₱ 100 lbs.

Provisions were made, by auction, of about 1,400 half bbls. and kegs Prunes at 10¾c.@11¼c., and 60 cases Bordeaux Prunes at 10¾c.@10c. ₱ lb.

GRAIN.—Wheat is brisker and firmer, sales having transpired since our last of about 32,000 bushels, including ordinary to very good Western White at $1 70@$1 73; ordinary to fair do. and mixed do. at $1 65@$1 68; ordinary to prime Southern Red at $1 70@$1 80, and choice do. Red at $1

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI.....NO. 1661. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 15, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

ANOTHER MURDER ON LONG ISLAND.

Cold-Blooded Murder and Highway Robbery near Jamaica.

The Murderers at Large—Strange Apathy of the People.

At an early hour on Tuesday evening last another diabolical and cold-blooded murder on the highway, for money, was perpetrated on Long Island, near Jamaica, by parties as yet unknown. The particulars, so far as could be gathered on the spot by one of our Reporters, who visited the scene of the murder yesterday afternoon, are as follows:

Mr. SAMUEL CARMAN, a respectable farmer, residing at Foster's Meadow, three miles east of Jamaica,—a son-in-law of JOHN CARPENTER, Esq.—proceeded to Brooklyn Monday morning last, and returning that evening, was last, seen alone while passing through the village of Jamaica about 7 o'clock, going towards home in an ordinary two-horse hay wagon. At 7½ o'clock that evening the team, driven by Mr. CARMAN, dashed through the toll-gate on the Hempstead Plank-road, about one mile east of Jamaica, when Mr. GEORGE HOOGLAND, the keeper of the gate, went into the road, and seeing no person in the wagon, supposed that it was only a run-away team, paid but little attention to the matter. A few minutes after this a man in the employ of J. R. SEARING, Esq., of Hempstead, came up the road and notified Mr. HOOGLAND that one of the horses had fallen a little distance beyond the gate. He (Mr. HOOGLAND) proceeded to secure them, while the man before alluded to passed on towards Jamaica. He soon returned to the toll-house, and stated that a man was lying at the road-side near by, apparently much injured. Mr. HOOGLAND with several others in the vicinity, started for the spot indicated, and after going about 30 rods towards Jamaica, they discovered the body of a man lying in the snow, some eight feet from the road, which was subsequently identified as that of Mr. CARMAN. When found, he was lying face downward, and upon being raised from the ground he gasped several times and expired in their arms.

The body was taken to the toll-house and examined by Dr. WM. D. WOOD. He found the skull at the back of the head badly broken, as though it had been struck several hard blows with some heavy, blunt instrument, the fracture extending over three inches. Over the right eye was a cut, apparently made by some sharp instrument, nearly severing the eye-lid; above the left eye was another severe wound, and a hole in the left cheek extending downward some two and a half inches. There was also considerable of a cut at the side of the mouth, and marks upon the throat, indicating that the man had been choked. No other marks of violence were found, but the injury in the back of the head was sufficient to have caused death.

The snow, where the body was found, was covered with blood, and spots of blood were traced to where the cap of deceased was found, nearly half a mile further in toward the village of Jamaica. Near the body was also found a white oak club, about four feet in length and two and a half inches square at the largest end. The other end has the corners smoothed off, to hold in the hand, resembling very much a roughly made bat-club. About one foot of the large end of this club is besmeared with blood, and, also, there is upon it a quantity of human hair. This was the weapon, undoubtedly, used by the murderer or murderers in giving the fatal blow. On the right hand of deceased was a glove, over which was drawn a thick woolen mitten; the left hand was bare, but the mitten and glove for this hand were found some twenty feet from the body.

The right pantaloons pocket was turned inside out, and was stained with blood. It is not known yet what amount of money he had with him, but it is well known that it was his habit to carry a pocket-book in that pocket; this has not been found. It is supposed that he had $50 or $60 in this pocket-book, besides a check on the Central Bank, Brooklyn. There can be no mistake but that this was a foul murder and robbery.

Deceased was between 34 and 35 years of age, inoffensive and temperate in his habits, and leaves a wife and four children to mourn his untimely end. His body remained at the Toll House until yesterday afternoon, when it was taken to Foster's Meadow, the residence of his family.

Yesterday morning word was dispatched to Coroner BOYD, of Flushing, who arrived in Jamaica about noon, and at 2½ o'clock impanneled the following Jury, at the hotel of WM. DURLAND:

JOHN S. SNEDIKER, Foreman.

A. B. Hendrickson, Wm. L. Denton, Albert Snediker, Jas C. Wright, S. Henderson, W. C. Hendrickson Howard Pearsall, Walter Smith,

The Jury having previously viewed the body, proceeded to take testimony. Several witnesses were examined, and the material portions of their testimony we have given in the above statement. The Jury rendered a verdict that death was caused by the blow upon the back of the head, inflicted with the club shown, in the hands of some person to them unknown.

It seems almost impossible that a murder could have been committed where this was without the immediate detection of the perpetrators, and we think the residents in the vicinity deserve censure for their apparent apathy in the matter—for had they acted promptly and energetically, the murderers could not have escaped. The Sheriff of the County, Mr. HENDRICKSON, received no information of the murder until 10 o'clock yesterday morning—*fifteen* hours after the man was found dead at the side of the road.

The road upon which this offence was committed is one of the most traveled in the vicinity of New-York,—the travel is constant,—and is very thickly settled, and only half a mile from the village of Jamaica. But a minute before the deceased's team came dashing through the toll-gate, a farmer's wagon had passed and several others were just behind.

As soon as Sheriff HENDRICKSON heard of the murder he sent officers in different directions; and at Rockaway yesterday two Italians were arrested upon suspicion—but they were soon discharged, sufficient evidence having been brought forward to satisfy the officer that they could not have been on the spot at the time.

A clue has been obtained of the murderers, which if promptly followed up, it may not even now be too late to secure them. We are not at liberty to state what this clue is, but Sheriff HENDRICKSON felt confident that he was on the right track last night. About 8 o'clock Monday afternoon two strange men were seen in the vicinity of this murder. Mr. DITMAS, of Jamaica, passed them at this hour, and one of them beckoned with a club for him to stop. The club he thinks was similar to the one shown before the Coroner's Jury. He put the whip to his horse, as he thought they looked like suspicious characters. No words passed between them. Two men of a similar description were seen at this spot by a citizen of Jamaica, less than an hour before the murder. There is but little doubt but what these men were the perpetrators of this bloody murder. That the murderers were hurried in their work is evident from the fact that $24 75 in the vest pocket of deceased, escaped their notice, and why the fact that a murder had been committed, was not generally made known, and why those who did know of it, did not turn out *en masse* and scour the country at once, is past our comprehension.

It is but a few days since Mr. CHARLES SIMONSON was knocked down and robbed on the Merrick Plank Road, and now lies at the point of death from injuries there received. If the residents of the suburban districts do not wish to see the number of these horrid crimes increase in their midst, they must be more vigilant and make greater efforts to secure the offenders when a shocking murder like this is committed. By their apathy in this case, they but invite villains to seek their prey among them. It certainly must be a safe place for them to exercise their avocation, when so many crimes are committed on the highways, almost under the very windows of houses, and the perpetrators escape even an arrest.

Unless the murderers in this case are ferreted out, the citizens of Jamaica and vicinity may expect no clemency for the future; they should never dare to travel the roads, unless in armed bands, even in the day time, and never think of going out at night.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

JAMAICA, Thursday, Jan. 14.

The most brutal and daring murder ever perpetrated in this vicinity, was committed on Tuesday evening within the corporate bounds of this village. The circumstances elicited before the Coroner's Jury, now in session, were as follows: About 7½ o'clock, the gate at East Jamaica being shut and fastened, a team of horses attached to a farm wagon ran against the gate with such violence as to force it open and permit them to pass through. They ran about twenty rods and fell opposite the residence of J. H. BAILEY, Esq. Just as they stopped, a hired man, in the employ of J. A. SEARING, Esq., of Hempstead Branch, passed; he informed Mr. HOAGLAND, the gate-keeper, whence the horses were. They both thought the horses had ran away, and Mr. H. was about going to look for the driver. Mr. SEARING's man started on his journey to Jamaica, and had proceeded but about ten rods when he saw a man lying by the side of the road speechless, supposed then to have fallen from the wagon. He went back and informed Mr. HOAGLAND, who, with some of the neighbors, went to the relief of the wounded man. He was taken to the toll-gate, and upon producing a light it was evident that a foul and brutal murder had been committed. After an ineffectual attempt to procure a Coroner, proceedings were suspended until this morning. The news that a market-man had been murdered in the bounds of the village, on a public highway—the plank-road from Jamaica to Hempstead—created intense excitement. The citizens far and near assembled to see the body and learn the particulars. This morning the body was recognized to be the body of SAMUEL CARMAN, of Foster's Meadow. The skull was found to have been fractured by a heavy blow, no doubt from a club, as one was found near the body, bloody. The bottom of the wagon was bloody, indicating from the loss of blood that the blow was a violent one. The face was cut in several places, causing the supposition that more than one person was engaged in the affray. His right pantaloons pocket had been rifled. In his vest pockets were $24. As the body was found within about eleven rods of the toll gate, the villains probably had not time to ride the pockets, for the horses were running at full speed, and they dare not go through the gate with the wounded man in the wagon, or be found rifling his pockets if they threw him out of it. He leaves a wife and four small children. His cap was found about half a mile from the gate, on the road to Jamaica. There are seven houses between the place where the cap was found and the spot where his body was discovered.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—4 Hanover-st., and 181 Broadway.
House Printing Telegraph Office—No. 21 Wall street.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

Proceedings Before the Investigating Committee—Examination of the Editor of the Times.

Last of the Woodworth Planing Machine Patent—The British Minister.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 14.

MR. RAYMOND, Editor of the DAILY TIMES, appeared before the House Committee of Investigation to-day. He declined to state the name of the writer of the article in the TIMES of the 6th inst., but avowed his responsibility for it. He maintained the duty of the Press to act on moral convictions, and stated in answer to questions, that he had received ample information to satisfy him that there was corruption in Congress; that this was necessarily second-hand evidence, and that he declined giving the names of his informants, as he could not do so without a violation of confidence—and besides it was unnecessary.

The Committee urged that the investigation must fall through if MR. RAYMOND refused to produce this testimony. MR. RAYMOND replied, that he did not so understand it; on the contrary, the House took special pains to repudiate all idea that the investigation was ordered in consequence of anything published in the TIMES. It is supposed that the Committee took the hint.

Your Correspondent will testify to-morrow. You may be assured that this affair will not prove barren of results. Startling exposures may be looked for, and a general storm.

The House Committee on Patents to-day agreed upon a unanimous report against the extension of the Woodworth Planing Machine patent. This buries the case, which its proprietors abandoned some time ago.

The rumor that Lord ELGIN is coming here as Minister from Great Britain, is not credited in diplomatic circles, because, having been Governor General of Canada, to accept an Ambassadorship would be to take a lower position, instead of advancing in the line of promotion. S.

A Branch Mint for the City of New-York—New Postage Arrangements—Mail Contracts—The Investigating Committee.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 14.

A bill was introduced in the House, to-day, by Mr. LETCHER, for the establishment of a Branch Mint in the City of New-York, and placing its control and regulation under the Director of the Philadelphia Mint. It provides for the coinage of gold and silver; for the appointment of necessary officers, and for the erection of suitable buildings and machinery, in connection with the Assay-Office.

The single rate of postage upon letters addressed to the following places, *viâ* England, and intended to be forwarded by the British packets, *viâ* Marseilles, will hereafter be, (prepayment required,) Egypt and China, excepting Alexandria and Hong Kong, thirty-nine cents; Java, Borneo, Labuan, Sumatra, Moluccas and Philippine Islands, each forty-nine cents. On letters to Alexandria, Hong Kong and the British Possessions in India, the United States postage only, of twenty-one or five cents—according as they are dispatched by the United States or British packets—must be prepaid in this country. In consequence of the reduction in the French transit rates on letters forwarded from the United Kingdom through France to Spain, the postage between the United States and Spain, *viâ* England and France, will be hereafter (prepayment compulsory) not exceeding a quarter of an ounce, thirty-seven cents; not exceeding half an ounce forty-three cents; not exceeding three-fourths of an ounce eighty cents, and not exceeding an ounce eighty-six cents.

The Senate's Post-Office Committee Bill empowers the Postmaster-General to enter into contracts with Companies to carry the mails on Railroads, now or hereafter to be completed, not to exceed once daily each way, for a term of eight years, the contractors to have the privilege to import, without payment of any other duties, all iron necessary to be used during the continuance of their contract. Mr. BIGLER, who dissented from the views of the majority, has prepared a report in which he says, among other objections, the bill proposes special legislation to advance the interests of railroad companies to the imminent prejudice of manufacturers of railroad iron, and that the manifest tendency of such a measure would be to subject the Government to imposition, if not frauds on the Administration of its revenues and postal system.

Mr. RAYMOND, editor of the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES, was under examination to-day before the Corruption Investigation Committee.

XXXIVth Congress---Second Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 14.

The Senate passed the House bill making appropriations for the support of the Military Academy.

IMPROVEMENT OF RIVERS.

Mr. BENJAMIN reported a bill making appropriation for the improvement, by contract, of the Mississippi, Missouri, Ohio and Arkansas rivers.

Mr. BENJAMIN remarked that, at the last session, bills were referred to the Committee on Commerce to provide for such objects; but the Committee being unable to agree upon the subject, no report was then made. The proposition in those bills was to advertise for certain numbers of hands to go to work in removing the various obstructions in those rivers by contract, but the Committee found great difficulties in the way of such a system, and accordingly reported that now before the Senate, the consideration of which, he would ask at an early day.

The bill proposes to have the Western rivers divided into convenient sections, and then advertise by contract for the removal of all obstructions to the navigation of each section, whether from stumps, snags, sunken wrecks, rocks, logs, or of whatever nature, either in the main channel of the river or in the channels leading to the various ports and landings. It provides that no money shall be paid on any contract until the entire work undertaken shall be completed and inspected by suitable officers of the Topographical Corps of Engineers. The bill includes various appropriations, which do not exceed $150,000 per annum for five years. For that sum the Committee have ascertained that contracts could certainly be made, by which all these Western rivers could be kept entirely clear of the obstructions at present so destructive to life and property. At the end of five years, when these rivers are to be delivered up to the Government entirely free from obstructions, a continuous appropriation of one-third of that sum will keep them clear.

DESERTERS FROM THE NAVY.

Mr. HOUSTON offered a resolution, which lies over, calling on the President to inform the Senate of the number of deserters from the Navy since the passage of the act to provide for the efficiency of the Navy—the cause of the return from the Pacific station of certain officers—and in relation to the resignation of any commissioned officers recently serving in the East India squadron.

The House bill, providing for the settlement of the claims of officers of the Revolution, was advocated by Mr. BELL, of New-Hampshire, and opposed by Mr. CLAY. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 14.

A large number of bills on different subjects were introduced by various gentlemen, among them one by Mr. CARLILE, equalizing grants of lands to the several States.

One by Mr. LETCHER, establishing a branch Mint in the City of New-York.

By Mr. COLFAX, abolishing the duty on sugar.

By Mr. WOODWORTH, for a Railroad and Telegraph to the Pacific.

By Mr. HERBERT, granting alternate sections of land to California for railroad purposes; and also a bill providing for the sale of surveyed lands in that State.

By Mr. WAITFIELD, for the erection of public buildings, and military roads in Kansas.

By Mr. WOOD, for one or more railroads from the Mississippi to the Pacific; and one by Mr. FLORENCE, equalizing Army, Navy and Marine pensions.

THE TARIFF.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Tariff bill.

Mr. AKERS, in reply to Mr. BOWIE's remarks yesterday, defended the American Party from the charge of proscription of persons of foreign birth, and vindicated their position towards the Roman Catholic Church. He deprecated the discussion of the Slavery question as of a mischievous tendency, saying in this connection: Up to 1854 a majority of the Southern Representatives voted to sustain the Missouri Compromise, and he asked whether it was just to charge him with Free-Soilism because he had opposed the repeal of that measure.

Mr. DUFREE maintained that not only is it the constitutional power, but the duty of the Government, to protect and encourage the industrial pursuits of the country. He particularly spoke of the justice of admitting free of duty the materials which enter into American manufactures; so that in this respect we should be placed on a footing with the English manufacturers. He could give his support to any bill which should contain a judicious discrimination in favor of American industry.

Mr. LETCHER wished to know whether the bill or the substitute by Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, was not a mere man of straw set up to be fought for at present, and whether when the discussion shall be closed he intended to introduce another bill, speak on it for an hour, and then terminate the debate without affording other an opportunity to be heard.

Mr. CAMPBELL replied that he set up no man of straw; but it might become necessary to move a substitute for the Bill after its consideration in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. No advantage would be taken of any gentleman.

Mr. LETCHER said that some definite measure ought now to be presented by a majority of the Committee on Ways and Means in order to arrive at just conclusions.

Mr. CAMPBELL wished to know whether a minority of the Committee had presented a scheme on which they would stand; and whether Mr. LETCHER intended to sustain Mr. BOYCE's Bill for a Horizontal Tariff for revenue alone.

Mr. LETCHER replied, that when the majority of the Committee on Ways and Means present a proposition on which they will stand or fall, the minority will present their substiture for it. But the latter cannot now present their substitute for a bill which the majority say they will abandon.

Mr. CAMPBELL denied that the majority intend a sandoning the principles on which the bill is founded, and which are set forth in their report on the Tariff.

The Committee rose.

Various tariff amendments were offered and ordered to be printed, and the House adjourned.

Meeting of the United States Agricultural Society.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 14.

The United States Agricultural Society met here at 10 o'clock this morning. There was a larger attendance than ever before, twenty-eight State and Territorial Agricultural Boards and State Societies being represented. Among the audience were President PIERCE and many Senators and Representatives. The President of the Society, Mr. WILDER, read the Annual Address, containing many practical suggestions, and showing the Society to be in a flourishing condition. A Business Committee was appointed. Several interesting debates occupied the morning.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

PROTESTS IN BOTH HOUSES AGAINST THE ELECTION OF MR. CAMERON AS UNITED STATES SENATOR.

HARRISBURG, Wednesday, Jan. 14.

A protest was presented in the Senate to-day against the election of Mr. CAMERON, because he did not receive a concurrent majority in each House, and because the Senate failed to comply with the law requiring the appointment of a Teller, and the nomination of candidates on the day before the meeting of the Convention. The protest is signed by 14 Senators. The consideration of the matter was postponed in consequence of the absence of Mr. BROWNE. A similar protest was presented in the House and debated warmly. A proposal to place the protest on the journal was lost, no quorum voting. A call of the House was ordered, pending which the House adjourned.

The Indignation Meeting of the Philadelphia Keystone Club.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Jan. 14.

The Keystone Club held an indignation meeting here this evening.

President RANKIN presided. Speeches were made by EDWARD POWERS, STEPHEN REMAK and others, denouncing the treason in the strongest terms. Mr. POWERS predicted that Mr. FORNEY's prospects, though shattered for a time, would be vastly improved eventually, and this treason elevate him to the Presidency of the Republic.

Resolutions were adopted, holding up FOSTER and his friends and WAGGONSELLER, TESS and MANEAR to the execration of the Democratic Party; and openly accusing the latter of corruption and receiving Middletown Bank Notes for their votes.

A Committee was appointed to prepare a memorial to the United States Senate, to inquire into the illegality of the election.

United States Senator from Delaware.

WILMINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 14.

JAMES A. BAYARD and M. W. BATES were nominated by the Democrats for United States Senators at Dover last night,—Mr. BAYARD for the long term. The election is fixed for this afternoon.

Minnesota Legislature.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Jan. 14.

The Legislature of Minnesota met on the 7th instant. The Council elected JOHN B. BRISLIN, of St. Paul, President. The House at latest dates had failed to organize.

From Rio Janeiro.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE, SHIP NEWS, ETC.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Jan. 14.

By way of Bahia we have Rio Janeiro dates to the 29th of November. The circular of Messrs. MAXWELL, WRIGHT & Co., dated Rio, Nov. 21, states that the stock of American FLOUR on hand was 50,000 bbls., and that the withdrawal of the River Platte demand, with free receipts, had caused much depression, and small sales only could be made at $19@$20 for Baltimore; 22$500@24 for Richmond, and 20@21 for other brands. COFFEE—Sales since 12th Nov., 70,000 bags at former quotations, with a slight decline upon lots. Good firsts quoted at 4$700@4$900; Lots, 4$300 @4$650. Exchange on England nominal at 27½ d cent. A later circular, of the 29th, reports no variation in COFFEE or Exchanges.

Arrivals—Barks *Creole*, Baltimore; *Mystery* and *Speedwell*, Boston; *Acme*, New-York; sloop *Carioca*, Philadelphia.

Sailed—Barks *Emily* and *White Cloud*, for New-York; *Antelope*, for Baltimore.

The American departures from the 13th to the 21st of November took an aggregate of 40,000 bags of coffee.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 14.

A petition was presented from the Trustees of the Children's Hospital, asking for relief.

The following bills were reported upon favorably:

The Flushing Female Academy.

To amend the law relative to foreign corporations.

Relative to the Marine Court of New-York.

Relative to mechanics furnishing or repairing machinery.

To incorporate the American Guano Company.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. BROOKS, for amending the charter of the Nursery and Child's Hospital.

By Mr. PETTY, for increasing the powers of notaries public.

Relative to the Police Department of New-York. It is the same as last year, except that no Commissioners are named, that being left to be decided in the Committee of the Whole.

For amending the charter of New-York.

By Mr. SPENCER, to appropriate $50,000 for the erection of an Executive Mansion.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

By Mr. C. P. SMITH, to amend the Brooklyn School law.

By Mr. MADDEN, to amend the Insurance law.

The Senate went into Executive Session.

The argument in the BARR and SICKLES case was continued, and do other business was done.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 14.

The following petitions were presented:

For an International Bridge Company.

For a change of the General Banking Law.

To amend the act relative to the collection of taxes in Brooklyn.

From JOHN B. MUSSEY, of Newport, borrower of money; and from the New-York Chamber of Commerce, asking for a modification of the Usury laws.

For a New-York Omnibus-driver's Association.

For a Polytechnic College for the diffusion of information about engineering, mining, &c.

From the New-York Typographical Society, asking for relief.

From the American Geographical Society for a ship canal from the Hudson River to Lake Champlain.

Several petitions for a Prohibitory Liquor law, and for aid to Agricultural Societies were also presented.

The Appropriation bill of last year was reported and made a special order for to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

The report of the Auditor of the Canal Department was presented. [We publish it elsewhere.]

NOTICES OF BILLS.

In relation to the compensation of Loan Commissioners.

To amend the law of divorce.

By Mr. JOHN J. REILLY, to amend the pawnbrokers' law of New York.

For better provision for paupers, criminals, and the insane.

To legalize divorces for desertion and inhuman treatment.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

To incorporate TURNVEREIN of New-York.

To amend the Police laws of the City of New-York.

For the extension of time generally for the collection of taxes.

To protect the citizens of the City of New-York from imposition by the City Railroad Companies.

To provide for the disposition of head-money in New-York and its disposition by the Seamen's Fund Trustees.

Mr. JONES' resolution that it is inexpedient to introduce a Prohibitory Liquor Law this session was called up by Judge FOOT, who made some remarks repudiating the charge made against the Republican Party, that they would desert prohibition now that they are in power. He proposed an amendment as follows:

Resolved, That the introduction of a Prohibitory Law during the present session is expedient.

This was laid on the table.

On the resolution coming up to grant the use of the Assembly Chamber for a lecture on Kansas, Mr. JONES opposed it on the ground that no new rule was contemplated for not letting any person have the use of the Assembly Chamber. After debate a resolution was adopted declaring that the use of the Chamber would not be granted to any person or associations but those of the State.

A resolution was adopted calling for information from the Bank Superintendent regarding the prospect of recovery on the bills of the Lewis County Bank.

Mr. GRAHAM introduced a resolution for the appointment of a Committee of Five to report on the propriety of abolishing the death penalty. Lost—27 members only voting in its favor.

The following Committees have been announced:

On Commerce and Navigation—Messrs. Wakeman, Sherman, Tiffany, Sluyter and Hartford.

On Railroads—Messrs. Hogeboom, Wakeman, Smith, T, Townsend and Rose.

On Banks—Messrs. Van Allen, Richmond, Leavenworth, J. B. Dickson and T. Fink.

On Insurance—Messrs. Pomeroy, Babcock, Ames, Woods and Mulligan.

On Claims—Messrs. Wooster, Purdy, Pelt, Rose, and Hanford.

News from Havana and Mexico.

FEARFUL STORM OFF VERA CRUZ—TWO MEN-OF-WAR WRECKED AND EIGHTY LIVES LOST—COMMERCIAL NEWS.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, Jan. 14.

The steamship *Isabel*, from Havana and Key West on the 10th inst., has arrived here. The health of Dr. KANE was improving.

A great storm had occurred off Vera Cruz. Numerous vessels were wrecked, including the ship-of-war *Guadaloupe* and steamer *Iturbide*. Eighty persons on board the latter were lost.

The fish monopoly at Cuba had been annulled, and foreign vessels were allowed to sell. The weather was cool, but beautiful. Sugars firm and inactive. New Molasses was coming in freely. Coffee, good seconds, selling at $16 50@$17 50. Freights and exchanges were improving. The schooner *Louisa*, from New-York for Apalachicola, had arrived at Key West in distress.

Extensive Forgeries Discovered in Boston.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Jan. 14.

It is reported that the name of DANIEL DESHON, of the firm of DESHON & SON, of this City, has been forged to a large amount; thirty thousand dollars of the forged paper having been discovered among the assets of the defunct Canton Bank of China, Maine. The paper is now in the possession of a Boston Bank. The $30,000 of forged paper brought to light was discovered at the Exchange and Mercantile Banks, Bangor, and the Canton Bank. The paper bore the signature of A. K. NORRIS, Janesville, Wis., and was indorsed, DANIEL DESHON. It is stated that these indorsements were made at Janesville last Fall, by a son of Mr. DESHON who attached his father's name to several notes drawn by Mr. NORRIS; and also, that the son attached the name of his father to blank paper left at Janesville to be filled up.

Movements of Steamers.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER MERLIN AT HALIFAX FROM NEWFOUNDLAND.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, Jan. 14.

The steamship *Merlin*, from St. Johns, N. F., *viâ* Sydney, C. B., arrived at this port last night. CYRUS W. FIELD, Esq., was amongst her passengers, and we understand he will leave for Boston and New-York by the steamer *America*, now nearly due from Liverpool. Mr. FIELD has taken measures to have the coast of Newfoundland surveyed early in the Spring, with a view to the selection of the most desirable place to bring the trans-Atlantic cable ashore; and also for the construction of the land-line which may be necessary to connect the wires of the present line with the Atlantic cable.

The new light-house upon Cape Race was completed and lighted on Dec. 15, and can be discerned from a long distance at sea.

ARRIVAL OF THE NASHVILLE AT CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Monday, Jan. 12.

The United States Mail steamship *Nashville* Capt. THOMAS D. EWEN, from New-York, arrived here this (Monday) evening at 8 o'clock.

THE ALABAMA AT SAVANNAH.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, Jan. 13.

The U. S. M. steamship *Alabama* arrived here to-day, in sixty hours from New-York.

SAILING OF THE NIAGARA FROM BOSTON.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Jan. 14.

The B. M. steamship *Niagara* sailed at noon to-day, with 26 passengers for Halifax and 37 for Liverpool. She took out $256,000 in American gold bars.

The Slave Troubles.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Jan. 14.

The County Court of New-Kent County, Va., is engaged trying several negroes, charged with inciting insurrection. One negro has been convicted, and is sentenced to be hung, and it is supposed that another would meet the same fate.

United States Supreme Court.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

James H. Ure, of the steamer *Gipsy*, plaintiff in error vs. *James M.* and *Cyrus C Iman*—defendant in error.—Mr. Justice NELSON delivered the opinion of the Court. The steamer *Gipsy* was navigating the Mississippi, on a dark night, and struck a flat-boat which was tied near the bank of the river, just below a wood-yard, sinking the boat and cargo. Suit was brought against the steamer to recover the value of the cargo lost, the court below sustaining the libel. The Supreme Court say that the steamer in leaving the channel of the river and running so near the bank, and at a point too where boats were in the habit of lying up to avoid collision with boats running, did not exercise proper care, and was properly responsible for damages, although the flat-boat displayed no light. Judgment of Circuit Court affirmed.

James Stevens, plaintiff in error, vs. *Gladden & Proud*, defendants in error.—Mr. Justice MCLANE delivered the opinion of the Court. Libel to recover $4,000 damages, for an infringement of plaintiff's patent Topographical Map of Rhode Island. Defendants purchased the engraved plates, and struck 2,000 copies of the map. The Court held that the purchase of the plates gave no authority to print—but that the plaintiff had failed in the Court below to make a proper record for the consideration of the Supreme Court. Proper exceptions had not been taken, and hence the judgment below would be affirmed with costs. (NOTE.—The plaintiff in the Court below, in order to save counsel fees, attended to his case, in *propria persona*. The result is the loss of a good cause, and a heavy bill of costs.)

David A. Segar, ex parte.—Chief-Justice TANEY delivered the opinion of the Court. The prayer was for a mandamus to the Territorial Court of Minnesota, requiring the Court to reinstate the petitioner as an attorney of the Court. The power of admitting and dismissing attorneys is strictly *judicial*, and if exercised within the jurisdiction of the Court, a mandamus will not lie. The Chief-Justice remarked that the exercise of this judicial power should not be arbitrary or despotic, but the rights of the bar as well as of the Court should be carefully guarded. Prayer dismissed.

The argument in the case of *Bell* vs. *Hearne* was continued.

Wesley Williams, Garnishee of Edward Mahone, Plaintiff in Error, vs. *Hill, McLean & Co.*, Defendants in Error.—This was a plea in debt. The defendant being possessed of no property in the State a writ of garnishment was obtained, and the garnishee answered that he had sold certain property of the debtor to satisfy a mortgage, and a surplus remained in his hands. This surplus, however, had been paid on other debts in his hands, under the direction of Mahone, and sundry promissory notes were produced to prove the indebtedness, all dated anterior to the judgment. No *consideration* for these notes was proven.

Mr. Justice CAMPBELL delivered the opinion of the Court, deciding that the surplus could not be withheld as security for advances made subsequent to the execution of the mortgage deed, although a *parol* agreement to that effect might be proven. Declarations or admissions of the debtor could not be received as evidence. Such evidence could easily be manufactured.

The writ of garnishment sustained.

Jean Louis Provost, plaintiff in error, vs. *C. E. Greneaux*, Treasurer of the State of Louisiana.—Under a statute of Louisiana the estates of deceased foreigners were taxed ten per cent. Provost died in 1851, leaving a large estate to his family in France. In 1853 the treaty with France was negotiated, securing to the citizens of the respective countries exemption from any taxation not imposed on natives. The claim to the Louisiana estates was set up in 1854. The question then arose, was the State tax of ten per cent. due and collected off of these estates.

Chief Justice TANEY delivered the opinion of the Court, holding that the rights of the State attached at the date of the death, in 1851, and could not be divested by treaty stipulations in 1853, although there was no assertion of the right until after the latter date.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 14.

Case No. 46.—*Augustus Hemenway*, claimant of ship *Independence*, vs. *William B. Fisher*.—Argument commenced for appellant, and continued for appellee.

United States Court of Claims.

William H. Russell vs. *The United States*.—Judge SCARBOROUGH delivered the opinion of the Court. Claimant was Collector of the District of Monterey, in California, appointed March 13, and sworn in June 23, 1850. The Government disallowed his pay during those periods. The Court say the salary should commence from the date of appointment.

Two other points were decided, viz:

1. Without the sanction of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Government is not liable for expenses incurred by collectors.

2. Volunteers under Col. Fremont were dependent on the action of Congress as regards pay, and their names must appear on the muster rolls to entitle them.

Harvey Holgate vs. *United States*.—Judge BLACKFORD delivered the opinion of the Court.—This was a claim for property destroyed or taken on Lake Champlain by Com. MCDONOUGH—and upon the facts proven the Court reported a bill allowing claimant $396 01.

Eggleston & Battell vs. *United States*.—Judge SCARBOROUGH delivered the opinion of the Court—That duties were chargeable on the price of iron only where purchased, and not where delivered—BLACKFORD dissenting.

Judge SCARBOROUGH also delivered the favorable opinion of the Court in twelve other cases, claiming refunding of duties where liquors had leaked out of the barrels—BLACKFORD dissenting in each case.

The Court appointed S. G. GEORGE a commissioner at Vasalia to take testimony.

Col. Forney's Organ on his Defeat.

[*Choice Extracts from the Pennsylvanian's leader of yesterday*]

THE BUZZARD'S FEAST.—Yesterday will long be remembered as the most disgraceful day in the political annals of Pennsylvania. Corruption has triumphed—villany has been successful, and CAMERON, whose name is but a synonyme for all that is vile and infamous in politics, has been chosen, not to represent, but to disgrace our noble old Commonwealth in the United States Senate, for the next six years. Despised by every honest man, of all political organizations; proved over and over again to be morally and politically dishonest; false, in turn, to every party—to every political sentiment—to almost every obligation that honorable men respect—a Pennsylvania Legislature has been found weak enough, and base enough, to exalt him to a seat in the highest political assemblage of the country. All are familiar with the many base arts and appliances by which this bold, bad, cunning man, has, for years, ministered to his ambition. * * *

That SIMON CAMERON owes his election to corrupt means no man doubts. The air has been poisoned for months past with rumors of his machinations. His emissaries of corruption have been dispatched to many quarters of the State, and his friends have boasted repeatedly that he had purchased as meat is bought in the shambles, enough miserable money-loving traitors to secure his election. The Democrats who voted for him could by no possibility have had any other than a corrupt motive to sustain him. * * * * * *

The effect of this transaction upon Mr. FORNEY, personally, will be rather beneficial than otherwise. Dear as he has always been to the Democracy of Pennsylvania, whom he has served so long and so well, he never occupied so proud a place in their affections as he does at this moment. Stricken down by the shameless treason of three wretches, whose venal hearts are dead to every ennobling sentiment, and who will be remembered, hereafter, only to be despised, and by the factious spirit of other men from whom the Democracy had a right to expect better conduct, he is beyond the reach of their power, and can well afford to despise their opposition. His fame will gain but new lustre from their course, and his hold upon the hearts of the people of Pennsylvania be but strengthened and increased. Glad as we would have been to have seen him represent Pennsylvania in the United States Senate, we doubt not that some other sphere, perhaps of equal honor and usefulness, is reserved for him.

We regret the result of the Senatorial election yesterday, because it entailed dishonor and disgrace upon our Commonwealth, and, if CAMERON is allowed to go into the United States Senate, because that body itself will be dishonored by his presence. We regret it because the Democracy have been taught that they have nurtured in their bosom base miscreants who have rewarded their generous confidence with the vilest baseness and perfidy. We regret it because the clearly ascertained will of the State has been trampled down and overslaughed—the popular sentiment ignored, and because the great principles upon which only the Government can be safely and judiciously administered have lost a noble advocate and friend in the great body where judgment is passed upon the policy of the nation.

THE CANAL ENLARGEMENT.—The Erie Canal is worth more than a river of gold 360 miles long, and four feet deep. The Erie Canal has built up Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, and Utica, into great commercial towns, planted five hundred villages, and made this the Empire State; has brought up from New-York every year the cargoes of a dozen fleets, carried down the harvests of an empire, poured a stream of chinking coin into the pockets of "merchant princes," and floated such wealth as never freighted Spanish argosies, all under convoy of two lean horses and a small boy in ragged trowsers. It has set millions of laborers to work in the lumber forests of the North, the salt wells of Syracuse, the wheat fields of the Genesee Valley and the prairies; cheapened the cost of the spade in the farmer's hands, the coat on his back, and the sugar in his good wife's tea, more than all the repeals of all the iron duties, wool duties and sugar duties that ever were talked about in Congress. It has done all this, besides paying for itself, and yielding a handsome revenue to the State.

Yet now, when population and business have doubled, some short-sighted politicians hesitate whether it will be safe to increase the size of the Canal to meet it.—*Albany Evening Journal.*

Another Letter from Col. Benton—Still Harping on Ladies.

From the National Intelligencer, Jan. 13.

TREMONT HOUSE, BOSTON, Friday, Jan. 9, 1857.

MESSRS. GALES & SEATON: In my letter dated on Christmas day, and kindly inserted in your columns, I made some off-hand remarks for the purpose of recommending the use of the word "woman" instead of "lady." There is certainly nothing to which SHAKESPEARE's maxim more fully applies, that "a rose by any other name would smell as sweet;" but I confess to a strong preference of the now unfashionable term over the more elegant one so frequently substituted for it.

In stating my objections to the latter, I observed that it was not found in the Bible, nor in any Greek or Roman book; and this remark has not only procured for me the honor of several private communications but has been the subject of comment—jocose and serious—in many respectable journals. May I ask the accustomed courtesy of the *Intelligencer* for the insertion of a collective reply?

As I was writing a letter *currente calamo*, and not delivering a philological lecture, I did not enter at length or with technical precision into the subject; but what I meant to say and what I did say was, that the word to which I objected was not found in any Greek or Roman book nor in the Bible. It is sufficiently apparent, from my connecting the B

THE NEW-YORK STATE CANALS.

Tonnage—Railroad Competition—Reimposition of Tolls.

From the Annual Report of the Canal Auditor.

It will be observed that the receipts from passenger traffic by the railroads has not been brought into the comparison, except incidentally. The relative condition of the Canals and the two lines of railway, in regard to the freighting business, form the only legitimate subject of inquiry and comparison.

The following statement shows the tonnage of all the Canals of the State from 1850 to 1855, inclusive, the total movement in the years stated, and the total value of all the property carried on the Canals in each year.

TONNAGE ON CANALS.

Years.	Total tonnage.	Total movement.	Total value of property carried.
1850	3,076,617	.....	$156,397,929
1851	3,582,733	.....	159,981,301
1852	3,862,441	602,906,818	196,603,517
1853	4,247,853	700,389,933	207,179,570
1854	4,165,863	668,659,044	210,384,812
1855	4,022,617	619,170,651	204,890,147

The lines of railway in the State, which, during the season of Canal navigation, most effectually and seriously compete with the Canals in the transport of freight, are the New-York and Erie and the New-York Central Railroads. The operations of these lines in the transportation of freight during the years stated below, show a steady and progressive increase.

In 1853 the whole number of tons carried on the New-York and Erie was 631,039—total movement, 101,626,592. In 1854 the tons carried were 743,250 and the total movement 150,806,034.

In 1853 the whole number of tons carried on the New-York Central Railroad was only 360,000, which includes 75,050 tons through, east and west.

In 1854 the whole number of tons carried on the same road was 540,805, and the total movement 81,-168,089. The tonnage of both of these roads in 1852, through and local, was 767,462.

In 1856 the tonnage of either of the roads exceeded that amount.

The operations of these roads for the year ending Sept. 30, 1855, were as follows:

Roads.	Tons of through freight.	Tons of way freight.	Total number tons.	Total movement or mileage.	Tolls at canal rates in 1855.
N. Y. and Erie	156,469	666,886	849,055	150,613,996	$549,185 90
N. Y. Central	158,194	513,879	670,073	99,606,836	427,019 90
Totals	314,663	1,200,465	1,519,128	249,979,834	$976,204 90

For the year ending September 30, 1856, we have the following results:

Roads.	Tons of through freight.	Tons of way freight.	Total number tons.	Total movement or mileage.	Tolls at canal rates in 1855.
N. Y. Central	253,398	522,824	776,122	145,785,678	$491,450 99
N. Y. and Erie	Not reported.				

The New-York and Erie Railroad received on through freight in 1855, $1,461,419,16, equal to $9 40 per ton, on the quantity transported, and in the same year the New-York Central received $1,989,706 97 on throughfreight, which gives an average of $8 25 7-10 per ton on the amount carried.

The act, chapter 497 of the Laws of 1851, releasing certain railroads from the payment of Canal tolls on freight transported thereon took effect on the 1st of January, 1852. The consolidation of the several railway lines now constituting the New-York Central Railroad did not take effect until 1853, and not in time, probably, for the new company to increase its equipment and rolling stock to an extent materially to interfere with the freighting business of the Canal during that year. The whole tonnage of all the Canals the same year was 4,247,853. But it will be seen by reference to the above statement, that in 1854 and 1855, there was a steady and gradual decrease of tonnage from that of 1853, amounting to 225,236 tons in 1855, while the tonnage on the New-York and Erie Railroad had increased from 1853 to 1855, 211,016 tons, and on the New-York Central in one year, 120,263 tons. The railroad reports do not give us the means of ascertaining how much of this increased tonnage arose from traffic not transportable on the Canals. The increase of the traffic, however, in 1856, does not, it is supposed, reach 50,000 tons. We cannot assume with any expectation of being believed, that the freight traffic between Lakes Erie and Ontario and the Hudson River and New-York City has decreased since 1855. Our statistical tables show a steady and nearly progressive increase from 1836, when the tonnage of all the canals was 1,310,807, to 1853, when it reached its maximum of 4,247,853 tons. This railroad competition not only affects the amount of tonnage, but the character of the freight carried. Freights paying the low rates of toll on the canals are not seriously diverted, while merchandise so-called, and that class of freight called "rolling" become objects for competition. This fact appears to be established by reference to our statistical tables.

In 1853 there were 637,748 tons of freight, the produce of this State, delivered at tide-water by the way of the Erie Canal, and in 1855 there were only 327,939 tons of the like produce arriving in the same way. Decrease in two years 309,909 tons.

The tons of freight, the produce of the Western States or Canada, arriving at tide-water through the same channel, were:

In 1853	1,213,660
In 1855	1,092,876
Decrease in two years	126,814

The merchandize going to other States by the way of Buffalo and Oswego, in 1853, amounted to 261,752 tons.
In 1855 220,466 tons.
Decrease 41,286 tons.

The estimated value of the merchandise having the above destination, in 1853, was $94,230,720
In 1855 79,367,760
Decrease $14,862,960

The estimated value of merchandise per ton of 2,000 pounds, was very nearly the same in both years. The average being $360 within a small fraction.

Freight classed as merchandise pays the highest rates of toll on the Canal, and the great bulk of the products of the Western States which seek an Eastern market pays the next highest. Our comparative statements, showing the same results and pointing to the causes of the present depressed trade on the Canals, might be exhibited. But enough has been given to show that this depression must be looked for in some other direction than their want of capacity, even at this time, to sustain a traffic two-fold larger than it has been for some years past.

In 1851, with a tonnage of 3,592,733, the receipts of tolls during the season of navigation were $3,329,-727 60, the largest amount received in any one year since that time. The next year, 1852, the tolls fell off only $211,493, owing to the reduction of the rates to meet railway competition anticipated by reason of the exemption of the railroads from paying tolls, although in that year the tonnage was considerably increased over the previous year. In 1853, with an increased tonnage of nearly three-quarters of a million over that of 1851, the tolls were $125,009 less, while in 1855, although the tonnage was very nearly half a million larger than in 1851, the tolls received were $524,650 less than in 1851. With two great railroads touching Lake Erie at the western terminus of the Erie Canal, and connecting with the Great Western Railway of Canada West, which is but a connecting link with the railroads running through Michigan, leading to Chicago, and the great West—the one traversing the southern portions of the State and crossing our lateral canals in that direction; the other running on the line of the Erie Canal, whose stations and depôts are found in every city and village where collectors' offices have been established, and where freight shipments are made, both of them possessing large pecuniary means amply provided with equipment for the purposes of their business, and well conducted in every department of traffic, both passenger and freight, can it be possible that the State is not affected injuriously in its canal revenues, when thrown into competion with corporations like those above described, conducted by men of great experience, skill and judgment?

The receipts from tolls during the season of navigation in 1851, gave an average of nearly 93 cents per ton; and the receipts from tolls in 1855 averaged about 69 cents per ton; while tolls of 1851 on the tonnage of 1854 would have given 82¾ cents per ton average.

These averages of tolls are taken on the tonnage of all the canals, and they are not materially affected either one way or the other by the increase or diminution of tonnage on the lateral canals.

The competition to which allusion has been made, viewing it merely in the light of commercial benefits to the people of this State, without regard to the interest of the State in the canals, is not quite so beneficent in its effects as some people are inclined to believe. The total movement of freight on the railroads for the year 1855 may be set down at two-fifths of that of the canals. This covers the whole year, while the canals are navigable only about seven months, and in this time the large and heavy business to and from the Western States and lake region at the North is closed up for the year, add 1,794,222 tons of freight transported over the canals coming from and destined to other States, which is largely benefited by the low carriage forced upon the forwarding interests by this competition, while four-fifths of the railroad tonnage is of domestic origin or way freight, and for the small boon of having about half of this carried, at rather reduced rates in the Summer, the public more than make good the loss to the carrier, by paying an increased price on the Winter freight. These Winter tariffs are prepared, promulgated, and take effect the moment canal navigation closes.

The operations of these railroads for the year closing the 30th of September, 1856, deserve special notice. The New-York Central during this year carried 219,654 tons of flour, or 1,969,118 barrels. All but 53,-000 tons, or 482,000 barrels was carried during canal navigation. June and September last were the heaviest business months in this article. Of the 776,112 tons of freight of all classes transported on the road the whole year, 508,392 tons were carried when the canals were navigable. This disposes of the argument sometimes put forward, that the heaviest freighting business is done by the railroads while the canals are closed.

The freight earnings of the road for the year are set down at $4,285,041 26, and the transportation expenses allotted to freight amounted to $2,036,674 34, which is 47.96 per cent. of the gross earnings on this branch of traffic.

The transportation expenses charged to passenger traffic is a fraction over 64.26 per cent. of the gross earnings for the year on that service.

A reply to the often-repeated assertion, that railroad companies do not make any profit on their freight traffic is here given:

The report of the New-York Central Company for the year ending Sept. 30, 1856, shows that the transportation expenses for the year are 58.71 per cent. on passenger and freight business. That the net earnings, after paying interest on debt, contribution to debt certificate sinking fund and transportation expenses, is equal to 10.697 per cent. on the capital stock drawing dividend.

The net earnings on the passenger traffic were only 35.74 per cent.; on the freight traffic 52.94 per cent; average on both, 47.29 per cent.

The limitation of this Company to a charge of two cents a mile on passengers, imposed by the act of consolidation, and the competition with the New-York and Erie in both passenger and freight business, compels the latter to carry through passengers at the rate charged by the New-York Central Company, but it appears from the reports of the New-York and Erie Railroad that 2.5 cents are charged on first-class way passengers. If the Central Company could have charged the same rate on that class of passengers, and had done so, its receipts on the business for the year would have been increased nearly $500,000 at an additional average expense of twenty cents each on the 2,522,105 carried.

The average rate of fare charged per mile on all classes of passengers was 1.93 cents, and it cost 1.24 cents per mile for carriage of each, leaving for net earnings per mile 6.9 mills. While the net passenger earnings will pay about five per cent. on the dividend capital, the net freight earnings will pay nearly 10 per cent.

The above statement of facts illustrates the policy and practical results of existing legislation as regards the canals and principal competing lines of railway from the Hudson River and New-York to the Lakes and Canada. The railroad passenger business is so much restricted in price, that the net earnings from that traffic does not give a fair dividend on the capital, while the free trade in the freight business not only makes up the loss, but enables the railroad directions to make their ordinary dividends from the freight earnings alone, and lay by a small surplus.

In the present and prospective condition of the Canal Finances of the State, while taxes are annually levied in aid of them, a large portion of the people who seldom see and never ride on the railroads, are taxed to give low passenger fare to those who do, whether citizens of the State or not, and to give dividends to railway shareholders.

When the railroads from Albany to Buffalo were chartered, it was supposed the State would lose all the tolls on packet boats and passengers, as soon as the lines were completed and opened for traffic. In 1836, these tolls amounted to nearly $100,000: in 1840, to $36,815: in 1855, to $1,228; and in 1856, they touched zero. It was not until 1856, however, that the railroads succeeded in taking all or nearly all the emigrant passengers from the canals.

Although in examining the question as to the imposition of tolls on railroads, the operations of the two large lines only have been presented, the Auditor intends these remarks shall cover the whole ground, and apply to all companies whose freight traffic operates injuriously to the Canal revenues, and which were released by the act of 1851 from paying tolls imposed by the act of 1847.

The gross earnings of the New-York and Erie Railroad the last year have been, from passengers, $1,656,-674; from freight, $4,545,781; total, $6,349,050. And the transportation expenses for the year are stated in the report of this Company at 49.06 per cent. of the gross earnings.

The aggregate of the net earnings of these two roads on freight alone during the year may be set down at $4,456,911. Earnings that go to compensate capital for its use; while the net income from canal tolls during the same period was $1,962,500.

During the season of navigation in 1855, there was carried on all the canals of the State 169,495 tons of flour, 1,569,306 barrels; and from a careful estimate, founded upon facts in possession of the Department, the shipments of flour by the canals the last season will not exceed 1,160,000 barrels.

It has for years been urged, and with much apparent plausibility to the minds of those who were not fully acquainted with the facts, that railroads could not successfully compete with the canals in the transportation of freight, and it was no doubt owing to the prevalence of this belief, that the Legislature in 1851 consented to relinquish the tolls on freight carried by railroads.

It is now ascertained that a engine will haul a train containing one hundred and fifty and two hundred tons of freight exclusive of the dead weight, or the weight of the train. A canal boat with 150 tons of freight will not ordinarily perform the trip from Buffalo to Albany short of eight days—in this time one engine with a loaded train of 120 tons would run four times each way over the road from Buffalo to Albany and back, and deliver 600 tons at each point.

But to state the case in other words, one locomotive and freight train will perform four times the service in delivering freight one way that a canal boat can of like capacity, and eight times as much when loaded both ways.

Eight canal boats of 150 tons capacity, starting at the same time from Buffalo, will deliver 1,200 tons at tide water in eight days, while eight freight trains can deliver, 4,800 tons in the same time, taken from and left at the same points.

The Constitution of 1846 imposed the duty upon the Legislature of providing for the payment by the Canal Fund, to the General Fund, of $550,000 per annum for the two-fold object of paying the interest on what was known as the General Fund Debt, and to defray the ordinary expenses of the Government, which, it was then well understood, could not be met from any other source except by direct taxation upon the people of the State. A constitutional obligation not only rested upon the Legislature but also upon the Canal Board, and the Commissioners of the Canal Fund, to take care that the revenues arising from tolls should not be diverted, or so impaired, as at any time to be insufficient to meet the constitutional charges upon them. It is true the Constitution of 1846, does not, like that of 1821, refer to and fix the rates of tolls which could not be altered or changed, except in the way pointed out; but the Auditor respectfully submits, that the direction to appropriate and pay certain specified sums out of the revenues of the canals, implies an obligation and a duty to impose such rates of toll, as would be adequate to meet the demands upon them. This question was well considered, settled and acted upon, soon after the Constitution of 1846 was ratified. The Auditor is not aware there was ever any departure from the rule, that rates of toll were to be fixed solely in view to revenue. Several laws granting bounties, or allowing drawbacks on salt and coal transported on the canals, became a dead letter, or were repealed, as infringing upon the Constitution.

At the time the Constitution of 1846 was framed and adopted, some of the railroads that were released from paying tolls, by the act of 1851, were entirely prohibited by their charters, from carrying freight upon any conditions, and others were allowed to carry freight on condition of paying tolls. Would the Legislature, in view of these constitutional pledges, have repealed these restrictions entirely and unconditionally, if the fact had been known, that the competition allowed, would have reduced the tolls below a fair revenue standard, that would meet these contributions? The Legislature of 1847 did not think so. By the act, chap. 270, of the Laws 1847, the railroad companies whose charters prohibited the transportation of freight upon them were relieved from the restrictions, and they were allowed to take and transport upon their railways, all goods, chattels and property that might be offered, and these companies, as a condition of the grant, were required to pay into the Treasury of the State, the same tolls per mile, on all property, as would have been paid on them from the point of receipt, to the point of delivery, had they been transported on the Erie Canal.

The same act also provides and declares that the tolls collected for freight transported on railroads should be deemed to belong to the Canal Fund, and should be paid over and applied in the same manner as tolls collected on freight transported on the canals; and it is not believed that any other direction could have been properly given to these receipts.

The act of 1847 was not considered an infringement of the sixth section of the 7th article, for the reason that it did not alienate any part or portion of the income of the canals. If the Legislature cannot "sell, lease or otherwise dispose of any of the canals of the State," [it is difficult to perceive by what authority their revenues, known, fixed and enjoyed when the Constitution was adopted, can be alienated. The canals must "remain the property of the State and under its management." The State held an ungranted franchise in 1846, which secured to its citizens a sure and certain immunity from all future burdens in regard to a class of specified public claims. Should or can that franchise be alienated before all the beneficial objects for which it was held, has been satisfied. If the State can grant away any portion of the canal revenues permanently, it can dispose of the whole of them without reserve.

The act to abolish tolls on railroads was passed as a majority bill on the 10th of July, 1851. As printed in the Session Laws it does not appear, that a three-fifth quorum was present, nor was it passed by a two-third vote. Its provisions are:

SEC. 1. It shall not be necessary for any railroad company in this State to pay any sums of money into the Treasury of this State, on account of the transportation of property on any railroad on and after the first day of December, 1851.

SEC. 2. It shall not be necessary after the said first day of December next, for any railroad company to make to the Comptroller, monthly statements of the property carried on its railroad.

SEC. 3. All acts and parts of acts requiring the payment of State tolls by any railroad company, for the transportation of property on any railroad, are, after the said first day of December next, so far as they conflict with this act, hereby repealed."

The act of 1847 conferred upon certain railroad companies a right and privilege or a franchise which the State held in trust for the benefit of its creditors. The grant was made upon conditions that could not, if faithfully performed, have produced any public injury, or violated the public faith; those conditions were the payment into the Treasury in such manner as the State should prescribe and direct, such a fixed sum per ton per mile on all freight carried by the roads as would be payable for tolls if transported on the canals.

There was no compulsory obligation imposed on the railroads to transport goods and property on their roads, but if they did so, then they agreed to pay a compensation to the State for the privilege. Some of these companies had not until the act of 1847, any right to receive compensation for the carriage of freight.

These questions are presented for solution:

Did not the act of 1851 release, discharge or commute some claim or demand of the State? If so, then it can have no constitutional efficacy, unless it was voted for by a majority of all the members elected to each House, when a three-fifth quorum was present.

Did the act appropriate public moneys or property for local or private purposes? If it did, then it could have no constitutional validity, except with the assent of two-thirds of the members elected to each branch of the Legislature.

If the Legislature cannot sell, lease or otherwise dispose of any of the canals of the State, can it sell, lease or in any manner alienate or dispose of the profits, income or tolls of the same?

Can the Legislature, by direct action of any kind, so reduce the canal tolls so as to render the surplus insufficient to meet the trusts constitutionally charged upon them? or, in other words, would a law be valid which fixed the tolls at so low a rate, as to produce only income, sufficient to pay the "expenses of collection, superintendence and ordinary repairs," and leave the trust funds to be provided for in some other way?

It has been urged that the reclamation of the railroad tolls, given away in 1851, would be an exertion of power, hurtful to trade and commerce, and obnoxious to the charge of establishing monopoly in the transportation of merchandize and property to market.

If the question was confined to the repeal of the act of 1847, and the reimposition of the restrictions upon the railroad companies, which were in force when that act was passed, there might be some grounds for urging such an argument, but that is not now the question to be disposed of. It is no more nor less than this: Will the State, to redeem its obligations, resort to the capacity and income of the canals to enable it to maintain its high and commanding position; or will it cripple the capacity of its public works, by surrendering to corporations, which are but the mere creatures of its will, the power to take so much of the carrying trade as may suit their pleasure or purpose, and thereby, from loss of revenue, be compelled to turn round and levy a tax upon the people to replenish an exhausted treasury, and enable it to perform its whole duty to the public creditors.

The peculiar constitutional restrictions imposed upon the Legislature, in respect to finance and the creation of debt, may at times cause embarrassments which are difficult to be surmounted, and those embarrassments are very much aggravated by a nonadherence to a settled line of policy, until some reliable results are ascertained.

The sufficiency of the present canal revenues to pay the debt now charged upon them, and to meet other charges which have been, and must be, incurred, whether the public works are pressed to completion or are now suspended, is quite as problematical as almost any other depending on future solution.

The diversion of trade to other channels of communication between the points of production and market, the changes in the lines of transit, and the opening of new markets, may, in the period of ten years, bear so severely upon our canal traffic, as to reduce the tolls to a mere nominal sum. Then the negotiation of a loan upon the credit of the Sinking Fund, to supply the deficiency of revenue to pay interest, will not be found of easy accomplishment. And these *equitable* taxes required by the Constitution to be imposed to support the credit of these Sinking Funds, will be considered by those who are called upon to pay them as quite inequitable.

It is difficult to see the justice or the right, or even the expediency of our loading posterity with a debt of our own creation, when the heritage we give them therefor is a poor, old worn cut and dilapidated canal, whose income from year to year we have handed over to the pockets of private individuals instead of applying it to the payment of this inheritable public debt.

That the Auditor may not be misunderstood or misrepresented in reference to the subject which has elicited the above remarks, he desires to say, that he has not now, and never had, any doubts of the ability of the canals of the State to keep themselves in repair, pay the interest on the debt incurred for their construction, and ultimately to liquidate the principal of the debt, if they can have what the original projectors and the people of the State designed they should have, the benefits arising from the carrying trade along the lines of their location, and that which would be drawn to them from other States, affording, as it was expected they would, the cheapest facilities for transmission of property to market of any in the country.

If the owners and shippers of the marketable produce of the country can afford to pay fifty per cent, more for transmission by railway over that by canals, in consequence of the difference in time and the certainty of reaching market when prices fluctuate, it should be remembered that the State has created those railway facilities, not alone by the exertion of its sovereign power in calling those corporations into existence, but the grant of three millions of dollars in one case and the loan of its credit in several others, amounting to six hundred thousand dollars, without which those railroads would not have been completed at the time they were.

If these considerations are not sufficient to enable the State to interpose a successful claim against being deprived of the full income of her Canals, may she not be allowed to say, that the completion of the Erie Canal in 1826, opened the facilities for planting an empire at the West which now compares favorably in population and production with the old thirteen States in 1774, and that the development of production and trade consequent upon the construction of the Canals, now brings to the railways a traffic, the annual receipts from which far exceeds the original cost of the Erie Canal.

If the imposition of tolls on freight conveyed by railroads is not required to enable the State to satisfy the just claims upon the treasury, then it should not be done.

But if it appears that by railway diversion and competition, the trade and traffic on the Canals is seriously impaired, and that the revenues so diminished and diverted as not to be sufficient to satisfy the annual charges upon them, such an exigency must justify fully the act of reclamation.

In considering this question, we should lay entirely out of view the annual Sinking Fund of $1,700,000, which the State receives and disposes of as a trustee for its creditors, and which can only be applied to the objects of the trust. It is unavailable for any other purpose. The same remark may be made in regard to the $850,000 annual contribution to the Sinking Fund of the General Fund debt.

In this view of the question it is a financial fallacy to say these tolls are not wanted to pay the interest on the new debt of $11,000,000, while the present deficiency continues. This process of borrowing money to pay the annual interest, will increase that debt about $11,000,000 more by the 1st of January, 1872, if the bottom of the loan bag shall not be sooner reached.

The canals and railroads of the State may be parts of a single system of internal improvements, but it by no means follows that when there is antagonism of interest between different lines of railroad, there can be none between the canals and railroads, especially when the lines are all competing.

The relative rights and interest of all the parties concerned in them, must be examined, adjusted and disposed of, as the best interests of the whole State, and not of any particular class of persons may seem to require. It could not have been the object of the projectors of our canals, that the cost of their completion should be thrown as a burthen upon the public, to be removed by an annual tax, while those who invested capital in railroads, with a view to a profitable return, were mainly recompensed by competing with the State for the legitimate trade and commerce of the canals.

Business Before the Legislature.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 13, 1857.

THE WESTERN HOUSE OF REFUGE.

This institution has suffered much from the failure of the last Legislature to appropriate towards its support the usual State stipend. Since the 1st of last October, the managers have been compelled to conduct its affairs entirely on credit; and they now memorialize the Legislature for the usual appropriation of $20,000, and for $15,000 additional to make up for deficiency, both sums to go into the account of 1855. Together with their memorial comes the annual report of the managers. Since the opening of the institution in 1849, there have been received into the House 779 boys. The number in the House on the 1st of January was 326, the average age of whom is about 13 years. Their parentage is as follows: American, 52; Irish, 60; German, 19; English, 14; French, 8; colored, 7; Scotch, 2. Of the 162 committed during the last year, 114 were for petit larceny, 15 for burglary, 5 for grand larceny, 1 for dangerous assault, and 26 for dangerous. Of their domestic condition, 42 had lost their fathers; 26 their mothers; 14 both parents; 48 had intemperate parents; 7 both parents intemperate, and of 11 the parents were separated. The boys that left the Institution during the year have been disposed of as follows: Indentured to or placed with

Farmers	43	Chairmakers	2
Carpenters	4	Shoemakers	2
Nursurymen	2		

The avails of the boys' labor for the year aggregates $12,101. The report contains extracts from many letters received by the Superintendent from boys who have been discharged from the House, of which the following is a fair example:

DEAR FRIEND: It is the Sabbath, a fit time to collect thoughts and write to friends. I often think of you and of all the circumstances connected with my stay with you, and often do I reproach myself for the many unpleasant hours spent there, rendered such by my own vicious conduct. I have spent many pleasant days with you. Also, thanks to your care and kindness. * * * * * * * * *

I have been ever since with the gentleman with whom I engaged when I left you. I was first employed as an office boy, but have been promoted as I merited it, and am growing up in his business, receiving a good salary for my services, which enables me to move in a good circle of society. Who will tell me that a life of virtue and industry does not yield the rewards of happiness and prosperity? * * *

Yours, JAS. M.

This boy had run a very wild career, and was sent to the Lee House on conviction of highway robbery.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

Mr. SPENCER, last evening, introduced a bill in relation to charitable institutions supported or assisted by the State, and to city or county poor and workhouses, and to create a Board of Visitors of the same. It is the same bill which was before the Legislature at its last session, save in one particular. It now authorizes the Governor to appoint three instead of two persons, to be approved of by the Senate, who shall constitute this Board. It gives the Visitors full power to look into the condition of the several institutions which they shall be authorized to visit, financial and otherwise, their methods of instruction, and the government, management and treatment of their inmates. The Visitors are to receive no compensation for their time and services, but shall be paid only their actual expenses.

MECHANICAL AND MANUFACTURING COMPANIES.

Mr. WADSWORTH brought in a bill to-day, which provides that the town and county in which the principal part of the business of any manufacturing, mining, mechanical, or chemical company is conducted, shall be deemed its principal place of business, under the act of 1848, providing for the incorporation of such companies.

FLUSHING FEMALE ACADEMY.

Mr. RIDER introduced a bill which provides for changing the name of the Literary Institution located at Flushing, to Queens County.

ASSESSMENTS ON INCORPORATED COMPANIES.

Mr. KELLY's bill in relation to the assessment of taxes on incorporated Companies provides as follows:

1. Repeals sec. 14, title 4, chap. 13, part 1 of Revised Statutes, and secs. 9 and 10 of said title as amended by chap. 654 Laws of 1853.

2. Amends sec. 15 of said title to read as follows: The amount of taxes assessed on all incorporated Companies liable to taxation shall be set down by the Board of Supervisors in the fifth column of the corrected assessment roll, and shall form a part of the moneys to be collected by the Collector.

3. The capital stock of every Company liable to taxation, except such part of it as shall have been excepted in the assessment roll, or as shall have been exempted by law, together with its surplus profits or reserve funds exceeding 10 per cent. of its capital, after deducting the assessed value of its real estate, shall be assessed and taxed in the same manner as the other personal and real estate of the county.

4. The act takes effect immediately.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.

The bill introduced by Mr. BROOKS, relative to this institution, authorizes its trustees to purchase a piece of property, situated in the Nineteenth Ward, which is bounded northerly by the southerly side of Fiftieth-street, southerly by the northerly side of Forty-ninth-street, easterly by a line parallel with and 100 feet distant westerly from the westerly side of Fourth-avenue, and westerly by a line parallel with and 600 feet distant, easterly, from the easterly side of Fifth-avenue.

TO REGULATE THE RATE OF INTEREST.

The following is the bill which Mr. RICHARDSON of Utica proposes:

SEC. 1. The interest upon, or for the loan, or forbearance of money, goods, or things in action, shall be at the rate of $7 upon $100 for one year, and after that rate for a greater or less sum, or for a longer or shorter time.

SEC. 2. Whenever in any action it shall appear by the pleadings or proofs, or either, that a greater rate of interest has been directly or indirectly reserved, taken or received, upon the loan or forbearance of any money, goods or things in action, or by or on account of any bond, promissory note, bill of exchange, draft, security, or other subject-matter of the suit, the plaintiff may recover the principal and interest at the rate named in first section of this act, and no more; and, provided the plaintiff shall claim or demand judgment in such action for more than such principal and interest, the defendant shall recover his full costs against the plaintiff.

SEC. 3. For the purpose of calculating interest a month shall be considered a twelfth part of a year, and as consisting of thirty days, and interest for any number of days less than a month shall be estimated by the proportion which such number of days shall bear to thirty.

SEC. 4. Whenever in any written or verbal contract any certain rate of interest is or shall be mentioned, and no period of time is stated for which such note is to be calculated, interest shall be calculated at the rate mentioned.

NEW-YORK STATE INEBRIATE ASYLUM.

The act for the incorporation of this Asylum was introduced into the Senate to-day. Its names JOHN W. FRANCIS, WASHINGTON HUNT, A. G. FIELDS, E. A. LAMBERT, BENJAMIN F. BUTLER, R. H. WALWORTH, E. W. LEAVENWORTH, CHARLES H. RUGGLES, and their associates, its first trustees. It provides that all persons who shall subscribe $10 shall become members of the body, with the right to cast one vote for the Trustees of the Asylum. The institution, when established, shall have power to retain all inebriates who enter the Asylum, either voluntarily or by the order of the Court, for the period of three, six, nine, or twelve months, if the treatment of the patients shall require it. The inebriates are to be employed in useful occupation in or about the institution, and are to save all the moneys accruing from their labor after deducting the expenses of their support, which shall be sent to their families monthly. If they have no families it shall be paid to him or her at their discharge. The power of committing of persons to the Asylum is delegated to all County and District Judges of the State, the committal to be made on the proof of the certificates of two experienced and reliable physcians, that said person is laboring under the disease of inebriety, has lost self-control, is not safe to remain at large, and should be sent to said Asylum. Each Senatorial District shall be entitled to one or more of the forty trustees who are to be at the head of the Institution.

In the House, Mr. GEORGE introduced a bill to "Restrict the sale of Intoxicating Drinks," which imposes a fine of $25 for selling intoxicating liquors in any place whatever to be drank on the premises; for adulterating the same, 3 months' imprisonment and $150 fine; for selling to apprentices or servants, $25 fine; for selling or giving to intoxicated persons, $25 fine; for selling on Sunday, except to the sick, $25 fine. On the representation of a wife that her husband is a habitual drinker, the overseer of the poor shall give written notice to the seller not to sell to said husband for a year under penalty of $50 and costs. Other persons may inform the overseer with like effect. Persons keeping hotels, taverns, &c., shall not keep gaming tables. Any person falsely representing that he wants liquor for other persons shall be fined and imprisoned at the discretion of the Court. All officers are required to make arrests when they know the law has been violated; and also arrest intoxicated persons found in the streets. The act excepts methoglin, domestic wines and cider, but punishes their adulteration. If the overseers of the poor neglect to prosecute within ten days after complaint, any person may prosecute, by giving security for costs in case of non-recovery of judgment. Courts are required to instruct Grand Juries, and the act takes effect immediately.

Mr. MERSEREAU introduced a bill for the removal of Quarantine. It is about the same proposition which was made to the Legislature last Winter by Richmond County through its representative. It provides that the Governor shall appoint three citizens, who, together with the President of the Commissioners of Emigration and the Health Officer, shall constitute a Board of Commissioners to procure the necessary grounds and erect buildings for a Quarantine station. The station may be located within the territorial limits of the State of New-Jersey, if permission can be procured from that State. The sum of $100,000 is appropriated out of any moneys not otherwise appropriated, to carry out the provisions of this act; which sum shall be repaid from moneys received by the sale of the present Quarantine grounds and buildings. The Commissioners are allowed $5 per day for actual service.

Mr. VARNUM brought in a bill providing for an amendment of the law relative to partnerships. The amendment allows special partners to take part in the transaction of business; put prohibits them from signing checks.

Mr. JONES brought in a bill to amend the Insurance Company Incorporating Act by allowing companies, in order to furnish additional security to members and stockholders, to unite any amount of cash capitol, over and above their premiums and stock notes. This cash capital shall be left open for accumulation, and shall be loaned and invested as already provided, and it shall be liable for debts.

Mr. VARNUM brought in a bill entitled "An Act to incorporate the Commercial Trust Company of New-York." The following names, among others, are in the bill: Jonathan Sturges, Moses H. Grinnell, William H. Aspinwall, James Booman Johnston, James Y. Souter, William E. Dodge, John Thompson, Edward Corning, Myron H. Clark, Bradford R. Wood, David Dudley Field, Joshua A. Spencer, Hamilton Fish, James S. Wadsworth, and John Vanderbilt. In addition to the general powers granted corporations, it provides the following: 1. They may receive moneys in trust, and accumulate the same, but not beyond the times allowed by law, at such rate of interest as they can obtain or agree upon, and allow such interest as may be agreed upon, but not exceeding the legal rate in either case. 2. They may accept and execute all legal trusts which may be committed to them by any person or persons. 3. They may recieve and accept the appointment of agent for the transfer of stocks. The remainder of the provisions, such as holding and conveying real estate for the purpose of the corporation, are similar to those of other like acts.

Mr. MULLIGAN introduced a new bill, entitled "An act in relation to the election of Sup rintendents of the Poor in the County of Kings," which provides that the county shall be divided into five districts, from each of which a Superintendent shall be elected, and reside in the district. Removal from the district shall vacate the office. The districts shall be: *First*—First, Third, Sixth, Eighth, Tenth and Twelith Wards of the city of Brooklyn; *Second*—Second, Fourth, Fifth, Seventh, Ninth, Eleventh and Nineteenth Wards of said city; *Third*—Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth and Eighteenth Wards of said city; *Fourth*—Of the towns Flatbush, New-Lotts and Flatlands; *Fifth*—New-Utrecht and Gravesend. At the general election in 1857 a Superintendent of the Poor shall be elected for the First and Second Districts, to take and hold office from the 1st of January, 1858, and their successors shall be elected in like manner every three years. So also for the other districts, making the time conform to the period of expiration of office of present incumbents.

Mr. MULLIGAN brought in a bill relating to the purchase of supplies for the support of the poor and other inmates of the public institutions of the County of Kings, which provides that the Board of Supervisors shall have power to make such laws and regulations as they may deem necessary for the purchase of supplies, either by contract or otherwise. They may appoint a storekeeper, with such principal and assistants as deemed necessary, to take custody of the supplies. The Board may prescribe the duties of the storekeepers, and fix and pay their salaries, and they shall serve under oath. Provision is made for defraying the expenses of their officers, and they are required to give bonds. None of these officers, or supervisors, or other officers, shall be interested in any contract. The Board of Supervisors may, on just cause, impeach the Superintendents or other officers connected with the department. The present Superintendents are restricted in making contracts to the time within the 1st of August next, and all moneys received by them must be paid over to the County Treasurer within ten days of the receipt thereof, and all payments for articles or services shall be made by the County Treasurer.

A NEW CITY CHARTER.

The Reforms that Mayor Wood Wants.

The Charter Proposed by the Committee of the Common Council.

AN ACT

TO AMEND THE CHARTER OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

SEC. 1. The Corporation, or body corporate, now existing and known by the name of "the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York," shall remain and continue to be a body politic and corporate, in fact and in name, by the name of "the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York," and by that name shall have perpetual succession, and be able to sue and be sued, to plead and to be impleaded, in all courts and places, in all manner of actions, suits, complaints, pleas, causes, matters and demands whatever, and of what nature and kind whatever, in as full and ample manner and form as any citizen: and shall be capable to take, purchase, hold, receive and enjoy, and to sell, demise, mortgage, assign, dispose of, and convey in fee, for life or lives, or for years, or in any other manner any property, real or personal, of what nature, kind or quality whatsoever; and may and shall have and use a common seal, and may alter or change the same at their pleasure; and shall have, and continue to exercise and enjoy, all the rights, immunities, powers, privileges and franchises heretofore and hitherto belonging to it; and shall have power to make all needful laws, by-laws and regulations, for the municipal government of said City, and for the laying, assessing and collecting all taxes necessary for the payment of the expenses of the City government.

SEC. 2. The legislative power of the Corporation of the City of New-York shall be vested in a Board of Aldermen and a Board of Councilmen, who, together, shall form the Common Council of the City. The Board of Aldermen shall consist of one Alderman from each Ward, who shall be elected by the people of the respective Wards for two years. The Aldermen and Council now in office shall continue to discharge the duties of their offices until the expiration of the period for which they were elected. The Wards having an even numerical designation shall elect Aldermen at the election for charter offices in 1857, and biennially thereafter. The Wards having an odd numerical designation, shall elect Aldermen at the charter election in 1858, and biennially thereafter.

SEC. 3. The Board of Councilmen shall consist of thirty members, to be elected at the Charter Election of each year from thirty Council Districts, of as equal population as may be with contiguous territory; and it shall be the duty of the Common Council after every census, whether of the Federal or the State Government, to District the City accordingly. Each Councilman shall hold his office for one year, and all charter officers to be elected by the people shall be chosen at the Charter Election, to be held on the first Tuesday of April, in each year; and the laws of the State regulating elections, shall apply to elections of charter officers; but the Common Council may, by law, extend the time for the canvass of the votes.

SEC. 4. The Board of Aldermen shall have power to direct a special election to be held to supply the place of any Alderman whose seat shall become vacant by death, removal from the City, resignation or otherwise; and the Board of Councilmen shall also have power to direct a special election to supply any vacancy that may occur in the Board of Councilmen; and in both cases, the person elected to supply the vacancy shall hold his seat only for the residue of the term of office of his immediate predecessor.

SEC. 5. The two Boards shall meet in separate chambers, and a majority of each shall be a quorum to do business. Each Board shall appoint a President from its own body, and shall also choose its clerk and other officers, determine the rules of its own proceedings, and be the judge of the election, returns and qualifications of its own members. Each Board shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and the doors of each shall be kept open, except when the public welfare shall require secrecy, and all resolutions and reports of committees

under the provisions of this act, shall be required to purchase, at a fair appraised valuation, the boats, buildings, or other property of the former lessees or grantees, actually necessary for the purposes of such ferry, grant, or franchise. Previous notice of all sales referred to in this section shall be given, under the direction of the Comptroller, for thirty days, in the newspapers employed by the Corporation.

SEC. 30. N bids shall be accepted from, or contract awarded to any person, who is in arrears to the Corporation, upon debt or contract, or who is a defaulter as security or otherwise, upon any obligation to the Corporation.

SEC. 31. No money shall be expended by the Corporation for any celebration, procession, or entertainment of any kind; or on any occasion, except for the celebration of the anniversary of the National Independence, the twenty-fifth of November, "Evacuation Day," and the anniversary of the birth-day of Washington, unless by the vote of three-fourths of all the members elected in each Board of the Common Council.

SEC. 32. No additional allowance, beyond the legal claim under any contract with the Corporation, or for any service on its account, or in its employment, shall ever be allowed.

SEC. 33. Chapter 192, of laws of 1830, and an act to amend the Charter of the City of New-York, passed April 2, 1849, and an act to amend an act entitled an act to amend the Charter of the City of New-York, passed April 2, 1849, passed July 11, 1851; and an act further to amend the Charter of the City of New-York, passed April 12, 1853; and an act supplementary to an act, entitled an act further to amend the Charter of the City of New-York, passed April 12, 1853; passed June 14, 1853, be and the same are hereby repealed: and such parts of the Charter of the City of New-York as are not inconsistent with the provisions of this law, shall not be construed as repealed, modified, or in any manner affected thereby, but shall continue and remain in full force; and all laws inconsistent with this act are hereby also repealed.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—THURSDAY, Jan. 14.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 38, 51, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57, 59, 60, 62.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 185, 114, 646, 73, 238. *Part II.*—Nos. 240, 31, 147, 174, 198, 216 to 225.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit.*—*Class I.*—Nos. 199, 320, 2141, 2099, 125, 191, 245, 97, 1186, 141, 73, 1071, 275, 277. *Class II.*—Nos. 56, 126, 278, 298, 310, 176, 138, 134, 280, 344, 416, 418, 422, 424, 426, 430, 432, 444 to 512.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 317, 365, 370, 399, 253, 411, 449, 465, 467, 478, 479, 480, 494, 495, 498, 499, 501, 502, 86, 248, 166, 223, 289, 119, 472, 389, 311, 257, 401, 325.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S COURT.—

JANUARY 14.

Before Commissioner Bridgman.

CERTAINING LETTERS FRAUDULENTLY FROM THE UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE—A SHARP EYE TO BE KEPT ON POST-OFFICE CHECKS.

The examination was entered upon to-day in the case of Wm. Tyler Antony, a lad fifteen years of age, who was arrested some days since on a charge of having fraudulently obtained from the Post-Office letters directed to Thomas N. Stanford & Co., No. 637 Broadway, and purloining money therefrom and appropriating the same to his own use.

Several witnesses were examined in the case.

Officer Hodgson, the first witness, testified to having arrested young Antony on the night of the 26th of December last, while at a ball at the City Assembly Rooms. The prisoner presented a five dollar bill in payment for his supper, which was supposed to be a bad bill. He immediately arrested him, and searched him, when he found $47 in good money in his possession. He asked him how he came to have so much money, and was told that a man up town gave it to him. He pressed the boy further, when he finally confessed he got it out of letters which he had taken from the Post-Office and opened. He stated that the letters were directed to Thomas N. Stanford & Co., and that they were delivered to him from his showing a Post-Office check on Mr. Stanford's box, which check he found. The letters and checks he destroyed, retaining only the money.

Henry Ruggles, a clerk in the Post-Office, identified the boy as one to whom he had delivered letters on one occasion from Mr. Stanford's box. The boy produced the proper check, and he supposed it all correct.

Frederick Cornick, the book-keeper in the employ of Messrs. Stanford & Co., stated that no mail was taken from the Post-Office on the 22d of last December by any persons in the employ of Messrs. Stanford & Co. The porter was sent to the office, but was told that the letters had been taken out. They had received letters since, informing of the inclosure of money and checks due about the time mentioned, but which had not been received.

Adjourned to 2 P. M. to-morrow.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL CIRCUIT—Jan. 14.

Before Hon. Justice Roosevelt.

THE COST OF FINCHING A MAN.

Bradley, by his Guardian, vs. *Cheseborough*.—This most unfortunate case of assault and battery may perhaps be best explained as follows: Bradley had a father, (whose first name it is unnecessary here to give,) who was a near neighbor of Mr. Cheseborough. Mr. Bradley had a bright, pretty serving-girl, of about 15 years of age. One day in October, 1854, Mary, for this was her name, came to Mrs. Bradley, and spun her a long yarn of how she had a long talk with Mrs. Cheseborough, on various matters of interesting gossip. The substance of this conversation was such, that Mr. Bradley, Sr., when he came to hear of it, sat down and wrote a letter to Mrs. Cheseborough. This letter he told his son to copy, sign his name to it, and send it to her, which he did.

This letter was a very funny thing, and, doubtless, greatly amused the authors in writing it. It proceeded to state that Mary had told them of her interview with Mrs. Cheseborough, and had related to him a number of unkind things which Mary said Mrs. C. had remarked about his family. Among the other bad things Mrs. C. was reported to have stated that a fortune had been expended upon her own education, which Mr. B. thought was not possible, and that Mr. C. had obtained a college education, which Mr. B. thought very likely. Mary told him (Mr. B.) that Mrs. C. said that Mrs. B. was a common sort o a person, and advised her (Mary) not to retain her place in her family. All this was said in the letter, and a great deal more, too tedious to mention. The communication was interspersed with various severe and sarcastic remarks, thrown in wherever there was room.

Mrs. Cheseborough showed this letter to her husband. Mr. C. looked thoughtful; could it be that his neighbor had insulted his wife thus? Seizing his hat he rushed into Mr. B.'s house. There meeting Mrs. B. he showed her the letter, and asked if that was the product of her husband's or her son's brain, or was it Morgery. Receiving no definite answer he supposed it was from her son, and meeting him in the entry seized him by the throat and asked him if he wrote it. Now comes the question. Did Mr. Cheseborough seize him lightly, or did he grasp him roughly. Young Bradley says, or rather his witnesses do, that he left him insensible, with three red marks on his neck, where Mr. C.'s thumb and fingers pinched. Mr. C. in his answer says that he laid light hands on him. However that may be, Mr. Bradley, Jr., who is a young man studying law, concluded to bring an action for assault and battery, laying damages for the storage of those three red marks on his neck at $2,000.

His Honor charged the Jury to the effect that, after looking at the evidence from every point of view, they should deem that Mr. C. did lay violent hands on Bradley, Jr., they must give a verdict for the plaintiff, but not otherwise; and their adjustment of damages must depend, in a great measure, upon the amount of injury received by him. The Jury returned a verdict of $50 for the plaintiff. So endeth this farce.

Before Hon. Justice Roosevelt.

AN INTERESTING ACTION OF EJECTMENT.

Zillah Punt vs. *Samuel H. Platt et al.*—This is an act of ejectment. The premises in controversy are an undivided third part of the house and lot known as No. 132 Mott-street. The owners of the other two-thirds defend on behalf of the tenants. The facts out of which the action grows are as follows:

In the year 1848 a market woman named Christina Hammet, died intestate, leaving, as the fruit of her life's labor, several houses and lots, to which her three children, viz.: Michael Punt (by her first) and Elizabeth and Maria Ann Hammet (by her second husband) were heirs-at-law. Michael married Zillah McLaughlin, the present plaintiff; Elizabeth married Jacob W. E. Somerindyke; Ann Maria married one Griswold.

In 1846, the plaintiff's husband conveyed all his interest but a life interest to W. G. McLaughlin, plaintiff's brother, who, with his wife, reconveyed the same to the plaintiff on the following day.

Plaintiff's husband dying in 1850, she claimed one-third of the property under the McLaughlin deed, but the owners of the other two-thirds refused to give it her, but tendered her dower in the third. This she has refused to accept, and commenced this action in April, 1853.

The defendants assert that the husband of the plaintiff, through whom she claims, was idiotic and imbecile, doing what he did only through force of habits caught from or driven into him by his mother at the outset; that he was not capable of making a valid deed, and that the instrument purporting to be such had been got from him by undue influence.

The trial occupied three days, during which the deeds in question were put in evidence. The defendants examined fifteen witnesses to prove that Michael Punt was insane. The plaintiff introduced thirty to prove that he was not. The Jury were ordered to bring in a sealed verdict yesterday, but were unable to agree, ten being for plaintiff and two for the defendants.

CIRCUIT—*Second Part.*

Before Hon. Justice Davies.

WHEN IS A VESSEL ROTTEN?

David Elston vs. *The Metropolitan Fire Insurance Company*.—The plaintiff was the owner of a schooner running to Maracaibo. She was insured in the defendants' company. When near that place, she was wrecked, and a survey was taken of her, which stated that a large part of her was almost rotten, the iron work was much worn by stress of weather, &c. She was condemned and sold at auction for the benefit of the underwriters. The plaintiff brings this suit to recover the difference between the proceeds of that sale and the insurance money.

The defence set up is, that by the terms of the policy, if the vessel should prove unseaworthy, by reason of being rotten, &c., then the policy would be void; that by the terms of the survey she was rendered unseaworthy from that cause, and consequently they are not liable. They therefore asked that the complaint be dismissed.

The plaintiff claims that being simply rotten is not sufficiently rotten to render the policy void. His Honor concluded to let the case go to the Jury, who rendered a verdict for the plaintiff for $3,660, the full amount claimed, subject to the opinion of the Court.

SURROGATE'S COURT—JAN. 14.

Before Hon. A. W. Bradford.

A WIDOW'S CLAIMS CONFLICTING WITH THE CLAIMS OF CHILDREN BY A PRIOR WIFE.

An application was made to-day in the matter of the distribution of the estate of Robert Kilpatrick. In this case the deceased died some years since. At the time of his decease he occupied a stand in one of the public markets of this City, of which he held a life lease. Directly after his death his widow obtained a renewal of the lease, and sold the same for $550. The proceeds of such sale she insists upon appropriating to the benefit of herself and children. It appears, however, that Mr. Kilpatrick had been previously married, and that several children of this former marriage are living. These children now put in an application for the distribution of the proceeds of the above sale among themselves equally with the children of the latter wife.

Decision in the case reserved.

NEW-YORK LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Prepared every week, expressly for the NEW-YORK DAILY, SEMI-WEEKLY, *and* WEEKLY TIMES, *by a careful and experienced Reporter.*

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 14, 1857.

The principal Market Places are the WASHINGTON DROVE YARDS, 44TH-STREET; and at the NEW-YORK YARDS, Forty-fourth-street; BROWNING'S, on Sixth-street; CHAMBERLIN'S, on Robinson-street; and O'BRIEN'S, on Sixth-street. Our reports refer to these regular markets. Irregular sales are sometimes made at Bergen Hill, N. J., and from the Hudson River Boats.

The great sales day at the Washington Yards is on WEDNESDAY of each week. The reports from all the yards are made up for the preceding week to the evening of that day.

RECEIPTS OF ANIMALS AT THE PRINCIPAL MARKETS, FOR THE WEEK ENDING JAN. 13.

YARDS.	BEEVES. In market to-day.	BEEVES. Receipts for the week.	Milch Cows.	Veal Calves.	Sheep & Lambs.	Swine.
Washington Drove-Yards, Forty-fourth-st.	2513	2727	26	128	1900	1394
Browning's, Sixth-street	.....	248	57	53	4133	.....
Chamberlin's, Robinson-st.	.....	397	83	151	3489	.....
O'Brien's, Sixth-street	.....	163	78	82	.....	.....
Sales reported at Bergen	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for week	.....	3735	246	423	9521	1394
Last week	2145	3071	148	335	6664	996

Receipts for week ending to-day	2,727
Average weekly receipts of Beeves at the four City Markets for the year 1856	3,597
Total receipts for week ending to-day	3,735

A. M. ALLERTON, proprietor, reports the animals at the Washington Drove-Yards, received as follows:

CONVEYANCE.	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veals.	Sheep and Lambs.	Swine.
Erie Railroad	279	.....	.....	.....	788
Hudson River Railroad	435	.....	.....	404	509
Hudson River Boats	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Harlem Railroad	658	26	158	1496	.....
New-Haven Railroad	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
On foot	644	.....	.....	.....	.....

The Cattle at Forty-fourth-street were derived from the following sources:

Ohio	404	Pennsylvania	263
New-York	1302	Texas	—
Illinois	216	Connecticut	171
Kentucky	229	Michigan	—
Indiana	76	New-Jersey	4
Virginia	38	Wisconsin	—
Iowa	—	Canada	—

Beeves are sold by the estimated dead weight of the four quarters; the so-called "fifth quarter" (hide and tallow) is not reckoned in here as it is in Boston and some other cities. When cattle are weighed or estimated alive, the dead weight is reckoned at a certain number of pounds to the 100 lbs. of live weight, as agreed upon. The general rule in this market for medium cattle is 56 lbs. to the 100; 44 lbs. being allowed for the "fifth quarter" and offal.

The *average* prices to-day, as compared with last week, are about ½c. lower.

We quote:

PRICES OF BEEF AT FORTY-FOURTH STREET.

	To-day.	Last Week.
Premium Cattle	10¾c.@12¾c.	11c. @12½c.
First quality	10c. @10¾c.	10¼c.@10¾c.
Medium quality	9¼c.@ 9¾c.	9¾c.@10c.
Poor quality	8½c.@ 9c.	9¼c.@ 9¾c.
Poorest quality	7¾c.@ 8½c.	7¼c.@ 8c.⅛
General selling prices	9¼c.@10½c.	10c. @11c.
Average of all sales about	9¼c.@ 9¾c.	10c. @10c.

At BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S, prices do not materially differ from those at Forty-fourth-street. BROWNING reports Beeves at 9c.@10c. CHAMBERLIN reports Beeves at 8¾c.@11c. O'BRIEN reports Beeves at 8c.@10½c.

GENERAL REMARKS UPON THE CATTLE MARKET.

There was a full supply of Beeves at Forty-fourth-street to-day,—2,513 against 2,145 last week,—while the offerings for the week at all the markets was about 700 more than last week. By referring to the table of stocks, it will be seen that New-York furnished one-half of all the cattle contributed during the week.

The quality of the stock to-day was fair, although scarcely equal as a whole to last Wednesday. With the exception of a few premium cattle, the prices were fully ½c. lower than on last market day—and some sellers thought 1c. lower. The prices obtained during the week at Bergen and at Forty-fourth-street yesterday, were in advance of to-day's prices, and the market ruled higher this morning than during this afternoon. Notwithstanding butchers bought tolerably free, yet some 400 head remained unsold at night, and a few droves are still due, so that it is not likely there will be any scarcity for another market at least. About 300 head went to the Eastern markets.

We suspect that the high price of Beef last week led butchers to lay in more largely of Pork and Venison—the latter being quite plentiful and cheap.

As our tables show, nearly all the cattle were owned by brokers, who had purchased in anticipation of a scarcity. This game has been tried several times recently, but so far with decidedly poor success.

For further remarks upon the localities from which the cattle are derived, their quality, &c., and for particular sales and other matters of interest, see the tables below, with the special notes following. These tables and notes are generally gathered from a personal inspection of the droves mentioned.

N'd.	No.	State.	Owner.	Salesman.
1	44	Ohio	Scranton	Owner.
2	126	Ohio	T. C. Eastman	Owner.
3	70	N. Y.	S. C. Sutton	Owner.
4	113	Illinois	H. Hind	J. H. Williams.
5	90	Penn.	J. A. Merritt	Owner.
6	83	Conn.	L. Beers	Owner.
7	68	Ohio	Miller & Haring	Owners.
8	71	N. Y.	C. G. Teed	Owner.
9	70	Ohio & Ind.	Several Owners	Miller Har'g & Co
10	56	Ky.	H. Eckstein	Owner.
11	84	Ohio	Beach & Smith	Owners.
12	72	N. Y.	J. C. Hoag	Owner.
13	80	Ky.	J. T. Brazee & Co.	Owners.
14	64	Ind.	Johnson & Temp'n.	Beach & Smith.
15	127	N. Y. & Ky.	Moorehouse & Mal'y.	Beach & Smith.
16	65	Ohio	Westhamer & Bro	Owners.
17	169	Ky. & N. Y.	H. M. Black	Owner.
18	18	N. Y.	Gillman Dickey	Owner.
19	52	Ky.	George Ayrault	Owner.
20	53	Conn.	S. Ulery	Owner.
21	16	Ohio	H. Barnes	Owner.
22	62	Ohio	B. Bartram	Owner.
23	34	N. Y.	C. W. Conger	Owner.
24	18	Ohio	Mead & Holcomb	Owners.
25	26	N. Y.	Mike Dalton	Owner.
26	55	Ky.	W. W. Hoag	Owner.
27	53	Ohio	Wm. P. McIntyre	Owner.
28	26	Penn.	J. D. Crouse	Owner.
—	30	Ohio	Murphy	Owner.
—	34	N. Y.	Van Alstein	Culver, H'd & Co
—	26	N. Y.	Culver, Hurd & Co.	Owners.
—	56	Ohio	Bloomer & Silleck	Owners.
—	99	Penn.	S. Schuster	Owner.
—	38	Va.	J. H. Williams	Owner.
—	24	N. Y.	J. M. Seymour	Owner.
—	38	N. Y.	C. B. Davis	Owner.
—	66	N. Y.	S. Wallerton	Owner.
—	20	N. Y.	J. Budlong	Owner.
—	40	N. Y.	E Lockman	Owner.
—	70	N. Y.	B. Culver	Owner.
—	98	N. Y.	Daniel McElive	Owner.
—	16	N. Y.	Thomas Wheeler	Owner.
—	27	N. Y.	Mead & Holcomb	Owners.
—	25	N. Y.	R. H. Sherman	Owner.
—	38	N. Y.	A. Gazeley	Owner.
—	14	N. Y.	George Schute	Owner.
—	26	N. Y.	R. Smith	Owner.
—	22	N. Y.	Cornell & Co	George Ayrault
—	22	N. Y.	A. Blunt	Owner.
—	22	N. Y.	W. Sherman	Owner.

We make full notes of sales, &c., from which we give the following, to show the general character of the transactions;

DAVID RHODA, of Copake, Columbia County, N. Y., brought in seven fine beeves, among which was a pair of red Devons, or, rather, a cross of Durham and Devon, the home weight of which was 4,040 lbs. An offer of $275 was refused this morning for them, which as the day proved, the owner had better accepted. They were three-year old, and took the first premium, as working cattle, at the Herkimer County Fair, last Fall. They were fed by Mr. RHODA, and were classed among the best cattle of the day.

C. G. TEED was selling on his own account 71 Westchester County Cattle, a part of which were of superior quality. Six of these were fed by E. WRIGHT, of Somerstown, and were the finest bullocks we met with during the day. The best pair, which were Durhams, were purchased by Col. DEVOE at $325, estimated to be near 13c. ₰ lb. They were large and very fat. The remaining 84 were sold for $110 ₰ head or about 11c. ₰ lb. G. HAWES took 6 of the others at $113 each, and one other butcher paid $120 each for six more. The balance of the drove were running out at about 10c.

CULVER, HURD & CO. were selling one lot of 30 good Ohio Steers weighing about 900 lbs. at 10¼c.@11c., VAN ALSTEIN owner. Also, 54 fair Dutchess County Cattle on their own account at 10c.@11c.

BEACH & SMITH were selling several lots of cattle to-day, among which were 64 from Lafayette County, Ind., owned by JOHNSON & TEMPLETON. They were of fair quality and brought 9c.@11c., according to quality, &c. Another lot of Ohio cattle, of medium quality, belonging to MOREHOUSE & MALLORY, brought 9¾c @10¾c. Of the latter, 10 were taken at $55 ₰ head.

MILLER, HARING & GURNEY were selling 70 head of Ohio and Indiana cattle for different parties, at 9c.@ 10¾c. They were of medium or variable qualities and weights. The same parties report sales at Bergen, at prices fully ½c. better than the same cattle were bringing here to-day.

BLOOMER & SILLECK were selling on their own account 26 fair Westchester County cattle, averaging about 900 lbs. net, at 9¾c.@10¾c.

J. C. HOAG sold on his own account 72 fair Dutchess County cattle at 8c.@10½c. ₰ lb.

W. W. HOAG sold 96 Dutchess County cattle at 8½c. @10½c. They differed widely in quality and weight. Twenty of them brought fully $100 each, being heavy cattle.

C. W. CONGER was disposing of a lot of 62 good Ohio cattle, weighing at home 1,495 lbs. gross, at 10c.@ 10½c.

MILCH COWS WITH CALVES.

Milch Cows are sold at each of the above yards, *usually with their Calves at their sides*. The prices vary somewhat with the supply and demand, and very greatly, of course, upon the milking value. The particular fancy of the buyer has also considerable to do with the price. Not unfrequently a Cow is sold at $90@$100, or even $120. The general price throughout the year for ordinary Cows is $30 to $45 or $50. Quite a number sell above $50, and more, perhaps, below $30. We often see apologies for Cows go at $15@$20. The weekly reports from the different yards will give the weekly fluctuations.

The tables show an increase of about 100 Cows over last week. The market is fully supplied, and prices remain unchanged.

ALLERTON reports 28 Milch Cows received during week, selling at $30@$35 for common, $40@$50 for good, and $60@$70 for extras. Supply short, and selling fair, especially good ones.

BROWNING reports 57 Milch Cows, selling at $25@$30 for common, $40@$50 for good, and $60@$70 for extras. Good Cows selling well, with a demand about equal to the receipts.

CHAMBERLIN reports 83 Milch Cows selling at $25@ $30 for common; $40@$50 for good, and $60@$70 for extras. Supply quite sufficient, although good Cows are selling well.

O'BRIEN reports 78 Milch Cows, selling at $30@$40 for common, $40@$50 for good, and a few at $60@$65. Selling fair, with a supply very nearly equal to demand.

VEAL CALVES.

Veal Calves are sold by live weight, each animal being weighed alive at the time of sale. The principal places of sale are ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S.

The prices have not changed since last week, with an increase of receipts.

ALLERTON reports 188 Veal Calves, selling for 5¾c.@ 7c. Extras 7¼c. Stock only medium in quality and selling fair.

BROWNING reports 52 Veal Calves, selling generally at 5¾c. Extras 7¼c.

CHAMBERLIN reports 151 Veal Calves, selling at 6c.@7¼c. Demand brisk and selling well.

O'BRIEN reports 82 Veal Calves, selling at 6c.@ 7c. Fair supply and selling readily.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

These are chiefly sold at ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S, and CHAMBERLIN'S, at so much ₰ head for a particular lot of Sheep or Lambs, or of the two together. They are also frequently sold by live weight, as this is readily ascertained. The actual prices at the different yards seldom vary greatly. The difference in reputed prices is generally due to variation in the quality. The receipts have been larger during the past than for several previous weeks, and prices have fallen off nearly 50c. ₰ head.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 1,900 Sheep and Lambs, selling at $3@$6, and extras, from $8 to $10 ₰ head. One fine lot of 101 Westchester County Sheep were selling by M. KELLY, owner, at $6@$8 ₰ head; they were extra, of course.

BROWNING reports receipts of 4,132 Sheep and Lambs, selling at $3@$6 ₰ head. Extras, $8@$10. Stock fair, and selling readily, with no variation in price since last week. Receipts mostly from Pennsylvania, New-Jersey and New-York.

CHAMBERLIN reports receipts of 3,489 Sheep and Lambs, selling at $3@$7 ₰ head. Selling readily at fair prices. Some extras have sold for $12 ₰ head. Supply for to-day's market short.

SHEEP BROKERS' SALES AT BROWNING'S, FOR WEEK ENDING JAN. 14.

JAMES MCCARTY reports sales of:

Sheep and Lambs.		Sheep and Lambs.	
112	$587 50	18	117 00
74	504 00	71	414 75
98	588 00	27	202 50
136	776 00	125	693 75
206	927 00	59	354 00
133	627 00	170	472 50
86	494 50	150	525 00
200	1,400 00		

SAMUEL MCGRAW reports sales of:

Sheep and Lambs.		Sheep and Lambs.	
4	$14 00	2	$8 00
12	63 00	4	20 50
6	30 00	166	830 00
5	17 50	11	164 00
72	324 00	1	7 50
101	404 00	21	168 00
71	372 75	6	42 67
6	34 00	8	54 00
3	20 00	53	357 75
5	22 00		

BEACH, SMITH & JUDD, Sheep Brokers at CHAMBERLIN'S, report the following sales:

No.	Amount.	Average price per head.
40 Sheep sold for	$170 00	$4 25
100 Sheep sold for	500 00	5 00
8 Sheep sold for	28 00	3 50
175 Sheep sold for	940 63	5 37½
100 Sheep sold for	600 00	6 00
118 Sheep sold for	472 00	4 00
20 Sheep sold for	160 00	8 00
561	$2,810 63	

HUME & BALDWIN report sales of about 600 Sheep and Lambs at $3 to $8 per head.

SWINE.

These are sold alive at so much ₰ lb., gross or live weight. Considerable numbers are sold at ALLERTON'S, Forty-fourth-street, and at various other yards, while large droves are sold direct from the cars or boats, and driven immediately to the various slaughter-houses.

Market good, with a gradual increase in price. Arrivals scarcely sufficient for the demand.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 1,394 Hogs, which have been sold at about 7c.@7¼c., gross or live weight. Arrivals light, and market getting empty.

VAN BRUNT & WATSONS, Pork-packers, at No. 200 Chambers-street, report receipts of about 7,000 Hogs during the past week, selling at

CORN.

Live.....$7 12 | Dressed.....$8 75

DISTILLERY.

Live.....$6 75 | Dressed.....$8 37

Arrivals light, either live or dressed.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Jan. 14, 1857.

The Cattle Markets yesterday and to-day were well supplied, and the demand was quite active.

BEEF CATTLE—The offerings were larger than for many weeks previous, the sales having reached 1,350 head, at prices ranging from $3 50 to $9, $10, and $10 50 ₰ 100 lbs. A few extra ones here sold as high as $11, which is an advance of about 50c. upon the 100 lbs. Most of the stock was from Chester County, Virginia, Kentucky and Indiana.

SHEEP—The supply of Sheep was good, the sales having reached 5,600 head, at prices ranging from $2 75 to $6 ₰ head. They were owned principally by GEORGE HESSER, ALCORN, DEITRICK, and others.

HOGS—The demand for this kind of stock continues good, and sales of 2,200 head, principally at SINGER'S yard, was made at from $7 50@$8 50 ₰ 100 lbs.

COWS AND CALVES—This kind of stock is not in great demand. Only 200 head were disposed of, at from $20 to $60, as in condition and quality.

Wholesale Produce Markets.

Reported exclusively for the New-York Daily Times

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan 14, 1857.

The prices given in our reports from week to week are the average wholesale prices obtained by producers, and not those at which produce is sold from the market. The variations in prices refer chiefly to the qualities of the articles.

The cold of the past week has been too severe for much activity in the Vegetable market—at least so far as bringing in from the country is concerned, and the quantity in hands of dealers is gradually diminishing. Many vegetables now offered show the effects of frost.

The Poultry market continues well supplied. Large quanties of Venison are daily coming in.

Arrivals of Butter coutinue free, with only a moderate sale.

Eggs are growing scarce, especially limed ones. Fresh eggs are arriving quite sparingly from Philadelphia.

Potatoes—Mercer, common, ₰ bbl.	$2 50	@3	—
Potatoes—Northern Carters, ₰ bbl.	3 00	@3	50
Potatoes—Jersey Carters, ₰ bbl.	4 00	@ —	
Potatoes—Mercer, extra, ₰ bbl.	3 00	@3	25
Potatoes—Nova Scotia Mercers, ₰ bus	85	@	95
Potatoes—James, ₰ bbl.	2 50	@	—
Potatoes—Reds, ₰ bbl.	2 25	@2	50
Potatoes—Biddeys, ₰ bbl.	3 50	@	—
Potatoes—California, ₰ bbl.	1 75	@2	00
Potatoes—Whites, ₰ bbl.	1,75	@2	25
Potatoes—Yellow Pinkeyes, ₰ bushel.	2 50	@3	75
Onions—Red, ₰ bbl.	1 75	@1	87
Onions—White, ₰ bbl.	3 00	@4	00
Onions—Yellow, ₰ bbl.	2 25	@2	50
Onions—₰ 100 strings	3 50	@	—
Leeks—₰ dozen bunches	62	@	75
Garlic—₰ 100 bunches	6 50	@	—
Celery—₰ doz.	1 00	@1	25
Pumpkins—Cheese, ₰ 100	12 00	@18	00
Turnips—Ruta Baga, ₰ bbl.	1 00	@1	37
Turnips—White, ₰ basket	25	@	37
Carrots—Washed ₰ bbl.	1 50	@	—
Beets—₰ bbl.	2 00	@	—
Parsnips—₰ bbl.	2 25	@	—
Cranberries—₰ bbl.	10 00	@13	00
Cabbages—₰ 100	6 00	@14	00
Apples—Newtown Pippins, ₰ bb.	3 50	@	—
Apples—Seek-no-furthers, Gilliflowers, &c., ₰ bbl.	3 50	@4	00
Apples—Russets, ₰ bbl.	2 50	@3	00
Apples—Greenings, ₰ bbl.	3 50	@4	00
Apples—Spitzenburgs, ₰ bbl.	4 00	@5	00
Apples—Sweetings, ₰ bbl.	3 00	@4	00
Apples—Common, ₰ bbl.	2 00	@2	50
Hickory Nuts—₰ bushel	2 00	@2	25
Dried Apples—State, ₰ lb.	8¾	@	9¾
Dried Apples—Southern, ₰ lb.	4	@	7
Dried Peaches—₰ lb.	17	@	19
Butter—Orange Co.. pails ₰ lb.	25	@	28
Butter—Orange County, firkins, ₰ lb.	20	@	24
Butter—State, ₰ lb.	20	@	22
Ohio and other Western States, ₰ lb	12	@	16
Lard—in bbls.	12	@	13
Lard—Kegs	12¾	@	13¾
Cheese—State, ₰ lb.	10	@	11
Eggs—Fresh, ₰ doz.	28	@	30
Eggs—Limed, ₰ doz.	24	@	26
Fowls—₰ lb.	9	@	13
Ducks—Tame, ₰ lb.	12	@	14
Ducks—Domestic, ₰ lb.	11	@	14
Ducks—Canvas-Back, ₰ pair	1 75	@2	25
Ducks—Red-Heads, ₰ pair	1 00	@1	50
Ducks—Widgeon	37	@	62
Ducks—Black, ₰ pair	37	@	62
Turkeys—₰ lb.	10	@	15
Turkeys—Western, ₰ lb.	9	@	11
Turkeys—Wild, each	2 00	@4	00
Geese—₰ lb.	9	@	11
Pigeons—Tame Squabs, ₰ doz.	1 50	@1	75
Partridges—₰ pair	62	@	75
Prairie Hens—₰ pair	62	@	75
Quail—₰ dozen	1 25	@1	50
Rabbits—₰ pair	31	@	—
Hares—₰ pair	44	@	50
Venison—Carcass, ₰ lb.	8	@	9
Venison—Saddle, ₰ lb.	11	@	13
Bear Meat—₰ lb.	18	@	31
Roasting Pigs—Each	2 00	@4	00

Markets...Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Jan. 14—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are moderately dealt in at old rates; Pearls, $9; Pots, $7 75@$7 87½ ₰ 100 lbs.; Saleratus, 8c. ₰ lb.

BARILLA—Teneriffe, $25@$26 ₰ ton.

BARK—Quercitron, No. 1, at Philadelphia, $35 ₰ ton.

BEESWAX—American yellow, 28c.@28½c. ₰ lb.

BREAD—Navy, 3¼c.@3½c.; Pilot, 5c.; Crackers, 5½c.@8c. ₰ lb.

BOOTS AND SHOES—The demand is steadily improving, and prices favor factors. Consumption is likely to gain on production, this season,—and manufacturers will be in no hurry to part with their goods, as buyers urgently need them,—when the most satisfactory terms can be exacted by sellers. We now quote Men's Kip and Thick Boots, $2@$2 75; Boys' Kip and Thick Boots, $1 50@$2; Youths' Kip and Thick Boots, $1 40@$1 62½; Men's Kip and Thick Brogans, 90c.@$1 85; Boys' Kip and Thick Brogans, 80c.@$1 12½; Youths' Kip and Thick Brogans, 62½c. @80c.; Women's Calf, Kip, Goat and Enameled Leather Boots, 87½c.@$1 15; Misses' Calf, Kip, Goat and Enameled Leather Boots, 70c.@90c.; Children's Calf, Kip, Goat and Enameled Leather Boots, 50c. @62½c., per pair.

BRICKS—Are still moderately inquired for at unchanged figures. North River Hard, in lots to suit buyers, $4 25@$4 50; Callsburg, $7@$9 50; Philadelphia face, $18@$20; Bath, $25@$30; Welsh, fire, $27 50@$35; Stourbridge, do., $40@$45; Malt Tiles; $25@$30 ₰ M.

CANDLES—Remain in fair request at our quotations. Patent Sperm, 50c.; plain do., 40c.; Stearic, 31c.@32c.; Adamantine, 24c.@26c.; and Mould Tallow, 12½c.@13c. ₰ lb.

CEMENT—North River, $1 25 ₰ bbl.

COAL—Foreign is scarce and needed. Anthracite is salable and firm. Liverpool Cannel, $10 25; Liverpool Orrel, $7 50; Pictou, &c., $5 50@$5 75 ₰ chaldron; Anthracite, $5 25@$6 50 ₰ ton of 2,000 lbs.

COFFEE—Is attracting more attention at strengthening rates. Java, 14¼c.@14¾c.; Rio, 11¾c.@12c.; Maracaibo, 11¼c.@12½c.; Rio, 9c.@11½c.; St. Domingo, 10¾c.; and Bahia, 9¾c.@10c. ₰ lb. Stock in first hands here, yesterday: Rio, bags, 65,444; Java, mats, 9,560, Gov., bags, 2,200—11,700; Ceylon, (native,) bags, 3,800; Maracaibo, 200; Laguayra, 1,050; Bahia, 5,200; Total, bags and mats, 87

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JAN. 15, 1857.

☞ The NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served in this City and vicinity for ONE SHILLING a week. Single Copies TWO CENTS. Mail subscribers SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES is published every Evening. (Sundays Excepted.) One edition will be issued at ONE and the other at THREE o'clock P. M. It will be sent by mail at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing nearly all the reading matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday, is mailed at THREE DOLLARS a year.

The WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed TWO DOLLARS a year for single Copies. TWENTY-FIVE Copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, to one address.

The TIMES FOR EUROPE is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6 cents for single copies.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6 cents for single copies.

Terms, invariably cash in advance.

Publication Office, No 128 Nassau st., cor. of Beekman.

RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO., Publishers.

Nicaragua.

The news we have from Nicaragua is as two-faced as the Isthmus itself. Its character apparently depends far less upon fact than upon the accident of its coming by an Aspinwall or by a San Juan steamer. The last budget comes by Aspinwall. It furnishes Costa Rican accounts. These state that Gen. WALKER was "on his last legs." Granada, his latest hold upon land, Virgin Bay only excepted, was in the hands of the Guatemalan General BELLOSO, who was playing away with a large brass field-piece at a church, wherein a body of WALKER'S soldiers had sought sanctuary. An attempt of WALKER to recover the town had been defeated. The Island of Ometepec, where he had deposited his *matériel*, with the sick and wounded, had been the scene of an Indian revolt, involving the slaughter of fifteen Americans. Gen. CANAS was at Rivas, with six hundred Costa Ricans, where WALKER, with four hundred Americans had attacked him, and met with a damaging repulse. CANAS had been reinforced by the Nicaraguans, and only waited for Gen. BELLOSO to carry the Church of Guadaloupe by storm, and join him, to complete the extirpation of the fillibusters. The forces of WALKER were represented to be wholly without food, beef excepted, and that they were obliged to eat without salt. A fare so unsuited to the climate, and a climate so unsuited to the Americans, was doing horrible destruction upon their numbers, so that without immediate reinforcements, sickness alone would exterminate them. These reports from Punta Arenas are strengthened by the stories told by deserters at Aspinwall, who describe the position of WALKER and his affairs in the gloomiest language.

On the other hand, by this arrival, we have rumors, said to be derived from private letters received at San Francisco, painting the condition of the Americans in the most satisfactory colors. Recruits were arriving; WALKER had beaten CANAS at Rivas; Leon, the largest and most influential town of Nicaragua, had pronounced for him. Statements of the same brilliant hue are put forth by the Nicaraguan agency in this City; and as they claim to date six days later than what reaches us from Aspinwall, may be entitled to some faith. The rumored attitude of Leon, however, may be received with great distrust. Leon has been almost as unanimous for the Chamorrista or servile faction as Granada was for the Liberals. Partyism in the State had, in fact, shaped itself in a large measure to the rivalry of these contending capitals; so that when WALKER was first installed at Granada by democratic influences, Leon set up that harmonious howl against him, which put in motion the Central American reaction. Leon has been the seat and centre of military operations for the allied troops; and that it should select the precise moment when all the native Nicaraguans have deserted WALKER, and WALKER'S cause has attained the verge of desperation, to espouse it, and embark in the controversy, is a proceeding too absurd even for Spanish-American politics. It will be safe, therefore, to await further advices before we regard the fillibuster as triumphant; and to believe meanwhile that all his climacteric and sanitary foes are as powerful as ever, and as likely to expel him from the soil without other aid.

The Reeside Claim.

The Senate of the United States has at last voted in favor of paying the heirs of JAMES REESIDE their large claim upon the Post-Office Department, repudiating, however, a demand for interest pretty nearly equal to the principal. A different sort of interest, however, attaches to the claim. There is a moral in it, worth, to Government claimants, all the fables of Æsop put together; a moral not inadequately expressed in the Italian proverb, "an egg to-day is worth a cock to-morrow."

JAMES REESIDE was the very Napoleon of stage-coaching in the autumnal days of that system, when the rail-car was coming in, and fast mail-coaches fast going out. His contracts with Government for transporting mails covered nearly all of the more closely-settled portions of the country; and especially lucrative was the great line between Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New-York, where there was a more than ordinary call for all the paraphernalia of the trade, seeing the liveliness of the opposition, and the necessity of anticipating the mails by running horse-expresses, at incredible expense and speed. The value of the correspondence on the route and the frequency of mail robberies required extra precautions, so that an indispensable addition to that foremost of the long passenger train, which bore the mails, was a gigantic scoundrel in a red great-coat, around the waist of which was girded a belt full of murderous horse-pistols. Those were the mighty days of the great contractor. from his office in Philadelphia he shared with the Postmaster-General the control of National letter-carrying; and what with his scores of Troy-built safety-coaches, and hundreds of drivers, grooms, guards, and riders, and thousands of horses, there was nobody else in the country to apply to when meaner contractors broke down, and extraordinary aid had to be invoked to forward the mails without supension and detention. REESIDE, something less than twenty years ago, died, broken-hearted doubtless, at the decay of mail-coach grandeur, leaving a widow and three or four children no otherwise provided for than by a claim on Government for such works of supererogation, amounting to $180,000. The best counsel the widow could get sent her into the United States Supreme Court with this claim. After the usual delays of that pondrous jurisdiction, a judgment was obtained sustaining the demand; and there was nothing left to do but call at the Treasury and draw the amount. Unfortunately, the worst counsel the widow could get—the very worst, seeing she was in extreme need, and the money would have been as an ample shower in a prolonged drouth—whispered her that a judgment against Government carried no interest, and that if she would forego its advantages, and try her fate in the lobby of Congress, she might get not only the principal, but interest enough to pay lawyers, lobby agents, and other barnacles that had fastened themselves to the hulk of so promising a job—thus leaving her the original sum without those costly deductions. For ten years, amid circumstances of oppressive poverty, and at a vast promissory outlay upon her expectant fortune, Mrs. REESIDE, by her agents, beset Congress, without advancing her case a peg. Then the Court of Claims was set up. Thither she went—and, after other killing costs, succeeded in getting a judgment for $180,000 principal, and some $170,000 interest. This judgment the Senate has approved *less* the interest; and should the House indorse the action of the Senate, Mrs. REESIDE will, at last, get what she might have had sixteen years ago, but for her ill-advisers, less expenses probably exceeding three-fourths of the amount, and less the cost of living and the interest on borrowed money throughout the protracted contest. Taking, also, into the count the depreciation of money in the interim, the widow's experience is most painfully and pitiably severe. Regretting that it should fall upon a woman, and one whose error was undoubtedly the fruit of mischievous and designing advice, we must yet set high value upon the lesson, as a rebuke to the remorseless greed of Government claimants in general. Of the justice of denying interest in such cases we have spoken heretofore.

Development of the South.

The Richmond (Va.) *Enquirer* copies from the Alexandria *Sentinel* an interesting letter giving some statistics of the extraordinary prosperity of Lowell,—the amount of wealth produced by its manufactures and the degree of social and personal comfort that follows this development of industry. The *Enquirer* admits the attractiveness of the picture and says, justly and truly, that "it appeals most loudly to the interests and duty of the South." It seems almost incredible to the *Enquirer* that "the little Merrimac River with a fall of only 33 feet in eleven miles," with its waters frozen for a large part of the year, should be used for the production of so vast an amount of wealth, while the James, the Potomac and other Southern streams, with greater power, better climate and the raw material at their doors, should be comparatively useless, and the people of Virginia draw all their supplies of manufactured articles from the banks of the Merrimac. The *Enquirer* thus urges upon the South the lesson and the duty which these facts should teach:—

"Let us learn a useful lesson from the untiring enterprise and practical energy of our enemies, and let the shock of the storm, which has just passed, have one good result, viz.: to clear up the atmosphere of the public mind at the South, and point out the way to a great revolution in which Southern power and greatness shall be illustrated and confirmed. The South has a great destiny before her, if her sons are alive to their duty and interest."

Why is it necessary for the *Enquirer* to present the people who have achieved all these results, as the "enemies" of the people of Virginia? According to its own confession, they buy their raw material from the South and send thither for a market their manufactured goods. These are not evidences, certainly, of hostility. They indicate, on the contrary, a kind and degree of mutual dependence to which the closest and most friendly relations are necessary. They belong to the same race, speak the same language, live under the same government, cherish the same religious and social sentiments, and differ only in one respect, namely, *the system of labor which they respectively adopt*. This need not make them enemies. They may be rivals, and the system of labor which prevails among them may have something to do with the progress and results of this rivalry; but they need not be foes.

Now why will not the *Enquirer*, laudably solicitous as it seems to be for the welfare of Virginia and the South, enter upon a fair *unbiased* examination of the real causes of the difference which it acknowledges to exist between the Merrimac and the Rappahannock—Massachusetts and Virginia—the North and the South—in regard to the development of their resources and the advance of their material prosperity? Is not such an inquiry absolutely essential to the improvement which it desires?

In all their talk upon this subject, Southern journals *assume* that the North has no advantage over the South in the system of labor which it adopts. We do not think the case so clear as to warrant such an assumption. Indeed, while this is taken for granted—and all investigation into that point excluded—so long as Southern economists ignore all questions connected with the nature of the Industry upon which the two sections respectively rely, just so long will their speculations be fruitless and their appeals to the people of the South empty and unavailing. If they would once canvass this whole subject in a frank and manly manner—look plain and indisputable facts boldly in the face, and base their action upon principles which theory and experience combine to establish, instead of such as rest upon prejudice and prescription alone—they would make a beginning towards a better state of things. The South would indeed "have a great destiny before her, *if her sons would be* THUS *alive to their duty and interest*."

Marine Insurance.

The year that has just closed has been a year of disaster to our Marine Insurance Companies. Many of them have been wrecked, and others have only been saved from total ruin by reorganizing themselves on a new basis. But four or five of our oldest Companies, who are rich in money and experience, have survived the great disasters of the year. When we consider that the rates of premium on marine risks have been nearly doubled, in the past twenty-five years; and that, during this period, many valuable improvements have been introduced in the building and rigging of our ships—which should diminish the risks of sea voyages—this great increase of our marine losses is a fact which naturally excites reflection.

Not many years ago—when ships were built with flush decks, fore and aft, and the cabin and the forecastle was below—the dignity and authority of the quarter-deck was attained only by merit. The command was earned by a long and well-tested experience before the mast. To hand, reef and steer; to find the ship's position by the sextant, BOWDITCH'S epitome and a nautical almanac; to rig a jury-mast, fish a spar, stop a leak, or ship a rudder at sea; to feel the way to an anchorage by the lead; these were the accomplishments in which our shipmasters were practically skilled, and which made marine insurance more profitable, both to the insurer and to the insured, than it is now in these days of dead reckonings and double-topsail yards. Then, there was no crawling in at the cabin windows for a command. The master began his sea-life in the forecastle, and worked his way laboriously up from the slush bucket to the sextant. If he lost his ship, he lost his reputation with it, unless it appeared that the loss was occasioned solely by stress of weather, or by circumstances entirely beyond his control as a navigator and a practical seaman. Such a shipmaster always knew where he was at sea, and whither the course he steered was leading him. If he could not catch the sun on the meridian, he took the stars or the planets. He trusted more in a good lunar than in a fancy chronometer, and was never obliged to signal up a ship from leeward to "compare reckoning." He knew just where and when he should make the land, and he sent Jack to the masthead to verify his figures, not to correct them. If he was bound into New-York, neither Montauk nor Cape May was mistaken for Sandy Hook; nor was he caught in any of those "unknown currents" which are so fatal to ships and insurance companies now-a-days. On soundings, he was sailor enough to jump into the chains and handle the lead himself; and he brought his ship and cargo into port in as good order and condition as when he sailed. There are shipmasters now retired who, during a long experience at sea, have never split a sail, parted a stay, sprung a spar, or damaged a cargo. They are sailors of the old school—the favorites of shipowners and insurers.

But times have changed. While many of our American shipmasters are as accomplished as any who have sailed before them, and have attained a high reputation in their profession, it must be acknowledged that more of them are entirely incompetent to discharge their duties. And we believe that in this fact may be found a cause of the rapidly-increasing number of our marine losses.

In England, shipmasters are now licensed; and no applicant can obtain a command, or receive favor from a Marine Insurance Company, until he has passed a thorough examination in every requirement of seamanship and navigation. This rigid system has greatly improved the character, and even the appearance of British shipmasters; and could the same system be introduced here, it is certain that the profits of marine insurance would be greatly increased. But it is a general custom with us, at present, to give the command of a ship to the man who will serve for the lowest wages, or to the man who can purchase an eighth or a quarter of the vessel. In both cases the office, with all its great responsibilities, is merely traded away; and, in the latter case, it often falls into the possession of some young man who has never been at sea, except as a passenger, supercargo, or Captain's clerk! His seamanship is extracted from books; and if the Insurance Company is not called upon to pay for the ship and cargo quite as soon as might be expected, it is because this modern master happens to have, in his chief officer, a good "dry nurse," whose skill saved him in the time of peril.

JUSTICE TO IRELAND.—It is not a very easy matter to do justice to Ireland, or at least to meet the Irish idea of justice to that particular spot of the earth, which has been so fitly called the "first gem of the sea," because the moment you grant all that its children ask for, they immediately ask for more. The Irish emancipation act was no sooner passed than those who had been most clamorous for it immediately commenced a new rebellion for something more, which caused Lord LYNDHURST to make the inhuman remark that the only way to pacify Ireland was to immerse it fifty feet under water. Irishmen have their rights, like other men, and we do not see why they should not clamor for them until they get them. In this country we had supposed that Irishmen had nothing to complain of, and that they were at least quite as well treated as any other class of foreigners. It is true that no Irishman can be elected to the Presidency, but this lack of political privilege has been abundantly compensated for by the power they possess of putting any native-born citizen into that high office whom they choose to unite upon. In all other respects we had supposed that Irishmen had all they could possibly demand of us. But it seems there is one cause of complaint which we wonder has never before been thought of as a grievance.

The editor of the *American Celt* complains that Ireland has been most unfairly treated in the nomenclature of our towns, and that while English names abound all over the Union, and particularly in New-England, the only prominent Irish name is that of Baltimore, which was taken, not because it was Irish, but because it was the title of an English nobleman.

It cannot be denied that the complaint of the *Celt* is well founded, and that Ireland has been most shamefully neglected in bestowing names upon our towns. As there is a New-England, why not a New-Ireland, and a New-Munster, as well as a New-Hampshire? There are not more than three or four Ulsters in the whole Union, while the Norfolks and Suffolks are innumerable. But it is never too late to mend, and, as there are a good many new States, new Counties, and new towns, to be created, let justice be done to Ireland, by bestowing upon them a few Irish names. A few Tipperarys, Bally somethings, and Skibbereens, will be giving an agreeable variety to our topographical names. The *American Celt*, however, might, for the present, be pacified, if he would consult a gazetteer, and see how many Irish names may already be found distributed over the country. There are no less than thirteen towns called Dublin, and one New-Dublin; there are nine Londonderrys, six Belfasts, and three Corks; and Plymouth Rock, even, is now pretty generally called the Blarney-stone. If these towns with Irish names are not so prominent as Boston, New-York, New-Bedford and Albany, why do not our Irish fellow-citizens make them so? Still we admit that, in the matter of names, England has decidedly the advantage of her "sister Isle," on this Continent.

A PERIODICAL OUTBREAK.—Every year, at about this time, it must have been noted by the Meriams of the moral universe, our newspapers break out in violent tirades and most virtuous denunciations against the follies, extravagances and immoralities of fashionable society. There are two ways of accounting for this phenomenon; the first is, that there is not much of anything else to make a splurge about; and the other, that it is the season of party-giving, when Fashion herself is in full feather, and spreads her most brilliant plumage. To denounce fashionable follies, and rail at the extravagances of the wealthy classes, is no new thing; it has been done ever since the days of King Solomon, and will probably be continued a good while longer. But people who have got money and are ambitious of making a show, as most moneyed people are, will continue to build fine houses, give large parties, and indulge in all the elegancies of life that money can purchase. Those who are rendered uneasy by the fashionable vices and extravagances of our best society should read the Roman satirists, the domestic history of England in the last century, or even the letters describing the social life of the aristocracy of France and England of the present day, and they will not be so much alarmed at the costly displays of Fifth-avenue.

The truth is that the Winter season is a kind of harvest home for our merchants and great jobbers, and their only season of enjoyment. They work very hard during all the rest of the year, attend closely to business, spend night after night in their counting-rooms and warehouses, and when their books have been balanced, their profit and loss account adjusted, and the balance is found on the right side of the ledger, it is very natural that they should feel inclined to invite their friends to their splendid mansions, treat them to the luxuries of the season and indulge a little in revelry and high life. Besides it is all good for trade; the luxurious habits of the rich put bread in the mouths of the poor, and give employment to thousands who would else be idle, or leading vicious lives. Diamond necklaces, brocades satin slippers, lace curtains, gold tea-pots and other costly trumpery are innocent things in themselves, and if only those indulge in them whose incomes are sufficient to pay for them, they will never do any harm to society. But, now and then, some ill-starred lunatic who mistakes the shadow for the substance, will sell his soul to the devil to obtain these gauds, and then there is an outcry made against the fashionable follies of society, as though it were a crime to be rich, and to be fashionable was a deadly sin.

Fine houses, splendid equipages, costly dresses, and elegant parties are all evidences, not only of opulence and refinement, but of enterprise, industry and liberality. It is only when wealth is obtained by dishonest means, or by oppressing the poor, that an ostentatious display of it becomes offensive. In this country, with very rare exceptions, those who have fortunes have obtained them by their own industry, and have a right to be as extravagant as they please in getting rid of them.

CONGRESS.—In the Senate yesterday, the House bill making appropriations for the support of the Military Academy, was presented. A bill making appropriation for improving, by contract, the Mississippi, Ohio and Arkansas Rivers, was reported. The Senate then discussed, without coming to any conclusion, the bill for the settlement of the accounts of Revolutionary Officers.

In the House, a large number of bills were introduced, among them one by Mr. LETCHER, for the establishment of a Branch Mint in this City, to be under the control of the Director of the Philadelphia Mint. In Committee of the Whole, Mr. AKERS, of Missouri, made a speech in vindication of the principles of the American party, and Mr. DURFEE, of Rhode Island, advocated protection for American manufactures.

THE LEGISLATURE.—The business of legislation in both Houses proceeds smoothly and rapidly. Another scheme for tinkering the Charter of this City was introduced in the Senate yesterday; also a bill relative to the Police Department. There is some prospect at last of having at the State Capital a suitable house for the Governor to reside in, as a bill was introduced to appropriate $50,000 for the erection of an Executive Mansion.

In the Assembly, the report of the Auditor of the Canal Department was presented, and will be found elsewhere in this morning's TIMES. A petition was presented from the American Geographical Society, for a ship canal from the Hudson River to Lake Champlain. Bills were introduced for the extension of time generally for the collection of taxes, to protect the citizens of this City from imposition by the City Railroad Companies, and to incorporate the Turnverein. Mr. JONES' resolution, that it is inexpedient to introduce a prohibitory law this session, was called up, and an amendment proposed, that it is expedient, which amendment was laid on the table. A resolution was adopted refusing the use of the Assembly Chamber to any person or associations but those of the State. A resolution was introduced, and lost, for the appointment of a Committee to report as to the propriety of abolishing the death penalty. Various Committees were announced, the construction of which can be ascertained by reference to our report.

FORNEY'S GROANS.—The defeat of FORNEY was so terrible a blow that even his most active opponents showed a disposition to condole with him, rather than exult in his misfortune; but the utter lack of philosophy which he shows himself, the entire want of Christian resignation to his hard fate, will be likely to turn the current of sympathy which was setting towards him, in an opposite direction. We have never witnessed such a frightful outburst of disappointed rage as the *Pennsylvanian*, FORNEY'S organ, contained yesterday. Such tearing of hair, such howling, yelling and whining was never heard before since the fall of Lucifer. Mr. FORNEY should, by this time, have become so accustomed to defeat and the vicissitudes of political warfare, as to bear up under a little reverse like that which he has sustained. Besides, he must know that if anything could add to the delight of his enemies and of his successful competitor for the Senatorship, it would be to know that he writhed so under his defeat. The Democrats of Pennsylvania are a very uncertain kind of white men. Three of them, who voted for FORNEY in the legislative caucus, when they came to the scratch in joint ballot, cast their votes for General CAMERON.

COL. BENTON STILL HARPING ON THE LADY QUESTION.—Colonel BENTON has sent forth another letter on the "lady" question, which we give elsewhere. The gallant old gentleman caves in with respect to the Bible, but says nothing as to the "Thirty Years View." He confesses that he put this ball in motion without expecting to be snapped up so sharply by the newspaper critics. But when a man of his ripeness and celebrity makes an assertion about a book so well known as the Bible, he must expect to be reminded of his error when he commits one.

CRIMEAN CAPS.—By some of those odd accidents which seem to have attended every movement of the English in the Crimea, a large quantity of fur caps whom were intended by the British Government to be sent to the seat of war, for the use of the army, have found their way to Nassau-street, and have been selling so cheap during the late cold snap that about every other man in the City has one on his head. It is a pity they could not have reached the soldiers for whom they were intended in season to be used, for they are ugly enough to have frightened the Russians out of Sebastopol if they had been worn by the besieging army.

WHAT SHALL WE DO WITH OUR CONVICTS?—England has always some knotty social point to untie, which stares the world in the face from the columns of its daily papers. The question that now appears to be agitating the British mind is, "what shall we do with our Convicts?" Whatever they may do with them, we hope they won't set them free, for, in that case, some of them might find their way over here; and our market is already overstocked with a similar commodity, English convicts and ticket-of-leave men, judging from the samples that have come across the Atlantic, are most undesirable additions to our population.

MURDER AND ROBBERY.—In another column will be found the details of a foul murder upon the highway, coupled with robbery, near Jamaica, Long Island. This is the second transaction of the kind within two weeks in this vicinity. The victim in this case is SAMUEL CARMAN, a farmer of Foster's Meadow, who was at the time on his way home from Brooklyn. The murderers, we regret to say, are yet at large.

The Meat Market.

Contrary to expectation, a full supply of Beef Cattle have reached this market during a week past, notwithstanding detentions by snow and ice incident to this season. The City receipts of bullocks for the week ending yesterday were 3,735, against 3,071 for the preceding week. There were 2,518 reported on sale at Forty-fourth-street yesterday morning, and prices fell off at least ½c. ₱ lb. Mutton, Poultry, and especially Venison, are in good supply and at reasonable rates. Nothing like starvation or starvation prices appear in present prospect.

Wallack's Theatre.

Mrs. HOEY'S benefit took place last night, and a proper ovation to talent and beauty occurred. The house was filled with one of the largest and most fashionable audiences of the season, attracted more by the occasion than the play, although the latter, "Love's Sacrifice," is an effective one. Mrs. HOEY was received with repeated rounds of applause, and during the evening was thrice called before the curtain. Her impersonation of the heroine was extremely effective, and Mr. DYOTT'S *Matthew* was also admirable.

Italian Opera.

The rehearsals at the Academy of Music are progressing with great care and earnestness. On Monday next this—our most elegant and best patronized place of amusement—will open for the season. It is a short one to be sure, but everything is staked on its success. Mr. STRAKOSCH is a sensible man, who knows better than any other how to manage artists, so as to satisfy them, the public and himself. But he knows also that Italian Opera is a risky business, and that it requires a combination of varied talents—not commonly found in one man—to make it succeed. Whilst, therefore, his art-ambition induces him to make this experiment, his judgment tells him that he must be guided entirely by its result. If the twelve nights announced are only moderately patronized by the public, he will be satisfied and encouraged to further enterprise. Mr. STRAKOSCH has capital: sound judgment; extraordinary tact, and more than ordinary art-aspirations for the perfect. It will be seen, therefore, how much depends on this experiment. If it succeed, he may become the permanent lessee of the Academy, and New-York, thereby guaranteed an excellent company of artists, and an energetic operatic management. These facts should be known, for they deserve to be appreciated.

The immediate arrangements are liberal enough for the short season announced. Mlle. PARODI is an artist whose fame has been indorsed by our own public. In certain *rôles* she has no equal on the lyric stage, and especially is that the case in *Lucrezia*—the part selected for her *début*. Signor TIBERINI is an excellent tenor, whose acquaintance we made last season in a very brief and unsatisfactory manner. He was the favorite of the Havana public, and is, unquestionably, a finished artist. Of the other members of the company we know nothing at present. The orchestra is a very fine one, numerically strong and individually good. Mr. STRAKOSCH has wielded the *bâton* in his own opera, and is qualified to interpret the labors of others. The chorus is also admirable.

In the way of promised novelties, the most interesting is the *début* of Mlle. DE WILHORST. This event will, we believe, take place in the second week of the season. The talent and the ambition of the lady alike promise a success in the lyric drama. She makes her first appearance in the inimitable "Lucia."

To-day the subscription lists are opened at the various music stores. Choice and secured seats may be obtained for the season of twelve nights for twelve dollars, being a reduction of fifty per cent. on the regular prices. This is an object worth remembering.

MARINE MATTERS.

DETENTION OF OUTWARD BOUND VESSELS.

A large number of ships, barks and brigs which have been ready for sea, some of them for ten days, are detained in consequence of the ice, and the high charges made by tugs for towing them to sea; the risks also of getting well to sea, clear of the ice, have much to do in delaying their sailing. The *Ashburton* and others have been ready to sail for several days. The charge now made, by a first-class steam-tug, to tow a heavy ship outside of Sandy Hook is $500, and upwards; and the same for bringing a ship from outside the light-ship to her anchor or a pier in the City. Higher sums than this have lately been paid. Numbers of the pilot-boats are also prevented from going below from the impossibility of going through the ice without serious, and perhaps fatal, damage to their boats. The damage sustained by pilot-boat No. 21, *A. B. Nelson*, in being carried ashore near Fort Diamond, will be about one thousand dollars. This is the more to be regretted, as the pilots of this boat were humanely endeavoring to tow into port—having her in tow at the time—schooner *Wing of the Wind*, which had been fallen in with by them at sea, on Saturday night, in a disabled condition.

THE COURT-MARTIAL.

The court-martial in this City is drawing toward a close, and will probably be concluded to-day. Two witnesses only were examined yesterday, but no new facts of interest were elicited as relates to the conduct of Assistant Surgeon HOLDEN. On account of the unavoidable absence of two witnesses the Court adjourned early. The verdict of the Court will not be known until it has been approved by the President and published by the Department at Washington. It appears to be the impression that the offences of these officers were more the result of oversight or misapprehension than any intentional dereliction of duty.

STEAMSHIP HERMANN.

SOUTHAMPTON, Saturday, Dec. 20.

The *Hermann*, U. S. mail steamer, Capt. HUGHES, put back here 14th inst., with her centre shaft broken, her side lever carried away, and port engine damaged and useless; the starboard engine remained available. The hull is not much damaged, but the repairs of the engine will require at least six weeks. The accident took place about 100 miles from Southampton.

NANTUCKET BLOCKADED BY THE ICE.

We infer from the following dispatch from Chatham, Mass., that the Nantucket people are suffering from their usual Winter blockade, and that the steamer *Island Home*, which runs daily to Hyannis, connecting with the Cape Cod Railroad, has been compelled to suspend her trips:

CHATHAM, Tuesday, Jan. 13.

Schooner *E. H. Dyer*, from Portland for Philadelphia, has been in the ice in Vineyard Sound several days. Got out and anchored at Siasconset (east end of Nantucket) on Sunday. She was chartered yesterday by Capt. G. D. PATTERSON, and brought the passengers from Nantucket, and landed them at Chatham to-day at 1 o'clock. The schooner left for Boston this afternoon. She reports having seen several vessels in the ice in the Sound to-day.

The ice in the East River, yesterday, caused general derangement in the running of the ferry-boats, as no dependence could be placed upon the time required for making their trips. The Williamsburg boats experienced the most difficulty on account of the greater distance they have to run, and during a portion of the day suspended their trips entirely; most of the other ferries also made trips so seldom, that they generally went crowded with passengers and tears. The Houston-street ferry, it is said, also stopped their boats for most of the day. The mild weather which prevailed toward night, if it continue, will have the effect to melt the ice, and relieve the pressure in both the North and East Rivers.

RETURNED.

The British brig *Lady Seymour*, of and for Halifax, hence 13th inst., returned yesterday P. M., in tow of steamtug *Huntress*, having, when 40 miles east of the Highlands, discovered her to be leaking, which gained on the pumps 20 inches in three hours while on the starboard tack. Her cargo consists of flour principally.

Captain MORRELL, of steamtug *Huntress*, came up from outside yesterday, and reports several square-rigged vessels below, among which are the ship *Maid of Orleans* and bark *Lexington*, from HAVANA. While coming up she carried away six of the arms of her starboard wheel and four of the port one.

The other Woman's Hospital, and New Schools Proposed.

A few days since we published the proceedings in annual meeting of the Women's Hospital, of which Mrs. CODWISE is the president, and Dr. MARION SIMS the Surgeon. It is the only Women's Hospital in town, but certain lady Doctors are striving earnestly to create another—not a rival, in any sense—but a Hospital for females, over which females shall preside—females doing the prescribing and bandaging, and performing the surgical operations too, we suppose. It is a pity that the originators of this new enterprise had not studied their reputation for originality, and sailed under a new name, for, bound to succeed as it is, infinite confusion will come of this one-ness of names. The intention of Drs. BLACKWELL and ZAKRZEWSKI (*fem*) and the influential citizens (*masc*) who unite with them, is to furnish not simply a refuge for the sick of their sex, but also in their Hospital a school for the practical Clinical instruction of female medical students, with a distinct department devoted to the systematic training of a body of nurses for the supply of families and institutions.

It may not be generally known that a charter was obtained in 1854 for the organization of an Infirmary and Dispensary for women and children. A Dispensary was opened in a destitute part of the City, which was gratuitously attended by Dr. ELIZABETH BLACKWELL, with Drs. PARKER, CAMMANN, KISSAM and TAYLOR, for consulting physicians. It is the thought to merge this into a hospital, to which an extensive out patient department will be attached, to be attended by the students, under the direction of the professors. They hope, indeed, to establish a large medical college ultimately, with anatomical rooms, laboratory, &c., which shall be the great medical centre for female practitioners, and afford them every facility for gaining a complete knowledge of the profession.

Some may, possibly, think that the metropolis is pretty fairly supplied with medical schools already—and so thought the milliners when there were three bonnet shops in Division-street; but as the new establishments continued to go up, Division-street got to be at last a sort of moral centre of the world of bonnets, and did its share toward swelling the importance and glory of New-York. So it will be with the medical schools.

Let the women start theirs; let the faculties of those now in running order get up a fight among themselves and split each into two, and soon the word *physic* can't be mentioned anywhere but that the hearer will involuntarily think of New-York and its schools.

Mr. THOMAS CONLIN, a native of Ireland, died in Woonsocket, recently, aged 67 years. The deceased was a soldier, under WELLINGTON, throughout the entire Peninsular War, and in several severe engagements, among them the terrible storming of Badajos, yet he escaped without material injury.

Midshipman RICHARD W. GRAHAM, attached to the United States sloop-of-war *Constellation*, died recently at Constantinople, and was buried in the Kara Protestant Cemetery with military honors. He was from the District of Columbia, and entered the Naval Academy in 1851.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

PROF. ALEX. C. BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS OR Medicated Compound, for preserving, restoring and beautifying the hair, eradicating scurf and dandruff, preventing baldness and gray hairs, curing diseases of the skin, glands and muscles, (such as salt rheum, pimples, chilblains, &c.,) chaps, rheumatism, swellings, sore throat, &c., and giving instant relief in cases of cuts, bruises, sprains, burns, scalds, &c., &c. Sold in large bottles; price 25 cents, by all the principal druggists and perfumers throughout the world. Principal office No. 218 Broadway.

THE LEDGER OF ROMANCE IS OUT THIS morning, containing THE GREAT HUNTINGTON TALE.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—With Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks, the same that were awarded separate medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and the World's Fair, New-York, 1853, and are the only American Safes that were awarded medals at the London World's Fair.

These Safes are now admitted to be superior to any ever offered the public, and the subscribers challenge the world to produce an instance of these Safes failing to preserve their contents through the hottest fires, or a burglar picking the lock.

The subscribers and their agents are the only persons authorized to make and sell Herring's Patent Champion Safe, with Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks.

S. C. HERRING & CO., Green Block,
135, 137 and 139 Water-st., and 5 Murray-st., New-York.

THE LEDGER OF ROMANCE IS OUT THIS morning, containing THE GREAT HUNTINGTON TALE.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES.—The best in the world; the only reliable Hair Dye known, perfect and instantaneous; harmless and beautiful in its results. Applied in twelve private rooms. BATCHELOR'S WIGS surpass all; their new improvements satisfy the interested that BATCHELOR'S are permanent. Avoid the ridicule attached to bad dyes and unsightly wigs. The largest and best stock always at BATCHELOR'S, No. 16 Broadway.

THE GREAT HUNTINGTON TALE IS IN THE LEDGER OF ROMANCE.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE.
The only Salamander Safe made, and
THE BEST FIRE-PROOF SAFE IN THE WORLD.
Warranted free from dampness, and secured with Wilder's Patent Powder and Burglar Proof Lock.
Depôt, No. 122 Water-st., near Wall, New-York.
B. G. WILDER & CO., Patentees and Manufacturers.

THE GREAT HUNTINGTON TALE IS IN THE LEDGER OF ROMANCE.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—THE BEST OF all holiday gifts is one of Singer's latest improved sewing machines, which is capable of earning for its owner $1,000 a year. All who have female relations or friends in needy circumstances can in this way, at a moderate expense, provide for their permanent and comfortable support.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

TWO LEDGERS IN THE FIELD—THE BEST IS THE LEDGER OF ROMANCE. Out this morning.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—THE HORACE WATERS modern improved pianos and melodeons are to be found only at No. 333 Broadway. Pianos and melodeons to rent, and rent allowed on purchase; for sale on monthly payments. Second-hand pianos from $60 to $150; melodeons, $40 to $125. Pianos tuned.

TWO LEDGERS IN THE FIELD—THE BEST IS THE LEDGER OF ROMANCE. Out this morning.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBERT M. PATRICK is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated Safes and patent Powder-Proof Defiance Locks and Grate Bars. Depôt No. 181 Pearl-st., 2d door below Maiden-lane.

NEW YORK LEDGER.
Now Ready in the NEW-YORK LEDGER.
FANNY FERN writes for the NEW-YORK LEDGER.
COBB'S NEW STORY OF REVOLUTION.
CARY LIFE is now ready in THE NEW-YORK LEDGER, the great family paper, for which the most popular writers in the country contribute, and which has now attained the extraordinary circulation of 300,000 copies—ONE QUARTER OF A MILLION. For sale at all the news-offices.
SYLVANUS COBB, Jr., writes for the NEW-YORK LEDGER.
MRS. SIGOURNEY writes for the NEW-YORK LEDGER.
ALICE CARY writes for the NEW-YORK LEDGER.
MARY STANLEY GIBSON writes for the NEW-YORK LEDGER.
EMERSON BENNETT writes for the NEW-YORK LEDGER.
MRS. MARY C. VAUGHAN writes for the NEW-YORK LEDGER.
BONNER publishes the NEW-YORK LEDGER.
He is "EXCLUSIVELY" engaged on it.
NEW REVOLUTIONARY STORY.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GRAND CONCERT
OF
MR. CLARKSON
On SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 17, 1857.
In which Miss [illegible] will appear in the
BALCONY SCENE
ROMEO AND JULIET.
Juliet.....Mrs. McMahon
Nurse, (first time in New-York).....Mrs. Chapman Pope
SUPPORTED BY THE FULL AND EFFICIENT
COMPANY.
Tickets can be purchased at the Box Offices of the Academy of Music, and the Chambers-st. Theatre, on Friday and Saturday, from 10 A. M. until 4 o'clock P. M.
Private boxes.....50 cents.
Parquette.....75 cents.
Dress circle seats.....25 cents.
Amphitheatre.....
Admission.....According to location.
Private Boxes, $6, $8, and $10.
JAMES S. WOOD, Treasurer.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA.—The public is respectfully informed that the Academy of Music will be opened on
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 19,
for a season of 12 performances of Italian Opera, under the direction of MAURICE STRAKOSCH.
Donizetti's popular Opera of
LUCREZIA BORGIA!
will be performed on the opening night, on which occasion
MLLE. TERESA PARODI,
the eminent Dramatic Cantatrice, will make her first appearance at the Academy of Music, in her great character of "Lucrezia," with Sig. TAMBURINI in the rôle of Gennaro.
REGULATION OF PRICES.
Parquet, Dress Circle, First Tier.....$1
Second Seats...50c. extra. | Amphitheatre.....25c.
Family Circle.....50c. Private Boxes, from $5 to $10
Subscriptions for the season of 12 nights: Admission and reserved seat, $12.
The Box-Office will be opened on THURSDAY, Jan. 15, at the Academy of Music, for subscribers only.
The Box-Office will be opened daily for securing seats and sale of tickets, from 9 A. M. till 4 P. M., beginning on SATURDAY, Jan. 17, at the Academy of Music, Hall & Son's, Van Norden & King's and Bruening's.
Regular Opera nights, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
All Advertisements will be paid for in advance.
Doors open at 7. Opera commences at 8.

CARD OF THE MANAGEMENT.
Mr. STRAKOSCH has the honor to assure the public that he does not intend to make any promises which circumstances may prevent him from fulfilling. He hopes merely to prove the patrons of the Opera from disappointment and himself from the mortification of failure. He does not, therefore, name the artists engaged, other than those above-mentioned, nor does he intend to indicate at present his ope toire of Operas to be presented. What he can safely promise is, that no expense or labor will be spared to present the Opera in every department, and that he believes will be sufficient to insure the success of the season.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE,
No. 624 BROADWAY, near HOUSTON-ST.
Doors open at 6½ o'clock; the performance will commence with the Overture at 7 o'clock.
TRIUMPHANT RESULTS.
CROWDED HOUSES.
BEAUTIFUL AND NOVEL EFFECTS.
On THURSDAY, Jan. 15, 1857,
TWO CAN PLAY AT THAT GAME.
Supported by Messrs. C. Wheatleigh, Lingham and
Miss Laura Keene.
Fourth night
of a new drama, from Charles Reade's "Clouds and Sunshine," entitled:
RACHAEL, THE REAPER;
OR,
CLOUDS AND SUNSHINE.
WITH NEW SCENERY AND NEW MUSIC.
Supported by Messrs. Barrett, C. Wheatleigh, Lingham, J. A. Smith, T. B. Johnston, Hayes, Alleyne, Mrs. H. F. Gratian, Miss Ada Clifton and Miss Laura Keene.
This play is a realization of the rural pictures described by the author of "Clouds and Sunshine," a work that has been received by the literary world with the highest encomiums.
Musical Selections and La Traviata Waltz by the Orchestra.
To conclude, for the tenth time, with a new extravaganza burlesque called
YOUNG BACCHUS;
OR, SPIRITS AND WATER.
Produced with
New Scenery,
Dresses,
Appointments, &c., &c.
Young Bacchus, with songs.....Miss Gould
Supported by the whole company and a numerous Corps de Ballet.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
H. MARSHALL.....Lessee.
W. E. BLAKE.....Stage Manager.
Grand dramatic and musical combination in the same week.
TRAGEDY AND OPERA
Alternated alternately, with the greatest strength and exactitude.
Second time of the great Comic Opera,
THE CZAR AND THE CARPENTER.
THE ORCHESTRA
Of acknowledged talent and superiority.
Conductor.....Carl Bergmann.
FULL AND EFFECTIVE CHORUS.
OPERA NIGHT PRICES.
Dress Circle.....$1
Balcony Orchestra Seats.....$1
Parquette.....50 cents
Second Tier, or Family Circle.....0 cents
Third Tier and Gallery.....25 cents
No extra charge for securing seats.
Performance to commence with the Overture at 8 o'clock precisely.
THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 15, 1857,
will be presented the great Comic Opera, in 3 acts, called
THE CZAR AND THE CARPENTER.
Seats may be secured in advance for Mr. Forrest's nights, also for the Opera.
FRIDAY—Mr. Forrest as ROLLA
SATURDAY—MASON AND LOCKSMITH. German Opera Troupe.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock.
Tickets.....Fifty cents.
THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 15, 1857,
Will be presented the celebrated Opera, by W. V. Wallace, Esq., entitled
MARITANA,
with the following powerful cast:
Don Cæsar de Bazan.....Mr. W. Harrison
Maritana.....Miss Louise Pyne
Lazarillo.....Miss Pyne
Don Jose.....Mr. Guilmette
Charles II.....Mr. Horncastle
Supported by
A FULL ORCHESTRA AND EFFICIENT CHORUS.
Musical Conductor, Mr. A. Reiff; Leader of the Orchestra, Mr. Mollenhauer.
On Friday evening,
DON PASQUALE.
Tickets to all parts of the house, without reserved seats, 50 cents; Secured seats in dress circle, 25 cents extra; Orchestra arm chairs, $3; Private boxes, $35.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.
Great and triumphant success of Shakespeare's Comedy of
MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.
Calls before the curtain loud applause
COMBINATION OF UNEQUALED TALENT.
Mrs. Barrow as Beatrice; Mr B ton as Benedick.
Mr. Barton in two characters—Dogberry and the Father of that Blessed Baby.
Mr C. Fisher as Leonato.
Thursday—Shakespeare's Comedy of MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING, with a magnificent cast.
And the very laughable Farce of THAT BLESSED BABY.
To-morrow (Friday)—By desire of a party, the Comedy of THE SERIOUS FAMILY and THE TOODLES.
Mrs. Barrow as the Widow.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Prices of Admission—Boxes and Parquette, 50 cents; Upper Tier, 25 cents; Orchestra Stalls, $1.
THURSDAY, Jan. 15, 1857,
Second and last time, for the present, of the five act play of
LOVE'S SACRIFICE.
Last night but one of
HIAWATHA.
To-morrow—Last night of
HIAWATHA.
Mrs. John Wood, Mr. Lester, Mrs. Hoey, Mr. Walcot, Miss Gannon, Mr. Sothern, Mrs. Vernon, Mr. Dyott, &c., on each evening.
Saturday—Benefit and last appearance of
Mrs. JOHN WOOD.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.
NEW HALL, No. 585 BROADWAY.
Immense Success.
CROWDED HOUSES
To witness the grand Operatic Extravaganza of
DON JUAN;
OR, A GHOST ON A HIGH HORSE,
which will be repeated EVERY EVENING this week.
Preceding which,
ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY.
Concert commences at 7½ o'clock. Tickets, 25 cents.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM.
GOTTSCHALK'S
FAREWELL CONCERT,
FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 16.
Assisted by ADELINA PATTI,
and M. EMILE GUYON.
Tickets $1 each. Seats secured without extra charge at BALL & SON'S, Broadway, and W. W. ROSE'S Bookstore, No. 142 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

GOLDBECK'S MORNING RECITALS
OF CLASSICAL and MODERN MUSIC.—The first of the series of three will be given at No. 43 East 23d-st., (a private house,) on SATURDAY, 17th inst., 2½ o'clock.
Madame GOEBER JOHANNSEN, Mr. WILHELM DARLEY, Herr GOLDBECK.
Subscription tickets, $3; Single tickets, $1; to be had at all the principal music-sellers, and of Herr GOLDBECK, No. 3 Clinton place.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—Dress Circle, 25 cts.; Pit, 12½ cts.; Orchestra Chairs, 50 cts. Private Boxes, $5.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 15, the entertainment will commence with the comedy of
A DAY IN PARIS.
To be followed by the pantomime of
PLANCHE; OR, THE LIVELY FAIRIES.
Pierrette.....Miss Price Turiette.....Miss Herring
To conclude with the Drama of
BRIAN BOROIHME.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—THE NEW DRAMATIC SEASON! THIS (Thursday, Jan. 15,) EVENING, at 7 o'clock, STILL WATERS RUN DEEP. After which LEND ME FIVE SHILLINGS. AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, THE DUMB GIRL OF MANCHESTER. In the evening, SMALLEST WOMAN ALIVE—THE THINNEST MAN IN THE WORLD—THE LEVIATHANS, OR GIGANTIC SERPENTS—THE HAPPY FAMILY, &c., may all be seen without extra charge. Admission to everything, 25 cents; Children under 10, 12½c.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—ITALIAN OPERA.—The Subscription Books for the season of twelve nights are now open, at the office of the Academy of Music. Subscription for twelve nights, with choice of seats, $12.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, NO. 497 BROADWAY.—The best collection of Paintings in this country. It contains 160 Paintings. Open day and evening. Admittance 25 cents.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

MISS MATILDA HERON
Will make her First Appearance at Wallack's Theatre On MONDAY EVENING next,
In the celebrated play of
Ion,
As performed by herself.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THE CRYSTAL PALACE is now open to the Public, and combines many things curious and wonderful. The admission ticket is worth the price of admission.

BALLS.

THE BALL OF THE NEW-YORK CITY GUARD,
AT THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 29, 1857.
TICKETS TWO DOLLARS.
Admitting a gentleman and ladies.
Can be obtained of the Members or at the principal Hotels and Music stores.

THE PROMENADE CONCERT AND BALL for the benefit of the NURSERY AND CHILD'S HOSPITAL will take place at the Academy of Music, on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 15, under the direction of the following
MANAGERS:

Mrs. C. R. Anderson,	Henry Delafield,
Mrs. S. J. Bacon,	Mrs. L. Delafield,
Mrs. S. L. M. Barlow	G. B. Dorr
Mrs. Isaac Bell, Jr.,	E. De Trobriand,
Mrs. J. Bigelow,	W. B. Duncan,
Mrs. James Brooks	C. R. Degen,
Mrs. C. J. Cowgill,	Wm. J. Emmet,
Mrs. J. Collen,	R. Emmet, Jr.,
Mrs. C. Cooper,	Dr. G. T. Elliot,
Mrs. C. De Rham,	Henry Fearing,
Mrs. W. B. Duncan,	Dudley Field,
Mrs De Trobriand,	J. P. G. Foster,
Mrs. G. T. Elliott, Jr.,	S. M. Fox,
Mrs. Frenfanelli,	Hiram Fuller,
Mrs. C. Green,	J. W. Gerard,
Mrs. A. Heckscher,	J. W. Gerard, Jr.,
Mrs. Wickham Hoffman,	M. Howland,
Mrs. A. I elin,	G. G. Howland,
Mrs. L. C. Jones,	Ogden Haggerty,
Mrs. J. A. Kernochan,	R. S. Hone,
Mrs. C. Kuhn,	R. Heckscher,
Mrs. Jacob Little,	Wm. B. Hoffman,
Mrs. A. Le Barbier,	Wm. Jaffray,
Mrs. A. Mathews,	Peyton Jandon,
Mrs. A. B. Mott,	L. D. Jones,
Mrs. W. H. Paine,	W. H. Jones,
Mrs. Clarence Pell,	John Kane,
Mrs. W. Pell,	Alex. M. Lawrence,
Mrs. G. N. Miller,	Arthur Leary,
Mrs. C. A. Minton,	H. B. Leroy,
Mrs. D. C. Murray,	Mort. Livingston,
Mrs. J. C. Peters,	P. Marie,
Mrs. Wright E. Post,	R. H. Messinger,
Mrs. J. Rives,	Daniel Messinger,
Mrs. L. Rutherfurd,	Dr. A. B Mott,
Mrs. G. T. Strong,	G. P. Morris,
Mrs. E. H. Sherwood,	E. M. Newbould,
Mrs H. A. Stone,	W. H. Paine,
Mrs. J. Schermerhorn,	J. V. Parker,
Mrs. F. Schnichardt,	Commodore Perry,
Mrs. S. S. Sands,	Waldeu Pell,
Mrs. R. Tuthe,	Royal Phelps,
Mrs. Von Der Heydt,	H. J. Raymond,
Mrs. Viele,	J. Roberton,
E. N. Anderson,	J. F. Ruggles,
L. Aspinwall,	C. T. Stagg,
James Bleecker,	C. P. Stephenson,
Edward A. Bibby,	H. A. Stone,
James Brooks,	Arthur Shiff,
Henry W. Brevoort,	F. S. Talmadge,
Joseph Bridgham,	Alex. Taylor,
J. Bigelow,	W. Whitewright, Jr.,
Wm. Cutting,	F. L. Waddell,
S. H. Cary,	R. C. Winterhoff,
J. G. Coster,	C. P. Winthrop,
C. A. De Rham,	R. C. Winthrop,
C. Du Bois,	N. H. Wolfe.

Doors open at 7½. Music will commence at 8, and dancing at 9. No box will be let, nor any seat reserved. Ladies with bonnets, and gentlemen with hats, canes or overcoats, will not be permitted on the floor. The only entrance will be on Irving-place. Carriages, on bringing their company, will drive up Irving-place, and on taking up their company, will depart in reverse order.
Tickets, $3 each, admitting one person, can be had at the Music Stores of William Hall & Son, No. 239 Broadway, and Scharfenberg & Luis, No. 769 Broadway; and also at the bookstores of T. J. Crowen, No. 659 Broadway.
WALDEN PELL, Chairman.
LEWIS C. JONES, Treasurer.
ARTHUR LEARY, } Secretaries.
JOHN ROBERTON, }

THE TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL BALL OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE DEPARTMENT, in aid of the Widows and Orphans, will take place at the Academy of Music, 14th-st., on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 26, 1857. Tickets may be had by applying to the Managers.
HENRY A. RIKER, President, No. 101 Cliff st.
PETER H. TITUS, Treasurer, No. 58 Market-st.
JAMES F. WENMAN, Secretary, No. 140 Pearl st.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES
No. 806 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
No. 127 MONTAGUE-PLACE, BROOKLYN.
New-York classes on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS. Brooklyn classes on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 3 and 4 P. M. for ladies and children, at 8 P. M. for gentlemen. Ladies' private classes at 2 P. M. Pupils can commence at any time during the season.
Practising assemblies for ladies and gentlemen EVERY MONDAY EVENING in Brooklyn, and every SATURDAY EVENING in New-York. Former pupils can subscribe for the assemblies alone.

DANCING SCHOOL AT NO. 54 EAST 28TH-ST., WEST OF BROADWAY.—Mr. CHARLES RAUD'S second term of the season will commence WEDNESDAY, 28th inst.,—pupils can commence at any time; on Wednesday and Saturday at 10 o'clock, noon, and 3½ o'clock, afternoon, for young ladies and gentlemen. Circulars, containing terms, &c., obtained as above.

LECTURES.

GEOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL SOCIETY.—A paper will be read THIS (Thursday) EVENING at 8 o'clock, at the Small Chapel of the New-York University, Washington-square, by Prof. A. GUYOT, on *Geographical Science*; and one by Rev. WILLIAM CAMPBELL, Colonial Missionary of the Scotch Free Church at Natal, on *South Africa*. Free to members of the Society and their friends.

LECTURE AT PACKER INSTITUTE, Brooklyn, THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 15, by Bishop HOPKINS of Vermont. Subject—*The True Relation of Knowledge to the Welfare of Mankind*. Tickets of admission 25 cents each. This lecture was to have been delivered last week, but is necessarily postponed to this.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

SWISS MEETING.—THE SWISS RESIDENTS of New-York and vicinity are particularly requested to attend a meeting on SATURDAY EVENING next, 17th inst., at 7 o'clock, at Delmonico's, corner of Broadway and Chambers-st., for the purpose of considering the present position of the country. By order of the Provisory Committee.

SIXTH WARD REPUBLICANS.—THE members of the 6th Ward Republican Association are requested to meet at their room No. 475 Pearl-st., THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Jan. 15, at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year.
ISRAEL W. WILLIAMS, President.
DAYTON BRITTON, } Secretaries.
OTIS B. CORLIEGH, }

KEROSENE OILS.
KEROSENE LUBRICATING OIL.
KEROSENE ILLUMINATING OIL.
KEROSENE BINNAOLE OIL.
PARAFINE RAILWAY GREASE.
ELECTRIC LAMPS.
AUSTENS, AGENTS, No. 50 Beaver-st.

CHRISTOFLE & CO.'S CELEBRATED ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.
The dépôt of this celebrated ware, formerly situated At No. 481 Broadway, has been removed to No. 97 William-st. Always on hand, table and tea sets, tray, fork and spoons, &c. For sale by
GOURE & CO.,
No. 97 WILLIAM-ST.

P. B. DEVOE'S PROMPT AND RELIABLE ADVERTISING AGENCY.
No. 7 Appleton's Building, No. 348 BROADWAY.
Refer to Messrs. RAYMOND, WESLEY & Co.

ADVERTISE NORTH, ADVERTISE NORTH, ADVERTISE NORTH, ADVERTISE SOUTH, ADVERTISE SOUTH, ADVERTISE SOUTH, ADVERTISE SOUTH, ADVERTISE EAST, ADVERTISE EAST, ADVERTISE EAST, ADVERTISE EAST, ADVERTISE WEST, ADVERTISE WEST, ADVERTISE WEST.
VINSCHER OWEN & Co.
GENERAL ADVERTISING AGENTS
Appleton's Building, No. 346
Broadway, New-York,
Will advertise for merchants, manufacturers and business men generally, in any part of the United states or Canadas, at the lowest possible rates. Newspapers from every part of the United States and Canadas kept on file for the inspection of advertisers, and every information as to the best places and papers cheerfully given.

COURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP.—It is well known, cures TAN, PIMPLES, FRECKLES, ERUPTIONS, SALT RHEUM, BARBER'S ITCH, SCALDS, CHAPS, TENDER FEET, &c., besides being the very best shaving compound ever invented. COURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE uproots hair from low foreheads, upper lips, or any part of the body, safely and quickly—warranted. LIQUID ROUGE, for pale lips and cheeks. LILY WHITE, for flushed, rough, perspiring faces. HAIR DYE instantly converts red, gray, or light hair, to a beautiful black or brown, without staining the skin. HAIR RESTORATIVE forces the hair to grow, and makes stiff, wiry hair soft, glossy and silky. Found at Dr. COURAUD'S old established dépôt, No 67 WALKER-ST., first store from Broadway; Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn; T. R. CALLENDER, Philadelphia; BATES, No. 129 Washington-st., Boston, and druggists generally.

MATRIMONIAL.—MADEMOISELLE EUGENIA VOLLANTE, the "Celebrated Autographer," has again visited New-York City, and at the request of her numerous friends and patrons offers her services to the public. She will, upon the receipt of 25 cents, or its equivalent in postage stamps, with a specimen of handwriting return a thorough description of a person's character, disposition, and past life, with a clear picture of that which is to come, describe the future wife or husband, advise in journeys, love affairs, law suits, &c. Address, with return postage, EUGENIA VOLLANTE, New-York Post-Office.

PURE JUICE PORT WINE—FOR MEDICAL purposes—highly recommended to persons debilitated, or in a state of convalescence. Can be obtained in bottles only, at the Wine Vaults, No. 18 Wall-st.
G. E. MENDUM.

AN IMPROVED ADAMS POWER PRINTING PRESS—30¾ by 43, with the usual furniture and appurtenances, but little worn and in complete order is offered for sale. Inquire of
S. M. PETTINGILL & CO., New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

AND PORTER'S SPIRIT SAID UNTO ME.
"HOW ARE YOU?"
AND I SAID UNTO PORTER'S SPIRIT,
"JUST RATE."
AND THE SPIRIT SAID,
"BUY ME."
AND I SAID UNTO THE SPIRIT,
"I DO."
AND THE SPIRIT SAID,
"I AM A GOOD SPIRIT."
AND I SAID UNTO THE SPIRIT,
"I KNOW THAT AND MORE."
And that any one who will seek the *Spirit*, will not only be pleased, but will almost split their sides laughing over the many very funny stories told therein by other rare SPIRITS.
And the *Spirit* said, "Do you know where I am to be found?"
And I said unto the *Spirit*, "Certainly, everywhere, and cheap too, only 6 cents.

LOVERS, TAKE NOTICE.
The young lady that you left in such a pet the other night will love you more than ever,
IF YOU READ THE GOOD THINGS TO HER
that are in each issue of
PORTER'S SPIRIT OF THE TIMES.
For sale everywhere.
PRICE ONLY SIX CENTS.

A SPIRIT FROM THE VASTY DEEP HAS COME.
Where? Why,
PORTER'S SPIRIT OF THE TIMES.
A spirit that spirits forgetfulness of dull cares to oblivion, where they belong.
ONLY SIX CENTS
to be made happy for a week at least.

I SAY, FRIEND!
You don't know how much pleasure you may derive by getting
PORTER'S SPIRIT OF THE TIMES.
It is out to-day.
For sale everywhere. Price only six cents.

DERBY & JACKSON'S LATE PUBLICATIONS.
For sale by the principal Booksellers;
I.
KNIGHT OF THE GOLDEN MELICE.
AN HISTORICAL ROMANCE.
By the author of the "Lost Hunter." 12mo, $1 25.
II.
THE TORCHLIGHT;
OR, THROUGH THE WOOD.
A Novel. By Mrs. OLCOTT, Authoress of "Isora's Child." 12mo, $1 25.
III.
DAISY'S NECKLACE
AND WHAT CAME OF IT.
By T. B. ALDRICH. 12mo. 75 cents.
IV.
MR. MILBURN'S
RIFLE, AXE AND SADDLE-BAGS.
With a portrait on steel. One neat 12mo vol. $1.
V.
AN ENCYCLOPEDIA OF INSTRUCTION.
By A. B. JOHNSON, Esq., of Utica. 12mo. $1 25.
VI.
MORMON WIVES;
A Narrative of Facts, Stranger than Fiction.
By METTA VICTORIA FULLER. 12mo. $1.
VII.
CARVALHO'S TRAVELS
AND ADVENTURES IN THE FAR WEST.
With Fremont's last Expedition. 12mo. $1.
VIII.
THE RAINBOW AROUND THE TOMB.
A Book for Mourners. By EMILY THORNWELL. 75 cents.
Will be ready in a few days:
THE PUDDLEFORD PAPERS; Or, Humors of the West.
SILVERWOOD; A Book of Memories.
THE STAR AND THE CLOUD; Or, A Daughter's Love.
THE SULTAN AND HIS PEOPLE. By C. OSCANYAN.
THE MERCHANT'S AND BANKER'S REGISTER.
THE HUSBAND IN UTAH. Edited by MARIA WARD.
GENTLEMAN'S GUIDE TO POLITENESS AND FASHION.

"IT HAS NO EQUAL."
A Companion and Hand-Book for Professional and Business Men.
THE AMERICAN ALMANAC
AND REPOSITORY OF USEFUL KNOWLEDGE.
For the year 1857. 1 vol. 12mo. About 400 pages. Price $1, in paper; $1 25, bound.
The American Almanac is too well known to require more than a simple announcement, having been regularly published for 28 years, and having become, on account of the extent and reliability of its information, an indispensable companion to scholars, and men of every profession and business. No library is now complete without it.
From the National Intelligencer.
It surpasses, in comprehensiveness and value, any similar compend in the world.
From the Pittsburg Journal.
One of the most useful and valuable publications of the country and the age.
From the Troy Whig.
Every page is worth the price of the work. As a general reference-book it has no equal.
From the Atlas.
Of its value as a work of reference in statistical, geographical, astronomical, and other matters of like moment, to the student and man of letters, too much can hardly be said. It is a publication of indispensable necessity to every office and counting-room; and no one can well do without its various and valuable tables.
Sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of advertised price.
CROSBY, NICHOLS & CO., No. 111 Washington-st., Boston.

ROBERT CARTER & BROTHERS
HAVE IN PRESS
I. LECTURES TO MEN OF BUSINESS. By HUGH STOWELL. 12mo.
II. THE GIANT KILLER. By the Author of the "Claren ont Tales."
III. EXPOSITORY THOUGHTS ON THE GOSPELS. By Rev. C. KYLE. Matthew nearly ready.
IV. DR HODGE ON FIRST CORINTHIANS.
V. MEMORIES OF BETHANY.
VI. LOFTUS' TRAVELS AND RESEARCHES IN CHALDEA AND SUSIANA.
VII. LIFE. By P. H. GOSSE. Illustrated.
VIII. A RAY OF LIGHT. By the Author of "A Trap to Catch a Sunbeam."
IX. DR. HAMILTON'S LESSONS FROM THE GREAT BIOGRAPHY.
X. BONAR'S TRAVELS IN THE DESERT.
XI. THE CHILDREN OF THE KINGDOM. By Rev. DUDLEY A. TYNG. 16mo.
XII. CHRISTIANITY AND OUR ERA. By GEORGE GIDDINGS, Author of the "Bards of the Bible," &c.
XIII. BUCK'S CHRISTIAN PHILOSOPHER. New Edition, re written and enlarged, by the Author, with 170 Illustrations. 12mo.

SECOND EDITION READY THIS MORNING OF
ANNALS OF THE AMERICAN PULPIT.
BY WM. B. SPRAGUE, D. D.
Vols. 1 and 2; Congregationalists (complete in themselves.) $5.
From the Evangelist.
No one can read these biographies of the New-England Fathers without a new impression of the worth of this long line of regenerated men. Never have we felt so deeply what a rich heritage we possessed in the wisdom, the large patriotism and fervent piety of our ancestors * * * We know it is the fashion to smile at these old Puritan Ministers. We are amused with the pictures of the old times, the quaint style and precise manners, the short cloaks and silver knee buckles, and flowing queue or ponderous wig. But these are trifles. The men, in mind, in intelligence, in practical wisdom, and in elevation of character, were the foremost men of their generation. * * * While thus detailing the biographies of individual men, the writer has supplied the materials of a general religious history. This is by far the most important contribution yet made to the Ecclesiastical History of the country. We know of no men who could have carried through this great undertaking so thoroughly as Dr. Sprague. It is a service to the church and the country, for which he deserves general gratitude.
ROBERT CARTER & BROTHERS, No. 530 Broadway.

ANN
HAVILAND.
ANN
HAVILAND.
The new Original Story by JEREMY LOUD
IS CREATING
QUITE A SENSATION AMONG THE READERS OF
THE
NEW-YORK SUN,
IN WHICH PAPER
IT IS BEING PUBLISHED FROM DAY TO DAY.
ONE CENT PER COPY.
SUBSCRIBE FOR IT AT YOUR HOUSE.
SIX CENTS PER WEEK.

GIVEN AWAY. GIVEN AWAY.
GO AND SEE!
Go and see what? Why, your brother, neighbor. Buy a book at EVANS & CO.'S Gift Bookstore, No. 439 Broadway, New York, and receive a gift worth from 25 cents to $100. Gold and Silver Watches, sets of Cameos, Gold Lockets, Pencils, Brooches, Rings, Penknives, &c., given away to purchasers of Books. All the new and popular publications received as soon as issued. Our stock consists, in part, of standard, poetical, historical, biographical and miscellaneous books, together with an elegant assortment of pew and pocket Bibles, Prayer Books, Albums, Albums, in various styles of bindings. Having bought a very large stock of new books and fine gold jewelry at the lowest rates for cash, we are determined to give our customers better bargains than can be had elsewhere. Catalogues of books sent to any part of the City or country free, on application by mail
EVANS & CO.,
Principal store, No. 439 Broadway, New-York.

ANN
HAVILAND.
ANN
HAVILAND.
The new Original Story by JEREMY LOUD,
IS CREATING
QUITE A SENSATION AMONG THE READERS OF
THE
NEW-YORK SUN,
IN WHICH PAPER
IT IS BEING PUBLISHED FROM DAY TO DAY.
ONE CENT PER COPY.
SUBSCRIBE FOR IT AT YOUR HOUSE.
SIX CENTS PER WEEK.

SPLENDID FAMILY BIBLES.
THE SUBSCRIBER has just received from London a large invoice of the most beautiful and costly Bibles ever imported, to which he respectfully invites attention. They are well adapted for wedding gifts.
THE BOOK OF COMMON PRAYER,
in plain and elegant binding, and a fine assortment of standard THEOLOGICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS WORKS, suitably bound for libraries or presents.
JUVENILES in great variety.
THOS. N. STANFORD,
(Late Stanford & Swords,)
No. 997 Broadway.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A REMEDY FOR SCOLDING WIVES.
TAKE PORTER'S SPIRIT
home with you to-night,
READ IT TO YOUR WIFE,
and it will put her in good humor.
YOU CAN GET IT EVERYWHERE,
AND IT COSTS
ONLY SIX CENTS.

NO BREAD AND BUTTER ARTICLES IN
PORTER'S SPIRIT,
but something substantial, like
ROAST BEEF AND WOODCOCK,
well spiced.
You can get it everywhere for 6 cents.

PORTER'S
SPIRIT OF THE TIMES
IS OUT THIS DAY.
For sale everywhere. Price 6 cents.

A CAPITAL BOOK FOR THE WINTER EVENINGS.
FRESH, TRUE, GOOD-HUMORED AND CHEERFULLY INTERESTING
DIX, EDWARDS & CO.
PUBLISHED THIS DAY
A JOURNEY THROUGH TEXAS.
BY FRED. LAW OLMSTED,
Author of "Walks and Talks of an American Farmer in England," "A Journey in the Seaboard Slave States," &c.
12 mo, cloth. Price $1 25.
A narrative of saddle and tent-life in Louisiana, Texas and the Mexican border; abounding with interesting incidents, graphic and entertaining, but unexaggerated descriptions, and dramatic sketches of character; numerous accounts of sporting and adventures; camp-fire yarns and anecdotes of frontier life; containing, also, a history and full account of the present condition of the German and French colonies in Texas, and much other important and suggestive information, hints to emigrants, etc. With an appendix valuable for reference, of commercial, agricultural, geographical and political statistics; a map and charming frontispiece.
ALSO, BY THE SAME AUTHOR,
A JOURNEY IN THE SEABOARD SLAVE STATES.
WITH REMARKS ON THEIR ECONOMY.
12mo, cloth, with numerous wood-cuts. Price $1 25.
From the Edinburgh Review for October.
Those who would know what are the best aspects of Southern life and society, may be referred with confidence to Mr. OLMSTED'S work on the "Seaboard Slave States."
From the London Times, Nov. 1.
Mr. OLMSTED'S entire volume abounds with such suggestive statements, and our American friends would do well to consider them closely.
From Le Constitutionnel Paris, Nov. 15.
We cannot too highly estimate the labors of Mr. OLMSTED, and the researches which he has personally made. He has applied himself, and he has succeeded, to produce in the minds of his readers this conviction, that, after all, it is in the interest of the planters in that efforts for the abolition of Slavery must be made. This sensible view, so true and so suggestive, gives a high value to the work of Mr. OLMSTED, and makes it entirely worthy of the particular attention of those who make a serious study of the great questions of social economy.
From the London Daily News, July 19.
It appears by the title-page of this book, that Mr. Olmsted is the author of a work which was published some time ago, under the title "Walks and Talks of an American Farmer in England." We have not seen that book. Those who have, may probably be prepared for the extraordinary merits of the work before us. The Americans are admirable writers of travels, when their area of travel lies outside of the courtly atmosphere of old European capitals. Nothing can be better in its way than Stephens' "Central America," or Bayard Taylor's "Nile Voyage." This book of Mr. Olmsted's proves that an American traveler can give as attractive and entertaining an account of scenery and incidents in his own country, as Stephens and Bayard Taylor of foreign lands, while he gives us besides information of a comprehensiveness, soundness, and depth which could be expected of no one but a native of the Union. This book appears to us among the best of its kind that we have ever met with. In temper, in manners, in conscientiousness, and a vigorous and cheerful anxiety for justice all round, the work is a model for travelers, and, indeed, for everybody.
From the London Daily News, July 21.
It is a thoroughly lively and entertaining volume, with its capital narratives of travel, its incomparable negro conversations, and its descriptions of the most varied scenery. It would be easy to review it at the same length as we have done, and leave an impression of its being a work of amusement and excitement. It is really so, though the calm good sense and temper of the writer are its most prominent merit.
From the London Examiner, July 26.
Mr. Olmsted is an intelligent man, moderate and candid in expressing his opinions, who sees, indeed, what is morally wrong, and what is politically weak in the institution of Slavery, but who, as to what he has seen, is not extravagant in statement, nor yet inconsiderate in criticism.
From the London Saturday Review, Nov. 15.
It is a publication full of interesting matter, and is written with every appearance of impartiality.
From the North American Quarterly Review.
Addressing himself to his duty, with just the desirable combination of qualifications for it, Mr. Olmsted has made of his book of travels a standard compend of valuable information. To all those persons, therefore, who look upon the Slavery question as a problem requiring a practical solution, this book comes in as a stepping-stone, which will lift that discussion to a range decidedly higher than it has ever held before.
Mrs. H. B. Stowe, in the Independent, Feb. 23.
Mr. Olmsted's book is the most thorough *exposé* of the economical view of this subject which has ever appeared. His style is simple, natural and graphic; and he is so far from being carried away by his feelings, that one sometimes wonders at the calmness with which he will relate the most astounding facts. He never hints to admit a merit, or give praise when it is due. The book is very thorough and accurate in its details, and is written in a style so lively, and with so much dramatic incident, as to hold the attention like a work of fiction. A friend of ours, a gentleman of high literary culture, confessed to having been beguiled to sitting more than the first half of the night to read it.
From the Portland Transcript.
Mr Olmsted, by his book entitled "Walks and Talks of an American Farmer in England," proved himself to be a shrewd and accurate observer of men and things, and has applied these powers to the condition of the Slave States with great impartiality and faithfulness. The result is, the most reliable book upon the economical working of Slavery that has yet appeared.
From the Montpelier State Journal,
Rich in scenes and incidents, and graphic in style, the book is as taking as a romance—while the abundance of facts given us by a shrewd but candid observer, and the fair deductions therefrom, afford a picture of Slavery which every reader will be forced to believe.
From the New-York Tribune, March 15.
It bears the stamp of Honesty on its face. Everywhere it is direct and manly, equally free from the whine of the sentimentalist and the growl of the sectarian.
From the Boston Intelligencer.
The strong prejudice existing in his mind is as well disguised in his work before us as we could expect; and we think this work will exert a great influence upon the public mind. It is written in a fair, open and honorable manner, and its candid style challenges able refutation rather than sneering contempt.
From the Boston Journal.
"We know of no person whom we would more willingly trust to make a tour of observation in the Southern States than the author of "Walks and Talks of an American Farmer in England." Mr. OLMSTED is a shrewd, careful, accurate observer of men and things, and he reports the results of his travels frankly, impartially, honestly, and in plain, pithy English.
From the New-Bedford Mercury.
The industry of the author has been great; his inquiries minute and well-pointed; and he has brought away from his field of research interesting traits and peculiar details, that demand a pen and a mind *sui generis* to catch and depict.
From the Worcester Ægis.
We like exceedingly its honest story-telling, its shrewd observations, its straightford, economic theories, and its earnest tone of sympathy, as well for the master as the slave. As a picture of Southern society, it is worth all the fictions ever written by feminine negrophilists, and will well repay a studious perusal.
ALSO, IN A FEW DAYS:
By the same author, a new issue of
WALKS AND TALKS OF AN AMERICAN FARMER IN ENGLAND.
With wood cuts.
From the Home Journal
Full of information most agreeably conveyed.
From the Southern Literary Messenger.
An unpretending and delightful narrative.
From the New-England Farmer.
A delightful book every way.
From the Louisville Journal.
A charmingly written insight into the ways of the English million.
From the Star of the North.
Few, very few new books of these days contain any merit to be compared with this.
From the Plow.
Fresh and graphic.
From the Commonwealth.
It is many a day since we have encountered a book written with so

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, JANUARY 15TH, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern:

$4,000 Lackawanna and Western Railroad, 1st mortgage, 7 per cent. bonds.
5,000 Michigan Southern Railroad, 7 per cent. Sinking Fund Bonds.
17,000 Detroit and Milwaukie Railroad, 1st mortgage, 7 per cent. bonds.
10,000 Great Western (Ill.) Railroad, 1st mortgage, 7 per cent. bonds.
5,000 New-York and New-Haven, 1st mortgage, 6 per cent. bonds.
10,000 Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad, 2d mortgage, 7 per cent. bonds.
6,000 Terra Haute and Alton Railroad, 2d mortgage, 8 per cent. bonds.
4,000 Ward Coal and Iron Co., 6 per cent. bonds.....$800
10 Shares New-Haven and Hartford Railroad..... 700
120 Shares New-York Consolidated Stage Company.. 25
9 Shares Chicago, St. Paul and Fon du Lac Railroad. 100
100 Shares Manhattan Oil Company..... 100
100 Shares Union Indian Rubber Company..... 100
30 Shares Williamsburg City Fire Insurance Co..... 50
60 Shares Stuyvesant Fir- Insurance Company..... 25
33 Shares Excelsior Fire Insurance Company..... 50
48 Shares Lenox Fire Insurance Company..... 25
140 Shares Broadway Fire Insurance Company..... 25
25 Shares Bank of the Commonwealth..... 100
75 Shares National Bank, (Scrip Stock)..... 50
15 Shares Market Bank..... 100
30 Shares Park Bank..... 100

Terms of sale—10 per cent. this day and the balance before 1 o'clock to-morrow. The accrued interest on all the bonds will be charged to the purchaser. Next regular sale on Monday, January 19th.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.

JOHN H. AUSTEN, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON THURSDAY, JAN. 22, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, at 12½ o'clock, the following Stocks, by order of DANIEL AUSTEN, administrator of the estate of THOMAS BLAKELY, deceased. Sale peremptory.

62 shares Bank of Commerce.
50 shares Continental Bank.
60 shares Bank of the State of New-York.
50 shares Clinton Fire Insurance Company.
58 shares Michigan and Central Railroad.
117 shares Galena and Chicago Union Railroad, with dividend on, payable 5 per cent. in cash and 10 per cent. in stock on Feb. 15.
50 shares New-York and New-Haven Railroad, certificate No. 3,179, dated March 30, 1853.

Purchasers can satisfy themselves that the stock is genuine by calling at the office of the Company, No. 2 Hanover st.

Terms cash—10 per cent. to be paid on the day of sale, and the balance before 12 o'clock the following day.

WILLIAM T. ROYD, Auctioneer.

BY GEORGE NICHOLS—STORE NO. 66 NASSAU-STREET, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.—GEO. NICHOLS will sell on THURSDAY, Jan. 15, inst., at No. 311 4th-av., near 24th-st., at 10½ o'clock, the furniture of said house, consisting of sofas, chairs, centre, side and dining tables, Brussels carpets, mantle ornaments, rugs, curtains, oil-cloths, stair carpets, hall stand, dress and plain bureaus, ingrain carpets, bedsteads, hair mattresses, feather beds, bedding, &c. Also, a general assortment of kitchen furniture, stoves, &c.

GILBERT S. SAVAGE, Auctioneer.

DIBLEE, BAGLEY & SAVAGE WILL sell at Salesroom, No. 52 Cedar-st., on THURSDAY, Jan. 15, at 10½ A. M., fancy goods, clothing, ladies' cloaks, carpet bags, superfine silver plated ware on white metal, men's furnishing goods, hosiery, imported paper (in order), commercial post, steamer and ruled Bath letter, assorted, colored and white, glazed paper for bookbinders and box manufacturers, assorted stock Yankee notions, fancy hardware.

P. S.—Liberal cash advances made upon consignments of merchandize of every description.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, JAN. 16—AT 10½ O'CLOCK A. M., at the Central Salesrooms, Willoughby, corner of Pearl-st., Brooklyn. Regular weekly sales—The balance of stock of a dealer in tin ware, iron and wood ware, baskets, crockery, China vases, counter, showcase, &c.

Also, at 11 o'clock A. M., one valuable gold watch, one marine's compass, sewing machine in good order, four U. S. muskets, a small quantity of furniture and other articles.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer, Office No. 91 Broadway.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—A. C. TUTTLE will sell, on THURSDAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the large building No. 110 Bleecker-st., the genteel furniture contained therein, consisting of one suite rosewood parlor furniture, tapestry and Brussels carpets, rosewood Boudoir piano, rosewood bedstead and bureau, China and glass ware, enameled cottage suites, iron bedsteads, beds, bedding, mattresses, &c. Terms cash, and deposits required from all purchasers.

JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

HARDWARE AUCTION NOTICE.—JNO. E. VAN ANTWERP will sell on THURSDAY, 15th, at 10 o'clock, at No. 316 Pearl-st., a general assortment of English, American and German Hardware, &c. Also, 10 casks sad irons, 4 to 9; 22 casks wrought nails, 2 casks horse do., an invoice of paint and horse brushes, 21 doz. oil cans, 5 cases hatchets, 200 M ribbed percussion caps, 10lbs. Also, with which the sale will commence, part of the stock of a retailer.

GREAT SALE OF COAL LANDS IN WYOMING VALLEY, LUZERNE COUNTY, PENN.—The Bank Pennsylvania Coal Company will sell on THURSDAY, Jan. 22, 1857, at 12 o'clock noon, on the premises, the following lots, without reserve or limitation, four lots of unsurveyed Coal Land. Said lands are situated 3½ miles North of Wilkes-Barre, in the heart of the Wyoming Coal Field, and contain together about 392 acres, as follows: Wagner Tract, (No. 1,) 37 acres, 138 perches: Wagner Tract, (No. 2,) 106 acres, 123 1-2 perches: Apple Tract, 86 acres, 13 1-5 perches: Casey Tract, 63 acres, 99¾ perches. These Tracts adjoin each other, and are crossed in part by the North Branch Canal, just completed to the New-York State line—by the Plank Road from Wilkes-Barre to Pittston, and by the route of a contemplated Railroad from Nanticoke to Pittston, connecting at that point with the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad. Coal is opened and being mined on all sides of them, and for farming purposes they are unsurpassed. Sale to commence on the premises at 10 o'clock, A. M., Jan. 22, 1857. For further particulars, address JOHN D. TAYLOR, No. 9 South Water-st., Philadelphia, or STANLEY WOODWARD, Wilkes-Barre, Penn.—Dec. 17, 1856.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm of HILL, GROVES & CO., is this day dissolved by limitation. The affairs of the concern will be settled by either of the undersigned.

WILLIAM H. HILL,
GEORGE M. GROVES,
WILLIAM B. NORTHRUP.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY, that the undersigned have this day formed a special partnership, under the name & firm of GROVES, NORTHRUP & TAYLOR. The general nature of the business intended to be transacted by said partnership is the Silk and Fancy Dry Goods Importing and Jobbing Business, which is to be carried on in the City of New-York. The names of the general partners are GEORGE M. GROVES and WILLIAM B. NORTHRUP, who reside in the City of New-York; GEORGE H. TAYLOR, ABRAHAM F. HAZEN and JAMES W. WHITNEY, who reside in the city of Brooklyn; and the name of the special partner is WILLIAM H. HILL, who resides in the City of New-York. The said special partner, William H. Hill, has contributed ten thousand dollars to the common stock of said partnership. The said partnership is to commence this day, and terminate on the 31st day of December, 1860. Given under our respective hands, this 31st day of December, 1856.

GEORGE M. GROVES.
WILLIAM B. NORTHRUP,
GEORGE H. TAYLOR,
ABRAHAM F. HAZEN,
JAMES W. WHITNEY,
WILLIAM H. HILL.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the name of JENKINS & BUTLER, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign in liquidation.

JAMES E. JENKINS,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1857. EDWARD BUTLER.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of ENSIGN, JENKINS & CO., for the transaction of a general stock Commission business. Office No. 61 Beaver-st.

EDWARD M. ENSIGN,
JAMES E. JENKINS.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1857. WILLIAM H. DODGE.

DISSOLUTION.—THE LATE PARTNERSHIP of LATHROP & LUDINGTON expires this day by its own limitation, No. 16 Cortlandt-st.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1856.

The undersigned will continue the Dry Goods Importing and Jobbing business, under the firm of LATHROP, LUDINGTON & CO., and will remove, Feb. 1, to their new store, Nos. 28 and 30 Park-place, and Nos. 20 and 22 Murray-st., (between Broadway and Church-st.)

R. D. LATHROP,
C. H. LUDINGTON,
J. H. MORRISON,
WM. FAXON.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1857. R. J. HUNTER.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP under the name and style of FREELAND, STUART & CO., expires by limitation at this date—JOHN M. STUART retiring from business. JAMES FREELAND, JOHN M. STUART and ROBERT SQUIRES are authorized to use the name of said firm in settlement.

JAMES FREELAND,
JOHN M. STUART,
ROBERT SQUIRES,
C. H. BOWMAN,
ANDREW J. WOOD,
P. H. BAKER,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1856. WM. H. FREELAND.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a copartnership under the name and style of WILLIAM H. LEE & CO., for the transaction of the importing and jobbing of Foreign Dry Goods, and will occupy the stores Nos. 314 and 316 Broadway, above Duane-st.

WILLIAM H. LEE,
JUSTIN A. BLISS,
O. P. DORMAN,
GEO. D. PITKIN,
GORDON McTAGGART,
By WM. H. LEE, his Attorney.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have formed a copartnership under the name and style of FREELAND, SQUIRES & CO.

JAMES FREELAND,
ROBERT SQUIRES,
C. H. BOWMAN,
P. H. BAKER,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1857. WM. H. FREELAND.

MR. WILLIAM H. DODGE RETIRES FROM our firm this day. The business will be continued as heretofore, by the remaining partners.

WOODWARD, MOUNT & CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1857.

BONNET COMB.—A NEW AND VERY DESIRable Patented (India) Rubber Comb, for the purpose of holding the bonnet in its place when on the head, which is much approved by the ladies, just received by D. M. KNIGHT & CO., No. 26 Vesey-st., New-York.

FARMS FOR SALE.

VALUABLE COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—A valuable country seat, on the east bank of the Hudson River, within a quarter of a mile of the railroad depôt, and about an hour's time of this City. It comprises 25 acres of the best description of farming land in Westchester County, with extensive orchards of finest quality of apples, pears, &c., &c. On the premises is a first-class two-story and attic frame house, filled in with brick, brick basement, and stone foundations, 40 feet square, with piazza on every side, nearly new, and contains all the modern improvements of a first-class City house. The view from the house and premises is unsurpassed by any on the river. Apply to E. C. HALLIDAY,
No. 4 Wall-st.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE AT New-Dover, 2 miles from Uniontown Depôt, on the New-Jersey Railroad, and 21 miles from New-York. Said farm contains 120 acres of tillable land and 37 acres of woodland, a good house, barn and out buildings, apple and quince orchards, pear and cherry trees. Apply to HENRY R. POST, on the premises.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—THE PROPERTY KNOWN AS Stockdale, on Mandos and Garden-place, in the City of Poughkeepsie, the residence of Charles H. Ruggles, containing 10 acres of land in high cultivation. The house is large, built in the best manner, with green-house attached, heated by a furnace and lighted with gas. Out-houses and stables are conveniently arranged and in good order. The grounds contain a choice collection of fruit, shrubbery and ornamental trees in vigorous growth, and a large and productive garden. The place combines the quiet and retirement of a country residence, with the advantages of contiguity to the City. For particulars apply to CHARLES H. RUGGLES.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Nov. 25, 1856.

FOR SALE.—HOUSE AND LOT IN STAMFORD, Conn., 40 rods from the Railroad Depôt, and 1½ hours' ride from New-York; price $5,500.

House and lot on Golden Hill-st., in Bridgeport, Conn.; price, $6,600.

A plot of ground on Hillhouse-av., New-Haven, 320 feet front, embracing the only vacant lots on this avenue. Apply to ALBERT SEELY, Stamford; R. A. PARROTT, Bridgeport; JONATHAN HILLER, New-Haven, or CHAUNCEY BARNARD, No. 98 Broadway.

FOR SALE.—ONE OF THE MOST ATTRACtive residences in Newark, N. J. It commands a view of the City of New-York, and at the same time is central to Newark, and convenient to the new Post-Office, to parks and two railroad depôts. It has ample grounds, with trees, fruits and flowers in abundance. Terms favorable. Apply corner Market and Mulberry-sts., Newark, to DUNN & THOMPSON.

$9,500.—FOR SALE—THE SUBSTANTIAL built brick house, with all the modern improvements, newly painted and in good order, three stacks of chimneys and marble mantels throughout; house 21 feet 5 inches by 50 feet deep; lot, half the block; $4,250 can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire at No. 164 East 18th-st.

STATEN ISLAND.—AN ELEGANT ENGLISH gothic cottage and about one acre, within five minutes' walk of Clifton Landing. Grounds tastefully laid out and inclosed. Fruit and fine shade trees. Will exchange for good New-York property. Price $8,000. Lithographic view at our office.

A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE.—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 40 Grove-st., lot 23½ feet by 100, house 26½ by 50, three-story, basement and counter cellar, with all the modern improvements, built by present owner, expressly for his own residence. Terms easy. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE.—TWO FIRST-CLASS HOUSES, ON 24th-st. One handsome house on 38th-st. A number of houses for sale, at all prices. J. F. WILLIAMS,
No. 442 8th-av., and No. 13 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THE BROWN-STONE HOUSE and lot No. 100 Madison-av., near 30th-st., possession on May 1. Inquire of JAMES DE GRAY & Co., No. 18 Warren-st.

HOUSES TO LET.

BROADWAY LOFTS TO LET.—THE THREE upper lofts of the five-story brown-stone store No. 584 Broadway, near Spring-st., between the St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels, well lighted, handsome entrance, 25x100, with skylight. Will be let or leased low. Apply to S. W. SMITH, on the premises.

HOUSES AND ROOMS WANTED

WANTED TO HIRE IN BROOKLYN—A good two-story brick or frame house, with one or more extra lots; towards Hedford preferred. Possession in March. A permanent tenant, possibly a purchaser, if suited, may be found by addressing P. P., Box No. 599 Post-Office.

STEAM POWER.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of 24th and 25th-sts., East River. These Works, erected expressly for mechanical purposes, are peculiarly adapted for either heavy or light machinery; the engines are of 1,000 horse power, and the whole establishment is fitted up in a manner unsurpassed in this country. For terms, &c., apply at the Office on the premises.

STEADY POWER—IN THE DEPOT BUILDing, corner of Elm and Franklin sts., one square from Broadway; Croton water, gas, water closets, and every convenience. Inquire of T. BENNETT, on the premises. Heated by steam pipes.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—A HANDSOME room, 50 by 100 feet, with power, in a new brick factory, near this City, will be let low to a good tenant. Apply at No. 39 Maiden-lane, up stairs.

FLOORS TO LET WITH STEAM POWER. Apply at E. HIDDEN'S Foundry, corner avenue C and 12th-st.

BOUNTY LANDS.

LAND WARRANTS.

Land Warrants wanted by
KIRTLAND & CO., No. 43 Wall-st.

U. S. PASSPORTS, ISSUED THROUGH J. B. NONES, Notary Public, U. S. Commissioner and Commissioner of all the States, No. 1½ Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Also, Bounty Land, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured by J. B. N.

BANK NOTICES.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, NO. 73 SIXTH-AVENUE, CORNER WAVERLY-PLACE.—JANUARY INTEREST FOR 1857.—Depositors are hereby notified that the Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums of five hundred dollars and under, and upon all sums of above five hundred dollars, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable at the Bank, during bank hours, on and after the 19th inst.

The Bank is open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M. By order of the Board,

WILLIAM MANDEVILLE, President.
WASHINGTON R. VERMILYE, } Secretaries.
JOHN RANDALL, }

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S BANK for Savings have ordered that interest be paid to depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, as follows:

On sums of Five Hundred Dollars and under, at the rate of six per cent. per annum; and on sums exceeding Five Hundred Dollars, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable on and after MONDAY, 19th inst.

All interest will be credited to depositors as principal.

WILLIAM NELSON, Secretary. P. PERIT.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1857.

MARINER'S SAVINGS INSTITUTION, corner 3d-av. and 9th-st. Moneys deposited on or before the 15th of January will bear interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 o'clock to 8 o'clock. 6 per cent. interest allowed on sums from $5 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over $500.

THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
PHILLIP W. ENGS, } Vice-Pres.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Sec. CHARLES MILNS, }

SAVINGS BANK.—INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS AND OTHERS, No. 516 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel. All moneys deposited on or before THURSDAY, Jan. 15, will draw interest the same as if deposited Jan. 1. Bank open DAILY from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, from 5 to 7 o'clock, P. M.

MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK, NO. 3 Chambers-st., (two doors from Chatham-st.) open every day from 10 o'clock A. M. until 2 o'clock P. M., and on Thursday evenings from 5 to 7 o'clock. Six per cent interest allowed on sums from $5 to $500; 5 per cent. on sums over $500. All sums deposited on or before the 10th of January will draw interest from the 1st.

CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Sec. PETER A. TITUS, Pres.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 Warren-st., near Greenwich-st.—Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and 4 to 7 P. M., on MONDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS. Interest, 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK—THIRD-AV., corner of 9th-st., open daily from 9 till 2, and Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest on deposits of $500 and under, 6 per cent.

THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.

INSTRUCTION.

FREE VIOLIN CLASS.—L. A. BENJAMIN will open a new class to play by note, in twelve lessons, at No. 206 Allen-st., on FRIDAY EVENING. All who wish to learn are invited to come at 7½ o'clock, and hear a large class play by note that have had only seven lessons. Piano classes, Tuesdays and Fridays. $5 for 24 lessons; private lessons, $10. Application may also be made at No. 27 6th-av., on Thursday evening at 8 o'clock

$10.—ELEGANT BUSINESS WRITING guaranteed to every student, old or young. Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, requests all who experience any difficulty in writing, to call and see the rapid improvement made by his pupils after having the stiffness and trembling trained out of their hand. Not one student has failed to learn this Winter.

$112 A YEAR IS CHARGED FOR BOARD and Tuition at the HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, at Claverack, N. Y., three miles from Hudson City. Next term opens April 17. Male and female. For catalogues, address C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN.—Classical and Commercial Boarding and Day School, No. 48 East 24th-st., near Madison Park.

Prof. ELIE CHARLIER.

FINANCIAL.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
We issue sight bills on the
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, Ireland.
In sums from £1 upwards, at 95 per £.
Address,
TAYLOR, BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 49 Wall-st.,
ISSUE MERCANTILE AND TRAVELING LETTERS OF CREDIT,
Available in any part of the world.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, TRINITY BUILDINGS, No. 11 Broadway.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1857.

THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT OF THE affairs of the Company, is published in conformity with the requirements of section 12 of the Charter of the Company:

Outstanding Premiums, Jan. 1, 1856	$157,625 43
Premiums received from Jan. 1. to Dec. 31, 1856, inclusive	722,883 30
Total amount of Marine Premiums	$878,4 8 73
This Company has issued no Policies, except on cargo and freight for the voyage. No risks have been taken upon time or upon hulls of vessels.	
Premiums marked off as earned, during the period as above	$729,979 25
Less Return premiums	73,133 16—656,846 09
Total amount of earned Premiums as above	$656,846 09
Less amount marked off as earned, and not entitled to Dividend	24,940 00
Net amount of earned Premiums entitled to dividends	$632,606 09
Paid for losses, including an estimate of claims ascertained, but not yet due, less savings, &c.	$458,656 18
Re-Insurances	42,787 65
Expenses and Commissions	35,267 00
Bonus of 5 per cent. on subscription notes	18,690 62—535,301 45
	$121,514 64
Add profits undivided Dec. 31, 1855	15,703 56
Net profits	$137,247 20

The assets of the Company on the 31st Dec. 1856, were as follows, viz:

Cash in Bank	$ 72,162 68
Special deposit of cash drawing interest	100,000 00
Premium notes and bills receivable	200,548 93
Subscription notes in advance of Premiums	226,343 47
Re-Insurance and sundry claims due the Company	35,533 40
Total assets	$734,588 48

In view of the above results, the Board of Trustees have this day resolved to pay a dividend of interest of 8 per cent. in cash, on the outstanding certificates of profits, to the holders thereof or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 2d day of February next.

Also, *Resolved*, that a dividend of 20 per cent. be declared on the net amount of earned premiums for the year ending Dec. 31, 1856, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday the 2d day of February next.

By order of the Board,

BENJAMIN A. ONDERDONK, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

A. C. Richards,	W. M. Bliss,	Alfred Edwards,
Sheppard Gandy,	A. S. Barnes,	Fred. B. Betts,
C. F. Milnor,	J. E. Hanford,	Richard Patrick,
Edward Prime,	D. Ogden,	Arthur Leary,
Martin Bates, Jr.,	John B. Arthur,	William Leconey,
W. H. Mellen,	A. Wesson,	John J. Haines,
T. B. Merrick,	J. K. Myers,	Thomas Eakin,
G. D. H. Gillespie,	W. M. Richards,	Byron Sherman.
William Kent,	C. A. Murdock,	Moses A. Hoppock,
C. Hadden,	Edw. Lambert,	Sanford Cobb, Jr.,
L. P. Morton,	Robert Sliumon,	

ALFRED EDWARDS, President.
WILLIAM LECONEY, Vice-President.
BENJAMIN A. ONDERDONK, Secretary.

LOAN FOR $1,000,000.—FOR THE ENLARGEMENT of the Erie, the Oswego, the Cayuga and Seneca Canals, and for the completion of the Black River and Genesee Valley Canals, and for other purposes. The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of an act entitled "An act making appropriations for the Canal Debt and the maintenance, enlargement and construction of the Canals of this State for the fiscal year commencing October 1, 1856, and authorizing a loan for the enlargement and construction of the Canals," passed April 9, 1856, hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 25th day of January next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for a loan of ONE MILLION DOLLARS, for which transferable certificates of stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, payable quarterly on the first days of January, April, July and October in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the first day of October, 1874. It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as in their opinion are advantageous to the interests of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed up and indorsed "Loan for the Enlargement," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department, at Albany.

The money will be required to be paid, five per cent. on the acceptance of the proposal, and the balance on the 20th day of January next, at the New-York State Bank in Albany, or at the Bank of the Manhattan Company, in New-York, but the money will be received and scrip issued at any time before if desired, after the award of the loan is made.

Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State on account of the Canal Fund," in the Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York, or the New-York State Bank, in the city of Albany. Interest on the loan will commence on the 20th day of January next, and the holders of the stock residing in the First and Second Judicial Districts, and those residing out of the State will receive the interest on the Stock held by them, quarterly, at the Bank of the Manhattan Company, in the City of New-York; and all other Stockholders at the New-York State Bank in the city of Albany. Dated Canal Department, Dec. 17, 1856.

HENRY J. RAYMOND, Lieut. Gov.
LORENZO BURROWS, Comptroller.
JOEL T. HEADLEY, Secty of State.
STEPHEN CLARK, Treasurer.
STEPHEN B. CUSHING, Atty Gen'l.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK—No. 49 Wall-st.
CAPITAL ONE MILLION DOLLARS.
THIS COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY OF MONEY PAID INTO COURT, and is authorized to act as guardian or receiver of estates.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS,
BY ORDER OF ANY COURT IN THIS STATE, (including Surrogate's,) 5 per cent.
From individuals or corporations, for a period of six months, or to be paid on thirty days' notice, 5 per cent.
For a less period, or on short notice, 4 per cent.

TRUSTEES:

Joseph Lawrence,	Greene C. Bronson,	Watts Sherman,
Edwin D. Morgan,	Daniel S. Miller,	B. F. Wheelwright,
Erastus Corning,	Caleb O. Halsted,	Edmund Coffin,
James Suydam,	Thos. W. Pearsall,	Thomas Slocomb,
Shepherd Knapp,	Peter Cooper	Clinton Gilbert,
William Tucker,	Thomas Tileston,	Cornelius Smith,
Royal Phelps,	John P. Cushman,	H. Arthur, Jr.,
John J. Cisco,	Wilson G. Hunt,	R. H. Walworth,
Jacob Harsen,	D. H. Arnold,	Daniel D. Lord.
James B. Seymour,	Charles E. Bill,	

JOSEPH LAWRENCE, President.
JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.

NOTICE TO OWNERS OF PROPERTY ASSESSED FOR CENTRAL PARK.—The owners of property assessed for Central Park are hereby notified that said assessments can be paid at this office until February 28, 1857, inclusive with 7 per cent. interest from 5th of February, 1856, the date of the confirmation of the assessment by the Supreme Court. After that date the assessment list will be returned to the Bureau of Arrears, when interest will be charged at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum from the date of confirmation, Feb. 5, 1856. The property assessed is embraced in the following boundaries: on the East one half way between 2d and 3d avs.; on the West, one half way between 10th and 11th avs.; on the North, one half way between 110th and 112th sts.; also, from the eastern side of 5th-av to western side of 8th-av., inclusive, to one half way between 119th and 120th sts; on the South one half way between 41st and 42d sts. Also, on the east side of 5th-av. to western side of 8th-av., inclusive, to half way between 23d and 24th sts. JOSEPH R. TAYLOR.

Collector of Assessments. No. 2 basement of City Hall, Office of Collector of Assessments.

JANUARY 10, 1857.

MINERAL POINT RAILROAD SECURITIES.—The interest coupons on these securities, viz.: First and Second Mortgage Bonds of the M. P. R. R. Co.; Bonds of the county of Iowa, Wisconsin; Bonds of the town of Mineral Point, Wisconsin, issued to, and endorsed by, the M. P. R. R. Co., due to-day, will be paid on presentation at the office of

H. B. BENNETT, Banker, No. 22 William-st.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1857.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD Co., No. 18 William-st., NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1857.

THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY wish to purchase twenty-five thousand dollars of either issue of their bonds, and invite offers of them to be addressed to the Trustees of Sinking Fund of Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company, No. 18 William-st., to the 15th inst.

J. B. WARING, President.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company. (late issue,) having twenty years to run; interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1857.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD CO. will close, at this office, on TUESDAY, Jan. 20, and reopen on the 2d of February.

WM. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

CANANDAIGUA AND ELMIRA RAILROAD THIRD MORTGAGE BOND HOLDERS.—The holders of these Bonds are requested to call at the office of A. S. FOSTER, No. 267 Pearl-st., New-York, and register their bonds, as the mortgage is being foreclosed.

AMASA S. FOSTER.

GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.—The Second Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of this Company due 1st March, 1876, interest at 7 per cent., payable half-yearly in New-York, are for sale by

STRACHAN & SCOTT, No. 51 William-st.

THE OHIO CANNEL COAL COMPANY.—An election for seven Trustees of the Ohio Cannel Coal Company will be held at their office, No. 218 Fulton-st., in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, Jan. 26, 1857, from 2 to 4 o'clock, P. M.

JOHN PHILLIPS, Secretary.

SWIFT, RANSOM & CO., BANKERS—NO. 31 Pine-st., draw on the Bank of London; issue drafts and credits on Chicago, and make collections in the principal towns and cities of the West and Northwest. Payments in Chicago ordered by telegraph.

$1,000 TO LOAN ON CITY PROPERTY.—EDWARD A. FRAZER, Attorney and Counselor at Law, Notary Public and Commissioner of Deeds, No. 303 Broome-st., New-York.

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO U. R.R. Co., Chicago, Jan. 8, 1857.—Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, that the Transfer Books at this office will be closed on the 25th day of January instant, preparatory to the payment of the February dividend, and reopened on the 2d day of February next.

W. M. LARRABEE, Sec'y.

BUSINESS PAPER NEGOTIATED.—ADvances made upon vessels at sea, or in port, and upon Bank, Railway, Fire and Life Insurance Stocks.

JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 44 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.

COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 39 Barclay-st., corner of College-place,
New-York, Jan. 7, 1857.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the Columbia Fire Insurance Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

The Columbia Fire Insurance Company continues to issue policies on Goods, Wares, Merchandise, Stores Dwellings, &c., on liberal terms. Applications received at the Branch Office, No. 11 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY, Chicago, Jan. 8, 1857.—Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company that a semi-annual cash dividend of five per cent. upon the capital stock of said Company was declared on the 7th inst., payable on the 15th day of February next, at this office, in Exchange on New-York at par, to holders of said stock, at the close of business on the 31st of January instant.

A stock dividend was also declared, from the surplus earnings of the road, of ten per cent., payable at the same time and place, in convertible certificates, to be issued by the Secretary. The certificates so issued will be convertible into the capital stock of the Company at the pleasure of the holder, when presented at this office in sums of one hundred dollars, and will be entitled to all dividends declared after such conversion.

Holders who desire their dividends remitted will please so direct.

W. M. LARRABEE, Sec'y.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—THE DEPOSITORS ARE HEREby notified that a semi-annual dividend, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of five dollars and upward, and less than five hundred dollars, and four per cent. per annum on all sums of five hundred dollars and upward, with interest from 1st inst., also, from the several periods to the 1st inst., will be allowed to depositors, payable on or after MONDAY, the 19th inst., during the hours of business at the Bank.

All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly from 1st inst.

The Bank will be open for business at No. 130 Bowery, daily, from 10 to 2 o'clock, and from 5 to 7 o'clock on the evenings of Monday, Thursday and Saturday of each week, until 1st March next, after which time the Bank will be open, daily, as before, and on the evenings of Wednesday and Friday, instead of Thursday and Saturday.

By order of the Trustees,

JAMES MILLS, President.
G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

WILLIAMSBURG SAVINGS BANK.—CORner of South 3d and 4th sts., Brooklyn, L. I.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend at the rate of six per cent per annum on all sums of three dollars and upwards, that shall have been deposited three months on the first day of January next, will be paid to depositors on or after Monday, Jan. 19. Interest not called for will be passed to the credit of depositors as principal. Deposits made on or before the 10th day of January will draw interest from the 1st. The funds of this institution are securely invested in bonds and mortgages on real estate, worth double the amount loaned, and in City, County and State Bonds. The Bank is open for business daily, (Sundays and Holidays excepted,) from 9 to 2 o'clock P. M.

WILLIAM WALL, President.
GEORGE RICARD, } Vice-Presidents.
NATHANIEL BRIGGS, }
SAMUEL W. TRUSLOW, Secretary.

Institution for the Savings of Merchant's Clerks and others, No. 516 BROADWAY, Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel,
Jan. 8, 1857.

THE TRUSTEES HAVE THIS DAY, PURSUANT to the By-Laws, declared an interest for the six months ending 31st December last, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, on all sums amounting to $5 and not over $250, and at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. on all sums over $250, payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 19. Interest not called for will be credited to depositors as principal.

The Bank is open daily from 10 o'clock A. M., to 2 o'clock P. M., and on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from

NEW-YORK CITY.

Organization of the Board of Education.

The Board of Education met for the first time this year at the Hall corner of Grand and Elm streets, for the purpose of organizing by the election of officers and Committees. ANDREW H. GREEN, Esq., was reelected on the fifth ballot, over Messrs. NEILSON and WATERBURY, his competitors, by 29 votes out of 42 cast—Messrs. SINCLAIR, of the Sixth, and Dr. EDWARDS, of the Twenty-second Ward, not voting. ALBERT GILBERT, the faithful and popular Clerk, was reelected for the sixth time on the first ballot, by a vote of 25 over his competitor, WM. SINCLAIR, Commissioner from the Sixth Ward, and member of the Evening School Committee.

The election of the executive Committees on the Free Academy, Normal School, Evening Schools and Finance followed. Mr. BENEDICT moved to reduce the Committees from seven to five members each, which was voted down. The plan of electing the Executive Committees originated with Mr. WATERBURY during Mr. BENEDICT's Presidency, with a view of removing the appointing power from that officer. This plan, so unusual, has always worked badly, and brickmakers and bakers often find themselves on a Law Committee.

The President elect has proved himself during the first year a faithful and industrious officer, and was r. elected by the votes of men of all parties, many of the most influential members of all shades of opinion casting their ballots for him.

In the reelection of Mr. GILBERT, the public have a guaranty of all intelligent and efficient administration of the business department of our educational system, an important matter for all having business relations with the Board of Education.

Mr. DAVENPORT takes Mr. WILSON's place as Chairman of the Normal School Committee.

The Ice Crop.

The cold weather of the past few weeks encourages the hope that ice will be no less plenty and cheap next season than it has been the last. The various ice companies are now busily engaged in gathering the Winter crop, which is of unusual good quality. At Rockland Lake the ice is 12 inches thick, and though covered by a coat of snow of six or seven inches, is entirely free from snow ice. About 900 men are now employed there, part of whom labor all night. The cutting began last Saturday; but further up the River, as at Highland Lake, it has been going on for two or three weeks. Cutting at Rockland Lake does not commence until the ice is 10 to 12 inches thick, as much of it is intended for shipment South.

Ice in the River.

It took just two hours, last night, to get from the foot of South Seventh-street, in Williamsburg, to the foot of Grand-street, in New-York. The Peck-slip boats ceased running on their own route early in the evening. There were some very large cakes of ice running up with the tide, still, to our weak vision, it seemed that the pilots smoked their cigars a little more leisurely, while their boats lay in the slips, than even the largest cakes warranted. While the tide was on the ebb, during all the afternoon, navigation was little impeded.

The Mathews and Ferris Difficulty—Communication from John Mathews.

The desperate fight that took place the other morning in Broadway, and which resulted so disastrously to THOMAS H. FERRIS, proprietor of the Essex House, in Grand-street, both his eyes being badly "gouged," will, it is feared, lead to much difficulty between the friends of FERRIS and those of his antagonist, MATHEWS. FERRIS is still confined to his residence.

It would seem by the following note that JOHN MATHEWS had no hand in the "gouging" of FERRIS—that act being attributable entirely to his brother PATRICK:

NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1856.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: I observe in your paper of this date what purports to be an account of a desperate rencontre in Broadway, between the brothers PAT and JOHN MATHEWS of the Sixth Ward and TOM FERRIS of Grand-street.

This report does me great injustice. I was not present at and know nothing of the difficulty in question, and consequently could not and did not take any act or part in it whatever.

By making this correction of your hasty statement you will be doing an act of justice to

Yours, respectfully,
JOHN MATHEWS.

☞ The Chamber of Commerce appointed a Committee of Merchants to assist in doing the courteous to the coming *Retribution*.

☞ The Commissioners of Emigration met last night, and spent most of their session in listening to the report of their Castle Garden Superintendent.

☞ The Councilmen met last night, but did nothing of importance.

Board of Governors.

At the meeting of the Board of Governors on Tuesday,

Governor PINCKNEY presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Clerk of the Board be directed to cause to be made a compilation of all the State laws relating to and organizing this Department, and of all the ordinances and amendments thereto, passed by the Board of Governors, providing for the government of the institutions under their control from the time of the organization until the present, and report such compilation to the Board by the second meeting in February.

Gov. TIEMANN wished, as an amendment, that such document be embodied by the confidential clerk. Gov. PINCKNEY assented. The return was ordered.

The President, in announcing the Committees for the year, adverted to the difficulty of placing nine gentlemen upon sixteen Committees. The list was as follows. Every gentleman would find himself placed upon five Committees, and three of them or six:

Almshouse—Messrs. Anderson, Moloney and Oliver.
Bellevue Hospital—Messrs. Smith, Dugro and Moloney.
City Prisons—Messrs. Andersen, Dugro and Pinckney.
City Cemetery—Messrs. Smith, Tiemann and Anderson.
Colored Home—Messrs. Taylor, Moloney and Anderson.
Conference—Messrs. Anderson, Townsend and Taylor.
Ferries—Messrs. Smith, Dugro and Taylor.
Finance—Messrs. Tiemann, Taylor and Oliver.
Lunatic Asylum—Messrs. Pinckney, Tiemann and Taylor.
Out-Door-Poor—Messrs. Townsend, Smith and Dugro.
Penitentiary and Small-Pox Hospital—Messrs. Townsend, Pinckney and Smith.
Randall's Island—Messrs. Tiemann, Oliver and Moloney.
Salaries—Messrs. Tiemann, Smith and Townsend.
Stores—Messrs. Maloney, Pinckney and Dugro.
Supplies—Messrs. Townsend, Pinckney and Maloney.
Workhouse—Messrs. Oliver, Tiemann and Anderson.

The Board then adjourned.

Special Meeting of the Board of Foremen and Engineers—Nomination of Candidates for Chief Engineer.

The Board of Foremen and Engineers of the Fire Department held a special meeting last evening, at Firemen's Hall, Mercer-street, to nominate candidates for Chief Engineer of the Fire Department. All the fire companies of the City were represented at the meeting. There was a numerous and animated attendance outside of friends of the different candidates expected to be put in nomination.

Mr. ALFRED CARSON, Chief Engineer and President of the Board, called the meeting to order, but directly vacated the Chair, after appointing Mr. SAMUEL BUSHANS, Jr., of Hose Co. No. 24, temporary Chairman.

Mr. D. W. KNEVALS, of Engine Company No. 2, presented some resolutions fixing the time of election for Chief Engineer on Tuesday evening, Feb. 3, between the hours of 7 and 10 P. M.; the returns from each company to be duly sworn to in accordance with the rules regulating previous elections, the same to be handed to the Inspectors at such place as they may designate on the succeeding evening, between the hours of 6 and 9 P. M.

ALONZO SLOTT, of Hose Company No. 36, CHAS. C. HYDE, of Engine Company No. 4, and THOMAS F. GOODWIN, of Hook and Ladder No. 15, were appointed Inspectors.

The resolutions were adopted.

The Board entered into an informal ballot for candidates for Chief Engineer, and the following was the vote declared:

ALFRED CARSON..... 64 votes.
HENRY H. HOWARD..... 62 votes.

The result was received with demonstrations of applause outside and inside by the friends of the different candidates. The Board, immediately upon the termination of the ballot, adjourned.

General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen.

The election of officers of the above Society for the ensuing year took place on Tuesday. The poll was held at the rooms of the Society, No. 472 Broadway, and was kept open from 3 to 7 P. M. The following were the officers elected:

President—THOMAS EARLE.
Vice-Presidents—Ira Hutchinson, George W. Farnham.
Treasurer—Richard E. Mount.
Secretary—Wm. Van Norden.
Collector—Frederick W. Williams.

Two other tickets were run, one headed by Alderman WM. TUCKER, for President, and the other by IRA HUTCHINSON.

The General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen was founded in 1792. Besides being one of the oldest Societies in the City it is one of the very best and most useful Societies of its class, in the genial and beneficent influence it exerts upon young mechanics.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

A FACTION FIGHT—ONE MAN SEVERELY INJURED.

A serious faction fight took place about 1 o'clock yesterday morning, in the tenement house No. 262 East Thirteenth-street, which resulted in the serious injury of one of the combatants.

It appears that for some time past a hostile feeling has existed between one John Murray and his wife on the one side, and David Hogan and John Coffee, with their wives, on the other—all occupants of the tenement house aforementioned—and that on the morning in question Coffee and Hogan went to the door of Murray's room, and bursting it open, commenced a most violent assault on Murray and his wife. Murray, thus attacked in his own castle by such odds, believed it necessary to resort to extremes. Seizing an old spade that happened to be in the room, he with it dealt a powerful blow on the head of Coffee, inflicting a dangerous and perhaps fatal wound.

Officers Thorn and Quinn, of the Seventeenth Ward, hearing of the affair soon after, took Murray and Hogan into custody, and both were committed. The wives of the parties were also arrested, and held as witnesses.

Coffee still lies in his own room, in a very critical condition.

ARREST OF DOCK-THIEVES!

Seven youngsters, giving their names as Dennis McGrath, John McCann, John Powers, Jerome Mahoney, Michael Phelan, Michael Nugent, and James Riley, were brought before Justice OSBORNE, yesterday morning, charged with stealing two hogsheads of sugar from the foot of Peck-slip. The sugar was carried off in bags, and was found in possession of the prisoners by the Fourth Ward Police.

The parties were committed for examination.

BOY GARROTERS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Jan. 12, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The garrote robbery is not carried on by men alone, but by boys of from 12 to 15 years of age. This may not generally be known, but it is not an unfrequent occurrence that children of 12 years and less are met, in broad day, and robbed, by the garrote system. My son has twice been robbed in this way, in passing through Madison-street, near the Fourth Ward. While one boy would hold his arms behind him, another would catch him by the throat with one hand, and with the other hold his mouth, so it would be impossible to make the least noise, whilst the third would search his pockets. This is a growing evil. It has become so of late that I dare not intrust him with the least article of value, or even a few pennies, lest he should be half choked and robbed; and this, too, in the broad day. Yours, &c.,

S. E. G. RAWSON, No. 101 East Broadway.

Fires.

IN ATTORNEY-STREET.

At 9¼ o'clock last evening, in the building Nos 123 and 125 Attorney-street, occupied by I. M. SINGER, manufacturer of sewing-machines, and by LYONS & FALLS, as a machine-shop. Mr. SINGER's loss amounts to about $1,000. Messrs. LYONS & FALLS, owners of the building, sustained a loss of about $4,000—$2,000 on stock, and $2,000 on building.

Messrs. LAGER and BADER, occupants of the adjoining building as a carpenter's shop, sustained a loss of about $100.

Neither of the parties are insured. The fire originated in the apartments of Mr. SINGER.

THE ALARM FOR THE SECOND.

The alarm for the Second District, between 11 and 12 o'clock last night, was caused by a fire at the corner of Ninth-avenue and Forty-first-street.

A Narrow Escape.

A washerwoman, named ELLEN FITZJERALD, while at work at the house No. 283 Bleecker-street, had her dress set on fire by coming in contact with a hot furnace. Greatly alarmed, she ran up into the hall, and from thence to the street, with her clothes in a blaze. She was met on the sidewalk by Mr. G. F. ZEIGLER, who, with great presence of mind tore off a portion of her dress, then snatched a shawl from the shoulders of a gentleman who happened to be passing and enveloped the burning woman in it, thereby smothering the fire and saving her from death. She was very badly injured, however.

Neither did Mr. ZEIGLER escape injury. Both his hands were badly burned, and his clothing was nearly destroyed.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Jan. 14.

Before Hon. Justice Clerke.

DECISIONS.

Boek vs. *Stanton*.—Motion granted with $10 costs to defendant, to abide event.

Moore vs. *Livingston*.—Case settled.

Green vs. *The Brooklyn Mechanics' Building Association*.—Motion denied with $10 costs.

Peek vs. *Ferris*.—Application for judgment. Defendant is entitled to have it set aside. Order accordingly, but without costs to plaintiff.

Winchell vs. *Winchell*.—Motion denied without costs.

Bennet vs. *Pattsburg and Montreal Railroad Company*.—Motion denied with $5 costs. Defendant to have liberty to apply again after plaintiffs have had an opportunity to move for an order of sale and reference as to distribution of proceeds.

Fowler vs. *Woodhull et al.*—The costs of the demurrer should not be given against Woodhull, but against Gillies alone. In all these respects the clerk's adjustment is right.

Wicker vs. *Dresser*.—Let an order of commitment issue unless defendant submit to the examination required by Judge Davis' order, on five days' notice, and pay the costs, &c., required by said order, and $10 costs of this motion, with costs of appeal, Sheriff's fees, and disbursements to referee.

Murrielli vs. *Lowery et al.*—Motion denied, with $5 costs to each defendant.

In re International Insurance Company.—Motion denied without costs.

Drury vs. *Woodruff*.—Motion granted, with $10 costs of action.

Conan vs. *Lansing*.—Motion granted, with $10 costs of motion and costs of inquest. Judgment to stand as security, and to be placed on the Circuit calendar for Friday week.

Wheeler vs. *Samins*.—Motion denied, without costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Woodruff.

Scott vs. *Nevins*.—Motion denied without costs.

Before Hon. Justice Slosson.

Hoogland et al. vs. *Doocane*.—Motion to file supplemental answer denied, with $5 costs.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Ingraham.

INTERESTING TO FIREMEN.

Jas. Masterson, Foreman, &c., of Engine Company No. 33, vs. Julian Botts, Foreman, &c., of Engine Company No. 32.—INGRAHAM, F. J.—This action was brought by one of the fire companies of this City to recover from another company the possession of a fire-engine. On the trial the complaint was dismissed upon the ground that no such action could be maintained in the name of the fireman of one of the companies. The act of 1849, ch. 258, provides for the bringing of actions by joint stock companies having shareholders or associates, but was not sufficient to reach the present case, not being applicable to the case of a fire company. Nor do I think the act of 1851 is sufficient to enable the plaintiff to maintain this action. By that statute the provisions of the act of 1849 are extended to companies or associations composed of not less than seven persons having an interest in property, &c. The fire companies are not such associations. They do not own the engines placed in their charge, nor have they any interest therein other than as the agents of the City authorities. They hold them only as such agents, subject at all times to their control, and cannot be considered in any respect as the owners thereof.

The motion for a new trial must be denied.

Charles Bouton vs. *Edwin Stone*.—Order of reference to Thomas Boese, Esq.

George W. Gaskin vs. *Wilhelmina Gaskin*.—Order of reference to Edward P. Cowles, Esq.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—WEDNESDAY.

Before the City Judge.

At the opening of the Court, this morning, the District Attorney withdrew the second count of the indictment charging Deming, the prisoner under trial for arson in the first degree, with an attempt to defraud the Bowery Insurance Company. The prisoner's senior counsel, Mr. James T. Brady, then commenced to sum up for the defence. He dwelt especially on that point in Mr. Higgins' testimony, that day was beginning to dawn when the fire was first discovered, as that fact changed the degree of the crime, removing it from arson in the first degree to an offence of a lower grade, and thus placing the life of the prisoner out of peril. Mr. Brady spoke for about two hours.

The reply of the District Attorney was very elaborate. It was listened to by the large and miscellaneous audience, which filled the Court-room, with close attention. Some portions of it rose to the dignity of true eloquence.

Judge RUSSELL charged the jury, rather leaning in the prisoner's favor.

The jury retired at ten minutes to 2 o'clock. It was soon known in the Court that there was little probability of their agreeing. The Judge adjourned the Court until 10 o'clock P. M.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

JONATHAN I. CODDINGTON'S WILL.

The will of the late JONATHAN I. CODDINGTON was on Tuesday filed in the Surrogate's Office for probate. No contestants appear against the will. The relatives of the deceased, however, object to its publication. The bequests are said to be wholly of a private character.

[Advertisement.]

TO RHEUMATIC SUFFERERS.—Every rheumatic invalid who will send the names of twenty-five residents of his village or city, and a postage stamp to prepay reply, shall receive, without charge, an invaluable prescription for the certain cure of the worst forms of rheumatism and neuralgia.

Drs. H. A. ROOT & Co., No. 512 Broadway, authors of *The People's Medical Lighthouse*, &c.

[Advertisement.]

WINTER REDUCTION.

In conformity with the plan we have formed, we now proceed to sell our large stock of stylish

WINTER CLOTHING,

At closing-out prices.

Our stock is still large and complete in most of the desirable styles of Winter wear, including all of our popular kinds of Beaver, Cloth and Equimaux Raglans, black and colored Dress and Frock Coats, heavy and superior business Coats, all descriptions of heavy French, English and American Cassimere Pants, Velvet, Plush, Cassimere and Cashmere Vests, all kinds of Boys' Clothing, and a complete assortment of Furnishing Goods, Under-Wear, Robes de Chambre, Shirts, Lap Robes, &c., &c.

This will afford an opportunity for all who are desirous of providing a supply of Clothing, either for this or the next Winter, to do so, at 20 per cent. less than the current prices. D. DEVLIN & CO.,

Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway, cor. of Warren-st.

[Advertisement.]

☞ A retired Physician, whose sands of life have nearly run out, discovered, while living in the East Indies, a certain cure for consumption, bronchitis, coughs, colds and general debility. The remedy was discovered by him when his only child—a daughter—was given up to die. Wishing to do as much good as possible, he will send to such of his afflicted fellowbeings as request it this recipe, with full and explicit directions for making it up and successfully using it. He requires each applicant to inclose him one shilling—three cents to be returned as postage on the recipe, and the remainder to be applied to the payment of this advertisement. Address Dr. H. JAMES, No. 19 Grand-street, Jersey City, N. J.

[Advertisement.]

☞ White Teeth, Perfumed Breath and beautiful complexion, can be acquired by using the Balm of a Thousand Flowers. What lady or gentleman would remain under the curse of a disagreeable breath, when using the Balm of a Thousand Flowers as a dentrifice would not only render it sweet, but leave the teeth as white as alabaster? Many persons do not know their breath is bad, and the subject is so delicate that their friends will never mention it. Beware of counterfeits. Be sure each bottle is signed FETRIDGE & Co., New-York. For sale by all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

IT IS NOT A DYE.—"From the high recommendation from the most reliable individuals, persons in need of such an article should give Mrs. S. A. ALLEN's World's Hair Restorer a trial. We are acquainted with several who have used and speak very favorably of it."—*Christian Watchman and Reflector*.

The above can be obtained of HEGEMAN, CLARK & Co., RUSHTON, CODDINGTON, DELLUC & Co., OLLIFFE and all first-class dealers. Depôt No. 355 Broomestreet.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT, THE GREAT EXTERNAL REMEDY.—Rubbed on the skin it will penetrate the pores, thus reaching the seat of the most dangerous inward complaints hitherto impregnable. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London; and by all druggists, at 25c., 62½c., and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]

☞ "Planche, or the Lively Fairies" is all the go in theatricals. Night after night PURDY's National Theatre is crowded to overflowing by the *élite* of this City and Brooklyn. It is to be repeated to-night, with the Comedy of "A Day in Paris" commencing, and Drama of "Brian Boroihme" concluding.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—GAS FIXTURES.—Several new and beautiful patterns just completed. Call at our great manufacturing depôt, No. 376 Broadway.

ARCHER, WARNER & CO.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 5 Murray-street, New-York.

LONG ISLAND.

Brooklyn Common Council.

This body continued in session from Tuesday evening 7½ o'clock to 2½ o'clock Wednesday morning. The following appointments were made, in addition to those heretofore published:

Inspector of Pavements, Eastern District—George W. Palmer.

Inspector of Wells and Pumps—Henry A. Van Anden.

Clerk of Police Court—E. C. Morehouse.

Clerk First District Court—Thos. H. Appleton.

Clerk Second District Court—J. Q. Adams.

Clerk Third District Court—Jotham E. Perry.

Clerk Fourth District Court—James Hanford.

Clerk Fifth District Court—Henry Boice.

Assistant Captain, First District—James Brown and Geo. Latham.

Assistant Captain, Second Ward—W. H. Brown and R. W. Crafts.

Assistant Captain, Third Ward—Benj. B. McClune and C. C. Preston.

Assistant Captain, Fourth Ward—Wm. H. Stewart and Chris. Wright.

Assistant Captain, Eighth Ward—Thos. Combs.

Captain of Police, Ninth Ward—Joel Miller.

Bell-Ringers, City Hall—Joseph Montross, Louis Du Boise, Smith U. Cox.

Bell-Ringers, Thirteenth Ward Tower—C. C. Harvey and —— Reed.

Bell-Ringers, Sixteenth Ward Tower—Edward Raynor and Augustus Marinus.

Pound Master, Western District—Louis Nichols.

Pound Master, Eastern District—George Sparrow.

Pound Master, Eighth Ward—W. B. Williams.

Inspector of Hacks, Western District—George Conselyea.

Inspector of Hacks, Eastern District—George Conselyea.

The Fools are Not All Dead.

A verdant somebody, from the city of Chicago, was standing on the Astor House steps, on Tuesday afternoon, picking his teeth, when he was graciously accosted and entered into conversation with a stranger, who, like himself, represented that he was a merchant visiting the City to purchase goods. The newly made acquaintance from Chicago was invited to go to a shooting match to pass away an idle afternoon, and the proposition was assented to, when the twain started for Brooklyn, through which they traversed as far as Fifth-avenue and Ninth-street near WINDER & Co.'s safe factory, where a third party was met, accidentally, *of course*, and the stale, stupid trick known as the patent safe game was successfully played upon the unsophisticated Chicago gentleman. Having been relieved of $60 and a silver watch, it began to creep through his brain that he had been duped, and of course he sought relief at the office of the Chief of Police, but before the complaint was made the villains had abundant time to depart for more congenial regions.

☞ Prof. HOWARD CROSBY delivered an admirable lecture on the "Greek Revolution of '21," last evening, the first of a course that promises to be interesting and remunerative, at the Franklin-avenue Presbyterian Church, to be delivered on Wednesday evenings.

NEW-JERSEY.

Found Dead.

Justice BEDFORD, of Jersey City, held an inquest yesterday upon the body of an unknown man found in an unoccupied building at the corner of South Eighth and Prospect streets, on Tuesday evening. He had evidently been there several days. The body was in a sitting posture. By its side was a vial containing laudanum, and in one of his pockets another vial containing the same poison. He also had a few needles of the kind used in sewing machines in his pocket, and a port-monnaie containing two cents.

Corporation Printer.

The Jersey City Common Council Tuesday night elected MENRY D. HOLT, of the Jersey City *Sentinel*, Corporation Printer, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of LUTHER A. PRATT, former publisher of the *Sentinel*. The contest lay between Mr. HOLT and WM. B. DUNNING, of the Hudson County *Courier*.

Water Commissioner.

E. W. KINGSLAND, elected one of the Board of Water Commissioners of Jersey City by the Common Council on Tuesday evening of last week, has declined to serve on account of other duties. BENJAMIN O. EDGE was elected last night to fill the vacancy.

Accident.

A lad named JAMES VELTMAN had one of his arms and one of his legs broken in Erie street, Tuesday morning, by running under a milk-man's horse while riding upon a hand-sled.

The Burns Club.

The Burns Club, of Jersey City, has organized by the election of WM. KEMP for President; A. McKAY as Secretary; and JOHN B. RAE for Treasurer.

☞ The Hudson County Courts yesterday (Thursday) were engaged upon Supreme Court issues. To-day the Circuit Court Calendar will be commenced.

MARRIED.

SELMES—CLARK.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 14, at the Jane-st. Methodist Episcopal Church, by the Pastor, Rev. R. C. Pulsey, Mr. REEVES E. SELMES to Miss MARY E. CLARK, daughter of the late Nathaniel Clark, Esq., all of this City.

HAULENBECK—CONKRIGHT.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 14, by Rev. Abraham R. Van Nest, at the 21st-st. Dutch Reformed Church, PETER HAULENBECK to Miss ELLEN A. CONKRIGHT, all of this City.

☞ Newark, N. J., papers please copy.

WENTWORTH—OULLARD.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 14, by Rev. J. P. Hevey, Mr. JOSEPH W. WENTWORTH to Miss MARY E., eldest daughter of the late Capt. D. V. Soullard, all of this City.

SENSEMAN—UDEES.—At Bethlehem, Penn., on Tuesday, Jan. 6, by Rev. Bishop John C. Jacobson, Rev. EDWIN T. SENSEMAN, pastor of the Moravian Church, in this City, to Miss SARAH LUDEES, of Bethlehem, Penn.

DIED.

BUFFUM.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 13, after a short illness, JANE, wife of Henry Burden, deceased, aged 67 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at 1 o'clock P. M., on Friday, 16th inst., from her son's residence, No. 132 East 19th-st.

BALEY.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 14, ELIZABETH, relict of the late William Baley, of this City, in the 91st year of her age.

Her friends, and those of her son, James D. Baley, and of her son-in-law, George Ireland, are invited to attend the funeral, on Friday morning, 16th inst., at 10 o'clock, from the Methodist Episcopal Church, in Duane-st.

STRATTON.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, Jan. 14, of consumption, ANGELINE P., youngest daughter of the late Alexander M. Stratton, in the 16th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from No. 130 Greenwich-av.

SCOTT.—In this City, on Monday, Jan. 12, Mrs. CATHARINE H. SCOTT, relict of the late Patrick Scott, in the 57th year of her age.

The friends of the family, and those of her sons, Eugene H. and Cornelius M. Sullivan, also the New-York and Sandy Hook Pilots, and the members of the Neptune Club, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. Andrew's Church, (City Hall place,) on Thursday, the 15th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. The funeral services will commence at 11 o'clock A. M. Her remains will be taken to the 11th-st. Cemetery for interment.

☞ New-Orleans papers please copy.

BLAKELEY.—At Harlem, on Wednesday, Jan. 14, Capt. JOHN T. BLAKELEY, in the 80th year of his age.

The friends of the family, and the cr of his son, Thomas H. Blakeley, and sons in law, John H. Gregory and Jas. C. Ray, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, from his late residence, 5th-av., near 127th-st., this day, (Thursday,) 15th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

ARCHER.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Jan. 13, of inflammation of the bowels, GEORGE E., eldest son of Geo. E. and Maria Archer, aged 16 years, 4 months and 3 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the M. E Church, corner of Clinton and Pacific sts., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral at the Methodist Episcopal Church, corner of Clinton and Pacific sts., this day, (Thursday,) at 2 o'clock P. M. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

SANDFORD.—At Tarrytown, on Wednesday, Jan. 14, Rev. Dr. SANDFORD, in the 76th year of his age.

The funeral services to take place at the Methodist Episcopal Church, on Monday, at 11 o'clock A. M. The relatives and friends are particularly invited to attend. P. S.—Ministers of M. E. Churches in New-York and Brooklyn are requested to give notice of the above from their pulpits on next Sabbath and accept this as a personal invitation to attend the funeral.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange, JAN 14.

$6,000 Indiana St. 6s	94½	200 Erie R.R.	b60 62¾
1,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90	89¾	850 do	s3 62¾
3,000 Miss. S. 6s	s3 86	300 do	b60 62⅞
1,000 Ohio 6s, '60	s3 102	1,145 do	s3 63
11,000 Vi ginia 6s	bs 90	200 do	s30 62¾
1,000 N. Y. Cen. RR. 6s	96¾	800 do	s30 62⅝
1,000 N. Y. Cen. RR 7s	99½	70 Hud. River R. R.	32¼
10,000 Ill. Cen R. bs	30 97	310 Harlem Railroad	s3 15½
500 do	97¼	100 Reading Railroad	c 83¼
1,000 C. & R. I. Bonds.	95¾	200 do	b30 83⅝
1,000 do	93	500 do	s30 83
1,000 L. E. & W. 1st m. b.	71	100 do	s15 83
50 C. & P. Liv. Bds	90	400 do	s3 83
20 Park Bank	108	1200 do	s30 83
10 Imp. & Trs. Bank	106	300 Mich. Cen. RR	c 93½
7 Metropolitan Bank	106½	200 Mich. S. & N. I. RR	88
20 Bank of Commerce	104	11 do	87¾
100 Cum. Coal Co.	b30 17½	13 do	88½
100 do	s3 17¾	200 do	b10 88¾
500 N. J. Zinc	47	50 do	87¾
150 N. Y. C. R.R.	b30 93½	50 Panama Railroad	91¾
100 do	s3 93¾	200 Clev. & Pitts. RR.	56¾
400 do	93	30 Cle. C. & C. RR.	s3 104
200 do	s60 93⅝	8 Gal. & Chic. RR.	121½
50 do	b4 93	100 do	121¾
100 do	s10 93	650 Clev. & To. R.R.	s3 77⅛
200 do	s30 93	300 do	b60 77¼
300 do	s3 93	100 do	b15 77⅜
24 La Cro. & Mil. R.R.	72¾	175 C. & Rock I. R. R.	s3 97
100 do	72⅞	100 do	s3 96¾
100 do	b60 74	1100 do	b30 97⅛
50 New-Jersey R. R.	123½		

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000 Missouri St. 6s	85	420 Reading RR.	82¾
6,000 Te. H. & Al. 2d m.	74	100 do	82¾
100 Cumb. Coal Co.	b3 17⅜	300 do	b30 83
100 Canton Co.	b60 23¾	200 do	b30 82⅞
500 do	23⅝	100 do	b3 82⅝
200 do	b60 23⅞	100 do	b30 82⅞
150 Mic. So. & N.I.R.	b3 87½	400 do	s2 82⅝
200 do	b30 88	400 do	b3 82⅝
120 do	87¼	120 Cal. & Chi. RR.	121¼
400 Erie Railroad	62¾	50 do	s10 121¼
100 do	s60 62¾	100 do	s30 121
250 do	s10 62¾	10 do	121¾
50 do	s3 62¾	5 Sixth-av. Railroad	56
100 do	s3 62¾	20 Hud. Riv. RR.	32¾
10 Chi. & Rk. Is. R.	97		

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 14—P. M.

The day was a quiet one in Money affairs. The supply is moderately easy to the borrowers on call with good Stock collateral, but the rates continue dear on Mercantile paper outside of Bank, say 9@10 ₱ cent. ₱ annum on strictly private and 12@14 ₱ cent. on fair or second-choice names. Since the closing of the mail for the Boston market yesterday afternoon there has not been much done in Foreign bills. The supply continues good, and a large amount of Sterling is mentioned to be making on San Francisco account to cover not only the Gold sent direct to England but nearly half a million of Silver sent to China for English account.

There was a light business in Stocks to-day, and prices generally weak, at the early Board. In the afternoon, with the exception of Reading shares, the rates were not materially altered, although the general market closed heavy. The sales of Reading at a decline of 1@2 ₱ cent. from Tuesday were chiefly made upon the figures of the annual statement, as construed by the speculators, although the pamphlet copy of the Report, with the general balance sheet, has not yet appeared, nor is there anything in *the practical results* of the year's business to justify the perversion of the character of the statement read to the Stockholders on Monday, and published this morning. These results are: Eight ₱ cent. in cash, or $894,674 paid to the stockholders, and a reduction of $276,000 in the Bonded debt of the Company. The creation of new shares, $149,000, by conversion of part of the Bonds, is not equal to the addition, $158,971, to the permanent value and equipment of the Road. We annex in tabular form, for three years, the Capital and Funded Debt of the Company, as belonging to the

CONSTRUCTION COST AND CAPITAL AND DEBT,

READING RAILROAD.

	1855. Jan. 8.	1856. Jan. 10.	1857. Jan. 12.
Construction Cost	$16,464,114	$19,004,180	$19,163,151
Funded Debt	$9,219,000	$9,324,000	$6,648,000
Common Stock	6,508 216	9,478,598*	9,665 629
Mortgages	508,800	504,800	501,950
Preferred Stock	1,551,800	1,551,800	1,551,800
Unfunded Debt	816,642	....	....
Total Debt and Stock	$18,504,458	$18,469,169	$18,387,579
Paid from Income	159,656	535,471	825,772
Total Cost, as above	$18,464,114	$19,004,180	$19,163,151

* Increasing Dividend Stock of February, 1856, $434,242. The actual Dividend issue was $428,362. The difference of $4,120, and also $149,000 converted Stock, are added to the total in 1857.

The plain story of the foregoing is, that the Company have now a property and equipment of the value of $19,163,151, while owing therefor only $18,337,579 in Capital and Funded Debt. In other words, after paying *thirty per cent.* in dividends to the Stockholders the past three years, they have applied $825,772 to the permanent value of the property. And from a Funded Debt of $9,219,000 in 1855, the sum total by conversion and liquidation is reduced in 1857 to $6,648,000. To the ledger balances, or unfunded accounts of the concern, we can refer with some degree of certainty and intelligence, on the appearance of the general balance sheet. It is in regard to these that we hear the usual Street-talk of floating debt.

The Sub-Treasury received, to-day, $164,131; paid $174,339; and held balances, at the close, $11,666,724.

The Dividend notice of the Galena and Chicago Company appears in our advertising columns. The transfers close on 25th January, and reopen on 2d February. The earnings of the Pittsburg and Chicago Road, (late Pennsylvania and Ohio,) for December, were $129,946, against $95,182 last season.

The earnings of the Erie Railroad for the month of December, 1856, were.....$542,017
Against the earnings in December, 1855.. 581,800
Showing a decrease of..... $39,783

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW ORLEANS, Monday, Jan. 12.

COTTON has advanced ½c. Sales to-day, 25,000 bales. The quotations are 12½@12¾c. for Middling. The market closed firm. White WHEAT sells for $1 80. Mixed CORN 75c. Other articles generally unchanged.

CHARLESTON Tuesday, Jan. 13.

Sales of COTTON to-day, 400 bales. The market is depressed, but there is no quotable decline.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—*Wednesday—First Board*—$1,000 Wilmington Railroad 6s, 82¾; $100 City 6s, 93¾; $50 do., 93⅝; 200 do., new, 94¾; 82 100 City Railroad 6s, 89; $1,300 do., 89¼; $1,000 City Coupon 6s, 94¾; $1,000 Penn. Coupon 5s, 76¾; $500 City 6s, '61, 93¾; $ 4 0 do 94; $5,000 Pennsylvania 5s, C. & P., 82¼; $1,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad 6s, 63; 45 Lehigh Scrip, 59¾; 55 do., 60; 92 Pennsylvania Railroad, 48; 200 Reading Railroad, 41¾; 350 do., 41¾; 14 Harrisburg Railroad, 57; 250 Morris Canal, 15¾; 4 Beaver Meadow Railroad, 54; 100 Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 26; 4 Minehill Railroad, C & P., 60½; 4 Girard Bank, 11¾; 45 do., 11¼; 3 Bank of Pennsylvania, 109¾; 20 Commercial Bank, 30; 10 City Bank, 83; 11 Philadelphia Bank, 123½; 28 Mechanics' Bank, 29½; 5 Commercial Bank, 51; 9 Bank of Kentucky, 105½.

Closing Prices—United States 6s, '68, 116; Phila. 6s, 85¾@89; Phila. R. R., 88¾@89; Phil. 6s, new, 93¾@91; Penna. 6s, 82¾@83¼; Reading Railro

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARAGO.

Great Efforts to Restore Peace Between Prussia and Switzerland.

The United States Not Permitted to Interfere in European Affairs.

THE MEETING OF THE PARIS CONGRESS SETTLED.

Another British Ultimatum to Persia.

The Cunard steamship *Europa*, from Havre Dec. 28, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon.

We are indebted to the politeness of E. CUNARD, Esq., for files of Paris and Havre papers of two days' later date than previously received.

The Paris *Patrie* of Dec. 28 says:

"In the political circles of London a speedy recommencement of diplomatic negotiations between Great Britain and the United States is spoken of. The future representative of QUEEN VICTORIA near the Government of Washington is already designated. However, it does not appear that at this moment there is anything decisive as to the choice of the new Ambassador."

A telegraphic dispatch from London, dated Dec. 28, says:

"The *Morning Post* shows to-day very gloomily that the mediation of England between Switzerland and Prussia will be fruitless."

From other sources, however, the indications are rather more favorable for peace.

The *Patrie* says:

"In England, the agitation against the Income Tax makes fresh progress. From Dublin it has extended to Huddersfield, Rochester, Chattenham, Plymouth, Devonport and Stone-house. The principal authorities in the greater part of these towns are in favor of the abolition of the tax which they consider unjust and tyrannical."

The *Constitutionnel* announces that in all probability the Conference of the Plenipotentiaries would be held on Monday, Dec. 29, at the hotel of the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

It is stated in a Paris letter in the *Emancipation* of Brussels, that the French Government has sent a certain number of pardons to political offenders in French Guiana.

The following is the latest financial report:

BOURSE, Dec. 27, *Two o'clock.*—The market has been dull, and prices looking downward, although the English Consols arrived with a further advance of ⅛. It has been announced that the negotiations between the Crédit Mobilier and the Society Caley St. Paul have been broken off. Threes were done at from 66f. 80c. to 66f. 75c.; Mobilier from 1,415f. to 1,425f. Railway shares without any alterations of importance.

Half past Three.—The market continued heavy to the close.

The Rupture between Prussia and Switzerland.

FAILURE AT RECONCILIATION—OTHER ATTEMPTS RENEWED—PROBABILITIES OF SUCCESS—OPPOSITION TO THE UNITED STATES INTERFERING IN EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

From the Paris Presse, Dec. 27.

We have little to say about Swiss affairs. An attempt at reconciliation has actually been made at Berne. It was to have been effected by a collective note from the representatives of the European Powers and of the Minister of the United States: but it was not effected, some of the plenipotentiaries having urged that they had not sufficient power. It is also said that Austria seized the occasion to fling at the United States the Monroe doctrine, that is to say, to contest *their interference in European affairs, even as their pretension is to oppose European influence in the affairs of the New World.*

Will this attempt at negotiation be the last? We may be allowed to doubt it. To-day, even, there is a report of a new proposition transmitted to Berne by the French Government. We also hear (but perhaps it is only the same thing under another form) of propositions transmitted by the Four Powers which signed the London protocol; propositions which have probably been accepted by Prussia. On the other hand, we have stated that the *pretensions of Prussia are looked upon now with less favor*, even in Germany, and especially in those States which will suffer from hostilities if they allow a passage to the Prussian Soldiers. It is upon this that the *Revue de Genève* still founds a hope for a pacific solution. "It is true," says this journal, "that it is not to the conciliatory sentiments of Prussia that we will owe it, but to the German Confederation, which perhaps will refuse a free passage to the Prussian army; to German trade, which has already raised a cry against the damage that this unpopular war will cause, and to the Grand Duchy of Baden, which understands that, in allowing passage to the German troops, it places itself in flagrant hostility with the Swiss Confederation.

If it is true, as our Berne correspondent announces, that the Federal Council has affected a loan of twelve millions at Stuttgardt, we must admit that this fact, while it bears witness, in the most brilliant manner, to the credit of the Helvetic Confederation, also shows a very moderate sympathy for Prussia in Central Germany. There is also a rumor of a loan of fifty millions, which London houses have offered.

From the Paris Débats, Dec. 27.

According to latest advices from Berlin and Berne, we can no longer doubt that the first project of reconciliation has failed. Whatever it be, the failure of this first attempt does not authorize us to despair of those which should have been made, either before or after, by other mediators, upon other terms, and upon other conditions. Thus the German papers speak of new and more pressing representations, which will be addressed by the French to the Swiss Government. They also confirm the reports of the intervention of England, and of the instructions that the British Envoy in Switzerland has received to support the pretensions of Prussia before the Federal Council.

Berne (Dec. 26) Correspondence of the Paris Débats.

The Federal Government will terminate its report to the Federal Assembly on the affair of Neufchatel by the communication of the propositions made to it successively by the Cabinets of Paris, Vienna, and London, and its replies. It will demand a vote of approbation of its conduct by inviting the Assembly to express its own opinion on each of the incidents of the affair. As to the last attempt made to come to an arrangement to be made the starting point for another negotiation with the Cabinet of Berlin, they have failed for the moment, but have not been renounced. The ministers of England and of the United States took the initiative; they invited their colleagues of Austria, Bavaria, France, Russia, Sardinia, Saxony, Wurtemburg, and some other States to take in common a decisive step with the Federal Government to demand from it the immediate release of the prisoners of Neufchatel, under the condition that the Governments represented by those ministers should apply together to the King of Prussia to obtain, as the basis of a future negotiation, the engagement to renounce the sovereignty of the Principality, reserved in his favor by the general act of the Congress of Vienna. It appears certain that the Federal Government was disposed to accede to its part of the overture of the foreign ministers. The project failed because some of the ministers did not consider themselves sufficiently authorized by their Governments, and particularly because the Austrian Minister opposed it. That minister did not think that his colleague of the United States could take part in proceedings which only concerned and interested European States. He thought that in general the American Republic ought to be excluded from any participation in the affairs of Europe, and the more particularly that that country pretends to exclude Europe from any participation in American affairs. The Austrian Minister also founded his objection on another motive, namely: that the question of Neufchatel exclusively concerned the great European Powers, and that neither Sardinia, Bavaria nor the other secondary States had any right to interfere in it. On this occasion it is the form that has gained the day over the groundwork of the question, but hopes are still entertained of removing the causes of the opposition of Austria. It would perhaps suffice if the new negotiation were to be proposed by the representatives at Berne of France, Austria, Great Britian and Russia, and it is not impossible that this may yet take place.

The *Siècle* of Berne, on the same subject, says:

"We have to make some rectification in what we mentioned relative to the late Conference held by the representatives of foreign powers. The meeting took place, not at the residence of the French Minister, but at that of Mr. FAY, the American Diplomatic Agent. M. STAMPFLI was not present at the Conference, but the English and American Ministers acted as intermediates between the diplomatists and the Federal Council, and throughout they evinced the greatest kindness towards Switzerland."

A telegraphic dispatch, dated Berlin, Dec. 27, says:

The Diet has received from the Emperor NAPOLEON a proposition of arrangement.

Popular enthusiasm is very great.

The Swiss Confederation is organizing for the defence of its territory. An appeal has been addressed to the Swiss women for service in the hospitals.

From the Berlin Zeitung, Dec. 24.

It is rumored here in well informed circles that the question of Neufchatel will be arranged by a Conference, independent of that of Paris, and meeting at Vienna or London, and that Switzerland will be admitted to it. We may add that this rumor is widely disseminated at Vienna. It is alleged that General DUFOUR has written another letter to the Emperor NAPOLEON, proposing the decision of Europe on the question. The General, it is said, asserts that it is not yet too late for negotiations, and that the Federal Council could not cede before, because it was no treated with what it considered proper respect. He further says that Prussia has not given positive assurances as to what she would do with respect to Neufchatel even if the prisoners were set at liberty. Lastly, he says that Switzerland is quite ready to abide by a European decision.

On the same subject, the *Bourse Gazette* of Berlin quotes a letter from Vienna of the 22d, which states that the Federal Council of Switzerland has confidentially informed the Austrian envoy at Berne that it would willingly yield to the demands of Prussia, if recommended to do so by a collective note of the great Powers, provided the latter would, in return, support the interests of Switzerland in the negotiations to be opened on the subject of the future relations of Switzerland with Neufchatel. This overture has been favorably received by Austria.

The Paris Conferences.

THE MEETING ARRANGED—QUESTIONS TO BE DISCUSSED.

From the Vienna Correspondence of the Paris Débats

I am able to inform you that final instructions have now been dispatched from the Government here to our Ambassador at Paris relative to the conferences. It is said to have been agreed amongst the Powers, that the sittings shall not exceed four in number. The only two questions that will be discussed—that of Bolgrad and the Isle of Serpents—will be decided, as already mentioned, either for or against Russia by the majority of Plenipotentiaries present. The opposition of England and Austria, in accord with Turkey, against the union of the Danubian Principalities, remains unshaken. Never will any power wrest concessions on this subject from Austria. Her great commercial and political interests will be constantly opposed to all the dreams of the union of these two countries. This question cannot even form the object of deliberations in the Congress, and if the eventuality of the annexation should be by chance raised, the Austrian Plenipotentiary has been enjoined to withdraw rather than to furnish by his presence any pretext for the introduction of the discussion of that question in one of the four sittings of the Congress.

From the Paris Correspondence of Le Nord.

I am happy to be able to prove to you how well-founded were the hopes I had expressed relative to a satisfactory arrangement of the Bessarabian frontier question. It appears a new line of frontier has now been definitively arranged. Bolgrad will be incorporated with Moldavia; the Isle of Serpents and the Delta of the Danube will belong to Turkey; and Russia will receive in exchange, and as an *official* compensation for this last concession, and as a *real* equivalent for Bolgrad, a territory of 140 square miles, which would advance her territory to the second Yalpuck, and would easily permit her to establish a central administration for her Bulgarian population. In this manner all parties will be satisfied; Russia will lose none of her Bulgarian subjects; England and Austria will no longer fear for the Danube; and Turkey will be equally satisfied. It appears that the honor of this arrangement is due to the Emperor NAPOLEON, who first conceived the idea, and has got it accepted, in principle at least, by all parties. The representatives of Russia have likewise approved, and have demanded, by telegraph, the ratification from their Court. As soon as this answer shall arrive, and perhaps it has arrived by this time, nothing will oppose the meeting of the conference. With respect to the plenipotentiaries, I may affirm that Russia will be represented in the conferences by the Baron de BRUNNOW, in addition to Count KISSELEFF, as first plenipotentiary.

Liberty of the Press in Sweden.

The liberty of the Press has just achieved a triumph in Sweden. The four Chambers of the Diet have unanimously rejected a bill at last session, which erases from the Constitution and places in the rank of ordinary laws that which guarantees the liberty of the Press. In the Chamber of Nobles, one of the Ministers, M. DE GRIPPENSTADT, made a sort of apology for presenting the bill, saying, "Ministers are men, and as such are liable to commit errors." The rejection took place, almost without discussion, in the Chamber of the Clergy and of the Bourgeoisie. In the Chamber of Peasants fifty members spoke against the measure. The last speaker, in concluding, said: "The liberty of the Press is the tongue of the nation, and the wish now is to cut it out. Will you allow that to be done?" "No! no! A thousand times no! God preserve us from it!" was the cry of all the others. The President then declared the discussion to be closed, and at once proclaimed the rejection of the bill.

The Anglo Persian War.

TROUBLE ABOUT THE BRITISH OCCUPATION OF KARRAK.

The occupation of Karrak by the British forces destined to operate in the South of Persia is making some noise in France, as that island is regarded as a French possession. The *Presse d'Orient*, in its issue of Dec. 28, says:

"The Isle of Karrak belongs to France; there is no doubt upon the subject. We have spoken before of its cession by Persia in favor of France. This cession is confirmed by official documents. The first is a convention dated 1769, between KERIMKHAN, Shah of Persia, and M. PYRAULT, Consul of France at Bassorah. We find traces of it in the treaty of commerce concluded in 1808, by General GARDANNE, with the Persian Government.

Here is the article: 'Art. 17. The agents of the Court of France having manifested a desire that the Court of Persia should make them a *donation* of the Isle of Karrak, which is one of the islands in the dependency of Fartistan, in order that they may establish factories, *it has been ordered* that after the evacuation of Georgia and all the Persian provinces by the Russians, conformably to the conditions of the treaty of alliance concluded between the two nations, the Court of Persia will deliver and give the said island that they may establish themselves there, *and that it be henceforth and forever their property.*'"

THE BRITISH ULTIMATUM TO PERSIA.

From the Assemblée Nationale.

The ultimatum proposed by Lord STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE to the Persian Ambassador now at Constantinople is made known. A letter addressed to the *Univers* gives it in detail as follows:

1. The Shah will dismiss his Premier.
2. He will give satisfaction to the Persian subject, the original cause of quarrel with Mr. MURRAY, the British Ambassador.
3. He will conclude a new treaty of Commerce.
4. He will admit British Consuls wherever the British Government chooses to place them.
5. He will pay a war indemnity.
6. He will restore Herat to the Afghans, and will evacuate the Afghan territory.
7. He will undertake to refer to the arbitration of England all the disputes that may arise in the future on the subject of Herat between Persia and the Afghans.

We have no need to expose the character of these conditions. The moderation of England renders form unnecessary. The Ambassadors of the Roman Senate never treated the Kings of Asia with greater *hauteur*; and, to draw comparisons from more recent events, it must be avowed that Prince MENSCHIKOFF and his celebrated mission have been excelled by this *ultimatum* of Lord STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE. One only thing astonishes us: it is that the noble Lord was not more exacting in regard to the Shah. Why did he not demand that he be at once declared a vassal and pensioner of the East India Company?

Railroad Accident.

The freight train on the Harlem road, which leaves Chatham at 8½ o'clock, ran off the track yesterday near Wassaick station, about 70 miles from New-York. The accident was caused by the breaking of the axletree of the tender. The train did not leave that station until afternoon. Three of the cars were smashed to pieces; the rest were not much damaged. The accident occurred about 4½ o'clock.

Obituary.

STEPHEN TILTON, Esq., a well-known merchant of Boston, died at his residence, on Monday, aged 66. He was a native of Newburyport. He acquired his mercantile education in the counting room of his uncle, the late THOMAS BROWN, of Newburyport, and established himself in his native town. He was a member of the House of Representatives from Boston last year.

Oysters.

The schooner *Chief*, from Virginia, bound to Fairhaven, with a cargo of oysters, went ashore at Squan Beach, on Monday night last. A contract was made with the captain on Tuesday morning, by Messrs. HUBBERT and BENNETT, wreckers, and on Wednesday morning she was hove off, and proceeded on her voyage.

From Port-au-Prince.

By the brig *Wm. T. Dugan* we have advices to 17th ult. The port was very healthy; no cases of fever were known to exist. The coffee crops were abundant. American produce was plenty in market. Money scarce.

☞ It came off very cold yesterday afternoon. The mercury at midnight stood at 10° above zero.

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI.....NO. 1662. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JANUARY 16, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—4 Hanover-st., and 181 Broadway
House Printing Telegraph—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM NICARAGUA.

Seizure of the Transit Steamers by the Costa Ricans.

Defeat of the Allies at Granada.

WALKER AND HIS ARMY AT RIVAS.

Nicaragua Passengers Taken to Aspinwall.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Jan. 15.

The steamship *Texas*, from San Juan, Nicaragua, has arrived below this city.

The Purser reports that the Costa Ricans, protected by the English fleet, had seized every steamboat on the San Juan River.

The steamer *San Carlos* left Virgin Bay with passengers on the 3d of January, but was captured by the Costa Ricans soon after she got into the river.

Col. LOCKRIDGE, with 250 men, had possession of Punta Arenas, but the Costa Rican force of 1,000 men held every other point on the river.

It is confirmed that Gen. HENNINGSEN had beaten the allies at Granada and joined WALKER at Rivas.

WALKER's army is represented to have been in good spirits and never more confident of success, while the allies were fighting among themselves.

The steamship *James Adger*, with the passengers which she took from the *Tennessee* at Norfolk, arrived at San Juan on the 9th inst., but in consequence of the difficulties on the transit route she sailed next morning for Aspinwall to forward her passengers by the Panama route. The *James Adger* would return to Punta Arenas, and will be due in New-York about the 22d inst.

[A private dispatch to C. MORGAN & Co. of this City confirms the above intelligence.]

The News at the Headquarters of the Fillibusters—Important relative to the Steamer Daniel Webster.

At the head-quarters of the Fillibusters last evening the news from Nicaragua was the theme of lively conversation. The intelligence that the enemy had taken possession of the transit boats was received with anything but satisfaction; while on the other hand the news of the junction of HENNINGSEN and WALKER at Rivas was hailed with delight.

It seems that the mission of the *Daniel Webster* was suspected by the fillibusters soon after she left New-York, and ALEXANDER C. LAWRENCE, Esq., telegraphed to Mr. MONCOSSOS, the agent of Gen. WALKER at New-Orleans, to the effect that reliable information had been received here confirming the opinion that the *Webster* was destined for Nicaragua with a view to assist the allied forces. This dispatch reached New-Orleans on the 25th ult. the day preceding that on which the *Texas* was to leave with a large number of recruits for WALKER. The sum of $1,200 was immediately raised among the sympathizers there to equip the men going out by the *Texas*, and that vessel sailed as already noticed on the 26th, with a well-armed force of about 500 men.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Capt. Hartstein Not to Come Home in the Retribution.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 15.

Information has been received here that Capt. HARTSTEIN and the other officers do not come home in the *Retribution*, but in the steamer *Washington*. The change is made at instance of Mr. DALLAS, who thought the expense needless. S.

Land Surveys in Minnesota—The Submarine Telegraph Bill—The Ocean Mails, &c.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 15.

The Committee on Public Lands of the House of Representatives has under consideration the subject of creating a new survey district especially for Minnesota, and detaching it from the States of Iowa and Wisconsin, such a course being necessary for the extension of the public surveys, and to meet the demands of settlers, and the advance of the present and prospective fields of observation. Owing to the vast amount of public domain in that section of the country, the land office deputies have frequently to travel from three to seven hundred miles to prosecute their business. There are in Minnesota ninety-one millions of acres of public lands, enough to make three States of the size of Iowa.

It is now designed to press the consideration of the Submarine Telegraph bill next Tuesday, in the Senate.

The various parties interested in Ocean Mail steamers, having had a hearing before the House Committee on Post-Offices, have left the city.

The correspondent of the NEW-YORK TIMES was before the Corruption Investigating Committee to-day.

General CAMERON, Senator elect from Pennsylvania, arrived this evening.

It is understood that Messrs. ANTHONY L. BLEECKER and WILLAM WHEELWRIGHT, who are applying to Congress for the establishment of a line of first-class mail steamers down the west coast of South America, the former having presented a memorial which was favorably acted on by the Committee on the Post-Offices and Post Roads, and the latter having presented a similar memorial this session, have amalgamated and now represent but one company.

The United States Agricultural Society.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 15.

At a meeting of the United States Agricultural Society this morning there was a large attendance. President WILDER was reelected, with one Vice-President from each State. The following is the Executive Committee: Gov. King, of New-York; Gibson Mallory, of Kentucky; Dr. Elwyn, of Pennsylvania; D. J. Browne, of the District of Columbia; Fred. Smith, of New-Hampshire; Dr. Stevenson, of Indiana. Secretary, B. P. POORE, of Massachusetts. Treasurer, B. B. FRENCH. Secretary GUTHRIE presented an invitation for the Society to hold its next Exhibition at Louisville, Ky., which was accepted. A resolution in favor of purchasing Mount Vernon for an Agricultural University was discussed and adopted. The merits of the China Sugar Cane were discussed.

Resolutions were adopted approving of the recommendation of the Commissioner of Patents in relation to obtaining accurate statistics of the staple productions of the United States, and recommending the Governors of States and Territories to adopt the plan proposed.

The Society agreed to wait on the President in a body. Adjourned till to-morrow.

The House Investigation—The Daily Times Correspondent and the Committee—Probable Effects of the New Developments—The Difficulty between Messrs. Campbell and Rust—Election of Mr. Cameron.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 13, 1857.

Returning to the Capitol this morning from a flying trip to New-York, I was a little surprised as well as amused to find my brief absence had been availed of to circulate the rumor that I had left the city to avoid appearing before the Committee of Investigation. It is strange than anybody should have been silly enough to entertain the idea for a moment,—for surely the responsibility of the investigation does not devolve upon the DAILY TIMES, whose editor and correspondent,—acting upon the theory that it is safest in such cases as this to promise a little less than can be performed—have, in every article on Congressional Corruption, distinctly avowed the almost absolute impossibility of convicting the rogues upon legal evidence. Nevertheless, let me assure your readers, that this affair will hardly prove a farce,—but that the charges made by the TIMES professedly on moral conviction *only*, will be sustained to an extent hardly to have been anticipated. I throw out this hint for the benefit of those careless readers who at first got the idea that the TIMES pledged itself to the *conviction* of the rogues against whom it cautioned Congress and the country, and subsequently supposed it to be backing out from its position. I say to them without hesitation that every particle of responsibility assumed by the DAILY TIMES will be vindicated; and much more than vindicated.

It is matter of rejoicing, that while the excitement on the subject of this investigation is increasing rather than subsiding, among the great majority of the members there is a growing conviction that it will do good, and that it was greatly needed. The angry feelings aroused at first are passing away; and as the House looks upon the subject more calmly, it sees more clearly that the Press would have been false to its duty if it had not sounded the alarm: and good men rejoice that there is hope of such a reform as will relieve them from the necessity of voting down good measures in order to vote down bad men.

THE CAMPBELL AND RUST DIFFICULTY.

I telegraphed you briefly this evening in relation to a personal difficulty which occurred publicly, to-day, in the House, between Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, and Mr. RUST. Since then I have heard more particulars about the affair,—although everything which I say on the subject is based upon the statements of bystanders, for I was not myself present. The facts as they now appear were these: Mr. CAMPBELL, desiring to get up the Tariff bill, sought and obtained the floor to move the previous question upon the debate on the President's Message. Mr. RUST apparently desired to speak, and tried to prevent the order for the previous question, remarking that he would put an end this bargaining for the floor between members and the Speaker, or something to that effect. Mr. CAMPBELL replied, "If you mean to insinuate that I make any such bargains, you are a liar!"

I thought nothing would grow out of the affair after the parties left the House, although the usual duel rumors were rife immediately. Later this evening, however, I am satisfied from the movements of parties that a correspondence is progressing between the parties or their friends, which may result in a hostile meeting, and that Gen. LANE of Oregon is acting on behalf of Mr. RUST, who will be the challenger if either is. While I have no information direct nor indirect upon the subject, I am also inclined to believe that Mr. BURLINGAME is acting at present for Mr. CAMPBELL. If I am not mistaken on the latter point, it is evident that there is still reason to hope an amicable adjustment, for I have no hesitation in saying that the gentleman from Massachusetts would have nothing to do with the matter except as a peacemaker.

ELECTION OF SENATOR CAMERON.

The news of the election of Hon. SIMON CAMERON to the United States Senate was received here to-day with great joy by the Republicans, and with evident satisfaction by not a few Democrats, who honestly believe that FORNEY ought not to be elevated to that position. The defeat of the latter, however, is a sad blow to his many political friends here, and is keenly felt also by those who have deepest regard for Mr. BUCHANAN, and earnest desire that his Administration may succeed. They evidently feel that the President elect committed his first serious blunder in attempting to bolster up a man against whom so much of prejudice existed, and that they have lost a United States Senator by attempting to secure one in the mode pointed out by the shrewdest among them as the surest road to defeat. They may learn a lesson of wisdom from the experience, and profit by it. S.

XXXIVth Congress.....Second Session.

SENATE.....WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 15.

SAFETY OF STEAMBOATS.

Mr. SEWARD, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill for the protection of steamboats from damage or destruction by fire. Among other things it provides that all woodwork shall be removed a certain distance from the furnace and flues; the fire-rooms and passages to be protected with iron, and in the event of fire the flames to be extinguished by steam applinnces, to be worked by machinery outside of the fire room. The act to take effect one year after its passage.

THE TARIFF.

On motion of Mr. PUGH a resolution was adopted, requesting the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the Senate what would be the annual income of the Government, according to such estimates as he may be able to make, if one-fifth of the duties on such imported articles, authorized by the Tariff act of July, 1846, should be remitted; what if one-fourth should be remitted, and what if one-third should be remitted.

REVOLUTIONARY CLAIMS.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the House bill, providing for the settlement of the claims of officers of the Revolutionary army.

Mr. FOSTER earnestly supported the measure, placing in a strong light the services and sufferings of those who periled their lives in the struggle, arguing that, in consequence of the depreciation of the value of the certificates in which they were paid, they were justly entitled to the consideration of Congress.

Mr. PUGH offered an amendment, striking out the first and second sections, and inserting, "There shall be paid to each of the surviving soldiers embraced by the resolution of Congress of the 22d March, 1783, the difference between the amounts specified in the certificates issued to him, under the terms of the said resolution, and the value of the said certificates in money at the time it was issued and received." Adopted, by a vote of 26 against 21.

Mr. TOOMBS inquired of Mr. FISH whether the latter was not interested in the bill, and thereby disqualified from voting upon it.

Mr. FISH replied that he was sent here by the State of New-York, and had a right under the Constitution to vote as her representative on any bill before Congress. He would state to the Senator from Georgia, however, that inasmuch as he had raised the question, he would be entitled to receive something under this bill, if it should pass, but that in no case should a cent of the money which he would receive go into his own pocket. He would divest himself of all interest in the matter, and give whatever sum might come to him to the representatives of the New-York line who served in the Revolutionary War, and for whom no provision has been made.

Mr. CASS said, that when first the bill was introduced he favored it, but the investigation which it had undergone had satisfied him that it was improper. He should therefore vote against the whole of it, unless justice be rendered to soldiers as well as officers.

There was a debate upon other amendments, but without taking the question on the bill the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 15.

ROGERS' MARINE SIGNALS.

Mr. PELTON presented a memorial from two hundred ship-owners, merchants and pilots of New-York, recommending the passage of "Rogers' Marine Signal" bill.

FOREIGN COINS, ETC.

The House passed the Senate bill, with amendments, relative to foreign coins. It provides that quarter, eighth and sixteenth dollar pieces shall be received by the Federal officers at twenty, ten and five cents, but not again paid out. The new cent to consist of 88 parts copper and 12 nickel, and the coinage of half-cent pieces to cease.

THE CAMPBELL AND RUST DIFFICULTY.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, rising to a question of privilege, said he understood a remark made by him on Tuesday was considered by Mr. RUST as insulting to the latter. Mr. CAMPBELL thought it due to him to say that it was not his intention to insult or cast any imputation on the gentleman, and he now disavowed any such design.

Mr. RUST remarked at that time he understood Mr. CAMPBELL differently, but was now gratified with the disavowal of the gentleman.

WAGON ROAD TO THE PACIFIC.

Mr. CHAPMAN introduced a bill for the construction of a wagon road from the the South Pass in the Rocky Mountains, in Nebraska Territory, *viâ* Great Salt Lake Valley, to Honey Lake Valley, on the eastern portion of the State of California, and for the establishment of military posts thereon, and making further appropriation for the completion of the territorial road now in process of construction from opposite Council Bluffs, Iowa, to New Fort Kearney.

ABSENCE OF MEMBERS.

Mr. SNEED, from the Mileage Committee, reported a bill increasing the penalty for the voluntary absence of members of either House; making a deduction of $25 a day from their compensation, whether a Sunday shall intervene, or both branches have adjourned over a day or more; exception to be made in case of the sickness of members or their families.

THE TARIFF BILL—POLITICAL SPEECHES.

The House went into Committee on the Tariff bill.

Mr. KEITT said he was opposed to all free lists in measures of this kind, because they would render necessary, to the extent of the exemption, additional duties on articles which were taxed. Branching from this subject he alluded to the Slave Trade. Notwithstanding all the efforts for its suppression, it had gone on from 45,000 to 150,000 souls per annum, while the mortality among them has increased from 5 to 50 per cent. African cruisers are not fitted out in the South, but in Boston, New-York, and other Northern cities.

The framers of the Constitution foreboded the formation of geographical parties, and prophesied their dissolving influence on the Union. It would not be bound by treacherous combinations, nor quieted by sentimental invocations. Some men had announced a political millenium in the event of the election of Mr. BUCHANAN; but who was to come into the Senate from the State of the President elect, where he had received thirty thousand of a majority? Was he (CAMERON) one of the national conservative men? Look at his record. The Senatorial election was the first alarm given, or the first flag which fluttered at the masthead as a signal of distress. He (KEITT) will not be told that some few tricky men were bought. If a true man was not elected, it was either because of a dereliction of duty on the part of national men, or because they were in a minority in the Legislature. He did not speak of these things with pleasure, nor mean to compromise the future for the tranquility of the present, or help to consolidate any party which amalgamates strength without establishing principle. The irresistible tendency of events was to sectional organizations. He did not agree with his friends as to the immateriality of the doctrine of Squatter Sovereignty; he regarded it as a most mischievous, dangerous and demoralizing doctrine. It rested on the fact that the sovereign States of this Union, exercising the power of Government as agents, are to be put down by squatters. When men say that Slavery depends on policy, they assert that those who go to the Territories may confiscate property recognized by other parts of the Union. This only paves the way for the other doctrine, that property, over and above the Constitution, may be stricken down. Slavery agitation, so far from being crushed out by the late election, has been increased. Slavery existed prior to law; it was as old as the institution of marriage or the individuality of property. It did not arise from compacts or violence, but grew up like any other rudimentary institution. He argued that it was the very foundation of the glory and refinement of Athens and Rome. Although the Ethiopian has for five thousand years been in contact with superior civilization, he is a savage still. He repeated, that there was a tendency in affairs for the formation of geographical parties which would lead to a dissolution of the Union; and in this connection showed the power and resources of the South, contending that she is able to save her soil from invasion and conquest, and her flag from dishonor. The South must and will expand; she will carry her institutions into the surrounding States, where the governments are falling and the people are lapsing into mongrelism. The States-rights men at the South, numbering nine-tenths of the citizens, will rally around the standard of progress. Whatever else perish, those institutions will be saved.

Mr. BLISS said that Mr. KEITT had succeeded in showing that from the earliest period of the world it had been subject to rapine and bloodshed, and accounted for the fact. He had been successful in showing that those brilliant little Republics to which he alluded soon fell and faded from existence, because their institutions were founded on force and injustice, rather than on law; and also, that as the world had progressed in civilization, all portions, except his beloved Arabs, are turning their attention to the amelioration of labor.

Mr. STANTON remarked that it seemed to him that the Committee ought to determine whether it would do business or not. He therefore raised the point. The remarks of Mr. BLISS were not pertinent to the question now pending. He preferred making this point on his personal friend.

Mr. GIDDINGS hoped that the gentleman from the North would undertake to apply a gag when freedom of speech was indulged in on the opposite side of the Chamber.

The Chairman, Mr. WASHBURNE, of Maine, was under the impression that it had been recently ruled that a general discussion was out of order. He decided that Mr. BLISS would confine himself to the question pending.

Mr. WADE appealed from the decision, which the Committee overruled.

Mr. BLISS said that he would now reply to Mr. KEITT, but he had not prepared himself to speak on the President's Message. He then reviewed that document, taking exception to the position therein assumed relative to Slavery, and contending for Constitutional power to prohibit it in the Territories.

The Committee then rose, and the House adjourned.

The New Navy Reform Law.

The following is a copy of the bill amendatory of the act to promote the efficiency of the Navy, which has just passed both Houses of Congress, and awaits the signature of the President:

SECTION 1. That, upon the written request, made within ninety days after the passage hereof, or within thirty days after the return of any officer absent from the United States at the time of the passage of this act, provided he shall return within one year after the passage of this act, by any officer of the Navy who was dropped, furloughed, or retired, by the operation of the act of Feb. 28, 1855, entitled "An act to promote the efficiency of the Navy," the Secretary of the Navy shall cause the physical, mental, professional and moral fitness of such officer for the Naval service to be investigated by a court of inquiry, which shall be governed by the laws and regulations which now govern courts of inquiry; and the said court shall in their finding report whether the said officer, if he has been dropped from the rolls of the Navy, ought to be restored, and, if restored, whether to the active or reserved list, and if to the latter, whether on leave of absence or furlough pay; and in case the officer making the written request, as aforesaid, shall have been placed on the reserved list, then the court, on their finding, shall report whether the said officer ought to be restored to the active list, or, if not restored, whether he ought to remain on the retired list on leave of absence or furlough pay; and the finding of the Court shall, in all cases, be submitted to the President of the United States, and if approved by him, in the case of a dropped officer, where restoration has been recommended, such officer may be nominated by the President to the Senate for restoration to the service, according to the finding of the Court as approved by him; and in the case of a retired officer, the finding of the Court, when approved by the President, shall be conclusive; and such officer shall be restored to the active list, to occupy that position and rank in the Navy which he would have occupied had he not been retired under the action of the late Naval Board; or he shall remain upon the retired list on leave of absence or furlough pay, according to the finding of the Court, as approved by the President: Provided, That the officers be restored or placed on the reserved list shall be appointed to their places respectively, by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

SEC. 2. That the operation of the present law limiting the number of officers of the navy shall be suspended so far as to authorize the restoration, within one year from the passage of this act, by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, of officers reserved or dropped under the operation of the act of the 28th of February, 1855, entitled "An act to promote the efficiency of the navy:" Provided, that there shall be no further promotions or appointments in any grade, after said restorations shall have been made thereto, until such grade in the active service shall be reduced to the limit now prescribed by law. That when such officer shall be restored to the navy, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, the officer so restored shall occupy that position and rank in the navy which he would have held had he not been retired, furloughed, or dropped, by order of the President, on the report of the Naval Board: Provided further, that any dropped officer who may be, in the opinion of said Court, entitled to be placed on the retired or furlough list, may be thus placed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

SEC. 3. That officers who were dropped, as aforesaid, and who shall not be restored to the naval service within one year from the passage hereof, shall be entitled to receive one year's duty pay of their grades, respectively; and the President shall be, and he is, hereby authorized, with the advice and consent of the Senate, to transfer any officer from the furlough to the reserved pay list, and that so much of the act of Feb. 28, 1855, entitled, "an act to promote the efficiency of the Navy," as renders reserved officers ineligible to promotion, be, and the same is, hereby repealed.

SEC. 4. That reserved officers may be promoted on the reserved list, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate; but no such promotion shall entitle them to pay beyond that to which they were entitled when so reserved, nor shall they by such promotion take any higher rank than they would have taken had they been retained in the active service of the navy; and nothing in this act, or in the act to which this is an amendment, shall be so construed as to preclude officers on the reserved list from the wearing the uniform of their grades, respectively.

SEC. 5. That captains in the command of squadrons shall be denominated flag officers.

SEC. 6. That all officers who may be restored to active service under the provisions of this act, shall be entitled to draw the same pay they were drawing at the time they were retired or dropped, for and during the time of such retirement or suspension from the active service aforesaid.

The Philadelphia at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Jan. 13.

The steamer *Philadelphia*, from New-York via Havana, has arrived at this port.

Disunion Abolition Convention at Worcester.

WORCESTER, (Mass.,) Thursday, Jan. 15.

In pursuance of a published call, in which the existing Union of the States is regarded as a failure, a Convention met here to-day to consider the expediency of a separation of the Free and Slave States.

J. W. HIGGINSON called the Convention to order.

J. W. BIRD was chosen President, and THOS. EARLE, WM. LLOYD GARRISON and others Vice-Presidents.

Business and Finance Committees were appointed.

About 300 persons were present, including WENDELL PHILLIPS, SAM'L. J. MAY, Jr., ABBY KELLEY FOSTER and numerous ladies.

The Chairman, Mr. BIRD, read extracts from the Providence *Journal* and New-York *Tribune*, and then addressed the meeting. He said he saw no reason why the whole Convention should not be arrested for treason. He handled Mr. HENRY WILSON and J. P. HALE very severely, saying that they were selling out the Republican Party, and that if they had the power they would hang the disunionists on the nearest tree. No sensible person would now say that the Union was worth a cent. At the close of his speech the Hutchinson Family sang an Abolition song.

Mr. HIGGINSON read letters from AMASA WALKER, THEODORE PARKER, HENRY WILSON and WM. OLAND BOURNE. The first two favored the object of the meeting. That from Mr. WILSON, decided opposition to it.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Dr. MANN, of Sterling, called the Convention to order. Mr. HIGGINSON then took the stand and made a strong disunion speech, and was followed by Mr. GARRISON, who spoke for an hour, causing close attention and considerable applause. WENDELL PHILLIPS then made a characteristic speech, after which there was singing by the HUTCHINSON Family and an adjournment to suppor.

Half past Eight P. M.—Mr. WENDELL PHILLIPS is now speaking in Brincly Hall, to which the Convention adjourned. No steps have as yet been taken to dissolve the Union.

The New Canal Loan.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 15.

The new Canal Loan of $1,000,000 was taken to-day at an average of $114 54 per $100. The loan of October last was taken at $113 71. The following were the successful bidders: P. PERIT, for the Seaman's Savings' Bank, $350,000 at $115; J. C. GRIMM, for

MR. WEBSTER'S PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

LITTLE, BROWN & Co., of Boston, have published two handsome octavo volumes of the PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE of DANIEL WEBSTER. The work was announced immediately after his decease, and the Editor's Preface is dated on the fourth anniversary of that event—October 24, 1856. The interval has been employed in collecting letters from Mr. WEBSTER'S correspondents in various quarters, in examining his miscellaneous papers and in preparing the whole for publication. The editorial supervision has been performed by his son, Mr. FLETCHER WEBSTER, although he gracefully acknowledges in the preface that he has been aided in his labors by the late Mr. HARRIS of Cambridge, GEORGE TICKNOR, Professor SANBORN, and G. J. ABBOTT, Esq. It has been skillfully and judiciously performed—in a spirit as was becoming, of affectionate reverence and solicitude for the reputation of Mr. WEBSTER, and in the evident exercise of a rigid judgment in the selection of materials.

The papers published cover the whole period of Mr. WEBSTER'S life. We have first an Autobiography, written by Mr. WEBSTER in 1829, and presented to Mrs. ELIZA BUCKMINSTER LEE, who now permits its publication for the first time. It is a mere outline of Mr. WEBSTER'S life down to 1817,—the leading events only being given with very little of detail or general incident. It is written with Mr. WEBSTER'S usual clearness and strength,—its occasional personal descriptions being marked and graphic, as, for example, that of his father who was 50 at the time Mr. W. has any clear and distinct recollection of his personal appearance. "I think," he says, "it was rather striking; he was tall, six feet or six feet within half an inch, erect, with a broad and full chest, hair still of an unchanged black, features rather large and prominent, a Roman nose, and eyes of brilliant black." "The last time," says Mr. WEBSTER, "I ever saw Gen. STARK, he paid me the compliment of saying, that my complexion was like that of my father, and that his was of that cast, so convenient for a soldier, that burnt gunpowder did not change it." One of the earliest things which Mr. W. could remember was an extraordinary rise in the river when he was five years old,—how the waters spread over the meadows,—how the boat was rowed up to the door stone and especially how "Mr. G.'s great barn, fifty feet by twenty, full of hay and grain, sheep, turkeys and chickens, sailed majestically down the current before our eyes."

Of his early life,—of his experiences at school and his college course, the public has already been well informed by the many eulogies and sketches that have been published since his death. His college life was not an idle one. Besides the regular course of studies, he read something of English history and literature, and paid his board for a year by superintending a little weekly newspaper. Upon graduating in August, 1801, he studied law for a few months, then taught school for $350 per annum in Fryeburg, Maine,—copying deeds meanwhile to enlarge his income,—and read something of English history and a little of the Latin authors for whom his college studies had already given him a taste. In 1804 he determined to go to Boston to study law, if he could get a place in some office. He had no letters, but received an introduction to Mr. CHRISTOPHER GORE, who told him he "looked as though he might be trusted," and said he "might as well hang up his hat at once,—go into the other room, take his book and sit down to reading it and write at convenience to New-Hampshire for his letters." This was a good start onward,—and he went zealously to work. In the following little anecdote he gives us a pleasant glimpse of a great man:

> "I remember one day, as I was alone in the office, a man came in and asked for Mr. GORE. Mr. GORE was out, and he sat down to wait for him. He was dressed in plain gray clothes. I went on reading my book, till he asked me what I was reading; and coming along up to the table, I held out the book, and he took it and looked at it. 'Roccus,' said he, 'de navibus et naulo:' 'Well, I read that book too, when I was a boy,'—and proceeded to talk not only about 'ships and freights,' but insurance, prize and other matters of maritime law, in which I was to 'put me up to all I knew,' and a good deal more. The gray-coated stranger turned out to be Mr. RUFUS KING."

The story of Mr. WEBSTER'S declining the clerkship offered him at a salary of $1,500 a year, to the consternation of his father, has often been told as an illustration of his self-reliant spirit—but this autobiography puts a different face on the matter. Mr. WEBSTER confesses that he had "felt the *res angustae* till his very bones ached," and that he was ready to abandon his profession at once for the clerkship. But "Mr. GORE peremptorily shut him out from this opening paradise." He forbade his acceptance of the place, gave him an abundance of good reasons therefor, and said, "Go on and finish your studies; you are poor enough, but there are greater evils than poverty; live on no man's favor; what bread you do eat, let it be the bread of independence; pursue your profession, make yourself useful to your friends and a little formidable to your enemies, and you have nothing to fear." "This," says Mr. WEBSTER, "was a shower bath of ice water," and though he acquiesced in the advice, he confesses it cost him a pang. The hardest task—that of declaring his purpose to his father—remained to be performed. He went through it, however, putting as bold a face on the matter as possible, and thus records the result:

> "For a moment, I thought he was angry. He rocked his chair slightly; a flash went over an eye, softened by love, but still as black as jet; but it was gone, and I thought I saw that parental partiality was after all a little gratified at this apparent devotion to an honorable profession, and this seeming confidence of success in it. 'Well, my son, your mother has always said you would come to something or nothing, she was not sure which; I think you are now about settling that doubt for her.' This he said, and never a word spoke more to me on the subject."

His father died only a year after,—but the son had meantime settled in the practice of his profession at Boscawen, determined to stay near him while he lived. "He died," says he, in a touching and beautiful passage:

> "He died in April, 1806, and lies in the burial-ground, in his own field, just at the turn of the road, beneath the shadow of a tall pine. Beside him repose my mother, my three own sisters, and Joseph, my youngest half-brother. Alas! while the living all change, the tabernacle of the dead remains unaltered. To me, my little native village is now hardly known but by its sepulchres. The villagers are gone; an unknown generation walk under our elms, unknown faces meet and pass me in my own paternal acres. I recognize nothing but the tombs! I have no acquaintance remaining but the dead!"

The remainder of the Autobiography is little more than a record of dates. In 1807 Mr. WEBSTER removed to Portsmouth and there remained nine "very happy years," acting generally as senior counsel and almost constantly engaged in the trial of causes against Mr. JEREMIAH MASON, who was of great advantage to him, and of whom he says, that, "if there be in the country a stronger intellect, if there be a mind of more native resources, if there be a vision that sees quicker or sees deeper into whatever is intricate or profound, I must confess that I have not known it." His practice at Portsmouth, he says, was never lucrative—he doubts whether it was ever fairly worth $2,000 a year. He had written sundry political papers, and in 1812 was elected to Congress. While there, under the advice of friends, he resolved to leave Portsmouth, but hesitated between Albany and Boston. Finally deciding upon the latter, he removed in 1816 and took leave of Portsmouth forever. His daughter died in January of the next year—and this closes the record of the autobiography.

Next among the papers in these volumes is a brief sketch of EZEKIEL WEBSTER, from the pen of his son-in-law, Professor SANBORN. It is interesting though necessarily meagre in incident, for EZEKIEL WEBSTER, though possessed of intellectual ability scarcely if at all inferior to that of his brother, never exerted it upon so large a field. He was a man of commanding presence, an able lawyer, an eloquent and impressive orator, a kind and true friend and a most excellent person in all the relations of life. His death was remarkable. He was engaged in Court,—"speaking, standing erect on a plain floor, the house full, and the Court and jurors and auditors intently listening to his words, with all their eyes fastened upon him. Speaking with full force, and perfect utterance, he arrived at the end of one branch of his argument. He closed that branch, uttered the last sentence, and the last word of that sentence, with perfect tone and emphasis, and then, in an instant, erect, and with his arms depending by his side, he fell backward, without bending a joint, and, so far as appeared, was dead before his head reached the floor."

Following this sketch are several letters from Mr. WEBSTER'S college acquaintances, or persons who had known him during the early period of his life, giving their personal recollections of his character, appearance and general demeanor, and thus aiding greatly the endeavor to form an impression of him. They all bear testimony to his industry, his grave sobriety of manner, his entire freedom from all vicious habits, his strict observance of the Sabbath, and the high sense of honor and integrity which ruled his life. One of his pupils at school, at Fryeburg, says that "it was his invariable practice to open and close the school with extemporaneous prayer," and he could never "forget the solemnity of manner with which that duty was always performed." He was fond of fishing and gunning,—read a great deal and was exceedingly agreeable in conversation.

Some of the most interesting reminiscences of Mr. WEBSTER during the ante-political period of his life, are given in a letter from Mrs. E. BUCKMINSTER LEE, written mainly to furnish some memorials of his wife, Mrs. GRACE WEBSTER, and their daughter, whose death has already been mentioned. The following extracts from this letter are exceedingly graphic and interesting:

"My earliest recollection of your father is when he came to Portsmouth, in 1808, to open his law office. His appearance was very striking. Slender, and apparently of delicate organization, his large eyes and massive brow seemed very predominant above the other features, which were sharply-cut, refined and delicate. The paleness of his complexion was heightened by hair as black as the raven's wing."

"Mr. WEBSTER took lodgings very near our house, and we soon saw enough of him to appreciate in some degree, young as we were, his extraordinary genius, and the noble qualities of his character. The genial and exceedingly rich humor that he so often exhibited, was perhaps at this time more prized by us than any other of the diversified talents we admired in him. He soon formed a circle around him of which he was the life and soul. We young people saw him only rarely in friendly visits. I well remember one afternoon that he came in, when the elders of the family were absent. He sat down by the window, and, as now and then an inhabitant of the small town passed through the street, his fancy was caught by their appearance, and his imagination excited, and he improvised the most humorous imaginary histories about them, which would have furnished a rich treasure for DICKENS, could he have been the delighted listener, instead of the young girl for whose amusement this wealth of invention was expended. Hon. Mr. MASON, of Portsmouth, who delighted in the rich humor so often displayed by Mr. WEBSTER, used to say, 'that there was never such an actor lost to the stage as he would have made, had he chosen to turn his talents in that direction.'"

"The following June your father left Portsmouth for a visit, as we thought, to his native place, without communicating, previously, a word of his intention. He did not come back alone; and, with no change in the domestic arrangements, the wife he brought with him added the charm of her presence to our society."

"When Mr. WEBSTER had brought this interesting companion to Portsmouth, the circle that gathered around them became more intimate, and was held by more powerful attractions. There certainly was never a more charming room than the low-roofed, simple parlor, where, relieved from the cares of business, in the full gayety of his disposition, he gave himself up to relaxation.

Those who only knew Mr. WEBSTER in the later years of his life can never believe how gracefully, and with what infinite humor he could lend himself to the amusement of the hour. There were other evenings given to more serious occupation, when he would read parts of the plays of SHAKESPEARE to a circle of young friends, or keep them enchained by the eloquent charm of his own conversation."

"As I had often the privilege of being often a visitor in his family, a recapitulation of the cause of his every-day life may be more interesting to you than anything else.

Mr. WEBSTER was always an early riser. There is an eloquent letter which expresses his true feeling upon the influence of the morning hour. Like most of the great and good men we read of, the hours of the early morning were the most cheerful of the day. The drowsy in his own house were awoke by his joyous voice singing some cheerful carol, such as:

'The East is bright with morning light,'
'Up rose the King of men with speed,' &c.

At breakfast, before the cares of business began, he was cheerful but thoughtful, courteous and genial towards every one; listening to the prattle of the children, and kindly attentive to all their little requests. When he returned, at 2 or 3 o'clock, weary from the Courts, or from his office, the promptly ready service of HANNAH, a woman who had been in his family many years, was always welcome. She knew the sound of the door when opened by Mr. WEBSTER, and it was scarcely closed before she was at his side. He was dependent upon services prompted by affection, and loved these spontaneous offerings which came from the heart.

After dinner, Mr. WEBSTER would throw himself upon the sofa, and then was seen the truly electrical attraction of his character. Every person in the room was drawn immediately into his sphere. The children squeezing themselves into all possible places and postures upon the sofa, in order to be close to him; Mrs. WEBSTER sitting by his side, and the friend in the house, or social visitor, only too happy to join in the circle. All this was not from invitation to the children; he did nothing to amuse them; he told them no stories; it was the irresistible attraction of his character, the charm of his illumined countenance, from which beamed indulgence and kindness to every one of his family. In the evening, if visitors came in, Mr. WEBSTER was too much exhausted to take a very active part in conversation. He had done a large amount of work before others were awake in the morning, and in the evening he was ready for that sweet sleep which 'God gives to His beloved.'"

The Private Correspondence commences with Mr. WEBSTER'S College life. There are letters in verse and in prose, to absent classmates and other friends,—very much such as are written by all college students, full of the same large expressions and decisive judgments, the same scholastic jokes and Latin quotations with which all letters of this age are abundantly garnished. "I find, brother GEORGE," says he—writing from College to a friend who had graduated, "that if I would allure an answer to my letters I must exalt my subject from those trifles which effeminate our sex, to those affairs which mark the men of information and business." So he proceeds to examine critically HAMILTON'S letter disparaging the qualifications of Mr. ADAMS for the Presidency, yet hoping for his election. "Is this," exclaims the young politician, "is this consentaneous to all that independence which he sets out with? Is it agreeable to that rigid republicanism which glowed in the hearts of ARISTIDES and CATO?" Mr. WEBSTER would have smiled, we fancy, in after life—at the time for example, when he made his first speech in favor of the election of General TAYLOR—if his eye had chanced to fall upon this passage from his early letter to GEORGE HERBERT. But he does not confine himself to politics. He rallies GEORGE upon a rumor that he is in love,—promises his aid "if he is seriously and honorably inclined," but begs him "if he only wishes to amuse himself and sport with the girl," not to make him his instrument.

One of his closest friends and most favored correspondents at this time was Mr. J. HERVEY BINGHAM, to whom Mr. WEBSTER, while teaching at Fryeburg, writes frequent, long letters, about their College days, their hopes and apprehensions, their old school-mates, their books, &c., accompanied by dissertations upon the affairs of the world at large. In writing of the prospects of our own country, he tells "my dear HERVEY" that "our prospects darken—clouds hang around us. Not that I fear the menaces of France; not that I should fear all the powers of Europe, leagued together for our destruction. No, BINGHAM, intestine feuds alone I fear. I already see in my imagination the time when the banner of civil war shall be unfurled,—when Discord's hydra form shall set up her hideous yell, and from her hundred mouths shall howl destruction through our Empire, and when American blood shall be made to flow in rivers by American swords!" And then he proceeds to talk about his school,—to protest that his "friendship has not decreased," and signs himself "yours, in the indissoluble bonds of fraternal love." These letters are quite numerous, very long, and are eminently characteristic of the period of life at which they were written. "FANNY, whom I consider our sister," he says, "sends her compliments." Again, he says, "FANNY and DAN took a ride to Lebanon the other day, and I felt the magic of friendship increased by conversation. She would be remembered to you." When he is away on a visit he writes to BINGHAM, "Love to FANNY." Again, he made a visit to Hanover, and says, "There also I saw FANNY, and kissed her, nobody else." And so he continues for some years to write to his dear friend BINGHAM, and "FANNY" is almost always remembered. But time rolls on;—their paths in life diverge;—each has his own cares, his own difficulties, his own successes and failures, the correspondence slackens, and finally ceases:—and it is only after long years that we get a glimpse of the lives that then flowed on together. What changes do these notes reveal!

Miss —— to Mr. Webster.

COLUMBIA, May 29, 1823.

SIR: You have probably before this time entirely forgotten that you ever had an acquaintance of the name of FANNY. It is a long time since I have heard anything of you. I lately, by accident, heard that you were settled in Boston and in affluence. Very different is my situation. I live in this town with my aged parents, who are unable to do anything towards supporting themselves. I have one sister; we have nothing but our hands to support our parents and a helpless brother. I owe about fifty dollars. Should you be able and willing to bestow some pecuniary assistance, you will please to send by mail.

YOUR UNFORTUNATE FRIEND.

P. S.—Where is HERVEY BINGHAM, and what is his situation? Do you correspond with him? Perhaps you would be willing to state my condition to him. My great anxiety to do all in my power to render the few remaining days of my parents in some measure comfortable, is all the apology I can offer for thus troubling you.

He did know where HERVEY BINGHAM was and sent him the letter with this note:

DEAR BINGHAM: I this morning received this from an old acquaintance. I have never heard of her before, since we left College. She seems to be in want and trouble. I have sent her a little money, and, according to her request, inclose the letter to you.

You seem to have given up the good custom of an annual visit this way. We should be very glad to see you and your wife.

Yours, always, D. WEBSTER.

Twenty-six years more roll round, and then we find this letter, redolent of the old spirit and the old time:

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5, 1849.

MY DEAR OLD CLASSMATE, ROOM-MATE AND FRIEND: It gives me very true pleasure to hear from you, and to learn that you are well. Years have not abated my affectionate regard. We have been boys together, and men together, and now we are growing old together; but you always occupy the same place in my remembrance and good wishes. You are still JAMES HERVEY BINGHAM, with your old bass-viol, with *Laus Deo* painted upon it. I hope you have it yet:—and I am the same DANIEL WEBSTER whom you have known at Exeter, at Lempster, at Charlestown, at Salisbury, at Alstead, at Portsmouth, Claremont, Boston and Washington. And now, my dear friend, after this retrospective glimpse, let me say that I know nothing of those who are coming into power; that I expect to possess no particular influence or association with them; but that, if any occasion arises in which I can be useful to you, you can command my most attentive services.

Will you please give my love to a lady whom I once had the honor of knowing as Miss CHARLOTTE KENT. DANIEL WEBSTER.

It is pleasant to know that, when Mr. WEBSTER soon after became Secretary of State, he gave his old friend BINGHAM a place, which, we hope, he still retains.

One of his earliest letters to BINGHAM records his engagement of a "new auxiliary to support him under mortification,"—it was tobacco;—and he adds to the prose in which he expresses his delight, a brief poetic effusion on the subject, which we copy:

"Come, then, tobacco, new-found friend,
Come, and thy suppliant attend
In each dull, lonely hour;
And though misfortunes lie around,
Thicker than hail-stones on the ground,
I'll rest upon thy power.

Then while the coxcomb pert and proud,
The politician learned and loud,
Keep one eternal clack,
I'll tread where silent nature smiles,
Where solitude our woes beguiles,
And chew thee, dear tobac."

But we are not at all displeased to find this brief paragraph in a subsequent letter to the same old friend:

"I thank you for your receipt for greasing boots. Have this afternoon to ride to the South-road, and in truth my boots admit not only water, but peas and gravel-stones. I wish I had better ones *As for my 'new friend tobacco,' he is like most of that name—has made me twice sick, and is now dismissed.*"

These early letters of Mr. WEBSTER'S abound in what he never had the general reputation of possessing—genial and hearty humor. He is always cheerful, social, and hopeful. He writes to his brother EZEKIEL, who is at College, in this strain:

SALISBURY, Nov. 4, 1802.

Now, Zeke, you will not have read half a sentence, no, not one syllable, before you have thoroughly searched this sheet for scrip: but my word for it, you will find no scrip here. We held a sanhedrim this morning on the subject of cash, could not hit upon any way to get you any: just before we went away to hang ourselves through disappointment, it came into our heads that next week might do.

I have now by me two cents in lawful, federal currency: next week I will send them, if they be all:—they will buy a pipe: with a pipe you can smoke: smoking inspires wisdom: wisdom is allied to fortitude: from fortitude it is but one step to stoicism: and stoicism never pants for this world's goods: so perhaps my two cents, by this process, may put you quite at ease about cash. Write me this minute if you can: tell me all your necessities: no, not all, a part only, and anything else you can think of to amuse me.

We are all here just in the old way, always behind and lacking: boys digging potatoes with frozen fingers, and girls washing without wood.

Good-bye: be a good child, "mind your books and strive to learn." D. WEBSTER.

"ZEKE" writes in reply only two days after,—indulges, first, in a formidable critique on HORACE, which he thinks will be "amusing,"—tells DANIEL he wants a new great-coat he "don't care of what color, or cloth, so it will keep the frost out,"—and closes thus:—

"Money, DANIEL, money As I was walking down to the office after a letter, I happened to find one cent, which is the only money I have had since the second day after I came on. It is a fact, DAN, that I was called on for a dollar, where I owed it, and borrowed it, and have borrowed it four times since, to pay those I borrowed of.

Yours without money, E. WEBSTER.

But EZEKIEL was in a different mood not long after. Only two years later he writes DANIEL a letter from Boston, in which, after confessing that "a continued sunshine of prosperity does not accompany man in his transit from the cradle to the grave,"—but that "penumbral shadows of doubt, perplexity and care mark his pathway," he labors to dissuade DANIEL from carrying out a plan he had formed of going to New-York. The expensiveness of the journey, the difficulties he would encounter without friends or patronage, and the climate, are the three considerations which he urges against it. But he exhorts him to come directly to Boston, which is "the focus of information, where any person, however stupid and inefficient, cannot but learn something," and where he offers to employ DANIEL as an assistant teacher, for eight scholars, whom he must dismiss if he cannot get help. "If you will spend an hour and a half in my school daily," says he, "I will board you at as genteel a boarding-house as you can wish or the place affords." But the scheme did not succeed, and EZEKIEL the Magnificent was soon obliged to lower his tone, and confess that he was short of cash, though with enviable philosophy he consoles himself with the reflection that all the debts he owed were "large enough to make them respectable—so that if demanded, they would be demanded in an honorable manner."

Mr. WEBSTER'S correspondence at this period abounds in allusions to what is an inevitable topic with young gentlemen just out of college—love and matrimony. He is always rallying his college mates upon the rumors that they are "engaged," or exculpating himself from similar allegations. He writes to "Friend MERRILL,"—who was his classmate, and died only a year since at Middlebury, Vt., where he had preached for many years—and playfully imagines him saying "Ah, brother DAN! brother DAN! MARY has caught thee, and holds thee fast as the folks did the spirit in 'LOB'S pound;'" and then he exclaims, "Ha, ha! TOMMY, I wish I could see you, and convince you how much you are mistaken." Again he writes that it is "probable that your friend D. W. will much sooner say 'Gentlemen of the Jury,' than 'celestial maid, and 'angelic creature.'" And again he asks—"Pray how do you feel in and about the heart? Pray tell me all that may be told." And still again, falling into a more sober mood, he says, "Seriously, MERRILL, I am making no progress towards matrimony. In point of time I am twenty-three years nearer to it than when I was born; but in point of probability, I cannot say that I am any." But by-and-by his tone changes and he writes to Mr. FULLER—"I have been a young dog long enough and now think of joining myself, as soon as convenient, to that happy and honorable society of which you are one—the society of married men. Can I do better?" All this is very fresh and pleasant. We imagine a great many young men,—and some who are not so very young,—will call to mind the long letters they wrote to their old mates after leaving college, and say to themselves that, after all, WEBSTER was very much like other men of those days,—and wrote very much such letters as everybody writes at the same period of life. His letters are always manly, always breathing none but elevated and honorable sentiment, full of warm affection and, if sometimes stilted in phrase, full of sound sense and just reflection.

As he became more and more absorbed in the business of his profession, his correspondence becomes less voluminous. The long letters of reminiscence and anticipation disappear. The duties and necessities of the day absorb his thoughts. At Portsmouth he is distressed for "twenty Hillsborough blanks," and winds up an urgent letter to EZEKIEL, thus:

"Money I have none; I shall certainly be hanged before three weeks, if I cannot get some. What can be done?

Sue everybody. Sue young Doctor without fail. Mr. LADD, the bearer, is entitled to receive $210 of G. WILCOX. Have you heard anything about it?

Yours always, D. WEBSTER.

P. S.—I shall almost perish if I have not my twenty Hillsborough blanks by Wednesday night.

Six days later he writes that he has got to the second item of his will—"expecting to be hanged," as he said, "but not so soon. I think I shall subsist till March. Sue everybody, that's the word."

Gradually politics creep into his letters. Instead of the magnificent predictions of ruin to the country from the "Hydra-headed monster, faction," which adorned some of his college letters, he becomes exceedingly anxious lest "Boscawen should not be quite so Federal as last year." This, he tells EZEKIEL, "will never do. Make Boscawen toe the mark." Then there's a long gap in his correspondence, and three years later finds him writing from Washington where he had taken his seat as Member of Congress, rehearsing to Mr. BINGHAM the social characteristics of the place,—how Mrs. MADISON'S drawing-rooms are managed,—and writing to EZEKIEL that they will "probably get up some resolutions, directly attacking the war," and quietly adding, "If so, I suppose I shall shoot my little gun." He and EZEKIEL correspond largely on political matters,—the elder brother looking out for New-Hamshire politics and DANIEL keeping him posted as to matters in Washington. He sends him "a few creatures, called speeches," which are not as good as they ought to be," but which he asks him to distribute. Feb. 5, 1814, he writes "Mr. KING (RUFUS) came out for the first time. *You never heard such a speaker.* In strength, dignity and fire; in ease and natural effect, and gesture as well as in matter, he is unequaled." Mr. WEBSTER had good models and he studied them well. He practices a little in the Supreme Court and in one case "charged a New-Yorker $300 and in two other cases $100 each." There is no man in the Court that strikes him like MARSHALL. "He is a plain man, looking very much like Colonel ADAMS, and about three inches taller. I have never seen a man," he adds, "of whose intellect I had a higher opinion." The Yazoo bill came up and OAKLEY, (now our Judge) "made the principal speech of the Federalists in its support." Jan. 22, 1815, he sends his brother his "little talk about the Bank," and adds, that "if a good occasion presents, I will shoot one little gun more this Session."

In the Spring of 1816, Mr. WEBSTER decided to remove from New-Hampshire, but he was undecided where to settle. He writes to his brother, March 26:

"I have thought of Boston, New-York and Albany. On the whole, I shall probably go to Boston, although I am not without some inducements to go into the State of New-York. Our New-England prosperity and importance are passing away. This is fact. The events of the times, the policy of England, the consequences of our war and the Ghent treaty, have bereft us of our commerce, the great source of our wealth. If any great scenes are to be acted in this country within the next twenty years, New-York is the place in which these scenes are to be viewed."

In after life Mr. WEBSTER always vindicated the change in his public course upon the Tariff upon the changes in the condition of New-England which he thus predicted.

The Dartmouth College Case begins to figure in his correspondence. September 4, 1817, he writes to Mr. MASON that Judge SMITH tells him he "must take some part in the argument of this College question;" but he fears he can do no good, and hopes they will manage it themselves. "If not too troublesome," he adds, "let Mr. FALES give me a naked list of the authorities cited by you, and I will look at them before court. I do this that I may be able to understand you and Judge SMITH." Three months later he tells Mr. MASON that President BROWN insists upon his taking charge of the case at Washington. "If I do," he says, "I must have your brief and Judge SMITH'S." A little later he writes to the Judge himself,

"If I argue this case at Washington every one knows I can only be the reciter of the argument made by you at Exeter. Nothing will be expected of me but a decent delivery of your matter. I have some notion of coming to Exeter for a day or two, to practice and rehearse. To be serious, however, you and Mr. MASON must help me arrange the argument. The best mode will be to have it written out, or all collected in notes, so that I can write it out."

From Washington he watches the case, and writes to Mr. MASON that "WIRT, who is against them, is a man of a good deal of ability, and rather more of a lawyer than he had expected." March 13th, he writes that the argument is finished,—that it occupied three days;

"The cause was opened on our side by me. Mr. HOLMES followed. He gave us three hours of the merest stuff that was ever uttered in a County Court. WIRT followed. He is a good deal of a lawyer, and has very quick perceptions and handsome power of argument; but he seemed to treat this case as if his side could furnish nothing but declamation. Mr. HOPKINSON made a most satisfactory reply, keeping to the law and not following HOLMES and WIRT into the fields of declamation and fine speaking."

To Judge SMITH he writes that he found his notes to "contain the whole matter. They saved me great labor; but that was not the best part of their service:—they put me in the right path and conduct as I think to an irresistible conclusion." But it is not until two or three months later that he is able to congratulate all concerned upon the decision in their favor. Any one reading his correspondence on this subject would derive from it the impression that his own part in the case was of secondary and very slight importance: but Mr. HOPKINSON, in announcing the result, writes to President BROWN: "I would have an inscription over the door of your building, 'Founded by ELEAZER WHEELOCK, *Refounded* by DANIEL WEBSTER.'" One of the traits of character most conspicuous throughout all this correspondence, from the first letter to the last, is the utmost modesty in speaking of himself and his public efforts. It is seldom, indeed, that he makes any direct allusion to his own performances;—but whenever such allusions do occur they are always in the same spirit. An example of this occurs very soon after this period of his life. We come suddenly upon letters from President JOHN ADAMS and Chancellor KENT, complimenting him in the strongest terms for his Plymouth oration, upon which Mr. ADAMS, who "could not read it from defect of sight, but who had it read to him," says, "Mr. BURKE is no longer entitled to the praise—the most consummate orator of modern times." Yet no allusion to it, even the most distant, occurs in any of Mr. WEBSTER'S letters.

At this part of the work the Editor has introduced an interesting memorandum of Mr. WEBSTER'S receipts for professional services. Until the latter years of his life, Mr. W. kept a regular account of his receipts in small memorandum-books, finishing one with each year. Those for 1818 and 1832 are given in full. His receipts for the year first named amounted to $15,181; for the other to $8,212. They do not show either the largest or the smallest amounts of such receipts. His subsequent engrossment in politics, as a matter of course, interfered seriously with the profitable practice of his profession.

The leading topics of Mr. WEBSTER'S letters become more and more political. The election of 1824 enlists a good deal of his attention. He writes a letter to EZEKIEL about the nomination of a candidate for Governor of New-Hampshire, in the course of which he expresses the following sentiments, which have certainly lost none of their truth or force by lapse of time:

"Get on without a caucus. It is time to put an end to caucuses. *They make great men little, and little men great.* The true source of power is the people. The Democrats are not democratic enough. They are real Aristocrats. Their leaders wish to govern by a combination among themselves, and they think they have a fee-simple in the people's suffrages."

He quietly throws into this letter a query: "What do you think of doing or saying something in favor of the Greeks?" This is the first germ of his splendid speech on that subject, though several of his subsequent letters are to Mr. EVERETT and others, for information in regard to the origin and progress of the Greek Revolution. He studied maps, details of campaigns, &c., and, in another letter to Mr. E., says: "I feel now as if I could make a pretty good speech for my friends the Greeks, but I shall get cool in fourteen days, unless you keep up my temperature." And a fortnight later he tells him: "I shall send my speech along forthwith, in multitudes "like which the populous North, &c." As the Presidential election drew near, he speculates about the chances. To EZEKIEL he says, Feb. 22: "Mr. ADAMS' chances seem to increase. Gen. JACKSON'S manners are more Presidential than those of any of the candidates. He is grave, mild and reserved. My wife is for him decidedly." March 14 he reports that "JACKSON seems to be making head yet, ARBUTHNOT and AMBRISTER notwithstanding," and hopes that "all New-England will support Mr. CALHOUN for the Vice-Presidency. If so," he adds, "he will probably be chosen, and that will be a great thing. He is a true man, and will do good service to the country in that situation." A year later, a week before the election, he notes the "little excitement" that broke out concerning the charge of bargain and corruption against Mr. CLAY. "Mr. CLAY'S ill-judged card," he says, "has produced an avowal, or sort of an avowal, which makes the whole thing look ridiculous. Mr. KREMER is a man with whom one would think of having a shot about as soon as with your neighbor, Mr. SIMEON ATKINSON, whom he somewhat resembles." Mr. ADAMS was elected, and Mr. W. says, if "there be faith in man, we shall have a liberal Administration." Subsequent letters show that this expectation was not fully realized.

But we cannot follow Mr. WEBSTER during his more active and conspicuous political career, nor indeed have we space at present for farther glances at these volumes of his Correspondence. They will be read with avidity, not only by the admirers of his political character and conduct, but by all who hold in proper esteem his splendid intellectual ability and the many high qualities which gave dignity and grace to his personal character. Some may be disappointed at finding in them nothing to increase their estimate of his mental power, or to throw light upon the private and secret history of the political era in which he bore so conspicuous and important a part. But more will be surprised to find on every page evidences of a warmth of heart, a glowing affectionateness of nature, a radiant, sunny, loving disposition for which through life he had no credit and which, indeed, was popularly supposed to be alien to his character. Proofs abound on every page that his affections were as strong as his intellect, and that no man ever inspired in the hearts of his friends—(those of them at least who were capable of such an emotion,) warmer or sincerer friendship. Mrs. GRACE WEBSTER, his first wife, a lady of rare endowments of mind and character, died in 1828. She was arrested by disease in this City while on her way to Washington, and though she lingered some weeks, never recovered sufficiently either to join her husband at Washington or return to their home in Boston. The following letter written by her to Mr. WEBSTER, upon the death of their little son CHARLES, whose face and head after death, though but three years old, according to Mrs. E. B. LEE'S testimony, "were like a perfect miniature cast of his father, of whom no marble bust can ever present a more perfect likeness,"—are interesting as indicating the affectionateness of her nature and the warmth of her devotion to her husband. The last accompanies some verses written by Mr. WEBSTER upon the death of this child which could scarcely have been of deeper interest, though of a different kind, to his wife than to the public now:

Mrs. Webster to Mr. Webster.

[BOSTON.] Dec. 28, 1824.

I have a great desire to write to you, my beloved husband, but I doubt if I can write legibly, as I can hold my pen but in my fingers. (1) I have just received your letter in answer to WILLIAM, which told you that dear little CHARLEY was no more. I have dreaded the hour that should destroy your hopes, but trust you will not let this event afflict you too much, and that we both shall be able to resign him without a murmur, happy in the reflection that he has returned to his Heavenly Father pure as I received him. It was an inexpressible consolation to me when I contemplated him in his sickness, that he had not one regret for the past, nor one dread for the future; he was patient as a lamb during all his sufferings, and they were so great at last, I was happy when they were ended.

I shall always reflect on his brief life with mournful pleasure, and, I hope, remember with gratitude all the joy he gave me; and it has been great. And, oh! how fondly did I flatter myself it would be lasting.

"It was but yesterday, my child, thy little heart beat high;
And I had scorned the warning voice that told me thou must die."

Dear little CHARLES! He sleeps alone under St. Paul's. I cannot express how much I regret that it did not occur to any one of us to have the dear remains of GRACE removed. I thought much of it when the tomb of Mr. SULLIVAN was opened for Mrs. SULLIVAN'S little boy. I regretted you were not here to consult upon the subject. Oh! do not, my dear husband, talk of your own "final abode;" that is a subject I never can dwell on for a moment. With you here, my dear, I can never be desolate! O! may Heaven in its mercy long preserve you! and that we may ever wisely improve every event, and yet rejoice together in this life, prays your ever affectionate G. W.

Mrs. Webster to Mr. Webster.

SATURDAY MORNING, Jan. 22, 1825.

MY DEAR HUSBAND: I was sitting alone in my chamber reflecting on the brief life of our sainted little boy, when your letter came enclosing those lines of yours, which to a "mother's eye" are precious. O! my husband, have not some of our brightest hopes perished! "Our fairest flowers are indeed blossoms gathered for the tomb." But do not, my dear husband, do not let these afflictions weigh too heavily upon you: those dear children who had such strong holds on us while here, now allure us to Heaven.

"On us with looks of love they bend,
For us the Lord of life implore,
And oft from sainted bliss descend,
Our wounded spirits to restore."

Farewell, by beloved husband! I have not time to write more, only to say I regret you have lost the pleasure of Mr. and Mrs. TICKNOR'S society, which you so much need. I fear Mrs. DWIGHT is not much benefited by her voyage, so the last account.

(1.) Mrs. WEBSTER had received an injury on the thumb of the right hand.

...consolation; tho' at first they thought her bad, but now they think she is better.

The children are tolerably well, tho' not free from colds. Your ever affectionate, G. W.

ADDRESS ON THE DEATH OF HIS SON CHARLES, BY MR. WEBSTER.

My son, thou wast my heart's delight,
Thy locks of life were gay and cheery;
That morn has rushed to sudden night,
Thy father's home is sad and dreary.

I held thee on my knee, my son!
And kissed thee laughing, kissed thee weeping:
But oh! thy little day is done,
Thou'rt with thy angel sister sleeping.

The stock, on which my years should lean,
In manhood, ere those years came o'er me;
My fondest wishes thou should'st have seen,
But thou art in the tomb before me.

Thou wear'st to me no filial stone,
No parent's grave with tears beholdest;
There rests my ancestor, my son!
And stand'st in Heaven's account the oldest.

On earth my lot was soonest cast,
Thy generation after mine;
There must thy predecessor past:
Reader eternity is thine.

I should have set before thine eyes
The road to Heaven, and showed it clear;
But thou outstrip'st spring'st to the skies,
And leav'st thy teacher lingering here.

Sweet Seraph, I would learn of thee,
And hasten to partake thy bliss!
And oh! to thy world welcome me,
As first I welcomed thee to this.

Dear Angel, thou art safe in Heaven;
No prayers for thee need more be made;
Oh! let thy prayers for those be given
Who oft have blessed thy infant head.

My Father! I beheld thee born,
And led thy tottering steps with care;
Before me risen to Heaven's bright morn,
My son! my Father, guide me there.

Mr. Webster was with his wife at the time of her death. He kept their friends in Boston advised of the progress of her disease, and in the two following brief but touching notes advised his brother and Mrs. Lee, of her departure:

Daniel Webster to Ezekiel Webster.

Dear Brother: Poor Grace has gone to Heaven. She has just now breathed her last breath.

I shall go with her forthwith to Boston, and on receipt of this I hope you will come there if you can.

I shall stay there some days. May God bless you and yours. D. Webster.

Mr. Webster to Mrs. Lee.

My Dear Eliza: The scene is ended and Mrs. Webster has gone to God. She has just breathed her last breath. How she died, with what cheerfulness and submission, with what hopes and what happiness, how kindly she remembered her friends, and how often and how affectionately she spoke of you, I hope soon to be able to tell you; till then adieu. D. Webster.

We may return to these volumes hereafter; for the present we have exhausted our space and must close.

AFFAIRS AT HAVANA.

The Wabash at Havana—International Courtesies—Flight of a Public Defaulter—The Opera—King's Day—Movements of the Captain General—Mexican News—The new Spanish Minister to Washington.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

Havana, Tuesday, Jan. 6, 1857.

The U. S. steam frigate *Wabash*, Capt. Engle, bearing the broad pennant of Commodore Paulding, sailed from this port on the afternoon of the 3d inst., said for New-York. During the short stay of this noble ship in our harbor she was visited by crowds of our most respectable citizens, especially on New-Year's morning, when the ship's boats were assigned the duty of bringing visitors from and to the shore. Among them there were many officers both of the Spanish navy and army. All acknowledged her superlative qualities as a ship and conviction of the greatness of her power as a machine of war. The officers, from the Commodore down, have, by their gentlemanly deportment towards all who visited the ship, won many friends, both among the Spaniards and Creoles. To the tune of the music on board, a dancing-party was extemporized, in which Creoles, Spaniards and Americans all took part with gleeful hearts; and it was truly pleasing to see the hospitality and cordiality of sentiment prevailing on the occasion among the vast concourse of persons of different nationalities.

Our citizens, however, have been no more objects of attention from the officers of the *Wabash* than they have been from them. The Captain-General gave a dinner and *soirée* in the afternoon and evening of the 31st ult., in honor of Commodore Paulding and officers, at which many of our most distinguished citizens were present by invitation, and the time passed off pleasantly to all. The Captain-General likewise placed his box at the Opera at the disposal of Commodore Paulding and staff.

Don Rafael Castro de Palomino, late city tax collector, has fled to parts unknown, supposed to the United States. He is a defaulter to an amount said to exceed $200,000. He is now being cited, through the official *Gazette*, to appear at the Royal Jail here, to clear himself of the charges against him, he being assured by the Government at the same time that justice will be done him; but I guess he will be like the Irishman, who, when arraigned at the bar for trial, and becoming uneasy in mind as to the result, was told by his counsel to be calm, that justice would be rendered him, whereupon Pat replied: "Faith, and that is *jist* what I am afraid of." And so I think that Señor Palomino, having the advantage of the Irishman in this case, will not give them an opportunity to render him justice. He was considered a model collector, and had an income from his office of $40,000 per annum, and has occupied the same for the past ten years. He was kept in it by his many friends among the nobility, many of whom compose entirely our *Ayuntamiento* or City Council, and he, in return for their benevolence, was in the habit of dispensing them corresponding favors by lending them large amounts of money from the city funds, many a doubloon of which has been squandered at *Monte*, and on the results on cock fights. He likewise was in the habit of exempting many of them from paying taxes; but the new incumbent, Señor Gispert, threatens to collect all outstanding accounts against those *friends*. Rascality, like misery, is always pleased to have company, and I think some of the past members of your City Council—I say nothing about the present ones—may find some degree of consolation for their peccadilloes in the acts of Señor Palomino and his friendly members of our City Council.

The Opera has been highly successful, but Mme. Bertucca, Max Maretzek, and Signor Cerezo, made a complete failure in the "Lucia di Lammermoor," and the effect has been so unpleasant upon the feelings of the public, that the Manager will scarcely dare again to bring forward another piece, in which either Mme. Lagrange, or Miss Phillips, do not figure as principal characters.

Yesterday, the 6th, was King's Day, and Niggerdom ruled in triumphal sway throughout all the populated parts of the Island. As you already must know, King's Day is the principal holiday set apart, in the year, by the ebon sons of Cain, in all Spanish-American countries, and they convert it into a day of unrestrained saturnalia. They are independent of their masters; none labor; neither does any master request it of them; nor do any police interfere with them, as long as their amusements do not take a criminal turn. They have promenaded and roamed our streets in tribes, dressed like so many *diablitos*, (little devils,) as they are called, and discoursing noise from their national musical instruments, so very unharmonious, that it is naturally suggested to the mind of an observer that their name is not ill-merited. At 11 o'clock the principal tribes assembled around the Captain-General's Palace, and each one, by turns, was admitted into the yard, in order that its members might pay their respects to the Supreme authority, the Captain-General, in return, acknowledging their compliments by a generous distribution of money among them.

There is no further news from the Isle of Pines. The steamer *Pizarro* has been sent there, to bring to this place the remainder of the rebellious soldiers.

The Captain-General and family spent some two or three days of the Christmas holidays at the beautiful country residence of Doña Luisa Calvo, near Arroyo de Naranja, distant six or seven miles from Havana. Monsieur Barnard, the celebrated French cook, was employed by the hostess at a salary of $425 per day to superintent the culinary department and furnish the necessary requisites for the inner man. It is represented that His Excellency enjoyed himself highly There was feasting, music, dancing and sporting, and it is said that the scene was so agreeable to His Excellency, that he was induced to *hacer la vista gorda*, or overlook certain derelictions of municipal rule, especially in a certain prohibited game, familiarly termed by the creoles "*La monaquita*," and at which some pretty high betting was done.

The recent case of inquiry at the American Consulate, concerning the mysterious disappearance of the cook of the American bark *Geo. D. Smouse*, in which the sailors preferred the charge of foul play against the captain and mate, has, after a rigid investigation by the Consul, been by him dismissed, it being evident from the conflicting testimony of the sailors, that the charge was founded in malice by them, with the desire to put the captain and mate to trouble.

Last week snow fell in the vicinity of Villa Clara, a phenomenon hitherto unknown in this island. Ice, to the thickness of a dollar, also formed on the lagoons of a sugar estate in the Department of Cimarones. The papers tell us that the verdant country people ran out of their houses to catch the flakes of snow as they fell, believing that a shower of salt had visited them, but great was their astonishment when they perceived that it melted in their hands.

The news from Mexico by the last arrival here is full of political interest. I will not refer to particulars, supposing you will receive your files by the same conveyance. One incident of the late tremendous gale in the harbor of Vera Cruz, however, is worthy of note here. The steamer *Calhoun* was lying to bravely off the harbor, weathering out the storm, and among the passengers on board there was a Spaniard who, deeming that they must all go to the bottom, took his pistol from his pocket and blew his brains out, as a remedy against death by drowning.

His Excellency Señor Tessara, the newly-appointed Spanish Minister to Washington, is daily expected here by the steamer *Pajaro del Oceano*, (former *Ocean Bird*,) from Cadiz. It is rumored that after His Excellency shall have cousulted with the Captain-General in regard to the future course of policy to be pursued towards Santo Domingo and Mexico, that he will then take the steamer-of-war *Isabel la Catolica*, and proceed direct to Washington. If I mistake not, she will be the first Spanish steamer to furrow the silent waters of the majestic Potomac. She is a beautiful craft, was built in England, and, I doubt not, will attract a good deal of attention from the inhabitants of the City of magnificent distances. Anon.

AFFAIRS IN CALIFORNIA.

Tightness in the Money Market—Repudiation—The Vanderbilt and Garrison Fight—The Limantour Frauds—Banquet to Consul Dillon.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

San Francisco, Saturday, Dec. 20, 1856.

If there's anybody around these diggings that don't know that yesterday was an awful "tight" steamer day, they couldn't have had any bills to pay or any to collect. I thought of the words of the great I. C. Woods, when cornered in Adams & Co.'s old corner: "The coin is not in the country." It did not seem to be in the country, or the city, yesterday, or anywhere else, that I heard of. The principal reason of the tightness of the money market is the want of rain in the mines, to wash out the piles of dirt thrown up during the dry season. In the mountain towns everything is frozen up, and until it thaws out, or rains, the miners cannot work. They cannot pay the traders, the traders cannot pay the jobbers here; the jobbers cannot pay the bankers or anybody else. It therefore becomes a case "hold on," and *ad interim* everything is in *statu quo*. We think here that a "tick" of fifteen, or, at the outside, thirty days is all that a reasonable man could have the face to ask for. It's a great deal more than many of them get; and now when it becomes necessary to extend fifteen-day paper, or thirty, as the case may be, it is looked upon as "tight papers." Fortunately, we have had but a limited number of arrivals of clipper ships, and have not, therefore, had so much freight money to pay as usual, and we would not feel very bad if they did not come in until—the goods were wanted which would not be *this* year, to a certainty.

The late decisions of the Supreme Court have raised a dust among the people at large, and particularly Real Estate operators, and Money lenders—not a few of the latter have been awfully "stuck" on scrip. It will probably become a question for the public to decide whether we shall or shall not assume the payment of the scrip. The "sub-scriber" is willing to bet his new "tile" that the unwashed Democracy who rule this State, will nearly to a man vote "nary red." It is one of the principles of the great Democratic Party hereabouts, beginning with the Young Men's Democratic Club, John Nugent President, that one man is as good as an other, and a—mighty sight better, and then when any one man has any more than *they* have he is fair plunder, and when he has any that they can't get he shan't have it himself. So with the scrip; it is in few hands, and the outsiders look upon us here in San Francisco as a set of speculating sharks any how, and go in for giving us "fits." There is one thing about repudiation; it's not a new thing, the example having been set us on your side of the Rocky Mountains, where people are pious and good. All the scamps and rascals have herded this side of the Mountains. Speaking of this reminds me of the diamond-cut-diamond controversy between the two great steamboat men, Vanderbilt and Garrison. Without being interested on either side, and like the lady witnessing the little tussle between her lord and master and the bear, I can lay back and enjoy the fight.

Every one who has read the papers has seen the long list of charges brought by Vanderbilt against Garrison. Without stopping or caring to discuss the question of how much Mr. Vanderbilt was terrified by the wonderful disclosures of his jail-bird friend, Mr. Chrysler, I would remark that he has not bettered his own cause by bringing to his aid that very moral and high-toned newspaper, *The True Californian*. That paper at one time was very respectably conducted; but latterly it has fallen into the hands of a pettifogging lawyer named Heslep. This man, its true Editor, is filling the columns of the *True Californian* daily with the grossest abuse and preposterous charges against Garrison, which no paper except the *Evening Bulletin* has noticed—and that's not saying a great deal for the cause. The respectable press of the city have too great a contempt for the man who usurps the dignified position of Editor of a daily paper, and for a *quid pro quo* lends his pen to the cause that *has paid* and *does* pay for that service.

The paper, as is *well known*, (and can be *proved*, if any one cared enough about it to wish proof,) is supported by the agents of Vanderbilt here, one of whom acknowledged that he was rather ashamed of it, but was obliged to obey orders, and fork over weekly the price of Mr. Heslep's virtuous indignation. Mr. Heslep gets more virtuous and horrified the higher he is paid, and he is only waiting to get an offer from some other source to enhance the value of his pennings. If Garrison wanted to buy Mr. Heslep or his paper, or both, he has but to advance 5 per cent. over the present tariff; but unfortunately for Mr. Heslep's financial hopes, Mr. Garrison don't seem to appreciate his worth. Come now, Mr. Garrison, do make him an offer, he is dying to have one. The case in point reminds me of the girl who horrified her bashful beau by crying "let me alone," and when he remarked "I ain't tonchin' you," naively says, well "Ain't you goin' to?" We say "Ain't you going to" Mr. Garrison? If Heslep wants to create double of Garrison's integrity, he has but to praise him and then the community would be inclined to give credence to the present charges against him, for they translate Mr. Heslep's remarks as we do dreams, by contraries. I am inclined to think Mr. Garrison will manage to survive, notwithstanding the frantic attempts of the *True* (?) *Californian* to annihilate him.

The great Limantour bubble has burst at last, and, as everybody expected, the whole claim has been proved a base fraud and a forgery, and Mr. Limantour is now reposing upon his laurels in the city prison. It is estimated that he has received a hundred thousand dollars from owners of property within the limits of his claim. I know of one large owner of real estate who paid him ten thousand dollars for a quit claim; another six thousand, and so down to sums of five hundred.

The day the evidence was given in Court proving the fraud, Michael Reese, a large property-owner, rushed around showing a receipt from Limantour's agent for six thousand, exclaiming "there, by Shorge, dere's six tousand dollars gone to de devil." Michael would have made mincemeat of Mr. Limantour if he could have got hold of him then.

A grand complimentary dinner was given two evenings since, to Mr. Dillon, the French Consul, he being about to depart from among us. It is to be presumed that this has appeased Mr. Dillon, and that the grand French nation won't hurt us now. We have therefore escaped the drubbing promised us.

The *Flying Cloud* has nearly completed loading, and will sail for your City in a few days, with a full cargo of an assortment of odds and ends such as no one ship ever landed on your shores. If some of those smart merchants who have shipped warming pans and sleighbells, will take the trouble to walk down on the wharf when she discharges, they may recognize some of their shipments "returned to their muttons." Let 'em try it again, there's nothing like perseverance—and perhaps the next time they won't be so "sheep."

Hombre.

FROM ALBANY.

BUSINESS BEFORE THE LEGISLATURE.

Charters by the Wholesale—A New Police Bill—Committees in the Assembly, &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

Albany, Wednesday, Jan. 14, 1857.

The Senate session to-day was lacking in interest, though it was protracted to the latest hour consonant with legislative custom. The principal topic was afforded by the resolution declaring Sickles not entitled to a seat in the Senate. This question exhausted both the time and the patience of the Senate. The Senate ordered an evening session, in the hope that a solution of the question may be had at an early day.

ASYLUMS FOR THE INSANE.

The Select Committee appointed to visit all the charitable institutions in the State supported or assisted by the people, also the poorhouses and jails, reported this morning in favor of the passage of the bill of last session which provided for the establishment of two more lunatic asylums, one to be located south of Albany, and the other west of Utica. It names Robert B. Minturn, Robert Lansing and Wm. W. Campbell Commissioners for the purpose of selecting suitable sites. As soon as the sites are selected the Governor is to appoint three Commissioners to contract for the construction of the asylums, the last-mentioned Commissioners to give bonds in $20,000 for the faithful performance of their duty. $50,000 is appropriated to carry out the objects of the bill.

THE GLEN COVE INSURANCE COMPANY.

A bill was introduced which provides for extending the charter of this Company twenty years from the first day of March next.

SALT MANUFACTORIES.

Mr. Noxon brought in a bill which declares that, hereafter all vats, storehouses, and other erections in the County of Onondaga for the manufacture of salt by solar evaporation now built, or hereafter to be built, shall be considered, to all intents and purposes, the real, and not the personal, estate of the owners thereof.

A GOVERNOR'S MANSION.

Mr. Spencer had leave to introduce a bill which authorizes the Governor to appoint three Commissioners, whose duty it shall be to purchase a suitable site, as near the Capitol as possible, and thereon to erect a Governor's mansion. The bill appropriates for the ground and building $50,000.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

The following amendment to Section 8 of the general Insurance Act of 1849 was introduced to-day, and referred to the Committee of the Whole,

"But any surplus accumulation, over and above the capital stock of any such Company may be invested in, or loaned upon, the pledge of the public stock of any one of the United States, or the stock, bonds, or other evidence of debt of any institution incorporated under the laws of this State, except their own stock, provided that the current market value of such corporate stocks, bonds, or other evidence of debt, shall be at the time of the loan thereon at least ten per cent more than the sum loaned thereon."

THE NEW-YORK NURSERY.

A bill was introduced amending the charter of this Intitution, by changing its name to the "New-York Nursery and Child's Hospital," and providing that the Hospital shall have power to hold and retain any property, lands, tenements or hereditaments heretofore or hereafter to be devised, or conveyed to the Trustees under the above name.

The Committee to which was referred the petition of the Great Western Railroad Company, asking for a modification of the law relative to foreign corporations doing business in this State, reported in favor of the passage of a bill under which said Company may file bonds (indorsed by residents of this State) for the payment of their debts, thereby relieving the Company from the annoyance of having their rolling stock attached by a creditor.

CHARTERS BY WHOLESALE.

There must be a charter factory of unlimited capacity somewhere down your way—else whence comes this daily supply? To-day, yesterday, the day before, and so on for any day during the session, we have one or more forms of charters. Is the end yet? I believe not. For it is understood here that Mayor Wood has one in embryo—that the Aldermen have a second, and the Councilmen a third—besides several in the care and custody of various eminent citizens, studious and observant in matters of City government. In numbers there is said to be wisdom—bless me, judged by this old saw, what a wise Charter we shall hatch out, if we put all these in one nest, and preserve all the chicklings that the process of incubation shall demonstrate hearty and valuable.

The last addition to the stock on hand was made this morning by Senator Petty, who proposes to mend up the present charter, in preference to making another out of whole cloth. It provides first, for a Board of Aldermen, one from each Ward, and, second, for a Board of Councilmen, which shall consist of fifteen members, the City to be divided into five Council Districts, and three Councilmen to be elected from each District—the Councilmen to be elected at the next coming election, then classified, and one Councilman to be elected in each District annually thereafter. The Aldermen to be elected annually. The Board of Aldermen is to originate all bills involving expenditure, but the power is given to the Council Board to amend or reject any bill thus originated. Regular meetings of each Board are to be held monthly. The municipal year to commence on the first day of July. The Mayor, by and with the consent of the Board of Council, to appoint the Comptroller, Corporation Counsel, Commissioner of Repairs, Street Commissioner, City Inspector, and a Resident Engineer and Commission, to constitute the Croton Aqueduct Board.

OUR POLICE SYSTEM

seems to be as defective and loose as the morals of a Congressman or the financial transactions of a Wall-street broker. I hope the Police will pardon the comparison, for I would not willingly disparage that enlightened and ubiquitous corps. I judge by the numberless propositions looking to their reorganization, which are prevalent here, rather than by any knowledge of mine own. Senator Petty to-day submitted to the Senate the following bill, which, if enacted, he thinks will prove vastly advantageous to the body politic. I suspect, however, that it reduces the fable of the frogs stoned by the boys. Though it may be advantageous to the people, it will be death to the present race of star-wearers.

Sec. 1. The Police Department of the City and County of New-York shall hereafter be under the control and management of a Board of Commissioners, to consist of four persons, who shall be named and styled the Commissioners of the Police Department of the City and County of New-York, all of the City and County of New-York, and constituted and appointed a Board of Commissioners of Police, for the establishment of rules and regulations of the Police Department of the City and County of New-York; and they shall have power to appoint a Chief of Police, and all officers, including clerks, policemen and others connected with the Department. The said Board shall, on the first Monday in June, 1857, succeed to all the powers and duties of the Board of Commissioners heretofore established; and on that day the terms of office of the present Chief and all officers and others connected with the Department shall expire; but this section shall not be construed to prevent the continuance in office of the present Chief, officers and others until their successors shall have been duly appointed.

Sec. 2. The terms of office of James G. Lilly and William M. Wyndham, as Police Commissioners, shall expire on the first Monday in June, 1859; the terms of office of Louis N. Glover and William R. McIntyre shall expire on the first Monday in June, 1860, and the terms of office of William D. Andrews and Isaac Dayton shall expire on the first Monday in June, 1861; but nothing in this section shall be construed to prevent the continuance in office of said Commissioners until their successors shall have been duly qualified.

Sec. 3. At the election for charter officers in the year 1859, and every year thereafter, there shall be elected, by the electors of the City of New-York, one Commissioner of Police, but no ballot shall be counted for said Commissioner which shall contain more than one name. Immediately after the County canvass of the votes, if such Commissioner shall be declared duly elected, then it shall to the duty of the Mayor to appoint the person who shall have received the next highest number of votes to the one declared elected, and to forthwith file a certificate of such appointment in the County Clerk's office. Said Commissioners shall on the 1st day of June next ensuing the next election, succeed to all the powers and duties of Commissioners of Police; they shall hold their office for 3 years thereafter, and shall be severally paid the same salary as is provided for the Commissioners first named in this act. Any vacancy occurring by death, resignation or removal, shall be filled by the Mayor, with the consent of the Common Council, for the balance of the unexpired term.

Sec. 4. The said Board of Commissioners shall, before entering on the duties of their office, take and, subscribe an oath or affirmation before an officer authorized to administer oaths, faithfully to perform the duties of their office, which oath shall be filed in the County Clerk's Office for said City and County; they shall organize, on the first Monday in June, or as soon thereafter as practicable, and shall select one of their number as President who shall continue as such for one year, and thereafter the President shall be chosen for the term of one year; they shall also appoint a Clerk, to hold his office during the pleasure of the Board, whose duty it shall be to attend all meetings of the Board, keep a record of its proceedings, and perform such other duties as shall be required by the Board. The Commissioners herein provided for shall severally receive for their services a salary of $2,500 per annum, and the Clerk a salary of $2,000 per annum, which salary shall not be increased or diminished during their term of office; all orders, notices, appointments to or expulsions from the Department, shall be issued in the name of the President, and attested by the Clerk of the Board.

Sec. 5. Any person who shall willfully and corruptly make a false affidavit, oath or affirmation in any matter pertinent to a proceeding on trial pending before the Board of Commissioners of Police, or in regard to appointment or expulsion of any person to or from the Department, shall, upon conviction thereof, be deemed guilty of willful perjury.

Sec. 6. No Commissioner of Police, appointed under this act, shall hold any other office; and the acceptance of any other office shall be deemed a resignation of the office of Commissioner of Police.

Sec. 7. Every officer, policeman and doorman, appointed under this act, must be a citizen of the United States, of the State of New-York, and a resident of the City of New-York, and, previous to his appointment, shall present to the President of the Board of Commissioners of Police a certificate, signed by twenty-five reputable citizens, certifying that they have been personally acquainted with the applicant for five years last past, and that, during that time, such applicant has borne a good character for honesty, morality and sobriety. He must also present to the President a certificate of a surgeon, appointed by the Commissioners of Police, that he has professionally examined such applicant, and that he is a man of sound body and robust constitution, and is able to sustain the labors and exposures of a patrolman. The applicant must also establish, to the satisfaction of the Board, that he can read with ease and write legibly the English language, and that he understands the first four rules of arithmetic. All vacancies in any of said offices shall be filled in like manner; and all members of the Police Department, appointed under the provisions of this act, shall hold their offices for the term of six years, unless sooner removed for cause.

Sec. 8. The Board of Commissioners of Police shall be provided by the Common Council of the City of New-York with a room, in which they shall hold public sessions daily, except on Sundays and days usually observed as holidays, for transacting the duties devolving upon them; and, for the purpose of uniformity in their proceedings, they shall designate specific days for specific classes of duties. A majority of their number shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

Sec. 9. The Mayor of the City of New-York shall continue to be the head of the Police Department, and may direct any or all of the police forces to perform such duties as may be necessary for the preservation of the public peace, the prevention of crime, and the safety and protection of citizens and others. He shall have power forthwith to suspend from duty and pay, any officer or policemen for disobedience of orders, willful neglect of duty, or for disrespect. Upon every such suspension it shall be the duty of the Mayor, within ten days thereafter, to notify the Board of Commissioners of the fact, with the cause of such suspension, and said Board shall, as soon as practicable, proceed to investigate the case, and if the person so charged shall be found guilty, he shall be punished or expelled from the Department at the discretion of the Board; but no person so expelled shall ever be eligible to reappointment.

Sec. 10. Section first of article three of the act entitled "An Act in relation to the Police Department of the City and County of New-York," passed April 13, 1853, is hereby repealed.

Sec. 11. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act, are hereby repealed, and all acts and parts of acts that do not conflict with this act, shall continue in full force and effect.

IN THE ASSEMBLY.

The announcement of the Committees was the marked feature. I give them in full. So far as I have had an opportunity to judge, they have been carefully combined.

On Ways and Means—Messrs. Prendergast, Hogeboom, Sherman, Jones, Varnum.

Commerce and Navigation—Messrs. Wakeman, Sherman, Tiffany, Sluyter, Hampton.

Canals—Messrs. Leavenworth, Loveland, Hastings, Clinton, Allen.

Railroads—Messrs. Hogeboom, Wakeman, W. M. Smith, F. Townsend, Rose.

Banks—Messrs. Van Allen, Richmond, Leavenworth, J. D. Dixon, Funk.

Insurance—Messrs. Pomeroy, Babcock, Ames, Woods, Mulligan.

Two-Third and Three-Fifth Bills—Messrs. Spencer, Wooster, B. R. Johnson, Irving, Grant.

Colleges, Academies and Common Schools—Messrs. Littlefield, Thatcher, George, Campbell, Mersereau.

Grievances—Messrs. Cameron, Baldwin, Dudley, Luckey, J. R. Dickson.

Privileges and Elections—Messrs. H. Baker, Thatcher, Rees, Straight, Grant.

Petitions of Aliens—Messrs. Boles, B. Owen, T. Johnson, Evers, Shehan.

Erection and Division of Towns and Counties—Messrs. Beckwith, Hawes, Brooks, McFarland, Strait.

Claims—Messrs. Wooster, Purdy, Peck, Rose, Hanford.

Internal Affairs of Towns and Counties—Messrs. Harpending, Hyde, Halstead, J. D. Dixon, Bouck.

Medical Societies and Colleges—Messrs. Paul, W. M. Smith, Peck, Campbell, Bradford.

Charitable Institutions—Messrs. Puffer, Davis, S. J. Mott, Roberts, Carpenter.

Incorporation of Cities and Villages—Messrs. Van Valkenburgh, Pomeroy, Hollis, Varnum, John J. Reilly.

Manufacture of Salt—Messrs. Meads, Barhydt, Cady, Stickney, Mooney.

Trade and Manufactures—Messrs. Brooks, Rees, Rawson, Charlock, Whiting.

State Prisons—Messrs. Squire, Weeks, Perry, Lacey, Mahen.

Engrossed Bills—Messrs. Abbott, Atwater, J. S. Baker, Clinton, Schutt.

Militia and Public Defence—Messrs J. J. Owen, Van Valkenburgh, Prendergast, Allen, F. Townsend.

Roads and Bridges—Messrs. Ketchum, McPherson, Peacock, Miller, Bouck.

Public Lands—Messrs. Crowley, Granger, Hutchinson, G. Mott, Roe.

Indian Affairs—Messrs. Adams, Gould, S. Smith, Crowe, Kivlin.

Charitable and Religious Societies—Messrs. Bell, Sommerville, Rhoades, Mahen, Kimmey.

Agriculture—Messrs. A. F. Dickinson, J. Townsend, Tift, Kimmey, Dimmick.

Public Printing—Messrs. Staples, Clapp, Clark, Sutherland, James J. Reilly.

Expenditures Executive Department—Messrs. T. Johnson, Barhydt, S. Smith, Roberts, McFarland.

Expenditures of House—Messrs. Lacey, Dudley, Bishop, Irving, Westervelt.

Judiciary—Messrs. Foot, Wakeman, Spencer, Cox, B. R. Johnson, Scott, Sluyter.

Joint Library—Messrs. Hyde, Atwater, Rose, Thompson, Bradford.

A MINIATURE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

By the adoption of a new Rule, another Standing Committee is added to the House. This will prove very advantageous, if it is fairly carried out. It takes the place of the Grinding Committee usually appointed towards the close of the session. The following is the Committee for this session:

Committee of Sixteen—1st Judicial District, Messrs. Glover and Dixon; 2d, Messrs. Ketchum and Jones; 3d, Messrs. Richmond and Van Allen; 4th, Messrs. Scott and Ingraham; 5th, Messrs. Sherman and Lewis; 6th, Messrs. Tallet and Berry; 7th, Messrs. Staples and J. J. Owen; 8th, Messrs. Adams and King.

SELECT COMMITTEES.

The following select Committees are appointed in compliance with the directions of the House:

Select Committee on Encroachments of Slavery—Messrs. Tallet, B. Owen, Harpending, Cameron, Gould, Rose, Woods.

Select Committee on Excise—Messrs. Foot, George, Lewis, Glover, Barhydt, Jones, G. Mott.

Select Committee on Census—Messrs. Babcock, Hastings, Peacock, Scott, Sutherland.

Select Committee on Criminal Code—Messrs. H. Baker, Foot, Hyde, Boles, Pomeroy, Sluyter, Grant.

Select Committee on the Cayuga and Seneca Canal—Messrs. B. Owen, Leavenworth, Ames, Foot and Peck.

ANOTHER POLICE BILL.

According to previous notice, Mr. Baker, of Montgomery, introduced a bill to regulate the Police Department of the City of New-York. Mr. Baker, as Chairman of the Select Committee, directed to inquire into the condition of the Police and Criminal Departments of the City, by the Legislature of 1855, had abundant opportunities to acquaint himself thoroughly with the detail of the Police Department. A knowledge of the practical intricacies, which is the great characteristic of Mr. Baker, induces the belief that his bill will be found as nearly perfect as any which can be found. I briefly recapitulate its various provisions:

Art. 1, Sec. 1. Makes the department consist of the same officers as at present, and those now in office to continue until the 2d Monday in March, 1857. 2. Each Ward a Patrol District with a Station-house, a captain, first and second lieutenants, or two or more sergeants, and such number of policemen and doormen as shall be appointed to the District. 3. Chief and other officers to have same power now possessed by the Constables, except in civil matters. 4. States in general terms duties of officers and police-men. 5. Requires a badge to be worn prescribed by the Commissioners. 6. Captains to be Street Inspectors, Health Wardens and Dock Masters, and in the Twelfth Ward, Superintendents of Roads. 7. Sergeants, policemen and doormen shall obey orders received from the Chief, Captains and Lieutenants. 8. Punctual attendance to duties required. 9. In the absence or Captain, Lieutenants to discharge the duties. 10. Persons falsely representing themselves as policemen fined $200, or imprisoned three months. 11. False swearing in such capacity. 12. Policemen required to attend fires. 13. Policeman may be discharged by the process of the Court. 14. Fees.

Art. 2, Sec. 14. Provides that the Chief of Police shall be appointed by a Board of Commissioners. 2. He shall be the Head of the Department, subordinate to the Mayor. 3. He shall attend fires. 4. Also riots. 5. He shall direct the Police force to perform duties. 6. He shall be superintendent of cabmen, hackmen, &c. 7. The Commissioners shall appoint a clerk for the Chief. 8. Vacancies in the office of Chief to be filled as provided in Sec. 1, Art. 2. 9. All persons arrested shall be forthwith conducted before a magistrate.

Art. 3, Sec. 1. Simeon Draper, James Kelly, John W. Edmonds and Welcome R. Beebe shall be the first Board of Commissioners, to succeed to the office of the present Board, on the third Monday in March, 1857, and on that day the term of office of the present Chief and all the officers shall expire. But they may be reappointed. [Provisions are then made for installing the officers.] 5. At the general election of 1857, two Commissioners of Police shall be elected to succeed those named, and hold office for four years. The salary of Commissioners is fixed at $3,000 for each per annum. The Commissioners shall not hold any other office. 7. Every officer and policeman must be a citizen of the United States, of the State, and of the City. 8. Commissioners shall prescribe rules. 9. Chief and captains may suspend, and the usual proceedings are required. 10. The chief is required to report monthly to the commissioners.

Art. 4. Section 1. Supervisors are to pay salaries of officers, through the comptroller. Officers and policemen must take oath of office. Presents and rewards to policemen or officers prohibited under penalty of removal. Houses of ill fame, gambling, &c., to be reported by captains, under penalty of removal for neglect or refusal.

LEO.

Commissioners of Emigration.

The Commissioners of Emigration held their usual weekly meeting in Worth-street, on Wednesday afternoon.

In the absence of the President, the Chair was occupied by Commissioner Morgan.

A very interesting set of annual tables was presented to the Board, drawn up by Mr. Kennedy, Superintendent of the Castle Garden Depôt. In a communication to the Board, accompanying these tables, Mr. Kennedy observes:

"Within the past year, 141,625 passengers have been landed in New-York, from 579 vessels, arriving from 21 different European ports, without an accident occurring in any case. It is gratifying to be able to believe that the pains taken by the Commissioners for the safety of these people, whether to shelter them from heat or cold, or to protect them from the fangs of the man-catchers, have been in the main duly appreciated. A few of these strangers, under the evil advice of agents sent to Europe, expressly for the purpose, have refused to receive the protection and counsel placed at their disposal at the depôt, and have sallied forth with their effects immediately on landing, generally only to return again with complaints of imposition practiced, or of robberies committed, and in most cases, irremediable.

"The recurrence of such cases would be easily prevented by more decided measures of protection being adopted at the several ports where they embark. Could foreign Governments be made to see the benefits that an entire extinction of the *booking* system would render to the emigrant, doubtless all of them would speedily follow the examples of the Governments of Hamburg and Bremen in making it a penal offence to solicit or book an emigrant for inland travel in a foreign land. * * * The management of relief to destitute emigrants has been reduced, as Mr. Kennedy states, more or less to a system. He says:

"On the 22d of August last it was commenced; since which time 219 families have been aided in the sum of $2,067 25, while the redemptions on the same amount to 158 cases, and $1,456 25, leaving an indebtedness on the 1st inst. of 52 advances, and in the amount of $647."

The introduction of this feature as a legitimate portion of the operations of the landing depôt will prove to be a benefit to the fund as well as to the parties assisted. Under the old system of landing passengers, nearly all the persons so helped would have gone into boarding-houses to await remittances from friends, which failing, in whole or in part, their effects would have been sacrificed to meet the expenses of subsistence, and after all had passed from them, and they had become penniless, and possibly debauched, would have been turned into the streets, a charge on the fund or on the ship.

* * * * * * *

Mr. Kennedy then proceeds to argue for the advantages of the present location as a landing depôt. He recommends the adoption of measures for the prolongation of the expiring lease, and the enlargement of the premises, or of that portion destined for the immediate unshipment of luggage; also that a medicine chest be provided, to do away with the necessity of calling in medical aid from the neighborhood, and requiring the Medical Inspector to officiate in cases of sudden sickness.

	No. of Passengers.	Cash means.	Average cash per head.
Maine	143	$3,986 50	$26 93
New-Hampshire	177	2,772 81	15 66
Vermont	250	5,887 50	21 49
Massachusetts	6,494	162,986 23	26 63
Rhode Island	1,354	29,931 69	22 09
Connecticut	2,992	99,581 39	43 44
New-York	56,055	2,101,656 80	38 17
New-Jersey	3,242	295,430 66	91 13
Pennsylvania	11,749	694,785 48	59 13
Ohio	7,085	681,887 51	96 20
Indiana	1,388	150,184 72	108 20
Illinois	11,164	1,400,9?2 45	125 62
Michigan	3,286	331,077 84	100 44
Wisconsin	13,?27	1,984,125 10	148 88
Iowa	2,3 0	342,583 75	143 94
California	778	167,868 25	215 43
Delaware	81	4,102 50	50 64
Maryland	1,164	60,794 24	52 15
Virginia	567	25,192 45	44 43
North Carolina	66	3,828 50	58 02
South Carolina	178	8,945 50	50 25
Georgia	47	8,207 00	194 61
Florida	12	667 20	55 58
Alabama	30	1,707 50	56 91
Louisiana	171	10,068 22	58 80
Texas	76	8,325 75	109 54
Arkansas	30	4,740 00	158 66
Missouri	1,064	109,122 19	102 55
Mississippi	14	1,380 00	98 57
Tennessee	178	11,346 50	63 51
Kentucky	460	25,317 75	55 03
District of Columbia	407	34,491 59	85 23
Kansas	11	3,288 00	298 91
Nebraska	2	300 00	150 00

New-York Daily Times

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JANUARY 16, 1857.

☞ The NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served in this City and vicinity for ONE SHILLING a week. Single Copies Two CENTS. Mail subscribers SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES is published every Evening, (*Sundays Excepted.*) One edition will be issued at ONE and the other at THREE o'clock P. M. It will be sent by mail at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing nearly all the reading matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday, is mailed at THREE DOLLARS a year.

The WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed Two DOLLARS a year for single Copies. TWENTY-FIVE Copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, to one address.

The TIMES FOR EUROPE is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6 cents for single copies.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6 cents for single copies.

Terms, *invariably cash in advance.*

Publication Office, No. 138 Nassau st., cor. of Beekman.

RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO., Publishers.

Composition of a Cabinet.

It was sixty years ago—the last days of the latter Presidential term of WASHINGTON. There were important questions before the country; the northwestern Indians were troublesome; France was ill-disposed; our relations with Mr. WILLIAM PITT required adjustment. The President had voluminous cares upon him; diplomatic, domestic, military. How to provide for these several exigencies; how to instruct the Envoys at St. James and the Hotel de Ville; how to dispose of the army the more surely to prevent insurrection, and curb the savages; how to arm against the contingency of a conflict with the French Directory; these were among the little responsibilities that devolved upon the Executive head, without, as in these latter times, there being half a dozen highly respectable and responsible Cabinet officers to share them. In those days there was no Cabinet. There were no meetings at the Presidential lodgings for the discussion of political topics. When facts or counsel were wanted, a note with the President's compliments, desired Mr. PICKERING to transmit his written views of the French imbroglio, with the data they rested on; or Mr. MCHENRY to state the disposition of the troops, or the station of this or that frigate; Mr. WOLCOTT to supply a Treasury balance sheet; General LEE to explain a legal difficulty. With these documents before him the President decided upon his line of action; and having determined it, it was the business of the Secretary of State to make known the Executive will to the several Departments. The heads of those Departments were, in fact, mere mecanical and irresponsible agents of the Executive Power as created by the Constitution. How much more elevated the dignity and important the functions of that power then than now, can be most easily gathered from a reference to the conduct of matters now-a-days.

For we have changed all that. The President is no longer, save in form, the executive of the Government. The people, who elect the electors who elect him, await with anxiety the appointment of what is now known as a Cabinet, before they can conjecture who is really to govern them. The head of a department has come to be regarded as a coördinate rather than subordinate of the chief. There are cabinet councils, where the President is now and again voted down by what are mistakenly termed his constitutional advisers. We may peep in at one of these White House conferences. The President has arrived first: he stands with a tooth-pick in his mouth, his hands behind him, spreading his coat-tails to the genial warmth of the fire. The Secretary-at-War is thrown back in his chair yonder, exhaling the fumes of a recently-annexed Cuba cigar; his boots on the table, and in his hands the last number of the New-Orleans *Delta*. At the other end of the table is the indefatigable Attorney-General, dashing off a letter to his agent on State-street, touching the investment of that last remittance in safe ten per cent. stocks. The Secretary of State is behind time; touching up, perhaps, a masterly dispatch, which shall show European diplomatists how far they and their ideas are behind the age. He proposes, as a necessary formality, to submit his paper to the present meeting of the cabinet. They of the Navy, the Interior, and the Post-Office, are not expected to-day; they are absent on leave. The slow and imperturbable Foreign Secretary comes at last; the debate yesterday in the Senate or House, the leader in the *Union*, the gossip of lobby and hotel, form the first topics of discussion; then a half-dozen removals and appointments are discussed; a few private letters from partisan friends at a distance are produced, read, and the interests of the party generally looked after; and then, as at last the hour for dinner approaches, the affairs of the nation are introduced and rapidly dispatched—the Presidential voice only becoming influential should there be a tie between his Secretaries. He is, at best, but one of a half dozen gentlemen who have everything their own way—gentlemen without constitutional recognition, and neither chosen by the people, nor removable at the popular will, nor in any way responsible to Congress or the nation. The Cabinet-meeting is a party caucus; the Chief Magistrate, in its discussions, commands not even formal respect; he is on the same plane with the rest. The worth of a Presidential election, where the candidates are not men too dignified and respect-worthy to be sunk into such easy fellowship with their subordinates, is much less than popular vanity has any conception of.

Is Mr. BUCHANAN such a man? Will he contrive to use his Cabinet, since there is such a thing, as an advisory body solely—in no case sacrificing his own judgment, to the dictation of a domineering majority? Were we able to think so, the mystery as to the composition of the Cabinet would be of little importance. The history of the Ostend Conference is, however, suggestive of a thousand fears; for the only alternative of believing Mr. BUCHANAN to have been, at the outset of that discussion, an out-and-out *flibustier*, is to believe that he yielded his better sense to the fire-eaters about him there—a conviction that sadly dampens the hope of his independence in the Presidential Chair. We must wait patiently, be the fact as it may, and judge him fairly. The time is short.

No RETRIBUTION.—Our citizens will be deprived of the opportunity of returning the acts of courtesy which Captain HARTSTEIN and his officers have received in England, as it will be seen by our dispatch from Washington, that the *Retribution* is not to bring them home. Our Minister in London, it seems, did not think it proper to accept the offer of the British Government to send them home in a national vessel, and they will return in the steamer *Washington* from Southampton.

The Senatorial Election in Pennsylvania.

There seems to be a disposition, on the part of the defeated majority in the Pennsylvania Legislature, to kick violently against the result of the recent election for United States Senator. It will probably be of little avail, and we doubt not that Hon. SIMON CAMERON will take the place of Mr. BRODHEAD, undisturbedly, for the next six years. It cannot be questioned, moreover, that the Democratic Party—not of Pennsylvania only, but *as a whole*—have experienced a signal and unequivocal disappointment, in the return of a Republican Senator, under such circumstances as have transpired, within the past week, at Harrisburg. The howlings and yellings of FORNEY, himself, are of small account; nor is the prolonged defiant whine of the *Pennsylvanian* to be taken into serious consideration for a moment. The important fact is, that precisely where the Democracy gathered, in October and November last, its greenest laurels, it has now been triumphed over. Under the eyes of the Chief Magistrate elect of the people, and in spite of a clear working Democratic majority in the Legislature of his own State, his supposed policy has been stale-mated, from causes which it is the more important to analyze, as a clear understanding of them will show that many similar shoals and quicksands threaten the popularity and success of the incoming Administration.

It is the received belief, at the present moment, not only in the Northern States, but also throughout the Union, that Mr. BUCHANAN purposes, in his inmost soul, to be, during the next four years, the medium and exponent of a high-minded national policy. The old adage declares that "A new broom sweeps clean," and friends and enemies may eventually be disappointed. It none the less, however, behooves all parties to hope for the best, and not to anticipate the worst. By no means vague intimations have been thrown out, coupled, too, with threats to the extreme Southern party, that Kansas must and shall be admitted as a Free-State, provided the majority of the people of that Territory desire the exclusion of Slavery. No border-ruffianism, it is said, will be tolerated.

Does not the defeat of Mr. FORNEY teach a bitter lesson, by which it were discreet for Mr. BUCHANAN to profit? Has not the fatal poison of cliquedom-obstruction already infected the atmosphere which surrounds Wheatland? True or false, "it is said" that such has been the case. We do not care to pass judgment where accounts essentially differ; but "*it is said*" that the better judgment of Mr. BUCHANAN was overcome by the influences brought to bear upon him by FORNEY; that letters were written from the Merchants' Hotel, requesting Senators and Assemblymen to cast their votes in favor of the wire-puller of the *Pennsylvanian*, the briber of the national Know-Nothings, and the astute ex-lobbyer at Washington; and that, without these, the Democratic caucus would never have dared to nominate so questionably reputable a political trader, and so narrow-minded, unpopular and corrupt a man. The result is published to the world. Eleven Democrats in the joint Convention, also rejected FORNEY's caucus nomination. Not even the despotism of Democratic organization, nor fear of future political annihilation, could control their consciences sufficiently to induce them to sustain such a man. If all reports are true, "they tried to, but couldn't;" and, compelled to choose between ignoring the interests of their party, and standing before the world dishonored, they preferred the former alternative.

The defeat of FORNEY may make one of two impressions upon the mind of the President elect. He may consider him a martyr to his faithfulness, and therefore feel bound to raise him all the higher because he has fallen so low; or he may feel that Buchananism is not Forneyism; that the popularity of the one cannot change the unpopularity of the other; and he may resent, as the greatest injury he could have suffered, the check which PLITT, FORNEY, WESTCOTT, VANDYKE, SICKLES and others have thus early brought upon him. As outsiders and disinterested observers, we cannot but feel that the latter judgment would be the wiser. Mr. FORNEY, as it seems to us, has been flung back into Mr. BUCHANAN's face, by his own party, with scorn and disgust. He is not, as yet, perhaps, to be censured; but he will be censured, if he perseveres in maintaining men whom the community and his better judgment repudiate. Let the President elect do or say what he will, he cannot afford to forget that every one is judged "by the company he keeps," and if he selects for his advisers those who crowd his doors most obsequiously, and thrust themselves upon him most importunately, he will fall into the worst error of his predecessor, and be judged by the country far differently from what he has a right to expect.

LATER FROM EUROPE.—The Cunard steamship *Emeu*, which arrived at this port yesterday afternoon, brought two days later news from Paris and Havre. We learn that the ministers of the various European Powers, and of the United States, had assembled in Berne to devise means for a reconciliation between Switzerland and Prussia. Their project was to demand from the Federal Council the immediate release of the Royalist prisoners, on condition that the Governments represented by the ministers present should apply together to the King of Prussia to obtain, as the basis of future negotiations, his engagement to renounce the sovereignty of Neufchatel. This project failed, because some of the ministers did not consider themselves authorized by their Governments to act: and, particularly, because the Austrian Minister did not think that the Minister of the United States could take part in affairs that concerned exclusively the States of Europe. Other negotiations were in active operation, and a reconciliation between Prussia and the Helvetic Confederation was not considered an impossible or even an improbable event. The *Constitutionnel* announces that the Congress of Paris would assemble on Monday, the 29th of December, but this statement does not appear to have been made on authority. The Conferences, according to other journals, were not likely to meet until after the holidays. Another *ultimatum* has been sent to the Shah by the British Ambassador at Constantinople. We give the reported conditions elsewhere. They are even more stringent than those originally demanded.

THE SEASON OF FESTIVALS.—It is one of the most cheering evidences of the general prosperity of our people, that at this usually dull season of the year every possible occasion is seized upon that will afford a decent pretext for getting up a ball, a dinner, or a festival of some kind; and, when there is no excuse for a splendid merry-making, youth and beauty will even consent to dance for the benefit of the poor. These genial festivals are not confined to New-York, though, perhaps, they are more abundant here than elsewhere. A few weeks since, the crockery dealers of Baltimore entertained their brethren of Philadelphia to a magnificent dinner; and last night the hardware dealers of New-York entertained themselves to a splendid banquet at the Astor House, where they not only talked knives and forks, but used these implements of social life with great gusto. The toasts and speeches, as a matter of course, were full of earnest irony.

On Wednesday night, the "Sons of Connecticut" in Boston had a merry-making at the Revere House, where, judging from the reports of the festival, the blue laws were most scandalously outraged.

The "poor ball" at the Academy of Music, in Fourteenth-street, last night, was a brilliant affair, notwithstanding the coldness of the weather. On every hand we hear of "revelry by night," and joyous gatherings.

The expected arrival of the British frigate *Retribution*, with Captain HARTSTENE and his crew, furnished a favorable opportunity for a series of splendid entertainments, which would have been something more than mere merry-makings and excuses for dissipation. They would have partaken of a national character, and been entered into with the heartiest feelings of good will as testimonials of a friendly nature towards our British cousins. The most extensive preparations had been made for giving the officers of the *Retribution* a reception worthy our own country, and the people of which they would be the representatives. But, unfortunately, these anticipated festivals have been nipped in the bud, and been brought to an untimely end by the announcement that Captain HARSTÉNE had declined the generous offers of the British Government, and would return home in a private ship from Southampton. But the spirit of the people has been shown in the preparations made to receive our expected visitors, and the effect will be all the same as though they came.

Yet it is to be regretted that so many demonstrations from various classes of our citizens, official and private, could not have been permitted to amount to something more than a mere disposition to do a generous act. The season was propitious, and there can be no doubt that a brilliant succession of hospitable entertainments would have resulted from the arrival of our anticipated visitors. The officers of the Navy on this station had made the most extensive arrangements for a ball and banquet of unexampled magnificence at the Navy Yard at the Wallabout; the Corporation had made the necessary preliminary arrangements for preserving the hospitable character of the City on the occasion, the Chamber of Commerce which has rarely entered into the spirit of a movement of this nature had already made a preliminary move in the right direction, and other public bodies were preparing to follow the example. There is nothing so contagious as jollity and generosity, and the City would have been all alive with festivals, if the change in the programme had not taken place.

But, the public ought not to be deprived of the opportunity to spend some of its superfluous money in a grand entertainment which will answer the double purpose of affording enjoyment to them who participate in it, while it results in good to others. The poor we have with us always, and since we cannot spend our money in entertaining the officers of the *Retribution*, why cannot some benevolent-minded committee-men who have nothing better to do, project a grand festival for the benefit of some of our popular public charities.

CONGRESS.—In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. SEWARD reported from the Committee on Commerce a bill for the protection of steamboats from damage or destruction by fire. It provides the method of constructing the engine and fire-rooms, and is to go into effect one year after its passage. The Senate again discussed the bill for the settlement of the accounts of Revolutionary officers, but came to no conclusion.

In the House a memorial was presented from ship-owners, merchants and pilots of this City, recommending the passage of ROGERS' Marine Signal bill. The Senate bill relative to foreign coins, fixing their value at the Federal offices, was passed with amendments. The difficulty between Messrs. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, and RUST, was amicably adjusted. The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Tariff bill, and political speeches were made by Messrs. KEITT, of South Carolina, and BLISS, of Ohio. Mr. KEITT, so far from regarding the Slavery agitation as being quieted by the election of Mr. BUCHANAN, thought that the tendency of affairs was still more towards the formation of geographical parties, and a dissolution of the Union; but he believed the South abundantly able to take care of herself, and avowed it to be her policy to extend her institutions into adjoining countries, the Governments of which are falling, and the people of which are degenerating into mongrelism.

THE LEGISLATURE.—Several petitions were presented in the State Senate yesterday for a Prohibitory Law. A memorial from the Trustees of the Consumption Hospital asked an appropriation of $30,000. Notice was given of a bill to regulate the building of party walls in this City. Bills were introduced—to place Savings Banks under the supervision of the Bank Superintendent, to amend the School Law of Brooklyn, and to authorize divorce in cases of desertion or brutal treatment. The Barr and Sickles case again occupied the attention of the Senate.

In the Assembly, petitions were presented—from the medical men of New-York, asking the establishment of a national vaccine institution, and from the Veterans of 1812, asking for relief. Last year's Appropriation bill was ordered to a third reading. Notice was given of bills—to amend the Registry law of this City, to amend the Brooklyn Consolidation act, to abolish the office of Railroad Commissioners, and to prevent extortion by Railroad Companies. Bills were introduced to enable the Staten Island Railroad Company to own and run ferry-boats, and to incorporate the Fire Department in the Eastern District of Brooklyn. A resolution was adopted, calling for information from Railroad Companies as to the propriety of abolishing the office of Railroad Commissioner.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM NICARAGUA—The telegraphic dispatch which we publish from the Southwest Pass was received last night by Messrs. C. MORGAN & Co., of this City, from their agents in New-Orleans. By this account, the position of General WALKER would appear to be more desperate than it has yet been since he landed in Nicaragua. The Costa Ricans are under the protection of the English naval forces, and all communication between WALKER and the Atlantic has been cut off. Though his army are representcd to be in good condition and confident of success, yet it must be remembered that this state of things existed before it was known that the English fleet had taken the Costa Ricans under their protection. The dispatch is somewhat confused, as, indeed, dispatches from that quarter are apt to be, but it seems pretty certain that affairs are rapidly coming to a crisis, and that WALKER will find himself in a very uncomfortable position unless our Government should interfere to extricate him from his difficulty, and of this there is very little probability. It is hardly probable that the British forces would proceed to such extremities without our own Government being apprised of their intentions.

A LIVELY TIME AMONG THE DEAD-HEADS.—The "Press" of Milwaukee are having a very lively time of it in asserting their right to free rides on the railroads. The Milwaukee and Mississippi road having resolved to give no more free passes to the Press, the dead-heads have resented the affront put upon their dignity in a very novel and bold manner. All the papers have had a meeting, and, with one exception, have signed a string of indignant resolutions protesting against an infringement of their dearest privileges, and retaliated by resolving that they would make the railroads pay for all the advertising they may want done hereafter. This is just what they should do, and if they have not done it heretofore, it shows how little the Press of Milwaukee have understood their business. But one of the arguments made use of by the Milwaukee Press in favor of the dead-head system is as ingenious as it is new. They say that as the Post-Office carries the exchange papers of the Press free, therefore, the railroads should carry editors free. If the railroads were all owned by the Post-Office department there might be some force in this argument, but as they have nothing more to do with them than to pay roundly for using them, the analogy does not strike us with as much force. If both the railroads and the Press pay us they go, in their dealings with each other, they would both be the gainers.

NAVAL AFFAIRS.

Grand Contemplated Ball of U. S. Naval Officers spoiled by Minister Dallas—Description of Hall—Decorations, &c.—Feelings of Disappointment at the Navy Yard—The Niagara's Engines, &c.

The largest share of the pleasures of this life is said by some to consist in anticipation more than in fruition; be this as it may, an indefinable amount of expected gratification has been spoiled by the dispatches from Washington, received at the Navy Yard yesterday morning, announcing that Minister DALLAS had decided *not to accept* the offer of the Queen of Great Britain, to send home the Commander and officers of the *Resolute* on board of the *Retribution*. Had a bombshell fallen through the roof of the Naval Lyceum it could hardly have caused more excitement and commotion among the Naval officers than did the explosion which followed the announcement from Washington, already referred to. The disappointment one feels when a great pleasure is interrupted by some sudden, unforeseen casualty seemed to possess the mind of every officer, from the Commodore down; and more particularly was it felt by the wives of the Naval officers and their lady friends, who had entered with uncommon enthusiasm into every detail of the arrangements for the forthcoming ball, and other festivities, to be given in honor of the officers of the *Retribution*.

The room selected for giving the ball is the new building just erected for the timber-shed and mould-loft, at the lower end of the yard, built of brick, 300 feet long, 60 feet wide, and two stories high; the loft, where the festivities were to be celebrated, being entered by a graceful flight of steps, and being about 16 feet from floor to ceiling. Before entering the building proper, you pass through an arbor of evergreens, arched over, 50 feet in length, with a nicely laid floor, suspended from the roof of which are two chandeliers, to be lighted with gas, the sides being ornamented by red, white and blue bunting. On ascending the elegantly-carpeted staircase, you enter upon the left the reception-room, about thirty feet square, the floor of which is covered with tapestry carpeting of richly ornamented patterns, supplied with elegant mirrors, sofas, tête-à-têtes, &c., and the walls and ceiling festooned with the blended flags of England and America. On the right are fine portraits of Queen VICTORIA and Prince ALBERT, and on the left of the large mirror, of the President of the United States. Upon the wall are gas jets of beautiful design.

Behind this, and also upon the opposite side, at the West end of the Hall, are the ladies' dressing-rooms, fitted with every appendage and comfort usual to such apartments. Facing to the eastward, the long hall, by an optical illusion, is thrown into an immense long-drawn vista, and you seem to be standing at the entrance of a magnificent saloon, at least a half-mile in length. The ceiling is painted in spotless white, glittering with silver stars; either wing on the line of the girders being curtained fifteen feet toward the centre, and upward to the roof, with variegated bunting, leaving a space of thirty feet in the centre, which is arched up with the same material; the centre of each girder bearing a shield, with Roman swords and other devices ingeniously concealing the joints and defects of the wood-work; the floor, which represents the narrow planks of a ship's deck, is as white as the damask slipper that will tread so lightly upon its surface; each alternate window is festooned with the inevitable red, white and blue, and the other windows are each encircled with a variegated border of blue and gold, with panels between bearing the portraits of some illustrious Arctic discoverers. Through the centre, and hanging from the vaulted ceiling, equi-distant, are two elegant chandeliers of exquisite beauty of workmanship, and from the sides project two hundred gas jets of *fleur-de-lis* and other designs.

The orchestra is midway of the saloon, upon the right, raised five feet from the floor, of an inverted curve, sixty feet in length, and by an artistic arrangement appears to be supported upon the points of a thousand bayonets, which reflect a dazzling light from their polished surfaces. It is intended to contain Dodworth's Band with forty pieces. At the farther end of the Hall is suspended a curtain, composed of the blended flags of the two nations, attached to a ship's yard in the form of a mainsail just dropped from the buntlines. This curtain separates you from the supper-room, which is sixty feet square. This is so arranged with clewlines and buntlines as to be drawn up instantaneously, at a signal from the Master of the Ceremonies, when the supper-room, with its sumptuously-spread tables, is displayed to the illustrious guests. Hanging upon the rear wall is a painting, 16x11 feet, of the battle of Trafalgar; the sides are covered with evergreens, among the branches of which artificial birds almost sing to you from their

Summer boughs; [illegible] ling overshadows th[illegible] resentations of Ursa Major and [illegible] constellations bespangling the vault. Each [illegible] is covered with shields of paper, bearing de[illegible] illustrating passages in the life of the sailor [illegible] of scenes in the Arctic regions such as are suggested by the views in Dr. KANE's and other books of Arctic Explorations—as the Esquimaux and their ice huts; the Polar bear; Esquimaux capturing seal; upon their sledges, &c.,—the *Advance* and *Rescue* and the *Resolute* forming centre pieces of great attraction, the whole intended to give the appearance of the twilight of the Arctic regions, or a softened moonlight. The confections were to have been served up in figures of glaciers, icebergs, icefloes, etc. Likenesses of Dr. KANE, of HENRY GRINNELL and of Sir JOHN FRANKLIN are in close proximity, ornamenting the walls. The Commodore had also arranged to give the officers a *dejuner* at his mansion, and Commander CAMP and his lady were also intending to give private parties of entertainment. Word was received from the Secretary of the Treasury to extend to the officers every courtesy usual on such occasions, and authorizing the most liberal outlay, to make the reception at once gratifying to their guests, and creditable to the country. The Senate and House of Representatives were to be invited, the heads of Departments, the heads of the City Governments of New-York and Brooklyn, and other distinguished citizens. As it is, we should not be surprised, from the expressions of the officers and some of their ladies, if the ball should come off after all; some going so far as to suggest that a number of the retired officers of the Navy should be attired to represent the English officers, and thus supply the deficiency in their programme. It is a great pity to have such zealous preparations spoiled so suddenly.

Trial of the Niagara's Engines.

As appointed, the Engineer-in-Chief of the naval Department, Mr. DANIEL B. MARTIN, was present yesterday to inspect the working of these new engines. Among other personages we also observed Captain HUDSON, 1st Lieut. PENNOCK, Chief Engineer GAY, ZILFER, SEWALL, Mr. MERRICK, builder of the engines of the *Wabash*; Mr. WALKER, engineer of the steam-battery building at Hoboken; Capt. BAILEY and Lieut. FRAILEY. Steam was applied about 12 o'clock, the guage marking 12 lbs., and, as in the first experiment, they commenced, continued, and ended their operations to the entire satisfaction of the spectators. The Engineer-in-chief expressed himself fully satisfied with their performances. The highest average steam was 7 lbs., during which 30 and 31 revolutions were attained; the vacuum gauge 27°, temperature of hot well 75°. The engines are of 3 feet stroke, with double piston rods; steam cylinder 72 inches diameter of bore; steam admitted into cylinder at 21 inches of the stroke. These engines are of the same size and power as those of the *Wabash*, but an additional or third engine gives the *Niagara* one-third more power. The trial of the engines of the steam-frigate *Colorado* takes place at Norfolk next week. The chief engineer of the *Niagara* was erroneously printed W. H. MITCHELL in our previous report. It is WM. E. EVERETT. It will be several weeks before she makes her trial trip, the iron work of the ship being considerably behind.

The *Falmouth* will not sail on Saturday as contemplated, as the ice prevents them from obtaining their powder from Ellis' Island. She has been ready for a week.

The *Arctic* is out of dock, and the blocks are being laid for the *Wabash*, which will go in probably on Saturday or Monday.

The Charity Ball at the Academy.

Charity and Fashion went together to the Academy of Music last evening, exchanged compliments with great apparent heartiness, embraced each other cordially, and through a whole evening cultivated the most friendly relations, fashion none the worse, and charity a great deal better, in consequence of the event. The Promenade Concert and Ball, projected by certain charitable ladies and gentlemen in aid of the "Nursery for the Children of the Poor," was a very brilliant affair, where an enormous concourse of people found pleasure, and the proceeds of which must amount to something very substantial and comfortable, to be laid up against the next rainy day that may happen to befall the Institution. Punctually at 8 o'clock the music began, and it was of the finest quality. A full military band occupied one extremity of the tier of boxes, and at the other was an orchestra of sufficient power to accomplish all that was required of it. The parquette was covered by the dancing floor. Above the stage was suspended an ornamental gas fixture, bearing the inscription: "Charity—1854." The house was brilliantly illuminated from floor to ceiling. Policemen's caps appeared in every doorway, one hundred officers having been detailed by the Chief to preserve order, and there was no bother with carriages or guests, everybody going in the right direction, and every horse's head pointed due North. We rarely see so little confusion about the Academy's doors on a Ball night; but the occasion of last evening was eminently suited to hide all little troubles from casual observation; for does not Charity cover a multitude of sins? If, therefore, there were any annoyances nobody saw them, for the simple reason that everybody went to be amused, fate jolly, and was not easily put about. At 9 o'clock, the view of the house, from the boxes, was splendid. The floor was covered with promenaders; toilets were elegant and becoming; Honiton abounded; silks dazzled with brilliancy of tint; jewels flashed, and bright eyes sparkled, while young beaux and old indulged in customary rivalry. The company—non-dancing and dancing—probably numbered upwards of 2,000 persons, at 10 o'clock. As for dancing in such a crowd many begged to be excused. As for getting access to the cloak-rooms, that was simply impossible, unless the happy party was contented to wedge himself in, *en queue*, to wait at least three-quarters of an hour. The crush in the lobbies was nearly as great as upon the floor, and it was quite absurd to cherish any belief other than that of the exceeding great Charity of New-York Fashion. Purses were emptied to fill one more lank than they, and the babies at the Nursery, we make no doubt, will lift up a mighty voice of thanksgiving.

Annual Dinner of the Hardware Board of Trade.

The first annual dinner of this Board of Trade was given at the Astor House last evening. This Board has been established just a year, but so quietly has it done its work of organization, that its existence has scarcely been known, until now that it announces itself to the public by its first annual dinner—a brilliant banquet—which passed off without any of the fiction that is always expected on first occasions. Mr. STETSON had "spread himself"—and of course his tables, with such a profusion of substantials and delicacies as hungry men love to attack, and gourmands to linger over. So far as the management was concerned, it was a cold water affair, and of course everybody was in excellent spirits from the moment the blessing was invoked to the parting song. The tables were ornamented with pyramids of Hardware tools in confectionery, with great anvils, forges, trip-hammers, kettles, pitchforks, padlocks, shovels—indeed with a general assortment of articles upon which Hardware men make money.

At 6 o'clock the guests to the number of about 200 marched into the saloon and seated themselves to the table. EDWARD CORNING, Esq., President of the Board, occupied the head of the table, supported on his right and left by the following invited guests, Rev. Dr. Adams, D. D., Samuel L. Hunt, Esq., John G. Van Antwerp, Esq., A. G. Stout, Esq., O. Ames, of Mass., French Wales, Conn., Caleb Barstow, Esq., J. Hoxie, J. W. Baker, Peter Cooper, Albert Field, Esq., C. Champlin, Esq., and others.

DODWORTH's Brass Band was present and lent efficient aid to the evening's entertainment.

The cloth being removed a number of ladies were ushered into the room.

Letters were read by Mr. J. DAVENPORT from the following named gentlemen, regretting their inability to be present, and congratulating the Board upon its organization: Pelatiah Perit, T. B. Stillman, Wm. C. Bryant, Hon. Geo. Briggs, John L. Vulkley, Robt. Hyslop, Wm. Rowland & Co., Philadelphia; Thomas Tileston, Esq., Wm. H. Appleton, Chas. R. Swords, H. L. Kendall, Providence; F. F. Stanley, Connecticut; J. J. Day.

The President, Mr. EDWARD CORNING, then addressed the company, thanking them for the honor conferred on him by his reelection to the Presidency, reviewing the objects and intentions of the organization, and pointing out the benefits it must confer on the trade, on commerce, and on other departments of business. In conclusion, he paid a high compliment to their host.

Mr. C. B. CONANT, Vice-President of the Board, followed with an admirable and humorous address on the origin and progress of the American Hardware Trade.

After some preliminary toasts, "The Astor Library

[illegible] in his usual happy style.

[illegible] The Trade, past and present," Mr. [illegible] responded—surprising everybody by [illegible] present Trade be still a young man who has [illegible] in the trade in the City, and furnishing [illegible] reminiscences.

For "The Press," Dr. FRANK TUTHILL, of the Home Times, responded.

For "Commerce and Trade," Rev. Dr. ADAMS [illegible] eloquently, showing incidentally how both contribute to help Christianity to her triumphs.

In reply to a complimentary notice of the towns of "Sheffield and Birmingham," England, Mr. W[illegible] (of L. WARD & Co.) told some flattering truths of the connection of the houses of those towns and the American trade.

For "Commerce," PHILIP BARROW, Esq., of the Chamber of Commerce, spoke fittingly.

To a sentiment complimentary to "French Manufactures," M. A. PERRINE (of LALANCE & GROSJEAN) very pertinently went into the peculiarities of some of the French manufacture, representatives of which are found in all our kitchens, as well as in our parlors.

Mr. OLIVER AMES, of Springfield, whose name was received with repeated cheers, spoke for Massachusetts "Shovels and Tacks."

Mr. FERSON WALES spoke for Connecticut—[illegible] is known to be great in all iron devices, from a first-class steam engine down to the best new style of Tab-hook.

JOHN BREED, (of Connecticut,) H. A. MORGAN, [illegible] J. L. CLARK, Esq., Mr. DAVENPORT and G. B. CORNING answered to volunteer toasts.

The festivities were continued to a late hour, when the company adjourned with three cheers for the President. The dinner was a perfect success, and a very happy affair.

Personal.

The Boston *Transcript* states that a letter has been received in that city by a friend of Dr. KANE, giving information direct from his family, and confirms the unfavorable statements recently made public. One of his brothers, on receiving news of his departure from England, left to meet him in Cuba, although he was not then thought to be dangerously ill. But on the 5th inst. such alarming intelligence arrived that his mother left immediately for Havana. His disease is inflammatory rheumatism, contracted on his first Arctic voyage, and from which he was suffering severely when he sailed the second time.

The Boston *Atlas* says that Captain JOHN P. BOWERS, of the bark *Mary Broughton*, at that port, previous to sailing on his last voyage, stated to a friend that he had been forty years at sea, thirty-one of which he had been master, and during all that time had never sustained a disaster. He has been principally engaged in the West India trade.

We learn from the Ithaca *Journal* that the physical condition of Hon. ALEXANDER BOWEN, from the first district of Tomkkins County, is such as to leave no hope of his attendance at Albany, and but little, if any, for his recovery.

GEORGE LAW has given one thousand dollars towards the permanent endowment of the Dudley Observatory. JAMES BROWN, Esq., of this City, has also contributed $1,000 to the funds of this institution.

FRANK SOULE, Esq., has resumed his connection with the California *Chronicle*.

The Chicago *Tribune*, of the 12th has the following bit of editorial gossip:

We understand that Mr. GREELEY will be in this city in the course of a week, *en route* to Iowa, where he will put the libeler of the *State Gazette* through a "course of sprouts," if there is any virtue in the Iowa Judiciary.

A Strange Piece of Rascality and Shysterism—A Detailed Policeman in Trouble.

A very strange and interesting case of alleged conspiracy and fraud, was, yesterday, under examination before Recorder SMITH, at his private room. From the affidavits against the accused parties, and the statements for the prosecution we condense in the following:

In March last, one SAMUEL GOLDBERY was arrested upon a charge of petty larceny, and brought before Justice DAVIDSON, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, and after an examination dismissed.

On Monday last, one HEITMAN, a Jew, came with an officer to the house of ELIAS PISER, at No. 66 Bayard-street, where GOLDBERY boarded. The officer, FRANK WHITE, of the Seventeenth Ward, stated to GOLDBERY that the District Attorney "wanted him" on the charge on which he was arrested in March last, and that he must go to prison. Mr. PISER offered to become surety that GOLDBERY would appear next morning before the District Attorney. The offer was refused, but the officer offered to and did take him to the house of a Jew named ROSENBERG. Soon after GOLDBERY returned to the house of Mr. PISER, accompanied by the officer, ROSENBERG and one ROSENBAUM. ROSENBERG then stated that he had paid the District Attorney three hundred dollars, (in GOLDBERY'S behalf,) and unless that amount was given him, GOLDBERY should be sent to prison and punished. He added that unless the $300 were given him $500 must be paid the next day. The officer advised that the money be forthwith paid; but GOLDBERY, still hesitating, was taken away from one place to another, and was finally taken to the house of the notorious JOSEPH ENEICH, No. 275 Tenth-street, and there, as is alleged, he was forced, by threats of imprisonment, to give to ROSENBERG all the money he had about him, viz., $165, $15 of which sum was afterwards given to the officer. GOLDBERY was thereupon (it was 9 o'clock in the evening) suffered to depart.

The next morning (Sunday) ROSENBAUM came to him, and said that if he would give him $50 he would go to the District-Attorney and get back the money paid to ROSENBERG and put the others in prison. GOLDBERY said he would put the amount in some other person's hands, and this was done. Both then started for the District-Attorney's office; but while on the way ROSENBAUM stopped and advised GOLDBERY that, as he had "succeeded in settling a crime," he had better keep quiet and leave the City, for, if he remained, he would surely be sent to prison. GOLDBERY, still fearful, left, but fortunately told the story to a person who conducted him to Recorder SMITH, before whom he made an affidavit.

Warrants for the accused parties were issued, and all of them but ENEICH (who was not to be found) arrested.

At the conclusion of the examination they were each ordered to find bail for robbery in the sum of $2,000. WHITE and ROSENBAUM gave bail.

The Recorder, in remarking on the case, characterized it as one of the most outrageous on record.

ROSENBAUM keeps a jewelry store in Chatham-street. He is one of the party who was arrested a few weeks since for "shysterism" in defrauding a poor woman out of a sum of money. ROSENBERG is well known. He has been several times arrested before.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

PROF. ALEX. C. BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS OR Medicated Compound, for preserving, restoring and beautifying the hair, eradicating scurf and dandruff, preventing baldness and gray hairs, curing diseases of the skin, glands and muscles, (such as salt rheum, pimples, chilblains, &c.,) chaps, rheumatism, swellings, sore throat, &c., and giving instant relief in cases of cuts, bruises, sprains, burns, scalds, &c., &c. Sold in large bottles; price 25 cents, by all the principal druggists and perfumers throughout the world. Principal office No. 312 Broadway.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—With Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks, the same that were awarded separate medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and the World's Fair, New-York, 1853, and are the only American Safes that were awarded medals at the London World's Fair.

These Safes are now admitted to be superior to any ever offered the public, and the subscribers challenge the world to produce an instance of these Safes failing to preserve their contents through the hottest fires, or a burglar picking the lock.

The subscribers and their agents are the only persons authorized to make and sell Herring's Patent Champion Safe, with Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks.

S. C. HERRING & CO., Green Block,
135, 137 and 139 Water-st., and 5 Murray-st., New-York

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—IN consequence of the large amount of freight and for the purpose of facilitating its transportation over this Road, the Directors have decided to discontinue the Albany Express train leaving White and Centre sts. at 6 o'clock A. M., and Albany at 10¼ A. M., on and after Monday, Jan. 19, 1857, until further notice. The Mail Train and Night Express will continue as heretofore to form daily lines between Albany and New-York.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES.—The best in the world; the only reliable Hair Dye known, perfect and instantaneous; harmless and beautiful in its results. Applied in twelve private rooms. BATCHELOR'S WIGS surpass all; their new improvements satisfy the interested that BATCHELOR'S are permanent. Avoid the ridicule attached to bad dyes and unsightly wigs. The largest and best stock always at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—THE BEST OF all holiday gifts is one of Singer's latest improved sewing machines, which is capable of earning for its owner $1,000 a year. All who have female relations or friends in needy circumstances can in this way, at a moderate expense, provide for their permanent and comfortable support.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

RUPTURE—ONLY PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED to MARSH & CO., by the Industrial Exhibition of all Nations, at the Crystal Palace, for their new patent radical cure truss. References as to its superiority: Professors Valentine Mott, Willard Parker and John M. Carnochan. Open from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M.

MARSH & CO., No. 2½ Maiden-lane, New-York.

BALLS AND PARTIES vs. SNOW AND RAIN.—Ladies' white Satin Kid and

The Forgeries Recently Discovered in Boston.

From the Boston Ledger, Jan. 15.

We published on Tuesday the report current in State-street of forgeries on the well-known house of DANIEL DESHON & SON. We have made inquiries as to the facts and publish the following, which we believe to be the true state of the case.

We premise by stating that the parties supposed to be the originators and utterers of his paper are DANIEL DESHON, Jr., the eldest son of DANIEL DESHON, and not the son who is a partner with the father, and Mr. A. K. NORRIS, who is, we believe, connected with Mr. DESHON, Senior. This Mr. NORRIS was born and brought up in the State of Maine, and did business in Bangor, but being unsuccessful in business, changed his locality to Janesville, Wisconsin, where he was successful.

In June last he made application to the Canton Bank, China, Me., to discount for him $10,000 on his paper, indorsed by DANIEL DESHON, he agreeing to take their bills for circulation, and to meet them at maturity, which he strictly complied with. At the same time similar arrangements were made with the Exchange Bank and the Mercantile Bank, both of Bangor. During the last Fall, Mr. DANIEL DESHON, Jr., was on a visit to Janesville, where he met Mr. NORRIS, who proposed to him to indorse certain notes to a large amount which he had signed, which he did, signing the name of DANIEL DESHON, leaving off the Jr., which made it to appear as the signature of the responsible name of Mr. D.

Mr. NORRIS, with this fraudulent paper in his possession, immediately started for the East, to make an arrangement for another discount with the three Eastern Banks.

He calls upon the Canton Bank and makes a proposition for $50,000 discount on the same manufactured paper as before, and accomplished his purpose and takes their bank bills for circulation in the West. He makes a similar arrangement with the Exchange and Mercantile Banks of Bangor, which are also successful, and starts off on his speculating tour to the West.

The way in which he operates with the Exchange Bank, is by getting the control of the Stock, the capital being only $54,000; and shortly after this arrangement was made, it being found out, an injunction was put upon it by the Commissioners, and the desks closed. The pressure in the money market, and the failure of parties in Bangor connected with the Mercantile Bank, obliged the bank to raise money from their assets to keep their accounts square with the Suffolk Bank of Boston. Having as they supposed, first class paper, with the endorsement of Mr. DESHON, which could be cashed at fair rates, they came to Boston with this paper of Mr. NORRIS, endorsed, and attempted to negotiate. Mr. DESHON was called upon as to his endorsement, when the fraud was discovered by his declaration, that he had never endorsed any paper for Mr. NORRIS.

As might be supposed, the news was quickly circulated in Maine, and was received by the directors of the Mercantile and Canton Banks with astonishment—the Exchange Bank, in the meantime, having gone into liquidation.

This discovery was made about thirty days since, about the time when the injunction was put upon the Canton Bank, and of course the previous fair standing of Mr. NORRIS led to the belief that all matters would be made right.

This is not being done—Mr. NORRIS being in Boston—on Monday, a requisition was made by the Governor of Maine upon Governor GARDNER, for his arrest, which was granted, and Mr. NORRIS was accordingly taken by the officials of Maine, on Monday, and conveyed to Bangor, to answer the charges preferred against him.

We understand he proposes to return to the Canton Bank the amount of their bills he took for circulation, and take up this fraudulent paper, which would, of course, relieve that bank materially. Whether he makes a similar offer to the other two banks we do not know, but whatever he does will not obliterate the fact that he has uttered forged paper, knowing it to be such.

We have heard it intimated that he will urge that as DANIEL DESHON, Jr., in Massachusetts, was DANIEL DESHON *only* in Wisconsin, he had a right to sign simply that name; but this will hardly be maintained, when there is no doubt that when Mr. NORRIS proposed, and the banks received this paper, they were told and believed it to be the signature of DANIEL DESHON, Senior, and acted accordingly.

The full amount of this fraudulent paper is not stated, but the impression seems to be that it will reach the sum of $50,000.

The rumor, which has been current, that this paper was in the hands of one of the Boston banks, as security for the indebtedness of the Canton Bank, is, we learn, without foundation, as their account with the Suffolk Bank, at the time they closed their doors, was about square.

HON. WM. C. RIVES, of Virginia, has, it is stated, undertaken to edit the Madison papers or such of them as are in the possession of Congress and have not been filched. Among them is a letter addressed by MADISON to his countrymen, with a request that it should not be opened until after his death. The document is said to be strongly for Union under all circumstances.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Sarsaparilla Drinkers Beware.**—GOOD FRIEND: I herewith inform you that I have taken in seven months over sixty bottles of sarsaparilla, and other remedies, for confirmed dyspepsia, weakness of the chest, indigestion and a general feebleness of my system, without getting any particular relief. Two bottles of Dr. WEBBER'S SANGUIFIER has benefitted me so much that I am a different being. Please to send me two bottles more, which I feel sure will effect a pertect cure. If this will benefit you or the afflicted you are at liberty to publish it. FREDERICK LUCKLE,
Cabinet maker, Carmansville.
Sold, price $3 50 to $4, at No. 202 Bowery.

☞ **Use the Oxygenated Bitters,** and you will have no cause to complain of lassitude, debility, or any of those complaints inseparable from our Spring weather. They are regularly prescribed, by some of our most eminent physicians, in cases of Indigestion and General Debility.

☞ **Kansas Lands.**—The Trustees for the purchase of lands in Kansas, will receive deposits in trust, to apply them to the purchase of the Delaware Indians' Trust Lands, and to the purchase of other lands in Kansas. Shares in the general fund $100, bearing interest, and receivable in purchase of lands of the Trust. For subscription, or for special investments, or for further information, apply to the Treasurer, personally or by letter, at No. 3 Winter st., Boston. JOSEPH LYMAN, Treasurer.
AMOS A. LAWRENCE,
WM. DUDLEY PICKMAN, } Trustees
ROBERT B. STORER.

☞ **Lost.**—By a poor respectable girl, last week, all the pimples, redness and eruptions from her face, the scurf and dandruff, harshness and gray color from her hair, by using a 2s. cake of JONES' OLD ITALIAN SOAP, and a 2s. bottle of JONES' CORAL HAIR OIL RESTORATIVE. Both these beautiful articles are sold at No. 202 Bowery.
Depôt of LAFONT'S LIQUID ALABASTER, for whitening ladies' skin and teeth, 2s.

MEDICINE WITHOUT PAY.

☞ **I will present one box of my Magnetic Salve** to any respectable patient who will call and receive it. For Burns, Scrofula, and Salt Rheum, unsurpassed. S. B. SMITH, Electro-Magnetist, No. 77 Canal-st. between Broadway and Church-st.

☞ **An Opportunity Rarely Offered for a Fortune.**—HENRY E. COSTAR'S Rat, Cockroach, &c., Exterminator Depôt, and use of name and all appertaining to the business, for sale, on account of the ill-health of the proprietor. Call at the premises No. 388 Broadway.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

SWISS MEETING.—THE SWISS RESIDENTS of New-York and vicinity are particularly requested to attend a meeting on SATURDAY EVENING next, 17th inst., at 7 o'clock, at Delmonico's, corner of Broadway and Chambers st., for the purpose of considering the present position of the country. By order of the Provisory Committee.

THE SIXTH WARD REPUBLICAN CLUB of Brooklyn will meet pursuant to adjournment, THIS (Friday) EVENING, Jan. 16, at 7½ o'clock, at the house of James W. Judd, No. 8 Carroll-place. By order.
JOS. G. E. LARNED, Secretary.

LECTURES.

RELIGION OF SPIRITUALISM.—J. TIFFANY will lecture at the Stuyvesant Institute on FRIDAY EVENING, the 16th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Philosophy of Religion.* Admission 10 cents.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—UPON THE ARRIVAL OF THE Express train from Philadelphia, at Jersey City, yesterday afternoon, a calf-skin POCKET-BOOK, with my name written upon the inner fold, containing about $100 in small bills of the Central Bank, Worcester, Mass., also a note for $1,050, made by S. Edward Davis, deceased, payable to the order of J. S. Hoffman, and indorsed by him, together with a certificate of 46 shares of East Tennessee and Georgia Railway stock, both taken up by me. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving the same at the *Times* Office. IRA M. BARTON.

LOST—ON WEDNESDAY, A PORTE-MONNAIE, containing about $8 in gold and silver, also several small papers, among which was a school certificate, to Melisa Cook. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving the same with N. McGRAW, No. 455 Broadway.

FOUND—A FEW DAYS SINCE, IN THE PARK Bank, a PENCIL CASE, which the owner can obtain by describing property and paying advertisement, on application to the A to D book keeper.

ALLSOPP'S TONIC ALE.—THE MOST BENEficial effects are resulting from the use of the celebrated Tonic Ale, manufactured by Saml. Allsopp, Esq., in Burton-on-Trent, England. For sale by
G. E. MENDUM, No. 18 Wall-st.
Samples on draught.

PURE JUICE PORT WINE—FOR MEDICAL purposes—highly recommended to persons debilitated, or in a state of convalescence. Can be obtained in bottles only, at the Wine Vaults, No. 18 Wall-st.
G. E. MENDUM.

AN IMPROVED ADAMS POWER PRINTING PRESS—30½ by 42, with the usual furniture and appurtenances, but little worn and in complete order is offered for sale. Inquire of
S. M. PETTINGILL & CO., New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A BOOK THAT SHOULD BE IN THE HANDS OF EVERY MAN.
WELLS'
EVERY MAN HIS OWN LAWYER,
AND
UNITED STATES FORM BOOK.

Being a complete guide in all matters of law and business transactions, for every State in the Union; with full and complete instructions for proceeding, without legal assistance, in suits and business transactions, of every description, embracing property exempt from execution, lien law, law of limitations, law of contracts, usury laws, guide for proceedings in cases of divorce, Custom-house entries and forms, law of partnerships, liabilities of common carriers, peddlers' licenses to sell goods in the various States, Constitution of the United States, a complete system of book-keeping, interest tables, gold and silver coin tables, seals of every State in the Union.

Also, containing legal forms of deeds, mortgages, leases, affidavits, depositions, bonds, orders, contracts, powers of attorney, certificates of citizenship, agreements, assignments, awards, declarations, states of demand, demands, letters of credit, arbitration bonds, partnership articles, releases, administrator's and executor's deeds and instructions, orders, wills, codicils, dower, appraisalship indentures, submissions, land joinfures, tenant's and landlord's agreements, receipts, pensions, public lands, land warrants, composition with creditors, oaths, satisfaction of mortgages, preemption laws, patent laws, giving full instructions to inventors.

Price, in law binding, $1; sent post-paid.

No labor or expense has been spared in the preparation of this book, to make it every way fully adapted to the wants of every business man in every State of the Union, and the Publisher has entire confidence in its superiority over any work published, as a BUSINESS MAN'S COMPANION. Address
JOHN G. WELLS, Publishing Agent,
No. 11 Beekman-st., corner Nassau.

Agents wanted to sell this work in all parts of the United States, to whom extra inducements will be given.

7,000!
IS A LARGE NUMBER TO INCREASE
on the edition of
ANY PAPER
IN FOUR WEEKS,
BUT
Mrs. L. S. Goodwin's great story
OF
THE GOLD-DIGGERS,
IN
THE FLAG OF OUR UNION,
Has run up the circulation of this favorite weekly paper in twenty-eight days,
SEVEN THOUSAND COPIES!
For sale everywhere at Four Cents per copy.

THE HUNTINGTON TRIAL.

A grand issue between Crime and Justice; "The Academy's" Medico-Legal Science.
See SCALPEL for January. Price, 10 cents.
SHERMAN & CO., No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House.

GIVEN AWAY, GIVEN AWAY.
GO AND SEE!

Go and see what? Why, your brother, neighbor. Buy a book at EVANS & CO.'S Gift Bookstore, No. 409 Broadway, New York, and receive a gift worth from 25 cents to $100. Gold and Silver Watches, sets of Cameos, Gold Lockets, Pencils, Brooches, Rings, Pen-knives, &c., given away to purchasers of Books. All the new and popular publications received as soon as issued. Our stock consists, in part, of standard, poetical, historical, biographical and miscellaneous books, together with an elegant assortment of pew and pocket Bibles, Prayer Books, Annuals, Albums, in various styles of bindings. Having bought a very large stock of new books and fine gold jewelry at the lowest rates for cash, we are determined to give our customers better bargains than can be had elsewhere. Catalogues of books sent to any part of the City or country free, on application by mail.
EVANS & CO.,
Principal store, No. 409 Broadway, New-York.

CITY INSTITUTIONS.

Grand Juries; College Honors; The Medals—a Shovel and Pickaxe more appropriate; Hotel Beef-steak; Prayer-Meetings; Going to Meeting; The SCALPEL; Prize Essay; Preminm by the Editor; A Prophet.
See SCALPEL for January. Price, 10 cents.
SHERMAN & CO., No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House.

NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE
FOR THIS WEEK WILL BE READ.

Gas consumers read it, and all who wish to know thieves and robbers. It is a complete record of crime in every part of the world—more interesting than romance. It deals with facts. A great paper this week. All newsmen have it. ROSS & TOUSEY, General Agents,
No. 103 Nassau-st.

THE ART-PIRATES OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

Villainy at the Crystal Palace.
See SCALPEL for January. Price, 10 cents.
SHERMAN & CO., No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House.

6¼ CENTS.

FRANK LESLIE'S BEAUTIFUL PAPER, No. 59, ready this morning at all news depôts, containing the ROMANCE OF A GODSON TO THE CARDINAL, complete. Also numerous splendid engravings, interesting tales, wit, humor, chess and news.

"THOUGHT STOPPING."

Answer to N. P. Willis' Letter on Lager-Bier to the Editor.
See SCALPEL for January. Price, 10 cents.
SHERMAN & CO., No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House.

6¼ CENTS.

FRANK LESLIE'S BEAUTIFUL PAPER, No. 59, ready this morning at all news depôts, containing the ROMANCE OF A GODSON TO THE CARDINAL, complete. Also numerous splendid engravings, interesting tales, wit, humor, chess and news.

WE ARE NOT ANGLO-SAXONS, BUT CELTS.

Did Lager-Bier make the German, or the German make Lager-Bier?
See SCALPEL for January. Price 10 cents.
SHERMAN & CO., No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House.

6¼ CENTS.

FRANK LESLIE'S BEAUTIFUL PAPER, No. 59, ready this morning at all news depôts, containing the ROMANCE OF A GODSON TO THE CARDINAL, complete. Also numerous splendid engravings, interesting tales, wit, humor, chess and news.

THE SCALPEL FOR JANUARY
Is Now Ready. Price, 10 cents.
THE ANACONDA GAS SWINDLE—Quality and Effects of New-York Gas on the Eye.
SHERMAN & CO., No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House.

6¼ CENTS.

FRANK LESLIE'S BEAUTIFUL PAPER, No. 59, ready this morning at all news depôts, containing the ROMANCE OF A GODSON TO THE CARDINAL, complete. Also numerous splendid engravings, interesting tales, wit humor, chess and news.

WINDOW-CURTAINS AND THE GLORY OF GOD.

Effect of Light and its Deprivation on Health.
See SCALPEL for January. Price, 10 cents.
SHERMAN & CO., No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House.

6¼ CENTS.

FRANK LESLIE'S BEAUTIFUL PAPER, No. 59, ready this morning at all news depôts, containing the ROMANCE OF A GODSON TO THE CARDINAL, complete. Also numerous splendid engravings, interesting tales, wit, humor, chess and news.

WELLS.

Their usual Construction promotes Fevers; Effect of Surface-water on Cattle.
See SCALPEL for January. Price, 10 cents.
SHERMAN & CO., No. 1 Vesey-st.

6¼ CENTS.

FRANK LESLIE'S BEAUTIFUL PAPER, No. 59, ready this morning at all news depôts, containing the ROMANCE OF A GODSON TO THE CARDINAL, complete. Also numerous splendid engravings, interesting tales, wit, humor, chess and news.

PILES.

Aught they to be Cured? By what Method?
See SCALPEL for January. Price, 10 cents.
SHERMAN & CO., No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House.

STATIONERY.

TO WHOLESALE STATIONERS, BOOKSELLERS, AND THE TRADE GENERALLY.
THE CHEAPEST ENVELOPE MANUFATURER
IN
THE UNITED STATES.

I would respectfully call the attention of the trade to the quality, description and price of my machine-made
ENVELOPES.
The unrivaled facilities which I possess for manufacturing enables me to
DEFY COMPETITION.
My buff, amber, canary, and white laid Envelopes are well worthy the attention of dealers, being superior and
CHEAPER
than anything of the kind now in market.
N. W. BUTLER,
Nos. 22 and 24 Frankfort-st., New-York.
Samples forwarded free of expense.

"A PLACE FOR EVERYTHING."—THIS good old motto finds a medium for most useful exercise in the PATENT ADHESIVE LETTER AND INVOICE FILE manufactured by R. T. YOUNG, No. 109 Nassau-st., and for sale by stationers generally, and now the new year is commencing, let every business man be up to the times, and commence this excellent method of preserving all papers of value, so as to find them in a moment. Price for those capable of containing 250 letters, or 500 bills, $1 each. Discounts made on purchase of half a dozen or more.

BLANK BOOKS AND STATIONERY FOR 1857.—New and old firms requiring blank books with which to commence the new year can be furnished with sets, or parts of sets, made of first-class paper, in stock, or made to order, ruled to any pattern, at the shortest notice, and at reasonable rates, by
SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers and Account-Book Manufacturers,
No. 93 Fulton-st.
A general assortment of Stationery constantly on hand.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
Jan. 15, 1857.

TO BANKERS, MERCHANTS, HOUSEHOLDERS, HOTEL KEEPERS, AND ALL WHO TAKE CROTON WATER.

The waste of water is becoming more enormous than at any former period. Every individual is, in duty to the community, bound to prevent every description of waste in his own premises, because the Police cannot, from motives of delicacy, enter private houses, or stores, or offices, to discover infringements of the laws. It is a common practice to suffer the water to run days and nights to prevent it freezing in the pipes and faucets. This most enormous abuse must be entirely abandoned.

In every case reported to the office the penalty will be inflicted, and, if it becomes necessary, the water will be shut off without notice, and not restored during the freezing weather. The Police of the City are instructed to report all delinquents. To prevent freezing in the pipes and faucets draw sufficient for the day, then shut it off, and so every day draw as much as you want, and immediately shut it off.
MYNDERT VAN SCHAICK, President.

DRY GOODS.

ALL OUR LINEN GOODS ARE NOW OFFERING FULLY 25 PER CENT. BELOW COST.

12-4 all-linen sheeting, 6s. 6d, worth 10s.
8-4 double satin damask, 5s. 9d, worth 8s.
⅝ and ¾ satin damask napkins, 16s, worth 22.
10-4 table-cloths, all pure linen, 10s, worth 16s.
Marseilles quilts, 11s., 12s., 14s. and 18s.
Tremendous bargains.

Remember the business closes on the 29th day of this month, at the great sale,
No. 703 Broadway,
Near Fourth st.

WET GOODS! WET GOODS!!

WET SILKS. WET SILKS.
WET DAMASKS, WET NAPKINS.
WET LINEN DAMASK CLOTH.
WET TOWELINGS AND DOYLIES.
WET LINEN SHEETING.
WET QUILTS AND TOILET COVERS.
WET BLANKETS, WET SHIRTINGS.
WET HDKFS. AND EMB. COLLARS.

All of the above goods are warranted perfect, wet only, and will be sold at great bargains.
ANDREW G. COLBY,
No. 289 Grand, corner Eldridge-st.

MOURNING GOODS.

DE LAINES, BOMBAZINES,
ALPACAS, PARAMATAS,
MUSLIN, CHALLIES,
&c., &c., &c., &c.

At the
Great Sale,
No. 703 Broadway,
Near 4th-st.

WHITE GOODS CHEAP.

Muslins Swisse, Nansook,
Mulls, Checks,
Tartatana, Stripes,
&c., &c., &c., &c.,

Will be offered this week at exceeding low prices to close stock, at the Great Sale,
703 Broadway,
Near Fourth-st.

EMBROIDERIES AT A TREMENDOUS SACRIFICE.

This stock, comprising
BANDS, COLLARS,
COIFFURES, HDKFS., &c.,
SETS,
must be sold before the 29th of this month, at the
GREAT SALE,
No. 703 Broadway.

DECIDED BARGAINS IN SUMMER GOODS.

MUSLINS, LAWNS,
BAREGES, BRILLIANTS,
GRENADINES, CRAPE DE PARIS, &c., &c.,
are now offering at unprecedented low prices, at the
GREAT SALE,
No. 703 Broadway,
Near 4th-st.

FRENCH MERINOES
Of the finest qualities are now selling at
7s. PER YARD.

All our WOOL PLAIDS and RAW SILKS are now selling at
3s. PER YARD,
at the
GREAT SALE,
No. 703 Broadway.

COTTON SHEETINGS AND PILLOW-CASE MUSLINS AND LINENS

Will be offered this week at an enormous sacrifice, in order to close stock,
At the great sale,
No. 703 Broadway,
Near Fourth-st.

BARGAINS IN LINEN GOODS,

500 pieces of Hays' heavy linens
Will be offered this week,
At 2s. 9d. per yard by the piece,
Worth 4s.,
At the great sale,
No. 703 Broadway,
Near 4th-st.

CHEAP LINEN GOODS.

500 pieces of Marland's and Richardson's fine linens will be offered this week, at 2s., 2s. 6d., 3s. and 3s. 6d., By the piece of 13 yards,
At the great sale,
703 Broadway,
Near Fourth-st.

REAL ENGLISH CHINTZ, IN BEAUTIFUL COLORS,

Are now selling at 10 cents per yard, worth 1s. 6d., at the
GREAT SALE,
No. 703 Broadway,
near 4th-st.

ENGLISH AND GERMAN HOSIERY,

At unprecedented low prices, at the
GREAT SALE,
No. 703 Broadway,
near 4th-st.

GREAT SALE OF SPRING AND SUMMER SILKS.

This stock must be cleared this week, at
NO. 703 BROADWAY,
Near 4th-st.

$50,000 WORTH OF DRY GOODS TO BE SOLD OFF WITHOUT RESERVE.

Commencing on Monday, 5th inst.
ISAAC HADDOCK, NO. 365 GRAND-ST.,
(Between Chrystie and Forsyth sts.,)
Will SELL OFF his general stock of
DOMESTIC AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

At prices much below their present value. Consisting of blankets, quilts, damasks, Irish linens, toweling, bleached and brown muslins, flannels, cassimeres, shawls, merinoes, paramattas, black silks, marcellines, de laines, prints, ticklings, &c. Also, hosiery, gloves, ribbons, embroideries, trimmings, and small wares of all kinds.

As this stock will be sold without reserve, I. H. hopes his customers will call early and reap the benefit of good goods at low prices.

Lease of the store and house to be disposed of—5 years to run, from 1st of May next.

CLOAKS AT HALF PRICE,

TO CLOSE THE SEASON'S IMPORTATIONS.
We shall offer our ENTIRE CLOAK STOCK during the MONTH OF JANUARY,
At (in most cases) ONE-HALF the ORIGINAL PRICE in order to effect an entire clearance.
GEORGE BULPIN.
No. 361 Broadway.

BIJOU'S BEST QUALITY
FRENCH KID GLOVES
Reduced to 50 cents,
At the great sale,
No. 703 Broadway.
Near 4th-st.

INDIA-RUBBER GLOVES AND MITTENS—Lined and unlined, for cold or wet weather. An excellent remedy for chapped hands, saltrheum, &c.; bleach the hands and render them soft and smooth. The Ladies' Glove will be found very useful in housework. For sale at all rubber stores, and at No. 36 John-st., up stairs.

FURS.

FURS AT HALF PRICE,

TO CLOSE THE SEASON'S IMPORTATIONS.
We shall offer our entire FUR STOCK during the MONTH OF JANUARY
at (in most cases) ONE-HALF the ORIGINAL PRICE, in order to effect an ENTIRE CLEARANCE.
GEO. BULPIN,
No. 361 Broadway.

FURS AT COST,
At HARLEY'S, No. 34 John-st.,
and No. 33 Maiden-lane.
Fur Mantillas and Cuffs, $20.
Fur Capes and Cuffs, $5.

KEROSENE OILS.

KEROSENE LUBRICATING OIL.
KEROSENE ILLUMINATING OIL.
KEROSENE BINNACLE OIL.
PARAFINE RAILWAY GREASE.
ELECTRIC LAMPS.
AUSTENS, AGENTS, No. 50 Beaver-st.

CHRISTOFLE & CO.'S CELEBRATED ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

The depôt of this celebrated ware, formerly situated At No. 481 Broadway, has been removed to No. 97 William-st. Always on hand, table and tea sets, tray, fork and spoons, &c. For sale by
GOURE & CO.,
No. 97 WILLIAM-ST.

PRINTING BY STEAM—COPPER-FACED TYPE. STATIONERS' HALL,
Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., New-York.
BOWNE & HASBROUCK,
PRINTERS, LITHOGRAPHERS AND STATIONERS.
All kinds of Printing executed in the best style, with copper-faced type, at the lowest rates.

GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP—It is well known, cures TAN, PIMPLES, FRECKLES, ERUPTIONS, SALT RHEUM, BARBER'S ITCH, CHAPS, CHAFES, TENDER FLESH, &c., besides being the very best shaving compound ever invented. GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE uproots hair from low foreheads, upper lips, or any part of the body, safely and quickly—warranted. LIQUID ROUGE, for pale lips and cheeks. LILY WHITE, for flushed, rough, perspiring faces. HAIR DYE instantly converts red, gray, or light hair, to a beautiful black or brown, without staining the skin. HAIR RESTORATIVE forces the hair to grow, and makes stiff, wiry hair soft, glossy and silky. Found at Dr. GOURAUD'S old established depôt, No. 67 WALKER-ST., first store from Broadway; Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn; T. B. CALLENDER, Philadelphia; BATES, No. 129 Washington-st., Boston, and druggists generally.

New-York, Jan. 15, 1857.
HOWE'S BAKERY, NO. 433 BROADWAY, corner Howard-st., only.—My entire interest, of every kind, connected with the business of baking at No. 740 Broadway, ceased on the 2d day of January instant. All my operations and business connected with the baking business are now carried on at No. 433 Broadway only.
BENJ. F. HOWE.

AMUSEMENTS.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE,
No. 624 BROADWAY, NEAR HOUSTON ST.
Doors open at 6½ o'clock; the performance will commence with the Overture at 7 o'clock.
TRIUMPHANT RESULTS.
I ROWED HOUSES.
BEAUTIFUL AND NOVEL EFFECTS.

In consequence of the necessity of Mr. J. A. SMITH'S absence from the City, on account of the alarming illness of his nearest relative, the management is obliged to withdraw for a few days the much admired drama.
RAPHAEL, THE REAPER;
OR,
CLOUDS AND SUNSHINE.
On FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 16, 1857,
For the seventh time,
CAMILLE;
Or, a Moral of Life.
Supported by Messrs. G. Jordan, Burnett, T. B. Johnston, Lingham, Wemyss, Benson, Reeve, Mrs. T. B. Johnston, H. P. Grattan, Misses Mauvels, Alleyne, Winnie, Mrs. Atwood and Miss Laura Keene.
MUSICAL SELECTIONS AND LA TRAVIATA WALTZ BY THE ORCHESTRA.
To conclude, for the eleventh time, with a new extravaganza burlesque called
YOUNG BACCHUS;
OR, SPIRITS AND WATER.
Produced with
New Scenery,
Dresses,
Appointments, &c., &c.
Young Bacchus, with songs.....Miss Gould
supported by the whole company and a numerous Corps de Ballet, with new Overture and Music by Mr. Thomas Baker.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
DEBUT
OF
MRS. McMAHON
IN NEW-YORK,
On SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 17, 1857.
In Shakespeare's
Tragedy of
ROMEO AND JULIET.
Juliet.....Mrs. McMahon
Romeo, (first time in New-York).....Mrs. Coleman Pope
SUPPORTED BY A FULL AND EFFICIENT COMPANY.

Tickets can be purchased at the Box Offices of the Academy of Music, and at the Chambers-st. Theatre, on Friday and Saturday, from 10 A. M. until 4 o'clock P. M.
Tickets.....50 cents.
Reserved seats.....75 cents.
Amphitheatre.....25 cents.
Private Boxes, $5, $6, and $10, according to location.
JAMES S. WOOD, Treasurer.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA.—The public is respectfully informed that the Academy of Music will be opened on
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 19,
for a season of 12 performances of Italian Opera, under the direction of MAURICE STRAKOSCH.
Donizetti's popular Opera of
LUCREZIA BORGIA!
will be performed on the opening night, on which occasion
MLLE. TERESA PARODI,
the eminent Dramatic Cantatrice, will make her first appearance at the Academy of Music, in her great character of "Lucrezia," with Sig. TIBERINI in the role of Gennaro.

REGULATION OF PRICES.
Parquet, Dress Circle, First Tier.....$1
Secured Seats..50c. extra. | Amphitheatre.....25c.
Family Circle.....50c. | Private Boxes, from $5 to $10
Subscriptions for the season of 12 nights: A limission and secured seat, $12.
The Box-Office opened on THURSDAY, Jan. 15, at the Academy of Music, for subscribers only.
The Box-Offices for securing seats will be opened daily, from 9 A. M. till 4 P. M., beginning on SATURDAY, Jan. 17, at the Academy of Music, Hall & Sons, Van Norden & King's and Bruning's.
Regular Opera nights, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
All Advertisements will be paid for in advance.
Doors open at 7. Opera commences at 8.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
PRICES OF ADMISSION—Boxes and Parquette, 50 cents; Upper Tier, 25 cents; Orchestra Stalls, $1.
FRIDAY, Jan. 16, 1857.
Second night of the beautiful petite comedy of
SOMEBODY ELSE.
Mrs. John Wood, Mr. Sothern, Mr. Reynolds, Mrs. J. H. Allen.
Second night of
TRYING IT ON.
Mr. Lester, Miss Mary Gannon, Mrs. Vernon, Mr. H. B. Phillips.
With the great burlesque of
HIAWATHA.
Mrs. John Wood, Mr. Walcot, Miss Gannon, Mr. G. S. Lee, Mr. G. Holland, Mr. Peters, &c., &c.
To-morrow—Benefit of
Mrs. JOHN WOOD.
LEAP YEAR,
COOL AS A CUCUMBER,
and
MISCHIEF-MAKING.
Mrs. John Wood, Mr. Lester, Mrs. Hoey, Mr. Walcot, Mr. G. Holland, Miss Gannon, Mrs. Vernon, Mrs. J. H. Allen, Mr. H. B. Phillips, &c., &c., will appear.
Box-book now open.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
A. MARSHALL.....Lessee.
W. R. BLAKE.....Stage Manager.
Grand dramatic and musical combination in the same week.
TRAGEDY AND OPERA
presented alternately, with the greatest strength and excellence.
FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 16, 1857,
The tragic play of
PIZARRO.
MR. FORREST AS ROLLA.
Sixth Night of his Engagement.
New and Superb Incidental Scenes by G. Heister.
New Banners, Ensigns, Appointments and Properties.
The play produced with a
BRILLIANT CAST OF CHARACTERS.
The farce of
THE IRISH TUTOR.
TO-MORROW (Saturday) NIGHT—German Opera.
MONDAY NIGHT—Mr. FORREST as MACBETH.
Opera begins at 8 o'clock; dramatic performances at 7

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock.
Tickets to all parts of the house, without reserved seats, 50 cents; Secured seats in Dress Circle and Parquette, 25 cents extra; Orchestra Armchairs, $1; Private Boxes, $5.
On FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 16, 1857,
THE PYNE AND HARRISON COMPANY
Will present the celebrated Opera, by Donizetti, entitled
DON PASQUALE.
Norina.....Miss Louisa Pyne
Ernesto.....Mr. W. Harrison
Dr. Malatesta.....Mr. Guilmette
Don Pasquale.....Mr. Horncastle
SATURDAY—Balfe's BOHEMIAN GIRL.
In rehearsal, and will be shortly produced, Barnett's Fairy Opera of THE MOUNTAIN SYLPH.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.
The two famous pieces of the age,
THE SERIOUS FAMILY
and
THE TOODLES,
will be played together THIS EVENING, (Friday,) by desire of a party.
Mr. Burton in his two famous parts, Aminidab Sleek and Timothy Toodle. Mrs. Barrow as the Widow Delmaine. Mrs. Hughes as Lady Creamly and Mrs. Toodle. Mr. C. Fisher as Captain Maguire.
To-morrow (Saturday)—The Comedy of THE HONEYMOON, with a great cast.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.
NEW HALL, No. 536 BROADWAY.
CROWDED HOUSES
To witness the grand Operatic Extravaganza of
DON JUAN;
Or, A GHOST ON A HIGH HORSE,
which will be repeated EVERY EVENING this week.
Preceding which,
ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY.
Concert commences at 7½ o'clock. Tickets, 25 cents.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM.
GOTTSCHALK'S
FAREWELL CONCERT,
FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 16.
Assisted by ADELINA PATTI,
and M. EMILE GUYON.
Tickets $1 each. Seats secured without extra charge, at HALL & SON'S, Broadway, and W. W. ROSE'S Bookstore, No. 143 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

GOLDBECK'S MORNING RECITALS OF CLASSICAL and MODERN MUSIC.—The first of the series of three will be given at No. 43 East 23d-st., (a private house,) on SATURDAY, 17th inst., 2½ o'clock.
Madame SCHERER JOHANNSEN, Mr. WILHELM DAHLER, Herr GOLDBECK.
Subscription tickets, $2; Single tickets, $1; to be had at all the principal music-sellers, and of Herr GOLDBECK, No. 3 Clinton place.

MISS MATILDA HERON
Will make her First Appearance at Wallack's Theatre On MONDAY EVENING next,
In the celebrated play of
CAMILLE.
As translated by herself.

THE PALMER MARBLES
Still on exhibition at No. 584 Broadway.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—THE NEW DRAMATIC SEASON! THIS EVENING, at 7 o'clock, STILL WATERS RUN DEEP. After which LEND ME FIVE SHILLINGS. AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. THE DUMB MAN OF MANCHESTER, as in the evening. THE THINNEST MAN IN THE WORLD—THE LEVIATHANS, Or GIGANTIC SERPENTS—THE HAPPY FAMILY, &c., may all be seen without extra charge. Admission to everything, 25 cents; Children under 10, 12½c.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—DRESS Circle, 25 cts.; Pit, 12½ cts.; Orchestra Chairs, 50 cts.; Private Boxes, $5. THIS EVENING, Jan. 16, the entertainment will commence with the drama of
THE ORANGE GIRL OF VENICE.
To be followed by the pantomime of
PLANCHE; Or, THE LIVELY FAIRIES.
And PIZARROBUS.
To conclude with the Farce of
THE LIMERICK BOY.

J. B. BROWN, ASSISTED BY TWO OF HIS pupils, a young lady of this City and Mr. Henry Loomis, of New-Haven, will give a Dramatic and Poetic Reading, comprising selections from the best authors, at Hope Chapel, Broadway, MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 19, 1857. Tickets 50 cents, or admitting three, $1. To commence at 7½ o'clock.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—ITALIAN OPERA.—The Management respectfully informs the public that the subscription books for the season of twelve nights are now open, at the office of the Academy of Music. Subscription for twelve nights, with choice of seats, $12.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, NO. 497 BROADWAY.—The best collection of Paintings in this country. It contains 150 Paintings. Open day and evening. Admittance 25 cents.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THE CRYSTAL PALACE is still open to the Public, and contains many things curious and wonderful. The statuary alone is worth the price of admission.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—BY TWO STEADY RESPECTABLE girls, situations, one as meat and pastry cook, makes all kinds of bread, and is an excellent laundress, the other is a neat chambermaid and waitress, can do fine washing and ironing and dusting; both are able to do their work well; have four years reference. Call at No. 129 Waverly-place.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman of neat, clean habits, a situation in a private family as seamstress; she is a good sewer and has served some time at vest making; she would have no objections to assist with chamber work or fine washing; has good City reference. Apply for 2 days at No. 95 Charlton-st., near Hudson.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced young woman as good plain cook, and is a good baker and a good washer and ironer, or would do the housework of a small private family. Wages not so much an object as a good home. Can give the best of reference as to character and capability. Call at No. 210 East 14th-st. for two days, second floor, front room.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO RESPECTable Protestant girls; one for general housework, and is a first rate washer and ironer, and can give three years' reference; the other as nurse and seamstress; wages no object, a good home preferred. Call, for two days, at No. 44 Essex-st., first floor, back room.

WANTED.—A SITUATION IS WANTED FOR a Scotch Prot

NEW-YORK CITY.

New-York Fillibusters.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Jan. 14, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The *Sunday Courier*, of the 11th inst., contains an article in reference to your list of New-York Fillibusters, published last week. The article in the *Courier* is full of inaccuracies. If acceptable, you can publish the following list of those who left New-York for Nicaragua and held positions there. There are some omissions, but as far as the list goes it is correct—some names, of course, escape my memory.

Col. FARRAN.—This gentleman was one of Nicaragua's earliest friends. He has held the post of "Minister of Colonization," is here now, and a hard worker in the cause.

Maj. HEISS.—This gentleman is well known as a former envoy to this country from Nicaragua. He is now here.

Mr. OAKSMITH.—Is also well-known as a former Minister. He was succeeded by Don FERMIN FERRAR, and is now here. He, like Maj. HEISS and Col. FARRAN, is a warm friend of Nicaragua.

Lieut.-Col. FRANK ANDERSON.—Was one of the "Fifty-six" of the *Vesta*. He has seen hard service, been wounded four times severely; been home twice on furlough, and returned on the *James Adger*.

Maj. H. DUDENBURY.—Went to Nicaragua on the steamer *Northern Light*, in January, 1856. Was first made a Lieutenant on the "Staff," then Captain, and subsequently Major. He has seen service there as well as in Mexico, where he served with the New-York Volunteers. He is at present in Nicaragua.

Capt. J. C. FARNHAM.—Went to Nicaragua in Jan. 1856. Received a Captain's commission, and after several months service returned to New-York on sick leave, having the yellow fever. He returns by the *Tennessee* on the 22th of the present month. He saw service in Mexico with the Pennsylvanian Volunteers.

Capt. F. B. O'KEEFE.—Served several months in Nicaragua, returned to New-York on leave, and went back by the *Adger*. Was in the battle of Rivas. Served in Mexico also.

Capt. DEWITT CLINTON.—Went early to Nicaragua; served on the General Staff as Lieutenant and Captain and was killed at Rivas. Served in Mexico in the 12th Infantry.

Capt. CHAS. KRUGER.—Went out Jan. 24, 1856. Made First Lieutenant, then Captain. Served in Mexico. Is stationed at San Carlos.

Col. G. B. HALL.—Went to Nicaragua in June, 1856. Was made Commissary General with rank of Colonel. Returned in October on sick leave. Yet here; returns per *Tennessee* on the 22d inst. Served in Mexico in the New-York Volunteers.

Capt. CHAS. A. WATERS.—Went out in Sept. 1856. Has behaved gallantly in the battles since, and yet remains in that country.

Lieut. Col. MACINTOSH.—Went out in March last, made Major, afterwards Lieutenant Colonel. Served in Mexico. Is yet in Nicaragua.

Capt. JNO. CREIGHTON.—Was at the battle of Santa Rosa, then resigned and returned to New-York.

Capt. WILL. MORRIS.—Went out in 1856. Served as Captain in the line. Now holds the position of Quartermaster, with rank of Captain. Yet in Nicaragua.

Capt. JNO. MCCARDLE.—Went out in January, 1856. Made teacher of the sword exercise, with rank of Captain. Left his arm at Rivas, and returned home on leave. Yet here.

Capt. M. E. BRADLEY.—Went out in January, 1856. High private, then Lieutenant-Quartermaster, then Captain of Transit Rangers. Yet in Nicaragua.

Capt. RADELWITZ.—Made Captain in October. Dropped from the rolls, reinstated, and died at Granada.

Capt. MATZDORFF.—Went out in January, 1856. Remained a civilian until March, when he received a Captain's commission. Here on leave.

Lieut. JNO. GRIFFIN.—Went out in March, 1856, and is yet in Nicaragua.

Lieut. KERRIGAN.—Went out in January, 1856. Received a Lieutenant's commission, served a few months and resigned. Here now.

Lieut. JULIUS KIEL.—Went out in January, 1856. Made Second Lieutenant. Killed at San Jacinto.

Lieut. CHAS. COOPER.—Went out in 1855. Served in the Rifles, then made Lieutenant. Served in Mexico with the New-York Volunteers. Died at Virgin in May last.

Lieut. ANDERSON.—Brother to the Colonel. Has served several months and has been wounded. Yet in Nicaragua.

Lieut. P. TRACEY.—Went out in January, 1856. Served a few days as Lieutenant, resigned and went into business there. Is now here.

Lieut. CARWRIGHT.—Has served several months as Lieutenant of Artillery. Is yet in Nicaragua.

Lieut. GEORGE H. MAY.—Served as First Lieutenant, resigned, made chaplain, resigned, and is now here.

Dr. WING.—Served as Assistant Surgeon. Died in Granada.

Mr. WERNER.—Went out in January, 1856. Was in Government employ, and was among the missing at the battle of Rivas.

Purser THOMAS COOPER.—Went out in February, 1856. Served in the Infantry, and was made Purser of the steamer *San Carlos*. Yet in Nicaragua.

Surveyor JACKSON.—Went out in 1855. Made Surveyor-General. Yet there.

THOMAS A. BAILLE.—Went out in 1855. Was Chief Clerk of the Treasury Department. Died in Granada.

GEORGE F. ALDEN.—Went out in January, 1856. Was made one of the Commissioners to settle the Transit affairs. Died in Granada.

JOHN A. MCMULLIN.—Served in the Infantry. Was made Clerk in the Quarter-master Department. Died at San Juan del Sur.

WILLIAM WILSON.—Paid Nicaragua a flying visit, and invested several thousands in real estate. Took with him 100 men.

ALEX. MASON.—Went to Nicaragua twice, and made several investments in real estate.

WILLIAM LYSTER (known as Captain).—Went to Nicaragua. Received a conditional commission. Returned and never complied with the conditions.

A. J. MORRISON.—Went to Nicaragua. Received no commission and returned.

OLIVER H. OAKSMITH.—Went out in February, 1856. Was Collector of the Port of Granada. Returned on sick leave. Yet here.

Gen. E. C. WHEAT and Capt. LORENZO LEWIS, went to Nicaragua on the *James Adger*.

The friends, active friends of Nicaragua, who reside in New-York, are far too numerous to mention by name; but it would be doing an injustice to those gentlemen who have so nobly come forward to aid their countrymen in Nicaragua, in their hour of trial, were I to omit to mention, in this connection, the names of Mr. Alex. C. Lawrence, Gen. Cazneau, Gen. Greene, Gen. Ward B. Burnett, Alex. C. Morton, Jonas C. Bartlett, Esq., Maj. Henry Welden, Samuel Suydam, Esq., Capt. Isaiah Rynders, Jeremiah Haley, Esq., and Thomas Francis Meagher, Esq. These gentlemen deserve the thanks of every friend of Nicaragua. I have named these from memory, and doubtless many are omitted whom it would be a pleasure to mention.

A FRIEND TO NICARAGUA.

Branch Lays Down His Life for a Dollar.

To the Public of New-York:

The late Common Council employed me to capture aliens, and, after I caged them, the Police Commissioners let them out, and the Corporation refused to pay me $4,500, the cost of their capture. This has greatly reduced my purse, and my host, tailor, boot-black, washerwoman and newsboy give me a hard chase around the bleak corners and down the dark lanes of the metropolis. I have written my life, from the very moment of my birth down to the present hour, including my Phreno-mnemotechny, California, Fire Department and Matsell campaigns, with alligators, aliens and worms, snapping, glaring and squirming in all directions. My life will be remarkably historical, and an extraordinary acquisition to libraries and the glorious fireside. I have seen several publishers and they nearly all express a desire to publish my life, but when I show them the manuscript I fear the magnitude of the alligators, aliens, and worms, will paralyze their nerves, and deter them from its publication, lest they may be sent up six months for libel. So I, being both printer and author, have resolved to purchase a font of type and publish the book myself, and thus assume the terrible responsibility. My book will reflect my life about as I have lived it, though not quite, as I have erred much, which I profoundly regret, and shall conceal many errors from the public view. But I shall disclose many foibles of youth and age, and shall deal justly with every name embodied in my funny and thrilling narrative. I am utterly penniless, and shall immediately canvass the City for subscribers, from whom I shall most respectfully crave one dollar when I call, for which I will return my *Life* on its publication. Five hundred cash subscribers will enable me to immediately publish it, and I will be forever grateful to all who will let me have a dollar when they kindly subscribe.

Very sincerely, STEPHEN H. BRANCH.

N. B.—I authorise no one to get subscribers, but shall come myself, so that you will see the Alligator, and get his curious *Life*, and all for one dollar in ready money. And if I make a few hundred dollars by the operation, I may retire to my own beloved Rhode Island, and wander no more over earth and ocean, on whose frigid bosom I have been roughly tossed since my early boyhood. S. H. B.

The Marine Court Summons.

A petition is placed in the Supreme Court, addressed to the Senate and Assembly of this State, praying that, in consequence of the enlarged and increased jurisdiction of the Marine Court, all summons issuing therefrom may be served by the Sheriff of the City, or by some person not a party to the action; and that all processes issuing out of that Court, shall be served by the Sheriff. This is a petition to have the Legislature pass the bill, introduced into the Senate by Hon. ERASTUS BROOKS, entitled "In relation to the service of summons and other process issuing out of the Marine Court of the City of New-York."

Though the paper was only left for names, yesterday, we notice already the names of many of the prominent lawyers of the City.

An Old Trick Revived.

The other day two fellows went on board of the Hamburg steamship *Borussia*, lying at Pier No. 21 N. R., and applied to one of the officers. Fellow No. 1 stated, with tears in his eyes, that Fellow No. 2 had found a package of $200 belonging to him, which he (No. 1) had lost on the dock. Fellow No. 2 refused to give up the package (which he held openly in his hand) unless No. 1 would give him $10 reward, and No. 1 consequently applied to the officer to loan him the amount, offering to leave the package as security for its repayment. The officer had, however, heard something of New-York tricks, and calling some of his men, he ordered them to clear the two off the deck and off the dock. The swindlers, however, seemed to understand the intent or the order (though it was given in German) and before it could be executed vamosed.

The Waste of Water.

Letting the water run to keep the Croton pipes from freezing seems to be necessary, still the practice causes the waste of a great deal of water. Last year the water fell 9 feet in the reservoir, during three days only from this one cause. Will the Aqueduct Department suggest a remedy? We can't have our pipes freeze, and we don't want to waste water.

☞ The anniversary of Sabbath School No. 6, attached to the Norfolk-street Baptist Church, took place on Wednesday evening. Prizes were awarded to EDWIN BROWN, MARY L. HOLMAN, WILLIAM B. MCGOWAN, and FANNY JARVIS, for selling the largest number of tickets. Handsome presents were also made by the teachers, to the Superintendents, C. T. GOODWIN, Esq., and Mrs. MARY KENWORTHY. The exercises were of an interesting character, and as usual on such occasions with this school, the house was crowded to overflowing.

Board of Aldermen.

The Board of Aldermen was called to order at 5 P. M., the President, Alderman CLANCY, in the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

A number of petitions from persons praying for appointments or reappointments to the office of Commissioner of Deeds, were appropriately referred.

The petition of John McGrane for payment of 70 per cent, on his contract for regulating Fourth-avenue, between Thirty-eighth and Fifty-eighth streets, was also referred to a special committee.

A communication was received from Richard Busteed, Counsel to the Corporation, stating that he had received the resolution of the Board of Aldermen, reciting "that a difference of opinion exists in the Fire Department as to the legal effect of a 'suspension,'" and requesting his opinion as to the rights and privileges of members of the Department while under sentence of suspension. The Corporation Counsel was of opinion that the power of suspension of Firemen for cause, subject to the approval of the Common Council, by the Commissioners of the Fire Department, as granted by section 11 of the act of March 29, 1855, for the better regulation of the firemen in the City of New-York, may be the power of absolute suspension from the exercise of all the rights, privileges and duties with which the office of fireman is by law invested—and that every sentence of suspension, unless it be expressed on its face to be only partial or particular, amounts in law to an absolute suspension for the period designated in the act or sentence of suspension.

The communication was received and ordered on file.

The special order for the evening, (to wit, the report of the Special Committee in favor of the amended Charter, was taken up and the proposed amended Charter was read.

Alderman MONEGHAN in moving the adoption of the report, stated that it had received the approval of all the members of the Council, with the exception of the Alderman of the Tenth, who was absent, but who had signified his approval of it. The proposed Charter had been made up, he said, from the existing and from former Charters, and he hoped that the recommendation of the Committee, to the effect that the Charter be submitted to the State Legislature for adoption, be received and adopted.

The motion was carried almost unanimously.

The PRESIDENT announced that an injunction had been served on the Board, restraining it from passing, adopting, or sanctioning any resolution, ordinance, or other act, repealing, rescinding, annulling, or impairing the resolution passed in December, 1852, and referred to in the complaint of Henry Dubois against the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the construction of a railway in Broadway.

On motion of Alderman WILSON, all such papers, &c., transmitted from the Board of Councilmen, as had not been acted on by the last Board, were again referred to that body.

On motion, the nomination of George Goodheart as Deputy Clerk of Washington Market, in place of A. Williams, resigned, was concurred in.

The resolution passed by the Board of Councilmen, to appropriate $2,000 for the celebration of Washington's Birthday, was opposed by Alderman TUCKER, who made an amendment, providing for a reduction of the sum to $1,000.

Alderman BLUNT seconded the amendment.

Alderman TUCKER supported it in a lengthened speech, and hoped that, as the Democrats claimed to be the Simon pure economical party, they would adopt his motion for a reduction. He, himself, he declared, had never tasted a sup or smoked a cigar out of any of these appropriations. [Laughter.]

Alderman DRAKE said he believed he sat twice alongside the last speaker when he (Alderman TUCKER) smoked cigars the bill for which was footed by the Comptroller. He hoped that resolution would be concurred in.

Alderman ADAMS stated that in the previous Board the resolution from the Board of Councilmen, which provided for an appropriation of merely $1,000, was sent back to them, and amended by increasing it to $2,000.

Alderman TUCKER asserted that last year's appropriation was for but $1,000.

Alderman FULLMER believed the Board might be penny-wise and pound-foolish, and hoped no amendment would be carried.

Alderman DRAKE insisted on the propriety of concurring in the original resolution, and strenuously opposed the amendment.

Alderman MCSPEDON thought that if this proposed appropriation of $2,000 was merely to enable the veterans to spend the 22d of February, it was considerably too much; but if it was for purposes of general jollification, he would not object.

Alderman STEERS was opposed to the appropriation unless the object of it were stated. He thought $1,000 was sufficient; but, if $2,000 was to be appropriated, let it be distributed where it would be of service, by giving it to the widows and orphans of the New-York Volunteers, and the Veteran Corps of 1812.

Alderman TUCKER hoped that, under no circumstances, would the appropriation exceed $1,200.

After some further discussion,

The amendment of Alderman STEERS, providing that the amount appropriated, whatever it be, be divided equally between the widows and orphans of the New-York Volunteers and the Veterans of 1812, was lost.

Alderman MONEGHAN then moved, as an amendment, that $500 be appropriated for each of the charitable purposes stated in the amendment just lost, and that the remainder be appropriated for a public celebration.

This amendment was lost.

Alderman STEERS moved that the appropriation for the charitable purposes above mentioned be $250 for each,

Pending the action on this amendment,

Alderman HOFFMIRE moved that instead of the proposed appropriation of $2,000, the sum of $500 be substituted. Lost.

Alderman STEERS' amendment was then put, and adopted by a majority of 11 over 9.

The original motion for a concurrence in the $2,000 appropriation was then put and carried.

The report of the Special Committee of the Board of Councilmen, to whom had been referred the matter of providing funds for a public reception of the officers and crew of Her Britannic Majesty's ship *Retribution*, and recommending the appropriation of at least $2,500 for that purpose, together with the resolution of the Councilmen, in approval of the report, were now taken up, and a concurrence moved for.

Alderman TUCKER made a speech against the appropriation, and moved as an amendment, that action on the subject be postponed till Monday night.

Alderman STEERS insisted on the propriety of making an immediate appropriation.

Alderman OWENS concurred in the necessity, as a matter of public credit, of the great City of New-York concurring in the appropriation in question.

Alderman TUCKER made another speech against a concurrence, in the course of which he was called to order, by the President, the question being the house being for a postponement. The Alderman thereupon withdrew his amendment.

The motion to concur was then put and carried by a vote of 17 to 3.

A resolution, instructing the collectors of assessments not to charge any interest on the assessments on proprietors of property in the vicinity of the Central Park until otherwise ordered, was received from the Board of Councilmen, and taken up for action.

The matter was referred to a Special Committee.

After the transaction of some other business, the Board adjourned till Monday evening.

Board of Supervisors.

This body met yesterday afternoon, as customary, at 4 o'clock. His Honor the Mayor presided.

After the reading and approval of the minutes of the previous meeting,

A bill was presented for the sum of $1,069 41, (to the accuracy of which Mr. Henry H. Howard, Receiver of Taxes, testified by appending his signature,) for serving notices of unpaid taxes for 1856.

Supervisors TUCKER and FULLMER advocated the reference of the bill to the Committee on Taxes.

Supervisors CLANCY, ADAMS and DRAKE opposed the reference, and addressed the Board in favor of an immediate payment.

The ayes and noes were called for, and resulted in the adoption of the motion to refer.

The bill for $4,000, made out in conformity with the act of the Legislature passed on April 16, 1852, for additional compensation due the late Judge Edwards, was referred to the Committee on Civil Courts.

The bill of James C. Willett, Sheriff, for services, &c., rendered from November, 1856, till Jan. 1, 1857, for $2,370 40, was ordered to be paid.

The petition of John D. Hoyt and John Leeder, Assessors for the Nineteenth Ward, for payment to Samuel E. Holmes of the sum of $2,500, for services of himself and assistant during the period of 625 days, in mapping the Nineteenth Ward, was, after considerable discussion, referred to a Special Committee, composed of Supervisors ADAMS, BANTA and MCSPEDON.

After the presentation and reference of a number of petitions for remission of taxes, the Board adjourned till Monday evening.

Chamber of Commerce—Retributive Justice and Courtesy.

A special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce met at 1 o'clock P. M., at the Merchants' Bank, P. PERIT in the Chair. The object of the meeting was to make arrangements for the public reception of the officers of the *Retribution*.

Mr. J. DEPEYSTER OGDEN moved the following resolutions, which were seconded by J. A. STEVENS, Esq., and adopted:

Whereas, It is understood that the English steam-frigate *Retribution*, daily expected at this port, has been selected by the British Government to convey Capt. HARTSTEIN, and officers of the bark *Resolute*, back to the United States; the *Resolute* being one of the discovery ships sent by Great Britain in search of Capt. FRANKLIN, but after being abandoned in the ice of the Arctic regions, was fortunately fallen in with and brought into port by our own countrymen, then purchased by Congress and sent back on her late mission of friendship and good will; and

Whereas, The return and presentation of this vessel on the part of the United States to Great Britain have been received in England with every form of courtesy, and acknowledged by every mark of distinction to our officers who were charged with this welcome duty; and whereas such acts, while they well befit the character of the great and kindred nations, cannot fail to awaken sentiments of mutual kindness, and mutual regard, therefore

Resolved, That the Chamber of Commerce of New-York entertains an honest pride in bearing testimony to the general feeling of congratulation on this occasion.

Resolved, As a tribute of respect, no less than of acknowledgment, for the courtesies and cordial reception to Captain HARTSTEIN and officers, that a Committee of —— be appointed by this Chamber to co-operate with a Committee of citizens in giving an appropriate reception to the Commander and officers of the frigate *Retribution*.

The following gentlemen were appointed by the Chair, Mr. GRINNELL being named as Chairman, but he declined, and nominated Mr. PERIT:

P. Perit,	C. H. Russell,	W. B. Duncan,
James Brown,	C. H. Marshall,	Wm. B. Astor,
A. A. Low,	A. B. Neilson,	Royal Phelps,
John D. Jones,	J. H. Fallo,	R. C. Goodhue,
Jonathan Sturges,	Geo. S. Robbins,	D. Olyphant,
Mort. Livingston,	E. A. Smythe,	R. B. Minturn,
James G. King,	G. G. Bogert,	C. Aug. Lloyd,
J. P. Phenix,	Moses H. Grinnell,	J. De P. Ogden,
Geo. W. Blunt,	John A. Stevens,	Sam. D. Babcock,
F. D. Morgan,	John C. Green,	Thos. Tileston,
Mered. Howland,	H. K. Bogert,	H. H. McCurdy,
J. W. Alsop,	C. Benstow,	W. W. Stone,
	James Lee.	

Mr. DENNING DUER offered the following:

Resolved, That the gentlemen hereafter named be invited by this Chamber as a Committee of citizens to cooperate with the Committee of this Chamber in carrying out the foregoing resolutions:

Thos. J. Oakley,	Peter Cooper,	Simeon Draper,
H. J. Redfield,	Isaac Townsend,	John Van Buren,
Luther Bradish,	J. T. Souter,	Moses Taylor,
B. D. Silliman,	John E. Williams,	John Cochrane,
W. Kent,	James Gallatin,	John D. Wolf,
F. B. Cutting,	Daniel Lord,	Benj. F. Butler,
Geo. Griswold,	J. R. Broadhead,	Wm. C. Bryant,
W. B Crosby,	W. C. Noyes,	R. M. Blatchford,
Stephen Whitney,	J. Watson Webb,	And. J. Comstock,
J. J. Roosevelt,	Wm. M. Evarts,	Horatio Allen.
J. J. Jones,	John Oothout,	

The Joint Committee are notified to meet at room No. 13, Insurance Building. Adjourned.

Mechanics' Club—American Institute.

The Mechanics' Club of the American Institute met last evening in Broadway, CHARLES H. HASWELL, Esq., in the Chair.

The Secretary, H. MEIGS, Esq., read some interesting papers on "Diamonds produced from Carbon," on "Ultramarine," on "Meteorology," and on "Rubnkoof's Electric Machine."

The subject of the evening was "Steam and Steam-boilers." John D. WARD, Esq., of the Novelty Works, recited a paper developing his views. With regard to "explosions," Mr. WARD observed that some of the proposed devices for the prevention of such accidents are not at all likely to accomplish that intention, and that the idea of rendering any boiler safe by placing any apparatus whatever to the outside of the boiler, and even placing detective machinery within, is entirely fallacious. Whether the contrivance be fusible metal plates, or plugs, or floats, or steam-whistles, or any indefinite increase of the number of safety valves, or the most elaborate modifications of feeding pumps, none of these can postpone the bursting of a boiler, or prevent the rupture of the metal when subjected by the pressure of steam to a strain which exceeds the ultimate *limit of its strength*. It should be borne in mind that this limit in a steam-boiler, whether used or not, is daily and hourly diminishing. The best-known means for lessening the danger of explosion which is an inevitable attendant upon the use of all boilers subjected to a pressure of steam are: 1st. To secure good materials and workmanship; and 2d. Confidence in the *integrity*, intelligence, practical skill and sound judgment of those intrusted with their management. When these are wanting, no boiler can be worked safely. The addition of a correct steam gauge will add nothing to the safety.

Mr. HASWELL entered into details explanatory of his views, which cannot be rendered intelligible without a diagram. He observed that a boiler is only as strong as its weakest part.

Mr. PELL, President of the American Institute, said high pressure alone was not the cause of explosion. High pressure could not burst a boiler unless acting suddenly. Boilers are certainly dangerous, as terrible accidents have occurred when there was neither steam nor water in the boiler, or in fact, fuel underneath, the previous heat having decomposed water into its gases which explode on the introduction of a light. A valve might be arranged in such a manner as to admit air in sufficient quantity to choke the condenser of the engine, shut off the water and throttle-valves, and open the blow-valves. If this were accomplished, the fly-wheel would make but one revolution instead of five as is now the case.

Mr. PELL observed that he had carefully examined the engines of the *Atlantic*: the boilers were of a novel construction, being tubular, and placed in a *vertical*, not in a horizontal position. These were placed in tiers over two rows of fire-places; he characterized the arrangement as admirable, the boiler surface being vastly increased. The contrivance gives fuel, and in the opinion of Mr. PELL, *is not liable to explosion*.

Mr. TILLMANN read a letter from Mr. H. WRIGHT, who gives it as his opinion that explosion occurs in this way. Solid bodies absorb heat and increase in temperature, water under ordinary circumstances does not. Under *pressure* it does so, slowly and to a limited degre, and so far refuses to convert itself into vapor, holding itself in readiness to do so at once in any sudden change of circumstances. It then becomes an auxiliary in explosion.

The "general construction of boilers" was given out as the subject for the next meeting.

New-York Sunday-School Union.

This Board held their regular monthly meeting at their rooms, No. 59 Chambers-street, on Wednesday P. M., the 14th inst., the President, Rev. Dr. FERRIS, in the Chair, with Vice-Presidents FORREST, MORGAN, and CONOVER.

The Sabbath Schools in their connection were reported as in an unusually prosperous condition, and, in view of the cheering reports of the Chairman of the Missionary Committee, Mr. CONOVER, of the liberal response of the various churches, in carrying out the aggressive missionary work of the Union, in reaching the children of the masses in this City, it was resolved to set apart a day of special thanksgiving and prayer to God, in concert with the Teachers' Association, and Messrs. CONOVER, MAPELSDEN, and CONSTANT, were appointed to further the object.

The President of the Union, Chancellor FERRIS, and Mr. R. G. PARDEE, their agent, were appointed to represent the Society in the Sabbath School Teachers' State Convention to be held in the city of Albany on the 20th and 21st inst.

Unexpectedly Caught.

On Tuesday evening two young German women named AMELIE KEURR and ELISE KAESIN, attended a masquerade ball at the Winter Garden, in the Bowery, and there made the acquaintance of a foppishly dressed young man of foreign accent, who accompanied them to their residence, No. 24 Sullivan-street. The charming foreign accent, or seductive toilette, or agreeable air of their male attendant, quite gained the confidence of the German girls, and he was permitted to linger an hour or two in their apartment. At last he departed, with great seeming reluctance, and the discovery was soon made that a gold watch, $300 in money, and two pawn tickets for a valuable silk dress and crape shawl had departed with him. In the course of the day AMELIE and ELISE sallied out to Broadway with the desperate hope of meeting their nocturnal companion and recovering their property. They accordingly entered a stage, and had not proceeded far when the gentleman was fortunately espied walking leisurely up Broadway, with his shawl on his arm. A policeman happened to be near, and the accused was invited to accompany the party to the girls residence, where he owned up and produced the watch and money, but could give no account of the tickets. With a severe reprimand from the policeman, the culprit was dismissed, thanking his gallant star, doubtless, that he got off so easily.

Illumination.

The Head-Quarters of the Young Men's Central Republican Union, at Stuyvesant Institute, were brilliantly illuminated Wednesday evening, in honor of the election of Gen. SIMON CAMERON as United States Senator from Pennsylvania, for the term of six years from the 4th of March ensuing.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—FRIDAY, Jan. 16.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 411, 479, 695, 55, 239, 119, 389, 311, 505, 506, 507, 512 to 517, 524, 526 to 534, 536, 539 to 542, 422, 455.

SUPREME COURT.—*Circuit.*—*Part I.*—Nos. 89, 1084, 1212, 1170, 1011, 1792, 1098, 1094, 1393, 1393½, 1408. *Part II.*—Nos. 278, 298, 310, 138, 134, 280, 344, 416, 418, 424, 426, 430, 432, 446 to 456, 460 to 468, 472 to 486, 494 to 512, 90, 312, 514 to 523.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 58, 254 to 264, 399, 82, 93, 205. *Part II.*—Nos. 114, 66, 73, 198, 192, 242 to 258.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—JAN. 15.

Before Judge Hall.

Jacob A. Conover vs. *Peter R. Roach et al.*—This case, which has occupied the time of the Court for several days back, was submitted to the jury late yesterday afternoon, after being summed up by Mr. Gifford for the defence, and by Mr. Keller for the plaintiff. The case, as will be recollected, is a contest between the owners of two patents, one for a machine for splitting kindling wood, issued to the plaintiff, and the other for a machine for splitting wood to make matches. The jury, after being charged by Judge HALL, retired, but were unable to agree upon a verdict, and after being out all night, were this morning discharged from further consideration of the matter.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S COURT.—JANUARY 15.

Before Commissioner Bridgman.

OBTAINING LETTERS FRAUDULENTLY FROM THE UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE.

The examination was concluded to-day in the case of WM. Tyler Antony, charged with having obtained fraudulently from the Post-Office, letters directed to Thomas N. Stanford & Co., No. 637 Broadway, and appropriating to his own use money taken therefrom. Thomas N. Stanford was the only remaining witness called. He testified that he was the senior parter in the firm of Thomas N. Stanford & Co.; besides the letters addressed to the firm, he was, personally, in the daily receipt of a large number of letters containing money and checks, sent to him, as Treasurer of the Domestic Missionary Society. On the 22d of last December, the day on which their mail was taken, as is charged, by the accused, from the Post-Office; a double mail was due this day, being Monday; he sent down the porter on this day to get the mail, and he brought back word that the mail had been previously taken by some one from the office. The porter was the only person authorised to get the mail. If he sent any one else to the office he always gave them a special note to the Post-Office clerk. He had never given any such note to the prisoner, and had never seen him till his appearance in Court.

No testimony was offered for the defence.

The Commissioner decided to commit the prisoner for trial. In default of bail he was remanded to Eldridge-street Jail to await trial before the United States District Court.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 15.

Before Hon. Justice Clarke.

DECISIONS.

Sillman vs. *Tilden.*—Motion granted, with $10 costs to plaintiff, to abide event.

Kipp vs. *Munroe.*—Motion granted.

Ernst vs. *Belden.*—Referred to J. P. Crosby.

In re Elizabeth Seaman.—Application denied, without costs.

In re appointment of Trustees to take charge of the estate of Charles B. Huntington, imprisoned in the State Prison for a term less than his natural life.—Application granted. Trustees to be appointed on further consultation.

Brooklyn Fire Insurance Company vs. *Jube.*—Case settled.

Before Hon. Justice Mitchell.

The Butchers' Real Estate Hide Association vs. *Phillips.*—Order amended and settled.

Byron vs. *The New-York State Printing Telegraph Company.*—Demurrer overruled, with leave to defendant to amend, on payment of costs of this answer.

Bates vs. *Ferguson.*—Complaint dismissed, with costs.

Cornell vs. *Collingwood.*—Plaintiff to have leave to amend complaint, and defendant to be at liberty to answer, &c.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Oakley.

FRAUDULENT REPRESENTATIONS.

Davy vs. *Knight.* Albert De Le Montagnie applied to Wood and Grant, agents of the plaintiff, to purchase 1,061 bushels of peas, at $1,50 per bushel, of sixty pounds weight. The bags were to be returned, as were the barrels, for which twenty-two cents each were to be allowed. The agents applied to C. E. Knight to find out whether Montagnie was reliable. He gave such representations that the plaintiff sold the peas, receiving $900 down. This occurred on the 8th of January, 1855. Subsequently the plaintiff found that Montagnie was insolvent, and he therefore received no further payment. He now sues Knight for the balance due, amounting to $717 28, charging that when he (Knight) stated to his agents that Montagnie was reliable, he knew that he was insolvent. That on the 15th of November, 1854, Montagnie had given him a mortgage on all his property. That subsequent to the purchase of the peas, Montagnie made an assignment to him of his stock to satisfy this mortgage. The plaintiff therefore charges him with fraudulent representations in inducing him to sell the peas, and demands judgment for the amount.

The jury were ordered to bring in a sealed verdict.

Before Hon. Justice Duer, without a Jury.

THE NEW-YORK HOTEL DIFFICULTY.

Nathaniel G. Carnes and Samuel Haskell vs. *Curtis Judson, Cranston, Clark and Bininger.*—This is a suit arising out of the old New-York Hotel difficulty, and the charges made are about the same as those made in the other suits.

The complaint charges that a judgment against Judson was obtained in March, 1855, for $5,116 66, and execution returned unsatisfied. Judgment obtained against him in April, 1856, for $4,793 57, and execution returned unsatisfied. Judson and Cranston held leases of the New-York Hotel, which, together with the furniture of the house, was worth $110,000. In December, 1854, Judson assigned his right in the property to Cranston without consideration, and it was agreed between them that if Judson could compromise with the creditors he should be reinstated. Cranston got a new lease in December, 1854, for five years, and still keeps the hotel profitably, and he now owes Judson a large amount as his share. Bininger and Clark claim to hold an assignment of Judson's share which is released, but kept alive to defraud creditors. The plaintiff, therefore, demands an injunction restraining the defendants Bininger and Clark from transferring their assumed claim, and praying for a receiver. The plaintiff is a judgment creditor of Judson.

Mr. Cranston in his answer claims that he gave a consideration for the hotel, inasmuch as he agreed to pay certain debts of the hotel, and some of Judson's private debts. He denies that Judson was to be reinstated in case of a settlement with his creditors. That Bininger and Clark own whatever of interest Judson may have had in the hotel.

Bininger and Clark deny everything except the assignment of Judson's share in the hotel. The case is still on.

Before Hon. Justice Bosworth.

THE LOAN OF A RING.

Ole Bull vs. *John F. Cowan.*—This is rather a queer case. Mr. Bull lent his friend, Mr. Cowan, several thousand dollars worth of rich jewelry, consisting of diamond rings, gold snuff boxes, &c., which he said he should like to show to his wife. He returned all but one diamond ring, which he insisted Mr. Bull gave to his wife. Mr. Bull sued him to recover its value. The defendant put in an answer alleging the fact of the gift, but finally concluded to return the ring, but refused to pay any costs of the action. The action was therefore continued to recover the costs. A verdict was rendered for the plaintiff for $300—subject to a stipulation that on the defendant's paying the costs of the action, the verdict should be vacated, and the action discontinued.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Ingraham.

Mary C. E. Bunker vs. *Louis Bunker.*—Order of reference to Francis Burns, Esq.

Wm. Brand, &c., vs. *Wm. McGrerby.*—Motion granted on payment of $10 costs of motion and disbursements; cause to be set down for third Monday.

Eliza Glenny, &c., vs. *Michael Doody, &c.*—Motion granted, payment of $10 costs of motion and $10 costs of motion and disbursements.

Wm. Small vs. *Erastus Wheaton.*—Order of reference to Thomas Boese, Esq.

MARINE COURT.

Before His Honor, Judge McCarthy.

TRICKS OF THE TRADE—MATERIALS FOR HOOP SKIRTS.

Joyce vs. *Bates et al.*—The defendants are manufacturers of "Patent Elastic Skirts" in Broadway, that is, the makers of those immense hoops which we see navigated along our streets. Some time ago they purchased from E. R. Young, a cotton weaver in Connecticut, 32,600 pounds of cotton roving, at 20 cents a pound, paying $600 at the time on account. Jones assigned his claim for the $5½ remaining due, to the plaintiff who brought this action for its recovery.

The defendants admit the receipt of 40 bales, but defend the refusal of payment on the ground that they were overcharged in the weight to a greater sum than the amount claimed by the plaintiff. They proved by several witnesses that upon opening the bales, they found each one covered with half a dozen wrappers, averaging a weight of 6¼ pounds each. These wrappers were worth but 3 cents a pound, while in this manner the defendants were to pay 20 cents a pound for them.

His Honor gave judgment for the defendants.

SUIT FOR BROKERAGE—BROOKLYN AND TEXAS.

Geo. B. Haskell vs. *Justin Castani.*—This was an action for $375 claimed as brokerage for effecting an exchange of some real estate in Brooklyn for a quantity of wild lands in Texas. It seems that one Chester Bedell thought that as far as civilization went he might as well live in Texas as in our neighboring city of churches, and the plaintiff hearing of this sensible idea called on him and proposed an exchange with the defendant, Castani, afterwards introducing the two parties. A contract was accordingly drawn up and signed, by which Bedell transferred certain real estate in Kings County valued at $7,500 to the defendant, Castani, in consideration of certain wild lands in Texas bounded as follows, etc.: Some doubt subsequently arising as to Bedell's title to the Brooklyn property, the bargain fell through and was never consummated.

The plaintiff now brings suit, as broker, for his commission of 5 per cent. on the $7,500, amounting to $375. The defendant contends that he never employed the plaintiff; that it was distinctly understood between the plaintiff and Bedell that the latter was to pay the brokerage in some of these wild Texas lands, and that a broker could not receive pay from both parties. The evidence supporting this view of the case, Judge MCCARTHY decided that as the law did not allow a person to be agent to both contracting parties, the plaintiff could not recover.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—THURSDAY.

Before the City Judge.

The jury, in the case of Thomas Deming, charged with arson in the first degree, were unable to agree, and were discharged this morning, after having been locked up all night. It was understood that they stood eleven for conviction for arson in the second degree, and one for acquittal. The District Attorney remarked that he should try the case again on the first day of next term.

Marcellus W. Lazelle, an old man in a feeble condition, pleaded guilty to grand larceny. The judge, in consequence of his infirm state of health, sentenced him to the lowest term of imprisonment prescribed by law—two years in the State Prison.

James Starr, a lad 16 years of age, was convicted of burglary in the third degree, in breaking into the store of Mr. H. R. Miller. He was sentenced to the Penitentiary for two years.

Frank Hubert pleaded guilty to a larceny of two gold watches and one guard chain, the property of Napoleon Maclaughlin, of No. 60 Hudson-street. Sentence, two years in the State Prison.

George Sayres and Allen Tulley were convicted of grand larceny, in stealing, on Jan. 10, a trunk and other property, belonging to Mr. Peter C. Darling. The property was stolen from the canal boat *P. J. Houghtaling*, lying at Pier No.

AUCTION SALES.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT.—VALUABLE PROPERTY ON BLACKWELL'S ISLAND.—THE CORTLANDT, GREENWICH AND 8TH-STREETS.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell at auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, on FRIDAY, Jan. 16, at 12 o'clock, the following valuable property, viz:

ON BEACH-ST.—The House and Lot known as No. 9 Beach-st., being on the N. side of the street corner of St. John's alley; also of lot 18.6x20. The House and Lot known as No. 25 Beach-st., on the N. side. The lot beginning 40 ft. W. of St. John's alley, and being in size 20x90. The House and Lot adjoining the above, and known as No. 27 Beach-st.; size of lot 20 ft. front and rear by 69.11 and 69.1 in depth.

ON WASHINGTON-ST.—The House and Lot on the E. side of Washington-st., known as No. 151 between Liberty and Cedar-sts. Lot in size to 3 front and about 45 ft. deep.

ON CORTLANDT-ST.—The House and Lot S. side Cortlandt-st., and known as No. 73; size of lot 22.6x58 ft.

ON GREENWICH-ST.—The House and Lot E. side Greenwich-st., between Hammersley and Clarkson sts., and known as No. 597; size of lot 24x164 ft.

ON 8TH-ST.—The valuable Lot on the S. side of 23d-st., 100 ft. E. of 7th-av., being in size 21x98.9. The street has a width of 100 feet.

GREENWOOD CEMETERY.—The Lot known as No. 4341, in the Section of Greenwood Cemetery, containing 300 superficial feet.

PEW IN ST. JOHN'S CHAPEL ON VARICK-ST.—The Pew No. 122, in the South aisle of the Chapel, with the fixtures appertaining thereto.

For maps and further particulars, apply to the Auctioneers, No. 7 Broad-st

By order of CHAS. EDWARDS, Referee.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

BY W. S. MELLOR & CO.—SALE OF FINE new and second-hand furniture THIS DAY, (Friday) at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, opposite the Astor House. This sale comprises a general assortment of household goods of every description, embracing and consisting of 10 fine enameled suites, 16 rosewood bedsteads and bureaus, elegantly carved and finished; 6 marble-slab 3-ply hair mattresses, French plate mirrors, in gen uine gilt frames, 60 dozen cane dining-room and other chairs, rosewood and mahogany sofas, 18 elegant rosewood settees, covered in various colored French satin brocatel and plush; rosewood etageres, corner stands, reception and easy chairs, music racks, piano stools, &c., 10 fine oil-paintings, by E. C. Coates, Esq., of this City, rosewood and mahogany sideboards, secretary and library bookcases, oak and walnut hall racks, mahogany sofas, chairs, rockers, centre-tables, &c. The greater portion of these goods were made by one of the largest manufacturers in Broadway, now held under mortgage, and to be peremptorily sold. Also a number of second-hand tapestry, Axbusson and ingrain carpets, with an invoice of coal hods, wooden ware, &c., with which the sale will commence. Catalogues on morning of sale.

JOHN B. AUSTEN, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON THURSDAY, JAN. 22, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, at 12½ o'clock, the following Stocks, by order of DANIEL AUSTEN, administrator of the estate of THOMAS BLAKELY, deceased. Sale peremptory.

63 shares Bank of Commerce.
63 shares Continental Bank.
63 shares Bank of the State of New-York.
50 shares Clinton Fire Insurance Company.
25 shares Michigan Central Railroad.
117 shares Galena and Chicago Union Railroad, with dividend on, payable 5 per cent. in cash and 10 per cent. in stock on Feb. 15.
10 shares New-York and New-Haven Railroad, certificate No. 3,170, dated March 30, 1850.

Purchasers can satisfy themselves that the stock is genuine by calling at the office of the Company, No. 2 Hanover-st.

Terms cash.—10 per cent. to be paid on the day of sale, and the balance before 12 o'clock the following day.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF WILLIAM AND A. PINE STREETS PROPERTY, belonging to the Estate of DANIEL CARTER, deceased.—MESS. BLEECKER & CO. will sell on THURSDAY, the 22d day of January, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the following valuable property, viz.: The 3-story and attic buildings and lots of ground known as Nos. 51 and 53 William-st., being on the corner of Pine-st., front on William-st., 47 feet by 43 feet on Pine st., more or less. Possession 1st May next, subject to tenant's rights. Two-thirds of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. For maps, &c., apply at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 7 Broad-st. By order,

WM. F. OAKEY, } Executors.
DANIEL OAKEY, }

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON THE PREMISES, No. 126 West 28th-st., THIS DAY, near 8th av., the entire elegant furniture, &c., contained in the four-story house, comprising elegant velvet tapestry and other carpets on twenty rooms, oil-cloths, superior 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, rosewood and mahogany parlor and chamber furniture en suite, and in fine order; hair mattresses, feather bed's and bedding, China crockery, cutlery, mantel ornaments, clocks, chandeliers and gas fixtures, worthy the attention of housekeepers and others. Sale peremptory.

WILLIAM T. BOYD, Auctioneer.

BY GEORGE NICHOLS—SALE OF NEW and second-hand fire-proof, silver-plated ware, French China ware, vases, clocks, &c.—GEORGE NICHOLS will sell on SATURDAY, Jan. 17, at No. 66 Nassau-st., near Maiden-lane, at 10½ o'clock, a general assortment of superior household furniture, rich silver plate and China ware, clocks, paintings, &c.; at 12 o'clock rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, City make.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

BY W. S. MELLOR & CO.—THIS DAY, (Friday) at 10½ A. M., at Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row—Pianos, Furs—Four fine rosewood pianos, from 6⅔ to 7 octaves, made by Lindeman, Wilson & Fisher, of this City; also one second-hand rosewood and two mahogany pianos; also a variety of ladies' furs, capes, muffs, cuffs, &c., of mink, chinchilla, stone marten, French sable, &c.

GREAT SALE OF COAL LANDS IN WYOMING VALLEY, LUZERNE COUNTY, PENN.—The North Pennsylvania Coal Company will sell on THURSDAY, Jan. 22, 1857, at public auction on the premises, to the highest bidder, without reserve or limitation, four tracts of unsurpassed Coal Land. Said lands are situated 5½ miles North of Wilkes-Barre, in the heart of the Wyoming Coal Field, and contain together about 502 acres, as follows: Wagner Tract, (No. 1,) 302 acres, 139 perches; Wagner Tract, (No. 2,) 105 acres, 132 1-5 perches; Apple Tract, 84 acres, 12 1-5 perches; Carey Tract, 68 acres, 89½ perches. These Tracts adjoin each other, and are crossed in part by the North Branch Canal, just completed to the New-York State line—by the Plank Road from Wilkes-Barre to Pittston, and by the route of a contemplated Railroad from Nanticoke to Pittston, connecting at the latter point with the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad. Coal is opened and being mined on all sides of them, and for farming purposes they are unsurpassed. Sale to commence on the premises at 10 o'clock, A. M., Jan. 22, 1857. For further particulars, address JOHN D. TAYLOR, No. 9 South Water-st., Philadelphia, or STANLEY WOODWARD, Wilkes-Barre, Penn.—Dec. 11, 1856.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

MR. WILLIAM H. DODGE RETIRES FROM our firm this day. The business will be continued as heretofore, by the remaining partners.

WOODWARD, MOUNT & Co.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1857.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the name of JENKINS & BUTLER, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign in liquidation.

JAMES E. JENKINS,
EDWARD BUTLER.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1857.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of ENSIGN, JENKINS & CO., for the transaction of a general stock Commission business. Office No. 61 Beaver-st.

EDWARD M. ENSIGN,
JAMES E. JENKINS.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1857. WILLIAM H. DODGE.

DISSOLUTION.—THE LATE PARTNERSHIP of LATHROP & LUDINGTON expires this day by its own limitation, No. 16 Cortlandt-st.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1856.

The undersigned will continue the Dry Goods Importing and Jobbing business, under the firm of LATHROP, LUDINGTON & CO., and will remove, Feb. 1, to their new store, Nos. 23 and 25 Park-place, and Nos. 20 and 22 Murray-st., (between Broadway and Church-st.)

R. D. LATHROP,
C. H. LUDINGTON,
J. H. MORRISON,
WM. PAXON.
R. J. HUNTER.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1857.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP under the name and style of FREELAND, STUART & CO., expires by limitation at this date—JOHN M. STUART retiring from business. JAMES FREELAND, JOHN M. STUART and ROBERT SQUIRES are authorized to use the name of said firm in settlement.

JAMES FREELAND,
JOHN M. STUART,
ROBERT SQUIRES,
C. H. BOWMAN,
ANDREW J. WOOD,
P. H. BAKER.
WM. H. FREELAND.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1856.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a copartnership under the name and style of WILLIAM H. LEE & CO., for the transaction of the importing and jobbing of Foreign Dry Goods, and will occupy the stores Nos. 314 and 316 Broadway, above Duane-st.

WILLIAM H. LEE,
JUSTIN A. BLISS,
O. P. DORMAN,
GEO. D. PITKIN,
GORDON McTAGGART,
Fy WM. H. LEE, his Attorney.

NEW-YORK, JAN. 6, 1857.—THE FIRM OF MARTIN, SPRING & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. R. W. MARTIN, Jr., retiring from the business.

Mr. L. LOUIS SPRING and Mr. T. B. RICHARDS, Jr., are authorized to settle the affairs of the concern, and to sign the name of the firm in liquidation.

R. W. MARTIN, Jr.
L. LOUIS SPRING.
T. B. RICHARDS, Jr

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the subscribers under the firm of G. S. CLARK & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The outstanding business will be settled by G. S. & J. M. CLARK, who will continue the business at No. 26 Maiden-lane.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1857.

G. S. CLARK,
J. M. CLARK.
WM. PENDRELL.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have formed a copartnership under the name and style of FREELAND, SQUIRES & CO.

JAMES FREELAND,
ROBERT SQUIRES,
C. H. BOWMAN,
P. H. BAKER.
WM. H. FREELAND.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1857.

BURNETT'S KALLISTON OR ORIENT WATER.—BURNETT'S ORIENTAL TOOTH WASH for sale at manufacturers' prices by CARY, HOWARD & SANGER, (late WM. H. CARY & Co.,) No. 245 Pearl-st., New-York.

MEDICAL.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

The original and genuine extract!! As a Spring and Fall purifier of the blood, and cleanser of the system, it stands unrivaled; acting simultaneously upon the stomach, bowels, kidneys, liver, and the circulation; it determines and carries off the products of unhealthy secretions, and gently stimulates, while it disinfects and expels from the stomach and bowels all that is irritating, until they are cleansed and restored to a sound and healthy condition.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—MR. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over 200 certificates of its virtue, all within 20 miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the eyes and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial, it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appear to me surprising: first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846; second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day.

No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get, and enough of it.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over 8 years dessert spoonful; children from 5 to 8 years, tea-spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

Mr. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price $1.

MARSH, DYER & CO., No. 160 Greenwich-st.; BOYD & PAUL, Chambers-st.; F. C. WELLS & CO., Franklin-st.; McKESSON, ROBBINS & CO., No. 115 Maiden-lane; HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY, Warren-st.; WARD, CLOSE & CO., Maiden-lane; and retailed by all respectable Druggists.

Wholesale agents for New-York: CHAS. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER, No. 81 Barclay-st.; A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., and retailed by all respectable Druggists. Also by Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; BARNES & PARK, No. 304 Broadway.

NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE.—TRIESEMAR.—None are genuine unless the engravings of Seals of the Patent Office of England, the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Vienna, are fixed upon each wrapper, and around each case.

Sold by Dr. H. A. BARROW—Member of the Imperial College of Vienna, and Royal College of Surgeons, London, who may be personally consulted at his residence, No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York, from 11 o'clock in the morning till 2, and from 4 o'clock till 8 in the evening, (Sundays excepted.)

TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c.; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering it one invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copavia and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2, and 3, are prepared in the form of a lozenge, devoid of taste or smell, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. *Sold in tin cases and divided in separate doses, as administered* by Valpeau, Lalleman, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $6 each, or four cases in one for $8, which saves $3; and in $27 cases, whereby there is a saving of $9.

Special arrangements having been made with the various Expresses, the nine-dollar cases of the Triesemar, and the larger sizes, will be forwarded by Dr. Barrow, carriage paid, immediately on receiving a remittance, to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer, thus securing to the public genuine European preparations, and effectually protecting them from spurious and pernicious imitations. The three-dollar cases sent as usual, but not free of carriage.

☞ No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York.

CAUTION.—NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.—Beware of handbills and advertisements stating that Dr. HUNTER has removed, and that Hunter's Red Drop can be had at any place, except at the old Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., established in 1834, by the writer of this, and the present and only proprietor. It is a villainous conspiracy by a plurality of unprincipled quack doctors, to rob Dr. HUNTER of his hard-earned reputation as a skilful and honorable physician. Remember that Dr. Hunter's Red Drop can only be had genuine at the old Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st.; all others are base and wicked counterfeits of this wonderful remedy, it being the only thing on earth that will really cure and root out of the human system every particle of the rank and poisonous virus of the venereal disease.

RICORD'S PRACTICE.—C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., No. 516 Broadway, pupil of Drs. CARMOCHAN and MOTT of this City, and RICORD of Paris, who is the first living surgeon in diseases, &c., of the sexual system, may be confidentially consulted for the cure of this important class of diseases, which includes all nervous, genital, and urinary complaints. Dr. H. tenders to the afflicted positive assurance of relief, and those who have been abused by "specifics," antidotes, little books, "no mercury," and like effusions of the numerous medical charlatans of the day, may rely on having their cases treated effectually, no matter how complicated they may appear. Consultations in English or French.

CHRONIC AND CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.—Dr. RALPH, No. 648 Houston-st., near Wooster. (Consultations till 1 and after 6 o'clock, Sundays excepted.) Stricture, seminal weakness, spermatorrhœa, and all genito-urinary diseases, radically cured, without painful operations, offensive medicines, or troublesome restrictions. By application in the recent stage of disease a speedy cure is obtained. A new, strictly non-mercurial treatment in old constitutional cases. All letters must inclose a fee. Address Box No. 809 Post-Office. Strangers visited at their hotels if necessary.

Gravel, Piles, Asthma, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Scrofula, Female Complaints, &c., successfully treated.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. WATSON has for a long series of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than twenty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. Watson is in constant attendance, from 7 in the morning until 9 at night, at his consulting rooms and residence, No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway. The consulting rooms are separate.

WM. WATSON, M. D.,
Formerly Surgeon to the Lock Hospital.

DR. WATSON'S NEW WORK.—"THE CAUSE AND CURE".—A complete practical treatise on spermatorrhœa and premature exhaustion, with local debility, induced by early indiscretion, excess, or other causes, in which the nature and effects of this insidious malady, together with the treatment, are fully explained; illustrated by numerous anatomical plates and drawings. With a supplement on genito-urinary diseases. Price $1. To be had of the author, who may be consulted confidentially, at No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

DR. LARMONT'S PARIS AND LONDON MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE—20th edition, 400 pages, 100 illustrations, cloth, $1. It gives the advertised remedies, and shows the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of emissions, impotency, strictures, gleet, syphilis, &c. He cures all such diseases at No. 23 Mercer-st., corner of Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, from 10 A. M. until 9 P. M. We recommend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Day Book, Democrat, &c.*

CAMPHORATED STRENGTHENING PLASTER.—Cured Judge Birdsall of a most painful Neuralgic Rheumatism that had confined him to the house for six weeks; other remedies failed. The plasters gave him relief so that he went to his office the next day. For lameness of all kinds and diseased lungs. For sale by Druggists generally. R. B. NEWMAN, Proprietor, No. 308 Hudson-st., New-York.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—A PARTY WITH a cash capital of about $10,000, owning a steady water power of about 12-horse, with factory buildings and other improvements, and a thorough acquaintance with the hardware trade of the country, would like to engage with a practical manufacturer in good standing in some lucrative business, where his factory, capital and business knowledge could be used to advantage. The factory is accessible to New-York City at all seasons. None but responsible parties need inquire, as the best references will be given and required. Address Box No. 1,553 New-York Post-Office.

MARBLE QUARRY FOR SALE.—A VALuable marble bed in Westchester County, near that from which was taken the stone for the New-York Custom-House and Stewart's store. It is immediately contiguous to an excellent water-power and the track of the Harlem Railroad, and only 18 miles distant from the City. Any quantity of land may be had, together with three or four good dwellings, and a number of sheds, barns, &c., that may easily be converted into dwellings for workmen. The vein of marble is considered one of the best in the United States. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No 7 Broad-st.

TO SOAP AND CANDLE MANUFACTURERS.—For sale, 50 candle moulds, 6s and 8s, 15 and 16 oz., all in first-rate order. Will be sold cheap. Inquire of JOHN T. TILLINGHAST, Nos. 191 and 193 Chrystie-st.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—SOUTHERN AND Western dealers and club houses will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing cards, of all qualities, at the depôt of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAM. UEL HART & CO. No 71 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

FINANCIAL.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.

We issue sight bills on the

UNION BANK OF LONDON,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, Ireland.

In sums from £1 upwards, at 95 per £.

Address

TAYLOR, BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

NOTICE TO OWNERS OF PROPERTY ASSESSED FOR CENTRAL PARK.—The owners of property assessed for Central Park are hereby notified that said assessments can be paid at this office until February 25, 1857, inclusive with 7 per cent. interest from 8th of February, 1856, the date of the confirmation of the assessment by the Supreme Court. After that date the assessment list will be returned to the Bureau of Arrears, when interest will be charged at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum from the date of confirmation, Feb. 8, 1856. The property assessed is embraced in the following boundaries: on the East one half way between 2d and 3d ave.; on the West, one half way between 10th and 11th ave.; on the North, one half way between 116th and 117th sts.; also, from eastern side of 6th-av. to western side of 8th-av., inclusive, to one half way between 119th and 120th sts.; on the South one half way between 41st and 42d sts. Also, on the east side of 9th-av. to western side of 8th-av., inclusive, to half way between 59th and 60th sts. JOSEPH R. TAYLOR,
Collector of Assessments, No. 9 basement of City Hall,
Office of Collector of Assessments.
JANUARY 10, 1857.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD, No. 18 William-st., New-York, Jan. 2, 1857.

THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY wish to purchase twenty-five thousand dollars of either issue of their bonds, and invite offers of them to be addressed to the Trustees of Sinking Fund of Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company, No. 18 William-st., to the 15th inst.

J. B. WARING, President.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO U. R. R. Co., Chicago, Jan. 8, 1857.—Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, that the Transfer Books at this office will be closed on the 25th day of January instant, preparatory to the payment of the February dividend, and reopened on the 3d day of February next. W. M. LARRABEE, Sec'y.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late issue,) having twenty years to run; interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1857.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD CO., will close, at this office, on TUESDAY, Jan. 20, and reopen on the 2d of February.

WM. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.—The Second Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of this Company due in 1875, interest at 7 per cent., payable half-yearly in New-York, are for sale by

STRACHAN & SCOTT, No. 51 William-st.

THE OHIO CANNEL COAL COMPANY.—An election for seven Trustees of the Ohio Cannel Coal Company will be held at their office, No. 218 Fulton-st., in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, Jan. 26, 1857, from 2 to 4 o'clock, P. M.

JOHN PHILLIPS, Secretary.

SWIFT, RANSOM & CO., BANKERS—NO. 31 Pine-st., draw on the Bank of London; issue drafts and credits on Chicago, and make collections in the principal towns and cities of the West and Northwest. Payments in Chicago ordered by telegraph.

ASHUELOT RAILROAD BONDHOLDERS—Will consult their interest by communicating their address and the amount of their bonds severally to the undersigned. JOHN HENRY ELLIOT, Trustee.
KEENE, N. H., Jan. 7, 1857.

$1.000 TO LOAN ON CITY PROPERTY,—EDWARD A. FRAZER, Attorney and Counselor at Law, Notary Public and Commissioner of Deeds, No. 303 Broome-st., New-York.

BUSINESS PAPER NEGOTIATED.—Advances made upon vessels at sea, or port, on cargoes, and upon Bank, Railway, Fire and Life Insurance Stocks.

JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 44 Wall-st.

BANK OF REPUBLIC, PROVIDENCE.—Parties wishing to sell these bills will do well to call, this week, on C. B. LE BARON, No. 8 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.

COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 39 Barclay-st., corner of College-place,
New-York, Jan. 7, 1857.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the Columbia Fire Insurance Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

The Columbia Fire Insurance Company continues to issue policies on Goods, Wares, Merchandise, Stores, Dwellings, &c., on liberal terms. Applications received at the Branch Office, No. 11 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY, Chicago, Jan. 8, 1857.—Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company that a semi-annual cash dividend of five per cent. upon the capital stock of said Company was declared on the 7th inst., payable on the 15th day of February next, at this office, in Exchange on New-York at par, to holders of said stock, at the close of business on the 31st of January instant.

A stock dividend was also declared, from the surplus earnings of the road, of ten per cent., payable at the same time and place, in scrip certificates to be issued by the Secretary. The certificates so issued will be convertible into the capital stock of the Company at the pleasure of the holder, when presented at this office in sums of one hundred dollars, and will be entitled to all dividends declared after such conversion.

Holders who desire their dividends remitted will please so direct. W. M. LARRABEE, Sec'y.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—THE DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY notified that a semi-annual dividend, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on all sums of five dollars and upward, and less than five hundred dollars, and four per cent. per annum on all sums of five hundred dollars and upwards, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st inst., will be allowed to depositors, payable on or after MONDAY, the 19th inst., during the hours of business at the Bank.

All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly from 1st inst.

The Bank will be open for business at No. 130 Bowery, daily, from 10 to 2 o'clock, and from 5 to 7 o'clock on the evenings of Monday, Thursday and Saturday of each week, until 1st March next, after which time the Bank will be open, daily, as before, and on the evenings of Wednesday and Friday, instead of Thursday and Saturday.

By order of the Trustees.

JAMES MILLS, President.

G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

Institution for the Savings of Merchant's Clerks and others,
No. 516 BROADWAY, Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel,
Jan. 8, 1857.

THE TRUSTEES HAVE THIS DAY, PURsuant to the By-Laws, declared an interest for the six months ending 31st December last, at the rate of SEVEN CENT. per annum, on all sums amounting to $5 and not over $500, and at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. on all sums over $500, payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 19. Interest not called for will be credited to depositors as principal.

The Bank is open daily from 10 o'clock A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M., and on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 7 A. M.

Deposits made on or before 15th inst., will draw interest from the 1st instant.

MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.

ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK, No. 3 Chambers-st.,
Jan. 13, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—THE DEPOSITORS ARE HEREby notified that a semi-annual dividend, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of $5 and up to $500, and five per cent. per annum on all sums over $500, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st instant, will be allowed to depositors, payable on or after MONDAY, the 19th instant, during the hours of business at the Bank. All interest not called for will remain as principal and draw interest from the 1st instant. Bank open daily from 10 to 2 o'clock P. M., and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M.

PETER H. TITUS, President.

C. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

GREEN BAY, MILWAUKEE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY.—Office No. 59 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 8, 1857.—A semi annual dividend of four per cent. on the capital stock of this road was declared by the Board of Directors on the 2d day of January inst., payable on the 15th day of January inst. Stockholders having their stock registered in New-York will be paid at the office of the Company, No. 53 Wall-st., New-York. Stockholders having their stock registered at Milwaukee will be paid at the office of the Company in the city of Milwaukee. The transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 15th of January, both days inclusive.

C. E. SCOFIELD, Treasurer.

OFFICE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 56 WALL-ST. New-York, Jan. 8, 1857.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of six (6) per cent., on the capital stock of the Company, out of the earnings of the road for 6 months, ending Dec. 31, payable on and after the 21st inst, to the stockholders who were such at the closing of the books on the 31st of December last. AUGUSTUS HOFFMAN, Treasurer.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 WARREN-ST.—The Trustees have ordered that interest be paid depositors at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto for the last 6 and 3 months, ending Dec., 1856, payable on and after Monday, Jan. 19.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

WM. M. PULLIS, } Vice-Presidents.
M. D. VAN PELT, }

OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 29 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1857.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable on and after the 19th inst.

RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

PHENIX BANK—NEW-YORK, DEC. 31, 1856.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four (4) per cent., payable to the stockholders on and after FRIDAY, Jan. 2, 1857. By order of the Board,

P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of fifteen per cent., payable to the Stockholders on and after Monday the 12th inst. JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS

OFFICE OF THE RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 176 Chatham-square, corner Mott-st.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent., payable on and after the 2d day of FEBRUARY next. The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst. till 2d February. By order.

EDWARD B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN BANK.—DIVIDEND.—A Dividend of Four per cent. (4) has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable on the first Monday (6th) of January next, at the Banking House No. 108 Broadway. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 23d inst. until that date. By order of the Board.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1856. H. MEIGS, Jr., Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1856.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX (6) PER CENT. HAS BEEN declared, payable at this office of the Company, corner of Canal and Thompson sts., on and after 2d January next, until which time the transfer books are closed. By order of the Board,

W. F. UNDERHILL, Sec'y.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1856.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 10th day of January next. By order.

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. OFFICE NO. 6 BROAD-ST.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1857.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 10 per cent., payable on and after the 15th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1857. The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of seven per cent., payable on and after the 5th inst. The transfer book will be closed until that date. JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

BANK NOTICES.

STATEMENT OF THE GREAT WESTERN (MARINE) INSURANCE COMPANY—Made for the first fiscal year, ending Dec. 31, 1856.

Gross Premiums received for Marine risks....$2,513,766 10

Prem'ms marked off and earned.	$1,963,931 23	
Interest received in loans and investments	24,090 81	
	$1,988,022 04	
Less return Premiums	183,769 60	
Making net earnings of the Company		$1,804,252 44
Losses adjusted and paid, less salvages	$910,460 75	
Reinsurance, and discount on Premiums	88,465 40	
Expenses and commissions of all kinds	82,984 86	
July dividend of Interest paid Stockholders	27,504 93	
		1,009,415 94
Net earnings on hand Dec. 31, 1856		$794,836 50

TO BE DISTRIBUTED AS FOLLOWS:

Retained to pay losses which may accrue from all disasters heard of to date	$270.000 00
January dividend of interest to Stockholders, at 3½ per cent	17,500 00
	$287,500 00

Leaving net profits applicable to dividends....$507,336 50

The same being 32 3-10 per cent. on the earned premiums marked off without loss, to be divided according to the provisions of the Charter. One-quarter to the Stockholders, payable on and after Feb. 10; and three-quarters to the Policy-holders on and after April 1, proximo.

The Directors of the Company have resolved, on the foregoing result, to declare a dividend of TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. PROFITS, and THREE AND A HALF PER CENT. Interest, payable in cash, to the Stockholders, and TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. IN SCRIP TO THE POLICY-HOLDERS on the amount of their Premiums, terminated without loss, payable at the periods above indicated.

THE COMPANY HAVE THE FOLLOWING ASSETS:

City Bonds, Bonds and Mortgages, and Loans, principal with Interest due thereon	$220,698 50
Premium Notes and Bills receivable	1,436,575 05
Cash in Bank	121,785 64
Assets Dec. 31, 1856

STATE AFFAIRS.

Business before the Legislature.

Another Amendment to the Code—Divorces—The Staten Island Ferry—A Ship Canal—Consumption Hospital—Party Walls, &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 15, 1857.

The Senate was in session to a late hour last evening, listening to the speeches of those who felt called to express their opinion on the question whether Mr. SICKELS should or should not retain his seat in the Senate. No vote was taken, and the question was made the special order for to-day, at 12 o'clock.

ANOTHER AMENDMENT OF THE CODE.

In the Assembly, this morning, Judge FOOTE introduced his proposed amendments to the Code of Procedure. It provides:

1. All demurrers shall be specific and state all the objections to the pleading demurred to with completeness, precision, certainty and exactness, and all other demurrers shall be disregarded.

2. No costs shall be allowed to the party demurring; and if put in for delay, the Court shall give a final judgment against the party demurring.

3. That on motions to strike out part of a complaint, answer or reply, no costs shall be allowed the moving party.

4. This act shall take effect immediately.

DIVORCES.

Mr. KIVLIN introduced an amendment to the Revised Statutes, relative to suits for Divorce. It adds the following to the 54th section of title 1, of chapter 8, of part 2.

4. When the marriage shall have taken place out o this State, and the wife shall have been an actual resident of the State for five consecutive years immediately preceding the time of exhibiting her complaint, and the residence of her husband shall not have been known to her at any time during that period.

DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE.

The drift of nearly all the bills of a general nature introduced in the House, this morning, was towards amendments to existing laws. Mr. SLUYTER introduced a bill which provides that wills certified, under the seal of the County Clerk, as having been proved before Jan. 1, 1830, shall be received in evidence with like effect as if the original will had been produced.

THE STATEN ISLAND FERRY.

Mr. MESSERAU introduced a bill to authorize the Staten Island Ferry Company to own and run ferry boats from the terminus of their road to Perth Amboy, New-Jersey, and also from the terminus of their road to some point in New-York.

IN THE SENATE

There was a large amount of work projected. The most noticeable feature is the memorial asking for the construction of a Ship Canal from the head of navigation, on the Hudson River, to Lake Champlain. The memorial emanates from the State Geographical and Statistical Society, and invokes the serious attention of the Legislatnre to the project for the improvement of the Hudson River and Champlain valleys by means of a ship canal connecting the river St. Lawrence and the Lakes with the Hudson River. The memorialists allude to the fact that the British Government, with a view to a more convenient access to Lake Champlain from the St. Lawrence River, availed itself of the services of eminent engineers, and have established the fact that lake craft of the burden of 5,000 barrels (by an artificial navigation to be constructed at a cost of only $3,000,000) can pass from the St. Lawrence River to Lake Champlain; and urge that by increasing the expense somewhat which the State has assumed in ordering the enlargement of the Champlain Canal, that channel could be made of sufficient capacity to float the largest lake craft, and thereby accomplish those great and very desirable results which would be sure to follow from an uninterrupted ship navigation from the lakes to the Atlantic Ocean through the State.

SAVINGS BANKS.

Mr. SPENCER introduced a bill this morning which, if passed, will require all the Savings Banks in the State to report semi-annually to the Superintendent of the Banking Department a full statement of their affairs, verified by the oaths of two of the principal officers of said institution; and, upon a failure to make such report, the Attorney-General is directed to institute such proceedings against the derelict institution as are now authorized in the case of insolvent corporations. It further requires the Bank Superintendent to transmit annually to the Legislature a summary of such reports.

THE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY.

A bill was noticed which will provide for amending the Charter of this Company, so as to enable its Directors to issue stock in amount not exceeding so much of the net earnings of the Company as may have been applied to the payment of the principal of the funded debt of the Company, owing at the time of the passage of this act, or to any sinking fund for the redemption of the principal of such funded debt. The stock thus issued is to be divided *pro rata* among the stockholders, and, also, allows to increase the capital stock of the Company by adding the stock authorized by this act.

THE NEW-YORK CONSUMPTION HOSPITAL.

A report was received from the Trustees of this institution this morning. It is to the effect that, so far, their action has been of a preliminary character, and, as they are without the receipt of any funds, they have incurred no expenditures beyond small payments for printing. They have, however, instituted proceedings, with the view of obtaining statistical facts respecting the prevalence and fatality of consumption and its accompanying diseases of the chest and air-passages, in New-York and throughout the State, by proposing a series of questions, to be submitted to all the public institutions and public authorities of all the counties, regarding the number of patients received and treated, per annum, afflicted with this class of diseases, the number deceased, relieved, cured, or discharged, with the causes of the disease, as far as known, the ages, sex, nativity, &c. The report is accompanied by a petition, asking for an appropriation of $30,000.

PARTY WALLS IN NEW-YORK.

Mr. SPENCER gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill which will provide that it shall be lawful to increase the thickness of any party or other wall between two adjoining buildings in the City of New-York, erected before the passage of the Act of 1856, in relation to buildings in said City, provided that such additions be properly and securely tied into the original wall, so as to make a firm wall of not less than sixteen inches in thickness; also, that if any owner, or part owner, of any wall heretofore erected between two adjoining buildings in said City, shall refuse to give his consent to the reconstruction thereof, by the entire substitution of a new wall of the thickness now required by law in buildings more than fifty feet in height, it shall be lawful to increase the thickness of such walls by additions thereto, securely fastened, so as to make, together, a wall not less than sixteen inches in thickness.

ORPHAN CHILDREN.

Mr. SPENCER also gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill which will enable the authorities of counties in the State, wherein there is no Orphan Asylum, to contract with the authorities of any other county, wherein there is an Orphan Asylum, for the keeping, maintenance and education of its orphans.

CAUSES FOR DIVORCE.

Our Divorce laws are said to be more stringent than those of any other State in the Union. By many they are thought to be unnecessarily stringent and narrow in their scope, and hardly a Legislature meets that is not largely engrossed with the consideration of this question.

This morning Senator RICHARDSON introduced the following bill, increasing the causes for which divorces may be obtained. The proposition seems to be reasonable, and I hope will receive the consideration its importance seems to demand.

AN ACT CONCERNING DIVORCES DISSOLVING THE MARRIAGE CONTRACT.

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Divorces may be adjudged, and marriages may be dissolved, by the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, in addition to cases now provided for by statute, in either of the following cases:

1. When the husband has or shall willfully, without just cause, abandon his wife for the space of three years.

2. When the wife has or shall willfully, without just cause, abandon her husband for the space of three years.

3. The cruel and inhuman treatment by the husband of his wife, so as greatly to impair her health, and endanger her life, rendering it unsafe for her to cohabit with him.

SEC. 2. The court shall not grant a divorce for the causes specified in this act, unless the party applying shall have been an actual resident of this State for three years previous to the time of the commencement of the proceedings for divorce.

SEC. 3. The court may deny a divorce in the following cases:

1. Where the ground therefor shall appear to have been caused by the procurement, or fault, or with the connivance of the plaintiff:

2. Where the party offending shall have been forgiven by the injured party, and such forgivness be proved by express proof, or by the voluntary cohabitation of the parties:

3. Where the space of five years shall have expired after the cause of action shall have accrued.

SEC. 4. Action for such divorce may be commenced, prosecuted and defended in said Supreme Court, in the same manner and subject to the same incidents as other civil actions for relief; a complaint therefor may be exhibited by a wife in her own name, as well as by her husband. And all pleadings in such actions shal be duly verified by the party making the same.

SEC. 5. Sections 47, 48, 49, 50 and 52 of article 3 of title 1 of chapter 8 of part 2d of the Revised Statutes shall apply to the provisions of this act.

SEC. 6. Whenever a marriage shall be dissolved pursuant to the provisions of this act, the plaintiff may marry again during the lifetime of the defendant; but the defendant shall not marry again until the death of the plaintiff.

SEC. 7. If the facts charged be admitted or denied by the answer, or if the party against whom proceedings for divorce are instituted, do not appear, or allow the complaint to be taken as confessed, the plaintiff shall put the cause on the calendar, and the facts charged in the complaint shall be tried in all cases by a jury of the county, and the Court may, in its discretion, or on the application of either party, direct a special jury to be struck for such trial, and may make the necessary orders for procuring a list of jurors and striking the same, and may award a new or further trial of the cause as often as justice shall deem to require.

SEC. 8. A wife being a defendant in a suit for a divorce brought by her husband, in case a divorce is decreed by the Court pursuant to the provisions of this act, shall not be entitled to dower in her husband's real estate or any part thereof, nor to any distributive share in his personal estate.

THE CONTESTED SEAT AGAIN.

At 12 o'clock Senators again resumed consideration of the contested-seat question. It was further discussed at great length; the Senate finally adjourned without arriving at a vote.

THE DEFEAT OF FORNEY

Has been the cause of much exultation among the Republicans in the Legislature. It is generally regarded as calculated to lower the claims which Pennsylvania has pressed upon the incoming Administration, and to give New-York more consideration than she has hitherto enjoyed.

A PANIC.

Quite a commotion was created here this morning by the arrival of a gentleman who registered after his name the words "Washington, D. C." Somehow there are not a few around Albany who just now seem a little disinclined to cultivate the acquaintance of people from Washington. When it was rumored that the gentleman was an Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives, they looked and acted very much as if they had been sent for. There were several immediate departures for the West. I believe the alarm was unnecessary.

SOCIALITIES.

One cannot well go through a Winter campaign here without a high appreciation of the hospitality which pervades the home circles of the capital. The palaces of its citizens—for there are many private residences here that are unsurpassed and almost unsurpassable—are the scenes of constant festivities. A marked occasion in this circle of pleasant life was the gathering responsive to the invitation of Mrs. E. C. DELAVAN, on Thursday evening of last week. Brilliant for the beauty that graced and the talent that thronged the saloons, and marked for its practical demonstration that the stimulus of wine is not essential to the fullest enjoyment of a social gathering.

AN EXPENSIVE STING OF CONSCIENCE.

The proprietors of the People's Line of Steamboats were somewhat surprised a short time since at the receipt of $5,000, without further explanation than a statement that it was the amount of which a former employe of the Company had wrongfully deprived them, and which his conscience and his after prosperity prompted him to return. Such a remarkable manifestation of good spirit has not lately been manifested. I hope they will become prevalent, and that somebody, at some not very remote period, will recollect that, at some time long ago, he abstracted about $5,000 from my exchequer, and as per example quoted, make restitution. LEO.

NEW-YORK CITY.

American Geographical Society—Professor Guyot's Lecture on Geographical Science.

The regular meeting of this Society was held, last night, in the small chapel of the University, the President, Rev. Dr. HAWKS, in the Chair. The minutes of the last meeting having been read by the Secretary, Professor GUYOT was introduced to the audience, and read a highly interesting paper on Geographical Science, which he contended was the harmony of all sciences. The Professor considered Geography, in its bearing on the physical, mental and moral condition of man, and saw, in the formation of continents, in the distribution of land and water, of plains and table-land, in the influences and variations of climate, a portion of the great plan of Deity for the civilization and elevation of the human being in this world, and in the development of those conditions of his nature which are to fit him for a yet higher existence in another. Beginning with the oceanic period, when water nearly covered the globe, and advancing through the subsequent geologic epochs, when land-masses began to appear as islands, and then as continents, we found the state of the earth under all these conditions suited to the organism of the physical life which was on it. Nor was there any reason to believe that the existence of any of the species which successively appeared upon the earth was the result of accident, the fortuitous consequence of the existing condition of matter. On the contrary, we must maintain that matter was prepared for the conditions of the animal life that was ready to make its appearance in the great plan of creation, and that they were instrumentalities of that plan, that they successively appeared. And in respect to man, when he appears upon the scene, must we believe that he is an exception, and that the great law is broken all at once? The world at all epochs is suited to the wants of the life which is on it, and man, the highest organism of all, could not appear till the world was suited to him.

The Professor, after introducing his subject, invited the attention of his audience to one continent in particular, in illustration of his meaning, for continents, he said, were instrumentalities for mankind as a race, just as much as man's own body is an instrumentality of his soul. Asia was the continent that he would especially refer to, by far the largest upon earth, the fitting root of all the races. It reaches into all the zones, possesses the coldest and the hottest regions,—extends from the tropics to Siberia, where ice never melts on the sea coast, where the earth is frozen forty feet below the surface. All climates on the globe are to be found there. Every condition of land, barren, fertile, dry and watered, level and mountainous, alluvial plain and high table land were in that continent. For what reason such an arrangement? Do we not see that all the civilizing races of men first started from Asia? It was the original seat of every race important to the destiny of the world, yet so varying in peculiarities of condition that all characters are represented. America, Europe, Africa, Australia have each their proper race. Asia alone has the representatives of all the races. Take man as developing himself, and we find in Asia all the germs and starting points of civilization. Inventions, histories, religions are first heard of in Asia, and they influence the world now, and will not cease to do so. Brahminism, Christianity, Mohammedism, all started from there. Christianity, indeed, was not developed there, and it may always be said of Asia that it is the land of origin, and not of development. How curious, too, was the history of language in connection with that Continent. The three great languages of the world, which had a synthetic influence in the formation of all others,—the Japhetic, or that of the "sons of Japhet," the Semitic, the Ethiopic,—were each controlled by geographical boundaries and by the influence of climate. So the condition of man was directed by the geography of his birth-place. Alluvial plains became the first centres of civilization, because men were first drawn into societies by the pursuit of agriculture, and hence built their cities in those plains where agriculture only could flourish. There were five great alluvial plains in Asia, and there were five civilizations. But in the second epoch of civilization—the Greek and Roman period—man, progressing and growing bolder, is no longer confined to the plains, but builds his cities on the shores of the Mediterranean, and commerce began to flourish. And now, not around Mediterraneans, timidly venturing on the waters of an inland sea, are the masters of the world found, but those are masters of the world who are masters of the ocean, to whom all the oceans are open. The maritime peoples can alone be now said to sway the world.

Thus, the lecturer argued, geographical positions are powerful instruments to form man's destiny. Is this a plan or an accident? Undoubtedly a plan, a design on the part of Providence. The earth is everywhere prepared for a certain object, and all its arrangements are made for the highest developments of all existing life.

A vote of thanks was awarded to the learned Professor for his able and instructive lecture, and a copy of it was requested for the archives of the Society. Rev. Dr. CAMPBELL was then introduced and read a brief paper on the climate, productions, topography, &c., of Natal, South Africa.

The Ferry Troubles—Ice.

The ice was very troublesome in the East River yesterday. The Fulton boats made their trips as usual, but not on time, and the Peck-slip and South Ferry boats wisely succumbed at an early hour to the necessity of hauling off.

Among other stoppages on account of the ice is that of the ferry connecting the foot of Twenty-third-street with Green Point. Communication between those two points has been suspended since the ice began to obstruct the East River—the proprietor thinking doubtless that the travel would hardly pay expenses and wear and tear of boats. As might be expected, those who have been in the habit of using this route are very much dissatisfied, and their growls begin to be audible. It is given out that the boats were laid up for repairs, but some enterprising individuals have taken an observation, and report that there is nothing of that kind going on. The lessee of this ferry is Mr. G. L. KNAPP, who pays $100 per annum into the City Treasury for the privilege.

The ice in the Hudson River was as great in quantity and more troublesome to the Jersey City and Hoboken ferry-boats, than it has been at any time this Winter. The Jersey City boats were not able to make their regular trips nor to cross on time. Some of the trips required half an hour in crossing, and from 5 until 8 o'clock there were from 500 to 600 passengers on board each trip, besides 25 to 30 teams. The heavy, strong boats trembled and rocked as they contended with and broke their way through immense fields of ice, creating some alarm among the more timid of the passengers. The hulls of these boats are built for this service—a section of each end of the hulls being solid with firmly bolted timbers, which brace and strengthen the bows so that they can be plunged into the ice under a full head of steam with safety. The passengers on these trips instead of grambling, were enthusiastically jolly, and landed, when they did reach shore, amid loud cheering. After the Philadelphia train crossed at 9¼ o'clock, they did not undertake to run regular trips, but kept up on time those connected with Railroad trains. The Philadelphia train boat crossed without delay.

The Hoboken Ferry boats were much delayed. The *John Fitch* left Hoboken at about 4 o'clock, and after contending with the ice for two hours and a half, succeeded in reaching Hoboken again, and many of the passengers and some of the teams took the land route to the Jersey City Ferry, and crossed over to New-York. On the New-York side of the Hoboken Ferry no boat left from 5¼ o'clock until nearly 8 o'clock, and at one time there were at least 1,000 persons in the ferry-house, waiting for an opportunity to cross. About 200 went to the Jersey City Ferry and crossed, and walked to Hoboken. After 8 o'clock there was more regularity.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

ANOTHER CASE OF LABEL-COUNTERFEITING.

William Younger, of No. 64 Beaver-street, one of the firm of William Younger & Co., proprietors of Abbey Brewrey, in Edinburgh, Scotland, appeared recently before Justice CONNOLLY, of the First District Police Court, and charged Reuben May, keeper of a bathing establishment at No. 169 Canal-street, with having sold to Thomas Egan four dozen bottles of ale, upon each of which was a forged and counterfeit label purporting to be the label of Wm. Younger & Co., sole importers of Younger's pale ale, "knowing the same to be forged and counterfeit, without disclosing to the purchaser the fact, and in violation of law," &c.

It was further charged that May represented to Egan that the ale sold to him was the genuine article, that he imported it himself, and that it was imported to this country in hogsheads, from the house of Younger & Co., after which he (May) bottled it himself.

Mr. Younger further swears that his firm do not export any ale to this country in hogsheads, and that he examined the ale sold to Egan, and found it to be spurious.

Upon these representations a warrant was placed in the hands of officers Egan and Felleman, issued for the arrest of May. He was taken into custody and held to bail to answer the charge.

Mr. Younger, also, made complaint against Jacques Sandmeyer, label and card printer at No. 98 Duane-street, charging him "with printing the forged and counterfeit labels aforesaid, with intent to use them for the purpose of aiding and assisting in vending bottles of ale in imitation, or uttered to resemble, and sold for, the bottles of ale manufactured for Messrs. Wm. Younger & Co., contrary to the laws of the State.

Mr. Sandmeyer was, also, arrested and held to bail.

ARREST OF BURGLARS.

Two men named John Healy and Joseph Lodge were arrested about 8 o'clock yesterday morning, on suspicion of burglary, by Officer Giorea, of the Third Ward. At the time of the arrest Healy was coming out of Bishop's-lane, near the grocery and liquor store of John D. Rowe, No. 100½ Warren-street, with a cap in his hand containing silver and pennies. Upon making search the officer found in the alley a brass padlock, two keys, a money-drawer and some pennies. It was soon afterwards found that the store of Mr. Rowe had been forcibly entered—and upon going to the Station-house Mr Rowe identified the money-drawer found in the alley as belonging to his store.

Healy and Lodge were fully committed by Justice CONNOLLY in default of $1,000 bail each.

Coroner's Inquests.

FOUND FLOATING IN THE RIVER.

The body of an unknown male child, about 2 years old, was found, yesterday, in the dock at the foot of Hammersly-street. The head was severed from the body, as though cut by ice—no other marks of violence were discernible. Coroner CONNERY viewed the body. In the absence of all evidence, the Jury rendered a verdict of—"Death from some unknown cause."

DEATH FROM SCALDS.

An inquest was held yesterday, by Coroner GAMBLE, upon the body of PETER HELLOFF, a native of Germany, and aged 19 years, who came to his death from scalds, received by falling into one of the vats of the brewery at the corner of Third-avenue and Fifty-eighth-street, where he was employed. Verdict—"Accidental death."

[Advertisement.]

WINTER REDUCTION.

In conformity with the plan we have formed, we now proceed to sell our large stock of stylish

WINTER CLOTHING,

At closing-out prices.

Our stock is still large and complete in most of the desirable styles of Winter wear, including all of our popular kinds of Beaver, Cloth and Esquimaux Raglans, black and colored Dress and Frock Coats, heavy and superior business Coats, all descriptions of heavy French, English and American Cassimere Pants, Velvet, Plush, Cassimere and Cashmere Vests, all kinds of Boys' Clothing, and a complete assortment of Furnishing Goods, Under-Wear, Robes de Chambre, Shirts, Lap Robes, &c., &c.

This will afford an opportunity for all who are desirous of providing a supply of Clothing, either for this or the next Winter, to do so, at 20 per cent. less than the current prices. D. DEVLIN & CO.,

Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway, cor. of Warren-st.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—All bustle—all excitement—all joy and merriment—at this popular Theatre to-night. It being for the benefit of that accomplished and universally favorite actress, Miss FANNY HERRING, "four" good pieces have been selected for the occasion, viz.: "Orange Girl of Venice," the great pantomime of "Planche," the laughable burlesque of "Pizzarobus; or, the Death of Rollabus," and the petite comedy of the "Limerick Boy," which will be interspersed with music, dancing, &c.; together with a "Brigand Military Melange," by Miss HERRING, Miss PRICE and six other ladies.

[Advertisement.]

TO REFORM AND PERFECT THE RACE.—To teach man his duty to himself, his neighbor, his children, and his God—to teach him his capabilities, and how to make the most of them; his faults, and how to correct them—to teach him that happiness flows from obedience to all the laws of our nature; and how to understand and obey those laws, so as to secure the highest physical and mental well-being, will be the main object of THE AMERICAN PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for 1857. Terms only $1 a year. Published by FOWLER AND WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

"WOODLAND CREAM."—A pomade for beautifying the hair, highly perfumed, superior to any French article imported, and for half the price. For dressing ladies' hair it has no equal, giving it a bright, glossy appearance. It causes gentlemen's hair to curl in the most natural manner. It removes dandruff, always giving the hair the appearance of being freshly shampooed. Price only 50 cents. None genuine unless signed FETRIDGE & Co., Proprietors of the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers." For sale at all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

IT IS NOT A DYE.—"From the high recommendation from the most reliable individuals, persons in need of such an article should give Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S World's Hair Restorer a trial. We are acquainted with several who have used and speak very favorably of it."—*Christian Watchman and Reflector.*

The above can be obtained of HEGEMAN, CLARK & Co., RUSHTON, CODDINGTON, DELLUC & Co., OLLIFFE, and all first-class dealers. Dépôt No. 355 Broome-street.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—THE BLOOD.—None can be healthy unless this vital fluid be kept pure. This wonderful medicine eradicates all noxious particles of matter, acting directly on the liver, kidneys and bowels. None need be sick if they use this remedy. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London; and by all druggists, at 25c., 62½c., and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 5 Murray-street, New-York.

LONG ISLAND.

THE MURDER AT JAMAICA.

No Arrest—The Evidence taken at the Coroner's Inquest.

There was considerable activity displayed in Jamaica and vicinity yesterday, in an endeavor to ferret out the murderers of SAMUEL CARMAN, but up to last evening no arrests were made.

We give below the entire evidence offered at the inquest on deceased, held by Coroner BOYD on Wednesday:

THE CORONER'S INQUEST.

George Hoagland sworn, says: All that I know about it is that the horses came up to the gate, and in fact I heard a team coming; the horses jumped into the gate and broke through; when I saw the man he was from twenty to thirty yards to the west of my yard; when we got to him the man that was with me lifted him up; I thought he was dead when we raised him up, but he was not dead; he lived some time, I should think probably five minutes; he did not speak or groan; about the time we took him up to fetch him to the house he died; the men with me carried him to the house, and I carried the light; I was induced to look for the deceased from information derived from Mr. John A. Searing's messenger, who informed me of the fact that there was a man lying on the road. I then hailed a team and took down, and Searing's man also went with us to show us where he laid: it was dark at the time, and about half-past seven o'clock in the afternoon; we brought him up and placed him in my house; when the deceased was brought up to the house, Jackson Valentine, William R. Gobler, John Gobler, John Murphy and Miles Farrell were present, aiding and assisting; John Murphy, Miles Farrell, Searing's man and myself were the first that went to the body; after the body was brought to my house it was searched; they found in one vest pocket, sixteen dollars, and in the other eight dollars—seventy cents in the left pantaloons pocket, and five pennies in the overcoat pocket; and the right pocket of the pantaloons was turned wrong side outwards; this was so when the deceased was found; on his right hand was a buckskin glove and a knit mitten; on the left hand there was none; the person of deceased was so greatly injured and disfigured that I thought it was a colored man when I first went to him; when found he laid upon his face in the snow; from the time the horses ran through the gate to finding the body was about ten minutes; I was acquainted with deceased; I found nothing in the vicinity of where the body was found; I am unable even at this time to recognize the body as that of Samuel Carman; I believe it to be his from representations made to me by others; Nicholas Ludlam, John Kelsey, and a colored man, who formerly lived with Thomas Whitson, passed through the toll-gate from the west, going east, in about ten minutes after the team of deceased ran through the gate; I saw no person on foot pass through the gate last night; we were at the body when Ludlam and Kelsey and the colored man came up; we discovered the body last night, the 15th of January instant.

Walter Smith sworn, says: I reside in the town of Hempstead; knew Samuel Carman in his lifetime; have seen a body of a deceased person at the house of Mr. George Hoagland, in the town of Jamaica, and that body I recognize as the body of Samuel Carman, of Hempstead; I saw the body this day.

William D. Ward sworn, says: I reside in the village of Jamaica; am a practicing physician and surgeon; I this day made a *post mortem* examination of the body of Samuel Carman; I discovered three incised wounds, one through the lip, one across the eyelid of the right eye, and the other in the left cheek, and a contusion on the back part of the head, of a triaugular shape, about two inches across; the incised wounds were none of them such as were likely to produce death; the compound fracture on the back of the head would be likely to produce death, and it was that fracture, in my opinion, that caused his death; I should think, from the appearance of a club that was shown to me, upon which was a portion of the hair of the deceased, that a fracture had been produced by that instrument; the fracture of which I have spoken produced a compression of the brain, and, no doubt, an infusion of coagulated blood would be infused into the substance of the brain, a loss of vital power would follow, fainting and death would ensue in the course of fifteen or twenty minutes, from exposure; the incised wounds upon the face of deceased were produced by a pen-knife, or some other sharp instrument; the wound upon the lip passed entirely through it; the wound upon the eyelid was partly through the substance of the eyelid and the wound upon the left cheek was about half an inch in depth. I am quite positive that the three last mentioned wounds were produced by a knife or some sharp instrument; they could not possibly have been produced by the club of which I have spoken; the immediate cause of the death of deceased was from coagulation of blood upon the substance of the brain; the primary cause was the compound fracture on the back of the head.

Jackson Valentine sworn, says: I reside in town of Jamaica, near Mr. George Hoagland's, next house west of his; I went where the body of deceased was, after he was found by Mr. Hoagland and others; I assisted them in removing the body to the house of Mr. Hoagland; I found this morning about two or three rods from where the body was found last evening a mitten and buckskin glove, the glove inside the mitten, part of the way out; some time after that and an hour after, went where the body was found; there, I picked up a club. (Club shown witness, which he says he believes is the club.) The club has blood and hair upon it, and so had the club which I found; there is no doubt upon my mind but what the club now shown me is the one that I found; I found the club about eighteen inches from where his feet lay when I first saw him; it was in the wagon rut mostly covered up with the snow; only a small portion of it was projecting, and that was of the small end; I deem the club of sufficient size and weight to kill a person with if fairly struck with it.

VERDICT.

That the said Samuel Carman came to his death from a compound fracture of the skull, and which fracture was produced by a blow from a club in the hands of some person or persons to the jurors unknown.

MARRIED.

WILSON—BLACK.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, Jan. 14, by Rev. H. H. Blair, Mr. M. W WILSON, of Cleveland, Ohio, to Miss MARTHA BLACK, of this City.

☞ Western papers please copy.

MASON—MCGIE.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, Jan. 14, by Rev. Isaiah H. Tuttle, Mr. WILLIAM E. MASON to Miss ELIZABETH MCGIE, all of this City.

WINT—HOYT.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 15, at the Church of the Ascension, by Rev. Dr. Bedell, FRANCIS A. DE WINT to EMELIE ADELE HOYT, daughter of Mr. Jesse Hoyt.

MARTIN—MILLER.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 14, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Heman Range, Mr. WILBUR F. MARTIN to Miss MARY E. MILLER, daughter of Joseph Miller, Esq., all of this City.

REED—VAN RENSSELAER.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 15, by Rev. Dr. De Witt, Mr. RUFUS REED, of Hudson, N. Y., to Miss ANGELICA V. N. RENSSELAER, daughter of the late Henry R. Van Rensselaer.

BURDEN.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 13, after a short illness, JANE, wife of Henry Burden, deceased, aged 67 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at 1 o'clock P. M., on Friday, 16th inst., from her son's residence, No. 123 East 19th st.

TURNER—BUCKLEY.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 14, by Rev. Samuel Cook, DAVID L. TURNER to SARAH T., only daughter of John L. Buckley, Esq., all of this City.

MITCHELL—WEIGHT.—On Wednesday, Jan. 14 by Rev. Dr. Alexander, CHAUNCEY L. MITCHELL, M. D., of Brooklyn, to FRANCES E., daughter of the late Benjamin Wright, Esq.

WITHERS—REED.—At Williamsburg, on Wednesday, Jan. 14, in the South 2d-st. M. E. Church, by Rev. Dr. Mitchell, Mr. JOHN F. WITHERS, of New-York, to Miss MARTHA J. REED, of the former place.

May the banner of Love wave over them.

DIED.

BAILEY.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, Jan. 14, EMILY KEESE BAILEY, eldest daughter of Mrs. Robert McJimsey.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday next, the 17th inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 163 West 14th-st., without further invitation.

HENRIQUES.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Jan. 15, EMILY, wife of William H. Henriques, and daughter of Charles Colgate, formerly of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to at end her funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 35 Bank-st., without further invitation.

SHAW.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Wednesday, Jan. 14, Mrs. HANNAH SHAW, aged 63 years.

Her friends are requested to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, John Mullen, No. 240 South 2d-st., this day, (Friday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

NEARING.—In the village of Catskill, on Saturday morning, Jan. 3, at his late residence, EBEN NEARING, in the 67th year of his age.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..JAN. 15.

$6,000	Virginia 6s	89¾	100	Reading Railroad	b3 81¼
8,000	Miss. State 6s	s3 85	300	do	b30 81¼
2,000	do	85½	600	do	b30 81¼
5,000	Cal. St. 7s, '75	s3 86	250	do	c 81
6,000	do	s3 86¼	600	do	b30 81
1,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	89¾	100	do	s20 80¾
1,000	N. Y. Cent. R. 6s	86¾	506	do	80¾
11,000	Ill. C. R.R. Bs	97	59	La C. & Mil. R. R.	72
6,000	do	97½	50	do	b60 73¼
2,000	Ill. Free. Bs	wp 93¼	194	Hud. R. Rd	32½
160	Ill. Cen. Rights	130	100	Mich. Cen. Rd	s60 93½
5,000	T. H. & A. 2d M.	74	50	do	b60 94
3,000	H. R. R.R. 1st M.	99	50	do	c 93½
1,000	H. R. R.R. 2d M.	84	50	do	b60 94¼
2,000	Hud. Riv.R.3d m	65½	465	Mich. S. & N. I. Rd.	86½
1,000	Harlem R. 3d mt.	76	300	do	b60 87½
7,000	L. E. & W. 2d m. b.	50	170	do	86¾
60	National Bank	105½	750	Ill. Cen. Rd	127
5	Continental Bank	108	100	do	127½
10	Commonwealth Bk.	90½	200	do	b60 127¾
52	Bank of America	114½	150	do	127½
200	Can. Company	s60 23¾	400	Clev. & Pitts. Rd.	b30 56¾
100	do	b60 23½	100	do	b30 56¾
100	Cum. Coal Co	17¾	200	do	c 55½
240	N. Y. Cen RR	92½	98	Gale. & Chic R. R.	121½
100	do	b30 92½	400	do	b10 121¾
100	do	b30 93	350	Clev. & Tole. R. R.	76½
100	do	b60 93	100	do	b10 76¾
100	do	s60 92¾	800	do	76½
300	Erie Railroad	62½	300	do	b30 76¾
300	do	b8 62¾	400	do	b60 77
500	do	c 62½	200	do	b60 72½
200	do	b10 62½	100	do	s10 76½
100	do	b60 62¾	100	do	s30 76¾
650	do	b60 62½	5	Chic. & Rock Is. RR.	97
1200	do	s60 62¾	50	do	96¾
100	do	s30 62½	250	do	96¾
200	do	b15 62¾	5	do	96¾
260	do	62¾	200	do	b60 97¾
50	do	b30 62¾	10	Park Bank	98½
205	do	62			

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board, the following sales of stocks and bonds were made at auction by ALBERT H. NICOLAY:

$5,000	Mich. Southern R. R. 7s, Int. ad	93
$6,000	T. H. & A. R. R. 2d mortgage, Int. ad	72
$4,000	Lack. and West. R.R. 1st mort., Int. ad.	68
$17,000	Detroit and Mil. R. R. 1st mort., Int. ad.	70¾
$5,000	N. Y. & N. H. R.R. 1st mort., Int. ad	79¾
$10,000	L. Erie, W. & St. L. R. 2d mort., Flat.	50@50½
20	shares Hope Ins. Co	92
10	shares Hartford and New-Haven R. R	120¾
20	shares Pennsylvania Coal Co	102½
120	shares Consolidated Stage Co	90¾
20	shares Williamsburg City Fire Ins. Co.	101¾@102
40	shares Lenox Fire Ins. Co	104½
60	shares Stuyvesant Fire Ins. Co	109
140	shares Broadway Fire Ins. Co	122½
48	shares Excelsior Fire Ins. Co	107¼@108½
25	shares Commonwealth Bank	99¼
75	shares National Bank (scrip stock)	107½
10	shares Market Bank	108¼
5	shares Market Bank	108½
30	shares Park Bank	98

The downward turn at the Stock Exchange first noticed yesterday afternoon, and which seemed to have originated with the speculation in Reading, was again quite marked at the early session of the Brokers to-day. The lowest points touched were 80¾ for Reading, 86 seller 60 for Southern Michigan, and 62 for Erie. The sudden decline of 1@2 ₹ cent. on these, and ¼@1 ₹ cent. on other Railroad shares, brought forward new buyers in the afternoon, and a consequent partial recovery in prices; the general market closing quite firm. The last sales of Reading were 81¼, Michigan Southern 88¼, buyer 10, and 88 cash, (after the list was printed.) Erie 62¼@⅝.

We have to repeat the remark of yesterday about the Money supply. The Brokers who borrow on call are readily supplied, and others who are in the practice of taking the Money of their dealers on interest, at call, find the offering in this way quite free. Some of the large Banks are also liberal lenders in the same way, while, on the other hand, both the Banks and Discount Brokers still report a quick demand on mercantile bills, 60 days to 4 months. The next steamer for Europe is the *Ericsson*, of the Collins line, to sail, in course, on Saturday. The mail will be a light one, and there is no movement of importance in Exchange. At New-Orleans, at latest dates, a very large business was doing in Sterling at 106¼@106¾, with sight and short sight on New-York ⅜ to 1¼ ₹ cent. discount. There was $80,000 in Gold deposited in the Sub-Treasury to-day for a transfer draft on Charleston.

We understand that information was received to-day, from part of the California delegation in Congress, to the purport that no doubt is entertained of the entire readiness of the people of that new State to correct the informality in the Public Debt, by popular vote in favor of its rec

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI.....NO. 1663. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 17, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Telegraphic Offices—1 Wall-street, and 135 Broadway. Times Editorial Rooms—No. 13 Wall-street.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Proceedings of the Committee of Investigation—Nine Witnesses Examined.

Senator Seward's Bill for Promoting the Security of Steam Navigation.

The Supreme Court—Meeting of the U. S. Agricultural Society.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan 16, 1856.

I understand that the Committee to-day had under examination at least one witness who had something more than a *moral* conviction of the truth of the charges of corruption that have been made against members of Congress. If I have not been misinformed, he has on more than one occasion been an eye and ear witness to arrangements made by members for securing to themselves pecuniary profits as a condition of their action. And in at least one instance he was made the holder of an order upon the Clerk of the House for a large sum of money, which was to be divided among the parties. Whether that document was produced to the Committee, or was withheld to meet future possible contingencies, I am not aware. I am confident, however, that it is in existence and within the reach of the Committee.

Mr. CHESTER, the witness whose arrest was ordered by the House to-day, is the Correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*. He has manifested considerable anxiety in his correspondence, for the expulsion of the TIMES correspondent, for his reckless exposures and severe denunciation of abuses in Congress. It is rumored that he knows something about the melancholy *joke* confidentially communicated to Mr. PAINE of North Carolina.

The opinion begins to prevail that the action of the Investigating Committee will not end in smoke, by a good deal: and it is already conceded on all hands that the TIMES had abundant ground for its timely and effective warnings. The cause of its Editor and Washington Correspondent, in refusing to disclose the names of their informants, is variously commented on.

I understand that Captain HARTSTEIN declined the liberal offer of the British Government to send him and his fellow officers home in the *Retribution*, after full consultation with Mr. DALLAS. It was represented that the good feeling of the Government was fully appreciated by the Government and people of the United States, and that no such expensive formality was needed in testimony of it.

Dr. HAYES, who was with Dr. KANE in his Arctic Expedition, expresses a confident hope from recent intelligence and knowledge of his case, of the Doctor's recovery.

The President's *levee* this evening was very brilliant.

PAX.

[FROM OUR REGULAR TELEGRAPHIC REPORTER.]

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 16.

Mr. J. R. SWEENY, of New-York, who served as Assistant-Doorkeeper of the House last session, was, to-day, examined by the Corruption Investigating Committee.

Mr. THORNLEY, formerly Chief Clerk of the Pension Office, and Mr. CRUMB, Banker, it is reported, have been summoned.

Mr. SOUTHTON, the correspondent of the NEW-YORK TIMES, answered every question affecting himself, but declined responding to some respecting others on the ground that he could not do so without a dishonorable breach of confidence. He also insisted on the right and duty of newspapers to act on moral convictions without holding themselves responsible to present the proofs, unless specific charges are made against individuals by name.

The Superintendent of Public Printing has requested the House Committee on Ways and Means to report an appropriation of nearly $247,000 as the deficiency to finish the printing ordered during the first session; of the immense amount of which, he says members at that time could not have been aware.

The President's first public reception of the season took place this evening, and was largely and fashionably attended. Among the most notable guests was Gov. ROBINSON, of Kansas.

[FROM THE SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT N. Y. DAILY TIMES.]

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 15, 1857.

Your correspondent has to-day sustained a realizing sense of the extreme tractive power of a quintelle of lawyers—that is to say, he was before the Committee of Investigation during two and a half hours, answering questions, frankly and fully, *so far as they concerned himself*, and answering, protesting, or declining to answer, as to his best judgment seemed proper, when the questions affected other parties. He never offered his testimony to the House, never *professed* to be able to furnish it legal testimony on his own behalf to convict any member of corruption, and therefore was not responsible to any obligation to aid the Committee in the labors which Hon. Mr. KELSEY thought proper to have ordered by the House. What he *did* do or say before the Committee, however, I suppose he is scarcely entitled to publish, as it is now understood that the proceedings are to be kept confidential until closed. When the testimony is published, I shall probably have something more to say about to-day's examination; meantime, if my letters are unusually dry, as I know they must be, charge the same to the Committee, who, with great kindness and unimpeachable politeness, however, subjected me to a pressure well calculated to take the juice out of any ordinary man.

Everybody interested in having it so, declares that your Correspondent *knows* nothing to reveal to the Committee; yet not a few of those who talk thus seem to find it important to circulate a hundred rumors of awful developments which are to open some respectably sized earthquakes beneath my feet and swallow me from off the face of the earth. All this is very terrible; and I have done my utmost to get up in my own breast a due sense of the danger, with a view to proper appreciation of the warnings uttered in my ear. But somehow or other it is impossible for me to find any other sentiment than that of utter and ineffable contempt for all the threats and scoffs and curses of the crew who are ready to commit perjury for my overthrow. Even that I defy, and challenge the parties who are daily protesting the extent of their swearing capacity to meet me face to face and make any honest man believe their base calumnies. I warn them in time to beware how they seek to ensnare me—else their own feet will be found wofully entangled in the meshes.

And then, again, an officer of the House is busy just at this time in breathing his poisonous whispers into the ears of Members of Congress, telling them that they owe it to themselves to expel me from the hall—that somebody, I know not who, is hunting me around town with a rawhide, &c., &c. All this is very silly and stupid. If this imprudent slanderer thinks the rawhide a safe argument to use, he will probably act upon the presumption, without talking about it; but, my word for it, I am in no danger, unless it be from cowardly assassination, which is the privilege of every man who chooses to avail himself of it. Gentlemen who feel aggrieved would do well to keep a little quiet until they know from reliable authority for how much they are indebted to me—as it will be more convenient to settle the whole account at once.

Fortunately, the personal difficulty between Messrs. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, and Mr. RUST, of Arkansas, has been amicably adjusted. I am confirmed in my opinion that a correspondence has been exchanged by the parties or their friends, resulting in a reconciliation, which both gentlemen announced to the House this [illegible] their personal explanations in relation to [illegible]m of Tuesday last.

[illegible]ARD's bill for the amendment of the law [illegible] for the security of lives of passengers on [illegible]mers is a well-considered, practicable and [illegible] measure, providing, as it does, almost certainty of a vessel from any serious damage b fire. This Mr. SEWARD proposes to accomplish, first by making the fire-rooms perfectly fire-proof; next by providing means of working machinery by steam so as to extinguish a fire, to be controlled when it is necessary from the deck instead of below; also by making the furnace drafts when used so that the drafts can be shut off by a person standing upon deck; and finally, by arranging so that a fire below may be put out by means employed from the deck. Such, in brief, I understand to be the provisions of a bill which certainly demands prompt consideration; and the Senator, by engaging in the effort to procure its passage into a law, furnishes another evidence that he is not unmindful of the details of a Senator's duty as the representative of a traveling community.

Gen. SIMON CAMERON, United States Senator elect from Pennsylvania, arrived here to night, and is stopping at the National Hotel, where he has already been called upon by a host of congratulating friends. He looks exceedingly well, and not at all disquieted by the fight through which he has just passed so successfully.

There is a rumor in town that Commodore STOCKTON is making a very strong effort to secure the election of his son to the Senate from New-Jersey, vice Mr. THOMPSON, whose term expires on the 4th of March next. Friends of the parties seem to think the Commodore will succeed in securing the coveted honors for his son,—but I do not get any other evidence of the probability of such an event.

Senator SEWARD gave a very brilliant party at his house last evening. Among the notables present were Judge MCLEAN, Speaker BANKS, Mr. STOCKTON and the leading members of both Houses. S.

Supreme Court of the United States.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 15, 1857.

Pierre Felix Coiron and Maria J. T. Coiron, claimants and appellants, vs. *Laurent Millandon*, syndic of Alexander Lesseps and others, appellees.—From the Eastern District of Louisiana.—This was a bill to set aside a sale of slaves in 1834, under the act of Insolvency. The father of claimants asked to surrender his property for the benefit of his creditors, which was agreed to, and the defendants became the purchasers at the sale. The debts were estimated at $177,000—the assets at $137,000. About $60,000 of a mortgage debt remained unpaid, and this bill was filed to set aside the sales.

Held by the Court, (Justice NELSON delivering the opinion of the Court,) that on a surrender of the property under the insolvent laws of Louisiana, the estate immediately vests in the creditors *sub modo*—to be disposed of by the syndics.

A Court of Equity, in setting aside a deed, does it on terms, and requires the return of the purchase money. A Court of Law acts differently, and looks only to the deed itself.

The decree below affirmed. R. HUNT, Esq., for the appellants, and Hon. Mr. BENJAMIN for appellees.

Benj. F. Morgan, plaintiff in error, vs. *Custeneaux & Griswold*.—The Court, on its own motion, suggested a diminution of the record, and ordered a *certiorari* to issue, directing a new transcript to be sent up, Chief-Justice TANEY delivering the opinion of the Court.

Augustus Hemenway, claimant of ship *Independence*, vs. *Wm. B. Fisher*, libelant.—The discussion of this case was concluded to-day by Mr. BARTLETT—Messrs. DEBON and LORING appearing for appellant. The *Independence* lay at anchor off Cape Cod, in the open sea, dismasted and exposed to danger—all her boats stove, and having on board a cargo valued at $200,000. The libellant's steamer was employed to leave the port and go to the assistance of the *Independence*, which she did, and returned to port again, towing the disabled vessel. The Circuit Court awarded $7,500 damages as salvage. The defence is, that nothing was due as salvage, but only a *quantum meruit*. The case turns upon the facts appearing in the record.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 16.

Case No. 47.—The arguments, on both sides, were continued to-day.

The United States Court of Claims.

Nothing of interest in the Court of Claims to-day. LEX.

Fifth Annual Meeting of the United States Agricultural Society.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 14, 1857.

We are much pleased to find an increased interest attendant upon this meeting of our National Agricultural Society, and the real power of the farming interest so appreciated by politicians and men of influence, as to secure the presence and support of the President of the United States, Secretary of the Treasury, and numbers of our most distinguished Senators. The meeting was called to order at 10½ A. M., President MARSHALL P. WILDER, of Massachusetts, in the Chair, supported on the right by FRANKLIN PIERCE, and on the left by Gov. JOHNSON, of Tennessee.

The first business in order was the resignation o W. S. KING, Secretary, and BEN: PERLEY POORE, of wheelbarrow fame—appointed *pro tem*. The President delivered his usual address, by which we learn that the attendance at the Philadelphia Fair amounted in a single day to 70,000 persons. The receipts were over $40,000; expenses about the same. The result has demonstrated that these monster exhibitions are not only self-supporting, but actually profitable. The President drew the attention of the Society to the more important results of the late Fair at Philadelphia, and enumerated, amongst others, the exhibition of the Sorgho, or Chinese Sugar-Cane, and the Report of the Discretionary Premium Committee. It will be remembered by your readers that this Committee awarded none of the premiums assigned to their province, but presented, instead, a protest against the present custom of awarding premiums to machines and agricultural implements, which are seen by the Committee in a perfectly passive state, and under such disadvantages of want of time and incompetency of the Committees, that a reliable award can seldom be given, and earnestly recommended the institution by the Society of a *great national trial of implements in the field*.

The President fully indorsed the action and views of the Committee, and urged the appointment of a Committee to consider. He alluded to the importance of the agricultural interest of the country, the want of Governmental patronage, and the necessity for the erection of a Department at Washington, with a Secrgtary of equal rank with the other Cabinet officers.

A unanimous vote of thanks was voted, on motion of Mr. DYER of Connecticut.

Mr. B. B. FRENCH, of the District of Columbia, moved the reference of the President's address to Committees, which were appointed by the chair.

Mr. CALVERT, of Maryland, objected to the monstrous expenses of exhibitions; said the exhibitions were not superior to those of State Societies, and that they, even when most successful, were but shows of cattle and horses, and fell far short of the real purposes of the Society.

His views were opposed by Mr. HARRISON, of Philadelphia, and Hon. HUMPHREY MARSHALL of Kentucky.

It was intimated that propositions for the location of the Fair had been made by different cities, which were referred to Messrs. Harrison, of Pennsylvania; John Jones, of Delaware; Kellogg, of Massachusetts; Richardson, of New-York, and George Hartshorne of New-Jersey.

The matter of the proposed *National Field Trial* of implements was referred to a Committee composed of Gen. Tench Tilghman, of Maryland; Jno. D. Lang, of Maine; J. T. Warder, of Springfield, Ohio; G. E. Waring, Jr., of New-York; Henry S. Olcott, of New-York. They were invested with full powers to communicate with manufacturers, inventors and municipal authorities throughout the United States, and arrange preliminaries for such exhibition.

On motion of Col. KIMMEL, of Maryland, and seconded by Major POORE, of Massachusetts, Mr. GEORGE PEABODY, the eminent American Banker, was elected honorary member, and special Representative of the Society to the Royal Societies of England and France.

The Chair appointed a Committee to make every possible investigation into the value of the sorgho, and report at next meeting: Messrs. D. J. Browne, of the Patent Office; Gov. Hammond, of South Carolina; Col. Richard Peters, of Georgia; Mr. Hyde, of Massachusetts, and Hart, of Kentucky.

The question of the erection of a Department of Agriculture arising, it was warmly advocated by Messrs. JOHN JONES of Delaware, CHAS. CALVERT of Maryland, and Col. KIMMEL.

Mr. LEWIS moved the appointment of a Committee to examine and report on the points deciding the excellence of cattle and other animals, and controlling the action of Judges at Fairs.

Mr. CALVERT objected, on the ground of impracticability.

Mr. DYER referred to the selection of incompetent judges.

Mr. H. S. OLCOTT claimed that no mere published table of rules to control such decisions could compensate for want of practical fitness.

Mr. CALVERT supported this view, and urged that the points of the cattle should be daguerreotyped in the judgment of the committees.

Mr. BENSON, of Maine, in a forcible and sensible speech, hoped the resolution would pass.

After the transaction of other minor business, the Society adjourned until to-morrow.

In the evening, Rev. Dr. MORRIS, of Baltimore, lectured before the Society, on the subject of "Entomology."

SECOND DAY.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 15, 1857.

The meeting was called to order at 9 o'clock A. M., Hon. W. L. UNDERWOOD, of Kentucky, in the chair.

Col. KIMMEL, of Maryland, pronounced an eloquent eulogy upon the worth and services of President WILDER, and was greeted with marks of hearty approbation on the part of the meeting. The report of the Committee on Nomination of Officers for the ensuing year was read. Officers chosen were as follow:

President—MARSHALL P. WILDER, of Massachusetts.

Secretary—Major BEN PERLEY POORE.

Treasurer—B. B. FRENCH, Esq.

and the usual number of Vice-Presidents, one from each State and Territory. The report was unanimously adopted, and the persons chosen declared elected.

Mr. WILDER made a most happy address upon his connection with the Society, expressed his willingness to do and die in the cause of Agricultural Reform, and said that, if after death the constituent elements of his mortal frame could but nourish some plant or fair flower, his chiefest wish would be gratified. He was frequenely interrupted by outbreaks of applause, and at the conclusion of his remarks was loudly cheered.

Votes of thanks were given respectively to WM. S. KING, Esq., the late Secretary, the municipal authorities of Philadelphia, the local Executive Committee of the Philadelphia Society for the Promotion of Agriculture, JOHN MCGOWAN, Esq., late Assistant Secretary, and C. W. HARRISON, Esq., late Assistant Treasurer.

The Committee on locating the next Fair of the Society, reported in favor of Louisville, Ky., the Agricultural Society, of which district, through Secretary GUTHRIE and Hon. HUMPHREY MARSHALL, both of Kentucky, offer the use of their grounds, free of expense, and guarantee an indemnity fund of *Thirty Thousand Dollars* to insure the United States Society against loss. This is a most liberal offer, on the part of Kentucky, and is a new proof of the growing consequence of this Society. The fact of the matter is that the farmers are being looked upon in the true light, that of the most important body in the country, and if their own eyes could but be opened they would not only possess, but be able to *use*, their influence for the furtherance of our national glory.

Hon. Mr. UNDERWOOD, of Kentucky, with prefatory remarks, introduced a resolution in favor of the purchase of Mount Vernon for the Establishment of a National Farm School. The gallant Col. KIMMEL, of Maryland, seconded the motion. CHAS. CALVERT, Esq., of the same State, concurred, and prophesied the certain support for agricultural institutions by the people. Mr. LEWIS, of Massachusetts, spoke for the North in favor of it. Dr. BERGEN, of Philadelphia, thought it should be a Polytechnic School. Mr. G. E. WARING, of New-York, urged the idea that such an institution would be an hospital for decayed politicians. Messrs. BYINGTON, of Connecticut, and BRADFORD, of California, promised the concurrence of their several States. Hon. ENSIGN KELLOGG, of Massachusetts, very justly remarked that the incipient power of the Society should be concentrated upon the great question of a separate Department at the seat of Government, and that this once established, the purchase of Mount Vernon and the erection of a National Polytechnic School would naturally ensue. Mr. UNDERWOOD, of Kentucky, in a thrilling and patriotic speech urged the passage of the resolution. The matter was referred to a Committee consisting of Messrs. UNDERWOOD, of Kentucky; G. W. P. CUSTIS, of Virginia, and BENSON, of Maine.

A circular letter to foreign societies and agriculturists was voted to be given to Mr. FRENCH, of N. H. A splendid bouquet of flowers was received by the President, from Prof. CHAS. PAIGE, of Washington. On report of the Committee, previously appointed, the Society concurred in the views of the Commissioner of Patents, as to insuring greater uniformity and accuracy in the returns of agricultural statistics, and voted that a copy of his views and their concurrence be sent to the Governors of our several States and Territories. The Committee appointed yesterday to examine the large collection of fruits received from an Agricultural Society in Oregon, reported that many of the fruits had been misnamed, that they were of extraordinary size, in some instances, but their character, owing to this confusion of names, could not be accurately ascertained. The Chair next called up the question of the Sugar Sorgho, and it was discussed in a most interesting manner by Messrs. D. J. BROWNE of the Patent Office, CORMENS of Maryland, Dr. ANTISELL of District Columbia, UNDERWOOD of Kentucky, WARING and OLCOTT of New-York. The facts arrived at showed its vast importance and the report of the Committee appointed to make thorough investigations during the present year will be looked for with great interest. We are requested to state that any inquiries concerning the mode of cultivation and applications for seed may be addressed to D. J. BROWNE, Esq., Patent Office, Washington, and will be answered by that gentleman so far as lies in his power. Our limits do not permit further mention of this matter in the present letter, but reference will be made hereafter to the claims of the Sorgho to the consideration of American farmers. O.

THIRD DAY.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 16.

The United States Agricultural Society to-day passed resolutions thanking the Regents of the Smithsonian Institute for the use of their rooms, and Lieut. MAURY for his invitation to visit the Observatory, and appointing a Committee of five to inquire into the origin of the disease known as hog cholera.

A paper, on phosphorus in its relations to the animal and vegetable kingdom, by Prof. WEBSTER, of Portsmouth, Va., was read and referred to the Executive Committee.

CHARLES L. FLINT, of Massachusetts, delivered an address on the subject of Grasses, showing at length how they should be sown and cultivated.

Professor HENRY gave an account of the operations of the Smithsonian Institute and the Patent Office.

Dr. NEWBERRY delivered an address on agricultural inducements in Oregon and California, which he considered far less than those of the valley of the Mississippi.

A motion to buy sufficient Chinese sugar cane to plant one hundred acres was adopted.

A report by Mr. JONES, of Delaware, in favor of petitioning Congress to grant $500,000 in lands to each State, for the establishment of an Agricultural University, was informally passed over.

The same gentleman, from the committee appointed at the last annual meeting, then made a report on the subject of Agriculture, with various recommendations, which was adopted.

A resolution offered by Dr. NEWBERRY, recommending geological surveys in the States, was adopted.

Messrs. C. B. Calvert, G. W. P. Custis, B. B. French and D. Jay Browne, of Washington, were appointed a committee to memoralize Congress in favor of establishing an Agricultural Department.

Mr. CUSTIS then delivered an eloquent closing address; and after a vote of thanks to the President, Mr. WILDER, who responded, the meeting adjourned *sine die*.

XXXIVth Congress---Second Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 16.

DESERTIONS FROM THE NAVY, ETC.

The Senate took up Mr. HOUSTON's resolution, calling on the Secretary of the Navy to state what number of desertions from the Navy had taken place since the passage of the act to promote the efficiency of that branch of the public service, &c.

Mr. MALLORY objected to its adoption as being a needless exposure of transactions which have gone beyond the control of the Navy Department and the Senate.

Mr. HOUSTON contended that these matters ought to be brought to light, so that if the action of the Naval Board was good, it could be made manifest to the country, and if the contrary was the case, it ought equally to be known.

CLAIMS OF REVOLUTIONARY OFFICERS.

The resolution was laid aside for the special order, being the bill providing for the settlement of claims of the officers of the Revolution.

Mr. TOOMBS said he intended to make the bill as odious as possible, and to that end he indicated various amendments, including one to compensate the Revolutionary soldiers for the depreciation in continental money in which they were paid. As a test question he moved the indefinite postponement of the consideration of the bill, which was lost by a vote of 22 against 26.

Mr. PUGH moved the postponement of the consideration of the bill until the first Monday in December next.

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Bigler, Bigler, Brown, Butler, Case, Clay, Dodge, Douglas, Fitzpatrick, Houston, Hunter, Johnson, Jones of Iowa, Mallory, Pugh, Reid, Rusk, Sebastian, Slidell, Stuart, Toombs, Toucey and Weller—24.

NAYS—Messrs. Adams, Bayard, Bell of N. H., Bell of Tenn., Broadhead, Collamer, Crittenden, Durkee, Evans, Fessenden, Fish, Foote, Foster, Geyer, James, Mason, Pratt, Seward, Thompson of Ky., Trumbull, Wade, Wilson and Wright—23.

THE PENNSYLVANIA SENATOR.

The Presiding Officer laid before the Senate a letter from the President of the Joint Convention of the Pennsylvania Legislature giving information relative to the election of Mr. CAMERON as Senator.

Several private bills were passed, when the Senate adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 16.

The House was engaged in the consideration of private bills, thirteen of which were passed.

REFUSAL TO APPEAR BEFORE THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

Mr. KELSEY, rising to a question of privilege, offered a preamble setting forth that JOSEPH L. CHESTER had been duly summoned before the Corruption Investigating Committee, and had neglected to appear; and concluding with the resolution that the Speaker issue his warrant directed to the Sergeant-at-Arms, commanding him to take into custody the body of the said CHESTER wherever found, and the same forthwith bring to the bar of the House to answer for contempt of its authority.

Mr. FLORENCE inquired, where was the authority for all this?

Mr. JONES, of Tennessee, believing that the House had no such power, moved to lay the resolution on the table.

Mr. PAINE demanded the yeas and nays.

Mr. MCMULLIN regarded this as a very important question, and time should be afforded to look into it. His motion to adjourn received a decided negative.

At the instance of Mr. ORR, the precept addressed by the Speaker to the Sergeant-at-Arms, commanding the latter to summon CHESTER, was read.

The precept was returned by the Sergeant-at-Arms, with the indorsement that he had served the summons on the 14th inst.

Mr. ORR was permitted to make a statement. He said the Committee had not acted in this matter without looking fully into the authorities, which they thought fully sustained them in the application they had made. A case occurred in 1817 or 1818 to this effect: A party applied to LEWIS WILLIAMS, a member of the House, and proposed to pay him a pecuniary consideration to make a favorable report on a certain bill. Mr. WILLIAMS brought the fact to the attention of the House, which ordered the arrest of the party, in the language of the resolution now before the House, which the present Committee copied from proceedings in that case. The party was brought before the House, and after trial was reprimanded only by the Speaker of the House because there were mitigating circumstances. After his discharge from custody he instituted an action against the Sergeant-at-Arms for false imprisonment. The case was tried in the United-States Circuit Court and decided against the plaintiff, and on appeal to the Supreme Court that tribunal decided that the House had the power to act as it had done, and that it was properly exercised. The Sergeant-at-Arms was protected, and the complaint dismissed. The witness in the present case was subpœnaed, but failed to appear. If the House had not the power to enforce the attendance of witness, the investigation was a mockery, and he (ORR) should not continue a member of the Committee. If it had not the power to enforce recusants to testify to facts within their knowledge, the investigation would fall to the ground.

Mr. BROWN wished to make a statement relative to Mr. CHESTER, but Mr. JONES (Tenn.) said they wanted to hear nothing about him now.

Mr. HARRIS, (Ill.)—When the witness purges himself of the contempt I will hear the explanation.

Cries of Hear, Hear.

Mr. BROWN—I was informed this morning that Mr. CHESTER was sick, and unable to be present before the Committee. I would ask the Committee whether they can produce evidence that Mr. CHESTER refused to appear?

Mr. PAINE—That is of no consequence to the matter before the House.

The House refused to lay the resolution on the table, and then passed it nearly unanimously.

Adjourned.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 16.

REMONSTRANCES.

Against the International Bridge.

Against the passage of the bill to prevent charcoal burning in Brooklyn.

REPORTS.

By Mr. WADSWORTH, favorably, relative to the Court of Sessions, Kings County.

By Mr. BRIGGS, favorably, on the bill amending the General Manufacturing law.

By Mr. BROOKS, favorably, on Mr. RICHARDSON's bill regulating interest on money.

On unsafe buildings in New-York.

Relative to the firemen of Brooklyn.

NOTICES.

By Mr. SPENCER, to change the name of the Bleecker-street Presbyterian Church.

By Mr. KELLY, for amending the General Banking law.

By Mr. UPHAM, to change the name of the Sackett's Harbor Bank, Buffalo, to the Buffalo Bank.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. SPENCER, relative to party walls.

Relative to orphans and destitute children.

By Mr. KELLY, to amend the charter of the New-York and Erie Railroad.

To amend the charter of the State Agricultural College.

The resolution of Mr. BROOKS, giving the thanks of the State and a gold medal to Lieut. HARTSTEIN, for the rescue of Dr. KANE, was then passed unanimously.

Adjourned to Monday evening at 7 o'clock.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 16.

PETITIONS PRESENTED.

For aid to Kansas.

For a prohibitory liquor law.

The annual Supply Bill for 1856 was reported from the Committee, and was the special order for 12 o'clock.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

To legalize the acts of the New-York Supervisors, Dec. 13, 1855, in raising the salaries of clerks of Police Courts one-sixth.

To incorporate Turnverein, New-York.

To confirm the location of the People's College.

To extend the time for the general collection of taxes except in New-York and Albany.

The annual report of the State Engineer and Surveyor was presented, and shows the total cost of the enlargement of the canals in 1854-5-6 to be $9,174,-909 86. The estimated cost of the work which was to be done after Dec. 31, 1856, $14,250,000.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

To increase justices' fees and to amend the law regarding summary proceedings.

To recover the possession of land.

By Mr. MAHEN, to abolish the office of City Judge in New-York.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. HANFORD, to amend the Brooklyn Consolidation Act.

By Mr. VARNUM, to prevent illegal voting.

By Mr. MAHEN, to protect the Harbor of New-York. It provides that no coal, ashes, cinders, dirt or filth of any description whatever shall be thrown in any river, bay or slip in the harbor. It imposes a fine of $250 on all masters, pilots, or other persons violating or permitting others on ships over which they have control to violate the law, and authorizes the police to arrest all persons violating the law.

By Mr. GOULD, to prevent extortion by Railroad Companies.

RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED.

Mr. VARNUM moved that the papers relating to the Commissioners of Emigration, introduced last session, be referred to the Committees of the present House.

Mr. PRENDERGAST introduced a resolution making the Judiciary elective; fixing the salaries of the Judges of the Court of Appeals at $5,000, and those of the Supreme Court at $4,000.

Mr. J. J. OWEN introduced a joint resolution fixing Tuesday, Feb. 3, at noon, as the time for holding the election for a United States Senator.

Mr. LEAVENWORTH introduced a resolution calling for information on all matters relating to the Port Byron Canal Enlargement.

Mr. B. OWEN introduced a joint resolution condemning renewal of patents, and requesting our Representatives in Congress to oppose all such applications.

Mr. HOGEBOOM introduced a resolution rescinding the appointment of an additional doorkeeper, and, after debate, it was adopted.

Mr. J. J. REILLEY offered a resolution dismissing all officers of the House not named in the constitution. Laid over.

A resolution was then made to adjourn over till Monday, but was lost.

After some further unimportant business the House adjourned.

Murder.

ALTONA, Friday, Jan. 16.

The body of a murdered man was found in this vicinity yesterday. A letter in his pocket bore the address "SAMUEL L. NORCROSS, Dumleith, [illegible]"

Pennsylvania Legislature.

HARRISBURG, Friday, Jan. 16.

A resolution was presented in the House to-day, instructing our Senators to vote for the admission of Kansas as a Free State.

The Democrats hold a caucus this evening, for the nomination of a State Treasurer. The election takes place on Monday.

DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE FOR TREASURER.

HARRISBURG, Friday, Jan. 16.

HENRY S. MAGRAW has been nominated in the Democratic caucus, by acclamation, for Treasurer. The bolters, and others, were absent.

Political Rejoicings in Pennsylvania.

PITTSBURG, Friday, Jan. 16.

The Americans and Republicans in this County fired 67 guns this evening in honor of CAMERON's election to the Senate.

United States Senator from Missouri.

CHICAGO, Friday, Jan. 16.

A passenger from St. Louis reports that Hon. T. POLK has been elected United States Senator from Missouri, for the long term.

United States Senator from Maine.

AUGUSTA, Friday, Jan. 16.

In our Legislature to-day Hon. HANNIBAL HAMLIN was elected United States Senator for the long term, and AMOS NOURSE for the short term.

Terrible Riot at Albion, N. Y.

TWO MEN KILLED AND SEVERAL WOUNDED.

ALBION, N. Y., Jan. 16—8 P. M.

A terrible riot is now going on in Main-street, between a party of Americans and a party of Irish. Two men are dead and several others are lying on the ground dangerously wounded. Knives and other weapons are being freely used.

It appears that this is pay-day for the Irish laborers on the Canal. They went in crowds to be paid, and have been drinking all day, and this evening found themselves ripe for a row. We cannot learn that anything but whisky is at the bottom of the riot. Two Irishmen have been killed, and four Americans so injured that they are not expected to live.

Navigation of the Harbor of Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Jan. 16.

The steamer *Herald* came up from Norfolk to-day. A large number of vessels were in the Annapolis Roads. Both the New-York steamers had got into Annapolis. There has been no serious damage, so far, to any of the shipping by the ice. The steamer *Georgia* goes to Norfolk to-morrow.

The Weather Eastward.

HARTFORD, Friday, Jan. 16.

The thermometer here at 7¼ o'clock this morning marked 10, and at East Hartford 18, below zero.

BOSTON, Friday, Jan. 16.

The telegraph this morning reports the following chilling acts of the weather:

HALIFAX, Friday, Jan. 16.

The thermometer 15 below zero.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Friday, Jan. 16.

The thermometer marks 5 below zero.

WOODSTOCK, Can., Friday, Jan. 16.

The thermometer is 5 below zero.

YARMOUTH, N. S., Friday, Jan. 16.

This morning the thermometer is 13 below zero.

SACKVILLE, Friday, Jan. 16.

The thermometer is 4 below zero.

In Boston this morning, at sunrise, it was about zero. The cold is now fast moderating.

TRAVEL ON THE SOUND.

BOSTON, Friday, Jan. 16.

The Stonington train arrived here at 7 o'clock this morning, and that from Norwich at 11. No boat left New-York for Fall River last night. To-night the Norwich boat proposes starting for New-York, but no other.

Supposed Poisoning of Two Persons.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. J., Friday, Jan. 16.

PATRICK DONAHUE and his wife were found dead in their bed this morning. DONAHUE was a man of steady habits, and was in the employ of the Central Railroad Company. Strong suspicions are entertained by the neighbors that they have been poisoned. A coroner's inquest is to be held this afternoon.

Large Fire at Milford, Mass.

BOSTON, Friday, Jan. 16.

Union Block, in Milford, Mass., was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss about $50,000. The building included the Post-Office, and was occupied otherwise for stores, offices, &c., and was owned by Z. GLEASON, ETHAN CLAFLIN and A. W. WEBB. Two dwelling houses adjoining were also destroyed.

Fatal Accident.

WILKESBARRE, Friday, Jan. 16.

WILLIAM PATTON, of the firm of PATTON & FENDON, was killed this morning, by falling down the shaft of a coal mine at Plymouth, a distance of 90 feet.

The Niagara Outward Bound.

HALIFAX, Friday, Jan. 16,

The steamship *Niagara* arrived here from Boston at one, and sailed again for Liverpool at three o'clock this morning, with a light northwest wind and clear weather.

Sailing of the Sloop-of-War Saratoga.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Jan. 16.

The sloop-of-war *Saratoga* sailed, on Wednesday, from Norfolk for St. Thomas.

Non-Arrival of the America.

HALIFAX, Saturday, Jan. 17—1 A. M.

We are still without tidings of the over-due steamship *America*. The weather is clear and calm.

Personal.

Rev. THEODORE PARKER, in a late discourse, delivered in Boston, defined his position on the Temperance question. He said that he was originally an advocate of the Washingtonian system. He was afterwards induced to give his countenance and support to the laws recently passed upon that subject, but on a review of the whole ground, he felt convinced that so far as the laws of Maine and Massachusetts were concerned, they had not effected the desired object. He was still warmly in favor of the Washingtonian mode of warfare, and might also favor a system of licensing, if a law of that character, with proper restrictions and regulations, could be adopted.

Governor ROBINSON, of Kansas, has presented to Senator SUMNER a cane manufactured by Major BICKERTON, one of the Free-State prisoners, during his incarceration in Lecompton. Upon this cane are thirty-one artificial knots, fifteen of which are within the coils of a serpent, representing the fifteen enslaved, and sixteen without its coils, the latter representing the Free States.

GEORGE GROTE, the historian, writes to a gentleman in Philadelphia: "It amazes me to hear of the large editions of books, serious and instructive books, which are printed and find circulation in the United States. The circle of readers, or at least of buyers, must be very large in your community."

Hon. EDWARD STANLEY, of North Carolina, has been tendered a complimentary banquet by his friends in Raleigh, without distinction of party. He declined the compliment in consequence of his preparations for a speedy return to California.

General TOM THUMB, having arrived in England in the *Persia*, announces his intention of holding *levees* previous to his departure for Russia, at the Regent Gallery, in the Quadrant.

A few days ago, the ceremony of endowing sister SAINT EDWARD with the veil was performed in the chapel of the Hotel Dieu in Quebec. The lady's real name is Mlle. EMILIE FAUCHER.

The President's first public reception of the season was given last evening. Friday evenings are set apart henceforth.

The Archbishop of Quebec is improving in health, having been afflicted with serious illness.

Ex-Governor ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee, is in Washington, receiving marked attentions.

Dr. CONE's pulpit in this City is to be filled in July next by Rev. A. K. NOTT, of Maine.

INTERESTING FROM KANSAS.

Conservative Views of Recent Movements in the Territory.

Attempts of Ultraists to Renew the Disturbances.

FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES.

TECUMSEH, K. T., Wednesday, Jan. 7, 1857.

A matter which will, by some, be considered interesting and important, has just occurred in this part of the Territory. I left LECOMPTON on Monday last, and yesterday remained in TOPEKA. To-day I am watching events in this [illegible] and somewhat notorious town. The people of TECUMSEH are mostly conservative men, and seem to be law-abiding citizens; but two-thirds of them openly avow their preference for a Free State. Tecumseh is considered a Pro-Slavery town and has the County Court-House and county business; but quite a friendly feeling exists between the citizens and those of Topeka. As Tecumseh in her youthful ambition put in a strong claim for the capital and was cheated out of it, Lecompton's influence is not very powerful here.

In the Court-House prison I find six or seven prisoners who are as well taken care of as circumstances permit. They have stoves and as good provisions to eat as can be obtained here by any one. With two or three exceptions, they will all be bailed in a few days. The Marshal makes a distinction in the treatment of his prisoners, in favor of those who are confined for political offences, or matters connected with the late political condition of the Territory.

Owing to the want of a quorum, the Topeka Legislature is not yet organized. Some fifteen or twenty members were on hand on Monday at the appointed time, but up to the present no business has been done. The resignation of Gov. ROBINSON, when announced, created much surprise. A copy of it will be forwarded to you from Lawrence. Lieut.-Gov. WILLIAM Y. ROBERTS has not made his appearance, and many of our Free-State leaders are absent from the Territory. Some consider the chance of *immediate success under the Topeka Constitution so hopeless that they prefer some new line of policy not yet distinctly marked out*, whilst others are anxious to assume the vacant leaderships, and acquire notoriety by contending for success upon the original plan of the Big Springs Convention. The latter class are openly censuring Governor ROBINSON for abandoning politics and manifesting a personal interest in his own private welfare, by land speculations, railroads, &c., and have, as a matter of course, created distrust in the minds of our old enemies.

How far the events of the last two days, of which I will give you particulars shortly, will create excitement, I do

several members of the Legislature, who submitted peaceably choosing that, at most, it was merely a bailable charge. Others got the idea that the warrant was for "high treason," and that they were to be confined without the privilege of giving bail and therefore declined attending immediately, unless compelled to do so by force. The whole matter was finally postponed, and probably within a day or two all for whom warrants were issued will have given themselves up and entered bail. Some of the members, probably, want the fun and notoriety of a trial, knowing that, *as their oath of office was taken under the public declaration and resolutions, that it was only conditional in its effect, and pending in case of the admission by Congress of Kansas with the Topeka Constitution*, there is no danger of a conviction before any fair jury. As a new United States Marshal has just been appointed, we may reasonably infer that juries hereafter will be half and half.

Some busybodies, of the ultra school, are trying to make a stir over this matter. The policy of JONES and his confederates is to drive the Free-State men together again in defence of their Legislature, hoping thereby to recall Dr. ROBINSON, Gen. LANE, and other prominent men to the head of Free-State affairs, in which case they will again have the countenance of the border ruffians, as well as the active force of the United States troops to operate against the "rebels;"—*and whilst the troops are engaged elsewhere*, JONES' *friends and* WOODSON'S *organization, will move from Missouri into and occupy the surplus lands of the Shawnee reserve, in advance of all competitors, and in spite of the orders of the Government!*

I am endeavoring to induce our men not to be caught in this trap. Gen. CALHOUN probably planned the attempt, for the purpose of testing the Governor's views, but the effort will prove abortive.

In the absence of information, both Pro-Slavery and Free-State papers will harp on the subject,—some approving and some censuring,—when, in fact, the Governor has had no cause to interfere, nor will he, as the matter is entirely in the hands of the Judiciary, in which more confidence will now be placed than heretofore.

Thus the game is revealed. Let the thing work itself out. *Peace will be preserved at all hazards*, and those who have been the means of getting up the excitement will be defeated in their aim. If the Free-State men submit to the Governor's advice, their opponents will be thoroughly beaten in the game now being played on this remarkable political chess-board. T. G. T.

Proceedings of the Free-State Legislature—Adjournment for Want of a Quorum—Letter from Lieutenant-Governor Roberts—Meeting of Free-State Men.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

TOPEKA, Kansas, Tuesday, Jan. 6, 1857.

The Legislature for the State of Kansas was convened here to-day, pursuant to the hour of adjournment. JOHN HUTCHINSON, Esq., was elected Speaker *pro tem.* of the House of Representatives. The Senate was called to order by the President *pro tem.* Both the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor of the State were absent. Governor ROBINSON had resigned, and gone East. Governor ROBERTS was in the Territory, engaged at Wyandotte, and could not attend. Their absence at this important crisis in our affairs created considerable displeasure among the members of the two Houses. The weather was very severe this morning, and, doubtless, prevented the immediate attendance of Governor ROBERTS. He is expected to morrow.

After the appointment of Committees on Credentials, the two Houses adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow.

Immediately after the members left the Hall, Deputy Marshall PARDEE served the following writ upon several of them:

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, TERRITORY OF KANSAS. *To the Marshals of said Territory:*

Whereas, Complaint on oath has this day been made to me, the undersigned, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Kansas, by SAMUEL J. JONES, that Lyman Allen, R. F. Miller, John Curtiss, J. M. Dunn, T. J. Thornton, James Erwing, Dr. Updegraph, John Bailey, Benjamin Boardman, Samuel McWhinney, B. F. McKenzie, Henry F. Adams, — Keyser, Stephen Sparks, J. M. Minard, — Owen, Isaac Bowen, J. M. Reese, — Cannon, A. J. Addis, William Hicks, S. N. Hartwell, *J. Brown, Jr., H. H. Williams*, John Hutchinson, A. J. Saunders, J. B. Abbott, Robert McFarland, — Beam, Samuel Hicks, A. Frost, B. W. Zimmerman, H. M. Hook, Adam Fisher, William Pennock, — Cousin and Alfred Curtiss, did, on the fourth day of March, A. D. 1856, in the Territory aforesaid, take upon themselves the office and public trust of legislation for the State of Kansas; that the said parties, on the 4th day of March, A. D. 1856, did assemble together in the town of Topeka, in the Territory of Kansas, as such legislators for the State of Kansas, and did then and there, each of them, take the oath of office as such, and elect a Speaker of the House of Representatives and President of the Senate, and appoint a Committee to prepare and report a code of laws for the government of the State of Kansas, without lawful appointment or deputation;

Therefore, you are hereby commanded to arrest the said parties, and bring them before me, or some other judicial officer of said Territory, to be dealt with according to law.

Given under my hand this 5th day of January, A. D. 1857. S. G. CATO,
Assistant Justice, &c.

Seven or eight of the "aforesaid parties" whose names appear in the above were arrested to-day, and informed by the Marshal that to-morrow they would be required to go to Tecumseh, before Jude CATO, to answer to the charge alleged against them. The absence of those already arrested will deprive both Houses of a quorum, and no business can be done.

A Convention of the people was immediately called to meet in the hall of the House of Representatives. Mr. THORNTON was called to the chair and Dr. RICE elected Secretary. Mr. MOORE, of Leavenworth, being called upon, stated the objects of the Convention to be to examine and discuss the present position and future prospects of the State Government.

Mr. CURTISS then read the following letter from Lieutenant-Governor W. Y. ROBERTS to the meeting:

ARMSTRONG HOUSE, WYANDOTTE, K. T.,
Wednesday, Dec. 31, 1856.

MY DEAR SIR: I have just learned that Governor ROBINSON has resigned his position, and hasten to inform you that my engagements will utterly preclude the possibility of my being at Topeka at the meeting of the Legislature. It will therefore devolve upon you to act in the capacity of Governor.

I would not dictate to you, but should a quorum of members answer to their names, I would memorialize Congress for admission into the Union, and then adjourn. Should there be no quorum, it would be well to take a recess until, say the 4th of March.

In great haste, very truly, &c.,
W. Y. ROBERTS.

Hon. JOHN CURTISS, President of Senate.

Mr. CURTISS then offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That we view with indignation and scorn the attempt of some of our leaders to barter off our present State Government, sealed as it is with the life-blood of some of our best patriots.

A discussion arose on the adoption of the resolution, between Messrs. CURTISS, GOODIN, OAKLEY, MOORE, WAKEFIELD, BRANSCOMB and others, during which a motion was made by Mr. HUTCHINSON that a Committee of three be appointed by the Chair to report business for the Convention. Messrs. HUTCHINSON, LOSING, and MOORE were appointed said Committee. Adjourned until evening.

In the evening met pursuant to adjournment, and Mr. HUTCHINSON, on behalf of the Committee, made the following report, which, after considerable discussion, was adopted by the meeting.

Whereas, The people of the Territory of Kansas, having in view their future protection and prosperity, have, in good faith, sanctioned a movement to organize a State Government; and

Whereas, That State Government has, in our opinion, proved beneficial to our interests during the past twelve months; therefore,

Resolved, That the principle on which the State organization rests belongs to the unwritten rights of mankind, and is antecedent to all Constitutions.

Resolved, That the movement for a State Government was commenced in good faith on the part of the people, and will be maintained in spite of all opposition.

Resolved, That we, as a people, are capable of controling our own affairs, and that in the exercise of that fundamental right, we regard the assumption of political power by our adversaries as the burden of our complaint, and laws simply looking to the repeal of certain obnoxious statutes as superficial and unsatisfactory.

Resolved, That the people of Kansas have none other than a determined intention to build up for themselves homes, and that they have an eye to their own protection and the protection of their families, and that any attempt to bargain and sell their rights will be deemed as the vilest treachery.

Resolved, That we are in favor of the Legislature passing such laws for the future government and protection of our citizens as will redound to their benefit and prosperity, and that they yield no rights of the rights belonging to them.

Other resolutions were presented and considered by the meeting, and laid over until to-morrow evening. The Convention, at a late hour adjourned.

On the 4th of July last our Legislature yielded, and permitted themselves to be dispersed at the point of the bayonets in the hands of United States Dragoons, under the command of Col. SUMNER. To-day a United States Deputy Marshal arrests the members of the same Legislature, for the purpose of taking them to Tecumseh and to prevent them from acting in a legislative capacity, and in this way they think to kill our *Free-State organization*.

The State of Kansas is poor; not a dollar in the treasury to pay the necessary expenses of a Legislature. The Slave Oligarchy arrayed against her—the Federal Government doing all it can to crush out and subdue our people, and the slowness of the North to appreciate our condition and the tremendous power of Slavery in this country, will prevent us from making Kansas free. Yours, SIGMA.

Letter from one of the Connecticut Kansas Company.

The New-Haven *Journal and Courier* publishes a letter from Mr. H. M. SELDEN, of Connecticut, of which the following is an extract:

WAUSONSA, Kansas Ter., Dec. 21, 1856.

DEAR COUSIN: It has been nearly three months since I wrote to you, and have not received an answer as yet. I wrote it from Lawrence, during the war, in answer to one that I received from you the fore part of September. Kansas presents a very different aspect at present from what it did when murder, robbery, and arson were the order of the day. Then I was a soldier, and lay down at night with my rifle at my side, expecting to have to use it before morning. Then, no one was safe traveling on the highway, but now everything is the reverse—peace and quiet are restored, the guilty are punished, and the innocent protected.

The natural inquiry is, to whom do we owe this change? I have no hesitation in saying, that we owe it to Gov. JOHN W. GEARY, who has done more in my estimation, for Kansas, than any other man. The Governor makes no distinction between Free-State and Pro-Slavery men, but if he finds either committing depredations, has them arrested and dealt with as they deserve.

All the Free-State men in prison here have been liberated, or escaped, excepting fifteen, which the Governor will probably pardon before long. CLARK, *the Indian Agent,—the supposed murderer of* BARBER—*has been arrested, by order of the Governor, and has since been removed by the President.* Marshal DONELSON resigned several weeks ago. Col. TITUS, Capt. DONELSON, (not the Marshal,) and a large party of Ruffians, have left for Nicaragua. Put all these together, and it looks as if the South had given up Kansas, which I think they have.

Kansas is bound to be a Free State. Gov. GEARY says that "two-thirds of the people are Free-State men, and if the majority of the people say Free State, in God's name let it be a Free State!" *This I heard him say myself.*

Affairs at Havana.

MONOPOLY REMOVED FROM THE FISH TRADE—IMPORTANT DECREE—A SPANISH FRIGATE TO BE SENT TO VERA CRUZ.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

HAVANA, Saturday, Jan. 10, 1857.

The *Gaceta Oficial* of the 8th publishes a highly-important decree of the Captain-General, in reference to the fish business, inasmuch as the live article can now be brought into the Island free of all duties and charges, excepting the usual tonnage and port dues. The most of the fish used in Havana comes from Key West, and the trade has for a long time been monopolized by Señor MARTY, proprietor of the Tacon Theatre, who has had the magician's art of converting the American smacks into Spanish vessels, as soon as they reached this port. He thus defrauded the Government of a large amount of duties, and at the same time cheated the poor fishermen who were foolish enough to place themselves in his power. At the request of the owners of these smacks, Messrs. SCHNABELLIUS & Co. memorialized the Captain-General on the subject, and offered to sell the fish at 15 cents the pound, if the Government would allow the fish to be introduced free of all duties. In spite of the opposition of the Marine Department, and some other few dignitaries who have long received bribes from MARTY, the Captain-General has decided to throw the business open to the competition of all who feel inclined to engage in this lucrative trade. The greater part of these fishing-smacks are built North, and manned by Northern men, who fish on shares with the owners. The increased prices they will receive for the fish, and the facilities afforded here, will doubtless give a fresh impulse to the business, and be the means of building up a brisk trade between this port and the different fishing posts on the Florida coast. It is said that PANCHO MARTY has spent several thousands of dollars in bribes to the officers of the Marine Department to defeat this measure. The inhabitants of Havana owe their General a vote of thanks for his enlightened views on this subject, and if he only succeeds in breaking down the equally odious monopoly of flour, he will confer an immense benefit on them.

The *Granada* brings nothing later from WALKER, but the general impression on the Isthmus was, that American rule would soon be driven from the country. The men in the Church at Granada still held out, but were completely surrounded by the Central Americans, and there was no chance of assistance reaching them.

Part of the English squadron had reached Aspinwall and Panama, and the blockade of all the ports of Neuva Granada would soon be established.

MAX MARETZEK has determined to stay another month with us. I have been told that he will clear $70,000 in this little trip.

The Cuban Government has determined to send a frigate to Vera Cruz, to protect the lives and property of Spanish subjects resident in Mexico. The Consul at Vera Cruz has written here for this force. The papers brought by the *Mexico* teem with murders and outrages committed on the persons of unoffending Spaniards.

The Great Northwest Territory.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Your remarks about the Hudson's Bay Company, its territories, and its Charter, in your issue of the 10th inst., seem to pave the way for a statement of the interest we Americans have in the throwing open of those regions to the west and northwest of Lake Superior for settlement and cultivation. When the great central basins of the Assiniboine and Saskatchawnee Rivers come to be cultivated, New-York City will reap the benefit of their trade. A view of the map of North America will demonstrate this. A few short portages connect the waters of the Pigeon and Arrow Rivers (which form part of the western boundary between the British possessions and ours) with Rainy Lake, and from that sheet of water there is practicable steamer navigation to the sources even of the Saskatchawnee and other mighty rivers and to the Hudson's Bay. Several fine harbors are found near the boundary line on Lake Superior.

I have been informed by intelligent persons who have often passed from Lake Superior to the Saskatchawnee country, through Lake Winnipeg, (which is a great sheet of water,) that a ship or steamer canal is practical from Lake Superior to the Rainy, and will not be very costly. Lake Winnipeg, they say, lies much lower than Lake Superior.

As regards the climate of this central basin, in a recent publication of that eminent climatologist, Mr. BLODGETT, he proves it to be similar to that of Western Europe in the same latitudes; in fact, it has a finer climate than any of the Atlantic States enjoy.

The exports of the region in question might reach the Atlantic *viâ* the Nelson's River and Hudson's Bay, did not the dreadful climate of Davis' Straits so shorten the seasons as to practically forbid it.

An important city will grow up, without doubt, on the shores of Lake Superior, near the mouth of Arrow River. It is said that the mountains near this point abound in copper and other minerals, and the finest of timber.

Our Government ought to cause a reconnoisance or a survey of the route for canal improvements from Lake Superior to Rainy Lake, and at the same time a route for a railway to the Lake of the Woods. Are you aware of the opinion entertained by many intelligent Canadians that when a Pacific Railroad is made, it will pass west from Lake Superior through this region of little snow to the Straits of St. Juanide Fuca?

Goods can now be conveyed from New-York to Fort Charlotte, (at the mouth of Pigeon River,) on Lake Superior, by steamer on the Lakes and the Hudson River within eight days, I am told. Now, if water navigation is practicable from Lake Superior to the Lake Winnipeg, that distance can be done in about four or five days more, making in all not over a fortnight for the whole trip. If these calculations are true, it follows that the vast region in question is to be added to the dominions of New-York City. J.

DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENCE.

The Minister of the Netherlands and the Herbert Murder Case.

The following letters embrace all the correspondence of importance communicated by the President, relative to the refusal of the Government of the Netherlands to permit its diplomatic agents to testify in courts of law:

MR. MARCY TO MR. BELMONT.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, May 15, 1856.

SIR: I regret to be under the necessity of requesting you to invite the attention of Mr. VAN HALL, Minister of Foreign Affairs, to the course of Mr. DUBOIS, resident Minister near this Government, in in regard to the melancholy affair which he witnessed in a public hotel in Washington a few days ago.

It will be sufficient for my present purpose to state, that while he was at breakfast in the public dining-room of the hotel, a difficulty arose between a member of Congress and one of the waiters of the hotel, and a personal conflict ensued between these parties, which resulted in the death of the waiter, from a pistol-shot fired by the member of Congress. He appeared before the magistrates for the purpose of a judicial investigation, and the District-Attorney, charged with the public prosecution of the offence, invited Mr. DUBOIS to attend the Court and give his testimony in the case. This he declined to do, and the influence of this Department was invoked to induce him to waive his privilege, under the law of nations, and appear as a witness.

I have most cheerfully complied with the request of the District-Attorney, and have earnestly endeavored to convince Mr. DUBOIS that he would not only contribute largely to the administration of justice by attending, but increase his claims upon the good-will of this community, and greatly augment his means of usefulness to his Government. I regret that he has not been able to view the matter in the light in which I have presented it to him. This, perhaps, ought not to create surprise, as he has but lately arrived in the country, and is an entire stranger among us, and, in his embarrassment, it is not unreasonable that he should have consulted his colleagues in the diplomatic corps. It is understood that they have advised him to persist in his refusal to appear before the Court. It is not doubted that, both by the usage of nations and the laws of the United States, Mr. DUBOIS has the legal right to decline to give his testimony, but he is at perfect liberty to exercise this privilege to the extent requested, and by doing so he does not subject himself to the jurisdiction of the country. The circumstances of this case are such as to appeal strongly to the universal sense of justice. Mr. DUBOIS was, it is believed, the only unprejudiced person who witnessed the whole affair, and it is not probable that justice can be done in the case without his evidence. If the accused acted in self-defence, as is alleged, he is innocent of the crime charged, and there is a high moral obligation upon Mr. DUBOIS to contribute his testimony to establish the fact. But if, on the contrary, he is guilty, the claims of justice are not less imperative, and they are, besides, augmented by the interest of the whole community.

These considerations have not had that influence upon Mr. DUBOIS to which they are believed to be entitled, and I hope they may prove to be more convincing to the mind of Mr. VAN HALL. In the event of his suggesting that Mr. DUBOIS might give his deposition out of Court in the case, you will not omit to state that by our Constitution, in all criminal prosecutions, the accused has the right to be confronted with the witnesses against him, and hence, in order that the testimony should be legal, it should be given before the Court.

I am, Sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,
W. L. MARCY.

AUGUST BELMONT, Esq., Hague.

MR. BELMONT TO MR. MARCY.

[No. 87.] LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
THE HAGUE, June 10, 1856.

SIR: On the receipt of your dispatch of 15th of last month, (No. 37,) I lost no time in communicating its contents to Mr. VAN HALL, accompanied by a note of mine, of which you will please find a copy annexed.

In order to show the importance which the President attaches to this matter, I sought, the following day, an interview with the Minister. He informed me then, that previous to the receipt of my note he had been placed in possession of all the facts of the case by Mr. DUBOIS himself, who at the same time had informed him of his readiness to testify before you to the scene of which he was a witness, and that even under oath, if authorized to do so by his Government. Mr. VAN HALL had, after having taking the orders of the king, fully approved of the conduct of Mr. DUBOIS, and in order to evince his earnest desire to comply, as far as lay in his power, with your request, had authorized him to testify, under oath, at your Department, in presence of such magistrates and other persons as you might think proper to convoke. The character of Mr. DUBOIS, as representative of his royal master, would, however, on no account, admit of his appearing in court as an ordinary witness, and of his being subjected to a vexatious cross-examination.

I tried in vain, during an hour's consideration, to make Mr. VAN HALL recede from the position which he had taken, telling him that by the proceedings prescribed by the Constitution of the United States in criminal prosecutions, any concession of Mr. DUBOIS, short of his willingness to testify in open court, and to be confronted with the accused, would not be of the slightest avail, as his evidence would only be admissible on such conditions. I represented to him the vital importance of the case, and the sacred obligations it imposed upon Mr. DUBOIS, whose testimony, as perhaps the only unprejudiced witness throughout the whole disgraceful scene, might prove indispensable either to save the life of a fellow being, or to avenge a violation of the law.

My representations and arguments proved fruitless before the determined resistance of the minister, who promised, on leaving him, to give me, at a very early day, an official reply to my note. As he had during our discussions appeared very reluctant to being convinced by my statements that the evidence of Mr. DUBOIS, in the way he was willing to allow it to be offered, could, by our laws, not be admitted into Court, I availed myself of this circumstance to address him, next morning, another note, without waiting for the reply to my first communication. In this note, of which I beg to hand you a copy inclosed, I sent him an extract of our Constitution referring to criminal prosecutions, and tried again to impress upon him, in the most urgent and earnest manner, the high moral obligation which the circumstances imposed upon Mr. DUBOIS to comply with your request.

This communication was not received, or its receipt was ignored by the minister, at the time that he sent me, under yesterday's date, the reply to my first note, of which you will please find the annexed copy. Its contents confirm the unwillingness of Mr. VAN HALL to modify in any way the instructions which he had, before the receipt of your dispatch, already sent out to his minister resident.

I have seen him again this morning, when he told me that he would take an early opportunity to reply to my second note, but that he was sorry to be compelled to inform me that he had not been able to bring himself to view the question in a different light from what he had done. His next note, which his other engagements may retard for a few days, will therefore contain the same unqualified refusal to allow Mr. DUBOIS' cross examination which he has given in his note of yesterday.

I regret extremely that my efforts have not been crowned by a better success, and remain most respectfully,

Your very obedient servant,
AUGUST BELMONT.

HON. W. L. MARCY, Secretary of State, Washington.

BARON VAN HALL TO MR. BELMONT.

THE HAGUE, June 9, 1856.

SIR: I have had the honor of receiving your official note of the 7th instant, through which, in enclosing copy of a despatch of Mr. MARCY, you bespeak in the name of your Government my friendly offices to the end that Mr. DUBOIS may be authorized to appear before a court of justice in a case of homicide.

Ever anxious to evince the pleasure which the Government of the Netherlands takes in acceding to the requests of the United States at its hands, I so much the more regret that it will scarcely be possible to give an additional proof of that disposition under present circumstances.

Availing himself of a prerogative generally conceded to the members of the diplomatic body, and recognized also by the laws of the republic, as adverted to by Mr. MARCY in his above-mentioned dispatch, Mr. DUBOIS refused to appear before a court of justice; but being desirous to at once reconcile that prerogative with the requirements of justice, he suggested a middle course of action, and proposed to Mr. MARCY to give his declaration under oath, should he be authorized to that effect by the Government of the Netherlands.

After taking the King's orders on the subject, I did not hesitate to give such authority to Mr. DUBOIS, approving at the same time, and formally, the line of conduct which he pursued on that occasion, convinced as I was that, in reality, the difficulties of a criminal suit to be carried on in America as a common witness could not comport with the dignity of the character of a minister of the King residing at the seat of government of the republic, nor yet could it do so with the duties of his office.

I beg you, Sir, to communicate this answer of mine to Mr. MARCY, flattering myself that he will be pleased to derive from it a conviction that, in the act of authorizing its minister resident at Washington to give his sworn deposition to the Secretary of State, the Government of the Netherlands did all that was rationally feasible under the circumstances, and that the Government of the United States will appreciate the sentiments of courtesy and friendly disposition which suggested such an authority.

I have the honor, Sir, &c., VAN HALL.

Mr. BELMONT, Minister Resident of the United States of America.

MR. DUBOIS TO MR. MARCY.

[Translation.]

WASHINGTON, June 21, 1856.

MR. SECRETARY OF STATE: You will bear in mind that whilst, through my letter of the 9th of [illegible] I declined judicially to appear in the case of [illegible] side which I had witnessed, still I offered to testify to the truth at the Department of State, in presence of all such persons as you might deem it expedient or necessary to have in attendance, and that, touching your verbal inquiry whether I would testify under oath, I answered that, although personally I had no objection to do so, I could not however accede to it without authority from my Government, an authority which I subsequently informed you I had applied for, for the purpose of evincing my desire to be agreeable to you, when I had seen that the matter was to go to the criminal court, for the session in June, and that the intervening time might allow me to receive instructions from my Government at or about that period.

The morning mail has just brought those instructions to me, and I hasten to communicate their import to you.

That import is, that the minister for the foreign affairs of the Netherlands, after soliciting the orders of the King, authorizes me, on the part of his Majesty, to make my declaration under oath at the Department of State; adding, that it is understood that, on such an occasion, no mention is to be made of a cross-examination, to which I could not subject myself.

His excellency instructs me, in the act of communicating this decision to you, to remark, that it has been taken with the exclusive view of giving to the Government of the United States a substantial proof that the Government of the Netherlands, although held to no obligation in this matter, and expressly reserving its rights and its freedom of action in future, is nevertheless, and through good will towards the Government of the United States, disposed to do all that is feasible in this peculiar circumstance to assist the judges in their ministry.

You will, therefore, be pleased, Mr. Secretary of State, to inform me whether the American Government will accept my declaration in the matter, and in the manner after which I am by my Government authorized to make it.

In that event, I would be obliged to you, could it be so arranged, that I might make it during the course of the ensuing week. I am quite ailing in consequence of the heat, and have for the last eight days been under treatment; so that my medical adviser urges a change of air and a trip to the North as speedy as possible.

Be pleased to accept, Mr. Secretary of State, the renewed assurance of my high consideration.

H. C. DUBOIS.

Hon. W. L. MARCY,
Secretary of State of the United States.

MR. MARCY TO MR. DUBOIS.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, June 25, 1856.

SIR: I have received your note of the 21st instant, from which it appears that you are authorized by your Government to make your declaration, under oath, at the Department of State, as to what you saw in the unfortunate affair at Willard's Hotel, some few months ago; but you are not allowed, as I understand you, to submit yourself to a cross-examination.

The President does not doubt that his Majesty, the King of the Netherlands, is disposed to do all that is feasible to remove obstacles in the way of the administration of criminal justice. I presume, however, that his Majesty was not aware, when he fixed the conditions on which your declaration might be made, that, under our system of administering law in criminal cases, such a declaration could not be admitted as competent evidence. The accused has a right to have the witnesses against him brought into open Court, and to be subjected to cross-examination. The presence of the witness in Court, and the privilege of a full cross-examination, can only be waived by the accused. Where the testimony is likely to be against him, he would not, of course, make such waiver.

Your declaration, made in this Department under oath, could not be used on the trial of Mr. HERBERT, nor could the testimony of any witness be received, even if given in open court, in either a civil or criminal prosecution, if the right of cross-examination was withheld. In this respect, the law of this country is like that of Great Baltain, and, I presume, it does not differ from the law of most other countries. The oath administered to the witness lays him under the obligation not only to tell the truth, but the whole truth. Without a cross-examination the latter might not be obtained, however fair and upright may be the witness. His judgment might err in regard to what facts and circumstances were material or immaterial in the case.

The conditions imposed by your Government will, necessarily, deprive the United States of your testimony on the trial in a most important case.

I shall submit your note to the prosecuting attorney of the United States; should he think that any use can be made of your declaration, (taken in the way proposed,) and desire to have it, I will notify you of the fact as soon as I shall receive his reply.

Be pleased to accept, Sir, the assurances of my high consideration. W. L. MARCY.

H. C. DUBOIS, Esq., &c., &c.

REMARKABLE AND STARTLING DISCOVERIES IN THE EAST.

Discoveries of the Ruins of the Tower of Babel.

From the Boston Evening Traveller.

BEIRUT, Monday, Dec. 8, 1856.

Editor of the Traveller:

It is nearly two years since that I informed your readers of the grand and instructive discoveries in ancient Ninevah, made by Mr. PLACE, the French Consur in Mosul. Follpwing up the ancient researches of Mr. BOTTA and Mr. LAYARD, he brought to light monuments of that long-entombed city, which equally amazed and delighted the world. A man of genius and enthusiasm, he was encouraged by his successes to extend his researches, which he now closes with an achievement, which in his opinions shall be verified, will add imperishable lustre to his name. The Tower of Babel was supposed to exist only as a Biblical souvenir—a thing of memory and not of substance. And, indeed, to many who contemplated it only in its audicity and folly, it seemed a myth or a fancy only of Oriental imaginativeness or superstition. Besides, no locality was assigned to the structure, except the great plain of Shinar, and no *debris* or ruins remained as the proof of its veritable reality.

How surprising, then, its discovery,—if discovery it shall prove—that Titanic structure, whose base was laid in the earth yet soaked with the waters of the flood, and whose summit was designed to pierce the very heavens! And why not discovered? Nineveh has yielded up its secrets after a burial of long centuries. Babylon, once the glory of the Chaldean's excellency, has opened her gates again, if not to her Persian besiegers, at least to the living generation, of all races, and in her cylinder-books offers her history to the world's inspection. What remained for discovery in the wreck and ruin of the old world, but Babel, that mighty tower which was designed to pierce the skies and defy a second deluge! If it seems too much for belief, what should be thought incredible, when Nineveh and Babylon are brought back to the land of the living by a sort of resurrection, and their monuments of art are traveling through the nations to amaze and delight mankind?

Besides, there is a providence to be traced in these discoveries. They serve not only to arouse but to instruct; they not only gratify the curiosity, but establish beyond all doubt and controversy the veracity and inspiratiod of the Sacred Records. The light of pure Christianity begins to beam upon the early seats of the human race; it is meet that it should be met by the light of the remotest antiquity.

The substance of the information which has just been circulated relating to the discovery of the Tower of Babel, I will give in few words, expecting soon to receive fuller details, at the same time remarking that the French Consul-General of Beirut, Mr. LISSERS, has received various curious articles which were found in the tower, which I hope soon to see and describe. I think my hand, if not my heart, will fairly tremble, if once it takes hold of the shovels, the trowels, and the hods used by those old masons and builders.

The village of Arbela, so famous in history for the decisive battle fought near it by DARIUS and ALEXANDER, is only a few days' journey from Mosul, to which Mr. PLACE, wearied with the monotonous wonders of Ninevah, set off with his accustomed enthusiasm in search of new discoveries, in a region celebrated in classical history. On his way an incident occurred which proves to what a degree the statements of history respecting the locality are the simple truth. The escort of Mr. PLACE dismounted when they reached the field of Arbela, following the example of the Consul, who wished to *study* the battle-field; and this he was obliged to do *standing*, as Turkish etiquette permits no one to remain seated in his saddle. Soon, however, he mounted again, in order to scour the plain, and the escort did the same, except a single Turk of enormous proportions, who followed on foot, puffing and bathed in sweat. Mr. PLACE, pitying him for his sad plight, asked him if he did this because he *preferred* walking to riding.

"By no means," replied the Turk; "but I am unable to remount my horse, because I need the help of a stone in order to regain my stirrup, and who can find a single stone in all the plain of Gingarnella?"

Now it is well known that DARIUS employed 300,000 men for many days in leveling this plain and in breaking whatever would interpose an obstacle to his cavalry and chariots of war. In the centre of the old battle-field of Arbella rises a hill of colossal dimensions, whose object the party vainly conjectured, thinking it might be a tomb, or a triumphal monument, or more likely both. Unfortunately they had not time to examine it, nor the appliances necessary for exploring it.

Passing on, Mr. PLACE and his party at length discovered what they beleved to be nothing less than the veritable remains of the *Tower of Babel*—the wonder of wonders, and the grandest spectacle which the eyes of men can contemplate in this age of the world. This proud tower, which was built in defiance of Heaven, and aimed to pierce the very skies, has lost, in the course of ages its cloud-reaching elevation. Six of its eight stories have fallen and crumbled into dust; but the two which remain are so high that *they may be seen for fifty or sixty miles around.* The base of the tower is quadrangular, and each side about six hundred feet long. The tower is made of bricks of the purest clay, and of a white color, which is a little shaded with a yellow tint. Under a clear sun, and as a whole, this ancient monument of human skill and daring presents a fine blending of colors which sets the painter's pallet at defiance. Before being baked, the bricks had been covered with characters, traced with the accuracy of the hand of a writing-master. Near the top of the letters the straight strokes were adorned with flourishes resembling the heads of nails. All was neat, regular and severe; and, indeed, those who saw these specimens of ancient calligraphy affirm that the fathers of the human race wrote a better hand than their children.

Another curious fact arrested the attention of the exploring party. The sacred record runs thus: "And it came to pass as they journeyed from the East that they found a plain in the valley of Shinar, and they dwelt there. And they said one to another—Go to, let us make brick, and burn them thoroughly; and they had brick for stone, (or fragments of stone,) and *slime* had they for mortar." Modern skeptics may ask: Where could these builders obtain all this bitumen? for a vast quantity must have been demanded to meet the wants of so many trowels. It is a singular coincidence that Mr. PLACE discovered a fountain at a small distance from the tower, whose waters flow in such abundance as almost to form a river. The stream forces its way into a river in the vicinity, did not the people hasten to stop it by setting the bituminous flood on fire, when they tranquilly wait till the fire is extinguished for the want of aliment. *Thus the old fountain still pours out inexhaustible quantities of bitumen, or slime, which supplied these old builders in their vast enterprise.* Bitumen also adds to the durability of bricks, as well as firmly consolidates them in masonry. Could anything be added to the marvel of the coincidence? Thus travels and expeditions in Assyria become Biblical corollaries, and new proofs are never wanting of old truths.

Among the interesting discoveries of Mr. PLACE were certain inscriptions on fillets of gold, silver and copper, and also upon a metal now unknown, and which has somewhat of the appearance of ivory. It has been submitted to the experiments of an intelligent metallurgist, and its qualities will soon be ascertained.

Some very curious photographs, taken by the expedition, completed their labors, one of which was of the ruins of the palace of the famous Queen SEMIRAMIS. This ancient monument, situated on the height of a mountain raised by the hands of men, overlooks the awful solitudes which surround Lake Van—a body of water six or seven times larger than Lake Geneva.

It is not strange that a gentleman who had seen and handled some of the articles brought from the Tower of Babel by Mr. PLACE, should be excited as he says he was. "In relation to archæological news I take the liberty to inform you that I have just seen the *oldest* things of the old world. Indeed, I do not know that I should be more surprised at seeing the fragments of the ark itself. Fancy to yourself that I have just touched and held in my hand, and turned and turned again in every way, *a little morceau of the Tower of Babel.* This trinket of moulded clay, illustrated and baked by the sons of Noah, has passed from the plain of Shinar to the chapel of St. Mesmin, and is the fruit of the strokes of the hammer in the hand of Mr. PLACE, our learned and enterprising Consul, to whom I am indebted for a sight of this precious little relic, about which cluster so many grand souvenirs."

I will only add, that if your readers wish to obtain a distinct and accurate idea of the region referred to, in which lies the battle-field of Arbela, and the plain of Shinar, they should open their Atlas and survey the country between Mosul on the Tigris, and Lake Van, southeast of Mount Ararat. It was very natural that the sons of Noah, descending from Ararat, should commence their agricultural labors in the fertile and well watered plain of Shinar, lying to the east, where in terrible remembrance of the flood they vainly and impiously attempted a work which should protect them from the recurrence of the disaster. Recently I met an English gentleman, Major FRAZER, who belonged to the staff of Gen. WILLIAMS, the hero of Kars, who, with three or four other Englishmen, had gained the summit of Mount Ararat—the first feat of the kind since the children of Noah descended from it. Thus, by a singular coincidence, about the same time, the sacred summit was reached where the ark rested, and the tower discovered which was erected on the plain at its base.

List of Patents

Issued for the week ending Jan. 13.

Ethan Allen, of Worcester, Mass.—For improved fire arms.

Wm. Badger, of Memphis, Tenn.—For improvement in cotton seed planters.

Seneca H. Bennett, of Belleville, Penn.—For improved field fence.

Erastus B. Bigelow, of Boston, Mass.—For improvement in looms for weaving pile fabrics double.

Samuel Boyd, of New-York, N. Y.—For improvement in the manufacture of hoes.

Robt. Brayton, of Buffalo, N. Y.—For improvement in dies.

James S. Burnham, of Yorkville, N. Y.—For improvement in pumps.

Wm. Cairns and Jasper Cairns, of Jersey City, N. J.—For implement for holding blacking boxes.

Enoch Colvin, of Poultney, Vt.—For improvement in knitting machines.

Joseph T. Davenport, of Augusta, Ga.—For arrangement of fixed rails as a substitute for railroad switches.

Horace F. Dimick, of St. Louis, Mo.—For improved mode of rifling ordnance.

Joseph Dunkley, of Carrollton, Md.—For improved automatic regulator for wind-wheels.

M. B. Dyott, of Philadelphia, Penn.—For improvement in burning-fluid lamps.

Augustus Eliaers, of Boston, Mass.—For improvement in stain cases.

Milton Finkle, of New-York, N. Y.—For improvement in sewing machines.

Sanford E. Fitch and Theodore Sharp, of Greenbush, N. Y.—For improvement in flour bolt, as applied to grinding mill.

Lewis A. Hambien, of Chicago, Ill.—For improvement in locomotive lamps.

Jacob Hockman, of Mexico, Ind.—For improvement in brick machines.

Royal E. House, of Binghamton, N. Y.—For improved device by which persons approaching may open gates.

A. F. Johnson, of Boston, Mass.—For improvement in sewing machines.

Wm. Jones, of Speedsville, N. Y.—For improvement in hay forks.

Rodolphus Kingsley, of Springfield, Mass.—For improvement in presses.

H. Maranville, of Clinton, Ohio.—For improvement in balance for detecting counterfeit coin.

Wm. W. Marsh, of Jacksonville, Ill.—For improvement in oil press.

Stephen C. Mendenhall, of Richmond, Ind.—For improvement in hand loom.

Robert J. Morrison, of Richmond, Va.—For improvement in the cutting apparatus for harvesting machines.

James F. Orr, of Orville, Ala.—For improvement in cotton gins.

Wm. Ostrander, of New-York, N. Y.—For improved machine for rolling tapering tubes.

James Parker, of Boston, Mass.—For improvement in nipple shields.

Wm. Provines, of Columbia, Mo.—For improvement in excavators.

David F. Randall, of Chicopee, Mass.—For improvement in the construction of burning-fluid lamps.

J. A. Reynolds, of Elmira, N. Y.—For improved tubular auger.

Isaac S. Roland, of West Earl, Penn.—For improved method of hanging farm gates.

Joseph Shaw, of Richland, Ga.—For improvement in cotton cultivators.

John Shærer, of Reading, Penn.—For improved hub borer.

Reuben W. Sharp, of Montgomery, Ala.—For improved machine for planing shingles, or tapering pieces.

Alfred E. Smith, of Bronxville, N. Y.—For improved mode of constructing mail axles and hubs.

David W. Sn

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

[ART.] Representative Men: Seven Lectures on Studies of Character. By RALPH WALDO EMERSON. Boston: PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & Co. 8vo. pp. 303.

These Biographical Essays constitute no ordinary addition to the stock of permanent knowledge. Though affecting to be mere Essays, they are something more, which he who is versed in the real letters will be best qualified to acknowledge. The individuals whom the accomplished author has selected as the material from which he would derive the leading attributes of human character are among the most prominent of those whose genius has stamped their individuality on the age in which they flourished, and who have left lasting traces of their mental activity and services. Some thirty of these examples are treated with enlightened judgment and analytical power; and no reader who contemplates the vicissitudes of life and the controling circumstances which mould humanity, will be reluctant to greet the distinguished writer with a hearty welcome for the many novel lucubrations he has brought together and from which indeed he has deduced the philosophy of his work. These portraits are various and instructive; of foreigners and of natives, and in this respect are numerically nearly equal. The great and good Dean BERKELEY is presented in the most attractive light, without the least exaggeration, and fully justifies the memorable line of POPE:

"To Berkeley every virtue under heaven."

We have EDMUND KEAN, the great actor, and so strikingly accurate is the delineation of that wonderful performer's art, that it needs little stretch of fancy to suppose that the writer himself might have once been a member of the fraternity of the sock and buskin. The Edinburgh Reviewer, JEFFREY's tact and talents, is a profitable exhibition of that almost heartless Scotch critic. The article on DEFOE awakens the associations of our earliest childhood; and that on LAWRENCE STERNE, while it justifies the sympathetic tear in behalf of the career of Poor Yorick, treats with becoming indifference the callous aspersions of Dr. FERRIAR, touching the plagiarisms of the immortal author of "Tristam Shandy." These are all the foreign characters we can now notice. The American subjects are of still more importance. The Essay on JOHN JAMES AUDUBON will be read with all the emotions that swell the bosom of the true lover of nature, the zoologist and the botanists The good old AUDUBON, once a store-keeper in Clatham, but at length, by toil, by privation and by genius, the chieftain of naturalists, and so well remembered personally among us, has found a friend in Mr. TUCKERMAN, able to speak of his matchless merits, and enrich our memories with new stories concerning him. That delight of the American nation, the philosopher FRANKLIN, will find, if he, in his transition state, possesses recognition of earthly things more and much more beautifully, said of him and his wondrous career than he has ever said of himself in his priceless autobiography. ROBERT FULTON is exhibited in all the vicissitudes of his checkered career of discovery and successful application; his ups and downs are depicted with graphic skill, and one feels aggrieved at the story that the nation for whose benefit he laid down his life, has treated the offspring of this national benefactor with such indifference and ingratitude. We have had several sketches of the life and services of DEWITT CLINTON in behalf of the Empire State and the nation at large; yet the portraiture by our author is, in merit and fidelity, far superior to all that has preceded it. That of the patriotic GOUVERNEUR MORRIS may be said to be, like that of CLINTON, a wholly original delineation. This great orator and statesman sometimes remarked at the festive board, that his thumb and forefinger directed the pen which drew up the famous Constitution of the United States. The whole essay is characteristic of the life of so enlightened and patriotic an individual. Mr. TUCKERMAN has also enriched his ample volume with his analysis of the peculiar attributes of the sublime WASHINGTON. It will be read with equal rapture by the novice and the sage; and patriotism will weave a chaplet of lasting duration around the author's brow for his noble chapter on so vast a theme.

In conclusion, we think this work is destined to a wide perusal. It has too much novelty to be overlooked. It is American in principle, it treats of American subjects, and it comes home to the associations of the American people. In its matter, its style and thought, it will take precedence of all other writings of its gifted and prolific author. We have for some time past given a preference for our intellectual appetite to American works on American topics. The present book in part supplies our needs. Bunker Hill, in the now exalted condition of our people, is more captivating than Cobble Hill. The Boston Tea Party has more charms than GUY FAWKES, and CLINTON's Castle more precious than the Duke of BRIDGEWATER's. Shall we add that GEORGE WASHINGTON is a greater study than GEORGE III? Let us cherish American literature.

Destructive Hurricane off the Mexican Coast.

TWO WAR VESSELS AND A NEW-YORK BARK WRECKED—NEARLY A HUNDRED LIVES LOST.

From the Progreso of Vera Cruz, Dec. 23.

On the 20th instant there raged on our coast a furious north gale, which lasted for twenty-four hours, and caused considerable losses and damage among the shipping. Among the disasters figures foremost the shipwreck of the national steamer *Iturbide*, which deeply affected all the inhabitants of Vera Cruz, in whose very sight the catastrophe took place, without being by any possibility able to prevent it. The steamer had three anchors fastened with very strong chains; and although she was seen vigorously struggling against the waves, no body thought, up to the moment of the disaster, of the probability of her being torn off from the anchoring ground. But having lost two of her anchors by a violent shock from another ship which was thrown against her by the force of the waves, and the one anchor left her not being sufficient to maintain her, she was driven by the current upon the reef known under the name of La Lavendera. There, in fifteen minutes, more or less, she was broken to pieces and disappeared, with eighty-nine persons on board, beneath the waves.

Of all those on board only seventeen were, in a providential manner, saved—succeeding, after clinging some hours to some timbers floating on the sea, in reaching the coast.

Of the other shipwrecked vessels, there are no other losses to be lamented than those of their hulls and cargoes, with the exception of the North American schooner *Nenaphas*, whose pilot suddenly died, probably from a fit of apoplexy. She was one of the sailing packets of the New-York line.

The steamboat *Calhoun* found itself forty miles off the coast when the hurricane swept the sea, and for ten hours was drifting around the reefs, struggling against the waves, before being able to overcome the wind and the currents, and to get free of her dangerous position. Once this object was obtained, she resisted in an admirable manner the storm, as we are informed by persons who were on board of her, and who do not doubt that they owe their lives to the excellent qualities of the ship. The *Calhoun* has suffered great damage in her upper works; for a heavy sea tore away the lower cabin, leaving the upper one entire, supported by the pillars upon which it rested; but the hull of the ship and her machinery were unhurt, thus giving the lie, once more, to the rumors of her insecurity spread by persons who perhaps were interested in discrediting that line. The sea which tore away the cabin of the *Calhoun* carried off two servants and the butler, who did not reappear. Another misfortune happened on board the ship in consequence of the storm. A Spanish passenger took away his own life by a pistol shot, he believing the steamer would be lost without help, and preferring to lose his life that way rather than be drowned.

La Nacion, a newspaper of the City of Mexico, speaks, in its number of the 21st ultimo, of the snow storm there thus: "Last night, at 9½ o'clock, a heavy snow storm began, which lasted several hours. Never have we seen this phenomenon, so common in altitudes higher than ours, in Mexico before. It also excited, to a high degree, the curiosity of the inhabitants of the Capital. The thermometer of REAUMUR went to the degree above zero, and maintained itself during the whole night. The flat roofs of the houses, the streets, the hills which surround the City [illegible] and give her so beautiful an aspect, the [illegible] walks, all remind us, this morning, of the [illegible] storm we ever witnessed, which was last [illegible] the United States and in Europe. Mexico [illegible] presented, this morning, a truly picturesque [illegible] the green leaves of our eternal Spring [illegible] a lively contrast with the flakes of snow, [illegible] dressed them in an attire to which they were [illegible] accustomed.

NEW-YORK CITY.

New Efforts for a Registry Law.

The following is the text of a petition to the Senate and Assembly of the State of New-York now circulating in this City. It leads off with the names of some of the prominent candidates for City officers during the late canvass, whose election was defeated by the evils the petition proposes to remedy.

To the Honorable Senate and Assembly of the State of New-York:

Whereas, we, citizens of the State and County of New-York are aggrieved and indignant at the notorious fact that our rights as electors are no longer secure at the ballot-box—that aged and respectable citizens dare not present themselves at the polls through fear of personal abuse and injury—that hired brawes and bullies of the worst description sway in a great measure our nominations and elections to offices of trust and profit—that thousands of illegal votes are deposited at every election, whereby dishonest and corrupt men obtain political power and control the Government and finances of this great commercial City; and whereas we believe and aver that this State of affairs results from the want of adequate laws to protect the purity of the elective franchise, therefore

We, citizens, voters, do memorialize your honorable body and pray that you will enact and establish a law for the proper registration of the names of all persons legally entitled to vote in the State and County of New-York; and that you devise and establish such other guards and protections to the rights of the legal voters of this City and County as will secure the integrity of our elections and the choice of our officers by legal voters alone.

We implore your honorable body to consider that upon you at this time lies the responsibility of whatsoever future evil and misrule may result to the great metropolis of your State by the further neglect of its interests in this important particular. And your memorialists will ever pray.

Curious Building Operation.

Building around an obstinate neighbor is coming much into vogue. We have one prominent instance on Broadway, in the case of tailor HADDEN's shop, on the site of a part of the late Irving House, a granite patch upon a white marble front; and we are to have another in the case of A. T. STEWART's projected enlargement of his dry goods store. It seems that the lot (No. 61) immediately in the rear of his establishment, on the Chambers-street side, belongs to a Mrs. ANDREWS, and Mr. STEWART has been trying to purchase it for several years without success. Some ill-feeling is said to exist on the part of Mrs. ANDREWS towards her mercantile neighbor, from the fact that the latter has permitted the lintel of the ground story of his building to project in front of her premises about eight inches. A law suit once threatened to spring up in consequence, but did not, and Mrs. ANDREWS has ever since nurtured a grudge, which now takes form in an obstinate refusal to sell. Mr. STEWART therefore proposes to build around her property, trusting to the gentleman with the scythe to ultimately make matters right.

The Ashlanders.

This association formed in 1847 to promote the nomination of HENRY CLAY to the Presidency, and revived in 1856 to give a lift to Mr. FILLMORE, observed its 10th anniversary on Thursday evening, by a dinner at PETELER's, in Broadway. Among the guests present were EX-Recorder TALLMADGE and Hon. C. E. EAGAN. ROBERT C. GUYER, Esq., President of the Association, occupied the chair. Letters were read from Hon. JAMES BROOKS, Rev. S. OSGOOD and Hon. THOMAS C. BOND. The usual array of toasts was got off, and responses made by the EX-Recorder, E. F. COREY, Hon. C. E. EAGAN, J. P. DODGE, W. H. DRAPER, and others. The dining-room was tastefully decorated with flags, and near the head of the table hung the large portrait of HENRY CLAY presented to the Ashlanders last year.

Disunion Convention.

A Disunion Anti-Slavery Convention will be held, by the Garrisonian Abolitionists, at Albany, some time in February. A similar one came off yesterday, at Worcester. Messrs. GARRISON, PHILLIPS, PILLSBURY, FOSTER, and other noted Abolitionists, will be in attendance.

Board of Councilmen.

The Board of Councilmen met last evening, J. N. PHILLIPS, Esq., President, in the chair.

A number of petitions were presented and referred—several from gentlemen asking to be appointed Commissioners of Deeds.

A resolution was proposed, to reimburse Isaac Olcott Rhines, by the appropriation of $1,000, for his services seven years in the office of the Commissioner of Streets. Councilman WAUGH strongly urged the payment, observing that the party was about "*nineteen*" years of age, and had filled the office for "*seven long years*," without remuneration. Referred to Committee on Salaries and Offices.

A great number of communications were received and referred, of no public interest.

WHAT IT WILL COST TO KEEP THE STREETS CLEAN.

One from EBLING, the Street Commissioner, is, however, an exception, as follows:

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF STREETS AND LAMPS, Jan. 16, 1857.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN—You will perceive by referring to my detailed destimate for the expenses at the Bureau of Cleaning Streets, for the year 1857, that I have asked for the sum of $316,272. The Comptroller recommended to your honorable body the sum of $252,000, making a difference of $66,272. I will state, gentlemen, that from the experience I have had for the past two years. I am convinced that the City cannot be kept clean for a less sum than I have named. If you see fit to appropriate the sum I have asked for, I will be able to perform the work during the entire year and have no deficiency to ask for at the close of the same. You will also perceive that in making up the deficiency of 1856 I had to guess at the amount required for the five last mays, namely, from Oct. 19 to Dec. 27, at the sum of $45,000, whereas it has amounted to $53,875 22, being a difference of $8,875 22. This I would respectfully ask you to add to the deficiency of 1856, thereby making it the sum of $137,268 08, in order to be able to settle in full with the employes of the Department without taking any money from the appropriation for 1857 to pay the aforesaid debt of 1856.

Hoping, gentlemen, that this may meet your approval, I respectfully submit it for your consideration,

JOSEPH E. EBLING,
Commissioner of Streets and Lamps.

Referred to Committee on Finance.

After an ineffectual attempt to alter the arrangement of the desks in the Council Chamber, the Board to Monday.

Committee on Contested Seats.

The Special Committee of the Board of Councilmen on the contested election of Councilman of the Sixtieth District, C. H. HASWELL, Esq., Chairman, met yesterday in the Library of the City Hall.

This is the subject of controversy: JOHN VANCE contests the seat of ISAAC J. HOPPER, who now represents the Sixtieth District, and on the ground that at the Third Election District poll in the Twelfth Ward, there was an illegality in the canvass of the "charter" box. Mr. Spencer, counsel for Mr. VANCE, proposes to establish this by showing that at the announcement, when the poll had closed, Mr. Hyler was said to have received 215 votes for Assessor; that such return was altered so that when it was laid before the Ward Canvassers the Assessor claimed to be elected by 237 votes. Mr. Spencer contends that illegality in any portion of the canvass invalidates the entire election at that poll, and the fraud in the case of the Assessor invalidates the whole election of the Third Election District of the Twelfth Ward.

Several witnesses were examined whose evidence went to prove that the Charter ballots, in violation of the law, had *not* been destroyed. In consequence of the absence of a material witness, GEORGE M. SOUTHWICK, one of the Inspectors, the Committee adjourned to next Friday.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

A GRAND LARCENY.

Mrs. Sarah Merrill was arrested at her house, No. 174 West Thirty-ninth-street, for stealing about $500 worth of gold coin from George M. Breckenridge who occupies a part of the same house. The larger portion of the money was recovered from Mrs. Merrill, who expressed great sorrow for the error she had committed. Mrs. M. is living in good circumstances, and has hitherto borne an excellent character. She says she cannot tell what induced her to steal.

A BAD FELLOW IN CUSTODY.

A notorious character named Chris. Ditton was arrested on Thursday night on a charge of grand larceny, preferred against him by H. Gillan. The Police Captain of the Seventh Ward adds to his report of this arrest the following:

"The prisoner is one of the worst gang of burglars and highway robbers that infest our City. It is but a few months since he was arrested for highway robbery, and the charge was brought so pointedly that it seemed impossible he should escape conviction. Yet the fellow was set at large in a few days to the great astonishment and regret of all who were acquainted with his character."

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.
Before Hon. Justice Clerke.

DECISIONS.

Boardman vs. *Gardner*—Motion granted.

Van Luzen vs. *Van Duzen*—This action to be proceeded with; the other to be stayed. The question of costs to be reserved until the final judgment.

Boyd vs. *Van Duzen*—Proceedings stayed.

Engle vs. *Klein*—Motion granted, with liberty to defendant to amend on payment of $5 costs.

Thompson et al., executors, &c.—Ordered that all moneys in the hands of the executors belonging to said estate be deposited in the U. S. Trust Co. to abide the order of the Court.

MARINE COURT.
NOTICE OF GENERAL TERM.

A General Term Calendar will be made up for the last Thursday of January, the 29th inst.

Notes of issue must be filed with the Clerk on or before Saturday, the 26th inst.

JAN. 15, 1857. MOSES D. GALE, Clerk.

Before Judge McCarthy and a Jury.

IMPORTANT CASE—TRICKS OF THE TRADE—SHORT MEASURE IN ALE.

John Kerr and Thos. Black vs. *Chas. F. McChesney.*—The plaintiffs, who are extensive brewers in this City, claimed $310, being a balance remaining due on 146 hogsheads of ale, at $9 a hogshead, sold by them to the defendant, who is a large dealer in liquors. The latter admits the purchase and the receipt of the ale, and the price charged, but insists that he is not at all indebted to the plaintiff, because the hogsheads which he purchased fell much short of the legal measure. Suspecting this he employed a guager to gauge the hogsheads. This gentleman testified that he had guaged 11 hogsheads, and that they ran short 97 gallons. He had also gone to another customer of the plaintiffs' and guaged six more hogsheads, which ran short 62 gallons. From these facts the defendant insists that it can reasonably be inferred that the whole 146 hogsheads were short, which would leave plaintiffs in his debt.

The plaintiff's called another guager who testified that since the commencement of this suit, he had guaged 40 hogsheads at plaintiffs' place of business and that they had averaged 60⅛ gallons each, being only 2⅛ short, some more and some less.

The Court charged the Jury that the defendant was entitled to receive 63 gallons in each hogshead and that if they believed that the casks guaged were a fair sample of the whole, they could at their discretion, make a proper deduction.

The Jury made a deduction of 6 gallons in each hogshead, finding for the plaintiffs in the sum of $184 and interest.

LIABILITY OF AUCTIONEERS.

Frederick M. Peyser vs. *Haggerty, Jones and Haggerty.*—The plaintiff, a dealer in embroideries, &c., in Broadway, had a quantity of artificial flowers for sale, and an agent, technically called "drummer," of the defendants, hearing of this, called on him and asked him how he was going to dispose of them. The plaintiff replied that he was going to have them sold at auction, at the same time naming a firm to whom he was going to send them. The "drummer" finally persuaded Mr. Peyser to send the flowers to the defendants who are one of the largest auction houses in this City, assuring him that they would sell them to the best advantage. The goods were finally sent, 81 cartons in all, and with them the plaintiff sent a bill for them made out to the defendants, at $5 a carton, amounting to $405.

The goods were afterwards sold by the defendants in different parcels for a gross sum of $52 75. The plaintiff now claims that they were intrusted to the defendants on a plain understanding that they were not to be sold at a price under $5 a carton; that the price at which they were sold was due to the gross negligence of the defendants, and that they are indebted to him to the amount of the balance. The original cost of the flowers when new and in season was $18 a carton. One witness testified positively to this agreement.

The defendants contended that no such agreement had ever been made, and called their "drummer," who, on his part, swore positively to this effect. They also proved that the goods were sold in the due course of their business, after having been duly advertised, and that they brought a fair market value, being old, out of season and out of order. They called the purchaser, who testified that he had sold them at a profit of $20, and thought that he had done very well.

Before the commencement of this suit the defendants tendered to the plaintiff the amount received by them for the flowers. It was left with the Jury to decide whether the goods were sold with the restriction or without any agreement.

The Jury brought in a verdict for the plaintiff for $52 75, which does not carry costs, as the defendants had tendered the amount before the suit.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.
Before Judge Brady.

FALSE IMPRISONMENT.

Agnes Moss vs. *J. H. Rosenbaum and wife.*—This was an action for false imprisonment, brought by plaintiff against the defendants. The facts appear to be that on the 6th of February, 1856, the plaintiff and her sister went to the store kept by the defendants in Division-street, and asked to have a wreath of flowers made, and agreed upon the price of $1 as the sum to be paid. After it was made the plaintiff refused to take it, and said it was not what she wanted. The defendants insisted that the plaintiff agreed to take the wreath under any circumstances, and, as she refused to take it, detained her and her sister till a policeman arrived. Verdict for plaintiff, $100.

Important Decision.

OWNERS NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR A SUB-CONTRACTORS' DEBTS UNDER THE LIEN LAW.

SUPREME COURT—KINGS COUNTY.

Francis Halstead vs. *Isaac C. Kendall, owner, Cornelius Donnellon, contractor, and Michael Field, sub-contractor.*—For plaintiff, C. J. Jack, Esq.; for defendants Lewis & Reeve.—This action was brought to enforce a lien duly filed by Isaac Halstead and duly assigned to plaintiff, for labor and services ordered by Michael Field, sub-contractor, under the Lien Law. Counsel for defendants demurred to complaint that an owner was not responsible for debts incurred by a sub-contractor. In this case Judge S. B. STRONG has given the following

OPINION:

There are undoubtedly too many defendants. Donnellon, the principal contractor, was not responsible to the plaintiff under his agreement with the sub-contractor and Field, or under the Lien Law. Nor is there any provision in the act authorizing an action against the owner and contractor jointly. It is not, however, a cause of demurrer that there are too many defendants.

In such cases, unless the action is upon an alleged joint contract, a judgment may be rendered against any or either of the defendants. It is no objection to the plaintiff's action that a judgment has been obtained against the contractor designated in the statute. That is one of the prerequisites to any personal liability of the owner. (Laws of 1853, ch. 395, 537-8, p. 710.)

It is necessary in an action against the owner when liability has been created under the lien law, and does not result directly from his contract or other act to state all the material prerequisites. That is the uniform rule in all actions founded solely upon a statute. The complaint is fatally defective in this particular as all the facts stated may be as they are admitted, and yet there be no cause of action against the owners of the real estate. If the plaintiff should prove nothing more, he would be non-suited. The statute gives the lien to any person who shall perform any labor, or furnish any materials in the building or repairing of any house in pursuance of an agreement with any contractors.

In this case there was no agreement between the plaintiff and the primary contractor. The plaintiffs' agreement was with a sub-contractor, who in fact made no contract with the owner. The principal question is, whether the terms "any contractor" include any except those who have made a direct agreement with the owner. The expression "any contractor" was probably used in order to include all with whom the owner might engage when he should agree with several—each to build a portion of the entire structure. Such arrangements are now very common. I cannot think that it was designed to include sub-contracts, or those with which the owners of the building have usually nothing to do, and over which they have no direct control. The statute might with propriety make those responsible for the acts of persons selected and trusted by themselves, but there can be no reason for extending their liability to the conduct of those in whose selection they have no agency, and over whose actions they have no directory power. The statute does not expressly authorize the owners to deduct what they may be compelled to pay to the workmen, or material men, from what they may have stipulated to pay to the principal contractors; and as the requisition, if valid, would extend to the default of others, it might be doubtful whether the owners would be thereby relieved from the full performance of their engagements to their immediate contractors. Besides, if a requisition could be made upon the owner, and he could deduct the amount from what he had stipulated to pay to his contractor, it might, and probably would frequently happen that such contracts had already advanced the stipulated price to his sub-contractor, and so might be compelled after having paid the money lawfully to one to deduct it from what might be due to him from another. A statute ought not to be so construed as to work such injustice when a liberal interpretation would effectuate a more equitable result. The decision in Woods vs. Donaldson, in this Court, (17 Wend., 550,) and in the Court for the Correction of Errors, (22 Wendell, 395,) although upon a statute somewhat varient from that which I am now considering, in principle involves the same question and led to the same result.

There must be judgment for the defendant upon the demurrer, but as the plaintiff may so amend as to avoid the technical difficulties which I have mentioned and which, unless removed, might embarrass him in any future proceedings, he may amend his complaint upon the usual terms.

LONG ISLAND.

Race with a Locomotive.

BEDFORD, L. I., Sunday, Jan. 11, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

This morning, Sunday, at 10¼ o'clock, myself, my daughter SUSAN, my son CHARLES, and the wife of our friend Mr. S. I. PARDESSUS, were on our way to church, in a cutter, drawn by one horse, proceeding down Franklin-avenue, towards the Long Island Railroad, keeping a bright look-out for the locomotive, and when within thirty feet of the track we met a locomotive and tender, without any cars attached, backing down from the depôt, in an easterly direction. No bell was rung—no flag-man on the spot, or any precaution whatever taken to notify us of its approach, and, as a house intervened, we could not see the locomotive until it was crossing Franklin-avenue. My horse was dreadfully frightened—sprang around sharp to the right to avoid the engine, and rushed along the sidewalk of Atlantic-street, parallel with the track, at a frightful speed, being almost entirely uncontrollable. This sidewalk is about 8 feet from the rails, and rises to a height of five or six feet above the track, as you go east, and narrows down to a width

rates; and the business of the week closes steady. Pkls. The latter brings $17@18 per bbl. Sweet Flour, $8 75@$9 50 ₰ bbl. Grain—Wheat is inactive, [illegible] and nearly nominal. Corn [illegible] prevalent figures. The amount offering is limited. Rye remains [illegible] and quiet at 85c.@90c. for [illegible] occasion to obtain [illegible] bushel; 2,600 bushels were sold, in lots, within the range. Oats are in good demand, and are firm, at 50c.@53c. for Ohio and Lake; 48c.@50c. for State; 45c.@47½c. for Jersey; and 41c.@45c. for Southern, ₰ bushel. Barley is in pretty fair request, and is quoted at $1@$1 32 for very inferior to choice, ₰ bushel. Barley Malt commands $1 50@$1 65 ₰ bushel. Corn is quiet,—parties disagreeing about prices. There were sales reported to-day of only some small lots at 70c.@71c. for unbound; 72c.@75c. for mixed, in store and delivered; and 73c.@76c. for Southern Yellow and White, ₰ bushel.

HAY—Sales were made of 400 bales River at 95c.@$1 for shipment; and $1 00½@$1 12½ for local use ₰ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Are in very light supply and moderate request at previous full rates.

HOPS—Now continue quiet, yet firm, at from 7c.@10c. ₰ lb. Old vule dull and nominal, at 3c.@5c. ₰ lb.

IRON—We heard of sales of 125 tons Scotch Pig, in lots, at $31, usual terms, ₰ ton.

LEAD—Appears in fair demand and is stiffly held.

LEATHER—The general inquiry is active; prices favor factors.

LIME—Rock and rules scarce and nominal at 90c. for Common, and $1 20 for Lump, ₰ bbl.

MOLASSES—The supply and demand continue limited at unchanged figures. New-Orleans, 50c.; Porto Rico, 57½c.@62½c.; Cuba Muscovado, 45c.@49c.; and Clayed Cuba, 37½c.@42½c. for sour and sweet, ₰ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Are generally inactive at old quotations.

OILS—Whale and Sperm are dull and drooping. Olive is salable and steady. Linseed is selling to a fair extent, in lots from store, at 80c.@82c. ₰ gallon. No change in Lard Oil.

PROVISIONS—Pork is less freely offered at rather firmer rates,—and this circumstance works against activity in the business. The sales reported since our last embrace about 800 bbls., in lots, at $19 62½@$19 75 for old Mess; $20 50 for new do.; $17 50 for new Prime, and $17 for old Prime ₰ bbl. Dressed Hogs bring, in lots, 8½c.@9½c. ₰ lb. Cut Meats remain in moderate supply and lively demand, at 9¾c.@10½c. for Hams, and 7¾c.@8c. for Shoulders ₰ lb. Bacon continues in pretty brisk request for immediate and future delivery, and it is quite firm, with a small amount offering, at from 10c.@11¾c. ₰ lb. Lard is steadily improving. The transactions since our last reach about 500 bbls. and tcs. fair to Prime at 12¾c.@13c. ₰ lb. Beef is in fair demand, at very full rates. The transactions since our last consist of 370 bbls. at $9@$10 for new Prime; $10 50@$12 25 for Country Mess; $10 50@$12 25 for repacked do.; $14 50@$15 for new Chicago Mess, and $15 50 for extra do. do., ₰ bbl. New Prime Mess Beef is salable and steady at $20@$26 ₰ tc. Beef Hams are scarce and quiet at $17 50@$20 ₰ bbl. Butter is in fair request, and is worth 15c.@20c. for Ohio; 20c.@25c. for common to very good State, at 26c.@29c. for prime to very choice do., ₰ lb. Cheese is in moderate supply and request at 10c.@10¾c. ₰ lb.

The Cincinnati *Price Current* of the 14th inst., says: "The excitement noticed in the Provision Market in our last, continued during the greater portion of the week, and prices of all articles further advanced. There was great anxiety manifested to purchase for future delivery, and the transactions which took place were chiefly for February and March, and some few for April delivery. The particulars of these transactions have been, as a general thing, kept private, but it is understood that sides sold as high as 8¾c. in bulk, and shoulders at 7½c. For present delivery the demand has been quite moderate, and the amount going out of the market continues exceedingly light. In short, the great bulk of the business done the last three or four weeks, has been of a speculative character.

The quantity of Bacon (or box meat) going forward from the West, for shipment to England, is enormously large. The shipments from this place since the commencement of the season, to this date, add up 14,456 boxes, against 5,882 boxes the same time last season, showing an increase of over one hundred and fifty ₰ cent.

The receipts of Hogs during the week have been quite light. The packing season may now be considered closed, and with this issue of our paper, we discontinue the publication of the weekly receipts. We expect to be able to give the returns as furnished by each of the packing houses in our next number. The following shows the receipts for the week, the season, and, comparatively, the two previous seasons:

	Past week.	For the season.	Same time last season.	Same time in 1854.
From Kentucky	500	96,061	98,228	84,116
By River and R. R.	4,287	185,182	237,950	184,092
Through Toll-gates	3,600	32,509	19,545	46,180
Slaughtered at Plainville and vicinity	1,000	24,500	20,570	33,050
Totels	9,387	338,253	366,293	327,438

Note.—In the footings last week there was an error of 100,000 in the third column, which was easily observed by little attention.

The Louisville *Commercial Review* publishes a table, exhibiting the result of the packing business at Louisville, of which the following are the footings:

	No. Hogs.	Weight.	Av. Wt.	M. Pork. Bbls.	Lard. lbs
1856-7	245,530	47,244,948	192.35	62,920	7,867,991
1855-6	332,354	68,652,203	206.56	88,029	11,969,760
1854-5	298,788	52,528,908	185.10	65,103	8,915,546
1853-4	407,775	87,169,717	211.14	124,879	15,847,284
1852-3	300,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
1851-2	193,000	.....	.....	.....	.....

RICE—Sales transpired to-day of about 100 tcs., common to choice, at $3 50@$4 25 ₰ 100 lbs.

SOAP—We heard of sales of 180 boxes Castile, at 10½c.@10¾c. ₰ lb.

SUGARS—Show very little activity to day. Light supplies restrict business. Parties differ about prices, and this also impedes operations. Yesterday's quotations, however, are fully supported.

TALLOW—There were 12,000 lbs. prime sold at former rates.

WHISKY—About 350 bbls. Ohio and Prison were purchased at 26½c.@27c. per gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were not so active. Rates, however, varied little. For Liverpool, Cotton, 3-16d @7-32d. ₰ lb.; Flour, 2s. 3d.@2s. 6d. ₰ bbl.; Grain, 6¾d.@7¾d. ₰ bushel; Beef, 4s. 6d. ₰ tc.; Resin, 2s. 3d.@2s. 6d. ₰ bbl.; and Heavy Goods, 25s.@30s. ₰ ton. For other ports, proportionate rates.

Rape, Seduction and Attempted Abortion.

Yesterday afternoon MICHAEL MCMANUS was arrested in Brooklyn on the complaint of Miss MARY ANN FITCH, for seduction under promise of marriage. The circumstances of the case, as set forth in the affidavit, are as follows: MCMANUS resides in Flatbush-avenue, near the residence of Miss FITCH's parents, where he formed the acquaintance of and paid his attentions to her while she was employed as a servant in a family residing on the corner of Pierrepont and Clinton streets. Some time in January, 1856, he became quite earnest in his attentions, taking her to places of amusement and other places, and soon after asked her hand in marriage and was accepted. He continued his attentions to her, and preparations were made for their marriage. About this time objections were interposed by her parents, and he was refused the house.

About the 3d of July last, in the evening, MCMANUS met her in Fifth-avenue, N. Y., when he took a walk with her, and told her that he had been refused the house by her mother, but manifested his desire to marry her, notwithstanding. To his renewed offer of marriage she again consented. While walking down town he endeavored to entice her into certain houses, which she has found since to be houses of prostitution, but she refused to go in. He then accompanied her to the house where she was living, but it was so late that she could not get in. He then attempted to take liberties with her, and to get her to go to New-York with him. She refused, and upon his repeating his liberties she called a watchman. She remained in the street all that night, and in consequence was taken sick, had to leave her place, and go to her father's house. While there he visited her and "made up" with her. In August last he accompanied her to New-York, and she was induced to go with him to Hoboken, under pretence of collecting money due him. There they took a stage for a short distance, when, getting out he enticed her into the woods, and by means of threats, promises of marriage and declarations of affection, stifling her cries, and ravished her. Also, that he has continued to cohabit with her until within a few weeks past. When she found herself to be *enciente*, he induced her to consent to have an abortion produced, and she was about proceeding to a house in Greenwich-street, New-York, last evening, kept by one MATHEWS, where the parties were arrested and detained. He had procured a trunk for her, and was in the act of stepping into a Greenwood car to go New-York when arrested. Defendant is about 30 years of age, and his victim only 18. The case will be examined before Judge CULVER in a few days.

Questionable Witnesses.

An amusing case was tried in the Kings County Court of Sessions Thursday last, before Judge MORRIS and Justices SCHOONMAKER and EMMONS. The defendant was ADAM HAUFT, a Policeman of the Ninth Ward of Brooklyn, who was indicted for assault and battery and false imprisonment. The complaining and principal witness was a gentleman known about the Courts as Dr. BRENDLE, an interpreter of varied qualifications and parts. Defendant's counsel endeavored to impeach Dr. BRENDLE, and for this purpose called the prosecuting officer to the stand, to show that the Doctor's reputation was bad in Suffolk County some seven years ago. In retaliation, the prosecuting officer called prisoner's counsel to the stand, to prove that he had recommended the Doctor, only a few months ago, as a man of good character, for the office of Interpreter in the City Court.

The prosecuting officer insisted that his testimony should be stricken out, as the witness had reformed, as was proven by the testimony of defendant's counsel.

As there was nothing to corroborate the testimony of either the defendant's counsel or the prosecuting officer, the jury were in doubt which way to decide the case, and gave the defendant the benefit of the anomalous position in which they found themselves, and acquitted him.

Donation Visit.

The friends of Rev. STEPHEN S. MEEKER, pastor of the Reformed Dutch Church, of Bushwick, made him their annual visit on Wednesday evening. The affair passed off pleasantly, with the usual amount of music, conversation, &c., and the rather unusual episode of a christening. The Society is one of the oldest in Kings County, having been organized in 1708. Mr. MEEKER has presided over it for more than thirty years.

Daring Attempt to Rob.

Mr. E. SELDEN, of Sidney-place, Brooklyn, was attacked in Court-street, near Atlantic, last Monday night, by two men, who demanded money. He was able to defend himself until the approach of a policeman caused the rascals to take to their heels.

Burglary.

The shop of WILLIAM JULIAN, on Myrtle, near Franklin-avenue, Brooklyn, was entered by burglars, Wednesday night, and clothing to the value of $50 stolen.

Singular.

Only one policeman was removed, in Brooklyn, on Thursday.

☞ The case of Alderman OLIVER, in Brooklyn, will be carried to the Supreme Court. His friends are confident that the injunction restraining him from taking his seat as Alderman of the Ninth Ward, will be dissolved at an early day.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets. *Carefully Reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.*

NEW-YORK, Friday, Jan. 16—6 P. M.

ASHES—The demand is fair; prices are firm. Pearls, $8; Pots, $7 75@$7 87½ ₰ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is still moderately inquired for at our quotations: Java, 14½c.@14¾c.; Laguayra, 11¾c.@12c.; Maracaibo, 11¾c.@12¼c. Rio, 9c.@11¾c.; St. Domingo, 10¾c.; and Bahia, 9¾c.@10c. ₰ lb.

COPPER—The demand is moderate; prices are maintained.

COTTON—The market continues in an unsettled state. Parties disagree about prices so much that business is seriously restricted. Some limited transactions were reported to-day, at, if anything, rates a shade under our quotations:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary	11⅛	11¾	11¾	11⅝
Middling	13	13⅛	13¼	13⅜
Middling Fair	13¼	13¾	14	14⅜
Fair	13⅜	14	14¼	14⅝

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is not very freely supplied with State and Western Flour, but this is in rather less active request, and towards the close buyers have any existing advantage. The sales reported since our last consist of only about 6,200 bbls., in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	$6 25@$6 35
Straight State	6 35@ 6 45
Favorite and Extra State	6 45@ 6 80
Common to Good Indiana and Upper Lake	6 30@ 6 65
Common to Good Superfine Ohio	6 50@ 6 75
Fancy Michigan	6 45@ 6 65
Extra Michigan	6 65@ 7 75
Extra Indiana and Wisconsin	6 65@ 7 75
Extra Ohio	6 75@ 8 00
Fancy Genesee	6 90@ 7 10
Extra Genesee	7 10@ 8 75
Extra Missouri	6 50@ 9 00

Canadian continues scarce and inactive. Superfine to extra is worth from $6 40@$7 60 ₰ bbl.; 300 bbls. found buyers within the range. Southern appears unchanged. The transactions since our last comprise about 900 bbls. low Mixed to Fancy and Extra, at $7@$8 and $9 25 ₰ bbl. Rye Flour is in fair request, and is steady at $3 50@$5 25 for Fine to Superfine ₰ bbl. Corn Meal is in pretty good demand at old

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Stage Manager.....

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JAN. 17, 1857.

☞ The NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served in this City and vicinity for One Shilling a week. Single Copies Two Cents. Mail subscribers Six Dollars a year.

The NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES is published every Evening, (*Sundays Excepted.*) One edition will be issued at one and the other at three o'clock P. M. It will be sent by mail at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing nearly all the reading matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday, is mailed at Three Dollars a year.

THE WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed at Two Dollars a year for single Copies. Twenty-Five Copies for Twenty Dollars, to one address.

The TIMES FOR EUROPE is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6 cents for single copies.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6 cents for single copies.

Terms, invariably cash in advance.

Publication Office, No. 126 Nassau st., cor. of Beekman.

RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO., Publishers.

Kansas Affairs.

We have at length received details of the recent action of the Free-State Legislature at Lawrence, from our correspondents. In consequence of the absence of some, and the arrest of others, there was no quorum present. Gov. ROBINSON has withdrawn from politics, and is known to be of opinion that the peace and prosperity,—material, social and political,—of the Territory can best be secured, under existing circumstances, by abandoning all further attempts to resist forcibly the Territorial authorities, and by awaiting, quietly and hopefully, the action of Governor GEARY, and the progress of events. Lieut.-Gov. ROBERTS, judging from his letter, which we publish in another column, is substantially of the same opinion. The wisest and most disinterested friends of Kansas, both within and without the Territory, will concur, we have no doubt, in the sagacity and propriety of this advice. A portion of the more rash and headstrong Free-State men at Lawrence, it will be seen, hold different views. They met in Convention after the failure of the Legislature, and resolved never to yield their position, or enter into any compromise with the authorities of the Territory. They very frankly declare that their object will not be attained by the repeal of the obnoxious laws of Kansas,—but that they demand the abdication of those who assume to exercise legislative authority in the Territory:—and they denounce, as recreants and traitors, all who do not concur with them in sentiment, and join them in action.

One of our Occasional Correspondents, writing from Tecumseh, throws some light on these movements. He is a Free-State man, but takes a very different view of the subject from that put forward by this Convention. He states that the great body of the settlers, Free-State men and all, are content for the present with the action of Gov. GEARY;—but that the ultra Pro-Slavery men are becoming alarmed and uneasy as to its probable result, and are anxious to renew the disturbances of last year, in order that they may have a pretext for another invasion, exclude the free emigration that is certain to come in with the Spring, and take possession themselves of the choice lands of the Shawnee reserve. The Free-State ultraists, who met in Convention, are, in his opinion, playing—designedly or through ignorance—into the hands of these men. He therefore opposes their movements, and cautions the true friends of Kansas against being misled by them.

We submit these contradictory views of the two parties to the public judgment. Our own inclination is decidedly to the belief that Kansas has nothing whatever to gain by a renewal of the disturbances of last year:—that her only hope is from Gov. GEARY and the policy upon which he seems to have entered:—and that the action of the Convention was rash, injudicious, and likely to do a great deal more harm than good.

Governor Clark's Pardons.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 13, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

DEAR SIR: Having given an editorial prominence in the TIMES, to the story that one of the convicts pardoned by Gov. CLARK had afterward been guilty of manslaughter, it seems but fair that the refutation of the charge should be made equally public.

It is also but just to Ex-Governor CLARK to state that not a single case of the pardons granted by him is unsupported by evidence of innocence, or by recommendations that would satisfy the most fastidious—that the number granted during the last week of his Administration is less than the number granted by several of his predecessors during the same term—and that the attempt to arraign Gov. CLARK for a too free use of the pardoning power is believed to originate with parties who failed to obtain clemency for improper objects.

I am confident that there is no part of Gov. CLARK'S Administration on which he looks back with so much satisfaction as on the pardons he granted; and that his only regret in the matter is, that there are still so many persons *unjustly* suffering imprisonment in our penitentiaries and prisons. Until our Courts are infallible, more or less innocent persons must be erroneously, but unintentionally so, convicted.

GEO. E. BAKER.

We give place to the above very cheerfully. Under all the circumstances of the case, we trust it is scarcely necessary for us to say, that nothing but the most imperative sense of public duty has led us to animadvert upon the free exercise of the pardoning power during the last week of his official term. Mr. BAKER'S intimation that this censure has originated in any "failure to obtain clemency for improper objects," we take it for granted was not designed to apply directly or indirectly to anything that has appeared in the TIMES.

Mr. BAKER was Governor CLARK'S private Secretary, and is doubtless familiar with the grounds on which these pardons were issued. His opinion that they were merited is entitled to weight:—but it would be folly to expect that any man's opinion, unsustained by facts, will be conclusive with the public. We should have been glad if Mr. BAKER had found it convenient to state the circumstances of the several cases, and to give the nature and character of those "recommendations" which are to relieve the Governor of responsibility and "satisfy the most fastidious."

That the Governor should regret that so many persons are "unjustly suffering imprisonment," is natural and creditable to his sensibilities. The number, we are inclined to suspect, is smaller than he may have been led to believe; and it is a mistake, in our judgment, for him to regard himself as responsible for all the possible injustice and imperfections of Courts, [illegible] Juries throughout the State.

Mr. [illegible] TIMES, will perceive that we have commented the error into which [illegible] a similarity of names, in regard to [illegible] pardoned by Governor CLARK.

The Congressional Committee.

We abandoned long ago the hope of ever saying or doing anything which should please or satisfy the *Tribune*. Whatever other vacillations may mark the editorial conduct of that journal, it is true to its ruling dislike of the DAILY TIMES. It is not for us to contest the justice of this sentiment,—nor is it necessary, for the enlightenment of the public, that we should notice its pervading influence over the columns of our amiable neighbor. We mention the fact only as an excuse for the silence with which we generally treat the misrepresentations and calumnies which from time to time give spirit, if not variety, to its editorial page. We depart from that silence now only because yesterday's *Tribune*, in the indulgence of its rooted habit, suggests matters of some general interest concerning the conduct of the Public Press,—a topic upon which that paper has been eloquent hitherto, when it could be made an occasion for assailing the TIMES. The *Tribune* says:

"We now hear through a dispatch from Washington to the NEW-YORK TIMES, which we copy in another column, that Mr. H. J. RAYMOND, the editor of that paper, was examined before the Investigating Committee on Wednesday, and declined to testify. Mr. RAYMOND admitted, in the first place, that he had no original information on the subject, the positive and sweeping statements in his paper having been made on mere 'moral convictions;' and then he totally declined to give the names of the parties from whom this sort of evidence was derived. This strikes us as *a lamentable falling off* from that high tone of vindictive virtue with which the NEW-YORK TIMES opened the war. In addition to this, we this morning have a dispatch from one of our own Washington correspondents, who states that Mr. SIMONTON, the correspondent of the NEW-YORK TIMES, was examined yesterday, and after a long interrogation utterly refused to answer a question put to him. The reason of this refusal is not stated; but it seems pretty plain that the gentlemen of the NEW-YORK TIMES *are not so brave in the good cause* as they were at the beginning.

We trust, however, that in spite of Mr. RAYMOND'S failure, and Mr. SIMONTON'S refusal to answer, the investigation will amount to something. If there is such corruption, let us have the facts. Let the country be satisfied, either by the exposure and punishment of the scoundrels, or by the purification of Congressional honor from these imputations—that is, if there is power in the House to ascertain anything from witnesses who had rather not testify. Especially let the Committee not be induced by the impossibility of extracting any new truth out of RAYMOND and SIMONTON, *to despair of the whole body of the representatives of the Press at Washington.* Let them overhaul all the correspondents, and see what light they have to cast on this interesting body of darkness. Who will furnish us with a complete list of these gentlemen to publish *for the information of the Committee?*"

The *Tribune* need not be at all alarmed lest the Committee should lack "information" concerning "representatives of the Press at Washington;" nor is there any reason for supposing that its publication of such information would carry with it even the "mere moral conviction" that it was worthy of notice. Up to the present time, certainly, the vehement statements of the *Tribune*, upon this subject, have failed to elicit any attention whatever from Congress or the Committee.

The *Tribune* affects great surprise that the positive and sweeping statements in the TIMES, concerning corruption in Congress, should have been made upon "*mere* moral conviction" of their truth, instead of "original information" on the subject. Now original information, on such a matter as this, means immediate, *personal knowledge* of the facts; and it has probably occurred to the *Tribune* that such knowledge of bribery and corruption is quite certain to be confined to those who are parties to it. The Member of Congress who takes money for his vote, the person who pays him the money, and the man *through* whom the bargain and the payment are made, are the only persons likely to possess such "original information." Mr. RAYMOND did certainly "admit" that he had none. Mr. SIMONTON probably "admitted" the same thing. The *Tribune* hopes that the Committee will not, on *their* account, "despair of the whole body of the representatives of the press at Washington." If its solicitude grows out of any fear that its own correspondents will be neglected in the premises, it is probably uncalled for. We are certain, at all events, that if the Editor of the *Tribune* will mention to the Committee the name of any one of its correspondents who has, or is likely to have, "original information" concerning the bribery of members of Congress, he will promptly receive at their hands assurances of the most distinguished consideration.

The *Tribune* seems surprised that the TIMES should have made its statements on this subject, upon "mere *moral* conviction." It thus implies that a Journalist must not, in the discharge of his functions, assume anything to be true, which he cannot *prove* true by evidence admissible in a Court of Justice. When any attack is made upon the private character of an individual, this is, of course, the rule to be observed. But will the *Tribune* contend for it in regard to all matters of public concern? Does it deny the right of an Editor, when satisfied in his own mind,—"morally convinced" by information derived from reliable and intelligent sources,—that corruption pervades a public body, to declare that conviction and call public attention to the subject? The *Tribune* itself constantly acts upon the opposite theory. It denounces abuses everywhere,—in the Common Council, in the Executive departments of the City, State and Federal Governments,—which it could not fasten, by legal proof, upon any individual in either. And in this it does nothing more than its duty. If the Press can act upon no other evidence than such as is required to satisfy a Court of Justice, then it can do nothing more than those courts can do:—it loses its place as a public institution, and becomes utterly and absurdly useless, as a guardian of the public welfare. The real function of the Press is to supply precisely that kind and degree of guardianship over public interests which courts of justice cannot afford. Its highest service lies in denouncing wrongs and crimes which actually exist, but which cannot be proved or punished by law. This it must do upon a "moral conviction" of the existence of these abuses, and the justice of its denunciations. It must have knowledge of the facts,—not necessarily *personal* knowledge, "original information,"—but such information, and from such sources, as leaves upon the mind of its conductors *no doubt* of the truth of the statements made.

But the *Tribune* makes a third point against the TIMES in this matter. It censures Mr. RAYMOND for "declining to give the names of the parties from whom *this sort* of evidence was derived,"—in other words for not handing over to the Committee, and of course to the public, the names of these parties. In the first place, it does not appear that even those parties had "original information" upon the subject, or that *their* evidence would have been technically admissible before the Committee. But whether it would or not, Mr. RAYMOND did undoubtedly refuse to give the names of his informants:—and whether he questioned the right or not,—he certainly did not concede the *right* of the Committee, or of Congress, to force him to such a disclosure. And in so doing he merely carried out a rule upon which the editorial conduct of the DAILY TIMES is based. *Whenever any person communicates to the Editor of the* TIMES, *information touching public affairs which it is important for the public to know, and whenever the Editor is satisfied that it is done in good faith and from proper motives, the confidence of his informant will be kept under all circumstances, and at any hazard.* Upon such a matter as this every Editor must, of course, act upon his own sense of propriety. The Editor of the *Tribune* may, if he sees fit, adopt the rule which he censures us for not adopting—and throw off all responsibility for the statements he makes in the discharge of his duty, upon those who give him information. We claim no right to lay down rules for his guidance. We only deny his right to hold us to any such rules in the conduct of the TIMES. We shall not act upon them, nor upon the principle which they imply. We shall preserve sacredly, and at all times, the confidence of those who may give us information which we can use for the public good.

The *Tribune* is very anxious to have it understood that the TIMES does not sustain the truth of its original statements in regard to Congressional corruption. Perhaps the *Tribune* will be good enough to inform us when and by whom those statements have been impeached. Congress has not denied their truth. No member of Congress has ventured to say, even that he believed them to be untrue. Even the *Tribune* itself, with all its eagerness to fasten *something* upon the TIMES, has not indicated any doubt of their substantial justice. On the other hand, a member of Congress has openly declared in his place, from his own personal knowledge, that these statements were *not* wanting in truth. This is quite enough for us. It shows conclusively that we were not talking at random in what we said—that we had good warrant for the statements we made upon this subject, of which the truth has not, as yet, been denied. We have no doubt that the Committee of Investigation will, in the progress of its labors, elicit a good deal more proof to the same effect. That, however, is their business—not ours. We are not a prosecuting Attorney in this case,—nor have we volunteered to perform the duties of Police in connection with it. It is no part of our business to hunt up witnesses for this Committee,—nor do we feel the slightest personal concern in the result of its investigation. If the Committee is vigilant and *in earnest*, we believe it will detect corruption in Congress, and fasten it upon individual members. Whether it does or not—we adhere to our own "moral convictions" upon the subject, and shall continue to act upon them.

Difficulty of Getting In and Out of the City.

Considering that at least seven-eighths of the travel to and from New-York is by water, it must be confessed that very inadequate accommodations have been provided for getting to and from the City, especially in the Winter season. The traveling public have an abiding confidence that somebody or other will take the requisite pains necessary for their transportation to any part of the world they may desire to visit, and, moreover, they have the most confiding trust that whatever means may be provided for their conveyance will be perfectly safe, and managed by perfectly competent men. A man purchases a house on Staten Island, in Hoboken, or Brooklyn, for instance; removes his family there, and makes all his arrangements for going to his home daily, or twice a day, and never doubts that whenever he wants to cross the water he will find a safe mode of conveyance. But the Winter experiences of people doing business in New-York and having their homes across the water, must have satisfied them that their confidence has been sadly misplaced. Men living on Staten Island are often compelled to remain all day at home when their business called them to town, or to remain all night in the City to their own discomfort and the consternation of their families. The case is not much better with our nearer neighbors of Brooklyn, who waste away many valuable hours waiting to get ferried over the river. The obstacles to a free ferriage to and from the City are occasioned by the ice; they were most alarming last Winter, and they have been hardly less so during the present season, since the hard weather commenced. Yet these obstructions ought not to interrupt the passage to and from the City for a moment; they might be overcome with entire ease, and it is surprising that, when so large a body of influential, wealthy and enterprising men are interested in their removal, they should have been permitted to be the cause of so much loss of time and annoyance.

The ice around the City, either in the bay or either of the rivers, can never be very firm, and nothing is required but a properly constructed boat to cut a channel through the floating ice at any time. But, even if the detention of passengers by reason of the ice were of no consequence, the danger of their lives from the frail boats which are put upon the ferries should be sufficient to induce the proprietors of the ferries to have proper boats constructed for Winter navigation. Two boats were sunk last Winter by the ice, and it was by mere accident that a fearful loss of life did not follow in consequence. The Brooklyn ferry boats leave the slip crowded with human beings, numbering often more than a thousand, and in case of the sinking of a boat the loss of lives would be enormous before any assistance could be rendered. Happily, by great caution, no such calamity has yet happened; but nothing but good luck and great care has prevented it. There should not, however, be any possibility of such a catastrophe; the boats should be so built that they could force their way through the floes of ice surely and securely, at all times.

The Union Ferry Company had made arrangements for the construction of a proper ferry boat for the Winter, the cost of which would have been $70,000; but they abandoned it on the ground of inadequate means; they could not build the boat without they lowered their dividends, and so they sacrificed the safety and convenience of the public for the sake of the stockholders of the Company. This is not the way in which such companies should be managed. The public should be cared for first, before the profits of stockholders are looked after.

It would be to the profit of property holders on Long Island, if they were to club together and make the Union Ferry Company a present of a safe ice-boat; for, if the obstruction to crossing the East River should continue, many families will be compelled to take up their quarters elsewhere.

WASTING WATER.—If the people of New-York could be made sensible of the inconvenience which the Brooklynites are now laboring under from a scarcity of water, they would not so recklessly waste the precious Croton which has heretofore so copiously supplied our wants. We have water in abundance, but, unless the people are influenced by more prudent considerations in its use, we shall experience one of these days the terrible consequence of a scarcity of the prime necessity of life. A long-continued drouth has caused many of the wells of Brooklyn to give out, and water has become, over there, a very scarce commodity. But here we are not sensible of drouths, and yet the great source of our supply is seriously affected by them. The possibility of the Croton's giving out should be sufficient to cause every inhabitant of the City to prevent an unnecessary waste of water. It is estimated that as great a quantity of water is allowed to run to waste as is used. The President of the Croton Aqueduct Department has issued a proclamation warning all the users of the Croton that the penalties for allowing the water to run to waste will be strictly enforced, and we trust that he will put his threat in execution. The police are instructed to report all delinquents, and we would recommend the officers of the department to keep an eye upon the supply pipes which are kept constantly running at the ferry landings, especially at the Fulton Ferry. The Croton is a blessing that cannot be overestimated, and every means should be adopted to prevent a diminution of it.

CONGRESS.—In the Senate yesterday, the resolution calling on the Secretary of the Navy to give information as to the number of desertions from the Navy since the passage of the act to promote the efficiency of that branch of the public service, was considered, but was laid aside for the special order—the bill providing for the settlement of the claims of Revolutionary officers. After the loss of a motion to postpone it indefinitely, the matter was finally postponed until the first Monday in next December, by a vote of 24 to 23. Adjourned to Monday.

In the House; after the passage of thirteen private bills, Mr. KELSEY, the Chairman of the Corruption Investigating Committee, rose to a question of privilege, and offered a preamble and resolutions—the former setting forth that JOSEPH L. CHESTER had been summoned before the Committee and had neglected to appear, and the latter directing the Speaker to issue his warrant to the Sergeant-at-Arms, commanding him to bring CHESTER to the bar of the House to answer for contempt. Considerable objection was made, and doubts were expressed as to the authority of the House to take any such step, but the records of the House were cited to prove that a proper precedent existed; and after an unsuccessful motion to lay the resolution on the table, it was passed almost unanimously. Previous to its passage, Mr. BROOM, of Pennsylvania, stated that he had been informed that Mr. CHESTER was sick and unable to be present before the Commit, tee. No other business was done.

THE LEGISLATURE.—The Legislature works hard, and with an evident determination to transact the business before it in the shortest possible time. A mass of business is gone through with daily, a great portion of which, however, is of course of merely local interest. Among the bills reported favorably in the Senate yesterday, was the one relative to the Court of Sessions in Kings County; the one amending the General Manufacturing law, and Mr. RICHARDSON'S, regulating interest on money. Notice was given of a bill to amend the General Banking law. Mr. SPENCER introduced his bill relative to party walls. The resolution giving the thanks of the State and a gold medal to Lieut. HARTSTEIN, for the rescue of Dr. KANE, was passed unanimously.

In the Assembly, the Annual Report of the State Engineer and Surveyor was presented. Notice was given of a bill to abolish the office of City Judge in this City. Various bills were introduced notice of which has been heretofore given. A joint resolution was introduced fixing Tuesday, the 3d of February, as the time for electing a United States Senator. Another joint resolution condemns the renewal of patents, and requests our Representatives in Congress to oppose all such applications.

THE UNITED STATES SENATE.—Eight years ago, when Gov. SEWARD first took his seat in the Senate of the United States, there were but *two* members of that body who avowed any kind of sympathy with the political sentiments he was known to represent. Next Winter there will be in that body *twenty* Senators, acting openly and steadily with the Republican Party. It is not easy to believe, in the face of such results, that the cause of hostility to the extension of Slavery has made no progress.

SAGACIOUS COLONEL KEITT.—If Mr. BUCHANAN does not come into office fully and thoroughly instructed as to the demands of the ultra Pro-Slavery men of the South, it will be his own fault. They certainly lose no opportunity of enlightening him on the subject. Col. KEITT, of South Carolina, has just been making a speech in which he denounced the doctrine of popular sovereignty in the Territories, and demanded that Slavery should be recognized by the General Government as older than law,—as identical in its origin and equal in its sanctions with the institution of marriage and that of individual property! Whatever else may perish, the institution of Slavery, Col. KEITT said, would be saved.

"Great wit to madness nearly is allied,
And thin partitions do their realms divide."

Col. Benton.

Col. BENTON has agreed to re-deliver his Union Address at some early day at Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER'S Church. Every lady of course will go, to convince the venerable Senator that there are ladies in Brooklyn as well as in the Bible and the Thirty Years.

Obituary.

SAMUEL J. HOUGH, of the United States Coast Survey, died on board the surveying cutter *Agassiz*, in the harbor of Key West, on the 14th of December, in the 23d year of his age. He was a native of York, Penn.

MOSES STOOKEY, one of the pioneers of Illinois, died at his residence, near Belleville, on the 4th inst., aged 58. He emigrated with his father from Hardy County, Va., in 1901.

A BARK CUT THROUGH AND SUNK.

The Crew Escape Narrowly—Ferry Boats, &c., &c.

The floating ice in the rivers yesterday was very troublesome, the large cakes dashing about when the tide ran strong at a fearful rate. In the Lower Bay it was particularly annoying to vessels. The bark *Byron*, of B[illegible], Me., Capt. GRAY, from Cardenas, Dec. 31, arrived off Sandy Hook yesterday morning about 9 o'clock, having previously been boarded by pilot-boat *John W. Avery*, N[illegible]. She was under sail, proceeding up the Swash Channel, close hauled, when she encountered a heavy field of ice near the Dumb Beacon. It struck her with great force, and stove in her lumber port, causing her to sink almost immediately. The extent of damage was not noticed, and no danger was apprehended, until the vessel began to sink by the head. In less than ten minutes from the time she encountered the ice, her decks were level with the water. Orders were immediately given to square the mainyard, and the helm was put to port, to run the vessel upon the shoal water of the middle ground; but before the yawl-boat, which was bottom up on the main-hatch, could be cleared away, she was sinking from under them. The boat was thrown quickly over the side, and Captain GRAY, the pilot and crew sprang into her, as she lurched heavily to starboard and sunk. The men saved nothing but what they stood in.

Capt. WHEELER of the steamtug *Underwriter*, which was not far off at the time, noticing the situation of the bark and the signal of distress, went to their rescue, and took the crew on board, eleven in all, viz: Capt. GRAY, pilot, first and second mate, steward, five seamen, and a boy; the boy was badly frostbitten coming on the coast Wednesday night.

An effort was made by the Captain to obtain something from the cabin by cutting a hole through the upper portside which was out of water, but without success. The *Underwriter* remained by the vessel through the day, saving what they could. They succeeded in getting the fore and main topsails, fore and main topgallant sails, jib and flying jib, and also the forward running rigging. They also saved two boats.

When the tug left the wreck, about 5 P. M., the tide was just making ebb, which, with the ice, healed the bark down so that the starboard topgallant yardarms were in the water. The ice was also drifting over her, cutting rigging and spars, and threatening to finish the work of destruction.

Capt. GRAY was spoken by the *Hector* in the morning and offered a tow, but thinking he could reach the City under sail, the wind being nearly fair, he declined to take a tow.

Her cargo consists of 835 hogsheads of sugar; her consignee is not known; she is insured in Wall-street. The vessel, which is 235 tons, and not very new, is probably insured in Bath. Her deck will probably be out of water at low tide, and the Underwriters schooner, with an efficient crew, will be sent down to her to-day. Captain GRAY belongs to Fall River. The mate, Mr. RUSSELL, and the second mate, WM. CUMMINGS, are from Bath, Me. The crew have taken lodgings at Mr. HENNESEY'S boarding-house, in Franklin-square.

THE FERRIES.

At the Brooklyn ferry yesterday morning about a hundred carts had accumulated in a jam as tight as the ice floe in the river; the sentiment of self preservation kept us at a respectable distance when the "jam" poured through the gates upon the boat. In one case there was such a crowd of foot-passengers that no teams could get on to the boat. The passengers scrambled upon the upper deck, descended into the engine-room, and filled every nook and corner of the boat.

One of the wheel-houses of a Fulton Ferry-boat was crushed in by the ice, and the boat healed down so that water came upon the deck. The ladies mounted the trucks and wagons to keep their feet dry.

The Peck-slip boats hauled off at at 8 A. M., and did not make their appearance again, except to ventilate, just at dark. They take it easy here, but then only one of their boats is fit for the service.

ROBERT CARR, the Engineer of the *Oneata*, which was so badly scalded by the explosion on board of that boat, Wednesday, was as comfortable as could be expected yesterday.

The Hamilton-avenue ferry-boat that left New-York at a quarter to seven Thursday evening, got opposite Governor's Island at half-past eight, and reached Brooklyn five minutes before ten. It took nearly an hour to land the passengers, on account of the ice accumulated in the dock. Good time this. The passengers, notwithstanding the delay, continued to keep jolly throughout their protracted sufferings. The boats employed on this dangerous service will do for summer weather, but for these trying times are totally unfit.

The Wall-street boat *Metropolis* became unmanageable in the ice, on account of her rudder chains getting foul, when the *Exchange* attempted to go to her relief. She had got a good headway on, and, not stopping her engines in season, struck the other boat with such force as to knock down horses and men on her decks, start the wood-work, &c. The fright among the passengers extemporized some ludicrous scenes—but nobody was hurt.

It was very cold all day, but, being calm, it was not intolerable. Ice was making in the rivers. If the mercury sticks at its present point, we shall soon have a home supply of this very useful material—in its place.

Brig *Fawn*, Bunker, from San Francisco for Coose Bay, was capsized Nov. 23, in a southwest gale, about 20 miles north of Umpqua River. The first mate and three seamen were drowned. The brig drifted ashore near Frisean River. The captain and the rest of the crew were taken off the wreck by an Indian in a canoe. The brig is a total loss. She had a cargo of merchandise valued at $60,000.

Ship *Wellington*, at New-York from New-Orleans, carried away rudder head and sprung mainmast 21st ult., lat. 28°, lon. 68°, in a gale. Was 16 days north of Hatteras, with constant gales; lost sails and had half the crew frost-bitten. Had such a weight of ice forward that it brought the bow down six inches, and was forced to go into the Gulf Stream to get clear of it.

TARPAULIN COVE, Jan. 14.—Arrived, brig *Sarah Bernice*, Keene, Port au Prince, 41 days, with loss of sails, part of deckload, bulwarks, &c.; also one passenger and one seaman. One seaman is also sick.

Masonic.

The fourth anniversary of Metropolitan Lodge No. 273 of Free and Accepted Masons, was celebrated on Thursday evening, at Odd Fellows' Hall, corner of Grand and Centre streets. An address was delivered by Hon. Mr. RAYMOND. During the evening, Mr. F. TISDALE, the W. Master of St. John's Lodge No. 1 of this City, presented the Metropolitan Lodge with the Bible on which Gen. WASHINGTON is said to have been first sworn in as President of the United States, at Federal Hall, in Wall-street. The other exercises consisted of singing and a benediction. The hall was crowded by an attentive audience, a large portion of which was composed of ladies.

No Street-Cleaning Contract Yet.

The bids for cleaning the City streets were to be considered yesterday, but, inasmuch as no apportionment had been made for the purpose, the opening of the bids was postponed for two weeks. By that time, we trust, Master EBLING will have found a contractor to suit him, and the Common Council have made some such appropriation as Comptroller FLAGG put in his annual estimate, that the work may go in hand; though the rule is to wait until the streets are impassable, and then contract at the highest price for the very worst method of reopening them. We are a queer people,—we ache in every joint to be imposed upon, and are morally insane in our passion for tax-paying.

Postponement of the Printers' Festival.

The customary ball and banquet in aid of the Printers' Library, will not take place as usual on the anniversary of FRANKLIN'S birth-day, as the 17th occurs this year on Saturday. A lecture on Printers and Printing will be delivered at the Clinton Hall about the 26th, by Dr. PRIME, and a ball will be held at the City Assembly Rooms on the 16th of February—both in aid of the said institution.

Child Badly Burned in a Public School-Room.

AMELIA BUSSING, aged 9 years, was badly burned Thursday morning, in the Public School-house No. 13 in Houston-street, between Essex and Norfolk streets, by her clothes taking fire from a stove at which she was warming herself. Dr. SHEPPARD attended the little sufferer, after which she was taken to her residence, No. 170 Essex-street. The accident occurred in the female apartment. The child stood by the wood stove, with one foot upon the front pan, when a spark flew out and set fire to her apron, and in a few seconds she was enveloped in flames. There were only three other children in the class-room at the time. The burning child rushed from the room, screaming in agony for help. The janitor, hearing her cry, hastened to the child's assistance, and [illegible] succeeded, with the help of two of the teachers [illegible]

☞ Mayor WOOD [illegible] may now consume [illegible] squibs handsomely account for his [illegible] come off. Drop a score or two of [illegible] basket, may it please your Honor, and [illegible] "garroting," that is so much the fashion, doesn't cease suddenly.

☞ It would startle citizens to learn just how many men are at liberty in the City, who within four weeks past have been sent up to Blackwell's Island for three and six months. Time flies very fast to the Islanders. Their six months shrink into six weeks often, and sometimes into as many days.

☞ The advocates of the Woman's Rights movement have a memorial in preparation, to be presented to the Legislatures of the several States during the coming Winter, in behalf of the National Convention, claiming the right of suffrage for women.

☞ The Radical Abolitionists (GERRIT SMITH and his friends) purpose holding a Convention at Rochester, in June, to lay plans for future operations, and to discuss the expediency of nominating a Presidential candidate for 1860.

☞ The Kentucky Court of Appeals has decided that a man may marry his mother-in-law. We know several bachelors who will probably go in for partners now. Unable to conquer the daughters, they hope to find the mothers-in-law easily won.

☞ Mr. SANDSOME SMITH delivered the second of his interesting course of mineralogical lectures on Thursday evening, in the Fourteenth-street Medical College.

Passing Counterfeit Money.

Two men and three women did a thriving business for a while on Thursday evening, in passing counterfeit 25-cent pieces at sundry stores on Chatham street and the Bowery. JOSEPH LOGAN, the proprietor of the store No. 91 New Canal-street, thought there was a deficiency in the weight and ring of the money in question, and communicating his suspicions to Officer CLARK, had them arrested. They were yesterday brought to the United States Commissioner's Office and severally committed in default of bail. Their names are: FRANCIS FAYARD, (*alias* Francis Stanley,) LAURA A. FAYARD, (*alias* Laura A. Stanley,) and SARAH LOUMAS. They had succeeded in passing way with a considerable amount of the counterfeit coin, of which, however, a good deal was found on their persons. The pieces are well calculated to deceive. It is said that a large amount of this base coin is in circulation.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

TWO LEDGERS IN THE FIELD—EVERYBODY SAYS THE BEST IS THE LEDGER OF ROMANCE.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—With Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks, the same that were awarded separate medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and the World's Fair, New-York, 1853, and are the only American Safes that were awarded medals at the London World's Fair.

These Safes are now admitted to be superior to any ever offered the public, and the subscribers challenge the world to produce an instance of these Safes failing to preserve their contents through the hottest fires, or a burglar picking the lock.

The subscribers and their agents are the only persons authorized to make and sell Herring's Patent Champion Safe, with Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks.

S. C. HERRING & CO., Green Block,
135, 137 and 139 Water-st., and 5 Murray-st., New-York.

TWO LEDGERS IN THE FIELD—EVERYBODY SAYS THE BEST IS THE LEDGER OF ROMANCE.

TWO LEDGERS IN THE FIELD—EVERYBODY SAYS THE BEST IS THE LEDGER OF ROMANCE.

RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA, &c.—HYATT'S LIFE Balsam is the most certain remedy for the worst cases of these, and all diseases arising from great impurity of the blood. It cured Mr. John McCarty, No. 66 Avenue D, of severe inflammatory rheumatism, asthma, bronchial and kidney complaint, after he had been confined to his bed most of two years, and his life despaired of. It saved a lady in the family of F. W. Gilley, Esq., (of the Bowery Dry Goods Store, No. 126,) a terrible case of scrofulous ulceration of nine years' standing, after the case had been treated and abandoned in despair by some of our most eminent physicians. Principal office No. 246 Grand-st. 75 cents per bottle. For sale by druggists, and by Mrs. Hayes, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

THE GREAT HUNTINGTON TALE IS IN THE LEDGER OF ROMANCE

TWO LEDGERS IN THE FIELD—EVERYBODY SAYS THE BEST IS THE LEDGER OF ROMANCE.

DIXION'S CARBURET OF IRON,
AN ENTIRELY NEW ARTICLE
For polishing Stoves
THE ONLY SUBSTANCE THAT PRODUCES AN instantaneous polish on hot or cold stoves without an offensive smell. Wholesale and retail, by
MANY, BALDWIN & MANY,
No. 49 John-st., cor. Dutch,
Agents for Dixion's Black-lead Crucibles.

THE GREAT HUNTINGTON TALE IS IN THE LEDGER OF ROMANCE.

TWO LEDGERS IN THE FIELD—EVERYBODY SAYS THE BEST IS THE LEDGER OF ROMANCE.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—IN consequence of the large amount of freight and for the purpose of facilitating its transportation over this Road, the Directors have decided to discontinue the Albany express train leaving White and Centre sts. at 6 o'clock A. M., and Albany at 10½ A. M., on and after Monday, Jan 19, 1857, until further notice. The Mail Train and Night Express will continue as heretofore to form daily lines between Albany and New-York.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

THE GREAT HUNTINGTON TALE IS IN THE LEDGER OF ROMANCE.

TWO LEDGERS IN THE FIELD—EVERYBODY SAYS THE BEST IS THE LEDGER OF ROMANCE.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES.—The best in the world; the only reliable Hair Dye known, perfect and instantaneous; harmless and beautiful in its results. Applied in twelve private rooms. BATCHELOR'S WIGS surpass all; their easy fastenments satisfy the interested that BATCHELOR'S are permanent. Avoid the ridicule attached to bad dyes and unsightly wigs. The largest and best stock always at
BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

THE GREAT HUNTINGTON TALE IS IN THE LEDGER OF ROMANCE.

TWO LEDGERS IN THE FIELD—EVERYBODY SAYS THE BEST IS THE LEDGER OF ROMANCE.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—THE BEST OF all holiday gifts is one of Singer's latest improved sewing machines, which is capable of earning for its owner double a year. All who have families dependent on their own exertions can in this way, at a moderate expense, provide for their permanent and comfortable support.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

THE GREAT HUNTINGTON TALE IS IN THE LEDGER OF ROMANCE.

TWO LEDGERS IN THE FIELD—EVERYBODY SAYS THE BEST IS THE LEDGER OF ROMANCE.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE.
The only Salamander Safe made, and
THE BEST FIRE-PROOF SAFE IN THE WORLD.
Warranted free from dampness, and secured with Wilder's Patent Powder and Burglar Proof Lock.
Depôt, No. 122 Water-st., near Wall, New-York.
B. G. WILDER & CO., Patentees and Manufacturers.

THE GREAT HUNTINGTON TALE IS IN THE LEDGER OF ROMANCE.

TWO LEDGERS IN THE FIELD—EVERYBODY SAYS THE BEST IS THE LEDGER OF ROMANCE.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—THE HORACE WATERS modern improved pianos and melodeons are to be found only at No. 333 Broadway. Pianos and melodeons to rent, and rent allowed on purchase; for sale on monthly payments. Second-hand pianos from $60 to $150; melodeons, $40 to $125.

THE GREAT HUNTINGTON TALE IS IN THE LEDGER OF ROMANCE.

TWO LEDGERS IN THE FIELD—EVERYBODY SAYS THE BEST IS THE LEDGER OF ROMANCE.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBERT M. PATRICK is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated Safes and patent Powder-Proof Defiance Locks and Cross Bars. Depôt, No. 128 Fulton-st., one door below Malden-lane.

THE GREAT HUNTINGTON TALE IS IN THE LEDGER OF ROMANCE.

LARYNGITIS.—THE LARYNX IS THE CAVITY where the voice is formed. The symptoms are hoarseness, and often loss of voice. In the incipient stages, BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES will generally cure; if chronic, afford relief. Sold by all Druggists.

THE GREAT HUNTINGTON TALE IS IN THE LEDGER OF ROMANCE.

CALF-SKIN GLOVES, BUCKSKIN GLOVES, Plush Gloves, Kid Gloves, Cloth Gloves, Gauntlets, &c., closing out at VERY low prices, wholesale or retail. H. PEREGO & SON, No. 51 Nassau-st.

THE GREAT HUNTINGTON TALE IS IN THE LEDGER OF ROMANCE.

COBB'S REVOLUTIONARY TALE.

250,000—ONE QUARTER OF A MILLION. Such is the extraordinary and unprecedented circulation of that dear, delightful, adorable family paper, THE NEW-YORK LEDGER. COBB'S new story of REVOLUTIONARY LIFE (now ready) will largely increase it. BONNER is after HALF A MILLION circulation. He is determined to make the greatest and best paper the world ever saw! He can do it, too.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"NEW, TRUE, AND BEAUTIFUL"

Now ready and for sale at the Bookstores,

SILVERWOOD,
A BOOK OF MEMORIES.
One neat Imod vol. Price $1.

PREFATORY STANZAS.

Turning tearfully the pages
Which the Past has written o'er,
With the thousand precious records
Of the changeful heretofore—

Records luminous, where brightly
Day the sunbeam glows and shines—
Records with a throb of heart-break
Trending all along the lines.

I have gathered of the gladness,
Of the grief that fill the brook;
Some coarse tissue's shadows outline—
Some some tender tone or look.

Treasures, oh! how faint, beloved!
Of the impressions of the rare
Many realms the world around you
Did not dream were hidden there.

Into the spies of old, I've entered,
Searching all the richest parts,
Bringing back these graces of Eschol
From the Canaan of your hearts!

NOTICES OF THE PRESS.

From the N. Y. Observer.

There is strength as well as beauty in this tale of domestic love and trial; illustrating the power of faith in God; we mean to copy some passages from it, showing the quality of the writer to draw pictures of life with great effect.

From the Episcopal Recorder.

"Silverwood," from the pen of a young lady of Virginia, the daughter of an eminent clergyman of that State. The scenes are rare in which we feel ourselves at liberty to recommend any work in which the narrative is made up of fiction as in part of fiction. The present is one of these exceptions. There is a sweet home dress that is cast over the whole plot which tells us that the play of character, and the development of history, at least true to nature. The religious element is introduced in the only way in which it can be usefully introduced into such works, not controversially, not dogmatically, but incidentally, as, in the evolution of character, the sweet influences of piety on the social relations is on the one side shown, and on the other its strengthening effect on the moral tone. In connection with this it is proper to add that the style is marked with high artistic merit and with ripe literary taste.

From the Presbyterian, Philadelphia.

The modesty of the fair lady of whose pen this volume is the product, prevents her from giving her name to the public. They are, however, not unacquainted with her writings. More than one prize has she borne off in contests with the pen, and others of her productions have won many admirers, amongst which not the least worthy were the poems entitled "A Year in Heaven," which appeared originally in the *Presbyterian*. The present work has no harrowing plot, nor the exciting interest of a highly-wrought novel. It is the product of a refined and chastened mind, and is composed mostly of what had actually occurred within the author's own knowledge. It evinces correct sentiment, talent, and the hand of a ready writer, and inculcates excellent moral and religious lessons. We wish the work success as will encourage its author to cultivate still further her literary gifts.

From the Newark Daily Advertiser.

"Silverwood" is noticeable for its sweetness and delineation of a true woman's character and self-forgetfulness. It is full of real feeling and nobleness of soul. It is not a book to excite or dazzle, but to please and mould the heart and manners. Its lessons are patience, honesty, truth, self-renunciation and submission to the overrulings of a Divine Providence.

From the New-York Commercial Advertiser.

The author of "Silverwood" has produced an original novel of more than ordinary merit. It is not the work of a great literary artist, for it lacks finish; but the story is well conceived, and develops a variety of phases of human nature. Some passages are full of pathos, and the general sentiment of the book is excellent. In depicting the lights and shades of American domestic life the author has been peculiarly happy.

From the Pennsylvanian.

It is a touching story, gracefully written, and abounds with graphic sketches of character, incidents and scenes. The authoress is evidently a lady of refined mind, generous sympathies and elevated sentiments. "Silverwood" is indeed a production of far more than ordinary merit, and creditable in every sense to American literature.

DERBY & JACKSON,
Publishers, No. 119 Nassau-st.

*** Copies sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of price.

HARPER'S WEEKLY.
A JOURNAL OF CIVILIZATION.
Five Cents a Number; $2 50 a year.
The Third Number ready To-Day.
CONTENTS.
OUR CITY GOVERNMENT.
THE CHARACTER ASSASSINS.
EFFECT OF LITERARY OCCUPATION ON THE DURATION OF LIFE.
THE CHURCH AND CIVILIZATION.
HUGH MILLER'S SUICIDE.
CLOAKS AND OVERCOATS.
A STRIKING MARRIAGE.
CHAT.—The New Female Metamorphosis—Ladies Riding Trowsers—Charité Dansante.
PETER CARTWRIGHT, the Pioneer Preacher of the West, with Portrait.
CHIPS FROM OUR LIBRARY.—Nothing—A Manly Rebuke.—An Author's Charities.—Statuesque Description.—Hard Reading.—A Royal "Cut".—Epigram.—A Forcible Illustration.—A Compliment.—Winter.
LITERARY.—Reviews and New Books.
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.—Congress—Pictures for the Capitol.—New-York Legislature.—Massachusetts Legislature.—Maine Legislature.—Scene in the Illinois Legislature.—Message of the Governor of Illinois.—Can a Governor Fight a Duel?—Pennsylvania Legislature.—Michigan Legislature.—Missouri Legislature.—Indiana Legislature.—Rhode Island Legislature.—Kansas.—Who wrote John Halifax?—The Nasoleon of Medicine.—Flogging a Witch to Death.—A Marshalsea and a Dorrit in Virginia.—John Barney Settles the Affairs of the Nation.—Horrible Murder in Illinois.—Extraordinary Case of Child Stealing.—The Effects of a Steady Course of Whipping.—Danger of Using Charcoal.—Dr. Kane.
FOREIGN NEWS.—England: The Resolute—Municipence of a Poet—English High Life—An Economical Baron—Lord Elgin—Death of Hugh Miller—The Naturalization Laws. France: The Paris Conference—New French History—A Moral Banker—Lamartine wants more Subscribers—Napoleon picks up a Young Woman—He likes being Praised—Great Seizure of Petticoats—Rossini.—Flour Lotteries.—Prussia: Letter of Divorce.—Humboldt. Switzerland. Italy: A Yankee Scares a Herd of Bulls at Pompeii. Turkey; A Turkish Two-decker. Asia: Siamese Know-Nothings—The War with Persia.
MODERN NAPLES.—Illustrations: Priest Preaching in the Streets of Naples—Italian Soldier—The Pifferari.—Priests—Lazzaroni—Postillion—Neapolitan "Fast Man"—Vetturino—Female of Humpier Class.
A MEMORIAL.
OUT AT ELBOWS.
NOTES ON THE ARTS AND SCIENCES.—Antidote to Strychnine—Roman Antiquities in England—A New Compass—Floating Batteries—The Steam Plow—Silk—Physiognomy—New Gold Region in California.
THE POOR CLARE.
NOTES AND QUERIES.—Poets Painted by each Other—The First Christian Church in the United States—What's in a Name—Table Moving and Alphabet Rapping in the Fourth Century. Rhode Island: Origin of the Name—Landor and Alfieri—The First Edition of Hamlet—Original Letter of Thomas Campbell.
THINGS WISE AND OTHERWISE.
HOW TO GET BURIED.
WEEKLY MARKET SUMMARY.
PUBLISHED BY HARPER & BROTHERS,
Franklin-square, N. Y.

THE EUROPEAN
Is published every SATURDAY in New-York,
No 153 Fulton-st.

THE EUROPEAN
Of to-day, Jan. 17, contains, in addition to the Spirit of the British Press on United States affairs, and much other valuable matter, the following articles:
TREATMENT OF THE POOR IN THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.—Report of the Senate Committee.
Apathy of the Press. Its lively Interest in alleged Evils of a similar Character in England. General Ignorance and Indifference of Americans to the Condition of the Working Classes at Home. Attempts to Explain the Phenomenon.
CALIFORNIA SECURITIES.—Advice respecting American Securities
EMIGRATION TO THE UNITED STATES.—The *American Celt* and the Illinois *Republikaner* opposed to Emigration. Wretched Fate of Emigrants, Laborers and Mechanics. Prevailing Ignorance and Indifference on the Subject.
EMIGRATION.—Support in Australia of Emigrants who cannot find employment. How Emigration to the British Provinces should be Encouraged. Who should not Emigrate under Existing Circumstances.
NEW-YORK PRISONS.—Their Abominable Condition. Witnesses and Criminals Confined in the same Apartment.
JEFFERSON, MADISON AND WASHINGTON AS ABOLITIONISTS.—Consequences of their not Acting up to their Principles.
THE SOCIAL CONDITION OF THE UNITED STATES.—The Testimony of European Tourists Examined, and its General Worthlessness Exposed. *By an English Resident.*

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK FOR FEBRUARY.
ANOTHER 50-CENT SLIPPER PATTERN.
Just received, this very superb Magazine, containing a beautiful steel-plate, "Charity," a colored Fashion-plate, four figures, in which is a bride's dress, with front and back view; "Old and Young America," Undersleeves, Talmas, In-door Dress, Beaded bag, Lounging Cap, Hair Work, Embroidery, Forming Letters, Bonnets, Lessons in Drawing, Collar, Cottage and Plans, Jewelry, Head-Dresses, Boys' Cloak and Diagram, Patch-Work, Wool Scarf in Crochet, "How to Cut and Contrive Children's Clothes," Slippers and Braid Lace.
160 pages 12 engravings and 60 contributions.
For sale by all the booksellers.

SPLENDID FAMILY BIBLES.
THE SUBSCRIBER has just received from London a large invoice of the most beautiful and costly Bibles ever imported, to which he respectfully invites attention. They are well adapted for wedding gifts.
THE BOOK OF COMMON PRAYER,
In plain and elegant binding, and a fine assortment of standard THEOLOGICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS WORKS, suitably bound for libraries or presents.
JUVENILES in great variety.
THOS. N. STANFORD,
(Late Stanford & Swords,)
No. 387 Broadway.

6¼ CENTS.
FRANK LESLIE'S BEAUTIFUL PAPER, No. 59, ready this morning at all news depôts, containing the ROMANCE OF A GODSON TO THE CARDINAL, complete. Also numerous splendid engravings, interesting tales, wit, humor, chess and news.

NEW MUSIC.
MY GRANDMA'S ADVICE. Song. Price 25 cents.
"My grandma lives on yonder little green,
Fine old lady as ever was seen;
She has often cautioned me with care
Of all false young men to beware," &c.
Published by HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

6¼ CENTS.
FRANK LESLIE'S BEAUTIFUL PAPER, No. 59, ready this morning at all news depôts, containing the ROMANCE OF A GODSON TO THE CARDINAL, complete. Also numerous splendid engravings, interesting tales, wit, humor, chess and news.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

TOM MOORE'S LIFE COMPLETE.
D. APPLETON & CO.,
Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway, New-York,
HAVE NOW READY:
MEMOIRS,
JOURNAL AND CORRESPONDENCE
OF
THOMAS MOORE.
Edited by
Lord JOHN RUSSELL.
2 vols. royal 8vo, cloth, $4 50.
OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

From the New-York Courier.

Who has not heard of Tom Moore, the Irish Poet? To all who have ever read his popular Melodies, this new work will prove exceedingly interesting, especially the autobiography of the poet, from his earliest recollection to manhood. We heartily recommend it.

From the New-York Commercial Advertiser.

Thomas Moore is the last of the great poets that flourished in the beginning of the century. A biography of him, so ably written, must be eagerly sought after. The public are greatly indebted to the Messrs. Appleton for the cheap and elegant manner in which they have issued it.

From the Albany Register.

This work has been looked for with much interest by the admirers of the sweetest bard of modern times. The work has not disappointed us. The sparkling vivacity of Moore's letters will recommend them as models of style to those who aim at eminence in epistolary correspondence.

From the Charleston Courier.

Every one who has the least taste for elegant literature will at once procure a copy of the work.

From the Palladium.

Lord John Russell has worthily redeemed an early promise made to his poet friend, to edit his papers if he survived him.

From the Chicago Press.

Every one who has the least taste for elegant literature will at once procure a copy of this work.

From the Rochester Democrat.

Moore the man, once more in the vigor of manhood to tell of Moore the poet, and others listening to what he has to say of himself, will once more, and yet once more, prepare to say their say of him. Two or three carriages followed an old body to its grave not long ago—a spirit that once tabernacled in that body is now before us, ushered into the world's presence by the Lordly John. So the world wags. So let it.

From the British Colonist.

It seems to us that Lord John Russell has prepared a very creditable work indeed. He evidently entered upon it *con amore*, and has, we think, pursued it to the end with fidelity, enthusiasm and accuracy.

From the Albany Argus.

The work has two great attractions—one on the subject, the other the editor. But one cannot look into it without seeing that it answers fully the highest expectations that could be legitimately formed of it. The work will, of course, be a gem in the literature of the day.

From the New-York Churchman.

That it is edited with ability, the name of England's great statesman is a guarantee.

From the Southern Christian Advocate.

Moore's Life, by Russell, presents a striking picture of English life, such as came within the observation and experience of the poet.

From the Nachitochis Chronicle.

Tom Moore has just such a soul as would pour its fullness in a diary of daily life, or a friendly correspondence; and those who have loved him for his human nature will not be disappointed in his memoirs.

From the Saturday Budget.

We have here the *minutiæ facetiæ et cetera* of one of the most versatile, voluptuous and melodious bards who ever sang. His intimacies with all the geniuses of the day, whether they were poets, artists or statesmen, and the *naïveté* with which he honestly rattles away, about everything in his own literary life, or his social either, in which latter we can but be amused at his *bon vivant* propensities, have in his style of narrating them much more of a charm for us than we generally find in the private life of men of genius, even where the curtain is as decorously drawn aside as we find it here.

"Laugh and grow fat,
Pay a dollar for that."
ANOTHER BOOK OF RARE HUMOR.
THE PUDDLEFORD PAPERS;
Or, Humors of the West.
BY H. H. RILEY.
With Four Illustrations. 12mo. Price $1.
IT HAS TOUCHED THE "RISIBLES" OF THE CRITICS!
HEAR THEM:

From the New-Hampshire Patriot.

Puddleford is "away out West," where prairie winds and prairie wolves howl together, and where man, growing on a soil six feet deep with fatness, grows up like the monster vegetables he plants, into the wildest luxuriance and originality of mind, custom and conduct. Riley is the literary Cruikshank of Puddleford—the Hogarth of the West; his humor as deep and as fat as the soil aforesaid, and his whole book a Western growth of fertile comicalities, a hundred to the chapter.

From the Boston Daily Bee.

The fun is Western—that is, hearty, broad, gushing and plump. The reader is introduced to all sorts of Western life, and where there is "going on" the author is sure to serve it up capitally. Whoever fails to have his risibles "shaken" after he has "taken" this book in hand and devoured its contents, must be more or less than human. There are several side-splitting illustrations. It is the book to get if one wishes to roll in a fat laugh.

From the New-York Commercial Advertiser.

In glancing through these humorous papers, descriptive of village life in the far West, we are frequently reminded of "Little Pedlington and the Pedlingtonians"—Mr. Riley's pictures of Western manners being quite as comic as Poole's satirical sketches of provincial life in England. Puddleford must, in fact, henceforth be considered the Little Pedlington of America. If any one can read this narrative of a year's residence there without laughing heartily his risibility must be very difficult to excite. Amid all the fun of the book, however, there is a vein of social philosophy which will make the reader think as well as laugh.

From the Lawrence Sentinel.

It is in a new vein, which is capitally worked; the broad field of Western frontier life. Running through the whole is an ardent love of nature and some glorious pictures of Autumn and Spring scenery in such localities. The lawsuit, the courtship of Aunt Graves, the Puddleford Bank, the Fev'Nag', the Abolition meeting, the Militia, the Caravan, as specimens of the humorous, and the Indian Summer, the adjacent wilderness, and the sugar days o the more descriptive and philosophical, are very fine. Take it altogether, it is a most agreeable volume. Its scenes will long linger in memory as pegs to hang laughs on.

From the Philadelphia Daily Ledger.

It is so seldom that a good thing of this sort comes on the market, we are more disposed that all our friends should know of the fact of the issuing of this.

From the New-York Evening Mirror.

It cannot be read without giving the cobwebs of the brain a most effectual shaking. Mr. Riley is a keen satirist, and the village of Puddleford affords a wide range and ample material for the exercise of his peculiar gift. His ludicrous sketches are wrought with a good degree of wholesome thought, and enlivened with well-executed original illustrations, making a handsome volume of 350 pages. All who love fun for its own sake, and a hearty laugh for its genial effect upon body and soul, heart and head, will buy and read the "Puddleford Papers."

From the Rochester Democrat.

Each character is an original, quaint, and not in the least tame. They are people who have "come up" like wild burdock and elbowed their way to the distinction which this author has conferred upon them. Squire Longbow is a type of a class of home-made justices of the peace, such as we read of. Ike Turtle is a lawyer of the most natural growth, and those who have never known "Jim Buzzard, who wouldn't allow the doctors to get any of the ir stuff down his throat, and if he couldn't stand it as long as the agur, would give in," should at once be introduced to that stubborn personage. Ramus Brown, Aunt Graves, and the citizen esses of Puddleford sat for their pictures to this artist, and he has drawn them to the life.
DERBY & JACKSON, Publishers,
No. 119 Nassau-st.
And for sale by Booksellers generally.

"IT HAS NO EQUAL."
A Companion and Hand-Book for Professional and Business Men.
THE AMERICAN ALMANAC
AND REPOSITORY OF USEFUL KNOWLEDGE,
For the year 1857. 1 vol. 12mo. About 400 pages. Price $1, in paper; $1 25, bound.
The American Almanac is too well known to require more than a simple announcement, having been regularly published for 28 years, and having become, on account of the extent and reliability of its information, an indispensable companion to scholars, and men of every profession and business. No library is now complete without it.

From the National Intelligencer.

It surpasses, in comprehensiveness and value, any similar compend in the world.

From the Pittsburg Journal.

One of the most useful and valuable publications of the country and the age.

From the Troy Whig.

Every page is worth the price of the work. As a general reference-book it has no equal.

From the Atlas.

Of its value as a work of reference in statistical, geographical, astronomical, and other matters of like moment, to the student and man of letters, too much can hardly be said. It is a publication of indispensable necessity to every office and counting-room; and no one can well do without its various and valuable tables.
Sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of advertised price
CROSBY, NICHOLS & CO., No. 111 Washington-st., Boston.

7,000!
IS A LARGE NUMBER TO INCREASE
on the edition of
ANY PAPER
IN FOUR WEEKS,
BUT
Mrs. L. S. Goodwin's great story
OF
THE GOLD-DIGGERS,
IN
THE FLAG OF OUR UNION,
Has run up the circulation of this favorite weekly paper in twenty-eight days,
SEVEN THOUSAND COPIES!
For sale everywhere at Four Cents per copy.

6¼ CENTS.
FRANK LESLIE'S BEAUTIFUL PAPER, No. 59, ready this morning at all news depôts, containing the ROMANCE OF A GODSON TO THE CARDINAL, complete. Also numerous splendid engravings, interesting tales, wit, humor, chess and news.

GIVEN AWAY, GIVEN AWAY.
GO AND SEE!
Go and see what? Why, your brother, neighbor. Buy a book at EVANS & CO.'S Gift Bookstore, No. 409 Broadway, New York, and receive a gift worth from 25 cents to $100. Gold and Silver Watches, sets of Cameos, Gold Lockets, Pencils, Brooches, Rings, Penknives, &c., given away to purchasers of Books. All the new and popular publications received as soon as issued. Our stock consists, in part, of standard, poetical, historical, biographical and miscellaneous books, together with an elegant assortment of pew and pocket Bibles, Prayer Books, Albums, in various styles of bindings. Having bought a very large stock of new books and fine gold jewelry at the lowest rates for cash, we are determined to give our customers better bargains than can be had elsewhere. Catalogues of books sent to any part of the City or country free, on application by mail.
EVANS & CO.,
Principal store, No. 409 Broadway, New-York.

6¼ CENTS.
FRANK LESLIE'S BEAUTIFUL PAPER, No 59, ready this morning at all news depôts, containing the ROMANCE OF A GODSON TO THE CARDINAL, complete. Also numerous splendid engravings, interesting tales, wit, humor, chess and news.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE INDEPENDENT!

The Independent is a weekly religious journal, of the largest size—conducted by a corps of Editors well-known as scholars, orators and authors—and regularly contributed to by many of the best writers in this country and in Europe.

It presents from week to week—on a large double sheet, clearly printed on handsome paper—a rich variety of general reading, embracing all the departments which usually find a place in American newspapers; and in addition to which, its interest and value are enhanced by several important features peculiar to its own columns.

The great success of *The Independent*, unprecedented in the history of religious newspapers, furnishes sufficient evidence of the ability, judgment and taste—the three great requisites of newspaper management—with which it has been conducted from the outset.

In entering upon a new year, and a new volume, the same character and course which have already served to render *The Independent* so popular, will be maintained; while several important alterations and improvements have been incorporated in the plan of the paper, which will serve to increase its interest to the general reader by adding to the variety of its contents, and by securing for every column of *The Independent* an article on a subject of interest, by a practiced pen, from a thoughtful mind. Among the *new* features for the present year are the following:

A Digest or Résumé of the Periodical Literature of Europe, especially in the departments of Theology, Sacred Philology, and Philosophy.

A department of *Practical Horticulture*, which cannot fail to be appreciated by all lovers of Flowers.

A department of *Art*, under the direction of a gentleman well schooled in art, and whom the leading artists of this City recognize as an expert and candid critic.

Great improvements have been made in the department of *Religious Intelligence*; so that it will comprise a more a complete and comprehensive summary of the events of interest and importance occurring in all religious denominations than is to be found *in any other newspaper in this country*. This feature of *The Independent* is of special value to clergymen and all others who desire a weekly history of the American Churches.

Increased attention will also be given to the well-known department of *Commercial and Financial*. It will comprise, in addition to other matters of commercial interest and importance, a weekly list of *Failures and Assignments*, which will be found to be of value to every merchant in this country.

But the great and leading aim of the editors and proprietors of *The Independent* is to make a RELIGIOUS JOURNAL, in which all these departments shall be subordinate to the one great end of religious instruction, the propagation of the principles of the Gospel, and their application to the practical duties of common life, as well as to the great public questions of the age.

CONTENTS OF THIS WEEK'S NUMBER.

The following will serve to indicate the variety, though not the extent, of the rich table of contents for the present week:

"*Young Conservatism.*"—A pungent article from the pen of Rev. Dr. SHEEVER, in reference to the Anti Slavery resolutions recently introduced into the Young Men's Christian Associations of Brooklyn and New-York.

"*David's Imprecations.*"—By Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

"*Letter from Washington.*"—By our correspondent, "PUTNAM."

"*Letter from Boston.*"—By our regular correspondent, "THE MOUNTAIN."

"*Letter from England.*"—An elaborate review of the Presidential Election, by our English Correspondent.

"*Constitution of the Swedish Church.*"

"*The Southern Alarm.*"

EDITORIALS:

"John Harris and Hugh Miller,"

"How to Perpetuate Wealth and its Influence."

"Nathan Dane."

"Abelard and Aelfred, Mediæval Preachers."

"Polemics," &c., &c.

"*The Evening Angel.*"—An original Poem by DEAN.

"*Emerson's English Traits.*"—An elaborate review of Mr. EMERSON'S latest work.

&c., &c., &c., &c.

TERMS—By mail, $2 a year, in advance.

SPECIMEN NUMBERS sent gratis.

SINGLE COPIES, 6¼ cents.

ADVERTISEMENTS—Twenty cents per line each insertion.

JOSEPH H. LADD, Publisher,
Office No 22 Beekman-st., New-York.

NOW READY:
WELLS' NEW CHART GALLERY OF THE PRESIDENTS,
Containing elegant life-like Engravings of all the Presidents, from Washington to Buchanan, and also embracing a complete Chronological Compendium of Important Events in American History, from the landing of the Pilgrims to the present time. This is the most magnificent Chart of the Presidents ever published, and is furnished at the low price of 25 cents, sent post paid.
Agents wanted in all parts of the United States, to sell this and other popular Charts, Maps, Books, &c. Address J. G. WELLS, Publisher's Agent, No. 11 Beekman-st., New-York.

STATIONERY.

"A PLACE FOR EVERYTHING."—THIS good old motto finds a medium for most useful exercise in the PATENT ADHESIVE LETTER AND INVOICE FILE manufactured by R. T. YOUNG, No. 109 Nassau-st., and for sale by stationers generally, and now the new year is commencing, let every business man be up to the times, and commence this excellent method of preserving all papers of value, so as to find them in a moment. Price for those capable of containing 250 letters, or 500 bills, $1 each. Discounts made on purchase of half a dozen or more.

ACCOUNT BOOKS AND STATIONERY.—The subscribers beg leave to call the attention of merchants, manufacturers and business men generally to their large and extensive assortment of Account Books, of their own manufacture, for the City trade—Ledgers, Journals, Day Books, Invoice Books, Receipt Books, Cash, Time, Note, Bill and Memorandum Books, Diaries for 1857, all sizes; Blank Books ruled and bound to any pattern. All warranted as good as any made down town, and sold at lowest up town prices.
RAYNOR, HOWE & FERRY,
At the old stand, No. 76 Bowery.

BOWNE & HASBROUCK, STATIONERS' Hall, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., New-York, Importers and Manufacturers offer for sale, at low cash prices, every variety of account books, papers, fancy and staple stationery, writing papers, notes, drafts, money and shipping receipts, inkstands, memorandum and time books, pens, pencils, slates, pocketbooks, chess and backgammon boards, &c., and all articles usually kept by the trade. JOB PRINTING and LITHOGRAPHY executed at low rates, cards, circulars, &c. Country merchants invited to call.

BALLS.

THE BALL OF THE NEW-YORK CITY GUARD.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 22, 1857.
TICKETS TWO DOLLARS,
Admitting a gentleman and ladies.
Can be obtained of the Members or at the principal Hotels and Music stores.

THE TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL BALL OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE DEPARTMENT, in aid of the Widows and Orphans, will take place at the Academy of Music, 14th-st., on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 26, 1857. Tickets may be had by applying to the Managers.
HENRY A. BURR, President, No. 101 Cliff-st.
PETER H. TITUS, Treasurer, No. 38 Market-st.
JAMES F. WENMAN, Secretary, No. 140 Pearl-st.

DANCING.

DANCING SCHOOL AT NO. 54 EAST 13TH-ST., WEST OF BROADWAY.—Mr. CHARAUD'S second term of the season will commence WEDNESDAY, 13th inst.,—pupils can commence at any time; on Wednesday and Saturday at 12 o'clock, noon, and 3½ o'clock, afternoon, for young ladies and gentlemen. Circulars, containing terms, &c., obtained as above.

LOST AND FOUND.

THE PERSON WHO TOOK FROM THE Academy of Music on Thursday night, Jan. 15, a black pilot-cloth overcoat, of large size, sleeves lined with bright red silk, having in the pocket on left side a night key and a handkerchief marked with the initials H. W. F., will oblige the owner by leaving it at the Bank of the Republic.

LOST—ON THURSDAY EVENING, AT THE Academy of Music, a blue beaver sack OVERCOAT, lined with light cassimere. A liberal reward and the thanks of the ower will be given for its return. Apply to SALTUS & CO., No. 7 Beaver-st

LOST—A SABLE VICTORINE, ON THURSDAY evening, in going from Hoyt through Dean and Smith sts. to Degraw. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at No. 51 Hoyt-st., Brooklyn.

ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR.—JANUARY, 1857.—Stern Winter being again upon us, the benevolent public will, doubtless, feel a deep interest in knowing the extent of the indigence in this great City and what is being done for its relief. This organization, which covers with its 381 visitors the entire City and Island, furnishes, within the sphere of its action, reliable information on these subjects. The following is a summary statement of its aid for the preceding month:

Number of families relieved	2,508
Number of persons relieved	10,047
Number of visits	4,007

Since the 1st of January, the applications for aid have more than doubled, while the receipts have materially diminished. The appropriations for the present month were $8,250, which have so nearly exhausted the treasury that the Association will be obliged to contract its relief, unless enlarged contributions immediately come in.

The usual decrease of employment at this season, and increased expenses of the poor for food, fuel and clothing, have brought multitudes to pinching want who at other times are self-supporting. Among the needy are very many widows with helpless families; many sick persons; mechanics who, by unavoidable causes, are brought to poverty; and others whose scanty Winter resources are exhausted. And as the season advances the number of such will increase in fearful ratio until the return of Spring employment.

On this brief statement of facts the Association rests its appeal for enlarged liberality, believing that those more favored by Providence will not withhold from the unfortunate poor the means for the discriminating relief which this system secures.

Supplies of clothing, new or second hand, or materials for clothing, including bedding, shoes, &c., are much needed. They may be sent to the office, No. 39 Bible-House, or on notice will be called for in any part of the City.

Cash contributions may be made to BROWN BROTHERS & CO., No. 59 Wall-st.; R. B. MINTURN, Treasurer, No. 78 South-st.; to the undersigned, No. 39 Bible-House, Astor-place; or to any of the officers or authorized collectors. By order of the Board.
ROBERT M. HARTLEY, Sec'y.

HOWE'S BAKERY, NO. 432 BROADWAY, New-York, Jan. 15, 1857.
corner Howard-st., only.—My entire interest, of every kind, connected with the business of baking at No. 740 Broadway, ceased on the 2d day of January instant. All my operations and business connected with the baking business are now carried on at No. 432 Broadway only.
BENJ. F. HOWE.

DRY GOODS.

WET GOODS!! WET GOODS!!
WET SILKS. WET SILKS.
WET DAMASKS. WET DAMASKS.
WET LINEN DAMASK CLOTH.
WET TOWELLINGS AND DOYLIES.
WET LINEN BORDERING.
WET QUILTS AND TOILET COVERS.
WET BLANKETS. WET SHIRTINGS.
WET HDKFS. AND EMB. COLLARS.
All of the above goods are warranted perfect, wet only, and will be sold at great bargains.
ANDREW G. COLBY,
No. 289 Grand, corner Eldridge-st.

FOR A FEW DAYS MORE.
LUPIN'S FRENCH MERINOES,
Of extra quality,
at 5s. per yard,
To close the stock.
CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

FOR A FEW DAYS MORE.
RICH LYONS VELVETS,
Of all widths,
Reduced 40 per cent,
To close the stock.
CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

FOR A FEW DAYS MORE.
RICH BROCHE AND WOOL SHAWLS,
Reduced 40 per cent.,
To close the stock.
CHAS. HEARD & CO, No. 301 Grand-st.

CLOSING SALE OF DRY GOODS.
at
NO. 277 HUDSON-ST.,
Under the Union Hotel.
LYONS & JONES
Respectfully announce to their friends and the public that the balance of their stock at No. 277 Hudson-st. has been marked down, in order to effect its immediate sale, previous to their closing that establishment and the concentration of their business at COLUMBIAN HALL, No. 281 Grand-st.
In addition to some
GREAT BARGAINS
In FRENCH MERINOES, DRESS SILKS, DE LAINES, CLOAKS, SHAWLS, BLANKETS, FLANNELS,
And every description of
DOMESTIC GOODS,
There will be found some unusually Cheap Goods in CRAPE SHAWLS.
Also Bareges at 1s. and 1s. 6d., and a lot of excellent Kid Gloves at 50 cents a pair.
LYONS & JONES,
No. 277 Hudson-st., between Canal and Spring sts.

$50,000 WORTH OF DRY GOODS
TO BE SOLD OFF WITHOUT RESERVE.
Commencing on Monday, 5th inst.
ISAAC HADDOCK, NO. 255 GRAND-ST.,
(Between Chrystie and Forsyth sts.,)
Will SELL OFF his general stock of
DOMESTIC AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
At prices much below their present value. Consisting of blankets, quilts, damasks, Irish linens, toweling, bleached and brown muslins, flannels, cassimeres, shawls, merinoes, paramattas, black silks, tarantines, de laines, prints, tickings, &c. Also, hosiery, gloves, ribbons, embroideries, trimmings, and small wares of all kinds.
As this stock will be sold without reserve, I. H. hopes his customers will call early and reap the benefit of good goods at low prices.
Lease of the store and house to be disposed of—5 years to run, from 1st of May next.

CLOAKS AT HALF PRICE,
TO CLOSE THE SEASON'S IMPORTATIONS.
We shall offer our ENTIRE CLOAK STOCK during the MONTH OF JANUARY,
At (in most cases) ONE-HALF the ORIGINAL PRICE in order to effect an entire clearance.
GEORGE BULPIN.
No. 361 Broadway.

INDIA-RUBBER GLOVES AND MITTENS—Lined and unlined, for cold or wet weather. An excellent remedy for chapped hands, saltrheum, &c.; bleach the hands and render them soft and smooth. The Ladies' Glove will be found very useful in housework. For sale at all rubber stores, and at No. 36 John-st., up stairs.

FURS.

FURS AT HALF PRICE.
TO CLOSE THE SEASON'S IMPORTATIONS.
We shall offer our entire FUR STOCK during the MONTH OF JANUARY
at (in most cases) ONE-HALF the ORIGINAL PRICE, in order to effect an ENTIRE CLEARANCE.
GEO. BULPIN,
No. 361 Broadway.

FURS AT COST.
At HARLEY'S, No. 34 John-st.,
and No. 33 Maiden-lane.
Fur Mantillas and Cuffs, $20.
Fur Capes and Cuffs, $5.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A NORTH-OF Ireland Protestant woman, to do the housework of a family; can do good plain cooking, washing and ironing; is neat, willing and obliging, and will be found a trustworthy, faithful woman; would do chamberwork; will take from $5 to $6 in a good home. Can be seen in the basement of No. 345 8th-av., near 28th-st., to-day and Monday.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced young woman as good plain cook, and is a good baker and a good washer and ironer, or would do the housework of a small private family. Wages not so much an object as a good home. Can give the best of reference as to character and capability. Call at No. 216 East 14th-st. for two days, second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY TWO STEADY RESPECTABLE girls, situations, one as meat and pastry cook, makes all kinds of bread, and is an excellent laundress, the other is a neat chambermaid and waitress, can do fine washing and ironing and fluting; both are able to do their work well: have four years reference. Call at No. 129 Waverly-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHILD'S NURSE; is a good plain sewer, and will do light chamberwork; would like to travel with a family. Apply at her present place, No. 11 Amartine place, West 29th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN Protestant woman to do the general housework of a small family; looks more for a good home than high wages. Has the best of City references. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED FEMALE, OF experience, a situation as ladies' nurse, or the care of an invalid; has the best recommendations; can be seen at No. 62 Bowery.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—By a dry goods jobbing house, a man to act as cashier, and to assist in collections. He must be a man of experience, integrity and ability, and a thorough accountant. To such a man an interest in the business might eventually be given. Address with reference, Box No. 3 831. Communications strictly confidential.

WANTED—A GOOD WATCHMAKER FOR THE country. A single man preferred. Must be well recommended. Apply to READ, TAYLOR & CO., No. 9 Maiden-lane.

A LADY WANTED AS ASSISTANT TO A DENTIST.—Her duties would be to attend to females exclusively, and prepare casts for artificial teeth. Good wages, and no trouble in learning. Give name and address, R. R. R., *Times* office.

COOK WANTED.—A SMART, TIDY, SOBER and civil-tongued Protestant woman is wanted, as cook and laundress. Apply Saturday morning before 12 o'clock, at No. 61 London Terrace, 23d-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

STRAW HAT TRIMMERS WANTED.—Those accustomed to trimming men's straw hats can find steady employment and good wages at Newark, New-Jersey, with good board. Apply to A. LELAND & CO., No. 180 Broadway, New-York.

TEACHERS.

A LADY, WHO HAS HAD SOME YEARS' experience in teaching in England, who is well acquainted with French and German, (the former having been acquired by twelve years' residence with a native,) wishes to obtain a daily engagement in New-York. City references. Address J. A., Box No. 3,730 New York.

BOARDING.

A FURNISHED ROOM ON THE SECOND floor, with croton water and pantries, for a gentleman and wife, or single gentleman. Apply No. 93 2d-av., below 8th-st. Terms reasonable.

A FEW SINGLE GENTLEMEN CAN HAVE rooms, with breakfast and tea, by applying at No. 113 Forsyth-st. References required.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

SWISS MEETING.—THE SWISS RESIDENTS of New-York and vicinity are particularly requested to attend a meeting on SATURDAY EVENING next, 17th inst., at 7 o'clock, at Delmonico's, corner of Broadway and Chambers st., for the purpose of considering the present position of the country. By order of the Previsory Committee.

KEROSENE OILS.
KEROSENE LUBRICATING OIL.
KEROSENE ILLUMINATING OIL.
KEROSENE BINNACLE OIL.
PARAFINE RAILWAY GREASE.
ELECTRIC LAMPS.
AUSTENS, AGENTS, No. 50 Beaver-st.

MOUNT VERNON TAXES.—THE COLLECTOR of East Chester will be at Keen's XIVth Ward hotel, corner Grand and Elizabeth sts., on MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 19th and 20th of January, from 9 A. M. till 7 P. M., to receive the taxes of Mount Vernon, West, East and Central Mount Vernon, Washingtonville, Fleetwood and Wakefield. The collector of Mount Vernon School District will also be present to receive taxes.
IF. SEDER, Collector of East Chester.

THE 120TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BIRTHDAY OF THOMAS PAINE

AUCTION SALES.

JOHN W. TOWNSEND & Co., Auctioneers.

WILL SELL, ON TUESDAY, JAN. 20, AT 10½ o'clock, in the premises No 128 West 21st-st., a large and valuable quantity of rosewood and other furniture, including the entire parlor furniture of the above five-story dwelling, all of which is in perfect order and of the best description, among which is an elegant rosewood Tete-a-tete piano-forte, suites rosewood parlor furniture made to order, covered in brocatel and velvet; two elegant rosewood centre tables, mantel and pier mirrors, brocade and lace curtains, stationary, top, centre and pier tables, a variety of superior carpets, five elegant chandeliers, two elegant rosewood secretaries and bookcases, costly China and glass, paintings, with a variety of other elegant parlor furniture. Elegant rosewood chamber furniture of every description, superb mattresses and bedding. Dining-room and basement furniture, two superior extension tables, high solid silver ware, cut glass, rich China, &c., with a large quantity of mahogany and oak chamber and basement furniture, comprising the largest and most elegant variety of superior household furniture and house-furnishing articles sold by auction this season. Catalogues on morning of sale, which will be positive without regard to weather.

WM. H. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer,

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE IMPROVED Property, in fee, on Madison and Monroe sts., in the VIIth Ward of the City of New-York, belonging to the Estate of HOWARD FURMAN, deceased.—WM. H. FRANKLIN & SON will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Jan. 20, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the following desirable property:

ON MONROE STREET.—The two-story brick house and lot of ground No. 39 Monroe-st.; lot 25 feet front and rear, 62 feet 11 inches on one side and 63 feet on the other.

Also, the two-story brick house and lot of ground, adjoining the above, and known as No. 37 Monroe-st.; lot 20 feet 7 inches by 62 feet 11 inches.

Also, the two three-story brick houses and plot of ground in the rear of the above, having a front of 4 feet 5 inches on the street, 50 feet rear, and 100 feet 10 inches in depth.

MADISON-STREET.—The two three-story brick houses and lots of ground Nos. 106 and 108 Madison-st; lots each 25 by half the block.

For maps, terms, and further particulars, inquire of WM. H. FURMAN, Executor,
AUGUSTUS WETMORE, No. 73 Water-st.
Or at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 5 Broad-st.

JOHN H. AUSTEN, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL ON THURSDAY, JAN. 22, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, at 12½ o'clock, the following Stocks, by order of DAVID AUSTEN, administrator of the estate of THOMAS BLAKELY, deceased. Sale peremptory.

- 25 shares Bank of Commerce.
- 50 shares Continental Bank.
- 20 shares Bank of the State of New-York.
- 60 shares Citizens' Fire Insurance Company.
- 25 shares Michigan and Central Railroad.
- 117 shares Galena and Chicago Union Railroad, with dividend on, payable 5 per cent. in cash and 10 per cent. in stock on Feb. 15.
- 55 shares New-York and New-Haven Railroad, certificate No. 3,170, dated March 30, 1852.

Purchasers can satisfy themselves that the stock is genuine by calling at the office of the Company, No. 2 Hanover-st.

Terms cash—10 per cent. to be paid on the day of sale, and the balance before 12 o'clock the following day.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, the 27th of January, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the valuable houses and lots situated Nos. 113, 120 and 132 26th-st., near 3d-av., 4 stories and basements. The buildings cover nearly the entire ground. These houses are all connected together, are well located, and suited for any description of manufacturing purposes, or can be easily altered into dwellings. For further particulars, and map of property, apply on the premises or at the office of the auctioneers, No. 14 Pine-st.

N. B.—Steam engine and boiler, and other machinery on the premises, will be sold at private sale.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer

SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY IN BROOME-STREET, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—ON WEDNESDAY, Jan. 21, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, A. J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell as above the desirable house and lot known as No. 203 Broome-st., near Eldridge-st. The house is a two-story and attic brick dwelling; will rent for about $600 per annum; contains Croton water. Size of lot 21:10½x57:6. Half of the purchase-money can remain in for a term of years. For maps, &c., apply at the office of the auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st.

B. SEIXAS, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL ON MONDAY, JAN. 19, AT 10½ o'clock, at the store, all household furniture contained in house No. 126 West 28th-st., comprising rosewood piano-forte, rosewood and mahogany parlor and chamber furniture, en suite, feather beds and bedding, hair mattresses, oak extension table, bureaus, toilet sets, carpets on 14 rooms, mantel ornaments, clocks, mirrors, &c. Also, China crockery, cutlery, kitchen arrangement, &c. Sale positive and deposits required.

WILLIAM T. BOYD, Auctioneer.

BY GEORGE NICHOLS.—SALE OF NEW and second-hand furniture, silver-plated ware, French China ware, vases, clocks, &c.—GEORGE NICHOLS will sell on SATURDAY, Jan. 17, at No. 66 Nassau-st., near Maiden-lane, at 10½ o'clock, a general assortment of superior household furniture, rich silver plate and China ware, clocks, paintings, &c.; at 12 o'clock rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, City make.

GREAT SALE OF COAL LANDS IN WYOMING VALLEY, LUZERNE COUNTY, PENN.—The North Pennsylvania Coal Company will sell on THURSDAY, Jan. 22, 1857, at public auction on the premises, to the highest bidder, without reserve or limitation, four tracts of unsurpassed Coal Land. Said lands are situated 3½ miles North of Wilkes-Barre, in the heart of the Wyoming Coal Field, and contain together about 393 acres, as follows—Reserve Tract, (No. 1,) 37 acres, 138 perches; Wapan Tract, (No. 2,) 146 acres, 153 1-5 perches; Apple Tract, 84 acres, 19 1-5 perches; Carey Tract, 8 acres, 99¾ perches. These Tracts adjoin each other, and are crossed in part by the North Branch Canal, just completed to the New-York State line—by the Plank Road from Wilkes-Barre to Pittston, and by the route of a contemplated Railroad from Nanticoke to Pittston, connecting at that point with the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad. Coal has been opened and being mined on all sides of them, and for farming purposes they are unsurpassed. Sale to commence on the premises at 10 o'clock, A. M., Jan. 22, 1857. For further particulars, address JOHN D. TAYLOR, No. 9 South Water-st., Philadelphia, or STANLEY WOODWARD, Wilkes-Barre, Penn.—Dec. 17, 1856.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

GOLD MEDAL PIANOS!—STEINWAY & SONS have again been awarded the First premium at the late Fair of the American Institute, New-York; and also the first Premium Gold Medal at the late Fair of the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, in addition to the three already received, making five first prize medals within the last 18 months. No. 84 Walker-st.

T. H. CHAMBERS' PIANOS.—PIANOS FOR sale, repaired, and to rent. Second-hand Pianos at $100, $125, $150, at No 385 Broadway.
A warranted, $450, rosewood, carved, 7-octave Piano, for $300; warranted, $550, rosewood, serp., 7-octave Piano, for $350.

PIANOS.—REMOVAL—T. S. BERRY, BEING about to remove to the marble building corner of Grand-st. and Broadway, will dispose of his present large stock of new and second-hand pianos and melodeons at great bargains. Now is the time to buy cheap.
T. S. BERRY, No. 441 Broadway.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrestplank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN, Piano-forte manufacturers, WAREROOM No. 125 Grand-st., near Broadway, WHERE a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

PIANOS TO LET.—HAINES BROS.' PIANOS to let, at their manufactory, Nos. 326, 328, 330, 332 and 334 3d-av., cor. 21st st. Rent applied towards purchase if desired. J. M. PELTON.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

JEWELRY AND DIAMONDS VERY LOW.

The subscriber, for the last eighteen years in business in Wall-st., is selling all descriptions of fine Gold, Diamond, and all other kinds of Jewelry, at wholesale and retail, at much less than the usual prices.

Ladies' beautiful Gold, Cameo, Mosaic, Carbuncle and Pearl-set Ear-rings, Pins and Bracelets, in boxes, each	$29 00 to $100 00	
Ladies' Pins, Gold, Cameo, Mosaic, Pearl and Carbuncle	2 50 to	30 00 each
Ladies Ear-rings, Gold, Cameo, Mosaic, Pearl, Carbuncle, &c	2 50 to	25 00 a pr.
Gold Guard Chains, Chatelaine Chains, Fob Chains and Vest Chains	9 00 to	85 00 each
Pure Gold Wedding Rings	2 50 to	9 00 each
Ladies' Gold Bracelets	7 00 to	80 00 each
Plain and Chased Gold Rings	75 cts to	6 00 each
Gentlemen's Seal Rings	3 00 to	20 00 each
Garnet, Opal, Pearl and other Stone Rings	2 00 to	26 00 each
Fine Gold Thimbles	2 50 to	9 00 each
Gold Guard Keys, Fob Keys and Seals	1 50 to	25 00 each
Gold Pens and Pencils	3 00 to	15 00 each
Gold Pencils	1 00 to	7 00 each
Ladies' Porte-monnaies	1 50 to	15 00 each
Gold Crosses and Necklaces	2 00 to	17 00 each
Gold and Stone Sleeve Buttons and Studs	2 00 to	18 00 a set
Gold Spectacles and Eye-Glasses	1 75 to	10 00
Diamond Ear-rings, Pins, Finger-Rings and Crosses	9 00 to	500 00
Gold Armlets, Scarf Pins and Silver Thimbles	37 cts to	140 00

GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer
Of Watches and Jewelry, wholesale and retail, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor, near Broadway, up stairs.

GIFTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—GOLD WATCHES, SILVER WARE, and a large assortment of DIAMONDS and fine GOLD JEWELRY.

GOLD LEPINE WATCHES at	$19
GOLD WATCHES from	$19 to 300
SILVER WATCHES, jewelled	9 to 50
SILVER TEA-SETS from	140 to 300
SILVER-PLATED TEA-SETS	9 to 45
SILVER-PLATED CAKE BASKETS	4 to 25

All articles WARRANTED. Particular attention given to repairing and adjusting Duplex, Chronometer and fine Lever Watches.
J. M. ATWOOD,
No. 166 Chatham-st., corner of Mulberry, New-York

GROCERIES.

USE THE BEST.
JAMES PYLE'S
DIAMOND SALERATUS.

The purest article in use. For making biscuit and cake beautifully light, it excels the best baking soda. Sold at all the groceries in pound, half-pound, and quarter-pound packages, with the name of JAMES PYLE thereon, without which none is genuine. Manufacturing Depot, Nos. 114 Warren-st., New-York.

FINANCIAL.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.

We issue sight bills on the
UNION BANK OF LONDON
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, Ireland.
In sums from £1 upwards, at ⅛ per £.
Address
TAYLOR, BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

COLLECTIONS IN GALVESTON, TEXAS. NOTES AND DRAFTS, payable in the above city, collected for a commission of one-quarter of one per cent. Prompt and careful attention given to the collection of notes, drafts and acceptances in all the principal cities and towns of the United States and Canadas. Bills of the Commercial and Agricultural Bank of Galveston redeemed by KIRKMAN & TAYLOR, Bankers, No. 76 Wall-st.

REFERENCES.—Bank of America, National Bank, Leather Manufacturers' Bank and Shoe and Leather Bank.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, TRINITY BUILDINGS, No. 11 Broadway,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1857.

THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT OF THE affairs of the Company, is published in conformity with the requirements of section 12 of the Charter of the Company:

Outstanding Premiums, Jan. 1, 1856		$155,623 43
Premiums received from Jan. 1. to Dec. 31, 1856, inclusive		722,866 30
Total amount of Marine Premiums		$878,489 73
This Company has issued no Policies, except on cargo and freight for the voyage. No risks have been taken upon time or upon hulls of vessels.		
Premiums marked off as earned, during the period as above	$729,979 25	
Less Return premiums	72,133 16	$656,346 09
Total amount of earned Premiums as above	$656,346 09	
Less amount marked off as earned, and not entitled to Dividend	24,240 00	
Net amount of earned Premiums entitled to dividends	$632,606 09	
Paid for losses, including an estimate of claims ascertained, but not yet due, less savings, &c	$438,656 18	
Re-Insurances	42,787 65	
Expenses and Commissions	36,367 00	
Bonus of 5 per cent. on subscription notes	18,590 62	$535,901 45
		$121,544 64
Add profits undivided Dec. 31, 1855		15,702 56
Net profits		$137,247 20

The assets of the Company on the 31st Dec. 1856, were as follows, viz:

Cash in Bank	$ 72,162 68
Special deposit of cash drawing interest	100,000 00
Premium notes and bills receivable	200,548 93
Subscription notes in advance of Premiums	336,343 47
Re-Insurance and sundry claims due the Company	25,533 40
Total assets	$734,588 48

In view of the above results, the Board of Trustees have this day resolved to pay a dividend of interest of 6 per cent. in cash, on the outstanding certificates of profits, to the holders thereof or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 3d day of February next.

Also, *Resolved*, that a dividend of 20 per cent. be declared on the net amount of earned premiums for the year ending Dec. 31, 1856, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday the 3d day of February next.

By order of the Board,
BENJAMIN A. ONDERDONK, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

A. C. Richards,	W. M. Bliss,	Alfred Edwards,
Sheppard Gandy,	A. S. Barnes,	Fred. B. Betts,
C. E. Milnor,	J. E. Hanford,	Richard Patrick,
Edwin Thorne,	D. W. Meyer,	Arthur Leary,
Martin Bates, Jr.,	John B. Arthur,	William Leconey.
W. H. Mellen,	A. Wesson,	John J. Haines,
T. B. Myers,	J. K. Myers,	Thomas Eakin,
G. D. H. Gillespie,	W. M. Richards,	Byron Sherman.
William Kent,	U. A. Murdock,	Moses A. Hoppock,
C. Hadden,	Edw. Lambert,	Sanford Cobb, Jr.,
L. P. Morton,	Robert Sliamon.	

ALFRED EDWARDS, President,
WILLIAM LECONEY, Vice-President.
BENJAMIN A. ONDERDONK, Secretary.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK—No. 49 Wall-st.
CAPITAL ONE MILLION DOLLARS.
THIS COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY OF MONEY PAID INTO COURT, and is authorized to act as guardian or receiver of estates.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS,
BY ORDER OF ANY COURT IN THIS STATE, (including Surrogate's,) 5 per cent.
From individuals or corporations, for a period of six months, or to be paid on thirty days' notice, 5 per cent.
For a less period, or on shorter notice, 4 per cent.

TRUSTEES:

Joseph Lawrence,	Greene C. Bronson,	Watts Sherman,
Edwin D. Morgan,	Daniel S. Miller,	B. F. Wheelwright,
Erastus Corning,	Caleb O. Halsted,	Edmund Coffin,
James Suydam,	Thos. W. Pearsall,	Thomas Slocomb,
Shepherd Knapp,	Peter Cooper	Clinton Gilbert,
William Tucker,	Thomas Tileston,	Cornelius Smith,
Royal Phelps,	John J. Phelps,	J. J. Astor, Jr.,
John J. Cisco,	Wilson G. Hunt,	R. H. Walworth,
Jacob Harsen,	D. H. Arnold,	Daniel D. Lord,
James S. Seymour,	Charles E. Bill,	

JOSEPH LAWRENCE, President.
JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.

NOTICE TO OWNERS OF PROPERTY ASSESSED FOR CENTRAL PARK.—The owners of property assessed for Central Park are hereby notified that said assessments can be paid at this office until February 15th, inclusive with 7 per cent. Interest from 5th of February, 1856, the date of the confirmation of the assessment by the Supreme Court. After that date the assessment list will be returned to the Bureau of Arrears, when interest will be charged at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum from the date of confirmation, Feb. 5, 1856. The property assessed is embraced in the following boundaries: on the East one half way between 2d and 3d avs.; on the West, one half way between 10th and 11th avs.; on the North, one half way between 116th and 117th sts.; also, from eastern side of 5th-av. to western side of 8th-av., inclusive, to one half way between 119th and 120th sts.; on the South one half way between 41st and 42d sts. Also, on the east side of 8th-av. to western side of 8th-av., inclusive, to half way between 33d and 34th sts. JOSEPH R. TAYLOR,
Collector of Assessments, No. 9 basement of City Hall, Office of Collector of Assessments.
JANUARY 10, 1857.

MINERAL POINT RAILROAD SECURITIES.—The interest coupons on these securities, viz.: First and Second Mortgage Bonds of the M. P. R. R. Co.; Bonds of the county of Iowa, Wisconsin; Bonds of the town of Mineral Point, Wisconsin, issued to, and endorsed by, the M. P. R. R. Co., due to-day, will be paid on presentation at the office of
H. B. BENNETT, Banker, No. 22 William-st.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1857.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO U. R. R. Co., Chicago, Jan. 8, 1857.—Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, that the Transfer Books at this office will be closed on the 25th day of January instant, preparatory to the payment of the February dividend, and reopened on the 3d day of February next. W. M. LARRABEE, Sec'y.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company. (Late issue,) having twenty years to run; interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

OFFICE OF THE BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY, JAN. 16, 1857.—The annual election for Directors of this Company will be held at the office No. 453 Broadway, corner Howard-st., on Tuesday, 20th inst. The poll will be opened at 9, and close at 2 o'clock P. M. JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.—The Second Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of this Company due in 1875, interest at 7 per cent., payable half-yearly in New-York, are for sale by
STRACHAN & SCOTT, No. 51 William-st.

BUSINESS PAPER NEGOTIATED.—Advances made upon vessels at sea, or in port, and upon Bank, Railway, Fire and Life Insurance Stocks.
JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 44 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

CORNING & CO., NO. 63 WALL-STREET—Bank-bills on London for sale in sums to suit.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE.—SPLENDID CAMPHENE AND lamp store and sales route, West Broadway. Superior horse and wagon in splendid condition, clearing $2,500 yearly; sold together for $1,200, or $600 each. Also, splendid large boarding house, Sands-st., Brooklyn; lease and furniture $1,200, full permanent boarders; good chance. Also, book-keeper's or salesman's situation in bank or jobbing houses wanted. Apply No. 113 Chambers-st., room No. 4.

PARTNER WANTED WITH A CASH CAPITAL OF $75,000.—To a person with the above amount this is an opportunity which seldom offers. The business (wholesale by the package only) has been long established and for the last four years has been about $500,000 per year and can be increased to any desired amount. Address O., this office, with real name.

TO LET.—THE FOUNDRY IN THE VILLAGE of Peekskill, Westchester County, known as the Peekskill Foundry. Inquire of the subscriber, on the premises, or at No. 210 Water-st., New-York.
F. B. FLAGLER.

TO SOAP AND CANDLE MANUFACTURERS.—For sale, 50 candle moulds, 6s and 8s, 15 and 16 oz., all in first-rate order. Will be sold cheap. Inquire of JOHN T. TILLINGHAST, Nos. 191 and 193 Chrystie-st.

A TEN YEARS' ESTABLISHED HARDWARE and Housefurnishing store for sale. Inquire in the store No. 385 Bowery, of J. S. JAMES.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
Jan. 15, 1857.

TO BANKERS, MERCHANTS, HOUSEHOLDERS, HOTEL KEEPERS, AND ALL WHO TAKE CROTON WATER.

The waste of water is becoming more enormous than at any former period. Every individual is, in duty to the community, bound to prevent every description of waste in his own premises, because the Police cannot, from motives of delicacy, enter private houses, or stores, or offices, to discover infringements of the laws. It is a common practice to suffer the water to run days and nights to prevent it freezing in the pipes and faucets. This most enormous abuse must be entirely abandoned.

In every case reported to the office the penalty will be inflicted, and, if it becomes necessary, the water will be shut off without notice, and not restored during the freezing weather. The Police of the City are instructed to report all delinquents. To prevent freezing in the pipes and faucets draw sufficient for the day, then shut it off, and so every day draw as much as you want, and immediately shut it off, particularly at night.
MYNDERT VAN SCHAICK, President.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.
COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 39 Barclay-st., corner of College-place.
New-York, Jan. 7, 1857.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the Columbia Fire Insurance Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

The Columbia Fire Insurance Company continues to issue policies on Goods, Wares, Merchandise, Stores, Dwellings, &c., on liberal terms. Applications received at the Branch Office, No. 11 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY, Chicago, Jan. 8, 1857.—Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company that a semi-annual cash dividend of five per cent. upon the capital stock of said Company was declared on the 7th inst., payable on the 15th day of February next, at this office, in Exchange on New-York at par, to holders of said stock, at the close of business on the 31st of January instant.

A stock dividend was also declared, from the surplus earnings of the road, of ten per cent., payable at the same time and place, in convertible certificates, to be issued by the Secretary. The certificates so issued will be convertible into the capital stock of the Company at the pleasure of the holder, when presented at this office in sums of one hundred dollars, and will be entitled to all dividends declared after such conversion.

Holders who desire their dividends remitted will please so direct.
W. M. LARRABEE, Sec'y.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1857.

DIVIDENDS.—THE DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY notified that a semi-annual dividend, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on all sums of five dollars and upward, and less than five hundred dollars, and four per cent. per annum on all sums of five hundred dollars and upwards, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st inst., will be allowed to depositors, payable on or after MONDAY, the 19th inst., during the hours of business at the Bank.

All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly from 1st inst.

The Bank will be open for business at No. 130 Bowery, daily, from 10 to 2 o'clock, and from 5 to 7 o'clock on the evenings of Monday, Thursday and Saturday of each week, until 1st March next, after which time the Bank will be open, daily, as before, and on the evenings of Wednesday and Friday, instead of Thursday and Saturday.
By order of the Trustees,
JAMES MILLS, President.
G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

Institution for the Savings of Merchant's Clerks and others.
No. 516 BROADWAY, Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel,
Jan. 8, 1857.

THE TRUSTEES HAVE THIS DAY, PURSUANT to the By-Laws, declared an interest for the six months ending 31st December last, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, on all sums amounting to $5 and not over $500, and at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. on all sums over $500, payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 19. Interest not called for will be credited to depositors as principal.

The Bank is open daily from 10 o'clock A. M., to 2 o'clock P. M., and on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 7 A. M.

Deposits made on or before 15th inst., will draw interest from the 1st instant.
MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

GREEN BAY, MILWAUKEE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY—Office No. 62 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1857.—A semi annual dividend of four per cent. on the capital stock of this road was declared by the Board of Directors on the 2d day of January inst., payable on the 15th day of January inst. Stockholders having their stock registered in New-York will be paid at the office of the Company, No. 52 Wall-st., New-York. Stockholders having their stock registered at Milwaukee will be paid at the office of the Company in the city of Milwaukee. The transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 15th of January, both days inclusive.
C. E. SCOFIELD, Treasurer.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—Corner 3d-av. and 9th-st.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The Trustees of this Institution have declared a Dividend at the rate of Six (6) Per Cent. on deposits between $5 and $500, and Five (5) on larger sums, payable on Thursday, Jan. 22. All dividends not drawn will be added to principal and bear interest as such. By order.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 68 WALL-ST.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1857.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of six (6) per cent., on the capital stock of the Company, out of the earnings of the road for 6 months, ending Dec. 31, payable on and after the 21st inst. to the stockholders who were such at the closing of the books on the 31st of December last.
AUGUSTUS HOFFMAN, Treasurer.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 WARREN-ST.—The Trustees have ordered that interest be paid depositors at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto for the last 6 and 3 months, ending Dec., 1856, payable on and after Monday, Jan. 19.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.
WM. M. PELLIS, } Vice-Presidents.
M. D. VAN PELT, }

METROPOLITAN BANK.—DIVIDEND.—A Dividend of Four per cent. (4) has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable on the first Monday (5th) of January next, at the Banking House No. 108 Broadway. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 23d inst. until that date. By order of the Board.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1856. H. MEIGS, Jr., Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1856.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX (6) PER CENT. HAS BEEN declared, payable at the office of the Company, corner of Canal and Thompson sts., on and after 2d January next, until which time the transfer books are closed. By order of the Board, W. F. UNDERHILL, Sec'y.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. OFFICE NO. 6 BROAD-ST.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1857.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 7 per cent., payable on and after the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 39 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1857.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable on and after the 19th inst.
RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, JAN. 6, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of fifteen per cent., payable to the Stockholders on and after Monday the 12th inst. JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of HILL, GROVES & CO., is this day dissolved by limitation. The affairs of the concern will be settled by either of the undersigned.
WILLIAM H. HILL,
GEORGE M. GROVES,
WILLIAM B. NORTHRUP.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY, that the undersigned have this day formed a special partnership, under the name or firm of GROVES, NORTHRUP & TAYLOR. The general nature of the business intended to be transacted by said partnership is the Silk and Fancy Dry Goods Importing and Jobbing Business, which is to be carried on in the City of New-York. The names of the general partners are GEORGE M. GROVES and WILLIAM B. NORTHRUP, who reside in the City of New-York; GEORGE H. TAYLOR, ABRAHAM F. HAZEN and JAMES W. WHITNEY, who reside in the city of Brooklyn; and the name of the special partner is WILLIAM H. HILL, who resides in the City of New-York. The said special partner, William H. Hill, has contributed ten thousand dollars to the common stock of said partnership. The said partnership is to commence this day, and terminate on the 31st day of December, 1860. Given under our respective hands, this 31st day of December, 1856.
GEORGE M. GROVES,
WILLIAM B. NORTHRUP,
GEORGE H. TAYLOR,
ABRAHAM F. HAZEN,
JAMES W. WHITNEY,
WILLIAM H. HILL.

MR. WILLIAM H. DODGE RETIRES FROM our firm this day. The business will be continued as heretofore, by the remaining partners.
WOODWARD, MOUNT & Co.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1857.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the name of JENKINS & BUTLER, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign in liquidation.
JAMES E. JENKINS,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1857. EDWARD BUTLER.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of ENSIGN, JENKINS & CO., for the transaction of a general stock Commission business. Office No. 61 Reaver-st.
EDWARD M. ENSIGN,
JAMES E. JENKINS.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1857. WILLIAM H. DODGE.

I HAVE TAKEN INTO PARTNERSHIP Mr. J. T. McGUIRE, of the City of New-York. After this date the business will be conducted under the firm of RIDLEY & McGUIRE. EDWD. RIDLEY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1857. No. 311 Grand-st.

P. K. DEVO'S PROMPT AND RELIABLE ADVERTISING AGENCY.
No. 7 Appleton's Building, No. 348 BROADWAY.
Refer to Messrs. RAYMOND, WESLEY & Co.

ADVERTISE NORTH.	VISSCHER, OWEN & Co.
ADVERTISE NORTH.	GENERAL ADVERTISING AGENTS
ADVERTISE NORTH.	Appleton's Building, No. 346
ADVERTISE NORTH.	Broadway, New-York,
ADVERTISE SOUTH.	Will advertise for merchants,
ADVERTISE SOUTH.	manufacturers and business
ADVERTISE SOUTH.	men generally, in any part of
ADVERTISE SOUTH.	the United States or Canadas,
ADVERTISE EAST.	at the lowest possible rates.
ADVERTISE EAST.	Newspapers from every part of
ADVERTISE EAST.	the United States and Canadas
ADVERTISE EAST.	kept on file for the inspection of
ADVERTISE WEST.	advertisers, and every informa-
ADVERTISE WEST.	tion as to the best places and
ADVERTISE WEST.	papers cheerfully given.

SPECIAL NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I have been appointed the general Assignee of the firm of WOOD & OSBORN, Flour and Feed Dealers, of No. 204 Chambers-st., in this City. All persons indebted to said firm are hereby required to pay to me immediately the amounts they severally owe, and all persons having claims against said concern are requested to present the same at my office. AARON HARDMAN,
No. 150 Canal-st., corner Bowery.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1857.

BONNET COMBS.—A NEW AND VERY DESIRable Patented (India) Rubber Comb, for the purpose of holding the bonnet in its place when on the head, which is much approved by the ladies, just received by D. M. KNIGHT & CO., No. 25 Vesey-st., New-York.

BANK NOTICES.

STATEMENT OF THE GREAT WESTERN (MARINE) INSURANCE COMPANY—Made for the first fiscal year, ending Dec. 31, 1856.

Gross Premiums received for Marine risks		$2,513,766 19
From'ms marked off and earned	$1,963,981 23	
Interest received in loans and investments	34,099 81	
	$1,998,023 04	
Less return Premiums	193,769 60	
Making net earnings of the Company		$1,804,253 44
Losses adjusted and paid, less salvages	$310,460 75	
Reinsurance, and discount on Premiums	88,465 40	
Expenses and commissions of all kinds	83,984 86	
July dividend of Interest paid Stockholders	27,504 93	
		$1,009,415 94
Net earnings on hand Dec. 31, 1856		$794,836 50
TO BE DISTRIBUTED AS FOLLOWS:		
Retained to pay losses which may accrue from all disasters heard of to date	$270,000 00	
January dividend of Interest to Stockholders, at 3½ per cent	17,500 00	
		$287,500 00
Leaving net profits applicable to dividends		$507,336 50

The same being 32 3-10 per cent. on the earned premiums marked off without loss, to be divided according to the provisions of the Charter. One-quarter to the Stockholders, payable on and after Feb. 10; and three-quarters to the Policy-holders on and after April 1, proximo.

The Directors of the Company have resolved, on the foregoing result, to declare a dividend of TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. PROFITS, and THREE AND A HALF PER CENT. interest, payable in cash, to the Stockholders, and TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. IN SCRIP TO THE POLICY-HOLDERS on the amount of their Premiums, terminated without loss, payable at the periods above indicated.

THE COMPANY HAVE THE FOLLOWING ASSETS:

City Bonds, Bonds and Mortgages, and Loans, on demand, with interest due thereon	$239,698 50
Premium Notes and Bills receivable	1,426,975 05
Cash in Bank	101,765 64
Assets Dec. 31, 1856	$1,778,059 28
SUBSCRIPTION FOR ADDITIONAL CAPITAL:	
First installment paid in Cash, 2d inst	$138,875 00
Second installment payable the 20th inst. in Cash	561,125 00
Total assets	$2,377,059 28

DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.

GREAT WESTERN INSURANCE CO., Jan. 14, 1857.

TRUSTEES:

W. C. PICKERSGILL,	GEO. GRISWOLD, Jr.,
JOHN L. ASPINWALL,	N. CHANDLER,
ROBT. M. OLYPHANT,	HENRY F. SPAULDING,
R. CALDWELL,	WM. G. LANE,
JOHN ALLEN,	ROBT. SPEDDING,
WM. H. GUION,	SAMUEL BATES,
ADRIAN ISELIN,	J. B. JOHNSTON,
THOS. RICHARDSON,	WM. M. EVARTS,
JOHN H. ELLIOTT,	F. W. REIMER,
JOHN POTTS BROWN,	GEORGE BLISS,
JAMES W. PHILLIPS,	JAMES T. SUTTER,
GEORGE BARNES,	G. G. SAMPSON,
A. LACHAISE, Jr.,	JAMES M. BROWN,
CHARLES L. DABNEY,	JAMES HENKARD,

NEW-YORK CITY.

YOUNG MEN'S DEMOCRATIC UNION CLUB.

Indignant Resolutions Expressive of the Feelings of the Club in Reference to the Defeat of Forney.

Discussions, Personalities, and Ultimate Action.

A meeting of the Young Men's Democratic Union Club, which was heralded by strongly-worded paragraphs in the *Daily News* and *Day Book* of yesterday morning, was held, last night, in their rooms in the Mercer House, corner of Mercer and Broome streets. Mr. Peterson H. Cone, the President, occupied the Chair. After the transaction of the customary routine business, Mr. W. J. Ross got up and submitted a series of resolutions relative to the defeat of Col. Forney as a candidate for the Senatorship of Pennsylvania, which were received with applause. He prefaced them with a brief speech, which was warmly received. The purport alike of the speech and resolutions was regret at the defeat of Forney, and sympathetic condolence with him on his lack of success.

Mr. Stephen H. Dillaye seconded the motion for the adoption of Mr. Ross's resolutions, and addressed the Club in terms highly eulogistic of Mr. Forney, and equally denunciatory both of the "Democratic traitors" who had caused his defeat, and of the candidate whose success was secured by that defection, and whose election, he said, was the result of unmitigated corruption and fraud—such corruption and fraud as was illustrated in the success of Mr. Matteson of Indiana, another politician of the same stamp, who, with his abolition pamphlets in one hand and his money in the other, had boasted during the campaign that he made as much money during the sessions of Congress as enabled him to carry on a wholesale system of corruption in the interval.

Mr. Chas. H. Brackett in a short speech supported the resolutions.

Mr. Benedict questioned the propriety of adopting them at the present time, though he acknowledged the fact that they coincided with his personal preference. At all events, he hoped that definite action on them would be postponed until the next meeting of the Club. He made an amendment to that effect.

Mr. Brackett opposed the amendment and urged the necessity for immediate action.

Mr. Glover hoped that when the question on the resolutions came up, it would be taken by yeas and nays.

His motion was seconded and carried.

Considerable discussion ensued as to the propriety of adopting the resolutions just proposed. The difference seemed to hinge on the question as to whether the expression of opinion on the part of the club should be one merely of personal sympathy with Mr. Forney, (which seemed to be the gist of the resolutions) or an expression of the indignant disgust of the Club, as an integral portion of the Democratic Party, at the traitorous defection of the Democratic members of the Pennsylvania Legislature, who had voted with their party in caucus in favor of Mr. Forney.

Mr. Harrison, the Treasurer, expressed his disapproval of the conduct of some officious gentleman who had gone to the offices of the *Daily News* and *Day Book*, and procured the insertion in those papers of notices announcing (in one of them, at least) that Ex-Gov. Seymour, Hon. John Cochrane, Hon. Geo. Taylor, &c., would be present at the meeting of last night, when, in point of fact, Gov. Seymour lived at Utica, Mr. Cochrane was not to be here at all, and no public meeting of the Committee had been advertised.

Mr. Brackette immediately took the hint to himself, declared that he had obtained notices of the meeting from the newspapers in question, that he had seen Ex-Governor Seymour, and he had promised he would be in attendance, that he had seen Hon. Geo. Taylor, of Brooklyn, and he had no doubt he would be present in a few minutes, and that if there was an "officious gentleman" present it was the gentleman in the corner, (meaning Mr. Harrison.)

Mr. Harrison thereupon rose to say something in self-defence, but was interrupted by

Mr. Brackette, who informed the gentleman that he was willing to adjourn the discussion from here to elsewhere, and that when he came here next time to call him (Mr. Harrison) to account for his financial management perhaps things would assume a different aspect.

Mr. Harrison asked if any gentleman had a copy of the *Day Book* with him, whereupon

Mr. Brackette said he had, and produced it.

Mr. Harrison then read the paragraph in question, and commented on it as absurd and unwarrantable.

Mr. Brackette got on his feet, several other gentlemen did the same thing, and each of them, simultaneously with the rest, addressed the Chair.

Mr. Harrison eventually succeeded in gaining a hearing, and resumed his remarks in disapproval of the action of any member of the Club going to newspaper offices and obtaining insertion for such paragraphs under such circumstances. This meeting, he said, was not designed to be a public one at all.

Mr. Brackette, in reply, observed that were it not for his notice as inserted in the newspapers, there would not have been many members present beside the President himself and his shivering Secretary. He asked no fear from this Club—[laughter]—and he sought no favor; but he would say, that while he regretted the remarks of the gentleman in the corner, he could say to him (Mr. Harrison) that he (Mr. H.) could not face him anywheres upon this question. If he (Mr. Brackette) found exclusiveness and a close corporation system prevail in an organization of this sort, could he be blamed for endeavoring to act straightly!

Mr. Harrison declared he could no longer sit still to be abused.

The President called the gentleman (Mr. Brackette) to order, and said the disputants had neither respected him nor themselves, thus far.

Mr. Harrison spoke against the resolutions, as being based on grounds personal to Mr. Forney, whose affairs the gentleman (Mr. Brakette) assumed to have the entire management of in this City, though he (Mr. Harrison) felt warranted in saying there was not a man in the Club who would not indorse every word in those resolutions.

Mr. Benedict spoke to his amendment providing for a postponement of action on the matter till Monday night.

Mr. Glover moved the previous question, but the motion was not seconded.

Mr. Crane moved the reference of the resolutions to a committee, to report at once.

The motion was seconded, and on being put to the meeting was lost.

The previous question was again called for.

Mr. Ross got permission to explain. He disclaimed any intention of producing any dissension in the Club by the introduction of his resolutions, declared they were offered *bona fide*, and denied having any knowledge beforehand of the newspaper paragraphs referred to.

Mr. Harrison hoped the Club would unanimously vote down the motion to postpone.

Mr. John A. Weaver, Secretary, proposed an additional resolution, condemnatory of the act of the "traitors" on party grounds.

Mr. Ross accepted it.

Mr. Crane was still of impression that the wiser plan was to refer the matter to a Committee.

His amendment was ultimately adopted.

It was then moved, seconded and carried that the Committee be chosen by nomination.

Messrs. Ross, Crane, Churchill, Glover and Harrison were appointed pursuant to the last motion.

They retired to prepare their report, and were absent for about half an hour. On their return,

Mr. Benedict submitted the majority report, recommending the adoption of the following resolutions:

TO THE AMERICAN DEMOCRACY.

Whereas, We have heard with the profoundest chagrin and regret that John W. Forney, that able, eloquent and indefatigable champion of Democracy, whose brilliant reputation is as wide as our national domain, has been defeated in his candidature for a seat in the Senate of the United States by what all honest men must deem a base and treacherous combination; therefore,

Resolved, That this Club recognise as a vital principle of party organization, an incumbent duty on the part of all who compose it that all its nominations should be adhered to in good faith; and as an integral part of the great national association of Democrats, the Young Men's Democratic Union Club of New-York most heartily condemn the acts of Menraker, Lebo and Wagenseller, in that having been elected by Democratic constituencies, and having participated in the caucus of the Democracy of the Pennsylvania Legislature, convened to nominate a candidate for United States Senator, basely betrayed the Democratic Party and its principles, and misrepresented its constituents by giving their votes for Simon Cameron, thus exhibiting an unjustifiable violation of party faith, which justly merits the execration of every honest and honorable man in the nation.

Resolved, That in the defeat of John W. Forney for United States Senator for the State of Pennsylvania we experience the deepest regret, knowing the arduous labors he has performed, the untiring efforts he put forth to secure the triumph of the principles of the Democratic Party in the late campaign, we feel that the nation loses the services of a long-tried, faithful and public servant, a statesman of accomplished worth, and a true friend of the Constitution. [Applause.]

Mr. Ross submitted a minority report of resolutions, the preamble to which was the same as that of the majority report, and the general tenor of which agreed with that of those originally submitted by him.

After some friendly discussion, the resolutions reported by the majority, as above, were adopted, and subsequently the adoption was made unanimous.

The Club then adjourned—it being nigh 11 o'clock.

☞ Rev. Mr. Bushnell, of the Gaboon mission is now in this City. He is on a temporary visit to this country for the purpose of recruiting the health of himself and wife, and also with the hope of receiving personal aid for his mission. He will speak on Sabbath evening at Dr. Smith's Church, on Second avenue, corner of Fourteenth-street. He is one of the oldest of the missionaries in the employ of the American Board.

☞ The Sabbath School Teacher's State Convention is to be held at Albany on the 20th and 21st instant, in the Methodist Episcopal Church in Hudson-street. The Local Committee will be in attendance at the church on Tuesday, 20th, at 2 o'clock A. M., for the reception of Delegates and assigning them places of entertainment.

Uniform Time.

Yesterday afternoon the Committee on Arts and Sciences, of the Board of Councilmen, proceeded to Centre-street to examine the new telegraph destined to communicate uniform time to the clocks at the police stations and other places in this City.

Coroners' Inquests.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON BOARD A STEAM-TUG.

Moses Whitfield, a fireman employed on the steam-tug *Satellite*, was instantly and accidentally killed, about 8¼ o'clock yesterday morning, on board that vessel, which was at the time lying in the stream, near the Battery. The deceased was getting up the air-pump bucket, when a large cake of ice struck the paddle-wheel, and started the machinery, when the reservoir struck and killed him instantly. Verdict accordingly.

Coroner Gamble held an inquest upon the body, when the above facts appeared. Deceased was a native of the United States, and 37 years of age.

FATAL RESULT.

Joseph Cowley, the fireman who was so badly injured on Saturday last, by getting entangled and crushed by the machinery of a locomotive on the Harlem Railroad, died yesterday, at the New-York Hospital. Coroner Gamble viewed the body. Verdict: "Death by fracture of the leg, and other injuries, accidentally received while engaged in oiling the machinery of a locomotive on the Harlem Railroad, Jan. 9."

Police Commissioners.

The Police Commissioners held their regular semi-weekly meeting yesterday, at the Mayor's Office. As is usual of late, there was a very large attendance.

The examination of the charges preferred against Capt. Russell, of the Seventeenth Ward, was resumed, and again adjourned to Tuesday next.

The other cases were unimportant.

After a few of the recent Police appointees were sworn in, the Board adjourned.

Fatal Accident on board Steamtug Satellite.

Yesterday morning, while the steamtug *Satellite* was fastened in the ice in the North River, the engine became heated, and one of the firemen named Hans Whitford, attempted to raise up the floating valve of the air pump, in order to cool it; while in that position, the engine suddenly passed the centre, the cross head coming down with crushing weight upon the unfortunate man, killing him instantly.

Fires.

IN RIVINGTON-STREET.

About 8 Thursday evening a fire broke in the pork-packing establishment of Kellog, Leage & Co., No. 183 Rivington-street. It originated in one of the furnaces used for trying out fat. The building, which is owned by Luke Baker, was damaged to the extent of $200. About $150 worth of stock was destroyed.

☞ The annual parade of the New-York Martial Corps, under the command of Capt. G. B. Bruce, took place yesterday. In the evening they had a grand ball at the Union Assembly Rooms, in Grand-street.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Friday.

Before the City Judge.

A youth, about 18 years of age, named Theodore Lewis, *alias* Clark, was placed at the bar, charged with grand larceny. On Sept. 26, 1856, he stole from the premises No. 731 Broadway, some dresses, valued at $150, belonging to Mr. Dieden. A lady named Wood, residing at No. 2 Twenty-ninth-street, ordered the dresses to be sent to her. The errand boy of Mr. Dieden's establishment accordingly took them, and was met by the prisoner, who said he was to receive the dresses, and that it was all right. The boy believed him, and gave him the parcel. He was subsequently arrested on the charge,—the boy casually meeting him in the street and recognizing him. The evidence against him, yesterday, was very plain. He was speedily convicted, and sentenced to four years and nine months in the State Prison.

The next case, terminating in the just acquittal of the defendant, occupied the Court a long time. An old man named McCormack was charged with purchasing stolen cloth from a thief named Wray, who was the chief witness against him. His own daughter and his son's wife were also witnesses, but their animosity to the old man was clearly shown. Their testimony likewise was so contradictory and improbable that the Judge charged the Jury that it could not be relied upon. The Jury immediately returned a verdict of "not guilty."

The Court will sit to day for Jury trials—a very rare circumstance, but the crowded state of the Calendar requires that no time should be lost.

[Advertisement.]

WINTER REDUCTION.

In conformity with the plan we have formed, we now proceed to sell our large stock of stylish

WINTER CLOTHING,

At closing-out prices.

Our stock is still large and complete in most of the desirable styles of Winter wear, including all of our popular kinds of Beaver, Cloth and Esquimaux Raglans, black and colored Dress and Frock Coats, heavy and superior business Coats, all descriptions of heavy French, English and American Cassimere Pants, Velvet, Plush, Cassimere and Cashmere Vests, all kinds of Boys' Clothing, and a complete assortment of Furnishing Goods, Under-Wear, Robes de Chambre, Shirts, Lap Robes, &c., &c.

This will afford an opportunity for all who are desirous of providing a supply of Clothing, either for this or the next Winter, to do so, at 20 per cent. less than the current prices. D. DEVLIN & CO.,

Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway, cor. of Warren-st.

[Advertisement.]

It is not a Dye.—We subjoin a few names of those who recommend "Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer:" President J. H. Eaton, Murfreesboro, Tenn.; Rev. Wm. Cutter, New-York; Rev. B. P. Stone, D. D., Concord; Rev. J. P. Tustin, Charleston, S. C.; Rev. D. T. Wood, Middletown, N. Y.; Rev. J. McKee, New-York; Rev. A. Feine, Silver Creek, N. Y.; Rev. A. Blanchard, Meriden, N. H.; Rev. B. C. Smith, Prattsburg, N. Y.; *Christian Watchman and Reflector*, Boston; *Presbyterian Witness*, Knoxville, Tenn.; Detroit *Christian Herald*, New-York *Independent*, St. Louis *Presbyterian*, New-York *Evangelist*, New-Orleans *Christian Advocate*; *Christian Chronicle*, Philadelphia, &c. Depôt No. 355 Broomestreet, New-York; Retailed by Hegeman, Clark & Co.; Rushton, Dellue & Co.; Coddington, Ollipee, and all first-class dealers. Wholesale by all the largest drug houses in New-York and elsewhere.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Phrenology, theoretically and philosophically considered, but especially its application to home education, domestic government, self-culture, selection of pursuits, choice of apprentices, clerks, partners in business, or companions for life, will, as heretofore, be the leading features of the *American Phrenological Journal* for 1857.

To make men better, we must begin at the basis of their natures; hence, Physiology, or the laws of life and health, will be clearly and vigorously set forth, amply illustrated, and thus made interesting and profitable to all; our motto being "A sound mind in a healthy body." Published at $1 a year, by Fowler and Wells, No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Reduction in price of Winter Clothing.—We have marked down the prices of our stock of overcoats of every description, business coats, fancy cassimere pants, velvet and cashmere vests, &c. &c.

Also, boys' overcoats, business coats, fancy cassimere pants, &c. Those in want of Winter Clothing will do well to give us a call, as the prices of the above are reduced from 10 to 25 per cent.

☞ No deviation from marked prices.

Alfred Munroe & Co.,

No. 441 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

S. Coates & Co., Portable Gas Works.—We desire to call public attention to our newly-invented Gas apparatus, designed for country residences, factories, hotels, &c. These works are safe, efficient, and simple in their construction, and warranted to give entire satisfaction. We guarantee purchasers against prosecution by the Maryland Portable Gas Company, or any other parties, for alleged infringement of their patents. Apply to S. Coates & Co., Office No. 376 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ White Teeth, Perfumed Breath and beautiful complexion, can be acquired by using the Balm of a Thousand Flowers. What lady or gentleman would remain under the curse of a disagreeable breath, when using the Balm of a Thousand Flowers as a dentrifice would not only render it sweet, but leave the teeth as white as alabaster? Many persons do not know their breath is bad, and the subject is so delicate that their friends will never mention it. Beware of counterfeits. Be sure each bottle is signed Fetridge & Co., New-York. For sale by all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

Gas, Gas.—Gas Fixtures.—Several new and beautiful patterns just completed. Call at our great manufacturing dépôt, No. 376 Broadway.

ARCHER, WARNER & CO.

[Advertisement.]

Purdy's National Theatre.—A very amusing entertainment is to be given at this popular Theatre to-night, commencing with the laughable burlesque of "Pizarrobus or the Death of Rollabus," be followed by the gorgeous pantomime of "Planche or the Lively Fairies" and concluding with the Drama of the "Orange Girl of Venice."

[Advertisement.]

Still Waters Run Deep.—Both this afternoon and this evening, the sterling English piece called "Still Waters Run Deep," will be repeated at Barnum's Museum. A better, more solid, or more suggestive piece, or one better worth remembering, could not be selected, and it is presented at Barnum's with signal ability.

[Advertisement.]

Teas.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers, Tea Dealers, and private families—Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson, from 20c. to 40c.; Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 55c.—all other qualities equally low. Also, 5-lb boxes of good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine—No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt sts.

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Pills.—Their searching and curative properties render them invaluable to those who suffer from liver and stomach complaints. Any case of dyspepsia will readily yield to their wonderful influence. Sold at the manufactory 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London; and by all druggists, at 25c., 62½ and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 5 Murray-street, New-York.

[Advertisement]

Dr. Phinney's Family Pills.—These superior Pills have become a standard family medicine without puffing, but from one person telling another of their good qualities, thus making a substantial reputation from their own merits. For sale by Hegeman, Clark & Co., Nos. 165, 278, 511 and 756 Broadway; Barnes & Park, No. 304 Broadway, and A. B. & D. Sands & Co., No. 100 Fulton-street, New-York.

LONG ISLAND.

Long Island Railroad Company.

This Company will apply to the present Legislature for authority to purchase additional lands required to secure the road from snows and to provide for a double track, and for authority to diminish the amount of stock. The snow of Wednesday was much more plenty on the East end than here. It bothered the trains somewhat. The farmers have turned out to dig out the track between Riverhead and Greenport.

Death from Exposure.

Officer Dunn, of the Ninth Ward Police, Brooklyn, yesterday morning found the body of an Irish woman on Grand-avenue, near the Long Island Railroad track, where she died from exposure. The name of deceased is not known.

Admissions to the Bar.

The following named gentlemen have recently been admitted to the Bar in Kings County: Edward W. Crittenden, Wm. W. Fowler, David B. Booth, Charles A. Kimball, David Brockway, U. Coleman Hunt, Charles J. Hunt, A. Van Linden, Franklin W. Labor, W. J. Sayres, Mark Uhl, Patrick J. Gallagher, James Wheeler.

Brooklyn Dispensary.

During the past month 343 patients were treated at this Institution, viz.: surgical, 91; eye and ear, 39; head and digestive organs, 50; heart and lungs, 64; disease of the skin, 33; 106 were native, and 227 foreign born; 917 prescriptions were gratuitously dispensed.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Courts.

The Hudson County Courts are engaged, yet, upon civil causes. None of the trials, thus far, have been of special public interest. The fact that a large proportion of the police force of Jersey City has been summoned before the Grand Jury, leads to the belief that a strong effort is being made to indict those who are selling liquor without a license.

Odd Fellows' Celebration.

Hudson Lodge, No. 14, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Jersey City, held its fourteenth anniversary at Park Hall, last evening, at which an address was delivered by General E. R. V. Wright.

MARRIED.

McCunhe—Thompson.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 15, by Rev. Dr. Van Kleeck, Alonzo McCunhe to Mary, daughter of Charles W. Thompson, both of Troy.

Hagan—Forhan.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Jan. 16, by Rev. J. A. Schneller, Thomas H. Hagan to Catharine Theresa, eldest daughter of Jeremiah Forhan, of this City.

Stoutenburgh—Haight.—At Pleasantville, Westchester Co., N. Y., on fifth day, (Thursday,) Jan. 15, by Hon. Judge Robinson, James V. Stoutenburgh, of the City of New-York, to Sarah Y., daughter of Edmund Haight, of the former place.

DIED.

Arnold.—In this City, on Friday, Jan. 16, Mrs. Mary Arnold, aged 78 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, at the Old Ladies' Home, No. 139 East 20th-st., this (Saturday) morning, 17th inst., at 11 o'clock.

☞ Cleveland papers please copy.

Terry.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 15, of scarlet fever, Henry Barnard, son of Nathaniel M. and Catharine B. Terry, aged 2 years, 2 months and 21 days.

The funeral will take place at No. 174 Henry-st., this day, (Saturday,) at 12 o'clock M.

Clarke.—In this City, on Friday morning, Jan. 16, Samuel, only child of John and Isabella Clarke, aged 11 years, 1 month and 14 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from No. 189 West 27th-st., on Monday next, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Bailey.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, Jan. 14, Emily Keese Bailey, eldest daughter of Mrs. Robert McJimsey.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday next, the 17th inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 163 West 14th-st., without further invitation.

Ostevin.—In Williamsburg, on Friday, Jan. 16, John Tostevin, late of Salem, Henry Co., Iowa.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday, 18th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his son-in-law, Geo. W. Davis, 113 South 2d-st.

☞ Iowa papers please copy.

Holden.—At Bergen, N. J., on Friday morning, Jan. 16, Caleb B., infant son of David L. and Ann Maria Holden.

The funeral will take place this day, (Saturday,) at 11 o'clock A. M. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

Livingston.—At Trenton, N. J., on Thursday, Jan. 15, Joseph Blackwell Livingston, aged 21 years, eldest son of Alfred S. Livingston.

Frisbee.—At West Morrisania, on Friday morning, Jan. 17, of croup, Jessie F., only daughter of Dubois B. and Hattie L. Frisbee, aged 5 months and 19 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of Myron H. Finch, Esq., West Morrisania, this day, (Saturday,) at 10 o'clock A. M. Cars to Melrose by Harlem Railroad; train leaves 86th-st. at 9 o'clock.

Peet.—At Patterson, N. Y., on Thursday evening, Jan. 15, Sarah Elizabeth, only daughter of Munson S. and the late Alexa K. Peet, of this City.

Davenport.—At St. Paul, Minnesota, on Monday, Dec. 29, Kate Goodsell, aged 5 months and 17 days, infant daughter of James and Eliza Davenport, formerly of this City.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..Jan. 16.

$1,000	Kentucky St. 6s	102	350	Erie Railroad	62½
2,000	do	b3 102¾	100	do	b7 62½
500	Indiana St. 5s	94	200	do	b8 62½
4,000	Virginia 6s	b3 90	300	do	b60 62½
2,000	Missouri State 6s	84½	100	do	s3 62½
5,000	do	s60 84	50	do	b10 62½
2,000	N. Y. Cen. R. R. 6s	86½	100	do	s30 62¾
3,000	N. Y. Cen. R. R. 7s	99¼	400	do	62¾
1,000	do	100	100	Chi. & R. I. R. R.	96½
1,000	Erie R. R. Bds. '75	95	6	do	96¾
1,000	E. R. 3d mtg. bs. '83	98	55	Gal. & Chic. R. R.	121¾
2,000	Har. Rd. 2d M.	76	7	do	121¾
2,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	97	100	Mich. Cen. R. R.	s60 93½
2,000	do	97¾	38	do	93¾
10,000	do	s60 97½	100	do	94
5,000	L. E. & 1st M. Bs.	91	100	do	b60 95
15	Bank of America	115	250	M. S. & N. In. R. R.	87¾
160	Bank of Commerce	103¾	100	do	b3 88
52	Bank of Com'ce Sc.	103¾	100	do	b30 88½
90	Import's & Trads. B.	106	100	do	b30 88¾
18	Park Bank	98	100	do	87¾
50	National Bk. Scrip.	102¾	100	do	b3 87¾
54	Mechanics Bank	113	150	do	87¾
250	Cumb. & Coal Co.	18¾	200	Il. C. R. R. b1	aft opg 127½
100	do	s60 18¾	500	do	b15 127½
25	do	17¾	22	do	opg 127½
100	do	b3 18¾	60	do	opg 127¾
200	do	b60 18¾	100	do	b60 128
50	Canton Company	33¾	100	Cleve. & Tol. Rail.	76¾
65	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	93	10	Milw. & Miss. Rail.	76½
100	do	b7 93	5	La Crosse & Milw. R.	72½
100	do	b60 93¾	57	do	72
12	do	92¾	50	do	b7 73
850	Reading Railroad.	c 81¾	100	do	73¼
200	do	s60 81¾	100	do	b60 73¾
350	do	s60 81¾	100	Morris & Essex R.	80
100	do	b60 82	50	Ward Coal & Iron Co.	32
100	do	b30 81¾	61	Ohio Life & Trust Co.	92¼
50	Panama Railroad	92			

Second Board.

$6,000	Virginia 6s	90	50	Hud. Riv. RR.	93½
5,000	Ill. Cen. R. bs.	s60 97¼	30	do	93¾
5,000	do	b60 98	100	Reading RR.	s60 81½
3,000	Ill. Fd. Bs. w. p.	92	100	Clev. & Tol. R. R.	76¾
14	Ill. Cent. Rights.	130	12	Mic. Sc. & N. I. R.	s30 87½
200	Cumb. Coal Co.	18¼	100	do	s30 87¾
100	do	s60 18¾	5	Gal. & Chi. RR.	122
23	Ohio L. & Trust Co.	93¾	100	do	s50 123
250	Ward Coal & Im. Co.	32½	50	do	s60 123
300	N. Y. Cent. RR.	b30 93¼	50	do	b8 122½
200	do	s30 93	50	do	b60 123
100	do	93	112	Chi. & Rk. Is. R.	96¾
50	do	s60 93	100	do	96¾
200	Erie Railroad	s60 62¾	100	Ill. Cent. R. R.	127½
200	do	b3 62¾	5	La Ce. & Mil. RR.	71¾
300	do	b60 62¾	85	do	b3 71¾
100	do	62¾			

MONEY MARKET AND FINANCIAL REVIEW.

Friday, Jan. 16—P. M.

There was a strong market for Stocks at the closing session of the Brokers this afternoon, and an advance in prices on several of the prominent Railroads. Galena went to 123, buyer 30 days; Illinois Central Bonds 98, buyer 60—and 97¾, seller 60 days; New-York Central Shares 93, and the Seven 3 cents. to par; Reading, 81⅝@¾; New-York and Erie, 62¼; and the remainder of the list quite firm, without anything like a rapid speculation on the Street. The Brokers appear to be doing a steadier and more satisfactory business at the Stock Exchange than usual at this season of the year.

There is more decided ease to-day in the supply of Money offering among and to the Brokers than at any time since the New-Year. And although there is a fair activity in Stocks, and a considerable portion of the business on speculation for a rise, thus involving the necessity of carrying the purchases 30@60 days, the Street demand for means has suddenly fallen behind the supply. The effect of this, it is probable, will be felt in a few days with the Discount Brokers, who have not yet been able to place paper at lower rates than at the close of December.

The business doing in Exchange to-day is at rates a fraction lower than for Wednesday's packet. The correspondent of the Rothschilds is drawing at 108⅛ on London, and 5 francs 22½ centimes to the dollar on Paris, with a brokerage off for ready money; equivalent to 108⅝ net for Sterling, and 5.23¾ for francs. The operation is probably to cover the drafts of the San Francisco Agency, whence Gold is shipped direct to London. While this is going on, the correspondent here, creating the capital for the purpose by bills at 60 days' sight, is also shipping Gold to the extent of a million of dollars a month, irrespective of the fluctuations in Exchange. Of course, the fact elicits frequent comment in banking and mercantile circles, but the established credit of the Rothschilds enables their correspondent to do what would be extremely damaging, if not ruinous, to the standing of any ordinary house. As the country is now abundantly able to spare the Gold, and it cannot go forward even in advance of the current of Exchange without some equivalent, there is no particular complaint made of the operation.

We are requested to state that the Coupons of the New-Haven and New-London Road are being paid at the office of the Company in New-Haven.

The January Coupons on the California Debt, not yet presented, will be paid, as usual, by Wells, Fargo & Co. In a letter from the Governor of the State, addressed to Messrs. Drexel & Co., under date of Dec. 19, he remarks of the July interest:

"I will likewise add that, from the ample precautions adopted by our State Treasurer, I presume no difficulty will be experienced in meeting the payment of the interest which matures the 1st of the ensuing month, (January;) *neither is it probable, notwithstanding the decision referred to, that any delay will occur in meeting the payment of interest on the 1st of next July, as the greater part of such interest money has already been paid into the State Treasury, and will be appropriated by the Treasurer to the specific purpose for which the collection was made.*"

The Governor also takes the strongest ground in favor of the immediate action of the Legislature, soon to assemble, and of the result of which he has no doubt, for having the constitutional irregularity in the issue of the Debt corrected by popular vote. There is, he says, among the mass of the people, with the press, and the members of the Legislature, but one sentiment.

NORTHERN CROSS ROAD, ILLINOIS—MONTHLY EARNINGS.

1856.	Passengers.	Freight.	Mails & Mis.	Total.
July	$10,678	$11,953	$1,034	$23,671
August	10,665	25,037	1,052	36,755
September	12,954	25,621	1,725	40,301
October	15,262	27,966	1,117	44,345
November	11,815	22,961	1,133	35,910
December	12,748	20,333	1,155	34,237
Total	$74,125	$133,873	$7,219	$215,222
Expenses				108,643
Net Income for half year				$106,579

This is the first public return from the Northern Cross Road, in Illinois, connecting the Burlington and Chicago line with Quincy on the Mississippi River, opposite Hannibal, Mo. The result compares very favorably with the earlier traffic on the other lines of the same great line. The Aurora branch, for example, earned in 58 miles the first six months, $109,621 in gross, against the above $215,222 on the Northern Cross. The Military Tract earned on 80 miles the first four months $55,901, against $145,074 the first four months on the Northern Cross. The extension of the line to the Missouri River by the Hannibal and St. Joseph Company will add a large East and West traffic to the whole property.

Mr. Thompson reports an active demand from the West has caused Land Warrants to advance two cents 3 acre. He now quotes as follows:

Buying Prices.		Selling Prices.	
40 acres	$1 10	40 acres	$1 15
80 acres	92	80 acres	96
120 acres	89	120 acres	93
160 acres	92	160 acres	96

The State Canal loan of $1,000,000, awarded at Albany, yesterday, at the average rate of $114 54, is the last of the Enlargement loans, and no further new Funded Debt of the State can now be created without an amendment of the Constitution. Loans in renewal of or to supply deficiencies in the payment of the principal or interest of the existing Fund, may be made on the credit of the Sinking Fund.

The business at the Sub-Treasury to-day was: Receipts, $448,529 67; payments, $415,219 98; balance, $11,811,169 04.

The Pottsville *Miners' Journal* presents the following aggregates of the Coal Trade of 1856, as compared with the previous year:

	1856.	1855.
Anthracite—Lehigh	1,351,970	1,284,113
Schuylkill	3,393,855	3,367,413
Lackawanna and Wyoming	2,066,717	1,837,419
Total Anthracite	6,751,542	6,488,945
Semi-Bituminous	218,088	118,221
Bituminous—Cumberland	719,211	664,304
Foreign Bituminous	173,055	287,406
Total Penn., Md. & Foreign	7,861,846	7,558,878

The Dry Goods Import for the week is $2,872,727, against $1,803,841 the week ending Jan. 19, 1856. The following is the summary:

	Consumption Direct. Pkgs.	Value.	Warehoused. Pkgs.	Value.	Withdrawn. Pkgs.	Value.
Manuf. of Wool.	1,160	$468,658	198	$66,077	128	$43,488
Manuf. of Cot'n.	3,087	664,442	1,579	253,851	761	159,507
Manuf. of Silk.	1,280	792,802	294	135,177	113	92,301
Manuf. of Flax.	990	207,629	400	90,574	202	380,159
Miscellaneous	1,765	177,392	289	27,125	282	14,286
Total	8,282	$2,310,923	2,760	$571,804	1,485	$347,741
		571,804				2,300,923
Total entered		$2,872,727	Total marketed			$2,648,664

BANKS OF NORTH CAROLINA, JANUARY, 1857.

	Discount.	Deposit.	Specie.	Circula'n.
Bank Cape Fear	$2,406,779	$288,777	$491,631	$1,565,094
Bank of the State	2,056,751	479,263	301,085	1,033,683
Mer's Bk. Newbern	176,644	53,758	28,004	146,256
Bk. of Fayetteville	662,398	47,473	48,401	308,977
Com. Bk. Wilm'tn.	351,353	50,014	62,246	157,970
Bk. of Washington	495,470	51,373	43,310	221,083
Farm's Bk. of N. C.	368,237	86,894	70,088	449,143
Bk. of Wadesboro'	731,460	80,229	40,323	686,056
Bk. of Charlotte	217,056	26,891	43,942	302,329
Bk. of Yanceyville	248,024	56,412	37,780	310,691
Bk. of Clarendon	495,277	24,689	44,036	256,171
Bk. of Wilmington	533,489	61,955	60,187	434,169
Totals	$8,650,973	$1,187,327	$1,271,033	$5,855,571

BANK OF MISSOURI—JANUARY, 1857.

Bills discounted		$2,511,406 67
Exchange matured		141,198 29
Exchange maturing		1,299,656 68
Real estate		98,254 94
Bills receivable		81,441 85
Suspended debt		79,088 50
Due from Banks		75,991 95
Bank notes on hand		196,910 00
Specie on hand		1,245,184 31
Total		$5,729,133 19
Capital stock owned by State	$954,205 22	
Cap. st'k owned by individuals	261,200 00	
		1,215,405 22
Due depositors		1,186,267 55
Dividends unpaid		2,715 86
Interest and exchange	$298,983 60	
Less expenses	23,088 45	
Less protest account	82 05—23,170 50	275,813 10
Contingent fund		156,567 59
Due to banks		111,984 37
Circulation		2,780,380 00
Total		$5,729,133 19

BANKS OF DETROIT, MICHIGAN, JAN. 1857.

Cash.	1855.	1856.
Farmers and Mechanics' Bank	$16,196 93	$16,879 29
Peninsular Bank	65,612 37	95,151 19
Michigan Insurance Bank	67,094 66	47,283 94
Total	$128,943 57	$99,563 94
Discounts.		

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI.....NO. 1664. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JANUARY 19, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

...of the claim to the ... After a volume of talk, it ... to send the case back to the ... instructions to take further testimony, ... a new report, on or before the 27th ... It was further resolved that the ... be taken on the 28th. This includes ... and Lane, the two Republicans ... the Committee on Privileges and Elections ... further service on said ...

...THE WATERS OF NEW-JERSEY.

...morning, transmitted to the Senate ... following communication received from the Governor of New-Jersey:

TRENTON, Monday, Dec. 15, 1856.

To His Excellency Myron H. Clark, Governor:

SIR:—In August last it was reported to me that infected vessels had been sent by the Health officers of New-York, from an anchorage at your Quarantine Station to an anchorage in the waters of this State, in the vicinity of South West Spit, to the alarm of our citizens residing on the shore of Raritan Bay.

To ascertain the truth of the report, I appointed Commissioners to investigate the case, and to report to me the result of their investigations. After diligent inquiry, they have reported that "four square rigged vessels were found anchored in the waters within the jurisdiction of New-Jersey." The Commissioners also ascertained from undoubted authority, that those vessels had been sent there by orders from the Board of Health, or the Health officers of the State of New-York, for the purpose of quarantine, having on board infectious disease, proof of which accompanied the report.

I beg to call your Excellency's attention to the fact, and to request that measures to prevent a recurrence of the unpleasant violation of the agreement existing between the States of New-York and New-Jersey as to limit, boundary and jurisdiction.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your Excellency's obedient servant,

RODMAN M. PRICE.

THE NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY.

A bill was introduced which incorporated JAMES H. AIKMAN, JAS. A. SIMMONS, A. JOHNSON, and their associates, under this title, for the purpose of encouraging and promoting musical interests in New-York. The act limits the income of the Society to $5,000.

THE STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

A bill was introduced which authorizes an increase in the number of Trustees of this College, from time to time, provided the whole number shall not exceed 24. The increase, however, not to be valid unless a majority of the Trustees shall assent thereto, nor unless each Trustee is served with a notice from the Secretary or other authorized officer of the proposed increase.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

The following were offered in the Assembly to-day:

Resolved—(if the Senate concur)—That sections 2, 3 and 7 of articles VI of the Constitution of the State be amended so as to read as follows:

SEC. 2. There shall be a Court of Appeals composed of eight Judges, who shall be elected by the electors of the State, for eight years. Provision shall be made by law for designating one of the number elected as a Chief Judge, who shall have power to select any Justice of the Supreme Court to supply the place of any Judge who may be absent or unable to sit at any term for any cause, and for so classifying those elected, that one shall be elected every year, and the Court shall not adjourn for more than four weeks at any time, unless for want of causes to be argued.

SEC. 3. Provision may be made by law for designating from time to time one or more of the said justices to preside at the General Terms of the said Court to be held in the several districts. Any three of the said Justices so designated shall always be one, and may hold such General Terms. And any one of the Justices may hold Special Terms and Circuit Courts, and any one of them may preside in Courts of Oyer and Terminer in any county; but they shall designate such one who shall for each year hold such terms and Courts from county to county, and attend to no other duty for the year, but in case of his inability to attend or to hear any cause, his place may be supplied by any other Justice, and from any other district, and the place of any Justice at the General Term may be supplied from any other district, and no Court shall adjourn without day unless for want of causes to be tried or argued.

SEC. 7. The Judges of the Court of Appeals shall severally receive the sums of $5,000 a year for their services; and the Justices of the Supreme Court shall severally receive the sum of $4,000 a year, and when they shall hold any term or court in any district other than in the district for which they shall be elected, or be required to supply any temporary place in the Court of Appeals, they shall receive their expenses to be paid in addition to their stated salary.

Resolved, (if the Senate concur,) That said amendments to said article VI. be referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of Senators, and pursuant to section 1 of article 13 of the Constitution, it be published for three months previous to the time of such election.

A STATE REGISTRY LAW.

Mr. VARNUM introduced a bill to prevent illegal voting. It is a Registry law for the whole State, and requires Common Councils and the Supervisors and Assessors to open on the first Tuesday in October each year an office in each election district, in which there shall be books for registering names in alphabetical form of all electors in the districts. The bill is a very long one, and contains the necessary provisions for carrying out the details.

AN ACT TO PREVENT EXTORTION BY RAILROAD COMPANIES.

Mr. GOULD introduced the following bill:

SEC. 1. Any Railroad Company which shall ask and receive a greater rate of fare than that allowed by law, shall forfeit fifty dollars, which sum may be recovered, together with the excess so received, by the party paying the same.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

THE HARBOR.

The following bill was introduced by Mr. MAHEN. If adopted, it cannot but be beneficial to the harbor:

SEC. 1. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons to throw or cause to be thrown in any river, bay or slip in the harbor of the port of New-York, any coal ashes, cinders, dirt or filth of any description whatever.

SEC. 2. All masters, pilots, or other persons having command or the control of any ships, brigs, steamers, or any other vessel, who shall violate or cause to be violated the first section of this act, shall on conviction, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and be subject to a fine of $250 or imprisonment in the County Jail for not less than three months or more than six, or both fine and imprisonment, at the discretion of the Court.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of any police officer or any other officer of the Peace, to arrest or cause to be arrested any person or persons for the violation of any portion of this act.

SEC. 4. All acts or parts of acts conflicting with this act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 5. This act shall take effect immediately.

MEETING OF THE REGENTS.

The Regents of the University were in session yesterday. The annual revenues to be divided among the Academies was apportioned.

The ordinance relative to the admission of Academies that are in debt, was considered and adopted. It provides that any Academy which regularly pays the interest on its indebtedness, and *five* per cent. of the principal, shall be entitled to share in the distribution of the moneys appropriated by the State for the encouragement of such institutions. This ordinance will admit the Packer Institute of Brooklyn. LEO.

Saturday's Proceedings in the Assembly.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Saturday, Jan. 17.

A petition was received from the country Banks, asking for the passage of a law prohibiting the Banks of New-York, Albany and Troy from presenting the bills of the country Banks at their counters for redemption, until the presentation first made for payment is refused by the agent of such Banks in one of those cities.

The Judiciary Committee reported favorably on the bill giving the consent of the State of New-York to purchase certain lands in the City of New-York for the Assay and other offices. The bill is intended to cover the purchase of the Brick Church property for a Post-Office site. The Committee struck out the section authorizing the purchase by the United States of other lands in New-York and Brooklyn, necessary for Appraisers' stores.

Mr. WOODS moved the recommittal of the bill to the Committee. Lost.

The bill was then referred to the Committee of the Whole, and placed first on general orders.

The bill to incorporate the Fire Department of East Brooklyn was reported on favorably. Also on the bill providing for the payment of the Commissioners to lay out the boundary line between the States of New-York and Connecticut.

The resolutions allowing $10 worth of stationery to each Page, and furnishing ten copies of the diagram of the House and lobbies to each member, officer, and reporter, were reported upon unfavorably, and the report accepted.

BILLS NOTICED.

To incorporate the Mohawk and Moose River Railroad.

To amend the law relating to the keeping of gunpowder in New-York.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. LEAVENWORTH, to provide for the investigation of the origin of fires in certain cases.

By Mr. WAKEMAN, to reorganize the Warden's office to the Port of New-York.

Mr. SLAUTTER put in a bill to organize an independent battalion of the surviving officers and soldiers of the second war with Great Britain in New-York.

The Attorney-General sent in a communication stating that several suits were pending against Commissioners for loaning United States Deposit funds, and their sureties for not accounting for the moneys in their hands. The defence is that the Commissioners were not legally appointed, and are therefore not liable. The Attorney-General does not believe the defence good, but directs the attention of the Legislature to the fact; also to the large number of Commissioners appointed by Governors.

The papers relating to the equalization of the State TAX, were referred to a Special Committee of eight.

The resolution requiring information relative to the canal enlargement at Port Byron, was adopted.

A joint resolution was offered for the amendment of the Constitution, so as to authorize the passage of a law altering the payment of members of the Legislature.

The resolution directing our Representatives in Congress to oppose all applications for the extension of patents, was adopted.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—4 Hanover-st., and 181 Broadway. House Printing Telegraph—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Proceedings of the Investigating Committee—Expected Developments.

A Bill to Repeal the Kansas Laws—The Revolutionary Claims Bill—Illness of Mr. Giddings.

The Supreme Court—Last Day's Proceedings of the United States Agricultural Society.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 18.

The Committee on Territories will soon report a bill wiping out the oppressive and unconstitutional laws of Kansas.

The statement that Mr. HALE moved the fatal amendment to the bill for the settlement of the claims of Revolutionary officers and soldiers is erroneous. On the contrary, he voted against every amendment. An effort to revive the bill is contemplated.

There is a feverish anxiety to learn the proceedings of the Committee of Investigation—members fearing that honest colleagues may be black-balled through the unauthorized statements made by the rogues to aid their efforts in extracting black mail. It is not probable that the Committee will publish anything which is not legal testimony.

It is rumored that if the Committee continues in session for a few days longer, efforts will be made to produce evidence to show the connection of prominent Democrats with certain Western paper cities, and the aid received by them from Government in the initiation of the speculations.

The danger is that the investigation will be spread over so large a surface as to produce a reaction, and that it will fail of its good effect.

A great mass of legislation lies dormant, waiting for Committees to report.

The snow-storm here is very heavy and drifting. We scarcely expect to have railroad communication with you for a week to come. S.

Sudden Illness of Mr. Giddings while Addressing the House—University in Kansas, &c.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 17.

The session was brought to a sudden termination by the fainting of Mr. GIDDINGS of Ohio, while discussing the point relative to the Court of Claims. He had been a friend to the Court, but still he considered the Judges fallible. "I am myself fallible," he said, and fell backwards in his chair, being seized with atrophy of the heart. The members and spectators at once were thrown into the highest state of alarm, the Speaker and numerous representatives crying out to those who pressed around him to stand back and give him air. Amid the excitement, an adjournment ensued. Mr. GIDDINGS was removed to the lobby, where he was attended by several members who are physicians. It was some minutes before he could be restored to consciousness. He evidently suffered intensely, and was carried to a sofa in the Speaker's room, and several city physicians summoned to attend him, and every attention bestowed upon him. Mr. GIDDINGS was removed from the capitol to his lodgings this evening. The prospects of his recovery are improving. His attack is much more severe than a former similar one.

W. F. M. ARNY has arrived with a petition numerously signed by the citizens of Kansas, without regard to party, asking Congress for a donation of land, similar to those granted the Western States, for the establishment of a University and seminaries of learning in that Territory.

The President has approved of the Bill amendatory of the act for the promotion of efficiency in the Navy.

The Position of the Correspondent of the Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 17, 1857.

When your correspondent struck the blow at Congressional corruption so effectively followed up in the editorial columns of the DAILY TIMES, he was well aware that he assumed no ordinary responsibility, and not a little personal risk. He was not unmindful of the fact that a host of men would be directly or indirectly interested in crushing one whose unflinching discharge of a disagreeable duty should interfere with their speculations, or hazard exposures inconvenient to themselves or their friends. He did not so misunderstand poor human nature as not to remember that every act of his, however honest or just, which could be used for the purpose, would be distorted in any conceivable shape in the hope of throwing discredit upon him, impeaching his motives, or punishing him for his temerity. Nor did the experience of the past leave him a doubt that many *confreres* in the Press—forgetting that *esprit de corps* as honorable to a profession as it is rare—would seize upon the occasion to send out over the land a thousand mean suspicions, unjust as they are malicious, and which can never be reached by other antidote than the natural instinctive sympathy of the people with a just cause.

Nevertheless, this seemed to me one of those occasions where a man is bound to risk something of self, in the hope of accomplishing a public good,—just as one plunges into the water at personal risk to rescue a drowning fellow-being. I counted all the cost, and determined to make the effort, with an abiding faith that after the storm should have passed, it would find me unscathed by all the blasts which wicked malice could impel. And never was this faith stronger than at the present hour, when so many influences seem combined to overthrow me. Relying upon the reputation for integrity which every man *ought* to possess, and which I am conscious of never having done anything to forfeit, all the threats and scowls and mean imputations and reflections of individuals or of the Press, pass by me as unheeded as the whistling of the wind. For the individuals who are interested to malign me, I can care nothing; and the Press, eventually—and that at no distant day—will be compelled by its own convictions to do me justice in the presence of its readers.

I repudiate the position of a public informer. I have not undertaken any such responsibility. I sought no investigation. I have not charged corruption "especially with reference to the Minnesota Land Bill." I have offered no specific proof, *in the Press*, to substantiate general charges which every paper in New-York has been making for months past without producing conviction or instigating action. On the contrary, I added to the needed warning of Congress against the machinations of designing men, the distinct declaration that it was nearly or quite impossible to obtain legal evidence to establish the corruption which every man of experience at the Capitol is satisfied exists. The objections to the Minnesota Land Bill I found upon its face, and presented these as *prima facie* evidence corroborating the suspicions engendered by the agency in its behalf of outside parties who are in continual confidential communication with certain members of the House, and who are known never to work for anything unless paid for it, and who are believed to use their best efforts to defeat measures in which they have failed to obtain an interest. For the investigation, other parties are responsible; although, in view of the public good to be accomplished, as I firmly believe, I can have no quarrel with those who persist in holding the DAILY TIMES responsible for the turn which this affair has taken.

In conclusion upon this topic, let me say to that portion of the reading public who look to the DAILY TIMES for their information in regard to affairs at Washington—be patient. To my personal friends—who ply me with numerous letters of sympathy, and many an inquiry whether roguery is not too cunning to leave its tracks upon the shifting sand of daily events, and whether therefore I shall not be damaged in an honest effort to accomplish a righteous purpose—I will only answer that I fear nothing. If it is true, as stated in the public journals, that I have refused to answer any question, be assured that when the testimony is published my bitterest enemy will be compelled to confess that I have shrunk from answering no question the answer to which could affect myself disagreeably, and if I have refused to answer anything affecting other parties, it is because I cannot do it consistently with my convictions of duty; and once satisfied upon that point, there is no power and no penalty which I will not fearlessly brave rather than forfeit my self-respect. But be assured that the ends of justice will not be defeated by any refusal on my part to answer any question. The case does not and will not rest alone upon the DAILY TIMES, notwithstanding it seems to have kindled the purifying flame.

There is always one difficulty to be anticipated in a case of this kind—and that is the danger of throwing suspicion upon honest members of Congress. For instance, if a single member of Congress bargains with any party outside to receive a large sum of money to accomplish a particular purpose in either House, he will be sure to say that he is bargaining for other men as well as himself, and *may* be fool enough to name them, notwithstanding he presents no evidence of his authority to speak *for* them. A bargain may be concluded under these circumstances, and yet the members thus named be entirely innocent of any connection with it. There can be no doubt that member's votes have often been sold without their knowledge. I have myself witnessed cases in which I had no doubt of the fact,—and yet it would be impossible for me to present the proof, and unjust under the circumstances to name the parties. Nevertheless it may be remembered that some time since I *did* name an individual who offered to sell himself and some eight or ten members of Congress in connection with a matter pending long ago, and not coming under the scope of the pending investigation. In that case the proof could have been had; but the instances in which knaver of this sort is accompanied by the folly of getting caught are exceedingly rare.

Again, I owe it to some gentlemen,—ex-members of Congress, who are here occasionally on business pending in either House,—to remark that in my former letters I have had no intention to put forth sweeping censures against all such. Lobbying is not dishonorable in itself. In England, I believe, it is specially recognized by law, and agents before Parliament are authorized, who make it their business to advocate private interests pending before the body. The Congress of the United States is the great high court of the nation, and it is the right of every man, not a member, to practice at its bar. It is not the lobbying which is disgraceful—but the manner in which it is done—it is the abuse, and not the thing itself, which deserves reproach.

Those ex-members, therefore, who come here to pursue legitimate interests in a legitimate manner should suffer no reproach. But he who comes here to cunningly devise plans of action which shall corrupt the fountains of legislation—who comes to appeal to the baser passions of men instead of their judgments—and who takes care to make those who have measures pending in Congress feel that his purchased aid is indispensable to success—such a man deserves the finger of scorn to be pointed at him by every man of honor, and to be avoided like a pestilence. This explanation will certainly relieve from suspicion every man who deserves such relief. S.

Supreme Court of the United States.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan 17, 1857.

Joseph Fellows, survivor of Robert Kendle plaintiff in error, vs. Susan Blacksmith and Eli S Parker, Administrators of John Blacksmith, deceased, defendants in error.—This case comes from the Supreme Court of the State of New York, on a writ of error. The suit was originally instituted (1840) by JOHN BLACKSMITH, a Seneca Indian, residing on the Tonawanda reservating town of Pembroke, in the County of Genesee, in the State of New-York, against FELLOWS and KENDLE *in tort*; first count being for assault and battery, and the second for trespass upon lands. The trespass was justified by FELLOWS, as owner of the premises.

The facts show that the *locus in quo* was a part of the Tonawanda reservation of 12,800 acres, now valued at half a million of dollars. BLACKSMITH had resided on the premises from his birth and had an improvement of twenty years' standing; was a native Indian belonging to the Tonawanda band of Seneca Indians, who resided on said reservation. FELLOWS and KENDLE took possession and turned the plaintiff out.

The Tonawanda reservation was one of those reserved to the Seneca nation by their treaty with the United States in the year 1797. This treaty provides that these Indians shall never be deprived of their land except with their own consent. In 1842, however, the chiefs and head men of the nation entered into another treaty with the United States by which the lands were to be again surrendered to the Government, the Indians being paid for their improvements. BLACKSMITH never assented to this second treaty and refused to surrender his lands—nor was the Tonawanda band represented in the Council of 1842, except so far as to protest against the power of the Council to deprive them of their lands.

The argument of this case was heard by the Court to day. Messrs. GILLETT and BROWN for the plaintiffs in error, and Mr. MARTINDALE for the defendants in error. The questions involved are of great magnitude, and affect more or less the title to a large portion of the State of New-York.

Court of Claims.

This Court not in session to-day.

Fifth Annual Meeting of the United States Agricultural Society.

CHINESE SUGAR-CANE—THE VISIT TO PRESIDENT PIERCE—THE GRASSES OF THE UNITED STATES—PROPRIETY OF FORMING A DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, ETC.

THIRD DAY.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 16, 1857.

The meeting was called to order at the usual hour this morning,—the President, MARSHALL P. WILDER, in the Chair.

Owing to the importance of the new plant, the Sorgho Sucré or *Chinese Sugar-Cane*, a diploma was awarded to Col. RICHARD PETERS, of Georgia, for his extensive experiments and gratifying success in the manufacture of syrup.

The Regents of the Smithsonian Institution were, on motion of Mr. WAGER, of New-York, presented with the thanks of the United States Agricultural Society for the use of their rooms during the present meeting, as also for the hearty cooperation afforded by its members.

An invitation to visit the National Observatory was received from Lieut. MAURY, and, with a vote of thanks, was accepted.

If my memory serves me, in my yesterday's letter, I made no mention of our visit to President PIERCE. On the adjournment of the session of yesterday, President WILDER, accompanied by some twenty members, paid his respects to Mr. PIERCE, at the White House. We were received in a most cordial manner in "the East Room." Mr. PIERCE, in reply to the happy remarks of President WILDER, spoke of his intention to become a farmer, and hoped to be able to return to Washington at a future day, to assist in the deliberations of our society, with whose labors for the advancement of national agriculture he felt the warmest sympathy. Mr. WILDER remarked that he was glad to know that Mr. PIERCE looked upon our profession in its true light, and that his future station as a New-Hampshire farmer was as high, *if not higher*, than the distinguished one he now occupied.

To continue the account of this morning's session—Mr. LEWIS of Massachusetts, adverted to the alarming prevalence of the "Hog cholera" in various parts of the country; and in view of the great amount of money in the home interest, moved the appointment of a Committee to investigate its cause—and cure, if possible. The Chair appointed such Committee, with Dr. DODD, of Boston, as consulting physician.

Mr. H. L. OLCOTT, of New-York, being requested by the Chair to read a paper from Prof. WEBSTER, of Portsmouth, Va., proceeded to do so; but, owing to a press of business and the importance of the subject—"Phosphorus in its relations to the Animal and Vegetable Kingdoms," the matter was referred for publication to the Executive Committee.

Judge UNDERWOOD, of Kentucky, offered a resolution that application be made to Prof. HENRY, for his address before the meeting of 1855, on the "Origin and Action of Power, applied to the Animal and Vegetable Kingdoms." The learned author happening to be present, courteously acquiesced in the application.

Our friend, Hon. CHAS. L. FLINT, Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, Mass., proceeded to read a carefully-prepared lecture on the "Grasses of the United States." During the course of his remarks he showed the loss experienced by too much seeding, the benefits derived from a considerable mixture of varieties of seed, when laying down meadows and pastures, and the necessity for cutting grass either in blossom or soon after. He exposed a matter of great importance to New-England farmers. It seems that one WILLARD has (either innocently or otherwise, we cannot say) been selling a grass of the *Bromus* species, known as *Willard's Bromus*, at very high rates, exacting, in each instance, a pledge that it should not be allowed to ripen its seed. A sample of this grass was sown at the State Farm of Massachusetts, and cut, according to agreement. This year it matured its seed-heads, and was found to be, instead of a valuable grass, a most intolerable nuisance—no more nor less than our old enemy Chess, (*Bromus Secalinus.*)

Mr. FEAZIE, of New-Jersey, moved a vote of thanks to Mr. FLINT, and request for a copy.

Professor HENRY announced that, instead of the lecture announced, he should confine himself to the subject of "Meteorology," and proceeded to deliver an address to that effect. He spoke of the labors and success of the Smithsonian Institute in meteorological discovery. Showed the differences of climate in different latitudes, and the interchange of currents between them. He suggested that the field of meteorology was by far too immense as one to be managed by a single individual, and that the greatest results could only be attained by unity of effort between many laborers. If Lieut. MAURY would confine his researches to the ocean, the western division of our army could take the West, the Canada and Hudson's Bay Company the North, and the Smithsonian Institute the East, and thus would a system of meteorological research be set on foot such as was never known before.

The third lecture of the morning was by Dr. NEWBERRY, who has passed two years in researches and investigations into the Natural History, Botany, &c., of Oregon and California. He had accompanied two expeditions under Lieuts. WILLIAMSON and ABBOT, and the results arrived at are most gratifying. We hope the gentleman will give the public an extended narrative of his discoveries.

Prof. NASH, formerly of Amherst, Mass., but now editor of the *Flax, Loom and Anvil*, made some brief remarks illustrative of the peculiarities of the different varieties of wool. There are, it seems, three leading kinds of sheep—straight-haired, woolly, and mixtures. His remarks were attentively listened to and will be given in full in his paper.

JNO. JONES, Esq., of Delaware, an extensive farmer, and familiarly known in the Society as "Farmer Jones," made an unofficial report from the Committee on Farming Industrial schools, urging the passage of the resolutions in their favor. Mr. G. E. WARING of New-York, was of the impression that the purpose which the motion was intended to accomplish, could be better secured by introducing elementary books on agriculture in our common schools and district libraries and moved the indefinite postponement of the matter. Mr. W. F. M. ARNY, of Kansas, presented himself as delegate from a meeting at Lawrence, Kansas Territory, and spoke in favor of the motion under consideration. On a call for the question, it was decided in favor of the resolution, and Congress will, therefore, be petitioned to make a grant for the establishment of an Industrial School in each State.

With all due respect to the adherents of the motion, your correspondent considers the application as little likely to be acceded to as a charter for a railroad to the moon. Its only fault is in being prematurely offered.

Mr. FRAZER, of New-Jersey, hoped the members of the Society would undertake experiments during the present year and report results at the next meeting. Those present acceded to the request.

Mr. DYER, of Connecticut, moved that the Sorgho Committee be authorized to purchase enough seed of that plant for experiments on 100 acres. Mr. OLCOTT, of New-York, earnestly hoped the motion would pass, and presented the importance of the new crop in the present state of the sugar market. The motion was seconded and passed.

Mr. W. R. PRINCE, of New-York, introduced the *Dioscorea Batatas* for reference to the Sorgho Committee, which was done.

Dr. NEWBERRY, of the Smithsonian Institute, spoke in favor of geological surveys, and the business before the United States Agricultural Society having been disposed of,

The venerable GEO. WASHINGTON P. CUSTIS, of *Arlington House*, proceeded to say farewell. This surviving representative of our Washington is in his 77th year, and is well nigh closing his course on this earth. He spoke as usual in such manner of the great *One* we all delight to honor—of his patriotism and soiding public spirit, as to draw tears from many eyes. On the conclusion of his remarks the Society declared itself adjourned to one year from this time.

In reviewing the facts set forth in these letters, you will not fail to perceive the growing importance of the United States Agricultural Society, nor to understand how that now incipient power may be used for the good of American farmers. During the present session, a subject has been mooted of no less importance than the formation of a separate DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE with a Cabinet officer at its head. Startling as will be this announcement to some more conservative than the others, I can assure you some of the most influential men in the Senate and the House are in favor of it, and although I cannot but believe that its agitation in Congress is three years too soon, I look upon its realization as far from problematical. From the President himself to the most retired member of the House, there is but one conviction of the real power of the farmers, if they would but unite upon this great issue. It is entirely due to their apathy, so far as their real interests are concerned, that preference is given to commerce and manufactures. If there is chance for Governmental favor for a new machine or a new line of steamers, see how from far and near there comes an army of adherents to besiege the members for their influence; but for the greatest interest of our country, Agriculture, no voice is raised, no action is taken. Remember, fellow-farmers, "in unity is strength." The Committee on the Trial of Implements, to whom were delegated powers to select location, fix time and place, and make all regulations for the proposed trial, have wisely decided to hold it at Louisville, and make it a department of the Society's Fair. Their programme of operations will be issued before long. On the whole we think that the events of the past three days will prove a decided benefit to our farming population, and thus, of course, to the entire country.

XXXIVth Congress.....Second Session.

The Senate adjourned over from Friday to Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 17.

Mr. OTERO introduced a bill granting lands to New-Mexico, Kansas and Missouri for Railroad purposes.

On motion of Mr. GREENWOOD a resolution was adopted calling on the President for a complete list of persons charged with the disbursement of public money; also, a list of all those who have failed for more than twelve months to settle their accounts, and the reasons for such neglect.

The House, by a vote of 93 against 81, tabled the Senate bill allowing fishing bounties to six vessels which failed to complete their voyages.

The House was then brought to an abrupt adjournment by the sudden illness of Mr. GIDDINGS, of Ohio, while he was making a speech on a private bill.

Adjourned.

Legislature of New-Jersey.

INAUGURATION OF GOVERNOR NEWELL—UNITED STATES SENATOR.

TRENTON, N. J., Sunday, Jan. 18.

The present week will be a busy one in the Legislature.

On Tuesday, Hon. WILLIAM A. NEWELL, the Governor elect, will be inaugurated in the Senate Chamber, in presence of the members of the Legislature, Judiciary, military and citizens. The arrangements have been completed by both Houses, and the affair will be imposing.

An effort will be made to bring on a joint meeting this week, for the election of United States Senator. Those not favorable to the renomination of JOHN A. THOMSON, will try to postpone the joint meeting for a week or two. The friends of Mr. THOMSON are confident of success. JOHN P. STOCKTON (son of the Commodore) and E. R. V. WRIGHT are the principal competitors. Considerable excitement is expected.

ANOTHER DREADFUL SHIPWRECK.

Wreck of an Unknown Brig off the Highlands.

PROBABLE LOSS OF ALL ON BOARD—THE VESSEL BREAKING UP.

HIGHLANDS OF NEVISINK, Sunday, Jan. 18—11 A. M.

A brig, name unknown, has just gone ashore near the Ocean House, and the sea is breaking thirty feet over her. No one from her has got ashore. Several persons were seen on board before she struck.

HIGHLANDS, Sunday—5 P. M.

A messenger has just come from the brig ashore at the Ocean House, but owing to her position was unable to get her name. She lays head on to the beach, and will probably go to pieces before morning. Part of her stern has already given way. There were six men to be seen on her deck when she struck. One man attempted to reach shore on a hatch, but was drowned in the effort. Three others have disappeared since she struck, and are supposed to be also drowned. The two remaining men are in the main rigging. Mr. WARDLE and crew are on the beach, with life-car and boats, and have succeeded in getting a line on the topsail yard of the brig, but the men on the vessel cannot reach it, and if they could they are so exhausted they would not be able to reach the shore on it. The wreckers are going to stay by them until low water, and if the men in the rigging live till then, there is a possibility of their being saved: but it is very doubtful if they can survive much longer.

FURTHER FROM NICARAGUA.

Defeat and Great Slaughter of the Allies at Granada—Contradictory Opinions as to Walker's Position, &c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Jan. 15.

The *Texas* brings San Juan dates to the 10th inst.

The agents of the *Texas* report that Gen. HENNINGSEN, having received reinforcements after withstanding a siege for 19 days, succeeded in driving the enemy before him with a loss of 1,400 men, while his (HENNINGSEN'S) loss was only 200, and the odds against him were ten to one. All the military stores, artillery, and public documents were removed to Rivas uninjured.

WALKER took possession of Rivas without opposition—the enemy evacuating the place on hearing of his approach.

The Costa Ricans having taken possession of all the boats on the San Juan River had cut off all communication with WALKER from San Juan Del Norte.

Three hundred recruits were waiting at Punta Arenas the repairing of a steamer, which would take five days, when they were determined to proceed up the river.

Just as the *Texas* was leaving, a messenger arrived at Punta Arenas, stating that WALKER, fearing something wrong had come over to the Atlantic side, and on ascertaining the state of affairs, recaptured Fort San Carlos, which had been taken by the enemy, and was rapidly coming down the river, scattering all before him.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Jan. 16.

Returned Nicaraguans give contradictory but generally rather dismal accounts of the state of affairs at Nicaragua.

The capture of the boats on the San Juan River was effected by a man named SPENCER, formerly a mate on board one of the Company's boats, aided by 300 Costa Ricans. Besides capturing all the river boats and the Forts Castillo and San Carlos, they also took both of WALKER'S large lake steamers, leaving him only one schooner and a few bungoes.

Several of WALKER'S officers came passengers on the *Texas*. Some of them say that WALKER'S case is hopeless, while others are more sanguine. A meeting of WALKER'S friends who came on the *Texas*, numbering about ninety, will be held here in a few days. It is reported here that SPENCER is in the pay of VANDERBILT, and that the British assisted him with gun-boats.

Three hundred of WALKER'S men at Punta Arenas, under LOCKRIDGE, attempted to remake the boats lying there, but the British commander gave notice that he would not allow it.

EFFORTS TO SECURE THE INTERFERENCE OF GOVERNMENT.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 16.

Strenuous efforts are being made here by the friends of WALKER to secure the interference of this Government in behalf of the Americans in Nicaragua, whose situation private dispatches report to be of the most desperate character, and who, unless speedily rescued, will most certainly perish of sickness or at the hands of the enemy.

The result of the effort is exceedingly doubtful.

Wisconsin United States Senatorship.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Saturday, Jan 17.

The Republican members of the Legislature met in caucus to-day, to nominate a United States Senator. On the second ballot, Judge HOWE received 26 votes; E. D. HOLTON, 21; Judge DOLITTLE, 9; scattering, 19. Adjourned to Monday evening.

The Kansas Free-State Legislature Adjourned

CHICAGO, Saturday, Jan. 17.

The Free-State Legislature of Kansas has adjourned to the second Tuesday of June.

Suicide of a New-Yorker at Keyport.

KEYPORT, Saturday, Jan. 17.

A man named JOHN S. MOORE, recently from New-York City, cut his throat at noon to-day. Pecuniary losses, it is said, caused him to commit the rash act. His remains will be taken to New-York for interment.

Bank Troubles in Illinois.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Jan. 17.

Several of our city banks yesterday threw out the notes of the People's Bank of Carmel, the Rushville Bank, Prairie State Bank, and Washington Stock Security Bank of Danville, all of Illinois. The latter institution is partially secured by California Bonds. The others are owned by the Gramercy Bank of Lafayette. Their total circulation is $928,000, and securities $900,000 in the Bonds of Missouri, Louisiana, Virginia, California, and Tennessee.

The Deshon Forgery Case.

BOSTON, Saturday, Jan. 17.

Mr. A. K. MORRIS, who was taken to Bangor on an Executive warrant, for implication in the alleged forged paper of $30,000, was examined before a justice, and promptly discharged. The affair appears to have been a legal transaction.

Return of a Fugitive Slave.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Jan. 18.

MICHAEL BROWN, colored man, and claimed by Mr. GATCHELL, of Baltimore, as his slave, was given up to his owner by Commissioner BROWN last evening, and taken to Baltimore. There was much excitement among the colored population, but no disturbance.

Insurance of the Bark Byron.

PROVIDENCE, Sunday, Jan. 18.

The bark *Byron*, wrecked in New-York Harbor, is insured here for $5,900.

Fires.

CATHOLIC CHURCH IN PHILADELPHIA ON FIRE.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Jan. 18—8½ P. M.

The fire-bells are ringing a general alarm, the Catholic Church of St. Malachi, on Eleventh and Master streets, having been discovered on fire.

FIRE AT CAMBRIDGE.

BOSTON, Sunday, Jan. 18.

A fire in Cambridge last evening destroyed the box factory of GEORGE C. PAGE, with a large quantity of lumber and a dwelling-house. Loss $12,000.

The Expected Steamer.

CALAIS, Me., Jan. 18—9 P. M.

We had dispatches from Halifax up to 9 o'clock this morning, at which time the steamship *America* had not made her appearance. Later in the day the telegraph wires broke down east of St. Andrews, and there is no prospect of their being in order again before the morning; we are consequently without the means of communicating with Halifax this evening.

ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.

IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE AND ASIA.

BOMBARDMENT OF CANTON BY THE BRITISH.

Immense Preparations of the Anamite Government for the Invasion of China.

Warlike Movement of the French in China.

PROBABILITIES OF PEACE IN EUROPE.

The Relations Between Great Britain and the United States.

Great Advance in Teas in the English Market.

The new screw steamship *City of Washington*, Capt. WYLIE, arrived at 12½ o'clock on Saturday from Liverpool, with dates to the 31st ult., inclusive.

Her dates are two days later than those received by the *Emeu*, and four days later than those by the *Asia*.

The *City of Washington* brings thirty-seven cabin and one hundred steerage passengers, also 1,700 tons of freight, probably the largest and most valuable cargo ever brought to New-York by one steamer.

She has on board the cargo of the United States mail steamer *Hermann*, which vessel put back to Southampton Dec. 15, and amongst her passengers is Mr. JOHN MELLEN, bearer of despatches, and purser of the *Hermann*, in charge of that vessel's cargo.

The news is highly important.

Intelligence had quite unexpectedly been received from China, that on the 24th of October the British fleet, under Admiral SEYMOUR, commenced bombarding the city of Canton.

The bombardment had continued two days, and it was reported that the city walls had been breached and the Basque Forts taken.

Commerce was completely paralyzed, and in the British markets a considerable advance in Teas, equal to 1d.@1½d. ₹ lb., had taken place.

The cause of the hostilities was the seizure of some British sailors.

The difficulty between Switzerland and Prussia had assumed no new phase, but the latest rumors favor peaceable negotiations.

A telegraphic dispatch from Berne, dated Dec. 30, says:

"An envoy extraordinary from the Emperor NAPOLEON has arrived. He has submitted propositions to Switzerland to release the prisoners, to guarantee their persons and property, but expel them from the Swiss territory. It is probable that Switzerland will accept this proposal."

Another dispatch of same date says:

The National Council has adopted unanimously the propositions of unlimited credit. This evening the commander-in-chief will be named. The American envoy left Berne for Berlin with offers of mediation.

Sums to a heavy amount have been offered by the Swiss bankers in Paris and elsewhere to enable the Swiss Government to carry on the war if necessary.

The London *Times* Paris correspondent is informed that three of the Swiss regiments in the pay of the King of Naples will probably be recalled.

The march of Prussian troops through Wurtemberg has been refused.

The *Austrian Correspondence* (ministerial) says that the Austrian minister at Berne did not give his support to the representatives of England and the United States, because Austria cannot enter into any moral engagements calculated to influence another power to renounce its legal rights.

The expected meeting of the Paris Congress on the 29th did not take place, but all the Powers having now agreed on the main details of the terms of arrangement, there exists no occasion for postponing the Conferences much longer.

Count KISSELEFF, the Russian Minister at Paris, has agreed to the Bessarabian frontier line proposed by the Allies.

The *Nord* affirms that the question of Bolgrad is arranged, and that Governments have now only to come to an understanding as to the compensation to be given to Russia. All questions, therefore, will be settled previous to the commencement of the Conferences, and the Plenipotentiaries will have merely to sanction the decision of the Cabinets and to arrange some matters of detail. The *Nord* adds, that no date is yet fixed for the commencement of the Conferences, but that the delay is not caused by any fresh difficulties as has been reported. The

itself, to secure that each of these properties shall remain forever under the rule of its own Government.

By way of England we have Rio de Janeiro advices to Nov. 20. The letters from Rio contain no political news. The coffee market was flat, in expectation of lower prices. In other commercial matters there was no change of importance to note.

WAR BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND CHINA.

Bombardment of Canton—Great Destruction of Property—Causes of the Resort to Hostilities.

The following was received in London, by telegraph, from Trieste, dated Dec. 7.

"A serious collision had taken place at Canton between the British authorities and YEH, the Chinese Governor-General.

A lorcha under the British flag, at anchor off Canton, was boarded on the 8th of October by a Chinese force, and twelve of the crew seized. Consul BARRS proceeded on board, and was insulted and threatened with violence. The remonstrances made to YEH were treated with contempt On the 21st of October the matter was placed in the hands of Admiral SEYMOUR. Hostile measures commenced on the 24th October. The forts of Canton were taken, and several of them destroyed.

YEH persisted in rejecting Admiral SEYMOUR'S demand for satisfaction, or even an interview. On the 27th October fire was opened on the city walls and on the Governor's Palace. The city walls were breached and stormed on the 29th October. The troops penetrated to the Palace, but were withdrawn in the evening.

The loss was three killed and 12 wounded.

Attempts at negotiation continued fruitless, and on the 3d and 4th November the old city was bombarded. On the 6th November, 28 war junks were attacked by the Barracouta, 6, steam sloop, and all destroyed.

Time was again offered to the Chinese, but no signs were given of submission. According to the last accounts the Bogue Forts had been captured. The factories had been almost totally vacated by the foreign community. Property to a large amount had been destroyed by fire, and commerce was at a stand-still.

From the London Daily News.

Advices from Alexandria beyond those published yesterday from Trieste render it possible to obtain a tolerably complete and connected view of the recent occurrences at Canton.

It has more than once been mentioned by our correspondent at Hong Kong that the intercourse between the British authorities and the Governor of Canton has for some time been embarrassed with growing difficulties, the result of the unredressed grievances of British merchants. On the 8th of October the Chinese authorities consummated their career of arbitrary violence by seizing a lorcha under British colors, and making prisoners of the crew. It is stated on good authority that they cut off the heads of four of the crew. The Consul, Mr. PARKES, the British agent on the spot, proceeded first on board the lorcha, and afterwards endeavored to obtain an interview with the mandarins. On board the lorcha he was menaced, and the mandarins refused to give any kind of explanation of the proceeding.

The Consul immediately dispatched intelligence of these events to Sir JOHN BOWRING, at Hong Kong, and also to Sir MICHAEL SEYMOUR, who was on the spot, and reprisals were commenced in a mild form by the seizure of a mandarin junk, which Commodore Hon. C. G. J. B. ELLIOT, of the *Sybille*, took and sent into Hong Kong. Meanwhile, the Consul sent in a strong remonstrance to YEH, the Governor of the city, to which no answer was returned. Finding all his efforts vain, Consul PARKES renounced further attempts at conciliation, and a naval force soon appeared on the scene.

On the 18th of October, Sir MICHAEL SEYMOUR dispatched from Hong Kong the screw corvette *Encounter*, 14 guns, and the steam sloop *Sampson*, 6, for Whampoa in the first instance, with a large force of marines and blue jackets; and the steam sloop *Barracouta* followed with further detachments. Admiral SEYMOUR himself then proceeded to Canton, and undertook the direction of the operations. The British and other traders were officially warned of the posture of affairs, and commercial transactions, which for a week before had been little more than nominal, were suspended.

The river in front of Canton is rather broader than the Thames at London bridge, but the depth of water does not exceed two fathoms, while the narrow passages by which access is gained to it on the eastern side of the island of Whampoa have a depth not exceeding a fathom and a half. The city is externally guarded by five forts, of which two are on the land side and two on Pearl river. These were attacked and taken by our countrymen on the 24th of October. An attempt was then made by Admiral SEYMOUR to terminate the difficulty without further hostilities, but the Chinese Governor would neither give satisfaction nor grant an interview to the British commander.

Admiral SEYMOUR then determined to attack the city itself. A wall, composed partly of sandstone and partly of brick, surrounds Canton; it is about 30 feet high and 25 feet thick, and is mounted with cannon. Against this wall a fire was opened on the 27th of October, and by the 29th a practical breach had been opened, through which the troops entered. The Governor's palace, situate in the southwestern part of the new city, was gained, but appears not to have proved a position worth holding; for the troops were withdrawn in the evening, with the loss of only 3 killed and 23 wounded.

A further attempt which was now made to negotiate proved vain, and it was then resolved to attack the old, inner, or Manchou portion of the city, divided from the southern by a high massive stone wall, and containing the garrison of Canton. This part of the city was bombarded on the 3d and 4th of November, and on the 6th the Barracouta destroyed 23 war junks. Another interval of reflection was then granted to the Chinese Governor; but at the date of the last accounts from Canton which had reached Hong-Kong no signs of an accommodation were discernible.

The Imperialist garrison of Canton was in a very weakened state The Governor had raised the pay of common soldiers from $6 to $8 a month. Kwaelin-foo, the capital of the adjoining province of Kwangsi, was closely invested by the insurgents, who, it was thought, would probably attack the Manchou Governor as soon as his new embarrassment became known.

Our fleet of war ships in the Chinese Seas is at this particular time large, as will be seen by the following list:

AT HONG KONG.

H. M. S. *Calcutta*	84	Captain Hall.
H. M. S. *Winchester*	50	Captain Wilson.
H. M. S. *Coromandel*	3	Lieutenant Nares.
H. M. S. *Hercules*		Hospital ships.
H. M. S. *Minden*		

AT WHAMPOA.

H. M. S. *Sybille*	40	Commodore Elliot.
H. M. S. *Encounter*	14	Captain O'Callaghan.
H. M. S. *Bittern*	12	Captain Bate.
H. M. S. *Sampson*	6	Captain Hand.
H. M. S. *Comus*	14	Captain Jenkins.

AT CANTON.

H. M. S. *Barracouta*	6	Captain Fortescue.

AT WOOSUNG.

H. M. S. *Pique*	36	C'n Sir F. W. Nicolson.
H. M. S. *Hornet*	17	Captain Forsyth.

The sloop *Comus* has lost eight of her guns, which her commander was compelled to throw overboard in a tempest in the Formosa Channel. Admiral SEYMOUR only arrived at Hong Kong from his northern cruise ten days before the commission of the outrage which he is engaged in avenging.

From the London Times, Dec. 30.

The man who "drew PRIAM'S curtains at the dead of night, and told him half his Troy was burnt," was doubtless an abrupt and ill-bred person, little versed in the language of Courts, and extremely distasteful to the awakened royalty of Ilium. He did not break the news, but blurted it out at once, and no doubt gave his listener a shock which he had not quite recovered from when the lance of PYRRHUS put an end to his existence. Such an abrupt and unmannerly messenger is in modern times the electric telegraph, which, without caring whose feelings it may shock, whose sympathies it may wound, or whose nerves it may shake, blurts out its message with blunt, unmannerly brevity, leaving us to swallow it as well as we may. On Sunday night every citizen of this metropolis went to bed in the profound conviction that, though things might look squally in Switzerland and warlike in Persia, we were enjoying with the Celestial Empire, at any rate, the most profound and unbroken peace. On Monday we awoke to the sudden conviction that we had taken and destroyed the forts, breached and stormed the walls, and bombarded the city of Canton, and were probably preparing something more in the way of bringing our dispute with the Chinese authorities to a point.

The first feeling that every one must experience on reading the account so bluntly and abruptly conveyed to us of all this slaughter and destruction must be one of regret that anything should have occurred to render so strenuous an appeal to armed force necessary; and, secondly, a hope that enough has been done to render anything more of the same kind superfluous.

The man who ventures to comment on a dispatch by electric telegraph is much in the position of a person who seeks to expand or explain the bare and concise statement of some ancient author, with this difference, however, that any error he makes will be immediately detected, while the lost records of antiquity keep their own secret. Without presuming, therefore, to add anything to the bare narrative we have received, we remark with pleasure that there is no appearance of haste in these transactions, and that the British Admiral appears to have acted with all proper forbearance. It was on the 8th of October that the Chinese authorities, on what pretence we are not apprised, boarded a vessel bearing the British flag anchored off Canton, took away 12 of her crew, and insulted and even threatened with violence the British Consul, who went on board the ship to remonstrate against their conduct. It appears that remonstrance was then made to YEH, the Governor-General of Canton, and treated with the utmost contempt. That there was no unseemly haste we may gather from the fact that negotiations seem to have continued until the 21st—that is, for a period of 13 days, before the matter was handed over to the Admiral; nor does the Admiral appear to have acted precipitately, for it was only on the 24th that hostile measures were commenced, on which day we are informed that the forts of Canton were taken, and several of them destroyed. Time was again given to Governor-General YEH to reconsider his position, but he seems to have been more contemptuous than ever, for not only did he reject Admiral SEYMOUR'S proposition, but even refused to grant him an interview. After an interval of two clear days, on the 27th of October, fire was opened on the town and the Governor's palace. Breaches were made and stormed with trifling loss on the 29th, and the troops penetrated to the Governor's palace, but were withdrawn in the evening. As the loss was only three killed and twelve wounded we may fairly conclude that the retirement of the troops was not owing to any overpowering force, but to motives of prudence, grounded on the obvious danger of exposing a handful of men to surprise, to fire, or to explosion, or to the risk of having their retreat cut off in the midst of one of the most populous and closely built capitals in the world.

Again attempts were made at negotiation, and a period of four days was allowed to elapse, in hopes, no doubt, that the chastisements already inflicted, and the misery it must have caused, would bend the stubborn will of the Chinese authorities, especially as the attack was directed against that very quarter of the town, the Southern district, in which YEH himself resided. Negotiations again failing, the old city was bombarded on the 3d and 4th of November. In a town so thickly inhabited, containing more than a million and a half of inhabitants, the effect of a bombardment must have been dreadful, and the loss of life enormous. We hear only, however, of the loss of property by fire. Again a pause of one day seems to have occurred, and then 23 war-junks were attacked, and all sunk. As the fleet cannot approach nearer to Canton than 15 miles, these operations must have been performed by small craft and land forces, and the only assistance that the fleet was able to render seems to have been the destruction of the forts at the mouth of the river, which have been so often destroyed or captured by British fleets. The operations seem to have been performed with great vigor and promptitude, and to have comprehended in a few days almost as much fighting and destroying as took place in the course of the whole last Chinese war.

Assuming the collision to be inevitable, the stoppage of commerce at this moment is peculiarly unfortunate. The failure of silk in Southern Europe rendered the Chinese export especially valuable, and anything which tends to raise the price of tea is a matter of importance to every family in this country. At the same time, it must not be supposed that Canton is, as it once was, the principal tea-market in China. The following figures show that in the year 1855 Canton was the third, and in 1856 the second, entrepôt for the exportation of tea:

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH OF JUNE, 1855.

	Tea. lbs.		Tea. lbs.
Canton	16,123,800	Shanghae	50,372,400
Foo-chow-Foo	19,512,800	Total	86,509,000

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH OF JUNE, 1856.

	Tea. lbs.		Tea. lbs.
Canton	30,404,400	Shanghae	34,762,700
Foo-chow-Foo	26,764,700	Total	91,931,800

We sincerely wish it were in our power to devise any means to prevent the occurrence of these periodical collisions, the effects of which, while caused by the folly or insolence of the Government, fall with such deplorable severity on the wretched people, who have no share in promoting them. Canton, in the neighborhood of which we have placed our military and naval dépôt, seems to be the place least adapted for a point of contact between European and Chinese civilization of any portion of the empire. The climate is tropical and unhealthy, the people turbulent and cruel, the city inaccessible to ships, and situated quite at the south of the empire. It is evident that our relations with China require an entire and thorough readjustment, and it is well worth considering whether some step could not be taken to remove our settlement to a spot nearer the districts where the main staples of the country are produced, where the climate is comparatively temperate, and our position would command the mouth of the great river. It has always been considered a lamentable oversight that we gave up Chusan for Hong Kong; as the Chinese force upon us a reconsideration of the subject, it may not possibly be too late to amend the error

Movements of the French in China.

ARRIVAL OF THE FRENCH ENVOY AT THE CAPITAL OF COCHIN CHINA—TREMENDOUS PREPARATIONS OF THE ANNAMITE GOVERNMENT FOR THE INVASION OF CHINA—A FLEET OF 1,200 VESSELS—EMBARCATION OF FRENCH SOLDIERS FOR CHINA.

From the Paris Correspondence of the London Times.

A letter from the Indian Seas, published in the *Moniteur de la Flotte*, announces that M. DE MONTIGNY, the French Envoy, had arrived at Hué on the 15th of September last:

Hué or Hoé is the capital of Cochin China, and the residence of the Emperor. The town is one of the best fortified in Asia, and most advantageously situated. The Annamite Government is preparing there a maritime expedition, which, to judge from appearances, will be one of the most formidable ever seen in that part of the world. The expedition is, it is said, to act against China, and a descent is to be made on the coast of Pe-Tche-Le. The Cochin Chinese fleet is completely organized, and comprises 1,200 war vessels of all sizes, divided into three classes—the ships of war of the first class, which are the size of our frigates, and carry from 50 to 60 guns; the galleys, which are propelled either by sail or by the oar, and the ordinary transport ships. Each division of the fleet is commanded by an Admiral, under the direction of Prince GHIA-KHANG, a relative of the Emperor, who fills the post of Grand Admiral. His flagship is called the *Menak-Khong-Sin* (the Commander of the Seas), and carries 62 guns. Her masts are gilt, and her sails are bound with white satin and gold fringe. There are 100,000 operatives employed in fitting out the expedition and preparing materials for its operatives. Cochin China is justly regarded as the first maritime Power in the extreme East. It possesses a very respectable cannon foundry and museum of artillery, in which are collected models of all the cannon used in Europe. There is likewise a naval museum, in which is to be seen a mariner's compass given to the Emperor TAY-SONG in the year 1761 by M. POIVRE, the celebrated traveller. There is likewise a very fine map of the world given by LOUIS XVI., which is held in great veneration. There are likewise several articles presented by LOUIS XVIII., in 1817. Several paintings executed by native artists represent the Emperor GIA-LONG and his naval engagements. This Prince, who regenerated the navy, was the most distinguished sovereign the country ever produced. He lived at the commencement of the present century. He attached several French officers to his service, and promoted three of them to the rank of Mandarin. The Cochin Chinese expedition will be ready to sail in April next.

A letter from Toulon announces that a company of the 4th Regiment of Marines have received orders to hold themselves ready to embark in the Imperial corvette *Durance*, which is to proceed to China.

Two gunboats, fully equipped for war, are about to sail for the same destination.

THE UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN.

Resumption of Diplomatic Intercourse—Declination of Mr. Villiers—Names Mentioned in Connection with the Appointment of Ambassador.

From the London Correspondence of the Manchester Guardian.

Her Majesty will be enabled to announce in her speech at the opening of Parliament, the complete reëstablishment of friendly relations between this country and the United States, for *by that time a Minister will probably be on his way across the Atlantic to the court of President Pierce.* Such an announcement will be received with unanimous satisfaction by the country, and the wisdom which has induced the Government to forego all considerations of strict etiquette or red tape in the matter, cannot fail to be duly appreciated both here and in America. We should no doubt have been fully justified in declining to send any Minister to Washington until Mr. PIERCE'S reign had formally terminated, for Mr. PIERCE chose to send away a Minister whom our Government maintained, and continued to maintain, was not open to the objections alleged against him. We were, therefore, quite entitled to assume, if we chose to view it in that light, that the objection was to the British ministry and not to Mr. CRAMPTON individually. Since Mr. CRAMPTON came back, however, the Central American treaties have been concluded, and in a spirit which I am bound to say is not discreditable to the fairness or good sense of the Government of Washington; the *Resolute* has come to England, and a more graceful compliment has never been paid by one country to another than that which the Englishmen of the new world have offered to the Englishmen of the old, in that very homely unsymmetrical barque. There is now no reason why we should not be perfect friends in every way, and accordingly Lord PALMERSTON has determined that there shall be no want of cordiality on our side. The new representative of Queen VICTORIA to the American Government has not yet been selected. *Mr. CHARLES VILLIERS has been offered the post and has declined it.* The *Daily News* of this morning anticipates otherwise; but in this instance, your generally careful contemporary, is misinformed. The question of who is to be the new Minister, is at present under consideration, and nothing has been determined on. It is therefore merely as a matter of probability that I mention the names of Lord NAPIER and Mr. H. G. HOWARD, now Secretary of Embassy at Paris, as not unlikely to be heard of in connection with the vacancy. I see that some of the foreign correspondents of the London journals say that Mr. H. F. HOWARD, now Minister at Lisbon, is to go to Frankfort, to be replaced by Mr. CRAMPTON. In this respect, I believe the correspondents are incorrect. It is likely that Mr. HOWARD may become Minister at Hanover, which appointment has now become vacant by Mr. BLIGH'S retirement. There are four American consulships now vacant which will probably be filled up at the time of the appointment of the Minister to the United States. They are New-York, Philadelphia, Charleston, and Baltimore.

From the London Observer, (Ministerial,) Dec. 30.

We are glad to be enabled to state that arrangements are nearly completed for the full and complete resumption of diplomatic relations with the Republic of the United States. The Minister selected as the representative of the Queen of Great Britain will probably arrive at Washington before the 4th of March, and will be accompanied, or very soon followed by, the Consuls of the three places left vacant at the time of the enlistment dispute, and by the Consul for Baltimore, vacant by death, and the Consul for Buffalo, which is henceforth to have a British resident to watch over the large British interests in that very rising town. When the name of the Minister appointed shall be announced in a few days, we have no doubt that it will be received with satisfaction upon the other side of the Atlantic as well as upon this.

When President PIERCE, in the midst of his long speech to Congress, not remarkable for its amenities to his enemies at home or abroad, thought proper to adopt a most conciliating tone as regards England and the British Government, and when he gave official and formal acknowledgments in that message that the disputes with Great Britain, which he had got up during his Presidentship, were at an end, it was easy to see that the door was opened to our Government for the renewal of the intercourse which had been temporarily disturbed. There is no occasion to open up the questions of enlistment in the neighborhood of the States, nor the Central American question, since Mr. PIERCE announces that all differences relating to them are at an end. Since these questions are happily set at rest for ever, they may be at the same time, let us hope, forgotten forever also. It is now known and admitted on both sides of the Atlantic, that these questions have been settled by the admirable temper and discretion of the statesmen of Great Britain, to whom the decision of these delicate matters was referred. It is only following up the same system of conciliation—of the abandonment of fruitless claims—and of the dignified refusal to reciprocate small resentments—that the Government of Great Britain has resolved to finish the work of reconciliation, and to promote, as far as lies in them, that cordial intercourse that should subsist between friendly States, by sending an experienced and honored representative to the newly-elected government of the States. We may be permitted, perhaps, to express our regret that a gentleman possessing so many of the requisite qualifications and talents as the Right Hon. CHARLES PELHAM VILLIERS, is not to be, as suggested by a morning contemporary, the person to inaugurate this renewal of friendly intercourse at Washington. But we believe we may also feel assured that the minister selected for the delicate and friendly mission, will give ample satisfaction on all sides.

The Arctic Ship Resolute and the American Officers.

CAPT. HARTSTEIN TO RETURN IN THE WASHINGTON—VISIT OF LADY FRANKLIN TO THE RESOLUTE—FORMAL DELIVERY TO THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

From the London Times, Dec. 29.

Lady FRANKLIN, accompanied by Miss CRACROFT, Mrs. and Miss STEWART M'KENZIE, Sir RODERICK MURCHISON, Mr. MAJENDIE, Capt. M'CLINTOCK, R. N., and Mr. CORNELIUS GRINNELL, paid a visit to the *Resolute*, in Portsmouth harbor, on Saturday afternoon. They were received on the quarter-deck by Capt. HARTSTEIN, the officers and crew, attended by the United States Vice-Consul at Portsmouth. The *Resolute* will be given over to the British Government to-morrow, and Capt. HARTSTEIN, with his officers and crew, will return to the United States in the American steamer *Washington*, from Southampton, on Wednesday.

On Christmas Day the whole of the crew were regaled with an excellent dinner of roast beef and plum pudding, at the George Inn, at the expense of the British Government.

PORTSMOUTH, Monday, Dec. 29, 1856.

At 12 o'clock to-morrow the American flag will be hauled down on board the *Resolute*, when it will be saluted by the *Victory* with twenty-one guns. The Union-Jack will then be hoisted, and the ship will be given up to the authorities. There will be no other ceremony on the occasion. In the afternoon the *Sprightly* steam-tender, Master-Commanding GEORGE ALLAN, will convey the officers and crew to Southampton, to embark there on board the United States Mail steamship *Washington*, passed this afternoon through Spithead, from Hamburg, to take the British mails, passengers, &c., on board from Southampton.

The Washington Lobby as it Strikes a Stranger—Society at the Capital.

From the Special Correspondent of the London Times.

In addition to the "Honorables" of both branches of the Legislature, there is a great number of visitors, whose business here is not very apparent; they do not parade it, and would not be profuse in explanations if you asked them. They do not come for pleasure, and what work they do is invisible. It may suffice to say that the body of some 300 men, who sit daily in the building, the marble steps of which are so well-worn, have the disposal of the abundant revenues of the Republic. There are claims against the Government, old and new, and being daily created; private bills of all kinds, securing rights or conferring them, which are sources of wealth to those who obtain them; public bills, giving large grants of land or money for improvements, or lines of railroad, besides the outlay of the ordinary and regular expenditure; all interested in these matters throng to the centre where their speculations must be decided; and conducting these bills, claims and projects through the several Committees, and obtaining interest enough to pass them through the Houses—the lesser difficulty of the two—has become a complete though unrecognized profession. The power behind the Congress, reported to be stronger than Congress itself, is called "the lobby," from the place in which it is supposed mostly to appear, which is a popular error. The modus in which it operates, if rumor may be credited, would not bear the publicity it would be subjected to in the immediate precincts.

The "Lobby" of Washington has of late years grown to be an appreciable influence, and much indignation is expressed by political purists at its existence. But probably there never was a legislative body in the world without something of the kind. In the old Parliament of Ireland there were regular "undertakers of the King's business," who did not necessarily have seats among the men they influenced; and the House of Commons has recognized Parliamentary agents. The business of the American "Lobby" is something of the same kind, but it has not not yet obtained a formal organization. It is at present an outside movement exercised by a miscellaneous crowd of persons whose influence may be social, or political, or both, or a combination of any of these elements; they are often agents of other parties, simply remunerated for their exertions, or they are both agents and principals, having themselves a large joint share in the undertaking at issue. Many are ex-Members of Congress, who have the privilege of admission to the body of the house, which gives them a great advantage. Many think the House would do well to abolish this privilege, which, from the increasing number of members, growing with the creation of every new State and the short period of a Parliamentary existence, is becoming oppressive. In this, as in some other respects, old rules and practices begin to be cumbrous and inconvenient; what was harmless as a compliment to a few is a very different thing when it is the right of many. How the members may be or are actually influenced by this extraneous, irregular body is very freely discussed; a libeler of Republican institutions would only have to reproduce the charges of the press of America to convey a stronger satire on the nation than any hostile pen has yet written; if he added what may be gathered from private scandal the picture would be complete, for that throws in some very dark shades indeed. The readers of French memoirs of the last century know the means that were often used, or were supposed by the public to be used, to obtain the support and patronage of the nobles and intendants who dispensed the favors of the Executive; chronicles of more recent date are not barren of similar incidents; and the worst kinds and modes of propitiation may be selected from history, old and new, and, changing the scenes and names among which it is applied, something not very unlike the reported scandals of the Federal city would be reproduced. But it should also be stated that the American journals abound more in general charges and assertions than in specific proofs, and our cousins share to the fullest extent our own tendency to self-depreciation; it almost balances their other peculiarity of exaggerating their undoubted advantages. The "Lobby" may be an abuse, and the increasing command of money the Legislature possesses, no doubt, encourages a numerous class of adventurers, greedy for a pull at the exchequer. But some of its activity is inevitable, much of it even necessary. And if ever the United States secure the steadying ballast of a heavy public debt, and that very efficient monitor of economy, a direct taxation, the horde of speculators will be starved away from the environs of the Capitol at Washington. In one direction there are indications of the "Lobby" taking a legally recognized existence. The many "claims" against the Government, of which there are an incredible variety and number, springing from the generous though long-deferred policy of remunerating all who fought or suffered damage in the era of Revolution, are prosecuted by a regular branch of the legal profession. The committees of claims have created a court, in which those disputed or doubtful are examined judicially; and this court has its regular practitioners and advocates. Whatever may be the future stage and position of the "Lobby," at present it is no unimportant element of society in the city.

The opening of the present session is described by residents as unusually quiet, though the change in the scale and mode of the payment of members has brought up a full and early attendance; absent members forfeit $8 *per diem* of their pay. Certainly the resources of the city, outside of politics, are not fertile of amusement. It would be considered dull for a second-rate watering place; there is a theatre, most unlike American theatres everywhere else—cold, dingy, and, judging by experiment, often empty; by some felicitous arrangement of the railroad managers, the New-York mail misses "the connexion" three or four times a week, so the political capital is nearly the last place in the country at which intelligence arrives. Sometimes the newsmen contrive to overcome the difficulty that regularly paralyzes the Post-Office, and the New-York papers are pounced upon like food by the half-famished, for much of the news of the place travels 200 miles and comes back again as news still. As much of the work of the locality is not visible, some at least of its amusements, or rather excitements, are recondite and withdrawn from public ken. There is an unusual number of upper floors along the Avenue, unusually well lighted up of an evening. The tailors and druggists have very jolly or very studious tenants apparently. But the midnight lamps do not shine upon the learned scroll, though the vicinity is as quiet and silent as if they did. Scandal again undertakes to explain the mystery of these late illuminations; few streets in the world contain so many gaming-houses as the wide avenue that leads to the Capitol of Washington. The faro tables that go the circuit of the watering places in the Summer send a large detachment to Washington for the Winter, and the "Lobby" and the House, that have worked together during the day, meet for play and champagne at discretion in the night. It is whispered that the Senate itself is not unrepresented at these gatherings, which thus unite all the States of the Commonwealth.

The Death of Mr. Hugh Miller.

VERDICT OF SUICIDE UNDER INSANITY—CURIOUS HALLUCINATIONS OF THE DECEASED—ANOTHER STRANGE TRAGEDY.

A post-mortem examination of the body of Mr. HUGH MILLER was made at his house in Portobello on Friday, by Professor MILLER and other medical gentlemen. The following is the conclusion to which they have come:—"The cause of death we found to be a pistol shot through the left side of the chest, and this we are satisfied was inflicted by his own hand. From the diseased appearances found in the brain, taken in connection with the history of the case, we have no doubt that the act was suicidal, under the impulse of insanity." The following few lines to his wife, found written on a folio sheet lying on the table beside his corpse, gives painful evidence of the awful intensity of the disease:

"DEAREST LYDIA: My brain burns. I *must* have *walked;* and a fearful dream arises upon me. I cannot bear the horrible thought. God and Father of the Lord Jesus Christ have mercy upon me. Dearest LYDIA, dear children, farewell. My brain burns as the recollection grows.—My dear, dear wife, farewell.

"HUGH MILLER."

For some months past his overtasked intellect had given evidence of disorder. He became the prey of false or exaggerated alarms. He fancied,—if, indeed, it was a fancy,—that occasionally, and for brief intervals, his faculties quite failed him, that his mind broke down. He was engaged at this time with a treatise on the *Testimony of the Rocks*, upon which he was putting out all his strength, working at his topmost pitch of intensity. That volume will in a few weeks be in the hands of many of our readers; and, while they peruse it with the saddened impression that the intellect and genius of the author poured out their latest treasures in its composition, they will search through it in vain for the slightest evidence of feebleness or decaying power. Rather let us anticipate the general verdict that will be pronounced upon it, and speak of it as one of the ablest of all his writings. But he wrought at it too eagerly. Hours after midnight the light was seen to glimmer through the window of that room which within the same eventful week was to witness the close of the volume and the close of the writer's life. This overworking of the brain began to tell upon his mental health. He had always been somewhat moodily apprehensive of being attacked by footpads, and had carried loaded firearms about his person. Latterly, having occasion to return to Portobello from Edinburg at unseasonable hours, he had furnished himself with a revolver. But now, to all his old fears as to attacks upon his person, there was added an exciting and overmastering impression that his house, and especially that museum, the fruit of so much care, which was contained in a separate outer building, were exposed to the assault of burglars. He read all the recent stories of house robberies. He believed that one night lately an actual attempt to break in upon his museum had been made. Visions of ticket-of-leave men prowling about his premises haunted him by day and by night. The revolver which lay nightly near him was not enough; a broad-bladed dagger was kept beside it, while behind him, at his bed-head, a claymore stood ready at hand. A week or so ago, a new and more aggravated feature of cerebral disorder showed itself in sudden and singular sensations in his head. They came on only after lengthened intervals. They did not last long, but were intensely violent. The terrible idea that his brain was deeply and hopelessly diseased, that his mind was on the verge of ruin, took hold of him, and stood out before his eye in all that appalling magnitude in which such an imagination as his alone could picture it.

The terrible story of Mr. MILLER'S death has created a still deeper gloom in Edinburg by the publication of these particulars. But another sad tragedy in connection with his fate had, at the same time, to be disclosed. After the judicial and medical inquiry on Friday, Prof. MILLER took the pistol to the gun-smith from whom it had been purchased by Mr. MILLER, in July, 1855, in order to ascertain how many shots had been fired, and how many were still in the chamber. In the master's absence, the foreman, Thomas [illegible], an old and experienced workman, received the pistol from Prof. MILLER, and, unfortunately, instead of taking off the chamber, he loosed into the muzzle, holding the hammer with his fingers, while he turned the chamber round to count the charges. The hammer slipped from his fingers, struck the cap, and the charge in the barrel exploded. Prof. MILLER, still standing outside the counter, exclaimed, "That's a narrow escape;" but, unhappily, it was not so, for as the smoke cleared away, he saw the poor man's head gradually droop, and his body then fell lifeless on the floor. The charge had entered his right eye and penetrated the brain. LESLIE was a steady, trustworthy man, and had been 25 years in his present employment. He has left a widow and a family of eight children.

Louis Napoleon and the London Times—a Piece of Gossip.

From the Paris Correspondent of the Manchester Guardian.

There is a notion amongst the persons nearest to the Emperor that the latter is more angry and annoyed at the late attacks in the *Times* than is generally thought, or than he cares to show. Last evening, one of the *entourage* above-mentioned related, in my hearing, an anecdote that may not be altogether unworthy of repetition. Two or three months after the coup d'état, one of the most famous of Parisian bankers had an audience of the (then) President, and to receive him, the prince laid down a copy of the previous day's *Times*, just arrived, and which he had been occupied in reading. The business upon which the financial man had come was discussed, and when the practical part of the conversation was over, Prince LOUIS turned round, took up anew a newspaper, and holding it out to his visitor—"Read that, M. L——," he said, directing his attention to the leading article, which was one of the very violent ones which did appear in that journal against LOUIS NAPOLEON at the time I allude to. When the personage addressed had cast his eye over the article, he tried, as people in such positions usually do, to make light of matters, and said, with a sort of deprecatory smile, "Oh, but you know, Monseigneur, the *Times* will say no matter what, and——" but his princely host stopped him, saying, "No! M. L——, you know England as well as I do—the *Times* only says what the majority of Englishmen think; it never goes against what is the popular feeling of the hour, or it would not be read by everybody as it is. I should not mind what any mere journal might say of me; but I lose my patience at thinking that if the *Times* says all that is there set down, it is that it finds a public ready to swallow all it has to say." As I mentioned, it was a court official whom I heard tell this story last night, and a very considerable personage who was standing by, rejoined, "The anecdote is perfectly true, for it was told to me two days after it happened, by M. L—— himself." To this the court official made, in turn, this rejoinder: "I tell the story to show how the Emperor once felt towards the violent expression of public opinion in English journals, and because I think, if care is not taken, that the time is coming when he will think again, as he did upon the occasion described, and when all his patience will be exhausted."

I confess I was rather struck by these last words, because they recall the phrase attributed recently to M. DE BOURQUENCY, who is affirmed by the Austrian correspondent of the *Times*, to have said to Count BUOL,—"You will end by putting the Emperor out of patience."

From what I learn in reliable quarters, the present anger at the Tuileries against your formidable London cotemporary, is less caused even by the somewhat bitter articles of a week ago, than by the satirical remarks made upon M. FOULD'S report upon the civil list but two or three days since. This, it seems, is bitterly resented, because, at this moment, it touches on the sorest sore of all. I mentioned to you the plan, attributed to the Emperor, of asking for a fresh loan early in the Summer; well, it now seems that money will be required even before that period, and reports are abroad of the intention of asking for five millions of francs to be added to the civil list. In this situation you may easily conceive how disagreeable it must be to LOUIS NAPOLEON that anything be said in disparagement of his privy purse expenses. It cannot be denied that money is, at the present moment, at the root of all difficulties; and how to obtain it in sufficient quantities, is one of the Emperor's perpetual pre-occupations. He wishes to ask the present *Corps Legislatif*, before it separates, for a donation for the Imperial Prince; but there is a doubt whether his ministers, subordinates though they are, will consent to lend their aid to this scheme.

The Accident to the Steamship Hermann—Great Peril in a Hurricane—Letter from the Purser.

AT SEA, STEAMSHIP CITY OF WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 16, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: You have doubtless heard some few particulars of the disaster to the United States mail steamer *Hermann*, Captain EDWARD HIGGINS, which steamer sailed from Southampton for New-York on the 3d of December. Perhaps, however, the following account of the accident may not be unacceptable to you:

The *Hermann* left Southampton under the most favorable circumstances, on the 3d of December. After steaming for about twenty-four hours, and when she had arrived nearly at the Land's End, a severe and heavy gale from the westward commenced blowing, which, accompanied by hail, rain and lightning, lasted, without intermission, until a late hour on the evening of the 8th. So furious was the storm towards its termination, that many of the most experienced sailors on board thought the vessel could not live through it.

The morning of the 9th opened beautifully—the storm had disappeared, and the passengers were beginning to assemble on the quarter-deck, to congratulate themselves that their troubles and dangers had vanished, when the beam centre of the outboard side-lever of the port engine broke close off the bounds of the bed-plate, damaging the piston-rod, which was much bent, deranging the air-pump rods and other portions of the machinery, and rendering that engine completely useless. It now became necessary to disconnect the port from the starboard engine, by taking off the connecting rod of that engine, and thus disconnecting it from the main shaft, of course taking care to secure the side-lever by blocking it up, and also lashing fast and shoring up such other of the movable parts of the engine as were necessary, and this was accomplished in about two and a half hours, (a remarkably short time,) and in a style which elicited the warmest commendations from Mr. H. G. MORENG. This gentleman, who is, I understand, a mechanical engineer, and director of one of the principal engineering establishments on the continent, declared that the disconnecting process was performed in less than half the time he supposed would have been necessary to accomplish it. After disconnecting the engine, in order to balance the cranks, the intermediate wheel-buckets were taken off, so as not to overtax the single working engine.

I may state here that from the commencement and throughout the gale and its disasters, Captain HIGGINS manifested a coolness and intrepidity which, while it won the esteem and confidence of all the passengers, infused vigor and determination into the officers and crew. Nor was his foresight and skill as a navigator less conspicuous than his bravery, as you will see from what follows. The fine weather which commenced with the 9th lasted for about twelve hours, but Captain HIGGINS, having received the engineer's report with regard to the damage to the engine, and apprehending that if she proceeded she would be involved in a hurricane under circumstances which rendered her least of all able to cope with the elements, deemed it expedient to wear ship and put back for the nearest port, so as not to hazard the lives of his passengers and injury to the property under his charge. Fortunate it was that he did so. Additional canvas was crowded upon the vessel, in order to assist the engine, and the *Hermann* thus proceeded until the morning of the 11th, from which time until the vessel rounded the Land's End she encountered a storm of the most terrific description. In addition to the extraordinary fury of the wind, and the mountainous seas which kept sweeping over the hurricane deck, the lightning glared at intervals with awful vividness, while the pitiless rain and hail almost prevented the men seeing a yard before them. The voices of the captain and officers were with difficulty heard in this fierce elemental warfare. So eccentric, too, was the course of the storm, that the position of the ship had to be changed several times hourly, in order to preserve her from instant destruction. Captain HIGGINS during nearly the whole of this fearful weather kept his place on the deck, and his orders, I may say, without affectation, were carried out by the officers and men with a promptitude and obedience such as I have never seen equaled. Notwithstanding the awful position of affairs, which could not be disguised from the passengers, (for some of the oldest seafaring men on board declared that they never saw so violent a storm,) they maintained their composure and manifested the greatest confidence in the captain. This feeling on the part of the passengers was enhanced by the assurances which were given by Mr. MOREANGE, that the engineer corps of the steamer were men who thoroughly understood their business, and who were humanly equal to any emergency. So keen a sympathy in fact did Mr. MOREANGE feel with the chief engineer (A. C. PEEBLES) and his staff, that he himself offered his services in that department, in order that the officers might obtain some slight relaxation from their incessantly arduous labors. Still, the brave vessel toiled on, and a splendid sea-boat she certainly [illegible]

[illegible] described above, until the morning of the 13th December, when she was in sight of the Lizard, where she was in some measure protected from the violence of the wind and from the heavy sea by the high coast which forms the eastern boundary of the bay. She reached Falmouth Bay on the evening of Saturday, the 13th December, and here Captain HIGGINS remained for a few hours, in order to repair the exhausted strength of himself, his officers and crew. The steamer then proceeded to Southampton, where she arrived on the following day. The passengers, in order to express their high sense of the intrepidity and skill which Captain HIGGINS had manifested under the most trying circumstances, unanimously

The Reports of the Division Engineers, which are annexed hereto, will show the number, period of service, and compensation of the Engineers and others employed with that Engineer Department, who have been employed to watch Residency during the year past.

The total number so employed in the service of the State, including Division, Resident and First Assistant Engineers, at the close of the year and commencement of 1855, was as follows:

Division Engineers	8	Rodmen	36
Resident Engineers	11	Tape and Chainmen	8
First Assistants	23	Axmen	16
Second Assistants	29	Inspectors of work	34
Draughtsmen and Surveyors	35		
Superintendents and Clerks	82	Total number	245

The expenditures in the Engineer's Department during the year 1854, have been as follows:

Engineering proper	$233,489 54
Office rents, fuel and lights	5,675 19
Stationery, printing and affidavits	3,296 12
Postage, telegraph and express	1,251 37
Miscellaneous	1,906 26
Total	$245,618 48

The following table shows the annual cost of Engineering since the 1st of January, 1854, and the per centage of Engineering expenses on the whole amount of work done in each year since that date:

Date.	Cost of Engineering.	Per centage on work done.
1854	$144,156 48	12.8
1855	211,982 42	5.7
1856	245,618 48	6.4

THE PRESENT CONDITION AND ESTIMATED COST OF THE WORKS AUTHORIZED, AND SUPPOSED TO BE PROVIDED FOR, BY THE AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION ADOPTED ON THE 14TH FEBRUARY, 1854.

In reply to a resolution of the Senate, dated March 9, 1858, Mr. McALPINE (then State Engineer) submitted an "Estimate of the cost of completing the Erie Canal Enlargement, and the enlargement and completion of the Oswego, and Cayuga and Seneca Canals, and of finishing the Genesee Valley and Black River Canals,"

Amounting in the aggregate to	$14,271,618 04
Add Mr. CLARK's estimate of 1855 for enlarging locks on Champlain Canal	264,291 49
Total (from 1st Jan., 1853)	$14,535,909 53
Deduct expenditures in 1853	1,052,111 99
Total amount	$13,483,797 54

Representing Mr. McALPINE's estimate of the cost, from and after Dec. 31, 1853.

The following is Mr. CLARK's estimate as submitted to the Legislature, in his Report for the year 1855:

Estimated cost of all the Canals from and after the Dec. 31, 1853, the constitutional amendment having been sanctioned by the people in February, 1854:

Work done in 1854		$373,718 84
Work done in 1855		3,524,898 08
Expenditures in Engineer department '54		144,156 43
Expenditures in Engineer department '55		211,982 42
Required to complete the Erie Canal Enlargement at contract prices, from and after Dec. 31, 1855	$4,888,727 98	
December, 1856	887,311 50	
do. Oswego Canal	887,311 50	
do. Cayuga & Seneca Canal	351,188 96	
do. Black River Canal	229,359 03	
do. Genesee Valley Canal	96,989 80	
do. Locks Champlain Canal	193,165 16	
Total	$6,438,707 02	
Add contingencies, 10 per ct.	643,870 70	
Total	$6,077,077 72	
Engineering, land damages, &c., (estimated)	1,800,000 00	$8,877,077 72
Estimated cost of all the Canals, from Dec. 31, 1853		$13,131,803 74

The following estimate is submitted to the Legislature as the most reliable one that can be formed of the total cost (from and after the 31st December, 1853) of the "Enlargement of the Erie, the Oswego, the Cayuga and Seneca Canals, and the completion of the Black River and Genesee Valley Canal, and the enlargement of the locks on the Champlain Canal," as provided for in the amendment to the Constitution, adopted on the 14th day of February, 1854:

Work done in 1854	$373,718 84
Engineering, 1854	144,156 43
Land Payments, 1854	82,946 44
Work done in 1855	3,524,898 08
Engineering, 1855	211,982 42
Land Payments, 1855	92,611 80
Work done in 1856	3,864,014 95
Engineering, 1856	245,618 48
Land Payments, 1856	134,987 11—$9,174,909 80
Estimated cost of work to be done after Dec. 31, 1856:	
Erie Canal Enlargement	$2,936,483 43
Oswego Canal	502,747 05
Cayuga and Seneca Canal	272,068 53
Black River Canal	142,742 60
Genesee Valley Canal	55,600 98
Locks on Champlain Canal	188,746 00
Estimated cost of Engin'g.	258,902 00
Estimated Land Payments required	632,828 62—$5,075,090 20
Total	$14,250,000 00

The total estimated expenditure to be incurred subsequent to 1st January, 1857, will be distributed among the respective works authorized by the Constitution, as follows:

Enlargement of Erie Canal	$3,525,243 43
Enlargement of Oswego Canal	694,747 05
Enlargement of Cayuga and Seneca Canal	331,238 52
Completion of Black River Canal	204,348 22
Completion of Genesee Valley Canal	98,600 98
Locks on the Champlain	220,932 00
Total	$5,075,090 20

I would remark in relation to the preceding estimate, as well as the estimate submitted by Mr. CLARK, in the Report of 1855, that the 31st December, 1853, is assumed to be point of time from or after which payment for work to be done was provided for by the amendment to the Constitution authorizing the Nine Million Loan; and that part of this loan was applicable to work done previous to that date, it being assumed that the one and a half additional millions authorized by the same amendment was intended to provide the means of payment for all work done previous to that date. If these assumptions be not correct, there is no evidence of the fact in this Department, neither is there any means of correcting the error.

The statement of work done and expenditures in the Engineer Department for 1854 and 1855, are taken from the estimate of Mr. CLARK, contained in his Report for 1855. The land payments for the years 1854 and 1855 are taken from the Reports of the Canal Appraisers for those years. And the amount for 1856 is the amount of awards for that year, as furnished by the Appraisers, the whole of which has probably not been paid.

For the details of expenditure incurred in 1851, and the estimated expenditure to be incurred after that year, I would respectfully refer the Legislature to the accompanying able Reports of Messrs. J. PLATT GOODSELL, ORVILLE C. HARTWELL and JOHN D. FAY, Division Engineers.

These Reports also contain information in detail respecting the expenditures and condition of the work upon each Residency of their respective Divisions; and the *statistical profile* appended to each Report affords an intelligent view of the condition of the work on the Enlargement of the Erie Canal.

DEFICIENCY IN MEANS, PROVIDED BY THE CONSTITUTION, FOR COMPLETING THE WORKS THEREIN AUTHORIZED.

At the time of the adoption of the amendment of the Constitution, which was first proposed by the Legislature in 1853, it was supposed that the surplus revenues of the Canals, together with the loan of nine millions of dollars, (which was therein authorized,) including premium, and interest on premium upon said loan would afford the necessary means for the completion of the "Enlargement of the Erie, the Oswego, the Cayuga and Seneca Canals, and for the completion of the Black River and Genesee Valley Canals, and for the Enlargement of the Locks of the Champlain Canal."

It has been found, however, that the surplus revenue cannot, under the present provisions of the Constitution, be relied upon to afford any portion of the means required. The only available means, therefore, is the loan and the proceeds of the premium thereon, amounting, in the aggregate, to say $10,500,000.

This amount deducted from the total probable cost, as shown in the preceding estimate, leaves a balance or deficiency of $3,750,000.

In devising the means to provide for this deficiency, the Legislature can undoubtedly rely upon the following propositions with the greatest confidence, to wit: That a large majority of the State are anxious that the Canals should be completed within the shortest possible time; and that the surplus revenues of the Canals will eventually be sufficient to pay the *Canal Debt* of the State, and probably the *General Fund Debt*.

The question, therefore, which presents itself to the consideration of the Legislature is, *how can the surplus revenues of the Canals be used as a basis to secure their completion within the shortest practicable time.*

If we are to wait for an amendment to the constitution before any additional means can be obtained, it is evident that a suspension of two or three years must be incurred, and that the cost of completion will be largely increased. On the other hand, if we rely upon the policy of direct taxation to accomplish the object, it is to be feared that succeeding Legislatures may not be willing to carry out the policy to such an extent as to secure the rapid and uninterrupted completion of the Canals. I would, therefore, respectfully submit to the Legislature, whether it may not successfully combine the two theories, by *borrowing* of the people a sufficient amount to prevent a suspension of the work; and at the same time propose an amendment to the constitution, which shall provide the means for the repayment of the loan from the people; and also for the full and entire completion of the Canals.

By levying a three-quarter-mill tax (from which would be realized about one million of dollars) and at the same time authorizing the Comptroller to invest two and a half millions, from the Canal Debt Sinking Fund, in said tax and in the premium on the loan of nine millions, we should have two and a half millions of dollars, with which to prosecute the work until the spring of 1858. An amendment to the Constitution (if proposed by the present Legislature) could then be finally acted upon by the people, which would provide for a loan of a sufficient amount to cover the present deficiency, one million of which should be sacredly appropriated, as before suggested, to the payment of the present Canal Debt, and the balance, a better plan would be to authorize a loan of only two and a half millions by the amendment to the Constitution, one million of which should repay the tax, and the remaining million and a half be appropriated to the completion of the canals, and providing for the balance by extending the canal loans from *eighteen to thirty years*—thus relieving the revenues of the canals from the present demands of the present Sinking Fund, and enabling the Legislature to appropriate a sufficient amount of the surplus revenues, together with such further loans as may be negotiated legally upon the credit of the Sinking Fund, to secure the early completion of the canals.

The foregoing suggestions are submitted, with all due deference, to the Legislature, as merely the outline of a plan which would confine the two theories of *taxation* and *Constitutional amendments* in such a manner as would *make the surplus revenues of the canals a basis to secure their completion within the shortest possible time*; and at the same time impose no permanent burden upon the people. On the contrary, in voting for the amendment to the Constitution, the people would secure the restoration of the amount which they had advanced to the canals; and at the same time enjoy the consciousness of having saved the works from a suspension which would have involved an additional cost of hundreds of thousands, if not millions of dollars.

Whatever may be the action of the Legislature, however, with reference to providing means for completing the Canals, either by taxation or opening the Constitution, it should not lose sight of the important fact, that the State now has in its possession the sum of $918,937 22, (as will be seen by reference to the accompanying reports of the Division Engineers,) which has been earned by the contractors on work already done, and which is held by the State as security for the performance of the contracts made under the provisions of Act, chapter 330, Laws of 1854.

This money cannot in any reasonable view be regarded as belonging to the State; but it is the property of the contractors so long as they comply in good faith with all the terms of their contracts. It seems, therefore, but just to the contractors that, if a suspension of work is to take place, a provision should be made by the Legislature for the payment of the percentage to those who may wish to cancel their contracts upon receiving a final account (computed at relative prices) of all the work done up to the time of suspension.

THE MANAGEMENT OF THE CANALS.

Under the last clause of the law requiring an annual report from this Department, it may be expected that the State Engineer will give such information and make such suggestions in relation to the management and completion of the Canals, "as he may deem the public interest to require."

It will probably be admitted that the experience of governments, incorporated companies, and individuals, has settled the principle, that in order to manage the affairs of any enterprise, through the agency of others, successfully, the *responsibility* which attaches to an agent must always be accompanied by sufficient *power* to render the agency effective.

An experience of one year has satisfied the State Engineer that this principle was not allowed to have its full force in the organization of the Canal Department, and I would, therefore respectfully call the attention of the Legislature to the subject.

It is generally understood that a greater share of responsibility rests upon the State Engineer than upon any other member of the Canal Board, with reference to the qualifications of, and the performance of duties by the Engineers in charge of work under construction. Yet he has only a single voice or vote out of nine members of the Canal Board in the appointment of these Engineers, and experience has shown that a state of things may exist in which the voice and vote of the State Engineer can prejudice, rather than promote the appointment of Engineers of ability and integrity, unless he shall be one among a political combination which, for the time being, constitutes a majority of the Canal Board.

This important matter has been repeatedly referred to in the Annual Reports of my predecessors in office; and I will take the liberty of quoting from the report of Mr. McALPINE for the year 1853, in order to show the views that have heretofore been entertained upon this subject by this Department:

"It will be observed that while the State Engineer is nominally placed at the head of the Engineer Department, and is considered by the public as responsible for the faithful performance of duty by his subordinates, he has no more influence in the selection of suitable persons for the higher offices than his eight associates of the Canal Board, and has no voice whatever in the selection of the minor officers.

It will be conceded that no other officer of the Government is as competent to judge of the professional qualifications of the candidates for appointment in this department, or less likely to be influenced by those considerations which generally govern the selection of political appointments. The experience of the past few years has led me to the belief that a change may be made in the manner of selecting the engineers, with advantage to the public interests."

The same principle will apply, with perhaps greater force, to the appointment of Superintendents of Repairs. The Board of Canal Commissioners are held responsible for the safe and economical navigation and maintenance of the Canals. And each Commissioner is held responsible for the division of the Canals assigned to him. Yet each Commissioner has only a single vote out of nine in the appointment of Superintendents to assist him, and upon whom he is to rely for the successful management of his division of the Canals. And it may depend entirely upon the political complexion of the Canal Board, or, in other words, upon the popularity of some person who may be running for the office of President of the United States, as to whether his Superintendents are his personal friends or enemies.

It will be seen that the Canal Board, as at present constituted, is composed of five members, (being a majority) to wit: The Lieutenant-Governor, Comptroller, Secretary of State, Treasurer, and Attorney-General, neither of whom is supposed to be elected on account of his peculiar fitness to judge of the qualifications of, or performance of duty by, Engineers and Superintendents, or on account of his intelligence and qualifications with reference to the details of the management of the Canals. On the contrary, their duties are known to be of a Legislative, Financial or Legal character, and such as to seldom, if ever, bring them into contact with the persons whose appointment they control.

The other four members of the Canal Board, to wit: the State Engineer and three Canal Commissioners are supposed to be selected by the people on account of their general intelligence and qualifications with reference to the details of the construction and management of the Canals; and their duties are such that they are constantly brought into contact with, and are almost entirely dependent for their success upon, the Engineers and Superintendents who are appointed by the five who are in the majority.

Unfortunately for the true interests of the State, it seems impossible to separate the appointments above referred to (together with many others of equal importance) from political considerations, so long as a general change in the management and superintendence of the Canals is expected with every change of political ascendency in the State. And the most that the Legislature can do, under the circumstances, seems to be to place the power of appointments and removals with those whom the people hold as more directly responsible for the proper construction and economical management of the Canals.

The system of letting the Canal repairs by contract has now been in force upon some portions of the Canals during the past two years, and my observations during the last year has satisfied me that the interests of the State require that the system should be either entirely abandoned or materially modified. Under the existing law the Commissioners are required to let the repairs to the lowest bidder who will give responsible security for the performance of the contract. Under this provision the Commissioner is often obliged to allot the contract to men whom he knows to be entirely incompetent to perform it, both in regard to means and experience, and at prices less than one-half of what he knows will be the annual cost of repairs. The result is, that the property of the State which goes into the possession of the contractors is in some cases wasted or *converted*, during the early part of the first season, and the contractor leaves the work, with his men unpaid, and the Canal in a condition much worse than it was when he undertook the repairs. The Commissioner is then obliged to direct the Superintendent of Repairs to employ a force immediately and procure new implements for the purpose of keeping up navigation until he can relet it to another contractor, who is liable to follow in the footsteps of his predecessor.

The undersigned would therefore respectfully recommend the Legislature to so modify the laws with reference to this subject, as to allow the proper Letting Board to use a limited discretion in regard to the character of the men to whom contracts shall be awarded, the price below which the work shall not be allotted, and the extent of the Canal that may be embraced in one contract.

I would also recommend that the services of Superintendents of Repairs be dispensed with upon such portions of the Canal as may be placed under contracts for repairs, and where the work of construction and enlargement requires the presence of a Resident Engineer; and that the repairs be made under the direction of the Engineer.

The views of Mr. CLARK, my immediate predecessor in office, in relation to the letting of the Canal repairs by contract, and the employment, as well as appointment of Superintendents of Repairs, will be found in the following extract from his Report in the year 1855:

"This law is, in my judgment, defective in one particular. It should be so amended as to abolish the office of 'Superintendent of Canal Repairs,' in all cases where the repairs are done by contract, and should make it the duty of the Canal Commissioner, with the aid of the Division and Resident Engineers, to see that the contracts are faithfully carried out, all their provisions fully complied with, and the public interests protected.

Should the superintendents be retained, and the chief management of the Canals be placed under their control, difference of opinion would be very likely to arise between them and the contractors, which would be too apt to result in collision between the parties: in which case it is very easy to foresee that at the expiration of five years, although the State would have saved largely in actual disbursements, the dilapidated condition of its works would greatly increase its subsequent expenditures.

If it should be deemed unadvisable to amend the law in the manner recommended, it would be at least a step towards retrenchment to require the Canal Commissioners to assume the full responsibilities which have been imposed upon them by the Constitution and the laws, in the management of the navigation and repairs of the Canals, by selecting the superintendents and other subordinate officers acting under them. Such a concentration of responsibility is believed to be a safe and salutary principle when applied to financial operations."

LAND DEPARTMENT.

It has not been customary for the State Engineer to make any report from this Department, but I deem it proper to call the attention of the Legislature to the Land Department, which, by virtue of its office, comes under his supervision.

In order to bring this matter properly to the notice of the Legislature, I have required the Chief Clerk in charge of the Land Department, Mr. B. B. VAN RENSSELAER, who has had the entire charge of, and has ably performed the duties pertaining to, this Department from 1851 to 1861, and again from 1847 to the present time, to prepare a statement showing the transactions during the past year; and also the present amount and condition of the land belonging to the State.

Mr. VAN RENSSELAER's report is appended hereto, and will be found to contain much valuable information, as well as many important suggestions. I would call the attention of the Legislature particularly to the suggestion with reference to republishing a new and revised map and atlas of the State. The want of such a map and atlas (made up of counties) is daily felt in this office, and I cannot urge too strongly upon the Legislature the importance of making some provisions with reference to it.

All which is respectfully submitted,

S. SEYMOUR.

NEW-YORK CITY.

SWITZERLAND AND PRUSSIA!

Great Meeting of the Swiss Residents of New-York.

Material Aid to be Sent Out.

GREAT ENTHUSIASM.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Swiss residents of New-York and its vicinity was held on Saturday evening, at DELMONICO's, Broadway, to take into consideration the present state of the land of their nativity, and to devise measures for its assistance during the coming struggle. The room in which the meeting first convened was handsomely decorated. Over the President's chair was suspended a shield, surrounded by laurels, bearing the Swiss Cross, white on a red ground, with the mottoes "*Un pour tous, tous pour l'un*" (one for all, all for one) and "*Gott und vaterland*" (God and our native land.) This shield was supported on one side by the Swiss and on the other by the American national flag.

At 7½ o'clock, punctually, Mr. A. GEISSMAN, the President of the Provisional Committee, called the meeting to order, and, after a prayer by Rev. Mons. PIGUET, spoke as follows, in French:

As the spokesman of the Committee on Organization, appointed on the 14th inst., I have the honor of opening this meeting by asking you to proceed at once to the election of a President and Committee, according to usage, so as to give order to our deliberations, and to impress upon this assembly that dignity which the solemn occasion demands, and which calls together so large a multitude of our fellow-countrymen. I have the honor, gentlemen, to propose for general acclamation the nomination of a President in the person of a fellow-countryman—one of the most respected, and for long, one of the most distinguished of our number, as regards the zeal with which he has invariably seized, promoted and maintained every occasion for generous, beneficent and patriotic deeds. It is according to numerous suggestions that I have the honor to propose to this assembly for President our honorable fellow-citizen, GUILLAUME MERLE.

The nomination was received with loud applause, and MR. MERLE (who is a brother of the celebrated historian of the Reformation, MERLE D'AUBIGNE) took the chair, and spoke as follows (in French:)

DEAR CONFEDERATES: If ever I have regretted not being endowed with the divine gift of eloquence, it is at this moment, when I wish to acknowledge in a suitable manner the honor you have just conferred upon me in calling upon me to preside over this patriotic assembly. If I accept the honor, it is relying on your indulgence and on your appreciation of my good will and zeal for our cause. I doubt not but you will excuse any mistakes I may make in endeavoring to fulfill the new duty which you have just imposed upon me. We are convened here, my dear confederates, to converse together and mutually enlighten ourselves in respect to our fatherland, now endangered by the menacing attitude of the Prussian Government, and also to take into consideration what can be done for or how we can efficiently help our brethren and friends who are, perhaps, now exposed to all the horrors of war. Ours is not a spirit of aggression, and we yet confide in the wisdom of the Federal Government, particularly on its firmness, to bring the Government of Prussia to more just and moderate counsels; but happen what may, we are Swiss before everything else. We have changed our residence, but our hearts are unchanged, and the very idea of an event that might place our country in danger has caused us to look upon her with watchful solicitude, feeling ready to hasten to her deliverance. Our old love for liberty and for the independence of our dear native land is waked up at the first sound of alarm. Everything around us impels us to fly to the relief of our brethren, if need be, for certainly it is not in the midst of the atmosphere we breathe, and in the institutions that surround us, that the Swiss can forget their native land. Everywhere on these shores civil and religious liberty reigns supreme. Here, as in Switzerland a man feels himself a man, and not a machine. Everywhere here there is also manifested a lively and sincere sympathy in our favor. Everywhere we are encouraged by manifestations the most unequivocal, of a public spirit inimical to tyranny and oppression in every shape. What we shall decide to-night, will have an echo so far as the free press penetrates, for everywhere it is we have friends. Let us then be wise and moderate, but also firm and determined; let no one yield to a sentiment of fear nor let any one be carried away by the impotnosity of his feelings or sentiments. I believe, my dear confederates, that the time has arrived for proceeding to business. I propose to you first, to constitute a board or committee to take into consideration what ought to be done under the present circumstances, and to present such resolutions as are suitable to be adopted by this assembly. Allow me again to thank you for the confidence you have placed in me, and to express a sentiment—my wish.

May the banner of the cross float till the end of time on our free mountains, and may it always lead the brave sons of Helvetia in the road to glory and honor, as it did of yore at Moortgarten, Sempach and Morat. [Loud cheers.]

A Committee was then named to report officers of the meeting, and the following gentlemen were unanimously chosen

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Adrian Iselin, Basle.	John Syz, Zurich.
Henry Mairet, Neufchatel.	Lorenzo Delmonico, Tessin
Louis De Coppet, Vassel.	G. Courvoisier, Neufchatel.
Jacques Guedin, Geneva.	Arnold Guerber, Berne.
James Dörler, St. Gall.	Adolphe Rusch, Appenzell.
Antonio Geissman, Argovie	Jean J. Merian, Basle.

SECRETARY—August Guerber, Berne.

By this time the room, which could contain about 200 persons, had become densely crowded, while the neighboring halls and apartments were also overflowing. The President therefore announced that Mr. DELMONICO had generously offered the use of his large dining-room on the floor below, and that the tables were then being removed to accommodate the meeting. Upon this announcement three hearty cheers were given in honor of Mr. DELMONICO's generosity, and while the preparations were making the following patriotic hymn, being the first in the "*Recueil des Chants publié par la Section Vaudoise de la Societé de Zofingue*," was sung by the whole assembly to the air of "*Kell dir im Liegerkranz.*"

HYMNE PATRIOTIQUE,	PATRIOTIC HYMN,
Chantée à la réunion de Suisses le 17 Janvier, 1857.	*Sung at the Swiss meeting, Jan. 17.* [Translation.]
Immortel Roi des Cieux! Toi qui de tes hauts lieux Contemples notre armée; Grand Dieu! protége-nous, Eloigne ton courroux De la Suisse alarmée!	Immortal God of Heaven, Thou, who from thy high abode Dost contemplate our army; Great God! protect us, Avert thine anger From alarmed Switzerland!
Quand tu conduis nos pas, Nous ne redoutons pas Les puissants de la terre; Sous ton cras abattus, Bientôt ils ne sont plus Que débris à poussière!	When thou dost lead our steps We have no cause to fear The mighty of the earth; Struck down by thy strong arm, They soon are nothing more Than ruins and than dust!
Dieu! que par ta bonté, La douce liberté Régne sur l'Helvétie; Et s'il nous faut mourir, Daigne encor sautenir Cette terre chérie!	Oh God! may by thy goodness The blessing of liberty O'er loved Helvetia reign; And if we are to die, Deign still to sustain This cherished land!

At the end of the singing the meeting adjourned to the lower hall, which was also soon crowded to overflowing, not less than eight hundred to one thousand persons being present.

MONS. DAVID CHERBULIEZ was the first speaker, (in French.) He said that their country was in danger, and that this cry, which in ancient Rome animated all hearts, was now heard throughout their native land. On all sides their countrymen were running to arms, and they who were prevented by distance from joining them, had met to discuss the surest and quickest mode of furnishing them with assistance. Mons. C. then reviewed the causes of the present crisis, and expressed his belief that it would not, after all, come to war. As for the intervention of the United States, it was impossible. As we were jealous of European interference in America, so the European nations were fearful of American interference there, as was shown by the refusal of the Austrian Envoy at Berne to enter into a conference with the American Minister, Mr. FAY. But although, continued the speaker, the United States cannot interfere in European affairs, and the Government was neutral on this question, yet the people of this great country were with them, and the entire Press of the States spoke for them with one voice. Need I speak of the justice of their cause? If the prisoners or Neufchatel were a hundred times subjects of the King of Prussia, they had rendered themselves culpable of high treason, and had sinned against the municipal laws. From the earliest days—yes, from the time of WILLIAM TELL—Switzerland had been the asylum of the oppressed and persecuted. Even now, in the midst of the present crisis, the Government, they had given proof of its generosity by granting an amnesty to the political refugees of Geneva. [Cheers.] The exiles of Neufchatel had demanded to be incorporated in the Swiss army. The Canton of Vaud sent five thousand men to the frontiers. They thought of the powerful and formidable manifestations of the days of their forefathers for power in the agitation in had produced. They deprecated the sectional controversy which, under pleas of emancipating American liberty, would inevitably rend the Union in twain, and they participated in the success of the agitators this fearful result. In the meantime, our brethren at the South saw the crisis upon them; they heard the fierce halloo of the abolitionist, and felt its fangs busy at the vitals of the Constitution, it was no time for delay. Their political existence was at stake, and their combined strength was organized into a common resistance of the aggressors. Such, Sir, was the fearful nature of the issue just determined. It requires no great penetration to judge what, with another result, would have been the consequences to the country. Now order, confidence, repose. Then, agitation, division, disunion, Now, and the States move in their accustomed orbits about their federal centre. But then, and this mightiest fabric of associated nationalities would possibly have been dissolved, and the colonial epoch again been enacted in the history of North America. All honor, then, to the great captain of the Democratic hosts. [Great applause.] At the most furious assaults his plume shone brightest; where the efforts of the enemy were most fiercely directed, his character was a fortress, and his strength a citidel of defence. The people who gave him, rallied to the support of the leader they had made. They remembered him in legislative halls; they saw him wise in the Senate and a jurist at the bar; they recognized the stately ambassador, and did not forget his services in the councils of State. The people beheld in their candidate a faithful servant during thirty years of public life, and they thought that such a man would distinguish the Presidential chair. Yes, Sir, so they thought, and they elected JAMES BUCHANAN [storms of applause]—they elected JAMES BUCHANAN President of the United States. [Cheering.] But we are now informed that he has not been elected by the people—that the States, simply in their electoral colleges, will be enabled to confer on him this highest honor. Sir, the popular vote of nineteen of the thirty-one States was cast for the Democratic candidate; but eleven cast their votes for JOHN C. FREMONT, and only one for MILLARD FILLMORE. Now, they who, by combining the States, apportion their aggregate vote to the candidates respectively, do a gross violence to the Constitution and misdirect the public mind. *Nationality can in no degree be predicated of our Federal Union; and, of a consequence, the term people has no application to its integral population.* Each State is a sovereignty, and that sovereignty is its people. The people of New-York are as distinct in their political capacity from the people of any other State *as they are distinct from the people of Timbuctoo*; and the people of one State, while enjoying the capacity of political interaction on all subjects appertaining to themselves, cannot act but as a State, through its constitutional representatives, with the people of other States acting similarly through theirs. Thus, the popular vote of the people of a State for a Presidential candidate cannot fairly be combined with the popular vote of the people of another State, but is, at the decision effected by its majority, constitutionally *functus officio*. This majority of decision is transferred to the electoral college, and represents properly there the proportionate strength which the popular vote of any one State secures to its candidate under the Constitution. So then, Sir, we see that JAMES BUCHANAN has received a vast majority of the votes of the people, as those votes are cast; and as only they can be received by virtue of the organic law which created them voters. Sir, I will detain you but a short time longer. I would now take my seat, would I do so without adverting to the great majority which our City polled for JAMES BUCHANAN. [Applause.] This 93,000, Sir, is something more than numerical strength. It represents the commerce, the science, the industry of the Union. It represents the sober confidence of matured experience and material accumulation in the wisdom and conservatism of the President elect; it represents the reliant anticipations of the young and the ardent that his administration will calm the perplexed sea of angry politics, and secure our party its ancient political landmarks. Sir, we hear the busy note of preparation, and we await with solicitude, though without anxiety, the completion of the wishes and the fulfillment of the expectations of all.

New-York Post-Office Robberies by Boys.

A boy, fourteen years old, was on Friday last arrested on charge of embezzling letters from the New-York Post-Office. The fact of the arrest was not published in the TIMES, in accordance with injunctions received at the United States District-Attorney's Office. It was stated that its publicity would subvert the ends of justice and defeat the arrest of other parties implicated in the alleged embezzlement. The injunction, though repeated several times, was disregarded by the *Herald* reporter. The result has been, that through the publication of the single arrest all other parties implicated have been put on their guard, and their arrest defeated. The account published had an important error of fact, in attributing the arrest made to two policemen of the Second Ward, instead of awarding the credit to the vigilance of the Post-Office clerks deserving the sole credit. The following are the full and correct particulars:

Numerous complaints had been made at the Post-Office of letters missing. Mr. STRONG, who has charge of the box delivery, at once took steps to ferret out the cause. He set two of his clerks on the watch on Friday morning. A boy inquired about 9 o'clock for the letters in box No. 718. He was asked who the letters were for, and he gave promptly the names of the owners of the box, Messrs. REID & LATHROP, brokers in Wall-street. The boy, upon being further questioned, showed a disposition to avoid the inquiries, and turned to go away. Mr. STRONG directly seized him, when he protested his innocence, alleging that he was in the employ of Messrs. REID & LATHROP. Mr. STRONG took him to the office of the firm named, where he was informed of the falsity of the lad's statements. Mr. STRONG thence proceeded to the United States District-Attorney's Office, taking the youth with him. He was here searched, and a number of letters were found in his possession directed to different firms of the city. On his person was found $17 in gold and some silver coin. In addition to this also, he had a memorandum book in his pocket, in which were entered the names of a large number of mercantile and other firms, supposed to be those whose letters he had taken from the Post-Office.

The boy confessed that he had taken a large number of letters from the Post-Office, but stated that he was first engaged by a man to call for letters. This man would give him the number of the box the letters of which he was to call for. He would name to him a certain box every morning, and tell him the names of the owner of the box to give to the clerk if asked. For this he says the man paid him. He described the man as about 35 years of age, of slender form, light hair, light blue eyes, with sandy whiskers on the side of his face and a moustache. He was genteelly dressed, and wore a greyish cap. His employer, he said, was at the Post-Office when he was arrested. There were other boys engaged, he said, in the same work. Most, however, worked on their own hook. He had taken out some letters himself and opened them, and appropriated the money to his own use. If a letter inclosed a check or notes of no value but to the owners, he would drop them on the pavement so that they might be picked up and not lost. The whole money he had abstracted from letters was not far from $100. He had spent it mainly in eating and treating his youthful comrades.

The boy was held to answer in the sum of $1,000. His parents reside in Brooklyn. He evinces considerable intelligence. In addition to the above arrest there have been within the past week two other boys arrested for similar embezzlement of letters from the Post Office. The attention of the Post-Office officials, as well as of merchants, has been called to this daring and wholesale plunder of letters, with a view to devise a secure method against their repetition. Hereafter, in each box a check will be placed, and a counterpart of that given to the lessee of the box. No letters will be delivered without the presentation of this duplicate check.

John Cochrane on State Sovereignty.

At the grand Presidential Ball of the Young Men's Democratic Union Club, on the evening of the 12th inst., the toast, "JAMES BUCHANAN," was responded to by JOHN COCHRANE in the following words:

Indeed, Sir, do I feel flattered in being asked to speak to the toast just announced. The hearty acclamations with which it was drank, and the fitting testimonial of the high regard in which its subject is universally held; the cheerful silence which ensued, sufficiently attested the gratification of every patriotic heart at the opportunity of doing homage to the object of its admiration; and the present expectation awaits, not so much the creditable acquitance of the speaker, as a response appropriate to the occasion and worthy of the high fame of the President elect. I behold around me the familiar faces of the last campaign; and I seem again to be participating in its labors and sharing its fatigues. I see the gladness which even now inspires every manly form, and the delirious joy which hailed the tidings of success is restored. I gaze upon the sympathizing bevy of the beautiful that graces your board, and I am satisfied that though allied to an accomplished representative of the more attractive sex, the ladies of the land were not altogether the champions of JOHN C. FREMONT. [Cheers and laughter.] Sir, there is ample reason for this exuberance of joy. Never perhaps has a more serious danger threatened the stability of the Union than that happily averted by the election of JAMES BUCHANAN. The mad projects of the disunion federalists of the East; the political chimerns of the seceding nullifiers of the South, neither nor both were fraught with that power of evil which the Republican Party of the North originated and organized in the Presidential campaign of eighteen hundred and fifty-six. Seizing upon the fortuitous circumstances of our progressive federal increase, that formidable combination devoted itself to the work of popular delusion and internal disorder. The unauthorized action of individuals and neighborhoods was imputed as of the counsel of the Democratic Party of the Union, and an unwarrantable incursion of bands from Missouri upon the ballot boxes of Kansas was unscrupulously assumed against the integrity of its principles. Then commenced an agitation unparalleled in the history of the country. The confiding citizen was deluded by the artifice and confounded by the clamor. The myriad issue of the daily press carried with its denunciations everywhere consternation and dismay. The popular mind at the North could not long withstand these constant attacks. Its traditional sobriety was at length subverted by fanaticism, and a political frenzy replaced judgment and expelled reason. From the Pulpit and the Professor's chair resounded anathemas against tyrants, and shrieks for Freedom. The school house and the lecture-room were made the recruiting offices of a warlike migration, and churches and universities became magazines of war. Society was stirred to its depths. Peaceful men were strangely moved by the fearful din: modest women left their retirement for the rude buffetings of the mass meeting. The man of God parleyed with the partisan politician, as he presented the deadly rifle and taught how to use it; and even childhood's innocent voice was trained to the wild hurrah that filled the mail runs, were killed—the enlightened Boston

The taste for building new and elegant structures of every description is on the increase. Almost every one who has money is sure to attempt getting up a house of some kind—a magnificent private dwelling, or a splendid store. And there are but few who are content, in this respect, with equaling their neighbors; the majority want to surpass them, if possible, if only in the height or breadth of their windows, or depth of their basements. Sometimes, indeed, this emulation is carried too far. The man who is ambitious to cast his neighbor into the shade not unfrequently finds, when it is too late, that he had underrated his expenses, so that he is obliged either to leave his *beau ideal* to be finished by others, or, what is as bad, have recourse to a mortgage, which he can perhaps never redeem.

There is scarcely one of our principal streets in which failures of this kind have not occurred. But the buildings are not the less magnificent on this account, when completed, nor do they contribute anything the less to the architectural beauty of the City. They merely change hands—one loses, another wins—and, with the exception that there is sometimes a delay for lack of funds, the buildings are brought to completion as if nothing had happened.

These, however, are the exceptions, not the rule. Generally, those of our citizens who have the taste and enterprise to commence a respectable edifice, have the means and the resolution to finish it. It is well, then, that such a rivalry exists. It is to it we owe those splendid white marble edifices now springing up almost weekly in every part of the City. Every one remembers when there were not even in Broadway more than two or three; but these were soon followed by others, until there are now elegant marble structures on almost every block—the latest being almost invariably the best. Only three years ago there was scarcely one on Lombard-street, Cortland or Dey; now there are scores of them on each, and the number is rapidly increasing. As for Wall-street, great things were to be expected there—indeed, greater in the way of buildings than have yet appeared, with the exception of the public edifices; although there are some new buildings now in process of erection, particularly the Bank of New-York at the corner of William-street which, when completed, will rank with the best similar structures any other part of the City can boast of.

Turn where we will from the corner just referred to, with or without a glance at the Bank of the State of New-York, nearly opposite, on William-street, on our way to the City Hall, *via* Nassau-street, and elegant buildings, chiefly banks, are to be met with on almost every block. West of the City Hall, marble buildings are displacing all others. The transformation in Church-street is remarkable. One does not wonder so much at finding respectable buildings in Murray-street, Warren or Chambers, for each of these has been passably decent for several years past. But it was notoriously the reverse with Duane-street, which will now bear comparison—at least that portion of it west of Broadway—with any other street in the Fifth Ward.

Passing by several marble edifices of more or less pretensions which are erecting in Broadway—for there they have become quite common—we stroll on towards Canal-street, which, extended as it now is nearly to the East River, bids fair to rival in the extent, commodiousness, and elegance of its stores the best business streets in the City. Broadway alone excepted. The Bowery too gives many evidences of the same style of improvement.

Even the Seventh-avenue, which until recently was occupied almost exclusively by the lower order of our foreign population, affords evidence not to

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JANUARY 19, 1857.

The NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served in this City and vicinity for ONE SHILLING a week. Single Copies Two Cents. Mail subscribers SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES is published every Morning, (Sundays Excepted.) One edition will be issued at noon and the other at THREE o'clock P. M. It will be sent by mail at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing nearly all the leading matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday, is mailed at THREE DOLLARS a year.

The WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed at TWO DOLLARS a year for single Copies. TWENTY-FIVE Copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, to one address.

The TIMES FOR EUROPE is published on the day of departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6 cents for single copies.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the day of departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6 cents for single copies.

Terms, invariably [illegible] in advance.

Publication Office, No. 128 Nassau st., cor. of Beekman.

RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO., Publishers.

Important Foreign News—Peace in Europe, War in China.

By the steamship *City of Washington*, arrived at this port on Saturday, we receive two days' later advices than those brought by the *Emeu*. No important change is to be noted in the dispute between Prussia and Switzerland; but the impression gains ground that there will be no war. England, France and Austria are all actively engaged to preserve peace. According to the latest telegraphic dispatches received from Berne, an Envoy from the Emperor NAPOLEON had arrived with a proposition to release the Royalist prisoners,—to guarantee their safety in person and property—but to expel them from Swiss territory. It was believed that Switzerland might be induced to accept these terms. Indeed, in the communication recently made by the Swiss Council to the Federal Assembly, the ground is taken that the release of the prisoners has all along been offered on condition of the simultaneous recognition of the independence of Neufchatel. A greater moderation is, moreover, to be marked in the tone of both Prussian and Swiss journals; and, in conjunction with other facts, the mission of Dr. FURRER, an influential member of the Federal Council, to Frankfort,—whither he had been invited by the representative of the German Governments assembled for the purpose of devising means to prevent a conflict—has given rise to decided anticipations of a peaceable issue to the Neufchatel question.

The [illegible] now stands in the way of the [illegible] of the Paris Congress. All points of [illegible] have been settled,—the Russian [illegible] at Paris having consented to the Bessarabian frontier line proposed by the Allies. The day upon which the Congress will meet is not yet officially announced.

While disputes that so recently threatened to disturb the peace of Europe, are thus in a fair way of settlement, we unexpectedly receive the information that war has again broken out between England and China, and that Canton has been bombarded by a British fleet, and partly destroyed. A bare statement of fact is all the intelligence upon the subject that we yet possess. The cause of this resort to such violent measures was the seizure, on the 8th of October last, by the Chinese authorities, of a lorcha under British colors, and the reported murder of four of the crew. The remonstrances made were treated with contempt, and, satisfaction being denied, the British Admiral (SEYMOUR) opened fire on the forts, which were taken and destroyed on the 24th October. On the 27th, the authorities still refusing satisfaction, the Governor's Palace was attacked, and on the 29th the city walls were breached and stormed. Again an interval elapsed for negotiations, but being fruitless, on the 3d and 4th of November the old city was bombarded, and on the 6th twenty-three war junks were attacked and destroyed. The loss of [illegible] and, in all probability, of human life in such a densely populated city as Canton, must have been immense. According to last [illegible], the Chinese had made no signs of [illegible], and the work of destruction was still going on. It is impossible to comment upon this unexpected and important news, and at the same time do justice to all parties, without being in possession of the facts that preceded the bombardment. At the first flush, there would seem to be some ground for the opinion expressed by a London cotemporary that "it was a precipitate avengement of an apparent insult to a strip of British calico." But this opinion would, in our judgment, be erroneous if Admiral SEYMOUR's action was the avengement not merely of an insult, but of a ruthless massacre. It is only fair to suspend judgment in the case until the Admiral's report shall have been received, and a clear statement of facts presented. He seems to have acted with great deliberation, and to have given the Chinese authorities every opportunity to make satisfaction and redress for the grievous outrage they committed; and, being an officer of experience and advanced in years, we are disposed to believe, until further details come to hand, that he did what was strictly right and proper. If the reported massacre of the four British seamen prove correct, the whole case is analogous to the recent bombardment of one of the Fejee Islands by a United States ship of war. When a nation so grossly violates its treaty stipulations—when it acknowledges none of the responsibilities which public law imposes—the only course left for the outraged party to pursue is to inflict upon the offenders severe and summary punishment.

The French are also seriously moving in Chinese affairs. A body of French troops have received orders to embark for the Celestial Empire, and two gunboats, fully equipped for war, are about to sail for the same destination. We learn from Cochin China that the Annamite Government have prepared a maritime expedition of *twelve hundred war vessels* for making a decent upon the coast of China. A highly interesting letter on this subject will be found among our foreign extracts.

British ministerial papers state that diplomatic relations with the United States will be forthwith resumed. Mr. VILLIERS was offered the mission to Washington, but declined it. The appointment has been made, but the name of the future ambassador has not transpired.

STAY-AT-HOME WEATHER.—The months of January and February are the most unfavorable in the whole year for our public places of amusement; the weather sets in bad for the season, and people who have comfortable homes of their own are very glad to stay in them

eye to the leading interests of her people, is striving for a similar object, and, surely, we, with greater advantages to gain, and greater facilities to secure them, should not permit them to be taken out of our grasp.

A NATIONAL LOVE OF CRIMINALS.—If we were to judge from the immense number of communications and editorials which we find in the English papers about convicts, ticket-of-leave men, prisons, penal colonies, and executions, we should be led to the inference that Great Britain was a nation of criminals. What to do with their convicts appears to be now the uppermost question of the day among our friends over the water, and a fierce controversy is going on in the "leading journal" as to the propriety of public or private executions. How to hang, has become a leading topic of discussion among public writers and speakers. DICKENS, as is well known, takes the side of private execution, while his right-hand man and chief writer on the *Household Words* sends a long letter to the *Times*, advocating a more public gallows than any heretofore used. He would have that antique instrument of the law not only as high as Haman's, but he would have it erected on the highest hill, where its examples of human vengeance might be seen of all men, and women too. The "London Scoundrel" has become one of the favorite correspondents of the *Times*, and his letters appear to excite more attention and be more anxiously looked for than the "City article." The "London Scoundrel" is said to be ALBERT SMITH, who understands the tastes of the London public better than any man living. He knows there is nothing that Englishmen so delight to read about as executions, and he gratifies them accordingly. The *Times*, too, is justly taken as the representative of the British mind, and in that light it appears to be regarded by LOUIS NAPOLEON, who consults its leaders to ascertain the temper of the people. At least so says a Paris correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian*, whose curious letter we publish elsewhere. The *Times*, then, we must infer, devotes so much of its space to criminal correspondence because it is the kind of reading which is most acceptable to the public.

The treatment of criminals in England is one of the permanent subjects of discussion, and we wonder that it has never occurred to the statesmen and political writers of that country that if they took one-half as much trouble to prevent crime as they do to punish criminals, they would very soon have no criminals to annoy them.

It is to national love of criminal statistics, doubtless, that we may credit the ready credence which such wild and improbable stories about this country as the Arrowsmith hoax finds among our trans-Atlantic relatives.

A DEMOCRATIC DIPLOMATIST.—The representative of the United States at Berne is Mr. THEODORE FAY, an American gentleman of some literary reputation. He obtained his first appointment as Secretary of Legation at Berlin, from Mr. VAN BUREN, when he was Secretary of State, and has been kept in office ever since, by every Democratic Administration. He was appointed Minister to the Swiss Republics by the present administration, and has always belonged to the Democratic Party. Whatever he may be, therefore, that party alone is responsible for him. We had supposed he was a proper representative enough of our Government, but the Richmond *Enquirer* thinks otherwise. That paper says:

"Everybody who knows anything of the character of Mr. FAY, will readily acknowledge that there is no act of abasement to royalty, of which he is incapable. A born flunky and a cultivated coxcomb, his highest aspiration is to be conspicuous in the train of some courtly retinue. Without conscious dignity or self-respect, he subsists upon the smiles of his superiors, and is unspeakably miserable if he loses the least of the little distinctions of favor which men of sense and spirit despise. He an *American* Minister indeed! A poor parody rather on some small pattern of a courtly parasite. The grand thoughts and high aspirations of our Democracy find no sympathy in his shallow and artificial nature. The perfection of his French, the fit of his glove and the propriety of his bow, are the exclusive concerns of his life. Of course such an individual would be importunate in entreating the Swiss Republicans to succumb to the King of Prussia.

The best thing, both for Mr. FAY and for the Government, would be to bring him back to this country. A sojourn among the Democracy of America might make him a much more respectable person. He would gain in substantial worth what he might lose in superficial polish. The Government would certainly profit by his dismissal from its service."

We suspect that the true meaning of this tirade is that some ardent young Virginian would be glad to have Mr. FAY's place. Beside that, Mr. FAY is a New-Yorker, and as New-York did not vote for Mr. BUCHANAN, according to the Virginia theory, she has no right to any of the federal offices. We have no doubt that it would be very easy to find a good Buchanan man the perfection of whose French would be less obnoxious than that of Mr. FAY's.

BROOKLYN DEFENDED.—The Brooklyn *Eagle* announces its intention to defend the city over the river from the unjust aspersions cast upon its conveniences, and also to show up the imperfections of New-York. The *Eagle* says:

"We intend shortly to show up the extortions practiced upon house-holders there by gas monopolies, though the gas is ostensively cheaper than here, and other harpies, and do it upon authority which cannot be gainsaid. Badly off as we may be, we cannot admit of a comparison between our condition and that of New-York City."

Our suburban cotemporary is rather excited, and has taken a very unfavorable time to contrast the advantages of the two cities, as places of residence. While crossing the East River is so difficult and dangerous, it strikes us as a very bad time to attempt to exhibit the advantages of living there, especially for men whose business calls them daily to New-York. It is anything but encouraging to Brooklyn to see four or five thousand persons standing at the ferry landings, cooling their heels and anxiously waiting either to get over to their business, or to return home to their families at night.

As for the gas and its "ostensively" cheaper rate, and "other harpies," we shall be delighted to see them properly exposed, and the *Eagle* has our full permission to fasten its talons in them.

SHIPWRECK.—Under our telegraph heading this morning will be found a brief account of another dreadful shipwreck in our vicinity. A brig, whose name could not be ascertained, went ashore in the gale of yesterday, about 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Ocean House, near the Highlands of Navesink. At 5 P. M. she was breaking up, and the probability was that before morning she would entirely go to pieces. Six men were seen on her when she struck, one of whom is known to have been drowned in attempting to escape to the shore, and three others have since disappeared. The two remaining at last accounts were in the rigging, but it was thought impossible that they

The Commerce of the La Plata—Advantages of Capt. Page's Explorations.

The South American explorations of the *Water Witch*, under the command of Captain PAGE, have scarcely received the attention their importance merits. In the report of the Expedition, recently made to the Secretary of the Navy, a mere sketch is given of the survey of the La Plata States and their principal rivers. We trust that the question will not be allowed to subside, and that Captain PAGE will lay before the public a more detailed account of his explorations than the one brought within the compass of an official report. We trust, too, that the Government, having advanced thus far in opening up a new field to civilization and commerce, will not withdraw its support from so great an enterprise, but will follow up the steps already taken, and secure for our country the honor of having accomplished one of the most important achievements of the day and the advantages to be derived from it.

Capt. PAGE's actual survey, in the States of the La Plata, embraced an extent of 3,600 miles of river, and 4,400 miles of land. The Paraguay, Parana, and Uruguay were severally ascended to points which vessels had never before reached, and the practicability of their navigation was fully demonstrated. The expedition up the Paraguay was attended with the most important results. By the course of the river, the *Water Witch* steamed a distance of 2,000 miles from the ocean, establishing the fact that a water communication existed between the rich Brazilian Province of Matto Grasso and the Atlantic. Nor was this all. We have Capt. PAGE's positive opinion that several western tributaries of the Paraguay could, with small expense, be rendered navigable, and a natural outlet be thus given to the commerce of the Bolivian Republic.

Throughout the vast region of unpeopled territory included in Capt. PAGE's survey, the attractions and advantages held out to the settler are such as no other country in the known world possesses. Gold and precious minerals abound; but these are not the material upon which the emigrant now founds his hopes and his fortunes. The glittering dust has decoyed too many to their destruction, and the ancient dream of an *el dorado* has vanished before the realities of actual experience. Though in the undiscovered mines of the La Plata there were tenfold the wealth that California or Australia has given to the world; yet, to the settler, their agricultural resources offer far more tempting prospects. A land of eternal Summer—a climate, tropical indeed, but breathing no pestilential or infectious disease—a soil well watered, and of unequaled richness;—these are Nature's blessings with which industry will reap her profits of a thousand fold. With the products of these countries we are still imperfectly acquainted; of the full extent of their resources we are profoundly ignorant. We only know that with a soil so fertile, so splendidly watered—with a climate so genial, so salubrious—the country is bound to rival the Indies in its wealth. The exports of Paraguay are still insignificant. They consist of the yerba, tobacco, hides wool, sugar, medicinal drugs and woods of rare value. But, with free navigation, the impetus recently given to trade has amply recompensed the Government for inaugurating a wiser policy than that of closing their rivers to the world's commerce. Some Governments of the La Plata have made the most liberal offers of land and agricultural implements to all those who are disposed to cultivate the soil. The fruits of such a policy are already apparent. Ships, now, are constantly leaving European ports with settlers for these States. Within a very few years, when labor has, in a measure, developed its now hidden resources, we shall have the whole of this vast country pouring out its millions at our feet.

To the United States the honor belongs of having taken initiatory steps towards opening up this garden of the world to commerce and industrial enterprise. We trust that this honor, and the advantages which, by right of precedence, should be secured for our people, will not be thrown away;—that the important explorations of Captain PAGE will not be altogether lost sight of. They should be followed up promptly and with energy. The Governments of the La Plata States are disposed to be liberal. They know that in peopling their deserts and cultivating their soil lies the true secret of prosperity. They know that these benefits cannot be obtained unless they throw open their territories to foreign immigration, and their rivers to the free navigation of the world. They know that only by a more thickly settled country can stability be given to their Governments, and security to individual enterprise—without which the wealth of the La Plata would be profitless either to the States themselves or to the world at large. With their eyes opened to these facts, we may well prophesy a brilliant future for such of the Spanish-American Republics as are willing to learn from the experience of other nations. The various people with whom Captain PAGE held communication were well disposed towards the United States, and hailed with joy the presence of a North American vessel in their waters. These are the countries with which our commercial relations should be close—these the people with whom the most friendly feelings should be cultivated. Until now, we have scarcely made an effort to obtain their commerce, or secure any of the advantages which we would be able and willing to reciprocate. Instead of extending the peaceful influences of commerce and civilization among our sister Republics, and, as the stronger power, creating a confidence among weaker neighbors, we have inspired them with such distrust that a generation or more must elapse ere WALKER and his desperadoes will cease to be regarded as types of American citizens.

The expedition of the *Water Witch* sufficiently proves that the closest commercial relations with the States of the La Plata may be established. We do not doubt, moreover, that, with proper management, important advantages and privileges of the same nature may

CONGRESS.—The Senate was not in session on Saturday. In the House, a bill was introduced, granting lands to New Mexico, Kansas and Missouri, for Railroad purposes. A resolution was adopted, calling on the President for a list of persons charged with the disbursement of public money, and of those who have failed to settle their accounts for more than twelve months. The Senate bill, allowing fishing bounties to vessels which failed to complete their voyages, was tabled. The House was then brought abruptly to an adjournment, on account of the sudden illness of Mr. GIDDINGS, who was making a speech relative to the Court of Claims. The attack is similar to one which he suffered during the First Session of the present Congress, though much more severe. Atrophy of the heart is understood to be the cause.

THE LEGISLATURE.—In the Assembly on Saturday, a favorable report was made by the Judiciary Committee on the bill giving the consent of the State to the purchase by the General Government of certain lands in this City for Assay and other offices, and it was referred to the Committee of the Whole. The country banks asked the passage of a law prohibiting the City banks from presenting the bills of the former at their counters for redemption until they are first refused by the agents of such banks in the cities. A favorable report was made on the bill to incorporate the Fire Department in the Eastern District of Brooklyn. The Attorney-General sent in a communication in reference to suits pending against United States Deposit Fund Commissioners and their sureties, for not accounting for moneys in their hands.

The Senate was not in session.

THE WEATHER.—Winter is upon us in earnest. While we write, the weather is intensely cold, and the blustering wind drives the falling snow in blinding clouds through the air, and piles it in drifts around the street corners. The storm is very severe, and extends over a large circumference. Telegraphic accounts from as far south as Washington represent it to be raging there quite as furiously as in New-York, and probably for some distance beyond that point. Railway travel will necessarily be very much impeded for some time to come.

Amusements.

DEBUT OF MRS. MCMAHON.—This event, concerning which there has been some very natural curiosity, took place on Saturday night, at the Academy of Music. The weather was cold and not propitious for dramatic experiments, but in spite of this drawback there was a fair attendance, the Academy being perhaps half full. Precisely at 8 o'clock a handful of disconsolate musicians in the orchestra made a creditable effort to earn a manly existence, and shortly after the curtain ascended, and the performances commenced.

MRS. MCMAHON being the only attraction, we will confine our remarks to that lady, premising that the members of her company (with the exception of Mrs. COLEMAN POPE, who by comparison shone lustrously as *Romeo*) were not calculated to absorb the sympathies of the audience, or monopolize the friendly applause of Mrs. MCMAHON's admirers.

The Academy of Music is scarcely a place for a *débutante*, and in selecting it Mrs. MCMAHON listened to bad advice. In addition to the difficulty of filling such a large auditorium, (with the voice we mean, not with dead heads,) there are objections of a purely business kind, such, for instance, as the size of the stage, and the difficulty of working the scenery with sufficient rapidity. An immense amount of stage experience is necessary to overcome the first obstacle; for the other there is no remedy. A *débutante* cannot be expected to possess experience. On the contrary, she must be more or less constrained in her movements, and this restraint becomes exaggerated by the painful clearness with which it is observed. Mrs. MCMAHON does not lack nerve. She has confidence in her own powers, and does not lose her presence of mind before the audience. There are many old stagers who might envy Mrs. MCMAHON's self-possession. She stepped on the stage with the confidence of a SIDDONS; not a nerve was affected; not a muscle unstrung. In personal appearance she is not uninteresting; her brow is ample and thoughtful; her eyes earnest and penetrating; her figure graceful and flowing. The extreme mobility of the lower part of her face has to be restrained; at times it approached the ludicrous. In voice we find very little to praise, and not much to find fault with. In common with all novices, she speaks slightly through her nose—that unmusical effect being produced by the effort of speaking loud. Naturally she has good physical powers, and with practice will be able to use them to advantage. At present her intonation is school-girlish, and unsatisfactory in the declamatory style of the poets.

Mrs. MCMAHON's performance of *Juliet* cannot be criticized, for the simple reason that it lacked all those points of art the strict observance and appreciation of which constitutes the critic's magistracy. In a parlor it would be termed a creditable and intelligent rendering of a difficult *rôle*; on the stage it was flat, lifeless and wearisome. But on the other hand it was free from the vulgar exaggerations which too frequently mar the efforts of beginners. Mrs. MCMAHON was well up in the text, and talked it like a well bred woman of the nineteenth century, who never indulges in any improper exhibition of passion, or ill-bred manifestation of pathos.

We do not think that Mrs. MCMAHON has mistaken her vocation; for she has the mental and physical requisites of an actress. But it will be many years before she can assume a position of honor and distinction in the profession. She knows how to read—she must learn how to interpret; she perceives her author's meaning—she must learn how to convey it to the audience. When she can do this she will be an actress. At present she is an amateur on the lowest step of the ladder; she does not tremble, and may ascend to the top. Let us hope that she will.

The audience became jovial towards the end of the play, but otherwise was as gallant and attentive as could be expected under circumstances which at times tried the strongest. Mrs. MCMAHON has taken the Chambers-street Theatre for a month, and will appear there to-night.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Mr. STUART has secured the services of the brilliant Mrs. WOOD for three nights more, and she will, of course, repeat all her most favorite characters. To-night she appears in "Hiawatha," "Mischief Making," and "Cool as a Cucumber." Miss MATILDA HERON is announced to appear at this Theatre on Thursday evening.

BURTON'S THEATRE.—A new piece, called "Vice and Virtue, or Woman's Heart," will be produced here to-night, for the first time. Mrs. BARROW plays the two leading characters. The "Wandering Minstrel" is the afterpiece.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.—The "Marble Heart" and the burlesque of "Young Bacchus" are on the bills for to-night.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—Mr. FORREST appears to-night as *Macbeth*; on Wednesday as *Hamlet*; on Friday as *Brutus*.

NATIONAL THEATRE.—A new historical drama, from the pen Mr. of C. W. TAYLOR, called "Wissahickon," will be produced to-night, for the first time. After which, "Planche," and other entertainments. On Wednesday a grand testimonial benefit will be given to Manager PURDY. He merits a demonstration.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—BUCKSTONE'S drama of the "Bear Hunters" is to be produced here to-night with new scenery, dresses, and appointments. An addition has been made to the living curiosities of the Museum, in the shape of an Arab gentleman, who re-

BUCKLEY'S [illegible]—This week is the last of the extravaganza of "Dora Dan" in addition this week, preceded by the usual collection of Ethiopian melodies, &c.

MUSIC.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The feature of the season—the opening of the Academy of Music for its Winter campaign—takes place to-night, and we invite the coöperation of all lovers of music to assist on the occasion. The season opens under circumstances of peculiar interest. It is an experiment, on the success of which much depends. If it turns out well, we shall have Mr. STRAKOSCH for our future *impresario*. He possesses all the qualities essential to a good manager, and adds the unusual element of cash.

"Lucrezia Borgia" has been selected for the opening night, with Mlle. PARODI in the rôle of the heroine. It may be questioned if there is a lyric *artiste* now living more capable of giving intensity and passionate earnestness to the character of the tumultuous heroine. We shall have but few opportunities of hearing Mlle. PARODI—that lady having been engaged by Mr. LUMLEY for the coming season at Her Majesty's Theatre, London. Her reputation will, of course, secure her the suffrage of our musical public. Signor TIBERINI is the *Genaro*; Signor MORINO (a new artist) the *Alfonso*; and Mlle. D'ORMY the *Orsini*.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The Pyne and Harrison troupe revives, to-night, JOHN BARNETT's famous opera of the "Mountain Sylph." New scenery and costumes have been prepared with the usual care bestowed on these matters at this establishment, and the entire strength of the company is embraced in the cast.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—The engagement of the German Opera Company draws to a close, and will terminate on Saturday next. "Fidelio" is announced for to-morrow night. A change of opera will take place on the subsequent evenings.

TOUGH WEATHER.

A Heavy Snow-Storm—The Ferries Clear—Severe Cold—Hundreds of Citizens Crossing from New-York to Brooklyn on a Cake of Ice last Saturday.

Sunday morning the mercury at our office window stood at zero. The sun did not show itself throughout the day. The churches were very sparsely attended. At 3 o'clock it began to snow, and continued without interruption throughout the day and night. The wind blew violently all the evening, and travelers had a tough time of it.

The Fulton ferry boats made their trips without much interruption. There was little foreign ice in the rivers, but it was fast forming all day. The Peck-slip boats made their trips, though not quite on time.

The Staten Islanders had but one chance, yesterday, to reach the City and return.

The *Huguenot* came up in the morning from Port Richmond, and left again at 11 o'clock A. M. There was no boat from the Quarantine, in consequence of the great accumulation of ice caused by the heavy northeast blow, which drove it in a hard pack against the Staten Island shore, and blockaded the Narrows, obstructing both the arrivals and departures of vessels.

The Hamilton-avenue, South and Wall-street ferry boats, did not attempt to make a trip throughout the day. This caused the less inconvenience, as it was Sunday, when the travel is always light, and the cold snow-storm from the northeast keeping everybody at home who was not obliged to turn out. Ice formed about the docks very rapidly, and with the severe cold prevailing, the river would be closed up in one night, but for the rapid current and the agitation caused by the ferry boats.

The travel eastward for the last few days has been wholly by the railroads; this is likely to continue until more moderate weather opens the blockade at Throg's Point.

Crossing the East River on Ice—Rev. H. W. Beecher in a Slippery Place.

The East River from 12 to 4 o'clock Saturday P. M. presented a novel feature even for this cold latitude. A large floe of ice floated with the flood tide from Jersey-Flats into the river and lodged between the Wall-street and Fulton ferries, forming a complete barrier across the river, and for a time it afforded a safe means of transit for foot-passengers. Hundreds of both sexes availed themselves of this novel mode of crossing, thereby defrauding the Ferry Company of a considerable number of pennies, which they will receive, if at all, by an action at law. Whether the State of Jersey or the Weather Clerk will be elected defendant in this suit, or either of them, we have not been advised.

We did not find time nor the conveniences, in fact did not have the inclination, to get at the exact dimensions of this barrier—but it is sufficient to say that it was so large that the corners had to be cropped off before a passage could be made between Governor's Island and the Battery, so that it just fitted the breadth of the river, where it finally lodged for a time. It extended from just below the Fulton to the Wall-street Ferry on the New-York side, and had considerable more extension on the other side. The thickness varied from one foot upwards to several feet, in places where blocks of ice had accumulated from time to time during the late cold term.

While the river was thus blockaded at this point, in other parts it was nearly free of ice, and the Fulton and all other ferry-boats above it were run without interruption.

This state of things presented a great temptation for venturesome, crazy-headed and short-witted citizens. Hundreds rushed to the wharves to enjoy the pleasure and some the dangers of crossing the River on an ice bridge. The first man who ventured upon the ice was Mr. GRIFFEN, a longshoreman at Thompsons Dock, Brooklyn side. Taking a pole in his hands to be prepared for any ordinary emergency, he crossed to New-York and back without difficulty and reported that the ice would bear a cart and oxen. This information encouraged the people standing upon either side watching his progress and but a few minutes elapsed, before there were hundreds emulating his exploit, but without poles. A few of the more wary crossed with boats, fearing a sudden break up by the receding tide; but emboldened by a safe transit, they became more venturesome, left their boats at the docks and began to feel as safe as when on *terra firma*. Not gentlemen alone, but ladies—Col. BENTON's "ladies"—with and without crinolines, youths with and without protectors, representatives of all classes but the sensible, and of all travellable ages, participated in the exciting novelty.

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER, looking out upon the river from the window of his study, was seized with the general fever. Forthwith, accompanied by a young lady, he rushed down the Heights and ran across the river. A good Providence brought them back again in safety. They had not a moment to spare, however, and many a warning voice had been raised to prevent the crossing before the trip commenced. As he was assisting his companion to mount the ladder extending from the ice to the pier, the ice broke away from the pier, and Mr. BEECHER, with much difficulty, was assisted up a pile at the end of the slip, against which the floe lodged for a moment while receding upon the tide. There arose a question in the minds of the Congregationalists present—whether, if Mr. BEECHER had been swept away, and so prevented keeping his engagement to preach at the Tabernacle on Sunday morning—whether it would have been a case of suicide, or of moral insanity simply, like HUGH MILLER, that resulted so seriously? From 12 until little past 4 o'clock, the ice was covered with human beings. At 3 o'clock there were indications that the river was about relieving itself of the burden upon its bosom—indications not to be mistaken by the experienced eye. They warned many of the danger of crossing after this, but little heed was paid to what they said. The result was more fortunate than was anticipated, for no lives were lost. About 4 o'clock the ice commenced breaking up. Several hundred people were upon it at this time, and the excitement was intense among those on the ice and those watching them from the shores. The final break-up was so sudden that none escaped directly to the shore, and many lives would have been lost but for the prompt action of boatmen, lighter-men and others. Conspicuous among the rescuers were noticed Captain JOHN MITCHELL and WM. MCCONNER, of the lighter *Maryland*, lying at Thompson's Dock; Captain GILL, of the lighter *Suffolk*, and many boatmen, whose names were not ascertained, aided in rescuing people from the receding and broken ice. The steam-tug *Rattler* rendered excellent service. Her prow was forced as far as possible into the ice, and by means of a ladder a large number of men and women safely reached her dock. In less than an hour after the break-up the river was again clear, and the ferry-boats crossed without interruption until the next tide. A blockade like this has not occurred since the Winter of 1851-2.

were so reckless as to attempt to avoid [illegible] toll to the boys, and some who did, paid dearly for their meanness by getting a thorough wetting. One man, at Thompson's Dock, was a particular object of misfortune. In descending to the ice on a pile, the ice broke under him in such a manner that he found himself suddenly immersed, and the boys to whom he had refused to pay toll, were the first to render assistance. They did not get their victim out in a hurry—one remarking that a soak would enlarge his liberality.

The Snow-Storm Elsewhere.

[TELEGRAPHIC.]

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 18.

A tremendous snow-storm commenced here this morning, and still continues. The weather is cold and blustering. No mail has arrived from the North to-day, having missed the connection at Baltimore. The thermometer at 7 this evening, in a sheltered position, marks twelve degrees above zero, and not more about the same all day. The train which left Baltimore at 4½ this afternoon, proceeded as far as Bladensburg, when it was obliged to return. It started again at 6½ with two engines, and will probably get through some time during the night.

Mr. GIDDINGS is in a fair way towards recovery.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Jan. 18.

There has been a terrific snow-storm all day, which still continues. The cold is intense, and there is a high wind.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Jan. 18.

A terrible snow-storm commenced to-day at noon. The snow on a level is six inches deep, and two feet in drifts.

BOSTON, Sunday, Jan. 18.

Last night and to-day we have experienced the coldest weather of the season. This morning the thermometer ranged from four to ten degrees below zero. There was a strong north wind and a light snow this evening. By order of the City Government two steamers are kept running to keep the channel open. The ice is rapidly making in the harbor, but probably this extra steam power will prevent serious interruption to navigation. The ferry-boats continue running.

PROVIDENCE, Sunday, Jan. 18.

The thermometer this morning was ten degrees below zero.

ALBANY, Sunday, Jan. 18.

The weather is intensely cold here. The thermometer at 8 o'clock A. M. marked 16 degrees below zero.

Accident on the Erie Road—Train Thrown Off the Track into the Delaware—One Man Killed and a Large Number Severely Injured.

The Cincinnati Express train on the Erie Road, which left Dunkirk at 9 o'clock on Friday evening, ran off the track about three miles this side of Hankins' station, some 150 miles from this City. The accident occurred on Saturday evening, about 5 o'clock, and is supposed to have been caused by the breaking of a rail. The following particulars are furnished us by Mr. E. P. MOUNT, of Jacksonville, Ill., who was a passenger, and among the number of those injured.

The train consisted of one baggage and two passenger cars, containing not far from fifty persons, and at the time the accident occurred was going at a moderate speed. Our informant was in the forward passenger car, and says he was first conscious of receiving a violent shock, and immediately felt himself precipitated towards one end of the car with most of the passengers, and the wreck of the seats and the stove piled up together. It seems the locomotive and tender parted from the rest of the train and were thrown off on the side from the river, while the cars went down the bank, which is about fifteen feet above the water. The river was frozen along the shore, and one end of the first passenger car plunged through the ice, smashing the front and letting water into the car to the depth of two or three feet. Fortunately the fire in the stove was at once extinguished by the water. As soon as the passengers recovered consciousness they set to work to break their way out through the shattered front of the car. A lad who was fastened under the fragments of the seats was completely drenched with water, and came near freezing to death before he was extricated. Nearly all the passengers in the forward car were more or less bruised, though no limbs are believed to be broken. The rear car remained resting upon the ice, while its occupants were found to have suffered more or less from contusions. The baggage car was completely demolished, and one man in it, a passenger, killed, whose name our informant was unable to learn. Deceased was a sailor, and was coming on from Cincinnati; his parents are said to reside in Boston. There were three or four others in the baggage car, all of whom had a very narrow escape from death, and were quite seriously injured.

The wounded were conveyed to the nearest dwelling-house—about a quarter of a mile distant—and medical assistance procured as soon as possible. Our informant received a severe cut over his right eye about three inches in length, which he thinks was caused by his head coming in violent contact with some portion of the car. In consequence of the rails being displaced, and not in a passable condition for trains, the passengers arriving with the next trains, east and west, together with their baggage, were transferred and the respective trains returned.

Those who met with the accident, as also those in the train going East, left the scene of the disaster about 12 o'clock on Saturday night, and arrived in this City yesterday, about 12 o'clock, noon. One of the firemen jumped off of the engine at the moment of the accident, and received very serious if not fatal injuries, he was left at Callicoon, the first principal station this side of Hanking. The whole number more or less injured cannot be less than thirty.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

R. R. R.—TEARING THE BOWELS.—RADWAY'S Regulators are mild and soothing in their operations. They expel disease from the body without irritating and griping the system, or leaving it costive and weak. Radway's Regulators are a great improvement on all pills and purgative medicines; by their use the lean grow fat, and the weak and feeble strong and healthy; the fretful and low-spirited cheerful and happy. Price 25 cents per box.

R. R. R. office, No. 162 Fulton-st. Sold by Dr. Fisher, corner of Bleecker and Christopher sts., and No. 197 9th-av.; Norton's, No. 448 8th-av.; Dr. Geien, corner of Bowery and Broome sts.; W. B. Zeiber, No. 44 South 3d-st, Philadelphia; Mrs. Hayes, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

A NEW-YEAR'S REFLECTION.

BY NAPOLEON B. QUIGG.

Another year—another year,
And yet I linger useless here;
Around me twine no flowers of love,
No maiden's heart 'tis mine to move:
Alone—alone—while time flies fast—
This must not, and it shall not, last!

I'll fly to those marmorial stores
Where Fashion wide flings back her doors,
To all who come with cash to pay
For garments neat for holiday!
SMITH BROTHERS! GLORIOUS SMITHS, YOU, YOU,
SHALL TEACH ME HOW TO WIN AND WOO!

SMITH BROTHERS' One-Price Wholesale and Retail Clothing Ware-Rooms, 122 and 140 Fulton-st., New-York.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—With Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks, the same that were awarded separate medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and the World's Fair, New-York, 1853, and are the only American Safes that were awarded medals at the London World's Fair.

These Safes are now admitted to be superior to any ever offered the public, and the subscribers challenge the world to produce an instance of these Safes failing to preserve their contents though the hottest fires, or a burglar picking the lock.

The subscribers and their agents are the only persons authorized to make and sell Herring's Patent Champion Safe, with Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks.

S. C. HERRING & CO., Green Block,
155, 157 and 159 Water-st., and 5 Murray-st., New-York

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE WIGS AND TOUPEES.—The best in the world; the only reliable Hair Dye known, perfect and instantaneous; harmless and beautiful in its results. Applied in twelve private rooms. BATCHELOR'S WIGS surpass all; their new improvements satisfy the interested that BATCHELOR'S are permanent. Avoid the ridicule attached to bad dyes and unsightly wigs. The largest and best stock always at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

RUPTURE.—ONLY PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED to MARSH & CO. by the Industrial Exhibition of all Nations, at the Crystal Palace, for their new Patent Radical Cure Truss. References as to its superiority: Professors Valentine Mott, Willard Parker and John M. Carnochan. Open from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M.

MARSH & CO., No. 354 Maiden-lane, New-York.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—THE BEST OF all holiday gifts is one of Singer's latest improved sewing machines, which is capable of earning for its owner $1,000 a year. All who have female relations or friends in needy circumstances can in this way, at a moderate expense, provide for their permanent and comfortable support.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

From the Boston Post.

☞ Certain and speedy cure for Asthma in Another Section, nothing but "Uncle Tom" can vie with NEIGHBOR JACKWOOD in power, interest, character-drawing or knowledge of human nature.

☞ To Prevent Chapped Hands.—HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.'S BALSAMIC GLYCERINE LOTION will be found a most agreeable and effectual preparation.

TO CURE CHAPPED HANDS, &c.—HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.'S COMPOUND CAMPHOR ICE, with Glycerine, will usually prove an infallible remedy. Prepared and sold by

HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.,
Nos. [illegible], 371 and 756 Broadway.

From the St. Louis Republican.

☞ The author of Neighbor Jackwood has no "dummies" in his books, and no character gets into his hands that escapes without a sharp and happy delineation.

☞ Cards, Bill-heads, Circulars, Catalogues, &c., &c.—Printed neat, quick, and cheap, at the Marble Building of ISAAC L. OLIVER,
No. 32 Beekman-st.

From the St. [illegible] (Ohio) Republican.

☞ We confess to a strong desire for the success of NEIGHBOR JACKWOOD, for we recognise in the author a true American artist.

☞ Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.—The Great Remedy for Consumption and all other diseases of the pulmonary organs.—The greater the value of any discovery the higher it is held in the esteem of the public and so much in proportion is that public liable to be imposed upon by the spurious imitation of ignorant, designing and dishonest men. Now that this preparation is well known to be a most certain cure for Incipient CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, LIVER COMPLAINT, COUGHS, BRONCHITIS, and all similar affections, than any other remedy known, there are found those so vilely unprincipled as to concoct a spurious, and perhaps a poisonous mixture, and try to palm it off as the genuine Balsam. This is to caution dealers and the public generally, against purchasing any other than that having the written signature of I. BUTTS on the outside wrapper, prepared only by SETH W. FOWLE & CO., Boston, Mass.

☞ Kansas Lands.—The Trustees for the purchase of lands in Kansas, will receive deposits in trust, to apply them to the purchase of the Delaware Indians' Trust Lands, and to the purchase of other lands in Kansas. Shares in the general fund $100, bearing interest, and receivable in purchase of lands of the Trust. For subscription, or for special investments, or for further information, apply to the Treasurer, personally or by letter, at No. 2 Wisker-st., Boston. JOSEPH LYMAN, Treasurer.
AMOS A. LAWRENCE,
WM. DUDLEY PICKMAN,
ROBERT R. STORER,
Trustees.

☞ The Fourth Lecture in the Course for the benefit of the New-York School of Design will be given at the Tabernacle on THURSDAY EVENING, this week, by Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER. Subject—*Ministry of the Beautiful.* Tickets 25 cents. For sale at Hall & Son's Music Store, at the principal bookstores in Broadway and at D. Cooper's, No. 91 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

MEDICINE WITHOUT PAY.

☞ I will present one box of my Magnetic Salve to any respectable patient who will call and receive it. For Burns, Scrofula, and Salt Rheum, unsurpassed. S. B. SMITH, Electro-Magnetist, No. 77 Canal-st. between Broadway and Church-st.

☞ Brooklyn Athenæum Lectures.—Rev. Dr. BOTHAM will deliver the eleventh lecture of the course on TUESDAY EVENING, 20th inst. Subject—*The Orator.* Doors open at 7; lecture to commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents each, can be had at the usual places.

☞ George Wm. [illegible], Esq., lectures in Clinton Hall, on THURSDAY EVENING next, 24th inst., at 8 o'clock. Subject—*Thackeray.* Tickets, 50 cents; to be had at the door, and at the Mercantile Library.
FLOYD CLARKSON, Chairman Lec. Com.

PERSONAL.

DISAPPEARED—ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, 14th inst., from the road near the residence of his parents in New-Brunswick, N. J., ALFRED C. TUBBS an interesting and intelligent lad between 15 and 16 years old. He is about 5 feet 4 inches in height, slender in person, of a pale and bloodless complexion, with expressive blue eyes, delicate features, a Scottish hair and a three inches on his forehead over his right eye. When he left home he wore a black cloth cap, a frock coat of bluish cloth, gray mixed pants, a black figured silk vest, and shoes. He also had a long double shawl, black in the centre and very dark gray around the edges. He was without luggage or overshoes. Any information concerning the above lad will be thankfully received and liberally rewarded. Address Rev. Dr. A. STUBBS, No. 62 Bayard-st., New Brunswick, N. J.

MATRIMONIAL.

MLLE. L'ESTRANGE WILL, UPON RECEIPT of 25 cents or its equivalent in stamps, send any person a true picture of their past and present life; their prosperity in love affairs, journeys and lawsuits; also, a secret by which they can secure immediately the love of the opposite sex. Address, with return postage, MLLE L'ESTRANGE, New-York Post-Office.

LECTURES.

A LECTURE, IN BEHALF OF THE AMERICAN Juvenile Temperance Society, will be delivered by GEORGE COWAY, (Indian chief,) in Indian costume, in the lecture room of the Medical College, East 14th-st., near 2d-av., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 21, at 7½ o'clock. Subject: *The religious belief, poetry and eloquence of the Indians.*
Tickets, 25 cents each, to be had at DUNN'S Bookstore, No. 201 2d-av.; DARLING, No. 855 Broadway; POLEMAN, Medical College, and at the Temperance meeting, this evening, corner 23d-st. and 2d-av.
J. B. DUNN, Chairman of Lecture Committee.

REV. DR. BETHUNE WILL DELIVER A Lecture in Westminster Church, near 7th-av., THIS (Monday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Distinction.* Tickets 25 cents, to be had at R. CARTER & BROTHERS', Broadway, corner of Spring-st., and at the door.

A LECTURE WILL BE DELIVERED IN the lecture-room of the Dusne-st. M. E. Church, THIS (Monday) EVENING, by D. M. TEARE, Esq. Subject—*The Bible the great means of holiness and salvation.* Lecture will commence at 7½ o'clock. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

EARTHQUAKES AND VOLCANOES.—DR. WINSLOW'S Lecture on the causes of these phenomena and their appearances, as witnessed by himself in the Sandwich Islands, is to be given at Friends' Institute, adjoining the Hester-st. meeting-house, THIS EVENING, the 19th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Single admission 25 cents.

REVOLUTIONARY WAR.—REV. O. S. ST. JOHN will deliver a Free Lecture on the Revolutionary War, (Battle on Long Island) illustrated with maps and drawings, in South Congregational Church, corner of Court and President sts., Brooklyn, MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 19, at 7½ o'clock.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

BROOKLYN, Jan. 17, 1857.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED—MEMBERS OF the Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association, interested in its welfare and desirous to preserve it in its present conservative position, and opposed to the introduction of useless questions which serve but to vex and distract us in our efforts for its best good, respectfully invite our brethren of like minds to meet with us for conference at the Manager's Room, on MONDAY EVENING, 19th inst., at 7½ o'clock.

A. L. VAN BUREN, C. WILBOUR,
H. J. BRANDEGEE, J. A. NAXSEN,
T. M. SPELMAN, ROBT. T. THORNE,
P. J. TEN EYCK, J. MILTON SMITH,
WM. EDSALL, SAMUEL CARTER,
A. S. BEAKES, AND W. A. SMITH.

THE SECOND UNION MEETING OF THE various TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES of New-York and vicinity will be held at the Broadway Tabernacle, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 21st. Addresses will be made by Judge CULVER, Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, Rev. Dr. PATTON, Rev. T. L. CUYLER, and J. H. W. HAWKINS. The public are invited to attend. A Grand Rally is demanded at the present moment. WM. E. DODGE, for the Am. Temp. Union; JAMES O. BENNET, for the City Alliance; W. H. ARMSTRONG, G. W. P., for the Sons of Temperance; P. L. SNOW, for the Lady Snow Unions; Capt. E. RICHARDSON, for the Mariners' Society; Dr. JAMES T. ALLEY, for Juveniles.

ASSOCIATION OF EXEMPT FIREMEN.—The annual meeting will be held at Firemen's Hall, No. 129 Mercer-st., on TUESDAY EVENING, 20th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Officers are to be elected for the ensuing year. GEO. W. WHEELER, R. S.

KEROSENE OILS.

KEROSENE LUBRICATING OIL.
KEROSENE ILLUMINATING OIL.
KEROSENE BINNACLE OIL.
PARAFINE RAILWAY GREASE.
ELECTRIC LAMPS.
AUSTENS, AGENTS, No. 59 Beaver-st.

PRINTING BY STEAM—COPPER-FACED TYPE. STATIONERS' HALL,
Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., New-York.
BOWNE & HASBROUCK,
PRINTERS, LITHOGRAPHERS AND STATIONERS.
All kinds of Printing executed in the best style, with copper-faced type, at the lowest rates.

F. K. DEVO'S PROMPT AND RELIABLE ADVERTISING AGENCY.
No. 7 Appleton's Building, No. 348 BROADWAY.
Refer to Messrs. RAYMOND, WESLEY & Co.

MOUNT VERNON TAXES.—THE COLLECTOR of East Chester will be at Keen's XIVth Ward hotel, corner Grand and Elizabeth sts., on MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 19th and 20th of January, from 9 A. M. till 7 P. M., to receive the taxes of Mount Vernon, West, East and Central Mount Vernon, Washingtonville, Fleetwood and Wakefield. The collector of Mount Vernon School District will also be present to receive taxes.
IF. SEDER, Collector of East Chester.

MERCHANTS AND OTHERS ABOUT fitting up new stores, are reminded that they can have their stores fitted with shades and curtains, in a workman-like manner, and at fair prices, by their old and tried friend, G. F. CRATACAP, who for thirty years has been engaged in the practical branches of the upholstery business down town, and now at No. 340 4th-av., between 29th and 30th sts. Orders through the post attended to promptly.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"NEW, TRUE, AND BEAUTIFUL"

Now ready and for sale at the Booksellers,
SILVERWOOD,
A BOOK OF REMEMBER.
One neat 12mo vol. Price $1.

PREFATORY STANZAS.
Turning tearfully the pages
Which the Past has written o'er,
With the thousand precious records
Of the chang-ful heretofore—

Records luminous, where brightly
Joy the sunbeam glows and shines—
Records with a throb of heart-break
Trembling all along the lines.

I have gathered of the gladness,
And the grief that fill the brook;
Here some grace's shadows outline—
There some tender tone or look.

Transcripts, oh! how faint, beloved!
Dim suggestions of the rare
I am realms the world around you
Did not dream were hidden there.

Like the spies of old, I've entered,
Searching all the richest parts,
Bringing back these graces of Eschol
From the Canaan of your hearts!

NOTICES OF THE PRESS.

From the N. Y. Observer.

There is strength as well as beauty in this tale of domestic love and trial; illustrating the power of faith in God; we mean to copy some passages from it, showing the capacity of the writer to draw pictures of life with great effect.

From the Episcopal Recorder.

"Silverwood" is from the pen of a young lady of Virginia, the daughter of an eminent clergyman of that State. The cases are rare in which we feel ourselves at liberty to recommend any work in which the narrative is made up in whole or in part of fiction. The present is one of these exceptions. There is a sweet house dress that is cast over the whole plot which tells us that the play of character, if not true to life's ory, is at least true to nature. The religious element is introduced in the only way in which it can be safely introduced into such works, not controversially, not dogmatically, but incidentally, as, in the evolution of character, the sweet influences of piety on the social relations is on the one side shown, and on the other its strengthening effect on the moral tone. In connection with this, it is proper to add that the style is marked with high artistic merit and with ripe literary taste.

From the Presbyterian, Philadelphia.

The modesty of the fair lady of whose pen this volume is the product, prevents her from giving her name to the public. They are, however, not unacquainted with her writings. More than one prize has she borne off in contests with the pen, and others of her productions have won many admirers, amongst which not the least worthy were the stanzas entitled "A Year in Heaven," which appeared originally in the *Presbyterian*. The present work has no harrowing plot, nor the exciting interest of a highly-wrought novel. It is the product of a refined and chastened mind, and is composed mostly of what had actually occurred within the author's own knowledge. It evinces correct sentiment, talent, and the hand of a ready writer, and inculcates excellent moral and religious lessons. We wish the work such success as will encourage its author to cultivate still further her literary gifts.

From the Newark Daily Advertiser.

"Silverwood" is unobjectionable for its sweetness and delineation of a true woman's character and self-forgetfulness. It is full of real feeling and nobleness of soul. It is not a book to excite or dazzle, but to please and mould the heart and manners. Its lessons are patience, honesty, truth, self-renunciation and submission to the overrulings of a Divine Providence.

From the New-York Commercial Advertiser.

The author of "silverwood" has produced an original novel of more than ordinary merit. It is not the work of a genuine literary artist, for it lacks finish; but the story is well conceived, and develops a variety of phases of human nature. Some passages are full of pathos, and the general sentiment of the book is excellent. In depicting the lights and shades of American domestic life the author has been peculiarly happy.

From the Pennsylvanian.

It is a touching story, gracefully written, and abounds with graphic sketches of character, incidents and scenes. The authoress is evidently a lady of refined mind, generous sympathies and elevated sentiments. "Silverwood" is indeed a production of far more than ordinary merit, and creditable in every sense to American literature.
DERBY & JACKSON,
Publishers, No. 119 Nassau-st.
. Copies sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of price.

DIX, EDWARDS & CO.,
No. 321 Broadway, New-York,
Have just received a further supply of the following English Books:

THE SECOND SERIES OF
PICTURES OF LIFE AND CHARACTER
from the Collection of Mr. Punch. By John Leech. Handsome folio volume, containing upwards of 600 wood engravings, price $3.

The very cream and essence of the social satire of Punch, put up in the best form for the parlor table.

RUSSIA AT THE TIME OF THE CORONATION OF ALEXANDER II.
By John Murphy. 16mo. Paper covers. Price 50 cents.

CHAMBERS' PARLOR ATLAS,
With Descriptive Introduction and copious Consulting Index. Royal 8vo, cloth. Price $4.

CHAMBERS' PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE RUSSIAN WAR,
With Maps, Plans, and Wood Engravings. Royal 8vo, Cloth. Price $3.

MEMOIRS OF WILLIAM WORDSWORTH.
A Biography. By William Parton Hood. Post 8vo, cloth. Price $2.

HISTORY OF THE JEWISH NATION,
After the Destruction of Jerusalem under Titus. By Rev. Dr. Edersheim. Post 8vo, cloth, with Maps. Price $1 50.

CHAMBERS' INFORMATION FOR THE PEOPLE.
2 vols., royal 8vo, half calf. Price $7.

CHAMBERS' CYCLOPÆDIA OF ENGLISH LITERATURE.
2 vols., royal 8vo, half calf. Price $6 50. With many Illustrations contained in no other edition.

PUNCH, OR THE LONDON CHARIVARI,
in complete sets from its commencement, 39 vols. in 15, green cloth, gilt. Price $45.

DIX, EDWARDS & CO.'S Catalogue of their Publications and Imported Books will be sent, post-paid, to parties connected with Public Libraries, Literary, Scientific and Mechanics' Institutions, Reading Clubs, &c., or any other persons who will signify their wish to receive the same. DIX, EDWARDS & CO.,
No. 321 Broadway, N. Y.

From the Boston Telegraph.

NO AMERICAN WRITER
Surpasses the author of NEIGHBOR JACKWOOD in spirit and naturalness.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK FOR FEBRUARY.
ANOTHER 50-CENT SLIPPER PATTERN.
Just received, this very superb Magazine, containing a beautiful steel-plate, "Charity," a colored Fashion-plate, four figures, in which is a bride's dress, with front and back view; "Old and Young America," Undersleeves, Talmas, In-door Dress, Reading Bag, Lounging Cap, Hair Work, Embroidery, Forming Letters, Bonnets, Lessons in Drawing, Collars, Cottage and Plans, Jewelry, Head-Dresses, Boys' Cloak and Diagram, Patch-Work, Wool Search in Crochet, "How to Cut and Contrive Children's Clothes," Slippers and Point Lace.
100 pages 75 engravings and 60 contributions.
For sale by all the booksellers.

From the Boston Post.

WITHOUT QUESTION, THE AUTHOR
Of NEIGHBOR JACKWOOD now stands in the foremost rank of Americans, as an original and powerful writer, as a keen humorist and a skillful painter of character.

ANNOUNCEMENT—NEW BOOKS IN PRESS:
A NARRATIVE. By Dr. ANGEL HERREROS DE MORA, of his Imprisonment by the "Tribunal of the Faith."

Translated by Rev. W. H. RULE.
MEDIÆVAL PREACHERS AND PREACHING.
LITTLE BEN: THE MOTHERLESS BOY.
THE SUFFERINGS OF LITTLE SINS. By Bishop JACKSON.
A. D. F. RANDOLPH, No. 683 Broadway.

From the N. H. Patriot.

GRANDMOTHER RIGGLESTY.
With her "Good Samaritan" cotton handkerchief, will hereafter take rank among our old acquaintances—[for which overhaul your NEIGHBOR JACKWOOD, and when found make a note of].

MASONIC BOOKS.
JACHIN & BOAZ;
Or, A Key to the Door of Freemasonry, $3 50. Allyn's Ritual of Freemasonry, $5. Plato on the Soul's Immortality, $1. Cupper's Stair-Builders' Guide, $6. By remitting, the books will be sent post-paid to any part of the country. Address
WILLIAM GOWANS, No. 178 Fulton-st.

From the Pittsburgh Journal.

WE MAKE HASTE TO SAY,
Get and read this book (NEIGHBOR JACKWOOD). If any person of correct taste shall say we misled him or her into purchase of this novel, we bind ourselves to make restitution.

NEW MUSIC.
MY GRANDMA'S ADVICE. Song. Price 25 cents.
"My grandma lives on yonder little green,
Fine old lady as ever was seen;
She often cautioned me with care
Of all false young men to beware," &c.
Published by HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

From the Concord (N. H.) Patriot.

ARIMELECH JACKWOOD
Is a genuine Yankee farmer, of the sterling metal and stamp—hale and hearty, honest and kind.

THE BEST SCHOOL CHEMISTRY
Is prepared by Rev. JOHN A. PORTER of Yale College. Price $1, postage paid.
Published by A. S. BARNES & CO.,
Nos. 51 and 53 John-st., New-York.

From the N. Y. Evening Mirror.

NEIGHBOR JACKWOOD
Is one of Nature's rough-hewn noblemen.

THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.—THE ECLECTIC MAGAZINE for January, 1857, is embellished with a splendid portrait of the Emperor of Russia, another of Dr. CHALMERS, in addition to a rich table of contents served up from the foreign periodicals, and ready for its friends and patrons. It should be in every library. The ECLECTIC has 12 numbers of 144 pages, 12 fine portraits or engravings, 3 large volumes, with titles and indexes, and nearly 1,800 pages, each year. Postage, 3 cents on each number. Sent to any part of the country. The January number begins a volume. Now is a good time to subscribe. Address W. H. BIDWELL, No. 5 Beekman-st.

From the Congregationalist, Boston.

THE STYLE OF NEIGHBOR JACKWOOD
Is fresh, vivacious, humorous, and often radiant with poetic beauty.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"Laugh and grow fat,
Pay a dollar for that."
ANOTHER BOOK OF RARE HUMOR.
THE PUDDLEFORD PAPERS;
Or, Humors of the West.
BY H. H. RILEY.
With Four Illustrations. 12mo. Price $1.
IT HAS TOUCHED THE "MARROW" OF THE CRITICS!
HEAR THEM:

From the New-Hampshire Patriot.

Puddleford is "away out West," where prairie winds and prairie wolves howl together and where man, growing on a soil six feet deep with fatness, grows up like the monster vegetables he plants, into the wildest luxuriance and originality of mind, custom and conduct. Riley is the literary Crockett of Puddleford—the Hogarth of the West; his humor as deep and as fat as the soil aforesaid, and his whole book a Western growth of ferile comicalities, a hundred to the chapter.

From the Boston Daily Bee.

The fun is Western—that is, hearty, broad, gushing and plump. The reader is introduced to a sort of Western life, and where there is "going on" the author is sure to serve it up capitally. Whoever fails to have his ribs "shaken" after he has "taken" this book in hand and devoured its contents, must be more or less than human. There are several side-splitting illustrations. It is the book to get if one wishes to roll in a fat laugh.

From the New-York Commercial Advertiser.

In glancing through these humorous papers, descriptive of village life in the far West, we are frequently reminded of "Little Pedlington and the Pedlingtonians"—Mr. Riley's pictures of Western manners being quite as comic as Poole's satirical sketches of provincial life in England. Puddleford must, in fact, henceforth be considered the Little Pedlington of America. If any one can read this narrative of a year's residence there without laughing heartily his risibility must be very difficult to excite. Amid all the fun of the book, however, there is a vein of social philosophy which will make the reader think as well as laugh.

From the Lawrence Sentinel.

It is in a new vein, which is capitally worked; the broad field of Western frontier life. Running through the whole is an ardent love of nature and some glorious pictures of Autumn and Spring scenery in such localities. The lawsuit, the courtship of Aunt Graves, the Puddleford Bank, the Fee'Nag', the Abolition meeting, the Militia, the Caravan, as specimens of the humorous, and the Indian Summer, the adjacent wilderness, and the sugar days of the more descriptive and philosophical, are very fine. Take it altogether, it is a most agreeable volume. Its scenes will long linger in memory as pegs to hang laughs on.

From the Philadelphia Daily Ledger.

It is so seldom that a good thing of the sort comes on the market, we are more disposed that all our friends should know of the fact of the landing of this.

From the New-York Evening Mirror.

It cannot be read without giving the cobwebs of the brain a most effectual shaking. Mr. Riley is a keen satirist, and the village of Puddleford afforded a wide range and ample material for the exercise of his peculiar gift. His ludicrous sketches are wrought with a good degree of wholesome thought, and enlivened with well executed original illustrations, making a handsome volume of 350 pages. All who love fun for its own sake, and a hearty laugh for its genial effect upon body and soul, heart and head, will buy and read the "Puddleford Papers."

From the Rochester Democrat.

Each character is an original, quaint, and not in the least tame. They are people who have "come up" like wild burdock and elbowed their way to the distinction which this author has conferred upon them. Squire Longbow is a type of a class of home-made justices of the peace, such as we read of. Ike Turtle is a lawyer of the most natural growth, and those who have never known "Jim Buzzard, who wouldn't allow the doctors to get any of their stuff down his throat, and if he couldn't stand it as long as the ague, would give in," should at once be introduced to that stubborn personage. Sonora Brown, Aunt Graves, and the citizen sense of Puddleford sat for their pictures to this artist, and he has drawn them to the life.
DERBY & JACKSON, Publishers,
No. 119 Nassau-st.
And for sale by Booksellers generally.

From the Boston Transcript.

THE VERY FIRST PAGE,
And every page [of NEIGHBOR JACKWOOD] to which we have opened, contain passages which show the hand of a master.

NEW PIANO-FORTE INSTRUCTOR.
JUST PUBLISHED:
NEW METHOD FOR THE PIANO-FORTE,
ENTITLED
SOFGE'S ECLECTIC PIANO-FORTE SCHOOL.
Half bound, $1; cloth, $1 25.
The elementary principles of Music are treated in this work in the most
CLEAR, SIMPLE AND CONCISE
manner possible. The names of the notes, and their relative value to each other, are explained in accordance with the most approved mode of teaching.
The *Exercises, Scales*, etc., are arranged in a progressive and inductive manner, and will be found eminently useful for JUVENILE PERFORMERS, and
PUPILS WITH SMALL HANDS.
An important feature in the work is the pleasing and attractive style in which the lessons for forming the hand are arranged, rendering it a useful companion for the AMATEUR, as well as a desirable Class-book for the YOUNG STUDENT. Instead of long, dry studies, the various fingerings of the different keys are exemplified by a
SERIES OF POPULAR MELODIES,
carefully and progressively arranged.
As an *introduction to the cultivation of the voice* and as a *recreation from study*, a collection of Introductory Songs (in which the melody is performed by the right hand) has been added.
The work is stereotyped—printed on 96 pages, and bound in a neat manner.
Sent per mail postage free. For sale wholesale and retail, by WM. M. PETERS,
No. 500 Broadway, up stairs.

NEW GUITAR INSTRUCTOR.
JUST PUBLISHED,
A
NEW METHOD FOR THE GUITAR,
ENTITLED
WORRALL'S ECLECTIC GUITAR INSTRUCTOR.
Half bound, $1; cloth, $1 25.
Full directions are given for Tuning and Stringing the Guitar. Also, Rules for the proper mode of holding the Instrument—the manner of touching the strings, playing the Chords, Arpeggios, Double Notes, Harmonics, etc.
The fingerings of the various Positions are given in a most judicious Exercises and Lessons, which, if attentively practiced, cannot fail to advance the pupil, and give him a complete mastery over this most delightful instrument.
In addition to a large number of the
MOST POPULAR MELODIES
of the day, the work contains EXERCISES FOR THE VOICE, various ACCOMPANIMENTS TO THE VOICE, and a large collection of
BEAUTIFUL SONGS AND DUETTS,
with appropriate accompaniments for the Guitar.
It is admirably suited to the wants of Amateurs and others desirous of making rapid progress. It is also recommended to teachers, as being the
CHEAPEST AND BEST METHOD EXTANT.
The work contains 96 pages of matter, is printed on good paper, and bound in a strong, substantial manner.
Sent per mail, postage free. For sale, wholesale and retail, by WM. M. PETERS, No. 500 Broadway, up stairs.

NEW PIANOFORTE INSTRUCTOR.
PETERS' ECLECTIC PIANOFORTE SCHOOL.
The work contains 136 pages, and is printed on the best quality of paper.
The matter contained in the work is illustrated with a drawing, showing the most approved position of a
LADY SEATED AT THE PIANO.
Also, a second drawing, giving a representation of the proper mode of
ADJUSTING THE FINGERS ON THE KEY-BOARD.
The examples are arranged from the works of the best European composers, namely, Cramer, Herz, Beyer, Burgmuller, Czerny, Bertini, Moscheles, Diabelli, Kalkbrenner, Bloise, Schmidt, Wallace, Rosellen, &c., with selections from
POPULAR AMERICAN AUTHORS.
The whole forming a complete and progressive course of instruction, with Scales, Exercises, and Pieces carefully fingered according to the latest and most approved method.
To which is added a short Treatise on the "Elements of Thorough Bass," a scale for the correct intonation of the voice, and a series of instructive Songs, with accompaniments, the whole designed for the use of Schools, &c., by W. C. Peters.
Price, bound in paper, $2 50: elegantly bound in cloth, $3.
Sent per mail, postage free. For sale, wholesale and retail, by WM. M. PETERS, No. 500 Broadway, up stairs.

From the Congregationalist, Boston.

NEIGHBOR JACKWOOD
Is an intensely interesting, and by no means unprofitable volume, *and would make the reputation of an author who had none at all.*

GIVEN AWAY. GIVEN AWAY.
GO AND SEE!
Go and see what? Why, your brother, neighbor. Buy a book at EVANS & CO.'S Gift Bookstore, No. 439 Broadway, New York, and receive a gift worth from 25 cents to $100. Gold and Silver Watches, sets of Cameos, Gold Lockets, Pencils, Brooches, Rings, Penknives, &c., given away to purchasers of Books. All the new and popular publications received as soon as issued. Our stock consists, in part, of standard, poetical, historical, biographical and miscellaneous books, together with an elegant assortment of pew and pocket Bibles, Prayer Books, Annuals, Albums, in various styles of bindings. Having bought a very large stock of new books and fine gold jewelry at the lowest rates for cash, we are determined to give our customers better bargains than can be had elsewhere. Catalogues of books sent to any part of the City or country free, on application by mail.
EVANS & CO.,
Principal store, No. 439 Broadway, New-York.

THE INCIDENTS OF NEIGHBOR
JACKWOOD are striking, and are commented by a well conceived plot, which so gradually unfolds itself as to keep the interest constantly on the stretch.

TO WHOLESALE STATIONERS, BOOKSELLERS, AND THE TRADE GENERALLY.
THE CHEAPEST ENVELOPE MANUFATURER
IN
THE UNITED STATES.
I would respectfully call the attention of the trade to the quality, description and price of my machine-made
ENVELOPES.
The unrivaled facilities which I possess for manufacturing enables me to
DEFY COMPETITION.
My buff, amber, canary, and white laid Envelopes are well worthy the attention of dealers, being superior and
CHEAPER
than anything of the kind now in market.
N. W. BUTLER,
Nos. 22 and 24 Frankfort-st., New-York.
Samples forwarded free of expense.

From the Worcester Palladium.

ALL WHO ARE LOOKING
For a vigorous, well-written story, should make themselves acquainted with the JACKWOODS.

From the Portland Transcript.

THE PLOT OF NEIGHBOR JACKWOOD
Is so well managed that the denouement is not anticipated, and the reader is hurried breathlessly on.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

From the Providence Journal.

NEIGHBOR JACKWOOD
Is for New-England what Sir Walter Scott's tales of Scotch life in their provincial dialect are for Scotland.

NEW AND LATE PUBLICATIONS.
C. SCRIBNER, Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway, (up stairs.)
SCRIBNER'S LATEST PUBLICATIONS.

Life of Prince Talleyrand. By C. K. McHarg. 1 vol. $1 25.
Paul Fane. By N. P. Willis. 5th ed. 1 vol. $1 25.
A Book of Public Prayer. 1 vol. 12mo. $1 25.
The Bible in the Workshop. By Rev. J. W. Mears. 1 vol. $1.
Bradley's (J. T.) Life of Washington. 42 engr. 1 vol. $2.
Threefold Test of Spiritualism. By Dr. Gordon. $1 25.
Doctrine of Baptisms. By Dr. Armstrong. 1 vol. $1.
Cyclopædia of American Literature. 2 vols. 6th edition. Illustrated Martin Luther. 1 vol 4to. 50 steel engrav.

NEW JUVENILE BOOKS.
Story of Columbus. By Mrs. Bradford. 1 vol. Illus. 63c.
Never Mind the Face. By Hetty Holbrooke. 1 vol. Ill. 63c.
Scenes upon Earth. By a Lady. 1 vol Illus. 63c.

From the Ægis, Worcester, Mass.

A FRESHER, TRUER,
More invigorating fiction [than NEIGHBOR JACKWOOD] we have not read for years.

EXCITEMENT, EXCITEMENT,
At KINZEY'S cheap lace and embroidery store, and no wonder, when a rich gift is given before leaving the store with every dollar's worth purchased. You may get besides your dollar's worth an article worth $500 or $1 000, which costs you nothing. A large lot of goods from auction, cheap, at KINZEY'S, No. 223 8th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

From the Boston Traveller.

WE HAVE NOT LOOKED INTO A NOVEL
For years which presented so many sharp character pictures as this [NEIGHBOR JACKWOOD.]

From the Germantown (Pa.) Telegraph.

ONE OF THE VERY BEST ROMANCES
That has been issued from the American Press in half a dozen years. [NEIGHBOR JACKWOOD.]

NEIGHBOR JACKWOOD
Commences like a rill, but it swells to a river.

STATIONERY.

"A PLACE FOR EVERYTHING."—THIS good old motto finds a medium for most useful exercise in the PATENT ADHESIVE LETTER AND INVOICE FILE manufactured by R. T. YOUNG, No. 109 Nassau-st., and for sale by stationers generally, and now the new year is commencing, let every business man be up to the times, and commence this excellent method of preserving all papers of value, so as to find them in a moment. Price for those capable of containing 250 letters, or 500 bills, $1 each. Discounts made on purchase of half a dozen or more.

BLANK BOOKS AND STATIONERY FOR 1857.—New and old firms requiring blank books with which to commence the new year can be furnished with sets, or parts of sets, made of first-class paper, in stock or made to order, ruled to any pattern, at the shortest notice, and at reasonable rates, by
SLOTE, LANES,
Stationers and Account-Book Manufacturers,
No. 98 Fulton-st.
A general assortment of Stationery constantly on hand.

THE INCOMPARABLE PEN.—PRINCE'S Improved Protean Fountain Pen, patented Jan. 23 and Dec. 26, 1854—durable, beautiful and useful—the labor-saving pen. With the many portable styles on hand, we have just introduced an approved style for bankers and accountants. Pencils and other hard rubber goods sold at the depot, No. 290 Broadway, corner of Reade-st.

VALENTINES.

VALENTINES, VALENTINES.
PHILIP J. COZANS,
Valentine Manufacturer,
No. 107 Nassau-st., corner of Ann, New York, respectfully announces to Booksellers, Stationers and Valentine dealers, that his
VALENTINES, ENVELOPES AND VALENTINE STATIONERY
Manufactured for next Valentine season, February 1857, is now ready.
Wholesale dealers and jobbers will find it to their interest to examine his stock as regards quality and prices. Liberal discounts will be given to them, according to the quantity ordered.
Parties ordering Valentines will please send their orders early, to insure their getting them in season.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A NEAT AND TIDY GIRL, RECENTLY come from the country, a situation as cook in a private family, as she understands all styles of meats and poultry, makes good bread, washes and irons in the neatest style; wages $7 to $8 per month. As wet nurse and chambermaid, or as nurse and do sewing. Excellent City and country references; will go to Brooklyn or Staten Island. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—BY TWO STEADY RESPECTABLE girls, situations, one as meat and pastry cook, makes all kinds of bread, and is an excellent laundress, the other is a neat chambermaid and waitress, can do fine washing and ironing and fluting; both are able to do their work well: have four years reference. Call at No. 129 Waverly-place.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY SIX COLORED young women; two as cooks; one as laundress; one to do general housework; one as nurse and seamstress; one as chambermaid and waiter; also by a Protestant white cook. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WASHING WANTED.—HOTEL AND FAMily washing at the Laundry of the New-York House and School of Industry, No. 100 West 16th-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—By a dry goods jobbing house, a man to act as cashier, and to assist in collections. He must be a man of experience, integrity and ability, and a thorough accountant. To such a man an interest in the business might eventually be given. Address with reference, Box No. 3 881. Communications strictly confidential.

WANTED—A GOOD WATCHMAKER FOR THE country. A single man preferred. Must be well recommended. Apply to READ, TAYLOR & CO., No. 9 Maiden-lane.

STRAW HAT TRIMMERS WANTED.—Those accustomed to trimming men's straw hats can find steady employment and good wages at Newark, New-Jersey, with good board. Apply to A. LELAND & CO., No. 180 Broadway, New-York.

A LADY'S MAID AND A COOK ARE wanted immediately in a gentleman's family. Both must be first-class servants. Episcopalians preferred. Apply at No. 149 Grand-st.

WAITER WANTED IMMEDIATELY—in a private family. A smart, single young man at from $12 to $15 per month. An Episcopalian preferred. Apply at No. 149 Grand-st.

TEACHERS.

AN ARTIST OF ABILITY—LIKEWISE A teacher of mathematics, surveying, civil engineering, &c.; would like an engagement in some High School or Academy in the Spring to teach drawing and painting or mathematical branches, or both. Best of reference. Address F. B. L., *Times* Office.

BOARDING.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN just married wishes to procure in Brooklyn suitable rooms in the house of a strictly private family who would be willing to add to their domestic circle a pleasant and agreeable young married couple. The location desired is near the line of the Fulton-avenue Railroad, not higher than Adelphi nor lower than Jay-st. To a respectable family wishing to lighten their expenses, this would prove a desirable opportunity. References exchanged. Address S. C. C., Box No. 1,071 Post-Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN WANTED—FOR A gentleman, wife and child, for which the furniture of a furnished house will be given in payment, or a part of it, or house to let and furniture for sale. Location near Wall-st and South Ferries. Address H. D., *Times* Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A HANDSOME parlor and bedroom on the second floor, at No. 38 Willow-st. References required.

WANTED—THREE FURNISHED ROOMS with good board for 4 persons, in a strictly private family. Near one of the City railroads preferred. References given and required. Address box No. 4,542 Post-Office.

A FEW SINGLE GENTLEMEN CAN HAVE rooms, with breakfast and tea, by applying at No. 118 Forsyth-st. References required.

FURS.

FURS AT HALF PRICE,
TO CLOSE THE SEASON'S IMPORTATIONS.
We shall offer our entire FUR STOCK during the
MONTH OF JANUARY
at (in most cases) ONE-HALF the ORIGINAL PRICE, in order to effect an ENTIRE CLEARANCE.
GEO. BULPIN,
No. 361 Broadway.

FURS AT COST.
At HARLEY'S, No. 24 John-st., and No. 23 Maiden-lane.
Fur Mantillas and Cuffs, $20.
Fur Capes and Cuffs, $5.

GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP G.—It is well known, cures TAN, PIMPLES, FRECKLES, ERUPTIONS, SALT RHEUM, BARBER'S ITCH, CHAPS, CHAFES, TENDER FLESH, &c., besides being the very best shaving compound ever invented. GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE uproots hair from low foreheads, upper lips, or any part of the body, safely and quickly—warranted. LIQUID ROUGE, for pale lips and c

[illegible] Irish People.

[illegible] Sultan O'Brien writes a long address to the people of Ireland, in which, as usual, he is sharp and sensible. He tells the Irish they cannot fight their own quarrels, and goes on to lecture them:

"I know very well that my views on this subject will not be acceptable to many among you. The Irish people are fond of fighting everywhere except on their own soil, in defence of their dearest interests; and the Irish farmer has been so much accustomed to associate the idea of war with the hope of high prices that he is inclined to welcome war on any terms.

"But let us calmly inquire what has the empire gained—what has Ireland gained by the late hostilities?"

Nothing,—according to Mr. O'Brien. But there has been—

Great destruction, indeed, amongst the fishing smacks of the Baltic, but Cronstadt still remains even unassailed. The Museum of Kertch is sacked, and countless hayricks are burnt on the shores of the Sea of Azoff. Such are the trophies won by the mighty navy of Britain in the Euxine and the Baltic, whilst in the far East disappointment—not to say reverses—have contributed to darken the lustre of its ancient fame. He sees a noble army perishing for lack of the common necessaries of life; he sees the richest Government in the world asking alms and auxiliary succor from private patriotism in aid of gallant soldiers, whose bravery and fortitude deserved a more glorious end than that found in hospitals to which they had been consigned, not by the accidents of war, but by sheer neglect and improvidence. Is it wonderful that, seeing these things, he should have lost all respect for the capacity of the public functionaries of Great Britain? The repulse at Balaklava—the surprise of Inkerman, which, but for the prompt succor of a French division, would have been a disastrous rout—the ignominious issue of the British assault upon the Redan, coupled with the glorious capture of the Malakoff by the French, and lastly, the loss of Kars, have also brought disgrace, not unmerited, upon British generalship, if not upon British valor.

Of Ireland, he says:

"About fifteen years ago I studied with much attention the writings of various patriotic Irishmen who endeavored, by many elaborate statements, to prove that, inasmuch as England was subjected before the Union to a much larger amount of debt than had been contracted by the Irish Parliament, it was only reasonable that the interest of the ante-union debt of England should be borne exclusively by the English people. This separate obligation was calculated to amount to above fifteen millions sterling per annum, and it is argued that injustice was done by the gradual equalization of Irish with English taxation. At present, instead of a separate taxation, amounting to fifteen millions, the exemption enjoyed by Ireland from taxation common to the United Kingdom, amounts to a mere fraction. I may be excused, however, for neglecting to recal these considerations, since they appear to have been forgotten alike by the writers by whose arguments I was convinced, and by the Irish public to whom they were addressed.

But truth and justice do not change with the varying expediency of the hour, and these arguments are as valid now as they were in the palmiest days of the Repeal Association.

For the present I can dispense with the cumulative force of this reasoning, as I trust that I have said enough to convince, not only the Irish, but the British reader, that a common effort ought to be made to check the tendencies which are encouraged by that deplorable facility with which nations open their purses at the suggestion or for the behoof of those who excite the passions of ambition, revenge, or cupidity.

If the observations contained in this address be deemed by you well-founded, you will instruct your representatives to resist the longer continuance of the war Income Tax paid by you, or at least to demand that it shall be applied to objects beneficial to Ireland. That is your duty—I have fulfilled mine.

I have the honor to be

Your very faithful servant,

WILLIAM S. O'BRIEN.

CAHIRMOYLE, Monday, Dec. 29, 1856."

Again, Did Mr. Meagher Break his Parole?

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

So far as I have been able to perceive by a careful perusal of your articles, with respect to Mr. MEAGHER's escape from Australia, you have altogether failed to appreciate the point (perfectly clear to me, and upon which Mr. MEAGHER and his friends evidently rest their whole case) that, before any attempt to escape was made, the British Government itself had annulled the "ticket of leave," by which Mr. MEAGHER was disabled, in honor, from attempting to escape.

It seems from Mr. MEAGHER's accounts and from all other accounts of the transaction, that no effort was made by Mr. MEAGHER to get away *until after the Government had dispatched a police force to arrest him.* Now this act of the Government, it is not difficult to see, extinguished the "ticket of leave," settled the whole business of the *parole*, and left Mr. MEAGHER perfectly free to do the best thing he could for himself. It certainly cannot need much argument with so clear-headed a man as the Editor of the TIMES to prove that the relations existing between Mr. MEAGHER and the Government under this "ticket of leave," involved *his* liberty, within the prescribed limits, and its security in his plighted honor. And it certainly cannot need much more argument to make it appear that the Government could not take away his liberty, or do anything looking to that end, while the relations established by the "ticket of leave" existed between them. I am sure the Editor of the TIMES will not say that in order to take him into custody it did not become necessary to the Government to undo what it had done when it released him *from* custody on "ticket of leave." It would certainly be most difficult to conceive any method by which an engagement to allow him his liberty could be made to subsist at the same time with an act to take his liberty away from him. Therefore the appearance of a police force to arrest Mr. MEAGHER at a few minutes past 7 o'clock on the evening of the 8th January, 1852, was the most unmistakable evidence possible to be given that the British Government had abolished its "ticket of leave" to that gentleman and calculated on holding him only by force of arms. An official bulletin to that effect would not have been half so strong. Everything done by Mr. MEAGHER to accomplish his escape was done after the appearance of this police force, and was therefore done after the parole of honor had been canceled. How then could he have violated his parole of honor? Can anything be clearer than this?

I have no personal acquaintance with Mr. MEAGHER or any of his friends; nor have I any personal acquaintance with the Editor of the TIMES. I respect both these gentlemen. But this is a clear case in favor of Mr. MEAGHER and against the Editor; and I hope that the latter will not persist in his imputations against Mr. MEAGHER's honor. The intensity with which Mr. M. evidently feels such reflections, at the same time that he cannot, perhaps, notice them in any suitable way, would seem to be sufficient to interdict any reference whatever to the matter.

Very respectfully, yours,

BOSTON, Jan. 15, 1857. M. F. C.

We have no disposition to protract the controversy on this subject and therefore give place to the above without comment,—adding merely that we see in it nothing to change or modify the opinion we have already expressed.

Protest Against Being Considered a Disgusted Fillibuster.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Jan. 10, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I have just returned to the city, after a trip to the interior of the State, when a friend of mine handed me a copy of your paper, dated Jan. 3, 1857, containing an article headed "A Philadelphia Fillibuster Disgusted," which article appeared as an editorial in the *Enquirer* of this city. If you had taken a little more pains in reading it, you would have found that instead of my being a fillibuster, I was a through passenger from San Francisco; and when I feel like fighting in uniform, I can enlist to fight for my country, not for an adventurer, who only aims to make money and then evacuate the place. I thank God I am an American, and when my country wants aid you would find me one of the first to take up arms in its defence. Now, gentlemen, I will give you fifty dollars in gold if you can point out one article in my statement which would make me a fillibuster; and if you do not retract it in your paper, I will demand at least fifty dollars from you, for the ridicule which it has cast on me, by parties here who read your paper calling me a disgusted fillibuster. Hoping that you will do me justice by retracting it, I remain, yours, respectfully, HARRY B. NAULTY.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT.—On Thursday, the 8th inst., three laborers, who occupied one of Messrs. MYERS & HIPPLES' shanties, near Womelsdorf, in Berks County, were spending the day in the second story or loft, smoking and talking. By accident a straw bed took fire, which being unable to extinguish, they threw down the stairway. Burning with great violence, it set fire to the woodwork, and thus cut off the usual means of egress. The building was soon in flames, and the party made their escape by jumping through a window, but not until they were all dreadfully burned. The most shocking part of the occurrence remains to be told. A poor woman, the cook of the shanty, at the time of the breaking out of the fire was outside baking. Having a small sum of money in her chest, she rushed in to save it. This was the last seen of her alive. Her blackened and disfigured remains, beside which lay a few pieces of gold and silver coin, were found amid the smouldering embers. Blinded and suffocated by fire and smoke, she, without doubt, became bewildered and thus met an untimely and horrible fate.—*Reading (Pa.) Gazette.*

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—MONDAY, Jan. 19.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Trial Term.*—Nos. 411, 479, 495, 5 2, 389, 811, 918, 581, 588, 588, 534, 539, 540, 122, 455, 545, 549, 550, 552, 554, 556, 556, 557, 559, 560, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 569, 571, 574, 575, 577, 578, 579, 581, 216, 230, 580, 246.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit.*—*Part I.*—Nos. 199, 13, 330, 2141, 2099, 125, 191, 97, 3, 1186, 1077, 275, 277, 77, 225, 281. *Part II.*—Nos. 293, 186, 134, 384, 344, 414, 416, 420, 432, 446, 450, 492, 454, 456, 460, 462, 464, 472, 474, 476, 478, 480, 482, 484, 486, 494, 498, 500, 506, 508, 510, 512, 514, 516, 518, 520, 522, 524, 526, 20, 530, 532, 534, 536, 538, 542, 546, 550, 552, 554.

COMMON PLEAS—*Trial Term—Part I.*—Nos. 265 to 270, 3, 8, 60, 62, 97, 104, 156, 166, 183, 214, 211. *Part II.*—Nos. 114, 78, 198, 192, 248, 246, 250, 251, 242, 244, 15, 23, 25, 26, 30, 33, 64, 72, 75, 77, 123, 141, 150, 153, 154, 175, 233, 237.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Judge Hall.

William B. Sickels vs. *Smith and Patrick.*—This was a motion for an injunction. It is in one of several actions commenced by the plaintiff against parties, agents, owners, &c., of various steamers for infringements of the patent of the plaintiff which was brought in question in the case of Sickels *vs.* Borden, brought to recover damages for the use of the plaintiff's cutoff on the steamboat *Metropolis.*

The motion was made against the defendant as the agents of the steamer *Quaker City.* The defendants filed their answer denying the allegations of the plaintiff's complaint entirely as against them, and the Court thereupon denied the motion for an injunction.

For complainant, Mr. Dickerson. For defendants, Messrs. Buckham, Smales and Green.

U. S. COMMISSIONER'S COURT—JAN. 17.

Before Commissioner Stillwell.

ALLEGED THEFT OF CLOTHING.

Henry Gouron, one of the crew of the bark *Ester Francis*, just arrived from Amsterdam, was committed, in default of bail, to answer a warrant charging him with having stolen, during the voyage, a quantity of clothing from another of the crew, named ANDREW KNITZER. The accused, when arrested, had some of the clothing alleged to be stolen, on his back. He says he only took the loan of it, and intended to return the same. The prisoner is alleged to have confessed to the mate of the vessel that he escaped some six months ago from Mobile, where he was confined, with four others. A chain and ball was fastened to his leg. Being somewhat of a cook, he was employed in the kitchen. He managed, at length, to melt the chain over the fire, so that by further aid of a carving knife, he rid himself of the disagreeable appendage. He then easily made his escape and shipped to sea. He was committed to Eldridge-street Jail.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Hon. Justice Davis.

WHAT THE PEOPLE HAVE TO PAY FOR THE NEGLIGENCE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER.

Lawler vs. *The Mayor &c., of New-York.*—This case it will be remembered is for injuries received by the plaintiff. He was riding through South-street when his horse stumbled into a large hole in the street, which was so filled with muddy water as not to be noticed. Though the horse was walking at the time, the plaintiff was thrown out and broke one of his ribs, besides injuring his spine and causing internal injuries. These facts were not denied by the counsel for the defendant, who only appeared to reduce the amount of damages claimed, $5,000.

The Jury on Saturday returned a verdict for the plaintiff for $2,500, and the Court granted an allowance of $150.

WHO APPLIED FOR A RECEIVER FOR THE HUNTINGDON ESTATE?

Quite a mysterious affair is said to have taken place in regard to the receiver for the estate of Charles B. Huntingdon. On Friday last a motion was made to have the father-in-law of Huntingdon appointed receiver. Judge CLERKE, before whom the motion was made, substituted Wm. H. Dusenbury, Esq., as a more disinterested person. After the motion was granted, the lawyer, whose name we have been unable to learn, took the papers and left. Since then the counsel for Huntingdon have been called upon, and say that they knew nothing of the motion. The counsel for several of his creditors also deny any knowledge of the affair. The question then arises, for whom was the motion made, and by whom?

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Clerke.

DECISIONS.

Dunham vs. *Whitehead.*—Order discharged without costs.

Bartle vs. *Burt.*—Defendant allowed to come in and defend. Judgment to remain as security; $10 costs of this motion, to plaintiff, and costs of the Circuit.

Orient Mutual Insurance Company vs. *Gilchrist.*—Motion granted.

Morrell vs. *Jenks.*—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Ingraham.

Daniel Kennedy vs. *William T. Mills.*—INGRAHAM, F. J.—The plaintiff moves for leave to issue execution upon a judgment recovered in 1836. An execution was issued on the judgment at the time of the recovery, and returned with only a partial payment. Nothing appears to have been done towards its collection since that time.

The plaintiff's affidavit states a balance to be due, and the defendant denies any indebtedness. Under such circumstances a reference to inquire whether anything is unpaid on the judgment, would be proper were it not for the difficulty arising from the provisions of the Revised Statutes on this subject—2 R. S. (4th Ed.,) p. 564. Every judgment recovered after the passage of that act, is to be presumed to be paid, and ratified after the expiration of twenty years from the date of the judgment, and such presumption can only be repelled by proof of payment or written acknowledgment within twenty years. In all other cases it shall be conclusive. In this case there is no such proof, and a reference would be useless, because without such proof the parties are concluded by the provisions of the statute. The motion is denied without costs.

Before Judge Brady.

George Geer vs. *Jacob Vanderpool and Thomas P. Smith.*—BRADY J.—The lease under which the plaintiff claims possession as assignee of the lessee provides for three several further terms of five years, and each succeeding term, at a rent to be agreed upon in the manner provided by the lease, and provides that the rent so to be fixed for the further terms, or either of them, shall not be less than the sum of seventy-five dollars per year, the lessee covenanting to hire and take the premises for the terms of years recited upon the conditions and at the rent aforesaid, &c. The lease is dated November, 1849, and the assignment February 11, 1852. The defendants seem to have been regarded as in possession lawfully, the plaintiff in the notice to remove treating them as tenants at sufferance; but whether he did or not, that they held under and by virtue of the lease is sufficiently established by the facts proved. It is not necessary to pass upon the question suggested in the argument of the defendants' counsel, that the lease in question is one for the term of fifteen years. It is sufficient for the purposes of this action that it be regarded as a renewal of the term of five years first granted. A surrender will never be presumed when it is repugnant to the acts of the parties, and the continued possession and claim of the defendants under the lease are wholly inconsistent with such a presumption. The plaintiff claims possession on the ground that no rent had been agreed upon and that neither the lessee nor the defendants, his assignees, have complied with the conditions upon which the additional term was to be granted. There is no absolute *condition* in regard to the rent. The agreement that it should not be less than $75 must be understood and so construed as an agreement to pay that sum in case no other amount was declared in the manner provided by the lease, the assignees holding over. The plaintiff does not show any attempt to enforce the covenants on that subject, and has not therefore placed himself in such a legal attitude as entitles him to insist that the defendants, having refused compliance with the covenant, have surrendered or forfeited their term. Neither surrenders nor forfeitures are favored by implication. The plaintiff's relief, if the defendants, being applied to, had refused to have the rent determined as agreed, would depend much perhaps upon the question whether such refusal could operate as a surrender or forfeiture, or entitle the plaintiff only to a specific performance of the covenant.

I see no reason to change the views entertained by me upon the trial, and think the plaintiff has not shown a cause of action. New trial denied.

SURROGATE'S COURT—JAN. 17.

Before Hon. A. W. Bradford, Esq.

WILL OF THE LATE ALFRED H. P. EDWARDS—TESTATOR A LINEAL DESCENDANT OF PRESIDENT JONATHAN EDWARDS.

The will of the late Alfred H. P. Edwards was offered to-day for probate. The testator is a lineal descendant of Jonathan Edwards, the eminent divine, and one of the earlier Presidents of Yale College. He was a brother of the late lamented Judge EDWARDS of the Supreme Court, and son of EX-Governor Edwards of Connecticut. Mr. Edwards died very suddenly on the 9th of the present month from disease of the heart. He had been dining but an hour previous with Mr. Pierrepont, one of the executors named in his will. He was married on the 7th of last June, and leaves a widow but no children. He was forty-seven years of age, and leaves an estate of some $200,000. He made his money in the China trade. The following is his will:

"In view of the uncertainty of human life, I, Alfred H. P. Edwards, of the City of New-York, do make, publish and declare this my last will and testament: I give and bequeath in trust unto my executors hereinafter named my entire estate, real and personal, and upon the trusts following, to wit:

First—I direct that my said executors in their discretion, and as they shall deem for the best interest of my estate, sell and convert into money any of my estate which may be unsafe or unproductive, and invest said money in sure and productive securities.

Second—I direct that my said executors, after paying my just debts, pay out of the income of my estate thus invested, unto my wife, Mary Griswold, $2,000 per annum if I shall have a child or children by her so long as my said wife shall live and remain my widow.

Third—If there shall be no child or children, then I direct my said executors to pay unto my said wife, $7,00 per annum, to hold as she may live and remain my widow, and to pay the remainder of the income of my said estate unto my brother, John M. Edwards, my sister, Frances, wife of William S. Hoyt, and my sister, Henrietta, wife of Worthington Hooker. At the decease or marriage of my said wife, in case no child or children by her survive, I direct my said executors to pay the income of my said estate over to my said brother and sisters, in equal portions, one-third to each; and in case either of my said brother or sisters die leaving a child or children, then I direct that said child or children receive the same share as their father or mother would be entitled to receive under this my will; and in case either sister or my said brother die childless or their child or children die, then the share of said child or children is to go to the survivor or survivors of my said brother and sisters.

Fourth—In case I have a child or children I direct that my entire estate remain in trust for their benefit until they respectively arrive at the age of twenty-one years, when it is to be paid over in equal portions unto my child or children, reserving in trust eight thousand dollars per annum for my said wife so long as she lives and remains a widow. In case I leave a child or children, and my said wife cease to be my widow, then I direct my said executors to invest the income of my said estate, after paying the necessary expenses for the support of my child or children as my child or children may respectively attain the age of twenty-one years, to pay over their equal shares of my said estate,—and in case I leave no child or children who survive my wife then I direct that on the death or marriage of my said wife my estate remain in trust for the use of my said brother and sisters during their respective lives, and the remainder to go to their children; and I direct that in all cases no child shall receive any portion except the annual income of my said estate until arrived at the age of twenty-one years.

And finally, I do hereby constitute and appoint William Griswold and Edward Pierrepont, both of the City of New-York, Trustees and Executors of this my last will and testament.

In witness thereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal this 27th day of December, A D, 1856.

A. H. P. EDWARDS, [L. S.]

The above instrument was now here subscribed by Alfred H. P. Edwards, the testator, in presence of each of us, and was at the same time declared by him to be his last will and testament, and we, at his request, sign our names hereto as attesting witnesses, and in presence of said testator and of each other.

DANIEL STARR,
WILLIAM STANLEY.

The citations for proving the above will were issued and made returnable on the 5th of next February.

WILL OF ANSON G. PHELPS—GRANTING OR WITHHOLDING LETTERS TESTAMENTARY.

In the matter of the will of the late Anson G. Phelps, the question is to be argued on Monday next, as to granting or withholding letters testamentary. This calls for a decision as to whether Anson G. Phelps, Jr., and Phillip E. Dodge named as executors of the will shall be permitted to justify. It will be remembered that the testator's widow, named as executrix of this will jointly with the above parties, has alone justified, and that upon the failure of the others to justify, an application has been filed, prohibiting their acting as executors. The case is one of great importance, as it involves over two millions of dollars and the settlement of present conflicting interests of numerous charitable institution, with relatives of the testators.

DISTRIBUTION OF PROPERTY AMONG TWO SETS OF CHILDREN.

The Surrogate gave a decision to-day in the case mentioned some days since, of an application, touching the distribution of the estate of James Kilpatrick. The case involved the respective rights of two sets of children, as follows: Mr. Kilpatrick, the deceased, held a life lease of a store in Washington Market. Upon his death his widow obtained a renewal of the lease, and sold the same for $550, the proceeds of which sale she converted to the use of herself and her own children. Another set of children of Mr. Kilpatrick, by a former wife, were, however, living, and claimed a distribution of the proceeds of the above among themselves equally with the latter children. The Surrogate decided that the application was just, and ordered a distribution of the proceeds of the sale in question in accordance with the application.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets. *Carefully Reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.*

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Jan. 17—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are dull and heavy. Pearls, $7 81¼@$7 87½; Pots, $7 68¾@$7 75 ₱ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse to-day, 564 bbls. Pearls and 552 bbls. Pots—together, 1,116 bbls.

BARK—The Philadelphia *Price Current* of this morning says: "The receipts and stocks of Quercitron Bark continue very small, and prices are firm. Sales of 12 hhds. No. 1 at $36 ₱ ton, but some holders will not accept this rate. No transactions in Tanners' Bark."

COFFEE.—The market is rather quiet; prices, however, are very firm. Java, 14¼c.@14¾c.; Laguayra, 11¾c.@12c.; Maracaibo, 11¾c.@12¼c.; Rio, 9c.@11¼c.; St. Domingo, 10¾c.; and Bahia, 9¾c.@10c. ₱ lb.

The New-York *Shipping and Commercial List* of this morning contains its annual statement of the Coffee trade of the United States, (exclusive of California and Oregon,) for 1856, from which it appears that the total receipts of Coffee in the United States, for the year ending Dec. 31, 1856, were 1,178,902 pkgs., weighing 230,943,150 lbs., against receipts in 1855 of 1,704,857 pkgs., weighing 238,214,533 lbs.; and the total consumption in 1856 was 218,228,490 lbs., against a consumption in 1855 of 210,878,287 lbs.—being an increase of 1,650,203 lbs., or 3.73 ₱ cent. The total exports from the United States were 67,733 bags, weighing 8,750,000 lbs., in 1856, against 118,544 bags in 1855. The consumption of the various ports of the Atlantic States, during each of the last three years, is estimated thus:

	1856.	1855.	1854.
Taken from New-York lbs.	78,851,170	67,408,955	63,440,655
Taken from N. Orleans	62,565,300	62,341,040	45,682,740
Taken from Baltimore	35,561,840	37,179,970	37,583,300
Taken from Philadelphia	21,334,050	23,626,980	18,490,519
Taken from Boston	11,501,050	14,574,513	11,358,890
Taken from Other Ports	8,415,090	6,346,830	4,945,998
Total lbs.	218,228,490	210,378,287	179,481,983

"The fluctuations in the consumption of this article are remarkable: The consumption of 1856 exceeds that of 1855, 3 73 ₱ cent.; that of 1855 was greater than 1854, 17 ₱ cent.; that of 1854 exceeded 1853, 2 ₱ cent.; that of 1853 was less than the consumption of 1852, 14 ₱ cent.; that of 1852 was larger than 1851, 11 ₱ cent.; while the deliveries in 1851 were 36 ₱ cent. larger than those of 1850, and the consumption of 1850 was 10 ₱ cent. smaller than that of 1849, showing an average increase in the consumption for seven years of about 6¾ ₱ cent. ₱ annum. There has been a decrease in the consumption of all the principal Ports, save New-York, which shows a gain of 11,442,215 lbs. over the quantity withdrawn in 1855; New-Orleans is the next largest market, and the deliveries there last year are but very trifling less than those of 1855. The stock in the country at the close of 1856 was 3,964,260 lbs. larger than at the termination of 1855—being 35,701,210 lbs., against 31,736,950 lbs. 31st December, 1855. The quantity withdrawn from our markets, and transported inland, *viâ* Canal, &c., for distribution in Canada, cannot be accurately arrived at; the per capita consumption of those Provinces, however, is comparatively quite small, though steadily increasing; we estimate the total amount taken from our Ports last year at 1,800,000 lbs. The total receipts into the United States in 1856, it will be observed, are somewhat less than they were in 1855, but the export from the country in 1856 was much smaller than that of the preceding year, and the quantity taken for consumption, as the annexed figures exhibit, is the largest ever delivered."

Receipts.	Consumption.	Receipts.	Consumption.
1856 lbs.	230,943,150	218,228,490	1852 lbs. 205,542,855	204,891,546
1855	238,214,533	210,378,287	1851	216,043,870	181,225,740
1854	182,473,883	179,481,983	1850	132,960,310	134,659,056
1853	193,112,800	178,647,790			

Stock of Coffee at all Ports 1st Jan. 1857.

At New-York, of Rio, bags, 73,574; do. Bahia, 6,000; do. Ceylon, 3,850; do. Maracaibo, 1,563; do. Laguayra, 1,240; do. Java, 3,945; do. Java, mats, 11,600; do. Savanilla, bags, 178; do. Jamaica, 100. Total at New-York, pkgs., 102,049. New-Orleans—Brazil, 80,700; Baltimore—Brazil, &c., 26,000; Philadelphia—Brazil, &c., 9,200; Boston—Java, &c., 14,440; Other Ports—Brazil, &c., 12,300. Total, pkgs., 244,639. Total, lbs., 35,701,210. Stock Jan. 1, 1856, 31,736,950. Increase, lbs., 3,964,260.

COTTON—The demand is rather brisker, and holders are asking somewhat firmer rates. Middling Uplands are needed at 12¾c.@12¾c.; do. Gulf at 12¾c.@13¼c.; and other grades at proportionate figures, ₱ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—State and Western Flour is pretty active and advancing,—with sales reported since our last of about 9,000 bbls., in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	$6 30@$6 40
Straight State	6 40@ 6 50
Favorite and Extra State	6 50@ 6 90
Common to Good Indiana and Upper Lake	6 40@ 6 70
Common to Good Superfine Ohio	6 55@ 6 75
Fancy Michigan	6 50@ 6 70
Extra Michigan	6 70@ 7 75
Extra Indiana and Wisconsin	6 70@ 7 75
Extra Ohio	6 75@ 8 00
Fancy Genesee	6 90@ 7 10
Extra Genesee	7 10@ 9 75
Extra Missouri	6 50@ 9 00

Canadian continues scarce and inactive. Superfine to extra is worth from $6 45@$7 65 ₱ bbl.; 275 bbls. found buyers within the range. Southern appears unchanged. The transactions since our last comprise about 1,900 bbls. low Mixed to Fancy and Extra, at $6 95@$8 and $9 25 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is in fair request, and is steady at $5 50@$5 25 for Fine to Superfine ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in pretty good demand at old rates: at $3 12½@$3 25 for Jersey, $3 75 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. The latter brings $17@$17 50 in puncheons. Buckwheat Flour, $2 25@$2 50 ₱ 100 lbs.

Comparative statement of the Inspections of Flour at Philadelphia for the last four years:

	1856.	1855.	1854.	1853.
Flour, bbls.	671,634	654,065	599,413	964,633
Flour, half bbls.	8,664	3,485	8,520	12,380
Corn Meal, bbls.	95,207	97,676	85,657	97,529
Corn Meal, half bbls.	500	892	1,174	670
Corn Meal, hhds.	390	414	287	418
Rye Meal, bbls.	19,348	31,984	22,898	19,963
Middlings	11,508	8,610	3,784	2,204

GRAIN—Wheat is scarce and held above the views of most buyers. Business restricted. Sales reported since our last of only about 18,000 bushels, including Western Red on terms not disclosed, and Southern Red, good to choice, at $1 58@$1 62½ ₱ bushel. Rye remains scarce and quiet at 85c.@93c. for very common to choice, ₱ bushel. Oats are in good demand, and are firm, at 50c.@52c. for Ohio and Lake; 45c.@50c. for State; 45c.@47½c. for Jersey; and 41c.@45c. for Southern, ₱ bushel. Barley is in pretty fair request, and is quoted at $1@$1 32 for very inferior to choice, ₱ bushel. Barley Malt commands $1 35@$1 45 ₱ bushel. Corn is brisker and firmer. There were sales reported to-day of 89,000 bushels, at 70c.@71c. for unsound; 73c.@75c. for mixed, in store and delivered; and 75c.@76c. for Southern Yellow and White, ₱ bushel.

HAY—Sales were made of only 250 bales River at 85c.@ $1 for shipment; and $1 00¼@$1 12½ for local use ₱ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Mr. HULL, broker, reports "an extremely light import, and as we commenced the week with a very meagre supply, all of which have been since taken by the trade, and but few lots have been offered to arrive,—transactions have been limited. Owing to the westerly winds which have prevailed for some time, and to the ice which now partially blocks up our harbors, none of the expected cargoes have reached here, although many are long past due, and one, the *Bolivar*, from Orinoco, no doubt lost. There are now due at this port fully 100,000 Hides, about half of which have been sold to arrive; we may therefore look for a heavy receipt as soon as there is a favorable wind. The almost total absence of any fresh supplies of Foreign Hides gives holders of parcels to arrive renewed confidence, and higher rates are demanded for all descriptions. One cargo of Porto Cabellos has been sold at 22c., which is 1c. higher than any previous sale. The receipts this week amount to 9,907 Hides from Coastwise ports. Sales have been: 1,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, (to arrive) 22 lbs., at 23c., 6 months, usual selection, for Canada, in bond less 7½ duty; 4,000 Dry Orinoco, 20 lbs., at 30c., 6 months, usual selection; 3,000 Dry Porto Cabello, (to arrive) 22½ lbs., at 29c., 6 months, rejecting water-damaged; 1,084 Dry California, 22 lbs., at 28½c., 6 months, rejecting water-damaged; 1,800 Dry Western, 24@25 lbs., at 25c., 6 months, rejecting water-damaged; 8,410 Dry Arkansas, (to arrive) 18 lbs., at 24½c., 6 months, rejecting bad and water-damaged; 1,200 Dry Texas, (to arrive,) 22 lbs., at 26c.@26½c., 6 months, rejecting bad and water-damaged; 1,200 Dry Southern, 16@17 lbs., at 20¾c.@21c., cash, rejecting bad and water-damaged; 1,000 Dry Southern, 16@17 lbs., at 22c.@22½c., 6 months, rejecting bad and water-damaged; 260 Dry Salted Southern, 26 lbs., at 20c., cash, rejecting bad and water-damaged; 900 Dry Florida, 18 lbs., at 23c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 700 Dry Attakapas, 21 lbs., at 25½c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 50 bales Calcutta Buffalo, (to arrive,) at 19¾c., 6 months; 1,500 City Slaughter, all weights, at 10¾c.@11c., cash; 200 Country Slaughter, 50 lbs., at 11½c., cash; 300 Salted Southern, 45@50 lbs., at 11c.@11¾c., cash; 200 Salted Western, 50 lbs., at 13c., cash, less 4 ₱ cent. Expected to arrive shortly at this port: The *May Queen*, from Buenos Ayres, with 8,000 Hides; the *Hamilton*, from Buenos Ayres, with 12,000 Hides; the *Mary Wilkins*, from Buenos Ayres, with 8,000 Hides; the *G. W. Russel*, from Rio Grande, with 10,000 Hides; the *S. A. Hammond*, from Rio Grande, with 14,000 Hides; the *Bolivar*, from Orinoco, with 16,000 Hides, (72 days out); the *Nebraska*, from Orinoco, with 18,000 Hides; the *Wilhelm*, from Orinoco, with 10,000 Hides; the *Winthrop*, from Savanilla, with 2,000 Hides, and others. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 1,800—(same time last year, 51,000; year before, 45,000.)—as follows: 800 Dry Maracaibo, and 1,500 Dry Southern, Texas, &c.

HOPS—New continue quiet, yet firm, at from 7c.@10c. ₱ lb. Old rule dull and nominal, at 3c.@6c. ₱ lb.

IRON—We heard of sales of 75 tons Scotch Pig, in lots, at $50 50@$51, usual terms, ₱ ton.

LEAD—Appears in fair demand and is stiffly held.

LEATHER—Mr. HULL says that the market continues buoyant, with further improvement in prices. Sales have been about equal to the receipts, leaving a light supply in the hands of dealers, mostly heavy weights, which are rather unsalable at this season. Owing to the extreme high rates now ruling, most of the trade feel reluctant about advancing the price, and nothing but a short supply can cause prices to go still higher. Manufacturers buy only for immediate consumption, and sometimes find considerable difficulty in supplying themselves. There is at present no speculative demand. Oak tanned is in active demand, with an upward tendency in prices, which have advanced during the week fully 1c. ₱ lb. Rough Leather is very scarce, and the price may be considered nominal.

	Hemlock.	Oak.
Receipts during the week...sides	47,900	8,200
Sales	43,800	8,500
Stock at the close of the week	20,200	4,200

We quote: Oak slaughter and salted, good light, 38c.@40c.; Oak slaughter and salted, good middle, 38c.@40c.; Oak slaughter and salted, good heavy, 34c.@37c.; Oak light, Southern, 34c.@36c.; Oak heavy, for banding, 37c.@40c.; Oak heavy, Spanish, good all weights, 34c.@36c.; Oak heavy, cropped, 42c.@44c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good light, 23c.@23½c. Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good middle, 23c.@ 23½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good heavy, 22c.@23c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good light, 21c.@21½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good middle, 21c.@21¾c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good heavy, 20c.@ 20½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres Damaged, all weights, 27c.@28½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres Poor, all weights, 19c.@20½c.; Hemlock, Slaughter, in rough, 31c.@32c., on 6 months' credit.

MOLASSES—Is arriving rather more freely, but the demand is very good, and prices are maintained. We noticed the receipt of some new crops, New Orleans, a few days since. Yesterday a cargo of new crops, Cuba, reached this market. They were the first arrivals of the season.

NAVAL STORES—Generally quiet, yet very stiffly held.

OILS—Linseed attracts more attention. American brings from store 81c.@82c., and for future delivery, 82c.@84c. ₱ gallon. English, to arrive, is held as high as 87½c.@90c. ₱ gallon, but buyers refuse to pay these rates. Nothing new in other kinds.

PROVISIONS—Pork is arriving in very small quantities, while it is in good request at rising prices. Sales have been reported since our last of about 1,050 bbls.—in lots, at $19 75@$19 87½ for old Mess; $20 75@$20 87½ for new do.; $17 75@$17 87½ for new Prime, and $17 25 for old Prime ₱ bbl. Dressed Hogs bring, in lots, 9c.@9¾c. ₱ lb. Cut Meats remain in moderate supply and lively demand, at 10c.@10¾c. for Hams, and 8c. for Shoulders ₱ lb. Bacon is in request for immediate and future delivery, and it is quite firm, with a small amount offering, at from 10c.@11¾c. ₱ lb. Lard is unchanged. The transactions since our last reach about 400 bbls. and tcs. fair to Prime, at 12¾c.@13c. ₱ lb. Beef is in fair demand, at very full rates. The transactions since our last consist of 400 bbls., at $9 25@$10 for new Prime; $10 50@$12 50 for Country Mess; $10 50@ $12 50 for repacked do.; $15 for new Chicago Mess, and $15 50 for extra do., ₱ bbl. New Prime Mess Beef is salable and steady at $20@$26 ₱ tc. Beef Hams are scarce and quiet at $17 50@$20 ₱ bbl. Butter is in fair request and is worth 15c.@21c. for Ohio; 20c.@25c. for common to very good State, and 26c.@29c. for prime to very choice do., ₱ lb. Cheese is in moderate supply and request, at 10c.@10¾c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales transpired to-day of about 80 tcs., common to choice, at $3 50@$4 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

SKINS—Mr. HULL sums up the week's business thus: "*Goat*—The market is entirely bare of all descriptions, the remainder of Curacoas having been taken this week, about 250 bales, at 62c.@64c. for medium to heavy, 6 and 8 months. By the next arrival from Vera Cruz we may expect a fair supply of Mexican, the first of the season, and which will, no doubt, find ready sale. 1,000 Buenos Ayres heavy sold at 60c., 6 months. *Deer*—The market is inactive, there being but a light stock of Foreign Skins in first hands, and the receipts of Domestic are light. Sales of 1,000 lbs. California Blue at 40c.; 1,200 lbs. Florida at 30c., cash."

SUGARS.—The demand is good; and prices are tending upwards. Sales have been reported since our last of 576 hhds. Cuba, &c., in lots, at from 9¾c.@ 10¾c.; with 385 boxes Havana at from 10c.@11¾c. ₱ lb. Two vessels,—with c

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, JAN. 19, AT 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern:

$1,000 Sacramento City (Funded Loan) 10 per cent. Bonds.
$6,000 Great Western (Ill.) R. R. 1st M. 7 per cent. Bonds.
$5,000 Milwaukee and Horicon R. R. 1st M. 8 per cent. Bonds.
$5,000 Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad, 2d mortgage, 7 per cent. bonds.
$5,000 New-York and Harlem Railroad 1st mortgage, 7 per cent. Bonds.
$7,000 New-York and New-Haven Railroad 1st mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds.
$14,000 Two Breckinridge Cannel Coal Certificates.
$5,000 La Crosse and Milwaukie Railroad 7 per cent. Construction Bonds.

100 shares Galena and Chicago Railroad.....$100
30 shares Peoria and Bureau Valley Railroad.....$100
20 shares Manhattan Oil Company.....$100
50 shares Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express.....$100
163 shares Bank of Commerce.....$100
10 shares Bank of America.....$100
30 shares American Exchange Bank.....$100
16 shares Island City Bank.....$25
18 shares Niagara Fire Insurance Co.....$50
40 shares Williamsburg City Insurance Co.....$50
40 shares Fulton Fire Insurance Co.....$25
40 shares Lucerne Anthracite Coal Co.....$25
1000 shares Dickinson Marble and Zinc Mining Co.....$5

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. this day, and the balance before 1 o'clock to-morrow. The accrued interest on all the Bonds will be charged to the purchaser. Next regular sale on Thursday, Jan. 29.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.

D. S. HOGAN, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON MONDAY MORNING, Jan. 19, at 10½ o'clock A. M., all the elegant and costly furniture of the private dwelling-house No 248 West 23d-st., near London Terrace. The house contains a very large variety of the best class of goods and are all in fine order. The basement contains sofa, mahogany chairs, extension table, mosaic side table, bookcase, desk, clock, &c. Also China dinner and tea sets, silver tea services, salvers, pitchers, urns, forks and spoons, ivory cutlery, cut glass ware, liquor cases, &c. &c. From the catalogue of the parlors we subjoin: two solid rosewood suites in damask coverings; four centre and side tables; rosewood etagere, easy and reception chairs, mantel clocks and decorations; fine oil-paintings, bronze figures, imported bronze chandeliers, lace, muslin curtains, pier and oval glasses, finely toned 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, carved case and made by Nunns & Fisher; royal tapestry velvet carpets and rugs; English oil-cloths; solid rosewood hall stands; chambers contain fine rosewood mahogany bedsteads; bureaus and washstands, sofas, chairs, &c.; fine curled hair mattresses and pillows; fine blankets and bedding, &c. &c., together with a multitude of other articles too numerous to mention, all of which are to be sold without reserve and no postponement on any account. Sale commences in the parlor at 10½ o'clock precisely. Catalogues now ready.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF VALUABLE NORTH RIVER PROPERTY, WITH BULKHEAD AND WATER RIGHT.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction on FRIDAY, Feb. 6, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the entire block, consisting of 38 lots, bounded by West-st., Troy-st., Jane-st., and the 13th-av., the new exterior street west of West-st. viz.: 7 lots on West-st., 12 lots on Troy-st., 12 lots on Jane-st., 7 lots on 13th-av., together with the bulkhead and water-right in front of the last named 7 lots, being a front of 160 feet 3 inches on the North River. This property is in a rapidly improving neighborhood, in close proximity to the proposed site of the new Washing on Market, and offers great inducements for investment. The 13th-av. is 100 feet wide, and there is a sufficient depth of water at the bulkhead for vessels of the largest class, rendering the 13th-av. lots a most desirable location for foundries, packing establishments, lumber dealers, or any heavy business requiring a water front. The terms of sale will be liberal; a large portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years. For maps, giving a full description of the property and other particulars, apply to the auctioneer, No. 38 Wall-st.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT & CO., Auctioneers.

WILL SELL ON TUESDAY, JAN. 20, AT 10½ o'clock, in the premises No 153 West 21st-st., a large and valuable quantity of rosewood and other furniture, embracing the entire household furniture of the above fire-story dwelling, all of which is in perfect order and of the best description, among which is an elegant rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, suites rosewood parlor furniture made to order, covered in brocatel and velvet; two elegant rosewood etageres, mantel and pier mirrors, brocade and lace curtains, stationary, top, centre and pier tables, variety of superior carpets, five elegant chandeliers, two superior rosewood secretaries and bookcases, costly China vases, oil paintings, variety of other elegant parlor furniture. Elegant rosewood chamber furniture of every description, superb mattresses and bedding. Dining-room and basement furniture, two superior extension tables, rich solid silver ware, cut glass, rich China, &c., with a large quantity of mahogany and oak chamber and basement furniture, comprising the largest and most elegant variety of superior household furniture and house-furnishing articles sold by auction this season. Catalogues on morning of sale, which will be positive without regard to weather.

WM. H. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE IM-PROVED Property, in fee, on Madison and Monroe sts., in the VIIth Ward of the City of New-York, belonging to the Estate of HOWARD FURMAN, deceased.—WM. H. FRANKLIN & SON will sell at auction on FRIDAY, Jan. 23, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the following desirable property:

ON MONROE STREET.—The two-story brick house and lot of ground No. 29 Monroe-st.; lot 25 feet front and rear, 62 feet 11 inches on one side and 63 feet on the other.

Also, the two-story brick house and lot of ground, adjoining the above, and known as No. 27 Monroe-st.; lot 20 feet 7 inches by 49 feet.

Also, the two three-story brick houses and plot of ground in the rear of the above, having a front of 44 feet 5 inches on the street, 50 feet in the rear, and 100 feet in depth.

MADISON-STREET.—The two three-story brick houses and lots of ground Nos. 106 and 108 Madison-st; lots each 25 by half the block.

For maps, terms, and further particulars, inquire of WM. H. FURMAN, Executor.
AUGUSTUS WETMORE, No. 73 Water-st.
Or at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 5 Broad-st.

JOHN H. AUSTEN, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON THURSDAY, JAN. 22, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, at 12½ o'clock, the following Stocks, by order of DAVID AUSTEN, administrator of the estate of THOMAS BLAKELY, deceased. Sale peremptory.

62 shares Bank of Commerce.
50 shares Continental Bank.
60 shares Bank of the State of New-York.
50 shares Clinton Fire Insurance Company.
53 shares Michigan and Central Railroad.
117 shares Galena and Chicago Union Railroad, with dividend on, payable 5 per cent. in cash and 10 per cent. in stock on Feb. 15.
50 shares New-York and New-Haven Railroad, certificate No. 3,170, dated March 30, 1853.

Purchasers can satisfy themselves that the stock is genuine by calling at the office of the Company, No. 2 Hanover-st.

Terms cash—10 per cent. to be paid on the day of sale, and the balance before 12 o'clock the following day.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF WILLIAM AND PINE STREETS PROPERTY, belonging to the Estate of DANIEL OAKEY, deceased.—Messrs. A. J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell on THURSDAY, the 22d day of January, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the following valuable property, viz.: The 3-story and attic buildings and lots of ground known as Nos. 51 and 53 William-st., being on the corner of Pine-st., front on William-st. 47 feet by 43 feet on Pine st., more or less. Possession 1st May next, subject to tenant's rights. Two-thirds of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. For maps, &c., apply at the office of the Auctioneers, No 7 Broad-st. By order,

WM. F. OAKEY, } Executors.
DANIEL OAKEY, }

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' PEREMPTORY SALE OF BROADWAY AND FIFTY-SIXTH STREET PROPERTY.—ADRIAN H. MUDLER will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Jan. 27, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the undersigned, Executors of the estate of Catharine Cozine, deceased, the following described real estate, viz.:

BROADWAY.—Five lots, commencing on the southeast corner of Broadway and 56th st.

FIFTY-SIXTH-STREET.—Also, 5 lots on the south side of 56th-st., in rear of the above.

For maps, &c., apply to the auctioneer, No. 38 Wall-st.
PETER A. HEGEMAN. }
CORNELIUS WESTERFIELD, } Executors.

W. COLE, Auctioneer.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF A COMB, BRUSH and Fancy Store, on TUESDAY, at 10 o'clock, at No. 247 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, comprising a large assortment of combs and brushes of every description; also, perfumeries, oils, toilet articles in great variety, dressing cases, desks, work boxes, odor and perfumed cases, reticules, porte-monnaies, card cases, jewel boxes, counters, fixtures, &c.

THURSDAY.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF GROCERIES, at 10 o'clock, at No. 343 Fulton-st.

P. SEIXAS, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON MONDAY, JAN. 19, AT 10½ o'clock, all the excellent household furniture contained in house No. 128 West 28th-st., comprising rosewood piano-forte, rosewood and mahogany parlor and chamber furniture, en suite, feather beds and bedding, hair mattresses, oak extension table, bureaus, toilet sets, carpets on 14 rooms, mantel ornaments, clocks, mirrors, &c. Also, China crockery, cutlery, kitchen arrangements, &c. Sale positive and deposits required.

J. S. H. BARTLETT Auctioneer.

CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA AT AUCTION.—J. S. H. BARTLETT will sell, TUESDAY, Jan. 20, 10 o'clock, No. 291 Pearl-st., in lots, from the shelves, a large and complete assortment of W. G. and common ware, China, glass ware, &c. Sale positive, and goods well packed for shipping. Catalogues now ready, and goods open for examination.

HENRY G. EVANS, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY AND GLASS FROM THE SHELVES, IN LOTS TO SUIT THE TRADE. On TUESDAY, Jan. 20, at 10 o'clock, at No. 18 Liberty-st., 13 crates Boot's best white granite, also c. c. and dipped ware; glass ware of every variety, suitable for the crockery trade. Goods carefully repacked for shipping.

GREAT SALE OF COAL LANDS IN WYOMING VALLEY, LUZERNE COUNTY, PENN.—The North Pennsylvania Coal Company will sell on THURSDAY, Jan. 22, 1857, at public auction on the premises, to the highest bidder, without reserve or limitation, four tracts of unsurpassed Coal Land. Said lands are situated 2½ miles North of Wilkes-Barre, in the heart of the Wyoming Coal Field, and contain together about 292 acres, as follows: Wagner Tract, (No. 1,) 37 acres, 138 perches; Wagner Tract, (No. 2,) 146 acres, 132 1-4 perches; Apple Tract, 84 acres, 13 1-4 perches; Carey Tract, 6⅛ acres, 80½ perches. These Tracts adjoin each other, and are crossed in part by the North Branch Canal, just completed to the New-York State line—by the Plank Road from Wilkes-Barre to Pittston, and by the route of a contemplated Railroad from Nanticoke to Pittston, connecting at that point with the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad. Coal is mined and boiled raised on all sides of them, and for farming purposes they are unsurpassed. Sale to commence on the premises at 10 o'clock, A. M., Jan. 22, 1857. For further particulars, address BOND, TAYLOR, No. 8 South Water-st., Philadelphia, or STANTON, WOODWARD, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

AUCTION SALES.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON EAST THIR- TY-FIRST-STREET AT AUCTION.—PEREMPTORY SALE BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 21, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, East 31st-st., the four-story brick house and lot No. 194 East 31st-st., between 1st and 2d avs.; house 16.6 by 46, lot 98.9 deep. For further particulars apply to JAS. W. WHITE, No. 51 Liberty-st.; maps of the property, &c., at the office of the auctioneers.

FINANCIAL.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.

We issue sight bills on the
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, Ireland.
In sums from £1 upwards, at ⅛ per £.
Address,
TAYLOR, BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

COLLECTIONS IN GALVESTON, TEXAS. NOTES AND DRAFTS, payable in the above city, collected for a commission of one-quarter of one per cent. Prompt and careful attention given to the collections of notes, drafts and acceptances in all the principal cities and towns of the United States and Canadas. Bills of the Commercial and Agricultural Bank of Galveston redeemed by KISSAM & TAYLOR, Bankers, No. 30 Wall-st.

REFERENCES.—Bank of America, National Bank, Leather Manufacturers' Bank and Shoe and Leather Bank.

STATEMENT OF THE GREAT WEST-ERN (MARINE) INSURANCE COMPANY—Made for the first fiscal year, ending Dec. 31, 1856.

Gross Premiums received for Marine risks...$2,518,766 10

Prem'ms marked off and earned	$1,963,951 33	
Interest received in loans and investments	34,090 61	
	$1,998,022 94	
Less return Premiums	182,769 60	
Making net earnings of the Company		$1,804,252 44
Losses adjusted and paid, less salvages	$810,460 75	
Reinsurance, and discount on Premiums	88,465 40	
Expenses and commissions of all kinds	82,984 66	
July dividend of Interest paid Stockholders	27,504 93	
		$1,009,415 94
Net earnings on hand Dec. 31, 1856		$794,836 50

TO BE DISTRIBUTED AS FOLLOWS:

Retained to pay losses which may accrue from all disasters heard of to date	$270,000 00	
January dividend of interest to Stockholders, at 3½ per cent	17,500 00	
		$287,500 00
Leaving net profits applicable to dividends		$507,336 50

The same being 32 3-10 per cent. on the earned premiums marked off without loss, to be divided according to the provisions of the Charter. One-quarter to the Stockholders, payable on and after Feb. 10; and three-quarters to the Policy-holders on and after April 1, proximo.

The Directors of the Company have resolved, on the foregoing result, to declare a dividend of TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. PROFITS, and THREE AND A HALF PER CENT. interest, payable in cash, to the Stockholders, and TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. IN SCRIP TO THE POLICY-HOLDERS on the amount of their Premiums, terminated without loss, payable at the periods above indicated.

THE COMPANY HAVE THE FOLLOWING ASSETS:

City Bonds, Bonds and Mortgages, and Loans on demand, with interest due thereon	$239,698 50
Premium Notes and Bills receivable	1,436,575 65
Cash in Bank	101,785 64
Unsettled accounts	71,612 09
Assets Dec. 31, 1856	$1,778,059 28

SUBSCRIPTION FOR ADDITIONAL CAPITAL:

First installment paid in Cash, 2d inst.	$138,875 00
Second installment payable the 20th inst. in Cash	361,195 00
Total assets	$2,349,671 37

DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.
GREAT WESTERN INSURANCE CO., Jan. 14, 1857.

TRUSTEES:

W. C. PICKERSGILL, JOHN L. ASPINWALL, ROBT. M. OLYPHANT, R. CALDWELL, JOHN ALLEN, WM. H. GUION, ADRIAN ISELIN, THOS. RICHARDSON, JOHN H. ELLIOTT, JOHN POTTS BROWN, JAMES W. PHILLIPS, GEORGE BARNES, A. L. CHAISE, CHARLES H. DABNEY, WM. LOESCHIGK, P. P. RODOCANACHI, T. B. CURTIS, GEO. GRISWOLD, JR., N. CHANDLER, HENRY F. SPAULDING, WM. G. LANE, ROBT. SPEDDING, SAMUEL BATES, J. B. JOHNSTON, WM. M. EVARTS, F. W. REIMER, GEORGE BLISS, JAMES T. SOUTTER, G. G. SAMPSON, JAMES M. BROWN, JAMES BENKARD, FRED. C. GEBHARD, SAMUEL B. CALDWELL, GEO. W. HENNINGS, E. L. TRENHOLM.

RICHARD LATHERS, President.
JOHN A. PARKER, Vice-President.
JAMES F. FOX, 2d Vice-President.
THOS. B. CURTIS, Res. Vice-President, Boston.

NOTICE TO OWNERS OF PROPERTY ASSESSED FOR CENTRAL PARK.—The owners of property assessed for Central Park are hereby notified that said assessments can be paid at this office until February 28, 1857, inclusive with 7 per cent. interest from 5th of February, 1856, the date of the confirmation of the assessment by the Supreme Court. After that date the assessment list will be returned to the Bureau of Arrears, when interest will be charged at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum from the date of confirmation, Feb. 5, 1856. The property assessed is embraced in the following boundaries: on the East one half way between 2d and 3d avs.; on the West, one half way between 10th and 11th avs; on the North, one half way between 116th and 117th sts.; also, from eastern side of 5th-av. to western side of 8th-av., inclusive, to one half way between 119th and 120th sts.; on the South one half way between 41st and 42d sts. Also, on the east side of 5th-av. to western side of 8th-av., inclusive, to one half way between 33d and 34th sts. JOSEPH E. TAYLOR, Collector of Assessments, No. 2 basement of City Hall, Office of Collector of Assessments.

JANUARY 10, 1857.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO U. R. R. CO., Chicago, Jan. 8, 1857.—Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, that the Transfer Books at this office will be closed on the 25th day of January instant, preparatory to the payment of the February dividend, and reopened on the 2d day of February next. W. M. LARRABEE, Sec'y.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (date issue,) having twenty years to run; interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

OFFICE OF THE BROADWAY INSUR-ANCE COMPANY, JAN. 16, 1857.—The annual election for Directors of this Company will be held at the office No. 433 Broadway, corner Howard-st., on Tuesday, 20th inst. The poll will be opened at 1, and close at 2 o'clock P. M. JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAIL-ROAD.—The Second Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of this Company due in 1875, interest at 7 per cent., payable half-yearly in New-York, are for sale by

STRACHAN & SCOTT, No. 51 William-st.

A SHUELOT RAILROAD BONDHOLDERS—Will consult their interest by communicating their address and the amount of their bonds severally to the undersigned. JOHN HENRY ELLIOT, Trustee,
KEENE, N. H., Jan. 7, 1857.

BUSINESS PAPER NEGOTIATED.—AD-vances made upon vessels at sea, or in port, and upon Bank, Railway, Fire and Life Insurance Stocks.
JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 44 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE
HARMONY FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 6 BROAD STREET,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1857.

The following gentlemen were duly elected Directors of this Company, at the annual election, held at the office, on Monday, 5th instant, viz.:

W. Callender,	Fred'k DePeyster,	T. James Glover,
Eugene Dutilh,	Jas. Donaldson,	E. H. Howell,
P. A. Hargous,	John Brouwer,	S. P. Bell,
M. N. Harmony,	Arthur Leary,	L. Wells,
Peter Morris,	G. W. Coster,	J. M. Metley,
Henry Morgan,	John Garcia.	

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, held this day, Wm. Callender was unanimously reelected President for the ensuing year. R. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. —CASH CAPITAL $250,000, with a large surplus. Office No. 52 Wall-st., opposite the Merchants' Exchange.

HUGH LAING, President.

DIRECTORS:

Hugh Laing,	Silas Bronson.	G. A. Townsend,
C. W. Lawrence,	E. R. Eno,	Don A. Cushman,
E. Townsend,	John Watson,	U. J. Smith,
C. R. Swords,	Jos. W. Corlies,	Alfred Willis,
Ellis Willis.	Samuel Willets,	S. L. H. Ward,
Stuart C. Marsh,	Wm. K. Strong,	Robert M. Bruce,
John Penfold,	S. T. Nicoll,	J. S. Boyd,
John Compton,	Geo. Griswold, Jr.,	A. Y. Delvalle,
D. Henry Haight,	Noah S. Hunt,	Henry S. Leverich,
Jos. Lawrence,	Thomas Small,	L. Turnure.
L. S. Suarez,	J. H. Ransom,	

JAMES B. AMES, Jr. Secretary.

GAS AND FIXTURES.

GAS WORKS FOR VILLAGES.—AS NOW erected by "The Aubin Gas Works Company," are warranted to possess the following advantages over coal-gas works, to wit.:

From their great simplicity of construction and operation, both their first cost and daily expense of attendance are much less. They are not exposed either to fire or explosion. They are guaranteed not to create offensive and unhealthy odors in generating the gas. They can be operated days only, or continuously, as required. The peculiar construction of the "Compound Generator" (a recent invention of Mr. AUBIN) exposes to destruction from the fire only a movable bottom, which can be replaced in half an hour; the cost of repairs, therefore, is trifling. Lastly, the cost of generating the gas is much less.

For the above reasons the Aubin Works can be used as well for one or more squares in cities or villages, large private establishments, &c., as in places where there is a great consumption of gas. For either use their superiority can be proved by their operation (with a generating capacity equal to 40,000 feet of coal-gas per day) at Cohoes Falls, N. Y.

For further information and reference, apply at the office of the Company No. 358 Broadway, New-York, and with H. Q. HAWLEY & CO., Albany.

TO PRINTERS.—FOR SALE CHEAP FOR cash, 500 lbs. brevier, 200 lbs. agate, 200 lbs. nonpareil, and all material necessary for printing up a weekly paper, all nearly new. Inquire of WM. C. BOND, No. 107 Fulton-st., 3d floor.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.

COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 39 Barclay-st., corner of College-place.
New-York, Jan. 7, 1857.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the Columbia Fire Insurance Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 12th inst. The transfer book will be closed until that date.

JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

The Columbia Fire Insurance Company continues to issue policies on Goods, Wares, Merchandise, Stores, Dwellings, &c., on liberal terms. Applications received at the Branch Office, No. 11 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY, Chicago, Jan. 8, 1857.—Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company that a semi-annual cash dividend of five per cent. upon the capital stock of said Company was declared on the 7th inst., payable on the 15th day of February next, at this office, in Exchange on New-York at par, to holders of said stock, at the close of business on the 31st of January instant.

A stock dividend was also declared, from the surplus earnings of the road, of ten per cent., payable at the same time and place, in convertible certificates, to be issued by the Secretary. The certificates so issued will be convertible into the capital stock of the Company at the pleasure of the holder, when presented at this office in sums of one hundred dollars, and will be entitled to all dividends declared after conversion.

Holders who desire their dividends remitted will please so direct. W. M. LARRABEE, Sec'y.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—THE DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY notified that a semi-annual dividend, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on all sums of five dollars and upward, and less than five hundred dollars, and four per cent. per annum on all sums of five hundred dollars and upward, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st inst., will be allowed to depositors, payable on or after MONDAY, the 19th inst., during the hours of business at the Bank.

All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly from 1st inst.

The Bank will be open for business at No. 130 Bowery, daily, from 10 to 2 o'clock, and from 5 to 7 o'clock on the evenings of Monday, Thursday and Saturday of each week, until 1st March next, after which time the Bank will be open, daily, as before, and on the evenings of Wednesday and Friday, instead of Thursday and Saturday.

By order of the Trustees,
JAMES MILLS, President.
G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

Institution for the Savings of Merchant's Clerks and others,
No. 516 BROADWAY, Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel,
Jan 8, 1857.

THE TRUSTEES HAVE THIS DAY, PUR-suant to the By-Laws, declared an interest for the six months ending 31st December last, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, on all sums amounting to $5 and not over $500, and at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. on all sums over $500, payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 19. Interest not called for will be credited to depositors as principal.

WILLIAM NELSON, Secretary. P. PERIT.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1857.

SAVINGS BANK.—INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS AND OTHERS, No. 515 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel. All moneys deposited on or before THURSDAY, Jan. 15, will draw interest the same as if deposited Jan. 1. Bank open DAILY from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, from 5 to 7 o'clock, P. M.

MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MILWAUKEE AND MISSISIPPI RAILROAD CO., No. 37 Exchange-place,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1857.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared a semi-annual cash dividend of five per cent. from the earnings of the road for the six months ending the 31st of December last, on all stock entitled to dividend, payable as follows: On stock registered in New-York on the 2d day of February next at this office, and on stock registered in Milwaukee on the 10th day of February next, at the Secretary's office in that city. The transfer books in this City will be closed from and after the 20th day of January inst., and remain closed till the 3d day of February next.

JOHN J. HILL, Register.

GREEN BAY, MILWAUKEE AND CHICA-GO RAILROAD COMPANY.—Office No. 52 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1857.—A semi annual dividend of four per cent. on the capital stock of this road was declared by the Board of Directors on the 2d day of January inst., payable on the 15th day of January inst. Stockholders having their stock registered in New-York will be paid at the office of the Company, No. 52 Wall-st., New-York. Stockholders having their stock registered at Milwaukee will be paid at the office of the Company in the city of Milwaukee. The transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 15th of January, both days inclusive.

C. E. SCOFIELD, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—THE PETER COOPER FIRE IN-surance Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of seven per cent., payable at the office of the Company, corner of 3d-av. and 19th-st., on and after the 3d day of February. The Transfer Book will be closed from the 20th inst., to the 2d of February.

JANUARY 15, 1857. WM. H. RIBLET, Secretary.

THE PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE CO. continues to issue policies on goods, wares, merchandise, stores, dwellings, &c., on liberal terms.

Offices corner 3d-av. and 9th-st., and No. 61 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE SIXTH-AVENUE RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1857.

ELECTION AND DIVIDEND.—AN ELEC-TION of Directors of this Company will be held at the Offices at the Depôt, on TUESDAY, the third day of February next, from 12 M. to 2 P. M. A dividend of 5 per cent out of the earnings of the road for the current 6 months has been declared by the Directors, payable at the office of the Treasurer, GODFREY W. LEAKE, Esq., Cashier, at the People's Bank, on the second day of February next. The transfer book will be closed from the 21st instant to that day.

T. BAILEY MYERS, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—Corner 3d-av. and 9th-st.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Trustees of this Institution have declared a Dividend at the rate of Six (6) Per Cent. on deposite between $5 and $500, and Five (5) per cent. on larger sums, payable on Thursday, Jan. 22. All dividends not drawn will be added to principal and bear interest as such. By order.

THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 88 WALL-ST.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1857.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of six (6) per cent., on the capital stock of the Company, out of the earnings of the road for 6 months, ending Dec. 31, payable on and after the 21st inst. to the stockholders who were such at the closing of the books on the 31st of December last. AUGUSTUS HOFFMAN, Treasurer.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 WARREN-st. The Trustees have ordered that interest be paid depositors at the rate of 5 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto for the last 6 and 3 months, ending Dec., 1856, payable on and after Monday, Jan. 19.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

WM. M. PULLIS, } Vice-Presidents.
M. D. VAN PELT, }

OFFICE OF THE RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 176 Chatham-square, corner Mott-st.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent., payable on and after the 24th inst. till 2d February. The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst. till 2d February. By order,

EDWARD B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN BANK.—DIVIDEND.—A Dividend of Four per cent. (4) has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable on the first Monday (5th) of January next, at the Banking House No. 108 Broadway. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 23d inst. until that date. By order of the Board.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1856. H. MEIGS, Jr., Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1856.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX (6) PER CENT. HAS BEEN declared, payable at the office of the Company, corner of Canal and Thompson sts., on and after 2d January next, until which time the transfer books are closed. By order of the Board, W. F. UNDERHILL, Sec'y.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COM-PANY, OFFICE NO. 6 BROAD-ST.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1857.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 10 per cent., payable on and after the 15th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1857. The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of seven per cent., payable on and after the 5th inst. The transfer book will be closed until that date. JAMES. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSUR-ANCE COMPANY.—No. 29 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1857.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable on and after the 19th inst. RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of fifteen per cent., payable to the Stockholders on and after Monday the 19th inst. JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NEW-YORK, JAN. 6, 1857.—THE FIRM OF MARTIN, SPRING & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. R. W. MARTIN, Jr., retiring from the business.

Mr. L. LOUIS SPRING and Mr. T. B. RICHARDS, Jr., are authorized to settle the affairs of the concern, and to sign the name of the firm in liquidation.

R. W. MARTIN, Jr.,
L. LOUIS SPRING,
T. B. RICHARDS, Jr.

I HAVE TAKEN INTO PARTNERSHIP Mr. J. T. McGUIRE, of the City of New-York. After this date the business will be conducted under the firm of RIDLEY & McGUIRE. EDWD. RIDLEY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1857. No. 311 Grand-st.

COAL.

LACKAWANNA COAL.—$5 50 PER TON, DE-LIVERED.—The Delaware and Hudson Canal Co. are selling to families and others their pure Coal, broken and screened at $5 50. Apply at their yards, southwest corner of 9th-av. and 14th-st., N. R.; northwest corner of Gouverneur and Front sts., E. R.; foot of Hubert-st., N. R., opposite Pier No. 8; or at the office of the Company, No. 29 William-st. Brooklyn office, No. 25 Atlantic-st.

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

TREVORTON COAL.—A SUPERIOR ARTI-cle.—This Coal is semi-anthracite, burns with a beautiful flame, free from smoke, produces no clinker, and much less ashes than other coal. It works on boilers as easy as a wood fire, and will endure as long as the hardest anthracite, and is particularly adapted for all family uses. Apply at the office of the Company, No. 111 Broadway, or at the Yard, No. 693 Washington-st., between 14th and Clarkson-sts.

BANK NOTICES.

WILLIAMSBURG SAVINGS BANK.—COR-ner of South 2d and 4th sts., Brooklyn, L. I.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of three dollars and upwards, that shall have been deposited three months on the first day of January next, will be paid to depositors on or after Monday, Jan. 19. Interest not called for will be passed to the credit of depositors as principal. Deposits made on or before the 10th day of January will draw interest from the 1st. The funds of this institution are securely invested in bonds and mortgages on real estate, upwards, double the amount loaned, and in City, County and State Bonds. The Bank is open for business daily, (Sundays and Holidays excepted,) from 9 to 7 o'clock P. M.

GEORGE RICARD, } WILLIAM WALL, President.
NATHANIEL BRIGGS, } Vice-Presidents.

SAMUEL W. TRUSLOW, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 227 Broadway, entrance on Park-place.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that the usual semi annual dividend on all sums entitled thereto at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and 5 per cent. over $500, will be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 19. Interest not called for will be credited as principal, and draw interest accordingly from Jan. 1.

Bank open daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 7 o'clock.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Secretary.
PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

BANK DEPARTMENT.—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Jan. 16, 1857.—The MERCHANTS AND FARMERS' BANK (Ithaca) has this day filed in this Office a notice of the appointment of the MERCANTILE BANK, in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of the Albany Exchange Bank as such agent, agreeable to the Act entitled "An Act to amend the several Acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851. JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

BANK FOR SAVINGS, NO. 67 BLEECKER ST.—At a meeting of the Trustees of this Institution it was Resolved, That under the provisions of the By-Laws, an interest be, and hereby is, declared for the six months ending 31st December, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, on all sums amounting to $5, and under $500, and at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on all sums amounting to $500 and upwards, payable on and after the 3d Monday of the present month. Interest not called for will be placed to

NEW-YORK CITY.

A Sharp Contractor.

Speaking of ice, reminds us of a good story—a fact, by the way—told of a noted contractor in Brooklyn. He obtained a contract from the city to fill up certain sunken lots on Third-avenue, in the Eighth Ward. The contract was taken in the Fall of the year, and the lots were covered with water to the depth of several feet; the first cold snap caused all of this water to turn into ice—then Mr. Contractor covered it over with dirt, and before the trick was discovered received his pay under the contract. The following Spring he took another contract from the city for refilling the same sunken lots, but this time he was compelled to act on the square,—he could afford to.

Fatal Result.

The little girl, AMELIA BUSSING, who was burned so badly in the public school in Houston-street, on Thursday last, died on Saturday, at the residence of her parents, in Essex street. An inquest was held, and a verdict of "Accidental Death" returned.

☞ There were 472 deaths last week—47 more than the week previous. The fatal scarlet fever cases were 68,—the week before they were 50.

Fires.

IN CENTRE STREET.

A fire broke out in the cellar (occupied by OWEN GRADY, junk dealer,) of the two-story frame house No. 56 Centre-street, about 2 o'clock Saturday morning. It soon spread to the floor above, occupied by PATRICK SWEENEY, dealer in second-hand boots and shoes. From this store the flames spread to the adjoining store, occupied by JOHN SULLIVAN, liquor dealer, and to the upper part of the house, No. 58, occupied by JOHN O'REILLY, as a liquor store. A portion of the roof of each building was burned. Some fourteen or fifteen poor families were burned out, and lost nearly all their scanty furniture by fire and water. The buildings are owned by THOMAS HOLLOHAN and JEREMIAH O'DONALD, whose loss is about $1,000. The loss to the various occupants may be estimated at a similar amount. The fire was discovered by Policeman DORAN, of the Sixth Ward, who, with others, had great difficulty in rescuing from the burning house one Mr. CLOSEY and family. Mr. CLOSEY was nearly suffocated. Many others had narrow escapes. Capt. DOWLING and his men were on hand, and rendered great assistance to the firemen.

IN LUDLOW STREET.

At 6¾ o'clock, Saturday night, a fire occurred in the slaughter-house of CHARLES BARTH, No. 189 Ludlow-street. It originated about the chimney flues. Mr. BARTH's loss is about $100. He is insured for $2,500 on stock and fixtures in the Pacific and Excelsior Insurance Companies. The building, owned by JOHN MOUAT, was damaged about $300, fully insured. The flames extended to the frame building adjoining, No. 187, owned and occupied as a dwelling by JOHN LAFAYETTE, who-se loss is about $100 on furniture—no insurance—and $500 on building, insured for $300 in the Mechanics' and Traders' Insurance Companies.

A FALSE ALARM.

The alarm for the Sixth District between 12 and 1 o'clock Saturday morning, was false.

IN EIGHTH-AVENUE.

About 12¾ o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in a stable in the rear of CHRISTIAN H. WOLLBERG's grocery, corner of Forty-ninth-street and Ninth-avenue. But little damage was done. Origin of the fire unknown.

IN WATER-STREET.

About 10 minutes of 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire broke out in THORNTON & MAJOR'S U. S. Bonded Warehouse, No. 287 Water-street. It originated on the fourth floor among some bales of feathers. The firemen were soon on hand, and did not allow the flames to make much headway,—yet the loss done is estimated as high as $15,000. The property was no doubt fully insured by the various owners. Within the adjoining rear building, occupied by YOUNG, DAVIDSON & KING, ship-bread bakers, some damage was done by water. Origin of the fire not ascertained.

IN LEONARD-STREET.

About 8 o'clock Saturday evening a fire broke out in the basement of the building No. 158 Leonard-street, occupied by a man named ISAACS. It was caused by a lighted candle coming in contact with some clothes hanging on the wall. Officer CARR, of the Sixth Ward, put it out with a few pails of water.

IN EAST ELEVENTH STREET.

At 2:20 a fire broke out in the two-story brick building No. 196 East 11th-st., occupied on the first floor by GEORGE SANDERS, as a wheelwright and blacksmith shop, and on the second by a Mr. FRANK, as a match factory. The fire originated in the match factory, where about $400 worth of damage was done—no insurance. Mr. SANDERS lost about $100 worth of stuff—no insurance. The building, also, owned by Mr. SANDERS, was damaged to the extent of about $400—no insurance.

Chair of Chemistry in Columbia College.

The Board of Trustees of Columbia College have recently come to a determination to divide the Chair of Physics and Chemistry. Professor MCCULLOH will continue to fill the chair of Physics. The Chair of Chemistry remains to be filled. The Committee with whom we believe a correspondence is invited, and who are authorized to receive applications for the Chair, consists of William Betts, Esq., Chairman of the Committee, Rev. Dr. KNOX, Chairman of the Board of Trustees, Hon. Hamilton Fish, Dr. Henry James Anderson, and Dr. John Torrey.

Accident.

DANIEL MAILEY was run over at the corner of Broadway and Bleecker-street, at 7 o'clock P. M., Saturday, by one of the Broadway stages, and had his leg broken. He was conveyed by Police Captain DILKS to his residence, No. 232 Mulberry-street.

Dead Infant.

A dead infant was found in a vacant lot in Fourth-street, near the First-avenue, on Saturday afternoon. It was wrapped up in a piece of old carpet. An inquest was held upon it in the Seventeenth Ward Station-house.

Highway Robbery.

CHAS. HOWARD, JOHN HINCKLEY, JAS. DOUGHERTY and ORLANDO WHITLOCK were captured about 2 o'clock yesterday morning, by Officer HERBERT AGUIRR, of the Fifth Ward, for a highway robbery, committed on the person of DANIEL TUTHILL, of No. 181 Elm-street. Neither of the prisoners were over 21 years of age. HOWARD said he was a waiter; HINCKLEY, a printer; DOUGHERTY, a bricklayer, and WHITLOCK, when asked his occupation, said "Nothing." They were all brought to the First District Police Court, and committed to the Tombs in default of $2,000 bail, each.

Fatal Accident.

An inquest was held by Coroner GAMBLE, on Saturday, at the Eleventh Ward Station-House, upon the body of a man named MATTHEW HAGAN, who came to his death by being crushed at the foot of Cortlears-street, between a log of pine wood and a passing load of mahogany. Verdict, "Accidental death." Deceased was 38 years of age, and a native of Ireland.

☞ Rev. A. K. NOTT, the successor of the late Dr. COLE in the pastorate of the First Baptist Church, is a young man, some twenty-two years of age, and a member of the Theological School at Rochester. His father is an able and highly-esteemed pastor in Maine. His first sermon, as the pastor elect, was preached yesterday morning. It being the occasion of the ANNUAL Sermon to the young, and the first from the youthful pastor, the house was filled at an early hour, notwithstanding the storm.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justices Oakley, Hoffman, Bosworth, Slosson and Woodruff.

Draper vs. *Henninger*.—Order of Special Term affirmed. No costs.

SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Slosson.

Leetas vs. *Bennett*.—Warrant of arrest discharged with $10 costs. Defendant to stipulate not to bring any action for false imprisonment.

[Advertisement.]

WINTER REDUCTION.

In conformity with the plan we have formed, we now proceed to sell our large stock of stylish

WINTER CLOTHING,

At closing-out prices.

Our stock is still large and complete in most of the desirable styles of Winter wear, including all of our popular kinds of Beaver, Cloth and Esquimaux Raglans, black and colored Dress and Frock Coats, heavy and superior business Coats, all descriptions of heavy French, English and American Cassimere Pants, Velvet, Plush, Cassimere and Cashmere Vests, all kinds of Boys' Clothing, and a complete assortment of Furnishing Goods, Under-Wear, Robes de Chambre, Shirts, Lap Robes, &c., &c.

This will afford an opportunity for all who are desirous of providing a supply of Clothing, either for this or the next Winter, to do so, at 20 per cent. less than the current prices. D. DEVLIN & CO.,

Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway, cor. of Warren-st.

[Advertisement.]

THE AMERICAN PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for 1857 will be *profusely embellished* with Portraits of the great, the good, and the vicious; engravings of useful inventions; specimens from the animal kingdom; illustrations of Natural Science, Architecture Fruits, &c.; so that the Farmer, Mechanic, Merchant Minister, Parent, Teacher and Scholar shall find in each and every number of the JOURNAL not only substantial knowledge, but useful information and rich intellectual entertainment. Published at $1 a year by FOWLER and WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, New-York

[Advertisement.]

IT PUTS RICH BLOOD IN YOUR VEINS!

It fills you with a new life. It steps in to the aid of nature, as an irresistible auxiliary, and, seizing hold of the lurking elements of disease, expels them from the body as a rigid landlord ousts a vicious tenant. Thus it is, as hundreds of cured ones can testify. ANDERS' Liquid Iodine or Pure Iodine Water promptly affords relief, and then quickly cures consumption, scrofula, rheumatism, palsy, and all kinds of heart and liver complaints. It is easy to take, inexpensive and infallible. Sold at $1 a bottle, by ANDERS & FESDICK, No. 3 Second-avenue, and No. 863 Broadway; C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; A. HULSE, No. 43 Fulton-street, Brooklyn, and all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

REDUCTION IN PRICE OF WINTER CLOTHING.—We have marked down the prices of our stock of overcoats of every description, business coats, fancy cassimere pants, velvet and cashmere vests, &c. &c.

Also, boys' overcoats, business coats, fancy cassimere pants, &c. Those in want of WINTER CLOTHING will do well to give us a call, as the prices of the above are reduced from 10 to 25 per cent.

☞ No deviation from marked prices.

ALFRED MUNROE & Co.,

No. 441 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

"WOODLAND CREAM"—A pomade for beautifying the hair, highly perfumed, superior to any French article imported, and for half the price. For dressing ladies' hair it has no equal, giving it a bright, glossy appearance. It causes gentlemen's hair to curl in the most natural manner. It removes dandruff, always giving the hair the appearance of being freshly shampooed. Price only 50 cents. None genuine unless signed FETRIDGE & Co., Proprietors of the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers." For sale at all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—Manager PURDY introduces to his patrons another new piece to-night; a national Drama by C. W. TAYLOR, entitled, "Wissahickon, or the Heroes of 1776," which has been some time in preparation and will be performed every night with the great pantomime of "Planche, or the Lively Fairies." A neat drama will conclude each night's entertainment.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT is invaluable for the cure of Bad Legs, Sore Breasts, and Wounds, even of 20 years' standing. Cases that have been long considered as past all cure, readily yield to its wonderful efficacy. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London; and by all Druggists, at 25c., 62½c., and $1 per pot.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers, Tea Dealers, and private families—Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson, from 30c. to 40c.; Gunpowder and Imperial from 35c. to 55c.—all other qualities equally low. Also, 4-lb boxes of good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine—No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt sts.

[Advertisement.]

TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS.—A retired clergyman, restored to health in a few days, after many years of great nervous suffering, is anxious to make known the means of cure. Will send (free) the prescription used. Direct Rev. JOHN M. DAGNALL, No. 59 Fulton-street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

☞ INGER & Co. have received a large supply of the genuine Glycerine Soap, the only article in the market recognized by the Faculty.

INGER & Co., Dispensing Druggists,

No 399 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Gas works for villages and cities, or large private establishments, on a plan recently perfected and warranted superior to all others in simplicity, safety and economy. See advertisement in this paper.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 125, 127 and 129 Water-street, and No. 5 Murray-street, New-York.

LONG ISLAND.

The Late Murder in Jamaica—Rumored Arrest of one of the Supposed Murderers.

We have it from a source deemed reliable, that one of the murderers of SAMUEL CARMAN was arrested Saturday night at Oyster Bay. It is to be hoped that this intelligence will prove to be true. The party arrested is a German, and it is said has been identified by a wheelwright in Jamaica as one of two men who came into his shop on the day of the murder, and with his axe fashioned two clubs, similar to the one found near the body of CARMAN, saying at the time they were traveling and wanted the clubs to defend themselves against dogs.

Several persons have been arrested on suspicion. One, a German, at Cypress Hills, who has been wandering about the vicinity recently, without any legitimate business, is held for examination.

Sheriff HENDRICKSON, with a zeal which has characterized every act of his in this affair, has promptly offered a reward of $500 for the arrest of the murderer. On Friday evening last a meeting of citizens was called by the Trustees of this village, to take such action as might be necessary to secure the murderer of CARMAN, and to guard against a repetition of a similar offence. Dr. NATHAN SHELTON was called to the chair, and ALEXANDER HAYNES, Esq., was appointed Secretary.

WM. J. COGGSWELL, Esq., at the request of the meeting, submitted his views. He detailed the facts, in connection with the murder—so far as he went, corroborating what appeared in the TIMES last Thursday morning. He took occasion to exculpate the citizens of Jamaica from all blame in not taking earlier measures to secure the murderer, and gave as a reason that they did not know it. The Jamaicans have done themselves credit since the discovery, in their exertions to arrest the murderer. The result of this meeting was the appointing a Vigilance Committee, composed of three residents in each district, to assist the authorities, and the adoption of a resolution requesting the Board of Trustees to organize a night watch. A Committee to enroll citizens for a patrol to aid the night watch was also appointed.

Missionary Donation Visit.

Church fairs, festivals and donation parties are the rage just now, and in accordance with the spirit of the times, the citizens of Williamsburg visited Rev. WILLIAM H. JOHNSON, City Missionary of Brooklyn, on Thursday last, for the purpose of giving him some substantial tokens of their sympathy in his work. The severe cold, doubtless, kept many at home, but gifts came in plentifully, and the donors seemed just as happy as the consciousness of a good deed always makes one. The folks were in good humor, and the bitter cold of the night made them realize the necessity of giving warm clothing and good fires to those who needed them. Mr. JOHNSON is well known as an indefatigable explorer of the lanes and alleys of the city, ferreting out the want and misery of the dwellers therein, and relieving them as far as is in his power. Of course, he has many urgent calls on his sympathy and purse, and as his salary is a very moderate one, and the said purse unlike that of Fortunatus, his friends have taken this method of replenishing it, and thus enabling him to work more effectively.

Young Men's Literary Association.

Some young men of decided literary tendencies meet to-night at Columbian Hall, Williamsburg, for the purpose of organizing a Literary and Debating Association—a thing which is very much needed, for there is a dearth of such institutions in the burg, with a corresponding plenteousness of billiard rooms and second-rate theatrical performances. The young folks must have something to fill up their spare hours, and it is certainly more sensible for them to read and debate than to devote themselves to fast horses and faro banks. New-York and Brooklyn abound in such societies, and we hope the young men of Williamsburg possess stamina enough among themselves to insure success to their undertaking. Why can't those among their sisters who have nothing to do but to work cats and dogs in Berlin wool, get up something of the same sort for their own edification? Thinking women are coming to be the fashion, and some of our fashionable belles might be improved by a little mental discipline.

☞ "The Brooklyn *Tax-Payer*," is the name of a new paper started in Brooklyn. If it does what its name imports, it will be welcome.

Kings County Court of Sessions.

Before Judge Morris, and Justices Emmons and Schoonmaker.

The late term of this court resulted in a general jail delivery—every case in readiness for trial having been disposed of during the term which closed Friday last. This is creditable alike to the District Attorney, JOHN G. SCHOONMAKER, and the Court.

During the term there were 14 trials, viz.: burglary 5; grand larceny 2; assault and robbery 2; do. with intent to commit rape 1; receiving stolen goods 1. Several prisoners against whom no indictments had been found, and a number of poor witnesses were discharged.

Democracy in Kings County.

The Democrats in this County have at last come to terms and agreed to unite their forces in future performances, under one General Committee for the whole County. This Committee will be composed of four delegates from each of the Wards and County Towns, the elections for which have been ordered for the 22d inst. On the evening of the 28th the delegates will assemble at the Dorsett House, Pierrepont-street, Brooklyn, to organize the General Committee for 1857.

Mortality in Brooklyn.

There were 69 deaths in Brooklyn during the week ending Saturday, the 17th inst. Males, 43; females, 26; adults, 25; minors, 44.

Principal Diseases—Consumption 10, convulsions, inflammation of the lungs, scarlet fever, 6 each; congestion of the lungs, congestion of the brain, inflammation of the bowels, 4 each; apoplexy, debility, croup, hydrocephelus, heart disease, liver disease, inflammation of the brain, 2 each.

False Pretences.

Justice DANIEL K. SMITH, in Brooklyn, on Saturday last, issued a warrant for the arrest of JOEL TRAVERS, in Albany, on a charge of obtaining $100 from CARMELO LALAMIA, of Brooklyn. The warrant was placed in the hands of officer FROST, and has ere this been executed.

Compliment.

The late Grand Jury in the Court of Over and Terminer, Kings County, have presented their Foreman, CHARLES KELSEY, Esq., with a series of complimentary resolutions, for the creditable manner in which he discharged his duties.

Fatal Accident.

A boy in the employ of Messrs. SACHETT & Co., grocers, Myrtle avenue, was thrown from a wagon on Saturday evening with such violence as to cause his death.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Hudson County Courts.

The Grand Jury came into Court on Saturday with twenty-five bills of indictment, and were discharged. Seventeen persons in the county jail, awaiting the action of the Grand Jury, were discharged, nothing being found against them. The anticipated wholesale onslaught upon the unlicensed liquor-sellers in Jersey City was not made. It seemed to be the opinion of the Grand Jurors that the government of Jersey City, receiving, as it does, license fees from liquor-sellers to the amount of over $1,800, and having an ordinance framed expressly for the control of this traffic, and containing provisions for the punishment of those who violate it, ought to attend to the punishment of offenders, and not require the county to go to that trouble and bear the expense.

Death from Inhaling Steam.

On Friday last a little girl, three years of age, daughter of THOMAS HELLFIELD, residing at No. 165 Little Montgomery-street, inhaled steam from the spout of a tea-pot, from which she attempted to drink, and died a few hours afterwards.

The Ferries.

The Jersey City ferry ran with considerable regularity yesterday, and made trips about once an hour last night. The Canal-street and Christopher-street ferries were not in operation yesterday, and no boat crossed the Barclay-street ferry during the evening after 6 o'clock.

The Model Yacht Club Ball.

The first annual ball of the Hoboken Model Yacht Club was held at Odd Fellows' Hall on Friday night.

MARINE ITEMS.

The propeller *Watersport*, BERRY, from Portland, with merchandise to Fox & Chapman, came up yesterday, as usual, old Sandy Hook. These steamers are compelled by the closing of navigation through the Vineyard Sound to pass to the south of Nantucket. Captain BERRY reports that on the 17th he saw the schooner *Emeline*, for Marblehead, in the ice on Nantucket Shoals.

The ship *Java*, from Glasgow, is anchored below, near the East Bank.

The severe weather and the ice have prevented any operations at the wreck of the bark *Byron*; her cargo is a total loss, and the vessel, being old, will hardly pay for recovering her after the ice has had a two months' raking of her hull and spars.

There were also reported below, three ships, one a large clipper with loss of foretop gallantsail, and other sails. As there were no tugs down the bay yesterday, we fear some disaster to these vessels, from the want of assistance in the heavy storm that has prevailed during the day and night.

ICE AND VESSELS IN THE CHESAPEAKE.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 15, A. M.—Arrived steamtugs *Tiger*, SPRAGUE; *Reliance*, SHAW, and *Ajax*, BEAN, from below. Started down Tuesday P. M. for Annapolis, and were 7 hours getting down to within three miles of Sandy Point, when they were obliged to put back on account of the ice. They report the ice below very heavy and running—the late southeast wind together with the tide having driven it back from the Eastern Shore, and piled it up towards the Western Shore, and as far as the eye can reach there is no water to be seen. The brig *John R. Rhoads*, from Boston, is ashore on Sandy Point; a bark, (supposed the *Cornelia*, from Demerara); schooner *Priscilla*, from Porto Rico, and another unknown, are very near the shore. The ship *Winged Racer*, which has been lying for some time in Annapolis Roads, loading for Liverpool, has also dragged a considerable distance towards Sandy Point. The schooner *A. L. Hyde*, from Demerara, and another unknown, and the schooner on *Man-of-War Shoals*, are all in the same position, with the ice piled up all around them.

Most vessels now arriving at this port have more or less of their crews frostbitten.

Schooner *S. B. Phillips*, from Boston, of and from Rockland, on the 7th, off Cape Elizabeth, lost sails, and was blown to sea. On the 8th was fallen in with in a sinking condition, by schooner *Lucinda Jane*, WALL, by whom the captain and crew were taken off and carried to St. George, Me.

SMALL POX AMONG THE WHALERS.

A letter from Captain HATHAWAY, of bark *Stella*, of New-Bedford, reports her off Callao, Dec. 11; had been in on account of four cases of small pox among the crew, two of whom (Kanakas) had died, and the others had nearly recovered.

A letter from on board ship *Clifford Wayne*, SWAIN, of Fairhaven, reports her at Paita, Nov. 25, having been detained five weeks on account of small pox, but the crew had recovered, excepting a native of Guam, who died; would sail next day for Callao Ground, and would be at Tulcauanho middle of February. The ship has been out in charge of the mate, blackfishing, and had taken 20 barrels. Mr. CARROL, late first officer of ship *Wm. Hamilton*, is a passenger in the ship.

A letter from on board bark *Cachelot*, Lee, of New-Bedford, reports her off and on at Paita, Dec. 1, with "upwards of 1,000 barrels of sperm oil"—could not go ashore on account of the small pox prevailing in port; would sail for Tulcauanho and be at home in June or July.

MARRIED.

WOOD—MACDONALD.—At Yonkers, on Wednesday, Jan. 14, by Rev. E. D. Hurlbut, THOMAS WOOD to ANNA MACDONALD, sister of John and Daniel MacDonald, of Yonkers.

CARPENTER—WILLETTS.—At Washington, Dutchess Co., N. Y., on Thursday, Jan. 15, by Friends' ceremony, FRANKLIN T. CARPENTER, of this City, to JANE, daughter of Jacob Willetts, of the former place.

DIED.

PRATT.—In this City, on Saturday evening, Jan. 17, RALPH PRATT, aged nearly 4 years, son of the late Hon. Elisha N. Pratt, of Greenbush, Rensselaer Co., N. Y.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday morning, at 11 o'clock, from the residence of Jonas Conkling, Esq., No. 24 Washington-square.

BEALS.—In this City, on Friday evening, Jan. 16, SARAH FRARING, youngest child of Samuel J. and Susan B. Beals.

CLARKE.—In this City, on Friday morning, Jan. 16, SAMUEL, only child of John and Isabella Clarke, aged 11 years, 1 month and 14 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 189 West 27th-st., this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

KENT.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Jan. 18, CHARLES KENT, aged 58 years.

His relatives and friends, and those of his family, also those of his late brother-in-law, Edmund Fitzgerald, and those of his brothers, are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 145 Allen-st., on Tuesday morning, at 10 o'clock, and thence to St. Patrick's Cathedral, where a solemn high mass will be offered up for the repose of his soul.

MARTIN.—In this City, on Sunday, Jan. 18, Mrs. ANN MARTIN, wife of the late John Martin, of Albany, aged 62 years and 8 months.

Her friends, and those of the family, and of her sons, Cornelius, John and James, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 192 East 18th-st, near 1st-av., on Tuesday morning, Jan. 20, at 10 o'clock.

☞ Albany and San Francisco papers please copy.

McCALL.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday morning, Jan. 17, MARY GRAY MCCALL, wife of Aaron McCall, in the 27th year of her age.

Her friends, and those of her husband, and of her father, Abm. Gray, are invited to attend her funeral, without further invitation, from No. 370 Carlton-av., on Tuesday morning, 20th inst., at 10½ o'clock.

BERGEN.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Jan. 17, JOANNA, wife of Elias H. Bergen, in the 31st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to at end her funeral, from her late residence, No. 30 Wyckoff-st., this day, (Monday,) 19th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

DAY.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Jan. 16, very suddenly, in the family of Mr. Lewis Tappan, Miss ANN E. DAY, aged 68 years.

TRUMBULL.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Jan. 17, at 10 o'clock A. M., of paralysis, C. B. TRUMBULL, aged 46 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at his late residence, in Oxford-st., near DeKalb-av., on Tuesday, Jan. 20, at 2 o'clock P. M.

GASSERT.—On Sunday, Jan. 18, of consumption, GEORGIANA E., wife of HENRY L. Gassert, and daughter of Benj. and Phebe Purine, aged 21 years, 6 months and 27 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, corner of Washington and Monroe sts., Bushwick, on Wednesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment. Carriages will be at Peck-slip and Grand-st. Ferries, Williamsburg, at 12 o'clock.

COWDREY.—At Fort Washington, on Friday evening, Jan. 16, of disease of the lungs, JOSEPH H. COWDREY, of this City, in the 42d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, this (Monday) morning, at 11 o'clock, at his late residence, Fort Washington. The Hudson River Railroad cars leave Chambers-st. at 8:30 A. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the same depôt on the return of the train, at 1:15 P. M.

WILLIAMS.—At Belleville, N. J., on Saturday, Jan. 17, RACHEL, wife of John Williams, aged 80 years.

The funeral will take place at Belleville, on Tuesday, at 11 o'clock A. M. Friends will be in attendance at the Centre-st. Depôt, Newark, to meet the 9 o'clock A. M. train from New-York, for the conveyance of friends.

PACKARD.—At Stafford Springs, Conn., on Sunday, Jan. 11, Rev. LEVI PACKARD in the 64th year of his age, for twenty-seven years Pastor of the Congregational Church in Spencer, Mass.

ROGERS.—At Chicago, Ill., on Wednesday, Jan. 14, at the residence of her son, Edward K. Rogers, Mrs. ELIZABETH ROGERS, relict of the late Daniel Rogers, of Ipswich, Mass., aged 75 years.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..JAN. 17.

$7,000 Virginia 6s....s3	90¾	50 Canton Company..c	23¾
1,000 Cal. St. 7s, '75..	63¾	150 do.....c	23¾
1,000 do.....	65	100 Hud. Riv. R.R..b30	33
1,000 Missouri State 6s	84¾	100 do.....b10	33
1,000 Erie R. Conv 1s, '71	73¾	100 do.....s60	33¾
500 Ill Cen. R. R. Bds.	97¼	100 do.....b3	33¾
1,000 Ill. F'd'Rs wt. p. s3	92¼	10 Third-Av. R. R....	86
5,000 T. H. & A. 2d mtg.	74	100 Ill. Cen. R. R..b60	124
18 Bank of Com.....	163	100 do..b3 aft ops	127¾
20 do.....	164	100 Reading R. R.....c	82¾
88 B'k Com. Scrip.....	103¾	100 do.....s60	82¾
10 Am. Ex. Bank.....	115	100 do.....b60	83
10 do.....	114	50 Mich. Cen. R. R...c	94¾
20 B'k of North Am....	104	50 do.....s60	94¾
20 Import. & Trad. B'k	106	100 do.....b60	95¾
20 Park Bank.....	98¾	100 M. S. & N. I. R. R. b10	88
20 Ocean Bank.....	97	200 do.....c	87½
74 Ohio Life & T. Co..	92¾	50 do.....c	87¾
20 Penn. Coal Co.....	101	100 do.....b30	87
10 do.....	102	50 do.....b3	88¾
50 W. C'l & P'n Co...	31	50 do.....s3	88¾
250 do.....c	29	300 do.....s10	88¾
50 do.....c	29¾	7 Galena & Ch. R.R.	122¼
100 Cum'b. Coal Co.....	18¾	200 do.....s30	121¾
5 N. Y. Cen. R. R....c	93¾	100 do.....s30	121¾
160 do.....c	93¾	100 do.....b10	122¼
100 do.....b10	93¾	50 do.....s10	122¼
500 do.....s3	93	50 do.....c	122¼
100 do.....b3	93	100 Cleve. & Tol. R.	b30 70¾
50 do.....b10	93¾	338 Chic. & R. I. R. R. c	96¾
10 do.....s3	93¾	50 do.....b30	97
100 Erie R. R.....s60	69¾	35 do.....s3	96¾
400 do.....s60	69¾	14 do.....s10	96¾
585 do.....s3	69¾	12 do.....s10	96¾
50 do.....s3	69¾	100 do.....s60	97
200 do.....b15	69¾	50 do.....b30	94¾
100 do.....s10	69¾	30 La C. & Mil. R. R...	71¾
500 do.....b60	69	50 do.....c	71¾
510 do.....c	69¾	50 do.....b60	72¾
200 do.....b10	69¾	100 Mil & Miss. R. R...	97½
100 do.....s5	69¾	12 Macon & W. R....	95
150 do.....b3	69¾	10 N. H. & Hart. R. R	121

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 Tenn. 6s, '90..	89¾	5 N. Y. Cent. RR....	93½
100 National Bank.....	107½	100 do.....b3	93¾
80 American Ex. Bk..	114¾	50 do.....s3	93¾
100 Cumb. Coal Co..	18¾	100 Hud. Riv. RR.....	33
100 do.....b30	19¼	100 do.....s60	33¾
300 do.....s60	19¼	100 do.....s60	33
15 Clev. Col. & Cin. RR.	105	100 Mic. So. & N. I. R....	86¾
160 Erie Railroad.....s3	62¾	100 do.....b3	86¾
200 do.....b60	63	100 do.....s60	86¾
100 do.....b30	62¾	100 do.....b30	87
5 do.....	62¾	50 do.....s3	86¾
100 do.....b3	62¾	45 Cleve. & Pitts. RR..	56¾
100 Reading RR.....s30	82¾	10 Mich. Central RR..	95

MONDAY, Jan. 19—A. M.

The steamer *City of Washington*, from Liverpool, Wednesday, Dec. 31, brings some very interesting trade and financial news, the first in importance being the effect upon Teas, by the English bombardment of Canton. The first advance in London was equal to 5 cents a pound. Sales were subsequently made at an advance of only 2 cents. The war upon the Chinese was expected to check the export of Silver, but on the other hand to advance not only Teas but Silks. The latter were scarce and high, at latest dates, in China, and the offers of a large advance in price had not increased the supply at Shanghai. The British return of Silver and Gold sent to the East, chiefly to China, in 1856, is equal to $62,615,000. For the six years 1851–56 inclusive, the grand total is *One hundred and seventy-six millions of dollars*, of which $153,585,000 was in Silver. Against this, the accounts from Australia down to the 2d of October, by clipper *Red Jacket*, are extremely encouraging. This vessel delivered at Liverpool $3,300,000 in Gold, and the whole shipments from Melbourne for the year 1856 to the date of sailing were 2,142,861 ounces, which, at the Philadelphia assay of Australia dust, is equal to $42,847,220, against $36,865,680 to same time in 1855. A further increase of production for the remaining quarter of the year was confidently anticipated. The trade reports from Liverpool and Manchester strengthen the Cotton prospects. There is a further advance of a farthing in the raw material, and Goods and Yarns are going up to correspond. Orleans Middlings come over 7⅝d. A Manchester firm, Messrs. GEORGE CARTER & SONS, write at the close of the year:

"The stock of Cotton on this side is much too small for our present large consumption, and the light shipments so far made of the new growth from America will prevent any immediate considerable addition to the stock. The majority of estimates put down the American crop at only 3,000,000 bales, although others anticipate a yield of 3,200,000 bales, whereas, *during the present year, 3,500,000 bales have been used up, and have left a smaller stock at the end than existed at the beginning of the year.* The deficiency from America will, perhaps, in part be made up from India, whence we may draw next year 100,000, or possibly 150,000 bales, more than we have done during the present year. But under any circumstances, the question is one of grave interest to the trade, and may become, from time to time, very awkward in its bearings on our market during the coming year. The necessity of more sources of supply becomes daily more apparent to the trade, and indeed to all who know of what vital importance the healthful state of the Cotton manufactures is to the general well-being of our country. If high prices be essential as a stimulus to the growth of Cotton, it appears likely enough that it will receive the benefit of that stimulus. It is to be hoped that a similar response will come from India, concerning Cotton, especially as the various railways become opened, and so afford the desired improved means of transit, as heretofore has come concerning Sugar, and other important articles of produce."

The Breadstuff Market is also reported dearer, with light Foreign stocks, (the American arrivals being inconsiderable,) and the country millers were paying an advance of 3d.@4d. on Wheat. The quotations are firm for Indian Corn, and 6d. higher for Flour since the sailing of the *Asia*. In London Money was still active at full Bank rates. The Funds were firm, 94@94⅛@94 for the January account, and 94⅛@⅝ for 5th February. The English Railway Shares are quoted higher. The French Funds 66.80 for the 3 ₱ cent. *Rente*. In American some business is reported on the Stock list of December 29, in Southern Michigan Sinking Fund Bonds, at 75 ₱ cent. sterling money, (equal to 82@½ here,) and in Illinois Construction 86, leaving off 86 ₱ cent. asked. The shares are quoted at 17 premium; Michigan Central 8 ₱ cents of 1869 at 95; Michigan Southern shares at 81@83; and New York and Erie Third Mortgage 86@88 ₱ cent.

The Foreign Trade at this port the past week shows a moderate increase on the Import entries over the corresponding week last January, and a decrease of one-third on the Export clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods. The former amount, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, on which the increase exclusively occurred, to $4,098,553. The figures for the week ending Jan. 19, last year, were $3,219,715. The Exports $1,145,194 against $1,784,740 same week last season. The direct Export of Specie to Foreign States was $30,181; in addition to which $256,000 was sent by express to Boston for shipment by the Cunard steamer, and $450,000 to New-Orleans. The accumulation in the Sub-Treasury during the week was $233,215. Against these movements, amounting together to $919,896, the California steamer delivered on Monday $1,269,000. The change, therefore, in the Bank reserve, to be made up this afternoon, is not expected to be material either way from the sum of $11,090,109, as it stood on the last statement, although there may have been other shipments to the South of which we have no particular account.

According to the official Custom-House returns of the Foreign business at this port, which we published in calender form a few days since, we make the import of foreign merchandize, exclusive of gold and silver, from 1st July last, the beginning of the new Treasury year, to 31st Dec. ult., inclusive..... $104,212,000

Reported unofficially in January.. 9,463,987

Total to date..... $113,675,987

Against same time, 1856..... 99,565,640

Increase since 1st July..... $102,785,355

10,890,632

This excess stood as high Nov. 30, as 18,299,000. The present week will probably show a considerable gain on the same week last season, as the *City of Washington* steamer will deliver the valuable continental cargo of the *Hermann*, delayed in December by the accident to that vessel.

The Custom-House returns from 1st July to 31st December inclusive, make the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign reëxported, (an error of $184,858, in the latter, being corrected,)..... $43,514,000

Reported unofficially in January..... 3,849,088

Total since 1st July..... $47,363,088

To same time in 1856..... 43,719,814

Increase to date..... $3,653,194

The Export of Specie from New-York from 1st July to 31st December..... $24,445,000

Reported in January..... 530,589

Total since 1st July..... $25,074,533

Against same date 1856..... 10,534,642

Increase to date..... $14,439,941

Add increase in Produce..... 3,653,194

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI.....NO. 1865. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

Arrival of the America at Halifax.

Further Particulars of the Bombardment of Canton.

A Chinese Fort Destroyed by U. S. Frigate Portsmouth.

THE SWISS DIFFICULTY CLEARING UP.

Meeting of the Congress of Paris.

COTTON ADVANCING---BREADSTUFFS DOWNRIGHT

Consols for Account 94a94 1-8.

[By the American Printing Telegraph Lines---No. 21 Wall-st.]

HALIFAX, Monday, Jan. 19.

The Royal Mail steamship *America*, Capt. Lott, arrived at this port at 5¼ o'clock P. M. last (Sunday) evening, but owing to the telegraph line being down between St. John and Calais, we were unable to forward the news until this morning.

The *America* experienced very heavy weather on the 4th inst., off Tuskar. She reports exchanging signals with the bark *Kelvinor*; also, speaking on the 9th inst., in lat. 50°, lon. 31°, bark *Thomas*, under jury masts, but not requiring assistance.

The Collins steamship *Atlantic*, from New-York, and the steamer *City of Manchester*, from Philadelphia, arrived out at Liverpool on Jan. 1.

The *America* left Liverpool on Saturday, the 3d inst. Her advices are consequently three days later than those received by the *City of Washington* at New-York.

The news from China is fully confirmed by the arrival of the overland mail in England.

The Americans were also engaged in hostilities against the Chinese, the ship *Portsmouth* having destroyed a fort in consequence of an insult offered to the American flag.

The Congress of Paris had reassembled and was proceeding satisfactorily.

The Prusso-Swiss difficulty was clearing up, and it was confidently hoped that matters would be adjusted without a resort to arms.

The Anglo-Persian War.

The dates from Bombay are to Dec. 3, and from Hong Kong to Nov. 15. No news had reached India from the Persian Expedition, but the 78th Highlanders and other reinforcements were to be forwarded. A letter in the India papers attracts considerable attention. It describes Bushire, which the writer thinks can offer no defence, but says a further advance of the British invading force towards Shiraez would be impossible, the only road being through three mountains, perfectly impracticable for the passage of artillery. The total distance is 53 miles.

Dost MAHOMMED is busy with warlike movements, but takes the opportunity to ask the British to restore Peshawur to him and his family.

The Bombardment of Canton by the British---A Chinese Fort Destroyed by the U. S. Frigate Portsmouth.

The details of the China news fully confirm previous telegraph dispatches, namely, that on October 8th, the Chinese having taken twelve Chinese seamen from a coaster under the British flag, they were called on by the British Consul for reparation. The Consul receiving personal insult on making the demand, he called in the aid of Admiral SEYMOUR. The Admiral then brought forward the British Squadron, consisting of the *Calcutta*, 44 guns; *Sybil*, 44; *Nankin*, 50; *Comus*, 14; steamer *Niger*, 14; *Execution*, 14; *Barracouta*, 6; *Hornet*, 17; *Cormorant*, 8, and demanded that the Chinese Viceroy should apologize and salute the British Flag. This the Viceroy refused to do, and, therefore, on October 24th, fire was opened on all the forts except one, abreast of which were anchored 23 war junks, which a few days afterwards were engaged and destroyed by the *Barracouta*. Some of the forts were burned and others were occupied by a detachment of the Royal Artillery. One hundred and seventy guns were spiked.

Some days elapsed, but still the Viceroy would not apologize. He, however, sent to the Admiral twelve persons purporting to be the seamen taken from the ship, but they not proving to be the same men, the *Encounter* on the 27th opened fire on the city walls and the Viceroy's palace, the Royal Artillery coöperating from the captured forts, while the *Barracouta* steamed up a branch of the river, and threw shells into the forts on the heights. On the 29th the city wall was breached and stormed by marines and sailors under the command Commodore of ELIOT. The Viceroy's palace was also carried, but the British retired at nightfall. November 3d and 4th the old "Cuy" was shelled. On the 6th the *Barracouta* destroyed the junks above mentioned, receiving 80 shots in her hull and rigging. On the 12th the Boague forts, at the entrance of the Canton River, were taken. On the 15th the Chinese had remanned the barrier forts, and fired into the mail steamer *Canton* on her way down. The British loss in the above operations was trifling.

The British and American ladies were removed from Canton, and sent, on Oct. 23, with the treasure, to Hong Kong. A detachment of marines from the United States ship *Portsmouth* assisted in guarding the factories.

Accounts of the American proceedings are not full. It is, however, announced that an American ship was fired into from one of the Chinese forts in the Macao passage, whereupon the United States frigate *Portsmouth* immediately proceeded to destroy it, and also notified the Chinese authorities that unless instant reparation was made for the insult offered to the American flag, hostile operations would be commenced. The United States steamer *San Jacinto*, after landing Dr. PARKER at Macao Nov. 11, returned to Whampoa and anchored off French Island with the *Portsmouth* and *Levant*. The British Consul, Mr. PARKES, under date of Nov. 15, officially informs the European community that Admiral SEYMOUR does not deem it expedient to say what future measures he will adopt, but sees no immediate prospect of a restoration of quiet. The Mail steamer when leaving, met a French frigate approaching the scene.

The Swiss Difficulty.

Hopes of peace preponderated, but warlike preparations continued with vigor. Mr. FAY, United States Minister at Berne, had gone to Berlin, and it was reported with the intention of offering the mediation of the United States. Other reports of good offices on the part of the United States prevailed, namely: that America would lend $20,000,000, and ships of war to convey the Swiss regiments from Naples. This report was favorably received in England.

The President's message to the Swiss Federation was published Dec. 26. It is a lengthy document, and minutely reviews all the steps of the situation. It says: "On Dec. 20 all the foreign Ministers at Berne made a proposal that if the Swiss federal authorities would give up the trial of the Neufchatel prisoners to their respective Governments, they would endeavor to induce the King of Prussia to recognize the absolute independence of Neufchatel. Considering this proposal as likely to produce the desired effect, and regarding it as favorable that the Legation of the United States had declared its readiness to join these collective assurances, the Federal Council declared itself ready to recommend to the Federal Assembly that the trial of the Neufchatel prisoners should be stopped, and that the prisoners must leave the country until a final arrangement respecting Neufchatel had been settled upon. This reasonable proposal fell to the ground because some of the Powers refused to sign a collective note on the subject, and Switzerland could not concede further without compromising the free constitution and sovereign rights of the Confederation. The Federal Assembly therefore, before adjournment, passed the following decree:

First—The Federal Council will still continue to endeavor to procure a pacific recognition of the independence of Neufchatel.

Second—The military levies ordered are approved; an unlimited credit is allowed, and the Federal Council is authorized to take any ulterior measures necessary to defend the country to the last extremity.

Third—A loan of thirty million francs is authorized.

Fourth—This information will be communicated to the citizens when adopted, and the commander-in-chief will be appointed. The assembly is not dissolved but prorogued. [Signed] STOEMPFEL,
President of Switzerland.

It is said that a French army of 60,000 men under General CANROBERT will be assembled on the Eastern frontier to meet any emergencies.

Berlin reports, which are probably exaggerations, assert that the French will actually occupy Neufchatel and Geneva, and the Austrians the "Pays de Vaud." It is also added, with more probability, that France and Austria are united in intention to seize the opportunity that is offered by the present difficulty to wring from Switzerland a concession that her territory shall be no longer a harbor for political refugees.

The 2d of January was the day specified for the march of the Prussians against Switzerland, but the time had been postponed until the 5th, and some reports stated that it would not take place until the 15th or later.

The Swiss would put the Neufchatel prisoners on trial on or about the 15th inst.

The Congress of Paris.

The Plenipotentiaries of the Powers which signed the Treaty of Peace, met at Paris on Wednesday, the 31st of December, at noon, at the Hotel of Foreign Affairs.

At the first meeting the commissions of the Plenipotentiaries were verified, and a programme was read stating that, whereas a difficulty had arisen in executing Article 20 of the Treaty of Paris, the contracting parties had met to consider under what circumstances the difficulties in question be arranged. Compliments were then exchanged on the conciliatory spirit exhibited all around. A new line would therefore be traced out as a Bessarabian frontier, Russia renouncing her pretensions to New-Bolgrad, and the Isle of Serpents and the Delta of the Danube being given up to Turkey. In compensation for these amicable approaches a district of land would be accorded to Russia towards the north of Moldavia. It was reported outside that none of the Plenipotentiaries offered any remarks against the propositions, but that some minor points were mooted of a nature unknown to the public. The Conference on Wednesday sat five hours, each member having before him a large map, prepared by a commission of engineers, of the localities in dispute.

Great Britain.

Shares of the Atlantic Telegraph Company were offered on the London Stock Exchange, on Wednesday, the 31st ult., at 30 to 50 premium.

A dinner was given by the County of Forfar, Scotland, to Lord PANMURE. His speech was altogether congratulatory on the state of the country, and on the present efficiency of the army, which he advised the country not to diminish.

Mr. BROWN, Esq., of Liverpool, a member of Parliament, has undertaken to erect at his own expense a free public library, at a cost of £30,000.

Dissatisfaction is again reported as existing in the Neapolitan army, but the statements were vague.

France.

The *Moniteur* contains a decree, convoking the Senate and Legislative Body for Monday the 16th of February.

The official journal gives long accounts of the Court receptions on New-Year's Day. They appear to have been full of state and ceremony, but not very different from those of former years.

The silence of the *Moniteur* on the subject of the Conferences gives contradiction to the conjecture that all business was finished in the Congress.

The *Constitutionnel* announces that the second sitting of the Congress will take place on Saturday or Sunday at the furthest.

The *Pays* says the next setting will take place soon.

The Swiss in Paris are signing an address of thanks to the *Presse* for the course it has taken in upholding the cause of Switzerland on the Neufchatel question.

Persia.

A letter from St. Petersburg in the *Débats* says: "The accounts which have been given of the concentration of a considerable military force near Bakou on the Caspian Sea, are confirmed. These troops are composed of picked regiments from the Caucasus. The other troops concentrated in the Caucasus are very numerous. The five corps of which they are comprised are to act in concert at any given moment, in addition to the corps of Bakou, which belongs to the army of the Caucasus, and which in case of need could proceed to Persia. There is another corps, that of Orenbourg, which, if required, could take part in an expedition. It would be destined to invade the territory of the Afghans, and prevent them fighting against Persia in concert with England. The troops would proceed from Orenbourg by the road followed by the expedition of PEROWSKI on Khiva. Permanent pickets have been established on this road, as well as other establishments of great importance to an army when moving across such great wastes."

Departure of the America from Halifax.

HALIFAX, Monday, Jan. 19.

The *America* was detained here by stress of weather, and sailed at 8¾ o'clock this morning, with a strong east wind and a thick snow-storm. It is doubtful if she will reach Boston before Wednesday morning.

[*For Foreign Commercial Intelligence see 8th Page.*]

Fatal Accident on the Central Railroad.

A TRAIN OFF THE TRACK---TWO PERSONS KILLED AND SEVERAL WOUNDED.

ALBANY, Monday, Jan. 19.

About 5 o'clock this evening the mail train which left Syracuse about 8 this morning, due here at 2¾, ran off the track through displacement of a rail, when near Spencerville, about eight miles from this city. The train was going at good speed at the time of the accident. The locomotive upset, and the baggage and first passenger car ran into it, badly smashing both. The second car also ran off the track.

JACOB HOWLET, of Utica, an extra brakeman, who had exchanged from the up train, jumped from the platform and was caught by the head between two cars and instantly killed.

J. MAHONEY, a brakeman, of Albany, was caught between two cars and had both his legs cut off close; he cannot survive.

LUCIUS J. SMITH, of Johnstown, a passenger in the first car, had both his legs broken.

These fortunately were all who were seriously injured, but many of the passengers were bruised more or less severely. Owing mostly to the storm those injured suffered much before aid could be sent them. The engine ran down to the City and returned immediately with two cars and medical men and assistance. Some members of the Legislature were on board but none were injured.

Bank Vault Broken Open by a Sheriff and Specie Seized to Satisfy a Claim.

BANGOR, Monday, Jan. 19.

This afternoon, Sheriff GILMORE forcibly broke open the vaults of the Exchange Bank, and seized $6,900 in specie, on a writ in favor of JOHN DEMERRIT, of Boston. Mr. DEMERRIT holds a bill of the Bank of the amount of $7,000, pledged to him as collateral security by A. K. NORRIS, of Wisconsin, and failing to get satisfaction, attached the specie. The Bank officers refused to give up the keys of the vault, and the officers had to work some hours to get an entrance. The proceedings caused considerable excitement.

Major LAWRENCE, an old and respected citizen, died suddenly this morning.

Reward Offered for the Murderer of Samuel Carman.

ALBANY, Monday, Jan. 19.

Governor KING has issued a proclamation, offering $500 reward for the apprehension of the murderer of SAMUEL CARMAN, on Long Island.

Marine Disasters.

WRECK OF THE SHIP WELSFORD AND GREAT LOSS OF LIFE.

BOSTON, Monday, Jan. 19.

The ship *Welsford*, HATFIELD, from St. John, N. B., for Liverpool, was totally lost, on the 25th ult. on Cape Race, N. F., with the captain and twenty-six of the crew.

LOSS OF THE BRIG JUDGE HATHAWAY.

BOSTON, Monday, Jan. 19.

The brig *Judge Hathaway*, from Aux Cayes for Boston, went ashore in the gale last night, on Cliff Point, Scituate. She has bilged. The crew will be saved.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

Detention of the California Mail Steamer by the Postmaster-General.

The New Kansas Bill---Important Amendments to the Patent Law---The Judiciary.

Proceedings of the Committee of Investigation.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 19.

The Postmaster-General telegraphed to-day, ordering the California steamer to wait one day for the mails detained by the snow-storm. There has been no mail for the North from here since last night, and there is no prospect that there will be one for several days.

The bill which the Committee on Territories is about to report wipes out the whole body of the laws of Kansas, upon the ground that they are invalid, as the Legislature was imposed on the people by non-residents. It also provides for a new election of a Legislature as soon as practicable, and compels each challenged voter to swear and prove by two witnesses, that he is a *bona fide* settler, and that he has been for a month immediately preceding an actual resident of the Territory, and for fifteen days preceding a resident of the district in which he votes.

It is proposed to amend the general Patent bill, now pending, by incorporating the following highly-important provisions:

"Letters patent to be taken as *prima facie* evidence of originality of invention.

In case of infringement, the inventor or his assignee may procure an immediate writ of injunction to restrain the infringer in the use of the infringing machine or process.

It will make it competent to sue by *scire facias* for the purpose of annulling a patent. If the plaintiff is unsuccessful, he shall pay the simple costs of suit, and counsel and witness' fees, the first time; to be doubled in each successive suit against a patentee."

These provisions if maintained, will prevent a vast amount of ruinous litigation.

The House Judiciary Committee will report their bill reorganizing the District Courts at the first opportunity; also a bill to divide Texas into two judicial districts, thus legislating out of office Judge WATROUS, against whom so many charges are pending.

The Committee of Investigation has asked and obtained leave to sit during the sessions of the House. It is certainly important that they should not unnecessarily delay their report, if it is intended to make it productive of any particular good.

It is said that the developments made appear overwhelming against certain members from New-York; also, that one or two others are seriously implicated by positive testimony. I repeat public rumor only. The parties involved will, of course, have an opportunity to explain, if they desire it and can.

The Sergeant-at-Arms telegraphs that he has got CHESTER, but that the snow-storm has got them both.

There are rumors that the Committee have determined to ask power to arrest the TIMES Editor and Correspondent, and force them to answer questions where they have declined, but I can get no reasonable confirmation of such rumors. If such a course should be taken, the power of the House in the premises will probably be tested. It is scarcely conceivable that the Committee anticipate any other fruit of such a proceeding, the refusals to answer being clearly based upon principle; and it is unreasonable, therefore, to expect that they will be reconsidered.

The fire at the National Hotel to-day was confined to a detached wing occupied by servants.

Hon. J. R. GIDDINGS has quite recovered from his severe attack of Saturday. S.

Measures for the Preservation of Life from Shipwreck---The President Elect, &c.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 19.

The Committee on Commerce, of the House of Representatives, have under consideration the resolution submitted several days ago by Mr. KELLY, of New-York, instructing them to inform the House what further measures, if any, are necessary to save the lives of those who may be shipwrecked on the coast of New-Jersey and Long Island in the State of New-York.

Mr. PELTON, a member of the Committee, will report a bill to that end, accompanied by a written document showing the reasons for additional legislation.

The bill, as suggested by Mr. KELLY, will provide for the enlargement of the Station-houses on Squan Beach, so as to accommodate three hundred persons, and supply them with cooking and eating utensils, to be kept by officers residing in each building. Stables, with horses and provender, are also to be kept on the premises. A telegraph line will be recommended, to extend from Squan village to Barnegat village, to communicate by a connection with the Squan, Long Branch and Sandy Hook Telegraph lines, between Barnegat Inlet and the steam Revenue-cutter at Sandy Hook, as well as the intermediate stations. The cutter, Telegraph-offices and Station-houses are to be provided with signals, so that a constant communication may be had by boat or signal between the cutter and the beach. The entire expense of making these improvements is estimated at $7,000, and the annual expense of sustaining them, $2,500.

The President elect has accepted the invitation to be present at the National Inauguration Ball, saying he has no doubt but what it will do credit, even to Washington.

Mr. GIDDINGS has nearly recovered from his late sudden illness.

The National Hotel in this city caught fire this morning, but little damage was done. The fire was extinguished by buckets being passed from hand to hand.

The Washington Organ upon the Investigating Committee.

From the Washington Union.

The Committee appointed by the House of Representatives to investigate the charges of corruption brought by the NEW-YORK TIMES against certain members whose names are not specified, and also the direct charge of Hon. Mr. PAINE, has a most important duty to perform, and it is to be hoped it will be performed without fear or favor. Whether these offenders (if such there be) belong to the Black Republican, the Democratic, or any other party, is of little consequence to the public welfare. If they are guilty, let them be punished; if innocent, acquitted before the world. Justice to them, regard to the dignity and honor of the House, and, above all, justice to the people of the United States, imperatively demands a *thorough, searching investigation of charges* which, if true, are calculated effectually to undermine that system of representation which is the basis of this Government, by destroying all confidence in the integrity and purity of the representatives.

If the people cannot trust their immediate representatives, whom can they trust? If the fountain whence all laws and all authority originate becomes corrupt and defiled, the stream that flows from it will be equally vitiated, and the due administration of the laws become the greatest of all grievances, because the laws themselves will come forth reeking with corruption. The legislative is (within the limits of the constitution) the sovereign power to which not only the people, but all their institutions are subservient. It is in vain that we have able and upright judges and magistrates if those by whom their conduct is prescribed and regulated are governed by pecuniary and interested motives. It is bad enough when legislative bodies are exclusively influenced by party feelings, but it is ten times worse when they become vitiated by personal pecuniary interests, and sell their votes to the highest bidder. In the one case they are governed by certain principles which some believe right, others wrong; but whether right or wrong, if they sincerely believe in them, there is something akin to virtue in endeavoring to carry them out by all lawful means. But when members can be bribed to support or oppose a measure, whether good or bad, or, what is still more degrading, become panders of corruption, legislative bodies are mere markets for buying and selling men, and the people have no security against a worthless, irresponsible tyranny.

Far be it from us to insinuate that there ever have been, or now are, members of Congress of this description, although we are compelled in all kindness *to confess that laws have been passed of late which left us only the alternative of concluding that Congress was either acting without any reason at all, or was governed by motives of which perhaps the less said the better.* When the grounds assumed for the action of individuals, or public bodies composed of members selected from the great mass of the people for their superior talents and judgment, are notoriously, palpably insufficient to justify their course of action, *we have a right to infer that they are governed by secret motives which it would not be safe to avow.* When sensible men act like fools it is apt to excite a shrewd suspicion of their being knaves.

Perhaps there never existed a public body *exposed to greater temptations than the Congress of the United States.* Having in some measure assumed the position of a public almoner for the relief of everything and everybody, having the absolute disposal of some sixty or eighty millions of dollars annually, and some seven or eight hundred millions of acres of land to give or throw away, it is not to be wondered at that this honorable body, so redolent of nourishment, should attract the crows and kites and vultures from far and near. Accordingly, it is openly charged and extensively believed that the meeting of Congress is a signal for assembling all the birds of prey. *But we are approaching ticklish ground, and must stop short lest we should be included among those preposterous editors of public journals who have the impudence to insinuate that it is not impossible for the serpent to crawl into Paradise and persuade some of our conscript fathers to taste of what is now universally held to be the Tree of Knowledge.*

We have only to repeat the hope that the Committee of Inquiry will probe this growing gangrene to the bottom; that they will act with unflagging zeal, and decide with inflexible justice. The honor and dignity of Congress, the welfare of the people, and, in short, the existence of this Government, require a thorough investigation, and a radical cure of this growing evil, if such a thing be possible. It is time the earnings of the people should either be left in their own hands, or appropriated to their prosperity and happiness.

Excellent Sentiments---Charles Surface Redivivus.

From the New-York Tribune, Jan. 19.

If the press exercises a gigantic influence, it has commensurate responsibilities; and a wanton exhibition of its force, *a cold-blooded and malignant perversion of its authority, only diminishes its usefulness and brings upon it general distrust.* Members of Congress are still human beings, and ought not to be libeled, ought not to be attacked for the fun of the thing, ought not to be used simply to create a sensation and sell newspapers. Still less should one instance of corruption be used to cover up another. When there is a hue and cry, nobody hallows more vociferously than the petty-larceny person who is in possession of the abstracted pocket-book; and we must say that *when journals make explicit charges, there is no reason in the world why they should not if possible sustain them by explicit proof.*

The new doctrine of "moral conviction" seems to us not only unjust, but likely to prove exceedingly inconvenient. Most of us have "moral convictions" about our neighbors, but then we do not publish them. "Moral conviction" in such cases amounts simply to distrust, and does not rise above the dignity of suspicion; and whoever undertakes the business of posting and placarding his fellow-creatures upon suspicion, will probably find himself in the hottest kind of water before he gets through with the fascinating recreation. He might even discover himself to be a defendant in sundry libel and slander suits, and *he might also be subjected to a ruder and more summary retribution.* * * * * *

If, in the management of a journal, it becomes necessary to proclaim any man to be a swindler, *it is no less a duty to be ready with proofs of specific acts of swindling;* but for our part we do not expect, when we come into Court in such a case, to be allowed to say that we wrote upon "moral conviction:" and on such a plea we should make sure to be snubbed by the righteous majesty of the law.

A HORSE OF ANOTHER COLOR.

From the Regular Washington Correspondent of the New-York Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 11, 1857.

I am ready to grant that if any public measure is supported or opposed here in Washington *by anybody*, either by *tongue* or *pen*, it is *prima facie* evidence that the person so engaged is paid for it—*bought up by one side or the other. This is the way things are done.* And the habit is not confined to Washington entirely. It extends to New-York. It may even find its way to the St. Nicholas Hotel. And it is as likely that your correspondent there has a private stake in the question as that your Washington correspondent has. Indeed, until he confesses that he has none, I cannot allow him to stand upon a level with me, for I confess that I have none. I mean on *this particular measure. I intend no general confession, and do not wish to be understood as declaring that I am never bought up.* So grave and comprehensive a statement as this might well shake that public confidence which I have no desire to abuse. In fact, I feel more like taking the ground just now, that being bought up is the most honest use a man can be put to. In doing so, I should at least have the satisfaction of knowing that *I should not be in the company of the hypocrites, which is more than can be said of those who denounce corruption.* J. S. P.

XXXIVth Congress---Second Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 19.

SENATOR FOR DELAWARE.

The Chair laid before the Senate a communication from the presiding officers of the Delaware Legislature, announcing the election of Mr. BAYARD as Senator from that State for six years, and of Mr. BATES to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. CLAYTON.

DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR BILL PASSED.

The Senate then discussed and passed the Diplomatic and Consular bill. An ineffectual effort was made to restore the appropriation stricken out by the House, giving a salary of $1,000 to each of the twenty-five Consular pupils. An amendment was added to the bill repealing so much of the former law as authorizes the appointment of such officers.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 19.

MAILS TO SAN FRANCISCO, ETC.

On motion of Mr. TAYLOR, a resolution was adopted instructing the Post-Office Committee to inquire and report on the general subject of the transportation of the mail to San Francisco, and whether it is not now expedient to enter into a contract for weekly mails from New-York and New-Orleans to San Francisco, by way of Tehuantepec, whenever the said road shall be completed.

A resolution was offered by Mr. WALKER, which was adopted, making a similar inquiry relative to a weekly mail from Mobile to San Francisco.

UTAH AFFAIRS.

Mr. MORRELL offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling on the President to inform the House whether resistance, organized or otherwise, has been made, or is to be apprehended against the official authorities of Utah, and to communicate all correspondence relative to the appointment or declination of office in that Territory since January, 1852, and whether the laws thereof are practically administered with impartial justice to all the inhabitants.

The first Tuesday of February was then set apart for the consideration of business relating to the District of Columbia.

SICK AND DISABLED SEAMEN.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill for the relief of sick and disabled seamen.

COLLECTION DISTRICTS.

Mr. FULLER then entered into an explanation of the bill establishing Collection Districts in the United States, designating ports of entry and delivery, and for other measures. The object of the bill, he said, was to codify the numerous existing laws on the subject, and to simplify and improve them so as to make them accord with the present condition of Commerce.

On motion of Mr. KELSEY, the Corruption Investigating Committee was granted leave to sit during the sessions of the House. Adjourned.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 19.

Case No. 47.—Argument concluded.

No. 48.—*Archibald Babcock, appellant*, vs. *Edward Wymann.* Argument commenced for appellant.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

ALBANY, Monday, Jan. 19.

Both houses of the Legislature met this evening, but no quorum being present in either, they adjourned without doing any business.

Fire at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Jan. 19.

The church burned last night was the Methodist Episcopal Tabernacle on Eleventh and Oxford streets. Two dwellings adjoining it were also destroyed. The church is new, and cost $13,000. Insured $5,000.

The Question of Disunion---Views of Northern Men.

From the New-York Tribune, Dec. 20.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 18, 1856.

We are thus arrived at the point of collision between the opposing forces in the Government. While this state of things continues to exist there can be no peace. There can be a triumph of one party over the other, but that is all. How long is political union possible under such circumstances? There may be a period or periods of peace between the combatants, but they will ever be temporary, and partake of the character of a truce, or of submission of the vanquished to the victor. Inevitably, however, they must come to an end, and that end is *separation of the Free and Slave States;* and *it is the part of wise statesmanship, both North and South, among all dispassionate men, to prepare the way for this result in a manner which shall not disgrace the civilization of the age in which we live.* If we cannot, as a nation, agree to go back to the position of the founders of the Government, and regard Slavery as an exceptional institution, and administer the Government in the interest of universal Freedom; or, if we will not agree upon any fixed compromises in respect to the institution of Slavery, *the longer continuance of the existing Union is a political impossibility.*

FURTHER ON THE SAME SUBJECT FROM THE SAME SOURCE.

From the New-York Tribune, Jan. 9.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 5, 1857.

* * Holding these opinions, *we regard the question of separation as an eminently proper one to be considered.* We regard the tendencies of the time to be all in that direction. Public men, whose political lives depend upon the breath of political favor, cannot speak, or at least *do not* speak, on the subject with that entire independence which belongs to men differently situated. But the press is open to every heresy.

We think every reflecting man must concede that the end of Slavery will be an Ethiopia in the South. Such is the retribution the crime of Slavery will work. The islands of the Caribbean Sea and the Gulf States are to be Africanized. The precise extent of the area to be thus blackened within our own limits, will be proportioned to the time that shall elapse before the necessity of this result shall be recognized and acted upon. It might now be made comparatively small. We have but four millions of blacks. But directly we shall have ten millions. And what then? They must have more room. Can we not see that? We really ought to begin to stake off their ground now. History shows that they are the only race that will flourish in our tropical latitudes, and that they rapidly increase there, even under all the hardships of a condition of servitude. As to swallowing them up by amalgamation, they are too many in numbers, and they multiply altogether too fast for that. If they were a decaying or even a stationary race, it might be otherwise. But as it is, such a result is entirely out of the question.

Now, can anybody suppose that the Free States are going to be for ever, or long, tied to such a body of prolific barbarians under any circumstances, whether as freemen or as slaves?—in the latter case, *creating a pretended or real necessity of mastership, engendering an offensive oligarchy to mar the workings of a genuine Democracy;* and, in the former, looking to their admission to political equality out of a condition of besotted ignorance and infinite degradation. How will it be when the negro slaves shall number ten millions? Who can reflect upon such a mass of human blackness among us, darkened in intellect, crushed in spirit, groping in ignorance, impelled only by motives of hate and revenge, gross, groveling and treacherous, without the overmastering desire to find a method by which the hideous ulcer can be struck from our political system? Especially is this so, since the Supreme Court is to declare that the Federal Government has *no power to arrest the spread of this terrific evil;* and since our Southern brethren, their masters, have come to advocate the eternity of the institution, the more thorough barbarization of the slaves, and demand and use, and mean hereafter more and more to use, the whole power of the existing Union in aid of their policy, thus for ever quenching the hope of our Revolutionary ancestors that Slavery was a temporary evil, to be borne only until time enough had elapsed to discover the best means for its extinction—a hope shared by every patriot since, until these modern days of delusion, when it has suddenly been found that it is a blessing to be eternized.

It is, therefore, our relations in the Union to Slavery in this *new aspect that we are called upon to consider and treat.* It is an aspect never contemplated by the founders of the Government, and which, if suggested when it was formed, would have shivered every hope of consummating a union of the Free and Slave States. And the question thus comes home to us, *if our Union has become such a one as the fathers would not have made, is it such a one as the sons should perpetuate?*

Where do these considerations lead us? Is it not directly to the thoughts of *extrication from the calamities that impend,* under the new *régime* of Slavery in perpetuity—Slavery for ever? The curse is widening and deepening, and, instead of promised or hoped-for modification, or amelioration, or limitation, in the future—hitherto the patriot's only hope—we are treated to nothing but visions of a severer, more crushing, and still-extending field of oppression. What, then, shall be done? *Stake off their ground. Give our lower latitudes to the blacks and those who desire to go with them. Lop off the festering limb. Cut out the cancer. Give to the Democratic principle underlying our system a fair chance to work.* Give it scope, unhindered, untrammeled; by doing this, we shall launch the nation upon a new and loftier career. We shall bring our domestic quarrels over the Slavery question to a close. *Freed from connection with men who love Slavery,* and believe in Slaveholding, we shall be able to treat those unhappy dreamers as they deserve. Instead of resisting their folly and wickedness, as we are compelled to do now, in consequence of our political association, we can then regard them as men deserving the pity of the world, for their delusion—as a class commanding the commiseration of mankind, for the evils that environ, the sorrows that poison, their domestic condition, and the inevitable fate that awaits their posterity.

OPINIONS OF SENATOR WILSON.

SENATE CHAMBER, Saturday, Jan. 10, 1857.

REV. T. W. HIGGINSON—*Dear Sir:* I have received your note, inclosing the call of several citizens of Worcester, who believe "the existing Union to be a failure," upon the people of Massachusetts, "to meet in Convention, at Worcester, on Thursday, the 15th of January, to consider the practicability, probability, and expediency of a separation of the Free and Slave States;" and inviting me, in behalf of the Committee of Arrangements, "to be present, or to communicate my sentiments on the subject in question." Your Committee of Arrangements should not expect me to "be present" at your Convention; but as you have invited me "to communicate my sentiments," I will frankly do so.

I have read, with sincere and profound regret, this call on the people of Massachusetts "to meet in Convention to consider the practicability, probability, and expediency of a separation of the Free and Slave States." I regret to find gentlemen rushing into a movement which can have no other issues than to put a burden upon the cause to which they have given so many years of self sacrificing toil, and to impair their influence in the future. Impotent for good, this movement can only be productive of evil. It may be seized upon by adroit political leaders to alarm the timid; to deceive and mislead those who have already been deluded and misled by artful men into the support of the interests of Slavery. Imprudent words or rash deeds, on the part of the opponents of Slavery, only add to the power of those in the North and in the South who have used the people to secure the ascendency of the slave propagandists.

The American people are a patriotic people. They love their country—their whole country. *The preservation of that Union which makes us one people, is with them a duty imposed alike by interest and patriotism.* If the movement at Worcester shall have any effect at all, it will only serve to array against those who are battling to arrest the further extension of Slavery, and the longer domination of the Slave perpetualists, that intense, passionate and vehement spirit of nationality which glows in the bosom of the American people.

I avail myself, therefore, of your invitation to "communicate my sentiments" to the Convention, to frankly announce to you and the signers of the call, *that I have no sympathy for, nor can I have any connection with, any movement which contemplates the dissolution of the Union.* The logic of the head and the logic of the heart teach me to regard all such movements, either in the North or in the South, as *crimes against liberty.* I denounced during the late canvass the unpatriotic and treasonable language of Southern politicians and presses. I have denounced them here on the floor of the Senate. I shall hold the incoming Administration responsible before the country, if it bestows its patronage upon the Richmond *Enquirers,* Charleston *Mercurys,* and New-Orleans *Deltas;* and I shall resist the confirmation of the WISES, the FLOYDS and the RHETTS of the South, if they shall be placed before us for official positions.

I cannot but indulge the hope, that when the signers of this call assemble in the heart of our good old Commonwealth, they will conclude to leave all the impotent and puerile threats against the Union to the Southern slave propagandists, and proclaim their readiness to follow, in the conflicts of the future, the banner of "LIBERTY AND UNION," around which rallied, in the late canvass, nearly fourteen hundred thousand intelligent and patriotic American freemen. A firm and inflexible adherence to this constitutional and patriotic position will, I am confident, secure the prohibition of slavery in all places under the exclusive authority of Congress, overthrow the slave power in the National Government, and prepare the way for the peaceful emancipation of the bondman by the consent of the people of the Slave-holding States.

Yours truly, HENRY WILSON.

TOUGH WEATHER.

A Tremendous Snow-Storm.

The Storm Empty---The Gas Out---No Mails---No Noise in the Streets, but a Terrible Gale.

THE TELEGRAPH WIRES DOWN.

The Railroads Sunk.

WRECKS ON THE COAST.

The Ferries, City Cars, Sleighs, &c.

THREATENED FAILURE OF OYSTERS.

The Weather Elsewhere, at the North, East, South and West.

Mercury Freezes, and a Spirit Thermometer Registers Forty Degrees Below Zero.

The storm which commenced shortly after noon on Sunday, immediately following the spell of cold weather, which found the thermometer at zero, continued throughout Sunday night and the dark hours of yesterday morning, and did not abate at all in its intensity until long after daylight—indeed until noon, or thereabouts. Then it held up for a little time, but began again, though not so perseveringly, about 3 o'clock, holding up towards 5 o'clock. In the course of the evening the clouds dispersed, the stars looked brightly forth, the vault of heaven was as clear as crystal, and the wind in the streets, blowing much more freely than was desirable, gave every indication of a crisp, dry, freezing time.

During the continuance of the storm on Sunday night and yesterday morning, New-Englanders, temporarily resident in the City, felt themselves at home. Seldom nearer than Boston is such a storm experienced, and it would have been even more appropriate to Vermont, New-Hampshire or Maine, than to Massachusetts. It took the stay-at-house New-Yorkers by surprise,—kept merchants, clerks, and men of all-work in doors, brought most of the railroads, steamboat lines and ferries to a stand-still, and nearly made New-York captive.

For sixteen or seventeen hours the snow fell unceasingly, the wind, during the greater part of the time, blowing nearly a hurricane. The streets at the corners were clean as a bare bone, but where the snow had drifted, just beyond, it was from two to five feet deep. Travel has not been so much impeded this Winter. Only those people who were compelled to be abroad, ventured into the streets, and they had to wade through the snow in good country fashion.

The thermometer yesterday morning stood at 10 degrees above zero. At 11 o'clock last night it was at 23 degrees above.

The rivers, to the New-Yorker of the last ten years, entitled to vote for whatever candidate he pleased, wore a very unfamiliar look. Even to him who remembered the old row-boats, and the old horse-boats, not much was altered, as he looked on the East River, towards the Bay, outside of Governor's Island. Not a craft was visible—not a log floated on the stream; only a gull, here and there, dipped his wings into the water, and flew seaward. If you regarded the river only, and shut out from vision the shores and their forest of stationary masts, it might as well have been the day before HENDRICK HUDSON entered the Narrows, as the third Monday of the year of grace eighteen hundred and fifty-seven. The tide flowed with a strong current to the Bay, besting on the ragged edges of ice; and on the East River, only the Fulton Ferry boats, pretty regular to their time, invaded its solitude. No boats ran from the Roosevelt-street Ferry, or from Gouverneur-street. Before the gates of the latter ferry, on the New-York side, the snow was drifted four feet high, and was unimpressed by any traveler's footstep. Mindful of the public convenience, the Ferry Company conveyed to the public a notice of the cessation of communication with the opposite shore, in an inscription rudely painted on a shingle, to the following effect: "These boats, for the present time, have stopped running." From whatever point the Greenpointer, Williamsburger or Brooklynite might depart, his transit to New-York was *vid* Fulton Ferry, during the best part of the day. Only for a short time did the Grand-street Ferry interpose in his behalf.

There was an attempt, early in the morning, to get the Wall-street boats to work; but the compact mass which extended from the Buttermilk Channel to Todd's Dock was more than a match for them. The

wanted [illegible] and the appearance of Mr. Smith[illegible] it should be [illegible].

The avenue cars ran well through the day, requiring, however, from four to six horses on trains to pull them along. They were crowded by the lazy and the fearful; but the bold and the health-seeking citizen walked and trudged on, manfully, through the largest snowdrifts, and laughed loudest when the wind, round the corners, blew keenest and longest. The Second-avenue Company employed several gangs of men at an early hour to clear the track, and almost before the pressure of business hours, carried their passengers into the heart of Wall-street matters,—moral insanity and all extrinsic manias included. But there was scarcely a place of business in the City from which some one of its clerks was not missing. Merchants were absent from their accustomed places, having gone out of the City on Saturday and getting snowed out on Sunday. All the banks, without an exception, were short of their accustomed hands; the Post-Office was deficient in subalterns. Only a single mail arrived during the day, which was from Paterson, N. J. The District-Attorney was weather-bound, and did not appear at the Court of Sessions; neither did his assistant, Mr. SEDGWICK. The mails did not arrive in season, or at all. The trains, Northward, or Southward, or Eastward, or Westward, did not leave their termini as they agreed to do, by faithful advertisement. The Railroad to Philadelphia, or its Company for it, announced that snow was fifteen feet deep at the track, and that nothing could come through. Gangs of men were at work, and communication would possibly be opened by this morning, and not before.

Let us take the *pronunciamento* of an "old inhabitant," who, although not so wise as Mr. E. MERIAM is yet qualified to speak as one having authority. He writes thus:

"There is probably no record for fifty years of so severe a snow storm as opened upon us yesterday afternoon, accompanied by intense and unexampled cold. The thermometer stood one degree below zero at sunrise, and rose but two degrees up to near 3 o'clock P. M., when it vouchsafed three more for half an hour. The least intense cold of the day was four degrees. The wind was due north until towards evening, when it made northeast, and began to blow violently. The temperature was singularly uniform throughout, being at from one to three degrees of zero all night. It stood at three degrees at sunrise this morning, and had risen to five by 9 o'clock. Snow and wind yet prevail, with some abatement of violence."

For ourselves, we cannot say that no such storm has prevailed before within our recollection. But, combined with an equal depression of temperature, we scarcely remember such a severe and protracted snow storm as we are now experiencing.

The Railroads.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

No trains were started on this road yesterday, with the exception of the morning train from Peekskill, which left at the usual hour—6:55—and proceeded about half a mile, where it was stopped in a cut by the drifts; it subsequently returned to Peekskill. In the morning three locomotives were dispatched to the foot of Washington Cut, and succeeded in forcing a way through the banks, but as the snow speedily filled in again, the attempt to keep the track clear was abandoned. Telegraphic dispatches received at the office of the H. R. Railroad, represented that large quantities of snow fell along the upper part of the line, accompanied by a violent wind, which covered the track in many places to a depth of several feet. In some of the deep cuts it was piled up to a fabulous height, and will require a lively application of snow-plows and shovels to remove it. The first departure to-day from this end of the route will be the 11:15 A. M. through train from Chambers-street, which will leave at that hour, wind and snow permitting.

We have received the following from the President's Office, Hudson River Railroad.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Owing to the severity of the storm, no trains have left this station to-day, and none are upon the road. If the severity of the storm abates, every exertion will be made to send to-morrow, *from Thirty-first-street*, the Albany train at 11.40.

SAM'L SLOAN, Pres't.

PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.

The mail train which left Philadelphia at 5 P. M. Sunday, reached Jersey City at 9¼; since that time no train from any quarter had reached Jersey City, up to a late hour last evening; and no train, on any of the roads terminating at Jersey City, had departed. The United States mail, which should have gone by the 8 o'clock train, was lying in the depôt, without the remotest prospect of it's going forward for twenty-four hours. Telegraphic dispatches from Elizabethtown say that no train had passed that station. Advices from Bergen, Newark and New-Brunswick state that the snow has in some places drifted fifteen feet upon the track. Five hundred men had been set to work with shovels to clear the track, but the continuation of the still falling snow, and the driving wind, filled up the cavities as fast as they were made, and little hope was entertained that the trains could pass until a cessation of the storm.

NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD.

Travel upon the New-Haven route yesterday was suspended also. The Norwalk morning train left at 6 o'clock, and proceeded as far as Stamford, where it got stuck in the snow and halted. A dispatch was received from Bridgeport at 11 A. M., to the effect that no train had arrived there from the East, up to that hour. The storm seems to have been more severe at the East than in this City. If the state of the track is favorable, trains will leave to-day from the up-town station.

HARLEM RAILROAD.

The morning train yesterday made an attempt to reach Twenty-seventh-street with horses, but the labor was found too hard, and the cars were returned to the depôt. With this exception, we could not learn that anything was done on this road. Whether any trains started from intermediate stations, was not known, as telegraphic communication existed only with the other end of the route and a single station this side.

CITY RAILROADS.

A few cars were running on the Eighth-avenue Road, but the number did not exceed a dozen, as six horses were obliged to tug at each car. As it was, each trip occupied about two hours, the rails being covered with snow to the depth of several inches.

The Sixth-avenue Company had running not far from twenty cars, each drawn also by six horses. The time made was about the same as the Eighth-avenue road. The tracks of both companies were cleared off by snow-plows a number of times throughout the day, but the snow drifted so rapidly they were covered again almost before the plow was out of sight. Traveling by this method was not considered so expeditious nor so reliable as per stage, either on wheels or runners.

A few City cars on the Harlem Road were in painful operation, drawn by eight horses.

The Third-avenue Road sent out two cars in the morning, which soon got stuck in the snow, and had to be dug out. In the afternoon, about half a dozen cars performed about one trip each from Sixty-first-street down.

The Second-avenue Road likewise sent out but a limited number of cars.

The Oyster Trade Threatened—Probable Loss of Stews, Fries, and Raw on the Half-Shell.

Owing to the excessive cold weather, the oyster business is very dull. There is barely enough stock on hand to last till next Saturday—and, what is worse—there is no prospect of any more coming to market so long as the present state of affairs exists. Bivalvular stock of all kinds has advanced during the past three weeks, to *full 50 per cent. over the usual rates.* East Rivers are entirely out of market. The report is current that the oyster beds of Virginia are blocked up by ice, and the owners of property there are very downcast, as large quantities of oysters will inevitably be lost. The best Virginias have increased in price from $7 to $10 per thousand, and small stewing ones bring from $4 50 to $5. Several dealers in oysters determined yesterday no longer to supply the country trade, but to reserve their remaining stock for the City demand. The probability is that for a time we will have to do without our customary stews and fries.

Incidents of the Storm.

About 11 o'clock yesterday morning, the tin roofing of the Collins Hotel, foot of Canal-street, North River, was torn from its fastenings by the force of the wind, and rolled up as far as the cupola. A portion of the stone-cornicing was also blown off, a fragment falling close to a horse which stood in an adjoining yard, and which, had it struck the animal, would have instantly killed him.

The propeller *City of Washington*, of the Havre line, in forcing her way through a cake of ice, two feet thick, to her berth, foot of Beach-street, ran into the schooner *M. C. Hopkins*, of New-York, which lay at the same dock, and stove in her boat, injuring the schooner materially. The steamer's port-anchor smashed to pieces a building on the pier used by the Custom House officers. The barge *James H. Sturges* was also injured by the schooner being driven against her.

Vehicles in the City.

There were few sleighs in Broadway, as most of the snow had so drifted as to leave the middle of the road bare, and thus but little obstruction was offered to vehicles; still four horses were attached to the stages, and they did not find their work too light.

The Broadway, Bleecker-street and Eighth-avenue line turned out about a dozen large four-horse sleighs. The Broadway and Fourth-avenue people had twelve sleighs running during the day, and the Broadway and Twenty-third-street line some eight or ten. These were the only Broadway lines, as far as we saw, having sleighs in commission.

On the east side of the City, the East Broadway and Dry Dock line had some fifteen sleighs out; the Bowery and Grand-street line had ten or twelve, and the Bewery and Houston not far from the same number.

As a general thing the public sleighs were well patronized, and more sought for than were the omnibuses, probably because there has been so little sleighing, thus far, this Winter. The air was too keen and the flakes of snow too troublesome yesterday to admit of much snow-balling between riding parties, but the annoyance will undoubtedly be revived if the snew continues.

Incidents, Accidents, &c.

The Station-houses were thronged with poor wretches, seeking shelter from the terrible weather of Sunday night. The number of the homeless who in fair weather "bank" without or on some sheltering stoop, or friendly nook of some newspaper office, were all forced on Sunday to seek lodgings at the Police Stations or perish. Some of these poor applicants presented a *sorry* spectacle.

About 11 o'clock P. M. a man about 28 years of age was found in Twenty-fourth-street, near Third-avenue, so badly frozen that he was unable to give his name. He was taken by two Eighteenth Ward Policemen to Bellevue Hospital.

An old man named GAICH SWIFT, unfortunate enough to have no fixed home, was found in the street with both legs badly frozen. He was taken to the Fifth Ward Station-house, where he was kindly cared for.

A gentleman living at No. 404 Eighth-avenue found a child about two months old in his entry on returning home about 7 o'clock Sunday evening. It was warmly wrapped up, but appeared to be very ill, and would no doubt have soon perished from cold had it not been discovered so soon. He took it to the Twentieth Ward Station-house, from which place it was sent to the Superintendent of Out-door Poor.

There are not so many swing or other signs in the City now as on Saturday. We counted three lying on the sidewalk in Beekman-street, all within a few feet of each other—and in almost every business street lying in the sweep of the wind similar signs of the hurricane's doings were visible.

Chimneys innumerable were blown down, especially in the upper part of the City, and awnings were split in tatters, and lashed themselves about the posts as if enraged at their rough usage—a curious sight.

About 5 o'clock in the morning, when the storm, instead of decreasing, seemed to be gaining greater fury, the City Hall bell rung out clear and tremblingly an alarm of fire for the Seventh District. The alarm was very promptly responded to by the ever-watchful firemen, who thronged to their respective houses and essayed to drag their machines along, but without effect. The deep-drifted snow clogged and burried the wheels, and no sooner was one obstacle surmounted than a greater intervened. The bells, however, very soon ceased their clamor, to the great relief of all, and then it was ascertained that the alarm was caused by an over-watchful private watchman, who seeing smoke and sparks coming out of a chimney, concluded there must be a fire; and so there was, but it was one which the parter was making in the building, No. 20 Old-slip. It would have been a bad night for a fire.

It was a great night for those who "love darkness to do their deeds of darkness." Burglars availed themselves of the opportunity. Two of them while operating in Ninth-avenue were surprised by a Twentieth Ward policeman, who succeeded in capturing one of them. The other managed to make his escape.

Considering its severity, the storm has done but really little harm in this City.

As Mr. ROBINSON of No. 8 Cannon-street, was clearing away the snow from his front area, yesterday morning, he discovered the body of a man half-covered with snow and frozen. The body was removed to the Thirteenth Ward Station-house, where an inquest upon it was held by Coroner PERRY. The name of deceased could not be learned. The verdict rendered was—"Death from intemperance and exposure."

The Storm in Brooklyn.

Just as the hopes of our citizens were raised on Saturday, in proportion to the fall of mercury in the thermometer, the wind veered about, and the storm commenced with increased force, and continued until yesterday afternoon, when it again became milder, and a heavy fall of snow commenced. The Railroad Company worked hard to beat the storm, and continued in their laudable efforts to clear the tracks until the snow-storm recommenced, when they abandoned the attempt in despair. Yesterday a few old, rickety omnibuses, and equally rickety sleighs and horses, were run on the different routes, but these did not sufficiently accommodate the public, and many footed it rather than be delayed.

After 12 o'clock Sunday night and until 7 o'clock yesterday morning, only one boat was run on the Fulton Ferry. Of course there was no crossing at the other Ferries.

The Police of Brooklyn deserve particular credit for their exertions to save life. Many an unfortunate inebriate was picked up by them in the streets, Sunday night, nearly dead from cold, and properly taken care of. One man was picked up on Court-street with hands and feet frozen. Two soldiers were rescued from the ice on Buttermilk Channel by the Third District Police, nearly dead from cold and exhaustion. In other parts of the city the Police were equally active and saved many lives, and some of them even found time to arrest a thief or two.

The Long Island Railroad is nowhere to be seen. There was a talk that the Company meant to sell their Brooklyn depôt house, divide the cash proceeds and go home, leaving a man to claim the prize if the rails should ever come to light again.

The Great Snow-Storm Elsewhere—Stoppage of Railway Travel, the Mails, &c.

AT THE NORTHWARD.

ALBANY, Monday, Jan. 19—11 A. M.

The weather here is terribly stormy and very cold. Over a foot of snow fell during the night and it is still falling. The thermometer yesterday stood at 19 and 21 degrees below zero. The railroads are all blocked up; even that between here and Troy is impassable.

No train has left here to-day over the Hudson River Road, and none will leave until the arrival of one from New-York.

ALBANY, Monday, Jan. 19—1½ P. M.

The storm continues with unabated violence. The Cleveland Express train over the Central Road is just in, eight hours behind time. The snow drifts between here and Schenectady are between five and six feet deep. An omnibus has just arrived from Troy but no train yet. The drifts of snow are very deep North.

UTICA, Monday, Jan. 19.

It snowed very heavy here all the morning, and the weather was very cold with a strong wind from the west. The weather during the day grew milder, and at 4 P. M. the thermometer was five degrees above zero.

MONTREAL, Monday, Jan. 19.

The weather yesterday was the coldest of the season, the thermometer marking 22 degrees below zero. To-day, the thermometer stands at 15 degrees below, and it has been snowing violently, and blowing a terrible gale from the east. At Quebec, yesterday, the thermometer was 30 degrees below zero.

AT THE EASTWARD.

BOSTON, Monday, Jan. 19.

We were visited last night with the most tempestuous storm that has occurred in this vicinity for years. A large quantity of snow fell, which was piled up in huge drifts by the tremendous gale with which it was accompanied. The streets were blocked up. Undoubtedly railroad travel will be impeded for some days.

BOSTON, Monday, Jan. 19—P. M.

Some trains from suburban towns, with extra engines, have made a passage to the city, but up to 7 P. M. railroad communication had not extended over thirty miles. No trains have arrived from Springfield or Portland on the Boston and Worcester and Erie Roads. The trains from here did not leave, the Superintendent deeming it useless to encounter the drifting snow. Much anxiety is felt about the shipping off the coast, but no serious disasters are yet reported.

WHITE RIVER JUNCTION, Monday, Jan. 19.

The thermometer yesterday morning stood at 27 degrees below zero, and at Woodstock 30 degrees below. At the latter place a severe snow-storm commenced at noon yesterday, which still continues.

SPRINGFIELD, Monday, Jan. 19.

A severe snow-storm, accompanied by a hurricane, commenced here last night. The train for Albany left here about seven o'clock this morning, and stuck in the drift at Westfield, nine miles distant, where it still remains. Engines have been sent from here to extricate it. The train for Boston arrived at Worcester at 12½ o'clock. There is no chance for its return, however, as the north track is impassable at present. No train left Boston for New-York or Albany to-day until 1¾ o'clock in the evening. This got as far as Tremont-street in Boston, where it still remains. Only one train from Hartford arrived here to-day, and it was several hours behind time. The 8¼ morning train from Albany had got but eight miles on the way at last accounts. It is pronounced the most severe snow-storm since the one of 1839. It is still blowing hard and drifting.

PROVIDENCE, Monday, Jan. 19.

The storm of Sunday night and to-day was very severe at Newport. The bark *Lucy Ann*, from Matanzas for Boston, which put into that port on Tuesday last, dragged ashore near Fort Adams, and lies in a precarious situation with three feet of water in her hold. Assistance had been sent to try and save the vessel and cargo. Captain ALLEN is ashore sick. The snow is two feet deep here, and all communication is interrupted. No trains have gone out and none have come in. The snow is still drifting.

NEW-BEDFORD, Monday, Jan. 19.

This place is blocked up with snow. No trains through. The mail from the Vineyard reached here on Saturday evening, but nothing from Nantucket. The ferry-boat between New-Bedford and Fair Haven is frozen up in the river. The locomotives from Taunton attempted to break out the road this afternoon, but failed, the drifts in some places being as high as the smoke-pipe.

NEW-HAVEN, Monday, Jan. 19.

The cold was intense here yesterday, and the thermometer registered 6 degrees below. Rev. Mr. CURTIS' church steeple, next to the railroad depôt, was blown down about 2 o'clock this morning. It went through the roof, and crushed the galleries and seats on first floor. Damage, $5,000. The Hillhouse public school was set on fire last evening, but was saved. Damage, $300. All business is suspended.

BANGOR, Monday, Jan. 19.

A furious snow-storm commenced early this morning, and the snow is piled up in drifts, rendering the roads almost impassible. The thermometer marks 6 degrees below zero.

AT THE SOUTHWARD.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 19.

The snow is about eighteen inches or two feet deep on a level, and four feet in the drifts.

There are no trains from the North, or likely to be for some time. The agent thinks he will start a train for Baltimore at 3 o'clock this afternoon. No omnibuses or hacks are out. There will probably be no train from the South. No connection yet with Alexandria.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 19—P. M.

No train left for the North or South to-day. It has stopped snowing, and there is a cold northwest wind blowing.

A train leaves here to-morrow morning for the North. The train which left Baltimore at 5 o'clock had not arrived here at 9 P. M.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Jan. 19—1 P. M.

Snow fell very heavily here all last night, accompanied with a violent gale. The drifts in some places are six and ten feet deep. On a level, the snow is about two feet deep. The streets are impassable for vehicles. The thermometer indicates 14 degrees above zero. The train which left Washington last night has just arrived.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Jan. 19.

The storm which commenced here yesterday still continues. No trains have arrived or departed since yesterday morning. The train for Baltimore only got as far as Chester. The New-York Pilot line has not yet been heard from.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Jan. 19—P. M.

The storm has disarranged political affairs at Harrisburg. The State Treasurer was to be elected to-day, but thirty members including the Speakers of both Houses were detained here; and as the telegraph wires are down there is anxiety to learn the result. It is supposed that there was not a quorum. The Walnut-street Theatre is closed till Wednesday, as Mr. PLACIDE has not arrived. President WILDER and many members of the Agricultural Society are detained here. No trains have been sent in any direction to-day and none will be sent until those due arrive.

AT THE WESTWARD.

WATERTOWN, Monday, Jan. 19.

In this village yesterday all the mercury thermometers congealed at about 37 degrees below. A spirit thermometer registered 40 below.

OSWEGO, Monday, Jan. 19.

The weather here has been extremely cold for the last three days. The thermometer at 8 o'clock A. M., yesterday, stood at 18 degrees below zero, and at 8 o'clock this morning 3 degrees below. At Ogdensburg, yesterday, it was 36 degrees below, and at Watertown 40 below.

BUFFALO, Monday, Jan. 19.

Yesterday was the coldest of the season, and the thermometer was 8 degrees below. It has moderated to-day to about 5 degrees above. This morning there was a slight fall of snow. The mails from the West are very irregular.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Jan. 19.

Last night night was the coldest of the season. At 8 o'clock this morning it was 4 degrees below zero. This evening the thermometer marks 13 degrees above. There is no snow. The ice in the river is a foot thick.

CHICAGO, Monday, Jan. 19.

By the thermometer at 7 o'clock this morning, it was 16 degrees below.

DUBUQUE, Monday, Jan. 19.

At sunrise this morning the thermometer indicated 37 degrees below zero.

The Wreck at the Ocean House, New-Jersey.

The brig which was wrecked on Sunday, near the Ocean House, with the loss of her whole crew, was seen at 9 o'clock from the Telegraph Station at the Highlands, when she was about two miles from the shore, heaving to the northward, covered with ice—her topsails reefed, or but half hoisted, and the yards swinging to and fro as if they were unmanageable; she had a signal of distress flying, and the persons at the lookout saw that, from her position, and the direction of the wind, (N. E.,) she must inevitably bring up on the beach. Several efforts were apparently made to bring the vessel in stays, but she missed each time, apparently because the running rigging was frozen stiff with ice.

Two hours thus elapsed, the vessel all the time drifting closer to the beach, while she was watched with the most painful anxiety by the people on the shore. Had there been a steamer inside of Sandy Hook, she could easily have been notified in season to have gone to the vessel and rescued her from her impending fate; her position being not over six miles from the point of the Hook, but, alas, there was no such succor at hand, and her signal for assistance could only be witnessed by those who had no power to extend relief. At 11 o'clock A. M., the vessel struck head on the beach, and, in a moment, she was swept fore and aft by the sea, which stove in her stern, and carried everything moveable off deck. Six men had been noticed on her deck. One of them attempted to reach the shore upon one of the hatches, but was seen but once or twice in his feeble contest with the surf, when he disappeared. Two others were seen to escape into the rigging, and the others were either swept off deck, or escaped below to avoid being borne away by the sea which broke over the ill-fated vessel. Mr. WARDELL, from Long Branch, who happened to be in the neighborhood with several men, brought the mortars and lines from the Life Station, and after several attempts, succeeded in throwing a line over the foreyard of the vessel, but the men were too much exhausted to use it; and the last advices we have received from the wreck are, that these only two surviving persons would probably perish before assistance could reach them. The vessel being stern off shore, her name could not be learned. The pilots on board the *George Steers*, No. 6, which was at anchor, on Sunday, under the Cedars, say there was a brig also at anchor near them, and they think the lost vessel is the same one; being obliged to get under way on account of the wind hauling to the northeast, and thus making it necessary to get off a lee shore.

SHIP JAVA REPORTED ASHORE.

The ship *Java*, Capt. TAYLOR, from Glasgow, came up as far as the East Bank, on Sunday, and anchored. The Captain was advised by the pilot to employ a tug to bring the vessel to the City—two boats having applied to him for that purpose; but, notwithstanding the dangerous position of the ship, the impossibility of getting up without the aid of steam, the drifting masses of ice, and the impending storm, their offers were refused. And it is said the ship now lies upon the East Bank or Middle, broadside on, either bilged or in a very dangerous position. Those who are acquainted with the owners, and their habitual backwardness to incur the expense of steam, do not attach any blame to the Captain. We trust the rumor that the crew of this ship have all perished will prove incorrect.

The Wagon-Road to the Pacific.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Since the failure of the Pacific Railroad measure this session appears inevitable, may we not hope that the New-York Press will freely call attention to and discuss the merits of the proposed Military Wagon-Road to the Pacific? It certainly seems clear that *some* help is wanted from Government, and that right speedily, to facilitate the removal by families of those anxious to emigrate to and settle on the Pacific shores. And it is in regard to the importance of this measure that I wish our Northern members of Congress enlightened, for I verily believe that were a large and intelligent portion of the people they represent led to think that the measure may fail this session for want of some of their votes, there could be petitions raised among them, if not on such a mammoth scale as those in California on the subject, at least equally sincere. Such is the interest felt among the reflecting portion of our countrymen East and West, regarding a good emigrant road, protected by Government, in the line of Western emigration to the shores of the Pacific.

All who know anything of the condition of affairs in California and Oregon, also know that it is eminently important to the future of these two countries that the tides of emigration should not be any longer held in check, or made dependent on the moneyed interests, political and speculative, which rule California. As they are at present situated, they might as well be out of the United States, (where, indeed, some of our adventurous "operators" are so hardy as to wish them,) for all the advantages they derive from their communication with the East. The steamship lines are accommodated to, and supported by those classes of speculators, adventurers and spoils-seekers, who have preyed upon the lands, mines, public offices, Indian wars and popular extravagances of California and Oregon for the past eight years. There are no accommodations for emigrants with their families, on terms within the usual means of such voyagers. In the first and second classes, a trip to California for a man, his wife and two children, will not fall far short of a thousand dollars, and in the steerage there are no provisions made for females. I do not know that the rates of passage by the Nicaragua steamships are so high as this, but if they are not, and the reduction has been sometime made, it only confirms my first statement, that our high-priced fares are supported by the San Francisco lawyers, land-stealers, rumsellers, Government and other speculators, merchant adventurers and returning gold diggers; or, rather, the converse of the proposition, implied if not expressed, that California steamers may be run at reduced rates of passage. The difficulties and uncertainties at present attending a trip by the way of Nicaragua, leave us practically but one open way by sea to the Pacific, and this a high-priced and exclusive way, excellent in everything but its adaptation to the wants of California and Oregon, which are for emigrant fares.

And this way, by sea, is about the only safe and comfortable way of getting there. By land, the past experiences of emigration prove the unfitness of the route as it is at present traveled. The records of the numbers who go that way, show its unpopularity. Last year, when the Californians expected twenty and twenty-five thousand emigrants overland, there entered the State something less than four thousand. On account of the difficulties in crossing the streams, preventing the Indians from stealing the stock, or of obtaining sufficient water at proper intervals, and pasturage all the way, our overland route is virtually impracticable—to a large emigration of families it is impossible. And it is families, and a settled and sufficient number of them to change the habits, aye, the very laws of the country, that California requires. Unless we wish to see her morals changed from bad to worse—her institutions changed, and the mischievous designs entertained against her integrity with the Union, triumph, a way must be provided for the emigration of those who are disposed to go there and settle in the country.

The Californians have asked for a good wagon-road from the first year of their existence as a dependency of the United States. Without it they are hopelessly cut off from the thickly settled countries of the new and old world. With it they may be rescued out of the bad hands into which they have fallen before the survey for a Pacific Railroad is finished. Let me hope, in conclusion, the voice of the TIMES, so potent in the cause of humanity and freedom, will be heard in its favor.

EMPIRE.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Jan. 14, 1857.

MARINE MATTERS.

Apprentices for the Merchant Marine.

Mr. PELTON, Chairman of the Committee of Commerce of the House of Representatives, reported in May last a bill providing for a system of apprentices, on board of our merchant ships, with a view to a prospective remedy of the serious evils now suffered for the lack of competent American seamen. This bill is now before Congress. The great depreciation during twenty years in the number of native American seamen, and the vast increase, during that period, of shipping, has changed the whole character of the sea service; and the law of Congress requiring American ships to have two-thirds of their crews of American seamen, is now a dead letter, and all manner of shifts and dodges are obliged to be resorted to in order to escape the penalties of its violation. It is estimated by intelligent ship-owners and others qualified to judge, that not one in fifty of sailors departing from the port of New-York are Americans by birth. The immense marine losses, and consequent increase in the premium for sea risks must be referred, in a great measure, to this cause.

A measure of more vital importance to the shipping interest has never been brought to the attention of Congress.

The following are the main features of the bill:

That on board every enrolled, licensed, or registered vessel of the United States of America, (excepting only steamboats, not engaged in ocean navigation, ferry-boats, barges, vessels without sails, luggers, lighters, periogues, yachts, and other pleasure vessels,) there shall be kept and employed by the owner or owners thereof, from such time after the passage of this act as shall be deemed reasonable by the Commissioners named in the — section of this act, a certain number of apprentices, according to the tonnage of such vessel in manner following, to wit: For every vessel of one hundred and fifty tons burden, and less than three hundred tons, one apprentice for every one hundred and fifty tons; for every vessel of three hundred tons, of four hundred tons, or of five hundred tons, two apprentices; for every vessel of six hundred tons, of eight hundred tons, or of nine hundred tons, three apprentices; for every vessel of more than nine hundred tons, one additional apprentice for every five hundred tons of the burden of such vessel over and above the said nine hundred tons.

Provided, however, That in all cases where the master of any vessel is owner or part owner of the same, or where he shall sail said vessel on shares, the apprentices required to be kept and employed by the provisions of this act shall be kept and employed by him.

SEC. 2. Prescribes the mode of application, by males not less than 16 years of age, to the Commissioner to be apprenticed, and the manner of making out the forms of apprenticeship, duties of the Commissioner, Collector of the Port, and other parties to the arrangement.

SEC. 3. The assent to be given by the father or mother, or by the guardian, Overseers of the Poor, or by any two Justices of the Peace of the town or city, Judge of the County Court of the county, or by a United States Commissioner, in case the parents or guardians are dead or incapacitated to act.

SEC. 4. The aforesaid assent to be signed and attached to the Articles of Indenture.

SEC. 5. The Secretary of the Navy to appoint Commissioners to carry the act into effect, selecting the places where they shall reside, and to provide for defraying the expenses for carrying the objects of the bill into effect.

SEC. 6. The apprentice to be regularly employed in the business or calling of sailor, instructed in navigation and seamanship, and in every act and matter pertaining thereto, to be taught to read and write, and instructed in the general rules of arithmetic, subject to the approval of the commission.

SEC. 7. The apprentice to be kept separate from the sailors, out of regard to his morals; to be fed and clothed, at sea and ashore, taken care of when the vessel is in port; but not to be put or employed on any other vessel than such as are owned in whole or in part by the persons holding the apprentice.

SEC. 8. The apprentice to be subject to all lawful orders on board of the ship, and not to leave without permission, and giving power to coerce obedience to orders by such correction or punishment as a parent can use towards a son, entering the same in the Log Book of the vessel.

SEC. 9. Refractory subjects to be brought before a Judge of a District Court of the United States, or Commissioner, to examine charges, who can annul the instrument of apprenticeship at the request of the party complaining, releasing him from any further obligations to the apprentice.

SEC. 10. Provides the same remedy in case of desertion, releasing the party from any further instruction or maintenance of the absconding apprentice.

SEC. 11. Provides for their capture and arrest when absconding. The Commissioner to issue his warrant, hear proofs and deliver up the fugitive to the captain or person claiming his services.

SEC. 12. Empowers every marshal to enter any house, vessel or other place, to search and employ all necessary force for capture.

SEC. 13. Inflicts a penalty of ten dollars per day for every day any deserter shall be harbored or entertained on board another vessel, knowing him to be a deserter; the same penalty upon every person so knowingly offending, after written notice has been served.

SEC. 14. Upon a change of ownership or agency of a vessel having apprentices, the apprentice can be transferred to other vessels owned by the person having apprentices, or, if he own no other vessel, to other persons requiring apprentices, by consent of the apprentice, for any unexpired term.

SEC. 15. Clothes the apprentice with the same rights, duties and obligations as the adult male party; the same of the apprentice.

SEC. 16. Provides that if the consent of the parties cannot be obtained, the person to whom the apprentice is bound may discharge him by paying to such apprentice, or to his parent or guardian, for his use, a sum equal to three months' compensation provided by the terms of the indenture.

SEC. 17. A Judge or Commissioner to have the power to discharge any apprentice in cases where, upon complaint and hearing, there has been cruelty or misusage, or neglect to provide suitable provisions and clothing, or for any other breach of the terms of indenture.

SEC. 18. Denounces a penalty of fifty dollars for every voyage performed without the required number of apprentices, for each one so deficient. A certificate from a Commissioner at the last American port from which the vessel cleared, that no male minor applied to be apprenticed on board his vessel, releases him from the penalty of this section.

Fines can be collected by any Collector of Customs, at any port, to be paid to the Secretary of the Navy.

SEC. 19. Imposes an additional five cents per month Hospital money for every seaman, the sum so collected to be paid to the Secretary of the Navy.

SEC. 20. All sums so collected, and all penalties and forfeitures to be paid to the Secretary of the Navy, to constitute a fund out of which the expenses and disbursements incurred in carrying this act into effect shall be paid.

SEC. 21, and the last, provides for the appointment of Commissioners, of civilians only, by the Secretary of the Navy, and specifies the hours during which their offices shall be open for business applications from persons wishing to be apprenticed, and appoints the manner of making reports of operations to the said Secretary.

Personal.

A correspondent of the *North British Mail* states that Dr. LIVINGSTONE, the African explorer, was born in the village of Blantyre, where his father, NEIL LIVINGSTONE, and his mother, AGNES HUNTER, were married. Dr. LIVINGSTONE wrought in the mills as a piecer boy, and, before he left, as a spinner, attending the classes in Glasgow during the Winter months, and resuming his work as a spinner in the mills during the Summer vacations. He left Blantyre works about the time he was engaged by the London Missionary Society. Dr. LIVINGSTONE has two brothers in America—the elder brother, JOHN, in business in Canada, his younger brother, CHARLES, a minister in the United States.

Musical folk will quarrel. The Boston papers report the case of BARNABES B. BAYLEY *vs.* OSSIAN E. DODGE, which has been on trial in the Superior Court, in which the Jury rendered a verdict for plaintiff of $265 43, the whole amount claimed—being an action of contract for payment of services as a singer, in which defendant put in a claim of $500 as a set-off, founded on an agreement of the parties to forfeit $100 each time they drank ardent spirits, and an allegation that BAYLEY was known to drink *five times* during his engagement. It was contended that the defendant suffered damages from BAYLEY's habit—*that* band of singers claiming to be temperance men.

The New-York Mutual Insurance Company, through ROBERT B. MINTURN, Esq., have presented $500 to the Dudley Observatory—that very lucky institution. GRINNELL, MINTURN & Co., JAS. BOORMAN and HENRY CHAUNCEY, have each presented $500, and JOHN T. AGNEW, MORTIMER LIVINGSTON and A. S. STEWART, each $250. Mr. T. W. OLCOTT and Dr. ARMSBY, are to visit New-York again during the ensuing week, to coöperate with the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. HUMBOLDT has received a letter from ROBERT SCHLAGINTWEIT, dated from Leh, in Ladak, Central Asia, 26th September last, announcing that he and his brother had succeeded in crossing the chain of the Kuenlun mountains, and reaching Eltahi, the capital of the Khoran, where no European had set his foot since the time of the Benedictine monk GOES, in 1604.

Dr. THOMAS M. BREWER, well known for many years as one of the editors of the Boston *Atlas*, has become a member of a publishing house in Boston, the name of the firm now being "HINGKLING, SWAN & BREWER."

Signor FELIX PEREIRA DE MAGALHAES, a Councilor of State, in Portugal, has been proved guilty of smuggling vesl, mutton, and sausages through the city gates of Lisbon, to evade the octrol duty, and has been visited with the full rigor of the law.

Gen. GALAKHOFF, Grand Master of police at St. Petersburg, has received eight months' leave of absence, to visit foreign countries.

Obituary.

The death of Dr. PARIS, President of the College of Physicians, in London, is announced. Dr. PARIS, at the age of 22, was elected physician to the Westminster Hospital—a distinguished honor; and he continued in the active exercise of his professional duties until within a fortnight of his death. When but fourteen years of age he commenced his studies for his profession. He was elected President of the College of Physicians in the year 1844, and this office he held until his death. Dr. PARIS was not only known as a physician of the highest eminence; he was as remarkable for his literary ability.

Gubernatorial Inaugurals.

Two fresh Inaugurals came to us through the mails of yesterday,—one from TRUSTEN POLK, the new Governor of Missouri; the other from Gov. BISSELL of Illinois, who has taken his seat and the oath of office after a prodigious clamor in regard to his alleged ineligibility to office, he, however, denying that he ever challenged anybody to mortal combat.

Gov. BISSELL seeks to encourage immigration into Illinois. He says:

"In reflecting upon the various causes of our almost unparalleled prosperity as a State, we ought never to forget that a highly intelligent and industrious emigration has materially aided us in successfully developing the rich resources of our soil, and building up our cities and villages. The spirit of our National and State Constitutions, and the wholesome laws enacted by the early sages of our history, extend to emigrants, after a residence of reasonable time amongst us, if not all, yet many, and, practically, the most important rights of full citizenship."

The Governor says of Slavery:

"Up to the time of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise I had ever considered the existence of Slavery within the United States as an anomaly in our republican system, tolerated by a necessity springing from the actual presence of the institution among us when our Constitution was adopted.

The provisions in the Constitution for a Slave basis of representation, and for the reclamation of fugitives from labor, I had supposed, and still suppose, were admitted there upon that necessity. And that such were also the views of a vast majority of the American people both North and South, I had, until the introduction of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, never doubted.

But the introduction, progress and passage of that measure, together with the course of argument made to sustain it, forced me reluctantly to the conclusion that, if finally successful, Slavery is no longer to be considered or treated as anomalous in our system, but is rather, thenceforward, to be a leading and favorite element of society, to be politically recognized as such, and to which all else must bend and conform. This conclusion is strengthened not a little, by the subsequent administration of the measure, in the same hands which originated and matured it. Considering that we are an intelligent people, living in an enlightened age, and professing the peaceful doctrines of Christianity, and a love of liberty above all things earthly, it may well be doubted whether, when the world's history shall have been written to its close, it will contain a more extraordinary page than that which shall record the history of Kansas in 1855 and 1856."

Gov. POLK, of Missouri, is extremely Union-loving. The unfailing Democratic eulogy is expressed, as usual, and considerable space is bestowed upon the "patriotism of the great conservative masses of our true-hearted citizens." The Railroad enterprises of the State are encouraged, and an amendment to the Banking law is recommended.

The Pennsylvania Senator.

GROANS OF THE WOUNDED—RESOLUTIONS OF THE KEYSTONE CLUB.

The Keystone Club of Philadelphia has adopted the following resolutions in regard to the election of SIMON CAMERON:

Resolved, That WM. B. LEBO, SAMUEL MENEAR, and G. A. WAGONSELLER, in disregarding the time-honored usages of the Democratic Party, by voting against the regular caucus nomination, meets with our unqualified disapprobation; and that we are ready now, as we have always been, to transfer to the opposition all such unprincipled traitors, as, like them, are unwilling to sustain our principles by abiding by our usages.

Resolved, That we have not a doubt of the utter, infamous and irredeemable corruption of WAGONSELLER, LOBO, and MENEAR, who, after approving Col. FORNEY's nomination in the caucus, gave their votes for CAMERON in convention, from no possible motive but one which appealed directly to their pockets. The circumstantial evidence of this fact is strong enough to carry conviction to every unprejudiced mind; and we urge it upon the Democratic representatives in the Legislature, as a duty they owe to themselves and their constituents, not to pause until the crime of these corrupt wretches be fully exposed and punished.

Resolved, That as to SIMON CAMERON we have nothing to say, except that he is, what everybody well knows [illegible] proscription [illegible] for honorable position, and [illegible] respect, either public or private.

Resolved, That the

NEW-YORK CITY.

THE CENTRAL PARK.

Report of Egbert L. Viele, Esq., Engineer-in-Chief.

Interesting Notes Concerning the Topography and Drainage of the Central Park.

PROPOSED PLAN OF IMPROVEMENT.

CENTRAL PARK, OFFICE OF ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF, NEW-YORK, Thursday, Jan. 1, 1857.

To Hon. Fernando Wood, and Joseph S. Taylor, Esq., Commissioners of Central Park:

I have the honor to submit herewith the first annual report of the operations under my direction, connected with the laying out and improvement of the Central Park. The circumstances under which these operations have been conducted, have rendered them simply preliminary, yet they are no less important, as forming a basis for immediate improvement, in the absence of which serious errors might be committed, and discovered, perhaps, too late to be remedied.

I have prefaced the report with a brief history of this great public measure from its conception to the present time, and have added, in an appendix, the various acts, ordinances, and judicial decisions, by which the City has secured possession of the property, as matters of reference not otherwise easily accessible, and as being of no little interest in their connection with the subject of the report.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EGBERT L. VIELE, Engineer-in-Chief.

REPORT.

Public opinion has within the last few years been awakening to a sense of the importance of open spaces for air and exercise as a necessary sanitary provision for the inhabitants of all large towns, and the extension of rational enjoyment is now regarded as a great preventive of crime and vice. Yet it was not until recently that any official step was taken towards providing for the City of New-York that which every city of Europe regards as a public necessity.

On the 5th day of April, 1851, Hon. AMBROSE C. KINGSLAND, then Mayor of the City, transmitted to the Board of Aldermen a special message, setting forth the limited extent of the places devoted to the public, their inadequacy to the wants of any class of the people, and the necessity, both in a moral and sanitary point of view, of securing a more extended

Appendix A.

area for the purposes of public recreation.

This message was referred to the Committee on Lands and Places, who reported that the subject had awakened an uncommon degree of interest, and that they heartily concurred in the views of the Mayor. The report indicated the ground known as Jones' Woods as suitable for the required purposes, and recommended that application be made to the Legislature for the passage of an act authorizing the appointment of Commissioners to take that property for the

Appendix B.

use of the City. This report having been adopted, and concurred in by the other branch of the Common Council, application was in accordance therewith made to the Legislature at its extra session in 1851, and the act known as the "Jones' Woods Park Bill"

Appendix C.

was passed by that body on the 11th day of July, 1851.

The passage of this act gave rise to a discussion regarding the relative advantages of other pieces of ground for this purpose, and the Board of Aldermen adopted on the 8th day of August, 1851, a resolution appointing a Special Committee to examine and report whether there was not within the limits of the City a piece of ground more suitable for the purpose of a public park than that designated in the act then recently passed by the Legislature. This Committee made a lengthy and detailed report, setting forth the advantages of the piece of ground lying between Fifth and Eighth avenues, Fifty-ninth and One Hundred and Sixth streets, for the purposes indicated over that known as Jones' Woods. A resolution to this effect was passed by the Board, and being concurred in, application was made to the Legislature for the passage of an act authorizing the appointment of Commissioners of estimate and assessment, for the purpose of taking the ground referred to for a public park. Accordingly the Legislature passed, on the 23d of July, 1853, an

Appendix F.

act for taking the ground now known as Central Park. And on the same day another act in reference to the Jones' Woods Park, similar to the one previously

Appendix E.

passed, but which had never gone into effect, as the Supreme Court refused to appoint Commissioners, on account of material errors in the bill.

(This act of July 23, 1853, referring to Jones' Woods, was subsequently repealed.) The Supreme Court,

Appendix G.

upon the application of the counsel to the Corporation, appointed, on the 17th November, 1853, five Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, to take the land for the Central Park. These Commissioners

Appendix H.

completed their labors on the 2d day of July, 1855, and their report was confirmed on the 5th day of February, 1856.

Appendix I.

On the same day the Comptroller communicated to the Common Council a draft of an ordinance for the payment of the damages awarded by the Commissioners.

Appendix K.

During the period which elapsed between the appointment of the Commissioners and the confirmation of their report, efforts were made to reduce the limits of the Park. Petitions were sent to the Common Council to that effect, by various persons, whose motives were as numerous as the names appended to the petitions. A Committee was appointed to examine the subject, which Committee made a minority and majority report. No action, however, was taken

Appendix L.

until the following year, when the subject was revived and a resolution passed both Boards to petition the Legislature to cut off a certain portion of the Park, by which a few property-holders would have been benefited, and the Park in reality destroyed. The resolution was promptly vetoed by the Mayor, HON. FERNANDO WOOD. This would seem to have

Appendix M.

put an end to all open opposition, but a secret influence appears to have been steadily at work, for reasons known only to a few, to retard the progress of this great public improvement. To this influence may probably be ascribed the non action of the lower House of the last Legislature upon the very judicious bill which had passed the Senate.

Appendix N.

In the absence of the necessary legislation, the Common Council adopted, on the 19th day of May, an ordinance creating the Mayor and Street Commissioner Commissioners of the Central Park, with power to employ the necessary persons to execute the repeatedly expressed wishes of the people, and appropriating certain funds to carry out the provisions of the ordinance. This Board entered at once upon the discharge of their duties. Feeling the importance of the subject, and the responsibilities devolving upon them, they determined before adopting any definite course of action to seek the advice of certain well-known citizens whose public reputation, peculiar avocations, and cultivated taste, gave assurance that their opinion would possess the force of a clear, unbiased judgment.

Accordingly invitations were extended to Washington Irving, George Bancroft James E. Cooley, Charles F. Briggs, C. A. Dana, James Phalen and Stewart Brown, to attend the meetings of the Commissioners, and form a Consulting Board for the purpose of discussing a line of conduct to be pursued, and to determine upon the merits of such plans or propositions as might be laid before them, with the view of adopting a permanent design for the improvement of the Park.

These gentlemen met on the 29th of May, 1856, organized by electing WASHINGTON IRVING as President of the Board, and settled the preliminaries for carrying into effect the objects of the Commission. Subsequently, various plans were laid before them, and a variety of views and opinions submitted for their consideration. The result of these deliberations was the adoption of the general features of the plan which it is the object of this report to elucidate. This design for the improvement of the Park conforms to the existing inequalities of the surface, and since its adoption, it has been generally conceded that any plan not based upon the present topography of the ground, would be inconsistent with correct ideas of natural beauty, and would involve an expenditure not commensurate with any results which might be attained. A thorough study of the ground in its minute details necessarily precedes the work of improvement, and as the public are to be the final judges of the merits or defects of the plan, they should possess a general knowledge of these details, in order to discuss the subject intelligently. With this view, a description of the topography, and a synopsis of the physical investigations are given, as affording the best illustration of the principles upon which the contemplated improvements are founded.

TOPOGRAPHY.

The island of New-York is about twelve miles long, and varies in width from one-half to two and a half miles. It lies upon the upturned edge of the primitive range which extends through Westchester County and New-England into Canada. The basis rock is gneiss, except about one mile in length, at the northern extremity, which is limestone. The middle and northern portions are rough and broken, from the almost constant out-cropping of the rock. The lower portion is everywhere covered, and in some places to a great depth, with alluvial and diluvial deposits, and is comparatively level. The rock begins to make its appearance in the neighborhood of Thirtieth-street, and extends from that point to Manhattanville. The elevated portions vary from seventy to one hundred and thirty feet above tide-water, the valleys being often deep and the hills precipitous. There is a line of elevation along the western side of the island, from which the ground descends to the Hudson and to the East Rivers.

On the eastern slope lies the ground selected for a public park, extending from Fifty-ninth-street, on the south, to One Hundred and Sixth-street, on the north, and from Fifth to Eighth avenues. The lower extremity is about five miles from the Battery, and the upper extremity the same distance from the northern end of the island. From the western side to the Hudson River is three-quarters of a mile, and from the eastern side to the East River, nearly a mile. It is two miles and a half long, and half a mile wide, or as long as from the Battery to Union-square, and as wide as from the Bowling Green to the City Hall, and contains 776 acres, including the present distributing reservoir, (occupying a position nearly central,) the ground taken for a new reservoir and the Arsenal grounds belonging to the State. It is as large as Hyde Park and Kensington Gardens combined, and seven times larger than the united area of all the other squares and public places in the City.

In addition to the general slope from west to east, there are five lateral depressions and corresponding ridges dividing the Park transversely. These ridges are not continuous, but are very much broken, forming a series of hills and valleys. The drainage of the lesser depressions flows into the deeper valleys, whose drainage streams flow directly into the East River, or through conduits to that river. Some of these streams have their origin in perennial springs, and are therefore permanent in their supply, while others, being simply channels for the surface water of a limited area, are generally dry in midsummer.

Some rise within, others without, the limits, and several have a considerable fall in their course. In a few instances, obstructions to the natural drainage have caused the formation of swampy ground and stagnant ponds, which in their turn give rise to a rank, sickly vegetation.

The southern portion of the area is the most broken and least elevated. The rocks are here more exposed to the surface, and there is less vegetation than in the northern part. A more detailed description of the topography will be found in the annexed reports of progress, of the gentlemen in charge of the several divisions.

DRAINAGE.

This glance at the topography of the Park demonstrates the fact that a thorough drainage of the entire area must precede any attempt at improvement. It embraces the removal of water now standing in stagnant deposits, the facilitating the flow of water from permanent springs, the directing of all surface water into proper channels, and such ramifications of underground drains through every portion of the area, that the sub-soil may never be injured by the presence of an undue amount of moisture. Without this the ground, with all the embellishment that art could devise, would remain what it is now, a pestilential spot, where rank vegetation and miasmatic odors taint every breath of air.

This subject of drainage, so important to the public health, seems to have escaped the minds of the Commissioners who laid out the City, or they passed it over under the impression that a complete system of sewerage would answer all sanitary purposes. But sewerage is not necessarily drainage, and no matter how perfect the system nor how well it is carried out, it may, and in this City does, fail to carry off a large amount of water, which, by being suffered to remain, has been and always will be a fruitful source of pestilence.

The rectangular plan upon which the upper portion of the City is laid out, has no reference either to the topography or geology of the ground, and the sewerage necessarily conforms to this plan, while a proper drainage is dependent upon both geology and topography. Therefore the sewerage is inconsistent with drainage. A glance at what are called "sunken lots," as they are seen all over the upper portion of the City, will show at once that the stagnant water has no outlet. The design is to fill the lots up when they are required for building purposes; but this will not get rid of the water, which, falling on the surface of the ground perhaps a mile off, percolates through the surface soil until it meets with an impermeable sub-stratum, along which it descends till it reaches the lowest water level, where, if not drained off, it remains to ascend, by capillary attraction, into the superincumbent earth, keeping it always cold and damp, and making the locality unhealthy.

The experience of the residents at the foot of Murray Hill will undoubtedly confirm this. The only remedy for the evil is to maintain the original watercourses, wherever they may exist, as permanent drains, so built as to admit of the percolation of water through the interstices of the covering. The drains should be excavated to a firm sub-stratum, and every property-owner compelled to construct that portion of each drain which may pass through his property.

The drainage of the Central Park will necessitate the construction of such drains along the whole slope between it and the East River, and this section will, as a natural consequence, become the healthiest portion of the City.

[The Engineer's notes upon the Geology and Botany of the Park we omit, as of less interest to the general reader.]

THE PLAN.

The art of ornamenting and preparing ground for purposes of pleasure has undergone many changes since it first became a study, and within the past century has been marked by a most rapid progression. The earlier efforts were characterized by a desire to make nature assume a strictly artificial appearance, giving to every scene an air of formality and symmetry, a seeming attempt to apply the rules of architecture to landscape, under the impression that the greatest effect was thereby produced. Later years have developed a clearer conception of the true nature of taste, and has given rise to a modern style, which is based upon the maxim that "the greatest art is to conceal art."

These two styles, "the natural" and "the artificial," modified in different countries by national characteristics, and the peculiarities of climate, have originated the various schools of art, such as the Italian, the Dutch, the French and the English, which have been followed to a greater or less extent by all those who have had any pretension as professors in this particular field. In England, under the auspices of landed wealth and a liberal Government, and through the studies of KENT, REPTON and LOUDON, improving upon the efforts and profiting by the errors of two centuries, it has reached a high degree of perfection. In Germany, by the energy and genius of PUCKLER and MUSKAU, it has changed the neglected suburbs of ancient cities into smiling gardens and beautiful pleasure-grounds; in Russia, contending with a rigorous climate, it has converted once dreary landscapes into picturesque scenery, and in France it has enabled her gay capital to encompass so much that is pleasurable in existence.

Yet, to seek among the parks of Europe for a model for our own, would be a reflection upon our national taste, which finds so much food for study in the everchanging scenery for which this country is so remarkable.

Besides, those Parks, in many instances, are but appendages of grandeur to rank, where lavish expenditure, aided by all the appliances of art, give regal effect to scenes which the people enjoy at the discretion of their possessors; while our Park, like the Government, comes from the people, and to them, in all the phases of Society, it must necessarily be devoted. Hence at the outset, we should seek to know the peculiar wants of all classes, and to endeavor to gratify them at every step, with a due regard to the principles of art and an economical expenditure of money.

As has already been stated, the natural configuration of the surface is the basis of the intended improvements. The hills, the valleys, and the streams are Nature's pencilings on the surface of the earth, rivaling in their pictured grace the most beautiful conceptions of the finite mind. To alter them would be desecration, and to erase them, folly!

Upon a proper understanding of these features, and a proper appreciation of their beauty, depends the unity of the design. If this unity is lost sight of in the arrangement of the details, an assemblage of incongruities is at once produced, painful to the eye and indicative of the absence of correct taste in art. To obtain that information which would enable us to lay down and maintain this leading principle, has been the object of the preliminary surveys. With a view to secure accuracy, and expedite the work, the area has been divided into four parts, each division into sections, and each section into subdivisions of sufficiently small extent to insure the minute delineation of the topography. Each angle of the smaller areas has been substantially marked in the field, and the altitudes of these points determined for the foundation of contour lines. All of the data thus obtained is being transferred to paper, the maps of the different sections being on a very large scale, will form working drawings, easily referable to the marked points in the field. So that the whole subject is, as it were, grasped at once, and under complete control.

But still more does this leading principle require to be maintained in the arrangement of the trees, shrubs and vines. Upon the harmonious blending of all that is beautiful in light and shade, in color, size and shape, depends the perfection of the scheme. To know the character and habits of trees—the various tints of their foliage in the changing seasons—to adapt all these to the character of the ground—so that the wildly picturesque shall not clash with the softly beautiful—so that those trees whose majestic growth and wide-spreading branches enable a single specimen to give character to a landscape, shall not have their grandeur destroyed by being placed in incongruous groups—to produce by a judicious arrangement of masses and single trees, and the introduction of a great number of different species of vegetation, such a variety in the details that every turn may develop some new feature, while an air of harmony pervades the whole, and no discordant contrasts offend the eye. This is what the plan seeks to arrive at, fulfilling at the same time certain popular conditions previously alluded to, of which the following are some of the details:

First—A principal road or drive, which shall in its entire extent embrace every feature of importance within the limits, and every prominent view without. This drive to be wide enough to admit of its being used by a large number and variety of vehicles at the same time—to be long enough for an afternoon's drive, and not so long as to necessitate the passing over of the same ground twice.

Second—Another drive, secluded in its character, to be used by such persons as desire to be more retired.

Third—Certain roads devoted to equestrians to the exclusion of vehicles.

Fourth—Certain walks devoted exclusively to pedestrians.

Fifth—Certain transverse roads at convenient distances, to allow of an easy transit across the Park for business and other purposes.

Sixth—A level space prepared for and allotted to military exercises, of sufficient extent to admit of every description of field manœuvre, either by regiment, battalion, brigade or division, infantry, cavalry or artillery.

Seventh—A cricket ground, for the encouragement of and an indulgence in athletic and manly sports.

Eighth—Spaces devoted to botanical and horticultural purposes.

Certain preliminary operations should necessarily precede these detailed improvements, such as:

First—A thorough drainage of the entire area.

Second—Removal of interior inclosures, (stone walls, &c.)

Third—Removal of stone and other material deposited in extending streets and avenues.

Fourth—Removal of buildings.

Fifth—Cutting and removing brushwood and briars.

Sixth—Grubbing or clearing the ground of useless roots and vegetation.

Seventh—Preparing ground for nursery.

Eighth—Trenching ground for sward.

Ninth—Leveling and preparing ground for "The Parade."

Tenth—Leveling and preparing cricket ground.

Eleventh—Building temporary inclosure.

Twelfth—Excavating ponds.

All these may go on at the same time, and should be begun at once.

The construction of the roads is the next step. Of these, "the Circuit," or principal drive, is the main feature,—this enters the Park at the corner of Fifth-avenue and Fifty-ninth-street, with a roadway 70 feet in width, and a foot-path on either side of 15 feet, descending immediately by an easy grade, into a deep valley. On the left is a lake which terminates the stream running through this valley. On the right, a ledge of rocks. For a distance of about 150 feet, with a curve of 200 feet radius, it follows the base of a rock rising abruptly on the right, thence along the edge of a stream, coming in view of another sheet of water, with a cascade in the distance. The ground now rises, and from the road a considerable view is obtained of the interior.

Passing the rear of the Arsenal, the road again descends into a valley curving to the left, with a radius of 300 feet, and crossing a small stream by a rustic bridge. A short distance on it intersects the first transverse road, which extends along the lateral valley. From this point a fine view is obtained through the valley. Thence, curving to the right with a radius of 800 feet, and then to the left with a radius of 600 feet, it ascends the high ground to the left of a perpendicular ledge of rocks, thence, by a succession of curves, it reaches a prominent elevation, from which an extensive view is obtained to the North and West. At the foot of the hill is a miniature lake, and in the distance the Botanical Garden. The road then descends by a curve to the left, into the valley, passing the Botanical Gardens on the right, it intersects the second transverse avenue at Seventy-fourth-street. Then bending to the right, on a curve of 800 feet radius, and again curving to the left, it intersects the third transverse road at Seventy-ninth-street and passes, parallel to Fifth-avenue, to the right of "the Parade," 50 acres in extent, lying in front of the smaller reservoir, the sides of which are terraced and laid out with walks, for a view of the military manœuvres.

At the northern extremity of "the Parade," "the Circuit" intersects at Eighty-sixth-street the fourth transverse avenue. Here in the broad valley lies the new reservoir laid out in irregular shape, 100 acres in extent, and denominated "The Croton Lake." The southern side of the Lake is a gradual slope. The road passes to the right of it and rises gradually, intersecting the fifth transverse avenue at Ninety-seventh-street. Then following this avenue it reaches a high point, which overlooks the Lake and a very large portion of the Park, north, south and west, with the Harlem River, High Bridge and Westchester County in the distance.

"The Circuit" also joins here the Boston Post Road, which leads out to the northern end of the Park and along which there are a number of fine views. All through the upper portions of the Park superb views may be obtained from prominent points. Vista Rock, Summit Rock, Mount Prospect, Bellevue Rock and Mount St. Vincent, embrace views of the Hudson and East Rivers, the entire City, Long Island and Long Island Sound, Harlem River, Westchester County, The Palisades, all of the Public Institutions on the Islands in the East River, and in short a complete Panorama of New-York City and its suburbs. Three of these views accompany the report.

Passing around the Croton Lake, "The Circuit" approaches the locality of the Eighth-avenue. Going south between the smaller reservoir and the Eighth-avenue, to the right is the highest elevation in the Park, 135 feet, from which a view of the Hudson, and numerous views of the interior are obtained, also an extensive view of the City.

The road now descends into a deep valley, where it intersects the northerly end of one of the transverse roads. Further on it passes along the cricket ground, crossing in its course several streams, and passing along the borders of miniature lakes. After leaving the cricket-ground, the road curves around to the junction of Eighth-avenue, Broadway and Fifty-seventh street, when it debouches from the ground, being about five miles in length. An inspection of the plan can alone complete this glance at "The Circuit." The Glen Road, entering on Fifty-ninth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, is much more secluded and perhaps more picturesque than this. A portion of these roads are staked out, and ready to be worked.

The following is an estimate of the amount required for active operations during the year ending 31st December, 1857. It includes such work as a properly organized force may accomplish in favorable weather:

1. Excavation and construction of drains	$20,000
2. Removal of interior inclosures, (walls, &c.)	5,000
3. Removal of stone and other material deposited in extending streets and avenues	10,000
4. Removal of buildings	5,000
5. Cuttings and removal of brush and briars	5,000
6. Clearing the entire ground of useless roots and vegetation	10,000
7. Preparing ground for nursery	5,000
8. Manures	10,000
9. Trenching ground for sward	15,000
10. Purchase of 200,000 nursery trees	30,000
11. Transplanting forest trees	10,000
12. Shrubs and vines	10,000
13. Leveling and preparing ground for parade	15,000
14. Leveling and preparing cricket-ground	5,000
15. Excavating ponds	10,000
16. Temporary inclosure	15,000
17. Construction of roads and bridges	50,000
Total	$230,000

As soon as the ground can be prepared, it is intended to plant out the exterior line wherever the presence of rocks does not prevent, with an irregular border of nursery trees, some of which may be used as they are wanted, while others will be suffered to remain as a permanent plantation. To facilitate the grouping, all the lines of view from different points have been laid down upon the plan.

In the construction of the roads, improvement of the water-courses, and preparation of the ponds, certain points will be indicated where by transplanting full-grown trees immediate effect will be produced. The young growth which is now on the Park, and which is all that has been spared by the rapacious occupants of the cabins which deface the ground, will in a comparatively short time add a material beauty to the Park, especially if immediate steps are taken to inclose the area, and preserve the vegetation from further depredation. Delay in this matter is the worst policy that can be adopted.

Six years of legislation have already been spent in securing the ground. Less time than this will suffice to restore in some measure its original beauty. Nature stands ready with her reproductive power to make up for the delay, and put to shame the wantonness of man.

Let the work of improvement be begun at once, and those who conceived this measure will see it completed. The hot days of midsummer will soon return with the pestilence in their train, and the over-worked inhabitants will seek in vain a spot where they can breathe the pure air of heaven. The annual record of mortality will again number its 10,000 victims from children under five years of age, to most of whom air would have been life, but whose parents have not the means to seek for it, beyond the limits of the City, while tardy legislation prevents their finding it here. Thus Humanity adds her pleading voice to the many powerful reasons for no longer withholding this great public boon and blessing.

Arrangements for Life-saving on the Coast of New-Jersey.

A personal inspection enables us to state with some precision the present condition of these arrangements and to give also our impression of what is further needed to carry out the benevolent designs contemplated on this coast, for saving the lives, and *preserving* them, after they are saved, of shipwrecked passengers and seamen, from Sandy Hook to Cape May.

THE HOUSES.

These are placed along the beach at intervals of five and eight miles; the first one being a quarter of a mile N. E. from the Main Light on Sandy Hook, and, like most of the others, is placed back from the shore, from forty to sixty rods, among the shrubbery for protection from the wind. Some of them are so hidden between the sand hummocks, and among the trees, that they cannot be found even in the day-time, except by a person well acquainted with the locality; in a dark, stormy night a stranger would only find them by a long search with a good lantern; some few are quite plainly visible from the shore.

The size of these houses, and their obscure location, are not their only faults. A house 16 by 30 feet will *shelter* a hundred persons, if packed as a Brooklyn ferry-boat is during the icy season, but not more than one quarter of that number could lie down for rest in it; and then, a hard floor is not a luxury to the sick and infirm, or even to robust manhood worn out by the fatigues of shipwrecks; they possess not one article of comfort except a stove, and this, instead of being a good cooking stove as it should be, is of a pattern made twenty years ago, up in the Franconia Mountains to warm school-houses with; the stove-pipe being run up through the shingles of the roof, without any protection against fire. In a few cases chimneys are built, resting upon the girders. There is not one of these houses suitable for human habitation in a severe Winter night: we have seen many country stables which are palaces compared with them. A roaring fire out of doors will keep a person from freezing so long as he can turn round, and so will stoves made *red hot* in these houses. Slats two inches wide, at intervals of a foot, are nailed to the frame work; upon these are spread shingles, making an *airy* covering delightful for Summer, but altogether too porous for a driving rain or snow-storm. The floors are laid of unjointed boards, and in some cases of unseasoned boards, of one thickness, through the open cracks of which there is a fine chance of ventilation. This is realized to perfection from the fact that the buildings, in all cases, are perched upon stilts two feet from the ground, with no embankments, or boards to keep out the wind. We venture to say that the same money, or a mere trifle additional, spent for the construction of these houses, would have made them habitable in cold weather. Twenty or thirty cots that can be purchased for a dollar a piece, could be hung upon trunnels around the sides, or stowed overhead in each house, which would furnish a comfortable bed for as many weak and suffering women and children. And a good cookstove in the place of the present awkward articles, would provide the facilities for cooking any provisions that might be secured from the wreck. We would not counsel the destruction of these houses, but that they should be ceiled upon the inside, or lathed and plastered; and when the Government feels liberal enough, which we hope no severe shipwreck and loss of life will be needed to cause, that an additional house, twice the dimensions of the present ones should be placed between those already on the beach, which could easily contain three, or even five hundred persons comfortably. In each of these larger houses, at least, there should be a barrel or two of pork and bread to supply pressing wants. The passengers of the *New-York* were reduced to the verge of starvation before any provisions could be obtained from the ship. All this would, of course, imply the necessity of a permanent keeper for each station, the want of which has been a serious defect in the present system. To lock up these houses, and intrust the key to a person living miles from the spot, as in the case at several of these stations, is absurd.

Five men at least should be permanently employed for four or five of the Winter months, to be ready at a moment's warning to assist the keeper in transporting the life boat, mortar and other apparatus to the spot required for their use, and to launch and use the boats. A six-pounder cannon is also absolutely necessary to fire an alarm, to call assistance from the main for the whole length of Barnegat Beach, where the inhabitants are six and eight miles from the ocean beach.

LIFE BOATS.

It is true that strong objections exist among the surfmen to the present form of life boats (FRANCIS') supplied by the Government; but these objections are less to the materials and model of the boats than to their size, which are unquestionably too large to be safely launched, or handled easily in the surf; hence they prefer, in most cases, to trust to their own cedar boats, which are about 18 feet in length, flat upon the bottom, with rounded sides, and as crooked as a rainbow; their high bow and stern divide and breaks the crest of the curling surf without "filling them down," and their flat bottoms hold them upright when they strike the beach, until they can be hauled up out of the reach of the surf. Were the metallic boats made of the size and models of those used by the fishermen, they would no doubt be used readily, as they would be no heavier, and would be *always ready*. The statement that these boats are rusted and unfit for use is not true, as every boat upon the Jersey Coast we have seen is in perfect order, and all nearly new. One or two of the old life cars are damaged, and should be replaced by new ones, with rollers or pulleys through which the hawser is rove to facilitate its use. We assisted at the wreck of the *New-York* in hauling ashore two men in one of these cars through a heavy surf, where about twenty stout men were required to accomplish the task. In trying to haul the empty car back to the ship nine men were not strong enough to do it, and the car stopped midway of the hawser, and filled. Had there been a half dozen persons in it at the time every life would have been sacrificed, and all for the want of rollers to assist its passage across the line.

Another measure of great utility during the stormy months, would be the employment of a steam propeller to be stationed in Barnegat Inlet, which is always open in the severest weather. Such a vessel could often rescue from seaward a vessel's crew, by boats, when no human effort could get them safely upon the beach. But as we may have occasion to refer to this subject again, we leave it for the present.

Cheap Sausages—Sickly Meat and City Offal.

It is not a pleasant thing to think of, that many of the sausages which are eaten these cold mornings are made from the carcasses of hogs which died from heat and being too closely packed in the cars on their transit to the City,—nor is it grateful to the feelings to know that large quantities of hams and fine white lard, so temptingly displayed to our housewives in nice brown pots, are the proceeds of a drowned or strangled pig—but that a great deal of this sort of meat is palmed upon the unconscious public by dealers who are considered respectable in trade we have undoubted evidence, with the names of the guilty parties.

A few weeks ago it was announced that the proprietor of a large pork-packing establishment in Brooklyn had purchased from the boats 27 carcasses of hogs which were drowned in landing, and the inference is that they would not have been bought unless they were to be worked up into stock. A number of harpies are ever on the alert at the depôts of the Hudson River, Erie and Harlem Railroads to buy up the animals which have died during their transhipment, and they are then thrown upon the market.

A like trade is carried on in diseased cattle, but these are mostly obtained from the up-town swill-stables. In the vicinity of these stables are small butcher shops, the proprietors of which depend solely upon the boys employed in the stables for their supplies of stock. The method of conducting the business is as follows: The boys every day "spot" the cows that are likely to be defunct by morning of the next, and during the night drive them to the butchers who are on the watch to receive them. The boys, for their share of the plunder, get the hides, and the meat is peddled about the City by the men in carts. It is sold at low rates, but the flabby, sickly look of it, with the coagulated blood lying in the veins, is sufficient to deter any but the very ignorant from purchasing.

The returns of the offal contractor to the City Inspector's Department show that from March to December, 1856, over 200 animals had been stolen for such purposes, and probably 1,000 more had been disposed of in the same way. During that time had been carried to Barren Island and ground up into guano 2,300 horses, cows and oxen, 5,000 dogs, and about a thousand other animals—calves, sheep, goats and hogs. Of the gross amount of offal which the City affords, it is presumed that the offal contractor receives not more than 25 per cent. There is a stringent law protecting him in his rights to the offal, but it is daily violated, and the Police render but little assistance in the matter. Whose duty is it to stop this traffic in hurtful food, so prolific of disease and death?

E. M.'s Personal Affairs.

E. MERIAM, who has furnished so many weather items to the world, and kept so many dubious wits in exercise, writes the following pleasant letter to the *Journal of Commerce:*

"Your notice of me, in some of its particulars, requires, at my hands, a brief reply:

You say, 'one side of the apartment was exclusively occupied with pigeon holes, filled with great variety of topics, and though there was apparent confusion on every side, the well-trained subordinates unhesitatingly brought each paper, book or memorandum, at the word of command.'

The '*apparent confusion*' was a momentary matter: we were, at the time, unpacking eight sets of printed sheets, then just received, and at that moment being distributed. With us everything has its place, and is in its place; otherwise, the pigeon holes you speak of, which are mostly compartments of a larger size, and 136 in number, each devoted to a single subject, would be worse than useless. Perfect order and perfect system prevail in our arrangements. Hence we are enabled to accomplish so much in such a brief space of time. Even every communication we have ever at any time in a series of years addressed to the *Journal of Commerce*, and which have appeared in its columns, are indexed in chronological order, and they are thousands. The letters we receive, on a variety of subjects, are filed away in the open sheet, and are classed by subjects, instead of alphabetically. We have so long been close students of nature, that we have learned the *harmony of order*.

The Municipal *Gazette*, of which you speak, is an occasional, and not a periodical, and is for gratuitous distribution. The indexing of the first volume is a great labor, and not yet completed; hence the delay in its delivery. The index is a *synopsis*, and classed in subjects, and is the result of six months' very hard labor. What is termed old is ever new, (there is nothing old,) so that its issue is opportune at any time.

You remark that no other man could be induced to perform such laborious service for ordinary compensation: Were it not that I take pleasure in these public labors, I could not sustain the load that is upon me. Both mind and body would yield to the constant pressure, and I should sink quickly into the grave—I should not last a single month, for my labors are intensely arduous. Yet there are so many of them pleasant, and, I humbly trust, useful, that I am wonderfully sustained. Laboring under an organic disease, of more than thirty years' continuance, (an enlargement of the heart,) I have no ground to look forward in time to much length of days, and my labors here on earth may terminate in a single moment and without any premonition.

I am well aware of the many curious inquiries you speak of. Some newspapers sometimes abuse me, often ridicule me, and have sometimes caricatured me. I have long since ceased to notice these attacks; but when they meet the eyes of my wife and children, and make them feel unpleasantly, they then give me pain.

The birds, of which you speak so kindly, are very dear to me. They gather, many of them and often, around the grave of a dearly loved one, now treasured in the dust, and it is there the birds and I often meet. My pathway in life has been one mixed with many sorrows. I have drank deep of the cup of grief, and drank it alone; but I have been sustained. I have combined in my studies the volumes of Inspiration with the volume of Nature, and the harmonies flowing from this union is the quickening of my mind, and sustains me in the hardest service that any man ever voluntarily performed for such a length of time."

New-York Tract Society of the East Conference.

Notwithstanding the bitter coldness of the weather there was a large attendance, Saturday afternoon, at the Central M. E. Church—the occasion being the anniversary of the above-named Society, with Rev. WILLIAM H. MILBURN and Dr. ABEL STEPHENS, as speakers.

The services were commenced with singing the 112th hymn, and a prayer.

Dr. KETTELL, Secretary of the Society, made an interesting report of its present condition, its aims and purposes. Its leading object he said was to send colporteurs into the lanes and by-ways of the City to supply God's truth to the destitute, bring in the children of the poor to the Sabbath Schools, and thereby promote the causes of religion and humanity. During the last year, said the speaker, we have employed 9 colporteurs in this City alone, also 900 tract distributors, who had spread around one million and a half of pages of tracts and 5,000 volumes of religious books. It is true, said he, that much of this literature is lost—but if one tract in a hundred does its work, we can rejoice in the result of our labors. 650 persons have been brought under our Church influence, and 600 children gathered from the gutters and lanes of our City into the Sabbath-schools. The reverend gentleman related several interesting instances of the experience of their colporteurs which showed the good results of their labors. He closed with an urgent appeal to the audience that when the collection should be taken up their liberality would enable the men to go on and prosecute their labor of love.

Rev. Wm. H. MILBURN then briefly addressed the audience. He said that wearied in body and weakened by the labor of speaking six times during the past week, and traveling several hundred miles, he did not expect to enter into the subject and discuss it as amply as its merits demanded. His whole sympathy was with the cause, and with the good men who open the tracts which are thrown off from the potent press, and take the wings of the morning, and are spread by the colporteurs into all the haunts of wickedness and misery in this vast City. This City, said he, furnishes instances of heathenism and barbarity which the Fejee Islands cannot surpass. We walk daily side by side with these at andoned characters. Sections of this City are so forlorn and destitute that the minister visits them not, and the priest seldom goes near them, and the tract—that glorious laborer for redemption—is all that can reach them. He spoke of the power of the press and of its influence where no other influences could be brought, for we are eminently a reading people. He instanced the New-York *Ledger*. Just one year ago, said he, a poor mechanic took this paper with a circulation of about twelve thousand, and by advertising it in the daily press, its circulation, he understood, last week reached 250,000, and it was found at almost every fireside. He has not read this paper himself, but he thought it was not exactly the thing needed for the people to read on Sunday. Mr. MILBURN then said that they had been mourning over the decline of Methodism—that the grand-children of Methodists had almost always passed over into other churches. But, said he, our principal claim is to the occupants of the garrets and cellars, and he was glad this society was working among that class of people, and that so long as they consecrated their energies to this field there was no fear of the decline of Methodism. He hoped they would furnish their contributions to support this society.

Dr. ABEL STEVENS then spoke, and urged the claims of the Society upon his hearers in an eloquent and argumentative manner.

A collection was afterwards taken up, and with the singing of the doxology the congregation was dismissed.

Annual Sermon to the Young.

Rev. A. KINGMAN NOTT, son of Rev. Dr. NOTT, of Maine, has been elected Pastor of the First Baptist Church, (late Dr. CONE's,) corner of Broome and Elizabeth streets. Mr. NOTT is a very young man, and is now pursuing his theological studies at the Baptist College in Rochester, and will not be ordained and installed until July next, when his course will be completed. In accordance with the custom established by the late Dr. CONE, yesterday morning was the occasion of the annual sermon to the young, which Mr. NOTT was invited to deliver. He commenced by remarking that perhaps he might have reason to hesitate in appearing before them at that time were it not that he had been summoned by the young people. His text was a part of the 7th verse of the 6th chapter of Galatians—"For whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap." To the young he addressed himself. Youth was the appropriate time to sow. If he should scream into the deafened ear of the aged—"Whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap," the reply he would receive would be, "Sir, go tell this to the young." If he could go and stand within the gates of the blessed City, and could hear the strains of the holy angels, he would recognize among them the tones of one whose voice had been familiar to those walls, bidding him in notes like those of a silver clarion to turn from that blessed place and make known to reckless youth that "whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap." The speaker then proceeded to impress upon his hearers the responsibility of life, and as the merest trifle has its effect in moulding the character, the importance of care in the selection of all pursuits both of business and pleasure. It was a most eloquent discourse and was listened to with marked attention.

City Mortality.

The following is the WEEKLY REPORT OF DEATHS in the City and County of New-York, from the 10th day of January to the 17th day of January, 1857: Men, 79; women, 61; boys, 180; girls, 152—total, 472*. Adults, 140; children, 332; males, 259; females, 213; colored persons, 4.

DISEASES.

Abscess of the Bowels	1	Dropsy	3	Intussusception of Intestines	1
Albuminaria and Bright's Dis. of Kidneys	1	Dropsy in the Heart	1	Kidneys, dis. of	1
Apoplexy	1	Dysentery	5	Liver, dis. of	1
Bleeding from lungs	1	Enlargement of the heart	1	Lues Venerea	2
Bronchitis	9	Enlargement of the liver	1	Marasmus, inf'ls	28
Bur'd or Scal'd	4	Epilepsy	1	Measles	6
Cancer of the breast	1	Erysipelas	2	Mumps	1
Carbuncles	1	Fatty Heart	1	Old Age	6
Casualties, falls	1	Fever, bilious	1	Ossification of the Heart	1
Chicken Pox	1	Fever, puerperal	1	Ovaries, dis. of	1

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1857.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served in the City and Vicinity for Ours Cents a week. Single Copies Two Cents. Mail subscribers SIX DOLLARS a year.

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES is published every Evening, (Sundays Excepted.) One edition will be issued at noon and the other at THREE o'clock P. M. It will be sent by mail at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing nearly all the reading matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday, is mailed at THREE DOLLARS a year.

THE WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed at TWO DOLLARS a year for single Copies. TWENTY-FIVE Copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, to one address.

THE TIMES FOR EUROPE is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6 cents for single copies.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6 cents for single copies.

Terms, invariably cash in advance.

Publication Office, No. 128 Nassau st., cor. of Beekman.

RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO., Publishers.

EDWARD A. LEWIS, Bridgeport, Conn., retires from our Daily, Weekly, and Semi-Weekly for sale. Single copies may be had of him.

Disunion at the North.

The proceedings of the late Disunion Convention at Worcester, Mass., are of too little importance to engage any considerable share of public attention. The leading actors in it were the same men who for the last ten years have been denouncing the Constitution as the bulwark of Slavery, and calling for a separation from the South in order to escape any portion of the responsibility for the existence of that institution. They naturally expected from the recent defeat of the Republican Party, that some of its most ultra and radical members would be ready to join their ranks; and they accordingly invited quite a number of them to be present and take part in the proceedings of their Convention. But the attempt was a failure. None of the Republicans thus invited indicated any sympathy with the objects of the movement. Senator WILSON, from whom they naturally expected the most, sent them a sharp and excellent protest against the whole proceeding. He told them he had no sympathy whatever with any such movement,—that he should consider it a "crime against liberty," and that the preservation of the Union was, in his opinion, a "duty imposed alike by interest and patriotism." Mr. GIDDINGS, it is true, went a little further, and said that he regarded the question of preserving the Union as no longer one of *duty* but merely of *expediency*;—but this is a new ground for him to take, and he at the same time declared his conviction that expediency would forbid any movement for its destruction.

Substantially the same want of success has attended all the endeavors of the Disunionists to recruit their ranks from the Republican Party. There are undoubtedly men in that Party who look forward to such an issue. We observe that the *Tribune*, through its principal Washington Correspondent, is cautiously and stealthily feeling its way towards a Disunion movement. In a recent letter, which we publish in another column, that paper takes the ground that "the question of separation is an *eminently proper one to be considered*;"—that "the question comes home to us, if our Union has become such a one as the fathers would not have made, *is it such a one as the sons should perpetuate*;"—and that the proper way to treat the question of Slavery is, to "give our lower latitudes to the blacks and those who desire to go with them;—*lop off the festering limb*;—*cut out the cancer*;—give to the democratic principle underlying our system a fair chance to work." But beyond the *Tribune* the sentiment thus expressed finds no response or sympathy in any considerable portion of the Republican Party;—and that journal itself will probably hesitate to plant itself openly upon the ground thus indicated. Its suggestions are probably thrown out quite as much by way of experiment, as with any purpose of proclaiming the settled convictions and purposes of the *Tribune* itself;—and while there can be little doubt that it will eventually espouse this cause and act openly with its advocates, it will for the present disavow any such intention and repudiate all special sympathy with those who proclaim it.

Senator WILSON is unquestionably correct in saying that devotion to the Union is the dominant sentiment with the great body of the American people—North and South. Those who treat it as a secondary matter, in either section, are in a small minority. They are more numerous and influential in the Southern States than at the North, because there they can appeal to a large personal and pecuniary interest, while at the North their allies can rely only upon an abstract sentiment. But even there their numbers are small and their influence over political parties is due exclusively to their position and not to any general sympathy with their views. They have claimed to hold the balance of power between political parties, and this, backed by the energy, the boldness and arrogance of their action, has given them a certain degree of influence over the political movements of the Southern States. The Disunionists of the North have at various times attempted to act upon the same plan, and so acquire by it the same political weight. But they have never succeeded. Their endeavors to organize themselves into a separate party, and so to consolidate their strength as to make it necessary for one political party or the other to purchase their support, have always failed. They could not obtain sufficient capital in public sentiment to serve for the basis of such a movement. Even the men of their own party could not be held at all times to their position. Thousands among them would refuse to sacrifice immediate, practical and desirable results, for the sake of the phantom which they professed to seek. The *Anti-Slavery Standard* protested earnestly against the recent Republican movement, on the express ground that it would draw off a large portion of the Anti-Slavery strength and thus weaken that party in its future operations. Its protest was unavailing,—but its warning will be fulfilled.

The Convention at Worcester betrayed the imbecility of the Disunion movement at the North. It has no strength whatever, either of political influence or of public sentiment. It is opposed and held in abhorrence by ninety-nine hundredths of the people of New-England and all the Northern States. Its leaders long ago lost all consideration, as practical and responsible public guides, with the great mass of the community; nor could the open accession of even so influential a journal as the *Tribune* give them any new importance, or render the Disunion movement one whit more respectable or formidable than it is at present.

Curious Confessions—Something for the Democracy to Think of.

We find in the CHARLESTON *Mercury* the following significant letter from its Washington correspondent. It contains sundry suggestions in reference both to the past and the future of the Democratic Party, which will be found worthy of consideration:

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 9, 1857.

It is not premature to announce that Mr. BUCHANAN'S Cabinet *will be composed of gentlemen who represent the Union idea*.—"National" men, who yield more to Federal power than to the States. If Mr. BUCHANAN will give us "deeds" instead of words, "acts" instead of good intentions, and "results" instead of impulsive promises, we can put up with a Cabinet which may possibly act as a foil in our last contest through the Union with Anti-Slavery. For no man can hope for a continuance of this forcible living together of TWO PEOPLES, under a Government controlled already by our enemies, and eventually to be governed by them. The influences which nominated Mr. BUCHANAN, and the influences which force the construction of his Cabinet, are the same. *He finds it simply impossible to appoint State Rights men to his Cabinet, because the will of public opinion demands men tinctured with Federalism.* A President of this Republican representative form of Government may appoint a Cabinet in defiance of public sentiment. He may go further, and *obtain legislation in opposition to that sentiment.* But the Cabinet is powerless and the acts of Congress dead letters upon the legislative records of the country. To enact and inforce laws against the universal sentiment of a majority of the people, is the first attribute of monarchy. To enact and inforce laws against the constitutional and natural rights of a minority of the people, is the first attribute of tyranny. The South stands between these two elements. Constitutional monarchy is her name to her as an irresponsible tyranny. The power of a President and Cabinet amount to nothing in this country. *Ours has come to be a Government of consolidated public opinion.* President PIERCE is an illustration of the utter inability of any one man to establish any policy in this country *against the will of the people as a mass.* He has brought all the power of his Administration to bear in a strictly constitutional direction against the Anti-Slavery element. What are the results? On the one side, we have the President's earnest and patriotic remonstrances, his vetoes, his messages, his patronage, his official and private influence: *every thing, in fact, he could command within himself.* On the other hand, we see the public will, developing itself throughout the country, in spite of all these restraints. The President's Cabinet is divided in its policy. The President's own appointments in the North turn against him. He fails to receive the vote of his own party in convention. His messages and appeals to his countrymen only add fuel to the flame. His vetoes are set aside in the Senate and House. He goes out of power broken in health, broken in heart, broken in private fortune. Why? Simply because he attempted to stem the tide of anti-slavery. It was too strong for him, too strong for the Democratic party, and too strong for the Constitution. Mr. BUCHANAN is a patriot man. He has felt very recently the danger of the enemy he must expect to encounter. In the appointment of his Cabinet, and in the line of his general policy, he may seek to flank the opposition. One thing is evident here in Washington, that *this anti-slavery element*, reflected through the Black Republican organization, *has already effected the construction of the new Cabinet.*

We have seen nothing lately more significant than the confession embodied in this letter, that, in order to sustain the pretensions of the Pro-Slavery Democracy, it is absolutely necessary to *stem the whole current of public opinion.* It is conceded that the tendencies of public sentiment are all against the claims and pretensions of the peculiar institution. And what "the South" must have, in order to maintain the position it has assumed, is some power which can withstand these tendencies,—resist the advancing tide of public opinion and defy the popular will. A Monarchy might possibly afford the power required to accomplish this. But in a Republic the correspondent of the *Mercury* confesses it cannot be done. The President may, indeed, appoint a Cabinet, "in defiance of public sentiment." By a vigorous use of the influence and patronage of his office, he may even "obtain *legislation* in defiance of that sentiment." But the example of President PIERCE is cited to show that all this will be unavailing,—that Cabinets so constructed will be utterly without influence, and that acts of Congress so passed will be "dead letters upon the legislative records of the country." All his power and all his patronage, all his public and private influence, "everything, in fact, he could command within himself," says the *Mercury*, "was used against the Anti-Slavery element. But it was all in vain. His vetoes have been set aside: his Cabinet is divided: his own appointments turn against him: and he goes out of power, "broken in health, broken in heart, and broken in private fortune." And the reason for all this is, that the sentiment which the President thus attempted to withstand was "too strong for him."

This is a striking, and in the main a perfectly true and just view of the case, and those leaders of the Democratic party who are about to take position on this question, will do well to give it their mature consideration. Mr. JOHN COCHRANE, for example, will find it worth his while to reconsider some of the opinions which he uttered in his recent speech before the Young Men's Democratic Club, which we published yesterday. We doubt whether he can shape for himself a satisfactory and successful public career, based upon the position which he then assumed, that "nationality can in no degree be predicated of our Federal Union;" that "the term *people* has no application to its integral population;" and that "the people of New-York are as distinct in their political capacity from the people of *any other State* as they are distinct from the people of *Timbuctoo*." He will find many occasions in Congress when action based upon such assumptions will be quite as much against public sentiment as the policy which President PIERCE has vainly endeavored to carry out.

The *Mercury's* correspondent, it will be seen, gives Mr. BUCHANAN credit for sagacity enough to have started his administration upon a different basis. Instead of taking up a position of direct hostility to public opinion and organizing his Cabinet "in defiance of public sentiment," it seems that he is inclined to take the other tack. It is very evident that his only chance for a successful administration lies in this direction.

THE IRISH BRIGADE IN BROOKLYN.—Mayor POWELL is continuing his work of reforming the Police in the city of Brooklyn. Being a new broom he sweeps clean. We published last week a list of six or seven removals and appointments which he had made. So far as could be judged by the names, every man removed was an *American*,—and every man appointed in his place was an *Irishman*. The following additional list of his subsequent action shows that the work goes bravely on:

Wards.	Appointments.	Removals.
2—	Matthew Malloy,	Joseph Abrahams,
	Francis Kelley,	George Parks,
	John McLaughlin,	Wm. H. Culvert,
	Patrick Corr,	Thos. Colyer,
	John McCann,	Chas H. Wright,
	Daniel Kelly,	Wm. Conover,
	Thos. Farrell,	Isaac Kent,
	John Shearon,	James Griffiths,
	William Crean,	Wm. H. Brown,
7—	James McGuire,	Peter Vanderhoof,
	Thos. Cunningham,	Henry Merrill,
	Patrick Corr,	Isaac D. Reynolds,
	James Gardiner,	John Campbell,
	Wm. McLaughlin.	Gilbert Doremus.

We congratulate our neighbors across the water upon the prospect that lies before them. They are reasonably certain to have a *uniform* Police,—a body composed exclusively of Irishmen,—a corps out of which every American will have been carefully weeded. We trust they are satisfied with the changes and with the principles on which they are made. The inherent and inalienable unfitness of any man born on American soil, for any post of honor or responsibility under an American Government, seems to be a cardinal feature of Mayor POWELL'S creed.

That an Irishman *per se* is particularly fitted by natural endowments and disposition, as well as by the experience of his home life, to be a Policeman, seems to be another position which Mayor POWELL considers incontrovertible. Coolness of temper, freedom from impulse, calm, dispassionate views of passing events, mildness of speech and entire freedom from prejudice of all kinds, national, religious and personal, are among the traits which in his judgment probably designate the sons of Ireland as divinely ordained to be policemen. If the dwellers in Brooklyn—who have the misfortune to be natives—are satisfied, it is not for us to complain.

Would it not be well to have the name of Brooklyn changed? Brooklyn is a Saxon appellation,—at all events it is not Celtic,—and the *Celt* complains bitterly of the injustice done to Ireland in bestowing Saxon names upon so many American towns. Why not call Brooklyn *Tipperary*, or *Skibbereen*? Either name will become appropriate before Mayor POWELL'S official term expires.

Kansas and the Republicans.

From the Journal of Commerce.

If it be admitted, now that the Democratic candidate for the Presidency has been elected, and that the Democratic party has a majority in both houses of the National Legislature,—if it be admitted, we say, that there is no chance of Kansas being a Slave State, it proves conclusively that *there never was any danger of its becoming so by any act of the Democratic party*; that the "shrieks" of the Fremonters were mere electioneering clap trap, and that the stories of starving freemen, and the collection of large sums of money for their relief, were to a large extent, *got up for the purpose of keeping up the excitement and procuring means to secure political power.*

Nothing can be more untrue than the view presented in this paragraph:—and we cannot believe that the *Journal of Commerce* is sincere in putting it forth. The *Journal* must be well aware that the action of the Executive of the Territory has undergone a very great change—since the period to which it alludes—and that if it be true that "candid men of both parties admit that the Administration of the *present* Executive of the Territory is eminently wise, conciliatory and beneficial; promotive of the best interests of the Territory, and in the highest degree popular with the people," it is equally true that "candid men of both parties" regarded the Administration of Gov. SHANNO as exactly the reverse of all this. It was partial, unjust, reckless of the rights of the inhabitants and guided by a purpose to fasten Slavery upon the Territory. It was in view of that fact, and of the further fact that his Administration, unjust as it was, was sustained by the Federal Government at Washington, that the Republican Party believed and said that if the Democratic Party should succeed and this policy should be persisted in, Kansas would be a Slave State. They had good ground for saying so:—they had, in fact, no reason whatever for believing anything else. They saw that party using all the power at its command to fasten Slavery upon Kansas:—and they supposed as a matter of course that, if successful, it would continue the same policy. Is the *Journal* at all sure that this would not have been done, and these fears realized, but for the large popular vote cast by the Republican Party in the Northern States?

The *Journal's* assertion that the stories of outrages in Kansas, were "got up" for political effect is absurdly untrue. Those statements are too well authenticated to be thus disposed of. And now that no party purpose can be served by denying them, the *Journal* would do well to imitate the prudence of its more experienced partisan allies and admit truths which it cannot controvert. We are told on good authority that, shocking as were the reports of outrages committed in Kansas, not *half* the truth has even yet been told. Scores of emigrants from the Eastern and Western States have disappeared, and only the occasional discovery of a skeleton in some out of the way ravine gives any clue to conjecture as to their fate.

Kansas Matters—Note from Gov. Reeder.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 15, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In the TIMES of a few days ago I find a letter purporting to have been written in Kansas, the author of which states that he has been informed by Gov. GRARY that he is acting under instructions which have been on file in the Executive Office since the organization of the Territory. I do not believe that Gov. GRARY has made any such declaration to your correspondent, as up to the time I left the Executive Office no instructions at all were on file except a few unimportant letters in regard to the disbursement of money. Had the same instructions and authority been given before which have been since the Cincinnati Convention and Presidential Election, and with power, as now, to use the army of the United States, I think it is not too much to say that the course of things would have been very different.

Respectfully, yours, A. H. REEDER.

It is very clear that there has been a very great change in the Executive Administration of Kansas affairs. Whether this is due to the issue of new instructions, or to the different spirit in which former instructions have been carried out, we cannot say. Gov. REEDER is undoubtedly competent to speak of instructions that were on file in the office up to the time of his leaving it. After that date Gov. SHANNON'S testimony would probably be better than his own. The *Union*, we believe, a few days since made a statement substantially the same as that of our correspondent, which is now contradicted by Gov. REEDER.

THE RULING PASSION.—Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER never did a more thoroughly characteristic thing in his life, than when he crossed from New-York to Brooklyn upon the ice on Saturday night. He acted then precisely as he does always,—impulsively, courageously, rashly and successfully. He saw a rush, and could not resist the temptation to join it. He saw a bold, rare, striking thing to be done and resolved to do it. The *chance* of succeeding was quite enough for him. He counted neither the chances nor the cost of failure,—but dashed ahead. He succeeded by the skin of his teeth and the help of a ladder,—but he has done the same thing a hundred times. He has crossed many a stream, with unsteadier footing and a slipperier surface, than he had on Saturday. He never sees a crowd—upon any subject, but he makes one of it, pushes into the middle and takes a hand in whatever is going on. Everybody is constantly scolding him for such desperate ventures,—but their anger soon subsides in anxiety for the result, and that in turn merges in exultation at his success. He is always "crossing the ice"—somewhere or other;—and though he has had some narrow escapes he has never yet "fallen in."

NEWS FROM EUROPE.—The telegraph from Halifax announces the arrival at that port of the Cunard steamship *America* with three days later news from Europe. We receive confirmation of the intelligence from China, published in yesterday's issue. The details of the bombardment of Canton by the British naval squadron are substantially the same as those brought by the *City of Washington*. The U. S. Frigate *Portsmouth* was also engaged in a fight. An American ship, it appears, was fired into from one of the Chinese forts in the Macoa passage, upon which the *Portsmouth* immediately proceeded to destroy it. Reparation for the outrage was demanded under the threat of further hostilities. Our report, which is extremely meagre, does not mention how the affair terminated, or whether satisfaction was accorded by the Chinese authorities. The British Admiral reports that there is no immediate prospect of a restoration of quiet.

The prospects for a continuation of peace in Europe look still more favorable. The Congress of Paris has reassembled, and, as this implies that the differences between Russia and the Western Powers in regard to the interpretation of the Treaty of Paris no longer exist, we expect to hear by next mail that the questions under consideration have been satisfactorily determined. Bolgrad will be given up by the Czar. He yields the Bessarabian frontier line proposed by the Allies, and, to soothe his pride, he will probably receive compensation for the loss of territory. We presume that the Congress will also agree that the British fleet shall immediately quit the Black Sea, and that Austria shall evacuate the Principalities. As to the Neufchatel question, the dispute, it is expected, will be settled without a resort to arms. Our Minister to Switzerland had left for Berlin on a mission, it was rumored, to propose the United States as mediator between the contending parties.

CONGRESS.—In the Senate yesterday, official notification was made of the election of Messrs. BAYARD and BATES as Senators from Delaware. The Diplomatic and Consular bill was then passed, after some discussion. An effort was made to restore the appropriation for Consular Pupils, but it proved ineffectual, and an amendment was added repealing that part of the law authorizing their appointment.

In the House, resolutions were adopted instructing the Post-Office Committee to inquire into the general subject of the transportation of the mails to San Francisco. A resolution calling on the President for information as to affairs in Utah was also adopted. A bill for the relief of sick and disabled seamen was reported from the Committee of Ways and Means. The bill establishing collection districts in the United States, designating ports of entry and delivery, &c., was explained by Mr. FULLER, of Pennsylvania. It is designed to codify existing laws, and make them accord with the present condition of commerce. The Corruption Investigating Committee were granted leave to sit during the sessions of the House.

CONSTERNATION OF THE STATEN ISLANDERS. Since Gov. PRICE, of New-Jersey, has announced his fillibustering design upon Staten Island, and prepared to swap off a place for a Quarantine at Sandy Hook in exchange for Richmond County, there has been great alarm among the old residents of Staten Island lest the bargain should be consummated. The Ostend Manifesto did not cause half the excitement among the Havanese, that Gov. PRICE'S proposition has done among the Staten Islanders. They have a traditional antipathy to the Jarseys, and, like all near neighbors, the intensity of their feuds is in proportion to the closeness of their proximity. There have been fearful battles in days past between the oystermen of the Jersey shores and their marauding neighbors of Richmond County, the recollection of which has awakened a very general disgust at the bare idea of being sold to their ancient enemies. The Richmond County people have been trying for a good many years to get rid of the Quarantine, but, between that evil and being sold to New-Jersey, they decidedly prefer the former.

GOOD ADVICE PROMPTLY FOLLOWED.—The *Tribune*, a day or two since, called upon the Congressional Committee of Investigation "not to be induced by the impossibility of extracting any new truth out of RAYMOND and SIMONTON, to despair of the *whole body of the representatives of the Press at Washington*." The Committee, it seems, has taken the hint. It has summoned as a witness the *Tribune's* principal Washington correspondent, who took occasion a few days since to say that, whenever any public measure was "supported or opposed at Washington by anybody, either by *tongue* or *pen*, it was *prima facie* evidence that the person so engaged was paid for it—*bought up by one side or the other*,—this being the way things are done" at the capital. The *Tribune* holds that every person making such general charges should be prepared with "specific proofs." The Committee, we presume, is now in a fair way of getting light.

THERMOMETRICAL SLAVERY.—The telegraph has informed us that the thermometer at Lawrence, in Kansas, on the 7th inst., was eight degrees below: and the *Express* makes the announcement with the heading of "Practical Abolitionism," adding that "if Cuffee can stand that, there may be Slavery in Greenland." But, Cuffee has had to stand all of that, and has stood it a century in Maryland, Delaware and Virginia, and stood it, too, a good many years in New-York, New-Jersey and Pennsylvania. It is colder, by a good many degrees, in Russia than it ever was or will be in Kansas, but Slavery flourishes there in spite of the thermometer. It will not be safe to rely upon eight degrees below zero to exclude Slavery from Kansas, or any other new Territory while it flourishes in Missouri and Northern Kentucky.

THE MEANING OF A WEATHER CYCLE.—We have been under the impression, heretofore, that the end of a cold circle meant a change from cold to warm weather; but we were mistaken. When a cold circle ends, according to Mr. MERIAM, it continues on colder than before. In his last bulletin, the sage of Brooklyn Heights says: "After the cold had rounded the great circle, it gathered up its strength," and set out on another circular movement, to end, of course, where it began. There is an exceedingly naive and ironical remark at the close of Mr. MERIAM'S bulletin, which, coming from Brooklyn Heights, is greatly intensified in its meaning. He says:

"This cold term, and the one which preceded it, will be instructive to those who prophesied a mild Winter, and teach them the folly of trying to open the seals of the future."

LOOKING AHEAD.—We have a letter from an enthusiastic gentleman proposing to write for the TIMES a variety of articles the object of which shall be to preserve the country from the evils that may befall it, in the contingency of Mr. FILLMORE'S election to the Presidency in 1860. He thinks that possibly Mr. BUCHANAN may decline being a candidate for reelection, and that it is prudent, therefore, to prepare in season for the contingency which he foresees.

While we admire the habit of taking time by the forelock, which this gentleman has evidently formed, we do not see sufficient indications of Mr. FILLMORE'S accession to the Presidency to warrant us in giving space to the proposed discussion. We must, therefore, respectfully decline the articles he desires to write.

A WORD TO CORRESPONDENTS.—We beg to inform correspondents at Washington and elsewhere, who write to us exposing acts of corruption and misconduct, that to anonymous communications we pay no attention whatever. If they wish any public use to be made of the information they give us, they must send their names and satisfy us that they write in good faith and from proper motives. We do not wish their names for publication,—nor shall we in any event betray their confidence. But we must ourselves be satisfied of the accuracy of the information which they ask us to publish.

FASHIONABLE ORNAMENTS FOR GENTLEMEN.—Icicles worn in the form of pendants from the moustache and whiskers are very much in vogue at the present time for promenade costume. They are not so becoming to elderly gentlemen with white beards; but they afford a most brilliant contrast to a deep red or black moustache. Some gentlemen, whom we saw in Broadway, wore quite a long icicle on the end of the nose, like an Indian's ornament; while others had them hanging from their eyelashes. If the sun were shining, the brilliant effect of these prisms may be easily imagined.

AMERICAN MAJESTY.—It seems that Queen VICTORIA has astonished some of her subjects by inviting American citizens to dine with her who had no official position to entitle them to that august honor. But, Her Majesty being desirous of testifying her respect for us, could do no otherwise than invite one of our citizens who had nothing but his citizenship to recommend him. As we are all on equal footing before the law, each man being himself a monarch, Her Majesty could, without any descent from her dignity, invite any American to her table.

The Limantour Forgeries.

The law-reports in our California exchanges revealed one of the most curious and audacious forgeries ever brought to light. While some of our readers may have observed the case, its details may not be familiar to all of them.

It seems that some years since a native of Mexico or California, named JOSE Y. LIMANTOUR, became ambitious of owning a portion of our American El Dorado. He was wealthy enough perhaps to gratify this ambition in a legitimate way, but he nevertheless had no notion whatsoever of doing so. Any blockhead having sufficient money could acquire property by purchase; to acquire it without payment of the necessary price required tact and talent. Our adventurer accordingly determined to attempt the attainment of his object by the latter method, and to try whether he had as much of mother-wit as would enable him at once to compass his design, and to keep his cash. The idea was hardly conceived when Señor LIMANTOUR proceeded to execute it. His first move was to obtain the signature of a blank grant by those Mexican authorities whose province it was to make territorial titles, and whose heedlessness and venality rendered this preliminary business a matter of easy accomplishment. A superior calligrapher, skilled in the Spanish and English languages, was next engaged to engross the deed of conveyance which was to entitle JOSE Y. LIMANTOUR to the possession of certain valuable lands and tenements within the Californian territory. And then the work of perpetrating the fraud, and designating the properties that were to be thus cheaply and ingeniously acquired, was forthwith commenced.

The properties on which this aspiring gentleman had set his heart were not situated in a remote and unknown district which none owned or cared about, but in the city and vicinity of San Francisco. They belonged not merely to private American citizens, but in part also to the Government of the United States. The difficulties to be surmounted, however, and the dangers to be incurred, in pursuit of them, instead of deterring LIMANTOUR from the prosecution of his scheme, served only to strengthen his determination to carry it out. The coveted possessions were inserted and described with all the necessary precision and circumlocution in the fraudulent grant, which, though really executed in February, 1852, was yet dated as early as February, 1843, in order to give to the instrument the appearance of verisimilitude, and to render it of greater weight in the eyes of the Californian authorities.

The deed was now perfected, but still was not immediately brought into operation, it being necessary that it should first lie by for some time in order to acquire a little of the must and venerableness of antiquity. As soon, however, as the gloss of newness had disappeared, and it was deemed sufficiently seasoned, LIMANTOUR and his amanuensis, LETANNEUR, took their departure for the city of San Francisco, for the purpose of carrying out the remainder of the plot, and establishing the title of the former to the lands and tenements named in the grant. It will be said, of course, that this purpose was not less absurd than audacious, and that it was totally impracticable. It certainly seems so. But absurd and impracticable as it undoubtedly looks, it was yet exceedingly near being effectuated. On arriving at his destination, and taking up his quarters there, LIMANTOUR proceeded to submit his grant to the consideration of the Land Commissioners, and to urge his claim to the properties specified therein. The private holders of those properties, though astounded at the appearance of a new claimant in the arena, made little or no effort, nevertheless, to expose the invalidity of his title, and the Commissioners, after examining the instrument, and interrogating a few unimportant witnesses about the matter, did not hesitate to pronounce the grant genuine, and to issue a decree in the grantee's favor.

So far all had gone well with LIMANTOUR, and had he had to do only with the private holders, all would perhaps have gone well with him to the end. Unfortunately however for the ultimate success of the plotter's scheme, there was, as we have already intimated, a party interested in some of those properties that was not to be so easily ousted and baffled as the individual owners aforesaid. This party was the Government of the United States. Now, the Government of the United States had no notion of yielding up lands to Señor LIMANTOUR, of which they were in lawful possession, and on which they were erecting valuable buildings, without first being satisfied that the title of that gentleman to those lands was valid and unquestionable. A Commissioner was accordingly dispatched from Washington to Mexico, who there ascertained all the facts relative to the Limantour grant, hunted up the witnesses necessary to expose the fraud and prosecute the guilty parties to conviction, and brought them with him to San Francisco a short time before the sailing of the last steamer.

The arrival of this Commissioner and these witnesses in the California capital, wrought a sudden and unexpected change in the circumstances and prospects of JOSE Y. LIMANTOUR. His audacity and villainy were at once proclaimed, a warrant for his arrest was immediately issued and executed, and twenty-four hours after its execution he was still, according to our latest intelligence, in the custody of the United States Marshal, and unable to procure the necessary bail. Even his clerk and accomplice, LETANNEUR, appears to have turned tail to him, and made a clean breast of it. So that, between his evidence and that of the witnesses whom Col. INGE, the Commissioner, brought from Mexico, our adventurer stands a very fair chance of being deemed to a long and severe term of punishment in the California State Prison.

Such is the history of the Limantour forgery, as revealed in our most recent San Francisco exchanges. The next mail from the Pacific State will doubtless bring us additional interesting details in relation to it. But even those we have authorize us to predict that it will give rise to a trial little less remarkable than that of HUNTINGTON.

Academy of Music.

The opening of this establishment, which was to have taken place last night, was postponed on account of the storm. It was actually impossible to get to the Academy, so heavily had the snow drifted in that direction. Mr. STRAKOSCH announces that the opening will take place on Wednesday next.

BURTON'S THEATRE.

This establishment was closed last night in consequence of the weather.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

ENGLISH OPERA.—JOHN BARNETT'S romantic opera of the "Mountain Sylph" was revived here last night by the Pyne and Harrison troupe, and so far as the applause of a very limited audience can be taken as a criterion, with success. Mr. BARNETT is a composer of great ability, and this is the most popular of his works. In its day it has had more than an ordinary share of success, and even now, when it is revived, it meets with approbation. The music is remarkable for gracefulness rather than force. In the second act, however, there is an incantation scene which is worthy of WEBER'S romantic pen, and other portions of the opera display poetic feeling and local justice. The scene, we need scarcely remind our readers, is laid in Scotland, and the peculiar rythms of that country are freely used in the music.

The "Mountain Sylph" has been brought out in a very excellent manner, and is fully equal to any Ravel piece, tricks included. Mr. HARRISON as the hero sang well, and acted as respectably as such a figure in such a distressing costume could be expected to do. Miss LOUISA PYNE skipped about with much liveliness and sang cleverly and pleasantly, especially in the introduced aria, "Where the bee sucks." Mr. GUILMETTE was respectable; Mr. HORNCASTLE the reverse; the chorus about as good as usual; the orchestra considerably worse and (numerically) somewhat weaker. The miserable parsimony of the orchestral department has sunk this company beneath the consideration of an opera troupe. It may be discovered one of these days that the failure of the season is to be attributed to this cause.

EISFELD'S SOIREE.

Mr. EISFELD gives the third soiree of the season to-night, and will be assisted by Mr. L. M. GOTTSCHALK and Mrs. CLARA BRINCKERHOFF. The weather is decidedly Eisfeldish. The attraction is great; let us hope for a good attendance.

Postponement of the Sailing of the California Steamer.

In consequence of the storm the sailing of the mail steamer *George Law*, for California *via* Aspinwall and Panama, has been postponed till Wednesday the 21st inst at 2 o'clock P. M.

☞ The following mails had not been received up to 10½ o'clock last night:

Mails from Boston, due about 6 A. M., do. about 7½ P. M.

Mails from Philadelphia, due about 5½ A. M., do. about noon, do. about 7 P. M., do. about 9½ P. M.

From Albany, due about 11:50 A. M., do. 3:10 P. M., do. 5 P. M., do. 10:45 P. M. Mails from Chatham Four Corners, due 4 P. M. Erie Railroad, due 18th, at 3 P. M., do. 19th, at 7 A. M., do. at 10½ P. M., do. at 7 P. M., do. at 10½ P. M.

New-York Nicaraguans.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Jan. 19, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In drawing out the list of officers who have left New-York for Nicaragua, published in your edition of Friday last, I omitted, strange to say, the name of one whose thorough military education, whose scientific attainments, whose indefatigable energy and indomitable courage, make him the most important acquisition to the cause of General WALKER of any who have left this or any other State to join his fortunes—Gen. HENNINGSEN.

Gen. HENNINGSEN has seen considerable service in Europe. He served through the Carlist war in Spain, and under KOSSUTH, in Hungary, held a high military position, that of Lieutenant-General, I think, and participated in many of the battles. He went to Nicaragua in October of last year, and took with him the mortars and howitzers that have done much good service since. Upon his arrival he immediately received the commission of General, and his late services are familiar to every reader. It is to be hoped that his invaluable services may be long assured to the country he serves.

Major SCHWARTZ also left New-York in March, 1856, and was made a Major in the Ordnance Department. He is yet there, and I think was promoted to a Colonelcy at Massaya.

Lieut. A. J. HIGGINS went out to Nicaragua in March or April of last year, was made 1st Lieut., was at the battle of Santa Rosa, and died of fever in Granada. Lieut. H. was a brother of Capt. HIGGINS, of the steamship *Hermann*.

Dr. TRAPHAGEN went out in May last; was made Assistant Surgeon, and died there.

Lieut. H. STOLL went out in December, 1855; was Adjutant to Col. BRUNO NATZMAR; was killed at Rivas.

Lieut. NAGLE went from here in September, 1856; yet there.

Allow me to call your attention to a couple of errors in my communication of Friday last. Instead of Capt. J. C. FARNHAM, it should read Capt. J. E. FARNUM; and instead of OLIVER H. OAKESMITH—ALVIN H. OAKESMITH.

A FRIEND TO NICARAGUA.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—With Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks, the same that were awarded separate medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and the World's Fair, New-York, 1853, and are the only American Safes that were awarded medals at the London World's Fair.

These Safes are now admitted to be superior to any ever offered the public, and the subscribers challenge the world to produce an instance of these Safes failing to preserve their contents through the hottest fires, or a burglar picking the lock.

The subscribers and their agents are the only persons authorized to make and sell Herring's Patent Champion Safe, with Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks.

S. C. HERRING & CO., Green Block,
125, 127 and 139 Water-st., and 5 Murray-st., New-York

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES.—The best in the world; the only reliable Hair Dye known, perfect and instantaneous; harmless and beautiful in its results. Applied in twelve private rooms. BATCHELOR'S WIGS surpass all; their new improvements satisfy the intended that BATCHELOR'S are the ridicule attached to bad dyes and wigs. The largest and best stock always at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE.
The only Salamander Safe made, and
THE BEST FIRE-PROOF SAFE IN THE WORLD.
Warranted free from dampness, and secured with Wilder's Patent Powder and Burglar Proof Lock.
Depot, No. 122 Water-st., near Wall, New-York.
E. G. WILDER & CO., Patentees and Manufacturers.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—THE BEST OF all holiday gifts is one of Singer's latest improved sewing machines, which is capable of earning for its owner $1,000 a year. If who have female relatives or friends in needy circumstances can in this way, at a moderate expense, provide for their permanent and comfortable support.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

BOOTS, BOOTS.—WATER-PROOF PROMENADE boots made from English grained and enameled waterproof leather. Long and short legs, in every style, to be had only at BROOKS' Boot and Shoe Emporium, No. 376 Broadway and No. 159 Fulton-st.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

From the Boston Post.

☞ **Certain we are that in American fiction,** nothing but "Uncle Tom" can vie with NEIGHBOR JACKWOOD in power, interest, character-drawing or knowledge of human nature.

☞ **To Prevent Chapped Hands.**—HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.'S BALSAMIC GLYCERINE LOTION will be found a most agreeable and effectual preparation.

TO CURE CHAPPED HANDS, &c.—HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO'S COMPOUND CAMPHOR ICE, with Glycerine, will usually prove an infallible remedy.
Prepared and sold by
HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.,
Nos. 138, 372, 511 and 736 Broadway.

From the Springfield Republican.

☞ **The author of Neighbor Jackwood** has no "dummies" in his books, and no character gets into his hands that escapes without a sharp and happy delineation.

☞ **Oxygenated Bitters.**—This remedy for Dyspepsia, which astonishes all who have used it, by its instantaneous and almost miraculous effect, has obtained a distinction and popularity beyond any medicine we have ever known.

☞ **Burnett's Kalliston and Burnett's Oriental Tooth Wash** for sale by FREDERICK V. RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, corner Barclay-st., and No. 417 Broadway, corner Canal-st.

From the Springfield (Mass) Republican.

☞ **We confess to a strong desire** for the success of NEIGHBOR JACKWOOD, for we recognize in the author a true American artist.

☞ **Kansas Lands.**—The Trustees for the purchase of lands in Kansas, will receive deposits in trust, to apply them to the purchase of the Delaware Indians' Trust Lands, and to the purchase of other lands in Kansas. Shares in the general fund $100, bearing interest, and receivable in purchase of lands of the Trust. For subscription, or for special investments, or for further information, apply to the Treasurer, personally or by letter, at No. 3 Winter-st., Boston. JOSEPH LYMAN, Treasurer.
AMOS A. LAWRENCE, }
WM. DUDLEY PICKMAN, } Trustees
ROBERT B. STORER. }

☞ **The Fourth Lecture in the Course** for the benefit of the New-York School of Design will be given at the Tabernacle on THURSDAY EVENING, this week, by Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER. Subject—*Ministry of the Beautiful.* Tickets 25 cents. For sale at Hall & Son's Music Store, at the principal bookstores in Broadway and at D. Coopes', No. 91 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

MEDICINE WITHOUT PAY.

☞ **I will present one box of my Magnetic Salve** to any respectable patient who will call and receive it, for Burns, Scrofula, and Salt Rheum, unsurpassed. S. B. SMITH, Electro-Magnetist, No. 77 Canal-st. between Broadway and Church-st.

☞ **Religious Notice.**—Rev. Dr. RYAN, of Baltimore, will, by divine permission, preach in the Allen st. M. E. Church, on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY EVENINGS of the present week: services to commence at 7 o'clock. Seats free. The public are invited to attend. H. BANGS, Pastor.

☞ **Brooklyn Athenæum Lectures.**—Rev. Dr. BETHUNE will deliver the eleventh lecture of the course on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 20. Subject—*The Orator.* Doors open at 7, lecture to commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets, 25 cents each, can be had at the usual places.

☞ **George Wm. Curtis, Esq., lectures in** Clinton Hall, on THURSDAY EVENING next, 22d inst., at 8 o'clock. Subject—*Thackeray.* Tickets, 50 cents; to be had at the door, and at the Mercantile Library.
FLOYD CLARKSON, Chairman Lec. Com.

PERSONAL.

$500 REWARD.—ERASTUS L. DEFOREST, of Watertown, Conn., came to this City on Tuesday, the 13th inst., expecting to take passage on the *Empire City* on the 17th inst. for Havana. He went to the American Exchange Bank about 1 o'clock on Wednesday and drew the money on a check, since which time he has not been seen. He was 29 years old, feet 9 inches high, stout built, full face, square forehead, prominent, dark eyes, black hair, very small whiskers. He had on a soft hat, black coat, pantaloons and overcoat. He had a gold watch made by Jos. Johnson, Church-st., Liverpool, No. 6,288. He was supposed to have $600 money about him, say $300 American Exchange Bank, $175 Mechanics' Bank; balance in Connecticut Banks, mostly Waterbury. It was expected he would go to No. 9 First-place, South Brooklyn, that day or evening, and may have crossed one of the ferries for that purpose. As his baggage has been found at the Metropolitan Hotel, where he stopped, he is believed to have been robbed and murdered. Whoever will produce his body to ELI CURTIS, No. 57 Maiden-lane, shall receive the above reward.

DISAPPEARED, ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, 15th inst., from the residence of his parents in New-Brunswick, N. J., ALFRED STUBBS, an interesting and intelligent lad between 15 and 16 years old. He is about 5 feet 7 inches in height, slender in person, of a pale and bloodless complexion, with expressive blue eyes, delicate features, lightish hair and has three moles on his forehead over his right eye. When he left home he wore a black cloth cap, a frock coat of bluish cloth, gray mixed pants, a black figured silk vest, and shoes. He also had a long double shawl, black in the centre and very dark gray around the edges. He was without luggage or overshoes. Any information concerning the above lad will be thankfully received and liberally rewarded. Address Rev. Dr. A. STUBBS, No. 62 Bayard-st., New-Brunswick, N. J.

LECTURES.

A LECTURE, IN BEHALF OF THE AMERICAN Juvenile Temperance Society, will be delivered by Cognac (Corway, Indian chief,) in Indian costume, in the lecture room of the Medical College, East 14th-st., near 2d-av., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 21, at 7½ o'clock. Subject: *The religious belief, poetry and eloquence of the Indians.*
Tickets, 25 cents each, to be had at DUNN'S Bookstore, No. 201 2d-av.; DARLING, No. 835 Broadway; FOLEMAN, Medical College, No. 532 and 534 Broadway.
J. B. DUNN, Chairman of Lecture Committee.

LECTURE.—AT PACKER INSTITUTE, JORALemon-st., Brooklyn, THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 22, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. A. CLEVELAND COXE. Subject—*The Old English Ballad Poetry.*
The proceeds of this course of lectures will be given to the fund for erection of suitable buildings for the Old Ladies' Home, and Orphan House on Carlton-av.
Admission to the lecture 25 cents.

REVOLUTIONARY WAR.—REV. O. S. ST. JOHN will deliver a Free Lecture on the Revolutionary War, (Battle on Long Island) illustrated with maps and drawings, in South Congregational Church, corner of Court and President sts., Brooklyn, TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 20, at 7½ o'clock.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

BROOKLYN YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The regular Monthly Meeting of the Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association will be held in the Lecture Room of the First Presbyterian Church, Henry-st., THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, 20th inst., at 7½ o'clock. An essay will be read, by N. MILLARD, Esq.; Subject—*Manhood: Its Development and its Objects.* The public generally are invited to attend.
C. F. HAYES, Chairman of Lectures and Meetings.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—FARMERS' CLUB. A regular meeting will be held at the Repository, No. 351 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 20, at noon. Subject—*Farm work for Winter and the necessary and economical preparation for Spring.* Strangers are always particularly welcome. Admission free to all.
H. MEIGS, Secretary.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN UNION.—A SPECIAL NOTICE.—The annual meeting of the Union will be held TUESDAY, 20th inst., at 7½ P. M., in the reading room of the Union, Clinton Hall, Astor-place. Every member is requested to attend.
CLEMENT D. NEWMAN, Recording Secretary.

NINTH WARD.—THE REGULAR MONTHLY Meeting of the IXth Ward Republican Association will be held at the Bleecker Buildings, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 23d inst., at 7½ o'clock. By order,
JOHN KEYSER, President.
NELSON D. THAYER, Sec.

ASSOCIATION OF EXEMPT FIREMEN.—The annual meeting will be held at Firemen's Hall, No. 129 Mercer-st., on TUESDAY EVENING, 20th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Officers are to be elected for the ensuing year.
GEO. W. WHEELER, R. S.

KEROSENE OILS.

KEROSENE LUBRICATING OIL.
KEROSENE ILLUMINATING OIL.
KEROSENE BINNACLE OIL.
PARAFINE RAILWAY GREASE.
ELECTRIC LAMPS,
AUSTENS, AGENTS, No. 50 Beaver-st.

F. K. DEVO'S PROMPT AND RELIABLE ADVERTISING AGENCY,

No. 7 Appleton's Building, No. 348 BROADWAY.
Refer to Messrs. RAYMOND, WESLEY & Co.

ADVERTISE NORTH.	VISSCHER, OWEN & Co.
ADVERTISE NORTH.	GENERAL ADVERTISING AGENTS
ADVERTISE NORTH.	Appleton's Building, No. 346
ADVERTISE NORTH.	Broadway, New-York,
ADVERTISE SOUTH.	Will advertise for merchants,
ADVERTISE SOUTH.	manufacturers and business
ADVERTISE SOUTH.	men generally, in any part of
ADVERTISE SOUTH.	the United States or Canadas,
ADVERTISE EAST.	at the lowest possible rates.
ADVERTISE EAST.	Newspapers from every part of
ADVERTISE EAST.	the United States and Canadas
ADVERTISE EAST.	kept on file for the inspection of
ADVERTISE WEST.	advertisers, and every informa-
ADVERTISE WEST.	tion as to the best places and
ADVERTISE WEST.	papers cheerfully given.

MERCHANTS AND OTHERS ABOUT fitting up new stores, are reminded that they can have their stores fitted with shades and curtains, in a workman-like manner, and at fair prices, by their old and tried friend, G. P. GRATACAP, who for thirty years has been engaged in the practical branches of the upholstery business down town, and now at No. 249 4th-av., between 28th and 29th sts. Orders through the post attended to promptly.

ALLSOPP'S TONIC ALE.—THE MOST BENEficial effects are resulting from the use of the celebrated Tonic Ale, manufactured by Saml. Allsopp, Esq., in Burton-on-Trent, England. For sale by
G. E. MENDUM, No. 13 Wall-st.
Samples on draught.

PURE JUICE PORT WINE—FOR MEDICAL purposes highly recommended to persons debilitated, or in a state of convalescence. Can be obtained in bottles only, at the Wine Vaults, No. 13 Wall-st.
G. E. MENDUM.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

From the N. H. Patriot.

GRANDMOTHER RECHARTY.
With her "Good Samaritan" cotton handkerchief, will hereafter take rank among our world equalntances—[for which overhaul your NEIGHBOR JACKWOOD, and when found make a note of].

From the Worcester Palladium.

ALL WHO ARE LOOKING
For a vigorous, well-written story, should make themselves acquainted with the JACKWOODS.

From the Concord (N. H.) Patriot.

ABIMELECH JACKWOOD
Is a genuine Yankee farmer, of the sterling metal and stamp—hale and hearty, honest and kind.

LITTLE, BROWN & CO.,
LAW AND FOREIGN BOOKSELLERS,
No 142 Washington-st., Boston,
WILL PUBLISH IN FEBRUARY
THE PUBLIC ECONOMY OF THE ATHENIANS.
BY AUGUSTUS BOECKH,
Translated from the Second German Edition, with notes and a copious index.
BY ANTHONY LAMB.
In 1 vol. 8vo.

From Grote's History of Greece, 3d edition, vol. 6, p. 7.

Since my last edition M. Boeckh has published a second edition of his "Public Economy of the Athenians," with valuable additions and enlargements.

From Professor Felton of Harvard University.

I have always regarded this work as the masterpiece of its distinguished author, and as a monument of sagacity and erudition hardly to be equaled in the department of literature to which it belongs. Having read Mr. Lamb's translation in the sheets, I think it only justice to say that it is executed with great fidelity and accuracy. He has had unusual success in rendering with precision the sense of the original; while the pains he has taken in adjusting weights, measures and values to standards familiar to students in this country, will make this version particularly useful here. I cannot doubt therefore, that it will be universally adopted in the classical schools and colleges of the United States.

From Professor Harkness of Brown University.

I have read Mr. Lamb's excellent translation of Boeckh's great work with much interest and pleasure, and congratulate him on the success with which he has accomplished his arduous undertaking.

From Professor Angell of Brown University:

I have had the pleasure of examining a large porion of Mr. Lamb's translation, and cheerfully bear testimony to the accuracy and success of his rendering. His version I deem fully worthy of the original, whose merits are known to every classical or German school.

From the Pittsburgh Journal.

WE MAKE HASTE TO SAY,
Get and read this book [NEIGHBOR JACKWOOD]. If any person of correct taste shall say we misled him or her into purchase of this novel, we bind ourselves to make restitution.

From the Congregationalist, Boston.

THE STYLE OF NEIGHBOR JACKWOOD
Is fresh, vivacious, humorous, and often radiant with poetic beauty.

From the Providence Journal.

NEIGHBOR JACKWOOD
Is for New-England what Sir Walter Scott's tales of Scottish life in their provincial dialect are for Scotland.

GIVEN AWAY. GIVEN AWAY.
GO AND SEE!
Go and see what? Why, your brother, neighbor. Buy a book at EVANS & CO.'S Gift Bookstore, No. 409 Broadway, New York, and receive a gift worth from 25 cents to $100. Gold and Silver Watches, sets of Cameos, Gold Lockets, Pencils, Brooches, Rings, Pen-knives, &c., given away to purchasers of Books. All the new and popular publications received as soon as issued. Our stock consists, in part, of standard, poetical, historical, biographical and miscellaneous books, together with an elegant assortment of pew and pocket Bibles, Prayer Books, Albums, in various styles of bindings. Having bought a very large stock of new books and fine gold jewelry at the lowest rates for cash, we are determined to give our customers better bargains than can be had elsewhere. Catalogues of books sent to any part of the City or country free, on application by mail.
EVANS & CO.,
Principal store, No. 409 Broadway, New-York.

From the Boston Post.

WITHOUT QUESTION, THE AUTHOR
OF NEIGHBOR JACKWOOD now stands in the foremost rank of Americans, as an original and powerful writer, as a keen humorist and a skillful painter of character.

From the Portland Transcript.

THE PLOT OF NEIGHBOR JACKWOOD
Is so well managed that the denouement is not anticipated, and the reader is hurried breathlessly on.

From the Ægis, Worcester, Mass.

A FRESHER, TRUER,
More invigorating fiction [than NEIGHBOR JACKWOOD] we have not read for years.

SPLENDID FAMILY BIBLES.
THE SUBSCRIBER has just received from London a large invoice of the most beautiful and costly Bibles ever imported, to which he respectfully invites attention. They are well adapted for wedding gifts.
THE BOOK OF COMMON PRAYER,
In plain and elegant binding, and a fine assortment of standard THEOLOGICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS WORKS, suitably bound for libraries or presents.
JUVENILES in great variety.
THOS. N. STANFORD,
(Late Stanford & Swords,)
No. 637 Broadway.

From the Congregationalist, Boston.

NEIGHBOR JACKWOOD
Is an intensely interesting, and by no means unprofitable volume, *and would make the reputation of an author who had none at all.*

THE INCIDENTS OF NEIGHBOR
JACKWOOD are striking, and are cemented by a well conceived plot, which so gradually unfolds itself as to keep the interest constantly on the stretch.

From the N. Y. Evening Mirror.

NEIGHBOR JACKWOOD
Is one of Nature's rough-hewn noblemen.

ANNOUNCEMENT—NEW BOOKS IN PRESS:
A NARRATIVE. By Dr. ANGEL HERREROS DE MORA, of his imprisonment by the "Tribunal of the Faith."
Translated by Rev. W. H. RULE.
MEDIÆVAL PREACHERS AND PREACHING.
LITTLE BEN; THE MOTHERLESS BOY.
THE SINFULNESS OF LITTLE SINS. By Bishop JACKSON. A. D. F. RANDOLPH, No. 683 Broadway.

From the Boston Transcript.

THE VERY FIRST PAGE,
And every page [of NEIGHBOR JACKWOOD] to which we have opened, contain passages which show the hand of a master.

From the Boston Traveller.

WE HAVE NOT LOOKED INTO A NOVEL
For years which presented so many sharp character pictures as this [NEIGHBOR JACKWOOD.]

MASONIC BOOKS.
JACHIN & BOAZ;
Or, A Key to the Door of Freemasonry, $2 50. Allyn's Ritual of Freemasonry, $5. Plato on the Soul's Immortality, $1. Cupper's Stair-Builders' Guide, $6. By remitting, the books will be sent post-paid to any part of the country. Address
WILLIAM GOWANS, No. 178 Fulton-st.

From the Boston Telegraph.

NO AMERICAN WRITER
Surpasses the author of NEIGHBOR JACKWOOD in spirit and naturalness.

From the Germantown (Pa.) Telegraph.

ONE OF THE VERY BEST ROMANCES
That has been issued from the American Press in half a dozen years. [NEIGHBOR JACKWOOD.]

NEIGHBOR JACKWOOD
Commences like a rill, but it swells to a river.

STATIONERY.

"A PLACE FOR EVERYTHING."—THIS good old motto finds a medium for most useful exercise in the PATENT ADHESIVE LETTER AND INVOICE FILE manufactured by R. T. YOUNG, No. 100 Nassau-st., and for sale by stationers generally, and now the new year is commencing, let every business man be up to the times, and commence this excellent method of preserving all papers of value, so as to find them in a moment. Price for those capable of containing 350 letters, or 500 bills, $1 each. Discounts made on purchase of half a dozen or more.

BOWNE & HASBROUCK, STATIONERS' Hall, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., New-York, Importers and Manufacturers offer for sale, at low cash prices, every variety of account books, papers, fancy and staple stationery, writing papers, notes, drafts, money and shipping receipts, inkstands, memorandum and time books, pens, pencils, slates, penknives, chess and backgammon boards, &c., and all articles usually kept by the trade. JOB PRINTING and LITHOGRAPHY executed at low rates, cards, circulars, &c. Country merchants invited to call.

VALENTINES.

VALENTINES, VALENTINES.
PHILIP J. COZANS,
Valentine Manufacturer,
No. 107 Nassau-st., corner of Ann, New York, respectfully announces to Booksellers, Stationers and Valentine dealers, that his
VALENTINES, ENVELOPES AND VALENTINE STATIONERY,
Manufactured for next Valentine season, February, 1857, is now ready.
Wholesale dealers and jobbers will find it to their interest to examine his stock as regards quality and prices. Liberal discounts will be given to them, according to the quantity ordered.
Parties ordering Valentines will please send their orders early, to insure their getting them in season.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—IN GOING TO THE BANK, $34 IN CURrent money in bills of Seventh Ward and Bergen Co. Banks. Also $263 in bills on Bank of New-Haven; one bill of $100, three of $50, and smaller bills; also check on Fulton Bank for $508. Payment of the latter is stopped. Whoever will return the above to RAYNOLDS, DEVOE & CO., No. 108 Fulton-st., will be liberally rewarded.

J. MORTIMER HALL, ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA Territory, dealer in real estate; lands bought and sold throughout the Territory; land warrants located; investments of money made on joint accounts or commission; collections made and taxes paid for non-residents. Refer to DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., MORRIS KETCHUM, New-York.

DRY GOODS.

WET GOODS! WET GOODS!! WET GOODS!!!
TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS WORTH OF WET GOODS, CONSISTING OF
Wet silks from the late wreck.
Wet linen damask, fine goods, 3s. 6d. per yard.
Wet linen shirting, fine goods, 2s., worth 4s.
Wet linen shirting, superfine goods, 3s., very cheap at 6s.
Wet linen sheeting, 10-4 wide, 4s., worth 7s.
Wet quilts and counterpanes, from 7s. up.
Wet blankets at great bargains.
Wet brilliants, superior goods, at 1s.
Wet linen handkerchiefs, fine goods, 6s. per dozen.
Wet napkins, all linen, 9s. per dozen.
Wet towelling and diaper, very cheap.
Wet cotton shirting and sheeting, very low.
The above goods will prove a great bargain to hotelkeepers, boarding-house keepers, and the public generally.
ANDREW G. COLBY,
No. 289 Grand, corner Eldridge-st.

FAMILY LINENS.
A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will open at retail, on Monday, Jan. 19, their large and well-assorted stock of Linens, Sheetings, Damask, Towelings, Muslins, &c., &c., (imported expressly for family use.)
Apart from the above, they will also offer the following GREAT BARGAINS:
1,500 pieces superior Irish Linens, at 25c., 35c., and 50c. per yard.
10-4 wide (pure Linen) Barnsley Sheeting, at 50c.
8-4 by 10-4 (pure Linen) Damask Table Cloths, at $1 25 each.
Strong Huckabucks, at 12½c. and 15c. per yard.
Strong Huckabacks, with colored borders, at $1 50 per dozen.
11-4 White Marseilles Quilts, $1 50 each.
Together with a large lot of India Dimities, Checked and Striped Muslins, Cambrics, Jaconets, Brilliants, &c., &c., at 15c per yard.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

$50,000 WORTH OF DRY GOODS
TO BE SOLD OFF WITHOUT RESERVE.
Commencing on Monday, 5th inst.
ISAAC HADDOCK, NO. 265 GRAND-ST.,
(Between Chrystie and Forsyth sts.,)
Will SELL OFF his general stock of
DOMESTIC AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
At prices much below their present value. Consisting of blankets, quilts, damasks, Irish linens, towellings, bleached and brown muslins, flannels, cassimeres, shawls, merinoes, paramattas, black silks, marcelines, de laines, prints, tickings, &c. Also, hosiery, gloves, ribbons, embroideries, trimmings, and small wares of all kinds.
As this stock will be sold without reserve, I. H. hopes his customers will call early and reap the benefit of good goods at low prices.
Lease of the store and house to be disposed of—5 years to run, from 1st of May next.

CLOAKS AT HALF PRICE.
TO CLOSE THE SEASON'S IMPORTATIONS.
We shall offer our ENTIRE CLOAK STOCK during the MONTH OF JANUARY,
At (in most cases) ONE-HALF the ORIGINAL PRICE in order to effect an entire clearance.
GEORGE BULPIN,
No. 361 Broadway.

INDIA-RUBBER GLOVES AND MITTENS—Lined and unlined, for cold or wet weather. An excellent remedy for chapped hands, salt rheum, &c.; bleach the hands and render them soft and smooth. The Ladies' Glove will be found very useful in housework. For sale at all rubber stores, and at No. 36 John-st., up stairs.

FURS.

FURS AT HALF PRICE,
TO CLOSE THE SEASON'S IMPORTATIONS.
We shall offer our entire FUR STOCK during the MONTH OF JANUARY
at (in most cases) ONE-HALF the ORIGINAL PRICE, in order to effect an ENTIRE CLEARANCE.
GEO. BULPIN.
No. 361 Broadway.

FURS AT COST.
At HARLEY'S, No. 34 John-st.,
and No. 23 Maiden-lane.
Fur Mantillas and Cuffs, $20.
Fur Capes and Cuffs, $5.

INSTRUCTION.

FREE SINGING SCHOOL.—THE SUNDAY School of the Disciples' Church, 17th-st., near 6th-av., have a Singing School every Tuesday evening, in the Lecture Room. TO-MORROW EVENING, Jan. 20, at 7½ P. M., will commence the formation of a new class; the old classes will be present and assist during the evening. All desirous to avail themselves of the opportunity of commencing the study of Vocal Music are respectfully invited to attend. JABEZ BURNS, Superintendent.

W. E. SHADER WILL SOON OPEN A Commercial College in Broadway, New-York City, in place of the one located at Canandaigua, Ontario, N. Y. Send and get a Circular.
Will soon be published,
SHADER'S COMMERCIAL NEWSPAPER.
Due notice will be given.

SCHOOL CIRCULARS AND EVERY IN-FORMATION can be obtained at the United States and B. N. American School Agency, No. 123 Nassau-st., room No. 8, next to the Nassau Bank. Schools and families supplied with competent teachers. Teachers wishing engagements are invited to apply to
HATTON & WELLS.

$112 A YEAR IS CHARGED FOR BOARD and Tuition at the HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, at Claverack, N. Y., three miles from Hudson City. Next term opens April 17. Male and female. For catalogues, address C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GEN-TLEMEN.—Classical and Commercial Boarding and Day School, No. 48 East 24th-st., near Madison Park.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

A MAGNIFICENT DOUBLE-ROUND 7-OC-TAVE ROSEWOOD PIANO FOR SALE—Richly finished with four round corners, back same as the front, serpentine scolloped work in rich artistic carving, scolloped and keys, costly inlaid work, in gold and real pearl, grand French action, braced diagonally, celebrated maker, unexpired warrantee for two years, four months in use, sweet brilliant tone, can be fully tested; together with rich stool, covered music books, &c. Cost the owner $750; will be sold to a cash customer for $325. Apply for three days at No. 678 6th-av., near the Crystal Palace, from 8 A. M. till 12 P. M. This is a unique and superb drawing-room piano-forte.

GOLD MEDAL PIANOS!—STEINWAY & SONS have again been awarded the First premium at the late Fair of the American Institute, New-York; and also the first Premium Gold Medal at the late Fair of the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, in addition to the three already received, making five first prize medals within the last 18 months. No. 84 Walker-st.

T. H. CHAMBERS' PIANOS.—PIANOS FOR sale, repaired, and to rent. Second-hand Pianos at $100, $125, $150, at No. 385 Broadway.
A warranted, $450, rosewood, carved, 7-octave Piano, for $300. A warranted, $350, rosewood, serp., 7-octave Piano, for $250.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES. Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrestplank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

BARGAINS.—BOSTON PIANOS, WITH NEW scale, iron frame, patent suspension bridge, from HALLET, DAVIS & Co's. celebrated Manufactory, at reduced prices for cash. MASON & HAMLIN'S Premium Model Melodeons and Harmoniums, in every style. New 7-octave Piano, Melodeon and Harmonium for rent, with rent applied if purchased. S. T. GORDON, 297 Broadway.

PIANOS.—REMOVAL.—T. S. BERRY, BEING about to remove to the marble building, corner of Grand-st. and Broadway, will dispose of his present large stock of new and second-hand pianos and melodeons at great bargains. Now is the time to buy cheap.
T. S. BERRY, No. 441 Broadway.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN, Piano-forte manufacturers, WAREROOM No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, WHERE a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

ORGAN-HARMONIUMS.—ELEGANT ILLUSTrated pamphlets, (32 pp., 8vo.) descriptive of these new and beautiful parlor and Church instruments, will be sent free to any address, on application to the undersigned. MASON & HAMLIN, Boston, Mass.

PIANOS TO LET.—HAINES BROS.' PIANOS to let, at their manufactory, Nos. 326, 328, 330, 332 and 334 2d-av., cor. 21st st. Rent applied towards purchase if desired. J. M. PELTON.

ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR, JANUARY, 1857.—Stern Winter being again upon us, the benevolent public will, doubtless, feel a deep interest in knowing the extent of the indigence in this great City and what is being done for its relief. This organization, which covers with its 381 visitors the entire City and Island, furnishes, within the sphere of its action, reliable information on those subjects. The following is a summary statement of its aid for the preceding month:

Number of families relieved	2,508
Number of persons relieved	10,047
Number of visits	4,007

Since the 1st of January, the applications for aid have more than doubled, while the receipts have not materially diminished. The appropriations for the present month were $5,250, which have so nearly exhausted the treasury that the Association will be obliged to contract its relief, unless enlarged contributions immediately come in.
The usual decrease of employment at this season, and increased expense of the poor for food, fuel and clothing, have brought multitudes to pinching want who at other times are self-supporting. Among these needy are very many widows with helpless families; many sick persons; mechanics who, by unavoidable causes, are brought to poverty; and others whose scanty Winter resources are exhausted. And as the season advances the number of such will increase in fearful ratio until the return of Spring employment.
On this brief statement of facts the Association rests its appeal for enlarged liberality, believing that those more favored by Providence will not withhold from the unfortunate poor the means for the discriminating relief which this system secures.
Supplies of clothing, new or second-hand, or materials for clothing, including bedding, shoes, &c., are much needed. They may be sent to the office, No. 39 Bible-House, or on notice will be called for in any part of the City.
Cash contributions may be made to BROWN BROTHERS & CO., No. 59 Wall-st.; R. B. MINTURN, Treasurer, No. 78 South-st.; to the undersigned, No. 39 Bible-House, Astor-place; or to any of the officers or authorized collectors. By order of the Board.
ROBERT M. HARTLEY, Sec'y.

BACK NUMBERS OF NEW-YORK DAILY *Times* for years 1854-55-56. Also a complete file for year 1856 for sale. Apply at subscription desk, this office

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock.
Tickets to all parts of the house, without reserved seats, 50 cents; Secured seats in Dress Circle and Parquette, 25 cents extra; Orchestra Arm chairs, $1; Private Boxes, $5.
LAST WEEK OF ENGLISH OPERA.
TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 20, 1857,
will be presented, for the second time in many years, John Barnett's celebrated and beautiful opera, entitled
THE MOUNTAIN SYLPH.
The cast includes
Miss LOUISA PYNE,
Mr. W. HARRISON,
Mr. GUILMETTE,
Miss PYNE,
and the Mr. HORNCASTLE,
WHOLE OPERATIC TROUPE,
With full Chorus and efficient Orchestra.
New scenery, costumes, machinery and accessories have been provided, and the opera will be produced with all the splendor and correctness of detail which attended its first
TRIUMPHANT CAREER
in Europe and America.
THE MOUNTAIN SYLPH
every night this week.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA.—The public is respectfully informed that the Academy of Music will be opened on
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 21,
for a season of 12 performances of Italian Opera, under the direction of MAURICE STRAKOSCH.
Donizetti's popular Opera of
LUCREZIA BORGIA!
will be performed on the opening night, on which occasion
MLLE. TERESA PARODI,
the eminent Dramatic Cantatrice, will make her first appearance at the Academy of Music, in her great character of "Lucrezia," with Sig. TIBERINI in the rôle of Gennaro; Maffio Orsini, Mme. D'ORMY; Duke Alfonso, Signor Morino.

REGULATION OF PRICES.

Parquet, Dress Circle, First Tier	$1
Secured Seats..50c. extra.	Amphitheatre 25c.
Family Circle 50c.	Private Boxes, from $6 to $20

Subscriptions for the season of 12 nights: Admission and secured seat, $12.
The Box-Offices for securing seats will be opened daily, from 9 A. M. till 4 P. M., beginning on SATURDAY, Jan. 17, at the Academy of Music, Hall & Son's, Van Norden & King's and Bruesing's.
Doors open at 7. Opera commences at 8.

CHAMBERS-STREET THEATRE.
Stage Manager MR. R. G. FRANCE.
Prompter FRANK REA.
Treasurer MR. J. S. WOOD.
MRS. McMAHON
As
JULIA in the HUNCHBACK.
On TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 20, 1857,
HUNCHBACK
JULIA MRS. McMAHON
Helen..Mrs. Coleman Pope Sir T. Clifford..L. Barrett
Master Walter....Hamblin Fathom Mr. Frazee
To conclude with the farce of
TWO IN THE MORNING.
Money Penny Mr. Lionel Goldsmid
A Stranger Mr L. Mestayer
Tickets can be purchased at the Box Office of the Chambers-street Theatre, from 10 A. M., until 4 o'clock P. M.

Tickets	50 cents.
Reserved Seats	50 cents.
Family Circle	25 cents.
Private Boxes	$5.

Doors open at 7, performance to commence at 7½ o'clock.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE,
No. 624 BROADWAY, NEAR HOUSTON-ST.
Doors open at 6½ o'clock; the performance will commence with the Overture at 7 o'clock.
STANDARD ATTRACTIONS.
REVIVAL OF SPLENDID PLAYS.
On TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 20, 1857,
the grand romantic Drama,
THE MARBLE HEART,
Supported by Messrs. G. Jordan, C. Wheatleigh, Lingham, T. B. Johnson, Hayes, Allayne, Harcourt, Mrs. H. P. Grattan, Misses Manners, Allayne, Howell, Gray, Mrs. T. B. Johnston and Miss Laura Keene.
MUSICAL SELECTIONS AND LA TRAVIATA WALTZ.
To conclude, for the fourteenth time, with a new extravaganza burlesque called
YOUNG BACCHUS;
OR, SPIRITS AND WATER.
Produced with
New Scenery,
Dresses,
Appointments, &c., &c.
Young Bacchus, with songs Miss Gould
supported by the whole company and a numerous Corps de Ballet, with new Overture and Music by Mr. Thomas Baker.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
PRICES OF ADMISSION—Boxes and Parquette, 50 cents; Upper Tier, 25 cents; Orchestra Stalls, $1.
TUESDAY, Jan. 20, 1857.
Last night but one of
Mrs. JOHN WOOD.
She will appear to-night in two characters.
Last night but one of Mr. Walcot's great burlesque of
HIAWATHA.
Second night of the fine three-act comedy, by Buckstone, entitled
LEAP YEAR.
Mrs. John Wood as..Miss O'Leary and Minnehaha
Mr. Walcot as Dimple and Hiawatha
Mrs. Hoey as Flora Flowerdew
Miss Mary Gannon, Mr. Sothern, Mrs. Vernon, Mr. G. Holland, Mr. Peters, Mr. H. R. Phillips, &c., &c.
To-morrow—Last night of Mrs. WOOD, also of
HIAWATHA.
Thursday—First appearance of the celebrated
MISS MATILDA HERON,
and production of the great five-act play of
CAMILLE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
The Management of this Theatre begs respectfully to announce that Miss MATILDA HERON, having been detained on her journey from New-Orleans by the snows longer than anticipated, he has been obliged to defer her first appearance from Monday, the 19th, as announced, to THURSDAY, the 22d,
On which evening she will positively open in her great character of
CAMILLE.
Seats may now be secured at the box-office.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
E. A. MARSHALL Lessee.
W. R. BLAKE Stage Manager.
Grand dramatic and musical combination in the same week.
TRAGEDY AND OPERA
presented alternately, with the greatest strength and excellence.
LAST WEEK OF THE GERMAN OPERA TROUPE.
They will perform on alternate nights with
MR. FORREST
TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 20, 1857,
will be presented for the second time and by special request, Beethoven's
FIDELIO.
All the Artists, superb Orchestra, effective Chorus, Costumes, Scenery, &c., &c.
Performance to begin with the Overture at 8 o'clock precisely.
Wednesday—Mr. Forrest as Hamlet.
Thursday—German Opera.
Friday—Mr. Forrest as Macbeth.
Saturday—German Opera.
Seats may be secured in advance for Mr. Forrest's, also the Opera nights.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM.
SUBSCRIPTION CONCERTS.
MAURICE STRAKOSCH begs leave to announce that the whole strength of the ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY, including the Grand Orchestra, of the Academy of Music, under his direction, will give
FOUR GRAND OPERATIC CONCERTS,
at the Brooklyn Athenæum; the first on SATURDAY, Jan. 24; the second on SATURDAY, Jan. 31; the third on THURSDAY, Feb. 5; and the fourth and last on THURSDAY, Feb. 12. The price of admission to these Concerts will be as follows:

Admission	$1
Secured Seats	50 cents extra.

Subscription for four Concerts, including Secured Seat, $4
Subscriptions will be received at Messrs. VAN NORDEN & KING'S, Wall-st., and at the Athenæum in Brooklyn, beginning on MONDAY MORNING, Jan. 19.
Second appearance, in New-York, of

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.
TUESDAY—A new drama, in four acts, called
VICE AND VIRTUE; OR, WOMAN'S HEART,
In which Mrs. Barrow will personate two characters, exemplifying Vice and Virtue.
Mr. Belton, Mr. C. Fisher, &c., &c.
Mr. Burton in THE WAN

Indian Wars in St. Joseph—Horrible Sufferings of the Hunting Party—The Reported Murder of the Surveying Parties by the Comanche Indians—Some of Caldwell's Party Missing—Supposed Frozen to Death.

Correspondence of the Missouri Republican.

ST. JOSEPH, Saturday, Jan. 3, 1857.

On last Tuesday night, at 12 o'clock, a fire broke out in the old Mansion House, on Main street, and increased in volume and fury so rapidly and irresistibly, that in a few minutes the whole block, with the exception of Corby's Bank, at the remote corner, was in flames. The auction-rooms of Mr. BOBST, with many of his goods, the real-estate office of Mr. LYKINS, the store of Mr. CLIFFORD, the millinery of Miss CLIFFORD, the saddlery of Mr. ISRAEL LANDIS, the office of Dr. PERSEL, the bakery of Mr. KEISCHNER, and a grocery and a fruitery, were all consumed.

The old Mansion House, the property of Mr. JOHN RICHARDSON, of Clarke County, Va., is said to be insured in the Mutual Company of St. Louis, for $1,500, and the store of Mr. CLIFFORD for $2,000. These buildings constituted the first tavern and business house that were built on that street, and were of frame; consequently their destruction is only a private, not a public loss.

Such occurrences are rare in our city, and startled our citizens not a little. If there had been wind, the largest business portion of the city would inevitably have been consumed, but fortunately the air was still.

We have information of the return of a hunting party from the Little Blue, in a most deplorable condition. They were, Mr. JAMES STRINGFELLOW, Mr. VAN DORSER and Mr. MORRELL—the first from Atchison, K. T., and two latter from South Carolina. Gen. MATTHEWS saw them after their hair-breadth escapes, and gives me the following thrilling narrative:

When they reached the Big Blue they fixed their encampment, but finding only a few buffalo, they left their camp in charge of a negro man belonging to Mr. VAN DORSER, and proceeded over to the Little Blue. On the first evening out they were overtaken by a storm of wind and snow, and lost their way. They wandered for eight days without fire and food. They blew the tubes out of their guns, in their efforts to kindle a fire, and then threw their guns away. The feet of VAN DORSER and MORRELL became so frosted, and they were so exhausted from fatigue and starvation, that Mr. STRINGFELLOW, who had had some mountain experience, was scarcely able to get them to move along. He encouraged them by every means, until they finally reached a habitation, and were saved. Mr. MORRELL and Mr. VAN DORSER, however, will lose their feet, and Mr. STRINGFELLOW some of his toes. Their sufferings were beyond description, and they will be ill for some weeks to come. The negro, who remained in camp, is uninjured, although he suffered a good deal from the severity of the cold, and anxiety for his master and friends. They are all now safely lodged in Atchison.

The General also informs me that a rumor reached him that two surveying parties—one of whom was SAM PARSONS', who is well known in your City—had been murdered by the Camanche Indians. The country in which they were operating is near the Sac Reservation, in the South-western part of the Territory, and near the Arkansas line. These Indians and the Camanches have frequent conflicts. A short time ago the Sacs made an incursion into a Camanche village, and killed several of their people, and stole many of their horses. A little while after, when the Camanche warriors returned from their hunt, they made a descent upon the Sacs, and on their way they massacred the two parties of United States Surveyors, who were unarmed, and taken wholly by surprise.

General MATTHEWS was running some lines himself in that part of the country during the Summer, and thinks the report probably true.

He also states that only a portion of CALDWELL'S party had got in from Western Kansas, and the belief is that the remainder are frozen to death.

In my last letter, of the 30th ult., I told you of the sufferings of the General and his party. They were not far from CALDWELL'S party. They, however, after great exertion, under which they almost sunk, reached the city, and have been so admirably nursed as to be nearly well again.

This Winter is said to be the most severe that has ever been known in the mountains and on the plains. The same, and, indeed, a greater degree of cold has been experienced, but not so suddenly, nor so early in the season. The thermometer here this morning stood 12 degrees below zero, and the ice on our river is twenty inches thick, and as clear as crystal. We are all busily engaged in filling our ice-houses. Our city flourishes as usual, and large transactions in real estate are the order of the day. We want hundreds of mechanics for the Spring. Send them on. T.

The Revolution in Peru.

From the National Intelligencer.

An American gentleman, long a resident of Peru, in a letter to a relative in this city, under date of Tacua, Dec. 5, thus describes the progress of the existing revolution in that distracted country:

"On the 26th ultimo, the revolutionized-frigate *Apurimac*, accompanied by the war-steamer *Loa*, made its appearance off our port, (Arica,) and sent a flag of truce on shore, giving only two hours' time for the surrender of Arica to the insurgents. The political authority was willing to give up the town, but its military chief, commanding a garrison of about eighty men, refused, on which the frigate landed some troops, which were beaten off by the garrison; but, being reinforced, they succeeded in taking the town, after a gallant resistance, in which 17 were killed and 30 wounded. In the meantime an express was sent to this place ordering the Prefect to surrender, but he answered by sending a body of about 200 soldiers to dislodge the marine invaders from Arica. The British Consul, NUGENT, mediated, and the marines agreed to reembark, and on the 28th steamed for Ilay, already in possession of the insurgents, as well as Arequipa, the capital of that Department. The troops of the Dictator CASTILLA still occupy this city, but we are in hourly expectation of a revolt in favor of VIVANCO. The communications with Lima, both by land and sea, are cut off, and the position of the agents of the Dictator is not at all enviable. The steamer which arrived on the 2d brought intelligence of the landing of VIVANCO at Ilay, and in Arequipa he has under arms about 1,500 men. The revolutionists have gained some considerable advantages already. They have the squadron and consequently all the seacoast under their command, and, although the country is subjugated by the Dictator's troops, he has not reliable men to place in command, and therefore his fall seems inevitable. This is the condition of things throughout all Peru. CASTILLA is a brave fellow, and, although now upwards of 60, is indefatigable, and will fight to the last if his men will only stick by him; but there's the rub. His rough, ungentlemanly manners have left him but few friends, and he can only make more victims by resisting the popular will."

THE DISCOVERY OF THE RUINS OF AN ANCIENT GRECIAN CITY.—The Boston *Traveller*, of Saturday, says: We copied, a few days since, a brief paragraph from the English papers of the discovery of the ruins of a Grecian city, which the British Government had taken measures to have explored. We have received from our Syrian correspondent a letter giving full particulars of the discoveries and explorations, so far as they have progressed, which are of the most interesting character. The city was situated on the peninsula of the Crimea. Its ruins indicate its original opulence and splendor. Human skeletons and skeletons of horses have already been found.

Near the site of the city are immense *tumuli*, or artificial mounds of earth, somewhat like those in the West of our own country. Their size and magnificence awaken amazement for the wealth and power of the people who constructed them. Tradition states that the tumuli were erected over the remains of the kings and rulers of this Greek colony. They are of all dimensions, ranging from ten to three hundred feet in circumference, and from five to one hundred and fifty feet in height. Specimens of the highest Grecian art have been found in them, such as sculptures, etruscan vases, glass vessels remarkable for lightness, carved ivory, coins of the most perfect finish, and trinkets vieing with the skill of the best modern workmen. One tumuli was so large that Dr. MCPHERSON devoted two whole months to explore it. But the most astonishing monuments of early wealth are found on Mont Mithridates, the whole of which hill, from its base to its summit, and the space extending from it to the distance of *three miles*, are composed of broken pottery and debris of the depth of from ten to even a hundred feet over the natural clay hill.

In a future issue, we shall place the communication of our correspondent, containing much of interest that we have not mentioned, before our readers.

SUFFERING AMONG MORMON EMIGRANTS.—A letter to the Baltimore *Sun* from Salt Lake City has the following paragraph:

"We have dreadful accounts of the sufferings among the Mormon emigrants by the hand-cart train which is now in the mountains. The train contained 650 souls; one-seventh are already dead, and they are dying at the rate of 15 per day. There are some 600 more behind, of which we have heard nothing. It is impossible for them to get through this Fall. The Mormons estimated that there are not less 1,500 of their brethren yet to come in, and the snow is reported to be not less than a foot deep in the mountains."

TRANSFER OF THE HERMITAGE TO THE UNITED STATES.—The Legislature of Tennessee at its last session passed an act authorizing the Governor of that State to purchase five hundred acres of the Hermitage, including the mansion of Gen. JACKSON and the tomb where now repose the remains of the illustrious hero and patriot and those of his beloved wife, and to make a tender of the same to the general government, provided a branch of the Military Academy should be established at that place. In pursuance of this act Governor JOHNSON purchased the Hermitage for the sum of forty-eight thousand dollars, and on Wednesday arrived in Washington and made a formal tender of the property, with the condition annexed, to the President. The President, in reply, stated that this offer by the State of Tennessee would be promptly communicated by him to Congress.

The sexton of the M. E. Church at Burrsville N. J., filling one of the lamps while burning, on Friday night last, overflowed it, when it took fire. An intense excitement was immediately created, and the congregation, numbering some 250, were thrown into great excitement and confusion. A rush was made for the windows, and women and children cried for help. Every window was broken out, through which the people flocked like sheep, injuring several in their haste. Fortunately the lamp was extinguished without damage.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—TUESDAY, JAN. 20.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 479, 311, 534, 539, 455, 549, 554, 559, 560, 567, 569, 574, 575, 577, 580, 216, 230, 346, 257, 581, 184, 582, 583, 585, 587, 590, 591, 594, 536, 537, 589, 600, 601, 602, 563, 275, 223, 242, 3.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term.*—*Class I.*—Nos. 32, 24. *Class II*.—Nos. 176 239, 240, 241, 56, 57, 225, 72, 126, 70, 164, 233, 58, 75, 156, 185, 243, 26.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 183, 31, 101, 161, 14, 9, 151, 571, 272 to 278, inclusive; 219. *Part II.*—Nos. 198, 192, 245, 246, 250, 251, 252, 242, 244, 15, 23, 25, 26, 53, 282, 64, 77, 141, 150, 153, 253, 32, 76, 31.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 38, 45, 47, 51, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57, 59, 60, 62.

U. S. COMMISSIONER'S COURT—JAN. 19.

Before Commissioner Stillwell.

MORE EMBEZZLEMENT OF LETTERS FROM THE POST-OFFICE.

Andrew Burlingame was arrested to-day on a charge of embezzling from the New-York Post-Office letters belonging to Wm. H. Guthrie. He gave bail in the sum of $1,000 to answer the charge. The accused and prosecutor in this case are said to be connected with rival establishments for the manufacture of slate roofing; the former with the establishment corner of Tenth-avenue and Twelfth-street, and the latter at No. 113 Bowery. The prosecutor alleges that the prisoner took his letters from the Post-Office to prevent orders for work reaching him.

THE RECENTLY-ARRESTED COUNTERFEITERS.

To-day was set down for the examination of the two young men and three young women, arrested on Friday last, for passing at various stores in Chatham-street and the Bowery a quantity of counterfeit twenty-five cent pieces. The lawyers in the case, of which there were three, were in attendance, ready to proceed. His Honor, the Commissioner, asked where the prisoners were. Deputy-Marshal Horton, to whose care they were consigned, replied that they were in Eldridge-street jail, and would remain there during such a stormy day as the present, before he would venture to effect their removal thence before the Commissioner.

Commissioner—Cannot they be brought here in a carriage?

Deputy-Marshal Horton—If the Marshal gives such orders, the thing might be attempted, but he would not promise to get the prisoners there before high noon the next day.

The Commissioner directed the Marshal to be brought before him. The latter functionary, upon being interrogated as to employing a carriage to get the prisoners, said he should be happy to do so for the convenience of the Commissioner and attending lawyers, but, if he did so, he insisted that they must guarantee the payment of the bill themselves. The bill, he said, would be rejected at Washington, as affording an unwonted luxury in the transportation of prisoners from their place of confinement to their place of trial. It was agreed as most judicious, all the statements considered, to postpone the examination till Wednesday, and such postponement was accordingly ordered.

THE SHIPWRECKED VESSEL NEW-YORK.

Captain McKinna and the First and Second Mates of the *New-York*, sometime since wrecked off New-Jersey coast, presented themselves in a state of no small trepidation, having been subpœnaed to attend that day the examination to take place at Freehold, in the case of the parties arrested for severely assaulting Captain McKinna, and for other disorderly conduct, at the time of the shipwreck. They stated that they were unable to get to Freehold, all the channels of communication having been cut off by the storm. They were unable, too, to telegraph there. In view of such facts, they wished to know if they were released from the mandamus to attend. They were informed that such weather as the present imposed a more binding mandamus than all the possible injunctions of the Court. The information was very gratefully received, and the Captain and his companions departed, promising to show themselves in Freehold as soon as the weather and the New-Jersey Railroads would permit.

THE POST-OFFICE ROBBERY BY BOYS.

The lad mentioned in yesterday's TIMES as arrested on Friday last for embezzling letters from the New-York Post-Office belonging to different firms of the City, gave bail to-day in the sum of $1,000 to answer the charge. Mr. Wm. Van Benschoten became his surety.

SUPREME COURT—JAN. 19.

Before Judge Davies.

William E. Howland et al. vs. *John E. Donnell.*—This action is brought to recover a balance upon a charter party. The plaintiffs, Messrs. Howland & Aspinwall, in the year 1849, chartered the bark *Ellis Frances* for a voyage from Baltimore to Panama and back. She was to carry out 500 tons weight of coal, and to bring back 300 tons of pearl shells and other cargo. The voyage to Panama was performed and the coal delivered for the plaintiffs' steamers at Panama. The discoveries of gold in California, which had been made shortly before the arrival of the bark at Panama, had excited every one, and the crew of the bark stole the boats and deserted her, leaving the captain unable to perform his return voyage, and unable to get seamen to go anywhere, except to San Francisco. The vessel was consigned to the plaintiffs' agents, Zachrisson & Nelson, who claimed that the return voyage must be made or the penalty of $11,000, stipulated in the charter paid, and they declined to pay the freight for bringing the coal to Panama. They accordingly proposed to the master to buy some 300 tons of pearl shells, which they had provided for a return cargo, and which were at the Pearl Islands, some 90 miles from Panama, at $20 a ton, and pay them $7,000 as penalty. This the Captain declined, as well as another offer, to buy of them a cargo of lumber, and carry it to San Francisco. An agreement was finally made, by which the charter was canceled, the damages being settled at the amount of the penalty, to be paid by the master in specie or drafts, and the vessel was put up by Zachrisson & Nelson, as her agents, to carry passengers to San Francisco. The passage money, amounting to about $18,000, was received by them, and the balance, after deducting expenses, was credited by them on the penalty, the master drawing a draft on the defendant, as owner of the bark, for the residue. The draft was protested, and this action was brought to recover the balance of the penalty.

The defendant alleges that the charter was broken by the plaintiffs by overloading the ship at Baltimore; that the alleged settlement at Panama was not in the authority of the master to make, and was extorted from him; Mr. Nelson being the American Consul and refusing to deliver up the papers of the bark unless the settlement was made; that the defendant was excused by the circumstances of the case from making the return voyage; that no damages occurred to the plaintiffs by the failure to perform it, as no cargo was ready at Panama, and the pearl shells were disposed of by Zachrisson & Nelson soon after, and he claims to recover of the plaintiffs the amount of the charter money for the outward voyage, together with the amount of passage money received by Zachrisson, Nelson & Co.

The Court after the testimony was in directed a verdict to be entered for the plaintiffs, subject to the opinion of the Court at General Term, for the balance and interest amounting to $3,979 71.

For plaintiffs, Messrs. Butler, Evarts and Southmayd. For defendants, Messrs. Benedict, Burr and Benedict.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Ingraham.

Caspar Illig vs. *John C. Drew.*—Motion granted on payment of $20 costs.

John Falck vs. *Jacob Mander.*—Motion to discharge order of arrest; plaintiff's costs $10, to abide event.

The Mayor, &c. vs. *Henry H. Childs.*—Motion to restore cause to the Calendar.

Before Judge Daly.

William R. Taylor vs. *James Flanagan.*—Order of reference to H. W. Robinson.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—MONDAY.

Before the City Judge.

PAUDEEN PLEADS GUILTY.

Yesterday, in this Court, Paudeen, whose real name is Patrick MacLaughlin, pleaded guilty to a charge of assault and battery on policeman Leacraft, of the Ninth Ward, Nov. 6, 1854. Paudeen, as will be remembered, was largely implicated in the Poole homicide, at Stanwix Hall, and, after being confined in the Tombs for nearly two years, was released on bail, during the present term of this Court. The day following his release he got drunk and yielding to his naturally vicious propensities, attacked several citizens, and finally sundry policeman. At the instance of the District-Attorney he was recommitted to the Tombs without bail, and yesterday was arraigned on the old charge, founded on a true bill found against him by a Grand Jury two years ago, of an assault upon Leacraft. He pleaded Guilty. The Judge deferred sentence till Thursday. The Court-room was overflowing with the friends and admirers of the prisoner.

THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY SNOWED OUT OF COURT.

There was no District-Attorney yesterday in this Court. The railroad tracks were smothered in snow, and cars everywhere were impeded. Mr. Hall and Mr. Sedgwick were gone out of town and could not get back in time. The Judge made an effort to get on without them, but failed. He did not fail ignominiously, but failed.

Somehow or other he contrived, with the potent help of Mr. Vandervoort, to try Christian Faust, a German, aged 24 years, a resident of Philadelphia, and a baker by trade, for stealing, on Dec. 16, 1856, half a chest of tea worth $35, the property of Daniel G. Bacon, No. 30 Broadway. Said Faust had got two blocks away with the tea before he was captured. The great Faust of history was the inventor of printing, a magician, a dealer with the devil, the hero of Goethe's poem; but the meagre prisoner, trembling before the City Judge yesterday, was not even the inventor of a good story, for he had only to say, in excuse, that a stranger in the street gave him the tea and he took it. The City Judge, indignant at such a palpable false hood, which any Judge might see through, incontinently served him right by sending him for two years to the State Prison.

The next culprit placed before the Judge was Thomas Williams, a youth, 17 years old, a native of New-York, charged with stealing from Lawrence Lyons, in front of the National Theatre, on Dec. 10, 1856, a snuff box containing $61 in bank notes, and a watch worth $35. The accused was one of three fellows who attacked Lyons for the purpose of robbery. Three days afterwards Lyons saw the accused in the Tombs, where he was confined on a charge of petit larceny, and recognized him. Verdict, Guilty. Sentenced to 4 years and 6 months in the State Prison.

SURROGATE'S COURT—JAN. 19.

Before Hon. A. W. Bradford, Esq.

THE CONTESTED WILL OF ANSON G. PHELPS.

To-day was set down for the argument upon the application to prohibit two of the parties named by Mr. Phelps as executors of his will from qualifying. A retinue of lawyers, headed by Francis B. Cutting, Esq., appeared against the application, opposed by a like formidable array of legal ability on the other side. The two sides were not ready, however, to proceed with the argument, and an adjournment took place till Friday. The Surrogate took occasion, however, to intimate in advance that all the argument that might be adduced on either side would be of no avail. There was but one way for him to decide, which was in accordance with the plain provision of the statute in regard to the qualifying of executors. If it was to be asked to go beyond the statutes the parties, he said, must appear before the Supreme Court. The present will, from the large amount of money involved, looks likely to rival the Parish will case in the duration and expense of the contest.

EFFECTS OF THE STORM.

The examination, in the matter of the contested will of James Bache, which was to have been resumed to-day, had to be postponed, owing to the non-attendance of one of the counsel, living in Fordham, having been snowed in.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets. *Carefully Reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.*

NEW-YORK, Monday, Jan. 19—6 P. M.

The snow storm, to-day, seriously impeded our door trafic.

ASHES—Quiet and languid. Pearls, $7 75@$7 81½; Pots, $7 62½@$7 68¾ ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is in better request and is held with renewed confidence. Java, 14½c.@14¾c.; Laguayra, 11¾c.@12c.; Maracaibo, 11¼c @12¾c.; Rio, 9c.@11¾c. St. Domingo, 10¾c.; and Bahia, 9¾c.@10c. ₱ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—State and Western Flour is much less freely offered at an advance of 5@10c. ₱ bbl., on Saturday's at closing prices,—but the demand is limited, and the reported sales since our last do not exceed 4,800 bbls., in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	$6 30@$6 40
Srraight State	6 40@ 6 55
Favorite and Extra State	6 50@ 6 85
Common to Good Indiana and Upper Lake	6 50@ 6 75
Common to Good Superfine Ohio	6 60@ 6 80
Fancy Michigan	6 50@ 6 75
Extra Michigan	6 75@ 7 75
Extra Indiana and Wisconsin	6 75@ 7 75
Extra Ohio	6 80@ 8 00
Fancy Genesee	6 90@ 7 10
Extra Genesee	7 10@ 8 75
Extra Missouri	6 50@ 9 00

Canadian continues scarce and inactive. Superfine to extra is worth from $6 50@$7 70 ₱ bbl; 300 bbls. found buyers within the range. Southern is doing better. The transactions since our last comprise about 580 bbls. low Mixed to Fancy and Extra, at $7@$8 and $9 25 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is in fair request, and is steady at $3 50@$5 25 for Fine to Superfine ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in pretty good demand at old rates: at $3 12½@$3 25 for Jersey, $3 75 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. The latter brings $17@$17 50 in puncheons. Buckwheat Flour, $2 25@$2 50 ₱ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat is in light supply, and held above the views of buyers. The sales have been limited to 9,300 bushels, including Western Red, on private terms, and very ordinary Southern White at $1 68 ₱ bushel. Rye is scarce, and quoted firm, at 85c.@93c. for inferior to choice, ₱ bushel. Oats are in moderate demand, and are worth 51c.@53c. for Ohio and Lake; 48c.@50c. for State; 45c.@47½c. for Jersey; and 41c.@45c. for Southern, ₱ bushel. Barley is in pretty fair request, and is quoted at $1@$1 32 for very inferior to choice, ₱ bushel. Barley Malt commands $1 35@$1 45 ₱ bushel. Corn is still brisker and firmer. There were sales reported to-day of 30,400 bushels, at 71c.@73c. for unsound; 74c.@76c. for mixed, in store and delivered, ₱ bushel.

HAY—Sales were made of a few small lots of bales River at $1 for shipment, and $1 12½ for local use, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—New continue quiet, yet firm, at from 7c.@10c. ₱ lb. Old rule dull and nominal, at 3c.@5c. ₱ lb.

IRON—We heard of sales of 50 tons Scotch Pig, in lots, at $31, usual terms, ₱ ton.

LEAD—Appears in limited demand, yet is stiffly held.

LIME—Unaltered.

MOLASSES—Holders ask higher prices; demand tame.

NAVAL STORES—Have not varied.

OILS—Quiet, at former rates.

PROVISIONS—Pork is much needed at higher prices. Sales have been reported to-day of about 450 bbls., in lots, at $19 37@$20 for old Mess; $21 for new do.; $18 for new Prime, and $17 50 for old Prime ₱ bbl. Dressed Hogs bring, in lots, 9¾c.@9¾c. ₱ lb. Cut Meats remain in moderate supply and lively demand, at 10c.@10½c. for Hams, and 8c. for Shoulders ₱ lb. Bacon is in request for immediate and future delivery, and it is quite firm, with a small amount offering, at from 10c. @11½c. ₱ lb. Lard is unchanged. The transactions since our last reach about 250 bbls. and tcs. Prime, at 12¾c.@13c. ₱ lb. Beef is in fair demand, at very full rates. The transactions since our last consist of 220 bbls., at $9 25@$10 for new Prime; $10 50@$12 50 for Country Mess; $10 50@ $12 50 for repacked do.; $15 for new Chicago Mess, and $15 50 for extra do. do., ₱ bbl. New Prime Mess Beef is salable and steady at $20@$22 ₱ tc. Beef Hams are scarce and quiet at $17 50@$20 ₱ bbl. Butter is in fair request and is worth 15c.@21c. for Ohio; 20c. @25c. for common to very good State, and 26c.@29c. for prime to very choice do., ₱ lb. Cheese is in moderate supply and request, at 10c.@10¾c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales transpired to-day of about 58 tcs., common to prime, at $3 50@$4 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Are less active, but very firm. The sales of Havana on Saturday were 5,385 boxes. In addition to which, there was purchased a cargo of Manila—to arrive at Boston—at 9¼c. ₱ lb., less 4 ₱ cent. for cash. Refiners were the leading buyers. We are specially indebted to the editor of the New-York *Shipping and Commercial List* for a proof copy of their valuable annual statement of the Sugar trade of the United States, (exclusive of California and Oregon,) for the year 1856. The statement will not be generally issued to other than private parties, are Wednesday morning, when it will be published in the *Shipping and Commercial List*. In compliance with the request of the compilers, and in justice to them, we omit an abstract until to-morrow (Wednesday) morning.

TALLOW—5,000 lbs. prime were sold at 11¾c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—There were 325 bbls. Ohio and Prison disposed of at 29c.@30c. ₱ gal.

FREIGHTS—Were quiet, yet steady. For Liverpool, Cotton, 7-32d @¼d. ₱ lb.; Flour, 2s. 3d.@2s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 6¾d.@7¾d. ₱ bushel; Beef, 4s. 6d. ₱ tc.; Resin, 2s. 3d.@2s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; and Heavy Goods, 25s.@30s. ₱ ton. For other ports, proportionate rates.

AUCTION SALES.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

REFEREE'S SALE BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON BEACH, WASHINGTON, CORTLANDT, GREENWICH, AND 23D-STREETS.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER will sell at auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, on FRIDAY, Jan. 30, at 12 o'clock, the following valuable property, viz:

ON BEACH-ST.—The House and Lot known as No. 9 Beach-st., being on the N. side of the street corner of St. John's alley; size of lot 18.8x70. The House and Lot known as No. 15 Beach-st., on the N. side. The lot beginning 40 ft. W. of St. John's alley, and being in size 20x40. The House and Lot adjoining the above, and known as No. 17 Beach-st.; size of lot 20 ft. front and rear by 68.11 and 69.1 in depth.

ON WASHINGTON-ST.—The House and Lot on the E. side of Washington-st., known as No. 151 between Liberty and Cedar-sts. Lot in size 15.3 front and about 45 ft. deep.

ON CORTLANDT-ST.—The House and Lot S. side Cortlandt-st., and known as No. 73; size of lot 22.6x58 ft.

ON GREENWICH-ST.—The House and Lot E. side Greenwich-st., between Hammersley and Clarkson sts., and known as No. 597; size of lot 24x104 ft.

ON 23D-ST.—The valuable Lot on the S. side of 23d-st., 30 ft. E. of 7th-av., being in size 25x98.9. The street has a width of 100 feet.

GREENWOOD CEMETERY.—The Lot known as No. 4841, in the plan of Greenwood Cemetery, containing 300 superficial feet.

PEW IN ST. JOHN'S CHAPEL ON VARICK-ST.—The Pew No. 125, in the south aisle of the Chapel, with the fixtures belonging thereto.

For maps and further particulars, apply to the Auctioneers, No. 7 Broad-st

By order of CHAS. EDWARDS, Referee.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT & CO., Auctioneers.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, JAN. 20, AT 10½ o'clock, in the premises No. 152 West 21st-st., a large and valuable quantity of rosewood and other furniture, embracing the entire costly furniture of the above five-story dwelling, all of which is in perfect order and of the best description, among which is an elegant rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, suites rosewood parlor furniture made to order, covered in brocatel and velvet; two elegant rosewood etageres, mantel and pier mirrors, brocade and lace curtains, stationary top, centre and pier tables, variety of superior carpets, five elegant chandeliers, two superior rosewood secretaries and bookcases, costly China vases, oil paintings, with a variety of other elegant parlor furniture. Elegant rosewood chamber furniture of every description, superb mattresses and bedding. Dining-room and basement furniture, two superior extension tables, rich solid silver ware, cut glass, rich China, &c., with a large quantity of mahogany and oak chamber and basement furniture, comprising the largest and most elegant variety of superior household furniture and house-furnishing articles sold by auction this season. Catalogues on morning of sale, which will be positive without regard to weather.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT HIS REGULAR SEMI-WEEKLY SALE OF STOCKS—On THURSDAY, Jan. 22, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, to close a concern:

520 shares New-York Consolidated Stage Company, $25 each.

Terms of sale as follows: 10 per cent. on the day of sale, balance in four equal payments, 3, 6, 9 and 12 months, with interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum from day of sale for approved notes or the stock to be left as collateral security; in case of failure of first payment, the stock will then be resold for account and risk of former purchaser.

WILLIAM T. BOYD, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE—BY GEORGE NICHOLS, Astore No. 66 Nassau-st., on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 21, at 10½ o'clock. Assignee's sale of diamonds, gold jewelry, &c., comprising, in part, gold and silver watches, by Cooper, Johnston, Roskill, Tobias; diamond rings, pins and ear-rings; sets of cameo pins and ear-rings; mosaic do.; gold rings, pins and ear-rings; gold thimbles, gold fob and neck chains, cameo pins, and brooches, and ear-rings; also silver-plated ware, &c., by order of

LEWIS JOHNSTON, Assignee.

AUCTION SALES.

WM. H. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE IMPROVED Property, in fee, on Madison and adjoining sts., in the VIIth Ward of the City of New-York, belonging to the Estate of HOWARD FURMAN, deceased.—WM. H. FRANKLIN & SON will sell at auction on FRIDAY, Jan. 23, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the following desirable property:

ON MONROE STREET.—The two-story brick house and lot of ground No. 29 Monroe-st; lot 25 feet front and rear, 62 feet 11 inches on one side and 63 feet on the other.

Also, the two-story brick house and lot of ground, adjoining the above, and known as No. 27 Monroe-st.; lot 20 feet 7 inches by 49 feet.

Also, the two three-story brick houses and plot of ground in the rear of the above, having a front of 4 feet 5 inches on the street, 50 feet rear, and 100 feet 1 inches in depth.

MADISON-STREET.—The two three-story brick houses and lots of ground Nos. 106 and 108 Madison-st; lots each 25 by half the block.

For maps, terms, and further particulars, inquire of

WM. H. FURMAN, Executor.

AUGUSTUS WETMORE, No. 73 Water-st.

Or at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 5 Broad-st.

JOHN H. AUSTEN, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON THURSDAY, JAN. 22, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, at 13½ o'clock, the following Stocks, by order of DAVID AUSTEN, administrator of the estate of THOMAS BLAKELY, deceased. Sale peremptory.

62 shares Bank of Commerce.
50 shares Continental Bank.
60 shares Bank of the State of New-York.
50 shares Clinton Fire Insurance Company.
53 shares Michigan and Central Railroad.
117 shares Galena and Chicago Union Railroad, with dividend on, payable 5 per cent. in cash and 10 per cent. in stock on Feb. 15.
50 shares New-York and New-Haven Railroad, certificate No. 3,170, dated March 30, 1852.

Purchasers can satisfy themselves that the stock is genuine by calling at the office of the Company, No. 2 Hanover-st.

Terms cash—10 per cent. to be paid on the day of sale, and the balance before 12 o'clock the following day.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

BY W. S. MELLOR & CO.—MORTGAGE SALE of fine rosewood and mahogany second-hand goods, enamelled suites, mattresses, &c.—THIS DAY, Jan. 20, at 10½ A. M., at the sale-rooms Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, the largest and finest collection of second-hand goods ever offered, and to which we call the special attention of the trade; two fine rosewood suites, in brocatel; two rosewood bureaus, two washstands, two rosewood centre tables, one rosewood fancy do., one light stand, one rosewood piano-forte, damask and lace curtains, two fine enamelled suites, with marble tops; two spring mattresses, two feather beds, mahogany chairs, tables, &c.; two hair do., besides a large lot of carpets and kitchen utensils. The sale will commence with the above-mentioned goods, the whole of which will be sold without the slightest reservation, at precisely 10½ A. M. Catalogues ready on the morning of sale.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF WILLIAM AND PINE STREETS PROPERTY, belonging to the Estate of DANIEL OAKEY, deceased.—Messrs. A. J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell on THURSDAY, the 22d day of January, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the following valuable property, viz.: The 3-story and attic buildings and lots of ground known as Nos. 51 and 53 William-st., being on the corner of Pine-st., front on William-st., 47 feet by 43 feet on Pine st., more or less. Possession 1st May next, subject to tenant's rights. Two-thirds of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. For maps, &c., apply at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 7 Broad-st. By order,

WM. F. OAKEY, } Executors.
DANIEL OAKEY, }

W. COLE, Auctioneer.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF A COMB, BRUSH and Fancy Store, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, at No. 347 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, comprising a large assortment of combs and brushes of every description; also, perfumeries, oils, toilet articles in great variety, dressing cases, desks, work boxes, odor and perfumed cases, reticules, porte monnaies, card cases, jewel boxes, counters, fixtures, &c.

THURSDAY.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF GROCERIES, at 10 o'clock, at No. 343 Fulton-st.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY IN BROOME-STREET, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—On WEDNESDAY, Jan. 21, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, A. J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell as above the desirable house and lot known as No. 293 Broome-st, near Eldridge-st. The house is a two-story and attic brick dwelling; will rent for about $600 per annum; contains Croton water. Size of lot 21:10½x87:8. Half of the purchase-money can remain for a term of years. For maps, &c., apply at the office of the auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON EAST THIRTY-FIRST-STREET AT AUCTION.—PEREMPTORY SALE BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 21, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, East 31st-st., the four-story brick house and lot No. 194 East 31st-st., between 1st and 2d avs.; house 16.8 by 46, lot 98.9 deep. For further particulars apply to JAS. W. WHITE, No. 51 Liberty-st.; maps of the property, &c., at the office of the auctioneers.

WM. H. FRANKLIN & SON, Auctioneers.

WM. H. FRANKLIN & SON WILL SELL at auction, at Merchants' Exchange, on THURSDAY, Jan. 22, at 12 M., house and lot No. 407 4th-st., between Bowery and 2d-av. House 25x60, 3 stories, attic and sub-cellar; built in the best manner ten years since, and recently put in complete repair; lot 25x101. Terms 10 per cent. at sale, 20 per cent. at 60 days; 70 per cent. can remain on mortgage.

J. S. H. BARTLETT Auctioneer.

CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA EXCHANGE.—J. S. H. BARTLETT will sell, THIS DAY, Jan. 20, 10 o'clock, No. 281 Pearl-st., in lots, from the shelves, a large and complete assortment of W. G. and common ware, China, glass ware, &c. Sale positive, and goods well packed for shipping. Catalogues now ready, and goods open for examination.

J. E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

HARDWARE AUCTION NOTICE.—ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—Catalogues of J. E. VAN ANTWERP'S extensive sale of Hardware, &c., to take place at 10 o'clock on THURSDAY, 22d, at No. 9 Gold-st., by order of the Assignee,) are now ready at the auction room No. 216 Pearl-st. Terms, 4 and 6 months.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

BY W. S. MELLOR & CO.—ELEGANT LADIES' furs and sleigh robes at auction, THIS (Tuesday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, consisting of full size ladies' capes of mink, stone marten, chinchilla, French squirrel, Canadian mink, &c.; also, carriage and half capes of mink, fine fitch, chinchilla, stone marten, &c.; also, cuffs and muffs.

HENRY G. EVANS, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY AND GLASS FROM THE SHELVES, IN LOTS TO SUIT THE TRADE.—On TUESDAY, Jan. 20, at 10 o'clock, at No. 6 Liberty-st., 12 crates Boot's best white granite, also c. c. and dipped ware; glass ware of every variety, suitable for the crockery trade. Goods carefully repacked for shipping.

GREAT SALE OF COAL LANDS IN WYOMING VALLEY, LUZERNE COUNTY, PENN.

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE METROPOLIS
IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK
For the week ending Saturday, Jan. 17, 1857.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,024,134 00
Average amount of Specie	193,805 91
Average amount of Circulation	1,393,054 91
Average amount of Deposits	1,393,054 91
Average amount due other Banks	6,671,600 17

ROBERT STRONG, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 19th day of January, 1857.
W. O. MURWOOD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
For the week ending Saturday, Jan. 17, 1857.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,024,284 00
Average amount of Specie	264,719 00
Average amount of Circulation	1,323,990 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,323,990 00

I, H. MORRISON, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, do solemnly swear, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
Sworn before me, this 19th day of January, 1857.
R. K. OAKLEY, Cashier.
JOHN BELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF
NEW-YORK.
For the week ending Saturday, Jan. 17, 1857.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,024,284 00
Average amount of Specie	264,719 00
Average amount of Circulation	1,323,990 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,323,990 00

I, H. MORRISON, President of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, do solemnly swear, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
Sworn before me, this 19th day of January, 1857.
E. FANCHER COKER, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE METROPOLIS
IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
For the week ending Saturday, Jan. 17, 1857.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,024,284 00
Average amount of Specie	264,719 00
Average amount of Circulation	1,323,990 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,323,990 00

I, H. MORRISON, President of the BANK OF THE METROPOLIS, do solemnly swear, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
Sworn before me, this 19th day of January, 1857.
E. FANCHER COKER, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF
NEW-YORK—Amended, pursuant to Chapter 250,
Laws of 1858, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 17, 1857.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,024,284 00
Average amount of Specie	264,719 00
Average amount of Circulation	1,323,990 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,323,990 00

I, H. MORRISON, President of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, do solemnly swear, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
Sworn before me, this 19th day of January, 1857.
E. FANCHER COKER, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE ISLAND CITY
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by
Chapter 250, Laws of 1858, for the week ending
Saturday, Jan. 17, 1857.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,024,284 00
Average amount of Specie	264,719 00
Average amount of Circulation	1,323,990 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,323,990 00

I, H. MORRISON, President of the BANK OF THE ISLAND CITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, do solemnly swear, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
Sworn before me, this 19th day of January, 1857.
E. FANCHER COKER, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE EMPIRE CITY
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by
Chapter 250, Laws of 1858, for the week ending
Saturday, Jan. 17, 1857.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,024,284 00
Average amount of Specie	264,719 00
Average amount of Circulation	1,323,990 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,323,990 00

I, H. MORRISON, President of the BANK OF THE EMPIRE CITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, do solemnly swear, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
Sworn before me, this 19th day of January, 1857.
THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE FULTON'S HEAD BANK,
IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter
250, Laws of 1858, for the week ending Saturday,
Jan. 17, 1857.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,024,284 00
Average amount of Specie	264,719 00
Average amount of Circulation	1,323,990 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,323,990 00

I, H. MORRISON, President of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
Sworn before me, this 19th day of January, 1857.
A. M. EATERSON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE CHEMICAL BANK
—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1858, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 17, 1857.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,024,284 00
Average amount of Specie	264,719 00
Average amount of Circulation	1,323,990 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,323,990 00

I, H. MORRISON, President of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
Sworn before me, this 19th day of January, 1857.
J. Q. JONES, President.
J. H. NORRIS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE CITIZENS' BANK,
As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1858, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 17, 1857.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$211,897 88
Average amount of Specie	62,170 68
Average amount of Circulation	182,530 00
Average amount of Deposits	182,530 00

I, S. R. CONSTOCK, Cashier of the CITIZENS' BANK, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
Sworn before me, this 17th day of January, 1857.
A. M. EATERSON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-
YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1858, for
the week ending Saturday, Jan. 17, 1857.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,396,281 21
Average amount of Specie	191,239 00
Average amount of Circulation	1,396,281 21
Average amount of Deposits	1,396,281 21

I, JAMES STORRS, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
Sworn before me, this 19th day of January, 1857.
E. FANCHER COKER, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE.
As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1858, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 17, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,396,281 21
Average amount of Specie	191,239 00
Average amount of Circulation	1,396,281 21
Average amount of Deposits	1,396,281 21

I, JAMES STORRS, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
Sworn before me, this 19th day of January, 1857.
JOHN BELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA,
As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1858, for the week
ending Saturday, Jan. 17, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,414,162 91
Average amount of Specie	181,234 47
Average amount of Circulation	1,396,381 21
Average amount of Deposits	1,396,381 21

I, LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
Sworn before me, this 19th day of January, 1857.
THOMAS STEWART, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—
As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1858, for the week
ending Saturday, Jan. 17, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,414,162 91
Average amount of Specie	181,234 47
Average amount of Circulation	1,396,381 21
Average amount of Deposits	1,396,381 21

I, LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
Sworn before me, this 19th day of January, 1857.
JOHN C. BERGH, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—As required
by Chapter 250, Laws of 1858, for the week ending
Saturday, Jan. 17, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,024,284 00
Average amount of Specie	264,719 00
Average amount of Circulation	1,323,990 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,323,990 00

I, H. MORRISON, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
Sworn before me, this 19th day of January, 1857.
E. FANCHER COKER, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EX-
CHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws
of 1858, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 17, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,024,284 00
Average amount of Specie	264,719 00
Average amount of Circulation	1,323,990 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,323,990 00

I, H. MORRISON, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
Sworn before me, this 19th day of January, 1857.
JOHN ANDERSON, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE INSU-
RANCE COMPANY—As required by Chapter 250,
Laws of 1858, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 17, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,024,284 00
Average amount of Specie	264,719 00
Average amount of Circulation	1,323,990 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,323,990 00

I, H. MORRISON, Cashier of the NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
Sworn before me, this 19th day of January, 1857.
THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK LIFE AND
TRUST COMPANY—As required by Chapter 250,
Laws of 1858, for the week ending Saturday, Jan.
17, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,024,284 00
Average amount of Specie	264,719 00
Average amount of Circulation	1,323,990 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,323,990 00

I, H. MORRISON, Cashier of the NEW-YORK LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
Sworn before me, this 19th day of January, 1857.
E. FANCHER COKER, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NORTH RIVER BANK—As
required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1858, for the week
ending Saturday, Jan. 17, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,024,284 00
Average amount of Specie	264,719 00
Average amount of Circulation	1,323,990 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,323,990 00

I, H. MORRISON, Cashier of the NORTH RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
Sworn before me, this 19th day of January, 1857.
E. FANCHER COKER, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK—As required
by Chapter 250, Laws of 1858, for the week ending
Saturday, Jan. 17, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,024,284 00
Average amount of Specie	264,719 00
Average amount of Circulation	1,323,990 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,323,990 00

I, H. MORRISON, Cashier of the OCEAN BANK, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
Sworn before me, this 19th day of January, 1857.
E. FANCHER COKER, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As
required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1858, for the week
ending Saturday, Jan. 17, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,024,284 00
Average amount of Specie	264,719 00
Average amount of Circulation	1,323,990 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,323,990 00

I, H. MORRISON, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANK, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
Sworn before me, this 19th day of January, 1857.
JOHN ANDERSON, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSO-
CIATION—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1858,
for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 17, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,024,284 00
Average amount of Specie	264,719 00
Average amount of Circulation	1,323,990 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,323,990 00

I, H. MORRISON, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
Sworn before me, this 19th day of January, 1857.
W. A. HALL, Cashier.
JOHN ANDERSON, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE
BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1858,
for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 17, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,024,284 00
Average amount of Specie	264,719 00
Average amount of Circulation	1,323,990 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,323,990 00

I, H. MORRISON, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
Sworn before me, this 19th day of January, 1857.
JOHN ANDERSON, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK—As
required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1858, for the week
ending Saturday, Jan. 17, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,024,284 00
Average amount of Specie	264,719 00
Average amount of Circulation	1,323,990 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,323,990 00

I, H. MORRISON, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
Sworn before me, this 19th day of January, 1857.
JOHN ANDERSON, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN
BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1858,
for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 17, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,024,284 00
Average amount of Specie	264,719 00
Average amount of Circulation	1,323,990 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,323,990 00

I, H. MORRISON, Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
Sworn before me, this 19th day of January, 1857.
JOHN ANDERSON, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COM-
PANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required
by Chapter 250, Laws of 1858, for the week ending
Saturday, Jan. 17, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,024,284 00
Average amount of Specie	264,719 00
Average amount of Circulation	1,323,990 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,323,990 00

I, H. MORRISON, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
Sworn before me, this 19th day of January, 1857.
W. H. HURTT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK—As
required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1858, for the week
ending Saturday, Jan. 17, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,024,284 00
Average amount of Specie	264,719 00
Average amount of Circulation	1,323,990 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,323,990 00

I, H. MORRISON, Cashier of the FULTON BANK, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
Sworn before me, this 19th day of January, 1857.
D. BAKER, President.
W. H. HURTT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IMPORTERS' AND
TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250,
Laws of 1858, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 17, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,024,284 00
Average amount of Specie	264,719 00
Average amount of Circulation	1,323,990 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,323,990 00

I, H. MORRISON, Cashier of the IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
Sworn before me, this 19th day of January, 1857.
E. FANCHER COKER, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GALLATIN BANK—As
required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1858, for the week
ending Saturday, Jan. 17, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,024,284 00
Average amount of Specie	264,719 00
Average amount of Circulation	1,323,990 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,323,990 00

I, H. MORRISON, Cashier of the GALLATIN BANK, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
Sworn before me, this 19th day of January, 1857.
E. FANCHER COKER, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by
Chapter 250, Laws of 1858, for the week ending
Saturday, Jan. 17, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,024,284 00
Average amount of Specie	264,719 00
Average amount of Circulation	1,323,990 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,323,990 00

I, H. MORRISON, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
Sworn before me, this 19th day of January, 1857.
E. FANCHER COKER, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK—As
required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1858, for the week
ending Saturday, Jan. 17, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,024,284 00
Average amount of Specie	264,719 00
Average amount of Circulation	1,323,990 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,323,990 00

I, PAUL SPOFFORD, President of the BANK OF THE GROCERS', being duly sworn, deposes and says, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
Sworn before me, this 19th day of January, 1857.
JOHN BELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by
Chapter 250, Laws of 1858, for the week ending
Saturday, Jan. 17, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,024,284 00
Average amount of Specie	264,719 00
Average amount of Circulation	1,323,990 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,323,990 00

I, H. HAVDOCK, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
Sworn before me, this 19th day of January, 1857.
A. HARRISON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANU-
FACTURERS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-
YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1858,
for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 17, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,024,284 00
Average amount of Specie	264,719 00
Average amount of Circulation	1,323,990 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,323,990 00

I, H. HAVDOCK, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
Sworn before me, this 19th day of January, 1857.
JOHN HOGMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN
THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter
250, Laws of 1858, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 17,
1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,024,284 00
Average amount of Specie	264,719 00
Average amount of Circulation	1,323,990 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,323,990 00

I, H. HAVDOCK, Cashier of the OCEAN BANK, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
Sworn before me, this 19th day of January, 1857.
E. FANCHER COKER, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK COUN-
TY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of
1858, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 17, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,024,284 00
Average amount of Specie	264,719 00
Average amount of Circulation	1,323,990 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,323,990 00

I, H. HAVDOCK, Cashier of the NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
Sworn before me, this 19th day of January, 1857.
E. FANCHER COKER, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK BROADWAY BANK
—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1858, for the week
ending Saturday, Jan. 17, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,024,284 00
Average amount of Specie	264,719 00
Average amount of Circulation	1,323,990 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,323,990 00

I, H. HAVDOCK, Cashier of the NEW-YORK BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
Sworn before me, this 19th day of January, 1857.
A. HARRISON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE
BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1858, for
the week ending Saturday, Jan. 17, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,024,284 00
Average amount of Specie	264,719 00
Average amount of Circulation	1,323,990 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,323,990 00

I, H. HAVDOCK, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
Sworn before me, this 19th day of January, 1857.
E. FANCHER COKER, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE
INSURANCE COMPANY—As required by Chapter
250, Laws of 1858, for the week ending Saturday,
Jan. 17, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,024,284 00
Average amount of Specie	264,719 00
Average amount of Circulation	1,323,990 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,323,990 00

I, H. MORRISON, Cashier of the NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
Sworn before me, this 19th day of January, 1857.
THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK LIFE AND
TRUST COMPANY—As required by Chapter 250,
Laws of 1858, for the week ending Saturday, Jan.
17, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,024,284 00
Average amount of Specie	264,719 00
Average amount of Circulation	1,323,990 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,323,990 00

I, H. MORRISON, Cashier of the NEW-YORK LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
Sworn before me, this 19th day of January, 1857.
E. FANCHER COKER, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NORTH RIVER BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by
Chapter 250, Laws of 1858, for the week ending
Saturday, Jan. 17, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,024,284 00
Average amount of Specie	264,719 00
Average amount of Circulation	1,323,990 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,323,990 00

I, H. MORRISON, Cashier of the NORTH RIVER BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
Sworn before me, this 19th day of January, 1857.
JOHN BELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK—As required
by Chapter 250, Laws of 1858, for the week ending
Saturday, Jan. 17, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,024,284 00
Average amount of Specie	264,719 00
Average amount of Circulation	1,323,990 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,323,990 00

I, H. MORRISON, Cashier of the OCEAN BANK, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
Sworn before me, this 19th day of January, 1857.
E. FANCHER COKER, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As
required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1858, for the week
ending Saturday, Jan. 17, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,024,284 00
Average amount of Specie	264,719 00
Average amount of Circulation	1,323,990 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,323,990 00

I, H. MORRISON, Cashier of the PACIFIC BANK, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
Sworn before me, this 19th day of January, 1857.
E. FANCHER COKER, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF
THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chap-
ter 250, Laws of 1858, for the week ending Saturday,
Jan. 17, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,024,284 00
Average amount of Specie	264,719 00
Average amount of Circulation	1,323,990 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,323,990 00

I, H. MORRISON, Cashier of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
Sworn before me, this 19th day of January, 1857.
T. TILLESTON, President.
J. J. STEPHENS, Cashier.

STATEMENT OF THE PHILADELPHIA BANK
IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by
Chapter 250, Laws of 1858, for the week ending
Saturday, Jan. 17, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,024,284 00
Average amount of Specie	264,719 00
Average amount of Circulation	1,323,990 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,323,990 00

I, H. MORRISON, Cashier of the PHILADELPHIA BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
Sworn before me, this 19th day of January, 1857.
JOHN ANDERSON, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHOENIX BANK—As
required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1858, for the week
ending Saturday, Jan. 17, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,024,284 00
Average amount of Specie	264,719 00
Average amount of Circulation	1,323,990 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,323,990 00

I, H. MORRISON, Cashier of the PHOENIX BANK, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
Sworn before me, this 19th day of January, 1857.
JOHN ANDERSON, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE
BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1858,
for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 17, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,024,284 00
Average amount of Specie	264,719 00
Average amount of Circulation	1,323,990 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,323,990 00

I, H. MORRISON, Cashier of the PRODUCE EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
Sworn before me, this 19th day of January, 1857.
E. FANCHER COKER, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE REPUBLIC BANK—As
required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1858, for the week
ending Saturday, Jan. 17, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,024,284 00
Average amount of Specie	264,719 00
Average amount of Circulation	1,323,990 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,323,990 00

I, H. MORRISON, Cashier of the REPUBLIC BANK, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
Sworn before me, this 19th day of January, 1857.
JOHN ANDERSON, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SECOND WARD
BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1858,
for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 17, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,024,284 00
Average amount of Specie	264,719 00
Average amount of Circulation	1,323,990 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,323,990 00

I, H. MORRISON, Cashier of the SECOND WARD BANK, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
Sworn before me, this 19th day of January, 1857.
THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD
BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1858, for
the week ending Saturday, Jan. 17, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,024,284 00
Average amount of Specie	264,719 00
Average amount of Circulation	1,323,990 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,323,990 00

I, H. MORRISON, Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
Sworn before me, this 19th day of January, 1857.
C. BARSTOW, President.
E. F. HAYES, Cashier.

STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER
BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1858,
for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 17, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,024,284 00
Average amount of Specie	264,719 00
Average amount of Circulation	1,323,990 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,323,990 00

I, H. MORRISON, Cashier of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, being duly sworn, deposes and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
Sworn before me, this 19th day of January, 1857.
A. E. SILLIMAN, Cashier.
JOHN HOGMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER
DEALERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250,
Laws of 1858, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 17,
1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,024,284 00
Average amount of Specie	264,719 00
Average amount of Circulation	1,323,990 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,323,990 00

I, H. MORRISON, Cashier of the SHOE AND LEATHER DEALERS' BANK, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
Sworn before me, this 19th day of January, 1857

NEW-YORK CITY.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

Large Robbery—$50,000 Worth of Business Paper Stolen.

The office of the Judd Linseed and Sperm Oil Company, No. 188 Front-street, was forcibly entered some time during the night of Sunday, and robbed of about $50,000 worth of drafts, bills of exchange, notes, stocks, bonds, &c., &c., besides a considerable sum of money. The name of Alexander Knight, President, or of W. M. V. Williamson, Secretary, is upon a great proportion of the stolen paper, scarcely any of which can be of use to the thief or thieves, as the necessary notices have been given by the losers.

This robbery is the more singular because of its apparent connection with a forgery attempted to be perpetrated on the Bank of Commerce on Saturday last. An individual presented at the counter of the bank a check for $9,426, purporting to have been drawn by Allen. Knight, President of the Judd Linseed and Sperm Oil Company, and payable to the order of Devis, Morris & Co., of No. 87 Wall-street, whose names were indorsed on it. No objection was made by the Cashier to paying the check, except that he desired the party presenting it to have himself identified by one of the officers of the Oil Company. The presenter then requested to have the check certified, which was done, and the stranger retired.

Soon after a man named Benjamin Dunham came to the Bank and presented the same check. This excited some suspicion; the teller closely scrutinized the check and discovered it to be a forgery. Dunham was at once given in custody, and on being conveyed before Justice OSBORNE was committed for an examination. It may not be unlikely that the papers stolen from the Oil Company's office were taken and are kept as a security that they will not prosecute any parties for the forgery for which Dunham is confined. This trick is often resorted to, and sometimes with the desired result. The whole matter has been placed in the hands of officers Devoe and Sampson, of the detective force, and it will not be surprising if this investigation led to some curious developments.

A BRAVE GIRL—SHE FIGHTS WITH A BURGLAR AND WINS.

Two burglars entered a house in London-terrace, between 8 and 9 o'clock Saturday evening, and went coolly to work in picking up such valuables as they could find and placing them in a basket which they carried. The servant girl, who was in the back basement, hearing the noise, proceeded up stairs to the front room where the burglars were operating, and suddenly turned on the gas. The rascals fled precipitately into the street with their booty, and the girl followed closely after them, hallooing for help. The fellow who carried the basket had not proceeded many steps ere he was overhauled by his female pursuer, who held him fast and snatched the basket from his hands. Not satisfied with this, she continued to hold and struggle with the fellow for several minutes, and would have compelled him to succumb, had he not artfully withdrawn himself from his overcoat and undercoat, both of which he left behind in the hands of the female champion, and then started off in his shirt-sleeves through the storm. The girl then returned to the house with the property and—fainted!

FELONIOUS ASSAULT.

Patrick Maloney, aged 19 years, was arrested by officers Callery and Bankes, of the Seventh Ward, on Sunday night, for committing a felonious assault upon James Mahoney, by stabbing him with a knife. He was, yesterday morning, brought before Alderman Adams, at the Essex Market Police Court, by whom he was committed.

CAPTURE OF A BURGLAR.

Officer Clow, of the Twentieth Ward, while on his beat at 4½ o'clock yesterday morning, surprised two burglars at work at the building on the northwest corner of Twenty-ninth-street and Ninth-avenue. They made a vigorous attempt to escape, and only one of them was captured. On the person of the prisoner, who gave his name as John Alexander, and his age as 24 years, was found a large quantity of matches and a skeleton key. When seized by the officer he threw away some articles, which, owing to the depth of the snow, could not be found.

Board of Aldermen.

The gas pipes being frozen up last evening at the City Hall, the chamber of the Board was lighted by candles. The President, Alderman CLANCY, occupied the chair.

A communication was received from the Commissioners of the Central Park, in reply to a resolution—giving a detailed statement of matters connected therewith. Ordered to be printed. This we publish in another column.

The following reports were adopted:

To pay the claim of John McGrane, $14,000, on account of contract for regulating Fourth-avenue, between Thirty-eighth and Fifty-eighth streets.

To appoint the *Sunday Leader* as a corporation paper.

To furnish a scrivener at the Third District Police Court.

The Chairman announced the following Standing Committees for the ensuing year, viz.:

Almshouse—Messrs. Hoffmire, Banta, Tucker.

Arts and Sciences—Messrs. Harris, Monaghan and Fullmer.

Assessments—Messrs. Monaghan, Wilson and Valentine.

Cleaning Streets—Messrs. Adams, Coulter and Griffiths.

Ferries—Messrs. Steers, Harris and Drake.

Finance—Messrs. McSpedon, Hoffmire and Fullmer.

Fire Department—Messrs. Adams, McConnell and Corwin.

Joint Committee on Accounts—Messrs. Healy, Harris and Blunt.

Croton Aqueduct—Messrs. Monaghan, Coulter and Owens.

Lamps and Gas—Messrs. McConnell, Monaghan and Drake.

Lands and Places—Messrs. Wilson, Coulter and Griffiths.

Law Department—Messrs. Harris, McConkey and Owens.

Markets—Messrs. Healy, Steers and Corwin.

Ordinances—Messrs. Banta, Jackson and Tucker.

Police—Messrs. Wilson, Monaghan, and Corwin.

Public Health—Messrs. Steers, Blunt and Hoffmire.

Public Buildings on Blackwell's Island—Messrs. Adams and Owens.

Repairs and Supplies—Messrs. McConkey, Coulter and Valentine.

Roads—Messrs. Jackson, Drake and McSpedon.

Salaries and Offices—Messrs. Banta, Hoffmire and Fullmer.

Sewers—Messrs. Coulter, McConkey and Valentine.

Streets—Messrs. McConnell, Griffiths and Hoffmire.

Wharves, Piers, and Slips—Messrs. Steers, Healy and Corwin.

Railroads—Messrs. McSpedon, Adams, Monaghan, Drake and Valentine.

The Board then adjourned to Thursday.

Board of Councilmen.

The Board of Councilmen met last evening, the President, J. N. PHILLIPS, Esq., in the Chair.

The scene and its proceedings were equally dull. There was no gas, twelve miserable candles (two of them on the reporters' table) doing substitute duty.

Councilman OTTERSON proposed the following resolution:

That all persons receiving or collecting money on behalf of the City be directed hereafter to take the Spanish coins known as quarters, shillings and sixpences only at the rates prescribed in the bill recently passed by Congress, namely, the quarter at 20 cents, the shilling at 10 cents, and the sixpence at five cents, and that coins so received be not again paid out but sold to the United States Government as provided in the Custom-House and Post Office. Referred to the Committee on Ordinances.

Councilman OTTERSON also moved that the Committee on Ordinances be directed to report an Ordinance which shall reduce to federal money, all fares, tolls, fees and sums of money legally chargeable, under any license or regulation of the City Government, and, providing that such charges by licensed vehicles, houses and places shall hereafter be made and collected only as dollars and cents, avoiding as far as possible, all fractional parts of a cent.

Referred to the Committee on Ordinances.

TAX LEVY.

The Committee on Finance made a report to the Board on the subject of the Tax levy. Attached to the report was an ordinance making the following appropriations:

Asylum for idiots	$240 00
Building Loan Stock	50,000 00
Charges on arrears of taxes for Bureau of arrears	5,000 00
Charges on arrears of assessments for Bureau of arrears	5,000 00
Common Schools for State, ¾ mill	883,805 37
Common Schools for City	1,100,400 62
Croton Aqueduct Department for sewers	500,000 00
Croton Aqueduct for mains in Fifth-avenue	48,100 00
Croton Aqueduct for new reservoir	300,000 00
Central Park. Interest on debt	255,760 00
City Inspector's Department	8,950 00
Coroner's fees	20,000 00
Common Council pay of Members	31,488 00
Cleaning streets under contract and pay of Inspectors	200,000 00
Docks and piers, &c., &c	175,000 00
Donations	15,000 00
Election expenses	20,000 00
Election expenses, fitting up polls	500 00
Errors and delinquencies	5,000 00
Fire Department, repairs, &c., &c	72,732 00
Interest on Revenue Bonds	295,000 00
Interest on Assessment Bonds	75,000 00
Intestate estates	3,000 00
Iron pavement	125,000 00
Lamps and gas	421,400 00
Lands and places	25,000 00
Lands and places, Fourth-avenue Park	30,000 00
Markets	7,000 00
Mayoralty fees	150 00
Officers' fees	40,000 00
Paving Bowery and Chatham-street	100,000 00
Police	825,500 00
Police and Fire Telegraph	5,680 00
Printing	85,000 00
Parapet wall, Fiftieth-street	6,000 00
Rents	30,000 00
Real estate	35,000 00
Real estate expenses	100,000 00
Roads and avenues	50,000 00
County Clerk's Office	14,000 00
Court Common Pleas	7,000 00
City Inspector's (sales on lots)	5,000 00
Diamond Reef	20,000 00
Deaf & Dumb Asylum	2,700 00
Fencing vacant lots	1,000 00
Institution for the Blind	2,240 00
Interest on assessments	20,000 00
Monument to General Worth	28,500 00
New-York Juvenile Asylum	40,000 00
Paving Bowery and Chatham-street	41,854 93
Public Education stock	12,357 35
Refunded assessment sales	25,000 00
Refunded tax sales	5,000 00
Repairs to sidewalks	20,000 00
Surrogate's Office	12,570 00
Superior Court	4,630 00
Opening streets	800,000 00
Paving streets	600,000 00
State mill tax (¾ mill)	353,805 37
Tenth-avenue	18,036 00
Redemption Revenue bonds	6,542,000 00
Assessment bonds	375,000 00
Wells and pumps	2,000 00

CITY GOVERNMENT.

Almshouse	718,800 00
Do. do. additional estimate	125,000 00
Aqueduct repairs	45,000 00
Belgian pavement	100,000 00
Board of Health	10,000 00
Central Park improvement	150,000 00
Contingencies to Common Council	15,000 00
Contingencies Mayor's Office	8,000 00
City and County contingencies	120,000 00
Repairing and Supplies, contracts	11,544 00
Repairs to Public Buildings	75,000 00
Removing Public Buildings	5,000 00
Supplies to Public Officers	15,000 00
Stationery	20,000 00
Sewers repairing and cleaning	24,000 00
Salaries	412,500 00
Sunken vessels (removal)	2,000 00
Street expenses in paving	100,000 00
Society for reformation of juvenile delinquents	8,000 00
Wells and pumps repairing	1,000 00
Water-pipes and laying	91,300 00
Ward maps and surveying	5,000 00
Arrearages for 1856, including grading Fifty-third-street and expenses of Central Park	451,832 47

The consideration of this report was made special for the Committee of the Whole.

After the transaction of some other routine business the Board adjourned.

The Voice of Stephen out of the Snow-Storm.

The terrible storm had one good effect at least, it thawed out STEPHEN H. BRANCH, who presents us for almost exclusive publication the following. Though it has no great moral purpose and presents no feature of overwhelming public interest, we gladly give it the space which some terrible slave-flogging in South Carolina would probably have occupied if the railroads had been in running order, because when BRANCH writes all the world is crazy to read, and we have not the heart to send the world off with his handkerchief to his eyes in grief of its omission. *Sic* STEPHEN.

To the Public of New-York:

On, Stephen, on
To the Rubicon,
And cross its waves,
In teeth of graves;
And brave the snow,
And freezing blow,
For subscriptions
To thy dictions.

At Sunday's midnight, as I heard the bells' doleful strains on the terrific storm, and beheld the brave and patriotic firemen plodding their weary way against the snowy whirlwind, I could not restrain my tears. On returning to my home from the scene of desolation, I was very cold, and placed my daily garb over the scanty bed quilts, and buried my head and feet beneath their grateful protection. On emerging at morning's dawn, with icicles on my nose and lips, and with a mouthful of straw and feathers, which I promiscuously belched on the chilly air, I found an avalanche had broken through the window crevices; and on gazing towards the street in response to piercing cries, I beheld a newsboy struggling in a drifted mound, whither he was blown, who, with hands just peering from the snow, implored in tears for his immediate extrication. I flew to his succor, and soon returned to my attic cloister, nearly frozen, and ran fleetly up and down my room and turned half a dozen summersets to create a fervent glow,—and explored the icebergs for water until I broke a bootjack and my toilette pitcher. After a few more gigantic strides to heat my paralyzed extremities, and mantling my trembling limbs with buffalo pants, mits, cap and robe and ox-hide boots, with rubbers over them up to the knees, I departed on my dreary pilgrimage for subscribers to my autobiography. I had not proceeded far when I learned that an impostor had applied for subscriptions for my book, to a friend whom I had known from early years, who violently paced him from his store—

All sprawling
And bawling

into a fathomless congelation of Winter dew. And now, to prevent further imposition, I will very minutely describe my person, so that you will recognize me at a glance when I call for subscriptions. I am on the Venus verge of 40, though the keenest eye would scan me as on the 30th of Aurora's genial confines. My altitude is that of the wise and truthful SOCRATES, or 5 feet 10; and 150 avoldupois. My shoulders are gracefully rounded with the mournful inheritance of poor John's Pilgrim. My eyes are of eagle glare and magnitude, and cavernedin a deep and gorgeous perspective. My forehead is classic and massive, as GARELEY's or WEBSTER's, whose peak soars nearer the celestial scintillations. My features are small and sweetly chiseled, and wear the pensive hues of a Grecian lily. My voice is plaintive and sincere, and is divided between the trumpet and bugle with melting tones from PAGANINI's dulcet fingers. My teeth are even, and of snowy whiteness, and no rude dentist has marred their pleasing unity and remorseless clutch of Christmas turkey. My ears are tiny and pretty, and my stomach is a projecting oval, and never knew a pang save for nourishment from the carbon flocks and herds of the mellifluous pastures. My hair and whiskers are of curly and oily jet, (with no artifice from the singing, dancing, prancing and merry Figaro,) and are as prolific as twilight leaves in Vallambrosa's fertile and dismal vale. My moustache is dense and glossy as a Pole's or Russian's, and my *contour* is frank and brave, and my form majestic and commanding. So now prepare to behold a legitimate branch from Eden's Paradise, and let all freely partake of its delicious fruit for a solitary dollar. Very sincerely,

STEPHEN H. BRANCH.

☞ The new Coinage law is already in effect. "Shillings" ought to be shillings no more, and "sixpences" ditto. Let us all unite in accepting these foreign pieces for no more than the value put upon them by Congress, and thus carry out the reform so much needed, by a strict adherence to our own decimal currency. It is stated that orders were given, on Saturday, to the Post-Office Clerks, to take no more sixpenny or shilling pieces, or Spanish quarters. This seems like going a little too far, inasmuch as the Act provides that these coins shall be received at the reduced rate, but are not to be paid out at all, being reserved for receiving. But let us, at any rate, or somehow, get rid of the shilling nuisance. Hurrah for the decimal currency!

☞ A solemn High Mass and Requiem was celebrated yesterday morning, in the Cathedral, Mott-street, for the repose of the souls of the deceased members of the Purgatorian Society. There was present a large and attentive audience.

☞ The lecture which was to be delivered last night by Rev. Dr. BELLOWS, before the Mechanics' Society, No. 472 Broadway, on "Architecture, Social and Economical," was unavoidably postponed on account of the storm.

☞ Among the passengers by the steamship *City of Washington* are Rev. E. KINCAID, Missionary to Burmah, and family; also Rev. GEORGE W. HEEVEY, of this City.

☞ Mr. W. WALLACE is to deliver his address on GEO. STEERS this evening, at the Mechanics' Institute Rooms, No. 20 Fourth-avenue.

Fires.

IN VANDAM-STREET.

At 6½ o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out in the building No. 18 Vandam-street, owned and occupied as a dwelling by RICHARD WIGHT. It originated in an attic bed-room occupied by a servant girl, and was caused by throwing a burning match on the floor after lighting a lamp. The building was damaged to the extent of about $400, and the furniture $600; building insured for $2,000, and the furniture $1,000, in the St. Mark's Insurance Company.

IN THE WASHINGTON MARKET.

A fire broke out in the stalls Nos. 42 and 43 Centre-row, West Washington Market, occupied by J. V. THORNTON & Co., meat-dealers, at 9½ o'clock yesterday morning. Damage about $100—no insurance.

A FALSE ALARM.

The alarm for the Seventh District, at 5 o'clock Sunday morning, was caused by some sparks falling from the chimney of No. 20 Old-slip.

IN WEST-STREET.

At 8 o'clock last evening a fire was discovered in the clothing-store of PATRICK O'MALLEY, on the first floor of No. 72 West-street. Loss, $500. Insured. The flames spread to the second floor, in the occupancy of —— MOTT, locksmith. Loss, about $1,000. Insured. A large quantity of iron and steel, belonging to MARTIN, SPRING & Co., and stored on the first floor, was damaged by water, to the amount of $2,000. The building was damaged to the extent of $1,000. Insured. The porter-houses of H. MINK and JOHN NEWMAN were damaged by water to the extent of about $75 each.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 5 Murray-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

WINTER REDUCTION.

In conformity with the plan we have formed, we now proceed to sell our large stock of stylish

WINTER CLOTHING,

At closing-out prices.

Our stock is still large and complete in most of the desirable styles of Winter wear, including all of our popular kinds of Beaver, Cloth and Esquimaux Raglans, black and colored Dress and Frock Coats, heavy and superior business Coats, all descriptions of heavy French, English and American Cassimere Pants, Velvet, Plush, Cassimere and Cashmere Vests, all kinds of Boys' Clothing, and a complete assortment of Furnishing Goods, Under-Wear, Robes de Chambre, Shirts, Lap Robes, &c., &c.

This will afford an opportunity for all who are desirous of providing a supply of Clothing, either for this or the next Winter, to do so, at 20 per cent. less than the current prices. D. DEVLIN & CO.,

Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway, cor. of Warren-st.

[Advertisement.]

☞ A retired physician, whose sands of life have nearly run out, discovered, while living in the East Indies, a certain cure for consumption, bronchitis, coughs, colds, and general debility. The remedy was discovered by him when his only child, a daughter, was given up to die. Wishing to do as much good as possible, he will send to such of his afflicted fellow-beings as request it this recipe, with full and explicit directions for making it up and successfully using it. He requires each applicant to inclose him one shilling—three cents to be returned as postage on the recipe, and the remainder to be applied to the payment of this advertisement. Address Dr. H. JAMES, No. 19 Grand-street, Jersey City, N. J.

[Advertisement.]

☞ MECHANISM, the great civilizer, yielding as it does one half the wealth, and being the source of nearly all the comforts, conveniences and elegancies of life, will have a prominent place in THE AMERICAN PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for 1857. New inventions will be explained and illustrated with spirited engravings. So many great attractions, with so large an amount of sound and racy reading matter, should call into the field thousands of co-workers, who will extend the circulation of THE AMERICAN PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL to every neighborhood and every family in our broad land. Published at $1 a year by FOWLER and WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

☞ White Teeth, Perfumed Breath and beautiful complexion, can be acquired by using the Balm of a Thousand Flowers. What lady or gentleman would remain under the curse of a disagreeable breath, when using the Balm of a Thousand Flowers as a dentrifice would not only render it sweet, but leave the teeth as white as alabaster? Many persons do not know their breath is bad, and the subject is so delicate that their friends will never mention it. Beware of counterfeits. Be sure each bottle is signed FETRIDGE & Co., New-York. For sale by all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

REDUCTION IN PRICE OF WINTER CLOTHING.—We have marked down the prices of our stock of overcoats of every description, business coats, fancy cassimere pants, velvet and cashmere vests, &c. &c.

Also, boys' overcoats, business coats, fancy cassimere pants, &c. Those in want of WINTER CLOTHING will do well to give us a call, as the prices of the above are reduced from 10 to 25 per cent.

☞ No deviation from marked prices.

ALFRED MUNROE & Co.,
No. 441 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—On these cold, stormy nights, where can a person spend the evening more agreeably than at this favorite Theatre? Stages, cars, sleighs, are running from every direction and are continually passing the Theatre. The two great new pieces, "Planche, or the Lively Fairies," and the national drama of "Wissahickon," with the "Muleteer of Toledo," are to be repeated to-night. To-morrow afternoon and evening is to be a complimentary to Manager A. H. PURDY.

[Advertisement.]

TO RHEUMATIC SUFFERERS.—Every rheumatic invalid who will send the names of twenty-five residents of his village or city, and a postage stamp to prepay reply, shall receive, without charge, an invaluable prescription for the certain cure of the worst forms of rheumatism and neuralgia.

DRS. H. A. ROOT & Co., No. 512 Broadway, authors of *The People's Medical Lighthouse*, &c.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Mortification cannot ensue where HOLLOWAY'S Ointment is applied in time to a wound, sore or ulcer. By preventing inflammation, it prevents pain. For indigestion, liver complaint, and disorders of the bowels, the Pills are a sure remedy.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Gas works for villages and cities, or large private establishments, on a plan recently perfected and warranted superior to all others in simplicity, safety and economy. See advertisement in this paper.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—GAS FIXTURES.—Several new and beautiful patterns just completed. Call at our great manufacturing depôt, No. 376 Broadway.

ARCHER, WARNER & CO.

LONG ISLAND.

☞ A call was published in the papers of yesterday, by certain members of the Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association, "interested in its welfare and desirous to preserve it in its present conservative position," inviting other "brethren of like minds" to meet "for conference at the managers' room" last evening. This was a caucus-meeting, preliminary to the regular monthly meeting of the Association, which is to be held to-night in the lecture-room of Rev. Mr. HOGARTH's Church, in Henry-street, at which the resolution on Slavery, introduced at the previous meeting and laid over until the present, will probably come up again, to vex and disturb them. But biting Boreas nipped too savagely last night, and though twelve names were affixed to the printed call, only four or five persons were present, who snuggled awhile closely around the stove and then adjourned.

Narrow Escape.

At 5 o'clock, yesterday morning, about 25 feet of a chimney, which extends above the roof of a small frame dwelling No. 246 First-street, Eastern District, Brooklyn, fell and struck the corner of the building, partially demolishing a room in which were sleeping four children of MICHAEL O'TOOLE. They all, miraculously, escaped uninjured.

Robberies on the Highway.

On Saturday evening last, Mr. JAMES SANDERSON of Atlantic-street, Brooklyn, was knocked down in Washington-street near York, by two ruffians, who grabbed a bundle, containing a new coat and other articles of wearing apparel, with which they made a successful retreat.

On the same night a man named FENWICK, was knocked down and robbed, on Grand-street, Eastern District, of $9—all the money in his possession.

☞ The attempt to hold a meeting of the Brooklyn Common Council last night proved a failure. A quorum of members could not be obtained, and the members present adjourned to Wednesday evening next.

☞ A gentleman named MILLER fell upon the ice in Fulton-avenue, Brooklyn, Sunday evening, by which he had a leg and an arm broken.

FRAUDS DISCOVERED IN OHIO.—There is a great excitement in the Ohio Capital in consequence of the discovery of certain enormous frauds in the contracts for the erection of the State House, Penitentiary and Lunatic Asylum. The Legislative Committee appointed to investigate the matter, have moved Ohio to find witnesses, and have not been unsuccessful, for they turn up testimony that exhibits swindles like these:

Overcharges, and defalcations in Newburg Asylum	$56,843
On Dayton Asylum	60,760
On New State House	149,139
Total	$266,742

The two Asylums were to cost but $70,000 each—they have cost $170,000, although built on the same plan as the estimates were made for $70,000.

The number of pupils in attendance at the Perkins Institute for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind, during the past year has been 109—16 of whom have entered this year. Not a single death has occurred. The report of the Treasurer shows that there is in the treasury $14,511 45.

On New-Year's day a stranger, who said his name was JONATHAN W. KNAVE, made his appearance in the vicinity of Zimmermanville, a few miles from Dayton, Ohio, and on Sunday following was found frozen to death, and soon after died.

The Louisiana Sugar Planters.

From the N. O. Crescent.

A large number of the sugar planters of the parish of West Baton Rouge gathered together on the 6th inst., for the purpose of taking into consideration the measures now on foot having in view the abrogation of the tariff on imported sugar. The following preamble and resolutions were passed:

Whereas, a bill is now pending before the Congress of the United States to suspend the duty on sugar and molasses for the space of two years; and *whereas*, there appears to be a disposition on the part of Congress to sustain said bill:

Now, therefore, be it resolved by the sugar planters of West Baton Rouge, in convention assembled,

1. That the passage of said bill would be partial and extremely unjust. That the present duty of 30 per cent. *ad valorem* gives but small protection at best to the sugar planter. That the culture of sugar cane in Louisiana has already become very precarious, by reason of the severe frosts and the general depreciation of seed cane.

2. That if the duty should be taken off, or even suspended for two years, it will drive many sugar planters from growing cane, and ruin others who are now deeply involved in debt,

3. That whenever Congress shall see proper to take all duries of all kinds off, and abolish the present system of imposts, although not advocating such a policy, we will not murmur. But that we do most solemnly protest in the name of even-handed justice, against being made the victims of partial legislation.

Resolutions were also adopted to the effect that copies of the resolutions be forwarded to our Senators and Representatives in Congress, urgently requesting them to use all honorable means to defeat the proposed repeal of the sugar duty.

Revolt of Convicts at Auburn State Prison.

From the Rochester Advertiser.

A gentleman from Auburn informs us that a revolt has occurred in the State Prison in that city, which has caused great excitement, and though suppressed for the present, is likely to cause much future trouble. The difficulty occurred in the machine shop, where the work of the convicts is contracted. Mr. CURTIS, a contractor, on Saturday directed a convict to do a piece of work. The man replied that "he would see Mr. C. d—d first." The disobedient man was arrested and put into a dungeon, where he remained over Sunday. On Monday morning some sixty convicts in the machine shop gathered hammers and other tools, and formed a circle ready for fight.

The contractor came in and inquired what was going on? Some of the prisoners replied they were holding a town meeting, and wanted to know how he would vote. He withdrew without further parley. A Committee of the prisoners was then sent to demand the instant release of the man confined in the dungeon. The Committee did not return as soon as was expected, so the whole body armed themselves with what tools they could get and marched to the hospital.

The prisoner was released, and his fellow-convicts resumed labor. Yesterday things were quiet, but the Auburn Guards were ordered to hold themselves in readiness to come to the rescue at a moment's notice, as further trouble was anticipated. This yielding by the prison officers will give the convicts new courage, and we may expect to hear of further trouble. Perhaps the bloody scenes which have been recently enacted in the Massachusetts Prison at Charlestown may be repeated at Auburn.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT MILFORD, MASS.—LOSS $50,000.—A destructive fire broke out in the "Union Block," on Main-street, Milford, Mass., on Saturday morning. The flames soon communicated with the new building north, called "Fremont Block," and shortly the whole row to the lower village square, and all in the rear of these, on Chessman-street, was wrapped in flames. To the south of the Union Block was the Post-Office, a small building, which, with the others mentioned, was completely destroyed. The postmaster succeeded in saving the mails. The losses will amount to $50,000. The sufferers are: Reletes Gleason, Ethan Claflin and A. W. Webb; M. H. Fay, provision dealer; Charles Pierce, auctioneer; Mr. Thompson, keeper of saloon; Capt. S. Dean, provision dealer; A. W. Webb, carpetings; Mr. Belcher, fancy goods; J. B. Cross, keeper of the dancing hall; armoury of Milford Light Infantry; Fremont Building, owned by Chapin & Gleason, lumber dealers; valued at $5,000; probably insured. The dwelling-house north was owned by the same firm; value $2,000; Samuel Trischet, merchant tailor; Henry Scott, billiard saloon.

FUGITIVE SLAVE CASE IN PHILADELPHIA.—On Friday, at the U. S. Commissioner's Office in Philadelphia, a hearing was had in the case of MICHAEL BROWN, a colored man, aged about 25 years, who was on Thursday arrested by the Deputy U. S. Marshals, upon a warrant of arrest issued by the Commissioner, on the allegation that he is the property of WM. H. GATCHELL, Esq., of Baltimore. The principal witness was the son of the alleged owner of the slave, who testified that he knew the prisoner, and had known him for about seven years; he lived at his father's for about two years as a servant; was in his father's house as his property and received no wages, excepting whatever his father gave him as a present. The case was not concluded.

A certified copy of the record of the United States District Court of Maryland was presented in evidence, showing that the defendant was the slave of Mr. GATCHELL, and that defendant ran away about five years ago.

EXPLOSION IN A DISTILLERY.—On Monday evening an explosion of a very dangerous character occurred in the rectifying and distilling establishment of Mr. J. LAUGHLIN, on Second-street. One of the large copper stills, capable of holding some twenty-five or thirty barrels of whiskey, had been filled, and while the men were still engaged on it, the valve got out of order and refused to work. This caused an unusual pressure of air on the still, and it exploded with a tremendous noise, scattering its contents in every direction. A portion of a brick wall in the vicinity was blown down, and the building considerably damaged. One of the hands was injured to some extent, but the balance, beyond being badly scared, escaped unhurt. The loss occasioned by the explosion will probably exceed $2,000, which is covered by insurance.

An order has been introduced into the Massachusetts Legislature providing for an inquiry into the expediency of repealing the law of 1852, which provided that a year should elapse between capital sentences and their execution.

During the year 1856, seven hundred and sixty persons died in Boston of consumption, of which four hundred and five, or over one half, were females. This is a little over one sixth of the whole number of deaths.

DIED.

HAVILAND.—In this City, on Sunday, Jan. 18 after a long and severe illness, JAMES G. HAVILAND, in the 67th year of his age.

His friends, those of his sons, George W. and William, of his brothers, Henry, Abraham and Chas. Haviland, of his son-in-law, Selah T. Reeve, and brothers-in-law, Edward Brown and Wm. R. Marsh, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, at 3½ o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 277 Bowery. Funeral service will take place at St. Mark's Church, at 4 o'clock P. M.

ARNOUX.—In this City, on Monday, Jan. 19, at 30 minutes A. M., GERTRUDE MATILDA, only child of William Arnoux, only granddchild of Anthony Arnoux, and also of William B. Cox, in the 5th year of her age.

The friends of the families are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from No. 139 Greene-st.

LUDLOW.—In this City, on Monday, Jan. 19, MARGARET, daughter of the late Robert C. Ludlow, of this City.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday, 21st inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from the residence of her mother, No. 260 Greene-st., without further notice.

KENT.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Jan. 18, CHARLES KENT, aged 68 years.

His relatives and friends, and those of his family, also those of his late brother-in-law, Edmund Fitzgerald, and those of his brothers, are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 145 Allen st., on Tuesday morning, at 10 o'clock, and thence to St. Patrick's Cathedral, where a solemn high mass will be offered up for the repose of his soul.

MCCALL.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday morning, Jan. 17, MARY GRAY MCCALL, wife of Aaron McCall, in the 27th year of her age.

Her friends, and those of her husband, and of her father, Abm. Gray, are invited to attend her funeral, without further invitation, from No. 370 Carlton-av., on Tuesday morning, 20th inst., at 10½ o'clock.

GASSERT.—On Sunday, Jan. 18, of consumption, GEORGIANNA E., wife of Henry L. Gassert, and daughter of Benj. and Phebe Perine, aged 21 years, 6 months and 27 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, corner of Washington and Monroe sts., Bushwick, on Wednesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment. Carriages will be at Peck-slip and Grand-st. Ferries, Williamsburg, at 12 o'clock.

ROBINS.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Jan. 19, HENRY ROBINS, aged 47 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, 21st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 331 Bridge-st. His remains will be taken to Boston for interment.

LOUNSBERRY.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday evening, Jan. 18, SAMUEL LOUNSBERRY, aged 59 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, 21st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., at his late residence, No. 381 State-st.

☞ Stamford, Conn., papers please copy.

BRINCKERHOFF.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Jan. 18, in the full hope of a blessed immortality, SARAH EVALINA AUSTIN, widow of the late George W. Brinckerhoff, and daughter of the late Daniel Austin, in the 47th year of her age.

Her funeral will take place from the residence of her mother, Mrs. Sarah E. Austin, No. 82 Willow st., on Wednesday, 21st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Her relatives and friends, and those of her mother, are requested to attend, without further invitation.

IRVINE.—In Williamsburg, on Monday, Jan. 19, after a short illness, ALMIRA A., wife of Alexander Irvine, aged 24 years, 9 months and 19 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, at 1 o'clock P. M., at her late residence, No. 146 Grand-st., without further notice.

FORD.—Near Burlington, N. J., on Saturday, Jan. 17, of inflammation of the lungs, EDWARD C. C., son of Wm. M. and Caroline C. Ford, aged 15 months and 18 days.

The relatives and friends are invited, without further notice, to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 29 Tompkins-place, South Brooklyn, on Wednesday, at 1 o'clock P. M.

☞ The funeral of Mrs. ELIAS BERGEN, which was to take place on Monday, the 19th inst., has been put off on account of the storm until Wednesday afternoon, the 21st inst., at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 30 Wyckoff-st., Brooklyn. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JAN. 19.

$2,000 Virginia 6s	91¾	30 Clev. & Pitts. RR.	c 50¼
2,000 Har. R. R 2d mtg.	76¾	300 do.	51
4,000 Ill. Cen. R. R. Bds.	97¾	300 do.	b30 50½
370 National Bank	107½	200 do.	50¾
5 Bk. St. New-York	104½	10 Ill. Cen. R. R.	127
10 Am. Exch. Bk. Scrip	105½	50 Gle Col. & Cin. R. R.	105
100 Cum. Coal Co.	19½	100 Panama R. R.	92¾
50 do.	19¾	400 Mich. S. & N. Ia. R.	c 86
150 do.	b30 19¾	100 do.	s3 86¼
100 Ward C. & I. Co.	s3 7	100 do.	b15 86¾
50 do.	8	300 do.	86¾
15 Del. & Hud. C. Co.	119	100 do.	b15 86¾
100 Mich. Cen. R. R.	b60 96	100 do.	b15 87
35 do.	s3 95½	200 do.	b10 87
150 N. Y. Cent. RR.	92¾	50 do.	c 87¾
50 do.	93	135 do.	c 87
50 do.	b60 93¾	100 do.	87¾
400 do.	s3 93½	150 do.	c 87½
100 do.	c 93½	250 do.	b10 87½
15 Erie Railroad	c 93¾	50 Ga. & Chi R. R.	123¾
100 do.	62¾	50 do.	123¼
100 do.	c 62¾	100 Clv. & Tol. R.	b60 77
8 do.	62¾	100 do.	c 76½
100 do.	b60 62¾	300 do.	76¾
100 do.	b7 62¾	5 La Crosse & Mil. R.	71¾

SECOND BOARD.

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI.....NO. 1666. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 21, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE CITY REAPPEARING.

Good Sleighing—Joy Pervades—Howling in Broadway—The Railroads, &c.

EFFECTS OF THE STORM AT SEA.

The City is convalescent. Repeated and persevering efforts—begun on Monday and ended yesterday—resulted in the disentombment of the skeleton of the town, which had been buried for dead. It was quite an astonishing thing to see how the dead bones of New-York came suddenly together to be endowed again with life. When we drew our picture of Sunday and Monday, everything in and about us was at a stand-still; there were no cars, no stages, no people, no mails on the road or females in the streets. Shopkeepers were disconsolate. Men shuddered at the idea of taking their hands out of their pockets for any length of time sufficient to pay a store-bill; and even Mrs. Potiphar, greatly as she desired that lovely set of diamonds at TIFFANY'S, permitted James to curl himself up quietly by the servants' fire, and left the horses in the stable. The places of amusement were in a dreadful way. Positively, scarce a handful of people did the performances the honor of looking at them, while those who did go, sat on the front benches and shivered vehemently, and presently stood up and took to a miscellaneous stamping of feet to prevent chilblains. If you went out-doors, you slipped up or slipped down—which is pretty much the same thing. If you stayed in-doors, the howling of the winds made so melancholy a music, at intervals so doleful, and with tones so base that you fell instantly into a fit of the blues, and were tempted to find consolation—temperance man unless you were—in something that sent forth a smoking cloud and a savory steam. The consumption of well-mixed compounds in this burgh within the space of fifty hours, was an impressive spectacle. Men got together in long double files, at the front of the drinking-bars, arranged themselves cosily around red-hot furnaces, or enjoyed in the solitude of bachelor quarters what it was very improper, of course, for them to enjoy. When conversation flagged, they "fell on sleep." When sleep failed them, as it was sure to do when that roaring blast shook the window rudely, determined to get in to warm itself by the fire—then they went to books, and cards and bones, and so killed time. In short, New-York was never so much at a loss to enjoy itself—never before experienced in equal measure the pangs of *ennui*—never had less reason to be melancholy, but never was more so than it was on that blessed, frozen, slippery, blowy, never-to-be-forgotten Monday night. It was, in fact, a beautiful time to lay off; to banish all care for business, because business of all kinds was knee-deep in snow, and nobody could dig it out; to feed on fancies—to make touching poetry if you had been a poet, or to indite feeling prose, if you wrote prose and had feeling.

But yesterday! The day was delicious, clear, and sharp, and crispy. The sun came up—rather late but cheerful, with his face washed and a smile upon it. He looked so kindly down into the City, that the snow's heart melted within it, and the old luminary, like many a pretty woman, "cultivated the sparkle," as a musical lady was once told she had done, and the effect proved so contagious that everything began to sparkle and wear a pleasant look. The wind came down the rivers and away went the ice with it. The Bay cleared itself from its blockade, so far as to permit the passage of steamers; the *Washington*, from Southampton, being the first to appear, and rounding into her dock at Beach-street, in the gallant manner which is hereinafter related, with due exactness, by such of our indefatigable corps of reporters as reached the dock by clambering over fields of pack-ice, through which the old craft afterwards broke her way famously. Captain HABERSTRIN, who came home in her, had a reminder, in the appearance of things here, of his adventures when he hunted for DR. KANE.

It was on Broadway that the liveliest times occurred. It was a trying event in the experience of the younger clerks that they were compelled to encounter. The amount of material that had piled itself so absurdly deep exactly in front of the stores to windward, nearly broke the hearts of the young gentlemen, and broke their backs completely. They marshaled for the attack gallantly. Each of the interesting youths was equipped with cap, mittens, axe, shovel and broom. At 8 o'clock the first attack was made by the sappers and miners. By 12 o'clock, the solidity of the works offering a very considerable resistance, the assault was renewed with fresh vigor, and by the aid of powerful reinforcements. Trenches were now opened (in the gutter-ways,) by the Irish Brigade. The commanding officers allowed the attacking forces a brief interval for repose, during which it is fair to presume that their previous spirits received additional strength; and at 1 o'clock P. M., the assault was renewed with signal success. The rubbish which filled the trenches, the result of repeated explosions of mines which had been pushed into the heart of the strong redoubts, was thrown into the moat (between the curbstones) by a strong reserve force, which was at this time marched up to the scene of action. The combined attack could not be withstood. At precisely 3 o'clock, with a tremendous "Hurra," the fight was won, and the conquerors remained in possession. The enemy was permitted to retire, and at last accounts was suffering rapid diminution from the effects of the runs made upon it by the slayers.

With the rivers decently clear, the suburbs more accessible, the sidewalks passable, the sleighing mended up, the sun bright, the people jolly, and business reviving,—can there be any need to announce that New-York is again New-York? The statement of these little facts implies the revival of the town, and a very jolly old town it is, when once revived after a sleep so stupid and uncommon as that from which it awaked on yesterday.

The sleighing is good—in Broadway especially. The omnibuses were all sleighs, and they all went full. While daylight lasted the riders were moderately quiet, but at dark the howling began. Whoever has been in town when there is sleighing ripe, knows what the howling is—how it embraces all earthly and unearthly noises that human throats, bag-pipes, tin horns, hand organs, &c., can make. Pandemonium let loose could scarcely make a more hideous outcry.

Of course there was some snow-balling. Some bonnets were smashed, some eyes bunged up, some tempers spoiled, and a great deal of fun. We hope the police will do their duty, and prevent most of it henceforth—for putting an eye out in fun does not preserve the sight, and a lady's pretty face is none the less a ruin for being broken in by a snow-ball. Arrest the villainous rowdies who throw snow-balls.

The Eighth-avenue Railroad Company employed a large force of laborers yesterday to keep their track in sight. But the opposition displayed in former times by the stage proprietors and occupants of stores on the route was again manifested. They employed an opposing gang of shovellers to bury the rails as fast as they were brought to light. The Railroad force, however, being the most numerous, and having the most backbone, conquered.

The Croton main-pipe in Third-avenue burst on Monday morning, at Eighty-first-street, and the water came rushing down the avenue in a stream like a small river, until it reached the hollow near Jones' Wood, where it ran off. For five blocks distance below Eighty-first-street, the water, snow and ice, were eighteen inches deep, affording splendid amusement for the small boys in the neighborhood.

The 10:8 o'clock Albany train started on the Harlem Road for Albany. The Superintendent did not expect they could go through, and so told the passengers. He thought it was very likely they could not go beyond Croton Falls to-day.

The East River was very full of floating ice, causing great inconvenience to the ferries, morning and evening. The Staten Island Ferry made occasional trips. The *Hunchback* arrived at Whitehall about noon, making the passage up in about an hour. She experienced considerable difficulty in getting through the ice at Governor's Island. The Wall-street Ferry commenced running about 9 o'clock The Peck-slip, South and Grand-street ferry boats are reposing on their laurels.

BLOCKADE OF THE MAIL.

The only mail that left the City yesterday was the Northern mail on the Hudson River Railroad. This mail left at 12 M. A portion of the same mail lay at Thirty-first-street on Monday night.

The Erie mail due on Sunday afternoon arrived yesterday, at 4½ P. M. It left Hohokus, twenty miles the other side of Jersey City, on the evening previous.

The Rahway mail which left yesterday morning arrived at Jersey City at 4 P. M.

Mails arrived yesterday from Flushing and Jamaica, L. I. They were both brought by private conveyances.

Other than the above mails, and mails from Brooklyn, Jersey City and Williamsburg, no mails reached the City yesterday.

The State of Long Island.

The roofs of four houses on St. Felix-street, near Fulton-avenue, Brooklyn, were blown off early Monday morning. One roof was landed at a distance of several hundred yards.

The Brooklyn City Railroad Company are actively at work clearing the snow off their tracks, and expect to get their cars in motion to-day.

The Long Island Railroad train out, did not get to the tunnel yesterday, though it tried its prettiest. The track is supposed to be perfectly safe, some 91 miles of it being packed in solid snow.

The State of Jersey.

The travel on this road had been opened last evening as far as Rahway from Jersey City. A train left Rahway at 7½ o'clock yesterday morning. The train which left Jersey City for Philadelphia on Sunday evening, did not reach Elizabeth during last night, but remained imbedded in a snow-bank until this morning, when a locomotive with wood and water went to its relief, and it succeeded in getting to Rahway towards night. No train left Jersey City yesterday or last evening for Philadelphia. Trains passed between Jersey City and Newark several times during the day.

The Cincinnati Express train due at Jersey City at 8:10 P.M., on Sunday, and which was imbedded in the snow at Hohokus on Sunday and Sunday night, reached Jersey City at 4 o'clock P. M. yesterday. A train came through from Paterson reaching Jersey City at about 1 o'clock. The Chicago Express train left Jersey City at 1 o'clock P. M. yesterday, and the Night Express at 5 o'clock last evening. It was expected that a milk train would arrive this morning.

The Jersey City ferry boats made their trips yesterday with regularity, and it was expected that they would be able to do so during the night.

The boats on the Barclay-street ferry—three in number—were running with considerable regularity yesterday. The boats on the Canal-street and Christopher-street ferry have not yet resumed their trips.

The train which left Philadelphia at 4 o'clock P. M., yesterday, arrived at Jersey City at 11½ o'clock last night.

The combined Chicago Express train—the Mail train and the Cincinnati Express train—which left Owego at 2 o'clock P. M., on Monday, reached Jersey City at 12 o'clock last night. It was drawn by two locomotives, and was preceded as far as Sufferns by two locomotives to break the road.

The Weather Elsewhere.

RAILROAD TRAVEL, NAVIGATION, THE MAILS, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 20.

No trains have arrived. An engine started this morning on the Baltimore road to clear the track.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 20—6 P. M.

The trains experienced great difficulty in getting through. The communication will be irregular for several days. No trains arrived at Alexandria from the South up to four this P. M. The trains from Baltimore of last evening and this morning arrived at 3 o'clock this afternoon. New-York dates to Saturday evening only have been received.

HARTFORD, Tuesday, Jan. 20.

No trains have, up to 3 o'clock, passed over the roads between Springfield and Boston, and no trains have as yet passed as far as Bridgeport from New-Haven. Between New-Haven and Springfield the trains have worked through yesterday and to-day. The tracks were never more obstructed than at present, and regular operations cannot be expected earlier than Thursday.

HARRISBURG, Tuesday, Jan. 20.

No train from the East arrived to-day. The Western train reached here last night. Another snow-storm commenced here to-day.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 20.

The storm has ceased and the weather is clear and pleasant. No early train started for New-York this morning, and the first will leave at half-past twelve.

All the western mails due here up to the present time have arrived.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, Jan. 20.

The weather has moderated considerably since yesterday. No New-York mails have been received since Sunday, owing to the detention of the trains on the Hudson River Road. The trains arrive from all quarters greatly behind time. They will probably be running regularly to-morrow.

UTICA, Tuesday, Jan. 20.

No trains arrived this week on the Black River Road. On the Central Railroad the trains are very much behind time, but the road is open.

NEW-HAVEN, Tuesday, Jan. 20—10 P. M.

The New-York Sunday mail train arrived this evening at Westhaven, about two miles distant, where it stays on account of the snow in the Long Cut. The passengers walked from Westhaven here. Some of them had walked from Stratford Junction to Milford in the storm of last night, freezing the ears and fingers. The New-York Mail and Express trains are reported by telegraph to have arrived at Stamford this evening. The Boston train has reached Worcester. The Springfield train is just in. There will be no chance for travel on most of the roads till Thursday.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Jan. 20.

The weather is fine and moderate this morning. At sunset last night the Harbor was closed over down to the Castle by about one foot thickness of solid ice, and the steamers were unable to go through it. Great efforts will be made to-day to open a channel, otherwise the *America* due to-night cannot come up. The Chelsea and East Boston Ferry boats continue running but with great difficulty.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Jan. 20—P. M.

The steamtugs to-day have succeeded in opening a clear channel, so that all vessels can enter and leave the harbor without impediment.

Considerable progress has been made to-day in breaking out the Railroads, but communication with distant points cannot probably be resumed for one or two days yet. The propeller *Potomska*, which left New-Bedford for New-York, reached Sand's Point at 4 o'clock A. M., on Monday, where she safely landed her passengers. She remains off the Point in the ice.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Tuesday, Jan. 20.

The Western Road is open from this point East to Worcester and West to Chatham Four Corners, with every probability of being open through to Albany to-night. No trains from Boston has reached Worcester, although a snow-plow and engines were started from Boston at 6½ o'clock, A. M.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Tuesday, Jan. 20—P. M.

The railroads are clear to Greenfield on the North, and to Albany on the West. One track is clear to New-Haven on the South; the other is blocked up at Wallingford. From Boston the first train through is expected at 11 o'clock. The New-York express train of this morning is fast at Bridgeport for the night. It will take another day to get the roads all clear.

The Northern Road is open from Springfield to New-Haven. The Connecticut Road is open to Greenfield, but there is no communication beyond that place as yet.

BRISTOL, Tuesday, Jan. 20.

From within three-quarters of a mile of the town the Bay is entirely free of ice to the ocean. Steamboats or propellers can now easily reach our wharves. Providence is effectually closed for the present.

TRENTON, Tuesday, Jan. 20.

The streets are blockaded with snow, and communication is cut off from all points. No trains have arrived here since Sunday night. The Governor elect was compelled to walk twelve miles to be present to-day at the inauguration. Only two Senators and three members of the Legislature are in town.

No trains from New-York or Philadelphia arrived here to-day.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Jan. 20.

The Sunday evening New-York train reached here this evening. No trains have arrived from the South as yet.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Jan. 20.

There was a slight fall of snow this evening. The Washington 4½ o'clock afternoon train reached this city about 8 o'clock. No other trains arrived to-day.

The Storm—Effects at Sea and on the Coast.

The telegraph brings tidings of disasters occasioned by the late storm from every direction. The ship *California*, from Surinam, at Gloucester, Mass., dragged out of that harbor during the gale of Monday, and brought up on Cohasset Rocks in the evening. She is a total loss. There were only three of the crew on board who were saved. The bark *New Empire* of Portland, RANDALL, from Mobile for Boston, struck on the outer Cohasset Rocks on the evening of Monday, beat over and went on the Black Ledge, half a mile from the shore. One man was drowned, one had an arm, and another a leg broken; the rest of the crew were rescued by the life boat; vessel total loss.

Bark *Tedesco*, from Cadiz, for Boston, went ashore at Swampscott, during the gale of Sunday night, and the whole crew, with vessel and cargo, were lost.

The Government light-ship which is stationed eight miles east of Sandy Hook, dragged her anchors ten miles to the Southward, where she brought up. A steamer will be sent to bring her to her old station. This vessel is in command of Capt. COSGROVE, one of the most capable officers in this exposed service.

The high tides caused by the easterly blow broke up the ice in the Shrewsbury River, carrying away SCHENK'S Dock; the telegraph wire which crosses this river at the Highlands being broken down by the gale, was carried off by the ice and lost.

Pilot-boats *George W. Blunt* (No. 11) and the *New-York* (No. 8) are both ashore on Coney Island. They yesterday had their signals flying, Union down. The *New-York* is since reported as having got off.

Brig *Sudge Hataway*, from Aux Cayes for Boston, went ashore, Monday night, on Cliff point, Scituate.

Bark *Lucy Ann*, from Matanzas for Boston, which put into Newport on Tuesday last, dragged ashore near Fort Adams, and has three feet water in the hold. Assistance had been sent to her.

The two steamers of the Erie Railroad Company are frozen in above Fort Washington on the North River. The steamer *W. H. Webb* went up yesterday to extricate one of them—the *New-Haven*—but was unable to reach her for the ice.

The ship *Java*, erroneously reported ashore, was yesterday brought up in tow of the steamtug *Ceres*.

None of the Sound steamers left yesterday, and there were no arrivals from Stonington, Providence, Fall River, New-Bedford or Norwich.

The Wrecked Brig and Lost Crew—Her Name Discovered.

The brig already reported wrecked near the Ocean House, N. J., on Sunday at 11 o'clock, proves to have been the *Emiline*, belonging to some Eastern port, with a cargo of logwood, scrap iron and copper, which is strewn along the beach. She has gone to pieces—*every soul on board of her having perished!* Some of the bodies have been found upon the beach; the name of one of them was JAMES KNOX. Other particulars of this painful wreck, and a full list of her crew, will be looked for with much anxiety. The telegraph to the Highlands is again in working order, and we shall receive further details probably to-day. The foregoing positive information settles the question of the identity of the vessel, and leaves the brig *Golden Lead* to be accounted for. This vessel was seen at anchor back of Sandy Hook on Sunday, and again on Monday, by pilot boats *New-York* and *George Steers*.

Disasters Reported by Telegraph.

WRECK OF THE BARK NEW-EMPIRE ON COHASSET ROCKS—TOTAL LOSS OF THE SHIP CALIFORNIA—WRECK OF THE BARK TEDESCO—ALL HANDS LOST, ETC.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Jan. 20.

The bark *New Empire*, of Portland, RANDALL, from Mobile for Boston, with a cargo of cotton, struck on the outer Cohasset rocks last evening at six o'clock. She beat over and went on the Black Ledge, half a mile from the shore, where she bilged and is full of water. The crew were saved by the life-boat. One man was drowned, one had an arm broken, and another a leg broken.

The ship *California*, from Surinam, which arrived at Gloucester a few days since, dragged out of that harbor yesterday, during the gale, with three men on board, and went ashore last evening on Cohasset Rocks, near where the bark *New Empire* is ashore. The vessel became a total loss. The crew were saved.

The bark *Tedesco*, from Cadiz for Boston, went ashore at Swampscott during the gale of Sunday night. The vessel, cargo and all hands were lost.

The ship *Orissa*, Capt. SEARS, from Calcutta Oct. 5, of and for Boston, went ashore during the gale of Sunday night on Nausset Beach, and has bilged. The mate and three of the crew were drowned. Capt. SEARS, together with Mr. FRANK T. ROLLINS, the supercargo, and the rest of the crew, were saved. The *Orissa* had a valuable cargo, consigned to B. C. MORSE. The bark *E. A. Cochran*, of Searsport, Capt. COCHRAN, from Apalachicola for Boston, with a cargo of cotton, went ashore about three miles to the eastward of Race Point Light, at 1 o'clock on Monday morning. The crew succeeded in getting on shore, and took refuge in the Massachusetts Humane Society's House, where they remained until daylight, and reached Provincetown on Monday afternoon. The mate is badly frozen. The bark commenced discharging yesterday afternoon, and some hopes are entertained that she may be got off. She lies high up on the beach. The bark *Charles William*, Capt. DASHINGTON, from Savannah for Boston, is in the ice of South Yarmouth. The schooner *Augusta Parker*, from Halifax for New-York, put into Provincetown, with the loss of her mainsail, mainboom and jib.

An unknown schooner was seen drifting past Highland Light this afternoon. She was without sails or booms. The crew were seen on board. She, doubtless, drifted to sea. The schooner *Bonnetta*, Captain HOWARD, was blown out on Sunday and struck a rock off Marblehead, losing her rudder and causing the vessel to leak badly. She afterwards got off, drifted towards the bay and went ashore on Race Point on Monday night. One man was drowned in attempting to get ashore. The cook was frozen to death. The schooners *Granite State* and *Panama* were at anchor off Hyannis Breakwater on Sunday during the gale. They both dragged their anchors and went ashore on the Southwest Ground. The *Granite State* got off afterwards, with the assistance of men from the shore. The *Panama* remains ashore with her masts cut away. The schooner *Nile* drifted out of Gloucester, and lost two men named BENJAMIN BALL of Eastport, and HENRY BROOKINS the cook. The bark *Chester Young*, from Philadelphia for Boston, was in the ice on Sunday off Monomoy, but during the gale she drifted in a south-west direction, and has not been seen at last accounts. The gale was severe at Provincetown. It commenced blowing heavily on Sunday, and by 10 P. M. it blew a perfect hurricane, and continued blowing with great violence until 12 P. M. on Monday night. At the commencement of the gale, there were about twenty vessels at anchor in the harbor, and on Monday morning they had all dragged their anchors.

GLOUCESTER, Tuesday, Jan. 20.

The snow storm here was very severe. The schooner *Queen of the Cape*, went ashore in the night on Ten Pound Island. The schooner *Trader*, of Rockland, loaded with lime, stranded, and is filled with water. The brig *Ploughshare*, of Camden, was obliged to have her masts cut away. The crew were taken off by the life-boat. The crew of another schooner came off in their own boat in the afternoon. Several other vessels went to sea, and it may be a few days before we find how much damage has been done. Six bodies have drifted ashore from the wreck of the bark *Tedesco*. The following is a list of her officers and crew: Captain, H. PATTERSON; first mate, Edward Joball; second mate, Thomas Andrea; cook, Henry Dow; crew—Nichol Jackson, Charles Patterson, Charles Melson, Edward Jackson, Frederick Hurd, Seaton Nelson and William Nelson.

☞ The members of the Young Men's Christian Association, of Brooklyn, or rather a bare majority of them, met last night in the First Presbyterian Church, Henry-street, and had what is generally characterized as "a lively time of it." The subject of debate was a series of resolutions introduced by Mr. TILTON, denouncing Slavery. After a prolonged discussion, his propositions were postponed indefinitely, and a series of resolutions offered by Mr. HAYES, expressing the sentiments of the Association as opposed to Slavery, but merely in contradiction to the newspaper misstatements heretofore made in reference to the matter, was carried by a vote of about 37 to 24. The proceedings, which were very exciting, were not terminated til 12¼ o'clock.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Office—4 Hanover-st., and 181 Broadway. House Printing Telegraph Office—No. 21 Wall street.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

The Correspondent of the Daily Times Again Before the Investigating Committee.

The Arrest of Chester—Examination of an Ex-Member of Congress.

The Outrages by the Venezuelan Government—Debate in the Senate on Abolishing the Fishing Bounties.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 20.

Your Correspondent was recalled to-day by the Investigating Committee, when he was again asked what members of the House had ever requested him to procure them pecuniary interests in pending measures. I had before sworn that I never had agreed to advance their wishes, that I had never attempted to do it directly or indirectly, and that I therefore had no knowledge of the consummation of corruption in these cases. To-day, I positively but respectfully refused to answer the interrogatory, no matter what the penalty, placing my refusal on the distinct ground that I could not answer without a dishonorable breach of confidence.

It will be seen that an answer would constitute evidence only of a desire of the parties to be corrupted, and not of actual crime. Having assumed this position from convictions of duty, I shall maintain it regardless of consequences.

Without receiving any official notice as to what steps are proposed, I understand that the Committee will to-morrow ask of the House an order for the Sergeant-at-Arms to take me into custody for contempt. The Committee's argument is, that as the Act of Congress of the 3d of May, 1798, clothes select committees with the power to administer oaths, and makes false swearing before them perjury, they thus have a judicial character, and power to punish for contempt. While this is a good argument in favor of conferring such power "by law," they seem to overlook the fact that even Courts only get that power by regular legal enactment.

I suppose, nevertheless, that the House will usurp the power, and violate the constitutional provision against depriving a citizen of liberty except by due process of law, and afterwards tell him that Congress is protected from the consequences of their usurpation by another provision against suing the Government.

The personal inconvenience I can endure with commendable philosophy; the public wrong is of far greater consequence. Let the public remember, however, that the Committee have ample facts before them already to justify the investigation.

We have at last one train this afternoon from Baltimore, to which place the road is now open, through the energetic efforts of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. Telegraphic advices are that the road to Philadelphia is not likely to be open for two or three days. S.

The Investigating Committee.

ARREST OF THE CORRESPONDENT OF THE PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER—THE TIMES CORRESPONDENT RECALLED—EXAMINATION OF AN EX-MEMBER OF CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 20.

The Sergeant-at-Arms of the House has sent a telegraphic dispatch from Philadelphia, stating that he has arrested Mr. CHESTER, who refused to appear before the Corruption Investigating Committee; but both were detained there in consequence of the effects of the storm.

Mr. SIMONTON was recalled to-day and informed by the Committee that they had come to the unanimous determination to insist on his answering the question in substance. "You have admitted that members of Congress have approached you confidentially with a request to you to procure them a pecuniary interest in measures pending before the House. We ask you to give the names of such members?" After some suggestions by the Committee to the Witness as to the extent of its duty and powers in such cases, Mr. SIMONTON answered substantially as follows: "I do not 'here' dispute the powers of the Committee. I have not declined to answer the question on that ground. I have all due respect for the House and the Committee. My refusal is not based upon a desire to screen individual members, nor can it be supposed that an answer to the question would reflect discredit upon me. I have read, in deference to to the wishes of the Committee, the case of ANDERSON against DUNN, and after full deliberation, as to what I ought to do in view of that case, and from other considerations, have come to the determination that I must persist in declining to answer, no matter what the penalty I may incur, because to do so would involve a dishonorable breach of confidence."

Mr. CHASE, an ex-member of Congress, was before the Corruption Investigating Committee this morning. He was asked whether he, as agent, or in any other capacity, of any Company, ever executed any bond or obligation to convey any land or any other valuable consideration to any person or persons, on condition that any Railroad bill passed, or, pending in this Congress, should pass. Mr. CHASE respectfully denied the right of the Committee to inquire into his private dealings with persons other than members of Congress, and declined to answer the question, as he was advised by his counsel he had the right to do.

The Outrages Upon American Citizens by the Venezuelan Government—Restoration of the Bark Resolute—The Hermitage, &c.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 20.

The President, in response to a resolution of the Senate, to-day transmitted the voluminous correspondence relative to the Venezuelan Government driving certain American citizens from the Aves Guano Islands. Mr. MARCY, in a letter to the American resident Minister at Caraccas, dated the present month, urges him to press the settlement of this subject on the Government of Venezuela, saying it is no defence for the spoliation of our citizens' property, their forcible expulsion, and their heavy losses, to say the Islands belong to some other nation than Venezuela; and that there are facts, abundantly sustained by evidence, of gross outrage upon the persons and property of our citizens, and of heavy losses thereupon consequent.

The President sent to both Houses a message inclosing the correspondence relative to the restoration of the bark *Resolute* to the British Government, and showing that the joint resolution of Congress on that subject was strictly carried out. The material facts have already been published.

The President also transmitted a message inclosing a communication from the Governor of Tennessee, offering this Government, in obedience to an act of the Legislature of that State, the Hermitage for a Branch Military Academy.

In executive session to-day, the Senate's Committee on Foreign Relations made a favorable report on the Central American Treaty. The Senate assigned some day next week for its consideration.

Mr. GIDDINGS was present in the House yesterday, and apparently well.

XXXIVth Congress---Second Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 20.

BOUNTIES TO FISHING VESSELS.

Mr. CLAY introduced a bill repealing all laws or parts of laws allowing bounties to vessels employed on the Banks or other Cod-fisheries.

He said that during the last sixty years about $10,000,000 had been drawn from the Treasury in payment of such bounties, and codfishermen of two or three New-England States were now receiving something like $300,000 annually. This sum is divided between ship-owners and captains of 1,238 vessels engaged in cod fishery, and was drawn from the Treasury in violation of almost every provision of law by which this privileged class was created. It was the intention of the act to divide this bounty among the fishermen, yet it is monopolized by the owners and captains of those vessels. Twenty-five States are made to pay tribute to the codfish aristocracy of six States. In consequence of the habitual violation of the law, Collectors of Customs, as he was advised at the Treasury Department, were asking for an increase in the number of revenue cutters, involving a corresponding increase in expenditures, repairs, &c., in order to watch fishermen and prevent them from perpetrating these frauds on the Treasury. Hence it would be seen that the result of this bounty was that the farmers, mechanics, and miners of the country were taxed in order to raise $300,000 per annum to distribute among wealthy shipowners, principally of Maine and Massachusetts, for attending to their own business, and were then taxed 20 or 30 per cent. to provide proper guards to keep these men from robbing the Government. This was a question not merely of political economy but political morality. It was a question whether Congress shall longer continue to offer a premium for fraud and perjury. He would prove by the friends of the measure that these men went out not so much to catch codfish as to catch bounty. He urged the repeal of the bounties for the additional reason that the cause which originated them no longer exists. They were originally granted in consequence of a very high duty on salt, but the present duty on that article is so low as to be scarcely felt; again, at that time codfish was only a fish of not any very great commercial value, but now mackerel, herring and whale were far more valuable, and the pursuit of the latter was far more hazardous and expensive. In spite of more than sixty years' nursing and the assistance of ten millions of dollars from the Treasury, codfish is the same pitiable, puny bantling that it was in 1792, when the first bounties were granted. "If we must have such a bantling, let us," said Mr. CLAY, "take up something which will in time do the country some credit."

Mr. SEWARD said the objects of these bounties must have been to promote the commerce and fortify the navigating interests of the United States, so as to enable successful competition with the navigating interests of Great Britain and other European countries. More than a hundred years a very vigorous opposition was made to the treaty of peace between France and England, upon the ground that the treaty permitted the citizens of the latter country to participate in the codfisheries within three leagues of the coast; and more or less the same policy was continued throughout so long as this country was under the government of Great Britain. He would say to the Senator from Alabama that it was no aristocracy that was engaged in taking fish. If either class was especially interested in this measure it was probably the Democracy of New-England, and it was, therefore, "codfish Democracy," instead of "codfish aristocracy." It was not the aristocracy of society that were chiefly concerned in the cheapness of this article, but it enters, like tea, coffee, sugar and salt, into the consumption of the poor, rather than the rich. He regarded the attempts to raise prejudice against the fishing bounties on such grounds as unjust. There might be grounds for the charge that the continuance of these bounties encouraged frauds on the revenue, but the moment any Government began to raise revenue in any manner, either by direct or indirect taxation, the moment that it began to tax any branch of industry, that moment the door was opened for jobs and frauds of various kinds. But since this was not a measure of revenue, but one relating to commerce, he moved its reference to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. CLAY had no objection to such reference, and when the bill again came up he would enter fully into the subject in reply to the Senator from New-York, and produce proof for every statement that he had made.

Mr. FESSENDEN referred to the vituperative strain of remark, not only against the laws granting bounties but to the operation of those laws, in which Mr. CLAY had seen proper to indulge. He (FESSENDEN) was of the opinion that there must be some good reason why these laws passed in the first place, and continued on the Statute Book more than sixty years. He believed that when the subject was again discussed there would be found two sides to the question. There might be wrong in the matter, but he believed the good had over balanced the evil.

Mr. CLAY said if he had used harsh language it was fully justified by the constituents of the Senator from Maine. When the law of 1792 was brought forward it was condemned by Mr. JEFFERSON, in a report, as unconstitutional, and he (CLAY) would at a future time show how the passage of the law was effected. He could not be just or generous towards tyranny, and he knew of no greater tyranny than taking the money out of the pockets of one class and putting it in the pockets of another—not in consideration of any public service, but merely for doing their own business.

The bill was then referred to the Committee on Commerce.

NAVAL DEPOT.

The bill to establish a Naval Dépôt at Brunswick, Georgia, was discussed for two hours, but without coming to any conclusion upon it the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 20.

The House passed the bill extending the land laws to the lands lying east of the Cascade Mountains.

ARIZONIA.

The House then took up the adverse report on the petition of the inhabitants of Arizonia, praying for the establishment of a Territorial Government, and other business, in accordance with the special order relative to Territories.

LEGISLATION FOR THE TERRITORIES.

The House passed bills appropriating $30,000 for a Penitentiary at Nebraska; establishing three additional Land districts in that Territory, and for completing and opening roads in Oregon, Washington and Minnesota Territories. Adjourned.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 20.

The Senate met at 4½ P. M., but no quorum being present they adjourned till to-morrow morning.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Monday, Jan. 20.

The Bank Superintendent sent in a report in reply to resolutions inquiring as to the prospect of recovering the value of the bills of the Lewis County Bank, and whether the Bank Fund can be used advantageously in buying up bank fund stock and thereby benefit the holders of broken Safety Fund bank notes; and whether the Legislature can constitutionally increase the contributions to the Bank Fund by especial call upon the Safety Bank Fund. The Superintendent is entirely ignorant of the present condition of the Bank. The present laws of the State divest the Superintendent of all power relating to an insolvent Bank, except to apply to the Attorney-General for an injunction and to refuse to allow the issue of the notes. This he did in the case of the Lewis County Bank. The sole liability of the Bank at the time of its failure, except to the stockholders, was for outstanding circulation $125,238. Not a dollar had been redeemed and there are no assets of the Bank in the Superintendent's hands. The disposal of the surplus Bank Fund after 1866 rests with the Legislature, under whose appropriation the balance remaining, if any, can be paid to the bill holders of the Lewis County Bank. A table is submitted which shows the Bank Fund Stock due in 1861 will require an advance from the Treasury of over $18,000. Every dollar of stock due in 1858 is held by the State Trust Fund. The Superintendent cannot recommend any action by the Legislature which may produce repudiation, even temporarily, of the Bank Fund Stock due in 1858.

The Supply Bill of 1856 was then read by sections, and ordered to a third reading.

News from Kansas.

THE TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURE—MESSAGE OF GOV. GEARY—THE CONVENTION, ETC.

LECOMPTON, K. T., *via* ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Jan. 20.

The Territorial Legislature is in session, but has done nothing important. Governor GEARY's message recommends the repeal of several bogus laws, but is supposed to favor the Pro-Slavery Party. He fully sustains the bogus Legislature, and recommends them to take steps for the formation of a State Constitution. He sustains the Nebraska bill. There is a full attendance of both Houses, and they are all as Pro-Slavery as ever.

The Convention is still in session, but most of the business is done in secret. Preparations are making to carry the constitutional elections. It is determined not to quarrel with GEARY if he can be got to continue in a position not fatal to the Slave party. None but true Pro-Slavery men are allowed to sit as delegates in the Convention. Governor GEARY has no influence over the Convention, and he has little or none over the Legislature.

Massachusetts Legislature.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Jan. 20.

In the House to-day, Mr. FIELD, of Hampden, presented a petition of the "New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company," signed by the President and three Directors, asking protection against competition in the use of the telegraph across the Atlantic, from Newfoundland to Ireland, provided said Company shall within a specified time cause to be constructed such a line of telegraph, and shall keep and maintain the same for the purpose of telegraphic communication. The matter was referred to the Committee on Railroads and Canals.

Re-election of Mr. Harlan to the United States Senate from Iowa.

DUBUQUE, Tuesday, Jan. 20.

HON. JAMES HARLAN was reelected United States Senator from Iowa, on Friday last, by 20 majority over SHALLENBERGER, Democrat.

Inauguration of the Governor of New-Jersey.

TRENTON, Tuesday, Jan. 20.

HON. WILLIAM A. NEWELL was inaugurated as Governor of New-Jersey at 1 o'clock. He delivered an inaugural message, promising to administer the Government on the principles of equality and justice.

The State Treasurer of Pennsylvania.

HARRISBURG, Tuesday, Jan. 20.

The two Houses having failed to meet in Convention to elect a Treasurer, it will require the passage of a new law to do so.

The Boston, Concord and Montreal Railroad.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Jan. 20.

The Boston, Concord and Montreal Railroad has been placed in the hands of Trustees, of whom J. M. WHITON is the agent. The road is indebted to the amount of $1,000,000.

The Exchange Bank of Bangor.

BANGOR, Tuesday, Jan. 20.

The Supreme Court, to-day, made the injunction permanent on the Exchange Bank, and appointed E. L. HAMLIN, R. S. PRESCOTT, and D. W. HOWARD, Receivers. The Court declined making a summary decision regarding DENNETT'S attachment of the specie, as the Sheriff and his bondsman are responsible for the final decision as to the legality of the seizure.

Sudden Death.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 20.

NATHANIEL DAVIS, one of our oldest citizens, fell dead in the street this morning.

Telegraph Lines and the Storm.

Notwithstanding the severity of the storm on Monday, most of the telegraph lines were in good working order, and were of incalculable advantage to railroad travelers and belated travelers as well as the business public generally. The storm was most severe at the East, but the American Telegraph Company's lines to Halifax transmitted four or five thousand words of the steamer *America's* news besides serving their usual patrons with their accustomed promptness. Next to the East the storm was most severely felt at the North-west, but the wires of the New-York and Buffalo Company worked perfectly, as usual, throughout the day, to Chicago, St. Louis and New-Orleans. Of the direct lines to the South, only one—the House Washington Line—worked this side of Baltimore, but that was in good order throughout the day. The Magnetic, and the Washington and New-Orleans lines, were unable to work from Sunday night till Tuesday forenoon.

The Press and the Committee of Investigation.

From the Evening Mirror.

We observe that several newspapers are criticising the Editor of the New-York *Times* for his conduct before the Corruption-Investigating Committee of the House of Representatives. The *Tribune* thinks Mr. RAYMOND manifested "a lamentable falling off from that high tone of vindictive virtue with which the *Times* opened the war." We fail to see the affair in that light. Mr. RAYMOND had no *evidence* [such as would be admissible in a Court of Justice] to offer on the subject; his information came at second-hand, and he published it as editors habitually publish intelligence, from the moral conviction of its truth. To suppose that a journalist has personal knowledge of every statement made public through his columns, or that he can justify every paragraph by his individual oath, is absurd. The editor of the *Times*,

PARIS GOSSIP.

Imperial Munificence—Prince Napoleon an Antiquary—Excitement in the Diplomatic Corps—Love and Poignards.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

PARIS, Monday, Dec. 22, 1856.

Decidedly the Emperor is growing weak. His unfortunate demonstration of personal spite against Switzerland awakened attention to the possibility of such a fact, and the subsequent publication of M. FOULD's paper on his Majesty's extravagant munificence to the poor, does not diminish the belief. The *naiveté* of this document surpasses comprehension. The imperial MECENAS tells AUGUSTUS he is giving too much money to the poor, whereupon AUGUSTUS orders that the servant shall publish the fact to the world. The cringing Jew Minister and his Majesty hold a consultation on the subject of the civil list. In this consultation it is found that the magnificent *fêtes* of St. Cloud, Compiègne and the Tuileries, theimmense expense of the half a dozen well-filled stables and hunting-keeps of his Majesty, and the enormous number of officials and domestics at the principal palaces of the imperial family, are consuming, or have consumed, nearly the entire year's salary which his Majesty draws from the Treasury, and it is agreed between them that M. FOULD is to draw up an address in which he is to reproach his Majesty for his extravagance in good works towards the poor, and recommend a restriction for the future. The document is accordingly drawn up and is sent to the people through the columns of the *Moniteur*.

His Majesty's salary is twenty-five millions of francs a year. The twenty-seven palaces of France, which yield a revenue of ten millions and cost four, yield him six millions more, or a total annual salary from the Treasury of the country, of thirty one millions. The extravagance with which M. FOULD reproaches his Majesty is an item of six millions of francs. The twenty-five millions remaining, it must be allowed, do not exactly constitute his Majesty a man without resources. Where does his Majesty place the surplus of his salary? If he does not buy lands or stocks, as did LOUIS PHILIPPE, nor hoard it up, it must pass rapidly out to the people again as fast as drawn from the Treasury, in the payment of the expenses of his different palaces; and thus the evil of a large salary is not so great. Thus far there is no evidence that his Majesty does retain a sou of his salary from a rapid return into circulation again, and this is the excusable side of the affair.

But it is understood that this large salary is given the Emperor precisely to enable him to give liberally to the poor, in order to consolidate his popularity and his power. Six millions, it would be supposed, is not a very exaggerated proportion of a salary of thirty-one millions, where this salary is purposely large, in order to allow liberal charity. But M. FOULD, the keeper of His Majesty's purse-strings, not content to enumerate, with the particularity of a kitchen-maid's bill, all the details of the Imperial charities, adds that Her Majesty, also, is too careless in her inroads on the civil list. She, too, comes in for a share of the authorized reproaches of the Minister. The comedy is thus transformed into a farce of the most transparent consistency, and, instead of convincing the subjects of their Majesties' liberality, everybody laughs at the want of adroitness in getting the affair up.

PRINCE NAPOLEON AN ANTIQUARY.

Perhaps you did not know that Prince NAPOLEON made pretensions to being a man of science, a genuine antiquary, on the high road to fame and the French Academy. He made his *début* in this capacity as President of the Great Exhibition of 1855, with what success, the two big volumes entitled *Scientific Journeys of Prince Napoleon to the Great Exhibition*," written by somebody else, tells. In these examinations the Prince placed his glass to his eye, uttered a convulsive "ah!" as an object was presented for his inspection, and passed on to something else, with the remark that that was not what he wanted to see, and so on to the end of the Exhibition. But as to getting the Prince to examine any object in detail, or to give an opinion on its merits, I have never heard any man claim that he saw or heard such a performance.

Then the Prince, to the amusement of the Academy, undertook the protection of the Aluminium discovery, and lately presided at a smelting of this metal sixty miles from Paris. Lastly the Prince made a scientific, choreographic and bacchic voyage (for they danced and drank enormously) to the North seas. From thence he has brought back a museum of *cric-a-brac* of a supreme mediocrity with a few exceptions, which might have been found complete and entire in the cabinet of the most modest antiquary. but they came from afar, and people open wide their eyes when they see the Prince's collection. People are so indulgent for anything that comes from a long distance. If they had been bought in the curiosity shops of Paris, where they seem to have come from, nobody would give himself the trouble of a visit to the Museum of the Palais Royale. What a gaping, credulous world this is!

All this is to be crowned by a magnificent two-volume quarto work of designs and letter-press on this same voyage and its results, as seen in the Palais Royale Museum, to be paid for out of the public treasury, so as to help the Prince on towards the door of the Academy of Sciences. If the *Constitutionnel* is yet alive when the Prince's scientific voyage appears, we hope it will not forget its criticism published a few days ago on Commodore PERRY's voyage to Japan, in which it claims that the 550 pages of long-drawn-out matter which that book contains, would have been much more profitably contained in two columns of a journal, or in 50 pages of a pamphlet.

I forgot to enumerate in its place another of the Prince's claims to the titles and honors of the Academy. In the Avenue Montaigne the Prince is building a palace, (convenient to Mabille,) but such a palace! The style of the exterior is that of Herculaneum and Pompeii, and might from its appearance have been transported bodily from the lava recesses of one of those cities. The interior is gothic, and the whole structure is a straggling attempt over a large space of ground to reproduce a something that indistinctly recalls to mind the Smithsonian Institution at Washington. The "boys" have already found a name for it; they call it *la caserne* "*Plon-Plon*." "Gen. Plon-Plon" himself styles it the temple of Diana, after which it is modeled. As an experiment in the introduction of a new style of architecture, the Government pays the expenses.

Is it these pursuits that has given the Prince such a partiality for the *artistes* (read actresses) of His Majesty's Theatre?

THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS IN A FURY.

A few days ago the first ball of the season took place at the Tuileries. It was given in honor of the young Prince of Prussia, and the number of invited guests was five hundred. To this ball only three or four members of the diplomatic corps were invited, and the indignation of the rest was fearful. Neufchatel stock fell at once below zero. The quarrel between Prussia and Switzerland sunk into insignificance before this new grievance, and was totally forgotten for the space of twenty hours. Ministers hurriedly jumped into their carriages and drove to the houses of other Ministers to know if they were invited, and if not, why, and who was? Finally, a deputation was sent to the Duke of BASSANO to demand an explanation, when the Duke insisted that inasmuch as it was a *soirée intime*—five hundred!—they had no right to take offence.

THE DEATH OF M. DE SALVANDY.

It must be a source of especial gratification to the friends of this good man to see the universal praise which is showered on him in the way of obituary notices in the journals. His goodness of character seems to have been his prominent trait. On his death-bed, and when he could no longer speak, he asked his wife to hand him a slate, when he wrote and handed to her, "Sixty years of existence, thirty-two years of happiness." His disease was a carcinomatous tumor on the back and side of the neck.

MOUSTACHES AND THE LAW.

A novel scene lately occurred in one of our provincial courts of justice. A number of young advocates were to be admitted to practice at the bar. Among the number was one who carried a few hairs on his upper lip, in imitation of a moustache. When the eyes of the Judge fell on this profanation of the law, his Honor declared that M. BLANCHARD could not not be permitted to take the oath. An explanation was demanded and given. It was no use to assert that the law in olden times was dispensed by long beards, and by them alone, and that justice did not suffer thereby. Times had changed, and the Judge was incorrigible.

LOVE AND POIGNARDS.

A short time ago I gave you the history of a marriage between a Lieutenant-Colonel of the French service and a lady of Paris, performed under unusual circumstances, and afterwards repudiated by the Colonel. The lady brought suit for a hundred thousand francs damages, and the trial is now going on before one of the tribunals of this city. From the opening speech of M. BERRYER, the distinguished lawyer and counsel for the lady, I learn some new facts in this novel case. The lady is a widow of an army officer. The Colonel was the friend of the deceased officer, and to him was consigned the guardianship of a son of the deceased. The Colonel was thus brought frequently into the company of the widow, an intercourse which naturally finished by an interchange of affection. On the part of the widow such a result was still more natural, from the fact that her late husband had been rather repulsive to her, and her heart was totally free for a first love. The widow discovered that the Colonel had another object of affection in Algiers, by whom he had a child, and to whom he still clung; so she took poison. The Colonel and the priest arrived at the same moment at the bed of the dying woman, the priest to perform absolution, the Colonel to offer repentance and reparation. On questioning the doctors the Colonel was told that Madame could not live twelve hours. He at once proposed to Madame and the priest a marriage *in extremis*. It was accepted and performed in good faith. The lady recovered slowly, the Colonel for some days acknowledging the validity and sacredness of the union. But finally he changed his opinion, and left for the Crimea, repudiating, before he started, the marriage. When the widow recovered, she repaired to the Crimea in the company of a friend and witness, and there had an interview with her husband. She demanded to know his intentions, and on his refusing to acknowledge her, she drew from her breast a poignard and stabbed herself twice before they could arrest her arm. She was conveyed to Constantinople, and was some weeks in recovering from her wounds. From there she returned to Paris. When the war was terminated and the Colonel returned to Paris, his wife again visited him, and on again being refused, she attempted a second time to take her life as before with a poignard. But the Colonel seized her and wrested the instrument from her hand.

The Colonel's defence is, that the marriage was performed under circumstances which absolves him from all moral obligation, and that so long as the civil portion of the marriage contract was not performed, as required by the law of France, he is therefore not civilly bound. He pretends that the widow's sickness was a feint.

The ablest lawyers of France are engaged on this trial, and, as I mentioned before, the Archbishop of Paris authorized the prosecution of the suit. The interest in the issue is therefore very great.

MALAKOFF.

AFFAIRS IN CANADA.

Convention of the Liberal Party—Representation by Population—Free Trade—Incorporation of Hudson's Bay Territory—Meeting of Parliament on 26th February—A Remarkable Poisoning Case—The Accused Bailed Out.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

TORONTO, Friday Jan. 9, 1857.

An important political Convention met, yesterday, in this city, having for its object the more thorough organization of the Liberal Party, and the adoption of a distinct and comprehensive platform to place before the country, in view of the approaching elections. There were present about fifteen Upper Canada members of Parliament, some forty editors of Reform journals, and, in addition, about one hundred and twenty delegates from various sections of the country. Hon. ADAM FERGUSSON, of Woodhill, a member of the Legislative Council, and one of the eldest Reformers in the country, presided over the deliberations of the Convention. The prominent feeling which induced the holding of the Convention, was the impression that the aggressions of Lower Canada, which, greatly inferior in wealth, intelligence and population, to Upper Canada, yet has an equal voice in the Legislature, must now be fairly withstood, or still more disastrous consequences of the Union may be looked for than any hitherto experienced. For a number of years the French Canadian doughfaces have had the ascendancy in our Legislature and Government, and they have improved it to the best advantage for themselves. Every year they draw large sums of money from the public exchequer for their nunneries and ecclesiastical seminaries, and for public works which are of no utility to the Province and yield no adequate return for the expenditure. They draw upon the public revenue also for purposes which in Upper Canada are provided for by local assessments. Thus in Upper Canada jurors are paid by the respective municipalities from local funds. In Lower Canada, by an act passed only two years ago, the jurors are paid out of the public chest. And what creates even still more dissatisfaction in this section of the Province, is that the Lower Canadian Roman Catholics use their influence in the Legislature to introduce their own ideas into Upper Canadian institutions,—tampering, for example, with our noble, unsectarian system of common school education, which will compare with any in the best of the New-England States, by denouncing mixed schools as godless, and endeavoring to split up the population into sects, in the matter of education. The feeling in Upper Canada against these aggressions has year by year been growing stronger, and a political party representing that feeling has gradually gathered strength, until now there is every prospect that something will very speedily be done that will materially abate the grievance.

At the meeting yesterday, the first and most important resolution adopted, embodying the great rallying cry of the party, and the grand remedy for the evils complained of, read as follows:

"That the union of the two Canadas can never be held as firmly established, nor be attended with the happy results anticipated at its formation—so long as a territorial distinction is maintained between Upper and Lower Canada, and the inhabitants of one section can, with justice, complain that they occupy an inferior position to their fellow-subjects in the other; that justice and good policy alike, demand that all the inhabitants of United Canada shall be treated as one people, and that REPRESENTATION IN PARLIAMENT SHALL BE BASED ON POPULATION, WITHOUT REGARD TO A SEPARATING LINE BETWEEN UPPER AND LOWER CANADA."

The second resolution affirmed the principle that, wherever practicable, there ought to be uniform legislation for the whole Province. The third, that Parliament should not legislate in matters of religion, nor appropriate the public money to sectarian uses. The fourth, that all the Common Schools of Canada should be placed under one uniform system of superintendence and instruction, free from sectarianism.

The fifth resolution, affirming the propriety of adopting a Free Trade policy and a system of direct taxation, elicited rather a warm discussion. A few of the members of the Convention were, in theory, opposed to a Free Trade policy, and ably argued their side of the question, and a few more questioned the propriety of adopting the principle, although sound, as a plank in the platform of the party. The resolution, however, was finally adopted, with less than a dozen dissentients.

The sixth resolution was on the subject of administrative reform, declaring that there should be a thorough overhauling of our whole departmental system in which many abuses have grown up. The seventh declared the expediency of a system of registration for qualified Parliamentary voters. The eighth was as follows:

"*Resolved*, That the country known as the Hudson's Bay Territory ought no longer to be cut off from civilization, and that it is the duty of the Legislature and Executive of Canada to open negotiations with the Imperial Government for the incorporation of the said Territory as CANADIAN SOIL."

This matter—the annexation or "incorporation" of the Hudson's Bay Territory—has, for some months, been agitated with a good deal of spirit throughout Canada. It is alleged that the Valley of the Assiniboine, the Valley of the Saskatchewan and several other immense tracts of country, each as large as the occupied portion of Canada, are to the fullest extent susceptible of cultivation, and that the time has arrived when they should be taken out of the hands of an exclusive and usurped monopoly, and thrown open for the ingress of civilization and progress. This plank in the platform met with much favor at the Convention, and passed by acclamation. The remaining resolutions related to the formal organization of a "Reform Alliance" with branches throughout the country. The gentlemen who took part in the meeting look upon it as the most important political event that has transpired in Canada for a number of years. They feel confident that they represent by far the major part of the public sentiment in Upper Canada, and that when the next elections take place, the principles they have enunciated as a party will sweep the polls from Sandwich to Cornwall.

MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.

It is announced that Parliament will meet on Feb. 26. Many members of the Opposition are very confident that the Government cannot survive the first week or two of the session. In addition to their former opponents, they may now rank Sir ALLAN MACNAB, formerly the Premier of the Government, with his followers. His colleagues got quit of the old Baronet in a very scurvy manner, and I have no doubt he will be glad of an opportunity to revenge that and more recent wrongs which he has sustained at their hands. Under our system, however, any Government has so much patronage at its disposal, and so many ways of disarming opposition and buying support, that I would not be surprised at the present Cabinet weathering another session, notwithstanding that they are almost devoid of adherents, office-holders excepted, in every township of the country.

BAIL ACCEPTED FOR THE ALLEGED POISONER, DR. WOOD.

An alleged poisoning case, from the mystery which still hangs over the facts, and from the respectability of the victim and the party accused of the murder, has excited much interest here during the last six weeks. In the end of September last, Mr. CORNELL, a respectable farmer in Prince Edward County, started for the West to buy land. Evidence was adduced to prove that he took with him $5,000 in gold, sewed up by his wife in a belt which he wore round his body. Dr. WOOD, a medical practitioner in the same part of the country, accompanied CORNELL. Some days afterwards Mrs. CORNELL was notified by telegraph from Dr. WOOD that her husband had died and been buried in Detroit. When WOOD returned to Prince Edward, he stated that CORNELL had suffered much on the journey from sea-sickness, alleging that as the cause of his death. He stated also that he had purchased land in Iowa from a man in Buffalo, paying him $2,500 cash, and that he had had to borrow a few dollars from him (Dr. WOOD) to make up the amount. The story was a little suspicious; and after the lapse of some weeks a messenger was sent to Detroit, who had the body disinterred and brought to Toronto. On being examined by medical men and chemists here, enough of antimony, a poisonous substance, was found in the body to cause death. WOOD was then arrested. A deed for the land said to have been purchased by CORNELL was found in WOOD's possession, but it is alleged that this is a forged document and that no such transaction ever took place. Messengers were dispatched some four or five weeks ago to Iowa to find out the land or the man said to have sold it, but hitherto, so far as the public have been made aware, no clue to either has been discovered. Two days ago Dr. WOOD was committed by the Police Magistrate to stand his trial at the present assizes on the charge of murder, and this forenoon permission has been given by a Judge in the Superior Court to liberate him on bail. The wisdom of this latter procedure is very much questioned.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

The election of Councilors in the various municipalities throughout Upper-Canada took place on Monday and Tuesday last, and passed over without any serious disturbance. In one of the Wards in this city a riot took place, which necessitated the closing of the poll and nullified the election, but no lives were lost or limbs broken.

FROM BOSTON.

A Word or two on Politics—Puritanical Amusements—The Legislative Committees.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

BOSTON, Friday, Jan. 16, 1857.

Between literary, scientific and legislative shindies, we are having a livelier time now-a-days. The *congé* which FORNEY received, tended also to dispel the lethargy, and all political Boston wears a smile. I am reminded that I have not written since the Legislature met. The Governor's Message is an old matter now, and I need not return to it. It was all very good, except two or three errors of fact, and two or three hundred of style, for His Excellency, it is clear, admires ROBERTSON, and, where he might say "strange," says "extraordinary," and where "big," says "prodigious." The declaration he made, in concluding, that he would not run again this Fall, ought to keep mischievous tongues quiet. Here is a party in Massachusetts which cast 108,000 votes. It is a conglomerate—a mosaic—here a green stone, there a black, and then a blue one, very pretty when kept together in regular order, each piece in its place. But the looks of the stones separately are not so pleasing. There is an American stone pro-Gardner, another anti-Gardner; there is a Republican stone, a Whig stone, and a foreign-vote stone. They fit well together now-and each is hardening into its place. But there are mischievous persons who seem determined to pull the whole affair to pieces. These persons belong mostly to the old Free-Soil Party. They have their organs, city and country, and make an amount of trouble, disproportionate to their intrinsic or social weight, after the ancient simile of the fly stinging the ox. The conflict they are engaged in, it would take a broad side of the TIMES to explain; and yet a proper understanding of it is requisite to any one who will undertake to learn the game which will be played at the State-House this Winter. It is enough to say, that they are doing their best, but in vain, to put asunder what the Lord has joined together. Some of them, I am glad to see, have abandoned the attempt, and traveled up to Worcester to the Abby Kelly Disunion Convention, which was held yesterday.

It is surprising that the action of these people did not alienate votes from Mr. SUMNER. Since his almost unanimous return, they have dropped that topic, and reverted to attacks upon the Governor. The ultraists, on the other side, however, have taken up what they let drop, and to them are due the absurd stories which are telegraphed semi-weekly from this city of Mr. SUMNER's intention to resign his seat for the remainder of this term. All such rumors, I can state authoritatively, are gratuitous, unfounded, and invented only to make trouble. The last one went so far even as to couple the name of Mr. JOHN G. PALFREY with the imaginary vacancy. Mr. PALFREY, it is well known, has retired from political life, with no intention of speedily returning to it, and is devoting himself, in an agreeable leisure, to the composition of a historical work. His recent residence in England was for the collection of materials for that purpose, and for the inspection of documents in the Government Offices at London.

THALBERG, alas! gives the last concert of his series to-night. He plays once more, it is true, on Sunday evening, and gives two chamber concerts at CHICKERING's rooms, but then he wings his way to Connecticut and Albany. His stay in Boston has been mutually pleasing to himself and the public. Every urchin in the street knows his name and his face, for he kindly gave a free concert to the schools. The Ravels still play at the Boston Theatre, and preserve the same barbarous spectacle of a baby walking the tight-rope. Boston, with all its moral pretensions, appears to enjoy the *belles*, and, as the religious press have had nothing to say on the subject during the present sojourn of the company, the house is regularly full, and Mademoiselles MONPLAISIR and ROBERT are in their glory.

The Legislative Committees were announced yesterday, by the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House. Certain parties who have axes of their own to grind murmur at many of the appointments, but, on the whole, Dr. PHELPS and Mr. UPHAM deserve praise for rigid impartiality. The Governor's organ assails them quite fiercely, and is particularly excited at the place assigned Mr. B. C. CLARK, of the Senate, on the Committee on Public Lands. Mr. CLARK is a gentleman of independence, respectability and honor, and no schemes of plunder will find favor at his hands. Mr. GEORGE F. HOAR, of Worcester, a son of the late SAMUEL HOAR, of Concord, heads the Senate Committee on the Judiciary—a most excellent appointment.

FROM NEBRASKA.

Permanent Organization of both Branches of the Nebraska Legislature—Excitement amongst the Settlers in regard to the Pacific Railroad Bill—General News, &c.

Both branches of the Nebraska Legislature, third session, met to-day at 2 o'clock. The Council succeeded in organizing permanently in a short time. But the House was not as successful. They were not as experienced as the members of the other branch, and of course did not succeed in effecting a permanent organization until a later hour. There was no quarreling—no black eyes—no rough words. The minority died decently, and were consigned to the grave quite respectfully. All things worked harmoniously. The caucuses had fixed all. Gen. L. L. BOWEN of Belleview was elected President of the Council; O. F. LAKE, First Clerk; S. H. ROBINSON, Second Clerk; and S. A. LEWIS, Sergeant-at-Arms. In the House, J. L. GIBBS, of Nebraska City, was elected Speaker; J. BROWN, First Clerk; S. CURRIN, Second Clerk; and W. MACOMB, Sergeant-at-Arms.

There has been no direct test vote, so that the strength of the contending elements can be tested: but Omaha City, with its horde of office-seekers, obtained scarce a sight amongst the spoils of office. In the House, votes upon questions of that kind stood about 9 to 22—(the former for Omaha.) Upon questions of a general character, when Omaha City interests are directly at stake, there will, I imagine, be a decided majority against the same. Indeed, fears are entertained that a bill relocating the Capital will pass over the veto power of the Governor. To-morrow the Governor delivers his address to both Houses in Joint Convention.

There is considerable interest manifested here just now concerning the Pacific Railroad bill as introduced before Congress. The squatters—the bone and sinew of Nebraska—are decidedly opposed to it as now understood. Not, however, to a Pacific Railroad bill where their rights will be protected and respected, but as now understood it will take almost the entire Omaha, Oltoe and Missouri purchase, comprising indeed the best part of Nebraska.

Exceeding cold weather still reigns around us. Preëmption claimants are filing their papers with the popular Register, Mr. PARKER, and in a short time the office will be ready for proving up.

J. W. P.

The March of Freedom.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

If we examine the progress of population in the Slave States we must become satisfied that the time is not distant when the border States of Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri will be redeemed. We shall find that there are three stages in the history of Slavery; the first or most flourishing stage is that in which the Slave population increases in a greater ratio than the Whites. The second, or stationary stage, is that in which though the Slaves increase in numbers they increase in a less ratio than the Whites. The third, or declining stage, is that in which, while the Whites increase as they do in all our States the Slaves are diminishing in numbers.

The figures below from the various census tables of the United States will show the condition of the States of Delaware, Maryland and Virginia at the double decades of 1790, 1810, 1830 and 1850:

	1790.	1810.	1830.	1850.
Delaware—Whites..	46,310	55,361	57,601	71,169
Delaware—Slaves...	8,887	4,117	3,292	2,290
Maryland—Whites..	208,649	235,117	291,108	417,943
Maryland—Slaves...	103,076	111,502	102,994	90,368
Virginia—Whites....	442,115	551,534	694,300	894,800
Virginia—Slaves....	293,427	392,518	469,757	472,528

It will be seen by the above statistics that as early as 1810 Delaware had entered upon the third or declining stage, Maryland upon its second or stationary stage, while Virginia was still in the first stage, as the increase of her white population for the preceding 20 years was but 24 cent., while that of her slave population reached about 34 per cent. In the next period of 20 years Maryland passed into the third stage, and Virgina into the second, her white population increasing in a much larger ratio than her slaves. In the last double decade, ending in 1850, Virginia had an increase of over 200,000 whites, while her slave population increased less than 3,000. I have no doubt but that the census of 1860 will show Virginia very decidedly in the third or declining stage of Slavery, and that her white population has increased more than in any previous decade. The panic which has existed so extensively during the Christmas holidays, and which has filled the jails in Virginia with those slaves who were guilty of knowing how to read in spite of the laws, and who were therefore suspected of loving liberty too well, has aided and will continue to aid in diminishing the slave population of that and other border States. The impulse which has been given to the cause of internal improvements has had the same effect, both by introducing a large force of Northern and foreign freemen, and by the sale of slaves to raise the means of carrying on those improvements.

The population of Virginia is now about 25, while that of New-York exceeds 75 persons to the square mile. Commercial statistics show that in the year 1850, the total exports and imports of Virginia were less than $4,000,000, while those of New-York amounted to more than $163,000,000. In arts and manufactures nearly the same disparity existed; and in agriculture, which is the peculiar boast of Virginia, we see by the census of 1850, that Virginia's 61,000 square miles of farming lands were estimated at $216,000,000, and her agricultural implements at $7,000.000; while the 46,000 miles of New-York were estimated at $554,000,000, and her agricultural implements at $22,000,000. No well-informed man doubts that Slavery has been the cause of the slow progress of Virginia. But the fear has prevailed that there was no hope of removing the great evil, except by some terrible servile commotion, by the rising of some future Moses, who, aided by the exterminating thunders of Almighty retribution, should lead his enslaved brethren through a Red Sea of fire and blood, which shall swallow up the masters in one undistinguished ruin.

But it seems to me that the statistics above presented show a reasonable certainty that, in the border States at least, freedom will be attained at no distant day, by the operation of natural and peaceful causes, by the diffusion of knowledge and Christian charity, and by the greatly-accelerated movement of those causes effected by information imparted through the late political canvass, as to the ruinous economy (to say nothing of the morals) of Slavery. These statistics should arrest the attention, not only of patriots and philanthropists, but of farmers and moneyed men. By the application of one of the greatest of modern inventions: "The Emigrant Aid Society," not only could liberty, arts and education be speedily transplanted to the Northern Slave States, but very large investments could be made in lands which would be more than doubled in value in a single year. In the neighborhood of the Blue Ridge, lands held at from $10 to $20 per acre, would be trebled if held in large quantities, and occupied by industrious and intelligent freemen, so as to secure to themselves schools, society and respect for labor. What adds greatly to the importance of such an investment, is the fact that the lands would be in a most genial climate, within 4 hours of the political capitol, and within 16 hours of the commercial capitol of the country.

J. C. UNDERWOOD.

ASTOR HOUSE, Monday, Jan. 19, 1857.

Our Metallic Coins—Under What Circumstances they are a Legal Tender.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In connection with the subject of the new Coinage Bill which has just passed the House it may be somewhat interesting to many persons to review in a brief manner the several acts of Congress regulating the issue of the several coins of the United States and the legality of tender of such coins, as culled from the "Statutes at Large" of the United States. The rules of law upon the subject seem to be but imperfectly understood among our business men, and are no where, that we have seen, collected in a form which would be at all likely to attract their attention.

With some little trouble we have gathered from the Statutes the laws which have been and now are in force upon the subject and here present them. Before we go farther, however, we would remind the reader of that section in the Constitution which in express terms forbids the States from passing any law "making anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts." And as in the same section, (sect. 10, art. 1,) the States are also forbidden to coin money, we see that the whole duty and right in relation to the subject devolves upon the general government and to its provisions as contained in the statute law alone are we to look for guidance in the matter.

In accordance, therefore with the power given to Congress by the Constitution (sec. 8, art. 1) "to coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin," it was enacted, among other things, by an act passed April 2, 1792, chap. 16, that eagles, half eagles, quarter eagles, dollars, half dollars, quarter dollars, dimes, half dimes, cents and half cents, should from time to time be struck and coined at the Mint, which was by the same act established.

By sec. 12 of that chapter the standard gold consisted of eleven parts of pure gold and one part of alloy, such alloy to be composed of silver and copper in such proportions, not exceeding one-half silver, as should be found convenient, and by sec. 18 the standard for all silver coins was fixed at 1,485 parts of pure silver and 179 parts of alloy, the alloy to be wholly of copper.

The weights of the several coins thus authorized to be struck, we here present in tabular form:

Eagles.....	10 dollars...270	gr's stand'd gold.
Half Eagles...	5 dollars...135	gr's stand'd gold.
Quarter Eag's.	2½ dollars... 67½	gr's stand'd gold.
Dollars.....	1 dollar....416	gr's stand'd silv'r.
Half Dollars..	½ dollar....208	gr's stand'd silv'r.
Quarter Doll's	¼ dollar....104	gr's stand'd silv'r.
Dimes.....	1-10 dollar.... 41 3-5	gr's stand'd silv'r.
Half Dimes...	1-20 dollar.... 20 4 5	gr's stand'd silv'r.
Cents.....1	100 dollar.... 11	pennyw's of cop'r.
Half Cents....1	200 dollar.... 5½	pennyw's of cop'r.

By section 16 of the same act, all the gold and silver coins which previous to such date had been struck at and issued from the Mint were declared to be lawful tender in all payments whatever, thus subjecting a person to having put upon him, as legal payment for debt to any amount, money in denomination of even half cents.

Afterwards on the 28th of June, 1834, another Act was passed, somewhat modifying that passed April 2d, 1792, which made the table of gold coins as follows:

Eagles, $10, 258 grains standard gold.
Half Eagles, $5, 129 grains standard gold.
Quarter Eagles, $2 50, 64½ grains standard gold.

And also providing that all gold coins of the United States, minted anterior to the 31st day of July then following, should be receivable in all payments at the rate of 94 8-10 cents per pennyweight.

Next we find the act of Jan. 18, 1837, chap. 8, providing for another standard for *both* the gold and silver coins, in these words—"that the standard for both gold and silver coins of the United States shall hereafter be such that of 1,000 parts by weight, nine hundred shall be of pure metal, and one hundred of alloy; and the alloy of the silver coins shall be of copper, and the alloy of the gold coin shall be of copper and silver, provided that the silver do not exceed one half of the whole alloy."

The 9th and 10th sections of this act relate to the weight of the silver and gold coins, though the act does not change the required weight of the gold coins as provided in the act of 1834, but makes the following table for the silver and copper coins:

Dollar.....412½	grains standard silver.
Half Dollar.....206¼	grains standard silver.
Quarter Dollar.....103⅛	grains standard silver.
Dime..... 41¼	grains standard silver.
Half Dime..... 20⅝	grains standard silver.
Cents.....168	grains of copper.
Half cents..... 84	grains of copper.

And provides also that these silver coins shall be legal tender of payment for any sums whatever according to their nominal value.

An act of March 3, 1849, chapter 109, authorized the coinage of double eagles, each to be of the value of twenty dollars, and of gold dollars, each to be of the value of one dollar, and for all sums whatever they were declared to be a legal tender for their respective values for debts of any amount.

By the 11th section of the act of March 3, 1851, chap. 20, a coin "of the denomination and legal value of three cents, to be composed of three-fourths silver and one-fourth copper, and to weigh 12⅝ grains, is authorized and is made a legal tender in payment of debts for all sums of thirty cents and under."

An act passed Feb. 21, 1853, chap. 79, provides that "from and after the 1st day of June, 1853, the weight of the half dollar shall be 192 grains, and that of the quarter dollar, dime and half dime shall be respectively one-half, one-fifth, and one-tenth of the weight of said half dollar;" and by the 2d section these coins were made legal tender in payment of debts for all sums not exceeding five dollars, thus limiting in some degree the amount of heavy coin which previously one man could lawfully oblige another to accept as payment.

Section 7 of this act establishes a gold coin of the value of three dollars; and further adds that the provisions of the act of March 3, 1849, which we have given above, shall be applied to that coin so far as the same may be applicable.

Lastly, Congress enacted, March 3, 1853, chap. 96, sec. 7, that the three-cent coin, the issue of which had been authorized by act of March 3, 1851, should be in weight 3-50 of the weight of the half dollar, which was fixed at 192 grains, and of the same standard of fineness, and the act of February 21, 1853, chap. 79, was declared to take effect and be in full force from and after the first day of April, 1853.

Thus we have followed the laws relating to the subject of coinage as they have been enacted from our nation's infancy, and as they now exist. We find that the changes which have taken place, especially in the legality of tender have become of some importance and are well worthy of remembrance, and we have collected into a brief form for reference the amounts for which the several coins are declared legal tender in payment of debts:

1. *All* gold coins at their respective values for debts of any amount.
2. The half dollar, quarter dollar, dime and half dime at their respective values for debts of amounts under five dollars.
3. Three-cent pieces for debts of amounts under thirty cents; and
4. By the law just passed, we may add, one-cent pieces for debts of amounts under ten cents.

We may, perhaps, again allude to the subject, giving the abstract of our laws relating to the tender of foreign gold and silver coins, and to their respective values.

G. E. S.

The International Copyright Question—Adoption of more Rational and Practical Views.

From the American Publishers' Circular, Jan. 15.

At a meeting of the Book Publishers' Association, Mr. ORTON in the Chair, a communication was read from Mr. APPLETON, who was unavoidably absent, on the subject of International Copyright, to the following effect:

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Jan. 13, 1857.

GEO. P. PUTNAM, Esq.: *Dear Sir:* It seems to me that we must abandon the view of the question based upon natural rights, and content ourselves with the fact that all civilized countries have not so regarded it, but have, on the contrary, limited the right by legislative enactment; and that, but for legislation, all literary property would be unprotected. If this is the case in the country where the author resides, that even there he finds no natural right, it becomes a question of policy, whether another country shall create laws for his pecuniary advantage. It is not, therefore, a matter of right, but of expediency.

I think a law might be passed by Congress which would stimulate the intellect of Europe and America to a very great degree; protect the industrial interest of this country, and at the same time increase the circulation of books and the consequent improvement of the American mind. Unless this is to be the result, international copyright should not be urged, as it cannot be supported on any other grounds, and would not be acquiesced in by the American people.

The English publisher desires this international copyright because he supposes he will cover this continent with the work as printed in England, having a control over the form and style of publication. He looks at the question from his own point of view, as an additional advantage to himself—as one of the most intelligent and eminent in the trade said to me when recently in London, "How is the copyright question progressing in America?" I replied, as the London publishers considered it—not at all.

But that most of the trade in America believed that, whenever it was regarded as a question independent of the publishing trade of London; when an English author would treat with us independently, and arrange with an American publisher to have his book printed in this country and receive copyright directly, without the intervention of the English publisher, the English author placing himself in the same relation to the American publisher as the American author was, then, and not till then, might we hope to have international copyright. He replied, "Any such law we do not want, for we could not then sell so many of our own printed books as now." If we say to the English author, "we will give you the protection of our laws of copyright, provided you will arrange to have your book printed *here* as an American author *must* do," we are surely conceding to them all they can require, and are encouraging the printing books in this country.

If an author is unmindful of his interest in making arrangement within a reasonable time, for the publication of his work in this country, it is to his own injury, as in that case the people ought not to be deprived of it, if desired, and it should be free either for importation or republication.

By this proceeding you protect the interest of the author, and, if he will not avail himself of it, the people of this country are otherwise privileged to print and read his works.

I would, therefore, protect the true interest of the author and the people, by including, in a bill to be passed by Congress, the following provisions:

1. The author shall make direct arrangement with an American publisher, for the printing and publication of his work in the United States.
2. Having either sold his copyright, or receiving a percentage, or share, it shall be published here within one month of its publication in England.
3. If he fails to make any arrangement, so that the work shall be printed in America within one month of its publication in England, then the work may be freely imported or reprinted.
4. If in case the supply of a work is exhausted, and the publisher does not choose to print another edition, then the work may be freely imported or reprinted.
5. So soon as an author or publisher shall, after securing the copyright in a work, and printing the same in this country, import copies of the English editions for sale, then the importation or reprinting of the work shall be free to any one.
6. These provisions shall not apply to newspapers or periodical writings.

It will be noticed that the protection asked is reasonable, and the entire advantages result to the English author, rather than to the English publisher; and it is all American authors can desire from the English public—a copyright in their works, and the receipt of a direct income from the English publisher.

It ought not to meet with objections from the London publisher, and must be approved of by every English and American author.

Yours truly, W. H. APPLETON.

Mr. OLMSTED made some observations upon the manner in which Mr. APPLETON's propositions would affect relatively the English author and publisher.

Mr. S. G. GOODRICH, who had been invited to be present, remarked, that the question of international copyright had assumed a new aspect. While discussion had occupied itself in considering the abstract natural right, it had not seemed to him, in a practical view, worthy of attention. Now, it appeared to him, that various causes operated to promote the probability of such a law as was proposed. America was fast gaining upon England in amount of literary capital, and soon the balance would be in our favor.

Upon the abstract question, Mr. GOODRICH could make no distinction between the natural rights of the author to the productions of his mind, and the natural right of the laborer to the result of his manual toil. He thought, however, that there was no hope of government ever assenting to this principle. It would involve a very great innovation in existing laws, and would affect a multitude of interests. It then became a mere question of policy, and he believed that, in that respect, it could be shown desirable for a great many potent reasons. He believed that, with proper exertions, a bill could be passed. Further, he observed, that the apprehensions entertained concerning the disastrous effects of international copyright upon American interests were quite absurd. In his opinion, we should lose less than $100,000, possibly less than $50,000.

Mr. PUTNAM remarked that, although the attendance at the meeting was less than he had hoped for, it might be taken as an indication that the publishers were, at any rate, not opposed to his original resolution. He said, that the strongest opposition to an international copyright had come from those who had no pecuniary interest in the question—a fact that might warrant us in supposing something radically wrong in the principle itself, but he could not see any defect in the reasoning by

OF THE SUB-MARINE TELEGRAPH BETWEEN AMERICA AND EUROPE.

BY WILLIAM ROSS WALLACE.

From the Journal of Commerce.

I.

I shall stretch, I shall stretch from a world to a world,
As electrical light from each star to each star—
Making luminous harmony, deathless as Time,
In the great orbs that people the Heavens afar.
O, how man will exult when the Flame-Spirit flies
O'er my frame by the deep ocean-billow enshrined,
While he feels only less than the God of those orbs,
As the thunder itself crouches down to his mind.

II.

Aye, the Storm-fiend may stamp on the halls of the sea,
And the levin-bolt cleave for the vessel a grave,
And the King of the hurricane shout as he lifts
To a far thirsty firmament draughts of the wave—
But I'll laugh as I hear all the battle above,
Still as calm as a lord of the wave in my lair,
Where the sea's softest pulses alone can be felt,
Keeping time to my own like a destiny there.

III.

What a triumph shall swell through my wonderful frame,
As I feel o'er it flashing the thought of some Soul
That is fixed like a sun in its own quiet might
Over nations to hold undisputed control—
Or to bend on the broad realm of science an eye
That shall firmly, but reverent, through her Deep pierce,
Seeing God from the roots of Eternity's tree
Blossom out in the stars of His vast Universe.

IV.

What a wild, awful horror will glance through my nerve,
As the stories of earth-shaking battle-fields fly—
With the names of the conquerors bathing in blood,
And the slaughtered who sleep, and the wounded who die:
But a gladness as sweet as that Bethlehem-hymn
Shall be mine when I feel through my sad bosom dart
That one blessed word of "Peace," and I utter—at last
God is planting His bow on Humanity's heart.

V.

Would you know other joys that are destined for me?
Then but measure the many-hued souls of your race,
With their hopes and their fears like a mystical tune,
Making discord or melody over all space—
Now bathing the ivy-wreathed tomb with its tears,
Now filling with laughter Life's roseate bowers,
Now counting each slow-creeping moment by clouds,
Now crowning its fast-fleeting forehead with flowers,

VI.

I shall wait, I shall wait for the lover afar,
Who is severed by pitiless Fate from his own:
How his message shall burn with some beautiful word
Telling yet that he lives for his plighted alone!
What a boundless bright Eden shall glow in a line,
But a single sweet line, for her womanly soul!
And, oh, as I speak it, what innocent joy
Shall irradiate over my glorious goal!

VII.

'Twill be mine, 'twill be mine for the exile to speak—
The poor exile by tyranny hurled from his home
For some high, noble deed the Elect Ones of Earth
Would inscribe mid the stars in Eternity's dome:
Yes, by me shall the poor, pallid wanderer tell
To some hearts far away in the land of his birth,
That he lives, still he lives, with the hope of return
To the spot that for him is the dearest on Earth.

VIII.

But you ask, "What the messages through Ocean flashed,
Will forever be brightest, sublimest to me,
While the giant companion of Time I shall stretch
On the calm, coral path of the deep rolling sea?"
One's the message that tells of some down-trodden clime
Seeing triumph again on her banners unfurled—
And I know that blest Freedom must yet thunder down
To the dust all the tyrannous thrones of the world:

IX.

And the other's the message that speaks of a land
That at last sees a dawn on her heathenish night,
And with music from Zion's own oracle learned,
Marches up to the heavenly mountains of light,
What a worship shall swell its hosannahs around!
What a sunburst shall fall on some prophecy old
That till then in the eyes of long centuries lay
With a meaning too vast to be ever unrolled!

X.

Then I'll stretch, then I'll stretch from each clime to each clime,
As electrical light from each star to each star—
Making luminous harmony, deathless as Time,
In the great orbs that people the Heavens afar—
While the hearts of the Continents, raised from despair,
Feel the mad roar of trumpets at battle shall cease,
And the Earth summer on through the Edens of air,
With her broad bosom filled with the roses of Peace!

An Hour with Humboldt—Letter from Bayard Taylor.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

BERLIN, Tuesday, Nov. 25, 1856.

I came to Berlin, not to visit its museums and galleries, its magnificent streets of lindens, its operas and theatres, nor to mingle in the gay life of its streets and salons, but for the sake of seeing and speaking with the world's greatest living man—ALEXANDER VON HUMBOLDT.

At present, with his great age and his universal renown, regarded as a throned monarch in the world of science, his friends have been obliged, perforce, to protect him from the exhaustive homage of his thousands of subjects, and, for his own sake, to make difficult the ways of access to him. The friend and familiar companion of the King, he may be said, equally, to hold his own court, with the privilege, however, of at any time breaking through the formalities which only self-defence has rendered necessary. Some of my works, I knew, had found their way into his hands. I was at the beginning of a journey which would probably lead me through regions which his feet had traversed and his genius illustrated, and it was not merely a natural curiosity which attracted me toward him. I followed the advice of some German friends, and made use of no mediatory influence, but simply dispatched a note to him, stating my name and object, and asking for an interview.

Three days afterward, I received through the city post, a reply in his own hand, stating that, although he was suffering from a cold which had followed his removal from Potsdam to the capital, he would willingly receive me, and appointed 1 o'clock to-day for the visit. I was punctual to the minute, and reached his residence in the Oranienburger-strasse, as the clock struck. While in Berlin, he lives with his servant, SEIFERT, whose name only I found on the door. It was a plain two-story house, with a dull pink front, and inhabited, like most of the houses in German cities, by two or three families. The bell-wire over SEIFERT's name came from the second story. I pulled: the heavy *porte cochère* opened of itself, and I mounted the steps until I reached a second bell-pull, over a plate inscribed, "ALEXANDER VON HUMBOLDT."

A stout, square-faced man of about fifty, whom I at once recognized as SEIFERT, opened the door for me. "Are you Herr TAYLOR?" he asked; and added, on receiving my reply: "His Excellency is ready to receive you." He ushered me into a room filled with stuffed birds and other objects of natural history; then into a large library, which apparently contained the gifts of authors, artists, and men of science. I walked between two long tables heaped with sumptuous folios, to the further door, which opened into the study. Those who have seen the admirable colored lithograph of HILDEBRAND's picture, know precisely how the room looks. There was the plain table, the writing desk covered with letters and manuscripts, the little green sofa, and the same maps and pictures on the drab-colored walls. The picture had been so long hanging in my own room at home, that I at once recognized each particular object.

SEIFERT went to an inner door, announced my name, and HUMBOLDT immediately appeared. He came up to me with a heartiness and cordiality which made me feel that I was in the presence of a friend, gave me his hand, and inquired whether we should converse in English or German. "Your letter," said he, "was that of a German, and you must certainly speak the language familiarly; but I am also in the constant habit of using English." He insisted on my taking one end of the green sofa, observing that he rarely sat upon it himself, then drew up a plain cane-bottomed chair and seated himself beside it, asking me to speak a little louder than usual, as his hearing was not so acute as formerly.

As I looked at the majestic old man, the line of TENNYSON, describing WELLINGTON, came into my mind: "Oh, good gray head, which all men know." The first impression made by HUMBOLDT's face is that of a broad and genial humanity. His massive brow, heavy with the gathered wisdom of nearly a century, bends forward and overhangs his breast, like a ripe ear of corn, but as you look below it, a pair of clear blue eyes, almost as bright and steady as a child's, meet your own. In those eyes you read that trust in man, that immortal youth of the heart, which make the snows of eighty-seven Winters lie so lightly upon his head. You trust him utterly at the first glance, and you feel that he will trust you, if you are worthy of it. I had approached him with a natural feeling of reverence, but in five minutes I found that I loved him, and could talk with him as freely as with a friend of my own age. His nose, mouth and chin have the heavy Teutonic character, whose genuine type always expresses an honest simplicity and directness.

I was most surprised by the youthful character of his age. I knew that he had been frequently indisposed during the present year, and had been told that he was beginning to show the marks of his extreme age; but I should not have suspected him of being over seventy-five. His wrinkles are few and small, and his skin has a smoothness and delicacy rarely seen in old men. His hair, although snow-white, is still abundant; his step slow, but firm, and his manner active almost to restlessness. He sleeps but four hours out of the twenty-four, reads and replies to the daily rain of letters, and suffers no single occurrence of the least interest in any part of the world to escape his attention. I could not perceive that his memory, the first mental faculty to show decay, is at all impaired. He talks rapidly, with the greatest apparent ease, never hesitating for a word, whether in English or German, and, in fact, seemed to be unconscious which language he was using, as he changed five or six times in the course of the conversation. He did not remain in his chair more than ten minutes at a time, frequently getting up and walking about the room, now and then pointing to a picture or opening a book to illustrate some remark.

He began by referring to my Winter journey into Lapland. "Why do you choose the Winter?" he asked: "Your experience will be very interesting, it is true, but will you not suffer from the severe cold?" "That remains to be seen," I answered. "I have tried all climates except the Arctic, without the least injury. The last two years of my travels were spent in tropical countries, and now I wish to have the strongest possible contrast." "That is quite natural," he remarked, "and I can understand how your object in travel must lead you to seek such contrasts; but you must possess a remarkably healthy organization." "You doubtless know, from your own experience," I said, "that nothing preserves a man's vitality like travel." "Very true," he answered, "if it does not kill at the outset. For my part I keep my health everywhere, like yourself. During five years in South America and the West Indies, I passed through the midst of black vomit and yellow fever untouched."

I spoke of my projected visit to Russia, and my desire to traverse the Russian Tartar province of Central Asia. The Kirghiz steppes, he said, were very monotonous; fifty miles gave you the picture of a thousand; but the people were exceedingly interesting. If I desired to go there, I would have no difficulty in passing through them to the Chinese frontier; but the southern provinces of Siberia, he thought, would best repay me. The scenery among the Altai Mountains was very grand. From his window in one of the Siberian towns, he had counted eleven peaks covered with eternal snow. The Kirghizes, he added, were among the few races whose habits had remained unchanged for thousands of years, and they had the remarkable peculiarity of combining a monastic with a nomadic life. They were partly Buddhist and partly Mussulman, and their monkish sects followed the different clans in their wanderings, carrying on their devotions in the encampments, inside of a sacred circle marked out by spears. He had seen their ceremonies, and was struck with their resemblance to those of the Catholic Church.

HUMBOLDT's recollections of the Altai Mountains naturally led him to speak of the Andes. "You have traveled in Mexico," said he; "do you not agree with me in the opinion that the finest mountains in the world are those single cones of perpetual snow rising out of the splendid vegetation of the tropics? The Himalayas, although loftier, can scarcely make an equal impression; they lie further to the north, without the belt of tropical growths, and their sides are dreary and sterile in comparison. You remember Orizaba," continued he; "here is an engraving from a rough sketch of mine. I hope you will find it correct." He rose and took down the illustrated folio which accompanied the last edition of his "Minor Writings," turned over the leaves and recalled, at each plate, some reminiscence of his American travel. "I still think," he remarked as he closed the book, "that Chimborazo is the grandest mountain in the world."

Among the objects in his study was a living chameleon, in a box with a glass lid. The animal, which was about six inches long, was lazily dozing on a bed of sand, with a big blue-fly (the unconscious provision for his dinner) perched upon his back. "He has just been sent to me from Smyrna," said HUMBOLDT; "he is very listless and unconcerned in his manner." Just then the chameleon opened one of his long, tubular eyes, and looked up at us. "A peculiarity of this animal," he continued, "is its power of looking in different directions at the same time. He can turn one eye toward heaven, while the other inspects the earth. There are many clergymen who have the same power."

After showing me some of HILDEBRAND's water-color drawings, he returned to his seat and began to converse about American affairs, with which he seemed to be entirely familiar. He spoke with great admiration of Col. FREMONT, whose defeat he profoundly regretted. "But it is at least a most cheering sign," he said, "and an omen of good for your country, that more than half a million of men supported by their votes a man of FREMONT's character and achievements." With regard to BUCHANAN, he said: "I had occasion to speak of his Ostend-Manifesto not long since, in a letter which has been published, and I could not characterize its spirit by any milder term than *savage*." He also spoke of our authors, and inquired particularly after WASHINGTON IRVING, whom he had once seen. I told him I had the fortune to know Mr. IRVING, and had seem him not long before leaving New-York. "He must be at least 50 years old," said HUMBOLDT. "He is 70," I answered, "but as young as ever." "Ah!" said he, "I have lived so long that I have almost lost the consciousness of time. I belong to the age of JEFFERSON and GALLATIN, and I heard of WASHINGTON's death while traveling in South America."

I have repeated but the smallest portion of his conversation, which flowed on in an uninterrupted stream of the richest knowledge. On recalling it to my mind, after leaving, I was surprised to find how great a number of subjects he had touched upon, and how much he had said, or seemed to have said—for he has the rare faculty of placing a subject in the clearest and most vivid light by a few luminous words—concerning each. He thought, as he talked, without effort. I should compare his brain to the Fountain of Vaucluse—a still, deep and tranquil pool, without a ripple on its surface, but creating a river by its overflow. He asked me many questions, but did not always wait for an answer, the question itself suggesting some reminiscence, or some thought which he had evident pleasure in expressing. I sat or walked, following his movements, an eager listener, and speaking in alternate English and German, until the time he had granted to me had expired. SEIFERT at length reappeared and said to him, in a manner at once respectful and familiar: "It is time," and I took my leave.

"You have traveled much, and seen many ruins," said HUMBOLDT, as he gave me his hand again; "now you have seen one more." "Not a ruin," I could not help replying, "but a pyramid." For I pressed the hand which had touched those of FREDERICK the Great, of FORSTER, the companion of Capt. COOK, of KLOPSTOCK and SCHILLER, of PITT, NAPOLEON, JOSEPHINE, the Marshals of the Empire, JEFFERSON, HAMILTON, WIELAND, HERDER, GOETHE, CUVIER, LA PLACE, GUY-LUSSAC, BEETHOVEN, WALTER SCOTT—in short, of every great man whom Europe has produced for three-quarters of a century. I looked into the eyes which had not only seen this living history of the world pass by, scene after scene, till the actors retired one by one, to return no more, but had beheld the cataract of Atures and the forests of the Cassiquiare, Chimborazo, the Amazon and Popocapetl, the Altanian Alps of Siberia, the Tartar steppes and the Caspian Sea. Such a splendid circle of experience well befits a life of such generous devotion to science. I have never seen so sublime an example of age—crowned with imperishable success, full of the ripest wisdom, cheered and sweetened by the noblest attributes of the heart. A ruin, indeed! No: a human temple, perfect as the Parthenon.

As I was passing out through the cabinet of Natural History, SEIFERT's voice arrested me. "I beg your pardon, Sir," said he, "but do you know what this is?" pointing to the antlers of a Rocky-Mountain Elk. "Of course I do," said I, "I have helped to eat many of them." He then pointed out the other specimens, and took me into the library to show me some drawings by his son-in-law, MUHLHAUSEN, who had accompanied Lieut. WHIPPLE in his expedition to the Rocky Mountains. He also showed me a very elaborate specimen of bead-work, in a gilt frame. "This," he said, "is the work of a Kirghiz princess, who presented it to His Excellency when we were on our journey to Siberia." "You accompanied His Excellency, then?" I asked. "Yes," said he; "*we* were there in '29." SEIFERT is justly proud of having shared for thirty or forty years the fortunes of his master. There was a ring, and a servant came in to announce a visitor. "Ah, the Prince YPSILANTI," said he: "don't let him in; don't let a single soul in; I must go and dress His Excellency. Sir, excuse me—yours, most respectfully," and therewith he bowed himself out. As I descended to the street, I passed Prince YPSILANTI on the stairs.

B. T.

The Greatness that Never Descends to Read Newspapers.

From the London Examiner.

A respectable man has been defined one who keeps a gig, but a cut far above your respectable man is the man who does not read a newspaper. Members of the two Houses of Parliament never read newspapers. They would not, indeed, touch a newspaper with a pair of tongs. No great man, no one pretending to importance, ever avowed that he read anything of which he had to complain, or upon which he had to comment, in a newspaper. It is always "brought under his notice, or "his attention was drawn to it." Never does it come naturally in his way in the course of his daily reading. The fact is always brought to his knowledge, as his articles of dress and use are brought to his hands. He is waited on with the news concerning himself, and would no more think of learning it by the use of his own eyes than he would think of brushing his own clothes or cleaning his own boots. All great folks have got friends who read for them. We are always mightily impressed when we see or hear that some one "has had his attention drawn to certain comments," which every one else has read with his own eyes; but seldom have we been more struck than by this commencement of a letter to the *Daily News*, bearing the signature of MORRIS MOORE:

SIR: Certain passages of your first leading article of the 29th of November have been brought to my notice.

How grand this is! Certain passages brought to my notice. How high and mighty! A man of consequence, above all of no self-consequence, would have been searching all the newspapers for every syllable concerning himself, but Mr. MORRIS MOORE, who has had a whole police after him, is waited upon with "certain passages" on a silver salver. After all, Mr. MORRIS MOORE ought to be thankful to the abominable Prussian police, for if they had not laid hands on him, and made for him a grievance, the noise of which resounds through the world, rivaling the wails of Sir C. NAPIER, he never could have assumed the sublime airs of his address to the *Daily News*. He woke in the Berlin watch house and found himself famous, and past reading newspapers on his own account. In his incarceration, he scorned the couch on which "delators" might have stretched themselves, but now he has his own "delators" to denounce to him passages in newspapers unpleasing to his self-love. This is a step in greatness well worth a night in the watch-house.

Deep Sea-Soundings—Lieutenants Berryman and Maury.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

A late number of the Washington *Union* contained an article which we believe was the third or fourth, from Lieut. F. M. MAURY, upon the subject of the late Governmental explorations and deep sea soundings so satisfactorily accomplished under direction of Lieut. O. H. BERRYMAN, in the steamer *Arctic*. These gentlemen both occupy official positions, and the unusual spectacle of one officer of the navy arraigning and condemning the results of another's labor, through the newspapers, has naturally attracted considerable attention to the subject. Lieut. BERRYMAN having successfully accomplished the mission he was charged with, and obtained the approval of the public, and more particularly of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, whose enterprise so much depended upon his researches, appears satisfied to leave his work to the verdict of time, and the demonstration which the successful laying of the telegraphic cable will afford. The motives which prompt Lieut. MAURY thus to attack his brother officer, may originate in a philanthropic regard to the public good, or may find their solution in motives of another kind, which those acquainted with the history of the undertaking better understand than ourselves.

So far as the *results* of the Atlantic soundings are concerned for demonstrating the practicability of laying down a telegraphic cable across the ocean, the directors of the company and the public, who have given any attention to the subject, are fully satisfied, and this was the main object of the expedition:—that is to say, to ascertain whether the bottom of the Atlantic could be found within a reasonable distance to lay a telegraphic cable upon. This fact has been established beyond all reasonable cavil, and was all that was sought by the undertaking. Lieut. MAURY, not satisfied with this result, has, in an official report to the Secretary of the Navy, severely criticized, and pronounced the soundings unworthy of credit.

The reasons for this opinion he has not furnished the public, though we should suppose it is due to the public to know the reasons for censuring an officer of such known and tried experience in that department of the public service. We should be glad to know from Lieutenant M. the means he employs to test the alleged errors of Lieutenant BERRYMAN; as we are not aware of any continuous line of soundings having been run across the Atlantic in that parallel of latitude, and, of course, there could be no comparison made with previous data, as none existed. The difference of two or more soundings taken at the same place, in cases where the depth exceeds a thousand fathoms, the bottom being brought up in each case would not necessarily be a proof of inaccuracy, but only of the imperfections arising from the nature of the service, such as the swaying of the line by deep currents, and the diminution of velocity caused by the resistance upon the line from the great extent of surface that it has to pass through in these immense depths.

Lieut. MAURY lays great stress upon the alleged fact that the soundings of Lieut. B. upon the return trip do not agree with those made outward, and with those taken in the United States brig *Dolphin*, by Lt. BERRYMAN in 1853. This would be no proof to a man of experience, knowing the difficulties of obtaining one's position accurately at sea, where it depended on the ordinary means of observation. With the best means of obtaining an observation depending on the horizon at sea, ten miles is only a reasonable limit of error; this ten miles might be the difference between the summit of a mountain or the bottom of a valley, which would account for great differences in depth, although the *observation* might place one upon the same spot.

It is proper in this connexion, to look into the experience of Lieut. MAURY, and of his means of forming a good judgment of the accuracy of deep Sea soundings. We believe he has never seen one taken, nor has he been to sea since his unfortunate accident, about twenty years ago, except in his passage going and returning from the Congress of Brussels.

Now, a word as to "Plateau" claimed by Lieut. MAURY, upon which so much scientific lore has been expended. The existence of this Plateau was first suggested by Messrs. HUBBELL and SHUBUEN, in a memorial to Congress, in 1849, presented by JEFFERSON DAVIS, then Senator from Mississippi, asking Congress for an appropriation, to lay a telegraphic cable across the Atlantic! It was only a suggestion—a lucky guess, as there was no evidence on which to base the assumption, and no proof that the Ocean was not shoaler in some other part, nor is there such proof to this hour.

E. S. J.

A Wife Worth Having.

The following extract of a letter from San Francisco affords one of the most interesting cases of feminine endurance, ability and courage on record:

"The ship *Neptune's Car* arrived Nov. 15. Fifty days ago, Capt. PATTEN was attacked with the brain fever, and for the last twenty-five days he has been blind. Previous to his illness, he had put the first mate off duty, on account of his incompetency. Afterward, the second mate took charge of the ship, but as he did not understand navigation, the Captain's wife worked up the reckoning every day, and brought the ship safely into port. The first mate wrote Mrs. PATTEN a letter, reminding her of the dangers of the coast and the great responsibility she had assumed, and offered to take charge of the ship, but she stood by the judgment of her husband, and declined the offer. During all this time she acted as nurse to the Captain; studied medicine, to learn how to treat his case; shaved his head, and by her constant care and watchfulness kept him alive. She said that for fifty nights she had not undressed herself. Few women could have done so much, and done it so well. She was at once navigator, nurse, physician and protector of the property entrusted to her husband. The matter has excited a good deal of interest here, and, independent of other considerations, all are anxious, for her sake, that the Captain should recover.

AFRICAN COLONIZATION.—The African *Repository* publishes late letters from Rev. JOHN SEYS, special Agent of the American Colonization Society, who sailed for Liberia not long ago, in company with a shipload of emigrants. Mr. SEYS writes from Robertsport in a discouraging tone:

"Our arrival here has thrown new life into this little community. They were almost out of everything eatable. Food of all sorts scarce, very scarce, with a soil all around them the most fertile and productive in the world. One can hardly avoid the conclusion that there is a want of energy and industry somewhere. More than fifty acres of beautiful level land all around the garrison afford a most excellent spot for gardens, but very little of it is in cultivation. The consequence is that the Americans are entirely dependent on the natives for cassavas, rice and other breadstuffs, when they themselves might have enough and to spare."

A destructive fire occurred in Ellicottville, Cattaraugus County, Saturday week, by which the "Eagle Block" was laid in ruins, and damage to the amount of some $8,000 done. The office of the Cattaraugus *Freeman* was burned.

C. MAITLAND JAMES has been convicted at Chicago for being concerned in fraudulent banking, and sentenced to the State Prison for ten years.

Dr. Livingstone's African Explorations—Interesting Letter—The Government of African Tribes—Slave Labor—The Resources of Africa.

To the Editor of the London Times:

SIR: There certainly would be no increase in the general happiness of the world by the simple transference of the slave-labor system of cotton growing from the Southern States of America to either one portion or another of the African coutinent; but, as I believe it improbable that such a system—one of monstrous wrong to the black, and bad neighborhood, with a tendency to political tyranny to the white, will be the result of our encouraging the Africans to produce the raw materials of our manufactures on their own soil, I shall endeavor to give a general view of the social and political relations of the tribes with which I am best acquainted, as it is on the peculiarities of these that my belief is founded, and you will then be able to decide whether I have been led to my conclusion by sober reason or by too sanguine hopes.

The Government of most of the African tribes is patriarchal. Each man becomes head or chief of his own family and their dependents. The children build their huts around a spot called the "kotla," which answers to the "gate" in ancient times. Above these, paternal chiefs there are influential men, allied by either blood or marriage to the chief of the town or tribe. They have a number of kotlas under them, and are often termed Barennas—"little lords;" or by another word meaning "little great old ones." The chief (Morena or Kosi—lord or king,) with his cattle pen and kotla in the centre of the town, is head ever all. When a man cannot manage his son, he appeals to his "little lord" for assistance; and when a man of one kotla has a complaint against one of another kotla, the case is brought by these "little lords" before the chief. If a case requiring little consideration, the chief decides on the evidence, which is given orally, the witness always standing. Should it be a matter of more importance, or any public question, the chief sends for all his lords, and the case is reheard in their presence. They utter their opinions freely, and the chief sums up their opinions, taking the same view or not, as the case may be, with the majority. If a man of decision of character, he carries it his own way; if otherwise, they generally carry it in theirs. The chief seldom adopts any measure directly contrary to public opinion. One or two decided opponents will make him waver and hesitate, and perhaps have recourse to the dice or divination. The elders or lords are guided by a number of maxims or proverbs, which seem to have come down to them by tradition. These remarks refer chiefly to the tribes south of 18° south latitude. In the country of the true negro, which lies north of that point, the political relations, though generally the same, are somewhat modified by female influence; but the general relation of one tribe to another is the same in all which came under my observation. One tribe is perfectly independent of another, except by a sort of traditionary bond which will become developed in cases of invasion or common danger. It seems to have arisen from having had a common origin, and it became partially apparent when a late Colonial Governor made the enormous mistake of pretending to place himself in the traditional headship of the Caffre family. A better plan for arousing every particle of patriotism and loyalty of the most devoted people on earth could not have been devised than that of what to an Englishman will appear a very simple affair—viz.: appointing a European Kosinkolu, instead of a poor Caffre one with a withered leg. Universally it must have been felt as a stab at their entire nationality. If we speak of it without reference to right and wrong, a knowledge of the African political constitution would have led any man with his wits about him to imitate the conduct of the English Government with the Highland chiefs—quietly bought up the power of the under chiefs or subsidized them, and then the Kosinkolu would have given no more trouble than did the descendants of our Pretender.

Among the Bechuanas there is no paramount chief, though they refer themselves to a common origin. They are more effeminate than the Caffres, and those of them who were subjugated by MOSCHKATZE gave no trouble to the Boers, who very wisely sidled away from the Caffres, of whom they universally entertain a very wholesome dread. When they (the Boers) wish to appear valiant they name the Bechuanas "Caffres," and may without much danger "perform brilliant service before the enemy," seeing our Government at the Cape prevents the Bechuanas from receiving supplies of gunpowder—although they never gave us any trouble—and allows a free supply to the Boers, who have. Among the negroes beyond 18 deg. the system of paramount chiefs prevails in somewhat greater force than in Caffreland. MATIAMVO is the paramount chief of a very widely scattered tribe called Balonda (or Balunda;) but the various chiefs who profess subjection to him are perfectly independent, yet use his name as a sort of bugbear to each other, and every few years send him a present. CAZEMBE calls himself a vassal of MATIAMVO, too, and has a hereditary claim to be general-in-chief to him in somewhat the same way one of our Scottish peers does in reference to his clan. MONOPATAPA, (Lord MOTAPA,) often named by the Portuguese the "Emperor," is another of the paramount chiefs; but, though formerly subsidized by the Portuguese, and honored with a guard of European troops, is certainly not such a powerful man as RANDILLON in Caffreland.

Now, these various chiefs, though nearly independent of each other, are by no means independent of their people. Suppose a man is dissatisfied with one chief, he can easily transfer himself to another; and as a chief's importance increases with the number of his followers, fugitives are always received with open arms. The chief of the Balobale, who are west of the Balonda, (12° and 13° south latitude, 23° east longitude,) sold some of his people a few years ago to MABARI. The consequence was, whole villages passed over to the Balonda, and we saw them as an important part of the population under SHINTE. Slavery invariably produces a bad neighborhood. Nearly all the Portuguese wars have had this element in them—"they received and kept our fugitive slaves." *So constantly is this the case I cannot conceive a cordial friendship between the United States and England, till either a Fugitive Slave act is operative in Canada and England, or Slavery is abolished in the South.* In Africa an extensive Slave system could not be carried out anywhere except in the spaces inclosed in the deep reedy rivers of the Great Valley. One of the queens of the Sebituane tried to escape thence to the South; but, though accompanied by eight attendants, she got so entangled in the branches of the rivers as to be obliged, after a month's absence, to give herself up. In all the other parts of the country the facilities for escape are so great that the slave system, even though it were desirable to establish it, could not be worked. Would it be necessary? Take the most free and independent persons in the country, the Bushman and Bakalahari; they kill and prepare upwards of 30,000 small animals, the skins of which are taken annually to the Cape in the shape of "karosses." Ultimately many of them purchase tea in China. Three or four traders manage the whole affair. Ask an American, and he would answer that these animals could only be collected from the desert by slave-labor.

Then in Angola a very large amount of ivory, beeswax, and palm and sweet oil is exported. We met hundreds of people carrying these articles to the coast. The Balonda and Ambonda collect most beeswax by means of hives, which we saw at a distance of a few miles on trees in the forest. They are not given to steal each other's honey, from a fear of medicine being placed on the trees. For the most part, nearly all the wax is collected by perfect honorary agency, there being one sitting in Loando the amount seems enormous. And so of the palm and sweet oil. It is produced by independent negroes, and had they roads, as I recommended they should have, in Angola, the produce would be multiplied a hundred fold. I say this, because of the cheap rate at which these articles may be obtained from the cultivators in the interior, and the very wonderful predilection which all Africans have for barter. In connection with this subject, I may mention that before our cruisers were so increased in number as to repress the trade in slaves, the traders went inland and purchased slaves sufficient to carry the wax, ivory, &c., they could find to the coast. Both were sold for exportation. But when our cruisers became, by increased numbers, more efficient, a new system was necessary; and now the government of Angola compels the negroes living under it to render service in transporting merchandise at a fixed rate to the coast. This was pretty clear proof that the Slave-trade was repressed though it did not prove its entire suppression. We cannot always trace an untruth to its author. *I had imbibed a Yankee notion that our cruisers only made bad worse, and increased by interference the horrors of the middle passage.* My brother, a clergyman in the United States, heard a professor of political economy assert the same thing; and as our cousins like to say remarkable things, it was added, "England would adopt a more humane course were she to fit up a line like the Cunard to transport the negroes from Africa to Cuba in comfort." I was led away by these and other statements made in Parliament. *But in Angola I found "the time of the Slave-trade" spoken of in the past tense. I saw slaves sold for 12s. within 100 miles of the coast who formerly would have commanded $70, and traveled with companies of slaves carried from Angola (chiefly women) to be bartered among the Balonda for ivory and wax.* The entire trade is not closed, but is so dangerous as to prevent any one except a very few daring characters risking their money in it. The heartiness manifested by all our officers in their work and other things made me rather ashamed of myself for imbibing what I could clearly see was rather a Yankee than an English notion, propagated probably, in the first place, by those who may have been interested indirectly in the Slave-trade, and believed by those who were not, but had no means of testing its accuracy. *The idea that the Africans could not produce cotton enough for the supply of England, on their own soil, I very much suspect is a Yankee notion, too.* Look at the insignificant island of the Mauritius, thirty-five miles long by twenty-five broad—a great piece of volcanic rock, and so little soil that the boulders which covered it must be placed in rows, as drystone dykes, in order to get space for the sugar cane; the holes are made for the cane between the rows, and a little guano added, for without that there would be no sugar; and, when that part is exhausted, the dykes must all be moved on to the intervening spaces. The labor must all be bought by Colonial money from India, and then English enterprise produces sugar equal in amount to one-fourth of the entire consumption of Great Britain. The population of this wonderful little island, 200,000, is entirely free; the laborers, happy and comparatively free from the influence of caste, feel more friendly to Christianity and civilization, and often return home as such men, to spend their after life in ease and quiet. Indeed, it is free labor which here, as in Angola, produces the large supply of the articles we need. The latter country contains a population of 300,000 souls, and only five to seven per cent. are slaves.

It may be objected that the colonists of Natal cannot get free labor from the Caffres, and our Government must supply them with Coolies—there can be no harm in quoting the Natalian's own words, as published from reports of public meetings in their own newspapers. The avowed object of the speakers at one meeting, a few years ago, was to induce the Government to grant Chinese, or Cooly labor, "for then they would get English capital on the strength of it." Now, I wish them to get some of it; they would make a much better use of it than the Emperor of Russia would; but, though desirous to see them prosper, I think it will be in their power to remember that Caffre labor by the thousand was at their door at 7s. 6d. a month, and, if a *Times* commissioner had gone out, they would both have left off their clamor for "labor" and for a Caffre war, for those "*Times* people" are sad fellows for putting the ends of things together. The attempt by a commission to get up a Caffre war produced the opinion of the Recorder of Natal, "that history does not present another instance in which greater security was enjoyed of both life and property than had been enjoyed by the Natalians during the period of English occupation." Mr. CLOETE, the Recorder, is of Dutch descent, of distinguished impartiality of judgment, and eminent in legal attainments. And then they were told, *nem con.*, in the commission, that nearly all those who were clamoring for labor were so unable to employ labor that they had actually come to the Colony in search of employment. I wish them success; but you will see whether their want of labor means more than want of capital, and whether the case has any bearing on the question, producing cotton by free labor in Africa.

With respect to the fertility of the soil I have very little doubt, because cotton is already cultivated, though of inferior quality. It is short in the pile. In Cazengo, a district of Angola, 1,200 cloths, each six feet long by three broad, is the annual tribute of the free population to Government. There is beeswax in great abundance in the interior, but the people eat the honey and throw the wax away. Coffee, wheat, sugar and indigo were formerly exported from Tete. The country in many parts is quite covered with wild vines; but the grapes are bad. There is abundance of speculum ore and the black oxide, but I have spoken of these elsewhere. The wheat grows on parts flooded by the Zambese; and this river inundates large patches of country annually, exactly as the Nile does. Indeed, it rises in a great valley, containing extensive collection of water with islands. And, as the view of Sir R. MURCHISON respecting the formation of Africa was remarkably confirmed by my observations, made without the remotest idea of his having enunciated it clearly three years before, *I think it highly probable that the Zambese and Nile rise in one great valley.* The valley of the Nile between Cairo and Alexandria is the exact counterpart to the valley of the Barotse, between 16 degrees and 14½ degrees south latitude, and 23 degrees east longitude.

My principal object in referring to these matters in the present paper is to take advantage of your wide circulation to utter a sort of protest against any rash speculations being made in connection with them. The ports called Barra Catrins and Melumbe, at the real mouths of the Zambese, ought to be examined by competent persons, if the opinion of the late Captain PARKER, who was killed at the mouth of the Danube, and who is said to have been delighted with the branch called Luabo or Cuama, cannot be found at the Admiralty. The river of Quillimane, which I came down, is not the Zambese at all. When I left that river it was flowing rapidly, with about three quarters of a mile of deep water. It remains high during five months of the year—i. e., a small steamer would scarcely run aground anywhere within 300 miles of the coast; and during the remaining months there is a deep channel rather winding and shifting from year to year. There is a shifting, too, of the large reedy island in the river below Lupate. The healthiest period of the year—May, June, and July—corresponds with the time of medium height of the water. The country is uninteresting until you go through the gorge of Lupate. The numerous islands where, before the late war, 24 fowls could be bought for two fathoms of strong unbleached calico, and grain equally cheap, are now depopulated. The Portuguese Government has made the ports of the eastern coast free, and certain privileges are granted to any one who may discover and work a mine. The country, especially that north of the Zambese, is remarkably fertile, and the people cultivate largely; yet I would recommend nothing but a small outlay in any attempt to develop the resources of the country. Anything on a grand scale would be sure to fail, because it is so very difficult to get the proper agency, for however good men may appear at home when freed from the restraints of public opinion and the thousand other influences which bear upon them in England, they do often act in the most unaccountable manner. Let but little be attempted at first, and when success in the small way is attained operations can easily be extended; your men will then be known too. If, for instance, an attempt were made to develop the coal trade there would be no great difficulty in a small armed steamer going up the Zambese 300 miles to the parts around Tete, where the seams crop out of the surface. One seam could be reached by going up in flat-bottomed boats a river 60 or 80 yards broad, called Revubue, (Revubwe,) which falls into the Zambese on the north bank about two miles below the fort. These flat-bottomed boats would approach to within two or three miles of the seam, and, but for a small cascade in the Revubwe, they could enter the tributary of the Revubwe in which the seam exists. It is situate in the perpendicular bank, and, measured from the level of the stream, it is 48 inches in diameter, a few inches of shale, then another of 10 inches—58 inches of coal in all. The dip of the seam is inclined upwards, so no machinery for drainage would be required. Close by the coal has been converted into coke by volcanic action. Another tributary of the Revubwe, which enters nearly opposite this, contains another seam, and there are others higher up or northwards. I have brought specimens for the museum in Jermyn-street, under Sir R. HUTCHINSON, whose opinion will be decisive as to the value or worthlessness of the mineral. Should such a speculation be successful, accurate information of the commercial value of other articles would in the meantime be secured. I am not qualified by a commercial education to give any opinion, and others equally clever might not succeed in gaining the affections of the natives. With me, indeed, it has been a work of time, and I have profited much by the kindness of those with whom I have lived in giving me a good name. But any one may keep a civil tongue in his head and avoid espousing the quarrels of others, as the English have done those of the Boers with the Caffres. Let it always be remembered that slavekeeping is bad neighborhood: "If you don't give up my runaway slave you are my enemy." This has been the root of many a war. I am, Sir, yours, &c.

KENDAL, Dec. 24. DAVID LIVINGSTON.

Death of Dr. Paris, the President of the College of Physicians.

From the London Standard.

It is with very sincere regret that we announce the death of this excellent and distinguished man, which occurred yesterday morning, at 8½ o'clock, at his residence in Dover-street. Few men have run so long and at the same time so honorable a career. For half a century precisely, Dr. PARIS had practiced as a physician, and had risen to the very highest honors which it was in the power of his professional brethren to bestow. He was born at Cambridge on Aug. 7, in the year 1785, and at twenty-two years of age he was elected physician to the Westminster Hospital—a most distinguished honor for so young a man; and he continued in the active exercise of his professional duties until within a fortnight of his death. For fifty years, then—a considerable period even in the history of a nation—was the gentleman to whose memory we would fain offer a slight tribute of respect actually engaged in the alleviation of suffering and in the relief of afflicted

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 21, 1857.

The NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served in this City and vicinity for ONE SHILLING a week. Single copies THREE CENTS. Mail subscribers SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES is published every Evening, (*Sundays Excepted*.) One edition will be issued at ONE and the other at SEVEN o'clock P. M. It will be sent by mail at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing nearly all the leading matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday, is mailed at THREE DOLLARS a year.

The WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed Two DOLLARS a year for single Copies. TWENTY-FIVE Copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, to one address.

The TIMES FOR EUROPE is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6 cents single copies.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6 cents for single copies.

Terms, invariably cash in advance.

Publication Office, No. 128 Nassau st., cor. of Beekman.

RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO., Publishers.

The Times for California.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA will be issued THIS *Morning*, in season to mail by the U. S. Mail steamship *Georgia Law*. Mail closes at 1 o'clock P.M. This paper will contain complete Summaries of Foreign and Domestic Intelligence, received since the sailing of the last steamer for California; Proceedings in Congress; Reports of all Public Meetings, &c.; Commercial Affairs; full lists of Marriages and Deaths; Editorial Articles on Current Topics, and a great amount of Miscellaneous Matter.

PRICE—In wrappers ready for mailing, 6 cents per copy. Agents will please send in their orders as early as possible.

The Republicans in Congress.

We have received one or two letters, evidently from friendly sources, kindly warning us that the disclosures which will result from the labors of the Investigating Committee at Washington, may fall with special weight upon the heads of Members of Congress belonging to the Republican Party. Upon that score our friends need give themselves no special concern on *our* account. We probably knew, quite as well as any of our advisers, where these charges would fall when they were made. And we thought then—as we think now—that the Editor who would hesitate to denounce corruption because men of his own party had been guilty of it, would thereby make himself their accomplice.

We have no hesitation in going further and saying that, so far as party relations can make any difference in our opinions on the subject, we feel a special and peculiar anxiety that whatever Republican members may have been guilty of corruption, should be convicted and branded with the ignominy which such conduct deserves. Every citizen must feel sufficiently degraded by the reflection that members of Congress of any party should be capable of such crimes;—but he should feel doubly disgraced if in addition to his general responsibility for them as a constituent, they should be men with whom he was acting in the closer relations of political partisanship. The Republican Party will find it for its honor, as well as its interest, to do everything in its power to purge its ranks from all those who are even open to just suspicion upon this subject. If it fail to do so,—and especially if it show any disposition to screen its members from the most rigid and thorough scrutiny, or from the severest penalty which proved misconduct may deserve, it will make itself responsible for them and must share the odium and detestation with which the great body of the People invariably regard corruption in positions of responsibility and power. One thing is certain;—whatever others may do in this respect, we shall not hesitate for a moment, on account of any political consideration whatever, to expose and denounce corruption and misconduct wherever we may have satisfactory and convincing evidence of its existence.

We have very little doubt, if the investigations of this Committee are properly pushed, and lead to the disclosure of any considerable amount of facts, that members of the Republican Party *will* be implicated in those disclosures. We have had facts brought within our knowledge,—not by what would be technically legal evidence, but by such proof as leaves upon our own minds no doubt whatever of the conclusion which they warrant, namely: that members claiming to be Republicans, have been parties to transactions which were to make them sharers in the pecuniary profits of bills they were to aid in passing. We believe that among the witnesses who, according to rumor, have been summoned before the Committee, are some who can establish this fact by legal evidence. And we trust that the Republican members of the Committee will feel it due to themselves, and to the party with which they are connected, to omit nothing which can elicit from such witnesses every fact which may have such a bearing. We take it for granted they were not put upon that Committee by Mr. Speaker BANKS for the purpose of screening anybody from merited censure. If they have any special duty as Republicans to perform on the Committee, it is to protect the party from any further contaminating connection with men, who may be guilty of such offences as are alleged to have been committed.

Matters in Nicaragua.

WALKER'S affairs in Nicaragua, which for some time past have been going from bad to worse, are not apparently proceeding from worse to better. HENNINGSEN, bursting like a bolt of excommunication out of the old Cathedral of Granada, is said to have routed BELLOSO, the allied Commander-in-Chief, with prodigious slaughter; forced a junction with WALKER; and with that leader succeeded in beating the Costa Ricans in Rivas, and capturing that important point. WALKER is reported to have then steamed down the lake to Fort Carlos, and commenced the reopening of the route to the Atlantic, heretofore seized by the allies. If he accomplish this undertaking, there seems to be reasonable probability of his situation assuming that more stable and sustainable character, which his advocates already assert for it. There is clearly no paucity of recruits even for his most desperate condition; let his affairs put on livelier colors, and let the avenues of help be kept safely open, and there is reason to believe the resistence of the Central Americans will eventually be worn out and subjugated. It is very certain, that perseverance and fortitude are not the characteristics of the native population; while they are eminently so of WALKER and his countrymen. Last July, the combined army of Guatemala, Costa Rica and San Salvador took the field 12,000 strong, completely armed and provided. Their antagonist numbered at the time not more than 1,200 men; and during the contest his numbers have run much below that point; while at this moment they probably mount up to 2,000. The allies in the meantime, without serious losses in battle, or that loss by sickness which sweeps away the unfortunate dupes of WALKER by hundreds, have run down below 3,000 men; and they are obviously spiritless and inefficient. It is also to be remarked, that while very few Nicaraguans aid the allied operations, none are to be found with WALKER. That unhappy people appear satisfied to furnish a theatre for the combat, without acting upon it. The quarrel is between the American *flibustier* and the still integral communities of Central America to whom the neighborhood of such political scapegraces is a source of uneasiness, and the provocative of revolt. Guatemala, San Salvador, Costa Rica, were States in the enjoyment of unparalleled quiet and prosperity, at the moment of WALKER'S appearance in Nicaragua. This quiet and prosperity have been partially suspended by his proximity; and their eagerness to get rid of it is perfectly proper and praiseworthy. There is nothing in his antecedents, nothing in his acts or promises, to allay distrust, or to encourage the hope of tranquillity and progress while he remains there. Such is the case the Central American Governments put forward in justification of their action. Who calls it in question?

The adherents of WALKER call it in question. They state that the controversy is one in which the *people* of the Isthmus have no material interest; that there is universal indifference as to the result; that the inhabitants of Nicaragua are utterly apathetic about it, and that is the reason they decline to take part in the litigation. The real parties to the business, they allege, are CARRERA, the Dictator of Guatemala, and WALKER, the Dictator of Nicaragua, each contending for supremacy in Central American politics. CARRERA, they assert, has already forced Gen. GUARDIOLA, one of his creatures, into the Presidency of Honduras; and is now striving to place Gen. BELLOSO, another of his merrymen, in the same relation to Nicaragua. If this be the case, and if it be true that CARRERA is secretly prompted and subsidized by the British Government, as these partisans of WALKER also insist, then is there, we conceive, very little hope of that chieftain long retaining a foothold upon the Isthmus. CARRERA is very much of a man, has copious resources at his command independently of foreign contributions; and has also, it seems, an adequate motive for testing all those resources upon the issue with WALKER. Remoteness from the scene of conflict, and exaggerated reliance upon those of the allies more immediately affected by fillibusterism, have thus far prevented the active intervention of the Guatemalan. The necessity of intensified energy in the cause, if WALKER is ever to be expelled, must now impress itself upon the Dictator's mind, producing a state of affairs far more formidable than our Yankee captain has thus far had to encounter. We argue from the premises furnished by his friends, and, we think, soundly and fairly.

A New Military Academy.

At the last session of the Legislature of Tennessee an act was passed authorizing the Governor of the State to purchase 500 acres of land, on which was situated the last residence and the burial-place of Gen. JACKSON, for the purpose of presenting it to the General Government, on the condition of its being made the site of a new United States Military Academy. In pursuance of this object the land has been purchased, at a cost of $48,000, and Gov. JOHNSON has gone to Washington, to lay the gift before the President, who has promised to lay the subject before Congress, where it will be likely to excite a lively discussion.

What arguments may be advanced in favor of a new Military Academy we do not know, but we can conceive of but one that should have any weight with Congress, and that is the inefficiency of the one at West Point, and its inability to meet all the requirements of the Army. Nothing of this kind, however, can be brought forward to support the proposition for a new Academy. West Point has been munificently endowed by the nation; it has grown up with the country; its graduates have earned a brilliant reputation for their *Alma Mater;* its position is one of the healthiest in the country; it is easy of access from every part of the Union, and it can be made capable of instructing double the number of cadets it has yet done, whenever the exigencies of the country require it, at a very trifling addition to the cost of the present establishment. To divide the Military Academy into two parts must inevitably weaken it, and render it less efficient, besides doubling the cost of maintaining it. It is the great defect of our scientific institutions that they are too much scattered, and no one of them can concentrate the highest and best order of talent in the instructors. The Academy at West Point is an exception to all our other institutions of learning. It is the only military college in the country, and therefore can concentrate the best talent in all the different departments of education requisite to the creation of a scientific corps of military officers.

But, if there were no other objection to the formation of a new Academy, the inevitable effect which must follow such a scheme, of creating sectional jealousies and rivalries in the army, would alone be sufficient. If an establishment of the kind were to be created for the first time, it would be a matter of very little consequence whether it were located North or South, East or West; but, a Northern and a Southern Academy would be disastrous to the army and the interests of the nation. The West Point Academy is now a purely national institution; no sectionalism has ever been tolerated there, and the children of the Union are educated there free from any sectional taint. But the establishment of a rival academy at the South would inevitably lead to sectional rivalries which would be constantly breaking out in the army.

If there must be a new Military Academy, it should be located on the Pacific, for the inhabitants of the new States which are springing up there might, with some show of reason, object to sending their children to be educated so far from home as the banks of the Hudson. But no such argument as this will apply with any force to the States of the South-west. As to the nation becoming the owner of the Hermitage, it would not sound well while Congress has refused to become the owner of Mount Vernon; and if the precedent should be established of making purchases of the residences of our Presidents, we should soon be saddled with a good many unprofitable pieces of property.

War with New-Jersey.

The possibility of a war between New-York and New-Jersey is one of those contingencies at which human nature instinctively shudders. That we should exchange the peaceful transit of targeteers across the Jersey ferries for the transportation of heavy troops, horsemen, footmen, and artillery, and proceed to capture Hoboken, carry Newark by storm, and plant the flag of the Empire State upon the topmost lantern of Sandy Hook, is a contemplation too big with glory and gunpowder not to set every patriotic bosom among our citizens in a frenzy and a glow. And who shall tell how soon we may be called to this achievement of arms? There is, it seems, an outstanding boundary question between New-York and its neighbor, involving issues of the largest moment; and assuming rapidly a consistency only soluble by a resort to wager of battle. New-York has purchased of the Federal Government Sandy Hook, including all the uplands, forests and farms of that delightful peninsula, with a marine view to establishing there a quarantine and lazaretto for the homeward-bound shipping of this port. To make the transfer perfect, and to obtain power to proceed with the erection of the necessary buildings, the Government of New-Jersey had to be applied to; and was applied to accordingly. The response has not been such as was desirable between magnanimous nations and allies. Forgetting the ties that bind us in federal unity; forgetting the obligations of comity and mutual convenience; wholly disregarding the horrors that must and always do result from open hostility, our neighbors have obstinately refused the very reasonable concession we have implored, and declared these several years again and again that no quarantine shall inoculate the sands of the Hook,—*their* Hook,—with foreign pestilence, nor dim the lustre of their light with malaria and the smoke of fumigation. And, as if to arm against the consequences of refusal, we discover that every energy has been devoted to the reorganization and preparation of her standing army of militia; and that the commander of that army has recently returned from a military tour in Europe, anticipatory of changes requiring his forces to be placed upon a war footing. It is also reported that increased jealousy and distrust of the target companies of our City has hastened the completion of the masked battery at Hoboken, which, it is hoped, will be in perfect order by early Spring to prevent the landing of those insidious and dangerous *avant couriers* of embattled armies.

In the presence of such bustling preparations, we have the annual message of the Governor of that warlike State, settting forth its ultimatum. It revives a somewhat foggy claim upon Staten Island; evinces a craving for that isle which human endurance cannot resist; sets forth reasons why it should belong to New-Jersey identical with those we have heard why Cuba should belong to the United States; and is as thoroughly flibustier and manifest destiny in tone and language as a manifesto of the Cuban Junta. The Governor evidently contemplates, as the best terms he can offer New-York, an exchange of Sandy Hook against the island; and yet, with a modesty we cannot too cordially approve, hints at a possibility of throwing in the County of Hudson, embracing Jersey City, Hoboken and Bergen Heights, along with the peninsula, in case there is a difficulty touching the temerity of the consideration.

Following up this action of the Chief Magistrate and Commander-in-Chief of all the armies, the Senate of that State has appointed Commissioners to treat with a similar diplomatic body which New-York is expected to appoint, with a view of yet adjusting this critical issue, by determining an equitable boundary between the two Commonwealths. Shall we respond? Shall we receive these advances in the spirit of conciliation, and finally arrange matters by abandoning an outpost so difficult to defend against the approaches of flibustierism, especially now that the kills and sounds separating it from the main land of New-Jersey are bridged with ice, the island married as it were to an old and neglected wooer by the frostiest of ties? Instead of the existing boundary, the river, which now constitutes the natural dividing line between the two States, shall we accept the line of the Palisades down to their termination at Bergen Point, thus incorporating with our State what are really suburbs of this City; suburbs where, by the indulgence of the New-Jersey Legislature, sundry departures from New-Jersey law and custom, and analogies with those of this State already exist—such as the New-York rate of interest, and the Gothamite period of house-hiring and moving? Shall we waive the private reflection that Staten Island is probably coveted with more than ordinary impetuosity just now, because the Camden and Amboy monopoly has placed there an extension of its rails; and naturally wishes to have it under the same despotic rule that now sways the destinies of our neighbor?

If to these things we are disposed, then is there a prospect of an amicable adjustment of this momentous question, without an appeal to the last resort of nations. Sandy Hook may be ours, eminent domain, fee simple, highland, lowland, wood, water and sand; and Jersey City may bask under the beneficent guardianship of our civic fathers. Is not peace with such conditions preferable to war—war, fratricidal, protracted, exterminatory?

THE LAST SHILLING.—As an expression of extreme destitution, the "last shilling" is a term that has done good service, and to be cut off with a shilling has been the most intensified form of utter wretchedness. But the time has come at last when society itself is on the point of being reduced to its last shilling. That respectable coin has been banished from circulation by act of Congress, and every well-disposed person is ready to exclaim "Amen" to the decree. It is not more than twenty-five years since we were as much annoyed and swindled by the old-fashioned pistareen as we have been by the Spanish shillings. But the pistareens were all legislated out of existence, and one of these coins now is as great a curiosity as a Queen ANNE'S farthing. We hope that all the Spanish coins will very soon begin to disappear, and that we shall literally be reduced to our last shilling before another year. Collectors of curious coins would do well to preserve a few shillings and sixpences for their cabinets.

HENRY WINTER DAVIS, OF MARYLAND.—Few members of Congress have achieved a more marked success, or made a more brilliant *debut* in public life, than HENRY WINTER DAVIS, of Maryland. He had distinguished himself previous to his election in the field of literature, and especially by a very able and liberal discussion of the political principles contending for mastery over the nations of Europe;—and the promise thus excited has been amply redeemed by his initial movements in Congress.

We copy in another column an interesting Washington letter from the Charleston *Courier*, in which the writer pays the highest tribute to the recent speech of Mr. DAVIS, and to his general ability and scholarship. But all this, he thinks, is rendered practically of little value by his lack of *fidelity to the institution of Slavery*. He charitably expresses the hope that Mr. DAVIS will emancipate himself from "the suspicions" which his course on this subject naturally excite, and takes occasion to remind him that he who is not *for* Slavery, is, of necessity, in the view of that interest, *against* it.

The letter illustrates the relentless tyranny which presses upon public men at the South,—cramping their thoughts as well as their action, and making them only the blind instruments of a paramount interest, instead of leaving them at liberty to act upon their own convictions of justice and the public good. But it mistakes greatly the political position of Mr. DAVIS, besides doing him the injustice of supposing that he could, in any event, be made the mere tool of any interest or of any class. The State which he represents is by no means wedded to Slavery. nor is she governed in her political action by any paramount concern for its perpetuity and power. Maryland is perhaps less interested than any other Southern State in the support of Slavery,—or rather she comes nearer than any other to a recognition of her *true* interest in connection with that institution. The Richmond *Enquirer*, it will be remembered, recently invoked the special indignation of the South upon the City of Baltimore as being to all intents and purposes allied, in interest and sympathy, with the free cities of the North. And the vote of the State, at the recent election, showed conclusively that Maryland, alone of the Southern States, has emancipated herself from the thraldom of the oligarchy which aspires to rule the South and through it the Union.

THE INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT QUESTION.—The Book Publishers' Association at its last meeting appointed a Committee to prepare a memorial to Congress upon the subject of an International Copyright law. At the head of the Committee is Mr. W. H. APPLETON, who, though not present, sent a letter to the meeting indicating some very important changes in the views and principles upon which the passage of such a law is asked.

Hitherto its advocates, beginning with Mr. DICKENS and ending with the *Tribune*, have based their claim upon the abstract doctrine of natural right,—asserting that an author ought to have the same entire and absolute authority and control over every copy of his book, which the maker of a hat or a pair of boots has over this product of his labor. To this view of the case we have never been able to assent, as it is one which has never yet, for obvious reasons, been adopted in the legislation of any country in the world. We have always held that the question of giving an author of one country a control over the publication and sale of his writings in any other, was a question of expediency and must be so regarded before any practical action could be hoped for on this subject.

It will be seen by Mr. APPLETON'S letter that he now takes substantially the same view of the subject; he thinks that "we must abandon the view of the question based upon natural rights," and treat it as one of expediency; and suggests a variety of judicious provisions which should be incorporated in any law that may be passed, for the purpose of preventing any undue interference with the mechanical pursuits and labors of our own citizens. The object of such a law as he suggests is to secure to the author a limited control over the republication of his works in another country than his own, without at the same time enabling foreign publishers to monopolize our market with *their* editions.

If the advocates of an international copyright will generally take this view of the subject, they may succeed in the object they have in view.

PAVEMENT APPROPRIATIONS.—It is nearly two years since we first called attention to the price of iron pavement which somebody, to us unknown, had laid down in Nassau-street, opposite the Post-Office. We must confess that when we first saw the workmen planting these absurd-looking iron pots in the street, we thought it one of the most preposterous experiments that had been tried upon our thoroughfares. But when the iron pavement was all laid down it created a different impression; the surface was so smooth and even, it looked so much like a piece of gigantic mosaic work, and it offered so firm a foothold for a horse's hoof, that we began to feel a lively interest in it, and further investigation satisfied us that it was not only the best, but the most economical street pavement that had been tried, in this City at least, where everything in the shape of a pavement has been tried, from wooden blocks to granite boulders. The experimental pavement in Nassau-street, the last time we took a look at it, appeared as well as it did the day it was laid down, and it had been in use more than three years without anything being done in the shape of repairs to it. We had given up all expectations of seeing so admirable a pavement adopted by the City authorities; it was too palpably good to secure the attention of the Common Council, or the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps. But, in the new tax bill for 1857, we observe among the round items which go to swell up the grand total, one of $125,000 for "Iron pavement." This looks encouragingly for a beginning; and a few more such appropriations will not only materially diminish the annual cost of keeping our streets in repair, but save the City from prosecutions for damages incurred by rut holes and obstructions in the highways. As an indication of what these expenses may be we find in the new tax bill, besides the $125,000 for iron pavement, $100,000 for "Belgian" pavement, $100,000 for "paving," and $100,000 for paving the Bowery and Chatham-street. One of the great recommendations of the iron is that it will obviate all necessity for railroads in our streets.

Congress.—In the Senate yesterday, the House passed, by 27 yeas to 17 nays, a bill repealing all laws or parts of laws allowing bounties to vessels engaged in the cod fisheries. Mr. CLAY proceeded to speak in condemnation of the system of granting bounties. He was followed by Messrs. SEWARD and FESSENDEN of Maine in reply, the former of whom moved the reference of the bill to the Committee on Commerce, and it was finally so referred. The bill to establish a naval dépôt at Brunswick, Ga., was discussed.

In the House, the bill extending the Land laws to the lands lying east of the Cascade Mountains was passed. The matter of the application of the inhabitants of Arizonia for a Territorial Government was discussed. Various Territorial bills were passed.

THE LEGISLATURE.—There was no quorum in the Senate yesterday. The Bank Superintendent sent a report to the Assembly, in answer to resolutions of that body, giving information as to the bills of the Lewis County Bank. A digest of the report will be found in our telegraphic report. The Supply bill of 1856 was ordered to a third reading.

Burton's Theatre.

A new version of that unfortunate drama, "Les Filles de Marbre," was produced here last night, under the title of "Vice and Virtue." This play seems to be the bugbear of all the playwrights in the country. Losing sight of the fact that the French authors wrote it with a special object—to expose the heartlessness of the courtesan—they try to drag in virtue, and make the affair moral. The task has hitherto been a failure, but the exertion has led to some ingenuity, and an atomic quantity of invention has been made to go a marvelously long way. Mr. BURTON'S version of this play deals summarily with the original. Whole scenes are slashed out, and others dashed in; new ingredients are stirred up in the plot, and the entire work is turned inside out. The author has rewritten the dialogue, (an unfortunate circumstance,) and added a final act. All these alterations are superfluous, for the simple reason that the original sentiment of the play remains as it was before. Virtue is *not* rewarded, and Vice *is* triumphant, in this as in the French edition. There is so little merit, literary or otherwise, in Mr. BURTON'S adaptation, that it is unnecessary to follow the deviations from the original. All the imaginative color of the latter is destroyed, and a severely practical tone adopted instead. The dialogue is barren and dry, but not badly constructed. It shows a practised and an exhausted hand. To have any success, "Vice and Virtue" must be well played. It is possible to listen to it under such circumstances without serious consequences.

In some respects it was very well played last night. Mrs. BARROW as the heroines—personifications of "Vice and Virtue"—was at times excellent. As the simple and virtuous *Marie* she shone to best advantage, for the reason that she had to restrain the natural impetuosity and gustiness of her style. The opposite character, *Marco*, was not so well interpreted. A marble heart should certainly be free from fiery emotions. Mrs. BARROW makes it the centre of all the bitterest and most offensive. She is in a constant tremor of indignation or scorn; there is nothing of the cold and defiant beauty about her. This is a mistake, and contrasts badly with the character of the hero, who is required to supply all the impetuosity of the piece. Mr. FISHER is a mature *Raphael*, but an excellent one. His acting in the third act was forcible, and what is better, restrained and natural. The remainder of the cast was bad, with the exception of Mr. BELTON, who as *Desgenais*, the editor, was excellent. This gentleman is a decided acquisition to the New-York boards. He acts with spirit; dresses gallantly; speaks clearly, and knows his part. With these qualifications—to which may be added the not unimportant one of a pleasing presence—he can easily win his way to a high position.

The play progressed heavily, but terminated with some little excitement occasioned by a mad scene, in which Mrs. BARROW goes through all the usual business pertaining to stage insanity, and draws tears from the tender-hearted. At the fall of the curtain she was called out.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

The season opens to-night with "Lucrezia Borgia," in which Signora PARODI will sustain her great *rôle* of *Lucrezia*.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

Mrs. JOHN WOOD—the sparkling comedienne—makes her last appearance here to-night. Three capital pieces have been selected for the occasion. Gallantry and appreciation will secure her a good house.

EISFELD'S SOIREE.—Mr. EISFELD'S third soiree of the season, given at Dodworth's, last evening, was remarkable for two things:—the weather, if not exactly clear, was not stormy, and Mr. EISFELD was for the first time called upon to make an apology for a violation of the programme, Mr. GOTTSCHALK'S place being supplied, in consequence of that gentleman's sudden and severe illness, by Mr. RICHARD HOFFMAN. In the *Trio Concertante*, announced for Messrs. GOTTSCHALK, NOLL and BERGNER, Mr. HOFFMAN took the place of the first named gentleman, and performed wonders, in view of the very brief space of time afforded for rehearsal. The trio was a composition by ECKERT, for piano, violin and violoncello, and was excellently performed. The quartettes, by Messrs. EISFELD, NOLL, BERGNER and REYER, were BEETHOVEN'S 19th work, in F, and HAYDEN'S 63d, in G. It is quite needless to add that these capital artists did full justice to the works. The vocalist of the evening was Mrs. CLARA M. BRINKERHOFF, who sang in French and German, from "Iphigénie" and "Egmont." The air from GLUCK was sung with feeling and a strict regard to the sentiment, and the delicate little gem from BEETHOVEN was admirably given. The peculiar charm of this lady's singing is, that she always interprets the spirit of the composer with faithfulness, and never disappoints her audience. The concert, we were glad to observe, drew a good audience. Three more complete the season.

Fire at Amherst College.

THE NORTH COLLEGE BURNED DOWN.

NORTHAMPTON, Tuesday, Jan. 20.

About 8½ o'clock last night a fire broke out in the North College, at Amherst, and the whole building was consumed. None of the students were injured. Most of the furniture was saved. The building was of brick, and the newest and best constructed of the college edifices. It was insured for $5,000.

This is one out of the four large college buildings. It had several class recitation rooms, but was mostly occupied for dormitories by the students. The Society of Inquiry had its valuable museum in this building. A fire just now is particularly unfortunate for Amherst, as it was just emerging from under a cloud. It had been cleared of debt, and new buildings erected sufficient to accommodate its library, ample geological collection and scientific apparatus. The blow is by no means a staggering one, however, nor will it long interrupt the usual course of exercises.

Personal.

MR. MCCALLUM, Superintendent of the New-York and Erie Railroad, had the end of his left thumb cut off at the first joint, on Monday, by being caught by the door of one of the ferry-boats, which was blown shut with much violence.

It was understood, yesterday morning, that PHILO HURD, Esq., President of the Harlem Railroad, who has been sick for some ten days with lung fever, is now dangerously ill.

Among the present visitors to Washington is Hon. THOMAS EWING, Secretary of the Treasury under President HARRISON, and Secretary of the Interior under President TAYLOR.

A complimentary dinner was given on Tuesday by the citizens of Petersburg (Va.) to J. W. SIMS, Esq., late Editor of the Petersburg *Intelligencer*.

☞ It will be interesting to the world to know that E. M.——but we will quote his words: "Notwithstanding [says the philosopher] the intensity of the cold of Sunday night, and the great and refrigerating power of the wind, I continued my observations hourly, throughout the night, *clad in my thin cotton night-dress, with bare feet, except loose slippers*, and was, at times, five minutes in the open air, without feeling the least sensation of cold."

☞ The additional capital stock, $300,000, of the Commercial Mutual Marine Insurance Company was filled up yesterday.

Arrival of the Washington with Southampton Dates.

The Proposed Surrender of the Steamer to the British Government—Remarks of Queen Victoria—Departure for Southampton—On Board the Washington—The Yacht Squadron—Landing in New-York.

The steamer *Washington*, from Bremen and Southampton, reached Sandy Hook at 4 o'clock A. M., and arrived at her pier, foot of Beach-street, about 11 o'clock yesterday morning.

The *Washington* left Southampton on the same day that the *City of Washington* left Liverpool, and consequently brings no later news from Europe.

The *Washington* experienced much rough weather on the passage. She was out over twenty days.

Captain HARTSTEIN, Lieuts. STORER and DAVIDSON, together with twenty-seven of the crew of the *Resolute*, were passengers by the *Washington*.

On account of the ice, which was quite solid for a distance of more than 100 yards out, the *Washington* found much difficulty in getting into dock. After steaming with full force against the icy barrier several times, and carrying a hawser from the bow to the nearest pier, she at least succeeded in getting into her berth. Soon after the hawser was thrown over the bow, and before it was fastened to the pier, Capt. HARTSTEIN descended it and passed over the ice to the shore.

The *Resolute* was formally surrendered by the British Government at Portsmouth on the 20th December, the day preceding the departure of the *Washington*.

The ceremony of giving over the celebrated ship to her original owners, was of considerable interest. We take the following account from the London *Times*:

"About 1 o'clock, on Tuesday, Dec. 30, Captain G. H. SEYMOUR, C.B., the Flag-Captain, went on board to inform Captain HARTSTEIN that the American flag would be saluted with 21 guns prior to being struck on board the *Resolute*. At the hour of 1, the salute was fired, the American ensign being run up at the main of the *Victory*, and as the last gun boomed, the stripes and stars were hauled down at the peak of the *Resolute*, and gave place to the union jack; British ensigns also floated simultaneously from each of her mastheads, and cheers echoed from the decks of the ship.

Captain HARTSTEIN (who was attended by all his officers and the American Vice-Consul,) uncovered, and then, in brief terms, expressed on the quarter-deck, the high sense he entertained of the courtesies and hospitalities he had received from the Port-Admiral and other authorities during his sojourn at Portsmouth, and said that, having completed the mission which had fallen to his happy lot to be intrusted with from the United States Government, nothing remained but to give the vessel over in fact, as he had already done in effect, and to express the fervent hope that as long as a timber remained in her she would be a substantial memorial of that good will and harmony between the two nations which he was sure now existed, and which he prayed might exist through all time.

Captain SEYMOUR acknowledged the kindly sentiments of his brother seaman, and thanked him for his mention of his gallant father (the Port Admiral) in connection with so gratifying a testimonial of the fraternal feelings represented by his mission to England.

Mr. PEEL, master of the flag-ship *Victory*, and a party of Royal Marines, then assumed possession of the vessel, and all the officers went below to partake once more of American hospitality.

When the time came for embarking in the steam-tender *Sprightly*, which was assigned to convey the American officers and crew to Southampton, as the party passed over the side the Marines presented arms. On the *Sprightly* passing down the harbor between the *Victory* and *Pembroke* line-of-battle ships, the crews lined the bulwarks and rigging, and cheer upon cheer followed the gallant visitors on their course. These were taken up generally by the inhabitants on either shore, on the Victoria Pier, and on the ramparts.

Captain HARTSTEIN and Lieutenants STORER and DAVIDSON proceeded to Southampton, from which port the *Washington* was to sail on the 31st ult. Lieut. WELLS, Dr. MACCOUN and Dr. OTIS have remained in England for some short time longer.

Before leaving, Captain HARTSTEIN wrote a highly complimentary letter to Mr. DIGBY DENT, of the Portland Hotel, Southsea, thanking him for his unremitting attention to himself and officers, and the handsome accommodation provided them at the order of the Crown during their sojourn.

Captain HARTSTEIN and officers went on board the *Washington* on the afternoon of the day before she sailed. He was accompanied by a number of English officers, who remained during the evening, and enjoyed a last agreeable reunion. The British and American colors were displayed at the Southampton Docks in honor of the departure of the *Resolute's* officers and crew.

One incident in connection with the visit of the American officers to England remains to be told. The Queen's reception on board the *Resolute*, at Cowes, is to be commemorated by a large picture that has been ordered for her Majesty's private gallery. This painting will include portraits from life of the various members of the Royal family present, Capt. HARTSTEIN and the American officers, and Mr. J. R. CROSKEY, the American Consul. Mr. WM. SIMPSON, the artist of the Crimean War, has been commissioned to execute this work of art. Engravings will also be taken.

The *Washington* encountered continued heavy westerly gales from the day of sailing. On the first day out, a heavy sea knocked away the wood-work over her forward guard, on the port side. She encountered the severe snow-storm and gales of wind from the northeast, on Sunday evening, while off Montauk. It had been blowing hard for the twenty-four hours previously, but it now came on with such severity, and the weather became so thick, that the ship's head was put before the wind, and run to the southward. When the storm abated, on Monday night, about 11 o'clock, the vessel was steered for Sandy Hook, but considerable confusion was caused at not finding the light ship, which had been carried from her moorings by the force of the gale and the ice.

The *Washington* reached the Hook by 4 o'clock, yesterday, and was boarded by Mr. MASTERMAN, a pilot of the *Enchantress*, No. 18. She was detained only a short time at Quarantine, but was over two hours in breaking the ice to get to her dock at the foot of Beach-street.

As soon as the *Washington* struck the ice a civilian person in the uniform of a United States Naval officer was seen to descend a rope which was thrown over the bow for the purpose. He waved his hand to those upon her deck, ran briskly across the ice, and ascended the Pier. This was Captain HARTSTEIN, whose name has furnished themes of most agreeable remark in the papers of both hemispheres for the past two months. He was the first passenger that left the ship, and no others ventured on shore for some hours after. Captain HARTSTEIN looks hale and hearty after his trip. He walked to the Mansion House in Chambers-street, and after a few moments stay there, proceeded to the Navy-Yard at Brooklyn, to pay his respects to his brother officers and report for duty.

BROOKLYN JURORS AND POLICE.—We learn the Brookly people are taking measures to secure a reorganization of their Police Department, and for the selection of Jurors. Bills for both these objects have been drawn by Judge CULVER and sent to Albany. The Police Commissioners, three in number, are to be appointed by the Governor and Senate, and the Commissioner of Jurors by the President of the Common Council, the City Judge, and the City Auditor. They are to be forthwith presented to the Legislature.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—With Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks, the same that were awarded separate medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and the World's Fair, New-York, 1853, and are the only American Safes that were awarded medals at the London World's Fair.

These Safes are now admitted to be superior to any ever offered the public, and the subscribers challenge the world to produce an instance of these Safes failing to preserve their contents through the hottest fires, or a burglar picking the lock.

The subscribers and their agents are the only persons authorized to make and sell Herring's Patent Champion Safe, with Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks.

S. C. HERRING & CO., Green Block,
189, 187 and 189 Water-st., and 5 Murray-st., New-York.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEE.—The best in the world; the only [illegible] Dye known, perfect and instantaneous; [illegible] beautiful in its results. Applied in [illegible] BATCHELOR'S WIGS surpass all; their new improvements satisfy the interested that BATCHELOR'S are permanent. Avoid the ridicule attached to bad dyes and unsightly wigs. The largest and best stock always at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—THE BEST OF all holiday gifts is one of Singer's latest improved sewing machines, which is capable of earning for its owner $1,000 a year. All who have female relations or friends in needy circumstances can in this way, at a [illegible] provide for their [illegible]
I. M. SINGER & CO., 458 Broadway.

RUPTURE.—ONLY PERFECT [illegible] AWARDED to MARSH & CO. [illegible] Nations, at the Crystal Palace, for their new Patent Radical Cure Truss. Endorsement as to its superiority: Professors Valentine Mott, Willard Parker and John M. Carnochan. Open from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M.
MARSH & CO., No. 2½ Maiden-lane, New-York.

Medical Graduates, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

NEW-HAVEN, Friday, Jan. 16, 1857.

The Medical Department connected with Yale College, held its annual commencement last evening. Heretofore the exercises have been held almost in obscurity, a room in the Medical College affording ample accomodations for the few who cared to attend. Last night quite an advance was made. A stage was erected in the College Chapel, of sufficient size for the accommodation of the Medical Faculty, and by the appliances usually employed, such as handbills, cards of invitation, &c., quite a respectable audience was collected. The valedictory address, usual on such occasions, was delivered by JOHN W. HOOKER, who discussed "Character and Reputation." Defining the former as what a man really is and the latter what men think him to be, he proceeded to speak of the peculiar temptations there are for a physician to attempt to acquire the latter at the expense of the former. Mr. H. concluded by bidding farewell to the faculty and to his fellow-students, and was followed by Hon. WM. W. WELCH, M. D. Member of Congress from the Fourth District o this State, who delivered an address to the mem bers of the graduating class. After the Hon. M. D had given a sketch of the history of the art o medicine and offered some excellent advice to thos who were about entering on their professional career President WOOLSEY conferred the degree of Doctor of Medicine on the following named gentlemen: Asa Hopkins Churchill, New-Haven; George Clary, Hartford; C. Van Rensselaer Creed, New-Haven; David Anson Hedges, New-York City; John Worthington Hooker, New-Haven; Charles R. Osborne, New-York City; Homer Lee Parsons, Branford, Conn.; Ozia Willard Peck, New Haven; Ezra Smith, Willseyville, N. Y.; John Witter, North Woodstock, Conn.; Saml. R. Wooster, Birmingham, Conn.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **The Electric or Nervous Fluid of the Human Body.**—No physiologist has ever discovered a panacea that incorporates itself with these fluids until DR. JACOB WEBBER, after many years of research, did so. He has embodied this in, and it forms the component parts of, his really extraordinary INVIGORATING SANGUIFIER. It enters the circulation of the blood, enriching it, makes the sluggish liver active; the sour, bilious and foreign matter in the stomach is neutralized and evacuated, and the enfeebled, prostrated, and weak invalid feels an appetite a strength of limbs, and all the natural functions that is only known to those blessed with robust health. It is sold in large bottles at $2 50; two, $4; at No. 302 Bowery. Orders by express forwarded.

☞ **To Prevent Chapped Hands.**—HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.'S BALSAMIC GLYCERINE LOTION will be found a most agreeable and effectual preparation.

TO CURE CHAPPED HANDS, &c.—HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO'S COMPOUND CAMPHOR ICE, with Glycerine, will usually prove an infallible remedy.

Prepared and sold by

HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.,
Nos. 165, 273, 511 and 755 Broadway.

☞ **It is Folly to Suffer from a Protracted Cough when Relief may be so Easily Obtained.**—WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY is un doubtedly the most reliable of all preparations offered fo the cure of throat and lung complaints. None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS.

☞ **Barnett's Kalliston and Barnett's Oriental Tooth Wash** for sale by FREDERICK V. BUSHTON, No. 16 Astor House, corner Barclay-st., and No. 417 Broadway, corner Canal-st.

☞ **Kansas Lands.**—The Trustees for the purchase of lands in Kansas, will receive deposits in trust, to apply them to the purchase of the Delaware Indians' Trust Lands, and to the purchase of other lands in Kansas. Shares in the general fund $100, bearing interest, and receivable in purchase of lands of the Trust. For subscription, or for special investments, or for further information, apply to the Treasurer, personally or by letter, at No. 3 Winter-st., Boston. JOSEPH LYMAN, Treasurer.

AMOS A. LAWRENCE,
WM. DUDLEY PICKMAN,
ROBERT B. STORER. } Trustees.

☞ **The Fourth Lecture in the Course for** the benefit of the New-York School of Design will be given at the Tabernacle on THURSDAY EVENING, this week, by Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER. Subject—*Ministry of the Beautiful.* Tickets 25 cents. For sale at Hall & Son's Music Store, at the principal bookstores in Broadway and at D. Cooper's, No. 91 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

☞ **To Rectifiers.**—DR. FEUCHTWANGER'S smoothing and clearing preparation is now indispensable for domestic liquor distillers and dealers. It takes the edge and sharp taste of the spirit and makes it smooth, old and clear. Best essences of Bourbon and rye whisky, rum, gin, apple and peach brandy for sale by Dr. FEUCHTWANGER, No. 143 Maiden-lane.

☞ **J. Clawson Kelley,** Analytical Physician, can be consulted at his office, No. 3 Bible House, 4th-av., daily, until the 1st of February, (free of charge,) upon all diseases, particularly the lungs, liver, kidneys, &c., with their attending symptoms, as rheumatism, dyspepsia, nervousness, debility, difficulty of breathing, &c.

☞ **Even as the Gentle Rain from Heaven** revivicates the herbal kingdom, so on the Human Hair acts JONES' OLD CORAL HAIR-OIL RESTORATIVE, forcing it to grow dark, stopping its falling off, cleaning it of dandruff, beautifying and dressing it. Try it. Depôt, No. 308 Bowery. Price, only 2s.

☞ **Jones' Old Italian Chemical Soap—Price, 2s.**—The finest shaving-soap made, the most emolient for washing infants, the best skin-purifier, removes freckles, tan, and all eruptions, sores, &c.; cures chapped flesh. Sold at No. 202 Bowery. Dépôt of LAFONT'S Liquid Alabaster, for whitening ladies' skin and teeth.

☞ **Lessons in Monochromatic Painting,** universally acknowledged the most beautiful of systems, by S. WOOD, Jr., at No. 231 6th-av. New pupils received during this week. All are surprised at the progress made in a few lessons under Mr. W.'s instruction. Calls received from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.

☞ **Religious Notice.**—Rev. Dr. RYAN, of Baltimore, will, by divine permission, preach in the Allen-st. M. E. Church, on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY EVENINGS of the present week: services to commence at 7 o'clock. Seats free. The public are invited to attend. H. BANGS, Pastor.

☞ **Postponement.**—The Union Temperance meeting, advertised for this Evening, will be deferred until further notice.

PERSONAL.

$500 REWARD.—ERASTUS L. DEFOREST, of Watertown, Conn., came to this City on Tuesday, the 15th inst., expecting to take passage on the *Empire City* on the 17th inst. for Havana. He went to the American Exchange Bank about 1 o'clock on Wednesday and drew the money on a check, since which time he has not been seen. He was 25 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches high, stout built, full face, square forehead, prominent, dark eyes, black hair, very small whiskers. He had on a soft hat, black coat, pantaloons and overcoat. He had a gold watch made by Jos. Johnson, Church-st., Liverpool, No. 6,428. He was supposed to have $500 money about him—say $200 American Exchange Bank, $175 Mechanics' Bank; balance in Connecticut Banks, mostly Waterbury. It was expected he would go to No. 9 First-place, South Brooklyn, that day or evening, and may have crossed one of the ferries for that purpose. As his baggage has been found at the Metropolitan Hotel, where he stopped, he is believed to have been robbed and murdered. Whoever will produce his body to ELI CURTIS, No. 57 Maiden-lane, shall receive the above reward.

$25 REWARD.—INFORMATION.—The carman that removed the furniture from No. 8 Beach-st., on Thursday and Friday of last week, will please call at No. 467 Canal-st., formerly No. 208 Canal-st.

P. N. GAULON.

LECTURES.

LECTURE—AT PACKER INSTITUTE, JORALemon-st., Brooklyn, THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 22, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. CLEVELAND COXE. Subject—*The Old English Ballad Poetry.*

The proceeds of this course of lectures will be given to the fund for erection of suitable buildings for the Old Ladies' Home, and Orphan House on Carlton-av.

Admission to the lecture 25 cents.

GEORGE COPWAY WILL LECTURE THIS EVENING at 7½ P. M., in the Medical College, East 14th-st., near 2d-av., in Indian Costume. Subject—*The Religious Belief, Poetry and Eloquence of the Indians.* Tickets 25 cents each; to be had at the door.

WILLIAMSBURG.—REV. O. S. ST. JOHN will lecture in the New-England Church, South 9th-st., THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Treason of Arnold*, with map illustrations. Tickets 25 cents.

KEROSENE OILS.

KEROSENE LUBRICATING OIL.
KEROSENE ILLUMINATING OIL.
KEROSENE BINNACLE OIL.
PARAFINE RAILWAY GREASE.
ELECTRIC LAMPS,
AUSTENS, AGENTS, No. 59 Beaver-st.

ANDREW SHAW,

Successor to
HENDERSON & SHAW,
CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS,
No. 19 9th-av.

A. SHAW returns his thanks to the patrons of the late firm, and hopes to merit a continuance of their favor. Jobbing promptly attended to.

STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER FOR SALE—Of 12-horse power, now to be seen in use at JACKSON & CO.'S Iron Works, Nos. 55 to 65 Goerck-st., near Delancy-st. Object for selling in consequence of being too small.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"HUNTINGTON;"
OR,
MODERN INSANITY!
A TALE OF
FORGERY AND FASHION.
BY THADDEUS W. MEIGHAN.
It is
THE GREAT TALE OF THE AGE!

This wonderful and astounding tale will open a new field in the art of novel writing, depicting as it will, with vivid descriptions, the secret history of Huntington, proving that

FACT IS STRANGER THAN FICTION!

The extraordinary developments of the forger's career will be laid bare, and facts hitherto unpublished will be interwoven, which have been obtained from private and authentic sources, showing his curious love affairs and Fifth-avenue intrigues, Wall-street swindling and bogus company formations.

Secrets worth knowing respecting well-known personages who figure prominently in the Financial World, the Stage, the Bar, the Pulpit, the Literary Profession, Fashionable Society and the Sporting Fraternity.

Of all the thrilling tales that have yet been issued from the press, this will be
The Most Exciting!
The Most Interesting!
The Most Curious!
The Most Wonderful! and
The Most Astonishing!

No tale of modern times can compare with this tale of HUNTINGTON; OR, MODERN INSANITY!

Out this morning, in
THE LEDGER OF ROMANCE,
and continued every week.

Be sure to ask distinctly for
THE LEDGER OF ROMANCE.

Nos. 28 and 29, containing the previous chapters of this tale, are again reprinted.

Only 4 cents. For sale at all News Dépôts.

THE LEDGER OF ROMANCE,
with the continuation of the GREAT HUNTINGTON TALE, is out this morning.

HUNTINGTON; OR, MODERN INSANITY.
This Tale is in THE LEDGER OF ROMANCE.

WHO WILL NOT POSSESS IT?

EVERY LIBRARY AND EVERY HOME
SHOULD HAVE
GOODRICH'S RECOLLECTIONS OF A LIFETIME.

In two volumes, 1105 pp., large 12mo., 25 Original Engravings, including an accurate Steel Portrait of the Author. Price, black or scarlet cloth, $6; scarlet cloth, gilt edges, $4; half-calf, marble edges, $5; full calf, gilt edges, $7.

So spontaneous and large has been the demand for this last great work of
THE NAPOLEON OF THE PEN,
that, with all our efforts, we have been unable so far to fill the orders for it. Our arrangements are now such that we hereafter hope to fill promptly the largely increasing orders for the work.

NO WORK WAS EVER SO HEARTILY commended by the Press of all sections, secular and religious, literary and political, and none
SO GENERALLY AND SO FULLY QUOTED;
the principal journals of the country giving to it from two to ten columns each.

For sale by all booksellers. Copies mailed on receipt of price. Agents wanted to sell it.

MILLER, ORTON & MULLIGAN, Publishers, No. 25 Park-row, New-York, and No. 107 Genesee-st., Auburn.

THE LEDGER OF ROMANCE,
with the continuation of the GREAT HUNTINGTON TALE, is out this morning.

HUNTINGTON; OR, MODERN INSANITY.
This Tale is in THE LEDGER OF ROMANCE.

THIS DAY PUBLISHED,
LOUISE REEDER'S GREAT BOOK,
'CURRER LYLE;'
OR, THE
STAGE IN ROMANCE AND THE STAGE IN REALITY.
BY LOUISE REEDER.
Price $1, beautifully bound in cloth.

NOTICES OF THE PRESS:

From the Sunday Dispatch, Dec. 28.

"Currer Lyle; or, the Stage in Romance and the Stage in Reality," is the title of a new novel shortly to be published by E. D. LONG, of No. 121 Nassau-st. It is from the pen of Miss REEDER, a lady who has long been a popular favorite in the South. We have read the proof-sheets, and can promise our readers a work more truthful, as regards the American stage, whether before or behind the scenes, than is "Clara, or Slave Life in Europe," with respect to the European Stage. It is a work possessing the most intense interest, full of incident, and naturally as well as gracefully written, because painted from life, by one who thoroughly understands what she has written about. We advise youth of both sexes, ambitious for a theatrical career, to look out for this work

E. D. LONG, Publisher, No. 121 Nassau-st.

And for sale at all the bookstores.

THE LEDGER OF ROMANCE,
with the continuation of the GREAT HUNTINGTON TALE, is out this morning.

HUNTINGTON; OR, MODERN INSANITY.
This Tale is in THE LEDGER OF ROMANCE.

POSITIVELY
ON THE 28th OF JANUARY.

28th The COSMOPOLITAN ART ASSOCIATION
28th will distribute gratuitously among all subscribers
28th whose names are received previous to the above
28th date,
28th OVER 300 VALUBLE OIL-PAINTINGS,
28th Life-size MARBLE BUSTS and STATUES,
28th BRONZES, &c.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

28th Any person subscribing $3 before the 28th inst. is
28th entitled to either of the $3 Magazines, or to a copy
28th of the splendid, $5 steel engraving "Saturday
28th Night." Also, a copy of the beautifully Illustrated
28th ART JOURNAL for one year.

Also, a ticket in the above distribution of Works of Art, by which a costly Painting or pieces of Statuary may be received in addition.

Specimen numbers of the ART JOURNAL and Engraving of "Saturday Night," together with Palmer's famous bust of "Spring," can now be seen at the KNICKERBOCKER OFFICE, No. 348 Broadway, where subscriptions are daily received. Address

28th C. L. DERBY, Actuary C. A. A., as above.

THE LEDGER OF ROMANCE,
with the continuation of the GREAT HUNTINGTON TALE, is out this morning.

GIVEN AWAY. GIVEN AWAY.
GO AND SEE!

Go and see what? Why, your brother, neighbor. Buy a book at EVANS & CO.'S Gift Bookstore, No. 409 Broadway, New York, and receive a gift worth from 25 cents to $100. Gold and Silver Watches, sets of Cameos, Gold Lockets, Pencils, Brooches, Rings, Penknives, &c., given away to purchasers of Books. All the new and popular publications received as soon as issued. Our stock consists, in part, of standard, poetical, historical, biographical and miscellaneous books, together with an elegant assortment of epew and pocket Bibles, Prayer Books, Annuals, Albums, in various styles of bindings. Having bought a very large stock of new books and fine gold jewelry at the lowest rates for cash, we are determined to give our customers better bargains than can be had elsewhere. Catalogues of books sent to any part of the City or country free, on application by mail.

EVANS & CO.,
Principal store, No. 409 Broadway, New-York.

THE LEDGER OF ROMANCE,
with the continuation of the GREAT HUNTINGTON TALE, is out this morning.

TO WHOLESALE STATIONERS, BOOKSELLERS, AND THE TRADE GENERALLY.
THE CHEAPEST ENVELOPE MANUFATURER
IN
THE UNITED STATES.

I would respectfully call the attention of the trade to the quality, description and price of my machine-made
ENVELOPES.

The unrivaled facilities which I possess for manufacturing enables me to
DEFY COMPETITION.

My buff, amber, canary, and white laid Envelopes are well worthy the attention of dealers, being superior and
CHEAPER
than anything of the kind now in market.

N. W. BUTLER,
Nos. 22 and 24 Frankfort-st., New-York.

Samples forwarded free of expense.

HUNTINGTON; OR, MODERN INSANITY.
This Tale is in THE LEDGER OF ROMANCE.

DON'T FAIL TO SEE IT.
PALMER'S famous Bust of
"SPRING,"
an ideal work in Marble on free Exhibition at the Knickerbocker Office, No. 348 Broadway.

HUNTINGTON; OR, MODERN INSANITY.
This Tale is in THE LEDGER OF ROMANCE.

Will soon be published:
SHADER'S COMMERCIAL NEWSPAPER.
Due notice will be given.

HUNTINGTON; OR, MODERN INSANITY.
This Tale is in THE LEDGER OF ROMANCE.

STATIONERY.

"A PLACE FOR EVERYTHING."—THIS good old motto finds a medium for most useful exercise in life in PATENT ADHESIVE LETTER AND INVOICE FILE manufactured by R. T. YOUNG, No. 109 Nassau-st., and for sale by stationers generally, and now the new year is commencing, let every business man be up to the times, and commence this excellent method of preserving all papers of value, so as to find them in a moment. Price for those capable of containing 250 letters, or 500 bills, $1 each. Discounts made on purchase of half a dozen or more.

BLANK BOOKS AND STATIONERY FOR 1857.—New and old firms requiring blank books with which to commence the new year can be furnished with sets, or parts of sets, made of first-class paper, in stock, or made to order, ruled to any pattern, at the shortest notice, and at reasonable rates, by

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers and Account-Book Manufacturers,
No. 93 Fulton-st.

A general assortment of Stationery constantly on hand.

THE INCOMPARABLE PEN.—PRINCE'S Improved Protean Fountain Pen, patented Jan. 23 and Dec. 25, 1855—durable, beautiful and useful—the labor-saving pen. With the many portable styles on hand, we have just introduced an approved style for bankers and accountants. Pencils and other hard rubber goods sold at the dépôt No. 290 Broadway, corner of Reade-st.

ALLSOPP'S TONIC ALE.—THE MOST BENEficial effects are resulting from the use of the celebrated Tonic Ale, manufactured by Saml. Allsopp, Esq., in Burton-on-Trent, England. For sale by

G. E. MENDUM, No. 18 Wall-st.

Samples on draught.

PURE JUICE PORT WINE—FOR MEDICAL purposes—highly recommended to persons debilitated, or in a state of convalescence. Can be obtained in bottles only, at the Wine Vaults, No. 18 Wall-st.

G. E. MENDUM,

DRY GOODS.

WET GOODS! WET GOODS!! WET GOODS!!!

TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS WORTH OF WET GOODS, CONSISTING OF

Wet silks from the late wreck.
Wet linen damask, fine goods, 2s. 6d. per yard.
Wet linen shirting, fine goods, 3s., worth 4s.
Wet linen shirting, superfine goods, 3s., very cheap at 6s.
Wet linen sheeting, 10-4 wide, 4s., worth 7s.
Wet quilts and counterpanes, from 7s. up.
Wet blankets at great bargains.
Wet brilliants, superior goods, at 1s.
Wet linen handkerchiefs, fine goods, 6s. per dozen.
Wet napkins, all linen, 9s. per dozen.
Wet toweling and diaper, very cheap.
Wet cotton shirting and sheeting, very low.

The above goods will prove a great bargain to hotelkeepers, boarding-house keepers, and the public generally.

ANDREW G. COLBY,
No. 289 Grand, corner Eldridge-st.

EMBROIDERIES, SETS, LACES, &c., BELOW COST.

BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway,
Will offer on Monday the 19th,

The balance of their large and rich stock of embroideries, laces, handkerchiefs, &c., below cost, to make room for Spring stock.

Embroideried Swiss and cambric sets, from $1 and upwards.

Swiss and cambric collars from 3s. 6d. to $10 each; also, A large lot of real honiton lace collars, at $3 and $4 each, a decided bargain.

DAMAGED LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS, &c.

We have a few more of those ladies' Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs (slightly damaged) left, at 12½ cents each. Also,

Gentlemen's Colored Border Handkerchiefs, at 25 cents each, worth 37½ cents.

Cambric and Swiss Bands and Flouncings, at half price.

BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway.

GREAT SALE OF LINEN GOODS,

SHEETINGS,
SHIRTINGS,
DAMASKS,
NAPKINS,
DIAPERS,
&c., &c., &c.

12-4 Linen Seetings 6s. per yard, worth 11.
11-4 Linen Sheetings 5. 6d. per yard, worth 10s.
4-4, 5-4 and 6 4 Pillow Case Linen at a
TREMENDOUS SACRIFICE.
7-4 All Linen Double Satin Damask,
4s. 6d. PER YARD, WORTH 9s.
Scotch Diapers, all Linen, 6s. per piece worth 14s.,
10-4, 11-4, and 12-4 Double Satin Damask,
TABLE CLOTHS 8s., 9s., 10s., worth
12s., 13s. and 14s.
BEAUTIFUL DAMASH NAPKINS, IN
Snow Drop and other designs,
12s. 6d. per dezen, worth 16s.

At
No. 703 Broadway,
Near 4th-st.

$50,000 WORTH OF DRY GOODS
TO BE SOLD OFF WITHOUT RESERVE.
Commencing on Monday, 5th inst.
ISAAC HADDOCK, NO. 365 GRAND-ST.,
(Between Chrystie and Forsyth sts.,)
WILL SELL OFF his general stock of
DOMESTIC AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

At prices much below their present value. Consisting of blankets, quilts, damasks, Irish linens, toweling, bleached and brown muslins, flannels, cassimeres, shawls, merinoes, paramattas, black silks, marcelines, de laines, prints, tickings, &c. Also, hosiery, gloves, ribbons, embroideries, trimmings, and small wares of all kinds.

As this stock will be sold without reserve, I. H. hopes his customers will call early and reap the benefit of good goods at low prices.

Lease of the store and house to be disposed of—5 years to run, from 1st of May next.

BARGAINS IN MOURNING GOODS.

LUPIN'S BOMBAZINES in beautiful qualities, 10s., worth 16s. 6d.
CANTON CLOTHS,
PARAMATTAS,
MERINOES,
ALPACCAS,
DELAINES,
&c., &c., &c.
ENGLISH AND FRENCH VAIL AND TRIMMING ORAPES

Are now offering at immense sacrifice
at the
Great sale,
No. 703 Broadway,
Near 4th-st.

DECIDED BARGAINS IN
COLLARS AND SLEEVES,
BANDS,
INSERTING EDGINGS,
&c., &c., &c.
LADIES 5-8 CAMBRIC HDKFS., in beautiful qualities, 10s. 6d., 12s. and 16s. 6d. per dozen,
worth 16s., 18s. and 20s.
GENT'S HANDKERCHIEFS, 23s. and 30s. per dozen, worth $4 and $5.
at the
Great Sale,
No. 703 Broadway,
near 4th-st.

BARGAINS IN SUMMER GOODS,
GRENADINES,
CRAPE DE PARIS,
BAREGES,
MUSLINS,
LAWNS,
ROBES,
&c., &c., &c.,
Are now offering at an immense sacrifice, to close stock, at the
Great Sale,
No. 703 Broadway,
Near 4th-st.

ENGLISH LONG CLOTH SHIRTINGS,
in beautiful qualities,
HORROCK'S MANUFACTURE,
are now offering at
10 CENTS and 1 SHILLING PER YARD,
by the piece, worth 1s. 3d. and 1s. 6d., at the
Great sale,
No. 703 Broadway,
Near 4th-st.

ALL OUR SPRING AND SUMMER SILKS
Are further reduced, in order to effect an entire clearance.
BEAUTIFUL CHINA SILKS,
only 3s. per yard, worth 5s.
YARD-WIDE SPRING GLACE,
only 10s., worth 16s.,
at the
Great Sale,
No. 703 Broadway,
near 4th-st.

CHEAP SPRING DE LAINES.

We are now offering our Spring stock of
CHALLIS,
DE LAINES,
&c., &c.,
At unprecedented low prices, to effect an entire clearance of this stock, at the
Great Sale,
No. 703 Broadway.

SHAWLS IN BROCHE AND STELLA
Are offering without any regard to cost.
Also,
CLOAKS,
at the
Great sale,
No. 703 Broadway,
Near 4th-st.

CLOAKS AT HALF PRICE.
TO CLOSE THE SEASON'S IMPORTATIONS.
We shall offer our ENTIRE CLOAK STOCK during the
MONTH OF JANUARY,
At (in most cases) ONE-HALF the ORIGINAL PRICE
in order to effect an entire clearance.
GEORGE BULPIN.
No. 361 Broadway.

CONTINUATION OF SALE—
OF CHEAP CLOAKS,
At BEEKMAN & CO.'s,
No. 473 Broadway,

INDIA-RUBBER GLOVES AND MITTENS—Lined and unlined, for cold or wet weather. An excellent remedy for chapped hands, saltrheum, &c.; bleach the hands and render them soft and smooth. The Ladies' Glove will be found very useful in housework. For sale at all rubber stores, and at No. 36 John-st., up stairs.

CLOTHING FOR MAN AND BOY ALMOST given away at No. 57 Fulton-st. $20,000 worth to be sold without delay. This is the best chance that can ever be offered to get clothing at wholesale or retail,

FURS.

FURS AT HALF PRICE,
TO CLOSE THE SEASON'S IMPORTATIONS.
We shall offer our entire FUR STOCK during the
MONTH OF JANUARY
at (in most cases) ONE-HALF the ORIGINAL PRICE,
in order to effect an ENTIRE CLEARANCE.
GEO. BULPIN,
No. 361 Broadway.

FURS AT COST,
At HARLEY'S, No. 34 John-st.,
and No. 23 Maiden-lane.
Fur Mantillas and Cuffs, $20.
Fur Capes and Cuffs, $5.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

REV. H. W. BEECHER WILL LECTURE AT the Tabernacle TO-MORROW (Thursday) EVENING. Lecture will be commenced at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Ministry of the Beautiful.* Tickets 25 cents. The proceeds will be given to advance the usefulness of the New-York School of Design of Women.

I. O. O. F.—THE MEMBERS OF OLIVE BRANCH LODGE, No. 31, are requested to pay the last tribute of respect to Brother THOMAS VAN VORST, by attending his funeral from his late residence No. 23 2d-av., THIS AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock P. M.

By order, WILLIAM SPENCER, N. G.

NINTH WARD.—THE REGULAR MONTHLY meeting of the IXth Ward Republican Association will be held at the Bleecker Buildings, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 23d inst., at 7½ o'clock. By order,

JOHN KEYSER, President.
NELSON D. THAYER, Sec.

MINNESOTA SETTLEMENT ASSOCIATION.—Notice is hereby given to the members of this Association to attend a meeting held THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, at No. 163 Bowery.

J. S. BERRY, Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

E. A. MARSHALL.....Lessee.
W. R. BLAKE.....Stage Manager.

LAST WEEK OF THE UNEQUALED
attraction of
TRAGEDY AND OPERA
on alternate nights.
MR. FORREST
will appear, for the first time this season,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 21, 1857,
in the celebrated Shaksperian character of
HAMLET.
A brilliant cast of characters by the excellent company.
The farce of
A DAY AFTER THE WEDDING.
To-morrow (Thursday) evening—
Last but One of the
GERMAN OPERA TROUPE.
Friday evening—
MR. FORREST
will perform (for the second time this season) the character of MACBETH.
Seats may be secured in advance for Mr. Forrest's, also the Opera nights.
THE GREAT GABRIEL AND FRANCOIS RAVEL COMPANY
are engaged at this theatre, and will begin a series of their
UNRIVALED PERFORMANCES
Monday Next, Jan. 26.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE,
No. 624 BROADWAY, NEAR HOUSTON-ST.
Doors open at 6½ o'clock; the performance will commence with the Overture at 7 o'clock.
STANDARD ATTRACTIONS.
REVIVAL OF SPLENDID PLAYS.
On WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 21, 1857,
BY DESIRE,
the great moral drama,
CAMILLE:
Or, a Moral of Life,
Supported by Messrs. G. Jordan, Burnett, T. B. Johnston, Lingham, Wemyss, Benson, Reeve, Mrs. T. B. Johnston, H. P. Grattan, Misses Manners, Alleyne, Winnie, Mrs. Atwood and Miss Laura Keene.
MUSICAL SELECTIONS AND LA TRAVIATA WALTZ, BY THE ORCHESTRA
To conclude, for the fifteenth time, with a new extravaganza burlesque called
YOUNG BACCHUS:
OR, SPIRITS AND WATER.
Produced with
New Scenery,
Dresses,
Appointments, &c., &c.
Young Bacchus, with songs.....Miss Gould
supported by the whole company and a numerous Corps de Ballet, with new Overture and Music by Mr. Thomas Baker.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock.
Tickets to all parts of the house, without reserved seats, 50 cents; Secured seats in Dress Circle and Parquette, 25 cents extra; Orchestra Arm chairs, $1; Private Boxes, $5.

LAST WEEK OF ENGLISH OPERA.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 21, 1857,
Triumphant success of John Barnett's celebrated and beautiful opera, entitled
THE MOUNTAIN SYLPH.
The cast includes
Miss LOUISA PYNE,
Mr. W. HARRISON,
Mr. GUILMETTE,
Miss PYNE,
Mr. HORNCASTLE,
and the
WHOLE OPERATIC TROUPE,
With full Chorus and efficient Orchestra.
New scenery, costumes, machinery and accessories have been provided, and the opera will be produced with all the splendor and completeness of detail which attended its first
TRIUMPHANT CAREER
in Europe and America.
THE MOUNTAIN SYLPH
every night this week.

CHAMBERS-STREET THEATRE.

Stage Manager.....MR. R. G. FRANCE.
Prompter.....FRANK ERA.
Treasurer.....MR. J. S. WOOD.

MRS. MOMAHON
AS
JULIA in the HUNCHBACK.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 21,
Will be presented Sheridan Knowles' popular play of the
HUNCHBACK.
JULIA.....MRS. MOMAHON
Helen..Mrs. Coleman Pope| Sir T. Clifford..L. Barrett
Master Walter....Hamblin| Lord Tinsel.....Mr. F. Kes
To conclude with the farce of
P. P.; OR THE MAN AND TIGER.
PRICES OF ADMISSION:
Box and Parquette.....50 cents.
Orchestra Chairs.....75 cents.
Family Circle.....25 cents.
Private Boxes.....$5.
Doors open at 7; performances to commence at 7½ o'clock.
Tickets can be obtained at the Box Office of the Theatre, from 10 A. M. until 4 P. M.
Various novelties are in active preparation.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA.—The public is respectfully informed that the Academy of Music will be opened on
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 21,
for a season of 12 performances of Italian Opera, under the direction of MAURICE STRAKOSCH.
Donizetti's popular Opera of
LUCREZIA BORGIA!
will be performed on the opening night, on which occasion
MLLE. TERESA PARODI,
the eminent Dramatic Cantatrice, will make her first appearance at the Academy of Music, in her great character of "Lucrezia," with Sig. TIBERINI in the rôle of Gennaro; Maffeo Orsini, Mme. D'ORMY; Duke Alfonso, Signor Morino.

REGULATION OF PRICES.
Parquet, Dress Circle, First Tier.....$1
Secured Seats..50c. extra. | Amphitheatre.....25c.
Family Circle.....50c. | Private Boxes, from $6 to $8.
Subscriptions for the season of 12 nights: Admission and secured seat, $12.
The Box-Offices for securing seats will be opened daily from 9 A. M. till 4 P. M., beginning on SATURDAY, Jan. 17, at the Academy of Music, Hall & Son's, Van Norden & King's and Breusing's.
Doors open at 7. Opera commences at 8.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

PRICES OF ADMISSION—Boxes and Parquette, 50 cents. Upper Tier, 25 cents; Orchestra Stalls, $1.
WEDNESDAY, Jan. 21, 1857,
GRAND FAREWELL PERFORMANCE.
Last night of
Mrs. JOHN WOOD.
She will appear to-night in two characters—Madame Manette and Minnehaha.
Last night of Mr. Walcot's great burlesque of
HIAWATHA.
By Mr. Walcot, Mrs. Wood, Mr. G. Holland, Mr. Phillips, Miss Mary Gannon, &c.
THE RIGHTS AND WRONGS OF WOMAN.
By Mr. Lester, Mrs. Hoey, and Mr. Dyott.
And
MISCHIEF-MAKING.
In which Mrs. Wood will appear.
To-morrow—First appearance of the celebrated
MISS MATILDA HERON,
and production of the great five-act play of
CAMILLE.
Box-book now open.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

The Management of this Theatre begs respectfully to announce that Miss MATILDA HERON, having been detained on her journey from New-Orleans by the snows longer than anticipated, he has been obliged to defer her first appearance from Monday, the 19th, as announced, to THURSDAY, the 22d,
On which evening she will positively open in her great character of
CAMILLE.
Seats may now be secured at the box-office.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM.
SUBSCRIPTION CONCERTS.

MAURICE STRAKOSCH begs leave to announce that the whole strength of the ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY, including the Grand Orchestra, of the Academy of Music, under his direction, will give
FOUR GRAND OPERATIC CONCERTS,
at the Brooklyn Athenæum; the first on SATURDAY, Jan. 24; the second on SATURDAY, Jan. 31; the third on THURSDAY, Feb. 5; and the fourth and last on THURSDAY, Feb. 12. The price of admission to these Concerts will be as follows:
Admission.....$1
Secured Seats.....50 cents extra.
Subscription for four Concerts, including Secured Seat, $4
Subscriptions will be received at Messrs. VAN NORDEN & KING'S, Wall-st., and at the Athenæum in Brooklyn, beginning on MONDAY MORNING, Jan. 19.
Second appearance, in New-York, of

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.

WEDNESDAY—A new drama, in four acts, called VICE AND VIRTUE; OR, WOMAN'S HEART,
In which Mrs. Barrow will personate two characters, exemplifying Vice and Virtue.
Mr. Belton, Mr. C. Fisher, &c., &c.
Mr. Burton in THE WANDERING MINSTREL, as Jem Bags, with a favorite comic song.
The two great comic Dramas of the age, THE SERIOUS FAMILY and THE TOODLES, attracted an immense and very fashionable audience last Friday. The bill will be repeated next FRIDAY.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.
NEW HALL, No. 585 BROADWAY.
Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.
Immense Success.
CROWDED HOUSES
To witness the grand Operatic Extravaganza of
ON A GUOSO OR A HIGH HORSE,
which will be repeated EVERY EVENING this week.
Preceding which,
NEGRO MINSTRELSY.
Concert commences at 7½ o'clock. Tickets, 25 cents. Orchestra seats 50 cents.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—DRESS Circle 25 cents; Pit 12½ cents; Orchestra Chairs 50 cts.; Private Boxes $5. THIS AFTERNOON, Jan. 21, at 2 o'clock, commencing with the Drama of
PEOPLE'S LAWYER.
PLANCHE; OR, THE LIVELY FAIRIES.
Planche.....Miss Price | Turlette.....Miss Herring
EVENING PERFORMANCE—The Drama of the
MANIAC LOVER.
PLANCHE: OR, THE LIVELY FAIRIES, and WISSAHICKON; OR, THE HEROES OF 1776.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 21, at 7 o'clock. The moral drama of CHARLOTTE TEMPLE, and the marvelous personage known as LE SERPENT DU DESERT, the Azi Cheriff, from Arabia. Followed by the LIMERICK BOY. AFTERNOON, at 3—CHARLOTTE TEMPLE. After which LE SERPENT DU DESERT. The LIVING PHANTOM. AFRICAN SERPENTS, HAPPY FAMILY, &c. Admission 25 cents; children under 10, 12½ cents.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—ITALIAN OPERA.—The Management respectfully informs the public that the subscription books for the season of twelve nights are now open, at the office of the Academy of Music. Subscription for twelve nights, with choice of seats, $12.

THEO. EISFELD'S CLASSICAL SOIREE, the third of the seventh season, on TUESDAY, Jan. 20, at Dodworth's. Mrs. CLARA M. BRINKERHOFF, and L. M. GOTTSCHALK will assist Mr. Eisfeld' Quartet Party.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE PALMER MARBLES,
Still on exhibition at No. 584 Broadway.

DR. ABBOTT'S CELEBRATED EGYPTIAN MUSEUM.—The most popular, attractive and instructive Exhibition in the City, and the continual resort of persons of literary taste and refinement, is now open at No. 559 Broadway. Admission 25 cents.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, NO. 497 BROADWAY.—The best collection of Paintings in this country. It contains 150 Paintings. Open day and evening. Admittance 25 cents.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THE CRYSTAL PALACE is still open to the Public, and contains many things curious and wonderful. The statuary alone is worth the price of admission

BALLS.

THE BALL OF THE NEW-YORK CITY GUARD.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 22, 1857.
TICKETS TWO DOLLARS.

NEW-YORK CITY.

THE NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.

Names, Residences and Stations of Survivors — Action of the Legislature for More Aid.

The New-York Volunteers have been so thinned out by time and disease that scarcely a fifth part of their original number remains. The regiment embarked from this City in 1847, mustering at that time something over 900 men. Its commissioned officers were Colonel WARD B. BURNETT, Lieutenant-Colonel RINGGOLD and Major J. C. BURNHAM. After passing through the principal actions from Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico, the surviving volunteers sailed for home on the 20th of May, 1848. Of the 900 who went out the previous year, 297 had succumbed to disease or wounds in Mexico; 35 had deserted or were missing, and 200 had been discharged for wounds or other disabilities.

The Volunteers, since their return from Mexico, have been seriously damaged in reputation as a body, by the dissipated and idle habits of some of their number. At present, especially of those now living in this City, there is scarcely to be found an instance of drunkenness or vagabondism—hard drinking acting on impaired constitutions, having swept off those addicted to it. Last Spring the New-York Volunteer Association, of which GARRET DUCKMAN is President, MORTON FAIRCHILD, Vice-President, and WILLIAM PELL, Treasurer, was formed to look after the interests of the surviving members of the corps, and for mutual assistance generally. From the records of the Association it appears that only 114 officers and soldiers of the New-York Regiment are known to be living, while there are 100 others who are supposed to be living, or not known to be dead.

We have taken some trouble to prepare the following list of those supposed to be living, together with their places of residence and business as far as known.

Grade.	Name.	Residence.	Occupation.
Colonel	Ward B. Burnett,	New-York,	Civil Engineer.
Lt.-Col.	Jas. C. Burnham,	New-York,	Hotel keeper.
Major	Garret Duckman,	New-York,	Hotel keeper.
Surgeon	M. B. Halsted,	New-York.	
"	J. I. L. Hasbrouck,	New-York.	

COMPANY A.

Lieut.	Israel Miller,	New-York,	U. S. A.
"	Thomas W. Sweeney,	New-York,	U. S. A.
"	Thomas J. Rogers,	New-York,	Post-Office.
Sergeant	Robert F. Aitkon,	New-York,	Police.
"	Jacob David,	New-York,	Musician.
"	James M. Bayles,	New-York,	Clerk.
"	Alexander Smith,	New-York,	Police.
Private	Patrick Fallon,	New-York,	Laborer.
"	Peter Burudy,	New-York,	Laborer.
"	John J. Marshall,	New York,	Hack-driver.
Musician	Conrad Muller,	New-York,	Unemployed.
"	Jeremiah Ring,	New-York,	Unemployed.
Corporal	Thomas Farrell,	New-York,	Unemployed.
Private	Bernhard Welter,	New-York.	
"	Julius G Nordman,	New-York.	
"	John Drew.		
"	Peter Somers.		
Corporal	Louis Albaugh.		
Private	Charles D. Lyon.		
"	Henry stauping.		
"	John G. Wood.		
"	William Breslen.		
"	Stephen B. Moore.		
"	Chas. Thompson.		
"	Edwin W. Hacker.		
"	William A. Coventry.		

Total.....36

COMPANY B.

Captain	Gustave De Bongars,	New-York,	Editor,
"	Alfred W. Taylor,	New-York,	In. of Customs.
Lieut.	Hypolite Dardonville,	New-York,	Merchant.
Sergeant	Allan McDonald,	New-York,	Post-Office.
Corporal	Chas. Moorhead,	New-York,	Merchant.
Private	Joseph Reutter,	New-York,	Laborer.
"	Julius Lutz,	New-York,	Unemployed.
"	Michael Kober,	New-York,	Unemployed.
"	Chas. Westmeil,	New-York,	Unemployed.
Lieut.	Chas. Becher.		
Sergeant	Wm. Gravenitze.		
Private	John Hunt.		
"	James Bowes.		

Total.....13

COMPANY C.

Captain	Geo. B. Hall,	New-York,	Nicaraguan Army.
1st Sergt.	William Peel,	New-York,	Registrar's Office.
2d Sergt.	Phillip Conway,	New-York,	Police.
3d Sergt.	David R. Carpenter,	New-York,	Police.
Corporal	Andrew Sheffer,	New-York,	Unemployed.
Private	Daniel Costigan,	New-York	Unemployed.
"	Dennis Lane,	New-York,	Unemployed.
"	Oliver A. Tilton,	New-York,	Sash-maker.
"	Adam King,	New-York,	Bank-note Printer.
"	John White,	New-York,	Watchman.
Corporal	Martin Gross,		
Private	Frede. Hartman.		
"	Frede. Myers.		
"	Adolph Kilgart.		
"	John Carter.		
"	Aden Tyler.		
"	John Jenkins.		

Total.....16.

COMPANY D.

Captain	Jay P. Taylor.		
Lieut.	Francis E. Pinto.		
"	Henry Dusenbury,	Nicarag.	Army.
Sergeant	Robert M. Harper,	New-York,	Unemployed.
Corporal	Wesley Smith,	New-York.	
"	Daniel S. Murphy,	New-York.	
Private	Joseph Lewis,	New-York,	Rope maker.
"	Chas. Floyd,	New-York,	Custom House.
"	Alex. Morand,	New-York,	Boatman.
"	Michael Lewis,	New-York,	Stone mason.
"	William S. Moulton,	New-York,	Unemployed.
"	R. T. Jefferson,	New-York.	
"	Jas. Topley,	New-York.	
"	Robt. M. Anderson,	New-York,	Harness maker.
"	J. E. Strub.		
"	Reuben Jones.		
"	Goodrich Spaulding.		
"	Edward Schiller,	Illinois.	
"	John Davis.		

Total.....19

COMPANY E.

Lieut.	D. W. Doremus,	New-York,	Milk dealer.
Sergeant	Wm. D. Hamilton,	New-York,	Druggist.
"	Francis Crawford,	New-York,	Dock builder.
Private	Mark Shaw,	New-York,	Cripple.
"	Wm. McCoppin,	New-York,	Porter.
"	Geo. Flatt,	New-York,	Police.
"	Geo. Geiron,	New York,	Police.
"	Martin Fulan,	New-York,	Boat builder.
"	Lucius T. Hicocks,	New-York,	Market clerk.
"	John Graham,	New-York,	Laborer.
"	Alex. Simms,	New-York,	Unemployed.
"	Wm. Hunter,	New-York,	Unemployed.
"	Robert Gannon,	New-York,	Unemployed.
"	David Wells.		
"	Wm. Miller.		
"	Charles Thompson.		
"	Stephen Connor.		
"	Joseph Armstrong.		

Total.....18

COMPANY F.

Lieut.	Michael A. Curran,	New-York,	Teacher.
"	James G Hillis.		
Sergeant	Ch. M. Brower,	N. Y.,	Custom House Broker.
"	Joseph Warren.		
Corporal	Wm. B. Parsien,	New-York,	Clerk.
Private	John Garret,	New-York,	Clerk.
"	Wm. C. Tompkins,	New-York,	Unemployed.
"	Thomas Dooley,	New-York,	Unemployed.
"	Mathew Conlin,	New-York.	
"	John Myers.		
"	Wm. Taylor.		
"	John McKeow.		
"	Wm. Anderson.		
"	Joseph A. Jones.		
"	Henry Hardenbrook.		
"	Wm. Quackenbush.		
"	A. J. Constantine.		
"	John Warren.		
"	John E. Murphy.		
"	James Ludlam.		

Total.....20.

COMPANY G.

Captain	Daniel E. Hungerford.		
Lieut.	Henry Gaines,	New-York,	Custom-House.
"	M. N. Croft,	New-York,	Auctioneer.
"	Wm. H. Brown,	New-York,	Lawyer.
Sergeant	Francis Maton.		
Private	Wm. Doyle,	New-York,	Unemployed.
"	John Smith,	New-York,	Chair maker.
"	Edward Carr,	New-York,	Porter.
"	Thomas Healey,	New-York,	Laborer.
"	James Cromley,	New-York.	
"	Bellard De Young.		
"	Alonzo Sanborn.		
"	James McGill.		
"	Chas. L. Thompson.		
"	Chas. G. Patterson.		
"	Nelson Barnes.		
"	Lot Swift.		
"	John H. Snyder.		
"	George Danby.		
"	Thomas Powell.		
"	Arad Smith.		
"	Louis De Grandeval:		
"	Nelson Dimmick.		
"	John McDowell.		
"	Wm. Shirtliff.		
"	Wm. Gibson.		
"	A. K. P. Wallace.		

Total.....28.

COMPANY H.

Captain	Addison Farnsworth,	New-York,	Custom-House
Sergeant	W. S. Burston.		
"	James Ashton.		
Private	Hezekiah Dare,	New-York,	Carpenter.
"	Geo. A. Seaman,	New-York,	Unemployed.
"	Daniel O'Keefe,	New-York,	Unemployed.
"	George Craig,	New-York.	
"	John W. Lyon.		
"	Alonzo Matthew.		
"	Robert Haines.		
"	Patrick Crinction.		
"	Nathan Bowne.		
"	Cornelius Winters.		
"	Wm. H. Brummigen.		
"	Wm. Boyd.		
"	Norman Van Buren.		
"	Alvin McClure.		
"	John Butler.		
"	John Mackay.		
"	James Brady.		
"	R. P. Van Ranken.		
"	George Porter.		
"	Tyler W. Gray.		
"	Henry Clemshire.		

Total.....24.

COMPANY J.

Captain	Morton Fairchild,	New-York,	Custom-House.
Lieut.	James W. Green,	New-York,	Merchant.
"	James Wiley,	New-York,	Hospital Steward.
Sergeant	Jacob R. Riley,	New-York,	Sash maker.
"	Charles H. Farrell,	New-York,	Reporter.
"	Edward B. Ross,	U. S. Navy.	
"	Samuel Dustin.		
Corporal	Steven Streeter,	New-York,	Carpenter.
Private	Thomas Norman,	New-York,	Carpenter.
"	Richard Orton,	New-York,	Laborer.
"	John S. Gardiner,	New-York,	Hatter.
"	James Stivers,	New-York,	Unemployed.
"	James Biggins,	New-York,	Unemployed.
"	Patrick Minitar,	New-York,	Unemployed.
"	John Dicke,	New-York,	Unemployed.
"	James Hutton,	New-York,	Unemployed.
"	Samuel Gardiner,	New-York,	Unemployed.
"	Charles Stewart,	New-York.	
"	George Thrasher.		
"	Thomas L. Daly.		
"	George Pemberton.		

Total.....21.

COMPANY K.

Captain	Charles H. Innes,	New-York,	Custom-House.
Lieut.	Wm. Taylor,	New-York,	Custom-House.
Sergeant	Edward Reynolds,	New-York,	Ship fastener.
"	John McLean,	New-York,	Unemployed.
"	Wm. Stow,	New-York,	Unemployed.
"	James D. Shrine.		
Corporal	James E. Bissell.		
"	Frederick Cook.	New-York,	Gunsmith.
Private	Matthias Dougherty,	New-York,	Blacksmith.
"	Lewis D. Frost,	New-York,	Unemployed.
"	Alex. G. Moran,	New-York,	Unemployed.
"	Randolph Tuttle,	New-York.	
"	James P. Hagan,	New-York.	
"	James F. Tompkins.		
"	Joseph Henriques.		
"	Heman J. Beach.		
"	John D. Baker.		
"	Wm. Burns.		
"	James Bowen.		
"	Charles D. Lane.		
"	Francis Bennick.		
"	John L. Boyce.		

Total.....22.

In the year 1850, the Volunteers having applied to the Legislature of this State for relief, a Committee was appointed to investigate the matter and report. Owing to the scanty time remaining before the end of that session, no report was made, and the subject was revived at the next session by a member from New-York, who introduced a bill providing for the relief of the Volunteers. The bill was referred to a select Committee who reported favorably, and it became a law at the extra session of that year. The bill names a commission of three persons, consisting of the Mayor and two members of the Common Council of the City of New-York, who were to furnish certificates to every survivor of the corps on proper evidence being presented that such member was actually in service in Mexico. The certificate would entitle the holder to draw on the Treasurer of the State the sum of $12 per month for two years. $50,000 was appropriated for this purpose. At the time this bill was passed it was thought the sum appropriated would be amply sufficient to pay each survivor $12 a month during two years, or $288 each.

So it undoubtedly would, had not one of the provisions of the act been evaded, and fraud consequently perpetrated. It seems that the Commissioners granted a large number of certificates to some of the officers on behalf of privates, without requiring the personal appearance of the applicant, and apparently without a very strict examination of the validity of the claim. Hence it is supposed that certificates were nominally awarded to those who were then actually dead, as the number issued (not far from 300) was considerably in excess of the number known to be living. By this means the $50,000 having been speedily exhausted, $10,000 more was appropriated for the same purpose at the session of 1852; and this proving also insufficient, an additional $10,000 was set apart by the Legislature of 1853, to be distributed *pro rata* among the holders of certificates, on the surrender of the same and the consequent release of the State from any claim growing out of the original act. Some accepted the condition, received the amount tendered—about $30—and surrendered the certificates. But the larger part declined the $30, preferring to look to future legislation for payment of the full balance due them.

Thus the matter stood until last Winter, when Hon. J. J. REILLY, men ber of the Assembly from the City, introduced a bill providing for carrying out the original act for the relief of the Volunteers, and naming WARD B. BURNETT, WILLIAM PSEL and EDWARD REYNOLDS, as Commissioners, to take cognizance of the subject, and grant certificates. The bill was defeated chiefly through the opposition of Hon. S. A. FOOTE, of Ontario, who objected to the appointment of Gen. BURNETT as one of the Commissioners.

On the 8th of the present month Hon. Mr. REILLY again introduced the bill of last Winter, and it was referred to the Committee on Militia and the Public Defences.

The following is a copy of the bill:

The people of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. The following named persons, residents of the City and County of New-York, shall constitute a Commission to examine and decide on all applications for the benefits of the following sections of this act:

SEC. 2. Every person who shall appear, on due evidence, to have been a member of the First Regiment New-York Volunteers, and shall actually have been in action, or engaged in the Mexican War as a member of the said regiment, from the landing at Vera Cruz to the final capture of the city of Mexico, shall be entitled, on due proof of such service, or of having been actually in action in any of the battles in Mexico in which said regiment participated, to receive from such Commission a certificate of such service, duly authenticated, and on the presentation of such certificate to the Comptroller of this State, or any other person authorized by him to receive the same, he shall be entitled to receive all the moneys due him by the State, by virtue of an act entitled "An act for the relief of the survivors of the First Regiment of New-York Volunteers, who served in the war with Mexico," passed July 10, 1851; and the Comptroller shall immediately issue his warrant on the Treasurer of the State for the whole sum so due, and for the complete payment thereof. Such certificate shall not be assignable, nor shall the same nor any money due thereon be liable to be enjoined, seized or attached for any debts of such volunteer. *Provided*, however, that no certificate shall be issued to any deserter, or any person who may have been discharged from camp paign service at his own request.

SEC. 3. The said Commissioners shall be duly sworn faithfully to perform the duties of their office, and shall receive no compensation for their services, and shall keep an accurate record of all certificates which they may issue, with the name, age and nativity o the persons to whom it may have been issued, and shall as soon as practicable make returns of the same on oath to the Comptroller, to be filed in his office. The sum of ——— dollars is hereby appropriated to carry into effect the provisions of this act, out of the revenues of the fiscal year commencing on the 1st day of October next.

SEC. 4. All acts or parts of acts conflicting with the foregoing sections of this act are hereby repealed

SEC. 5. This act shall take effect immediately.

The amount claimed as due to the Volunteers is about twelve and a half months' pay at $12 per month, and it is thought that $30,000 will be sufficient to satisfy all demands. If this bill pass, with the $30,000 inserted, the total amount that has been appropriated by our Legislature for the benefit of the Volunteers will be $80,000.

More Emigrants for Nicaragua.

Additional emigrants are going on to Nicaragua by the *Tennessee*, advertised to sail on the 24th inst. About 100 are already booked at the Nicaragua Agency, and it is expected that the number will reach 150 or 200 by Saturday. But for the United States Cerberus, JOHN MCKEON, probably double that number would embrace the offer of a free passage set forth in the following poster which is published at the headquarters of the Fillibusters:

HOI FOR NICARAGUA. FREE FARMS AND FREE PASSAGES. All persons desirous of emigrating to Nicaragua, may obtain tickets for a Free Passage and a Farm of Eighty Acres in a healthy and productive district, by application at the Nicaragua Colonization Office, No. 347 Broadway, room No. 2, up stairs.

ALEXANDER C. LAWRENCE, Agent.

Board of Governors.

NOVEL AND UNIQUE METHOD OF MAKING SCHOOL CHILDREN LEARN.

The Governors of the Almshouse held their ordinary weekly meeting yesterday, at the Rotunda, the President, C. G. GUNTHER, Esq., in the Chair.

This was requisi ion day, which occurs twice in each month. The materials and quantities—in no respect differing from the list on former occasions—with some slight modifications allowed, and were passed. "300 pounds of alum, *for killing vermin*," excited some hesitation, and was referred to the Committee. 50 pounds of "sal soda" was refused on the plea that, used for cleaning floors, it "destroys the wood."

The Warden of Blackwell's Island communicated with the Board in reference to the sufferings of prisoners detained, owing to the ice, in being taken across the water to the Penitentiary. Referred to the Committee.

The report of the ferry masters was received. They state that they make the passage, in the present ice-bound state of the river, "as often as they can get a chance."

The Warden of Randall's Island reports the escape of two boys, Peter Wade and Cornelius O'Hara. They got away on the ice.

BURNING A CHILD'S TONGUE.

Another, related to the punishment of a child by her teacher, at Randall's Island, as follows:

WARDEN'S OFFICE, RANDALL'S ISLAND, Saturday, Jan. 17, 1857.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Esq.—*Dear Sir:* Permit me to present to the Board, through you, the subjoined statement in relation to punishing children in our school:

On Wednesday, the 14th inst., information came to me that the principal teacher in the primary department had the day previously punished a child for talking, by *putting his tongue on the stove.* The principal teacher acknowledged that the child put his tongue on the stove *by her direction*, though, as she said, "*the stove was not very hot.*"

One of the assistant teachers says that she saw the child's tongue immediately after the occurrence, and it *was blistered.*

This mode of punishment, as near as I can learn, has been practised *on other children;* at least they have been threatened with it. I am sorry our teachers resort to such cruel punishment, or even threaten such chastisement. It is painful for me to present this matter to you, but I could do no less in discharge of my duty. Yours respectfully,

HARMAN ELDRIDGE.

GOVERNOR SMITH observed that the School Trustees are not fit to be intrusted, and that the Board ought to assume some remedy. He said the Board were no compelled to adopt the present system.

Governor PINCKNEY thought it desirable the Board should assume the whole direction of these Schools. At present they could not punish the teachers.

Governor TIEMANN said the Board had a perfect right to take those children under their care. If the School Trustees would not take proper action and punish this delinquent, then the Board could do something.

Governor OLIVER said if the School officers of the Twelfth Ward refused to make proper arrangements, then it was the duty of the Board to refuse to allow the children to remain longer under their present care.

Governor MALONY said it was a grievous charge; he would not question the source whence it had emanated, but he asked that the matter might be referred to the Committee on Randall's Island, of which Committee he (Mr. MALONY) was one. He intended to go there to morrow to meet the Committee and investigate this matter.

Governor SMITH urged substantially the same views. If it were to go to the Committee, and that were to be the end of it, he would refer it to the Committee with power. He would vote for such reference, that the Committee should examine and report at next meeting.

Ultimately, after the unanimous expression of the abhorrence of every member of the Board at so cruel and disgusting an act, it was agreed, without the expression of any doubt as to the truth of the matter, to hear the report of a Special Committee, upon which an appeal might be founded to the Trustees; and these failing to act in the premises, the Board would then take the children from under their control.

The Special Committee of the Lunatic Asylum presented their report, from which it appears that of the 597 inmates of that Institution, more than one-half have no claim upon the charity of the City, on account of their belonging to other States and cities. The report was adopted and a bill was ordered to be drawn up urging the Legislature to apply a remedy, which bill is forthwith to be forwarded to Albany.

After the transaction of other business the Board adjourned.

It appears there are now 6,486 persons at the various prisons and hospitals, being an increase upon the past week of 72. 759 were discharged during the week.

☞ The razor-strop man, who occupies the corner opposite to the Bank of America, was burnt out yesterday in double quick time, his basket suffering damage to the extent of twenty-five cents. "Now 'ool 'ave another one at a quarter?"—was his first inquiry when he found himself unscorched.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—WEDNESDAY, JAN. 21.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 584, 455, 560, 577, 580, 216, 257, 258, 275, 3, 604, 607, 609, 610, 611, 613, 614, 615, 618, 619, 620, 621, 623, 624, 625, 626, 628, 630, 631, 632, 635, 635, 637, 638, 639, 518, 519, 513, 19.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit.—Part I.*—Nos. 3, 1186, 201, 289, 1166, 111, 433, 291, 295, 299, 303, 305, 307, 309, 311. *Part II.*—Nos. 128, 298, 138, 134, 416, 426, 432, 446, 452, 456, 462, 464, 1172, 1174, 476, 482, 484, 486, 494, 498, 500, 506, 514, 516, 520, 522, 524, 532 to 538, 542, 546, 550, 552, 16, 556, 562 to 570, 132, 48, 26, 152, 146.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term.—Class I.*—Nos. 7, 9, 9, 23, 44, 50. *Class II.*—Nos. 176, 71, 247, 53, 57, 226, 72, 123, 155, 155, 55, 60, 61, 77, 128, 141, 162, 167, 172, 189, 203, 241, 242.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 56, 57, 59, 63 to 69 inclusive.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—JAN. 20.

Before Hon. Justice Roosevelt.

TRANSFER OF STOCK—BACK DIVIDENDS.

Cornelius Vanderbilt vs. *The New-York and Harlem Railroad Company.*—Mr. Vanderbilt lent to the firm of R. & G. L. Schuyler the sum of $30,000, and received as collateral security 1,000 shares of the Harlem Railroad Company stock. The Schuylers failed about the 1st of July, 1854. A dividend had just been declared by the Company, amounting on the 1,000 shares to $2,000. On the 3d of July Mr. Vanderbilt presented to the Company a power of attorney from the Schuylers authorizing him to receive the dividend. This the Company refused to pay. On the 6th of the same month the stock was transferred to Mr. Vanderbilt, and so entered on the books. He now sues to recover this dividend, claiming that in reality the stock was transferred to him before the dividend was declared, and that the closing of the transfer books prevented the entry of the transfer.

The defendants claim that at the time of the dividend being declared the stock stood in the name of the Schuylers. That when they failed they were indebted to the Company to the amount of $100,000, and that this dividend should be credited on their account.

The Court, by consent of both counsel, ordered that a verdict be entered for the plaintiff for the full amount, subject to the opinion of the Court at General Term on a case made.

Before Hon. Justice Davies.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

Brown vs. *Uhl.*—This is an action for assault and battery. It appears that Brown was the head waiter at the Bond-street House. Mr. Uhl and sister, who were boarders there, got into some trouble with him about their seats at the table, whereupon Mr. Uhl repaired to the office to enter a complaint against the plaintiff, who, he said, had been insolent and insulting to him. The waiter, Brown, followed and irritated him; and subsequently, as the defendant and his sister were passing through the hall, Brown followed them, making insulting remarks, &c. This led the defendant to strike him, but he denies that he maltreated him to any serious degree, and pleads provocation as a defence to the claim made by the plaintiff for $2,000 damages.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II—JAN. 20.

Before Hon. Justice Davies.

SUIT BY A CHINAMAN.

Ahyoke (*pronounced "I. Yoke,"*) *a Chinaman* vs. *Fletcher Westray and Wolcutt.*—The facts in this case are as follows: The defendants are a firm in this City. There is in Shanghae, China, a firm by the name of Westray, Bates & Co., but which had no connection with the firm in New-York, although the two Messrs. Westray were relations. Mr. Fletcher Westray was at Shanghae, and both of the gentlemen of Westray, Bates & Co. wishing to be absent, he attended to their business as agent.

In the Spring of 1852 the plaintiff made a shipment of silks to the firm of the defendants, through Westray, Bates & Co., to be sold on commission for him. The consignees received the silk and drew a bill of exchange on the East India Company, for their value to the order of Fletcher Westray, he being the acting agent of Westray & Bates, and both these latter gentlemen being absent. Before the arrival of this bill of exchange, the firm of Westray & Bates failed, and made an assignment. Mr. Westray having no further duties, left China, on his way home, *viâ* England. Shortly after his departure the bill of exchange for the goods sent to America by Ahyoke, arrived, but as it was drawn to the order of Fletcher Westray, of course the plaintiff could not collect the money. The assignees of Westray & Bates immediately sent the bill after Mr. Westray, where it met him in London. The plaintiff alleges that Mr. Westray indorsed the bill, but, instead of forwarding it on to Ahyoke as he was requested, he sent the amount on to his firm in New-York. The plaintiff, therefore, sues the firm to recover the amount of the bill which they allege to be £129 8s. 7d.

The defendants in the pleadings merely make a general denial. Their real defence is that the firm of Westray & Bates purchased of Ahyoke the goods, and he should look to their assignees for his payment. This the counsel for the defendants claimed was proved; firstly, by the fact that Ahyoke made a demand for the claim, upon such assignees; and secondly, from the fact that the assignees in a letter to the defendants, implied that such was the fact. He therefore, after the plaintiffs evidence was put in, moved to dismiss the complaint on those grounds. He claimed that if the bill of exchange, or rather the amount thereof, should be paid, it would go to the creditors of Westray & Bates, and not to the plaintiff. The Court granted the nonsuit as to the defendant Wolcutt, but allowed the case to go to the jury on the question as to whether the goods were shipped as coming from Ahyoke.

His Honor charged that the question was whether the plaintiff was the owner of the raw silk at the time of the shipment, or whether it was the property of Westray & Bates. That if it did belong to the plaintiff at that time, then the amount of this bill could be recovered from Westray. The *firm* of Westray & Wolcutt, however, is absolved from all indebtedness, and Mr. Westray alone is liable.

The jury, after an absence of about five minutes, returned a verdict for the plaintiff for $638 04, the full amount claimed. The Court granted an allowance of $50.

SUPREME COURT.—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Clerke.

CONTEMPT OF COURT AND ITS CONSEQUENCES.

James C. Wicker vs. *Horace Dresser.*—This is a motion to have the defendant punished for contempt, in not submitting to various orders of the Court, made in proceedings supplimentary to execution. The defendant has already been arrested by the Sheriff, and is in custody, under an attachment issued on application of R. W. Van Pelt, counsel for the plaintiff. On hearing the motion his Honor directed that the defendant should be confined in the county jail until he shall be discharged according to law.

Molony vs. *Coleman.*—Order settled.

Before Hon. Justice Mitchell.

Moore vs. *Livingston. Lord* vs. *Robinson.*—Both cases referred.

COMMON PLEAS.—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Brady.

James C. Hadden vs. *David M. Melliss and John B. Ayrcs.*—This action was brought to recover damages for an alleged injury done to the business and store of plaintiff by the defendants' agents.

It appears from the complaint, that the plaintiff kept a clothing store at No. 288 Broadway, (Irving House,) at the time the defendants purchased the building, and that they immediately set their agents to work at tearing it down, and left nothing standing except the part occupied by plaintiff; that by such tearing down, the falling of brick and the dust arising from the rubbish, his stock and business was seriously injured. The answer denies the injuries complained of. The cause is still on.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Ingraham.

William Knowlton vs. *Benjamin De Forest.*—Motion to discharge from arrest denied with $10 costs to abide event.

George W. Morling vs. *H. B. Carver.*—Order directing a commission to issue to examine witnesses in behalf of plaintiff.

Evans Griffiths vs. *William Walkley.*—Order of reference to Wessel S. Smith, Esq.

Riley W. Kenyon vs. *John Flanly.*—Motion denied with $10 costs.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before the City Judge.

PAUDEEN AND THE LINEN.

Owing to the storm, no subpœnas were served on Monday. Consequently no witnesses were in Court yesterday. What could Judge RUSSELL do without witnesses? On Monday he had no District Attorney. Yesterday there were no witnesses. The Judge and the judicial proceedings fell through, on both occasions.

Yet, unfortunate as were all the circumstances, the Judge had an opportunity to distinguish himself yesterday, by remanding prisoners for sentence. The brothers Robert and Cornelius Linn, distinguished for their attack in conjunction with Paudeen, upon the policeman Lacraft, in Nov. 1854, and since more memorable for participation in the Poole homicide, at Stanwix Hall, pleaded guilty by advice of their counsel, and awaited the Judge's award. The Judge's mind was not made up. He said he would look over papers and sentence on Saturday.

THE BROAD-STREET BURGLARY.

Joseph Perry, one of the burglars who were caught in the act of removing $16,000 worth of goods from the warehouse of Chauncey D. Hurd, in Broad-street, sometime in November last, and who, when arraigned in the December term, pleaded not guilty, while his accomplices pleaded guilty, yesterday, by the advice of his counsel, withdrew his plea, and threw himself upon the mercy of the Court. The Judge remanded him, also, for sentence, on Saturday.

THE EXPRESS ROBBERY.

Dennis Ford, indicted for stealing goods intrusted to Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express for delivery, pleaded guilty to petit larceny. The indictment was for grand larceny. The Judge was, in this case, in no humor to pass sentence, and Ford's de tiny was likewise held in reservation.

Judge RUSSELL is very silent on the bench.

Brooklyn Courts.

SUPREME COURT.—No business has been transacted in this Court the present week owing to the detention of one of the Judges at home by a snow injunction.

COUNTY COURT.—This Court was in session yesterday morning, just long enough to have an indictment quashed. Kate Riley was arraigned for trial on an indictment for receiving stolen goods. Her counsel, S. Garrison, Esq., moved to quash the indictment on the ground that it did not set forth any fact inconsistent with the innocence of his client; or in other words, that it did not state that the goods were received with intention to defraud the rightful owner. The motion was granted.

CITY COURT.—The Judge of this Court is absent on business in Albany and the Court stands adjourned to Saturday next.

LONG ISLAND.

The Snow in Williamsburg.

The late snow-storm has not made much improvement in the sleighing over across the East River, owing to the unequal distribution of the snow; there is a pretty equal distribution of snow banks and bare ground, especially in the country, where the wind had a fair chance for its work. However, sleighs can be made to go with sufficient horse power. On Monday, the drifts moved about merrily till evening, when they soberly settled down for a quiet night's rest, and yesterday the sun shone out on a very picturesque succession of hills and valleys. Householders grumble a little at being barricaded in their own houses, but the public schoolboys are especially jubilant over the effects of the storm, rejoicing over the abundant material afforded them for snow forts and ammunition. The sleighing is tolerably good in the city, and the stage sleighs run without much difficulty, though communication between Brooklyn and Williamsburg is kept up by means of sleighs, *vice* cars, which can't run. We understand that the City Railroad Company do not intend to put sleighs on this lower route, but will clear the track as soon as possible;—a very wise decision.

☞ Mr. CHARLES KELSEY of Brooklyn proposes to establish a one cent ferry from the foot of Harrison-street, South Brooklyn, to Coenties-slip, New-York, if he can obtain permission. There are many others ready and willing, under the same circumstances.

Kings County Board of Supervisors.

An adjourned meeting of this Board was held in the old Court room, County Jail, yesterday afternoon. The President of the Board, Supervisor LINDSAY, occupied the Chair.

The minutes were read and approved, when a number of bills were presented and referred to appropriate committees. Next was presented a communication from JOHN A. SCHWAGER, asking relief from property on Barren Island. This was laid on the table for consideration at a convenient season.

On motion of Supervisor BERGEN, it was directed that $20 per year, for five years, be raised in the county tax, to defray expenses of ANNA BURR, a pupil from this county in the State Blind Asylum.

BILLS OF DEPUTY SHERIFFS.

There was a strong disposition manifested by some of the members to bring up for reconsideration the former action of the Board relative to the payment of bills of Deputy Sheriffs for attendance upon Courts. The Board recently declared by resolution based upon a report backed up by a paid for opinion, that such bills could not be legally paid out of the County Treasury. After ventilating themselves the members favoring a reconsideration, consented to a reference of the matter to the Committee on Accounts for report. It was so referred.

AN ADJOURNMENT TALKED OF.

A lengthy and somewhat animated discussion ensued, upon a motion made by Supervisor WHITE, that when the Board adjourn, it adjourn to meet one week from next Thursday at the County Buildings.

Supervisor SMITH informed the new members that the Board had no right to meet there as a Board, but could go there as individuals.

The resolution was amended so as to read, "to meet there in Committee of the Whole on the 4th of February," and as amended it was adopted.

BILLS ORDERED PAID.

R. & J. Nattrass, $45 21; J. W. Higgins, $19; Alfred Theal, $353; E. B. Spooner, $43; H. S. Peck, $600; Morton & Canda, $10; James Miller, $91 68; Jere Murphy, $206 61; W. H. Babcock, $7 30; J. Ryerson, (Sheriff) $8,000; John S. Bogert, $15 28.

INFORMATION SOUGHT.

A resolution to supply each member with an extract of the laws affecting this body, was laid on the table, The Board then adjourned.

Police Business in Brooklyn.

If the business thus far the present year before the Police Courts is any indication of what the business is to be for the balance of the year, five of the seven Justices might as well be discharged from service. For several weeks past business before these Courts has been very meagre—especially so since the Courts refuse to take cognizance of parties arrested for intoxication. Another reason has been assigned for this deficiency, and that is, the new Police are mostly taken from the class hortofore subject to arrest.

Disgraceful.

LYDIA BRIGGS, a colored woman, 105 years of age, who died in Brooklyn on Friday last, was buried at the public expense, after having faithfully served three generations of the family where she was employed at the time of her death.

Fatal Fluid Accident.

An elderly colored lady died at No. 228 Schemerhorn-street, Brooklyn, yesterday, from injuries received a few days previous, by the explosion of a fluid lamp.

Brooklyn Board of Education.

A special meeting of this Board was called for yesterday afternoon, but a quorum of members was not obtained, and, therefore, there was no business transacted.

☞ The Fulton Lodge, No. 66, I. O. of O. F. of Brooklyn, give a soiree and festival to-night, at their rooms, corner of Court and Joralemon streets. This will be the opening festival of the Order for the season, and considerable preparation has been made to insure its success. The members are anticipating a good time.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets. *Carefully Reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.*

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Jan. 20—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are inactive and declining. Pearls, $7 75 @$7 81½; Pots, $7 62½ ₱ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—1,500 lbs. American yellow were taken at 28c. ₱ lb.

CANDLES—The demand is rather brisker; prices show no quotable variation.

COFFEE—Is moderately inquired for at former rates. An announcement of an auction sale of Rio, for Thursday, works against an active business. Java, 14½c.@14¾c.; Laguayra, 11¾c.@12c.; Maracaibo, 11¼c @12½c.; Rio, 9c.@11¾c.; St. Domingo, 10¼c.; and Bahia, 9¾c.@10c. ₱ lb.

COPPER—Holders ask very full rates,—but the demand is tame.

COTTON—Is less freely offered and most owners claim firmer prices,—but buyers move with caution, in the absence of the *America's* mails. Middling Uplands are worth about 12¾; do. Gulfs, 13c.@13¼c.; and other grades proportionate figures, ₱ lb.

FISH.—The market is quite dull; prices, though apparently unaltered—are merely nominal.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is in better request and is stiffly held. The snow in the streets and on the docks interferes with the moving of produce. This circumstance acts against a lively trade. The sales reported since our last consist of about 6,200 bbls. in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	$6 35@$6 45
Straight State	6 45@ 6 60
Favorite and Extra State	6 60@ 6 90
Common to Good Indiana and Upper Lake	6 50@ 6 75

AUCTION SALES.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

REFEREE'S SALE BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT OF VALUABLE PROPERTY OF BEACH, WASHINGTON, CORTLANDT, GREENWICH, AND 2D-STREETS.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell at auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, on FRIDAY, Jan. 30, at 12 o'clock, the following valuable property, viz:

ON BEACH-ST.—The House and Lot known as No. 9 Beach-st., being on the N. side of the street corner of St. John's alley; size of lot 18.9x70. The House and Lot known as No. 15 Beach-st., on the N. side. The lot beginning 40 ft. W. of St. John's alley, and being in size 20x90. The House and Lot adjoining the above, and known as No. 17 Beach-st.; size of lot 20 ft. front and rear by 68.11 and 69.1 in depth.

ON WASHINGTON-ST.—The House and Lot on the E. side of Washington-st., known as No. 151 between Liberty and Cedar-sts. Lot in size 19.3 front and about 45 ft. deep.

ON CORTLANDT-ST.—The House and Lot S. side Cortlandt-st., and known as No. 73; size of lot 22.6x53 ft.

ON GREENWICH-ST.—The House and Lot E. side Greenwich-st., between Hammersley and Clarkson sts., and known as No. 587; size of lot 24x104 ft.

ON 2D-ST.—The valuable Lot on the S. side of 23d-st., 200 ft. E. of 7th-av., being in size 23x88.9. The street has a width of 100 feet.

GREENWOOD CEMETERY.—The Lot known as No. 4341, in the plan of Greenwood Cemetery, containing 300 superficial feet.

PEW IN ST. JOHN'S CHAPEL ON VARICK-ST.—The Pew No. 122, in the South aisle of the Chapel, with the fixtures and hangings thereto.

For maps and further particulars, apply to the Auctioneers, No. 7 Broad-st

By order of CHAS. EDWARDS, Referee.

D. S. HOUGH, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, at auction, on THURSDAY (to-morrow) MORNING, at 10½ A. M., precisely, at No 348 West 23d-st., near 8th-av., embracing the entire contents of the house, which is neatly furnished and nearly new, and all of the best quality of goods. A partial list from the catalogue is herewith subjoined: Parlor suit containing fine carpet, mahogany extension table, sideboard and table, mahogany sofa, desk, clock, &c.; elegant China dinner and tea sets, silverware, ivory cutlery, cut glassware, liquor cases and sets, kitchen ware, wooden and tinware, &c. In the parlors are royal tapestry velvet carpets; two solid rosewood settees, in damask covers; pier and oval glasses fine oil-paintings, mantle clocks and decorations, carved rosewood chairs, centre and side tables, imported bronze gas chandeliers, easy and reception chairs, carved rosewood piano-forte, 7-octave, and made by Nunn & Fischer; rosewood book-case, elegant lace window curtains, &c., &c. The chambers are furnished with carved rosewood and mahogany bureaus, bedsteads and washstands, fine hair mattresses and bedding of all kinds, mahogany sofa, chairs, bookcase, &c., all of which is made up in a fine manner, and of which is to be sold peremptorily, without reserve. Sale commences promptly, in the parlors, at 10½ o'clock. Catalogues now ready, and can be had at the house or at the office of the auctioneer No. 846 Broadway.

WM. H. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE IMPROVED Property, in fee, on Madison and Monroe sts., in the VIIth Ward of the City of new-York, belonging to the Estate of HOWARD FURMAN, deceased.—WM. H. FRANKLIN & SON will sell at auction on FRIDAY, Jan. 23, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the following desirable property:

ON MONROE STREET.—The two story brick house and lot of ground No. 39 Monroe-st.; lot 25 feet front and rear, 68 feet 8 inches on one side and 68 feet on the other.

Also, the two-story brick house and lot of ground, adjoining the above, and known as No. 37 Monroe-st.; lot 20 feet 7 inches by 49 feet.

Also, the two three-story brick houses and plot of ground in the rear of the above, having a front of 4 feet 5 inches on the street, 36 feet rear, and 108 feet 10 inches in depth.

MADISON-STREET.—The two three-story brick houses and lots of ground Nos. 106 and 108 Madison-st.; lots each 25 by half the block.

For maps, terms, and further particulars, inquire of WM. H. FURMAN, Executor.

AUGUSTUS WETMORE, No. 73 Water-st.

Or at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 5 Broad-st.

JOHN H. AUSTEN, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, ON THURSDAY, JAN. 22, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, at 12½ o'clock, the following Stocks, by order of DAVID AUSTEN, administrator of the estate of THOMAS BLAKELY, deceased. Sale peremptory.

50 shares Rahway Co. of this town.
50 shares Continental Bank.
50 shares Bank of the State of New-York.
50 shares Clinton Fire Insurance Company.
53 shares Michigan and Central Railroad.
117 shares Galena and Chicago Union Railroad, with dividend on, payable in per cent. in cash and 10 per cent. in stock on Feb. 15.
50 shares New-York and New-Haven Railroad, certificate No. 3,170, dated March 30, 1852.

Purchasers can satisfy themselves that the stock is genuine by calling at the office of the Company, No. 2 Hanover-st.

Terms cash—10 per cent. to be paid on the day of sale, and the balance before 12 o'clock the following day.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF WILLIAM AND PINE STREETS PROPERTY, belonging to the Estate of DANIEL OAKEY, deceased.—Messrs. A. J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell on THURSDAY, the 22d day of January, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the following valuable property, viz.: The 3-story and attic buildings and lots of ground known as Nos. 51 and 53 William-st., being on the corner of Pine-st., front on William-st., 47 feet by 43 feet on Pine st., more or less. Possession 1st May next, subject to tenant's rights. Two-thirds of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. For maps, &c., apply at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 7 Broad-st. By order,

WM. F. OAKEY, } Executors.
DANIEL OAKEY, }

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' PEREMPTORY SALE OF BROADWAY AND FIFTY-SIXTH STREET PROPERTY.—ADRIAN H. MULDER will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Jan. 27, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the undersigned, Executors of the estate of Catharine Coxine, deceased, the following described real estate, viz:

BROADWAY.—Five lots, commencing on the southeast corner of Broadway and 56th-st.

FIFTY-SIXTH-STREET.—Also, 5 lots on the south side of 56th-st., in rear of the above.

For maps, &c., apply to the auctioneer, No. 38 Wall-st.

PETER A. HEGEMAN, } Executors.
CORNELIUS WESTERFIELD, }

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT HIS REGULAR SEMI-WEEKLY SALE OF STOCKS—On THURSDAY, Jan. 22, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, to close a concern:

620 shares New-York Consolidated Stage Company, $25 each.

Terms of sale as follows: 10 per cent. on the day of sale, balance in four equal payments, 3, 6, 9 and 12 months, with interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum from day of sale for approved notes or the stock to be left as collateral security; in case of failure of first payment, the stock will then be resold for account and risk of former purchaser.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY IN BROOME-STREET, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—On WEDNESDAY, Jan. 21, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell as above the desirable house and lot known as No. 293 Broome-st., near Eldridge-st. The house is a two-story and attic brick dwelling; will rent for about $600 per annum; contains Croton water. Size of lot 21:10½x27:6. Half of the purchase-money can remain for a term of years. For maps, &c., apply at the office of the auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON EAST THIRTY-FIRST-STREET AT AUCTION.—PEREMPTORY SALE BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 21, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, East 31st-st., the four-story brick house and lot No. 194 East 31st-st., between 1st and 2d avs.; house 16.8 by 46, lot 98.9 deep. For further particulars apply to JAS. W. WHITE, No. 51 Liberty-st.; maps of the property, &c., at the office of the auctioneers.

WILLIAM T. BOYD, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE—BY GEORGE NICHOLS, Store No. 68 Nassau-st., on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 21, at 10½ o'clock. Assignee's sale of diamonds, gold jewelry, &c., comprising, in part, gold and silver watches, by Cooper, Johnston, Roskill, Tobias; diamond rings, pins and ear-rings; sets of cameo pins and ear-rings; mosaic do.; gold rings, pins and ear-rings; gold thimbles, gold fob and neck chains, cameo pins, and brooches, and earrings; also silver-plated ware, &c., by order of

LEWIS JOHNSTON, Assignee.

WM. H. FRANKLIN & SON, Auctioneers.

WM. H. FRANKLIN & SON WILL SELL at auction, at Merchants' Exchange, on THURSDAY, Jan. 22, at 12 M., house and lot No. 407 4th-st., between Bowery and 2d-av. House 25x60, 3 stories, attic and sub-cellar; built in the best manner ten years since, and recently put in complete repair; lot 25x101. Terms 10 per cent. at sale, 20 per cent. at 60 days; 70 per cent. can remain on mortgage.

GILBERT S. SAVAGE, Auctioneer.

REGULAR SALE BY CATALOGUE FOR Cash, at Salesroom No. 82 Cedar-st., on THURSDAY, Jan. 22, 10½ o'clock A. M. Fancy goods, men's furnishing goods, hosiery, woolen goods, buck, reed and fur gloves, silver-plated ware, carpet-bags, ladies' cloaks, clothing, shirts, dry goods, &c. Liberal cash advances on consignments.

DIBBLE, BAGLEY & SAVAGE, No. 82 Cedar-st.

J. E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

HARDWARE AUCTION NOTICE.—ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—Catalogues of J. E. VAN ANTWERP'S extensive sale of Hardware, &c., (to take place at 10 o'clock on THURSDAY, 22d, at No. 9 Gold-st., by order of the Assignee,) are now ready at the auction room No. 216 Pearl-st. Terms, 4 and 6 months.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 12½ O'CLOCK, at the Merchants' Exchange:

60 shares Grocers' Bank, $50 each.
20 shares Merchants' Fire Insurance Company, $50 each.
20 shares Commonwealth Insurance Co., $100 each.

GREAT SALE OF COAL LANDS IN WYOMING VALLEY, LUZERNE COUNTY, PENN.—The North Pennsylvania Coal Company will sell on THURSDAY, Jan. 22, 1857, at public auction on the premises, to the highest bidder, without reserve or limitation, four tracts of unsurpassed Coal Land. Said lands are situated 3½ miles North of Wilkes-Barre, in the heart of the Wyoming Coal Field, and contain together about 293 acres, as follows: Wagner Tract, (No. 1,) 97 acres, 138 perches; Wagner Tract, (No. 2,) 106 acres, 153 1-5 perches; Apple Tract, 84 acres, 19 1-5 perches; Cherry Tract, 66 acres, 89½ perches. These Tracts adjoin each other, and are crossed in part by the North Branch Canal, just completed to the New-York State line—by the Plank Road from Wilkes-Barre to Pittston, and by the route of a contemplated Railroad from Nanticoke to Pittston, connecting at that point with the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad. Coal is opened and being mined on all sides of them, and for farming purposes they are unsurpassed. Sale to commence on the premises at 10 o'clock, A. M., Jan. 22, 1857. For further particulars, address JOHN D. TAYLOR, No. 9 South Water-st., Philadelphia, or STANLEY WOODWARD, Wilkes-Barre, Penn.—Dec. 17, 1856.

NEW SLEIGH FOR SALE.—A NEW AND beautiful sleigh made to order, for one or two horses will be sold—a bargain. Apply at LEWIS' Stables, 20th-st., near Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
We issue sight bills on the
UNION BANK OF LONDON;
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, Ireland.
In sums from £1 upwards, at $5 per £.
Address,
TAYLOR, BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

COLLECTIONS IN GALVESTON, TEXAS.
NOTES AND DRAFTS, payable in the above city, collected for a commission of one-quarter of one per cent. Prompt and careful attention given to the collection of notes, drafts and acceptances in all the principal cities and towns of the United States and Canadas. Bills of the Commercial and Agricultural Bank of Galveston redeemed by
KISSAM & TAYLOR, Bankers, No. 26 Wall-st.
REFERENCES—Bank of America, National Bank, Leather Manufacturers' Bank and Shoe and Leather Bank.

STATEMENT OF THE GREAT WESTERN (MARINE) INSURANCE COMPANY—Made for the first fiscal year, ending Dec. 31, 1856.

Gross Premiums received for Marine risks...	$2,513,766 10
Prem'ms marked off and earned.	$1,963,931 23
Interest received in loans and investments.....	24,090 81
	$1,99-,022 04
Less return Premiums.....	198,769 60
Making net earnings of the Company.....	$1,804,252 44
Losses adjusted and paid, less salvages.....	$810,460 75
Reinsurance, and discount on Premiums.....	88,465 40
Expenses and commissions of all kinds.....	83,984 86
July dividend of Interest paid Stockholders.....	27,504 93
	$1,009,415 94
Net earnings on hand Dec. 31, 1856....	$794,836 50

TO BE DISTRIBUTED AS FOLLOWS:

Retained to pay losses which may accrue from all disasters heard of to date.....	$270,000 00
January dividend of interest to Stockholders, at 3½ per cent...	17,500 00
	$287,500 00
Leaving net profits applicable to dividends....	$507,336 50

The same being 32 3-10 per cent. on the earned premiums marked off without loss, to be divided according to the provisions of the Charter. One-quarter to the Stockholders, payable on and after Feb. 10; and three-quarters to the Policy-holders on and after April 1, proximo.

The Directors of the Company have resolved, on the foregoing result, to declare a dividend of TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. PROFITS, and THREE AND A HALF PER CENT. interest, payable in cash, to the Stockholders, and TWENTY PER CENT. PROFITS, and TWENTY PER CENT. IN SCRIP TO THE POLICY-HOLDERS on the amount of their Premiums, terminated without loss, payable at the periods above indicated.

THE COMPANY HAVE THE FOLLOWING ASSETS:

City Bonds, Bonds and Mortgages, and Loans, on demand, with interest due thereon	$239,698 50
Premium Notes and Bills receivable.....	1,436,575 05
Cash in Bank.....	101,786 64
Unsettled accounts.....	71,612 89
Assets Dec. 31, 1856.....	$1,778,059 38
SUBSCRIPTION FOR ADDITIONAL CAPITAL:	
First installment paid in Cash, 2d inst.....	$138,875 00
Second installment payable the 20th inst. in Cash.....	341,125 00
Total assets.....	$2,349,671 37

DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.

GREAT WESTERN INSURANCE CO., Jan. 14, 1857.

TRUSTEES:

W. C. PICKERSGILL,	GEO. GRISWOLD, JR.,
JOHN L. ASPINWALL,	N. CHANDLER,
ROBT. M. OLYPHANT,	HENRY F. SPAULDING,
R. CALDWELL,	WM. G. LANE,
JOHN ALLEN,	ROBT. SPEDDING,
WM. E. DODGE,	SAMUEL BATES,
ADRIAN ISELIN,	L. B. JOHNSTON,
THOS. RICHARDSON,	WM. M. EVARTS,
JOHN B. ELLIOTT,	W. REMSEN,
JOHN POTTS BROWN,	GEORGE ELIOT,
JAMES W. PHILLIPS,	JAMES T. SOUTTER,
GEORGE BARNES,	G. G. SAMPSON,
A. LACHAISE,	JAMES M. BROWN,
CHARLES H. DABNEY,	JAMES BENKARD,
WM. LOESCHIGK,	FRED. C. GEBHARD,
P. P. MCCONNACHEL,	SAMUEL B. RAWELL,
T. R. GUERNIE,	WALTER JENNINGS,

E. L. TRENHOLM,
RICHARD LATHERS, President.
JOHN A PARKER, Vice-President.
JAMES F. FOX, 2d Vice-President.
THOS. B. CURTIS, Rec. Vice-President, Boston.

NOTICE TO OWNERS OF PROPERTY ASSESSED FOR CENTRAL PARK.—The owners of property assessed for Central Park are hereby notified that said assessments can be paid at this office until February 28, 1857, inclusive with 7 per cent. interest from 5th of February, 1856, the date of the confirmation of the assessment by the Supreme Court. After that date the assessment list will be returned to the Bureau of Arrears, when interest will be charged at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum from the date of confirmation, Feb. 5, 1856. The property assessed is embraced in the following boundaries: on the East one half way between 2d and 3d avs.; on the West, one half way between 10th and 11th avs.; on the North, one half way between 116th and 117th sts.; also, from eastern side of 5th-av. to western side of 8th-av., inclusive, to one half way between 119th and 120th sts.; on the South one half way between 41st and 42d sts. Also, on the east side of 8th-av. to western side of 8th-av., inclusive, to half way between 33d and 34th sts. JOSEPH R. TAYLOR,
Collector of Assessments. No. 2 basement of City Hall,
Office of Collector of Assessments.
JANUARY 10, 1857.

TO CAPITALISTS.—A RARE OCCASION IS presented for an interest in a Kansas investment, which is entirely safe, and certain to pay very large profits. While New-York capital seeks every other part of the world for investment, the finest opportunities in Kansas are passing unimproved.

The advertiser will give the best of reference as to character and position, and impart all needed information. He does not desire an answer from any party not thoroughly in earnest, and gifted with the necessary sagacity and nerve to appreciate and improve a remarkable opportunity. Address ENTERPRISE, *Tribune* office.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO U. R. R. Co., Chicago, Jan. 8, 1857.—Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, that the Transfer Books at this office will be closed on the 25th day of January instant, preparatory to the payment of the February dividend, and reopened on the 2d day of February next. W. M. LARRABEE, Sec'y.

TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN RAILROAD.—(Late the Toledo and Illinois and the Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroads.) The Coupons for interest, maturing on the 1st of February next, on the First Mortgage Bonds, will be paid on that day at the office of E. WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORISON,
No. 54 William-st., corner of Pine.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company. (late issue,) having twenty years to run; interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

OFFICE OF THE BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY, JAN. 16, 1857.—The annual election for Directors of this Company will be held at the office No. 433 Broadway, corner Howard-st., on Tuesday, 20th inst. The poll will be opened at 1, and close at 2 o'clock P. M. JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.—The Second Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of this Company due in 1875, interest at 7 per cent., payable half-yearly in New-York, are for sale by
STRACHAN & SCOTT, No. 51 William-st.

A SHUELOT RAILROAD BONDHOLDERS will consult their interest by communicating their address and the amount of their bonds severally to the undersigned. JOHN HENRY ELLIOT, Trustee.
KEENE, N. H., Jan. 7, 1857.

$1,000, WANTED FOR ONE YEAR ON good mortgage, having three responsible bondsmen, being perfectly secure beyond contingency. Will be safe for any one having the money to loan. Inquire of E. WATSON, No. 5 Beekman-st., over Park Bank, room 11.

$50,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE—On New-York and Brooklyn property, and $20,000 to invest in purchase of mortgages. Money furnished at short notice. C. R. MILLER & CO., No. 196 Broadway.

STOCKS.—THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS HIS services to his friends for the purchase and sale of Stocks on commission, CHARLES R. MARVIN,
No 27 William-st., second story.

BUSINESS PAPER NEGOTIATED.—Advances made upon vessels at sea, or in port, and upon Bank, Railway, Fire and Life Insurance Stocks.
JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 44 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE
HARMONY FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 6 BROAD STREET,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1857.

The following gentlemen were duly elected Directors of this Company, at the annual election, held at the office, on Monday, 5th instant, viz.:

W. Callender,	Fred'k De Peyster,
Eugene Dutilh,	Jas. Donaldson,
P. A. Hargous,	John Brouwer,
M. N. Harmony,	Arthur Leary,
Peter Morris,	C. W. Coster,
	Henry Morgan,
	John Garcia.
T. James Glover,	
E. H. Howell,	
S. P. Bell,	
L. Wells,	
J. M. Metley,	

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, held this day, Wm. Callender was unanimously re-elected President for the ensuing year. R. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE
HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
have increased their capital $50,000, making it now
$200,000,
which is now fully paid up in Cash, and invested according to law.

The Company continue to receive applications for insurance against loss or damage by Fire, at current rates, at their office,
NO. 2 HANOVER-SQUARE, CORNER OF PEARL-ST.
DORAS L. STONE, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—CASH CAPITAL $250,000, with a large surplus. Office No. 53 Wall-st., opposite the Merchants' Exchange.
HUGH LAING, President.

DIRECTORS:

Hugh Laing,	Silas Bronson,	G. A. Townsend,
C. W. Lawrence,	E. R. Eno,	Don A. Cushman,
E. Townsend,	John Watson,	U. J. Smith,
C. R. Swords,	Jos. W. Corlies,	Alfred Willis,
Ellis Willis,	Samuel Willets,	S. L. H. Ward,
Stuart C. March,	Wm. K. Strong,	Robert M. Bruce,
John Penfold,	S. T. Nicoll,	J. S. Boyd,
John Compton,	Geo. Griswold, Jr.,	A. Y. Delvalle,
D. Henry Haight,	Noah S. Hunt,	Henry S. Leverich,
Jos. Lawrence,	Thomas Small,	L. Turnure
L. S. Secor,	J. H. Ransom,	

JAMES MILLS, President.
G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

Institution for the Savings of Merchant's Clerks and others,
No. 516 BROADWAY, Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel,
Jan. 8, 1857.

THE TRUSTEES HAVE THIS DAY, PURsuant to the By-Laws, declared an interest for the six months ending 31st December last, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, on all sums amounting to $5 and not over $500, and at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. on all sums over $500, payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 19. Interest not called for will be credited to depositors as principal.

The Bank is open daily from 10 o'clock A. M., to 2 o'clock P. M., and on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 7 A. M.

Deposits made on or before 16th inst., will draw interest from the 1st instant.

MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MILWAUKEE AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD CO., No. 27 Exchange-place,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1857.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared a semi-annual cash dividend of five per cent. from the earnings of the road for the six months ending the 31st of December last, on all stock entitled to dividend, payable as follows: On stock registered in New-York on the 2d day of February next at this office, and on stock registered in Milwaukee on the 10th day of February next, at the Secretary's offices in that city. The transfer books in this City will be closed from and after the 20th day of January inst., and remain closed till the 2d day of February next.

JOHN J. HILL, Register.

OFFICE OF THE SIXTH-AVENUE RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1857.

ELECTION AND DIVIDEND.—AN ELECTION of Directors of this Company will be held at the Office at the Depot on TUESDAY, the third day of February next, from 12 M. to 2 P. M. A dividend of 5 per cent out of the earnings of the road for the current 6 months has been declared by the Directors, payable at the office of the Treasurer, GODFREY WELEAKE, Esq. Cashier, at the People's Bank, on the second day of February next. The transfer book will be closed from the 21st instant to that day.

T. BAILEY MYERS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Jan. 6, 1857.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. FROM the net earnings for this company to the 31st of November, 1856, has this day been declared, to be paid to the Stockholders of the Main Line, standing on the books of the Company on the 15th of January inst., payment to be made in the bonds of the Company, payable on the 1st of January, 1870, with interest payable semi-annually, at the rate of seven per cent., on the 1st of January and July of each year, on the North, one half the bonds will be ready for delivery on the 15th of February.

E. ROCKWELL, Secretary.

GREEN BAY, MILWAUKEE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY.—Office No. 52 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1857.—A semi-annual dividend of four per cent. on the capital stock of this road was declared by the Board of Directors on the 2d day of January inst., payable on the 15th day of January inst. Stockholders having their stock registered in New-York will be paid at the office of the Company, No. 52 Wall-st., New-York. Stockholders having their stock registered at Milwaukee will be paid at the office of the Company in the city of Milwaukee. The transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 15th of January, both days inclusive.

C. E. SCOFIELD, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—The PETER COOPER FIRE INSurance Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of seven per cent., payable at the office of the Company, corner of 3d-av. and 9th-st., on and after MONDAY, the 2d day of February. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 20th inst., to the 2d of February.

JANUARY 15, 1857. WM. H. RIBLET, Secretary.

THE PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE CO. continues to issue policies on goods, wares, merchandise, stores, dwellings, &c., on liberal terms.

Offices corner 3d-av. and 9th-st., and No. 61 Wall-st.

OFFICE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 68 WALL-ST.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1857.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of six (6) per cent., on the capital stock of the Company, out of the earnings of the road for 6 months, ending Dec. 31, payable on and after the 21st inst. to the stockholders who were such at the closing of the books on the 31st of December last. AUGUSTUS HOFFMAN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 176 Chatham-square, corner Mott-st.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent., payable on and after the 2d day of FEBRUARY next. The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst. till 2d February. By order,

EDWARD B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN BANK.—DIVIDEND.—A Dividend of Four per cent. (4) has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable on the first Monday (5th) of January next, at the Banking House No. 108 Broadway. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 23d inst. until that date. By order of the Board.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1856. H. MEIGS, Jr., Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1856.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX (6) PER CENT. HAS BEEN declared, payable at the office of the Company, corner of Canal and Thompson sts., on and after 2d January next, until which time the transfer books are closed. By order of the Board, W. F. UNDERHILL, Sec'y.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. OFFICE NO. 6 BROAD-ST.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1857.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 10 per cent., payable on and after the 15th inst. The transfer-books will be closed until that date. HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1857. The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of seven per cent., payable on and after the 5th inst. The transfer book will be closed until that date. JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—NO. 29 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1857.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable on and after the 19th inst.

RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of fifteen per cent., payable to the Stockholders on and after Monday the 19th inst. JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of HILL, GROVES & CO., is this day dissolved by limitation. The affairs of the concern will be settled by either of the undersigned.

WILLIAM H. HILL,
GEORGE M. GROVES.
WILLIAM B. NORTHRUP.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY, that the undersigned have this day formed a special partnership, under the name or firm of GROVES, NORTHRUP & TAYLOR. The general nature of the business intended to be transacted by said partnership is the Silk and Fancy Dry Goods Importing and Jobbing Business, which is to be carried on in the City of New-York. The names of the general partners are GEORGE M. GROVES and WILLIAM B. NORTHRUP, who reside in the City of New-York; GEORGE H. TAYLOR, ABRAHAM F. HAZEN and JAMES W. WHITNEY, who reside in the city of Brooklyn; and the name of the special partner is WILLIAM H. HILL, who resides in the City of New York. The said special partner, William H. Hill, has contributed ten thousand dollars to the common stock of said partnership. The said partnership is to commence this day, and terminate on the 31st day of December, 1860. Given under our respective hands, this 31st day of December, 1856.

GEORGE M. GROVES,
WILLIAM B. NORTHRUP,
GEORGE H. TAYLOR,
ABRAHAM F. HAZEN,
JAMES W. WHITNEY,
WILLIAM H. HILL.

I HAVE TAKEN INTO PARTNERSHIP Mr. J. T. McGUIRE, of the City of New-York. After this date the business will be conducted under the firm of RIDLEY & McGUIRE. EDWD. RIDLEY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1857. No. 311 Grand-st.

COOPER'S REFINED SHEET AND SHRED ISINGLASS.—A prime article for Blanc Mange and table jellies for parties and family use. To be obtained of the principal grocers and druggists in the City and throughout the United States.

PETER COOPER, No. 17 Burling-slip.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.
COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 39 Barclay-st., corner of College-place.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1857.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the Columbia Fire Insurance Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 19th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

The Columbia Fire Insurance Company continues to issue policies on Goods, Wares, Merchandise, Stores, Dwellings, &c., on liberal terms. Applications received at the Branch Office, No. 11 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY, Chicago, Jan. 8, 1857.—Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company that a semi-annual cash dividend of five per cent. upon the capital stock of said Company was declared on the 7th inst., payable on the 15th day of February next, at the office, in Exchange on New-York at par, to holders of said stock, at the close of business on the 31st of January instant.

A stock dividend was also declared, from the surplus earnings of the road, of ten per cent., payable at the same time and place, in convertible certificates, to be issued by the secretary. The certificates so issued will be convertible into the capital stock of the Company at the pleasure of the holder, when presented at this office in sums of one hundred dollars, and will be entitled to all dividends declared after such conversion.

Holders who desire their dividends remitted will please so direct. W. M. LARRABEE, Sec'y.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—THE DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY notified that a semi-annual dividend, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on all sums of five dollars and upward, and less than five hundred dollars, and four per cent. per annum on all sums of five hundred dollars and upward, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st inst., will be allowed to depositors, payable on or after MONDAY, the 19th inst., during the hours of business at the Bank.

All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly from 1st inst.

The Bank will be open for business at No. 130 Bowery, daily, from 10 to 2 o'clock, and from 5 to 7 o'clock on the evenings of Monday, Thursday and Saturday of each week, until 1st March next, after which time the Bank will be open, daily, as before, and on the evenings of Wednesday and Friday, instead of Thursday and Saturday.

By order of the Trustees,

JAMES MILLS, President.

G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

Institution for the Savings of Merchant's Clerks and others,
No. 516 BROADWAY, Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel,
Jan. 8, 1857.

THE TRUSTEES HAVE THIS DAY, PURsuant to the By-Laws, declared an interest for the six months ending 31st December last, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, on all sums amounting to $5 and not over $500, and at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. on all sums over $500, payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 19. Interest not called for will be credited to depositors as principal.

The Bank is open daily from 10 o'clock A. M., to 2 o'clock P. M., and on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 7 A. M.

Deposits made on or before 16th inst., will draw interest from the 1st instant.

MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MILWAUKEE AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD CO., No. 27 Exchange-place,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1857.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared a semi-annual cash dividend of five per cent. from the earnings of the road for the six months ending the 31st of December last, on all stock entitled to dividend, payable as follows: On stock registered in New-York on the 2d day of February next at this office, and on stock registered in Milwaukee on the 10th day of February next, at the Secretary's offices in that city. The transfer books in this City will be closed from and after the 20th day of January inst., and remain closed till the 2d day of February next.

JOHN J. HILL, Register.

OFFICE OF THE SIXTH-AVENUE RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1857.

ELECTION AND DIVIDEND.—AN ELECTION of Directors of this Company will be held at the Office at the Depot on TUESDAY, the third day of February next, from 12 M. to 2 P. M. A dividend of 5 per cent out of the earnings of the road for the current 6 months has been declared by the Directors, payable at the office of the Treasurer, GODFREY WELEAKE, Esq. Cashier, at the People's Bank, on the second day of February next. The transfer book will be closed from the 21st instant to that day.

T. BAILEY MYERS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Jan. 6, 1857.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. FROM the net earnings for this company to the 31st of November, 1

NEW-YORK CITY.

THE FIRE-BELL.

Fires Up Town, Fires Down Town, and Fires Everywhere.

Large Amount of Property Destroyed—The Insurance Companies Alarmed, and the Firemen Weary.

The fire-bells commenced ringing early yesterday morning, and only ceased at intervals throughout the entire day and night. Old firemen declare they never saw anything like it.

The intense cold causes people to make extra exertions to keep themselves warm, hence they heat their fires to extremes, and disarrange their stove-pipes, and get so reckless generally that the contract-built shells in which they live are soon in a blaze about them.

Fortunately as yet no great damage has been done, notwithstanding the necessarily slow movement of the fire companies, in consequence of the deep snow.

The Insurance Companies are alarmed, and have offered to their watch increased incentives for their watchfulness, by doubling their reward. $10 is now given to the man who first discovers a fire, and $50 to him who puts it out without the aid of the firemen.

IN WATER-STREET.

The bakery shop of A. HORNING, No. 286 Water-street, caught fire about 8 o'clock Monday evening. Loss $25; insured for $200 in the Pacific Insurance Company. The fire originated from a stove-pipe.

IN FRANKFORT-STREET.

At 10 minutes of 12 o'clock, Monday night, a fire was discovered in the printing-office of E. O. JENKINS. It was caused by the engineer of the building burning paper under the steam heaters, for the purpose of thawing them, by which means he accidentally set fire to the floor, a portion of which was burned. No other damage was done.

AT THE CORNER OF BATAVIA AND JAMES STREETS.

Shortly after 2 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out on the first floor of the frame house No. 87 James-street, corner of Batavia, occupied by FREDERICK MULLER, as a grocery and liquor store; building destroyed. Mr. MULLER's loss is $1,000—insured for $800 in the New-Amsterdam Insurance Company. The first floor of No. 89, occupied by JOSEPH TROIBLES, junk dealer, was also damaged to the extent of $1,000; fully insured in the Hamilton Insurance Company. Mr. DWYER, porter-house keeper, on the first floor of No. 91, had $50 worth of property destroyed; no insurance. JAMES CAMPBELL, barber, occupant of first floor of No. 93, lost about $50 worth of property; no insurance. The building No. 93 was damaged to the extent of about $300. It is owned by Mr. CAMPBELL, who has an insurance upon it of $1,000 in the United States and Rutgers Insurance Companies. About $600 damage was done to the building No. 91; insured. The buildings Nos. 87 and 89 were destroyed. Loss on the former $700, and on the latter $1,000; both are insured. About twenty-five poor families were burned out. Their aggregate loss will amount to about $1,000.

IN THE BANK OF AMERICA.

At noon yesterday, the Bank of America, No. 46 Wall-street, was discovered on fire. The alarm created a terrible time among the financiers, who flocked into and almost blocked up the streets in their eagerness to reach the scene. The firemen were very soon on hand, and after about fifteen minutes' work put out the flames. The building was damaged to the extent of about $5,000—no insurance. When first seen the fire was issuing from the skylight, the frame of which it is supposed caught fire from the flue of the furnace.

IN MURRAY-STREET.

The unfinished building No. 58 Murray-street, caught fire at 5:50 o'clock yesterday afternoon, from an unsafely-constructed hot-air furnace. Only a small portion of the floor was burned. The building is owned by JOHN C. STEVENS.

IN WEST BROADWAY.

At 6:50 o'clock a fire broke out in the fancy and toy store of Mrs. PHEBE HUNT, No. 167 West Broadway. It was caused by Mrs. HUNT's sister accidentally setting fire to some clothing in an attic bed-room. About $100 damage was done. Mrs. H. has an insurance of $550 on her stock and fixtures, in the Atlantic Insurance Company, of Brooklyn.

IN FIRST-AVENUE.

A fire broke out in the grocery of ROBERT SPIERS, No. 235 First-avenue, at 7 o'clock P. M., caused by an explosion of gas. Loss $5,000—fully insured. Building owned by PETER MEGHEN—damage about $600—insured for $4,500 in the Bowery Insurance Company. On the second floor, occupied as a dwelling by PETER MEHEN, about $200 damage was done by water—no insurance. The adjoining building No. 237, a dry goods store owned by THOMAS KEGEN was damaged by fire and water to the extent of about $200—insured for $1,500 in the Peter Cooper Insurance Company. The building is owned by R. A. MEGHEN—damage about $150—insured for $3,200 in Stuyvesant Insurance Company.

IN FIRST-STREET.

At about 8¾ o'clock P. M. a fire broke out in the packing-house of HAYWARD & LAGER, No. 49 First-street. It originated in the stables. Damage to stock, $300. No insurance. No. 51, a dwelling in the occupancy of Mr. LAGER, was damaged to the extent of $50. No insurance. The building and packing-house are owned by Mr. HAYWARD. Damage, about $500. Insured for $1,700, in the Bowery Insurance Company.

IN VESEY-STREET.

About 9 o'clock, the large marble building Nos. 14 and 16 Vesey-street, occupied by WM. C. LANGLEY & Co., was discovered on fire in the cellar by Watchman W. C. BOOTH and Policeman JOHN DUNBAR. The firemen were soon on the spot and put out the flames. The damage done, however, amounts to between $12,000 to $15,000—the greater portion on the stock.

IN THIRTEENTH-STREET.

At 10¾ o'clock, P. M., the house of Mr. DUBYEA, No. 119½ East Thirteenth-street, caught fire in consequence of some of the inmates throwing hot ashes on the cellar floor. It was soon put out. Damage $100.

IN THE BOWERY.

Between 11 and 12 o'clock, an alarm for the Sixth District was sounded, caused by the breaking out of a fire in the daguerreotype gallery of FISCHER & Co., on the third floor of No. 45 Bowery, over the stage of "Wood's Opera-House." Not much loss was sustained, though the scenery and machinery of the Opera-House was considerably damaged by water.

Very Awkward.

Some of our readers may remember the curious account of a man, who died suddenly in this City a while since, over whose face, as his body was exposed at the grave, a sudden shade and light passed so strangely, that the friends removed it back to the house, and kept up frictions all night trying to restore it to life. We learn since that some of the anxious friends of the deceased visited New-York at the time, and tried to induce the physician who attended the dead man in his last illness to go up, and try his skill towards his restoration. Dr. S. listened awhile incredulously, but at last seemed to believe the story of his informant. "But," said he, "I hope that you won't be able to restore him—I really hope you won't." "Why?" asked his visitor, in amazement. "Well," said the Doctor, "I don't see how he would be able to get along—it would be very awkward for him—for his liver and heart are in that jar on the shelf."

Cents, &c.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Jan. 20, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I am very much pleased to see that you advocate the decimal system so strongly in your paper. The old Spanish pieces are an intolerable nuisance. If you buy eight cents' worth of anything now-a-days, and tender one dollar in payment, you are almost sure to get seven shillings said four cents change, making in reality but eighty-eight cents; and they even go so far as to call eight three-cent pieces twenty-five cents, thus actually making a dollar answer for ninety-six cents only. Until it is made petit larceny, this evil is not likely to be abated—it is too lucrative.

By the way, I think you are a little inconsistent in the matter yourself, (inadvertently, no doubt,) in making your paper sell for two *cents* a day, but for one *shilling* a week. Couldn't you set a good example by changing the words "one shilling" to "twelve cents?"

Hoping you will still continue to advocate reforms in this and other matters, I remain

A SUBSCRIBER.

About Mr. Beecher on the Ice.

A correspondent, who seems to have been himself one of the "crazy-headed," who risked his life to accomplish the feat of crossing the East River on the ice on Saturday, writes us in correction as follows

"Mr. BEECHER had been over the ice at 2 o'clock, at which time he ascertained when the tide would change. About the time of high water he returned with his daughter. Your informant must have been sharper than others on the pier to have heard the warning spoken off. Mr. B. and daughter crossed in the most leisurely manner, and returned. When they got within a stone throw of the Brooklyn side they halted, to enjoy the scene. When the ice began to move they walked leisurely to the shore. Miss B. ascended the ladder without difficulty, followed by her father; after which, two or three more got up by the same way, the ice remaining together and slowly floating toward the middle of the stream."

Our reporter was there, but as he was on shore and among the people who uttered the warning, possibly he did not hear accurately.

Vote Sap.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Cannot the StreetCommissioner as properly level the drifts in Broadway, as to spend money in removing mud and ice? G.

☞ The house on Chambers-street that Mr. STEWART will have to build around, if he extends his store as he expects to do, we are requested to say is not entirely out of the market. We are assured that no definite offer has been made for it, and hence that we ought not to speak of Mrs. ANDREWS as an "obstinate" neighbor of Mr. S., however naturally one would suppose that she would be.

☞ The second lecture of the East Brooklyn Course is to be delivered this evening at the Franklin-avenue Church.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

Capture of Alleged Burglars—They are Pursued by an Officer, and Shot at.

While Officer Smith, of the Fifth Ward, was going his rounds, about 4 o'clock yesterday morning, he discovered that the store of Letson & Tallman, No. 190 Duane-street, had been broken into and robbed. On looking about for some clue that might lead to the detection of the thieves, he saw fresh sleigh-marks in the snow, and these he followed into Staple-street, a short and narrow lane. There he stopped, and secreting himself behind a cart, watched, in hopes that something to further his object might turn up. He had not long to wait, for, in a few moments, a sleigh approached, containing two negro men, and, as they turned into Staple-street, the officer grabbed for both of them. One of them he firmly secured, but the other, leaping from the sleigh, made rapidly away. Two leaden messengers from the officer's revolver were sent after him, but neither of them took effect. The officer then drove the sleigh and his prisoner—who gave his name as Thomas Young—to the Station-house. In the sleigh was found four firkins of butter, six large cheese, and a jimmy and other burglarious implements.

From information subsequently received, Captain Carpenter and several of his men proceeded to the grocery of Frederick Wiekman, No. 56 Worth-street, and arrested a fellow named John Petro *alias* "Yellow," *alias* Chas. Wood, whom officer Smith identified as the party who was in the sleigh with Young, and Wm. Everson, John Williams, and Augustus Stewart, all colored. In a vacant lot adjoining this grocery five other firkins of butter were found covered up in the snow, which was also taken to the station-house, where it was identified with that found in the sleigh as belonging to Messrs. Letteon & Tallman.

The prisoners were brought before Justice OSBORNE, who held them for examination.

Police Commissioners.

The Police Commissioners met yesterday. The case of Captain RUSSELL, of the Thirteenth Ward, who is charged with all manner of offences, including cowardice, was called up. Ex-Judge BERRIE, counsel for defence, argued a delay until the case could be heard before a full Board, Recorder SMITH being absent. The Mayor refused a postponement on the grounds urged, and the case proceeded. Several witnesses were examined, after which the matter was further adjourned to Friday next.

Annual Meeting of the Exempt Firemen's Association.

The annual meeting of the Exempt Firemen's Association was held last evening at Firemen's Hall, Mercer-street. There was a large attendance, Mr. PHILIP W. ENGS, the President, in the Chair.

The annual report of the Executive Committee was read. It stated that during the year there had occurred but two deaths of members of the Association. The Association was represented as yearly increasing in prosperity and the number of its members.

The Treasurer's report showed the total receipts of the year as $389 24, and expenditures $176 55. With the amount on hand at the beginning of the year, the present funds on hand were given as $905 57.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—PHILIP W. ENGS.
Vice-Presidents—Zophar Mills; A. Ockershausen.
Recording Secretary—George W. Wheeler.
Financial Secretary—Francis Hagadorn.
Treasurer—Joseph Brill.
Executive Committee—James G. Watkins, S. B. Tutus, V. Hinch, S. H. Feeks, N. O. Allen, Mark Fowler, David Logan, Alfred Ashfield.

Messrs. FRED. L. SMITH and FREDERICK R. LEE were elected as delegates to the Board of Representatives of the Fire Department.

After some unimportant miscellaneous business, an adjournment took place till the next quarterly meeting.

Ante-Mortem—Probable Death from Alleged Violence.

Coroner CONNERY was summoned yesterday to hold an *ante-mortem* examination on the person of a Mrs. JANE HEALY, residing at No. 141 Reade-street, who, it was alleged, was very seriously injured from violence inflicted at the hands of MICHAEL O'BRIEN and his mother MARGARET. From the statement of Mrs. HEALY, made to the Coroner, it appears that on Monday last her husband was beaten by O'BRIEN, and she, meeting him in the yard, asked him why he did so; whereupon he seized her, and, assisted by his mother, threw her violently down upon the snow. She arose feeling very sick, (being pregnant,) went into the house and took to her bed, where she has since lain, suffering from hemorrhage, and with but faint hopes of recovery. The Coroner deemed the statement sufficient to warrant the holding of O'BRIEN and his mother for examination, and both were committed to the Tombs, in default of $500 bail each.

Death from Intemperance and Exposure.

An inquest was held on Monday by Coroner CONNERY upon the body of a man named WILLIAM TAYLOR, who came to his death from intemperance and exposure. Deceased was found stiff and frozen in the rear of No. 13 South-street, about which he had been accustomed to sleep. He was a very dissipated man, 50 years of age, and a native of Philadelphia. Verdict—"Death from intemperance and exposure."

☞ A lad of some dozen years, while going along the street, on Monday, with a bank-book containing about $100 in bills, slipped and fell near the United States Hotel. The book flew from his hand, and opening, exposed the bills to the full force of the wind; they were carried in every direction; nearly all of them were soon lost to view in the blinding drift, and but a portion of them were recovered.

☞ The young lad, a son of Dr. SANDS, who, on Sunday last, while proceeding to Harlem, jumped off one of the Second-avenue cars to run and warm himself, and who, while trying to get on again, fell, and broke his leg, and otherwise injured himself, is rapidly recovering at the residence of his father, in Seventeenth-street, near Fifth-avenue.

[Advertisement.]

SALT VERSUS SNOW.

It must be apparent to every pedestrian, that the unusually great accumulation of snow and ice on the land renders walking dangerous, and the transmission of passengers and property over our ferries and railroads exceedingly difficult.

Much money is spent for labor in cutting and clearing away ice and snow from sidewalks, ferry-bridges, and railroad-tracks, and much suffering has been endured in untiring but fruitless labor in endeavoring to clear away snow and ice, which has accumulated as fast as it could be cleared away.

It seems as though *the fact* had not yet become very generally known, or if known, that it is but little regarded, that *coarse salt*, thrown upon ice or snow, will melt it away during the coldest weather in a few hours. A railroad track, a ferry bridge, the steps, or sidewalk of your store, or dwelling, are entirely cleared of ice in a short time by this faithful agent.

A servant girl, with a few handsful of salt, and five minutes' labor, will effectually clear away more ice from her steps and sidewalk, than could be done in a whole day's labor with crowbar, axe and shovel, and that too, without damaging the sidewalk or stone steps.

A Railroad can be effectually cleared in a very short time, by sprinkling salt over the track, from the tail of the cars as they pass along the road.

If any of your readers should deem it for their interest to purchase salt for this purpose, and thereby prove the truth of the old adage, "*one* stitch in *time* saves *nine*," they will find a large supply of the right kinds of salt, for this purpose, by applying at the *Foreign and Domestic Salt Depôt*, Nos. 101 and 103 Broad-street, or at the Warehouse, corner Franklin and West streets.

SAMUEL HOTALING & CO.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 20, 1857.

[Advertisement.]

WINTER REDUCTION.

In conformity with the plan we have formed, we now proceed to sell our large stock of stylish

WINTER CLOTHING,

At closing-out prices.

Our stock is still large and complete in most of the desirable styles of Winter wear, including all of our popular kinds of Beaver, Cloth and Esquimaux Raglans, black and colored Dress and Frock Coats, heavy and superior business Coats, all descriptions of heavy French, English and American Cassimere Pants, Velvet, Plush, Cassimere and Cashmere Vests, all kinds of Boys' Clothing, and a complete assortment of Furnishing Goods, Under-Wear, Robes de Chambre, Shirts, Lap Robes, &c., &c.

This will afford an opportunity for all who are desirous of providing a supply of Clothing, either for this or the next Winter, to do so, at 20 per cent. less than the current prices. D. DEVLIN & CO.,

Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway, cor. of Warren-st.

[Advertisement.]

☞ A retired physician, whose sands of life have nearly run out, discovered, while living in the East Indies, a certain cure for consumption, bronchitis, coughs, colds, and general debility. The remedy was discovered by him when his only child, a daughter, was given up to die. Wishing to do as much good as possible, he will send to such of his afflicted fellowbeings as request it this recipe, with full and explicit directions for making it up and successfully using it. He requires each applicant to inclose him one shilling—three cents to be returned as postage on the recipe, and the remainder to be applied to the payment of this advertisement. Address Dr. H. JAMES, No. 19 Grand-street, Jersey City, N. J.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—A grand demonstration is to be given Manager PURDY, this afternoon and evening. In the afternoon, commencing at 2 o'clock, will be performed the Drama of the "People's Lawyer" and the gorgeous Pantomime of "Planche or the Lively Fairies." This will afford a fine opportunity for not only our City ladies, but those of Brooklyn, Williamsburg, Jersey City, and all the neighboring cities. In the evening the neat and pleasing Drama of the "Maniac Lover" will commence the performance, after which the great "Planche or the Lively Fairies," and the whole will conclude with Mr. C. W. TAYLOR's new national Drama, entitled "Wissahickon, or the Heroes of 1776."

[Advertisement.]

GAS FOR THE COUNTRY.—Gas apparatus, after the Patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company.—C. R. WOODWORTH & Co. are now offering for sale a most complete, cheap, simple and efficient gas machine, adapted in all respects to the wants of private dwellings, public and private schools, churches, colleges, factories, foundries, hotels, watering places, &c., as well as of towns and villages. Details will be furnished, by applying in person or by letter to the office of the Company, where a machine can be seen in operation, and descriptive pamphlets obtained.

C. R. WOODWORTH & Co.,
No. 74 Wall-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

REDUCTION IN PRICE OF WINTER CLOTHING.—We have marked down the prices of our stock of overcoats of every description, business coats, fancy cassimere pants, velvet and cashmere vests, &c. &c.

Also, boys' overcoats, business coats, fancy cassimere pants, &c. Those in want of WINTER CLOTHING will do well to give us a call, as the prices of the above are reduced from 10 to 25 per cent.

☞ No deviation from marked prices.

ALFRED MUNROE & Co.,
No. 441 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

"WOODLAND CREAM"—A pomade for beautifying the hair, highly perfumed, superior to any French article imported, and for half the price. For dressing ladies' hair it has no equal, giving it a bright, glossy appearance. It causes gentlemen's hair to curl in the most natural manner. It removes dandruff, always giving the hair the appearance of being freshly shampooed. Price only 50 cents. None genuine unless signed FETRIDGE & Co., Proprietors of the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers." For sale at all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The editor of the *Day Dawn* says: "The *American Phrenological Journal* is a first-class serial. We envy its publishers the amount of good they must have the happiness of doing. The perusal of such works fires us with zeal to do what we can for our race. It is preëminently a work for young men, and will do honor to the finest drawing-room table." Published at $1 a year, by FOWLER and WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

S. COATES & Co., PORTABLE GAS WORKS.—We desire to call public attention to our newly-invented Gas apparatus, designed for country residences, factories, hotels, &c. These works are safe, efficient, and simple in their construction, and warranted to give entire satisfaction. We guarantee purchasers against prosecution by the Maryland Portable Gas Company, or any other parties, for alleged infringement of their patents. Apply to S. COATES & Co., Office No. 376 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—The sallow and cadaverous complexion which indicates a weak stomach and inactive liver, is soon replaced by a healthy tone under the operation of these great purifiers of the secretions and the blood. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London; and by all druggists, at 25c., 62½c. and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]

LE SERPENT DU DESERT.—The artiste so called is the most wonderful ever seen in this country. He is perfectly amazing. He is at Barnum's Museum, and besides the moral drama of "Charlotte Temple," he is to be seen this afternoon and evening.

[Advertisement.]

GO AND SEE THAT WONDER OF WONDERS—The great Arabian artiste, the "Desert Serpent," at BARNUM's Museum—he is the greatest of wonders. He and also CHARLOTTE TEMPLE, this afternoon and evening.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 5 Murray-street, New-York.

The Mail Service and the Cunard Steamships—Letter from Mr. Cunard.

To the Editor of the London Times.

SIR: As several letters have recently appeared in *The Times* relative to the development of the Canada trade, in which the mail contract with the Cunard Company has been severely animadverted upon, it may be well, in reply to these remarks, to give a short statement of the origin and working of this contract. I shall feel obliged by your inserting this communication in *The Times*.

Nearly 20 years ago the Government advertised for tenders for the conveyance of mails by steam to America; several proposals were sent in, the one from me being the lowest, and the plan most approved, was accepted. The contract entered into has done no discredit to Her Majesty's Government, with whom it was made, and I think the country will not soon forget the good service rendered by me in originating it and carrying it out.

The duty has ever since been faithfully performed; the ships have departed at the appointed time, without one single exception.

For many years the amount received by the Post-Office, for letters carried under this contract, exceeded the sum paid by the Government. Recently the rate of postage has been reduced from 1s. to 6d., and the amount of the postage may now be short of the contract money; this important service has been performed at a small cost to the country.

The mail service cannot be performed by transient ships; there are times in the year when freight and passengers are not to be had; under such circumstances ordinary ships would be detained. At this present time the passage money will not pay for the coals consumed on the passage, but the correspondence between Europe and America is of too much importance to admit of delay, or to be dependent on irregular departures. If our Government should abandon the regular mail service, the American Government would continue it, and do the whole.

The ships required for this service cost a large sum of money and are not suited for any other purpose; if they were now offered for sale they would not bring one-fifth of the cost. This observation will apply to all the Atlantic mail steamships, the American, the West Indian, and the Cunard lines; at the termination of the mail service the ships would be valueless; they are too expensive to use for any other purpose.

It is absolutely necessary to have large ships, with great power, to secure the regular delivery of the mails, and also to keep pace with the American ships of equal power and size; the American Government give a much larger grant for the same service than that paid by our Government. The mail steamers do not materially interfere with the steamers employed carrying merchandize. The mail steamers take but a small quantity of freight—for instance, the *Arabia*, of 2,500 tons, can only carry between 400 and 500 tons of goods. A screw steamer of the same tonnage will carry 1,800 tons, and sail at half the expense. A large portion of the freight by the mail steamers consists of French goods, brought from Havre by branch steamers which we keep for that purpose, so that the mail steamers, departing once a week, cannot materially interfere with other ships, and it is an argument only used by persons who have some particular object in view.

The Canadians say that the Cunard steamers should be compelled to go to Quebec during the Summer, and to Portland in the Winter; but it is not likely that any other persons will agree with them.

Boston and New-York were the ports in the United States first selected, and there are no good reasons for substituting Quebec and Portland. Quebec is closed by ice, and other dangers, for six months. Boston and New-York are large cities, are always accessible, and have great facilities for forwarding goods and mails to every part of Canada, and throughout the United States. Portland is far inferior in all respects.

The good people of Canada appear to suppose that the contract was made for their especial benefit, and no other, but they are in error. The contract contemplated the conveyance of the correspondence between Europe and the whole continent of America, but Canada has derived the greatest benefit from it. Previously the mails were carried once a month, by an irregular, uncertain, and dangerous conveyance, by which many lives were annually lost. The postage to Canada was then 2s. a letter; now they have a regular and safe conveyance twice a week, and the postage is 6d. a letter. They have 104 mails from England annually; formerly they had 12.

They now ask the Government to subsidize a screw steamship to perform a voyage once a week to Quebec for six months, and to Portland, in the United States, for the other six months, to enable them to develop the trade of Canada. If their statements are correct as to the immense amount of goods that is to be collected at Quebec to be shipped thence (and I do not pretend to doubt the accuracy of their statements), 40 steamships will be required weekly to carry freight, so that one will be subsidized while 39 will be dissatisfied. If the freight is at Quebec, ships will find their way there to carry it; and, as to the granting a subsidy for a ship to Portland, I can only say that there are many steamships now running from Glasgow and Liverpool to Boston, New-York and Philadelphia. We have had several in the trade for some years past, and we have no subsidy for them. We are building several screw steamships at present; some of them are likely to find their way to Quebec, and perhaps to Portland, if freight should offer. There will be no lack of ships if there should be good employment for them. If the Canadians ask the subsidy for an increased postal communication, I think I have shown that, with the present semi-weekly mails, they have no good grounds for such application, and I think the Government would not be disposed to give a bounty in such form merely to promote a commercial enterprise.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant, S. CUNARD.

LONDON, Dec. 29.

MARRIED.

POLLOCK—McCONKEY.—In this City, on Monday, Jan. 19, by Rev. J. R. W. Sloane, Mr. WILLIAM POLLOCK to Miss ISABELLA McCONKEY, both of this City.

DIED.

SHICK.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 20, suddenly, CATHARINE ANN SHICK and child, wife of Charles S. H. Shick, and daughter of Woodard and Mary Hunt, aged 18 years and 28 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her brother-in-law, James M. Ayers, No. 76 Lewis-st., on Thursday, 22d inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

☞ Fishkill papers please copy.

VALENTINE.—In this City, on Sunday evening, Jan. 18, after a short illness, Mrs. MARIA W. VALENTINE, wife of Peter Valentine, aged 65 years, 2 months and 18 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, of her son, No. 143 36th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., on Thursday, Jan. 22, at 2 o'clock P. M.

☞ Auburn papers please copy.

PERRINE.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 20, at the residence of her son in-law, Samuel Longstreet, No. 112 West 16th-st., Mrs. MARGARET, widow of Henry J. Perrine, deceased, in the 79th year of her age.

The funeral services will take place at the Old Tennant Church, near English Town, Monmouth Co., N. J., on Sunday, at 11 o'clock A. M.

☞ New-Jersey papers please copy.

TAYLOR.—In this City, on Monday, Jan. 19, ELIZA LITTLE, widow of Knowles Taylor, and daughter of Jonathan Little, deceased, in the 60th year of her age.

The funeral services will take place in the Presbyterian Church, (Dr. Parker's,) corner 4th-av. and 23d-st., on Thursday, 22d inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

TOMPSON.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 20, of scarlet fever, THOMAS B., son of Thomas B. and Mary T. Tompson, aged 3 years, 10 months and 15 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, on Thursday, at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 6 1st-av.

HAVILAND.—In this City, on Sunday, Jan. 18 after a long and severe illness, JAMES G. HAVILAND, in the 67th year of his age.

His friends, those of his sons, George W. and William, of his brothers, Henry, Abraham and Chas. Haviland, of his son-in-law, Selah T. Reeve, and brothers-in-law, Edward Brown and Wm. Mapes, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, at 2½ o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 277 Bowery. Funeral service will take place at St. Mark's Church, at 4 o'clock.

LOUNSBERRY.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday evening, Jan. 18, SAMUEL LOUNSBERRY, aged 59 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, 21st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., at his late residence, No. 361 State-st.

☞ Stamford Cour., papers please copy

SEAMAN.—At Harlem, on Monday, Jan. 19, after a protracted illness, of consumption, in full hope of a blissful immortality, MARGARET, wife of Christian H. Seaman, in the 36th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, without further invitation, this day, (Wednesday,) 21st inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, 126th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Her remains will be interred in the family vault, at Harlem.

CARTER.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Jan. 19, CATHARINE ELLEN, beloved wife of Robert H. Carter, aged 26 years and 5 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, 22d inst., at her late residence, Claremont-av., fourth house north of Myrtle, at 1 o'clock P. M. precisely. The remains will be taken to Cypress Hills for interment.

TAYLOR.—In East Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening, Jan. 20, after a short but severe illness, of scarlet fever, HENRY FRANCIS TAYLOR, only son of Stephen and Hannah Taylor, aged 3 years, 3 months and 7 days.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at their residence, in Gates-av., on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

OSBORNE.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Jan 20, HARRIET JANE, youngest daughter of Samuel and Maria Osborne, aged 14 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully requested to attend her funeral, without further invitation, on Thursday, the 22d inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her father, No. 130 Congress st., between Henry and Clinton.

HOYT.—In Brooklyn, on Monday morning, Jan. 19, of disease of the heart, SANDFORD WESTON HOYT, in the 56th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, on Thursday, 22d inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

TAYLOR.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Jan. 19, after a long illness, PETER L. TAYLOR, aged 46 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, 25th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, Atlantic-av., third house from Hampden-st., without further invitation.

☞ Rhode Island papers please copy.

The Patriarchs and brothers of Bethlehem Encampment, No. 10, Principe Lodge, No. 170, I. O. of O. F., are hereby notified to meet at their rooms, corner of Court and Joralemon-st., to make arrangements to attend the funeral of our late P. C. P. and P. G., P. L. Taylor, at 12 o'clock, Sunday, 25th inst. Members of the Order generally are invited to meet with us.

S. A. GRAVES, C. P.
P. J. CREIGHTON, N. G.

FRISBEE.—On Monday, Jan. 19, WILLIAM C. FRISBEE, of Sing Sing, Westchester Co., N. Y., aged 66 years.

☞ Chicago papers please copy.

FORBES.—In Buffalo, on Friday, Jan. 16, after a lingering illness, MARY, the beloved wife of Capt. Cleaveland Forbes, formerly of this City.

DAILY.—At Kensington, Mich., on Tuesday, Jan. 13, at his residence, JOHN DALLY, son of Abraham Dally, Sr., of this City, in the 55th year of his age.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JAN. 20.

$1,000	Kentucky St. 6s	102½	250	W'd Coal & Iron Co	33½
1,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	89¾	550	Erie Railroad	s60 83½
1,000	Virginia 6s	98	450	do	s3 83½
1,000	do	93½	100	do	83½
2,000	Hud. R.R.R. 1stm.	99¾	400	do	b3 83½
15,500	Ill. Cen. R.R. Bs	97½	100	do	b60 83
1,000	Ill. F. B. wt. priv.	83	200	do	b60 83½
110	Bank of Com	104	450	do	83½
20	do	103¾	300	Reading R. R.	s60 83½
50	Canton Co.	33¾	100	do	b60 83½
50	do	33¾	300	do	83½
150	do	s3 34	100	do	b30 83½
100	do	b60 34½	100	do	83½
50	do	b60 34¾	500	do	c 83½
500	Cumb. Coal Co	20¾	100	do	b60 84
250	do	s60 20¾	100	do	s60 83½
100	do	b60 20¾	5	Mich. Cen. R. R.	95¼
100	do	b30 20¾	200	Mi. S. & N.Ia. R'd. c	88¾
8	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	s3 93¾	200	do	c 88¾
100	do	b20 94	200	do	88¾
200	do	b30 94	100	do	s10 88¾
50	do	s3 93¾	150	do	b30 88¾
100	do	s3 93¾	500	do	88¾
100	do	b30 94¼	100	do	s10 88¾
550	do	b60 94¾	100	Cleve. & Tol. Rail.	s3 76¾
50	do	b45 94¾	400	do	b3 77
250	do	c 94	200	do	b60 77½
83	Ch. & Rock Isl. Rail.	97	1000	do	b30 77½
50	do	b3 97¾	100	do	b60 77½
50	do	97¾	115	do	77
100	do	s60 97	140	La C. & Mil. RR.	s3 71¾
100	do	b30 97½	50	Ga. & Chi. RR.	s30 121
100	do	c 97½			

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	Virginia 6s	93	200	Bruns. C. L. Co.	b30 5
20,000	Missouri State 6s	85½	200	N. Y. Central R. R.	94
10,000	do	b90 86	50	do	s60 93¾
2,000	Chic. & R. I. Bds.	93	300	do	b3 94
1,000	Harlem R. 2d M.	76½	150	Ward C. & Iron Co.	33½
25	Phenix Bank	137	1200	Reading R. R.	s90 83
300	Erie Railroad	s3 62½	200	do	b30 83½
100	do	b60 63	300	do	b60 83¾
100	do	b30 62¾	100	do	b10 83¾
600	Cumb. Coal Co	21½	200	do	b30 83¾
650	do	b30 21½	100	do	b60 83¾
200	do	2d 21¾	100	do	b60 84
100	do	b60 21¾	10	Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	77
100	Canton Company	24¼	200	Cleve. & Pitts. R. R.	56½
50	do	b60 24¾	50	Mic. So. & N.I.R.	s10 87½
100	do	24¾			

TUESDAY, Jan. 20—P. M.

The complete embargo on the mails by the snow-storm, South and East, caused a little more activity in Money loans to-day, and also imparted some degree of firmness to Sterling bills for the steamer to-morrow. The Brokers, however, were readily supplied with Money at 7 ₱ cent. on call, and the extra demand for Exchange was supplied by the regular drawers at 108⅜@108⅝ on London, and 5.22½ on Paris. A liberal amount of bills is known to be in the Southern mails now on the way from the Cotton ports.

The Stock Exchange showed increased business, and the whole Railroad list left off strong, and with one or two exceptions at an advance of ⅛@⅜ ₱ cent. on the average sales of Monday. Business was done for cash in New-York Central as high as 94; in Rock Island at 97⅛; in Erie at 62⅝, and in Reading at 83½. Virginia State Sixes rose to 93 ₱ cent., and there was a liberal demand for Illinois Central 7 ₱ cents at 97½. The general market left off firm.

Mr. M. A. WHEELOCK was to-day elected First Vice-President of the Stock Exchange with a salary of $2,500 the year.

DECEMBER ROAD TRAFFIC—ADDITIONAL.

	1856. December.	1855. December.
Southern Michigan	$208,000	$207,000
Wabash Valley	45,856	New.
Hudson River	231,311	156,245
Toledo	113,016	91,166
Pittsburg and Chicago	129,946	95,182
New-York and New-Haven	68,436	65,020
Dayton and Hamilton	50,015	46,305
Little Miami	97,698	75,854
Michigan Central	215,815	221,649
Illinois Central	155,000	133,000
Rock Island	118,739	95,832
Total eleven Lines	$1,428,882	$1,187,253

These returns are very satisfactory, considering the high standard of comparison. December, 1855, one of the heaviest months in Winter traffic, we have previously recorded. We understand the earnings of the Illinois Central, for the calendar year 1856, will settle up.....$2,450,000
And Land Office Cash Income..... 393,000
Together.....$2,843,000

Or within seven hundred dollars of the highest estimate of the year. Of the Income from the Land Office, $127,000 was applied to the cancellation of 116 of the Construction and 11 of the Freeland Bonds of the Company. The remainder was for the Interest Account.

The card of Mr. CHARLES R. MARVIN, Stock Broker, No. 27 William-street, offering his services or the pur

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI.....NO. 1667. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 22, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—4 Hanover-st., and 181 Broadway
House Printing Telegraph—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

Debate on the Submarine Telegraph Bill in the Senate.

THE CORRUPTION INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

The Daily Times Correspondent brought to the Bar of the House for Contempt.

He Refuses to Answer and is Placed in Custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 21.

I am in the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms.

The proceedings of the House to-day I shall leave to others to relate. Without notice of what was intended to be done, and without time for counsel or preparation, I made extemporaneously such defence of the rights of the Press and of myself as I was able.

Before my address to the House, when an offer was made me to be heard by myself or by counsel, I stated my desire to be heard personally for a few minutes, and then, if the House was not satisfied with my answer, that I would like time to procure counsel.

The House permitted me to proceed under these circumstances, holding itself still committed to permit me to be heard by counsel. Nevertheless, in its final action to-day it withdrew that privilege.

Many friends who have voted against the resolution as a distinct question, voted for it to day, lest if it failed, the order for confinement in jail would be carried.

My position is briefly this: I have denied that I have personal knowledge of corruption, but I have pointed the Committee to evidence which they have obtained, and which vindicates my opinion that it exists. I claim it to be the right and duty of the Press to utter warnings on moral conviction. I have not charged any individual Member with corruption, but I have warned the House against it, in view of notorious facts and their own convictions.

In the confidential Committee-room I admitted that the corrupt disposition of individuals had become known to me, and presented that, not as legal evidence, but as a vindication of my moral convictions, and with the distinct understanding that not being legal evidence, it was not to be published. So I did not publish injurious imputations, making further disclosures from me necessary. An answer to the question would be no legal proof, because it would be no evidence of the crime having been consummated; and while an answer would, therefore, be useless, it would involve me in a dishonorable breach of confidence. I had a right to bind myself to such confidence, because no existing law forbade it.

If Congress makes a law punishing a refusal to answer, I will in future decline confidences infringing that law; but I cannot be held to the new legal consequences of responsibilities already assumed under existing legislation.

I sincerely trust that my position will be clearly apprehended by the public, and then I think I shall be sustained in the public judgment.

Independent of their action as members, I believe it is the general opinion of the House that my position is the true one. S.

The American Colonization Society.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 21.

The Board of Directors of the American Colonization Society held their annual meeting yesterday, when ten members were in attendance. This is but a nominal meeting, and the regular meeting is not to take place until travel is resumed. The whole amount of receipts during the year is $81,388 41 and the expenditures $71,394 79. The present indebtedness of the Society is $24,126 74. The Society earnestly calls the attention of the Government to the increasing value of trade on the African coast, and hopes that some act will soon be passed by Congress to foster, nourish and protect it. The value of the trade with the United States from that point in 1854 was $3,146,522, while that of Great Britain was about eight times that amount, in consequence of the latter power having for years encouraged and protected its commerce there. It is stated that several other European nations have been awakened to the value of trade upon the western coast of Africa, and are taking steps to increase it. The trade in Palm Oil is most important. The exports of that article have increased since 1852 from 1,000 to 7,000 gallons; and in 1855 more than thirty vessels were freighted with it at African ports. At least 200 vessels are now employed in all branches of trade upon the coast. The whole amount of the legacies paid the Society during the year is $14,675 84. Contributions from auxiliary societies, $9,799 75. The number of emigrants sent out during the year was 538. The whole number sent, 2,502. The balance of the report refers generally to state of affairs in the Colony, of which it gives an encouraging account.

XXXIVth Congress---Second Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 21.

Mr. JAMES S. GREEN, elected Senator for Missouri in place of Mr. ATCHISON, appeared and was qualified.

DECIMAL COINS.

Mr. SEWARD presented a petition from the Geographical Society of the City of New-York, protesting against the coinage of three-dollar and three-cent pieces, and praying that none but decimal coins may be issued from the Mint. Referred to the Committe on Finance.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

The Submarine Telegraph bill was taken up.

Mr. HUNTER thought the bill required some amendment, as it left the whole matter at the discretion of the President. He was in favor of inserting some limitation in the bill, as he feared the United States might go beyond what was originally designed unless this precaution were taken.

Mr. COLLAMER replied that there was this limitation, that this Government should afford the Company no more aid than was afforded by the British Government.

Mr. HUNTER contended that such a project should be carried out by a private Company. If the Government desired to send messages over the line it should pay for them just as a private citizen would, and no more.

Mr. COLLAMER stated that the Company desired to have some kind of security before they hazarded such an immense outlay. All that was now proposed was that this Government should put itself upon the same terms as the British Government.

Mr. BENJAMIN suggested that this bill did not limit this Government to the same aid that the British Government had already afforded, but to what they might afford in future, which was very indefinite.

Mr. SEWARD moved to amend the bill, to obviate objections, with the proviso that the contract to be made by the British Government shall not be different from that already proposed by that Government to the New-York and Newfoundland Telegraph Company.

Mr. RUSK thought the guarantee of $70,000 per annum by this Government for a work of such magnitude and importance was very moderate. He would be willing to vote for $200,000 a year.

Mr. DOUGLAS trusted that Mr. SEWARD's amendment would be adopted, as the bill, in its present form, was liable to the objection of uncertainty as to the amount of obligation this Government would incur.

Mr. SEWARD stated that the wire for this telegraph was already made, and the whole enterprise had heretofore been conducted and managed with American capital. On the 4th of July next, if the bill pass, there will be a girdle around the world. It is proposed to lend vessels belonging to the United States Navy, as the British Government will lend her vessels, to lay down this wire, because there are not in the commercial marine vessels suitable for that work.

If we do not make this contract the British Government will have priority of messages, and we shall have to pay for the use of the line in accordance with the contract which they may make; but if we d make this contract we shall stand upon terms of equality with that Government.

Mr. SEWARD's amendment was adopted.

Mr. HUNTER remarked that both termini of the line were within British dominions, and he would like to know what guarantee we would have in time of war that we could then have use of the line.

Mr. SEWARD replied, it appeared not to have been contemplated by the British Government—and he hoped they proceeded reasonably—that there would ever be an interruption to the amicable relations between the two countries. When the question first came up, this idea presented itself to his mind, and he suggested to the Telegraph Company that it ought to be the subject of a treaty between the United States and Great Britain. He sent to the President and Secretary of State, for the purpose of seeing whether the whole matter could not be settled by treaty to secure that object, but it was found that it would protract negotiations till after the 4th of July, and on this account the papers were returned without action being taken thereon. Now the question arose, What should be done upon this subject? That the termini were both within the British dominions was true, and it was equally true there was no terminus on this continent, unless it were within the British dominions, and we have no dominions on the other side of the Atlantic. There was no other route upon which a telegraphic wire could be laid across the ocean. This was a distance of seventeen hundred miles, and it was not even certainly known that the fluid could be transmitted to this distance beneath the ocean. This was a scientific experiment, and the Company were prepared to make it. If we shall ever have to go to war with Great Britain, which he hoped might never happen, we should need to have both termini in our possession, in order to avail ourselves of the telegraph; but his notion was, that when the telegraphic wire was once laid there would be no more war between England and the United States.

Mr. Hunter should be glad to think that the millennium was so near at hand as the Senator from New-York supposed. For his part, he should like to see some substantial guarantee in the bill by which the United States shall have the same advantages, in time of war, as the British Government. It seemed to him that the proposition was for this Government to contribute largely to a scheme which would give Great Britain great superiority in time of war.

Mr. RUSK replied, we were not making a contract with Great Britain, but with a private Company. How could we make a contract to guarantee rights to us in case we should go to war with Great Britain?

Mr. HUNTER said the matter could be deferred until this treaty was arranged, and that was what ought to be done.

Mr. RUSK answered, we could cut the wire in two or three hours if we should go to war, but it would be a great means of preventing war if we should have such a line of communication.

Mr. CASS hoped the matter would be provided for by inserting in the bill the proviso that no money should be expended until we receive assurances from the British Government that we shall not be cut off in time of war.

Mr. PUGH offered an amendment that this act shall not take effect until a treaty has been concluded and ratified between the Governments of Great Britain and the United States, whereby such portions of the British possessions as command the Western terminus of said submarine telegraph shall have been subjected to the principle of neutralization adopted in the Convention relative to Central America and signed at Washington in April, 1850, and such other convention supplementary thereto as may be ratified hereafter. He said this communication in time of war would not only be useless to us, but a vast deal of injury, and in time of peace what we proposed to pay would be more than the dispatches would amount to. Mr. PUGH argued generally in support of his amendment, which, he said, if not adopted, would render it necessary in case of war to invade Newfoundland, and take possession of that terminus as a matter of self-defence.

Mr. SEWARD said that if this Government does not choose to make a contract it would be easy for Britain to advance the whole amount, and have the entire control of the line in war as in peace. If we make the contract we have the control in the time of peace, and postpone or lessen the chances of war.

Mr. HALE was sorry to hear the chance of war referred to in connection with matters of this kind. The same argument would apply against making appropriations for commercial purposes. If the British chose to cut off their end of the Suspension Bridge our end of it would not be worth much. [Laughter.] He did not believe that the Creator put man on earth to be always in a state of war.

Mr. TOOMBS (in his seat) said, war is the natural state of man.

Mr. HALE—We are coming to a spiritual state now. [Laughter.] We have lived forty years without a war with Britain, and I believe war not likely to occur in forty years to come. I advocate this proposition as a peace, not a war, measure.

Mr. BUTLER spoke adversely to the bill.

Mr. DOUGLAS opposed Mr. PUGH's amendment.

Mr. TOOMBS regarded the bill as for the benefit of private individuals rather than Government.

Mr. TOUCEY favored the bill, but suggested amendments.

Without final action the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 21.

THE TIMES CORRESPONDENT AND THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

Mr. ORR, from the Corruption Investigating Committee, rose to submit a report and resolution; also a bill, saying he meant to ask for their immediate consideration.

Mr. GROW raised the question that such matter could not now be introduced, this being one of the three days specially set apart for the consideration of territorial business.

Mr. ORR, with a view of relieving Mr. GROW's apprehensions, gave as his opinion that the matter to which he wished to call the attention of the House would not occupy the entire day.

The Speaker overruled Mr. GROW's point, and said the Committee have a right to report the fact that obstacles were thrown in the way of their investigation, and to apply to the House for a remedy.

The report of the Committee was read, stating as follows: "That during the progress of their investigation they had summoned as a witness JAMES W. SIMONTON, correspondent of the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES; that among others the following question was propounded to him: 'You state that certain members have approached you and have desired to know if they could not, through you, procure money for their votes upon certain bills—will you state who these members were?' and that the said SIMONTON made thereto the following response: 'I cannot, without violation of confidence, than which I would rather suffer anything.' In response to other questions of similar import, he said: 'Two members have made them direct, and others have indicated a desire to talk with me upon these subjects, and I have warded it off, not giving them an opportunity to make an explicit proposition.' To the question, "What do I understand you to mean when you say these communications were made direct?" Mr. SIMONTON replied: "I mean that after having obtained my promise of secresy in regard to them, they have said to me that certain measures pending before Congress ought to pay, that parties interested in them had the means to pay; that they individually needed money, and that they desired me to specifically arrange matters in such a way that if the measures passed they should receive pecuniary compensation." The Committee were impressed with the materiality of the testimony withheld by the witness, as it embraced the letter and spirit of the inquiry directed by the House to be made, but were anxious to avoid any controversy with the witness. They consequently waived the interrogatory that day to give the witness time for reflection on the consequences of his refusal, and to afford him an opportunity to look into the law and practice of the House in such cases, notifying him that he would on some subsequent day be recalled. This was the 15th of January. On Tuesday, the 20th inst., the said SIMONTON was recalled and the identical question first referred to was again propounded, after due notice to him that if he declined to answer, the Committee would feel constrained to report his declination to the House, and ask that body to enforce all its powers in the premises to compel a full and complete response. To that interrogatory he made the following reply, and we give it in full that no injustice may be done to Mr. SIMONTON in this report. He said:

"Before stating the determination to which I have come on this subject, I desire to say that I do not here dispute the power of the Committee, and I have not heretofore declined to answer that question upon any such ground. I have all respect for the Committee and the House. I do not decline in order to screen the members. My declination is based upon my own convictions of duty. Since I was last before the Committee, in deference to their judgment and wishes I have examined the case of Anderson vs. Dunn to which they referred me, and have considered very fully what I ought to do in view of that decision, as well as in view of other considerations. The result of my deliberations upon the subject has been to confirm me in the opinion, that whatever the penalty I may have to suffer I cannot answer that question. I beg the Committee to understand that I have no other motive whatever in declining but the simple one that I have stated before, that I do not see how I can answer it without a dishonorable breach of confidence. The answer to the question can by no possibility be supposed to reflect discredit on myself, and I presume that my statement of that motive is corroborated by the facts as they appear before the Committee. I must insist upon declining to answer that question."

The House will perceive that the foregoing statement shows the materiality of the testimony, and the duty of the Committee to insist upon its disclosure. It shows the settled and deliberate purpose of the witness to withhold such testimony rightfully and properly, and the absolute necessity for the House to interpose with promptitude and firmness its authority, if it intended to expose and punish the corruption which may exist among its members, by ordering the investigation your Committee have been pursuing.

It is due to the dignity and reputation of the American Congress to purge itself of such unworthy members, if they have thus shamelessly prostituted their high and honored positions to such base purposes. The country has a right to know who have betrayed the trusts confided to them by their constituents. The honest men of the House should aid, by the exercise of all the powers with which they are vested, to secure the names of the supposed guilty parties, and thereby shield the general reputation of the body as well as their own characters, from unjust and improper imputation and suspicion. The Committee consider it unnecessary to enter into an elaborate argument to establish the power of the House in this case. The summons was issued under the hand of the Speaker, and was attested by the Clerk of the House, and the contumacy of witness is a contempt of that authority. If there is a doubt whether this authorizes the arrest of a party in contempt and his confinement until the contempt is purged, besides the right to inflict other punishment afterward, it seems to your Committee that none will question the authority of the House when they recur to the statute. By an act passed May 3, 1798, authority is given to the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, a chairman of the Committee of the Whole, or a chairman of the Select Committee of either House to administer oaths to witnesses in any case under their examination; and willful, absolute and false swearing before either is declared perjury and is punishable as such.

Here is express authority to swear witnesses, and false-swearing is punishable as perjury. Is it then no contempt of the authority of this House—and the Committee are acting as and for the House in this investigation—for a witness to refuse to testify to material facts within his knowledge? The Committee concur unanimously in the opinion that the House is clothed with ample power to order the party into custody, there to remain until released by the same authority, or upon the expiration of the present Congress. The Committee recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Speaker issue his warrant, directed to the Sergeant-at-arms, commanding him to take into custody the body of said SIMONTON wherever to be found, and the same forthwith have before said House, at the bar thereof, to answer for contempt of the authority of this House.

Mr. ORR not conceiving it necessary to say anything in support of the resolution, merely asked that it be put upon its passage. This being done he should report from the Committee a bill more effectually to enforce the attendance of witnesses on the summons of either House.

The bill was then read and was in substance as follows:

Any person willfully refusing to give testimony or to produce papers before any Committee shall be liable to indictment for misdemeanor, and on conviction pay a fine not more than one thousand dollars nor less than one hundred dollars, and be imprisoned in the Penitentiary not more than one year nor less than one month. No person thus testifying shall be held to answer before any Court of Justice for any facts disclosed before the Committee of either House.

Mr. MILLSON wished to know whether the investigation has disclosed the fact that the witness in question was the author of the statements reflecting upon the integrity of members of the House, and whether he had assigned any reason to the Committee for making such general charges, and such a general breach of confidence in the publication of these allegations, while seeking to protect himself in refusing to answer the questions of the Committee, by declaring that by doing so he would violate confidence.

Mr. ORR replied, that he did not think it proper to disclose any more testimony. The report stated that the witness, in contempt of the judgment of the Committee, is the correspondent of the NEW-YORK TIMES, and the House would remember that this investigatoin had its origin in certain articles contained in that paper.

Mr. KENNETT suggested that the bill be referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. JONES, of Tennessee, doubted very seriously the power of this House in the absence of any law to deprive any citizen of his liberty, therefore, he would not vote for the resolution; but he would cheerfully and cordially go with the Committee to prescribe pains and penalties in cases where witnesses refuse to obey summons and not testify.

The resolution was adopted. Yeas, 164. Those voting in the negative, Burnett of New-York, Bennett of Miss., Bocock, Boyce, Burnett, Davidson, Edmundson, Elliott, Herbert, Jewett, Jones of Tenn., Keitt, Kelly, Quitman, Walker and Wright of Miss.

The House now proceeded to consider the bill reported from the Committee.

Mr. RITCHIE, a member of the Select Committee, proposed an amendment, that nothing in the Act contained shall exempt any witnesses from prosecution and punishment for perjury before the Committee, or forgery, by them, of any matter they may produce.

Mr. RITCHIE offered this in deference to the views of gentlemen who had expressed doubts on the subject, although he did not believe the bill would exempt witnesses from such crimes.

Mr. COBB, of Georgia, gave notice of an amendment, the object being to put beyond doubt the power about which gentlemen differ with regard to the right of the House to imprison witnesses who refuse to testify or produce papers before a Committee. The minority of this House do not believe such power exists without the passage of a rule or law on the subject; and he intended to move that persons thus offending may be imprisoned in jail for a perod not exceeding six months.

The Speaker said the bill pending was a general one, and suggested whether the legislation at present ought not to be confined to this particular case.

Mr. ORR replied, the Committee may not be able to proceed in their investigation so as to report the facts to the House, unless such bill be passed with a view to inflict greater punishment on recsant witnesses than the Committee suppose the House has now the power to inflict.

Mr. QUITMAN believed that the Speaker made a correct decision as to the general character of this bill. He was opposed to this rapid legislation to cover this specific case which effects the privileges of the people of the country as well as the members of the House.

Mr. KENNETT proposed that the bill be sent to the Committee on Judiciary, with instructions to report it forthwith.

Mr. ORR replied, that if the Committee cannot compel an answer to that extent, the investigation must fail. If the bill were so referred, it would not be reported back in time for the Committee to avail themselves of its provisions. He argued to show the necessity and justice of its immediate passage, and said the country has the right to know who are the two members alluded to by Mr. SIMONTON. He protested against gentlemen being suspected of wrong, and yet no sufficient means being afforded to ascertain the truth of these grave charges through the public press.

Mr. STANTON did not believe it essential after the adoption of the resolutson of the committee that this bill should be passed to-day or to-morrow. He wishes the bill to be recommitted back to the Select Committee, so that they could return it when they thought proper; and that it be printed, so that each member have an opportunity to read it.

Mr. HUMPHREY MARSALL had no idea that the Committee should be thus overslaughed, and moved that the bill be then referred.

Mr. ORR offered a resolution, which was adopted, that WILLIAM B. FLOOD, Clerk to the Sergeant-at-arms, be authorized and directed to execute the orders of the House during the absence of Mr. GLOSSBRENNER, Sergeant-at-arms.

Mr. DAVIS, of Maryland, a member of the Select Committee, said that the question was whether the House will remove any obstacle thrown in the way of investigation—or permit a dead stand. Hence the importance of passing the bill.

At this point the acting Sergeant-at-Arms came into the Hall with Mr. SIMONTON, the former informing the Speaker that pursuant to his order he had the latter in custody.

Much interest was evinced during this proceeding.

The Speaker said the Sergeant-at-Arms would take Mr. SIMONTON before the Select Committee.

Mr. ORR was willing that Mr. SIMONTON should appear before it to purge himself of contempt.

Mr. BURNETT denied the power of the Speaker to issue such an order.

Mr. HUMPHREY MARSHALL—Has the Speaker decided what is to be done with the accused?

The SPEAKER—The Chair has directed the Sergeant-at-Arms to hold him in custody until the House shall otherwise direct.

Several gentlemen, amid confusion, endeavored to address the House, but the floor was assigned to Mr. JONES, of Tennessee, who said the Sergeant-at-Arms having executed the Speaker's warrant, had arrested and produced Mr. SIMONTON at the bar of the House, and he submitted whether it was within the power and jurisdiction of the Speaker to order the Sergeant-at-Arms to take this man out, and keep him in custody an indefinite period of time.

The SPEAKER—I have made no such order.

Mr. JONES—The witness is here, and, if he wishes to answer to the charge, he has the right.

The SPEAKER—The House can take such order if it wishes.

Mr. BURNETT moved that the prisoner be now heard, and in justification of his voting against the resolution for the arrest of Mr. SIMONTON said, among other things, there was not a tribunal in this country where a party could be deprived of his liberty and punished without due process of law—hence he had wished to know the law on which the Committee based their action in reporting that resolution. He desired the investigation to be thorough. Here was the place for the witness to purge the contempt, because he was already guilty of it.

Mr. DAVIS of Md., said that they must dispose of the prisoner in some way. He was now before the House on a process of attachment. He offered a resolution directing the Speaker to show cause why he should not be committed for his refusal to answer the questions propounded by the Committee, as stated in their report, and that he have till to-morrow morning to make his answer, and meanwhile to remain in the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms.

Mr. COLFAX agreed with Mr. DAVIS that the witness should have answered the questions, but he was an American citizen and should be heard in defence either in person or by counsel. [Voices, "That's right."]

Mr. WASHBURN of Maine, did not understand Mr. DAVIS' resolution to prevent Mr. SIMONTON from being heard now; but only gives him the privilege till to-morrow morning.

After further debate, the following was offered by Mr. ORR and adopted, by Yeas 136 to Nays 23.

Resolved, That the Speaker do forthwith inform Mr. J. W. SIMONTON of the charge of which he is arrested, and propound to him the question, "Are you ready to show cause why further proceedings shall not be had against you for alleged contempt, and do you wish to be heard by counsel, now or at what time?"

Mr. SIMONTON took his position in the main aisle.

Cries of "down in front." "Take your seats."

The profound silence which followed was broken by the Speaker, who informed him the reason for his arrest.

The Clerk having the report of the Committee the Speaker then asked Mr. SIMONTON the question contained in the resolution.

Mr. SIMONTON said if consistent with the views of the House he should be glad to occupy their attention for a few minutes, and then if they deemed it necessary to proceed further he would like to have the opportunity to consult and employ counsel.

The Speaker informed him that it was his privilege to be heard.

Mr. LETCHER understood that Mr. SIMONTON was here to answer questions and not to make a speech.

Messrs. SAVAGE, STEPHENS, and HUMPHREY MARSHALL severally contended that M. SIMONTON's replies should be in writing and under oath.

Mr. GROW insisted that the accused should be heard in his own way.

Mr. SIMONTON, the House having decided he might be heard orally, proceeded to say that he should pursue the path of duty according to the conviction of his own conscience to the end. One of the first and radical mistakes made was the statement that this investigation depended on something he had written and published. He repudiated that altogether. His letter, published in the NEW-YORK DAILY MIMES, Jan. 6, contained nothing to justify such proceedings. He denied that the House had any just power to punish him for contempt. He stood there protected by the Constitution, which declares "no citizen shall be deprived of his liberty without due process of law." There was no evidence that he had made the charge implicating members of this House.

Certain gentlemen came and bound him to secresy, he not knowing what they had to communicate. He had a right to receive their confidence, and had not volunteered charges against anybody which should make it necessary that he should violate confidence. Having become morally convinced that corruption did exist, he felt it his right as a member of the press to denounce it. He had stated to the Committee that he had no personal knowledge of the fact. Was it right, he having no corroborating testimony, to press him to answer? He made further remarks in defence of his position. The Speaker asked him whether he had anything further to say. Mr. SIMONTON replied, nothing, except to be heard by counsel.

Messrs. CLINGMAN, HARRIS, of Illinois, and SHERMAN, severally offered resolutions that Mr. SIMONTON be taken into custody by the Sergeant-at-Arms, and imprison him. The first named proceeded to show that Mr. SIMONTON had made statements to-day inconsistant with what he had said before the Committee.

Mr. BOYCE proposed a resolution declaring it was beneath the dignity of this House further to concern themselves with the matter now before them; and that Mr. SIMONTON be no longer privileged to occupy a reporter's desk in the House.

Mr. ORR said, if this resolution should be adopted he should feel himself obliged to ask to be discharged from further duty on the Committee. He then offered the following:

Whereas, J. W. SIMONTON having appeared at the bar of the House, according to its order, and the causes assigned for said contempt being insufficient, therefore,

Resolved, That said J. W. SIMONTON be continued in close custody by the Sergeant-at-Arms for the balance of the session, or until discharged by the further order of the House, to be taken when he shall purge himself of contempt.

This resolution was adopted in lieu of all others by a vote of 120 against 91.

The Sergeant-at-Arms then secured his prisoner.

Mr. SMITH, (Alabama,) offered a resolution proposing that the clerk call the rolls and each member to his name, and indicate whether or not he is willing to release Mr. SIMONTON.

The Speaker decided that was not a quection of privilege.

The House then adjourned,

Corruption at Washington—Congress and the Press.

From the Philadelphia North American.

It is a maxim of prudence, as well as of charity, to make no charge against others without some assured basis of evidence. But in respect to the allegations of corruption in Congress, which are now undergoing at least the form of a sifting process in the hands of a Congressional Committee of Investigation, *the proof presents itself in a shape so tangible as to justify the severe strictures of the public and the press.* When the matter was first broached before that august body of lawgivers and statesmen, they began at once to relieve their bosoms of a great deal of virtuous indignation, and were about to annihilate the newspaper press (in which the charge originated) for its presumption in daring to impugn the integrity of personages so exalted in character and office as themselves. But as good luck would have it, just as these virtuously-indignant gentlemen had got the ill-fated press into their mouths, and were about to shake the life out of it, as a terrier exterminates a rat, they chanced to reflect that the press was really beneath their notice and contempt; and so they incontinently dropped it out of their teeth, lest even this kind of attention from such a dignified source might lend it a factitious importance far beyond its merits. Burning as they were with this ineffable contempt, and this indignation of injured innocence, it must have fallen upon them as a decidedly wet blanket, when a venerable and respectable member rose in his place, and avowed that *he himself had been approached with the offer of a bribe, to the amount of fifteen hundred dollars* in order to secure his support of a measure then pending in Congress. Here was something definite. It could not be concealed by any cloud of dust that might be stirred up about newspapers; and the Committee of Investigation is the result thus far.

For some cause or other it has certainly come to this, that *everybody lacks faith in the integrity of a large share of our national representatives.* The public have seen behind the curtain. They are aware that, for the most part, these men owe their elevation, not to any fitness, ability, or good character in them; not to their moral, intellectual, or statesmenlike qualities; but to the extent and adroitness to which they have served, or are capable of serving, partisan or private interests, or to the brazen impudence and brow-beating by which they have forced a nomination, or to the skillful pipe-laying or generalship by which they have compassed it. Nor, after they get to Congress, do they exhibit such qualities as go to neutralize the previous estimate of the public. As seen by the light of their actions, they appear intent in getting what they can from the national purse to put into their own pockets. They vote themselves copious supplies of valuable books, which seldom grace their libraries, but furnish the basis of a handsome speculation; nor do they wink or scruple at taking mileage that is measured (loosely speaking) by way of Cape Horn or Lancaster Sound. They cast aside the character of national representatives, and are the mere advocates of special moneyed and speculating interests; so that it is only by the operation of log-rolling that many meritorious public measures and just private claims are ever passed through Congress. The world naturally infer that they must have a particular consideration put into their hands as a requital for these special services. This point is illuminated by the Colt patent history, and by many casual incidents, revealing the corrupt manner in which the legislation of the country is conducted, in which nothing is done as it should be done.

For such reasons, *the people at large fail to entertain a very high opinion of whole classes of honorable gentlemen at Washington.* They do not look upon them as necessarily the worst men in the world, but very much like others who are intent on the "main chance," and who have been trained in such loose schools of ethics and politics that their moral perceptions of the proper method of advancing private interests have become exceedingly oblique. The public count them of "easy virtue," not strong to resist temptation, but rather seeking after it; and by no means likely to be righteous overmuch in a pecuniary transaction. Looking upon them in the light of eager speculators, determined to make the most of a seat in Congress, they are prepared to hear and believe just such reports as have called this Investigation Committee into being, and fifty-fold more than this. Such is the actual state of public sentiment in reference to the morality of Congress.

The Investigating Committee—Washington Correspondents of the New-York Press.

Correspondence of the Toledo (Ohio) Blade.

The excitement growing out of the New-York TIMES' article has by no means subsided. Before it was brought to the attention of the House, the *Union* had a long commenting article on the subject. It declared that there might be corrupt combinations of members to carry measures in the House, but it could not embrace Democrats. Republicans might be corrupt, or Americans, but Democrats were unimpeachable. This is cool—indeed, refreshing. It ill becomes a man who keeps a crockery shop, to quarrel in the night with passers by. This *Union* concern is a kind of crockery shop. It might get a smash from some of these pestilent Republicans, if it pretends to too much sanctity.

The Investigating Committee is one of singular fitness and independence. But the difficulty will be in giving tangibility to charges and suspicions. It is perfectly notorious that men came into the last Congress very poor, and went out of it very rich. It is also notorious, that for eight or ten years there has been combinations of members and ex-members, who have deemed themselves capable of carrying any measure and securing any claim or contract, no matter how monstrous. These men were just as well known as the most notorious gamblers in the city.

A good deal of a howl is set up against correspondents of the newspapers. No discrimination is made. There is a pack of hyenas around and city, who might deserve the most unsparing condemnation. They live by levying *black mail* on the weak, and timid and vulnerable. Many of them are feed, sometimes to approve, and did, and sometimes to keep silence. Their demands are the most insolent and unprincipled.

But there is another set of correspondents, who are men of clear heads and of great intelligence, who are the perpetual tribunes of the people. *Their presence here is of inestimable value to the country.* I watched closely and constantly the progress of the choice of Speaker last year, and I felt and knew, during the whole trial, that the Republicans would have utterly failed in consequence of weakness, or ambition, or ugliness, or trenchery in their ranks, had not the watchful sentinels of the New-York Press been present to report every suspicious or treacherous act to the millions of constituents. Withdraw the whole of the representatives of the press from this City, and so far as money is concerned, in less than five years the corruptions of Washington would rival the corruptions of the Court of CHARLES II.

The announcement of PAYNE, of North Carolina, that a bribe was offered him, astounded the House. He is a man whom I should have selected as inaccessible entirely to such influences. When he made the disclosure, a bystander remarked involuntarily—"whoever approached him was a d—d fool; he went to the *wrong* shop, he didn't know his man." The hearers all laughed significantly, as if in acknowledgment that he could have gone to the *right* shop, and that he might have known his man. The Americans have been boasting largely of late, that their "tea party" embraced all the honesty and patriotism of the country. It suggested many good-natured raps at their expense, when one American charged another with an attempt at overt bribery.

The general belief is, that for want of time, and by reason of the probable indefiniteness of proof adduced, nothing will result from the inquiry, expect defeat of nearly all the log-rolling schemes of any magnitude now before Congress.

U. S. Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 21.

Case No. 48.—Argument concluded.

No. 50.—*The Commercial Mutual Marine Insurance Company* vs. *The Union Mutual Insurance Company of New-York.*—Argument commenced by GEO. T. CURTIS for appellants, and continued by Mr. GOODRICH for appellees.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 21.

PETITIONS.

For a prohibitory law.

By Mr. SPENCER, for amendment of the charter of the Mechanics' and Traders' Savings Bank, so as to increase the Directors to 30.

Mr. UPHAM presented three remonstrances from citizens of Ohio against an International Bridge.

Mr. PETTY gave notice of bills to increase the poll districts in the City of New-York; also to incorporate the New-York Pure Milk Company.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 21.

PETITIONS.

For a Prohibitory law.

Against a Usury bill introduced by Mr. SMITH of Brooklyn. [No such bill has been introduced.]

For an Inebriate Asylum.

For the better support of the Militia system.

For abolishing days of grace on drafts.

To compel City Banks to present the bills of Country Banks to their City Agents for redemption.

REPORTS.

Favorably by resolution for amendment of the Constitution, giving such appellate jurisdiction to County Courts as the Legislature may prescribe.

THE SUPPLY BILL.

The new rules were then called up and debated, but no action taken before 12 o'clock, when the Supply Bill, which had been recommitted to the Committee of the Whole, was again taken up.

Mr. FOOTE moved to strike out several items of appropriation to the Committees appointed by the former Legislature to visit the institutions of New-York, and for other purposes. He made remarks expressing the unpleasantness of the duty he had undertaken to discharge. For his own part, he deemed all these appropriations unconstitutional. No member can receive, by the Constitution, for his services any extra pay during the session. He is entitled only to three dollars per day and mileage, except in cases of impeachment or an extra session. The duties performed on the Committees are in every sense Legislative duties. He could not, under his oath of office, vote for such appropriations.

The debate on the supply bill continued in a spicy manner.

Mr. H. BAKER, of Montgomery, replied to Mr. FOOT. He thought that gentleman was only speaking for Buncombe when he talked about economy. It would be remembered that last year Judge FOOT was mainly instrumental in keeping up the disorganization of the House at a cost to the State of $17,000, persisting in running as a candidate for the speakership to the end. He denied that any member on the Committees would ask a cent more than they had earned. He was very severe on the Legislature of 1823, who, he said, after getting all they could out of the treasury, had endeavored to pass laws preventing others from like extravagancies, in order to cover up their own misdeeds. As a member of two Committees claiming in the Supply bill, he would ask a right, but spurn a charity.

The debate was continued by Messrs. PRENDERGAST and WAKEMAN, both of whom took a position against any alteration in the items of last year's bill. The latter gave way for an adjournment till 7 o'clock this evening, when the consideration of the bill will be continued.

EVENING SESSION.

The Assembly met at 7 o'clock. The Supply bill was taken up.

Mr. WAKEMAN resumed his argument. He deemed it proper that the accounts of the Special Committee should be paid.

Mr. VARNUM thought the Legislature had been too liberal in the formation of these Traveling Committees, but thought that was not the point now. The question was, whether those who had rendered services should be paid therefor.

Mr. BOYES made a clear and able argument on the constitutional question raised by Mr. FOOT. His conclusions were, that the House had not authority to raise these Committees, but that the Legislature now had a perfect right to pass a law paying for the services of old committees.

Mr. HOGEBOOM was opposed to the items in the bill, but should vote for it on the ground that it was needed by the exigencies of government, and that to examine each item would occupy the entire session. He did not regard himself as responsible for each item in this bill because he voted for its passage as framed by the last Legislature.

Mr. MABEN spoke in favor of retaining in the bill the appropriations to the Committees.

Mr. BOWEN opposed the bill, and thought that they should strike at the root of the evil at once, by refusing the appropriations to these Committees.

The debate was continued by Messrs. PRENDERGAST, MABEN, GEORGE, FOOT and others, up to the time of closing this report.

The Weather, Railroads, Navigation, &c.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Jan. 21—P. M.

The steamer *Jenkins*, from Boston, is at Whetstone Point, coming up. The ice below is much broken, and other vessels will probably get up. The obstructions have been removed on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and travel to Wheeling has been resumed. The delayed train from Wheeling arrived here at 2 o'clock. The trains from Baltimore and Wheeling this morning are reported by telegraph to be getting through without difficulty. It is reported here that the Philadelphia Road will not be opened before to-morrow night or Friday.

HARTFORD, Wednesday, Jan. 21.

The Express train from Boston for New-York passed through here at 8½ o'clock this P. M. The Express train from New-York for Boston arrived here at 9 o'clock this P. M. No train went through from Providence to Waterbury on the Fishkill Railroad. It will take a day or two to clear the road.

SPRINGFIELD, Wednesday, Jan. 21—8 P. M.

The Express train which left Boston at 3 o'clock this P. M., left here for New-York at 7:25, being about one hour behind time. Trains on the Western Road from Albany to Boston are running nearly on time. The Connecticut River Road is open through to Rouse's Point.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Jan. 21.

The weather is mild, with indications of rain. The snow embargo is nearly cleared from the railroads, and travel in all directions will probably be resumed as usual by to-morrow. The first train from New-York since Saturday reached Worcester at 5 o'clock this evening, and will arrive at Boston about 8 o'clock.

SPRINGFIELD, Wednesday, Jan. 21—P. M.

The express train from New-York for Boston left here at 10:55 o'clock.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 21.

The first train from New-York since the storm, reached here at 5½ o'clock this evening, after breaking up two or three locomotives and undergoing a series of mishaps, but without any injury to any person. The down train from here, yesterday, smashed up two engines, and the engineer was slightly injured.

State Committee of the Radical Democratic Republicans.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 21.

The State Committee of the Radical Democratic Republicans, appointed at the Convention at Syracuse last July, are to meet at the Delavan House this evening. Their meeting is called to take into consideration the question of the candidate for United States Senator. The Committee are divided as to the propriety of making any expression of opinion. The majority certainly favors PRESTON KING, and if any public expression is made, he will be indorsed. JAMES S. WADSWORTH is Chairman of the Committee.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan 21—P. M.

The State Committee of the Radical Democrats held a private meeting this evening. A debate was had on the propriety of taking any part in the Senatorial election, and the probability is that no action will be taken by the Committee.

Message of Governor Geary to the K

LITERARY GOSSIP FROM ABROAD.

Great men sometimes have odd fancies. THOMAS CARLYLE has believed all his author-life, a period of thirty-four years, that it comports with his comfort and credit to keep his own works at a regularly high price. No doubt he highly approved of the consistency and good sense of one of his friends, Mr. MONCKTON MILNES, the literary M. P., writing a volume of *Poetry for the People*, and charging two dollars for the book, or somewhat over one-half the average week's wages of a working man in England. Mr. CARLYLE has never allowed one of his works to be cheapened by stereotyping. He has gone on a uniform plan of keeping them dear. The process is this: He writes a book, has it put into the printers' hands, buys the paper on which it is printed, bargains with the bookbinder, and, when 1,000 copies are complete, sells the lot at so much a copy, to CHAPMAN & HALL, of London, his publishers. By this process, he gains about 10 per cent. more than if he went on the beaten track, and he keeps his books up at a high price. When a book of his is printed, the type is distributed. When CHAPMAN & HALL find that the demand warrants a new edition, they apply to Mr. CARLYLE, who has the book reset,—all the labor, bother, and extra cost of recomposition being repeated. Hitherto, he has carefully eschewed such a saving of expense and trouble as stereotyping would effect, and thus, however great the sale of his works, a reduction in their selling price has never been made. At last he has been visited by a gleam of common sense, flashing in upon his mind. He has determined to issue a cheap and uniform edition of all his works, in six shilling volumes, crown 8vo size. The first volume appeared on New-Year's Day, containing one-half of *The French Revolution; a History*. This was originally published twenty years ago, in three volumes, at a guinea and a half—nearly three times the price now asked for the new edition. In America, reprinted at a dollar, or one-eighth the English price, the sale has been great. The beautiful Leipsic edition, in three volumes, is equally cheap. The entire English sale of this particular work, which is one of CARLYLE's most popular, has not exceeded 4,000 in twenty years. So much for high price. The new and cheaper edition of CARLYLE will include everything he has ever written—down to letters in the newspapers, his biographical articles in Sir DAVID BREWSTER's Edinburg Encyclopædia, the New Edinburg Review, London Magazine, Edinburg, Westminster and Foreign Quarterlies, Fraser's Magazine, &c.

CHARLES LEVER, as well known by the *sobriquet* of "Harry Lorrequer" as by his actual patronymic, is also about collecting all his numerous works into a cheap and uniform edition. They will appear in crown 8vo volumes, each at a dollar,—being a fifth of the original price. Every volume is to have eight illustrations by H. K. BROWN, ("Phiz,") and "Harry Lorrequer," occupying the opening volume, appeared on the first of January. LEVER, though he has published somewhere about a dozen works of fiction, is comparatively a young man. For the satisfaction of the curious, we state that he was born in Dublin, on the last day of August, 1806. His father was a builder in good circumstances and educated him for the medical profession, which he studied partly in Dublin (under the tuition of Sir PHILIP CRAMPTON, father of the late British Minister to Washington) and partly under DUPUYTREN at Paris. He made his *début*, as a practitioner, in the north of Ireland, during the cholera of 1832. Subsequently he was physician to the British Embassy at Brussels, and while in that position wrote *Harry Lorrequer*, which he dedicated to Sir G. HAMILTON SEYMOUR, the British Minister. In 1842 he resided in his native city as editor of the *Dublin University Magazine*, but did not long remain in that situation. In 1845 he fixed his residence at Florence, where he has remained, still writing for the Magazine, and almost always having a serial in course of publication. So many of his stories relate to adventure in the Peninsular War, that the public have generally believed him to have been attached to the British Army as a surgeon. In fact, (as the dates show,) he was only a very small school-boy at the time. Dr. LEVER has traveled over the greater part of Europe, and is undoubtedly what we would call "a smart man." He has the misfortune of being afflicted with extremely expensive habits.

Lord CAMPBELL announces, in ten monthly volumes, a new and revised edition of his *Lives of the Lord Chancellors of England*. The series, a very useful one, will be all the better of a careful revision, for the noble author was not very careful in his investigation of facts, and scrupled not, when he could save labor by it, to appropriate whole pages, without acknowledgment, from such careful compilers as Miss AGNES STRICKLAND. Lord CAMPBELL's career as an author has been remarkable. Though, while a law-student, he was a Parliamentary reporter in London, occasionally writing a theatrical notice, no one ever suspected him of having any tendency to polite letters. As a *Nisi Prius* lawyer, he rose to wealth, official station, and a peerage. Stranded, as it were, by the defeat of his party, in 1841, (cleverly managing, by a monstrous job, to secure a pension of £5,000 a year,) he employed his time in becoming biographer of the Lord Chancellors, which immediately gave him literary reputation. He then wrote the *Lives of the Chief Justices of England*, and finally, in 1850, at the age of 70, succeeded in intriguing himself into the Chief-Justiceship, worth £8,000 a year.

CHARLES KINGSLEY—poet, preacher, novelist, ragged-school teacher, moral reformer, and humanitarian—has two new works in the press: *Two Years Ago*, (supposed to be a work of fiction,) and *Andromeda, and other Poems*. The prose work will be in three volumes. Every one of KINGSLEY's writings has passed into at least a second edition. *The Heroes, Westward Ho! Phaeton*, the Lectures at Edinburg, and the Sermons are each in a second edition; while *Glaucus, Alton Locke, Yeast, Hypatia*, and the *Poems* have reached, and some of them passed beyond, a third edition. Mr. KINGSLEY, who wants several months of 38, is a laborious parish priest as well as a voluminous and brilliant writer.

A life of the late Sir EDWARD PARRY, (the first of the Arctic voyagers,) is announced, by his son, a clergyman. GEO. H. LEWES is rewriting *The Biographical History of Philosophy*, from its origin in Greece down to the present day. Rev. R. C. TRENCH, who has lately succeeded BUCKLAND, the geologist, as Dean of Westminster, (worth nearly £4,000 a year,) has completed his *Studies in the Four Gospels*. Sir GARDINER WILKINSON is in the field with *Domestic Habits of the Ancient Egyptians*, to which Mr. SAMUEL BIRCH adds a *Treatise on Hieroglyphics*, with illustrations.

MARY HOWITT, the poetess, has been writing a *History of the United States*. J. S. BLACKIE, Greek Professor at Edinburg, and one of the many translators of *Faust*, is about publishing *Lays and Legends of Ancient Greece, with other Poems*.

A great deal of new poetry has lately been published in England—not much of it good. Among the exceptions are *Craigcook Castle*, by GERALD MASSEY, which is in a second edition. ALEXANDER SMITH, whose *Life-Drama* made a great sensation some three or four years ago, and has since published only a prose-essay on ROBERT BURNS, and a few war-sonnets, has again broken ground. In a new periodical, called *The National Magazine*, edited by a brace of dramatists, (WESTLAND MARSTON and JOHN SAUNDERS,) is a poem of 168 lines, by ALEXANDER SMITH, entitled, "The Night Before the Wedding." This same magazine, by the way, is a four-cent weekly, with fine engravings, and contributions from the principal living authors of England.

Another new periodical is the *West of Scotland Magazine*, well spoken of. Two new serials are in the field. *Orle of Mine*, with illustrations, is after the manner of DICKENS,—the wits say a long way after. Another, which promises well, as it is written by the author of the sporting novel, *Sponge's Tour*, will be illustrated by JOHN LEECH, and called *Ask Mamma; Or, the Richest Commoner in England*. "A second series of LEECH's "Pictures of Life and Character," from *Punch*, has just appeared.

MARY BRIERLEY has commenced a juvenile monthly, called *Sunny Hours*, filled with pleasant stories, fine engravings and easy music.

Among the numerous illustrated works of the Christmas season, issued by London publishers, none seem to have excited more interest than a beautiful volume, with fifty-seven fine wood-cuts, containing BARRY CORNWALL's *Dramatic Scenes*, with a great many poems now first printed. PROCTOR, who is now getting on far between 65 and 70, was BYRON's class mate at Harrow School, and first published many of these dramatic sketches as far back as 1815—being forty-two years ago. They are among the best of what he has done, his Songs alone equaling them. The third part of this volume, consisting of miscellaneous poems, are now published for the first time. "In all probability,' says PROCTOR, "this book is the last with which I shall try the patience of the public." The illustrations, worthy of the poetry, are from drawings by TENNIEL, BIRKET FOSTER, CLAYTON, DALZIEL, HARVEY, GODWIN, CORBOULD and HARRISON WEIR. The *very* last written of the old bard's poems is his

FAREWELL TO VERSE.

Sweet Muse! my friend of many years—Farewell!
Sweet mistress, who did never do me wrong;
But still with me hast been content to dwell
Through Summer days and Winter evenings long;
Sweet Nurse, whose murmur soothed my soul, farewell!
I part with thee at last, and with thy song!

Never again, unless some Spirit of might,
That will not be denied, command my pen,
Never again shall I essay to write
What thou (I thought) did'st prompt: Never again
Lose me in dreams until the morning light,
Or soar with thee beyond the realms of men.

Farewell! the plumage drops from off my wing;
Life and its humbler tasks henceforth are mine!
The Lark no longer down from heaven doth bring
That music which, in youth, I deem'd divine:
The winds are mute, the river dares not sing:
Time lifts his hand—and I obey the sign.

Of the modern American poets, EDGAR A. POE is among the most popular. He is not considered as ranking among the first-class men—such as BRYANT, LONGFELLOW, WHITTIER, &c.,—but his lyrics are extremely well known. A splendid edition of his poems has just been issued in London. Printed on cream-toned paper, it is illustrated by JOHN ABSOLON, HARRISON WEIR, and JAMES GODWIN, with a notice of Life and Genius, by EDMUND F. BLANCHARD.

There are rumors of a new politico-satirical novel by DISRAELI,—a new romance of Society by BULWER,—and a one-volume installment of MACAULAY's *England*.

Views of Senator Cameron on Public Affairs—His Position on Slavery.

HARRISBURG, Saturday, Feb. 8, 1856.

DEAR SIR: I have at 12 o'clock received your letter of this morning, and reply to it immediately.

To your first interrogatory:

"Have you ever, at any time, been, or are you now, or will you ever be, in favor of the so-called Kansas-Nebraska bill, passed by Congress at its last session?"

Answer—From the day it was introduced in the Senate to this time, I have been opposed to the bill, nor shall I ever favor it.

2. "Would you, if elected to the Senate of the United States, use all honorable and fair means to effect the restoration of the so-called Missouri Compromise, which was literally and virtually abrogated by the passage of the aforesaid Kansas-Nebraska bill?"

Answer—I would.

3. "Would you, if elected to the Senate of the United States, use all honorable and fair means in your power to effect a repeal of what is commonly known as the Fugitive Slave law?"

Answer—The passage of the Compromise Measures was acquiesced in by the North, and I had hoped the questions growing out of it had been settled, but as the South has been the first to violate it, I hold the bill subject to revision, and will act with the North upon this and all questions connected with the subject of Slavery? I answer—I will.

4. "Do you recognize the right of Congress, and if so, would you act upon such right, and use your vote and influence to legislate for all Territories now belonging, or which may hereafter be acquired, by the United States, to the utter and entire exclusion of Slavery or involuntary servitude in said Territories?"

My answer is that I recognize the right, and would so legislate.

5. "Would you oppose by all and every honorable and fair means in your power, the extension of Slavery and involuntary servitude over territory now free, or anywhere or any time, now or hereafter, wherever or whenever it may be endeavored, by its friends, to introduce it?"

For an answer to this, I could readily refer to my Senatorial course—especially my vote on the Wilmot Proviso; but that there may be no misunderstanding, I most emphatically answer in the affirmative.

6. "Would you at all times, and upon all occasions, protest and preserve inviolate in this respect, as in all others, the rights, immunities and privileges of the North, as guaranteed to them by our Constitution and laws, against any and all encroachments of our sister States, comprising and composing the Southern part of our National Confederacy?"

Answer—A Northern man who would not protect and preserve the rights of the North is unworthy of the respect of any honorable man, and for those rights I would battle until the last, either in a public or private interest.

7. "Are you in favor of and would you vote, act, and use your influence in favor of such a system of public rates and duties as would most effectually, and beyond all doubt, guard our home industry and manufactures against foreign competition and pauper labor?"

Answer—My principles have always been in favor of the "American system." I have never doubted as to what was the true policy of the country, and I answer your interrogatory in the affirmative.

8. "Do you still in this respect adhere to and abide by the sentiments and doctrines contained in the speech delivered by you in the Senate of the United States on the 19th day of July, 1846?"

Answer—I most certainly do.

9. "Do you recognize the right of Congress to legislate and make appropriations for the improvement of our rivers and harbors?"

I do recognize the right—greatly deplore the Executive vetoes on this subject, and will use every means in my power for the passage of bills for the improvement of the Rivers and Harbors.

10. "Are you in favor of such a change in our National laws, pertaining to the naturalization of our foreign citizens, as will compel all of them arriving in this country, after the passage of such an act, to remain in this country at least 21 years before being entitled to the rights of suffrage as they now possess them, and will you use your vote and influence to accomplish such change?"

This, your last interrogatory, I answer in the affirmative.

It was noon when I received your letter. Visitors and friends have crowded my room since I commenced writing, or I should have written more in detail. Your inquiries were direct—the answers are as direct and to the point. Still I must regret that I had no time to elaborate them more fully.

Very respectfully yours, &c.,
SIMON CAMERON.

J. M. KIRKPATRICK, Esq., House of Representatives.

A NEW CITY IN LOUISIANA.—The Vicksburg *Times* furnishes the annexed paragraph:

"A new city, by the name of De Soto, is expected to rear its walls and turrets, in a short time, on the Louisiana shore of the Mississippi River, immediately opposite to this City. The property embraces the lands lying around the Vicksburg, Shreveport and Texas Railroad, and will open a field of labor, activity, and commercial enterprise, which will, in a short time, make it the second city in Louisiana. The scheme is in the hands of energetic, thorough-going and able men, and cannot fail to result favorably. It is befitting that the discoverer of the 'Father of Waters' should have some monument on its waves to perpetuate his fame, and the prospect bids fair to rear up a city worthy of the great and heroic DE SOTO."

We learn from the annual report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction in Illinois that the total amount of the school, college and seminary fund is $1,854,365 08. During the year 1856 there was distributed among the counties $58,316 21. The aggregate of the township school fund in ninety-five counties is $3,005,987. During the year returns have been received from 7,964 schools; of these schools there were taught by male teachers 3,672, by females 2,699, and by both male and female 743. There are in the State 696,348 white children under twenty-one years old, and 323,393 attended school during the year. The number of organized school districts is 6,812.

The total amount of peltries from the Pembina or Red River region, exported from St. Paul, Minnesota, in 1856, was: 64,292 rats; 8,276 minks; 1,428 martens; 876 foxes; 3,600 coons; 1,045 fishers; 10 wolverines; 364 badgers; 2,032 wolves; 405 otter; 2,342 kit-foxes; 610 deer; 20 cross-fox; 8 silver-fox; 50 lynx; 1,500 buffalo robes, and 586 pounds of beaver; worth, in the aggregate, about $97,660.

THE CITY YESTERDAY.

MODERATE TEMPERATURE.

A Thaw Impending—Sleighing Delightful in the Suburbs—Prospects of a Soaking Time in the Streets—Arrival and Departure of Trains.

A snow-shower, resulting in about an inch of fresh deposit on the layers and drifts of Sunday and Monday, commenced on Tuesday, shortly before midnight, and continued till 2 o'clock yesterday morning, the sky at one time giving many indications of a renewal of the great storm. Fortunately, the fears of the few citizens who were abroad during those hours, who regarded the heavens wistfully, in anticipation of a further evil time, were unfounded. The sun rose yesterday without difficulty, threw back the clouds that impeded his gaze, and smiled beneficently on the earth with a large, round, jolly, rubicund, mirth-exciting face. *Pater familias*, while the steak was frying, while the eggs were boiling, while the buckwheats were browning, hurried to the stable and told Patrick to prepare the cutter and the team. Breakfast was lingered over just long enough to get the contents of the newspaper fairly digested; then wife and pets put on their furs, and soon their eyes were bright and noses red, driving in the teeth of the wind at eight miles an hour.

In the City there was a great deal of sleighing, a great deal of noise, some snow-balling, and little comfort. The thermometer stood at 31° in the shade,—a single degree below freezing. In the sun, the mercury ran up to 48° and 50°, and the snow turned to water rapidly, making overshoes important, and soiling the edges of silk dresses, which even crinolines could not lift out of the mire. The stage sleighs were more crowded than on Tuesday, but the sleighing was not so good, the jolting, from the numerous ruts and holes that had been formed by the thaw, being incessant and provocative of aching bones. Private teams were in demand, especially towards evening, and Broadway, till long past midnight, was filled with noises, Bacchanal, and such also as the devotees of Pan delighted in. The thaw of the daytime subsiding with sunset, and the mercury in the thermometer scarcely falling, sleigh parties up Broadway and the avenues to Harlem and thereabouts, with a dip down to Stryker's Bay, found everything to their liking, hot toddies included. On their return they wound their horns blither than any English sportsman, and considerably less musical. All things considered, last night was a jolly one.

But to-day, unless the wind changes,—and it blew from the southward at midnight,—there is every prospect of a thaw. Then farewell to the sleigh-riding carnival, and good cheer for muddy streets. The snow, now piled high in the roads, toppling over the sidewalks, will dissolve in miniature cataracts, and for a day or two, New-York will be half submerged.

TRAVEL ON THE RAILROADS.

The cars on all the City railroads were running yesterday, but with greatly reduced numbers.

The Sixth and Eighth avenue Companies had about twenty cars each, drawn by four horses: none of them went below Chamber-street. These Companies sprinkled salt over the tracks after the snow first fell, and hence the labor of clearing away the snow has been comparatively little.

On the Harlem road about half a dozen cars were run at considerable intervals during the day, so small a number that they were constantly crowded.

The Third-avenue Company had about thirty cars in service, running as usual to Sixty-second-street, Eighty-sixth-street, and to Harlem. The drivers complain that residents along Chatham-street throw snow from the sidewalks upon the up-hill track, making it very hard work for the horses. A similar complaint is made by the Harlem drivers in relation to the track through parts of Centre-street.

The Second-avenue Company had about fifteen cars running as far North as Forty-second-street, and up to 12 o'clock M. all of them were drawn by six horses each; for the rest of the day four were found to be enough.

The trains on the different railroads leading out of the City continued through yesterday to be still obstructed in the time of their departure and arrival.

On the Hudson River Railroad two Express trains left for Albany, one at 11¼ A. M., and another at 4¾ P. M. After 9 A. M., all the way trains this side of Sing Sing left and arrived on time. Last evening at 8½, the first train arrived from Albany since last Saturday. This is the train that left Albany Tuesday morning, and was detained at Hudson on account of the obstruction of the track from the three locomotives being thrown off the track, which had been sent on in advance to clear the road. All the trains are announced to leave to-day as their regular hours.

Two trains left this City yesterday on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, one at 8 P. M. for New-Haven and one at 5 P. M. for Norwalk. Two trains arrived during the day, one at 1:50 P. M. and one at 3:10 P. M. The latter train brought the Boston mail of Sunday night. At 8 P. M. a through train from Boston arrived, bringing the mail direct.

The Harlem Railroad up to last evening had not got opened beyond Croton Falls. The Williamsburg and White Plains trains left and arrived regularly.

Two trains left in the morning, one at 8 A. M. and another at 10 A. M., with a view to work their way through to Albany if possible. Two trains arrived from Croton Falls, one at 12 M. and one at 4½ P. M. It is expected that the road will be got in working order to-day.

On the Erie road, with the exception of the 6½ A. M. train, all the trains left at their usual time. All the trains due arrived, but were behind time.

The New-Jersey road sent out four trains at 8 A. M., 11 A. M., 4 P. M. and 6 P. M. Two trains only arrived from Philadelphia at 1 P. M. and at 5 P. M. Both these trains were several hours behind time.

From the Camden and Amboy Railroad pier but one boat left during the day. There was no arrival of trains during the day.

The Long Island Railroad Company have set to work to clear the track of thier road with most commendable zeal. The track was got in running order yesterday to Jamaica, and passengers were carried from Brooklyn to Jamaica and from Jamaica to Brooklyn by two trains running each way during the day. It is expected that passengers will be carried over the entire road—when all the snow is melted away, and not much before.

The trains upon the New-Jersey Railroad ran very regularly yesterday. The through trains were about an hour behind time. The Morris and Essex Railroad was open yesterday as far as Hackettstown.

The New-York and Erie Railroad trains, which arrived yesterday, were from one to four hours behind time. The milk train arrived yesterday morning, but later than usual.

The Jersey City Ferry ran regularly yesterday, and last night. The Barclay-street Hoboken Ferry ran very regularly though the day, and made a trip during the earlier part of the night every three-fourths of an hour, from each side. The Canal-street and Christopher-street ferries have not resumed trips, because of the mass of ice imbedded in the ferry slips on the New-York side.

A correspondent at Poughkeepsie writes as follows

TERRIBLE STORM ON THE HUDSON.

A storm of wind and snow set in on Sunday night, about 7 o'clock, and continued to increase in fury all night. There was no abatement on Monday until late at night, when the wind and snow (which had raged for the last 24 hours) suddenly ceased. The oldest residents in Poughkeepsie say that never, within their recollection, has there been such a terrible storm. Houses were unroofed, bedrooms, kitchens, stores, &c., were half filled with snow, and on the north side of Main-street the snow had drifted in some places to the depth of 10 or 12 feet. Scarcely any stores were opened on Monday. Until yesterday no farmers have arrived from the country, the roads being drifted even worse than in the city.

THE EFFECTS OF THE STORM ON THE RAILROADS.

Wednesday, Two o'clock.—Trains have just arrived at Tivoli from Albany and New-York, on the Hudson River Railroad. A train started from New-York on Monday morning, but went no further than Fort Washington. On Tuesday morning, three engines with a passenger car started early from Poughkeepsie and arrived in New-York at 6 P. M. A train also left Albany at 11 o'clock A. M., preceded by four engines, with caboose attached. They arrived safely at Hudson; but when between Germantown and Oakhill, three of the engines ran off the track. The engineer, WM. ROBINSON, as the dispatch states, was hurt, as was the fireman, but no bones were broken. The engines were still off the track at last accounts. A train of four cars, with the engines "Poughkeepsie" and "Missouri," started from New-York on Tuesday morning, at 12 o'clock, and arrived safely at Poughkeepsie at 5 o'clock P. M. There the train was detained until 10 o'clock P. M., while Mr. SMITH, the Superintendent, was sending and receiving dispatches along the road. At 10 o'clock P. M. the train started for Albany, but was stuck for two hours in a snow-bank beyond Staatsburg. About one hundred and sixty men were sent ahead to clear the track with shovels, picks, &c. The train arrived at Tivoli on Wednesday, at 2 o'clock A. M., and left that place at 4:20 A. M. Four miles from Tivoli the engine ran off the track, doing little damage. The engineer, Mr. DAVIS, and the fireman, STEPHEN HANNAN, escaped uninjured.

The Storm in Philadelphia.

From the Evening Bulletin, of Monday.

Yesterday, last night and this morning, will long be remembered in Philadelphia. On Saturday, the weather was rather moderate for the season, but as the night advanced, the cold increased in intensity, and at daylight yesterday morning, the thermometer indicated six degrees above zero. What is a very unusual circumstance, the mercury descended as the day advanced, and during the afternoon it remained at two degrees of zero. The clouds had been lowering during the morning and many persons who were believers in the theory that it was "too cold to snow," fancied we would not have a snow-storm and such intense cold to contend with at the same time. The sequel showed that in this belief they were mistaken. About 1 o'clock in the afternoon, snow commenced falling, and it has continued to fall up to the time of writing this article (noon to-day.) The wind blew furiously from the north northeast, whirling the dry hard pellets of snow about like so much dust, driving it in blinding drifts through the almost deserted streets, and forming fanciful drifts on house-tops and in the thoroughfares.

As night came on, people prepared themselves to be snowed up; shutters were secured, and every chink and cranny was closed up as far as possible, to keep the storm out. During the night the snow fell heavily and the wind blew a perfect gale. Between the wind, the snow, and the intense cold, those who were compelled to brave the storm suffered greatly, and we have heard of several who were frost-bitten, and in one instance of a woman who perished from the cold. The burning of the Tabernacle church at Eleventh and Jefferson-streets, attracted a number of persons into the streets in the upper part of the city. Most of them were glad to return shivering to their homes after floundering through the snow-drifts for a few squares.

The most melancholy event we have heard of in connection with the storm, occurred in the Nineteenth Ward (late District of Richmond.) Officers BARRET and THORNLEY, while passing along Richmond-street, above Maple, about daylight this morning, observed some portions of female clothing sticking out of a snow-drift. Upon clearing away the snow they were horrified at discovering the dead body of a woman, frozen stiff. The deceased proved to be a Mrs. BOHAN, residing in the District. Upon taking the body to her late home, a child, two years of age, was found alone in bed. It appears that the unfortunate woman was in the habit of drinking. Her husband, who was employed in GLENT's stables, in Richmond, had gone to his work this morning, wondering what had become of his wife. The discovery of the frozen body caused a great excitement in the neighborhood.

During the night several persons were picked up in the streets, almost perished from the intense cold.

At daylight this morning many of the streets were almost impassable for the snow-drifts. But little of the all pervading material remained upon the roofs, the wind carrying it to the ground, except where it was protected by chimneys or by loftier buildings. The streets running north and south received a large portion of the snow, while the wind whirled it in high drifts upon the north sides of the east and west streets. Some of these drifts reached a height of six feet.

Curious Effect upon the Telegraph Wires.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, Monday.

During the greatest intensity of the snow-storm on Sunday night, the electrical effect on the wires of the magnetic telegraph, in the office at Chesnut street, near Third, was curious and striking. There was a continual snapping, cracking and flashing, like the noise when wood is burning briskly. At one place, on a covered wire, the stream of electricity suddenly appeared about the size of the flame from an ordinary gas burner, and continued to burn just like a gas light for more than five minutes. On examining the wire, it was found that half an inch of the covering was burned off that and the wire beneath it, with which it was in contact. A correspondent calls our attention to similar electrical indications observed elsewhere. He says his brother, who was on a visit at a friend's house, in the western part of Green street, observed, on approaching the gas fixture and the register belonging to the heater, a spark of electricity was received, with a shock severe enough to be unpleasant. It was noticed that the same effect was produced by applying the knuckles to some persons in the house; they appeared to be charged with electricity. He communicates the fact for the purpose of calling the attention of electricians to the subject.

The Storm at Easton, Pa.

From the Eastonian of Tuesday.

The storm was terrific night before last, in this section of the State, and from what little we can learn by telegraph and otherwise, we have reason to believe that it has extended over a large district of country doing great damage. At Somerville, N. J., buildings were unroofed and greatly injured. The track of the Central Railroad was completely blockaded. Cars starting from Somerville had not been able to get more than two miles, and had returned. It was said that one of the cuts was filled with snow to the depth of twenty or thirty feet. A train starting from Easton could get but a few miles and returned. All the cuts are filled with snow, and throughout yesterday it drifted in faster than it could be removed. We can hardly expect a mail from New-York for some days yet, and the telegraph was not working beyond Somerville.

No train on the Belvidere Delaware road had left Belvidere, and probably no train will attempt to pass the road from that point to Easton before to-morrow. We had no telegraphic communications yet last evening with Philadelphia and Trenton.

To the North we had telegraphic communications as far as Wilkesbarre. The storm had been dreadful. At Mauch Chunk, Stroudsburg and other points, the snow had fallen to great depth, and all the roads were closed up.

From our own county we have but little news. All the roads are drifted full. A gentleman who came from Bath, a distance of twelve miles, informed us that he could not make one-fourth the way in the roads, but was compelled to take down fences and come most of the distance through the fields, winding his way around the snow-banks. He describes the storm as one of the most terrific that had ever been witnessed in that section, and says that unless rain should remove the snow, the roads will hardly be passable again this Winter.

In our borough the snow was piled up in the greatest confusion. Banks from three to ten feet in height stretched along the north side of the streets running east and west, and the cross streets were filled up in many places from side to side. Yards and gardens were filled to the fence tops.

The snow drifted more or less all of yesterday, and towards evening the wind blew a perfect hurricane, carrying it about with the greatest fury. We cannot expect any mails from New-York or Philadelphia for some days, and it is impossible to tell how soon we can have any telegraphic communications. This section of the country has not been visited by so severe a snow-storm for the last thirty years.

The Storm in Boston.

From the Post of Tuesday.

The ugly-looking storm which began on Sunday afternoon, in the fall of a fine, dry snow, increased ominously, and at 9 o'clock had become a tempest, the wind high, fierce and screaming from the northeast. The night was fearful, and the daylight of Monday morning broke upon the continued terrific war of the elements. People who had slept through the banging of loose blinds, the rattling of windows, and the crackling of skylights, opened their eyes upon an old-fashioned New-England Winter, in all its strength and glory, and those who ventured out put their feet into it.

A statement of affairs in our counting-room on Monday morning will give an idea of the effects of the storm. Upon reaching there about 10 o'clock, it was found that one of the clerks, who resides in Melrose, had not arrived—that the collector, who resides in Chelsea, had not come over, neither the ferry nor the land route being passable—and that there was little chance that another gentleman connected with the office, whose house is at Newton, could reach the city by any public conveyance. The absence of either of these gentlemen was, to say the least, an inconvenience, and the absence of all three of them would have been a great inconvenience had the usual amount of business been going forward. The two first mentioned did not appear during the day. At 7 o'clock in the evening the gentleman from Newton reached the office, having started from Newtonville in the 8 o'clock morning train, and been eleven hours on the road. The distance is eight miles. The train, consisting of the locomotive and a single passenger car, encountered terrific drifts, and dug, worked and worried through them, till it was met near Brighton by three engines of the Albany train. This Newtonville train was, we believe, the first inward train that reached the city on the Worcester road.

Workmen were busy in shoveling the snow from the track between Boston and Worcester, and if the drifting does not continue the trains may get through some time to-day.

Our post-office box on Monday morning did not contain a single exchange paper, nor did we receive one during the day. No mail from New-York, no mail from Providence, no mail from Salem, no mail from Worcester, no mail from Portland, none from New-Bedford, none from Lowell; none from nowhere. In all our newspaper experience we never knew the like of it—never knew "the weather" to be so bad as to cut our exchanges off entirely for two days. Yet we do not repine at the weather; we rather like it; 'tis "but the varied year."

The New-York Sunday evening mail which left that place at 7 P. M. had only reached as far as Stratford, Conn., at 7 o'clock last night. Nothing had been heard of the Monday morning mail from New-York at New-Haven up to 8 o'clock last evening. No mails from Boston, or any quarter, had reached Worcester up to 8 o'clock.

Considerable anxiety is felt lest we shall hear of marine disasters. The weather has been so severe that if any vessels were on the coast they must have been greatly iced up, and it must have been hard for them to keep off, as the wind was blowing directly on shore. The telegraph to Provincetown did not work yesterday, so that we heard nothing from the Cape since the snow storm set in.

The Effect in Connecticut.

From the Hartford Courant of Monday.

We had yesterday (Sunday) one of the coldest, if not *the* coldest day we have ever known, taking the day through. At 7½ in the morning our thermometer marked 7 degrees below zero; others were one or two degrees lower. The sky was clouded over and a keen wind blew from the north. At 11 o'clock the mercury marked 5 degrees below, at 3 P. M. it was 3 degrees below—wind north. At sunset thermometer, with a fair exposure, marked 7 degrees below at the warmest hour in the day.

In this city the streets this morning were almost impassable, in consequence of the drifts, which were piled up solidly in some places, particularly on the sidewalks, four to six feet deep.

The operators in the telegraph offices last night found the wires thoroughly charged with the electric fluid, which interrupted for a time the business of the lines. The lightning could only be discharged from the wires by connecting them with the ground.

At 8 o'clock this morning the temperature of the air had risen to 11° above zero.

In East Hartford, yesterday, (Sunday,) the mercury at no time during the day rose to a higher point than 6° below 0! and the same was the case with S. G. MOSES' thermometer in North Main-street in this City.

The workmen and railroad men had a job of it in digging their way out from the engine-house this morning. It took them four hours—from 5 o'clock till 9—to dig a path to the Railroad track.

The morning train from Springfield, due here at 8 o'clock, arrived at 9½ o'clock, having on board a force of fifty men, with shovels, to clear the way.

The coolest day previously known here in the present century, was, we believe, the "cold Wednesday" of 1835—Dec. 16, 1835, the day of the "great fire" in New-York.

The Late Storm at New-Haven.

A correspondent writes thus:

"For two days we have been experiencing one of the most severe snow-storms, accompanied with wind, on record. Snow began to fall here on Sunday, P. M., at about 5½ o'clock, when the thermometer indicated 5 degrees below zero. A little after midnight the storm had increased to a gale, which blew with such violence as to overthrow the steeple of the Chapel-street Church, (Rev. Mr. EUSTIS,) completely demolishing the interior of the building. The tall steeple of the church in Fair Haven is reported blown down; the steeple of St. Patrick's damaged; and that of the Jerome Church was so shaken that fears were at one time entertained for its safety. The gale has, however, now so decreased that the church will experience no further damage. Taken in all its aspects, it has been the most severe storm which has fallen upon us for many years."

Police Appointments in the City of Brooklyn.

From the Irish American.

We regret to be forced to call attention to the following paragraph from the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES. We regret it not because we do not desire to handle and discuss the subject matter it treats of, but from its tendency and tone. Our cotemporary has it thus:

"A NATURAL INQUIRY UNDER THE CIRCUMSTANCES. The new Mayor of Brooklyn has been appointing a new batch of Policemen. His power to do so is contested; but without canvassing that matter at all we desire to note what specially attracted our attention in the list of appointees, which is given as follows:

APPOINTMENTS.	REMOVALS.
Second Ward—Patrick Gorman.	James Dickinson.
Sixth Ward—Lawrence Power.	George N. Cass.
Sixth Ward—James Twomey.	Aug. Reynolds.
Sixth Ward—Patrick Welsh.	Geo. H. Wyman.
Sixth Ward—Peter McGuire.	Charles Cole.
Sixth Ward—Edward Haggerty.	Geo. P. Williams.
Sixth Ward—John Dowdell.	Daniel Bloomer.

Judging from the names, (which usually afford a fair test,) the men removed were Americans—and every one of those appointed appears to be an *Irishman*. This fact is a little curious. Has it been proved by experience in Brooklyn, that no man is fit for a Policeman unless he was born in Ireland—and especially that he is clearly *unfit* if he was born in this country? Is it absolutely indispensable to the preservation of law and order that every Policeman should be called Patrick, or Michael, or McGuire, and have a good touch of the brogue with other national peculiarities to match? Is there nobody fit to be trusted with the star and club—nobody familiar enough with American law—nobody competent to bid a 'false thief stand'—but an Irishman just from Ireland?

Is it impossible that sensible, reflecting men should not be disgusted with the manner in which *foreigners* are put in responsible offices, to the exclusion of men born and brought up on American soil? There is no reason for it except the desire to purchase and pay for their political votes. These men are not to blame for *taking* office, perhaps, however unfit they may be for the performance of the duties. But the demagogues who commit this injustice to American citizens, as well as to society, deserve at least the punishment of general contempt."

The writer will perhaps excuse us, when we say that this view of the police appointments is unjust, if not dishonest. No public journal so influential as the TIMES—no journalist whatever, however obscure and uninfluential—should commit the error or offence of misstatement to subserve any cause. *Suppressio veri suggestio falsi*. (The suppression of truth is to suggest what is untrue,) is an aphorism or maxim as old as it is applicable. The Mayor of Brooklyn has not the appointment of the police. The Aldermen of the Wards have. That they appoint police officers from amongst their political supporters cannot be denied. That the Democrats when they come into office appoint Democrats is equally the fact. That "Republican," or "Whigs," or "Know-Nothings" do likewise when their turn arrives, no one can gainsay. The *system*, the *usage*, the *institution*, should command the censure of the expert pen. The mode and motives of the appointments should be condemned by the journalist without reference to politics, country, creed or party.

To the *system* we strongly, decidedly and unequivocally object. To it, whether followed, or approved, or practiced by Democrat, or any other politician or partyman. A police officer should be chosen for his character, his physical capability, his intelligence and his general aptitude. If he prove himself a good and faithful person; if he discharge his duties ably, justly, honestly; if he be temperate, steady, reliable, during his term of office, he should not be removed. To the *system*, in connexion with politics, we have an insuperable objection. We are not prepared to argue that an officer of police should foreswear his citizen privileges. We do not mean to exclude him from the free and uncontrolled exercise of his judgment in public affairs. We have no notion to contend that he should not vote or take an interest in the success of his principles. Far from it. Our opinion is the other way. But we do say, and we wish to say it as strongly as we can, that when a man is once appointed to a public office or trust, it becomes his duty to perform what is required of him impartially and diligently. It becomes his duty to *prove*, by his impartiality, that his services are engaged by and rendered for *all* citizens—for those who agree with him and with whom he agrees in politics, as well as for those who have different opinions and belong to different parties.

The TIMES, we say, should condemn the *system* which at present obtains, and not inveigh against the appointment of *Irishmen* and *foreigners*, who, according to the inference or argument of the writer, are not capable of filling "responsible" situations. We are not inclined now to discuss the question of eligibility on that score. Whether the parties who have challenged his objection are inferior to those born on this soil, the citizens, generally, whose interests are in their keeping, can best determine. But we are bound to declare that the distinction he draws, and the results at which he has arrived, either from prejudice or otherwise, are calculated to do mischief. The repeated expression of them tends to call forth the indignation of many readers. Where there should be harmony, his efforts produce division, distrust, anger and mutual hatred.

If adopted citizens are entitled to enjoy the benefits and blessings of the Constitution—and that they are the TIMES well knows—a respectable journal should be the very last medium through whose means the privileges conferred by the Constitution should be ignored. An independent, high-toned and well-conducted journal should frown down all invasion of citizen right and denounce the invaders. If the TIMES or any other journal should conclude that we have already too many adopted citizens—should conclude that it would be better to contract the power of conferring citizenship—should conclude that this Republic and these States would be more prosperous, more successful, better governed, more powerful, by keeping the "foreigner" without the pale of constitutional privilege—its conductors have a perfect right so to think, so to argue, so to conclude. But while we (

Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association.

Discussion as to the Propriety of Condemning Slavery.

REMARKABLE DISPLAY OF PARLIAMENTARY TACTICS.

Warm Debate—Great Display of Feeling—Personalities and Protests.

SLAVERY PRONOUNCED AN EVIL.

The regular monthly meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association of Brooklyn was held on Tuesday evening last in the First Presbyterian Church, Henry-street. The attendance was unusually large. This was due probably to the fact that public attention had been directed to the introduction, by Mr. TILTON at the previous meeting, of a series of resolutions denouncing Slavery, but which were not acted on by the Association otherwise than by the adoption of a motion to indefinitely postpone them. It was understood, however, that an effort would be made to call up the resolutions again at the next meeting, in order to press the Association to take direct and positive action upon their subject matter.

To the anticipation of the discussion which this course of action would naturally originate, may the large attendance of Tuesday night be attributed.

Mr. JAMES MCGEE, the President, occupied the chair.

Mr. N. MILLARD read an Essay on "Manhood; its Development and its Glory," the purport of which was to show that Civilization is the sphere of Manhood's highest development, that mental power and integrity of thought and deed are his highest glory, and that Christianity is the essential prerequisite to both. Mr. THEODORE TILTON was announced to deliver the next Essay.

After the customary forty minutes' discussion on the paper just read,

The Chairman announced that the miscellaneous business was in order.

The Treasurer, Mr. BELL, submitted the annexed half-yearly report, which elicited great applause:

Receipts since June 1, 1856, including balance then on hand	$1,509 26
Disbursements	1,016 58
Balance on hand	$492 68

There were added since June 1 to this date—annual members.....185
Life members.....10
Total.....195

Mr. THEODORE TILTON then moved that the subjoined resolutions, which had been offered by him at the last meeting, be called up for action:

"*Whereas*, Every organization of Christian men—though outside the Church and separate and distinct from it—associated in the name of Christ, for the furtherance of his cause on earth, is in a measure, like the Church itself, put in trust with the Gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ, and should seek in all possible ways to bear witness to the truth of that Gospel, to promote the progress of its great and fundamental principles, and to resist all opposition—particularly that which is organized and formidable—to the progress of those principles throughout the land and the world; and

Whereas, the custom of holding human beings in involuntary servitude—converting them thereby into chattels and articles of merchandise, involving in their purchase and sale the severance of family ties, requiring as a necessary condition of their subjection a denial to them of the ordinary facilities of education, and in many instances of the Word of God—in short, the whole practice of human Slavery, in all its details and with all its consequences, wherever it may exist, and particularly where it exists as an organized institution, recognized and sheltered by the law of the land, is a sin in the sight of God, a violation of the principles of the Gospel, and a hindrance to the progress of Christianity; and

Whereas, In the providence of God, one of the chief questions which occupies the attention of this nation in the present age, has grown out of this subject; and while the exigencies of the times demand a free and unmistakable utterance of opinion in reference to it; and while silence itself is interpreted as an opinion; therefore,

Resolved, That this Association—in common with other Christian bodies, hereby solemnly bears its testimony, for Christ's sake, against the institution of human Slavery—wherever it may exist on the face of the earth—as a violation of the law of God; and against it particularly as it exists in this enlightened and Christian country, as putting to shame the principles of Christianity."

Mr. TEN EYCK thought the brother (Mr. TILTON) must be exceedingly ignorant of all Parliamentary rules in calling up resolutions which had been indefinitely postponed. He hoped this motion would have the effect of preventing such motions; and he trusted the brother [illegible] would, to save himself from such errors in future, refer for instructions to some book on the subject, and——(Cries of "order," "I call the gentleman to order."

THE CHAIRMAN thought that the effect of the passage of the motion to postpone indefinitely precluded any further action on these resolutions.

Mr. TEN EYCK said he would just rise to a point of order, and that was, that a motion to postpone indefinitely having been passed, the resolutions could not be called up again in the same body.

Mr. TILTON did not regard the motion for indefinite postponement as having any such effect, but asked the Chair to give a decision.

The CHAIRMAN, after referring to the origin of parliamentary rules and usages, and to their introduction from England into the Legislatures of this country, stated his own impression to be that to every body or association of individuals for prescribed purposes those rules would perhaps have a different bearing. His impression in regard to an indefinite postponement was, that in a continuous body of this kind it would be in order to call up the matter again under a motion to postpone indefinitely, but inasmuch as usage and established custom were to the contrary, he did not feel authorized to depart from that custom and usage, because they were invariable. This term, "indefinite postponement," had come, in fact, to mean the same thing as getting rid of a matter entirely.

Mr. TILTON—If that be the decision of the President, then, although I exceedingly regret to be at variance with the Chair, I must respectfully appeal, and will state the reason. According to JEFFERSON, whose *Manual* was designed to have special reference to bodies formed like the Senate of the United States or other legislative bodies, a motion to postpone indefinitely, means this: To postpone beyond the *existing session* of the body in which the motion is offered. Now, in transferring rules of Parliamentary order, according to JEFFERSON, from bodies constructed for legislative purposes, to bodies constituted like ordinary associations, or debating societies, great difficulty arises in making a proper interpretation and application of the language and the spirit of the rules laid down in the Manual. In bodies like ours, where that which corresponds to a session in Congress or the Legislature, is simply a single meeting, convened early in the evening and adjourned later, a motion to postpone indefinitely merely pushes over the matter proposed from all consideration on *that evening;* and at the next meeting the subject may be again brought up. My authority on this point is the opinion of a gentleman who has occupied the distinguished position of Lieutenant-Governor of this State, and who has won a reputation, even abroad, for his thorough familiarity with Parliamentary regulations and usages. The action of the last meeting, therefore, in passing the motion to indefinitely postpone, simply put it beyond the power of that meeting to take any farther action on the resolutions. And with regard to that motion those men[illegible] who spoke at the last meeting in support of it will certainly remember that when they took the floor their argument was this: "We do not wish to [illegible] the resolutions, but simply want to *postpone* them, on account of want of time." Now, it certainly is not fair, nor does it accord with Parliamentary propriety, to allege another motive and thus to give the case a new complexion.

Mr. TEN EYCK thought the gentleman was entirely wrong in regard to the last meeting. If he (Mr. TEN EYCK) recollected properly, he made the motion to postpone indefinitely, and he made that motion with the precise object of killing off the resolutions entirely. (Laughter.)

Mr. B. V. ABBOTT said that the rule, as stated in CUSHING's recent publication, ascribed the fact of a motion to postpone indefinitely in Congress, operating throughout the whole of the session, to the fact that there is a special rule of the House forbidding any matter that has once been postponed indefinitely from being brought up again during the session; and therefore, if the Chairman's analogy held, it could not apply to this association unless there was some special rule providing that when a matter has been postponed indefinitely, it cannot be resumed until after the year or annual term has closed.

The Chairman thought that if the matter were looked upon in its common-sense aspect, a motion to indefinitely postpone, being literally a motion to postpone for no specific time, would not preclude the question considering the question so postponed at any subsequent time they might think proper; but it was to be remembered that the phrase, "indefinite postponement," had passed into a technical term, and meant that the matter to which it was applied should be excluded entirely from the body. The Chair also believed that that was the intention with which the motion in this instance was offered, and must, therefore, decide that these resolutions could not be called up again. The decision being appealed from, the Chair would put the question on the appeal to the House.

The question on sustaining or reversing the decision of the Chair was then put, and the vote taken by ayes and nays.

The President declared himself in doubt as to the result.

Mr. G. A. BELL announced that none but active members could vote, and none of these could vote unless they had paid their dues.

Mr. TEN EYCK was very glad the brother had mentioned that, and further stated that, in every vote that would be taken to night he would demand that the names of the members voting be called and recorded.

Mr. MCKAY asked whether, if the decision of the Chair was to the effect that those resolutions could not now come up it was to operate like the laws of the Medes and Persians, and prevent their ever coming up? [Laughter.]

The Chairman stated that while the Chair was occupied by its present incumbent it would decide that the resolutions could *not* be called up again. He hoped, however, that if the majority disagreed with the decision of the Chair, the house would reverse the ruling; for his personal opinion as to the propriety of calling up these resolutions and acting on them, was contrary to his decision.

The question was again put on the appeal from the decision, the members respectively rising to be counted, when the affirmative and negative were successively put.

The decision of the Chair was declared to be *reversed* by a vote of 33 to 31. Loud applause followed this announcement.

Mr. TILTON then renewed his motion to call up his resolutions which the Secretary had read. The motion was seconded.

Mr. TEN EYCK demanded that the roll of membership be produced, and that the vote of each member present be recorded.

A member, supposing the demand to be put as a motion, seconded it.

Mr. PERRY—I call the brother to order.

Mr. TILTON—If he wishes to have the ayes and noes taken, I have no objection.

Mr. TEN EYCK—You cannot possibly object, because it is my right.

Considerable confusion ensued, several members being on their feet and addressing the chair simultaneously.

The chair was understood to decide Mr. TEN EYCK's motion out of order.

A member inquired what was the motion before the house.

ANOTHER MEMBER—There is no motion before the house.

THE CHAIR—The question is now on calling up Mr. TILTON's resolutions.

The question was then put, and the chair declared that he was in doubt as to the result.

Mr. TILTON called for the ayes and nays, and a record of the vote, but subsequently withdrew his motion, as involving an unnecessary loss of time.

The question as to the calling up of the resolutions was again put, and the votes counted—for the motion 82, against it 33. The motion was declared, amid applause, to be lost by one vote.

Mr. WILLIAMS then rose and offered the following:

Resolved, That "THE SYSTEM OF AMERICAN SLAVERY" is utterly contrary to the first principles of the Gospel of Christ, and, therefore, it is the duty of Christians, especially in this land, to labor zealously for its speedy extinction.

Resolved, That some of the ways in which we are bound to seek this end, are a full and free discussion of its evils, and a public declaration of our entire hostility to the system, as one greatly hindering the progress of the Gospel.

Resolved, That we recognize as "*our Southern brethren*" all in the South whom we think Christ will own as *His brethren*, and those as nearest to us who are nearest to Him, and remembering the words of his Apostle, (*James*, 2d ch., 5 v.,) "Hath not God chosen the *poor of this world* RICH IN FAITH and *heirs of the kingdom* which he hath promised to them that love Him?"

Mr. ABBOTT seconded the resolutions.

Mr. EDSALL moved their indefinite postponement. His motion was seconded.

Mr. CONCKLING took the floor and attempted to obtain a hearing.

Mr. WILLIAMS, who had not yet taken his seat, insisted that he had a prior right to be heard, and continued for some time to speak in support of his resolutions, notwithstanding the repeated commands of the Chair that he should take his seat.

The Chair having decided that Mr. WILLIAMS was out of order,

Mr. WILLIAMS insisted that he had the floor, and that the decision of the Chair was contrary to Cushing, and he would therefore appeal from it.

The Chair decided that Brother CONKLING had the floor.

Mr. CONKLING said he rose to a point of order.

Mr. TEN EYCK declared the gentleman himself was out of order.

Mr. CONKLING asked the gentleman (TEN EYCK) if he was not going to allow anybody to have the floor but himself? [Laughter.]

Mr. TEN EYCK said he was, but the gentleman was out of order.

Mr. MCKAY rose in a corner and said with emphasis that he hoped they were going to act like men, to be manly and to meet the question like men. [Applause.]

A member asked what was the question before the house.

The Chair answered that it was on Brother WILLIAMS' appeal.

[Loud cries of "Question."]

The question on Mr. WILLIAMS' appeal against the decision of the Chair, to the effect that he was not entitled to the floor, was put, and the decision reversed by a vote of 31 to 30. [Loud applause.]

Mr. BELL conjured the members to keep cool, and have no applause. They were in the house of God, and must respect it. He hoped they would meet this question fairly and fully, and have done with it.

Mr. HAYES asked if there was any time to be prescribed for speaking.

The Chair replied that the Constitution limited each member to three minutes.

Mr. WILLIAMS then addressed the meeting in favor of his resolutions. He asked the President if he would wish this Association to keep silence if his brother or sister were held in bondage, as their brethren were, in the Southern States? He asked him if he was fully alive to the fact that he would be called to account on the last day, and that it would be said to him, "Inasmuch as you have not done it unto the least of these brethren, you have not done it unto me?"

Mr. WILLIAMS was proceeding to put a series of very pertinent questions of the same tendency to the President, when he was interrupted by several members shouting "Time, time."

Mr. WILLIAMS continued amid renewed cries of "Time, time," mingled with shouts of "Order." Eventually the President informed Mr. WILLIAMS that his time had expired; but Mr. WILLIAMS seemed to regard the information as "of no consequence." He persisted in continuing his remarks, and was only brought to a stand-still by the President's calling on the Secretary to note that the Chair took exception to Mr. WILLIAMS' disregard of the announcement that his time had expired.

Mr. TEN EYCK renewed the motion for the indefinite postponement of Mr. WILLIAMS' resolutions.

The motion was seconded.

Mr. CONKLING hoped the association would meet this question like men. [Cries of "good."] He himself should vote against the resolutions of Brother WILLIAMS, and he trusted there would be others offered here to-night still more concise and explicit. But he protested against the introduction here of a course of action that had been arranged in caucus. ["Hear, hear," mingled with cries of "order."] Gentlemen had apparently gathered together here to-night to choke down debate on this question of freedom, but he stood upon his rights as a man, and would declare that it was all wrong. If they chose to pass Pro-Slavery resolutions here to-night, why let them, so that it might be known where they stood, but let them put some resolutions, clear and definite in their character, on the book to-night. They stood in a most equivocal position before the public. They had been misrepresented alike by their friends and their enemies, and it was necessary that they should stand fairly before the public. He hoped, therefore, that Brother TEN EYCK would not press his motion.

Mr. PERRY did not believe in the gag-law; he hoped the brothers would remain here and vote down an indefinite postponement.

Mr. TEN EYCK rose to a point of order. He pronounced the statements of the getleman (CONKLING) as entirely false. There had been no caucus, no arrangement, not a single consultation, as far as he was concerned, with any single man to arrange any single resolution to bring before this meeting.

Mr. CONKLING believed there was the intent, and that, he thought, amounted to the same thing. It was well known the matter had failed.

The President desired to call the attention of the brethren to one important rule—viz: that in these debates, gentlemen should not address each other by name.

Mr. WHITE complained that though Brother TEN EYCK had been up five times, and was not ordered down, to any extent, Brother CONKLING had been ordered down the second time he got up. [Cries of "Order."] If the brethren voted down these resolutions, he hoped that when they got home they would expunge from the New-Testament every passage on the Golden Rule. [Cries of "Order."]

Mr. L. W. HART advocated the necessity of the Young Men's Christian Association meeting this subject of Slavery face to face. He wished, while here to-night, to place on record his vote on it.

Mr. G. A. BELL wanted to get the Association into good humor. They were not going to destroy or eat one another up. [Laughter.] What, then, was the use of getting out of temper? The best plan, for the interests of the Association, was to have a full and fair talk about the matter, and put on record a vote that all could agree to.

Mr. PERT—Nobody is in a bad humor! [Laughter.]

Mr. HATCH deplored these criminations and recriminations. He believed there was not a Pro-Slavery man in the Association there to-night, and that the only difference between them was one as to the means of dealing with the system of Slavery, not as to the system itself. It was not to be tolerated, for a moment, that brethren who were in favor of an indefinite postponement, had not as good a right to be heard as those opposed to it.

Mr. WILLIAMS denied entertaining any ill-feeling whatever towards the gentlemen opposed to him.

Mr. BLISS suggested that, in order to come to some kind of agreement, Brother TEN EYCK should withdraw his motion to postpone indefinitely.

Mr. TEN EYCK disclaimed having any feeling whatever on the matter. He was in perfect good humor with them all, though he differed with quite a number of them. He was as willing to accommodate them probably as they were to accommodate him; and in order to please them he would withdraw his amendment. [Applause.] He believed, however, that this Association was formed for local purposes, and that the work of removing the great evil of Slavery was one which did not come within the sphere of their action. All who knew him bore witness that he was as enthusiastic in his support of the Republican Party during the last campaign as any member of this Association, but he protested against the idea that an Association formed for the purpose of doing good to the young men of this City should be made a mere machine for the expression of views which individually its members expressed and felt every day of their lives. He trusted they would not permit this matter of Slavery to be introduced among them.

A member objected to the withdrawal of the motion to postpone indefinitely, but on reconsideration, announced that he had withdrawn his objection.

Mr. HAYES said that, as there was some difference of opinion as to the resolutions in question, he would offer the following substitute:

Whereas, Certain misrepresentations have appeared in the newspaper press touching the opinions and actions of the membership of this association upon the subject of Slavery, and

Whereas, While we hold that the proper work of this body has no direct connection with the institution of Slavery, we still believe that in view of the false position in which we have been placed before the public it becomes us to speak our true sentiments concerning this matter; therefore,

Resolved, That we believe the system of American Slavery is a social, political and moral evil, and contrary to the spirit of Christianity.

The resolutions were seconded.

Mr. B. V. ABBOTT was opposed to that expression in those resolutions which stated that they believed the work of this Association had no direct connection with the subject of Slavery; and on that point he asked the Secretary to read the preamble.

The Secretary read as follows: "We, the subscribers, desirous of combining the Christian influence and stimulating the piety of the young men of this City and vicinity, &c."

Mr. ABBOTT contended that there was no limit whatever as to the objects upon which that Christian influence might be exerted. It was perfectly within the scheme of this Association to combine the Christian influence of the young men of this vicinity and bring it to bear upon any topic anywhere throughout the world, which, in its nature, called for the exercise of Christian influence.

Mr. LYMAN ABBOTT moved as amendment that in the second preamble, after the words, "And whereas, while we hold that the appropriate work of this body has no direct connection with the institution of Slavery," the words "in its political bearings" be inserted.

Mr. HAYES accepted the amendment.

Mr. SMITH deprecated the introduction of this question into the Association at all, as being followed by the consequences which invariably attended its introduction into every other body. It produced no sign of good, and every sign of evil. He could not see for the life of him what object any brother could have in pressing it upon the attention of the Association, and regretted deeply that it should have been deemed advisable to do so. As to the ground of brother ABBOTT's objection, he would merely say that the second section of the first article of the Constitution stated that the objects of the Association were "to improve the spiritual, intellectual, and social condition of young men by means appropriate and in unison with the spirit of the Gospel." Now, he wanted to know what the introduction of the subject of Slavery into the Association had to do with that? [Applause.]

Mr. HATCH said he was in favor of the amended resolutions.

After a few remarks by Mr. LYMAN ABBOTT, Mr. TILTON rose and spoke against the substitute.

The substitute, he said, ignored the right and the duty of the Association to utter its sentiments on the subject of Slavery. It intimated it to be improper to discuss that question which, of all others, is the chief and most important in the present day in this country; and signalized its introduction as meddling with a subject foreign to the sphere of the Association. If, as alleged in the resolutions, the body had been misrepresented in any quarter, he was in favor of correcting an erroneous impression; and if the resolutions were offered for this specific purpose, he would heartily assent to them, with the exception of the second preamble. But they would not answer as a record, once for all, on the subject of Slavery, to go on the minutes of the Association. He wanted the Association to give its testimony against Slavery independently of misrepresentations. He wanted the giving of it to be an act signal in its history. He wanted it to make an earnest solemn protest against the sin of daily denying to four millions of human beings their dearest and most sacred rights. He believed that so great a principle as the principle of human rights could not be compromised with impunity in the sight of God, and he could not with a good conscience give his vote for any resolution on the subject, by which the truth was shorn and trimmed, and reduced to the miserable level of time-serving.

Mr. EDSALL rose and expressed his concurrence in the views expressed by Brother SMITH. A brother had asked whether he was not going to be allowed the privilege of voting on this subject. Well, he (Mr. EDSALL) would tell him that he had had that privilege on the 4th of November, and some people had said that the decision was rather emphatic on that occasion. He (Mr. E.) protested against the introduction of this subject into this body; and he knew that if persisted in there were many members who would leave it. He himself know quite a number of those who had been active in this Association, and who, on finding out the existence of a determination on the part of some of the members of the body to introduce subjects with which it had nothing whatever to do, would resign at once. For his own part he confessed that he disliked the principle which actuated some people, who, when they could not rule in a body, wished to divide it. And that, he understood, was the motive which dictated the present attempt to break up this body. [Great confusion, and shouts of "order, order."]

Mr. WHITE rose and said he must thank the gentleman for, if he might call it so, his impertinent——[Renewed confusion.]

The Chair desired the Secretary to note an objection to the use of the word "impertinent" by Brother WHITE.

Several other gentlemen took the floor, and expressed their opinions *pro* and *con*, occasionally amid much noise and confusion.

A motion to adjourn was then made, but was declared lost.

The previous question was then called for.

Mr. TEN EYCK asked to have the votes recorded.

The Chair decided that no single member could demand the ayes and nays, whereupon

Mr. TEN EYCK appealed.

The vote was taken on the appeal, and the decision of the Chair was declared to be sustained.

After some discussion on a point of order raised by Mr. TEN EYCK, as to the right to challenge members, the question, "shall the main question now be put?" was put, and carried in the affirmative.

The main question, to wit, the substitution of Mr. HAYES' resolutions for those offered by Mr. WILLIAMS, was put to the house, and the substitution was announced to have been carried affirmatively, by a vote of 37 to 22. [Loud applause.]

Mr. TEN EYCK objected to several members being allowed to vote, on the ground that their names were not on the roll of membership.

The Treasurer informed the House, however, that the dues of the members challenged had been paid during the evening.

Mr. EDSALL moved an adjournment.

Another member moved the previous question.

The Chair, in answer to a member, stated that the previous question, if carried, would be the adoption of Mr. HAYES' substitute for Mr. WILLIAMS' resolutions.

Mr. SMITH thought the Chair was all wrong.

Mr. BLISS appealed from its decision amid vehement calls of "Question, Question."

The previous question was again moved.

The ayes and nays were called for, and the call was seconded. By a vote of 40 to 9 it was decided that the yeas and nays be taken.

In giving their votes many of the members protested—some on the ground that the subject was inappropriate, (in which Mr. EDSALL, Mr. SMITH, Mr. TEN EYCK, and some others concurred) and some on the ground taken by Mr. B. V. ABBOTT (in which Messrs. TILTON and BLISS and others joined him) who accompanied his vote in the negative, with the explanation that he so voted "on the ground that the preamble and resolutions understated the doctrine of Christianity on the subject of Slavery, and amounted only to an evasion of the duty of the Association in respect to it."

The result was announced to be 34 in favor of Mr. HAYES' resolutions, (as amended by the insertion after "Slavery" of the words "in its political bearings,") and 22 against them.

Mr. L. K. MILLER characterized the result as an unhappy one, because though everybody voted, yet nobody was pleased.

Mr. EDSALL said he wished to have his protest noted against the entire proceedings, on the score of the inappropriateness of the subject, and would further say that he wished to resign as a member of this association, and as one of its Vice-Presidents.

The meeting then adjourned, it being now about 12¼ o'clock.

From Kansas—Meeting of the State Legislature.

From the St. Louis Democrat.

TOPEKA HOUSE, Topeka, Kansas,
Tuesday, January 6, 1857.

To-day, at 12 M., the two houses constituting the General Assembly of the State of Kansas was called to order by their respective officers. JOHN HUTCHINSON, Esq., of Lawrence, was elected Speaker *pro tem.* of the Lower House. JOHN CURTIS, Esq., of Blanton, acted as President of the Senate. Committee on Credentials were appointed by both houses, and then adjourned.

ARREST OF MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

On their way from the hall several of the members of the Legislature were arrested by Deputy United States Marshal PARDU, of Tecumseh, who served a warrant, issued by the Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Kansas, S. G. CATO, an appointee of President Pierce:

The Deputy Marshal, after making the arrests, stated that he was compelled to go to Tecumseh to secure teams to take his prisoners down. He soon after left, promising to return to morrow, and the persons arrested were allowed to go on their parol until the return of the Deputy. A difference of opinion exists among our people as to the best course to pursue—whether it is expedient or not to take any notice of the Marshal. Some are for respecting his authority, and are willing to attend on Judge CATO, while others refuse to take any notice of him, and will not go down until forced to do so by the United States dragoons. They look upon it in addition to the arrest as very injurious to our State organization, as an absence of so many will prevent the transaction of their legislative business, leaving both Houses without a quorum, which is considered the death of the movement. The question will be discussed fully this afternoon, the people meeting in convention for that purpose. The absence of Gov. ROBINSON, who has resigned, and Lieut. *Gov.* ROBERTS, who is now in the Territory, who has failed to appear, himself or by proxy upon this important occasion in our history, and whose failure to make his appearance in an official capacity, is the cause of considerable denunciation on the part of those who look upon his absence as an evidence of a disposition to back down and give up the movement for a State Government. Gov. ROBINSON is now on his way to Washington, to work there for the good of KANSAS, and one of his reasons for resigning is because he thought he could labor to better advantage as a private citizen in the national capital, than as the Chief Magistrate of this State, and secure our admission into the American Union as a sovereign State. To secure an object so much desired by our people, Gov. CHARLES ROBINSON is ready to make any sacrifices, and none who know him will ever insinuate to the contrary. He expected that Lieut.-Gov. ROBERTS would be in readiness to act as Governor of the State on this day, and at this crisis; but he has failed to appear at the post of duty, and our people are too much in a hurry to denounce him for a dereliction of duty. But it is not so. ROBERTS has the cause of KANSAS at heart, and some accident, or the extreme cold weather, has prevented his early arrival, but he will be with us in a day or two. More anon. Yours in haste,

ESSEX.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, Thursday, Jan. 8, 1857.

The General Assembly of this State convened here on the 6th inst. at 12 M. Mr. HUTCHINSON was elected Speaker *pro tem.* of the lower branch, and Mr. CURTIS acted as President of the higher branch of the Legislature. After the appointment of committees the two Houses adjourned until to day. On the way from the hall the following members were arrested by a United States Deputy-Marshal, on a warrant issued by Judge CATO, sworn out by Sheriff JONES, charging the members with the horrible crime called in these parts "*assumptions of office*:" Messrs. JOHN CUSTISS, J. M. DUNN, THOMAS G. THORNTON of the Senate, and JOHN HUTCHINSON, MILTON C. DICKEY, SAMUEL NEWHINNEY, J. B. ABBOTT, Captain SAUNDERS, H. H. WILLIAMS, ROBERT MCFARLAND and ALFRED CURTIS, of the House of Representatives. The Marshal left his prisoners in this city and returned to Tecumseh for teams to take them away in. He has not yet done so, but he is in town, waiting for them to get ready to accompany him.

In the evening the people met in Convention to take into consideration the present position and future prospects of the Free-State Party of Kansas. A letter from Lieutenant-Governor ROBERTS was read, and a preamble and series of resolutions adopted by the meeting. Messrs. BEANSCOMB, DICKEY, PHILLIPS of the New-York *Tribune*, OAKLEY, and several others took part in the discussion. All passed off well.

Yours, SYNTAX.

TOPEKA, K. T., Thursday, Jan. 8, 1857.

The Free-State Legislature convened at this place on Tuesday, the 6th inst., and, while organizing, Deputy United States Marshal PARDEE, of Tecumseh, arrested the members who were not arrested last Summer, for treason, on a warrant from Judge CATO, for *usurpation of office*—the notorious "Ex-Sheriff" SAMUEL J. JONES, of Douglass County, appearing as plaintiff. The prisoners were taken to Tecumseh, and released on their personal recognizance, to appear at the Spring term of Court, no bail being demanded by His Honor Judge CATO. Messrs. PARKETT and BRANSCOMB appeared as counsel for the defendants, and are both able and sound lawyers. The following are some of the names of those arrested: JOHN HUTCHINSON, JAMES BLOOD, of Lawrence; J. K. GOODHUE and T. G. THORNTON, of Topeka; Judge WAKEFIELD, DENNIS R. MCFARLAND. This high-handed outrage on the part of the "Law-and-Order" gentry, took all by surprise, and produced a tremendous excitement in the Free-State ranks. Some of the confiding ones who had put implicit confidence in Governor GEARY, began to think they had caught a Tartar, while others speculated in this wise—trying to exculpate GEARY from all blame, saying that it was a premeditated plan on the part of the Pro-Slavery men to effect the removal of His Excellency—supposing the Legislature would not submit to the Deputy Marsaal's demands, and then a requisition would be made for the troops which they said GEARY would withhold, and on these grounds they would apply for his removal. However, there is no doubt but what GEARY is the instigator of all this, notwithstanding his denunciation of Col. SUMNER's acts last 4th of July, and his assurances that nothing of the kind should occur on this occasion. The slaveholders in KANSAS have more uneasiness about JAMES BUCHANAN's policy than Governor GEARY's, as will appear from the following signification: A very aspiring and prominent Border Ruffian, the other day, took an influential Free-State man one side, and wished him to use his influence towards procuring the Marshalship of this Territory for him. Their plan at present seems to be, to subjugate KANSAS by arresting all of their opponents who do not feel inclined to support slave propagandism or leave the Territory. UNION.

The grant by Congress of 46,000 acres of land to the University of Minnesota, will enable that Institution, when in operation, to do a vast deal for education in the Territory. The University will be erected on a site containing 27 acres of choice ground.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—THURSDAY, Jan. 22.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 56, 70 to 78.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit.—Part I.*—Nos. 2141, 2099, 303, 311, 173, 209, 315, 317, 319, 323, 325, 329, 331, 333. *Part II.*—Nos. 128, 198, 188, 134, 416, 426, 432, 446, 452, 456, 462, 464, 1172, 1174, 476, 482, 484, 486, 494, 498, 500, 506, 514, 516, 520, 522, 524, 532 to 538, 542, 546, 550, 552, 16, 556, 562 to 570, 132, 48, 26, 152, 136.

SPECIAL TERM—*Part I.*—Nos. 24, 32, 38. *Part II.*—Nos. 61, 176, 71, 247, 226, 123, 75, 141, 167, 242, 50, 131, 242.

SUPERIOR COURT—Nos. 455, 214, 257, 275, 3, 638, 639, 19, 648 to 652, 654, 658, 659, 662, 666 to 670, 672, 674 to 677, 679, 68, 689 to 700, 233, 562, 502, 479, 513.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 1 to 15 inclusive. *Part II.*—Nos. 16 to 31.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S COURT.—

JANUARY 21.

PASSING COUNTERFEIT MONEY.

The examination was entered upon to-day in the case of Francis Fazard, (*alias* Francis Stanley,) Lydia A. Fazard, (*alias* Lydia A. Stanley,) and Sarah Lowras, arrested some days since on a charge of passing a quantity of counterfeit twenty-five cent pieces at different stores in the Bowery and Canal-street. It was arranged that each of the accused should have a separate hearing before different Commissioners.

Before Commissioner Morton.

The investigation led off with taking testimony in the case of Mrs. Fazard. Messrs. —— and Halsey appeared as defending counsel, and Mr. McKeon, the United States District Attorney, for the prosecution. There was a large attendance of friends of the accused present.

William Clark was the first witness sworn. He deposed that he was detailed as an officer at the Lager-beer Garden, at No. 45 Bowery; on the evening of the 15th of last January, the accused parties came into the saloon and called for lager-beer; a bogus twenty-five cent piece, produced in Court, was given in payment for the beer; directly after they left, the proprietor suspected the piece was bad, and marked it, so that he and myself could identify it again; after having marked the piece, he went out to look after the prisoners; he saw the two women go into the drug store on the opposite side, at the corner of Bowery and Canal street; the man stood outside; as the man saw him come, he ran off towards East Broadway; in a few minutes, the women came out and went into a crockery store on the opposite side; after they came out he went into the drug store and asked what kind of money they had offered, and was told that they presented a bad twenty-five-cent piece; he went out and watched the women coming out of the crockery store; after they came out he passed in there also, and was then told that they had offered bogus twenty-five-cent pieces there; after this Fazard joined the two women; the three then went from the crockery store to the cigar store No. 91 Canal-street; while in the cigar store he arrested Fazard and handed him over to officer Quinlan; the women were arrested directly after; as the officer was arresting them, Mr. Logan, the proprietor of the cigar store, came up and told them that the twenty-five-cent piece they had given to him was counterfeit; the three were immediately taken to the Station-house and locked up; he identified the piece produced as the one passed at the lager-beer garden.

Joseph Logan, next sworn, deposed that the two women came into his store on the evening in question, and purchased three cents worth of snuff; that Fazard asked for the snuff, and in payment therefor gave the counterfeit twenty-five cent piece produced in Court; he gave the woman the proper change.

Officer Quinlan testified as to the arrest.

The Commissioner committed Mrs. Fazard for trial before the United States District Court, in default of $3,000 bail.

Before Commissioner Betts.

The case of Sarah Loumas, one of the above-named prisoners, came up next for examination before Commissioner Betts. The U. S. District-Attorney appeared for the prosecution, and for the defence the lawyers above-named.

It was argued that the evidence taken in the above case should be taken as evidence in the present case.

Several additional witnesses were examined.

Emily Baldwin, the first witness called, testified that Mrs. Loumas and Mrs. Fazard came into her crockery store, No. 45 Bowery, and asked for a mug; the mug was given to Mrs. Fazard and she offered a bad quarter in payment; she told them the quarter was a bad one, and they immediately left without taking the mug, saying that they had no other change.

Officer Piser testified that the prisoners lived in the same house with himself; he had never heard anything said against them; he had heard say that Mrs. Loumas was a vest-maker.

James Parsons, the father of the two women, gave Mrs. Loumas a good character, but said that he had advised Mrs. Loumas to keep away from Mrs. Fazard.

Wm. H. Robinson and *Mary Burns* both testified to their acquaintance with Mrs. Loumas; as far as they knew she bore a good character.

Adjourned to Friday for further testimony.

In the case of Mr. Fazard the examination was before Commissioner WHITE. The evidence taken above was admitted and no further testimony taken. The Commissioner committed the accused for trial in default of $1,000 bail.

Before Commissioner Stillwell.

CHARGE OF STEALING A COAT.

An investigation was had to-day in the case of Henry Coursen, arrested on Friday last, charged with having stolen an overcoat from a fellow-sailor, on board the bark *Esther Francis*, during the recent voyage from Calcutta to this port. Several witnesses were examined. It was proved that the coat was taken with the supposition that it was loaned. The complaint was dismissed. The accused gave up the garment to the prosecutor, stating that as the weather had now moderated, he could easily and comfortably dispense with its further use, at the same time returning thanks for the loan.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—JAN. 21.

Before Hon. Justice Roosevelt.

John La Farge vs. *Wm. Mansfield et al.*—The plaintiff was the owner of the old La Farge House. The defendants made a contract to take a lease of one of the stores under the house to be used as a barber's shop, at $4,000 a year. They were to take possession on the 1st of November, 1853. At that time the store was not quite finished, and the workmen of the plaintiff and defendants were engaged in putting things in order, gilding, painting, &c. Things so continued until the 8th of January, when the house was burned. The plaintiff now sues to recover the rent for the two months and eight days. The defendant claims that he was not in possession and therefore not liable for the rent.

Verdict for plaintiff for $900 75.

Mr. Stoughton and L. F. Tharasson for plaintiff. Mr. Tracy for defendants.

CIRCUIT—*2d Part.*

Before Hon. Justice Davies.

Brown vs. *Uhl.*—The Jury in this case, which was reported in Wednesday's TIMES, returned a verdict for the plaintiff, assessing the damages at $125. The Court made an allowance of $12 50. This case it will be remembered, was brought by the head waiter of the Bond-street House for an assault upon him, committed by the plaintiff.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Davies.

DECISIONS.

THE JOHN-STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH NOT TO GO UP TO MADISON-SQUARE.

D. Wyatt et al. vs. *B. W. Benson et al.*—This is the old John-street Methodist Episcopal Church difficulty. It will be remembered that there are two sets of men, each claiming to be the regular elected trustees of the Church. The defendants are of the party who wish to have the Church moved up to Madison-square. A short time since the plaintiffs, who also claim to be the Trustees of the Church, moved for an injunction restraining the defendants from taking any further proceedings in the matter. Yesterday his Honor rendered a very lengthy opinion granting the motion. He concludes as follows:

"The consent of this Court to the sale of the church, given on the application of a portion of the Trustees, and not sanctioned by a majority of the Corporation, should be withdrawn and revoked, and that an injunction should issue to restrain the defendants from taking further proceedings in relation to the sale."

The Court goes on to express its regret at the bitter state of feeling existing in the society, and a piece of good advice to all parties to settle the difficulty amicably, by striking some compromise between John-street and Madison-square.

Before Hon. Justice Clerke.

Wesson, et al. vs. *McCullough.*—Motion denied, without costs.

Chester vs. *Gardner.*—Motion denied, without costs.

Before Hon. Justice Mitchell.

Root vs. *Root.*—Referred, by consent.

Brower vs. *Lawrence.*—Motion for new trial denied.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM AT CHAMBERS.

Before Hon. Justice Clerke.

THE COSTS OF "THE DISPUTED COMPTROLLERSHIP SUIT.'

Giles vs. *Flagg.*—This case came up yesterday on a motion to open the default taken in regard to the taxation of costs, and to rehear a motion for allowance. It will be remembered that this was the case known as the "disputed Comptrollership," which was tried some time since at the Circuit. The verdict of the jury was for the defendant, and the Court granted an allowance of $475. Notice of the taxation of costs was served upon the plaintiff, who allowed his default to be taken. The Clerk taxed the costs at $307 06, including the allowance granted by the Court. The plaintiff now moves to retax the costs. The reason the default was allowed to be taken, he states, was that Mr. Glover, one of the counsel for the plaintiff, was out of town on account of ill health, and Mr. Cushing was in Albany, and relied upon Mr. Glover to attend to the matter. They claim that the costs are improperly taxed. In the first place they aver that an allowance cannot be granted in such a case as the one in question. Among the items in the bill of costs

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JAN. 22, 1857.

☞ The NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served in this City and vicinity for ONE SHILLING a week. Single Copies Two Cents. Mail subscribers SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES is published every Evening, (Sundays Excepted.) One edition will be issued at ONE and the other at THREE o'clock P. M. It will be sent by mail at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing nearly all the reading matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday, is mailed at THREE DOLLARS a year.

The WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed Two Dollars a year for single Copies. TWENTY-FIVE Copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, to one address.

The TIMES FOR EUROPE is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6 cents the single copies.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6 cents for single copies.

Terms, invariably cash in advance.

Publication Office, No. 138 Nassau st., cor. of Beekman.

RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO., Publishers.

Washington Matters.

Our Washington correspondent, it will be seen, has been placed in custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms by the House of Representatives, for declining to give the names of certain Members of Congress who have requested him to obtain, for them, a pecuniary interest in certain bills which were pending before that body. In thus declining, it is scarcely necessary for us to say, Mr. SIMONTON has acted entirely upon his own responsibility and upon his own convictions of duty and propriety. The reason which he is reported to have assigned is, that the request was made to him in confidence, and that he will not betray that confidence by revealing the names of the parties who made it. If this is the whole ground of his refusal, we must frankly confess our doubts whether it can be justified. We admit, and would respect to the fullest extent, the honorable obligations implied in the receipt of a confidential communication, if made in good faith and with a laudable purpose. We should refuse to betray such confidence under any circumstances and at every hazard. But we do not admit the right of any person to make us his confidant in a dishonorable and criminal enterprise; nor can we recognize any obligation resting upon an honorable man to receive a proposition of this kind as confidential. On the contrary, it is an insult to ask such a man to make himself a party to such a fraud by screening it from public knowledge and legal censure. We make these remarks in general terms,—not designing by them to condemn the course which our Correspondent has seen fit to pursue;—and for which we presume he has other and more satisfactory grounds.

We notice that a bill has been introduced for the purpose of clothing the Committee with power to compel more full and satisfactory replies from witnesses to questions which the Committee may see fit to ask. So far as such additional powers may be needed for the accomplishment of the task which the Committee has undertaken, we trust they will be granted. What points the bill is designed to cover, and to what kind of testimony it relates, we are not apprised. If it is so framed as to detect and thwart the various roundabout devices by which members of Congress have avoided the appearance of corruption of which nevertheless they have been really guilty, we trust it will become a law,—for this is the *real* and the only serious embarrassment the Committee is likely to encounter in the performance of its duty. There are a thousand ways in which a member may secure a price for his vote, without any direct connection of his name with the transaction: and it is this evasion of responsibility which the Committee will find it most difficult to prevent.

We take it for granted that so far as the action of Mr. SIMONTON is concerned, the bill can confer upon the Committee of the House no new power. The Constitution is explicit in prohibiting the enactment of any *ex post facto* law:—and it would be a glaring and flagrant violation of this provision to make a law for punishing an act which, at the time it was done, was no offence whatever. The Courts, we presume, will be called on to determine whether Mr. SIMONTON has acted in violation of any existing law. If he has, he may, of course, be punished for it;—if not no law yet to be enacted can subject him to penalties for an innocent, because unforbidden act.

We regret that any interruption should occur to the proper labors of the Committee of Investigation, and especially that any question should arise to divert their attention, and that of the country, from the main object of its inquiries. But if this episode shall result in the more vigorous and efficient prosecution of the investigation, without unduly trespassing upon the rights of others, the public at large will have neither reason nor disposition to complain.

The Question of Moral Conviction and the Public Press.

We observe that several of our cotemporaries have a good deal of difficulty in understanding how an Editor can publish statements of public importance upon a "moral conviction" of their truth. In some cases this difficulty we cannot doubt is affected;—in others, as in the case of the *Tribune* for example, it is unquestionably real, and grows out of their utter ignorance of such a thing as moral convictions upon any subject whatever.

The intelligent correspondent of the Philadelphia *North American*, remarking upon the report that the Editor of this paper declined to give the Committee the names of those gentlemen upon whose information he had published the charges of corruption in Congress, and that he had farther said he had no *legal* evidence of the truth of those charges but had acted upon a "moral conviction" of their truth,—says:

> "It will hardly answer to set up the higher law of moral conviction, as a *reason for making grave charges, and an exculpation against giving testimony.* The moral duty which inspired virtuous comment should be as efficient in exposing the causes that incited it, and thus aiding the purification of Congress."

Now a simple illustration will serve better than any argument to convince this writer of his error. Suppose Speaker BANKS should inform him that he had been told by Col. ORR, of South Carolina, that *he saw* money paid to a member of Congress as the price of his vote on a particular bill:—would he not consider this evidence sufficient warrant for his action as the correspondent of a public journal? And suppose in consequence of that action he were called before a Committee and asked for the *proof* of his charges. He would have no *legal* proof to offer,—none in fact that the Committee could or would receive. What the Committee require is testimony from personal knowledge of the facts,—not from information derived at second hand. We betray no confidence in stating that the question put by the Committee to the Editor of this paper, as to the sources of his information, was substantially this: Can you give us the name of any person who has asserted, *to you*, that he has had *personal knowledge* of such corrupt acts as are alleged to have been committed? In the case we have supposed for the correspondent of the *North American*, he would have been compelled to answer this question in the negative. Speaker BANKS would not have asserted to him that he had any such knowledge; and, if he should attempt to give the name of Speaker BANKS as his informant, upon ascertaining the nature of his information the testimony would have been rejected by the Committee.

The only point that remains, then, is, whether the evidence in the case supposed would be sufficient warrant for making the charge—whether, in the discharge of a public duty, and for the purpose of calling attention to gross misconduct in public places, the Press may properly act upon such evidence as leaves upon the mind *no doubt* of the fact, while it confessedly falls short of *legal* proof. If not, then the Press is effectually muzzled. It has no function, no duty, distinct from that of a Grand Jury. We are not contending for the right of assailing individuals; if the Press does that, it is responsible in a Court of Justice, and must be prepared to prove all it has said, and *disprove*, moreover, the legal presumption of malice. But, in commenting upon the public action of public bodies, we insist that it is not fettered by any such technical requirements. If the Press cannot denounce corruption in the Common Council, or in Congress, upon a well-grounded conviction of its existence, without being able and willing to go into Court and *prove* corruption upon *individual members*, then the Press, as a guardian of the public welfare, is utterly useless. For if he has such evidence, an Editor is bound to lay it before the Grand Jury under oath, and that tribunal will do what the Press cannot—punish the guilty parties.

There is not a newspaper in the world that practically adopts such a theory as the one implied in the objections we are considering. Every journal denounces abuses, condemns wrongs and brands corruption upon evidence that produces a *moral conviction* of the justice of its action, whether that evidence amount to legal proof or not. The *Tribune*, perhaps, should be excepted, as it ignores moral convictions of all kinds, and makes sheer malignity the motive of its reckless diatribes. There may possibly be other papers which, in strict justice, should be allowed the benefit of the same exception; but none have been equally clamorous in claiming it. But no journal which acts upon any definite and recognized idea of the functions and responsibilities of the Public Press—none which aims to be anything more than the conduit and vehicle of private rancor, but claims position as a censor of public manners and a guardian of the public good, can doubt that its sphere of action is something very different from that of a Court of law. It is its special and peculiar duty to denounce abuses which Courts of Justice cannot reach,—to invoke the penalty of public indignation upon offences which Grand Juries cannot indict, and thus to bring under punishment crimes which, from technical defects or lack of legal proof, evade the pillory and the prison. When the London *Times* denounced the mismanagement and imbecility which paralyzed the British Army in the Crimea, it did so upon a moral conviction of their existence: and it never held itself under any obligation to produce specific proof, admissible in Courts of Justice, in Courts-Martial, or before a Commission of Parliament, to establish its statements. Yet the inquiries of these tribunals—closely, earnestly and faithfully pushed—established conclusively the truth of its averments and the justice of its denunciations, and its course was unanimously approved by the great body of the people. A similar issue, we are entirely confident, will follow our own action in regard to the matters now before the Congressional Committee of Investigation.

ARE IRISHMEN DIVINELY ORDAINED TO BE POLICEMEN?—The *Irish American* remonstrates against our complaining of the exclusive appointment of Irishmen to be members of the City Police. It thinks we ought rather to object, as it does, to the system of filling the police from the ranks of the predominant party. We do object to it,—quite as strenuously as the *Irish American* can. But the wrong we have referrred to is an abuse *within* an abuse,—a refinement upon the corrupt and degrading system of making office the reward of party service. Besides confining these appointments to the successful party, it still further confines them to a particular class in that party. It is not simply *Democrats*,—but *Irish* Democrats,—who are alone admitted to the ranks of the Brooklyn Police, under the new *régime* of Mayor POWELL and the Aldermen who are associated with him in the work of reform. If the *American* denounces the one abuse, should he not, upon the same principle, denounce with equal emphasis, the other also?

But our neighbor puts in another plea. It objects to depriving adopted citizens of any portion of the "benefits and blessings of the Constitution." So long as they are "invited here," and guaranteed equality of rights with other citizens, it is held to be "in very bad taste to keep the word of promise to the ear and break it to the hope." We will admit the conclusiveness of this reply, whenever our friend will point us to that clause of the Constitution which guarantees to Irishmen the sole and *exclusive* right of being appointed to office. We are not objecting to the appointment of Irishmen, it must be understood,—but simply to *the exclusion* of everybody else. If they have been "invited" here under such a guarantee,—if the Constitution gives them the monopoly of office,—let us see the bond. The *American* concedes that a good officer should not be removed "in obedience to the brawling demands of prejudice against foreigners;"—will it be good enough to inform us why the "brawling demands" of foreigners themselves should be more potent?

We appreciate the caution that expressions of opinion upon such subjects "tend to call forth the indignation of many readers" and thus do harm. But nobody should understand better than an Editor the futility of such a plea. It is the injustice of such appointments,—and not comment upon it, which excites indignation. Indeed our comments have been rather the echo, than the cause, of the indignation which these acts have awakened.

Scarcity of Servants and Sailors.

In all other countries the great object of legislation is to find employment for willing laborers; but in ours, the case is reversed, and the great difficulty is to find laborers to perform the work on which our prosperity depends. There is always a scarcity of workmen in the lower kinds of labor; and this is the case more particularly with house servants and sailors. The reason of this scarcity must be simply because the remuneration in either case is less than that of other kinds of work. Let a merchant advertise for a book-keeper, and he will have five hundred applications for the place in the course of twenty-four hours; but, if he wants a cook or a chambermaid, he will be obliged to pay somebody a fee to procure one for him; if he is a ship-owner, and wants a crew of seamen, he will be compelled to pay two dollars a head to a notary for drumming them up, and even then not more than one-fourth of the men furnished, and to whom he must pay one or two months' wages in advance, will be competent to perform the duties required of them. Various plans have been devised for obviating the evils which result from the lack of these two very important classes of laborers, but none that has ever yet been found to work well in practice. The lack of good servants is merely a domestic inconvenience, which can be endured, but the lack of seamen strikes directly at one of the most important sources of our national prosperity. It is of little use to build the best ships in the world, if we cannot man them after they are built. Congress long ago passed a law, the object of which was to encourage the growth of native seamen, compelling every vessel to carry two-thirds Americans among her crew; the penalties for violating the law are heavy, but, it being impracticable, it is never observed, and has been a dead statute these thirty years. An attempt to enforce it would put an end to our foreign commerce. A ship's crew composed of two-thirds Americans is a thing almost unheard of at the present day, particularly with ships sailing from this port; and a law requiring every hotel to employ two-thirds American waiters would not be, practically, more senseless and difficult of observance.

Instead of repealing the existing bill in relation to the manning of our ships, as a useless and impracticable regulation, attempts have lately been made to pass a new one which would only tend to increase the embarrassments of our ship-owners, without affording them any relief. A bill is now before Congress, which was introduced at the last session by Mr. PELTON, Chairman of the Committee on Commerce, and which the New-York Chamber of Commerce has approved, compelling every ship to carry a certain number of apprentices. The object of the bill, of course, is to raise up a class of men who, being thoroughly trained to the sea, and unfit for any other service, will always be on hand, when they are wanted, to man our merchant and national ships. We will not say anything as to the humanity of such a scheme, but its practicability strikes us as more questionable than the existing law intended to effect the same object. There is now no law which prevents our ship-owners from taking as many apprentices, or boys, as they may deem profitable, and, if they do not find it profitable to take them, a compulsory law would not render it any more so. Boys cannot be compelled to go to sea, nor can apprentices be forced to continue the life of a sailor, if it proves distasteful to them, when their apprenticeship is at an end.

To put it into the power of the guardian of a boy to send him to sea against his will, to keep him under a cruel and tyrannical master, and allow him no opportunities to escape from a way of life which may be unsuited to his inclinations and repulsive to his natural taste, would be as inhuman and cruel as it would be impolitic. The compulsory apprenticeship system is, in all its phases, entirely repugnant to the spirit of our institutions and of the times, and, if attempted to be enforced in our mercantile marine, it would not fail to be a miserable failure.

It is very curious that while this special bill is before Congress, having for its object the creation of American seamen, another law which was passed for the same avowed purpose is on the point of being abolished, or at least the propriety of repealing it is now under discussion. The law giving a bounty to cod and mackerel fishermen was passed because the fisheries were supposed to be the best nurseries for seamen, and the bounty given to them was to foster their growth. But the day has gone by for special legislation to benefit a class. Shipowners must manage their affairs as other men do, and if they think it will be beneficial to their interests to take apprentices in their ships, let them do it; all they have a right to ask of Congress is to be let alone.

That something must be done towards improving the character of our seamen, and increasing their numbers, is undeniable; but this can never be done by compulsion. It is a case in which force would be wretchedly misapplied. The only way in which men can be lured on ship board and induced to become seamen, is to offer them a recompense equal to that offered by other employments. At present sailors have smaller pay, compared with the work they perform, than any other class of laborers, and their occupation is a more degraded one. High wages alone would not be sufficient to tempt young men to the life of a sailor; there must be something to excite their ambition, to stimulate them to exertion. The "last infirmity of a noble mind" is as strong in the nature of seamen as in that of statesmen or scholars.

THE PRIDE AND DIGNITY OF NEW-JERSEY.—Our neighbors in the Jarseys have been pretty thoroughly stirred up by Governor KING's proposition to remove the Quarantine down to Monmouth County. Governor NEWELL says that the "pride and dignity of New-Jersey" will not permit her to consent to any such arrangement. It is not the first time that pride and dignity have stood in the way of what would be commendable and proper. Governor NEWELL says if the benefits of an extended commerce enure to New-York, we must be content to abide by whatever evils follow in its train. But, New-Jersey derives her full share of the benefits of our commerce, and neither her pride nor her dignity is at all damaged by it. It is hardly just that she should refuse to bear her share of the evil consequences, whatever they may be. New-Jersey pride is decidedly a one-sided affair.

WORDS OF CONFORT.—We take the liberty of assuring timid gentlemen residing in the country, that life and limb in New-York are not so absolutely insecure as the elaborate and absurd exaggerations of some of our City journals might lead them to infer. Some two or three hundred thousand people, more or less, are constantly passing along the various streets of the Metropolis, and achieve their daily walks without being either dirked, "garotted" or robbed. Indeed, within the last fortnight there have not been over a dozen cases or thereabouts, in which any of these hundreds of thousands of our citizens have been in any way molested:—and these have generally been cases in which they have strayed out of the business streets or public thoroughfares, and have been promenading for purposes of observation and experiment, in neighborhoods not usually considered very attractive to persons of a quiet turn of mind.

Nothing can be more ridiculous than the cock-and-bull stories on this subject by which some of our enterprising cotemporaries attempt to alarm the public. One who relied upon their statements would suppose assassination and highway robbery the order of the day in our public streets. Yet we think the fact is susceptible of proof that quite a number of inoffensive and unarmed persons have achieved the passage from their places of business to their firesides, without having their throats cut by footpads, or their hair turned prematurely gray from terror.

We have a moral conviction also that in spite of the *Tribune's* nervous advice that every man should rush to arms in self-defence, the price of deadly weapons has not materially advanced nor have we observed any of the lamp-posts in Broadway adorned with a pendant magistrate or policeman. Strangest of all, Mayor WOOD still lives. No Vigilance Committee has yet been organized, nor are there any symptoms of an approaching earthquake. The old ladies whom the *Tribune* frightened are doing as well as could be expected,—and on the whole New-York is still considered a safe place for sober and discreet strangers to visit.

ANTI-OPERA.—There is no music so enticing to the ears of New-York as the tinkle-tinkle-tinkle of sleigh bells, and while the sleighing lasts, the Italians will have to warble to empty benches. The Carnival in our streets is much more enjoyable than the Carnival of Venice. It is agreeable enough to see Lucrezia Borgia gliding upon the stage in a gondola; but it is nothing to the splendid pageant to be seen in Broadway, where sleigh loads of beautiful women are constantly flying past, to the merry music of silver-bells. We very much fear that the snow will prove a damper to the Opera. The fine sleighing on the avenues, the soft weather, and mulled wine, will prove stronger attractions for our nocturnal pleasure-seekers than the syrens of the Academy of Music.

CONGRESS.—In the Senate yesterday, Mr. GREEN, the new Senator from Missouri in the place of ATCHISON, appeared and took his seat. A petition was presented from the Geographical Society of this City, protesting against the three-dollar and three-cent pieces, and praying that none but decimal coins may be issued from the Mint. The Submarine Telegraph bill was taken up, and a long debate took place in reference to it, without any definite action.

In the House, the matter of the refusal of the TIMES Correspondent to answer certain questions of the Corruption Investigating Committee occupied the day. A very full report of the proceedings, which we have alluded to elsewhere, will be found under our telegraphic head.

THE LEGISLATURE.—In the Senate, yesterday, three remonstrances were presented from citizens of Ohio against the proposed international bridge. Notice was given of bills to increase the number of poll districts in this City, and to incorporate the Pure Milk Company.

In the Assembly, a variety of petitions were presented, and a report was made in favor of an amendment to the Constitution relative to appelate jurisdiction in County Courts. The Supply bill was then debated until the adjournment.

SENATOR CAMERON.—It will be seen by a letter from Gen. SIMON CAMERON, the newly-elected United States Senator from Pennsylvania, which we publish in another column, that his views on all public questions corresponded very closely with those held and advocated by the Republican Party. The letter was written nearly a year ago, but is none the less valuable, as an authority, on that account.

The Meat Markets.

As might be expected, there was a small supply of beef cattle offered at Forty-fourth-street yesterday, but it turned out that but few were wanted, and of the 768 on sale in the morning scarcely three-fourths were sold, and their places were partly filled at least by fresh arrivals over the Erie Railroad. There was a little rise in prices, but nothing like what was expected. A considerable number of droves are on the way, which will be able to get in during the week, so that notwithstanding the severe snow-blockade which has shortened the supply of oysters and of almost everything else, we seem to be in little danger of lacking for beef. Mutton is a little scarcer than usual, but this will not last long.

TRICKS OF TRADE.—Two cases have recently turned up in our Marine Court, which show that some of our wholesale dealers are in the habit of indemnifying themselves for the allowance which the custom of trade obliges them to make their retail brethren, by unwarranted deductions from the weight and measure of the commodities supplied.

The first of these cases, that of *Joyce* vs. *Bates and others*, was an action brought for the recovery of a balance alleged to be due by the defendents for a quantity of cotton roping, essential to the proper manufacture of those formidable "elastic skirts" which are esteemed by gentlemen to be such nuisances at public assemblies and in crowded thoroughfares. The defendants admitted, indeed, that they had received the stipulated number of bales of this material, but denied nevertheless that aught was due to the plaintiff on account of it. They proved by several witnesses that upon opening the said bales they found each bale covered with some half-dozen wrappers which averaged over six pounds apiece in weight. These wrappers were worth about *three* cents per pound, while they, the defendants, were called on to pay for them *twenty* cents per pound, the price of the cotton roping! Was this honest or equitable or fair? His Honor thought not, and gave judgment against the *plaintiff*. Such is case No. 1.

Our second case concerns neither cotton roping nor ladies' "elastic skirts," but the short measurement of the juice of John Barleycorn. JOHN KERR and THOMAS BLACK, a pair of jolly brewers, sue CHARLES F. MCCHESNEY, an extensive liquor-dealer, for $310, balance alleged by them to be due on account of 146 hogsheads of ale sold to defendant. Defendant admits the purchase and the receipt of the said 146 hogsheads of ale, and yet maintains that he is not at all indebted to the plaintiffs. He asserts that those hogsheads fell short very considerably of the *legal* measure, and produces a gauger whom he had employed to gauge several of them, to prove that he found *eleven* short to the extent of *ninety-seven* gallons! The plaintiffs, however, have also a gauger who testifies that he had gauged so many as forty hogsheads at plaintiffs' place of business, and that they were deficient only 2½ gallons on an average. This evidence prevents the case from going entirely against our defaulting brewers. Where Doctors differ the Jury cannot, consistently with politeness, altogether disregard the testimony of either, and so they strike a mean between the conflicting statements of the opposing gaugers, and allow the defendant six gallons on every one of the 146 hogsheads, granting a verdict to KERR & BLACK only for $184 and interest.

Occurrences of this sort are not creditable to the character of our tradesmen. How frequent they are we have no means of judging;—that there should be any must necessarily reflect more or less discredit upon the whole class.

FURTHER NEWS FROM THE WRECK ON JERSEY BEACH.

SAD PARTICULARS OF THE DISASTER.

Names of the Captain and some of the Crew —Bodies Recovered.

By the arrival in town of EDWARD WARDELL, Esq., from the scene of the late wreck, we are put in possession of full particulars of the stranding of the brig, the fruitless efforts made for the preservation o the lives of the crew, and other sad reminiscences of the disaster.

Mr. WARDELL has brought with him fragments of the Captain's bills and bills of lading, which were washed ashore from the wreck, fully establishing the identity of the vessel, the Captain's name, &c.

The vessel proves to have been the brig *Emeline*, of Penobscot, Me., Captain BRADBURY FARNHAM, of the same place. The brig cleared at New-York for Granada, in October, 1856; thence she sailed for Aux Cayes, where she arrived Nov. 16; and sailed again on the 20th for Gonaives, where she arrived on the 3d of December. She took on board at Granada copper, iron and turtle shell, part of which was consigned to J. W. HUBBARD & Co., of this City. At Gonaives she received the balance of her cargo in logwood, and sailed for New-York, the vessel consigned to H. D. BROOKMAN. The Captain was about 40 years of age, and has no family; the mate, whose name we shall, probably, be able to give with the crew list, to-morrow, belonged in Chicago. A bag, marked with the name "JAMES W. KNOX," came ashore; also a carpet-bag, with the name "DANIEL KNOX" engraved on a brass plate, and a card with the same name. The latter contained a good pair of black pants, a pair of new gaiters, &c.

Six bodies, more or less mutilated, have been found; five of them were washed ashore, and were found at different places along the shore, imbedded in the ice, one of them having the letters "M. S." marked upon the arm. The sixth man was found partly bruised under the fragments of the wreck and ice, near the bow, and fastened by a line to the forward rail, where he was seen to lash himself, outside the forward rigging, after the vessel struck. As already stated, the vessel was descried about 9 A. M., Sunday, in the Eastern offing, hull down. As she drew nearer the coast, the man at the look-out on the Highlands discovered with his glass that the vessel was loaded up with ice—that her mainsail was but half hoisted, or reefed—that her main boom was broken off in the middle, and that her yards appeared unmanageable, the topsails being reefed, or but partially hoisted up. It was blowing furiously from N. N. E. As the brig approached the coast she was put right before the wind, or head on to the beach, and kept so until she struck. Mr. WARDELL, who lives about three miles to the southward of the Ocean House, had observed the dangerous position of the brig, and assembling his neighbors, left them with directions to bring the lifeboat, mortar and lines, and with his horse hastened toward the point where the vessel was coming on. She struck a few minutes only before he reached the spot. Six men had been seen upon her deck. A frightful sea was running, and as the brig lay, the N. N. E. swell broke over her amidships, each succeeding wave covering the doomed vessel from sight. One man soon appeared upon the bows with a fragment or top of the galley, and stripping off his coat, he threw the fragment over, at the same instant waving a signal to Mr. W. on the beach and springing after it, with the intention of reaching the shore. Unfortunately, this float was attached to the vessel by a line which was not perceived by the man before throwing it, and having seized it, he was unable to use it for the purpose of floating him to the shore. For fifteen minutes he was observed, sometimes under and again above it, dashed alternately against and then away from the vessel by the violence of the surf. At length the line parted, and the man with the plank was borne on the crest of a surf to the shore, but the contest had been too much for human strength—he was dashed with great force against the icy barrier which lined the beach, and disappeared from sight. Two of the crew remained for a time sheltered by the half-hoisted mainsail from the breaking sea, sitting on the lee edge of the house, which was upon deck, but were afterwards driven into the cabin, from which they were not seen to emerge. One of the others went forward and lashed himself firmly to the lanyards of the rigging, where, from being exposed to the full force of the breaking swell, he was soon observed to fall inanimate across the rail, where he was afterward found. The other two, who had escaped into the rigging, remained anxiously watching the movements on the beach. When the surf-men attempted to haul their boats out of the reach of the surf, the men could be heard above the hoarse howl of the tempest, entreating not to be left. Five shots of the mortar were discharged over the vessel, the line lodging upon the yard. At one time an effort was made by one of the men to reach it, but he was too much exhausted, and gave up the attempt. Mr. WARDELL and his men continued on the beach until 4½ P. M., when they saw the last of the two men fall backward lifeless from the rigging. They then left the scene of the wreck, to save themselves from perishing, some of the company having their ears and faces badly frozen.

Such was the fury of the gale and the force of the surf the deck beams of the brig were thrown entirely over the embankment, and many fragments of the wreck were found half-way across to the opposite beach.

On Monday, nothing but the bottom of the vessel could be found—and this was broken widely asunder—the iron, copper and logwood being scattered along the beach. Among the iron in the run of the vessel were found two daguerreotypes of ladies, which are preserved at the Ocean House. The bodies of the unfortunate men are in charge of CHARLES LEWIS, Esq., the Coroner, who will have them interred in the burial ground of the Methodist Church at Long Branch.

Ship Typhoon Arrived—Terrible Narrative of Suffering off the Coast—Thirty Men Disabled—Death from Accident, &c.

Our marine column contains the report of ship *Typhoon*, which arrived yesterday from Liverpool, with 147 passengers. The report of her officers details a series of unusual disasters even at this season of the year, many of which have occurred since she took her pilot on board off the Hook, being compelled to put to sea, where she has experienced all the fury of the late gale. Her record will well repay a perusal.

REMARKABLE PASSAGE.—The clipper-ship *Kathay*, Capt. THOMAS C. STODDARD, arrived yesterday from Shanghae, China, in 92 days' passage, having sailed the 19th October. This splendid clipper made the run from the same port, last year, in exactly the same time, from port to port. Her arrival anticipates many vessels which left China before her. The *Kathay* brings the first cargo of new-crop green teas, and is consigned to Messrs. GOODHUE & Co.

Brig *R. & S. Lamson*, THOMPSON, 28 days from Darien, Ga., from Mystic, CONN., put into Newport on Saturday for supplies, having experienced very severe westerly gales, during which was blown off the coast, and lost storm staysail, foretopmast-staysail, and sustained other damage. No date, lat. 37° 15', lon. 68° 30', fell in with a large schooner, cotton-loaded, with both masts gone; it being night, and a heavy sea on at the time, it was impossible to board her. Could see no one on board.

Ship *Patrick Henry* also arrived yesterday, reports having fell in with the brig *Princess Louise*, on the 17th, 30 miles southeast of Barnegat, with loss of sails—short of water and provisions, which were supplied; the Captain desired assistance to be sent to him.

As the ship *Patrick Henry*, from London, was coming to her pier in the East River, she came in contact with the steam-tug *Island Belle*, breaking her wheels, wheel-houses and guards, and doing her other serious damage.

The brig *Golden Lead*, from New-Orleans, that it was supposed might be the vessel ashore at the Ocean House, arrived up to the City this afternoon, but has suffered severely in sails, rigging, &c.

The steamer *George Law* was ready to sail at the hour advertised, yesterday, but was obliged to wait on account of the detention of the mails. She will sail to-day at 2 o'clock.

The steamer *New-Haven*, of the New-York and Erie Railroad line, was this morning taken out of the ice, where she was fast, having broken her gallows frame, by steam-tug *W. H. Webb*.

The ship *Cultivator*, recently ashore, having discharged, was towed to the sectional dock, from Brooklyn, by steam-tug *W. H. Webb*. She will be docked for repairs this evening.

The *Capitol*, FOCKE, from Baltimore for Liverpool, was abandoned at sea, no date, in a sinking condition. Crew saved by the *Horizon*, at Liverpool from New Orleans.

The Floating Light-ship was towed up to the City to-day, having parted her moorings in the late gale.

The ship *Sir R. Peel*, from London, reported as below, by pilot-boat *Mary Catharine*, was not in sight last evening at sunset.

The Outer Station (Boston) reports that the Harding Rocks Bell-boat parted her moorings on Sunday night, and drifted ashore on Nantasket Beach.

Schooner *John A. Paine*, (before reported,) from Provincetown for St. Johns, Newfoundland, on 18th ult., when 6 miles west of Seal Island, a heavy sea struck the vessel, carried away the bowsprit, and causing her to leak badly. The crew were obliged to take to the boats, and after six hours strenuous exertions succeeded in landing upon the island. One man's leg was broken. The crew were conveyed by the keeper of the light to Barrington, N. S.

There were in this port yesterday 546 vessels, including 55 steamers, 107 ships, 65 barks, 71 brigs, and 248 schooners.

The rumor that the steamer *Granite State* is ashore is without foundation.

The vessels in and about Hyannis, Mass., frozen in, are *reported all safe*.

EFFECTS OF THE GALE AT LONG BRANCH.

Several of the boarding-houses at Long Branch which have stood unscathed for years, were badly damaged by the gale—being unroofed, piazzas blown down, and other damage done.

Mr. MARDELL's residence was roughly handled, his fences prostrated, and haystacks blown away.

The beach has been worn away for long distances, undermining the bathing and other houses, which will require their removal. At "Little Silver," near Red Bank, a new boarding-house, seventy feet in length, which was just boarded in, was prostrated and blow into fragments.

Disasters Reported by Telegraph.

THE BRIG GENEVA ASHORE—LOSS OF THE SHIP MAURITIUS, ETC.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Jan. 21.

The brig *Geneva*, Capt. PERRY, from Georgetown, S. C., went ashore on Monday afternoon on Scituate. The captain, mate and one man was saved. Four men were drowned. The vessel is a total loss.

The Light-ship stationed on the Bishop and Clerks Ledge of Hyannis, broke from her station. No report from her as yet. The Pollock Rip Light-boat, east of Monomoy, broke from her station, and had not been heard from yesterday.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Jan. 21.—P. M.

So far as is known, the marine disasters affect the Boston Insurance Offices about as follows: On the ship *Orissa*, from Calcutta, lost on the Cape, the Boylston Office has $25,000; the American, $12,000; the Boston, $10,000, and the Merchants', $8,000. The cotton of the bark *H. A. Coolven* was insured as follows: Merchants' Insurance Office, 350 bales; Manufacturers', 350 bales; Boylston, 40 bales. The *New-Empire* was insured in the Boylston Office for $15,000, and in the Manufacturers', $6,000. The *California's* cargo was insured at the Manufacturers', Neptune, Alliance and Boston offices. The Boylston Office had $8,000 insured upon the cargo of the bark *Tadeuz*. Some of this cargo is also insured at the Neptune Office.

No additional disasters have been reported to-day.

HYANNIS, Wednesday, Jan. 21.

A large vessel is lying about eight miles from Point Gammon with both masts gone, and a signal of distress. The Harbor is full of ice so that no vessels can board her at present.

The schooner *Golden Gate*, bound for New-York with a cargo of coal, cleared Baltimore on the 9d, was sunk by the ice in the Bay yesterday. The captain and crew were rescued.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Tuesday, Jan. 20.

The ship *Mauritius*, from Newcastle, was wrecked, no date, on Grand Monaco. The crew have arrived here.

Naval Affairs.

AFFAIRS AT THE NAVY YARD REMAIN WITH LITTLE CHANGE.

Captain HARTSTEIN received a cordial greeting upon his visit there on Tuesday. The *Arctic* still remains in the dock, the ice preventing her removal. The *Wabash* is having her guns taken out, preparatory to her going into dock as soon as the ice will permit.

REMOVAL OF THE CHARLESTOWN NAVY YARD.

The Charlestown *Aurora* learns by private letters from Washington, that the subject of removing the Navy Yard from that city to Newport, R. I., is to be urged before the present Congress. The measure has been thought one that would be beneficial to the commercial prosperity of Charlestown. The proposed removal will undoubtedly be opposed by the whole influence of Boston, upon whose commercial prosperity it would not be favorable. We have no expectations that the removal will be effected.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—With Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks—the same that were awarded separate medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and the World's Fair, New-York, 1853, and are the only American Safes that were awarded medals at the London World's Fair.

These Safes are now admitted to be superior to any ever offered the public, and the subscribers challenge the world to produce an instance of these Safes failing to preserve their contents through the hottest fires, or a burglar picking the lock.

The subscribers and their agents are the only persons authorized to make and sell Herring's Patent Champion Safe, with Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks.

S. C. HERRING & CO., Green Block, 185, 187 and 189 Water-st., and 5 Murray-st., New-York.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—THE TIME has arrived to prepare for the Spring and Summer trade. He who buys a sewing machine now, will have a great advantage over him who purchases after the hurry for work comes on. The fact that Singer's machines and no other will answer for making clothing, shoe fitting and general work, is well understood.

I. M. SINGER & CO.'S GAZETTE is just published, and is full of information about sewing machines. Copies sent gratis to all who apply.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway, New-York.

R. L. DELISSER, Auctioneer,

BY LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO., AT THE salesrooms, Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway, corner of White st.,—Will sell THIS DAY, Thursday, Jan. 22, at 10 o'clock, all the balance of Japanese stock of China cups, bowls, cabinets, stone-ware, &c., &c. Also, a large lot of picture, with assignees' stock of 12 fine cupid-style pianofortes, all of which are guaranteed by the maker for 5 years. Sale positive. Also, a fine line of silver-plated ware. By order of Assignees.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE, WIGS AND TUPEES.—The best in the world; the only reliable Dye known, perfect and instantaneous; harmless; beautiful in its results. Applied in private rooms. BATCHELOR'S WIGS surpass all others. Those gentlemen suffering the infirmity of baldness that BATCHELOR'S wig is permanent. Avoid the ridiculous attempt to heal from unsightly wigs. The largest and best stock of wigs in the world. BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES. The only Salamander Safe made, and THE BEST FIRE-PROOF SAFE IN THE WORLD. Warranted free from dampness, and secured with Wilder's Patent Powder and Burglar Proof Locks. Depot, No. 128 Water-st., near Wall, New-York. H. G. WILDER & CO., Patentees and Manufacturers.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—THE HORACE Waters modern improved Pianos and Melodeons are to be found only at No. 333 Broadway. Pianos to rent, and rent allowed on purchase; for sale on monthly payments, second-hand pianos from $60 to $100; Melodeons from $60 to $125.

JUDGE EDMONDS WILL LECTURE, THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at the Westminster Church, corner First-place and Clinton-st., Brooklyn, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Central America*. Tickets 25 cents, at the door.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Exhaustion** of the Vitality, relaxation, debility and affections of the general functions, dyspepsia, pains in the limbs and back, &c. I would that any one afflicted as above, or with any similar ailment, would try the sublime effect of Dr. WEBBER'S INVIGORATING CORDIAL. After taking it, a general glow of warmth is felt through the chest and body, a strength in the limbs, a mental elevation of ideas, memory, and an exhilaration of spirits in a few days the patient feels a universal strength, mentally and bodily; that disease of every kind has left him; that his blood courses through his veins thin, rich and pure; his liver, before torpid, is now active; his ideas clear and lucid; his hand and nerves firm; he feels capable of any exercise. Thus I have seen many very low from exposure, from disease, debauchery, excess, &c., relieved wonderfully. Even in delirium tremens I have seen it calm and quiet at once. Large bottles, $2 50; two, $4; at No. 209 Bowery. Those proved poor half price.

☞ **To Prevent Chapped Hands.**—HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.'S BALSAMIC GLYCERINE LOTION will be found a most agreeable and effectual preparation.

TO CURE CHAPPED HANDS, &c.—HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.'S COMPOUND CAMPHOR ICE, with Glycerine, will usually prove an infallible remedy.

Prepared and sold by
HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.,
Nos. 165, 273, 511 and 756 Broadway.

☞ **Do not waste your health and money** in purchasing worthless nostrums when there is medicine which will perform all it promises. The Oxygenated Bitters will cure any complaint arising from impaired digestion, or debility.

☞ **Barnett's Kalliston and Barnett's Oriental Tooth Wash** for sale by FREDERICK V. RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, corner Barclay-st., and No. 517 Broadway, corner Canal-st.

☞ **Kansas Lands.**—The Trustees for the purchase of lands in Kansas, will receive deposits in trust, to apply them to the purchase of the Delaware Indians' Trust Lands, and to the purchase of other lands in Kansas. Shares in the general fund $100, bearing interest, and receivable in purchase of lands of the Trust. For subscription, or for special investments, or for further information, apply to the Treasurer, personally or by letter, at No. 2 Winter-st., Boston. JOSEPH LYMAN, Treasurer.

AMOS A. LAWRENCE,
WM. DUDLEY PICKMAN,
ROBERT B. STORER.
} Trustees.

☞ **Jones' Coral Hair Restorative Oil** is warranted to make the hair grow fine, dark and silky, stops its falling and cures the scurf and dandruff. It is the best and most economical thing made for dressing the hair, keeping it moist, dark, soft, silky a long time. Sold for 2s., at No. 222 Bowery.

☞ **A Fine Lathering Shaving Soap.**—No one who once uses Jones' Italian Soap will use any other. It lathers easy. Does not dry, heals tender skin and is really very fine. Price reduced to 2s. Sold at No. 209 Bowery, corner of Lafetra's Liquid Alabaster, for whitening ladies' skin, 2s.

☞ **Lessons in Monochromatic Painting,** universally acknowledged the most beautiful of systems, by S. WOOD, Jr., at No. 231 6th-av. New pupils received during this week. All are surprised at the progress made in a few lessons under Mr. W.'s instruction. Calls received from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED OF A LADY IN black, who called at Doctor Nichols', No. 98 Columbia-st., with a letter directed to Mr. O. WILSON, some two months since; will please call or send her address to ELIZABETH M. WILSON, No. 112 Cannon-st. Country papers please copy.

$25 REWARD.—INFORMATION.—The carman that removed the furniture from No. 8 Beach-st., on Thursday and Friday of last week, will please call at No. 467 Canal-st., formerly No. 208 Canal-st.

P. N. GAULON.

LECTURES.

THE GOOD SAMARITANS AND DAUGHTERS of Samaria, of Eureka Lodge No 11, will hold a public meeting, THIS (Thursday) EVENING, in the lecture-room of the Station st. Baptist Church, between Forsyth and Christie. Rev. Mr. HISCOX, Hon. E. L. SNOW, and others, will address the meeting. The public and all Temperance Associations are respectfully invited to attend. Singing by the choir, Brothers MARSLIS and BROWN. By order of the Lodge,

MRS. HUNT, Secretary. REES LEWIS, W. C.

REV. DR. CHAPIN WILL DELIVER AN address on Benjamin Franklin, at the Brooklyn Athenæum, FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 23. The gross proceeds will be appropriated to the benefit of the Industrial School Association. Doors open at 7 o'clock; lecture to commence at 8. Tickets 50 cents each; to be obtained at R. H. DICKINSON'S and R. J. DAVIES' drug stores, at the principal bookstores, the Athenæum, and at the door.

LECTURE—AT PACKER INSTITUTE, JORALemon-st., Brooklyn, THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 22, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. A. CLEVELAND COXE. Subject—*The Old English Ballad Poetry.*

The proceeds of this course of lectures will be given to the fund for erection of suitable buildings for the Old Ladies' Home, and Orphan House on Carlton-av.

Admission to the lecture 25 cents.

AT THE BROADWAY TABERNACLE, THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER lectures before the School of Design and the public generally. Tickets, 25 cents.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

VETERAN CORPS OF 1812 WILL MEET at No. 439 Pearl-st THIS DAY, (Thursday,) Jan. 22, at 2 o'clock P. M. precisely, to attend the funeral of our deceased brother soldier, HARTSHORN WHITE, in citizens' dress, with the usual badge of mourning.

By order, H. RAYMOND, Col.

ISAAC M. PAYNE, Adjutant.

N. B.—Corps will meet on FRIDAY EVENING, 23d inst., at the corner Grand and Elizabeth sts., on business of importance.

THE CIGAR MAKERS AND ALL OTHERS opposed to the system of convict labor and the learning of trades in State Prison, are requested to meet at No. 162 Bowery, Union Buildings, THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock.

STATIONERY.

"A PLACE FOR EVERYTHING."—THIS good old motto finds a medium for most useful exercise in the PATENT ADHESIVE LETTER AND INVOICE FILE manufactured by R. T. YOUNG, No. 109 Nassau-st., and for sale by stationers generally, and now the new year is commencing, let every business man be up to the times, and commence this excellent method of preserving all papers of value, so as to find them in a moment. Price for those capable of containing 250 letters, or 500 bills, $1 each. Discounts made on purchase of half a dozen or more.

BOWNE & HASBROUCK, STATIONERS, 59 and 61 Maiden-lane, and 176 Pearl-st., New-York, Importers and Manufacturers, offer for sale, at low cash prices, every variety of account books, papers, fancy and staple stationery, writing papers, notes, drafts, money and shipping receipts, inkstands, memorandum and time books, pens, pencils, slates, penknives, chess and backgammon boards, &c., and all articles usually kept by the trade. JOB PRINTING and LITHOGRAPHY executed at low rates, cards, circulars, &c. Country merchants invited to call.

FURS.

FURS AT HALF PRICE,
TO CLOSE THE SEASON'S IMPORTATIONS.
We shall offer our entire FUR STOCK during the MONTH OF JANUARY
at (in most cases) ONE-HALF the ORIGINAL PRICE, in order to effect an ENTIRE CLEARANCE.
GEO. BULPIN,
No. 561 Broadway.

FURS AT COST.
At HARLEY'S, No. 34 John-st., and No. 53 Maiden-lane.
Fur Mantillas and Cuffs, $20.
Fur Capes and Cuffs, $5.

KEROSENE OILS.
KEROSENE LUBRICATING OIL.
KEROSENE ILLUMINATING OIL.
KEROSENE BINNACLE OIL.
PARAFINE RAILWAY GREASE.
ELECTRIC LAMPS,
AUSTENS, AGENTS, No. 50 Beaver-st.

ANDREW SHAW,
Successor to
HENDERSON & SHAW,
CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS,
No. 19 9th-av.

A. SHAW returns his thanks to the patrons of the late firm, and hopes to merit a continuance of their favor. Jobbing promptly attended to.

F. K. DEVO'S PROMPT AND RELIABLE ADVERTISING AGENCY.
No. 7 Appleton's Building, No. 348 BROADWAY.
Refer to Messrs. RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO.

ADVERTISE NORTH.	VISSCHER, OWEN & Co.
ADVERTISE NORTH.	GENERAL ADVERTISING AGENTS
ADVERTISE NORTH.	Appleton's Building, No. 346
ADVERTISE NORTH.	Broadway, New-York,
ADVERTISE SOUTH.	Will advertise for merchants,
ADVERTISE SOUTH.	manufacturers and business
ADVERTISE SOUTH.	men generally, in any part of
ADVERTISE SOUTH.	the United States or Canadas,
ADVERTISE EAST.	at the lowest possible rates.
ADVERTISE EAST.	Newspapers from every part of
ADVERTISE EAST.	the United States and Canadas
ADVERTISE EAST.	kept on file for the inspection of
ADVERTISE WEST.	advertisers, and every informa-
ADVERTISE WEST.	tion as to the best places and
ADVERTISE WEST.	papers cheerfully given.

$1,000 REWARD.—THE BEST THING OUT for restoring the hair where it is falling off or turning gray, reproducing it in its primal luxuriance of a beautiful dark color, is ANDREAS' EMPIRE HAIR RESTORATIVE, for $1 a bottle, No. 146 Nassau-st.

10-CENT AND DOLLAR PHOTOGRAPHS and one shilling portraitypes, natural as life. 1,000 struck off daily by HOLMES' machine process and 25 artists, No. 289 Broadway. Views of Niagara taken on the spot. For sale at 25 cents and $2.

CLOTHING FOR MAN AND BOY AL-MOST given away at No. 57 Fulton-st. $20,000 worth to be sold without delay. This is the best chance that can ever be offered to get clothing at wholesale or retail.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MRS. STEPHENS' NEW ENGLISH NEW MONTHLY

FOR FEBRUARY, IS READY THIS DAY.

It contains the second instalment of the great original American Romance, entitled

"WEST POINT."

The continuation of "LOST JEWELS," By Mrs. ANN S. STEPHENS.

Several admirable stories, illustrated, and complete in this number.

Gossipy Chat on "Things we Talk About."

A number of splendid illustrations.

A fashion article, with four illustrations.

Comments on New Books.

Miscellany, Sketches, Tales.

Poetry.

&c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

12½ cents per number.

Office of Publication, No. 126 Nassau-st.

THE PRIDE OF THE LADIES,
PORTER'S SPIRIT OF THE TIMES,
OUT TO-DAY.
ONLY SIX CENTS.

IT IS THE LEDGER OF ROMANCE
That contains the
GREAT HUNTINGTON TALE.

"WEST POINT," AN AMERICAN ROMANCE, fresh in style, full of humor, character and incident, in MRS. STEPHENS' NEW MONTHLY. Commenced in January—continued in February number, which is now ready. 12½ cents per number.

PORTER'S SPIRIT OF THE TIMES.
FULL ACCOUNT OF
RACES ON THE ICE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WEST.
SIXTY MILES IN SIX HOURS.

IT IS THE LEDGER OF ROMANCE
That contains the
GREAT HUNTINGTON TALE.

THIS DAY PUBLISHED,
LOUISE REEDER'S GREAT BOOK,
CURRER LYLE;
OR, THE
STAGE IN ROMANCE AND THE STAGE IN REALITY.
BY LOUISE REEDER.
Price $1, beautifully bound in cloth.

NOTICES OF THE PRESS:

From the Sunday Dispatch, Dec. 28.

"Currer Lyle; or, the Stage in Romance and the Stage in Reality," is the title of a new novel shortly to be published by E. D. Long, of No. 121 Nassau-st. It is from the pen of Miss REEDER, a lady who has long been a popular favorite in the South. We have read the proof-sheets, and can promise our readers a work more truthful as regards the American stage, whether before or behind the scenes, than is "Clara, or Slave Life in Europe," with respect to the European Stage. It is a work possessing the most intense interest, full of incident, and naturally as well as gracefully written, because painted from life, by one who thoroughly understands what she has written about. We advise youth of both sexes, ambitious for a theatrical career, to look out for this work.

E. D. LONG, Publisher, No. 121 Nassau-st.

And for sale at all the bookstores.

"WEST POINT," AN AMERICAN ROMANCE, fresh in style, full of humor, character and incident, in MRS. STEPHEN'S NEW MONTHLY. Commenced in January—continued in February number, which is now ready. 12½ cents per number.

PORTER'S SPIRIT OF THE TIMES
IS THE
BEST PAPER
PUBLISHED.

IT IS THE LEDGER OF ROMANCE
That contains the
GREAT HUNTINGTON TALE.

GIVEN AWAY. GIVEN AWAY.
GO AND SEE!

Go and see what? Why, your brother, neighbor. Buy a book at EVANS & CO.'S Gift Bookstore, No. 409 Broadway, New York, and receive a gift worth from 25 cents to $100. Gold and Silver Watches, sets of Cameos, Gold Lockets, Pencils, Brooches, Rings, Penknives, &c., given away to purchasers of Books. All the new and popular publications received as soon as issued. Our stock consists in part, of standard, poetical, historical, biographical and miscellaneous books, together with an elegant assortment of pew and pocket Bibles, Prayer Books, Annuals, Albums, in various styles of bindings. Having bought a very large stock of new books and fine gold jewelry at the lowest rates for cash, we are determined to give our customers better bargains than can be had elsewhere. Catalogues of books sent to any part of the City or country free, on application by mail.

EVANS & CO.,
Principal store, No. 409 Broadway, New-York.

PORTER'S SPIRIT OF THE TIMES
IS OUT
THIS DAY,
FILLED WITH CHOICE READING.

"WEST POINT," AN AMERICAN ROMANCE, fresh in style, full of humor, character and incident, in MRS. STEPHENS' NEW MONTHLY. Commenced in January—continued in February number, which is now ready. 12½ cents per number.

PORTER'S SPIRIT OF THE TIMES.
DON'T
GO HOME
WITHOUT IT.

IT IS THE LEDGER OF ROMANCE
That contains the
GREAT HUNTINGTON TALE.

EVERYBODY WHO READS PRONOUNCES
PORTER'S SPIRIT OF THE TIMES
THE BEST PAPER
IN NEW-YORK.

SPLENDID FAMILY BIBLES.

THE SUBSCRIBER has just received from London a large invoice of the most beautiful and costly Bibles ever imported, to which he respectfully invites attention. They are well adapted for wedding gifts.

THE BOOK OF COMMON PRAYER,
in plain and elegant binding, and a fine assortment of standard THEOLOGICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS WORKS, suitably bound for libraries or presents.

JUVENILES in great variety.

THOS. N. STANFORD,
(Late Stanford & Swords,)
No. 637 Broadway.

"WEST POINT," AN AMERICAN ROMANCE, fresh in style, full of humor, character and incident, in MRS. STEPHENS' NEW MONTHLY. Commenced in January—continued in February number, which is now ready. 12½ cents per number.

ASK THE NEWSMEN
FOR
PORTER'S SPIRIT OF THE TIMES!
IT WILL PLEASE
YOU!
AND ONLY COSTS
SIX CENTS.

TWO LEDGERS IN THE FIELD.
EVERYBODY SAYS THE LEDGER OF ROMANCE IS THE BEST.

PORTER'S SPIRIT OF THE TIMES.
READ
TITUS BRIX,
OUT TO-DAY.

"WEST POINT," AN AMERICAN ROMANCE, fresh in style, full of humor, character and incident, in MRS. STEPHENS' NEW MONTHLY. Commenced in January—continued in February number, which is now ready. 12½ cents per number.

PORTER'S SPIRIT
OF THE TIMES
IS OUT TO-DAY!

TWO LEDGERS IN THE FIELD.
EVERYBODY SAYS THE LEDGER OF ROMANCE IS THE BEST.

THE SPECIALIST FOR JANUARY.

Owing to the absence of the Editor the January issue of THE SPECIALIST has been delayed until the present. It is now ready and will be found full of interest to all classes of readers, but more especially so to those suffering from pulmonary complaints. Every one should read the "Trials and Experience of a Consumptive" in the present Number. Single copies, 10 cents.

SHERMAN & CO., No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House.

PORTER'S SPIRIT OF THE TIMES
IS FILLED WITH FUNNY STORIES.
OUT TO-DAY—ONLY SIX CENTS.

TWO LEDGERS IN THE FIELD.
EVERYBODY SAYS THE LEDGER OF ROMANCE IS THE BEST.

PORTER'S SPIRIT OF THE TIMES
IS
OUT TO-DAY.
GET IT.

"WEST POINT," AN AMERICAN ROMANCE, fresh in style, full of humor, character and incident, in MRS. STEPHENS' NEW MONTHLY. Commenced in January—continued in February number, which is now ready. 12½ cents per number.

CAPITAL! CAPITAL!!
PORTER'S SPIRIT OF THE TIMES
FOR THIS WEEK,
OUT TO-DAY.
PRICE ONLY SIX CENTS.
FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

TWO LEDGERS IN THE FIELD.
EVERYBODY SAYS THE LEDGER OF ROMANCE IS THE BEST.

"WEST POINT," AN AMERICAN ROMANCE, fresh in style, full of humor, character and incident, in MRS STEPHENS' NEW MONTHLY. Commenced in January—continued in February number, which is now ready. 12½ cents per number.

GET
PORTER'S
SPIRIT
OF THE
TIMES!!!

TWO LEDGERS IN THE FIELD.
EVERYBODY SAYS THE LEDGER OF ROMANCE IS THE BEST.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LIFE ILLUSTRATED.—A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY NEWSPAPER OF ENTERTAINMENT, Improvement and Progress, designed to encourage a spirit of HOPE, MANLINESS, SELF-RELIANCE and ACTIVITY among the people; to illustrate life in all its phases. A high-toned Paper which ought to be read by every family in the land.

LIFE. LIFE. LIFE. LIFE. LIFE. LIFE. LIFE. LIFE. LIFE. LIFE. LIFE. LIFE.

This WEEK'S NUMBER, NOW READY, contains: The Wealth and Population of the Union; The Philosophy of Crime; Wall-st. and Stock Gambling; Live Men; the Show-storm; More Queer Names; Marriage of Eminent Persons; Davenport, Iowa; Rural Affairs—Thorough Drainage; New Plants; Salt for Flowers; The Produce of an Acre; Lake Scenes, with Illustrations; Lloyd's Crimes-House; A Criticizing Husband; How to Behave; Commercial Agencies; The Power of Love; Baldness and Beards; The City; Glass in His Boot; Personal; Information; Varieties; Literary Notices; The Business World; Notes and Queries; Writing for the Press, &c.

Price only 4 cents; $2 a year; $1 for half a year, delivered in all parts of the City. For sale by Newsmen. Dexter & Brother Agents. Published by FOWLER AND WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

PORTER'S SPIRIT OF THE TIMES
IS FILLED
WITH
CHOICE READING.

HUNTINGTON TALE,
IN THE LEDGER OF ROMANCE,
OUT THIS MORNING.

"WEST POINT," AN AMERICAN ROMANCE, fresh in style, full of humor, character and incident, in MRS. STEPHENS' NEW MONTHLY. Commenced in January—continued in February number, which is now ready. 12½ cents per number.

TOUCHSTONE'S RECOLLECTIONS
IN
PORTER'S SPIRIT OF THE TIMES,
OUT THIS DAY.
PRICE ONLY SIX CENTS.

HUNTINGTON TALE,
IN THE LEDGER OF ROMANCE,
OUT THIS MORNING.

FLORA TEMPLE'S GREAT MATCHES TO COME OFF.
SEE PORTER'S SPIRIT OF THE TIMES.
OUT TO-DAY.
FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

HUNTINGTON TALE,
IN THE LEDGER OF ROMANCE,
OUT THIS MORNING.

"WEST POINT," AN AMERICAN ROMANCE, fresh in style, full of humor, character and incident, in MRS. STEPHENS' NEW MONTHLY. Commenced in January—continued in February number, which is now ready. 12½ cents per number.

FOR LADIES' FASHIONS!
SEE
PORTER'S SPIRIT OF THE TIMES.
OUT TO-DAY.
ONLY SIX CENTS.

HUNTINGTON TALE,
IN THE LEDGER OF ROMANCE,
OUT THIS MORNING.

"WEST POINT," AN AMERICAN ROMANCE, fresh in style, full of humor, character and incident, in MRS. STEPHENS' NEW MONTHLY. Commenced in January—continued in February number, which is now ready. 12½ cents per number.

PORTER'S SPIRIT OF THE TIMES
IS THE
BEST PAPER
PUBLISHED.

READ FRANK FORRESTER'S STORY IN PORTER'S
SPIRIT OF THE TIMES.

IT IS THE LEDGER OF ROMANCE
That contains the
GREAT HUNTINGTON TALE.

PORTER'S SPIRIT OF THE TIMES.
PRICE SIX CENTS, IS OUT TO-DAY.

HUNTINGTON TALE,
IN THE LEDGER OF ROMANCE,
OUT THIS MORNING.

OUT TO-DAY! OUT TO-DAY!
PORTER'S
SPIRIT OF THE TIMES.

DRY GOODS.

WET GOODS! WET GOODS!! WET GOODS!!!
TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS WORTH OF WET GOODS, CONSISTING OF
Wet silks from the late wreck.
Wet linen damask, fine goods, 3s. 6d. per yard.
Wet linen shirting, fine goods, 2s., worth 4s.
Wet linen shirting, superfine goods; 3s., very cheap at 6s.
Wet linen sheeting, 10-4 wide, 4s., worth 7s.
Wet quilts and counterpanes, from 7s. up.
Wet blankets at great bargains.
Wet brilliants, superior goods, at 1s.
Wet linen handerchiefs, fine goods, 6s. per dozen.
Wet napkins, all linen, 9s. per dozen.
Wet toweling and diaper, very cheap.
Wet cotton shirting and sheeting, very low.
The above goods will prove a great bargain to hotel-keepers, boarding-house keepers, and the public generally.
ANDREW G. COLBY,
No. 389 Grand, corner Eldridge-st.

$50,000 WORTH OF DRY GOODS
TO BE SOLD OFF WITHOUT RESERVE,
Commencing on Monday, 5th inst.
ISAAC HADDOCK, NO. 365 GRAND-ST.,
(Between Chrystie and Forsyth sts.,)
Will SELL OFF his general stock of
DOMESTIC AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
At prices much below their present value. Consisting of blankets, quilts, damasks, Irish linens, toweling, bleached and brown muslins, flannels, cassimeres, shawls, merinoes, paramattas, black silks, marcellines, de laines, prints, tickings, &c. Also, hosiery, gloves, ribbons, embroideries, trimmings, and small wares of all kinds.
As this stock will be sold without reserve, I. H. hopes his customers will call early and reap the benefit of good goods at low prices.
Lease of the store and house to be disposed of—7 years to run, from 1st of May next.

1857. SPRING MANTILLAS. 1857.
JACOB LANSING,
IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER
OF
MANTILLAS, &c.,
is now prepared to exhibit a
COMPLETE AND MAGNIFICENT STOCK,
comprising all the
NEWEST AND MOST DESIRABLE STYLES,
TO WHICH HE INVITES THE ATTENTION OF
CITY, SOUTHERN AND WESTERN JOBBERS.
THE ABOVE WILL BE OFFERED AT THE
VERY LOWEST PRICES, AND ON
LIBERAL TERMS.
No. 42 CEDAR-STREET,
BETWEEN NASSAU AND WILLIAM.

BARGAINS IN MOURNING GOODS.
LUTIN'S BOMBAZINES in beautiful quatities, 10s., worth 16s. 6d.
CANTON CLOTHS,
PARAMATTAS,
MERINOES,
ALPACCAS,
DELAINES,
&c., &c., &c.
ENGLISH AND FRENCH VAIL AND TRIMMING CRAPES
Are now offering at immense sacrifice at the Great sale, No. 703 Broadway, Near 4th-st.

DECIDED BARGAINS IN
COLLARS AND SLEEVES,
BANDS,
INSERTING EDGINGS,
&c., &c., &c.
LADIES 5-8 CAMBRIC HDKFS., in beautiful qualities, 10s. 6d., 12s. and 16s. 6d. per dozen, worth 16s., 18s. and 20s.
GENT'S HANDKERCHIEFS, 22s. and 30s. per dozen, worth 24 and 35.
at the Great Sale, No. 703 Broadway, Near 4th-st.

ALL OUR SPRING AND SUMMER SILKS
Are further reduced, in order to effect an entire clearance.
BEAUTIFUL CHINA SILKS,
only 3s. per yard, worth 5s.
YARD-WIDE SPRING GLACE,
only 10s., worth 16s.,
at the Great Sale, No. 703 Broadway, near 4th-st.

ENGLISH LONG CLOTH SHIRTINGS,
in beautiful qualities,
HORROCK'S MANUFACTURE,
are now offering at
10 CENTS and 1 SHILLING PER YARD,
by the piece, worth 1s. 3d. and 1s. 6d., at the Great sale, No. 703 Broadway, Near 4th-st.

DECIDED BARGAINS IN TOWELINGS,
DIAPERS,
HUCKABACKS,
DAMASKS,
GRASS CLOTHS, &c., &c., &c.,
At the great sale, No. 703 Broadway, Near 4th-st.

CLOAKS AT HALF PRICE,
TO CLOSE THE SEASON'S IMPORTATIONS.
We shall offer our ENTIRE CLOAK STOCK during the MONTH OF JANUARY,
At (in most cases) ONE-HALF the ORIGINAL PRICE in order to effect an entire clearance.
GEORGE BULPIN,
No. 561 Broadway.

A GREAT BARGAIN.
200 PIECES FINE LINENS OF 18 YARDS
Are now offered
At 2s. 6d. per yard, worth 4s.,
At the great sale, No. 703 Broadway, Near 4th-st.

GRAY BEAVER CLOAKS,
Very desirable for sleighing, at a great bargain.
W. JACKSON, New Mourning Store,
No. 561 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

AMUSEMENTS.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE,
No. 624 Broadway, near Houston-st.
Doors open at 6½ o'clock; the performances will commence with the Overture at 7 o'clock
STANDARD ATTRACTIONS.
REVIVAL OF SPLENDID PLAYS.
On THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 22, 1857,
FIRST TIME.
MASKS AND FACES,
OR,
THE STORY OF PEG WOFFINGTON,
Supported by Messrs. G. Jordan, Lingham, McDonall, Wemyss, T. B. Johnston, Stoddart, C. Wheatleigh, Ringgold, Reeve, Carpenter, Mesdames T. B. Johnston, Atwood, Miss J. Manners, and Miss Laura Keene.
MUSICAL SELECTIONS AND LA TRAVIATA WALTZ.
To conclude, for the sixteenth time, with a new extravaganza burlesque called
YOUNG BACCHUS;
OR, SPIRITS AND WATER.
Produced with
New Scenery, Dresses, Appointments, &c., &c.
Young Bacchus, with songs.....Miss Gould
supported by the whole company and a numerous Corps de Ballet, with new Overture and Music by Mr. Thomas Baker.
On Saturday evening next—
MISS LAURA KEENE'S BENEFIT,
when will be presented
SECOND LOVE,
with other entertainments.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM.
SUBSCRIPTION CONCERTS.
MAURICE STRAKOSCH begs leave to announce that the whole strength of the ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY, including the Grand Orchestra, of the Academy of Music, under his direction, will give
FOUR GRAND OPERATIC CONCERTS,
at the Brooklyn Athenæum; the first on SATURDAY, Jan. 24; the second on SATURDAY, Jan. 31; the third on TUESDAY, Feb. 6; and the fourth and last on THURSDAY, Feb. 19; on which occasions the following eminent artists will appear:
Mlle. TERESA PARODI,
Mad. CORA WILHORST,
Mad. AMALIA PATTI STRAKOSCH,
Madame DORMY,
Signor TIBERINI, Signor ARNOLDI,
Signor BERNARDI, Signor MARINI,
PAUL JULIEN, M. STRAKOSCH.
Musical Director and Conductor.....M. STRAKOSCH.
The price of admission to these Concerts will be as follows:
Admission.....$1
Secured Seats.....50 cents extra.
Subscription for four Concerts, including Secured Seat, $4
Seats for SATURDAY can be secured at the above-named offices, and at MAX BRAUN'S Music Stores, Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
Subscriptions will be received at Messrs. VAN NORDEN & KING'S, Wall-st., and at the Athenæum in Brooklyn.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
F. A. MARSHALL.....Lessee.
W. R. BLAKE.....Stage Manager.
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE
OF
THE GERMAN OPERA TROUPE.
THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 22, 1857,
will be presented, for the first time, the beautiful comic opera of
THE CHILD OF THE REGIMENT.
Principal artists, superior Orchestra, effective Chorus, &c., &c.
Performance to begin with the Orchestra at 8 o'clock.
MR. FORREST
will appear (for the second time) to-morrow (Friday) evening, in the character of
MACBETH.
Saturday evening—The last night of the German Opera Troupe.
Monday Evening, Jan. 26,
THE GREAT GABRIEL AND FRANCOIS RAVEL COMPANY
will appear in a new pantomimic ballet.

WALLACK'S THEATRE,
Prices of admission: Boxes and Parquet, 50 cents; Upper Tier, 25 cents; Orchestra Stalls, $1.
THURSDAY, JAN. 22, 1857,
first appearance of
MISS MATILDA HERON.
She will perform her great character of
CAMILLE,
(which she has represented for eighty-one successive nights in New-Orleans, St. Louis and Cincinnati,) in the drama of that name, adapted by herself especially for the American stage.
Miss Heron will be supported by the usual admirable accessories of
Cast,
Scenery,
and
Costume,
which specially distinguish this theatre.
Mr. Sothern, Mrs. Vernon Mr. C. Stuart, Mr. G. S. Lee, Mrs. J. H. Allen, Mr. Reynolds, &c., &c., in prominent characters.
To conclude with the very successful farce of
WHO'S MY HUSBAND?
To-morrow—Miss Heron's second appearance.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock.
Tickets.....Fifty Cents
THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 22, 1857.
Last night but two of the appearance of
THE PYNE AND HARRISON OPERA COMPANY.
BRILLIANT SUCCESS OF
Barnett's Fairy Opera of
THE MOUNTAIN SYLPH.
Eolia.....Miss Louisa Pyne
Donala.....Mr. W Harrison
Jessie.....Miss Pyne
Rela.....Mr. Guilmette
Christie.....Mr. Horncastle
The Opera produced with
ENTIRE NEW SCENERY AND EFFECTS, COSTUMES AND ACCESSORIES,
Tickets to all parts of the house, without reserved seats..50c.
Secured seats in Dress Circle.....25c. extra.
Orchestra Arm Chairs.....$1
Private Boxes.....$6
FRIDAY and SATURDAY—Last appearances of THE PYNE AND HARRISON OPERA COMPANY.

CHAMBERS-STREET THEATRE.
JAMES S. WOOD.....Treasurer
MRS. McMAHON
AS
BIANCA in FAZIO.
On THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 22,
FAZIO; OR, THE ITALIAN WIFE.
BIANCA.....MRS. McMAHON
Aldabella.....Mrs. Coleman Pope
Giralda Fazio.....Mr. L. Barrett
Duke of Florence.....Mr. W. Hamblin
To conclude with the farce of
TAKEN IN AND DONE FOR.
Tim Tipover.....Mr. L. Mestayer
Mr. Potterly Pewitt.....Mr. Lionel Goldsmid
Prices of Admission—Box and Parquette, 50 cts.; Orchestra Chairs, 75 cts.; Family Circle, 25 cts.; Private Boxes, $5. Doors open at 7—performances commence at 7½ o'clock precisely.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA.
FRIDAY, Jan. 23.
(Second subscription night.)
SECOND APPEARANCE OF
MLLE. TERESA PARODI.
IL TROVATORE.
Leonora, MLLE. TERESA PARODI; Azucean, Mme. DORMY; Manrico, Sig. TIBERINI; Count de Luna, Sig. BERNARDI; Fernando, Sig. BARILLI.
Musical Director and Conductor, MAURICE STRAKOSCH
Parquet, Dress Circle, First Tier.....$1
Secured Seats..50c. extra. | Amphitheatre.....25c.
Family Circle.....50c. | Private Boxes, from $15 to $25
The Box-Offices for securing seats will be open daily, from 9 A. M. till 4 P. M., at the Academy of Music, Hall & Son's, Van Norden & King's and Bruesing's.
Doors open at 7. Opera commences at 8.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.
THURSDAY—
THE HONEYMOON and THE MUMMY,
Performed last week with great success to a good house.
The Comedy is excellently cast.
Mrs. Barrow in her capital assumption of Juliana.
Mr. Belton as Duke Aranza,
Mrs. C. Howard as Volante; Mr. C. Fisher as Rolando.
Mr. Mark Smith, Mr. Moore, Mr. Setchell, Miss Fanny Browne, &c.
Mr. Burton in two favorite comic parts—the Mock Duke and the Tragedian and the Mummy.
TO-MORROW, (Friday,) THE SERIOUS FAMILY and THE TOODLES, the two great comic pieces of the age, played last Friday to a crowded and fashionable house.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE.
PARTICULAR NOTICE.
MRS. BARROW
Begs to announce that her BENEFIT and Last Appearance in New-York is postponed from Monday, the 26th, until THURSDAY, the 29th instant.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.
NEW HALL, No. 585 BROADWAY.
Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.
Immense Success.
CROWDED HOUSES
To witness the grand Operatic Extravaganza of
DON JUAN;
Or, A GHOST OR A HIGH HORSE,
which will be repeated EVERY EVENING this week.
Preceding which,
NEGRO MINSTRELSY.
Concert commences at 7½ o'clock. Tickets, 25 cents. Orchestra seats 50 cents.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—DRESS Circle 25 cents; Pit 12½ cents; Orchestra Chairs 50 cts.; Private Boxes $5. THIS EVENING, Jan. 22, the entertainments will commence with the Drama of
NORAH CREENA.
To be followed by the Pantomime of
PLANCHE; Or, THE LIVELY FAIRIES.
Planche.....Miss Price | Turlette.....Miss Herring
To conclude with the Drama of
WISSAHICKON; Or, THE HEROES OF 1776.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 22, at 7 o'clock. THE ORPHAN OF GENEVA, and the marvelous personage known as LE SERPENT DU DESERT, the Azi Cheriff, from Arabia. Followed by the TAILOR OF TAMWORTH. AFTERNOON, at 3—TWO HANDSOME FARCES, and feats of LE SERPENT DU DESERT. The LIVING PHANTOM AFRICAN SERPENTS, HAPPY FAMILY, &c. Admission 25 cents; children under 10, 12½ cents.

THE PALMER MARBLES.
Still on exhibition at No. 584 Broadway.

J. B. BROWN, ASSISTED BY TWO OF HIS pupils, a young lady of this City and Mr. Henry Loomis, of New-Haven, will give a Dramatic and Poetic Reading, comprising selections from the best authors, at Hope Chapel, Broadway, FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 23, 1857. Tickets 50 cents, or admitting three, $1. To commence at 7½ o'clock.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—ITALIAN OPERA.—The Management respectfully informs the public that the subscription books for the season of twelve nights are now open, at the office of the Academy of Music. Subscription for twelve nights, with choice of seats, $12.

THEO. EISFELD'S CLASSICAL SOIREE of the third of the seventh season, on TUESDAY, Jan 20, at Dodworth's. Mrs. CLARA M. BRINKERHOFF and L. M. GOTTSCHALK will assist Mr. Eisfeld's Quartet Party.

AMUSEMENTS.

DR. ANDREW'S CELEBRATED EGYPTIAN MUMMY, the most extraordinary curiosity in the world, is now on exhibition in the City, at 222 Bowery, continued next to Bowery. Admission 25 cents.

ELECTRICITY EXHIBITION.—DR. BURLEIGH'S experiments, Stocker Buildings, FRIDAY, SATURDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS, 23d, 24th and 27th inst., embrace the latest and most interesting features in the whole range of scientific investigation.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, NO. 497 BROADWAY.—The best collection of Paintings in the country. It contains 150 Paintings. Open day and evening. Admittance 25 cents.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THE CRYSTAL PALACE is still open to the Public, and contains many things curious and wonderful. The statuary alone is worth the price of admission.

BALLS.

Lieut. Hartstein and Officers will be present,
THE BALL OF THE NEW-YORK CITY GUARD.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 29, 1857.
TICKETS TWO DOLLARS.
Admitting a gentleman and ladies.
Can be obtained of the Members or at the principal Hotels and Music stores.

THE TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL BALL OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE DEPARTMENT, in aid of the Widows and Orphans, will take place at the Academy of Music, 14th-st., on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 26, 1857. Tickets may be had by applying to

[illegible]

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

DEAR SIR: [illegible] morning, Thursday, [illegible] and I [illegible] there [illegible] to this wish. But [illegible] the law alluded to will [illegible] Government and public [illegible] will only take our shillings at [illegible] they will simply not get them, that's all! [illegible] to exchange them between [illegible] there is nothing in the law to prevent it; they will rather submit to lose 4 per cent. at the grocer's, than 20 per cent. at the Custom House. Unless Government receives shillings and sixpences at their full value, there is little hope of seeing Spanish currency [illegible] from circulation.

Yours most respectfully, DIME.

Casilleo.

We have received a card from ladies connected with the "American Female Guardian Society," cautioning the public against a woman calling herself Mrs. M. L. RUMFFORDSON, visiting various sections of the country, and soliciting subscriptions for a magazine about to be issued, the proceeds or profits to be devoted to benevolent purposes, but more particularly to sending [illegible] to send teachers to the West. She uses the name of PETER COOPER, Mr. GARRISON, and others, in connection with the subject—all of whom, as well as Gov. SLADE, disavow any knowledge of the project. She is described as "about forty or forty-five years old—ordinary stature—black hair and eyes; had with her at Ballston, a girl about fifteen, and a boy about twelve years old, whom she claimed as son and daughter, and makes it a point to quarter herself on some influential family."

Destructive Fire in Poughkeepsie.

An alarm of fire was sounded in Poughkeepsie on Sunday last, about 12 o'clock. The fire was seen to issue from the spire of the Dutch Reformed Church, in Main-street. The firemen were quickly upon the spot but in spite of their exertions the flames spread rapidly upward, and about 1:40 P. M. the spire, bell and clock fell into the church below. The fire by this time had reached the body of the church, which was entirely destroyed, with the contents. The loss is estimated at $20,000. Insured in the Poughkeepsie Mutual.

The weather on Sunday was piercing cold at Poughkeepsie, the thermometer varied from 10 to 20 below zero. Upwards of 200 persons were more or less frozen at the fire. Two firemen named THOMAS DANIELS, of Bootb Hose No. 1, and HENRY MORGAN, of Engine No. 2, were taken home on a litter, being so dreadfully frozen that their lives are despaired of.

When the steeple fell, a fireman of No. 1 had his arm badly bruised. He was inside the Church with a pipe, and on being ordered to jump as the steeple was falling, he jumped backwards and escaped narrowly from instant death.

Messrs. RUSSEL, DOTY and TRIPP deserve the thanks of the citizens of Poughkeepsie, for their kind attention to the poor fellows who were frozen. Their hotels were open from the commencement of the fire until Monday morning.

Theodore Parker's Notions about Disunion—Letter to the Worcester Convention.

RAILROAD CARS FROM NEW-HAVEN TO BOSTON, } Wednesday, Jan. 14, 1857. }

MY DEAR HIGGINSON: I have no time but car time, and no space but the railroad, so you will excuse me if my letter be writ with a pencil, and dated between nowhere and everywhere. I cannot attend your Convention to-morrow, as other business takes me elsewhere. Yet I am glad you have called it. For the South has so long cried "wolf," "wolf," and frightened every sheepish politician at the North, that it is time that somebody should let those creatures have glimpses of the real animal, and see how the South will like his looks. I once heard of a very honest, sober and excellent sort of a man, who was unequally yoked with one of the most shrewish mates that ever cursed soul or body. She was thriftless, idle, drunken, dirty, lewd, shrill-voiced, with a tongue which went ever night and day, and was besides feeble-bodied, and ugly to look upon. Moreover, she beat the children, starved them, and would not allow them even to attend school, or go to meeting, but brought up the girls in loose ways. Whenever the good man ventured to remonstrate a little, and took the part of one of his own children, the termigant, who came of no good stock herself, but had an "equivocal generation," called him a "beggar," a "greasy mechanic," an "abolitionist," and with ghastly oaths, told him he was "not fit company for a lady of her standing;" and if he found fault with her standing and character, she would leave his bed and board forever, and let his old house fall about his ears after him. She justified her conduct by quoting odd ends of Scripture. She had "divine authority" for all she was doing. "Wasn't there Jesebel, in the Old Testament, and the strange woman who turned the heart of Solomon, and his head too; did not the book of Proverbs speak just of such a woman as she was; and was there not another great creature in scarlet, spoken of in the New Testament? The book of Revelations was on her side." So the shrew raised her broom-stick, and beat the poor hen-pecked husband till he apologized as humbly as any Republican member of Congress in 1856 or '57. He "did not intend to interfere with her beating his sons, or prostituting his girls; he thought her interpretation of the Bible was right,—there were probably just such women as she in Sodom and Gomorrah;" he begged she "would not leave his house." She "might beat him—he was non-resistant; but he hoped she would not strike too hard, for it really hurt his feelings."

So it went on till the house became a nuisance to the neighborhood, and the submissive husband was everywhere looked upon as a cowardly sneak. But, one day, he made up his mind to make a row or spoil a home; and with his ox-whip in his hand, thus addressed the shrew: "Madam, I shall treat you gently, for your wickedness is partly my fault; but I turn over a new leaf to-day. Either you become a good wife, or else you leave my house, and that for ever, with the little bundle of property you brought into it. I shall take the children. Take five minutes to make up your mind. Go or stay, just as you like." To the amazement of the man, she fell down at his feet, weeping bitterly—promised all manner of good things—and, after he had lifted her up, actually began to put the house in order. She treated him with respect, and the children with considerable tenderness; and for many years they lived together with about as much welfare as man and wife commonly enjoy.

I am glad to see any sign of manhood in the North, and I think a little fire in the rear of some of our Republican members of Congress will do them no harm. But I do not myself desire a dissolution of the Union just now. Here is the reason: The North is seventeen millions strong, and the South contains eleven millions, whereof four millions are slaves, and four millions are "poor whites." Now, I don't think it quite right for the powerful North to back out of the Union, and leave the four millions "poor whites," and the four millions slaves to their present condition, with the ghastly consequences which are sure to follow. Men talk a great deal about the compromises of the Constitution, but forget the guarantees of the Constitution. The very article which contains the ambiguous "rendition clause," has also these plain words: "The United States shall guarantee a republican form of government to every State in the Union." Article 4, section 4. [I quote from memory. You can look at the passage.] Now, I would perform that obligation before I would dissolve the Union. I don't think it would have been quite fair for strong-minded Moses to stay in Median keeping his sheep and junketing with his neighbors. No. "So the Lord said unto him, down into Egypt with you; meet Pharaoh face to face, and bring up all Israel into the land I shall give you. It is not enough to save your own souls alive, but your brethren also, with their wives and little ones." Why, even that hen-pecked husband in the story had too much stuff to desert his sons and daughters, and run away from their ugly dam. No, Sir; the North must do well by those four millions of slaves, and those four millions of "poor whites." We must bring the mixed multitude even out of the inner house of bondage, peaceably if we can, forcibly if we must.

But if you insist on separation, and will make dissolution the basis of agitation, why, I think much good will come of it. Let me give a hint as to the line of demarkation between the two nations. I would say: Freedom shall take and keep—1, the land east of Chesapeake Bay; 2, all that is north of the Potomac and the Ohio; 3, all that is west of the Mississippi River—i. e., all the actual Territories, with the right of reversion, in Mexico, Nicaragua, and the rest of New-Mexico; the entire States of Missouri, Arkansas and Texas, with the part of Louisiana west of the Mississippi. I think the North will not be content with less than this. Nay, I am not sure that in case of actual separation, Virginia and Kentucky would not beg us to let the amputating knife go clear down to North Carolina and Tennessee, and cut there, for I think there is too much freedom yet in the northernmost of the Slave States to consent to be left to perish with the general rot of the severed limbs.

I used to think this terrible question of Freedom or Slavery in America would be settled without bloodshed; I believe it now no longer. The South does not seem likely to give way—the termagant has had her way so long; I am sure the North will not much longer bear or forbear. I think we shall not consent to have Democracy turned out of the American house, and allow despotism to sit and occupy therein. If the North and the South ever do lock horns and push for it, there is no doubt which goes into the ditch. One weighs seventeen millions, the other eleven millions: but, besides, the Southern animal is exceedingly weak in the whole hind-quarters—four millions in weight; not strong in the fore-quarters of the same bulk, and stiff only in the neck and head—of which Bully Brooks is a fair sample—while the Northern is weak only in the neck and horns, which would become stiff enough in a little time.

Yours for the right, any how,

THEODORE PARKER.

Col. AARON STOCKTON, who resides near the Falls of the Kanawha, (Va.,) recently sold a tract of 3,000 acres of land, near Kanawha River, for $50,000. This land has been selling within the last three years for $3 50 per acre, and this sale shows an advance of $10 50 per acre.

AGRICULTURAL.

Breadstuffs, Provisions and other Produce Markets—General Agricultural Intelligence.

NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES OFFICE, } Thursday, Jan. 22, 1857. }

The stormy weather during the past week seriously obstructed business. The immense fall of snow, and the intense cold accompanying it, on Saturday and Monday, temporarily arrested railway traffic, and generally increased the difficulties, previously experienced, in moving produce. The harbor was almost completely blocked up by ice; and, in consequence, the shipping trade of the port has been unusually limited. The early transportation of the mails, formed another impediment to business. Yet, considering all these adverse influences, the week's traffic, as a whole, cannot be regarded as unsatisfactory,—especially when compared with the pretty generally interrupted business of nearly all the ports from Boston to Baltimore, each of these included.

Breadstuffs have been sparingly offered at improved rates,—but the demand has not been active,—home dealers buying only as they really needed supplies, while shippers were, in a measure, obliged to limit their purchases, from inability to obtain desirable lots, that they could immediately make use of. Much, if not most, of the stock in this vicinity is stored away in Brooklyn, and is, for the present, mainly inaccessible. This circumstance tends to nurture the indisposition of buyers to purchase, until they can be made certain of the delivery of what they buy.

The reported receipts (by railway and by coastwise vessels) of Breadstuffs during the past week did not exceed 86,500 bbls. of Wheat Flour, 95,300 bushels of Wheat, 4,000 bushels of Corn, and 700 bushels of Rye, against about 53,000 bbls. of Wheat Flour, 22,000 bushels of Wheat, and 11,250 bushels of Corn, during the preceding week, and about 71,250 bbls. of Wheat Flour, 71,000 bushels of Wheat, and 4,500 bushels of Corn, during the week ending with the 6th inst.

The reported sales of Breadstuffs for the last week were confined to about 52,415 bbls. of Wheat Flour, 44,500 bushels of Wheat, 146,300 bushels of Corn, 7,200 bushels of Rye, and 1,700 bushels of Barley, showing a decrease of 5,085 bbls. of Wheat Flour, 60,500 bushels of Wheat, 3,500 bushels of Rye, and 31,000 bushels of Barley, with an increase of only about 11,300 bushels of Corn, as compared with the reported transactions of the preceding week, which comprised about 57,500 bbls. of Wheat Flour, 105,000 bushels Wheat, 135,000 bushels Corn, 10,700 bushels Rye, and 32,700 bushels of Barley. By reducing the Flour to Grain, at the usual rate of five bushels to the barrel, and adding the product to the actual amount of Grain, the reported sales of Breadstuffs during the week just closed are shown to be about 109,125 bushels less than those of the preceding week.

We subjoin a comparative statement of the reported sales of Breadstuffs for the last week and the corresponding week of last year:

	1856.	1857.
Wheat Flour.....bbls.	87,000	52,415
Wheat.....bushels	112,500	44,500
Corn.....bushels	163,500	146,300
Rye.....bushels	45,000	7,200
Barley.....bushels	1,500	1,700

As compared with the prices of Breadstuffs a week ago, most kinds of Wheat Flour show an improvement of 15c.@20c. ₱ bbl., closing with a reduced supply and a good inquiry, mainly for home use. Wheat has advanced nearly 2c.@4c. ₱ bushel, with a very small amount offering while the demand is moderate. Corn improved fully 3c. ₱ bushel, but it leaves off tamely and languidly, at about 2c. ₱ bushel, over last week's closing figures. Mixed Corn is about the only kind available here at present. Rye is very scarce and up 2c.@3c. ₱ bushel, with an increasing demand for it. Oats are also less abundant and a shade dearer, but not active. No change of importance can be noticed in other kinds of Breadstuffs.

Comparative Statement of the Inspections of Flour at Philadelphia for the last four years:

	1856.	1855.	1854.	1853.
Flour, bbls.	671,684	654,085	599,413	964,682
Flour, half bbls.	8,684	3,485	8,520	12,230
Corn Meal, bbls.	95,297	97,676	85,657	97,529
Corn Meal, half bbls.	500	852	1,174	670
Corn Meal, hhds.	390	414	287	413
Rye Meal, bbls.	19,348	31,984	22,398	19,963
Middlings.	11,598	8,610	3,784	2,204

Cotton appeared quite heavy and languid up to Monday evening, when it was ¼c.@¼c. ₱ lb. cheaper than on this day week. During the last two days it attracted increased attention, and prices, recovering from the previous depression, close firmly and buoyantly, being fully as high as on the 15th inst. Our available stock is now about 91,100 bales, against 32,000 bales same time last year. The receipts of Cotton at all the shipping ports, to latest dates this season, have been 1,707,245 bales, against 1,701,263 bales to the corresponding period of last season. The total exports of Cotton from the United States, so far this season, have been 638,987 bales, against 917,887 bales to the same time last season. The total stock on hand and on shipboard, in all the shipping ports, at the latest dates, was 828,654 bales, against 687,399 bales at the same period last year. The stock in the the interior towns, at the latest dates, was 130,041 bales, against 116,294 bales at the corresponding period a year ago.

Provisions were generally in very good demand, at rising prices—Pork alone closing dull and heavy, with a slight downward tendency, though the leading factors refuse to make any concession, anticipating a better market soon. The Cincinnati *Price Current*, of the 14th inst., says that the packing season may now be considered closed there, and it reports the receipts of Hogs in Cincinnati for the week, the season, and, comparatively, the two previous seasons thus:

	Past week.	For the Season.	Same time last Season.	Same time in 1854.
From Kentucky.....	500	96,061	88,828	64,116
By River and R. R.....4,287		185,183	237,950	184,092
Through Toll-gates....3,600		82,509	19,545	46,180
Slaughtered at Plainville and vicinity.....1,000		24,500	20,570	33,050
Totals.....9,387		338,252	366,893	327,438

The Louisville (Ky.) *Commercial Review* publishes a table, exhibiting the result of the packing business at Louisville,—each of the last four seasons,—in which the following are the footings:

	No. Hogs.	Weight	Av. Wt.	M. Pork. Bbls.	Lard. lbs.
1856–7.....	245,830	47,244,948	192.35	62,920	7,867,991
1855–6.....	387,354	68,652,208	906.56	88,092	11,869,760
1854–5.....	283,788	52,528,908	185.10	65,102	8,915,546
1853–4.....	407,775	87,169,717	211.14	124,879	15,847,384

Our recent advices from Massachusetts report the appearance there of the disease among hogs, which has proved so fatal at the West.

Groceries have been moderately dealt in at, in the main, firmer rates. The editors of the New-York *Shipping and Commercial List* have issued their annual statements of the Coffee and Sugar trade of the United States (exclusive of California and Oregen) for 1856. The statement of the Coffee trade for 1856 makes the total receipts of Coffee in the United States, for the year ending Dec. 31, 1856, 1,678,902 pkgs., weighing 280,943,150 lbs., against receipts in 1855 of 1,704,857 pkgs., weighing 238,214,533 lbs.; and the total consumption in 1856, 218,228,490 lbs., against a consumption in 1855 of 210,378,287 lbs.—being an increase of 7,850,203 lbs., or 3.73 ₱ cent. The total export from the United States was 67,733 bags, weighing 8,750,000 lbs., in 1856, against 118,544 bags in 1855. The statement of the Sugar trade of the United States for 1856, represents the total receipts of Foreign Cane Sugar at all ports as 275,662 tons of 2,240 lbs. in 1856, against 205,064 tons of 2,240 lbs. in 1855; the total consumption of Foreign Cane Sugar as 255,292 tons of 2,240 lbs. 1856, against 192,607 tons of 2,240 lbs. in 1855; and the total consumption of Foreign and Domestic Cane Sugar in the United States as 378,760 tons of 2,240 lbs. 1856, against 377,752 tons of 2,240 lbs. in 1855.

The Fish trade is very tame at present, but the supplies of all kinds here are limited, and prices are nominally maintained. We annex a comparative statement, compiled from official returns, of the total number of barrels of Mackerel inspected in Massachusetts during each of the last seven years:

	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	Total.
1850.....	88,401	44,999	87,604	21,668	242,572
1851.....	90,768	162,467	135,597	412	229,442
1852.....	92,616	73,793	47,966	2,164	217,540
1853.....	49,016	24,583	39,897	19,843	133,340
1854.....	50,595	46,240	55,133	3,378	135,349
1855.....	29,187	91,125	90,301	1,338	211,952
1856.....	89,333	76,819	47,986	173	214,312

Wool is now in light supply and demand here. Prices, however, are very firm. The stock of domestic Wool throughout the country is represented as not exceeding 6,000,000 lbs., of which pulled Woo forms about 1,000,000 lbs. This scarcity is not caused by any increase in manufacture, but by the decrease both of the importation and production of the country. The following is a comparative statement of the stock of foreign Wool in first hands in New-York and Boston, Jan. 1:

Total stock in	1856.	1855.
New-York, bales.....	7,504	3,563
Boston, bales.....	7,503	2,301
Grand total, bales.....	15,007	6,864

No very important change has occurred in other commodities.

Our various market reports, brought up to the latest moment, will furnish all further necessary information in the different departments of business.

To Have Hens Lay in the Winter.

To be sure of a good supply of eggs in Winter, raise some chickens as early in the Spring as possible. The pullets of these early broods will be large enough to lay late in the Fall, and if they are supplied with warm quarters, and besides being well fed with grain, are allowed, occasionally, a few scraps of fresh meat thrown in to them they will continue to lay all Winter. Old hens, if treated thus, will often become quite prolific. Hen-roosts should be supplied with ashes, gravel, and pounded shells, especially in Winter, when the hens cannot procure these articles elsewhere.

NEW-YORK LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Prepared every week, expressly for the NEW-YORK DAILY, SEMI-WEEKLY, and WEEKLY TIMES, *by a careful and experienced Reporter.*

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 21, 1857.

The principal Market Places are the WASHINGTON DROVE YARDS, 44TH-STREET; and at the NEW-YORK YARDS, Forty-fourth-street; BROWNING'S, on Sixth-street; CHAMBERLIN'S, on Robinson-street; and O'BRIEN'S, on Sixth-street. Our reports refer to these regular markets. Irregular sales are sometimes made at Bergen Hill, N. J., and from the Hudson River Boats.

The great sales day at the Washington Yards is on WEDNESDAY of each week. The reports from all the yards are made up for the preceding week to the evening of that day.

RECEIPTS OF ANIMALS AT THE PRINCIPAL MARKETS, FOR THE WEEK ENDING JAN. 20.

YARDS.	BEEVES. In market Monday.	BEEVES. Receipts for the week.	Milch Cows.	Veal Calves.	Sheep & Lambs.	Swine.
WASHINGTON DROVE-YARDS, Forty-fourth-st.	763	1096	21	116	628	418
Browning's, Sixth-street	.....	218	24	32	3097	.....
Chamberlin's, Robinson-st.	.....	371	62	137	2894	.....
O'Brien's, Sixth-street	.....	212	72	84	.....	.....
Sales reported at Bergen	.....	300	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for week	763	2197	189	369	6619	418
Last week	2513	3735	246	423	9531	1894

Receipts for week ending to-day	1,096
Average weekly receipts of Beeves at the four City Markets for the year 1856	3,597
Total receipts for week ending to-day	2,197

A. M. ALLERTON, proprietor, reports the animals at the Washington Drove-Yards, received as follows:

CONVEYANCE.	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veals.	Sheep and Lambs.	Swine.
Erie Railroad	263	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hudson River Railroad	278	.....	.....	300	.....
Hudson River Boats	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Harlem Railroad	118	21	116	328	.....
New-Haven Railroad	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
On foot	157	.....	.....	.....	.....

The 263 reported by the Erie Railroad do not include those which came in to-day.

The Cattle at Forty-fourth-street were derived from the following sources:

Ohio	98	Pennsylvania	52
New-York	752	Texas	—
Illinois	68	Connecticut	80
Kentucky	92	Michigan	—
Indiana	—	New-Jersey	38
Virginia	121	Wisconsin	—
Iowa	—	Canada	—

Beeves are sold by the estimated dead weight of the four quarters; the so-called "fifth quarter" (hide and tallow) is not reckoned in here as it is in Boston and some other cities. When cattle are weighed or estimated alive, the dead weight is reckoned at a certain number of pounds to the 100 lbs. of live weight, as agreed upon. The general rule in this market for medium cattle is 56 lbs. to the 100; 44 lbs. being allowed for the "fifth quarter" and offal.

The *average* prices for to-day, as compared with last week, are ½c. to ¾c. higher.

We quote:

PRICES OF BEEF AT FORTY-FOURTH STREET.

	To-day.	Last Week.
Premium Cattle	11c. @12c.	10½c.@12½c.
First quality	10½c.@11c.	10c. @10½c.
Medium quality	9¾c.@10½c.	9¼c.@ 9¾c.
Poor quality	9c. @ 9¼c.	8½c.@ 9c.
Poorest quality	8¾c.@ 9c.	7¾c.@ 8¾c.
General selling prices	10c. @11c.	9¾c.@10¾c.
Average of all sales about	10c. @10c.	9¾c.@ 9¾c.

At BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S, prices do not materially differ from those at Forty-fourth-street. BROWNING reports Beeves at 10c.@10¾c. CHAMBERLIN reports Beeves at 8c.@10¼c. O'BRIEN reports Beeves at 10c.@12c.

GENERAL REMARKS UPON THE BEEF MARKET.

The transactions at Forty-fourth-street to-day have been about as singular as the weather for a few days past. Only 763 Cattle were offered this morning, but this was more than anybody expected. Many butchers supposed the market would be entirely bare, and so stayed away altogether. Those who did go only calculated upon buying the smallest possible amount that would satisfy their most clamorous customers, so that, on the whole, the supply exceeded the demand in quite as great a ratio as on former days, when four to six times as many animals have been offered. We think there has been less fresh Beef consumed in this City during the last four days than for any similar length of time for months, if not for years past. The difficulty of getting out even to the meat markets has compelled housekeepers to resort to the standard resources of dried fish and bacon, and a slim table. Of course, butchers were able to keep on hand considerable quantities of the full supplies bought last week.

As will be seen in the table below, the sellers were *owners* of the cattle offered to-day, except in two or three instances. It was expected that, as a matter of course, all cattle that could be got in to-day would be taken at almost any price asked, but the brokers were again doomed to disappointment, as has happened very frequently during the present Winter. They struck for an advance of at least 1c. ₱ lb. in the morning, but for the reasons stated above, this could not be obtained except in a very few instances.

From close watching of the yards, and notes of sales, we put the entire sales at not much above 500 bullocks. A stock train arrived over the Erie Railroad this morning, and droves were coming over to the yards all day. These seemed to just about fill up the places made vacant by animals sold out, and when we left this evening the yards appeared just about as full as when we went there this morning.

A number of brokers went to Albany on Friday and Saturday, and bought there; but they, in common with Western dealers, are still snow-bound. There are several droves on the way here, which will come in during the week, and there will be constant sales for several days. Butchers will thus be able to supply themselves before this day week, and there will then be no unusual demand. However, as the Western roads are about as badly blockaded as our own, there will be few cattle started this week, and we shall look for a shorter supply next week, unless there is an unusual rush from this State, which will quite likely be the case.

For further remarks upon the localities from which the cattle are derived, their quality, &c., and for particular sales and other matters of interest, see the tables below, with the special notes following. These tables and notes are generally gathered from a personal inspection of the droves mentioned.

Y'd.	No.	State.	Owner.	Salesman.
1..	24..	N. Y.....	David K. Tripp.....	Owner.
2..	12..	N. Y.....	Calvin Benjamin...	Owner.
3..	10..	N. Y.....	A. B. Archer.....	Owner.
4..	17..	N. Y.....	J. Budlong.....	Owner.
5..	46..	N. Y.....	Marsh&Stephenson.	Owners.
6..	17..	N. Y.....	A. Johnson.....	Owner.
7..	10..	N. Y.....	H. W. Cook.....	Owner.
8..	13..	N. Y.....	Levi Miller.....	Owner.
9..	13..	N. Y.....	Harvey W. Gott....	Owner.
10..	15..	N. Y.....	W. H. Barton.....	Culv., H. & Co.
11..	92..	Ohio.....	Westhamer & Bro..	Owners.
12..	91..	Ky.....	Shuster & Levi....	Owners.
13..	70..	Ct. & N. Y..	B. Bartram.....	Owner.
14..	27..	N. Y.....	C. G. Teed.....	Owner.
15..	68..	Ct. & N. Y..	J. A. Merritt.....	Owner.
16..	79..	N. Y.....	Miller & Haring....	Owners.
17..	86..	N. Y.....	George Toffey.....	Owner.
18..	20..	N. Y.....	Milk. Phillips.....	Owner.
19..	15..	Penn. & Va..	J. H. Williams.....	Owner.
20..	60..	Illinois.....	H. Hurd.....	Owner.
21..	24..	N. Y.....	Sage & Colegrove..	Owners.
22..	14..	N. Y.....	A. Vincent & Co...	Owners.
23..	65..	Va.....	Thomas Seymour...	J. Merritt.
24..	15..	N. Y.....	M. A. Driggs.....	Owner.
25..	15..	N. J.....	J. W. Blencoe.....	Owner.
26..	19..	N. Y.....	Beach & Smith.....	Owners.
27..	15..	N. Y.....	Mike Murray.....	Owner.
28..	14..	N. Y.....	G. Sage & Co.....	Owners.

From their fewness we are able to take notes of most of the sales to-day. The following are samples:

DAVID COLEGROVE brought in 24 head of fair Tompkins County Cattle, weighing, at home, about 1,750 lbs. gross. They were selling slowly at 9¾c.@10¼c. ₱ lb.

G. SHUTE sold, on his own account, 12 good cattle from Connecticut, 10 of which were taken by J. ANDERSON for $603 each,—or 11c. ₱ lb., buyer's estimate—seller's 10¾c. ₱ lb.

Mr. PRESTON had 31 head Orange County bullocks, owned by Mr. WILLIAMS of Orange County; weight 700 to 780 lbs. They are selling at 10c. The same party sold 9 head at Bergen Hill, at $75 each of about 700 lbs. average weight.

PURDRAGE & WHEATON were selling on their own account a few Columbia County cattle, of good quality, at 11c @12¾c.

F. HURD was selling 40 Illinois cattle of fair quality, light weight, say 675 lbs., at 10c.@11c.

C. G. TEED offered 20 head good Cattle, from Westchester County, which were going slowly at 10c.@11c.

The pair of Red Durhams brought in by Mr. RONA, alluded to in last week's report, were offered again to-day by JOHN SADLER, for $370, or 12c. net.

CULVER & HOFFMAN sold 40 Dutchess and Columbia County cattle, of good quality, at 10c.@12c. OSWALD took five at about 12c. ₱ lb.

MEAD & HOLCOMB sold 32 head, 17 of which were owned by A. WING, and the balance Connecticut cattle; 500 to 700 lbs.; going at 9¾c.@20½c.

J. H. WILLIAMS was selling 58 good Bullocks from Chester Co., Penn., at 10c.@11¾c., and 66 Virginia Cattle for EDWARD WILLIAMS, of Baltimore, at same rates.

MILLER, HARING & GURNEY offered 70 New-York State Cattle, a part of which were of very good quality, others a little coarse. They were bringing 10c.@11c.

The same parties sold one car-load for Mr. HURREL for 11c., at Bergen, and and one lot of 29 head for P. JUDSON, of Erie Co., at 10¾c.

W. H. HARRIS sold during the week, for A. NORTON, 100 common Illinois Cattle, averaging say 625 lbs., at $59 ₱ head. They were sold at Bergen, having arrived too late for last week's market.

MILCH COWS WITH CALVES.

Milch Cows are sold at each of the above yards, *usually with their Calves at their sides.* The prices vary somewhat with the supply and demand, and very greatly, of course, upon the milking value. The particular fancy of the buyer has also considerable to do with the price. Not unfrequently a Cow is sold at $90@$100, or even $120. The general price throughout the year for ordinary Cows is $30 to $45 or $50. Quite a number sell above $50, and more, perhaps, below $30. We often see apologies for Cows go at $15@$20. The weekly reports from the different yards will give the weekly fluctuations.

The receipts at the different markets have been light, while the demand has increased. Good fresh Cows are sought for, and high prices offered.

ALLERTON reports 21 Milch Cows received during week, selling at $30@$35 for common, $40@$50 for good, and $60@$70 for extras. There is an increased demand for fresh Cows, which the supply fails to meet. Good Cows are selling high.

BROWNING reports 34 Milch Cows, selling at $25@$30 for common, $40@$50 for good, and $60@$70 for extras. Short supply, and selling well at last week's prices.

CHAMBERLIN reports 62 Milch Cows selling at $25@$30 for common; $40@$50 for good, and $60@$70 for extras. Sales dull, although the supply is limited.

O'BRIEN reports 73 Milch Cows, selling at $30@$40 for common, $40@$50 for good, and a few at $60@$65. Light demand and dull sales.

VEAL CALVES.

Veal Calves are sold by live weight, each animal being weighed alive at the time of sale. The principal places of sale are ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S.

Veals are in good demand, owing to a short supply. Some of the markets have been almost bare since last week.

ALLERTON reports 116 Veal Calves, which sold for 6c.@7c. Extras 7¾c. None in this week. Sales active latter part of last week at advanced prices.

BROWNING reports 32 Veal Calves, selling generally at 6c. Extras 7¾c. Ready sales with a limited supply.

CHAMBERLIN reports 137 Veal Calves, selling at 5½c.@7½c. Demand greater than the supply, and selling readily.

O'BRIEN reports 84 Veal Calves, selling at 6½c.@7c. Fair supply and selling slowly.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

These are chiefly sold at ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S, and CHAMBERLIN'S, at so much ₱ head for a particular lot of Sheep or Lambs, or of the two together. They are also frequently sold by live weight, as this is readily ascertained. The actual prices at the different yards seldom vary greatly. The difference in reputed prices is generally due to variation in the quality. The receipts for the past week have been light, owing to the embargo which the last storm has laid upon all the railroads. Several of the markets presented nothing but deserted pens. Prices are from 50c. to 75c. in advance of last week.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 628 Sheep and Lambs, which brought $3 50@$7. Save one solitary "cosset," the pens were empty this morning, as no stock cars have arrived this week.

BROWNING reports receipts of 2,097 Sheep and Lambs, selling at $3@$6 ₱ head. Extras, $7@$8. Receipts confined to New-York and New-Jersey. No arrivals since Saturday. Only 27 head for to-day's market. Prices have advanced fully 50c. ₱ head.

CHAMBERLIN reports receipts of 2,894 Sheep and Lambs, selling at $3 50@$8 ₱ head. Stock very light and selling at an advance of from 50c.@75c. ₱ head.

SHEEP BROKERS' SALES AT BROWNING'S, FOR WEEK ENDING JAN. 20.

JAMES MCCARTY reports sales of:

Sheep and Lambs.		Sheep and Lambs.	
80	$520 00	856	$1,640 28
46	253 00	50	256 25
116	640 25	193	631 12
28	147 00	63	344 63

SAMUEL MCGRAW reports sales of:

Sheep and Lambs.		Sheep and Lambs.	
10	$19 00	57	$133 00
12	120 00	67	335 00
16	128 00	79	396 00
23	149 00	8	39 00
24	148 00	48	240 00
8	47 00	15	57 00

HUME & BALDWIN report sales of about 700 Sheep and Lambs at $3 75 to $8 per head.

BRAGG, SMITH & JUDD, Sheep Brokers at CHAMBERLIN'S, report the following sales:

No.	Amount.	Average price per head.
168 Sheep sold for	$825 00	$4 91
157 Sheep sold for	824 25	5 25
181 Sheep sold for	731 37	3 87½
278 Sheep sold for	1615 87	5 81¼
156 Sheep sold for	729 00	4 75
100 Sheep sold for	800 00	8 00
160 Sheep sold for	640 00	4 00

SWINE.

These are sold alive at so much ₱ lb., gross or live weight. Considerable numbers are sold at ALLERTON'S, Forty-fourth-street, and at various other yards, while large droves are sold direct from the cars or boats, and driven immediately to the various slaughter-houses.

The receipts for the past week have been light, with a firmness in the market. We hear of a goodly number to arrive as soon as the roads are in running order.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 413 Hogs, which have been sold at about 7¼c., gross or live weight. Arrivals have been very light and market empty since Saturday.

VAN BRUNT & WATBOUS, Pork-packers, at No. 200 Chambers-street, report receipts of about 3,000 Hogs during the past week, selling at

CORN-FED.

Live.....$7 25 | Dressed.....$9 25

DISTILLERY.

Live.....$6 75 | Dressed.....$8 75

Arrivals light, either live or dressed. Market firm, with no variations in price.

Wholesale Produce Markets.

Reported exclusively for the New-York Daily Times

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 21, 1857.

The prices given in our reports from week to week are the average wholesale prices obtained by producers, and not those at which produce is sold from the market. The variations in prices refer chiefly to the qualities of the articles.

The wholesale transactions in the vegetable markets have been limited during the present week. The severe storm of Monday laid an effectual embargo upon the receipts by shipping or otherwise, and some days must yet elapse ere adequate supplies can reach the City. In the meantime retailers are supplying the wants of the City at somewhat advanced rates, but we have no important changes to make from former quotations. Three or four cargoes of Nova Scotia potatoes are in and selling at former figures.

Apples are nominally unchanged, although the stock is nearly all in the hands of retailers, who are gradually advancing the price. The supply is fast diminishing, and very high prices are paid for good fruit in the retail markets.

Game is in good supply and the trade brisk.

Poultry, in good condition, commands advanced prices. Western in a frozen condition remains unchanged.

The transactions in butter are for the present mostly confined to the City and vicinity. Eggs are growing scarcer and higher—very few limed ones are now in market and the receipts of fresh ones light.

Potatoes—Mercer, common, ₱ bbl	$2 50	@	—
Potatoes—Northern Carters, ₱ bbl	3 00	@	3 50
Potatoes—Jersey Carters, ₱ bbl	4 00	@	—
Potatoes—Mercer, extra, ₱ bbl	3 00	@	3 25
Potatoes—Nova Scotia Mercers, ₱ bus	85	@	95
Potatoes—Junes, ₱ bbl	2 50	@	—
Potatoes—Reds, ₱ bbl	2 25	@	2 50
Potatoes—Kidneys, ₱ bbl	3 50	@	—
Potatoes—California, ₱ bbl	1 75	@	2 00
Potatoes—Whites, ₱ bbl	1 75	@	2 25
Potatoes—Yellow Pinkeyes	2 50	@	3 75
Onions—Red, ₱ bbl	1 75	@	1 87
Onions—White, ₱ bbl	3 00	@	4 00

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, JAN. 22, AT 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern:

$5,000 La Crosse and Milwaukie Railroad 7 per cent. Construction Bonds.
$5,000 Milwaukee and Horicon R. R. 1st M. 8 per cent. Bonds.
$7,000 Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad, 2d mortgage, 7 per cent. bonds.
$6,000 Great Western (Ill.) R. R. 1st M. 7 per cent. Bonds.
$5,000 New-York and New-Haven Railroad 1st mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds.
$1,000 Sacramento City (Funded Loan) 10 per cent. Bonds.
$9,000 Great Western (Ill.) R. R. 1st M. 10 per cent. Bonds.
$8,000 Sangammon and Morgan R. R. 1st M. 10 per cent. Bonds.
$14,000 Breckinridge Cannel Coal Certificates, $7,000 each.
$5,000 New-York and Harlem Railroad 1st mortgage, 7 7 per cent. Bonds.
$2,200 Mercantile Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1852 and 1853.
10 shares Galena and Chicago Railroad.....$100
103 shares New Jersey Central Railroad.....$50
200 shares Brooklyn City Railroad.....$10
28 shares Peoria and Bureau Valley Railroad.....$100
1000 shares Dickerson Marble and Zinc Mining Co.....$5
40 shares Lucerne Anthracite Coal Co.....$35
10 shares North American Oil Company.....$100
75 shares Manhattan Oil Company.....$100
2500 shares Prismatic Turning Company.....$10
163 shares Bank of Commerce.....$100
30 shares American Exchange Bank.....$100
80 shares Pacific Bank.....$50
50 shares Bank of the State of New-York.....$100
20 shares St. Nicholas Bank.....$10
18 shares Niagara Fire Insurance Co.....$50
20 shares Williamsburg City Insurance Co.....$50
10 shares Broadway Fire Insurance Co.....$25
40 shares Fulton Fire Insurance Co.....$25
20 shares Excelsior Fire Insurance Co.....$50
20 shares Hope Fire Insurance Co.....$50
Also to close a concern,
530 shares New-York Consolidated Stage Co.....$25

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. this day, and the balance before 1 o'clock to-morrow. The accrued interest on all the Bonds will be charged to the purchaser. Next regular sale on Monday, Jan. 26.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

REFEREE'S SALE, BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON BEACH, WASHINGTON, CORTLANDT, GREENWICH, AND 23D-STREETS.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell at auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, on FRIDAY, Jan. 30, at 12 o'clock, the following valuable property, viz:

ON BEACH-ST.—The House and Lot known as No. 9 Beach-st., being on the N. side of the street corner of St. John's alley; size of lot 18.9x70. The House and Lot known as No. 15 Beach-st., on the N. side. The lot beginning 40 ft. W. of St. John's alley, and being in size 20x80. The House and Lot adjoining the above, and known as No. 17 Beach-st.; size of lot 20 ft. front and rear by 69.11 and 69.1 in depth.

ON WASHINGTON-ST.—The House and Lot on the E. side of Washington-st., known as No. 151 between Liberty and Cedar-sts. Lot in size 18.3 front and about 45 ft. deep.

ON CORTLANDT-ST.—The House and Lot S. side Cortlandt-st., and known as No. 73; size of lot 22.6x58 ft.

ON GREENWICH-ST.—The House and Lot E. side Greenwich-st., between Hammersley and Clarkson sts., and known as No. 567; size of lot 24x104 ft.

ON 23D-ST.—The valuable Lot on the S. side of 23d-st., 240 ft. E. of 7th-av., being in size 25x98.9. The street has a width of 100 feet.

GREENWOOD CEMETERY.—The Lot known as No. 4341, in the plan of Greenwood Cemetery, containing 300 superficial feet.

PEW IN ST. JOHN'S CHAPEL, ON VARICK-ST.—The Pew No. 139, in the South aisle of the Chapel, with the fixtures belonging thereto.

For maps and further particulars, apply to the Auctioneers, No. 7 Broad-st

By order of CHAS. EDWARDS, Referee.

D. S. HOUGH, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, at auction, THIS (Thursday) MORNING, at 10½ A. M., precisely, at No. 248 West 23d-st., near 9th-av., embracing the entire contents of the house, which is neatly furnished and nearly new, and all of the best quality of goods. A partial list from the catalogue is herewith subjoined: Basement contains fine carpets, mahogany extension table, sideboard and table, mahogany sofa, desk, clock, &c.; elegant China dinner and tea sets, silverware, ivory cutlery, cut glassware, liquor cases and sets, kitchen ware, woodenware and tinware, &c. In the parlors are royal tapestry velvet carpets; two solid rosewood suites, in damask covers; pier and oval glasses, fine oil-paintings, mantel clocks and decorations, carved rosewood etageres, centre and side tables, imported bronze gas chandeliers, easy and reception chairs, carved rosewood piano-forte, 7-octave, and made by Nunn & Fischer; rosewood book-case, elegant lace window curtains, &c., &c. The chambers are furnished with carved rosewood and mahogany bureaus, bedsteads and washstands, fine hair mattresses and bedding of all kinds, bookcase and chairs, bookcase, &c., altogether making up a fine assortment, all of which is to be sold peremptorily, without reserve. Sale commences promptly, in the parlors, at 10½ o'clock. Catalogues now ready, and can be had at the house or at the office of the auctioneer No. 546 Broadway.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF VALUABLE NORTH RIVER PROPERTY, WITH BULKHEAD AND WATER RIGHT.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction on FRIDAY, Feb. 6, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the entire block, consisting of 32 lots, bounded by West-st., Troy-st., Jane-st., and the 13th-av., (the new exterior street west of West-st.,) viz.: 7 lots on West-st., 12 lots on Troy-st., 13 lots on Jane-st., 7 lots on 13th-av., together with the bulkhead and water-right in front of the last named 7 lots, being a front of 160 feet 3 inches on the North River. This property is in a rapidly improving neighborhood, in close proximity to the proposed site of the new Washington Market, and offers great inducements for investment. The 13th-av. is 100 feet wide, and there is sufficient depth of water at the bulkhead for vessels of the largest class, rendering the 13th-av. lots a most desirable location for foundries, pork-packing establishments, lumber dealers, or any heavy business requiring a water front. The terms of sale will be liberal; a large portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years. For maps, giving a full description of the property and other particulars, apply to the auctioneer, No. 36 Wall-st.

WM. H. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE IMPROVED Property, in fee, on Madison and Monroe sts., in the VIIth Ward of the City of New-York, belonging to the Estate of HOWARD FURMAN, deceased. WM. H. FRANKLIN & SON will sell at auction on FRIDAY, Jan. 23, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the following desirable property:

ON MONROE STREET.—The two-story brick house and lot of ground No. 29 Monroe-st.; lot 25 feet front and rear, 62 feet 11 inches on one side and 63 feet on the other.

Also, the two-story brick house and lot of ground, adjoining the above, and known as No. 27 Monroe-st.; lot 20 feet 7 inches by 49 feet.

Also, the two three-story brick houses and plot of ground in the rear of the above, having a front of 4 feet 5 inches on the street, 50 feet rear, and 100 feet 10 inches in depth.

MADISON-STREET.—The two three-story brick houses and lots of ground Nos. 106 and 108 Madison-st.; lots each 25 by half the block.

For maps, terms, and further particulars, inquire of

WM. H. FURMAN, Executor.
AUGUSTUS WETMORE, No. 73 Water-st.
Or at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 5 Broad-st.

JOHN H. AUSTEN, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL ON THURSDAY, JAN. 22, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, at 12½ o'clock, the following Stocks, by order of DAVID AUSTEN, administrator of the estate of THOMAS BLAKELY, deceased. Sale peremptory.

62 shares Bank of Commerce.
50 shares Continental Bank.
60 shares Bank of the State of New-York.
50 shares Clinton Fire Insurance Company.
53 shares Michigan and Central Railroad.
117 shares Galena and Chicago Union Railroad, with dividend on, payable 5 per cent. in cash and 10 per cent. in stock on Feb. 15.
50 shares New-York and New-Haven Railroad, certificate No. 3,170, dated March 30, 1852.

Purchasers can satisfy themselves that the stock is genuine by calling at the office of the Company, No. 2 Hanover-st.

Terms cash—10 per cent. to be paid on the day of sale, and the balance before 12 o'clock the following day.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF WILLIAM AND PINE STREETS PROPERTY, belonging to the Estate of DANIEL OAKEY, deceased.—Messrs. A. J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell on THURSDAY, the 22d day of January, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the following valuable property, viz.: The 3-story and attic buildings and lots of ground known as Nos. 51 and 53 William-st., being on the corner of Pine-st., front on William-st., 47 feet by 43 feet on Pine-st., more or less. Possession 1st May next, subject to tenant's rights. Two-thirds of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. For maps, &c., apply at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 7 Broad-st. By order,

WM. F. OAKEY,
DANIEL OAKEY, } Executors.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT HIS REGULAR SEMI-WEEKLY SALE OF STOCKS—On THURSDAY, Jan. 22, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, to close a concern:

520 shares New-York Consolidated Stage Company, $25 each.

Terms of sale as follows: 10 per cent. on the day of sale, balance in four equal payments, 3, 6, 9 and 12 months, with interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum from day of sale for approved notes, or the stock to be left as collateral security; in case of failure of first payment, the stock will then be resold for account and risk of former purchaser.

TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—SILVER AND PLATED Ware, Gold Watches, Jewelry, Raffles, Folios, Violins, Cutlery, Portable Desks, Fancy Tables, Rosewood Piano-Fortes, Rosewood Secretaries, Rosewood Tables, marble tops. By TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer, THIS MORNING, at 10½, at No. 79 Nassau-st. At conclusion—Havana Cigars, in quantities to suit all.

J. E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

HARDWARE AUCTION NOTICE.—ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—Catalogues of J. E. VAN ANTWERP'S extensive sale of Hardware, &c., (to take place at 10 o'clock on THURSDAY, 22d, at No. 9 Gold-st., by order of the Assignee,) are now ready at the auction room No. 216 Pearl-st. Terms, 4 and 6 months.

GREAT SALE OF COAL LANDS IN WYOMING VALLEY, LUZERNE COUNTY, PENN.—The North Pennsylvania Coal Company will sell on THURSDAY, Jan. 22, 1857, at public auction on the premises, to the highest bidder, without reserve or limitation, four tracts of unsurpassed Coal Land. Said lands are situated 2½ miles North of Wilkes-Barre, in the heart of the Wyoming Coal Field, and contain together about 292 acres, as follows: Wagner Tract, (No. 1,) 37 acres, 138 perches; Wagner Tract, (No. 2,) 106 acres, 132 1-5 perches; Apple Tract, 84 acres, 12 1-5 perches; Carey Tract, 68 acres, 89½ perches. These Tracts adjoin each other, and are crossed in part by the North Branch Canal, just completed to the New-York State line—by the Plank Road from Wilkes-Barre to Pittston, and by the route of a contemplated Railroad from Nanticoke to Pittston, connecting at that point with the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad. Coal is opened and being mined on all sides of them, and for farming purposes they are unsurpassed. Sale to commence on the premises at 10 o'clock, A. M., Jan. 22, 1857. For further particulars, address JOHN D. TAYLOR, No. 9 South Water-st., Philadelphia, or STANLEY WOODWARD, Wilkes-Barre, Penn.—Dec. 17, 1856.

AUCTION SALES.

WM. H. FRANKLIN & SON, Auctioneers.

WM. H. FRANKLIN & SON WILL SELL at auction, at Merchants' Exchange, on THURSDAY, Jan. 22, at 12 M., house and lot No. 407 4th-st., between Bowery and 2d-av. House 25x60, 3 stories, attic and sub-cellar; built in the best manner ten years since, and recently put in complete repair; lot 25x101. Terms 10 per cent. at sale, 20 per cent. at 60 days; 70 per cent. can remain on mortgage.

GILBERT S. SAVAGE, Auctioneer.

REGULAR SALE BY CATALOGUE FOR Cash, at Salesroom No. 83 Cedar-st., on THURSDAY, Jan. 22, 10½ o'clock A. M. Fancy goods, men's furnishing goods, hosiery, woolen goods, buck, seal and fur gloves, silver-plated ware, carpet-bags, ladies' cloaks, clothing, shirts, dry goods, &c. Liberal cash advances on consignments

DIBBLE, BAGLEY & SAVAGE, No. 83 Cedar-st.

FINANCIAL.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
We issue sight bills on the
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, Ireland.
In sums from £1 upwards, at par.
Address,
TAYLOR, BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

COLLECTIONS IN GALVESTON, TEXAS.
NOTES AND DRAFTS, payable in the above city, collected for a commission of one-quarter of one per cent. Prompt and careful attention given to the collection of notes, drafts and acceptances in all the principal cities and towns of the United States and Canadas. Bills of the Commercial and Agricultural Bank of Galveston redeemed by
KISSAM & TAYLOR, Bankers, No. 36 Wall-st.
REFERENCES.—Bank of America, National Bank, Leather Manufacturers' Bank and Shoe and Leather Bank.

STATEMENT OF THE GREAT WESTERN (MARINE) INSURANCE COMPANY.—Made for the first fiscal year, ending Dec. 31, 1856.

Gross Premiums received for Marine risks	$2,513,766 10
Prem'ms marked off and earned.	$1,963,931 23
Interest received in loans and investments	34,090 81
	$1,998,022 04
Less return Premiums	193,769 60
Making net earnings of the Company	$1,804,252 44
Losses adjusted and paid, less salvages	$810,460 75
Reinsurance, and discount on Premiums	88,465 40
Expenses and commissions of all kinds	83,984 86
July dividend of Interest paid Stockholders	27,504 93
	$1,009,415 94
Net earnings on hand Dec. 31, 1856	$794,836 50

TO BE DISTRIBUTED AS FOLLOWS:

Retained to pay losses which may accrue from all disasters heard of to date	$270,000 00
January dividend of interest to Stockholders, at 3½ per cent.	17,500 00
	$287,500 00
Leaving net profits applicable to dividends	$507,336 50

The same being 32 3-10 per cent. on the earned premiums marked off without loss, to be divided according to the provisions of the Charter. One-quarter to the Stockholders, payable on and after Feb. 10; and three-quarters to the Policy-holders on and after April 1, proximo.

The Directors of the Company have resolved, on the foregoing result, to declare a dividend of TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. PROFITS, and THREE AND A HALF PER CENT. interest, payable in cash, to the Stockholders, and TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. IN SCRIP TO THE POLICY-HOLDERS on the amount of their Premiums, terminated without loss, payable at the periods above indicated.

THE COMPANY HAVE THE FOLLOWING ASSETS:

City Roods, Bonds and Mortgages, and Loans, on demand, with interest due thereon	$339,698 50
Premium Notes and Bills receivable	1,436,575 05
Cash in Bank	101,785 64
Unsettled accounts	71,612 06
Assets Dec. 31, 1856	$1,778,059 25
SUBSCRIPTION FOR ADDITIONAL CAPITAL:	
First Installment paid in Cash, 2d inst.	$138,875 00
Second installment payable the 20th inst. in Cash	361,125 00
Total assets	$2,349,871 37

DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.
GREAT WESTERN INSURANCE CO., Jan. 14, 1857.

TRUSTEES:

W. C. PICKERSGILL,	GEO. GRISWOLD, JR.,
JOHN L. ASPINWALL,	N. CHANDLER,
EDWARD P. HANT,	HENRY F. SPAULDING,
E. CALDWELL,	WM. G. LANE,
JOHN ALLEN,	ROBT. SPEDDING,
WM. H. GUION,	SAMUEL BATES,
ADRIAN ISELIN,	J. B. JOHNSTON,
THOS. RICHARDSON,	WM. M. EVARTS,
JOHN H. ELLIOTT,	F. W. BRUNE,
JOHN POTTS BROWN,	GEORGE BLISS,
JAMES W. PHILLIPS,	JAMES T. SOUTTER,
GEORGE BARNES,	G. G. SAMPSON,
A. LACHAISE,	JAMES M. BROWN,
CHARLES H. DABNEY,	JAMES BENKARD,
WM. LOESCHIGK,	FRED. C. GEBHARD,
P. P. RODOCANACHI,	SAMUEL B. CALDWELL,
T. B. CURTIS,	GEO. W. HENNINGS,
E. L. TRENHOLM.	

RICHARD LATHERS, President.
JOHN A. PARKER, Vice-President.
JAMES F. FOX, 2d Vice-President.
THOS. B. CURTIS, Res. Vice-President, Boston.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK—No. 49 Wall-st.
CAPITAL ONE MILLION DOLLARS.
THIS COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY OF MONEY PAID INTO COURT, and is authorized to act as guardian or receiver of estates.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS,
BY ORDER OF ANY COURT IN THIS STATE, (including Surrogate's,) 5 per cent.
From individuals or corporations, for a period of six months, or to be paid on thirty days' notice, 5 per cent.
For a less period, or on shorter notice, 4 per cent.

TRUSTEES:

Joseph Lawrence,	Greene C. Bronson,	Watts Sherman,
Edwin D. Morgan,	Daniel S. Miller,	E. F. Wheelwright,
Erastus Corning,	Caleb O. Halsted,	Edmund Coffin,
James Boorman,	Thos. W. Pearsall,	Thomas Slocomb,
Shepherd Knapp,	Peter Cooper	Clinton Gilbert,
William Tucker,	Thomas Tileston,	Cornelius Smith,
Royal Phelps,	John J. Phelps,	J. J. Astor, Jr.,
John J. Cisco,	Wilson G. Hunt,	R. H. Walworth,
Jacob Harsen,	D. H. Arnold,	Daniel D. Lord,
James S. Seymour,	Charles E. Bill,	

JOSEPH LAWRENCE, President.
JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.

NOTICE TO OWNERS OF PROPERTY ASSESSED FOR CENTRAL PARK.—Owners of property assessed for Central Park are hereby notified that said assessments can be paid at this office until February 28, 1857, inclusive with 7 per cent. interest from 5th of February, 1856, the date of the confirmation of the assessment by the Supreme Court. After that date the assessment list will be returned to the Bureau of Arrears, when interest will be charged at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum from the date of confirmation, Feb. 5, 1856. The property assessed is embraced in the following boundaries: on the East one half way between 2d and 3d avs.; on the West, one half way between 10th and 11th avs.; on the North, one half way between 116th and 117th sts.; also, from eastern side of 5th-av. to western side of 8th-av., inclusive, to one half way between 119th and 120th sts.; on the South one half way between 41st and 42d sts. Also, on the east side of 9th-av. to western side of 8th-av., inclusive, to half way between 33d and 34th sts. JOSEPH R. TAYLOR,
Collector of Assessments, No. 2 basement of City Hall,
Office of Collector of Assessments.
JANUARY 10, 1857.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 18 William st.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1857.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a Dividend of Five per cent. upon the capital stock, payable in cash, on and after the 5th of February next. The transfer books will be closed on the 26th inst. at 2 o'clock, P. M., and open on the 5th February. EDWIN C. LITCHFIELD,
Treasurer.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO U. R. R. Co., Chicago, Jan. 8, 1857.—Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, that the Transfer Books at this office will be closed on the 25th day of January instant, preparatory to the payment of the February dividend, and reopened on the 2d day of February next. W. M. LARRABEE, Sec'y.

THE COUPONS OF THE MORTGAGE Bonds and of the Income Bonds of the Catawissa, Williamsport and Erie Railroad Company, due Feb. 1, 1857, will be paid on presentation at the office of the Treasurer, No. 131 Walnut-st., Philadelphia, on and after that date. New-York holders by inclosing their coupons to this office, will receive Bank checks on that city by return of mail. WILLIAM R. FISHER, Treasurer.

TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN RAILROAD.—(Late the Toledo and Illinois and the Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroads.) The Coupons for interest, maturing on the 1st of February next, on the First Mortgage Bonds, will be paid on that day at the office of E. WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORISON,
No. 54 William-st., corner of Pine.

$100,000.—CALIFORNIA STATE 7 per cent. Bonds, or San Francisco 10 per cents wanted in exchange for staple American and Foreign hardware in original packages, or unincumbered real estate, situated in New-York or Brooklyn, at prices that will be satisfactory. Address Box No. 1,398 Post-Office.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late issue,) having twenty years to run; interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

WEST COLUMBIA MINING AND MANUFACTURING CO.—The Coupons of Loan Certificates due Feb. 1, 1857, will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Co., No. 25 William-st. SAM'L HAMILTON, Treasurer.

GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.—The Second Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of this Company due in 1875, interest at 7 per cent., payable half-yearly in New-York, are for sale by
STRACHAN & SCOTT, No. 51 William-st.

$50,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE—On New-York and Brooklyn property, and $20,000 to invest in purchase of mortgages. Money furnished at short notice. C. R. MILLER & CO., No. 195 Broadway.

STOCKS.—THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS HIS services to his friends for the purchase and sale of Stocks on commission. CHARLES R. MARVIN,
No. 27 William-st., second story.

BUSINESS PAPER NEGOTIATED.—Advances made upon vessels at sea, or in port, and upon Bank, Railway, Fire and Life Insurance Stocks.
JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 44 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.
COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 39 Barclay-st., corner of College-place,
New-York, Jan. 7, 1857.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the Columbia Fire Insurance Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

The Columbia Fire Insurance Company continues to issue policies on Goods, Wares, Merchandise, Stores, Dwellings, &c., on liberal terms. Applications received at the Branch Office, No. 11 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY, Chicago, Jan. 8, 1857.—Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company that a semi-annual cash dividend of five per cent. upon the capital stock of said Company was declared on the 7th inst., payable on the 15th day of February next, at this office, in Exchange on New-York at par, to holders of said stock, at the close of business on the 31st of January instant.

A stock dividend was also declared, from the surplus earnings of the road, of ten per cent., payable at the same time and place, in convertible certificates, to be issued by the Secretary. The certificates so issued will be convertible into the capital stock of the Company at the pleasure of the holder, when presented at this office in sums of one hundred dollars, and will be entitled to all dividends declared after such conversion.

Holders who desire their dividends remitted will please so direct. W. M. LARRABEE, Sec'y.

Institution for the Savings of Merchant's Clerks and others,
No. 516 BROADWAY, Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel,
Jan. 8, 1857.

THE TRUSTEES HAVE THIS DAY, PURsuant to the By-Laws, declared an interest for the six months ending 31st December last, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, on all sums amounting to $5 and not over $500, and at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. on all sums over $500, payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 19. Interest not called for will be credited to depositors as principal.

The Bank is open daily from 10 o'clock A. M., to 2 o'clock P. M., and on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 7 A. M.

Deposits made on or before 15th inst., will draw interest from the 1st instant.

MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Jan. 6, 1857.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. FROM the net earnings of this Company to the 30th of November, 1856, has this day been declared, to be paid to the Stockholders of the Main Line, standing on the books of the Company on the 15th of January inst., payment to be made in the bonds of the Company, payable on the 1st of January, 1870, with interest payable semi-annually, at the rate of seven per cent., on the 1st of January and July of each year, in the City of New-York. The bonds will be ready for delivery on the 15th of February.

E. ROCKWELL, Secretary.

INDIANAPOLIS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Board of Directors of the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad Co. have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock of the Company, from the net earnings of the road for the six months ending Dec. 31, payable on the 10th day of February, at the office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, in New-York, on all stock registered at said office; and on the 2d day of February, at the office of the Company, in Indianapolis, on all other stock. By order

W. O. ROCKWOOD, Treasurer.
INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 16, 1857.

GREEN BAY, MILWAUKEE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY.—Office No. 52 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1857.—A semi annual dividend of four per cent. on the capital stock of this road was declared by the Board of Directors on the 2d day of January inst., payable on the 15th day of January inst. Stockholders having their stock registered in New-York will be paid at the office of the Company, No. 52 Wall-st., New-York. Stockholders having their stock registered at Milwaukee will be paid at the office of the Company in the city of Milwaukee. The transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 15th of January, both days inclusive.

C. E. SCOFIELD, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—THE PETER COOPER FIRE INsurance Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of seven per cent., payable at the office of the Company, over of 3d-av. and 9th-st., on and after MONDAY, the 2d day of February. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 20th inst., to the 2d of February.

JANUARY 15, 1857. WM. H. RIBLET, Sec'y.

THE PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE CO. continues to issue policies on goods, wares, merchandise, stores, dwellings, &c., on liberal terms.

Offices corner 3d-av. and 9th-st., and No. 61 Wall-st.

OFFICE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 68 WALL-ST.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1857.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of SIX (6) per cent., on the capital stock of the Company, out of the earnings of the road for 6 months, ending Dec. 31, payable on and after the 21st inst, to the stockholders who were such at the closing of the books on the 31st of December last. AUGUSTUS HOFFMAN, Treasurer.

MASTERTON, SMITH & SINCLAIR STONE DRESSING COMPANY.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A dividend of seven per cent. on the capital stock of this Company will be paid to Stockholders on and after the 26th January inst., at the office of the Company, foot of 29th-st., East River. By order of the Board,

ALEXANDER MASTERTON, President.
GEORGE HOENELL, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN BANK.—DIVIDEND.—A Dividend of Four per cent. (4) has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable on the first Monday (6th) of January next, at the Banking House No. 108 Broadway. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 23d inst. until that date. By order of the Board.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1856. H. MEIGS, Jr., Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1856.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX (6) PER CENT. HAS BEEN declared, payable at the office of the Company, corner of Canal and Thompson sts., on and after 2d January next, until which time the transfer books are closed. By order of the Board, W. F. UNDERHILL, Sec'y.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. OFFICE NO. 6 BROAD-ST.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1857.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 10 per cent., payable on and after the 15th inst. The transfer-books will be closed until that date. HENRY QUACKENBOS,
Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 29 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1857.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable on and after the 19th inst.

RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of fifteen per cent., payable to the Stockholders on and after Monday the 12th inst. JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

BANK NOTICES.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 337 Broadway, entrance on Park-place.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that the usual semi annual dividend on all sums entitled thereto at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and 5 per cent. over $500, will be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 19. Interest not called for will be credited as principal, and draw interest accordingly from Jan. 1.

Bank open daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 7 o'clock.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Secretary.
PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—Corner 3d-av. and 9th-st.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The Trustees of this Institution have declared a Dividend at the rate of Six (6) Per Cent. on deposits between $5 and $500, and Five (5) on larger sums, payable on Thursday, Jan. 22. All dividends not drawn will be added to principal and bear interest as such. By order,

THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Jan. 16, 1857.—The MERCHANTS AND FARMERS' BANK (Ithaca) has this day filed in this Office a notice of the appointment of the MERCANTILE BANK, in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of the Albany Exchange Bank as such agent, agreeable to the Act entitled "An Act to amend the several Acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851. JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

BANK FOR SAVINGS, NO. 67 BLEECKER ST.—At a meeting of the Trustees of this Institution it was Resolved, That under the provisions of the By-Laws, an interest be, and hereby is, declared for the six months ending 31st December, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, on all sums amounting to $5, and under $500, and at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on all sums amounting to $500 and upwards, payable on and after the 3d Monday of the present month. Interest not called for will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal.

J. D. P. OGDEN, Sec'y.

NOTICE.—THE EAST RIVER BANK WILL hold their annual election, for seventeen Directors of the Company, at their Banking-house, corner of 3d-av. and 21st, a-place, on Tuesday, the 3d day of February next, from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M.

And, also, at the same time and place, three persons will be chosen to officiate as Inspectors of the next succeeding election. By order of the Board.

WM. B. BALLOW, Cashier.

ELECTION NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECtion for Directors of the Irving Bank of the City of New-York, and for three Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Bank, on MONDAY, the 2d day of February, 1857. The polls will be open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M.

DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

CONTINENTAL BANK—JAN. 19, 1857.—THE Annual election for seventeen Directors and three Inspectors of the succeeding election will be held at the Banking room No. 12 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 2d day of February next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

B. F. WARNER, Cashier.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK—THIRD-AV. corner of 9th-st., open daily from 9 till 2, and Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest on deposits of $600 and under, 6 per cent.

THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.

REMOVALS.

NOTICE.—DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO., HAVE removed to Mechanics' Bank Buildings, No. 33 Wall-st., where they issue Mercantile credits, available in all parts of the world, and to buy and sell Foreign Exchange.

HEWETT & CO. HAVE REMOVED TO No. 20 Exchange-place.

MEDICAL.

ROMAN EYE BALSAM.

This celebrated remedy for weak and inflamed Eyes, was constantly used with signal success, by a distinguished Oculist during a long professional career, and may be confidently relied upon as the very best salve that can be used. In cases where the Eyelids are inflamed it acts almost like magic in relieving all irritation, and usually effects a complete cure after a few applications.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE.—TRIESEMAR.—None are genuine unless the engravings of the Seals of the Patent Office of England, the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Vienna, are fixed upon each wrapper, and around each case.

Sold by Dr. H. A. BARROW—Member of the Imperial College of Vienna, and Royal College of Surgeons, London, who may be personally consulted at his residence, No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York, from 11 o'clock in the morning till 2, and from 4 o'clock till 8 in the evening, (Sundays excepted.)

TRIESEMAR No. 1.—In the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c.; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2.—Entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copaiva and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3.—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2, and 3, are prepared in the form of a lozenge, devoid of taste or smell, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. *Sold in tin cases and divided in separate doses, as administered* by Valpeau, Lalleman, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases, whereby there is a saving of $9.

Special arrangements having been made with the various Expresses, the nine-dollar cases of the Triesemar, and the larger sizes, will be forwarded by Dr. Barrow, carriage paid, immediately on receiving a remittance, to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer, thus securing to the public genuine European preparations, and effectually protecting them from spurious and pernicious imitations. The three-dollar cases sent as usual, but not free of carriage.

☞ No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA COR

NEW-YORK CITY.

Young Men's Republican Committee.

The Young Men's Republican Committee of the City and County of New-York for the year 1857 met last evening at Academy Hall, and effected a temporary organization by the selection of HENRY P. SMITH, of the Tenth Ward, for Chairman, and EDWARD C. ROBINSON, Jr., of the Fifteenth Ward, and JOHN SHAW, of the Eighth Ward, Secretaries. Contestants appeared from the Fourteenth and Twenty-second Wards.

The following Committees were appointed, with instructions to report at the next meeting:

On Credentials and Contested Seats—H. T. Cleaveland, Fifteenth Ward; John Brush, Third Ward; James E. Carter, Second Ward; S. Haywood, Tenth Ward; M. Lyons, Sixth Ward.

On Permanent Organization—C. T. Rogers, Seventh Ward; R. McCormick, Fifteenth Ward; C. C. Mott, Fifth Ward; S. B. Butcher, Ninth Ward; W. H. Merrill, Nineteenth Ward.

The Committee then adjourned to meet again on Wednesday next.

Arrest of Highway Robbers.

Two young blackguards, named NUGENT and HYDE, were arrested about 5 o'clock Tuesday morning, by officers MATTHEWS and AUSTIN, of the Twenty-second Ward, for knocking down and robbing, at the corner of Thirty-fifth-street and Second-avenue, Mr. GEORGE KEESSEN, residing in Thirty-fifth-street. The rascals were caught in the act. They were brought before Justice FLANDREAU, who locked them up for examination, Mr. KEESSEN being unable to appear against them.

Commissioners of Emigration.

The Commissioners of Emigration met as usual in Worth-street yesterday afternoon, the President, Hon. G. C. VERPLANCK, in the Chair.

The Annual Report of Dr. ELISHA HARRIS, physician to the Marine Hospital at Quarantine, was presented to the Board. The tables have been carefully prepared, and state accurately, among other matters, the results of the epidemic visitation of the Autumn. On that account they will be examined with interest.

Beyond the reception and reading of this important document, nothing else was done.

The following comprises the most important passages of the Report:

To the Commissioners of Emigration:

GENTLEMEN: I herewith present to you the statistics of the Marine Hospital for the year ending Dec. 31, 1856.

It will be observed that, notwithstanding the very large number of cases of small-pox and yellow fever which have been treated at the Marine Hospital during the past season, the average percentage of deaths in the Institution during the year has been lower than in previous years.

All cases admitted to the Hospital are reckoned in the tables as having been under medical treatment, but it may be observed that thirty-eight persons were, when received into the Hospital, in a moribund or dying condition from various diseases, of which it was not important that specific record should be made; and none of these were subject to or susceptible of medical treatment. Beside this class of moribund patients, we received nearly fifty other persons in a dying condition, and which admitted of no other than such ministrations as would assuage the pangs of death; but the maladies from which they were dying were of such importance to our records that they were classified under the proper heads. This class of moribund patients consisted principally of yellow fever in an advanced stage of black vomit, typhus fever and pneumo-typhus. If we could strike out the record of all these cases, together with the cases of phthisis, which seldom reach this Hospital except in the last stage of that malady, the average ratio of deaths to cases *actually treated* would be truly gratifying. But in the discharge of a physician's duties the melancholy pleasure of assuaging the anguish of the dying, and performing for those who depart the last offices of humanity, is not the least of rewards which a true physician receives.

The percentage of deaths from yellow fever was necessarily large, but it is below the ratio of previous years, and considerably lower than the average of the records of this malady at the Marine Hospital for the past 57 years—the period since the establishment of the institution.

The total number of cases of typhus fever admitted to Marine Hospital during the past year was less than one-third the number admitted in 1855; and although, for the sake of uniformity in the records, I have included two very distinct forms of fever under this one head, it is proper to remark that very few cases of the common typhus or ship fever have been received into the Hospital during the year; the prevailing type of what in the table is denominated typhus being what is known as abdominal typhus, or *typhoid disease*. This form of fever is seldom if ever infectious, and although more fearfully fatal than the simple typhus fever, its presence on shipboard and in the crowded tenements of poverty is not like typhus a source of danger to the public health.

The whole number of seamen admitted to Marine Hospital during the past year was 253, of which number 39 died and 214 were discharged as soon as they could with safety to themselves be transferred to the Retreat. Thirty-eight of the deaths among seamen were from black vomit. A considerable proportion of these were in a moribund condition when they reached the Hospital. The total number of seamen admitted with yellow fever was 107. The total number of days spent in the Hospital by seamen during the year was 2,570, and the average number of days for each patient of this class was 9.86.

The public safety, as well as the economical interests of the Seamen's Hospital Fund, require that seamen sick with infectious or suspicious maladies should be placed under treatment and quarantine surveillance at the Marine Hospital, and it would seem proper that the expenses incident to the care of such patients should be provided for as here suggested.

At the close of the past unusual and trying year at Quarantine, we have the pleasure of believing that there was not, during the entire season, a single instance of successful infraction of Quarantine regulations or the rules of the institution on the part of any one who was placed in the official keeping of the Marine Hospital, and no article of infected clothing or baggage delivered into the custody of the Institution has in a single instance left the establishment until it was thoroughly disinfected.

It will be observed that several cases of Asiatic cholera have been admitted to the Hospital during the past year. The first company—three persons from Nicaragua—were received June 1, when the weather was warm, and the atmosphere humid. Every precaution was taken to keep these patients completely isolated and free from any possible communication with the wards occupied by other patients, believing as I do in the contingent communicability of that fearful malady. No cholera or any tendency thereto had occurred in any of our Wards during the season, until on the eighth day after the reception of these patients, all of whom were in collapse. The malady then made its advent very suddenly, and threatened to sweep through the Wards. The first victim, a strong man, died within six hours from the first symptom of the malady, and, during the three succeeding days, a large number of patients presented the preliminary symptoms; but the scourge was providentially averted.

On two other occasions, cases of cholera have been received from shipboard, but they were so provided for as to nearly preclude the possibility of any danger to the hospitals.

GENTLEMEN: In closing this report, I would cordially thank you for all the kindness you have shown me personally and officially, and I desire particularly to thank you for the promptness with which all requisitions from the Marine Hospital have been honored by your Board.

I have the honor to remain your obedient servant,

ELISHA HARRIS, M. D.

MARINE HOSPITAL, QUARANTINE, Jan. 14, 1857.

ANNUAL REPORT *of Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths at the Marine Hospital, Quarantine, during the year ending Dec.* 31, 1856.

DISEASES.	Remaining from '55.	Admitted during '56.	Total treated.	Discharged in 1856.	Died in 1856.	Total deaths and discharges.	Remain'g Jan. 1, '57.	Percentage of deaths on patients treated.
Simple fever	11	193	204	197		197	7	
Typhus fever	38	269	307	245	37	282	25	12.05
Yellow fever	..	177	177	119	58	177	..	32.82
Remittent fever	..	64	64	63	1	64	..	1.56
Intermittent fever	2	64	66	64	..	64	2	..
Scarlet fever	4	29	33	30	3	33	1	6.06
Measles	1	41	42	45	..	45	..	..
Small-pox	10	225	235	283	27	310	25	8.05
Erysipelas	..	33	33	30	1	31	2	3.03
Diarrhœa	..	32	32	29	3	32	..	9.37
Dysentery	2	24	26	25	1	26	..	3.84
Cholera	..	8	8	6	2	8	..	25.00
Pneumonia	..	19	19	13	3	16	3	15.78
Pneumo typhus	..	6	6	2	4	6	..	66.66
Phthisis	3	13	16	6	10	16	..	62.06
Moribund	1	37	38	..	38	38	..	100
Other diseases	17	222	239	209	16	225	14	6.68
Total	92	1556	1648	1356	203	1569	79	12.31

Remaining Jan. 1, 1856	92
Admitted during 1856	1,556
Total	1,648
Discharged during 1856	1,366
Died during 1856	203—1,569
Remaining Jan. 1, 1857	79

Nativity.	Total.	Discharged.	Died.	Rem'g.
United States	210	166	41	3
Ireland	592	473	94	25
Germany	547	460	40	47
England	153	128	24	1
Belgium	34	28	6	..
Holland	33	30	3	..
Sweden and Norway	30	22	8	..
Scotland	23	17	6	..
France	14	14	..	..
Denmark	13	10	3	..
Italy	8	6	2	..
Portugal	7	4	3	..
Switzerland	6	5	..	1
Russia	4	4	..	..
China	1	1	..	..
West Indies	1	1	..	..
Total	1648	1366	203	79

Months.	From City.	From vessels.	From other sources.	Total.
January	71	11	3	85
February	65	11	30	106
March	71	12	14	97
April	83	84	11	178
May	69	55	1	125
June	83	80	24	198
August	46	80	21	147
September	76	43	6	125
October	64	35	12	111
November	83	85	4	170
December	50	6	7	63
Total	843	578	135	1556
Sailors	253	Emigrants and citizens		1341
Infants	54	Total		1648

Total number of days, 33,695.

Additional cases of yellow fever among employes and residents at the establishment, 33.

Percentage of deaths to discharges, 12.83; total treated, 12.31.

Number of Emigrants arrived to Jan. 14, 1857	3,348
Number of Emigrants arrived since to 21	221
Total	3,569

	1857.	1856.
Number of inmates in institution at Ward's Island	1,570	1,976
Number of inmates in institution at Marine Hospital	114	139
Total	1,684	2,115

Overdraft, Jan. 1, 1857		$9,202 75
Receipts to Jan. 14	$5,908 00	
Receipts since to Jan. 21 for commutation of passengers	1,026 00	6,934 00
		2,218 75
Disbursements as per previous account to Jan. 14, 1857	5,753 22	
No payments on Jan. 14		5,753 22
Overdraft		$7,971 97

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

ARREST OF ALLEGED BURGLARS—ATTACK UPON A POLICE CAPTAIN.

A young man, named William Thompson, was brought before Justice CONNOLLY yesterday, on a charge of breaking into the silversmith shop of Michael Gibney, No. 8 Reade-street.

From the statement made for the prosecution, it appears that Sergeant Jourdan and officer James Martin, of the Sixth Ward, discovered the prisoner and another young man loitering about the corner of Broadway and Reade-street, at an early hour on Tuesday evening. Suspecting their movements, the officers "piped" them for a time, but finally suddenly lost sight of them in Reade-street. The officers remained about in hopes of finding out their retreat, when, after a while, they were observed to emerge from the building in which is situated Mr. Gibney's shop. The Police rushed upon them, and, after a brief but severe fight, captured one of them—the prisoner. His companion managed to escape.

Thompson was taken to the Station-house. From information subsequently received, Captain Dowling was led to believe that the escaped party could be found in a boarding-house in Hammersly-street, kept by a man named Michael Hennessey, and thither he at once repaired, accompanied by Sergeant Jourdan, and the Captain's information proved correct. Wilson's companion was found in Hennessey's boarding-house, and identified by the Sergeant. The Captain took him in custody and essayed to bring him away, when he was furiously set upon by all the inmates. Hennessey placed a horse-pistol at the head of the Captain, and threatened to blow out his brains, if he attempted to take any man away from his house. The Captain drew his revolver and snapped it three times at Hennessey, but the pistol missed fire each time. Hennessey having his pistol taken or knocked from him, seized a cart-rung that happened to be at hand, and with it dealt the Captain a very powerful blow. During the *mêlée* the person sought for managed to make his escape, but Hennessey was forced to accompany the officers to their Station. He was yesterday morning brought before Justice CONNOLLY, who committed him to answer for felonious assault in default of $2,000 bail.

Sergeant Jourdan escaped with but little injury.

NABBED AGAIN.

Pat McDermott and George Thompson, two of the gang of thieves arrested in the Fourth Ward a few evenings since, and "shown up" at the City Hall, are again in durance vile, for attempting to pick the pockets of a lady in Broadway. The rascals were so impetuous in their movements that they threw the woman down. Sergeant Jourdan and another officer being close at hand, took them both in custody. Their chances of being "sent up" this time are very favorable.

DISHONEST BOYS.

A boy, 17 years of age, in the employ of John Butcher, No. 124 Jane-street, was sent to the bank, Tuesday, with a check for $50, which he got cashed, and then ran away. He was arrested in the evening at the Bowery Theatre, where he was, in company with a gang of other boys. Nearly all the money was recovered. The bad boy was locked up in the Tombs.

Mr. W. B. McKenzie, a storekeeper at No. 47 Canal-street, complained yesterday, at the Lower Police Court, that he had been robbed by a boy in his employ out of 150 in bank bills. The boy was arrested and committed to answer in default of bail.

Fires.

THE FREQUENCY OF FIRES—RECKLESSNESS OF BUILDERS.

In relation to the increasing frequency of fires, we have received the following communication:

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Our lives and property are daily put in jeopardy and the City subject to some terrible conflagration by the ignorant and superficial manner of doing their work on the part of some architects and builders. Look at the fire at No. 58 Murray-street and Nos. 14 and 16 Vesey-street on Tuesday evening, and it will be noticed that it should properly be charged to the architect and builder. It is really astonishing what want of common sense is shown in these matters. We are all so busy in this commercial community that while recognizing, in theory at least, the true state of the matter, yet no *practical application* is made to remedy the danger, and the most effectual one which at present occurs to the writer is for the fire Marshal in his investigation of such fires, to *publish the name* of the *architect* and *builder*, and let them extenuate themselves the best way they can. PHENIX.

GROSS RECKLESSNESS.

Another correspondent writes:

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Last night, having occasion to pass up Houston-street, I heard the cry of "Fire." I ran up Essex-street, where the alarm was. I saw a big man having in his hand a lighted camphene lamp, which was burning fiercely. Some one went in and tried to get the lamp from him. They brought him towards the door, having the lamp still in hand, crying out "*Lager and Freiheit.*" But the Police I could not see. Had the lamp exploded, there would have been a very serious conflagration, as the houses are principally wood; and it was at the same time when the fire was in First-street. The Police should be more careful, so as not to run off their beats when a fire occurs. Yours, S. W. PRELLINGWORTH.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Jan. 21, 1857.

IN MULBERRY-STREET.

Strange as it may appear, there was but one alarm of fire in the City yesterday. This alarm was given between 10 and 11 o'clock, and was caused by the breaking out of a fire in the tenant house No. 252 Mulberry-street. The flames were soon put out. The damage done to the building and furniture amounted to not more than $250. The fire was of accidental origin.

Union Theological Seminary.

The annual catalogue has just been issued. The number of students is as follows: Senior Class, 23; Middle class, 33; Junior Class, 46; Resident Licentiates, 7; total 109. The triennial catalogue shows the whole number of alumni who have completed the regular theological course in this Seminary, to have been 427; deceased 32. Of the whole number there graduated at New-York City University, 62; Yale College, 49; Amherst College, 46; Union College, 37; Williams College, 34; Dartmouth College, 28. The following table exhibits the number of alumni from each State, and the number gone to each state.

	From.	To.
New-England States	113	75
New-York { State	120	91
{ New-York City and Brooklyn	75	37
States west of New-York	75	100
States south and west of New-York	34	54
Pacific Coast—California	..	12
Foreign	10	42

The Library of the Seminary contains about 22,000 volumes, chiefly rare and valuable works; about three-fourths of which are from the library of LEANDER VAN ESS. A large number of volumes have been added during the present year.

[Advertisement.]

WINTER REDUCTION.

In conformity with the plan we have formed, we now proceed to sell our large stock of stylish

WINTER CLOTHING,

At closing-out prices.

Our stock is still large and complete in most of the desirable styles of Winter wear, including all of our popular kinds of Beaver, Cloth and Esquimaux Raglans, black and colored Dress and Frock Coats, heavy and superior business Coats, all descriptions of heavy French, English and American Cassimere Pants, Velvet, Plush, Cassimere and Cashmere Vests, all kinds of Boys' Clothing, and a complete assortment of Furnishing Goods, Under-Wear, Robes de Chambre, Shirts, Lap Robes, &c., &c.

This will afford an opportunity for all who are desirous of providing a supply of Clothing, either for this or the next Winter, to do so, at 20 per cent. less than the current prices. D. DEVLIN & CO.,

Nos. 259, 259 and 260 Broadway, cor. of Warren-st.

[Advertisement.]

☞ White Teeth, Perfumed Breath and beautiful complexion, can be acquired by using the Balm of a Thousand Flowers. What lady or gentleman would remain under the curse of a disagreeable breath, when using the Balm of a Thousand Flowers as a dentrifice would not only render it sweet, but leave the teeth as white as alabaster? Many persons do not know their breath is bad, and the subject is so delicate that their friends will never mention it. Beware of counterfeits. Be sure each bottle is signed FERRIDGE & Co., New-York. For sale by all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

KEMP'S WORM PASTILLES.—Among the complaints that imperil the lives of children, Vermicular disease is one of the most frequent; hence, a preparation like this, fatal to worms, and at once pleasant and innocuous, is indispensable in families. BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA operates through the blood upon all external diseases. Its cures are final. Sold by D. T. LANMAN & Co., wholesale druggists, No. 69 Water-street, New-York, and by all druggists. Sarsaparilla $1, and Pastilles 25 cents per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—The family provided with these medicines is fortified against the dangerous effects of dyspepsia, liver complaint, nervous diseases, disorders of the bowels, eruptions, ulcers, sores, and exterior inflammation generally. All these yield to HOLLOWAY'S unapproachable remedies.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—The grand and brilliant Pantomime of "Planche, or the Lively Fairies," and Mr. C. W. TAYLOR'S new National Drama of "Wissahicken, or the Heroes of 1776," are both to be performed at this favorite theatre to-night. The entertainment commences with the Drama of "Nora Creina."

[Advertisement.]

LE SERPENT DU DESERT.—The artiste so called is the most wonderful ever seen in this country. He is perfectly amazing. He is at Barnum's Museum, and besides the moral drama of "Charlotte Temple," he is to be seen this afternoon and evening.

[Advertisement.]

GO AND SEE THAT WONDER OF WONDERS—The great Arabian artiste, the "Desert Serpent," at BARNUM'S Museum—he is the greatest of wonders. He and also CHARLOTTE TEMPLE, this afternoon and evening.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—GAS FIXTURES.—Several new and beautiful patterns just completed. Call at our great manufacturing dépôt, No. 376 Broadway.

ARCHER, WARNER & CO.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 5 Murray-street, New-York.

LONG ISLAND.

Long Island Railroad.

Petitions numerously signed by property-holders on Atlantic-street and vicinity, were presented to the Brooklyn Common Council last night, praying that the cars of the Long Island Railroad Company may henceforth be run on Atlantic-street without steam. Referred to the Railroad Committee.

Attempted Robbery—Fight with the Police.

On Tuesday night, Mr. O. N. BROWN, while passing through Furman-street, Brooklyn, when near State-street, was attacked by two men, with the evident intention of robbery. Mr. BROWN finally escaped; and meeting officer RICE, of the First District Police, requested him to arrest the parties. The officer attempted to do so, but was very roughly handled, and in the melee lost his club. He then procured the assistance of officers DRAKE and HANOVAN, who, after a hard fight, succeeded in arresting one of the parties from an excited crowd of Irish. The accused, who gave his name as PHILIP BROWN, was yesterday committed by Justice SMITH to answer.

A Dishonest Clerk.

ROBERT GARWOOD, formerly employed by W. B. MCKENZIE, Nos. 45 and 47 Canal-street, New-York, as a clerk, was arrested in Brooklyn yesterday by Assistant-Captain BROWN, of the First District Police, on a charge of robbing his employer of various sums of money, amounting to about $150. The accused, it is alleged, was in the habit of taking small sums at a time, so that either they were not missed, or, if missed, but little was thought of it. He was returned to New-York to answer.

Inquest.

Coroner REDDING yesterday held an inquest on the body of a boy named PATRICK MEEHAN, who died Tuesday night from injuries received the night previous at the corner of Myrtle avenue and Bridge-street, by a runaway horse. A verdict of death from accidental causes was rendered.

Burglary.

On Saturday night last the residence of JOHN K. STIMSON, No. 96 Henry-street, Brooklyn, was entered by burglars. Mr. STIMSON'S family is absent at present, and when the house was entered by the police, the burglars had made arrangements to remove all the contents. The thieves escaped.

Pickpocket Sentenced.

A youth, who gave his name as JOHN KELLY, was sentenced to the Penitentiary for 3 months, yesterday, by Justice SMITH, for robbing a lady's pocket at the Fulton Ferry.

Fire in Brooklyn.

At 8 o'clock yesterday morning the house of EBENEZER HANFORD, on South Ninth-street, E. D., was damaged by fire to the extent of $200. Insured in the Williamsburg City Insurance Company.

☞ There was a regular guerilla warfare carried on yesterday, in Brooklyn, between the City Railroad Company and the storekeepers. The former removed the snow from the tracks, piling it at the side of the streets, and at many points the latter threw it back again upon the track. In some places this was repeated on both sides several times, and collisions were only prevented by the interference of the police. Mayor POWELL was appealed to, but refused to act in the matter.

The cause of the difference will no doubt be removed in a natural way within a few days, before the parties have time to seriously injure each other. In the meantime the storekeepers have petitioned the Common Council for relief.

☞ Sergeant SMITH, of the First District Police, Brooklyn, yesterday arrested a man named ROGERS for keeping a lottery office. The accused was committed by Justice SMITH to answer.

☞ HENRY OAKEY, a well-known resident of Brooklyn, and Constable of the First Ward, died at an early hour yesterday morning.

NEW-JERSEY.

Supposed Murder in Hoboken.

FREDERICK KOHLER and wife, residing in a rear building in Washington-street, about three doors above Sixth-street, Hoboken, have been arrested upon the suspicion of having caused the death of a woman named LOUISE SCHULER, who had resided in his family as a domestic for over two years. Justice FORSTER held an inquest yesterday and investigated as far as possible the cause of her death. The circumstances under which she died are these: On Friday night last, at about 8 o'clock, KOHLER sent for a physician who came and found her sitting in an arm chair speechless, and in a dying condition. She died at 9½ o'clock, soon after the physician left. There was a severe bruise upon one side of her head, and there were a number of bruises upon her arms and breast. Justice FORSTER issued a warrant for the arrest of KOHLER and his wife, who were arrested by officer NOLL. Nothing could be elicited on the examination which would fix the crime upon KOHLER and his wife; and yet, such were the circumstances that it seemed proper to hold them for trial.

KOHLER and his wife were examined before the Justice and Jury, and stated that the deceased said, that on the Saturday night previous to her death, while she was in New-York, she was assaulted in the Park by three men who beat her—and that this was said to be the cause of her death.

The husband of the deceased is named JANSEN. He is a seafaring man, and is employed upon steamers in the California line. He has returned monthly to port, and usually brought his wages, about $20, to his wife. She has continued to be called by her maiden name. So far as could be ascertained on the examination the deceased was a temperate, well-behaved woman.

The Hudson County Courts.

The Hudson County Circuit Court, Judge OGDEN presiding, has been engaged during this week, thus far, upon the criminal calendar. The case of Bockover *vs.* Post, an ejectment suit, was decided yesterday by a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for $640. It has been on trial since Friday last. Bockover took of Joseph Halsted an assignment of the lease of the store No. 14 Newark-avenue, which Post leased to him. Post took possession of the premises, and Bockover sued to recover possession, in which suit he succeeded. The store having been closed in consequence of this litigation during the past year and ten months he sued for damages, and recovered in the above sum. Nevins and Weart for plaintiff, and Scudder for defendant.

☞ Rev. S. DOUGLASS, rector of the Free Episcopal Church, in Jersey City, died at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, of typhus fever.

Fearful Accident on the Central Railroad.

ONE MAN KILLED AND SEVERAL SERIOUSLY INJURED.

From the Albany Statesman of Tuesday.

An accident occurred on the Central Railroad last evening, between West Albany and Spencerville, by the displacement of a rail, which threw the 8 o'clock mail train from Syracuse off the track, killing one man instantly, cutting the legs of another from his body, breaking the leg of a third, and slightly injuring several others.

This train was due here at 2:35 yesterday, but was detained by the snow drifts, and had it not been for the accident, would have reached this city about 6 o'clock. The train was under good headway, and there was no indication of anything wrong about the track. The train consisted of two engines, baggage car, and three passenger cars. The locomotives passed the break safely. The baggage car was thrown off the track, and coming in collision with the tender was considerably broken. The front wheels of the first passenger car were separated from the train, and the car came to the edge of the embankment, where it brought up. The sudden movement of the first car broke the coupling to the second, and the latter being forced against the former was overturned and rolled down the embankment. The third car passed on and came in collision with the first car, doing very little injury.

At the instant the accident occurred a brakesman, named DAVID HAMLET of Utica, jumped from the second car, and when found was horribly mutilated about the head. He must have been struck on the forehead just above the eyes, the blow taking off the crown and base of the head, leaving nothing on his shoulders but the mask of his face. There was no appearance of his having sustained any other injuries. He was a married man, and we understand hadvery recently buried a child. His remains were brought to this city and laid out in the Depôt.

JEREMIAH MAHENEY, an occasional brakeman, of this city, left here on the 12 o'clock train and changed off with the brakeman on this train. At the time of the disaster he jumped from the train, and was found lying on the opposite track with both legs nearly severed from his body. He had been run over by the wheels from the overturned car, which had crossed the track on which he was found. On being picked up he did not appear to be sensible of the injury he had sustained. Passing his hands down his body he discovered the condition of his limbs, and exclaiming "what will my poor mother do?" immediately fainted. He is unmarried, but has been the support of his mother. He was brought to the city and at once conveyed to the Hospital, where he received every attention. It was not supposed that he could survive.

LUCIEN J. SMITH, of Johnstown, a passenger, was taken from beneath the overturned car with one of his legs broken and an arm badly sprained. He was brought to town, and is now at the Delavan House.

The others injured were able to care for themselves, though Mr. CORNING informed them that they might claim all the aid necessary from the Company.

Soon after the accident occurred one of the locomotives was dispatched to the city with intelligence of the disaster. Two passenger cars, with Dr. ARMSBY and other physicians, were immediately forwarded to the spot, and by 8 o'clock they returned to the city with the sufferers and the passengers.

Auditor BENTON, and several members of the Legislature, were on the train but sustained no injuries.

It seems miraculous that more persons were not killed, and certainly more miraculous that any one on the second car escaped with a whole body.

ADDITIONAL.

Soon after HAMLET'S remains were brought to the city, Coroner WHITNEY was notified, and immediately summoned a jury of inquest. After hearing the evidence adduced, they rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts. His remains were sent to Utica this morning.

We learn this morning that Mr. SMITH was quite comfortable, his limb having been set.

MAHENEY was alive at 3 o'clock this afternoon, but no hopes of his recovery are entertained.

MARRIED.

KEELER—OSTRANDER.—On Tuesday, Jan. 20, by Rev. W. P. Corbit, Mr. CHARLES C. KEELER to Miss MARY OSTRANDER.

FOLK—SMITH.—On Monday, Dec. 29, Capt. JOHN W. FOLK, of San Francisco, led to the altar Mrs. ANNA KEANE SMITH, a young, beautiful and wealthy lady, of Independence, Mo.

☞ California papers please copy.

DIED.

HUNT.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 21, JAMES AUGUSTUS CLARK, son of Wm. F. and Emily Hunt, aged 3 years, 2 months and 18 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at the residence of his parents, No. 18 Amos-st., this (Thursday) evening, at 7 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Tarrytown for interment.

WRIGHT.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 20, at 4 o'clock A. M., of croup, WALTER, infant son of Andrew and Mary E. Wright.

The funeral will take place at 10½ o'clock A. M., to-day, (Thursday,) from their residence, No. 19 Carmine-st.

PHILLIPS.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 20, ADELINE L. PHILLIPS, daughter of Dr. G. N. Phillips, deceased, of Orange Co., N. Y.

The friends of the family and of her brother-in-law, James J. Craig, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from his residence, No. 84 West 33d-st., on Friday, 23d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

BOGERT.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Jan. 21, Mrs. ESTHER BOGERT, wife of James Bogert, Jr., and daughter of the late Thomas Crowell, of Philadelphia.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, without further invitation, this day, (Thursday,) Jan. 22, at 3 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 46 Bleecker-st.

VALENTINE.—In this City, on Sunday evening, Jan. 18, after a short illness, Mrs. MARIA W. VALENTINE, wife of Peter Valentine, aged 55 years, 2 months and 18 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, of her son, No. 143 36th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., on Thursday, Jan. 22, at 2 o'clock P. M.

☞ Auburn papers please copy.

PERRINE.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 20, at the residence of her son-in-law, Samuel Longstreet, No. 112 West 16th-st., Mrs. MARGARET, widow of Henry J. Perrine, deceased, in the 79th year of her age.

The funeral services will take place at the Old Tennant Church, near English Town, Monmouth Co., N. J., on Sunday, at 11 o'clock A. M.

☞ New-Jersey papers please copy.

TAYLOR.—In this City, on Monday, Jan. 19, ELIZA LITTLE, widow of Knowles Taylor, and daughter of Jonathan Little, deceased, in the 60th year of her age.

The funeral services will take place in the Presbyterian Church, (Dr. Parker's,) corner 4th-av. and 22d-st., on Thursday, 22d inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

TOMPSON.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 20, of scarlet fever, THOMAS B., son of Thomas B. and Mary T. Tompson, aged 3 years, 10 months and 15 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, on Thursday, at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 6 1st-av.

JUDSON.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Jan. 21, JAMES JUDSON, aged 47 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, without further notice, from the residence of his brother-in-law, Dr. Baker, No. 130 16th-st., on Friday next, 23d inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M.

BRAGGINS.—In this City on Tuesday, Jan. 20, Miss MARY A. BRAGGINS, aged 74 years.

Funeral services will take place to-day, (Thursday,) at the residence of Park Benjamin, Esq., at No. 47 7th-av., at 4 o'clock P. M.

OSBORNE.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Jan. 20, HARRIET JANE, youngest daughter of Samuel and Maria Osborne, aged 14 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully requested to at end her funeral, without further invitation, on Thursday, the 22d inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her father, No. 130 Congress-st., between Henry and Clinton.

HOYT.—In Brooklyn, on Monday morning, Jan. 19, of disease of the heart, SANDFORD WESTON HOYT, in the 56th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 88 State-st., on Thursday, 22d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

NICHOLS.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, Jan. 20, JULIA AGNES, infant daughter of Lucius B. and Agnes C. Nichols.

Funeral services on Friday, at 11 o'clock A. M., at their residence, No. 62 High-st. The remains will be taken to Danbury, Conn., for interment.

FARQUHAR.—At Melbourne, Australia, on Saturday, Sept. 20, 1856, of dropsy, A. R. FARQUHAR, late of New-York.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...JAN. 21.

$13,000 Tenn. State 6s	90 89	1500 Erie Railroad	s2 62¾
1,000 Virginia 6s	93½	300 do	62¾
8,000 do	93¾	100 do	b30 62¾
12,000 Cal. State 7s '75	65	100 do	b30 62¾
19,000 Ill. Cen. RR. Bds.	98	200 do	b30 63
10,000 do	s60 97¾	400 do	b10 63
1,000 Ill. Fr. B. w't pr.	93½	100 do	b30 63⅛
1,000 do	93¾	100 do	b18 63
2,000 do	94	100 do	c 63⅞
100 Mech. Bank	c115½	200 do	s 63⅞
10 Bk of Am'ca	116	100 do	s60 63⅞
20 Bk of State of N. Y.	105	100 do	b60 63⅞
5 Park Bank	98¾	200 do	b3 63
8 Ohio L. & Trust Co.	93	200 Hud. Riv. R. R.	33⅝
50 Canton Co	24¾	100 Reading R. R.	b60 84
8 Del. & Hud. C. Co.	119	1748 do	83¾
50 Penn. Coal Co.	102	100 do	s60 83⅞
50 W'd Coal & Iron Co	23½	150 M. So. & N. Ia. R.	b30 88
250 do	23¾	210 do	s3 87⅞
50 do	24	10 do	c 87⅞
2325 Cumb. Coal Co.	s3 22	100 do	s3 87⅞
250 do	s60 22	300 Cleve. & Tol. R.	b3 77⅞
50 do	s30 22	200 do	77⅞
600 do	b30 22½	50 do	s60 77⅞
15 N. Y. Central R. R.	94	50 do	b60 77⅞
250 do	s60 94	100 Illinois Cent. Rail.	127½
100 do	94½	20 Wisc. Lake Sh. R.	35⅝
100 do	s60 94½	130 La Crosse & Mil. R.	72
100 do	b10 94¾	10 Rome & Watert'n R.	76
200 do	b60 94¾	372 Chic. & Rock I. R. R.	97½
100 do	b4 94½	100 do	b60 98
50 Mich. Cen. R. R.	b5 86¾		

SECOND BOARD.

$4,000 Missouri State 6s	85½	100 Mich. Central R.	b60 96
1,000 Louisiana St. 6s	90	50 Mic. So. & N. I. R.	b3 88
14,000 Indiana St. 5s	84	200 do	s3 87⅞
5,000 Ill. Cent. R. Bds.	98	200 do	b30 88¼
1,000 Hd. Riv. R. 3d m.	67	200 do	b10 88
50 Canton Company	24½	30 N. Y. Central R. R.	94½
150 do	b60 24¾	50 do	b30 94⅜
200 Cumb. Coal Co.	22	100 Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	77⅜
150 do	21½	200 do	b3 77⅜
100 do	b4m 22	100 do	b3 77⅜
50 Ohio Le. & Trust Co.	93	200 do	b60 78
100 Ward C. & Iron Co.	34	100 do	c 77⅜
25 Erie Railroad	62⅞	44 Chic. & Rk. I. RR.	97⅝

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI.....NO. 1668. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JANUARY 23, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Investigating Committee and the Times Correspondent.

Our Correspondent in Close Custody.

THE NEW LAW TO COMPEL TESTIMONY PASSED BY THE HOUSE.

Passage of the Submarine Telegraph Bill by the Senate.

INTERESTING DEBATES IN BOTH HOUSES.

Special Dispatches to the N. Y. Daily Times.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 22.

In limbo! The House has done its worst, and I am content. My friends there—even those who do not believe the House to possess the power they have usurped—voted to-day against the reconsideration, for the following reasons among others: CLINGMAN desired himself in drumming up votes for a reconsideration, with the purpose, as I understood, of attempting a modification of the resolution so as to order me into close imprisonment. His ire was excited by meeting me last night at Gov. FISH's party, where he had congratulated himself on the supposition that I was under arrest. The facts were these: Discovering last night that as the resolution ordering me into close custody was still pending when the House adjourned, it was inoperative, I asserted my right to freedom, went to Gov. FISH's, and had a good time. This is only one of several advantages the House has kindly given me in these proceedings, of which I have availed myself.

I shall make no effort to evade the consequences of the resolution, now that it has passed, but will test the question in the Courts.

The law passed by the House to-day, with the view of compelling me to answer, will probably pass the Senate, but my impression is that the House, after all, will find that a citizen who knows his rights, and has a will to maintain them, can defeat their usurpations at last. Even admitting that the Committee has Judicial powers, the entire proceedings against me, as a contumacious witness, are invalid, because there is no *corpus delicti;* no person stands charged with crime, to be proven by my testimony.

Do not lose sight of the fact, that my statement that members of Congress had made corrupt propositions to me, was made, not as evidence, but in the confidence of the Committee's secret inquisition—they stating that they would not publish anything not legal testimony;—and it is the Committee, not me, who are responsible for the publication which they say criminates the entire House. I will write more fully on this subject by mail.

The report of my remarks of yesterday, telegraphed to the New-York Press, was necessarily very incomplete. The Public Press, I trust, will do me the justice to publish the report from the *Globe*.

I hope to be able now to resume my correspondence by mail. S.

[FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 22.

Your Regular Correspondent is in close custody under order of the House. Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON is engaged as his counsel.

A writ of *habeas corpus* will issue to-morrow, by which he will be brought before the Circuit Court here. The case will probably be argued before Judge DUNLOP on Saturday.

The Representatives of the Press are all awake to the interests, important to themselves and in fact to freemen in this land, which are staked upon these proceedings.

Mr. SIMONTON has become a lion here in all circles. At a large party given by Senator FISH last night, he was the observed of all observers. His able and manly impromptu defence of his rights, and of the liberty and independence of the Press, upon the floor of the House when arraigned at its bar yesterday, has won for him the most marked approbation of dispassionate and intelligent men, in Congress and out. Even the *Globe* of this morning has the following concerning him:

"We refer our readers to the proceedings of the House of Representatives of yesterday, published in the *Globe* of this morning, for such news as most men and women swallow with avidity. The witness on the stand in the House, yesterday, Mr. SIMONTON, made a speech, the delivery of which occupied about half an hour, which was listened to with more seeming interest than almost any speech delivered there lately, owing, no doubt, to the subject which he selected, or brought up for, discussion. After he concluded the House ordered him to be kept in 'close custody' by the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House until called for, which some of the members understood to mean that he should not have the 'largest liberty,' and others that he should be held in 'close confinement'—that is, put in jail. He visited our printing office last night, accompanied by one of the clerks of the Sergeant-at-Arms, and 'revised his remarks.' He made but few alterations in what had been taken down by our reporters, and they were merely in form, not altering the substance. It is profitable, or at least not expensive, to us to follow such a reviser."

Able jurists here say that the act which passed the House to-day will, if it becomes a law, be declared, when tested, unconstitutional. W.

The Case of Mr. Chester—The Submarine Telegraph Bill.

[FROM OUR REGULAR TELEGRAPHIC REPORTER.]

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 22.

Information has been received here that Mr. CHESTER, the recusant witness summoned by the Corruption Investigating Committee, has taken measures to be released from the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms, by the means of a writ of *habeas corpus*. The Sergeant, however, in a dispatch just received from Philadelphia, makes no mention of such a fact.

Mr. SIMONTON is in the close custody of the Deputy of the Sergeant-at-Arms at a private boarding-house, where his friends have free access to him. He has engaged Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON as his counsel, and intends to bring his case before the Circuit Court on a writ of *habeas corpus* to test the rights of a citizen and the press under the action of the House, as affecting the personal liberty of which he has been deprived.

The Submarine Telegraph bill, as passed the Senate, retains all its features as originally introduced, but has undergone amendment the better to secure its object and render its provisions more explicit.

XXXIVth Congress--Second Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 22.

THE SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH BILL PASSED.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the Submarine Telegraph bill.

Mr. PUGH moved to amend by proviso, that no money shall be paid under the authority of this act until a convention shall have been concluded between the United States and Britain, whereby such portions of the British possessions in North America as command the western terminus of the telegraph shall have been subjected to the principle of neutralization, as adopted in the Central American Treaty of 1850.

Mr. SEWARD said that the discretion was lodged in the President, and if he deemed the interests of the country required such a treaty, he would doubtless take proper measures for that object.

Mr. PUGH said that he could not consent to pay money to private citizens for doing their own business. The British Government, having the termini of the line, can secure secresy as well as dispatch, in the transmission of all her communications. We can have no such security. In the event of war the first step of the British Government would be to send a sufficient naval force to protect the terminus in Newfoundland, to prevent us from destroying the wire

We have tried this neutralization project in Central America. Why not apply it here? If Britain will consent to this a treaty can be concluded and ratified before the adjournment of the present Congress. He would not vote a cent until we shall be secured against having our safety and the lives of our people perilled by the exclusive use of the line by the British Government in war time. He regarded this as a project for the benefit of speculators in stocks, cotton and produce, and not for that of this Government.

Mr. BENJAMIN could not believe the Senator from Ohio was serious in inviting a concession of this character from Great Britain, and it seemed he had not looked at the subject in a practical light when he spoke of this being a golden opportunity, because Great Britain needs this communication so much and we have so little use for it, that it puts it in our power to exact terms from her. The Senator had not considered how small a sum of money was asked; for what we propose to pay would amount in the whole twenty-five years to something like three or four hundred thousand pounds sterling. Now if this be a matter of such vast importance to Great Britain, if this be such a golden opportunity, and if the control of this line would be such a powerful engine in time of war as well as peace, was it not extraordinary that she proposes to us full and equal participation in the control and benefit of the line, and consents to allow our Government and citizens equal rights with herself and citizens for the mere sum named? It must be obvious it was not regarded by the British Government in the light in which Mr. PUGH viewed it. If she looked upon it in that light this sum would be but as a drop in the bucket to her, and when we consider the power and immense resources of that Empire we may as well discard such considerations from our minds regarding the matter. Instead of pursuing a niggardly and exclusive policy, Great Britain has said she will not take advantage of her position in this matter, but will repay that testimonial of good feeling which we have recently manifested in the restoration of the bark *Resolute*, by tendering to us that which is infinitely more valuable and important. Ours was a graceful act of generosity, but hers is a great sacrifice of national advantages which she exclusively possesses, and which she tenders to us in a spirit of amity, which will be preservative of that peace we all affect to cherish, but which, he was afraid, we take little means to maintain. If we reject this offer, never shall we have such an advantageous opportunity again. Let us not always be thinking of war, but use all means for preserving peace. The money which would be expended by this Government in a six months' war with Great Britain, would far exceed everything this Government would have to pay for the use of the telegraph line for the entire twenty-five years of the contract.

Messrs. HUNTER, THOMPSON of Kentucky, PEARCE, and GEYER opposed the bill for various reasons.

Mr. WELLER was not willing that seventy thousand dollars should be expended for this telegraph, while a similar connection with the Pacific, vastly more important, was neglected.

Mr. BUTLER was not willing to trust the destinies of this country to a wire controlled by Great Britain, and urged other objections to the bill.

Messrs. RUSK, DOUGLAS, TOUCEY, SEWARD, and MALLORY pressed its passage.

Mr. BAYARD remarked it was certain that if practicable the line would be established. It were better we should have some share in it, as we cannot prevent its construction by our refusal to participate in the enterprise. He offered an amendment, which was adopted, providing such arrangements as may be necessary to secure to each government the transmission of its own messages by its own agents.

Mr. PUGH withdrew his amendment, when several of a verbal character were made.

The bill then passed by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Bell of N. H., Bell of Tenn., Benjamin, Brodhead, Brown, Collamer, Dodge, Douglas, Durkee, Fessenden, Fish, Foot, Foster, Hale, Houston, James, Jones of Iowa, Mallory, Pratt, Rusk, Seward, Stuart, Thomson of N. J., Toucey, Wade, Wilson, Wright, Yulee—29.

NAYS—Messrs. Biggs, Clay, Crittenden, Evans, Fitzpatrick, Geyer, Green, Hunter, Iverson, Mason, Pearce, Pugh, Reid, Slidell, Thompson of Ky., Toombs, Trumbull, Weller—18.

Mr. WILSON introduced a bill to procure a bust in marble of the late Chief Justice, WILLIAM CUSHING, of Massachusetts.

The House bill to "enforce the attendance of witnesses, &c.," was then received, and by unanimous consent referred to the Judiciary Committee, who forthwith called a meeting, and in the course of five minutes reported it without amendment and asked its immediate consideration.

Mr. WILSON objected, when the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 22.

THE TIMES CORRESPONDENT.

The pending question was on the motion to reconsider the vote by which was passed the resolution, directing the Seargent-at-arms to keep Mr. SIMONTON in close confinement, and to lay that motion on the table.

Mr. HUMPHREY MARSHALL asked where Mr. SIMONTON was—whether he was now in custody, and if so, by what authority?

The Speaker replied that was a question not properly before the House.

Mr. MARSHALL maintained that it was pertinent to know the fact.

Mr. OLE said that Mr. SIMONTON could not be confined until final disposition be made of the resolution.

Mr. CLINGMAN wanted the resolution again brought before the House with a view to amendment.

Mr. HUMPHREY MARSHALL before the House voted wanted the prisoner brought to the bar.

The Speaker remarked that the Sergeant-at-Arms had informed him that Mr. SIMONTON was in custody and was present.

A voice—"Where is he?" and response, "There he is, at his desk."

The pending question was decided in the affirmative by 116 against 77.

PASSAGE OF THE BILL TO ENFORCE TESTIMONY.

The House then resumed the consideration of the bill, reported from the Select Committee, more effectually to enforce the attendance of witnesses on the summons of either House of Congress, and compel them to discover testimony.

Mr. DAVIS, of Maryland, from the Select Committee, reported a substitute, providing additional pains and penalties to those now authorized. He explained it contemplated "definite and efficient punishment. No witness was to be allowed hereafter to willfully refuse to give testimony, or produce any paper, and, if he do so, he shall be liable to indictment for misdemeanor, and, on conviction, shall pay a fine not more than a thousand, nor less than a hundred dollars, and be imprisoned in the penitentiary not more than twelve nor less than one month. The witness was to be protected from criminal prosecution for any testimony he may give before Congressional Committees, but not relieved from prosecution for perjury. Mr. DAVIS then called on the House to relieve the Committee from the difficulties which stand at the threshhold of their investigation.

Mr. MILLSON wished to substitute imprisonment in jail instead of the penitentiary, as the latter was used only for felonious offences.

To this the Select Committee agreed.

Mr. WASHBURN of Me. wanted some effective bill to compel witnesses to give testimony. The purity of Congress demanded it, but in the Committee on the Judiciary should examine the bill to ascertain whether its provisions were not inconsistent with the rights of the citizen as secured by the Constitution.

Mr. GROW said, yesterday the Committee reported a bill which gentlemen sought to pass on the spur of the moment, under a great excitement of indignant virtue. After a night's reflection another similar bill is brought forward, and this is the best evidence that the subject should be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. A measure so important should not be passed in a hurly-burly manner. It is the duty of Congress to protect the rights of American citizens as well as their own.

Mr. DAVIS, of Maryland, replied the object of the Committee was merely to enact provisions of common law.

Mr. HUMPHREY MARSHALL said the bill was not sufficiently guarded. Its extent was too wide. Distinctions should be made as to cases in which witnesses refuse to testify before visiting them with punishment. The bill ought to undergo the rigid examination of the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. DUNN asked whether the Committee had considered what would be the effect of the bill on confidential communications to legal counsel, on the secret service fund, and on matters known only to the Executive Department of the Government. If the bill protected these points he would vote for it.

Mr. OLE replied, that in investigations before Parliament secret communications to lawyers do not exempt a witness from testifying relative thereto, but this was different from the practice of the Courts. As to subjects in confidence with the Executive Department the gentleman from Indiana had suggested an extreme case, and one not probable to occur. It was his (OLE's) individual opinion, that Congress have the right to know the application of the secret service fund. Exclusive of himself there was as much ability in the members of the Select Committee as in those comprising the Judiciary Committee. In fact, the former were better able to frame a bill similar to that pending, for they had recently looked into all the authorities bearing on the case. It was necessary that the bill should be passed now, in order to ferret out and expose the truth of all the imputations upon members of Congress. He should construe the reference of the bill as a defeat of the measure.

The bill passed by yeas, 103; Nays, 12.

NAYS.—Messrs. Bennett of N. Y., Billinghurst, Bliss Burlingame, Colfax, Edwards, Hughston, Mace, Humphrey Marshall, Quitman, Wallbridge, Watson.

The House then passed the bill to establish the office of Surveyor-General in Nebraska, and for other purposes. Adjourned.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 22.

PETITIONS PRESENTED.

From the merchants of New-York against passing the bill in relation to Port Wardens in New-York.

From the Supervisors of Kings County, for authority to borrow $25,000 to complete the Penitentiary.

REPORTS.

The Committee on Medical Colleges reported by a bill appropriating for the New-York Consumption Hospital $10,000 for 1857, and $10,000 for 1858, for the purpose of erecting a suitable building for the institution.

The Committee on Judiciary reported a bill to restore to the Indians the lands on the Seneca and Cattaraugus reservation, which were sold for taxes; the purchasers to be remunerated from the State Treasury for the money expended, with interest at the rate of 7 per cent.

The Committee on Banks reported favorably the bill requiring Savings Banks to report semi-annually to the Superintendent of the Banking Department.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. BROOKS, to secure the purity of the ballot-box.

BILLS PASSED.

Allowing the Corporation of New-York to borrow $500,000 to build a new reservoir.

To close Bloomingdale Square.

To provide for the payment of the awards made for laying out the Central Park.

BILLS NOTIFIED.

By Mr. BROOKS, ceding jurisdiction to the United States of land at Tarrytown Point for building a light-house.

To regulate the price of potatoes by weight.

To confirm the action of the Common Council relative to widening Battery-place.

By Mr. KELLY, to prevent Banks of Issue from acting as Savings Banks.

To increase the security of bankers by allowing a margin of 20 per cent. on mortgages deposited as security.

By Mr. PETTY, to prohibit the issue of naturalization papers by any Court but the Supreme Court.

By Mr. UPHAM, to make the Canal Auditor a State officer.

Mr. BROOKS introduced a resolution requiring information as to the number of pardons granted by the Governor in the last four years. It was amended to cover ten years, and then tabled.

The Appropriation bill was made the special order for 12 o'clock to-morrow. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 22.

WEDNESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS CONCLUDED.

After a protracted and somewhat personal debate, the House last night voted down all propositions to amend the Supply bill by a large majority. At nearly 12 o'clock the bill was reported to the House by the Committee of the Whole, and ordered to a third reading. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY....THURSDAY, Jan. 22.

The joint resolution complimenting Captain HABSTEIN and appropriating $500 for a gold medal to be presented to him was called up and adopted.

Under general orders, the bill ceding jurisdiction to the United States over property in New-York to be sold for a Post-Office site, was debated.

The amendment under discussion reserves to the State of New-York the right to serve all criminal and civil processes within the territory ceded, and extends over it the Police regulations of the City.

Without taking a vote, progress was reported on the bill.

The bill extending the time for the collection of taxes in all the cities and towns of the State, excluding New-York and Albany, was then taken up and was ordered to a third reading, after being amended so as to exclude Brooklyn, Troy, Rochester and Buffalo.

An attempt was subsequently made to pass the bill ceding jurisdiction over the Brick Church property to the United States, to a third reading, but was defeated.

No other business of interest was done.

Adjourned.

Matters Before the Legislature.

The following is Mr. PETTY'S bill relative to Election Districts in New-York:

SECTION 1. It shall be the duty of the Common Council of the City of New-York, to increase the number of Poll or Election Districts of said City to 200, or as many more as may be deemed necessary for that full and free exercise of the elective franchise by the citizens thereof, said districts to be as near as may as of equal extent and population, and the said increase to be made and completed at most thirty days preceding the next election for chatter officers of said City.

THE SALARIES OF MINISTERS.

Mr. BRADFORD has introduced a bill, which provides that Boards of Trustees of religious societies shall have power, under a vote of a majority of the members of said society, to levy or collect an annual assessment on the pews or seats in their house of worship, sufficient to defray all expenses or liabilities incurred by the Trustees for the payment of the salary of the clergyman of said society, and all other expenses necessary to the proper maintenance of good society. Notices of the amount assessed on each pew shall be given by the Trustees, and the same may be collected in any Court of Justice.

THE NORTHERN DISPENSARY OF NEW-YORK.

The Trustees of this Institution report that, during the year 1856, their Dispensary has furnished medical attendance and medicine to 11,029 persons, of whom 3,854 were attended at their residences, and 7,879 were attended at the Dispensary building. Of these persons, 4,289 were males, and 6,770 were females. Their birthplaces were as follows: Ireland, 6,027; United States, 4,407; England, 226; Germany, 153; Scotland, 97; Other Countries, 145. Of the above persons, 841 were vaccinated.

THE NEW-YORK MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS BANK.

The annual report of this Bank has been received. It shows that the amount received on deposit during the past year was $143,018; amount paid $186,115 22. The rate of interest paid to depositors was 6 per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on all sums of $500. The aggregate of deposits on the 1st day of January was $310,645 83.

INSUBORDINATION IN THE STATE PRISON.

On motion of Mr. SPENCER the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Inspectors of the State Prison be requested to report to the Senate whether any resistance, organized or otherwise, has been recently made to the rules or government of either of the Prisons under their charge; and whether any such insubordination now exists; and if there is such opposition or resistance to the regulations of the Prisons that they report all the information they may possess in relation to the same.

THE INEBRIATE ASYLUM.

On motion of Mr. FERDON the following was adopted:

Resolved, That the Directors of the "Inebriate Asylum," or their representatives in office, report to the Senate, in full, the amount of money subscribed, the amount paid in, how invested, and their proceedings from the time their charter was granted up to the present time; also whether any persons connected therewith have received, or expect to receive, any compensation for their services.

Personal.

In consequence of the necessary withdrawal from the Gubernatorial Chair of HANNIBAL HAMLIN, who has been elected to the long term in the United States Senate, Hon. JOSEPH WILLIAMS, of Augusta, President of the Senate, will become the acting Governor of Maine, after the 4th of March next. The Portland *Advertiser* says he is "a man of rare and reliable character."

Hon. ZACHARIAH CHANDLER, the new Michigan Senator, is a New-Hampshire man. He was born in Bedford, Hillsborough County, a little more than forty years ago. About 1833, he entered as clerk in the store of STEPHEN KENDRICK, of Nashua, N. H., which place he left for Detroit. He served in the staff of General RIDDLE, New-Hampshire militia, for a short period, which gave him a military title. He has held no office hitherto.

Colonel BENTON returned to Boston from Marblehead in the storm of Sunday evening. The *Post* reports that he told a Missourian he enjoys the climate, and will lecture in New-England for three months, if the people desire it.

VERY INTERESTING DETAILS OF THE CHINA NEWS.

Full Particulars of the British Demonstration against Canton.

Official Correspondence on the Cause of the Outbreak.

PRESENCE OF A LARGE AMERICAN NAVAL FORCE.

An American Vessel Fired into by the Chinese.

EXCITING SCENES AND INCIDENTS.

CHINESE VERSION OF THE DISPUTE.

OUR CANTON CORRESPONDENCE.

THE CAUSES THAT LED TO HOSTILITIES—PREPARATIONS TO BOMBARD—THE U. S. WAR VESSELS PORTSMOUTH AND LEVANT AT CANTON—SITUATION OF FOREIGN RESIDENTS—REMOVAL OF TREASURE—SERVICES OF AMERICAN SEAMEN AND MARINES—FIGHT IN THE STREETS—THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S PROCLAMATION AGAINST THE ENGLISH—LETTER FROM YEK TO THE AMERICAN CONSUL—BOMBARDMENT AND STORMING OF THE WALLS BY THE BRITISH—THE U. S. CONSUL JOINING IN THE ATTACK AND DISPLAYING THE STARS AND STRIPES ON THE WALLS OF THE CITY—CONFLAGRATIONS WITHIN—DESTRUCTION OF AN AMERICAN MISSIONARY'S HOUSE—SIR MICHAEL SEYMOUR.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

CANTON, China, Thursday, Oct. 30, 1856.

I send the particulars, in as much detail as I have been able to obtain them, of the circumstances attending the bombardment of this great city by the English naval forces under Rear Admiral Sir MICHAEL SEYMOUR. The firing is not yet over, and where the matter will end no one can predict.

The immediate origin of the affair was an outrage committed on the British Flag about two weeks ago by the authorities of Canton. A small *lorcha*, or river-trading boat, having English papers made out in due form, owned as English property, and sailing under the English flag, was boarded on her arrival here, under the charge of having on board certain notorious pirates,—the flag was hauled down, and the crew, twelve in number, (Chinese,) carried off, put in prison, and three of them decapitated. Subsequently, when Mr. PARKES, the British Consul, went on board one of the man-of-war junks to expostulate, he was treated with great indignity and unceremoniously "hustled off." It is but just, however, to say that he is reported to have provoked this treatment by his harshness and incivility on board the junk. Commodore ELLIOT, of the frigate *Sybille*, who was at Whampoa at the time, proceeded very promptly to make reprisals on the Chinese, and dispatched a steamer to Canton, which seized a man-of-war junk and very quietly brought her down to Whampoa.

YEK, the Governor-General of Canton, with surprising obstinacy, continued to refuse accession to the demands of the English, which were, that he should restore the crew which he had taken from the lorcha, with a suitable explanation and apology, and should hoist again the flag which he had lowered. The English accordingly strengthened there forces at Canton and in its neighborhood, and evinced such a determined disposition that the Governor sent back the lorcha's crew, with the substitution of three Chinese in the place of those he had decapitated, but without explanation of any kind. Admiral SEYMOUR, who had by this time arrived, refused to receive the men under such circumstances, and sent them back to the Governor, whose "tender mercies," which are notoriously most "cruel," I presume they have by this time experienced.

The United States sloop-of-war *Portsmouth*, Commander ANDREW H. FOOTE, had been ordered to Whampoa a few days previous to the commencement of these difficulties, in consequence of a rumor that the rebels were descending upon Canton, and in order to protect American interests during their expected invasion. At 3 o'clock on the morning of Wednesday the 22d, Captain FOOTE received a note from our Consul, Mr. PERRY, stating that the English were preparing to attack the city. Accordingly, he fitted out an expedition immediately, and proceeded in command of the force, some seventy-five strong, including seamen and marines, to Canton, in order that Americans might be protected in their persons and property.

By this time almost the whole English naval force in the China sea was concentrated at Canton and Whampoa, with the exception of a frigate and a partially dismantled brig, which remained at Hong Kong, but sent up detachments of their men. On Thursday, as two steamers, with boats in tow, were proceeding from Whampoa up the river, the Chinese commenced hostilities by firing on them. The Admiral at once commenced taking all the forts the whole length of the river, from Canton to the Bocca Tigris, occupying about fifteen minutes, on an average, in the capture of each fort. These were well manned and supplied with numerous guns, many of them of enormous size, but in no case did they return more than a few shots to the fire of the English, and in most instances the soldiers ran away without any attempt at resistance. The English landed, spiked the guns, and in several cases destroyed all that was combustible about the forts by fire, but did not attempt to occupy any except one round fort immediately opposite the Factories, and one known as the "Dutch Folly," which commands the Governor's Palace, and a part of the city, and in which they planted a few thirty-two pounders and one or two mortars.

Meanwhile, at Canton, the foreign residents, European and American, had been making active preparations for defence, and had shipped all their specie and treasure for Whampoa, where it could be under the guns of the large ships which cannot get up the river to this city, or for Macao and Hong Kong. The gates and streets by which communication is had between the Factories, as the foreign establishments are called, and the rest of the city, were closed and barricaded, and all the stores were closed and business everywhere suspended. The Chinese servants, from compradors to coolies, have all returned to their homes, refusing longer to incur the peril of serving the foreign residents, who are left to shift for themselves. All the streets leading to the Factories are commanded by field pieces and by detachments of marines and seamen from the men-of-war. The American forces, under Captain FOOTE, were stationed with their boat-howitzer, a twelve-pounder, at the head of New-China-street, and a file of marines at the American Consulate. The French Consulate being in the immediate neighborhood of New-China-street, as is also the American seat of legation, receives an incidental protection from our force, which is acknowledged in a very grateful and polite note from the French *Charge d'Affaires* to Commander FOOTE. The U. S. sloop-of-war *Levant* having come quite unexpectedly from Shanghae to relieve the *Portsmouth*, Capt. SMITH immediately acceded to Capt. FOOTE'S request to reinforce him here, and arrived on Tuesday morning with a force of about seventy men. The English accordingly abandoned the defence of New-China-street and its vicinity entirely to our forces.

On Saturday, the 25th, a large party of the "village braves," who are a kind of rustic militia, holding regular meetings for military exercises, and whose valor and prowess are held in the highest estimation by the Chinese, made an attack upon Old China-street. They approached simultaneously from two opposite quarters, through two narrow lanes which meet each other at the end of the street. They came brandishing their spears, turning somersets, and daring the English to come on. They were warned by Mr. PARKES, the Consul, that if they continued to advance they would be fired upon; and as their only reply to this announcement was a repetition of their defiant actions, and a further advance, the platoon of marines at once opened upon them. After the firing of one or two volleys by the English, the "braves," retreated precipitately, leaving two or three dead, and probably taking with them several wounded. The bodies of the dead remained in the street till the next morning, when they were removed by their countrymen. Previous to this attack, which was made in the afternoon, several placards had been posted about the streets stating that the English barbarians are in league with the rebels and opponents of the Government—that they are grasping and covetous in their character, and anxious to get a hold upon Chinese territory; and intimating that they have suffered reverses in late troubles with the Russians, and are anxious to repair their losses by making an attack upon Canton. The placards also call on the Chinese to put no confidence in the professions of the barbarians, but to unite and resist to the death in the protection of their homes and families.

When the alarm of the approach of the "braves" was given, the American forces prepared for battle, the marines fell into line, the word "forward" was given, and everything made ready for an energetic defence of American rights and property. We keep a vigilant guard, and at every alarm the same precautions are taken.

It was not till Monday, the 27th, that the firing upon the city commenced. But at 1 o'clock on that day the steamer *Encounter*, lying right abreast of the Factories, threw her first shell, which went a little beyond the Governor's palace, and followed it up all the afternoon, sending several shells through the roof of the palace, and no doubt doing great execution. At the same time the *Barracouta*, lying further up the river, commenced throwing shell across the city into the fort and encampment of the Chinese troops, situated on a high hill, directly behind the walls. The firing, which had been carried on very leisurely, at intervals of about eight minutes between the shell, ceased at sunset.

On Monday appeared the following proclamation, which was posted about the streets of the city. I am indebted to Rev. J. B. FRENCH, one of the American Missionaries here, for this literal translation of it:

"YEK, Governor-General of the two Kwangs, &c., issues this proclamation. Since the English barbarians have made an attack upon the Provincial City, wounding the troops and the people, in the most ruthless manner, I, as in duty bound, issue this proclamation, that you may all unitedly seize and destroy them. For this purpose I issue my commands to all the troops and people in the Province, shopmen and citizens, that you may fully understand. You must, with united strength and heart, assist the troops and militia. Every English rascal that you see coming on our shore, or on board of the ships, making trouble, you must exert yourselves and seize. Every one that is killed in this manner, no matter who, we promise a reward of $30 for each person." (This sentence is somewhat obscure, but seems to include the people of all countries.) "The head must be brought to my office for examination. Do not slight this proclamation. Let every one trembling obey without opposition.

October 27, 1856."

On Tuesday, at 1 o'clock, the firing was resumed from the "Dutch Folly" fort, and directed with the purpose of effecting a breach in the walls of the city. The *Encounter* also continued to drop a shell or shot every five or ten minutes in the neighborhood of the Palace. This firing had been kept up about an hour, when a fire broke out in the vicinity of the Palace, and began to rage with great violence. It caught, undoubtedly, from some of the shot fired, and, though not intentional, did most excellent assistance to the English, by clearing a passage for them from their fort to the walls of the city. A strong wind was blowing at the time; happily it was a north wind, and blew the flame towards the river, otherwise the Factories might have been endangered, although half a mile off. As it was, the English immediately began to destroy the houses in "Hog Lane," and in the rear of the Factories, thereby removing one great danger of the fire's communicating with them. The fire raged till far into the night, when the Chinese, who, by the way, are excellent firemen, got it well under. The firing ceased at sundown, but was resumed with considerable vigor at sunrise the next morning.

During this day (Tuesday,) Mr. PERRY, the United States Consul, received from Governor YEK a polite notification, that up to this time he had refrained from making any systematic resistance to the English on account of his long friendship with them, but that matters had now come to such a pass that he must measure strength with them, and he should, accordingly, begin. He feared, however, that he should no longer be able to protect the property of Americans, and hoped that if any damage should accidentally be done to it, he would hold the English, who, by their obstinacy had occasioned these troubles, responsible. During the day, also, an epistle of an argumentative nature was received, purporting to come from the gentlemen of the city, in which they reviewed the circumstances of the case, and appealed to the foreign residents, as to which party was in the right. HOWQUA, a Chinese gentleman of great wealth, (which has purchased for him the button and peacock's feather of the first rank of mandarins,) and who is highly respected by the foreigners, came into the Factories early in the morning, looking very pale and excited, and wishing to see the Admiral. Sir MICHAEL, however, declined to receive him. I suppose that he came simply as a citizen, and not in his official capacity. What his errand was I have not been able to ascertain.

On Wednesday the firing was renewed early in the morning, and kept up with a good deal of spirit until 2 o'clock P. M., by which time the shot from the forts, with the assistance of yesterday's fire, had made a sufficient breach in the wall, and cleared a way towards the palace, sufficiently to justify the Admiral in landing his forces. The landing party was only 250 strong, and consisted altogether of sailors and marines. They marched rapidly towards the walls, the Admiral himself accompanying them, and planted their flag on the walls of Canton,—the first time that a European flag has ever been unfurled in this great city. The honor of planting the flag was the good fortune of Capt. BATZ, of the brig *Bittern*, who remained for as much as five minutes entirely unsupported and exposed to a tremendous fire from the Chinese soldiers in the streets and on the tops of houses. The party pushed on, however, part of them clambering through the breach in the wall, and others blowing up the city gate, and entering more easily with their field pieces. They advanced under a severe fire (the more dangerous and galling from its irregularity) from the Chinese on the house tops and in the by-streets,—and themselves returned it with much spirit, and probably with terrible execution, although from the nature of the circumstances, it is impossible to say what the loss on the other side has been. After planting a field-piece before the palace, and battering the walls a few moments, they entered without further opposition, and occupied it for an hour or two, until nearly sunset, when they retreated for the night. As they retired, the Chinese returned, and reopened fire upon them, with some effect. The total loss of seamen and marines is three killed and twelve wounded, four of them perhaps mortally so.

I regret to add that one or two *American* officials were very unduly conspicuous in accompanying the attacking party, and I must make special mention of our Consul from Hong Kong, General KEENAN, who

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND SIR MICHAEL SEYMOUR.—EXECUTION OF THREE ENGLISHMEN BY THE CHINESE—AN AMERICAN SHIP FIRED INTO WHILE GOING THROUGH THE MACAO PASSAGE—CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND THE AMERICAN CONSUL ON THE SUBJECT—RENEWAL OF THE BOMBARDMENT BY THE BRITISH—DESPERATE ACTION WITH CHINESE JUNKS—APPEARANCE OF THE FRENCH UPON THE SCENE—THE REBELS ENCOURAGING THE ATTACK ON CANTON—ATTEMPT TO BLOW UP AN ENGLISH STEAMER—LARGE AMERICAN FORCE CONCENTRATED AT CANTON—THE MURDERER OF MR. CUNNINGHAM BROUGHT TO JUSTICE—TRADE EXTINGUISHED—THE LATEST DEMANDS OF ADMIRAL SEYMOUR—CAPTURE OF THE BOGUE FORTS—PROSPECTS, &c.

CANTON, China, Thursday, Nov. 13, 1856.

I resume my narrative of the exciting events of the siege of the city by transcribing the following letter of the Admiral to Governor YEK, in which he defines his position and the terms on which he shall insist. A copy of the letter was, also, sent to Captain FOOTE, of the American forces, and another copy posted on the Commercial Bulletin.

BRITISH CONSULATE, CANTON, Oct. 30, 1856.

SIR: When the Prefect of Luy-chow-foo was sent, yesterday, by your Excellency for the purpose of ascertaining what demands I had to make, I instructed the British Consul to state to him for the information of your Excellency, that, were the right of access to the authorities within the city, that has been universally conceded at the other ports, absolutely in force at Canton, no such contingency could arise as the present, in which the impossibility of otherwise effecting any satisfactory arrangement had rendered necessary the proceedings of the last ten days. What I had now to insist upon was simply this: That the Foreign Representatives should have here the same access to the authorities as at the other ports.

Your Excellency sent no reply to my message, and according to the intention of which I had given notice to your Deputy, I breached the wall of the city, and thus obtained access to your Excellency's official residence, which I visited yesterday afternoon. This object accomplished, I withdrew my troops.

I may observe that it has been wholly with a view to the preservation of life, that my operations have been hitherto deliberately conducted. Even yesterday, when entering the city, no blood was shed, save where my men were assailed, and the property of the people was, in every case, respected. The fires which have broken out during the last two days were not, either, designedly caused by us. They were but a lamentable consequence of the measures to which your Excellency's conduct has compelled me reluctantly to resort.

I have now one remark to make, to which I request your Excellency's particular attention. The lives and property of the entire city population are at my mercy, and could be destroyed by me at any moment that any event might impose upon me so sad a necessity. The prevention of any such necessity is entirely in the hands of your Excellency.

I have been constrained to move onwards from one step to a further, by the pertinacity and discourtesy with which your Excellency has persisted in evading the just and simple claims advanced by us in the first instance. It is now for your Excellency, by immediate consultation with me, to terminate a condition of things, of which the present evil is not slight, but which, if not amended, can scarcely fail to be productive of the most serious calamities.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

MICHAEL SEYMOUR.

His Excellency YEK, Imperial High Commissioner.

To this, the Governor-General replied as follows:

YEK, Imperial Commissioner, Governor-General of the Two Kwangs, &c., makes communication:

I have this day received your Excellency's letter of the 1st inst., and have acquainted myself with its contents. The relations between your Excellency's country and the Chinese, ever since the commencement of commercial intercourse between them, have been none other than those of politeness; and when on the 8th ult., the twelve prisoners were seized on board the lorcha, having ascertained from the officer I deputed to conduct the investigation, that nine of the number were innocent, I directed an officer, on the 10th ult., to put them on board their vessel again. Mr. Consul PARKES refused to receive them. Early on the morning of the 22d ult., I wrote to Consul PARKES, and at the same time forwarded to him twelve men, namely: LEONG MINGYAE and LEONG KEE-POO, convicted on the inquiry I had instituted, and the witness, WOO AYU, together with nine previously tendered. But Consul PARKES would neither receive the twelve prisoners nor my letter.

The lorcha, it appears, was built by SOO ACHUNG, a Chinese—she was not a foreign vessel at all, and her British flag had been purchased through the merchant Block, as we clearly established by the admission of the prisoners, and WOO AYU, when under examination. It was not known at the time that my executive went to seize persons on board her that the lorcha was a foreign vessel. She was anchored in the neighborhood of the Dutch Folly: she was built by the Chinese SOO ACHUNG.

As to the question of the flag, it has been the invariable rule with lorchas of your Excellency's nation to haul down the flag when they drop anchor, and to hoist it again when they get under way. When the lorcha was boarded, in order that the prisoners in

[illegible] admission into the city I must [illegible] in April, 1849, His Excellency the Plenipotentiary Bonham issued a public notice at the factories to the effect that he thereby prohibited [illegible] from entering the city. The notice was inserted in the newspapers of the time, and will, I presume, have been read by your Excellency. Add to this the exclusion of foreigners from the city is by the unanimous vote of the whole population of Canton. It may be supposed how little to their liking is the shutting of the forts and this decision to their dwellings; and, apprehensive as I am that they may hence befall the officials and people of your Excellency's nation, I can suggest nothing better than a continued adherence to the course the Plenipotentiary Bonham, as to the correspondence to be pursued. As to the consultation proposed by your Excellency) I have already, some days ago, deputed Tsiang, prefect of Luy-chow-foo, to wait on you, availing myself of the occasion to wish your Excellency prosperity, &c.

A necessary communication, addressed to His Excellency Sir Michael Seymour, Naval Commander-in-chief, &c.

Hieng-Fung, 6th year, 10th moon, 9d day, (Oct. 31, 1856).

On Saturday night Sir Michael Seymour rejoined as follows:

British Consulate, Canton, Nov. 1, 1856.

Sir: I am in receipt of your Excellency's reply of yesterday. I must positively decline any further argument on the merits of the case of the lorcha *Arrow*. I am perfectly satisfied of the facts as represented to your Excellency by Mr. Consul Parkes. The men who have been publicly seized on board the *Arrow* were not publicly restored to their vessel as he had required, nor was the required apology made for this violation of his jurisdiction by your executive.

The whole course and issue of the lengthy correspondence arising out of a matter which might in the first instance have been easily adjusted, have determined me, as I have already told you, to insist on behalf of the foreign representatives, on the same right of access to the authorities within Canton, as has invariably been conceded at the other ports—the exercise of this right being, in my belief, our sole security against a recurrence of misunderstandings like the present, involving proceedings so distasteful to myself and so disastrous to you. Your Excellency's reply leaves me to the notification of the British plenipotentiary of 1849, prohibiting foreigners from entering Canton. Now, I must remind you that, although we have indeed serious matter of complaint against the Chinese Government, for breach of the promise given in 1847 to admit foreigners into Canton at the end of two years, my demand now made is in no way connected with former negotiations on the same subject; neither am I demanding admission of any but the foreign officials, and this only for the simple reason above assigned.

On my proposal to treat personally with your Excellency, you do me the honor to remark that you sent a prefect some days ago. I am compelled, therefore, to regard your Excellency's whole letter as unsatisfactory in the extreme; and have only to add that, unless I immediately receive an explicit assurance of your assent to what I have proposed, I shall at once resume offensive operations. The deliberation with which I have so far proceeded should have convinced you of my reluctance to visit the shortcomings of the authorities upon the inhabitants of Canton. The responsibility of what may now befall them rests on your Excellency. Should you persist in your present line of policy, you leave me but one course to pursue, and you will learn, when too late, that we have the power to execute what we undertake. Accept, &c. (Signed) M. SEYMOUR.

To His Excellency Yeh, Imperial High Commissioner, &c.

These negotiations occupied till Monday morning, and while they were pending the firing from the Dutch Folly, and from the ships, ceased except so far as was necessary to keep open the breach in the walls and to prevent the acquisition of any advantages by the Chinese. The Governor, on the other hand, increased the reward for the heads of Englishmen, (or foreigners,) to a hundred taels, or about a hundred and forty dollars; and on Sunday morning we received the startling news that *the heads of three foreigners (of what nationality could not be ascertained) were ornamenting the walls near the breach.* The general opinion of the common people, and even of the Chinese soldiers, and perhaps of the Governor himself, is that the English were driven from the city after their assault on Wednesday, by Chinese valor; and this supposed success emboldened and encouraged them not a little. The English received reinforcements of men and ammunition from Hong Kong, and the American forces threw up new barricades and advanced somewhat on their former position. The inhabitants in great numbers left the city, and the "village braves" in great numbers poured into it. A party of these soldiers, some twenty in number, were discovered reconnoitering at the American outposts, and both the Americans and English held themselves in hourly readiness for an attack.

During this interval a correspondence was also carried on between our Consul, Mr. Perry, and the Governor. It seems that a week or ten days previous the steamer *Cum Fa*, an American steamer, and under the American flag at the time, was fired into, in the most unprovoked and outrageous manner, by a Chinese fort, while going through the Macao passage, on one of her regular trips to Canton. Three shots were fired by the fort, compelling the steamer to return down the river and approach the city through another channel. It was in reference to this insult, therefore, that Mr. Perry addressed the Governor. He replied very politely that he would certainly investigate the matter, but added that it was not a Government fort, but one built by the city for protection against pirates. He took occasion also to request that the Americans would not aid the English in the present hostilities—and promised, in reply to Mr. Perry's positive demands, that he would extend his protection to American property. He was assured by Mr. Perry in reply that the Americans would remain neutral in the contest so long as Americans and their rights and property were unmolested.

Admiral Seymour waited patiently through the Sabbath for a satisfactory reply to his last letter. None, however, was received. The common people, with the fatalism so common among them, were very generally agreed that after a long peace must come a war; that they had enjoyed a long peace, and that now a war was inevitable; and it seemed as if the Governor, too, was acting out what he believed to be his "manifest destiny," for not only did he refuse a reply to the Admiral, but, on Monday morning, he renewed hostilities. An irregular fire was kept up all the morning from ambuscades on the tops of houses, upon all foreigners indiscriminately who showed themselves in any exposed situations. Several British officials were shot at. As Captain Wilson, of H. M. frigate *Winchester*, was standing conversing with another gentleman, a musket ball passed between them. And, as if to show how little confidence could be placed in Governor Yeh's ability or inclination to protect Americans, our sentries and look-outs in exposed positions were several times fired at, the bullets passing very near to them; and they were finally ordered to return the fire, and did so, but with how much execution could not be ascertained.

The Dutch Folly, and the steamers *Sampson* and *Encounter*, the latter with one or two very heavy ten inch guns, recommenced bombardment at 11 o'clock, and fired about one shell a minute until sundown. The shells must have caused great havoc, and probably considerable loss of life, although a great many of the people have abandoned the city, and dispersed into the surrounding country. At evening, after the firing ceased, Governor Yeh, who seems to have a passion for correspondence, as well as some talent for it, sent in the following communication to the Admiral:

Yeh, Imperial Commissioner, Governor-General of the two Kwangs, &c., makes a communication in reply:

I am in receipt of your Excellency's letter of the 2d inst., and have acquainted myself with its contents. In the case of the lorcha, you state, that on the representation of Consul Parkes, I should have caused the ships publicly seized on board that vessel to have been publicly returned to her, and that it was incumbent on me to admit their capture by my Executive was a mistake. No foreign flag was seen by my Executive at the time of their capture, and as, in addition to this, it was ascertained, on the examination of the prisoners by the officer deputed to conduct it, that the lorcha was in no respect a foreign vessel, I maintain that there was no mistake committed.

In the next place the twelve men were all handed back to the consul after the examination, but he declined to receive them; there was not then any refusal to return the men to their vessel.

As to what is said in the letter under acknowledgment respecting that rule of intercourse between foreign officials and the native authorities that has always obtained at other ports, it has been found that the people of Kwang-Tung are extremely fierce and violent, differing in nature from the people of other countries. In 1849 there was a long controversial correspondence on the subject between my predecessor Kee and the British plenipotentiary, Mr. Bonham, and Mr. Bonham being satisfied that an interview within the city was utterly out of the question, addressed a letter to Kee in the—April of 1849, in which he said at the present time "I can have no more discussion with your Excellency on this subject;" he further issued a notice from the factories to the effect that no foreigner was to enter the city, which was in-

who did not know that the question was [illegible] discussed again; and, as is shown by [illegible] his Majesty the Emperor [illegible] rial drawn up by the Governor [illegible] Province, to [illegible] that Mr. [illegible] that this reason could be [illegible] issued a notice prohibiting foreigners from entering the city. Assuming that your Excellency has long been aware of this, I am utterly unable to explain what is meant in the letter under acknowledgment, by the statement that the present demand is in no way connected with the negotiations of former years, and that it is only for the admission of foreign officials into the city. As to former negotiations, Mr. Bonman stated, in correspondence, that discussion of the question could not be renewed, and issued a prohibitory notice on the subject.

Your Excellency's proposition having reference to the very same question, (as that mooted by Mr. Bonham,) how can it be said to have no connection with it? And when Mr. Bonham has said that the question could be no more discussed by him, it is to be inferred that it can less be discussed by your Excellency.

To conclude, our countries have been many years on friendly terms. Without cause, you have in one day come upon us with hostilities, the result of which has been intolerable misery to the people. Let your Excellency ponder well, what is no vain fiction of mine, that hundreds and thousands of them have been for days past clamorously tendering their services, ardent and united, for the defence of the city.

I accordingly reply, availing myself of the occasion, to wish your Excellency prosperity.

Hieng-Fung, 6th year, 10th moon, 6th day (Nov. 3.)

The closing wish for the Admiral's prosperity His Excellency endeavored to carry out, the same night, by attempting to blow up the Club-house where large numbers of the officers and troops were quartered. A sampan, or Chinese boat, was filled with powder and floated down under one end of the club-house, which projects out over the river, and was there exploded; but the powder was not arranged compactly enough to produce the desired effect, although it produced a great alarm, and officers and men, both Americans and English, turned out with all possible dispatch—especially those whose quarters were over the exploding sampan.

The following is Admiral Seymour's reply to Yeh's last communication:

British Consulate, Canton, Nov. 4, 1856.

Sir: I am in receipt of your Excellency's letter of yesterday, referring me to the correspondence between your Excellency's predecessor and Mr. Bonham, our late Plenipotentiary. The perusal of all that is on record, will show you, that although, when the Chinese Government declined in 1849 to fulfill the promise given in 1847, of right of entry into Canton, was for the moment waived, it was distinctly informed at the time, and since, that our claim was in no respect abandoned. My demand, however, as I have already told you, is entirely distinct from any former proposition on the subject.

It is needless to restate my reasons for insisting upon it; and I have only to add that, until it is acceded to, I have no alternative but to persist in the course you have compelled me to adopt.—I have, &c.,

(Signed) M. SEYMOUR

On Tuesday the bombardment was resumed with even greater rapidity than on the previous day. The shells were all thrown within the second wall, and were mostly aimed at some conspicuous public buildings, particularly at one large temple containing a bell of great size. The firing was excellent. On Wednesday the operations were about the same, except that the bombardment was not continued for so long a time.

On Thursday morning, before I was well awake, I was startled by the sound of the most rapid firing, which seemed to come from below the city. It seems that the *Coromandel*, on her way up from Hong Kong the evening previous, had passed a fleet of junks, which had been recently manned and strongly armed, and which seemed to be concentrated for some hostile purpose,—rumor says for the purpose of coöperating with a land force of several thousand soldiers in a combined attack upon the factories. Accordingly the *Barracouta* and the *Coromandel* were sent down early on Thursday morning to capture them. The junks were lying near the French Folly, the only fort between Canton and the Bocca Tigris which the English had not taken. As the steamers approached, the junks opened upon them a most energetic and rapid fire, and must have thrown some thirty or forty shot, or even more, before the steamers were able to return it. And even after the *Barracouta* was able to bring her heavy guns to bear, and the *Coromandel* opened fire, so hotly did the Chinese contest the issue from their junks, from their fort, and from armed parties on shore, that it was an hour and a half before the firing ceased and victory remained with the English. I suppose that during the first half hour alone, there must have been not far from a hundred and fifty guns fired. As soon as was practicable the steamers lowered their boats, eight in number, containing some sixteen guns of small calibre, and succeeded in capturing the fort and all the junks—twenty-three in number. Of these all but one were set on fire and destroyed, and the guns all spiked. The whole number of guns which fell into the hands of the English was upwards of a hundred, said to be all of foreign manufacture.

During this hot action the Chinese displayed more gallantry and fired with more precision and accuracy than I had believed them capable of exhibiting. The rapidity of their firing was, as I have before observed, very great, and must to a certain extent have prevented its accuracy. And, although it must be remembered that their force was undoubtedly several times as great as that of their opponents, and the number of their guns immensely superior, yet their behavior, in the obstinate resistance which they made, is regarded by the English themselves as highly creditable. The *Barracouta* alone has upon her the marks of *ninety* shot, six of them in her smoke-funnel. The *Coromandel* received comparatively little injury. Strange to say, the English loss was only one killed and three wounded. The Chinese loss cannot be ascertained, but I think it will greatly exceed rather than fall short of a hundred. Probably many who jumped overboard from the junks were drowned, besides those who were killed by the shot and shell from the steamers and their boats, and by the musketry. The burning junks continued to send up their flames and dense columns of smoke, with occasional explosions, all the morning.

Among the incidents of the fight was the narrow escape of Captain Bate, whose gallantry during the assault of the 29th ult. I have before noticed. He was standing on board the *Barracouta*, watching the movements of the enemy, when the spy-glass which he was using was knocked out of his hand by a grape-shot from the junks. As *merit* in the English service is recognized and rewarded by Government, I think the gallant Captain may consider his promotion certain.

The same evening forty or fifty men from the French frigate *Virginie* arrived, and relieved the American guard, which had previously been stationed at the French Vice-Consulate. On Friday morning fifty gun Lascars, regular soldiers in the British army in the East Indies, arrived, and were set to work removing the rubbish, &c., from "Hog Lane." I have it also on excellent authority that one of the Generals of Tan Ping Wang, the great Rebel leader, came into the city for the purpose of having an interview with the Admiral, but as Sir Michael had gone to Whampoa, he did not see him. Whether this be true or not, there is no doubt that a strong Rebel force is within a short distance of Canton, and that they will seize the opportunity to assist in, or complete the work which the English have begun. The fact, with the rumored visit of one of their Generals to the English Commander-in-Chief, is in the highest degree significant and important.

On Friday night four junks or rafts, laden with combustible materials, were fired by the Chinese and started afloat down the stream towards the British ships, with the design of destroying them. Before they reached the ships, however, they either burnt out or got aground.

The Governor-General, in repeated letters to the United States Consul, has expressed his earnest wish that the American residents should send their property away from the city and then leave themselves; and he also particularly desires that our naval forces should be withdrawn. The people, he says, are wrought up to a high degree of indignation by the outrages of the English, and will not be able to discriminate between them and the Americans, between friends and foes; both alike, therefore, may suffer from their fury. Similar letters have, I understand, been sent to the other foreign Consuls. This certainly looks as if the Governor expected a long siege and some hot work. Whether it is mere talk or not, time will show. It is not impossible that our merchants, seeing all chance for the prosecution of their business, at Canton, at an end, may decide to withdraw; but until they do so, of course our forces will remain for their protection.

In regard to the firing upon the steamer *Cum Fa*, however, a much less satisfactory letter was received from the Governor, on the 10th inst. He says, very coolly, that the people in the Heang-Shang fort, which fired upon the steamer, are very ignorant, and don't understand the difference between the American

[illegible] by the fort, and that, moreover, the [illegible] would difficulties will [illegible] merchant [illegible] men-of-war to keep [illegible] there is [illegible] very uncalled-for [illegible] of the Governor [illegible] Province, to [illegible] that Mr. [illegible] that this [illegible] issued a notice prohibiting [illegible] from entering the city. Assuming that your Excellency has long been aware of this, I am utterly unable to explain what is meant in the letter under acknowledgment, by the statement that the present demand is in no way connected with the negotiations of former years, and that it is only for the admission of foreign officials into the city. As to former negotiations, Mr. Bonman stated, in correspondence, that discussion of the question could not be renewed, and issued a prohibitory notice on the subject.

Your Excellency's proposition having reference to the very same question, (as that mooted by Mr. Bonham,) how can it be said to have no connection with it? And when Mr. Bonham has said that the question could be no more discussed by him, it is to be inferred that it can less be discussed by your Excellency.

To conclude, our countries have been many years on friendly terms. Without cause, you have in one day come upon us with hostilities, the result of which has been intolerable misery to the people. Let your Excellency ponder well, what is no vain fiction of mine, that hundreds and thousands of them have been for days past clamorously tendering their services, ardent and united, for the defence of the city.

I accordingly reply, availing myself of the occasion, to wish your Excellency prosperity.

Hieng-Fung, 6th year, 10th moon, 6th day (Nov. 3.)

The closing wish for the Admiral's prosperity His Excellency endeavored to carry out, the same night, by attempting to blow up the Club-house where large numbers of the officers and troops were quartered. A sampan, or Chinese boat, was filled with powder and floated down under one end of the club-house, which projects out over the river, and was there exploded; but the powder was not arranged compactly enough to produce the desired effect, although it produced a great alarm, and officers and men, both Americans and English, turned out with all possible dispatch—especially those whose quarters were over the exploding sampan.

The following is Admiral Seymour's reply to Yeh's last communication:

British Consulate, Canton, Nov. 4, 1856.

Sir: I am in receipt of your Excellency's letter of yesterday, referring me to the correspondence between your Excellency's predecessor and Mr. Bonham, our late Plenipotentiary. The perusal of all that is on record, will show you, that although, when the Chinese Government declined in 1849 to fulfill the promise given in 1847, of right of entry into Canton, was for the moment waived, it was distinctly informed at the time, and since, that our claim was in no respect abandoned. My demand, however, as I have already told you, is entirely distinct from any former proposition on the subject.

It is needless to restate my reasons for insisting upon it; and I have only to add that, until it is acceded to, I have no alternative but to persist in the course you have compelled me to adopt.—I have, &c.,

(Signed) M. SEYMOUR

On Tuesday the bombardment was resumed with even greater rapidity than on the previous day. The shells were all thrown within the second wall, and were mostly aimed at some conspicuous public buildings, particularly at one large temple containing a bell of great size. The firing was excellent. On Wednesday the operations were about the same, except that the bombardment was not continued for so long a time.

On Thursday morning, before I was well awake, I was startled by the sound of the most rapid firing, which seemed to come from below the city. It seems that the *Coromandel*, on her way up from Hong Kong the evening previous, had passed a fleet of junks, which had been recently manned and strongly armed, and which seemed to be concentrated for some hostile purpose,—rumor says for the purpose of coöperating with a land force of several thousand soldiers in a combined attack upon the factories. Accordingly the *Barracouta* and the *Coromandel* were sent down early on Thursday morning to capture them. The junks were lying near the French Folly, the only fort between Canton and the Bocca Tigris which the English had not taken. As the steamers approached, the junks opened upon them a most energetic and rapid fire, and must have thrown some thirty or forty shot, or even more, before the steamers were able to return it. And even after the *Barracouta* was able to bring her heavy guns to bear, and the *Coromandel* opened fire, so hotly did the Chinese contest the issue from their junks, from their fort, and from armed parties on shore, that it was an hour and a half before the firing ceased and victory remained with the English. I suppose that during the first half hour alone, there must have been not far from a hundred and fifty guns fired. As soon as was practicable the steamers lowered their boats, eight in number, containing some sixteen guns of small calibre, and succeeded in capturing the fort and all the junks—twenty-three in number. Of these all but one were set on fire and destroyed, and the guns all spiked. The whole number of guns which fell into the hands of the English was upwards of a hundred, said to be all of foreign manufacture.

During this hot action the Chinese displayed more gallantry and fired with more precision and accuracy than I had believed them capable of exhibiting. The rapidity of their firing was, as I have before observed, very great, and must to a certain extent have prevented its accuracy. And, although it must be remembered that their force was undoubtedly several times as great as that of their opponents, and the number of their guns immensely superior, yet their behavior, in the obstinate resistance which they made, is regarded by the English themselves as highly creditable. The *Barracouta* alone has upon her the marks of *ninety* shot, six of them in her smoke-funnel. The *Coromandel* received comparatively little injury. Strange to say, the English loss was only one killed and three wounded. The Chinese loss cannot be ascertained, but I think it will greatly exceed rather than fall short of a hundred. Probably many who jumped overboard from the junks were drowned, besides those who were killed by the shot and shell from the steamers and their boats, and by the musketry. The burning junks continued to send up their flames and dense columns of smoke, with occasional explosions, all the morning.

Among the incidents of the fight was the narrow escape of Captain Bate, whose gallantry during the assault of the 29th ult. I have before noticed. He was standing on board the *Barracouta*, watching the movements of the enemy, when the spy-glass which he was using was knocked out of his hand by a grape-shot from the junks. As *merit* in the English service is recognized and rewarded by Government, I think the gallant Captain may consider his promotion certain.

The same evening forty or fifty men from the French frigate *Virginie* arrived, and relieved the American guard, which had previously been stationed at the French Vice-Consulate. On Friday morning fifty gun Lascars, regular soldiers in the British army in the East Indies, arrived, and were set to work removing the rubbish, &c., from "Hog Lane." I have it also on excellent authority that one of the Generals of Tan Ping Wang, the great Rebel leader, came into the city for the purpose of having an interview with the Admiral, but as Sir Michael had gone to Whampoa, he did not see him. Whether this be true or not, there is no doubt that a strong Rebel force is within a short distance of Canton, and that they will seize the opportunity to assist in, or complete the work which the English have begun. The fact, with the rumored visit of one of their Generals to the English Commander-in-Chief, is in the highest degree significant and important.

On Friday night four junks or rafts, laden with combustible materials, were fired by the Chinese and started afloat down the stream towards the British ships, with the design of destroying them. Before they reached the ships, however, they either burnt out or got aground.

The Governor-General, in repeated letters to the United States Consul, has expressed his earnest wish that the American residents should send their property away from the city and then leave themselves; and he also particularly desires that our naval forces should be withdrawn. The people, he says, are wrought up to a high degree of indignation by the outrages of the English, and will not be able to discriminate between them and the Americans, between friends and foes; both alike, therefore, may suffer from their fury. Similar letters have, I understand, been sent to the other foreign Consuls. This certainly looks as if the Governor expected a long siege and some hot work. Whether it is mere talk or not, time will show. It is not impossible that our merchants, seeing all chance for the prosecution of their business, at Canton, at an end, may decide to withdraw; but until they do so, of course our forces will remain for their protection.

In regard to the firing upon the steamer *Cum Fa*, however, a much less satisfactory letter was received from the Governor, on the 10th inst. He says, very coolly, that the people in the Heang-Shang fort, which fired upon the steamer, are very ignorant, and don't understand the difference between the American

[illegible] their lives [illegible] Chinamen,—but as similar rafts had been frequently passing and repassing for several days, and as no one suspected the nature of their contents, they were allowed to pass along; and so skillfully was the affair managed that the two were exploded at the same time, close alongside of the *Niger*,—one under her quarter and one under her bows. The Chinamen, after lighting the match at once jumped into the water and struck out for the shore. One of them succeeded in reaching it, but from the difficulty with which he ran, was apparently wounded by some of the bullets which were sent after him in a shower from the steamer. The other man, less fortunate, was drowned after having been struck by one of the balls fired at him. The concussion produced by the explosion was very severe; jarring all the houses like an earthquake;—and the fragments of the burning raft, with the combustibles upon it, were scattered in every direction, many of them falling upon the deck of the steamer. Her hose was rigged, however, almost immediately, and the fire extinguished. An attempt made with such boldness, in broad daylight, and so nearly successful, proves that John Chinaman is not, after all, so contemptible an enemy as was supposed.

Yesterday a proclamation was issued by the Governor, offering to any one of the rebels who would bring in the head of an Englishman, a free pardon for all past offences, however great; and to any one who will bring two heads, a free pardon and also a hundred taels. This proclamation, however, will not produce the slightest effect. The rebels will look upon the success of the English as an advantage to themselves: and a large rebel fleet is accumulating for the purpose of commencing hostilities against Canton.

I learn, on good authority, that during the second or third day of the bombardment, a mandarin of the third order—a relative of the Emperor—was killed by a shell. This, of course, will have to be reported to his Imperial Highness at Pekin.

The U. S. steamer *San Jacinto*, Commodore Armstrong's flag-ship, has arrived at Whampoa. A detachment of her seamen and marines is expected to-morrow. She brought Dr. Parker, our Commissioner and his suite, from Shanghae. The whole American naval force in the East Indies and China, is now concentrated at Canton. If the state of affairs will permit, however, the *Portsmouth* is expected to leave, before a great while, for Shanghae, touching at Amoy, Fuh-Chow, and Ningpo.

The exciting events now in progress at Canton, of course occupy public attention almost to the exclusion of all other news. It may be well, however, to mention that the authorities at Fuh-Chow have satisfactorily brought to justice the murderer of Mr. Cunningham, at that place, and that he will shortly be executed.

I have no time to add any speculations in reference to the probable issue of these hostilities. No one, as yet, pretends to see to the end of them. The Admiral has waived, to a certain extent, the original point of dispute—in reference to the flag of the lorcha—and now insists on free admission into the city, in accordance with the treaty for foreign *officials*—not foreigners generally—as the only means of preventing misunderstandings for the future. The Governor insists, with equal vehemence, that no outrage was committed on the English flag—because, as he says, no flag was hoisted on the lorcha when his officials boarded her; and protests strongly against the injustice of the Admiral's demands. So the case stands. How the matter will end, no one can tell.

Of one thing there is no doubt—and it is an opinion which I heard expressed by a prominent merchant the other day; *between the British and the Rebels*, (who will be sure to come down upon the city when the British leave, or before,) *trade at Canton may be considered at an end for six months to come.*

Our latest news from the "Bogue" forts is that the English had captured two of them and were shelling a third. The Chinese made a manful resistance, and only retreated when the English had breached the walls and landed an assaulting party. Great numbers then jumped into the water, and swam from the island, on which the forts are built, towards the shore. I have heard the number of men in the forts estimated as high as ten thousand, and the number of guns at five hundred. The Chinese loss is said to have been very great, but cannot yet be stated. Probably also the English have suffered severely. They have, doubtless, by this time taken all the forts, and we shall have the particulars of the action to-night, but I fear too late for me to send by the mail.

The Latest Intelligence.

Canton, Friday, Nov. 14, 1856.

The Admiral has just issued a circular, in reply to an application of the English merchants, requesting information in regard to his plans.

He says that he is fully determined to insist upon his demands, and shall continue to use force to obtain a compliance with them, although of course he cannot give in detail his plan of operations. His demands, he says, are admitted by a great number of the Chinese themselves to be entirely reasonable. It is wholly owing to the perverseness of the Governor that he is compelled to his present course. He intimates that there is no reason to expect a speedy cessation of hostilities. This is the purport of the circular. I have not been able to obtain a copy.

Nothing of importance has occurred since my letter of yesterday. The English loss, at the capture of the Bogue forts, was only one killed and four wounded. The Chinese made a vigorous resistance, and must have suffered a severe loss. The forts were all taken and partially destroyed. The guns, probably at least five hundred, were all spiked.

To-day, I understand, the French Folly fort is to be wholly destroyed. It was captured a few days ago, but not occupied, and the Chinese have been remounting guns on it.

G. B. B.

Private advices received in this City yesterday from China add little to the very complete details given by our correspondent. We, however, learn that an *American steamer, with a pleasure party on board, had been fired upon by the forts of Canton.*

For the following extract of a letter from L. T. Hitchcock, Esq., of the firm of King & Co., dated Hong Kong, Nov. 15, we are indebted to a gentleman of this City:

"We have had an extraordinary period of excitement in Canton during the past three weeks, and what is to be the end thereof it is quite impossible to say.

Dr. Hobson—whom I believe you know—has received letters from various native friends, composing the 'gentry' of Canton, and they tell him that very large meetings have been held by various classes in the Imperial City, and they all appear to be determined to oppose the British with 'war to the knife.' As the matter now stands, the quarrel is *ostensibly* with the local Canton authorities; but I think that, in point of *fact*, the *people* are almost as much interested in the strife as the mandarins. Nor do I think the matter is likely to be settled very soon."

CIRCULAR FROM THE BRITISH CONSULATE.

British Consulate, Canton, Nov. 15, 1856.

Her Britannic Majesty's Consul has received the instructions of His Excellency Rear-Admiral Sir M. Seymour, K. C. B., Naval Commander-in-Chief, &c., to issue the following notice to the British community:

His Excellency feels it unnecessary to recapitulate to the British community the origin and progress of what has been done at Canton during the last few weeks by Her Majesty's naval forces under his com-

[illegible] this delay and in the most decided manner, the [illegible] duct of Admiral Seymour will appear to [illegible] been as [illegible] judicious as decided, and as [illegible] politic. He did not rush hastily into the [illegible] gave ample time for hot blood to cool, and [illegible] he found that the Chinese Government [illegible] only eluded his remonstrances, but [illegible] used to allow him to use them in person, did [illegible] appeal to the means placed at his disposal [illegible] order to enforce that consideration to the complaints of a friendly Power which any civilized nation would have conceded as a matter of course. We have no reason to suppose at present that enough has been done to bring the Chinese authorities to reason; but there is no doubt that, as in so many instances before, the Chinese, when they see their position entirely hopeless, will bow their pride to necessity, and make whatever concessions may be required to avert the intolerable evils which their arrogance has brought upon them. *There is, indeed, some reason to dread that we may do our work only too effectually, and that while we believe we are only chastising a refractory satrap we are really shaking the very foundations of the Manchoo dynasty.* The rebels are evidently watching their opportunity to pounce upon the Southern provinces, and the collision with England, which the obstinacy of Yeh has produced, may offer an occasion too tempting to be resisted. It is not likely that we could exchange this Government for a worse, but, considering the vast portion of the human race inclosed within the limits of China, and the little information we possess as to the real objects and principles of the movement, we may well be excused for wishing that the responsibility of such a revolution should not fall upon us.

Without, however, embarrassing ourselves for the moment with this contingency, we should lose no time in carefully considering what the present conjuncture requires at our hands. Nothing is so vain as to conceive any chastisement inflicted on the city of Canton, however severe, will produce any permanently favorable effect on the Government at Pekin. In the first place, should any account of the transaction reach them, it is sure to be so distorted and perverted as entirely to prevent its having the effect on the Celestial mind which we are anxious to produce, and, even if a tolerably true version should by any means reach the Emperor, the news of the attack on Canton, or even the demolition of a principal city, would be regarded with far different feelings by an Asiatic monarch from those which it would inspire in a European sovereign. In China such a calamity would be regarded principally as it affected the revenue of the prince—in Europe, as it concerned the honor of the nation.

By this outbreak of hostilities, *existing treaties are annulled, and we are left free to shape our future relations with the Chinese empire as we please.* We have no interest in ruining the Government or disorganizing the society of that vast country. *Tasks only too easy had we the slightest wish to engage in them.* All we want is liberty and security for our commerce, and a prompt and efficient redress of grievances as they arise. To secure the first, the recent proceedings at Canton warn us that we ought to enforce that right of free entrance into the country and into the ports open to us which was stipulated for by the treaty of 1842. We must not again be told that our representatives must be excluded from the presence of the Chinese Governor-General because we have waived the performance of the article which enabled foreigners to penetrate beyond the precincts of our factories. Experience shows that we cannot submit to these degrading restrictions without exposing ourselves to fresh insults and injuries, and that if we are to live peaceably and trade prosperously with the Chinese, we must teach them to treat us in every matter of social consideration as at least their equals. As to the redress of grievances, *we ought to be content with nothing else and nothing less than the admission of a resident Ambassador at Pekin*, dwelling there in all honor and safety, and having access at suitable times to the presence of the Emperor. We have been long enough at the mercy of provincial authorities; it is time that we should be released from these degrading mediators, and brought into contact with the central and paramount authority.

The treaty lately existing between us is destroyed by the recent outbreak of hostilities. *We have a new treaty to make, and it is our own fault if we do not make it thoroughly satisfactory.* For this purpose we would urge on the consideration of the Government to send out at once to China an Ambassador whose rank and position may lend weight to his representations. We cannot acquiesce as a permanent condition of things in an outbreak every ten years, only to be put down by such forcible means of coercion as we have just been employing at Canton, and therefore we had better make up our minds to settle matters once for all, and not conclude a new peace till we have eliminated from it the conditions of a future war.

THE CHINA MARKETS.

Hong Kong, Nov. 15.—Between the dispatch of the last mail and the commencement of hostilities trade was going on satisfactorily. All is, however, at a complete stand-still now, and likely to remain so for some time to come. Freights are nominal at $3, and all the vessels are now leaving Whampoa. Exchange on London, 4s. 7¾d. @4s. 8d.; on India, 217r. 13a. ₹$109.

From Shanghae we have dates to the 6th inst. Transactions in silk have again been large, 11,000 bales having been settled during the month. Arrivals are 60,000 bales, of which 56,000 bales are sold, and the balance is held for higher prices. Present quotations show an advance of $15 to $25 over last month's prices. Tsatlees No. ½ silk, left; No. 3, $845; No. 4, $300; inferior, $310 25. Throwns, $340 to $350. Taysaams fine, none. Middling to fair, $265 to $295: inferior to middling, $235 to $260. In black teas transactions have been moderate, and arrivals small. Prices are ½ tael higher. Green teas, sales of 92,000 packages are reported, principally for America, at an advance of ½ to 1 tael on good and fine kinds, but a decline on the common qualities of 1 to 2 taels. Gray shirtings and white are quoted somewhat higher; but the import market has been affected by the great scarcity of Shanghae dollars. Sales of grays are 110,000 pieces; whites, 19,000 pieces. Most transactions have been in barter, or for Sycee silver. The Chinese merchants and bankers have lately held meetings for the purpose of arranging a better system of currency. Exchange on London, 7s. 5¾d. to 7s. 6d.; on India, 344r. per $100; on Canton, 35½ to 35 per cent. discount.

From Foochow we have advices to the 6th inst. The tea market had been active during the previous month, and prices had advanced 1 tael per picul on all congous above the commonest kind. Settlements of the month amount to 32,000 chests of congou; 700 chests souchong; and 3,400 chests oolong. The duty question has been arranged.

Amoy advices are to the 12th inst. but are unimportant. Trade had been very dull.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Nomination of Lord Napier as Ambassador to the United States.

From the Manchester Guardian of the 3d inst.

We understand that Lord Napier, now Secretary of Embassy at Constantinople, and who was for some time Secretary of Legation at Naples, will be the Representative of Her Majesty at Washington, on the occasion of the completion of diplomatic intercourse between England and the United States. Lord Napier will leave this country for America on the 7th of February, and will be accompanied by the new Consuls to be appointed in the place of those whose *exequatur* had been withdrawn last Summer.

Meeting of the Paris Congress.

FIRST DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Paris (Dec. 31) Correspondence of the London Times.

The Plenipotentiaries met at 2 o'clock to-day in conference. They were still assembled at 5 o'clock, and it is thought likely that their deliberations will be brought to a close this evening. What renders this more probable is, that the receptions of to-morrow (New Year's Day) will prevent any meeting taking place, and it is desirable to bring the matter to a conclusion as quickly as possible. The line before them is already traced, and the questions are few and unmistakable. They have been already studied thoroughly, and the Plenipotentiaries understand so clearly what is before them that in point of fact there ought to be hardly anything to do beyond exchanging their powers, reading over the protocol as a matter of form, and signing. The Russian Ambassador only received his last instructions at 7 o'clock last evening. They were communicated to Count Walewski soon after, and by him to the Emperor. The letters of convocation were at once sent out, and the paragraph which I sent you this morning was communicated to the *Moniteur* at 11 o'clock last night. The delay to which I alluded yesterday was owing to the Russian Ambassador waiting for the answer of his Court as to whether two Russian representatives were to be present at the deliberations; of course, only one is to have a vote. This point was a delicate one; Count Kisseleff having only been appointed subsequently to the treaty of Paris, and, indeed, having arrived in Paris only since then, was not presumed to be so well acquainted with the question as the other representatives. It was desirable, therefore, that M. Brunow, who, on the last occasion, was second Plenipotentiary, should give his *confrère* the benefit of his experience. The affair was, I believe, decided in that way.

The Plenipotentiaries will have no cause to complain of the want of information on the point which they have to treat. If defective maps were the cause of the original mistake, wilfully or otherwise, new ones have been prepared by the Commission of Engineers on the spot, for the express use of the Congress. The maps are relatively on a large scale, and only give the locality on which the difference occurs. A copy was sent to each Plenipotentiary, who was to have it before him on the table during the conference.

The Swiss Difficulty.

OPINIONS PRO AND CON AS TO THE ISSUE—THE TRIAL OF THE NEUFCHATEL PRISONERS FIXED FOR THE 19TH—AUSTRIAN CORPS OF OBSERVATION—SWISS MEETING IN LONDON—THE UNITED STATES AS MEDIATOR.

A letter from Frankfort of Dec. 28, in the *Presse* of Brussels, says:

"It is positive that Prussia has signified an *ultimatum* to Switzerland, according to which, if by Jan. 2 the prisoners of Neufchatel are not released without trial, the Cabinet of Berlin will not receive any further proposition for an arrangement, but will trust the decision to the fate of arms, and exact from Switzerland the payment of the expenses of the war from the day when the definitive order for mobilization shall have been given."

On the other hand, in the Paris correspondence of the London *Globe*, writing on the 31st ult., says:

"The [illegible] Switzerland [illegible] fic. The [illegible] course, and will naturally be pushed with [illegible] every moment while they will become [illegible] is inevitable. But the tendency of the Federal authorities is towards peace, and little doubt is entertained here that the last proposition, which is said to emanate from the Emperor Napoleon, of releasing the prisoners and exiling them, with a guarantee for the safety of their persons and their property, will be consented to by Switzerland. It is stated that the United States envoy at Berne has left for Berlin, in order to propose the mediation of his Government in the event of diplomatic jealousy preventing the nomination to the functions of mediator of any European power.

Moreover, the Austrian Cabinet, and the Governments of the smaller German States display an increasing aversion to the military measures threatened by Prussia, and their opinions will weigh in the balance of peace. The 'national council' have voted unanimously the unlimited credit demanded by the superior authorities and no difficulty will be experienced in obtaining any amount of pecuniary assistance that may be required. Not only have the native bankers freely offered their assistance, but offers have been received by the Swiss Director of Finance from all the capitals of Europe where Swiss banking firms exist.

The military preparations of the Federal Government are mainly directed to the line of defence along the Rhine. Earthworks are being thrown up in every favorable position, and the towns and hamlets more directly menaced by an invading force are receiving defences which will offer temporary resistance to the enemy."

The London *Star* of Jan. 3 says:

"The trial of the Neufchatelese prisoners is to come on, as we are informed by the telegraph, on the 19th inst. Those of the accused who have taken refuge abroad have, as we have already mentioned, been summoned for the 12th of January. In the meantime, the royalists of Neufchatel, whose inconsiderate move in September has caused all the mischief, seem to begin to feel remorse, for we are inform

...ment by Russia, and abandonment for the Armenian point which forms the chief pretext for the future. ...point is an important one as regards the Turco-... who, being under no control, disturb the Rus-... frontier. At the spot where the Araxes flows ... the Black Sea there is a little island, which Persia ... recently suffered Russia to occupy for the same ... Negotiations concerning the cession of a ... tract near the Araxes are still pending. In any ... Persia will try, before she has recourse to the aid ... Russia, to settle her difference with England. It ... thought here that Persia will consent to abandon ... late conquest, provided England makes her a few ... concessions which are essential to the security of the ... Persian frontier.

St. Petersburg Correspondence of the Paris Débats.

The accounts which have been given of the concentration of a considerable military force near Bakou, on the Caspian, are confirmed. These troops are composed of picked regiments from the Caucasus. The other troops concentrated in the Caucasus are very numerous; the five corps, of which they are composed, can act in concert at any given moment. In addition to the corps of Bakou, which belongs to the army of the Caucasus, and which, in case of need, could proceed to Persia, there is another corps, that of Orenburg, which, if required, could take part in an expedition. It would be destined to invade the territory of the Affghans, and prevent them from fighting against Persia in concert with England. The troops would proceed from Orenburg by the road, followed by the expedition of Perowsky on Khiva. Permanent pickets of Cossacks have been established on this road, as well as wells and other establishments of great importance to an army when marching across such wastes."

News from Australia.

GOLD ESCORT—ACT TO RAISE MONEY FOR RAILROAD WORKS—THE BANK OF AUSTRALIA—THE ELECTIONS—REVENUE OF VICTORIA.

Our advices from Melbourne *via* England, are to Oct. 18.

The gold escort which arrived on Oct. 11, brought down 25,000 ounces from the various gold fields. The Government of New South Wales has passed an act to enable the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, from time to time to raise, by the sales of debentures, secured upon the consolidated revenue fund of the Colony, and bearing interest at a rate not exceeding 5 per centum per annum, such sum or sums of money not exceeding £200,000, as may be required for carrying on of railway works.

On the 30th of September, the liabilities of the Bank of Australia were £2,167,000; the assets £2,265,000. In the week ending Oct. 4, the value of imports at Melbourne was £254,000; exports, £130,000, including 18,000 ounces of gold. Twenty eight members of the new Assembly had been already elected. The *Argus* believes the elections to be in favor of the Haines Government. The *Herald* holds the opposite opinion. In Sydney, the Cowper Administration seems to have lasted only a fortnight. The Governor refused to dissolve Parliament. Mr. HAY endeavored to form a Government, but in vain. Mr. WATSON PARKER seems to have been more successful.

The first cattle fair in Victoria had passed off well. The duties on gold exported from Melbourne in the year ended 30th September, 1856, were £381,000. The total customs revenue for the same period reached £1,003,000, being an increase of £521,000 over the year ended 30th September, 1855. The total revenue for the colony for the year ended 30th September, 1856, was no less than £3,042,000, against £2,192,000 in the previous year. The total credits for the quarter were £826,000; debits, £766,000. Wages being high, and the necessaries of life cheap, the deposits in the savings banks were increasing largely. Large auriferous deposits near Malmesbury were reported. Great excitement had been created in Sydney by the announcement of a nugget of gold weighing five hundredweight. It is stated, however, to be merely a mass of quartz with a vein of gold running through it. The revenue of New South Wales for 1857 was estimated at £1,277,000.

FROM KANSAS TO ST. LOUIS OVERLAND

A Stage Ride through Missouri.

NO. IV.

WING'S STATION TO CALIFORNIA.

At this point our Vermonter resolved to abandon us. He had sold his seat from Booneville on to a fellow-passenger; and so contemptible an idea had he gained of our mode of conveyance, that he did not care to retain it even for the two miles remaining, over which he was still entitled to ride (occasionally.) He preferred a good night's rest at planter WING'S, and a walk in the early morning. So before we left he had bidden us good-bye, hoping to reach Jefferson City before we should leave, and at the time of our departure was doubtless sleeping at a rate as rapid as his travel.

We started refreshed and hopeful. We had a good driver and team, and lighted lamps on the coach—for the first time. Within the first mile we found trouble. In ascending a slight hill the coach wheels slid into a cavernous rut, from whose depths it seemed impossible to raise them. The ground was frozen hard, and so deep was the seam, that the coach rested at an angle much greater than would have sufficed to overset it, but that the rut itself held the wheels and prevented the capsize We had not taken our lessons in vain. Relieving the coach of its baggage, we made such efficient use of rails and human strength as very soon extricated the vehicle from its situation.

We progressed with various fortune for some seven miles; and then we stopped. We had arrived at the crossing of a river, and had a hill to descend before reaching the level of the bridge This hill was covered with ice, and our team was "smooth shod!" (By the way, all our teams had labored under the same difficulty; and the one we had on the previous stage contained a horse for which no one would have paid ten dollars—so utterly was it "used up.") What to do was a puzzle. Half an hour was spent in counsel, during which the cold wind seemed to chill us completely through. The horses were finally taken off, and the wheels "rough-locked" with a chain, with the design of letting the coach down by hand. But, one of the horses fell on going down the hill, which discouraged the driver still more; and it was finally resolved that Mr. W. should ride a horse to Booneville to notify the agent, while the driver waited for aid The remainder of the passengers took "Walker's line" for the same place, where we arrived about 3 o'clock in the morning.

Mr. W. had arrived but a little in advance, and we found him at the stage hotel. He had sent a servant to arouse the agent. Presently he appeared, well-muffled up and with lantern in hand, ready for the job. But his deportment was edifying to behold. "I have lived a year in Missouri," said he, "and if God will forgive me for it, I never will live here another!"

The most of us found good beds, and I was particularly surprised the next morning at a peremptory summons to get up, as the stage was waiting. I obeyed, of course, and found it to be 8 o'clock. Our coach and baggage had arrived safely during the night; and after a good breakfast, we packed ourselves into a much better vehicle, blessing our stars that we had at last "got shut" of the old one. As we were getting the mail at the Post-Office, who should appear but our Vermonter, his beard white with frost, and his face red with cold. He had already made his ten-mile morning walk.

Our driver was a young Kentuckian of such pleasing countenance and speech as won our confidence at once. He did us justice, and reached the next station in good dinner-time. The meal was entirely to our satisfaction. The driver had orders to drive us to the next stage, but his alternate objected. We interfered, and got an old Kentuckian in triumph. As we had him should we see but our Vermonter! But we missed his design of following the telegraph for the balance of the way, and hoped to see us in Jefferson City.

After some fine road, we now had some most execrable. One place, in a narrow lane, presented a mixture of ruts, holes and stumps which I should never expect to see a coach safely master. But, while it sustained ours with rails, our driver took the passage with a flying leap and in safety. Only the off wheel-horse caught both hind feet in a very narrow rut, and would inevitably have fallen over and broken his legs but for the prompt action of Major A., who was near, and who sprang forward and kept him from falling till he could right himself from the peril.

Again, while passing some woods, we heard a gunshot, and soon a big, saucy boy met us and declared that one of our number, who had walked ahead had shot his dog. His description was that of Mr. W., and he wished us to say to him that he would have him twenty-five dollars, at his peril. We stayed out of hearing while he was visiting on us a deluge of indignant oaths. It seems that a dog had attacked Mr. W., who, accustomed to deal with brutes of all sorts, had promptly put a bullet through his head. We learned that night that he was the terror of the whole neighborhood, and Mr. W. received a great many thanks for his exploit.

We reached the station a little after dark. The company was almost unanimous in preferring to to stay all night rather than travel. The next driver finally consented, and the host made us as comfortable as possible, by means of certain extemporized beds on the floor. His situation was remarkable. He had lived *twenty-nine* years in that place, and still had no better dwelling than an old log-house, and gave us fare in proportion!

We were early awakened by the arrival of another load, which left Kansas City the morning after we did, and had just overtaken us. Among them I found acquaintances; and altogether our party was now tolerably large. Captain R., late first clerk of the *J. M. Converse*, was with the party, going to Pittsburg to contract for the building of a light boat expressly to navigate the Kansas River. He will command her, and entertains no doubt of her success.

Our first achievement, on again starting on our way, was to ford a river; and our first adventure to break the old harness with which our team was clothed. This occasioned an outpouring of some unique and emphatic *anathemæ* from our German driver, (named FREEDOM,) embracing specimen oaths entirely new to all our company, and one of which was designed to be anything but complimentary to the clergy as a profession. The next important mishap was the smashing of a wheel of the wagon of our new party. Here was a go. The region was wild and thinly inhabited, and wagons rare as the houses. But the road to the next station was said to be fair; so the baggage was put upon our coach, the mail on the horses, and the gentlemen started on foot. Luck favored us; and we arrived at the end of our eight-mile stage in good time for dinner, finding also a coach for the use of our friends.

This place is called California; and if in any way resembling that auriferous State, I beg to be preserved from any acquaintance therewith. The town has age enough—in fact, half the buildings seem in a state of dotage: but it lacks every attribute of prosperity except (strangely enough) an academy. The hotel where we stopped was a very large wooden building, supplied with nothing at all which it should have, that I could discover, save a good stove in the office. (?) The dinner was horrid beyond description. It was not that the viands were plain—*that*, a Western man expects—but the cookery and general "get up" was atrocious beyond description. The very appearance of the hostess, who sat at the head of the table, (a universal custom South,) and the filthy niggers who waited on us, was enough to turn even a hungry man's stomach. One of these latter, apparently of the feminine gender, might be supposed to combine in herself the disagreeable features of half-a-dozen inferior races, so utterly disgusting were all her looks and actions. The fact that her mistress bade her "Go out and *blow her nose*, and then come back and wait on the table," is vouched for by Captain R. I am glad to say I did not hear it.

After dinner, a short political discussion arose in the bar-room, important only as showing that a "Yankee" can now speak his sentiments very freely in Missouri without being threatened with the "hemp," three months ago, such freedom would have been the climax of rashness.

The King Family—Hon. Rufus King—His Ancestors and his Descendants.

The following private letter, from a gentleman of position and distinction in one of the New-England States to his son in this City, has been handed to us for publication:

SACO, Me., Thursday, Jan. 8, 1857.

MY DEAR SON: On arriving "Down East" here, I found that the town adjoining where I am sojourning was Old Scarboro', the birthplace of Hon. RUFUS KING; and knowing your taste for that kind of literature which makes us acquainted with the public and private characters of the truly great men of the country, so entirely harmonized with my own, I felt quite sure I could not interest you more than by giving you a brief history of the distinguished statesman and diplomatist above named, with some notice of other branches of the family.

RICHARD KING, Esq., the father of RUFUS, came to Scarboro' from Watertown, Mass., in 1744, then 26 years of age, where, by successful mercantile pursuits, he became wealthy. A writer, in speaking of him in connection with the *History of the town of Scarboro'* published in the 3d vol. of *Collections of the Maine Historical Society*, says: "The result of his efforts evinces great energy and industry; he was also a man of inestimable worth of character. That notwithstanding the care of his large estates and extensive mercantile business, required almost all of his time, he was enabled by good management to enrich a mind of superior natural endowments by a judicious course of reading. In public life he was honored and esteemed, in private life he was loved." * * * "To all his good qualities were added the graces of a Christian life; so that we know not how his whole character can be more truthfully described than by styling him a *Christian gentleman*." Such are some of the traits of character ascribed by this writer to RICHARD KING (who you will bear in mind was grandfather to your present Governor.)

MR. KING was twice married; by the first marriage he had one son, RUFUS, and two daughters. By the second, three sons and three daughters. The daughters who lived to be married, were respectably connected. Of these, I have no room within my proposed limits to speak, except barely to say that the eldest was married to Hon. ROBERT SOUTHGATE, grandfather of the present Bishop of that name.

MR. KING died March 27, 1775, aged fifty-seven. I had the gratification, a few days since, of making a pilgrimage to the old mansion where he lived and died, and where all his children were born; the eldest, one hundred and one years ago. It is still occupied as a dwelling, and looks even defiant at the assaults of time.

Of the three sons by the second marriage, RICHARD, Jr., the eldest, occupied the homestead while he lived. WILLIAM was the first Governor of Maine, Commissioner under the Spanish treaty, &c. CYRUS, the youngest of the family, was an eminent lawyer of this town; where, after a brilliant career at the bar, and of four years in Congress, he died suddenly April 25, 1817, aged 44. He and WEBSTER, who were warm personal and political friends, entered Congress as freshmen, at the same session—1813. Mr. KING's speeches ranked among the finest specimens of parliamentary oratory. I well recollect some of their brilliant passages now, after the lapse of more than forty years since I read them. One passage-at-arms with JOHN RANDOLPH, which convulsed the House with laughter, I will mention; it was in 1815, in the debate on the Bill for increasing the pay of Members of Congress. RANDOLPH had made a speech in favor of the bill, in which he said, in substance, that he had no desire for any increase of pay on his own account, but he was aware that there were many members there from the country, whose circumstances were such that they could not afford to serve for the present pay &c. To which Mr. KING, in reply to this part of his speech, said (quoting from recollection) that he thought, by a due observance of the virtue of frugality, the example of which would be quite in consonance with the theory of our Republican institutions, the present compensation would be sufficient; besides, it would insure greater diligence in the performance of their duties, by withholding a motive for eking out their sessions to a needless extent; &c.; but he added, "Mr. Speaker, I am aware that gentlemen who come here with a coach and six cannot well afford to serve for six dollars a day. I do not mean a coach and six horses, but a coach and two horses, two negroes and two dogs"—when RANDOLPH exclaimed, "just my number!" Although I could easily fill my sheet, much to my own satisfaction at least, by extending my notice of CYRUS KING, I will only add that he graduated at Columbia College, in the City of New-York, with the highest honors of the institution, in 1794, commenced the study of law in that City in the office of his brother RUFUS, and when the latter was appointed Minister to Great Britain in 1796 he accompanied him as private Secretary.

After remaining a year in England he returned to this State, and completed his studies in the office of the late Judge MELLEN, of Biddeford, and commenced the practice in this town in the year 1797. In the History of Saco, published several years ago, the writer, in speaking of some of its principal inhabitants then deceased, describes Mr. KING as "possessing brilliant and highly-cultivated powers of mind, united with habits of patient and zealous application, by which he soon rose to eminence in the profession. As an advocate he was unrivaled; his style of speaking was elevated and commanding, rich in the higher graces of polished oratory, and at the same time argumentative and convincing. His speeches on the floor of Congress, it is almost unnecessary to say, were not unworthy the high reputation he enjoyed at the bar." Mr. KING held the office of Major-General of the Militia at the time of his death, to which office he was appointed during the War with England. Thus much for the youngest of this family. I proceed to some notice of the eldest, to whom I intended to devote most of this letter.

Hon. RUFUS KING was born in 1755, graduated at Harvard College 1777, studied law at Newburyport in the office of Chief Justice PARSONS, became a member of the Continental Congress in 1784. In 1785, he introduced the celebrated ordinance prohibiting forever the introduction of Slavery into the Northwestern Territory, which failed of passing at this time, by one vote only. Two years after, the same proposition, reported by his colleague NATHAN DANE, from the Committee appointed to present a code of laws for the government of that Territory, was adopted by a unanimous vote. There has been much dispute as to whom the paternity of this important measure, of right belonged. It has been claimed by some for Mr. JEFFERSON, but certainly with no good reason. His proposition, introduced the year before Mr. KING's, was to prohibit the introduction of slaves into the Territory after the year 1800; of course, permitting settlers to go there with their slaves for sixteen years. Mr. KING's proposition was to take effect from its passage. It is doubtless fortunate for the cause of liberty in that vast and flourishing region of our country, that Mr. JEFFERSON's prospective project failed as it did. For many years Congress was beset with petitions to remove this injunction after it had been reenacted under the Constitution. That the credit of first presenting that important and timely measure, in the form in which it finally passed, is due to RUFUS KING, is proven by the record.

We next find him a member of the Convention which framed the Constitution of the United States; which was adopted the 17th of September, 1787, and to which his name is appended as a delegate from Massachusetts.

Mr. KING was four times elected to the Senate of the United States from the State of New-York. The first time was in 1789, which was the first Senate under the Constitution. This appointment to the Senate, by the State of New-York, was, under the circumstances, an act of signal honor; for we have already seen that less than two years before he was a citizen of Massachusetts, and a delegate from that State to the Convention, &c.; so that widely known as he was to fame, he was but a stranger as to residence in New-York when that State first conferred this appointment upon him. He was reëlected in 1795, and in 1796 was appointed, by President WASHINGTON, Minister to Great Britain, which mission he filled for several years with great credit to himself and honor to his country. His correspondence with the British Government, upon the important and delicate questions pending between the two countries at that day, evince diplomatic talents of the highest order.

His third and fourth elections to the Senate, were in 1813 and 1820. Of that body he was as confessedly the head, as was DANIEL WEBSTER at a later period. Of his unrivaled powers in debate, the best idea I can give you is by quoting a passage from a private letter from Mr. WEBSTER, then a member of the House, dated at Washington in 1814, in which he incidentally alluded to Mr. KING in connection with a subject under debate, in the following terms:

"Mr. KING came out for the first time. You never heard such a speaker. In strength and dignity, and fire; in case, in natural effect and gesture, as well as in matter, he is unequalled. He did not make a set speech and did not expect to speak at all."

The mission to England was again conferred on Mr. KING, by President ADAMS, in 1826, thirty years, as you will perceive, after his first appointment by President WASHINGTON. After remaining for a time he resigned on account of failing health, returned home and died April 29, 1829, aged seventy-four. Hon. JOHN A. KING, your present Governor, was Secretary of Legation during the last mission of his father, and afterwards I think Chargé d'Affaires at that Court.

I have alluded only to the principal public positions which Mr. KING filled, for an almost unbroken period of about forty-five years, upon all of which he left the impress of surpassing greatness.

In his personal appearance, while a member of the Constitutional Convention of New-York in 1821, as now recollected by me, he was well formed, of medium height, rather robust but not corpulent, perfectly erect, eyes black, sharp, and exceedingly pleasant and animated while in conversation. He wore spectacles. Whenever there was a recess, and at other times, I noticed that groups would eagerly gather around him, to engage him in conversation, or to manifest some token of respect, which was unmistakably felt for him; seeming to regard him as the central point of attraction among the members, although that Convention, I doubt not, embraced the ablest body of men, citizens of the State, ever assembled within its limits. He was then sixty-six.

Mr. KING had four sons—two only survive: the present Governor, and CHARLES KING, LL. D., President of Columbia College. The Governor and the late Hon. JAMES G. KING were, as you know, members of Congress at the same time. But I need not, and did not intend, to speak of the sons of RUFUS KING. "There they are, behold them." There was one, however, whom you did not know—General EDWARD KING, who went to the State of Ohio several years ago, married a daughter of Governor WORTHINGTON, became a distinguished lawyer, was several years a member of the Legislature and Speaker of the House. He died in 1836. From what little I know of his history, I doubt not that he, too, was a worthy son of an honored sire.

Your affectionate father, A. G. D.

Quarantine Matters.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I see in the papers a communication dated Dec. 15, 1856, from Gov. PRICE of New-Jersey, to the Governor of this State, complaining that "infected vessels had been sent by the Health Officers of New-York, from an anchorage at your [our] Quarantine station, to an anchorage in the waters of this [that] State, in the vicinity of Southwest Spit," during August last.

Gov. PRICE regards and complains of it as a "violation of the agreement existing between the States of New-York and New-Jersey as to limit, boundary and jurisdiction."

He is mistaken. It was not a violation of such convention, which was made in 1833. By it, on the contrary, New-York has *exclusive* jurisdiction over the waters at Sandy Hook, and, indeed, of the entire Bay, except portions of Raritan Bay and Staten Island Sound, which are specially excepted. We have the right to use and occupy the whole of the lower bay, to *low-water mark* on the Jersey shore, with "infected vessels" or for any purpose.

Allow me to refer Gov. PRICE and your readers to the Convention in question, Art. 3, Rev. Stat. of New-York, 176, (2d ed.) Yours, &c., D.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Jan. 19, 1857.

Agriculture in Kentucky.

The State Agricultural Society of Kentucky, at its late annual meeting in Frankfort, adopted a resolution requesting the respective County Agricultural and Mechanical Societies in the State to cause to be delivered, at each of their Fairs in the ensuing year, a public address in favor of Legislative aid to Agriculture, and especially in aid of the Kentucky State Agricultural Society.

Pictures of London Society and Morals—Lessons that will bear Importation.

From the London Times.

There are attributes of national as of individual character. Given, probably, in some cases at haphazard, in others, gained by achievement of enterprise, they are accepted by the world, and cherished by the people on whom they have been bestowed. Thus, in general parlance, men have learnt to speak of French vivacity, of Spanish gravity, and of Dutch phlegm. These characteristics continue to be attributed long after the circumstances, social or political, which gave rise to them have been changed.

There are some qualities, indeed, the repute of which it is desirable for a nation never to lose. They are above all price of acquisition, while their tangible value in the markets of the world cannot be doubted. It would be a loss for which no gain could be an equivalent, were a people to forfeit its reputation for courage in the field—for patriotism—for love of freedom. But, as such virtues as these are the most essential for the preservation of national existence, so are they, providentially, the most common. There are others which, though less common, and less indispensable for the positive independence of any country, are at the same time more necessary for the honor of its people, and of which the decay would be tantamount to national degradation. Englishmen have long prided themselves upon their recognized character for honor and truth. It has been their pride to compare their own stanch frankness with the polished submissiveness of Southern Europe or the supple falsehood of the remoter East. It has been at once the reproach and the boast of their diplomacy that it would not lie to serve a turn or gain an advantage; and that whenever it overreached a rival, it overreached him by plain-spoken truth alone. It has been the traditionary glory of our commerce that to the ends of the globe, our merchants' words were as good as other merchants' formal bonds. It was surely no slight thing to enjoy such a character, and it would be no slight privation to lose it. But it may not be unseasonable to inquire—is that character quite so safe as it once was?

There is no man, whether engaged in business or a profession, who can help feeling that recent occurrences throw a stain on the morality of our age. Go no further back than the year now drawing to a close, and what do we see? Breaches of trust the most flagrant; embezzlements and frauds the most iniquitous and most ruinous. But this is not all, neither is it the worst part of the case. There have been dishonest men—forgers and embezzlers—in all ages and in all countries, just as there have been burglars and footpads. In a people generally honest there will always be some men who are rogues, as in a people generally brave there will be some men destitute of courage. But, so long as the social tone is healthy, the exceptional rogues will be punished and the exceptional cowards despised. The grave and serious evil is when public censure or public contempt falls lightly on the craven and the rogue; more serious still when the habits of society provoke, or seem to provoke, the very crimes which it should condemn; when collusion is disguised in the mask of charity, and grants to the rich and the educated the pardon which it withholds from the poor and ignorant.

The past year has, indeed, been fertile in enormities which are incompatible with a general and earnest love of mercantile integrity;—a great banker, a man of family, education, and social influence, purloining securities intrusted to his care; a great city firm making advances in order to prop up a rotten and fraudulent imposture; clerks forging certificates to the extent of thousands of pounds; and then two joint-stock banks pillaging alike their depositor and their contributories to further the speculations of their directors and their functionaries. The year which has witnessed the malversation of PAUL and STRAHAN, the frauds of SADLEIR, DAVIDSON, WINDLE COLE, and Co., the robberies of ROBSON, and the explosion of the Tipperary and British Banks, is more eloquent on the state of our social morality than any elaborate theme can be.

Bad as the naked truth is, there is worse behind. Detection does not constitute guilt. How many persons must have been—or, at least, might have made themselves—cognizant of the iniquities at work long ere the explosion took place! Will any one tell us that ROBSON's frauds could not have been suspected and nipped in the very germ? How many men—respectable men—in the city were privy to the misdeeds of DAVIDSON and GORDON? And how many were participators in that monstrous swindle, the concoction of the Royal British Bank, and the dissipation of its funds?

This last case is so much the more flagrant than the rest, inasmuch as the guilty conspiracy of several men indicates a lower tone of morality than the scheme, however bad, of one or two men. A man may plot some infamy in the solitude of his own house, and be scouted as a monster when the contrivance bursts upon the world. But a score or two of men combining to pervert the opportunities of their education and position to the ruin of some thousands of people, meeting day after day and week after week to authorize first of all a public deception, and then a series of private robberies, in the heart of London, in the daily gaze of hundreds of respectable citizens, without opposition or remonstrance—this is a thing far more painful, far more pernicious, than the delusion of any number of subscribers or the losses of any number of depositors. Luckily, for future warning, a history of this rascality has been given to the world by one who was behind the scenes. And what scenes there must have been in Great James-street and Threadneedle-street!—the needy M. P. touring for subscribers, then introducing his canny *protégé* from the Highlands, then both launching the bank on the world with religious ceremonies and a delusive capital of borrowed money, and within six years dispensing upwards of £100,000 between themselves and their favorite directors! Of these last, two were legislators and magistrates, and others men of business—not, indeed, of note, but not of greater obscurity than many hundreds now engaged in commerce. There is no special reason for supposing that they were much worse men than others who have not attained so evil a notoriety. The manager was a man who had many clients and many agencies; who lived not only with external decorum, but with something like sanctity. And all these people met one another week after week, met other city men of less importance, were on terms of friendship with them, yet they were allowed to proceed without opposition in a career which was patent to all conversant with the banking transactions of London, and without a reproach on manœuvres which cannot have been concealed! As in another case we have cited, the most unscrupulous of the set continued his ostentatious performance of religious duties, his attention to religious societies, and all the Pharisaical observances which disgust one-half and delude the other half of mankind. And perhaps, too, in a few years, when the memory of disclosures now recent has passed away, many of these architects of ruin will return unquestioned and unconcerned to vary their contrivance of new schemes of plunder by presiding at religious and charitable meetings, and to enjoy the combined advantages of thoroughly "respectable" and thoroughly dishonest men.

It is idle to moralize on these things. They are lamentable, deplorable, humiliating. They are fraught with national disgrace no less than private ruin. But it may not be useless to inquire whether society is not in some degree responsible for the crimes from which it suffers. Is not every class infected with a morbid appetite for the glitter and show of opulence? Do not people dress, dine, entertain, and furnish their houses in a style far beyond their present and probable means? Are not dozens of *patres familiarum* at this moment teaching their boys at home for the holidays that the great virtue of his life is "to get on,"—*si possis, recte*, but *quocunque modo* to get on? Does not Robinson propose to the tender scion of his house the example of young Brown, already "doing" shares on his own account and keeping a horse on the profits? Are there not hundreds of middle-class families who have learnt to sneer with vulgar contempt at the simplicity which becomes a modest fortune? Is there not among almost all classes a craven abhorrence of poverty, and a shame at acknowledging it? And, when people commit rogueries, is not society too ready to palliate and even pity them as misfortunes? While these things are so we must be prepared to find some "respectable" men forging certificates, embezzling trusts, and lending other people's money to each other. And when such things are done without punishment, and almost without reproach, can we feel nothing but unmixed surprise at the emulation of his "betters" which prompts the retail dealer to sell us sand with our sugar and redlead with our cayenne,—to say nothing of the justification which may be pleaded for a rougher and ruder, but not essentially more guilty, class of criminals?

The removal of Victoria College (Canada) from Coburg to Hamilton seems to be determined on, as notice is given that application will be made during the next session of the Legislature for authority to effect the change.

INCIDENTS OF THE STORM.

The "Express" Trains from New-York—Time Forty-eight Hours—Sketch of the Trip.

From the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

"It's an ill wind that blows nobody good," thought the "scissors editors" of the Philadelphia papers, yesterday and the day before, as the snow blockade tightened their labors to the last degree of laziness. Not a newspaper published out of the city was received during that time by mail, or otherwise, and this morning the Sunday evening mail from New-York, presents the only food for the gaping jaws of the shears. The train which brought this mail came through in the eighteenth-century time of forty-eight hours, and we have obtained from several passengers stopping at the Girard House, some account of the trip, which will be remembered as one of the interesting incidents of the great snow-storm of January, 1857.

The Sunday mail train on the New-Jersey Railroad, consisting of five passengers cars, the mail car and baggage truck, left New-York City at 6 P. M., about three hours after the commencement of the snow-storm in that City. The wind blew with violence and the snow fell with increasing rapidity as the train whirled along, but the regular time was made until the cars reached New-Brunswick, (30 miles.) At this point a detention of half or three quarters of an hour took place, during which time the train remained on the long bridge over the Raritan, exposed to the force of the wind, which blew such a gale that some of the more timorous of the passengers imagined that the cars would be blown into the river.

The train then started, and came along at a fair rate of speed, until it reached a plain, or "prairie," as one of our informants called it, between Trenton and Bordentown—about two miles on the other side of the latter place. Here the engine stopped for want of steam, and efforts were made to get up a full head. The snow lay tolerably level on the track, and only one drift, and that not very heavy, some distance in advance. The efforts to get up steam proved ineffectual, and the engine soon froze up, leaving the train two miles from any house, and exposed to the force of a blast of unparalleled fury for about *twelve hours*—from 10½ o'clock on Sunday night until about the same time on Monday morning.

There was about sixty passengers on the cars, including a number of ladies, and the discomfort of their situation can only be imagined. The snow drove in fine particles before a blinding gale, and penetrated through every crevice of the cars. It was stated to us that two or three gentlemen lost their hats in trying to get from one car to another. No one would venture back to Bordentown, and no provisions could be procured—wherent there was much grumbling, but no very great suffering. All the fences along the road were placed under contribution to furnish firewood, and very fortunately a good supply of that indispensable article was secured—although the cold was so intense, that except in the immediate vicinity of the stoves in the cars, you could not sit still with any degree of comfort. To add to the delights of the situation, the train stood just on the edge of the canal, which was the only visible object, except snow, in the flat landscape.

A locomotive was sent out from Bordentown, after these twelve dreary hours, which first drew the frozen-up engine into town, and then came back for the cars. At Bordentown the passengers took dinner—the first "bite" they had been able to get since their departure from New-York. In the afternoon two locomotives were hitched on, and the train was taken at a fair speed to a point about a mile and a half this side of Burlington, where it ran into a very heavy drift.

This was on Monday, at about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and the cars remained there until Tuesday, noon. Efforts were made, during the entire time, to extricate the cars, and some of the passengers walked back to Burlington. Sleighs were sent out from Burlington for the ladies, but the drifts were so deep that the drivers, after pushing along as far as they could, had to unhitch the horses, leave the sleighs in the snow, and take the horses back to Burlington—the passengers remaining in the cars in the meantime.

On Tuesday, horses were sent from Burlington, and cars were drawn by them back to Burlington, where the passengers (no doubt with savage appetites) got something to eat.

In the afternoon the drift was cleared away sufficiently to allow of the passage of the train which left Burlington and came down to Camden without much difficulty, arriving in Philadelphia about 6 P. M., making the time spent in this memorable journey of 100 miles between New-York and Philadelphia, 48 hours, or at the rate of two miles an hour.

Our informants speak highly of the efforts made by the employes of the Company, whose exertions to push the train through were untiring.

The Storm at Albany.

From the Journal, of Monday.

Sunday was by far the coldest day of the season. The thermometer at 8 o'clock, in various places in the city, ranged from 17 to 21 degrees below zero.

Throughout the day high winds prevailed, and but little variation was noticed in the tour of the thermometer until after nightfall, when it marked 9 degrees below zero. It continued until 10 o'clock, when a snow-storm set in which continued throughout the night, and this morning it was knee-deep in our streets.

Heavy drifts are reported in every direction, blockading roads and cutting off all communication with the city.

A German was, yesterday, picked up on Bethlehem Road by Mr. BURHANS, almost frozen to death. He was accompanied by his wife, who had called for assistance until she could call no more. Both were poorly clad, and he was almost helpless. They were cared for.

Those who had comfortable homes, kept within doors yesterday, and those who were not compelled to be about to-day, did not leave their homes.

The *Evening Journal* office presented an Arctic scene when we reached it this morning. The intense cold of yesterday (24 below zero) had frozen the water in the steam-pipes; the presses could not budge with the stiffened ink; the heating-tubes were cold as a stone; the windows, completely covered by frost and snow, excluded the light, and the compositors, with hats and overcoats on, were slowly sticking the icy type by gas-light. Nor were the editorial rooms in better condition—no mails from anywhere, congealed ink, frosty pens and scissors—rendering the work of making up the paper one of some difficulty. We have gradually thawed out, however, sufficiently to get to press at our usual hour; with no further mishap than filling the building with steam, in consequence of a pipe having burst in freezing.

Drifts lie along our streets, of all sizes, from two to eight feet deep, while in other spots the pavements are swept as bare as a floor. Men and boys, armed with brooms and shovels, have waged an unequal warfare all day with the drifting snow.

The snow has drifted to such an extent upon the lines of railroads as to almost make them impassable.

Two trains left for the West, but not on time. The first was two hours and a half reaching Schenectady—equal to six miles an hour.

Up to 1 o'clock no train had left for New-York upon the Hudson River Road, and no attempts would be made to run one until the road is cleared.

The train for Springfield left about 10 o'clock, but its progress was slow over the hills. It will take some time to get these roads in running order, for to-day at least as men clear off one portion of the track the other is clogged up. The storm has doubtless extended South, and if it has been in New York anything like what it has been here, the train will not be up until a late hour, if at all, to-day.

The snow drifts on the Troy and East Albany Railroad are from 8 to 10 feet deep. The 5½ o'clock passenger train from Troy, with two locomotives, at 11 o'clock, was fast in the snow a mile above Bath. Three locomotives were sent to their relief. Two of these got ensnared in, and the other returned for three more. There were fifty men with shovels endeavoring to extricate them. Should the relief locomotives be as unfortunate as the two already blocked in, there will be seven locomotives upon the track.

From the Journal of Tuesday.

The storm which set in Sunday night, continued with unabated fury throughout the entire day yesterday, and spent its power some time last night. This morning the sun shone forth in all its splendor, the wind lulled, thus exhibiting a beautiful contrast with the wildness of yesterday. Many a pedestrian who was compelled to face the keen winds yesterday, last night suffered either from a frost-bitten ear, nose, face, hands, or feet, and many a poor being narrowly escaped death. Upon the Hill streets, and on the Western Turnpike, there are snow-drifts varying from six to ten feet in height; and on the Cherry Valley road, the fences along it are buried up. There were no trains run on the Hudson and Northern Railroads, and but few on the Central and Boston roads.

The five Locomotives which were snowed in a mile above Bath remained there all night, but they will probably be got out during the course of the day.

The 7½ train from this city, this morning, for the West, was still at Schenectady at 11 o'clock, being detained by snow drifts.

Mr. BRIGGS, the Superintendent of the Hudson River Railroad, has been very active all the morning in endeavoring to get his portion of the road in running order, and a train for New-York will probably be sent between 12 and 1 o'clock this afternoon.

NARROW ESCAPE FROM FREEZING.—On Monday, two engineers upon the Frechburg Railroad, named JAMES ALLEN and JOSEPH ABBOTT, had a narrow escape from freezing to death. They were in the vicinity of East Lexington with their locomotives, which were hard and fast in a snow bank. The men worked to start the locomotives through the snow, and consequently became very cold. Mr. ALLEN stepped off from his locomotive to arrange a waterpipe which connects from the tender to the boiler, when he became so benumbed that he fell on the snow, and the water ran over him, he being unable to help himself. Another engineer, named CONWAY FELTON, seeing him lying on the snow, roused him up, and gave him a good shaking, which did not, however, fully arouse him, and finding that the prospects of getting out of the drift were very slim they took Mr. ALLEN and proceeded to the East Lexington Depôt, where they broke in, built a fire, and restored him to consciousness. Mr. ABBOTT was also benumbed from cold, and had it not been for Mr. FELTON both would have been in danger of freezing to death.

PERILOUS PASSAGE OF A SHIPWRECKED CRAFT.—The Boston *Post* says: During the gale of Sunday evening a Boston lightering vessel, having six men on board, was at anchor off Marblehead. Suddenly the anchor parted, and the vessel, amidst the dense darkness, drove before the storm, those on board knew not whither. At last, after four hours of anxiety, the vessel, with a terrible shock, struck the ice at Long Island Head, and remained. The crew scrambled on shore, and obtained some refreshments of the lighthouse keeper. They then started to walk across the ice to the city. Leaving Long Island, they passed by the head of Thompson's Island, and, after a long and weary tramp, reached City Point, South Boston. While on the ice, one of them became so fatigued that he laid down on the ice to die, but his companions urged him to exertion, and he was finally carried to the shore.

CONDITION OF BOSTON.—The *Atlas* says: "Notwithstanding the vast piles of snow in the city, our streets were alive with all kinds of vehicles during the day. Business and pleasure parties were vieing with one another in forcing their various ways through the snow. Up and down, like the waves of the sea, the drifted snow lies along all our roads and streets; and, like small craft under bare poles, the sleds yawing from side to side tried to steer clear of the sidewalks. A view of our streets yesterday would convince a stranger that we are an active business community, not to be kept indoors by snow in any quantity. In a day or two all our thoroughfares will be levelled, and trucking and other business will glide along them without interruption. Our railroads, too, will soon be clear; for large numbers of men are at work, night and day, removing the snow from them."

SNOW BLOCKADE AT THE WEST.—The Galena branch of the Illinois Central has for six weeks been closely blockaded. This has resulted in great inconvenience and loss. Most of the engines of the road are disabled at points far distant from the machine shops, and no freight has passed over the track in all this time. The Chicago *Press* says many were relying upon the road for the reception of merchandise and the shipment of produce. Others were relying upon it for keeping them supplied with coal from the Lasalle mines.

DESTITUTION.—A family of four persons was found at East Boston, by the police, in a building known as the Beehive, without food. They were provided for. A family of seven persons was found by the police at East Boston, in a state of destitution. Five of the family are children, nearly all of whom are sick with the scarlet fever. The case was made known to the Overseers of the Poor, and the family temporarily provided for by the police.

NO LETTERS.—THE letter-boxes in the Boston Post-Office presented an empty appearance on Tuesday, and for the first time within the memory of many of the senior clerks in several banking-houses and numerous mercantile establishments, not a single letter came to hand for two days.

Capt. Francis N. Bordon in a New Character—Interesting Developments.

The Louisville *Democrat* publishes a letter from one W. L. JENKINS, exposing the performances of Capt. FRANCIS N. BORDON, who lectured in this City not long ago, on "Mexico and her People." According to this statement by Mr. JENKINS,

New-York Daily Times

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JANUARY 23, 1857.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served in [illegible] and vicinity for One Shilling a week. Single Copies [illegible]. Mail subscribers Six Dollars a year.

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES is published every Evening, (Sundays Excepted.) One edition will be issued at noon and the other at three o'clock P. M. It will be sent by mail at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing nearly all the reading matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday, mailed at Three Dollars a year.

THE WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed at Two Dollars a year for single Copies. Twenty-Five Copies for Twenty Dollars, to one address.

THE TIMES FOR EUROPE is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6 cents for single copies.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6 cents for single copies.

Terms, invariably cash in advance.

Publication Office, No. 128 Nassau st., cor. of Beekman.

RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO., Publishers.

Interesting from China—Full Details of the Recent Troubles at Canton.

Letters from our special correspondent at Canton have put us in possession of much more ample details concerning the recent bombardment of that city by the British fleet, than are to be found in any of the London journals. The *Times* is the only London paper which has any correspondence from China upon this subject, and its latest dates are from Hong Kong, Nov. 15, while our letters are from Canton to the same date. In regard to the action of the American force upon that station, they correct important errors in the first accounts received by Telegraph. In those accounts it was stated that the United States frigate *Portsmouth* had fired upon and taken one of the forts that defend Canton, and this action was supposed to be in punishment of the Chinese for the murder of Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Our correspondent, however, writes that the murderer of Mr. CUNNINGHAM has been discovered and was to be immediately executed, and that all differences growing out of this subject had been amicably adjusted. The American ships-of-war had aided in protecting the persons and property of American citizens, and the *Portsmouth* had once returned a fire that was directed against her, whether by design or accident does not appear, from the Chinese fort. With this exception she has taken no part in the affair,—though it is alleged that a number of Americans did join the British force in storming the place, and played a conspicuous part in the assault. This was strongly protested against by the resident Americans as an unjustifiable violation of our neutrality.

It is clear, from the aspect of affairs, that the Americans are quite certain to suffer from the hostilities that were still in progress at the latest dates. The Chinese cannot or will not discriminate between English and Americans, and will be very likely to assail the persons and property of both without distinction. Indeed, the tone of the Chinese Governor's reply to representations on this subject from the Americans, does not encourage the hope that they will escape serious loss, or even more direct implication in the war. Instead of expressing any regret for the unwarrantable attacks upon Americans that had already been made, he coolly says it is not possible for the enraged people to draw any nice distinctions between them and the English, and advises them, as the best means of safety, *to leave the city altogether*. Under such circumstances, it is easy to see that our commerce at Canton must for the time be entirely suspended.

The causes of the British attack are clearly stated in the accounts by this mail. It seems that the Chinese authorities seized twelve Chinese criminals on board a British vessel called the *Arrow*,—that when called on to return them, they sent them back, but without any apology or explanation. The treaty of 1842 expressly provides that suspected criminals shall not be seized from British vessels, but demanded from the nearest Consul. But the Chinese, in reply to the remonstrances and demands of the British Consul, denied that the *Arrow* was a British vessel,—affirming that she was built by Chinese, owned by Chinese and manned by Chinese, and that her Captain falsely pretended that she was registered as a British vessel, only to evade the scrutiny of the authorities. It was then alleged by the British Consul that the seizure was made while the British flag was flying. This the Chinese peremptorily denied,—declaring that no flag was exhibited at the time. The Consul's demand for the return of the persons seized was however complied with, as already stated: but he required a letter of apology and an assurance that such an occurrence should never happen again. Of this demand no notice was taken; and the Consul hands the matter over to Admiral SEYMOUR, who requests an interview which, in conformity to usage, the Governor declines. Thereupon the Admiral proceeded to a bombardment of the city, which had already resulted in a fearful loss of life and was still in progress at the departure of the mail. It is not quite clear, therefore, that the British were in the right; and it is very evident that the alleged offence, even if it were actually committed, is sadly inadequate to the penalty with which it has been visited.

The consequences of this proceeding are likely to be of the utmost importance. The London *Times* takes the ground that the outbreak *abrogates* the existing treaty, and leaves England free to shape her future relations with the Chinese Empire as she pleases. It will be her own fault, therefore, if is added, if she fails this time to obtain such a treaty as shall be entirely satisfactory. The principal danger which the *Times* foresees is, that, in the process of inflicting punishment upon China, the Empire may be wholly subverted. The reigning dynasty is already tottering to its fall, and the rebels are hovering upon the Southern border, eagerly watching the progress of the English war. In any future treaty, it is urged, Great Britain should be content with nothing less than the admission of a resident Minister at Pekin, dwelling there in all honor and safety, and having access at suitable times to the presence of the Emperor.

We think it not at all unlikely that the present opportunity will be seized to secure these advantages and to force the Chinese Empire into the family of nations. Sooner or later this issue must come. The increase of commerce and of intercourse with China will render it impossible that she should forever persist in her policy of absolute isolation. We trust that the attention of our own Government will be promptly directed to the subject, and that steps will be taken to secure for the United States an equality in whatever rights and privileges may be accorded to other powers.

Days of Grace.

A bill has been introduced to the Legislature of New-York, which declares that days of grace shall not be allowed on bills of exchange and drafts payable at sight, nor upon drafts payable at a subsequent day, if drawn upon a bank or banker.

The principle on which this bill is founded is correct, but the bill itself is too limited in its character. It provides only for sight bills. But why should this, or any other particular class of commercial paper, be declared exempt from the fiction of grace, while other classes are favored with it? If days of grace are to be cut off from drafts and exchanges payable at sight, why not cut them off from time drafts, from promissory notes, and from every description of mercantile paper? There is no reason why any promise to pay *to-day*, shall not mean what it says, instead of being interpreted as a promise to pay three days hence. And a law that shall sweep away all this absurd interpretation of commercial promises, will prove a public blessing.

This custom of granting days of grace upon certain promises to pay money is no longer required by the interests of trade or commerce. In the early days of business—when our banking facilities were unknown, and credits were rare, and bills and notes were few—these days of grace, or gratuitous extensions of the time at which promised payments were due, were allowed as a favor, and often rendered necessary by circumstances. It sometimes happened that the holder of a draft or bill of exchange was prevented by unavoidable accidents, or by the force of the elements, from presenting it. For his benefit days of grace were granted by custom, and afterwards they were also granted to the acceptor. Yet, every honorable merchant of the olden time considered that both his character and credit demanded the prompt payment of his notes and acceptances, on the very day promised, without taking advantage of these days of grace, or favor. These things happened in the infancy of our commerce. And though our commercial circumstances have greatly improved, the custom of those days has been continued, until our Courts have recognized and enforced the days of grace as a part of the original contract made by commercial paper; so, what was once only a friendly favor has at last become a legal right, which it is now time to abolish forever in every State of the Union.

Aside from the unreasonableness of this old custom:—the perplexities in which it constantly envelops commercial paper cause great trouble to business men, and form a common source of lawsuits. There is no general uniformity in the application of days of grace, in the various States; and even in this City the custom of our banks varies—some allowing and others refusing grace upon certain classes of paper. In Vermont and Connecticut, days of grace are *not allowed* by law on bills payable at sight; while they are allowed by law in Maine, New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, Ohio, Wisconsin, North Carolina and South Carolina. Days of grace on sight-bills are allowed by *usage*, not ratified by law, in Indiana, Kentucky, Alabama and Texas; while, on the other hand, the days of grace on these bills are *not* allowed, by usage, in Rhode Island, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Georgia, Florida, Mississippi, Missouri, and Tennessee. But, as this custom has not been confirmed as law by any legal decisions in these States, days of grace may be claimed in any of them with as much justice as they are now refused. In this state of things, the necessity of a legal intervention, abolishing the whole system of grace, is very apparent.

In foreign countries this custom varies more widely than here, especially in regard to the number of days constituting a grace. While in this country and in England three days are allowed, the old law of Hamburg, enacted in 1711, allows twelve days of grace, counting the day when the bill fell due as one. This law declares: "If a bill of exchange falls due, the holder is at liberty to protest within the days of discretion, or to wait till the twelfth day"—a provision which may be equivalent to no grace at all. In Portugal fifteen days of grace are allowed on inland, and six days on foreign, bills; while in Spain fourteen days are allowed on inland, and eight days on foreign, bills. In France ten days of grace were formerly allowed, but the Code of Napoleon swept away this custom entirely, and now no grace is allowed there on any commercial paper. Since 1849 a new and uniform code of laws, on this subject, has been enacted in Germany, Austria, and Prussia. Some of the provisions of this code ought to become a universal law of commerce. They declare that, if a day is specified, on the bill of exchange, as the day of payment, the bill becomes due on this day. A bill at sight is due when it is presented. If a bill is payable a certain number of days after sight, or after date, the bill falls due on the last day of the prescribed period, exclusive of the day on which it has been drawn or accepted. Days of grace are not allowed. If a bill falls due on Sunday, or a general holiday, the next secular day is the day for payment. The same laws apply to promissory notes.

Should the Legislature of New-York enact a law of this character, other States would be likely to follow her example; and we should soon have, throughout the country, a sensible and uniform code of laws governing our commercial paper. The Empire State, the metropolis of American commerce, owes it to herself and to the commercial world, to take the lead in this matter; and we hope that the bill now before our Legislature will not be allowed to pass into a law until it declares that ALL drafts, bills of exchange, promissory notes and acceptances shall no longer be hampered by the absurdities of "grace."

HONOR TO WHOM HONOR.—It is very odd that in all the glorifications which have grown out of the return of the Arctic discovery ship *Resolute*, the real hero of the affair has never been alluded to. Capt. BUDDINGTON, the gallant sailor who found the deserted ship adrift in the Arctic Sea, and brought her home so bravely, has not been mentioned, and all the honors have been heaped upon the officers who navigated her across the Atlantic after she had been well repaired by our Government. Capt. BUDDINGTON was certainly entitled to a compliment, but nobody has thought it worth while to say to him, "I thank you sir."

We believe it was the public's good-natured [illegible] suggested the propriety of our Government sending the ship to England as a present. It was certainly a most fortunate affair, and all parties connected with it should be duly remembered.

The New British Minister to Washington.

It was rumored some months since that among the men spoken of as likely to be sent to Washington by the British Government was Lord NAPIER, who was Secretary to the British Legation at Constantinople: and it is now stated by the Manchester *Guardian* that he is actually to be sent.

We learn from another quarter that the announcement of the appointment will at once be made. As the present British Ambassador at Constantinople, Lord STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE, was transferred from Washington to that important post, there seems to be a propriety in transferring another Ambassador from Constantinople to Washington. Lord NAPIER is not a peer of the United Kingdom; he is only a Scotch nobleman, but he is the representative of one of the most illustrious families in British history, and, whatever his own personal merits be, he is related to an immense number of heroes and distinguished men. He is descended from the renowned Sir JOHN NAPIER, of Merchiston, who invented logarithms; his father was the well-known Chinese Commissioner, and his maternal grandfather is ADMIRAL, the Earl of DUNDONALD, who distinguished himself, when Lord COCHRANE, in the service of the South American Provinces, in their war of independence, and in the Greek war. He belongs to the family of the historian of the Peninsular war, of the gallant hero of Scinde, and of the eccentric Admiral NAPIER, of whom we have lately heard so much. Lord NAPIER was formerly attached to the British Legation in Naples; and since the close of the Crimean war he has been residing on his estate in Scotland. He is represented as a grave man of business; but, as he is thirty-eight years old, and has not been sent on an independent mission before, it is not probable that he is a man of brilliant intellect. He is married, and has children. In addition to a Scotch Peerage, he is a Baronet of Nova Scotia.

It will be seen that if our cotemporaries thought it a subject of gratulation that a person of such high family connections as Hon. Mr. VILLIERS was to be sent as an Ambassador from the British Government, there is much greater cause to be abundantly satisfied with such an appointment as that of Lord NAPIER. However, rank and family connections go for no more than they are worth in practical affairs, and the new Minister will be treated with no more consideration than if he were the "son of a spinning jenny," or a shoemaker. It is the man and not his Scotch "forbears" with whom our Government will have to deal; it is the Power he represents, and not his illustrious kinsmen, that will insure him a respectful reception in Washington.

State of the City.

New-York City is still inhabitable. Society has not yet been resolved into its original elements. Men, women and children continue to pass through its busy streets—business is still transacted in its marts; murders are not of hourly occurrence—and in spite of the absurd exaggerations of the "sensation" newspapers, our country friends, in large numbers, still intrust their valuable lives to the chances of the metropolis. We have, it is true, a good many cases of assault and battery, which an active imagination easily magnifies into most awful and astounding occurrences. The race of dock thieves is by no means extinct. The picking of pockets is perhaps as active as it has been at any time during the last ten years. Mayor POWELL'S Irish brigade of policemen has not as yet contributed very largely to the public sense of security in the city of Brooklyn, and there is an unquestionable lack of efficiency and vigor in the Police Department of our own metropolis. But these things are nothing new. We have from time immemorial been subject to the same inconveniences, and been compelled to listen to the same complaints.

The gravest consequences often flow from the most paltry causes. An abduction led to the siege of Troy, and according to some chronicler the escape of a pig from his pen brought on the American War of 1812. The importation of a single word has laid the foundation for most of the outcry which now vexes the public ear, about the insecurity of life and limb in the City of New-York. It is nothing new in our history for half a dozen rowdies to fasten upon a solitary and perhaps half-tipsy gentleman, painfully making his way homeward from some night resort, and for part of them to hold him fast and cover his mouth to stifle his screams, while the rest divest him of his watch and wallet. These things always happen in certain portions of every large city, and ours has never been a marked exception. The novelty in the present case is the name the process goes by. It is called *garroting*. The name comes to us from Cuba, by way of London. It is within the knowledge of most people that Gen. LOPEZ, when executed for his invasion of Cuba, was seated in a chair at the back of which rose a standard like the back piece of a barber's chair,—that his throat was embraced by an iron ring, which was tightened by a screw, and that he was thus choked to death. The quick fancy of some of the London reporters detected a likeness to this process in the *modus operandi* of the footpads of the street. One of them puts his arm around the neck of his victim, or perhaps clutches his throat, while the other robs him. The throat-clutching was precisely what the *garrote* does,—whereupon the astute reporter baptized the theft—the *garroting* process. The London papers took up the subject,—from their columns it has been transplanted into some of our most pretensious sheets, and the timid reader is now regaled with a daily dish of *garroting* horrors. Visions of LOPEZ and his "bed of steel" dance before the inflamed imagination. Very nervous ladies now walk down Broadway expecting to find on every corner some ghastly victim of this throttling process, with collapsed *porte-monnaie* and protruding tongue,—gasping out sighs for his lost treasure and available execrations of Mayor WOOD. And the only reason why consternation has not seized upon our entire population and emptied the streets of all pedestrians, except such as may be cased in armor and loaded down with heavy artillery, is that common sense still carries the day over the most elaborate and portentous editorials of the sensation press.

Let nobody understand us as decrying or [illegible] doubting the prudence of action in this City, or as certifying the action of our authorities to be everything that can be desired. Crimes of all sorts are far more numerous, and far less certain of punishment, than they should be. Our Police force is far too small for the work it has to do, and our courts of justice far too lax in the rules upon which they act for the punishment of offenders. These matters demand a remedy, and if the subject is properly approached there can be no great difficulty in devising and applying one. But nothing is to be gained by the ridiculous exaggerations with which the columns of some of our cotemporaries constantly abound. They may serve some purpose of partisan ambition or of personal resentment:—but they are worse than useless for any end connected with the public good.

Spanish Coins Again.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Jan. 22, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The *immediate taking effect* is the only bad feature in the new law reducing the value of Spanish coins 20 per cent. With a knowledge that in *six months* from this time, all holders of that particular branch of the "root" we read so much about, would lose one-fifth its present nominal value, few persons would be caught with a shilling to cut their friends off with, (and *none*, except those who don't read the papers,) if Congress had provided a place in all large towns—say the Post-Office or Custom House—where good fair "*Dei Gratia*" coin might be exchanged in any amount for the present United States coinage at par.

Such a provision would have been decidedly

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

Some such course as the one suggested should have been pursued. As it is, the Government throws upon the holders of Spanish coin the entire loss of the depreciation caused by its own act. This kind of coin is intrinsically worth very nearly or quite as much as the American coin, which is to take its place:—and by sending it to the Mint for recoinage the Government could effectually withdraw it from circulation and at the same time save the community from serious loss. Instead of this, it simply refuses to receive it at any price, and thus forces it back into the general circulation of the community.

The bill, by the way, which prohibits the circulation of Spanish coin, has not yet become a law. It passed the Senate, but was amended in the House, and those amendments have not yet been concurred in by the Senate.

CONGRESS.—In the Senate, yesterday, consideration of the Submarine Telegraph bill was resumed. Mr. PUGH, of Ohio, advocated an amendment that no money shall be paid under authority of the act until that portion of the British possessions commanding the western terminus of the line shall have been subjected to the principle of neutralization, as adopted in the Central American Treaty of 1850. He was opposed to placing the termini under the control of the British Government, thus giving them an undue advantage in case of war, and regarded the project as one for the benefit of speculators. Mr. BENJAMIN, of Louisiana, opposed the proposition of Mr. PUGH, and contended that the matter was not regarded by the British Government in the light in which that gentleman viewed it. Great Britain has declared that she will not take advantage of her position in the matter, but will repay the testimonial of good feeling recently manifested in the restoration of the bark *Resolute*. The bill was variously debated by other Senators, and finally passed by a vote of 29 against 18.

In the House, a motion was pending from Wednesday, to reconsider the vote passing the resolution directing the Sergeant-at-Arms to keep the correspondent of the DAILY TIMES in close confinement, and to lay that motion on the table—thus putting it out of the power of the House to retrace the steps already taken. After some debate, the question was decided by a refusal to reconsider—116 against 77. Consideration of the bill reported from the Investigating Committee, more effectually to enforce the attendance of witnesses, &c., was then resumed. Mr. DAVIS, of Maryland, from the Committee, reported a substitute, but similar in its leading features to the original bill. After considerable debate, the substitute was passed, by a vote of 103 against 12. It was immediately sent to the Senate, where it was immediately referred to the Judiciary Committee without objection, and by them reported back to the Senate, with a recommendation for its instant consideration. Objection, however, was made by Senator WILSON, and the Senate adjourned. The House subsequently passed the bill establishing the office of Surveyor-General in Nebraska.

THE LEGISLATURE.—A petition was presented yesterday in the Senate, from merchants of this City, against the passage of the bill relative to Port Wardens. A bill was reported appropriating $20,000 for the use of the New-York Consumption Hospital. A favorable report was made on the bill requiring Savings Bank to report semi-annually to the Bank Superintendent. Bills were passed allowing the Corporation of this City to borrow $500,000 to build a new reservoir, to close Bloomingdale-square, and to provide for the payment of awards for laying out the Central Park. Notice was given of intention to introduce bills for various purposes.

In the Assembly, the joint resolution relative to Lieut. HARTSTEIN was adopted. The bill ceding jurisdiction to the United States over property in New-York to be used as a Post-Office site was debated, but no final action was had. The bill extending the time for the collection of taxes was ordered to a third reading.

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA'S MAILS.—The mails by the Cunard steamship *America*, which arrived in Boston on Tuesday, did not reach this City until 4 o'clock yesterday morning. The principal feature in the news is the bombardment of Canton, of which a full and graphic account is given by our own correspondent. To the summary already telegraphed from Halifax we have the additional and important item of intelligence that Lord NAPIER has been appointed British Ambassador to Washington. Various extracts from our foreign files on the leading European questions of the day will be found in another part of this morning's paper.

Shirking the Responsibility.

The *George Law*, which left yesterday for California, was advertised to leave on Wednesday. Those having engaged passage were promptly on board. As the steamer failed, however, to get off at her appointed hour, many of the passengers growled a good deal. The agents of the line, not relishing the course matters were taking, and wishing to shake the blame from their own shoulders, gave out that the steamer was detained by the Government, and caused a poster to be put upon the pier to such effect. The poster omitted to mention the grounds on which the Government detained her, and the agents adroitly avoided explanation. It is [illegible] steamer was detained solely in order to put an addition to her passengers from the Broadway trains due in the City, and that the official poster alluded to was a dodge.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—4 Hanover-st., and 181 Broadway. Home Printing Telegraph—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

News from Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Jan. 22.

The Territorial Convention at Lecompton, Kansas, adjourned on the 14th inst., after passing resolutions embodying the views and the principles of the party hereafter to be called the "National Democratic Party." Both branches of the Kansas Legislature repudiate that portion of Governor GRAY'S message relating to the repeal of obnoxious enactments.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 22.

Case No. 34.—*William A. Shafer*, plaintiff, vs. *James A. Scudday*. Error to the Supreme Court of Louisiana. Judge TANEY delivered an opinion dismissing the writ of error for want of jurisdiction.

No. 50.—Argument concluded.

No. 38.—*Thomas Richardson*, plaintiff, vs. *City of Boston*. Argument commenced by Mr. BARTLETT for plaintiff, and Mr. CHANDLER for defendant.

The State Radical Democratic Committee.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 23.

The Radical Democratic-Republican Committee is in session again this morning.

The Committee have had a warm session. A majority of the members are in favor of indorsing WARD HUNT for United States Senator. No action has been taken yet.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 22—P. M.

The Committee had a stormy session to-day, much opposition being made to the expression of any opinion in relation to the Senatorial question; but the matter was pressed to a vote when the friends of PRESTON KING declined voting, and seven members of the Committee then voted in favor of recommending the name of WARD HUNT as successor to HAMILTON FISH.

The Weather and Travel.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Jan. 22.

The Baltimore road is now open, and the train started from here this morning at the regular hour. The western track is still obstructed.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 22.

No mails have been received from New-York, Philadelphia, or the South.

CHARLESTON, Sunday, Jan. 18.

We have experienced a very heavy gale and snow-storm here; and the thermometer has been as low as 22 degrees above zero.

AUGUSTA, Me., Thursday, Jan. 22.

It snowed here throughout yesterday. The temperature at sunrise to-day was 6 degrees above zero.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Jan. 22.

Foot passengers are crossing the river on the ice to-day, and wagons will probably cross to-morrow. The weather is intensely cold.

ALBANY, Thursday, JAN. 22.

The thermometer fell thirteen degrees since this morning. At 6 P.M. the temperature was 4 degrees below zero. The weather is rough. The morning train from New-York reached here about 4 P.M.

The Senatorial Question in Wisconsin, &c.

MILWAUKEE, Thursday, Jan. 22.

The caucus of the Democratic members of our Legislature last evening nominated Judge DUNN as their candidate for United States Senator.

The thermometer was at 220 below zero this morning.

From Trenton.

THE U. S. COURT OF NEW-JERSEY—BUSINESS IN THE LEGISLATURE.

TRENTON, Thursday, Jan. 22.

The U. S. Court is in session here. The Grand Jury is investigating the mutiny on the packet ship *New-York*. The Captain of the ship and various witnesses are present.

Notice has been given in the House of Assembly by Mr. ROBINS, of Middlesex, to repeal the charter of the Commercial Bank of Perth Amboy.

The committee on life-saving apparatus has been authorized to send for persons and papers respecting the number of wrecks and loss of life and property on the Jersey coast.

Declaration of War Against the Florida Indians.

CHARLESTON, Sunday, Jan. 18.

The steamer *Carolina* has arrived here, with Jacksonville dates to the 15th inst.

General HARNEY had withdrawn his flags of truce and declared war against the Indians.

Destructive Fire at Gloucester, N. J.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Jan. 22.

A fire in Gloucester, N. J., this forenoon, destroyed twenty-four houses belonging to the Gloucester Bleaching and Print works. Nearly thirty families are rendered homeless.

BURNING OF THE OFFICERS' QUARTERS AT CARLISLE BARRACKS, PA.

CARLISLE, Thursday, Jan. 22.

The officers' quarters at Carlisle Barracks were destroyed by fire this afternoon.

Damage to Western Mail Bags by Fire.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 22.

The bags containing the Toledo mails and Buffalo and Cincinnati Railroad mail, due here to-day, were received, badly damaged by fire.

Marine Disasters.

BOSTON, Thursday, Jan. 22.

The brig *Swan*, Cardenas, for Boston, was lost at 1 P.M. on Monday, at Folly Cove, Gloucester. She went to pieces in one hour. The crew was saved.

A large ship was discovered at anchor, dismasted, off Hyannis yesterday. A schooner started to assist her; since which nothing has been heard of her.

Wallack's Theatre.

DEBUT OF MISS HERON.

It is seldom that the luxury of a surprise is reserved for the theatrical critic of a daily paper. His experience is of the ordinary common-places of life, varied merely in form and feature, but belonging to one inevitable period and of one inevitable stamp, character and height. Self-confident on this point, he is apt to attach but small importance to the announcements of play-bills, and to expect but little from their vast promise. But that he may be surprised, wonderfully, hugely, surprised, was demonstrated last night. The name of MATILDA HERON is probably known to some of our readers; it has been mentioned briefly as belonging to one of the flitting popularities of the day, appreciated in the West, and kept there mostly as an excellence to which it was accustomed. When this lady was announced to appear in New-York a few enthusiasts felt elated, and hundreds of others imagined that they were to be bored in the usual way by a provincial notoriety. She *did* appear last night at Wallack's Theatre, and achieved the most unequivocal success we ever witnessed. The first scene obliterated all preconceived notions, and left the mind in agony of what was to come. When the curtain descended on the last act critics went home to their desks feeling humble and dim, but proud in the consciousness that they were privileged to place a leaf of bay on the brow of genius. We are using strong language, and desire to do so, for in welcoming Miss MATILDA HERON to the New-York boards, we believe we are greeting the greatest actress of the age.

The play selected for the occasion—"Camille," was a trying one. It has been done to death, by able and by indifferent artists. All its emotions have been canvassed; its sentiments abused; its morals condemned. The was nothing to hope for from the play; the majority of the audience merely went to see the new actress in a scene or two and then leave. The result was magical. There most *blasé* remained to the end, and the calmest became enthusiastic. To account for this satisfactorily, we can make use of none but the most uncritical language. We can only say that Miss HERON is a superb *artiste* who holds the traditions of the stage in the palm of her hand, and strangles them when they strive to impede the free exercise of her genius. To speak deliberately of her interpretation of the character of the unfortunate heroine requires more head and less heart than can be readily summoned to the task. Imagine a dear friend in *Camille's* situation; picture to yourself the saddest, tenderest, pitifullest woe; abandon yourself to the subdued agonies of a broken heart; open all the generous fountains of sympathy in your nature,—and you will understand some of the chords which are swept by the potent hand of Miss MATILDA HE[illegible] now. Most unhesitatingly we [illegible] performance has never been [illegible] Miss HERON possesses every natural [illegible] advantage in her favor; she is young, [illegible] voice is laden with sweetness, and susceptible of the most intense modulation; her mechanical position is perfect; her carriage graceful and [illegible] her mute interpretations eloquent; her [illegible] thought irresistible. In every motion, in every [illegible] of by-play, in every caroling word, there is the inspiration of genius, the vivifying power and grace of originality.

Much experience has taught us to be cautious in our estimate of new theatrical luminaries; perhaps a little querulous and ungenerous towards them. We ask ourselves with dread,—is this the only character she can play so consummately? Time will furnish us with the reply. For the present we will not stint the applause which our conscience awards to a marvelous display of art and genius; nor will we withhold our opinion (before expressed) that Miss HERON is the greatest actress on the stage of the present day. In this sweeping allegation we do not except even RACHEL. There were portions of the performance last night which even that inspired *artiste* could not excel. We leave for some future time a calmer consideration of Miss HERON'S peculiarities and excellences. It is sufficient for the present to introduce her to the public as a Supreme Mistress of her profession.

The version of "Camille," performed last night, was from the pen of Miss HERON, and is more agonisingly Frenchy. It has been admirably placed on the stage, and with some exceptions is well played. Miss HERON was called out after each act and received tumultuous applause at the end. Some one called for a speech, but we are happy to say that Miss HERON did not perpetrate the indelicacy of delivering [illegible].

H. W. Beecher on the Beautiful.

Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER redelivered, last night, his admirable lecture with the somewhat sentimental title—*The Ministry of the Beautiful*—at the Tabernacle, in aid of the New-York School of Design. He said by way of preface that he had intended to write a new lecture pertinent to the subject of the school, but not finding it convenient, and seeing that the other gentlemen who had lectured in the Course, had read lectures before delivered, he had concluded to follow their examples. The Tabernacle was well filled—for a lecture occasion. That is to say, all the seats within the circle of the pillars were full, and what was equivalent to two seats full all around the gallery beside—say 550 or 600 people. There was great curiosity to see how the reverend lecturer looked after his adventure on the ice in the East River, and a hearty appreciation of every sentence uttered.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, Jan. 24.

I.—POETRY.—An Ode on the Sub-Atlantic Telegraph. By FRANCIS LIEBER.

II.—ELEANOR HAZLETON; or, THE HOPE OF WOMAN. By CAROLINE CHESEBRO. Part First. Chapter XI. Written for the *New York Weekly Times*.

III.—MY BROTHER ROBERT—From *Household Words*.

IV.—PARIS GOSSIP—From our Special Correspondent.

V.—INTERESTING FROM KANSAS.—Conservative Views of Recent Movements in the Territory.—Attempt of Ultraists to Renew the Disturbances.

VI.—PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS FOR THE WEEK—Action of the House in reference to the Investigating Committee—The Washington Correspondent of the NEW-YORK TIMES brought to the Bar of the House to answer for Contempt—Interesting Proceedings.

VII.—ABSTRACTS OF GOVERNORS' MESSAGES—Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, Maine, Pennsylvania, and Illinois.

VIII.—U. S. AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY—Report of Proceedings at the Fifth Annual Meeting held at Washington, 14th, 15th and 16th inst.—From our Special Correspondent.

IX.—NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE—The Quarantine in New-York—Letter from Gov. PRICE, of New-Jersey.

X.—EDITORIAL ARTICLES ON CURRENT TOPICS—The Congressional Committee—Washington Matters—The Commerce of La Plata—Advantages of Capt. PAGE'S Explorations—Kansas Affairs—Disunion at the North—Kansas and the Republicans—Words of Comfort—The Limantour Forgeries in California.

XI.—WEEKLY SUMMARY OF NEWS—Foreign, Domestic and City.

XII.—PERSONAL GOSSIP.

XIII.—OBITUARY NOTICES.

XIV.—LIST OF PATENTS—Issued for the Week ending Jan. 13.

XV.—LETTER FROM SENATOR WILSON—Addressed to the Convention at Worcester.

XVI.—NEWS BY THE MAILS.

XVII.—AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT—The Markets for the Week—Hot-Beds—Selecting Seeds—Care of Bees in Winter—Butter-making in Winter—Pruning Trees in February—Night Blooms—To have Peas Lay in Winter—To Prevent Rats Burrowing in the Cellar—Sawdust for Stables and Manure.

XVIII.—THE RECENT STORM—Account of Wrecks and Disasters.

THE WEEKLY TIMES is sent to subscribers by Mail or Express, at the following rates per annum:

One Copy, one year, for..... $2
Five Copies, one year, for..... 5
Twenty-Five Copies, one year, for..... 20

Each package must in every case be *sent to one name and address*. Any Postmaster, clerk, or other person who may send us TEN or more subscribers on the above terms, and who will receive the package for distribution among the subscribers, *shall receive an extra copy*. Additions may at any time be made to Clubs by the party in whose name the Club stands, and on terms of first remittance.

Postage on the WEEKLY TIMES is:

To Canada, payable in advance..... 26 cents a year.
Within the State..... 12 cents a year.
Within the United States..... 26 cents a year.

The NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published twice a week, and containing all the reading matter of the Daily, is sent to Subscribers at the rate of THREE DOLLARS per annum. Two Copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Payment in all cases is required invariably in advance; and no papers will ever be sent until the receipt of the money.

All letters inclosing money, or on business of any kind with the office, to be addressed to the Publishers.

RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO.,
No. 128 Nassau-st., New-York.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

R. R. R.—A GOOD APPETITE, A HEALTHY digestion, a sound and healthy liver, a correct action of the heart, a regular and pleasant discharge from the bowels are secured unto all who will take two of Radway's Regulators once or twice per week. The lean will grow fat, the feeble strong, the fretful joyful and happy; as dyspepsia, jaundice, indigestion, costiveness, headache, &c., will trouble you if one or two of Radway's Regulators are taken once or twice per week.

R. R. R. office, No. 164 Fulton-st., New-York. Sold by Dr. Fisher, corner of Bleecker and Christopher sts., and No. 197 9th-av.; Norton's, No. 448 8th-av.; Dr. Gedney's, corner of Bowery and Broome-st.; W. B. Zieber, No. 46 South 2d-st., Philadelphia; Mrs. Hayes, No. 168 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—With Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks, the same that were awarded separate medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and the World's Fair, New-York, 1853, and are the only American Safes that were awarded medals at the London World's Fair.

These Safes are now admitted to be superior to any ever offered the public, and the subscribers challenge the world to produce an instance of these Safes failing to preserve their contents through the hottest fires, or a burglar picking the locks.

The subscribers and their agents are the only persons authorized to make and sell Herring's Patent Champion Safe, with Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks.

S. C. HERRING & CO., Green Block,
135, 137 and 139 Water-st., and 5 Murray-st., New-York

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—THE TIME has arrived to prepare for the Spring and Summer trade. He who buys a sewing machine now, will have a great advantage over him who purchases after the hurry for work comes on. The fact that Singer's machines and no other will answer for making clothing, shoe fitting and general work, is well understood.

I. M. SINGER & CO.'S GAZETTE is just published, and is full of information about sewing machines. Copies sent gratis to all who apply.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway, New-York.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES.—The best in the world; the only reliable Hair Dye known, perfect and instantaneous; harmless and beautiful in its results. Applied in twelve private rooms. BATCHELOR'S WIGS surpass all; their new improvements satisfy the interested that BATCHELOR'S are permanent. Avoid the ridicule attached to bad dyes and unsightly wigs. The largest and best stock always at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

GLYCERINE JELLY, FOR THE SKIN.—A white and delicate hand is the first attribute of beauty and civilization. "The hand," says Sir Charles BELL, in the Bridgewater Treatise—"distinguishes man from the brute; be careful of it, for in polite society it is an index not only of the body, but of the mind." G. W. LYON & CO., Dispensing Chemists, No. 385 Broadway, and all Druggists.

RUPTURE.—ONLY PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED to MARSH & CO. by the Industrial Exhibition of all Nations, at the Crystal Palace, for their new Patent Radical Cure Truss. References as to its superiority: Professors Valentine Mott, Willard Parker and John M. Carnochan. Open from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M.

MARSH & CO., No. 25½ Maiden-lane, New-York.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—THE HORACE Waters modern improved Pianos and Melodeons are to be found only at No. 333 Broadway. Pianos to rent, and rent allowed on purchase; for sale on monthly payments, second-hand pianos from $60 to $150; Melodeons from $30 to $125.

"How lightly falls the foot of Time
That only treads on flowers."

LADIES, IF YOU WISH WHITE SATIN, KID, and linen gaiter boots, and slippers, for balls, parties, weddings, &c., patronize

J. B. MILLER & CO., No. 138 Canal-st.

MARINE MATTERS.

Last of the Ship New-York.

It gives us pleasure to pen the last paragraph concerning this old ship.

Mr. SHAW, the Custom-House officer in charge of the cargo of the ship *New-York*, reached the City yesterday noon, after a long and tedious passage—his services having been dispensed with. He reports that during the violent gale of Sunday night the ship went to pieces, and her spars, plank, timbers and old iron were scattered along the beach. The railroad iron still lying upon her bottom may be saved when moderate weather will allow the men to work.

The pilot-boat *Washington*, No. 4, left upon a cruise on the 15th inst., and had put out all their pilots except one, when, upon Sunday, the 18th inst., they were overtaken by a furious gale from E. to E. N. E. Barometer 28.3. Being unable to carry a rag of sail, the vessel was hove to, and during the gale they were boarded by the sea, which washed overboard their yawl, stove bulwarks, and did other damage. They also lost their jib. They obtained their first observation in lat. 38° 37', lon. 73° 30', where they fell in with brig *Golden Lead*, since arrived, laying to under storm staysail. The gale is represented as one of the most terrific ever experienced by the pilots of this boat.

Pilot-boats *Christian Berg* and *Washington*, No. 2, have not been heard from since the gales, and some anxiety is felt for their safety. The latter boat had only one pilot on board when last heard from, Mr. THOMAS ORR.

Several of the crew of the *Geo. W. Blunt* were frost-bitten while that boat was beating up to Quarantine on Sunday.

Ship *Pacific*, GADD, from New Orleans Dec. 24, arrived yesterday, a perfect wreck, from the effects of the late gale, and being out of water. See Marine column for particulars of this and other cases of great sufferings upon the coast.

Crew List of the Lost Brig Emeline.

We give below the names and personal description of the six unfortunate men who lost their lives at the wreck of the *Emeline*, as we have obtained them from the Crew List at the Custom-House, to enable their friends the more easily to identify them, and to recover their remains. Communications addressed to CHARLES LEWIS, coroner, Long Branch, N. J., will receive prompt attention concerning the disposition of the bodies.

	Age	Height.	Complex'n.	Hair.
Chas. W. Knox, mate.	Me.28	5 ft. 8 in.	Light.	Lt. brown.
Adam L. Motts	5	5 ft 6 in.	Dark.	Dark.
William Edwards	25	ft. 5 in.	Dark.	D'k br'wn.
Henry Rogers	23	5 ft. 8 in.	Dark.	D'k br'wn.
James Sweeney	28	5 ft. 8 in.	Light.	Brown.

Captain FARNHAM is represented to be about 40 years of age, spare, about five feet eleven inches in height, dark complexion and whiskers, with shoulders a little rounded; belonged to Penobscot, Me.

Mr. PATTERSON, shipping-agent in Peck-slip, shipped JAMES SWEENEY, who hailed from County Wexford, Ireland, and another agent shipped a Swede for this vessel under the name of JOHN WILLIAMS, who was probably substituted for one of the foregoing names, who deserted before sailing.

A gentleman, representing himself as a brother of the mate, wrote Mr. BROOKMAN from Chicago a few days since, inquiring when the brig was expected.

NEW-JERSEY.

The New-Jersey Railroads.

Travel was nearly as bad on the New-Jersey Railroad yesterday, as it was on Monday, on account of the wind blowing the snow on the track. The trains left the depôt yesterday regularly. The one which left at 8 o'clock A. M. succeeded only in reaching New-Brunswick by evening. The Owl Train, due at 5 o'clock A. M. at Jersey City, arrived at 1 P. M. The train which left Philadelphia at 10 o'clock A. M. did not get through.

The trains upon the New-York and Erie Railroad are also much delayed. The New-York Express train, due at about 10 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, arrived yesterday at 2¼ P. M. The Night Express train arrived at 5 P. M. yesterday—about six hours behind time. The trains are all more or less delayed. The wind last night increased the obstructions.

Foreign Currency.

Instructions have been given to the Ferry-masters upon the Jersey City Ferry to take the Spanish coin at the reduced value.—20 cents for quarters, 10 cents for shillings, and 5 cents for sixpences. Yesterday the instructions went into operation.

☞ The Jersey City Ferry and the Barclay-street Hoboken Ferry ran with regularity. The Canal-street and Christopher-street Ferry boats are not running.

Held for Trial.

The Coroner's jury in the case of the death of LOUISA SCHULER, in Hoboken, rendered a verdict that she came to her death from blows inflicted by some person or persons unknown to the Jury, but believed to be FREDERICK KOHLER and his wife, who were in custody. Justice FORSTER committed them to Bergen Jail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

An "Old Settlers' Ball" is the last novelty in Keokuk, Iowa. The pioneers of that flourishing city club together, and give the proceeds to the poor.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **It is Worth its Weight in Gold.**—It is priceless because it has effected cures where the disease seemed incurable, and I do verily believe that if physicians knew its ingredients they would prescribe it in eight out of ten cases. The day is not far distant when Dr. WEBBER'S INVIGORATING CORDIAL will be regarded by the medical faculty as the most extraordinary invention of the ancient or modern times.

Its principal quality is in strengthening mentally and physically the whole nervous system, and imparting to the old or young of both sexes the vigor, the exuberance and the strength of

MANHOOD IN HIS PRIME.

Those who, from whatever cause, suffer loss of strength, of spirits, of animation, of intellect, memory or mental powers, have as it were new life and feeling infused into them by its electric power.

THE DYSPEPTIC, THE INVALID, THE WEAK, are benefited after one or two days' use of it, and the effect is really admirable, while those with loss of spirits, languor, dullness and depression, experience a feeling of exhilaration and pleasure that causes them to bless nature, who, from her bosom earth, created plants to renew life in the sufferer.

The dissipated debauchee, with broken-down constitution, weak limbs, trembling hands, tottering body, decayed memory, vague, fearful thoughts, loss of muscular energy, weakness and depletion of the fluids and functions of nature, and all that constitutes man, are conscientiously assured that new life and health and strength would be given them by its use. It seems to send an electric thrill of life through the worn-out body—not momentary, but gradual and lasting.

Sold in large bottles, $2 50, at No. 202 Bowery. Those proved poor half price.

☞ **To Prevent Chapped Hands.**—HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.'S BALSAMIC GLYCERINE LOTION will be found a most agreeable and effectual preparation.

TO CURE CHAPPED HANDS, &c.—HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO'S COMPOUND CAMPHOR ICE, with Glycerine, will usually prove an infallible remedy.

Prepared and sold by
HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.,
Nos. 186, 273, 511 and 756 Broadway.

☞ **Tar-Water**, as combined with other simples, by DR. WISTAR in his celebrated BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, has a peculiar power over all diseases of the lungs. Many physicians have used it in their practice, and generally with marked success. None genuine unless signed by I. BUTTS.

☞ **Barnett's Kalliston and Barnett's Oriental Tooth Wash** for sale by FREDERICK V. RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, corner Barclay-st., and No. 417 Broadway, corner Canal-st.

☞ **Kansas Lands.**—The Trustees for the purchase of lands in Kansas, will receive deposits in trust, to apply them to the purchase of the Delaware Indians' Trust Lands, and to the purchase of other lands in Kansas. Shares in the general fund $100, bearing interest, and receivable in purchase of lands of the Trust. For subscription, or for special investments, or for further information, apply to the Treasurer, personally or by letter, at No. 3 Winter-st., Boston.

JOSEPH LYMAN, Treasurer.
AMOS A. LAWRENCE,
WM. DUDLEY PICKMAN,
ROBERT B. STORER,
} Trustees.

MEDICINE WITHOUT PAY.

☞ **I will present one box of my Magnetic Salve** to any respectable patient who will call and receive it. For Burns, Scrofula, and Salt Rheum, unsurpassed. O. B. SMITH, Electro-Magnetist, No. 77 Canal-st., between Broadway and Church-st.

☞ **Don't Have Bad Skin, Hair or Teeth.**—JONES' Italian Soap, only 2s., cures chaps, eruptions, fine for infants or shaving; depôt No. 202 Bowery. LAFONT'S Liquid Alabaster gives natural white to skin, don't rub off, cleans teeth, etc., 2s. JONES' Coral Hair Restorative makes hair grow dark, stops falling, dresses it dark, soft, silky; 'tis best hair tonic made; only 2s.

☞ **To Rectifiers.**—DR. FEUCHTWANGER'S smoothing and clearing preparation is now indispensable for domestic liquor distillers and dealers. It takes the edge and sharp taste of the spirit and makes it smooth, old and clear. Best essences of Bourbon and rye whiskey, rum, gin, apple and peach brandy for sale by Dr. FEUCHTWANGER, No. 162 Maiden-lane.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

WILL BE READY AT 12 O'CLOCK:
HARPER'S
NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE
FOR FEBRUARY.

CONTENTS:

BEHEMOTH AND HIS FRIENDS AT HOME.
Illustrated by Thirty-three Engravings.
LIVERWORTS.
Illustrated by Thirteen Engravings.
SKETCHES OF OLD THEBES. By AN AMERICAN.
Illustrated by Fifteen Engravings.
THE SIEGE OF THE BLACK COTTAGE.
THE DISCOVERY OF THE NORTHWEST PASSAGE.
PURSUIT OF A WIFE.
THE WITS OF THE PULPIT.
AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF A SINGLE WOMAN.
DORA DEE.
LOVE STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.
CELEBRATED WINES.
LITTLE DORRIT. By CHARLES DICKENS.
ILLUSTRATIONS.—The Patriotic Conference.—Mr. Baptist is supposed to have seen Something.
CHAPTER XLVIII. In which a great Patriotic Conference is holden.
CHAPTER XLIX. The Progress of an Epidemic.
CHAPTER L. Taking Advice.
TWO DAYS ON THE ERIE RAILROAD.
FAS ENCORE.
MONTHLY RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.
LITERARY NOTICES.
Books of the Month.
EDITOR'S TABLE.
EDITOR'S EASY CHAIR.
EDITOR'S DRAWER.
Illustrated by Eleven Engravings.
FASHIONS FOR FEBRUARY.
ILLUSTRATIONS.—Morning Toilet.—Children's Costumes.—Corset Cover.—Chemise.

SUBSCRIBERS TO HARPER'S MAGAZINE, whose Subscriptions expire with the present Number, are respectfully requested to renew them without delay.

TERMS.—The Magazine may be obtained of Booksellers Periodical Agents, or from the Publishers, at THREE DOLLARS a year, or TWENTY-FIVE CENTS a Number. The Semi-annual Volumes, as completed, neatly bound in Cloth, are sold at Two Dollars each, and Muslin Covers are furnished to those who wish to have their back Numbers uniformly bound, at Twenty-five cents each. Thirteen Volumes are now ready, bound in Cloth, and also in Half Calf.

The Publishers will supply specimen Numbers gratuitously to Agents and Postmasters, and will make liberal arrangements with them for circulating the Magazine. They will also supply Clubs, of two persons, at Five Dollars a year, five persons at Ten Dollars, or eleven persons at Twenty Dollars. The commencement of a Volume affords a favorable occasion for the opening of new Subscriptions. The December Number concludes the new Volume. Clergymen and Teachers supplied at Two Dollars a year. Numbers from the commencement can now be supplied. Also, the bound Volumes.

The Magazine weighs over seven and not over eight ounces. The Postage upon each Number, which must be paid quarterly in advance at the Office where the Magazine is received, is THREE CENTS.

Each Number of the Magazine will contain 144 octavo pages, in double columns, each year thus comprising nearly two thousand pages of the choicest Miscellaneous Literature of the day. Every Number will contain numerous Pictorial Illustrations, accurate Plates of the Fashions, a copious Chronicle of Current Events, and Impartial Notices of the Important Books of the Month. The Volumes commence with the Numbers for JUNE and DECEMBER; but Subscriptions may commence with any Number.

PUBLISHED BY HARPER & BROTHERS.

HARPER'S STORY BOOKS
FOR FEBRUARY.

VERNON;
OR,
CONVERSATIONS ABOUT OLD TIMES IN ENGLAND.

HARPER'S STORY BOOKS, A MONTHLY SERIES OF NARRATIVES, BIOGRAPHIES, and TALES, for the Instruction and Entertainment of the Young. By JACOB ABBOTT. Embellished with numerous and beautiful Engravings.

TERMS.—Each Number of "Harper's Story Books" will contain 160 pages in small quarter form, very beautifully illustrated, and printed on superfine calendered paper.

The Series may be obtained of Booksellers, Periodical Agents, and Postmasters, or from the Publishers, at Three Dollars a year, or Twenty-five Cents a Number in Paper, or Forty Cents a Number in Muslin, gilt. The Postage upon "Harper's Story Books" in Numbers, which must be paid quarterly in advance, is Two Cents. Subscriptions may commence with any Number. The two Periodicals, "Harper's New Monthly Magazine" and "Harper's Story Books" will be supplied to Subscribers at Five Dollars a year.

The publishers will supply Specimen Numbers gratuitously to Agents and Postmasters, and will make liberal arrangements with them for circulating the work. They will also supply Clubs of two persons at Five Dollars a year, or five persons at Ten Dollars. Clergymen and Teachers supplied at Two Dollars a year. Numbers from the commencement can be supplied. Also, the bound Volumes.

The following Numbers are now ready:

Aunt Margaret.	The Story of Ancient History.
The Great Elm.	
Dialogues.	The Studio.
The Alcove.	Franklin.
The Gibraltar Gallery.	The Harper Establishment.
The Three Gold Dollars.	Timboo and Fanny.
Rambles among the Alps.	Timboo and Joliba.
The Engineer.	Virginia.
The Museum.	Emma.
Elfred.	Frank.
John True.	The Little Lobvre.
The Story of American History.	The Strait Gate.
	Willie and the Mortgage.
The Story of English History.	Bruno.
	Vernon.

Nine volumes are now ready, elegantly bound in Muslin, gilt, (each Volume containing three Numbers). Price $1 each.

PUBLISHED BY HARPER & BROTHERS.

FRANK LESLIE'S BEAUTIFUL PAPER.

No. 60 READY THIS MORNING AT ALL NEWS DEPOTS.
It contains the interesting tale of
THE INDIAN RUSE.
With three descriptive illustrations. Also, twenty-three splendid engravings of the most important topics of the week, plenty of interesting reading, wit, humor, chess, and the news. Only 6¼ cents.

TO MERCHANTS AND BANKERS.

NOW READY AND FOR SALE AT THE BOOKSTORES:
THE MERCHANTS' AND BANKERS'
REGISTER,
FOR 1857,
CONTAINING

I. A List of the Banks, arranged alphabetically, in every State and City of the Union, corrected up to December, 1856—President, Cashier and Capital of each.
II. A list of Private Bankers in Three Hundred and Thirty Cities and Towns in the United States and Canada, December, 1856.
III. A List of Banks and Private Bankers in London, November, 1856.
IV. A List of Private Bankers in Europe, Asia, South America and West Indies.
V. An Alphabetical List of Cashiers of the United States.
VI. A List of Members of the New-York Board of Stock Brokers.
VII. The Banks of New-York City—Capital, Dividend Months, Discount Days—Annual Dividends, and Notary of each.
VIII. Principles of Exchange, by John Ramsay McCulloch.
IX. Finances of European States—Revenue, Expenditure and Debt of each.
X. Commercial Statistics of the United States.
XI. Cotton and Cotton Manufacturers throughout the World.
XII. Decimal Weights and Measures.
XIII. On the Rights and Duties of Consuls.

One vol. 8vo, $1; price per mail $1 12, postage paid.
BY J. SMITH HOMANS,
Editor of "The Bankers' Magazine."
DERBY & JACKSON, Publishers,
No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York.
Copies sent by mail post-paid on receipt of price.

FRANK LESLIE'S BEAUTIFUL PAPER.

No. 60 READY THIS MORNING AT ALL NEWS DEPOTS.
It contains the interesting tale of
THE INDIAN RUSE.
With three descriptive illustrations. Also, twenty-three splendid engravings of the most important topics of the week, plenty of interesting reading, wit, humor, chess, and the news. Only 6¼ cents.

WHO WILL NOT POSSESS IT?

EVERY LIBRARY AND EVERY HOME SHOULD HAVE
GOODRICH'S RECOLLECTIONS OF A LIFETIME.

In two volumes, 1105 pp., large 12mo., 25 Original Engravings, including an accurate Steel Portrait of the Author. Price, black or scarlet cloth, $3; scarlet cloth, gilt edges, $4; half-calf, marble edges, $5; full calf, gilt edges, $7.

So spontaneous and large has been the demand for this last great work of

THE NAPOLEON OF THE PEN,

that, with all our efforts, we have been unable so far to fill the orders for it. Our arrangements are now such that we hereafter hope to fill promptly the largely increasing orders for the work.

NO WORK WAS EVER SO HEARTILY commended by the Press of all sections, secular and religious, literary and political, and none

SO GENERALLY AND SO FULLY QUOTED; the principal journals of the country giving to it from two to ten columns each.

For sale by all booksellers. Copies mailed on receipt of price. Agents wanted to sell it.

MILLER, ORTON & MULLIGAN, Publishers, No. 25 Park-row, New-York, and No. 107 Genesee-st., Auburn.

FRANK LESLIE'S BEAUTIFUL PAPER.

No. 60 READY THIS MORNING AT ALL NEWS DEPOTS,
It contains the interesting tale of
THE INDIAN RUSE.
With three descriptive illustrations. Also, twenty-three splendid engravings of the most important topics of the week, plenty of interesting reading, wit, humor, chess, and the news. Only 6¼ cents.

TO WHOLESALE STATIONERS, BOOKSELLERS, AND THE TRADE GENERALLY.

THE CHEAPEST ENVELOPE MANUFATURER
IN
THE UNITED STATES.

I would respectfully call the attention of the trade to the quality, description and price of my machine-made

ENVELOPES.

The unrivaled facilities which I possess for manufacturing enables me to

DEFY COMPETITION.

My buff, amber, canary, and white laid Envelopes are well worthy the attention of dealers, being superior and CHEAPER
than anything of the kind now in market.

N. W. BUTLER,
Nos. 22 and 24 Frankfort-st., New-York.
Samples forwarded free of expense.

FRANK LESLIE'S BEAUTIFUL PAPER.

No. 60 READY THIS MORNING AT ALL NEWS DEPOTS.
It contains the interesting tale of
THE INDIAN RUSE.
With three descriptive illustrations. Also, twenty-three splendid engravings of the most important topics of the week, plenty of interesting reading, wit, humor, chess, and the news. Only 6¼ cents.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LIFE ILLUSTRATED.—A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY NEWSPAPER OF ENTERTAINMENT, IMPROVEMENT and PROGRESS, designed to encourage a spirit of HOPE, MANLINESS, SELF RELIANCE and ACTIVITY among the people; to illustrate *life* in all its phases. A high-toned Paper which ought to be read by every family in the land.

LIFE. This WEEK'S NUMBER, NOW READY, contains: The Wealth and Population of the Union; The Philosophy of Crime; Wall-st. and Stock Gambling; Live Men; the Snow-Storm; More Queer Names; Marriage of Eminent Persons; Davenport, Iowa; Rural Affairs—Thorough Drainage; New Plants; Salt for Flowers; The Produce of an Acre; Lake Nemi, with Illustrations; Lloyd's Coffee-House; A Criticizing Husband; How to Behave; Commercial Agencies; The Power of Love; Baldness and Beards; The City; Glass in His Boot; Personal; Information; Varieties; Literary Notices; The Business World; Notes and Queries; Writing for the Press, &c.

LIFE. Price only 4 cents; $2 a year; $1 for half a year, delivered in all parts of the City. For sale by Newsmen. Dexter & Brother Agents.

LIFE. Published by FOWLER AND WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

WILL BE READY AT 12 O'CLOCK:
HARPER'S WEEKLY.
A JOURNAL OF CIVILIZATION.
Five cents a number; $2 50 a year.
THE FOURTH NUMBER READY TO-DAY.

CONTENTS.

THE LAW OF LIBEL.
SUDDEN DEATH.
THE BED OF THE OCEAN.
PRUSSIA AND NEUFCHATEL.
CAMELS IN TEXAS.
A VISIT TO THE CHIEF OF POLICE.
REFUTATION IN CALIFORNIA.
CHAT.
A spoiled Courtesy—Looking after the Lost Sheep—Fashionable Charity.
PECULIARITIES DUE TO HEREDITARY TRANSMISSION.
VICE UNDERGROUND.
FOREIGN RELIGIOUS ITEMS.
CHIPS FROM OLD LOGS.
Maxims and Ideas—Ill-Speaking of Others—the Leave-Taking of Actor—Misers Extinguished by Paper Money—Horace Walpole—Doctors Duels—"Freedom!" Spanked—A Test—A Study of Poetry—Brokers' Morality—Know Thyself—Consciences—The Music of Time.
LITERARY—Reviews and New Books.
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.
Congress—The Committee of Investigation—Personal Difficulty—The Dignity of a Dutch Minister—United States Senators—State Legislatures—California—Frightful Murder on Long Island—A Husband who wouldn't give up his Wife—A Brick from Solomon's Temple—A Poor Man Kiln-Dried—Spanish Monarchy in Mexico—No more Spendthrifts cut off with a Shilling—A Yankee restores to the Russians their Fleet.
FOREIGN NEWS.
France: Meeting of the Congress of Paris—Napoleon Objects to be Abused—A Queer Exhibition—Paris Propriety—Court Festivities—The Advantage of Hooped Petticoats—Court Etiquette—*England:* The *Resolute*—Picture of the Reception on Board the *Resolute*—Grouse of the East British Tors—Burial of a Turk—A Monument to the Princess Elizabeth—Death of High Miller.—*Switzerland:* The Neufchatel Question.—*Italy:* A Snow-Storm in Venice—A King Robbed.—*Nicaragua.*—*Cuba:* A Defaulter.—*Asia:* Startling Discoveries in the East—The Palace of Semiramis—The Battle-Field of Arbela—The Tower of Babel—The Persian War.—*China:* Another British War—Bombardment of Canton—Interference of United States Vessels—French Movements.
A LITTLE PROSE ABOUT PERSIA.
Illustrations: Nasr-o-meydan, the Palace of Persia—Persian Ladies Gossiping—Mount Elbrous seen from the Steppes—Bagdad—Pilgrims carrying Corpses to Bagdad—A Persian Gentleman—Colonel Artillery—Georgian Nobleman's House in Tiflis—Kurds Charging—The Prime Minister of Persia—Persian Lady Walking.
THE POOR CLARE. Chapter the Third. In Three Chapters.
NOTES AND QUERIES.
Unpublished Poem by Rogers—Almanacs in the Olden Time—Good News for Literature—Mathematical Sailors—Newport, Rhode Island, in 1729—Transmutation of Knowledge—"The Boy is Father to the Man"—Paper—Antiquities of Central America.
CASTA DIVA.
MAY'S PRAYER.
THE DEAD SECRET.
Chapter the First. The Twenty third of August, 1929.
AGRICULTURAL ITEMS.
Winter Work for Farmers—Fifth Annual Session of the United States Agricultural Society—Sheep Farmers—Smut in Wheat—Wounds in Cattle—Field Mice—General Advice—Cabbages—Substitutes for Guano, &c.—The Bee Moth—A Few Words on Agricultural Chemistry—Eggs by Weight.
WEEKLY MARKET SUMMARY.
NOTES OF THE ARTS AND SCIENCES.
The Photographic Art—Antiquities—Aerial Navigation—Navigation of the Tigris—A Wagon propelled by Machinery—Borneo Coal—Exploration in Central Asia—Salt Springs in Oregon—A New Diamond—The Return of the Comet—Geological Phenomenon—Curious Land Slip—Rewards to Distinguished Savans—A New Diving Instrument.
THINGS WISE AND OTHERWISE.
PUBLISHED BY HARPER & BROTHERS,
FRANKLIN-SQUARE, New York.

READY THIS DAY,
FRANK LESLIE'S NEW-YORK JOURNAL.
FOR FEBRUARY.

READ THE CONTENTS. BY IT. PRICE 3¾ CENTS.
Marietta; or, the Adventures of a Poet. (Illustrated.)
George Steers' Room. (Illustrated.)
M. Paul Delaroche. (portrait.)
A Railroad Adventure.
Some Passages in the Life of an Heiress.
The Little Angel's Feast in Chili.
The Mezzo Matti.
Inauguration of the Statute of Dr. Benjamin Franklin, at Boston.
The Rich Cousin.
Tombs. (Illustrated.)
Sidney Smith's Tract.
The French Doctor's Bride.
The Mystic Bell.
Symptoms of being a Confirmed Old Bachelor.
The Rainbow of Love.
The Earl's Daughter. (a story.)
Wanted Immediately. (a story.)
Margaret; or, the Discarded Queen.
View of the City of Kingston, Canada West.
Royal Dock Yard, Kingston, Canada West.
Undetected Crime. Varieties, &c.
Elks, from Newfoundland, (illustrated.)
Alien Weed.
Seal Hunting in Greenland, (illustrated.)
Only Bella.
A Difficult Case.
Popular Names of Plants.
The Actress's Lover—Blood that will not wash out—The Emigrant Boy's Burial—Good Taste—Easy Method of Detecting Spurious Coin.
Instruments of Torture and Punishment, (illustrated.)
Sigismund Thalberg, (portrait.)—Dinner at a New-York Boarding-House.
Breakfast, &c.
Post-Office Weighing Machine, (illustrated.)
The Exiles of Siberia—Burying without a Coffin, &c.
The Value of Five Dollars—Old Actors—Munden—Origin of Pantomimes—Varieties.
Talk Stoppers—How to Choose a Carpet—The Lecturing Monkey.

SAMUEL FRENCH, Publisher,
No. 121 Nassau-st., N. Y.
ROSS & TOUSEY, Wholesale Agents.

NOW READY,
BRAITHWAITE'S RETROSPECT.
PART XXXIV.....FOR JANUARY.
Uniform American Edition.

This admirable digest enjoys, throughout the world, a higher fame in its department, and has a more extensive patronage than was ever acquired by any other periodical publication.

TERMS, invariably in advance, from Part XXIII., for July, 1851, $2 per annum, or $1 each part. The back numbers, or sets from the commencement, can be had at the original prices, free of postage.

Thirty-four Parts bound in 15 volumes, sheep, library style, $3 a volume; $30 delivered free of charge. Parts 1 to 12, 50 cents each. Parts 13 to 22, 75 cents each. Parts 23 to 34, $1 each.

N. B.—Mailed to subscribers, free of postage.
STRINGER & TOWNSEND, Publishers,
No. 222 Broadway, New-York.
And for sale by all the principal booksellers.

FRANK LESLIE'S BEAUTIFUL PAPER.

No. 60 READY THIS MORNING AT ALL NEWS DEPOTS.
It contains the interesting tale of
THE INDIAN RUSE.
With three descriptive illustrations. Also, twenty-three splendid engravings of the most important topics of the week, plenty of interesting reading, wit, humor, chess and the news. Only 6¼ cents.

POSITIVELY
ON THE 28th OF JANUARY.

28th The COSMOPOLITAN ART ASSOCIATION
28th will distribute gratuitously among all subscribers
28th whose names are received previous to the above
28th date,
28th OVER 300 VALUBLE OIL-PAINTINGS,
28th Life-size MARBLE BUSTS and STATUES,
28th BRONZES, &c.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

28th Any person subscribing $3 before the 28th inst. is
28th entitled to either of the $3 Magazines, or to a copy
28th of the splendid $5 steel engraving "Saturday
28th Night." Also, a copy of the beautifully illustrated
28th ART JOURNAL for one year.
28th Also, a ticket in the above distribution of Works
28th of Art, by which a costly Painting or pieces of Sta-
28th tuary may be received in addition.
28th Specimen numbers of the ART JOURNAL and
28th Engraving of "Saturday Night," together with
28th Palmer's famous bust of "Spring," can now be
28th seen at the KNICKERBOCKER OFFICE, No.
28th 348 Broadway, where subscriptions are daily received. Address
28th C. L. DERBY, Actuary C. A. A., as above.

FRANK LESLIE'S BEAUTIFUL PAPER.

No. 60 READY THIS MORNING AT ALL NEWS DEPOTS.
It contains the interesting tale of
THE INDIAN RUSE.
With three descriptive illustrations. Also, twenty-three splendid engravings of the most important topics of the week, plenty of interesting reading, wit, humor, chess and the news. Only 6¼ cents.

GIVEN AWAY, GIVEN AWAY.
GO AND SEE!

Go and see what! Why, your brother, neighbor. Buy a book at EVANS & CO.'S Gift Bookstore, No. 409 Broadway, New-York, and receive a gift worth from 25 cents to $100. Gold and Silver Watches, sets of Cameos, Gold Lockets, Pencils, Brooches, Rings, Penknives, &c., given away to purchasers of Books. All the new and popular publications received as soon as issued. Our stock consists, in part, of standard, poetical, historical, biographical and miscellaneous books, together with an elegant assortment of pew and pocket Bibles, Prayer Books, Annuals, Albums, in various styles of bindings. Having bought a very large stock of new books and fine gold jewelry at the lowest rates for cash, we are determined to give our customers better bargains than can be had elsewhere. Catalogues of books sent to any part of the City or country free, on application by mail.

EVANS & CO.,
Principal store, No. 409 Broadway, New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

CALIFORNIA!
READ MRS L. S. GOODWIN'S GREAT STORY
OF
LIFE AT THE MINES,
IN
THE FLAG OF OUR UNION.
FOUR CENTS PER COPY.

This paper is the favorite of all the miscellaneous weekly press, and is crowded with attractive original matter every week of the most varied and entertaining character. It is carefully edited and beautifully printed.

THE SPECIALIST FOR JANUARY.

Owing to the absence of the Editor the January issue of THE SPECIALIST has been delayed until the present. It is now ready and will be found full of interest to all classes of readers, but more especially so to those suffering from pulmonary complaints. Every one should read the "Trials and Experience of a Consumptive" in the present Number. Single copies, 10 cents.

SHERMAN & CO., No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House.

DRY GOODS.

WET GOODS! WET GOODS!! WET GOODS!!!
TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS WORTH
OF WET GOODS, CONSISTING OF

Wet silks from the late wreck.
Wet linen damask, fine goods, 2s. 6d. per yard.
Wet linen shirting, fine goods, 3s., worth 4s.
Wet linen shirting, superfine goods, 3s., very cheap at 6s.
Wet linen sheeting, 10-4 wide, 4s., worth 7s.
Wet quilts and counterpanes, from 7s. up.
Wet blankets at great bargains.
Wet brilliants, superior goods, at 1s.
Wet linen handkerchiefs, fine goods, 6s. per dozen.
Wet napkins, all linen, 9s. per dozen.
Wet toweling and diaper, very cheap.
Wet cotton shirting and sheeting, very low.

The above goods will prove a great bargain to hotel-keepers, boarding-house keepers, and the public generally.

ANDREW G. COLBY,
No. 289 Grand, corner Eldridge-st.

$50,000 WORTH OF DRY GOODS
TO BE SOLD OFF WITHOUT RESERVE,
Commencing on Monday, 5th inst.
ISAAC HADDOCK, NO. 265 GRAND-ST.,
(Between Chrystie and Forsyth sts.)
Will SELL OFF the general stock of
DOMESTIC AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

At prices much below their present value. Consisting of blankets, quilts, damasks, Irish linens, toweling, bleached and brown muslins, flannels, cassimeres, shawls, merinoes, paramattas, black silks, marcelines, de laines, prints, ticklings, &c. Also, hosiery, gloves, ribbons, embroideries, trimmings, and small wares of all kinds.

As this stock will be sold without reserve, I. H. hopes his customers will call early and reap the benefit of good goods at low prices.

Lease of the store and house to be disposed of—5 years to run, from 1st of May next.

1857. SPRING MANTILLAS. 1857.
JACOB LANSING,
IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER
OF
MANTILLAS, &c.,
is now prepared to exhibit a
COMPLETE AND MAGNIFICENT STOCK,
comprising all the
NEWEST AND MOST DESIRABLE STYLES,
TO WHICH HE INVITES THE ATTENTION OF
CITY, SOUTHERN AND WESTERN JOBBERS.
THE ABOVE WILL BE OFFERED AT THE
VERY LOWEST PRICES, AND ON
LIBERAL TERMS.
No. 49 CEDAR-STREET,
BETWEEN NASSAU AND WILLIAM.

CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS.

LADIES 5-8 CAMBRIC HDKFS., in beautiful qualities, 10s. 6d., 12s. and 16s. 6d. per dozen, worth 16s., 18s. and 20s.
GENT'S HANDKERCHIEFS, 33s. and 30s. per dozen, worth $4 and $5.
at the
Great Sale,
No. 703 Broadway,
near 4th-st.

ALL OUR SPRING AND SUMMER SILKS

Are further reduced, in order to effect an entire clearance.
BEAUTIFUL CHINA SILKS,
only 3s. per yard, worth 5s.
YARD-WIDE SPRING GLACE,
only 10s., worth 16s.,
at the
Great Sale,
No. 703 Broadway,
near 4th-st.

ENGLISH LONG CLOTH SHIRTINGS,

in beautiful qualities,
BOROCK'S MANUFACTURE,
are now offering at
10 CENTS and 1 SHILLING PER YARD,
by the piece, worth 1s. 3d. and 1s. 6d., at the
Great sale,
No. 703 Broadway,
Near 4th-st.

DECIDED BARGAINS IN TOWELINGS,

DIAPERS,
HUCKABACKS,
DAMASKS,
GRASS CLOTHS, &c., &c., &c.,
At the great sale,
No. 703 Broadway,
Near 4th-st.

CLOAKS AT HALF PRICE.

TO CLOSE THE SEASON'S IMPORTATIONS.
We shall offer our ENTIRE CLOAK STOCK during the
MONTH OF JANUARY
At (in most cases) ONE-HALF the ORIGINAL PRICE
In order to effect an entire clearance.
GEORGE BULPIN.
No. 361 Broadway.

A GREAT BARGAIN.

200 PIECES FINE LINENS OF 13 YARDS
Are now offered
At 2s. 6d. per yard, worth 4s.,
At the great sale,
No. 703 Broadway,
Near 4th-st.

GREAT GIFT SALE.

At KINZEY'S CHEAP LACE AND EMBROIDERY STORE, No. 228 4th av., between 21st and 22d sts. Laces, Embroideries, Ribbons, Trimmings, Gloves, &c., from auction, cheap. Purchase a dollar's worth of goods, and you will get a Gift before leaving the store; 500 fancy articles to be given away to-day.

FURS.

FURS AT HALF PRICE.

TO CLOSE THE SEASON'S IMPORTATIONS.
We shall offer our entire FUR STOCK during the
MONTH OF JANUARY
at (in most cases) ONE-HALF the ORIGINAL PRICE,
In order to effect an ENTIRE CLEARANCE.
GEO. BULPIN,
No. 361 Broadway.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

VETERAN CORPS OF 1812.—THE MEMbers of the Corps will attend the funeral of our brother soldier, JOSEPH F. JAMES, from the residence of his son, No. 114 Ludlow-street, THIS DAY, Friday, the 23d inst., at 2½ o'clock A. M. Also, the funeral of our brother soldier HARTSHORNE WHITE, from his late residence, No. 429 Houston-st., THIS DAY, Friday, the 23d inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. By order,

A. W. JONES, Colonel.
WILLIAM CORBIERE, Adjutant.

VETERAN CORPS OF 1812.—THE CORPS will meet at No. 114 Ludlow-st., on this, FRIDAY, at 2½ o'clock, to attend the funeral of our deceased brother soldier, JOSEPH F. JAMES, in citizens' dress, with the usual badge of mourning. By order,

H. RAYMOND, Colonel.
ISAAC M. PEYPE, Adjutant.

N. B. The corps will meet THIS (Friday) EVENING, 23d inst., at 7 o'clock, corner Grand and Elizabeth sts., on business of importance.

LECTURES.

EARTHQUAKES AND VOLCANOES.—DR. C. F. WINSLOW'S Lecture on this subject is to be given at Hope Chapel on the evening of the 26th inst., (MONDAY next,) at 7½ o'clock. Admission 25 cents.

The highly-interesting papers read by Dr. W. before the American Association for the Advancement of Science, at Albany, in August last, giving an account of volcanic eruptions in the Sandwich Islands, which he has witnessed, etc., has prompted an invitation to be extended to him for this lecture in the Friends' Institute Course.

KEROSENE OILS.

KEROSENE LUBRICATING OIL.
KEROSENE ILLUMINATING OIL.
KEROSENE BINNACLE OIL.
PARAFINE RAILWAY GREASE.
ELECTRIC LAMPS,
AUSTENS, AGENTS, No. 50 Beaver-st.

PRINTING BY STEAM—COPPER-FACED TYPE.

STATIONERS' HALL,
Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., New-York.
BOWNE & HASBROUCK,
PRINTERS, LITHOGRAPHERS AND STATIONERS.
All kinds of Printing executed in the best style, with copper-faced type, at the lowest rates.

INDIA RUBBER BOOTS AND OVERSHOES.

A full stock of Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's India Rubber boots and overshoes of the very best quality, adapted to both city and country wear, just received and for sale by the case, dozen or single pair.

D. HODGMAN,
No. 27 Maiden-lane, corner of Nassau-st.

ALLSOPP'S TONIC ALE.—THE MOST BENEficial effects are resulting from the use of the celebrated Tonic Ale, manufactured by Saml. Allsopp, Esq., in Burton-on-Trent, England. For s

New-Jersey and the Quarantine Question—Inaugural Address of Governor Newell.

Hon. Wm. A. Newell, the new Governor of New-Jersey, after experiencing the pleasures of a long walk through the snow-drifts to get to the State House, in Trenton, in time for his inauguration, was duly sworn into office on Tuesday. His Inaugural Address is published in yesterday's Trenton papers. He discusses with commendable brevity all important questions, but in the matter of the Quarantine he goes a step further even than Governor Price, declining to acknowledge that New-Jersey soil should, in any event, be appropriated to such uses. We copy this passage in full:

"The late Governor of New-York has expressed the hope, in an unofficial note which has been handed to me, that, through Executive 'recommendation and influence,' the cession of jurisdiction over a portion of our shore will be made to New-York, for the purpose of enabling her to remove her Quarantine from Staten Island to the point in question. My convictions of duty render it not only impossible to concur in his views, but compel me, on the contrary, imperatively to dissent from them. It is not my intention now to discuss the right of New-York to establish a Quarantine in New-Jersey, upon the ground that a purchase was made of a portion of our territory, for that purpose, from the General Government; nor to give a history of the transaction by which she obtained possession of Staten Island; but I shall reserve for the future a consideration of these and other points, should it become necessary to communicate with the Legislature on this subject.

It is sufficient at this time to say that *the pride and dignity of New-Jersey would never allow her to consent that any portion of her territory should be used for such a purpose by another State.* To New-York inures the advantages of an extended commerce, and *she must be content to abide by whatever evils follow in its train.* She ought not to desire to impose these latter upon a sister State."

Gov. Newell recommends the passage of a Registry law. In reference to Federal affairs, he holds good Free-Soil doctrines, saying:

"The repeal of the Missouri Compromise in the passage of the Kansas and Nebraska act, was a gross violation of plighted faith, and occurred at a time and under circumstances well calculated to arouse the just indignation of the whole country, and cause it to doubt the moral rectitude of the Government. The sad consequences of this act will be long felt. No sophistry will avail to hide its true purpose. New-Jersey will insist upon preserving, forever, intact from Slavery, that portion of our soil dedicated to perpetual freedom by this solemn and time-honored compact. Yet New-Jersey is conservative; she will abide by the compromises; she reprobates any interference with the institution of Slavery in States where it already exists, and she recognizes no superior in her devotion to the true interests of the whole country.

It has become a convenient cant with a certain class of politicians to threaten a dissolution of the Union. Such language might have had some meaning in times long gone by, but what was once a feeble union of States has grown to be a powerful Confederation, and this Government will never be overthrown by politicians while the people are true to themselves and put their trust in the great God of Nations."

Indiana—Inaugural Address of Gov. Willard.

Gov. Willard of Indiana delivered his inaugural address on the 12th inst. The principal feature of the address is its comments upon immigration. The new Governor assumes Anti-Know-Nothing ground in the strongest style. He says:

"Why shall we not adopt as an American citizen, the voluntary exile from his native land, within the time now prescribed by law? By so doing, we confer upon him no right of suffrage—no right to purchase, hold or alienate property. We simply throw around him the protecting arm of the United States, and advise all other nations that he is a sacred Son of Liberty as though born under the Constitution.

When, and upon what conditions, persons either foreign or native born, shall acquire and dispose of property, or exercise the rights of suffrages in any State, depends upon no act of Congress, but upon the laws of the State.

These designing men, whose love for office so exceeded their desire for the peace and prosperity of their country, knew that their hopes of success depended upon appealing to the prejudices and passions of men where no opportunity was offered to counteract their efforts by the soothing influence of reason. Accordingly, they established secret political organizations, studiously excluding therefrom all who would not sustain their unchristian and illiberal doctrines. Reflecting men were persuaded that, in a short time, thinking and patriotic citizens would abandon these associations, and they have not been disappointed."

He adds, that in addition to a violent invasion of the rights of suffrage by outrages committed at the polls, a systematic effort has been made to control the Government of the State by means of fraudulent and illegal votes. It is recommended to the Legislature to pass stringent laws to remedy the evil.

The peroration is Pro-Slavery. The Governor says:

"You have all been more or less engaged in the canvass which has recently closed in Indiana, and you cannot but have observed how few of our fellow-citizens determined their action by any benefit they expect to derive, or injury they feared to suffer from the laws of their own State. Indeed they were seldom called upon to consider those subjects which more nearly affected their local interests, but had their attention rather directed to the laws and institutions of those who reside in neighboring States and Territories; and I think I am warranted in expressing the opinion, that the people of no State ever more thoroughly investigated their duty. After the most careful consideration they have decided, that as for Indiana, she will recognize and execute the Constitution of the United States as the highest law for the Government of her people, as that Constitution is interpreted by the tribunal established and authorized by the instrument itself, to decide between the separate and United States.

That as for those who regulate the laws and constitutions of other States, we will concede to them the same sovereignty and independence which we claim for ourselves. Nor do we stop here. If our fellow-citizens desire to go beyond the limits of our States and make their homes within the Territories, (purchased by the blood and treasure of all,) we say go shorn of none of their sovereign rights which they possessed as citizens of the State, but fully authorized to regulate their domestic affairs in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States."

Message of the Governor of Wisconsin.

The message of Gov. Bashford, of Wisconsin, was delivered on the 15th inst. The Treasury of the State is in a comfortable condition, having a balance of $77,000. The year's receipts were $388,000. Fifty bonds of $1,000 each, fall due on the 1st of April next, and the Legislature is recommended to make provision for their payment. The State Prison is becoming a serious charge; its present number of inmates is 106; the expense in 1856 was $27,384. The Governor recommends the Prison contract system, the income arising therefrom to be applied towards the completion of the Prison buildings. There are 50 Banks in the State, with an aggregate capital of $3,290,000. The increase in Banking capital in 1856 was $1,320,000. The amount arising from the tax on Banking capital last year was $37,000; for the next year the revenue is estimated at $60,000. Securities on deposit amount to $2,208,000. The Governor commends the present Banking system in the highest terms. The State University has 169 students. The affairs of the Deaf and Dumb Institution are administered with economy, and the establishment flourishes finely. The State Historical Society has a good library, which has increased from 50 volumes, in 1854, to 3,120, on the 1st inst. A Commission, consisting of Messrs. Jno. F. Potter, Samuel Todd, and B. Williams, has been appointed by the Governor, to revise the General Statutes. The Governor lays before the Legislature several subjects to which he begs attention. Among them, he conceives of none that is more important than a diminution of special legislation. The population of the State is now 552,000.

The Governor closes by criticizing President Pierce's last Message:

"I cannot allow this occasion to pass without repelling the grossly unjust imputations cast upon the people of this, in common with those of a majority of the Free States, by the present Chief Magistrate of the Republic, in his late annual message. A large majority of the electors of Wisconsin stand charged by him with hostility to other portions of the Union; with a desire to interfere with the domestic institutions of other States; and with participating in a revolutionary movement, the object of which is attainable only by the path of civil strife, and which would inevitably lead to the disruption of the country. The mildest language I can apply to such charges is to pronounce them unjust and unwarrantable. No State is more fondly attached to the Union than our own; no people more loyal to the Constitution, or more scrupulous in their regard for the rights of others, than those of Wisconsin. It is true that they have differed from the President on important questions of national policy; but that opinion has been honestly and conscientiously entertained, and I feel it my duty to characterize the sweeping allegations of the President, in his message, in this respect, is ill-timed, undignified and untrue."

The Roman Catholics of New-Jersey find it difficult to comply with the order of their Bishop, restricting funeral processions to six carriages. On Sunday, at Newark, an Irish funeral presented a singular spectacle; there were the six carriages only, but hundreds followed them on foot, in a promiscuous and disorderly crowd, altogether more unsightly and annoying than the long string of carriages which the Bishop has abolished.

The fishermen of Gloucester have engaged, in the hazardous employment of fishing for halibut at this season. Seven fine clipper schooners are in the business at the Isle of Sable, and before the middle of February, a large fleet will be employed on George's Banks.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Another Case of Shysterism—An M. P. Implicated.

Shysterism, instead of disappearing from among us, is evidently on the increase. A few weeks ago our police reports contained a striking illustration of the audacity and villainy of the practitioners of this art, and now they furnish us with another case of the same kind which is still more villainous and still more audacious than even the former one. The substance of the last-named case is as follows:

In March last, a certain Samuel Goldbery was arrested in this City on a charge of petty larceny, and brought before Justice Davidson, of the Jefferson Market Police Court. This functionary, however, after examination, caused the prisoner to be liberated, not deeming the evidence sufficient to establish his guilt, or thinking him, perhaps, to be altogether innocent. Goldbery, as soon as dismissed, went on his way rejoicing, and heard no more of the matter till the beginning of last week. But if he thought that he was clearly out of the wood, and entirely out of danger, the result showed that he was wofully mistaken. Goldbery was known to have money, and not to be particularly crafty, and a few ingenious gentlemen, among whom figured one of our immaculate police, having learned the details of the difficulty in which he had been involved, conceived the idea of so turning their knowledge to account as to make it an agent for extracting a few hundred dollars from the pockets of the rich and simple Goldbery. The plot was no sooner laid than the conspirators proceeded to carry it into execution. Two of the party, Heitman, a Jew, and White, the policeman aforesaid, were dispatched to Goldbery's boarding-house, No. 58 Bayard-street, to inform him that the District-Attorney "wanted him," and that he must go to prison for the crime which he had been arrested for last March. This intelligence inspired poor Goldbery with terror, for how could he presume to question its authenticity, seeing one of his informants was an M. P. and a star-bearer? He begged earnestly not to be forced to accompany them, and promised again and again to present himself without fail before the District-Attorney next morning, the keeper of the boarding-house even offering to go bail that he would do so. Neither the repeated promises of Goldbery, however, nor the offer of the boarding-house keeper, could give entire satisfaction to Messieurs White and Heitman. But they relented a little, nevertheless. No longer insisting on taking him before the District-Attorney, they contented themselves with bringing him to the residence of a certain Jew named Rosenberg. On arriving there, the astonished Goldbery learned that this philanthropic gentleman had compromised the matter with the District-Attorney by the payment of $300, and that on handing over said sum to his new-found friend, he might go about his business and would be free from all further trouble. This money must, however, be paid on the spot, or otherwise the compromiser must receive $500 the next day! Samuel, not appreciating this kind of generosity, and hesitating to purchase exemption from persecution at such a price, was taken by his captors from one place to another, and finally to the house of a certain notorious character in Tenth-street, where he was forced, by threats of immediate imprisonment, to fork over to Rosenberg all the cash he then happened to have about him—$165—$15 of which, be it remembered, were subsequently given to our *shyster-policeman*, as the reward of his services in that little affair!

Goldbery was now liberated and suffered to depart, but his annoyances were not yet at an end. He was too profitable a victim to be thus easily let off. On the following morning another of the gang, one Rosenbaum, made his appearance at Samuel's boarding-house, and offered, in consideration of $50, to go to the District-Attorney, get back the money paid to Rosenberg, and put the others in prison! Goldbery demurred to the payment of the $50 beforehand, but would deposit that amount with a third party till it was fairly earned. This offer was accepted, the money deposited, and Goldbery and his new patron started forthwith for the District-Attorney's office. But, as they were proceeding on their way, Rosenbaum suddenly stopped, and advised his client that he had better keep quiet and leave the City, lest, if he remained, he should be rearrested and sent to prison. The terrors of Samuel were now reawakened, and nothing more was necessary to induce him to give up all idea of honoring the District-Attorney with his intended visit. As he was returning home, however, he fortunately encountered a friend, who, on hearing his story, quickly opened his eyes as to the character of the parties into whose hands he had fallen, and the extent of the imposition which had been perpetrated on him. At the suggestion of this friend, Goldbery went immediately before Recorder Smith, and made affidavit to the above effect, in consequence of which warrants were at once issued for the arrest of the conspirators, all of whom, save one, have been nabbed and compelled to find bail in the sum of $2,000, or remain in durance till trial. The Recorder, after hearing the details of this case, pronounced it to be one of the most outrageous on record, and, if the allegations contained in the affidavit be true, we sincerely hope that the perpetrators of this audacious and villainous swindle will meet with the full measure of that punishment which they have so well merited.

Garroting.

Garroting is a great convenience—nothing more convenient can happen to a man under certain circumstances. We do not mean by the term that operation, which is said to be popular in London, namely, throttling a man with one hand, and snatching his gold watch with the other; but that other process, which some of our enterprising cotemporaries create a sensation with every morning. We say it is a great convenience. For instance, Joan Smith, the broker, has $150 in his pocket to buy his wife a gold brooch with, according to promise. Down town, in the first of the evening, he meets a friend or two, who proposes a game at bluff. He accepts, and is not eminently successful. Before going home why shouldn't he, if he is a wise man, step into a newspaper office, and announce to his friend, the Police Reporter, all the particulars of his being seized, suddenly, when it was scarcely dark, by a couple of ruffians, robbed of his funds, and not a policeman in sight?

A countryman comes to town, with the cash in his pocket, to buy up half a dozen hogsheads of molasses, and a fresh supply of calicoes for his store. His friend, the drummer, takes him out to see the elephant, and when he wakes next morning with a terrible headache on, he finds that the elephant's trunk has picked his pocket of the six hogsheads of molasses and all the calico. The story reads very awkwardly at home, if told in this unadorned way. He consults his friend, the drummer, who straightway has him "garroted" at the Chief's office or in the *Tribune*. He goes home with a fine experience and an untarnished reputation.

We have heard some dismal stories of women "garroted." They felt a "choking" at the throat, but by screaming loudly when the grip relaxed a little, got off without losing their *porte-monnaies*. Policemen can seldom be of such service in these cases as a five-grain pill of assafœtida.

On the night of the great snow-storm—Sunday night last—we found a poor fellow lying at whole length in a snow-bank at the head of Peck-slip. We lifted him out with care and inquired how it happened. He said he had been garroted, and on following it up, we discovered that it was a gang of "whisky skins" that did it. To make it still worse, two policemen stood by and saw the operation without winking.

If we ever should go on a bust, and lose our pocket-book, for the wife's sake and the children's sake, we should beg the papers to "garrote" us. We understand that the Total Abstinence Society have appointed an agent to wait upon all garroted parties and give them an opportunity to take the pledge. With this in their pocket, they say a man may defy nine-tenths of the vagabonds who practice the art. A revolver isn't half as terrible to them as the pledge.

Result of Rascally Treatment.

In the fifth biennial report of the Board of Trustees of the Illinois State Hospital, we find the following melancholy results of the (we believe *unpunished*) villainy of a New-York City emigrant runner:

"A German girl was admitted to the Hospital Dec. 29, 1854. She had been six months in the country. Just after landing in New-York, she had been the victim of an infamous abuse from an emigrant runner, and had lost her reason in consequence. The whole of her residence with us was one continuous effort at self-destruction, put forth with consummate ingenuity, as one method after another was frustrated by the vigilance of her attendants. At length, when reduced by these determined efforts to a stage of extreme exhaustion—having taken no food for many months, save by compulsion—she became helpless and apparently almost motionless. While in an almost exhausted state, a door was left open for an instant by the person in attendance upon her, leading through a short space way into a dining-room, the windows of which had not at that time been secured by the customary iron sash.—with the quickness of thought, she sprung from her bed, and gliding noiselessly through the intervening space, precipitated herself through an open window. The fall, conjointly with her previously exhausted condition, terminated her unhappy life in about eight hours. This took place on the 11th of June, 1855."

Attempted Escape of Convicts from Sing-Sing Prison.

Shortly after dinner at the Prison on Monday last, a convict left the carpet shop of Messrs. Smith & Co., unobserved, and took to the ice on the Hudson River, with a view to escape. But a prompt shot from one of the guards near by, brought him back in double quick time. Under cover of the confusion incident to the affair, six other convicts from the same shop escaped to the ice and made tracks for Rockland Landing, directly across the river. They were soon perceived, and several guards not on duty headed by Mr. Beardsley, the Agent and Warden, started in pursuit. It being intensely cold and stormy, two or three of the pursuers froze their faces and ears and were obliged to return. Two of the convicts nearly benumbed with the cold, were caught about one mile distant from the Prison. The remaining four succeeded in reaching the opposite shore at Rockland Lake Landing, though nearly exhausted with the fatigue of crossing the river, which at this point is three miles wide. The guards being some distance behind, the convicts at once proceeded to the nearest rum-shop to recruit their wearied limbs with a gentle stimulant. One of their number named Turner, a fellow originally from Boston, and now serving out a fifteen years' term, here found an old acquaintance, who immediately set to work to prepare means for their escape, when he was interrupted by the appearance of the Warden and party, who took the runaways into custody. After being remanded to the Prison, the frost was taken out of their limbs by the effective operation known as the shower-bath. Subsequently their heads were shaved, and they were separately placed in dark cells with a ball and chain attached to their necks.

The Next Scientific Association's Meeting.

The Montreal Local Committee is making ample arrangements for the next meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. The Committee is a large one, and has subdivided itself as follows: The Conveyance Committee consists of Hon. James Ferrier, Chairman, I. H. Holton, Esq., President of the Board of Trade, J. J. Day, Esq., Ira Gould, Esq., C. J. Coursol, Esq., A. N. Rennie, Esq. These gentlemen are to arrange with the railroad companies, steamers, &c., so as to insure free passage or reduced rates of fare to members and invited guests. A committee of invitation and accommodation secures boarding houses and hotels for guests. It is constituted as follows: Hon. George Moffatt, Chairman; Lieut.-Col. Munro, C. Dunkin, Esq., L. J. A. Papineau, Esq., M. H. Seymour, Esq., Hon. Mr. De Beaujeu, Mr. Principal Dawson, John Rose, Esq., T. S. Hunt, Esq., Dr. Jones.

Another Committee, headed by Sir L. Lafontaine, procures a building for the meeting and takes charge of the task of showing up the public institutions. A Committee with D. Kinnear, Esq., Chairman, is to prepare a pamphlet guide to the City, giving a sketch of the institutions and arrange for the Post-Office accommodations of members and guests in attendance. The Finance Committee, headed by H. H. Whitney, Esq., M. P. P., attends to the advertising, raises the funds, takes charge of the public subscription, &c., &c. Sir W. Logan is ex-officio a member of all these committees. The *savans* who go up to Montreal have a very happy time in prospect.

Nicaragua Emigration from the Fillibuster Head-quarters.

A large flag was suspended yesterday over the Nicaragua head-quarters in Broadway, displaying in bold printed characters the following announcement:

"Free farms and free passage to Nicaragua on the steamer *Tennessee* leaving the 26th instant."

So it will be seen that the *Tennessee* instead of leaving to-morrow, as advertised, has delayed her departure till next Monday. The reason of this is a wish to await the arrival at this port of the *James Adger*. It is expected that very important intelligence will be brought by that steamer, and also special private dispatches from Gen. Walker to the Nicaragua head-quarters.

Meantime the work of booking immigrants is progressing at a lively rate. Yesterday the number booked for passage in the *Tennessee* had reached one hundred and twenty-three. It is expected that this number will be doubled by Monday afternoon. Most of those already entered are New-Yorkers, with a sprinkling from the rest of creation. All are required to sign the following:

"We, the undersigned, desiring to avail ourselves of the liberal advantages offered by the Government of Nicaragua to actual settlers, and especially in consideration of the donation of a homestead of eighty acres of land, together with a free passage thereto, do hereby severally and collectively engage to proceed to Nicaragua with the intention of establishing ourselves on the farms assigned to us, there to live in obedience to the laws of the State as good citizens."

The above agreement, or whatever it may be called, is a new feature. District-Attorney McKeon may, perhaps, see in it a new dodge. We give him the benefit of its publicity.

Lola Montes.

Lola Montes, since her return from California, is living quietly in this City at No. 13 Stuyvesant-place, where she occupies private apartments in elegant style, and is bringing up her sister—a young lady of 16—to the stage. Lola is said to be quite well-to-do, and designs investing her property in real estate in this City, when she purposes to make her permanent place of residence.

Most of her money was realized by her theatrical tour in California. "Lola Montes in Bavaria," a play written by C. Ware, Jr., and which was originally played at the Broadway Theatre, (N. Y.,) netted her about $23,000 in California.

Lola is about making an arrangement to play in some of the principal inland cities, and after this intends to visit England on a professional trip. This much done, she will nestle in some genteel residence up town, and enjoy delicious cigarettes, and—perhaps write her life, as Branch is doing.

Harlem Railroad Cars Tumbled Down an Embankment.

The Harlem Railroad enjoyed its usual accident yesterday, but this time nobody was seriously hurt.

The Albany mail train, which left the New-York City depôt at 8 10 o'clock A. M., ran off the track at 114th-street. The train consisted of three passenger cars. The rear car was thrown over the embankment five feet high, detaching the two forward cars from the engine, and throwing them off on the opposite side of the track. The windows were broken, and the ends of the cars considerably smashed.

The accident was caused by a break in one of the rails. The passengers were put into the baggage car and the train proceeded in a few minutes, nobody being damaged except one man who badly hurt a finger.

Spanish Quarters, &c.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Is it just for the Government to depreciate the value of Spanish quarters at the rate of 20 per cent. discount and rob the public to that extent? If they choose to call them in and coin them over again, why not pay us the full value of them, and not let us be losers by their transactions, as I for one, have been.

U. R. Z.

☞ A writer in the London *Medical Times* says that he has seen the man who has a patent for obtaining aluminum from clay, and who is sanguine that the article, will soon be furnished as cheaply as iron. If so we shall be sailing one of these days in aluminum ships, cooking our dinner in aluminum kettles, having aluminum fronts to our silk stores.

☞ The Triennial Catalogue of the Union Theological Seminary shows the whole number of the Alumni to be 427, of whom 32 have deceased. The New-York City University has contributed 62 of these, Yale 49, and Amherst 46. No other colleges have furnished as many students.

☞ The Pudney and Russell Guard give a grand ball on Monday evening, Feb. 16, the proceeds of which are to be given to the Printers' Free Library. The Printers go in for the thing generally, and it is likely to be what it promises—"grand."

☞ Dr. Prime, who delivers the lecture next week on behalf of the Typographical Society, gives notice, in the *Observer*, that his lecture has no connection with the ball. He has a hand in the lecture, but not a feet in the ball.

☞ Dr. Wm. M. Cornell advises everybody to wear cotton stockings in place of woolen ones, and to have inserted between the soles of his boots a *slip* of bladder or gum elastic to keep the wet from his feet.

☞ In 1851, the tax-bill of this City amounted to less than three millions of dollars. In 1857 it is put down for nearly eight millions; or, to be particular, $7,818,875.

☞ One of the Seventh Ward school officers—a man of active habits and business—delivered lately an original poem by way of farewell to one of his schools.

☞ Don't let your little girls drink out of the teapot. One in Jersey City died on account of attempting it last week.

Board of Aldermen.

The Board met at 5 o'clock P. M., Alderman Clancy, the President, in the Chair.

Several petitions were received and referred to appropriate Committees.

Alderman Tucker rose to a question of privilege. He found from the record of the proceedings of the Board, that he was placed at the tail of two Committees—one, a Committee on the Almshouse, which, so far as he knew, was not in existence, for he was not aware that the members of it had ever been called together; the other, the Committee on Ordinances. He would not have noticed the fact of his having been placed last on those Committees, had not certain of his constituents (and he claimed to represent as large and intelligent a constituency as any other member of the Board) called his attention to it. He hoped, therefore, that the Board would excuse him from serving on those Committees.

The question was put to the vote, and the Alderman was unanimously excused. Among the resolutions presented was one by Alderman Wilson, of the First Ward, the preamble to which set forth the facts that from the increase of population and business in this City two-thirds of the people have to travel up town every evening, and citizens, women and children, are in daily peril of life and limb from the overcrowded state of the streets: the resolution itself provided that the subject be referred to a special Committee of three, whose duty it shall be to inquire into the probable cost of preparing a set of maps and pecifications for the opening of an avenue 100 feet wide, commencing on Fourteenth-street, near Union-square, running in a southerly direction to Eighth-street, to the head of Greene-street, thence down Greene-street to Church-street, thence through Church-street to Fulton-street, and thence opening or cutting through to Trinity-place, and thence cutting through to Battery-place, near Greenwich-street; and that the said Committee report with all convenient dispatch the result of their inquiry and the expediency of the measure.

The resolution was adopted.

A resolution was presented by the Alderman of the Fourteenth Ward, the preamble to which set forth the danger to pedestrians produced by the Harlem Railroad cars turning the corner of Broome-street, from the Bowery, every two or three minutes, without the presence of a person to give warning of their approach, and which provided that the Harlem Railroad Company be directed to station a flag-man at the corner of the Bowery and Broome-street, for the purpose of warning pedestrians, and those persons driving vehicles, of the nigh approach of the railroad-cars, as they turn the corner of said Bowery and Broome-street.

The resolution was adopted.

Aldermen Wilson, Harris, and Tucker were appointed a Committee to carry out the resolution.

Alderman Corwin was appointed in place of Alderman Tucker on the Almshouse Committee, and Alderman Blunt was appointed to his place on the Committee on Ordinances.

The report adopted by the Board of Councilmen, in reference to the Tax Levy, was, after considerable discussion, referred to the Committee on Finance, and made the special order for Monday night.

A resolution, providing that the *Staats Zeitung* be empowered to publish the Corporation advertisements, was referred to the Committee on Arts and Sciences.

The report of the Special Committee in favor of a non-concurrence with the Board of Councilmen in the resolution to extend the time for the payment of the assessments on Central Park property, and recommending an application to the Legislature for a law to meet the exigencies of the case, was adopted.

After some other business of a secondary importance had been disposed of, the Board adjourned till Monday evening, at 5 o'clock.

Board of Supervisors.

The Board met at 4 P. M.—the Mayor in the Chair.

The only important item of business transacted was the adoption of a report in favor of paying Samuel E. Holmes the sum of $2,500 for surveying and mapping in the Nineteenth Ward.

Subsequently the Mayor presented a list of the Standing Committees for the year, which he afterwards withdrew in consequence of Supervisor Jackson's declining to serve on the Committee on Annual Taxes.

The Mayor, however, stated that he would revise the list and announce it at a future meeting of the Board.

An adjournment was then moved and carried until Thursday next at the usual hour.

Coroner's Inquest.

The name of the negro who died so suddenly Wednesday evening on board the brigantine *Golden Lead*, which had just arrived from New-Orleans, was Nicholas Jackson, a runner for a sailors' boarding-house. He was a native of New-Jersey, and 25 years of age. Coroner Connery held an inquest upon the body yesterday at the First Ward Station-house. The medical examination showed that deceased came to his death by a "dislocation of the atlas," the jury so found and censured the parties who removed the body from the vessel to the Station-house, "such proceeding being in violation of statute law."

Steamboat Columbus Sunk.

The steamboat *Columbus*, which was cut through by the ice last Winter, and has lately been repaired, while lying alongside of the dock, near Quarantine, Staten Island, Wednesday night burst one of her feed-pipes, filled with water and sunk.

☞ *New-York, and Thirty Miles Around*, by Dinsmore & Co., is a valuable pocket companion, compiled by T. Townsbow, Esq., and is to be revised monthly. It arranges alphabetically the names of all places within thirty miles reach, and tells just how to get to them, either personally, by express, or by letter, giving the times that railroads start, steamboats leave, mails close, &c., &c. It is a capital thing. When Summer comes sensible people will avail themselves of its information to take their families out frequently into the country and let them breathe pure suburban air.

☞ Nothing has yet been heard of Erastus L. De Forest, a Western merchant, who has been missing since his arrival in this City on the 14th inst., on his way to Havana. On the day of his arrival he drew a large sum of money from the American Exchange Bank. His baggage still remains at the Metropolitan Hotel, and his friends fear that he has been murdered.

☞ Three Episcopal churches—St. Mark's, New-York, and St. Anne's and Christ churches, Brooklyn—have agreed to contribute, unitedly, the sum of $15,000 for the endowment of a professorship in the theological department of Kenyon College, Ohio.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—Friday, Jan. 23.

Supreme Court—*Circuit.—Part I.*—Nos. 1084, 1044, 1362, 2792, 950, 1096, 1097, 1123, 3, 1169, 1279. *Part II.*—Nos. 128, 298, 138, 134, 416, 426, 432, 446, 452, 456, 462, 464, 1172, 1174, 476, 482, 484, 486, 494, 498, 500, 506, 514, 516, 520, 522, 524, 532 to 538, 542, 546, 550, 562, 16, 556, 562 to 570, 132, 48, 26, 152, 196, 178.

Supreme Court—*Special Term.—Class I.*—No. 44. *Class II.*—Nos. 167, 71, 123, 75, 242, 59, 243, 56, 57, 31, 138, 164, 209, 250.

Common Pleas—*Part I.*—Nos. 32 to 38 inclusive, 45, 12, 15. *Part II.*—Nos. 22, 29, 39 to 44 inclusive, 46, 48.

Superior Court—Nos. 255, 257, 275, 3, 638, 19, 668, 669, 679, 238, 702 to 710, 712, 713, 722, 730, 732, 733, 735, 736, 737, 739, 740, 741, 742, 744 to 750, 535, 626, 641, 239.

United States District Court.—Nos. 50, 56, 58, 70 to 78 inclusive.

SUPREME COURT.—Special Term.

Before Hon. Justice Clerke.

HABEAS CORPUS.

Trust vs. *Trust.*—This is the title of a divorce suit. The plaintiff, Mr. Trust, is said to be slightly insane, and his personal appearance fully justifies this allegation. There are two children, one a boy of fourteen, and the other somewhat younger. These children prefer the care of the mother, to that of a very excitable father. The father, however, thought that they were detained by force, and therefore got out a writ of *habeas corpus*, and the children were yesterday produced. On the hearing the father interrupted the Court so frequently that he was put out of the room. On the eldest boy being questioned he stated that he should prefer to remain with his mother. The Court, therefore, ordered a reference as to whether the mother was a proper person to have the care of the children, and in the mean time she should keep them with her.

Before Hon. Justice Mitchell.

DECISIONS.

People ex rel. Dunham vs. *Postley.*—Restored to calendar and set down for to-morrow.

Pannes vs. *Gres.*—Demurrer overruled with costs, with liberty to defendant to answer in twenty days.

Pendleton vs. *Hill.*—Demurrer overruled, &c.

Before Hon. Justice Clerke.

Brooklyn White Lead Company vs. *Masury.*—Defendant was discharged from attachment.

SUPREME COURT—Circuit—*Second Part.*

Before Hon. Justice Davies.

SUIT AGAINST THE CITY.

McMullen vs. *The Mayor, &c., of New-York.*—This is an action brought against the City for the deterioration in value of property, in consequence of the dock at the foot of Thirty-fourth-street being used as a dock for shipping the City offal to Barren Island. The contract for the removal of the refuse matter was made by the City, and this pier was designated as the shipping-pier. The plaintiff owned buildings in the neighborhood, and by reason of the intolerable stench coming from the dock, it was impossible to rent the houses; he therefore sues the City for damages.

The defence is that the deterioration in the value of the property was not from the offal on the dock, but from the low, damp nature of the ground and the presence of various houses of bad repute. The case is still on.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Special Term.

H. C. W. Bevering vs. *Sophia M. Bevering.*—Divorce granted.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before the City Judge.

The spell of cold weather, yesterday, did not affect this Court, which was as well prepared for work as on the warmest day since Judge Russell sat at the gate of justice.

Judge Russell was on the bench. The Assistant District-Attorney was at his post. Mr. Vandervoort was ready for action. The Judge, accosting the District-Attorney, said: "Are you ready, Mr. District-Attorney?" Mr. Sedgwick, replying in the affirmative, the proceedings of the Court commenced.

Elizabeth Werder was placed at the bar, charged with firing a pistol at her husband, on Aug. 18, 1856, the contents of which pistol wounded him seriously in the head, shoulder, neck, &c. Mrs. Werder was the living apart from her husband, and sent to him demanding $1,000. He did not respond with the money, and she shot him. She was convicted of assault only, and judgment was suspended.

John McCarty pleaded guilty to a charge of assault and battery on Henry Smith. Sentence reserved.

William Faust, a coadjutor of Lewis Ahrens, convicted last term, pleaded guilty to a charge of forgery in the second degree, and was sentenced to two years in the State Prison. Faust was a German, McCarty was an Irishman. Faust went to prison. McCarty didn't. Judge Russell administers justice.

FROM KANSAS.

Arrest of Topeka Members—The Law in the Case—Governor Geary—Emigration.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican:

Westport, (Mo.) Monday, Jan. 12, 1857.

Several letters have been received here from Tecumseh and Lecompton, containing a statement that a portion of the Topeka Legislature were arrested. They met this day week, Monday, the 5th, according to appointment. Governor Robinson and Lieutenant Governor Roberts were not present; and it is said they were denounced by the faithful as traitors to the cause of the Abolitionists.

It is understood that the members were arrested on information lodged by Ex Sheriff S. J. Jones, who has resigned his office. The law authorizing their arrest is as follows:

Sec. 23. If any person shall take upon himself any office or public trust in this Territory, and exercise any power to do any act appertaining to such office or trust, without a lawful appointment or deputation, he shall, upon conviction, be adjudged guilty of a misdemeanor, and punished by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the County Jail, not exceeding one year. [An act concerning crimes and punishments, Kansas Statutes, pages 281-2, chapter 52.]

A great many think that Gov. Geary had this done, and that it was his duty to disperse the Legislature. He had nothing to do with their arrest, nor had he power, under the circumstances, to disperse that bogus body. The assuming of office, in a time of peace, is a crime of which the Governor can take no more cognizance, officially, than of an act of burglary or murder. In time of war, he might issue a proclamation forbidding such an assembly; and in case of disobedience, assume to disperse such a body; but in time of pence, when no proclamation was issued, he had no power, express or implied, to do it.

Dr. J. T. Barton having resigned his seat as representative from Johnson County, Mr. P. Randall, of Gum Spring, was elected last Saturday.

Letters from the South represent that a large immigration from that region will set in early in the Spring. Steamboats and commission merchants may be getting ready. We have no news from the Legislature, which met yesterday at Lecompton. I shall keep you posted. H. C. P.

Rev. Dr. Bellow's Letter to the Disunion Convention.

Rev. Dr. Bellows, of this City, wrote a long letter to the Disunion Convention at Worcester, in which he counseled the Abolitionists as follows:

The Free States are, by the spirit and letter of the Constitution, by vast superiority in population, by representative rights and legislative powers, the legitimate controllers both of the foreign and domestic policy of the country. Mistake, apathy, folly, fear in the use of this right and duty, have placed us in this balance, in which Slavery and Freedom, slave soil and free-soil, slaveholders and freemen, seem in a perfect equipoise of rights and powers, until the turning of the scale has unhappily come to be regarded as a matter of accident and uncertainty, of nice manœuvre, or of bargain and compromise.

To meet this state of things within my own limited sphere of influence and responsibility, I maintained in the last campaign, and in my own pulpit in the sermon to which you refer, the duty of resisting the extension of Slavery at the risk of the Union; and to imbolden those who regarded this consequence as probable, I gave some reasons for thinking disunion, if forced upon us by the withdrawal of the South, a more supportable calamity to the North than those who were trying to frighten Free-soilers from their Republicanism had represented it. But I was very far from expressing a desire for disunion, or from advocating separation, which I have never thought practicable, probable, or expedient. It was as a threat from the South that I braved disunion; not as a proposition from the North that I espoused it.

What I desire now and always to maintain is this: That our conscientious opposition to the extension of Slavery is not to be abated or colored by fears for the Union; and that so far as it depends on the North, we are to stop its extension, let the consequences to the Union—to the North or the South—be what they will. This ground I believe to be the safe ground—the Christian, humane, patriotic, constitutional, unsectional, Union-saving ground. I take it as a lover of the North, and a lover of the South; as a believer in the future of the United States. I take it as a hater of Slavery, an undying foe to its extension, and laborer for its overthrow and extinction in the speediest manner and time consistent with our whole duty as American citizens. * * * *

But the specific object of this communication, is the consideration, from a statesman's view, of what is to be gained or lost by disunion—considered as a moral, social and economical remedy for the national disease—Slavery. Not overlooking the value of the protest against Slavery, which such a step, taken on moral grounds, would afford, I must still think the proposition of separation between the Free and Slave-States a direct flying in the face of Divine Providence.

Meanwhile, the rights and duties given to the North by the Constitution are a part of God's mighty Providence in the development of our future. We can resist and control the extension of Slavery, and this is our great, our immediate, our plain and our sole duty. Doing that, we do all we know and all we can. Less than that is imbecility, disloyalty and eternal disgrace.

With these sentiments I cannot join your Convention, for I profess none of the articles of faith upon which your call is founded. But as a friend of free debate, and a respecter of conscientious convictions, however unpopular or unwise, I wish you unlimited liberty of discussion, and anticipate no harm from your conferences to the Republic.

With the highest personal respect,
Yours truly, HENRY W. BELLOWS.
Rev. Mr. Higginson, of the Worcester Convention.

A "National Asylum for Decayed Printers" is recommended by papers in Western New-York,—the conductors of which appear to feel keenly the necessity of such an institution.

AGRICULTURAL.

Uses of Salt on the Farm.

A practical farmer of twenty years' experience informs us that it has been his plan for many years to use salt with the turnips which he feeds to his milch cows, and that by it he is enabled to have the best of butter in Winter without the least disagreeable taste.

His method is to cut his turnips in the root cutter at least twelve hours before he intends to feed them. They are then thoroughly salted and allowed to stand until fed out. In this way and by never milking the cows immediately after feeding, he is never troubled with any taste either in the milk or butter. We have tried a similar plan, and have fed out a large crop of turnips to milch cows with great advantage, at a time when turnips were selling at a price which would have hardly paid for their transportation to market.

Salt has been used as a manure with frequent beneficial results, though not always. Some theoretical chemists suppose it supplies direct mineral food to plants from its own elements, while others attribute its good effects to the fact that it unites with and retains ammoniacal products from the air and from decaying organic materials in the soil itself. Others, still, consider it particularly useful as a retainer of moisture, which it attracts from the air in large quantities, even in the dryest weather.

If applied freely, it is inimical to worms and bugs, and is said to kill weeds, but for this latter purpose it is

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

$165.000 STOCK AT AUCTION—FOR account of whom it may concern.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell at auction at his regular semi-weekly sale of Stocks and Bonds, on THURSDAY, Jan. 29, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchant's Exchange, 8,250 shares of the New-York, Pennsylvania and Lackawanna Coal Company; shares $20 each. This Company is chartered by the State of Pennsylvania. Their lands (685 acres in all) are situated in Luzerne County, Penn.; being in the centre of the noted Lackawanna Coal Field. They are about a square mile in extent, and midway between the great coal centers of Carbondale, Scranton, and Jessup. These lands are easy of access, besides the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company's Railroads, already running through the property, the Lackawanna and Lansboro Railroad, (recently chartered and to connect with the Erie Railroad, and the Binghamton and Syracuse Railroad,) will pass over this property, so that coal can be taken direct from the mines to the interior of New-York State. They are also in ready connection (by plank-road) with all the valley towns from Wilkesberre to Carbondale, and from New-York distant but eight hours. The Lackawanna River, running half a mile through the property, affords an abundant water power for all mining and manufacturing purposes, and a sawmill is already in full operation on the lands of the Company. The property of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company immediately adjoins. That Company not long since obtained permission to investigate that portion of the property contiguous to their own; and they discovered a ten foot vein but 33 feet from the surface to the bottom of the vein.

The lands are fertile, and a considerable portion in an arable condition, and being situated near the centre of the great Lackawanna coal fields, every part is richly underlaid with thick and dense veins of the purest quality of anthracite coal, as per report of Prof. Roberts, who gives a calculation of 21,218,000 tons underneath the land, a part of which is above water level. Wood abounds in this property, the principal species being hemlock and beech, with a few pine. Mr. E. Jones, the Mining Engineer of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Co., whose certificate is in my possession, has made a careful examination of these lands, and furnishes satisfactory evidence of the existence of coal, which opinion is concurred in by Mr. James Clarkson, a well-known Engineer of that Company. The town of Archbald, with a mining population of over 1,500 is already partly located on this land, and a great portion is now salable for town lots. The capital stock is $300,000, divided into shares of $20 each, fully paid up and subject to no assessments. The Stockholders are not personally liable for the debts of the Corporation.

The title is beyond dispute, and this Company gives promise of great profits in the future.

The terms of sale are as follows: Ten per cent. on the day of sale, and the balance within ten days. For further particulars apply to ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

REFEREE SALE BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON WASHINGTON, CORTLANDT AND GREENWICH, AND 33D-STREETS.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell at auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, on FRIDAY, Jan. 30, at 12 o'clock, the following valuable property, viz:

ON BEACH-ST.—The House and Lot known as No. 9 Beach-st., being on the N. side of the street corner of St. John's alley; size 18.9x70. The House and Lot known as No. 15 Beach-st., on the N. side. The lot beginning 40 ft. W. of St. John's alley, and being in size 20x20. The House and Lot adjoining the above, and known as No. 17 Beach-st.; size of lot 20 ft. front and rear by 68.11 and 69.1 in depth.

ON WASHINGTON-ST.—The House and Lot on the E. side of Washington-st., known as No. 151 between Liberty and Cedar-sts. Lot in size 15.3 front and about 45 ft. deep.

ON CORTLANDT-ST.—The House and Lot S. side Cortlandt-st., and known as No. 73; size of lot 22.6x58 ft.

ON GREENWICH-ST.—The House and Lot E. side Greenwich-st., between Hammersley and Clarkson sts., and known as No. 597; size of lot 24x104 ft.

ON 33D-ST.—The valuable Lot on the S. side of 33d-st., 240 ft. E. of 7th-av., being in size 25x98.9. The street has a width of 100 feet.

GREENWOOD CEMETERY.—The Lot known as No. 4841, in the plan of Greenwood Cemetery, containing 300 superficial feet.

PEW IN ST. JOHN'S CHAPEL ON VARICK-ST.—The Pew No. 132, in the South aisle of the Chapel, with the fixtures belonging thereto.

For maps and further particulars, apply to the Auctioneers, No. 7 Broad-st

By order of CHAS. EDWARDS, Referee.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

BY W. S. MELLOR & CO.—THIS DAY, (FRIday,) Jan. 23, at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, opposite the Astor House, elegant cabinet furniture, eight rosewood 6¾ and 7-octave piano-fortes, French plate mirrors, choice oil-paintings, several royal Wilton carpets, French China ware, &c. Cabinet furniture consists of a rich collection of desirable articles in the line, such as are rarely offered at auction, viz.: Several solid rosewood parlor suites covered with rich brocatel, plush and hair-cloth, chamber furniture, sets to match, consisting of rosewood bureaus, washstands and commodes; bedsteads, mahogany and walnut do.; several enameled chamber suites, in great variety of styles, plain and marble-tops; rich wardrobes, bookcases, secretaries, easy and rocking chairs, tête-a-têtes, plain and box sofas, Turkish easy chairs and rosewood spring seat rocking chairs, office desks, pure hair mattresses, paillasses, pillows, bolsters, &c. Also, 100 choice oil-paintings, engravings, silver-plated tea sets, engraved glassware, &c. Also, at 12 o'clock, 8 superior toned rosewood 6¾ and 7-octave piano-fortes of excellent tone and finish, all of which are fully warranted the same as when purchased at private sale. The whole for positive sale, to pay advances. Good can be packed on the premises for shipping. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

WM. H. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE IMPROVED Property, in fee, on Madison and Monroe sts., in the VIIth Ward of the City of New-York, belonging to the Estate of HOWARD FURMAN, deceased.—WM. H. FRANKLIN & SON will sell at auction on FRIDAY, Jan. 23, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the following desirable property:

ON MONROE STREET—The two-story brick house and lot of ground No. 29 Monroe-st.; lot 25 feet front and rear, 62 feet 11 inches on one side and 63 feet on the other.

Also, the two-story brick house and lot of ground, adjoining the above, and known as No. 27 Monroe-st.; lot 30 feet 7 inches by 49 feet.

Also, the two three-story brick houses and plot of ground in the rear of the above, having a front of 4 feet 5 inches on the street, 50 feet rear, and 100 feet 10 inches in depth.

MADISON-STREET—The two three-story brick houses and lots of ground Nos. 106 and 108 Madison-st., lots each 25 by half the lot.

For maps, terms, and further particulars, inquire of WM. H. FURMAN, Executor.
AUGUSTUS WETMORE, No. 73 Water-st.
Or at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 5 Broad-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' PEREMPTORY SALE OF BROADWAY AND FIFTY-SIXTH STREET PROPERTY.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Jan. 27, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the undersigned, Executors of the estate of Catharine Cozine, deceased, the following described real estate, viz.:

BROADWAY.—Five lots, commencing on the southeast corner of Broadway and 56th-st.

FIFTY-SIXTH-STREET.—Also, 6 lots on the south side of 56th-st., in rear of the above.

For maps, &c., apply to the auctioneer, No. 38 Wall-st.
PETER A. HEGEMAN,
CORNELIUS WESTERFIELD, } Executors.

WILLIAM T. BOYD, Auctioneer.

BY GEORGE NICHOLS—ELEGANT HOUSE HOLD furniture at No. 24 West 36th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., at 10½ o'clock, on SATURDAY, Jan. 24, consisting of one suite of rosewood parlor furniture in green brocatel, made by PRIME & KINSMAN; elegant rosewood piano-forte of 6¾ octave, with pearl keys, made by BENNET & CO., New-York, cost $600; suite of green cottage furniture, rosewood marble-top centre-tables, black walnut side-tables; hair and straw mattresses, blankets, spreads, gilt-frame looking-glasses, elegant gas chandeliers and brackets, black walnut bookcase, rockers, &c. Also S. P. glass and China ware, and a variety of kitchen utensils, with which the sale will commence.

WILLIAM T. BOYD, Auctioneer.

BY GEORGE NICHOLS, AT STORE NO. 61 Nassau-st., at 10½ o'clock on SATURDAY, Jan. 24, new and second-hand furniture, comprising elegant suites of parlor furniture, in brocatel and hair cloth, mahogany bedsteads, mahogany marble-top centre, side and pier tables, rosewood do., lounges and lounge bedsteads, oak corner stands, bookcases, mahogany chairs in hair cloth, mahogany sofas in do, rockers, hair mattresses, straw do., oil paintings, silver-plated, glass and China ware; 1 elegant rosewood piano-forte, and a variety of kitchen utensils, &c. Also, 30 gallons of brandy.

JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE, STOCK OF HARDware.—JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP—sale of hardware, &c., by order of the Assignee, at No. 9 Gold-st. will be continued and closed THIS DAY. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

GOLD MEDAL PIANOS!—STEINWAY & SONS have again been awarded the First premium at the late Fair of the American Institute, New-York; and also the first Premium Gold Medal at the late Fair of the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, in addition to the three already received, making five first prize medals within the last 18 months. No. 84 Walker-st.

T. H. CHAMBERS' PIANOS.—PIANOS FOR sale, repaired, and to rent. Second-hand Pianos at $100, $125, $150, at No 385 Broadway.
A warranted, $450, rosewood, carved, 7-octave Piano, for $300. A warranted, $350, rosewood, serp., 7-octave Piano, for $250.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrestplank, which is undoubtedly the most substantia improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN, Piano-forte manufacturers. WAREROOM No. 125 Grand-st., near Broadway, WHERE a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

A FINE-TONED AND BEAUTIFUL PIANO for $165 which cost $300. This is unquestionably a bargain. Apply to Mrs. GROVES, No. 19 St. Mark's-place, between 2d and 2d avs.

PIANOS TO LET.—HAINES BROS.' PIANOS to let, at their manufactury, Nos. 326, 328, 330, 332 and 334 2d-av., cor. 21st st. Rent applied towards purchase if desired. J. M. PELTON.

INSTRUCTION.

SCHOOL CIRCULARS AND EVERY INFORMATION can be obtained at the United States and B. N. American School Agency, No. 133 Nassau-st., room No. 3, next to the Nassau Bank. Schools and families supplied with competent teachers. Teachers wishing engagements are invited to apply to HATTON & WELLS.

$112 A YEAR IS CHARGED FOR BOARD and Tuition at the HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, at Claverack, N. Y., three miles from Hudson City. Next term opens April 17. Male and female. For catalogues, address C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN.—Classical and Commercial Boarding and Day School, No. 48 East 24th st., near Madison Park.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER.

FINANCIAL.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
We issue sight bills on the
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, Ireland.
In sums from £1 upwards, at $5 per £.
Address,
TAYLOR, BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

COLLECTIONS IN GALVESTON, TEXAS.
NOTES AND DRAFTS, payable in the above city, collected for a commission of one-quarter of one per cent. Prompt and careful attention given to the collection of notes, drafts and acceptances in all the principal cities and towns of the United States and Canadas. Bills of the Commercial and Agricultural Bank of Galveston redeemed by KISSAM & TAYLOR, Bankers, No. 56 Wall-st.
REFERENCES—Bank of America, National Bank, Leather Manufacturers' Bank and Shoe and Leather Bank.

NOTICE TO OWNERS OF PROPERTY ASSESSED FOR CENTRAL PARK.—The owners of property assessed for Central Park are hereby notified that said assessments can be paid at this office until February 28, 1857, inclusive with 7 per cent. interest from 5th of February, 1856, the date of the confirmation of the assessment by the Supreme Court. After that date the assessment list will be returned to the Bureau of Arrears, when interest will be charged at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum from the date of confirmation, Feb. 5, 1856. The property assessed is embraced in the following boundaries: on the East one half way between 2d and 3d avs.; on the West, one half way between 10th and 11th avs; on the North, one half way between 116th and 117th sts.; also, from eastern side of 5th-av. to western side of 8th-av., inclusive, to one half way between 119th and 120th sts.; on the South one half way between 41st and 42d sts. Also, on the east side of 5th-av. to western side of 8th-av., inclusive, to half way between 33d and 34th sts. JOSEPH R. TAYLOR,
Collector of Assessments. No. 2 basement of City Hall, Office of Collector of Assessments.
JANUARY 10, 1857.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 18 William-st. } NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1857.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a Dividend of Five per cent. upon the capital stock, payable in cash, on and after the 5th of February next. The transfer books will be closed on the 26th inst. at 2 o'clock, P. M., and open on the 6th February. EDWIN C. LITCHFIELD, Treasurer.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO U. R. R. CO., Chicago, Jan. 8, 1857.—Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, that the Transfer Books of this office will be closed on the 25th day of January instant, preparatory to the payment of the February dividend, and reopened on the 3d day of February next. W. M. LARRABEE, Sec'y.

TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN RAILROAD.—(Late the Toledo and Illinois and the Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroads.) The Coupons for interest, maturing on the 1st of February next, on the First Mortgage Bonds, will be paid on that day at the office of E. WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORISON, No. 54 William-st., corner of Pine.

$100.000.—CALIFORNIA STATE 7 per cent. Bonds, or San Francisco 10 per cents wanted in exchange for staple American and Foreign hardware in original packages, or unincumbered real estate, situated in New-York or Brooklyn, at prices that will be satisfactory. Address Box No. 1,298 Post-Office.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company. (late issue,) having twenty years to run; interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

NOTICE TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—MAURICE STRAKOSCH respectfully requests the Stockholders to call or send to the office of the Executive Committee, No. 47 Wall-st., and exchange their Tickets on or before MONDAY, Jan. 26, on and after which date, the old tickets will positively not be admitted.

WEST COLUMBIA MINING AND MANUFACTURING CO.—The Coupons of Loan Certificates due Feb. 1, 1857, will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Co., No. 25 William-st. SAM'L HAMILTON, Treasurer.

GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.—The Second Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of this Company due in 1875, interest at 7 per cent., payable half-yearly in New-York, are for sale by STRACHAN & SCOTT, No. 51 William-st.

ASHUELOT RAILROAD BONDHOLDERS—Will consult their interest by communicating their address and the amount of their bonds severally to the undersigned. JOHN HENRY ELLIOT, Trustee.
KEENE, N. H., Jan. 7, 1857.

STOCKS.—THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS HIS services to his friends for the purchase and sale of Stocks on commission. CHARLES R. MARVIN,
No. 27 William-st., second story.

BUSINESS PAPER NEGOTIATED.—Advances made upon vessels at sea, or in port, and upon Bank, Railway, Fire and Life Insurance Stocks.
JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 44 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

CORNING & CO., NO. 63 WALL-STREET—Bank-bills on London for sale in sums to suit.

BANK NOTICES.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park-place.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that the usual semi-annual dividend on all sums entitled thereto at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and 5 per cent. over $500, will be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 19. Interest not called for will be credited as principal, and draw interest accordingly from Jan. 1.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock, and Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 7 o'clock.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Secretary.
PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Jan. 16, 1857.—The MERCHANTS AND FARMERS' BANK (Ithaca) has this day filed in this Office a notice of the appointment of the MERCANTILE BANK, in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of the Albany Exchange Bank as such agent, agreeable to the Act entitled "An Act to amend the several Acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851. JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT.—ALBANY, JAN. 19, 1857.—The BANK OF COMMERCE of Putnam County, (Carmel,) has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of KELLEY, TOWNSEND & CO. as such agents, agreeably to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851. JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

ELECTION NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECtion for Directors of the Irving Bank of the City of New-York, and for three Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Bank, on MONDAY, the 2d day of February, 1857. The polls will be open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M.
DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

CONTINENTAL BANK—JAN. 19, 1857.—THE annual election for seventeen Directors and three Inspectors of the succeeding election will be held at the Banking room No. 12 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 2d day of February next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
B. F. WARNER, Cashier.

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE
HARMONY FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 6 BROAD STREET,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1857.

The following gentlemen were duly elected Directors of this Company, at the annual election, held at the office, on Monday, 5th instant, viz.:

W. Callender,	Fred'k DePeyster,
Eugene Dutilh,	Jas. Donaldson,
P. A. Harjous,	John Brouwer,
M. X. Harmony,	Arthur Leary,
Peter Morris,	G. W. Coster,
Henry Morgan,	John Garcia.
T. James Glover,	
E. H. Howell,	
S. P. Bell,	
L. Wells,	
J. M. Metley,	

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, held this day, Wm. Callender was unanimously reelected President for the ensuing year. R. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK—Office, No. 4 Wall-st.

Cash capital	$500,000 00
Amount of Assets Jan. 1, 1857	872,823 31
Amount of Liabilities Jan. 1, 1857	42,460 98

This Company continues to insure buildings, merchandise, ships in port and their cargoes, household furniture and personal property generally, against loss or damage by fire, on favorable terms.

LOSSES EQUITABLY ADJUSTED AND PROMPTLY PAID.

DIRECTORS:

Charles J. Martin,	A. F. Willmarth,	Wm. G. Lambert,
George G. Collins,	Dan'l M. Barney,	Lucius Hopkins,
Thomas Messenger,	Wm. H. Mellen,	Chas. B. Hach,
B. Watson Bull,	L. Atterbury, Jr.,	Lucien D. Coman,
Homer Morgan,	Levi P. Stone,	James Humphrey,
George Pearce,	Ward A. Work,	James Low,
I. H. Frothingham,	Chas. A. Bulkley,	Cephas H. Norton,
George D. Morgan,	Theo. McNamee,	Richard Bigelow,
Oliver E. Wood,	Amos R. Eno,	Alfred S. Barnes,
George Bliss,	Roe Lockwood,	John C. Nelson,
Lyman Cooke,	Levi P. Morton,	Curtis Noble,
J. B. Hutchinson,	Stephen Paul,	Chas. P. Baldwin,
H. Gilbert Ely,	Amos T. Dwight,	H'y A. Hurlbut,
Jesse Hoyt,	Wm. Sturgis, Jr.,	John R. Ford,
Sidney Mason,	Geo. T. Stedman.	

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of fifteen per cent., payable on demand.
CHARLES J. MARTIN, President.
A. F. WILLMARTH, Vice-President.
J. MILTON SMITH, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1857.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—CASH CAPITAL $250,000, with a large surplus. Office No. 52 Wall-st., opposite the Merchants' Exchange.
HUGH LAING, President.

DIRECTORS:

Hugh Laing,	Silas Bronson.	G. A. Townsend,
C. W. Lawrence,	E. R. Eno,	Don A. Cushman,
E. Townsend,	John Watson,	U. J. Smith,
C. R. Swords,	Jos. W. Corlies,	Alfred Willis,
Ellis Willis,	Samuel Willetz,	S. L. H. Ward,
Stuart C. Marsh,	Wm. K. Strong,	Robert M. Bruce,
John Penfold,	S. T. Nicoll,	J. S. Boyd,
John Compton,	Geo. Griswold, Jr.,	A. Y. Delvalle,
D. Henry Haight,	Noah S. Hunt,	Henry S. Leverich,
Jos. Lawrence,	Thomas Small,	L. Turnure.
L. S. Suarez,	J. H. Ransom,	

JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY, Chicago, Jan. 8, 1857.—Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company that a semi-annual cash dividend of five per cent. upon the capital stock of said Company was declared on the 7th inst., payable on the 15th day of February next, at this office, in Exchange on New-York at par, to holders of said stock, at the close of business on the 31st of January instant.

A stock dividend was also declared, from the surplus earnings of the road, of ten per cent., payable at the same time and place, in convertible certificates, to be issued by the Secretary. The certificates so issued will be convertible into the capital stock of the Company at the pleasure of the holder, when presented at this office in sums of one hundred dollars, and will be entitled to all dividends declared after such conversion.

Holders who desire their dividends remitted will please so direct. W. M. LARRABEE, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, JAN. 6, 1857.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. FROM the net earnings of this Company to the 30th of November, 1856, has this day been declared, to be paid to the Stockholders of the Main Line, standing on the books of the Company on the 15th of January inst., payment to be made in the bonds of the Company, payable on the 1st of January, 1870, with interest payable semi-annually, at the rate of seven per cent. on the 1st of January and July of each year, in the City of New-York. The bonds will be ready for delivery on the 15th of February.
E. ROCKWELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MILWAUKEE AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD CO., No. 37 Exchange-place, } NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1857.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared a semi-annual cash dividend of five per cent. from the earnings of the road for the six months ending the 31st of December last, on all stock entitled to dividend, payable as follows: On stock registered in New-York on the 2d day of February next at this office, and on stock registered in Milwaukee on the 10th day of February next, at the Secretary's office in that city. The transfer books in this City will be closed from and after the 20th day of January inst., and remain closed till the 3d day of February next.
JOHN J. HILL, Register.

OFFICE OF THE SIXTH-AVENUE RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1857.

ELECTION AND DIVIDEND.—AN ELECtion of Directors of this Company will be held at the Offices at the Depôt on TUESDAY, the third day of February next, from 12 M. to 3 P. M. A dividend of 5 per cent out of the earnings of the road for the current 6 months has been declared by the Directors, payable at the office of the Treasurer, GODFREY W. LEAKE, Esq., Cashier, at the People's Bank, on the second day of February next. The transfer book will be closed from the 21st instant to that day.
T. BAILEY MYERS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE PETER COOPER FIRE INsurance Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of seven per cent., payable at the office of the Company, corner of 3d-av. and 9th-st., on and after MONDAY, the 2d day of February. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 20th inst., to the 2d of February.
JANUARY 15, 1857. WM. H. RIBLET, Secretary.

THE PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE CO. continues to issue policies on goods, wares, merchandise, stores, dwellings, &c., on liberal terms.
Offices corner 3d-av. and 9th-st., and No. 61 Wall-st.

OFFICE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 68 WALL-ST.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1857.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of six (6) per cent., on the capital stock of the Company, out of the earnings of the road for 6 months, ending Dec. 31, payable on and after the 21st inst, to the stockholders who were such at the closing of the books on the 31st of December last.
AUGUSTUS HOFFMAN, Treasurer.

MASTERTON, SMITH & SINCLAIR STONE DRESSING COMPANY.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A dividend of seven per cent. on the capital stock of this Company will be paid to Stockholders on and after the 26th January inst., at the office of the Company, foot of 29th-st., East River. By order of the Board,
ALEXANDER MASTERTON, President.
GEORGE HORNELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 176 Chatham-square, corner Mott-st., NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent., payable on and after the 2d day of FEBRUARY next. The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst. till 2d February. By order,
EDWARD B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1856.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX (6) PER CENT. HAS BEEN declared, payable at the office of the Company, corner of Canal and Thompson sts., on and after 2d January next, until which time the transfer books are closed. By order of the Board, W. F. UNDERHILL, Sec'y.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—OFFICE NO. 6 BROAD-ST.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1857.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 10 per cent., payable on and after the 15th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1857. The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of seven per cent., payable on and after the 5th inst. The transfer book will be closed until that date. JAMES. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 39 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1857.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable on and after the 19th inst.
RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—A VALUABLE FARM AND MILL property in the town of Damascus, Wayne Co., Pa., within a mile of the New-York and Erie Railroad. The property consists of about 500 acres of land, the greater part of it covered with a heavy growth of hemlock, the bark of which can be sold within ½ of a mile of the place. There is upon it a grist mill, two saw mills, a store, a cooper's shop, smith shop, with ring-hammer worked by water-power, five dwelling houses, including manor house, barns, &c., &c. The power is supplied by two never-failing streams of water, and can be increased if desirable. It is also well calculated for a tannery, and to an energetic man would be invaluable. It will be sold on reasonable terms or exchanged for City property. By order of the heirs of John Thompson, deceased. Inquire of Major THOMPSON, No. 26 Wooster-st.; New-York, or of Rev. THOMAS MACK, Damascus.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—1,600 ACRES OF farming and timber lands; also a farm of 300 acres, with new dwellings and numerous outbuildings, in Virginia, 16 miles from Washington City, 5 miles from Alexandria and Hampshire Railroad, and 2 miles from the Cumberland Canal. Will be sold very low, or exchanged for good productive property.
A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE PROPERTY ON 12TH-st., next to corner of Avenue C, 100 feet front, 103 feet deep. Brick buildings thereon, formerly occupied as bolt factory, and suitable for any manufacturing business. There is an engine with boilers ready set in the building, also for sale. Apply to H. OOTHOUT, No. 8 Cliff-st.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—NO. 41 JANE-ST., THREE-STORY brick house, 23 feet front by 50 feet deep, including a two-story extension, with all modern improvements, gas and Croton water throughout, in perfect order; easy of access by Eighth-avenue Railroad. Terms very reasonable. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER,
Auctioneer, No. 38 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSES AND LOTS NOS. 390, 390½ and 392 Broome-st. Also, No. 181 Mulberry-st., making 50 feet 6 inches on Broome-st., and 116 feet on Mulberry-st. $25,000 can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of W. W. STEPHENSON, No. 167 East 14th-st., near 2d-av.

FOR SALE—TENTH-AVENUE AND FORTY-FIRST-STREET—A plot of ground 100 feet square, on the southeast corner of 41st-st. and 10th-av., suitable for a large manufactory. $5,500 on mortgage, at 6 per cent., balance in good stocks or bonds. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 38 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND FURNITURE, BOTH first-class. The house is brown-stone front, with all the modern improvements—situated in 25th-st., a little west of 5th-av. Apply to S. S. HINMAN, No. 3 Broadst., up stairs.

NASSAU-STREET PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The buildings and lots, Nos. 75 and 77 Nassau-st., 51½ feet front, 104 feet deep, or would be lease1. Apply at the office of the Cannel Coal Company, 51 William-st.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS—FOR SALE—A PLOT of ground, 100x200, handsomely located on the Northwest corner of 8th avenue and 62d st. Apply to W. J. STEWART, No. 157 South-st.

HOUSES TO LET.

STORE AND OFFICE TO LET.—Will be finished by Feb. 1, being an addition to the brown stone building, corner of Nassau and Beekman-sts., suitable for an insurance office or bankers. Apply at No. 13 Beekman-st.

TO LET—STORE NO. 53 MAIDEN-LANE, 125 feet deep, with an L of 45 feet in rear. Apply to BACKUS, NICHOLS & CO., No. 51 Maiden-lane.

STORE NO. 122 CANAL-STREET, OPPOsite West Broadway, for lease, and fixtures for sale. Apply on the premises, immediately.

HOUSES AND ROOMS WANTED

WANTED TO HIRE OR PURCHASE.—A superior house, in good situation, between 26th and 32d sts. and 4th and 5th avs. Prefer one with stable attached and the house furnished in part. Would be desirable tenants. Apply to A. M. LYON, No. 37 Wall-st.

SMALL HOUSE WANTED—FROM APRIL or May, in a good neighborhood, with good yard, not lower than the line of 8th-st., nor higher than 16th-st., between the 6th and 9th avs. Unexceptionable references given. Address BOOKS, at this office.

WANTED—FROM 1ST MAY NEXT, A THREE-story brick dwelling; location preferred above Bleecker-st. Address C. L., Box No. 2,534 New-York Post-Office.

WANTED—FOR THE SUMMER MONTHS, A furnished house in the country, in a pleasant and healthy location, and within one hour of the City. Apply to WM. OOTHOUT, Cliff, corner John-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED.—A WELL furnished house, in a desirable location, wanted by a small family. Possession will be required about the 1st of April. Address, with particulars, BOX No. 104 Post-Office.

MEDICAL.

SANDS' SALT RHEUM REMEDY.

THE GREAT SUCCESS OF THIS MEDICINE in curing Diseases of the Skin, such as Salt Rheum, Ring Worm, Itch, Scald Head, Eczema, Psoriasis, &c., is without a parallel in the annals of medicine. SANDS' SARSAPARILLA is recommended to be used to throw out the unhealthy humors from the system, when by applying the Salt Rheum Remedy externally, reliance may be placed upon a speedy and permanent cure.
Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—MR. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over 300 certificates of its virtue, all within 30 miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.
One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.
Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.
Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.
Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.
One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.
Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the eyes and blotches among the hair.
Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.
One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.
Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.
Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.
Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.
Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.
A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.
Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial, it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appear to me surprising—first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846; second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.
In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day.
No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get, and drink the best.
DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over 8 years dessert spoonful; children from 5 to 8 years, tea-spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.
Mr. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.
Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price $1.
MARSH, ORVIS & CO., No. 150 Greenwich-st.; BOYD & PAUL, Chambers-st.; F. C. WELLS & CO., Franklin-st.; MCKESSON, ROBBINS & CO., No. 115 Maiden-lane; HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY, Warren-st.; WARD, CLOSE & CO., Maiden-lane; and retailed by all respectable Druggists.
Wholesale agents for New-York: CHA

NEW-YORK CITY.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FATAL CASE OF ABORTION — ARREST OF THE ABORTIONIST— CURIOUS DEVELOPMENTS.

Coroner Perry concluded yesterday an inquest, begun the previous day, upon the body of Mrs. Harriet Lawson, a widow lady, aged 40 years, who died on Tuesday evening at No. 140 First-avenue, under circumstances deemed necessary for investigation. The evidence offered proved clearly that the deceased had come to her death from puerperal peritonitis, the result of an abortion.

Among the witnesses examined was one Ann Armitage, residing at No. 289 South Fourth-street, Williamsburg. This woman swore that she was introduced to the deceased in the latter part of December last, by a Mr. Cromwell, residing at No. 20 First-avenue. Cromwell introduced her by a name other than her own, saying that "her daughter was married to a worthless fellow, and had got into a trouble of which she wished to get rid," and inquired of her (Armitage) what was good to take under such circumstances. The woman, Armitage, (we don't know whether she is Miss or Mrs.,) said that was a strange question, but she nevertheless perfectly understood Cromwell's language, for she immediately answered, "I have been told that bitter aloes are good in such cases."

So bitter aloes, it seems, were taken by the unfortunate woman, but without the desired effect. The woman Armitage, who from the first had suspected that it was the mother and not the daughter who was in trouble, soon became intimate with Mrs. Lawson, and counseled with her almost every day. But as no "improvement" was visible, it was determined that the patient should visit Madame Restell. The Madame was accordingly called upon, "but," says the witness, "although she knew Mrs. Lawson, she refused to touch her for less than between $200 or $300." This was a price Mrs. Lawson felt unable to pay. Seeing an advertisement of a Madame Maxwell, she went, accompanied by Armitage, to visit that lady, who "agreed to take her in hand for $35." Mrs. Lawson, not having this amount with her, left, promising to call again, but she never did so. Soon afterwards, says the witness Armitage, "I mentioned Mrs. Lawson's case to Ann Dalton, and Mr. Elijah Hunt, the wig maker, at No. 115 Bowery, when Hunt said, 'Bring her to me; I will relieve her for $25.'"

Mrs. Lawson next visited the Bowery wig-maker, who performed an operation upon her, for which he received $25. Of this amount $5, as per previous agreement, was paid to Armitage for her services in getting the customer. The operation was performed in a room in rear of Hunt's store. Ann Armitage was present. When it had been performed the patient inquired, "will I be sick abed so as to have the doctor?" Hunt replied, "I think not; but if you are so much the better, for he will doctor you for inflammation of the bowels." The patient went to her home, and remained there a few days in unchanged health, taking such drugs and medicines as were prescribed for her by the wig-maker. Armitage, too, paid her friendly visits, and reported her condition to Hunt, at his store. Hunt was sanguine of the success of his operation,—for he remarked: "I have operated many a time, and never lost a case yet,—but this woman is the hardest case I have met yet. She will see, however, that I am no humbug."

At length, about a week after the performance of the operation, Mrs. Lawson was taken with labor pains, and became so unwell that a physician was called in to visit her on Friday last. He did not at first understand her position, and the sick woman grew worse. Soon suspecting the true state of the case, he learned of his patient that she had been operated upon and delivered of a child, of which one John Mersereau, a man of property residing in Cannon-street, was the father.

Mrs. Lawson grew gradually worse, and finally died on Tuesday evening.

This is the history of the case, in brief, as detailed at the Coroner's investigation.

When the evidence had all been heard, the jury, after an address from the Coroner, who recapitulated the evidence, retired, and soon after returned and reported their

VERDICT:

"That Harriet Lawson, the deceased, came to her death by puerperal peritonitis, the result of an abortion produced by Elijah Hunt by the use of instruments and medicines."

Hunt was thereupon arrested and sent to the Tombs, where he will remain for future action in the case.

The women Dalton and Armitage were committed as witnesses, and the men Cromwell and Mersereau will also be detained as witnesses.

COUNTERFEITING UNITED STATES COIN—ACTION BEFORE THE UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER.

The man giving his name Seraphine Petergen, who was arrested on Wednesday night for making and uttering spurious United States silver coin, was yesterday brought up before United States Commissioner WHITE.

The accused occupied a room in Eighteenth-street, between avenue A and First-avenue. From his dress and singular habits and care to always have his door locked when he was inside, and doubly locked when he was absent, he became an object, it seems, of considerable suspicion among the others living in the house. A woman (of course it was a woman) succeeded in getting a peep into his apartment, and discovered him sitting before a table with a quantity of what seemed to be silver coin upon it. The woman communicated what she had seen to a Mr. N. Brierhoof, who occupied part of the house, and Mr. Brierhoof related it to Captain Wines, of the Eighteenth Ward police, who detailed two of his men to watch the movements of the suspected party. On the second night of the watching the man came out and passed into the butcher shop of Mr. Edward Meehan, nearly opposite, and shortly appeared, bearing away a piece of meat. The officers then stepped into the shop and asked Mr. Mehan the kind of money paid him for the meat just sold, when it was ascertained that the money received was a counterfeit twenty-five cent piece. The officers directly proceeded after the man and arrested him within a few yards of his house. They searched his room and found two trunks, one containing some clothing, and the other a lot of counterfeit coin, some bottles of chemicals, dies, moulds, stamps, and other counterfeiting utensils, with also one of Thompson's Coin Reporters. A quantity of bogus coin was also found stowed away in different parts of his bed. The total amount of the bogus coin found in the room, was 51 Spanish dollars, 23 half dollars, and 60 Spanish quarter-dollar pieces.

The prisoner is recognized as being an old offender, having once been (about five years since) sentenced to three years' imprisonment, by Judge BETTS, for counterfeiting. He is between 40 and 50 years of age, stoutly built, with a bald head, and very grave looking. He has in fact more the appearance of a German professor than a counterfeiter.

He is a native of Germany, we believe. His three years' incarceration at Sing-Sing had not, it seems, any good effect upon him.

CHARGES OF ARSON.

Terence Quinn was taken in custody yesterday, charged with setting fire to his premises, No. 252 Worth-street, on Wednesday night. Justice CONNOLLY locked him up for examination.

Policeman CURRY, while going his rounds on Wednesday evening observed smoke issuing from the rear of the dwelling-house of a German named DEIGHAN, corner of Fourth and Perry-streets, and on entering found the premises on fire. A fire had been kindled in a bed between two mattresses. The officer says that DEIGHAN was present, apparently unconcerned, and refused to assist in extinguishing the flames; but on the contrary tried to prevent the officer from putting out the fire. DEIGHAN was arrested on suspicion of arson.

The Weather—A Horrible Nuisance.

Last night was decidedly the coldest of the season—the thermometer indicating zero, but the sharp, strong wind knocking the weather down some ten degrees below that point even.

It was too cold for rowdies on Broadway to do their usual howling from the omibus sleighs, and so our central thoroughfare was tolerably quiet. But only tolerably so; the nuisance of rude abandoned women yelling out their obscenities was not entirely abated even by the weather. Why do not the police arrest those whose oaths and ribaldry shock all decent ears? They disgrace the City beyond measure. Has not the Mayor heard them? Don't the Captains of Wards know of it?

Last night, a sleigh-omnibus driver in Broadway had an abandoned woman on each side of him on his high seat, all three of them roaring out a drunken song, when a lady's voice was suddenly heard from the body of the sleigh—making the driver strangely still. The voice, in no very gentle tones, rebuked Jehu for his indecency, and confessed itself, that of the drunken Jehu's abused wife. The wretched cyprians fled at the next corner; Jehu was sobered;—but the wife, mounting to the high seat, announced her intention to stay by until he went home,—bound that her man should go home sober and in good company one night in the year, at least.

Mail Arrivals.

The following is an official statement of the principal mails arriving at the City yesterday up to 11 o'clock P. M.:

	When due.	When received
South Mail	5 A. M.	10:50 A. M
Second South Mail	12 M.	1:35 P. M
New-Haven Mail	11 A. M.	2:30 P. M
North *via* H. R. R. R.	11 A. M.	2:35 P. M.
Second North H. R. R. R.	3 P. M.	4:20 P. M.
Erie R. R. Mail	11 A. M.	5:20 P. M.

We have received no mails south of Philadelphia since Sunday night 12 o'clock. T. CLARK.

Railroads Opening.

On Wednesday, all the railroads leading out o the City were opened ready for the trains to commence running regularly, excepting the Harlem and the Camden and Amboy Railroad. The tracks of the two latter railroads were put in running order yesterday. The blockade to railroad travel to and from the City is thus terminated on all the railroads. The Long Island Railroad remains blockaded beyond Jamaica.

Geographical Society.

Prof. H. D. ROGERS, of Boston, who was to have delivered an address last evening, before the American Geographical and Statistical Society, did not arrive. The audience, happily, however, was not large.

Col. GILPIN filled his place by an extemporaneous review of the great mountain ranges, and passes, and basins of this Continent, exhibiting much familiarity with his subject. The South Pass of the Rocky Mountain he pointed out as the natural and only outlet for the Pacific Railroad; nature has provided the Euxine, the Bosphorus and Straits of Gibraltar as the natural gates for the commerce of Europe to pass to the Atlantic. A similar Pass, but requiring artificial means to perfect, existed for the passage of the commerce of our own Continent through the South Pass of the Rocky Mountains.

The Society passed a vote of thanks for the address, and requested a copy for the archives of the Society.

Kansas.

A meeting of the National Kansas Committee was advertised to be held at the Astor House yesterday, but the snow-embargo prevented. The advertisement was signed by H. B. HURD, of Chicago, Secretary, but Mr. HURD himself did not arrive. We understand that the Committee adjourned—lacking a quorum—to 10 o'clock to-day, at the Astor.

Run Away—A Fast Drive.

Yesterday morning, about 9 o'clock, a team of six horses broke away from a Twenty-third-street omnibus sleigh in the vicinity of Madison-square and dashed down Broadway at a fearful rate. When approaching Union-square the two rear horses fell, just as the leaders were preparing to leap into another sleigh full of passengers, and the whole six were brought to a sudden stop. It was singular that the frightened beasts did no serious injury, for they passed several public and private sleighs on their way up.

In the River.

JOHN DALEY fell into the East River, on Tuesday, from off the slip at the foot of Houston-street. Some men connected with the ferry at that place took him out and conveyed him to the District Police station, where he was medically attended, and afterwards sent in a restored state to his residence, No. 187 Avenue C.

[Advertisement.]

WOLFE'S SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS.

A Superlative Tonic, Diuretic, Anti-Dyspeptic and Invigorating Cordial.

This medical diet drink, manufactured solely by the proprietor, at his distillery in Schiedam, in Holland, expressly for medicinal purposes. It is the pure tincture of juniper, distilled from the best barley that can be selected in Europe at any cost. It is flavored and medicated, not by the common harsh berry, but by the choice botanical variety of the aromatic Italian juniper berry, whose more vinous extract is distilled and rectified with its spirituous solvent, and thus it becomes a concentrated tincture of exquisite flavor and aroma, altogether transcendent in its cordial and medicinal properties to any alcoholic stimulant now in use in the world.

It has been submitted to all the first chemists and physicians in the United States, who indorse it over their own signatures as one of the great essentials of the *materia medica*. It is now prescribed with great success in gravel, gout, rheumatism, obstructions of the bladder and kidneys, dyspepsia, whether acute or chronic, in general debility, sluggish circulation of the blood, inadequate assimilation of food, and exhausted energy, are acknowledged by the whole medical faculty, and attested in their highest written authorities. Put up in quart and pint bottles, enveloped in yellow paper, with the proprietor's name on the bottle, cork and label. For sale by all the respectable druggists and country merchants.

UDOLPHO WOLFE,
Sole Manufacturer and Importer,
Nos. 18, 20 and 22 Beaver-street,
New-York.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.

Since the introduction of this superior medicinal beverage into the United States in 1848, a number of the liquor-mixers of New-York have put up a mixed and poisonous gin, which they call Schnapps, London Cordial Gin, and various other names, with forged medical certificates, certifying to the purity of their article. The public should be on their guard against such imposters. Read the following extract from the New-York press:

From the New-York Mercury.

FRAUDULENT IMITATIONS OF SUPERIOR COMMODITIES.

Among the many dishonesties of trade which the moral sense of the community is called upon to suppress, we would particularly notice a most pernicious and infamous practice adopted by unscrupulous dealers of imitating and counterfeiting the exterior appearance and precautionary labors of popular drugs, medicaments, and other articles of personal consumption, and thus, by seizing upon the well acquired reputation of an enterprising trader, palming off most destructive and worthless compounds to the sore detriment not only of the consumer, but to the character of the man who has expended thousands of dollars in bringing the genuine article into esteem and demand. These petty larceny thieves are the pest of all honorable dealers and traders, and the trade is as much highway robbery as the violent appropriation of their neighbor's purse; in fact, they are beneath the burglar and highwayman in dignity—for these latter felons exhibit a bravery or recklessnes of character in nowise distinguishing the mercantile assassin who stabs in the dark. And ought they not to be rewarded with a punishment commensurate with the cowardice of their crime? We were led to these remarks by accidentally observing a spurious counterfeit of UDOLPHO WOLFE'S Schiedam Schnapps. The labels were imitated perfectly, with the slight addition of a few letters to plead technical avoidance of the law against counterfeiting; the bottles were very similar, and everything carefully prepared to impose upon a careless purchaser. Now, is not the man who perpetrated this fraud a felon—a robber? Assuredly he is, for, as Mr. WOLFE has expended large sums to bring his genuine imported schnapps into popular demand, that demand may be justly considered a part of his capital in trade, and a fellow stealing a part of his reputation is as much of a thief as if he had stolen a barrel of his schnapps in bulk. And to this crime he adds a further one of defrauding the community by giving them a ruinous article for the money they intended to expend for a commodity in which they had confidence. And, further, every man who participates indirectly in the fraud, by selling spurious articles, is as much of an offender as the principal who planned the imposition. The remedy of Mr. WOLFE should lie in his holding all concerned up to the contempt of the community thus swindled by their operations, and unconsciously imposed upon by their noxious composition. We trust that Mr. WOLFE will obtain names, not only of the concoctors of these counterfeits, but of every man offering them for sale, and then publish them to the world; for his own reputation and the health of the community demand that all parties should be nailed to the pillory of popular execration.

[Advertisement.]

"WOODLAND CREAM"—A pomade for beautifying the hair, highly perfumed, superior to any French article imported, and for half the price. For dressing ladies' hair it has no equal, giving it a bright, glossy appearance. It causes gentlemen's hair to curl in the most natural manner. It removes dandruff, always giving the hair the appearance of being freshly shampooed. Price only 50 cents. None genuine unless signed FETRIDGE & Co., Proprietors of the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers." For sale at all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.—The Spanish ladies are *connoisseurs* in perfumery, and throughout South and Central America, Cuba, and Mexico, this is preferred by them to every other floral extract. In the United States it is displacing the Farina Cologne and the Paris essences. Sold by D. T. LANMAN & Co., wholesale druggists, No. 69 Water-street, New-York, and by all druggists, at 50c. per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS—LET THE SICK GIVE HEED.—The stomach is the commissariat of the physical system. It furnishes the material sustenance of every organ. If disordered, the whole body languishes, but however affected, its tone and vigor may always be restored by a course of these irresistible Pills. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London; and by all druggists, at 25c., 62½c., and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 5 Murray-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

GIVE UP THE GHOST.

"Never give up the ship," nor yet the ghost, if you can help it. While there is life there is hope. People do not die of consumption now, as they used to. Scrofula is easily cured by proper means. You need not suffer long with rheumatism unless you wish it. A stroke of palsy can be readily gotten over. Liver complaints, as well as all heart diseases, yield to the proper medicine. But remember that the only positive cure for these terrible disorders is IODINE. Dr. HENRY ANDERS' Liquid Iodine or Pure Iodine Water, sold at $1 a bottle, by ANDERS & FOSDICK, No. 3 Second-avenue and No. 862 Broadway, and C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; A. HULSE, No. 48 Fulton-street, Brooklyn, and all the druggists.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—The magnificent pantomime of "Planche, or the Lively Fairies," and the beautiful drama of "Wissahickon, or the Heroes of 1776," are both to be performed at this prosperous Theatre to-night with the drama of "Norah Creina." Make early application for places.

LONG ISLAND.

Annual Report of the Brooklyn Health Officer.

During the year 1856 there were 3,762 deaths—a decrease of 150 as compared with 1855.

MONTHLY STATEMENT.

	Males.	Fem's.	Adults.	minors.	nat'vs.	foreign's.	Tot'l.
January	155	148	103	200	353	70	303
February	146	147	87	206	230	63	293
March	151	153	104	200	239	65	304
April	145	134	95	184	216	63	279
May	135	128	106	157	196	67	263
June	122	117	91	148	170	69	239
July	212	168	104	276	309	71	380
August	235	227	140	322	367	95	462
September	196	202	145	253	300	98	398
October	149	147	98	198	213	83	296
November	126	124	109	141	175	75	250
December	154	141	114	181	218	77	295
Total	1,926	1,836	1,296	2,466	2,896	896	3,762

AGES.

1 year and under	1329	40 years to 50	160
1 year to 2	452	50 years to 60	147
2 years to 5	374	60 years to 70	134
5 years to 10	145	70 years to 80	94
10 years to 20	163	80 years to 90	34
20 years to 30	392	90 years to 100	3
30 years to 40	315		
Total			3,762

BIRTH PLACES.

Azores, Belgium, Cuba, Denmark, Italy, Malta, San Domingo, Spain, Switzerland—1 each. Atlantic Ocean, Austria, China, Poland, Prussia—2 each. Sweden, 3; Portugal, 4; West Indies, 4; Holland, 6; France, 7; British Colonies, 10; Scotland, 31; Germany, 50; England, 137; Ireland, 615; United States, 2,866.

Of the deaths, 373 were from causes other than diseases, viz.:

Burned	15	Drowned	31
Casualties	43	Exposure	1
Killed	5	Malformed	18
Stillborn	200	Premature Birth	59
Suicide	6		

Leaving the whole number of deaths by disease 3,389.

Estimating the population of the city at 200,000, the ratio of deaths is one to 59, a result highly favorable to the healthy condition of the city.

Diseases.		Diseases.	
Abscess	6	Gravel	1
Abscess, Liver	3	Heart Disease	46
Abscess, Lumbar	5	Spinal Disease	4
Abscess, Lungs	2	Hemorrhage	3
Abscess, Stomach	1	Hemorrhage Bowels	2
Apoplexy	38	Hemorrhage Lungs	8
Asphyxia	10	Hemorrhage Stomach	3
Aneurisin	1	Hemorrhage Uteri	8
Asthma	7	Hernia	1
Bronchitis	16	Whooping Cough	37
Burned	15	Hysteria	1
Chorea	2	Influenza	4
Colic, Bilious	2	Inflammation	5
Chicken Pox	1	Inflammation, bladder	1
Concussion of Brain	2	Inflammation, bowels	51
Consumption	448	Inflammation, brain	48
Convulsions	253	Inflammation, heart	11
Convulsions Puerperal	7	Inflammation, kidneys	15
Croup	116	Inflammation, liver	17
Congestion	5	Inflammation, lungs	160
Congestion Brain	113	Inflammation, stomach	14
Congestion Lungs	103	Inflammation, uteri	3
Constipation	5	Inflammation, throat	6
Cyanis	1	Ileus	1
Cancer	8	Insanity	1
Cancer, Breast	4	Intemperance	6
Cancer, Bowels	2	Ischuria	2
Cancer, Recti	2	Jaundice	3
Cancer, Stomach	2	Killed	5
Cancer, Uteri	6	Marasmus	225
Carbuncle	2	Malformed	13
Catarrh Senile	2	Measles	8
Casualties	43	Miscarriage	1
Cholera Infantum	199	Old Age	72
Cholera Morbus	10	Palsy	30
Debility	95	Premature Birth	59
Delirium Tremens	12	Parturition	2
Diabetes	1	Porrigo	2
Diarrhœa	6	Purpura Hemol	5
Dropsy	44	Rheumatism	4
Dropsy, head	196	Rupture Bladder	1
Dropsy, heart	10	Rupture Uteri	1
Dropsy, ovar	8	Scrofula	23
Drowned	31	Soft Brain	6
Dysentery	77	Still-born	200
Dyspepsia	1	Small Pox	27
Epilepsy	4	Spine	8
Erysipelas	23	Suicide	6
Exposure	1	Stroke Lightning	1
Fever	8	Stroke Sun	2
Fever, bilious	34	Tetanus	2
Fever, congestive	14	Teething	25
Fever, congestive bilio's	12	Trismus nas	6
Fever, typhoid bilious	6	Tumor Ovar	1
Fever, remittent	4	Ulcer Bowels	4
Fever, yellow	29	Ulcer Stomach	2
Fever, Puerperal	38	Ulcer Throat	3
Fever, Scarlet	241	Ulcer Uteri	1
Fever, Typhus&Typh'd	70	Unknown	11
Gangrene	9		

☞ Who wouldn't like to be a Clergyman on New-Year's day? The people of Newton, Long Island, dropped in upon their Pastor, Rev. T. C. STRONG, and left him *six hundred dollars*, cash in hand, last New-Year's.

☞ The second lecture in the East Brooklyn course was delivered, on Wednesday night, before a large audience, by Dr. FRANK TUTHILL. Subject—"A Lost Sense."

Standing Committees of the Brooklyn Common Council, 1857.

At a special meeting of this body, held Wednesday evening, the following Committees were filled by the President. The Committees are the same as last year, with the addition of a Committee on "Tenant Law:"

On Laws and Applications to the Legislature—Preston, Fowler, Ralphs, Clark, Pierson.

On Opening Streets, Avenues and Parks—Wilson, Walsh, Russell, Fithian, Hudson.

On Grading and Paving Streets and Avenues—Van Brunt, Preston, Cashaw, Jenkins, O'Neil.

On Finance—Fowler, Jenkins, Kalbfleish, Schols, Palmer.

On Assessments—Schols, Lowber, Fowler, Walsh, Del Vecchio.

On Public Sewers, Culverts and Grades—Dorlon, Snyder, Walsh, Smith, Bannon.

On Railroads—Kalbfleisch, Bliss, Russell, O'Neil, Pierson.

On Public Lands and Buildings—Suydam, Jenkins, Woglom, Clark, McNamee.

On Fire Department, W. D.—Vail, Schols, Fowler, McMahon, Hudson.

On Fire Department, E. D.—Kalbfleisch, Snyder, Suydam, Wilson, Smith.

On Stages.—Snyder, Vail, Hudson, Bliss, Del Vecchio.

On Police.—Cashaw, Del Vecchio, Walsh, McMahon, Dougherty.

On Water.—Lowber, Woglom, Preston, Van Brunt, Clark.

On Printing.—Spader, Clark, Snyder, Collahan, McNamee.

On Wells and Pumps.—Preston, Dorlon, Spader, Bannon, Fithian.

On Supplies and Expenses of Departments.—Russell, Dorlon, Woglom, Marrin, Pierson.

On Lamps and Gas.—Woglom, Shaw, Walter, Lowber, Palmer.

On Ferry and Water Rights.—Bliss, Fowler, Kalbfleisch, Marrin, Fithian.

On Schools, Arts and Sciences.—Jenkins, Ralphs, Vail, Del Vecchio, Preston.

On Public Health.—Walsh, Preston, Fithian, Schols, Clark.

On Public Cisterns.—Walter, Spader, Bogart, Lowber, Smith.

On Markets.—Cashaw, Walter, Snyder, O'Neil, Bogart.

On Truant Law.—Clark, Van Brunt, Ralphs, Jenkins, Hudson.

Spanish Coin.

Business people generally in Brooklyn refuse to take the Spanish coin unless at the reduced rate, and this has caused considerable trouble, particularly in the railroad cars. Several "scenes" were prevented yesterday by interference of the Police upon conductors attempting to remove passengers for refusing to pass the condemned coin at less than its real value, and refusing to pay fare with any other.

Facetious.

Alderman KALBFLEISCH, in the Brooklyn Common Council on Wednesday, offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That our Representatives in the State Legislature be requested to defer action on any or all bills that are now, or may come before them, relating to the local interests of the City of Brooklyn, until the same shall have been examined and assented to by this Common Council.

Attempted Robbery.

As Mr. JOSIAH ST. CLAIR, of Jersey City, was passing along Clinton-avenue, Brooklyn, Wednesday evening last, two ruffians came up behind him, and while one held his arms, the other tied a handkerchief over his mouth. Though taken by surprise, he did not lose his presence of mind, and giving the one holding the handkerchief a kick in the stomach, left him but one to contend with. This one, after a few raps from a brawny fist, was glad enough to escape, when Mr. ST. CLAIR pursued his way without further molestation.

Dangerous Sport.

A party of boys attacked a boy named MILES REDEN on Furman-street, Brooklyn, Wednesday evening, pelting him with ice and snowballs. REDEN, not relishing this kind of sport, drew a pistol loaded with shot and discharged it at his assailants, slightly wounding one of them. He was gallantly conducted to the Third District Station by a policeman, where he was committed to answer by Justice BLACHLEY.

Supposed Suicide.

A carpenter named JAMES JOHNSON died at the Fifth District Station-house, Brooklyn, yesterday morning, from the effects of an overdose of laudanum. He was found in the street the night previous by Officers MCGRATH and WHALEN, then laboring under the effects of the poison, and all efforts to relieve him proved unsuccessful.

Not Quite So Harmonious.

We stated a few days since that the Brooklyn Democratic City and County Committees in Kings County intended to fuse into one Union organization. It seems this arrangement is all on one side. The County Committee met Wednesday evening and repudiated the elections ordered for last evening. The end is not yet.

An Ex-Policeman Sues the City.

Officer REYNOLDS, of the Sixth Ward, Brooklyn, one of the recent victims of Mayor POWELL'S guillotine, yesterday commenced a suit against the city to recover his salary from the time he was decapitated up to the present. He has reported himself regularly for duty, and this will be a test case for the whole of the deposed.

Kings County Hospital.

During the past week 49 patients were admitted into this institution; discharged, 25; born, 3, died, 5; viz: John Wapper, Germany, 22 years of age. Ann McDonald, Ireland, 60; Catharine Conlin, Ireland, 35; Mary Martin, colored, United States, 29; Wm. Finn, Ireland, 45. Total remaining 523.

The Henry Clay Case.

This tedious case will come on again for trial in the Circuit Court, Brooklyn, next Tuesday.

CIRCUIT COURT CALENDAR (Brooklyn) FOR THIS DAY.—Nos. 22, 26, 28, 31, 34, 36, 37, 39, 41, 42, 44, 45, 46, 48, 50.

The Murder in New-Utrecht.

LAYMAN, the murderer of CORNELIUS CANON, in New-Utrecht, a few Sundays ago, will be tried week after next in the Kings County Court of Oyer and Terminer.

MARRIED.

SEDGWICK—ISAACS.—In this City, on Thursday evening, Jan. 22, by Rev. Dr. KNOX, STEPHEN J. SEDGWICK to JANET, youngest daughter of I. A. Isaacs.

EAMES—CAPEN.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 22, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Dr. Tyng, Mr. EDWARD EVERETT EAMES to Miss MARY E. CAPEN, eldest daughter of Henry T. Capen, Esq., all of this City.

☞ Portland papers please copy.

GARNETT—NELSON.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 22, by Rev. Dr. Bellows, Major ROBERT S. GARNETT, U. S. A., to MARIANNA EASTON, only daughter of George S. Nelson, of this City.

JACOBS—RAND.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 20, by Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler, Mr. LUTHER M. JACOBS to Miss SARAH E. RAND, all of this City.

ROBERTS—BERRY.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 22, at St. Bartholomew's Church, by Rev. Samuel Cook, WILLIAM ROBERTS, Jr., of New-York, to LIZZIE, daughter of the late John W. Berry, of Paterson, N. J.

DE FOREST—GOODYEAR.—On Thursday, Jan. 1, at St. John's Church, Penge, near London, Eng., Mr. CHARLES DE FOREST, son of Wm. C. De Forest, Esq., of New-Haven, Conn., to Miss ELLEN M. GOODYEAR, daughter of Chas. Goodyear, Esq., formerly of the same city.

DIED.

HOBART.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, Jan. 21 WILLIAM HENRY HOBART, M. D., in the 33d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, at Trinity Church, on Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock.

LINDSAY.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 22, of consumption, JOHN LINDSAY, aged 28 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Friday,) from the residence of Thomas Macfarlan, No. 178 10th-st., at 4 o'clock P. M.

FERRIS.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Jan. 22, of scarlet fever, EZEKIEL, youngest son of Reed and Mary Ferris, aged 3 years and 10 months.

The funeral will take place this day, (Friday,) 23d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his parents, corner of 23d-st. and 8th-av.

BRINKERHOFF.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 21, at the residence of his son, No. 109 Hammond-st., GEORGE BRINKERHOFF, aged 91 years, 3 months and 11 days.

The funeral services will take place at Hackensack, N. J., where his remains will be taken for interment, this (Friday) morning, at 7½ o'clock.

MINTHORN.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 22, at 1½ o'clock P. M., of a contagious disease, R. W. K. MINTHORN, Professor of Music, aged 33 years.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 286 Hudson-st., without further invitation.

COBB.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 22, NATHANIEL R. COBB, Jr., son of N. R. and Charlotte E. Cobb.

The funeral will take place at 3 o'clock P. M., on Saturday, from Mrs. Kirtland's, No. 141 6th-st. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to without further invitation.

SANXAY.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 22, of hydrocephalus, JOHN, only son of Joseph F. and Agnes Sanxay, aged 11 months and 19 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at the residence of his parents, No. 31 5th-st., this day, (Friday,) Jan. 23, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

MAW.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Jan. 22, of congestion of the lungs, CASTLETON NATHANIEL, youngest son of Robert J. Maw, aged 5 years, 6 months and 14 days.

His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery from his father's residence, No. 84 West 13th-st., on Saturday next, 24th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

CRAWFORD.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 22, of congestion of the lungs, WILLIAM EDGAR, infant son of James F. and Harriet P. Crawford.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, from the residence of his parents, in 31st st., near 3d-av., on Sunday, 25th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

PHILLIPS.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 20, ADELINE L. PHILLIPS, daughter of Dr. G. N. Phillips, deceased, of Orange Co., N. Y.

The friends of the family, and of her brother-in-law, James J. Cuming, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from his residence, No. 84 West 23d-st., on Friday, 23d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

JUDSON.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Jan. 21, JAMES JUDSON, aged 47 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, without further notice, from the residence of his brother-in-law, Dr. Baker, No. 130 10th-st., on Friday next, 23d inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M.

HATFIELD.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Jan. 22, JOSHUA HATFIELD, in the 75th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, at his late residence, No. 190 Atlantic-st., on Saturday, 24th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M., without further notice.

BOLTON.—At Far Rockaway, L. I., on Wednesday morning, Jan. 21, of scarlet fever, WILLIAM HENRY, the beloved son of Wm. H. and Frances K. Bolton, aged 6 years and 1 month.

"Of such is the kingdom of Heaven."

WADE.—At Walton, Delaware Co., on Tuesday, Jan. 20, LOUISE BEEBE, infant daughter of Emma J. and Chas. B. Wade.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..JAN. 22.

$11,000	Mis. State 6s	s10	85⅛	100	Hud. Riv. R. R.	b10	33⅛
10,000	do		86	100	do	s3	33⅜
2,000	Cal. State 7s '75	s5	85	300	Reading R. R.	s5	83½
3,200	City 6s, '68		90⅜	400	do		82⅜
10,000	T. H. & Alt. 2d M.		74	400	do	b3	82⅜
16	National Bank		107¾	200	do	s60	82⅜
350	Cumb. Coal Co	b3	21⅜	200	do	b60	82⅜
100	do	s3	21	50	Mich. Cen. R. R.		95⅛
100	do	b60	21	25	do		95⅛
200	do	b60	20⅞	41	do		95
100	do	s30	20⅝	165	Mich. S. & N. Ia. R.		87⅜
450	do		20⅝	175	do	s3	87⅜
300	do		20¾	200	do	b30	87⅜
100	do	b3	20	200	do	b60	88⅛
50	do	b10	20	50	do	b10	87⅜
50	do		19⅞	100	Panama Railroad		94⅝
50	do		19⅜	50	do	s10	94⅞
0	do	b60	20	10	Illinois Cent. Rail		127⅝
100	do	s3	20	100	do	b60	127⅜
100	do	b30	20⅜	100	do	s3	126¾
100	do	b3	20	100	Gal. & Chi. R'd	b60	105
100	do	s3	19⅞	10	do	opg	104⅛
5	Del. & Hud. Ca. Co.		119¾	100	do		104¾
300	W. C. & Iron Co		35	100	do	s60	104
300	do		34⅝	700	Clev. & Tol. R'd	b3	77
100	N. Y. C. R. R.	b30	94½	200	do	b30	77⅛
200	do	b60	94⅛	200	do	b60	77⅜
150	do		93⅞	300	do	b60	77⅝
50	do	s3	93¾	400	do		76⅞
500	Erie Railroad	c	62¾	100	do	s10	76⅞
100	do	s10	62⅞	100	do	b15	77
50	do	s60	62⅝	100	Chi. & R. I. R'd	s3	97½
100	do	b60	63	200	do	b60	98

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI.....NO. 1669. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 24, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[illegible] to Compel Testimony.

Position of our Correspondent—A Question as to his Legal Rights, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 23.

Under the advice of my counsel, Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON, I did not sue out a writ of *habeas corpus* to-day, because a decision upon the power of the House to hold me under the present circumstances would be worth nothing practically, in view of the new law so hastily pushed through yesterday and to-day.

This new law changes entirely the legal aspects of the whole case, and effectually waives for the future the question of the power of either House to hold a citizen in custody without due process of law.

What my legal rights now are, is not yet definitely settled; but it is clear that the House having made a case, Congress has passed a law to apply expressly to it, making every possible effort to deprive me of any and every right which a witness has in every Court.

Some urge me that in view of this new legislation, I am relieved from the obligation of confidence undertaken heretofore. My own impression is different thus far, and unless I become satisfied that it is my moral duty to yield obedience, I will choose to endure the penalty. S.

The Corruption Investigation Committee—The Coming Inauguration—Judge of Nebraska.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 23.

The general impression is that the Committee of Investigation will again have Mr. SIMONTON before them, under the new bill passed by Congress.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE has signified his acceptance of the invitation to be present at the Inauguration ball.

ELIHAM WAKELY, of Wisconsin, has been confirmed as Judge of Nebraska, in place of JAMES BRADLEY, resigned.

The Great Snow-Storm in Washington—The Case of Mr. Chester—A Remarkable Budget of Blunders.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 18, 1857.

THE SNOW STORM.

The furious snow storm now raging here, bids fair to block up the railroads for a week to come. For twenty hours now the snow has fallen steadily and heavily, and the dismally howling wind piles it up in ridges, reminding one painfully of storm-stayed railroad trains, and freezing and starving companies of passengers, of which your correspondent has more than once "enjoyed" a realizing sense. There is nothing of importance to write about to-night,—but I drop a line or two nevertheless,—to indicate to you at some distant day, that I was "about," pending the great snow storm.

INCONSISTENCY.

There is a good deal of remark made here among members of Congress, in regard to the inconsistency of the House. Last year, when the case of Mr. BROOKS was pending, every Democrat voted that the House had no power to arrest a citizen. On Friday, in the case of Mr. CHESTER, they voted almost unanimously to authorise the Sergeant-at-Arms to arrest Mr. C. for contempt in refusing to obey the summons of the House.

A SERIES OF BLUNDERS.

A correspondence, recently published by the House, reveals a ludicrous series of blunders over the signature of Secretary GUTHRIE—for which, however, he is not really responsible half so much as his Assistant-Secretary may be supposed to be—for it is well known that in these matters of minor detail, the Secretary never can do more than affix his signature to a letter presented to him therefor.

The subject of the correspondence is the controversy with the Department in relation to refusal to pay to the employes of the House the extra pay voted them last adjournment. GUTHRIE'S first letter cites a law of Congress "of July 26, 1842." The Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, in reply, notified the Secretary that there was no law approved on that day.

The Secretary rejoined, stating that his previous letter should have refered to a law of "26th August, 1842." Mr. CAMPBELL answered to this that he could find in no law of "26th August, 1842," any such language as that quoted by the Secretary in his first letter. This brings out still another letter from Mr. GUTHRIE, stating that the law cited was the 2d section of the act of August 23d," instead of the 26th.

Still again the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means informed the Secretary that the law of 23d August, 1842, *did not* contain the language quoted in his original letter. Mr. GUTHRIE'S answer to this was an acknowledgement of error, and a declaration that the act from which he quoted was the one of "31st July, 1852," instead of 26th July, 1842.

Now opens a new act in the farce, and Mr. CAMPBELL writes to the Secretary, showing him that the section of the act of 31st July, 1852, to which he had referred, was repealed in the act of Aug. 31, 1852. Mr. GUTHRIE promptly answered, acknowledging the last and fatal error, and so ended this remarkable budget of blunders. Rather a bad look for our correct and unimpeachable Assistant-Secretary! S.

XXXIVth Congress---Second Session

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 23.

PASSAGE OF THE BILL TO COMPEL WITNESSES TO TESTIFY.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the House bill the more effectually to secure the attendance of witnesses summoned by either House, and compel them to disclose testimony. A debate ensued.

Mr. HALE expressed a hope that some friend of the bill would explain its object, and the necessity of its passage. He had no other knowledge of the circumstances under which it was brought forward, than what was derived from the newspapers of the day, but it seemed that the rules of Congress, which require that a bill shall have three separate readings, on three separate days, unless by unanimous consent, had been dispensed with. It was passed through the House and sent here, and reported back from the Judiciary Committee, in about two days. He expressed opposition to all such hasty legislation, which was hurried through to meet particular transactions. As he understood the bill, it proposed to strike out the existence of the principle which has been considered necessary to the protection of individual rights in Court in every State of the Union, and to strike down the principle which has been held sacred for centuries, wherever common law is practiced—and that is the privilege which protects a witness from answering in matters which shall criminate or disgrace himself. The bill provided that a witness shall not be held liable to any criminal indictment for anything he may disclose, nor shall the matter be used in evidence against himself. He did not believe Congress had the right to do any such thing. The bill creates a new offence, and then says a man guilty of this offence shall be liable to indictment for it as a misdemeanor in any Court of the United States having jurisdiction of it—but what Court has jurisdiction of an offence which has not until now been created? The proper course would have been for the bill to confer such jurisdiction. The bill was contrary to the spirit of liberty, contrary to the spirit of law, and contrary to the genius of our Constitution. It was proposed to say to the witness he shall not be excused from answering because his testimony may criminate himself. The bill made no exception of confidential communications between counsel and client, and would compel a priest of the Catholic Church to disclose confessions which have been imparted to him under the most sacred obligations which can bind the conscience of man. He did not stand here as a particular advocate of the press of the City of New-York. He did not feel under any particular obligations to that press or that particular locality, for he was once infamously assailed by one of the papers of that city, and when he took notice of the matter and came out, and courted an investigation, the paper only took the blackguard's privilege of re-asserting the same slander—nor did he wish to indulge in that wholesale denunciation of the Press which some had seen fit to use. He believed that newspaper editors were very much like other classes of people, containing many of the most respectable and worthy men to be found in the community as well as many of the most corrupt scoundrels on the face of the earth. [Laughter.] There were some conductors of the Press whom he was proud to number among his friends. He would not denounce such people, for he did not believe every charge made in newspapers against member of Congress was unworthy of consideration or respect, but he would say that if Congress should now make this issue with the newspaper reporter who is in custody, or should make such an issue with a street scavenger or the humblest individual in the community, he would go to the country and beat them upon it. If Congress puts itself in that attitude and pass this bill for the purpose of crushing that newspaper reporter, the end of that conflict would not be doubtful. He will have the public sympathy, whether he be right or wrong. If this bill pass, no matter how wrong he is, Congress will be infinitely more in the wrong than he. With his goose quill he would be more potent than the Sergeant-at-arms with his mace and all the ensigns of authority, because in the passage of this bill Congress would step over the barrier to which he has the right for his protection, namely, that he shall not be held to answer in any matter which may criminate himself—and the protection of the law goes further than that, and if it be not well settled it has the support of very good authority. That protection of the law goes so far, that a man shall not be bound to answer in any matter which may disgrace himself. Such is the opinion of the best legal writers on law evidence. Under no circumstances would he vote for a bill which he believed contained a vicious principle. Under a pressure of circumstances like those which surround the present case he preferred to adopt the old maxim, "hasten slowly in legislation upon such important business matters as those appertaining to the liberty of the citizen," while he was perfectly willing to pass a law which should be potent enough in its penalties to compel the disclosure of all the facts which either House might deem necessary in the discharge of the business confided to them by their constituents and the Constitution.

Mr. TOOMBS remarked that the House had been pursuing an investigation relative to crimes which were said to have been committed by some of their own members. In this investigation they had found themselves suddenly brought up by the refusal of a witness to disclose certain facts which he admits to be within his knowlege. In order to proceed with this investigation, which was demanded by their honor and their interest the House have proposed to pass a new law to meet the case. This bill was not liable to the objections which have been made by the Senator from New-Hampshire. It was not an *ex post facto* law, because it did not make that action criminal now which was innocent before; and it was the universal rule in all courts of justice that it is perfectly competent at any time for legislation to alter the remedy provided in existing laws. Now, the case was, that in endeavoring to ascertain the truth of the charges, certain members of Congress were guilty of corruption and bribery, or attempting to be bribed; the House call up, at they had a right to do by law, some of the very persons who made the charges, and they refuse to answer on the ground that a point of honor prevents thieves from telling on one another. This principle of honor among thieves was brought forward to prevent the administration of public justice. This gentleman who has been intrusted with felony cannot for honor's sake disclose it. A large portion of the House and Senate think Congress has the power to compel him to answer, and for that purpose this bill had been introduced, and because it seemed that the present punishment was inadequate. This seemed to be the only mode in which they could ascertain the truth of this allegation, because the bill provided that "whenever in future any witness shall be brought up and refuses to testify, he shall be liable to a certain penalty." The law in some of the States compels confederates in crime to testify against each other. Whatever a man may swear to, it cannot make him infamous unless he is infamous already, and it is better for public justice that his infamy should be exposed than that in consequence of screening himself the guilty should be allowed to escape. The bill is prospective in its very terms, and not *ex post facto*, as has been alleged. He thought it proper that the House should protect their members from the licentiousness of the Press and its miserable minions, who are allowed to go about these Halls. When it is charged that the spring is poisoned at its source, it is proper that witnesses shall be compelled to testify.

Mr. TRUMBULL said he was in favor of the object of the bill, and perhaps should vote for it as it was. In his judgment, each branch of Congress has the right to protect itself, and summon witnesses and imprison them for contempt of its authority. But, if the bill intended to screen the witness from criminal prosecution when there is abundant evidence to convict him, apart from his own testimony, it goes too far.

Mr. HALE, in response to Mr. TOOMBS, said he was not ready because the authority of the House had been defied, to trample down the principles which are essential to the protection of individuals. Did any one suppose that when a man had taken his position he could be driven from it? They should only fix the penalties for all coming time, legislating from wisdom and experience, with calmness and sober judgment, and not from the passions of the hour—in which latter case Congress may be beaten by insolent defiance of its power. If public representations were correct, he believed Mr. SIMANTON was wrong and the House right—but he believed that if the bill should pass, the positions would be reversed, and the prisoner magnified into a hero. Severe as the denunciations of the Press are, it is an institution notwithstanding. It has a hundred eyes and a thousand tongues. It sees, hears, and flashes what is here said throughout the country. The Press will live as long as Congress will live, and a day longer. [Laughter.] It will record, he said, our dissolution, and the hero of the press will be the man against whom Congress, in the year of grace, 1857, undertake, by a bill of pains and penalties, to put down. He was willing to go as far as any man could rightfully go, though at one time he never would punish any man for contempt of the Senate. An individual, named NUGENT, committed a flagrant breach of privilege by publishing a treaty in the New-York *Herald*. The moment he was arrested, many astute men said the arrest was without authority. The Sergeant-at-Arms gave him the best room in his house, and the best meat and liquor that the city could afford, and the Senate had to foot the bill. [Laughter.] He sued out a writ of habeas corpus, and the Senate gave the lawyer five hundred dollars. The prisoner was held till the end of Congress, and then let loose.

Mr. BAYARD did not apprehend any man was to become a hero by this action of Congress. There was nothing in the bill about the Press. Because a man connected with the Press was concerned, was that a reason why this bill should be leveled at it? He thought with Mr. TRUMBULL, that the section of the bill required modification, but without some such bill an inquiry into the grave charges made would be futile.

Mr. SEWARD, with a view to perfect the bill, thought it a duty to suggest a few amendments. In the first place it is made a misdemeanor for any person to refuse to answer any questions propounded by the Committee. It might be a trivial question or inquisitorial question, and therefore he proposed to make it read "any material" question. Again, the bill makes no distinction as to the character of the subject on which a witness may be questioned. It might be on a matter over which Congress has no jurisdiction. Mr. SEWARD proceeded to show how disastrously to liberty such power might operate, adding at one time there were but few here who agreed with him on political subjects, not enough to demand the yeas and nays, and when some thought that by uttering certain sentiments he ought to be expelled the body, he proposed to insert after the word "inquiry" the words "within the constitutional jurisdiction of Congress or of either House of Congress." The bill subverts and dispenses with the privileges of witnesses under the common law. He also offered a proviso that "this act shall not be construed so as to deprive any witness of the privileges which are allowed witnesses by the rules of common law."

Mr. BAYARD thought the bill gave protection in the instances to which the Senator had referred.

Mr. TOOMBS regarded Mr. SEWARD'S objection as calculated to defeat the bill by a side blow, and opposed the amendments.

Mr. BUTLER maintained that the bill ought to pass now. He had seen so much contempt for the Senate as to satisfy him they should never again proceed to punish it unless they had some law like this to control the proceedings. He should like to see the time when a man punished for this offence shall feel the force of the law. Men do not like to be approached with corrupt proposals, unless they are approachable.

Mr. SEWARD remarked he should certainly vote for the bill, even in its present imperfect shape, if he could not have it amended in the manner he proposed. There was no fear of losing the bill by amending it, as Senators had supposed. He had always held to the good maxim that "whatever was worth doing at all is worth doing well."

Mr. TOUCEY had not intended to say one word in defence of the bill, thinking it would pass without general debate. It was indispensable to the law of self-preservation that each House, by virtue of the Constitution, should have full power to protect itself, not only against violence, but against classes of assaults infinitely worse than personal violence. He agreed, with Mr. TOOMBS, that the second section embraces every necessary exemption as to the testimony of witnesses.

Mr. PUGH read his minority report from the committee on the Judiciary, setting forth his reasons why he would not vote for the bill. Among them was one that Congress can make no law shielding from prosecution those who may be indicted at common law, and enable them to escape the consequences of crime by betraying their associates. Further, that Congress could not be empowered with powers greater than those possessed by the Courts, and constituted Star Chambers and arbitrary tribunals.

Mr. HALE expressed his thanks to Mr. PUGH for the satisfactory manner in which he had vindicated the great principle which the bill sought to override. He hoped the arguments coming from that source would penetrate some hearts which he could not reach. He regarded the bill as a great invasion of popular rights. Looking on it as a war on an individual, defeat was certain and disgrace probable, that puny individual which the bill proposes to reach would be rendered the stronger by this Congressional action.

Mr. BUTLER said a law of this kind was not necessary when the Government went into existence. If corruption at that early day had found its way into Congress, it would have been rebuked by our ancestors. Such a law was only necessary when stock-jobbers and speculators sought to bring their influence to bear upon the confederacy. For himself he was not afraid to approach the altar, for as it was said of the vestal fires, those who had pure hands were not harmed. The Senator from New Hampshire, had risen to thank the Senator from Ohio, for coming forth to defend the criminal. The Senate were now only seeking to enlarge the powers they already possess. He had seen the time when a friend of his (meaning PRESTON S. BROOKS) would have been made a victim of dogs to avenge popular fury.

Mr. BAYARD wished to know on what authority Mr. HALE based his assumption that Congress are making war on an individual. The bill includes all who are cognizant of facts necessary to be disclosed in order to keep pure the character of Congress.

All Mr SEWARD'S amendments were rejected by a large majority.

Mr. WILSON said he was prepared to vote for a proper bill, but saw no necessity for hurrying through this measure. The gentleman who reported it admitted its imperfection, and the gentleman from Delaware (BAYARD) made a similar admission. The Senate were acting under a panic. The Press of the country for the past few weeks, and especially the Press of New-York, which has a vast influence in the country, and has associated with it a great deal of learning, intelligence, ability and personal character, has held Congress before the country as a corrupt body. The House ordered an investigation, which had been interrupted on the ground that it cannot be defended anywhere. He had no special sympathy with the witness on the ground upon which he has chosen to place himself. He was willing to vote for such a bill as would empower the Committee of either House to protect itself and investigate the conduct of its members—but it seemed to him they were going quite too far, and he concurred heartily in the sentiments contained in the report of the Senator from Ohio. These views will stand the test of examination and meet the general judgment of the country. They had better place themselves right, and pass a law which they could defend when the present excitement shall have passed away. He thought the time had come when Congress should use all legitimate means to investigate such charges, which had been made for the last twelve years. Matters connected with the Galphin and Gardiner cases, California war debt, Texas war debt, Texas scrip, and associations with paper-makers, with other subjects of alleged corruption, had not only been commented on by the Press, but had been on the lips of members of Congress. He wished by legal and proper means that these things could be set right before the country, and the guilty, if any, be punished. The witnesses before Congressional Committees should not occupy a position different from that before Courts of Justice, but occupy the same ground with all the rights and responsibilities. He moved to strike out the second section of the bill.

The motion was disagreed to by Yeas, 6; Nays, 41.

It provides substantially that "No person examined and testifying shall be held to answer criminally in any court of justice, or be subject to any penalty or forfeiture for any fact or act touching which he shall be required to testify; that no statement made or paper produced by any witness shall be competent testimony in any criminal proceedings against such witness in any court of justice; and no witness shall hereafter be allowed to refuse to testify for the reason that testimony may tend to disgrace him, or otherwise render him infamous, provided nothing in this act shall be construed to exempt any witness from prosecution and punishment for perjury, committed by him in testifying as aforesaid."

Mr. PUGH said he should vote against the bill; because he considered it a flagrant violation of the rights of American citizens. It violates even the domestic relation and compels the wife to disclose the secrets communicated to her in the marital relation. It violates the professional confidence of the Attorney and tramples on the common law. If he could not purge Congress of corruption without violating the rights of private citizens, he would let the corruption go. If members become dishonest in their proper character let the people come here and turn them out as did CROMWELL the British Parliament.

Mr. SEWARD said, that every amendment he had offered with a view to perfect the bill and remove difficulties, had been rejected. He had endeavored to secure witnesses the rights guaranteed by the common law, which by this bill are broken down and destroyed, leaving the citizen without adequate protection. They had been brought to the question whether they should suffer corruption to go unrebuked, or whether they should enact a new law which is necessary to correct abuses. Failing to perfect the bill as he desired, he had, in view of the circumstances, no other alternative than reluctantly vote for it.

Mr. HALE said he had heard a good many speeches for which there was no necessity, but there was a great necessity for that which had just fallen from the Senator from New-York. In the Senator thought that such consequences as he had described would follow from the passage of the bill, he thought explanation was highly necessary for the vote the Senator intended to give.

Mr. SEWARD explained by saying that he was necessarily obliged to take that course.

Mr. HALE, resuming, said: He was against catching rogues unless in a constitutional manner, and was opposed to punishing rogues except in a legal way.

Mr. BROWN advocated the bill by saying that without such power as that contemplated, such investigations would end in smoke. It was impossible to conduct an inquiry if witnesses could shield themselves on the ground that they cannot be compelled to testify.

The bill was passed—Yeas 46; Nays, Messrs. HALE, PUGH and WILSON. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 23.

The private calendar was taken up, and twenty-two private bills were passed, when the House adjourned.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

[See our Albany Letter of Thursday, containing an extended report of that day's proceedings. It will be found on the Third Page.]

SENATE....ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 23.

Mr. BROOKS reported favorably the bill to prevent charcoal burning in Brooklyn.

The bill was so amended as to prohibit the burning of it only within 1,000 feet of the Navy-Yard walls.

The bill authorizing the Supervisors of Kings County to borrow $25,000 to finish the Penitentiary, was reported upon favorably. Also the bill to perfect the title to the land in the Evergreen Cemetery.

Reports from the Regents of the University, and Trustees of the State Library, were presented.

BILLS NOTICED.

By Mr. BROOKS, to incorporate the American School of Mines, which is intended to aid in developing the mineral wealth of the United States.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. PETTY introduced a bill to prevent the destruction of small birds.

By Mr. BROOKS, to regulate the sale of potatoes by weight, at 60 pounds to the bushel, unless in cases of special contract: also, to allow owners of party walls, built prior to the act of 1856, to increase their thickness, so as to conform with the requirements of the act.

By Mr. KELLY, to amend the Banking Laws so as to make them conform to the suggestions contained in the report of the Superintendent of the Bank Department.

The bill in relation to Courts of Session in Kings County was passed.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 23.

Immediately after reading the journal, Mr. F. TOWNSEND rose to a question of privilege, and called upon Mr. BAKER, of Montgomery, to explain the insinuations made in Committee of the Whole on Wednesday evening, relating to his connection with Railroad speculations, and reflecting upon his character as a member of the Railroad Committee of this House.

Mr. H. BAKER decried personalities at all times, but remarked that he had been retaliating for charges made against himself. He demanded, however, an answer to the question, "What part did the member from Albany take in loaning the credit of the city to the amount of three hundred thousand dollars to the Northern Railroad, and what amount of that sum went directly into his own pocket?"

Mr. TOWNSEND replied, denying that he had taken any part in securing that loan, and expressed himself satisfied.

Mr. VARNUM put in a petition from 500 leading citizens of New-York, praying for the removal of the Quarantine. He called the attention of the House to the importance of the subject, and urged immediate action thereon.

Mr. HANFORD also presented a petition from 500 residents of Brooklyn on the same subject.

BILLS NOTICED.

For an appropriation to the Montezuma Salt Spring.

To amend the act organizing the City Court of Brooklyn.

To amend the Building laws.

For a stringent License law.

To abolish the death penalty.

To protect gas consumers in New-York against the imposition of Gas Companies.

To repeal the exemption laws, so far as relates to debts due servants and domestics.

To incorporate the New-York Ice Company.

To alter the charter of the Metropolitan Gas Company.

To create a Metropolitan Police Department in New-York.

To amend the charter of the City of New-York.

To provide for the location and erection of a new City Hall in New-York.

To limit the powers of the New-York Supervisors.

For the regulation of the government of the Central Park, New-York.

The last five notices were given by Mr. POMEROY, of Cayuga.

Petitions were also presented for abolishing days of grace on drafts, bills, &c., and for the incorporation of the International Bridge Company.

The bills incorporating the Turnverein; legalizing the action of the New-York Supervisors, and increasing the fees of Justices of the Peace, were reported upon favorably.

The bill to prevent the manufacture of saws in the State Prisons was reported upon unfavorably.

The third reading of the Supply bill was then proceeded with. Before the reading was concluded Mr. FOOT moved to recommit it, with instructions to amend, by striking out the appropriations to committees of 1855.

Mr. VARNUM advocated the recommittal, on the ground that circumstances had come to light since the bill was reported, which rendered it desirable that it should go back to the committee.

After further debate the previous question was moved.

The Speaker decided that if the previous question was ordered, it would take the House back to the third reading, and not to the question on the recommittal.

This decision was warmly opposed by Messrs. FOOT, VARNUM and GLOVER.

The House sustained the call of the previous question.

The vote was then taken and the bill lost by ayes 56, nays 59.

A motion by Mr. JOHN J. REILLY to reconsider the vote was laid on the table.

From Albany.

REPUBLICAN CAUCUS—THE COURT OF APPEALS—SABBATH SCHOOL CONVENTION, ETC.

ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 23.

The Republicans in the Senate and Assembly held a caucus last night, to hear DAVID DUDLEY FIELD speak in relation to the proposed amendment to the Charter in regard to the Police system of New-York.

The Trust case still occupies the time of the Court of Appeals. Mr. BUTLER has not yet concluded his argument, and the case is likely to take up the entire term. It is now almost certain that no other causes will be taken up.

The Sabbath School Convention of the State of New-York has been in session here during the last two days. They adopted resolutions to organize a State Sabbath School Teachers' Association, by the appointment annually of a Secretary in each County of the State, eight of whom, from counties containing the largest cities in the State, shall form a Central Committee, which shall hold quarterly meetings, make reports, call conventions, &c.

The annual meeting of the American State Council takes place at Troy, on Tuesday, Feb. 24, and not Feb. 10, as heretofore announced.

Massachusetts Legislature.

LETTER FROM HON. CHAS. SUMNER, ACCEPTING THE U. S. SENATORSHIP.

BOSTON, Friday, Jan. 23.

In the House of Representatives this forenoon, a communication was read from Hon. CHARLES SUMNER, accepting the office of United States Senator, to which he was recently elected. He does not indicate in the letter when he shall proceed to occupy his seat.

Mr. SUMNER, in accepting his election, says:

The duties of a public servant are not always conspicuous. Much of his time is absorbed in cases which, if not obscure, are little calculated to attract public attention. Massachusetts justly enjoins that no such interest shall be neglected, but by solemn resolutions of her Legislature, by the votes of her people, and by the voice of her history, Massachusetts especially enjoins upon her representatives to see that at all hazards, and whatever else may suffer, Freedom shall prevail. Let me not neglect this injunction. Alike by sympathy with the slave, and by a determination to free ourselves from the wretched thraldom, we are also summoned to the effort now organized for the emancipation of the National Government from the degrading influence. Hostile to civilization wherever it shows itself, even at a distance, it is brutal and mean, and constitutes an unnatural tyranny, calculated to arouse the generous indignation of good men. Of course, no person who is not ready to say in his heart that there is no God, can doubt the result, but this result, like every great good, can be accomplished only by well-directed effort. I know something of the labor and trial which such service imposes; I also know something of the satisfaction which it affords,—giving to all who truly espouse it a serener joy than anything in office or honor. In the weary prostration of months, from which I have so happily risen, my sharpest pang came out of my enforced separation from the cause which was so dear to me; and now my chief joy is in the assurance that to this service I may dedicate the vigorous health which, through medical care and the kindly ministrations of nature, I am permitted to expect.

The Weather, Mails, &c.

WHITE RIVER JUNCTION, Friday, Jan. 23.

At 8½ o'clock this morning the mercury was 26 degrees below zero.

The thermometer here at 5 P. M. registered 26 degrees below zero. The snow drifted last night very badly.

The train from Rouse's Point, due here at noon, has not yet arrived. The Northern train for Boston, yesterday, is in the snow this side of Concord.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Jan. 23—10 A. M.

Five mails from Baltimore arrived here during the night. The New-York train of last evening has not yet arrived, the snow having drifted on the track again. The Harrisburg Road is still blocked up, and about a thousand passengers bound East are detained at Lancaster and Harrisburg. Some have passed over the Auburn Road to the Reading Road and reached the city by that route.

This morning, about daylight, the thermometer ranged from 6 to 10 below zero.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 23.

No trains from Baltimore arrived here last night or this morning. The laborers employed in clearing the track left off work at midnight and started again at 7 o'clock this morning. The snow must have fallen in heavily. No mail from the south has arrived.

Last night and this morning were the coldest of the season. The thermometer at 7 this morning marked 4 degrees below zero.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 23—P. M.

The Baltimore train has arrived. The Washington train will start at the usual hour.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Jan. 23.

The train from Philadelphia which started yesterday at 9 o'clock reached here at 11 this morning. The Washington which left at 5 o'clock last evening has not yet arrived.

This is the coldest day of the season thus far. The thermometer at 7 o'clock A. M., marked 5 degrees below zero.

BOSTON, Friday, Jan. 23.

The morning train from New-York arrived at 10 o'clock last night, and the afternoon train from New-York reached Worcester at 11 o'clock this morning, and will probably get here about 2. There is considerable drifting on the road.

At 7 o'clock this morning the standard thermometer at Cambridge Observatory exhibited 16 degrees below zero. The ferries are greatly impeded, and foot-passengers cross from the city to East Boston with perfect safety.

HARTFORD, Friday, Jan. 23.

The mercury at 7 o'clock this morning was 20 degrees below zero, and at 11 o'clock, 6 below.

ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 23.

The thermometer in the upper parts of the city at 7 o'clock this morning registered 26 degrees below zero—colder than it has been since 1333.

PROVIDENCE, Friday, Jan. 23.

To-day has been the coldest on record for forty years. The thermometer this morning ranged from 14 to 20 degrees below zero in different parts of the city.

SPRINGFIELD, Thursday, Jan. 22—10 A. M.

This has been the worst day, in many respects, of the season, for railroads. The trains were frozen up in the drifts, and the cold was so intense that their rescue, in some cases, was almost impossible. No train has yet arrived to-day from Boston or Albany. Probably one hundred men on the line of the Western Railroad have been frost-bitten in their ears, noses and hands and feet to-day. The New-York train, due at 1 o'clock, arrived at 4, and started for Boston at 5, with Col. BENTON, who lectured at Amherst last night, on board.

OSWEGO, Friday, Jan. 23.

The weather to-day is colder. At 8 A. M. the thermometer marked fourteen, and at 11 eight, degrees below zero. This evening the cold is still more intense.

MONTREAL, Friday, Jan. 23.

The thermometer this morning registers 28 degrees below zero.

QUEBEC, Friday, Jan. 23.

In the Upper Town the mercury this morning is 30, and in the Lower Town 21 degrees below zero.

TRENTON, Friday, Jan. 23.

The train which left New-York yesterday morning arrived here at 12 o'clock to-day. No trains arrived from Philadelphia this morning.

Steam Boiler Explosion.

CONCORD, N. H., Friday, Jan. 23.

An explosion took place this afternoon at the Concord Steam Mills, by the collapse of the flue of one of the boilers. LORING A. WEBSTER was instantly killed, and another man named KENNISTON severely injured.

BUFFALO, Friday, Jan. 23.

The boiler at COLLIGAN & KENGETT'S brass foundry exploded, this morning, demolishing the outer building in which it was situated, killing the engineer's child, dangerously wounding the mother, and, also, seriously injuring the engineer.

Fires.

BURNING OF A RAILROAD MACHINE SHOP.

CONCORD, Friday, Jan. 23.

The machine shop, engine house and four locomotives of the Boston, Concord and Montreal Railroad at Gake Village were destroyed by fire this morning. The loss is about $40,000.

FIRE AT LEE, MASS.

SPRINGFIELD, Friday, Jan. 23.

At Lee this morning, Eldridge's Block, Webber's Block, the Congregational Church, the Lee Bank, and the dwelling-house of C. W. PORTER, were all burnt. The Housatonic Hotel is also badly damaged.

The Case of Isaac C. Sherlock.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Jan. 23.

The argument in the trial of ISAAC C. SHERLOCK, for killing PHILIP S. CLAWGES for the seduction of his wife, was concluded this evening. The prisoner has the sympathy of the public on his side, and will probably be acquitted, though the counsel for the defence brought in the plea of insanity, which, it is generally believed, damaged the cause. The case will go to the jury to-morrow on the Judge's charge.

Marine Disaster.

PROVIDENCE, Friday, Jan. 23.

A large fore-and-aft schooner, from Jacksonville for New-York, with a cargo of lumber, put into Newport this afternoon, in distress, with the loss of her load, and the boat and crew disabled. She was run into by the ice, and her halyards had to be cut in order to take in sail.

U. S. Senator from Wisconsin.

MILWAUKIE, Friday, Jan. 23.

J. R. DOOLITTLE was to-day elected U. S. Senator from this State. The vote of the Legislature stood: DOOLITTLE 79; DUNN (Dem.,) 36.

Trial of the City Treasurer of New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Jan. 17.

Mr. GARLAND, the defaulting City Treasurer, has been acquitted.

Movements of Steamers.

THE STEAMSHIP CAHAWBA AT NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Jan. 21.

The steamship *Cahawba*, from New-York *via* Havana, arrived here this morning at 3 o'clock.

THE MARION AT CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Friday, Jan. 23.

The U. S. mail steamship *Marion*, Capt. FOSTER, from New-York, arrived here at 3 o'clock on Wednesday morning.

Supreme Court of the United States.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20, 1857.

E. J. Dupont de Nemours & Co., Libellants and Appellants vs. *John Vance, et al. claimants of brig Ann Elizabeth.*—All the Court present, except the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice DANIELS.

The brig *Ann Elizabeth* left Wilmington, bound for New-Orleans, with a cargo, and while out encountered a severe storm, by which she was disabled and a jettison rendered necessary. That portion of the cargo not thrown overboard arrived at New-Orleans. The bill sets up the contract to transport from Wilmington to New-Orleans, and prays judgment for the value of the cargo not delivered. The answer admits all the facts, and seeks to avoid them by setting up as a defence the jettison made at sea. This defence was overruled by the court below.

Mr. Justice CURTIS delivered the opinion of the Court—*Held:*

1. A jettison made at sea, if not made on account of the unseaworthiness of the vessel, is a loss by the "perils of the sea." The necessity of the jettison is held to exist and to be lawful when a skillful master, in the exercise of his judgment, deems it necessary for the common good.

2. A vessel to be seaworthy must be staunch and strong, and able to stand all ordinary action of the sea without damage to cargo. At New-Orleans the *Ann Elizabeth* was examined and found to be new, with two worm-holes in her bottom. She had received seven strains, and her seams had opened. The worm-holes could not have caused any injury to cargo. It was a clear case of jettison rendered necessary by the perils of the sea.

3. The right of contribution in cases of general average, depends upon the contract. It is a maritime lien, and capable of being enforced by an action *in rem*. The right to enforce a sale by virtue of the lien *in rem*, is not confined to the cargo, but exists also as to the vessel. The master may, under maritime law, pledge or even sell a portion of his cargo, if necessary, to enable him to prosecute his voyage and prevent a sacrifice of the whole. As he may sell, so may he make a jettison at sea. It is in the nature of a forced loan, and creates a charge like salvage, where there is a common risk for a common good.

4. An action *in personam* will not be enforced after a voluntary delivery of the cargo. After a jettison has been legally made the master has a lien on the cargo not delivered for a general average.

5. In Admiralty pleadings there are no technical rules as to variance or departure. This Court will render such a decree as the facts will justify.

Decree accordingly reversed with instructions, &c. Gerhard for appellants; Bayard for appellees.

Burr R. Bette, complainant and appellant, vs. *John H. Lewis, et ux, appellees.*—The bill of the complainant on motion of defendants was dismissed for want of equity.

Mr. Justice CURTIS delivered the opinion of the Court—holding that it was *error* to dismiss a bill for want of equity before the pleadings were perfected. Cause remanded with instructions to reinstate. Hon. A. P. Butler for appellants, Hon. R. Johnson for appellees.

James Megan, plaintiff and appellant, vs. *Jeremiah T. Boyle, appellee.*—This was an action of trespass, to recover possession of a lot of land in St. Louis, Mo., one by forty arpens. Plea—Not guilty. The case turned entirely upon the facts. Mr. Justice MCLANE delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the judgment below.

GEYER for apepllant; CRITTENDEN for appellee.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 23.

No. 39—*Obadiah H. Platt* vs. *Chauncey Jerome.*—The motion made on the 9th inst. to reinstate the case, was argued by Mr. FISHER in support of it, and by Mr. COLLAMER in opposition to it.

No opinions to-day in the Court of Claims.

LEX.

Another Daring Garrote Robbery.

A Mr. O'HARRAN, who had but just arrived from Boston, while proceeding to North Moore-street at 6½ o'clock Thursday evening, was suddenly attacked, at the corner of West and Robinson streets, by three young men, one of whom held him fast while the other two robbed him of a wallet containing $197 in bank bills, and about a dollar in small change. The rascals then released him and ran away.

Mr. O'HARRAN at once proceeded to the Third Ward Station-house, where he narrated the circumstance and described the robbers as accurately as he could. The police were on the alert, and early yesterday morning arrested two men on suspicion, who, when brought before Mr. O'HARRAN, were fully identified by him.

The prisoners gave their names as KELLY and CLARK. They were brought before Justice CONNOLLY, who committed them for trial in default of $2,000 bail each.

None of Mr. O'HARRAN'S money was found upon their persons.

Their alleged accomplice is being hunted up.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ATLANTIC.

Murder of the Archbishop of Paris by a Priest.

Nomination of Lord Napier as Ambassador to Washington Confirmed.

LATEST ASPECT OF THE PRUSSO-SWISS DISPUTE

Admiral Seymour's Report on the Bombardment of Canton.

Cotton Active—Breadstuffs Unchanged.

CONSOLS 94 1-8.

The United States mail steamship *Atlantic*, from Liverpool at 4 P. M. on Wednesday the 7th inst., arrived at this port last evening.

The British mail steamer *Africa* arrived at Liverpool at 6:30 P. M., on the 4th inst.

The nomination of Lord NAPIER as British Ambassador to Washington, announced in our issue of yesterday, is confirmed.

The Archbishop of Paris was assassinated, evening of the 3d, by a discharged priest named VERGES, of the diocese of Meaux. The Archbishop was performing religious service in the Church of St. Etienne-du-Mont, when the assassin in plain clothes, stepped forward, and lifting aside the prelate's cape, plunged a Catalan knife into his heart, exclaiming, "*a bas la dieuse!*"—(down with the goddess!)—an expression which the murderer afterwards explained to refer to the doctrine of the immaculate conception. The Archbishop fell to the pavement, and, faintly muttering "*le malheureux,*" expired.

The Conference at Paris has not again met. The delay is attributed by some to the time required for drawing up the protocol,—and by others to a difference in opinion as to the compensation to be paid to Prussia. Although some little anxiety is felt to see the matter settled; yet no apprehension is entertained as to any other than a pacific result.

The Swiss difficulty remains as before, but expectations of a peaceable settlement increase. A favorable augury is drawn from the circumstance that the Emperor NAPOLEON gave an apparently cordial reception to the Swiss Envoy.

The London *Gazette* publishes official accounts of the hostile operations in China, confirming previous details.

It is said that the French and

hen-house or physic, tops or tipsy-cramp. A stranger arriving in Paris just now, and reading this announcement of the [illegible] understanding the language, would be in much the same condition *of astonishment* as the Englishman who, in going from Calais to Paris, found that all the stations bore either the name *Coté des Hommes* or *Coté des Femmes*. Or like another resident of the other side of the Channel, who, on noticing on Good Friday the word *Relache* (closed) on all the theatre bills, hastened early to the theatre in the evening on the supposition that for so popular a piece there must be crowded houses.

THE ROSE BALLOONS.

The most singular feature of the gift season this year is the success of the hydrogen balloons. These balloons, made of India rubber paper, colored red, filled with hydrogen gas to complete and perfect distension, and then closed, are the great occupation of the infantile world. A long string attached to the child's finger prevents them from mounting into the air, and thus held, while their tendency is naturally to mount up, they float about gracefully in the air. Their usual resting place, when not employed, is against the ceiling of the parlor or nursery, and this is their principal convenience as a play-thing: they are always out of the way. Their explosion in a blaze is not so dangerous as might be supposed. They cost, according to size or the beauty of their coloring, from one to two francs.

Like all new inventions, the most singular incidents are likely to occur in their handling until they are understood. Among other incidents of a ludicrous character, the following is said to have occurred a few days ago on one of the exterior boulevards. Two workwomen were carrying each from the fabric to the store, fifty of these little rose balloons. They were held in their hand by strings a few feet long, and thus were carried along in the air above their heads. One of the women was knocked down by a horse, and the other, going to her rescue, took her balloons into her own hands. She had thus one hundred instead of fifty, and the elevating force of this increased number was too much for her gravity; she was raised into the air. At the distance of a few feet from the ground, the woman thought it was better to lose the fifty balloons than to trust to an uncertain voyage towards the clouds, so she let go the fifty and the other fifty eased her fall to the ground without damage. Her fifty released balloons and her sixty or seventy francs were soon lost sight of in the air.

The manner in which this popular novelty was invented is singular. The inventor was an industrial who had been reduced by bad speculations almost to his last *sou*. From the *matériel* of his enterprise there remained but a certain quantity of the articles necessary to fabricate hydrogen gas, and with these he no longer knew what to do. In trying to find a means of utilizing his gas, the idea of the balloons occurred to him. He bought first some gold-beater's skin and tried the experiment. Finding the enterprise a practical one, his first productions were readily accepted by the toy merchants and as readily sold. The success was sudden and spontaneous; he received at once numerous demands, and as he had had the good sense to remain proprietor of his invention, he has already, in the space of three months, gained a clear profit of some 300,000 francs.

In America, where children and money are so abundant, the introducer of the rose balloon may count on a sudden and handsome fortune.

AN ENIGMA AND AN EXPLANATION.

The two principal journals of Paris, the *Presse* and the *Débats*, lately contained the following paragraph in their column of city items: "Mlle. ZOE BELIA, late singer of the Opera Comique, has just embarked for New-York." Two weeks previously it had been announced that she was about to sail. Mlle. BELIA is a fourth or fifth-rate singer, who earns a yearly salary of not more than six hundred dollars, whose name is scarcely known to the public, and it may be curious to you to know why the great journals occupy themselves about so insignificant a person, and why it is necessary to announce with so much formality her withdrawal from the Opera Comique.

Lately, Mlle. BELIA, M. DUROUSSEAU, her paramour, and a midwife, were tried before one of the Paris tribunals for the crime of abortion, produced upon the person of Mlle. BELIA. DUROUSSEAU was condemned to five years' imprisonment, and the midwife to five years' dungeon, while Mlle. BELIA, by her conduct before the Court, gained its sympathy and was acquitted. The affair made a good deal of talk, on account of the position of some of the parties.

But why the announcement of the departure of Mlle. BELIA in the journals? The notice is evidently a paid advertisement, and is susceptible of only one construction: Mlle. BELIA hopes thus to throw people off the track of her identity, and then to enter the opera again under a new name, and as a *débutante*. Mlle. BELIA certainly did not wish to say to the people of New-York that, seeing that you are the only people that will encourage artists with a compromised reputation, therefore she is coming to you. She certainly did not mean to say that a damaged moral character brought a higher premium at New-York than at Paris. Accepting the mysterious announcement, then, as a ruse for the return of Mlle. BELIA to the Paris stage, it is a sign of an improved state of morals.

ALEXANDER DUMAS AND HIS PUBLISHERS.

ALEXANDER DUMAS commenced some months ago a suit against his publishers, Messrs. MICHEL LEVY & BROTHERS and the journal *Le Siècle*, which may well be classed among the curious. According to the details of the trial as published by the journals, it appears that the *Siècle* and the publishing house of MICHEL LEVY have brought out in five years 265 volumes of the works of M. DUMAS. Two hundred and sixty-five volumes! VOLTAIRE is eclipsed and M. DUMAS is still writing! He reclaims the price of ninety volumes on the two hundred and sixty-five, or a sum of 736,346 francs.

But in this enormous parade of volumes, it must be recollected that M. DUMAS' diluted style leaves more white paper than black, that his paragraphs are single lines, his single lines exclamations, and his exclamations monosyllables. As he grows older he puts more and more white paper on his pages, and it is a curious, but, perhaps, not a remarkable coincidence, that his ideas, also, are undergoing the same process of increasing transparency. The utter and deplorable failure of his two last dramatic efforts shows this exhaustion of intellect. "La Tour de Saint Jacques la Boucherie," which finally acquired the transposition, "The Butchery of the Tower of St. James," fell dead at the *Cirque* the first night of its representation, and was only played subsequently as long as the house could be filled with partisans for or against the piece. As a literary or paying effort, it was a failure; its only success was a success of curiosity, which cannot last many nights, even in so large a city as Paris. The same may be said of his last piece, just brought out at the Gymnase Theatre, "Le Verrou de la Reine." It is a complete and irremediable failure.

MEMOIRS OF MADAME DE MAINTENON.

The last number of the *Correspondant* clears up an enigma which excited no little interest in the literary world. It was matter of astonishment to many that the Duke de NOAILLES should become the biographer of Madame de MAINTENON, but this journal contains an extract from the third and unpublished volume of the *Memoirs*, which explains clearly enough the reason of the Duke's preference. The palace of Maintenon, situated in the department of the Eure-et-Loir, given by LOUIS XIV. to the widow SCARRON, has passed into the hands of the family de NOAILLES, through the marriage of a member of this family with a niece of Madame de MAINTENON, a daughter of D'AUBIGNE, the worthless brother of the counselor and wife of Grand Monarch. A family interest, as you will see, inspired the Duke to undertake the work.

M. DE LAMARTINE AGAIN.

M. DE LAMARTINE has been lately the subject of an attack and an ovation. *La Presse*, since it has passed into the hands of M. MILLAUD, announces in large letters on its first page that it will publish during the course of the year the following new works: *La Daniella*, by Madame GEORGE SAND; *Madame Gil Blas*, by PAUL FEVAL, and *My Mother*, by A. DE LAMARTINE. Whereupon M. ALBERIC Second, in his new journal exclaims: "What think you of this elegiac, catholic and tender poet, who is going to recount to a million of readers the intimate history of his mother? 'Who sells the history of his mother at fifteen or twenty thousand francs, and pockets the money without remorse? Who allows the name of his mother to be printed in company with that of 'La Daniella' and 'Madame Gil Blas,' and does not blush with shame? A notary would certainly have more modesty than this illustrious poet!"

At the Variétés theatre a piece has just been brought out which is a review of the important events of the year. In this piece a patriotic allusion is made to M. LAMARTINE, coupled with a condemnation of his detractors. The whole house spontaneously burst into a loud and long cheer for M. LAMARTINE, thus demonstrating that the memory of services he had rendered society under dangerous circumstances were not forgotten.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A new journal has just appeared called *Polichinelle à Paris*, of which Mr. VIARD is Editor. An eloquent criticism of this journal appears in the columns of a cotemporary in the following words: "The paper is beautiful."

I saw the other day in the book-stall of a second-hand dealer in the European Bazaar the following startling manuscript label on an old English copy of BYRON's life: "The Life and Loves of Lord BYRON, with the snares and *ruses* he used to make them fall into his power." A little allowance must be made for the merchant's supposed ignorance of English.

The trial to which I have already referred, between a Lieutenant-Colonel of the French army and a widow to whom he was married, *in extremis*, has been decided in favor of the Colonel. The marriage was declared null on the ground principally that the civil part of the service had not been performed. This is a triumph of the State over the Church.

AN AMERICAN SHOT IN PRISON.

A most lamentable affair occurred this morning at the prison for debts ("Clichy," as it is called) in this city. An American merchant who was there confined illegally for debt, was shot dead at the window of his cell by a sentinel. A good deal of excitement sprung out of the affair, and the authorities are keeping the particulars secret for the present. But so far as I have been able to learn, the facts are these: A new sentinel who had been standing guard previously at the Criminal prisons, had orders that when prisoners presented themselves at the windows, and refused after due warning to desist, he was to fire. In the present case the sentinel declares that the prisoner was warned six times before he fired, and that he did not fire until the prisoner peremptorily refused to withdraw. He pretends not to have known that the rules of military discipline were different in different prisons.

In this instance, the soldier was right, while the authorities who placed him there were wrong. At Clichy, there are one hundred and twenty debtors confined, and *forty armed soldiers, not civil guardians, but soldiers of the regular service, to guard them!* And they mount guard with *loaded muskets*. There is an exterior wall, and then a certain distance between this wall and the main building. To look out of the window on this court and against the dead wall, one would suppose was not a great offence, especially in view of the fact that the prisoner was only a debtor, and that, too, illegally confined; for the Court had only declared that day the illegality of the imprisonment, and he was within an hour of his release. But what are we to think of authorities who place forty armed soldiers with charged muskets to guard treble that number of debtors, and leave them with such rigorous orders of discipline as that which has been so unfortunately put into execution?

It is to be hoped that this circumstance will at last induce the French Government to modify its outrageously unjust law against debtors other than French citizens. A foreigner may be seized upon the complaint of no matter who, and for no matter what, anywhere in the streets of Paris, and thrown into Clichy the moment seized, without a word of hearing before a magistrate. He is imprisoned first and the complaint against him is examined afterwards. If it is found illegal, he has no recourse for false imprisonment, unless it is proved to be an imprisonment for some vengeance and completely without foundation. Many English Lords of immense wealth have thus been seized in Paris and thrown into Clichy for idle complaints. The outrageous imprisonment of HORACE GREELEY in this same prison, and the indecent mode of arrest, will be remembered by everybody. The present will be a good occasion for the Governments of England and the United States to urge upon the Government of France the necessity of placing their debtors upon the same footing in France as French debtors enjoy in the former countries.

P. S.—I have opened this letter to inform you that the person shot, this morning, at Clichy was Mr. CHARLES MOREY, of Boston, the *concessionaire* for France of Mr. GOODYEAR'S vulcanized India-rubber, and a gentleman well known to all the American residents of Paris. Mr. MOREY was a man of about 32 years of age, who leaves a wife and children in a state of distress that may be easily imagined. He came to Europe three or four years ago a poor man, but a man with great business talent and immense energy of character. He soon created for Mr. GOODYEAR'S invention so great a reputation in France and England, that he was announced to have acquired for himself in eighteen months' time a fortune of two million and a half of francs. He furnished a house in the Rue de la Paix at an expense of seventy-five thousand francs, drove the finest pair of dapple grays in Paris, liveried servants swarmed in the antechamber of his sumptuous residence, and no one who knew the dashing CHARLES MOREY two years ago, would have ever dreamed that in two years time he would be shot down like a dog in the cell of a debtor's prison. He was a temperate and industrious man, and his first reverses commenced from the moment that a disagreement arose between him and the inventor of the vulcanized India rubber. It is not my province to judge of this dissension, nor, indeed, do I know the points in dispute; but it is gratifying to know that he was not imprisoned by Mr. GOODYEAR, a man whose kindness of heart is so universally recognized. The imprisonment came from a third party, and was upon paper indorsed by the deceased for GOODYEAR for a sum of one hundred and sixty thousand francs. He had been in prison three months, and, as I have above stated, was about to be released on a decision of one of the tribunals that it was an illegal detention. MALAKOFF.

Assassination of the Archbishop of Paris.

DETAILS OF THE CRIME.

From the Paris Moniteur, Jan. 4.

A dreadful crime has been committed in the Church of St. Etienne-du-Mont. After the procession had passed, and at the moment when it was returning into the sacristy, Monseigneur the Archbishop of Paris was stabbed with a dagger by a priest named VERGES, who was recently interdicted from officiating. The Archbishop was carried to the presbytery of St. Etienne-du-Mont, where, almost instantly afterwards, he breathed his last. The assassin was immediately arrested.

We cannot describe the deep emotion which was felt by the numbers of the faithful who were assembled in the church, or the mournful impression which was caused throughout Paris last evening, when the news spread of the death of this virtuous prelate.

From the Journal des Débats.

M. DE BOERES, *curé* of St. Etienne-du-Mont, preceded the prelate, and invited the assistants to kneel; he remarked a man upon his right who remained standing, but who, upon a sign from the *curé*, knelt with the others. The Archbishop, having returned on the left side of the church to bless the children, this man suddenly rose, seized M. SIBOUR forcibly with the right hand, made him turn round, and then plunged a dagger into his heart. The prelate staggered some steps backwards, exclaiming, "*Le malheureux m'a tué!*" and then sank to the ground. An extraordinary tumult arose, and cries of indignation were raised by the assistants, most of whom were women. The *curé* thinking that the Archbishop had been seized with sudden indisposition, exerted himself to calm the assistants and advanced towards the prelate, who fell upon the flag-stones uttering not another word. The crowd surrounded the assassin, who was seized and bound by the *sergents de ville*, and taken to the mayoralty of the arrondissement. To-day the church is hung in black. A notice affixed to the doors announces that the Archbishop of Paris, having been fatally wounded by the hand of a criminal, the church will remain closed until after the ceremony of expiation has been celebrated; the assassin has declared that he had been watching his opportunity since the morning; and he had been seen walking round the church, clearly for the purpose of selecting the fittest place for committing a crime.

Paris (Jan. 4) Correspondence of the London Times.

The telegraph will before this have made you acquainted with the horrible crime of which the Archbishop of Paris has been the victim. He was assassinated at 5½ o'clock on Saturday evening in the ancient church of St. Etienne-du-Mont, while officiating pontifically at the novena in honor of the festival of Sainte Geneviève, the patroness of Paris. The relics of the saint are said to be kept in that church since the destruction of that which had been dedicated to her, and on the 3d of January, the anniversary of her death, a solemn novena, or nine days' devotions, prayers, masses, and other acts of piety, and which attracts, from its celebrity, crowds of people, is regularly celebrated there. After vespers and a sermon, which was preached by the Abbé LACARRIERE, the procession of the ladies patronesses of Sainte Geneviève took place. The Archbishop presided, as he had at the religious ceremonies during the day. As he was passing the outer door to enter the principal nave, a young man, apparently about 30 years of age, suddenly advanced, and stabbed the prelate in the direction of the heart. The victim retreated two steps back, his crozier fell from his hand, and, exclaiming "*Ah, malheureux!*" sank to the earth. He was carried to the sacristy, and having received absolution from the Abbé SUBAT, who had caught him in his arms as he fell, expired in less than five minutes. The body was borne to the Archiepiscopal Palace, in the Rue Grenelle St. Germain, at 8 o'clock.

The assassin's name is VERGES. He was a priest of the diocese of Meaux, and had been several times suspended from the exercise of his functions. He made himself known some short time since by a violent pamphlet against the Procureur-Impérial (the law-officer of the Crown) of Laon, Department of the Aisne. He was proceeded against, and condemned to punishment. He also incurred for this pamphlet the censure of his ecclesiastical superiors, and particularly of the Archbishop. He is said to have been likewise suspended from his functions for having written or preached against the dogma of the "Immaculate Conception." It was in consequence of the last suspension that he came to Paris, where he first meditated the crime which he has just perpetrated. A Sister of Charity, who had observed the movement of the assassin, and attempted to throw herself between the Archbishop and him, was wounded in the hand. The assassin made an attempt to escape in the crowd, but he was seized by five or six of the congregation, and narrowly escaped being strangled by them. In his examination before the authorities he answered coolly. He says he was suspended without just cause.

Some time since, he affixed a placard to the gates of the Madeleine, complaining of his punishment by the archbishop, and stating that he was perishing of hunger. He had already been pointed out to the police for having threatened one of the most respectable parish priests in Paris, but he never said that he entertained any evil designs against the archbishop. He came to Paris on Christmas eve, and lodged at No. 2 Rue Racine. He has passed his time since then in reading at the public libraries. He was dressed as a laymen, and his paletot was stuffed with writings.

The following notice has been posted on the doors of the church of St. Etienne-du-Mont: "Monseigneur, the Archbishop, having been stabbed to death at 5 o'clock this afternoon, by a criminal hand, in the church of St. Etienne-du-Mont, the church remains under an interdict until the expiatory ceremony which shall be subsequently commanded."

On Sunday the outside of the Church of St. Etienne-du-Mont was hung with black cloth. No high mass was chanted on Sunday in any church throughout the diocese of Paris. In its place a low mass was celebrated, after which the clergy sang the Seven Penitential Psalms.

The Metropolitan Chapter has already met for receiving the official notification of the death of the Archbishop, and for taking measures for the administration of the diocese until a successor be appointed. The body of the deceased will be laid out in state, arrayed in his pontifical robes, in a *chapelle ardente* of the Archiepiscopal Palace, immediately after the embalming. The church of St. Etienne-du-Mont is placed under inderdict by the fact of the crime having been committed there, and it will not be opened until it is purified by an expiatory ceremony.

The Abbé SUBAT, who received the prelate in his arms when he fell, is the Vicar-General of the diocese; he was Vicar-General of Archbishop AFFRE, who met his death in the barricades of the Rue St. Antoine, in the insurrection of June, and then also received the murdered prelate in his arms. The late archbishop (MARIE DOMINIQUE AUGUSTE SIBOUR) was born in 1792, in the diocese of Valence (Tarn et Garonne.) He was, consequently, in his 65th year, though he looked several years younger. He was named Bishop of Digne in 1839. He was promoted to the archdiocese of Paris in August, 1848, by the Government of General CAVAIGNAC. He is said to have exhibited much talent in the administration in the diocese of Paris; and of the purity of his life and his eminently Christian virtues I have heard no one ever express a doubt.

The general opinion is, that the assassin is deranged in mind, and has been so for some time past.

Paris (Jan. 5) Correspondence of the London Times.

The Metropolitan Chapter met to-day, and is probably sitting at the hour I write, to deliberate on the drawing up of an address to the people of the Archdiocese of Paris on the melancholy end of their metropolitan, and to appoint three Vicars-General in the room of those whose functions are necessarily brought to a close by the death of the Prelate. The consternation produced by the unprecedented crime has not diminished; it pervades every rank, from the highest to the lowest. The assassin's name is, it appears, VERGER, and not VERGES, as stated at first. He is a man of average stature, and rather thin. At the moment of the crime he wore a black coat and a black great-coat. His features are regular, he is closely shaved, and his forehead is high and free from hair. Just before the blow was struck, M. DE BOERES, Curé of St. Etienne-du-Mont, preceded the Archbishop, requesting the people to kneel down. He remarked on his right a man who remained standing, but who, on a sign from him, bent the knee also. The Archbishop having turned towards the left to give his blessing to the children, this man suddenly rose, seized the prelate by the right hand so as to turn him partly round, and then plunged a poniard into his breast near the heart. The prelate staggered back two or three steps, and cried, "*Le malheureux m'a tué!*" and he sank almost without sensation. The curé thinking that the Archbishop had been taken suddenly ill (for being in advance, he had not seen the assassin give the stab,) endeavored to calm the congregation, and then turned towards the prelate, whom he found lying on the pavement unable to speak. The assassin attempted to strike a second blow with the knife, but was prevented by the Abbé SUBAT. It was one of the sergents de ville on duty in the Church who first seized the assassin.

THE CRIMINAL.

It had been stated, and the statement was repeated in almost all the Paris journals, that VERGER had made himself remarked for his opposition to the dogma of the "Immaculate Conception;" that the words he uttered when stabbing the Archbishop were "*à bas la Dvesse!*" in allusion to that dogma and that he committed the crime, and exposed himself to certain death out of zeal against the new dogma. I have made inquiries in various quarters on the subject, and I am assured that VERGER uttered no such exclamation on committing the crime; that he was not suspended from his functions for preaching or writing against the dogma; and that the repeated interdicts imposed on him were occasioned by misconduct, gross in any one, but particularly so in an ecclesiastic. He was for six months the cross-bearer at the Chapel of the Tuileries, which belongs to the parish of St. Germain l'Auxerrois, and for some time before his removal had exposed himself to censure. Various anonymous letters had, it seems, been received by the Archbishop, in which the most scandalous charges were made against his superiors. After much inquiry these denunciations were traced to VERGER. In a case of poisoning, which was tried some time since, and in which the husband was the criminal and the wife the victim, VERGER was examined as a witness. In the course of the trial he addressed the Court in a violent manner in favor of the accused. He was censured by the Judges, and subsequently by his ecclesiastical superiors. Shortly afterwards he published a pamphlet against the *Procureur Impérial*, in which he lavished on him the greatest vituperation. For these reasons, as well as for his repeated irregularity of morals, he was suspended by his diocesan the Bishop of Meaux. VERGER appealed to the metropolitan, the Archbishop of Paris, who has the power of removing the punishment inflicted by the suffragan. The Archbishop required that all the proofs and documents on which the Bishop of Meaux founded his censure should be laid before him. They were submitted and examined with the greatest care and deliberation. The result was that the Archbishop, in the mildest terms, informed VERGER that, with such evidence, he could not relieve him from the censure of the Bishop of Meaux. He at the same time treated him with much kindness. He entreated him to be cautious of giving scandal, to amend his life, to avoid in future the errors which had brought down punishment on him; and he hinted that the restoration of his functions would depend on his own conduct in future. In the meantime the Archbishop gave him 300f. to provide for his present necessities, and informed him that he should do all in his power to save him from falling into destitution. The Archbishop on subsequent occasions relieved his wants; but still declined, from conscientious motives, to remove his suspension. It is said that VERGER very lately wrote letters in which he acknowledged the kindness and charity of the Archbishop, while at the same time, according to his own declaration, he was preparing for the crime he has just committed. Whatever reasons he may now allege for his conduct, I am assured that his suspension was simply owing to the irregularity of his life. The *Univers* would imply that VERGER is insane. It is true that no man capable of such a deed, on such a spot, and under such circumstances, can be pronounced in a perfectly healthy state of mind. But it may be doubted whether he is more of a madman than the generality of atrocious criminals. The answers given by him in his preliminary examination do not indicate much derangement of intellect. He appears cool, clear, and resolute. As I have already quoted his previous conduct gives evidence of a perverse, ill-conditioned mind. I have not as yet learned the proofs are alleged of his being a man who is irresponsible for his acts.

The body of the Archbishop was embalmed yesterday. It will be laid out in state to-morrow, and will remain so till Saturday. The public will be admitted to view it every day from 10 to 4. No day, I believe, is yet fixed for the interment.

The Papal Nuncio, immediately on hearing of the assassination, went about 6 o'clock on Saturday evening to the residence of the curé of St. Etienne-du-Mont, where the Archbishop's body lay. The Nuncio was much affected at beholding the inanimate remains of one whom he had only seen two days before, at the Palace of the Tuileries, in full possession of health and faculties, and for whom he felt so great an esteem.

The *Patrie* states, that

"The assassin VERGER passed several hours in the Church of St. Etienne-du-Mont the day he committed the murder, to choose a place where he might strike his victim most securely. His first intention was to stab the Archbishop when seated on his pontifical throne. For this purpose he offered the bendle money to allow him to take his seat during the sermon near the stalls occupied by the clergy, and which place, he said, he occupied every year during the ceremonies. The beadle refused. VERGER then thought of a bench whence he might strike the Archbishop in a narrow passage. The prelate passed close to the assassin on his entrance. VERGER waited for his going out, but the Archbishop went out by another door, and VERGER was again disappointed. It was then he went to the nave, where he accomplished his fearful project."

THE DECEASED ARCHBISHOP.

From the London Times, Jan. 5.

By telegraphic dispatch from Paris we receive the news of a horrible crime. The Archbishop of Paris was assassinated on Saturday evening in the Church of St. Etienne du Mont, during a solemn procession, and as he was in the act of entering the sacristy of the church. The assassin was a priest suspended from his functions for some offence. The tragic event is in itself sufficient to fix the attention of the world. An Archbishop slaughtered during a solemn rite of the Church, almost at the foot of the altar, and by the hand of an ecclesiastic, carries us back to former ages and manners different from our own. Perhaps since the days of A'BECKETT there never has been a murder with so many circumstances of romantic and religious horror. For many centuries the clerical order has been shielded from such outrages, either by the respect of the people or by its own inoffensiveness. To strike, much more to take the life of an ecclesiastic, has in all ages been considered the depth of baseness, and in later times the clergy, deprived of political power, and confined to the discharge of their spiritual duties, have been withdrawn from the hatred of the assassin or the anarchist. Except during the outburst of the first French Revolution, the bishop or the presbyter has been always safe in executing the modest functions of his office. The most depraved or vindictive layman has seldom dared to lift his hands against any of the order; and that a priest should take the life of a Bishop is an event for which the Christian world, whether Catholic or Protestant, must be totally unprepared. Yet in this age of refinement and controlled passions we find the revenge bred in one ulcerated heart strong enough to reproduce something similar to the most frightful tragedies of the dark ages.

It is indeed a singular fact that two successive Archbishops of Paris should have met with deaths which the Church of old has deemed martyrdom, and perhaps rewarded with canonization. M. AFFRE was shot at a barricade in June, 1848, while endeavoring to mediate between a furious mob and a no less exasperated soldiery. How much his memory is honored by the clergy and the religious public of France may be learnt by the numerous portraits and publications which recall his memory. On his death, General CAVIGNAC conferred the Archiepiscopal See of Paris and the Primacy of France on M. SIBOUR, the Bishop of a Provincial See. M. SIBOUR, it is admitted, did credit to the choice of the Republican Dictator. He has ruled the French Church for more than eight years with temper and discretion. Although undoubtedly belonging to the Ultramontane Party in the Church, and carrying his devotion to its doctrines and his belief in its powers to a point beyond that thought necessary by a great body of the French clergy, yet there is no reason to accuse him of intolerance or harshness. As is always the case with a man of kindly temper and natural good sense, his acts were not so extreme as his opinions. His primacy has been illustrated by many great events in the history of his country, and in all of them he has played a decent and meritorious part. The destruction of the Democratic Republic, the establishment of the Presidency for four years, the *Coup d'état*, the Empire, the Russian war, have all taken place while he filled the ecclesiastical throne of France; and few men have in so short a space of time been called upon to witness so many changes, and to acknowledge so many Governments. He has now, like his predecessor, fallen under the hand of a murderer. He has died in the sanctuary in the performance of his holy duties. In life he had shown himself one of the best and most benevolent prelates of the time, and his death, so striking and so terrible, will not fail to add a crown to his glory.

THE SENSATION IN PARIS.

From Galignani's Messenger.

The sensation produced in Paris yesterday was even greater than on the preceding evening, and the melancholy event was almost the only subject of conversation. All admitted his great ability, moderation in religious tenets, and inexhaustible charity. His writings were also highly praised, and, among others, his important work, *Les Institutions Diocesaines*, which has become the great authority on the subject; while others again spoke in commendation of his pastoral letters, inspired by the deepest sentiments of Christian feeling. The effect produced by the untimely and sacrilegious death of this eminent man was the same in every class of society, and it is not without interest to state that at the Court the regret expressed by the highest personages in the Empire was of the deepest character. The Emperor was on Saturday evening to have gone to the Gaité Theatre, but on hearing of the sad event His Majesty sent word that he should not attend the representation.

The Appointment of Lord Napier as British Minister to the United States.

From the London Times, Jan. 6.

Lord NAPIER has been appointed British Minister at Washington. The direct diplomatic communications which had been interrupted in so untoward a manner, are thus to be resumed again, and again we are to have a resident British Minister to the United States. The result of our former experiments has not been very encouraging. The great subjects of difference which have arisen between this country and the North American Confederation, from the Boundary Question to the more recent entanglements concerning Central America, have been settled either at home or by special mission. Our regular negotiators would seem rather to have embroiled us—rather to have given occasion for offence—than to have smoothed the passage from irritated feelings to the kindlier emotions of friendship and goodwill. Why should this be? Why, when we are so closely united by every bond of interest that the prosperity of the cotton districts in the States means the prosperity of the manufacturing districts of England,—that a plentiful crop in the Western States of the Union means plenty at a cheap rate throughout the British islands,—that the commercial transactions of the Northern States are so intricately bound up with those of our own merchants that they may almost be considered as identical, although carried out by different hands? Why, we say, when these things are considered, should it be a difficult task to keep the peace between the States of the North American Union and the British Crown? The Londoner who lands at New-York cannot convince himself that he is among "foreigners," nor could we readily believe that the traveler from New-York would walk the streets of London with no other feelings than those which would affect him in the Linden-street of Berlin or the Boulevards of Paris. It can only be by the grossest blunders of our respective Governments if we are ever dragged into an unwilling conflict with each other. The British Minister at Washington should have the easiest task of any member of the diplomatic body, save the United States Minister in London. How is it, then, that more than once a directly opposite result has followed from that which might have been anticipated under the circumstances?

The answer, we fear, is, that the choice of the British representative in the States has too often been unfortunate. The mission to Washington should be regarded as a most important one, a post which requires the presence of a very considerable man, or it should be altogether suppressed. We have hitherto dealt with it, practically, as one of the second order, or as even lower in the scale of diplomatic dignities. But surely permanent friendship and alliance between Great Britain and the United States of North America are, to say the least, as important as similar relations between this country and any Continental Power. The existence of that great Confederation of Republican States, which is spreading so rapidly over the North American continent, adds enormously to the authority with which England can intervene in favor of liberty in Europe. Although the States should never man a ship-of-war or fire a gun in anger, there they are, an enormous counterpoise to the despotism which sullenly lords it over the eastern and southern portions of the Old World. No Englishman who respects humanity and glories in the achievements of his race can ever be indifferent to the progress and development of liberty in the North American Union. The peculiar constitution of these countries, however, would seem to point to the necessity of a peculiar principle of selection when we dispatch to them a Minister who is to be the representative of England. We would rather see him selected from among the men who have risen to Parliamentary eminence—who have won a high place in the estimation of their fellow-countrymen, and who have habitually breathed the free air of the British islands. We would know him versed in the doctrines of economic science, and well acquainted with the laws of commerce. Of what great avail to the English Minister at Washington can be the habits acquired and the faculties cultivated by familiar intercourse with despotic Courts? What can an English Envoy have learnt at Vienna or St. Petersburg that he would not be compelled to unlearn before he could serve his country with effect at Washington? There is little need there of the insincere smile and the reverential whisper. Diplomacy in the States is diplomacy in the glass house. The value of secret information in that quarter would not be worth the paper on which it should be inscribed. The public journals inform us of all we care to know, and of more that is perfectly useless, save to gratify curiosity. On the other hand, with regard to any important negotiations, [illegible] are now so frequent and so rapid between the United States and the old country that they would necessarily be carried on in obedience to instructions received from home. What we really require at Washington is the presence of a public man of sufficient weight to influence the opinions of public men by daily intercourse with them—of one who has the ability to stand forth as the exponent of English views, and to hold his own among the most distinguished statesmen of the American Union. Nor should we lay much stress on the time-honored objection that a public man in this country is of necessity a party man, and that a party man could not be trusted in a diplomatic post. Party men make excellent Chancellors and Judges; why not Ambassadors and Envoys?

This is the only ground on which we see any reason against the appointment of Lord NAPIER as British Minister at Washington. By his previous career, he would appear to be admirably fitted for any diplomatic appointment in the gift of the Crown, save only the mission to Washington. He has been well taught. He has practiced the craft of diplomacy in Vienna, Teheran, Constantinople, Naples, St. Petersburg, and again at Constantinople. He is therefore well adapted to represent his country in the East, or at any of the despotic and military Courts of Continental Europe. The very assiduity, however, with which he has labored in his vocation at such posts proves that he has never had time to gain an insight into the working of free institutions. He has now to complete his education at Washington. A better choice might have been made, but certainly many a worse one, as diplomatists go. It is not our wish to cavil at the man, for he enjoys a very high reputation for capacity; but we object to the system. The choice of our Minister at Washington should be an exceptional one, as the case is exceptional. A straightforward public man, accustomed to popular forms, with an English tongue in his head—he needs no other—would be the best representative we could send across the Atlantic. Let us hope that a wiser system may in time be adopted with regard to these diplomatic posts, and, meanwhile, wish Lord NAPIER joy of his appointment. If he forgets well nigh all he has ever learnt, and takes warning by the example of his predecessors, he may do his country good service, even at Washington.

Latest Aspect of the Prusso-Swiss Dispute.

THE SWISS ULTIMATUM—MARCH OF SWISS TROOPS TOWARDS THE RHINE.

Paris (Jan. 5) Correspondence of the London Times.

The probability of a pacific settlement of the Neuchâtel question continues the same. It is certain that the Federal Council have communicated to France and England their *ultimatum*—the utmost they will grant to the demands of Prussia. The *ultimatum* I believe to be in substance this: Previous liberations of the prisoners on the united demand or request of England and France, with the condition, however, that the two Governments shall previously engage to obtain from the King of Prussia the formal renunciation of his rights in the canton of Neuchâtel; or, rather, that they shall guarantee that renunciation. This, in fact, is the pith and marrow of the question. The mere assumption of the title of Prince of Neuchâtel without any power may or may not flatter His Majesty's vanity; but the point is one on which I believe the Confederation will make no difficulty. The maintenance of a title, without the shadow of authority or right over the territory which gives it, would be just as unmeaning as that of King of France, which the English sovereigns kept up until the Peace of Amiens, or the lofty and sounding designation of King of Cyprus, Jerusalem, &c., which I believe are still among the titles of His Sardinian Majesty. The questions of the property belonging to the King, or to Prussian subjects in Neufchâtel, are also secondary points, and will be settled without difficulty. On the main point, namely, the liberation of the prisoners, and the guarantee of France and England, a communication has been made by the Federal Council to the English and French Governments. The answer from London has not yet been received, but is every moment expected. It will then depend on the King of Prussia to end at once, or prolong the present uncertainty.

The following private telegraphic dispatches have been received:

"BERNE, Sunday, Jan. 4.

"An *ultimatum* is expected from France and England. The new levy of troops is for 14,000. A rigorous service of *surveillance* has been established on the frontiers. A proclamation from the Federal Council is expected to be published very shortly."

"BERLIN, Sunday, Jan. 4.

The *Suabian Mercury* of the 4th announces that the Permanent Commission of the Chambers of Wurtemberg had declared unanimously, on the occasion of the demand made by the Deputies, in favor of a protest against the passage of the Prussian troops. The Commission had, moreover, demanded a communication on the actual state of the negotiations on the subject.

The Assembly of Citizens had addressed a petition to the King, begging him to remove the danger which menaced the material interests of the country.

A letter from Munich states that M. FERRER had an interview with the President of the Council and the Minister of Foreign Affairs."

A letter from Bellinzona, of the 29th ult., states that there are 20,000 Swiss troops marching to the frontiers in the direction of the Rhine; 50,000 have responded to the appeal of the nation. The entire Federal army is ready—the drum and trumpet resound through the cantons—the arsenals are busy, and camps for drilling the troops are being formed. The hymn of war finds an echo in the valleys. Zurich imitates the example of Berne in unanimously voting an unlimited credit. Militiamen, full of energy, spring up in the cantons of Schwytz, Uri and Vaud, and offer fifteen battalions above their federal contingent. There is no longer any controversy in the journals, but everywhere this cry: "Neufchatel is Swiss and must remain Swiss. The Swiss nation forms but a single man—a single heart."

THE ENDEAVORS OF THE AMERICAN MINISTER TO PROMOTE PEACE.

A letter from Berne, of the 28th ult., gives some details concerning the late attempt at arrangement made there by the diplomatic corps:

"Mr. FAY, the American Chargé d'Affaires, and Mr. GORDON, the English Minister, assumed the initiative in endeavoring, for the last time, to see whether it were not possible to bring about an arrangement and avoid a disastrous war. To that end Mr. FAY invited his colleagues of the diplomatic body to meet at the Hotel de la Couronne. Every one entered heartily on this difficult task, and finished by drawing up a plan of arrangement to be submitted to the Federal Council and to Prussia. According to this project, the Federal Council was to engage to propose to the Federal Assembly the release of the prisoners; and the diplomatists in the name of the Powers of which they were the representatives on their part engaged to interpose their good offices with the King of Prussia, to solve the Neufchatel question according to the wishes and desires of Switzerland. This project was communicated to M. STÆMPFLI by Mr. FAY and Mr. GORDON. M. STÆMPFLI, not finding in it sufficient guarantees, required that it should be expressly said that the Confederation, 'in the exercise of its sovereignty,' consented to release the prisoners; and that it should be added that the Powers would interpose their good offices 'to obtain the cession of Neufchatel.' The diplomatists yielded, although some of them loudly declared that such a wording of the project would not be signed by their respective Courts. In the end the project was accepted on both sides, but, as the diplomatists had not instructions *ad hoc*, they were obliged to apply for the ratification of it from their respective Courts. The Belgian Minister, who does not appear to have any cipher, would not trust to the Swiss telegraph, and set off for the French frontier, in order to correspond with his Government by the French line. His sudden departure gave rise to a rumor that he had left for Berlin on a mission from the diplomatic body. At last the replies came one after the other, but I am only aware of part of them. Belgium refused to interfere in the matter, and Russia, Austria and France formally refused their signatures. The dispatch of Count WALEWSKI to M. DE SALIGNAC FENELON still gives some hopes of maintaining peace. If I am well informed, it was as follows: 'You will not sign the declaration; we maintain our propositions, and we reproduce them to the Swiss Parliament; the other Powers are at liberty to join in them.'"

Interesting Particulars of the First Meeting of the Paris Congress.

The *Journal des Débats* is the only Paris journal that offers an account of the proceedings of the first sitting of the Conference. The Conference met, as previously stated, at 1½ o'clock in the afternoon of Wednesday, under the Presidency of Count WALEWSKI, and it comprised all the secondary Plenipotentiaries who had participated in the labors of the first Congress, with the exception of the second representative of France. Count KISSELE

...Accordingly, at 8 A. M., the first shot was fired, at intervals of about five minutes each. The fire was kept up during the day till dusk. The Barrosa, in the same time, shelled the troops on the Dutch Folly, Gough's Fort, in the rear of the city, from Kyanshan, and had taken up at the head of Sulphur Creek.

A proclamation was this day issued, under the High Commissioner's own seal, and placarded publicly, offering a reward of $30 for the head of every Englishman.

Nothing having taken place, I resumed operations with the dawning day from the Dutch Folly, where I placed in position two of the *Encounter's* 32-pounder guns. I had previously given the fullest warning to the inhabitants in the vicinity to remove their persons and property (Captain HALL having landed twice for that purpose), in which occupation they were engaged during the whole night. I began firing shortly afternoon, my object being to open a clear passage to the wall of the city. This was materially furthered by a conflagration of a large portion of the houses in our line of attack, which opened the wall to our view. I ceased firing at sunset.

The Admiral here enters into a detailed account of the bombardment, and his attempts to negotiate, full particulars of which have already appeared in this journal. He then continues:

Between the 8th and 12th November, the Consul received three deputations from the principal merchants and gentry of Canton, who seemed anxious to bring about a settlement of the present disastrous state of affairs. They were obliged to admit that our demands were not unreasonable; but that such was the inflexibility of the High Commissioner's character, that they feared it would be useless to attempt to alter his expressed determination not to admit our representative into the city. They denied the accusation made by the High Commissioner that he had been compelled by clamor to offer a reward for our heads, and loudly expressed their disapprobation at it. Even if they have the disposition to settle this dispute in our favor, I fear they lack the power to do so.

Strenuous efforts having been made, without effect, to compel a compliance with our demands, Sir JOHN BOWRING, on the 8th, submitted that the next step should be the destruction of the Bogue Forts. Concurring in this opinion, I informed the High Commissioner that unless he submitted within twenty-four hours, I should resume hostile measures. I waited more than the stipulated time, and proceeded in the *Encounter* below the Bogue Forts on the afternoon of the 11th, leaving the *Sampson* and *Niger*, with Commodore ELLIOTT, to protect the factory. I found there the *Calcutta* (in which I rehoisted my flag), *Nankin*, *Barracouta*, *Hornet* (just arrived from Shanghae), and *Coromandel* tender.

On the following morning, I sent a summons to the chief Mandarin to deliver up the forts till the Viceroy's conduct could be submitted to the Emperor of China, pledging myself that the forts should remain uninjured and be given back when the present differences shall be terminated. This being refused, the squadron then attacked the two Wantung Island forts from the Bremer channel side, and they were taken possession of by the boats and Royal Marines after a considerable, though ill-directed resistance of about an hour. These forts were fully manned, had upwards of 200 guns mounted, and were found stronger than when captured in 1841. The Chinese troops stood to their guns up to the moment our men entered the embrasures. The Mandarins had boats in readiness to facilitate their own escape, leaving their unfortunate followers who rushed into the water until they were assured of their safety by the efforts made to save them. They were afterwards landed on the main.

One boy killed, and four men wounded, on board the *Nankin*, was happily the extent of our casualties, though stinkpots were freely thrown at those who first entered the forts.

On the 18th the Anunghoy Forts, on the opposite side of the "Bogue" entrance, mounting together 210 guns, were similarly attacked and taken, and, though some resistance was offered, I am thankful to state without a casualty on our side.

The command of the river being now in our hands, I have no other operation in immediate contemplation, beyond the security and maintenance of our position; and it will remain with Her Majesty's Government to determine whether the present opportunity shall be made available to enforce to their full extent the treaty stipulations which the Canton Government has hitherto been allowed to evade with impunity.

During the whole of my proceedings I have received the most cordial support of the British and foreign communities, from their confidence that future benefit must be the result. Her Majesty's Consul has rendered me most valuable assistance, particularly from his intimate acquaintance with the Chinese language.

My thanks are especially due to Commanders FOOTE and SMITH, commanding the United States Naval forces, for the good order and harmony they have so largely contributed to preserve during the present crisis.

I have endeavored, as briefly as its high importance will permit, to lay before their Lordships every particular connected with my proceedings. The original cause of dispute, though comparatively trifling, has now, from the injurious policy pursued by the Imperial High Commissioner, assumed so very grave an aspect as to threaten the existence of amicable relations as regards Canton.

Though I shall continue to take steps, in conjunction with Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary, in the hope of being able to bring matters to a satisfactory termination, I shall be most anxious to receive the instructions of Her Majesty's Government on this important question.

I inclose a copy of a notice I have had issued to the British community by Her Majesty's Consul.

I have, &c.,
M. SEYMOUR,
Rear-Admiral, Commander-in-Chief.
RALPH OSBORNE, Esq., M. P., Admiralty, London.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Liverpool Markets.

Per *Atlantic*.] LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Jan. 6, 1857.

Since Friday, the Grain Trade has been steady, but without much business passing in any article.

At to-day's Market, WHEAT was in moderate consumptive demand, and met a retail sale at the prices of Friday. FLOUR—Extra Ohios are freely offered at 35s extra ship and warehouse, and for such there is a moderate retail demand; other kinds nominal at late rates. INDIAN CORN opened quiet, but closed with rather more firmness, at 34s. for Mixed, and 34s. 6d. for Yellow; White in some inquiry, with sales at 35s. to 36s. 6d. ₱ 480 lbs. We quote WHEAT, Red, 8s. 3d. @9s. 2d.; White, 9s. 3d @10s. ₱ 70 lbs. FLOUR, Philadelphia and Baltimore, 32s. 6d.@33s. 6d.; extra Ohio, 35s.@35s. 6d.; Western, 32s.@32s. 6d.

BEEF—The accounts of short pack influence holders of good qualities to show more firmness, but the business done is only moderate.

PORK—American continues dull, the stock being of too inferior quality for ships' stores, which throws the demand on Irish.

BACON—The first sale of the season was held to-day, when 640 boxes new were offered. The attendance was good, but the bidding spiritless, and about 100 boxes only were sold, at 54s. 6d. for MOALISTER'S, and 55s. 6d. for FENAGAN'S and MITCHELL'S Long Middles. Cumberland cut was withdrawn at 51s. bid. The appearance of the market is not favorable for good results to recent operations in the States, and a decline may be expected from present rates, unless a material falling off in the pack is well authenticated. This decline will, for the present, be assisted by operators here, who are bearing the market to get in on favorable terms on either side.

LARD—The finest parcel seen in this market for some time (ALBURGER'S) sold yesterday, at 70s. It did not require refining. To day, at one sale, 65s. only was bid for a lot almost as good; at another, 150 barrels fair quality sold at 66s.@66s. 3d., which is a decline of 6s. ₱ cwt. from prices of 31st ult.

TALLOW—Steady, 59s. may be quoted as value of good Butchers' Association.

COTTON—The market has been very animated again this week; and, the stock being small, holders have been able to obtain a further advance of ⅛d. ₱ lb. The new Cottons continue to be offered and sold off immediately samples can be got. In Manchester, yesterday, the prices demanded checked business, and very little was done. "Middling" Orleans, 7¼d.; Mobile, 7⅛d.; Uplands, 7 9-16d. ₱ lb.

RICHARDSON, SPENCE & CO.

Latest Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Jan. 7—4 P. M.

Sales of COTTON to-day, 10,000 bales, including 1,500 speculation and 500 export. Market active at full prices. BREADSTUFFS without change.

London Markets.

The newspaper report of the London Produce Market, dated Tuesday evening, the 6th, quoted SUGAR in good demand, with sales of 1,000 chests Havana, at 51s. TALLOW, 58s. 6d., on the spot. OILS firm. British SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE, 44s. 6d. Scotch PIG IRON lower, in consequence of deliveries not being quite so good; Scotch pigs, 73s. 6d.; other metals unaltered.

Manchester Markets.

From the Manchester Guardian, Jan. 6.

For about three weeks back our trade has been subjected to two processes, which, becoming more distinctly marked on each succeeding market-day, are now exciting some degree of anxiety as to what may be the result. Step by step, prices have risen; that is always an exhilirating process, and it has diffused a certain degree of life through the short period referred to. Step by step, however, the difficulty of selling has become greater, and the amount of business less. Yarns and goods are dearer to-day than they were last week; but the falling off in sales is very much more decided. At each upward move on the part of producers, their customers have risen to a previous stand-point, still, however, in the rear; and it is plain enough that both the former and the latter proceed more heavily and laboriously along this advancing course than they did a few weeks since. The Liverpool Cotton Market has been going through a similar process, though relatively with more ease to sellers. The result is a great er practical rise ₱ lb. in the raw material than in yarns or goods, and a consequent deterioration of the position of spinners and manufacturers. The transactions which preceded the period of struggle we are going through, were so extensive, as not only to leave a very bare supply, but really to prengage the future supply in a considerable degree; and it is the orders yet in their books, which will enable spinners and manufacturers still to raise their terms when they are selling only in driblets. But, of course, those orders are continually diminishing in ...

...Sing, ... Number of ... Sing Sing, 40; Clinton, 5. Number of commitments at all the prisons during the year, 3; first convictions, 616; second do., 97; third do., 19; fourth, 4. Total, 667. Number of pardons and commutations during the year—at Auburn, 55; Sing Sing, 71; Clinton, 23. Total 152, including 6 blacks. Number of punishments during year—at Auburn, 278; at Sing Sing, 600; at Clinton, 128. Total 998. Total number of convicts employed on contracts during year—at Auburn, 579; Sing Sing, 166; Clinton, 164. Total, 1,465. Number of deaths during year—at Auburn, 6; Sing Sing, 9; Clinton, 4—making an aggregate of 19, being 11 less than last year. The average hours of labor per year—at Auburn, 10 hours, 28 minutes; Sing Sing, 9 hours, 47 minutes; Clinton, 10 hours, 30 minutes.

The aggregate earnings in all the Prisons during the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, are ..... $[illegible]
Stock of provisions on hand and paid for ..... [illegible]
Total earnings for year ..... [illegible]
Earnings for year 1855 ..... [illegible]
Increase for 1856 ..... [illegible]
Increase over year 1854 ..... [illegible]
About $8,000 was lost to the annual earnings at Sing Sing in December, 1856.
Aggregate cash expense for the year ..... [illegible]
Expenses for 1855 ..... $932,899 94
Decrease in 1856 ..... 7,918 33
Decrease over the year 1854, aside from a heavy indebtedness incurred that year .. 44,477 99
Expenses of the three prisons over earnings, 1856 ..... 21,661 11
Expenses over earnings in 1855 ..... 22,576 61
Difference in loss to State in favor of 1856 .. 14,894 99
Excess of expenses over earnings as above .. 21,661 11
From which deduct expenses for building and repairs for which appropriation should be made 14,744 46
Actual and legitimate loss for 1856 ..... 16,906 65
For year ending 8 December, 1854, the loss to the State, in addition to a heavy indebtedness, was 59,061 20

The Inspectors urge upon the Legislature the propriety of making an annual appropriation for each prison for buildings and repairs. It does not seem to them to be a proper charge to the prisons. They state their inability to remove insane convicts to the Utica Asylum, in consequence of the lack of accommodation, and urge some provision for this class of prisoners. They have at present in the three prisons, thirty convicts who are either idiotic, imbecile, or insane. There are now at the Utica Asylum twenty insane convicts; making a total of insane prisoners to be provided for of 50. This is an increase of 9 over the number last year.

The Inspectors submit to the Legislature whether the law of 1856, empowering Judges to sentence persons between the ages of 16 and 21 to imprisonment in a penitentiary, is not injurious in its operation. They deny that the chances of reformation are greater at a penitentiary than in a prison, and believe the act to fail to carry out the intention of the Legislature. They recommend an amendment to the Prison Laws that shall give to the agents and wardens the direct power of suspension in all cases for proper causes. Frequent occasions arise when it is essential that they be clothed with such power. They recommend a further amendment in the contract system, so as to make the advertisements for contracts for ten or five years at the option of the contractor, to be embodied in his bid. They believe the longer term will induce contractors to make more advantageous bids.

The new contracts made during the year are: At Sing Sing, with CHARLES KOEHLER, for manufacture of cigars. Convicts employed—50 males, at 40 cents per day, and 20 females at 33 cents, for five years.

At Auburn, with WILLIAM C. BARBER, for carpet manufacture. Convicts employed—100 at 30 cents per day for five years. With ADAM MILLER, coopering. Convicts employed—50, at 50 cents a day, for the unexpired term of his present contract. With CASE, BRONSON & Co., boots and shoes; 15 and convicts, at 40 cents per day, for an unexpired term.

At Clinton, with HEMAN LOWEY—cooperage. Convicts employed—30 to 50, at 51 cents per day, for 5 years.

The Inspectors inform the Legislature that probably application will be made to them for the refunding of certain amounts of money paid by boot and shoe contractors under protest, and say there is not the slightest merit in the claim. They recommend increased salaries to guards, chaplains, physicians, and kitchen-keepers.

Gas has been introduced into every department of Sing Sing Prison, to enable convicts to read in their cells, and the teachers to instruct them during the evenings. In the opinion of the Inspector, no money can be more profitably expended than that appropriated to prison libraries.

To light the prison with camphene in 1855, cost $359 51 for six months. To light with gas in 1856, for a similar period, cost $373 63.

The general conduct of the convicts has been good, and gives confidence in the present system of prison discipline. The Inspectors recommend a law setting apart, in cases of good behavior, a portion of the convicts' earnings for the support of his family, or if he has none, for his own use on discharge.

The prisons are left at the close of the year free from such debts as have been contracted during the present administration, and in a financial condition superior to that they have attained in many years. So confident are the Inspectors that the prisons can maintain themselves, that the retiring Inspector, Mr. KIRKPATRICK, offers to take the Auburn and Sing Sing Prisons for a term of years,—pay their entire ordinary expenses, submit to the rules and regulations of the Inspectors, fulfill all existing contracts, and pay a small annual sum into the Treasury. The report closes by recommending an appropriation of $200 each to Auburn and Sing Sing, and $200 to Clinton, for books.

IN THE HOUSE,

This morning, it was General Order day. No bill of general importance was under consideration, except a general law extending the time for the collection of taxes. The bill authorizes town officers to renew the bonds of Collectors in certain cases, when they may deem it necessary.

UNITED STATES SENATOR.

We have this week the first move on the Senatorial chess-board. Last Summer the Radical Democracy held a State Convention at Syracuse. After the adoption of various resolutions absolving themselves from any further allegiance to the Pro-Slavery Democracy, and the appointment of a State Central Committee, they adjourned to meet again in the bosom of the Republican Party. The State Committee, however, still maintains its separate organization and is now in session in this city. It is said that the most important topic discussed is the propriety of recommending the name of some gentleman worthy to be elected United States Senator in February next. They have not yet arrived at any conclusion touching the propriety of making such a recommendation—nor have they fixed upon the name to be recommended, in case that point is decided affirmatively. I understand, however, that among a large proportion of the committee, WARD HUNT, of Oneida, is decidedly the favorite. LEO.

New-York Military Appointments.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
ALBANY, Jan. 21, 1857.

The following list of Officers commissioned by the Commander-in-Chief, since the 1st of January, 1857, is published for the information of the Militia of the State:

STAFF—William E. Mills, Assistant Adjutant General, with rank from Jan. 1, 1857....Duncan Campbell, Assistant Adjutant General, with rank from Jan. 8, 1857, vice Mills, resigned....Nicholas Kamerover, to be Surgeon 55th Regiment, with rank from Dec. 23, 1856; new appointment....Charles Lassalle, to be Chaplain 55th Regiment; new appointment....W. S. Hevenor, Engineer 25th Regiment, with rank from June 25, 1856, vice J. J. D. Forrest, promoted....S. H. Drennon, Paymaster 25th Regiment, with rank from Dec. 23, 1856, vice Hendrick, promoted....A. P. Ten Broeck, Adjutant 25th Regiment, with rank from Dec. 23, 1856, vice E. J. Lansing, promoted....Justus Haswell, to be Chaplain 25th Regiment, vice Peter Van Loon, resigned....Wm. De La Figaniere, to be Quarter-Master 55th Regiment, with rank from Dec. 23, 1856; new appointment.....Henry W. B. Woodhull, to be Surgeon 5th Brigade, with rank from Nov. 20, 1856, vice A. B. Whiting, declined....Alfred T. Dennis, to be Surgeon's Mate 25th Regiment, with rank from Jan. 17, 1857; new appointment.

LINE.—Richard C. Bentley, to be Colonel 76th Regiment with rank from Jan. 1, 1857, *vice* F. Townsend, promoted....Thomas S. Knight, to be Lieutenant-Colonel 76th Regiment with rank from Jan. 20, 1857, *vice* C. F. Crosby, resigned....Wm. Henry Gunther, to be Lieutenant-Colonel 5th Regiment with rank from Dec. 23, *vice* Gunther, resigned....Stephen R. Pinckney, to be Major 11th Regiment with rank from Dec. 19, 1856, *vice* John W. Davis, resigned....Teunis Van Vechten, Jr., to be Captain 76th Regiment with rank from Aug. 28, 1856, *vice* F. Townsend, promoted....Joseph Hoover, to be Captain 49th Regiment with rank from Jan. 5, 1857, new appointment....Ludwig Feiler to be Captain 13th Regiment with rank from Jan. 5, 1857, new appointment....Rodger McGraw, to be Captain 25th Regiment with rank from Jan. 12, 1857, new appointment....Joseph Shalkenbeck, to be 1st Lieutenant 49th Regiment with rank from Jan. 5, 1857, new appointment....Ransford Wightman, to be 1st Lieutenant 41st Regiment with rank from Nov. 13, 1856, *vice* D. Andrews resigned....Christian Ebersold, to be 1st Lieutenant 54th Regiment with rank from April 21, 1856, *vice* Henry Elmyer, resigned....Louis Nolte, to be 1st Lieutenant 10th Regiment, with rank from Oct. 20, 1855, *vice* Herman Schmidt, resigned....Henry Lohman, to be 1st Lieutenant 17th Regiment, with rank from Jan. 5, 1857, new appointment....Michael D. McGraw, to be 1st Lieutenant 25th Regiment, with rank from Jan. 12, 1857, new appointment....George Walter, to be 2d Lieutenant 49th Regiment, with rank from Jan. 5, 1857, new appointment....Orson Mitchell, to be 2d Lieutenant 41st Regiment, with rank from Nov. 13, 1856, *vice* Charles Beardsley, resigned....Higbie Carpenter, to be 2d Lieutenant 11th Regiment, with rank from Dec. 12, 1856, *vice* J. E. Beach, promoted....Louis Kohler, to be 2d Lieutenant 76th Regiment, with rank from Jan. 5, 1857, new appointment....Michael H. Kennelly, to be 2d Lieutenant 25th Regiment, with rank from Jan. 12, 1857, new appointment....Edmond O'Keeffe, to be 2d Lieutenant 25th Regiment, with rank from Jan. 12, 1857, new appointment.

FRED'K TOWNSEND,
Adjutant-General N. Y. S. M.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

A book-reviewer is a muzzled ox that treads out the grain. He works among his natural food, but cannot stop to enjoy it. He knows well enough the quality of the cereals which he parts from their husks, but must trot on, and not daily with the tempting morsels. If he now and then turns up his head disdainfully as a wisp of musty straw comes under his nose, and utters an irrepressible groan, consider how slight a retribution it is for the sweet and tempting sheaves he has had to leave untouched in his round of duty. Here now is an enticing volume, one that we could sit down to and never leave until we had read it entirely through, without losing a letter. There are but few such that we encounter. It is not a romance, but something infinitely better—an actual panoramic view of a few thousand miles of home travel, which we have long desired to take. The title is *A Journey through Texas; or, A Saddle-Trip on the Southwestern Frontier; with a Statistical Appendix.* By FREDERICK LAW OLMSTED. The publishers are DIX, EDWARDS & Co. The readers of the DAILY TIMES know what the qualities of Mr. OLMSTED are too well to require any commendation from us as to the readableness of his narratives. A considerable part of the present volume originally appeared in our columns, in the shape of letters by "Yeoman," as did those composing his first volume, to which this is a supplement, entitled *A Journey in the Seaboard Slave States.* In his second journey, Mr. OLMSTEAD was accompanied by his brother, Doctor J. H. OLMSTED, who has arranged the materials of the author in a book form.

One of the great charms of Mr. OLMSTED'S books is the thoroughly gentle and frank goodnature of his own individuality which he infuses into his narratives; he wins upon the confidence of his reader at once by his candor and unprejudiced view of things, and never creates any distrust of his sincerity and truthfulness by recounting anything improbable or startliug. These are rare qualities in a traveler, and they are of peculiar value in such a work as this, because, though it professes to be only a narrative of a journey, it is, in fact, polemical in its character, and the reader is not long in discovering that the author is solving a serious social problem, and weighing in a balance the two systems of slave and free labor. His arguments are facts, however, and they are facts which no one can deny, let the inferences drawn from them differ as they may. Mr. OLMSTED is not an enthusiast; he indulges in no denunciations, nor gives us any highly-wrought descriptions of the evils of the system which he manifestly abhors, but contents himself with simply giving a truthful delineation of its effects as they appeared to him.

There is nothing, however, in the volume which should render it at all obnoxious to the people of the South, or to the honest advocates of the Slave-policy. The author commences his narrative at Baltimore; his route was over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to Cincinnati, down the Mississippi to New-Orleans, and then up the Red River to Natchitoches, where he took saddle for the remainder of his journey. He has, in his *Seaboard Slave-States*, given us pictures of Slavery in its old home, and here gives us views of the institution where it is taking root in a new soil. It is rather difficult to decide in which phase it appears the least repulsive; but we have entire confidence in Mr. OLMSTED'S descriptions of it, and that he has not in any manner exaggerated its bad points.

There is one characteristic of his book which is eminently worthy of imitation; by breaking up his chapter into short sections, with a head indicating the subject to which they are devoted, he imparts a liveliness to his narrative and destroys the monotony which would be unavoidable where there is so little variety in the topics. But, there is a very serious defect, which is the more surprising as the work first appeared in the form of letters, in the absence of dates; there is no mention made of the year, or the season, when the journey was performed, owing to which there is considerable confusion in the mind of the reader. After leaving Natchitoches, however, the narrative assumes the form of a diary, yet, though the days of the month are noted, we are still left in ignorance as to what year the journey occurred in. There is an introductory letter addressed to a "Southern Friend," in which the author gravely and forcibly argues the question of Slavery; and in an appendix he furnishes some valuable historical and economical statistics relating to Texas. As an argument against Slavery-Extension, Mr. OLMSTED'S new volume is among the most powerful of the publications which the exciting political discussions of the day have produced; but, as a contribution to our literature, it has a permanent value beyond its political character, and long after the exciting topics of the day have been forgotten, it will continue to be read for its sketches of life and character.

We have often had occasion to comment on the utter lack of invention displayed by our romancists and novel-writers, in the names they bestow upon their characters. In spite of the Patent-Office at Washington, we are compelled to the belief that we are not an inventive people. We can neither invent names for our towns and streets, nor for the people who figure in our fictions. Here, for instance, is a new novel of American society by Mrs. MADELINE LESLIE, published by SHEPARD, CLARK & Co., of Boston, called *The Household Angel in Disguise.* the scene of which is laid at a place on the Hudson called Lindenwood, and its heroine is called Alice Carey. Now, Lindenwood, which means Lindenwold, is the well-known name of Ex-President VAN BUREN'S residence on the Hudson, and ALICE CAREY is the name of one of the most distinguished of our female authors. The use of such well-known names in a work of fiction is not merely absurd; it is positively injurious to the rightful owners of them, and an author who cannot invent a name for the creatures of his imagination may be suspected of having mistaken his vocation in writing a novel. It is not necessary that a name should be absolutely new; it is only necessary that it should not have been associated in the mind of the public, with an actual personage. Tom Jones was probably as common a name as any in England, but FIELDING made it his own property by first making it famous. Imagine what the effect would be of a romance the names of whose characters were CHARLES DICKENS, WALTER SCOTT, GEORGE BANCROFT, DANIEL WEBSTER, ANDREW JACKSON, MARTHA WASHINGTON, MARY HOWITT, and so on. What an utter confusion of ideas it would create in the mind of the reader, and how absurd the author would appear! Let the author of the *Household Angel* just reflect on this matter and try to substitute some other name for that of ALICE CAREY, when her novel goes to a second edition. Apart from the names the *Household Angel* has many good points; it is grammatically written, and the catastrophe is something entirely new in a novel. The author, as we learn from the dedication, is a daughter of the late Doctor WOODS, of the Andover Theological Seminary, and the theology taught at that institution pervades the story of the *Household Angel*; all the principal personages of the story are converted, and go off, at the end of the last chapter, as missionaries to India.

Ivors is the awkward title of a new novel in two volumes, by the author of *Amy Herbert, Cleve Hall, &c.*, published by APPLETON & Co. *Ivors* is the name of the country seat of Sir HENRY CLARE, where the scene of this quiet story of upper English life is laid. In reading it the regular novel-devourer will be apt to imagine that he has seen ...

...Sing, a decrease of 37. Decrease of females at Sing

FROM ALBANY.

THE STATE PRISONS.

The Supply Bill in the House—Compensation of Members—Action of the Senate—The Election of Senator.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 22, 1857.

After a recess of three or four days—an involuntary recess caused by the snow blockade—both branches of the Legislature are again in full blast—hearing, resolving, determining, enacting, etc.

During the past two days the House has been extensively exercised with the Supply bill, handed down for enactment by the last Legislature. Judge FOOTE, in Committee of the Whole, made a set against the appropriations for the payment of the Committee appointed by the Legislature of 1855, to perform various services during the recess. The good sense of the Legislature prevailed, however, and the appropriations were passed, as they should have been. I have never been able to discover the wisdom or policy of restricting the compensation of members of the Legislature to the mere pittance fixed by the Constitution, and still less justice or honor can there be in repudiating payment for services rendered to the State, by order of those Representatives who have been delegated to represent the State. I hope that the lesson of yesterday will not be thrown away upon succeeding Legislatures, and that we have seen the last of a system of legislation that seeks to save the Treasury of the State at the expense of honor, integrity and justice.

THE SENATE

Has been laboriously engaged in the perfection of various bills, generally of a local character. This morning Senator BRADFORD introduced a bill, which if it becomes a law is destined to have an important influence. It has been several times before the Legislature, but from some cause has never been finally acted on. I hope this year Senator BRADFORD will follow it up. It seems so just that I cannot see how it can be defeated. It provides that the wives of tipplers and drunkards, who neglect to support their families, shall be entitled, in their own right, to all their own earnings, and the earnings of their minor children, without molestation from the husband; and such earnings shall not be liable to be taken for debt incurred by the husband.

THE NEW-YORK PURE MILK COMPANY.

Mr. PETTY introduced a bill incorporating J. A. WELLER, ROBERT M. STRATTON, DAVID T. COON, and their associates, under the above title, for the purpose of supplying the City of New-York and vicinity with pure milk. The capital stock of the company to be $150,000, which shall be considered personal property. Privilege is given to increase the capital to a sum not to exceed $500,000. The Company may go into operation so soon as $25,000 is subscribed.

THE COLLECTION OF TAXES.

A bill was introduced by Mr. NOXON, which provides that, whenever a collector of taxes shall neglect or refuse to execute his bond as required by law, or whenever the Supervisor of the town shall neglect or refuse to approve and file such bonds within the time prescribed by law, the Board of Supervisors of the county shall deliver the assessment roll to the Sheriff, who shall proceed to the collection of the taxes.

PARDONS.

The following resolution was laid on the table for further deliberation:

Resolved, That the Secretary of State inform the Senate of the number of Pardons granted by the Governors of this State, from the State Prisons, during the ten years ending Dec. 31, 1856, and that he also communicate the reasons given for such pardons, so far as they are filed in the State Department; the sentences which have been abridged or commuted in consequence of such pardons, and the crimes for which the parties committed to prison were sentenced; and that the same, as far as practicable, be arranged in a tabular form.

THE STATE PRISONS.

The report of the State Prison Inspectors, made to the Senate this morning, shows a decrease at the Auburn prison during the past year, of 25; and at Clinton, in consequence of removal of convicts to Sing Sing, a decrease of 37. Decrease of females at Sing

Medical Items.

HAYS' *Medical Journal* for January, has an able, fair, and thorough review of Dr. HENRY H. SMITH'S *Treatise on the Practice of Surgery.* It characterizes the treatise as lacking accuracy, perspicuity, and force or elegance of style, as confused in language and ideas, awkward and wanting precision. Prof. SMITH is connected with the Pennsylvania University. We expected New-Yorkers and Bostonians to take him down for his frivolities and heresies, but for a Philadelphia journal to do it so boldly was unexpected.

Physicians, especially those in the country, are urged by observers who see the immense mischief made by vaccinating with spurious matter, to return to the original and authentic problem of JENNER and work it out again,—to inoculate the cow, and taking from her the virus, be sure of the genuine vaccine article.

Dr. HORTON, of Pennsylvania, reports the sad case of a little girl who got at a box of lucifer matches, "thought they were little snakes and bit all their heads off." She was taken with vomiting, but by 10 o'clock at night was comfortable; then fell asleep and by midnight was a corpse.

Dr. N. S. DAVIS, of Illinois, gives no credence to the modern doctrine that the free use of alcoholic liquors tends to prevent the formation or growth of tubercles in the lungs. His careful experience shows just the reverse. "The liberal use of beer" is equally useless—noxious, indeed, according to his observation.

The citizens of Northampton are taking measures for the erection of a monument to the memory of SYLVESTER GRAHAM. He was the great apostle of dietetic isms. It was of him that STEPHEN H. BRANCH first learned that he had a stomach, and it is thought that by his lectures, books, &c., he gave more men the dyspepsia than all the hot cakes that were ever eaten. Put up a stone to his memory. He was a great man. He left his impress on the world, as few wiser men did in his generation.

One Use of Bleeding.

To make minute injections of parts of animal bodies "for surgical or anatomical preparations," the great art is first to *empty* the blood vessels thoroughly. RUYSCHE was famous for the excellence of his preparations, and when he was asked to divulge his secret he is said to have shuddered. "Having charge of a large public hospital, it is easy to understand," says a medical writer, "that when he had an already attenuated and good subject for injection, whose case was hopeless, or nearly so, he *did not scruple to use the lancet freely*, and thus prepared it for his injecting syringe and museum. For many years we have not doubted that this constituted his sole secret—one that he could not divulge without becoming [illegible] and murderer."

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JAN. 24, 1857.

☞ The NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served in this City and vicinity for One Shilling a week. Single Copies Two Cents. Mail subscribers Six Dollars a year.

The NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES is published every Evening, (*Sundays Excepted.*) One edition will be issued at noon and the other at three o'clock P. M. It will be sent by mail at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing nearly all the leading matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday, is mailed at Three Dollars a year.

The WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed at Two Dollars a year for single Copies. Twenty-Five Copies for Twenty Dollars, to one address.

The TIMES FOR EUROPE is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6 cents for single copies.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6 cents for single copies.

Terms, invariably cash in advance.

Publication Office, No. 128 Nassau st., cor. of Beekman.

RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO., Publishers.

The New Law of the Press.

Somebody has said that a knave is merely a roundabout fool. Many a scoundrel has certainly felt the truth of the remark in his own experience. HUNTINGDON undoubtedly believes it, unless his insanity has affected his judgment as well as his morals. But the circumlocution of the knave often veils his acts from public scrutiny, and enables him to commit them under the most taking and popular disguises. REDPATH, while forging Railroad scrip, seemed to be only contributing largely and magnanimously to the religious charities of England. The Artful Dodger is a type of his class,—and it is a much larger and more respectable fraternity than is generally supposed. The Greeks who pushed the wooden horse within the walls of Troy, were among the earliest of its adepts:—as the zealous corruption hunters of Congress, who are pushing the new bill concerning recusant witnesses, are among the latest.

We would not speak disrespectfully of the immaculate Solons at Washington. However suspicious their excess of zeal in the investigation of charges of corruption just at the present moment may appear to be, it is something to be thankful for that they are yet capable of such a spasm. Nor would we do anything which should look like discouraging the pursuit of knowledge in which they are just now engaged. On the contrary, we hope their eagerness will not flag as they advance,—but that they will be as resolute *after* they find who are implicated, as they are before.

But the bill they are rushing through both houses with such prodigious speed, is one that will bear examination;—the following is given as its substance:

"Any person willfully *refusing to give testimony* or to produce papers before any Committee, shall be liable for misdemeanor, and, on conviction, pay a fine of not more than one thousand dollars, nor less than one hundred dollars, and be imprisoned in the Penitentiary no more than *one year*, nor less than one month. No person thus testifying shall be held to answer before any Court of justice for any facts disclosed before the Committee of either House."

The ostensible purpose of this bill is to favor the ends of justice. But he must be particularly blind who does not see that its real design is *to cripple and muzzle the* PUBLIC PRESS. It is intended so to enlarge and extend the law of libel, by which the Press is now held in wholesome check, as to prevent that free exposure of misconduct in public office which the law of libel does not reach, and which gives the Press its highest value in the public estimation.

An Editor is of necessity dependent upon other persons for much of the information upon which he bases his comments on public bodies and public affairs. The Editor of a journal in New-York cannot be expected to have any immediate *personal* knowledge of corruption or misconduct in Congress. Yet, if he receives reliable and authentic information of such acts from known and trustworthy sources, his duty to the public demands that he should act upon it. And it very often occurs that men will give him this information, when it happens to be in their possession, if they can be relieved from the responsibility of making it known. Their position, their relation to the parties concerned, or a natural shrinking from publicity, may prevent them from coming forward as public accusers and assuming the responsibility of public charges which, nevertheless, they know to be perfectly true. It is the special function of an Editor to stand between such men and the guilt they expose, for the public good. It is for him to assume the whole responsibility of arraigning the culprits at the bar of public opinion, and invoking such punishment as they deserve. It is precisely on this point that the usefulness of the Public Press depends. Avowing himself responsible to the law, the Journalist deals with abuses and offences that the law cannot reach,—upon information which he knows to be reliable, but the sources of which he cannot betray.

And it is because he will not betray his authority, that such information is placed at his disposal. Once establish the principle that there is to be no such thing as confidence between an Editor and those who may supply him with information,—that he will, either voluntarily or under compulsion, surrender the names of his informants, and all such sources of intelligence are at once cut off. *Now this is precisely what this new law is designed to do.* Its object is to notify Members of Congress, Cabinet Officers, persons in any position whatever which may give them knowledge of corrupt or disgraceful acts, that they can take no steps towards the exposure of them but upon their own immediate and personal responsibility. If they hint any such knowledge to an Editor, and he dares to use it, he must surrender their names under penalty of heavy fines and long imprisonment! A more ingenious and effective method of muzzling the Press could not possibly have been devised. When LOUIS NAPOLEON desired to accomplish the same object,—when he desired to fetter its freedom and restrict its comments on public affairs,—he went no further than to require every political writer to affix his name to his articles. But this does not satisfy our haters of the Public Press. They go further than this, and not only require a writer to assume the responsibility for what he may say, but to betray the confidence and surrender the names of all who gave him information upon the subject of his censures.

We have never looked for any favor or for justice to the Press in the halls of Congress. There are not wanting there men who are capable of appreciating its functions, and its public utility, in a free government. When they are candidates for office, they are by no means lacking in their attentions. They understand fully its importance to the public—and especially to their own private—welfare. They expect at its hands labored apologies for their own mistakes, strong indorsements of their character and zealous efforts to appease popular discontent with whatever in their conduct is open to question. Perhaps the greatest fault of the press is, that these expectations are so often gratified. But once in place and clothed with power, their views of the Press undergo a sudden change. It becomes a nuisance, or, at best, a necessary evil. It interferes with their quiet. It disturbs their plans. And they are ready at any moment to join in any plan for blackening its character or crippling its power.

It is to the PEOPLE that the Press must look for its moral as well as its material support. It is their representative and can be protected against the tyranny and hatred of its enemies in office, only by their interposition. It is for the People to judge whether their welfare will be promoted,—whether public abuses will have less scope, whether our public councils will be more free from corruption, when the resources and the freedom of the Press shall be restricted, as is proposed by the law so insidiously forced upon the attention and action of Congress.

City Reform.

It is understood that the Legislature is brooding over a system of Reform for our City Government. What will come of the incubation is a matter of doubt. It may be a duck which will astonish its mother by plunging forthwith into the bottomless and shoreless lake of corruption, or it may possibly be a bird of better omen. The public at large repose with apparent confidence upon the conviction, that nothing the Legislature can give us, can possibly make our condition worse than it is at present. We are not quite sure that this confidence is just or safe—though the chances, we admit, are on that side. But we have a right to expect from such men as compose the present Legislature amendments to our Charter which shall give more positive promise of better things. The evils which are most severe, are also the most open. There can be no doubt as to the causes from which they spring,—and there should, therefore, be little difficulty in devising and applying a remedy. The danger is that *too much* will be attempted. Speculative Reformers cannot neglect the opportunity of being profound upon the subject. They must go to the root of the evil, and demand a radical upturning of the whole framework of Government as the only mode of redressing grievances. This is a seductive system of reform, but like most seductions it is very likely to mislead and betray.

The *Courier and Enquirer* is earnest and able—none of the Press more so—in setting forth the necessity of Reform. It proclaims the evil, —justly scouts mild remedies,—and sets forth certain "prime considerations" which must be kept in view in devising a scheme of reform. Of these the first is that "the source of power in this City is in the worst and not in the best element of its population,"—that the worst men control nominations, and "decent men" will not, under any public considerations whatever, take part in them. This evil the *Courier* accepts as "unavoidable," and proceeds to suggest a plan, not for curing it, but for limiting its operation and effect,—which it does as follows:

"And therefore it is that we have advocated a Board of Commissioners, consisting of eminent citizens of the City of the various parties, *whose nomination and appointment shall be made by the Governor and Senate of this State*, and thus be entirely independent of our low primary election machinery, and whose province it shall be to *pass upon all official appointments and removals*, especially those in the Police Department, and also to *indorse or veto all expenditures of the moneys* raised by the taxes, which, even as things now are, the Legislature alone can authorize."

The plain English of all this is, that the people of this City have been found incompetent properly to govern themselves, and the Governor and the Senate of the State are called upon to appoint a Commission which shall control all official appointments and all expenditures of public money,—exercise, in fact, the essential attributes of a municipal government.

The first objection to this scheme is, that it comes into open and direct conflict with the following provision of the State Constitution:

"ART. X., § 2. All *city, town and village officers*, whose election or appointment is not provided for by this Constitution, shall be *elected by the electors of such* cities, towns and villages, or appointed by *such authorities thereof* as the Legislature shall designate for that purpose. All *other* officers whose election or appointment is not provided for by this Constitution, and all *other* officers whose office may hereafter be created by law, shall be elected by the people, or appointed as the Legislature may direct."

The "*other* officers" twice spoken of in the last clause of this section, are evidently officers other than the "city, town and village officers" referred to in the first. These latter are expressly excepted from the operation of that last clause. *They* must, under all circumstances, be elected by the electors, or appointed by *the authorities*, of the cities, towns and villages in which their functions are to be exercised. The Board of Commissioners which the *Courier and Enquirer* proposes,—like most of the Police Commissions which have been suggested, clearly fall under the category of "City officers:"—and to vest their appointment in the Governor and Senate, or in the Legislature, or in any power *outside* the City, is a thing which cannot be done. The State Constitution forbids it.

The fact is we live under a Republican form of Government. The Federal and State Constitutions proceed upon the assumption that the people are competent, and have the right, to elect their own rulers and make their own laws. And in all the cities, towns and villages of the State, the entire control of *the people thereof* over their own local affairs, is expressly reserved and guaranteed to them. Even if it were desirable to do so, New-York City cannot escape the duties, both active and passive, which this state of facts involves. To say that the best portion of our people will not degrade themselves by entering into rivalry with the worst, for possession of the City Government, is simply to say that they prefer *being governed by the worst*, to taking the trouble of governing themselves. It becomes purely a question of convenience. And in seeking to shuffle off the trouble which *self*-government involves, and exchange the rule of the *local* majority for that of the State majority, they are merely trying to secure good government without any inconvenience to themselves. This they cannot do. Self-government involves labors and duties, as well as privileges and rights. And if from any motive they abandon control of their own affairs to unworthy men, they must pay the penalty. They cannot call upon the State at large to interpose on their behalf.

City reformers of all sorts, both here and at Albany, must make up their minds to this fact, —that *the City of New-York must continue to be governed by the people of New-York.* That is a matter of necessity and will continue to be so "in spite of lamentations here or elsewhere." If the people prefer bad government,—if they are too busy, or too lazy, or too respectable to elect honest and competent rulers, they must bear the consequences. The Legislature cannot relieve them. All that body can do is to give them *the machinery* for governing themselves. It can remodel the *form* of the City government. It can abolish useless offices and change the mode of appointing legislative and executive officials. It can condense the powers and responsibilities of the Government, so that the People may hold somebody accountable for abuses and corruptions, or it can scatter and divide them among departments, so that each may plunder independently and with perfect impunity. But it cannot change the source of power. This City cannot be governed by Satraps or Commissions from Albany. It must continue to govern itself. If the People choose to elect Mayor WOOD, the Legislature cannot prevent it. They may emasculate his office and deprive him of power;—they may paralyze every branch of the City Government,—and give full swing to official corruption and misrule:—but they cannot, directly or indirectly, take the government of the City out of the hands of the People of the City.

Necessity for an American Ambassador at Pekin.

The events that have lately occurred at Canton concern us as deeply as they do the British people. Our trade with China is large and increasing, and this outbreak of hostilities must, in a greater or less degree, affect our relations with that empire. Our interests in the Middle Kingdom never required closer watching, or more prompt, energetic action than at present.

Whether there was sufficient ground or not for resorting to the extreme measures adopted by Admiral SEYMOUR is a point which, for all practical purposes, it is too late to argue. We have, however, the fact before us that our commerce, like that of other nations, has been effectually interrupted. It is our duty now to see it reëstablished on a basis that will guarantee some sort of security to life and property. Hitherto the Chinese authorities have acknowledged or not, as they thought proper, the obligations under which they were bound by solemn treaty. For the future they must be taught that submission to the provisions of public law will be rigidly exacted under the penalty of summary vengeance. In the recent bombardment of Canton we have seen that an American vessel was deliberately fired into;—and when our Consul remonstrated against the outrage, he was coolly told that the people in the fort did not know the difference between American and English flags, and that the best way to avoid difficulties was to keep away for the future! This piece of gratuitous insolence seems to have been in accordance with the general demeanor of Chinese authorities for some time past, and accounts for the satisfaction with which the bombardment has been regarded by the foreign residents of Canton. For the present, all trade is suspended, and, while hostilities last, there will be three United States vessels of war in port ready to watch over American interests. But for the future, we need more substantial protection than has yet been accorded to our Chinese traders, and and that protection can only be secured by a new and comprehensive treaty.

Some few weeks before the news of the Canton Bombardment was received, we announced the fact that M. DE COUCY, the French Consul-general in China, had been ordered by his Government to demand from the Emperor of China reparation for the murder of a French citizen. This demand, according to the Paris papers, will be supported by a French squadron under instructions, if necessary, *to compel* the Emperor of China to allow a representative of France to reside at Pekin—a privilege which Russia alone has hitherto enjoyed. The recent outbreak of hostilities has suggested to the English the necessity of demanding a similar right. Their plea for insisting on the admission of an ambassador at Pekin is certainly justified by circumstances. The English residents of Canton, together with those of other foreign nations, have had, in the faithful observance of existing treaties, their sole guarantee for protection of life and property, and when the faith of these treaties is wantonly violated, as it has been, it is ample time to resort to ulterior measures. The consequences of permitting an outrage, or even an insult, to pass unavenged, among a barbarous people like the Chinese, would be most serious, and might possibly be followed by a wholesale massacre. It is not at all improbable that the chastisement recently inflicted upon the Chinese will exasperate rather than terrify them. Hence we see the English press already insisting upon a new treaty, and urging their Government to send out an Ambassador with all dispatch. We have little doubt but that such a course will be pursued, and that important commercial advantages will be ultimately obtained by the British. With an Ambassador at Pekin, having direct access to the Emperor, the lives and properties of British traders will then be no longer at the mercy of minor officials, to whom, alone, they have been able, hitherto, to appeal for redress of wrongs.

Under these circumstances, it is clearly the duty of our Government to obtain the same justice and liberty to trade unmolested, that France and England now claim from the Chinese Emperor. Our commercial interests and the safety of American residents in China require that an Ambassador from the United States should reside at Pekin. Permission to send one should be peremptorily demanded, and the demand be backed by a competent squadron. We cannot afford to receive a refusal. One of our countrymen has been already brutally murdered, and it is clear that in Canton, at least, the lives of Americans are not safe while in pursuit of their legitimate business. This state of things should not be tolerated any longer. The stupidity and obstinate superstitions of the Chinese should not be permitted to stand in the way of the only protection we can give to our fellow-citizens in a distant land and among a barbarous people. As France, England, and the United States are all equally concerned in the matter, and as the interests of all three powers require that their respective Ambassadors should be received at Pekin, we can see no reason why an alliance to obtain this end should not be formed, and such a pressure brought to bear on the Emperor of China as will compel him to yield to the united demand of the three leading Powers of the world. In any event, we trust that our Government will loose no time in securing permission for the presence of an American Ambassador at the Chinese court, and in establishing a new treaty by which the life and property of Americans in China will be secured from molestation.

News from Europe.

The United States mail steamship *Atlantic*, from Liverpool on the 7th inst., arrived at this port last evening. Her advices are four days later. We have to report a horrible tragedy in the murder of the Archbishop of Paris, who, on Saturday evening, the 3d instant, while officiating pontifically in the Church of St. Etienne-du-Mont, was stabbed by a priest named VERGER, who had been suspended for divers clerical offences, and among others that of preaching against the dogma of the "Immaculate Conception." Directly he was struck, the Archbishop fell to the ground, and with the expression "*ah malheureux!*" almost instantly expired. The assassin attempted to escape, but was seized by five or six of the congregation. In his examination before the magistrates, he answered coolly, and gave his suspension without just cause as the motive for his crime. Many are of opinion that the man was deranged in his mind; others again allege that the representatives of the Church with ultramontane doctrines are seeking to diminish the great scandal that this crime will bring on the Church by representing VERGER as laboring under insanity. The late Archbishop, whose name was MARIE DOMINIQUE AUGUSTE SIBOUR, was born in 1792.

The political news by this arrival is meagre. There had been no second meeting of the Paris Conferences, but no uneasiness was felt as to the issue. In regard to the Prusso-Swiss dispute, the prospects of peace were still dubious. Switzerland has sent her *ultimatum* to France and England, in which she declares her willingness to give up the Royalist prisoners provided Prussia renounces her claim to the sovereignty of Neufchatel. The Prussian answer to this *ultimatum* was daily expected, and it was hoped that the united efforts of France and England would induce her to abandon her obsolete title.

The appointment of Lord NAPIER as Ambassador from Great Britain to the United States (announced in yesterday's TIMES) is confirmed.

We transfer from the London *Gazette* such portions of Admiral SEYMOUR's official report of the Bombardment of Canton as tend to throw any fresh light upon the recent outbreak of hostilities. Some of the London journals severely censure the Admiral, while others maintain that he was compelled by a high sense of duty to repeat that course of proceeding which, on other occasions, has been found effectual in bringing the Chinese to some sense of reason and justice. It is said that the French and English Governments have agreed to demand from China a satisfactory and ample treaty, by which all countries will be benefited, and which will enable them to have easy and regular communication with all parts of the Celestial Empire, when necessary.

Mr. Simonton's Case.

While we have not hesitated to express our doubts whether our Washington Correspondent could be fully sustained in permitting members of Congress to make him their confidant in schemes of corruption, and in refusing to give up their names after stating that some members had done so, justice to him demands that certain points in the matter should be fully and fairly considered.

Mr. SIMONTON alleges, in the first place, that his pledge of secrecy was obtained *before* he was informed of the nature of the communication,—and that having been given, he cannot break it. And to the objection that, in that case he should have said nothing whatever about it, he replies that he has never done so, except to the Committee of Investigation, and that he did it then *under a distinct understanding that it was not to be published.* One thing is certain: he has made no such statement in his published letters; and the fact which it involves, viz.: that members of Congress had ever made him such propositions, first came to light through the report made to the House by Col. ORR, on behalf of the Committee.

If the Committee *did* obtain this knowledge confidentially, and with the assurance, direct or implied, that it should not be made public, they have adopted a very curious code of principles for their guidance in prosecuting this inquiry. They tread close upon the practices of the old Spanish Inquisition, and evidently regard the end as justifying the means.

So far as Mr. SIMONTON is concerned, it is clear, under his statement of the facts, that he has acted and is still acting from a sense of honorable obligation. The two members who dishonestly and treacherously obtained his confidence in the matter, must be destitute of every sentiment of manliness and honor, or they would promptly release him from obligations which they had no right to impose, and the discharge of which subjects him to such personal inconvenience. In dealing with knaves, however,—and especially in dealing with them upon a basis of honor,—an honest man is always at a disadvantage.

Truant Children.

Everybody says "Education is the foundation of Society," or something of the sort;—everybody laments feelingly the evil consequences to the State of an ignorant class;—we spend a million a year for schools; and yet year after year we hear of an immense class of vagabond lads and maidens who have nothing to do with our schools and grow up thus. Teachers talk; philanthropists present frightful statistics; we begin to hear of juvenile burglary, ballot-stuffing and murders; we find rowdies rule the walk and the State—and still we lament the cause of all this—which is ignorance—and as a community we *do nothing* to remove it. All honor to the benevolent-minded ladies, who have attempted something practical in their "Industrial Schools." Still what a mere drop is their effort, compared with the sea of evils!

A report presented in another column, from a committee of the Board of Education, shows something of the magnitude of the work demanded—and for the first time, recommends a practical cure.

The resolutions appended to the report are especially worthy of perusal. The first proposes a kind of conference and union between the Board of Education and the Children's Aid Society, and the Industrial Schools, with regard to a thorough and united effort for the education of the vagrant class. The second recommends an exact census of children truant, and not attendant on public schools. This is indispensable to any practical measure. The evil is great, but no one knows exactly how great, or where particularly the remedy is to be applied. The third proposes the appointment of a committee, which shall inquire into the expediency of opening in every poor district a "Primary Industrial School." The fourth recommends a lengthening of the sessions of the evening-schools, so that children at all seasons, except in the summer vacation, can have the opportunity of attending them.

These all seem to us very sensible and practical. By all means, give us education for the whole people, and not for the comfortable classes only. If the poorest are not reached by our institutions, let us know why, and remove the obstacles. We cannot see any objection to the Board of Education's adopting some measures of this kind for the cure of this vast evil. We trust the report will not be shelved.

CONGRESS.—In the Senate yesterday, the House bill the more effectually to secure the attendance of witnesses, summoned by either House, and to compel them to disclose testimony, was taken up, and finally passed, after an animated and long-continued debate—only three Senators voting against it. The friends of the measure pressed its necessity on the plea of the insufficiency of the present laws to punish witnesses for contempt, and in order to preserve the honor of members from compromise; while the minority maintained that the bill was a flagrant violation of the constitutional rights of American citizens. Mr. HALE contended that if Congress should make this issue with the most humble citizen, Congress would be beaten upon it before the country, and he would have the public sympathy whether he was right or not. Mr. TOOMBS supported the bill in a characteristic speech, in which the Press was treated in a very vindictive spirit. Probably the Press will be able to survive this attack, as it has a great many others of the same character. Various amendments were proposed, with a view to meet the objections of the minority, but they failed, and the bill passed as above indicated. The three Senators who voted against it were Messrs. HALE, PUGH and WILSON.

In the House, twenty-two private bills were passed—a good day's work for somebody.

THE LEGISLATURE.—The cold weather seems to have no effect upon legislation at the State Capital, and, although regular communication by mail is temporarily interrupted, we are daily notified briefly, by telegraph, of the business transacted. In the Senate, yesterday, among other matters of general interest, notice was given of a bill to incorporate the American School of Mines, and bills were introduced to regulate the sale of potatoes by weight, and to amend the Banking Law in accordance with the suggestions of the Bank Superintendent.

In the Assembly a Congressional episode occurred, in the shape of a question of privilege, which had a slight squint towards corruption of some sort, but nothing came of it. Petitions from this City and Brooklyn, numerously signed, urging the immediate removal of Quarantine, were presented. Notice was given of intention to introduce a great number of bills—among them several of interest to our citizens. The Supply Bill, after passing to a third reading, was killed by a vote of 58 against 39, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

A FORLORN CONDITION.—The *Herald* is in tribulation. It says:

"When the New-York *Herald* entered into this campaign against the corruptions of the lobby at Washington, we stood like Col. BENTON with his expunging resolutions, 'solitary and alone.'"

That's true;—and the *Herald* stands so still. This is its particular grief,—that it cannot induce anybody, anywhere, to take the slightest notice of its random gabble on this or any other subject. The *Herald* has been incessantly harping on this subject of corruption. It has dealt in all kinds of charges—general and special,—naming parties, giving the bills they were bribed to vote for, the amounts paid, &c., &c. Yet it has never been able to induce, or provoke anybody to propose an inquiry, or utter a word of remonstrance, or take the slightest notice of its accusations. But the moment the TIMES took hold of the subject, the fur began to fly. Here is a double grief for our modest but ambitious neighbor. He has been for a long time under the delusion that the *Herald* was the great paper of the country, and that the existence of any other was a sort of impertinence. But everybody has become so accustomed to its slang-whanging style of abusing everybody, that it has ceased to attract any notice or even excite the least curiosity. It still stands "solitary and alone" in its pointless and ridiculous talk about corruption in Congress.

The Mails.

POST-OFFICE, NEW-YORK,
Friday Evening, Jan. 23, 9 o'clock.

The following is a list of the mail arrivals since last evening:

Erie Railroad Mail due 7 o'clock last evening, arrived at 6:40 this morning.

Boston Mail due 5¼ last evening, arrived at 8:20 this morning.

Boston Mail due at 12 last night, arrived at 2:20 this P. M.

North Mail H. R. R. R. due at 10 last evening, arrived at 3:20 this P. M.

South Mail *vid* Camden and Amboy due at 7 o'clock last evening, arrived at 12:40.

South Mail due at 9 last evening, arrived at 7:18 this evening.

South Mail due at 5 o'clock this morning, arrived at 7:30 this evening, bringing dates from Washington of 17th, the 19th, 20th, 21st, 22d, and New-Orleans of the 11th and 12th, together with mails from the intermediate points South. THOS. CLARK,

The Ferries.

There was a good deal of ice in the rivers yesterday, but the detention of the boats was quite inconsiderable. Indeed it has not yet been so bad at the Fulton Ferry as to equal the inconvenience one suffers in getting to the upper part of New-York. The boats are comfortably warmed, and if they are detained in the ice there is something exciting in it. In the open sleighs, that furnish such grand facilities for freezing one's ears and feet while getting up and down town, there is little excitement, except when a snowball comes crashing in the bridge of your nose or your lady's bonnet. The Williamsburg Ferry Company had four of their boats disabled at once, which may be sufficient excuse for obliging commuters over their routes to go the Union Company's boats, and pay as they go, but it is equally strong proof that their boats are not fit for the ferry. Rub your eyes, you young Rip Van Winkles, Esqs., and see if it is not possible to borrow or beg two or three boats fit to make the trip in mid-Winter.

[illegible] for New-Orleans [illegible]

The whaling bark *Byron*, Capt. [illegible], left Hamilton Nov. 9, reports having been thirty days [illegible] of Bermuda, with heavy gales, and had lost every [illegible] on board, also boats. 18th inst., when within [illegible] miles of Montauk, took a heavy gale from N. W. to N. E., during which sprung aleak, which continuing to gain, was obliged to abandon her. 20th inst., when [illegible] miles south of the Highlands, was boarded by a boat from bark *Elizabeth*, Capt. EWER, from Malaga for New-York, who very kindly took us on board. Previous to leaving the bark they set her on fire.

ARRIVAL OF THE U. S. STORE-SHIP RELIEF.

This vessel, with JAMES W. COOKE, Lieut. commanding, from Rio Janeiro, Nov. 28, arrived yesterday, and was towed up to the City by steamer *W. H. Webb*. The bark *J. C. Nichols* sailed in company for New-York. Saw bark *Blue Wing*, from Baltimore, bound in—45 days passage—boarded her.

Dec. 7, lat. 20° 49' S., lon. 35° 54' W., spoke ship *Morning Light*, from Boston for San Francisco, 46 days out. Needed our Surgeon, who went on board. 17th inst., lat. 32° 50' N., lon. 70° 29' W., spoke British ship *Sarah*, from Savannah for Glasgow.

The *Relief* was 40 days from Rio to the Equator, with constant head winds, did not get the S. E. trades until in 10° South, crossed the line Dec. 27, has lost some sails, and has part of the crew frost-bitten.

The frigate *St. Lawrence* had not arrived up to be sailing of the *Relief*, but was daily expected. No American man-of-war at Rio Janeiro Nov. 23.

List of officers of United States store-ship *Relief*:

Lieutenant Commanding—JAMES W. COOKE.

Lieutenants—WATSON SMITH, ALBERT ALLMAND, ROBERT STUART, CHARLES P. MCGARY, JOSEPH FIFFE.

Purser—CALEB J. EMERY.

Assistant Surgeon—WM. T. HORD.

Purser's Clerk—A. W. HANCOCK.

VESSEL ASHORE ON ROMER SHOAL—SUFFERINGS OF PILOTS—ONE PILOT-BOAT MISSING.

The pilot-boat *Edwin Forrest*, No. 14, came up from outside to-day, and reports having had very heavy weather; had been in contact with an unknown brig, but no damage of note had been done; some of her pilots and crew are frost-bitten.

The pilot-boat *Washington*, No. 2, has been out since the 13th. When last heard from, had one pilot remaining. It is supposed she might have fallen in with some wreck, and owing to the prevalence of westerly winds been detained from that cause.

There is a fore and aft schooner ashore on the Romer Shoal, and a British schooner in the Narrows fast in the ice.

DETENTION OF THE SLOOP-OF-WAR FALMOUTH.—The United States sloop-of-war *Falmouth*, which has been ready for sea for some days, is detained at the Navy-Yard by the quantities of ice, preventing communication with the island in the Bay on which is located the powder magazine, whence her supplies of that article are to be obtained.

The ship *Comet*, ARQUIT, for San Francisco, and brig *E. Drummond*, CHAPMAN, for Aspinwall, started this morning from the East River for sea, and after proceeding a little below Bedlow's Island, were compelled to put back, in consequence of the Bay being completely obstructed by ice.

Academy of Music.

VERDI's Opera of the "Trovatore" was produced here last night, with a cast almost new. The leading *rôle*, *Leonora*, was, of course, sustained by Mlle. PARODI. We have had many admirable artistes in this part, but PARODI surpasses them all. The fresh and delicious quality of her voice, the admirable roundness of her phrasing, and the perfectly pure Italian style of her vocalization, are precisely the elements which VERDI requires in the interpretation of his music. We were surprised with the readiness with which Mlle. PARODI threw herself into the impetuous movements of the composer—movements which have been intensified to the American ear by the fiery *bâton* of MAX MARETZEK, and which have, to a great extent, lost their strict time. Undoubtedly Mlle. PARODI is the best *Leonora* we have had in New-York.

Signor TIBERINI developed more power than we gave him credit for possessing, and sang the "gems" of his *rôle* very sweetly. If this gentleman would have the kindness to sing the music as it is written, and without any stupid endings of his own, he would earn more applause from the judicious, even if he lost some from the gods. On Wednesday night he mutilated the romanza "Di Piscatori," and last night he maltreated the serenade. It is well for a man to have an extensive compass of voice, but it is bad for him to display it at the expense of propriety and good taste. We trust we shall not have occasion to speak of this matter with severity, for we find so much to admire and appreciate in Signor TIBERINI that we cannot do so without regret. He is an admirable tenor, with an organ thoroughly cultivated, and a genuine method.

Mme. D'ORMY as *Azucena* was quite good, and Signor BERNARDI, although a little throaty, excellent. Indeed, the cast in every respect was equal to what we might expect from the company under Mr. STRAKOSCH. The orchestra and chorus were efficient.

The next performance will take place on Tuesday—the regular night (Monday) being devoted to a Ball.

CONCERT IN BROOKLYN.

Mr. STRAKOSCH, assisted by Mlle. PARODI and all the members of the Opera company, and a full orchestra, gives the first of a series of four concerts, to-night, at the Brooklyn Athenæum. Our friends in that toe-bound region may thaw themselves out satisfactorily on this occasion. The programme is unusually rich and varied, and the great ability of the artist renders its just interpretation certain.

☞ The County Medical Societies in this State are almost utterly extinguished.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES—With Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks, the same that were awarded separate medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and the World's Fair, New-York, 1853, and are the only American Safes that were awarded medals at the London World's Fair.

These Safes are now admitted to be superior to any ever offered the public, and the subscribers challenge the world to produce an instance of these Safes failing to preserve their contents through the hottest fires, or a burglar picking the lock.

The subscribers and their agents are the only persons authorized to make and sell Herring's Patent Champion Safe, with Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks.

R. C. HERRING & CO., Green Block,
125, 127 and 129 Water-st., and 5 Murray-st., New-York.

RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA, &c.—HYATT'S LIFE Balsam is the most certain remedy for the worst cases of these, and all diseases arising from great impurity of the blood. It cured Mr. John McCarty, No. 46 Avenue D, of severe inflammatory rheumatism and scrofula, and kidney complaint, after he had been confined to his house most of two years, and his life despaired of. It cured a lady in the family of F. W. Gilley, Esq., (of the Bowery Dry Goods Store, No. 128,) a terrible case of scrofulous ulceration of nine years' standing, after the case had been treated and abandoned in despair by some of our most eminent physicians. Principal office No. 366 Broadway. 75 cents per bottle. For sale by druggists, and by Mrs. Hayes, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—THE TIME has arrived to prepare for the Spring and Summer trade. He who buys a sewing machine now, will have a great advantage over him who purchases after the hurry for work comes on. The fact that Singer's machines and no other will answer for making clothing, shoe fitting and general work, is well understood.

I. M. SINGER & CO.'S GAZETTE is just published, and is full of information about sewing machines. Copies sent gratis to all who apply.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway, New-York.

IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
DIXON'S CARBURET OF IRON.
AN ENTIRELY NEW ARTICLE FOR POLISHING STOVES.

The only substance that produces an instantaneous polish on hot or cold stoves without an offensive smell. Wholesale and retail by

MANY, BALDWIN & MANY,
No. 49 John-st., corner Dutch.
Agents for DIXON'S black lead crucibles.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES.—The best in the world; the only reliable Hair Dye known, perfect and instantaneous; harmless and beautiful in its results. Applied in twelve private rooms. BATCHELOR'S WIGS surpass all; their new improvements satisfy the interested that BATCHELOR'S are permanent. Avoid the ridicule attached to bad dyes and unsightly wigs. The largest and best stock always at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE.
The only Salamander Safe made, and
THE BEST FIRE-PROOF SAFE IN THE WORLD.
Warranted free from dampness, and secured with Wilder's Patent Powder and Burglar Proof Lock.
Depôt, No. 122 Water-st., near Wall, New-York.
B. G. WILDER & CO., Patentees and Manufacturers.

"WE WOULD CALL ATTENTION TO 'BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.' We have found them efficacious in allaying Irritation in the Throat and Bronchia, and would commend them to the attention of Public Speakers, and others troubled with affections of the throat. They are also an excellent remedy for hoarseness resulting from cold." Sold by all Druggists.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—THE HORACE Waters modern improved Pianos and Melodeons are to be found only at No. 333 Broadway. Pianos to rent, exchanged, allowed on purchase; for sale on monthly payments, second-hand pianos from $30 to $150; Melodeons from $60 to $125.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **The Restorative Principle of Nature Discovery.**—The grand secret sought by doctors from the time of Galen to discovered; the secret of renovating the paralyzed and broken down constitution, even where the physical and natural capacities of nature are inert and lifeless. DR. JACOB WEBBER'S INVIGORATING SANGUIFIER restores and permanently invigorates the broken down system. Nay, more: it replaces natural weakness with strength. The desponding it revives, the feeble it endows with vigor, and the cheerfulness and strength which it restores or creates it also preserves. To the single it imparts that degree of vital force necessary to the crowning joy and great object of matrimony. To the debilitated husband it gives the nerves and muscular energy which characterizes manhood. In all cases of nervous diseases, low spirits, indigestion, liver complaint, indisposition to mental exertion, lassitude, emaciation, impotences, etc., in fact, in all complaints, acute and chronic, which depress and weigh down the mind and body, it is an absolute, infallible specific. Ladies of delicate constitution, who feel lassitude, debility and low spirits, are delighted at its effects. Depôt, No. 323 Bowery. Price $2 50. Those proved poor half price. Orders by Express forwarded.

☞ **For Coughs, Colds, &c.,** &c.—HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.'S COMPOUND LIVERWORT PASTE, and H., C. & CO.'s WILD CHERRY LOZENGES—both preparations are very efficacious, and at the same time pleasant to the taste; they are used and recommended by physicians. Prepared only by HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., Chemists and Druggists, Nos. 165, 273, 511 and 756 Broadway

☞ **Burnett's Kalliston and Burnett's Oriental Tooth Wash** for sale by FREDERICK V. RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, corner Barclay-st., and No. 417 Broadway, corner Canal-st.

☞ **Oxygenated Bitters a sure cure for Dyspepsia.**—The history of this remarkable medicine, and its astonishing success in obstinate cases of dyspepsia, asthma, and general debility of the system, places it among the most wonderful discoveries in medical science, and has given it a reputation far beyond any remedy known for these complaints, in all their various forms. The OXYGENATED BITTERS contain nothing which can intoxicate; and the medicine has no similarity whatever to the various alcoholic mixtures disguised as "Bitters," being purely a medicinal compound, in which are combined the most valuable remedial agents, and a peculiar oxygenated property, hitherto unknown, but highly efficacious in all complaints arising from weakness and derangement, or prostration of the stomach and system generally. It is a mild and agreeable tonic, removing all disagreeable symptoms, and assisting nature in her efforts to restore the impaired powers of the system.
Sold by agents everywhere.

☞ **Kansas Lands.**—The Trustees for the purchase of lands in Kansas, will receive deposits in trust, to apply them to the purchase of the Delaware Indians' Trust Lands, and to the purchase of other lands in Kansas. Shares in the general fund $100, bearing interest, and receivable in purchase of lands of the Trust. For subscriptions, or for special investments, or for further information, apply to the Treasurer, personally or by letter, at No. 3 Winter-st., Boston. JOSEPH LYMAN, Treasurer.
AMOS A. LAWRENCE,
WM. DUDLEY PICKMAN,
ROBERT B. STORER. } Trustees'

☞ **The 120th Anniversary of the Birthday** of THOMAS PAINE, author of "Rights of Man," will be celebrated at the City Assembly Rooms, No. 446 Broadway, on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 24. Tickets can be had of C. BLANCHARD, No. 76 Nassau-st., and of the Committee, J. THOMPSON, O. WHITE, and W. L. ROSE, No. 72 White-st.

☞ **Mercantile Library Association.**—The concluding Lecture of the second Course will be delivered on TUESDAY EVENING next, (27th inst.) by THOS. B. COZZENS, Esq., at 8 o'clock, in Clinton Hall. Subject—*Wit and Humor.* Tickets 50 cents. Can be had at the door.
FLOYD CLARKSON,
Chairman Lecture Committee.

☞ **To Rectifiers.**—DR. FEUCHTWANGER'S smoothing and clearing preparation is now indispensable for domestic liquor distillers and dealers. It takes the edge and sharp taste of the spirit and makes it smooth, old and clear. Best essences of Bourbon and rye whisky, rum, gin, apple and peach brandy for sale by Dr. FEUCHTWANGER, No. 143 Maiden-lane.

☞ **The Macpheiah Cemetery Association of New-Durham, N. J.,** E. H. SENIOR, General Agent, No. 75 Carmine-st., N. Y.—The annual meeting of the above Association will be held in the Lecture Room of the Third Reformed Presbyterian Church, Waverley-place, New-York, on MONDAY the 26th inst., at 8 o'clock P. M.
H. GLASSFORD, President.

☞ **The Old Stand, Corner of John and Nassau.**—GREAT REDUCTION.—We are selling off our stock of Winter clothing at cost prices—Raglans, overcoats, sacks, pants and vests. We are also making up goods in our custom department at lower prices than any house in this City.
N. R. COLLINS & CO.,
Corner of John and Nassau sts.

☞ **J. Clawson Kelley, Analytical Physician,** can be consulted at his office, No. 3 Bible-House, 4th-av., daily until the 1st of February, free of charge,) upon all diseases, particularly the lungs, liver, kidneys, &c., with their attending symptoms, as rheumatism, dyspepsia, nervousness, debility, difficulty of breathing, &c.

☞ **Jones' Coral Hair Restorative**—Forces hair to grow dark, stops falling, cures dandruff, dressed, beautifies, keeps bad hair soft, moist, clean, silky, a long time. Agents are—only 2s. Sold at 262 Bowery, depôt of JONES' Old Italian Soap, 2s. Lafont's Liquid Alabaster for ladies' skin, 2s.

☞ **The Annual Meeting of Members** for the election of Managers for the New-York Infirmary for Women and Children, will be held on MONDAY, Jan. 26, at 7 P. M., at No. 79 East 15th-st.
STACY B. COLLINS, President Exec. Com.

☞ **For Chilblains, or Frosted Hands, Face or Feet,** use CAMPBELL'S CHILBLAIN LOTION, price 25 cents a bottle. Sold only by CAMPBELL, Chemist and Apothecary, southwest corner 8th-av. and 28th-st.

☞ **Post-Office Notice.**—The mails for Europe via Southampton, &c., per steamer CONSTITUTION, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 24th day of January, at 10½ o'clock A. M.
ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ **Spiritualism in Brooklyn.**—Judge EDMONDS will lecture at the Brooklyn Athenæum, corner of Atlantic and Clinton sts., on SUNDAY, at 3½ o'clock P. M. At the close of the lecture a collection will be taken up to aid the funds of the "Widows' Committee," consisting of five ladies appointed by the Spiritualists of Brooklyn, to seek out and relieve destitute widows and elderly women, without reference to sects or nationalities, and report to the Society. Admission free.

☞ **Notice.**—The seventh anniversary of the "P. E. Brotherhood of New-York" will be celebrated in Christ Church, 18th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, 25th inst., when the annual report will be read, and a sermon preached by Rev. EDWARD Y. HIGBEE, D. D., of Trinity Parish. Divine Service to commence at 7½ o'clock. A collection will be made in aid of the Charity Fund of the Brotherhood.

☞ **The First Anniversary of the Sunday School Missionary Association** of the 14th-st. Presbyterian Church, corner of 2d-av., (postponed last Sunday on account of the storm,) will be held TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses by Rev. THOMAS S. HASTINGS and Rev. ASA D. SMITH, D. D., Pastor of the Church. Singing by the children, under the direction of Mr. LUCIUS HART.

☞ **The Anniversary of the Sunday-School Missionary Association** connected with the Eastern Congregational Church, corner of Madison and Gouverneur sts., will be held TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. R. S. STORRS, Jr., D.D., Rev. C. L. BRACE, Secretary of the Children's Aid Society, and by the Pastor of the Church.

☞ **Christian Spiritualism.**—Rev. T. L. HARRIS will preach at Academy Hall, Broadway, opposite Bond-st., on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Morning subject: *Beauty and Holiness of a death in Christ*—a funeral discourse. Evening, the second of the series of discourses, on "The Phases of City Life;" subject—*The Seamstress.*

☞ **New-York Young Men's Christian Association.**—Rev. THEODORE L. CUYLER will preach the third sermon before this Association next SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 25, at 7½ o'clock, at the Marble Church, (Dutch Reformed,) corner of 5th-av. and 29th-st. Subject—*The Eagle's Nest.*
GEO. W. COLLORD,
Chairman Lecture Committee.

☞ **Memorial Church.**—In consequence of the severity of the storm of Sunday last, Rev. Jos. T. PIGGOTT, of St. George's Parish, Barbadoes, West Indies, has kindly consented to preach again TO-MORROW, (Sunday) EVENING, in the Church corner of Hammond-st. and Waverley-place. Services 10½, 3, and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

☞ **John-street First M. E. Church,** John-st., between Nassau and William sts. Preaching TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING, by Rev. CHARLES E. HARRIS, a Christian Jew. Services to commence at 10½ and 7 o'clock. The public are invited to attend. Seats free.

☞ **First-street Church**—Between 1st and 2d avs., H. R. THOMPSON, pastor. Preaching TO-MORROW, the 25th inst., by the pastor, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and at 3 o'clock P. M. The tenth sermon, in the Sabbath evening series, will be preached by Rev. JOSEPH P. THOMPSON, D. D., of this City. Services commence at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **Livingston Reformed Dutch Church**—Northwest corner 23d-st. and 8th-av.—Public worship EVERY SABBATH, at 10½ and 3 o'clock. Sabbath School at 9 and 2 o'clock. Seats free. Christians are invited to coöperate, and the public generally to meet with us. Pastor, F. N. ZABRISKIE.

☞ **New-York Young Men's Christian Association.**—Monthly meeting, Jan. 26, in the large Chapel of the University. Essay by Mr. ANDERSON, of the Union Theological Seminary, on *The Sabbath School* Address by Rev. Mr. CAMPBELL, of Natal, South Africa
EDWARD C. MARSHALL, Rec. Sec.

☞ **Forsyth-st. M. E. Church.**—Preaching TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. Dr. PARKER, of Concord, New-Hampshire. Sermon to Young Men at 7 o'clock P. M., by Rev. R. M. HATFIELD.

☞ **Samuel S. Snow, of Mount Zion,** will preach at Union Buildings, No 163 Bowery, TO-MORROW, at 3 o'clock P. M., on *The Glorious Appearing of Christ, and the New Creation.* Seats free.

☞ **Rev. Bishop Janes** will preach a sermon on occasion of the death of *Mrs. Phillip F. A Harper*, daughter of Rebeh Mead, TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at the Mulberry-st. M. E. Church.

☞ **Presbyterian Church.**—The fourth Lecture on the Deliverance of the Israelites from Egypt, and the journey through the Wilderness, will be delivered on SABBATH EVENING next by the Pastor, Rev. GEO. C. LORIMER, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Call-ing of Moses.* Seats provided for strangers.

☞ **First-place Methodist Episcopal Church, South Brooklyn.**—Rev. ASEL SUMNER will preach TO-MORROW at 10½ o'clock A. M. Rev. JOSEPH H. RYLANCE at 7½ P. M. Sunday School Missionary Meeting at 3 P. M. Strangers invited to be present.

☞ **The Lecture on the *Unity of the Scriptures,*** which was to have been delivered by Rev. Dr. VAN ZANDT on last Sabbath evening, in the Reformed Dutch Church, 9th-st., in consequence of the severity of the weather, was postponed to next SABBATH EVENING, Jan. 25, at 7½ o'clock

☞ **Sermons to Young Men.**—Rev. Dr. DOWLING will preach, on next SUNDAY EVENING, the first of a course of Sermons to Young Men, on *The Soul: Its Immaterial Nature, Perpetual Duration and Priceless Value,* at the Bereau Baptist Church, Bedford-st., near Carmine.

☞ **Rev. T. L. Cuyler** will preach TO-MORROW EVENING, in the new Collegiate Dutch Church, (6th-av. and 29th-st.,) by request of the Young Men's Christian Association. The public are invited. Subject: *The Eagle's Nest.*

☞ **Greene-street M. E. Church.**—Rev. Dr. WISE, Secretary of the Sunday School Union, will preach at 10½ o'clock A. M. At 3 and 7 o'clock P. M., the Pastor, Rev. Dr. PECK, will preach. Subject in the evening, *The Reformation under Hezekiah.*

☞ **Right Rev. Bishop Potter** will administer the Apostolic Rite of Confirmation in the Church of St. John Baptist, Lexington-av., corner of 35th-st. TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. The public are invited to attend.

☞ **Baptism—Laight-street Church.**—Rev. H. K. GREEN will preach on the subject of *Baptism* and administer the ordinance TO-MORROW EVENING. Services as usual in the morning. Seats reserved for strangers.

☞ **Rev. John Marsh, D.D.,** will preach in the South Congregational Church, corner Court and President sts., Brooklyn, TO-MORROW MORNING.—Rev. DANIEL P. NOYES in the EVENING. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

☞ **"The Holy Spirit in Conviction."**—First Free-Will Baptist Church, Sullivan-st., near Houston, Rev. D. M. GRAHAM, pastor. Preaching at 10½ o'clock A. M. and at 3 and 7 P. M. Subject in the evening as above. Seats provided for strangers.

☞ **Rev. T. S. Drowne**—Assistant-Minister of the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, will preach in the Church of the Epiphany, No. 130 Stanton-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts., on SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 25. Service to commence at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **Allen-street M. E. Church.**—Rev. Dr. RYAN, of Baltimore, will preach in this church TO-MORROW (Sunday) at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7 o'clock P. M., and Rev. Dr. PORTER at 3 o'clock P. M. Seats free. The public are invited to attend.

☞ **Rev. Dr. Bethune will Preach** in the Chapel, corner of Summit and Hicks sts., South Brooklyn, TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Service in the morning by Rev. D. M. L. QUACKENBUSH.

☞ **Reformed Dutch Church of Manhattan,** corner of Avenue B and 5th-st. Dr. WIGGINS, of Paterson, N. J., will preach in the above church TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING, at the usual hours.

☞ **Rev. A. A. Livermore,** Author of the "Commentaries on the Gospels," will preach at the Church of the Restoration, Monroe-place, Brooklyn, TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING.

☞ **Rev. Andrew Stevenson** will preach TO-MORROW (Sabbath) EVENING, in Continental Hall, corner of 34th-st and 8th-av., commencing at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **Catholic Apostolic Church,** 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Evangelist preaching on SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 25, at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **Right Rev. Dr. Hopkins**—Bishop of Vermont, will preach in St. Peter's Church, State-st., near Bond, Brooklyn, on SUNDAY MORNING.

☞ **Notice.**—Rev. Dr. MARSH will preach TO-MORROW EVENING, in the church corner of Madison and Catharine sts., on the—*Sad end of the Drunkard.*

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, as a traveling agent or salesmen in a wholesale manufacturing or jobbing house. Has had twelve years' experience in the business. Address No. 146 Merchants' Hotel.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT WOMAN, a situation as chambermaid or waiter in a private family. Best of reference given. Apply at No. 1 Gramercy-park.

WASHING WANTED.—HOTEL AND FAMILY washing at the Laundry of the New-York House and School of Industry, No. 100 West 16th-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—STRAW HAT TRIMMERS, THOSE accustomed to trimming men's straw hats, can find steady employment and good wages, at Newark, N. J., with good board. Apply to A. LELAND & CO., No. 190 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL: ONE CAPable and willing to cook, wash and iron for a small family. Wages, $6 per month. Apply to-day or Monday, between 10 and 2 o'clock, at No. 78 Morton, near Hudson-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG OR MIDDLE AGED WOman, to do the whole general housework of a family of six persons. Good recommendations required. Apply at No. 94 Court, near Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE YOUTH, FOR AN importing house. He must be well recommended. Apply No. 146 Chambers-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A SMART, RESPECTABLE YOUTH, of about 16, as junior clerk in a private banking house. Apply, stating references, to box No. 543.

NIGHT WATCHMANWANTED—AN INDOOR one at Newark, N. J., one who can be well recommended for sobriety, honesty and industry, and can give securily to the amount of $2,000. Address Box No. 1,059, Post-Office, New-York.

BOARDING.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS wife wish to procure board on Brooklyn Heights. Address R. T. E., *Times* Office, New-York, stating accommodations and terms. References given.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

TEMPERANCE MEETINGS EXTRAORDINARY.—JOHN HAWKINS (the reformed drunkard of Baltimore) will deliver an address before the children of the Eighth Ward, in the Greene-st. M. E. Church, near Broome-st., on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Jan. 24, at 3 o'clock. Mr. HAWKINS is engaged by the New-York City Temperance Alliance to organize Juvenile Temperance Societies, and to labor to effect a reformation with inebriates of our City. We cordially invite all our young friends to come out and hear Mr. HAWKINS tell the story of his sufferings, and those of his wife and family.
JAS. O. BENNETT,
CHARLES C. LEIGH,
J. L. FOUNTAIN,
EDWARD FALCONER.

KEROSENE OILS.
KEROSENE LUBRICATING OIL.
KEROSENE ILLUMINATING OIL.
KEROSENE BINNACLE OIL.
PARAFINE RAILWAY GREASE.
ELECTRIC LAMPS,
AUSTENS, AGENTS, No. 50 Beaver-st.

P. K. DEVO'S PROMPT AND RELIABLE ADVERTISING AGENCY.
No. 7 Appleton's Building, No. 348 BROADWAY.
Refer to Messrs. RAYMOND, WESLEY & Co.

ADVERTISE NORTH.	VISSCHER, OWEN & Co.
ADVERTISE NORTH.	GENERAL ADVERTISING AGENTS
ADVERTISE NORTH.	Appleton's Building, No. 346
ADVERTISE NORTH.	Broadway, New-York.
ADVERTISE SOUTH.	Will advertise for merchants,
ADVERTISE SOUTH.	manufacturers and business
ADVERTISE SOUTH.	men generally, in any part of
ADVERTISE SOUTH.	the United States or Canadas,
ADVERTISE EAST.	at the lowest possible rates.
ADVERTISE EAST.	Newspapers from every part of
ADVERTISE EAST.	the United States and Canadas
ADVERTISE EAST.	kept on file for the inspection of
ADVERTISE WEST.	advertisers, and every informa-
ADVERTISE WEST.	tion as to the best places and
ADVERTISE WEST.	papers cheerfully given.

MOUNT VERNON TAXES.—THE COLLECtor for East Chester will be at Keen's XIVth Ward Hotel, corner Grand and Elizabeth sts., on MONDAY and TUESDAY, Jan. 26 and 27th, from 9 A. M. till 7 P. M., to receive the Taxes of Mount Vernon—West, East, and Central Mount Vernon, Washingtonville, Wakefield and Fleetwood. The Collector for Mount Vernon School Tax will also attend to receive that tax. F. SEDER,
Collector for East Chester.

ALLSOPP'S TONIC ALE.—THE MOST BENEficial effects are resulting from the use of the celebrated Tonic Ale, manufactured by Saml. Allsopp, Esq., in Burton-on-Trent, England. For sale by
G. E. MENDUM, No. 18 Wall-st.
Samples on draught.

PURE JUICE PORT WINE—FOR MEDICAL purposes—highly recommended to persons debilitated, or in a state of convalescence. Can be obtained in bottles only, at the Wine Vaults, No. 18 Wall-st.
G. E. MENDUM.

EIGHT BOILERS FOR SALE—FROM 4 TO 12 horse-power, which consist of locomotive, cylinder and upright. Ten lots of ground to lease for fifteen years, fronting on East and Cherry sts. Inquire at the Fulton Iron Works Office, No. 490 Cherry-st.

$1,000 REWARD.—THE BEST THING OUT for restoring the hair where it is falling off, or turning gray, reproducing it in its primal luxuriance of a beautiful dark color, is ANDRÉ'S EMPIRE HAIR RESTORATIVE, for $1 a bottle, No. 146 Nassau-st.

STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER FOR SALE—Of 12-horse power, now to be seen in use at JACKSON & CO.'S Iron Works, Nos. 55 to 65 Goerck-st., near Delancy-st. Object for selling in consequence of being too small.

BONNET COMB.—A NEW AND VERY DESIRable Patented (India) Rubber Comb, for the purpose of holding the bonnet in its place when on the head, which is much approved by the ladies, just received by
D. H. KNIGHT & CO., No. 56 Vesey-st., New-York

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MRS. STEPHENS' ILLUSTRATED NEW MONTHLY
FOR FEBRUARY, IS READY THIS DAY.
It contains the second installment of the great original American Romance, entitled
"WEST POINT."
The continuation of "LOST JEWELS," By Mrs. ANN S. STEPHENS.
Several admirable stories, illustrated, and complete in this number.
Gossipy Chat on "Things we Talk About."
A number of splendid illustrations.
A fashion article, with four illustrations.
Comments on New Books.
Miscellany, Sketches, Tales.
Poetry.
&c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.
12½ cents per number.
Office of Publication, No. 126 Nassau-st.

LOOK
OUT FOR
THE
NEW-YORK SUN
OF
TUESDAY NEXT.
TWO NEW ORIGINAL TALES
COMMENCED ON THE SAME DAY.

PUTNAM'S MONTHLY.
CONTENTS FOR FEBRUARY, NO. I.
NEW-ENGLAND MILITARY WORTHIES OF THE OLDEN TIMES—MYLES STANDISH.
A LAZZIS.
A NATIONAL DRAMA.
THE RHINE CASTLE.
THE BOSTON LADIES RECEPTION OF WASHINGTON:
THE OLD ADOBE—A ROMANCE PERHAPS.
MEMOIRS OF GEORGE SAND.
WITCHING TIMES—CHAPS. IX.—XI.
SOUTHERN LITERATURE.
EDITORIAL NOTES.
I. AMERICAN LITERATURE AND REPRINTS.
II. CONFERENCE OF LETTERS.
Price 25 cents, or $3 a year, postage paid.
DIX, EDWARDS & CO.,
No. 321 Broadway, New-York.

HOUSEHOLD WORDS.
CONDUCTED BY CHARLES DICKENS.
CONTENTS FOR FEBRUARY.
BOLD WORDS BY A BACHELOR.
ALUMINIUM.
THE POOR CLARE—In Three Chapters.
A JOURNEY DUE NORTH—A Country House.
CYRANO DE BERGERAC.
A PETTY PROTECTOR.
THE BETTER.
A JOURNEY DUE NORTH—Russians at Home.
WHAT IS TO BECOME OF CHATHAM?
KING MISSIRIE.
I PROMISE TO PAY.
A CHRISTMAS CAROL.
A JOURNEY DUE NORTH—Russians at Home.
LEFT AND NEVER CALLED FOR.
TITLE PAGE AND CONTENTS OF VOL. XIV.
THE CHRISTMAS STORY.
THE WRECK.
THE BEGUILEMENT IN THE BOATS.
THE DELIVERANCE.
Price, 25 cents; or $3 a year.
DIX, EDWARDS & CO., No. 321 Broadway, New-York.

THE SCHOOLFELLOW.
FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.
CONTENTS OF NO. II. FEBRUARY.
ICEBERGS. By J. B.
OH, HO, THE SNOW! By L. E.
THE BATTLE OF BLENHEIM. By SOUTHEY.
THE POOR SPIRIT—Parts II. and III. By Caroline Chesebro.
THE FLOCK OF SNOW BIRDS. By L. E.
ROUND-THE-WORLD JOE—His Chameleon. By J. W. P.
ABOUT NOISES. By X.
SNOW. By A. W. H.
GYMNASTICS. By J. B.
EVENING AMUSEMENTS. By Emily Hare.
Winter continues with its deep Snow—Jack Frost will soon unlock his icy doors, and lovely Spring will come—Plenty of Amusements for you all—Little Julia's pretty Game—Noah's Ark—Mastodons and Monkeys—Bulls and Bears—Portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Noah—Answers to Charades—New Books—Young Voyagers, by Capt. Mayne Reid—Robbolozo—Good night to you all.
ILLUSTRATIONS.
Iceberg at Sea—Ship in the Ice—The Ice Cave—The Esquimaux Traveling—The Skeleton Iceberg—Kaspar and Peterkin—Kaspar Plowing in the Fields—The Burning Dwelling—After the Battle—Matthew Grimes' Mill on Fire—A Pier at Calcutta—Hindoo Servants—The Chameleon—Gymnastics, 19 Illustrations.
Price 10 cents, or $1 a year.
DIX, EDWARDS & CO., No. 321 Broadway, N. Y.

TWO
NEW ORIGINAL TALES,
WRITTEN EXPRESSLY FOR
THE NEW-YORK SUN,
will be commenced
ON TUESDAY NEXT, JANUARY 27TH.
HUGO, THE DEFORMED. | THE COUNTERFEITER AND THE NEWSBOY.
Enter your names on
THE SUBSCRIPTION BOOK,
and all have a fresh start with the first Chapter.

THE EUROPEAN
Is published every SATURDAY in New-York,
No. 153 Fulton-st.

THE EUROPEAN
Of to-day, Jan. 24, contains, in addition to the Spirit of the British Press on United States affairs, and much other valuable matter, the following articles:
The *New-York Times* on the "Scarcity of Workmen in the lowest kinds of Labor."
The Wretched Condition of the Dwellings of the Poor in the City of New-York. What should be done. What has been done in London.
GOVERNOR GARDNER AND THE FOREIGN VOTERS.—What has been the real effect of the Foreign Votes in Elections hitherto. True foundation of the Representative Principle.
CRIME IN ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES.—Erroneous Inferences exposed.
The *Pioneer* on the Relief of the Poor. What is the Duty of Society. Out-door Relief. The English System. As to "Confiscation" of the Property of the Rich. Prospects of a Reform of the existing Laws of New-York.
The Edinburg *Courant* on the EUROPEAN.
THE SOCIAL CONDITION OF THE UNITED STATES.—The testimony of European Tourists examined, and its general worthlessness exposed. *By an English Resident.* (Continued.)

THE EUROPEAN
Is published every SATURDAY in New-York,
No. 153 Fulton-st.

DIX, EDWARDS & CO.,
NO. 321 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
The following New Books, just received from England, we are prepared to supply in quantities:
SECOND SERIES OF
LEECH'S PICTURES OF LIFE AND CHARACTER,
FROM THE COLLECTION OF MR. PUNCH.
Handsome folio volume, containing upwards of 600 Wood Engravings. Price $3.
THE ENTIRE CORRESPONDENCE OF
HORACE WALPOLE, EARL OF ORFORD,
EDITED BY PETER CUNNINGHAM, F. S. A.
With very copious Notes, forming a complete Literary History of England of the time of Walpole. To be completed in Eight Volumes, Octavo.
Illustrated with Portraits, &c.
Vol. I. now ready. Price $3 50.
AN HISTORICAL ATLAS;
IN A SERIES OF MAPS OF THE WORLD, AS KNOWN AT DIFFERENT PERIODS.
Constructed upon a uniform scale, and colored according to the political changes of each period. By Edward Quinn, M. A. 1 vol. 4to. half mor. gilt top. Price $12.
RUSSIA AT THE TIME OF THE CORONATION OF ALEXANDER II.
By JOHN MURPHY. 16mo. Paper covers. Price 50 cents.

LOOK
OUT FOR
THE
NEW-YORK SUN
OF
TUESDAY NEXT.
TWO NEW ORIGINAL TALES
COMMENCED ON THE SAME DAY.

NOW READY,
BRAITHWAITE'S RETROSPECT.
PART XXXIV.....FOR JANUARY.
Uniform American Edition.
This admirable digest enjoys, throughout the world, a higher fame in its department, and has a more extensive patronage than was ever acquired by any other periodical publication.
TERMS, invariably in advance, from Part XXIII., for July, 1851, $2 per annum, or $1 each part. The back numbers, or sets from the commencement, can be had at the original prices, free of postage.
Thirty-four Parts bound in 15 volumes, sheep, library style, $2 a volume; $30 delivered free of charge. Parts 1 to 12, 50 cents each. Parts 13 to 22, 75 cents each. Parts 23 to 34, $1 each.
N. B.—Mailed to subscribers, free of postage.
STRINGER & TOWNSEND, Publishers,
No. 222 Broadway, New-York.
And for sale by all the principal booksellers.

HUGO;
THE DEFORMED.

GIVEN AWAY, GIVEN AWAY.
GO AND SEE!
Go and see what? Why, your brother, neighbor. Buy a book at EVANS & CO.'S Gift Bookstore, No. 409 Broadway, New-York, and receive a gift worth from 25 cents to $100. Gold and Silver Watches, sets of Cameos, Gold Lockets, Pencils, Brooches, Rings, Penknives, &c., given away to purchasers of Books. All the new and popular publications received as soon as issued. Our stock consists, in part, of standard, poetical, historical, biographical and miscellaneous books, together with an elegant assortment of pew and pocket Bibles, Prayer Books, Annuals, Gift-sum, &c., in various styles of bindings. Having bought a very large stock of new books and fine gold jewelry at the lowest rates for cash, we are determined to give our customers better bargains than can be had elsewhere. Catalogues of books sent to any part of the City or country free, on application by mail.
EVANS & CO.,
Principal store, No. 409 Broadway, New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LIFE ILLUSTRATED.—A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY NEWSPAPER OF ENTERTAINMENT, IMPROVEMENT and PROGRESS, designed to encourage a spirit of HOPE, MANLINESS, SELF RELIANCE and ACTIVITY among the people; to illustrate this in all its phases. A high-toned Paper which ought to be read by every family in the land.
This WEEK'S NUMBER, NOW READY, contains: The Wealth and Population of the Union; The Philosophy of Crime; Wall-st. and Stock Gambling; Live Men; the Snow-Storm; More Queer Names; Marriage of Eminent Persons; Davenport, Iowa; Rural Affairs—Thorough Drainage; New Plants; Salt for Flowers; The Products of an Acre; Lake Nyanal. with Illustrations; Lloyd's Coffee House; A Criticizing Husband; How to Behave; Commercial Agencies; The Power of Love; Baldness and Beards; The City; Glass in His Boot; Personal; Information; Varieties; Literary Notices; The Business World; Notes and Queries; Writing for the Press, &c.
Price only 4 cents; $2 a year; $1 for half a year, delivered in all parts of the City. For sale by Newsmen. Dexter & Brother Agents. Published by FOWLER AND WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

TWO
NEW ORIGINAL TALES,
WRITTEN EXPRESSLY FOR
THE NEW-YORK SUN,
will be commenced
ON TUESDAY NEXT, JANUARY 27TH.
HUGO, THE DEFORMED. | THE COUNTERFEITER AND THE NEWSBOY.
Enter your names on
THE SUBSCRIPTION BOOK,
and all have a fresh start with the first Chapters.

THE INDEPENDENT!
The Independent is a weekly religious journal, of the largest size—conducted by a corps of Editors well-known as scholars, orators and authors—and regularly contributed to by many of the best writers in this country and in Europe.
It presents from week to week—on a large double sheet, clearly printed on handsome paper—a rich variety of general reading, embracing all the departments which usually find a place in American newspapers; and in addition to which, its interest and value are enhanced by several important features peculiar to its own columns.
The great success of *The Independent*, unprecedented in the history of religious newspapers, furnishes sufficient evidence of the ability, judgment and taste—the three great requisites of newspaper management—with which it has been conducted from the outset.
In entering upon a new year, and a new volume, the same character and course which have already served to render *The Independent* so popular, will be maintained: while several important alterations and improvements have been incorporated into the plan of the paper, which will serve to increase its interest to the general reader by adding to the variety of its contents, and by securing for every column of *The Independent* an article on a subject of interest, by a practiced pen, and from a thoughtful mind. Among the *new* features for the present year are the following:
A Digest or Résumé of the Periodical Literature of Europe, especially in the departments of The Holy, Sacred Philology, and Philosophy.
A department of *Practical Horticulture*, which cannot fail to be appreciated by all lovers of Flowers.
A department of *Art*, under the direction of a gentleman well schooled in art, and whom the leading artists of this City recognize as a competent and candid critic.
Great improvements have been made in the department of *Religious Intelligence*; so that it will comprise a more complete and comprehensive summary of the events of interest and importance occurring in all religious denominations than is to be found *in any other newspaper in this country.* This feature of *The Independent* is of special value to clergymen and all others who desire a weekly history of the American Churches.
Increased attention will also be given to the well-known *Commercial and Financial* department. It will comprise, in addition to other matters of commercial interest and importance, a weekly list of *Failures and Assignments*, which will be found invaluable to every merchant in this country.
But the great and leading aim of the editors and proprietors of *The Independent* is to make a RELIGIOUS JOURNAL, in which all these departments shall be subordinate to the one great end of religious instruction, the propagation of the principles of the Gospel, and their application to the practical duties of common life, as well as to the great public questions of the age.
CONTENTS OF THIS WEEK'S NUMBER.
The following will serve to indicate the variety, though not the extent, of the rich table of contents for the present week:
Letter from Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, in Europe—The first of a series of letters from Paris, and other cities of Europe, by the distinguished author of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" and "Dred." Mrs. STOWE is a special contributor to *The Independent*, and writes for no other paper.
The Mountain and the Closet—A religious article from the pen of HENRY WARD BEECHER.
The Legitimate Sphere of Young Men's Christian Associations—An able and characteristic article by Rev. Dr. CHEEVER.
European Correspondence, giving an account of the discoveries of Dr. LIVINGSTONE, in Africa.
Singing and Preaching—By a "Singer and Preacher."
Religious Training of the Young.
Barbarism, East and West—In which a curious fact is brought to light.
Compassion for Criminals—An article on the treatment of criminals, and their punishment for crime.
Shushan the Palace—An editorial article on the discoveries of Capt. LOFTUS, of the British Army.
A Talk with a Slave Woman—Narrated by CHARLES L. BRACE.
The Quarantine Establishment—In which some reasons are given for its removal.
Is it Slumber?—A poem by DEAN.
Horticulture—Giving hints on general principles of culture, with an account of Horticulture in the Holy Land.
A dozen other interesting and valuable articles, on various subjects, will be found in *The Independent* of this week.
TERMS.—By mail, $3 a year, in advance.
SPECIMEN NUMBERS sent gratis.
SINGLE COPIES, 6½ cents.
ADVERTISEMENTS.—Twenty cents per line each insertion.
JOSEPH H. LADD, Publisher,
Office No. 23 Beekman-st., New-York.

HUGO;
THE DEFORMED.

READY THIS DAY,
FRANK LESLIE'S NEW-YORK JOURNAL,
FOR FEBRUARY.
READ THE CONTENTS. BUY IT. PRICE 18¾ CENTS.
Marietta; or, the Adventures of a Pole, (illustrated.)
George Steers' Room. (illustrated.)
M. Paul Delaroche, (portrait.)
A Railroad Adventure.
Some Passages in the Life of an Heiress.
The little Angel's Feast in Chili.
The Mezzo Matti.
Inauguration of the Statute of Dr. Benjamin Franklin, at Boston.
The Rich Cousin.
Tombs, (illustrated.)
Sidney Smith's Tract.
The French Doctor's Bride.
The Mystic Bell.
Symptoms of being a Confirmed Old Bachelor.
The Rainbow of Love.
The Earl's Daughter.
Wanted Immediately, (a story.)
Margaret; or, the Discarded Queen.
View of the City of Kingston, Canada West.
Royal Dock Yard, Kingston, Canada West.
Undetected Crime, Varieties, &c.
Elks, from Newfoundland, (illustrated.)
Allen Weed.
Seal Hunting in Greenland, (illustrated.)
Only Bella.
A Difficult Case.
Popular Names of Plants.
The Actress's Lover—Blood that will not wash out—The Emigrant Boy's Burial—Good Taste—Easy Method of Detecting Spurious Coin.
Instruments of Torture and Punishment, (illustrated.)
Sigismund Thalberg, (portrait.)—Dinner at a New-York Boarding-House.
Breakfast, &c.
Post-Office Weighing Machine, (illustrated.)
The Exiles of Siberia—Burying without a Coffin, &c.
The Value of Five Dollars—Old Actors—Munden—Origin of Pantomimes—Varieties.
Talk Stoppers—How to Choose a Carpet—The Lecturing Monkey. SAMUEL FRENCH, Publisher,
No. 121 Nassau-st., N. Y.
ROSS & TOUSEY, Wholesale Agents.

SCHOOL-BOOK AND STATIONERY HOUSE.
IVISON & PHINNEY, No. 321 Broadway,
Devo

[illegible]

[illegible] Instruction

[illegible] Board of Educa[illegible] presented the following report [illegible] Select Committee to whom was referred so much of the address of the President as relates to non-attendance of Children at the Public Schools:

To the Board of Education of the City of New-York:

The Committee on so much of the remarks or communication of ANDREW H. GREEN, Esq., President of the Board, on the subject of the non-attendance at School, and other matters, respectfully

That there was great propriety in presenting the subject upon which was founded the aforesaid communication to the attention of this Board, as it was [illegible] obvious that some means should be devised, [illegible] could be done, in order that there shall be none [illegible] of those in our midst who are now ignorant and uneducated, without the pale of the system which is the pride and glory of this great and growing metropolis.

It must also be apparent to the mind of every one, that the vast amount of crime and pauperism which is to be found so prolific in this community, is to a great extent attributable to the exercise of the vicious and demoralizing influence, education, and moral training on the part of those who are intrusted with the care and guardianship of the offspring committed to their charge.

What, then, is to be done, to prevent the increase of this social and moral evil? It is believed that the present system of schools, thus far developed under the control of this Board, with such additions and improvements as may be suggested and adopted by them in their wisdom, will remedy the difficulty, and supply the needed antidote to the poison of vice and ignorance.

The attention of your Committee has been for some time called to the subject under consideration, which seems to be deserving of the most earnest deliberation of this Board, inasmuch as they are convinced that the number of children who are non-attendants at our public schools is very large, and appears to be increasing to an alarming extent. Exact statistics on this matter are difficult to obtain, as thus far only a few of the Wards have been canvassed; but approximations may be reached, sufficiently alarming to those who believe education to be the foundation of a safe society, and incite them to renewed energies in behalf of a "consummation so devoutly to be wished."

In the Eleventh Ward, the Captain of Police, after a close examination, has given the number of truant children, between the ages of 5 and 16, to be about 5,000. In a portion of the Eighteenth Ward, lying east of the Third-avenue, the census as taken by the Board of School Officers, shows 2,631 non-attendants between the ages of 5 and 15.

The persons engaged in charitable labors in the Fourth and Seventh Wards, estimate the number of such children as close upon 4,000.

Those of the Eighth and Ninth are thought to reach several thousand.

If anything approaching this proportion be true of the whole City, there must be between *thirty* and *forty thousand* children between the ages of 5 and 16 who are not partaking in the benefit of public education. So far as your committee can learn, the causes are various for this lamentable state of things. The principal reason appears to be the poverty of a large portion of our foreign residents, compelling them to employ their children in petty street-trades during the school-hours of the day. Besides this, numbers are wilfully truant, and are engaged in pilfering and begging.

With others the ignorance of the language, the indifference of parents, or the idle habits of the family, are causes of the absence of the children from the schools.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

To remedy these evils, a number of private organizations have been formed within the last three or four years, which have opened what are called "Industrial Schools," for this class of children. Your Committee are happy to express their high commendation of the voluntary and self-denying labors of these organizations. By the aid of visitors, and by the inducement of an industrial branch and a simple meal, these schools have gathered in many of the poorest class of children.

With the "Children's Aid Society" are associated five such schools, containing 1,071 pupils; one evening school for Italian children, 60 pupils; and an evening school for news boys, 40 pupils. In addition, the other industrial schools in the city, probably contain all together some 850 scholars, making in all about 2,400 children of the lowest class, brought under this educational influence.

Your committee have reason to believe that the results of these schools have been very happy, and that the benevolent persons engaged in them have proved that all children, however poor or viciously trained, can be brought within the reach of school instruction. Still, they also feel, that a labor of this kind ought not to be a burden on a few, and that *the instruction of the poor* peculiarly belongs to the whole public, and therefore, to the sphere of this Board. They observe also, that the instruction of these thirty or forty thousand children non-attendants on the school, is a work too great for any private benevolence.

The question, then, which arises is, what can be done by the Board of Education to extend the influence of the public schools over the great mass of truant, vagrant, begging and idle children?

Your Committee would recommend, in the first place, *that existing organizations, so far as practicable, be used for this purpose*, both for the sake of economy and because this peculiar field of education is one in which private and individual cooperation is indispensable.

They would suggest, therefore, that the different "Industrial Schools" be aided either by paying the salaries of the teachers, or in whatever way or manner may be thought expedient, so as to bring them under the supervision of this Board; thus placing them on a permanent basis, at the same time leaving to the ladies engaged in them that private and individual moral influence, which has thus far produced such happy results.

They believe that those engaged in these enterprises would be happy to make this cooperation.

They would urge next the opening of a series of "Primary Industrial Schools," to be applied especially to this class of children. These schools, in their hours of session, the kind of instruction, the means of bathing and cleanliness afforded, and especially the teaching of sewing or some simple trade, might be closely adapted to the real necessities of the poorer class, and furnish an attraction even to those who are vagabond in habits. They would not be in favor of supplying meals to these children, as such a course, though perfectly feasible in a private organization, would be attended with the worst results in a public one, and would no doubt become a mere encouragement of pauperism.

In order to insure that these schools should act directly on those needing them, and only on those, it would become necessary to employ persons who should be visitors among the poor along the docks, or in such places as these children frequent.

Your Committee believe that here this Board could labor with great advantage, with a philanthropic organization already formed—"The Children's Aid Society." This Society employs now a corps of active visitors, whose object it is to find vagrant children, "to place them in the public schools," under the care of this Board, to commit them to the police for the "Juvenile Asylum," to put them in the "Industrial Schools," or "to find them homes in the country." These purposes would, in the main, be entirely compatible with the objects of this Board. A certain proportion of the salaries of these visitors might be paid by this Board, with the understanding that a proportionate part of their labors should go to the filling up and selecting the numbers for the new "Primary Industrial Schools." Your Committee, though not having officially conferred with them, have reason to believe that such an arrangement would be satisfactory to the Trustees of the above society. With similar objects, your Committee would urge the continuance of the evening schools for this class during the Summer months. From the statement of the police, it appears that a great deal of the juvenile crime of this City is committed by idle boys in the Summer evenings. It is hoped and believed that these schools would be one great preventive, as occupying idle time and training to better habits.

Though your Committee do not believe that force is the best motive to be applied to the poor to promote education, still they would respectfully recommend a more stringent application of the Truant Law on the part of the police and magistrates of this City.

By this act, on complaint of *any citizen*, a child between the ages of seven and fourteen, found vagrant, may be taken before the police magistrate for examination; and the parent or guardian can be compelled to enter into an engagement to keep such child from vagrancy, and send him or her to school "at least four months in each year." The act provides also for the punishment of the parent if this engagement be broken. It further makes it the duty of all police officers who shall find truant and vagrant children to make complaint, as before described. If this law were at all thoroughly applied—if the existing organization were brought into cooperation with this Board—if a new series of Industrial Schools, together with visitors and appropriate ways and means, were opened—your Committee believe that a vast proportion of this vagrant class might be brought within and under the reach of educational influences, and immense expense and disaster saved to the City from the punishment and the offences of such an ignorant population. They are aware that these recommendations, if adopted, will bring after them many new expenses to the Board and to the City; but they are convinced that nothing in the future will cost this City so much as IGNORANCE

The true economy which should guide us in this matter is EDUCATION now, not PUNISHMENT afterwards.

With reference to the expenses of ignorance and crime, Mr. Serjeant ADAMS, in a report to the House of Commons, estimated the expenses of thirty boys sentenced in the Middlesex Sessions in 1846, as follows: Cost of property stolen, $702; cost of prosecution, $2,787; maintenance in prison, $4 823; of transportation, $19,000—Total for one year, about $26,000.

The reports of the Children's Aid Society estimate the expenses of eight boys, for board alone, for two years in the House of Refuge, at $2,044; and in this is not included the cost of prosecution, or the damage they themselves have done to the property of the City.

If these items show the expenses of ignorance and crime, for a few lads, what will be the cost of our city of 40,000 ignorant or vagrant children growing up without the simplest rudiments of knowledge?

Your Committee believe that the public will fully sustain this Board in additional outlay for an object so universal and necessary as this—*the education of the poor and ignorant*, which, from the children who do not attend our Public Schools, may flatter themselves that posterity will bear no burden so willingly as that laid, to bring up its intelligent and industrious generation, in place of one idle, ignorant and vagabond.

In conclusion, your Committee beg leave to offer the resolutions appended to this report, and request that action may be taken upon them at an early day after the organization of the incoming Board.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Dated NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1856.

ROBERT H. SHANNON,
ABRAHAM DENIKE,
ISAAC WM. SMITH,
J. F. HENRY,
} Committee.

Resolved, That a Committee of five be appointed by the President of this Board as a Committee to confer with the Trustees and Officers of the "Children's Aid Society," and the managers of the several "Industrial Schools" of this city, and report to this Board in reference to their circumstances, means of support, &c., the number of children, and between what ages, taught in their schools; the number of teachers employed in them, and the salary or compensation which they severally receive, and to report the result of such conference to this Board.

Resolved, That this Board procure a complete census to be taken of all the children in this City, between the ages of 5 and 17 years, who are not, or have not, been attending any public or other school, with the name or names of the parent or guardian having charge of such child or children; their birth-place; and if foreigners, how long he or she has been in this country; the trade, occupation, or pursuit and place of residence of the parent or guardian.

Resolved, That the Committee on New Schools inquire into the expediency of establishing in the several Wards of this City, where the school accommodations are inadequate to the education of all children who are non-attendants in the schools of such Ward, at least one Industrial Primary School, under such regulations as may be necessary for that purpose, and to report thereon to this Board.

Resolved, That this Board authorize the Executive Committee on Evening Schools to continue the sessions of the Evening Schools (at present held from the 1st of October to the 1st of March) during the other months of the year, except the month of July and August, and that the By-Laws of this Board be amended in accordance with this resolution.

Grand Charity Concert.

Another of the Charity Concerts which are so fashionable this Winter, came off on Thursday evening at the residence of Dr. S. P. TOWNSEND, at the corner of Fifth-avenue and Thirty-fourth-street. The *Woman's Hospital* and the *House of Industry* were the joint recipients of this benefit. It is some weeks since the scheme of a Concert for these institutions was first projected by the ladies who have the management of them. Upon hearing of it, Dr. TOWNSEND promptly tendered the use of his mansion for the occasion;—and this offer led to the following correspondence:

NEW-YORK, Monday, Dec. 15, 1856.

The Board of Managers of the Woman's Hospital Association present their grateful thanks to Mr. TOWNSEND for his liberality and kindness in offering the use of his residence for the "Amateur Concert" which it is proposed to give for the benefit of that and a sister institution.

So generous an act will, as it deserves, be long and gratefully remembered.

E. L. BARKER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Dec. 16, 1856.

MRS. E. L. BARKER—*Dear Madam:* Your polite note, inclosing Mrs. WALDEN PELL'S card and the managers' compliments, was duly received. I am most happy to have it in my power, in any way, to contribute to so worthy a charity as "the Woman's Hospital." Men and *women* have compelled the sea and land to be subservient—have chained the most dangerous and fiery steed of the air and learned him to do their bidding. If your noble band of women can teach fashion to do deeds of charity and run on errands of mercy, they will have accomplished as glorious a consummation.

Please say to Mrs. PELL and her associates that our house is at their disposal for any evening they may select. Respectfully, S. P. TOWNSEND.

Corner Fifth-avenue and Thirty-fourth-street.

Several ladies and gentlemen volunteered their services, and the Concert which came off night before last, was in every respect a brilliant and decided success. The number of tickets sold, each to admit but one person, was 1,500;—and we understand that 1,132 of them were presented at the door. Dr. TOWNSEND'S house is generally known to be the largest, most costly and most splendid private residence in the City and probably in the United States;—and it was not at all uncomfortably crowded by the large number of persons who were collected on this occasion. The Concert commenced at 8 and closed at about half-past 10.

Lecture on Central America.

In that desolate region lying around the Hamilton ferry, miles away from Brooklyn City Hall, there is a barn-like wooden structure without a steeple, known as Westminster Church. Thither, Thursday night—though the thermometer stood *below*, zero, and the inclined icy pavements more slippery than glass, and the roadways up to the knee in sand-like snow, with a keen wind, no moon and not many lamps—several respectable persons, including some ladies, (perhaps eighty,) had the hardihood to assemble to hear ex-Judge EDMONDS deliver a lecture on Central America. The lecture was not bad, the speaker almost warmed the feet of his shivering hearers with allusions to the millions of ants that creep into your bed, when the water is evaporated from the dish in which each bed-post is immersed, the swarms of spiders, centipedes, scorpions, beetles, cockroaches, flies, fleas and other creeping and flying insects of all sorts and sizes, (not forgetting the snakes,) that infest in fabulous swarms that beautiful tropical region. The people, he described as awfully under the domination of the priesthood, and essentially *lazy*; a fact which he ascribed to the enervating influence of the climate. He seemed to fear that the native American would succumb to the same laziness if ever the country becomes incorporated with our American institutions and government. He did not express any apprehension as to the prevalence of priestly influences, should such a change occur in the history of Nicaragua.

Ice Items.

"The Kills" are frozen to New-Brighton—to that point there is ferry communication with Staten Island. The *Red Jacket*, a beautiful boat, lies at Shooter's Island, at the mouth of Newark Bay, on a flat—cut through by the ice.

The Erie Railroad boats are frozen in at Piermont, and freight is accumulated there beyond precedent. The Company did talk of sawing a nine-mile passage through to running water, but they have concluded to batter a passage with the *John L. Stevens*. Operations commenced yesterday. This will furnish our boys with a fresh supply of floating ice. Let us be thankful.

Getting Back from Albany Under Difficulties.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Saturday afternoon, 17th, at quarter before 5, I left New-York for Albany, intending to spend Sunday there. I arrived in Albany at 11½, just one hour behind time, and found the weather, as E. M. has since pronounced it, cold. Next morning, on opening the door, it was evident that the Sage of Brooklyn Heights had indeed been bobbing around, for the thermometer stood at 21° below zero—low enough to send a shudder through Dr. KANE even. At 10½ Sunday night it commenced snowing and blowing, the thermometer showing 10° below zero. By morning the snow was on the level two feet deep, or rather would have been if it had laid still. As it was, the drifts were from five to six feet in height.

Monday morning we started for New-York *via* the Hudson River Railroad, in the 6 o'clock train, and having got within 141 miles of the dirty metropolis were obliged to return, the wind blowing a hurricane and the storm continuing without abatement until 8 o'clock in the evening.

Tuesday evening at 5 o'clock started again, and at 7:20 arrived at Hudson. "Thirty minutes for refreshments" was sung out, in a loud voice, as we entered the depôt but we got more yet—being permitted to stay all night and up to 1 o'clock next day. Shortly after our arrival in Hudson, a small surprise greeted us, of 600 passengers that had left Albany at 1 o'clock, and having got as far as Oak Hill were obliged to return, thus making our number 750 souls.

Beds and bedding commanded a premium, you may imagine. Crackers and cheese and pies went up to fabulous prices. We paid a Spanish quarter for cold stews, and grieved when they were gone at that. A few miles below Hudson, Oak Mill, a Celt, intended by nature for a model garroter, well peppered us in a financial way; he had a couple of kegs of oysters, for which he asked 18 pence per plate—six on a plate. He rejoiced also in a dozen plates of pork and beans, which he retailed at rates which made the beans worth their weight in silver. At 1 o'clock we resumed our travels Reaching Tivoli we found the up-train awaiting us, and several smashed-up locomotives, which had been sent the day before to clear the track, but instead ran into a snowbank, smashing everything up, injuring the firemen and engineer.

We enjoyed sweet converse here with our New-York friends in distress, on the state of the weather; found they had left New-York at 11 o'clock of Tuesday. The New-York papers, with news of the storm, (not having seen any in four days,) were sold as high as a dollar a piece, and but few offered at that. We separated about 2 o'clock of Wednesday, and arrived at Poughkeepsie at 3:45. The refreshment saloon was stormed at once, and everything in the shape of eatables demolished. The proprietors charged what they chose, and nobody grumbled. Men and boys hurried to and fro with a sandwich or a broiled chicken clutched fiercely in their hands—every man for himself and blank starvation for the hindmost. Twenty miles further south we ran into a snow bank, but a good Providence enabled us to shovel our way through, and reach New-York, Chambers-street, at 8:15—after more than 28 hours on the Road—resolving, every one of us, never to venture away from home again, without first consulting the state of the weather. H. L. M.

Hot-Air Furnaces.

The undersigned request a meeting of all the fire insurance companies at the office of the Lenox Fire Insurance Company, No. 54 Wall-street, to-morrow, Thursday, 22d instant, at 2 o'clock P. M., to take into consideration the subject of hot-air furnaces.

JAMES T. TALMAN, Pres't Emp. City Fire Ins. Co.
F. T. LUQUEER, Pres't Firemen's Ins. Co.
R. I. THORNE, Pres't Equitable Ins. Co.
A. PELL, Sec'y London and Liverpool Ins. Co.
J. H. PINKNEY, Sec'y Relief Ins. Co.
G. C. SATTERLEE, Pres't Washington Ins. Co.
D. F. CURRY, Sec'y Republic Ins. Co.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Jan. 21, 1857.

In pursuance of the above call, a meeting of the representatives of all the fire insurance companies in this City was held on Thursday at the place designated, Mr. WM. HIBBARD, President of the Bowery Fire Insurance Company, was called to the Chair, and Mr. DUNCAN F. CURRY, of the Republic Insurance Company, acted as Secretary. On motion it was—

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to take into consideration the subject of hot-air furnaces and report as soon as practicable at a future meeting—which was carried unanimously—and on motion the following named gentlemen were appointed such committee:—

CORNS. V. ANDERSON, of Lorillard.
J. GREEN PEARSON, of Relief.
WM. THOMPSON, of Mercantile.
A. B. MCDONALD, of Royal.
WM. HIBBARD, of Bowery.

On motion, the meeting then adjourned.

Judgment Suspended—The Novel School Practice.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

As publicity has been given through your paper relative to a matter said to have taken place in the School on Randall's Island, (in which I am Principal,) I ask that judgment may be suspended until the affair has been investigated by the Trustees of the Twelfth Ward.

Respectfully yours, SUSAN JACKSON.

☞ A meeting of a new Association was held at Academy Hall last evening, styled the *Constitutional Club*. Its object, as stated, was to counteract the awful designs of the Republicans by lectures in opposition to New-England notions and the Know-Nothings—establishing branch clubs in the principal towns and cities of the Union.

☞ Ash your pavements, citizens, and spoil the fun of the surgeons, who are minting money out of the broken bones your unlawfully slippery walks afford daily.

☞ Be careful on the pavements at the crossings, in the streets, everywhere—it is terribly slippery.

☞ The examination of witnesses on the James Bache will case was resumed yesterday before the Surrogate—but not concluded.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Hon. Justice Davies.

McMullen vs. *The Mayor, &c.*—This case, which was reported in yesterday's TIMES, it will be remembered, is to recover damages for the deterioration in the value of property in the vicinity of Thirty-fourth-street, in consequence of the dock at the foot of the street being used for the shipping of the City offal. The plaintiff asked leave to withdraw a juror, which was granted, and the case was dismissed.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Jan. 23.

Before Hon. Justice Clerke.

DECISIONS.

THE DISPUTED COMPTROLLERSHIP CASE.

John S. Giles vs. *A. C. Flagg*—This motion, it will be remembered, was for a re-taxation of costs. Yesterday, His Honor decided that the items under the head of disbursements, marked "sundry expenses," should be struck out. This item amounted to one hundred and seventy-nine dollars. The rest of the costs, with the additional allowance to stand.

Bank of Commerce vs. *McCullock.*—Interrogatories and cross-interrogatories allowed.

Brooklyn White Lead Co. vs. *Massury.*—Motion to amend answer granted on payment of $10 costs.

The Auschelot Bank vs. *Austin.*—Motion granted.

Cowan vs. *Bull.*—Motion granted without costs.

Holden vs. *Havens.*—Order of discontinuance vacated.

Stewart vs. *Lippincott.*—Order discharged without costs.

Boardman vs. *Gardner.*—Motion granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Ingraham.

John Schenck vs. *Michael K. Wilson.*—Motion dismissed with $10 costs.

William Knowlton vs. *Benjamin De Forest.*—Motion to vacate order of arrest denied with $10 costs to plaintiff to abide event.

U. S. COMMISSIONER'S COURT—JAN. 23.

Before Commissioner White.

THE RECENTLY-ARRESTED UTTERERS OF COUNTERFEIT COIN.

The examination was resumed to-day in the case of Sarah Loumas, one of the parties arrested some days ago on a charge of passing counterfeit twenty-five cent pieces at several stores in Chatham-street and the Bowery. Several witnesses were called and testified to the good character of the accused. Several witnesses were also examined on the part of the Government, but their testimony elicited nothing additional to the evidence on the previous examination.

The Commissioner dismissed the complaint, but in doing so took occasion to caution the young lady in question to be careful of the kind of company she associated with in future.

Mr. and Mrs. Fazard, arrested with Miss Loumas, are both held to bail; the former in the sum of $3,000, and the latter in the sum of $1,500.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

WILL OF ANSON G. PHELPS.

The Surrogate, after hearing counsel, decided today to grant letters testamentary to Philip E. Dodge to act as one of the executors of the will of the late Anson G. Phelps. It will be remembered that an application was made some days since to restrain Mr. Dodge from qualifying, on the ground that as a member of the firm of Phelps, Dodge & Co., he was too intimately concerned in the assets of Mr. Phelps to be properly appointed to have the supervision of their settlement.

Presentment of the Grand Jury—The Case of Cosgrove—Arrest of the Model Artists—Want of Protection on City Railroad-Cars—City Abuses.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before the City Judge.

TWO GARROTERS TRIED—SPEEDY JUSTICE AND SEVERE PUNISHMENT.

At the opening of this Court yesterday, Madame Leone, *alias* Felicia Durand, admitted to bail in the December Term, was summoned to appear. As she did not reply, her recognizance was declared forfeited, and a bench warrant was ordered for her arrest. At a later hour, her counsel, Mr. Phillips, brought her into Court, and urged a postponement of the trial, on account of the absence of her counsel, Mr. James T. Brady, at Washington. Judge RUSSELL granted the application, and the case was postponed till next term.

TRIAL OF GARROTE THIEVES—SUMMARY JUSTICE—HEAVY BUT DESERVED SENTENCE.

Michael Nugent and George Hyde were charged with highway robbery. A few days ago, about 3 o'clock in the morning, they attacked Archibald Valely, in Thirty-sixth-street, throttled him, and stole from him all he had about him, being 83½ cents. The evidence against them was very clear, and the Jury found them guilty without leaving their seats.

Judge RUSSELL, in passing sentence, commented forcibly on the heinousness of the crime, which was on the increase in the City, and which made citizens afraid to leave their homes after nightfall. No one, he said, would be safe, if such offences were not punished most severely, and while, he added, I sit upon this bench, I will punish every one convicted before me of such an outrage with the utmost severity of the law.

The Judge then sentenced Nugent to IMPRISONMENT FOR LIFE in the State Prison. The severity of the sentence caused considerable sensation in the Court. It was a just sentence, and did honor to the Judge. A few more such instances of rapid and overwhelming justice, and we shall hear little more of the garroting process.

Hyde, the other prisoner, was not sentenced. Nugent was known to be an old offender, but Hyde was unknown. Moreover, his complicity in this affair was not so well established as that of Nugent. He will be brought up to-day for sentence, inquiry in the meantime having been made into his character.

PRESENTMENT OF THE GRAND JURY.

The Grand Jury came into Court and made the following presentment:

The Grand Jury having disposed of the various cases brought before them for their consideration, and being about to close their session for the present term, present to the notice of the Court: That they have investigated the charge of the escape of Cosgrove, and his liberty in the City since his trial and sentence, and find that he was sentenced to the Penitentiary on Jan. 8, remanded to the City Prison, and remained there until the 12th of the present month, when he was duly sent to Blackwell's Island, and there delivered to the authorities of the Penitentiary, and has been in confinement there ever since, and that at no time since the date of his sentence has he been at large in the City; that his detention in the City Prison four days prior to his being sent to the Penitentiary, was by the written authority of the City Judge, directed to the Warden of the City Prison. The Grand Jury also present that it has appeared in evidence before them that officers having charge of prisoners from prison to court, or on their return to the prison, have not only required them to walk, (even if infirm,) but have compelled them to keep up with their companions, instead of RIDING them without delay to the proper place of safe keeping. That such proceeding cannot be too strongly condemned as not only interfering with the safety of prisoners, but to be at variance with every principle of proper police regulation.

The Grand Jury also present, that in the case of the complaint against the exhibition of model artists at No. 127 Grand street, which complaint has been presented upon, it appears that the conduct of Sergeant W. H. Lefferts, the officers under his command, as well as those under whose authority they acted, in taking Sarah Jane Finnigan and other women known as model artists, from the place of exhibition, No. 127 Grand-street, to the Station-house in Prince-street, on the night of the 14th of October last, through the rain, without permitting them to clothe themselves in their ordinary dresses, is deserving of censure, and was entirely unwarranted by the circumstances of the case, and that the exposing them for the night without fire or any covering, was cruel and unnecessary.

The Grand Jury also call the attention of the Court to the carelessness of Notaries-Public and Commissioners of Deeds in affixing their official certificates to any paper, without sufficient proof of the identity of the parties making the acknowledgment before them.

They also call the attention of the proper authorities to the want of protection afforded to passengers on most of our City Railroad cars on account of the want of gates or other sufficient safeguard to inclose the front platforms of the cars, so as to prevent stepping on or off while the cars are in motion, that numerous accidents of a serious character, frequently terminating in the loss of life, are of frequent occurrence. It is therefore recommended that such regulations be made and such penalties imposed as will more effectually prevent this evil.

The Grand Jury have visited the City Prison in Centre-street, and take pleasure in speaking favorably of the cleanliness of the apartments, the care taken of the prisoners, and the wholesome regulations of the prison, as far as met their attention.

They have also visited the Eldridge-street Prison, and feel bound to condemn, in the strongest manner, the condition of the apartments, as badly ventilated, as apparently insecure, and in every respect unsuited to the health and safety of those within its walls, and, therefore, present it as a nuisance and a disgrace to the City.

The Jury also present, that an aggravated case of fraud in the selling of passage tickets, having been brought before them, and they deem it their duty to call the attention of the Court to the practice of selling second-class passage tickets, both by steamers and railroads, at first-class prices. That there are numerous offices in this City for that purpose, which they believe are familiar to the Police, and are also known to the several railroad agents and steamers.

The Jury deem it their especial duty to present this evil, owing to the fact that the evidence of such fraud is often with difficulty obtained, as it is usually practiced upon passengers who are compelled to leave the City, the small amount of the fraud not being of sufficient amount to induce them to complain of the offence.

The attention of the Grand Jury has been called to certain practices alleged to be carried on by some of the heads of departments of the City Government, by which the laws are evaded, and the City charged exorbitant prices for supplies furnished, and the difference between the fair market value being shared with confederates.

These practices were distinctly referred to in the late message of the Mayor; they have been matters of newspaper comment and public rumor, and cannot fail to impair public virtue, augment our taxes, and seriously affect the interests of the City, if suffered to continue.

In other instances, when Grand Juries have found bills of indictment on well-sustained evidence against parties charged with official corruption, loopholes of escape have been found, through trivial causes, by which they have escaped well-merited punishment.

The public interest clearly demands that additional safeguards should be provided to protect the already large increasing fiscal transactions of this City from unlawful depredations of every character, and until such new means of protection are afforded, that the present laws should be faithfully and efficiently administered; that if unfaithful men now hold office, that prosecuting attorneys, the courts and juries should not falter in their duty, for the faithful discharge of which they cannot fail to merit and receive the thanks of every good citizen.

AMOS J. HATFIELD, Foreman.

EDWARD D. NELSON, Clerk.

The Court adjourned till to-day, when sentence will be passed and the January term will end.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets...*Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

NEW-YORK, Friday, Jan. 23—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are in rather better request, but at easier rates. Pearls, $7 75@$7 81½; Pots, $7 50@$7 62½, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is inactive at old prices. Java, 14¼c.@14¾c.; Laguayra, 11¾c.@12c.; Maracaibo, 11¾c.@12¾c.; Rio, 10c.@11c.; St. Domingo, 10¼c.; and Bahia, 9¼c.@10c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—The demand is quite vigorous, prices tending upwards. Middling Uplands readily bring 13c.; do. Gulfs, 13⅛c.@13¼c.; and other kinds proportionate prices, ₱ lb.

FISH—Exhibit no improvement worth noticing.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western flour is less sought after at reduced rates; and we have to report sales since our last of only about 6,000 bbls., in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	$6 35@$6 45
Straight State	6 45@ 6 55
Favorite and Extra State	6 55@ 6 95
Common to Good Indiana and Upper Lake	6 55@ 6 85
Common to Good Superfine Ohio	6 65@ 6 85
Fancy Michigan	6 55@ 6 75
Extra Michigan	6 75@ 7 75
Extra Indiana and Wisconsin	6 80@ 7 75
Extra Ohio	6 85@ 8 00
Fancy Genesee	7 00@ 7 20
Extra Genesee	7 20@ 8 75
Extra Missouri	6 60@ 9 00

Canadian is moderately sought after at full prices. Superfine to extra is worth from $6 60@$7 65 ₱ bbl.; 400 bbls. found buyers within the range. Southern is dull and drooping. The transactions since our last comprise about 1,300 bbls. low Mixed to Fancy and Extra, at $7@$8 10 and $9 25 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is in moderate request, and is steady at $5 50@$6 25 for Fine to Superfine ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in pretty good demand at old rates: at $3 12½@$3 25 for Jersey, and $3 68¾@$3 75 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. The latter brings $17@$17 50 in puncheons.

GRAIN—Wheat is in very light supply and fair request, at rising prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of about 6,700 bushels, including choice Western White, at $1 82; and good ordinary do. Red, at $1 50 ₱ bushel. Rye is scarce and held at from 95c.@$1 for fair to choice ₱ bushel; no sales of any moment. Oats are in moderate demand, and are worth 52c.@53c. for Ohio and Lake; 50c.@51c. for State; 46c.@49c. for Jersey; and 41c.@45c. for Southern, ₱ bushel. Barley is in pretty fair request, and is quoted at $1 02@$1 32 for very inferior to choice, ₱ bushel. Barley Malt commands $1 35@$1 45 ₱ bushel. Corn is still very sparingly sought after, at old rates. There were sales reported to-day of only small lots, at 71c.@72c. for unsound; and 72c.@75c. for mixed, in store and delivered, ₱ bushel.

HAY—Sales were made of 220 bales River, at 95c.@$1 for shipment, and $1 12½ for local use, ₱ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Are scarce and quiet yet very firm.

HOPS—New continue quiet, yet firm, at from 7c.@10c. ₱ lb. Old rule dull and nominal, at 3c.@5c. ₱ lb.

IRON—We heard of sales of 260 tons Scotch Pig, at $35@$36, usual terms, ₱ ton.

LATHS—Unaltered.

LARD—Inactive at old prices.

LEATHER—Sole is in very limited supply and fair request at full rates.

LIME—Rockland rules scarce and nominal at 90c. for Common, and $1 20 for Lump, ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—The supply and demand continue limited at unchanged figures. New-Orleans, 48c.; Porto Rico, 57½c.@62½c.; Cuba Muscovado, 48c @52c.; and new crop Clayed Cuba, 55c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Remain inactive at essentially unchanged figures.

OILS—Whale, Sperm, and Olive are unaltered. Linseed is in improved demand, mainly at 85c., cash, ₱ gallon. Lard oil sells pretty freely at former prices.

PROVISIONS—Pork is less abundant and is in better demand at rather higher rates, sales having transpired since our last of about 470 bbls., in lots, at $19 87½@$20 for old Mess; $20 87½@$21 for new do.; $17 87½@$18 for new Prime, and $17 50 for old Prime ₱ bbl. Dressed Hogs bring, in lots, 9c.@9¾c. ₱ lb. Cut Meats appear in moderate supply and fair demand, at 10¾c.@10¾c. for Hams, and 8¾c.@8¾c. for Shoulders ₱ lb. Bacon continues in request for immediate and future delivery, and it is quite firm, with a small amount offering, at from 10c. @11¼c. ₱ lb. Lard is unaltered. The transactions since our last reach about 325 bbls. and tes. mostly Prime, at 11¾c.@12¼c. ₱ lb. Beef is in good demand, at very full rates. The transactions since our last consist of 400 bbls., at $9 25@$10 12½ for new Prime; $10 50@$12 50 for Country Mess; $10 50@$12 50 for repacked do.; $15 for new Chicago Mess, and $15 50 for extra do. do., ₱ bbl. New Prime Mess Beef is salable and steady at $20@$26 ₱ tc. Beef Hams are scarce and needed at $19@$21 ₱ bbl. Butter is in fair request and is worth 16c.@22c. for Ohio; 20c @25c. for common to very good State, and 26c.@29c. for prime to very choice do., ₱ lb. Cheese is in moderate supply and request, at 10c.@11c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales were made to-day of about 110 tcs., common to choice, at $3 50@$4 37½ ₱ 100 lbs.

SALT—Remains inactive at about previous quotations.

SOAP—150 boxes Castile brought 10¾c.@10¾c. ₱ lb.

SPICES—Parties differ a little about prices. Supplies reduced; sales restricted.

SUGARS—Have not varied much, sales having been reported since our last of about 320 hhds. Cuba, &c., in lots, at from 9¼c.@10½c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Some 10,000 lbs. Prime found buyers at full rates.

TEAS—Continue in lively request at advancing prices.

TOBACCO—Owing to the severe weather the market is quiet, but prices are very firm. Sales have been reported since Tuesday last of 157 bales. Cuba on private terms, and 20 cases Seedleaf at 30c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—We heard of sales of about 470 bbls. Ohio and Prison, mostly at 29c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Varied little. For Liverpool, Cotton, ¼d.@5-16d. ₱ lb.; Flour, 2s. 3d.@2s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 6¾d.@7¼d. ₱ bushel; Beef, 4s. 6d. ₱ tc.; Resin, 2s. 3d.@2s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; and Heavy Goods, 25s. @30s. ₱ ton. For other ports, prices remain rates.

NEW-YORK CITY BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Advertising Agents.

Barths, Views, Wood-cuts, Maps, Engravings, Prints, Glass, Buttons, Ladies' Dress Trimmings, Gold and Silver Articles for Regalia.

KOHLSAAT BROS., (Importers and Jobbers,) 49 John-st.

Advertising Agents.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.....119 Nassau-st.

Hardware, Cutlery, Edge Tools, &c.

T. DOUGLAS, Manufacturer and Dealer, 89 Beekman-st.

Grate and Fender Makers.

WM. B. JACKSON, (formerly W. & N. Jackson & Sons,) No. 391 Broadway, one door from 19th-st.

Boat and Oar Bazaar.

Life, Race, Ship and Pleasure Boats, of all kinds on hand making an assortment of over 200 Boats. C. L. INGERSOLL & SON, 250 South-st.

Lightning Rods.

A. M. QUIMBY & SON, 183 East 17th, and 119 Nassau-sts.

LYON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Otis' Patent, Also, other rods, insulators, points, vanes, &c., No. 143 Broadway.

Lithographers.

GEORGE HAYWARD.....120 Water-st.

Window and Plate Glass, (French and English.)

F. HOPKINS & BROS., (Importers).....61 Barclay-st.

☞ Any additions to the above list should be brought to the office of S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st.

DRY GOODS.

WET GOODS! WET GOODS!! WET GOODS!!!

TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS WORTH OF WET GOODS, CONSISTING OF

Wet silks from the late wreck.
Wet linen damask, fine goods, 2s. 6d. per yard.
Wet linen shirting, fine goods, 2s., worth 4s.
Wet linen shirting, superfine goods, 3s., very cheap at 6s.
Wet linen sheeting, 10-4 wide, 4s., worth 7s.
Wet quilts and counterpanes, from 7s. up.
Wet blankets at great bargains.
Wet brilliants, superior goods, at 1s.
Wet linen handerchiefs, fine goods, 6s. per dozen.
Wet napkins, all linen, 9s. per dozen.
Wet toweling and diaper, very cheap.
Wet cotton shirting and sheeting, very low.

The above goods will prove a great bargain to hotelkeepers, boarding-house keepers, and the public generally.

ANDREW G. COLBY,
No. 289 Grand, corner Eldridge-st.

GREAT BROADWAY SALE.
UNDER PROCESS OF LIQUIDATION,
$150,000 WORTH OF
DRY GOODS,
AT THE OLD-ESTABLISHED STAND,
NO. 347 BROADWAY,
G. B. WILLIAMS, & CO.

In consequence of imperious necessity, the above-named property, forming one of the largest, best selected, and richest stocks of General Dry Goods in this City, is now submitted to summary sale

AUCTION SALES.

CORPORATION SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—Public notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the authority vested in them by the laws of the State, and the ordinances of the Common Council, the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, of the City of New-York, will sell at public auction, under the direction of the Comptroller, E. H. Ludlow, auctioneer, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of February, 1857, at noon, at the Merchants' Exchan ge in the City of New-York the following real estate, viz:

1st. The three-story brick building formerly occupied as an engine-house, and the lot No. 49 Christie-st.—that portion of the lot not occupied by the engine-house is under lease till May 1st, 1858, at the annual rent of $100, and the property will be sold subject to the lease recorded in book of special leases, page 164, in the Comptroller's office.

2d. Two lots on the west side of the Bowery, (as extended,) between James-st. and Roosevelt-st.

3d. Six lots, with the buildings thereon, on the southerly side of Chatham-st. and the westerly side of Pearl-st., now known as Nos. 111, 113, 115, 117, 119, 121 Chatham-st., and Nos. 457, 459, and 461 Pearl-st.

4th. Three lots, now known as Nos. 451, 453, and 455 Pearl-st., will be sold separately, subject to the conditions of the lease of the same, recorded in leases of City lots, page 168, in the Comptroller's office, and which will expire on the first day of May, 1859; the purchaser of each of said lots will be entitled to receive $233 33-100 per annum of the rent reserved by the lease, after the first day of May next, and will be required to assume the covenants of the lease in regard to the payments for buildings at the expiration of the lease.

5th. The lot on the northwest corner of William and Pearl sts., now known as No. 449 Pearl-st., and No. 271 William-st, subject to the conditions of the lease of the same, recorded in lease of City lots, page 173, in the Comptroller's office, and which will expire on the first day of May, 1858; the purchaser of this lot will be entitled to receive the rent reserved in the lease of $692 50-100 per annum after the first day of May next, and will be required to assume the conditions of the lease in regard to the payments for buildings at the expiration of the lease.

6th. The house and lot on north side of 5th-st., commencing 80 feet west of the 3d-av., lot 20 feet front and rear, and 94 feet 3 inches deep on both sides, house 15 feet by 24 feet 3 inches.

7th. The house and lot north side of 13th-st., commencing 218 feet west of Avenue C, lot 25 feet front and rear by 108 feet 3 inches deep on both sides, with three-story brick building on the front of the lot, 20 feet wide and 40 feet deep, lately built for an engine house; the rear of the lot is covered by and occupied as a foundry.

8th. Four lots on south side of 53d-st., commencing 90 feet west of Lexington-av.

9th. Thirty-six lots, being the southerly half of the block between 74th and 75th sts. and the 3d and 4th avs.

10th. Thirty-six lots, being the southerly part of the block between 30th and 31st sts. and 3d and 4th avs.

11th. Twelve lots on 116th and 117th sts., between the 3d and 4th avs.

Full covenant warrantee deeds will be given.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. of the purchase money, and the auctioneer's fee of $5 per lot, to be paid to the Collector of the City Revenue on the day of sale; fifteen per cent. on the first day of May next, when the deeds will be ready for delivery; the remainder of the purchase money (seventy-five per cent.) may remain on bond and mortgage, at the option of the purchaser, for five years, from the first day of May, 1857, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually.

Lithographic maps of the property may be had at the Comptroller's Office, No. 5 Hall of Records, after the 27th inst.

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.
A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller.
JAMES M. SMITH, Jr., Recorder.
A. V. STOUT, Chamberlain.
THOS. McSPEDON, Ch. Fin. Com. Board Ald.
T. JONES, Jr., Ch. Fin. Com. Board Com'rmen.
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT, }
Comptroller's Office, Jan. 20, 1857. }

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

$165.000 STOCK AT AUCTION.—FOR account of whom it may concern.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell at auction, this regular semi-weekly sale of Stocks and Bonds, on THURSDAY, Jan. 29, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchant's Exchange, 8,250 shares of the New-York, Pennsylvania and Lackawana Coal Company; shares $20 each. This Company is chartered by the State of Pennsylvania. Their lands (695 acres in all) are in Luzerne County, Penn.; being in the centre of the noted Lackawanna Coal Field. They are about a square mile in extent, and midway between the great coal centers of Carbondale, Scranton, and Jessup. These lands are easy of access, besides the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company's Railroads, already running through the property, the Lackawanna and Lanesboro Railroad, (recently chartered and to connect with the Erie Railroad, and Scranton and Carbondale Railroad,) will pass over this property, so that coal can be taken direct from the mines to the interior of New-York State. They are also in ready connection (by plank-road) with all the valley towns from Wilkesbarre to Carbondale, and from New-York distant but eight hours. The Lackawanna River, running half a mile through the property, affords an abundant water power for all minimal and manufacturing purposes, and a sawmill is already in full operation on the lands of the Company. The property of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company immediately adjoins. That Company not long since obtained permission to investigate that portion of the property contiguous to their own; and they discovered a ten foot vein but 32 feet from the surface to the bottom of the vein.

The lands are fertile and the coming hemlock and beech, with a few pine. Mr. E. Jones, the Mining Engineer of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Co., whose certificate is in my possession, has made a careful examination of these lands, and furnishes satisfactory evidence of the existence of coal, which opinion is concurred in by Mr. James Clarkson, a well-known Engineer of that Company. The town of Archbald, with a mining population of over 1,500 is already partly located on this land, and a great portion is now salable for town lots. The capital stock is $630,000, divided into shares of $20 each, fully paid up and subject to no assessments. The Stockholders are not personally liable for the debts of the Corporation.

The title is beyond dispute, and this Company gives promise of great profits in the future.

The terms of sale are as follows: Ten per cent. on the day of sale, and the balance within ten days. For further particulars apply to ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Auctioneer and Banker, No 4 Broad-st.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

REFEREE'S SALE BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON BEACH, CORTLANDT, GREENWICH, AND 23D STREETS.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell at auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, on FRIDAY, Jan. 30, at 12 o'clock, the following valuable property, viz:

ON BEACH-ST.—The House and Lot known as No. 9 Beach-st., being on the N. side of the street corner of St. John's alley; size of lot 18,9x70. The House and Lot known as No. 15 Beach-st., on the N. side. The lot beginning 40 ft. W. of St. John's alley, and being in size 20x80. The House and Lot adjoining the above, and known as No. 17 Beach-st.; size of lot 20 ft. front and rear by 68.11 and 69.1 in depth.

ON WASHINGTON-ST.—The House and Lot on the E. side of Washington-st., known as No. 151 between Liberty and Cedar-sts. Lot in size 18.3 front and about 45 ft. deep.

ON CORTLANDT-ST.—The House and Lot S. side Cortlandt-st., and known as No. 73; size of lot 22.6x58 ft.

ON GREENWICH-ST.—The House and Lot E. side Greenwich-st., between Hammersley and Clarkson sts., and known as No. 597; size of lot 24x104 ft.

ON 23D-ST.—The valuable Lot on the S. side of 23d-st., 260 ft. E. of 7th-av., being in size 25x98.9. The street has a width of 100 feet.

GREENWOOD CEMETERY.—The Lot known as No. 4341, in the plan of Greenwood Cemetery, containing 300 superficial feet.

PEW IN ST. JOHN'S CHAPEL ON VARICK-ST.—The Pew No. 132, in the South aisle of the Chapel, with the fixtures belonging thereto.

For maps and further particulars, apply to the Auctioneers, No. 7 Broad-st

By order of CHAS. EDWARDS, Referee.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

SPLENDID HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, rich silver ware, &c., at auction, on MONDAY, Jan. 26, at No. 152 West 34th-st., commencing at 10½ o'clock. This sale will be positive, without regard to weather, and is worthy the special attention of housekeepers as combining a rare and valuable assortment of elegant rosewood furniture and house-furnishing articles, being the entire splendid arrangements of the above first-class house, catalogues of which will be ready on the morning of sale. Furniture consists, in part, of splendid rosewood pianoforte, with pearl keys, used but two months, with every modern improvement, rosewood parlor furniture en suite, in brocatel and medallion tapestry, center and pier tables with marble tops, two rich carved etageres with marble tops and plate doors, superb carpets, rugs to match, consoles in buhl work, rosewood secretary, French escritoire, rich oval and pier mirrors, chandeliers, splendid mantel vases and ornaments, clocks runs one year, oil-paintings, bronzes, &c., lace curtains and shades, splendid bedroom furnished in rosewood, bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, commodes, &c., all of the best description, made to order, with superb mattresses, beds, &c., to fit, wardrobes, suites in hair cloth and velvet, Turkish chairs, sofas, lounges, tete-a-tete, rockers, French cottage and mahogany chairs, with an elegant variety of other chamber, parlor and basement furniture, rich China of every description, silver ware, cut glass, ruby and Bohemian ware, extension dining and tea tables, oil-cloths, carpets, stoves, mirrors, &c. No postponement.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON READE-STREET.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Jan. 29, 1857, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Merchants' Exchange, the two lots of land, with the brick buildings thereon, on the southerly side of Reade-st., between West Broadway and Greenwich street, Nos. 141 and 143, each lot 25 feet by 74 feet. The property is in fee. Title perfect, derived from Trinity Church. Terms 25 per cent. cash, balance may remain on mortgage for 5 years, at 7 per cent., with privilege of paying off the same at any time, by giving 90 days' notice.

Possession will be given on or before 1st of May next.

Reade-st. is to be widened 20 feet on the northerly side, thus making it equal to Chambers-st.

Sale absolute to the highest bidder.

Maps can be had at the office of the auctioneer, No. 38 Wall-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE PROPERTY ON PARK PLACE.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Jan. 29th, 1857, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchant's Exchange, by order of the Trustees of Columbia College, 15 of the choicest lots in the centre of the business part of the City of New-York, varying in size from 25 feet to 29 feet eight inches, front and rear, and from 75 feet to 90 feet deep, situated on the northerly side of Park-Place, and embracing the entire front from Church-street to College Place, and now in the occupancy of the College. Three quarters of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for 5 years, at 7 per cent. per annum, and can be paid off at any time, by giving the Trustees 90 days notice. Possession will be given on or before the 10th day of May next. Maps can be obtained at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 38 Wall-st.

WILLIAM T. BOYD, Auctioneer.

BY GEORGE NICHOLS.—ELEGANT HOUSE HOLD furniture at No. 24 West 36th-st., between 5th and 6th ave., THIS MORNING, Jan. 24 at 10½ o'clock, consisting of one suite of rosewood parlor furniture in green brocatelle, made by PHELPS & KINGSMAN; elegant rosewood piano-forte, 6¾ octave, with pearl keys, made by BENNET & CO., New-York, cost $600; suite of green cottage furniture, rosewood marble-top centre-tables, black walnut side-tables; hair and straw mattresses, blankets, spreads, gilt-frame looking-glasses, elegant gas chandeliers and brackets, black walnut bookcase, rockers, &c. Also S. P. china and China ware, and a variety of kitchen utensils, with which the sale will commence.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' PEREMPTORY SALE OF BROADWAY AND FIFTY-SIXTH STREET PROPERTY.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Jan. 27, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the undersigned, Executors of the estate of Catharine Cosine, deceased, the following described real estate, viz:

BROADWAY.—Five lots, commencing on the southeast corner of Broadway and 56th-st.

FIFTY-SIXTH-STREET.—Also, 6 lots on the south side of 56th-st., in rear of the above.

For maps, &c., apply to the auctioneer, No. 38 Wall-st.

PETER A. HEGEMAN, }
CORNELIUS WESTERFIELD, } Executors.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Jan. 27, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the valuable houses and lots situated Nos. 113, 190 and 192 28th-st., near 3d-av., 4 stories and basements. The buildings cover nearly the entire ground. These houses are all connected together, are well located, and suited for any description of manufacturing purposes, or can be easily altered into dwellings. For further particulars, and map of property, apply on the premises or at the office of the auctioneers, No. 14 Pine-st.

N. B.—Steam engine and boiler, and other machinery on the premises, will be sold at private sale.

WILLIAM T. BOYD, Auctioneer.

BY GEORGE NICHOLS, AT STORE NO. 66 Nassau-st., at 10½ o'clock, THIS DAY, Jan. 24, new and second-hand furniture, comprising elegant suites of parlor furniture, in brocatel and hair cloth, mahogany bedsteads, mahogany marble-top centre, side and pier tables, rosewood do., lounges and lounge bedsteads, oak corner stands, bookcases, mahogany chairs in hair cloth, mahogany sofas in do, rockers, hair mattresses, straw do., oil paintings, silver-plated, glass and China ware; 1 elegant rosewood piano-forte, and a variety of kitchen utensils, &c. Also, 20 gallons of brandy, &c.

TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer.

EXTENSIVE STOCK OF FASHIONABLE Gold Jewelry, Watches, Furniture, Pianos, Paintings, Mirrors, Silver-plated Ware, Cigars, &c. Will be sold THIS DAY, commencing at 10½ o'clock, at No. 79 Nassau-st., superior stock of above and free to be sold, (warranted.) Dealers &c., will be fully satisfied, as not the least underbidding will be practiced by parties interested. N. B.—Summer season in this auction room (to make comfortable.)

FINANCIAL.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
We issue sight bills on the
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, Ireland.
In sums from £1 upwards, at $5 per £.
Address,
TAYLOR, BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.—No. 49 Wall-st.
CAPITAL ONE MILLION DOLLARS.
THIS COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY OF MONEY PAID INTO COURT, and is authorized to act as guardian or receiver of estates.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS,
BY ORDER OF ANY COURT IN THIS STATE, including Surrogate's,) 5 per cent.
From individuals or corporations, for a period of six months, or to be paid on thirty days' notice, 5 per cent.
For a less period, or on shorter notice, 4 per cent.

TRUSTEES:

Joseph Lawrence,	Greene C. Bronson,	Watts Sherman,
Edwin D. Morgan,	Daniel S. Miller,	B. F. Wheelwright,
Erastus Corning,	Caleb O. Halsted,	Edmund Coffin,
James Suydam,	Thos. W. Pearsall,	Thomas Slocomb,
Shepherd Knapp,	Peter Cooper,	Clinton Gilbert,
William Tucker,	Thomas Tileston,	Cornelius Smith,
Royal Phelps,	John J. Phelps,	J. J. Astor, Jr.,
John J. Cisco,	Wilson G. Hunt,	R. H. Walworth,
Jacob Harsen,	D. H. Arnold,	Daniel D. Lord,
James S. Seymour,	Charles E. Bill,	

JOSEPH LAWRENCE, President.
JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.

NOTICE TO OWNERS OF PROPERTY ASSESSED FOR CENTRAL PARK.—The owners of property assessed for Central Park are hereby notified that said assessments can be paid at this office until February 25, inclusive, with 5 per cent. rebate from 5th of February, 1856, the date of the confirmation of the assessment by the Supreme Court. After that date the assessment list will be returned to the Bureau of Arrears, when interest will be charged at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum from the date of confirmation, Feb. 5, 1856. The property assessed is embraced in the following boundaries: on the East one half way between 2d and 3d avs.; on the West, one half way between 10th and 11th avs; on the North, one half way between 116th and 117th sts.; also, from eastern side of 5th-av. to western side of 8th-av., inclusive, to one half way between 119th and 120th sts.; on the South one half way between 41st and 42d sts. Also, on the east side of 8th-av. to western side of 8th-av., inclusive, to half way between 59th and 59th sts. JOSEPH R. TAYLOR,
Collector of Assessments. No. 2 basement of City Hall,
Office of Collector of Assessments.
JANUARY 10, 1857.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK GAS-LIGHT COMPANY,
Jan. 22, 1857.

AT AN ELECTION HELD AT THIS OFFICE on the 12th inst., the following-named gentlemen were chosen Directors of this Company for the ensuing year:

William W. Fox,	Joseph Walker,	Guy Richards.
John J. Palmer,	Thos. W. Pearsall,	Edw'd J. Woolsey,
Joseph Kearnnhan,	J. W. Livingston,	Joseph Sampson.
Najah Taylor,	J. Phillips Phœnix,	L. M. Hoffman,
	William A. Hadden.	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, WILLIAM W. FOX was unanimously reelected President; JOHN MOWTON, Manager, and C. L. EVERITT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 18 William st.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1857.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a Dividend of Five per cent. upon the capital stock, payable in cash, on and after the 5th of February next. The transfer books will be closed on the 26th inst. at 2 o'clock, P. M., and open on the 6th February. EDWIN C. LITCHFIELD,
Treasurer.

NOTICE.—THE EAST RIVER BANK WILL hold their annual election, for seventeen Directors of the Company, at their Banking-house, corner of 31st-av. and St. Mark's-place, on Tuesday, the 3d day of February next, from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M.

And, also, at the same time and place, three persons will be chosen to officiate as Inspectors of the next succeeding election. By order of the Board.
WM. B. BALLOW, Cashier.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO U. R. R. CO., Chicago, Jan. 8, 1857.—Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, that the Transfer Books at this office will be closed on the 25th day of January instant, preparatory to the payment of the February dividend, and reopened on the 2d day of February next. W. M. LARRABEE, Sec'y.

THE COUPONS OF THE MORTGAGE Bonds and of the Income Bonds of the Catawissa, Williamsport and Erie Railroad Company, due Feb. 1, 1857, will be paid on presentation at the office of the Treasurer, No. 121 Walnut-st., Philadelphia, on and after that date. New-York holders by inclosing their coupons to this office, will receive Bank checks on that city by return of mail. WILLIAM R. FISHER, Treasurer.

OFFICE RACINE AND MISSISSIPPI R. R. CO.,
No. 44 Exchange-place, NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1857.

INTEREST NOTICE.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL Interest Coupons of the first Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due February first, will be paid on presentation at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESUP & COMPANY, No. 44 Exchange-place, on and after that date.
H. S. DURAND, President.

TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN RAILROAD.—(Late the Toledo and Illinois and the Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroads.) The Coupons for interest, maturing on the 1st of February next, on the First Mortgage Bonds, will be paid on that day at the office of E. WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORISON,
No. 54 William-st., corner of Pine.

$100.000.—CALIFORNIA STATE 7 per cent. Bonds, or San Francisco 10 per cents wanted in exchange for staple American and Foreign hardware in original packages, or unincumbered real estate, situated in New-York or Brooklyn, at prices that will be satisfactory. Address Box No. 1,398 Post-Office.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (last issue,) having twenty years to run; interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

WEST COLUMBIA MINING AND MANUFACTURING CO.—The Coupons of Loan Certificates due Feb. 1, 1857, will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Co., No. 25 William-st. SAM'L HAMILTON, Treasurer.

GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.—The Second Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of this Company due in 1875, interest at 7 per cent., payable half-yearly in New-York, are for sale by
STRACHAN & SCOTT, No. 51 William-st.

BUSINESS PAPER NEGOTIATED.—Advances made upon vessels at sea, or in port, and upon Bank, Railway, Fire and Life Insurance Stocks.
JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 44 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-St., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

INSURANCE.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK—Office, No. 4 Wall-st.

Cash capital	$300,000 00
Amount of Assets Jan. 1, 1857	873,633 31
Amount of Liabilities Jan. 1, 1857	42,460 98

This Company continues to insure buildings, merchandise, ships in port and their cargoes, household furniture and personal property generally, against loss or damage by fire, on favorable terms.

LOSSES EQUITABLY ADJUSTED AND PROMPTLY PAID.

DIRECTORS:

Charles J. Martin,	A. F. Willmarth,	Wm. G. Lambert,
George C. Collins,	Dan'd M. Barney,	Lucius Hopkins,
Thomas Messenger,	Wm. M. Meilen,	Chas. B. Hach,
B. Watson Bull,	L. Atterbury, Jr.,	Lucien D. Coman,
Homer Morgan,	Levi P. Stone,	James Humphrey,
George Pearce,	Ward A. Work,	James A. Low,
I. H. Frothingham,	Chas. A. Bulkley,	Cephas H. Norton,
George D. Morgan,	Theo. McNamee,	Richard Bigelow,
Oliver E. Wood,	Amos R. Eno,	Alfred S. Barnes,
George Bliss,	Roe Lockwood,	John G. Nelson,
Lyman Cooke,	Levi P. Morton,	Curtis Noble,
J. B. Hutchinson,	Stephen Paul,	Chas. P. Baldwin,
H. Gilbert Ely,	Amos T. Dwight,	H'y A. Hurlbut,
Jesse Hoyt,	Wm. Sturgis, Jr.,	John R. Ford,
Sidney Mason,	Geo. T. Stedman.	

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of fifteen per cent., payable on demand.
CHARLES J. MARTIN, President.
A. F. WILLMARTH, Vice-President.
J. MILTON SMITH, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1857.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY, Chicago, Jan. 8, 1857.—Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company that a semi-annual cash dividend of five per cent. upon the capital stock of said Company was declared on the 7th first, payable on the 15th day of February next, at this office, in Exchange on New-York at par, to holders of said stock, at the close of business on the 31st of January instant.

A stock dividend was also declared, from the surplus earnings of the road, of ten per cent., payable at the same time and place, in convertible certificates, to be issued by the Secretary. The certificates so issued will be convertible into the capital stock of the Company at the pleasure of the holder, when presented at this office in sums of one hundred dollars, and will be entitled to all dividends declared after such conversion.

Holders who desire their dividends remitted will please so direct. W. M. LARRABEE, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Jan. 6, 1857.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. FROM the net earnings of this Company to the 30th of November, 1856, has this day been declared, to be paid to the Stockholders of the Main Line, standing on the books of the Company on the 15th of January inst., payment to be made in the bonds of the Company, payable on the 1st of January, 1870, with interest payable semi-annually, at the rate of seven per cent., on the 1st of January and July of each year, in the City of New-York. The bonds will be ready for delivery on the 15th of February. E. ROCKWELL, Secretary.

INDIANAPOLIS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Board of Directors of the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad Co. have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock of the Company, from the net earnings of the road for the six months ending Dec. 31, payable on the 10th day of February, at the office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, in New-York, on all stock registered at said office; and on the 3d day of February, at the office of the Company, in Indianapolis, on all other stock. By order.
W. O. ROCKWOOD, Treasurer.
INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 16, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—THE PETER COOPER FIRE INsurance Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of seven per cent., payable at the office of the Company, corner of 3d-av. and 9th-st., on and after MONDAY, the 2d day of February. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 20th inst., to the 3d of February.
JANUARY 15, 1857. WM. H. RIBLET, Secretary.

THE PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE CO. continues to issue policies on goods, wares, merchandise, stores, dwellings, &c., on liberal terms.
Offices corner 3d-av. and 9th-st., and No. 61 Wall-st.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—Corner 3d-av. and 9th-st.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The Trustees of this Institution have declared a Dividend at the rate of Six (6) Per Cent. on deposits between $5 and $500, and Five (5) on larger sums, payable on Thursday, Jan. 22. All dividends not drawn will be added to principal and bear interest as such. By order.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 68 WALL-ST.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1857.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of six (6) per cent., on the capital stock of the Company, out of the earnings of the road for 6 months, ending Dec. 31, payable on and after the 21st inst, to the stockholders who were such at the closing of the books on the 31st of December last. AUGUSTUS HOFFMAN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1856.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX (6) PER CENT. HAS BEEN declared, payable at the office of the Company, corner of Canal and Thompson sts., on and after 2d January next, until which time the transfer books are closed. By order of the Board, W. F. UNDERHILL, Sec'y.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. OFFICE NO. 6 BROAD-ST.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1857.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 10 per cent., payable on and after the 15th inst. The transfer-books will be closed until that date. HENRY QUACKENBOS,
Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 20, 1857.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of 6 per cent., payable at the office No. 433 Broadway, on and after Monday, the 2d of February next.
JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 29 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1857.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable on and after the 19th inst.
RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

BANK NOTICES.

QUARTERLY REPORT—OF THE ARTISANS' BANK on Saturday, the 27th day of December, 1856.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$745,671 39
Overdrafts		270 66
Due from Banks		82,844 39
Due from the Directors of the Bank	$38,000	
Due from Brokers	1,500	
Real Estate		
Specie		19,362 40
Cash items, viz.: Checks on other Banks		126,708 75
Stocks	$118,399 99. Promissory Notes	118,399 99
Bonds and Mortgages		
Bills of Solvent Banks		9,214 00
Bills of Suspended Banks		
Loss and Suspended Account		16,027 49
Total		$1,068,998 98

LIABILITIES.

Capital		$600,000 00
Circulation Registered	$100,000	
Circulation not Registered		
Less Notes on hand	8,668	91,332 00
Profits		17,610 35
Due to Banks		5,639 32
Due to Individuals and Corporations other than Banks		
Due Treasurer of the State of New-York		
Due Depositors, on demand		354,436 41
Amount Due, not included under either the above heads		
Total		$1,068,998 98

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.—NATHAN C. PLATT, President, and CHAS. T. LEAKE, Cashier of the ARTISANS' BANK, a Banking Institution, located and doing business at New-York, in said county, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself saith, that the foregoing is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said Bank, before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the 27th day of December, 1856, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified according to the best of his knowledge and belief; and that the business of the said Bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid. NATHAN C. PLATT, President.
CHARLES T. LEAKE, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents, the 23d day of January, 1857.
RICHARD SILL, Commissioner of Deeds.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 257 Broadway, entrance on Park-place.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that the usual semi annual dividend on all sums entitled thereto at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and 5 per cent. per annum on sums exceeding $500, and not exceeding $5,000, will be declared on and after Monday, the 2d of February next. Interest not called for will be credited as principal, and draw interest accordingly from Jan. 1.

Bank open daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 7 o'clock.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Secretary.
PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Feb. 8, 1855.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to D. S. BENNETT, (an Individual Banker—Queen City Bank, Buffalo,) must be presented at the Superintendent's office of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Banker will be given up.
10f,'55-1aw2'8 D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Jan. 15, 1857.—The MERCHANTS AND FARMERS' BANK (Ithaca) has this day filed in this Office a notice of the appointment of the MERCANTILE BANK, in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of the Albany Exchange Bank as such agent, agreeable to the Act entitled "An Act to amend the several Acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851. JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT.—ALBANY, JAN. 19, 1857.—The BANK OF COMMERCE of Putnam County, (Carmel,) has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of KELLEY, TOWNSEND & CO. as such agents, agreeably to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851. JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

ELECTION NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECtion for Directors of the Irving Bank of the City of New-York, and for three Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Bank, on MONDAY, the 2d day of February, 1857. The polls will be open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M. DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

CONTINENTAL BANK—JAN. 19, 1857.—THE annual election for seventeen Directors and three Inspectors of the succeeding election will be held at the Banking room No. 19 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 2d day of February next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
R. F. WARNER, Cashier.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

LEE & CO.'S
GAUZE WIRE WINDOW SHADES,
OFFICE SIGNS, ETC.
No. 369 Bleecker-street,
NEW-YORK.

Manufactured to order of any size, and elegantly painted with any landscape, letters, or other device required upon them.

They obstruct the view from, and admit the view to the street; they also admit the light and air, and keep out insects.

KEMEYS & SAMPSON,
IRON AND STEEL WAREHOUSE,
No. 279 WASHINGTON-ST.,
BETWEEN CHAMBERS AND WARREN,
Offer at lowest market prices,
REFINED AND COMMON ENGLISH IRON;
Fall River, Peru, and Stitt's Horse-shoe Iron; Hoops, Rods, Bands, and Scroll Iron; Ovals, Half Ovals, and Half Rounds, Spring Toe Cork, and Cast Steel, &c., &c., &c.

MEDICAL.

SANDS' SALT RHEUM REMEDY.

THE GREAT SUCCESS OF THIS MEDICINE in curing Diseases of the Skin, such as Salt Rheum, Ring Worm, Itch, Scald Head, Eczema, Psoriasis, &c., is without a parallel in the annals of medicine. SANDS' SARSAPARILLA is recommended to be used to throw out the unhealthy humors from the system, when by applying the Salt Rheum Remedy externally, reliance may be placed upon a speedy and permanent cure.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE.—TRIESMAR.—None are genuine unless the engravings of the Seals of the Patent Office of England, the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Vienna, are fixed upon each wrapper, and around each case.

Sold by Dr. H. A. BARROW—Member of the Imperial College of Vienna, and Royal College of Surgeons, London, who may be personally consulted at his residence, No. 157 Princes-st. (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York, from 11 o'clock in the morning till 2, and from 4 o'clock till 8 in the evening. (Sundays excepted.)

TRIESMAR No. 1—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, prematuredecay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c.; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESMAR No. 2—Entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copaiva and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESMAR Nos. 1, 2, and 3, are prepared in the form of a lozenge, devoid of taste or smell, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. *Sold in tin cases and divided in separate doses, as administered by* Valpeau, Lalleman, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $1 each, or four cases in one for $3, which saves $2; and in $27 cases, whereby there is a saving of $9.

Special arrangements having been made with the various Expresses, the nine-dollar cases of the Triesemar, and the larger sizes, will be forwarded by Dr. Barrow, carriage paid, immediately on receiving a remittance, to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer, thus securing to the public genuine European preparations, and effectually protecting them from spurious and pernicious imitations. The three-dollar cases sent as usual, but not free of carriage.

☞ No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact, when its virtues become fully known it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary; allaying all over-excitement, and infusing into the nervous organization that

NEW-YORK CITY.

DIAMOND SMUGGLING.

Seizure of $40,000 worth of the Smuggled Goods—Arrest of the Consignees.

$150,000 worth of Precious Stones in Custom-House Custody.

By a singular accident, there has lately been frustrated an attempt to smuggle into this port a very large and valuable lot of diamonds. It happened as follows: On board the steamer *Washington*, which arrived Tuesday last from Southampton, among the trunks, boxes, &c., containing goods consigned to different importers and others of this City, was a wooden box, four feet square, consigned to the firm of HENLE BROTHERS, No. 20 Maiden-lane. The Custom-House Officer had examined this box and passed it as correct. He had occasion, however, a moment or two afterwards, to turn the box over to move it and make room for another box. In doing so he accidentally, it seems, struck the toe of his foot pretty heavily against it, when a jingling sound was produced inside that attracted his attention. He thought he would take a second look at the contents of the box, and in doing so chanced to remove the bottom instead of the top of the box. This lucky blunder discovered a false bottom, and between it and the true bottom a large quantity of valuable diamonds. The box was instantly seized, and HENLE BROTHERS, to whom it was consigned, were arrested. This box was the only lot of goods on the steamer belonging to this firm. It was taken to the Custom House, and a thorough examination made of its contents. The diamonds were worth $40,000. The upper part of the box was filled with a variety of precious stones and cameos.

Several officers were dispatched to the store of the arrested parties, and the entire contents of their safes, embracing diamonds and valuable stones amounting to over $150,000, were removed to the Custom House.

The parties arrested gave their names as WM. C. HENLE and FREDERICK HENLE. They were taken to the United States District Attorney's office on Wednesday, where they gave bail in the sum of $7,000 each, to answer the charge of smuggling, preferred against them. EX-Judge WHITING appeared as their counsel.

They say that they will be able to vindicate themselves from the present charge—that they had no connection whatever with this attempt to defraud the United States revenue. They have been known for years as among the heaviest importers of diamonds and precious stones in the City. They have branch houses in Berlin, Paris, London, and other cities of Europe.

Board of Councilmen.

The Board of Councilmen met yesterday evening, the President, J. N. PHILLIPS, Esq., in the Chair.

THE NEW CITY HALL.

Councilman VAN TINE presented a resolution that the ordinance for the building of a new City Hall, found on file of Dec. 8, 1856, be referred to Committee of Arts and Sciences. So referred.

ICE ON SIDEWALKS.

Councilman BULTEEL moved that the ordinances of 1853 relative to sidewalks be so amended as to empower the Inspector of sidewalks, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, to have the ice and snow removed from the sidewalks and the ice removed from the gutters forthwith, at the expense of all delinquents. Referred to the Committee on Streets.

COMMUNICATIONS FROM THE MAYOR.

A communication was received from the Mayor, making a correction in relation to the number of omnibuses to be run on Lexington-avenue.

Another communication from the Mayor to the Board of Councilmen is thus worded:

Perceiving by the published proceedings of the Board of Councilmen on the 21st inst., that a proposition has been submitted and referred to a Committee to increase the salary of the Mayor and Street Commissioner to $5,000, dating from the 1st of January, 1857, I respectfully beg leave to state that, although conscious that the present salary of $3,000 per year is an inadequate compensation for the labors and responsibilities of this office, yet that this proposition has been made without any consultation with me, and that I am not in favor of such an increase, (so far as the Mayor is concerned,) to take effect during my term of office.

In a communication to the Board of Councilmen of last year, relating to the general increase of salaries, I remonstrated against the practice, and stated that no person in this office under me had received any such increase. I have not changed my views, and must express the hope that you do not imitate the example of your predecessors in a lavish and unnecessary expenditure of the public money.

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

Referred to the Committee on Salaries.

THE PROPOSED CHARTER.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Councilman BULTEEL in the chair.

Councilman OTTARSON asked for a minority report, subsitted by Councilman MITCHELL, on the Charter. He did not want any gag-law. It was bad enough to see things put through on the high horse as they had been that night. The majority had never reported. He would call for the reading of the paper which Councilman MITCHELL had sent in as a substitute for the minority report. After some discussion, it was read, as follows:

The undersigned, a minority of the Committee to whom was referred the resolution regarding amendments to the charter of the City, not being able to agree with the report of the majority of the Committee, begs leave to submit the minority report. The plan proposed for a charter by the majority report contemplates the placing of the whole police force under the control of the Mayor. To that the undersigned cannot assent. The police force ought to be regarded as an arm of the State. The people of this City are not the only persons concerned in our having an efficient police. This is the resort of hundreds of thousands of the citizens of the rest of the State and of other States and foreign countries; while millions of property belonging to people not residents amongst us must be protected by our police.

The best police in the world, that of London, is not a city force, but is exclusively under the control of the Home Secretary, an officer of the central Government.

Beside the giving of authority to the Mayor over the police, there are other things in the charter proposed by the majority which the undersigned deems objectionable. He recommends, therefore, the adoption of the annexed bill, as the proper plan for a charter, and that a separate bill be prepared, placing the police under the control of commissioners, to be appointed by the Governor and Senate of the State. All which is respectfully submitted.

JESSE MITCHELL,
Councilman of the Forty-third District.

After which follows a long printed list of specifications.

The adoption of the Majority Report by the Committee was ultimately carried. The House resumed and accepted the report of the Committee of the Whole. On the question of the third reading the vote was 40 affirmative, 10 negative.

On the motion to depute five members to Albany upon the business of the new Charter, Councilman OTTARSON said that to send members lobbying to Albany was a most indelicate thing; he was opposed to it. Councilman MCCAHILL said that to send members at the expense of the City was monstrous. The resolution passed. A motion of 34 to 7 prevailed against paying the deputation to be sent to Albany.

The Board then adjourned until Monday, Feb. 2, having again sat four hours.

Fires.

IN WALL-STREET.

At 7¼ o'clock, Thursday evening, a fire occurred in the basement of No. 87 Wall-street, occupied by MARTIN CASSIN, bootmaker. Loss, $50. The fruit store of EDWARD O'CONNOR, adjoining, was damaged to the extent of about $200; insured for $800 in the Firemen's Insurance Company. The building was damaged to the extent of $100.

IN JOHN-STREET.

Quarter of an hour later, a fire was discovered in the basement of the building Nos. 28 and 30 John-street, occupied by T. E. ISAACS, dealer in millinery goods. About $5,000 damage was done; insured for $20,000. The building, owned by Mr. EIDER, was damaged to the extent of $400. It is insured.

IN HESTER-STREET.

The Friends' Meeting-house, at the corner of Hester and Elizabeth streets, was on fire at 4¾ o'clock, yesterday afternoon, in consequence, it is supposed, of some hot ashes being thrown upon the basement floor. Damage about $1,050; insured for $10,000 in the City Insurance Company.

IN CHATHAM-STREET.

About 5½ o'clock yesterday afternoon, a fire broke out in the jewelry store of ELI A. GODFREY, No. 31½ Chatham-street where it did about $400 damage;—insured for $800 in the Irving Insurance Company. The flames extended into the shirt store of Mrs. SARAH PARKER, No. 33, and damaged the stock to the extent of $200;—insured for $700 in the Astor Insurance Company. The building, which is owned by JOHN HART & SON, was damaged about $200;—insured for $1,500 in the Bowery Insurance Company.

The Weather.

The weather was lifted gently over zero during the sunny hours of yesterday, but with returning night it slipped back again to the old spot. The sleighing was quite as good as it has been at any time this Winter, but in the evening even Broadway was tolerably quiet. The howling, and braying, and cat-calling and horn-blowing seemed to be checked by the weather and the newspaper notice of the nuisance.

[Advertisement.]

☞ White Teeth, Perfumed Breath and beautiful complexion, can be acquired by using the Balm of a Thousand Flowers. What lady or gentleman would remain under the curse of a disagreeable breath, when using the Balm of a Thousand Flowers as a dentrifice would not only render it sweet, but leave the teeth as white as alabaster? Many persons do not know their breath is bad, and the subject is so delicate that their friends will never mention it. Beware of counterfeits. Be sure each bottle is signed PERRIER & Co., New-York. For sale by all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

LETTER FROM DR. HUNTER ON THE CURABILITY OF CONSUMPTION—A PUBLIC HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTIVES, &c.

To the readers of the New-York Daily Times:

The time seems to me to have arrived for a public investigation of the practice I have introduced for the cure of pulmonary consumption. This disease, so long regarded as incurable, is now proved to be within the reach of proper medication. In its early stages it is easily broken up, and even when far advanced is not beyond the reach of possible cure. This will not be denied by any person at all acquainted with the success of inhalation in this City, while for such as are not there is abundant testimony.

My object, then, in addressing the public, is to urge the immediate establishment of a temporary hospital, or the setting apart of several wards in one of the general hospitals, for the purpose of a public test. The results obtained must be advantageous both to science and humanity. If consumption be really susceptible of cure by an improved method of practice, surely no man will object to a knowledge of it being cast broadcast over the globe. On a former occasion I invited the medical faculty to a public discussion on this practice, but no physician has as yet opposed anything to the principles upon which it is based. I now ask, as a further test of its success, that twenty-five patients shall be placed under my charge, their condition being determined by an examining board of physicians before commencing treatment, and the results published to the world. The experience of many years justifies me in saying that so large a proportion would be restored to health as forever to dissipate the prevailing opinion concerning the incurability of consumption.

The great obstacle under which a medical discovery has to labor, is the difficulty, amounting almost to an impossibility, of making the public acquainted with the facts. For my part, I can see no possible objection to the adoption of the open course which I have proposed. The enemies of the practice, if there are any medical men who are honestly disbelievers in the alleged success of inhalation—which I very much doubt—will be enabled to show by its failure that they had good grounds for their disbelief, or by its success they will be relieved from the prejudice, either of which results seem to me most desirable. Those whose misfortune it is to be afflicted with pulmonary disease, ought to be afforded all the benefits which modern science has to offer. Nothing that ordinary skill or ordinary medication can do, will possibly save them. Is nothing different to be tried? Are they to be abandoned to palliation and despair? I hope not. This would be a cruel determination under far more discouraging circumstances, but in the face of the facts proving the success of inhalation, can scarcely be regarded as less than a crime.

It is not my intention to attempt any appeal to your fears. All know how prevalent consumption is in this climate, and how fearfully fatal it has heretofore proved. I can add nothing on this point to the weekly lessons furnished in the bills of mortality. But I do most earnestly desire to arouse you to a sense of your own interests and your own danger. There is not one who will read this letter, who may not, ere the Winter be past, be himself marked as the victim of this fell disease. All, therefore, have a deep interest in determining whether consumption is or is not curable.

I cannot better close this letter than by repeating the propositions which I laid down in my letter inviting the profession to a public discussion. They are as follows:

1. That medicines, when inhaled, act locally on the lungs and air-passages, and that it is only when so administered that any direct action can be produced.

2. That inhaled medicines act constitutionally as well as locally, and not only so, but more speedily, more powerfully, and with less disturbance of the healthy organism, than when administered in any other manner.

3. That inhalation as a practice is based upon scientific principles, and its safety and soundness susceptible of demonstration by facts known and recorded by the highest authorities in our profession.

4. And lastly. That the results of my practice show a greater proportion of recoveries than was ever before attained in the treatment of these diseases, and are such as not only to warrant, but to demand, its general adoption by the profession.

On the remarkable decrease in the number of deaths from consumption, in New-York, since the introduction of inhalation, it is scarcely necessary to add anything to the annual reports of the City Inspector for the past three years. By reference to these, it will be seen that there were, in 1854, 3,032 deaths from this disease. In 1855 these were reduced to 2,624, while during the past year there has been a still further diminution, the number being 2,421, showing a salvation of human life exceeding 600 souls in a single year, from what would have been the mortality had the ratio continued the same as before the introduction of this treatment; and this, too, without taking into consideration the increase of population. These are surely sufficient reasons for asking a public investigation into the causes which have led to this happy result.

But it is not my intention to await the tardy action of the profession in this matter. At the close of my former series of letters I gave you a promise that I would on a subsequent occasion take up the treatment of consumption more at length, and make you acquainted with every method of practice which has been advanced to the present time. This pledge I will endeavor to redeem in a second series, to which this is the introduction. Your obedient servant,

ROBERT HUNTER, M. D., No. 828 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1857.

[Advertisement.]

GAS FOR THE COUNTRY.—Gas apparatus, after the Patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company.—C. R. WOODWORTH & Co. are now offering for sale a most complete, cheap, simple and efficient gas machine, adapted in all respects to the wants of private dwellings, public and private schools, churches, colleges, factories, foundries, hotels, watering places, &c., as well as of towns and villages. Details will be furnished, by applying in person or by letter to the office of the Company, where a machine can be seen in operation, and descriptive pamphlets obtained.

C. R. WOODWORTH & Co.,
No. 74 Wall-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

THE SPECIALIST FOR JANUARY.

Owing to the absence of the Editor the January issue of *The Specialist* has been delayed until the present. It is now ready and will be found full of interest to all classes of readers, but more especially so to those suffering from pulmonary complaints. Every one should read the "Trials and Experience of a Consumptive" in the present Number. Single copies, 10 cents.

SHERMAN & CO., No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House.

[Advertisement.]

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA.—When all other medicines, and even a Southern climate, have failed to relieve Pulmonary disease and Scrofula, this inestimable tonic and disinfectant works a cure. KEMP'S Worm Pastilles are a sovereign remedy for Worms, in the tempting shape of a confection. They are devoid of any mineral substance. Sold by D. T. LANMAN & CO., No. 69 Water-street, New-York, and by all druggists. Sarsaparilla $1, and Pastilles 25c. per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—TO MOTHERS.—Sore breasts are a sad drawback on the pleasures of maternity. This Ointment at once allays the inflammation and heals the excoriated nipple. It is equally prompt in its curative action upon eruptions, sores, whitlows, and all external hurts. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London; and by all druggists, at 25c., 62½c., and $1 per pot.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers, Tea Dealers, and private families—Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson, from 20c. to 40c.; Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 55c.—all other qualities equally low. Also, 3-lb boxes of good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine—No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt sts.

[Advertisement.]

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—The chaste and deeply interesting piece called "The Orphan of Geneva," as well as the seemingly miraculous performances and posturistic convolutions of the Arabian named "The Serpent of the Desert," this afternoon as well as this evening. Go, if you would be delighted.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—GAS FIXTURES.—Several new and beautiful patterns just completed. Call at our great manufactory of C., No. 576 Broadway.

ARCHER, WARNER & CO.

[Advertisement.]

CHARLES' LONDON CORDIAL GIN.

An unequaled stimulant, diuretic and tonic invigorant, and an agreeable aromatic, sanitary beverage.

We beg to call the attention of Southern and Western merchants to the superior merits of this exquisite cordial.

It is a pure extract of the finest Italian juniper berries, distilled from the very best of English grain, under the surveillance of the British laws, and has been pronounced by the medical faculty of Great Britain and the United States to be the best and safest alcoholic stimulant ever offered to the public.

It is used with great success in cases of dyspepsia, gout, rheumatism, dropsy, gravel, cholic, cholera, fever and ague, stricture, diseases of the urinary organs, epilepsy, &c.

It is also a delicious tonic beverage, and by its peculiar flavor (so different from other gins) is universally esteemed by all who use it.

The following, among thousands of a similar kind, is from so reliable and valuable a source, that we give it place:

NEW-YORK, Sept. 22, 1855.

TO COL. E. C. CHARLES—*My Dear Sir:* Under some circumstances we recommend Holland Gin as a medicine. As yours contains a much larger quantity of juniper, I think it a preferable article. It appears to me to be the best article of the kind I have seen.

VALENTINE MOTT, M. D.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.

Since the introduction of "Charles' London Cordial Gin," a number of persons in the City of New-York and Boston have commenced putting in bottles noxious and poisonous mixtures, under the title of "London Cordial Gin," but with some other name prefixed instead of Charles. We are the original importers and sole proprietors of the genuine London Cordial Gin. To guard against imposition see that the words "Charles' London Cordial Gin" are stamped upon the bottles, and that the signature of E. C. CHARLES is upon the label.

The genuine Charles' London Cordial Gin is for sale, in quarts and pints, by all the druggists and grocers. Be sure that though styled "London Cordial Gin," it is absolutely CHARLES'. To escape adulterated and poisonous mixtures, it does not suffice that the article be labeled London Cordial Gin; but be certain it is CHARLES'. None other is genuine.

Country merchants may be supplied at the importers' prices by the following respectable houses:

SACKETT, BELCHER & Co., No. 26 Pearl-street.
CARHART BROTHERS & Co., No. 63 Front-street.
MEAD, BELCHER & TITUS, No. 58 Cortlandt-street.
LOVELL & COLLES, No. 86 Front-street.
C. H. RING & Co., No. 192 Broadway.
BARNES & PARK, No. 304 Broadway.
TITUS & Co., No. 64 Front-street.
PAUL & HOUGHTON, No. 149 Duane-street.
LAZELL, MARSH & HUME, No. 15 Gold-street.
CHARLES DUBOIS, No. 48 Canal-street.
D. SANDFORD, No. 146 Front-street.
G. E. MENDUM, No. 18 Wall-street.
THOS. HOPE & Co., No. 132 Chambers-street, and wholesale houses, generally.

DE VANOGE & CHARLES, No. 138 Pearl-street.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—To-night again we are to have the gorgeously grand pantomime of "Planche; or, the Lively Fairies," at this favorite theatre; also, the great revolutionary drama of "Wissahickon," and the most comedietta of the "Maid of Munster."

[Advertisement.]

SPANISH COIN—SPANISH COIN—SPANISH COIN. Spanish Quarters will be taken at 25 cents at ROGERS' large Clothing Store, corner of Nassau and Fulton sts. A large assortment of Raglans and Overcoats on hand. Great reduction in price for the close of the season.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 5 Murray-street, New-York.

LONG ISLAND.

Appropriations for 1857 in Brooklyn.

The Brooklyn Common Council on Wednesday evening last made the following appropriations for the expenses of the current year:

Interest on Public Debt.		
Upon the city at large	$33,984 35	
Upon the several Wards, in proportion to the balance charged to them, pursuant to sec. 4 of the act of March 9, 1855	16,000 00	
Upon Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth & Sixteenth Wards.	18,968 60	$68,937 35
To defray the installments which will become due on the Public Debt of the city, and to pay into the Sinking Fund of the city the amount required by law, to be apportioned and levied as follows:		
Upon the city at large	$38,077 62	
Upon the several Wards	24,000 00	
Upon Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth & Sixteenth Wards.	13,154 70	$75,231 72
To defray contingent and other expenses chargeable upon the whole city, as follows:		
For salaries of all officers, except Police and Fire Department		$30,900 00
Police		137,481 25
Advertising		6,000 00
Repairing Streets		8,000 00
Telegraph		1,500 00
Election Expenses		3,500 00
Cleaning and Repairing Public Buildings		1,000 00
Gas for Public Buildings		1,000 00
Fuel for Public Buildings		750 00
Furniture for Public Buildings		500 00
City Hospital		4,000 00
City Dispensaries		1,000 00
Celebration 4th July		1,000 00
Washington Park Improvement		5,000 00
Printing and Stationery		2,500 00
Assessment on City Property		1,000 00
Care and Instruction of Idle Street Children		10,000 00
Total		$266,131 25
Loss City Revenue (estimated)		163,400 00
Total		$162,781 25

To defray expenses of Fire Department and lighting streets, and chargeable upon the whole city, except the Ninth and Eighteenth Wards and part of Eighth Ward:

FIRE DEPARTMENT, B. D.

Repairs and Supplies	$5,000
Repairs and filling public cisterns	700
Salary of Chief Engineer	800
Salary of four bell-ringers, ($500 each)	2,000
Cleaning Fire Engines, &c.	1,900
Rebuilding Engine No. 5	600
House for Engine No. 2	2,000
House for Engine No. 13	3,800
New carriage for Hose No. 2	400
New truck for Hook and Ladder No. 3	700
Two Fire Wardens, ($300 each)	600
Total	$18,500

FIRE DEPARTMENT, W. D.

New Hose	$1,500
Repairs and Supplies	10,000
Repairing and Filling Public Cisterns	1,000
Salary Chief Engineer	1,000
Salary three Bell-ringers ($500 each)	1,500
Salary five Fire Wardens ($500 each)	1,500
Fire Debt Fund	1,500
New House and Lot for Engine No. 21	1,500
Cleaning Fire Engines	2,500
New Truck for Hook and Ladder No. 1	700
New Engine for Engine No. 1	1,400
House and Lot for Engine No. 10	3,000
Western District	$27,600
Eastern District	18,500
Total Fire Department	$46,100
Lighting Streets	95,000
	$141,100

To defray expenses of furnishing a map for the Nineteenth Ward, and cleaning streets and repairing wells and pumps in the several Wards, and chargeable upon said Wards, as follows:

Wards.	Cleaning Streets.	Repairing Wells and Pumps.	Ward Maps.	Total.
I	$1,700	$300	....	$2,000
II	1,900	300	....	2,200
III	2,000	400	....	2,400
IV	2,000	300	....	2,300
V	2,300	100	....	2,400
VI	3,000	1,000	....	4,000
VII	1,500	1,000	....	2,500
VIII	300	1,000	....	1,300
IX	600	800	....	1,400
X	2,700	800	....	3,500
XI	2,000	1,200	Rebuild. well and pump	3,200
		800		800
XII	1,100	500	....	1,600
XIII	3,200	600	....	3,800
XIV	3,000	800	....	3,800
XV	900	350	....	1,250
XVI	1,700	500	....	2,200
XVII	250	250	....	500
XVIII	....	100	....	100
XIX	1,000	600	$400	2,000
Total	$31,150	$11,500	$400	$43,050

Brooklyn City Railroad Company.

This Company has at last beat down all opposition to clearing their tracks of the snow. The last line to get open was the Flushing-avenue, on which the cheap-gin dealers are numerous. This will account for the delay in running the cars upon that route. The Company deserves great credit for its promptness and energy. Their lines, with the single exception named, on which stages have been run, were opened the day after the storm, and to get to the remotest suburb was no more difficult than in June. Some New-York Railroad Companies would do well to imitate their example. In the matter of clearing their tracks they have acted very fairly. They have had the snow removed from all crossings and from in front of all buildings whose occupants requested it. The Police have stood with their hands in their pockets meanwhile, or leaned toward the side of the gin-dealers.

[Advertisement.]

NEW UNITARIAN CHURCH IN BROOKLYN.—We are informed that a meeting is to be held this evening at the Polytechnic Institute, (Livingston-street, near Court,) for the formation of a new Unitarian Society in South Brooklyn. We are also informed that the movement is based on the confident hope and expectation that they may secure the services of one of the most able and popular men of the denomination as Pastor.

MARRIED.

BOSTWICK—GOODWIN.—In this City, on Thursday evening, Jan. 22, by Rev. Dr. Tyng, CHARLES C. BOSTWICK to MARY FRANCES, daughter of Courter Goodwin, Esq., all of this City.

HYDE—MORAN.—At Newark, on Friday, Jan. 23, by Rev. Wm. B. Brown, Mr. HARRY M. HYDE to Miss MARGARET AGNES MORAN, daughter of the late Robert H. Moran, Esq.

DIED.

BROWN.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 22, of inflammation of the lungs, LAURA LAVINIA, infant daughter of Dr. S. H. and Helen A. Brown, aged 5 months and 20 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from No. 7 Prince-st., this day, (Saturday,) 24th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

BROWN.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 22, ABBEY MARIA BROWN, aged 17 years.

The remains were taken to the Cemetery of the Evergreens, from No. 336 Bowery, on Friday, Jan. 23.

TEMPLE.—In this City, on Friday, Jan. 23, of remittent fever, MARY ADELAIDE, eldest daughter of Edward and Caroline Temple, aged 5 years, 4 months and 17 days.

Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 169 West 17th-st., on Sunday afternoon, at 1 o'clock. Her remains will be interred at Greenwood.

CRAWFORD.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 22, of congestion of the lungs, WILLIAM EDGAR, infant son of James F. and Harriet P. Crawford.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, from the residence of his parents, in 31st-st., near 3d-av., on Sunday, 25th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

JOHNSON.—In this City, on Friday, MRS. SARAH ELIZABETH, widow of the late Frederick H. Johnson, aged 47 years.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 171 6th-st., on Sunday morning, at 10 o'clock. The remains will be interred at Newark, N. J., where the funeral services will be attended in the First Presbyterian Church. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

WHITELY.—In this City, on Friday, Jan. 23, JOHN J., youngest son of George and Ann Whitely, aged 6 months and 14 days.

The funeral will take place on Saturday morning, at 8 o'clock, from his parents residence, No. 275 6th-av.

SEARS.—In this City, on Friday evening, Jan. 23, at No. 88 East 22d st., of pulmonary consumption, EMMA, wife of Major Thomas D. Smith.

FOWLER.—In Milford, Conn., on Thursday, Jan. 22, MARY JANE, daughter of Jane H. and John W. Fowler, in the 11th year of her age.

HOBART.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, Jan. 21, WILLIAM HENRY HOBART, M. D., in the 23d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, at Trinity Church, on Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock.

MAW.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Jan. 22, of congestion of the lungs, CASTLETON NATHANIEL, youngest son of Robert J. Maw, aged 5 years, 6 months and 14 days.

His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery from his father's residence, No. 84 West 13th-st., on Saturday next, 24th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

LEWIS.—In this City, on Thursday evening, Jan. 22, ELIZABETH S. LEWIS, daughter of J. E. Lewis.

Her remains will be taken to Connecticut for interment.

☞ Hartford and New-Haven papers please copy.

TAYLOR.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Jan. 19, after a long illness, PETER L. TAYLOR, aged 46 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, 25th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, Atlantic av., third house from Hampton-st., without further invitation.

☞ Rhode Island papers please copy.

The Patriarchs and brothers of Bethlehem Encampment, No. 10, Principle Lodge, No. 170, I. O. of O. F., are hereby notified to meet at their rooms, corner of Court and Joralemon-st., to make arrangements to attend the funeral of our late P. C. P. and P. G., P. L. Taylor, at 12 o'clock, Sunday, 25th inst. Members of the Order generally are invited to meet with us.

S. A. GRAVES, C. P.,
P. J. CREIGHTON, N. G.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...JAN. 23.

$500	N. Y. St. 5s, '58.	100	160	Harlem R. R.	s3 15⅜
1,000	Indiana St. 5s	85⅜	10	Hud. River R.R.	33
1,190	do	85	10	Third-av. R. R.	88
1,000	Cal. State 7s, '75.	69⅜	200	Reading R. R.	83½
3,000	N Y. Cen t. R. 6s.	95½	1000	do	83⅜
500	N.Y. Cent. R. 7s	100	200	do	83⅝
5,000	Ill. Cent. R. Bds.	98⅛	500	do	b60 83¾
500	do	98	425	Mich. Cen. R. R.	95
20	Bank of Commerce.	168½	50	Monday	95
50	Bk. Com. Scrip	168¾	5	M. S. & N. Ia. R. R.	87
5	Park Bank	100	300	do	87⅛
5	do	99¾	450	do	b30 87½
150	National Bk. Scrip.	107½	850	do	b60 88
50	National Bank	100	25	do	87¾
18	Del. & Hud. C'l Co.	119¾	100	do	s3 87½
30	do	120	200	do	b15 87¾
425	Cumb'd. Coal Co.	21¼	170	Panama RR.	94¾
100	do	s60 21	100	do	s10 94¾
200	do	s30 21	100	do	b60 95¾
15	Pacific M. Steam. Co	87	50	do	s30 94¾
650	Wd. Coal & Ir. Co.	b3	200	do	b30 93¾
100	do	c 36	340	Cleveld & Pitts RR.	57
950	New-York Cent. R.	94	20	Galena & Chic RR	105
50	do	b10 94½	72	do	opg 105
100	do	b30 94¾	100	Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	76⅞
175	do	94	450	do	c 77
50	do	s60 93¾	200	do	b10 77
50	do	s60 94	2300	do	s15 77
400	Erie Railroad	69⅜	500	do	b60 77⅝
1450	do	68¾	400	do	b10 77¾
500	do	s30 69¾	100	do	77½
88	do	69¾	50	Chic. & Rk. I. RR.	s60 97⅝
500	do	b60 69¾	200	do	b60 98⅛
100	do	b60 69¾	100	do	b3 98
120	do	69¾	20	do	97½
200	do	s30 69¾	102	do	97¾
400	do	s60 69¾			

SECOND BOARD.

$9,000	Erie RR. Bs. '75.	95⅜	200	Reading R. R.	83⅝
100	Ill. Cent. Rights.	180	100	do	b3 83⅝
2,000	N. Y. Cent. R. 7s.	100¾	50	Gal. & Chi. R.	s60 105
5	Park Bank	100	100	do	105¾
20	do	99¾	50	La Ce. & Mil. R.	b30 75
10	St. Nicholas Bank	102	10	do	73
100	Cumb. Coal Co.	21¾	150	N. Y. Cent. RR.	b30 94½
200	Ward C. & Iron Co.	36¾	5	do	94
100	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	73¾	15	do	94¼
100	C'd & Pitts. R. ex div.	55	300	do	s60 94½
100	do	b60 56	100	do	94¾
200	Chic. & Rk. I. R.	b90 95¾	200	do	b30 94¾
12	do	97¾	500	Mic. So. & N.I.R.	s30 87
50	do	98	50	do	b3 87¼
100	do	b60 98¾	240	Panama Railroad	95
62	do	97¾	80	do	95¼
100	Cleve. & Tol. R.	s10 77¾	38	Rome & Water'n R.	75

FRIDAY, Jan. 23—P. M.

The steamship *Atlantic*, with advices four days later than those previously received by the *America*, arrived late this afternoon, from Liverpool, at 4 P. M., of the 7th inst. She brings rather more encouraging financial news from London. The Money Market there displayed symptoms of greater ease,—with an increasing supply of capital, and a tendency in loan and discount rates towards a lower average. The latest quotation on good commercial paper was 5¾ ₱ cent. Consols were moderately active,—closing steadily at 94¼ for money. Reduced 3 ₱ cents. left off at 94¼@94⅝, and new 3 ₱ cents. at 94¼@94⅝. Exchequer Bills advanced to 2s.@5s. premium. There were $115,000 in gold taken from the Bank of England on the 6th inst., for shipment to the Continent. The *London Times* of the 7th inst. says:

"The quotation of gold at Paris is about 6 ₱ mille premium, and the short exchange on London is 25.17½ ₱ £1 sterling. On comparing those rates with the English Mint price of £3 17s. 10½d. ₱ ounce for standard gold, it appears that gold is nearly 6 10ths ₱ cent. dearer in Paris than in London. By advices from Hamburg the price of gold is 423 ₱ mark, and the short exchange on London is 13.2½ ₱ £1 sterling. Standard gold at the English Mint price is therefore about 8-10ths ₱ cent. dearer in Hamburg than in London."

The London Stock Market was rather tame, yet firm. We have no fresh advices regarding American Securities. From Paris, the commercial accounts are barren of novelty. The Liverpool Cotton Market reports mention a lively trade at prices ⅛d. higher for Middlings than those advised by the *America*. Full 5,000 bales had changed hands in four days. Breadstuffs were rather lightly dealt in, at, however, steady quotations. Western Canal Flour, 32s.@33s.; White Wheat, 9s. 3d.@10s.; Red Wheat, 8s. 3d.@9s. 2d. ₱ 70 lbs.; Mixed Corn, 34s.; Yellow do., 34s. 6d.; and White do., which was somewhat more sought after, 35s.@36s. 6d. ₱ 480 lbs. The weather was frosty, and factors looked forward hopefully. The Provision trade lacked vigor. American Pork was partially neglected, the stock being of a quality inferior to Irish, which latter was generally taken for ships' stores. Bacon was dull and drooping. The auction sales on the 6th inst. passed off tamely; only 160 boxes were disposed of at 51s. 6d. for McAlisters, and 52s. 6d. for Flanagan's and Mitchell's long Middles. A considerable quantity of Cumberland Cut was withdrawn, at 51s. bid. The sales of Lard by auction were at 66s.@66s. 3d. for fair quality, a large decline from recent rates. A very superior parcel (Alburger's brand) brought 70s. on the 5th inst. It was considered the finest seen in Liverpool for some time. It did not need refining. Beef was in limited demand, but factors evinced renewed confidence. A few tierces of India Mess found buyers at 130s. for Alburger's, and 115s. for Dominick's. Tallow had risen to 59s.@59s. 6d. Spirits Turpentine was scarce and needed, at 45s. Common Resin continued in request, closing at 4s. 6d. Sugar was more inquired for, both in Liverpool and London, and the decline previously mentioned had been recovered. Accounts from Glasgow report an easier market for Pig Iron, mixed numbers closing at 73s. 3d.@73s. 6d. The Manchester news is of diminishing sales of Goods and Yarns at, however, advancing prices. Two failures are reported by the *Atlantic:* Messrs. BEGBIE, WISEMAN & Co., of Glasgow, manufacturers and general merchants, with liabilities of £120,000; and Messrs. J. & W. N. SMALLPAGE, of Burnley, spinners and manufacturers, with liabilities of nearly £20,000. From China, there is no public intelligence even as late as that which we published in our paper of yesterday.

The extreme cold weather, the intensity of which is especially felt on out-door transactions, continues to retard business in Wall-street, as well as on the Corn Exchange and the docks. Money loans are not much moved this week, and the market, so far as the Brokers are concerned as borrowers, is both quiet and easy. At Bank the mercantile offerings continue pretty full, partly on account of the large duties being paid into the Custom-House. Business paper is met with remarkable promptness. Some protests are occurring on out-of-town acceptances, made payable here because of the embargo on the mails. With the Discount Brokers the rates are 8@8½ ₱ cent. for paper within 90 days, of strictly choice credit; 9 ₱ cent.

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI.....NO. 1670. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JANUARY 26, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Office—6 Hanover-st., and 121 Broadway.
House Printing Telegraph—Office No. 25 Wall-street.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Our Correspondent and the Investigating Committee—A Correction.

Character of Some of the Testimony Before the Committee.

The House Proceedings on Saturday—The Case of Mr. Chester—The New Law Approved by the President, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 25.

Lest the Times should seem guilty of duplicity, I make the following correction of one point in yesterday's article on my case:

My statement relative to improper communications to me by members of Congress was made to the Committee under the full belief that, not being legal evidence, it would not be published. My right to expect this was vindicated subsequently during the same investigation, by the Committee's *promise*, in reply to my protests against the disclosure of my opinions or suspicions, that *anything not legal evidence* would be withheld. I was then answering under the common law of evidence, now attempted to be stricken down by hasty special legislation.

It will be remembered, also, that I am not accustomed of developed crime, put simply of the fact that certain men, at one time, were *tempted* to impropriety. I spoke positively that I had no legal knowledge of a criminal act or bargain, although I cheerfully designated witnesses who could and *did* testify positively to such acts. For example, I gave the Committee the name of a witness who desired the passage of a bill last Winter, authorizing the purchase of a book of which he was the proprietor, and who was obliged to agree to pay *fifteen thousand dollars* as the condition of its passage. I gave them also the name of a witness who knew of this transaction—who was privy to the arrangement, and who knew what members of Congress were to receive a portion of the sum thus stipulated to be paid. I put them also in the way of obtaining possession of the *written order* of the proprietor of the book upon the Clerk of the House, directing him to pay the sum of $15,000 to the person who, it was agreed, should receive it for distribution. This evidence is now in possession of the Committee. I gave them the clue to it, because it was *legal* evidence and I was under no injunction of confidence in regard to it.

On the other hand, it must be borne in mind that the parties whose names I refuse to disclose, so far as I am aware, never did bargain for a bribe,—but only indulged a desire for such an arrangement. My testimony, therefore, would be utterly irrelevant, even if I should give their names, and would undoubtedly be stricken out by the Committee.

Besides, while I have given the determination not to violate confidence as the reason why I refuse to answer, this does not deprive me of the right to avail myself of any other reason which I may have. I am free to say, however, that nothing I could say in this matter could be construed as reflecting any discredit upon myself. S.

[FROM OUR REGULAR TELEGRAPHIC REPORTER.]

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 25.

It is authentically reported that the President has signed the "contempt act," which is consequently a new law.

The Submarine Telegraph bill will probably come up in the House to-morrow, and it is thought an effort will be made to pass it under a suspension of the rules. A sample of the cable is on view at the National Hotel and attracts a great deal of attention.

The New Law about Witnesses.

The following is the law just passed Congress concerning testimony:

A BILL *more effectually to enforce the attendance of witnesses on the summons of either House of Congress, and to compel them to discover testimony.*

Be it enacted, &c., That any person summoned as a witness, by the authority of either House of Congress, to give testimony or to produce papers upon any matter before either House, or any Committee of either House of Congress, who shall willfully make default, or who, appearing, shall refuse to answer any question pertinent to the matter of inquiry in consideration before the House or Committee by which he shall be examined, shall, *in addition to the pains and penalties now existing*, be liable to indictment as for *misdemeanor*, in any Court of the United States having jurisdiction thereof, and on conviction shall pay a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars and not less than one hundred dollars, and suffer imprisonment in the common jail not less than one month nor more than twelve months.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That no person examined and testifying before either House of Congress, or any committee of either House, shall be held to answer criminally in any court of justice or subject to any penalty or forfeiture for any fact or act touching which he shall be required to testify before either House of Congress, or any committee of either House, as to which he shall have testified, whether before or after the date of this act; and that no statement made or paper produced by any witness before either House, or before any committee of either House, shall be competent testimony in any criminal proceeding against such witness in any court of justice; and no witness shall hereafter be allowed to refuse to testify to any fact or to produce any paper touching which he shall be examined by either House of Congress or any committee of either House, for the reason that his testimony touching such fact or the production of such paper *may tend to disgrace him or otherwise render him infamous: Provided*, That nothing in this act shall be construed to exempt any witness from prosecution and punishment for perjury committed by him in testifying as aforesaid.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That, when a witness shall fail to testify, as provided in the previous sections of this bill, and the facts shall be reported to the House, it shall be the duty of the Speaker of this House, or the President of the Senate, to certify the fact, under the seal of the House or Senate, to the District-Attorney for the District of Columbia, whose duty it shall be to bring the matter before the Grand Jury for their action.

XXXIVth Congress.....Second Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 24.

Mr. WILSON presented the credentials of Mr. SUMNER, Senator from Massachusetts for six years from the 4th of March next.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of bills relative to the District of Columbia.

Mr. FESSENDEN presented the credentials of AMOS NOURSE, of Maine, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. HAMLIN. Mr. NOURSE then appeared and was qualified.

The Senate then passed sundry private bills of no general interest. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 24.

REPEAL OF THE SUGAR DUTY.

C. W. WAKEMAN presented a petition from many merchants of New-York, asking the importation of sugar free of duty.

MR. CHESTER BEFORE THE HOUSE.

Mr. KELSEY, of New-York, said he understood Mr. CHESTER had been brought to the city, and desired to be examined before the Select Committee.

Mr. LETCHER, of Virginia—Let him be ordered to appear before the Committee.

The Sergeant-at-Arms having produced Mr. CHESTER before the bar of the House, pursuant to order, Mr. KELSEY offered a resolution, that the Speaker propound to him the questions, "What excuse have you to offer for not appearing before the Select Committee, in obedience to their summons on the 14th instant?" and "Are you now ready to appear and answer such proper questions as may be put to you by the said Committee?"

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. LETCHER moved that witness be required to write out his answers, and to qualify them under oath.

Cries of "No," "No," "No."

Mr. PHELPS, of Missouri, wished to know whether this was the man who, it was said, was too sick to appear before the Committee. If he has abused the privileges of this House, they should punish him, and he was prepared to do so.

Mr. LETCHER replied that, when witness are brought forth for contempt, they are to answer under oath. He wished things done in the regular way, and did not desire to see the scenes of Wednesday re-enacted, when another witness, (SIMONTON,) instead of responding to questions propounded to him, undertook to deliver a lecture, reflecting on each and all of the members of the House.

Mr. BROOM, of Pennsylvania, in response to Mr. PHELPS, said he had not asserted that Mr. CHESTER was so sick that he could not appear before the Committee. His statement was that Mr. CHESTER was unwell and had gone home, and so he had been informed.

Mr. PHELPS said he had not alluded to any particular gentleman as making the statement.

Mr. BROOM responded that he was the only one who had publicly said anything on the subject, and hence his present explanation.

Mr. PHELPS remarked that he had heard the statement from others.

Mr. GROW, of Pa., opposed Mr. LETCHER's motion. He was not aware of any court which requires a person brought before it, charged with contempt, to answer in writing under oath. The principle of free speech gives him the right to answer questions as he pleases. This right belongs to every man under the common law, and he was against overturning the safeguards which the fathers of the republic had thrown around our liberties.

Mr. STEWART, of Md., said the witness having been brought here for contempt, it was altogether proper for Mr. LETCHER's proposition to be carried out.

Mr. BROOM said he was authorized to inform the House that Mr. CHESTER preferred answering the questions in the manner proposed.

Mr. TODD, of Pa., opposed Mr. LETCHER's motion as an innovation on established principles. In analogous cases in all courts of law responses are made without subjecting witnesses to reply under oath for contempt.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Ill., said this was not the general practice of Courts.

Mr. TODD replied it was the universal practice of Pennsylvania Courts.

Mr. STEPHENS, of Ga., contended that Mr. CHESTER should answer in writing and under oath.

Mr. LETCHER's motion to this effect was then agreed to.

Mr. WADE, of Ohio, by request of the Chairman of the Select Committee, asked leave to offer a resolution that Mr. CHESTER be discharged from custody after he shall have appeared before the Select Committee and fully answered all proper questions which may be put to him by the said Committee.

Mr. STEPHENS—I object until I hear what his answers are.

The Sergeant-at-Arms then retired with his prisoner, and private bills were considered till the adjournment.

Adjourned.

From Albany.

THE NEW-YORK BILLS BEFORE THE LEGISLATURE —CENTRAL RAILROAD DIVIDEND, ETC.

ALBANY, Saturday, Jan. 24.

The Committee on Cities and Villages, of the Legislature, met on Wednesday, at 2 P. M., for the purpose of hearing all those who are interested in the passage of the bills relating to the Charter, Police, and other matters concerning New-York City.

The Central Railroad have declared a dividend of 4 per cent. on the capital stock, payable on the 20th of February.

Immediately after the adjournment of the House to-day, some words passed between SIMEON DRAPER, Esq., and Mr. ROBERTS, one of the New-York members, in the lobby, Mr. DRAPER declaring that any person who said he was lobbying was a liar.

The Weather, Railroad Travel and the Mails.

CLOSING OF THE BOSTON HARBOR BY ICE.

BOSTON, Saturday, Jan 24.

The efforts to keep the channel open have proved unsuccessful, and the harbor is now frozen over. The ice has made considerable distance down the bay, closing up the narrows and lighthouse channel.

At various Eastern localities this morning the thermometer stood as follows: Halifax, at zero; Fredericton, 30 degrees below zero; St. John, 26 degrees below zero; Sackville, 22 degrees below; Calais, 39 degrees below; Bangor, 44 degrees below; Dover, N. H., 31 degrees below.

The weather is calm and clear here.

The *Northern Telegraph* reports the thermometer at Woodstock, Vt., 43 degrees below zero; and in some places in that vicinity it was congealed; White River Junction, 43 degrees below zero; Northfield, 40 degrees below; Manchester, N. H., 40 degrees below. The Northern Railroads are all more or less blocked up with snow. Saturday's train from Montreal had not reached White River Junction up to this morning.

The New-York morning and afternoon trains of yesterday both arrived at noon, to-day. The thermometer all yesterday and last night remained below zero. The weather is milder this morning. The ferry-boats stopped running last night.

BOSTON, Sunday, Jan. 25.

A contract has been made with a large firm in the ice business to open a ship channel in the harbor, to be completed by Wednesday, in time for the departure of the *America*. A large number of hands have been at work at it to-day.

The thermometer to-day is about 15 degrees above zero.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Jan. 24.

No Eastern Mail arrived this morning. None have arrived south of Washington. The steamer *Georgia*, which left here on Saturday last, arrived at Norfolk on Monday evening, making the passage in fifty-four hours, while exposed to all the fury of the storm. The Norfolk harbor is frozen over, and nothing can get in or out.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Jan. 24.

We have received no mail south of Washington to-day. There are seven mails from all points now due. The obstructions on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad are not likely to be removed for several days.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 24.

The thermometer at 7 o'clock this morning ranged from 6 to 8 below zero. This is the coldest as yet this year. The New-York Mails of Thursday have been received.

Sunday.—The weather here has become much milder.

MONTPELIER, Saturday, Jan. 24.

This morning was the coldest within recollection. Every thermometer congealed, and the best weather judges estimated the temperature at 50 degrees below zero. The Railroads are badly blocked with snow.

Marine Disasters.

PROVIDENCE, Saturday, Jan. 24.

The schooner which put into Newport on Friday, in distress, proves to be the *S. D. Hart*, WALL, from Jacksonville, for New-York, with loss of deck load, sails, bulwarks, etc. She is very badly iced up. One man was slightly frost-bitten. The schooner has had four feet of water in her hold, but is nearly free from it now. Has been short of provisions, etc.

SALEM, Mass., Sunday, Jan. 25.

The brig *Waverley*, RAGNES, from Hayti for Boston, is ashore on Milk Island. It is not badly situated, and will probably get off with assistance.

Acquittal of Isaac C. Shurlock.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Jan. 24.

ISAAC C. SHURLOCK, who has been on trial here for the murder of PHILIP S. CLAWGES, for the seduction of his wife, was to-day acquitted. Great enthusiasm was manifested in the Court on the rendition of the verdict.

Fire and Loss of Life at Fall River.

FALL RIVER, Saturday, Jan. 24.

The house of MICHAEL H. RUGGLES, in this place, was destroyed by fire last night. The chimney fell and killed WILLIAM H. BUFFINGTON and GIBBS EARL, and also injured Mayor BUFFINGTON and GEO. S. WHITE.

Burning of the Maverick House, Boston.

BOSTON, Sunday, Jan. 25.

The Maverick House, in East Boston, occupied as a hotel and for stores, was partly destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The loss is $30,000. NOAH STURTEVANT owned the buildings.

The Steamship Black Warrior.

The steamship *Black Warrior* from New-Orleans *via* Havana, is considerably overdue at this port, her owners having been anticipating her arrival since the 18th inst. She had not been heard of when we went to press, and her absence is the cause of considerable anxiety to the owners and those otherwise interested.

VERY INTERESTING FROM NICARAGUA.

ARRIVAL OF THE JAMES ADGER.

Walker's Position and Prospects at Rivas.

ANOTHER BATTLE EXPECTED.

The Siege and Relief of Gen. Henningsen

The Seizure of the Transit Route and Steamers by the Costa Ricans.

PARTICULARS OF HOW IT WAS DONE.

Protests Against the Acts of the Costa Ricans.

WALKER'S RECRUITS AT PUNTA ARENAS

INTERESTING ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

THE BRITISH FLEET AT SAN JUAN

Views of Col. Kinney on Gen. Walker's Chances.

Steamship *James Adger*, Capt. L. W. MURRAY, from San Juan de Nicaragua, arrived on Saturday morning, at 12 o'clock, with 180 passengers, chiefly from San Francisco. The *James Adger* arrived out at San Juan on the 9th. Finding the river in the hands of Costa Ricans, the forty men she took out for WALKER were landed at Punta Arenas, and she proceeded to Aspinwall with the California passengers.

Left Aspinwall on her return, Jan. 11, and went into San Juan for the passengers for New-York. Left San Juan on the 13th, stopped at Key West for coal on the 17th. About noon on the 18th, when she was nearly ready for sea, it began to blow hard from the northwest, and on account of lying at the end of the pier, broadside to the sea and the wind, and there being no buoys, it was impossible to get her off. On the morning of Jan. 19, the wind had so far abated as to allow her head to be got off, and she left the harbor after a detention of 32 hours. She brings no freight nor specie.

Cholera had entirely disappeared on the Isthmus. There was little sickness and no deaths on the *James Adger*. Left at Aspinwall the United States sloop-of-war *Cyane*; at San Juan the American bark *General Hubbert*, English steamer *Trent*, and six English vessels of war, (propellers,) three of them gunboats. Captain TINKLEPAUGH, of the *Tennessee*, went and returned in the *James Adger*, as the agent of MORGAN & SONS. Mr. HARRIS, of MORGAN & SONS, joined the ship at San Juan, and remained with the passengers at Aspinwall, to make arrangements for their passage across to Panama and getting the steamer on the other side. The *Sierra Nevada*, which had been ordered to go to Panama in case of any obstruction of the Transit route, was daily expected.

CHARLES MORGAN & SONS have, with great liberality, borne all the extra expenses of this voyage, both for the passengers out and back, boarding them at Greytown and as Aspinwall, and paying all the expenses of their passage to Panama—so that none have suffered any inconvenience beyond a few days' delay, which resulted from the accident to the *Tennessee* and the seizure of the river and boats by the Costa Ricans.

The news that General HENNINGSEN had been released from his position in Granada, surrounded by enemies, is confirmed.

We learn from Major BRADLEY, of the Nicaraguan army, that WALKER has a force of 1,300 effective men at Rivas, with plenty of clothing, provisions, and ammunition. He had nine pieces of artillery, two howitzers and five mortars. A large quantity of provisions were brought by the *Sierra Nevada* from California, and some also from New-Orleans.

Major BRADLEY, who left Rivas on the 3d of January, states that WALKER was there in good health and spirits, and continued sanguine of success. He was well fortified, and could hold out for four months, even without further assistance, against any force that could be brought against him.

Col. LOCKRIDGE has 300 men at Punta Arenas, and waits only the completion of a steamer, which was to be ready on the 17th, to go up the river and retake Castillo and San Carlos, and reopen the entire transit.

The letter from our special correspondent, published herewith, gives a complete history of the events that have taken place in Nicaragua since our previous advices.

OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

SAN JUAN DEL NORTE, Nicaragua, Jan. 14, 1857.

Not knowing whether you have received by the steamer *Texas*, to New-Orleans, a letter from me, I will recapitulate the substance of what I sent.

At noon of Friday, Jan. 9, the *James Adger* met the *Texas*, out of San Juan about two hours, when Capt. TINKLEPAUGH ordered her to return. There was the greatest excitement on board to learn the news concerning WALKER. Soon a boat put off from the *Texas*, with Mr. MCDONALD and Mr. HARRISON, of MORGAN & SONS, and by them we learned that HENNINGSEN had been relieved, after a desperate fight, but that, by a well-executed manœuvre, conducted by Mr. SPENCER, an agent of VANDERBILT, all the river and lake boats of the Steamship Company had been taken, and were then in the hands of the Costa Ricans. Nothing had been heard from General WALKER, and nothing is known, since the return of the prisoners, of his whereabouts.

RECRUITS AT PUNTA ARENAS.

At Punta Arenas there are about 250 men from New-Orleans and 26 from New-York, under the command of Col. LOCKRIDGE, awaiting orders. There is a boat at Punta Arenas, which they are fitting up as a steamer, and when it is finished the officers of WALKER here have decided to go up, although everything on the line is still in the hands of the Costa Ricans.

Gen. WALKER is at Rivas with from 800 to 1,000 troops. He is well fortified, and is said to be supplied with provisions and ammunition.

The Costa Ricans are known to be in strong force at Seripiqui, and to have mounted guns on both shores along the route from San Juan del Norte. The boat on which the Walker men at Punta Arenas, propose going up to meet their General, will be ready in a day or two; and if they go, the result will probably be one of the most desperate battles yet fought in Gen. WALKER's cause.

I proceed, without further preface, to give you the news, from the date at which HENNINGSEN was surrounded in Granada, and Gen. WALKER was left on the Lake, in chronological order, as follows:

THE RELIEF OF HENNINGSEN.

Report of operations during the night of the Dec 11, 1856, *in the vicinity of Granada.*

RIVAS, Wednesday, Dec. 17, 1856.

GENERAL: In the following report I propose bringing to your notice, as briefly as possible, a simple history of our movements after leaving the steamer *Virgin*.

Lieut.-Col. LOCKRIDGE with Capt. TARRELL's company and five volunteers, (thirty-eight men in all,) left the steamer about 9 o'clock in the first boat that landed, as your Excellency is aware, about three miles from Granada, under fire from the enemy's pickets. I am happy to say, however, that we suffered no damage and landed without further interruption. In one hour, or less, all our dispositions were made and the line of march for Granada commenced in the following order:

Capt. SAM LESLIE, with Company B Rangers, and Lieut. BACON, with a part of Company A from the same corps, and the volunteers, were placed in the advance. Capt. LESLIE's acquaintance with the road and country over which we were to pass, influenced me in assigning him this position.

Capt. TARRELL with his company was ordered to support the advance. Next came Capt. WILSON, then Capt. CRAWFORD. Capt. HIGLEY brought up the rear. Lieut. Col. LOCKRIDGE in command of the rear guard. In the foregoing order, about 11 o'clock, our march to Granada commenced. The troops moved off quietly and in good spirits. We had not proceeded, however, more than half a mile when the stillness of the night and the quiet of our march was disturbed by an incident which will require some explanation. Before proceeding further I will explain the nature of the ground upon which we found ourselves at this time. Near the point where our landing was effected is the northern terminus of a small lake which runs parallel with Lake Nicaragua for a considerable distance; the intervening strip of land is quite narrow, varying in width from thirty to one hundred yards; just at the point where the small lake or lagoon terminates, and where the land is not more than fifty yards wide, the enemy had thrown a strong barricade across the road, from which they took occasion to open fire upon our advance, no doubt with the hope of being able to interfere permanently with our intentions, whatever they might be. A few minutes sufficed to show us their position, and five minutes more enabled us to take it. The time spent by the *chapinas* in our company was not thrown away; their dead found at the barricade and in the neighborhood will leave them no room to complain of our industry and activity. Near twenty dead bodies were found within the distance of half a mile from where the action commenced. There loss in killed and wounded at this point may be estimated safely at from fifty to sixty.

While the troops were re-forming, Lieut. Colonel MCDONALD kindly took charge of a detachment to bring up such of the wounded as could not move without assistance. In three-fourths of an hour from the time the first gun was fired we were again upon the march; but were not allowed, however, to advance peaceably. Captain LESLIE still remained in the advance, supported by Captain HIGLEY's company. Half an-hour's march again brought us in sight of the enemy. This time they had no barricade and were, of course, disposed of very quickly, in fact they ran away before they were much hurt. We found four killed here. This incident occasioned us no delay whatever. Our march was continued quietly until we came near a place known as the "Coal Pitt," three-fourths of a mile north of the old fort; here we found them for the third time now well prepared and waiting for us to attack. They were not kept long in suspence, a few minutes brought us in plain view of another of our old and familiar acquaintances, a barricade which looked quite formidable in the moonlight. The enemy were in considerable force here, probably five hundred strong, but did not behave as well as at the first barricade. For fifteen or twenty minutes their fire was very rapid, but harmless in a great measure. Our men passed through the enemy's line, thus dividing them; one portion retreated in the direction of the old fort and the remainder towards the Cocoas along the beach. We were now in possession of the beach and main road leading into what was once Granada. With as little delay as possible, the wounded were again collected, and Captain WILSON with his company left in charge of them. From the number of dead found along the beach and in the different roads leading from the "Coal Pitt," the enemy's loss was fully as great at this place as at the first barricade.

Provision being made for the wounded, the order to march was given. We advanced on the town by the Jipalappa road. When we had advanced within two hundred and fifty yards of the top of the hill, in the suburbs of the city, our advance was again fired on by the enemy's picket. From this point a running fire was continued until we came within forty yards of the enemy's fortifications. It did not require a second glance to see that their position here was altogether more formidable than either of the two already passed. From their barricade and the surrounding houses, an incessant fire was opened upon us. Lieut. CRASBY, with his company, was ordered to flank by the right; the main body stood firm, being protected in some measure by a curve in the road. A few minutes later two other companies were ordered to support Lieut. CRASBY. As soon as the enemy discovered that they could not defeat our intention to flank them, they commenced retreating, abandoning the houses and their fortifications at the same time. Soon all was still in the neighborhood, and we found ourselves in quiet possession of what we subsequently learned had been the head-quarters of General MARTINEZ. Notwithstanding the enemy were in greater force here than at any point where we had previously met them, the loss on neither side was so great as at the first barricade. It is, however, easy to account for this on the part of the enemy: the houses and their fortifications afforded them complete cover during most of the time the engagement lasted. We remained in the enemy's quarters for two hours; in the meantime the wounded were all brought up and their wounds dressed. From this point our march was not again interrupted by the enemy.

As nearly as I could judge, about 5 o'clock in the morning we moved forward in the direction where we supposed our friends in Granada were encamped. When within two hundred yards or thereabout we halted for the purpose of reconnoitering and to learn correctly the position of General HENNINGSEN's camp. For this purpose, Capt. LESLIE with a few men went forward and in half an hour returned with the welcome intelligence that he had seen Gen. H. and many of our friends. The command was once more ordered to move. A few minutes' march brought us to for Henningsen and Henry, where we found our companions, who had been left twenty days previously in Granada, where they were attacked by the allied forces.

After reaching the Fort, I reported at once to Brigadier-General HENNINGSEN, from whom you will receive a report of all subsequent movements.

The force landed at the Pelas under my command including five volunteers, numbered one hundred and seventy. Three of the five volunteers were wounded, viz: WILSON, BOSTWICK and WEST, of San Antonio Texas. These gentlemen were useful and bore themselves gallantly throughout the different engagements. To Lieutenant-Colonel LOCKRIDGE, who accompanied me as second in command, I am under many obligations. To his coolness and activity much of our success is due. Notwithstanding we succeeded in routing the enemy whenever met with, I regret to say that it was not accomplished without cost. Our loss in the different actions was fourteen killed and thirty wounded. Before closing this report, I must return my sincere thanks to the men and officers under my command in the different engagements which I have now the honor to report to your Excellency.

Captains TARRELL, CRAWFORD, WILSON, and HIGLEY exhibited all the coolness, courage and perseverance which characterizes the true soldier. Lieut. BACON, commanding a detachment of Rangers, was found at his post, without regard to danger. Lieutenant GASKELL, Company B Rangers, was energetic and rendered a good account of himself throughout. Lieut. CRASBY after Capt. TARRELL, his commanding officer, was wounded, behaved himself gallantly.

I cannot close this report to your Excellency without a tribute to the memory of the late gallant soldier, refined gentleman and generous friend, Capt. SAM LASLIE of Company B Rangers. You alone, Sir, knew the value of his services as an officer and a soldier; and the difficulty of finding another to fill his place in the corps to which he belonged, and to which he was so much attached. He came to you a stranger, without friends to recommend him. To his gallantry, and an honorable ambition to be useful to the service in which he had embarked, he was alone indebted for his position at the time of his death.

Capt. LASLIE was from Arkansas, about twenty years of age, and in his death Nicaragua has lost a gallant and useful soldier, his brother officers a noble and true friend. He fell upon the field of battle as the soldier loves to die—without a pain or a struggle—and honored and respected by all who knew him.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

JOHN P. WATERS.
Lieut.-Colonel, commanding Rangers.

To Gen. WM. WALKER, Commander-in-Chief, N. A.

OCCUPATION OF RIVAS—TAKING OF NINEDIMA.

Immediately after the relief of HENNINGSEN, a portion of WALKER's army occupied San George—about eight miles below Virgin Bay—for the purpose of recruiting. As soon as this point had been occupied, the Costa Ricans, who had been fortifying Rivas, left it. Why they should have done so was not then known. One of the rumors was that at Leon and Masaya, their troops were fighting among themselves, and their presence there was needed. WALKER's men then proceeded to Rivas and occupied it; throwing down the barricades and all the recently constructed defences.

In the morning, scouts reported that there was a party of the enemy at Ninidima, a few miles distant, and immediately there was a Company of Rangers sent to seek a fight. They fell in with them there, and after the Costa Ricans had lost a number of men, they retreated. WALKER's men met with no serious loss.

SEIZURE OF THE TRANSIT AND STEAMBOATS BY THE COSTA RICANS.

For some time, it was rumored in San Juan that the Costa Ricans were coming to take Serapiqui and San Carlos; nevertheless, on the 23d of December, the people were much astonished to find about one hundred soldiers in town who had come down that night from San Carlos River, taking, on their way, Serapiqui, where they met no resistance, as they surprised the company of Walker men lying there under command of Capt. THOMPSON. During the night, they had taken possession of Punta Arenas, and also of the different steamboats lying at the Company's landing. During the day, everything was quiet, and no harsh means were used by the Costa Rican soldiers. Private property was untouched, and no interference was made between the men employed by the Company's office.

Great joy was manifested by the natives of San Juan at this movement, and everybody applauded the quiet manner in which it was done. Many of the citizens passed backwards from San Juan to the Punta Arenas to witness the proceedings. Among those, was the American Consular agent, Mr. COTRELL, who claimed protection for Mr. SCOTT, the Company's agent, his property and family. During the following night, the steamboats were put on their way, but not having proper hands on board, their departure was delayed until the day of the 24th, at 9 o'clock, when all the boats with Costa Ricans left to return *viâ* Sarapiqui, to attack Fort San Carlos. Several of the old engineers refused to go, and others were engaged at promise of high remuneration.

The Costa Ricans behaved well on their way up to Castillo. On their arrival at this place their commander, Mr. SPENCER, sent word by natives of the country to the Captain of the steamer then lying at Turo, that his boat was wanted; upon which the Captain immediately descended, thinking it was for the passengers. On his arrival at the landing, the whole force of Costa Ricans, who were concealed in the dépôt, opened the doors and marched on board the steamer, taking possession of her without the slightest resistance on the part of the boat's crew. From thence the Costa Rican force proceeded to Turo, where the steamer *Virgin* was lying awaiting her arrival. She was immediately seized and orders were given to move to Fort San Carlos.

TAKING OF SAN CARLOS BY THE COSTA RICANS.

STATEMENT OF CAPT. KRUGER.

Capt. KRUGER, who was a Captain in WALKER's army commanding Fort Carlos, and who was taken prisoner at San Carlos, gave me the following account of the taking of San Carlos:

On the evening of Dec. 30, at 11 o'clock, the steamer *Virgin*, off San Carlos, blew her whistle, and was answered from the fort by a gun—the usual reply. I had orders to put a lot of shingles on board for Virgin Bay, which were at my fort. I went on board with a boat and five men. When I went alongside, I asked for Col. ROGERS, and was told to come on board. When I had done so, Mr. SPENCER was there, and he asked me whether I did not know him. I answered that I had not the pleasure of his acquaintance to my knowledge. He then asked me to go up stairs a moment, and when I reached there, I found myself surrounded by Costa Ricans. Mr. SPENCER then said to me, "Let no blood be shed here; if there is, it will be on your head." I was then told the same by Captain BUNKER, of the *Virgin*, by the engineer, and by the mate. They told me that a force of a hundred Costa Ricans had landed below in bungas. I then, being a prisoner, with five men without arms—the other nineteen being ashore and six of them sick, with no chance to return—was obliged to surrender. The whole command was then put on board the *Virgin* and brought ashore again on the 31st. We remained there until the 1st of January, 1857. Early that morning the *Virgin* brought another lot of Costa Ricans under General MOSO; and at 10 o'clock, we were allowed to go down to San Juan del Norte, in a bungo. We arrived on the 3d of January. I immediately reported myself to Colonel LOCKRIDGE, who was at San Juan. He told me that he was unable to do anything whatsoever for my command. The company was provided with necessary provisions by Captain SCOTT, the agent of the Steam ship Company. I tried every way to get the colonel to provide for my men, but he would do nothing until the men arrived from New-Orleans. When some twenty of the New-Orleans men had deserted, he then came to make a speech to my company. He asked whether they would return up the river with him. On the first night they were ready to return. The request was made so late that I considered it an infringement on my position, and I gave up the command. Previous to his making the speech, my men were at Punta Arenas, and had been ordered off. As the time of all the men was nearly out, they thought best, under the circumstances, to return home, which they intend to do.

THE COSTA RICAN RUSE.

From one of the officers of WALKER's army, Col. RUSSEL SMITH, who was taken prisoner by the Costa Ricans, under SPENCER, I received the following particulars. He said:

"It appears that the Lake steamer *Virgin* had come down some days previous to the steamer *San Carlos*, and was seized by the Costa Ricans, under command of SPENCER, who, it is said, was acting agent for VANDERBILT. Then came the *San Carlos* with passengers from California, and a number of WALKER's officers, and wounded private soldiers. Nothing of interest happened until we reached San Carlos. The Nicaraguan flag was flying, and we suspected nothing, until a boat shoved off, with two white men, carrying the American flag. They came to us and took off Dr. HOENCASTLE, and two other officers of the Nicaraguan army. We thought little of this until we were two or three miles below, going towards Castillo, when suddenly, passing round a bend we were hailed by Capt. SPENCER, from one of the river boats, with some 50 Costa Ricans on board, armed with improved Minnie muskets and two six-pound brass carronades. We were told by SPENCER that Castillo and all the points below had been taken by a ruse, and that the number of men he had was about 3,000. At the same time he pledged to us his life and honor, that if we remained quiet and went below, we should have safe transport to the ocean steamer at San Juan del Norte."

It being perfectly impracticable on our part to resist—not having any arms—we accepted his proposals, and went on towards Castillo Rapids. Arriving within 12 miles, we passed the steamer *Virgin*, with a magazine on board with a train attached, for the purpose of blowing her up in case any attempt was made to retake her.

Here we disembarked and went on board the river boat *Scott*, in which we proceeded to Castillo Rapids, where we arrived about 9 o'clock P. M. We left at daybreak, and as we passed along, both banks of the river seemed lined with the enemy's troops. We stopped for a short time at Serapiqui, where there is a fort of considerable importance. It was filled with men having *French and German officers in command*, and heavy ordinance. From this point we proceeded, without interruption, until we reached the mouth of the San Juan. Here a subordinate British officer, from the man-of-war *Cossack*, (one of the fleet here,) came on board and received SPENCER, who made a report to him of what he had done. He saw us landed and under protection of the British guns in the harbor. SPENCER returned with the river boats. Before leaving Greytown, where we were landed, there was some difficulty on board, and SPENCER was challenged to a personal encounter by some dozen of the Nicaraguans on board. Among the Nicaraguan officers on board SPENCER's boat there were Col. MCDONALD, who was wounded in the arm, at the relief of Granada; Col. JOHN MARKHAM, wounded recently in a duel with Gen. SANDERS, (trouble, some disagreement about rank;) Col. JONES, paymaster, wounded in the thigh at Granada; Col. RUSSEL SMITH; Major NORRIS, Quartermaster; Major BRADLEY, (with dispatches, who proceeded immediately to Aspinwall;) Capt. WATKINS; Capt. DREW; Lieut. REED, (a West Point Cadet,) and others, and some fifteen wounded privates.

On the same night an attempt was made to retake the boat in which SPENCER returned, but owing to the darkness, and perhaps some little mismanagement, the party did not succeed in finding her.

PROCLAMATION OF THE PRESIDENT OF COSTA RICA TO THE SOLDIERS OF WALKER'S ARMY.

The following circular has been extensively circulated:

"Impressed with a well-founded belief that the greater number of foreigners who are now in the ranks of the usurper have been deceived, and aware that they are now fighting in a bad cause, against a people who have given no cause of offence, and who are only defending their country, their rights, liberties and their homesteads, from the criminal attempts of an unprincipled adventurer to subvert all that freemen revere; and convinced that many, if not all, who are now aiding that scourge of humanity would willingly quit his discredited service, if only assured of protection and support to reach their native country,

Now, I, the President of the Republic of Costa Rica, pledging my honor, hereby offer to any or all of the officers and soldiers of WALKER's army now in Nicaragua a free and safe passage to Greytown, and from thence per steamer to the City of New-York.

Given at the National Palace at San José, Dec. 10, 1856."

DEPOSITIONS AGAINST THE OUTRAGES OF THE COSTA RICANS.

Soon after the boats were taken, Mr HARRIS, Captain SCOTT and a number of others proceeded to the office of the U. S. Commercial Agent at San Juan, and entered protests against the Costa Ricans. They are as follows:

DEPOSITION OF A. C. HUTCHINSON.

COMMERCIAL AGENCY, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, SAN JUAN DEL NORTE.

Be it known that I, A. C. HUTCHINSON, Secretary of the Punta Arenas Agency of the Nicaragua Transportation Line, of which Messrs. CHARLES MORGAN & SONS, citizens of the United States of America, are owners, do hereby depose that on the morning of the 23d December, 1856—I being then residing at the aforesaid Punta Arenas—a force of Costa Rican soldiers, headed by an American named SPENCER, did, by force of arms, take possession of the steamers *Wheeler*, *Morgan*, *Bulwer* and *Machuca*, the property of the aforesaid CHARLES MORGAN & SONS, of New-York, then lying in this harbor, peaceably, without arms or ammunition on board, and manned by a portion of their crews—the aforesaid SPENCER stating at the time that if any attempt was made on the part of the employes of the aforesaid CHARLES MORGAN & SONS to retake this property, he would resist such attempts with the armed Costa Rican force under his command.

There not being a sufficient number of employes of the said CHARLES MORGAN & SONS at Punta Arenas to resist such seizure, I at once proceeded on board H. B. M. ship *Cossack*, then at anchor in the harbor of San Juan del Norte, with the senior officer (Captain ERSKINE) of the British fleet, lying at this place, on board.

I informed him of the facts as above stated, and asked him, in the absence of any American vessel of war, to interfere and prevent the property from being seized. He at once lowered a boat and placed in her a crew of armed men, with an officer, and dispatched her to Punta Arenas, the deponent accompanying her. Upon arrival at Punta Arenas, the English officer was shown to Col. J. FERNANDEZ, one of the officers of the Costa Rican forces, of whom the said English officer demanded by what authority he landed the force under his command? The said FERNANDEZ replied that he came to take possession of Punta Arenas in the name of Costa Rica, as a possession belonging to that State. The English officer then informed said FERNANDEZ that he was directed by Captain ERSKINE, the senior officer, to say that no force must land at Greytown, opposite to Punta Arenas; whereupon he returned to the *Cossack* to deliver FERNANDEZ's reply. Soon afterwards the national flag of Costa Rica was raised on Punta Arenas by order of said Colonel FERNANDEZ. During all that day it remained flying from a staff fixed in the ground, and must have been noticed by the several captains of her Majesty's ships, who were a number of times at the Point. At evening it was taken down and affixed to a staff on board the steamer *Wheeler*.

The said SPENCER stated it was his intention to take all the steamers up the San Juan River; and when such intention became known, Captain THOMAS TOWNSEND, an American citizen and in command of said steamer, under the aforesaid CHARLES MORGAN & SONS, on behalf of himself and crew, asserted that as there was due him and his crew, for their services during the month of December, 1856, on said steamer *Wheeler*, a sum of money, and as said steamer was the only security they had to insure the payment of such sum, and he was aware that in said steamer was carried off by the Costa Ricans he and his crew would suffer the loss of their pay; and he therefore informed said SPENCER he would not deliver up his steamer, that

[illegible] Arenas, to which it has reported as [illegible]

PUNTA ARENAS, Sunday, Jan. 4, 1857.

C. J. Hamilton, Esq., Agent for Garrison & Morgan, of the City of New-York:

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your note of this date, in which you demand that I deliver to you the steamer *J. N. Scott*, now in the hands of the Costa Rica Government, and at present lying in this port.

In reply, I have to state that I have just received notice from the Commander of the British fleet at this place, through Captain DE HORSEY, of the gunboat *Vixen*, *that he would not permit the loading of armed men upon either shore. Being thus overawed by a superior force*, I regret to say that it is not in my power to comply with your demand. I have written the President of Nicaragua on the subject, and will inform you when I receive his instructions.

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) S. A. LOCKERIDGE,

Colonel Nicaraguan Army and Commandant of Punta Arenas."

And this deponent further says: That before the steamer *J. N. Scott* left the harbor to return up the river San Juan, the steamship *Texas* arrived from New-Orleans with men and arms on board for the protection of deponent's property at Punta Arenas, and that Mr. MANCOSOS, in charge of this party, stated such to be his business to Captain COCKBURN, of the British ship-of-war *Cossack*; and that this deponent verily believes *that either Col. Lockridge or Mr. Mancoso would have taken the said steamer J. N. Scott, but for the interference of the commander of the British squadron, who permitted a Costa Rican armed force to seize this deponent's property without interfering, and put the entire American force, should an attempt be made, with violence to regain the said American property*; and moreover, this deponent verily believes that the seizure by Costa Ricans of American property was made while a knowledge of the intended attempt was had by the English squadron in this port, as the aforesaid SPENCER with a force of Costa Ricans came down alongside of the English war-vessel *Intrepid* at about 2 o'clock A. M. of the 23d of December, 1856, with a Costa Rican officer, called Col. FERNANDEZ, went on board the *Intrepid*, and did not seize the steamers at Punta Arenas until about daylight of the same morning, when our agent at Puntas Arenas was resting in the fancied security induced by frequent assurances of the British officers that no force would be permitted by them to molest or interfere with him or the property under his charge; and the port being considered a neutral one, under British protection, no watch was consequently kept on Punta Arenas for defence, and the steamers *Wheeler, Morgan, Machuca*, and *Bulwer, lying at the anchorage in the harbor of San Juan del Norte*, or Greytown, totally unarmed, with only a portion of their crews, and having no provisions, merchandise, or munitions of war on board.

Now, therefore, this deponent, for and in behalf of CHAS. MORGAN & SONS, doth hereby publicly and solemnly protest against the Government of Costa Rica, and against the Government of Great Britain, and their proceedings, as above described and set forth, for the seizure, and assistance in seizing, of the property hereinbefore described, and for each and every act of injustice and outrage upon the aforesaid property, as well as of the rights and privileges of the said CHARLES MORGAN & SONS, and will hold each of the said Governments aforesaid responsible for all losses, damages, costs, charges, and interest, which are or may be occasioned by the acts of the aforesaid Governments or their agents or representatives, to the aforesaid CHARLES MORGAN & SONS.

J. C. HARRIS,
for CHARLES MORGAN & SONS.

Subscribed and sworn to by J. C. HARRIS, before me, this day and year above written.

OTHER DEPOSITIONS.

Of other depositions made in relation to the same subject, I send you the following abstracts:

Dec. 23.—Capt. Townsend deposed that SPENCER came on board with a party of captors, and said that if any resistance was made he would massacre the captain and all on board; his steamer was at the usual place at Punta Arenas; on going on deck he saw that about seventy men with an officer in command had taken possession in the name of the Costa Ricans; this officer had a circular printed in English, and signed by President MORA, stating there would be no harm done to those who did not resist; they then went ashore and hoisted the Costan Rican flag.

Captain Scott deposed that S. W. SPENCER, commanding the Costa Rican force, approached the Commercial Agency of the United States at Punta Arenas, accompanied by Col. FERNANDEZ, a Costa Rican officer, and, in a threatening manner, demanded of the Commercial Agent how he dared write such a letter, [holding a manuscript in his hand.] This letter, written by Mr. B. S. COTTRELL, inquires whether it was true, as Mr. SCOTT had stated in a letter addressed to deponent, that the steamers had been seized, and were in possession of the Costa Ricans, and protesting against their being, as they then were, by the Costa Rican soldiers. SPENCER used, at the same time, the most abusive epithets and menacing language, calculated to intimidate the Agent, to prevent his performing his duty, and to degrade him in the estimation of strangers who heard him.

Lyman A. Haner and John C. Young, Captain and Engineer of the steamer *Machuca*, deposed that they were on the steamer *San Carlos*, on the 23d of December, when a party of Costa Rican soldiers came on board and bound them with cords, not allowing them to put on their clothing. They were kept thus some three hours standing in the rain—a heavy norther blowing all the time. In consequence of this LYMAN and others were taken with severe colds, and both of deponents suffered much from fever, swellings of the wrists, &c.

Eli Burdsell, Engineer of the steamer *San Carlos*, deposed that the Costa Ricans forcibly detained on board the *San Carlos* several of the officers and men.

LANDING OF THE CALIFORNIA PASSENGERS AND NICARAGUAN PRISONERS AT SAN JUAN.

The interest of the people of San Juan about the Costa Rican movements was increasing daily, when, on the 4th of January, the whistle of a steamer was heard, and the greatest portion of the inhabitants came out to hear the news. At about 4 P. M. the steamer was in sight, but instead of landing at Punta Arenas, as usual, the passengers were brought to San Juan, and landed at the lower end of the town. In the shortest possible time the passengers and baggage were discharged, and the steamer, with, a handful of Costa Rican soldiers on board, under command of Mr. SPENCER, left to anchor about five hundred yards above the Steamship Company's buildings at Punta Arenas, where they expected to remain during a portion of the night. Believing, however, that some attempt would be made by WALKER's troops—then lying within a short distance—to seize her, she was moved on quietly without their reach.

ALEXANDER NAGY, who came on in the *Texas* from New-Orleans, gives the following additional particulars. He was formerly from New-York:

"On the night of the 14th of January we all arrived here by the *Virgin*, and were landed at San Juan del Norte. Soon afterwards we took bungos, without commanders, and after being out some time, there being no officer to direct, we returned. The next day we landed about 500 yards east from the first wharf. It was covered with water, and very unhealthy. We remained there five days. At the expiration of that time, an English officer came and gave us permission to remove to better quarters. Many of the men were now sick. Since then some have recovered, and they are now waiting to go up the river again in the steamboat that is now being made ready to take them. The men are poorly clad and poorly fed."

WALKER'S MEN IN PUNTA ARENAS.

The following is the statement given by the Walker men on the night they arrived in San Juan:

On the 22d December a party of Costa Rican troops, to the number of 125, arrived at Greytown in canoes from Serapiqui, and took possession of four river steamboats belonging to the Accessory Transit Company, lying at Punta Arenas, whence they proceeded up the river to Serapiqui, thence to the Castillo and took possession of the Fort and whatever steamboats that belonged to the above Company; after this to Fort San Carlos, which they also took *(by stratagem.)*

On the 4th January, at 4 P. M., one of the river steamboats, named *Ruth*, made her appearance at Greytown with California passengers to the number of 300, disembarked from the steamer *Sierra Nevada* at San Juan del Sur, (having previously landed 75 men for WALKER's army,) with through tickets for the States, but in consequence of the non-arrival of the New-York steamer they all landed from the river boat at Greytown and are awaiting the means of transport.

The men, to the number of 250 from New-Orleans and New-York, are in excellent spirits and seem anxious that the boat should be finished in order that they may move up the river. It is not thought, however, that they will leave the port until they hear again from New-Orleans.

ARMY ORDERS.

The following order was issued yesterday:

HEAD-QUARTERS, PUNTA ARENAS, Jan. 11, 1857.

General Orders, No. 1.—Col. S. A. LOCKERIDGE, N. A., senior officer present, hereby assumes a general command of this detachment.

2. Circumstances of much moment, not at present known to His Excellency, Gen. WALKER, President of Nicaragua, have transpired since any communication could have been received from Head-quarters. An armed force of Costa Ricans have taken forcible possession of all the steamers of MORGAN, GARRISON & Co., both on the San Juan River and Lake Nicaragua, cutting off all supplies from the interior and the Nicaraguan Army; and still use the same in carrying on an unjust and unholy warfare against peaceable citizens of Nicaragua. The commanding officer, in the name of Nicaragua, has called upon all the force under Major ELLIS, and does immediately proceed to again open the San Juan River, and for this purpose has taken peaceable possession of Punta Arenas for the purpose of quartering the command, until such time as future operations can be fully planned; and will protect both the persons and property of the subjects of all nations who are not found fighting in the ranks, or are known to be aiding and abetting any of the Central American States which are now at war with Nicaragua.

3. The battalion will at once be put under as strict a state of discipline as existing circumstances will permit, under the immediate command of Col. FRANK ANDERSON (who has kindly consented to assist as a volunteer) and Major ROBERT ELLIS, N. A.

4. The several companies will remain under command of their present officers, until further orders from the President, viz.:

Company A—Capt. Reynolds, First Lieut Linama, Second Lieut. Linbacher.

Company B—Capt. Harris, First Lieut. Allen.

Company C—Capt. Berrington, First Leut. Haman, Second Lieut. Cavin.

Company D—Capt. Bently, First Lieut. Coleman.

Company E—Capt. Sleight, First Lieut. Volger.

Company F—Capt. Kingwell, First Lieut. McCandless, Second Lieut. Scott.

Company G—Capt. Doubleday. First Lieut. Gale, Second Lieut. Conclin.

5. All officers and soldiers are required to remain within the limits designated by the officer of the day, and all who do not obey this order will be, if officers, placed under arrest, and if soldiers, will be put in charge of the guard detailed for the purpose, and made to police the quarters, or perform any other duty assigned by the officer in command, as a punishment for violation of orders.

6. If any officer or soldier desires to pass the guard, he must have a permit from one of the commanding officers in writing, or be accompanied by him or one of the officers on duty.

7. All officers are requested to see that their companies' quarters are kept clean, and that no nuisance is committed within the limits of the garrison. Soldiers violating this order will be put on extra duty for such time as the offence demands.

8. No person will be permitted to visit Greytown without a permit properly signed, and not then unless accompanied by a commissioned officer.

9. Captain F. A. THOMPSON, N. A., will act as a volunteer aid to the Colonel commanding, General WHEAT; Captain O'KEEFE, and all those who have so kindly volunteered their services will receive rations as other officers of the battalion.

10. It is earnestly enjoined upon every person attached to this command, in whatever capacity, to give obedience to the above order, as our mutual safety and success depend upon strict discipline. By order of Col. LOCKRIDGE,

Signed, WM. H. SCOTT,
Captain and Adjutant.

The rank and file is 250.

THE BRITISH FLEET AT SAN JUAN DEL NORTE

On the 27th and 28th of July last, a British fleet, under command of Commodore ERSKINE, arrived in the harbor of San Juan del Norte, numbering six men-of-war ships and four gun-boats. They all remained until some two weeks ago, when the *Proserpine, Arrogant*, and *Archer* left. The *Orion*, Commodore ERSKINE, 91 guns; the *Tartar*, Captain DUNLAP, 21 guns; and the *Cossack*, 20 guns, are still here, with the gun-boats *Pioneer*, Captain MIRDS; *Intrepid*, Captain WOOD, and *Victor*, Captain DE HORSEY. The ships lie near the extreme of Punta Arenas, where they command the entire harbor. The gun-boats lie in unpleasant proximity to the recruits for WALKER'S army, who arrived by the *Texas*, from New-Orleans, and the *James Adger*, from New-York.

The officers of the fleet are, of course, not inclined to be communicative concerning their interest in the recent movements here, and they are careful in conversation even when the conduct of our own Government is denounced by citizens of the United States. I have heard our Government cursed for the wanton destruction of poor Greytown in the presence of British officers. But even when they had every reason to believe they might unite in condemnation of that disgraceful act without offence, the strongest language used by them was that it was a great mistake made, undoubtedly, in consequence of not correctly understanding the real condition of things in Greytown at that time.

The officers and crews of the fleet are on the most friendly terms with the residents of Greytown; and I am sure their presence in the harbor is a source of comfort to the people. I do not believe an American man-of-war would be as welcome as the British are. But as we have no vessel of war to protect our interests here, it is impossible to judge by comparison. My impression is derived from the fact that frequent conversations among themselves, and the ruins of their former homes that are still to be seen scattered over the town, keep the bombardment and burning green in their memories. In a pecuniary point of view the presence of the fleet is also desirable. Since the destruction of the town there has been but little business done, and there has been but little opportunity to earn money. The fleet requires beef and pork and vegetables, and these are furnished by the residents, who of course reap profit from the trade.

THE ENGLISH NAVAL CEMETERY.

On Saturday last I proceeded in a bungo, paddled by a pair of dark-skinned natives, known to Walker men as "Greasers," and proceeded from the head-quarters of the recruits to the lower wharf at Greytown. As soon as I had landed, about thirty English marines followed in their ship's boat, accompanied by an officer and a chaplain. I learned that they were about to deposit the remains of one of their comrades in the English Naval Cemetery, and I concluded to be a witness of the ceremonies.

When they reached the shore the coffin, draped with the flag of England, was raised upon the shoulders of six of the marines, while the others followed two abreast. The chaplain, dressed in accordance with the custom of the Episcopal Church, led the way; and as they passed, all in uniform, their sorrowful countenances alone presented expressions of admiration. There is a something in such a scene that makes us think better of each other. Far from his native land the dead sailor was buried by warm-hearted comrads, with all the attention to the proprieties of such an occasion, in a grave over which the green grass and wild flowers will grow and bloom in eternal Summer.

The obsequies were not peculiar. When the coffin had been lowered and covered neatly the mourners returned. I remained to examine the grounds. The space set apart for the purpose named, is situated about a mile from the beach, directly behind San Juan (or Greytown.) It is in the form of a square, inclosed by a substantial railing, painted white. The entrance looks towards the sea. On the left gate the following is written:

> Inclosed at the expense of the officers, seamen and marines of the following ships of Her Britanic Majesty, engaged on the coast of Central America, October, 1856.

On the right gate are the names of the ships as follows:

> Orion, Archer, Imperieuse, Pioneer, Intrepid.

Within the inclosure, there are, I think, some eight or ten graves. Around it, the underwood has been cleared away for some little distance; and here again there are other graves. The most prominent is one surrounded by a wooden railing, painted black. At the head, there is a handsome white marble slab. At the top, the masonic arms are cut, and under them is the following:

> ICI
> Repose A. M. Saintonge, Né en Hayti, décédé à Greytown, le 23d Mai, 1856, agé de 48 ans.

The next that is prominent is the grave of Captain DANIEL DURNING, of the brig *Olive*, who died on the 17th of June, 1856. Near it is another stone, cut with care, and the inscription, which is lined with gold, tells that

> Agnes Wolff,
> Geb Esselbach,
> Gest den 25 October, 1855.

The place is well selected for such a purpose. Around it there is all that is beautiful here, among trees and flowers, and birds of lovely plumage and sweetest song. Although comparatively near the shore, it is still well away from the ordinary walks of men, and where the graves are not likely to be disturbed by the sound of the huntsman's arms, nor the tread of New-England enterprise.

SAN JUAN, OR GREYTOWN.

With the position of San Juan, or Greytown, your readers are already familiar. But of the people who now reside in San Juan; the disastrous effect of the bombardment upon the business of the place and the business energy of the people, all has not been told; neither do I believe the feeling of the residents towards the Government of the United States is appreciated.

The town is situated upon the shore of the Bay, and as the land rises but little above the level of the water, and the houses that have been erected since the destruction of the old residences are not imposing, the eye, as you approach it from Punta Arenas, rises willingly above the low palm-thatched cottages, and rests in admiration upon the luxuriant forest that overshadows it. But when you arrive you are inclined to think better of the little town. Nearly half of the inhabitants are white; a few Jamaica negroes, and the rest are a mixture of Spanish and native Indian—called by some "Greasers." They are all polite, and apparently anxious to afford any information they can give, and certainly do all in their power to make comfortable. There are now large numbers of passengers here from California, awaiting the return of the *James Adger*, when they will proceed to New-York; and although there is not much more house-room than is required by the people themselves, I have heard no one complain. There are in the town some four or five "Hotels." There is the "San Nicholas," just across the first plaza from where I am writing. A little further up, on the right hand, is the "San Charles," and further on, in the same street, is the Metropolitan. Passing still further, until you arrive at the portion of the town that is occupied almost exclusively by the Negroes, you may, if you observe carefully, see written upon the unplaned boards of a house, which, standing between two one-story huts of moderate size, does look very small, read "Astor House." On inquiring I learned that it was not kept by Messrs. COLYMAN and STETSON. The proprietor's name, which I can neither spell nor pronounce, does not, I am informed, presume to rival—all he claims is that his house "is the Central American branch of the New-York establishment." On Saturday I dined at the San Nicholas and enjoyed the meal. We had plantain roasted, banana pie, papau, with pepper and salt, guavas, and many other dishes—principally prepared fruits; but the substantial dish—the backlog of the dinner—was "marra," or wild pig, flanked on the right by a large plate of yams, and on the left by an equally large platter of cocoas. Following all these came mango pudding, and after that star apples and oranges; and finally, home grown and ground coffee, with the milk of green cocoa nuts. The charge for all was one dollar—and two dimes for a bottle of London porter, which I had very near forgotten to mention. The dining-room is about sixteen feet by twenty: and as the doors were kept open, and as there was no glass in the windows, it was pronounced "a pleasant place for a gentleman to dine." The sleeping accommodations are excellent, at half a dollar a night. You can have a hard or soft bed, as you may desire; and unless there is a stiff breeze, you need no covering. These you will understand are not the regular charges. The town is overcrowded with people on their way to New-York, and as the Company pay their bills during the time they are delayed, the residents may be excused for making a trifle—particularly as they feel confident that some of those interested in the line share the blame that attaches to those who destroyed their little town. In consequence of the war in Nicaragua, which obstructs the carrying trade, and the presence of the British fleet, several articles of food are exorbitantly high. Pork and beef range from 15 to 21 cents per pound, and eggs are selling at 10 cents apiece. For these and many other reasons, the inhabitants are not particularly friendly to the cause of WALKER; although they treat the fillibusters who visit them kindly and courteously.

COL. KINNEY.

At San Juan I met the famous Col. KINNEY, who resides there, looking calmly upon the progress of events, and, as he says, "biding his time." The Colonel is, I think, well informed of what is going on, and he believes the days of Gen. WALKER are numbered in the land of Nicaragua. The treaty between the United States and Great Britain relative to Central America is in exact accordance with the Colonel's idea of right, and by it he expects soon to have his Mosquito grant ratified. He is looking well, and, in consequence, I presume, of the changes that have occurred recently, is in fine spirits.

MOMOTOMBO.

OPERATIONS IN GRANADA.

GEN. HENNINGSEN SURROUNDED BY THE ALLIES—DESPERATE FIGHTING—DREADFUL SUFFERINGS FROM HUNGER—FINAL RELEASE.

Report of Operations to his Excellency Gen. William Walker, Commander-in-Chief of the Army of Nicaragua and President of the Republic.

SIR: On the evening of the 22d of last month, I took command of the city forces of Granada; your orders were to destroy Granada, and to evacuate the place with all the ordinance, stores, artillery, sick, soldiers, and American and Native families. Your orders have been obeyed. Granada has ceased to exist.

By the 11th ultimo, all stores, artillery, ammunition, citizens, troops, sick and wounded, were embarked, and a placard on the high road opposite to the ruins of the last house of the city, notified that here stood Granada.

I regret that this was not accomplished without a delay which requires particular explanation in reporting to a commander so distinguished as yourself for celerity of operations, which I was anxious but unable to imitate through unavoidable obstacles.

These obstacles consisted in the first place in the confusion and demoralization which arose through the discovery of arms and ammunition of certain native and foreign houses, which gave our men a pretext for breaking into large stores of wines and brandies of which the existence was not suspected, an abuse which I venture to signalize for your especial reprobation.

In the second place, in the breaking out of cholera and fever caused partly by the above-mentioned intemperance and partly by the necessity of crowding sick and healthy together for the purpose of an organization, without which an evacuation under such circumstances, becomes a Moscow retreat on a small scale.

There is a third cause which may or not have increased the loss of time and men, though on the whole I am inclined to think it did not, but which I have to report in detail as a military incident, I mean the fact that on the third day we were surprised, attacked and surrounded by the so-called allied forces of Guatemala, Salvador and the Nicaraguan rebels, with whom we fought for seventeen consecutive days.

This force has been variously estimated at from 2,000 to 2,500 men. The latter is the enemy's estimate, and I presume it to be substantially correct, including the reinforcement he was constantly receiving.

Our loss amounted to about 120 officers, soldiers, citizens, women and children, killed, wounded, and swept off by the pestilence; but of those I think that two-thirds would at all events have died if they had remained in Granada. The loss of the enemy cannot be less than eight hundred killed and wounded. I either saw or authenticated 200 dead, and, allowing only three wounded for one dead, which is at least forty per cent. less than experience warrants, come to the above results. We were informed by prisoners that they suffered severely from cholera, pestilence and desertion, and all the natives in our camp were taken sooner and more rapidly prostrated and carried off than the Americans.

In conclusion, I must state that after the first surprise we neither lost a single prisoner, gun, or arm of any description, except a lance, to which I appended a placard.

I will proceed with a circumstantial account of our military operations.

On the 22d of November I was informed that we would be attacked on Sunday morning and took the precaution to establish two lines of barricades, the one parallel with the Mercedes Church, the other below the Cathedral, burning the city up to that point. On Sunday, having previously withdrawn my guns, erected a new line of defences covering the plaza, I burned the surrounding blocks. This day I ordered Captain HERSS, of the Sappers, to fortify the Guadalupe Church, by 12 o'clock, which I meanwhile covered by the protection under which I embarked the ordinance stores. This order was not fulfilled by Capt. HERSS whom I severely reprimanded, ordering him to complete the works by nightfall or in the night. On this day, reconnoitering with my Aid, Mr. THOMAS, for I was unfortunately entirely without Rangers or Scouts, I discovered three of the enemy's cavalry close to the city, but a subsequent exploration with a few officers induced me to believe that they were only watching for evacuation with a view to plunder. On Monday, the 24th, I drew in my lines protecting the plaza by the burning houses, and detailing men to refire those in the distance which were only partially consumed. By daybreak I visited the Guadalupe, found the works not begun, and removed Captain HERSS and his Lieutenant from command of the Sappers. At 12 o'clock I visited the Church again, found the barricades very inefficient, the Sappers intoxicated, and Captain GREEN's Company which had been sent down to assist and protect them, nearly in the same condition—was not able to spare men to take down a 6-pound gun, and support it till 3 o'clock. Whilst hurrying this operation, the enemy suddenly appeared about 2½ o'clock, simultaneously on two points, viz.: above the Jaltaba Church and back of the San Francisco, driving in our pickets. I immediately advanced a few men to our first line of abandoned defences toward the Jaltaba, and sent Lieut. Col. O'NEIL with thirty of the Rifles to keep the enemy in check on the side of the San Francisco; meanwhile I was informed that the enemy had attacked the Guadalupe Church. I immediately sent down a light gun with a few men to its relief. It was too late, the enemy had surprised and massacred about twenty of the Sappers and Green's Company, and the gun was obliged to retire with the loss of the gallant Dr. PRICE, whose charred body we afterwards recognized with the hats and muskets of two dead enemies lying near him. Col. O'NEIL meanwhile charged a body of from three to five hundred men advancing back of the ruins of the Manovil Hotel. His brother, Lieut. O'NEIL, fell in the charge, and two of the Rifles were wounded, but the enemy were broken and pursued for more than a quarter of a mile with immense slaughter. I counted sixteen bodies lying back of the Manovil Hotel within forty feet square, and I am satisfied that 50 or 60 dead bodies and 100 wounded were the result of this brilliant discharge.

A few cannon shot dispersed the enemy's column forming on the Jalatba. I placed the remaining sick and wounded in the Cathedral, and began erecting defences on my road to the Lake. At midnight I buried Lieut. O'NEIL in the middle of plaza with a salvo of eleven rounds from our guns and mortars. I had been previously informed by the officers of the steamer *Virgin*, and various fugitives, that the wharf was invested by the enemy.

On Tuesday, the 25th, we were slightly annoyed by some house-fighting which I suppose the enemy considered an attack. Col. O'NEIL and Capt. [illegible] successively charged and took a couple of houses from which they annoyed the vicinity of the wharf. This day, I erected defences down the front to the lake, and sent down a six-pounder, under Sergeant-Major GILLIAM, (for I appointed acting Lieutenant,) as far as the house of CLARA REYES. I also erected a barricade between the Cathedral and Guard-house. On Wednesday, after three attacks, I carried the ruins of the Church of Esquipulas, and occupied them. Lieut.-Col. O'NEIL led these charges with me—Major CAYCES having previously carried the huts opposite. Lieut. CARHART was killed here, and five men killed and wounded during the day. Lieut.-Col. SCHWARTZ, with a mountain howitzer, taking his station from this time with our advanced posts.

On Thursday, the 27th, I burned all the houses on the plaza, except the Walker House, printing-office, Cathedral and Guard-house. The same day I attacked the Guadalupe Church with one howitzer, one four-pound howitzer, under Lieut. HITE, and one six-pound gun, under Major SWINGLE. Our attack was not successful; the enemy's cannon got an accidental range on a reed house in which our howitzer was placed, and obliged us to remove it; darkness interfered before a storming party could be got together. Lieut. HITE, whose loss I had next day to regret, and whom I had appointed Acting-Captain of Artillery, lost two men out of four at his gun. Col. JONES and Captain GREEN were wounded. Our total loss this day was 16 killed and wounded, the heaviest met with by the garrison of Granada. This night we were disturbed by heavy firing and shouting, supposed to be back of the San Francisco Church.

On Thursday, before daybreak, I removed all the sick and wounded to CLARA REYES' house, burned the Walker House, printing-office, and guard-house, removed 200 lbs. of damaged powder into the tower of the cathedral, and burned it. A party of the enemy broke into the plaza, two were shot by Captain GIST, a third by one of the Rifles from the tower. We then retired, burning the houses down the street on each side. Fifteen minutes after we evacuated the burning church, the enemy occupied our barricades and began plundering the bales of goods of which it was formed. At this moment the tower was blown down, falling right into the crowd. Shortly after noon I opened with four rounds from three guns on the Guadalupe Church, from which a heavy fire was kept up, and immediately crossed over in three columns of twenty men each to storm. The first, under Lieut. Col. O'NEIL, was ordered to carry a barricade in the brush back of the Guadalupe Church; Major CAYCE, with a 4-lb. gun, led the second detachment; Lieut. Col. SCHWARTZ, with the mountain howitzers, and its support, which I myself accompanied, led the third, advancing across the road. The moment our fire ceased, the enemy, some two or three hundred strong, abandoned the church and crossed to the south side of the road without firing a shot, and within six minutes from the time our fire commenced we were, without loss of a man, masters of the Guadalupe, which the enemy had strongly barricaded. I immediately ordered Major HENRY to advance and occupy the two last houses on the road to the Lake, 600 yards below the church, with 27 men. I then removed all our sick, wounded, guns and men into the Guadalupe Church, leaving a detachment in the ruins of Esquipulas. Major HENRY returned for orders. On his return the enemy had driven his men from the houses, which he immediately retook, occupying the one on the south side of the road. A few minutes after he was twice attacked, once by a body advancing along the main road, led by a padre, who was shot down; a second time by an attack on his rear. I immediately sent down Col. SCHWARTZ, with a 12-pounder howitzer and its support, raising the Major's force to 45 men. Shortly after, a large body of the enemy, probably 200 or 300 strong, crossed the ravine in his rear in the darkness, but received by his fire and three rounds of canister, were driven back without loss of a man on our part, leaving some twenty dead in the plantain patch. On some of these bodies was heaped the earth which formed the first barricade of the intrenched camp, which was called by the men "Fort Henry."

Meanwhile, after entering and closing up in the Guadalupe Church we found twenty unburied bodies of the Sappers and Green's Company—one chained and with the hands tied, supposed to be Captain HERSS, ten of twelve unburied bodies of the enemy and some thirty graves of their men covered only a few inches with earth and all killed in the preceding day's attack. Several of our sick and wounded died. Our trenching tools consisting of four picks and twelve spades were occupied in burying the latter and in entrenching at Fort Henry, so that some sixty bodies putrifying about us occasioned a most offensive and dangerous stench. We had seven days rations of Flour and plenty of Coffee which I immediately saw the necessity of eking out by slaughtering our mules and horses. On this day, Saturday, we distributed our first ration of horse meat.

Captain GIST, cutting plantains back of Fort Henry, and without his arms, was surprised and shot by a patrol of the enemy, falling pierced with seven balls. An epidemic broke out in the Church. We had 30 cases of cholera, of whom 20 died. I continued entrenching at Fort Henry, and removed my head-quarters there.

About 3 o'clock a flag of truce was sent in by the enemy, borne by PRICE, a deserter, and accompanied by an aid of General ZAVALA. Many foreigners and Americans or Englishmen advanced shouting to our men. The accompanying letter was delivered to me:

To the Commander-in-Chief of the remains of Walker's Forces:

HEAD-QUARTERS, GRANADA, Nov. 28, 1856.

SIR: We, the undersigned, Generals of the Gautemalan, Salvadoran and Nicaraguan forces, for humanity's sake, now invite you to surrender yourself and your soldiers, as prisoners of war, before we order our respective troops to fall upon you, in which case very few of you might have a chance to be left living, in spite of our best intentions to avoid blood being shed. We must make you know that you will have no kind of protection whatever from WALKER, for he has been completely routed at Rivas and Virgin Bay, nor could the steamer ever land a single man, all the beach being covered with our troops. If you give yourselves up as prisoners of war, delivering all your arms, you have nothing at all to fear, for your lives will be saved and you will be very well treated, and set at liberty, with passports. We have many prisoners in our hands, some of them wounded, and the most part of them untouched, and we treat them as well as our own men, as the bearer of this, who is one of them, will inform you.

We hope you will listen to our friendly invitation; and, if you do not accept it, we have at least the satisfaction of having done all that laid in our power to avoid your total destruction. Giving you two hours time for your answer.

Signed, M. PAREDES, General Gautemalan forces.
R. BELLOSO, Salvador and Nicaragua forces.
T. MARTINEZ, Nicaraguan forces.
P. ZAVALA, Maj. Gen. Gautemalan forces.

I immediately intimated that I would open fire if this crowd advanced any further, and I penned the following answer:

To Zavala, Belloso, and other rebels and private leaders, whose names I cannot waste the time to decipher:

SIRS: I have no parley to hold with men who, I know, lie. I regret for the good of the cause to be obliged to offer you, that if you lay down your arms in two hours, your lives will be spared; if not, within six months, I will, in the name of the Government I represent, hang you all as high as Haman. PRICE, as a traitor, I intend to detain and shoot, but I return one of your men captured yesterday.

(Signed) C. F. HENNINGSEN,
Acting in the name of the Commander-in-chief and President of the Republic of Nicaragua.

This day, the enemy, who kept throwing up innumerable barricades on our two flanks, and keeping up an incessant fire, made two attacks on the Church—one at 3 o'clock P. M., the other, more serious, at 8 o'clock. As our ammunition, or rather our caps were scarce, I had given the order, which was throughout creditably obeyed, not to fire a shot till the enemy were close. On both occasions, they were received when quite close, by rounds of canister and rifle shot, which promptly drove them back with loss.

On Monday, the 1st, having completed the lines of my entrenched camp, I moved down my heavy guns and the sick and wounded to where the latter could get good air and water; from this time, though the sick continued to die off, my force actually increased because many since taken sick had recovered.

On Tuesday, the 2d, a trench having been dug across the road by my orders, an attack was made on it by the enemy, and, another on the church, and repelled as usual. In fact for ten days they made one or more attacks daily on the church of Guadalupe, in which I left two light guns and forty or fifty men, half invalids, these attacks always having the same result; meanwhile the enemy continued advancing barricades and attempted to cut off our communication with Guadalupe, an attempt which was always frustrated by sending from 15 to 30 men to skirmish with or charge them.

Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday, I continued towards the shore. On Friday I threw up a ditch and breastwork, supported by a small redoubt forty yards from the Lake, within 200 yards south of the wharf now converted by the enemy into a strong fort, on the south side. This breastwork was within forty yards of a barricade, fortified house and stone indigo vats, occupied in force by the enemy. On Sunday the 8th, Captain GRIER, of the police force, cleanly dressed, but without shoes, came down with a flag of truce and the following letter from General ZAVALA:

GRANADA, Monday, Dec. 8, 1856.

GEN. HENNINGSEN: *Sir*—I have always had a great dislike for bloodshed, and on that account I induced the other Generals to write you the propositions we made you some days ago, which you refused then. Now that I have spoken to Mr. BERNARD, who has given me a description of you, as being a perfect gentleman, I am more anxious than ever to save bloodshed, and to prove you this truth, I should like you to have a conversation with me—giving you of course my word of honor that you will return to your camp without having met the slightest word that would offend you. I would go myself into your camp, were it not for the fear of being insulted by some of the officers you have there, said fear being grounded on some offensive words that were written, *over the lines* by a different hand, in the answer you gave to our proposition. You know very well what is my position here, and what is yours; you see very well that the steamers by which you expected to receive reinforcements, have not come, nor will they come, for no passengers have landed at San Juan del Sur, knowing how things were here, but went over to Panama; those expected by Greytown have not been able to make their way through Point Castillo being in the hands of the Costa Rican troops. What can you then expect, and what will I gain by having the necessity of putting you all to death, as will be most probably the case, if you do not accept my proposal. If I must speak to you frankly to be appreciated, I'll tell you, General, I have taken a fancy to you, having learned by one of my men you had prisoner, that you did your best to save Captain ALLENDE from being shot, and also because I know you to be a brave man.

We have many prisoners, and some who have presented themselves; these latter, of course, quite at liberty, and they are all as well treated as ourselves. I give you my word of honor for this, and you can question the bearer of this, whom I hope you will return this time, with "will" or "will not" have a conversation with me, and, if you will, at what hour and where.

Signed, P. VICTOR ZAVALA.

Capt. GRIER informed me that of the twenty-seven men with him, only fourteen pulled a trigger, the rest, crowding back of the wharf; [illegible] him with cannon. [illegible] surprising him with the [illegible] of the day's attack; during the [illegible] which they answered, wounded [illegible] fell a victim to an immoderate dose of opium. The want of judgment in taking which, was probably occasioned [illegible] mistake. [illegible] amongst the citizens, died of a wound he received; and Mr. BARNETT, one of most intrepid men I have ever seen, perished in the same manner. The wife of Mr. BERNHAM, the actor, a noble woman, deserves the thanks of our army, of which she was the Nightingale. She was suddenly cut off with her child by fever. Capt. BUNKER and the steamboat men behaved admirably. Messrs. BROOKS and ACKERLY, belonging to their party, were killed; and the services of WEST, the cook, were too important for me to omit them in this report, on account of his color or rank, however humble.

We had one birth in our camp. The only names of killed, wounded and died, that I can give until I receive the reports of my officers, are as follows:

KILLED, OR DIED OF THEIR WOUNDS.

Lt. O'Neil, Lt. Price, Lt. Hite, (acting Captain;) Sergt. Brans, (acting Lieutenant;) Capt. Hayne, Lt. Carhart, Lt. Dixon, Sergt. Childs, (acting Captain;) Capt. Gist, Capt. Leslie, Capt. Kelley. Citizens Germain and Barnett; Messrs. Adams, Brooks, Ackerley, D. Bradwood, Flemming, Thompson, Hester, Stevebridge, Harris, Grant, Stone, McIntyre, Snepp, Mayer, Riesser, McDonald, Freekin, McGuire, Manning, Dyson, Voorhies, Niesport.

DIED IN CAMP.

Doctors Rice and Wolfe, Mr. Duffie, correspondent of the New-York *Herald*—whose notes were unfortunately lost; Mr. Gabra, W. Hawthorne, (acting Lieutenant;) Arthur Warren, Stannard, Lt. Harding, Maloy, Judge Bayce, Poore, Rosslie Sayer, Fuller, Marnott.

WOUNDED.

Col. Jones, Col. McDonald, Maj. Potter, Maj. Henry, Capt. C. Kersey, Capt. Green, Mr. Emilie Thomas, Lts. Wilkeson, Porter, King, Hoe; Messrs. Jackson, Haly, Brauser, White, Ivers.

Such, General, is a rambling report, almost as long and tedious as the operations it records, of the destruction and evacuation of Granada.

I know not in what light you may regard it. With deep regret and horror for its painful scenes, I shall feel proud of it, both personally and for the force I had the honor to command, as a military achievement, which has not many parallels in the history of irregular armies. I would beg you, in forming your judgment, to remember that the good and true men of my force could only by degrees be brought together; that the day after the attack only 56 fighting men reported as healthy and fit for duty; that we could more easily have marched on Managua than have evacuated Granada; that every good man was hampered by having 200 more sick, helpless or incapable; that intemperance first and then the sudden and entire privation of stimulants for several days, depressed men's energies; and, that the force I commanded contained some of the best mixed up with some of the worst material in the world for an army, but is not yet an army; that the best portion was quite unaccustomed to the exercise of *industry, patience*, or *fortitude*; and lastly, that you were absent, and the effect of your personal influence and *prestige* was lost. The best of these men when face to face with protracted difficulty, call out helplessly for the General or Uncle Billy.

Patient organization must wean them from this idea, and make them self-reliance before they will be fit to detach for any important service out of reach of your person, which has been exposed too often and recklessly not to give anxiety to those friends of the cause who share in my conviction that on your life or death depends the certain success or the inevitable discomfiture of the enterprise in which we all embarked.

Under such conditions I shall be willing to resume the command I now resign into your hands, or any command from a corporal's guard upwards, that you may think fit to assign to me.

I am Sir, yours respectfully, C. F. HENNINGSEN.

SAN GEORGE, Dec. 16, 1856.

P. S.—I found it necessary to publish at various times as recommended the following for promotion with the provisional rank attached.

To be Lieut. Colonels—Major Henry, Swingle, Caycee, Potter, Rawle, Leonard.

To be Major—Capt. Polan.

To be Captains—Lieutenants Buttrick, Wilkinson, Clark, Williamson,

[illegible]

Important Movement in Chinese Affairs.

Amicable Settlement of the Prusso-Swiss Dispute.

Satisfactory Termination of the Paris Conferences.

PROBABLE ADJUSTMENT OF THE ANGLO-PERSIAN QUESTION.

Agitation in England for the Suppression of the Slave-Trade.

THE BLOCKADE OF CUBAN PORTS SUGGESTED

INTERESTING FINANCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

The British mail steamer *Persia*, Capt. JUDKINS, from Liverpool at 8½ o'clock morning of Saturday, the 10th instant, arrived on Saturday morning.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Post* says: I am able to assure you that the Governments of England, France and America are united in their policy towards China. It is expected that their joint action will have the effect *of imposing new relations with the Celestial Empire calculated to improve the commercial interests of Europe and America.*

According to the Paris *Pays* the Emperor of China, yielding to the influences of several of the chargés d'affaires of the great powers, was disposed to make extensive modifications, in a liberal direction, of the commercial treaties between the nations of Europe and the Celestial Empire. The news of the attack on Canton was not known at Pekin at the time when his majesty is said to have manifested these intentions.

The Paris *Patrie* says that the attack made by the English admiral would seem to have been projected a pretty long time ago, and *to have been hastened on by the news of the expected early arrival of a French squadron in the Chinese seas.* It appears to have been intended, by striking a decisive blow, to make a strong impression upon the minds of the Chinese governor and people.

We read in the Paris *Univers:*

"We have before our eyes the Chinese version of the causes which led to the bombardment of Canton. Many persons, even in England, are pleased to accept this version, and to accuse Admiral SEYMOUR of having seized the first pretext which presented itself in order to carry out an attack that had long been premeditated. Our correspondent from Hong Kong, who is anything but an Englishman, asserts that this accusation is by no means founded on truths. It must not be forgotten, moreover, that European Powers have for a long time past had a thousand legitimate reasons for chastising the Chinese in an exemplary manner. If anything is to surprise us, it is not the bombardment of Canton, but the patience with which Christian Europe has endured for centuries the insolence and deceit of this barbarous nation."

At a meeting of the Newcastle Investigation Committee, Mr. CRAWSHAY presiding, it was unanimously resolved:

That Admiral SEYMOUR in assuming the royal prerogative of making war upon China has been guilty of contempt against that prerogative; that a petition be addressed to the Queen praying her to order Admiral SEYMOUR's immediate recall and trial for this offence; that Admiral SEYMOUR has unnecessarily and unlawfully destroyed innocent life; that we, therefore, resolve to proceed against Admiral SEYMOUR for murder at the Central Criminal Court.

The Swiss difficulty is virtually settled, by the interposition of France, supported by England. The Emperor NAPOLEON undertakes that Prussia shall renounce all claim upon Neufchatel, in return for the release of the prisoners. Further, France undertakes to prevent any aggression by Prussia upon Switzerland. Switzerland approves these terms, and the Federal Assembly is summoned to ratify them.

The Conference of Paris closed on the 6th inst. having signed a protocol which is expected to terminate all the difficulties in fulfillment of the treaty of peace of March last. Russia cedes Bolgrad and Tabak to Moldavia, and receives the town of Komrat, on the right bank of the river Yalpak, with a territory of 300 square versts. The Isle of Serpents is decided as belonging to the mouths of the Danube, and goes with them. The new boundaries shall be fixed and the Austrian troops and British fleet shall have evacuated Turkish territory by the 30th of March next. Immediately thereafter the Conference will reassemble at Paris to ratify these proceedings.

On the 6th instant, and for several subsequent days, the body of the late Archbishop of Paris lay in state in the *chapelle ardente* erected in the grand saloon of the Archiepiscopal Palace in the Rue Grenelle St. Germain, Paris. Crowds went to visit it. On the body of the Archbishop being embalmed, it was found that one of the cavities of the heart had been traversed by the knife. VERGÉE, the assassin, was confined in a cell of the Prison Mazas. Being again brought before the magistrate, he replied with the same composure as before to all the questions asked, and fully admitted his murderous project. It is thought that the *Chambre des Mises en Accusation* would pronounce in his case towards the end of the week.

A dispatch from Naples, of the 5th, states that the Neapolitan ship-of-war *Charles III.*, with troops on board for Sicily, blew up and was totally destroyed. Many lives were lost, and a great number were wounded. Several of the wounded were rescued by a British ship-of-war. The explosion was supposed to be accidental. Another report attributes the destruction of the war-steamer to the explosion of her boilers.

On December 20, the leaders of the late Sicilian insurrection were shot at Palermo.

A dispatch from Madrid of the 8th states that in consequence of a letter published against the authorities of Catalonia, General PRIM has been arrested and sent to Toledo. Tranquillity has been re-established at Valencia. The collection of arms in the provinces in pursuance of the circular lately published still continues.

The opening of the Portuguese Cortes has taken place.

The London correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian*, whom we have generally found well advised on the political movements of the day, say:

"I hear that the Persian affair *is likely to be satisfactorily settled*, owing to the indisposition of Russia (who perhaps originally instigated the policy of Persia) now to provoke a war in the east, which would be the inevitable result of a continued and active quarrel between Persia and England. If Bushire be taken, we shall probably hold it as a material guarantee until Herat has been restored to the Afghans; *but I fully anticipate that peaceful negotiations will prevent the necessity of any land force sent against Persia.*"

FERUK KHAN, the Persian Minister, had left Constantinople for Marseilles. Previous to his going he paid a visit to Lord STRATFORD de REDCLIFFE, who returned his call, which is thought somewhat strange, seeing that diplomatic relations are suspended between the two countries they represent. There is a rumor that the Shah of Persia has written an autograph letter to the Czar, asking his advice and assistance. On the one hand it is stated that FERUK KHAN definitely promised to Lord STRATFORD that Herat should be given up, and the citizens recompensed; while on the other it is said that SADE AZAM, whose dismissal the British insist on, has been named Prime Minister for life.

A dispatch from Constantinople, dated Jan. 2, says:

"On account of party intrigues the Shah of Persia is said to have demanded the assistance of Russia. The Russians have occupied some islands in the Bukanan Gulf, on the Throomen coast of the Caspian."

It is announced from Constantinople that the Turkish Government has definitely arranged with English capitalists for a loan of £12,000,000 at 6 per cent. Subscriptions are at par.

Congress of the Paris Conferences.

A PROTOCOL SIGNED—RUSSIA AND TURKEY—THE LINE BETWEEN—TIME TO EVACUATE—THE PRINCIPALITIES—AND THE BRITISH FLEET TO LEAVE THE BLACK SEA.

From the Manchester.

The Representatives of the contracting Courts to the Congress of Paris assembled this day (Tuesday, Jan. 6) in conference, at the hotel of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, signed a protocol, which puts an end to the difficulties encountered in the execution of the treaty on the 30th of March.

It is known that the nature of the locality did not allow the Boundary Commission to come to an understanding upon all the points of the new frontier line between Turkey in Europe and Russia; on the other hand, it became necessary to supply for the silence which the treaty had kept relative to the fate of the Isle of Serpents; finally, the strict application of the 21st article, by annexing the Delta of the Danube to Moldavia, took away from the immediate sovereignty of Turkey a territory which formerly was directly a dependency of the Sublime Porte.

Inspired with the resolutions of the Congress, and wishing to conciliate all interests, the Conference, by unanimous consent, has decided that the frontier line shall follow the Vale of Trajan as far as the river Yalpuck, leaving Bolgrad and Tabak to Moldavia, and that Russia shall retain on the right bank of that stream the town of Komrat, with a territory of about 300 square versts.

The Isle of Serpents has been considered as belonging to the mouths of the Danube, and it has been agreed that it goes with their destination.

The Conference has recognized that it was the intention of the Congress to reestablish, by Art. 21 of the Treaty of Peace, in their former condition, the territories situated west of the new boundary, and to conform itself to the provisions of the negotiators of the peace; it has decided that these territories shall be annexed to Moldavia, with the exception of the Delta of the Danube, which returns directly to Turkey.

It has been decided, moreover, that on the 30th of next March at latest, the fixing of the boundary shall be effected, and that at the same date the Austrian troops and the British squadron shall have evacuated the Danubian Principalities and the internal waters of Turkey.

The Commission of the Principalities, the members of which are already at Constantinople, may therefore, at that period, proceed to the provinces, and fulfill the mission intrusted to it. As soon as that Commission shall have terminated its labors, it will render an account thereof to the Conference, which will meet at Paris according to the terms of the 25th Article of the treaty, to sanction, by a Convention, the final agreement come to between the contracting parties relative to the organization of the Principalities.

Settlement of the Prusso-Swiss Dispute.

NAPOLEON'S PROPOSITION ACCEPTED BY THE FEDERAL COUNCIL—AUDIENCE OF THE UNITED STATES MINISTER WITH THE KING OF PRUSSIA—THE PRISONERS TO BE RELEASED.

Advices from Paris intimate that there is a growing probability, amounting almost to a certainty, of a pacific solution of the Neufchatel question. A dispatch from Berne, dated the 8th, says that the Federal Council of Switzerland, considering the new propositions which have been submitted to it by the Emperor NAPOLEON, and supported by the good offices of England, to be such as are acceptable to the Swiss Confederation, has decided to convoke the Federal Assembly of Switzerland for the 14th inst., to receive those propositions.

A letter from Berne, of the 3d, in the *Independance Belge*, says, reliably, that the proposal is as follows: England completely approves of the last proposition made by the Emperor NAPOLEON, namely, that the Swiss Federal Council is requested to release the Neufchatel prisoners solely out of regard for the friendly feelings of the Emperor. The Emperor, in return, engages to endeavor to obtain from the King of Prussia the complete renunciation of Neufchatel. Should the King of Prussia refuse to negotiate on this basis, the Emperor will oppose any aggression on the part of Prussia against Switzerland, and will defend the independence of Neuchatel.

A letter from Berne, in relation to M. FAVRE's message to the German States, mentions, in the way of particulars, that on the 26th of December, the eve of the opening of the Swiss Federal Assembly, the Federal Council received a telegraphic dispatch from the Swiss Consul-General at Leipsic, announcing that the Duke of Saxe-Coburg wished earnestly to speak with a delegate of the Swiss federal authority on the subject of Neufchatel. M. FAVRE was therefore sent. The particulars of the proposals made to him did not transpire, but it was understood that his mission had failed.

The audience given by the King of Prussia to Mr. FAY, the United States Minister to Switzerland, who was accompanied by Count MULLINEN, a Swiss, was two hours duration. The King is reported to have said that for him the question of Neufchatel was a question of honor, but that if Switzerland gave way he might possibly renounce his claim to Neufchatel.

THE LATEST.

BERNE, Friday night, Jan. 9, 1857.

The bases of the French proposals are in close conformity with the conditions laid down in the instructions of Councilor KERN; these are also agreed to by England and declared acceptable by the Federal Council. The prisoners are to be released, with a sentence of banishment qualified by a proviso that their political statutes may be modified by the ultimate arrangements of Conference.

It is also stipulated that in no case shall the question of the independence of Neufchatel be a subject of discussion.

Prussia has undertaken to abstain from all military demonstrations, with a condition that the Federal Assembly shall not take action in the affair.

China to be forced into Civilization.

From the London Times, Jan. 8.

The operations at Canton constitute acts of deliberate warfare on both sides. The Chinese Commissioner first breaks the peace and then refuses reparation; the English Admiral proceeds to acts of hostility, to which YEH replies by an attack on the Factory, a reward for the slaughter of Englishmen, and an attempt to burn the British ships by fire-rafts. We are therefore actually at war with China. We have declared that we will have reparation, and no reparation has yet been offered; on the contrary, our settlement and our vessels have been attacked by the authorities. We need not say that ample indemnity must be given for these things. Furthermore, it cannot be doubted that both our honor and interest urge us to place our relations with the Chinese Empire on a new footing. *China must be brought into full communication with the civilized world*, and the task of dragging her from seclusion can be best performed by Englishmen. In the interest, therefore, of humanity and civilization we ought not to let this matter drop. If YEH and such as he triumph, all that was gained in 1842 will be practically lost. We do not want to conquer China, although it would be affectation to deny that English influence and enterprise are likely to be the chief agents in remodeling the immense empire which is now waking to new life after the torpor of many thousand years. We should, then, prepare at once to assert our position and to enforce the right of civilized nations to free commerce and communication with every part of this vast territory. There is no use in treating with such a Power as if it belonged to the enlightened communities of Europe. The British authorities should make up their minds as to what they intend to demand, and what guarantees they intend to take. The occupation of Chusan, and perhaps some point still nearer to the capital, a stipulation for the residence of an Ambassador at the Imperial Court, and free entrance for men of all nations into the country, are parts of the programme which naturally suggest themselves. Let us have no useless slaughter and no attempts to elevate the rout of these feeble barbarians into victories; but, as the Chinese have reopened the question of our relations with them, the opportunity may fairly be taken to secure all that the interests of humanity demand.

The Cuban Slave Trade.

COMPLICITY OF THE SPANISH AUTHORITIES—DEFICIENCY OF LABOR IN JAMAICA—A BLOCKADE OF CUBAN PORTS SUGGESTED.

From the London Post, Jan. 9.

We regret to find, by the latest intelligence from the West Indies, that the slave trade is more than usually rife in Cuba.

The first and the principal cause is to be found in the disgraceful conduct of the Spanish Government. It is little more than two years since certain royal decrees were promulgated at Madrid, and formally communicated to the representatives of foreign Powers, which, if honestly carried into execution, would have extinguished at once and forever the slave trade in the Spanish colonies. The British Envoy at Madrid hastened to apprise his superiors in England of the gratifying fact, and it was generally believed that Spain had at length awakened to the calls of humanity, and was resolved no longer to connive at the perpetration of a crime which even she herself had frequently and solemnly denounced. But these anticipations were more than vain. The Spanish decrees, drawn up apparently with the utmost care and elaboration, were flung aside as waste paper as soon as they had served their purpose. What was that purpose? Simply to conciliate England and France. The American Democracy had cast its longing eyes on Cuba, and it was essential, therefore, to secure the alliance of the two great European Powers in case of a struggle with the United States. The Madrid decrees were intended as a reply to the celebrated Ostend manifesto, and they served their purpose for the time. But we know their value now. We know that no attempt was ever made to carry them into effect. We know that since they were promulgated the slave trade has actually, naymaterially, increased. The example of every other country, and latterly of Brazil, shows clearly that this traffic cannot be carried on in defiance of the authorities. The inference, then, is irresistible, *that the Spanish Government indirectly encourages the slave trade.* We know that it is a large source of profit to the officials of Cuba, and probably, through them, to higher functionaries at home. And thus the traffic has gone on, and will continue to go on, until effectual means are taken for its suppression.

Another cause, we believe, may be attributed to the augmented price of tropical produce, and especially of sugar, during the last eighteen months. This has led, as a necessary consequence, to an increased demand for labor; and as the profits of the planter are higher than they have been for some time past, we fear that those of the slave-dealer have not diminished. Any more, if present prices are maintained, will probably lead to an increased demand in the Cuban and the Australian markets, is probable, *for they have recently been the most successful activity in the Indian Ocean trade.* The actual increase of this traffic, we need not be surprised to learn, has been viewed with the subdued indignation by our West India colonists. In Jamaica, in particular, the expression of public opinion had been very decided upon the subject, and of this we need not wonder. Jamaica has suffered more during the process of negro emancipation than any other of our colonies. Her deficiency in labor has been long notorious, and has, indeed, been the main cause of her protracted distress. She now sees the neighboring colony of Cuba supplying herself by means of a contraband and proscribed trade, with this most necessary article. Our treaties with Spain, and our engagements to put down a traffic in which we do not permit our own subjects to engage, appear to be thrown to the wind. Jamaica, with her scanty stock of labor—scanty at least as compared with her extent and natural resources—is barely able to keep her head above water, and is prevented by numerous restrictions from obtaining additional supplies; while Cuba, already prosperous and well supplied with labor, is daily receiving fresh importations in defiance of the most solemn international compacts.

One thing is plain, and that is, *that no reliance can be placed on the Spanish Government in this matter.* It needed not the trickery of the late Madrid decrees to convince us of this. It is abundantly clear that Spain has no wish to put down the slave trade. If she were honest enough and wise enough to follow the enlightened example of Brazil, she might do so more speedily and effectually than the latter country found practicable. The insular situation of Cuba, and its denser population, render it much more easily watched than the vast and comparatively uninhabited coasts of Brazil. It is a question, then, *whether we ourselves ought not to undertake that which it is in vain to expect of the Spanish authorities.* We observe that it has been proposed in Jamaica *that a blockade of the ports of Cuba should be resorted to* as a means of compelling the Spanish Cabinet to take effectual measures to stop the slave traffic. This would, no doubt, be an extreme step; *but it is one which circumstances may possibly render not only justifiable but imperative.* We cannot suffer Spain systematically to violate her engagements to the detriment of British subjects, and, we may add, to the scandal of the civilized world. If she obstinately pursues her present course she will have herself to blame for whatever consequences may occur. She has presumed much on our forbearance; let her beware that she does not encroach too far.

American Representatives at London, and British Representatives at Washington.

From the London News, Jan. 8.

The contrast between the representation of the American Republic at this Court and the representation of the British Crown and people at Washington is most remarkable and instructive. They send us the very best men in the Union, and the more difficult and delicate our relations become the greater care is manifested in their selection. Mr. DALLAS, the present Minister in London, is not only one of the most distinguished members of Congress, but one of the most important men in his party. His predecessor, Mr. BUCHANAN, is now President Elect of the United States. Mr. LAWRENCE ABBOTT, Mr. EVERETT, Mr. BANCROFT, Mr. STEPHENSON, and Mr. RUEF, were all persons of the greatest eminence and position in their respective spheres in the United States. But, with the single exception of Sir HENRY BULWER, the English Government has not, for the last quarter of a century, had a minister at Washington whose name was known out of the *corps diplomatique.*

No doubt success at Washington is very difficult. A right man there must have a special vocation for the appointment. He must be able to tolerate much that is rough and unrefined; and yet he ought himself to be cultivated and polished, as well as wealthy and hospitable. Above all things, his heart and soul ought to be in his mission, and he ought to be inspired with that earnestness and deep sense of responsibility to the English people which it is almost hopeless to expect from a thorough-bred diplomatist. And therefore it is we regret the appointment of an ordinary diplomatist and a poor lord to the Washington Mission.

Loss of the American Ship Northern Belle.

On the 5th inst. (as already reported) the American ship *Northern Belle* from New-York to London, parted her anchors, and went on the rocks off Kingsgate, the sea running very high at the time. The Captain and crew, 28 in number, after remaining all night lashed to the rigging, were rescued by the lifeboat from Broadstairs.

The following particulars of the loss of the American ship *Northern Belle*, the sufferings of the crew, and their miraculous preservation is from the pen of Mr. JOHN LANG:

"On Monday, the 5th inst., at 3 A. M., an American ship, the *Northern Belle*, of 1,100 tons, bound from New-York to London, with a general cargo, came to anchor off Kingsgate, and distant from the shore about three-quarters of a mile.

Between 10 and 11 P. M. the ship parted with her anchors, and drove upon the rocks. At this hour it would have been utterly impossible to launch the lifeboat, for the hail, sleet, and snow prevented the men from seeing any object whatever; and the spot whence it would be necessary to put off was distant more than half a mile. When day broke, at between 6 and 7 o'clock on Tuesday morning, an awful sight was revealed to those on the cliffs and on the beach. With the naked eye we could discern 28 men lashed to the rigging of the only mast left standing. What these poor creatures must have suffered during the night the reader will readily imagine.

At 7½ A. M., the life-boat, the *Mary White*, was manned. Ten brave men pulled through a boiling surf and raging sea, which several times hid them from our sight, and filled us with alarm for their safety. When seven out of the 28 men upon the wreck had been got into the life-boat it was found necessary to cut her adrift and disentangle her from the ship. With these seven men the boat returned to the shore amid the cheers of the many persons assembled on the beach.

A second lifeboat, which had also been wheeled from Broadstairs, to be ready in the event of the first lifeboat being lost, was now launched, and went off to the wreck. She succeeded in bringing away fourteen. The two remaining were the captain and the pilot, who had been taken in at Dover. The former declared that he would rather die than leave his vessel, and the latter expressed a desire to remain and perish in the old man's company.

After an hour and a half had elapsed the lifeboat for the third time left the shore in order to persuade these two men to save their lives. After much difficulty the crew of the boat succeeded in inducing them to come off the rigging and go to the land.

To describe the scene on the beach when it was known that all hands had been saved, is beyond my power. A more affecting scene is seldom witnessed. There were tears of gratitude shed by the Americans, tears of joy and pride by the Broadstairs boatmen. Benumbed as the shipwrecked men were, they could scarcely partake of the refreshment which was provided for them in the little warm parlor of 'The Captain Digby,' the solitary inn which stands upon the cliff at Kingsgate.

There is a little episode connected with the saving of these men's lives, which I am tempted to chronicle: At 3 o'clock P. M., this day, the *Mary White* was dragged upon a truck by three horses into Broadstairs. In the boat sat her gallant crew. Tied to an American oar, was the American standard, which was so recently hoisted as a signal of distress. The tattered flag fluttered over the broken bows of the *Mary White.* It was thus that the boat passed through the streets of Broadstairs, amidst the joyous shouts of the inhabitants of the town."

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Liverpool Markets.

Liverpool COTTON MARKET opened on the 1st inst. with animation, and an active demand prevailed up to Wednesday the 7th, an advance of ⅛d. ₰ lb being quoted for American. Since then less spirit had been perceptible, with less business doing, and the abovenamed advance is now barely obtainable. The week's sales to Thursday, inclusive, were 86,780 bales, including 55,750 American, speculators having taken 18,740, (of which 11,060 were American,) and Exporters 8,232, of which 4,190 were American. The business on Friday (9th) was limited, the market closing dull at somewhat easier rates, sales 5,000, including 500 on speculation and for export. Official quotations of Fair Orleans are 8¼d.; Middling Orleans, 7¾d.; Fair Mobiles, 7 15-16d.; Middling Mobiles, 7⅛d.; Fair Uplands, 7 13-16d.; Middling Uplands, 7¼d. Stock on hand 431,000 bales, including 235,470 American. At Manchester the advance in the raw material had caused manufacturers to ask an advance, which checked purchasers.

In BREADSTUFFS a moderate business had been done during the week, and prices were without material alteration. Red Wheat was quoted at 8s. 3d.@9s.; White Wheat 9s. 3d.@10s. ₰ 70 lbs. Western Canal Flour, 31s. 6d.@32s. ₰ bbl.; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 32s. 6d.@33s. 6d.; Extra Ohio, 34s. 6d.@35.; Canadian 33s.@35s. ₰ bbl. Indian Corn, mixed, 33s. @34s.; Yellow 34s.@34s. 6d.; White 35s.@36. 6d. ₰ 480 lbs.

PROVISIONS—In Beef the feeling is rather firmer, but, as yet, there is no change in rates. Pork continues dull generally, without transactions in American. Bacon in limited request, has receded 1s. to 2s. ₰ cwt. The last quotation for lard was 65s., at which there is rather more steadiness.

London Markets.

Per Persia.] LONDON, Friday, Jan. 2—5 P. M.

The Colonial and Foreign PRODUCE markets reopened on the 6th inst., after the Christmas holidays, and a considerable business has been done in the principal articles of consumption, at steady prices. BREADSTUFFS dull. MONEY in fair demand. CONSOLS leave off 94¼@94⅜, ex div. for the account. Mexican DOLLARS 5s. 1¾d. Bar SILVER 5s. 1¾d. AMERICAN EAGLES 76s. 4½. DOUBLOONS: Spanish 79s. 9d, South American 79s. 9d.

COCHINEAL quiet. Of 248 bags about half sold: Honduras Silver 2s. 11d.@3s. for good Solid. 3s. 9d.@3s. 10d. for middling, and 2s. 7d.@2s. 9d. for ordinary. Teneriffe Silver 3s. 9d.@3s. 10d., good dark 3s. 11d.@4s., and Black 4s. 6d.

COCOA in more demand. 300 bags Trinidad sold privately at 73s. for grey, red 74s. 6d., and 100 bags Guayaquil 72s.

GINGER—A good business done, both in Native and Plantation Ceylon, and prices have risen 1s.@2s. ₰ cwt. The transactions of the week comprise 3,000 bags Native from 55s. 6d. to 58s. @55s. for good ordinary; 229 casks, 175 barrels, and 345 bags Plantation Ceylon at 59s. 6d.@66s. 6d. for small greyish to middling bold colory, with favorite marks at 69s. 6d.@72s.; the chief portion of 680 bales and 337 half bales Mocha at 70s.@85s. for common to good clean garbled; 50 bales Malabar at 59s. 6d. 250 mats Manilla at 20s. @22s. for black, and small lots of superior unwashed Rio at 58s. 6d.@65s.

COPPER—The demand continues good. We quote Tough Cake and Tile £126. Sheathing 14d. Yellow Metal 12¼d.

CORN—The market is quiet, the late arrivals of Foreign Wheat and Flour being brought forward freely. Last week's average quotation for English Wheat was 58s. 1d. on 85,765 quarters returned. We quote White American WHEAT 65s.@70s.; Red 60s.@64s. ₰ quarter. American FLOUR 30s.@35s. ₰ bbl.

COTTON—Firm. Sales for the week, 5,300 bales. At Liverpool the demand has been extensive, but yesterday the market became more quiet. Sales for the week, 86,000 bales; middling Orleans 7¾d. @7¾d. ₰ lb.

DRUGS, &c.—Camphor, 108 tons middling dark grain sold at 72s. 6d. Cutch quiet, 800 bags damaged sold at 46s.@48s. Gambier 1 s India Rubber, 110 pkgs. taken in at 7¾d. Myrabolanes, 2,200 bags sold at 8s. @10s. Castor Oil, 500 cases sold at 5¾d.@7d. for mixed to good second pale. Quicksilver 1s. 8¾d.

HEMP—Russian dull; Riga Rhine and Clean, £37. Manilla—850 bales at auction were all taken in, at £37 for middling current quality. 500 bales Sunn sold steadily, from £16@£20 5s for ordinary to good fair. Jute—Of 4,764 bales about half sold at irregular prices, from £16@£20 5s. for common, with middling to fair from £17 10s.@£18 15s.

INDIGO—Holders continue very firm. Stock of East India 31st ultimo, 20,356 chests, against 15,737 in 1855, and 23,488 in 1854. The next sale is fixed for the 10th February.

IRON—The demand for Welsh is good; we quote Rails, £8 5s.@£8 10s.; Bars, £8@£8 5s., free on board in Wales. Scotch Pigs, 73s. 6d. for mixed numbers, on Clyde.

LARD—Has declined to 72s.@74s. for Western, in kegs.

LEAD—In good demand; Common Pig, £23.

In MOLASSES nothing worthy of notice has taken place.

LINSEED in improved demand, and 1s.@2s. ₰ qr. dearer.—For arrival purchases have been liberal at 62s.@65s., delivered, for Azov cargoes, and Alexandrian at 59s.@60s., c. f. and i., for the United Kingdom, and 61s. 6d. for the Continent. On the spot, inferior Taganrog sold at 53s., and average at 64s., Calcutta 68s. Bombay is held above market rates, and may be quoted 57s.@58s.

LINSEED CAKES are unaltered in price, with a continued fair demand.

OILS.—In Fish there is nothing doing. For 40 tons Sperm offered at auction to-day there were no buyers, and the whole was taken in at £86. Olive very firm; Gallipoli has advanced to £59. Spanish £57. Rape is dull at 54s. for Foreign Refined, and 51s. 6d.@61s. for Brown. Linseed has advanced to 38s. 9d. for prompt deliveries, with few sellers at 34.@10s. above these rates for future months. Cocoa Nut 49s.@51s. Palm 43s.@44s.

RICE firm, the lower qualities most saleable. Privately about 25,000 bags have changed hands: Bassein at 10s. 6d., low middling white Bengal and Madras 10s.@10s. 6d. At auction, 8,347 bags Bengal sold at 10s.@11s. 6d., 1,185 bags damaged Arracan at 10s @ 10s. 6d., 82 casks Carolina at 10s. 6d., and of 10,973 bags Rangoon 3,000 bags sold at 10s. 3d., for which the remainder was held. Present stock, 51,790 tons, against 12,985 same time last year, 5,140 in 1855, and 16,142 in 1854.

SALTPETRE—Nothing doing in Bengal on the spot, and quotations nominal. 62 bags Madras, and 410 bags, 26 cases Bombay however sold on moderate terms, say 32s.@34s. 6d. for 26 to 6¾ ₰ cent refr. Some Bengal for arrival has been bought at 30s. for quality equal to 5 ₰ cent. Nitrate of Soda has changed hands at 18s.

SPICES—Pepper: 2,700 bags Black partly sold, fair Sumatra 4¾d.@4½d., gray 4½d.@4¾d., and Penang 4¾d.@4¾d.; 192 bags white Penang were withdrawn above the market price. Pimento: 120 bags sold at 4¾d. for middling, and at 4¾d.@4¾d. for ordinary. Cloves: 480 bags Zanzibar sold at 4¾d.4¾d. Mace; 4 cases went at 1s. 9d. Nutmegs: 24 cases sold at 1s. 2d.@2s. 4d. for ordinary shrivelled to middling brown Penang.

SPELTER—Steady at £23 10s.

SUGAR—The market opened with a good demand at full prices. The quantities offered at auction have been large, and some descriptions have given way 6d.@1s. ₰ cwt. Of West India 1,500 hhds. have been sold, and of 60,000 bags Mauritius and East India offered, a large proportion was disposed of. Foreign—1,629 boxes Havana at auction mostly bought in; 287 bags Siam sold 51s.@52s. 6d. for good middling to fine. Privately, 1,500 boxes No. 10@10¾ Havana at 40s., and 600 tons unclayed Manila at 43s. 3d.@43s. 6d., 600 bags brown Pernams at 47s. d.@ 47s. 9d., besides a floating cargo of 1,500 boxes good No. 12 Havana, at 36s. 6d., the latter for a port in the United Kingdom.

TEA—Of 13,000 pkgs. offered at auction to-day, about one-half sold without material change in prices. Good common Congou, 11½d. ₰ lb.

TALLOW—Firm at 59s. 6d.@59s. 9d. for Y. C. on the spot and for the Spring.

TIN—Quiet. Common Blocks, 142s.; Bars, 143s.; Banca, 144s.; Straits, 143s.

TURPENTINE—Rough, 12s.; nominal. Spirits—American has given way to 46s.

WHALEBONE—Nothing doing.

AMERICAN STOCKS—There has been more doing the last week, but quotations are without change. Maryland Sterling 5's, 90⅜; Pennsylvania 5's Certificates, 76; Bonds, 83; Massachusetts Sterling 5's, 101¾; Canada 6's, 110½. BARING BROTHERS & CO.

American Securities.

Relative to the market for American securities D. BELL, SON & Co., London, remark as follows:

The market for American securities continues active. During the past week there has been a better supply of State Stocks, of which there have been some considerable purchases for investment. In Railway Bonds, also, there has been more business, more particularly in Michigan Central 8 ₰ cent. bonds, and the Illinois Central 7 ₰ cent bonds.

United States 6 ₰ cents, 1867–8	103	@105
United States 6 ₰ cent. Bonds, 1868	103	@105
Massachusetts 5 ₰ cent. Sterling Bonds	100	@101
Maryland 5 ₰ cent. Sterling Bonds	89	@ 91
Kentucky 6 ₰ cent. Bonds, 1868–72	—	@ —
Alabama 5 ₰ cent Bonds	78	@ 80
Pennsylvania 5 ₰ cent. Bonds, 1877	81	@ 83
Pennsylvania 5 ₰ cent. Sterling	76	@ 77
Virginia 6 ₰ cent. Bonds, 1886	83	@ 84
Virginia 5 ₰ cent. Sterling Bonds, 1888	82	@ 84
Tennessee 6 ₰ cent. Bonds	80	@ 82
Illinois Central 7 ₰ cent., 1875	86	@ 87
Illinois Central 6 ₰ cent., 1875	82	@ 84
Illinois Central 7 ₰ cent., (Freeland,) 1860	100	@101
Illinois Central, 8 ₰ cent. paid, premium	16½	@ 17½
Michigan Central 8 ₰ cent. 1869	94	@ 95
N. Y. Cen. 7 ₰ cent., conv., &c., 1864	91	@ 93
New-York Cen. 6 ₰ cent., not con., 1883	80	@ 83
N. Y. and Erie 7 ₰ cent. 3d Mt., 1883	86½	@ 87½
N. Y. and Erie 7 ₰ cent. convert., 1862	79	@ 81
N. Y. and Erie 7 ₰ cent. sink. fund, 1875	85	@ 87
Pennsylvania Cen. 6 ₰ cent. 1st Mt., 1880	88	@ 89
Panama 7 ₰ cent. 1st. Mt. Ster'g Bds., 1859	90	@ —
Panama 7 ₰ cent. 1st. Mt. Ster'g Bds., 1864	90	@ 92

Popular vs. Congressional Privileges.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

A slave carried to England many years ago, applied to the Court of the King's Bench for a writ of *habeas corpus*, which was granted, and the negro, upon the return, set at liberty. Forty-five years later an Emperor, entrusting himself to the magnanimity of the English Government, surrendered himself to the commander of a British ship, and was carried within sight of the chalky cliffs of *perfide Albion.* While still on the high seas, the captain received orders not to approach within three leagues of shore, lest the claimant of hospitality might avail himself of the writ of *habeas corpus*, and secure his freedom, which no law, human or divine, could withhold from him. Of the claims and clamors of slaveholders, and of the dues of honor and hospitality, and the intrigues and prostitution of a despotic Government, it was understood this high prerogative writ of the people took precedence; and was equally efficacious for a slave and a king.

Now, while we have imported this omnipotent process, along with the other guarantees of English common law, and given it reaffirmation in the most explicit phraseology known to our Constitution-makers, it so happens there is no civilized country in the world where the right of personal liberty is so often and daringly infringed. I do not refer to slaves, whom the Fugitive Law deprives of all chance at this means of liberation; but to citizens, captured in the midst of their daily avocations, incarcerated perseveringly, as was PASSMORE WILLIAMSON, month after month, and only set at liberty after the paramount writ had been three times defied, and judicial spite wreaked to the uttermost. I may also refer, without impertinence, to various individuals carried captive to that Babylon, the capital, for the crime of hearing common rumor, and giving it free utterance, as is the case of the journalists and correspondents, just now the victims of a legislative inquiry. I have no idea that this class of people are either slaves or monarchs, although the fidelity and irksomeness, and responsibility of their labors partake of the attributes of both; but they are, at least, citizens entitled to all constitutional and legal securities of person, and no more obnoxious to wanton molestation than any others to whom the laws promise protection. I cannot question, therefore, the right of the gentlemen thus seized to avail themselves of the *habeas corpus.* They are not implicated in any charge of treason, nor is any portion of the country in a state of insurrection—the only bars constitutionally imposed to the exercise of the right; and at the return of the writ it is quite impossible to show that ground of legal detention, without which they must be instantly discharged. The House of Representatives has transcended its privilege, and set a most pernicious example, in thus trifling with law and precedent; and if Mr. SIMONTON choose to test the issue, as justice to his fraternity demands, there can be no manner of doubt that the House will come out second best. I trust you will exhort him to do so. W. C.

STATE AFFAIRS.

BUSINESS BEFORE THE LEGISLATURE.

Failure of the Supply Bill—Mr. Pomeroy's Bills Relating to New-York—Marine Insurance—Savings Banks, &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

ALBANY, Saturday, Jan. 24.

The slaughter of the Supply Bill yesterday was a catastrophe that came upon the lobby and the House without the occurrence of one premonitory symptom. The causes which produced a negative vote are as yet profound mystery, though the interested are digging and delving with a determination to discover them. Will the bill stay killed? No; indeed. Already the vast army of Sappers and Miners are at work destroying the outworks of opposition. It will take them but a brief period to gain the inner works, and thus the bill will go with a rush. To many its delay and defeat has already done much injustice. If there are in the bill items that should not be allowed, they should be taken out, and the honest, just claims should at once be passed. This morning Mr. CLINTON endeavored to take the bill from the table, but the motion failed.

The Committee on Excise made a report that they were not yet prepared to recommend any bill, and asked to have printed all bills heretofore referred to them.

The Standing Committee reported against repealing the law exempting Ministers and Priests from taxation. This is periodically petitioned for and as regularly denied.

NEW-YORK BILLS.

In accordance with previous notice, Mr. POMEROY introduced the following bills relating to New-York. I have extracted their substance:

An Act to create, in the City of New-York, a Metropolitan Police Department.

1. The Governor and Senate shall appoint three Commissioners as head of the Department. They shall appoint a Superintendent of Police, a Surgeon of Police, one Inspector of Police, four Sergeants, and not to exceed 1,200 Policemen.

2. Commissioners to take place of the present Board, and possess their powers and duties, except as otherwise provided.

3. Present offices of Police abolished, and prescribes duties of new officers.

4. General duties prescribed.

5. Commissioners and Superintendent each to receive $4,000. Clerks salaries to be fixed by Commissioners and of others, as now provided.

6. Commissioners to hold office five years, subject to removal by the Governor, as Sheriffs. All others during good behavior, or until 60 years of age.

7. Regulations for government of Police to be made by the Commissioners, Superintendent, Recorder and District-Attorney.

8. Such regulations shall prescribe mode of trial and removal.

9. Commissioners shall appoint an Inspector of Health and Health Warden for each Ward, to hold office during good behavior, and be paid same as now paid such officers.

10. The Common Council shall provide necessary buildings, and the Supervisors apply to Legislature yearly for a law to levy a tax for the payment of expense.

11. The Commissioners shall divide the City into election districts, not exceeding 500 voters each, and appoint two additional Inspectors and two Poll Clerks, and fill vacancies in the office of Inspectors of Election.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JAN. 26, 1857.

☞ The NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served in any city and vicinity for One Shilling a week. Single Copies Two Cents. Mail subscribers Six Dollars a year.

The NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES is published every Evening, (*Sundays Excepted.*) One edition will be issued at one and the other at three o'clock P. M. It will be sent by mail at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing nearly all the reading matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday, is mailed at Three Dollars a year.

The WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed Two Dollars a year for single Copies, Twenty-Five Copies for Twenty Dollars, to one address.

The TIMES FOR EUROPE is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6 cents for single copies.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6 cents for single copies.

Terms, invariably cash in advance.

Publication Office, No. 128 Nassau st., cor. of Beekman.
RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO., Publishers.

Garroting the Press.

When public business is to be done, Congress is a slow coach. But when its resentments are to be gratified, or the private interests of members promoted, it works with a will. The passage of the New Press Law will stand upon record as one of the most extraordinary incidents of legislative history. No bill ever proposed, struck more directly at personal rights, or asserted a more tyrannical jurisdiction on the part of the governing class, than this. Yet in the House of Representatives, only 13 men voted against it, and in the Senate, only 3! All the rules designed to secure caution in matters of legislation were repealed, or disregarded,—no man in the House dared open his mouth upon the principles which the bill involved; and in the Senate, every member but HALE, WILSON, and PUGH, either rushed with alacrity to aid its passage, or cowered under the dictatorial demand for its enactment. Senator SEWARD, whose impulses are usually on the side of popular rights, and who seldom lacks the courage to act upon them, stood up in his place and acknowledged that "the bill subverts and dispenses with the privileges of witnesses under the common law,"—and that "it left the citizen without adequate protection," and yet *voted for it.* It was left for Senator HALE, who has suffered more injustice from the press than any other public man of the day, to recognize its position and vindicate its rights. The whole Senate, with three exceptions, echoed the demand of Mr. TOOMBS, of Georgia, that Congress should "protect itself against the Press, and *its miserable minions who are* ALLOWED *to go about these Halls.*"

There are two reasons for this extraordinary action on the part of Congress. One is the rooted *hatred* with which the Press is always regarded by men in power. Senator TOOMBS vented the secret feeling of the great body of members of Congress towards the Press when he spoke of its representatives as "miserable minions," and censured the forbearance which tolerates their presence in the halls of legislation. Senator TOOMBS has learned his principles of political freedom, as well as his personal deportment towards assumed inferiors, in a school which explains, if it does not excuse, them both. He would gladly suppress all freedom of speech, and throttle the public Press. And there are scores of men who sit by his side who cherish the same feelings, and act upon the same principles, without the courage to avow either. These men omit no opportunity to damage the Press,—to weaken its influence,—to blacken its reputation, and to check the freedom of its comments on the public conduct of public men.

The other reason for the action of Congress in this instance was *the fear of seeming to screen corruption*:—and this probably had more weight than any other. The law was in the professed interest of justice. Upon its face it aimed to elicit testimony concerning corruption in Congress. And Mr. SEWARD probably expressed the motive of many others who voted with him for the law, when he said that, bad as he deemed it, it must be passed or they must "suffer corruption to go unrebuked." Many of the honest members of both houses probably acted upon the same conviction,—and it certainly is one which we can respect, although we cannot approve the extraordinary recklessness of political and civil rights to which it led. It has always been held the right of a party to refuse to give evidence which should criminate himself, or which should violate certain principles of honor and of justice which are recognized as the foundation of all society. This bill utterly nullifies this right, and declares its exercise to be a misdemeanor, punishable by imprisonment for a year and by a fine of a thousand dollars. There ought to be no necessity for resort to such extraordinary legislation as this. And if there is, it must arise out of a depth of corruption in Congress of which hitherto the public has had no adequate conception.

In point of fact, the passage of this bill indicates beyond all doubt the conviction on the part of Congress that the charges of corruption are *true*,—that such corruption does exist,—that it vitiates legislation and destroys public confidence in Congress, and that it is so deeply entrenched that it must "pass unrebuked" unless evidence can be extorted by measures akin to the thumb-screw and the rack. And now that the law has passed, we trust it will be of service in regard to the end for which it professes to be designed. We hope that every man who has legal evidence of acts of corruption on the part of Members of Congress, will be compelled to disclose it. Neither the Committee nor Congress must be permitted to divert public attention from the main point at issue, and to convert the whole movement into a malignant warfare upon the rights or the person of a Correspondent of the Press. It is absurd for the Committee to pretend that they can make no progress with the inquiry unless Mr. SIMONTON shall answer the question they have propounded. They know better. They *have the names of other witnesses*, whose evidence is far more direct and important than his can possibly be. Why are not these men examined, and forced to answer?

THE RIGHT KIND.—The Mayor has refused to sanction a City ordinance which raises the salary of his office to $5,000. One of our neighbors denounces him for it, on the ground that it was done for *Buncombe*. We wish more of our City officials could be innoculated with *this* kind of Buncombe. They may talk for Buncombe to the end of their official career, if they will only imitate the Mayor and do it at their own expense.

General Walker.

We begin to have faith in WALKER. Whatever may be said against him, there cannot be two opinions as to his courage, perseverance and indomitable energy. He is not the man to be easily cowed or subdued by the swarms of Costa Ricans and Guatemalans who surround him, but are afraid to meet him at sword's point. Desperately straightened as WALKER has been for men and means—with the whole of Central America arrayed against him and his handful of fillibusters—he has yet to show the first symptom of flinching, the first sign of unsteadiness of purpose, the first indication that he does not firmly believe in ultimate success. These are qualities which, right or wrong, will command the admiration of mankind. They are qualities by which the possessor carves out his own destiny and shapes his own course. WALKER, under adversity, approaches the hero, or nearer to that creation than we have ever seen him before. Nor are we surprised that people, involuntarily, forget his offences and his shortcomings while witnessing the determined courage and perseverance with which, foot by foot, he contends against tremendous odds. Such a man will weary out an enemy if he does not reach success by a shorter route. Everything seems to fight against him—his enemies have men, money, ammunition, Minié rifles and Paixhan guns—and yet there he is still on Nicaraguan soil, unmoved and immovable. He has some twelve hundred effective fellows about him—devoted to him personally, and to the cause, good or bad, upon which they have all embarked. They may possibly be starved to death; they may possibly be killed to the last soldier; but they are not going to yield. Are Costa Ricans, Guatemalans or Salvadoreans likely to exterminate such men? We think it highly improbable. They are not made of the right stuff; and if they had not been backed up by unseen powers, they would probably have abandoned the attempt before now.

The position of General WALKER, by latest accounts, was tolerably secure. His enemies do not seem to relish the idea of attacking him personally. They have had enough of that. They prefer, if possible, to cut off his resources and starve him out. On the 3d instant, the General was at Rivas with a force of thirteen hundred effective men, and with plenty of clothing, food and ammunition. He had, in all, nine pieces of artillery, including two howitzers and five mortars. He had received provisions from New-Orleans and, by the *Sierra Nevada*, from San Francisco; and, being well entrenched and fortified in Rivas and secure against surprise, it is believed that, without further assistance, he can hold out for four months against any force that could be brought against the town. The General is reported to be in good health and spirits and as usual sanguine of success. Now, if any one would like to know what these thirteen hundred men *can* do, let him read Gen. HENNINGSEN'S official report of the evacuation and destruction of Granada, which will be found *in extenso* in this morning's TIMES. That officer had only one hundred men under his command, and though surrounded by ten times this number, and cut off from all assistance, he was not vanquished, and would scarcely have required relief if famine had not proved a fiercer enemy than Costa Rican Bayonets. Besides the force under Gen. WALKER'S immediate supervision, Col. LOCKRIDGE has three hundred men at Punta Arenas, who are waiting for the completion of a steamer to go up the river and retake Castillo and San Carlos from the Costa Ricans.

Our special correspondent, writing from San Juan del Norte, furnishes us with a complete and succinct history of the events that have occurred in Nicaragua since the date of previous advices—covering a space of about one month. The capture of the Transit, and the steamers, including Fort San Carlos, by the Costa Ricans is fully detailed. The latter were headed by an American named SPENCER, supposed to be in the interest of Commodore VANDERBILT. They took possession by stratagem, of the transit, as far as Virgin Bay, but have not attempted to follow up their success—a rather significant admission that in the matter of hard fighting they cannot cope with WALKER and his fillibusters. But the Costa Ricans will soon have enough upon their hands without seeking for further conquests, for, in all probability, a battle has been fought ere this for the recovery of the transit, and the steamers that fell into their hands. Important news may, therefore, be expected by the next steamer.

The News from Europe.

We learn by the *Persia*, which arrived at this port on Saturday, with three days' later news from Europe, that the Prusso-Swiss Dispute, and the difficulty between Russia and the Western Powers as to the execution of the Paris treaty, have both been satisfactorily adjusted. We have been, for some time, prepared for this intelligence. LOUIS NAPOLEON is the successful mediator between Prussia and Switzerland. His proposition to the Federal Council, as already announced, was, that if the Royalist prisoners were liberated, he would endeavor to obtain from the King of Prussia the renunciation of Neufchatel—pledging himself, at the same time, to defend the independence of that Canton if Prussia should refuse to negotiate on such a basis. According to our latest advices, this proposition, supported by England, has been accepted by the Federal Council; the prisoners are to be released; the independence of Neufchatel will be secured; and Prussia will abstain from all further demonstrations of hostility. Switzerland, therefore, has gained her point, while, by the liberation of the prisoners, the honor of Prussia is saved, and she will be able to renounce her obsolete title with becoming grace.

On the 6th instant the Paris Conferences were closed. Only two meetings have been held. The Representatives have signed a protocol which removes the difficulties that stood in the way of the execution of the Paris treaty. Pussia yields the Bolgrad, about which there has been such a lengthened controversy, and that town for the future is the property of Moldavia. The Isle of Serpents, it has been determined, belongs to the mouths of the Danube and goes with them. The Austrian troops will evacuate the Principalities, and the British fleet will leave the Black Sea before the 30th of March next. Thus the clouds that threatened to disturb again the peace of Europe are dispersed, and the sky is once more clear.

We have also favorable indications that the Anglo-Persian war will be brought to a termination without any further hostilities. The war is so notoriously unpopular in England, and the agitation against the pressure of the Income Tax is increasing and extending so rapidly, that the position of Lord PALMERSTON at the head of the Administration may be said to depend on his bringing the hostilities against Persia to an end. The *ultimatum* from the Shah offers a fair opportunity for escape; and, in all probability, peace would have been concluded ere this, if it had not been for the headstrong obstinacy of Lord STADFORD DE REDCLIFFE in his communications with the Persian Ambassador at Constantinople. The Shah professes only to seek from England a guarantee that the Chiefships of Herat, Afghanistan and Candahar shall continue independent, and on this condition he will disgorge his recent conquest. England, virtually, demands the same from the Shah, and as FEROUK-KHAN is on his way to Paris to solicit the intervention of LOUIS NAPOLEON, it is likely that the Emperor will arrange matters between the belligerents. Lord PALMERSTON, it is rumored, has already secured the services of the French Emperor to procure a reconciliation. Bushire, if captured by the British expedition that lately sailed from Bombay, will, it is now said, be only held as a guarantee until Herat is restored to the Afghans by the Persians.

The recent bombardment of Canton is the subject of much comment by our French and English cotemporaries. It is reported, on reliable authority, that an important movement will soon be made, calculated to improve the commercial interests of Europe and America in the Chinese Empire. According to a leading Paris journal, the Emperor of China is disposed "to make extensive modifications of the commercial treaties between the nations of Europe and the Celestial Empire."

The London *Post* has an article, which we copy elsewhere, on the increase of the Africad Slave-trade. It is specially bitter against the Spanish Government, which it accuses of violating treaty obligations, and it broadly hints that a blockade of the ports of Cuba, to stop the Slave traffic, is a step "which circumstances may possibly render not only justifiable, but imperative."

Settlement of the Neufchatel Question.

Honor is a troublesome property. The King of Prussia has it, together with some effete claims to the ancient principality of Neufchatel; which latter he has coveted to convert into substantial realities. Finding this, in the presence of the energetic determination of the Swiss, to be out of the question, he is now content to abandon the attempt if he can get off with honor: a diplomatic problem of profound difficulty and intricacy. To aid him in the solution he has called to his councils the great powers; one of whom, the Emperor LOUIS NAPOLEON, has hit upon the very method of solving the point, and satisfying all parties. Let us recapitulate.

Last September, a handful of hot-headed Royalists in Neufchatel pronounced for the rights in the principality which Prussia had solemnly relinquished in 1848. They were forthwith captured and confined, preparatory to trial. His Prussian Majesty instantly sent word to the Swiss Council, that the prisoners must neither be detained nor tried; and the Swiss Council could only reply that they should both be detained and tried, not because of any wish to disoblige his Majesty, but because compliance with the wish would be a distinct admission of his claims to Neufchatel, an independent member of the confederacy. The combatants in the *Critic* were not at a more perfect dead-lock. The King could not, without dishonor, permit his friends to suffer for their zeal, to say nothing of the possibility of the trial, if persisted in, bringing to light His Majesty's connivance at the insurrection. The Swiss could not omit to try the insurgents, for the very reason that the King had demanded their discharge. The cunning of the Frenchman solves the "situation." He invites the Swiss to release the prisoners, on condition that his Prussian Majesty shall release all his pretensions to the sovereignty of Neufchatel, retaining nothing more than the profitless title of Prince. The Swiss accept the invitation; the King cannot do otherwise, seeing that a refusal must array the French armies against him; and so the affair is definitely settled. The monarch gets off with honor, like a general who saves his recreant troops at the expense of booty and baggage; the Switzer has Neufchatel, and and the watchmakers of that busy little Republic may proceed with their ingenious labors, without fear of having to stamp the arms of Prussia upon the manufactured article. Not one of their delicate fabrications will be more delicate in spring and movement than the honor of a king, nor require more delicate adjustment when disordered.

Small Change.

There is a bill before Congress which professes to aim at excluding Spanish small coins from our currency. It has not yet passed—nor does it seem to us very likely to pass. It proposes to remedy the evils which the public now suffers from these coins, by *aggravating* them. The objection to the use of the Spanish coin is that the holders of them are usually shaved out of *four* or *five* per cent. in passing them. The bill proposes to remedy this by increasing the loss to *twenty* per cent.! It provides that these coins shall be received in payment of Government dues at twenty per cent. less than their current value, and that when thus paid in at that reduced rate, they shall be sent to the Mint to be recoined.

The obvious and direct effect of such a provision is to keep the objectionable coins *out of the mint*, and in circulation forever. So long as our own gold and silver coins exist payments to government will be made in them; and other markets will be sought for the rejected coins. Merchants transacting business with Spain, or her colonies, or the Spanish American States, will ship them thither; the trading community will continue to use them, either at their present or at some conventional value: and, so far as any nominal or proper result of Congressional legislation is involved, the subject will be wholly unaffected.

Yet singularly enough, in defiance of all reason or logic, a reform does seem likely to flow from the bill. The discussion has either called public attention more pointedly to the nuisance, or has given rise to an extraordinary misapprehension as to the tendency of the measure; but there certainly seems to be a resolute determination to expel the obnoxious stuff from our service, which, if persisted in, and generalized, will defeat the consequences of bad legislation. The Post-Office, the Ferry Companies, the City Railroads, and several large manufacturing establishments in and about the City, have already decided to accept and pay the Spanish coinage either not at all, or at less than its nominal value. This circle of proscription will necessarily widen. Every man, once experiencing the loss and inconvenience of passing it in the more frequent and daily business of life, must refuse to take it, thus rendering it offensive to others, and so on indefinitely. In the end, the foreign merchant must absorb the whole of it, and ship it away; and the pillars of Hercules become antiquarian curiosities.

The process by which this end will be reached, will be tedious,—and a stronger objection to it is, that the cost of it will fall where it should not—upon those who happen to be the holders of the coin. The poorer classes in this City will lose in the aggregate thousands of dollars, by this sudden refusal to take Spanish coin except at a reduction of *twenty* per cent. Now, why should the expense of such an improvement of the currency fall upon them, or upon any class of the community? It should be borne by the public at large. The Government should bear it; and instead of refusing suddenly and without previous notice, to take these coins except at a greatly reduced valuation, it should *offer* to take them at their full value, *up to a certain date* long enough ahead to enable private holders to bring them forward. In this way, they would be effectually and promptly withdrawn from circulation without material loss to anybody; and whatever loss there might be, it would fall where it should fall, upon the whole community, and not upon those who might happen, on any particular day, to be in possession of them.

What has occasioned the general movement of rejecting them just at present, we are not aware. The Post-Office set the example,—but without any new law, or, so far as we know, any fresh instructions from Washington on the subject. Of course it was generally followed, and great inconvenience as well as very considerable losses have already been occasioned by it. The bill on the subject is now in the Senate where it originally passed in a form that would have made it useful. But the House made amendments to it which destroyed its best features, and which will probably kill the bill altogether.

A NEW SENSATION FOR AMUSEMENT-SEEKERS.—The return of a comet may be calculated to a minute, but there is no man wise enough to foresee where a new sensation will come from and when it will appear. It may be an Opera dancer, an exiled patriot, a suspended Bishop, or a murdered BILL POOLE. No one can prophecy a popular caprice. The last "agony" appears to be a new star in the theatrical firmament. A young actress who has been roving about among the Western theatres, playing to Hoosiers, Suckers, and Wolverines, suddenly drops down among us in the most unfavorable season of the year, when the weather is colder than St. Petersburgh, and the streets are blockaded with snow and ice. She brings out an affecting drama of the French school, which has been decried, both in England and this country, for its immoralities; and a sensation is produced among theatre-goers, such as RACHEL failed to create. Nothing more marvelous has recently occurred than the hit made by MATILDA HERON, with that improper drama of the younger DUMAS, "La Dame aux Camelias." The London *Times* felt itself impelled to launch its thunderbolts against this dramatic immorality, when it was recently put upon the boards in the English Capital, disguised as an Italian opera, and under the name of "La Traviata." But here it is produced in a faithful translation from the original French, after having been worn threadbare, and all the town are running after it as though it were the production of a new SHAKESPEARE, and the heroine were a new SIDDONS.

A PLEASING PROSPECT FOR TAX-PAYERS.—Among the new bills about to be brought before the Legislature, Mr. POMEROY has given notice of one which possesses considerable interest for the tax-payers of the City—and we are all tax-payers in one way or another. He proposes to give the Governor power to appoint three Commissioners to locate a new City Hall with salaries of $3,500 each. The salaries are not in themselves frightful, though we do not quite understand why a duty of this kind, which is to be divided between three persons, should be paid $500 a year more than the Mayor receives for overseeing all the affairs of the City. But the worst of it will be, that where the salary is so high, the work will be prolonged in proportion to the pay. A salary of $500 a year would insure the work being done in a very reasonable time, while no pay at all, which would doubtless be the better plan and insure the ablest men, would result in its being disposed of without the least unnecessary delay. Three commissioners at $3,500 a year each would render the locating and erection of a new City Hall an endless job. Probably the child is not born who would see the City Hall complete while the pay was continued.

A STREET NUISANCE.—A thorough thaw would relieve our streets from a good many nuisances,—but from none more objectionable than the enormous *stage sleighs* which occupy Broadway. At best these concerns are comfortless and unsafe. Driving four, six, or eight horses through a crowded thoroughfare is always attended with danger to everybody else. The chance of their running away is sensibly diminished by the enormous loads they are made to drag over hard ground and their consequent inability to run, or even go at any pace much faster than a walk. But passengers in these open establishments are exposed to collisions and to all the casualties of an overcrowded street.

It is at night, however, that they become the worst. The drivers, conductors, and runners of whom each carries a small army, seem to keep up an active competition in profanity, and take special pleasure in getting female street-strollers to keep them company and enliven the ride by their conversation. Half-a-dozen half-tipsy specimens of Young America, who consider it the height of wit and humor to go shouting, swearing, hooting and singing through the street, complete the variety of the cargo; and all combined make the passage down town exceedingly foul and uncomfortable for the ladies and gentlemen who have sought that method of locomotion.

In the absence of a thaw we commend these concerns to the greater vigilance of the Police.

CONGRESS.—In the Senate on Saturday, Mr. SUMNER'S credentials as Senator for six years from the 4th of March next were presented; also those of AMOS NOURSE of Maine, to fill the vacancy made by Mr. HAMLIN'S resignation. Private bills were considered.

In the House, a petition was presented from New-York merchants, asking that sugar may be imported free of duty. Announcement was made that Mr. CHESTER, the correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, had been brought to the city by the Sergeant-at-Arms, and on motion of Mr. KELSEY, Chairman of the Investigating Committee, that officer brought him before the bar of the House to answer for his alleged contempt. After a debate it was decided that he should make his answer in writing under oath. Private bills were then considered until the adjournment.

THE LEGISLATURE.—In the Senate on Saturday, a memorial was presented asking for an amendment of the general Insurance law so as to allow of an increase of the cash capital of those companies taking marine risks. In connection with the presentation of the memorial, it was stated that for the past eighteen months the losses to marine companies had been upwards of *eighteen millions of dollars*. Memorials were presented from several Canadian towns, urging an increase of the facilities for communication between Canada and the United States. A bill was introduced to appropriate the avails of the State to the support of the common schools. A joint resolution was presented for an amendment of the Constitution so as to have, after 1859, three Judges of the Court of Appeals chosen by the people—one for eight, one for ten, and one for twelve years. Mr. SPENCER was elected as President of the Senate in the absence of the Lieutenant-Governor.

In the Assembly, petitions were presented for the abolishment of days of grace on drafts, for the removal of Quarantine, and for aid to citizens of New-York in Kansas. An unfavorable report was made on the bill for the repeal of the military tax law. Bills were passed, to extend the time for the collection of taxes, to incorporate the Turnverein, and to raise the salaries of the clerks of Police Courts. A bill was introduced providing for the erection and location of the City Hall in this City. It provides for the appointment, by the Governor and Senate, of three Commissioners, at a salary of $3,500 a year—the stock not to exceed $2,000,000, and to be received as bank security. It was referred to the Committee on Cities and Villages. Several other bills of interest to our citizens were introduced.

CITY LEGISLATION AT ALBANY.—Our Albany letter gives the outline of several important bills affecting the interests of this City, which have just been presented in the State Legislature. Whether they are the ones upon which a *caucus* of the political majority has decided, we are not informed. They bear marks, however, of having been framed with quite as much reference to supposed political interests as to the real wants and necessities of the City.

Affairs of Kansas—Interesting Letter From Gov. Robinson.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 19, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In your very just editorial upon "Kansas Affairs" of Saturday, is the following:

"Gov. ROBINSON has withdrawn from politics, and is known to be of opinion that the peace and prosperity—material, social and political—of the Territory can best be secured, under existing circumstances, by abandoning all further attempts to resist forcibly the Territorial authorities, and by awaiting, quietly and hopefully, the action of Governor GEARY, and the progress of events."

From this remark, my position and that of the people of Kansas, as I understand it, may be misunderstood. We have never adopted the policy of forcible resistance to "Territorial authorities," properly speaking. The Territorial officers, as Governor, Judges, Marshals, and all officers appointed by or emanating from the General Government, have never been resisted, unless, possibly, in one or two instances when they were preparing to murder the people in cold blood, or were depriving some of our citizens of their liberty illegally. It was the *usurpation*, the mob rule of Missouri, that we designed to oppose forcibly. During the interregnum between the removal of Gov. REEDER and the arrival of Gov. SHANNON, a tyranny was devised and imposed upon Kansas that defied peaceable opposition or political action in the Territory. A system of laws was devised worthy of a Nero, and made perpetual. The opposition was not only disfranchised, but the people of a neighboring State were made citizens of the Territory whenever they might desire to vote. Gov. SHANNON came and indorsed the tyranny and usurpation, and it was evident that one of three events must transpire—there must be a revolution, so far as the usurpation was concerned; relief from Congress or the President, or a State organization, if we would retain any of our rights as American citizens. Relief from the President and Congress was not to be obtained, and a State organization was decided upon as the best and most feasible way to get out of the difficulty. The Tyranny progressed: property and life were wantonly destroyed by the official mob, and at one time it seemed probable that civil war and revolution would become necessary for our protection. However, the country was aroused, new light seemed to break in upon the Federal Government and the tyranny was checked.

A new Governor was appointed, who professes to be desirous of restoring to the people their rights. Thus far he has done as well as perhaps he could, consistently with his oath, which required him to support the usurpation. We believe he is desirous of getting rid of every vestige of the tyranny imposed upon us. How is this to be done? The shortest and best way undoubtedly would be to admit Kansas into the Union under the Topeka Constitution, but party pride and consistency may prevent. Another way is for Congress to make a clean breast, and recognize the Territorial Government. Another, to give us an election law, and another a Territorial Legislature, in which election *all* the citizens can participate, and *no others*. Gov. GEARY, I believe, would gladly aid in securing our rights in either of these ways.

What, then, is the policy of the people of Kansas? *First*—We should keep our State organization alive, that Congress may admit us, if it will, into the Union. *Second*—Coöperate with any and every man who will truly labor for our disenthralment, whether it be Governor GEARY, President PIERCE or Mr. BUCHANAN. We simply want our just rights restored to us, and we will be thankful to any one who will do it, even though they come from the person or persons who deprived us of them. In Kansas we know no national political party—we have no voice in the general Government—and we solicit aid alike from all. This I believe to be the feeling of a large majority of the people of Kansas, and if there are any political adventurers who care more for their own elevation than they do for the rights and welfare of the people

One word of personal explanation. It appears from [illegible] that dissatisfaction is manifested in regard to my course. I have simply to say that my resignation of the office of Governor of the State organization was not the result of any disposition to abandon that organization, for I am as desirous as ever that we shall be admitted into the Union under the Topeka Constitution, but it was chiefly that I might bring more influence to bear in our favor than I could by retaining that position. My action was not without frequent and extensive consultation with the friends of the Constitution, and I supposed my motives and reasons were well understood.

It is true that Governor ROBERTS was not apprised of my resignation until a short time previous to the meeting of the Legislature, but I notified him several weeks before that I should necessarily be absent from the Territory, and should rely upon him to act in my place. I understood him to assent to the arrangement, and to be well pleased with the opportunity to write the annual message. I deeply regret his failure to do so, as I know he would have set our position and condition before the country in the true light.

Very respectfully, C. ROBINSON.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The regular performance at this house is postponed, in consequence of the firemen's ball, which takes place to-night. To-morrow night the "Trovatore" will be repeated for the last time, with Mlle. PARODI as the *Leonora*.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Miss MATILDA HERON, assisted (and very ably assisted) by Mr. SOTHERN and the other members of Mr. STUART'S company, will repeat her great character of *Camille*, in the play of that name, to-night. In a few days this powerful drama will be withdrawn, to make way for other novelties.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—The celebrated Gabriel and François Ravel troupe of artists have been engaged by Mr. MARSHALL, and will commence their season's performances to-night. To-morrow and the alternate nights Mr. FORREST sustains some of his principal characters. With these unquestionable attractions it will be hard indeed if the Broadway does not maintain its popular preëminence.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—This establishment closed on Saturday evening, but will reopen to-morrow night, on the occasion of a Testimonial Benefit to Miss LOUISA PYNE, given by Mr. WM. NIBLO. The romantic and charming opera of the "Mountain Sylph" will be performed on this occasion, and a variety of other entertainments, in which Mr. JOHN LESTER (of Wallack's) and Miss EMMA STANLEY will appear.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.—A most excellent programme is provided for this evening, containing three highly approved plays, namely: "Dreams of Delusions," "Rachael, the Reaper," and the burlesque of "Young Bacchus."

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE.—Mr. BURTON announces another new piece for to-night, called "Olympia," in which Mrs. BARROW sustains the principal part. The play was written for Mrs. BARROW, and is doubtless adapted to her peculiarities and excellences. After the drama the farce of "John Jones," in which Mr. BURTON plays his famous part of *Cozy Goodluck*.

CHAMBERS-STREET THEATRE.—Mrs. MCMAHON continues her efforts at this establishment, and will appear to-night as *Mrs. Haller*, in the pathetic play of the "Stranger."

NATIONAL THEATRE.—Manager PURDY provides three pieces for to-night—"The Surgeon of Paris;" "Planche, or the Lively Fairies," and the farce of the "Lottery Ticket."

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—BUCKSTONE'S drama of the "Bear Hunters" (the success of which the management describes as "exhilarating") will be repeated here every night this week, together with other entertainments, including of course the Arabian gentleman's exercises on the back-bone.

BUCKLEYS' SERENADERS.—The new musical burlesque of "Done Juan" will be repeated to-night, and during the week, together with Ethiopian Minstrelsy, &c.

MECHANICS' HALL, No. 472 BROADWAY.—The original Christy's Minstrels, under the direction of J. W. RAYNOR and E. H. PIERCE, renew their New-York entertainments at this establishment to-night.

Personal.

Judge WRIGHT, of the Court of Appeals, who has for some weeks been confined to his house by a severe attack of rheumatism, is rapidly regaining his health, and is to resume his official labors on the 1st of February.

Mr. PHILO HURD, President of the Harlem Railroad, who has been dangerously ill for some time past with inflammation of the lungs is better, and strong hopes are entertained of his recovery.

JOHN KIMBERLY, a native of Brooklyn, and a graduate of the Cambridge Scientific School, has been appointed to Prof. HEDRICK'S place in the University of South Carolina.

The Alexandria *Gazette* tells of a colored child that can talk quite plainly, though only three months old. It was born with two teeth, and has six perfect teeth already.

Mr. GEORGE SUMNER delivered his lecture on "Old Europe and Young America" before the Boston Mercantile Library Association, on Wednesday.

The Boston *Atlas* understands that Mr. SUMNER expresses a fixed determination to return to Washington before this Session closes.

JOSIAH BRADLEE, of Boston, has just given $2,000, in addition to $1,000 given three years ago, to the Society for Decayed Clergymen.

M. THALBERG is giving *Soirées Matinées* in Chickering's Saloon, in Boston, with great success.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK rose from a sick bed to perform an engagement in Newark on Wednesday night. Illness seems to agree with this accomplished artist. The Newark *Daily* says of his performance, what is said by private parties:

"His own performances were altogether more spirited, brilliant and varied than we have ever heard before, and infused a corresponding enthusiasm into the audience, which demanded frequent repetitions; his part of the duett on airs from 'Trovatore,' accompanied by GUYON, excited special wonder and admiration."

BUSINESS NOTICES.

HOT GRUEL AND A CRUEL COLD.

Old Blifkins had a frightful cold,
And, just as if to vex him,
However he might rant or scold,
Mrs. B—, a most respectable woman, and the mother of an interesting family—would laugh and keep on muttering in a way that did perplex him.

She brought his gruel to his bed,
He asked her what she grinned at;
And then the candid creature said—
That a false and wretched economy in the quality and style of his Fall and Winter clothes was the shrine which Blifkins sinned at.

"If you had bought warm Winter clothes,"
Says she, "from the great SMITH BROTHERS,
You'd have got them cheaper, the Lord knows!
While in point of style, durability, warmth, elegance, and the power of securing health, these garments, it is well *known*, are a thousand miles ahead of the rivalry of all others!"

SMITH BROTHERS' One Price Wholesale and Retail Clothing Warerooms, Nos. 122 and 140 Fulton-st., New-York.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—With Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks, the same that were awarded separate medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and the World's Fair, New-York, 1853, and are the only American Safes that were awarded medals at the London World's Fair.

These Safes are now admitted to be superior to any ever offered the public, and the subscribers challenge the world to produce an instance of these Safes failing to preserve their contents through the hottest fires, or a burglar picking the lock.

The subscribers and their agents are the only persons authorized to make and sell Herring's Patent Champion Safe, with Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks.

S. C. HERRING & CO., Green Block,
135, 137 and 139 Water-st., and 5 Murray-st., New-York

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—THE TIME has arrived to prepare for the Spring and Summer trade. He who buys a Sewing Machine now will have a great advantage over him who purchases after the hurry for work comes on. The fact that Singer's Machines and no other will answer for making clothing, shoe-fittings and general work, is well understood. I. M. Singer & Co.'s *Gazette* is just published, and is full of information about Sewing Machines. Copies sent gratis to all who apply.

I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 378 Broadway, New-York.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES.—The best in the world; the only reliable Hair Dye known, perfect and instantaneous; harmless and beautiful in its results. Applied in twelve private rooms. BATCHELOR'S WIGS surpass all; their new improvements satisfy the interested that BATCHELOR'S are permanent. Avoid the ridicule attached to bad dyes and unsightly wigs. The largest and best stock always at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

RUPTURE.—ONLY PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED to MARSH & CO. by the Industrial Exhibition of all Nations, at the Crystal Palace, for their new Patent Radical Cure Truss. References as to its superiority: Professors Valentine Mott, Willard Parker and John M. Carnochan. Open from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M.

MARSH & CO., No. 2½ Maiden-lane, New-York.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ For Complexion, Skin, &c.—HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.'S ROSE-WOOD LIVERWORT PASTE, and H., C. & CO.'s WILD CHERRY LOZENGES—both preparations are very efficacious, and at the same time pleasant to the taste; they are used and recommended by physicians. Prepared only by HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., Chemists and Druggists, Nos. 165, 273, 511 and 756 Broadway

☞ A Favorite Remedy.—We believe no medicine has ever given stronger proof of its efficacy than the Oxygenated Bitters. In cases of Dyspepsia and General Debility, restoring health and cheerfulness, when all other remedies have failed.

If your limbs or body feel weak;
If you are nervous or irritable,
If you have dyspepsia, ague or chills;
If rheumatic, neuralgic, or pains
If the limbs, back, bones or head;
If you want appetite, strength, sleep,

☞ Or Strong, Robust Health—just use for one week DR. WEBBER'S INVIGORATING CORDIAL and the extraordinary revolution it will effect in your whole formation will astonish you. No Physiologist has ever discovered a panacea that incorporates with these fluids until Dr. JACOB WEBBER, after many years of research, did so. He has embodied this in, and it forms the component parts of his Cordial. It enters the circulation of the blood, enriching it; it makes the sluggish liver active; the sour, bilious, and foreign matter in the stomach is neutralized and evacuated, and the enfeebled, prostrated, and weak invalid feels an appetite, a strength of limbs, and all the natural functions, that is only known to those blessed with robust health

ONLY THE IGNORANT AND OBSTINATE can doubt this valuable herbal compound.

Sold at No. 262 Bowery. Price $2 50. Poor, half-price

☞ Kansas Lands.—The Trustees for the purchase of lands in Kansas, will receive deposits in trust, to apply them to the purchase of the Delaware Indians' Trust Lands, and to the purchase of other lands in Kansas, whereas in the general fund $100, bearing interest, and receivable in purchase of lands of the Trust. For subscription, or for special investments, or for further information, apply to the Treasurer, personally or by letter, at No. 3 Wall-st., Brooklyn. JOSEPH LYMAN, Treasurer.

AMOS A. LAWRENCE,
WM. DUDLEY PICKMAN, } Trustees'
ROBERT B. STORER.

☞ Disgusting Personal Appearances.—If you would improve them, and have White Skin, Teeth, and Fine Hair, use JONES' ITALIAN CHEMICAL SOAP—reduced to 2s. For rendering the skin white and clear, curing eruptions, &c., use JONES' CORAL HAIR RESTORATIVE, the best and cheapest thing made for the Hair; and LAFONT'S LIQUID ALABASTER, for the Teeth, Breath, Gums, and for giving ladies' skin a natural white. All sold for 2s., at No. 202 Bowery.

MEDICINE WITHOUT PAY.

☞ I will present one box of my Magnetic Salve to any respectable patient who will call and receive it. For Burns, Scrofula, and Salt Rheum, unsurpassed. S. R. SMITH, Electro-Magnetist, No. 77 Canal-st. between Broadway and Church-st.

☞ Mercantile Library Association.—The concluding Lecture of the Second Course will be delivered on TUESDAY EVENING next, (27th inst.,) by FRED. S. COZZENS, Esq., at 8 o'clock, in Clinton Hall. Subject—*Wit and Humor*. Tickets 50 cents. Can be had at the door.

FLOYD CLARKSON,
Chairman Lecture Committee.

☞ Scarlet Fever!—Scarlet Fever!—Parents! mothers! in 15 minutes your child will be placed out of danger, and the above dreadful fever entirely broken in six hours, by using

Dr. VAIL'S HEALTH RESTORER,

to be had only of MAGONIGLE & CO.,
No. 141 Grand-st., near Broadway.

☞ Young Men's Christian Union of New-York.—Next regular meeting, TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 27, at 7½ o'clock, in the Lecture Room, Clinton Hall, (second floor.) Subject for discussion—*Does taxation for the support of the poor tend to limit Christian charity?* The public and especially young men are invited to attend.

JAMES CUSHING, Jr., Recording Secretary.

☞ Have you the Rheumatism?—Dr. TERRY'S MIRACULOUS LINIMENT has never failed to cure in every application. Suffer no longer, but procure it immediately of MAGONIGLE & CO.,
No. 141 Grand-st., near Broadway.

☞ New-York Young Men's Christian Association.—Monthly meeting, Jan. 26, in the large Chapel of the University. Essay by Mr. ANDERSON, of the Union Theological Seminary, on *The Sabbath School*. Address by Rev. Mr CAMPBELL, of Natal, South Africa.

EDWARD C. MARSHALL, Rec. Sec.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable Protestant young women, one as a meat and pastry cook, will assist in the washing if required, has lived in some of the highest families in the City and Country; the other a neat chambermaid and waitress or nurse and seamstress. Any family requiring such help will be pleased by calling at No. 271 Bowery. Also a well disposed Protestant young man as waiter; knows his business well.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO COMPEtent girls, 1 as cook, understands meats and poultry, baking of all kinds, a most excellent washer and ironer, gives excellent City reference, wages $7 to $8; the other as nurse and family seamstress, is quick at the needle, understands the care of children, has no objection to a lady who boards. best City reference, wages $6. Call or address No. 216 East 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, as a traveling agent or salesmen in a wholesale manufacturing or jobbing house. Has had twelve years' experience in the business. Address No. 146 Merchants' Hotel.

WASHING WANTED.—HOTEL AND FAMily washing at the Laundry of the New-York House and School of Industry, No. 100 West 16th-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—IN THE OFFICE OF A DRY-GOODS jobbing house, a young man or boy to learn the business; must be a good scholar and write a handsome hand, and live with his parents or guardian. Salary first year $250, with gradual increase. Address, in hand-writing of applicant, stating age and references, Box No. 985 Post-Office.

NIGHT WATCHMAN WANTED—AN INDOOR one at Newark, N. J., one who can be well recommended for sobriety, honesty and industry, and can give security to the amount of $2,000. Address Box No. 1,059, Post-Office, New-York.

WANTED—A MAN ACCUSTOMED TO PRESSing oils; one familiar with Hydraulic presses preferred. Apply to ALEX. McDOUGAL, No. 24 Old-slip.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN OR ENGLISH WOman, as nurse in a private family; one that can bring the best of references may address box 1,966, Post-Office.

WANTED—A SMART, ACTIVE BOY. APPLY at No. 4 Murray-st., up stairs, between 4 and 6 o'clock this evening.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—WELL-EDUCATED AND ACCOMplished teachers and lecturers, to whom liberal salaries will be given. Apply, personally, to Prof. L. J. MORRIS, No. 536 Broadway, over Mme. Malherbe's millinery store, Tuesday, Jan. 27.

PRINTING.

PRINTING BY STEAM—COPPER-FACED TYPE.
STATIONERY HALL,
Nos. 174 & 176 Pearl-st., New-York.
BOWNE & HASBROUCK,
PRINTERS, LITHOGRAPHERS AND STATIONERS.
All kinds of Printing executed in the best style, with copper-faced type, at the lowest rates.

SPANISH AND MEXICAN MONEY!!!
SPANISH AND MEXICAN MONEY!!!
SPANISH AND MEXICAN MONEY!!!
SPANISH AND MEXICAN MONEY!!!

TAKEN AT ITS FACE FOR JOB PRINTING of every description at the lowest cash price, at the EXCELSIOR GENERAL BOOK AND JOB PRINTING OFFICE, Nos. 211, 213 and 215 Centre-st.

Every facility for executing all kinds of Book and Job Printing, Circulars, Cards, Bill-Heads, etc., at shortest notice, and in the best manner.

FURS.

FURS AT HALF PRICE.
TO CLOSE THE SEASON'S IMPORTATIONS.
We shall offer our entire FUR STOCK during the MONTH OF JANUARY
at (in most cases) ONE-HALF the ORIGINAL PRICE, in order to effect an ENTIRE CLEARANCE.
GEO. BULPIN,
No. 361 Broadway.

KEROSENE OILS.
KEROSENE LUBRICATING OIL.
KEROSENE ILLUMINATING OIL.
KEROSENE BINNACLE OIL.
PARAFINE RAILWAY GREASE.
ELECTRIC LAMPS.
AUSTENS, AGENTS, No. 50 Beaver-st.

INDIA RUBBER BOOTS AND OVERSHOES.
A full stock of Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children' India Rubber boots and overshoes of the very best quality, adapted to both city and country wear, just received and for sale by the case, dozen or single pair.

D. HODGMAN,
No. 27 Maiden-lane, corner of Nassau-st.

$1,000.—PALMER'S BUST OF "SPRING."—This beautiful work of art, now on free exhibition at the *Knickerbocker Magazine* Office, No. 348 Broadway, richly worth $1,000, will with several hundred other busts and statues in marble, and oil paintings, be distributed free by the Cosmopolitan Art Association, among all subscribers whose names are received up to Wednesday, Jan. 28, at 3 o'clock P. M., when the books of the New-York Office will close and the names sent by telegraph. The distribution positively takes place at the Western office on the evening of Jan. 28, when

The Annual Address will be delivered by
RALPH WALDO EMERSON.

Any person on the payment of $3, becomes a subscriber and is entitled to any of the leading $3 Magazines one year or a splendid steel engraving of "Saturday Night," together with the *Art Journal* one year, and a ticket in the above distribution, by which a costly work of art may be had in addition. Full particulars given at the *Knickerbocker Magazine* Office, No. 348 Broadway, over Appleton's Book Store, where the above famous bust can be seen with a variety of Magazines, Engravings, &c.

Remember the books close at 3 o'clock P. M. on next Wednesday.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

TWO
NEW ORIGINAL TALES,
WRITTEN EXPRESSLY FOR
THE NEW-YORK SUN,
will be commenced
ON TUESDAY NEXT, JANUARY 27TH.

HUGO, THE DEFORMED.	THE COUNTERFEITER AND THE NEWSBOY.

Enter your names on
THE SUBSCRIPTION BOOK,
and all have a fresh start with
the first Chapters.

IN PRESS,
TO BE READY IN A FEW DAYS,
Loftus' Travels in Chaldea and Susiana.
Bonar's Desert of Sinai
Gosse's Life, a Series of Illustrations.
Ryle's Expository Thoughts on Matthew.
A Ray of Light, by the Author of a Trap to Catch a Sunbeam.
Dick's Christian Philosopher, *new edition*.
Memories of Bethany, by the Author of the "Morning and Night Watches."
Dr. Hamilton's Lessons from the Great Biographer.
The Giant-Killer, by the Author of "Claremont Tales."
Hodge on First Corinthians.
The Children of the Kingdom, by Rev. D. A. Tyng.

ROBERT CARTER & BROTHERS,
No. 530 Broadway.

HUGO;
THE DEFORMED.

A SOUTHERNER'S OPINION OF THE NEW-YORK DAY BOOK.—The following letter from the renowned Col. BUFORD to the New-York *Day Book*, appeared in that paper on Tuesday last:

WESTPORT, Missouri, Jan. 7, 1857.

To the Editor of the Day Book:

Believing that so long as your section was at war with mine, I was bound, as a true man, to render no aid or comfort to the public enemy, and remembering, too, how the Sunday *Times* and the *Herald*, that for a while were lauded as conservative and national papers, had, like our own Southern leaders of Northern opinion, crippled our cause by "the logical consequences of their silly concessions," and finally betrayed it, I had made it a point of duty not to patronize or encourage any paper North of Mason and Dixon's line; not that I have prejudices against your people as individuals; I have none such; indeed, some of my most intimate friends are Northern people. But your section was intermeddling in the internal affairs of my section, and was insulting us, by seeking to domineer over us, and to take the keeping of our destinies out of our own hands. I could not, therefore, but regard your people as enemies of my section, and all of them as alike until proved to the contrary. Thus prepossessed, of course, I heard with much distrust that your paper (the DAY BOOK) was national, conservative, and held the true ground on the Slavery question; and I have just perused some of your latest numbers with every inclination to condemn. To my surprise, I find you no mere time-server, healing mortal wounds lightly—no petty charlatan with mercenary aim, rashly vending quackeries—no mean spy among one set, pandering to the blind passions of another—no miserable demagogue skulking from one shallow pretext to another, and vainly seeking to reconcile incompatibilities, but I find you the true and perfect representative of a great idea, and thoroughly possessed and imbued with it, and that idea the duty and necessity of keeping the head of humanity at the head, and, in accordance with nature's laws, still letting the foot perform its proper function—in short, (as you term it,) the true "American idea" of white supremacy and white supremacy, and of negro inferiority and negro subordination. Void of partisan fear, coldly and calmly you teach men to open their eyes, and recognize the indubitable fact that a negro is a negro, and not a white man—not his superior, unlike him, and therefore unequal to him—that in juxtaposition with the white, in the relation of master and slave, (the only contact the superior race can tolerate,) the negro is in his normal and health-bringing condition; and in the only school of progress his dependent and imitative nature is adapted to—in short, that Slavery is right, and is a trust given us of God, for the benefit of both races, and ought to be maintained—that the Republican is better than the aristocratic or monarchical form of Government—that in a Republic there should be a true and practical equality among the citizens—that idiots, infants, and races incapable of self-government have not, in nature or common sense, any just right to participate in the administration of public affairs, but should be kept in appropriate wardship till removal of their several disabilities—that Slavery is the negro's only practicable wardship—that out of it he sinks to barbarism, and drags the white down to his own level, or is exterminated by him—that Republican institutions cannot coexist with negro equality, nor long last unless toughened with the alloy of absolute Slavery, in a class or race, distinguishable by physical signs from the citizen caste—that Slavery avoids the dangerous conflict between labor and capital, and conduces to a true practical equality among the free—that negro labor is essential to a production of cheap clothing, sugar, coffee and other tropical products, commensurate with the wants of a progressive civilization—that Slavery is the conservative element of our institutions, the basis of the present power and glory of the American name, and the indispensable instrument of future progress, without which right arm, the whole body politic must wither and decay. That knowing these things, England, and other rivals and enemies, with the view to stop our progress and make our Republican institutions impracticable, by precept and example, have persuaded the northern people that Slavery was sinful, and of little or no use any way—that negroes are the same as whites, only nature has taken a little more pains in painting and perfuming them, and curling their hair, and in giving some of their bones a twist ours haven't got—that cotton and sugar will make themselves; and if not, people can dress in fig leaves and eat wild plumbs, as Adam and Eve did; they are no better than Adam and Eve; negroes ought to be taken out of the cotton fields and put at the helm of State—form our old ship on the breakers and land her at Davy Jones,—"that's the bright idea," says Mr. Fremont—"amen," says Mr. Etheridge—"So mote it be," chime in Messrs. Pike, Botts, Rayner, Benton, Houston, and the whole host of Southern toadies, lacqueys and aspirants after national reputation. "Friends and brothers! can't we have it both ways?" meekly interpose our old dotards and gouty go-betweens; while, with manners innocent of fear, because with a mind unconscious of guile, he of the *Day-Book* (Plato's worthy decipple) fans aside the shams and fogs of crooked politicians and exposes to the plain view of all, the manifest truth that every phase of humanity has its peculiar adaptation, its appropriate sphere, function and office in the great work of human progress—that nonage must be kept in wardship—that the foot should carry the body, and that the head of humanity can best direct it—that Governments are sustained, not to ignore, not to war upon the vital interests and social polity of the communities maintaining them, but to conserve, to protect, to advance and extend them, and, no matter what doubts and obstacles abstract theories and temporary party exigencies may interpose, the mere blind instincts of animality, sooner or later, in one way or another, will necessarily bring its Governments, either the old, or in new forms, to such legitimate ends—in short, that while supremacy is the great question of the day—that one of our great national parties, backed by European jealousy and hatred, having based itself on opposition to that supremacy, another must arise openly to espouse and defend it, or else the Government must fall to pieces of its own incoherency, and new forms arise to represent and perpetuate American ideas, progress, and power; or, in default of both contingencies, that they cease to exist, and be numbered among the things that were.

You have an idea—a vast, prolific, profound idea, clear, well-defined, unmistakable; you are bound to be true to it, or else proclaim yourself a fool and cut your own throat; whether it prevails or not, its pertinacious, consistent and honest advocacy must pay better than any probable accidents that might tempt less ingenuous and earnest minds to play it false. With its present principles and conducted with its present ability, prudence, philanthropic tone and dispassionate truthfulness, your paper must become the organ of the master-thought in the nation, or else of its great rival thought; as either of which cannot be so poor or so mean as to "muzzle the the ox that treadeth out the corn." Go on fighting your way like a prudent and able general; making no side issues and taking no advanced position unnecessary to the protection of your forces; but at the same time yielding no point from which your own citadel may be sapped and undermined.

Thus I have taken the liberty to give truly and frankly my conception of the scope and tendency of your argument, and of the manner in which you conduct it. Were my approbation of sufficient consequence in any degree to strengthen your hands, I could not withhold it, though however I qualify this by an appeal to your magnanimity to indulge me in excepting to one sentiment contained in your Weekly of 27th ult.; it is that in which you say, "as regards Kansas or any other Western region, it is only a principle that the South needs or demands." Come here, and converse with these people, look at the map of our country, then see and feel and know that without Kansas Missouri is lost, speedily lost; and that without Missouri the South cannot extend any way. West nor South; nay, that all is lost. The tone and vigor incident to this climate are essential to the perfect development of Southern manhood; whole counties without a foot of poor land.

The finest water, with healthy situations, everywhere abundant. Its hemp, too, the necessary concomitant of cotton, and that can be grown only with slave labor, this indispensable outpost and appendage of the cotton region. The best soil, with the incredible conjunction of the best roads in the world. And so happily situated in the heart of the Union, on the navigable tributaries of the mighty Mississippi. The heart of Missouri—the heart of the South, is set upon it, and we cannot lose it without the most depressing and disastrous consequences. How I wish you may come to see it, as we do, and to lend the potent influence of your paper to awakening the South to the terrible danger of losing—to the indispensable necessity of securing it. The emigration and events of the coming Spring and Summer, in all probability, will decide its fate, with the fate of our Union or that of our civilization.

As a somewhat more tangible proof of the commendation I have presumed to express, I enclose five dollars, requesting you to send the WEEKLY DAY BOOK to such of the first names occurring on the inclosed list as do not take your paper, and for as long a time as your terms will justify for that amount. Of course, these names are not for the public. If, in your opinion, it may serve yourself, your cause, or that of Kansas, you may publish all or any part of this letter, with or without my name, as you may deem best. With sentiments of the highest respect for your noble aims, of admiration for the tact and ability with which you pursue them, and with anxious wishes for your perseverence and success, I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant, J. BUFORD.

The DAY-BOOK, it is said, has thirty thousand subscribers in the South and West. If the people of those sections all have the same opinion Col. Buford has, it will soon have a hundred thousand.

TWO
NEW ORIGINAL TALES,
WRITTEN EXPRESSLY FOR
THE NEW-YORK SUN,
will be commenced
ON TUESDAY NEXT, JANUARY 27TH.

HUGO, THE DEFORMED.	THE COUNTERFEITER AND THE NEWSBOY.

Enter your names on
THE SUBSCRIPTION BOOK,
and all have a fresh start with
the first Chapter.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HUGO;
THE DEFORMED.

LOOK
OUT FOR
THE
NEW-YORK SUN
OF
TUESDAY NEXT.
TWO NEW ORIGINAL TALES
COMMENCED ON THE SAME DAY.

TO MERCHANTS AND BANKERS.
NOW READY AND FOR SALE AT THE BOOKSTORES:
THE MERCHANTS' AND BANKERS' REGISTER,
FOR 1857,
CONTAINING:

I. A List of the Banks, arranged alphabetically, in every State and City of the Union, corrected up to December, 1856—President, Cashier and Capital of each.
II. A list of Private Bankers in Three Hundred and Thirty Cities and Towns in the United States and Canada, December, 1856.
III. A List of Banks and Private Bankers in London, November, 1856.
IV. A List of Private Bankers in Europe, Asia, South America and West Indies.
V. An Alphabetical List of Cashiers of the United States.
VI. A List of Members of the New-York Board of Stock Brokers.
VII. The Banks of New-York City—Capital, Dividend Months, Discount Days—Annual Dividends, and Notary of each.
VIII. Principles of Exchange, by John Ramsay McCulloch.
IX. Finances of European States—Revenue, Expenditure and Debt of each.
X. Commercial Statistics of the United States.
XI. Cotton and Cotton Manufacturers throughout the World.
XII. Decimal Weights and Measures.
XIII. On the Rights and Duties of Consuls.

One vol. 8vo, $1; price per mail $1 12, postage paid.

BY J. SMITH HOMANS,
Editor of "The Bankers' Magazine,"
DERBY & JACKSON, Publishers,
No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York.

Copies sent by mail post-paid on receipt of price.

LOOK
OUT FOR
THE
NEW-YORK SUN
OF
TUESDAY NEXT.
TWO NEW ORIGINAL TALES
COMMENCED ON THE SAME DAY.

SCHOOL-BOOK AND STATIONERY HOUSE.
IVISON & PHINNEY, No. 321 Broadway,
Devoting themselves mainly to the publication and sale of Educational books, afford to
COUNTRY MERCHANTS AND TEACHERS
rare inducements in their ample and complete stock of
SCHOOL BOOKS AND STATIONERY,
embracing, in addition to their popular and already large
AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL SERIES,
all the approved School and College Text books used in the Common Schools, Academies, and Colleges in the United States,
Together with a large assortment of
STAPLE STATIONERY,
adapted to School use, and the
WANTS OF COUNTRY DEALERS,
including the various sizes and qualities of writing papers ruled and plain; steel pens, ink, wafers, sealing wax, lead and slate pencils, slates, writing or copy books, memorandum books, blank and account books, albums, &c.
All of which have been recently purchased, and will be sold at the lowest prices, with a liberal discount for cash.
** Orders promptly and faithfully attended to.

TWO
NEW ORIGINAL TALES,
WRITTEN EXPRESSLY FOR
THE NEW-YORK SUN,
will be commenced
ON TUESDAY NEXT, JANUARY 27TH.

HUGO, THE DEFORMED.	THE COUNTERFEITER AND THE NEWSBOY.

Enter your names on
THE SUBSCRIPTION BOOK,
and all have a fresh start with
the first Chapters.

THE WEATHER.
THE NEW-YORK ALMANAC AND WEATHER-BOOK FOR 1857,
Contains an hourly record of the temperature of the weather for last Winter, with a list of the most remarkable "cold snaps" from 1792 to 1856, and the incidents connected with them.

The book also contains directions how to tell the coming weather from the appearance of the clouds; from the direction and force of the wind; from the moon's age; and from the color of the sky and appearance of the heavenly bodies; together with the usual almanac matter; a great variety of useful tables; a complete diary for 1857; an official directory and a quantity of information useful to everybody. Price 25 cents. For sale everywhere.

MASON BROTHERS, Publishers, New-York.

HUGO;
THE DEFORMED.

GIVEN AWAY, GIVEN AWAY.
GO AND SEE!

Go and see what? Why, your brother, neighbor. Buy a book at EVANS & CO.'S Gift Bookstore, No. 409 Broadway, New York, and receive a gift worth from 25 cents to $100. Gold and Silver Watches, sets of Cameos, Gold Lockets, Pencils, Brooches, Rings, Penknives, &c., given away to purchasers of Books. All the new and popular publications received as soon as issued. Our stock consists, in part, of standard, poetical, historical, biographical and miscellaneous books, together with an elegant assortment of pew and pocket Bibles, Prayer Books, Annuals, Albums, in various styles of bindings. Having bought a very large stock of new books and fine gold jewelry at the lowest rates for cash, we are determined to give our customers better bargains than can be had elsewhere. Catalogues of books sent to any part of the City or country free, on application by mail.

EVANS & CO.,
Principal store, No. 409 Broadway, New-York.

LOOK
OUT FOR
THE
NEW-YORK SUN
OF
TUESDAY NEXT.
TWO NEW ORIGINAL TALES
COMMENCED ON THE SAME DAY.

WILL POSITIVELY CLOSE.—SUBSCRIBE BEFORE IT IS TOO LATE.—Subscriptions to the Cosmopolitan Art Association will be received at the *Knickerbocker Magazine* office up to 3 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, Jan. 28, at which time the books will close and the names telegraphed to the western office, where the distribution will take place on the evening of above date. Several hundred valuable oil-paintings, marble statuary, &c., &c., will be distributed free among all the subscribers. Annual address by

RALPH WALDO EMERSON.

Subscription $3, entitling a person to *Harper's*, or any other $3 magazine, together with the *Art Journal*, one year; also a ticket, in above distribution, whereby a costly oil-painting, or work in marble, may be received gratis.

Full particulars given and specimen works can be seen free at the *Knickerbocker Magazine* office, over Appleton's book store, No. 348 Broadway, for three days only.

SUBSCRIBE AT ONCE.

STATIONERY.

"A PLACE FOR EVERYTHING."—THIS good old motto finds a medium for most useful exercise in the PATENT ADHESIVE LETTER AND INVOICE FILE manufactured by R. T. YOUNG, No. 109 Nassau-st., and for sale by stationers generally, and now the new year is commencing, let every business man be up to the times, and commence this excellent method of preserving all papers of value, so as to find them in a moment. Price for those capable of containing 250 letters, or 500 bills, $1 each. Discounts made on purchase of half a dozen or more.

BLANK BOOKS AND STATIONERY FOR 1857.—New and old firms requiring blank books with which to commence the new year can be furnished with sets, or parts of sets, made of first-class paper, in stock, or made to order, ruled to any pattern, at the shortest notice, and at reasonable rates, by

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers and Account-Book Manufacturers,
No. 98 Fulton-st.

A general assortment of Stationery constantly on hand.

BOWNE & HASBROUCK, STATIONERS' Hall, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., New-York, Importers and Manufacturers offer for sale, at low cash prices, every variety of account books, papers, fancy and staple stationery, writing papers, notes, drafts, money and shipping receipts, inkstands, memorandum and time books, pens, pencils, slates, penknives, chess and backgammon boards, &c., and all articles usually kept by the trade. JOB PRINTING and LITHOGRAPHY executed at low rates. cards, circulars, &c. Country merchants invited to call.

BOUNTY LANDS.

LAND WARRANTS.
Land Warrants wanted by
KIRTLAND & CO., No. 43 Wall-st.

ANNIVERSARY OF ROBERT BURNS, THE SCOTTISH POET.—The annual festival will take place on MONDAY EVENING, 26th inst., at 7½ P. M., at the Pierrepont House, Montague-st., Brooklyn. All admirers of the poet are respectfully invited to attend. Tickets $3 50—to be had only at the Pierrepont House, Brooklyn.

The Committee beg to notice that neither pains nor expense have been spared to render this a gathering worthy of the great poet. JOHN STRAITON, Secretary.

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.—NOTICE IS hereby given that THOMAS C. CHANDLER, of the City of Newark, hath this day made an assignment to the subscriber of his estate, for the equal benefit of his creditors, and that the said creditors must exhibit their respective claims under oath or affirmation within the term of three months. DAVID SMITH.

DATED NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 20, 1857.

OLD DR. GRAHAM SAYS TO HIS YOUNG friends without beards, and to his old friends without hair, that they are asses not to use his ONGUENT, which will, as true as light, force the whiskers or moustaches or hair to grow, as if by magic, in six weeks, and will not stain or injure the skin. $1 a bottle, sent to any part of the country. R. G. GRAHAM, No. 589½ Broadway

HAYES, No. 1752 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

DRY GOODS.

WET GOODS.
AUCTION!—WET GOODS.
Hotel-keepers, boarding-house-keepers and housekeepers generally, will find some of the greatest bargains in Housekeeping Goods ever before offered in this City. The stock consists of

Wet Silks,
Wet Damasks, Wet Napkins,
Wet Linens—Shirtings and Sheetings,
Wet Toweling and Diaper,
Wet Quilts and Blankets,
Wet Handkerchiefs and Toilet Covers; also,
25 cases and bales of Wet Cotton Shirting and Sheeting.

All of the above goods are warranted perfect—wet only, and will be sold at prices that will truly astonish the community. ANDREW G. COLBY,
No. 289 Grand-st., corner Eldridge-st.

Spanish quarter-dollars taken at 23 cents.

EVERY LADY SHOULD EXAMINE
The prices of our
BAREGES,
MUSLINS,
LAWNS,
CHALLIES,
ORGANDIES,
DE LAINES,
SCARFS,
And every description of
SUMMER DRESS GOODS,
Which are now offering at an Immense Sacrifice, this being the last week of Sale at
No. 703 BROADWAY,
Near 4th-st.

ALL OUR WHITE GOODS,
Comprising
JACONETS,
CAMBRICS,
SWISSE,
NANSOOKS,
CHECKS,
STRIPES,
MULLS, &c., &c., &c.,
Will be offered this week at an Enormous sacrifice, to close stock, at the
GREAT SALE,
No. 703 Broadway,
Near 4th-st.

CLOSING SALE.
DAMASKS,
NAPKINS,
DIAPERS,
TOWELINGS,
SHEETINGS,
SHIRTINGS, &c., &c,
ENGLISH LONG CLOTHS,
10 cts. per yard, worth 1s. 3d.
At the GREAT SALE,
No. 703 Broadway,
Near 4th-st.

FRENCH MERINOES!
CLOSING STOCK
At an enormous sacrifice,
Beautiful qualities, in LUPIN'S,
5s. per yard,
Worth 10s.,
At the
GREAT SALE,
No. 703 Broadway,
Near 4th-st.

BLANKETS.
500 Pairs of Rose & Whitney
12-4 FINE BLANKETS
Will be offered this week,
At $5 50, worth $8 per pair, at the
GREAT SALE,
No. 703 Broadway,
Near 4th-st.

CHEAP LINEN SHEETINGS,
10-4, 11-4 and 12-4 (slightly soiled) all Linen
Barnsley Sheetings
Will be offered this week at
4s. 9d., 5s. 6d., and 5s. 9d. per yard,
Cost 8s. to import,
at the
GREAT SALE,
No. 703 Broadway.

DRY GOODS ANNOUNCEMENT.
The Ladies of New-York and vicinity are respectfully notified that an inspection of the prices of Dry Goods now offering at the
GREAT SALE,
No. 703 Broadway,
will satisfy the most INCREDULOUS that this is a BONA FIDE SALE, and not a mere announcement to dupe the public.

BARNSLEY LINEN SHEETINGS,
Slightly Soiled,
Will be offered this week,
At an enormous sacrifice, at the
LINEN SALE,
No. 703 BROADWAY,
Near 4th-st.

LUPIN'S FRENCH MERINOES.
A splendid assortment,
Unsurpassed in quality.
Closing out
At 5s. per yard.
CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

GREAT BROADWAY SALE.
UNDER PROCESS OF LIQUIDATION,
$150,000 WORTH OF
DRY GOODS,
AT THE OLD-ESTABLISHED STAND,
NO. 347 BROADWAY,
G. B. WILLIAMS, & CO.

In consequence of imperious necessity, the above-named property, forming one of the largest, best selected, and richest stocks of General Dry Goods in this City, is now submitted to summary sale.

In thus bringing to a close the business of this well-known and always highly-popular establishment, the "COVENANTEE," would merely observe to all former patrons of the Store, as well as the public generally of New-York, and surrounding cities, that the advantages offered to purchasers will be fully equal to 45 per cent. from present market value of merchandize; the whole stock having been purchased or ordered previous to the present greatly-advanced prices, and will in all cases be marked at from 25 to 30 per cent. below original cost.

LIST OF DEPARTMENTS.

SILKS.
A superabundance of beautiful Fancy Silks, suited for promenade and evening dresses, &c.
Very rich oil boiled black Gros de Rhine, and Lyons black silks.
A most elegant melange of very superb wide broché and damask Lyons silks.
Rich garment satins and moire antiques.
Marcelines, Poult de Soies, &c., &c.

SHAWLS.
Very fine and splendid broché long and square shawls
French printed Cashmere and barége shawls.
Magnificent exposition long shawls, (copies of India.)
Long and square plaid, and other wool shawls.
A large variety of stella broidered shawls, &c., &c.

CLOAKS.
A beautiful variety of velvet satin, cloth, silk, and moire antique cloaks, opera cloaks, basques, talmas, silks and moire mantillas, &c., &c., of the several leading and beautiful styles for which this house has become justly celebrated.

DRESS GOODS.
French Merinoes, Mousseline de Laines, Bareges, Tissues, Organdies, Balzarines, Alpacas, Paramattas, Printed Lawns, Tartalanes, Lustres, Muslins, Ginghams, &c.

MOURNING GOODS.
Black Bombazines, French Merinoes, Alpacas and Paramattas, of the most approved makes, French and English Patent Crapes, Black Delaines, Bareges, &c.

GLOVES AND HOSIERY.
Black and Colored French Kid Gloves, of the most celebrated manufactures; Silk and Lisle Thread Gloves, Cotton, Thread and Silk Hosiery, Lace Mitts, &c.

EMBROIDERIES.
French and Swiss Needlework, in Collars, Chemisettes, Wristlettes, Sleeves, Pocket-handkerchief, &c., &c.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
All the celebrated makes of Linens for which this house has so long been noted, in Irish Linens, Table Linens, Napkins, D'Oilies, Toweling, Sheeting, &c.
Counterpanes, Marseilles Quilts, Blankets, Flannels, Muslin and Lace Curtains, Table Covers, &c., &c.

THE SALE COMMENCES ON MONDAY, JAN. 26.

HOURS OF BUSINESS FROM 10 TILL 5.

Parcels delivered in the City, Brooklyn, Jersey City, Williamsburg and Hoboken, free of charge.

The premises to lease and fixtures for sale. Possession on the 1st of May, or earlier if required. Applications to be addressed to the "COVENANTEE,"
No. 347 Broadway,
Corner of Leonard st.
(Formerly LEADBEATER & CO.)

FAMILY LINENS.
A. T. STEWART & CO. have now open, at retail, their large and well assorted stock of
LINENS, SHEETINGS, DAMASKS, TOWELINGS, MUSLINS, &c., &c.,
(imported expressly for family use.)
Apart from the above, they will also offer the following
GREAT BARGAINS:
1,500 pieces superior Irish linens, at 25c., 35c. and 50c. per yard.
10-4 wide (pure linen) Barnsley sheeting at 50 cents.
8-4 by 10-4 (pure linen) damask table cloths at $1 25 each.
Strong Huckaback at 12½c. and 15c. per yard.
Strong Huckaback, with colored borders, at $1 50 per dozen.
11-4 white Marseilles quilts at $1 50 each.
Together with a large lot of India dimities, checked and striped muslins, cambrics, jaconets, brilliantes, &c., &c., At 15 cents per yard.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

$50,000 WORTH OF DRY GOODS
TO BE SOLD OFF WITHOUT RESERVE.
Commencing on Monday, 5th inst.
ISAAC HADDOCK, NO. 265 GRAND-ST.,
(Between Chrystie and Forsyth sts.,)
Will SELL OFF his general stock of
DOMESTIC AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
At prices much below their present value. Consisting of blankets, quilts, damasks, Irish linens, toweling, bleached and brown muslins, flannels, cassimeres, shawls, merinoes, paramattas, black silks, marcelines, de laines, prints, ticklings, &c. Also, hosiery, gloves, ribbons, embroideries, trimmings, and small wares of all kinds.

As this stock will be sold without reserve, I. H. hopes his customers will call early and reap the benefit of good goods at low prices.

Lease of the store and house to be disposed of—5 years to run, from 1st of May next.

DRY GOODS.

GLOVE AND GERMAN HOSIERY,
In all sizes and of all prices, will be offered this week at an
ENORMOUS SACRIFICE.
BAGOT'S KID GLOVES, slightly soiled,
1s. 6d., 2s. and 2s. 6d. per pair,
Usually sold at 7s.,
at the
GREAT SALE,
No. 703 Broadway,
Near 4th-st.

IRISH LINEN SHEETINGS!
500 Piece of
FINE LINENS
Will be offered this week at
3s. 10d. per yard,
Worth 4s. 6d.,
at the
GREAT SALE,
No. 703 Broadway,
Near 4th-st.

FAMILY LINEN SHEETINGS,
Slightly soiled,
10-4 and 12-4 wide, in
BEAUTIFUL QUALITIES,
Worth 8s., 9s., and 10s. per yard.
Will be offered all this week, at
4s. 9d., 5s. 6d., and 5s. 9d.,
At the
LINEN SALE,
No. 703 Broadway,
Near 4th-st.

A BARGAIN—500 DOZEN 5-8 ALL LINEN
CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS,
In fine qualities, will be offered this week at
10s., 12s., and 14s. per dozen,
Worth 16s., 18s., and 20s.
at the
GREAT SALE,
No. 704 Broadway,
Near 4th-st.

RICH LYONS VELVETS,
A beautiful assortment
Of all widths,
Closing out
At a great sacrifice.
CHAS HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

SILKS, SILKS, SILKS.
Tremendous Bargains.
At the Closing Sale.
All reduced 50 per cent.
This week only.
CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

1857. SPRING MANTILLAS. 1857
JACOB LANSING,
IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER
OF
MANTILLAS, &c.,
is now prepared to exhibit a
COMPLETE AND MAGNIFICENT STOCK,
comprising all the
NEWEST AND MOST DESIRABLE STYLES,
TO WHICH HE INVITES THE ATTENTION OF
CITY, SOUTHERN AND WESTERN JOBBERS.
THE ABOVE WILL BE OFFERED AT THE
VERY LOWEST PRICES, AND ON
LIBERAL TER

NEW-YORK CITY.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

Another Brutal Wife-Murder—Arrest of the Murderer.

Another murder of a wife by her brutal husband has occurred in this City.

Sarah Delaney, an Irish woman, aged 38 years, was found dead in her bed on Saturday morning, at her residence,—rear cellar of house No. 210 Sullivan-street. Marks of violence were visible upon her person, and this and other circumstances with which they were acquainted aroused the suspicions of some of her neighbors, who notified the police, and William Delaney, the husband of the deceased, was forthwith taken in custody by Captain Dilkes, of the Fifteenth Ward.

Coroner CONNERY was notified, and held an inquest upon the body of Mrs. Delaney. Several witnesses were examined; but the most important evidence was given by Morgaret, aged 8 years, a daughter of the prisoner and of the deceased. The child told her painful story in a straightforward manner. She said her father came home drunk late on Friday night, (about 3 o'clock,) and commenced beating her mother with a club, without any provocation whatever. He beat her about the head and breast, and kicked her down upon the floor. Whenever she attempted to rise, he would commence and beat her again with the club. At length the bleeding and maimed woman remained perfectly quiet. The brutal husband seemed satisfied. "He cooked some meat which he brought home," says his little daughter, in her evidence before the Coroner, "and ate it." She adds: "All the time father was beating mother I was minding the baby; when father had done beating her, he put the club away in the corner. When father had ate his meat he went to bed, and I went to sleep, too, at the foot of the bed. In the morning father took another up off the floor and put her in bed, on the inside, next the wall. He then went out for some brandy, and washed mother's head. He told me not to tell that he had beaten mother, and to say, if any one asked me, that mother pulled down the bureau upon her, and killed herself. Then a great many people came in, and father was taken away."

The *post mortem* examination disclosed some frightful wounds on the body of diseased. Her skull was fractured, and her whole head and breast badly contused, and she was otherwise wounded. Some of the wounds were, in the opinion of the physician, at least a fortnight old. This is accounted for by the fact that Delaney, who is said by those who know him best to be a most vicious fellow, was in the constant habit of beating his wife. He was almost always drunk.

The Jury of Inquest declared as their verdict: "That Sarah Delaney, the deceased, came to her death by blows inflicted by her husband, William Delaney, with the wood instrument before us, on Friday night, or Saturday morning, Jan. 23 or 24, 1856."

The prisoner, when asked what he had to say relative to the charge against him, declared his innocence. He said he was a native of Ireland, 35 years of age, and a carman by occupation.

He was committed to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury.

GARROTING A LADY BY DAYLIGHT.

A lady, while passing through Tenth-street, near St. Mark's Church, about 5 o'clock Friday afternoon, was suddenly surrounded by several genteelly-dressed blackguards, one of whom placed both his hands upon her shoulders, "to keep her from falling upon the ice," as he said, while another of the gang forcibly thrust his hand into her pocket, and extracted her pocket-book, with which he escaped. No one was near at the time to render assistance.

ARREST OF A BURGLAR—HE ATTEMPTS TO SHOOT AN OFFICER.

Officer Dunn of the Fifteenth Ward, while on his beat about 5 o'clock Saturday morning, observed a well-known character named Thomas Dunn, *alias* McIntosh, *alias* Welsh, moving about in a suspicious manner. He attempted to arrest him; Dunn resisted, and drawing a revolver snapped it at the officer, but it failed to go off. The officer instantly grappled with him, threw him down, disarmed him, and brought him to the Station-house. A pair of pistols, a dirk, a lot of false and skeleton keys, besides a set of burglar's instruments, were found on the rascal's person. He was locked up to answer for assaulting and resisting an officer—very justly a serious offence in the eyes of Judge RUSSELL.

ARREST OF A FUGITIVE.

A canal boatman named Alonzo Benson was arrested Saturday by Lieutenant Dalton on a charge of felony. The complaint against Benson is made by Fish, Muggett & Co., of Munroe County, in this State, who allege that the prisoner, while in their employ as a boatman, stole, together with the Captain of the boat, about $2,500 worth of merchandise and then deserted the boat on the canal, and afterwards sold the goods to different grocers on the line. A part of the goods was recovered. The accused was sent back to Rochester.

Room Enough for Doctors.

A Boston medical journal is distressed to know where all the graduates of the 39 medical schools now in session are to find locations. It isn't a proper thing to worry about. There is a great deal of land yet uncultivated, and there are no better practical farmers than men who have graduated at first-class medical schools. They are up in the chemistry of agriculture, and if they have enjoyed a year of medical practice on the rounds of their country preceptors, they are quite apt to be contented. And, bless us, what money is to be made on a farm! Potatoes, that it cost eighteen pence to raise, selling at a dollar a bushel; turnips, that cost almost nothing, selling at outrageous rates; cattle, lambs, sheep going higher every week—if a man makes up his mind that he *must* be honest, we don't really know where a living is to be got so cheap and so good as on a farm. If the young doctors all go to farming, we are in strong hopes that provisions will be cheaper.

To Regulate the Time.

An order has been issued they say by Mayor WOOD to the bell-ringers at the different fire alarms, to strike the hour of nine every evening upon receiving a signal from Professor BULL, of the New-York University, who will announce the hour from transit observations taken at the private Observatory in Eleventh-street, near Second-avenue. This will be a great convenience to all citizens, furnishing them at once and without cost with the means for regulating their time-pieces. Of course, for a night or two, people will suppose that the whole City is on fire at 9 o'clock. But, with the hydrants frozen, the mistaken alarm will do no harm.

Small Change.

Every body that growled on Friday because his baker, butcher and milkman, would not take Spanish coin, rejoiced on Saturday that the car-conductors, ferrymen, oyster and housekeepers, gave him nothing but American coin in change. In short, though every body has done some little growling about it, there is a regular stampede to get rid of the Spanish pieces and nothing can be more popular than the law which will rid us of them entirely.

But, some men have been so long accustomed to make the 4 cent shave upon the dollar, that we fear they will rush into the highways and commence the garroting business.

A Mysterious Disappearance.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

ERASTUS L. DE FORREST was not a Western merchant as stated in the DAILY TIMES of Friday, but a native of Connecticut, and a recent graduate of Yale College. His friends believe him to have fallen a victim of violence, because he was a young man naturally reserved and cautious in his intercourse with his fellow men, well acquainted through reading the New-York daily papers with all the plans which are laid to insnare young men in the City, and therefore would not be likely to be led astray by the designing—he was strictly temperate, never having drank probably a spoonful of wine or liquor of any kind in his life, and addicted to no vices as far as known.

He would not be likely to leave the City, having no business connection abroad whatever, also his trunk has been found at the hotel containing his clothes and a considerable amount of gold.

If he is alive why has he not been back to get his clothes and money? W.

Death from Violence.

Notice was given at Coroner's office Saturday afternoon that a woman named DELANEY, residing at No. 210 Sullivan-street, had died from the effects of a blow given by her husband. Coroner CONNERY has gone to investigate the matter.

☞ The number of vessels in this port on Saturday was 584, including 36 steamers, 111 ships, 60 barks, 67 brigs, and 260 schooners. Seamen are less eagerly sought after, and, though their compensation has not been altered, their allowance in advance has been partially reduced. The present currency is: for Liverpool, $20 a month, with $25 in advance; London Havre, and ports in Northern Europe, $20 per month, and $20 in advance; Mediterranean and South America, $16 per month, and $18 in advance; West Indies, $18 per month, and $18 in advance; East Indies and California, $15 per month, and $30 in advance; Coasting, $20 per month, and $10 in advance.

☞ Is the little blue stamp on which is printed in white letters "Metropolitan P. O. Express, to mail, 1 cent"—is it a branch of the City Post-Office or not? Is the red stamp, longer than the blue one, marked "Metropolitan Errand and Carrier Express Company, (Limited)"—or what? Is the thing to be trusted or not? If so, why is it permitted to exist? If yes, why don't letters sent by it reach their destination punctually?

City Mortality.

The following is the WEEKLY REPORT OF DEATHS in the City and County of New-York, from the 17th day of January to the 24th day of January, 1857: Men, 85; women, 73; boys, 182; girls, 133—total, 473*. Adults, 158; children, 315; males, 267; females, 206; colored persons, 9.

DISEASES.

Abscess	2	Dropsy in chest	3
Albuminaria and Bright's Dis. of Kidneys	4	Dropsy in head	15
Apoplexy	2	Dysentery	4
Asthma	1	Enlarg of heart	2
Bleeding from womb	1	Enlarg. of liver	1
Bronchitis	8	Epilepsy	1
Bur'd or Scal'd	3	Erysipelas	1
Cancer	4	Fatty kidneys	1
Catarrh	1	Fatty liver	1
Casualties	2	Fever	1
Colic	2	Fever, bilious	1
Congestion of the brain	3	Fever, hectic	1
Congestion of the lungs	5	Fever, puerperal	1
Consumption	61	Fever, remittent	3
Convul'ns, adult	1	Fever, scarlet	1
Convulsions, infantile	43	Fever, typhoid	4
Convul'ns, puerperal	2	Fever, typhus	2
Croup	15	Fracture of neck	5
Cyanosis	1	Fracture of skull	1
Debility, adult	1	Heart disease of	2
Debility, inf'tile	1	Hip, Disease of	1
Deliri'm Trem's	2	Hooping cough	3
Diarrhœa	2	Inflam. Bowels	6
Dropsy	7	Inflam. of Brain	1
		Inflam. of Heart	3
		Inflam. Kidneys	1
		Inflam. of liver	1
		Inflam. of lungs	3
		Inflam. stomach	1
		Influenza	1
		Intemperance	6
		Liver, dis. of	1
		Lues Venerea	2
		Lungs, dis. of	2
		Marasmus, adult	1
		Marasmus, inf'tile	21
		Measles	9
		Mortification	4
		Old Age	4
		Palsy	3
		Parturition, difficult	1
		Perforation of intestines from injury	1
		Pleurisy	1
		Poison by morphine	1
		Premature birth	9
		Rheumatism	1
		Scrofula	3
		Small-pox	15
		Soften'g of brain	3
		Stillborn	34
		Suffocation	1
		Teething	1
		Ulcer'n. bowels	1
		Ulcer'n. throat	1
		Unknown, (not stated	2
		Unknown to Jury	2
		Varioloid	1
		Total	473

* Increase this week, 1.

RECAPITULATION—DISEASES CLASSED.

Bones, Joints, &c	4	Stomach, Bowels, & other Digestive Organs	53
Brain and Nerves	88	Uncertain Seat, and General Fevers	41
Generative Organs	5	Unknown to the Jury, and not stated	4
Heart, and Blood Ves'ls	8	Urinary Organs	6
Lungs, Throat, &c	126	Total	473
Old Age	4		
Skin, &c., and Eruptive Fevers	93		
Stillborn, and Premature Birth	43		

Of which 9 were from violent causes.

AGES.

Under 1 year	159	20 to 25 years	17
1 to 2 years	56	25 to 30 years	19
3 to 5 years	74	30 to 40 years	40
5 to 10 years	12	40 to 50 years	18
10 to 15 years	9	50 to 60 years	23
15 to 20 years	8	60 to 70 years	19
		70 to 80 years	14
		80 to 90 years	3
		90 to 100 years	2
		Unknown	1
		Total	473

NATIVITIES.

Austria	1	Germany	24
England	6	Ireland	75
France	4	Italy	3
		Scotland	6
		United States	353
		Unknown	1
Total			473

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

Almshouse, Blackwell's Island	7	Penitentiary Hospital, Blackwell's Island	1
Bellevue Hospital	3	St. Vincent's Hospital	2
City Hospital	2	Small Pox Hospital, Blackwell's Island	1
Colored Home Hospital	2	Ward's Island Emigrant Hospital	13
Leake and Watt's Orphan Asylum	1	Workhouse, Blackwell's Island	1
Lunatic Asylum, Blackwell's Island	3	Total	45

WARDS.

I	15	IX	30	XVII	53
II	2	X	24	XVIII	21
III	6	XI	28	XIX	21
IV	13	XII	19	XX	35
V	9	XIII	23	XXI	37
VI	15	XIV	26	XXII	18
VII	33	XV	10		
VIII	24	XVI	24	Total	473

GEORGE W. MORTON, City Inspector.
CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, Jan. 24, 1857.

☞ We cannot too greatly commend the wisdom of those City Railroad Companies who make their routes the place to break young colts, and experiment with balky horses. Of course they do not do it by daylight but they choose some fine cold night for the purpose. Last Friday night we enjoyed a delightful time in a car behind one of the balkiest of his breed. He did his kicking to better advantage than ever we have seen for years. That his shoes did not kick off, was a perpetual eulogy upon the blacksmith employed. The entertainment concluded by his getting under the pole, bringing his mate flat upon his side, breaking his harness and damaging his driver. We paid only five pence for it, though the fun lasted for an hour and a half, when the ladies on board, as well as ourselves walked home.

☞ Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore have adopted measures to overcome the ice obstacles in their harbors. New-Yorkers don't do any such thing. On the Peck-slip route they have but one boat really fit for Winter service, and four of their "tubs" were disabled at one time. Give us against next Winter, gentlemen of the Williamsburg Company, an ice-boat of iron, that can "walk" through cakes of ice a foot thick; then, before the year of grace 1860, it is hoped that the Union Company, if coal is cheap, will be enabled to follow your example. It is a perpetual marvel that with the miserable means afforded for crossing, the Brooklyn people have been so little seriously incommoded.

☞ In the Fulton market, of whose cleanliness architecture and general beauty all New-Yorkers are proud, not only is there ample room for the legitimate purposes of the market, but there are stalls for woolen stockings, children's toys, hardware, newspapers and so forth, abundant. Besides this, as a large sign indicates, lodging is to be had in the market for those willing to pay. Bostonians and Philadelphians enjoy no such privileges in their markets.

☞ There is still great complaint of the waste of Croton water, and the supply in the reservoir is very low. But our landlords do not add to the fixtures a stop-cock placed so low in the cellar as to prevent freezing, &c. We have to let the water run all night, or else have the pipes burst. Why don't they tell us how to help it?

☞ On the average, some three foundlings are discovered in this City weekly. One was found the other morning on the doorstep of a house in Leonard-street, frozen dead. Another was discovered in a vacant lot on Fourth-street. During this horrible weather they are more abundant than usual.

☞ The street lamps are enjoying their retirement during this cold snap. They burn for an hour or two in the first of the evening, then put out the lights, to give the "garroters" a chance, if there are any anxious to try a hand at the entertainment.

☞ The funniest thing of the season is to see the *Courier and Enquirer* urging the reappointment of Captain HALPIN, of the First Ward Police, to the post which he has so happily been called upon to vacate. It is a shame to disturb the Captain in his retirement.

☞ Neglecting to clear the side-walks of ice has sent more than a dozen people to the New-York Hospital with broken limbs during the past week. We hope the sufferers will not neglect to report the definite spot where they met their accident.

☞ The Station-houses (particularly those in the lower Wards) are crowded nightly with the poor and homeless, seeking lodging. A misanthrope couldn't do better than to drop into one of the station-houses, and get a sight of real misery.

☞ The proprietors and guests of the Howard Hotel have made a donation of $100 to the Ladies' Home Mission.

Death at the Tombs.

A man, helplessly intoxicated, was found about 9 o'clock, Thursday evening, in the vicinity of Fulton Ferry. It appears that he had ridden down in a Broadway sleigh, and been ejected by the driver at the end of the journey. A policeman took him in a hand-cart to the Second Ward Station-house, where he remained all night in a cell in close proximity to one of the huge stoves by which the cell apartments are warmed, with a pillow beneath his head. When morning came he was found to be still in a stupid state. He was sent to the Tombs in a sleigh, warmly enveloped in bed-clothes, and Dr. SIMMONS was called to attend him. The usual restoratives were without avail. The unfortunate man died about 10 o'clock. An inquest upon the body was held. Dr. WELTFRY made a *post mortem* examination, and found deceased to be suffering from a cancer and other diseases. A verdict of death from disease superinduced by cold and exposure, was rendered. Deceased was about 35 years of age. His name is not known.

Accident on the Eighth-avenue Railroad.

A boy, 15 years of age, named FRANCIS MINNGER, was run over on Friday morning by one of the Eighth-avenue Railroad cars, at Nineteenth-street. He was in the act of jumping upon the front platform of the car, when he slipped and fell before the wheel, one of his feet was terribly crushed. The police took him to his residence, No. 154 West Nineteenth-street.

Fire in Broadway.

At 9 o'clock Friday evening, a fire broke out in the building No. 24 Broadway, occupied by PIERSON & Co., iron dealers. It originated in the rear part of the cellar, fronting on New-street, and was caused by the carelessness of some plumbers, who were at work there during the day. Not more than $50 damage was done.

Tried to Poison Herself.

A woman giving her name as MARY ANN WILLIAMS, applied Friday night for lodgings at the Second Ward Station-house. She acted very strangely, cried bitterly, and for a time refused to give any satisfactory account of herself. At length she confessed that she was suffering from the effects of a shilling's worth of laudanum, taken with a view to commit suicide. She said she was homeless and friendless, and had come from Albany with the captain of a tow-boat, who abandoned her on her arrival here. Dr. MCDONNELL was sent for, and after hours of attention succeeded in restoring her. She will probably recover.

The Police Commissioners.

The Mayor and City Judge RUSSELL sat on Friday as Police Commissioners. Some further evidence in the case of Capt. RUSSELL, of the Thirteenth Ward, was heard, after which the case was further postponed to Tuesday next. No other business of interest was transacted.

Sidewalk Accident.

A gentleman named HOLDERNESS fell upon the sidewalk in front of 44 Ann-street, on Friday evening, and was severely injured. He was picked up and conveyed to his residence.

Hung Himself to a Lamp-Post.

A man—name unknown—hung himself to a lamp-post in the Ninth Ward on Saturday morning. Coroner PERRY will hold an inquest upon the body.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—MONDAY, Jan. 26.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit.—Part I.*—Nos. 2009, 209. 313, 265, 275, 283, 303, 335, 337, 339, 341, 343, 345, 347, 349. *Part II.*—Nos. 298, 416, 524, 178, 572 to 604, 608, 610, 612, 614, 616, 620, 622, 624, 628 to 668.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term.—Class I.*—Nos. 1, 50. *Class II.*—Nos. 167, 75, 243, 56, 57, 138, 164, 209, 250, 226, 247.

SUPREME COURT—*General Term.*—Notes of issue for February term must be filed on or before the 28th inst., and must state whether enumerated or non-enumerated motion.

SUPERIOR COURT—Nos. 455, 275, 638, 19, 658, 669, 679, 228, 702, 703, 704, 707, 708, 709, 710, 732, 736, 737, 739, 740, 742, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 535, 626, 641, 239, 442, 520, 474, 580, 431, 624.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.—JAN. 24.

Before full Bench.

DECISIONS.

McWilliams vs. *Mason.*—Judgment upon the report of the Referee must be reversed, and judgment dismissing the complaint be rendered with costs.

SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Bosworth.

Davis vs. *Conkling.*—Case settled.

Gray vs. *Lessington.*—Case settled.

Stafford vs. *Crasto.*—The adjustment made will be vacated, and the costs to be readjusted on the usual notice.

Before Hon. Justice Slosson.

Ibbotson vs. *Jessup.*—Motion granted.

Ryerson vs. *Green.*—Motion denied with $5 costs, but without prejudice to any other or further application.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Ingraham.

Gersham B. Porter vs. *Albert Porter.*—Motion to discharge order of arrest denied with $10 costs.

Reuben B. Robinson vs. *Abiel R. Packard.*—Motion granted without costs.

Denny R. Thomason vs. *Peter Cooper, &c.*—Motion to amend answer, &c., &c., granted without costs.

Solomon Rick vs. *Henry Meyer.*—Motion to set aside default with $10 costs.

MARINE COURT.

Before Judge Thompson and a Jury.

Marie Schemmel vs. *Simeon Deutsch and William Foster.*—The plaintiff, a German widow woman, a dressmaker by trade, hired a back room at No. 126 Greenwich-street, from the defendant Deutsch, a tailor. The agreement was that she should pay her rent monthly in advance. This she had always done, when on the 1st of November she went to Deutsch's house to pay the rent for that month. Mrs. D., however, who was at home, refused to receive it. Thereupon, by the direction of Deutsch, the defendant Foster, who is a constable of the First Ward, went to the premises and turned the plaintiff and her goods into the street. No justification of this proceeding was offered, and there was no evidence of any legal notice having been given to the plaintiff to quit the premises.

The present suit was brought for damages occasioned by this trespass. The Jury rendered a verdict for the plaintiff for $325, which carries costs, and allowance of $12.

Before Judge Thompson.

Levinger vs. the Corn Exchange Bank.—About six months ago one Samuel Farmer "realized" from the defendants about four thousand dollars, which were paid to him on the presentation of several checks which were subsequently found to be forged. On this discovery being made, Gilbert T. Hays, the private detective employed by the banks, arrested Farmer, who stated that he had obtained the checks from one John A. King, (not our worthy Governor,) and that he had paid the money to him. At the suggestion of Wm. A. Falls, the paying-teller of the bank, Farmer gave up to the defendants a gold watch and chain and a diamond ring, (worth together $245), and $200 in money. Subsequently Edward W. Dunham, Esq., the President of the Bank, visited Farmer in the Tombs, and Farmer there told him that the jewelry was purchased by him with money obtained from King, who got it on the checks which he had drawn for him, and that the $200 were also thus obtained. He also said that he had delivered the jewelry and the money voluntarily to Mr. Falls.

The plaintiff, who is the receiver of Farmer's effects, demanded the property from the defendants, and on their refusal to deliver it, brought this suit. His honor decided for the defendants, which carries costs, and an allowance of $10.

Another Garrote Robber Imprisoned for Life—Paudeen Sentenced—The Lynns Discharged.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before the City Judge.

Saturday was the last day of the January term of this Court. Several sentences were passed. Dennis Ford pleaded guilty of petit larceny, and was sentenced by Judge RUSSELL to the penitentiary for six months. John McCarty pleaded guilty to a charge of assault and battery. Judge RUSSELL sentenced him *to pay a fine of six cents.*

George Hyde, the confederate of Nugent, the garrote robber who was sentenced on Friday to imprisonment, was called up for disposition. The Judge said that the promised inquiry had been made into his character, but nothing was ascertained respecting him which entitled him to any leniency. The sentence upon him also was IMPRISONMENT FOR LIFE IN THE STATE PRISON.

It will be remembered that Hyde and Nugent robbed a man named Vallely, by the garroting process, in Thirty-sixth-street and Second-avenue, between 2 and 3 o'clock last Wednesday morning. All that Vallely had about him was a Spanish sixpence, and that they stole from him. They were almost immediately arrested. At a later hour on Wednesday they were committed to the Tombs; on Thursday a true bill was found against them by the Grand Jury, and on Friday they were tried and convicted. They are both young men, and, unless pardoned out by a too soft-hearted Governor, they will expiate their crime by a life-long imprisonment. The thanks of the public are due to all concerned in their speedy and severe punishment—not only to the Judge, the District Attorney, and the Jury, but to the police officers who succeeded in capturing them so soon after the crime was committed. We have reflected upon Judge RUSSELL for what we considered partial conduct, dictated by political preferences, but with his justice on this occasion we are not at all disposed to quarrel. We would have all the garrote thieves brought before him, and all served the same way.

Joseph Perry, the Broad-street burglar, who, by the advice of his counsel, withdrew, on Thursday, his plea of "Not guilty," and pleaded guilty, as all his associates did, was, on Saturday, sentenced to two years in the State Prison.

PAUDEEN IMPRISONED FOR ONE YEAR.

Paudeen, (Patrick McLaughlin,) who pleaded guilty to an assault on Policeman Leacraft, on election day, 1854, was sentenced to one year's confinement in the Penitentiary. There are two cases, one relating to Poole's homicide, pending against him.

THE LYNNS DISCHARGED.

Robert and Cornelius Lynn, also implicated in the assault on Leacraft, *were discharged* by Judge RUSSELL. This proceeding caused much surprise in Court; but the fighting fraternity, with whom the room was crowded, went away in high spirit, and the neighboring rum-shops were unable to supply drinks enough for the next two hours.

A young man named Samuel D. Farmer pleaded guilty to a charge of forgery in the third degree. The amount of his forgeries was $4,000. The Judge suspended sentence until the February term.

Andrew Williams, convicted in June, 1854, for the murder of his wife, and sentenced to be hung in the City Prison July 14 of the same year, was discharged on Saturday by the Recorder. The counsel for Williams, soon after his sentence, obtained the grant of a new trial. Since then, the only witness against Williams has disappeared; and as her testimony cannot be supplied, another trial could not take place.

Friedrich Karl Ulrich, a German, was indicted for forgery in the second degree. It appears that Mr. Bowyer, the well-known detective policeman, received a communication in September last, from the Superintendent of the London Police, that three men had been arrested for passing counterfeit Bank of England notes, and that one of them had escaped to this City on the ship *Northumberland.* As soon as Ulrich reached this port Mr. Bowyer set a close watch on him, and after he had been here two weeks discovered that he was engaged in engraving a plate of a forged two dollar note on the Rockville Bank, Conn., in a small room of the third story of a house in Centre-street. He was immediately arrested, and gave as his defence that he was engraving it as a pattern. The evidence against him was conclusive, and the Judge sentenced him to five years and six months in the State Prison.

One case we omitted to record on Saturday. A man who robbed a resident of Brooklyn, in Water street, in this City, on December last, was sent by Judge RUSSELL, to the State Prison, *for fifteen years and six months.* These severe sentences for street and highway robbery will meet with the approbation of all good citizens. If Judge RUSSELL will purge himself of politics, and show no more mercy to Democratic shoulder-hitters, who may have served him in his election, he will leave a good odor behind him when he quits the bench altogether. On Saturday he only quitted it for six weeks.

Brooklyn Courts.

SUPREME COURT—KINGS COUNTY GENERAL TERM.

BROOKLYN, Jan. 23, 1857.

DECISIONS.

Present, S. B. STRONG, Presiding Justice; LUCIEN BIRDSEYE, JAMES EMOTT, WILLIAM MITCHELL, Justices.

Cases argued at Dutchess General Term, in April, 1856, before Brown, P. J., Strong and Emott, Justices:

A. Lyman vs. *Anthony P. Osborn.*—Judgment affirmed.

Dexter B. Britton and Walter B. Webb vs. *Montgomery Gibbs.*—Judgment affirmed.

Cases argued at Brooklyn, October, 1856, before Strong, P. J., Birdseye and Emott, Justices:

Charles A. Lewis and Adelaide A. Lewis vs. *Lydia Roberts.*—Judgment affirmed with costs, without prejudice to an application for a new trial, under the statute of ejectment. (Opinion by Emott, J.)

W. L. Rowan vs. *Charles Kelsey and others.*—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to abide the event.

Isaac Cuddeback vs. *The President of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company.*—Judgment affirmed and new trial ordered—costs to abide the event.

W. P. Bell vs. *Henry H. Heustis.*—Judgment affirmed. (Opinion by EMOTT, J.)

John Wheeler vs. *John H. Mills and others.*—Nonsuit set aside and new trial ordered, with costs to abide the event. (Opinion by STRONG, P. J.)

Tallman Orser and others vs. *Maria Orser, executrix, and others.*—Decree of the Surrogate reversed and a new trial of the issue, as to the execution of the will in question, to be tried at the Circuit in Westchester County, costs to abide the event. (Opinion by STRONG, P. J.)

Alexander Masterton vs. *Wm. Kain.*—Order of the Surrogate affirmed with costs. (Opinion by EMOTT, J.)

Henry A. Cram vs. *Hezekiah Bradford.*—Order appealed from modified so far as to direct a reference to ascertain and report the amount due on the two mortgages, the judgment to remain, with a stay of proceedings, until the confirmation of referee's report, and then to stand for the amount reported due by him, the reference to be executed by ——, executrix, neither party to have costs of this appeal. (STRONG, P. J.)

Causes argued before ROOSEVELT, P. J., Birdseye and Emott, Justices.

Austin Rose vs. *Luther Baum and others.*—Judgment appealed from, and order denying a new trial, affirmed with costs. (Opinion by EMOTT, J.)

Anson L. Corwin vs. *Thomas Payne.*—Judgment appealed from, affirmed with costs of appeal. (ROOSEVELT, P. J., dissenting opinion by EMOTT, J.)

James Ann Van Nort vs. *Adam Silburn, Sheriff of Orange County.*—Judgment affirmed. (Opinion by EMOTT, J.)

Argued before BROWN, P. J., Strong and Emott, Justices.

Aaron C. Vanderbilt vs. *Samuel P. Townsend.*—New suit set aside and new trial ordered, and costs to abide the event. (Opinion by STRONG, P. J.)

Argued before BROWN, P. J., Strong and Birdseye, Justices.

Wm. Phipps and others vs. *John G. Van Cott and others.*—Motion to dismiss the appeal denied, with costs. BROWN, Presiding Justice, dissenting. (Opinion by STRONG, P. J.)

A. C. Mestes and another vs. *Chas. Powers and others.*—Order of Surrogate affirmed with costs.

Julia Bond vs. *Geo. Bond.*—Judgment affirmed with costs. (Opinion by STRONG, J.)

W. H. Gleason and others vs. *Stephen H. Thayer and others.*—Order made at Special Term reversed, with $10 and costs of appeal. (Opinion by BIRDSEYE, J.)

Mary Ann Voris, Ex. vs. *Abram Purdy and others.*—Order at Special Term affirmed, without costs.

The People, ex rel. Peter Davids vs. *John Wilson and others.*—Order reversed, with $10 costs and inquisition granted. BROWN, Presiding Justice, dissenting. (Opinion by STRONG, P. J.)

George Vosburgh vs. *Wm. H. Seaton and Andrew Seaton.*—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered in the City Court. Costs to abide the event. (Opinion by STRONG, P. J.)

Samuel C. Scoville vs. *Orville Dakin and David S. Clapp.*—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered. Costs to abide the event. (Opinion by STRONG, P. J.)

Argued before STRONG, P. J. BIRDSEYE and EMOTT Justices.

Theron Deyo and Josiah Travis vs. *Wm. Blankley.*—Judgment reversed. New trial granted. Costs to abide the event. (BROWN, P. J.)

Anastacious Nicholas vs. *David S. Mills and another.*—Judgment reversed. New trial ordered, with costs to abide the event. (Opinion by STRONG, J. and BIRDSEYE, J.)

Jno. Cole vs. *The Mohawk Valley Farmers' Ins. Co.*—Judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by STRONG, J.

Henry Weil vs. *The City of Williamsburg.*—New trial granted, costs to abide the result. (Opinion by STRONG, J.)

Almira S. C. Rameseaux ex rel. vs. *Robert S. Lane.*—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, unless the plaintiff stipulates within ten days after notice of this order, to reduce the judgment to an amount to be a reference to J. W. GILBERT, Esq., in accordance with the rule laid down in the opinion of Mr. Justice BIRDSEYE. On filing such stipulation and entering such rule of reference, the judgment may stand for the amount reported due, neither party to have costs of this appeal; all other costs to abide the event of a new trial, or of the referee's report.

Argued at July Term, 1856, before STRONG, P. J., EMOTT and BIRDSEYE, Justices.

George Sangar vs. *Wm. Vail, impleaded.*—Order affirmed, with costs.

LONG ISLAND.

Long Island Railroad.

The last train of cars over this road that went through to Greenport left Brooklyn before Christmas, and the island people have come to the conclusion that there would be no greater mishap to the Company now than to have the snow melt and the road come into running order again. But there is no danger of such a misfortune. The east end of the island has not been so thoroughly snowed under before within the memory of the present generation. Generally, a snow storm on the east end simply furnishes a thin white veil for the brown fields and fills up the cuts on the roads. Now, though the fields are almost bare, the high-roads, as well as the railroads, are full to the fences. After the great snow storm (not the one which occurred on the 18th, but about a week prior to that) for 4 days the main road was not open between River Head and Southold, though there was work enough done to exhaust all the regular assessment for road work meanwhile. In the Mattituck cut on the railroad there are still some 15 feet of snow which looks as if it would have to be blown up before it can be made passable for cars before Spring. The farmers would like very much to get some of their potatoes to market, for upon their potatoes they rely for pocket-money. It is said that they proposed to work in gangs long enough to clear the entire track of the road and put it in running order for the simple grant of a single free passage to New-York and back on the road, next Summer, for each approved workman. As January is not a profitable month for the company, even when the road is in order, the proposition was declined.

The Property of Non-Residents.

A non-resident of Brooklyn sends us the following—wanting to know a good deal more than we are able to tell him in explanation of it:

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I lent A. B., of Brooklyn, 8th July, 1836, $4,000 on four lots of ground, two on Atlantic and two on State-street.

In 1839 I was obliged to foreclose, and bought the lots at auction, for $2,500, on 2d September, 1840, and received a deed from the master in chancery 5th September, 1840. I paid the taxes of 1839, 1840 and 1841, and assessed to me the last two years.

In 1841 I discovered that there had been sold, for assessments, on the 2d September, 1837, the two lots on State-street, for one thousand years.

In 1842 I commenced fesing a lawyer, in hopes of getting the lots back, after waiting four years upon my lawyer without accomplishing anything.

In 1846 I made an arrangement with another lawyer, to give him half what he could get, if he would pay all the expenses, and finally got an interview with the person who bought the lots at auction, and we agreed, by him paying me $350, I would stop the suit; so I gave a deed for the two lots on State-street, and gave the lawyer $175 on the 16th November, 1847.

In 1850, 2d December, well and pump assessment, $8 30, which should have been paid on the 4th March, 1850, so I had to pay $17 14.

In 1853, the assessment for gas lamps was $2 20; I paid $2 28.

In 1854, 12th April, the assessment for public cistern was $4 74; confirmed 4th March, 1854; so in this case I had to pay $11 37.

On the 28th November, 1856, I received word from a friend that my lots were to be sold by the Corporation, on the 27th November, 1856; so I went to the City and discovered, sure enough, they were sold on that day, one for four hundred years, the other for one thousand years, for lamp assessment of 1853, $2 20 which was paid on the 18th May, 1853, of which I have their receipt. They stated to me that my lots were not marked paid, and I would have to apply to the Corporation for the same. I told them that I would advertise the whole affair. After waiting on them two days, they agreed to mark the lots paid.

I have paid my taxes every year punctually, which had cost me over $300, independent of assessments. I have called at the Street Commissioner's office once or twice in every year, to inquire if there were any assessments. In all cases they told me there was none, except one which was for lamps. B.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

If you please, who is the party who invites Col. BENTON to lecture to the ladies and gentlemen of Brooklyn, in Mr. BEECHER'S Church? Is it Mr. BEECHER, out of respect to the Colonel's daughter, JESSIE? Is it his congregation, anxious to balance their pastor's extreme Northern views with one of weight from the South? Can you tell us who it is, and oblige, A LADY?

Yes, Madam, with pleasure. The lecture is to be delivered under the auspices of the Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association; the subject is to be "The Union," as usual. It certainly is a pertinent subject, and one popular with the ladies. It is a very handsome compromise of the Christian young men;—a subject upon which they can both agree—Col. BENTON in Mr. BEECHER'S Church!

The Normal School.

By invitation, we visited, on Saturday, the Brooklyn Normal School. We found it unusually quiet. The recitation rooms were as still as in any of the primary schools. There was not a scowling teacher, nor a cross examiner to be found. Indeed, on account of the cold weather, which the rooms seemed to be in the full enjoyment of, the school had adjourned very soon after its opening, and before our arrival. We condoled with a class of young ladies, still present trying to stamp the frost out of their feet, who seemed resigned.

Who Believes?

That the Long Island Railroad Company care a two-pence about opening the road through the snow banks to Greenport this Winter? The accumulated freight, for the most part, they will save if they don't touch it till Spring, when travel recommences, and the passenger receipts would be very

AUCTION SALES.

CORPORATION SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—Public notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the authority vested in them by the laws of the State, and the ordinances of the Common Council, the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, of the City of New-York, will sell at public auction, under the direction of the Comptroller, F. H. Ludlow, Auctioneer, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of February, 1857, at noon, at the Merchants' Exchange in the City of New-York, the following real estate, viz:

1st. The three-story brick building formerly occupied as an engine-house, and the lot No. 49 Christie-st.—the portion of the said lot occupied by the engine-house is under lease till May 1st, 1868, at the annual rent of $100, and the property will be sold subject to the lease recorded in Book of special leases, page 164, in the Comptroller's office.

2d. Two lots on the west side of the Bowery, (as extended,) between James-st. and Roosevelt-st.

3d. Six lots, with the buildings thereon, on the southerly side of Chatham-st. and the westerly side of Pearl-st., now known as Nos. 111, 113, 115, 117, 119, 121 Chatham-st., and Nos. 487, 489, and 491 Pearl-st.

4th. Three lots, now known as Nos. 451, 453, and 455 Pearl-st., will be sold separately, subject to the conditions of the lease of the same, recorded in leases of City lots, page 168, in the Comptroller's office, and which will expire on the first day of May, 1859; the purchaser of each of the lots will be entitled to receive $283 33-100 per annum of the rent reserved by the lease, after the first day of May next, and will be required to assume the covenants of the lease in regard to the payments for buildings at the expiration of the lease.

5th. The lot on the northwest corner of William and Pearl sts., now known as No. 449 Pearl-st., and No. 271 William-st., subject to the conditions of the lease of the same, recorded in lease of City lots, page 172, in the Comptroller's office, and which will expire on the first day of May, 1859; the purchaser of this lot will be entitled to receive the rent reserved in the lease of $382 50-100 per annum after the first day of May next, and will be required to assume the conditions of the lease in regard to the payments for buildings at the expiration of the lease.

6th. The house and lot on north side of 8th-st., commencing 20 feet west of the 3d-av., lot 20 feet front and rear, and 94 feet 8 inches deep on both sides, house 15 feet by 34 feet 3 inches.

7th. The house and lot north side of 13th-st., commencing 212 feet west of Avenue C, lot 25 feet front and rear by 103 feet 3 inches deep on both sides, with three-story brick building on the front of the lot, 20 feet wide and 40 feet deep, lately built for an engine house; the rear of the lot is covered by and occupied as a foundry.

8th. Four lots on south side of 53d-st., commencing 90 feet west of Remington-av.

9th. Thirty-six lots, being the southerly half of the block between 74th and 75th sts. and the 3d and 4th avs.

10th. Thirty-six lots, being the southerly part of the block between 30th and 31st sts. and 3d and 4th avs.

11th. Twelve lots on 116th and 117th sts., between the 3d and 4th avs.

Full covenant warrantee deeds will be given.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. of the purchase money, and the auctioneer's fee of $5 per lot, to be paid to the Collector of the City Revenue on the day of sale; fifteen per cent. on the first day of May next, when the deeds will be ready for delivery; the remainder of the purchase money (seventy-five per cent.) may remain on bond and mortgage, at the option of the purchaser, for five years, from the first day of May, 1857, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually.

Lithographic maps of the property may be had at the Comptroller's Office, No. 8 Hall of Records, after the 27th inst. FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller.
JAMES M. SMITH, JR., Recorder.
A. V. STOUT, Chamberlain.
THOS. McSPEDON, Ch. Fin. Com. Board Ald.
T. JONES, Jr., Ch. Fin. Com. Board Com'l'men.
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
Comptroller's Office, Jan. 20, 1857.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

$165,000. STOCK AT AUCTION—FOR account of whom it may concern.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell at auction at his regular semi-weekly sale of Stocks and Bonds, on THURSDAY, Jan. 29, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchant's Exchange, 8,250 shares of the New-York, Pennsylvania and Lackawana Coal Company; shares $20 each. This Company is chartered by the State of Pennsylvania. Their lands (645 acres in all) are situated in Luzerne County, Penn.; being in the centre of the noted Lackawanna Coal Field. They are about a square mile in extent, and midway between the great coal centres of Carbondale, Scranton, and Jessup. These lands are easy of access, besides the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company's Railroads, already running through the property, the Lackawanna and Lanesboro Railroad, (recently chartered and to connect with the Erie Railroad, and the Binghamton and Syracuse Railroad,) will pass over this property, so that coal can be taken direct from the mines to the interior of New-York State. They are also in ready connection (by plank-road) with all the valley towns from Wilkesbarre to Carbondale, and from New-York distant but eight hours. The Lackawenna River, running half a mile through the property, affords an abundant water power for all mining and manufacturing purposes, and a sawmill is already in full operation on the lands of the Company. The property of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company immediately adjoins. That Company not long since obtained permission to investigate that portion of the property contiguous to their own; and they discovered a ten foot vein but 32 feet from the surface to the bottom of the vein.

The lands are fertile and a considerable portion in an arable condition, and being situated near the centre of the great Lackawanna coal fields, every acre is richly underlaid with thick and dense veins of the purest quality of anthracite coal, as per report of Prof. Roberts, who gives a calculation of 21,318,000 tons underneath the land, a part of which is above water-level. Wood abounds in this property, the principal species being hemlock and beech, with a few pine. Mr. E. Jones, the Mining Engineer of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Co., whose certificate is in my possession, made a careful examination of the premises, and furnishes satisfactory evidence of the existence of coal, which opinion is concurred in by Mr. James Clarkson, a well-known Engineer of that Company. The town of Archbald, with a mining population of over 1,500 is already partly located on this land, and a great portion is now laid out for town lots. The capital stock is $320,000, divided into shares of $20 each, fully paid up and subject to no assessments. The Stockholders are not personally liable for the debts of the Corporation.

The title is beyond dispute, and this Company gives promise of great profits in the future.

The terms of sale are as follows: Ten per cent. on the day of sale, and the balance within ten days. For further particulars apply to ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Auctioneer and Banker, No 4 Broad-st.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, JAN. 26, AT 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern:

$7,000 Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad 7 per cent. Mortgage Bonds.
$5,000 Green Bay, Milwaukee and Chicago Railroad 1st mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds.
$10,000 Canandaigua and Corning Railroad 1st mortgage 7 per cent.
$7,000 Milwaukee and Horicon R. R. 1st M. 8 per cent. Bonds.
$10,000 New-Albany and Salem Railroad 1st mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds.
$10,000 Northern Indiana (Goshen Branch) Railroad Bonds.
$3,000 Mount Airy Coal and Iron Company's Bonds.
70 shares Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express.....$100 each.
40 shares Manhattan Oil Company.....$100 each.
20 shares Bull's Head Bank.....$25 each.
15 shares Bank of America.....$100 each.
40 shares St. Nicholas Bank.....$100 each.
8 shares Republic Fire Ins. Co.....$100 each.
20 shares Hope Fire Insurance Co.....$50 each.
6 shares Williamsburg City Insurance Co.....$50 each.
$47,740 Sun Mutual Ins. Scrip of 1851, '52 and '53.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent this day, and the balance before 1 o'clock to-morrow. The accrued interest on all the Bonds will be charged to the purchaser. Next regular sale on Thursday, Jan. 29.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF VALUABLE NORTH RIVER PROPERTY, WITH BULKHEAD AND WATER RIGHT.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction on FRIDAY, Feb. 6, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the entire block, consisting of 38 lots, bounded by West-st., Troy-st., Jane-st., and the 13th-av., (the new exterior street west of West-st.,) viz.: 7 lots on West-st., 13 lots on Troy-st., 12 lots on Jane-st., 7 lots on 13th-av., together with the bulkhead and waterright in front of the last named 7 lots, being a front of 160 feet 3 inches on the North River. This property is in a rapidly improving neighborhood, in close proximity to the proposed site of the new Washington Market, and offers great inducements for investment. The 13th-av. is 100 feet wide, and there is sufficient depth of water at the bulkhead for vessels of the largest class, rendering the 13th-av. lots a most desirable location for foundries, porkpacking establishments, lumber dealers, or any heavy business requiring a water front. The terms of sale will be liberal; a large portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years. For maps, giving a full description of the property and other particulars, apply to the auctioneer, No. 38 Wall-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSES AND LOTS—On Pearl, Centre and West 25th-sts., belonging to the estate of Shivers Parker, deceased. Messrs. A. J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell at public auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 5, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the following valuable property, viz:

The house and lot known as No. 508 Pearl-st., occupied as a manufactory.

Five lots known as Nos. 56 and 58 Centre-st., adjoining the above on the rear, subject to a 3-years' unexpired lease.

Two lots known as Nos. 83 and 85 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., subject to an unexpired lease of seven years.

For Maps, &c., apply at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 7 Broad-st. By order
A. J. PARKER & JOSEPH WEST, Executors.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON READE-STREET.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Jan. 29, 1857, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Merchants' Exchange, the two lots of land, with the brick buildings thereon, on the southerly side of Reade-st., between West Broadway and Greenwich street, Nos. 141 and 143, each lot 25 feet by 74 feet. The property is in fee. Title perfect, derived from Trinity Church. Terms 25 per cent. cash, balance may remain on mortgage for 5 years, at 7 per cent., with privilege of paying off the same at any time, by giving 90 days' notice.

Possession will be given on or before 1st of May next.

Reade-st. is to be widened 22 feet on the northerly side, thus making it equal to Chambers st.

Sale absolute to the highest bidder.

Maps can be had at the office of the auctioneer, No. 38 Wall-st.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Jan. 27, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the valuable houses and lots situated Nos. 113, 120 and 122 28th-st., near 3d-av., 4 stories and basements. The buildings cover nearly the entire ground. These houses are all connected together, are well located, and suited for any description of manufacturing purposes, or can be easily altered into dwellings. For further particulars, and map of property, apply on the premises or at the office of the auctioneers, No. 14 Pine-st.

N. B.—Steam engine and boiler, and other machinery on the premises, will be sold at private sale.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA AT AUCTION.—J. S. H. BARTLETT will sell on TUESDAY, Jan. 27, at 10 o'clock, at No. 381 Pearl-st., in lots from the shelves, a large and complete assortment of Books' and other white granite ware, common ware, China, glass, &c. Catalogues now ready, and goods well packed for shipping. Sale positive.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

SPLENDID HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—Rich silver ware, &c., at auction, THIS DAY, Jan. 26, at No. 152 West 21st-st., commencing at 10½ o'clock. This sale will be positive, without regard to weather, and is worthy the special attention of housekeepers as combining a rare and valuable assortment of elegant rosewood furniture and house-furnishing articles, being the entire splendid arrangements of the above first-class house, catalogues of which will be ready on the morning of sale. Furniture consists, in part, of splendid rosewood piano-forte, with pearl keys, used but two months, with every modern improvement, rosewood parlor furniture en suites, in brocatel and medallion tapestry, center and pier tables with marble tops, two rich carved etageres with marble tops and plate doors, superb carpets, rugs to match, consoles in buhl work, rosewood secretary, French escritoire, rich oval and pier mirrors, chandeliers, splendid mantel ware and ornaments, clock runs one year, oil-paintings, bronzes, &c., lace curtains, shades, chambers splendidly furnished in rosewood, bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, commodes, &c., all of the best description, made to order, with superb mattresses, beds, &c., to fit, wardrobes, suites in hair cloth and velvet, Turkish chairs, sofas, lounges, tête-à-têtes, rockers, French cottage and mahogany chairs, with an elegant variety of other chamber, parlor and basement furniture, rich China of every description, silver ware, cut glass, ruby and Bohemian ware, extension dining and tea tables, oil-cloths, carpets, stoves, mirrors, &c. No postponement.

D. S. HOGUE, Auctioneer.

ATTRACTIVE SALE OF SPLENDID HOUSE-HOLD FURNITURE AND HOUSEKEEPING ARTICLES.—On TUESDAY, Jan. 27, at 10½ A. M., at No. 248 West 23d-st., between 8th and 9th avs. The house is very large, newly furnished, and contains a large quantity and extensive variety of the best quality of all kinds of goods suitable for genteel housekeeping. Basement contains mahogany extension-table, sofa bed, mosaic inlaid side-table, sideboard, arm-chairs, &c., &c., together with an infinite variety of table ware, as china dinner and tea sets, silver tea service and salvers, pitchers, spoons, forks, ivory cutlery, glass ware, &c., &c. Parlors are furnished with velvet carpets, two solid rosewood suites, centre and side tables, etageres, bookcases, Chinese secretary, imported gas chandeliers, five and six lights, lace window curtains, fine oil-paintings, elegantly carved rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, made by Nunns & Clark, a superb instrument and fully warranted, English oil-cloth, rosewood hat-stand, mantel clocks and decorations, fine Brussels and ingrain carpets, mahogany and rosewood French bedsteads, pure curled hair mattresses, fine blankets and bedding, bureaus, washstands and toilet sets, engravings, &c. &c.—altogether making an assortment well worthy of the attention of all persons in want of fine goods at small prices. Sale without reserve, and commences in the parlors at 10½ precisely, and no postponement on any account. Catalogues now ready.

TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF CIGARS AND WINE, THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 79 Nassau-st., by TUNIS MORRELL, auctioneer, a large and varied stock of choice brands, in quantities to suit wholesale and retail buyers, in boxes and packages; also 12 baskets of champaigne wine (no reserve); also a large stock of gold jewelry (new styles and good).

FINANCIAL.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
We issue sight bills on the
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, Ireland.
In sums from £1 upwards, at $5 per £.
Address,
TAYLOR, BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

NOTICE TO OWNERS OF PROPERTY ASSESSED FOR CENTRAL PARK.—The owners of property assessed for Central Park are hereby notified that said assessments can be paid at this office until February 28, 1857, inclusive with 7 per cent. interest from 5th of February, 1856, the date of the confirmation of the assessment by the Supreme Court. After that date the assessment list will be returned to the Bureau of Arrears, when interest will be charged at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum from the date of confirmation, Feb. 5, 1856. The property assessed is embraced in the following boundaries: on the East one half way between 2d and 3d avs.; on the West, one half way between 10th and 11th avs.; on the North, one half way between 110th and 117th sts.; also, from eastern side of 5th-av. to western side of 8th-av., inclusive, to one half way between 149th and 190th sts.; on the South one half way between 41st and 42d sts. Also, on the east side of 5th-av. to western side of 8th-av., inclusive, to half way between 33d and 34th sts. JOSEPH R. TAYLOR,
Collector of Assessments, No. 2 basement of City Hall, Office of Collector of Assessments.
JANUARY 10, 1857.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 18 William st.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1857.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a Dividend of Five per cent. upon the capital stock, payable in cash, on and after the 5th of February next. The transfer books will be closed on the 26th inst. at 2 o'clock, P. M., and open on the 5th February. EDWIN C. LITCHFIELD,
Treasurer.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO U. R. R. Co., Chicago, Jan. 8, 1857.—Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, that the Transfer Books at this office will be closed on the 25th day of January instant, preparatory to the payment of the February dividend, and reopened on the 2d day of February next. W. M. LARRABEE, Sec'y.

OFFICE RACINE AND MISSISSIPPI R. R. Co.,
No. 44 Exchange-place, NEW-YORK, Jan. 23, 1857.

INTEREST NOTICE.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL interest Coupons of the first Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due February first, will be paid on presentation at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESUP & COMPANY, No. 44 Exchange-place, on and after that date.
H. S. DURAND, President.

TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN RAIL-ROAD.—(Late the Toledo and Illinois and the Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroads.) The Coupons for interest, maturing on the 1st of February next, on the First Mortgage Bonds, will be paid on that day at the office of E. WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORISON,
No. 54 William-st., corner of Pine.

$100,000.—CALIFORNIA STATE 7 per cent. Bonds, or San Francisco 10 per cents wanted in exchange for staple American and Foreign hardware in original packages, or unincumbered real estate, situated in New-York or Brooklyn, at prices that will be satisfactory. Address Box No. 1,298 Post-Office.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late issue,) having twenty years to run; interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL AND FOND DU LAC RAILROAD CO.,
No. 13 Wall-st., New-York, Jan 24, 1855.

THE COUPONS UPON THE FIRST MORT-GAGE Bonds of this Company, due Feb. 1, will be paid on and after Monday, Feb. 2, on presentation at this office. J. W. CURRIER, Secretary.

WEST COLUMBIA MINING AND MANU-FACTURING CO.—The Coupons of Loan Certificates due Feb. 1, 1857, will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Co., No. 25 William-st. SAM'L HAMILTON, Treasurer.

GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAIL-ROAD.—The Second Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of this Company due in 1875, interest at 7 per cent., payable half-yearly in New-York, are for sale by
STRACHAN & SCOTT, No. 51 William-st.

BUSINESS PAPER NEGOTIATED.—Advances made upon vessels at sea, or in port, and upon Bank, Railway, Fire and Life Insurance Stocks.
JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 44 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

TRANSACTIONS IN INSURANCE SCRIP effected by WM. C. GILMAN & SON, No. 18 Merchants' Exchange, corner of Hanover and Wall sts.

CORNING & CO., NO. 63 WALL-STREET —Bank-bills on London for sale in sums to suit.

BANK NOTICES.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—No. 247 Broadway, entrance on Park-place.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that the usual semi-annual dividend on all sums entitled thereto at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and 5 per cent. over $500, will be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 19. Interest not called for will be credited as principal, and draw interest accordingly from Jan. 1.

Bank open daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 7 o'clock.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Secretary.
PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

BANK DEPARTMENT.—ALBANY, JAN. 19, 1857.—The BANK OF COMMERCE of Putnam County, (Carmel,) has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of KELLEY, TOWNSEND & CO. as such agents, agreeably to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851. JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

ELECTION NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION for Directors of the Irving Bank of the City of New-York, and for three Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Bank, on MONDAY, the 2d day of February, 1857. The polls will be open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M.
DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

CONTINENTAL BANK—JAN. 19, 1857.—THE Annual election for seventeen Directors and three Inspectors of the succeeding election will be held at the Banking room No. 12 Wall st., on MONDAY, the 2d day of February next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
B. F. WARNER, Cashier.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the firm of HENDERSON & SHAW, Carpenters and Builders, No. 19 9th-av., New-York, is dissolved. To all to whom it may concern: ANDREW SHAW will continue the business in the same place, No. 19 9th-av. He returns his thanks to the patrons of the late firm, and hopes to merit a continuance of their favors. Jobbing promptly attended to. ANDREW SHAW.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 23, 1857.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—SOUTHERN AND Western dealers and club houses will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing cards, of all qualities, at the depôt of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO. No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY, Chicago, Jan. 8, 1857.—Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company that a semi-annual cash dividend of five per cent. upon the capital stock of said Company was declared on the 7th inst., payable on the 15th day of February next, at this office, in Exchange on New-York at par, to holders of said stock, at the close of business on the 31st of January instant.

A stock dividend was also declared, from the surplus earnings of the road, of ten per cent. payable at the same time and place, in convertible certificates, to be issued by the secretary. The certificates so issued will be convertible into the capital stock of the Company at the pleasure of the holder, when presented at this office in sums of one hundred dollars, and will be entitled to all dividends declared after such conversion.

Holders who desire their dividends remitted will please so direct. W. M. LARRABEE, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE MILWAUKEE AND MISSISSIPPI RAIL-ROAD CO., No 37 Exchange-place,
NEW-YORK, JAN 16, 1857.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared a semi-annual cash dividend of five per cent. from the earnings of the road for the six months ending the 31st of December last, on all stock entitled to dividend, payable as follows: On stock registered in New-York on the 2d day of February next at this office, and on stock registered in Milwaukee on the 10th day of February next, at the Secretary's office in that city. The transfer books in this City will be closed from and after the 20th day of January inst., and remain closed till the 3d day of February next.
JOHN J. HILL, Register.

OFFICE OF THE SIXTH-AVENUE RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1857.

ELECTION AND DIVIDEND.—AN ELECTION of Directors of this Company will be held at the Offices at the Depôt on TUESDAY, the third day of February next, from 12 M. to 2 P. M. A dividend of 5 per cent out of the earnings of the road for the current 6 months has been declared by the Directors, payable at the office of the Treasurer, GODFREY W. LEAKE, Esq., Cashier, at the People's Bank, on the second day of February next. The transfer book will be closed from the 21st instant to that day.
T. BAILEY MYERS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAIL-ROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, JAN. 6, 1857.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. FROM the net earnings of this Company to the 30th of November, 1856, has this day been declared, to be paid to the Stockholders of the Main Line, standing on the books of the Company on the 15th of January inst., payment to be made in the bonds of the Company, payable on the 1st of January, 1870, with interest payable semi-annually, at the rate of seven per cent. on the 1st of January and July of each year, in the City of New-York. The bonds will be ready for delivery on the 15th of February. E. ROCKWELL, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE PETER COOPER FIRE INsurance Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of seven per cent., payable at the office of the Company, corner of 3d-av. and 9th-st., on and after MONDAY, the 2d day of February. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 20th inst., to the 2d of February.
JANUARY 15, 1857. WM. H. RIBLET, Secretary.

THE PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE CO. continues to issue policies on goods, wares, merchandise, stores, dwellings, &c., on liberal terms.
Offices corner 3d-av. and 9th-st., and No. 61 Wall-st.

OFFICE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, No 68 WALL-ST.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1857.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of six (6) per cent., on the capital stock of the Company, out of the earnings of the road for 6 months, ending Dec. 31, payable on and after the 21st inst, to the stockholders who were such at the closing of the books on the 31st of December last. AUGUSTUS HOFFMAN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 176 Chatham-square, corner Mott-st.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent., payable on and after the 2d day of FEBRUARY next. The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst. till 2d February. By order,
EDWARD B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1856.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX (6) PER CENT. HAS BEEN declared, payable at the office of the Company, corner of Canal and Thompson sts., on and after Tuesday 27th January next, until which time the transfer books are closed. By order of the Board, W. F. UNDERHILL, Sec'y.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COM-PANY. OFFICE NO. 6 BROAD-ST.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1857.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 10 per cent., payable on and after the 16th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. HENRY QUACKENBOSS,
Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 20, 1857.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of 6 per cent., payable at the office No. 443 Broadway, cor Howard-st., on and after Monday, the 2d of February next.
JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1857. The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of seven per cent., payable on and after the 5th inst. The transfer book will be closed until that date. JAMES. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSUR-ANCE COMPANY.—NO. 29 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1857.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable on and after the 19th inst.
RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE
HARMONY FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 6 BROAD STREET,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1857.

The following gentlemen were duly elected Directors of this Company, at the annual election, held at the office, on Monday, 5th instant, viz.:

W. Callender,	Fred'k DePeyster,	T. James Glover,
Eugene Dutilh,	Jas. Donaldson,	E. H. Howell,
P. A. Hargous,	John Brower,	S. S. P. Bell,
M. X. Harmony,	Arthur Leary,	L. Wells,
Peter Morris,	G. W. Coster,	J. M. Metley,
	Henry Morgan,	John Garcia.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, held this day, Wm. Callender was unanimously reelected President for the ensuing year. R. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK—Office, No. 4 Wall-st.

Cash capital	$500,000 00
Amount of Assets Jan. 1, 1857	873,623 31
Amount of Liabilities Jan. 1, 1857	42,460 98

This Company continues to insure buildings, merchandise, ships in port and their cargoes, household furniture and personal property generally, against loss or damage by fire, on favorable terms.

LOSSES EQUITABLY ADJUSTED AND PROMPTLY PAID.

DIRECTORS:

Charles J. Martin,	A. F. Willmarth,	Wm. G. Lambert,
George C. Collins,	Dan'd M. Barney,	Lucius Hopkins,
Thomas Messenger,	Wm. M. Mellen,	Chas. B. Hoca,
B. Watson Held,	L. Atterbury, Jr.,	Lucius D. Coman,
Homer Morgan,	Levi P. Stone,	James Humphrey,
George Pearce,	Ward A. Work,	James Low,
I. H. Frothingham,	Chas. A. Bulkley,	Cephas H. Noeton,
George D. Morgan,	Theo. McNamee,	Richard Bigelow,
Oliver E. Wood,	Amos R. Eno,	Alfred S. Barnes,
George Bliss,	Roe Lockwood,	John G. Nelson,
Lyman Cooke,	Levi P. Morton,	Curtis Noble,
J. B. Hutchinson,	Stephen Paul,	Chas. P. Baldwin,
H. Gilbert Ely,	Amos T. Dwight,	H'y A. Hurlbut,
Jesse Hoyt,	Wm. Sturgis, Jr.,	John R. Ford,
Sidney Mason,	Geo. T. Stedman.	

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of fifteen per cent., payable on demand.
CHARLES J. MARTIN, President.
A. F. WILLMARTH, Vice-President.
J. MILTON SMITH, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1857.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. —CASH CAPITAL $250,000, with a large surplus. Office No. 52 Wall-st., opposite the Merchants' Exchange.
HUGH LAING, President.

DIRECTORS:		
Hugh Laing,	Silas Bronson,	G. A. Townsend,
C. W. Lawrence,	E. R. Eno,	Don A. Cushman,
E. Townsend,	John Watson,	U. J. Smith,
C. R. Swords,	Jos. W. Corlies,	Alfred Willis,
Ellis Willis,	Samuel Willetts,	S. L. H. Ward,
Stuart C. Marsh,	Wm. K. Strong,	Robert M. Bruce,
John Penfold,	S. T. Nicoll,	J. S. Boyd,
John Compton,	Geo. Griswold, Jr.,	A. Y. Delvalle,
D. Henry Haight,	Noah S. Hunt,	Henry S. Leverich,
Jos. Lawrence,	Thomas Fmell,	L. Turnure.
L. S. Suarez,	J. H. Ransom,	
	JAMES B. AMES, JR. Secretary.	

IRON AND HARDWARE.

KEMEYS & SAMPSON,
IRON AND STEEL WAREHOUSE,
No. 279 WASHINGTON-ST.,
BETWEEN CHAMBERS AND WARREN,
Offer at lowest market prices,
REFINED AND COMMON ENGLISH IRON;
Fall River, Peru, and Stitt's Horse-shoe Iron; Hoops, Rods, Bands, and Scroll Iron; Ovals, Half Ovals, and Half Rounds, Spring Toe Cork, and Cast Steel, &c., &c., &c.

WIRE ROPE—WIRE ROPE
FOR ALL KINDS OF HOISTING, including SUGAR HOUSES, MINES, INCLINED PLANES, &c. Also, for STANDING RIGGING, for vessels of every description, and SASH WEIGHTS FOR WINDOWS.
ASHCROFT'S STEAM GAUGES, DUDGEON'S HYDRAULIC JACKS, ALLEN & NOYES' METALLIC PACKING, &c., for STEAM VESSELS.
ENGINES, BOILERS and MACHINERY bought and sold on commission. CHAS. W. COPELAND,
Consulting Engineer, No. 66 Broadway, New-York.
Also, PLANS and SPECIFICATIONS prepared.

LOST AND FOUND.

$500 REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR the recovery of the property stolen from our premises, consisting of notes, drafts, bills of exchange, and the following construction bonds of the Illinois Central Railroad, for $500 each: No. 455, 724, 725, 1,438, 5,689, 6,390, 6,668, 6,676, 6,598, 6,599, 8,323, 8,478, 9,562, 9,993 11,922, 11,732. As payment on these has been stopped they can be of no use to any but the owners.
The Judd Linseed and Sperm Oil Company, (ALEXANDER KNIGHT, President, W. M. V. WILLIAMSON, Secretary.) No. 189 Front-st.

LOST—AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC ON Wednesday evening last, a FAN-BOX and FAN. The finder will be rewarded on returning the Fan, or addressing a note to JOHN H. COLGATE, No. 54 Wall-st.

DIAMOND BREASTPIN—STAR DESIGN—Lost at the concert at Dr. Townsend's. The finder will be liberally rewarded on returning the same to No. 129 West 12th-st., 2 doors from 5th av.

INSTRUCTION.

A CARD.—NEW PUPILS RECEIVED THIS day, for penmanship and double entry book-keeping. GOLDSMITH, No. 963 Broadway.

From the Home Journal, June 25, 1853.

In every profession there is a recognized leading man—one whose preëminence is so decided, that nobody calls it in question. Among those who teach the art of writing, OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH is just that indisputably preëminent person and recognized head of the professio n.

PROF. L. A. BENJAMIN'S CLASSES ARE now open for pupils as follows: Piano classes $5 for 24 lessons, Monday and Thursday at 4 o'clock, at No. 27 6th-av.; violin class Monday evening at 7½, $1 for 12 lessons; private class $3; boy's class Saturday at 3 o'clock; piano classes, at No. 306 Allen-st., Tuesday and Friday, at 4 o'clock; violin class Tuesday evening; free violin class for gents Friday evening, 8 o'clock; boy's class Saturday morning, 9 o'clock; private lessons $10, 24 lessons.

$2 50—FOR PENMANSHIP, BOOK-KEEPing; $10, time unlimited, algebra, arithmetic, &c., taught every day and evening. All this by M. PAINE, and experienced teachers, No. 62 Bowery, New-York, No. 283 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

From Ex-Governor Sprague, R. I.

I cheerfully recommend Mr. Paine as a skillful teacher of the art of writing.

BOYS PREPARED FOR BUSINESS.—MR. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, keeps the largest Commercial Academy in New-York, and being ably assisted by an accomplished practical book-keeper, guarantees to qualify students for business in a superior practical manner. They will acquire manly habits, become quick in figures, rapid business-writers, and practical book-keepers. One $10 seat vacant.

SCHOOL CIRCULARS AND EVERY IN-FORMATION can be obtained at the United States and B. N. American School Agency, No. 123 Nassau-st., room No. 3, next to the Nassau Bank. Schools and families supplied with competent teachers. Teachers wishing engagements are invited to apply to
HATTON & WELLS.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, NO. 689 BROADWAY.—The discipline is mild, but decided; the education imparted is thorough. The school is under the sole charge of the subscriber, except in the French department. For particulars, apply as above, No. 609 Broadway, second floor. R. B. WIGGINS, A. M.

MR. BINGHAM'S SCHOOL FOR 20 BOYS. —Bible House—Sign, Classical Gymnasium. This School is designed to be preëminently select, thorough and excellent in every respect. A Primary Department is attached for the same number of smaller boys. The rooms are lofty and large, and provided with every comfort.

$112 A YEAR IS CHARGED FOR BOARD and Tuition at the HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, at Claverack,

NEW-YORK CITY.

Coroners' Inquests.

SUICIDE OF A WOMAN BY TAKING ARSENIC.

A married woman, (a German,) named MARY LOTALE, died on Saturday, at her residence, No. 65 Forsyth-street, from the effects of a large quantity of arsenic, taken for the purpose of self-destruction. The unfortunate woman revealed her position to a female friend, shortly before her death, assigning as a reason for the act, the ill-treatment of her husband. A physician was immediately called in, but all the usual remedies in such cases failed. She died soon afterwards.

Coroner CONNERY held the inquest upon the body. A person occupying an apartment near to that of the deceased and her husband testified to hearing them quarrel on Friday; no blows were given, but there was much loud talking; I stepped into their room, says the witness, and asked what the matter was, when Mr. LOTALE said, "I can get no dinner in my own house; this dinner does not suit me."

The husband being sworn said: "There might be some little difficulty between us, but I never struck her; on Friday I did not like the dinner which she had prepared for me, and I told her so; this gave rise to some words between us; she seemed to feel bad afterwards at my remarks; I did not know that she had taken the poison until told so by HELEN FEEZ to whom my wife spoke about it; my wife was in the back room in bed when she told that she had taken the poison; I went instantly for a physician; he came, went away again, and soon returned with another Doctor, but they could not save her."

It was also shown in the evidence that the poison—half an ounce of arsenic,—was purchased at a drug store corner of Hester-street and the Bowery. It was furnished by a clerk in the store, Mrs. LOTALE assuring him that she wanted it to poison rats.

The following verdict was rendered:

"That MARY LOTALE, the deceased, came to her death from suicide, in taking a large quantity of arsenic, which she purchased from ADAM KOHLER in the drug-store, corner of Hester-street, and the Bowery, on Saturday morning, Jan. 24, 1857. We severely censure said apothecary for selling to any female such a large quantity of arsenic,—one half ounce,—without a guarantee from a physician that all was right. We furthermore hope the Mayor and authorities will serve notices to the druggists not to sell poisons without a diplomaed doctor's prescription, and that the State Legislature will guard the lives of our citizens by a law to this effect."

HUNG HIMSELF TO A LAMP-POST.

A man, name unknown, hung himself to a lamp-post in Clarkson-street, on Saturday morning. Coroner CONNERY held an inquest on the body at the Ninth Ward Station-House. No evidence was offered from which the name of the suicide could be learned. He was about 22 years of age, and evidently a German by birth. He was about 5 feet 9 inches in height, had on gray woolen undershirt, striped pink shirt, green fancy waistcoat, knitted woolen overshirt, blue-black pants and blue overalls.

The body was discovered by a policeman, suspended a few inches from the sidewalk by a rope drawn tightly about the neck. A verdict was rendered in accordance with the facts elicited.

DEATH FROM BURNS.

BRIDGET BARRY, a child two years of age, was so severely burned by her clothes accidentally taking fire from some matches with which she was playing, on Saturday afternoon, at the residence of her parents, in Warren-street, that she died next morning at the New-York Hospital, where she had been removed. The child was alone in the room at the time, her mother having gone with some other women to "take a glass" in a rum-shop near by. Verdict—"Death from burns by her clothes taking fire accidentally while playing with matches."

The Ferries, City Railroads and Weather.

The East River Ferry-boats found little difficulty yesterday. The Fulton Ferry-boats made good time. The Peck-slip boats made half-hour trips through the evening.

The North River was packed with solid ice yesterday morning nearly as far down as Barclay-street. Four venturesome boys left the Hubert-street dock and succeeded in reaching Hoboken and returning to New-York upon it. Two men also came from Hoboken by the same means. The ferry-boats were seriously troubled by the ice. At the commencement of the ebb-tide it broke midway of the river, but all day it held together for about a dozen rods from shore, and large numbers of boys made it a skating-ground. Only three boats crossed from Jersey City up to 11 o'clock. The first boat left Jersey City at 5 o'clock, and went to the relief of a Hoboken boat which lay disabled in the ice, but she, in turn, had the misfortune to break her paddle-wheels, and was assisted back to Jersey City. The vicinity of the Ferry in Jersey City was blocked up by countless vehicles and passengers waiting a transit, and the boats were crowded to their utmost capacity.

The French steamer *Constitution* was detained several hours beyond her time of departure by the ice, and a passage had to be sawed for a long distance through ice two feet thick to admit of her passage. She got off about 5 o'clock.

The Brooklyn City Railroad Company on all their lines run their usual number of cars and make good time.

The New-York Roads are all clear, but run much less than their full number of cars, especially on the east side of town.

The weather was quite moderate yesterday, the snow and ice melting in the sunny places.

Fillibusters.

There were jolly times all of Sunday at the head-quarters. Every body on the premises seemed to be jolly. WALKER's position they profess to be delighted with. They say they'll send him 300 men by the *Tennessee*, if she don't sail till Thursday or Saturday. The following is the announcement posted on the bulletin yesterday:

ARRIVAL OF THE JAMES ADGER—GLORIOUS AND INTERESTING NEWS—GEN. WALKER STILL IN THE ASCENDANT—GEN. HENNINGSEN APPOINTED COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE NICARAGUAN ARMY.

The army was in receipt of flour and provisions from San Francisco by the steamer, which also brought down about 100 men. The force under HENNINGSEN amounted to about 1,600 men capable of bearing arms. Col. LOCKRIDGE, Col. ANDERSON, and Gen. WHEAT were at Punta Arenas when the *Adger* left, all in excellent spirits, and were waiting the repairs of a boat in order to commence the ascent of the river, and were confident of success. There are 300 men at that point, and it is expected that ere this they have been reinforced by Col. TITUS with 150 men, who left New-Orleans last week.

The report of Gen. CHILLOM having come over to WALKER is confirmed.

Where are the United States Officers? Uncle Sam, like Justice, has a couple of bunged eyes, and we presume knows nothing of these matters.

Oysters Again.

No fresh supply has arrived during the past week—nor is there the slightest possibility of obtaining any from the South for a long time to come. Several of the oyster-scows are shut up, their owners having entirely sold out their stock in trade, and are now enjoying the leisure forced upon them with a good deal of resignation and dignity. Several of the small saloons where nothing but oysters were sold are also closed for the present. Some of the liquor saloons, too, where stews always were to be had, for lack of the bivalves now fall back on more substantial though less delicate viands for their patrons. The dealers cut off the supply from their country customers early last week, and the lucky possessors of the few thousands now in town have saved these for the first-class saloons and hotels which are their largest customers. But after Wednesday next the want is likely to be felt there, too. This is a dreadful state of affairs—though, if venison were not plenty and beef cheap, it might be worse.

A Child's Foot Ruined by a City Car.

On Friday last the son of Mrs. DREW, a widow lady, living at No. 470 Sixth-avenue, wished to stop car No. 24 of the Sixth-Avenue Road, when near Twenty-seventh-street. According to his own story, he was beckoned by the driver to get on the front platform. Without stopping the car, the driver lifted him up, but did not land him securely before the lad slipped from his hands, and one foot of the boy was caught under the wheel, and horribly mangled.

The child, a manly little boy in his 9th year, was taken immediately to Dr. DUSENBURY's drug store, in the neighborhood. That gentleman, under the direction of Dr. VONNEGUT, Dr. PORTER being also present, amputated the foot, leaving only the heel. The operation was performed at the residence of the mother. Up to this time the Directors of this Company have not called to obtain any information regarding the accident.

The Tennessee not to Sail To-day.

The *Tennessee*, which was announced to leave to-day for Nicaragua, will not sail till the latter part of the week—so it is said at the Fillibusters head-quarters. The assigned cause of the detention is the necessity of repairing the machinery of the steamer. It is intimated by some that the real cause of the delay is to raise additional provisions and men for General WALKER.

Hudson River Railroad.

Nearly three hundred car loads of freight passed over this road yesterday, which had accumulated at different parts during the recent snow blockade. Hereafter freight will be transmitted without delay.

Marine Disasters.

A NEW-YORK SHIP AND VALUABLE CARGO ASHORE ON LONG ISLAND.

Ship *Irene*, Capt. Brown, which sailed from Liverpool for New-York with a valuable cargo on the 19th of December, and which has been once reported as off Sandy Hook, went ashore at MORICHES', Long Island, on Friday, the 23d, a short distance East of the spot where the *Franklin* was wrecked, and at last accounts had three feet of water in the hold.

Steam tugs have been sent to her assistance.

Steamship *Atlantic* was somewhat cut by the ice, which caused her to leak considerably. Her pumps have been kept constantly going, and the cargo is being landed with all dispatch; thus far, in good condition.

LATER.—The leak has been discovered about two feet from the stern, and a foot and a half below the water line. The cargo in the forward compartment is considerably damaged. Most of it is discharged, and men are at work stopping the leak.

WRECK OF FISHING AND OTHER CRAFTS AT ROCKPORT.

Our Rockport correspondent, Mr. HASKINS, of the Rockport *Express*, writes under date of Jan. 19, as follows:

The storm of last night with us was very severe. Situated as we are on the tip end of the Cape, we are exposed to all its fury, and you may depend upon it, it was all that the lover of a northeast storm might wish. The damage to our fishing crafts has been considerable, and it comes to many at an ill time of the season. Six or eight of our small vessels were driven from their moorings, and came on shore, and were entirely wrecked. These vessels were employed in the Winter fishing on our coast, and they were the only means that many of our industrious fishermen had of obtaining a living. Damage estimated a about $5,000. One large schooner drifted, afte breaking her fastenings, out of the dock at the North Pier, went on to the rocks, and became a total wreck. At Lanesville (Gloucester, on the Ipswich Bay) a schooner called the *Zephyr* was lost, and further up the Bay toward Squam, brig *Swan*, STURDEVANT, from Cardenas, loaded with molasses, and bound to Portland, came on shore a total loss. Crew saved.

A RESCUED CREW ARRIVED.

Schooner *Wm. Wilson*, (of Plymouth,) LAND, St. Johns, P. R., 24 days, with fruit, to W. S. DE MENA. 15th inst., lat. 36°, lon. 71° 40', fell in with schooner *John S. Fitchaptt*, (of New-York,) from James River, Va., for Philadelphia in a sinking condition; took from her the captain and four men and brought them to this port. Their names are DAVID WEED, captain, JOHN CODDINGTON, WM. W. DAVIS, RICHARD ROURKE and JOHN MURRAY, all of this City. The *J. S. F.* left the Capes of Virginia Dec. 19, and had suffered much in the late gales; was leaking badly, and her provisions were completely exhausted, there being only half a pound of rice and one bucket of water to be divided amongst her crew. She was stripped of her sails, which were used by the *W. W.*, as the latter had lost nearly an entire suit during the passage, having experienced very heavy weather, and become loaded down with ice.

PILOTS ESCAPE—THEIR CARD.

We, the undersigned Pilots of the pilot-boat *Sylph*, take this method of expressing their gratitude to Captain JOHN LENO, of steamtug *Mercury*, for his assistance generously rendered during circumstances of extreme peril to said pilot boat, she having been cut through by the ice while lying at anchor near Coney Island Point, during the gale of Sunday evening last.

DANIEL LANE, WILLIAM GLYNN, CHAS. E. WARREN, JOHN LANE, ALONZO H. BEEBE, WM. CHAMPLIN, ISAIAH HARLOW.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

The Iron Beacon on the S. E. point of the Romer is reported to be broken down by ice on the 21st inst. If it is found to be entirely gone, or so as not to mark the Point, a Spar Buoy, painted red, will be placed at the edge of the channel opposite its point, at the earliest opportunity.

By order of the Lighthouse Board.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 23, 1857.

A letter to Messrs. BIRD & NELSON, from Barnegat Beach, Jan. 21, says:

"We have not had such a storm for years; the tide was up to the station-house floor; the inmates could not leave, and a little more tide would have swept the station-house away. The steamtug *Titan's* bottom was hove up high on the beach, and all right. We have gone to the *Titan* to get the balance of her machinery clear, and before I come up I will arrange to have it shipped to town."

A CAPTAIN AND CREW FROST-BITTEN.

Schooner *Albert Mason*, Smith, Charleston, 14 days, with cotton, &c., to Dollner, Potter & Co. Has experienced very heavy weather; was up to Sandy Hook on the 17th, and took the gale from NNW to NNE, and was blown off, losing a portion of her sails and deck load. Captain and crew were frost-bitten. On the 21st was again off Sandy Hook, and took the gale and anchored. The vessel being covered with ice, and unmanageable, and crew frosted, she was obliged to take steam to Jersey City.

THE LATE ACCIDENT ON BOARD THE TYPHOON.

We have been requested to state that the man killed on board of the ship *Typhoon*, by a block striking him on the head, was not named JAMES SELDON, but that it was THOMAS SELDON. Further, that deceased was not a sailor but a passenger on board of the above vessel.

Schooner *Homer*, with a cargo valued at $60,000, is reported stranded in the Vineyard Sound, supposed to be insured in Boston. Schooner *Panama*, from Boston for New-York, also ashore at Hyannis. Cargo will probably be saved.

The Diamond Smuggling Case.

WM. C. HENLE was the only party arrested on the charge of smuggling diamonds on board the steamer *City of Washington* reported in last Saturday's TIMES. The box containing the smuggled goods was consigned to HENLE Brothers, No. 26 Maiden-lane. It appears that WM. C. HENLE comprises the whole firm, and that the name HENLE Brothers is retained from having been the name of the firm when first established. FREDERICK HENLE, mentioned as arrested, is a cousin of the above HENLE, and not at all implicated in the present charge. Mr. HENLE alleges, in reply to the charge of smuggling, that the box containing the diamonds was sent to him by mistake, and that its intended destination was Russia, not the United States. He says that as no duties are charged upon goods entering Russia, it is customary to make false bottoms to boxes in which are intended to be sent diamonds and other valuable goods of very slight bulk. This is done that the valuables may escape the rapacious grasp of the examining officials.

The case will be examined into on Wednesday.

☞ The Twentieth Ward fire-bell was cracked a week ago last night, by the frost.

[Advertisement.]

"WOODLAND CREAM"—A pomade for beautifying the hair, highly perfumed, superior to any French article imported, and for half the price. For dressing ladies' hair it has no equal, giving it a bright, glossy appearance. It causes gentlemen's hair to curl in the most natural manner. It removes dandruff, always giving the hair the appearance of being freshly shampooed. Price only 50 cents. None genuine unless signed FETRIDGE & Co., Proprietors of the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers." For sale at all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—A STARTLING TRUTH.—Those who die with the means of cure at hand commit constructive suicide, and as these wonderful pills eradicate all complaints of the digestive and secretive organs, sufferers from these maladies, who neglect to take them, incur a fearful responsibility. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 224 Strand, London; and by all druggists, at 25c., 62½c., and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]

☞ MURRAY & LANMAN'S Florida Water, if not an immortal perfume, is the most lasting in the world. Like all that is invaluable, it has been imitated. But it survives and triumphs, while the imitations die. Purchase only the genuine article, MURRAY & LANMAN'S, which for fifteen years has been the *national perfume and cosmetic* of Spanish America. Look to the label. Sold by LANMAN & Co., wholesale druggists, No. 69 Water-street, New-York, and by all druggists, at 50c. per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

SAWDUST WANTED.

The subscriber is now ready to make contracts for the delivery of one hundred and forty-four thousand bushels of fine sawdust, to be delivered in monthly deliveries of twelve thousand bushels each, at his warehouse, Nos. 18, 20 and 22 Beaver-st., in this City. Address

UDOLPHO WOLFE,
No. 22 Beaver-st., New-York.

[Advertisement.]

A CARD.—The Ladies' Home Missionary Society beg leave most respectfully to acknowledge the receipt, through Rev. W. C. VAN METER, of $100, as a donation from the proprietors and guests of the Howard Hotel, to aid in providing homes for the destitute.

N. MEADE, Missionary.

FIVE POINTS MISSION, Jan. 24, 1857.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers, Tea Dealers, and private families—Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson, from 20c. to 40c.; Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 55c.—all other qualities equally low. Also, 2-lb boxes of good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine—No. 126 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt sts.

[Advertisement.]

DR. PHINNEY'S FAMILY PILLS.—This standard medicine removes the cause of habitual costiveness, rheumatism, erysipelas, neuralgia, coughs, colds, &c., by regulating the secretions. Female irregularities certainly removed. For sale by HEDDEN, CLARK & Co., Nos. 165, 273, 511, and 756 Broadway; and RANKIN & PARK, No. 304 Broadway; and A. B. & D. SANDS & Co., No. 100 Fulton-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The Wet Goods at COLBY's, corner Grand and Eldridge-streets, is creating a tremendous sensation in this City, for such a great rush as can be seen, daily, at his store, speaks very favorably both for his goods and prices, which, we are assured, are much below the market value. See advertisements under head of Dry Goods.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—To-night will be revived at this favorite Theatre the sterling drama of the *Surgeon of Paris*, which, with the pantomime of *Planche*, and the comedietta of the *Lottery Ticket*, will form a most excellent entertainment.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Gas works for villages and cities, or large private establishments, on a plan recently perfected and warranted superior to all others in simplicity, safety and economy. See advertisement in this paper.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 5 Murray-street, New-York.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Gas Company and Common Council.

The differences between the Jersey City Gas-Light Company and the Common Council of that city as to the terms at which gas shall be supplied for lighting the streets, and to private consumers, has not yet been settled; and no contract has yet been effected for lighting the streets. The agitation of the subject is now to be reopened. At the last meeting of the Common Council Alderman TYRRELL offered a resolution rescinding the resolution passed Nov. 18, 1851, giving the Company permission to lay their pipes in the streets. The resolution of Alderman TYRRELL was laid upon the table, and he gave notice that he should call up the resolution at the next meeting of the Common Council.

☞ On Saturday NOAH D. TAYLOR, a young man about 23 years of age, residing in Jersey City, drew a prize out of the Delaware Consolidated Lotteries which, less the discount, amounts to $59,000, payable in forty days.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—On Saturday, as a passenger train and a freight train were about to meet on the New-York and Erie Railroad near Suffern's, one of the freight cars became in some measure detached from the locomotive and ran across the track of the passenger train. The locomotive of that train ran into it, and was much damaged. No person was injured.

The Railroads.

The New-Jersey Railroad is in good order once more. All of the locomotives are at the stations at which they belong, and are in good repair. The train which left Philadelphia at 5 o'clock yesterday (Sunday) afternoon, arrived at Jersey City at 9 o'clock and 10 minutes last night, on time.

The trains on the New-York and Erie Railroad are irregular, and arrive with considerable delay. A milk train arrived on Sunday afternoon, due about 15 hours previously.

The Ferries.

The Jersey City ferries made their usual trips on Sunday; but on Saturday they were delayed more than at any previous time this Winter, or during the past five years. During the forenoon over two hours were required in making one trip.

MARRIED.

SMITH—HABIT.—In this City, on Thursday evening, Jan. 22, by Rev. T. L. Cuyler, WALTER SMITH to CORNELIA J., eldest daughter of Sidney S. Hartt, all of this City.

DIED.

SMITH.—In this City, on Friday evening, Jan. 23, of pulmonary consumption, EMMA, wife of Major Thomas D. Smith, aged 33 years.

The members of the Stanton-st. Baptist Church, together with the relatives and other friends of the family, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, No. 88 East 22d-st., this day, (Monday,) 26th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

BATES.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Jan. 25, RACHEL BATES, in the 93d year of her age, relict of Elisha Bates, of Bedford, Westchester Co., N. Y.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service, at the residence of her son-in-law, Isaac Ward, No. 112 2d-st., this day, (Monday,) 26th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Bedford for interment.

SNOW.—In this City, on Saturday, Jan. 24, Mrs. SARAH SNOW, in the 80th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, at the residence of her son-in-law, Paul Grout, No. 143 Suffolk-st., this (Monday) morning, at 10 o'clock.

JESUP.—In this City, on Sunday afternoon, Jan. 25, RICHARD M. JESUP, of the firm of Andrews & Jesup, of this City, and son of the late Charles Jesup, in the 31st year of his age.

His friends, and those of his family, are invited to attend his funeral, from the Church of the Puritans, (Rev. Dr. Cheever's,) on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

HOWARD.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday evening, Jan. 24, JOSEPH HOWARD, of the firm of J. Howard & Son, aged 77 years.

The funeral services will take place at his late residence, No. 84 Concord-st., corner of Washington-st., on Tuesday, at 3½ o'clock P. M.

LALOR.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, Jan. 25, at the residence of her mother, No. 8 Clinton-place, KATE ROSE, eldest daughter of the late Richard Lalor, of Cascade, County Kilkenny, Ireland.

Her funeral will take place at 8 o'clock on Tuesday morning. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

RIDABOCK.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Jan. 25, Mrs. HESTER HUTTON, widow of Henry Ridabock, aged 93 years and 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at No. 75 Adelphi-st., this (Monday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock. The remains will be carried to Derry for interment.

DEEN.—In Williamsburg, on Saturday, Jan. 24, JOHN DEEN, aged 70 years, 10 months and 14 days.

The friends of the family are particularly invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, 27th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., from his late residence, No. 27 4th-st., near South 8th. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

☞ California and Eastern papers please copy.

DOUGLAS.—In Jersey City, on Wednesday, Jan. 21, of typhoid fever, Rev. STEPHEN DOUGLAS, Rector of Trinity Chapel, aged 40 years and 16 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of his brother-in-law, Walter Vanderzee, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, to-morrow (Tuesday) morning, at 10½ o'clock, from the Free Episcopal Church, York-st., between Grove and Barrow.

SMITH.—On Sunday morning, Jan. 25, MARY LOUISA SMITH, wife of Abraham H. Smith, aged 28 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from the Reformed Dutch Church, Jamaica, L. I.

WILLIAMSON.—Near Boundbrook, N. J., on Thursday, Jan. 22, MARY REBECCA, wife of Nicholas Williamson, and daughter of the late David Burlock, of St. Croix, W. I.

HOPKINS.—In Philadelphia, on Saturday, Jan. 17, LYDIA LEWIS, wife of E. M. Hopkins, formerly of this City.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JAN. 24.

$2,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90.	89¾	185	Erie Railroad	63⅝
20,000	Miss. St. 6s	b60 86	100	do	s60 63⅝
10,000	do	at 10 86	250	do	b15 63¼
5,000	N. Car. State 6s	95⅛	100	do	b60 63
5,000	Virginia 6s	93	200	do	s30 63⅛
5,000	N. Y. Cen. R. 7s	100⅜	100	do	b10 63⅛
500	do	100⅜	150	do	c 63⅛
4,500	H. R. RR 1M. ex int	86	100	do	b3 63⅛
4,000	H. R. R. R. 3d M.	68	50	do	s3 63⅛
2,000	N. I. RR. 1st M. bds	90	12	Hud. River R. R.	83⅛
500	Ill. Cen. RR. Bds.	98⅜	200	Har. R. R.	b60 15⅛
4,000	do	98⅛	10	N. J. Cen. R. R.	80
2,000	Chi. & R. Is. Bnds.	93	700	Reading R. R.	82⅛
38	Bank of Com.	104	1000	do	s60 83¼
10	Park Bank	99	12	do	83⅛
50	Canton Co.	b15 24½	50	do	b60 83⅛
70	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	119¾	200	do	b30 83⅜
100	Cum. Coal Co.	21	50	Panama Railroad	s3 96
100	do	s3 20¾	50	do	b10 96⅜
400	do	s3 20¾	80	do	s3 96⅜
300	do	20¾	150	Ill Central RR.	127
300	Ward C. & Iron Co.	36⅜	300	do	b30 127⅜
50	do	b3 36⅝	250	do	b60 128⅛
250	do	c 36⅝	96	Clv Col & Cin RR	108⅛
300	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	94⅜	235	Gal & Chg RR opg	105⅜
100	do	b3 94⅜	85	Cleve & Toledo RR	77⅜
100	do	c 94⅜	400	do	c 77⅜
50	do	s60 94⅜	150	do	b10 77⅛
200	do	b10 94⅜	100	do	b30 77⅛
555	do	94⅜	100	do	s10 77⅜
100	do	s10 94⅜	200	do	b60 77⅜
25	do	b15 94⅜	189	C. & Rock I. R. R.	98
500	do	94⅜	12	do	s15 98
100	do	94¾	100	do	b60 98⅜
200	do	b90 95	71	do	98⅛
100	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	b60 87⅛	50	do	b10 98⅜
50	do	c 87	50	do	b60 99
150	do	b15 87	16	do	99⅛
100	do	b60 87¼	30	Ro. & Watet'n R. R.	75
50	do	b12d 87	50	La Crosse & Mil. R.	72⅛
50	do	86¾			

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	Miss. St. 6s	s30 86	100	Mic. So. & N. L. R.	86⅜
5,000	do	s60 86	200	do	s60 86⅛
14	Bank of Commerce	104	100	do	86⅜
10	Commonw'h Bank	99¾	100	do	s60 86
50	Cumb. Coal Co.	b3 20¾	50	do	s60 86¼
50	do	20¾	100	Cleve. & Tol. R.	b10 77⅛
60	Ward C. & Iron Co.	37	400	do	77
50	do	36⅞	100	do	b8 77
100	do	b10 37¼	160	Chic. & Rk. I. & R.	98⅜
110	Panama Railroad	97	100	do	b60 99
50	do	b15 97	50	La Crse. & Mil. R.	73⅛
40	Harlem R. R. pfd.	53⅜	150	Hudson Riv. R. R.	33
100	N. Y. Central R. R.	94⅝	200	do	b60 33¼
100	do	b10 94⅝	300	Reading R. R.	s60 83
50	do	b10 94⅝	200	do	82½
200	Erie Railroad	b60 63⅛	100	do	83
100	do	62⅞	100	do	b3 83
200	do	s60 62⅝	100	do	s60 81⅞
10	Cleve. Col. & Cin. R. R.	104⅞	100	do	s60 81¾

MONDAY, Jan. 26—A. M.

The steamship *Persia*, from Liverpool, Saturday, Jan. 10, arrived at this port about noon on Saturday. Her market and financial accounts are three days later than the previous advices by the *Atlantic*. Mercantile discounts were easier in London, good bills going at 5¼@5¾ ℔ cent. in Lombard-street, and 6 ℔ cent. at the Bank of England. The Bank had put up the rate on Stock loans to 6¾ ℔ cent. with the purpose to discourage speculative operations in the Funds to the prejudice of the ability of the institution to discount freely for the public. The measure had little or no influence on the Funds, however, which are quoted by our correspondents, after the announcement of the Bank change, at 93⅞ for money, 94⅛@94¼ for the February account. There was more business doing in American Funds, particularly in the bonds and shares of the Illinois Central, Pennsylvania Central, New-York Central, and Michigan Central Roads. Transactions are also noticed in Pennsylvania State fives and Southern Michigan Sinking Fund Bonds. The New-York and Erie Report had arrived out, and is highly commended in the Circular of Mr. E. F. SATTERTHWAITE to his English constituents. Messrs. BENSON & Co. write that confidence in the future has been further strengthened by the satisfactory termination of the Paris Conferences. The French *Rente* had advanced to 67.45, but the Paris Bourse generally was lower on account of a heavy disappointment in the dividend and consequent fall in market value of the shares of the *Credit Mobilier*. The division of 1856 amounts to only 124 francs on the 500 franc shares, against 203 francs in 1855. The Bank of France return for 1st January shows a slight loss in Specie, $1,370,000 for the month of December, and a liberal increase, about ten millions of dollars, in mercantile and other discounts. The advances on Government and Railway Stocks were something less than on the previous report, and the premium paid for gold was $460,000. The English Bank, on the report of January 3, shows, as compared with 27th December, a decrease of $235,000 in Bullion, an increase of $1,665,000 in Discounts, and a decrease of $3,305,000 in Notes Unemployed. An arrival of $2,000,000 of gold from Australia was subsequently announced. All the authorities quote discounts easier and the Funds remarkably steady. The advance of a farthing in Cotton at Liverpool, though still maintained, was more freely accepted by holders, as a change of wind was expected to bring forward larger supplies. The trade at Manchester is reported healthy and encouraging, and the result of the annual reports of 31st December show an average weekly consumption through the year 1856 of 41,987 bales, of which 31,291 bales were American. The stock of all descriptions in the port of Liverpool at the close of the year stood 332,700 bales against 486,500 bales at the beginning of the year. It was estimated, however, that dealers and spinners held 80,000 bales more than on 1st January, 1856, leaving still a deficiency of 73,800 bales, *after the heaviest importation into the Kingdom ever known*, and the largest American crop ever marketed. The progress of the weekly consumption of this staple in Great Britain for the past 40 years is very remarkable.

	Bales.		Bales.
In 1816	6,488	In 1846	30,277
In 1826	9,825	In 1856	40,403
In 1836	19,452	In 1856	41,987

The relative dependance of the trade on the growth of the United States, was:

	Per cent. or Bales.		Per cent. or Bales.
In 1816	62	In 1846	80 24,623
In 1826	70	6,865	In 1855	77 30,376
In 1836	74	13,270	In 1856	75 31,291

The Grain trade in Great Britain and France exhibits a steady firmness in the consumptive demand, and prices keep up, notwithstanding larger stocks at Liverpool at the end of the year than at the beginning, and an importation into Marseilles during the year nearly double that of 1855. The official figure for Wheat landed at Marseilles is 5,018,732 hectolitres, against 2,502,700 the previous year. The importation since August 1st alone amounted to 4,093,560 hectolitres, and this large supply, says a letter from that city, "has been for the most part absorbed by the southern and south-eastern departments of France," thus showing the deficiency of harvest compared with the increased consumption of the country.

The Foreign Export Trade from the port of New-York the past week, which was one of almost constant severity of weather, was materially interrupted by the difficulty of taking in cargo. The Atlantic stores at Brooklyn, from which a considerable portion of the Grain and Flour destined for export is usually delivered, were completely embargoed by the ice. The total clearances of the week of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, were only $388,236, against $1,018,342 same week last January. The Export of Specie, on the other hand, was quite considerable, mainly for account of the correspondent of the ROTHSCHILD's by the steamer *Asia*, for Liverpool on Wednesday, and propeller *Emue*, for Havre, on Saturday. The total is $781,295 against only $12,000 same week last season. The accumulation in the Sub-Treasury from Custom Duties and the non-receipt of disburing drafts delayed in the mails from Washington, is equal to $527,562. These two items make an apparent difference of $1,408,857 against the Bank reserve, the average of which stood on the last statement, $11,955,054. This sum being ample for the immediate demands made upon it, and the California paper of the 5th January being nearly due, the Money Market has shown increased ease during the week, particularly to street borrowers on call, and the Discount Brokers are placing paper 1 ℔ cent. better than week before last. The Foreign Exchanges are also ruling at moderate rates, with sales of Sterling, 108⅛@⅝, and Francs 522½. At Bank there continues to be a full mercantile demand for discounts, business having set in for the Spring trade among the Dry Goods Importers and Jobbers. The entries of Foreign Merchandize, for the week, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, amount to $8,625,462, against $3,766,346, same week last January.

There is more haste among shopkeepers and others to be rid of the old Spanish quarters, before the bill before Congress becomes a law, than need be manifested. On inquiring of Messrs. BEBEE, the Bullion Brokers, Wall street, we find that 24 cents will be paid for them, for the Havana market. At the Assay Office, sums over $100 in Spanish quarters can be deposited, to net full 23 cents.

According to the official Custom-House returns of the Foreign business at this port, which we published in calender form early in the month, we make the import of foreign merchandize, exclusive of gold and silver, from 1st July last, the beginning of the new Treasury year, to 31st Dec. ult. inclusive $104,212,000
Reported unofficially in January .. 13,089,449

Total to date $117,301,449
Against same time, 1856 106,551,701

Increase since 1st July $10,749,748

The Custom-House returns from 1st July to 31st December inclusive, make the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign re-exported $43,514,000
Reported unofficially in January 4,237,324

Total since 1st July $47,751,324
To same time in 1856 44,731,238

Increase to date $3,020,086

The Export of Specie from New-York from

1st July to 31st December	$24,445,000
Reported in January	1,310,884
Total since 1st July	$25,755,884
Against same date 1856	10,596,642
Increase to date	$15,159,242
Add increase in Produce	3,020,086
Total excess of Exports over 1856	$18,179,328

The following is a comparative statement of the exports, hence, of the principal articles of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods for the week, and the week ending Jan. 26 last year:

	1856.		1857.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Cotton, bales	1,455	$95,657	....	....
Flour, bbls	30,997	175,321	18,781	104,840
Corn Meal, bbls	675	2,360	175	450
Wheat, bushels	25,712	51,189	25,737	43,347
Corn, bushels	68,044	65,284	987	705
Rye,* bushels	....	....	10,250	9,533
Pork, bbls & tcs	3,882	86,391	....	....
Beef, bbls. & tcs	2,086	48,562	46	506
Bacon,* lbs	....	....	9,750	975
Hams,* lbs	....	....	30,548	5,223
Lard,* lbs	....	....	71,679	9,258
Butter,* lbs	....	....	9,781	1,991
Cheese,* lbs	....	....	18,123	2,350
Total Produce		$596,954		$177,180
Miscellaneous		421,388		211,056
Total for the week		$1,018,342		$388,236

*These Items were included in miscellaneous goods, in our export statement every week of last year. Hence, we cannot furnish comparative figures, in detail, this year. Next year we shall be enabled to do so regularly, by keeping up the record as now arranged through the current year.

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

	Saturday, Jan. 17.	Saturday, Jan. 24.		Saturday, Jan. 17.	Saturday, Jan. 24.
N. Y. Cen.	93½	94⅜	Virginia 6s	90¾	88
Erie	63	63⅜	Missouris	84¾	86
Reading	82	83	Ohios of 1886	109	109
Mich. South	86¾	86⅜	Californias, '75	65¾	69
Toledo	76½	77	Illinois Cen	97¾	98½
Rock Island	96⅜	98⅜	Ills. C. Scrip	127⅜	127½
Mich Central	95	95⅜	Eries of '75	96	96
Panama

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI.....NO. 1671. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JANUARY 27, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

ARRIVAL OF THE BLACK WARRIOR.

Stormy Passage—Her Arrival—Stripped of Spars and Boats by the Gale, and her Cabin-Work, &c., Consumed for Fuel.

Put into Norfolk Short of Coal.

The United States mail steamship *Black Warrior*, Capt. J. W. SMITH, from New-Orleans the 11th, and Havana the 14th inst., arrived yesterday forenoon, after one of the most stormy passages on record. The vessel has been stripped of spars and boats by the terrible gale of the 18th and 19th inst., and everything combustible about the ship having been consigned to the furnaces for the purpose of making steam, to enable her to reach Norfolk. The announcement that she was below, after the long and painful suspense caused by her detention, produced much rejoicing in the street, and a great many persons hastened to the pier foot of Robinson-street, North River, where she stopped, to inspect the condition of the vessel, and to satisfy their curiosity. Of the large number of vessels arriving at this port since the commencement of the stormy season, none of all we have seen exhibited stronger proofs of the violence of the tempests encountered on our coast, than did the *Black Warrior* as she came up—shorn of spars, her bulwarks and one wheel-house knocked away,—minus her boats from the davits, and incrusted with ice.

An interview with one of the officers enables us to state the particulars of the gale, and the succession of disasters that overtook them after their departure from Havana.

The *B. W.* sailed from Havana on the 14th inst. with thirty passengers, and a crew of sixty persons all told. Nothing unusual occurred during the first three days except some strong head winds, and the thermometer ranging lower than usual; the steamer made good headway and promised an average passage to New-York.

At midnight of the 17th, when about 50 miles from the Capes of Virginia, a heavy gale came on from the Northward, afterward hauling to N. N. E., accompanied with a bad sea, which caused the steamer to pitch and roll with great violence. The engine was slowed first, so as to keep steerage way on the ship.

A succession of violent snow-squalls followed, so that they could not see the ship's length in any direction. Ice was making all over the vessel. At 3 P. M. it was found impossible to keep the ship head to the sea, and a dredge was formed by lashing the top-mast and topsail-yard together, with a six-pounder cannon and 600 pounds of grate bars attached to sink them, which was paid out at the end of sixty fathoms of hawser. Although this was found of some service, it was not sufficient to prevent the steamer from falling off into the trough of the sea, where she labored heavily, the sea occasionally breaking with tremendous force over her. The fore-topmast backstay parted, and the head of the foremast, with topmast, topsail-yard and fore-yard, went by the board, carrying with them the main-topmast. The mizzen-mast is but a slight spar, and remained standing.

A heavy sea boarded her forward, smashing their yawl-boat into a thousand pieces, and carrying two other metallic boats away from the after davits. About 1 o'clock Monday morning, a lull occurred, lasting half an hour, when the wind hauled to the N. N. W. and blew a hurricane; the main spencer was set, but it had hardly been hauled out when it was blown into ribbons, and thus every sail had been blown away; the vessel continued thus wallowing in the trough of the sea—her larboard wheel-house and house attached being carried away, and everything movable washed off the forward deck; the vessel was also so badly loaded up with ice that it was impossible to get about. In this situation they were drifting before the fury of the gale, until 3 o'clock P. M., (Monday,) when upon consultation, it was decided to get steam on the vessel. As the coal had already given out, the spars, and all the woodwork of the forward state-rooms were cut up for fuel—the cargo was broken out to get at the dunnage—large quantities of orange-boxes were emptied of their contents; in fine, everything that would burn, and could be spared from the interior woodwork of the ship was cut up and used in generating steam. By these means the steamer was got under way once more, and headed to the northward, and during Monday night the gale so abated as to enable her to make moderate headway, all hands, including passengers, being kept constantly plying their axes to everything within reach to supply fuel.

At 8 o'clock Tuesday morning they found themselves in the Gulf, 100 miles from the mouth of the Chesapeake. As the steamer made progress to the westward the sea became smoother, and at 4 o'clock P. M. they made the land, which proved to be "Nag's Head;" the sight of which, and of the stout timber growth which crowned the hills, looked very inviting, but it was impossible to land on account of the heavy surf, and they steamed onward, making the best possible use of every combustible article on board. Strong doubts were entertained that their fuel would give out before they should reach the Chesapeake.

At 4 o'clock the next morning, however, they were opposite Cape Henry, which they had scarcely doubled when the engine, like a tired giant, gave up the contest and stopped, every splinter of fuel having been consumed; the anchors were let go, and during the forenoon the propellor *Piedmont* came alongside and towed them up to Point Comfort, where they anchored near Fort Monroe. The passengers, during this protracted scene of suffering and danger, bore themselves most creditably. The women passengers, also—of whom there were several on board—manifesting great courage and fortitude during the trying ordeal. When the anchors were well down, and the vessel and her passengers were once more safe, there was a general scrambling for the bunks and a good long watch below. During the gale, and until the vessel was at her anchors, Capt. SMITH was constantly at his post, never leaving the deck, or scarcely changing his clothes. Most of the officers and crew were more or less frost-bitten.

The officers at Fort Monroe generously contributed from their own private stores several tons each of coal, which, with what they were able to purchase, gave them sufficient to make the trip to New-York. The steamer was, however, once carried away from her anchors, and set aground upon the Rip Raps, and the Purser and a crew of men had a narrow escape with their boat in the ice.

To Captain TOTTEN, and his fellow-officers at Fort Monroe, and to Mr. JETT, the light-house keeper, as also to many of the citizens, the officers of the *B. W.* express great obligation for their prompt and generous assistance.

The *Black Warrior* sailed from Point Comfort on the night of the 24th, and encountered immense fields of heavy ice all the way from Cape Henry to Barnegat, and northward of the mouth of the Chesapeake Bay.

Below we give the published Card of the passengers, and extracts from the steamer's Log:

STEAMSHIP BLACK WARRIOR, Sunday, Jan. 25, 1857.

We, the passengers from New-Orleans and Havana, would, as we are bounden publicly, express our admiration and gratitude for the heroic conduct of Capt. J. W. SMITH, and officers and crew under his command, during the terrific gale experienced by the *Warrior* during her late passage. To say that they did their duty, under circumstances most trying to a sailor, would be faint praise; with a fortitude undaunted by disaster, undiminished by fatigue, for 60 long hours they battled with the fierce storm; and when our despairing hearts had surrendered, and all hope had fled, their encouraging words infused new life and comfort, though their limbs were bitten by frost, and eyes blinded by snow and sleet, and suffering from over-work and want of sleep. All honor be to our ship, officers and crew.

(Signed,)

D. W. HENDERSON,	S. BLOOM,
F. LACAPIER,	LOUI CHARLES,
A. NARCONNE,	F. NEYREY,
N. TOURNE,	E. AYNAUD,
JOHN CHAPERS,	S. GERBER.

LOG.

Jan. 18—Day set in with a very heavy gale and the sea very heavy; at 1 A. M. the wind hauled North and blowed tremendously, with a dreadful sea on; at 2 A. M. the wind hauled N. N. E., and blowed a hurricane; at 4 A. M., slowed the ship down; at 5 A. M., carried away the foremast head, taking with it the topmast topsail-yard, and carrying away the fore-yard in the fall; at 6, the ship laboring very heavily—from 8 to 12 no change in the weather—all hands employed clearing away the wreck; at 10 A. M., shipping much water, which forced itself below deck; at noon dreadful hurricane and tremendous sea running; from 12 to 4 P. M. do.; at 12:30 the ship made a heavy lurch, and washed the fore-scuttles, after-skylights, and all the movables off deck; at 3 P. M., the engineer reported but 36 tons of coal in the ship. The Captain ordered a drag to be got ready so as to lay her head to the seas; got topmast and topsail-yard and lashed them together with a bridle, and lashed one large gun and about 600 pounds of grate bars, with a 11-inch hawser attached to it; the Captain ordered to give the drag 60 fathoms of 11-inch hawser; the ship lying very well but falling off occasionally in the trough of the sea, and shipping very heavy seas. Set the main-spencer at 11 P. M., which blew away carrying with it the head of mainmast,—washing off skylight hatch and staving all the after boats and port wheel-house.

Jan. 19.—This day set in with a hurricane and tremendous sea running; at 12½ the Captain held consultation with the officers and concluded it was best to lay till daylight. At 1½ A. M. the wind died away to a calm—the ship rolling about frightfully and the sea making a complete breach over her. At 2 P. M., the wind came out W. N. W., and blowed with dreadful violence. At 2½ P. M. the Captain ordered to cut the hawser and get steam on her, so as to keep her head to the seas as much as possible; at 3 A. M. the engineer reported the ship had sprung aleak; got all hands on the pumps, threw overboard all the oranges. At 4 A. M. the water gained on us and we were obliged to keep bailing and pumping; at the same time applied the bilge injection, and all the steam pumps, the water still gaining on us; broke the donkey pump. At 6 A. M. the engineer reported but 10 hours' coal in the ship; the captain then ordered the crew and passengers to break up the forward cabin for fuel, the ship working very slow, with an engineer working her over the centre; gained on the leak. At 10 A. M. the engines stopped for want of steam, all hands breaking up cabins, tables, chairs and everything that would burn. From 12 to 4, the gale still continuing to blow and snowing all the time, several of the crew got their hands and feet frozen. At 2 P. M. started the engine again, giving her the steam-pumps, and all hands still breaking up forecastles and porter's room, chairs, lockers, orange crates and everything that could be got at; at 3 P. M., shipped a heavy sea and took away starboard and port boats forward at the same time.

At 7 put two tarpaulins in the main-and-mizzen rigging; at 9 blowed the two tarpaulins away; got two sail covers and put them up in their place, but they were blown away. Two of the crew gave out with fatigue; all hands employed breaking up coal bunkers and everything that would burn. From 10 to 12 no abatement in the gale, and everything frozen around the decks.

Jan. 20—This day set in with a very heavy gale, and the sea running mountains high; one half of the crew was permitted to go below to sleep; at 4 P. M. lighted fires, and bore away for Norfolk, still breaking up cabins, bulkheads, spars, with all the rigging attached to the masts; at 11 A. M. used up the last of the coal; at noon a little more moderate, and sea going down; at 4 P. M. made Body Island Light-house, ran the ship in close to "Nag's Head" to get some wood, but the breakers were too heavy to land, and shaped our course for Fort Henry; set the fore-sail and fore-spencer; at 7 P. M. commenced to break out the freight of the forward hold to get wood; broke up between-deck hatches and everything we could find; midnight, moderate and pleasant, but very cold.

Jan. 21—Came on a fresh breeze, but very cold; broke up about everything we could find; at 3 A. M. made Cape Henry light; at 4 A. M. got abreast of the light house, when the engine stopped for want of steam; came to with the port anchor and 25 fathoms of chain; all hands turned in to sleep, except one engineer and one watch of five men, to keep the ship clear; at 6 A. M. the propeller *Piedmont* took us in tow and proceeded up the harbor; at 9 A. M. spoke the steamship *Empire City*, bound into the harbor; from 12 to 4 P. M. moderate and clear; at 3 P. M. parted on account of so much ice in the harbor; at 4:45 reached Point Comfort; at 5 P. M. came to with 30 fathoms of port chain and anchor in 10 fathoms; at 11:30 blowing very hard; let go the starboard anchor and gave her 15 fathoms of chain; at 12 snowing and blowing very hard.

Jan. 22—Came on blowing very heavy, and very cold; daylight found the ship had dragged about three or four lengths to the eastward of where we came to the previous night, and in three fathoms of water; large quantities of ice and snow coming down the harbor; it was with the greatest difficulty we could hold on. At 9 lowered the starboard quarter boat, and manned it with four of the crew and second officer, purser and one passenger, to pull ashore for some assistance. At 3 P. M., the second officer, purser and boat's crew came alongside in the propeller *G. M. Hall*, with about three cords of wood; at 4 P. M. started fires and hove up the starboard anchor, but ice coming so heavy we could do nothing, and our wood gave out. At 9 P. M., let go the starboard anchor and 35 fathoms of chain; drift ice set us on the Rip Raps, and at slack water we were out of the water one foot, fore and aft.

Jan. 23.—This day set in stormy and very cold. Daylight made signals for the towboat to come alongside with wood. At 10, propeller came alongside, but brought no wood; sent nine men and second officer to help load up. At 2 P. M. got alongside with the wood—three tons of coal. At 7 P. M. tried to get off the reef with steam; tide being too low, had to lie all night; ice freezing us on the reef very hard. Several vessels ashore in the bay, and short of provisions.

Jan. 24—This day set in with a material change; at 5 A. M. got steam up and proceeded to Fort Monroe, at Old Point Comfort; at 8 A. M. let go the port anchor and 65 fathoms of chain, and hauled alongside of schooner *Yorktown* to receive coal. No coal to be had at Old Point Comfort, so the officers of the fort gave us two tons each from their private store; at 9 commenced to receive coal and wood; at 11 A. M. heavy ice coming down broke us adrift from the wharf, doing considerable damage to our wheel and side, carrying away the *Yorktown's* quarter boat and doing considerable damage to her hull; also carrying away two five-inch lines; at 5 P. M. the ice came down again, carrying us away with it, and preventing us from taking any more coal or wood; at 6 P. M., the officers of the fort and of the ship held a consultation with the captain, and concluded it was best to go to sea; at 8 P. M., proceeded down the river; very heavy ice to contend with; ran slow and kept the lead agoing.

Jan. 25—Moderate breeze and cloudy; sea very heavy; fields of ice around us, running slow; at 2 A. M., all clear of the ice; set the foresail and went ahead full speed; at 3 A. M., heavy snow-storm; at 3:30, furled the foresail; at 6 A. M., still snowing; at 8 A. M., clear and pleasant; noon, clear and pleasant, but very cold.

Interesting from Havana.

SPANISH FLEET AGAIN ORDERED TO THE MEXICAN COAST—OUTRAGES AGAINST SPANIARDS IN MEXICO—MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

HAVANA, Tuesday, Jan. 13, 1857.

The Spanish squadron has again been ordered to Vera Cruz. The vessels have taken in provisions for a four months' cruise. They will not all go to Vera Cruz, but divide themselves among the towns on the Gulf. The *Isabel Catolica* will remain at Vera Cruz. The Captain-General has been induced to take this step at the instance of the several Spanish Consuls in Mexico, who represent the people and authorities to be extremely incensed against the Spaniards. Several atrocious robberies and murders have been committed in Cuernavaca and Tantapec by ALVAREZ' soldiers. In one large sugar estate every Spaniard was butchered in cold blood. The whole diplomatic corps of Mexico, including our own minister, Mr. FORSYTH, has protested against the foul act, and although President COMONFORT ordered an investigation of the facts connected with the case, no one believes that the offenders will be brought to justice, for the simple reason that the murders were committed by the very men that uphold COMONFORT in power. General ALVAREZ has written to the Government a long statement of the affair, and accuses the Spaniards of having been engaged in several of the late "*pronunciamentos*" against the actual Government. The lives and property of the Spaniards throughout the country were considered unsafe.

It is believed here that this last act of Mexico will bring matters to a speedy conclusion, and that Spain will invade the country at any sacrifice. Orders will be sent by the next mail-steamer for naval reinforcements, but I do not think that Spain possesses navy enough to attempt anything beyond a blockade of Vera Cruz and Tampico.

The Mexican steamer *Democrata* was handed over to Señor Don JOSE FERRER one day last week, at the request of the Mexican Consul, who represented him to have been duly authorized by his Government for the transfer. She now lies at our Navy-Yard, undergoing some necessary repairs previous to starting for the seat of her late exploits.

Col. BLYTHE, the American Consul, left here this morning in the *Quaker City* for Mobile. *On dit*—that he will return with a partner.

The "Estrella del Norte" was given last Sunday and Monday nights, but has failed to please our public. Attendance unusually large. The weather is delightful since the last norther. Business is looking up, and several large purchases have been made in new sugars for Spanish houses.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—4 Hanover-st., and 181 Broadway
Morse Printing Telegraph—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Investigating Committee—Undignified Persecution.

Character of the Testimony before the Committee—The Daily Times Justified.

PASSAGE BY THE HOUSE OF THE BILL TO INCREASE THE PAY OF ARMY OFFICERS.

The Kansas Delegate Case—The Submarine Telegraph Bill—Death of Hon. John Barney.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Daily Times.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 26.

My case still stands *in statu quo*. In the meantime, the healthy action has commenced, now that the hour of passion and panic has passed. It is beginning to be understood that my statement relative to propositions made to me by members never was volunteered as testimony, and that I did not present it as *the* basis of my letters on corruption;—also that witnesses before the Committee have established important facts, sufficient alone to justify my convictions. Be assured that when all my own examination is taken from the secret inquisition and published, I shall stand justified in my entire course by every honorable man.

The Committee, and particularly ORR, have now resolved their conduct towards me into undignified persecution. I shall bide my time in patience, and then hold their conduct up to the merited indignation of the country.

The Committee ordered me to the House to-day with a view to reëxamination, but for some reason they failed to recall me. Probably they have discovered that they cannot well take me out of custody to go to the Committee without releasing me from my present commitment for contempt. They seem very fearful that I shall slip through their fingers if they give me a reasonable chance.

The passage by the House of the bill to increase the pay of the officers of the Army by such a large vote, insures the prompt concurrence of the Senate.

The Committee on Territories will next week make a report declaring the seat of the Kansas Delegate vacant. The grounds of this I stated weeks ago. Of course there is little hope of success, but it is important to force men to the record. S.

[FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 26.

The moral convictions of yourself and your regular correspondent have been justified before the Committee. A *prima facie* case has been made out against one or more members of the House. Thus the Committee have moral convictions of corruption as well as the DAILY TIMES. The parties implicated have been served, or will be to-morrow, with the testimony against them, to give them an opportunity to refute it. The members charged are confident that they will be able to clear themselves.

A warrant has been issued this evening against J. R. SWEENEY, on the affidavit of WELCH, of Connecticut, to arrest him for perjury in a portion of his testimony before the Committee.

The investigation will probably close to-morrow or the next day. The Committee think themselves nearly at the end. W.

[FROM OUR REGULAR TELEGRAPHIC REPORTER.]

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 26.

Mr. CHESTER, for a few minutes only, was before the Select Committee this afternoon, but was unable to throw light on the subject of the investigation. Probably the examination of witnesses will be completed the present week. It is said the testimony of Mr. SWEENEY, an ex-assistant doorkeeper of the House, and Mr. TRIPLET—two of the witnesses indicated by Mr. SIMONTON to the Committee—is the most important yet elicited.

Mr. SIMONTON has engaged Mr. BRADLEY, of Washington, as his counsel.

The Committee on Elections will act definitely next week on the Kansas case. The best impression seems to be that they will report that the seat should be vacant on the ground that the House by a large majority at the first session refused to admit either Mr. WHITFIELD, who was elected under the Kansas law, or Mr. REEDER, who was elected by persons who did not recognize them, and that there is no resolution of the House or any law of Kansas directing a special election to fill the vacancy.

The House was officially informed to-day that the President has approved the Compulsory Witness bill.

Hon. JOHN BARNEY, Ex-member of Congress, and long known to the political and fashionable circles of Washington, died this morning.

It is thought expedient by the friends in the House of the Submarine Telegraph bill to delay calling it up for several days, in order to give time to correct many misapprehensions on the subject, and allow all the members to be fully posted as to the merits of the case.

Character of the Bill to Compel Testimony—The Debate in the Senate—Another Case for Investigation.

[FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 24, 1857.

THE TESTIMONY BILL.

The President has not yet signed the act passed by the Senate yesterday, making refusal to answer a question before a Committee of Congress a misdemeanor. The debate against the bill in the Senate was a most powerful one, and it is really surprising that it should have passed. The necessity for *some* measure, however, to compel the testimony of witnesses, was so generally admitted, and the passion excited by the resistence of citizen SIMONTON to the will of the august House of Representatives, combined together to hurry the body on to action without due deliberation. To-day the sentiment is very strong against the bill. It is denominated monstrous and unconstitutional by men who voted for it; and unjust, tyrannical, and mischievous by many who voted for it, and yet believe it may be adjudged to be Constitutional.

The failure of the President to sign the bill with the hot haste which marked its passage through the House, encourages the opinion that he is hesitating about doing so at all. A dispassionate examination shows it full of imperfections. Attempt to apply it, and its incongruities and its infractions of the Constitution are also at once exposed. It interferes with the Constitutional prerogative of the Executive. Suppose a Committee of the House desires to know the contents of a treaty pending in the Senate. It may, in such a case, summon the Secretary of State, or the President himself, and inquire *what* treaty he had sent in, and if he should refuse to answer to the Committee's satisfaction, the President or the Secretary would be a law-breaker, and amenable to the penalty.

The law is incongruous, too, and cannot be executed so as to accomplish the purpose it has in view. The witness before a Committee, under this law, is stripped of all the rights of a witness under the common law; and yet, if he shall decline to answer a question before the Committee, his case is then sent to Court for trial, and one of the questions of fact to be passed upon by the Jury is: "Was the question asked by the Committee a pertinent one?" and *that* will necessarily be determined by the rules of evidence governing the Court in which the trial is had. A question which, in a Court of law, would at once be scouted as inadmissible, would be held to be pertinent by the Committee, and its answer be insisted upon. But if the witness offends, and in his new relation of accused under the law makes in defence the point that the question was not pertinent, that issue of fact must be determined by the Jury who try him, *under the common-law* rules which are universal in our Courts.

Senator PUGH, of Ohio, was of those who made strenuous resistance to the passage of the law; and you will find his minority report and his speech against it, to be among the ablest and most eloquent documents of the day. He planted himself upon the distinct ground that it infringed upon the Constitutional rights of a citizen,—that it was legislation in fact to cover and apply to a special case already before the legislative power,—and that it improperly restricted the liberty of the Press. Mr. HALE and Mr. WILSON also made powerful appeals in behalf of the freedom of the Press,—and Mr. SEWARD urged that the law was so infamous upon its face that it would necessarily become a dead letter upon the Statute book. This whole question is one of such vast importance in its public bearings, that I trust you will not deem me too prolix in regard to it.

AN INTERESTING CASE.

An interesting affair is just presenting itself to the public in consequence of the conduct of the Administration. It will be remembered that by the treaty of 1805, the United States took under their protection HAMET CARAWALLI, the EX-Pasha of Tripoli, and all his descendants and followers. This protection was accorded in consequence of the alliance made by Gen. EATON, on behalf of the United States, with HAMET CARAWALLI, for his aid in the war against the then reigning Pasha of Tripoli. CARAWALLI's son is now here, pressing a claim against the Government under the contract of alliance aforesaid; but in order to substantiate his claim it is necessary that the State Department should furnish certain official papers on its files—which the Department refuses to do. He then asks a passport as a *protégé* of the United States, that he may go back with safety to Turkey. This, too, is refused, on the pretended ground that he is *not* a *protégé* of the United States, but a Turkish subject. He insists that the papers of the Department will show that he has the right to the protection which he claims; but the Department will not expose its records for *that* purpose, because if they *do*, the records must expose the other part, to wit, that his claim to pecuniary indemnity is a good one. It is not improbable that a Committee of Investigation will be ordered by the House. SIGMA.

XXXIVth Congress---Second Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 26.

Mr. WILSON gave notice of the introduction of a bill to secure the actual settlers the alternate sections of land reserved in grants to States for railroad purposes.

The Senate discussed the bill establishing a Naval Dépôt at Brunswick, Ga., and after a debate passed it.

On motion of Mr. SEWARD, it was resolved that the Secretary of War be required to direct Topographical Engineers to inquire and report whether public interests will be promoted by a survey of the Niagara River or any part of the same.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 26.

THE CASE OF MR. CHESTER.

Mr. CHESTER having been brought to the bar by the Sergeant-at-Arms, the Speaker propounded to him the questions heretofore ordered to be put, namely: Why he did not appear before the Select Committee in pursuance of the summons of the 16th inst., and whether he was now ready to answer such proper questions as may be put by the Committee. Mr. CHESTER's answers under oath were read. To the first question he said he never entertained nor intended any disrespect to the Committee of the House, but having made arrangements before this subpœna was issued summoning him to appear before the Committee, to return home and attend to private business, which could not be neglected without great detriment to his interests; under these circumstances he did not think it was required that he should attend on the precise day named, and had it not been for the storm he should have been here on Monday last without the agency of the Sergeant-at-Arms, who would bear witness that he evinced no disposition by *habeas corpus* or otherwise to avoid the summons.

To the second inquiry, he says he is now ready and will answer.

Those answers being entirely satisfactory, on motion of Mr. FLORENCE Mr. CHESTER was discharged from arrest.

TERRITORIAL BUSINESS.

Thursday and Saturday were set apart for the consideration of business relative to the Territories, as two former days specified for that purpose were absorbed by questions of privilege.

INCREASED PAY TO ARMY OFFICERS.

On motion of Mr. QUITMAN, the House, under a suspension of the rules, passed the bill increasing the pay of commissioned officers in the Army and military storekeepers, twenty dollars a month, and commutation to thirty cents a ration.

SPECIAL LEGISLATION.

The House passed the bill to enable property, to a considerable amount, belonging to an emancipated slave, who died intestate, to descend to his slave wife and children, their owners being willing to set them free. The reason for this act is a belief that the property, under the laws of the District of Columbia, reverts to the United States without such legislation. Adjourned.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 22.

Wm. A. Schafer vs. *Jas. A. Scuddy.*—This was a conflict between titles to a tract lying in what is known as the Swamp Lands of Louisiana. In 1841 Congress granted certain lands to the State of Louisiana for the purpose of internal improvement, and in 1849 another grant was made of the Swamp Land. The State Legislature passed appropriate acts disposing of the lands under each grant. SCUDDY located the tract in controversy under the State law, disposing of the internal improvement land, and the location was approved by the Commissioner of the General Land Office. After the Swamp Land Act by Congress, SCHAFER located the same tract as Swamp Lands, and the Commissioner of the Land Office revoked his approval of the first location.

The Supreme Court of Louisiana say that the State could not dispose of the Swamp Lands until certain conditions precedent were complied with, but it was different with the internal improvement grants. If the grants of land by Congress were to different grantees, questions would arise which cannot arise where *both* acts grant the land to Louisiana. The Court cannot go behind the patent from the State, which is unaffected by the action of the Federal officer. The action of the General Land Office was not to reinvest title in the United States, but to change the grantee under the State law, and was void."

Chief-Justice TANEY delivered the opinion of the Court, and held that the title depended on the State law, which had been adjudicated, and the Supreme Court had no authority to revise their judgment.

Appeal dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

McFaul vs. *Ramsay.*—This was a motion to reinstate a case which had been docketed and dismissed by the defendant in error. The rule of the Court is, if the record is not filed on or before the first day of the term next after the issuance of the writ of error, the defendant may come in on motion and file the record for docketing and dismissal. This was done by RAMSAY, the defendant in error—and the motion was to reinstate the case on the affidavit of MCFAUL that the record not being filed in time was the result of a mistake, and not negligence. He spoke to the Clerk to make it out, and arranged with a banking-house in Burlington, Iowa, to pay the necessary fees—when he returned to St. Louis, his place of residence. The Clerk made out the copy of the record, but failed to call at the Bank for his pay, and the Bank failed to call on the Clerk. Thus it was the record was not sent up until called for and fees paid by defendant.

Chief-Justice TANEY held that a dismissal of the case was in the nature of a *nisi*, and where it can be shown, as this case, that the failure to file record was the result of accident rather than negligence, the Court has always reinstated the case. Ordered accordingly.

FRIDAY, Jan. 23.—This being motion day, no business was done, and the Court adjourned to attend the funeral of the deceased son of Mr. CARROL, Clerk of the Court. LEX.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 26.

Case No. 38.—*Thomas Richardson* vs. *The City of Boston.*—Argument continued for defendant, and concluded for plaintiff.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Monday, Jan. 26.

Mr. MADDEN reported a bill for the amendment of the General Insurance law, so far as relates to Marine and Mutual Insurance Companies. This bill provides that no Company shall make a dividend when the capital stock will be impaired thereby, and that in case such dividend is made, the stockholders be held individually responsible for the amount of it; allows any such Company to increase its cash capital to any amount deemed proper by it.

Mr. MADDEN reported favorably on the bill to increase the Mercantile Insurance Company's capital to $300,000.

Mr. HALE, from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, reported unanimously against Mr. BABE's petition in the contested seat of the Third District, confirming Mr. SICKLES in his seat.

BILLS NOTICED.

To reduce the number of Loan Commissioners to one in each county.

By Mr. RIDER, to repeal all laws authorizing horse-racing in the State, and to repeal the bill for the incorporation of the Company to improve the breed of horses.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. PETTY, imposing a penalty of $10 for the destruction of small birds.

BILLS PASSED.

To sell the Wallabout Burial Ground.

To amend the charter of the Lefferts Park.

A resolution requesting information as to the number of pardons granted by the Executive of this State for the past ten years was adopted.

Mr. BROOKS offered a resolution requiring the opinion of the Attorney-General as to whether it was Constitutional for the Legislature or Governor to appoint any officers whose duties pertain solely to cities and villages. Laid over.

Mr. BROOKS' bill to create a Board of Canvassers in New-York was discussed till the adjournment. No action was taken on it. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Monday, Jan. 26.

PETITIONS.

A number, for a Prohibitory law.

To amend the usury laws.

For the relief of Country Banks.

For the International Bridge Charter.

BILLS NOTICED.

For an appropriation to the Free-State settlers of Kansas.

To amend the act relative to the convict State Prisons, so as to prohibit contracts.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Two, to amend the act in relation to the Brooklyn Courts.

To protect purchasers of real estate at sales of partition lands owned by several persons.

Mr. PRENDERGAST introduced two bills to amend the juror act, and regulate the Police Department of Brooklyn.

By Mr. JOHN J. REILLY to confirm the action of the Board of Supervisors, New-York, in the appointment of Clerk to the Deputy Receiver of TAXES.

By Mr. HANFORD, constituting the wife or husband the ultimate heir of the deceased.

By Mr. J. J. REILLY, to abolish Pawnbrokers in the City of New-York. This bill abolishes all existing licenses; makes illegal the loan of money on any description of property at a higher rate then seven per cent.

By Mr. BRADFORD, to legalize divorce cases for desertion or brutal treatment.

Mr. POMEROY introduced two bills to amend the Charter of New-York and regulate the Government of the Central Park.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. J. J. REILLY moved that the Committee on cities and villages be empowered to send for persons and papers, relative to the New-York City bills now before the Committee. Lost.

Mr. LEAVENWORTH moved that the Judiciary Committee be requested to report a bill in conformity with article 8, section 9, of the Constitution. The object is to introduce a general bill restricting the power of cities to levy taxes above a certain amount. Adopted.

Mr. FLOYD JONES called up the resolution declaring it inexpedient and unwise to enact any prohibitory law.

The question pending was Mr. FOOT's motion to amend by declaring it expedient to enact a prohibitory law.

Mr. JONES made a speech in reply to Judge FOOT's remarks, denying that the Democratic Party is the party of rum and Slavery, but declaring it opposed to prohibition as oppressive and unconstitutional.

After debate, Mr. JONES' resolution respecting a prohibitory law was tacled. Adjourned.

The Election of Mr. Spencer as President of the State Senate.

ALBANY, Monday, Jan. 26.

The statement of the vote on the election of MARK SPENCER, as President *pro tem.* of the Senate, on Saturday, was entirely incorrect. No Republicans voted for Mr. SPENCER. He was elected by 10 Americans, who voted for him by preconcert, and 4 Democrats, Mr. SPENCER voting for himself. Twelve Republicans were present. Mr. UPHAM did not vote, and Messrs. RAMSAY, RICHARDSON, HALSTED, and another were absent.

Marine Disasters.

LOSS OF THE SHIPS LORD ASHBURTON AND MANLIUS ON GRAND MANAN—LOSS OF LIFE.

EASTPORT, Monday, Jan. 26.

The British ship *Lord Ashburton*, from Toulon for St. John, N. B., was totally lost on Grand Manan on the 19th inst. All the officers were lost, and only eight men out of twenty-nine were saved, and they badly frozen.

The ship *Manlius*, from Newcastle for St John, was totally lost on Grand Manan. The crew were rescued after being over a week in the boat and in the woods. Captain NOYES, of the revenue service, goes to Grand Manan to-day to render assistance.

LOSS OF THE SCHOONER STANDARD.

HALIFAX, Monday, Jan. 26.

The schooner *Standard*, from East Florida for New-York, was fallen in with in a sinking condition, and the crew taken off and brought here yesterday.

PROVIDENCE, Monday, Jan. 26.

A full-rigged brig, reported to be the *Sachem*, twenty-three days from Lubec for New-York, put into Newport on Sunday night with the loss of her topgallantmast, sails, flying jib, foretopmast, and stay-sails, and the vessel and sails more or less damaged.

Weather, Mails, &c.

CHICAGO, Monday, Jan. 26.

The weather is moderate. It has been raining and thawing since noon. All the railroads in this vicinity are open, but the trains are very irregular. Advices from Davenport state that there have been no trains over the Mississippi and Missouri Road since the 19th inst. BALTIMORE, Monday, Jan. 26.

We have received no mail from the South to-day. There is no prospect of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad resuming travel for the present.

OSWEGO, Monday, Jan. 26.

There was a great snow-storm here yesterday. Over two feet of snow fell on a level. It appears not to have extended for over ten miles around.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Jan. 26.

The cold here was intense early this morning, the thermometers ranging from 3 to 5 degrees below zero. The cold has moderated, but is still severe.

PORTLAND, Monday, Jan. 26.

Our harbor is open, and the weather is moderating. The thermometer is only 17° below zero this morning.

The Harbor of Boston.

BOSTON, Monday, Jan. 26.

A meeting of merchants at the Exchange to-day, presided over by JAMES M. BEEBE, adopted a resolution to secure the immediate opening of Boston Harbor. The city has already expended $2,000 in the work which will now be perfected by contributions from Insurance offices and mercantile parties interested. The work of cutting the channel progresses rapidly.

Death of the Widow of William Wirt.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Jan. 26.

Mrs. WIRT, wife of the late WILLIAM WIRT, died at Annapolis yesterday.

Inauguration of the Philadelphia Academy of Music.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Jan. 26.

The great event of the season in our fashionable world, the Inauguration Ball at our Academy of Music, is in progress this evening. The throng is immense, and the dresses surpass in brilliancy anything ever witnessed here.

Fires.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT WATERTOWN.

WATERTOWN, Monday, Jan. 26.

A fire broke out yesterday morning in the large building known as the Manufacturers' Block, situated in North Watertown. The building was occupied by a great number of mechanics. The large bridge leading to North Watertown was also burnt. The loss is $90,000—no insurance.

BURNING OF AN ALMSHOUSE AND LOSS OF LIFE.

BOSTON, Monday, Jan. 26.

The Almshouse for Insane Poor in South Danvers was destroyed by fire yesterday morning, and two female inmates perished in the flames.

ROBERT BURNS.

Anniversary of the Poet's Birth-Day.

Festivals in New-York and Brooklyn.

The Original Burns Club of this City celebrated the Birth-day of the Great Scottish Poet last night at Patten's Pacific Hotel, Greenwich-street. The poet was really born on the 25th of January, but as that day, this year, fell on Sunday, the anniversary took place yesterday. Wherever Scotchmen were found, all over the world, yesterday was a Red Letter day to them, as Catholics say of certain days in their Calendar,—a day marked with a white stone, as the ancients used to designate their memorable occasions. But not only to Scotchmen was the day sacred. Americans joined yesterday in the celebration in this City, and were as enthusiastic as his own countrymen, in welcoming the 98th anniversary of the birth-day of ROBERT BURNS.

After the company had assembled in an ante-chamber, they marched into the dining-room, led by Mr. PETER KENNEDY, dressed in Highland costume, and playing a national march on the bagpipes. The table was furnished with the customary delicacies, while before the chairman, Mr. J. CUNNINGHAM, the celebrated Scotch dish, the Haggis, smoked upon the board. Mr. ROBERT BURNET "addressed the Haggis," repeating BURNS' well-known poem to that delaty, commencing:

"Fair fa' your honest, sonsie face,
Great chieftain o' the puddin' race,"

prefacing it by a few words to the Americans present, who were presumed to be ignorant of its eminent position among dishes. BURNS, he said, in all that he wrote, had in view the exaltation of the Scottish peasantry, in distinction to the so-called nobility, and he never exemplified this purpose better than in his laudation of the Scotch peasant's dish, the Haggis. We could not but notice, however, that Haggis was very sparingly partaken of, even by the countrymen of BURNS, while Americans, when they got it on their plates, tasted it suspiciously and did not return to it. They were well repaid for their abstinence from Haggis, by the numerous and generous dishes afforded them by the bill of fare.

After the dinner was discussed the Chairman proposed the first regular toast: "The Day we Celebrate—the birth-day of ROBERT BURNS—a day worthy of honor by all men, as that which gave to the world one of its truest poets and noblest souls."

Drank with nine cheers. The Chairman said, in reference to the toast, that next to the poet's own countrymen, no people paid him greater homage than Americans. In every town in the United States they were uniting with Scotchmen, on that occasion, in honoring his memory. In Britain his worshippers were doing the same thing, and when the elect

LETTERS FROM LINGO.

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 22, 1858.

The snow-blockade seems to be raised at last, and I hope therefore to be able to resume my correspondence from the federal city, and that it will not soon be again interrupted. Should it, however, be less varied in subjects than heretofore, I beg you to consider the circumstances of embarrassment under which it is conducted. The fact is, that yesterday your correspondent had the House of Representatives arraigned before the bar of public opinion for a gross usurpation of power not granted them by the Constitution, and the result is, that he now finds upon his hands an unfortunate prisoner—the Deputy Sergeant-at-arms—in solacing whom for the loss of his liberty to go where he chooses and select his own companions, your correspondent finds that he has assumed a fearful responsibility. In truth, this deputy, in relation to whose "close custody" I really am deeply concerned, is to me that elephant which the poor man won in a raffle. I have got him fast, sure enough; but what in the world to do with him I scarcely know. As he sits just in front of me, twirling his cane and puffing the curling wreathes from a fragrant cigar, restlessly endeavoring to kill the time which hangs so heavily on his hands, my heart swells with compassion. Now he pokes the fire desperately, and each thrust excites a corresponding twinge at my conscience, which reproaches me for thus holding him an unwilling prisoner without "due process of law."

Perhaps you would like to know how and where I am situated. At the present writing I am in the office of my old friend, Mr. DUNNINGTON, the gentlemanly Captain of the Capitol Police. And, by the way, now I think of it, I believe it was your humble servant whom the House *ordered* into "close custody,"—although the surrounding circumstances all tend to the impression that my guard, already alluded to, is the victim in fact. The Captain's office is not a very inviting place, assuredly, and a man could scarcely be censured for declining to "settle" here, even upon the order of a white-sproned gentleman from Africa, with ponderous bell in hand. Really Uncle Samuel should be ashamed of himself, for condemning the Captain and his aids to a retiring place so meanly located and shabbily furnished. A shockingly ragged carpet just attracts attention to the stone floor, which would never be noticed if the woolen article was not supposed to hide it from view. Please to take notice that I am not in a "lock up." I desire that important point to be distinctly understood. No. No. *There's* the "lock-up" over there in the corner. It's an ugly looking place—that's a fact; but even it could be endured by a body possessed of a little philosophy. It's a regular dungeon, dark and dismal, with a small window grated with iron bars. And that reminds me of the difference between "close custody" and "close *confinement*"—the former means *outside* the bars, with the door wide open as mine stands now—(rather a chilling indication of freedom in this weather, it must be confessed,)—and the latter means a position *behind* the bars, and no door inviting an exit. True, I am well guarded—having with me, during much of the time, *two* officers of the House. Don't believe for a moment that I am regarded as so desperate a character that one man, well armed, could not keep me safely. That is not the reason of my double attendance; but the Deputy-Sergeant-at-Arms, impressed by a due sense of the overwhelming responsibility devolving upon him as the custodian of so important a State prisoner, is on hand as much as he can be to see that *his* Deputy, my more immediate guard—"known and accepted as such"—does not permit me to escape. Except for the consciousness of the cares I am heaping upon him, I could not but be profoundly grateful for so entertaining a companion. He is a perfect FLOOD of good nature and jollity, the very instant the unnatural dignity of his new position releases him from its remorseless grasp, and permits him to unbend.

But to my quarters. There lies an immense marine clock, without hands—probably intended to remind me that for me, at least, time has ceased to run at present. Near it, covered with appropriate cobwebs, stands an hour-glass, with its sands evidently innocent of any timely motions during the last decade. A rickety table, some dilapidated, limping chairs, a broken pitcher, cracked mirror, dirty washstand, and the fixings, and several dusty lanterns, of the original pattern, about complete the furniture of my present quarters. Over in one corner there stand a brace of ferocious United States muskets, with fixed bayonets, on which the rust has made rich feast for many years. Over the old-fashioned mantel is ranged a long row of mysterious looking keys of ancient and curious pattern. In the midst of them hangs an immense horse-shoe, to drive away the witches, doubtless. Near by is a suspicious-looking padlock of unusual proportions, guarded by a club that would well serve Hercules. Passing over some empty bottles, so suggestive of departed spirits, I see nothing else worth notice save a dust-covered gas-metre. What it is doing here I cannot undertake to say. A malicious wretch at my elbow insinuates that it was found of too small capacity to mark the gas expended in the House of late, and has consequently been laid aside among the relics of a past age. I will not indorse the roguish suggestion. I think it's an inferential sarcasm upon a great, powerful, dignified and august body. So don't believe the rascal.

Really, I am comfortable. I am here but temporarily until I can see my counsel, Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON, and many kind friends who are conveniently near. After a little I go down to private quarters, at a fashionable boarding house, where I shall have every comfort, and all the delicacies of the season. Having got rid in this communication, of all the bad temper which the proceedings of the last two days had engendered, in my next I shall give you what I trust will be an interesting account of my experience in a Congressional inquisition,—together with grave suggestions in regard to the whole subject which now engrosses so much of public attention. S.

Mr. Simonton's Remarks in the House Concerning his Refusal to Answer Questions.

From the Congressional Globe.

THE SPEAKER—J. W. SIMONTON, I am instructed to propound to you the following interrogatories: "Are you ready to show cause why you should not be further proceeded against for the said alleged contempt; and do you desire to be heard in person or by counsel; and if so, whether now or at what time?" You are at liberty to answer them orally.

JAMES W. SIMONTON addressed the House as follows: Mr. Speaker, I am ready to answer, and to answer now. I beg the House to believe that I have no vain ambition to appear before them at this time and in this manner. I am no speaker; I am no lawyer; I am a member of the press; and though unaccustomed to address public bodies or meetings, I stand here with a firm reliance on the correctness of the positions I have taken, and a full conviction that I am pursuing the path of duty; and I trust I shall pursue it, under the convictions of my conscience, to the end. I have very little to say, and I shall say it as briefly as I can.

I think that gentlemen who have addressed the House to-day in regard to this matter have made some mistakes of fact. They were unintentional I know; and I am happy to have this opportunity to say that I complain not at all of the gentlemen of the Committee, for they have treated me with uniform kindness. They are executing an order of the House according to their convictions of duty, and it is not for me to complain.

One of the mistakes I refer to, and a radical one, is this: They have presumed and so stated to the House, that this investigation depends on something which I have written or published. I beg here to repudiate that presumption altogether. Gentlemen must be aware if they look at the circumstances surrounding the adoption of this resolution, that it has no such basis. If they will go further, and take the letter published in the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES of Jan. 6, over the initial of my name, they will find that it contains nothing which would justify any such proceeding. A gentleman rose in his place and moved a committee of investigation, based on general rumors and statements in the press—not mine alone. I think that, without exception, every member of this House who took the floor on that occasion, declared that he placed no reliance on newspaper statements. Each and every man sneered at the press, and said the House was not to look into statements made by those who conducted it. An honorable gentleman rose in his place, and vindicated the moral convictions which I had expressed, and *then* the House came forward as one man, and ordered an investigation.

I submit, then, that the investigation is not based upon anything which I have said or written, and that its responsibility for proof rests not upon my shoulders.

I wish to say one word more, as preliminary to the excuse or apology I have to make for the position I occupy, in regard to the power of Congress or of the House; for it must be remembered that as an American citizen I am entitled to make my conduct comport with the law, and that no man, and no body of men, can sustain the proposition, that I am to be treated as independent of law. So it will be perceived that my action in the premises is to be judged *by the law*, as I understand it, or as it is decided to exist. I had believed that this House had no just power to punish for contempt.

Gentlemen have suggested an argument to show an opposite state of facts. They have read to you the law of 1798, and one of more recent date, which give to a committee certain judicial powers; and upon that basis they assume that they have *all* the power of the judiciary, and they assume the right to hold me, a free American citizen, in custody, not according to "due process of law," but upon a mere *ipse dixit* of this House. They seem to have overlooked the fact, that even admitting that the Committee have judicial powers for certain purposes, they have *not* the judicial powers of a court in all respects. And if their argument is good for anything, it must be good to show that they have any and every power of a court; they must have the power of a Grand Jury to find an indictment; they must have the power of a Petit Jury to find a verdict; and they must have the power of a Judge to pass sentence!

They have overlooked still another fact, and that is, that courts of law do not derive their power of punishing for contempt from any loose and general idea of rights; and that the laws creating them, and giving them the power, make its existence clear and unquestionable.

I have great respect for the House and for the Committee, as I have already stated in my answer. I was not desirous of placing myself in conflict with the House; but I am before you; and I stand here protected by that provision of the Constitution which declares that no man shall be deprived of his liberty except by due process of law. If I am now, at this hour, deprived of my liberty, by any "due process of law," why does not some gentleman rise here and show the law? Will any man contend that the Constitution of the United States intended that the House should have the power in a specific case to make a law applicable to that case? Surely not.

I am charged, Mr. Speaker, with inconsistency in having promised a confidence which I refused to violate, and yet with having stated to the Committee that I had knowledge of certain specific facts. Now, I think that injustice has been done me in that suggestion. There is no evidence that I have made charges implicating members of this House. I am not aware, if it is so, that the Committee have one particle of proof—and I maintain that they have not such proof—that I have made charges for which I am responsible here.

But as to this matter of confidence: as I have stated, gentlemen came to me and bound me to secrecy. I accorded the confidence unreservedly, not knowing what they had to communicate—whether an important public document—important to my readers; whether it was an important fact to control or affect my own judgment in regard to the discharge of my duties, or whatever it might be. I had the right, I maintain, to receive their confidence for my own purposes. I have not volunteered any charges against any body which should make it necessary that I should violate that confidence. Your Committee have asked me sundry questions. They have insisted that I should make statements to them which I told them would not be legal evidence when given. They said to me, that "whatever is stated here which is not legal evidence, of which we shall be the judge, we will not make public." Then I am relieved from the charge of making statements, to go out to the world, which I am not ready to establish by oath or by evidence of circumstances. I have not stated in general terms in this letter, (holding up that published in the TIMES of the 6th inst.,) or in others which the House might make the basis of action, that "Congress" is corrupt. I have never made specific charges, so that any member here should feel that he ought to rise in his place and say these charges refer to me—or that he has the right to ask me, "Do you refer to me?" If I have, let the Committee show it.

What I have done is this: Having been convinced that corruption did exist—having a moral conviction of that fact—and I venture to assert that scarcely a gentleman upon this floor is without the same moral conviction—having this moral conviction, I have felt it, as a member of the press, my right and my duty to denounce it *upon* such moral conviction. Sir, it is a matter more than of right, it is a question of duty. You have a responsibility to your constituency. I, as a member of the press, have mine to a constituency. I have moral convictions, and I have made statements which, in terms as I have stated, were based upon "moral conviction" alone. The NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES, in the very editorial article which was read preceding the appointment of this Committee, distinctly stated that these things could not be proved; and in saying that, it declared quite as distinctly that we had no legal evidence. I went before your Committee and I stated to them not only that the answer to the question which they propounded to me would be no legal evidence if I should give it, but that, having kept myself clear from all this corruption which I believe to exist, I did not, and could not be supposed to, have any legal evidence of the fact.

I stated to them distinctly, from the very outset, that I had no evidence—no personal knowledge; and gentlemen will see that it is impossible that I should have any, unless I made myself *particeps criminis*. I had a right to believe that the Committee would not publish these statements when they were not legal evidence; and I ask gentlemen to relieve me, in their own breasts at least, of the charge of having made statements to go out before the world reflecting on individual members, or on the House, and yet refusing to substantiate my reasons for the statements. I have no corroboration of my testimony, even were I to answer this question. Every gentleman knows that the man who attempts to corrupt another, or to lead him to the point of corruption, does not do it in the presence of witnesses. It is not, therefore, in the nature of the case that I could have corroborative testimony. And I ask the members of this House as men—I ask them as gentlemen, whether, under all the circumstances, they ought to press me to a statement which it is beyond my power to corroborate, which, in the nature of things, could not be corroborated, and which could only cast suspicion on individuals without carrying conviction?

Now, again, Mr. Speaker, as to my right to make an arrangement of confidence such as I have described, and such as I deem myself bound to observe. You have not on your statute books any law forbidding that confidence—none whatever. Make such a law, and I will observe it. Make such a law, and when Mr. A. or Mr. B. comes to me, and wishes to make a confidential communication, I will say to him, "Yes, I will receive it, subject always to the provisions of this law."

But now in what position am I placed? Your Committee have called me before them under existing laws. I have answered fairly and frankly many questions in relation to matters of fact. I have indicated to them, as I could do without violating confidence, where they could obtain facts which will satisfy this House, and satisfy this country, that I was not so very far wrong in risking my publications on moral conviction. Your committee go further. They allowed me to say to them that I had knowledge which I had a right to have under your existing laws; and having got that from me, they now come here, and, upon the basis of an admission thus obtained, ask you to pass a law which shall compel me to answer that question when it shall be put to me again in the future, and which shall punish me by fine and imprisonment if I persist in my refusal to answer. They have the very basis of that question from—where? From outside rumor? No, no; but from the answer made to a question which they put to me—an answer which I gave under the laws *as they exist*. Is it right—is it constitutional, to make a law which shall entrap me in this way, and visit upon me all the effects of an *ex post facto* law? Is it right thus to deprive me by indirection of the guarantee which the Constitution gave me? If this law which they now propose to enact had existed, they would never have known from any source, in all human probability, that I was the receptacle of any such secret. There is no provision of law which could have forced me to answer the original question which is made the basis for the second. And if the law which they now propose to enact had stood on the statute-book, I could have declined to answer on grounds which every court would admit.

I do not intend—I have not intended—to go into any extended argument at this time. I did not expect these proceedings to this extent. I had a right to expect a different conclusion of to-day's proceedings. If the House will bear me, I would like to state more clearly my proposition by a little figure. Suppose some gentleman—let it be the Speaker if you choose—had come to me, and after binding me to confidence had unfolded to me a plan for the destruction of the Treasury building. I should feel that under the seal of confidence I have no right to go and make affidavit that the Speaker has made such a proposition, or that he designs to-morrow night to destroy that building; and every gentleman would see that it would be an act of folly for me to attempt any such thing, as from his superior position he would in all probability crowd me to the wall. I could not substantiate the statement; but would I be released by that consideration from uttering those warnings which would be necessary to save the building from destruction? Certainly not. And that is exactly what I have done here. I take up the Minnesota land bill. I state certain objections to that bill, which I say make the bill itself look suspicious. I present that question—not to Congress, but to the country. I say that this bill on its face would seem to give corroboration to the rumors floating about, that corruption is used to pass such a bill. I make that question not to the House, but to the country. I simply warn the House against permitting the crime to be consummated. I ask them to look carefully into the bill, and to look carefully into all the circumstances, and see for themselves whether these suspicions have any just foundation.

I have simply done my duty in the way in which I believed I would best accomplish a good purpose, and in the way which was best calculated to preserve my own integrity and my own reputation. I stand precisely now in the position in which I should stand, if, in the illustration which I have made, I had gone and warned the Secretary of the Treasury that a plot was on foot—in my belief or in my honest conviction—to destroy the building to-morrow night, between the hours of twelve and two. And, gentlemen, if had a right, independent of this argument, to suppose that this House would not hold me bound to answer a question, the answer to which, as I have stated, would involve a violation of confidence. I might refer to a case now on the records of this House, placed there not many months back, in which a very large number of gentlemen in this House voted, directly, that the House had no right to censure a member for not violating confidence, even though they might have supposed that the failure to violate that confidence would permit an act which the House itself denounced. I have nothing more to say on that subject.

I simply wish to remind the House of what I have before stated—that I am no lawyer. I have made no preparation. The brief minutes I have with me were written down as suggestions were made here during the discussion of to-day. They were noted down as the moments flew so swiftly by, and are very incomplete. I am unable to make such an argument as ought to be made in this case, in behalf of the rights of citizens and the rights of the press. I had no notice that it was intended to take this proceeding in the House. I had no knowledge beforehand of the fact that this Committee proposed to come in here this morning and make this proposition. In the secrecy of their chamber they have fully discussed the subject. They have investigated it fully; and I am called here without notice, or opportunity for preparation, to meet the result of their mature deliberation. I submit to the House, then, that under these circumstances they ought to give me further time to be heard by myself or by counsel. However, I leave myself in the hands of the House—trusting not to their magnanimity, but to their convictions of what is due to justice.

Senator Pugh's Objections to the New Law Concerning Testimony—Minority Report of the Judiciary Committee.

The undersigned, a member of the Committee on the Judiciary, dissents from the recommendation of his colleagues in favor of House bill entitled "An act more effectually to enforce the attendance of witnesses on the summons of either House of Congress, and to compel them to discover testimony," reported the 22d inst.

The second section of the bill contains three propositions, together with a proviso. The propositions are:

1. "That no person examined and testifying before either House of Congress, or any Committee of either House, shall be held to answer criminally in any Court of justice, or subject to any penalty or forfeiture, for any fact or act touching which he shall be required to testify before either House of Congress, or any Committee of either House, as to which he shall have testified, whether before or after the date of this act;

2. And that no statement made or paper produced by any witness, before either House, or before any Committee of either House, shall be competent testimony in any criminal proceeding against such witness in any Court of justice;

3. And no witness shall hereafter be allowed to refuse to testify to any fact, or to produce any paper touching which he shall be examined by either House of Congress, or any Committee of either House, for the reason that his testimony touching such fact, or the production of such paper, may tend to disgrace him, or otherwise render him infamous."

These are all in alteration of the rules of evidence, according to the common law, as administered in our Courts of justice.

The last proposition is to deprive a witness of his undoubted privilege to decline to answer any question when the answer itself would prove him to be infamous. The undersigned cannot agree that any tribunal should be empowered thus to torture a witness, and compel him to the alternative of perjury, or exclusion from the regard of his fellow-men. Our judicial courts have never found this requisite to the ascertainment of truth, or the administration of justice. It can be requisite only to the gratification of a wanton curiosity, or of a desire to oppress and ruin the witness. In the case of a congressional committee, especially, is such a power to be denied, because the committee is not confined, as courts are, to a specific issue, but may exercise an unlimited freedom of investigation.

The first two propositions are objectionable also. At common law, no witness can be compelled to answer any question, when the answer would subject him to punishment, or afford evidence against him in a criminal prosecution. These propositions design to take away that privilege, and to substitute (first) an immunity from punishment to the witness for all transactions thus disclosed, and (second) an exclusion of his own statement as evidence in any criminal prosecution. The undersigned objects for two reasons:

1. Congress can make no law to shield a witness from prosecution in the courts of the several States, nor prescribe any rule of evidence for those courts. It cannot give the witness, therefore, any equivalent for the common law privilege of which this act seeks to deprive him.

2. The provision will operate, in practice, as an advantage to those who are most guilty and least scrupulous, enabling them to escape the just consequences of their own crime by a betrayal of their less culpable associates. It is the system, too frequently practiced, of granting pardon to that one of two or more prisoners who will testify for the prosecution—a system the mischiefs of which are so enormous as to have induced a general opinion that the greatest knave is the first to become the State's evidence.

The undersigned is thoroughly convinced, as the result of all his professional observation, that the testimony of accomplices, spies, detectives, and the like, to secure which, alone, this section of the bill can be required, amounts to more falsehood nine times in ten.

The undersigned is anxious to confer on the Committees of Congress—and especially a Committee like that which it is understood the House of Representatives has now appointed—all such powers as are necessary to proper and rightful investigation; but he cannot consent to arm any Committee with the powers of a Court of high commission, or a Court of the Star Chamber, and far less (as here proposed) with powers which exceed those claimed by the most arbitrary of English tribunals.

If the second section were omitted, and a verbal amendment made to each of the other sections, the undersigned would give the bill his cordial indorsement. Respectfully submitted, G. E. PUGH.

The Congressional Committee—Duties and Rights of the Public Press.

From the Baltimore Patriot.

Although the evidence given in by Mr. RAYMOND, of the NEW-YORK TIMES, and Mr. SIMONTON, its Washington correspondent, was not calculated to throw much light on the alleged bribery and corruption cases, yet it seems to be understood that *direct testimony has been obtained from other sources which affords positive proof of criminality on the part of certain members of the House.* Perhaps a clearer insight could have been gotten into those frauds if the editor of the TIMES and his colleague had consented to give up the names of those upon whose information the charges were originally based. This, however, they both declined to do, and *in our opinion very properly*, inasmuch as—if this rule was adopted—it would deter those gentlemen, who are cognizant of facts which ought to be made public, from imparting them to the journals, lest they should compromise themselves thereby. It demanded no little moral courage on the part of Mr. PAINE, to assert the truth of the allegations from his own personal experience; and there are, we fear, but few members conversant with such transactions who would be willing to come forward and make a direct accusation against others of their own body, knowing as they do that they are far more likely to be laughed at than praised for their pains.

The *Tribune* of Friday takes RAYMOND and his coadjutor to task for merely expressing before the Investigating Committee their "moral conviction" of the truth of the accusations made through the columns of the TIMES, but refusing to give up their informant. The *Tribune* calls upon the Committee not to despair of extracting the truth *from other representatives of the Press at Washington*. But granting that point blank evidence could be derived from this source, a *personal knowledge of the facts*, as RAYMOND pertinently replied, must necessarily be confined to those who have been exposed to the corrupting influences; and that "the member of Congress who takes money for his vote, the person who pays him the money, and the man through whom the bargain and the payment are made, are the only persons likely to possess original information." The real function of the Press, the TIMES very justly remarks, is "to supply precisely that kind and degree of guardianship over public interests which courts of justice cannot afford. Its highest service lies in denouncing wrongs and crimes which actually exist, but which cannot be proved or punished by law. This it must do upon a "moral conviction" of the existence of these abuses, and the justice of its denunciations. It must have knowledge of the facts,—not necessarily *personal* knowledge, "original information,"—but such information, and from such sources, as leaves upon the mind of its conductors *no doubt* of the truth of the statements made."

RAYMOND's refusal to give up the names of his informants is, moreover, based upon the ground that, though the facts they disclosed might be perfectly true, yet, being given in confidence, it would be wrong to abuse the trust, and he lays down as follows the rule upon which the editorial conduct of the TIMES is based:

"*Whenever any person communicates to the Editor of the TIMES information touching public affairs, which it is important for the public to know, and whenever the Editor is satisfied that it is done in good faith and from proper motives, the confidence of his informant will be kept under all circumstances, and at any hazard.*"

This unquestionably is the true mode of action, inasmuch as any other course would prevent the receipt of information from reliable sources, concerning matters of serious moment, and which can only be forced upon the attention of our legislators through the columns of the public press.

When, however, Congress has ordered an investigation of the charges, it becomes the duty of those upon whose statements the journals have based their allegations, to come forward boldly and manfully, and testify to all they know concerning corruptions they have exposed, and the parties whom they have reason to believe have been guilty of these criminal practices.

FROM KANSAS.

Organization of the Territorial Legislature.

MESSAGE OF GOV. GEARY.

PRO-SLAVERY CONVENTION AT LECOMPTON.

Condition of Affairs in the Territor —"usiness Revivis —mmigratio — uggestion.— The Mails.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

LECOMPTON, Monday, Jan. 12, 1857.

The Territorial Legis aturé assembled at this place to-day. After seven ballotings, W. G. MATHIAS was elected Speaker of the House. THOMAS JOHNSON remains President of the Council, as this branch retains the same organization it possessed last year. But little business was transacted in either House. A resolution was introduced to admit all reporters, which Gen. RICHARDSON opposed, particularly on account of Mr. PHILLIPS, which gentleman, he said, had once intimated that unless he soon received the facts regarding some outrages on the Waukaruss, he would make up something for the occasion. Of course there was no truth in the statement, and RICHARDSON himself afterwards made an apology. The resolution was finally passed, but not until amended so as merely to instruct the Sergeant-at-Arms to provide seats "for the convenience of reporters," but without actually admitting any of them.

The first Message of Gov. GEARY was delivered immediately after the organization of the Legislature. [We give the Message elsewhere.]

THE PRO-SLAVERY CONVENTION.

The Pro-Slavery Convention, called by STRINGFELLOW, met this evening to effect a preliminary organization; Col. COFFEE being Chairman *pro tem.* Dr. STRINGFELLOW offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

"*Whereas*, A Committee on Credentials is to be appointed; and,

Whereas, This is a Convention of the Pro-Slavery party; therefore,

Resolved, That no man who is not in favor of making Kansas a Slave State shall be allowed a seat in this body."

More than two-thirds of the Convention are Stringfellow men, and several of the Delegates are residents of *Westport, Mo.*

Some five or six of the Delegates were professed Free-State men, but in favor of supporting the present Territorial laws. These, however, immediately withdrew on the passage of the above resolution.

JAN. 13.—The Convention reassembled this morning, and effected a permanent organization. Colonel ISAACS, Attorney-General of the Territory, was elected President. A resolution to admit all reporters to seats within the bar was adopted. A proposition to amend by inserting the words "Pro-Slavery" before the word reporters, was hooted at by the members and voted down. The Convention, by a vote, invited the members of the "Territorial Legislature" to participate in the deliberations of the Convention. The Ex-Indian Agent, General CLARK, ascertaining that two of the members of the House were, as he thought, Free-Soilers, offered the following resolution; "That Messrs. SOLOMON R. BROWN and —— REESE, of Madison County, being *Free-Soilers*, are not eligible, to a seat in this Convention as members." Dr. STRINGFELLOW opposed the adoption of the resolution. He did not think it right to pass judgment on BROWN and REESE, denouncing them as *Free-Soilers*. He maintained that the Convention did not, and could not know what these men were any other than Pro-Slavery men, and he had no doubt but what they were honorable; and if they were in favor of making Kansas a Free State, they would not intrude themselves upon the Convention.

The resolution was the cause of considerable discussion among the members, and on motion of Ex-Judge ELMORE, it was amended so as to read "that BROWN and REESE, should not be considered members until they made an application for seats as such." As amended it was unanimously adopted. But little of the business was done.

BUSINESS IN LAWRENCE.

LAWRENCE, Thursday, Jan. 15, 1857.

The business of this city is good. City lots sell for high prices. Many speculators are about, and money is more plenty than formerly. I hear of but little sickness in the Territory. Preparations are making for the early Spring immigration. Notwithstanding the severity of the weather, workmen are busily employed erecting buildings to be used as hotels. The public houses are full of strangers, coming and going constantly. Settlers are arriving daily. Persons in the East designing a settlement in Kansas will find it to their advantage to start early; be in St. Louis at the commencement of the Spring navigation of the Missouri.

In Quindora, shares containing eight or ten lots are selling at prices ranging from $600 to $1,000 each—the purchaser agreeing to put a specified amount of improvements upon it.

Notwithstanding the unusual severity of the weather this season in Kansas, mechanics find constant employment in the erection of buildings. Letters from almost every section of the North give us assurance that the people intend moving from their respective localities by hundreds, to become permanent inhabitants of this beautiful Territory, and that emigration will commence at the earliest navigation of the Missouri River, the great Kansas thoroughfare. Such expectations give our people the utmost encouragement. The rapid increase in value of real estate is in vindication of such a feeling. Money is more plenty than it has been for many months, and all of the Free State towns are in a flourishing condition. I have resided in this Territory for nearly three years, and have never seen greater cause for encouragement than at present. The Governor is most emphatic in his declarations of a determination to maintain peace and order, and to prevent at all hazards further aggressions on the part of those disposed to prevent the settlement of Kansas by Northern men, by keeping it in a constant fever of excitement. He is resolved upon the most active measures to nip in the bud every attempt of ATCHISON and his followers to embroil this Territory in civil commotion and strife, and with an Executive so disposed, we can confidently rely upon the continuance of peace.

MAIL COMMUNICATION.

Governor GEARY has, since his advent in this Territory, experienced considerable difficulty in obtaining his mail matter, and in his official reports to the President he has stated that his mail frequently came to hand after having been broken open by some person or persons unknown. It is presumed that secret mail agents have been stationed along the route by the Department, on the watch for those who stop and search the mail, which accounts for its unusual regularity of its arrival at the present time. We have a tri-weekly mail to this city from the East. In the Spring a daily mail will accommodate our people. The office pays the postmaster about $1,500 per annum. The average number of letters mailed from this place per week is seven hundred, and five thousand newspapers.

ESCAPE OF LECOMPTON PRISONERS.

Messrs. CUSHING and PARTRIDGE, two of the Lecompton "convicts," made their escape from prison last night. The guards got asleep, and, on awaking, they found that the birds had flown. PARTRIDGE has for several nights been chained to a post, to prevent escape. He was convicted for burglary, and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment; CUSHING for murder, and twenty years. They are still at large.

Yours, SIGMA.

MESSAGE

OF

GOVERNOR JOHN W. GEARY,

To the Legislative Assembly of Kansas Territory.

Gentlemen of the Council and of the House of Representatives:

The all-wise and beneficent Being, who controls alike the destinies of individuals and of nations, has permitted you to convene this day, charged with grave responsibilities.

The eyes, not only of the people of Kansas, but of the entire Union, are upon you, watching with anxiety the result of your deliberations, and of our joint action in the execution of the delicate and important duties devolving upon us.

Selected at a critical period in the history of the country to discharge the extensive functions of this Territory, the obligations I was required to assume were of the most weighty importance. And when I came seriously to contemplate their magnitude, I would have shrunk from the responsibility, were it not for an implicit reliance upon Divine aid, and a full confidence in the virtue, zeal and patriotism of the citizens, without which the wisest executive suggestions must be futile and inoperative.

To you, legislators, invested with sovereign authority, I look for that hearty coöperation which will enable us successfully to guide the ship of State through the troubled waters, into the haven of safety.

STATE OF THE TERRITORY.

It is with feelings of profound gratitude to Almighty God, the bounteous giver of all good, I have the pleasure of announcing that after the bitter contest of opinion through which we have recently passed, and which has unfortunately led to fratricidal strife, that *peace, which I have every reason to believe will be permanent*, now reigns throughout this Territory and gladdens with its genial influences, homes and hearts which but lately were sad and desolate; that the robber and the murderer have been driven from our soil; that burned cabins have been replaced by substantial dwellings; that a feeling of confidence and kindness has taken the place of distrust and hate; that all good citizens are disposed to deplore the errors and excesses of the past, and unite with fraternal zeal in repairing its injuries, and that this Territory—unsurpassed by any portion of the continent for the salubrity of its climate, the fertility of its soil, its mineral and agricultural wealth, its timber-fringed streams, and fine quarries of building-stone—has entered upon a career of unparalleled prosperity.

To maintain the advance we have made, and realize the bright anticipations of the future; to build up a model Commonwealth, enriched with all the treasures of learning, of virtue and religion, and make it a choice heritage for our children and generations yet unborn, let me, not only as your Executive, but as a Kansan, devoted to the interests of Kansas, and animated solely by patriotic purposes, with all earnestness, invoke you, with one heart and soul, to pursue so high and lofty a course in your deliberations, as, by its moderation and justice, will commend itself to the approbation of the country, and command the respect of the people.

This being the first occasion afforded me to speak to the Legislative Assembly, it is but proper, and in accordance with general usage, that I should declare the principles which shall give shape and tone to my Administration. These principles, without elaboration, I will condense into the narrowest compass.

GOV. GEARY'S ADMINISTRATION.

"Equal and exact justice" to all men, of whatever political or religious persuasion; peace, comity and friendship with neighboring States and Territories, with a sacred regard for State rights and a reverential respect for the integrity and perpetuity of the Union; a reverence for the Federal Constitution as the concentrated wisdom of the fathers of the Republic, and the very ark of our political safety; the cultivation of a pure and energetic nationality, and the development of an exalted and intensely vital patriotism; a jealous regard for the elective franchise and the entire security and sanctity of the ballot-box; a firm determination to adhere to the doctrines of self-government and popular sovereignty as guaranteed by the Organic Act; unqualified submission to the will of the majority; the election of all officers by the people themselves; the supremacy of the civil over the military authority; strict economy in public expenditures with a rigid accountability of all public officers; the preservation of the public faith and a currency based upon and equal to gold and silver; free and safe immigration from every quarter of the country; the cultivation of a proper Territorial pride, with a firm determination to submit to no invasion of our sovereignty; the fostering care of agriculture, manufactures, mechanic arts, and all works of internal improvement; the liberal and free education of all the children of the Territory; entire religious freedom; a free press, free speech and the peaceable right to assemble and discuss all questions of public interest; trial by Juries impartially selected; the sanctity of the *habeas corpus*, the repeal of all laws inconsistent with the Constitution of the United States and the Organic Act, and the steady administration of the Government so as to best secure the general welfare.

These sterling maxims, sanctioned by the wisdom and experience of the past, and the observance of which has brought our country to so exalted a position among the nations of the earth, will be the steady lights by which my administration shall be guided.

THE GOVERNOR'S POLICY.

A summary view of the state of the Territory upon my advent, with an allusion to some of my official acts, may not be inappropriate to this occasion, and may serve to inspire your counsels with that wisdom and prudence, by a contemplation of the frightful excesses of the past, so essential in the adoption of measures to prevent their recurrence, and enable you wisely to lay the broad and solid foundations of a future commonwealth which may give protection and happiness to millions of freemen.

It accords not with my policy or intention, to do the least injustice to any citizen or party of men in this Territory or elsewhere. Pledged to do "equal and exact justice," in my executive capacity, I am inclined to throw the veil of oblivion over the errors and outrages of the period antecedent to my arrival, except so far as reference to them may be necessary for substantial justice and to explain and develope the policy which has shed the benign influences of peace upon Kansas, and which, if responded to by the Legislature in a spirit of kindness and conciliation, will contribute much to sooth those feelings of bitterness and contention, which in the past brought upon us such untold evils.

I arrived at Fort Leavenworth on the 9th day of September last, and immediately assumed the executive functions. On the 11th I issued my Inaugural Address, declaring the general principles upon which I intended to administer the government. In this address I solemnly pledged myself to support the Constitution of the United States, and to discharge my duties as Governor of Kansas with fidelity; to sustain all the provisions of the Original Act, which I pronounced to be "eminently just and beneficial;" to stand by the doctrine of popular sovereignty, or the will of the majority of the actual, *bona fide* inhabitants, when legitimately expressed, which I characterized "the imperative rule of civil action for every law-abiding citizen." The gigantic evils under which this Territory was groaning were attributed to outside influences, and the people of Kansas were earnestly invoked to suspend unnatural strife, to banish all extraneous and improper influences from their deliberations, and in the spirit of reason and mutual conciliation to adjust their own differences. Such suggestions in relation to modifications of the present statues as I deemed for the public interest, were promised at the proper time. It was declared that this Territory is the common property of the people of the several States, and that no obstacle should be interposed to its free settlement, while in a Territorial condition, by the citizens of every State of the Union. A just Territorial pride was sought to be infused; a pledge was solemnly given to know no party, no section, nothing but Kansas and the Union—and the people were earnestly invoked to bury the past in oblivion; to suspend hostilities and refrain from the indulgence of bitter feeling; to begin anew; to devote themselves to the true and substantial interests of Kansas; develop her rich agricultural and mineral resources; build up manufactures; make public roads and other works of internal improvement; prepare amply for the education of their children; devote themselves to all the arts of peace, and make this Territory the sanctuary of those cherished principles which protect the inalienable rights of the individual and elevate States in their sovereign capacities.

The foregoing is a brief summary of the principles upon which my administration was commenced. I have steadily adhered to them, and time and trial have but served to strengthen my convictions of their justice.

Coincident with my Inaugural were issued two Proclamations; the one, disbanding the Territorial militia, compose of a mixed force of citizens and others, and commanding "all bodies of men, combined, armed and equipped with munitions of war, without authority of the Government, instantly to disband or quit the Territory, as they would answer the contrary at their peril;" the other, ordering "all free male citizens qualified to bear arms, between the ages of 18 and 45 years, to enrol themselves, that they might be completely organized by companies, regiments, brigades and divisions, and hold themselves in readiness to be mustered, by my order, into the service of the United States, upon requisition of the commander of the military department in which Kansas is embraced, for the suppression of all unlawful combinations, and for the maintenance of public order and civil government."

The policy of these proclamations is so evident, and their beneficial results have been so apparent, as to require no vindication.

The Territory was declared, by the acting Governor, to be in a state of insurrection; the civil authority was powerless—entirely without capacity to vindicate the majesty of the law and to restore the broken peace; the existing difficulties were of a far more complicated character than I had anticipated; predatory bands, whose sole aim, unrelieved by the mitigation of political causes, was assassination, arson, plunder and rapine, had undisturbed possession of some portions of the Territory, while every part of it was kept in constant alarm and terror by the advocates of political sentiments, uniting according to their respective sympathies, in formidable bodies of armed men, complet-ly equipped with munitions of war, and resolved upon mutual extermination as the only hope of peace; unoffending and peaceable citizens were driven from their homes; others murdered in their own dwellings, which were given to the flames; that sacred respect for woman, which has characterized all nations, seemed in the hour of mad excitement to be forgotten; partisan feeling, on all sides, intensely excited by a question which inflamed the entire nation, almost closed the minds of the people against me; idle and mendacious rumors, well calculated to produce exasperation and destroy confidence, were everywhere rife; the most unfortunate suspicions prevailed; in isolated country places, no man's life was safe; robberies and murder were of daily occurrence; nearly every farm-house was deserted; and no traveler could safely venture on the highway without an escort. This state of affairs was greatly aggravated by the interference of prominent politicians outside of the Territory.

The foregoing is but a faint outline of the fearful condition of things which ruled Kansas and convulsed the nation. The full picture will be drawn on the iron pen of impartial history, and the actors in the various scenes will be assigned their true positions.

I came here a stranger to your difficulties, without prejudice, with a solemn sense of my official obligations, and with a lofty resolution to put a speedy termination to events so fraught with evil, and which, if unchecked, would have floated the country into the most bloody civil war.

Hesitation, or partizan affiliations, would have resulted, in certain failure, and only served further to complicate affairs. To restore peace and order, and relieve the people from the evils under which they were laboring, it was necessary that an impartial, independent and just policy should be adopted, which would embrace in its protection all good citizens, without distinction of party, and sternly punish all and men who continued to disturb the public tranquility. Accordingly my Inaugural Address and Proclamations were immediately circulated among the people, in order that they might have early notice of my intentions.

On the 14th day of September, reliable information was received that a large body of armed men were marching to attack Hickory Point on the north side of the Kansas River. I immedi

other means even more reprehensible. The right of voting by ballot is now incorporated into the constitutions of nearly all the States, and is classed with the privileges deemed sacred. The arguments in its favor are so numerous and overwhelming that I deem no instance in recommending its adoption. The election law should be carefully examined, and such guards thrown around it as will most effectually secure the sanctity of the ballot-box, and preserve it from the taint of a single illegal vote. The man who will deliberately tamper with the elective franchise and dare to offer an illegal vote, strikes at the fountain of justice, undermines the pillars of society, applies the torch to the temple of our liberties, and should receive severe punishment. As a qualification for voting, a definite period of actual inhabitancy in the Territory, to the exclusion of a home elsewhere, should be rigidly prescribed. No man should be permitted to vote upon a floating residence. He should have resided within the Territory for a period of not less than ninety days, and in the district where he offers to vote at least ten days immediately preceding such election. *All the voters should be registered and published for a certain time previous to the election.* False voting should be severely punished, and false swearing to secure a vote, visited with the pains and penalties of perjury.

In this connection your attention is also invited to chapter 93, entitled "Jurors." This chapter leaves the *selection of Jurors to the absolute discretion of the Marshal, Sheriff, or Constable*, as the case may be, and affords great room for partiality and corruption. The names of all properly qualified citizens, without party distinction, should be thrown into a wheel or box, and at stated periods, under the order of the Courts, Jurors should be publicly drawn by responsible persons. Too many safeguards cannot be thrown around the right of trial by jury, in order that it may still continue to occupy that cherished place in the affections of the people so essential to its preservation and sanctity.

Some portions of chapter 110, "Militia," infringes the Executive prerogative, impairs the Governor's usefulness, and clearly conflicts with the organic act. This act requires the Executive to reside in the Territory, and makes him "Commander-in-chief of the militia." This power must be vested some place, and is always conferred upon the chief magistrate. Section 26th virtually confers this almost sovereign prerogative "upon any commissioned officer," and permits him "whenever and as often as any invasion or danger may come to his knowledge, to order out the militia or volunteer corps, or any part thereof, under his command, for the defence of the Territory," &c.; thus almost giving "any commissioned officer" whatever, at his option, the power to involve the Territory in war.

Section 19 provides for a general militia training on the first Monday of October, the day fixed for the general election. *This is wrong, and is well calculated to incite terrorism.* The silent ballots of the people, unawed by military display, should quietly and definitely determine all questions of public interest.

The other sections of the law, requiring the appointment of field and commissioned officers, should be repealed. All officers should derive their authority directly from their respective commands by election. To make the military system complete and effective, there must be entire subordination and unity running from the commander-in-chief to the humblest soldier, and one spirit must animate the entire system.

The 122d chapter, in relation to "Patrols," is unnecessary. It renders all other property liable to heavy taxation for the protection of slave property, thus operating unequally upon citizens, and is liable to the odious charge of being a system of espionage, as it authorizes the patrols, an indefinite number of whom may be appointed, to visit not only negro quarters, but "any other other places" suspected of unlawful assemblages of slaves.

Chapter 131, "Preemption," squanders the school fund by appropriating the school sections contrary to the Organic Act, which provides that "sections numbered sixteen and thirty-six in each township in Kansas Territory shall be and the same are hereby applied to schools in said Territory, and in the States and Territories to be erected out of the same; contravenes the United States preemption laws, which forbid trafficking in claims and having more than one claim, and directs the Governor to grant patents for lands belonging to the United States and only conditionally granted to the Territory. This act is directly calculated to destroy the effect of a munificent grant of lands by Congress for educational purposes. The Territory is the trustee of this valuable gift, and posterity has a right to demand of us that this sacred trust shall remain unimpaired, in order that the blessings of free education may be shed upon our children.

Every State should have the best educational system which an intelligent Government can provide. The physical, moral, and mental faculties should be cultivated in harmonious unison, and that system of education is the best which will effect these objects. Congress has already provided for the support of common schools. In addition to this, I would recommend the Legislature to ask Congress to donate and lying in this Territory for the establishment of a university, embracing a normal, agricultural, and a mechanical school. A university thus endowed would be a blessing to our people—disseminate useful and scientific intelligence, provide competent teachers for our primary schools, and furnish a complete system of education adequate to our wants in all the departments of life.

The subject of roads, bridges, and highways, merits your special attention. Nothing adds more to comfort, convenience, prosperity and happiness, and more greatly promotes social intercourse and kind feeling, than easy and convenient inter-communication. Roads should be wide and straight, and the various rivers and ravines substantially bridged.

RAILROADS.

Railroads should be encouraged; and in granting charters, the Legislature should have in view the interests of the whole people. The prosperity of the Territory is intimately connected with the early and general construction of this rapid and satisfactory means of transit.

While on the subject of internal improvements, I would call to your notice, and solicit for it your serious consideration, the opening at the earliest period, of a more easy means of communication with the seaboard than any we at present enjoy. One great obstacle to our prosperity is the immense distance we occupy from all the great maritime depôts of the country by any of the routes now traveled. This can be removed by the construction of a railway, commencing at an appropriate place in the Territory, and running southwardly through the Indian Territory and Texas, to the most eligible point on the Gulf of Mexico. The entire length of such a road would not exceed 600 miles, (much less than half the distance to the Atlantic,) and at an ordinary speed of railroad travel, could be traversed in less than 24 hours. It would pass through a country remarkable for beauty of scenery, fertility of soil and salubrity of climate, and which has properly been styled "the Eden of the world;" and would open up new sources of wealth superior to any than have yet been discovered on the eastern division of the continent. It would place Kansas, isolated as she now is, in as favorable a position for commercial enterprises as very many of the most prosperous States of the Union, and furnish her a sure, easy and profitable market for her products, as well as a safe, expeditious and economical means of obtaining all her needed sundries at every season of the year. You will not fail at once to perceive the importance of this suggestion. Not only Kansas and Nebraska, but the entire country west of the Mississippi will be vastly benefitted by its adoption. The advantages to Texas would be incalculable; and should you be favorably impressed with the feasibility of the plan, I would advise that you communicate, in your legislative capacity, with the Legislature of that State, and also with that of the Territory of Nebraska, in regard to the most effectual measures for its speedy accomplishment.

Chapter 149, permitting settlers to hold three hundred and twenty acres of land, is in violation of the preemption laws, and leads to contention and litigation.

Chapter 151, relating to "slaves," attacks the equality which underlies the very theory of our Territorial Government; destroys the freedom of speech and the privilege of discussion, so essential to uncloak error and enable the people properly to mould their institutions in their own way. The freedom of speech and of the press, and the right of public discussion upon all matters affecting the interests of the people, are the great constitutional safeguards of popular rights, liberty and happiness.

The Act in relation to a "Territorial Library," makes the Auditor *ex-officio* Librarian, and gives him authority to audit his own accounts. These offices should be distinct, as their duties conflict.

The Congressional appropriation for a Territorial Library has been expended in the purchase of a very valuable collection of books.

Time and space will not permit me to point out all the inconsistencies and incongruities found in the Kansas Statutes. Passed, as they were, under the influence of excitement, and in too brief a period to secure mature deliberation, many of them are open to criticism and censure, and should pass under your careful revision with a view to modification or repeal. Some which have been most loudly complained of have never been enforced. It is a bad principle to suffer dead-letter laws to deface the statute book. It impairs salutary reverence for law, and excites in the popular mind a questioning of all law, which directly leads to anarchy and confusion. The best way is to leave no law on the statute book which is not uniformly and promptly to be administered with the authority and power of the Government.

DAMAGES FROM THE DISTURBANCES.

In traveling through the Territory, I have discovered great anxiety in relation to the damages sustained during the past civil disturbances, and everywhere the question has been asked to whom they should look for indemnity. These injuries—burning houses, plundering fields, and stealing houses and other property—have been a fruitful source of irritation and trouble, and have impoverished many good citizens. They cannot be considered as springing from purely local causes, and, as such, the subject of territorial redress. Their exciting cause has been outside of this Territory, and the agents in their perpetration have been the citizens of nearly every State in the Union. It has been a species of national warfare waged upon the soil of Kansas; and it should not be forgotten that both parties were composed of men rushing here from various sections of the Union; that both committed acts which no law can justify; and the peaceful citizens of Kansas have been the victims. In adjusting the question of damages, it appears proper that a broad and comprehensive view of the subject should be taken; and I have accordingly suggested to the General Government the propriety of recommending to Congress the passage of an act providing for the appointment of a Commission to take testimony, and report to Congress for final action at as early a day as possible.

There is not a single officer in the Territory amenable to the people or to the Governor, all having been appointed by the Legislature and holding their offices until 1857. This system of depriving the people of the just exercise of their rights cannot be too strongly condemned.

A faithful performance of duty should be exacted from all public officers.

As the Executive, I desire that the most cordial relations may exist between myself and all other departments of the Government.

Homesteads should be held sacred. Nothing so much strengthens a Government as giving its citizens a solid stake in the country. I am in favor of assuring to every industrious citizen one hundred and sixty acres of land.

The money appropriated by Congress for the erection of our Capitol has been nearly expended. I have asked for an additional appropriation of $50,000, which will scarcely be sufficient to complete the building upon the plan adopted by the architect.

Where crime has been so abundant, the necessity for a Territorial Penitentiary is too evident to require elaboration, and I have therefore suggested a Congressional appropriation for this purpose.

The Kansas River, the natural channel to the West, which runs through a valley of unparalleled fertility, can be made navigable as far as Fort Riley, a distance of over one hundred miles, and Congress should be petitioned for aid to accomplish this laudable object. Fort Riley has been built at an expense exceeding $500,000, with the expectation that the river was navigable to that place, and, doubtless, the General Government will readily unite with this Territory to secure this object.

A geological survey, developing the great mineral resources of this Territory, is so necessary as merely to require notice. Provision for this useful work should immediately be made.

The early disposal of the public lands, and their settlement, will materially advance our substantial prosperity. Great anxiety prevails among the settlers to secure titles to their lands. The facilities for this purpose, by but one land-office in the Territory, are inadequate to the public wants, and I have consequently recommended the establishment of two or more additional land-offices in such portions as will best accommodate the people.

After mature consideration, and from a thorough conviction of its propriety, I have suggested large Congressional appropriations. The coming immigration, attracted by our unrivaled soil and climate, will speedily furnish the requisite population to make a sovereign State. Other Territories have been for years the recipients of Congressional bounty, and a similar quantity of money and land bestowed upon them during a long period, should at once be given to Kansas, as, like the Eureka State, she will spring into full life, and the prosperity of the Territory and the welfare and protection of its people coming here from every State of the Union, to test anew the experiment of republican government, require ample and munificent appropriations.

As citizens of a Territory, we are peculiarly and immediately under the protecting influence of the Union, and like the inhabitants of the States comprising it, feel a lively interest in all that concerns its welfare and prosperity. Within the last few years sundry conflicting questions have been agitated throughout the country, and discussed in a spirit calculated to impair confidence in its strength and perpetuity, and furnish abundant cause for apprehension and alarm. These questions have mostly been of a local or sectional character, and as such should never have acquired general significance or importance. All American citizens should divest themselves of selfish considerations in relation to public affairs, and in the spirit of patriotism make dispassionate inquisition into the causes which have produced much alienation and bitterness among men whom the highest considerations require should be united in the bonds of fraternal fellowship All union loving men should unite upon a platform of reason, equality and patriotism. All sectionalism should be annihilated. All sections of the Union should be harmonized under a national, conservative government, as during the early days of the Republic. The value of the Union is beyond computation; and no respect is due to those who will even dare to calculate its value. One of our ablest statesmen has wisely and eloquently said:—"Who shall assign limits to the achievements of free minds and free hands under the protection of this glorious Union? No treason to mankind since the organization of society would be equal in atrocity to that of him who would lift his hands to destroy it. He would overthrow the noblest structure of human wisdom, which protects himself and his fellow-man. He would stop the progress of free government, and involve his country either in anarchy or despotism. He would extinguish the fire of liberty, which warms and animates the hearts of happy millions and invites all the nations of the earth to imitate our example."

That soldier-President, whose exploits in the field were only equalled by his wisdom in the Cabinet, with that singular sagacity which has stamped with the seal of prophecy all his foreshadowings, has repudiated, as morbid and unwise, that philanthropy which looks to the amalgamation of the American with any inferior race. The white man, with his intellectual energy, far-reaching science and indomitable perseverance, is the peculiar object of my sympathy, and should receive the especial protection and support of Government. In this Territory there are numerous "Indian Reserves," of magnificent extent and choice fertility, capable of sustaining a dense civilized population, now held unimproved by numerous Indian tribes. These tribes are governed by Indian Agents, entirely independent of the Executive of this Territory, and are indeed governments within a Government. Frequent aggressions upon these reserves are occurring, which have produced collisions between the Indian agents and the settlers, who appeal to me for protection. Seeing so much land unoccupied and unimproved, these enterprising pioneers naturally question the policy which excludes them from soil devoted to no useful or legitimate purpose. Impressed with the conviction that the large Indian reserves, if permitted to remain in their present condition, cannot fail to exercise a blighting influence on the prosperity of Kansas, and result in great injury to the Indians themselves, I shall be pleased to unite with the Legislature in any measure deemed advisable, looking to the speedy extinguishment of the Indian title to all surplus land lying in this Territory, so as to throw it open for settlement and improvement.

For official action, I know no better rule than a conscientious conviction of duty—none more variable than the vain attempt to conciliate temporary prejudice. Principles and justice are eternal, and if tampered with, sooner or later the sure and indignant verdict of popular condemnation against those who are untrue to their leadings will be rendered. Let us not be false to our country, our duty and our constituents. The triumph of truth and principle, not of partisan and selfish objects, should be our steady purpose—the general welfare, and not the interests of the few, our sole aim. Let the past, which few men can review with satisfaction, be forgotten. Let us not deal in criminations and recriminations; but as far as possible, let us make restitution and offer regrets for past excesses. The dead, whom the madness of partisan fury has consigned to premature graves, cannot be recalled to life; the insults, the outrages, the robberies and the murders, "enough to stir a fever in the blood of age," in this world of imperfection and guilt, can never be fully atoned for or justly punished. The innocent blood, however, shall not cry in vain for redress, as we are promised by the Great Executive of the Universe, whose power is almighty and whose knowledge is perfect, that He "will repay."

"To fight in a just cause and for our country's glory, is the best office of the best men." Let "justice be the laurel" which crowns your deliberations; let your aims be purely patriotic, and your sole purpose the general welfare and the substantial interests of the whole people. If we fix our steady gaze upon the Constitution and the Organic Act, as "the cloud by day and the pillar of fire by night," our footsteps will never wander into any unknown or forbidden paths. Then will this Legislative Assembly be as a beacon light, placed high in the pages of our history, shedding its luminous and benign influence to the most remote generations; its members will be remembered with veneration and respect as among the early fathers of the magnificent commonwealth, which, in the not distant future, will overshadow with its protection a population of freemen unsurpassed by any State in this beloved Union, for intelligence, wealth, religion and all the elements which make and insure the true greatness of a nation; the present citizens of Kansas will rejoice in the benefits conferred; the mourning and gloom which too long, like a pall, have covered the people, will be dispersed by the sunshine of joy with which they will hail the advent of peace founded upon justice; we will enter upon a career of unprecedented prosperity; good feeling and confidence will prevail; the just rule of action which you are about to establish will be recognized; the entire country, now watching your deliberations with momentous interest, will award you their enthusiastic applause; and above and over all, you will have the sanction of your own consciences, enjoy self-respect, and will meet with Divine approbation, without which, all human praise is worthless and unavailing.

JOHN W. GEARY.

LECOMPTON, K. T., Jan. 13, 1857.

Gov. Reeder and Gov. Geary.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Friday, Jan. 23, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The note from Gov. REEDER, published in the TIMES of 20th inst., induces me to call his attention again to the Kansas letter to which he refers. The correspondent states that Gov. GEARY is acting under instructions which have been on file in the Executive office since the organization of the Territory, *together with a letter of discretion concerning emergencies.* The latter clause probably escaped Gov. REEDER'S observation. R.

THE MAN WHO GOES BARE-FOOTED IN WINTER.—The Auburn *Advertiser* says that JOHN FORD, one of the eccentric citizens of that town, declares he knows the weather is getting colder, because his feet are so much warmer than usual. For two Winters, now, this man has gone *bare-footed.* He says his feet are never cold. He wears shoes in the Summer, but nothing can induce him to do so in the Winter. We doubt if another example like this can be found in the State of New-York, or indeed in the United States, except among the aborigines.

FROM NEBRASKA.

Message of Gov. IZARD—Scenes in the Legislature—General News.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

OMAHA CITY, Monday, Jan. 19, 1857.

The Annual Message of Gov. IZARD was delivered to the Territorial Legislature on the 3d instant. The Governor regards the election of Mr. BUCHANAN as a cement for the Union, which will keep it from going to utter ruin, and has a tendency to reassure public confidence. Peace and prosperity await our common country, and Nebraska, standing midway between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, with three important railroads pushing rapidly towards her Eastern border, will not fail to reap a large harvest. Having disposed of his surplus enthusiasm, the Governor proceeds to consider in a calmer manner the affairs of the Territory itself. He recommends the adoption of a plain and equitable system of statutory law; the existing statutes being in many respects deficient. A new revenue system is also suggested; the fiscal concerns of the Territory needing to be placed on a firmer basis. The other prominent recommendations relate to common schools, land titles, the erection of public buildings, a Territorial Library, a geological survey and the removal of the Indians,—all of which subjects appear to be in an unsettled state. The Governor makes a point of urging the necessity for a Common School System, which should be supported, he thinks, not by direct tax, but by an appropriation of school lands, and he recommends that Congress be memorialized in relation thereto.

The Message states that the Territorial Road from Omaha City to Fort Kearney has been surveyed and located, under the superintendence of Capt. DICKINSON, of the United States Corps of Topographical Engineers, and a portion of the bridges have been put under contract. An additional appropriation of $30,000 will be required to complete the work.

A ROWDY LOBBY, AND THE LEGISLATURE PETITIONING FOR RELIEF.

To-day there has been an exciting and amusing scene in and around the Legislative Halls. Some members of the House, anticipating a general row from the repeated riotous noises in the lobby, petitioned the Governor for a sufficient military force to protect their persons from the rowdy portion of Omaha City community. I anticipate, however, that to-morrow His Excellency will deliver a special message upon the subject, and then throw oil upon the turbid waters. The lobbies are constantly packed with a dense crowd of interested citizens, who sometimes act injudiciously. They cheer their champions and hiss their opponents—they talk loud and strong, and are bitter in their denunciations of Anti-Omaha interest. Numbers crowd the stairs and lobbies from Council Bluffs City, deeply interested in the question. The minority improve every inch in staving off the principal question, and employ all the technicalities in their power to prevent a trial issue. Ten days have now passed of the forty, and nothing done.

The removal of the capital of Nebraska is now the principal topic of conversation, both inside and outside of our General Assembly. The bill authorizing the removal passed the Council on the 9th inst., and went to the House, where it has met with all the opposition a meagre majority of eleven could bring against it. I presume it will pass both Houses by a two-third vote over the Governor's veto.

Any quantity of scrip, secured in embryo towns, is afloat here, and it is seriously talked of amongst the speculators of Omaha to organize a Board of their number to sit in judgment upon these fancy stocks, after the manner of Wall-street. P. L. W.

The U. S. Exploration of La Plata.

BUFFALO, Dec. 15, 1856.

Commander THOS. J. PAGE—*My Dear Sir:* Your favor of the 11th inst., together with a copy of your Preliminary Report to the Navy Department on your Exploring Expedition to "La Plata," came duly to hand, for which I beg you to accept my sincere thanks.

I have read the report with great interest. It shows that you have accomplished a very important work; and I hope the Congress will provide the means of enabling you to give the result to the world in a manner creditable to yourself and the country.

I regret to say that my maps of that country are not very good; but you will now be enabled to give us one of great value; and I trust that the commercial enterprise of the country, aided by the General Government, will avail itself of your labors to extend our commerce into those fruitful regions. Upon the whole, I congratulate you and the country upon the success of your undertaking. Your duties have been arduous, and privation great; but you have surmounted every difficulty, and are entitled to the thanks of your country, if not to a more significant manifestation of its gratitude.

I am now satisfied that the expedition was wisely ordered, and its conduct committed to the right men, &c. I am truly yours,

MILLARD FILLMORE.

The Tower of Babel Not Discovered Yet—The Boston Traveller's Story Exploded.

From the Boston Atlas, Jan. 22.

We are reluctant to dispel so agreeable an illusion as this discovery of the Tower of Babel, by bringing it to the severe tests of historical and geographical science; but the fact is, that the researches of M. PLACE in the great mound at Arbela, though highly interesting and valuable, have no more to do with the Tower of Babel than they have with Bunker Hill Monument. If M. PLACE supposes that he has discovered the Tower of Babel at Arbela, he must be, even for a Frenchman, unusually ignorant of the Bible; and we are at a loss to conceive how the reverend correspondent of the *Traveller* could for a moment have concurred in such a supposition. His assertion that "no locality was assigned to the structure," is directly contradicted by the plain language of Scripture: "So the Lord scattered them abroad from thence upon the face of all the earth; and they left off to build the city; *therefore is the name of it called Babel.*" This conclusively fixes the locality. Babel and Babylon are the same. The city, which in Hebrew is called Babel, in Greek is called Babylon. The Tower of Babel means precisely the same thing as the Tower of Babylon. Now, the site of Babylon is well known, and there, if anywhere, we must look for the remains, if remains exist, of the famous tower, and not at Arbela, which lies 300 miles north of Babylon. The fact that bitumen is found at Arbela is of no importance, for bitumen is found at many places in the neighborhood of the Tigris and Euphrates, and is nowhere more plentiful than at Hit, on the Euphrates, at no great distance above Babylon.

On the site of Babylon there still exist stupendous ruins, preëminent among which are two vast piles, called by the Arabs the Mujelebe and the Birs Nimrod. The travelers who have explored and described the ruins of Babylon are divided in opinion as to which of these piles is entitled to be considered the remains of the Tower of Babel. Mr. RICH, by whom they were first described, in 1811, decided in favor of the Birs Nimrod. Sir ROBERT KER PORTER, in 1818, advocated the claims of the Mujelebe; and in this opinion the eminent geographer, Major RENNELL, coincided. Mr. BUCKINGHAM, subsequent traveler, came to the same conclusion with Mr. RICH. And no man can say authoritatively who is right, or who is wrong. The question, in all probability, admits of no decision.

The mound at Arbela, which M. PLACE has examined, and which the correspondent of the *Traveller* imagined him to have *discovered*, has been long known, though we believe it has never before been explored. In 1841 it was described by FRASER, in his work on *Mesopotamia and Assyria*, as "a large artificial mound, 60 or 70 feet high, 300 yards in length by 200 in breadth." The Mujelebe at Babylon is 150 feet high, and the Birs Nimrod nearly 250 feet high, or three or four times the height of the ruin at Arbela. Throughout Assyria and Messopotamia there are multitudes of ruins equal to, or greater than that at Arbela, with quite as good claims to be considered the Tower of Babel, that is to say with no claims at all. FRASER, whom we have already quoted, speaking of these ruins, says—"That any portion of the mounds now seen, or the sites we have described, belongs to those earliest cities of the world, which are presumed to have been there erected, it would be more than rash to affirm. On the contrary, it is almost certain that, in the long period of more than 4000 years which have elapsed since Nimrod founded his kingdom in Shinar, every portion of the original fabrics must have mouldered into dust, and that the huge mounds which astonish us in various parts—such as the Birs Nimrod, Akkerkoof, Workha, Mugeyer, Sunkhera, Zibliyeh, Jibel Sanam and others—belong all to far later, though still very remote ages, and were temples erected at the instance of the Chaldean priesthood, in the days succeeding Bel or Pul, to the honor of their various deities."

These are unquestionably sound conclusions. It is idle, at this age of the world, to look for remains of the Tower of Babel, of which the Bible gives no description whatever, except that, like all the rest of the Babylonian edifices, it was built, or rather begun to be built, of bricks and bitumen. *Not a single detail is given by which it could ever be identified.* The evidence in favor of the authenticity of the Scriptures has been wonderfully enlarged and strengthened, by the recent genuine and unmistakable discoveries of Assyrian and Babylonian antiquities; and it is greatly to be desired, that it should not be complicated or embarrassed by anything of a doubtful or merely fanciful character.

The *Evangelist* of this week says of the *Traveller's* article:

"Mr. WILLIAMS, one of the Missionaries of the American Board, recently returned from there, thinks it all a mistake, to say nothing worse. The whole statement, in its geography, is a tissus of gross errors."

SNOW WEST.—A gentleman of this city who bestows much attention on such matters, informs us that from careful measurement, there has fallen this Winter *fifty-six inches* in depth of snow. This quantity so early in the season is unprecedented in this vicinity. Our friend estimates that only about four inches more is to come. The snow has settled down to something less than two feet in depth. In traveling from here to St. Paul, we learn that the most snow is found for about one hundred miles in the northern part of Iowa and Southern Minnesota, where it was three or four feet deep, well packed down at that.—*Galena Advertiser.*

NEW-YORK CITY.

The National Kansas Committee.

Pursuant to call issued by the officers of the National Kansas Committee resident at Chicago, this body met at the Astor House on Friday and Saturday last. Members were present from the States of Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New-York, Ohio, Illinois and Wisconsin, and the Territory of Kansas. Members are still expected from Pennsylvania, Indiana and Michigan. There were present from Kansas Territory Col. L. W. ELDRIDGE and WM. HUTCHINSON, Esq., of Lawrence, and J. M. WINCHELL, Esq., of Council City, in behalf of the State Central Committee.

In the absence of the President, WM. H. RUSSELL, Esq., of Connecticut, was called to the Chair.

The session of Friday was occupied chiefly with the report of the Secretary, which was referred to the proper Committees. From this document we extract the following items: There have been received from all sources, since the organization of the body in June last, in round numbers, $90,000, and expended in various ways as specified in the report $81,000. Balance in the treasury, subject to draft, $9,000. Of the total receipts, as above, Massachusetts has furnished $37,000; New-York, including the fund sent to the New-York *Tribune*, $23,000, and Illinois $10,000. The remaining $20,000 is distributed among the various Northern States. Wisconsin has raised and disbursed a large amount through her own State Committee, in forwarding emigrants; and Iowa has contributed largely in assisting companies and trains passing through her borders to Kansas. Hon GERRIT SMITH, of New-York, is credited with $10,000, and Lieut.-Gov. WOOD, of Illinois, with $1,000. The amounts embraced in the Secretary's figures include only the contributions forwarded to the officers at Chicago since July, 1856.

There have been forwarded by the Committee about two thousand emigrants. These have gone exclusively by the land route of Iowa and Nebraska. The distance from Chicago to Lawrence and Topeka is about six hundred miles. The Committee have expended between $20,000 and $30,000 in provisions and groceries for the most needy settlers. These supplies have been purchased mostly in Western Missouri, where food is cheap and abundant. There were also forwarded prior to the 1st of December, about four hundred boxes of clothing, valued at $60,000. One hundred boxes were frozen upon the Missouri River, and we understand have been or will be hauled by teams into the Territory. Since the closing of the Missouri the Committee have received some three hundred boxes, which will go forward in March. A special report will be made giving these statistics in detail. The Secretary's report will be published in full after the adjournment of the Committee.

An evening session was held on Friday, at which Professor E. DANIELS, of Wisconsin, was appointed agent of Emigration for the coming year; and a Special Committee appointed to confer with the principal railroad companies between the seaboard and Kansas Territory.

SATURDAY SESSION.

The session of Saturday was chiefly devoted to a discussion of plans and policy for the ensuing year. It was not apprehended that the difficulties experienced in the Territory and on the Missouri River during the past season, would operate hereafter to the embarrassment of plans for peaceful emigration, and a general development of the resources of the Territory.

Mr. H. B. HURD, of Chicago, Secretary of the Committee, expressed a desire, on behalf of himself and the other officers in Illinois, to be relieved from the executive functions of the body after the adjournment of the present Convention. A discussion ensued, which was finally laid over to a succeeding day.

W. F. M. ARNY, Esq., tendered his resignation as general agent of the Committee, in consequence of his design to remove to Kansas, and devote himself to the educational and agricultural interests of the Territory. Mr. ARNY's resignation was accepted, and a resolution passed expressing the thanks of the Committee for his valuable services, and their full confidence in the integrity with which the large interests placed in his hands have been administered, since the organization of the body. A committee was appointed to consider the selection of a general agent for the ensuing year.

The Committee appointed to confer with the agents of the principal railroads between the seaboard and Kansas, reported that a reduction of 25 per cent. would be made on the entire route to St Louis, and tickets would be issued to the agent of the Committee from St. Louis to Leavenworth at ten dollars each, being equal to a reduction of 20 per cent. on that portion of the route; and that tickets could be procured at the above terms in the principal cities in the East, and on the line of the route.

On motion, Rev. B. B. NEWTONS, of St. Albans, Vt., was made a member of the Committee.

On motion, the Committee adjourned till 9 o'clock this (Monday) morning.

Ex-Governor ROBINSON, of Kansas, arrived yesterday from Washington and will participate in the future deliberations of the body.

THADDEUS HYATT, Esq., President of the Committee, has been spending some months in the Territory. He is now *en route* for New-York, and will doubtless arrive before the adjournment.

Meeting at Dr. Potts' Church—Aid for Church Extension.

A meeting for the purpose of laying before the public the pressing need of pew churches in this City, to meet the increasing demands of the population, especially with reference to the erection of new edifices in connection with the Presbyterian body, was to have been held last Monday evening at Rev. Dr. POTTS' Church, in University-place, but was postponed on account of the storm. It took place last night before a large audience, Dr. POTTS presiding. Prayer having been offered by Rev. Dr. PHILLIPS, Dr. POTTS addressed the meeting in reference to the new church in Twenty-second-street, near Seventh-avenue, which was much in debt, and required immediate aid, but more especially to the general spiritual destitution prevailing in the City, and the need of new edifices of worship. Rev. Dr. KREBS then read to the meeting many interesting statistics, of which the following are most noticeable: In the year 1800 there were in New-York 22 churches of all denominations, of which 4 were Presbyterian proper; 1 Reformed Presbyterian; 1 Associate Presbyterian, and 1 Reformed Associate Presbyterian. In 1831 there were 80 Churches of Evangelical Denominations, and in the present year the number was increased to 215, of which 37 were Presbyterian proper, and 12 Reformed Presbyterian, Associate Presbyterian, or Reformed Associate Presbyterian. Of the Presbyterian Churches existing in 1831, there still survived 14; the rest had been founded since. The reverend gentleman gave also some interesting statistics of other denominations. In 1831 there were 4 Roman Catholic Churches; now there were 24; there were 2 Universalist Churches in 1831, both of small account; now there were 4, two of which were very strong. In 1831 there were 2 Unitarian Churches, of no weight; there were the same number now, but they were very strong. Of Jewish Synagogues, in 1831, there were 2 or 3; there were now 16. Of Reformed Dutch Churches, there were, in 1831, only 13; there were now 21. But this increase, large as it was, was disproportionate to the increase of the population, and the Presbyterians had not increased in the ratio that they ought to have done. He would state as a fact, well known to many persons, that a lady had donated a lot of ground, sufficient for a church, school and parsonage house, which for the last four years had been waiting for some person or persons to undertake the erection of the edifice,—and this ground, by the terms of the donation, would soon be lost for want of funds to build the church. The Rev. Doctor made an eloquent appeal to the rich to be liberal in their contributions for the good work of church extension.

He was followed by Rev. Dr. ALEXANDER, who spoke powerfully to the same effect. The least thing, he thought, that the rich and powerful Presbyterian body could do would be to build one new church in the City every year. He touched forcibly on the spiritual needs of the newly-arrived German emigrants, who could not understand English, and who should be better furnished with the means of listening to Evangelical preaching in their own tongue.

Rev. Dr. POTTS stated that no subscription would be taken up in the Churches, but that the members of all the Presbyterian congregations in the City would be waited on at their own dwellings. After prayer by Rev. Dr. PRIME, the audience were dismissed with a benediction.

To be Thankful For.

Capt. FRANK O'KEEFE, of the Nicaraguan Army, is on hand for recruits. There are a great many citizens whom we would be happy to commend to his kind consideration. Gen. WALKER has done a great service to this City already in drawing off those too active spirits upon whom the conventional rules of society in times of peace rest rather heavily. In the unusually quiet times we enjoy now the reporters have to make the most of the little police business that turns up. Hence, simple assaults and feeble efforts at batteries, are served up in the sensation papers as *garrotings.* If Capt. O'KEEFE is successful in enlisting the b'hoys, we presume garroting will grow still more popular, and the streets safer at all hours than ever.

Money in a Snow-bank.

Several boys thought yesterday, noon, that the Millennium had come. And this is the way the long looked-for day was inaugurated. A man riding along saw a 50-cent piece glistening in a snow-bank: the boys who saw the operation rushed up and thrust their hands into the snow-bank, and, strange to say, almost every one of them was rewarded with a half, a dime, or half-dime. The street was likely to be cleared of suburbs this neighborhood at a very rapid rate, but that on attempting to ring the coin out had found that it was bogus. The whole amount discovered was some $14. As it all proved bogus, it is presumed to have been a portion of the counterfeit money thrown away by a chap who was conveyed by an officer to the United States Marshal's Office a few days since.

The First-Avenue Tragedy.

A FATHER POISONS HIMSELF AND FAMILY—THREE DEAD—THE CORONER'S INQUEST.

The shocking tragedy enacted in First-avenue, on Sunday morning last, was yesterday the subject of investigation by Coroner PERRY and a Jury summoned for the purpose. Yesterday another was added to the list of victims to this almost unparalleled crime. The younger of RHEINMAN'S children, PAUL, a boy of 4 years, died from the arsenic at an early hour, despite all exertions to save him.

No material facts, not already published, were elicited by the Coroner's examination. The coolness with which the deed was planned and carried out is only made more manifest.

GERHARD WILLIAM RHEINMAN, the perpetrator of the tragedy, was a German by birth, and 38 years of age. He was a tailor by occupation, and has, for the last year, resided with his family—a wife and two children, one a girl, named MARY, aged 8 years, and the other a boy, about 4 years old, named PAUL—in an apartment of the tenement house No. 95 Avenue A. He was a man of very intemperate habits, and subject, in consequence, to frequent fits of despondency. He paid no attention to the remonstrances of his wife, and answered her only by undefined threats that "he would soon put an end to the matter." About a year since, he threatened, in the hearing of his wife, to poison his whole family.

He came to his home about 9 o'clock Saturday evening, and in reply to the question from his little son, who was lying in bed—"Father, have you brought me home anything?" he answered, "I have, my child; I have brought home something for us all." He was perfectly sober at this time, and went, soon afterwards, to bed, and slept soundly the whole night. In the morning he arose early, leaving his family still in bed, and prepared breakfast, consisting of coffee and bread. He then awoke his family, and desired them to partake of the breakfast which he had prepared. He poured out a cup of the coffee, went with it to the bedside of his child MARY, and asked her to drink it. She being unwell, declined taking it, whereupon he forced it down her, and then drank down two cups of the beverage himself. He asked his wife to drink of it, also, but she, for some reason, her suspicions being aroused probably, refused to do so; she merely soaked in it some bread, part of which she ate, and gave the rest to her son PAUL. When the father partook of the coffee he went to bed again, and was soon taken violently sick as were all the family. The girl MARY died in about two hours afterwards in great agony, and the spirit of the father followed soon after. A short time before his death he confessed to his wife that he had put a shilling's worth of arsenic in the coffee-pot. Mrs. RHEINMAN at once alarmed the neighbors, physicians were sent for, but they came too late.

The child PAUL was removed to the residence of his mother's father, where every effort was made to restore him; he lingered in great pain till Tuesday morning, when death ended his sufferings.

Mrs. RHEINMAN speedily recovered. Annexed is the testimony given by her before the coroner's jury.

TESTIMONY OF MRS. RHEINMAN.

Elizabeth Rheinman, being duly sworn, says: Deceased was my husband; yesterday morning at half-past seven o'clock I told my husband to get up and make the fire; he got up and made the fire and got the breakfast ready while I was attending to the child; he gave some coffee to the oldest child who was sick; she refused to take it, when he forced it down her; he then took two cups of coffee himself; he then poured out a cup of coffee for me; I tasted the coffee; it tasted strangely, and I did not drink it; I soaked some bread in my cup of coffee and gave it to the youngest child; my husband went immediately to bed after drinking his coffee, and began to vomit; the children and myself, also, began to vomit; I asked him what was the matter with the coffee, when he told me that he had put a shilling's worth of poison in it; I gave the alarm and called in the neighbors; my husband continued to vomit and to purge until he died, which was in about two hours; the eldest child died about the same time; they were both cold and sweating, and purged before they died; also burning at the stomach; I took the youngest child to my father's about 5 o'clock; he died at 3 o'clock at night; Dr. CHASE came to the house a short time after my husband died; the youngest child died from the same symptoms that the father and mother had; I have had no quarrel with my husband; he was a very intemperate man; about one year ago I heard him threaten to poison his whole family; he was sober then; I have never known that he was insane; he came home at 9 o'clock last Saturday night; he had been out all day at Williamsburg; he was sober when he came in and appeared to be in good spirits; the little child which lay in the bed called out to its father, and asked him if he had brought anything; the father answered that he had brought something, and would give it to him; he also said he had something which he would give to them all he went to bed soon after, and slept well all night; while my husband was vomiting he told me to throw the coffee out of the kettle, so that my father and mother would not see it; this is all I know about the matter; I have not the slightest idea why he poisoned himself and family, except that he was full of liquor all the time.

After listening to the statements of Dr. WELTZEY, the examining physician, the Jury rendered in the case of the deceased children verdicts of "Death by arsenic administered by their father, CHAS. WILLIAM RHEINMAN." A verdict of "Suicide by taking arsenic" was rendered in the case of the father RHEINMAN.

Sandy Hook Quarantine and Mosquitoes.

There is one feature in relation to the Sandy Hook location for a Marine Hospital that is too important in the sanitary view of the subject to be overlooked, but which we do not remember to have seen stated.

It takes a well man to fight mosquitoes, under favorable circumstances, and when they come serenading in small squads; but what chance can an invalid have for his life on such a place as Sandy Hook, where mosquitoes are indigenous, and revel in undisputed possession of the whole

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JAN. 27, 1857.

The NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served in subscribers regularly for One Shilling a week. Single Copies, Two Cents. Mail subscribers Six Dollars a year.

The NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES is published every Monday, (Mondays Excepted.) One edition will be issued at noon and the other at twenty o'clock P. M. It will be sent by mail at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing nearly all the leading matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday, is mailed at Three Dollars a year.

The WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed Two Dollars a year for single Copies. Twenty-Five Copies for Twenty Dollars, to one address.

The TIMES FOR EUROPE is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6 cents for single copies.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6 cents for single copies.

Terms, invariably cash in advance.

Publication Office, No. 128 Nassau st., cor. of Beekman.

RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO., Publishers.

Kansas Affairs—Message of Governor Geary.

We publish in full Governor GEARY's Message to the Territorial Legislature of Kansas. It is long, but will repay perusal. That great portion of our population who are looking to Kansas as their future home, and that still larger portion who feel a deep interest in its good government, will find in its columns much valuable information. The Governor's style is slightly magniloquent, and he does not in the least underrate the magnitude of the duties and responsibilities which belong to his office. This, however, if an error, is on the right side, and may well be overlooked. Too anxious and fastidious a desire to perform the duties of high office, is not a common failing with the class of officials to which Gov. GEARY belongs. In his case it exists in connection with an evident love of justice and a determination to do right, which are worth everything in the present crisis of affairs in Kansas.

The Governor asserts that peace, which promises to be permanent, now prevails in the Territory. He rehearses at considerable length the steps by which, since his entrance upon office, this result has been secured, and presses upon the Legislature the supreme duty of redressing all wrongs, consulting strict and impartial justice and respecting the limits of the Constitution in all their acts.

Upon the subject of Slavery the recommendations of the Governor are not likely to be applauded by either of the extreme parties into which the people of the Territory and of the country are divided; but they may be none the less judicious on that account. He advises that it be left *untouched* by the Territorial Legislature: that they pass no laws upon the subject, and leave all questions that may arise concerning it, while Kansas continues to be a Territory, to the decision of the Courts of law. This is substantially the construction of the Nebraska bill for which the South has always contended. It does not admit the right of the people of the Territory *as such* to exclude Slavery, or to take any action whatever upon the subject. If a slaveholder chooses to take his slaves into Kansas he can do so,—and his right to hold them there can only be contested in the Courts of Law. In those Courts it will be contended that the Constitution protects this kind of property just as it does any other;—and the probability is that this doctrine will be held by the Judicial tribunals of the Territory. When a State Constitution comes to be formed, it will be competent for the people to prohibit Slavery if they shall see fit: but prohibition will then mean abolition, and will be correspondingly obnoxious. The Governor says but little upon this subject, but indicates a desire that no steps for the formation of a State Government should be taken, until the population of the Territory shall have been largely augmented.

Governor GEARY makes a detailed and rather striking exposition of the wrongs and violations of justice that have been incorporated into the code of Territorial laws. He shows to begin with, that in the *official reprint* of the Organic Act, changes have been made very seriously affecting the character of that fundamental law. They have omitted entirely the clause which gives the Governor power to pardon offences against the Territorial laws. The laws, themselves, are also full of provisions which the Governor denounces as at war with justice and sound policy. Those sections which vest the appointment of judges and county commissioners in the Legislative Assembly he considers in violation of popular rights and recommends their repeal. All the test oaths he says should be at once abolished. The *habeas corpus* is virtually suspended by the law which allows the Probate Judge to issue the writ, but gives him no authority to hear the case. The requisition that voting shall be *viva voce*, he pronounces wrong and mischievous, and recommends the ballot, as well as a registry of voters. The law which leaves the selection of jurors to the Marshal, Sheriff, or Constable, he condemns and calls for its repeal. The power given to commissioned officers to call out the militia is liable to great abuse, and holding a general training on the day of election he denounces as wrong, and calculated to excite terrorism. The law relating to *slaves*, he says, attacks the equality of citizens and destroys all freedom of speech and of the press. These and various other laws of the Kansas Code, are strongly and earnestly condemned by the Governor, who urges their repeal and the substitution of other enactments more in conformity with justice and the true interests of the Territory. He advises, also, a geological survey, attention to the interests of Education, the construction of Railroads, and an ardent attachment to the Federal Union.

The Governor's recommendations are evidently prompted by a desire to promote the peace and develop the resources of the Territory. That they will be acted on in the same spirit by the body to which they are addressed, is not to be expected. The Legislature is a legacy of the worst era of Border Ruffianism, and is not likely to take any steps or do any acts that tend towards defeating the ruthless and violent policy of that day. But with an honest Executive and an upright Judiciary, that branch of the Government is comparatively powerless for evil.

MERCANTILE FAILURES.—Among the curious statistical compilations which the winding up of the old year's affairs has produced, we find a table of the mercantile failures in the United States during the year 1856. The whole number was 2,705, and 708 of them occurred in the State of New-York. The number is certainly inconsiderable, taken in view with the business of the country; but the most remarkable and gratifying fact connected with them is the very small number which are reported as "swindling." Of the 708 failures in this State, only 31 are characterized by this epithet, from which it would appear that the others were unavoidable, or at least involved no question of the integrity of the failing parties. The fact is honorable to the character of our mercantile community, and widely different from the general supposition as to the nature of the commercial community.

British Monopolies in America.

Trading monopolies are so odious to the American sense that it is not surprising a discussion of the condition and policy of the Hudson's Bay Company has attracted general attention. We again advert to the subject to present a few facts in the history of that Company, and to inquire whether or not it is practicable to abridge its privileges.

It is almost two hundred years that the Company has been in existence; having been chartered by CHARLES II. in 1670. It was styled "The Governor and Company of Adventurers of England, trading to Hudson's Bay." The territory granted to it embraces upwards of a million and a half square miles, stretching from the waters of the Atlantic to the Pacific. The grant was to the Company and their successors *forever*, in free and common tenure, on payment of two elks and two beavers whenever the sovereign of England should visit them. Whatever might have been considered the value of those lands at that time, it is now certain they would be of advantage to any country merely for their agricultural resources. The quick and genial Spring and Summer in that region prevent its long Winter from being an obstacle to the cultivation of the soil. Its scenery, also, is so delightful as to render it, we doubt not, in time to come, an object of attraction to tourists. The Falls of Winnipeg are but little inferior in grandeur to Niagara.

The Company acquired a great accession to their territories in 1849 by a grant of Vancouver's Island; the conditions of which were the payment of a yearly rent of seven shillings, and the establishment within five years of a settlement thereon, with the reservation, also, of the right to repurchase.

In 1838 a license of exclusive trade with the Indians, for twenty-one years, was granted to the company, jointly with the Northwest Association of Montreal. This license is to expire at the close of the next year. The following are two "orders in council" of the British Government, of different dates, relative to the Company:

1678, (May 17) "Permitting, notwithstanding embargo, the two ships *Shaftbury* and *Rupert* to sail to Hudson's Bay."

1815, (May 31.) "Permitting the Hudson's Bay Company to send out 180 passengers on board of one of their ships."

The government of the Company is administered by a Governor, and Council of Chief Factors and Chief Traders; and at its principal settlement it has a Court of justice and trial by jury. The principal settlement is on the Red River of the North, and is called the Red River settlement. It would seem to be almost shut out from the world. The nearest place of importance to it is St. Paul; and the distance between them is over 400 miles. Mr. ANDREWS gives the following account of the place in his new work on "Minnesota and Dacotah:"

"The settlement is seventy-five miles north of Pembina, and lies on both sides of the river. Its population is estimated at 10,000. It owes its origin and growth to the enterprise and success of the Hudson's Bay Company. Many of the settlers came from Scotland, but the most were from Canada. They speak English and Canadian French. The English style of society is well kept up, whether we regard the Church with its bishop, the trader with his wine cellar, the scholar with his library, the officer with his sinecure, or their paper currency. The great business of the settlement of course is the fur traffic. An immense amount of Buffalo skins is taken in the Summer and Autumn, while in the Winter smaller but more valuable furs are procured. The Indians also enlist in the hunts; and it is estimated that upwards of $200,000 worth of furs are annually taken from our territory and sold to the Hudson's Bay Company. The Company is growing richer every year, and its jurisdiction and its lands will soon find an availability never dreamed of by its founders, unless, as may possibly happen, popular sovereignty steps in to grasp the fruits of its long apprenticeship. Some time ago, I believe the Canadas sought to annex this broad expense to their own jurisdiction.' There are about two hundred members in the Hudson's Bay Company. The Charter gives them power to legislate for the settlement. They have many persons in their employ in England as well as in British America. A clerk, after serving the Company ten years, with a salary of about $500 per annum, is considered qualified for membership, with the right to vote in the deliberations of the Company, and one share in the profits. The profits of a share last year amounted to $10,000! A factor of the Company, after serving ten years is entitled to membership, with the profits of two shares."

These facts show the interests of the Hudson's Bay Company to be in a growing and prosperous state. It is equally apparent that its thrift results from the energy of the many and gives affluence to a few. Such is the effect of monopolies. We do not deny but it was wise and just to grant large privileges to the Company, when it first began its adventures; for its undertakings were such as would perhaps have baffled individual enterprise. But that its privileges should exist for centuries, is an abuse. To suffer it to continue in the exercise of such vast exclusive privileges is in effect to govern the commerce of to-day by rules adopted two centuries ago.

City Officers.

We recently quoted a section from the State Constitution, declaring that all "City, town and village officers" should be elected by the people, or appointed by the authorities, of the cities, towns, and villages, concerned; and that all "*other* officers" might be appointed as the Legislature should direct. Upon this, the Albany correspondent of the *Courier and Inquirer* remarks:

"I am glad to see the New-York papers arguing, calmly and strongly, on the subject of the Charter. I venture to suggest to the TIMES that a Board of Commissioners—representing the authority of the State in the government of *that portion of its people gathered within the City of New-York*—are not city, county, or town officers. They are the "other officers" which the section it relies upon expressly declares may be appointed, if the Legislature so direct."

This strikes us as queer doctrine. The people of this City are undoubtedly a portion of the people of the State;—but this fact certainly cannot deprive them of all right of *local* self-government. It cannot justify the State in sending a Board of Commissioners, "representing the State authority," to govern them. The character of the Commission is fixed by its duties and powers. If its functions are local, it is a local office—no matter what may be its origin. A Commission, whose duty it is to appoint, control and regulate the Police of this City, is a *City* Commission. Its members are "City officers," within the intent and meaning of the Constitution; and according to the express terms of that instrument, they must be elected by the people, or appointed by the Authorities, of this City.

Our over-zealous City Reformers are exposed to a danger which may prove fatal to all their plans. In their eagerness to transfer the substantial powers of the City Government to Albany, they run the risk of encountering the Courts of Law. They should take warning on this subject from the experience of the ultra-Prohibitionists. Those friends of Temperance would rest content with nothing in the way of reform short of a law which was promptly nullified by the Court of Appeals. Some of our friends at Albany, as well as in this City, are apparently treading the same path.

Suppose a bill should be passed, giving the Governor and Senate power to appoint a Police Commission for this City. Its first attempt to exercise its functions would be met by a denial of its Constitutional validity. The question would go into the Courts of law and its decision would rest finally with the Court of Appeals. What would be the chance of maintaining such a Commission against such a Court, "Sentinel" can judge quite as well as we can. It does not seem to us desirable to invite such an issue.

THE INJURED INNOCENTS OF CONGRESS.—The *Tribune* is becoming very much concerned for the reputation of Congress. It is fearful that august body may have been slandered. It insists upon the right of the public to "know the evidence" upon which charges of corruption and misconduct against its members have been made by the public press. And with its concern for Congress mingles a becoming solicitude for the reputation and standing of the journals that may have the audacity to make such charges public. "How," it exclaims, unless such evidence is made public, "how is anybody to know in such case, what weight to give to the charge?"

The *Tribune* of yesterday effectually responds to this inquiry made by the *Tribune* of Saturday. "This kind of information," it says,—referring to that upon which the charges of the TIMES were based,—"must have, as it frequently does have, a basis *wholly independent of the mere personal testimony* of the communicator. The value of such information principally consists in putting into one's hand a clue which, being duly followed up, leads to facts *which may be established by entirely independent testimony*." This is very true; and it affords sufficient means for any Editor, properly cautious in his statements, to vindicate them to the public. In our own case, it constitutes precisely the evidence upon which we rely. The TIMES did assert the existence of corruption in Congress. It made the assertion strongly and confidently, because it was based upon information which left no just doubt of its truth. Congress has seen fit to order an inquiry into the fact,—not for the vindication or refutation of the TIMES, but for *its own* vindication. Now, we are called on by the *Tribune* to submit to the public the information upon which our charges were based: and are asked "how," if we refuse, "is anybody to know what weight to give to the charge?" We reply that *the inquiry now in progress will afford abundant evidence of its essential truth*. We are perfectly willing that the correctness of our charges should be thus determined. Indeed they have already been vindicated by evidence "entirely independent of the mere personal testimony" of our informants. One member of the House declared in his place that he knew the charges to be true, and that a bribe had been offered to him. Evidence is already in the hands of the Committee to show that $15,000, in a single case, was agreed to be paid—for division among Members of Congress,—as the condition of the passage of a single bill. And other witnesses are within reach of the Committee, whose testimony will be equally decisive, unless the Committee prefer to change the character of the whole proceeding, and instead of an investigation make it a crusade against a single correspondent of the Public Press.

The *Tribune* will do well not to go too far in its endeavor to whitewash the reputation of Congress. It has hitherto been quite as vehement and quite as sweeping in its denunciations of the corruption of that body as any other journal. The fact that its charges excited no attention scarcely affords a full excuse for so sudden a championship of Congressional dignity and purity. Let it await with what patience it can command the result of the pending investigation. It can afford to be content, for the TIMES correspondent is in custody.

FOREIGNERS IN NEW-YORK.—The London *Times*, in its leader on the appointment of Lord NAPIER, says that "the Londoner who lands at New-York cannot convince himself that he is among foreigners." But that will depend very much upon the point at which he lands and the company he falls among. A Londoner might easily light upon company and a section of this City, where, but for the blue sky above his head, he would hardly be conscious of not being in the land of Cockaigne, and, if he were to live here forever, he would never be reminded that he was not at home, and would never feel that he was, himself, a foreigner. A Londoner landing at the Battery in the midst of a cargo of Swiss, German, or Norwegian immigrants, would have a very different experience; and, if, instead of walking up Broadway, he should proceed through Greenwich-street, he would feel that he was, indeed, among foreigners. He might walk through miles of streets where nearly all the inscriptions on the signs are in Dutch, French, Swiss, Hungarian, and Swedish; he would find daily newspapers printed in German, French, and other outlandish and foreign tongues; and he might step into large and splendid churches, where the services would be conducted in a tongue to which he is a stranger. The foreign element in New-York is at no pains to disguise itself, and the Babel-like character of some of our streets must strike an Englishman, on landing here, with astonishment. However, what the *Times* meant, and we presume that the leader was written by its editor who was recently among us, was, that in the friendly manner with which Englishmen are received here, and the similarity of the style of living and conversation to that which they have been accustomed at home, there is nothing to remind them that they are in a foreign country. And in that respect our English cotemporary is correct, and we are most happy to know that such is the feeling respecting us. May it be a long while before there is any change.

ICE-BOUND HARBORS.—Three successive severe Winters have proved the superiority of the harbor of New-York over any Northern port of entry on our coast. While Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore have been blockaded with ice our own harbor and bay have not been closed a day so ships could not enter and depart by way of Sandy Hook. The Cunard steamers in Boston have, on several occasions, been enabled to leave port only by cutting a channel through the ice at a very great expense, and we should judge from the reports in the Boston journals that the steamer that leaves Boston to-morrow will have to be let out in the same manner. The *Traveller* of Saturday says:—

"After a stroll of a mile or two in different directions on the ice, we can no longer say with truth, that 'the ship channel is open.' The ice, where it has not been disturbed, is about a foot thick, with a thick coating of snow at the top. The new ice—or that which has formed since the moving up and down of the tug-boats—is about five inches thick. We doubt if any steamer afloat could force a passage through it. Certain it is, that no boat now here is sufficiently powerful for the task."

The weather since then has not been mild enough to open the ship channel, and they will have to resort to screws and axes to make a canal through the ice for the *America*. The *Traveller* says that the solid ice extends "below the Castle, but not quite to Long Island Head." Another cold snap would seal up the harbor down to the Light-house.

Yesterday's papers announce that the City Government had contracted with parties to cut a channel from the Cunard wharf seventy-five feet wide to the open sea, and that some 300 men had been set to work. This is a spirited movement on the part of the Bostonians, but it is the pursuit of commerce under difficulties.

CONGRESS.—In the Senate yesterday, Mr. WILSON gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to secure to actual settlers the lands granted to States for Railroad purposes. The bill to establish a naval depôt at Brunswick, Ga., was passed. On motion of Mr. SEWARD, inquiry was directed to be made as to the propriety of surveying the Niagara River.

In the House, Mr. CHESTER was brought up to answer for his alleged contempt, and was discharged from custody—his answers being deemed satisfactory. Thursday and Saturday were set apart for the consideration of Territorial business. The bill increasing the pay of Army officers was taken up, under a suspension of the rules, and passed. It adds twenty dollars per month to the present rate of pay, and fixes the commutation of each ration at thirty cents. A bill was passed to enable the property of an emancipated slave, who died intestate, to descend to his slave-wife and children.

THE LEGISLATURE.—In the Senate yesterday, a bill was reported to amend the General Insurance law relative to Marine and Mutual Insurance Companies. The Committee on Elections made a unanimous report against Mr. BARR's claim to the seat occupied by Mr. SICKLES, and confirming the latter gentleman in his right. So a fruitful source of eloquence is at last dried up. The bill to create a Board of Canvassers in this City was discussed, but no action was arrived at.

In the Assembly, notice was given of a bill to provide for an appropriation to the Free-State settlers in Kansas. A bill was introduced to abolish pawnbrokers in this City. The bill heretofore noticed, to legalize divorces for desertion or brutal treatment, was introduced. The resolution declaring it inexpedient and unwise to enact a prohibitory law was called up, and finally tabled after considerable debate. A vast amount of business relative to this City is now before the Legislature, but it is difficult to say at present whether any good will come out of it. The Committee having several bills before them, yesterday asked for power to send for persons and papers, but it was denied them.

A PERSONAL EXPLANATION—USAGES OF BREWERS.—In the TIMES of the 22d inst. we gave the evidence in a recent case tried in the Marine Court, in which Messrs. JOHN KERR & Co. and Mr. MCCHESNEY were parties, and in commenting thereon used language which might be understood as implying that Messrs. KERR & Co. had defrauded MCCHESNEY by the use of barrels holding less than the statute measure.

At Mr. KERR's request we have inquired into the the facts and learn that it is the usage of brewers to sell ale by the barrel and not by the gallon; that the barrels used by Messrs. KERR & Co., and by the brewers generally, are made by coopers engaged in that particular business, without any especial directions from the brewers, and purchased in quantities as needed; that after the ale is used by those who purchase, the casks are returned and are again filled and sold, and thus used for years in succession; that they sometimes shrink in using, and even when new they rarely or never hold the precise statute measure; that in the size and character of the barrels used, no change has been made by Messrs. KERR & Co., or the brewers generally, for the last twenty years, and while it is true that the casks frequently contain less than 31½ gallons, (the statute barrel measure,) as was the case with those sold to MCCHESNEY, no objection has ever before been made on that account, nor has the question been before raised.

Under such circumstances we do not hesitate to say that there is nothing in the facts disclosed on the trial of the case of KERR & Co. against MCCHESNEY, to impeach in any way the integrity of Messrs. KERR & Co. in the conduct of their business, or to distinguish it from that of others in the trade. Indeed, we learn that Mr. JOHN KERR, the principal member of the firm, is a gentleman of high standing and character and universally respected, and are furthermore assured by the counsel for the defendant that the payment was resisted by him not upon any allegation of fraud, but solely on the ground of mistake.

HOW TO GET RID OF SPANISH COIN.—We heard of a merchant living up town, who paid one of his servant girls on Saturday last, three dollars in *Spanish shilling pieces*, which he had brought up from his store for that purpose. By this shrewd manœuvre he saved—and she lost—sixty cents. Of course he lives in a stone-front and is rich; such a man could not remain poor. This illustrates, too, the manner in which the expense of thus reforming the currency will be made to fall upon those who are least able to bear it.

Extraordinary Telegraphic Feat.

The following message was transmitted over the wires of the American Telegraph Company and others connecting with the lines of that Company, from St. Johns, N. F., to Washington, with the ordinary repetitions, ahead of time,—*i. e.*, it was received at Washington, nearly two thousand miles distant, ten minutes, apparently, before it was sent:

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Monday, Jan. 26—11:6 A. M.

The Legislature of this Colony will be opened on Thursday next. The Atlantic Telegraph cable will form a prominent topic in Gov. DARLING's speech.

Received at Washington at 10:56 A. M.

☞ The weather yesterday was mild, soft and suggestive of rain. Our prophet, however,—for "we keeps a prophet"—says there'll be no rain before the last of the week.

Burton's Theatre.

A play of royal dullness, called "Olympia," was produced here last night to a slim and disconsolate house. It is an adaptation from the French, badly done; has five acts, and owes its origin to a gentleman of Boston. Some of the incidents have been used by BOURCICAULT, and improved by that clever adaptator in his "Life of an Actress." In its present shape the story possesses no dramatic interest. The incidents and situations are common-place, and the only applause bestowed on the piece was drawn forth by Mrs. BARROW's declamation of *Camille's* imprecation in "Horace," *Rome l'unique objet de mon ressentiment*, which (like Miss ROBERTSON) she rendered in Rachel fashion, and in French.

Mrs. BARROW appeared to advantage as the heroine *Olympia*, and delivered some appeals on behalf of the profession with warmth and feeling. Miss BROWNE as *Clara*, *Olympia's* maid, was excellent. Mr. MARK SMITH, Mr. FISHER, Mr. BELTON and Mr. SUTCHELL were also as good as could be expected under circumstances of unusual peril. There were a dozen other characters, allotted to a dozen indifferent actors, who contributed a dozen chances to the failure of the piece, and drew a dozen prizes. Mr. BURTON should only produce plays in which he can himself perform. He must be aware by this time, that he is the solitary attraction of the house.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

The Gabriel and François Ravel troupe commenced an engagement here last night under the most brilliant auspices. The house was crowded and the performances hailed with shouts of laughter and approbation. They appear on Wednesday and Friday.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

VERDI's opera of the "Trovatore" will be repeated to-night, with Mlle. PARODI in the *rôle* of *Leonora*, and the other leading members of the company in the cast.

Printing.

LECTURE BY REV. DR. PRIME.

A lecture was delivered last evening under the auspices of the New-York Typographical Society, by Rev. Dr. S. IRENÆUS PRIME, before a numerous and intelligent audience, assembled in Clinton Hall. E. M. SKIDMORE, President of the Society, occupied the chair. Previous to the lecture a quartette club, led by Mr. COOK, sang an opening ode, entitled "La Presse," written for the occasion by Mr. EDWARD A. MCLAUGHLIN. The subject of Dr. PRIME's lecture was "Printing, its Origin, Progress, and Relations to the Future." After a brief allusion to the importance of the theme, the lecturer spoke of early forms of imprinting marks by means of brands and stamps among ancient nations. The claims of Haarlem to be the birthplace of printing, growing out of the attempts of COSTAR to print from types made of wood, were briefly adverted to. He then gave a succinct history of the success of GUTTENBERG in casting metallic types, and of the assistance rendered him by FAUST in perfecting the printing art for practical use, when his own means had given out. The rapid revolution in the means of multiplying books, and the influence it had in aiding the Reformation, were next commented upon. Coming down to a later time, Dr. PRIME showed the comparative amount of printing done in different periods, and the intellectual unfolding of the people corresponding with the increase of the amount of publishing. The continued augmentation of the printing interest, he believed, was to be one of the important aids in doing away with the moral, social and physical evils of the world.

After the lecture a collection was taken up in aid of the Printers' Library; after which a closing ode, "A prophet with a million tongues," written by WM. OLAND BOURNE, was sung by the Quartette Club.

New-York Fire Department Ball.

The twenty-eighth annual ball of the New-York Fire Department, in aid of the widows and orphans, took place last evening at the Academy of Music, and a most brilliant affair it was. The decorations were in character. At the rear of the stage was an illuminated representation of the leading emblems of the Fire Department. Surrounding this was a large illuminated circle, composed of thirty-one stars. Above was an American eagle grasping a shield and laurel, and in his mouth a scroll, bearing the words, "New-York Fire Department Fund." Further in the rear of the stage were Engines Nos. 13 and 49, and Hose Carriage No. 28. Wreaths of roses extended along the different tiers, while conspicuous in front of the stage hung suspended the Department banner, and in the rear the banner of the Exempt Firemen's Association. Around the gas burners were arranged engine pipes, trumpets, torches, &c., with fine effect. The parquet was covered even with the stage, and thus was formed a fine floor for dancing. Sofas were ranged around the dancing floor, a comfortable novelty for the Academy. There could not have been less than 4,000 present, and all seemed to enjoy themselves finely. No previous occasion of the sort has presented a larger or more brilliant gathering of firemen. The dancing commenced at 9½ o'clock, and continued till 4 in the morning. The net proceeds are estimated at $5,000.

Long Island Railroad.

The enterprising company whose track is buried from two to twenty feet deep nearly the whole length of Long Island, have succeeded in running their cars through to Hempstead Branch. Unless they should be favored with more snow we suspect they will be obliged to let a train down by the 1st of February as far as Riverhead. Meanwhile we cannot discover that anybody takes the mails through, or that any provision is made for conveying passengers to the east end. There was early in the Winter a contract made with Captain JOHN CLARK, of Greenport, to take the mail from Riverhead down. This alarmed the Greenporters, who saw in it sufficient evidence that they were to have very severe snow-storms this Winter, but we suspect that even it has fallen through.

Coroner's Inquests.

DEATH FROM LOCK-JAW, THE RESULT OF VIOLENCE.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner CONNERY, at No. 104 Leonard-street, upon the body of a man named MICHAEL CREAN, who died there on Saturday, from lock-jaw, the result of violence received at the hands of some unknown parties on the 2d inst., on which occasion he was stabbed in the hand and on the lip. The wounds were not regarded as serious at first, but within the past two weeks symptoms of lock-jaw were manifested, and despite the efforts of the physicians the unfortunate man died from this terrible disease. The manner in which the fatal wounds were inflicted, nor the causes, were not made apparent by the inquest. The deceased when brought home bleeding, merely said that while coming home in company with a young man, he was assailed and stabbed, and was unable to give further information. Officer Gorman, of the Fourteenth Ward, deposed that on Jan. 2, about two o'clock in the morning, he was on duty in Broadway, and was standing on the corner of Broome-street, when he heard a woman screaming in Grand-street. "I ran," he says, "to the corner of that street and Broadway, when I heard some screaming at the corner of Grand and Elm streets; in running up I met two young men and two young women coming towards me; one of them ran ahead, and said that he had been licked by the party behind: I made him turn back with me until we met the other man and the two women; I then kept the four until the party they had been quarreling with came up; the first who came up was deceased; his face and shirt were covered with blood; I asked him what was the matter; he would not answer, but wanted to beat the two men who were with the two women; I then asked whether either of the men who were with the women, or any one else struck him; to which he made no reply, except that one of the women was his sister; the sister then fainted, and the two men said her brother was after beating her; deceased told me he was at the corner of Grand and Elm-streets, when he saw his sister with young men passing by, and said "Is that you Kate?" she said "hallo;" he then took hold of Kate, and one of the men stabbed him; he didn't tell me this till we arrived at the station-house; he recognized his sister the same morning, when she fainted, and wanted to get at her."

Thomas Crean, brother of deceased, pronounced this sister Kate to be "one of the worst characters."

She was put upon the stand and testified thus: "I am sister of deceased; I was not in company with my brother the night of the stabbing; I was at home and know nothing about the stabbing; I don't know whether my sister was there or not; my sister told me my brother was stabbed; I know no more about the affair; I live in No. 136 Duane-street.

The Jury after a brief address from the Coroner, rendered the following verdict:

"That the said MICHAEL CREAN came to his death by being stabbed in the hand, near the wrist, by some person or persons unknown to the Jury, on the morning of the 2d of January, 1857, from which wound he died; and believing, from the testimony of deceased's brother, as also from the officers of the Fourteenth Ward that his (deceased's) sister knows who stabbed her brother, we recommend the Coroner to hold her in custody, in order that the ends of justice may be secured."

CATHARINE CREAN was thereupon committed to prison to await further action.

The deceased was a native of Ireland, and only 20 years of age.

RUN OVER AND KILLED BY A SLEIGH.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner HILLS upon the body of MOSES ELIAS, a boy 14 years of age, who was knocked down, run over, and almost instantly killed by the large sleigh-load of ice of the sleigh for the Crystal Palace line. The street was badly obstructed up by vehicles at the time, and from the evidence it appeared that the accident was in some measure caused by the deceased's own reckless acts. The Jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts, and added a censure upon the proprietors of the sleigh for having so large and unwieldy a vehicle on the line, and permitting it to be driven through streets so narrow and dangerous of travel as Chatham-street. The deceased resided with his parents at No. 42 Baxter-street.

MARINE MATTERS.

A Noble Deed Suitably Acknowledged.

About a month ago we published the particulars of the rescue of the captain and crew of a British ship, which had foundered at sea on the 8th of December, by Captain L. B. HODGES, of the ship *E. Z.*, of New-York, which arrived at this port, having the party on board. They were 26 in all, including the captain's wife and child. The lost ship was the *John Garrow*, of Liverpool, one week's sail from Savannah for Liverpool. She sprung aleak when but two days out of port, when, after every effort to keep the ship afloat had proved unavailing, she was fallen in with by Captain HODGES, and her whole crew, 26 in number, including the Captain's wife and child, were taken safely off, at great personal risk, just as the ship was going down.

We boarded the *E. Z.* on her arrival, while she was yet lying in the stream, and heard the expressions of gratitude from the lips of the rescued company for the very timely succor extended to them, and for the kind and Christian treatment received while on board the *E. Z.*

We are gratified to know that this act of humanity has been properly acknowledged by the Life-Saving Benevolent Association of New-York, who have presented Captain HODGES with a gold medal, in acknowledgment of the act.

The medal is of large size, intrinsically worth about $75. It bears on one side the following inscription:

"Vita Felicibus Ausis Servata.
Presented, January, 1857,
To
Captain LEWIS B. HODGES,
Of the ship *E. Z.*, of New-York,
For his humanity and courage in rescuing from impending death all the passengers and crew of the ship *John Garrow*, when a wreck at sea, Dec. 8, 1856, and for his most Christian treatment of them afterwards."

The inscription being encircled by a wreath.

On the obverse:

"Life-Saving Benevolent Association, of New-York," and underneath a stranded ship, with men in the act of discharging the mortar with its life-line across the ship. A boat is also seen upon the crest of a wave going to the rescue—and a house on the beach, with the word "Relief" inscribed upon it.

It is inclosed in a neat case, and we doubt not is prized by the recipient as one of the choicest of souvenirs.

The heroic action of Captain HODGES and his officers was the more creditable, as they had been long at sea and were short of provisions and water, all hands being put on allowance several days before reaching port, but we are sure that no appreciation by others of the humane act performed in this case, can equal the gratification he himself feels in having been instrumental in saving the lives of twenty-six of his fellow-creatures.

QUICK WORK.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

At 8¼ A. M an order was received on board the *Wabash* to fit out the *Relief* for sea, to assist the English brig *Princess Louisa* and other vessels on the coast.

Lieut. J. W COOKE, her commander, was detached, and Lieut. GEORGE T. SINCLAIR placed in command, with officers of the *Wabash*, and forty men, all volunteers.

The change of officers took place, the ship wooded, watered, provisioned and extra provisions sent, as well as clothing for those in distress; job made and bent, spars replaced, and in every way as condition to relieve vessels in distres; pilot on board, towed vessel alongside, and sailed at 1 P. M. on her cruise of aid to the unfortunate.

In this too much credit cannot be given to Capt. BIGLOW and Commander DE CAMP for their unlimited aid to Capt. ENGLE and the other officers of the *Wabash*, in placing the vessel in readiness for service.

RESCUE OF THE CREW OF SHIP NORTHERN BELLE.

The particulars published by us yesterday of this ship and crew are confirmed by the following letter received by ELLWOOD WALTER, Esq., dated London, Jan. 9: "I am happy to be able to inform you that the Captain and crew of the ship *Northern Belle* were all saved. The account of the manner in which their rescue was accomplished is extremely interesting. There was a letter published in the *Times* of the 8th inst., written by some gentleman residing at Broadstair, in which all the details are given. We shall apply to our own Government, to take notice of the gallant conduct of the Broadstair boatmen, and I beg to call your attention to the no less gallant determination of the captain, who refused to leave the ship, and was only persuaded to do so until it was found that it was impossible for him to do any good, and that he must lose his own life. You will see that the Broadstair men were drawn over land in the life-boat in which they had rescued the crew, the flag of the United States fastened to an oar and hoisted. With respect to the loss of the ship we have no doubt, as far as at present appears, that it was occasioned by no negligence or want of seamanship. She sailed before a strong S. W. gale, past the Downs, and the point of the north fore land, but had just passed the latter, when the wind shifted E. and S. E., and blew a hurricane. We hope the whole of the cargo will be saved; more or less will be damaged."

SHIP IRENE.

This ship, already reported ashore at Moriches, is a fine vessel, built at Essex, Conn., five years ago and is about 1,300 tons burden. She was ashore in Boston Bay in the gale of Jan. 12, a year ago, when she received considerable damage; her present commander has been in her as mate ever since she was built. Capt. WILLIAMS, her former commander, was a part owner. It is thought she will come off if no heavy blow comes on from the southward.

By letter addressed to ELLWOOD WALTER, Esq., dated FIRE PLACE, Saturday, Jan. 24.

The crew of the ship have all been safely landed, but are considerably frost-bitten. Last night when the boat left her there was seven feet water in her hold. She is on the outer bar, about 80 rods from shore, and rudder unshipped. This morning the ocean was frozen as far as the eye could see. I think the chances are good to get her off, but that will depend on the weather.

Three vessels ashore in Chesapeake Bay.

Bark *Ann E. Grant*, from Rio, bound to Baltimore, bark *Parthian*, from New-York for Richmond, and Bremen bark *Anna*, from Bremen for Baltimore, are all ashore in the Chesapeake Bay.

Fires.

IN AVENUE A.

At 12¼ o'clock this morning, a fire broke out in the grocery store of FRANCIS L. GERELER, No. 84 Avenue A. It originated in the back part of the store, in the vicinity of the stove. About $1,000 damage was done to the stock, and about $300 to the building. The stock is insured for $2,000 in the Manhattan Insurance Company. The building is also insured.

IN WATER-STREET.

At 20 minutes past 9 o'clock last evening, an alarm for the Seventh District was occasioned by the burning of some rags in the warehouse of THORNTON & MAJOR, No. 287 Water street, in which building a fire occurred about two weeks since. The rags, it appears, have been smouldering ever since, and broke out in a blaze last evening. No damage was done.

Lectures on Spiritualism.

Mrs. CORA HATCH gave, last evening, at Stuyvesant Institute, the introductory of a course of lectures on Spiritualism. There were about two hundred persons present, among whom were most conspicuous Professor MAPES and Ex-Judge EDMONDS. This was the first appearance of the fair lecturer before a New-York audience. She "went it blind" about "etherial and material matters," speaking quite fluently, and even oratorically.

Mr. P. T. BARNUM is dangerously ill in London, from a severe attack of pleurisy.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—THE TIME has arrived to prepare for the Spring and Summer trade. He who buys a Sewing Machine now will have a great advantage over him who purchases after the hurry for work comes on. The fact that Singer's Machines and no other will answer for making clothing, shoe-fittings and general work, is well understood. I. M. Singer & Co.'s *Gazette* is just published, and is full of information about Sewing Machines. Copies sent gratis to all who apply.

I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 323 Broadway, New-York.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES.—The best in the world; the only reliable Hair Dye known, perfect and instantaneous; harmless and beautiful in its results. Applied in twelve private rooms. BATCHELOR'S WIGS surpass all; the new improvements satisfy the wearer. BATCHELOR'S wig protected and permanent. Avoid the ridicule attached to bad dyes and unsightly wigs. The largest and best stock always at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE.
The only Salamander Safe made, and
THE BEST FIRE-PROOF SAFE IN THE WORLD.
Warranted free from dampness, and secured with Wilder's Patent Powder and Burglar Proof Lock.
Depôt, No. 162 Water-st., near Wall, New-York.
B. G. WILDER & CO., Patentees and Manufacturers.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBERT M. PATRICK is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated Safes and patent Powder-proof Defiance Locks and Cross-bars. Depôt No. 189 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ For Coughs, Colds, &c., &c.—HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.'S COMPOUND LIVERWORT PASTE, and HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.'S WILD CHERRY LOZENGES—both preparations are very efficacious, and at the same time pleasant to the taste; they are used and recommended by physicians. Prepared only by
HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., Chemists and Druggists,
Nos. 165, 273, 511 and 755 Broadway.

☞ Consumption—The great scourge by which so many are doomed to a premature grave, could in many cases be effectually cured by simple remedies, if taken in season. WISTAR'S CHERRY BALSAM has cured hundreds within a few years. None genuine unless signed J. BUTTS.

☞ Burnett's Kalliston and Burnett's Oriental Tooth Wash for sale by FREDERICK V. RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, corner Barclay-st., and No. 417 Broadway, corner Canal-st.

☞ Kansas Lands.—The Trustees for the purchase of lands in Kansas, will receive deposits in trust, to apply them to the purchase of the Delaware Indians' Trust Lands, and to the purchase of other lands in Kansas. Shares in the general fund $100, bearing interest, and receivable in purchase of lands of the Trust. For subscription, or for special investments, or for further information, apply to the Treasurer, personally or by letter, at No. 2 Winter-st., Boston.
JOSEPH LYMAN, Treasurer.
AMOS A. LAWRENCE,
WM. DUDLEY PICKMAN, } Trustees
ROBERT B. STORER.

☞ Spanish Coin at Par.—By special act of Mr. S. H. CROOK, with the concurrence of President Pierce, *Spanish Coin* will be taken at its original valuation at CROOK'S Hotel and Dining Saloon, No. 80 Chatham-st., until the 4th of March next, after which, if there is "any more of the same sort" left, arrangements will be made with President Buchanan, by which it will be received until New-York has not a shilling left.

☞ Mercantile Library Association.—The concluding Lecture of the second Course will be delivered on TUESDAY EVENING next, (27th inst.,) by FRED. S. COZZENS, Esq., at 8 o'clock, in Clinton Hall. Subject—*Wit and Humor*. Tickets 50 cents. Can be had at the door.
FLOYD CLARKSON,
Chairman Lecture Committee.

☞ Scarlet Fever!—Scarlet Fever!—Parents! mothers! in 15 minutes your child will be placed out of danger, and the above dreadful fever entirely broken in six hours, by using
DR. VAIL'S HEALTH RESTORER,
to be had only of MAGONIGLE & CO.,
No. 141 Grand-st., near Broadway.

☞ Young Men's Christian Union of New-York.—Next regular meeting, TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 27, at 7½ o'clock, in the Lecture Room, Clinton Hall, (second floor.) Subject for discussion—*Does taxation for the support of the poor tend to limit Christian charity?* The public and especially young men are invited to attend.
JAMES CUSHING, Jr., Recording Secretary.

☞ To Rectifiers.—DR. FEUCHTWANGER'S smoothing and clearing preparation is now indispensable for domestic liquor distillers and dealers. It takes the edge and sharp taste of the spirit and makes it smooth, old and clear. Best essences of Bourbon and rye whisky, rum, gin, apple and peach brandy for sale by Dr. FEUCHTWANGER, No. 143 Maiden-lane.

☞ Have you the Rheumatism?—Dr. TERRY'S MIRACULOUS LINIMENT has never failed to cure in every application. Suffer no longer, but procure it immediately of MAGONIGLE & CO.,
No. 141 Grand-st., near Broadway.

LECTURES.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN UNION OF NEW-YORK.—Fourth lecture of the course at Dr. Chapin's Church TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 3, at 7½ o'clock, by Dr. WILLIAM ELDER of Philadelphia. Subject: *The Germans of Pennsylvania*. Tickets 25 cents, for sale at the bookstores and at the door.
DWIGHT H. OLMSTEAD, Cha. Lec. Com.

CATHOLIC LECTURES.—F. W. POLLARD, A. M., will deliver the third lecture of the course of lectures before the Catholic Library Benefit Society, on THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway. Subject—*Gregory the Seventh*. Tickets 25 cents. Doors open at 7; lecture at 8 o'clock.

LECTURE ON GALILEO AND ASTRONOMICAL SCIENCE, BY REV. JOHN LORD.—For the benefit of the Women's Home of the Prison Association.—At Clinton Hall, on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 29, at 8 o'clock. One admission 50 cents.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

IMPORTANT TO WATER-CURE PHYSICIANS AND OTHERS.—For private sale until the 15th of April next, that eligible and spacious and highly desirable well-known Water-Cure establishment, called the WESSELHOEFT WATER CURE, situated in Brattleboro', in the County of Windham, State of Vermont.

The family of the late lamented Dr. Robert Wesselhoeft, being desirous, since the Doctor's decease, to retire into private life, wish to dispose of the above mentioned property by private sale, previous to April 15, next, and if not thus disposed of by that time, it will be put up by public auction on the 1st of May next, to the highest bidder.

This celebrated Hydropathic establishment, the very first established in this country, has been patronized for years by patients and others seeking recreation from all parts of the United States, as well on account of the excellent water, the pure air, and romantic scenery, as also on account of many other advantages, not to be had in any other similar establishment throughout the United States.

The terms of sale and particulars will be furnished on application to Mr. C. WESSELHOEFT, Brattleboro', Vermont.

TO DRUGGISTS.—WANTED, BY A PERSON two years in the business, an interest in a wholesale, jobbing, or retail drug business in the City or country, where not more than $5,000 will be required; or to rent, a store suitable for a retail drug store, in good locality. Address Box No. 267, Newark, N. J.

TO PRINTERS AND EDITORS.—AN EXcellent Printing Office, located in a thriving city in Wisconsin, and doing a large and prosperous business, is offered for sale, either in part or the whole, on easy terms. For particulars, apply to or address S. M. PETTENGILL, No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE PELHAM BRIDGE, OVER East Chester Creek, Westchester Co. This is a toll-bridge and has connected with it the lease of the toll-house attached. For particulars, apply to
F. G. LUCKEY, No. 75 Nassau-st.

TO LET—THE FOUNDRY IN THE VILLAGE of Peekskill, Westchester County, known as the Peekskill Foundry. Inquire of the subscriber, on the premises, or at No. 210 Water-st., New-York.
F. B. FLAGLER.

KEROSENE OILS.
KEROSENE LUBRICATING OIL.
KEROSENE ILLUMINATING OIL.
KEROSENE BINNACLE OIL.
PARAFINE RAILWAY GREASE.
ELECTRIC LAMPS.
AUSTENS, AGENTS, No. 50 Beaver-st.

P. K. DEVO'S PROMPT AND RELIABLE ADVERTISING AGENCY.
No. 7 Appleton's Building, No. 348 BROADWAY.
Refer to Messrs. RAYMOND, WESLEY & Co.

ADVERTISE NORTH.	VISSCHER, OWEN & Co.
ADVERTISE NORTH.	GENERAL ADVERTISING AGENTS
ADVERTISE NORTH.	Appleton's Building, No. 346
ADVERTISE NORTH.	Broadway, New-York,
ADVERTISE SOUTH.	Will advertise for merchants,
ADVERTISE SOUTH.	manufacturers and business
ADVERTISE SOUTH.	men generally, in any part of
ADVERTISE SOUTH.	the United States or Canadas,
ADVERTISE EAST.	at the lowest possible rates.
ADVERTISE EAST.	Newspapers from every part of
ADVERTISE EAST.	the United States and Canadas
ADVERTISE EAST.	kept on file for the inspection of
ADVERTISE WEST.	advertisers, and every informa-
ADVERTISE WEST.	tion as to the best places and
ADVERTISE WEST.	papers cheerfully given.

$1,000.—PALMER'S BUST OF "SPRING."—This beautiful work of art, now on free exhibition at the *Knickerbocker Magazine* Office No. 348 Broadway, richly worth $1,000, will with several hundred other busts and statues in marble, and oil paintings, be distributed free by the Cosmopolitan Art Association, among all subscribers whose names are received up to Wednesday, Jan. 28, at 3 o'clock P. M., when the books of the New-York Office will close and the names sent by telegraph. The distribution positively takes place at the Western office on the evening of Jan. 28, when
The Annual Address will be delivered by
RALPH WALDO EMERSON.
Any person on the payment of $3, becomes a subscriber and is entitled to any of the leading $3 Magazines one year or a splendid steel engraving of "Saturday Night," together with the *Art Journal* one year, and a ticket in the above distribution, by which a costly work of art may be had in addition. Full particulars given at the *Knickerbocker Magazine* Office, No. 348 Broadway, over Appleton's Book Store, where the above famous bust can be seen with specimen of Magazines, Engravings, &c.
Remember the books close at 3 o'clock P. M. on next Wednesday.

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.—NOTICE IS hereby given that THOMAS C. CHANDLER, of the City of Newark, hath this day made an assignment to the subscriber of his estate, for the equal benefit of his creditors, and that the said creditors must exhibit their respective claims under oath or affirmation within the term of three months.
DAVID SMITH.
DATED NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 20, 1857.

OLD DR. GRAHAM SAYS TO HIS YOUNG friends without beards, and to his old friends without hair, that they are asses not to use his ONGUENT, which will, as true as light, force the whiskers or moustaches or hair to grow, as if by magic, in six weeks, and will not stain or injure the skin. $1 a bottle, sent to any part of the country. R. G. GRAHAM, No. 500½ Broadway
HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

J. MORTIMER HALL, ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA Territory, dealer in real estate; lands bought and sold throughout the Territory; land warrants located; investments of money made on joint accounts or commission; collections made and taxes paid for non-residents. Refer to DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., MORRIS KETCHUM, New-York.

100 PHOTOGRAPHS $10—12 FOR $1, OR one shilling a head, taken natural and permanent, 1,000 daily. Views of Niagara Falls from select points, 25 cents, and $2, and heads of eminent persons for sale at HOLMES', No. 289 Broadway.

SPANISH QUARTERS.
SPANISH QUARTERS.
SPANISH QUARTERS.

TAKEN AT 25 CENTS FOR PICTURES, at JUBES' Cheap Ambrotype Gallery, No. 83 Bowery.

WANTED.—ANY PERSON HAVING AN invalid wheel chair that they wish to dispose of may find a purchaser by addressing a line to Box No. 3,746, City Post Office.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

IN PRESS.
TO BE READY IN A FEW DAYS,
Loftus' Travels in Chaldea and Susiana.
Bonar's Desert of Sinai.
Gosse's Life, a Series of Illustrations.
Ryle's Expository Thoughts on Matthew.
A Ray of Light, by the Author of a Trap to Catch a Sunbeam.
Dick's Christian Philosopher, *new edition*.
Memories of Bethany, by the Author of the "Morning and Night Watches."
Dr. Hamilton's Lessons from the Great Biography.
The Giant-Killer, by the Author of "Claremont Tales."
Hodge on First Corinthians.
The Children of the Kingdom, by Rev. D. A. TYNG.
ROBERT CARTER & BROTHERS,
No. 530 Broadway.

GREAT RUSH AT KNICKERBOCKER OFFICE.
LAST DAY BUT ONE TO SUBSCRIBE FOR
HARPER'S,
KNICKERBOCKER,
GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK,
GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE,
PUTNAM'S MONTHLY,
BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE,
Or the beautiful Engraving of
SATURDAY NIGHT,
With membership in the
COSMOPOLITAN ART ASSOCIATION,
Whose distribution will take place positively on the 28th inst.
LEAVE YOUR NAME TO-DAY.

THE WEATHER.
THE NEW-YORK ALMANAC AND WEATHER-BOOK FOR 1857,
Contains an hourly record of the temperature of the weather for last Winter, with a list of the most remarkable "cold snaps" from 1793 to 1856, and the incidents connected with them.
The book also contains directions how to tell the coming weather from the appearances of the clouds; from the direction and force of the wind; from the moon's age; and from the color of the sky and appearance of the heavenly bodies; together with the usual almanac matter; a great variety of useful tables; a complete diary for 1857; an official directory and a quantity of information useful to everybody. Price 25 cents. For sale everywhere.
MASON BROTHERS, Publishers, New-York.

GIVEN AWAY. GIVEN AWAY.
GO AND SEE!
Go and see what? Why, your brother, neighbor. Buy a book at EVANS & CO.'S Gift Bookstore, No. 409 Broadway, New-York, and receive a gift worth from 25 cents to $250. Gold and Silver Watches, sets of Cameos, Gold Lockets, Pencils, Brooches, Rings, Penknives, &c., given away to purchasers of Books. All the new and popular publications received as soon as issued. Our stock consists, in part, of standard, poetical, historical, biographical and miscellaneous books, together with an elegant assortment of pew and pocket Bibles, Prayer Books, Artnuis, Albums, in various styles of bindings. Having bought a very large stock of newer books and fine gold jewelery at the lowest rates for cash, we are determined to give our customers better bargains than can be had elsewhere. Catalogues of books sent to any part of the City or country free, on application by mail.
EVANS & CO.,
Principal store, No. 409 Broadway, New-York.

SPLENDID FAMILY BIBLES.
THE SUBSCRIBER has just received from London a large invoice of the most beautiful and costly Bibles ever imported, to which he respectfully invites attention. They are well adapted for wedding gifts.
THE BOOK OF COMMON PRAYER,
In plain and elegant binding, and a fine assortment of standard THEOLOGICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS WORKS, suitably bound for libraries or presents.
JUVENILES in great variety.
THOS. N. STANFORD,
(Late Stanford & Swords,)
No. 627 Broadway.

WILL POSITIVELY CLOSE.—SUBSCRIBE BEFORE IT IS TOO LATE.—Subscriptions to the Cosmopolitan Art Association will be received at the *Knickerbocker Magazine* office up to 3 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, Jan. 28, at which time the books will close and the names telegraphed to the western office, where the distribution will take place on the evening of above date. Several hundred valuable oil-paintings, marble statuary, &c., &c., will be distributed free among all the subscribers. Annual address by
RALPH WALDO EMERSON.
Subscription $3, entitling a person to *Harpers'*, or any other $3 magazine, together with the *Art Journal*, one year; also a ticket, in above distribution, whereby a costly oil-painting, or work in marble, may be received gratis.
Full particulars given and specimen works can be seen free at the *Knickerbocker Magazine* office, over Appleton's book store, No. 348 Broadway, for three days only.
SUBSCRIBE AT ONCE.

A NEW SYSTEM OF PHRENOLOGY—BY John S. Hittell. Just published, by C. BLANCHARD, No. 76 Nassau-st., N. Y. 12mo, cloth, gilt. Price 75 cents. Sent by mail postage free.

STATIONERY.

"A PLACE FOR EVERYTHING."—THIS good old motto finds a medium for most useful exercise in the PATENT ADHESIVE LETTER AND INVOICE FILE manufactured by R. T. YOUNG, No. 109 Nassau-st., and for sale by stationers generally, and now the new year is commencing, let every business man be up to the times, and commence this excellent method of preserving all papers of value, so as to find them in a moment. Price for those capable of containing 250 letters, or 500 bills, $1 each. Discounts made on purchase of half a dozen or more.

INSTRUCTION.

$10—BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC.—Mr. DOBBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, keeps the largest Commercial Academy in New-York, and being ably assisted by an accomplished practical book-keeper, guarantees to make elegant business-writers and practical book-keepers in the shortest possible time. Two $10 seats vacant this day.

$112 A YEAR IS CHARGED FOR BOARD and Tuition at the HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, at Claverack, N. Y., three miles from Hudson City. Next term opens April 17. Male and female. For catalogues, address C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN.—Classical and Commercial Boarding and Day School, No. 48 East 34th st., near Madison Park.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

T. H. CHAMBERS' PIANOS.—PIANOS FOR sale, repaired, and to rent. Second-hand Pianos at $100, $125, $150, at No. 385 Broadway.
A warranted, $450, rosewood, carved, 7-octave Piano, for $300. A warranted, $550, rosewood, serp., 7-octave Piano, for $350.

GOLD MEDAL PIANOS!—STEINWAY & SONS have again been awarded the First premium at the late Fair of the American Institute, New-York; and also the first Premium Gold Medal at the late Fair of the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, in addition to the three already received, making five first prize medals within the last 18 months. No. 84 Walker-st.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES. Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrestplank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN, Piano-forte manufacturers, WAREROOM No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, WHERE a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

PIANOS TO LET.—HAINES BROS.' PIANOS to let, at their manufactory, Nos. 326, 328, 330, 332 and 334 2d-av., cor. 21st-st. Rent applied towards purchase if desired.
J. M. PELTON.

LOST AND FOUND.

$10 REWARD.—TRUNK LOST.—TAKEN from the New-Haven Depôt, on Friday, the 21st inst., by some Express, (name unknown,) a trunk containing Valentines &c., to have been delivered at No. 98 Fulton-st. The above reward will be given to any person who will deliver said trunk at H. SMITH & CO.'S office, No. 90 Fulton-st., New-York.

$50 REWARD.—STOLEN FROM THE ASTOR House about the 19th instant, a large double overcoat with a hood full furnished on both sides, black on one side, brown or peach brown on the other, (made in Canada.) The above reward will be paid on the return of the coat to Astor House.
ORVILLE CLARK.

LOST—ON SATURDAY EVENING, JAN. 24, AT Fulton Ferry, a bundle containing 24 HAT SHELLS. The finder will receive the thanks of the owner by leaving them at the Ferry-house.

PRINTING.

SPANISH AND MEXICAN MONEY!!!
SPANISH AND MEXICAN MONEY!!!
SPANISH AND MEXICAN MONEY!!!
SPANISH AND MEXICAN MONEY!!!
TAKEN AT ITS FACE FOR JOB PRINTING of every description at the lowest cash price, at the EXCELSIOR GENERAL BOOK AND JOB PRINTING OFFICE, Nos. 211, 213 and 215 Centre-st.
Every facility for executing all kinds of Book and Job Printing, Circulars, Cards, Bill-Heads, etc., at shortest notice, and in the best manner.

GROCERIES.

USE THE BEST.
JAMES' PYLE'S
DIETETIC SALERATUS.
The purest article in use. For making biscuit and cake beautifully light, it excels the best baking soda. Sold at all the groceries in pound, half-pound, and quarter-pound packages, with the name of JAMES PYLE thereon, without which none is genuine. Manufacturing Depôt, No. 114 Warren-st., New-York.

ALLSOPP'S TONIC ALE.—THE MOST BENEficial effects are resulting from the use of the celebrated Tonic Ale, manufactured by Saml. Allsopp, Esq., in Burton-on-Trent, England. For sale by
G. E. MENDUM, No. 18 Wall-st.
Samples on draught.

PURE JUICE PORT WINE—FOR MEDICAL purposes—highly recommended to persons debilitated, or in a state of convalescence. Can be obtained in bottles only, at the Wine Vaults, No. 18 Wall-st.
G. E. MENDUM.

TO FARMERS.—THE POUDRETTE MADE BY the subscribers is the cheapest and best manure in the world for corn and vegetables. A pamphlet will be sent (free) to any one sending their address to the Lodi Manufacturing Company, No. 60 Cortlandt-st., New-York City.

DRY GOODS.

DRY GOODS ANNOUNCEMENT.
The Ladies of New-York and vicinity are respectfully notified that an inspection of the prices of Dry Goods, now offering at the
GREAT SALE,
No. 703 Broadway,
will satisfy the most INCREDULOUS that this is a BONA FIDE SALE, and not a mere announcement to dupe the public.

WET GOODS.
AUCTION!—WET GOODS.
Hotel-keepers, boarding-house-keepers and housekeepers generally, will find some of the greatest bargains in Housekeeping Goods ever before offered in this City. The stock consists of
Wet Silks,
Wet Damasks, Wet Napkins,
Wet Linens—Shirtings and Sheetings,
Wet Toweling and Diaper,
Wet Quilts and Blankets,
Wet Handkerchiefs and Toilet Covers; also,
25 cases and bales of Wet Cotton Shirting and Sheeting.
All of the above goods are warranted perfect—wet only, and will be sold at prices that will truly astonish the community.
ANDREW G. COLBY,
No. 389 Grand-st., corner Eldridge-st.
Spanish quarter dollars taken at 23 cents.

CLOSING SALE.
DAMASKS,
NAPKINS,
DIAPERS,
TOWELINGS,
SHEETINGS,
SHIRTINGS, &c., &c.
ENGLISH LONG CLOTHS,
10 cts. per yard, worth 1s. 3d.
At the GREAT SALE,
No. 703 Broadway,
Near 4th-st.

IRISH LINEN SHEETINGS!
500 Pieces of
FINE LINENS
Will be offered this week at
2s. 10d. per yard,
Worth 4s. 6d.,
at the
GREAT SALE,
No. 703 Broadway,
Near 4th-st.

FAMILY LINEN SHIRTINGS,
Slightly soiled,
10-4 and 12-4 wide, in
BEAUTIFUL QUALITIES,
Worth 8s., 9s., and 10s. per yard,
Will be offered all this week, at
4s. 9d., 5s. 6d., and 5s. 9d.,
At the
LINEN SALE,
No. 703 Broadway,
Near 4th-st.

A BARGAIN—500 DOZEN 5-8 ALL LINEN
CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS,
In fine qualities, will be offered this week at
10s., 12s., and 14s. per dozen,
Worth 16s., 18s., and 20s.
at the
GREAT SALE,
No. 704 Broadway,
Near 4th-st.

BLANKETS.
500 Pairs of Rose & Whitney
12-4 FINE BLANKETS
Will be offered this week,
At $5 50, worth $8 per pair, at the
GREAT SALE,
No. 703 Broadway,
Near 4th-st.

CHEAP LINEN SHEETINGS,
10-4, 11-4 and 12-4 (slightly soiled) all Linen
Barnsley Sheetings
Will be offered this week at
4s. 9d., 5s. 6d., and 5s. 9d. per yard,
Cost 8s to import,
at the
GREAT SALE,
No. 703 Broadway.

BARNSLEY LINEN SHEETINGS,
Slightly Soiled,
Will be offered this week,
At an enormous sacrifice, at the
LINEN SALE,
No. 703 BROADWAY,
Near 4th-st.

LUPIN'S FRENCH MERINOES.
A splendid assortment,
Unsurpassed in quality,
Closing out
At 5s. per yard.
CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 501 Grand-st.

RICH LYONS VELVETS.
A beautiful assortment
Of all widths,
Closing out
At a great sacrifice.
CHAS HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

$15,000 YARDS FRENCH ORGANDIE MUSLINS,
Selling at 1s. 6d. per yard, worth 3s.,
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

SILKS, SILKS, SILKS.
Tremendous Bargains,
At the Closing Sale.
All reduced 50 per cent.
This week only.
CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 501 Grand-st.

CONTINUATION OF SALE
OF CHEAP CLOAKS,
At BEEKMAN & CO.'S,
No. 473 Broadway.

SPRING MANTILLAS
AT WHOLESALE.
THE LARGEST STOCK IN THE CITY.
GEORGE BULPIN,
No. 361 Broadway,
Has now in store an unusually extensive assortment, both imported and his own manufacture, especially adapted to the wants of
SOUTHERN AND WESTERN JOBBERS,
FROM THE LOWEST PRICES TO THE MOST COSTLY GOODS IN
BLACK AND COLORED SILK MANTILLAS,
CHANTILLY LACE MANTILLAS,
FRENCH LACE MANTILLAS,
EMBROIDERED SILK MANTILLAS,
BUGLED LACE AND SILK MANTILLAS,
MOURNING MANTILLAS,
BASQUES, TALMAS, &c., &c.
The attention of the trade is invited.
Prices low, and terms liberal.

FAMILY LINENS.
A. T. STEWART & CO. have now open, at retail, their large and well assorted stock of
LINENS, SHEETINGS, DAMASKS, TOWELINGS, MUSLINS, &c., &c.,
(imported expressly for family use.)
Apart from the above, they will also offer the following GREAT BARGAINS:
1,500 pieces superior Irish linens,
at 22½c., 25c. and 50c. per yard.
10-4 wide (pure linen) Barnsley sheeting at 50 cents.
8-4 by 10-4 (pure linen) damask table cloths at $1 25 each.
Strong Huckaback at 12½c. and 15c. per yard.
Strong Huckaback, with colored borders, at $1 50 per dozen.
11-4 white Marseilles quilts at $1 50 each.
Together with a large lot of India dimities, checked and striped muslins, cambrics, jaconets, brilliantes, &c., &c., At 15 cents per yard.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

$50,000 WORTH OF DRY GOODS
TO BE SOLD OFF WITHOUT RESERVE.
Commencing on Monday, 5th inst.
ISAAC HADDOCK, NO. 265 GRAND-ST.,
(Between Chrystie and Forsyth sts.,)
Will SELL OFF his general stock of
DOMESTIC AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
At prices much below their present value, Consisting of blankets, quilts, damasks, Irish linens, toweling, bleached and brown muslins, flannels, cassimeres, shawls, merinoes, paramattas, black alpks, marcelines, de laines, prints, tickings, &c. Also, hosiery, gloves, ribbons, embroideries, trimmings, and small wares of all kinds.
As this stock will be sold without reserve, I. H. hopes his customers will call early and reap the benefit of good goods at low prices.
Lease of the store and house to be disposed of—5 years to run, from 1st of May next.

1857. SPRING MANTILLAS. 1857
JACOB LANSING,
IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER
OF
MANTILLAS, &c.,
is now prepared to exhibit a
COMPLETE AND MAGNIFICENT STOCK,
comprising all the
NEWEST AND MOST DESIRABLE STYLES,
TO WHICH HE INVITES THE ATTENTION OF
CITY, SOUTHERN AND WESTERN JOBBERS.
THE ABOVE WILL BE OFFERED AT THE
VERY LOWEST PRICES, AND ON
LIBERAL TERMS.
No. 42 CEDAR-STREET,
BETWEEN NASSAU AND WILLIAM.

CLOAKS AT HALF PRICE.
TO CLOSE THE SEASON'S IMPORTATIONS.
We shall offer our ENTIRE CLOAK STOCK during the MONTH OF JANUARY,
At (in most cases) ONE-HALF the ORIGINAL PRICE in order to effect an entire clearance.
GEORGE BULPIN.
No. 361 Broadway.

WET ALPACAS, BROAD CLOTHS,
Cassimeres, Ginghams, Muslins, &c., for sale by
WILLIAM MATHEWS, No. 54 Catherine-st.

INDIA-RUBBER GLOVES AND MITTENS—Lined and unlined, for cold or wet weather. An excellent remedy for chapped hands, sailors, &c.; bleach the hands and render them soft and smooth. The Ladies' Glove will be found very useful in housework. For sale at all rubber stores, and at No. 36 John-st., up stairs.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT BROADWAY SALE
UNDER PROCESS OF LIQUIDATION,
$150,000 WORTH OF
DRY GOODS,
AT THE OLD-ESTABLISHED STAND,
NO. 347 BROADWAY,
G. B. WILLIAMS, & CO.

In consequence of imperious necessity, the above-named property, forming one of the largest, best selected, and richest stocks of General Dry Goods in this City, is now submitted to summary sale.

In thus bringing to a close the business of this well-known and always highly-popular establishment, the "COVENANTEE," would merely observe to all former patrons of the Store, as well as the public generally of New-York, and surrounding cities, that the advantages offered to purchasers will be fully equal to 45 per cent. from present market value of merchandize; the whole stock having been purchased or ordered previous to the present greatly-advanced prices, and will in all cases be marked at from 25 to 30 per cent. below original cost.

LIST OF DEPARTMENTS.

SILKS.
A superabundance of beautiful FANCY SILKS, suited for PROMENADE and evening DRESSES, &c.
Very rich oil boiled black GROS DE RHINE, and LYONS black SILKS.
A most elegant melange of very superb wide BROCHE and damask LYONS SILKS.
Rich garment SATIN AND MOIRE ANTIQUES.
MARCELINES, POULT DE SOIES, &c., &c.

SHAWLS.
Very fine and splendid BROCHE LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS. FRENCH PRINTED CASH MERE and BAREGE SHAWLS.
Magnificent exposition LONG SHAWLS, (copies of India.)
Long and square plaid, and other WOOL SHAWLS.
A large variety of STELLA BRODERED SHAWLS, &c, &c.

CLOAKS.
A beautiful variety of VELVET, SATIN, CLOTH, SILK, and MOIRE ANTIQUE CLOAKS, OPERA CLOAKS, BASQUES, TALMAS, SILKS and MOIRE MANTILLAS &c., &c., of the several leading and beautiful styles for which this house has become justly celebrated.

DRESS GOODS.
FRENCH MERINOES, MOUSSELINE DE LAINES, BAREGES, TISSUES, ORGANDIES, BALZARINES, ALPACAS, PARAMATTAS, PRINTED LAWNS, TARLATANS, CALICOES, MUSLINS, GINGHAMS, &c.

MOURNING GOODS.
BLACK BOMBAZINES, FRENCH MERINOES, ALPACAS AND PARAMATTAS of the most approved makes. FRENCH AND ENGLISH PATENT CRAPES, BLACK DE LAINES, BAREGES, &c.

GLOVES AND HOSIERY.
Black and Colored FRENCH KID GLOVES, of the most celebrated manufactures; SILK AND LISLE THREAD GLOVES, COTTON, THREAD AND SILK HOSIERY, LACE MITTS, &c.

EMBROIDERIES.
French and Swiss NEEDLEWORK in COLLARS, CHEMISETTES. WRISTLETTES, SLEEVES, POCKET-HANDKERCHIEFS, &c., &c.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
All the celebrated makes of LINENS for which this house has so long been noted, in IRISH LINENS, TABLE LINENS. NAPKINS, D'OILIES, TOWELING, SHEETING, &c.
COUNTERPANES, MARSEILLES QUILTS, BLANKETS, FLANNELS, MUSLIN AND LACE CURTAINS, TABLE COVERS, &c., &c.
THE SALE COMMENCES ON MONDAY, JAN. 26.
HOURS OF BUSINESS FROM 10 TILL 5.
Parcels delivered in the City, Brooklyn, Jersey City, Williamsburg and Hoboken, free of charge.
The premises to lease and fixtures for sale. Possession on the 1st of May, or earlier if required. Applications to be addressed to the "COVENANTEE,"
No. 347 Broadway,
Corner of Leonard st.
(Formerly LEADBEATER & CO.)

EMBROIDERIES, SETS, LACES, &c., BELOW COST.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway,
Will offer on Monday, the 19th,
The balance of their large and rich stock of embroideries, laces, handkerchiefs, &c., below cost, to make room for Spring stock.
Embroidered Swiss and cambric sets, from $1 and upwards.
Swiss and cambric collars, from 3s. 6d. to $10 each; also
A large lot of real Honiton lace collars, at $2 and $4 each, a decided bargain.

FURS.

FURS AT HALF PRICE.
TO CLOSE THE SEASON'S IMPORTATIONS.
We shall offer our entire FUR STOCK during the MONTH OF JANUARY
at (in most cases) ONE-HALF the ORIGINAL PRICE, in order to effect an ENTIRE CLEARANCE.
GEO. BULPIN,
No. 361 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced Protestant woman, as cook; understands all kinds of meats, game, poultry and fish; all kinds of made dishes, preserves, &c; will assist in washing and ironing; will be found willing, obliging and trustworthy, and willing to make herself generally useful; highly recommended; not extravagant about wages. Can be seen in basement of No. 345 8th-av., near 28th-st.

WANTED—BY 2 COMPETENT TIDY GIRLS, situations in one family, City or country, one as regular nurse and seamstress; makes children's clothes neatly, will take the entire charge of a baby or young children; wages $7. The other as cook; a most excellent washer and ironer, or as laundress and chambermaid; does up linens well; excellent City reference. Call 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO PROTESTant girls. One is an excellent meat and pastry cook, makes bread of all kinds, and would assist to wash and iron. The other is a neat chambermaid, or nurse and seamstress; can do fine washing and ironing. Both have the best reference. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman, a situation to cook, wash and iron, in a respectable private family. Has good references from her last place, and can be seen, for two days, at No. 781 Washington-st., corner of Jane, third floor, front room.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or would take a laundress' place. The best of City references can be given. Call at No. 344 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts. Can be seen for two days, first floor, rear house.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH girl, a situation as seamstress, or would assist with the chamberwork, or fine washing and ironing. Can be seen at No. 27 Catharine-st., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable German woman, who can cook perfectly in all styles, and wash and iron, as cook and housekeeper, immediately, in a private house. Address M., *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, BY A Protestant young man. Has the best of references. Can be seen in the fruit store corner of 18th-st. and Broadway.

WASHING WANTED.—HOTEL AND FAMily washing at the Laundry of the New-York House and School of Industry, No. 100 West 16th-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A SALESMAN IN A NEW BOOT and shoe house, that can influence New-York, New-Jersey or Western trade. Address Box No. 3,473 New-York Post-office, stating name and particulars.

WANTED—A MAN ACCUSTOMED TO PRESSing oils; one familiar with Hydraulic presses preferred. Apply to ALEX. McDOUGAL, No. 34 Old-slip.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—WELL-EDUCATED AND ACCOMplished teachers and lecturers, to whom liberal salaries will be given. Apply, personally, to Prof. L. J. MORRIS, No. 635 Broadway, over Mme. Malherbe's millinery store, Tuesday, Jan. 27.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT ROOM ON SECOND floor to accomodate a family, also rooms for single gentlemen, may be obtained with board, at No. 175 Hudson-st.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN, lady and child, parlor, with bedroom attached, on 2d or 3d floor, in a private family. Good location, either Brooklyn or New-York. Address Box 3,297, Post-Office.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A COMfortable room, with partial board, for a gentleman. Location must be between Houston and 14th sts., and 4th and 6th avs. Address, stating terms, location, and description of rooms, J. K., Box No. 930 Post-Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS, WITHOUT BOARD, on Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel. Terms, per week, range from $3 to $9. Apply to Drs. H. K. ROOT & CO., No. 512 Broadway.

OFFICE AND ROOMS TO LET—WITH OR without partial board, at No. 166 West 38th-st.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

KEMEYS & SAMPSON,
IRON AND STEEL WAREHOUSE,
No. 279 WASHINGTON-ST.,
BETWEEN CHAMBERS AND WARREN,
Offer at lowest market prices,
REFINED AND COMMON ENGLISH IRON;
Fall River, Peru, and Stitt's Horse-shoe Iron; Hoops, Rods, Bands, and Scroll Iron; Ovals, Half Ovals, and Half Rounds, Spring Toe Cork, and Cast Steel,
&c., &c., &c.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Doors open at 6¾; to commence at 7½ o'clock.
Tickets.....Fifty Cents
TUESDAY, Jan 27, 1857
TESTIMONIAL BENEFIT
tendered to Miss
LOUISA PYNE
and Mr.
W. HARRISON,
by Mr.
W. NIBLO,
THE ARTISTS,
BAND and CHORUS
of the
OPERA TROUPE.
Miss EMMA STANLEY,
who will pass through New-York, has kindly consented to
APPEAR FOR THIS NIGHT ONLY,
MR. JOHN LESTER
of Wallack's Theatre, by permission of W. Stuart, Esq., has also generously volunteered.
The entertainments will commence with the successful Opera entitled
THE MOUNTAIN SYLPH,
by the whole of
THE PYNE AND HARRISON OPERA TROUPE.
To which will be added the elegant Comedietta, in one act,
PERFECTION.
Charles Paragon.....Mr. John Lester.
Kate O'Brien.....Miss Emma Stanley.
Susan.....Miss Susan Pyne.
Tickets to all parts of the house, without reserved seats..50c.
Secured seats in Dress Circle.....25c. extra.
Orchestra Arm Chairs.....$1
Private Boxes.....$5

LAURA

Foreign Personal Gossip.

Lord Napier, the new British Minister to Washington, is described as a sensible straight-forward man, with good liberal sentiments, which a pretty long opportunities in diplomacy and close contact with despotic power only served more strongly to confirm. Besides filling minor appointments, he has held Secretary of Legation at St. Petersburg, at Naples, and for the last two or three years, under Lord Stratford, at the Embassy at Constantinople. At Naples he was *Chargé d'affaires* during the events of 1848-9; and his conduct on that occasion, during the absence of Sir William Temple, was warmly approved by Lord Palmerston. Lord Napier, who is in his 56th year, obtains his promotion almost in regular course of seniority, as he and Mr. Henry George Howard, Secretary of Embassy at Paris, were the senior members of the diplomatic body without a mission.

Mr. Charles Matthews, says the London *Post*, has been confined to his bed for upwards of a week, under a most painful affection of the arm, the result of an accident at the Manchester Theatre. A severe operation was performed for his relief, but though he is still seriously ill, every hope is entertained that he will soon be able to resume his professional engagements.

A visit of M. Guizot to M. Thiers, to talk over the prospect of the forthcoming general elections in France, has made some noise in the political circles of Paris. It is rumored that M. Guizot's suggestions for an understanding between the different fractions of the monarchical parties, were very coldly received by M. Thiers.

Mr. Cobden has recently visited Birmingham to acquaint himself with the efforts being made there in reference to the Reformatory movement. Mr. Cobden's organ, the London *Star*, says that he is about to turn his mind to the great social questions of the day, Education and Secondary punishments.

Speaking of the visit to Berlin of Mr. Fay, United States Envoy at Berne, the Correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian* says: "A more worthy and peacefully disposed mediator could not be selected, in despite of the dash of poetry and romanticism, somewhat unusual with his countrymen, which are among his characteristics."

Mr. Robert Stephenson, the celebrated engineer, has arrived at Alexandria from Toulon, in his yacht, the *Titania*. Mr. Stephenson is traveling for the benefit of his health, but his visit to Egypt is also understood to be in connection with the railway bridge about to be constructed across the Nile at Kafr Lais.

In one of his letters from Venice, M. von Hacklander says that the illustrious family of the Foscaris is extinct. A few years ago two old ladies of the name inhabited a small room in the family palace, and the last male scion of the Foscaris not long since died as an inferior member of a traveling histrionic company.

The composition of the British Parliament—now on the eve of reassembling—is said to be as follows: Liberal Ministerialists, 323; Derbyite Opposition, 237; Tories leaning to Lord Palmerston instead of to Lord Derby, 37; Peelites and Liberal Conservatives, 26; and Radical and Irish members, opposed to the Government, 17.

Dr. Livingstone, says the *Medical Times*, suffers from anchylosis of the elbow joint, the result of fracture of the lower end of the humerus by a wounded lion. He is about to undergo the operation of a forced rupture, in the hope of regaining the use of the joint.

A Paris publisher has contrasted with Arthur de la Guerronière, former editor of the *Pays*, for a work of six volumes to be entitled *History of the Parliamentary Monarchy of France from 1815 to 1852*. The sum to be paid to the writer is $2,500 the volume.

Mr. William Brown, the distinguished member of Parliament for South Lancashire, has undertaken, at his own expense, to erect an edifice for the Free Public Library of Liverpool. A sum of $150,000, it is thought, will be sufficient for the purpose.

It is rumored in Paris that Ledru Rollin was lately elected a member of the Council-General of the Department of the Allier, and that the Government has prohibited the publication of the fact.

The Right Rev. James Wilson, Bishop of Cork, who died on the 5th instant, was patron of 174 livings. He was ordained in 1810, and was consecrated in 1848. His income was nearly £2,500 per annum.

The Czar, it is said, wishes a marshal of France as permanent ambassador to St. Petersburg. He has been heard to say that "in spite of his title, the Duke of Malakoff would be very well received."

It is stated on reliable authority that Queen Victoria will recommend to Parliament the consideration of a new reform bill, in her speech at the opening of the next session.

The Ex-King of Oude is to receive a pension o £120,000 sterling per annum, in perpetuity, from the English Government in compensation for his dethronement.

The Duke of Cambridge, Commander-in-Chief of the British Army, is about to be made Field Marshal. The Baton will also be conferred upon Lords Seaton and Gough.

Ziegler, historical painter, has just died in Paris. Among other works, the deceased painted the altar piece of the Madeleine.

Dr. Livingstone announced at a recent meeting in London that he was about to return to South Africa and take his wife with him.

It is rumored that Sir John Crampton, late British Minister to the United States, will receive the appointment of Minister at Lisbon.

The Baroness Vigier (Sophie Cruvelli) is at present residing in Nice, for her health.

The new *Quarterly Review*, in a sketch of Mr. Buchanan's *personnel*, says:

"He has the habit (that historians attribute to Alexander the Great) of holding his head somewhat inclined to one side, and sometimes partially closing one eye, as if to prove, what was undoubtedly the case during his mission in this country, that he could see a vast deal more with half an eye, than all our Ministers when they opened both theirs to the fullest extent, as they had to do more than once, if all tales be true, during the course of their 'transaction of business' with Mr. Buchanan."

Personal.

A private letter, written from this City by a lady, has the following in reference to Ole Bull: "Coming up Broadway, a few days ago, I met Ole Bull, looking so pale and altered that I scarcely knew him. He has been lying ill for three months at a little town on the Illinois River, and had recently arrived here, where his first greeting was to be arrested at the suit of a very doubtful claimant. He and his son, a very fine boy, dined with us the next day after I met him, and we heard more of his recent history. Poor fellow! he says he has lost, in our 'free country,' all that he valued, his health, his money and his good name, and he is content, now, to seek refuge again at home in Norway."

Lamartine has addressed, to the subscribers of his *Entretiens Mensuels*, a letter of which the principal passages run thus:—"My subscribers are not, for me, a public; they are a family of friends. I am not ignorant that good will toward me personally has more to do with your subscriptions than literary interest in what I write. I do not feel humbled by this; I glory in it! I love cordial regard better than Fame. If the desire to give a helping hand to my toil of life, has, in fact, as I suppose, influenced your subscription for 1856, I venture to ask of you, frankly and personally, a renewal of your subscription for 1857."

Lyman Richards Williston, son of the missionary Richards, has resigned the professorship of Latin and modern languages in Amherst College, which has been kept warm for him for several years, and to which he was elected last fall. He has been in Germany for some time. His resignation is because of a change in his theological views from the orthodox standard of the college to the liberal notions common among German students and thinkers.

The late Nathaniel Davis, of Albany, was one of the merchants of that city in the days of its early prosperity; and all who know the early history of the State will recollect how the firm of Davis & Center carried on an extensive shipping business on the Hudson River, on the eastern and southern coasts. The progress of invention soon suspended this form of enterprise, and the steam vessels and barges took the place of the sloops and schooners.

The eccentric Orientalist, M. Hammer-Purgstall, who has died recently in Germany, exceedingly attached to his wife. On one of her birthdays, when she chanced to have been confined to her bed with a serious illness, presented her with her tomb-stone—date and age left blank.

A young woman in Quebec, Mrs. Bison, a French Canadian, has been committed to jail on a charge of poisoning her husband, to whom she had been married only six weeks. It appears that she had been forced to marry Bison against her wishes, and during the short time they lived together, they led a very unpleasant life.

Somebody lately offered a comedy to the Vaudeville Theatre, Paris, entitled "*Ferme pour cause de Deces*" (Closed on account of a Death.) The manager thought that if he placed in front of his theatre, in large letters, "Closed on account of a death," he should find no ticket buyers, and, therefore, rejected the piece.

The Boston *Atlas* of Monday contains the valedictory of Thomas M. Brewer, who has for a long time held the post of principal editor, but who now enters upon another field of literary labor. Robert Carter, Esq., will be his successor. Mr. Carter was formerly engaged in editing the *Evening Telegraph*, and was also at one time the editor of the *Commonwealth*.

Hon. A. J. Donelson, late candidate for the Vice-Presidency, is to become a citizen of Memphis. He is a large property holder there, and recently purchased a fine plantation not far from that city, though situated within the boundary of Mississippi.

These bits of New-York gossip are given by the entertaining correspondent of the Boston *Transcript:*

"For thirty years Mr. Verplanck has been a member of the 'Sketch Club' here—with Bryant, Durand, Ingham, and others. At their last meeting he read a delightful paper on 'A Portrait of Garrick,' full of capital anecdotes of the stage and the *atelier*; being detained in the country by a storm, he beguiled the time inditing this agreeable surprise for his fellow-members of the Club; and all who listened to 'the old man eloquent' felt how capable he was of preparing a most interesting volume of personal recollections. Mr. Verplanck was one of the original contributors to the *United States Literary Gazette*, the *Talisman*, &c. His volume of *Historical Discourses* is a Knickerbocker classic; his edition of *Shakespeare*, one of the most popular extant. Although past 70, his step is as firm, his mind as vigorous and his conversation as animated as ever; happy in the society of his grand-children and children, and the centre of an attached circle of friends, he offers the rare spectacle, among us, of a rational and cheerful old age; long may he live to dispense the graces of intellectual companionship and genial reminiscence.

The most popular leader of 'our bands,' who perform at private entertainments, is Monk, a German of noble presence, whose handsome face, picturesque beard, and admirable harp playing, have obtained the sobriquet of 'King David.' Many a smile is vouchsafed him by the fair belle as she waits, all cloaked and hooded, for her carriage after a party, and many a 'treat' is proffered him by the Fifth-avenue hosts, in the pauses of the dance. A few months ago, Monk, on his way home at night, was hustled by a bar-room ruffian; he, although of Herculean strength, merely pushed him aside and continued his way. In a few minutes he was assaulted by an accomplice of his insulter, who with a slung shot broke the bridge of his nose, and nearly put out an eye. Sad is it now to see this nobleman's nature deformed for life, and unable to obtain redress in law-despising Gotham, because of the plea of self-defence sustained by the legal allies of ruffianism."

Here is a sensible suggestion to autograph hunters, from the Boston *Transcript:*

"We would suggest to all individuals who apply from a distance for autographs, to enclose with their application an envelope addressed to themselves, with a postage stamp upon it. One of our friends has received within the last month fifty letters from various parts of the country, asking for his autograph, very few of which enclosed a return post-age stamp, and none of them a return envelope. The labor of writing the address alone is very considerable, and all trouble should be spared to the person who is willing to oblige applicants for a specimen of his handwriting."

The Late Fatal Mistake in Baltimore.

From the Sun of Thursday.

Yesterday, a most lamentable result occurred from the careless compounding of a prescription by an apothecary. The circumstances, as developed before the Jury of Inquest, are simply these: Mr. Eckhart, who resides at No. 87 Granby-street, had a little son named John, between two and three years of age, who was sick. Dr. Arnold, residing in Lombard-street, near Lloyd, was called in and prescribed for him. The prescription reads: "Anise seed water; chloride of potash, oil of lemon, and syrup of squills." The medical terms we do not give, nor the quantities of the mixture. The prescription was taken to the apothecary-store of Mr. Ernst Leffer, on the corner of Lombard and Eden streets, who made the mixture. The father of the child says he took it home on Tuesday evening, and poured out a teaspoonful and gave it to the child. Only a portion was swallowed, when the child vomited and threw it all up, but had spasms. The child rested apparently well during the night, and yesterday, at 10¾ o'clock, in accordance with the doctor's directions, a full teaspoonful was given, which in a brief period caused death. Terrified at the result, the parent hastened to the apothecary and the physician, to ascertain what was the matter.

The apothecary, confident in the correctness of his compounding, took the bottle of liquid and swallowed a portion, when, within three or four minutes, passing into the presence of his wife, he fell and in a short time expired. Dr. Arnold tasted it, but swallowed none, and he was at one time supposed to be dying, but when last heard from yesterday evening was better. He was in such a condition that he had to be carried home on a settee.

Dr. Cunningham, coroner, held an inquest on the bodies of the deceased, and the evidence of the witnesses went to show the substance of the above. As to the medicine, Drs. Large, Healey and Busk gave evidence before the Jury of inquest, and gave it as their opinion, after having examined the drug store, that "cyanuret of potash" had been substituted for the "chloride of potash." The former is a deadly poison, while the latter is comparatively harmless. It is almost or quite as deadly in its effects as "prussic acid."

The verdict of the Jury was that the death of each was caused by the taking of medicine compounded in mistake. This case shows how exceedingly careful druggists should be in the compounding of prescriptions. It is a most lamentable affair.

Defaulting Bank Teller.—Most of our readers, no doubt, recollect that, a few months since, the Grand Jury of the Municipal Court indicted Caleb B. Atkins, Paying Teller at the Washington Bank, for embezzlement of $7,500 from that institution. On Thursday, Mr. Cooley, District-Attorney, stated in court that he had received a note from the Bank Directors announcing that they had received satsifactory promises of full indemnity for their loss. It was also stated by J. H. Bradley, counsel for Atkins, that a petition, numerously signed, would be presented to the prosecuting Attorney, wherein the signers declare that Mr. Atkins be put on a probation and the indictment placed on file. Mr. Cooley said he should withhold any assent to such a proceeding until the accused was placed at the bar. He then should, without doubt, acquiesce in the proposition of the counsel, and give full and sufficient reasons for so doing, which he deemed would be satisfactory to the Court. The case will probably be settled in a few days.—*Boston Bee.*

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets...*Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times*

New-York, Monday, Jan. 26—6 P. M.

ASHES—The demand is limited; prices slightly favor buyers. Pearls, $7 75@$7 81¼; Pots, $7 50@$7 62½ ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is quiet, yet steady. Java, 14¼c.@14¾c., Laguayra, 11¾c.@12c.; Maracaibo, 11¼c.@12½c.; Rio, 9½c.@11¾c.; St. Domingo, 10¾c.; and Bahia, 9¾c.@10c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Parties differ a little about prices. Stock reduced; sales restricted.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour is rather brisker, but prices are infirm and drooping. Sales have been reported since our last of about 6,200 bbls. in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	$6 30@$6 40
Straight State	6 40@ 6 50
Favorite and Extra State	6 50@ 6 90
Common to Good Indiana and Upper Lake	6 50@ 6 80
Common to Good Superfine Ohio	6 55@ 6 75
Fancy Michigan	6 50@ 6 70
Extra Michigan	6 75@ 7 75
Extra Indiana and Wisconsin	6 75@ 7 75
Extra Ohio	6 75@ 8 00
Fancy Genesee	7 95@ 8 15
Extra Genesee	7 20@ 8 75
Extra Missouri	6 50@ 9 00

Canadian is very moderately sought after at, however, full prices. Superfine to extra is worth from $6 60@$7 75 ₱ bbl.; Southern is essentially unaltered. The transactions since our last comprise about 1,300 bbls. low Mixed to Fancy and Extra, at $6 95@$8 and $9 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is in limited supply and request, yet it is steady at $8 50@$8 25 for Fine to Superfine ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in moderate demand at old rates: at $3 12½@$3 25 for Jersey, and $3 68¾@$3 75 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. The latter brings $17@$17 50 in puncheons.

GRAIN.—Wheat is inactive and irregular in value. Rye is scarce and quoted at 92c.@98c. for ordinary to choice, ₱ bushel; sales 1,000 bushs. Oats are in moderate demand, and are worth 52c.@53c. for Ohio and Lake; 50c.@52c. for State; 46c.@49c. for Jersey; and 43c.@46c. for Southern, ₱ bushel. Barley is in pretty fair request, and is quoted at $1 02@$1 32 for very inferior to choice, ₱ bushel. Barley Malt commands $1 36@$1 45 ₱ bushel. Corn is still very sparingly sought after at old rates. There were sales reported to-day of only about 11,000 bushels, in lots, at 71c.@72c. for unsound; 72c.@75c. for mixed, in store and delivered; and 74c. for Southern White, in store, ₱ bushel.

HAY—Sales were made of 250 bales River at 95c.@$1 for shipment, and $1 12½@$1 25 for local use, ₱ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Last week's sales included 2,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, (in bond) 22 lbs., at 34c., 6 months, usual selection, less the duty, for Canada; 3,000 Dry and Dry salted Tampico (to arrive) 21 lbs., at 28½c., 6 mos., rejecting bad and water-damaged; 1,011 Dry Maracaibo, 22 lbs. at 29c., 6 months, rejecting bad and water-damaged; 307 Dry and Dry Salted Maracaibo, on private terms; 560 Dry Vera Cruz, 18 lbs., 27c., six months, rejecting water-damaged; 1,300 Dry Southern, 15@18 lbs., 21c.@21½c., cash, rejecting water-damaged; 300 Dry Salted Southern, 27 lbs., 20c., cash, rejecting water-damaged; 100 Dry Salted Jamaica, 22 lbs., 18c., cash, rejecting water-damaged; 350 Green Salted Texas (to arrive) 65 lbs., 13c., 6 months; 150 Green Salted Western, 50 lbs., 11¾c., cash; 800 City Slaughter, heavy weights, 11c. Vessels expected to arrive shortly at this port: the *Hamilton*, from Buenos Ayres, with 12,000 Hides; the *Mary Wilkins*, from Buenos Ayres, with 8,000 Hides; the *G. W. Russel*, from Rio Grande, with 10,000 Hides; the *S. A. Hammond*, from Rio Grande, with 14,000 Hides; the *Bolivar*, from Orinoco, with 16,000 Hides, (79 days out;) the *Nebraska*, from Orinoco, with 18,000 Hides; the *Wilhelm*, from Orinoco, with 10,000 Hides; the *Winthrop*, from Savanilla, with 9,000 Hides, and others. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 4,400—(same time last year, 61,700; year before, 47,100,)—as follows: 500 Dry Buenos Ayres; 100 Dry Maracaibo; 2,300 Mexican, and 1,500 Dry Southern, Texas, &c.

HOPS—New continue quiet, yet firm, at from 7c.@10c. ₱ lb. Old rule dull and nominal, at 3c.@5c. ₱ lb.

IRON—We heard of sales of 125 tons Scotch Pig, at about former rates, ₱ ton.

LATHS—Unaltered.

LEAD—Inactive at old prices.

LIME—Rockland rules scarce and nominal at 90c. for Common, and $1 90 for Lump, ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—The supply and demand continue limited at unchanged figures. New-Orleans, 30c.; Porto Rico, 37½c.@42½c.; Cuba Muscovado, 43c.@52c.; and new crop Clayed Cuba, 35c. ₱ gallon.

Comparative Statement of the total consumption of Molasses in the United States, (exclusive of California and Oregon,) in each of the last seven years:

	Total of Foreign.	Total of all kinds.
	Gallons.	Gallons.
1850	24,806,949	37,019,949
1851	33,288,278	43,948,618
1852	29,417,511	48,257,511
1853	28,576,821	55,586,821
1854	24,437,019	56,498,019
1855	23,533,423	47,266,065
1856	23,014,878	39,606,878

NAVAL STORES—Present no really new feature.

OILS—The general demand is moderate. Prices of he leading kinds are unaltered.

PROVISIONS—Pork has not varied much, sales having been reported since our last of about 350 bbls., in lots, at $20 for old Mess; $21 for new do., and $18 for new Prime, ₱ bbl. Dressed Hogs bring, in lots, 9¼c.@9½c. ₱ lb. Cut Meats appear in moderate supply and fair demand, at 10¾c.@10½c. for Hams, and 8¾c.@8¾c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon continues in request for immediate and future delivery, and it is quite firm, with a small amount offering, at from 10c. @11¼c. ₱ lb. Lard is doing better. The transactions since our last reach about 370 bbls. and tcs. fair to Prime, at 12¾c.@12½c. ₱ lb. Beef is in pretty good demand, at very full rates. The transactions since our last consist of 350 bbls., at $9 50@$10 25 for new Prime; $10 50@$13 for Country Mess; $10 50@$13 for repacked do.; $15@$15 50 for new Chicago Mess, and $16@$16 25 for extra do. do., ₱ bbl. New Prime Mess Beef is salable and steady at $20@$26 ₱ tc. Beef Hams are scarce and needed at $19@$21 ₱ bbl. Butter is in fair request and is worth 16c.@22c. for Ohio; 20c.@25c. for common to very good State, and 26c.@29c. for prime to very choice do., ₱ lb. Cheese is in moderate supply and request, at 10¾c.@11¾c. ₱ lb.

The Cincinnati *Price Current*, of last Wednesday, says: "As a general thing, the market has been firm during the week; and were it not for the scarcity of money, dealers having their means locked up in the large stocks now on hand, and which they cannot ship for the want of transportation facilities, a large business would have been done for present delivery, as the most unbounded faith is exhibited in high prices. A large business has been done, however, for future delivery, the time ranging from the first of February to the middle of April, and a large quantity of Meat has been sold to be delivered at various Western points—at Evansville, New-Albany, Terre Haute, in Indiana; Louisville and other points in Kentucky, besides some points in Illinois. The product of 6,000 Hogs, delivered at Peoria, Ill., was sold on 'Change, Monday, at $18, we understood, for Mess Pork, and 11½c. for Lard, 7c. for bulk shoulders, and 8¾c. or 8¾c. for sides. The particulars of all these sales have been kept private, many of them strictly so. The time of delivery has been generally fixed "upon the opening of navigation." The unfavorable advices from England seem to have little or no effect upon the minds of dealers. Contracts for the delivery of Lard, maturing in April have been sold at $11 75, and $11 80 was offered for one yesterday and refused. $18 for Mess Pork for February delivery was offered and refused last evening. Lard had been quiet for present delivery at 11½c., but holders are not pressing on the market. New Bacon Sides sold to the extent of 150 hhds., at 8c. for Shoulders, and 9¾c. for Sides, but there is not an active demand. There are buyers of Bulk Porks for future delivery at 7¾c. and 8¾c. to 8¾c. for Shoulders and Sides, but few sellers. The advices from the packing points come in slowly, and we think we shall not be able to make up our report for several weeks to come. In our last, we stated we would not publish any further weekly receipts, but finding that several lots of Hogs arrived the succeeding three or four days, we altered our intention, and publish another report this week; this is, however, the final one, and our next will be the returns from the various Packing-houses. Hogs have been sold, Monday, for shipment to New-York, at $7 50, where prices have advanced to $9@$9 50 and in active demand. The receipts for the week, &c., have been as follows:

	Past week.	For the Season.	Same time last Season.	Same time in 1854-5.
From Kentucky	96,061	84,298	64,262	84,262
By River and R. R.	3,965	188,447	250,854	183,166
Through Toll-gates	800	22,309	24,437	47,680
Slaughtered at Plainville	1,560	26,000	25,370	33,130
Totals	5,565	343,817	389,391	333,943

RICE—Sales were made to-day of about 100 tcs., common to choice, in lots, at $3 50@$4 37½ ₱ 100 lbs.

SKINS—Mr. Hull sums up last week's business, thus: "Goat—The market during the fore part of the week was entirely bare of stock, and I have consequently no sales to notice. A cargo from Curacoa was received the latter part of the week which are not yet landed. Deer—Transactions have been to a fair extent at full prices; 5,000 lbs. prime Missouri at 40c.; 2,000 lbs. Florida at 30c. and 12,000 lbs. Bolivar City on private terms."

SUGARS—The supply is reduced; the demand is moderate; prices favor factors. Sales have been made since our last of about 180 hhds. Cuba, &c., in lots, at from 9¼c.@10¾c.; and 470 boxes Havana at 9½c.@10¼c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—There were 10,000 lbs. prime sold at 11¼c. ₱ lb.

TOBACCO.—Grant, Hodgson & Co., of London, remark: "In taking a retrospective view of the London market for the past year, we have to observe that prices for all descriptions presented no change deserving notice until August, when accounts were received of unfavorable character respecting the growing crop; continued accounts still more unfavorable being received, an advance was established in August and September of nearly 1d ₱ lb.; early in October advices of the serious frosts of the 23d and 24th September were communicated by telegraph and afterwards confirmed, resulting in an advance of prices of this market of from 2d. to 3d. ₱ lb., and which have been fully supported." Elliott & Ullman, of Liverpool, state that "the imports of Tobacco into Liverpool during 1856, have been 12,945 hhds., viz: 4,072 Virginia Leaf, 2,652 Stemmed; 1,393 Kentucky Leaf, 2,184 Stemmed, and 2,644 Marylands. The deliveries of the year have been 12,271 hhds., viz.: 3,619 Virginia Leaf, 2,373 Stemmed; 915 Kentucky Leaf, 3,784 Stemmed, and 1,630 Marylands; of which 313 Virginia Leaf, 170 Stemmed; 236 Kentucky Leaf, 2,089 Stemmed, and 1,467 Marylands—4,275 hhds. were for home use; 216 Virginia Leaf, 1,070 Stemmed; 73 Kentucky Leaf, 1,038 Stemmed, and 148 Marylands—2,545 hhds. sent coastwise; 1,294 Virginia Leaf, 53 Stemmed; 538 Kentucky Leaf, 2 Stemmed, and 15 Marylands—1,902 hhds. for exportation; and 1796 Virginia Leaf, 1,080 Stemmed; 68 Kentucky Leaf, and 605 Stemmed—3,549 hhds. for Ireland. There remain in Liverpool for sale 2,110 Virginia Leaf, 1,634 Stemmed; 763 Kentucky Leaf, 2,502 Stemmed, and 1,281 Marylands—8,230 hhds., leaving in the hands of dealers, exporters and manufacturers 521 Virginia Leaf, 186 Stemmed; 231 Kentucky Leaf, 908 Stemmed, and 816 Marylands—2,659 hhds. The weight of unmanufactured Tobacco on which duty was paid for the year ending 5th December, 1854, was 30,144,289 lbs.; 1855, to Nov. 30, 30,425,214 lbs., and this year 32,134,614 lbs., showing the large increase on the previous one of 1,609,400 lbs.

In London the stock is..10,700 hhds. against 10,041 in 1855.
In Ireland..... 1,000 hhds. against 1,050 in 1855.
In Scotland..... 1,515 hhds. against 1,411 in 1855.
In Bristol, Hull, Newcastle, &c..... 1,518 hhds. against 1,462 in 1855.
Here..... 10,889 hhds. against 10,315 in 1855.

The stocks on the Continent in first hands estimated at 7,300 hhds.

Import into Liverpool for:

	Virginia.		Kentucky.		
	Leaf.	Stmd.	Leaf.	Stmd.	Marylands.
1854	1832	2421	1160	5651	1791 — 12,955 hhds.
1855	2992	2511	1269	3012	1303 — 11,087 hhds.
1856	4072	2652	1393	2184	3644 — 12,945 hhds.

WHISKY—Sales of 520 bbls. Ohio and Prison were reported at 28½c.@29c., mostly at the lower rate, ₱ gallon.

WOOL—The following review of the English Wool trade, for the year 1856, is from the *European Times:* "It has been evident for some years that the consumption of Wool has been progressing more rapidly than its production—the growth of each year has been more and more closely worked up before the following season's clip could reach the market—the consuming power, both in England and on the Continent, having gradually increased, not only in amount, but through improvements in machinery, in celerity. With these facts in view and the war virtually terminated; with stocks unusually light and prospects favorable, it was pretty generally expected at the commencement of 1856, that higher prices must rule; nor was the expectation long in being realised—before the end of the first month East India Wools had advanced ¼d., and English and Irish Wools 1d. @1¼d. ₱ lb.—the tendency was further confirmed in February and March when Colonial Wools went up 2d. @3d. ₱ lb. and East India a further ½d., English Wools still continuing to sympathise by rising;—meanwhile consumption gained space on the impoverished stocks, the market being quite denuded of certain qualities, confidence continuing strong, and Wool must be had—the London May sales came on; and for the first week or ten days, and until the most necessitous wants had been relieved, competition literally raged, and up went prices 2d., 3d., and even 4d. ₱ lb.—this was the culminating point—manufacturers began to think—better stop machinery than follow such rates—besides, in the following months, June and July, the heaviest receipts of the year would be coming in from Australia, and the entire English clip would be ready for market;—by such considerations the spell was broken; and, as usual, the route became general—the advance on Colonial was lost even more rapidly than gained; English Wools drooped 1d. @1¼d. ₱ lb., and in the Liverpool sales of June, East Indian followed the same course, and to about the same extent. In due course new Wools began flowing freely to market, and as the Continental demand had somewhat subsided—prices of Wool being still higher in proportion to goods, consumers appeared resolved to bring about a lower range; and at the London July sales, which comprised the immense number of 90,000 bales of Colonial Wools, prices opened at a further decline of 1½d. ₱ lb. an improvement, however, soon made its appearance, which, increasing to the end, the opening decline was completely recovered. Considering the entire circumstances of this sale—the enormous quantity brought forward—the downward bias previously given to prices and the general disposition of the buyers, there can be no doubt that its final result was the greatest triumph of demand over supply during the whole year—the inference from it seemed prophetic. The June depreciation of East India Wools also was fully restored in August, September, and October—the English market during this period, being freely supplied, continued oscillating to and fro, but without showing any decided bent. The flush of Wools from the new clip having been absorbed, a decidedly firmer feeling set in, even in the face of money at 7 ₱ cent.; and the last public sales of the year established an advance of 2d. ₱ lb on Colonial, but lost 1¼d. on East India, since which English Wools have risen 1¼d. @2d. ₱ lb, English and Australian Wools may therefore be quoted 4d. @6d. ₱ lb. higher on the year, and East India Wools (which maintained a higher average than other Wools during the whole of the year) ¼d. @1d. ₱ lb. higher. We commence the year 1857 with high prices, but, on the whole, very light stocks—the last year's clip of English and Australian Wools being far sought into, and five months having to elapse before new Wool will be ready for market, prospects for the meantime appearing good, we see no chance for a lower range at present. The total imports of Colonial and Foreign Wool into the United Kingdom for 1856 are 389,011 bales, against 345,937 bales in 1855—making an increase of 43,054 bales—besides which there is a decrease of Export, compared with last year, of say 6,880,000 lbs., which, being reduced to bales of 240 lbs. each, would give 28,666 bales, and, added to the increase of Import, would provide a gross surplus for home consumption of 71,720 bales. The Liverpool imports amount to 135,000 bales, (against 113,000 last year,) and contain 22,000 bales Australian, and 34,400 bales East India."

FREIGHTS—Were dull and heavy. For Liverpool, Cotton, 5-16d. @¾d. ₱ lb; Flour, 2s. 3d. @2s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 6¾d. @7¾d. ₱ bushel; Beef, 4s. 6d. ₱ tc.; Resin, 2s. 3d. @2s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; and Heavy Goods, 20s. ₱ ton. For other ports, proportionate rates.

MEDICAL.

CLOVE ANODYNE TOOTHACHE DROPS.

Why will ye suffer? Read the following letter from a distinguished practical dentist:

New-York, Dec. 19, 1846.

Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands—*Gentlemen:* In the course of my practice I have extensively used your Clove Anodyne, with much success, for the relief of the toothache, and, as I constantly recommend it to my patients, I deem it but just to inform you of the high opinion I have of it over other remedies. I am yours, very respectfully, M. Levett, Dentist.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. Sands, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

New and Important Discovery in the Science of Medicine.—Triesemar.

None are genuine unless the engravings of the Seals of the Patent Office of England, the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Vienna, are fixed upon each wrapper, and around each case.

Sold by Dr. H. A. Barrow—Member of the Imperial College of Vienna, and Royal College of Surgeons, London, who may be personally consulted at his residence, No. 187 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York, from 11 o'clock in the morning till 2, and from 4 o'clock till 8 in the evening. (Sundays excepted.)

Triesemar No. 1—Is the remedy of general and loss debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c.; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

Triesemar No. 2—Entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copavia and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for to the ruin of the health of a vast population of the earth.

Triesemar No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

Triesemar Nos. 1, 2, and 3, are prepared in the form of a lozenge, devoid of taste or smell, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. *Sold in tin cases and divided in separate doses, as administered* by Valpeau, Lalleman, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $6 each, or four cases in one for $20, which saves $4; and in $27 cases, whereby there is a saving of $9.

Special arrangements having been made with the various Expresses, the nine-dollar cases of the Triesemar, and the larger sizes, will be forwarded by Dr. Barrow, carriage paid, immediately on receiving a remittance, to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer, thus securing to the public genuine European preparations, and effectually protecting them from spurious and pernicious imitations. The three-dollar cases sent as usual, but not free of carriage.

☞ No. 187 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York.

Private Consultation.—Dr. Watson has for a long series of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than twenty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. Watson is in constant attendance, from 7 in the morning until 9 at night, at his consulting rooms and residence, No. 56 Walker-st, a few doors west of Broadway. The consulting rooms are separate.

Wm. Watson, M. D.,
Formerly Surgeon to the Lock Hospital.

Dr. Watson's New Work—"The Cause and Cure"—A complete practical treatise on spermatorrhœa and premature exhaustion, with local debility, induced by early indiscretion, excess, or other causes, in which the nature and effects of this insidious malady, together with the treatment, are fully explained; illustrated by numerous anatomical plates and drawings. With a supplement on genito-urinary diseases. Price, $1. To be had of the author, who may be consulted confidentially, at No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

Dr. Larmont's Paris and London Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide—20th edition, 400 pages, 100 illustrations, cloth, $1. It gives the advertised remedies, and shows the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of emissions, impotency, strictures, gleet, syphilis, &c. He cures all such diseases at No. 83 Mercer-st., corner of Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, from 10 A. M. until 9 P. M. We recommend Dr. Larmont to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Day Book, Democrat, &c.*

The Academy of Medicine was established to put down quacks and quackeries and their nostrums, yet it elects as its President the author of the following certificate, which is circulated by thousands upon thousands on the bottles of the nostrum in every quarter of the globe. Who are the quacks now?

"I have repeatedly used SWAIM'S PANACEA, both in the Hospital and in private practice, and have always found it to be a valuable medicine in chronic, syphilitic and scrofulous complaints, and in obstinate cutaneous affections. VALENTINE MOTT, M. D."

Challenge to the World.—Old Doctor Watkinson challenges the world to produce a medicine that has cured more persons of Consumption, Liver Complaint, &c., &c., than his celebrated Pulmonacia; it never fails if used according to directions for Bronchial affections of the throat, Dyspepsia, Coughs, Colds, loss of appetite; also for worms, its equal cannot be found. Depôt No. 448 Broadway, New-York. Price $1 per bottle. Druggists and country merchants supplied on favorable terms.

Chronic and Constitutional Diseases.—Dr. Ralph, No. 640 Houston-st., near Wooster. (Consultations till 1 and after 6 o'clock. Sundays excepted.) Stricture, seminal weakness, spermatorrhœa, and allgenito-urinary diseases, radically cured, without painful operations, offensive medicines, or troublesome restrictions, asthma, dyspepsia, piles, old ulcers.

Consult Dr. Curtiss (from Europe) in all diseases of a private nature, if you want speedy and reliable treatment. Do not commit yourself to the care of the inexperienced and the quack. The strictest privacy and confidence observed. Office No. 38 Howard-st., 2 doors east of Broadway.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.

Dr. BLAKENEY, of the firm of HOWE & BLAKENEY, extracts teeth without pain by a new and perfectly harmless method, used by no other practitioner in this city. Also, toothache cured instantly, and without pain. Surgical and mechanical dentistry performed on strictly scientific principles, and at moderate charges. Office No. 82 Vandam-st., near Hudson.

Contenuous Gum Teeth.—The suit lately pending against me in the United States Circuit Court, for an infringement of the patent of Allen's Continuous Gum Teeth, having been decided in my favor, I am now prepared to manufacture full or partial sets of my Improved Continuous Gum Teeth, on my improved atmospheric pressure plates, which are superior to any now in use, and which can be inserted with or without extracting the roots. Persons in want of artificial teeth can save 50 per cent. by calling at my office, where specimens of all the new styles of Dentistry can be seen. Having every facility, I am now prepared to manufacture for the profession, or give instructions in the art. I have recently discovered a new process of benumbing the gums for the extraction of teeth, and which can be used in all cases without the slightest pain to the patient. It is entirely different from the process of freezing the gums, which can only be used in few cases, and generally produces more pain than the extraction of the teeth.

Dr. N. B. Griffin,
No. 367 Fulton-st.,

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

Published in the Daily Times by Order of the State Superintendent of the Banking Department.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 24, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$6,476,386 41
Average amount of Specie.....556,674 68
Average amount of Circulation.....345,239 00
Average amount of Deposits.....5,897,679 26

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of January, 1857.
JESSE HOYT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ARTISANS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 24, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$796,014 66
Average amount of Specie.....32,638 23
Average amount of Circulation.....85,868 00
Average amount of Deposits.....403,632 06

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHAS. T. LEAKE, Cashier of the ARTISANS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

C. T. LEAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of January, 1857.
THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 24, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$590,201 00
Average amount of Specie.....50,854 00
Average amount of Circulation.....21,661 00
Average amount of Deposits.....361,677 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. E. SOUTHWORTH, President of the ATLANTIC BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. E. SOUTHWORTH, President.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of January, 1857.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 24, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$4,945,058 87
Average amount of Specie.....617,659 75
Average amount of Circulation—notes of late Bank of America.....54,513 00
Average amount of Deposits.....4,366,331 44

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES PUNNETT, Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. PUNNETT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of January, 1857.
JESSE HOYT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 24, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$11,090,920 26
Average amount of Specie.....1,309,065 36
Average amount of Circulation.....2,095 00
Average amount of Deposits.....6,359,885 07

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of January, 1857.
JESSE HOYT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 24, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,379,486 67
Average amount of Specie.....77,888 02
Average amount of Circulation.....83,853 33
Average amount of Deposits.....1,186,128 53

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of January, 1857.
JESSE HOYT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 24, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,431,121 79
Average amount of Specie.....251,986 73
Average amount of Circulation.....263,009 00
Average amount of Deposits.....2,460,103 84

City and County of New-York, ss.—I WILLIAM B. MEEKER, Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of January, 1857.
THOMAS STEWART, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 24, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,789,625 10
Average amount of Specie.....151,764 56
Average amount of Circulation.....76,105 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,529,665 38

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ISAAC SEYMOUR, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of January, 1857.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 24, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$6,659,489 64
Average amount of Specie.....625,892 91
Average amount of Circulation.....74,934 00
Average amount of Deposits.....4,103,261 42

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. LOWRY, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of January, 1857.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 24, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,548,029 62
Average amount of Specie.....488,456 50
Average amount of Circulation.....485,107 00
Average amount of Deposits.....3,367,508 08

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE W. DUER, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. W. DUER, Cashier,

Sworn before me, this 26th day of January, 1857.
A. C. GRAHAM, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BOWERY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 24, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$974,993 34
Average amount of Specie.....61,407 99
Average amount of Circulation.....168,405 00
Average amount of Deposits.....831,136 29

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, NATHANIEL G. BRADFORD, Cashier of the BOWERY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

N. G. BRADFORD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of January, 1857.
JAS. L. BENEDICT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 24, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,427,065 27
Average amount of Specie.....118,085 96
Average amount of Circulation.....212,063 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,228,536 50

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of January, 1857.
WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 24, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$368,890 33
Average amount of Specie.....22,998 96
Average amount of Circulation.....126,261 00
Average amount of Deposits.....166,486 81

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, C. S. VANDERHOOF, Cashier of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

C. S. VANDERHOOF, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of January, 1857.
E. STEPHENSON, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250 Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 24, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,586,872 36
Average amount of Specie.....67,506 23
Average amount of Circulation.....110,768 00
Average amount of Deposits.....928,875 20

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, BENEDICT LEWIS, Jr., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

BENEDICT LEWIS, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of January, 1857.
GEORGE G. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday Jan. 24, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$632,315 96
Average amount of Specie.....23,443 41
Average amount of Circulation.....164,185 00
Average amount of Deposits.....372,926 08

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of January, 1857.
E. LEWAT POSTLEY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 24, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,372,265 99
Average amount of Specie.....235,930 83
Average amount of Circulation.....211,645 16
Average amount of Deposits.....1,094,317 85

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. Q. JONES, President of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. Q. JONES, President.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of January, 1857.
J. B. NONES, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 24, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$718,368 46
Average amount of Specie.....88,617 45
Average amount of Circulation.....178,306 00
Average amount of Deposits.....599,117 71

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier of the CITIZENS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of January, 1857.
A. M. EAGLESON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 24, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,071,363 69
Average amount of Specie.....121,043 20
Average amount of Circulation.....30,955 91
Average amount of Deposits.....1,194,439 13

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT STRONG, Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

ROBERT STRONG, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of January, 1857.
W. O. MUMFORD Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 24, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$6,189,724 07
Average amount of Specie.....263,367 34
Average amount of Circulation.....99,553 00
Average amount of Deposits.....3,230,179 33

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. F. WARNER, Cashier of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. F. WARNER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of January, 1857.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 24, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,472,459 99
Average amount of Specie.....89,514 01
Average amount of Circulation.....82,400 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,143,499 77

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. PLATT, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of January, 1857.
ANDREW KOBLER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 24, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$438,199 00
Average amount of Specie.....57,769 00
Average amount of Circulation.....72,709 00
Average amount of Deposits.....299,965 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, DAVID BANKS, President of the EAST RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. BANKS, President.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of January, 1857.
WM. H. RIBLET, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 24, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,527,391 20
Average amount of Specie.....179,383 83
Average amount of Circulation.....112,713 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,371,361 76

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. J. LAMB, Cashier of the FULTON BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. J. LANE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of January, 1857.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 24, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$719,050 60
Average amount of Specie.....41,273 51
Average amount of Circulation.....99,009 00
Average amount of Deposits.....554,673 61

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of January, 1857.
JAS. HARRISON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 24, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$610,229 22
Average amount of Specie.....39,225 82
Average amount of Circulation.....73,373 00
Average amount of Deposits.....498,515 13

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier of the GROCERS' BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of January, 1857.
JOHN C. BERGH, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 24, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,355,704 27
Average amount of Specie.....68,373 93
Average amount of Circulation.....109,133 00
Average amount of Deposits.....782,185 10

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS L. TAYLOR, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THOMAS L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of January, 1857.
W. O. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 24, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,779,778 28
Average amount of Specie.....102,071 26
Average amount of Circulation.....171,645 65
Average amount of Deposits.....1,330,856 77

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE R. CONOVER, Cashier of the IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. R. CONOVER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of January, 1857.
THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 24, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$402,744 00
Average amount of Specie.....19,723 00
Average amount of Circulation.....98,399 00
Average amount of Deposits.....201,158 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM STEBBINS, Cashier of the ISLAND CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM H. STEBBINS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of January, 1857.
E. A. STANSBURY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 24, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$794,483 07
Average amount of Specie.....35,635 04
Average amount of Circulation.....110,305 00
Average amount of Deposits.....570,761 37

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

DANL. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of January, 1857.
JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 24, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,105,180 90
Average amount of Specie.....177,738 72
Average amount of Circulation.....283,475 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,909,051 34

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS R. ACLY, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

T. R. ACLY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of January, 1857.
JESSE HOYT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—Of the average daily balance of the following accounts, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 24, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$4,919,002 93
Average amount of Specie.....629,188 53
Average amount of Circulation.....299,285 58
Average amount of Deposits.....2,743,738 98

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES M. MORRISON, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of January, 1857.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 24, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$934,443 34
Average amount of Specie.....82,477 48
Average amount of Circulation.....95,380 00
Average amount of Deposits.....873,647 58

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. C. BEACH, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK, being duly sworn depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. C. BEACH, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of January, 1857.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 24, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,626,601 59
Average amount of Specie.....133,988 58
Average amount of Circulation.....155,475 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,072,453 94

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. HAYDOCK, Cashier of the MARKET BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Affirmed before me, this 26th day of January, 1857.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 24, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,968,009 73
Average amount of Specie.....472,346 54
Average amount of Circulation.....305,956 44
Average amount of Deposits.....3,153,355 90

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GIDEON DE ANGELIS, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of January, 1857.
JESSE HOYT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 24, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,187,043 52
Average amount of Specie.....57,126 90
Average amount of Circulation.....194,376 00
Average amount of Deposits.....876,160 23

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN J. STEPHENS, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. J. STEPHENS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of January, 1857.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 24, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$933,041 19
Average amount of Specie.....25,317 07
Average amount of Circulation.....24,573 00
Average amount of Deposits.....847,955 61

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. D. BROWN Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. D. BROWN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of January, 1857.
JOHN M. DEVOY Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 24, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,439,959 89
Average amount of Specie.....178,904 11
Average amount of Circulation.....101,684 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,699,197 23

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. BLAKE, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. J. BLAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of January, 1857.
C. B. WHEELER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 24, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,548,909 19
Average amount of Specie.....318,599 99
Average amount of Circulation.....220,059 82
Average amount of Deposits.....3,694,344 78

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, AUGUSTUS B. SILLIMAN, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. E. SILLIMAN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of January, 1857.
JESSE HOYT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 24, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,453,355 32
Average amount of Specie.....192,373 72
Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late Bank.....107,163 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,723,497 06

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of January, 1857.
JOHN HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 24, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$5,337,133 91
Average amount of Specie.....717,710 13
Average amount of Circulation.....176,746 00
Average amount of Deposits.....5,070,115 42

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY MEIGS, Jr., Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. MEIGS, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me this 26th day of January, 1857.
JESSE HOYT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 24, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,359,649 60
Average amount of Specie.....143,166 00
Average amount of Circulation.....116,211 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,076,353 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. A. TOOKER, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. A. TOOKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of January, 1857.
J. VAN NAMEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 24, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,861,728 39
Average amount of Specie.....228,729 66
Average amount of Circulation.....148,689 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,149,867 37

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. T. HOOGLAND, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. T. HOOGLAND, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of January, 1857.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 24, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$353,998 54
Average amount of Specie.....10,465 15
Average amount of Circulation.....89,540 00
Average amount of Deposits.....193,912 11

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier of the NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of January, 1857.
E. LAWRENCE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 24, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$475,670 69
Average amount of Specie.....21,778 51
Average amount of Circulation.....92,207 00
Average amount of Deposits.....142,073 24

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FREDERICK T. HAYES, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

F. T. HAYES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of January, 1857.
JOHN ANDERSON, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 24, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$196,849 77
Average amount of Specie.....9,944 93
Average amount of Circulation.....130,538 00
Average amount of Deposits.....203,401 94

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of January, 1857.
JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NORTH RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 24, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,047,372 39
Average amount of Specie.....53,939 34
Average amount of Circulation.....146,288 00
Average amount of Deposits.....738,481 56

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. B. HAYNE, Cashier of the NORTH RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. A. HAYNE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of January, 1857.
JOHN HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 24, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,687,227 77
Average amount of Specie.....100,473 18
Average amount of Circulation.....131,168 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,388,387 14

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, PARKER HANDY, Cashier of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 26th day of January, 1857.
JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 24, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$555,198 17
Average amount of Specie.....41,442 96
Average amount of Circulation.....117,532 17
Average amount of Deposits.....348,271 63

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

W. A. HALL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of January, 1857.
JOHN ANDERSON, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 24, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,005,164 30
Average amount of Specie.....47,020 46
Average amount of Circulation.....109,923 00
Average amount of Deposits.....711,132 54

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. CAMPBELL, President of the PACIFIC BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

J. CAMPBELL, President.

Sworn before me this 26th day of January, 1857.
WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PARK BANK.—As required by Chap. 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 24, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,962,619 13
Average amount of Specie.....143,764 16
Average amount of Circulation.....135,290 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,704,198 73

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier of the PARK BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of January, 1857.
WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 24, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$782,566 94
Average amount of Specie.....31,873 15
Average amount of Circulation.....113,966 00
Average amount of Deposits.....497,105 72

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GODFRET W. LEAKE, Cashier of the People's Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of January, 1857.
EDWARD P. CLARK, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 24, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,614,235 06
Average amount of Specie.....387,296 21
Average amount of Circulation.....96,580 00
Average amount of Deposits.....2,027,568 41

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, T. TILESTON, President of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

T. TILESTON, President.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of January, 1857.
THOS. S. SOMMERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 24, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$732,619 40
Average amount of Specie.....59,705 00
Average amount of Circulation.....85,124 00
Average amount of Deposits.....536,097 72

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, AARON D. PARKHURST, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of January, 1857.
THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 24, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,181,537 65
Average amount of Specie.....128,069 47
Average amount of Circulation.....119,195 00
Average amount of Deposits.....654,410 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ALFRED S. FRASER, Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. S. FRASER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of January, 1857.
JESSE HOYT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 24, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,206,928 00
Average amount of Specie.....220,248 00
Average amount of Circulation.....97,898 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,341,156 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. A. KISSAM, Cashier of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of January, 1857.
SAMUEL P. BELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE TRADESMEN'S BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 24, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,564,373 10
Average amount of Specie.....79,174 56
Average amount of Circulation.....291,437 00
Average amount of Deposits.....883,494 25

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, RICHARD BERRY, Cashier of the TRADESMEN'S BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 26th day of January, 1857.
E. B. FELLOWS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE UNION BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 24, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,800,299 90
Average amount of Specie.....469,710 83
Average amount of Circulation.....176,746 00
Average amount of Deposits.....2,325,383 61

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier of the UNION BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of January, 1857.
JESSE HOYT, Comm

NEW-YORK CITY.

Board of Aldermen.

The Board met, yesterday evening at 5 o'clock Alderman CLARK, President, in the Chair.

An unusually large and unprecedentedly respectable looking lobby representation was in attendance in consequence of certain action being anticipated on the part of the Board in reference to a proposed new line of stages to which reference is made below.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Among the petitions was one in the shape of a remonstrance against the establishment of a new line of stages to be run through Lexington-avenue and Irving-place. The subscribers to the memorial were property-owners in the streets through which the line is proposed to pass.

The matter was laid on the table temporarily.

The special order for the evening, to wit, the TAX Levy for 1857, was called up.

The report of the Committee to whom the subject had been referred was read. The Committee stated that lack of time had precluded them from investigating the subject with any great attention, and merely submitted the Levy without recommendation.

Alderman BRUNT moved that the Central Park appropriation be struck out.

Alderman MORRISSEY moved that the motion of Alderman BRUNT be laid on the table.

The PRESIDENT decided that if the motion were laid on the table, it would carry the whole subject with it, and the motion to lay on the table was therefore decided out of order.

Alderman TUCKER sustained the motion to strike out, and stated his reasons at length. He had no great confidence, he said, in the Central Park Commissioners, and he knew that they had already too much to do if they minded their proper business.

Alderman FULLMER was opposed to that appropriation, but hoped the levy would be passed, so that poor people might be enabled to obtain their money without delay. He characterized the Central Park business as the central humbug—the greatest nuisance that ever was imposed on an intelligent community.

After considerable discussion the motion to strike out was lost by a vote of 15 to 4.

Alderman BLUNT then moved that the proposed appropriation of $125,000 for iron pavement be stricken out. He was satisfied, he said, that an iron pavement could not be laid for less than $10 a yard; and this $125,000 would only be squandered.

Alderman ADAMS stated the fact that the iron pavement already laid in this City cost only $3 50 a yard.

Alderman BLUNT stated that he knew all about that, and that, calculating iron at $35 a ton, it was impossible to lay a good pavement for less than $10 a square yard.

Alderman DRAKE stated that he was chairman of the Committee on Streets at the time that cast-iron pavement in Nassau-street was laid, and knew that after the persons who had applied for leave to lay that pavement at their own expense had obtained permission and had executed the work, they proposed to the Corporation to do any quantity of the same work at $6 50 a yard.

The motion to strike out was lost by a vote of 17 to 3.

Considerable discussion was elicited by a motion offered by Alderman COULTER to strike out of the Levy the words "under contract," in the statement of the item for street-cleaning.

Alderman ADAMS moved, as an amendment, to substitute the words "by contract" for "under contract."

His amendment was lost, as was also the original motion.

The question on the adoption of the Tax-levy was then put, and the Levy was adopted in its entirety by a vote of 16 for to 3 against.

Communications from the other Board were now declared to be in order.

A report in favor of the establishment of the line of stages referred to in the remonstrance already alluded to, was presented. The petition was taken up from the table, and the matter was debated at some length.

A motion to refer the same to a special committee was made by Alderman WILSON, and subsequently by Alderman BLUNT.

An amendment providing for its reference to the Committee on Streets was lost, and the original motion was carried.

Alderman COULTER moved that a Special Committee of the Board be appointed to proceed to Albany and present to the State Legislature the proposed City Charter.

Alderman TUCKER opposed the motion, but it was carried by a large majority.

The President appointed Aldermen WILSON, COULTER and BLUNT as a special Committee on the matter of the new line of stages through Lexington-avenue and Irving-place.

A number of assessment lists were submitted and appropriately referred.

The Committee to whom had been referred the petition of Hose Company No. 3, praying the Board to reverse the decision of the Fire Commissioners, by which members of the Company had been suspended for running their apparatus over the sidwalk in Centre-street, reported in favor of reversing the decision in question, on the ground that the portion of the street where the violation occurred is liable to many obstructions from the Harlem Railroad cars and railroad, and that the Railroad Company employs only T rails, which greatly interfere with the free passage of vehicles of every description.

After considerable debate the motion to adopt the report was declared to be lost for want of a constitutional vote, there being but 16 votes in favor of the adoption.

On motion the vote was reconsidered, and the report was laid on the table.

The Board then adjourned till Thursday evening at 5 o'clock.

☞ A man named ABRAM VAN AMDEN was found, about 10 o'clock Monday night, in one of the streets of the Twelfth Ward, with both legs frozen. He was sent to Bellevue Hospital.

☞ On Sunday, a Twenty-second Ward policeman found the dead body of a child in a snow-bank in Forty-first-street, near Eighth-avenue.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

ATTACK BY GARROTERS—THEY ARE FIRED UPON AND RUN.

It is stated that Mr. Thomas Thomas, Jr., the architect, was attacked by garroters, a few evenings since, while proceeding to his home in Twenty-fourth-street. Hearing footsteps behind him, and suspecting something wrong, he stopped as two fellows approached him, and bid them pass on. One of the fellows immediately struck him, but he returned the blow with interest, and drawing a revolver, fired one barrel, and shouted for the police. He then saw two other persons approaching, but not knowing whether they were friends or foes he fired a second barrel, whereupon the whole party turned and fled. Mr. Thomas pursued, keeping up a running fire, until the contents of the revolver were exhausted. Not a policeman appeared during the whole transaction. He thinks he wounded one or two of the rascals. He fortunately escaped with only a slight injury to his right hand, from the force of the blow he gave one of the party. Mr T. had a large sum of money with him at the time, of which, thanks to his courage and revolver, he was not robbed.

DARING STREET ROBBERY—CAPTURE OF THE THIEF.

A fellow giving his name as Thomas McCauley was brought before Justice WOOD on Sunday, and committed for a daring street robbery.

It appears from the evidence that, on Saturday evening, Mrs. Rebecca Jackson, of No. 250½ Bowery, while passing through Grand-street, with a satchel on her arm, was approached from behind by the prisoner, who snatched the satchel from her and ran off. Officer Gallagher, of the Fourteenth Ward, being near, and hearing the lady's cry for help, pursued and overhauled the runaway, and found and returned to its owner the stolen property, which the thief had dropped in his flight.

PICKING THE POCKET OF A MINISTER'S WIFE IN CHURCH

James Davis, a well-known Bowery kid, though only 18 years of age, was committed on Monday at the Essex Market Police Court for picking the pocket of Mrs. Searles (the minister's wife) of a porte-monnaie, in the Norfolk-street Methodist Church, on Sunday last. The deed was done just as the congregation were leaving the church, and was observed by several persons. The young "knuck" was detained until the arrival of a Seventeenth Ward Policeman, to whom he was given in charge.

HOG THIEVES—ARREST OF ONE OF THEM.

A man named Owen Gannon, and who was recognized as an escaped convict from Blackwell's Island, was arrested by two Eighth Ward Policemen, for stealing several hogs from a drove while it was passing through Greenwich-street. Hog stealing is carried on pretty extensively. Those who resort to this system of theft follow the droves as they are driven along and take advantage of any "scattering" among them by driving one or more of them quickly up some convenient alley-way. Gannon was committed by Justice FLANDREAU.

A DISHONEST SERVANT GIRL.

Annie Burns, a servant girl, was arrested on Saturday, at her employer's in Thirty-third-street, by officers Kinner and Smith of the Chief's office, on complaint of a Mr. Cowdrey of West Farms, who accuses her with stealing jewelry and other articles from his house while in his employ. A portion of the property alleged to have been stolen was found in possession of Annie, who is also accused of changing her place of service frequently, and leaving each employer minus some of his household goods. She was locked up for an examination.

CAPTURE OF PICKPOCKETS.

Two young men, giving their names as William Hogan and James Dornan, were arrested on Saturday for picking pockets at Washington Market.

About 5 o'clock P. M., the same day, Officer Kinner, while passing through Chatham street, observed some half dozen kids operating upon a lady. He discovered one of them with a porte-monnaie in his hand, (just stolen from the lady, no doubt,) and him he captured after a short chase. The remainder of the gang escaped. When the officer returned with his prisoner the lady was not to be found, she having no doubt learned of her misfortunes of the theft. The porte-monnaie contained a $5 gold piece and 30 cents in silver and copper currency. The accused parties, who gave his name as William Smith, were committed for examination.

HOUSE-BREAKING IN GROVE-STREET.

The house of Jacob S. Townsend, No. 28 Grove-street, was entered by burglars on Friday night. They broke out a side light by the basement door, and by this means reached and turned the key, and entered, without disturbing the family. They took away about $60 worth of silver ware and clothing.

DISPERSED THEM.

The Twelfth Ward Police dispersed, on Sunday afternoon, a crowd of men and boys who had mustered at Harlem for the purpose of witnessing a prize fight, and arrested two of the ringleaders, named James and Daniel O'Connell.

[Advertisement.]

EXTREME DEPRAVITY.—It is a sad thing that men should be so wicked—even fiendish; but there is no question as to the terrible fact—a new counterfeit of that excellent and beneficial medicine, BRANDRETH'S PILLS, is out. Thousands of poor families, for twenty years and more, have relied upon the genuine Pills whenever they have been sick, and while the more prejudiced and stickers by bleeding and calomel have died, they have secured cheaply a large share of vigorous health. To save these sensible and enlightened patrons of the true pill from deception, I beg they will attentively peruse the following warning:

Beware of Counterfeit Pills purporting to be BRANDRETH'S genuine Pills. There is out a very close imitation of these celebrated Pills—so much alike are they to the genuine, that it is only an expert that can at once distinguish the difference. The half-gross package label is an exact *fac simile* of that on the genuine package, except that the paper on which the counterfeit is printed is tinged with blue, the genuine being white. The box of Pills are like to the genuine as a pin is to pin; but the public can guard themselves from deception by observing that no genuine pills have "241 Broadway" on the side, which all of the counterfeit pills have—all such are counterfeits. I have already stopped the sale to some extent, and have seized a large quantity of counterfeit pills, which can be seen at No. 43 Canal-street, Brandreth Building, Nos. 417 and 415 Broadway. Let those who wish to secure the genuine BRANDRETH'S PILLS purchase at the principal office, as above; at No. 296 Bowery, No. 241 Hudson-street and No. 52 Division-street; at No. 175 Fulton street, Brooklyn, and No. 24 South Sixth-street, Williamsburg. T. W. DYOTT & SONS, agents, No. 132 North Second-street, Philadelphia.

B. BRANDRETH.

N. B.—All persons who sell the counterfeit Pills will be pursued to the utmost extent of the law. Remember no genuine have "241 Broadway" on the side label.

[Advertisement.]

☞ White Teeth, Perfumed Breath and beautiful complexion, can be acquired by using the Balm of a Thousand Flowers. What lady or gentleman would remain under the curse of a disagreeable breath, when using the Balm of a Thousand Flowers as a dentrifice would not only render it sweet, but leave the teeth as white as alabaster? Many persons do not know their breath is bad, and the subject is so delicate that their friends will never mention it. Beware of counterfeits. Be sure each bottle is signed FETRIDGE & Co., New-York. For sale by all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—DANGEROUS SALVES.—Beware of mineral ointments. They drive external disease into the system. This onguent is entirely vegetable. It expels the exciting cause of inflammation and suppuration. Under the cicatrice it leaves behind there lurks no covert poison. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all druggists, at 25c., 62½c., and $1 per pot.

Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—The great drama of the "Surgeon of Paris," the grand Pantomime of "Planche, or the Lively Fairies," and the comedy of the "Lottery Ticket," are all three to be performed at this prosperous Theatre to-night. With such entertainments it's not to be wondered at that this place of amusement has been so successful. Apply early for places.

[Advertisement.]

SAWDUST WANTED.

The subscriber is now ready to make contracts for the delivery of one hundred and forty-four thousand bushels of fine sawdust, to be delivered in monthly deliveries of twelve thousand bushels each, at his warehouse, Nos. 18, 20 and 22 Beaver-st., in this City. Address

UDOLPHO WOLFE,
No. 22 Beaver-st., New-York.

[Advertisement.]

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA.—Eruptions and all diseases of the external structure are simply the efflux of poisonous virus circulating in the veins. This preparation purges the blood of this foul element. Hence it cures. KEMP'S WORM PASTILLES are the only safe remedy for Vermiculur disease. Sold by D. T. LANMAN & Co., wholesale druggists, No. 69 Water-street, New-York, and by all druggists. Sarsaparilla $1, and Pastilles 25c. per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Gas works for villages and cities, or large private establishments, on a plan recently perfected and warranted superior to all others in simplicity, safety and economy. See advertisement in this paper.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—GAS FIXTURES.—Several new and beautiful patterns just completed. Call at our great manufacturing dépôt, No. 376 Broadway.

ARCHER, WARNER & CO.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—NOS. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 5 Murray-street, New-York.

LONG ISLAND.

Brooklyn Common Council—The Police—An Important Local Improvement Proposed—A New Gas Company—Special Election.

This Board held a regular meeting last evening. After reading and approving the minutes, the business was promptly proceeded with.

Nineteenth Ward.—The Chair announced that the Mayor was present and would draw the terms of the Aldermen of the Nineteenth (new) Ward.

Alderman FOWLER was opposed to the proceeding, as illegal—the Mayor should have attended to it at the first meeting, and had his protest recorded against the proceeding.

The Mayor then, according to the charter, selected Aldermen SCHOLS for the short term, (1 year,) and Aldermad JENKINS for the long term, (3 years.)

Executive Business.—Fortunately for the city there was but one office to fill when the Board went into Executive business—that of electing a Constable of the First Ward to fill a vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. OAKEY. The successful candidate was JOHN B. TELLER.

Steam on Atlantic-Street.—Of course there were numerous politicians present urging the Board to prohibit the use of steam on Atlantic-street by the Long Island Railroad Company. One petition, Alderman LOWBER said, was required by parties representing property on the street to the value of $1,250,000. Referred to the Railroad Committee.

A New Gas Company.—The following communication was presented and referred to the Gas Committee:

To the Honorable the Mayor and Common Council of the City of Brooklyn:

The Petition of the Brooklyn Consolidated Gas Light Company respectfully shows:

That said Company is duly incorporated under the General Law of the State, and has a capital of $500,000.

That they are prepared to put up their works and to furnish the best quality of gas to private consumers and to light the public establishments and streets of the city *at prices greatly below the present standard of prices* in this city, and such as they think will give entire satisfaction to the city and citizens.

They desire therefore to contract and agree with your honorable body to furnish the city with such Gas as it may require for any and all city purposes, and to agree upon the scale of prices to private consumers, and also to obtain from your honorable body permission and authority to lay their Gas mains, pipes, feeders, and service pipes throughout the city, under such regulations as your honorable body may deem fit and proper.

And your Petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray.

JAMES W. EMERY,
President of Company.

To Prevent Swindling.—Draft of an act was presented, amendatory of the old act, to prevent public officers from swindling the city out of moneys which may incidentally or otherwise come into their possession. Ordered printed.

Special Election.—A special election was ordered in the Seventh Ward, to fill the vacancy occasioned by Alderman MEEKER refusing to qualify. The election is ordered for Feb. 7.

Ninth Ward Alderman.—A petition, numerously signed by residents of the Ninth Ward, asking the Board to inquire into the legality of the election of Alderman BOGERT, was summarily and indefinitely postponed.

The Police Department.—Alderman RALPHS moved that the Police Department be reorganized and reduced so as to be brought within the appropriation made for the present year, which is about one-third less than that for the Department last year.

Alderman LOWBER offered as a substitute a similar proposition, but more definite, and also presented a communication from the Auditor, as follows:

COMMUNICATION FROM THE AUDITOR.

GENTLEMEN: The Chief of Police has sent to this Department his semi-monthly list of the Police force, with the amount due each individual member thereof, up to and including Jan. 15. By this return it appears that the force is 312 men. No provision has been made for this number at the present rate of payment, viz.: $1 75 per day each.

The appropriation for pay of Policemen and all contingent expenses of the Police Department for the current year, is but $120,000. The appropriation for the pay of Policemen *alone*, for the year 1856, was $190,347 50; decrease for this year, $70,000.

The law under which I act says "that no money shall be paid from the city treasury for any purpose whatsoever, unless upon my certificate that the claim has been incurred under due authority of law." Section 14 of Title 10 of the City Charter reads as follows: "It shall not be lawful for the Common Council of the said city to borrow any money, or to enter into any contract by which they may be compelled to pay money, except for the purposes for which they are or may be authorized to raise money by tax, and then only to an amount not exceeding the sum they are authorized by law to raise by tax during that municipal year, &c."

It is, therefore, necessary that your honorable Board should make some action in the premises before I can proceed to certify the pay rolls of the Police force.

D. I. NORTHRUP, Auditor.

Alderman FOWLER moved that this Common Council direct the disbursing officers to withhold the payof the policemen until the 1st prox., and that the whole subject, with so much of His Honor the Mayor's message as is contained in pages 8, 7, 12, and all other pages relating to the Police Department, be referred, with the general matter, to the Police Committee, for report on Monday evening next. Carried.

Important Proposition.—The following communication was presented from Roswell Graves, Esq. City Surveyor:

Honorable Common Council of the City of Brooklyn:

Believing with other tax-payers of the City of Brooklyn that its interests are deeply at stake under the increasing complication, the question of ferries, railroads, stage routes and other proposed improvements is now taking, I respectfully offer for your consideration two general improvements, which, if carried out, will relieve the above-mentioned subject of its embarrassments:

First—It is complained that our present ferries as a united whole do not pay—that the principal burden is thrown upon the Fulton Ferry.

Second—That the Bridge-street Ferry in particular is a losing adventure; and that the Main-street Ferry is fatally declining.

Third—That the Montague Ferry but accommodates a select few at the expense of the many.

Fourth—That if we attempt to relieve the general expense of discontinuing any particular ferry, or by running another ferry from Fulton-street, we will overcrowd our already too much crowded thoroughfare.

Fifth—That a large portion of the city lying south of the City Hall demands a far wider and more direct outlet than Fulton street below Joralemon now is, and that therefore Flatbush-avenue should be cut through direct to Sands-street.

Sixth—That the grades of Fulton, Main, bridge, Montague and Atlantic streets are not suitable for general travel nor for a generally economical system of drainage.

These objections have their advocates among too numerous and respectable a class of our citizens to pass them idly by. Upon every earnest agitation of them, your honorable body has felt how full of embarrassment they were. They are all and each intimately of influence one upon the other, although each may be carried out independently. As in every crisis, so now, future investment and residence of strangers among us depend entirely upon the present disposition we make of the above question.

North of the City Hall we have heretofore (and then only under pressing necessity) carried out two other local improvements. A few years have proved these to have been as temporary as local

Fulton-street, from Henry-street to the river, was, in 1834, the principal outlet of all Brooklyn travel. Fulton-street, from Joralemon to the ferry, may, in 1856, be said to be the same. It would not be a greater undertaking *now* to widen Fulton-street 100 feet its entire length, than it was then to carry out the short widening consummated in 1834; and it should never be forgotton that the latter was mainly accomplished through the enlightened views and nerve of a single Trustee of the then village. That day was a crisis also in our history, but the widening of Fulton-street and an increased facility for crossing to New-York was followed by an immediate prosperity and increased value of property in every direction.

It is not now proposed, however, to disturb Fulton-street by any further widenings, but to lay before you two large and general improvements that will render the widening of Fulton-street unnecessary. First, however, drawing your attention to the fact that Joralem-on-street is very nearly a continuation of Fulton-avenue; and further, that the opening of Chambers-street in New-York, from Chatham-street to a point at or near the Roosevelt-street Ferry, is now in the hands of Commissioners; and also that the burden of vehicle travel across Fulton Ferry is directed above Chambers-street in New-York.

First—It is proposed then to widen Bridge-street to 100 feet in width its entire length, and adjust its grade to that of a permanent thoroughfare. Then to run the boats now crossing from Main and Bridge streets from Bridge-street alone to Roosevelt and Gouverneur streets, New-York.

Second—It is proposed to widen Joralemon-street to 100 feet broad, from Fulton-avenue to the East River, and adjust its grade to that of a permanent thoroughfare. To abolish the South and Montague Ferries, and run the same boats from Joralemon-street to their present landings in New-York.

By the first improvement we would entirely obviate objection No. 2, and in a great measure No. 4, and is part Nos. 1, 5, and 6.

By the second improvement we would remove objections Nos. 3 and 5, and in part Nos. 1, 5, and 6.

Under the Charter, while it is merely provided that no new openings shall take place without consent of owners, &c., it is as wisely provided that your Honorable body may widen and improve such streets as are now laid out under less stringent restrictions.

The improvements proposed will doubtless remove vital municipal difficulties. They will also allay serious differences of general and local opinion, upon new and enlarged routes of vehicle and city railroad travel, give more intimate access across and through this city, improve our drainage, and provide for the future growth of the city.

Without entering in detail upon the advantages accruing from these proposed new thoroughfares, I will instance among many other advantages the simple fact, that on the improved and then practicable grade of Bridge-street a person could, by the Fulton-avenue and Bridge-street cars, cross the river, and then by the Second-avenue cars from the ferry foot of Roosevelt-street, ride from East New-York to Forty-second-street, New-York, a distance of 8½ miles for 12 cents.

Yours respectfully,
R. GRAVES, City Surveyor.

To Special Committee of five, consisting of Aldermen Kalbfleisch, Fowler, Van Brunt, Walsh, Pierson.

Water for Brooklyn.—Under the special order, "An Act to provide for the supply of the City of Brooklyn with water," was taken up, and was under consideration at the adjournment.

Annual Report of the Brooklyn Chief of Police.

JOHN S. FOLK, Esq., Chief of the Brooklyn Police Department, last night made the following Annual Report to the Common Council:

Report, showing the Number of Persons Apprehended by the Police for Felonies, Misdemeanors, and other Offences, from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1856:

Offences.	No. Arrests.	Offences.	No. Arrests.
Assault and battery	1514	Highway robbery	3
Assault on officers	31	Indecent exposure	14
Assault, with int'nt to kill	47	Insulting females	5
Assault with threats	27	Insanity	76
Attempt, rape	5	Intoxication	1,622
Attempt, burglary	7	Interfering with officers	44
Abandonment	28	Illegal voting	9
Attempt, highway rob'y	4	Keeping disorderly houses	26
Attempt to pass counterfeit money	2	Kidnapping	1
Assault	51	Murder	5
Attempt suicide	1	Malicious mischief	26
Attempt, robbery	1	Manslaughter	1
Bastardy	3	Mayhem	1
Burglary	75	Petit larceny	846
Bigamy	1	Passing coun'feit money	46
Breach of the peace	7	Picking pockets	6
Carrying conc'd weap'ns	1	Perjury	2
Constructive larceny	4	Prize-fighting	4
Counterfeiting	1	Revolt on shipboard	3
Cruelty to animals	1	Receiving stolen goods	8
Disorderly conduct	75	Rape	9
Drunk and disorderly	1608	Runaway apprentices	1
Deserters	4	Suspicion of burglary	11
Detained as witnesses	5	Suspicion of arson	3
Disturbing public wors'p	1	Suspicious persons	102
Escaped convicts	1	Suspicion of larceny	31
Embezzlement	2	Selling diseased meat	1
Fighting in public sts	18	Seduction	5
False pretences	25	Swindling	1
Forgery	1	Suspicion of highway robbery	1
Furious driving	11	Throwing stones in public streets	21
Fraud	1	Threatening life	7
Fraudulently detaining letters	1	Trespass	4
Gross Intoxication	971	Vagrancy	405
Grand larceny	10	Violation City Ordinance	302
Gambling	1		
Habitual drunkards	8	Total	9091

Statement showing the number of days the members of the Department have been absent from duty by reason of sickness and disability:

Districts.		Districts.	
I.	437	VI.	36
II.	230	VII.	42
III.	401	VIII.	109
IV.	371	IX.	57

MISCELLANEOUS TRANSACTIONS.

Districts.	Lodgers.	Lost Children.	Fires Extng'd.	Persons resc'd from drown'g.	Money Taken.
I.	2,002	119	11	....	$371 30
II.	1,301	188	8	10	536 93
III.	904	119	....	....	2,454 04
IV.	764	68	18	....	454 26
V.	609	52	14	....	637 80
VI.	271	123	8	....	7 05
VII.	115	....	....	....	....
VIII (Ward)	40	6	....	....	20 00
IX (Ward)	142	....	....	....	6 08
Totals	6,148	675	59	10	$4,489 41

During the past quarter 2,180 arrests were made—390 less than during the previous quarter.

During this quarter nine policemen were suspended and disposed of as follows:

Complaints dismissed	4	Dismissed from office	3
Suspended for 10 days	1	Resigned	1
Total			9

MARRIED.

MERRINS—HILL.—In this City, on Wednesday noon, Jan. 21, in Calvary Baptist Church, 23d-st., by Rev. Dr. Gillette, Pastor, THOMAS W. MERRINS, M. D., of Northampton, Mass., to Miss HANNAH R. HILL, daughter of Rev. B. M. Hill, D. D., of this City.

DINSMORE—BEAN.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 22, by Rev. G. T. Bedell, D. D., SAMUEL P. DINSMORE, Esq., and HARRIET NEWELL BEAN, daughter of the late Rev. Moses Bean.

WING—SMITH.—On Thursday, Jan. 22, after the Order of the Society of Friends, THOMAS L. WING, of New-York to CYNTHIA T., daughter of Rufus Smith, of Stamford, Dutchess Co.

MALLORY—JONES.—At Troy, N. Y., on Thursday, Jan. 22, in St. John's Church, by Rev. Mr. Smith, Mr. JOEL R. MALLORY to Miss JENNIE, youngest daughter of L. J. W. Jones, of Petersburg, N. Y.

RICE—RUSSELL.—In Chenango, Broome Co., on Sunday, Jan. 18, by Rev. Dr. Roberts, GEORGE C. RICE, Esq., editor of the *Chenango Telegraph*, Norwich, N. Y., to LOUISE M., eldest daughter of Calvin Russell, Esq., of the former place.

DIED.

WARDLOW.—In this City, on Sunday evening, Jan. 25, after a long and severe illness, ANN WARDLOW, aged 49 years.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 12 5th-st., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock precisely.

VOY.—In this City, on Monday, Jan. 26, of inflammation of the lungs, WILLIAM VOY, in the 70th year of his age.

Friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, 28th inst., at 12 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 226 Church st.

KEYES.—In East Brooklyn, on Monday morning, Jan. 26, at the residence of J. B. Keyes, ALLAIRE KEYES, son of Wm. E. and M. L. Keyes, aged 4 years, 9 months and 12 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, 28th inst., at 12 o'clock, M., from the residence of J. B. Keyes, Franklin-av.

☞ San Francisco, Cal., papers please copy.

DEEN.—In Williamsburg, on Saturday, Jan. 24, JOHN DEEN, aged 70 years, 10 months and 14 days.

The friends of the family are particularly invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, 27th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., from his late residence, No. 37 4th-st., near South 8th. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

☞ California and Eastern papers please copy.

DOUGLAS.—In Jersey City, on Wednesday, Jan. 21, of typhoid fever, Rev. STEPHEN DOUGLAS, Rector of Trinity Chapel, aged 40 years and 16 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of his brother-in-law, Walter Vanderzee, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, to-morrow (Tuesday) morning, at 10½ o'clock, from the Free Episcopal Church, York-st., between Grove and Barrow.

SCHOONMAKER.—At Bushwick, on Sunday, Jan. 25, ELLA DOROTHEA, daughter of Nicholas and Gertrude Schoonmaker, aged 1 year and 4 days.

Funeral this day, (Tuesday,) at 3 o'clock P. M.

COLLIER.—At Geneva, N. Y., on Wednesday, Jan. 21, Mrs MARY S. COLLIER, widow of the late Ezra Collier, formerly of this City, in the 57th year of her age.

SWARTWOUT.—At Paterson, N. J., on Sunday, Jan. 25, MARY SWARTWOUT, widow of John Swartwout, deceased, formerly of New-York, in the 85th year of her age.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...JAN. 26.

$1,000 Kentucky 8s, 6s	102	350	Erie R. R.	63½
10,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90, 90	55	do	63½
105,000 Miss. St. 6s	86½	165	do	62¼
5,000 do	86	100	do	b30 63½
5,000 do	b60 86¼	100	do	b60 62½
15,000 do	b60 86½	100	do	b3 62¾
60,000 do	b60 86¾	100	Hud. Riv. R'd	83
5,000 do	b30 87	200	do	83½
3,000 Cal St. 7s, '75	68¾	100	Harlem Railroad	15¼
1,500 N. Y. Cent. R 6s	88	5	Third-av. R'd	89
10,000 E. RR Ct. bs	1862 89	20	N. H. & Hart. R'd	121
1,000 E. RR 3dm. bs	1883 97½	400	Cl. & Pitts. R'd	55
1,000 H. R. RR Ct. bs	67	200	Reading Railroad	83
2,000 Ill. Cen. RR. bs	98⅜	200	do	b3 83
7,000 do	99	300	do	81¾
500 Ill. Cen. Rights	130	300	do	s60 81½
2,000 T. H. & Alt. 3dm.	74½	69	Mich. Cent. R. R.	95⅛
250 Bank of Com	104	50	do	95¼
15 Nassau Bank	104	50	do	s3 95¼
10 Commonw Bank	99⅝	35	M. So. & N. Ia. R. R	84¾
7 Metropolitan Bk	107⅝	200	do	b60 87½
50 Hanover Bank	99	650	do	86¼
10 Park Bank	99	100	do	86¾
12 Del & Hud Can Co	119¾	100	do	s3 86¾
5 do	119¾	25	do	b30 87
28 Tradesmen's Bank	120	100	do	b30 86¾
10 Ohio L. & T. Co	94½	150	do	86¼
10 Penn. Coal Co	191¾	5	do	85¾
300 Cumb. Coal Co	20	265	Panama Railroad	97
500 do	b3 20	50	do	b20 97¼
200 do	19¾	50	do	97¾
100 do	b30 20¼	250	do	b60 98
50 do	b60 20¾	50	do	97
100 do	b30 20	312	Ill. Central R. R	128
150 do	19¾	200	do	128¾
50 Ward C'l & Im Co	36	270	do	128½
210 N. Y. Cen. R. R	94⅜	50	Cl. Col. & Cin. Rd	103½
1100 do	s7 94¾	108	Gal. & Chic. Rd	105¾
25 do	94⅜	100	do	b30 105½
150 do	94¼	50	do	b60 105¾
350 do	b60 94⅜	200	do	opg 105¾
50 do	s60 94	50	do	c 105¾
50 do	b15 94⅜	300	Clev. & Tol. Rd.	b60 77⅜
200 do	94¾	40	do	76¾
324 Chic. & R. I Rd	99	200	do	76¾
75 do	99⅛			

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 Missouri State 6s	86¾	200	Erie Railroad	b10 62¾
70,000 do	s60 85¾	100	do	62¾
2,600 Virginia 6s	93⅛	30	do	63¼
5,000 Tenn. State 6s, '90	90	10	Ill. Cen. R. R	128½
1,000 Bnd. Riv. 3d M.	69¾	100	Reading R. R	b3 81¾
13,000 Ill. Cen. R. R. Bds.	98¾	200	do	b30 81¾
25 La Crosse & Mil. R.	73	100	do	b3 82
11 Mil. & Miss. R. R.	73	500	do	s60 81¾
400 Cumb Coal Co	19¾	200	Clev. & Pitts. R	55
100 do	b60 20¼	50	Gal. & Chic. R.	s60 105
40 Penn. Coal. Co	101½	200	do	b30 106
200 N. Y. Cen. R.	s60 94½	100	Cleve. & Tol. R	76¾
200 do	b3 94¾	100	Chic. & Rk. I. R. R.	99¼
60 Erie Railroad	b3 62¾	50	do	b10 99¾

MONDAY, Jan. 26—P. M.

The Official Averages of the Banks in the City of New-York, for the week ending Saturday last, Jan. 24, the particulars of which are advertised by each Bank on another page of this paper, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous Statement of Saturday, Jan. 17:

Increase of Loans	$234,014
Decrease of Specie	321,130
Increase Undrawn Deposits	800,924
Decrease in Circulation	168,039

The Statement is again better than the general anticipation on the Street, particularly in the Specie reserve, which shows half a million better than expected, after the export of $781,000 to Europe, and transfer of $527,000 to the Sub-Treasury. The Gold exchanges with the interior, which ran so materially against the City at the close of December, have again turned in our favor. The clearances last week were remarkably light, owing to the weather embargo on the mails and the distant express lines. The daily exchanges between the Banks through the Clearing-House averaged five millions a day less than the week previous. This will account for the heavy apparent falling off in the gross deposits, while the actual undrawn balances are eight hundred thousand dollars more. Including the Clearing-House operations and Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday, the following is the general

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	Jan. 26, 1856.	Jan. 24, 1857.	Jan. 17, 1857.
Capital	$49,462,000	$56,797,000	$56,797,000
Loans	96,887,221	111,094,415	110,860,401
Specie	12,733,059	11,633,924	11,955,054
Circulation	7,406,986	7,879,026	8,047,065
Gold Deposits	73,918,315	88,644,575	93,085,766
Exchanged	18,487,337	21,766,594	26,953,779
Undrawn	60,430,798	66,877,981	66,076,987
Sub-Treasury	11,826,261	11,477,992	11,950,429

Jan. 26, 1856—Bank Capital	$49,462,000
Actual Deposits	60,430,798
Together	$109,892,798
Invested in Loans	$96,887,221
In Specie	12,733,059
	$109,620,280
Jan. 24, 1857—Bank Capital	$56,797,000
Actual Deposits	66,877,981
Together	$123,674,981
Invested in Loans	$111,094,415
In Specie	11,633,924
	$122,728,339

Circulation secured by Stocks in Bank Department at Albany.

The week opens on a quiet and rather easy Money Market. Stock people borrow with facility at 7 ₱ cent., and prime short paper, when declined at Bank, is placed outside at 8@8½ ₱ cent. Bills of 3 and 4 months date, first-class, 8½@9 ₱ cent., and fair or second choice names 10@13 ₱ cent. There is known to be a very large amount of Exchange in the Southern mails overdue, and this has tended to limit operations to-day for the Boston steamers. The regular drawers have the market at present at 108½@108¾ on London; 5.22½@5.21¼ on Paris. The Stock Market closed very firm, after showing symptoms of weakness early in the day on the part of the list. The Securities in favor in England were strongest: for New-York Central 7 ₱

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI.....NO. 1672. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 28, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

WHO IS SYLVANUS M. SPENCER?

Interesting Sketch of the Famous Captor of the Nicaragua Transit Company's Boats.

HIS ANTECEDENTS.

Tried in New-York on Charge of Murdering Capt. Frazier, of the Sea Witch, and Acquitted.

A LEAF FROM HIS PRIVATE DIARY.

The leader of the forces that captured the lake and river boats of the Nicaragua Transit Company—as detailed in the DAILY TIMES of Monday last—was SYLVANUS M. SPENCER. But who is SYLVANUS M. SPENCER? Our readers, we presume, thought as they read the name that he was some new light, some unknown man, somebody fresh from the people, who, with his sword in hand, had all his fortune yet to carve, his great name yet to make,—the greatness dating, however, from the hour that he came down "like a wolf on the fold" heading the Costa Ricans; —that his next chapter would be a terrible defeat by "BILLY WALKER, the blue-eyed man," and that the end of him.

It was all blunder. SYLVANUS has a history already. The DAILY TIMES has given page after page of its "valuable columns," as our correspondents always say, detailing the story of his life.

In the Thirteenth Ward of this City he has a good many acquaintances. What town or State has the honor of his birthplace we are unable to say. The Muse of History skipped that page of his life. The impression is, however, that he was born in New-York—first drew breath in the late Alderman BRIGGS' Ward. It is an established fact that he had parents, but who they were we don't know. A family named JENKINS brought him up, and in the family, as well as out of it, he was known by the pet name of "Banty Jenkins." Like the author of *Leaves of Grass*, but in a different sense, he was "one of the roughs," and a "Kosmos" in the Ward. His boyhood is presumed to have been a hard one,—at least he came out of it a very hard boy. The public school system had him in hand for a long time, but was not able to make much impression upon him. Indeed, to the great gratification of the old ladies of his vicinity, and quiet people generally, he utterly vanished from public gaze for the space of ten years, when he suddenly turned up at Rio Janeiro, on the charge of murdering Capt. FRAZIER, of the clipper ship *Sea Witch*, of which vessel SPENCER himself had been the mate.

About the 16th of June, 1855, the United States Consul at Rio, and the officers of the United States brig *Bainbridge* then lying in that port, instituted an inquiry into the facts attending the murder of the Captain, which was continued for several days, and resulted in their sending SPENCER home a prisoner to be tried for the crime. SPENCER, on arriving here, was detained in close custody, and a preliminary investigation as to the question of his guilt was held by a United States Commissioner. This eventuated in his being sent for trial before the proper tribunal. Accordingly on Thursday, Dec. 20, he was arraigned in the United States Circuit Court, Hon. Judge INGERSOLL presiding, on a charge of murder on the high seas, for that he on the morning of Sunday, June 8, 1855, between the hours of 3 and 4 o'clock, did, on board the ship *Sea Witch*, then about 1,300 miles Southeast of Rio, barbarously murder Capt. FRAZIER, the master.

On the trial was elicited the following testimony: On the 25th of April, it seems, in the year 1855, the *Sea Witch* sailed from this port for Hong Kong, bound from thence to Swantoag (wherever that is) for coolies, and from Swantoag to Panama. Captain FRAZIER was in command, SPENCER was first mate, and there were 23 seamen. From the time the ship left this port until the murder, SPENCER and the Captain lived on unfriendly terms with each other, and at times their hostility exhibited itself in remarks mutually offensive. The unfortunate Captain seemed to have the advantage of his mate in powers of abuse, and frequently indulged them to an unwarrantable extent. On the very evening before the murder SPENCER and the Captain while at tea had a dispute, in the course of which FRAZIER told the latter that he was neither an officer, a seaman, nor a navigator; that the reputation he had obtained of him (SPENCER) was that he was a liar and could not be believed; that he was a coward; that he must have heavers with which to knock down the men at the wheel; that he had to take a belaying pin to knock down CLARK, (the second mate,) instead of using his fists like a man—and a great deal more to the same purport. To such unrestricted comment SPENCER never returned a reply; and when the captain, as was his wont, refused to give his orders through him, he never attempted to remonstrate, nor, as far as the evidence goes, did he ever attempt to conciliate. Such was the condition of affairs when, on the night of the 5th of June, the captain retired to rest. SPENCER was on the watch from 12 o'clock till 4 in the morning, and during that time it was shown the murder must have been committed. The first intimation any of those on board had of the event was given by SPENCER himself, who, about 4 o'clock, appeared at the Doctor's berth with the lamp of the steward's pantry in his hand, and called on the Doctor to get up for God's sake, for he believed the Captain was murdered.

The Doctor got up, and accompanied by SPENCER, proceeded to the Captain's state-room, which was in utter darkness. The Captain was found lying in his berth, on his right side, and breathing stertoriously; his right hand covered the right side of his head, and the pillows, coverlets, and edges of the berth were drenched with blood. The Doctor attempted to turn the body over, but could not. SPENCER asked him if he required assistance, and was answered in the affirmative. The carpenter was then brought in, (by SPENCER,) and the Captain was turned on his left side. On sponging his head and face it was discovered that he was bleeding from the nose, mouth and right ear, and that the whole right side of his face was a mass of bruises. A more attentive examination disclosed a gash on the forehead, a compound contused wound over the right temple, a flesh wound reaching to the bone on the back of the head, and two other fractures of the skull. The Captain lingered, but in an insensible condition, till 12 o'clock, the next day, when he died.

The body was then washed and laid out by the cook and steward; the carpenter made a box next morning, into which the corpse was placed, and after covering the body with whisky given by SPENCER for that purpose, the box was fastened up and lowered into the hold. That was done in pursuance of a promise made by the Doctor to the Captain a day or two after the vessel left port, that if he (the Captain) should die before their return, (the poor fellow seemed to have a presentiment of his fate,) his body was to be brought home and buried by the side of his wife in Greenwood Cemetery. SPENCER now assumed the command, and requested the doctor to inform the sailors that the Captain had died of hemorrhage. In a prior conversation he consulted the doctor as to the propriety of proceeding to the Cape of Good Hope, and expressed his wish to proceed there in compliance with the terms of charter. To this the doctor disagreed, and urged the necessity of putting back for Rio, to which SPENCER ultimately consented.

This is the gist of the testimony which was elicited on his trial. A great many witnesses were examined, and a very minute investigation was made, but nothing was given in evidence that tended to fasten the crime directly on the prisoner.

The trial, which is reported at length in the TIMES of the date referred to, lasted for three days, and occupied considerable attention at the time. It resulted in the prisoner's acquittal.

The papers containing a record of the proceedings before the United States Consul at Rio were produced in evidence for the prosecution. These contained the examination of SPENCER himself.

His testimony represents him as having entertained suspicions against four or five of the seamen whose names he gave.

SPENCER is described as a slender-built man, with a fair complexion, sharp chin, and hair combed backward.

From a book produced on the trial of SPENCER, containing a diary kept by him while at sea, we extract the following specimen, *verbatim et literatim:*

"Oh, how shall I describe my feelings; this morning at 4 o'clock A. M. found the captain wounded to death, not quite dead but incansible and evidently dieing; the doctor gives no hopes, still I keep the ship to her course, hoping for some partial recovery of sensibility, to consult his last wishes, and, if possible, get some clue to the detection of the murderer or murderers."

"Oh, it is a horrid to think that such a deed could be perpetrated and no vestee of the assen other than the deed. At daylight looked carefully around, no spot or anything that could enable one to say that it was done with that or the other, or who was the Foul assen." "6 o'clock and 30 Doctor thinks the captain may linger a few days before he expires, and possibly recover his senses for a short time. Continued to bear away for the port of Rio Janerio, and done so. Latter part of this day strong breezes and heavy squall with rain, shortened sail armed ourselves with all possible precaution."

10 o'clock.—Doctor gives up all hopes; at noon informs me the captain is dieing. Ah, this is horrid. I had hoped for some partial recovery of censibility. "30 minutes past merd.—The captain expired; set the cook and steward to wash and lay him out, an enjoined silence on the foulks aft. 4 o'clock P. M., June 16. N. thing. Mustered the crew and informed them simply that the captain was dead and that I was keeping the ship for Rio Janeiro; saw no expression of countenance that looked confused or that should give any clue to the detection of the assen."

Carpenter to work making a coffen. I have the Aldermann's whiskey below which the doctor thinks is sufficient to preserve the Bodie. This I wish to do by all means (as being an expressed wish of him some time ago in case he should die.)"

Also that upon my arrival at Rio Janerio (and God only knows whether I shall or no) the crew may be confronted with the corps and there in the presence of unbias and unnerved observers some clue be discovered to the detection of the murderers. O my dear friend think of the horror of my position. Indeed I find language inadequet to express it, or to convey an ide of the horror of this foul deed. A man evidently sleeping struck senceless at a blow and that blow repeated to make assurance doubly sure again and again."

"About noon got the coffen ready."

"3 o'c P. M entered the corps and covered it with Liquor not having quit enof added a becket of water which in the opinion of the ship surgeon as sufficient to preserve the corps. 5 o'c mustered all hands and louered the coffen the louer hole. Again I cast a scrutenising glance on every countenance but every thing is blank and I dont seem to possess my natural penetration."

"Oh Edward sailors will be sailors for while we were pitching the cover of the coffen on deck, I went forward and there was four of the rogues playing cards; and when we lowered the corpse in the hole one of the sailors began to shout evo for which I upbraided him and I understand he has since wept."

"Night fall of the 6th, Civil time, Cabin. O you have never been to sea and can form no idea of the solemnity of the scene. But such a calm as this surpasses every thing of its kind that ever fell to my lot to behold; only think of us anxious to reach Port for our own safety as well as the vessell, and other innocent lives on board, for how far the intention goes towards the murder of every one aft God only knows; and may be the destruction of the vessell by fire and other means and awful thought I cannot endure it the murderer may be in our midst—some one not suspected."

"Everything almost belonging to the late Capt. FRASER I have had put under lock and key in the state room, for I've not time to make an inventory there of, which I propose to do upon my arrival at Rio Janeiro, and have them packed up and sent to his bereaved family."

The Doctor tells me that the crew thinks the Captain killed himself. Poor fellows, let them think so. But I, who have seen the corps, both before and after death, can have no such opinion; if I could, it would be a great relicfe to my mind. Daylight once more, thank Providence, and everything as usual."

Monday, 18th June, 1855, 20 before eleven o'clock. The consul came on board accompanied by the Captain of the Brigg *Brainbridge* and several other gentlemen, captains of vessels, and two physicians, and ordered the corps got up from below, which was done; made a *post mortem* examination of the head of our late Captain, and established the fact of his murder, for the wounds in the opinion of the medical men must have been inflicted by some person or persons; it was quite evident that two instruments must have been used, as there was the head or skull broken or completely stove in—and one wound evidently done with a sharp instrument."

Soon after his acquittal he sailed for Nicaragua, and remained there several months, returning finally to New-York. While here he is said to have stated, in conversation with several persons, that he had made arrangements with Commodore VANDERBILT to proceed to Nicaragua and concert measures with the Costa Rican Government for the capture of the lake and river boats. He accordingly left this port in the month of October last, in the steamer *Cahawba*, and proceeded *vid* Aspinwall to San José, the capital of Costa Rica. At this place he is supposed to have had an interview with the authorities, resulting in his taking charge of the Costa Rican force which seized the river and lake boats, and the forts on the San Juan River, as already detailed in the TIMES.

STATE AFFAIRS.

BUSINESS BEFORE THE LEGISLATURE.

The Brick Church Property—Banking Law—Veterans of 1812—Qualification of Voters—Days of Grace—Quarantine—Miscellaneous.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 27.

The House passed almost the entire day in the discussion of the bill ceding to the United States jurisdiction over certain United States buildings in the City of New-York. The hour of adjournment was reached before the discussion closed.

The Speaker announced the following select Committee on the proposition to equalize assessment and taxation: Messrs. Leavenworth, Glover, Jones, Miller, H. Baker, Hastings, Van Valkenburgh and George.

THE SENATE

Did a world of business—the State will be lucky if some of it does not require to be done over.

BANKING LAW.

Mr. KELLY introduced a bill to increase the salary of the Bank Superintendent. Also, to make the Treasurer of the State an officer of the Department, charged with the duty of certifying to the proper transfer of stocks, and other securities filed in the Bank Department.

INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. MADDEN gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to create a State Insurance Department.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS' BANK.

The annual report of this institution was received this morning:

Amount received on deposits for the past year	$138,824 44
Amount paid to 3,848 depositors	247,147 83
Amount of interest received on bonds and mortgages	15,940 58
Amount of interest received on stocks, &c.	10,040 75
Amount of interest paid to depositors	16,458 82

THE "OLD VETERANS."

The Committee to which was referred the claims of the soldiers of 1812, reported to-day in favor of the passage of a bill providing for the appointment of a Commission, consisting of the Adjutant and Commissary General and General JOHN S. VAN RENSSELAER, of Albany, for two years from the passage of the act, for the purpose of receiving proof with regard to and determining the sums due and properly chargeable to the State for the services and contingent expenses of the militia of this State rendered in the War of 1812. The proof to authenticate such services and expenses shall be the statement on oath of the services rendered, and expenses incurred by the person claiming compensation, stating the time of such services, the place or places, and the names of the officers commanding, and that the claimant has received or is entitled to bounty lands by virtue of the laws of the United States, passed in 1855. No demand shall be allowed if it shall appear that the same has been sold or assigned for less than the sum at which it would have been audited. Each Commissioner to receive $1,000 for his services, and the Board to be allowed $500 for clerk hire.

THE SABBATH IN NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN.

Mr. SPENCER gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill entitled for the better observance of the Sabbath in New-York and Brooklyn. It provides that the selling of intoxicating drinks on that day shall be considered a misdemeanor, and punishable by a heavy fine, and also by imprisonment.

PURE MILK FOR NEW-YORK.

The bill incorporating the New-York Pure Milk Company, was reported back from the Committee with the following amendment:

SEC. 8. If any member, agent or officer of said Company, shall adulterate or cause to be adulterated, any milk sold or to be sold by said Company, or if any member, agent or officer of the Company, shall sell any milk of the Company, knowing the same to be adulterated, or shall violate any of the provisions of this act, such officer or agent shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and punished by a fine not exceeding $250, or by imprisonment not exceeding six months, or by both, at the discretion of the Court.

A PROPOSED QUALIFICATION FOR VOTERS.

Mr. FERDON moved the following concurrent resolution, which lies on the table one day:

Resolved, (If the Assembly concur,) That section 1, article 2, of the Constitution of this State, be amended so as to read as follows:

SECTION 1. Every male citizen of the age of 21 years, *who can read the English language*, and shall have been a citizen for ten days, and an inhabitant of this State for one year next preceding any election, and for the last four months a resident of the county where he may offer his vote, shall be entitled to vote at such election, in the election district of which he shall at the time be a resident, and not elsewhere, for all officers that now are or may hereafter be elective by the people; but such citizen shall have been for thirty days next preceding the election a resident of the district from which the officer is to be chosen for whom he offers his vote.

THE CLIMATOLOGY OF THE UNITED STATES.

A resolution was introduced, which lies over, which authorizes the Regents of the University to purchase for the Academies and Literary Institutions in the State, 250 copies of the *Climatology of the United States*, by LORIN BLODGET, provided that the price of the work does not exceed $4 a copy.

A NATIONAL VACCINE INSTITUTE.

A petition was received from several Physicians of New-York, asking for an act incorporating this Institute.

DAYS OF GRACE ON SIGHT DRAFTS, &c.

A memorial was received from Poughkeepsie bankers, setting forth that at the present time much diversity of opinion exists as to the time when drafts or bills of exchange drawn payable at sight, are due and payable. In some parts of the State three days of grace are allowed on such drafts or bills, while in others no days of grace are allowed. They therefore ask for the passage of an act fixing the time when such drafts or bills of Exchange shall be due and payable; and also making drafts on any Bank, Banker or Banking Association, drawn payable on any particular day, after the date thereof, due and payable on the day mentioned, without any days of grace.

THE ALBANY AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD CO.

A bill was introduced by Mr. RAMSAY which provides that this Company shall have three years in addition to the time they now have by law for the completion of their road.

RELATIVE TO HIGHWAYS.

The following bill was introduced this morning:

"In every case of the laying out a highway through uninclosed, unimproved and uncultivated lands, the damages shall be assessed in the manner now provided by law in other cases; and where any highway shall have been laid out within twenty years previous to the passage of this act, and the damages occasioned hereby shall not have been assessed, released or paid, such damages may be assessed as aforesaid, when the said highway shall be opened, worked and used the same as if laid through inclosed, improved and cultivated lands."

AMENDMENT OF THE INSURANCE LAW.

The bill to amend the act to provide for the INCORPORATION OF INSURANCE COMPANIES had its third reading, on motion of Mr. UPHAM, and passed. The following is the bill:

SECTION 1. The 20th section of said act is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

SEC. 20. No dividend shall ever be made by any company incorporated under this act when its capital stock is impaired, or when the making of such dividend would have the effect of impairing its capital stock, and any dividend so made shall subject each of the stockholders receiving the same to an individual liability to the creditors of said company, to the extent of such dividend received by him.

SEC. 2. The 21st section of said act is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

SEC. 21. It shall be lawful for any mutual company established or to be established in conformity with the provisions of the fourth section of this act, and having complied with the provisions of the fifth and eleventh sections of this act, to unite a cash capital to any extent as an additional security to the members over and above its premiums and stock notes, which additional cash capital shall be loaned and invested as provided in the eighth section of this act, and the company may allow an interest on such cash capital and a participation in its profits, and the subscribers to such cash capital, whether payable in full or by installments, shall each be individually liable for the dues of said company to the extent of his individual subscription, or such proportion thereof as shall be required in order to satisfy the debts of said company, until he shall have paid his subscription in full, and such cash capital shall itself be liable as the capital stock of the company in payment of its debts. The holders of the said cash capital shall be entitled, in election of trustees, to one vote for each one hundred dollars of stock held by them respectively, and the trustees may make such regulations in relation to the certificates of stock to be issued and the transfer thereof as they may deem necessary for the security of the company and the owners of the cash capital.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect immediately, and all the provisions herein contained shall apply to all existing companies organized under said act, passed April 10, 1849, and to all proceedings heretofore had or now pending and in progress for the purpose of uniting a cash capital to the other funds thereof.

A NEW REPRESENTATIVE OF VALUE.

Are you familiar with all the "representatives of value" that are just now current in New-York? I heard of a kind yesterday that is new to me. A captain of a ship was very anxious to obtain a berth for his vessel. "Berths as is berths are scarce," represented the Harbor Master. "Can't help it," said the captain; "must have a berth." *Must* is a very pretty word for a captain—but it was made for salt-water and not for 'longshore-men. The Harbor Master was immoveable. Jack betheught him of another tack. "Was the Harbor Master dry—did he smoke—had he a passion for oysters?" Not guilty of any such weakness," said the Harbor Master. Jack was puzzled. Evidently he and the Harbor Master did not understand the language. Jack was bad at manœuvering, so he took the straightforward track. "Blow my pins, old fellow," said he, "what is it?" "It's a turkey," says the Harbor Master. "What's a turkey," says Jack. "I ain't got off my sea legs, and don't understand your land lubber lingo. "It's a hundred," said the Harbor Master. Jack said "It's a go," and the vessel had her berth. Since that Jack has posted himself. He finds that in the Harbor Master's vocabulary, a chicken stands for $25, a goose $50, and a turkey $100. It would be well for those who "go down into the sea in ships" to profit by this.

SOMETHING OF A FREIGHT-TRAIN.

Yesterday there was sent to New-York, from the Hudson River Depôt, 160 freight-cars, all loaded to their utmost capacity. Sixty of them were loaded with live stock, and, in addition, there were 4,000 dressed sheep and 50 dressed beeves. This ought to keep you in steaks, chops, and saddles, for a day or two, at least.

EXECUTIVE HOSPITALITIES.

By announcement in the local press, it is understood that the lady and daughter of Governor KING will have a reception every Wednesday morning from 12 to 3, and that Governor KING will unite with the ladies of his family in a reception every Wednesday evening, from 7 to 10 o'clock.

It is further understood, that his Excellency will entertain specially invited guests one evening in each week during the session of the Legislature; and further, that the Governor, following the dictates of his own tastes as well as Executive usage, will take frequent occasion to invite the "knowing and the known" to discuss the affairs of State around the festive board. State dinners are a time-honored institution—pleasant to the participants and useful to the body politic. There is nothing that makes a man so conservative and judicious as a good dinner, and few men in the State, than Governor KING, can more profusely garnish the creature comforts with the spices of refined wit and genial hospitality. His weekly entertainments will be pleasant openings on the legislative prairies—refreshing oases in the official deserts. LEO.

The Usages of Brewers.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Jan. 27, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The personal explanation you make in your paper of this morning, in the suit of Messrs. JOHN KERR & Co. against Mr. CHARLES F. MCCHESNEY, *may* be a fair expose of the manner they do their business, but it is not true that all the brewers buy casks of coopers without knowing or caring whether they will contain the legal measure. *There are those in the trade* who have their casks made to contain the legal measure, and do not allow them to shrink *six, eight* and *ten gallons*, although they may have been in use *twenty years*.

Every brewer, whether "*morally insane*" or not, knows what the legal standard of a barrel of ale is, and the retailer expects to get that measure if he pays the price.

Though ale is sold by the barrel and not by the gallon, the competition has caused low prices, and hence short measure, and the honorable portion of the trade favor the *expose*, and the retailer will scrutinize with a keener eye the casks of the brewers before he parts with his money.

That JOHN KERR & Co. may be gentlemen of wealth and character in this community is not doubted, yet it is a *small measure*, and an injustice to some of the trade to say that all are in one *boat*.

A SUFFERER.

Free-Soil Meeting.

A meeting of the Mechanics' and Workingmen's Central Republican Union, was held at their Headquarters, No. 267 Bowery, last evening, for the purpose of considering the rights of the Workingmen and Mechanics to an equal division of the uncultivated soil of the country. It being stormy the attendance was not very large.

The meeting was organized by appointing WM. J. MCCABE, Chairman. He explained the objects of the meeting in a few remarks, after which songs were sung by the Rocky Mountain Glee Club, and speeches explanatory of the aims and objects of the Free-Soil Party, by J. K. INGALLS, HENRY BEENA, and others.

Ice.

The *John Potter*, which left Amboy at 5½ o'clock P. M. yesterday, arrived at 8¼. She was about an hour in getting into open water after leaving Amboy.

The East River was almost entirely open all day, the ferry boats making good time and all their appointed trips.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—4 Hanover-st., and 181 Broadway. House Printing Telegraph Office—No. 21 Wall-street.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Important Action of the House Post-Office Committee—New Lines of Ocean Steamers.

New Tariff Bill Reported by the Committee of Ways and Means.

MR. BUCHANAN IN WASHINGTON.

Death of Hon. Preston S. Brooks, of South Carolina.

The Committee of Investigation and Our Correspondent—The Witness Bill, &c.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Daily Times.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 27.

The Committee of Investigation have not yet recalled me. To-day they decline to furnish a copy of my complete examination, so necessary to my complete vindication from the cruel injustice of their partial report. This only postpones, however, my day of justification. S.

[FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 27.

The President has signed the new bill to compel the attendance of witnesses before Committees of either House of Congress.

Mr. BUCHANAN has just arrived and taken quarters at the National Hotel. He is accompanied by ROBERT MCGRAW, Esq., of Baltimore. W.

Important Action of the House Post-Office Committee—New Lines of Steamers—The Atlantic Telegraph—Features of the New Tariff Bill, &c.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 27.

The House Committee on the Post-Office to-day decided to report in favor of Dr. RAINEY's line of steamers between New-York and the West Indies and Brazil, touching at Savannah, Georgia. Para is the terminus in Brazil. The steamers are to touch at St. Thomas, Barbadoes, and Demerara, and each way at Savannah for the receipt and delivery of mails, under a penalty of $2,000 for each trip. It is said that our commerce with the regions developed by this line is, for 1856, $94,000,000, or one-sixth of the entire American commerce.

The Committee also ordered a bill to be reported in favor of the line of BLEECKER and others, between Panama and Valparaiso, and in favor of the line of C. W. HANSEN, between New-York and Gluckstadt, *vid* Rotterdam and North Europe. These are considered important pioneer enterprises.

The remaining propositions for foreign mails will probably be decided next Tuesday.

The gentlemen now here, connected with the Submarine Telegraph Company, were engaged yesterday and this morning explaining to members of Congress, all matters connected with that important subject. Thus, much misapprehension has been removed concerning it, and the prospects are hourly improving for the passage of the Senate bill by the House of Representatives.

The tariff till, modified, as reported by Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, to-day, embraces the following features:

Schedules five, ten, and fifteen per cent., of the act of 1846, with few exceptions, are absorbed by the free list.

The forty per cent. schedule, principally Spices, is also, with the exception of a few items, carried to the free list, which reduces the revenues about six millions of dollars.

The hundred per cent. schedule, "Spirits," is brought down one-half.

Sugar, Molasses, Lead, Salt, Wool, and Hemp, are put at ten per cent., reducing the revenues about seven millions of dollars.

Iron, Cotton, Woolen and Silk manufactures are retained as now.

The old twenty, twenty-five and thirty per cent. schedules are not materially changed, but some items in them are carried to the free list.

The direct reduction of the revenues, annually, will be about $13,000,000, which it is supposed will be increased some millions by the effects of the measure in substituting home manufactures for those imported.

CORNELIUS WENDELL, Hon. E. S. EDWARDS, a member of the House, Hon. Mr. COOK and WM. COST JOHNSON, ex-members, and HUGH TYLEE, of Pennsylvania, were before the Investigating Committee to-day.

Arrival of Mr. Buchanan in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 27.

Mr. BUCHANAN arrived here at 11 o'clock this morning, and proceeded to the National Hotel, where a number of friends were waiting to see him. Mr. BUCHANAN was accompanied to Washington from Lancaster by his personal friend, ROBERT M. MAGRAW, Esq., of Baltimore. At 1 o'clock he paid his respects to the President, and it so happened that it was public reception-day at the White House, and the persons present warmly welcomed him. The President cordially greeted him, and tendered him the compliment of a dinner with invited guests, as did Judge DOUGLAS and others, but he has declined them. Mr. BUCHANAN at the National Hotel is accessible to all visitors, but is not oppressed with their attentions. He will remain here a week or ten days.

Death of Hon. Preston S. Brooks.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 27.

Hon. PRESTON S. BROOKS died this evening at BROWN's Hotel. He has been in bed for a day or two, suffering from the effects of severe cold. He was telling his friends he had passed the crisis of his illness, and felt considerably improved in health, when he was seized with violent croup and died in about ten minutes afterwards. He expired in intense pain. The event, so sudden, has caused much surprise and sympathy throughout the city.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 27.

No. 44.—*John Bell*, plaintiff, vs. *Columbus C. Hearne et al.*—Justice CAMPBELL delivered the opinion of the Court, reversing the judgment of the Supreme Court of Louisiana, with costs, and remanding the cause for further proceedings, in conformity with the opinion of this Court.

No. 42.—*The New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.*, owners of the steamer *Roanoke*, vs. *Ezra Calderwood et al.*—Justice CAMPBELL delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the decree of the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New-York, with costs.

No. 30.—*Isaac Hartshorn et al.*, plaintiffs, vs. *Horace H. Day.*—Justice NELSON delivered the opinion of the Court, reversing the judgment of the Circuit Court of Rhode Island with costs, and remanding the cause with directions to award a *venire facias de novo*.

No. 27.—*Terence Cousin*, plaintiff, vs. *Evariste Blanco*, executrix, *et al.* Justice CATRON delivered the opinion of the Court, reversing the judgment of the Supreme Court of Louisiana, with costs, and remanding the cause for further proceedings in conformity with the opinion of this Court.

No. 45.—*John Brown*, plaintiff, vs. *Duchesne*. Justice TANEY delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the judgment of the Circuit Court of Massachusetts, with costs.

No. 206.—*The claimants and owners of the steamer Virginia*, appellants, vs. *Michael W. West et al.* Justice TANEY delivered the opinion of the Court, dismissing the appeal from the Circuit Court of Maryland, with costs, on the ground that the transcript had been filed during the term next succeeding the appeal.

No. 29—*Adolphus Durant*, appellant, vs. *Sam'l Lawrence*. Argument commenced for the appellant and appellees.

XXXIVth Congress.....Second Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 27.

MASSACHUSETTS HUMANE SOCIETY.

Mr. WILSON presented the petition of the Committee of the Humane Society of Massachusetts, asking Congress to grant $20,000 for establishing and supporting life-boat and mortar stations on the coast of that State.

Mr. WILSON said that this Society was the oldest in the country. They have sixty life-boats, five mortar stations and several buildings for the safety of shipwrecked seamen.

THE SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH.

Mr. BRODHEAD presented the memorial of HORATIO HUBBELL, of Pennsylvania, showing that in 1849 in conjunction with Colonel JOHN B. SHERBURNE, he caused to be presented to Congress, a paper showing how a submarine telegraph might be consummated and where it could be carried through. He now prays that nothing will be done unless his rights as projector be fully secured, by his being made a member or director of the company. As the subject had passed from the Senate, the memorial was laid on the table.

The Indian Appropriation bill was taken up. There was a debate and various amendments made to it. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 27.

THE TARIFF.

Mr. CAMPBELL of Ohio, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported an amended Tariff Bill, perfecting the former one so far as a majority of the Committee are concerned. He stated that it reduces the annual revenue $14,000,000.

CONTINGENT FUND.

The House discussed the bill giving to each branch of Congress the entire control of its contingent fund, without the revision of the Accounting officers of the Treasury.

Mr. JONES, of Tennessee, saw no necessity for such a law, conceiving it would be unconstitutional.

Mr. COBB, of Georgia, said the House has not sunk so low as to refuse to review the action of the First Comptroller, who had undertaken to lecture the House, not only for increasing salaries of their officers, but their own.

Mr. JONES inquired whether Mr. COBB ever heard of any case where the Comptroller refused to allow the vouchers of the Clerk of this House, when certified by the Committee of Accounts.

Mr. COBB replied that if the Comptroller never so refused, the evidence is conclusive that the Committee of Accounts have discharged their duties even to the satisfaction of the Comptroller. [Laughter.]

The further consideration of the bill was postponed till to-morrow.

The Senate Submarine Telegraph bill was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union on the Tariff bill.

Mr. MAXWELL defended the positions of the President in his message, and vindicated the principles of the Democratic Party.

A recess was then taken till 7 o'clock, the evening being intended for purposes of debate only.

EVENING SESSION.

About a dozen members were present.

Messrs. SCOTT and PERRY severally indicated that they wished to review the President's Message, and obtained permission to print their speeches. Adjourned.

The Weather, Navigation, Railroad Travel and the Mails.

THE WEATHER WEST AND SOUTH.

PITTSBURG, Tuesday, Jan. 27.

There has been a remarkable change in the weather here. Yesterday morning the thermometer indicated ten degrees below zero, and in the evening it marked several degrees above freezing point. Rain fell copiously last night and this morning, and there has been a general thaw all day, with indications of a break-up in the rivers, although it is freezing slightly to-night. At Cincinnati, Louisville and St. Louis, the change in the weather has been quite as remarkable, presenting every appearance of the opening of navigation.

THE SOUTHERN MAIL.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Jan. 27.

Communication with Richmond is again open, but South of that mails are still behind.

The Richmond papers say that the latest New-Orleans dates received there are to the 14th inst.

The snow-storm did not prevail with any violence further South than Columbia, but a storm of heavy sleet extended to Montgomery, Ala.

The cold has been intense, and the railroads are stopped on account of the impossibility of getting water.

It has been raining here to-day, with a warm Southwest wind.

OPENING OF THE HARBOR IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Jan. 27.

The work of opening a channel of clear water through the ice, has progressed rapidly here to-day, and will be completed early to-morrow. It is seventy-five feet wide. There will be no detention of the *America* to sail for Liverpool to-morrow noon.

The thermometer this morning was 42 degrees above zero. It is raining slightly, and there are indications of a January thaw.

NAVIGATION EASTWARD.

TARPAULIN COVE, Tuesday, Jan. 27.

The steamers *Westernport*, *H. D. Beach*, and *Totten*, from New-York, which left here yesterday, to go around Nantucket Shoals, have been obliged to return.

STONINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 27.

The weather to-day is milder. The Stonington and Providence Railroad opened yesterday. The Eelgrass Shoal light-ship slipped her cable last night and is now in the harbor. Navigation here is not obstructed by ice.

From Albany.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 27.

Senator PETTY was called home suddenly to-day in consequence of the death of a relative. He will be absent all the week.

Rearrest of a Mail Robber.

ALLENTOWN, Penn., Tuesday, Jan. 27.

Col. A. HUGHES, Special Agent of the Post-Office Department, with Deputy Marshal JENKINS, arrested to-day JAMES MCFETRIDGE, a fugitive from Cincinnati, where he was charged with robbing the mails. They left here this afternoon with the prisoner for Philadelphia. MCFETRIDGE was arrested at Cincinnati in July last, but forfeited his bail and fled.

The Nashville at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Jan. 27.

The United States Mail steamship *Nashville*, Capt. EWAN, from New-York, arrived here on Monday night at 8 o'clock.

Sentence of the Court Martial on Commander Rowan.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Jan. 27.

The sentence of the Court Martial, in the case of Commander ROWAN, has been approved by the Navy Department, and ROWAN has been officially notified that he is cashiered.

Beware of Avalanches.

Our prophet assures us that though it did not really rain yesterday, in the sense that he meant when he "rather thought it wouldn't rain," still the fog was so heavy as to make umbrellas desirable. He warns all foot passengers—unless there should be a shift of wind, or a change of weather—to be a bit wary how they walk under the eaves of slanting roofs to-day.

The sidewalks are mortal slippery. Ice, slush, snow, mud, unite to make the walking as little like what walking in a Christian city should be as possible.

The traveling for teams is utterly abominable. Sleighs were still kept on some of the omnibus routes, but to say there is any sleighing in the City is to commit a sin for which one needs very costly absolution. The snow in spots is like so much sand, through which runners, wheels and hoofs sink to the cobblestones. In other places it is like a patent slush, affording grand facilities for sliding down or slipping up, but none for sliding along.

Lost:—out of the memory of all men—The Commissioner of Streets and Lamps. The last seen of him was his bill. It is suspected that as the thaw goes on his bill will reappear. Comptroller FLAGG will please keep a look-out.

Personal.

Mlle. VESTVALI writes from Mexico to a friend in this City that she has met with great favor in "Tancredi," "Scaramuzia," "Romeo," and "Trovatore," and made some money, but had lost $5,500 through an agent who made false contracts with the artists. They were about to proceed to Hubbannah, whither they had been called to come. In the Spring the company returns to Europe.

The Paris correspondent of the *Courrier des Etats Unis* says: "ROSSINI is definitely fixed at Paris. He will pass the Winter and Spring there. He continues to receive his old friends in the apartment where he has established himself; he is deaf to all provocations, insensible to all praises, and persists in not writing a note. He carries it so far that music is never talked about at the social meetings at his house."

An erroneous impression exists as to the time of Governor HAMLIN's resignation of the Governorship of Maine. He will not resign before March, and will by that time have performed nearly all the Executive duties committed to him by the people at the last election.

The Senior Class of Yale College have elected for their Valedictory Orator, AUGUSTUS H. STRONG, of Rochester, N. Y., and for Poet, NORMAN C. PERKINS, of Vermont.

Hon. JOSEPH R. WILLIAMS, formerly of Constantine, Mich., but more recently editor of the *Toledo Blade*, has been appointed President of the Michigan Agricultural College.

We learn that JOHN G. SAXE, poet and lecturer, has recovered from the severe illness which attacked him some months ago, and that he has resumed his customary pursuits.

Mr. BUCHANAN and Mr. BRECKINRIDGE will both attend the Inauguration Ball in Washington.

EDWIN BOOTH will make his appearance at the Boston Theatre in about a month.

Mr. and Mrs. E. L. DAVENPORT are announced as the next stars at the National Theatre in Boston.

Obituary.

The Western papers announce the death of Elder J. T. JOHNSON, one of the most eloquent divines of the West. He was a brother of Col. RICHARD M. JOHNSON, Vice-President of the United States, and was at one time, before entering the ministry, one of the Judges of the Court of Appeals in Kentucky. He served for four years (1821 to 1825) as one of the Representatives in Congress from Kentucky.

On Tuesday, the city of La Salle (Ill.) was thrown into morning by the death of two of its oldest citizens—Hon. GILES A. LINDL

A LITERARY CURIOSITY.

Newly Discovered Letters of James Boswell.

From the London Times, Jan. 3.

The rescue of the manuscript from the pat of butter in the "Sentimental Journey," from the gun-wadding of the "Man of Feeling," and a hundred similar fictions of authorship, have been paralleled, as we are asked to believe, by the actual incidents to which we owe this volume of letters by BOSWELL. According to the story related in the preface, a few years ago a clergyman, whose name is not given, having occasion to buy some small articles at the shop of Madame NOEL, at Boulogne, observed that the paper in which they were wrapped was the fragment of an English letter. Upon inspection, a date and some names were discovered; and further investigation proved that the piece of paper in question was part of a correspondence carried on nearly a century before between the biographer of Dr. JOHNSON and his early friend, Rev. WILLIAM JOHNSON TEMPLE. A still further inquiry ascertained that this piece of paper had been taken from a large parcel recently purchased from a hawker who was in the habit of passing through Boulogne once or twice a year for the purpose of supplying the different shops with paper, but beyond this no information could be obtained. The whole contents of the parcel were immediately secured, and it was found that the majority of the letters bore the London and Devon postmarks, and were franked by cotemporary and well-known signatures. Besides those of BOSWELL there were several other letters from persons of his time, together with a few unfinished sermons and essays by TEMPLE himself. At the death of the nameless purchaser of these letters they passed into the hands of his nephew, who is nameless also, and from whom the present nameless editor subsequently obtained them. It does not appear that any one of known authority and experience in such documents has had an opportunity of examining them, and of deposing to their genuineness; but they are put before the public with this cursory intimation, which has all the characteristics of a pure fabrication, and the public is expected to receive them without hesitation, on account of the internal proofs of their authenticity. Thus far, however, so inconsequent is the upshot of an incredible story, not a doubt has been raised, not a suspicion has been hinted, for these proofs are so calculated to convince everybody, that could we conceive the letters to have been forged the forgery would exceed in skill anything on record. After perusing them ourselves we are certainly not prepared to utter an exception to the general verdict, for, though we demur to the vagueness of their history, we are ready to receive them as genuine, on the ground that the contrary hypothesis is simply incredible. BOSWELL is apparently to be identified in every line. His friendly, fussy, obliging and susceptible nature is exhibited side by side with his vanity and self-complacency in all that familiar excess of candor which lays open his equivocal motives, his waverings and humiliations. Time, place and circumstance indifferently concur to satisfy us further that BOSWELL is before us, and even the details we shall extract from these letters may suffice to impart our convictions to the most incredulous of our readers.

The letters extend over a space of nearly forty years, from 1858 to 1795, the sum of BOSWELL'S existence after emerging from the state of boyhood. The earliest are written when he is but 18, and the latest when, at the age of 55, he lies unconscious of his danger on the bed of death. As we unravel their warp and woof, we find that BOSWELL had his share of unhappiness, and that his self-complacency was more than compensated by the penalties he paid for his imprudences. As he himself said in his *Tour to the Hebrides*, "he had all Dr. JOHNSON'S principles, *with some degree of relaxation*," and the relaxation, in addition to his unique vanity and love of notoriety, unhappily included three passions which are the chief elements of mortal peril. BOSWELL was slightly fond of play, he was excessively and foolishly fond of women, and he was hopelessly fond of his great enemy, the bottle. The distinct mention of these several failings, associated with his otherwise amiable disposition, will enable us to take these letters as they come, and to illustrate at random either of his characteristics.

They were early days when he intimated to his correspondent, TEMPLE, his passion for a Miss W——r, who is "just such a young lady as I could wish for the partner of my soul," and almost as early we perceive that he had indicated his talent for biographical journalism by traveling with Sir DAVID DALRYMPLE, and taking notes of his conversation. About the same time he has general desires of "getting into the Guards, being about Court, enjoying the happiness of the *beau monde*, and the company of men of genuius—in short, everything that he could wish." Yet, as a set-off to these lively tendencies, in the very next letter he introduces us thus early to that constitutional melancholy for which he was so solicitous that his friends should pity him, and by which he brought down upon him the condemnation of his great Mentor. Shortly afterwards he is able to comfort himself with *Harris on Happiness*, and he rises from its perusal "happier" himself, and for a season, as he congratulates himself, "more disposed to follow virtue."

In the year 1763, being in London, and occupying TEMPLE'S chambers during his friend's absence at Cambridge, he has made his great *soup* of an introduction to JOHNSON. "I had," he says, further, "the honor of supping *tête-à-tête* with Mr. JOHNSON, last night. * * * We sat till between 2 and 3 o'clock. He took me by the hand and said, 'My dear BOSWELL, I love you very much.' Now, TEMPLE, can I help indulging vanity?" Yet, even while this intercourse had the influence of novelty, BOSWELL'S morals were not much advantaged, and he was "following virtue" at a very respectable distance. He let himself down, to his remorse, before TEMPLE'S younger brother Bob, meaning, as we infer, that they got drunk together, and that BOSWELL himself was the drunker of the two. But, "In the meantime," he says, pulling himself up, "let me endeavor to acquire steadiness and constant propriety of conduct." Shortly after this ambiguous spin, the amiable side of the teetotum comes distinctly uppermost. He is finding stray guineas for Bob, and offering money to TEMPLE himself, while he takes from his superior moral elevation a patronizing view of the character of his younger friend. "I am really very uneasy on your brother's account," he says to TEMPLE. "I am afraid his principles of virtue are not firmly fixed. * * * Do what you can to establish him in solid notions of religion and morality. My dear friend, I wish these hints may be of use; you know they come from a sincere friend when they come from JAMES BOSWELL."

BOSWELL is next seen preparing for his departure to Utrecht as the commencement of his foreign tour, and, as he has mentioned in the biography, Dr. JOHNSON is now described in one of his letters to TEMPLE (3d of August, 1763) as coming to Harwich to see him off. From this date there are no more letters to TEMPLE till 1766, including the interval during which BOSWELL remained abroad. Under 1764, however, we have letters to Mr. MITCHELL, which disclose BOSWELL'S life-long difficulties with his father, the Lord of AUCHINLECK. BOSWELL endeavored to propitiate the old gentleman by controlling his foibles, and to solace himself by sacrificing as few of them as possible. "I may endeavor to make him happy, and at the same time not be too hard upon myself (he says) * * * * One thing I am sure of, and by the undisguised honor of a man of probity I swear shall chiefly influence me—a regard to the happiness of him to whom I owe so much. *Believe me, I have a soul.*" He is solicitous that MITCHELL, who was our Envoy at the Court of Prussia, should do something for one of his friends, and "if you can aid me, you will most truly oblige a worthy fellow, *for such I am.*" BOSWELL speaks with as little reticence as JEAN JACQUES ROUSSEAU, and, as for the most part he thinks complacently of himself and his exploits, his thinkings aloud are as droll as they can be. Twenty years after he had written to JOHNSON describing the course of his tour, he characterized his own letter as "full of generous enthusiasm." He was given thus to attitudinize and practice at an imaginary mirror, with a consciousness of his perfections, and yet (*so far as we consider* Mr. CARLYLE to be right in attributing to him a genuine love of excellence in others) we find him easily diverted to its exclusive contemplation, and sometimes so absorbed that he loses sight of himself entirely. With PAOLI, on whom he quartered himself, as with the Doctor, his "timidity soon wore off; I no longer thought of myself;" but, as we know from his *Corsican Tour*, either his Corsican dress, the deference of the peasantry, even the chocolate on a silver salver, or any incident, however slight, sufficed to recall him as easily to that pleasing subject of contemplation, the noble sentiments and the graces of that "worthy fellow" JAMES BOSWELL.

He is ludicrously prone also to volunteer his sage counsels. In 1767, when we find him at Edinburg, he is proffering to his friend TEMPLE, who has now become a clergyman, canonical advice in the style of an archbishop. "My friend, it is your office to labor cheerfully in the vineyard, and, if possible, to leave not a tare in Mamhead." * * * "In a word, my dear TEMPLE, be a good clergyman, and you will be happy both here and hereafter." Yet, in proof of his title to utter these injunctions, in the same letter he entertains his correspondent with an account of a "dear intidel," "my amiable mistress," who "is no longer bound to him who was her husband." The latter we presume, is one of the tares of the vineyard, for "he has used her shockingly ill, he has deserted her, he lives with another," and, therefore, "is she not free," and, as the context implies, the fair prize of the worthy JAMES BOSWELL? His letter, which runs on from from day to day like a journal, mentions his difficulties respecting this lady on the score of expense and a slightly uneasy conscience. "Furnishing a house, and maintaining her with a maid, will cost me a great deal of money, and it is too like marriage or too much a settled plan of licentiousness; but what can I do? I have already taken the house, and the lady has agreed to go in at Whitsuntide; I cannot in honor go back." He is conscious that "this is a curious epistle to a clergyman;" but, nevertheless, among further talk about PAOLI, DAVID HUME, and ROUSSEAU, he proceeds with the details of his little difficulty as follows:

"What is to be thought of this life, my friend? Hear the story of my last three days. After tormenting myself with reflecting on my charmer's former loves, and ruminating on parting with her, I went to her. I could not conceal my being distressed. I told her I was very unhappy, but I would not tell her why. She took this very seriously, and was so much affected that she went next morning and gave up her house. I went in the afternoon and secured the house, and then drank tea with her. She was much agitated; she said she was determined to go and board herself in the North of England, and that I used her very ill. I expostulated with her; I was sometimes resolved to let her go, and sometimes my heart was like to burst within me. I held her dear hand; her eyes were full of passion; I took her in my arms; I told her what made me miserable; she was pleased to find it was nothing worse. She had imagined that I was suspicious of her fidelity, and she thought that very ungenerous in reconsidering her behavior. She said I should not mind her faults before I knew her, since her conduct was now most circumspect. We renewed our fondness. She owned she loved me more than she ever had her husband. All was well again. She said she did not reproach me with my former follies, and we should be on an equal footing. My mind all at once felt a spring; I embraced her with transport." [The letter then proceeds to say that the same evening he supped with some friends, became intoxicated, and committed gross follies, which the next day he went and confessed to his charmer in terms which he thinks eloquent.]

"How like you the eloquence of a young barrister? It was truly the eloquence of love. She bid me rise; she took me by the hand; she said she forgave me; she kissed me; she gently upbraided me for entertaining any unfavorable idea of her; she bid me take great care of myself, and in time coming never drink upon any account. Own to me, TEMPLE, that this was noble; and all the time her beauty enchanted me more than ever: may I not then be hers?"

Within a month of the above he is naturally enough writing to TEMPLE again, "What a snare have I escaped! Do you remember ULYSSES and CIRCE?" BOSWELL being, in his own contemplation, the representative of the sagacious Ithacan.

"'Sub domina meretrice vixisset turpis et exoors.'

"My life is one of the most romantic that I believe either you or I really know of, *and yet I am a very sensible, good sort of man.*" He is, however, emancipated from his charmer by this time, though he protests that TEMPLE uses her cruelly in calling her "the unnatural mother of three children." He confesses that she ought for the sake of her children "to conform to the strictideas of the world." But then "how strangely do we color our own vices!" I, JAMES BOSWELL, even "I startle when you talk of keeping another man's wife, yet that was literally my scheme." However, I am now escaped from CIRCE, and "what say you to my marrying?" Whereupon he describes a young lady in the neighborhood of Auchinleck, who has £200 or £300 a year, piety, and fair features, and who is very well regarded by his father and family. At the close of this testimony to his rapid vacillations he mentions, by the way, his brother DAVID with the benevolence of a stable and superior being. "I inclose you a letter from him; you will see *the young man* as he is in it. He has a portion of that sensibility which rendered you and me unhappy every moment till time and experience taught us common sense and moderate desires."

After a letter in which, having introduced himself to Lord CHATHAM as the friend of PAOLI, he coolly asks Jupiter Tonans for the honor of a letter "now and then," we find him again referring to the lady in his neighborhood as "the finest woman I had ever seen." She had paid a visit to Auchinleck, had stayed there four days, "and in our romantic groves I adored her like a divinity." Her picture would be an ornament to the gallery at Auchinleck, and "her children would be all BOSWELLS and TEMPLES, and as fine women as these are excellent men." Notwithstanding these anticipations we hear a little further on of a certain "Italian angel," who has at least the merit of being "constant." "I had a letter from her," he says, "a few days ago which made me cry." But Bozzy is now for "real life and solid happiness," and anxious for an engagement to fix his mind in women as the law has in employment. In respect of law, about this date he was endeavoring to tack himself on to the famous "Douglas cause," out of which, as the readers of the *Life of Johnson* will remember, he contrived to extract his usual share of personal humiliation by his pushing attempts to obtain notice at any sacrifice. To some information on this subject conveyed to TEMPLE succeeds another letter, in which his correspondent is informed that his present frame of mind is so far fixed and satisfactory as regards the lady, that, like Lord MOUNTCOFFEHOUSE, he became "quite intoxicated on Tuesday last drinking Miss BLAIR'S health (for that is the name of my angelic princess)." But he adds, "I am abashed and determined to keep the strictest watch over my passions," and he then proposes to TEMPLE a sort of embassy in his behalf, of which the detailed instructions follow in another letter. TEMPLE is to visit the lady and to speak in BOSWELL'S praise, also to make a report to that ardent suitor of his princess' merits, "to be a man of as much ease as possible," yet "to take notes," as, "perhaps, you now fix me for life," Some of the instructions extend to this length:

"Praise me for my good qualities,—*you know them;* but talk also how odd, how inconstant, how impetuous, how much accustomed to women of intrigue. Ask gravely, pray don't you imagine there is something of madness in that family? Talk of my various travels,—German princes,—VOLTAIRE and ROUSSEAU. Talk of my father; my strong desire to have my own house. Observe her well. See how amiable! Judge if she would be happy with your friend. Think of me as the great man at Adamtown,—quite classical, too! Study the mother. Remember well what passes. Stay tea."

In the next letter we hear of a rival, the discovery of whom, in the person of a certain nabob, has cooled BOSWELL'S ardor, although in his inamorata he still declares that "every flower is united." Shortly afterwards he explains to TEMPLE his difficulties with his father, in a passage which is too characteristic to be omitted:

"How unaccountable is it that my father and I should be so ill together! He is a man of sense and a man of worth; but, from some unhappy turn in his disposition, he is much dissatisfied with a son whom you know.

I write to him with warmth, *with an honest pride*, wishing that he would think of me as I am; but my letters shock him, and every expression in them is interpreted unfavorably. To give you an instance, I send you a letter I had from him a few days ago. How galling is it to the friend of PAOLI to be treated so! I have answered him in my own style; I will be myself. I have said, 'Why think so strangely of my expression of being *Primus Mantuæ*? Suppose I were married to Miss BLAIR, would I not be *Primus Mantuæ* at Adamtown—and why not? Would you not be pleased to see your son happy in independence, cultivating his little farm, and ornamenting his nuptial villa, and filling himself one day, as well as possible, the place of a much greater man.

TEMPLE, *would you not like such a son? Would you not feel a glow of parental joy?* I know you would; and yet my worthy father writes to me in the manner you see, with that Scots strength of sarcasm which is peculiar to a North Briton. But he is offended with that fire which you and I cherish as the essence of our souls; and how can I make him happy? Am I bound to do so at the expense, not of this or the other agreeable wish, but at the expense of myself? The time was when such a letter from my father as the one I inclose would have depressed; but I am now firm, and, as my revered friend, Mr. SAMUEL JOHNSON, used to say, I feel the privileges of an independent human being; however, it is hard that I cannot have the pious satisfaction of being well with my father."

At the same time he is not getting on with his princess, to whom he writes three letters without receiving an answer. For ten days, he declares, he was in a fever, but at last he broke the enchantment, and he then wrote his fair one "a strange Sultaniah letter," and did not go to see her for three weeks. After that he obtained an interview, but the lady justified herself, and BOSWELL did not succeed in making up their quarrel. He dispatches her thereupon another letter, of which he sends TEMPLE a copy, observing, "*Could the proud* BOSWELL *say more than you will see there?*" In the evening he got her answer, the substance of which is that "TEMPLE, she is cunning, and sees my weakness." From this moment he resolves to think no more of her. "After this I shall be upon my guard against ever indulging the least fondness for a Scots lass; I am a soul of a more southern frame. I may, perhaps, be fortunate enough to find an Englishwoman who will be sensible of my merit, and will study to please my singular humor." The following day he has read the princess' letter again, and the whole aspect of her conduct is changed. 'I love her," he says, "TEMPLE, with my whole heart. I am entirely in her power." He accompanies her to a performance of "Othello," in Edinburg, and squeezes her waist when "the jealous Moor described his very soul." Still the princess is distant, and when he makes his proposal, the dialogue which ensues, and which is detailed to TEMPLE in the style of BOSWELL'S *Johnson*, amounts only to this, that she liked his estate better than she liked himself. After that he relaxes his ardor in the chase, as the "proud BOSWELL" well might. At the same time he, perhaps, gives us a clue to the cause of the princess' disinclination to accept him in the confession to TEMPLE that "amid all this love I have been as wild as ever. . . . . Trust me in time coming; I give you my word of honor, TEMPLE, I have nothing else to save me." Some time *before* this, as we infer, he had made "a vow beneath the solemn yew" at Mamhead that he would reform his looser courses. But this vow had apparently been broken, and he was still fixing some prospective period for his perfection. He had recently resolved that it should be as soon as his account of Corsica was published. "I shall then have a character which I must support, &c. . . . . One great fault of mine is talking at random; I will guard against it." But his cotemporaries and posterity had little to fear on this score. It was not fated that he should keep a desperate resolve which would have deprived them of other and excellent entertainment.

A considerable gap occurs in these letters after BOSWELL'S direct rejection by his "Princess." In 1768 the *Corsican Tour*, from which he was to date his reformation, was given to the world. In the following year General PAOLI arrived in London, and BOSWELL was occupied promenading in his train, and sunning himself in the splendor of the General's reflected light. Even the journal of Dr. JOHNSON'S conversations languished during these obsequious and complacent exhibitions of BOSWELL'S weakness; and the editor of these letters very fairly infers that his correspondent, TEMPLE, may have been neglected from the same cause. An account of the Jubilee at Stratford-upon-Avon, in the London *Magazine* of September, 1769, states that "one of the most remarkable meeks upon the occasion was JAMES BOSWELL, Esq., in the dress of an armed Corsican chief." From the prominence of his figure, and the minute description of his accouterments, and especially from the admiring strain in which his bearing is described and his poetry quoted, it may be inferred that the account was written by the armed Corsican himself. His ridiculous deportment on this occasion is, however, too familiar to be given here, and we pass on to an event of his life almost cotemporaneous with his Corsican follies, an event which is fairly expected to teach a man prudence—that is to say, in the same year, in his butterfly season, the susceptible BOSWELL was captured and married.

The preliminaries of this proper and conclusive step had been just as devious and characteristic as usual, and had shown his excitable and fickle disposition. On the 8th of February, 1768, he is writing to TEMPLE: "All is over between Miss BLAIR and me." He has come to an understanding with his rival, the Nabob, and has tried the young lady again since his former rebuff, but she has told him he has no chance, so "the proud BOSWELL" again for a time concludes he has "had enough." On visiting her, he exclaimed, "Upon my soul, a fine woman;" but now again she is merely "a good Scot's Lass," and he can make "a Crambo song" on losing her. His mind is now "twice as enlarged as it has been for some months. You cannot say how fine a woman I may marry; *perhaps a Howard, or some other of the noblest in the Kingdom.*"

In the following month we hear of "a charming Dutch woman" of Utrecht, with whom he has renewed his correspondence, "and upon my soul, TEMPLE, I must have her." But he finds that "the fair and lively ZELIDE (such was either her name or his designation for her) has no chance for the vote of the Rector of Mamhead." His father, also, is opposed to the match, so that he has already a fair excuse for regarding the counter attractions of a certain "fine, healthy, young, amiable Miss DICK." It is true ZELIDE, who has some little failings to which his friends objected, may alter for the better, as he himself had promised to alter when the Corsican volume was published. But he destroys the effect of this consolatory anticipation by admitting to TEMPLE that since his last coming to town, notwithstanding his vows, he has been as wild as ever. Ten days later he is again writing to TEMPLE, "Your moral lecture came to me yesterday in very good time, while I lay suffering severely for immorality. If there is any firmness at all in me, be assured that I shall *never again* behave in a manner so unworthy the friend of PAOLI. My warm imagination looks forward with great complacency on the sobriety, the healthfulness, and the worth of my future life.' He has not thus far given up ZELIDE, for he proposes to go over to Holland and see her, and incloses her letters to TEMPLE that he may regard her more favorably. Little more than a fortnight later, "Is she not a termagant, or, at least, will she not be one by the time she is 40? and she is near 30 now. Indeed, TEMPLE, thou reasonest well. * * * I was eager for the Guards, I was eager for Mademoiselle, but you have happily restrained me from both."

In the same letter we have indications of the social engagements with which he diversified his matrimonial speculations:

"I am really the great man now. I have had DAVID HUME in the forenoon, and Mr. JOHNSON in the afternoon of the same day, visiting me. Sir JOHN PRINGLE, Dr. FRANKLIN, and some more company, dined with me to-day; and Mr. JOHNSON and General OGLETHORPE one day. Mr. GARRICK alone another, and DAVID HUME and some more *literati* another, dine with me next week. I give admirable dinners and good claret, and the moment I go abroad again, which will be in a day or two, I set up my chariot. This is enjoying the fruit of my labors and appearing like the friend of PAOLI."

At the same time he is getting up a subscription for the Corsicans, and sending them arms and ammunition, and generously offering money to TEMPLE, who has had considerable losses by the bankruptcy of a friend. In a letter in which he thus evinces his generosity, of the 24th of August, 1768, we find that his matrimonial project has taken the following new turn:

"I am exceedingly lucky in having escaped the insensible Miss B., and the furious ZELIDE, for I have now seen the finest creature that ever was formed—*la belle Irelandaise*. Figure to yourself, TEMPLE, a young lady just sixteen, formed like a Grecian nymph, with the sweetest countenance, full of sensibility, accomplished, with a Dublin education, always half the year in the north of Ireland, her father a counsellor at law, with an estate of £1,000 a year, and above £10,000 in ready money; her mother a sensible, well-bred woman; she the darling of her parents, and no other child but her sister. She is cousin to some cousins of mine in this country. I was at their house while she and her father, and mother, and aunt were over upon a visit just last week. The counsellor is as worthy a gentleman as ever I saw. Your friend was a favorite with all of them. From morning to night I admire the charming MARY ANNE. Upon my honor, I never was so much in love; I never was before in a situation to which there was not some objection, but 'here every flower is united,' and not a thorn to be found. But how shall I manage it? They were in a hurry, and are gone home to Ireland. They were sorry they could not come to see Auchinleck, of which they had heard a great deal. MARY ANNE wished much to be in the grotto. It is a pity they did not come; this princely seat would have had some effect. I received the kindest invitation to come and see them in Ireland, and I promised to be there in March. In the meantime, both the father and the aunt write to me. What a fortunate fellow am I! What a variety of adventures in all countries! I was allowed to walk a great deal with Miss ——; I repeated my fervent passion to her again and again; she was pleased, and I could swear that her little heart beat. I carved the first letter of her name on a tree; I cut off a lock of her hair, *male pertinax*. She promised not to forget me, nor to marry a lord before March. Her aunt said to me, 'Mr. BOSWELL, I tell you seriously, there will be no fear of his succeeding, but from your own inconstancy; stay till March.' All the Scotch cousins, too, think I may be the happy man. Ah, my friend, I am now as I ought to be; no an independent human being; however, it is hard that I cannot have the pious satisfaction of being well with my father."

We then hear of another vow made in St. Paul's Church, that he would not allow himself to indulge in licentious connections of any kind for six months, and to this vow he has been *hitherto* firm, and already fee s himself "a superior being." "I have given up my criminal intercourse with Mrs. ——; in short, MARIA has me without rival." But MARIA'S empire was not particularly secure, for we learn from a letter of the following December, that he had been two or three times in Adamtown, "and, upon my word, the flame was kindled." We take scraps of the letter here and there, as they indicate the sea-saw between KATE and MARY ANNE. "I walked whole hours with the Princess (KATE;) I kneeled: I became truly amorous * * * My relapse into this fever lasted some weeks. I wrote her, as usual, the most passionate letters. * * * Not a line would she write. Then came a kind letter from my amiable Aunt BOYD, in Ireland, and all the sweet charms of MARY ANNE revived. Since that time, I have been quite constant to her, and as indifferent towards KATE as if I never thought of her." Then he questions whether he shall, nevertheless, again write to KATE, or whether there is more dignity in letting the affair sleep. "After her behavior, do I, the *candid, generous* BOSWELL, owe her anything?" Under these circumstances, what should he do? he asks TEMPLE as a relief to his perplexity—what should he say to her? "You see I am still the old man; I have still need of your advice." Still the old man, in more senses than one, as we learn from his postscript! So far, at least, he is consistent with himself; for he is "just now a good deal in debt;" yet this does not prevent his inquiring whether his correspondent requires any pecuniary assistance. His spirits are also very low, for he has again been drinking, having, since his return to Scotland, "fallen a great deal too much into that habit which still prevails in Scotland;" but on this score he has had a lesson, "and from henceforth I shall be a perfect man—*at least I hope so.*" It is fitting that he should express diffidence of his perfectibility, for he has already forgotten the constancy to MARY ANNE of which he boasted in this very letter, and goes on to consult TEMPLE about another "dear little woman," who has three children and "the finest black hair," and whom he is solicitous to keep with him, if TEMPLE thinks it right. But he can himself answer the question he puts to his reverend monitor. "Is it not right I should have a favorite to keep me happy? * * * I love her so much that I am in a kind of fever. *This is unworthy of Paoli's friend.*" For the rescue of PAOLI'S friend a way was shortly opened, if he had known how to follow it, for, somehow or other, the wavering fancy was fixed, and we find him married in the Spring of the following year. The unhappy woman is not MARY ANNE, nor the Princess, nor ZELIDE, nor Miss DICK, nor any of the nameless fair ones, but a certain Miss MONTGOMERIE, who, as far as we can see, was a worthier partner than the friend of PAOLI merited.

In September, 1770, this lady is prematurely confined, and her child dies, at which bereavement he appears to be sincerely distressed. His feelings towards her, and the way in which he treated her are characteristic enough, and are described with his usual candor:

"You cannot say too much to me of my wife. How dare you quote to me *sua si bona norint!* I am fully sensible of my happiness in being married to so excellent a woman, so sensible a mistress of a family, so agreeable a companion, so affectionate and peculiarly proper helpmate for me. I own I am not so much on my guard against fits of passion or gloom as I ought to be, but that is really owing to her great goodness. There is something childish in it, I confess; I ought not to indulge in such fits; it is like a child that lets itself fall purposely, to have the pleasure of being tenderly raised up again by those who are fond of it. I shall endeavor to be better. Upon the whole, I do believe I make her very happy. God bless and preserve her!"

At first they appear to have resided in Scotland, and we do not for some time learn much of his proceedings, either from his correspondence with TEMPLE or from the Biography of JOHNSON. He had deferred, he says in 1771, for almost a year and a half to write to the latter, yet his "veneration and love for him have never in the least abated." In the Spring of 1772, however, he returns to London and its society for a few months: he repeats his visit in the following Spring; and on April 30th, 1773, at Dr. JOHNSON'S instance, he is proposed as a candidate for "the Club," and duly elected. He has elsewhere recorded the circumstances of his introduction, and how on his entrance "JOHNSON placed himself behind a chair on which he leant as on a desk or pulpit, and with humorous formality gave me a charge, pointing out the conduct expected from me as a good member of this club." In 1775 he is a good deal in London, fortunately for the biography, but unfortunately for himself, without the desirable restraint of Mrs. BOSWELL'S society. Again we hear of "too much claret:"

"I have rather had too much dissipation since I came last to town. I try to keep a journal, and shall show you that I have done tolerably; but it is hardly credible what ground I go over, and what a variety of men and manners I contemplate in a day; and all the time I myself am *pars magna*, for my exuberant spirits will not let me listen enough."

He listens, nevertheless, to remarkable purpose, but even in his association with JOHNSON there is an alloy of discomfort, of which the source is his own restless, morbid vanity. The Doctor is averse to his publishing a supplement to his *Tour to the Hebrides*. "Between ourselves," says BOSWELL, "he is not apt to encourage one to share reputation with himself." Yet we hear at this time of delightful days, of days of excitement, of a host of celebrities, and of a "tourbillon of conversations," and BOSWELL may now be considered to be in his zenith. Again, the susceptible side of his weakness comes uppermost, and is exhibited without reticence. A *tête-a-tête* with "my charming Mrs. STUART is purely 'philosophical' upon honor—not deep, but feeling; we were pious; we drank tea and bid each other adieu as freely as romance paints. She is my wife's dearest friend, so you see how beautiful our intimacy is." But does the same ethical beauty extend to the intimacy also described to the same letter? "There is a Miss SILVERTON in the fly with me, an amiable creature, who has been in France. I can unite little fondnesses with perfect conjugal love." And then he goes on to add, "*Remember to put my letters in a book neatly,*" or preserve, as it were, for posterity, these tokens of my wavering nature. At all events, his words bear the construction that he looked forward with satisfaction to this posthumous record of his frailty.

In June, 1775, we find that he is back in Scotland with his wife and daughters, of whom he has now a couple; "but indeed, my worthy priest, it required some philosophy to bear the change." There, at the House of Lord KAMES, he again meets DAVID HUME, of whom he tells several good anecdotes. HUME offered him half-a-crown for every page in the Doctor's dictionary in which he could not detect an absurdity, and BOSWELL retorted with considerable adroitness. The following introduces us to BOSWELL'S inclination for public life if opportunities had occurred equal to his aspirations:

"HUME said BURKE'S speech on 'Reconciliation with the Colonies,' which I lent him, had a great deal of flower, a great deal of leaf, and a little fruit. Yesterday I met Mr. HUME at Lord KAMES', in the forenoon. He said it was all over in America; we could not subdue the colonists, and another gun should not be fired were it not for decency's sake; he meant, in order to keep up an appearance of power. But I think the lives of our fellow-subjects should not be thrown away for such decency. He said we may do very well without America, and he was for withdrawing our troops altogether and letting the Canadians fall upon our colonists. I do not think he makes our right to tax at all clear. He says there will in all probability be a change of the Ministry soon, which he regrets. Oh, TEMPLE, while they change so often, how does one feel an ambition to have a share in the great department! but I fear my wish to be a man of consequence in the State is much like some of your ambitious sallies."

From the same letter we learn that his father, who appears to have been somewhat of a curmudgeon, is not only dissatisfied with him, but is rude to his wife. Still more irrelevant is he to the great lexicographer. "He harps on my going over Scotland *with a brute* (think how shockingly erroneous!) and wandering (or some such phrase) to London. In vain do I defend myself; even the circumstance that my last jaunt to London did not cost me £20, as I got 42 guineas in London, does not affect him. How hard is it that I am totally excluded from parental comfort." He proposes to go to Auchinleck in the Autumn and to try the effect upon his venerable parent of "living in a mixed stupidity of attention to common objects," and, in fact, later in the year we do find him there "drinking a considerable quantity of strong beer to dull his faculties," and confiding the process and the motive to the sympathetic TEMPLE. He has "observed wonderfully" his "promise under the solemn yew," though "the other day a very jovial company of us dined at a tavern, and I unwarily exceeded my bottle of old hock." The melancholy or hypochondria which is inherent in his constitution has now come back, "though since my marriage I have been wonderfully free from it." He then asks TEMPLE'S forgiveness for his recent little excess, and remarks with censorious emphasis on "the drunken manners" of his countrymen.

His wife is an admirable companion "for a man of my strabilious temperament, for she has a good store of common sense and cheerfulness. She and my little daughters are very well; but you cannot imagine what apprehensions I have at times lest I should lose them or they me by death." His father's treatment makes him truly solicitous in their behalf. The former has obliged BOSWELL, as we presume as a condition of former advances, to renounce his right of succession, and makes him feel "like a timid boy, which to BOSWELL (comprehending all that my character does in my own imagination and in that of a wonderful number of mankind) is intolerable." Moreover, his father has married a second wife, and it requires the utmost exertion of practical philosophy and the aforesaid "strong beer" regimen to accommodate BOSWELL to his position. "How unhappy it is for a man to have no security for what is dear to him but his father's death!" Here is an observation indicative of the shamelessness with which he could expose the secret thoughts of his nature. There was, to be sure, the excuse of a wife and two "dear little daughters," to whom was shortly to be added a son and heir. But who but BOSWELL could have dwelt on such a topic to his friend?

In April, 1776, we find him staying at Bath, but he writes of previous experiences in London. ADAM SMITH is just then coming into notice. "MURPHY," says he, "has read 30 pages of SMITH'S *Wealth*, but says he shall read no more." SMITH, too, is now of our club. *It has lost its select merit.*" And now we hear "my promise under the solemn yew at Mamhead was *not* religiously kept, because a little wine hurried me on too much. The General (meaning PAOLI, for BOSWELL, after breaking three several promises, has made a votive appeal to his Corsican demigod) has taken my word of honor that I shall not taste fermented liquor for a year, that I may recover sobriety. I have kept this promise now about three weeks; I was really growing a drunkard." Whether he kept it longer than three weeks we cannot say, but it is quite evident that PAOLI had to look after him. In the following letter we find him again in London, where he has lodgings in Gerrard-street, Soho, "but I lie at the General's, *whose attention to me is beautiful.*"

It was about this time that BOSWELL got acquainted with the celebrated Mrs. RUDD. He admits that "perhaps the adventure with Mrs. RUDD is very foolish, notwithstanding Dr. JOHNSON'S approbation." Dr. JOHNSON'S approbation, however, only extended to admitting an interest in this very notorious character. BOSWELL, after her trial at the Old Bailey for forgery, at which she saved herself by turning King's evidence against her paramour and his twin brother, visited her, and preserved an account of his interview, which is not, however, forthcoming. Thus the courtesan who escaped the penalty of forgery by a testimony which there is every reason to believe was false, and by which testimony she became in criminal intent a murderess, was sought out by BOSWELL concurrently with PAOLI, ROUSSEAU, and JOHNSON. As a hero-worshiper, his homage was comprehensive, and, provided he could gratify his love of notoriety as to the mode of exhibition, he was certainly not fastidious.

In his next letter, dated from London, some three years later, we find him moralizing on the pains and vicissitudes of life. He is apprehensive that he is bringing up his children to struggle with cares and fatigues; but he says in a phrase of remarkable ambiguity: "Let us hope for gleams of joy here and *a blaze hereafter.*" On the 1st of May, 1779, he is on his way to the north, but he says, dating from Southill, Bedfordshire: "I am quite the great man here." At Newcastle-upon-Tyne he gets in a fly, and, having a lame foot, is fortunate in being nursed by an agreeable young widow. "Am I not fortunate," he says, "in having something about me that interests most people at first sight in my favor?" Thereupon he is to rest at Newcastle till Menday, when he hopes to get home to his wife and children, who have become a "pleasing attraction after quitting London." His reminiscences of London do not indeed appear to have been quite as agreeable as usual. GIBBON, like ADAM SMITH, has been obtruding himself into BOSWELL'S circle to his infinite annoyance. "He is an ugly, affected, disgusting fellow, and poisons our literary club to me." BOSWELL, too, about this time was getting to be pressed for money, and he is obliged in the following year to write to TEMPLE for a repayment of former advances, but he makes his application with a friendly considerateness which indicates his generous and kindly disposition. This feature in his character is, indeed, warmly spoken of in a letter of this period by a writer whose initials have not been yet identified. BOSWELL, however, is about to be made more easy on the subject of his prospects, and is endeavoring to propitiate his father, apparently with some success. From this time we have no more of his letters for upwards of six years, from the 3d of September, 1780, to the 5th of January, 1787, and in the meantime his father dies, and in 1784 Dr. JOHNSON dies also, so that BOSWELL comes in for a double succession by his title as legatee and his rights as a biographer.

He is now able to carry out the great object of his ambition by enrolling himself at the English bar, though with little hope of practice. He is still pressed for money, but not severely, and in 1785 he has made his first Johnsonian venture by publishing the *Journal of a Tour to the Hebrides.* He is working at the biography, and it is particularly note-worthy that he anticipates with confidence the *coup* he was to make. "I am absolutely certain that my mode of biography, which gives not only a *history* of JOHNSON'S *visible* progress through the world and of his publications, but a *view* of his mind in his letters and conversations, is the most perfect that can be conceived, and will be more of a life than any work that has ever appeared." BOSWELL at this time was going the northern Circuit, but they treated him roughly and with little deference, and he was standing for his County with little prospect of election. "PITT, also, has behaved very ill in his neglect of me. * * * It is utter folly in PITT not to reward and attach to his Administration a man of my popular and pleasant talents, whose merit he has acknowledged in a letter under his own hand." The proud BOSWELL has written to him "*several* letters," but the great man "has made no sign." BOSWELL is now, also, receiving bad accounts of the health of his wife, which cause him much anxiety; but he is working away at his *magnum opus*, and he still enjoys his old consolations, the bottle, and occasional tributes to his cormorant vanity. He wishes he could persuade his wife to leave Auchinleck, in hopes the air of the West might do her good. But then her tastes and desires are so different from his. "I was the great man (as we used to say) at the late Drawing-room, in a suit of imperial blue, lined with rose-colored silk and ornamented with rich gold-wrought buttons. What a motley scene is life!" To heighten the color of one of its motley elements, BOSWELL had been proposing and carrying up an address to the Prince of Wales from his own quarter sessions, because "this will add something to my *conspicuousness.*" At the same time his wife is gradually sinking, and soon her case is declared to be hopeless. Then comes a phase of what we can easily believe to have been a poignant, as it certainly was a fitting, remorse:

"You will recollect, my TEMPLE, how our marriage was the result of an attachment truly romantic; yet how painful is it to me to recollect a thousand instances of inconsistent conduct. I can justify my removing to the great sphere of England upon a principle of laudable ambition; but the frequent scenes of what I must call dissolute conduct are inexcusable; and often and often, when she was very ill, in London have I been indulging in festivity with Sir JOSHUA REYNOLDS, COURTENAY, MALONE, &c., and have come home late and disturbed her repose. Nay, when I was last at Auchinleck, on purpose to soothe and console her, I repeatedly went from home; and both on those occasions, and when neighbors visited me, drank a great deal too much wine. On Saturday last, dining at a gentleman's house, where I was visiting for the first time, and was eager to obtain political influence, I drank so freely that, riding home in the dark without a servant, I fell from my horse and bruised my shoulder sever

THE PARDONING POWER.

The Recent Pardon Cases of Governor Clark—Letter from his Private Secretary.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

It is remarkable with what jealousy the people view the exercise of the pardoning power. No part of the administration of Gov. CLARK just closed has been so much criticized as his Pardons. It is asserted that he has been profuse and undiscriminating in his exercise of Executive clemency. The records of previous years, however, show that the number of pardons granted by him has not greatly exceeded the numbers granted by his predecessors. It should be borne in mind that, while the Governor grants two or three hundred pardons during his term, he denies two or three thousand applicants; and that the whole number of prisoners in this State exceeds six thousand.

Having examined the cases in which pardons were granted by the late Governor, I am convinced that, with the evidence and papers submitted, no humane magistrate would have decided differently from Gov. CLARK in scarcely any of them. It is not pretended that he never erred, for the Governor is no more infallible than our Courts. But I propose to call up a few cases under different heads, and to trespass upon your columns with two or three communications, not alone to vindicate the Governor, but in exposition of the whole subject. Most of the prisoners pardoned are understood to be doing well, and on their account, as well as from a regard for their relatives, their names will be designated by initials.

The grounds upon which pardons are asked are various. A large proportion of cases are based on alleged innocence. In some instances evidence of the most conclusive character has been produced of the entire innocence of a prisoner after a confinement of several years. A. B. was sentenced to the State Prison for ten years. After serving seven years of his sentence it was discovered that a relative of his wife had willfully sworn a crime upon him for the purpose of obtaining the use and control of his property. A. B. was what is termed a "simple" man before he was imprisoned, and it is not surprising that seven years of confinement completely wrecked a mind at no time vigorous or sound.

C. D., a converted or apostate Jew, and a German, was sentenced to the State Prison for three years, on a charge of perjury. His complainants (or prosecutors) were Jews, and his crime consisted in swearing to a paper which he could not read, never did read, and never had interpreted to him. It was presented to him by a Justice who asked him in English (not a word of which was intelligible to C. D.) to sign and swear to it. Those who know with what bitterness Jews, and other sectarians, too, pursue an apostate, will readily understand how a simple matter of heedless misapprehension might be magnified into a crime.

U. B. L. was in prison more than a year on a charge of burglary. Another prisoner communicated to the Chaplain, under oath, the fact that he himself stole the money and watch charged to have been stolen by U. B. L. This alone might be regarded as insufficient to justify the release of L. A large number of affidavits, in addition, controverting the principal facts made out on the trial, with a mass of other papers, were presented to the Governor in favor of L. The following, selected from the file, tells its own story:

To his Excellency, Governor Clark:

SIR: We have carefully investigated the testimony upon which U. B. L. was convicted of grand larceny. We feel confident from the character of the evidence, being chiefly that of his sister, who is an abandoned woman, and from the previously good character of the man, taken together with the papers which your Excellency has on file, that he is justly entitled to your clemency. Your obedient servants,

WALTER S. CHURCH, (Albany.)
J. W. SHERMAN, (M. C. elect.)

I cheerfully concur in the foregoing, and from my knowledge of the case and those interesting themselves in procuring his pardon, I believe the ends of justice would be best subserved by granting him a pardon. WM. A. RUSSELL,
Inspector in charge Auburn Prison.

E. and F. were Italian refugees recently arrived in this country, who picked up a bundle dropped by a burglar; and on the fact that the goods were found in their possession, and from their inability to speak or understand the English language, they were hurriedly sent to the State Prison. Subsequent developments proved their innocence. Many other cases of innocent persons being convicted might be given if necessary. There are on file a number of letters from Judges pleading with the Governor to pardon some unfortunate prisoner whom they have wrongfully sentenced. In one or two cases they complain that the Jury rendered a verdict of guilty in direct opposition to the charge of the Court.

The following letter from Judge CAPRON describes one of the cases, of which there are many:

NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1856.

HON. MYRON H. CLARK: *Dear Sir*—The case of R. to which you refer was clearly enough proved on the trial, but subsequent developments make it more than probable that the boy was not guilty. It appears probable that a negro stole the coat from a hall and was discovered. He threw away the coat in the street and R. picked it up, not knowing it was stolen. Such is the probability, and if so the imprisonment is of course unjust.

In my opinion the Executive clemency can be properly exercised in regard to R. He was convicted in Special Sessions. Kindly yours,

E. S. CAPRON.

P. C. was convicted of rape. The *lowest* punishment for this crime is ten years imprisonment in the State Prison. In this case, the only witness was a prostitute of the most degraded character, who was afterwards convicted of crime and sentenced to prison. While in prison, she made confessions which reduced the offence of P. C. to a very low grade. Two years imprisonment were deemed more appropriate than ten. The Governor therefore commuted his punishment to that term. Several cases similar to this might be adduced, besides quite a number where it has been proved that the chief witness willfully perjured herself, either from motives of gain or revenge.

The case of BARNARD ROONEY, which has been criticised lately in the city papers, is in point. His respectable employers (Messrs. MACKRELL & SIMPSON) and others submit the following facts: B. R. was convicted of rape and sentenced to the State Prison for ten years. He was always esteemed by his employers as an honest, industrious, sober man. He was convicted on the unsupported testimony of M. W., who now makes the following affidavit:

"M. W. being duly sworn, doth depose and say, that she is a married woman; resides with her husband No. — Tenth-street, New-York. * * * Deponent has, since the trial, admitted that he (ROONEY) was not the person who committed the outrage; that the husband of deponent threatened that if she did not prefer the charge he would leave and desert the deponent and her children; that in consideration of said threat, she did so charge said ROONEY; and that since his conviction deponent has felt great sorrow," &c.

Judge BEEBE, who tried ROONEY, unites in the petition, and says he supposed the Jury would have rendered a different verdict on the evidence. The Police Justice certifies that on the examination M. W. charged ROONEY with assault and battery, and made no allusion to a charge of rape.

On this false, frail testimony, "an honest, industrious, sober man," suffered more than two years' terrible punishment, and without the Governor's interference must have endured eight more long years of imprisonment, unless relieved by death.

J. W. plead guilty to a crime he never committed, as was stated to the Governor in a letter from one of the most eminent Judges of the Supreme Court, (IRA HARRIS,) who sentenced him to an imprisonment of five years, as he was compelled to do by law. The Judge, at the end of two years, by letter and by personal appeal to the Governor, procured a pardon for the unfortunate prisoner, as he had intimated to him he would do.

In the case of W. H. D., a respectable sea captain convicted of grand larceny on the testimony of one of his crew, the same eminent Judge says: "In my judgment the facts present a strong case for clemency. In a case involving so much doubt, the *excellent* character the party has borne ought now to be available to secure his liberation. The Jury were disappointed at the result of their verdict. I most cordially recommend a pardon."

There are many cases where a pardon is granted at the solicitation of the Inspectors and officers of the Prisons, sometimes on the ground of good behavior, and not unfrequently as a reward for some extraordinary service to the State, such as saving property from loss by fire, preventing an escape or an insurrection, and for saving the life of a keeper.

The inspectors and officers are also often the best judges as to a sufficiency of punishment, and it is sometimes the case that a prisoner has no other friend in the wide world than his prison keeper. D. W. was a colored man sentenced to the Sing Sing Prison for twenty-one years by Recorder TALLMADGE. After serving faithfully fourteen years of his term, having acquired the good will of all the officers by his uniform good behavior, and withal become an old man of more than three score years and ten, the officers asked the Governor to restore him to his children, who were willing and able to support him during the short remnant of his life. The Governor did so. W. P. was sentenced to the Auburn Prison more than twenty years ago, for the term of his natural life. Now he is an idiot. The officers earnestly ask that he may be released from the prison. They are not aware that he has a friend in existence, and they know nothing of his crime or circumstances, save the brief record of his sentence. It is plain that the State Prison is not the proper place for him. His case was left by Gov. CLARK, with a multitude of others, unacted upon.

The following letter from Inspector KIRKPATRICK relates to one of the persons pardoned during the last week of Gov. CLARK's term:

AUBURN, Saturday, Dec. 27, 1856.

His Excellency Myron H. Clark, Governor of New-York:

DEAR GOVERNOR: Some time since I stated to you that previous to your and my retirement I should ask of you a personal favor of granting a pardon to R. C., whose history and connections I talked over with you. His father and friends are of the most respectable of our citizens, and his offences have been committed when intoxicated. There is not a more honest man lives than C. when sober. I speak of what I know when saying this, but he cannot resist the temptation of taking what does not belong to him when in liquor. He was convicted in Erie County, June 9, 1848, of petit larceny, second offence. He belongs to Elmira, Chemung Co., from which place you will find a strong petition on file, headed by Gen. H., and signed by the most respectable citizens of that county, many of them well known to you, (as you stated at that time.) I trust that you will grant me this, probably my last request, and I think you will bear me witness that I have exerted my influence as strongly to prevent improper pardons as I have troubled you in granting others. I want inserted in this pardon (if granted) the condition to abstain wholly from intoxicating drinks. He solemnly pledges that he will never more taste them, but I should like to have his resolution backed up with this hanging over him.

With true regard, your often-obliged friend,
THOMAS KIRKPATRICK.

Another class of cases, probably the most numerous of all, is that of persons sentenced to terms of imprisonment wholly disproportioned to their crimes. This arises from the arbitrary requirements of the law. Certain crimes are punishable by terms "*not less*" than five years or ten years, although these crimes may be committed under an almost infinite variety of circumstances.

M. K. opened a window of a dwelling-house, reached in, and took property valued at fifty-five cents. For this he was sentenced to State Prison for five years, the shortest time the law would allow. The Governor, at the end of two years, released him at the request of the Court and jury which convicted him.

The case of P. C., referred to above, comes under this head.

T. S., a boy of sixteen, was sentenced to the State Prison for ten years, for burglary. As he was leaving the Court he remarked, audibly, "You call this a Court of Justice; I call it a Court of Injustice;" whereupon the Judge called him back and resentenced him to *fifteen* years imprisonment. The Governor, probably, deeming five years in the State Prison too severe a punishment for *impudence*, remitted about one-third of the extraordinary sentence. In this case the Governor had the sanction of Ex-Gov. SEYMOUR, before whom the case originally came, and also the concurrence of District-Attorney HALL and others. Other similar instances of disproportionate punishment may be added to these hereafter, if time and space in the *Journal* will permit.

Another class of cases calling for the interference of the Governor, is that of prisoners suffering under some fatal disease. The friends of such convicts often ask only that they may be allowed to minister to the wants of their dying relatives under some other roof than that of a prison. I remember the case of a young woman who plead long and earnestly for the pardon of her brother, who, according to the certificate of the Physician and Warden of the Clinton Prison, was fast sinking under the ravages of consumption. The young woman and her brother were the only children of parents long since deceased. Like many an orphan, he had been led into evil ways, and was now slowly dying in a prison. The Governor objected to pardoning him, on the ground, partly, that his sister was poor, earning her own living by honest industry, and unable to bear the burden and expense of her brother's support out of prison. Holding up her hands, she replied; "Governor, while I have these hands left, my poor brother shall never want." The Governor, after obtaining the concurrence of the District-Attorney, as usual, granted the pardon, and I learned that the young man, a few weeks afterwards, died under the care of his faithful friend. B.

Railway Traveling to Washington—The Sorrows of a Reporter.

SUNDAY, Jan. 25, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

DEAR SIR: The undersigned unfortunate found himself with his carpet-bag at the Girard House, Philadelphia, on Thursday last, at 12 o'clock, having just arrived by the Camden and Amboy route; and wishing to proceed to Washington, hired a carriage and drove to the station of the Baltimore and Philadelphia Railroad Company. But to his surprise, on arriving there, he found collected some hundreds of persons, clamoring for information as to when the train would start, but the officials could give no answers to the thousands of questions propounded to them. They knew nothing. The train might start in an hour—in two, three, or not at all. We waited there with the patience which characterizes us for three hours, with nothing to cheer or enliven but a squabble between a negro and Irishman, the latter of whom, to our intense delight, had the worst of it. The President of the Board, or Superintendent, or some other "Jack in office," at length condescended to open his oracular lips, and inform us that *probably* a train would be in readiness to proceed at 6 o'clock P. M. We accordingly returned to our hotel, and at the appointed hour again repaired to the railroad station. We started at 8, and proceeded till within 20 miles of Baltimore, when, at midnight, we were suddenly stopped, and, after many inquiries from the conductor, ascertained that the morning train was ahead, with the locomotive off the track, and that we might make ourselves comfortable for a few hours. Charming prospect—four feet of snow on each side of us, not a drop of water to be had, and three squalling babies, who, disregarding the taps and slaps and threats of their "fond mothers," persisted in entertaining us with nursery music that brought to our recollection "the girls we had left behind us." We are of a sociable disposition. We never sit mum and silent in a rail road car, like Turks with pipes and coffee. Our invariable practice is to search out from among the passengers one who appears to be the most intelligent, and while away the time in "sweet discourse." In this instance we succeeded admirably. On our side sat a huge man, in a huge Russian cloak, cap and boots. He looked an original, and we attacked him. We were not disappointed. He *had been* in Russia, seen everybody and everything—the Emperor, the Coronation, the *fête* at Saint Petersburg, Cossacks and helmeted infantry. We pumped him well, and got more real information out him, than if we had devoted ourselves to a careful perusal of Mr. COBDEN's *History of Russia* for six months. But to return. When the morning broke the gentlemen passengers waded through the snow to the locomotive ahead of us, and there we found some half dozen Irishmen perspiring, and swearing with that particular gusto which distinguishes their race, endeavoring to get the locomotive on the track. They had *no screw-jack*,—no instrument of any description but logs of wood. Nice Railroad Company that! We wanted breakfast, and espying a cottage, knocked, went in, and were supplied most hospitably with coffee, which reminded us of blacking and water, and some curious compound called cake—bread of the consistency of leather soaked in vinegar, at the moderate charge of a dollar a head. Oh Maryland, thy hospitality we shall always remember to the hour of our death!

At about 8 o'clock the engine was placed on the track, and at noon we arrived at Baltimore. But the poor women suffered fearfully—18 hours in a railroad car, not a drop of water, with nothing to eat, and unable to descend, from the depth of the snow, and all this because the Railroad Company neglected to provide the engine with screw-jacks, &c. Reader! if ever thou dost travel on this road in Winter, provide thyself with a boned Turkey and a bottle of brandy and water, or of a verity thou wilt rue it—if in Summer, a bottle of claret, or a keg of water, will suffice. We arrived in Washington at 11 on Friday night.

J. T. R.

VERY LATE FROM LAKE SUPERIOR—The propeller *General Taylor* arrived at Ontonagon on the morning of Dec. 9, all right. She discharged her cargo, having entered the new harbor there, where she is laid up for the Winter. The Minnesota raised in the month of October 312,135 pounds of copper. The November product was 313,372 pounds. The work in the eastern part of the mine, on the south lode, requires this machinery, and it will make an important difference in the product of the mine during the coming Winter. The Rockland raised in the month of October 65,432 pounds—in November, 46,892 pounds. The falling off in the latter month is owing to the fact that the stamp-mill was not used on the Rockland stuff, but was employed in working up the Minnesota rock during that time.

☞ A lady stopped at the Madison House, Covington, Ky., with her husband and thirty-two children. She was about 60 years of age, but looked young and hearty. She is the mother of all of them.

STATE AFFAIRS.

BUSINESS BEFORE THE LEGISLATURE.

Bills Introduced—Cash Capital of Mutual Insurance Companies—Report on the Barr and Sickles Case, &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

ALBANY, Monday, Jan. 26, 1857.

The Prohibitory Law, or something that shall take its place, was the prominent topic of debate in the House this morning. Of course no conclusion was reached, but there were evident manifestations of an intent to enact a very stringent license law.

DECIMAL CURRENCY.

Mr. VARNUM offered a resolution directing the introduction of a bill to fix the fees of County Clerks and other officers so as to accord with the United States currency. Good.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. HANFORD, relative to the City Court of Brooklyn. Abolishes that Court and transfers business to the Supreme Court.

Mr. FOOT, to protect purchasers of real estate at sales of partitions of lands owned by several persons.

By Mr. PRENDERGAST, for the better regulation of the Police Department of the City of Brooklyn.

Also, in relation to Jurors in the City of Brooklyn.

By Mr. FUNK, in relation to Jurors and a Commissioner of Jurors in the County of Kings.

JOHN J. REILLY introduced a bill punishing by a fine of from $500 to $1,000, any one engaged in the Pawn Broker business in the City of New-York.

JOHN J. REILLY brought in a bill legalizing the action of the Board of Supervisors of New-York City and County, in adopting a resolution on the 26th December, 1856, appointing a Clerk by the Receiver of Taxes to assist the Deputy Receiver.

By Mr. HANFORD, constituting the husband and widow ultimate heirs.

By Mr. BRADFORD, legalizing divorce for willful desertion or such inhuman treatment as to endanger the life of either party.

CASH CAPITAL TO MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANIES.

In the Senate, Mr. MADDEN reported a bill to allow the addition of a cash capital to Mutual Insurance Companies.

No dividend shall ever be made by any company incorporated under this act, whenever its capital stock is impaired, or when the making of such dividend would have the effect of impairing its capital stock; and any dividend so made shall subject each of such stockholders receiving the same to an individual liability to the creditors of said company, to the extent of such dividend received by him.

It shall be lawful for any mutual Insurance Company established or to be established in conformity with the provisions of the 4th section of the act, and having complied with the provisions of the 5th and 11th sections of the act—to unite a cash capital to any extent as an additional security to the members over and above its premium and stock notes, which additional cash capital shall be loaned and invested as provided in the 8th section, and such Company may allow an interest on such cash capital, and a participation in its profits, and the subscribers to such cash capital, whether payable in full or by installments, shall each be individually liable for the dues of said Company to the extent of his individual subscription, or such proportion thereof as shall be requisite in order to satisfy the debts of said Company, until he shall have paid his subscription in full, and such cash capital shall be liable as the capital stock of the Company in payment of its debts. The subscribers to such cash capital shall be entitled in the election of Trustees to one vote on each $100 of their stock. Regulations are provided for transfer.

The act to take effect immediately on all existing companies and to all proceedings had in progress for introducing a cash capital.

In another bill similar provisions are made in the case of the Mercantile Mutual Insurance Company.

PRESERVATION OF SMALL BIRDS.

A bill was introduced which provides that it shall not be lawful for any person to kill or destroy, upon any lands not owned by himself, any of the following description of birds: The robin redbreast, blue birds, swallow, martin or swift, night or mosquito-hawk, wood-pecker, cat birds, high-tailed thrush or brown thrasher, mourning dove, meadow-lark or marsh quail, summer red-birds, hanging-bird, spider-bird, or wan bird, ground robin, bobolink or reed bird, and sparrow, under a penalty of $10. This penalty is also applicable in cases of the destruction of the above enumerated birds.

SALARY OF THE BANK SUPERINTENDENT.

A memorial was received from most of the prominent bankers of Albany, asking that the salary of the Bank Superintendent be increased to $5,000.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

An act was introduced amendatory of the sixth section of this incorporation, so that it shall provide that the general business and object of the Corporation shall be to receive on deposit savings, not to exceed $5,000 from any individual, and invest the same in State or United States stocks, or in the stocks or bonds of any city authorized to be issued by the Legislature of the State, for the use, interest and advantage of the said depositors. It authorizes the Corporation to accumulate an amount not to exceed five per cent. on the amount of deposits therein, to meet any contingency of loss in its business, which amount shall be invested for the security of its depositors.

THE WAR OF THE BANKERS.

A memorial from SAMUEL HOLLISTER, President of the Bank of Hornellsville, and other Bankers was received, asking for the passage of a law, under severe penalties, prohibiting all Banks in the Cities of New-York, Albany and Troy, by their agents or otherwise, from presenting any of the notes of country banks which they shall have received at a discount until they have been presented at the agency of such Bank in one of those cities for redemption at the legal rate, and payment of the same *been refused*.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Mr. BROOKS moved the following resolution which, at the request of Mr. UPHAM, was allowed to lie on the table.

Resolved, That the Attorney-General inform the Senate whether in his opinion, under section 2, article 10 of the Constitution, it is in the power of the Legislature of the State, or the Governor of the State, with or without the consent of the Senate, to appoint City or County officers to administer any duties appertaining solely to the Cities and Counties of the State, and whether such powers exist in regard to any departments of Government already in power, or which may be established by law.

GIVING AND TAKING BAIL.

Mr. C. P. SMITH introduced a bill which provides, that, upon the arrest of any person charged with any criminal offence, which shall be bailable, the magistrate before whom such person shall be brought may discharge such person from custody upon sufficient surety, and the recognizance shall continue in full force until the termination of the examination.

LOAN COMMISSIONERS.

Mr. BROOKS noticed a bill to amend the Revised Statutes by reducing the number of Loan Commissioners to one from each county.

ELECTION OF AUDITOR.

Mr. UPHAM introduced a bill which provides that the Auditor of the Canal Department shall be elected by the people, and further providing that he shall be a member of the Letting Board.

THE CONTESTED SEAT.

The new Committee raised by the Senate to inquire into the right of THOMAS J. BARR, to occupy the seat now devoted to the use of Mr. SICKLES, made the following report this morning:

Report of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, in the matter of Thomas J. Barr, contesting the seat of Daniel E. Sickles:

The Committee on Privileges and Elections, to which was referred the petition of THOMAS J. BARR, claiming the seat of DANIEL E. SICKLES, the sitting member, report:

That the contestant, THOMAS J. BARR, and the sitting member, DANIEL E. SICKLES, were, at the annual State election in the year 1856, candidates for the office of Senator, from the Third Senatorial District of this State. That for such office, Mr. SICKLES obtained the certificate of election, having received, according to the returns of the Inspectors on file in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, a plurality of the Senatorial votes cast in said District, and a majority over the contestant of two hundred and thirty-one. It is claimed, however, on the part of the contestant, that, notwithstanding these facts, he is justly entitled to the seat now held by Mr. SICKLES, on the ground that the whole Senatorial vote polled in election District No. 2, in the First Ward of New-York, and comprised in the Third Senatorial District, and in which the sitting member received three hundred and ninety-one votes, and the contestant fifty, should be entirely disregarded on account of gross irregularities in the canvassing of the votes in such election district, and in which case the contestant would have a clear majority in the Senatorial District of ninety votes over the sitting member.

The petition of the contestant—a copy of which the Committee have annexed to their report—alleges, among other things of minor importance, the following irregularities in conducting the canvass in election district number two; and which allegations were met, on the part of the sitting member, by a general denial:

First—That after the polls had been closed, and the canvassing commenced, two additional Inspectors were appointed and sworn by the Chairman of the Board, and who assisted in counting the votes; and that while so engaged, two of the original Inspectors withdrew from the canvass, leaving the same to be completed by the remaining original Inspector and the two individuals appointed by the Chairman.

Second—That before the canvassing of the votes was completed, a man by the name of SMITH was sworn as an Inspector, and took part in counting and canvassing the votes.

Third—That during a portion of the time when the canvass was progressing, none of the original Inspectors were present, but the boxes and canvassing were wholly in the hands of the newly-constituted Inspectors.

Fourth—That after the canvassing had commenced, an adjournment took place to the station-house, and the ballot-boxes there left without being in charge of the Inspectors, and, that the canvass was finally completed there at the station-house; and, that the political friends of the contestant, and other citizens, were refused admittance to the room while the canvass was progressing at the station house.

The Committee further report, that the contestant and sitting member have, at several different times, appeared with their witnesses and counsel, before the Committee, and exhibited their respective proofs and allegations; and that the Committee find therefrom and now report the following facts:

First—The Committee find no satisfactory evidence of any illegal interference on the part of third persons, during the time that the polling of the votes was progressing in election district number two.

Second—The Committee find no evidence of irregularity or wrong in the canvassing of the State or Senatorial ticket, but, on the contrary, there is evidence that the same was conducted in due form of law, and the result when ascertained publicly announced.

Third—The Committee find, in canvassing the city and county tickets, that persons, other than the original Inspectors, were appointed by the chairman and sworn as additional Inspectors, and assisted in canvassing the city and county vote; but the Committee find no evidence of fraud on the part of such additional Inspectors, and at no time were the ballot-boxes and the canvass left exclusively to them, there being one or more of the original Inspectors at all times in the room where the canvass was progressing.

Fourth—The Committee find, after the State, Senatorial, City and County tickets had been canvassed, that an adjournment took place to the station-house, in Ward number one, and where the canvass was finally completed.

Sixth—The Committee find and report, as a conclusion of law arising from the foregoing facts, that the contestant, THOMAS J. BARR, is not entitled to the seat of DANIEL E. SICKLES, the sitting member, and that in accordance therewith, the Committee present and ask the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the prayer of the petitioner, THOMAS J. BARR, to be admitted to the seat now occupied by DANIEL E. SICKLES, in the Senate of the State of New-York, as the Representative from the Third Senatorial District, be and the same is hereby denied.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN K. HALE,
WILLIAM KELLY,
JAMES NOXON.

I presume this settles the question, although the vote will not be taken until Wednesday, the day fixed by the resolution extending the time in which Committee should hear and determine the testimony.

LEO.

Fashions for January.

From Le Follet.

The anticipation of the festivities incidental to *le jour de l'an* is invariably an important period with our principal artists whose ingenuity and taste are engaged in the various departments of dress.

The *casque-jupe*, as we have before observed, is still the most fashionable style.

Almost all mantelets possess more or less of the shawl shape.

The *fureur* of the present season is the long double shawls, in stripes of bright contrasting colors, with black or gold borders, and deep fringe, the color of the ground.

Walking dresses are always made with basques. Bretelles are less worn with them, and, when adopted, are cut open on the shoulders, and joined in a point behind. Dresses without basques are made high, buttoned and trimmed with brandebourg, more or less rich, or with only three rows of buttons. Sometimes, besides these three rows at front, two others are placed in the form of a V from the shoulders to the waist. Over a dark blue taffetas, with five flounces scalloped, was a basquine of black velvet, fitting the figure, with a very full skirt, reaching a little below the knees, and set in large plaits.

As dinner dresses, the following are very *recherché*: A dove-colored taffetas, with five flounces edged with a Grecque trimming of ponceau velvet. Body a la Raphael, without basques, high over the shoulders, and half-high at front, trimmed round to match the flounces. Sleeves a la Grecque. Chemisette and under-sleeves of white lace. Another very pretty toilette was a dress of white and silver glace taffetas, with two skirts. The upper one was open at each side, and trimmed round the bottom and openings with a wide sky-blue ribbon. Upon these ribbons were blue-bells of passementerie.

We cannot much change in the style of bonnets for the present month. Our artists are, however, making skillful use of the fashionable materials for this Winter, as will be seen by the following descriptions:

A white terry velvet bonnet, very small, thrown back at the cheeks; and the crown rather round and falling. The curtain, or rather three curtains, made, the top one of terry, the second of cerise velvet, and third of pointed bleeds. The middle curtain is made much narrower than the others.

Another very elegant bonnet may be made of pink terry velvet. From the front edge, at each side, are three deep plaits of the same material, falling towards the crown.

A charming bonnet for a young lady was of black velvet, with double curtain—the one velvet, the other Louise blue terry velvet; on each side of the front were bouquets of flowers, half blue and half black; the inside of the bonnet trimmed with the same flowers and blonde.

Some of our *couturiers* have displayed great taste in the manufacture of that which forms so great an essential to the comfort of its fair wearer—we refer to the *sortie de bal*.

We cite one of white Cashmere, entirely covered with embroidery of fios silk, in China rose, blue and black, mixed with gold and silver—the design and mixture of color displaying great novelty and elegance. A fringe of the same color, spotted with gold and silver, surrounded this graceful cloak, which was made in large plaits, forming sleeves, and descending in points in front. A small high collar, slightly turned back, and fastened at the throat with two large gold buttons, from which hung two long tassals of silk and gold, completed this elegant *pardessus*.

A *pardessus* of black velvet, trimmed with wide guipure, at the top of which a wreath of oak leaves, embroidered in violet silk and black jet, was in very good taste; as also one of plain ruby velvet, lined with white plush.

The most elegant mantles for visiting are those made of blue, ruby, or violet velvet, embroidered in white silk and lined with white plush, trimmed with a white medallion fringe. Nothing can be more *distingué* and elegant than this embroidery, which resembles rivers of pearls on the rich shades of ruby, purple, sapphire blue, or emerald green. We have seen the same style of embroidery used with great effect on the flounces of moire dresses.

The Deep-Sea Soundings of the Arctic—Lieut. Maury.

Lieut. MAURY replies, through the *Union*, to the assaults that have been made upon him in consequence of his criticisms upon Lieut. BERRYMAN's deep-sea soundings in the *Arctic*.

Lieut. MAURY shows that the authority under which Mr. BERRYMAN acted, invested the Superintendent of the Observatory with power to examine and report upon the manner in which the work had been conducted. Mr. MAURY still contends that the results of the *Arctic's* trip are exceedingly imperfect and untrustworthy. Many of the blanks in the *Arctic's* log, he says, came back unfilled, and others are palpably erroneous. The following errors are particularly specified;

"For instance, the wet-bulb thermometer is generally recorded as higher than the dry; and as for the deep-sea soundings, this record is so meagre in detail as of itself to excite suspicion. The rate of descent of the sounding-lead is nowhere mentioned; the mere fact that a sounding was made at such a time of day, with or without bottom, is given, and that is about all.

The sounding machine used is new. The depth was to be told, not by the length of the line, but by the revolutions of a screw that went down with the lead; yet there is no mention made of any trial for testing the accuracy of this screw, or of any experiments for determining its errors; and that the sources of error in this contrivance are abundant is obvious."

FATAL ACCIDENT AND CRIME IN MILWAUKEE.—The Milwaukee *Sentinel* says that on Monday week two Germans employed as masons on an arched cellar, being built on the corner of Main and Johnson streets, for Mr. GALLENKER, of the Washington Brewery, were killed by the falling of either the dirt or arch. The first was imbedded up to his neck, and called to the others—"Brothers, come and help me." The other one ran to help him, when more of the earth and arch fell, and both were completely imbedded, killing them instantly. A third, who ran with the second to the assistance of the first man, was partly buried in the falling earth, but succeeded by a desperate struggle in treading up the earth as it fell, and managed to extricate himself, leaving his boots in the ground and part of his pantaloons. The bodies of the two men were dug out as soon as possible.

The same paper says: We were informed yesterday that an examination was to be held before Justice SHUMWAY, of Wanwatosa, in which a man named ALLBRIGHT was charged with the murder or manslaughter of his son, a small boy, by striking him on the head, and fracturing his skull with a hammer or axe. The boy, we are informed, was sent by his father several days ago for some whisky, and returned unable to get it; whereupon it is claimed the father struck him on the head, inflicting a wound that caused his death, which occurred on Friday last. An inquest was held and the father arrested.

THE FIRE AT AMHERST.—By the recent fire at Amherst College several of the students met with serious losses. Some escaped with such apparel as they happened to have on; others caught up an overcoat and ran for their lives. The Society of Inquiry have lost their museum, containing curiosities from all parts of the world, contributed by missionaries. Any contributions in aid of the College or of individuals may be addressed to Rev. Dr. WILLIAM A. STEARNS, President of the Institution.

The Newly Discovered Ruins of an Ancient Greek City.

THE CRIMEA ONCE THE SEAT OF A POWERFUL NATION.

BRIEUT, Tuesday, Nov. 30, 1856.

It is nearly a year since I gave your readers some geographical notices of the Crimea, with an account of the races inhabiting it, and the etymologies of the names of certain places to which the war had given celebrity. Since then the din of battle has ceased, and the murderous armies which had poured down from almost all parts of Europe, like a new crusade, have retired, and the small territory upon which was intently fixed the gaze of the civilized world, is fast sinking into its former insignificance and oblivion. The feats of arms, indeed, enacted on that obscure and distant rock of the Czar's domain, will give it a *historic* interest almost equal to that of the Flood, while apart from this it will again become one of the most dull and unfrequented parts of the civilized world.

An overruling Providence, however, on which hangs all human hope, often educes surprising good from the greatest evils—civilization, order, science, and religion following even the blood-stained chariot of Mars. But whether humanity is a loser or a gainer, the departments of *geography* and *ethnology* are certain to be enlarged. A vast amount of interesting information, belonging to these departments has already been acquired respecting the Crimea and the regions adjacent, together with Mingrelia and Circassia, and its tribes and languages, which is sure to be greatly increased by the security which the treaty of peace gives to commerce and travel.

But history itself is becoming *eclaircised* by the war, discoveries having been made in consequence, sometimes by accident, and sometimes in pursuance of systematic research, which bring to light things slightly recorded, or else passed from the memory of men.

The *Crimea*, or *Crim Tartary*, was known by the ancients as the *Chersoneus Taurica*, and is a peninsula 210 miles long by 125 wide, projecting into the Black Sea on the south, and joined to Russia by a narrow strip of land on the north. The Sea of Azof is its boundary on the east, which is connected with the Black Sea by the narrow Strait of Taman, or Jenikale, as it is sometimes called. The Crimea contains only about 5,000 square miles, and consequently in territory is about equal to the State of Connecticut. The Strait of Taman was called by the ancients the *Cimmerian Bosphorus*, to distinguish it from the Bosphorus uniting the Sea of Marmora and the Black Sea. The Greeks gave the name Bosphorus, i. e., "What an ox may swim across," to these Straits, to denote their width, which, after all, gives but a vague idea. The Cimmerian, however, is much the narrower of the two, the Russian forts on which could easily have destroyed the British fleet which penetrated into the Sea of Azof, had they who manned them had adequate ammunition and courage.

The Cimmerian Bosphorus was the extreme limit of Grecian colonization in this direction, and was once the seat of one of the most flourishing Greek settlements. The Greeks found the Peninsula inhabited by a race called *Cimerli*, from whom comes the word *Crimea*, the name of their country. A Greek colony, from Miletus, in Asia Minor, the city where Paul took his final farewell of his brethren of Ephesus, was founded about 500 years before Christ, near the present town of *Kertch*, which is situated on the Strait between the Black Sea and the Sea of Azof, and was a place of much importance and notoriety during the latter part of the war. The Colony of Cherson was established about the same time, near Inkermann, where English blood was poured so profusely. History records that the Cimmerians were expelled, and succeeded by the Tauri, a savage and cruel race, who offered human sacrifices to their gods, and cut their dwellings out of the solid rock, which may be seen at the present day about the town of Kertch. The Scythians descended from the mountains of Thibet, in Tartary, and in turn conquered the Tauri. But the Greek Colonists had the control of Pontus on the opposite coast of the Black Sea, and crossing over in force, expelled the Scythians, and founded a kingdom of their own; and, such was the fertility of the soil, the salubrity of the climate, and the enterprise and industry of the people, that it soon attained to great prosperity, and became the granary of Athens. The new city, which they built near the present site of Kertch, they dedicated to the god Pan, giving it the name *Panticapeum*; and the vine being found to grow there luxuriantly, the colonists very naturally joined the worship of Bacchus with that of Pan. About fifty years before Christ, this colony became subject to the Romans, for the reason that its kings, who also ruled in Pontus, had been subdued by the same nation. A. D. 375 this colony was utterly destroyed by the Huns, who were then spreading their ravages far and wide, to whom one barbarous horde succeeded after another, till the year 1280, when the Genoese, the adventurous merchant princes of the age, took possession of the territory, which they held till they were expelled by the Turks in 1478, who were in turn dispossessed by the Russians in 1771, who have since held undisturbed possession of the Crimea till the late war.

Panticapeum was built upon a plateau extending along a range of heights, and needed no art to add to the beauty of its situation, the sea washing it on three sides, and its heights commanding an extended view of the surrounding country and of the coast of Circassia beyond the Straits, for a considerable period the royal seat of the Bosphorian Kings, and once the residence of MITHRIDATES the Great, its ruins, of which some remain in a very perfect state, indicate its original opulence and splendor.

The most striking feature about Kertch, which occupies, as we have observed, almost the very site of this famous old city, are the immense *tumuli*, or artificial mounds, somewhat like those found in our own great West. Designed for sepulchres and monuments of the dead, they are fitted for endless duration as well as to excite admiration. Their size and magnificence awaken amazement for the wealth and power of the people who erected them. It is a tradition believed by the people in this part of the Crimea, that these tumuli were erected over the remains of the kings and rulers of this Greek Colony, and were designed to perpetuate their memory. It is also related that the earth was heaped upon them annually on their birthday, for a period of years as long as they ruled or reigned. These layers have been distinctly traced recently, as a coating of sea-wall or charcoal was first laid on. Dr. MCPHERSON, an English officer, counted thirty of these layers in a scarp made in one of the mounds two-thirds of the way from the base. The tumuli are of all dimensions, varying from ten to three hundred feet in circumference, and from five to one hundred and fifty feet in height.

Usually they are composed of surface-soil and rubble masonry. Specimens of the highest Grecian art have been found in these, such as sculptures, metals, alabastar, Etruscan vases, glass vessels remarkable for lightness, carved ivory, coins of the most perfect finish, and trinkets vying with the skill of the best modern workmen. Dr. MCPHERSON having descended many feet under ground in exploring one of these *tumuli*, came upon a bed of ashes, the bones of a horse, a human skeleton, and other remains were met with; and on removing the masonry, fibulæ and bronze coins were picked up in niches between the stones. This one tumulus was so large that Dr. MCPHERSON devoted *two whole months* to explore it.

But the most astonishing monuments of early wealth and power are found on Mons Mithridates. The whole of which hill, from its base to its summit, and the spur extending from it, to the distance of *three miles*, are composed of broken pottery and *debris* of every kind to the depth of from *ten to even a hundred feet* over the natural clay hill. The height and size of this work of the Milesian colonists are such that it can hardly be believed to be the result of human labor, but must be the work of a giant race long since extinct. At any rate, ages must have been required to convey the soil from the plains below to raise it, and the adjacent heights to their present elevation. On the top of this hill is a monument, inducing awe as well as wonder—a rude chair cut out of the rock, and a hollow resembling a sacrificial altar. Thus men in every age had an "unknown God," and testify to a consciousness of sin, and the felt

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 28, 1857.

☞ The NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served in the City and vicinity at ONE SHILLING a week. Single Copies Two CENTS. Mail subscribers SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES is published every Evening, (*Sundays Excepted.*) One edition will be issued at ONE and the other at THREE o'clock P. M. It will be sent by mail at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing nearly all the reading matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday, is mailed at THREE DOLLARS a year.

The WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed TWO DOLLARS a year for single Copies. TWENTY-FIVE Copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, to one address.

The TIMES FOR EUROPE is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6 cents for single copies.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6 cents for single copies.

Terms, invariably cash in advance.

Publication Office, No. 138 Nassau st., cor. of Beekman.
RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO., Publishers.

The Character of Congress.

We have expressed our opinions fully concerning the new law respecting testimony just passed by Congress. But bad as we deem it, so far as the investigation now in progress is concerned, we are glad it has been enacted, for it will leave the Committee no excuse for failure in the duty with which they have been charged. It will now be their own fault, if they fail to sift to the foundation all the charges that have been current concerning corruption and misconduct in Congress. They have it now in their power to summon anybody they choose as witnesses,—to put to them whatever questions they may consider pertinent, and to *force* them to answer under the penalties of fine and imprisonment. They can now call not only upon newspaper correspondents, but upon applicants for relief, lobby agents and members of Congress themselves, and compel them to respond. If a Committee clothed with such powers fails, either to fasten guilt upon guilty parties or to clear the skirts of Congress from suspicion on this subject, the blame must be to some extent its own.

We believe the Committee is thoroughly in earnest in its attempt to ascertain the truth; and we shall expect from it an increased energy of action corresponding to the increased powers with which it has been invested. Its members must be perfectly aware that the public at large will not be satisfied with any half way discharge of the duties that have been laid upon them. The belief that corruption exists in Congress is too general and too deeply rooted to be changed except upon the clearest and the strongest proof. Notwithstanding the abuse that has been heaped upon the Public Press in both Houses in connection with this matter, it is a significant fact that not a solitary member of either branch has declared his disbelief of the charges made. On the contrary it has been conceded on every side that there was room for suspicion and for inquiry,—that the public had lost all confidence in the integrity of Congress and that corruption did undoubtedly exist. One of the oldest members of the Senate declared that "corruption and irresponsibility have crept into Congress, which would have shocked our ancestors,—and that stock-jobbers and speculators have usurped the control of legislation." Another remarked that these charges had been made for years past,—and still another said that "corruption must pass unrebuked" unless the Committee should be armed with power to drag it forth. The fact that the DAILY TIMES made these charges would have had but little weight, if it had not been known and felt that it merely embodied the universal conviction of the public mind. The TIMES *said* what the People *thought*, and it was this fact which gave weight and consequence to its words.

The *National Intelligencer* has a long and able article upon the injury which the country must suffer from a loss of public confidence in Congress: and it seems indirectly to censure those journals which give currency to statements calculated to impair that confidence. The censure is unjust. If such statements are true, justice to the country demands that they should be put forth. If there is only reasonable ground for suspecting them to be true, they should be brought promptly and decisively to the attention of those concerned. Confidence in Congress is destroyed by the *fact* of corruption in its counsels: and the concealment or suppression of the fact perpetuates the evil and augments the injury. It is only by proclaiming it, that inquiry can be stimulated and the means afforded for providing a remedy. When Congress feels that public opinion demands a thorough investigation of the fact, then, and not till then, will it be ordered: and the organ through which the demands of public opinion are made is the Public Press.

As a matter of course such statements should only be made upon satisfactory evidence of their substantial truth. That such evidence exists in the present case, there is not an intelligent person in the country, at all acquainted with the facts, who entertains the slightest doubt. We venture the assertion that not a single man can be found, who has been to Washington for the last two years for the purpose of securing the passage of any measure involving the payment of any considerable sum of money to individuals or to corporations, *who has not come back satisfied of the existence of corruption in Congress.* We have not the slightest doubt that the proprietors of the Collins' line of steamships;—the applicants for mail contracts for rival lines;—the parties interested in the repayment of the duties on railroad iron;—those interested in the refunding of duties paid for goods consumed in the great fire of this City;—the parties most directly concerned in securing the repeal of the duties on foreign Sugar and foreign Wool;—in short, that all who have attempted to secure the passage of bills that would be of any pecuniary benefit, directly or indirectly, to themselves, are *perfectly satisfied* that the payment of money to members of Congress was absolutely essential to the accomplishment of the objects they had in view. In some instances, members themselves have told them so. In others they have been told by men who make brokerage of this kind their business. But of the fact itself, they have not been left in the slightest doubt. The Committee is now in possession, if we are not misinformed, of an original order drawn upon the Clerk of the House by the Proprietor of a book which he desired Congress to purchase, *for fifteen thousand dollars*, to be paid out of the purchase money for distribution among members who were to secure its passage. What is the duty of the Press in regard to such facts as these? Are they to be stifled lest the character of Congress should be stained by the mention of them?

We do not believe it. We believe they should be made known,—that the *suspicion* of them, if it amount to nothing more, should be proclaimed, and that Congress should be called upon to relieve itself from the odium they involve. No one supposes that the whole body is involved in the guilt or the reproach of such transactions. The number of members who are involved is probably small:—but the whole body must share the blame if it fails to detect the guilty, and brand them as they deserve.

Shall We Repeal the Sugar Tax?

For several years there has been no question before Congress which has attracted more general attention, than the proposition now entertained, to abolish the duty on imported Sugar. Every person in the United States is directly interested in this question; for all men, women and children are consumers of Sugar; and if it were submitted to the people, to-day, to decide whether the present tax on this necessary of life shall be continued or abolished, there would be an almost unanimous vote to abolish it.

The agitation of this subject was commenced in the present Congress by Mr. HOUSTON, Senator from Texas; who, early in December last, submitted to the United States Senate a resolution instructing the Committee on Finance to inquire into the expediency of suspending, for two years, the present duty on Sugar. A few days after, in the House of Representatives, Mr. COLFAX, of Indiana, gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill abolishing the duty entirely. Then Mr. LETCHER, of Virginia, reported to the House a Tariff bill in which the Sugar duty was reduced from 30 per cent. to 24 per cent.; and, still later, Mr. BOYCE, of South-Carolina, reported another Tariff bill in which the Sugar duty was reduced one-third—that is, to 20 per cent. So it seems that the question of reducing or repealing this tax has attracted a general interest, which has originated in no sectional feeling and is supported by no "geographical party."

Yet, in spite of these demonstrations, we see here and there an effort made to stem the popular sentiment on this subject. The *Journal of Commerce* has exhibited a petulance of sectional feeling about the proposed removal of this tax, which is as unreasonable as it is unnecessary—now that its favorite candidate has been elected President. It has opposed the measure, stigmatizing it as a scheme "caught at by the Abolitionists and their coadjutors with the eagerness of desperation, in the hope that something will result therefrom to damage the interests of the slaveholding States,"—a declaration that perfectly accords with the political bigotry of a purely partisan print, but which will not square very well with the "national" and "free-trade" theories, which that journal has preached for a lifetime. The New-York *Tribune*, the Boston *Journal*, the Albany *Evening Journal*, papers politically opposed to the Administration, have joined the *Journal of Commerce* in resisting the repeal of the sugar tax; not, however, actuated by the sectionalism of our Wall-street cotemporary, but influenced by their respect for the old and impracticable theories of "protection." The *Tribune*—which is probably one of the Abolition desperadoes slapped by the *Journal of Commerce*—in considering this subject, has exhibited an intensity of benevolence characteristic of good old Uncle Toby. Like Uncle Toby, the *Tribune* has a hobby—the Sugar Millet; and, for the sake of this, it is willing to "protect" the sugar cane even by increasing the present exorbitant tax on sugar!—an amiability which will scarcely be appreciated by the Hard-Shells of the Democracy.

The opposition expressed by these journals has at last been responded to, from a solitary parish of Louisiana; a parish containing 6,270 inhabitants, of whom 1,920 are free, and 4,350 are slaves. A late number of the New-Orleans *Crescent* informs us that, on the 5th inst., the sugar planters of the parish of West Baton Rouge met to consider the proposition, which has now become popular, of abolishing the duty on imported sugar. At this meeting, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted, and forwarded to the Southern members of Congress:

Whereas, A bill is now pending before the Congress of the United States to suspend the duty on sugar and molasses for the space of two years; and *whereas*, there appears to be a disposition on the part of Congress to sustain said bill:

Now, therefore, be it resolved by the Sugar Planters of West Baton Rouge, in Convention assembled:

1. That the passage of said bill would be partial and extremely unjust. That the present duty of 30 per cent. *ad valorem* gives but small protection at best to the sugar planter. That the culture of sugar cane in Louisiana has already become very precarious, by reason of the severe frosts and the general depreciation of seed cane.

2. That if the duty should be taken off, or even suspended for two years, it will drive many sugar planters from growing cane, and ruin others who are now deeply involved in debt.

3. That whenever Congress shall see proper to take all duties of all kinds off, and abolish the present system of imposts, although not advocating such a policy, we will not murmur. But that we do most solemnly protest in the name of even-handed justice, against being made the victims of partial legislation.

If these resolutions express, as we suppose they do, all that can be reasonably said against the abolition of the sugar tax, then the advocates of the tax had better abandon their case. These planters, who fear that they are to be made "the victims of partial legislation," acknowledge that the tax affords them no "protection" of any value; and yet they ask Congress to continue it. They acknowledge that the culture of sugar cane in Louisiana has become "very precarious;" and yet they clamor for "protection" in forcing its culture. At the same time, they "will not murmur" against a free trade in sugar if Congress will only abolish all imposts and establish a universal free-trade. Boil down these arguments in the sugar mill, and the result is: The protective duty of 30 per cent. is no protection to us sugar planters; but we must have the duty continued! Free trade in sugar will suit us just as well; but we shall be ruined if the protection is removed! Evidently the planters of West Baton Rouge are not versed in the principles of political economy. We trust that Mr. BUCHANAN will not take his Secretary of the Treasury from that neighbood.

But the fact, stated in these resolutions, concerning the precarious growth of the sugar cane in Louisiana, is the best reason that can be desired for abolishing the sugar duty. The sugar cane is an exotic plant, and experience has proved that it cannot be successfully or profitably cultivated in Louisiana, where nine-tenths of all our domestic cane-sugar is made. The sugar product of that State ranges as low as from 500 to 1,000 pounds to the acre; while in Cuba, the average product is 4,000 pounds to the acre, in Brazil 5,000 pounds, and in Mauritius 6,000 pounds. The early frosts that visit that State, the general thriftlessness of its agriculturists, the exhaustion of its soil, and the immense cost of the fertilizers required to make its soil productive of the cane, are causes which have combined, year after year, to reduce the sugar crops of Louisiana, until its annual product has now fallen to about 900,000 pounds. The cultivation of sugar there has passed its zenith, and the planters are gradually converting their cane plantations into cotton fields. In 1852 there were 1,481 sugar houses in that State; in 1855 the number had decreased to 1,299; and at the present time it is much smaller.

To corroborate the statement in these resolutions to which we have referred, we quote the following paragraph from a late number of the West Baton Rouge *Sugar Planter:*

"One of the heaviest frosts we have ever seen fell on Saturday night last. Our planters are stirring themselves to get their cane under ground. We notice that several in the upper part of the parish have commenced grinding. Some three months ago it was calculated that 2,500 hogsheads would be made, but *we will be content if our parish yield* 1,500. Dressed cane, whenever it can be found, sells readily for $250 per acre, and some that we have seen sold at that price, *would not, if ground, make a hogshead to the acre.*"

At the same time, the Plaquemine *Sentinel*, representing a large sugar district, says:

"The sugar-making season will be of short duration in this parish the present year. A friend who has taken some little trouble to inquire into the state of the sugar crop in adistrict embraced within four miles above the Plaquemine and eight miles below it, (including the bayous Plaquemine and Jacob,) says that in this portion of the parish *there are eight plantations that will make no sugar at all, three that will make 'a little,' seven that will make forty or fifty hogsheads, two that will make about one hundred and two about one hundred and fifty.* These are mainly large planters. We feel assured that this statement will give a pretty correct idea of sugar-making or the sugar-crop in Iberville for the year 1856."

This is condemning "protection" to the sugar-planters out of their own mouths; but these statements reveal nothing new in the history of the sugar culture of Louisiana. The crop of sugar in that State, always irregular, has rapidly and steadily diminished since 1853.

The crop of 1853 was 449,324 hogsheads.
The crop of 1854 was 346,635 hogsheads.
The crop of 1855 was 231,427 hogsheads.
The crop of 1856 about 80,000 hogsheads.

These hogsheads contain an average of 1,100 pounds of sugar each. The small crop of 1856, now coming forward, will not be sufficient to supply even the wants of the Southern Mississippi valley; that section of the country having taken from New-Orleans in 1854, for consumption, 142,963 hogsheads. and in 1855, 181,027 hogsheads. This does not include the consumption of New-Orleans and its neighborhood; where, in 1856, *foreign sugar* to the amount of 11,579 tons (of 2,240 pounds) was imported for consumption, while 12,892 tons were imported at other ports south of Baltimore.

If Louisiana cannot make sugar enough to supply its own wants, and the wants of its immediate neighborhood, of what use is a protective sugar duty? It is certainly a direct tax upon every man, woman, and child in the United States, especially in the Northern, Middle, and Western States, which are now entirely dependent upon foreign countries for their supplies of this necessary of life.

The importations of foreign sugar into the United States are rapidly increasing, and the cost of sugar remains at famine prices.

The importations in 1854 were 165,925 tons.
The importations in 1855, 205,064 tons.
The importations in 1856, 275,662 tons.

And as the last crop of Louisiana sugar is comparatively insignificant, the importations of the present year will greatly exceed those of any previous year, and will probably not be less than 350,000 tons! The question now presented to the people of this country is—Shall we continue to pay a tax of $30 on every $100 worth of this sugar? To this question the people in every section are already responding No! and Congress will do well to heed this response!

American Interests in China.

From the tenor of the news brought by the *Persia*, it is sufficiently apparent that the leading commercial nations of Europe are prepared for prompt and energetic action in Chinese affairs. They are determined to obtain, by force if necessary, an extension of commercial privileges, and full security for their subjects in the prosecution of legitimate enterprise within the Chinese dominions. To place these advantages on a reliable basis, they will, in all probability, compel the Emperor of China to receive their respective ambassadors at his court This, indeed, seems to be the only practical way of bringing the Celestial Empire within the compass of civilized nations. Hitherto, the consuls of foreign nations, when they had reparation to demand, could only communicate with inferior officials. Their complaints, as we have seen, have been almost always treated with indifference or contempt. These petty satraps, under no responsibility save to the Emperor, and taking care to keep him in profound ignorance of passing events, have thus been able to persecute at discretion the "outside barbarian" whom they regard with the hatred and suspicion that the grossest ignorance can engender. A movement, therefore, by any interested power to ignore altogether these minor dignitaries, and deal directly with the supreme and only responsible authority, is eminently proper and just. It is the only effectual way to obtain such security for trade as China should be compelled to yield.

Though the late outbreak at Canton may have hurried matters forward, it has been for some time the settled policy of both France and England, to obtain free commerce and communication with every part of the Chinese Empire. Recent developments go far to show that the bombardment by Admiral SEYMOUR was in pursuance of a preconcerted plan, the principal features of which were arranged by the British and French Cabinets. There are divers circumstances that bear out this supposition. We hear, in the first place, of the departure of a French fleet, under instructions to compel the reception of a French Ambassador at Pekin. An interval elapses, and, at the time when this fleet is daily expected, the bombardment by the English is commenced. Directly the news has reached London, ministerial papers announce that the interests of British commerce in China demand a new treaty with that empire, and the immediate admission of an Ambassador at the Court of Pekin. The French press, always under Government supervision, back this pretension, and justify, without an exception, the attack upon Canton. We have, in fact, every possible confirmation of the supposition that, on the China question, the policy of France and England is united and identical. That the commercial interests of these two powers will be considerably improved by the new relations that will be forced upon the Chinese Empire, we do not entertain a doubt.

These facts should be sufficient inducement for our Government to move at once in the matter. Our commercial interests in the celestial empire are as great, if not greater, than those of France and England. We, too, require an Ambassador at Pekin, with ready access to the Emperor, for the protection of American citizens and American commerce. We, too, require a new treaty granting our people free access to all parts of the empire for commercial purposes. The London *Times*, in an article recently transferred to our columns, argues well when it says that China must be brought into full communication with the civilized world. But while such an important work is being accomplished by European nations, it does not become the United States, as a first-class commercial Power, to be idle, or neglect to obtain every advantage and every privilege that may be conceded by the Emperor of China to either France, England or Russia.

IMPEDIMENTS TO STREET TRAVEL.—Snow and ice are by no means unlooked for accompaniments of cold weather in New-York; on the contrary, they are visitations that may be looked for with a certainty. But our City authorities are never prepared for such obstructions to the commerce of our streets, and when they do come make no attempt to be rid of them. Last Winter our streets were very nearly impassable for quite two months, and our business men must have suffered seriously in their affairs in consequence. This year we have not quite so much snow, but we have quite enough to render the travel in our thoroughfare both difficult and dangerous. Yet no attempts even are made to free the snow and ice which so seriously obstruct travel and business. The Commissioner of Streets and Lamps appears to have an abiding faith in a thaw; but no thaw can be expected to clear the streets before the middle of March. The authorities of Boston have cut a channel in the ice three miles long, to let out the Cunard steamer from her dock; for, unless this was done, the steamships would not be allowed to go to Boston in Winter. To secure this business to the city, the Government grants every facility to entrance and departure of the steamers. If Boston can afford to do so much for the sake of one line of steamships, New-York might well afford to clear the streets of snow for the sake of the whole business of our commercial metropolis.

THE LEGISLATURE.—In the Senate yesterday, favorable reports were made on the proposition to appropriate $150,000 for the benefit of the soldiers of 1812, and on the bill to amend the general Banking Law. Notice was given of intention to introduce a bill for the organization of an Insurance Bureau, and making it imperative on Insurance Companies to deposit a proportion of their securities in the Bank Department, the better to secure policy-holders. Notice was also given of bills to amend the General Insurance Law and the General Railroad Law—the latter with a view to perfect the titles to lands held by railroads. A concurrent resolution was offered, and laid over under the rules, to amend the Constitution so as to entitle every male citizen twenty-one years of age, who can read the English language, and has the other existing requirements, to a vote. The bill providing for an increase of the capital of Insurance Companies was passed.

In the Assembly, the special Committe for the equalization of State assessments and taxes was appointed. The bill ceding jurisdiction over the Brick Church and other property in this City to the United States was discussed in Committee of the Whole, and finally passed in Committee, after being amended so as to reserve to the State of New-York the right to serve criminal process within the bounds of the property, and providing that joint jurisdiction shall cease when the property ceases to be occupied by the United States. The Committee rose and reported the bill to the House, but before the question on agreeing with the report was taken, the hour of adjournment arrived.

CONGRESS.—In the Senate, yesterday, a petition was presented from the Havana Society of Massachusetts, asking for a grant of $20,000 for the establishment and support of life-boat and mortar stations on the coast of that State. A memorial was presented from HORATIO HUBBELL, of Pennsylvania, asking the recognition of his rights as the projector of the Submarine Telegraph. The subject having passed from the Senate, the memorial was tabled. The Indian Appropriation bill was debated.

In the House, an amended Tariff bill was reported from the Committee of Ways and Means, reducing the annual revenue $14,000,000. The bill giving to each branch of Congress the entire control of its contingent fund was discussed. The Submarine Telegraph bill was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means. In Committee of the Whole on the Tariff bill, the President's Message was again discussed.

DEATH OF PRESTON S. BROOKS.—A telegraphic dispatch from Washington announces this event, which took place at Brown's Hotel, in that city, last evening. It seems that he had for several days been suffering from a severe cold, but was apparently speedily recovering from its effects, when he was suddenly seized with croup, and expired in about ten minutes. He was Representative in Congress from the Edgefield District of South Carolina, in which capacity he would never, probably, have attracted any considerable attention, had it not been for his assault on Senator SUMNER, during the first session of the present Congress.

ENCOURAGING FOR LORD NAPIER, AND INTERESTING TO THE NEXT ADMINISTRATION.—The London *Times* says: "We wish Lord NAPIER joy of his appointment. If he forgets well-nigh all he has ever learnt, and takes warning by the example of his predecessors, he may do his country good service, even at Washington."

We fear that by the time the new British Ambassador shall have forgotten all he knows—presuming he must have learnt something during his diplomatic career—it will be too late for him to do much good for his country. The family name of the new Ambassador was fastened upon his ancestor by a pun made by an ancient king of Scotland, who, to express his admiration of his subject's virtues, said he had "nae peer" in his kingdom. But, judging of the descendant of this peerless ancestor, from the remarks of our London cotemporary, it would not have been very difficult to find his peer, if not his superior, among the available young men attached to the diplomatic service.

PERFECTLY SAFE.—The Editor of the *Herald* says that "for *his* part he is not afraid of being garroted by the new law of Congress to compel witnesses to testify." His confidence is perfectly well grounded. He is n't in the slightest danger, for he will never be called on to testify in any human tribunal. He may sleep in perfect security—his neck is safe, on *this* score, at all events.

It is a little curious to see with what utter indifference the most astounding revelations of the *Herald* are uniformly received everywhere, and especially in Washington. Probably there hasn't been a week for the last two years in which the *Herald's* hair has not stood on end at the awful corruption of Congress. It has been making the most spasmodic and painful exertions to attract somebody's attention by these disclosures;—but not a dog has barked in any quarter. Nobody in Congress has felt in the least degree injured or interested by its clatter. Everybody says: "Oh, its only BENNETT—nobody cares for him; it's *his way.*" It seems to be perfectly understood in every quarter that the *Herald* knows nothing about the truth of what it publishes, and that it cares a good deal less than it knows. It talks in this way merely to fill its columns and amuse the *gobemouches* who read it. Nobody ever expects to find anything in it upon which they can rely;—they read it only to see what new humbug it has invented.

The idea of summoning the Editor of the *Herald* as a "witness," is a good joke.

OBJECTS OF CHARITY.—Let no man envy the pecuniary harvest of railroads in the long, tranquil days of Summer; for three short days of Winter—such Winter as we have now upon us—suffice to sweep it away utterly. Not only does the loss consist in the suspension of travel, while expenses are but very slightly diminished, but to clear the track of ponderous snow embankments is, on some of the lines, a task almost as costly as to grade a new road, and to lay new rails. We hear from every quarter of locomotives broken down by the dozen; of Titanic efforts to extricate those unmanageable monsters from positions of profound embarrassment; to say nothing of suits at law by irascible travelers for delays and casualties entirely beyond human prevention. Connections between the several roads are destroyed; arctic fields of ice choke and jeopard the ferry crossings; irregularities in the movement of trains beget collisions, and other ordinary accidents of the business. But for the fact that freight runs so much more heavily in Winter than in Summer, it would be much to the profit of Stockholders to shut up their offices, and run no trains from December to March. It is safe to say that passenger travel does not pay during that period.

These points are worth remembering, at periods, when tried beyond endurance, we are disposed to visit the sins of Jack Frost upon the Directors of "our railroad." Even corporations are entitled to some charity; and as for individual shareholders, they are at the best of times fair objects of commiseration, and at these, the worst, they ought to be considered with especial tenderness.

IMPORTANT FROM E. M.—Mr. MERIAM has gone up North to enjoy the weather, not finding it sufficiently frigid on Brooklyn Heights. He writes from Albany to the *Commercial Advertiser*, that on Saturday the thermometer ranged from 24 to 32 degrees below zero. "I write this letter," says the philosopher, "in my room at the Delavan; *and the water in the wash basin is frozen!*" Gentlemen who are in the habit of drinking hot, spiced rum and whisky skins, preparatory to being garroted, will be interested in knowing that Mr. MERIAM finds "the coldest iced water is the most invigorating fluid which can be drank in very cold weather, and it may be drank very freely with the best effects as to keeping the body warm."

Such sweltering weather as they have in Albany at the present time, is too oppressive for Mr. MERIAM. He says:

"I walked three miles this morning in the open air before sunrise without any overcoat and with the same dress I wore in July and August without feeling cold.

In the early part of next week, if the roads are passable, I proceed to the Adirondack and other mountains clad in my Summer costume, and anticipate no difficulty as to cold."

We hope he will find the weather sufficiently cool among the Adirondack Mountains; but, if he should not, we shall be compelled to think, in spite of all his philanthropical labors, that he is not a man of feeling.

Steam on the Adriatic.

The numberless stories that have been published respecting the engines of the steamship *Adriatic*, and other preposterous rumors about the hull of this magnificent vessel, were yesterday triumphantly refuted. Steam was put upon the engines yesterday, and the wheels revolved from 8 o'clock in the morning until 4 in the afternoon. The ponderous oscillating engines moved as smoothly and with as little jarring as the escapement of a pocket chronometer. The machinery of the *Adriatic*, which has excited almost as much attention and occasioned as much discussion among engineers as FULTON'S first engine, has fully justified all the pretensions of its builder; and the success of his plans will mark a new era in Ocean steam navigation. The *Adriatic* is now in perfect order for a sea voyage, and if the bay were free from ice, she would at once be sent to sea on her trial trip. The delay in the completion of this noble steamer has not been owing to any errors in her construction, or any accident to her machinery, but from a determination of her builders, for which they are entitled to great praise, to render her as nearly perfect as human skill could do before she was sent to sea. She is now completed, a magnificent specimen of mechanical ingenuity and scientific skill; in all her appointments, the beauty of her model, the construction of her engines, the vastness of her dimensions, and the splendor and convenience of her accommodations for passengers, she has no equal afloat upon the ocean. We shall hail with pleasure the vessel that excels her in any of the requisites of a first-class sea steamer; but we have no expectations of seeing her superior afloat in our waters. It is uncertain now when the *Adriatic* will leave on her first trip to Liverpool; her day of departure will depend upon the arrangements which the Company may make with the Government, but it will probably be within a month.

THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—A card signed by several respectable gentlemen of the City, and published in another column, states that $16,000 only are needed to complete the fire-proof building now in process of erection for the Historical Society. They appeal to the liberal and public spirited among our citizens for additional aid to this amount. We trust the appeal will meet with a prompt response. The object is one which commends itself to the judgment and liberality of the public.

KEEPING THE STEAM UP.—The *Tribune* publishes the following paragraph:

"MORE OUTRAGE.—*It is said* that Dr. HOSACK was recently knocked down and robbed on his own doorsteps, and that Dr MOTT, Jr., was attacked in his own office; but, on drawing a revolver, (which he should have fired,) the ruffians fled."

The *Express* says, it is informed by Dr. HOSACK that "there is no foundation for the story,"—and that the incident related of Dr. MOTT, Jr., took place some *two years* ago, and then not in his own office. It goes, however, to swell the list of horrible outrages which render our streets so dreadfully unsafe, and helps us on towards the consummation which the *Tribune* seems anxious to bring about,—a general reign of violence and bloodshed, when everybody shall go armed and the presentation of a pistol shall be the ordinary form of social greeting. What progress we are making in this direction the *Tribune* thus records:

"A number of clubs, consisting of young men moving in respectable circles, have been formed, and are now in operation—the chief object of their existence being *the protection of their own persons by the carrying of weapons*—self-defence in case of attack by highwaymen, and the detection of the cowardly ruffians who steal upon the path of the unwary as they seek their homes after sundown. These clubs meet for the purpose of discussing every possible stratagem which may be resorted to by the assailant, and *for practicing gymnastic art and the use of the revolver.* Such members as are not provided with *knives and revolvers, have their wants attended to at the cost of the club*—a regular fee being payable from every member at each meeting. One of these clubs is distinguished by the name of "Mizzel," and meets on the western side of the City."

If these young men will be content to "move in respectable circles," and keep out of disreputable sections of the City, to which such Short-Boy clubs have hitherto been mainly confined, they will have no use for either "knives or revolvers."

SOUTHERN GIPSIES.—We learn from a resolution passed at a meeting of the citizens of Louisa, Spottsylvania and Orange Counties, in Virginia, recently, that there are Gipsies in that region, a fact of which we were not before aware. The particulars of the meeting were published in the Lynchburg *Virginian*, and are, of course, authentic. The resolution in question says:

"*Resolved*, That this Committee pledge themselves to search, whip and drive off all gipsies, peddlers, sellers of spirits to slaves without license and permission from their owners, and all suspicious itinerants traversing our section of the country."

We have no doubt the Committee will be as good as their word, and the Gipsies will either have to give up their bad habits or be scourged and expelled from the State. The "suspicious itinerants" may be made to include almost anybody, and travelers through Spottsylvania and Louisa will do well to keep their eyes wide open, or they may find themselves riding on a rail, or trussed up to a whipping-post, with a Committee of citizens encircling them with whips in their hands. As to the Virginia Gipsies, we do not know where they came from, nor how they got there. If there is any Southern Lavengro who knows anything about them, their origin and their habits, we hope he will let the rest of the world share with him in his secrets, respecting these mysterious people.

Italian Opera.

Indifferent singers are always ailing. Last night Signor BERNARDI, exhausted with the labor of having sung *once*, was indisposed. The opera in consequence had to be changed at the last moment, and "Lucrezia Borgia" substituted for the "Trovatore."

To-night Mme. WILHORST makes her first appearance on the lyric stage, appearing as *Lucia* in the opera of that name. Aided by circumstances of a romantic character, and by natural talents of a high order, this lady has already acquired a reputation in the concert room, and makes her dramatic essay with the good wishes of hosts of friends, who will gather around her to-night to inspirit her with their presence and approbation.

Signor MORELLI has been secured by Mr. STRAKOSCH, and will support Mme. WILHORST. This gentleman is a valuable and much needed addition to the company, and Mr. STRAKOSCH has done well in engaging him. We learn also that Mme. D'ANGRI has been engaged for a limited number of nights, and will shortly make her *début*. These are indications of enterprising management, and will result in a splendid combination of talent. Commencing under hasty and unfavorable circumstances, but with the intention to do well, Mr. STRAKOSCH is entitled to some consideration for the very inconsiderable drawbacks of the first and second nights, especially when we have these proofs of his activity. We are sorry to perceive that he does not receive this from the French paper, (the *Courrier,*) the critic of which (usually considerate and appreciative) indulges in a lengthy article of very ungracious personal comment, without a single word of criticism of what *has* been done. It seems to us that Signora PARODI is entitled to something more than a sarcasm, and STRAKOSCH to something better than a ghastly spasm of ineffectual wit. The temper, more than the matter of the article, surprises us.

We Look Aloft.

Sundry folks who go to theatres, operas, free concerts and associations where the Slavery question is discussed, are alarmed as to the meaning of the Mayor's order to have the City bell-ringers strike nine of every night after to-morrow. They fear he means to choke down garroting, by arresting everybody who ventures out of his house after nine. Don't be worried, night walkers. Mayor WOOD is not omnipotent, so long as the Legislature is in session at Albany.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

R. R. R.—IN FIVE MINUTES AFTER AN APPLICation of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF, the most severe paroxysms of pain will cease, and the system afflicted with rheumatism, neuralgia, or any other painful affections, will be restored to ease and comfort. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF always stops the most torturing pains and aches, and frees the system from all infirmities and disease.

R. R. R. Office, No. 162 Fulton-st., New-York. Sold by Dr. FISHER, corner of Bleecker and Christopher sts., and No. 197 9th-av.; NORTON'S, No. 448 8th-av.; Dr. GUION, corner of Bowery and Broome-st.; W. B. ZEIBER, No. 44 South 3d-st., Philadelphia; Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

EXECUTORS SALE OF VALUABLE ATTORNEY AND CHERRY STREETS PROPERTY AT AUCTION.—We would call the attention of our readers to the sale of Messrs. A. J. BLEECKER & CO., on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 28, at 12 o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange, of the very desirable houses and lots, known as Nos. 9 and 11 Attorney-st., and No. 124 Cherry-st. The houses on Attorney-st. are two-story and attic dwellings, containing gas and Croton water, and are suitable for genteel families. Two-thirds of the purchase money can remain. The valuable premises on the corner of West Broadway and Thomas-st. will also be sold at the same time. This sale is well worth the attention of buyers. Maps can be obtained at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 7 Broad-st.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—THE TIME has arrived to prepare for the Spring and Summer trade. He who buys a Sewing Machine now will have a great advantage over him who purchases after the hurry for work comes on. The fact that Singer's Machines and no other will answer for making clothing, shoe-fittings and general work, is well understood. I. M. Singer & Co.'s *Gazette* is just published, and is full of information about Sewing Machines. Copies sent gratis to all who apply.
I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 323 Broadway, New-York.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES.—The best in the world; the only reliable Hair Dye known, perfect and instantaneous; harmless and beautiful in its results. Applied in twelve private rooms. BATCHELOR'S WIGS surpass all; their new improvements satisfy the interested that BATCHELOR'S are permanent. Avoid the ridicule attached to bad dyes and unsightly wigs. The largest and best stock always at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

RUPTURE.—ONLY PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED to MARSH & CO. by the Industrial Exhibition of all Nations, at the Crystal Palace, for their new Patent Radical Cure Truss. References as to its superiority: Professors Valentine Mott, Willard Parker and John M. Carnochan. Open from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M.
MARSH & CO., No. 2½ Maiden-lane, New-York.

"WE WOULD CALL ATTENTION TO 'BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.' We have found them efficacious in allaying Irritation in the Throat and Bronchia, and would commend them to the attention of Public Speakers, and others troubled with affections of the throat. They are also an excellent remedy for hoarseness resulting from cold." Sold by all Druggists.

MARINE MATTERS.

SERIOUS DISASTERS AT SEA.

The Brig Philura Lost and Her Crew Missing.

A SEA SEARCH FOR VESSELS IN DISTRESS.

The U. S. store-ship *Relief*, GEORGE T. SINCLAIR, Lieutenant commanding, sailed Monday on a cruise in search of the brig *Princess Louisa* and other vessels in distress that may be hovering on our coast. Her officers and crew have all volunteered from the frigate *Wabash*, Captain ENGLE taking an active interest in the expedition, and, with Capt. DE CAMP, Commander of the Navy-Yard, exerting himself to get the vessel away at the earliest hour possible.

The steamtug *Ajax*, which was employed to tow the *Relief* out of the harbor, generously volunteered an extra life of twelve miles outside of Sandy Hook, in consideration of the nature of the mission. We shall be agreeably disappointed, if after the lapse of two weeks, since the *Princess Louisa* was spoken, she is found by the *Relief;* it is too much like looking for a needle in a haystack; nevertheless, there are plenty more of the same sort left, some of whom it would be strange if she does not fall in with.

The following is a correct list of her volunteer officers: Lieutenant Commanding: GEORGE T. SINCLAIR; Mid shipmen: MONTGOMERY SICARD, EDWARD LEA, H. H. DALTON, T. H. EASTMAN; Passed Assistant Surgeon: J. H. OTIS; Acting Purser: A. O. SHUFF.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

The Stratford Shoals, Canfield Point and Bartlett's Reef light vessels have been moved from their stations. They will be replaced and their lights exhibited as heretofore when navigation reopens and Long Island sound is free from ice.

By order of Light House Board:

A. LUDLOW CASE,
Light House Inspector, Third District.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1857.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP ASHORE AT NANTUCKET.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Jan. 27.—The steamer *R. B. Forbes* arrived at Provincetown last evening, reports having seen yesterday a large steamship near Sancoty Head, Nantucket, probably ashore, displaying signals of distress. She was thought to be a European steamer, but they could not get near her on account of the ice.

The *Forbes* took off the crew of the *Island City*, from Galveston for Boston, before reported in distress, and left the bark anchored east of Nantucket. Immense fields of ice extend from Sancoty Head as far as the eye can reach.

SECOND DISPATCH.

There is no communication with Nantucket, there being miles of ice all around the place where the steamer is said to be ashore, and it is doubtful if we can learn any particulars. We will obtain everything that can be had.

The steam propellers *Tempest* and *New-York*, of the Glasgow line of packet, are both overdue at this port, the former having sailed from Glasgow on the 27th of December, and the latter on the 2d of January. The *Arago*, of the Havre and Southampton line, is also due. It is thought passible that the steamer reported ashore on the east end of Nantucket may be one or the other of these steamers. Her situation is a very critical one, and it is presumed the "Relief Steamboat Company," of Boston, will dispatch the *Forbes* to the scene of the disaster. The ice has prevented the *Island Home* from making her daily trips for over a week, hence no definite intelligence can be obtained from the Island.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

PROVINCETOWN, Jan. 26, 9 P. M.—The steamer *R. B. Forbes* arrived here this evening, with the Pollock Rip Light-boat in tow, having fallen in with her 20 miles southeast from Chatham. Capt. MORRIS states that he took the bark *Island City* in tow, (as before stated,) but after towing her for 36 hours, he was compelled, from want of coal, to anchor her to the eastward of Great Point, Nantucket, after taking her crew on board the *R. B. Forbes*. It was impossible to get the bark into any place of safety—the ice having forced the steamer and bark over the Shoals. Capt. MORRIS thinks of going to the bark again as soon as he can get a supply of coal.

Captain MORRIS reports seeing a large steamer near Sancoty Head with a signal of distress flying. She had three masts, with yards on the fore and mainmasts, and one large smoke-pipe, and he feels confident she was one of the European steamers. There was so much ice around her that Captain M. did not think it prudent to go to her with the *R. B. Forbes*. He is not certain, but he thinks she was ashore.

Captain MORRIS also saw a three-masted vessel 10 miles from Sancoty Head with every sail furled. Also saw the light-boat on Cross Rip, drifting out to sea, with a signal of distress flying, but could render no assistance in consequence of the ice.

Captain M. states that he fell in with immense fields of ice after he left Sancoty Head, and was compelled to stand out to sea till the land was out of sight, before he could get clear of it.

LOSS OF THE BRIG PHILURA, FROM SAVANNAH FOR NEW-YORK.

Schooner *Florence*, of Woodhull, Me., from Brazos, St. Jago, which arrived at this port yesterday forenoon, reports: On the 17th inst., was off Squan Inlet, and took the late severe gale, was driven south to lat. 35°, lon. 74° 35'; had a continued succession of gales from the northward since leaving Brazos, lost boat and sails. In the latitude mentioned above, fell in with part of a ship's house and cabin furniture, and other drift stuff.

Jan. 20, lat. 36°, lon. 74° 30', fell in with brig *Philura*, Captain SPRAGUE, from Savannah, for New-York, dismasted, and six feet water in hold. Had been in contact with an unknown schooner two days previously. The crew of the brig got on board the schooner before they separated; the schooner lost her bowsprit, but could not tell what other damage she sustained.

It being night, the *Florence* took on board Captain SPRAGUE, first mate and steward by means of a raft—the brig *Philura* and schooner *Florence* having both lost their boats in the late gale. When the brig was last seen, she was fast settling by the head, and probably sunk before the next morning. The following is Captain SPRAGUE'S statement:

Left Savannah 9th inst., and on 17th, in lat. 33° 74' lon., took a gale from N. N. E., which lasted 48 hours, during which shipped a sea which swept decks, lost boats, was knocked on her beam ends, was compelled to cut away mainmast, and when she righted, found her making water fast, and was compelled to abandon her.

The *Philura* was built in this City in 1839, and valued at about $8,000, and rated A2½. She belonged to DUNHAM & DIMON'S line of Savannah packets; is partly insured in Wall-street; her cargo, which consisted of rough rice, is consigned to DAVID S. TALLMADGE, and insured.

The schooner which was in contact with the *Philura*, and the crew which escaped on board of her while they were together, are yet to be heard from. She lost bowsprit, and sustained other damage, the extent of which was not known on board the brig.

LOSS OF BRIG ZOARA, FROM DARIEN FOR NEW-YORK.

Schooner *Susan Maria*, UNDERHILL, which arrived here yesterday forenoon, reports having been twenty-five days north of Hatteras, with heavy northwest gales, lost jib-boom, maintopmast, flying jib, galley, cuttivator, and stove boat. 20th inst., latitude 38° 16', longitude 71° 56', fell in with the brig *Zoara*, of and from Darien, for New-York, dismasted and water-logged, took off the captain and crew, and brought them to this port; same time, passed three boats bottom up, and a large quantity of cotton.

The *Zoara* was built in Gouldsboro, Me., in 1850, was a good vessel, rating A2½, and valued at about $6,000. She is owned by the captain and others in Darien, and is insured at the Eastward.

SCOLDING THE PILOTS.

The pilots of the *Sylph No. 1* make the following statement respecting the ships *Typhoon*, *Patrick Henry* and British brig *Princess Louisa*:

The *Patrick Henry* and *Typhoon* were boarded on Sunday morning, 18th inst., and a pilot put on board of each, (which were the last out of the boat.) That night during the gale both vessels were driven to sea, and on the Tuesday following, Sandy Hook bearing N. N. W., from 75 to 80 miles, the *Patrick Henry* spoke the *Princess Louisa*.

The *Patrick Henry* and some other vessels have reported being up with Sandy Hook without being able to find a pilot. The above is intended to shew that these vessels had pilots on board the *P. H.* two days before she spoke the *Princess Louisa* in distress. Our pilots are necessarily always on the coldest and most exposed part of our seaboard. Their boats during the present season have been cut through with ice, their sails and spars carried away, their crews frost-bitten. During much of the thick weather of the last two months, a half dozen or more boats might be cruising off the coast, and yet not be seen by vessels desiring their services. It is not uncommon for penurious Captains and owners to refuse to take a pilot "off shore" which subjects them to one quarter additional fees, and then complain if they do not find one at the entrance of the harbor.

A BOISTEROUS PASSAGE—HORSES PERISHING FROM COLD.

The *Marion*, which arrived at Charleston Jan. 21, experienced very severe weather on her passage. Four horses which were on board died from exposure to the severity of the weather. Every effort was made to save their lives, but all to no purpose.

Brig *Emeline*, wrecked at the Ocean House, a portion of the materials and cargo have been saved, and now lies on the beach. A contract has been made to bring them to the City.

Captain DUVALL, of the steam-tug *Hercules*, was last evening alongside the bark *Byron*, sunk on the Inner Middle, and reports that the upper deck is entirely gone by the ice, stern and stern-post also gone, and that she will prove a total loss.

SHIP IRENE.

There are now four lighters and three steam-pumps employed at this ship. When the Underwriters' agent, Capt. BROWNE, boarded her, she was entirely deserted, had 18 feet water in her hold, and the same alongside. She lays board on, about 100 yards from the shore, and is somewhat hogged. The S. E. wind, which has prevailed for the last 24 hours, is unfavorable for her, though the three pumps may free her from water, and the tugs be able to haul her off.

Disasters Reported by Telegraph.

AN UNKNOWN OCEAN STEAMSHIP ASHORE.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Jan. 27.

The steamer *R. B. Forbes*, arrived at Provincetown last evening, reports having seen yesterday a large steamship near Sanscoty Head, Nantucket, probably ashore, displaying signals of distress. She was thought to be a European steamer, but they could not get near her on account of the ice. The *Forbes* took off the crew of the bark *Island City*, from Galveston for Boston, before reported in distress, and left the bark anchored east of Nantucket. Immense fields of ice extend from Sanscoty Head as far as the eye can reach.

PROVINCETOWN, Tuesday, Jan. 27—1 P. M.

There is no communication with Nantucket, and miles of ice are all around the place where the steamer is reported ashore, and it is doubtful if we can learn any particulars. We will obtain everything that can be had.

PROVINCETOWN, Tuesday, Jan. 27—3 P. M.

The steamer *R. B. Forbes*, will leave as soon as possible for Nantucket, to render aid, if possible, to the steamship reported in distress.

Captain MORRIS, of the steamer *R. B. Forbes*, reports that the steamship looked like the *City of Manchester*.

The *Forbes* was coaling at Provincetown this afternoon, and will not leave for the vicinity of Nantucket till midnight. We shall, therefore, be enable to learn anything further in relation to the steamer to night.

LOSS OF THE BRIG HELEN F. RYDER, ETC.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Jan. 27.

The brig *Helen F. Ryder*, from Jacksonville for New-York, was abandoned at sea about Jan. 1, and the crew taken off by the bark *General Taylor*, and carried into Portsmouth.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **The Electric or Nervous Fluid of the Human Body.**—No physiologist has ever discovered a panacea that incorporates itself with these fluids until Dr. JACOB WEBBER, after many years of research, did so. He has embodied this in, and it forms the component parts of, his really extraordinary INVIGORATING SANGUIFIER. It enters the circulation of the blood, enriching it, makes the sluggish liver active; the sour, bilious and foreign matter in the stomach is neutralized and evacuated, and the enfeebled, prostrated, and weak invalid feels an appetite, a strength of limbs, and all the natural functions that is only known to those blessed with robust health. It is sold in large bottles at $3 50; two, $4; at No. 202 Bowery. Orders by express forwarded.

☞ **For Coughs, Colds, &c., &c.**—HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.'S COMPOUND LIVERWORT PASTE, and H., C. & CO.'s WILD CHERRY LOZENGES—both preparations are very efficacious, and at the same time pleasant to the taste; they are used and recommended by physicians. Prepared only by

HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., Chemists and Druggists,
Nos. 166, 273, 511 and 756 Broadway

☞ **Oxygenated Bitters.**—This medicine is a scientific remedy for Dyspepsia, in all its forms. When taken according to directions, it gives immediate relief, and, in most cases, effects a permanent cure.

ROOMS OF THE NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY,
NEW-YORK, January, 1857.

☞ **Sir: It is already known to the Public** that the New-York Historical Society has, for some time past, been engaged in an enterprise of great public interest. Its object is to provide a fire-proof and other wise safe place of deposit, for the library and collections of the Society, which have already become of very great, indeed of inappreciable historical value.

This enterprise, which has been hitherto so liberally encouraged by the public, has been thus far prosecuted in the most satisfactory manner and with entire success, and is now far advanced towards its final consummation. To the rising arch its key-stone only is now wanting to its perfection. Sixteen thousand dollars only are now required to complete this enterprise, and thus bring into practical usefulness all of care, of effort, and of money that have been already expended upon it.

In carrying forward this enterprise to its present point, the Society has exhausted its entire means. Therefore, without the further aid now required, this enterprise must be suspended and the time of its final completion be thus rendered indefinite.

In this position the Society appeals with earnest confidence to its liberal benefactors, the citizens of New-York, to enable them to finish what has been so satisfactorily begun, so successfully prosecuted nearly to completion, and which, when completed, will be at once an ornament to the City and a monument of its liberality.

L. BRADISH.	C. O. HALSTED.
FREDERIC DE PEYSTER.	WM. K. STRONG.
BENJ. H. FIELD.	S. KNAPP
J. M. MORRISON.	E. J. BROWN.

NOTE.—Subscribers of not less than five hundred dollars each become, on payment of such subscription, Trustees of the Building Fund. And subscribers of not less than one hundred dollars each, on payment of the same, become Life Members of the Society, exempt from all annual dues.

Subscriptions may be sent to LUTHER BRADISH, President of the Society, at No. 36 East 16th-st., or to any other member of the above Committee.

☞ **Kansas Lands.**—The Trustees for the purchase of lands in Kansas, will receive deposits in trust, to apply them to the purchase of the Delaware Indians' Trust Lands, and to the purchase of other lands in Kansas. Shares in the general fund $100, bearing interest, and receivable in purchase of lands of the Trust. For subscription, or for special investments, or for further information, apply to the Treasurer, personally or by letter, at No. 2 Winter-st., Boston. JOSEPH LYMAN, Treasurer.

AMOS A. LAWRENCE,
WM. DUDLEY PICKMAN,
ROBERT B. STORER. } Trustees.

☞ **Spanish Coin at Par.**—By special act of Mr. S. H. CROOK, with the concurrence of President Pierce, *Spanish Coin* will be taken at its original valuation at CROOK'S Hotel and Dining Saloon, No. 80 Chatham-st., until the 4th of March next, after which, if there is "any more of the same sort" left, arrangements will be made with President Buchanan, by which it will be received until New-York has not a shilling left.

☞ **The Incomparable Pen.**—PRINCE'S IMPROVED PROTEAN FOUNTAIN PEN, Patented Jan. 22 and Dec. 25, 1855. Durable, beautiful and useful—the labor-saving pen—with the many portable styles on hand. We have just introduced an approved style, for bankers and accountants. Pencils and other hard rubber goods sold at the Depôt, No. 290 Broadway, corner Reade-st.

☞ **Scarlet Fever!—scarlet Fever!**—Parents! mothers! in 15 minutes your child will be placed out of danger, and the above dreadful fever entirely broken in six hours, by using

Dr. VAIL'S HEALTH RESTORER,
to be had only of MAGONIGLE & CO.,
No. 141 Grand-st., near Broadway.

☞ **A Lecture will be delivered by L. Silliman Ives, LL.D.,** for the benefit of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, at the Broadway Tabernacle, on THURSDAY, Jan. 29. Subject—*Church and State Charities compared.* Tickets 25 cents—to be had at the Catholic bookstores and at the door on the evening of the lecture. Doors open at 7 o'clock; lecture at 8 o'clock.

☞ **Ladies, Ladies, Ladies, Oh! Ladies.**—LAFONT'S Liquid Alabaster, it gives an unartificial life-like whiteness to the skin. Don't rub off. Makes a splendid dentifrice. Only 2s. Depôt No. 202 Bowery. JONES' fine old Italian Soap, for chapped skin, eruption, &c.; 'tis a splendid shaving soap, healing for infants. Price only 2s.

☞ **Brooklyn Athenæum Lectures.**—The twelfth lecture of the course will be delivered on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 29, by Rev. Dr. E. H. CHAPIN. Subject—*Columbus.* Doors open at 7, lecture to commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents each; to be had at the usual places.

☞ **Williamsburg.**—Dr. F. TUTHILL will lecture in the New-England Congregational Church, South 9th-st., THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*A lost Sense.* Tickets 25 cents.

☞ **Have you the Rheumatism?**—Dr. TERRY'S MIRACULOUS LINIMENT has never failed to cure in every application. Suffer no longer, but procure it immediately of MAGONIGLE & CO.,
No. 141 Grand-st., near Broadway.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THOMAS PAINE.—THE 120TH ANNIVERSARY of the birthday of THOMAS PAINE, the "Author Hero of the Revolution," will be celebrated at the City Assembly Rooms, No 446 Broadway, on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 29, 1857. Tickets can be had of C. BLANCHARD, No. 78 Nassau-st., and the Committee, J. THOMPSON, O. WHITE and W. E. ROSE, No. 72 White-st.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE—MECHANIC'S CLUB.—A regular meeting will be held at the Repository, No. 351 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 28, at 7½ o'clock P. M. Subject—*The Construction of Steam Boilers.* Strangers are always especially welcome. Admission free to all. H. MEIGS, Secretary.

3 O'CLOCK P. M. THIS DAY.

THE SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS OF THE COSMOPOLITAN ART ASSOCIATION WILL POSITIVELY CLOSE.

$1.000.—PALMERI'S BUST OF "SPRING."—This beautiful work of art, now on free exhibition at the *Knickerbocker Magazine* Office No. 348 Broadway, richly worth $1,000, will with several hundred other busts and statues in marble, and oil-paintings, be distributed free by the Cosmopolitan Art Association, among all subscribers whose names are received up to 3 o'clock P. M., when the books of the New-York Office will close and the names sent by telegraph. The distribution positively takes place at the Western office on the evening of Jan. 28, when

The Annual Address will be delivered by
RALPH WALDO EMERSON.

Any person on the payment of $3, becomes a subscriber and is entitled to any of the leading $3 Magazines one year or a splendid steel engraving of Saturday Night," together with the *Art Journal* one year, and a ticket in the above distribution, by which a costly work of art may be had in addition. Full particulars given at the *Knickerbocker Magazine* Office, No. 348 Broadway, over Appleton's Book Store, where the above famous bust can be seen with specimen of Magazines, Engravings, &c.

Remember the books close at 3 o'clock P. M.

TO BOX MAKERS AND OTHERS.—FOR SALE—A new Planing Machine, cheap for cash, a No. 138 Bank-st. Also, Steam-Power to let.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

TO MERCHANTS AND BANKERS.

NOW READY AND FOR SALE AT THE BOOKSTORES:

THE MERCHANTS' AND BANKERS' REGISTER, FOR 1857,

CONTAINING:

I. A List of the Banks, arranged alphabetically, in every State and City of the Union, corrected up to December, 1856—President, Cashier and Capital of each.
II. A list of Private Bankers in Three Hundred and Thirty Cities and Towns in the United States and Canada, December, 1856.
III. A List of Banks and Private Bankers in London, November, 1856.
IV. A List of Private Bankers in Europe, Asia, South America and West Indies.
V. An Alphabetical List of Cashiers of the United States.
VI. A List of Members of the New-York Board of Stock Brokers.
VII. The Banks of New-York City—Capital, Dividend Months, Discount Days—Annual Dividends, and Notary of each.
VIII. Principles of Exchange, by John Ramsay McCulloch.
IX. Finances of European States—Revenue, Expenditure and Debt of each.
X. Commercial Statistics of the United States.
XI. Cotton and Cotton Manufacturers throughout the World.
XII. Decimal Weights and Measures.
XIII. On the Rights and Duties of Consuls.

One vol. 8vo, $1; price per mail $1 12, postage paid.

BY J. SMITH HOMANS,
Editor of "The Bankers' Magazine."
DERBY & JACKSON, Publishers,
No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York.

Copies sent by mail post-paid on receipt of price.

GREAT RUSH AT KNICKERBOCKER OFFICE.

LAST DAY TO SUBSCRIBE FOR
HARPER,
KNICKERBOCKER,
GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK,
GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE,
PUTNAM'S MONTHLY,
BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE,
Or the beautiful Engraving of
SATURDAY NIGHT,
With membership in the
COSMOPOLITAN ART ASSOCIATION,
Whose distribution will take place positively on the 28th inst.

LEAVE YOUR NAME TO-DAY,
Before 3 o'clock P. M.

THE LEDGER OF ROMANCE,
Containing the GREAT HUNTINGTON TALE,
Is out this morning,

THE LEDGER OF ROMANCE,
Containing the GREAT HUNTINGTON TALE,
Is out this morning.

THE LEDGER OF ROMANCE,
Containing the GREAT HUNTINGTON TALE.
Is out this morning.

THE LEDGER OF ROMANCE,
Containing the GREAT HUNTINGTON TALE,
Is out this morning.

THE LEDGER OF ROMANCE,
Containing the GREAT HUNTINGTON TALE,
Is out this morning.

THE WEATHER.

THE NEW-YORK ALMANAC AND WEATHER-BOOK FOR 1857,

Contains an hourly record of the temperature of the weather for last Winter, with a list of the most remarkable "cold snaps" from 1792 to 1856, and the incidents connected with them.

The book also contains directions how to tell the coming weather from the appearance of the clouds; from the direction and force of the wind; from the moon's age; and from the color of the sky and appearance of the heavenly bodies; together with the usual almanac matter; a great variety of useful tables; a complete diary for 1857; an official directory and a quantity of information useful to everybody. Price 25 cents. For sale everywhere.

MASON BROTHERS, Publishers, New-York.

HUNTINGTON TALE.
See THE LEDGER OF ROMANCE,
Out this morning.

HUNTINGTON TALE.
See THE LEDGER OF ROMANCE,
Out this morning.

HUNTINGTON TALE.
See THE LEDGER OF ROMANCE,
Out this morning.

HUNTINGTON TALE.
See THE LEDGER OF ROMANCE,
Out this morning.

HUNTINGTON TALE.
See THE LEDGER OF ROMANCE,
Out this morning.

GIVEN AWAY. GIVEN AWAY.
GO AND SEE!

Go and see what! Why, your brother, neighbor, buy a book at EVANS & CO.'S Gift Bookstore, No. 409 Broadway, New-York, and receive a gift worth from 25 cents to $100. Gold and Silver Watches, sets of Cameos, Gold Lockets, Pencils, Brooches, Rings, Penknives, &c., given away to purchasers of Books. All the new and popular publications received as soon as issued. Our stock consists, in part, of standard, poetical, historical, biographical and miscellaneous books, together with an elegant assortment of pew and pocket Bibles, Prayer Books, Albums, Albums, in various styles of bindings. Having bought a very large stock of new books and fine gold jewelry at the lowest rates for cash, we are determined to give our customers better bargains than can be had elsewhere. Catalogues of books sent to any part of the City or country free, on application by mail.

EVANS & CO.,
Principal store, No. 409 Broadway, New-York.

TWO LEDGERS IN THE FIELD.
EVERYBODY SAYS
THE LEDGER OF ROMANCE
Is the best.

TWO LEDGERS IN THE FIELD.
EVERYBODY SAYS
THE LEDGER OF ROMANCE
Is the best.

TWO LEDGERS IN THE FIELD.
EVERYBODY SAYS
THE LEDGER OF ROMANCE
Is the best.

TWO LEDGERS IN THE FIELD.
EVERYBODY SAYS
THE LEDGER OF ROMANCE
Is the best.

LECTURES.

DR. HAWKS' LECTURES.

CORRESPONDENCE.

NEW-YORK, January, 1857.

Rev. FRANCIS L. HAWKS, D. D.—*Dear Sir:* As it is known to us that for many years you have devoted much attention to the Antiquities of this Continent, and as some of us are familiar with the very interesting recent results of your studies, we take the liberty of requesting you (if your engagements will permit) to make known to the public such of your discoveries as may be presented in the form of lectures, which we feel assured will prove of general interest to our fellow-citizens.

LUTHER BRADISH,	GEORGE BANCROFT,
SAMUEL R. RUGGLES,	SAMUEL OSGOOD,
ISAAC FERRIS,	CHARLES KING,
JOHN W. FRANCIS,	GEORGE FOLSOM,
EVERT A. DUYCKINCK,	AUGUSTUS SCHELL,
THOMAS DE WITT,	H. T. TUCKERMAN,
BENJ. R. WINTHROP,	GEORGE H. MOORE.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Jan. 7, 1857.

GENTLEMEN: I duly appreciate your kind opinion of the results of my occasional studies into our antiquities; and, disclaiming for them any very extraordinary merit I will cheerfully, in deference to your opinion as to their interest, comply with your request, if my friend, Mr. MOORE, will assist me in making the requisite arrangements.

I am, gentlemen, with much respect,
Your obedient servant,
FRANCIS L. HAWKS.

In accordance with the above arrangement, Rev. Dr. HAWKS will deliver a course of three Lectures, at Hope Chapel, in Broadway, on the EVENINGS of MONDAY, Feb. 2; WEDNESDAY, Feb. 4, and FRIDAY, Feb. 6, at 7½ o'clock.

Tickets to the course, $2.

RIGHT REV. THOMAS M. CLARK, D. D., Bishop of Rhode Island, will lecture at the Packer Institute, Joralemon-st., Brooklyn, FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 30, 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Form and Substance, or the Body and Soul.*

LECTURE ON GALILEO AND ASTRONOMICAL SCIENCE, BY REV. JOHN LORD—For the benefit of the Women's Home of the Prison Association—At Clinton Hall, on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 29, at 8 o'clock. One admission 50 cents.

KEROSENE OILS.
KEROSENE LUBRICATING OIL.
KEROSENE ILLUMINATING OIL.
KEROSENE BINNACLE OIL.
PARAFINE RAILWAY GREASE.
ELECTRIC LAMPS.
AUSTENS, AGENTS, No. 50 Beaver-st.

3 O'CLOCK P. M. THIS DAY.

THE SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS OF THE COSMOPOLITAN ART ASSOCIATION WILL POSITIVELY CLOSE.—SUBSCRIBE BEFORE IT IS TOO LATE.—Subscriptions to the Cosmopolitan Art Association will be received at the *Knickerbocker Magazine* office up to 3 o'clock P. M. this day, at which time the books will close and the names telegraphed to the western office, where the distribution will take place on the evening of this day. Several hundred valuable oil-paintings, marble statuary, &c., &c., will be distributed free among all the subscribers. Annual address by

RALPH WALDO EMERSON.

Subscription $3, entitling a person to *Harpers'*, or any other $3 magazine, together with the *Art Journal*, one year; also a ticket, in above distribution, whereby a costly oil-painting, or work in marble, may be received gratis.

Full particulars given and specimen works can be seen free at the *Knickerbocker Magazine* office, over Appleton's book store, No. 348 Broadway.

SUBSCRIBE AT ONCE.

JOHN CAMPBELL, Auctioneer.

BY CAMPBELL & FITZPATRICK.—Supreme Court sale on FRIDAY, 30th inst., at 12 o'clock, at No. 177 Pearl-st., stock of iron and steel tools adapted to the manufacture of porte-monnaies; also bar iron and steel. D. E. GARNISS, Attorney for Plaintiffs.

FOR SALE—A VERY SUPERIOR FOOT LATHE, 7-inch heads, 6 feet shears, with slide rest, universal chuck, &c., complete, made to order in the best manner, and very strong and heavy. Apply to THOS. CROSS, locksmith, No. 617 Grand-st., East River.

DRY GOODS.

WET GOODS.

AUCTION!—WET GOODS.

Hotel-keepers, boarding-house-keepers and housekeepers generally, will find some of the greatest bargains in Housekeeping Goods ever before offered in this City. The stock consists of

Wet Silks,
Wet Damasks, Wet Napkins,
Wet Linens—Shirtings and Sheetings,
Wet Toweling and Diaper,
Wet Quilts and Blankets,
Wet Handkerchiefs and Toilet Covers; also,
25 cases and bales of Wet Cotton Shirting and Sheeting.

All of the above goods are warranted perfect—wet only, and will be sold at prices that will truly astonish the community.

ANDREW G. COLBY,
No. 389 Grand-st., corner Eldridge-st.

Spanish quarter dollars taken at 23 cents.

$50,000 WORTH OF DRY GOODS
TO BE SOLD OFF WITHOUT RESERVE.
Commencing on Monday, 5th inst.
ISAAC HADDOCK, NO. 255 GRAND-ST.,
(Between Chrystie and Forsyth sts.,)
Will SELL OFF his general stock of
DOMESTIC AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

At prices much below their present value. Consisting of blankets, quilts, damasks, Irish linens, toweling, bleached and brown muslins, flannels, cassimeres, shawls, merinoes, paramattas, black silks, marcelines, de laines, prints, ticklings, &c. Also, hosiery, gloves, ribbons, embroideries, trimmings, and small wares of all kinds.

As this stock will be sold without reserve, I. H. hopes his customers will call early and reap the benefit of good goods at low prices.

Lease of the store and house to be disposed of—5 years to run, from 1st of May next.

1857. SPRING MANTILLAS. 1857.
JACOB LANSING,
IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER
OF
MANTILLAS, &c.,
Is now prepared to exhibit a
COMPLETE AND MAGNIFICENT STOCK,
comprising all the
NEWEST AND MOST DESIRABLE STYLES,
TO WHICH HE INVITES THE ATTENTION OF
CITY, SOUTHERN AND WESTERN JOBBERS.
THE ABOVE WILL BE OFFERED AT THE
VERY LOWEST PRICES, AND ON
LIBERAL TERMS.
No. 43 CEDAR-STREET,
BETWEEN NASSAU AND WILLIAM.

CLOAKS AT HALF PRICE,
TO CLOSE THE SEASON'S IMPORTATIONS.
We shall offer our ENTIRE CLOAK STOCK during the MONTH OF JANUARY,
At (in most cases) ONE-HALF the ORIGINAL PRICE in order to effect an entire clearance.
GEORGE BULPIN,
No. 361 Broadway.

COIFURES AND
BRIDAL APPOINTMENTS,
Artistically beautiful,
At Pavilion de Flore,
No. 361 Broadway.

FLOWERS INEXHAUSTIBLE,
AND FOR THE BEAUTIES
OF CREATION.
See No. 361 Broadway, at
Pavilion de Flora.

WET ALPACAS, BROAD CLOTHS,
Casimeres, Ginghams, Muslins, &c., for sale by
WILLIAM MATHEWS, No. 54 Catherine-st.

INDIA-RUBBER GLOVES AND MITTENS—Lined and unlined, for cold or wet weather. An excellent remedy for chapped hands, saltrheum, &c.; bleach the hands and render them soft and smooth. The Lapland Glove will be found very useful in housework. For sale at all rubber stores, and at No. 36 John-st., up stairs.

FURS.

FURS AT HALF PRICE,
TO CLOSE THE SEASON'S IMPORTATIONS.
We shall offer our entire FUR STOCK during the MONTH OF JANUARY
at (in most cases) ONE-HALF the ORIGINAL PRICE in order to effect an ENTIRE CLEARANCE.
GEO. BULPIN,
No. 361 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED.—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE MIDdle-aged, Scotch Protestant woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress in a private family; would not object to do light chamber-work; has first-rate City references. Apply at No. 103 Perry-st., near Hudson, in the basement, for two days

WANTED—SITUATIONS AS A GOOD COOK and to wash and iron; as waitress and chamber-maid; as an experienced nurse; a laundress, and to do general housework, by five competent girls. Also, as seamstress and dressmaker by a nice Protestant girl. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl, as seamstress; would be willing to go out by the week or month. Best of City reference given. Apply at No. 241 3d-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT man, as waiter in a private family. He understands his business perfectly well. Address J. M., No. 5 West 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN (A GERMAN) a situation as porter or clerk in any kind of respectable wholesale business. Address H. M., *Times* Office.

WASHING WANTED.—HOTEL AND FAMily washing at the Laundry of the New-York House and School of Industry, No. 100 West 16th-st.

HELP WANTED.

TO PRINTERS.—JOBBING FOREMAN WANTED.—The subscriber, being about to extend his business, desires to secure the services of two steady, competent and faithful men—one to take charge of the composition department of fine jobbing, and the other to take charge of the press work of the same department. To the right men constant employment and liberal pay is offered.

JOHN W. OLIVER, No. 48 Ann-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, 16 OR 17 YEARS of age, who has some knowledge of book-keeping, to keep a plain set of books, and collect bills; good references will be required. Apply, before 9 A. M., at No. 224 South-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN THOROUGHLY acquainted with the retail furnishing business. To such one, with good recommendations, a very desirable situation is open. Address A., at this office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, ABOUT 18 OR 20 years of age, as clerk in a stationery store, one acquainted with the business preferred. Apply, between 12 and 1 o'clock, at No. 93 Fulton-st.

WANTED—A SALESMAN IN A NEW BOOT and shoe house, that can influence New-York, New-Jersey or Western trade. Address Box No. 3,473 New-York Post-office, stating name and particulars.

WANTED—A MAN ACCUSTOMED TO PRESSing oils; one familiar with Hydraulic presses preferred. Apply to ALEX. McDOUGAL, No. 34 Old-slip.

WANTED—AGENTS TO SELL PERHAM'S Gift Enterprise Tickets, No. 668 Broadway. Call at the American Restaurant E. R. RENABL.

$1 25.—WANTED—AN HONEST BOY IN an office. ADDRESS COMPANY, *Times* office, stating where you can be seen.

TEACHERS.

AN ENGLISH LADY, WHO HAS HAD the experience of several years as a teacher, wishes to obtain a situation as resident governess, either in the City or country. She is qualified to instruct in the English branches, French, music and drawing. Address Miss A., Madison-square Post-Office, New-York.

BOARDING.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN, lady and child, parlor, with bedroom attached, on 2d or 3d floor, in a private family. Good location, either Brooklyn or New-York. Address Box 2,267, Post-Office.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A COMfortable room, with partial board, for a gentleman. Location must be between Houston and 14th sts., and 4th and 6th avs. Address, stating terms, location, and description of rooms, J. K., Box No. 930 Post-Office.

STATIONERY.

"A PLACE FOR EVERYTHING."—THIS good old motto finds a medium for most useful exercise in the PATENT ADHESIVE LETTER AND INVOICE FILE manufactured by R. T. YOUNG, No. 109 Nassau-st., and for sale by stationers generally, and now the new year is commencing, let every business man be up to the times, and commence this excellent method of preserving all papers of value, so as to find them in a moment. Price for those capable of containing 250 letters, or 500 bills, $1 each. Discounts made on purchase of half a dozen or more.

BOWNE & HASBROUCK, STATIONERS' Hall, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., New-York, Importers and Manufacturers offer for sale, at low cash prices, every variety of account books, papers, fancy and staple stationery, writing papers, notes, drafts, money and shipping receipts, inkstands, memorandum and time books, pens, pencils, slates, penknives, chess and backgammon boards, &c., and all articles usually kept by the trade. JOB PRINTING and LITHOGRAPHY executed at low rates. cards, circulars, &c. Country merchants invited to call.

BLANK BOOKS AND STATIONERY FOR 1857.—New and old firms requiring blank books with which to commence the new year can be furnished with sets, or parts of sets, made of first-class paper, in stock, or made to order, ruled to any pattern, at the shortest notice, and at reasonable rates, by

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers and Account-Book Manufacturers,
No. 98 Fulton-st.

A general assortment of Stationery constantly on hand.

PRINTING BY STEAM—COPPER-FACED TYPE.
STATIONERS' HALL,
Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., New-York.
BOWNE & HASBROUCK,
PRINTERS, LITHOGRAPHERS AND STATIONERS.
All kinds of Printing executed in the best style, with copper-faced type, at the lowest rates.

INDIA RUBBER BOOTS AND OVERSHOES.
A full stock of Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's India Rubber boots and overshoes of the very best quality, adapted to both city and country wear, just received and for sale by the case, dozen or single pair.

D. HODGMAN,
No. 27 Maiden-lane, corner of Nassau-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

E. A. MARSHALL.....Lessee.
W. R. BLAKE.....Stage Manager.
BRILLIANT AND TALENTED WEEKLY COMBINATION.
MR. FORREST will appear this week on
THURSDAYS AND SATURDAY EVENINGS.
The great
GABRIEL AND FRANCOIS RAVEL TROUPE,
This present WEDNESDAY, JAN. 28,
and FRIDAY, 30th.
ORDER OF PERFORMANCES TO-NIGHT.
First

NEW-YORK CITY.

NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.

Their Original Organization—Their Exploits in the Field, their Fate, &c. &c.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Believing it would be interesting to many of your readers, I have prepared with much care some facts concerning the original New-York Volunteers, giving a list of the commissioned officers, their rank held at the time of their departure for Mexico in January, 1847, and the history of some of them since their return.

FIELD OFFICERS.

Colonel—WARD B. BURNETT.
Lieutenant-Colonel—CHARLES BAXTER.
Major—JAMES C. BURNHAM.

LINE OFFICERS.

Company A.	*Company D.*
Capt. Shaw,	Capt. Jay P. Tayler,
1st Lieut. Jacobus,	1st Lieut. A. W. Tayler,
2d Lieut. Israel Miller,	2d Lieut. F. E. Pinto,
2d Lieut. T. W. Sweeney.	2d Lieut. R. M. Floyd.
Company B.	*Company E.*
Capt. Gustave de Bougars,	Capt. Charles Pierson,
1st Lieut. Reichardt,	1st Lieut. Robert Carter,
2d Lieut. M. N. Croft.	2d Lieut. Henry,
2d Lieut. James Hillis.	2d Lieut. Chandler.
Company C.	*Company F.*
Capt. James Barclay,	Capt. Samuel S. Gallagher,
1st Lieut. Sherwood,	1st Lieut. Forrey,
2d Lieut. David Scannell,	2d Lieut. Charles Brower,
2d Lieut. Frank Boyle.	2d Lieut. Mayne Reid.
Company G.	*Company H.*
Capt. D. E. Hungerford.	Capt. A. Van O'Linda.
1st Lieut. Chas. H. Innes.	1st Lieut. Chas. Gallagher
2d Lieut. Wm. H. Brown.	2d Lieut. A. Farnsworth.
2d Lieut. Henry Gaines.	2d Lieut. J. C. Griffin, Jr.
Company I.	*Company K.*
Capt. Morton Fairchild.	Capt. Garret Dyckman.
1st Lieut. George R. Hall.	1st Lieut. Wm. Taylor.
2d Lieut. James Green.	2d Lieut. Jas. McCabe.
2d Lieut. James D. Potter.	2d Lieut. John Rafferty.

Of the above, only *twenty-four* are alive, viz.: Burnett, Burnham, Shaw, Sweeney, De Bougars, Croft, Hillis, Sherwood, Scannell, J. P. Taylor, A. W. Tayler, Pinto, Reid, Hungerford, Innes, Brown, Gaines, Farnsworth, Fairchild, Hall, Green, Potter, Dyckman, W. Taylor.

What services these gentlemen have performed for their country the documents that emanated from their commanding officers during the war, and others from the War Department, since the Mexican campaign, give a truthful account.

In one of the former—a pamphlet which was issued under the directions of Gen. SCOTT shortly after the entrance of the American Army into the City of Mexico—is designated the regiment that "smelt gunpowder" in the Valley of Mexico, (at Contreras, Cherubusco, Molino del Rey, Chapultepec, Garitas de Belen and San Cosme, and the City of Mexico.) The names of all the commissioned officers who were supposed to be on duty with their respective regiments at those periods, are also given, with an account of where they were employed at the time the battles were fought in which their regiments participated. From this interesting document we learn that of the surviving officers of the Volunteers, Capt. DE BOUGARS, Lieuts. WM. TAYLOR, CROFTS, HILLIS and GAINES, were absent from their regiment, on recruiting service, or otherwise employed. The remainder were in Mexico, and were employed as follows:

Col. BURNETT was at Contreras (19th and 20th August, '47) and Cherubusco (20th August, '47.)

Major BURNHAM—At Chapultepec, Garita de Belen, and City of Mexico.

Capt. SHAW—At Contreras and Cherubusco.

Capt. J. P. TAYLER—At Contreras, Chapultepec, Garita de Belen, and City of Mexico.

Capt. HUNGERFORD—At Contreras, Cherubusco, Chapultepec, Garita de Belen, and City of Mexico.

Capt. FAIRCHILD—At Contreras, Cherubusco, Chapultepec, Garita de Belen, and City of Mexico.

Capt. DYCKMAN—At Contreras and Cherubusco.

1st Lieut. INNES—At Contreras, Cherubusco, Chapultepec, and Garita de Belen.

1st Lieut. SHERWOOD—At Chapultepec.

1st Lieut. A. W. TAYLOR—At Contreras.

1st. Lieut. GEO. B. HALL—At Contreras and Cherubusco.

2d Lieut. A. FARNSWORTH—At Contreras, Chapultepec, Garita de Belen and City of Mexico.

2d Lieut. DAVID SCANNELL—At Contreras, Cherubusco, Chapultepec, Garita de Belen and City of Mexico.

2d Lieut. PINTO—At Contreras, Chapultepec, Garita de Belen and City of Mexico.

2d Lieut. GREEN—At Contreras and Cherubusco.

2d Lieut. THOS. W. SWEENEY—At Contreras and Cherubusco.

2d Lieut. MAYNE REID—At Contreras, Cherubusco and Chapultepec.

2d Lieut. JAMES D. POTTER—At Contreras and Cherubusco.

The New-York Volunteers were at the battles of Contreras, Cherubusco, Chapultepec, Garita de Belen and City of Mexico, and, according to official documents, performed as gallant and valuable services as any other corps in the field—leading QUITMAN'S division at the storming of Chapultepec, and planting the first American flag upon the captured fortress.

In all these battles, it will be perceived that the surviving officers mentioned above did not participate. Their absence from such is thus accounted for in the document from which we obtain our information:

Col. BURNETT—Was severely wounded in the leg at Cherubusco, and was thus prevented from being with his regiment at the subsequent battles.

Maj. BURNHAM—Was on duty at San Augustine on the 19th and 20th August, 1847, when Contreras and Cherubusco were fought.

Capt. SHAW—At Chapultepec, Garita de Belen and city of Mexico, was unaccountably absent, in consequence of which he was requested to resign by his brother officers—a request that he promptly complied with.

Capt. BARCLAY and Lieut. SHERWOOD—Were on duty with their company at San Augustine when Contreras and Cherubusco were fought, thus being prevented from participating therein.

Capt. J. P. TAYLOR and Lieut. PINTO—Were on duty at San Geronimo, in charge of prisoners taken at Contreras, and were thus prevented from being at Cherubusco.

Capt. DYCKMAN—Received a severe wound in the breast (where the ball is still embedded) at Cherubusco, and was consequently confined to hospital during the battles of Chapultepec, Garita de Belen and City of Mexico.

1st Lieut. INNES—Received a wound at Garita de Belen, disabling him, and preventing him from entering the City of Mexico with his regiment.

1st Lieut. SHERWOOD—Was disabled at Chapultepec, and prevented from participating in the two following battles.

1st Lieut. GEO. B. HALL—Did not participate in the engagements at Chapultepec, Garita de Belen, and City of Mexico, at which several periods he was reported sick.

2d Lieut. THOS. W. SWEENEY—Lost his right arm, and received a wound in the abdomen, at Cherubusco. Confined in hospital during the succeeding battles.

2d Lieut. FARNSWORTH'S absence from Cherubusco is accounted for by being employed at San Augustine, in charge of prisoners of war.

2d Lieut MAYNE REID—Wounded at Chapultepec, preventing him from "taking a hand" at Garita de Belen and City of Mexico.

2d Lieut. JAMES D. POTTER—Severely wounded in the foot at Cherubusco, crippling him so that he was unable to report for duty previous to the battles of Chapultepec, Garita de Belen and City of Mexico.

2d Lieut. W. H. BROWN—Is reported to be "under arrest." Did not do duty in his own regiment, but is said to have joined another corps at Chapultepec, Molino del Rey, and San Cosme, and fought like a soldier.

1st Lieut. A. W. TAYLOR—Reported sick when the battles of Chapultepec, Garita de Belen and City of Mexico were fought.

Those of the officers mentioned, who were promoted from their original grade, are as follows:

Major Burnham, made Lieutenant-Colonel, October, 1847.
Captain Dyckman, Major, October, 1847.
1st Lieut. A. W. Taylor, Captain, 1847.
1st Lieut. C. Innes, Captain, 1847.
1st Lieut. George B. Hall, Captain, 1848.
2d Lieut. A. Farnsworth, Captain, Sept. 14, 1847.
2d Lieut. T. W. Sweeney, 1st Lieut. U. S. Army, 2d Infantry.
2d Lieut. J. D. Potter, 1st Lieut 3d Dragoons, 1848.
2d Lieut. D. Scannell, 1st Lieut., 1847.
2d Lieut. T. E. Pinto, 1st Lieut., 1847.
2d Lieut. Mayne Reid, 1st Lieut., 1847.

In 1851 our State Legislature, by special act, conferred brevets on *all* the surviving officers—giving the gallant Col. BURNETT the rank of Brigadier General.

In your issue of Wednesday, you publish an account of the surviving officers and men of the Volunteers. The same contains some inaccuracies in regard to names, and greatly over-estimates the number who are now above the sod. A VOL.

Nicaraguan Scrip and who hold it.

Col. ALEXANDER JONES, Paymaster-General of WALKER'S army, who was present under HERNDON at the battle before evacuation of Granada and received a ball through his thigh bone, is now sojourning in this City. As the Colonel is disbursing agent of the Nicaraguan forces, we have approached him with a view of gaining an insight into the state of the finances down there. Of course he is not going to point out by name every one here in the States who holds scrip and bonds, and say how much he holds, but still he is sufficiently communicative. It is known that the Walker Government has issued of bond and scrip about $260,000 worth, the scrip selling just now at 10 per cent. Last August it was worth as high as 15, but a subsequent issue knocked it down again. These securities will be received at their par value in payment for confiscated estates in Nicaragua, advertised to be sold in April next. One of the largest holders of scrip, we learn, is CHRIS. LILLY, the pugilist, who established his headquarters in Granada last October, and opened a faro bank in company with BOB GRAY. The rush was tremendous. Soldiers and officers of the Army of Occupation assembled in large numbers to "fight the tiger," armed with a formidable array of paper currency, 90 per cent. discount. The "bank" received scrip as well as specie, and thousands of imaginary dollars sunk "coppered" on the ace or "split" on the ten spot.

WALKER, hearing of the way his soldiers were getting rid of their assets, ordered the gamblers to vacate. Though the bank was only open two or three days, its proprietors are said to have bagged some $50,000 of money and scrip at par value.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Animated Discussion of the Slavery Question—They Resolve Not to Worry it Any More.

THE CHRISTIAN UNION AIN'T GOING TO TOUCH THE SUBJECT.

An animated meeting of the New-York Young Men's Christian Association was held on Monday night, in the large Chapel of the University. An unusually large attendance was present, owing to the announcement that the Anti-Slavery resolution, offered at the previous meeting by Mr. S. LASAR, would come up, in the regular order of business, for discussion and final disposition. The usual preliminary exercises of the Association were not interfered with, and so the colored man's interests were not touched until somewhat after 9 o'clock.

CHARLES SELDEN, a Vice-President, occupied the chair.

After the reading of the Scriptures, prayer, the reading of the minutes, and proposals, and admissions of new members, an essay on "Sabbath Schools," was read by Mr. JOSEPH R. ANDERSON, of the Union Theological Seminary of this City. This essay, which embodied many interesting facts and discussed some of the important principles which underlie the Sabbath-School institution, was listened to with great attention, and at its conclusion elicited the applause of the audience.

Rev. Mr. CAMPBELL, a Scotch Missionary from Port Natal, South Africa, then briefly addressed the Association—at the invitation of the Chairman—giving some facts with reference to his missionary operations in that place.

An intermission of ten minutes followed, after which several reports from several Standing Committees were presented. The death of Mr. R. M. JESSUP, a member of the Association, was announced, and brief remarks were made by several members, having special reference to his exemplary Christian character. Unfinished business was announced to be in order. A motion to adjourn was immediately made, but lost. The Chair then directed the Secretary to read the resolutions offered by Mr. LASAR on the subject of Slavery. The resolution is the same as that originally offered in the Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association.

Mr. LASAR was the first to speak to the resolutions, the question being on their passage. He referred to what had been said about the resolutions at the last meeting. He then had no opportunity, when his friends Rev. T. L. CUYLER and Prof. HOWARD CROSBY, appealed to him to withdraw the resolutions, to reply to them. Mr. CUYLER had said that if he were in the South he hoped God would give him grace to speak against Slavery, for then it would be a local evil; but he did not believe it was necessary to do so while he was so far away from the peculiar institution as New-York City. He (Mr. LASAR) hoped that Mr. CUYLER *might* have grace enough, if he went to the South, to speak for Freedom; "but," he said, "in some parts of the Southern States the grace of God itself is hardly sufficient to enable a man to speak against Slavery." [Laughter.]

A MEMBER—I call the gentleman to order.

CHAIR—What is your point of order?

MEMBER—It is, it is—*irreverence*. [Laughter.]

Mr. LASAR was permitted to proceed. He regarded the chief question presented in the resolutions to be, not whether Slavery is sinful—for that really ought to be *taken for granted*—but whether the Association, in common with other Christian bodies, should bear its testimony against that sin. Lest his statements should be esteemed fanatical, if he made them simply on his own authority, he would present, not what he himself might say, but what others had written.

Mr. LASAR here held up several books to the audience—saying, however, that he did not design to read them all through. [Laughter.]

He read an extract from WILLIAM ELLERY CHANNING on the duty of bearing witness against the sin of Slavery; also from *Barnes on Slavery*, from the author of which (Rev. ALBERT BARNES) he had within a few days received a polite letter, from which he read the following passage:

"I have received your note, inclosing a preamble and resolution on the subject of Slavery. I agree with the views there expressed, and I think there would be great propriety in any Christian Association in the land bearing testimony to their truth."

In reading from Mr. BARNES' recent work he was interrupted at the following sentence: "It is probable that Slavery could not be sustained in this land, if it were not countenanced, either directly or indirectly in the Church."

Mr. LASAR then detailed at some length the action taken by various religious bodies at the South in reference to Slavery. The Harmony Presbytery, of South Carolina, had declared that "Slavery is a lawful relation, as much as that of parent and child, of husband and wife, or any other relation in society." The Union Presbytery, Charleston, S. C., had given a similar testimony. Rev. JAMES SMILEY had said, "The laws which forbid the education of the slave are right." The Baptist Association of Charleston, S. C., had "resolved that the question of Slavery is not a question of morals, but of political economy." One of the Georgia Conferences (Methodist) had determined that "Slavery, as it exists, is not a moral evil; and that a new revelation would be needed from Heaven to entitle any man to pronounce the institution wrong." The Shiloh Association (Baptist) of Savannah, Ga., had held "that the separation of husband and wife, among the slaves, is equivalent to a separation by death; and that the parties thus separated are at liberty to marry again, and are entitled to church membership."

A VOICE—Is not the gentleman out of order in going on at this rate?

Mr. LASAR—Proceeded to say that in view of such testimony, by Christian bodies, in favor of bondage and oppression, it was certainly proper for other Christian bodies holding more enlightened views, to give their testimony in favor of freedom. He hoped the resolutions would not be hastily voted upon, but that the subject might be fully discussed, and in a temperate and Christian spirit.

When Mr. LASAR took his seat, apparently forty members leaped to the floor, addressing, "Mr. President."

GEORGE P. EDGAR was the fortunate man. He said that he had been charged with fanaticism in supporting the resolutions. He would read a paragraph from the speech of an eloquent orator, on the subject of fanaticism. After he had finished the reading, which occupied several minutes, Prof. HOWARD CROSBY asked "Who is the author?" [Voices—"Name him." "Let us know who he is."]

Mr. EDGAR—I shall be happy to answer the gentleman. It is Hon. CHARLES SUMNER, of Massachusetts, who, I hope, is now on his way to Washington. [Attempted applause, which was immediately hushed down.]

Mr. EDGAR resumed, advocating the passage of the resolutions. He said he had heard that a number threatened to withdraw if the resolutions passed. He regretted that any one connected with the Association would descend to threats, and pledged himself that, for every such withdrawal, he would procure two members of as good standing, "or the value of the same, at the rate of $2 each." [Laughter.]

Mr. A. J. WINTERTON—I call the gentleman to order; he is speaking on political subjects, which is expressly against the rules.

The PRESIDENT—The gentleman is clearly out of order.

A VOICE—Mr. PRESIDENT, are not the rules suspended? [Confusion.]

The SECRETARY—I believe a man out of order must take his seat. The gentleman ought to sit down.

Mr. LASAR—We have a good many Chairmen.

The PRESIDENT—The gentlemen will proceed in order.

Mr. EDGAR, after a few minutes, finished his remarks.

Professor HOWARD CROSBY then succeeded in getting the floor. He said he was not a Pro-Slavery man, but he was opposed to bringing the subject into the Association. There was too great a difference of opinion to introduce the subject and preserve harmony among the members. And, moreover, they were brought together to do Evangelical work, to benefit young men, and not to discuss the subject of Slavery. He thought that one of the ideas in forming such an Association was, that subjects on which the members could not agree should not be discussed, and that the question of Slavery, particularly, should be kept out. He therefore would offer the following substitute for Mr. LASAR'S resolutions:

Resolved, That inasmuch as this Association was organized for special objects upon which all its members agree, having in view the promotion of evangelical religion among young men, and the discussion of Slavery is not one of these objects, but the subject is one upon which the members do not all agree, one which disturbs our peace and harmony and alienates many friends of the Association in the community around us, therefore all discussion or action in any form upon the question of Slavery, and upon political and sectarian issues generally, in the meetings of this Association, is hereby declared inconsistent with its objects, and out of order, *and is forbidden*.

[Cries of "No!" "No!" "No!" "Yes!" "Yes!" applause, &c.]

Mr. GEORGE WILLIAMS said that it had been the labor of his life to aid in promoting the progress of the Kingdom of God. He thought that those persons who knew him would not believe that he would debate any question, particularly an exciting one, simply for the sake of debating it. He loved harmony, and peace, and concord, and it was always unpleasant for him to disturb the Association. But he could not agree to Prof. CROSBY'S resolution, and if to oppose it prolonged debate and excited unpleasant feeling, he could not help it. He did not expect that men, who might stand side by side in Heaven, would always agree on earth.

Mr. WILLIAMS proceeded at some length to argue against the silence of Christian men on the sin of Slavery. During his remarks the house remained perfectly still—which was quite a marvel for the evening.

Mr. AUSTIN ABOTT then got the floor, but in beginning to speak was interrupted by

Rev. E. C. MARSHALL, the Secretary, who said that three Anti-Slavery speakers had been up, and he now hoped that the other side of the house might be heard.

Mr. ABBOTT objected to the interruption by the Secretary on two grounds; first, that every member who was fairly awarded the floor by the Chair had a right to it; and, secondly, that the Secretary was not authorized to say before he (Mr. ABBOTT) had opened his mouth, what side he intended to speak upon. [Applause.]

Mr. ABBOTT then spoke against the substitute, and ridiculed the idea that no question should be brought into the Association except those on which all the members agreed. He said that Professor CROSBY, in offering his substitute, violated the doctrines set forth in it; because there would be precisely the same diversity of opinion with regard to the substitute as on the subject of Slavery itself.

After Mr. ABBOTT concluded, a good many members struggled to get the floor, and a full hour was spent in discussing points of order and parliamentary practice.

At length, Mr. SWEET said, that he was going to make a motion, and would not resume his seat until the vote was carried. He moved the adoption of Mr. CROSBY'S substitute.

Mr. MANNIERE rose to a point of order. He inquired whether a member could thus arbitrarily take possession of the floor and keep it to himself.

The President, (*aside* to Mr. SWEET, who was about to take his seat. "Stand up—keep up—or you will lose the floor.") The point of order was overruled.

Another member renewed Mr. MANNIERE'S point of order. He stated that no member could so hold the floor, except under a motion for the previous question.

Mr. SWEET—I moved the previous question.

VOICES—No, you moved the adoption of the substitute.

Mr. SWEET—Then I now move the previous question.

The President decided that the question before the house was on the adoption of the substitute.

VOICES—No; it is now on the previous question.

A MEMBER—Mr. President, what is the question?

SECRETARY—Those over forty years—[Laughter.]

Mr. LASAR thought that a Secretary ought to be a Secretary, and a Chairman a Chairman. He would like to know who was the Chairman.

PRESIDENT—The Secretary may proceed to call the the roll, and take a record of the vote.

VOICES—What is the question?

PRESIDENT—On the substitute.

OTHER VOICES—No; the motion was the previous question.

The President understood that the previous question had been called, which cut off debate. The question was on the adoption of the substitute.

MEMBERS—The question. Shall the main question be now put.

The PRESIDENT—Gentlemen will please come to order. Secretary, take the vote.

The Secretary lifted up his voice aloud, and called the roll for the Ayes and Nays. This put an end to the confusion, and the House waited eagerly for the result of the vote.

The following was the result: Ayes, 86; Nays, 58.

The meeting adjourned—the hour being just after midnight.

Young Mens' Christian Union.

The usual fortnightly meeting of the above Association took place last evening in Clinton Hall, Astor-place.

There was a moderate quota of members present. It was anticipated, in some quarters, that the meeting would be invested with unusual interest, inasmuch as it was understood that a discussion would be elicited in reference to the propriety of introducing the resolutions denunciatory of Slavery, which have already been debated by the Young Mens' Christian Associations of New-York and Brooklyn. No such resolutions were introduced, however, nor is there any probability that they will be, because, as a member stated, one of the organic principles of the Union is, that in matters of mere opinion no person shall have the expression of a majority against him, the individual, on their theory, having as much right to his opinions as the mass have to theirs.

The gist of last evening's proceedings was a debate as to the advisability of adopting a motion to amend the By-laws, by holding public meetings but once a-month, in future, instead of once a-fortnight, as heretofore. The proposition excited considerable opposition; many of the members expressed themselves in favor of weekly meetings, instead of the suggested protraction of interval.

The question regularly set apart for discussion: "Does taxation for the benefit of the poor limit the exercise of Christian Charity?" was then taken up and debated.

Shall We Have a Bridge Across the East River?

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

It is high time that this question should be seriously considered. No one who has passed from New-York to Brooklyn, or *vice versa*, within the last fortnight ahd observed the danger to which thousands of lives are hourly exposed in the boats of the Union Ferry Company—no matter what may have been his views on the subject previously—will, for a moment, deny that a bridge is needed. Indeed, this point is conceded by all, but no further attention is given to the subject, because, strangely enough, there are but few who regard the project as feasible, and of these few there are some who, being of the penny-wise and pound-foolish class of political economists, think that the expense of erecting a suitable structure would be too great. Hence it is that our citizens generally take more interest in the project of a telegraphic bridge across the Atlantic, or the construction of a railway away off in Central America—which three-fourths of them will never see, than in a work which would be a credit as well as an incalculable advantage both to New-York and Brooklyn—altogether independently of the protection which it would afford life and property against the dangers more or less incident, every Winter, in a climate like ours to the ferry-boat system.

Why don't some eminent engineer take the initiative in urging the project, if none of our public functionaries will? As to its feasibility—little need be said on that point. Much bolder and more difficult undertakings have been accomplished within the present century, and among the number our own Croton Aqueduct may well be included. It is not necessary to go so far as the great bridges of China in order to find instances in abundance of large rivers being bridged where the travel was not half so great as between New-York and Brooklyn. There is scarcely one of the principal rivers of Europe on which several bridges have not been constructed. Passing over the admirable structures which are to be met with on the Rhone and the Loire, as well as those which adorn the Seine, and render it as great a thoroughfare as Broadway, we come to that magnificent stone bridge built by TRAJAN over the Danube so far back as A. D. 106. This certainly cost more than it would take now to bridge the East River, being 4,770 feet in length, all of cut stone; and there is no evidence that it was half as much needed as the one under consideration. Our bridge, we are aware, should be longer—say about 6,500 feet. But let it be built on the suspension plan—the materials being chiefly iron—and it would cost little more than half the amount expended on Waterloo Bridge in London—that is, about three millions of dollars; a sum which it would take but a short time to make up at the rate now paid to the Ferry Companies.

There are some who urge as an objection to the bridge that it would impede the navigation of the river; but they are persons who must have paid but little attention to the subject. An example or two of bridges in similar situations will, however, satisfy them that they are mistaken. Thus the Thames is 1,326 feet in breadth at the point where it is crossed by Waterloo Bridge; the abutments leave a waterway of 1,080 feet, and each of the nine arches is 35 feet high; so that the navigation has 30 feet of clear height above the highest spring tide. But this it may be said is little; the Thames, although bearing on its banks the most wealthy and most populous commercial city in the world, is but a small stream and cannot be compared to the East River. But no such objection, admitting it to be well founded, can be urged against the Straits of Menai, which separate the island of Anglesea from Caernarvonshire. Few who had seen these Straits before 1810, when Mr. TELFORD undertook to construct a suspension bridge across them, would have believed that such a project was possible; and there are still fewer who have ever seen both places that will hesitate to admit that if the Menai bridge had to be attempted anew to-morrow, simultaneously with a bridge over the East River, they would consider the latter a much easier and safer undertaking than the former.

In the first place the coast of Wales, particularly in the vicinity of the island of Anglesea, is proverbial for the number of shipwrecks that occur upon it. If storms there are not greater and more frequent than in other parts of the channel, certain it is that they prove more destructive when they occur. Yet Mr. TELFORD was not in the least discouraged to undertake a bridge across the Menai, which would leave an opening of 850 feet between its arches. In the whole structure there are eight arches, the principal one being 500 feet wide, and each of the others 56 feet, while the lower side of the roadway is 100 feet above the high water mark, and this height is uninterrupted for the whole 500 feet between the piers, so that ample room is left for the largest vessels to pass the bridge let the tide be high or low.

Now if it be thus evidently feasible to bridge the East River, so as to join two cities which ought to be one, is it not unworthy of us as a utilitarian and progressive people to neglect the project? If the City of London, immensely large and wealthy as it is, thought it worth while to erect at such enormous expense the Waterloo, Westminster, London, Blackfriars and Southwark Bridges, surely the metropolis of the Western world—the emporium of this vast and flourishing Republic—should not wait to count the cost in regard to one bridge so much needed as that which sooner or later must be erected over the East River. There is no time to be lost except we agree with the monarchists that it is only Emperors, Kings, and other crowned heads, who have the spirit to inaugurate works of such magnitude as this bridge should be. To this taunt we have already given the lie by our magnificent water-works, and our unrivaled system of railroads; now let us give a third proof of the same superior energy, enterprise and taste, by the construction of a bridge worthy of the Empire City and its twin sister. TRANSIT.

Departure of the Tennessee.

The *Tennessee*, it is said, will start to-day for Nicaragua without fail, weather and the United States authorities permitting. Nearly two hundred filibusters have booked themselves at the headquarters for the passage, and several of WALKER'S officers, who arrived by the Jones Lake, are to return. Everything is jolly at the headquarters. It is understood that the United States District-Attorney proposes to do something in the premises of a hostile character, though exactly what does not appear. Sport is expected.

Board of Governors.

The Governors of the Almshouse met as usual on Tuesday, at the Rotunda, the President, C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Esq., in the chair.

The number of inmates at the various institutions under control of the Board, for the week ending Jan. 24, is 6,501, being an increase upon the number of the previous week, of 21. There had been admitted 786 since the 17th instant. Of these, 26 had died, 657 were discharged, 76 had been sent to the Penitentiary, and 8 to the State Prison.

A communication was received from Mr. STEARNS, Warden of the Almshouse, (who heretofore always got what he asked for,) demanding *more beef* for the inmates. He seemed to think these people ought to have quite as great an amount of animal food as those in the Workhouse.

Governor SMITH said that inasmuch as one half of the 1,500 inmates of the Almshouse were infirm, unable to work, and children, it was perfectly absurd to supply them with animal food in the same quantity as the strong able-bodied inmates of the Workhouse or Penitentiary, and he had told Mr. STEARNS so.

Governor MALONY thought the prisoners *deserved* even less kindness, in the way of eatables, than the inmates of the Almshouse, and intimated that food unfit to eat had been supplied.

Governors TOWNSEND and TIEMANN almost indignantly repudiated the assertion as to the quality of the food. They recited the specifications.

Governor TIEMANN was afraid that some ill-minded persons had been talking to Governor MALONY. The latter gentlemen seemed satisfied with the assurances tendered him. Referred to Committee on Almshouse to report.

A resolution that the fitting up of the Lecture Room of the dead-house at Bellevue Hospital, and issuing diplomas to students, was referred to the Committee on the Hospital.

An amendment on an amendment was argued some time as to whether $50 should be appropriated for purchasing *sleighs* for the *boys* at Randall's Island, when, after the exchange of much witty *repartee* among the Governors, the matter was referred to the Committee, every member of the Board having actively taken part in the important debate.

Several other communications of equally general interest were read to the Board, and referred to appropriate Committees.

In reference to the matter of the cruel treatment of a child by a *lady* teacher at Randall's Island, Governor TIEMANN, in answer to a call for the expected report on the matter, said that the Committee of this Board would, at an early day, meet the Committee of the School Trustees, to go on with the inquiry.

The Board then adjourned.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

AN "INDISCREET" WIFE AND AN INCENSED HUSBAND—SERIOUS CONSEQUENCES.

Those living at the upper end of Elizabeth-street were startled at an early hour Monday night by loud cries of "Murder!" proceeding from the tenement house, No. 261 that street. The police were attracted to the spot, and, on entering the room occupied by James Sackville and wife, they found a man named A. Dunlop lying on the floor, undressed, and covered with blood.

Sackville, the occupant of the room, stood by, having in his hand a knife, the blade of which was covered with blood. He was greatly excited, and turning to the officers, he said, pointing to Dunlop—"It was I who did that." When asked the reason, he replied that, on coming to his home between 8 and 9 o'clock that evening, he found Dunlop undressed, and in his (Sackville's) wife's bed, Mrs. Sackville being present. Incensed at such daring infidelity, he drew his clasp-knife, and, rushing upon the intruder, stabbed him seven or eight times in the breast and stomach.

The whole party, including Mrs. Sackville, were conveyed to the Fifteenth Ward Station-House, where Dunlop's wounds were dressed and found to be of so serious a character as to render his recovery almost hopeless.

Dunlop asserts that he was intoxicated at the time, and has no knowledge as to the manner in which he got into Sackville's house.

Sackville was yesterday morning brought before Justice DAVIDSON, by whom he was committed. His wife was also detained as a witness.

GRAND LARCENY—STEALING FROM A VESSEL.

James Mackey, an English boy, aged 17 years, was brought before Justice OSBORNE, yesterday, on a charge of grand larceny.

Officer Smith, of the Fourth Ward, stated that he met the prisoner on Monday night, bearing on his shoulder a sack, which he appeared over-cautious to keep from sight. He approached and questioned the prisoner about the contents of the sack. He equivocated and gave unsatisfactory answers, whereupon he, the officer, took him to the Station-house. On making examination, the sack was found to contain a large variety of clothing, money, &c., to the value of $140. This property, it was subsequently ascertained, had been stolen from on board the schooner *Sarah Bernice*, Captain Lorenzo Keene, lying at Pier No. 27, East River, and belonged to a Mr. Richard J. Winchell, who died at sea while the vessel was bound to this port.

The prisoner was committed to the Tombs to await trial.

HIGHWAY ROBBERIES.

The decisive and commendable action taken by City Judge RUSSELL in his disposition of the highwaymen convicted before him, seems not to have deterred them from their depredations. A correspondent suggests that "the first man who makes an everlasting example of one of this class of scoundrels will be worthy of public commendation, and the presidency of a protection and self-defence club."

On Saturday evening last, about 7 o'clock as a youth of 17 years, (son of C. W. Clarke, stage manager of the Museum,) was leaving his place of business in Front-street, and proceeding along Dover-street, on his way to the cars, he was seized upon by three ruffians, laid prostrate and garroted in the grossest manner, robbed of his Talma, valuable watch, and seven dollars and a half in money, and otherwise ill-treated.

A Mr. John Easton while passing through one of the streets of the Seventh Ward, was attacked by a fellow who attempted to rob him. Fortunately a policeman happened near, and took the offender into custody. He gave his name as James Donohoe. Justice BEHNMAN committed him for examination.

SENT UP FOR SIX MONTHS.

James Davis, the young, though notorious Bowery kid, whose arrest we noticed yesterday, for picking the pocket of the minister's wife in the Norfolk-street Methodist Church on Sunday, was yesterday brought up in the Special Sessions. He persisted in declaring his innocence, though the evidence against him was quite positive. The Judge (RUSSELL) sent him up for six months.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In the various reports of the trial of Fetridge *vs.* Rice, we are made to appear as defendants, and in some we are made imitators of the article in question, and in your report we are said to be the proprietors of a similar article, called "Balm of Ten Thousand Flowers." We certainly purchased a large quantity of Rice's Balm *after* Judge Merrick, of Boston, decided he had a right to make it, and Mr. Fetridge obtained an injunction against us not to sell it. Judge Duer has dissolved this injunction. This is the only way in which we have been interested. We are neither *imitators*, *manufacturers* nor *proprietors* of these preparations, but simply wholesale dealers in the miscellaneous articles sold by retail druggists.

F. C. WELLS & CO.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—WEDNESDAY, JAN. 28.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 658, 669, 679, 238, 702, 708, 704, 707, 708, 709, 710, 739, 742, 744, 747, 749, 750, 535, 626, 641, 442, 520, 474, 431, 181, 250, 389, 53, 271, 482, 689, 216, 32, 33, 317, 399.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Judge Ingersoll.

DUTIES ON STEEL—WHAT IS "GERMAN STEEL?"

John Wilson Hawksworth et al. vs. *Heman J. Redfield.*—This was an action brought against the Collector to recover about $2,000, excess of duty charged by the defendant on several importations of steel, and paid by the plaintiffs under protest. The steel was made in Sheffield, England, but was denominated in the invoices as "German steel." The plaintiffs claimed that it was liable to a duty of only 15 per cent., under schedule F of the Tariff act of 1846, which lays that duty upon "steel in bars, cast, shear, or German." The duty was charged at 20 per cent., under schedule E of the act, as "steel not otherwise provided for."

The plaintiffs claimed that the word "German," was intended to designate a peculiar quality of steel, no matter where it was made, steel being as they alleged divided into four classes, blister, German, shear and cast steel—while the defendant claimed that it was intended to designate only steel made in Germany of whatever kind.

Judge INGERSOLL charged the Jury that this was a question for them to decide, and that in deciding it they must be governed by the testimony as to what was signified by the word "German," prior to 1846, and in the domestic trade only, and must not look to the foreign trade to arrive at the meaning of the word.

The Jury brought in a verdict for the defendant.

For plaintiffs—Mr. McCulloh and Mr. Ridgway. For defendant—Mr. McKeon.

U. S. COMMISSIONER'S COURT—JAN. 27.

Before Commissioner White.

MANUFACTURING AND UTTERING COUNTERFEIT MONEY.

The examination was entered upon to-day in the case of Seraphin Persifer, *alias* Richard Seraphin, arrested some days since on a charge of manufacturing and uttering counterfeit money. The prisoner is an old offender, having recently served a term of three years in the State Prison for a similar offence.

Edward Mahan was the first witness called.—He testified that he was a butcher, doing business at No. 192 Avenue B; about two weeks since the prisoner bought at his place one pound of beefsteak, and gave him in payment a Spanish quarter; (he identifies the quarter produced as the one paid to him;) he discovered the piece to be a counterfeit, and recognised it by a mark made by his teeth in the coin.

Officer Coward testified to the arrest of the prisoner on the evening of Jan. 21.—He arrested him on the complaint of Mr. Mahan; he begged very hard to be let go; I took him to the Station-house and found ten quarters of the same kind of coin on his person; afterwards, in company with another officer, he proceeded to the residence of the prisoner, No. 251 East Eighteenth-street; he there found a quantity of moulds, dies, stamps and coin; the amount of coin found was 49 Spanish dollars and 60 Spanish quarters; he identified the coin produced as the coin that was found at the residence of the prisoner.

Captain Harrison Wines, of the Eighteenth Ward, and officer Hibbard corroborated the testimony of the preceding witness as to the discovery of the coin, moulds, dies, stamps, &c., at the residence of the prisoner. They also identified the counterfeit coin produced in Court.

No testimony was offered for the defence. The prisoner was committed for trial, in default of $5,000 bail.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Hon. Justice Davies.

THE CASTLE GARDEN LEASE.

Phillip French et al. vs. *The Mayor, &c., of New-York.*—The plaintiffs hired the Castle Garden in May, 1848, from the City, to be used as a sort of theatre, for which they were to pay a rent of $2,000 per year, they holding the lease for 11 years. The lease had a clause inserted, in substance as follows: "The parties of the second part (the plaintiffs) shall quit and surrender the premises and all the improvements which may have been placed thereon, which are to belong to the City." When the lease expired the plaintiffs began to remove the furniture and appurtenances of the building, but were stopped by an injunction issued at the instance of the Corporation. Subsequently the suit was abandoned but the goods were left in the hands of the Corporation, who claim title under the above-quoted clause. The plaintiffs now sue to recover the value of this property. His Honor ordered the Jury to bring in a verdict for the plaintiffs for the sum of $4,481 25, subject to the opinion of the Court at General Term.

Mr. Everts and R. H. Bowne, for plaintiffs; W. N. B. Wilcoxson, for the Corporation.

SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Mitchell.

DECISIONS.

Veiss vs. *Spring.*—Demurrer overruled. Judgment for plaintiff.

Lillindahl vs. *Uehner.*—Referred.

Barton, et al. vs. *The St. Michael's Episcopal Church, et al.*—*Cross action.*—Defaults opened, and causes restored to the calendar.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Ingraham.

*

NEW-YORK CITY BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The following list consists of prominent Houses in each line of Business:

Berlin Wool, Embroidery Silks, Fringes, Gimps, Buttons, Ladies' Dress Trimmings, Gold and Silver Articles for Regalia.
KOHLSAAT BROS., (Importers and Jobbers,) 48 John-st.

Advertising Agents.
S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.....119 Nassau-st.

Hardware, Cutlery, Edge Tools, &c.
T. DOUGLAS, Manufacturer and Dealer, 38 Beekman-st.

Grate and Fender Makers.
WM. H. JACKSON, (formerly W. & N. Jackson & Sons,) No. 861 Broadway, one door from 19th-st.

Boat and Oar Bazaar.
Life, Race, Ship and Pleasure Boats, of all kinds on hand making an assortment of over 200 Boats. C. L. INGERSOLL & SON, 250 South-st.

Lightning Rods.
A. M. QUIMBY & SON, 183 East 27th, and 119 Nassau st.
LYON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Otis' Patent, Also, other rods, insulators, points, vanes, &c., No. 543 Broadway.

Lithographers.
GEORGE HAYWARD.....120 Water-st.
Window and Plate Glass, (French and English.)
F. HOPKINS & BROS., (Importers).....61 Barclay-st.
☞ Any additions to the above list should be brought to the office of S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st.

AUCTION SALES.

CORPORATION SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—Public notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the authority vested in them by the laws of the State, and the ordinances of the Common Council, the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, of the City of New-York, will sell at public auction, under the direction of the Comptroller, E. H. Ladlow, auctioneer, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of February, 1857, at noon, at the Merchants' Exchan ge in the City of New-York, the following real estate, viz:

1st. The three-story brick building formerly occupied as an engine-house, and the lot No. 49 Christie-st.—that portion of the lot not occupied by the engine-house is under lease till May 1st, 1868, at the annual rent of $100, and the property will be sold subject to the lease recorded in Book of special leases, page 164, in the Comptroller's office.

2d. Two lots on the west side of the Bowery, (as extended,) between James-st. and Roosevelt-st.

3d. Six lots, with the buildings thereon, on the southerly side of Chatham-st. and the westerly side of Pearl-st., now known as Nos. 111, 112, 115, 117, 119, 121 Chatham-st., and Nos. 457, 459, and 461 Pearl-st.

4th. The lot now known as Nos. 451, 453, and 455 Pearl-st., will be sold separately, subject to the conditions of the lease of the same, recorded in leases of City lots, page 168, in the Comptroller's office, and which will expire on the first day of May, 1859; the purchaser of each of the lots will be entitled to receive $283 33-100 per annum of the rent reserved by the lease, after the first day of May next, and will be required to assume the covenants of the lease in regard to the payments for buildings at the expiration of the lease.

5th. The lot on the northwest corner of William and Pearl sts., now known as No. 449 Pearl-st. and No. 471 William-st., subject to the conditions of the lease of the same, recorded in lease of City lots, page 172, in the Comptroller's office, and which will expire on the first day of May, 1859; the purchaser of this lot will be entitled to receive the rent reserved in the lease of $892 50-100 per annum after the first day of May next, and will be required to assume the conditions of the lease in regard to the payments for buildings at the expiration of the lease.

6th. The house and lot on north side of 5th-st., commencing 80 feet west of the 2d-av., lot 20 feet front and rear, and 24 feet 3 inches deep on both sides, house 15 feet by 24 feet 3 inches.

7th. The house and lot north side of 13th-st., commencing 313 feet west of Avenue C, lot 25 feet front and rear by 100 feet 3 inches deep on both sides, with three-story brick building on the front of the lot, 20 feet wide and 40 feet deep, lately built for an engine house; the rear of the lot is covered by and occupied as a foundry.

8th. Four lots on south side of 52d-st., commencing 90 feet west of Lexington-av.

9th. Thirty-six lots, being the southerly half of the block between 74th and 75th sts. and the 3d and 4th avs.

10th. Thirty-six lots, being the southerly part of the block between 30th and 31st sts. and 3d and 4th avs.

11th. Twelve lots on 116th and 117th sts., between the 3d and 4th avs.

Full covenant warrantee deeds will be given.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. of the purchase money, and the auctioneer's fees of $5 for each lot, to be paid to the Collector of the City Revenue on the day of sale; fifteen per cent. on the first day of May next, when the deeds will be ready for delivery; the remainder of the purchase money (seventy-five per cent) may remain on bond and mortgage, at the option of the purchaser, for five years, from the first day of May, 1857, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually.

Lithographic maps of the property may be had at the Comptroller's Office, No. 5 Hall of Records, after the 27th inst.

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.
A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller.
JAMES M. SMITH, Jr., Recorder.
A. V. STOUT, Chamberlain.
THOS. McSPEDON, Ch. Fin. Com. Board Ald.
T. JONES, Jr., Ch. Fin. Com. Board Com'lmen.
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT, }
Comptroller's Office, Jan. 20, 1857.}

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

$165.000 STOCK AT AUCTION—FOR account of whom it may concern.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell at auction at his regular semi-weekly sale of Stocks and Bonds, on THURSDAY, Jan. 29, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchant's Exchange, 8,250 shares of the New-York, Pennsylvania and Lackawana Coal Company; shares $20 each. This Company is chartered by the State of Pennsylvania. Their lands (655 acres in all) are situated in Luzerne County, Penn.; being in the centre of the noted Lackawanna Coal Field. They are about a square mile in extent, and midway between the great coal centers of Carbondale, Scranton, and Jessup. These lands are easy of access, besides the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company's Railroads, already running through the property, the Lackawanna and Lackawaxen Railroad, (recently chartered and to connect with the Erie Railroad, and the Binghamton and Syracuse Railroad,) will pass over this property, so that coal can be taken direct from the mines to the interior of New-York State. They are also in ready connection (by plank-road) with all the valley towns from Wilkesbarre to Carbondale, and from New-York distant but eight hours. The Lackawanna River (a fine trout stream) runs through the property, affords an abundant water power for all mining and manufacturing purposes, and a sawmill is already in full operation on the lands of the Company. The property of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company immediately adjoins. That Company not long since obtained permission to investigate that portion of the property contiguous to their own; and they discovered a ten foot vein but 33 feet from the surface to the bottom of the vein.

The lands are fertile and a considerable portion in an arable condition, and being situated near the centre of the great Lackawanna coal fields, every part is richly underlaid with thick and dense veins of the purest quality of anthracite coal, as per report of Prof. Roberts, who gives a calculation of 21,218,000 tons underneath the land, a part of which is above water-level. Wood abounds in this property, the principal species being hemlock and beech, with a few pine. Mr. E. Jones, the Mining Engineer of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Co., whose certificate is in my possession, has made a careful examination of these lands, and furnishes satisfactory evidence of the existence of coal, which opinion is concurred in by Mr. James Clarkson, a well-known Engineer of that Company. The town of Archbald, with a mining population of over 1,500 is already partly located on this land, and a great portion is now available for town lots. The capital stock is $200,000, divided into shares of $20 each, fully paid up and subject to no assessments. The Stockholders are not personally liable for the debts of the Corporation.

The title is beyond dispute, and this Company gives promise of great profits in the future.

The terms of sale are as follows: Ten per cent on the day of sale, and the balance within ten days. For further particulars apply to ALBERT H. NICOLAY
Stock Auctioneer and Banker, No 4 Broad-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON READE-STREET.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Jan. 29, 1857, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Merchants' Exchange, the two lots of land, with the brick buildings thereon, on the southerly side of Reade-st., between West Broadway and Greenwich street, Nos. 141 and 143, each lot 25 feet by 74 feet. The property is in fee. Title perfect, derived from Trinity Church. Terms 25 per cent. cash, balance may remain on mortgage for 5 years, at 7 per cent., with privilege of paying off the same at any time, by giving 90 days' notice.

Possession will be given on or before 1st of May next.

Reade-st. is to be widened 22 feet on the northierly side, thus making it equal to Chambers-st.

Sale absolute to the highest bidder.

Maps can be had at the office of the auctioneer, No. 33 Wall-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE PROPERTY ON PARK PLACE.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Jan. 29th, 1857, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the Trustees of Columbia College, 15 of the choicest lots in the centre of the business part of the City of New-York, varying in size from 25 feet to 39 feet eight inches, front and rear, and from 75 feet to 90 feet deep, situated on the northerly side of Park Place, and embracing the entire front from Church-street to College Place, and now in the occupancy of the College. Three quarters of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for 5 years, at 7 per cent. per annum, and can be paid off at any time, by giving the Trustees 90 days notice. Possession will be given on or before the 10th day of May next. Maps can be obtained at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 38 Wall-st.

PHILIP R. WILKINS, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—PHILIP R. WILKINS will sell, at auction, on THURSDAY, Jan. 29, 1857, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 252 West 27th-st., the entire furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of parlor suites in velvet and hair-cloth, Voltaire chairs, covered with plush and hair-cloth, divans, sofas, centre and card-tables, marble tops, tête-à-têtes, extension tables, hat stands, French bedsteads, hair mattresses, feather beds and bedding, bureaus, dressing bureaus,—marble-top and glass, marble-top washstands, cottage chairs, rocking do., Brussels, ingrain and 3-ply carpets, oil-cloths, China, glass ware, &c. Catalogues can be had at the office of the auctioneer, No. 11 Wall-st.

WM. T. BOYD, Auctioneer.

BY GEORGE NICHOLS—STORE NO. 66 Chambers-st., new and second-hand furniture, &c., THIS DAY, Jan. 28, at 10½ o'clock, comprising rosewood suites in brocatel and hair cloth, rosewood marble-top centre, side and sofa tables, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, rosewood and mahogany bureaus with marble tops, mahogany and plain washstands, mahogany sofas and chairs in hair cloth, rosewood and mahogany book-cases, oval corner stands, rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, made by Brooks, New-York; gilt frame mirrors, oil-paintings, silver-plated ware, glass and China ware; also, 40 first class singing canaries from the Hertz Mountains, Germany.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

HOTEL FURNITURE, FEATHER BEDS, bedding, bedsteads, &c.; rosewood parlor furniture; barbers' chairs, and contents of barber's shop and fixtures; bar and bar-room fixtures, being whole contents of the Farmers' Hotel, Nos. 245 and 247 Washington-st., will be sold at auction TO-MORROW (Thursday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by E. B. FRANKLIN & CO., Auctioneers. For particulars see *Herald*.

TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer.

BOARDING-HOUSE FURNITURE, &c.—I will sell THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 79 Warren-st., carpets, bedsteads, beds, mattresses, rocking chairs, wardrobes, sofas, spoon, forks, sofa-bedsteads, bookcases, &c., &c.. but little used. No reserve.

AUCTION SALES.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

REFEREE SALE BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON BEACH, WASHINGTON, CORTLANDT, GREENWICH, AND 23D-STREETS.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell at auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, on FRIDAY, Jan. 30, at 12 o'clock, the following valuable property, viz:

ON BEACH-ST.—The House and Lot known as No. 9 Beach-st., being on the N. side of the street corner of St. John's alley; size of lot 18.9x70. The House and Lot known as No. 15 Beach-st., on the N. side. The lot beginning 40 ft. W. of St. John's alley, and being in size 20x80. The House and Lot adjoining the above, and known as No. 17 Beach-st.; size of lot 20 ft. front and rear by 68.11 and 69.1 in depth.

ON WASHINGTON-ST.—The House and Lot on the E. side of Washington-st., known as No. 151 between Liberty and Cedar-sts. Lot in size 18.3 front and about 45 ft. deep.

ON CORTLANDT-ST.—The House and Lot S. side Cortlandt-st., and known as No. 73; size of lot 22.6x58 ft.

ON GREENWICH-ST.—The House and Lot E. side Greenwich-st., between Hammersley and Clarkson sts., and known as No. 597; size of lot 24x104 ft.

ON 23D-ST.—The valuable Lot on the S. side of 23d-st., 200 ft. E. of 7th-av., being in size 25x98.9. The street has a width of 100 feet.

GREENWOOD CEMETERY.—The Lot known as No. 4341, in the plan of Greenwood Cemetery, containing 300 superficial feet.

PEW IN ST. JOHN'S CHAPEL ON VARICK-ST.—The Pew No. 122, in the South aisle of the Chapel, with the fixtures belonging thereto.

For maps and further particulars, apply to the Auctioneers, No. 7 Broad-st

By order of CHAS. EDWARDS, Referee.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers,

WILL SELL ON THURSDAY, JAN. 29, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence in Lexington-av., 2d door above 31st-st., (west side,)

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—The property of a gentleman breaking up housekeeping.

PARLOR—Suite carved rosewood furniture, in green brocatel, made to order by Phelps & Kingman; rosewood 6¾-octave piano, by Horace Waters; rosewood marble-top centre table; suite rosewood furniture, in crimson brocatel; gilt frame French plate pier glasses; enameled bedroom furniture, black walnut side tables, elegant set gas chandeliers and brackets, black walnut bookcase, ladies' work table, hair and straw mattresses, blankets, spreads, feather bolsters and pillows, a large assortment of cut glass ware, etc., etc., together with a variety of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

The above furniture was all made to order, and we assure the public is very choice and hardly used.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSES AND LOTS—On Pearl, Centre and West 25th sts., belonging to the estate of Shivers Parker, deceased. Messrs. A. J. BLEECKER & CO., will sell at public auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 5, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the following valuable property, viz:

Two houses and lots known as Nos. 504 and 508 Pearl-st., occupied as a manufactory.

Two lots known as Nos. 56 and 58 Centre-st., adjoining the above on the rear, subject to a 3-years' unexpired lease.

Two lots known as Nos. 83 and 85 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., subject to an unexpired lease of seven years.

For Maps, &c., apply at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 7 Broad st. By order
A. J. PARKER & JOSEPH WEST, Executors.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY, ON BROADWAY, COURTLAND ALLEY, CANAL, WALKER, CENTRE, BOND, AMITY AND GREAT JONES STS., OF THE BANYER AND GAY ESTATES.—E. H. LUDLOW & Co. will sell, at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 26, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchant's Exchange, the following valuable property of the Banyer and Gay Estates:

7 Lots on Canal-st., between Broadway and Centre-st.
9 Lots on Walker st., between Broadway and Centre-st.
2 Lots on Centre-st., between White and Walker sts.
2 Lots on Amity-st.
House and lot No. 20 Bond-st. Also, one lot on Great Jones-st., rear of above.

Two-thirds of the purchase money can remain on mortgage, at the option of the purchaser, for five years.

Maps and full particulars at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 14 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY AT 12½ O'CLOCK, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of executors' assignees, and for account of whom it may concern:

250 shares Atlantic Dock Company.....$100 each
40 shares Hyderville Marble Company.....$50 each
6 shares Grocers Steam Sugar Refining Company (hypothecated).....$100 each
10 shares Western Virginia and Kentucky Railroad and Coal Co, preferred stock..$100 each

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

BY E. B. FRANKLIN & CO.—SALE OF OFFICE desks, chairs, office furniture, stoves, fixtures, store shelving, tables, counters, &c., &c, FRIDAY MORNING, 30th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at No. 4 Broad-st., will be sold a desirable lot of the above articles. Sale positive.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY, Chicago, Jan. 8, 1857.—Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company that a semi-annual cash dividend of five per cent. upon the capital stock of said Company was declared on the 7th inst., payable on the 16th day of February next, at this office, in Exchange on New-York at par, to holders of said stock, at the close of business on the 31st of January instant.

A stock dividend was also declared, from the surplus earnings of the road, of ten per cent., payable at the same time and place, in convertible certificates, to be issued by the Secretary. The certificates so issued will be convertible into the capital stock of the Company at the pleasure of the holder, when presented at this office in sums of one hundred dollars, and will be entitled to all dividends declared after such conversion.

Holders who desire their dividends remitted will please so direct.
W. M. LARRABEE, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE MILWAUKEE AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD CO., No. 37 Exchange-place, }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1857. }

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared a semi-annual cash dividend of five per cent. from the earnings of the road for the six months ending the 31st of December last, on all stock entitled to dividend, payable as follows: On stock registered in New-York on the 2d day of February next at this office, and on stock registered in Milwaukee on the 10th day of February next, at the Secretary's office in that city. The transfer books in this City will be closed from and after the 30th day of January inst., and remain closed till the 3d day of February next,
JOHN J. HILL, Register.

OFFICE OF THE SIXTH-AVENUE RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1857.

ELECTION AND DIVIDEND.—AN ELECTION of Directors of this Company will be held at the Offices at the Depôt on TUESDAY, the third day of February next, from 12 M. to 2 P. M. A dividend of 5 per cent out of the earnings of the road for the current 6 months has been declared by the Directors, payable at the office of the Treasurer, GODFREY W. LEAKE, Esq., Cashier, at the People's Bank, on the second day of February next. The transfer book will be closed from the 21st instant to that day.
T. BAILEY MYERS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Jan. 6, 1857.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. FROM the net earnings of this Company to the 30th of November, 1856, has this day been declared, to be paid to the Stockholders of the Main Line, standing on the books of the Company on the 15th of January inst., payment to be made in the bonds of the Company, payable on the 1st of January, 1870, with interest payable semi-annually, at the rate of seven per cent., on the 1st of January and July of each year, in the City of New-York. The bonds will be ready for delivery on the 15th of February.
E. ROCKWELL, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have declared a semi-annual dividend of seven per cent., payable at the office of the Company, corner of 3d-av. and 9th-st., on and after MONDAY, the 2d day of February. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 20th inst., to the 2d of February.
JANUARY 15, 1857. WM. H. RIBLET, Secretary.

THE PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE CO. continues to issue policies on goods, wares, merchandise, stores, dwellings, &c., on liberal terms.
Offices corner 3d-av. and 9th-st., and No. 61 Wall-st.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD COMPANY, will pay a semi-annual dividend of four per cent., on and after the 2d day of February next. Stockholders residing in the City of New-York will be paid at the Union Bank, in Albany and Troy at the New-York State Bank; in Utica at the Oneida Bank; in Syracuse at the Bank of Syracuse; all others at Luther Wright's Bank. Dividends uncalled for thirty days will be paid at the Treasurer's Office only.
L. WRIGHT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 176 Chatham-square, corner Mott-st., }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1857. }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent., payable on and after the 2d day of FEBRUARY next. The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst. till 2d February. By order.
EDWARD B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

[LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1857. }

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. ON the capital stock has this day been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after MONDAY, Feb. 2. The Transfer Books will be closed until that day. By order of the Board.
T. R. ACLY, Cashier.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. OFFICE NO. 6 BROAD-ST.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1857.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 10 per cent., payable on and after the 15th inst. The transfer-books will be closed until that date. HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 20, 1857.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi annual dividend of 6 per cent., payable at the office No. 433 Broadway, cor. Howard-st., on and after Monday, the 2d of February next.
JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK Jan. 2, 1857. The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of seven per cent., payable on and after the 5th inst. The transfer book will be closed until that date. JAMES. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 29 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1857.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable on and after the 19th inst.
RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

TO FARMERS.—THE POUDRETTE MADE BY the subscribers is the cheapest and best manure in the world for corn and vegetables. A pamphlet will be sent (free) to any one sending their address to the Lodi Manufacturing Company, No. 60 Cortlandt st., New-York City.

FINANCIAL.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
We issue sight bills on the
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, Ireland.
In sums from £1 upwards, at $5 per £.
Address,
TAYLOR, BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY:—On the 21st instant the Board of Directors of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company passed the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That the balance of the one million of dollars of Bonds to be issued to this Company by the Detroit, Monroe and Toledo Railroad Company, remaining unsold on the 15th February, be offered to the Stockholders of the Company at par, giving to each subscriber a bonus of twenty-five per cent. in the guaranteed eighth per cent. stock of the Detroit, Monroe and Toledo Railroad Company, on the amount of Bonds allotted to him, each Stockholder being at liberty to subscribe for such amount as he may choose, without reference to the amount of stock held by him; but should such subscriptions amount, in the aggregate to more than the amount of Bonds thus remaining unsold, the same shall be apportioned rateably among the subscribers, to be paid for—

"20 per cent. on the 20th February next.
20 per cent. on the 10th March next.
20 per cent. on the 1st April next.
20 per cent. on the 20th April next.
20 per cent. on the 10th May next.

"Any subscriber may be entitled to receive his Bonds as paid for, and shall be entitled to a certificate of Stock on payment in full of his subscription, and each subscriber shall be allowed the privilege of paying his subscription in full at any time prior to the above dates, and be entitled to a corresponding allowance of interest, the option to subscribe for said Bonds to close on the 15th of February next."

The Bonds offered to the Stockholders in accordance with the above resolution, are the first and only Mortgage Bonds (being for one million of dollars, in Bonds of $1,000 each) of the Detroit, Monroe and Toledo Railroad Company, bearing seven per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in the City of New-York, on the first days of February and August in each year, and having twenty years to run, principal and interest guaranteed by the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company. The Stock offered as a bonus is an eight per cent. Stock, also guaranteed by this Company.

Stockholders only, as will be seen by the resolution, are allowed to subscribe on the terms named in the resolution, and the right to subscribe will expire on the 15th day of February next. If you desire to avail yourself of the privilege, you will please subscribe for the number of Bonds you wish to take, on the inclosed subscription paper, and return the same to this office without delay.
EDWIN C. LITCHFIELD, Treasurer.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company, No. 18 William-st., New-York, Jan. 23, 1857.

NOTICE TO OWNERS OF PROPERTY ASSESSED FOR CENTRAL PARK.—The owners of property assessed for Central Park are hereby notified that said assessments can be paid at this office until February 28, 1857, inclusive with 7 per cent. interest from 5th of February, 1856, the date of the confirmation of the assessment by the Supreme Court. After that date the assessment list will be returned to the Bureau of Arrears, when interest will be charged at the rate of 19 per cent. per annum from the date of confirmation, Feb. 5, 1856. The property assessed is embraced in the following boundaries: on the East one half way between 2d and 3d avs.; on the West, one half way between 10th and 11th avs.; on the North, one half way between 116th and 117th sts.; also, from eastern side of 5th-av. to western side of 8th-av., inclusive, to one half way between 119th and 120th sts.; on the South one half way between 41st and 42d sts. Also, on the east side of 5th-av. to western side of 8th-av., inclusive, to half way between 33d and 34th sts. JOSEPH R. TAYLOR,
Collector of Assessments, No. 2 basement of City Hall, Office of Collector of Assessments.
JANUARY 10, 1857.

WE OFFER FOR SALE THE FOLLOWING Securities on favorable terms:

Six per cent Bonds of County of Fayette, Kentucky, issued to and guaranteed by the Covington and Lexington Railroad Co., payable in New-York in 1885; interest semi-annual. These Bonds rank as high as any County Bonds offered in this market; the city of Lexington is included in the county.
Terre Haute, Alton and St. Louis Railroad Stock.
Georgia six per cent. Coupon Bonds.
Cleveland and Pittsburg Dividend Bonds.
GREEN & SEWELL, Bankers, No. 29 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 18 William st. }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1857. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a Dividend of Five per cent upon the capital stock, payable in cash, on and after the 15th of February next. The transfer books will be closed on the 26th inst. at 2 o'clock, P. M., and open on the 5th February. EDWIN C. LITCHFIELD, Treasurer.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO U. R. R. Co., Chicago, Jan. 8, 1857.—Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, that the Transfer Books at this office will be closed on the 25th day of January instant, preparatory to the payment of the February dividend, and reopened on the 2d day of February next. W. M. LARRABEE, Sec'y.

OFFICE RACINE AND MISSISSIPPI R. R. CO., No. 44 Exchange-place, NEW-YORK, Jan. 23, 1857.

INTEREST NOTICE.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL interest Coupons of the first Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due February first, will be paid on presentation at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESUP & COMPANY, No. 44 Exchange-place, on and after that date.
H. S. DURAND, President.

BURLINGTON AND MISSOURI RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.—The interest coupons of the bonds of this Company, falling due on the 1st day of February, will be paid at the BROADWAY BANK.

The interest warrants of the bonds of Des Monies County and Henry County, Ia., issued for stock in the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad Company, will be paid, as they fall due, on the 1st of February and 1st of March, at the BROADWAY BANK.

TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN RAILROAD.—(Late the Toledo and Illinois and the Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroads.) The Coupons for interest, maturing on the 1st of February next, on the First Mortgage Bonds, will be paid on that day at the office of E. WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORISON,
No. 54 William-st., corner of Pine.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND MAHONING RAILROAD COMPANY.—CLEVELAND, July 22, 1857.—Interest due 1st proximo on the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid on and after 2d proximo, by Messrs. WARD, CAMPBELL & CO., No. 42 William-st., New-York.
CHARLES L. RHODES, Secretary.

$100.000.—CALIFORNIA STATE 7 per cent. Bonds, or San Francisco 10 per cents wanted in exchange for staple American and Foreign hardware in original packages, or unincumbered real estate, situated in New-York or Brooklyn, at prices that will be satisfactory. Address Box No. 1,298 Post-Office.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company. (late issue,) having twenty years to run; interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

OFFICE OF THE TERRE HAUTE, ALTON AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 18 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1857.—INTEREST NOTICE.—The interest due on the 1st of February on the First and Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid on or after that day on the presentation of the Coupons at this office. C. MURDOCH, Treasurer.

INTEREST NOTICE.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL interest coupons, due Feb. 1, proximo, will be paid on presentation, on and after MONDAY, 2d inst., at the Banking Office of GEO. H. SATTERLEE, No. 46 Pine-st.
H. T. ARNOLD,
Secretary Hampshire Coal and Iron Company.

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL AND FOND DU LAC RAILROAD CO., No. 12 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 24, 1855.

THE COUPONS UPON THE FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of this Company, due Feb. 1, will be paid on and after Monday, Feb. 2, on presentation at this office. J. W. CURRIER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE FOX AND WISCONSIN IMPROVEMENT CO., No. 33 Trinity Buildings.

THE COUPONS OF THE 8 PER CENT. Bonds, due Feb. 1, next, will be paid at the above office. ABRAHAM B. CLARK, Treasurer.

INTEREST.—CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY, JAN. 27, 1857.—The interest coupons of the 1st mortgage bonds of this Company, due 2d February next, will be paid on and after that date, at the office No. 69 Wall-st. G. M. MILLIGAN, Treas.

WEST COLUMBIA MINING AND MANUFACTURING CO.—The Coupons of Loan Certificates due Feb. 1, 1857, will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Co., No. 25 William-st. SAM'L HAMILTON, Treasurer.

A MEETING OF THE HOLDERS OF THE Third Mortgage or Income Bonds (10 per cent.) of the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad Company is desired at the office of C. N. POTTER, Esq., No. 61 Wall-st., on Friday, the 30th inst., at 3½ P. M.

GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.—The Second Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of this Company due in 1875, interest at 7 per cent., payable half-yearly in New-York, are for sale by
STRACHAN & SCOTT, No. 51 William-st.

BUSINESS PAPER NEGOTIATED.—Advances made upon vessels at sea, or in port, and upon Bank, Railway, Fire and Life Insurance Stocks.
JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 44 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

PRINTING.

SPANISH AND MEXICAN MONEY!!!
SPANISH AND MEXICAN MONEY!!!
SPANISH AND MEXICAN MONEY!!!
SPANISH AND MEXICAN MONEY!!!

TAKEN AT THE PACE FOR JOB PRINTING of every description at the lowest cash price, at the EXCELSIOR GENERAL BOOK AND JOB PRINTING OFFICE, Nos. 211, 213 and 215 Centre-st.

Every facility for executing all kinds of Book and Job Printing, Circulars, Cards, Bill-Heads, etc., at shortest notice, and in the best manner.

GROCERIES.

USE THE BEST.
JAMES PYLE'S
DIETETIC SALERATUS.

The purest article in use. For making biscuit and cake beautifully light, it excels the best baking soda. Sold at all the groceries in pound, half-pound, and quarter-pound packages, with the name of JAMES PYLE thereon, without which none is genuine. Manufacturing Depôt, No. 114 Warren-st., New-York.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:
The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accomodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. Exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $375. From Liverpool to New-York, $90 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berths to be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulk heads, and to avoid danger from ice will not cross the Banks north of 42 degrees, until after the 1st of August.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK:		FROM LIVERPOOL:	
Saturday, Jan. 3	1857	Wednesday, Jan. 7	1857
Saturday, Jan. 17	1857	Wednesday, Jan. 21	1857
Saturday, Jan. 31	1857	Wednesday, Feb. 4	1857
Saturday, Feb. 14	1857	Wednesday, Feb. 18	1857
Saturday, March 14	1857	Wednesday, March 4	1857
Saturday, April 11	1857	Wednesday, April 1	1857
Saturday, May 9	1857	Wednesday, April 29	1857
Saturday, May 23	1857	Wednesday, May 27	1857
Saturday, June 6	1857	Wednesday, June 10	1857
Saturday, June 20	1857	Wednesday, June 24	1857
Saturday, July 4	1857	Wednesday, July 8	1857
Saturday, July 18	1857	Wednesday, July 23	1857

For freight or passage, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75. FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Eyrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head, green on starboard, red on port bow.

EUROPA, Leitch, leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 7.
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 14.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York.....Wednesday, Jan. 21.
AMERICA, Shannon, leaves Boston.....Wednesday, Jan. 28.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 4.
ARABIA, Stone, le

NEW-YORK CITY.

The New Divorce Bill.

An adjourned meeting of persons interested in the passage of a modified Divorce bill, was held at the Broadway House yesterday afternoon. At the hour named in the call for the meeting to be held, eleven men, including four reporters, had assembled. About an hour was consumed in a running discussion of the peculiar qualities of the proposed bill, and the many advantageous amendments which might be made to it. The Divorce law of this State, as it now exists, was compared with those of Missouri, Wisconsin, Indiana, Ohio, Connecticut and Illinois, all of which States, it was contended, had much more liberal divorce laws than New-York, and consequently many less divorces applied for or granted than in this State, from the fact of the continued dread hanging over married people, thereby deterring them from committing any act through which a divorce could be granted.

It was contended that Indiana was the most liberal of any of the States in this respect, as all that was necessary to be done by a party wishing a divorce, was to go there, put a petition into a court, setting forth that the party seeking the divorce was an actual resident of the State, and in the event of the defending party not coming forward and disproving the allegations, the divorce was granted. A similar law should, it was contended, be passed in this State. One man even expressed himself in favor of making the law so that all could divorce themselves at will, upon giving bonds to support their offspring, and get married again whenever and as often as they saw fit. He regarded all marriage ceremonies as a wrong inflicted on a person's private inclinations by the State, and consequently arbitrary in its character.

Mr. ELLIOT, the party who signed the call for the meeting, said he had recently had a conversation on the subject with Governor MINER, of Connecticut, and he had informed him that not one half as many divorces were applied for under the liberal law, as were under the old law, and that a large portion of the applicants were aggravated cases from New-York.

About 8¾ o'clock an effort was made to organize the meeting, but after trying all in the room, none could be found willing to accept the office of Chairman, because, as they said, they were interested parties, and did not wish to have their names appear in connection with the movement.

Finally, after much persuasion, Mr. H. B. F. JOHNSON consented to accept the office. Mr. A. HARRISON, also after persuasion, consented to act as Secretary.

Mr. ELLIOT moved that the Chairman be empowered to appoint a Committee to prepare a memorial on the subject to the State Legislature; also, to address letters to the Governors of the above-named States, asking their views of a moderate divorce bill, which views, should they be submitted, are to be sent to the Committee of our Legislature having the bill in charge.

A resolution was also adopted expressing the approbation of the meeting of the bill offered by Senator RICHARDS, and asking that an additional clause be inserted to the effect, that the party from whom the divorce is granted may be legally entitled to marry again so soon as the party divorced marries.

A young gentleman in the room said he had been authorized by a party of gentlemen to subscribe from $500 to $1,000 to aid the bill through the moment that clause should be added.

The Chairman said he would draft the form of the letters and the memorial, and immediately call the Committee—which only is known to himself—together at his house.

Mr. ELLIOT said he was going to Albany on the first of the week, and as he believed he had much influence with Gov. KING, in consequence of having stumped the State for him, thought he (Gov. KING) would do anything almost to oblige him.

The meeting then adjourned.

To Lobby the Mayor's Charter.

The following gentlemen may be looked for at Albany, to-morrow evening—being the Joint Committee of the Common Council. They take up the Charter, which embodies the reforms wished for by Mayor WOOD, and recommended in his late message. Let them be well cared for, gentlemen of the Capitol, and charge the bill to yours, too truly—the City of New-York.

Following is the list:

Aldermen:

MONEGHAN, HARRIS, GRIFFITH.

Councilmen:

DUNN, HASWELL, MITCHELL, CRAWFORD, WARNER.

Fires.

AT THE BLOOMINGDALE ORPHAN ASYLUM.

The stables connected with the Bloomingdale Orphan Asylum were destroyed by fire at an early hour yesterday morning. Two valuable horses, one cow, four wagons, three sets of harness, and other property within the stable at the breaking out of the fire, were also destroyed. The total loss is estimated at $2,000. None of the property was insured. The fire is believed to be the work of an incendiary.

IN BEEKMAN-STREET.

Between 12 and 1 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the building No. 66 Beekman-street. It was put out with a loss of about $50.

[Advertisement.]

EXTREME DEPRAVITY.—It is a sad thing that men should be so wicked—even fiendish; but there is no question as to the terrible fact—a new counterfeit of that excellent and beneficial medicine, BRANDRETH'S PILLS, is out. Thousands of poor families, for twenty years and more, have relied upon the genuine Pills whenever they have been sick, and while the more prejudiced and stickers by bleeding and calomel have died, they have secured cheaply a large share of vigorous health. To save these sensible and enlightened patrons of the true pill from deception, I beg they will attentively peruse the following warning:

Beware of Counterfeit Pills purporting to be BRANDRETH'S genuine Pills. There is out a very close imitation of these celebrated Pills—so much alike are they to the genuine, that it is only an expert that can at once distinguish the difference. The half-gross package label is an exact *fac simile* of that on the genuine package, except that the paper on which the counterfeit is printed is tinged with blue, the genuine being white. The box of Pills are like to the genuine as a pin is to pin; but the public can guard themselves from deception by observing that no genuine pills have "241 Broadway" on the side, which all of the counterfeit pills have—all such are counterfeits. I have already stopped the sale to some extent, and have seized a large quantity of counterfeit pills, which can be seen at No. 43 Canal-street, Brandreth Building, Nos. 417 and 415 Broadway. Let those who wish to secure the genuine BRANDRETH'S PILLS purchase at the principal office, as above; at No. 296 Bowery, No. 241 Hudson-street and No. 52 Division-street; at No. 175 Fulton street, Brooklyn, and No. 124 South Sixth-street, Williamsburg. T. W. DYOTT & SONS, agents, No. 132 North Second-street, Philadelphia.

B. BRANDRETH.

N. B.—All persons who sell the counterfeit Pills will be pursued to the utmost extent of the law. Remember no genuine have "241 Broadway" on the side label.

[Advertisement.]

HOW THEY CURE CONSUMPTION.—Iodine will not cure Consumption if mixed with potassium—as most physicians give it. The potash does more harm than the iodine will do good. The two combined only make a poison. Iodine and alcohol, when mixed, are just as mischievous. They will dry up the breast, destroy the virile powers, turn rheumatism or scrofula into consumption, produce tubercles on the lungs and kill. Pure iodine dissolved in pure water—like ANDERS' LIQUID IODINE or IODINE WATER—is the only medicine that does good without doing evil. It supplies the consumptive's blood with that oxygen which it cannot obtain in the diseased lungs, and thus *enables Nature to cure* herself. It is sold at $1 a bottle by ANDERS & FOSDICK, No. 3 Second-avenue, and No. 862 Broadway, and C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, and all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

GAS FOR THE COUNTRY.—Gas apparatus, after the Patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company.—C. R. WOODWORTH & Co. are now offering for sale a most complete, cheap, simple and efficient gas machine, adapted in all respects to the wants of private dwellings, public and private schools, churches, colleges, factories, foundries, hotels, watering places, &c., as well as of towns and villages. Details will be furnished, by applying in person or by letter to the office of the Company, where a machine can be seen in operation, and descriptive pamphlets obtained.

C. R. WOODWORTH & Co.,
No. 74 Wall-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.—The powerful, yet exquisite fragrance of this preparation neutralizes the odor of tobacco, and it is an admirable mouth wash after smoking. As it soothes all irritations of the skin, it should also be applied to the face after shaving; and for chaps, pimples, blotches, is an admirable remedy. Sold by D. T. LANMAN & Co., wholesale druggists, No. 69 Water-street, New-York, and by all druggists, at 50 cents per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—A great bill of entertainment is to be presented at this favorite Theatre to-night. "A Day in Paris," "Planche, or The Lively Fairies," and the "Carpenter of Rouen" are to be performed.

[Advertisement.]

"WOODLAND CREAM"—A pomade for beautifying the hair, highly perfumed, superior to any French article imported, and for half the price. For dressing ladies' hair it has no equal, giving it a bright, glossy appearance. It causes gentlemen's hair to curl in the most natural manner. It removes dandruff, always giving the hair the appearance of being freshly shampooed. Price only 50 cents. None genuine unless signed FETRIDGE & Co., Proprietors of the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers." For sale at all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

S. COATES & Co., PORTABLE GAS WORKS.—We desire to call public attention to our newly-invented Gas apparatus, designed for country residences, factories, hotels, &c. These works are safe, efficient, and simple in their construction, and warranted to give entire satisfaction. We guarantee purchasers against prosecution by the Maryland Portable Gas Company, or any other parties, for alleged infringement of their patents. Apply to S. COATES & Co., Office No. 376 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

THE BEAR HUNTERS.—This exceedingly interesting and amusing piece is to be repeated at BARNUM'S Museum both this afternoon and evening. We may commend it as deserving the highest degree of popular admiration.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No 5 Murray-street, New-York.

LONG ISLAND.

A Rich Beggar.

A family on Washington-street, Brooklyn, for several months past, has been in the habit of contributing very liberally both in provisions and money towards the support of a woman, who represented herself to be a widow with six children. Her calls have been frequent and very regular. Yesterday, while in the house, she accidentally dropped a book upon the floor, which upon examination proved to be a Bank-book, in which there was placed to her credit over $500. She left the house in a great rage—insisting that it was a great piece of impertinence for the family to inquire into her private affairs.

Special Notice.

A blind beggar who generally locates himself upon Fulton-street, Brooklyn, to solicit alms, yesterday refused to receive a Spanish quarter for more than twenty cents. Almsgivers will please govern themselves accordingly.

Reorganization of the Brooklyn Police Department.

Annexed we give a copy of the bill before the Legislature, for the better regulation of the Brooklyn Police Department:

SECTION 1. There shall be a Board of Commissioners appointed in the manner hereinafter provided in and for the city of Brooklyn, to be denominated "The Brooklyn Police Commission," consisting of three members who shall hold their office for the term of six years each from the time of their appointment, except that the Commissioners first appointed under this act shall hold one for two, one four, and the other for six years, to be determined by lot under the direction of the Brooklyn City Judge.

SEC. 2. Said Board shall be authorized to appoint all the officers and members of the Police Department, except the Mayor in said city, including the Chief of Police, Captains, Assistant Captains, Sergeants, Policemen and Doormen, and said Board shall have power to try any and all officers, policemen and doormen, for offences, and for causes to suspend or remove any person hereby authorized to be appointed by them; and the decision of a majority of said Board at a meeting duly called as hereinafter provided, shall be final and conclusive in the premises.

SEC. 3. The officers, policemen and doormen authorized by this act to be appointed by said Board, shall perform all the duties and be subject to all the liabilities now imposed by law except as the same may be modified by this act.

SEC. 4. Every officer, policeman and doorman required by this act to be appointed, must be a citizen of the United States, and of the State of New-York, and previous to his appointment shall present to said Board of Commissioners a certificate signed by twenty-five respectable freeholders residing in said Ward, certifying that they have been personally acquainted with the applicant for five years last past, and that during that time said applicant has borne a good character for honesty and morality, and is of sober, temperate habits. He must also establish to the satisfaction of said Board that he, the said applicant, can read with ease, and write legibly the English language, and that he is a proper person to appoint to said office.

SEC. 5. All vacancies in any of said offices shall be filled by said Commissioners in like manner as appointments are made in the first instance. The members of the Police Department appointed under this act shall hold their offices during good behavior, and shall only be removed for cause as herein provided.

SEC. 6. The said Police Commissioners shall have power to prescribe rules for the discipline, conduct and government of the members of the Police Department, which rules shall be binding under penalty of removal or suspension, and a wilful violation thereof shall be deemed a misdemeanor.

SEC. 7. In case of suspension by the Chief of Police of any policeman in said city, he shall, within 24 hours thereafter, notify said Police Commissioners in writing, of the same, specifying the ground of suspension, and the names of the witnesses to establish the charge, and the Clerk of said Commissioners shall give written notice to the accused to afford time and opportunity to be heard in his defence.

SEC. 8. Said Commissioners, or any one of them, shall have power to issue subpœnas for either party, to compel the attendance of witnesses in any hearing or trial before them, and said Commissioners shall enforce obedience to such subpœnas in the same manner and to the same extent that Courts of Record in said city may do. The testimony taken by said Commissioners shall be reduced to writing, and with the decisions, shall be filed in the office of the Clerk of said Commissioners.

SEC. 9. The Mayor of said city, the Chief of Police, or any member of said police commission, may receive from any person complaint against any member of the Police Department, authorized by this act to be appointed, and shall thereupon forthwith communicate the same to the said Commissioners, or to the President thereof, to the end that the accused may be brought to trial. The accused party and the complainant may appear by counsel or in person, on any trial under this act, and the members of said Board or either of them, and the clerk thereof shall be authorized to administer oaths, and to take affidavits in all cases or hearings before the same.

SEC. 10. The said Board of Commissioners on any trial or hearing under this act, shall examine witnesses under oath, (to be administered by any one of them or by their clerk,) upon charges or defence, and may for cause continue any suspension or remove the accused from office or restore him to duty.

SEC. 11. The Chief of Police shall from time to time detail so many and such policemen as said Board shall direct to act as messengers of the Mayor and the Common Council, to attend the meetings of that body and to attend and preserve order in courts and public assemblies in said City, and so many and such policemen as may be ordered by said Commissioners to attend the sittings of the City Court and the chambers of the City Judge, and to attend the meetings of and to serve the processes issued by said Board.

SEC. 12. The said Commissioners shall by resolution fix and apportion from time to time the number of policemen for each Ward in like manner and with like effect as the Common Council may now do.

SEC. 13. The said Board of Commissioners shall have power to appoint a clerk, whose duty it shall be to keep a full and faithful record of all the proceedings of said Board, and to have the custody and supervision of all the books, papers, and records appertaining to said Board; said clerk shall be authorized to purchase and procure, at the expense of the city, all such books, stationery, and furniture, necessary for their office, from time to time, as he shall be ordered by said Board, and the same shall be paid for as other contingent expenses of said city. Said clerk shall receive a salary of $550 per annum, to be paid quarterly by the Treasurer of said city.

SEC. 14. The members of said Police Commission shall each be entitled to receive an annual salary of $1,000 each, to be paid quarterly from the Treasury of said city, as other city officers are paid.

SEC. 15. The members of said Police Commission shall be appointed by the Governor of the State, by and with the consent of the Senate.

SEC. 16. The Chief of Police may, with the consent of said Board of Commissioners, appoint a clerk in his office, who shall perform the duties and have the same powers and salary as the Clerk of the present Chief of Police has or may receive.

SEC. 17. The officers and policemen to be appointed by said Board shall, except as otherwise in this act provided, receive the same compensation, and be paid in the same manner as the present members of the Police Department.

SEC. 18. The said Board of Commissioners shall have power to alter, modify, or consolidate any of the Police Districts in said city whenever they shall deem the interests of said city or ward, or portion thereof, will be promoted thereby.

SEC. 19. It shall be the duty of the Common Council of said city, within twenty days after this act shall take effect, to have fitted up, put in repair, and supplied with suitable furniture, an office for said Commissioners and their Clerk in the City Hall, wherein said Commissioners shall hold their meetings and transact their business, and in which also their Clerk shall keep all the books, minutes, records, and property appertaining to said office, all at the expense of the said city, and in case said Common Council shall neglect to provide such office or furniture as is herein required, said Commissioners may provide the same at the expense of said city.

SEC. 20. Said Board of Commissioners shall be authorised to appoint and swear into office an extra number of policemen, to be denominated "Special Police," to serve on election days and such other occasions as they may deem proper, and such special police shall be clothed with all the authority for and upon similar occasions as the regular police, and be subject to the same duties and liabilities, but shall receive no pay for their services.

SEC. 21. Said Board of Commissioners shall give such orders and directions to any officer or policeman appointed under this act, to preserve order and to protect voters at any election in said City as they shall deem proper and necessary, and such orders and directions shall be obeyed by said members of the department.

SEC. 22. The present police force of said City shall be disbanded, and all the present terms of office of all members thereof shall cease on the first Monday of April, 1857, at 12 o'clock at noon.

SEC. 23. This act shall take effect immediately; but the terms of office of all persons appointed under the same, except the Clerk of said Board and the Police Commissioners, shall commence on the first Monday of April, 1857, at 12 o'clock at noon; and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act, are hereby repealed, and any duty heretofore devolved upon or exercised by any other person or officer which are herein devolved upon said Commissioners, shall from and after said first Monday in April be exercised exclusively by said Commissioners.

Jamaica Police Intelligence.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

JAMAICA, Tuesday, Jan. 27, 1857.

EXAMINATION OF CHARRIN, CHARGED WITH ROBBING MR. SIMONSON.

The examination of William Charrin, a yellow man, charged with assaulting and robbing Mr. Charles Simonson of about $25 in gold and silver on the Merrick Plankroad, on the evening of Dec. 31, was commenced before Police Justice Bradley, in the Village Hall, Jamaica, on Saturday last. Alexander Hagner, Esq., appeared as Attorney for the people.

Up to Saturday last Mr. Simonson, who is over 70 years of age, had been confined to his dwelling in South Hempstead, from injuries received at the time of the robbery. When asked by the Justice to identify the person who rode with him from a little beyond the one mile to Mr. Decker's tavern, on that evening, he said, "As near as I can tell one man from another, the prisoner is the man. I have no doubt whatever of his being the same man."

But he did not know who gave him the blow which knocked him senseless into the road, a mile or more beyond Decker's. He gave a straightforward account of the prisoner's getting into the wagon, and asking him to change a $5 gold piece, and his refusal to do so, and other conversation, until he (the prisoner) left the wagon at Decker's.

[Mr. Simonson remained at Decker's about half an hour, Charrin went towards the 4-mile house on the Merrick Road on foot.]

The examination was concluded on Monday forenoon by testimony showing the prisoner to have been in another place at the time of the robbery. There was a difference of opinion about the prisoner's character, but none as to his whereabouts at the time Mr. Simonson was robbed.

The Attorney for the people considered the testimony insufficient to hold Charrin, and he was therefore discharged.

ABOUT THE ARRESTS FOR THE MURDER OF MR. CARMAN.

The Irishman arrested at Cypress Hill, about a fortnight since, upon suspicion of being concerned in the murder of Mr. Carman, at East Jamaica, remains in the cell. He was in the village with another man, (on the day of the murder,) both with clubs, and when last seen in the afternoon of that day, they were on the road going towards the spot where Mr. Carman was murdered.

He has not given any satisfactory account of his whereabouts at the time of the murder. He has told several stories which have been ascertained to be false. He disclaims all knowledge of the name or residence of his companion. He says they met by accident and parted at the Cross-roads tavern.

The report published in the New-York papers that a German had been arrested at Oyster Bay, charged with this murder, and that he was identified as being the person who procured a club from a wagon-maker's shop in this village, on the afternoon of the murder, to keep the dogs at bay, and that the club found near the deceased was identified as being the club obtained on that occasion, is incorrect in every particular. No German has been arrested, and no club was obtained from a wagon-maker's shop in this village by a stranger on that day or any other. The club found near deceased's body was pin oak, (called wagon timber, sometimes) It corresponded with that in the wagon maker's shop; thus far, both were pin oak. A plank of this stuff was stolen from this shop two or three weeks before the murder, and it was supposed that one person committed both crimes; hence the examination of the timber, but the heart of one stick was upon one side, and the heart of the other stick was upon the other side. That is *all* the difference.

Brooklyn Courts.

At a meeting of the Common Council, Monday evening, the following act was received from Senator SMITH, and presented to the Board.

The Board ordered it printed before considering it;

AN ACT *to amend the act entitled "An act to establish Courts of Civil and Criminal jurisdiction in the City of Brooklyn, passed March 24, 1849, and the Act amending the same.*

SEC. 1. Section 2 of the act entitled "An act to establish Courts of Civil and Criminal jurisdiction in the City of Brooklyn," passed March 24, 1849, is hereby amended, so that subdivision one and two of said section shall be read as follows:

1. To the actions enumerated in section one hundred and twenty-three of the Code of Procedure, as amended in 1851, when the cause of action shall have arisen, or the subject of the action shall be situated within said city.

2. To all other actions and proceedings, when the defendants or any one of them shall reside or be personally served with the summons within said city.

SEC. 2. Section 3 of said act is hereby amended so as to read as follows: The said Court shall be held once in each month, to commence on the first Monday thereof, except the months of October, February, and May, and the trial term of said Court may be continued four weeks; and when the trial of any cause shall have been commenced in one term of said Court and remain unfinished at the close thereof, the same may by order of said Court be continued over and the trial thereof completed in the next term thereof. During the months of October, February, and May said Court shall not be required to hold regular trial terms, but may transact such Special Term and non-enumerated business as said Court may direct, and may within any of those months complete the unfinished trial of any cause, and shall decide reserved cases and motions.

SEC. 3. Section 4 of this act is hereby amended so as to read as follows: The said City Court shall possess all the powers and authority in relation to actions and proceedings in said Court, and the process therein as are possessed or may be exercised by the Supreme Court, and the course of procedure therein shall as far as practicable apply to and be binding on said City Court, and the said City Court shall have power to review its decisions and to grant new trials.

SEC. 4. Section 14 of said act as amended by the act passed 28th of March, 1850, entitled "An act to amend an act entitled an act to establish Courts of Civil and Criminal Jurisdiction in the city of Brooklyn, passed March 24, 1849, is hereby amended so as to read as follows: The Sheriff of the County of Kings, his Under-Sheriff, and so many and such of his Deputies, and so many and such Constables or Policemen as the City Judge shall direct, shall attend the sittings of said City Court and the City Judge at Chambers, and shall receive therefor each the sum of two dollars per day, and shall be paid by the County Treasurer in the same manner as constables attending other Courts of Record in said city. And Petit Jurors attending said City Court shall be entitled to receive twenty-five cents each for each cause in civil cases, in which they shall be sworn as Jurors, and the Grand and Petit Jurors attending said Court shall be paid in addition by the County Treasurer the sum of one dollar per day.

SEC. 5. Section 24 of said first-mentioned act as amended by said act of March 28, 1850, is hereby amended so as to read as follows: The said City Judge shall be paid by the County Treasurer, in monthly installments, an annual salary of $4,000.

SEC. 6. Section 25 of said first-mentioned act as amended by said act of March 28, 1850, is hereby amended so as to read as follows: The Clerk of said City Court shall be paid by the County Treasurer in quarterly installments, an annual salary, the same in amount as now fixed by the Supervisors of said county, and shall in addition thereto, be allowed and paid for his Deputy the sum of $800 annually in quarterly installments to be paid as above. The whole expenses of said Court shall be a county charge, and shall be paid by the County Treasurer as other county charges are now paid, except as otherwise provided for in this act.

SEC. 7. Section 26 of said first mentioned act is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

The said City Judge shall have and may exercise all such powers and authority at chambers touching any suit or proceeding in said City Court as the respective Justices of the Supreme Court, from time to time, shall be authorized to exercise, touching the suits or proceedings in the Supreme Court. He may also exercise within the County of Kings all the powers of a Justice of the Supreme Court at chambers, and may exercise any powers or authority in any supplementary proceedings in said County that the County Judge or a Justice of the Supreme Court could exercise therein, whether such supplementary be in action in said City Court or in any other Court. Said City Judge may also perform all such duties and perform all such acts as might have been done or performed under the laws in force on May 12, 1847, by the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, or by any one or more of them at Chambers or otherwise when not holding a Court, or by any such Judge being of the degree of Counselor of the Supreme Court, and acting as Supreme Court Commissioner. Said City Judge shall have and may exercise in said County of Kings all the powers and authority of a Police Justice in said city.

SEC. 8. The said City Court may appoint a crier for said Court, an interpreter, one or more door men, and a fireman, who shall be paid such per diem compensation for their services, not exceeding $2 per day, as the City Judge shall certify is reasonable; to be paid as constables attending on said courts are paid.

SEC. 9. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 10. This act shall take effect immediately.

Brooklyn City Court.

A bill is before the Legislature to abolish this Court. It will not pass this session.

North Brooklyn Bible Society.

On Monday evening last the Twelfth Anniversary of this Society was celebrated in the Dutch Reformed Church, Fourth-street. During the year the visitors of the Society have supplied 918 families with Bibles, while 1,269 who are without this book refused to receive it. Of the 22 churches in the Eastern District of Brooklyn, 12 only have contributed to this work. The receipts for the past year have been $900.

From the Depository 462 Bibles and Testaments were distributed, and 110 were sold.

☞ Another attempt was made on Court-street, Brooklyn, yesterday, to obstruct the City Railroad cars by piling snow upon the track, at the corner of Atlantic-street. Five cars were at one time blockaded by the snow, and so determined were the heathens in the neighborhood to continue the blockade, that the presence of a Police force became necessary to prevent a breach of the peace. After a short delay the track was cleared and the cars graciously permitted to proceed.

☞ The election for an Alderman in the Seventh Ward, Brooklyn, comes off on the 17th, and not the 7th of February, as was erroneously published yesterday.

NEW-JERSEY.

Festival of the Burns Club.

The Jersey City Burns Club held its first anniversary in honor of ROBERT BURNS at the Atlantic Hotel in Jersey City on Monday night. About seventy-five persons were present, among whom were several officers of the *Persia* and other steamers. Mr. JOHN B. RAY, the proprietor, got up an excellent supper, including in the bill of fare the Scotch dish of *haggis*, also soup of English hare, and mutton and salmon brought over in the *Persia* were served. The beverage was old Scotch whisky. Supper over the intellectual exercises of speeches and songs commenced. Mr. DAVID KEMP, the President of the Club, presided, and preceded the toasts with a few remarks, referring to the birth, biography and poetry of ROBERT BURNS. The regular toasts were given and responded to by speeches and songs in the following order:

1. *The Day we celebrate.*
2. *The land we left and the land we live in.*
3. *The Poets of Scotland.*
4. *The Lassies.*

Volunteer toasts were then given and responded to, and songs were sung, the company joining in the chorus of some of them.

The festivities continued until after 2 o'clock, and altogether it was a pleasant reunion of the sons of Scotia and their friends.

Stabbing Affray.

The clipper ship *Comet*, for San Francisco, being unable to proceed to sea on Monday on account of the ice, several of her crew visited Jersey City, and during the afternoon a difficulty arose between them and some young men belonging to Jersey City. It commenced in a drinking place and ended with a fight in Greene-street, near Essex-street, in which seven or eight were engaged. One of the sailors, named JAMES KING, was stabbed, but not dangerously, in the breast. WM. KANE was arrested for the offence.

Charged with Stealing Milk.

Yesterday morning a man was arrested in Jersey City, on the charge of stealing ten cans of milk from the New-York and Erie Railroad Depôt, on Monday morning.

MARRIED.

SMITH—HENDERSON.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 27, at the Church of the Puritans, by Rev. Joseph P. Thompson, D. D., JAMES DICKINSON SMITH to LIZZIE, daughter of the late A. J. Henderson, all of this City.

GRIFFIN—SHEELOCK.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 15, at St. Anne's Church, Astor-place, by Rev. Dr. Kinsley, JOHN GRIFFIN, of Jamaican E. SHEELOCK, only daughter of Mr. James Sherlock, of Santa Cruz, Cal.

CHAPMAN—FROST.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Jan. 27, by Rev. D. D. Frost, of Redding, Conn., Mr. JOSHUA E. CHAPMAN, also of Redding, to Miss MARY ELIZABETH FROST, of Brooklyn.

DIED.

JESUP.—In this City, on Sunday afternoon, Jan. 25, RICHARD M. JESUP, of the firm of Andrews & Jesup, of this City, and son of the late Charles Jesup, in the 31st year of his age.

His friends, and those of his family, are invited to attend his funeral, from the Church of the Puritans, (Rev. Dr. Cheever's,) this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

HANFORD.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 27, REUBEN B. HANFORD, aged 34 years, 9 months and 7 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 13 Avenue A., on Thursday, 29th inst., at 12 o'clock.

☞ Buffalo and Newburg papers please copy.

SONNEBORN.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 27, Mrs. JOHANA SONNEBORN, in the 54th year of her age.

All her friends, and the friends of F. W. and C. F. Sonneborn, are respectfully requested to attend her funeral, on Thursday, Jan. 29, at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 93 Canal st., near Eldridge.

RILEY.—On Tuesday, Jan. 27, EDWARD, son of Joseph A. Riley, in the 8th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, this (Wednesday) afternoon, 28th inst., at 2 o'clock.

VOY.—In this City, on Monday, Jan. 26, of inflammation of the lungs, WILLIAM VOY, in the 70th year of his age.

Friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, 28th inst., at 12 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 220 Church st.

KEYES.—In East Brooklyn, on Monday morning, Jan. 26, at the residence of J. B. Keyes, ALLAIRE KEYES, son of Wm. E. and M. L. Keyes, aged 4 years, 9 months and 12 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, 28th inst., at 12 o'clock, M., from the residence of J. B. Keyes, Franklin-av.

☞ San Francisco, Cal., papers please copy.

KICKS.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday evening, Jan. 25, of convulsions, ELLA KATE, youngest daughter of John and Mary Elizabeth Kicks, aged 1 year, 1 month and 30 days.

The remains were conveyed to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

LOWBER.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Jan. 27, of scarlet fever, CHARLES M., only son of Capt. Alfred and Kate H. Lowber, aged 13 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Wednesday,) at 3 o'clock P. M., from No. 121 Vanderbilt-av.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.—JAN. 27.

$12,000	Indiana St. 5s..	86	1900	Reading R. R....	s60 82½
10,000	Miss. St. 6s....	s60 86	750	do....	c 82¾
10,000	do....	b60 87	300	do....	b10 83
10,000	do....	s30 86½	800	do....	b30 82½
1,000	do....	86⅞	200	do....	s90 82
1,000	do....	b3 87	100	do....	b60 82⅝
1,000	Virginia 6s....	93	200	do....	c 82
1,000	Erie R. Cn. 8s.'71	8¾	100	do....	c 82
1,000	do....	88⅜	10	Mich. Cen. R. R....	95½
1,000	H. R. R. R. 3d Mtg	69½	45	do....	95¾
2,000	Har R. R. 2d Mtg	78	85	Panama Railroad..	98
2,000	T. H. & Alt. 2d Mtg	75	100	do....	s60 97½
500	Ill Cen. R. R. bds.	98¾	100	do....	b30 98
5,000	N. J. C. R. 2d Mtgbds	90½	200	do....	b60 98¼
50	Phoenix Bk Rights	108	50	do....	s60 97⅞
26	National Bank....	107¾	50	Ill. Cen. R'd....	128
50	Bk. State of N. Y.	104½	150	do....	127¾
7	Bk. North America	104¾	100	do....	b60 128¾
5	Metropolitan Bk...	108	67	Gal. & Chi. R'd....	105½
100	Park Bank....	99½	67	do....	105¾
20	do....	99	200	Cleve. & Tol. R. R...	s3 76¾
90	Bank of Com....	103¾	100	do....	s10 76⅞
14	Penn. Coal Co....	101¾	400	do....	s10 76¾
300	Cumb. Coal Co....	19½	500	do....	77
500	do....	b30 20½	50	Harlem Railroad	b60 15½
200	do....	s3 20	50	do....	15¾
200	Ward C. & Iron Co.	37	150	do....	15
15	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	119¾	165	Chic. & Rk. Isl. RR.	99¼
155	N. Y. Cen. R. R....	94½	25	do....	99¾
100	do....	b30 94⅝	50	do....	b30 99⅝
3	do....	94¾	50	do....	b30 99
50	do....	s60 94½	100	do....	s60 99
100	do....	c 94¾	50	do....	s3 99¼
100	Erie Railroad....	s10 62¾	20	La Crosse & Mil. RR	73
50	do....	c 62¾	6	do....	72½
160	do....	b60 62¾	20	do....	b30 73½
100	Hud. Riv. R. R..	b60 33	50	do....	72⅝
50	M. S. & N. I. R. R.	b10 62½			

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000	Te. H. & Al. 2d m.	75½	100	Erie Railroad....	62¼
10	Penn. Coal Co.	101¾	800	do....	s60 62
100	Cumb. Coal Co..	b3 20¾	100	do....	s60 62¼
5	Del. & Hud. Cl. Co.	119½	500	do....	b60 62½
550	N. Y. Cen. R....	b30 94⅝	50	do....	b10 62⅛
60	do....	s3 94¾	50	do....	b20 62¼
50	Hud. Riv. R. R...	b3 33⅜	300	do....	62⅝
100	Mic. So. & N. Ia. R.	b30 82⅝	10	Chic. & Rk. I. R. R.	99¼
50	Panama R. R....	s60 97½	24	Clev. Col. & Cin. R.	101½
10	do....	97¾	10	Gal. & Chic. R....	105¾
50	Cleve. & Tol. R....	76¾			

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Jan. 27—P. M.

The day has been a dull one in Stocks, quiet in Money affairs, and without much activity in the general markets. There are no less than eight Southern mails overdue, and some irregularities are still experienced in the Western and Northwestern mails. These delays reduce, materially, the volume of money transactions in the Street. Some additional sales of Sterling were made early in the day, for the Boston steamer, at 108¾@¾ ₱ cent. The Railway share list left off steady this afternoon, after a limited business through the day, at about yesterday's figures. Erie and Reading a small fraction weaker, and Southern Michigan ½ ₱ cent. better, selling 82 *ex dividend*; Missouri Sixes brought 87@86⅞ cash; Panama, 97½; and Rock Island, 99¼. The Sub-Treasury received, to-day, $215,253; paid $217,529; and held balance, at close, of $12,569,665.

The Bank of Commerce was to-day removed to the new and very commodious, as well as substantial building, put up by the management on Nassau-street, opposite the Post-Office. The old Merchants' Bank, which re-organized on the 1st January under the General Banking Law of New-York, it is stated, is about to double its Capital Stock, to make three millions of dollars. It is no ordinary compliment to the practical working of the General Law, that two of the oldest bankers in the Street, Mr. GALLATIN, of the National, and Mr. PALMER, of the Merchants', have found it to their interest to double the respective capitals with which they banked under their special charters, recently expired.

A deposit was made a few days since at the Assay Office, of $900 in the old Spanish coin, small change, assorted, and part of it much worn, which has yielded $821 in the United States new silver change—the loss about 8¾ ₱ cent.

Mr. J. THOMPSON, No. 2 Wall-street, reports to-day an increased demand for land warrants, and an advance in prices as follows:

Buying.		Selling.	
40 acre warrants.....	$1 00	40 acre warrants.....	$1 15
80 acre warrants.....	95	80 acre warrants.....	98
120 acre warrants.....	92	120 acre warrants.....	96
160 acre warrants.....	94	160 acre warrants.....	97

The management of the Southern Michigan Company offer to their shareholders the privilege of subscribing *pro rata* to the First Mortgage upon the Toledo and Detroit Road, recently completed by and leased to the Southern Michigan. The mortgage is for $1,000,000 on sixty miles road and a large station property in the city of Detroit, and the bonds bearing 7 ₱ cent. are offered at par, with the guaranty of the Southern Michigan, and a stock bonus in the Detroit Road of 25 ₱ cent. The stock is to pay ₱ cent. The income, therefore, on the investment of each $1,000, is:

7 ₱ cent. on $1,000 Bond.....	$70
8 ₱ cent. on $250 Stock.....	20
Equal to 9 ₱ cent. a year, or.....	$90

STATE OF MISSOURI—REVENUE AND TAXABLES.

Revenue collected, 1855.....	$393,704
Revenue collected, 1856..

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI.....NO. 1673. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 29, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

STATE AFFAIRS.

BUSINESS BEFORE THE LEGISLATURE.

Liquor Laws in the House—The Tenant-House Committee—Amending the Constitution—The Supply Bill Passed—Port Wardens—Keeping the Sabbath, &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 28, 1857.

Among the notices of bills hereafter to be introduced in the Assembly, which were given to-day, was one to incorporate a Company to tow boats on the canals—whether by steam or horse power is not definitely settled. Mr. J. J. OWEN gave notice of a bill to call a Convention to revise the Charter of the City of New-York. Also, of a bill to regulate the management of ferries between New-York and Brooklyn.

LIQUOR LAWS NOW IN HOUSE.

Mr. Attorney-General CUSHING, in response to a resolution of inquiry from the Assembly, reported that in his opinion the only provision of the Maine law now in force, was that for the arrest and punishment of persons found intoxicated in the street. He says judicial opinions vary as to what license laws are now in force. He recommends some positive enactments to settle the question.

TENANT HOUSES IN NEW-YORK.

JOHN J. REILLY, from the Select Committee appointed by the last Legislature to inquire as to the condition of the tenant houses, submitted a report and bill. The bill provides for the establishment of a Board of Three Commissioners, who shall visit tenant houses, and if found unfit for occupation, they shall notify the owners that they are untenantable. They shall keep a registry of tenant houses in each Ward; also of lottery and policy shops. They shall have power to afford relief to vagrant children. They shall have power to compel owners and occupants of tenant houses to thoroughly cleanse them. Expense of Commission to be paid out of the City Treasury. The Commissioners who may be named shall receive no compensation.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

Mr. FOOT, from the Judiciary Committee, reported in favor of the following amendment to the Constitution:

1. At the general election of Judges in the year 1859, three Judges of the Court of Appeals shall be chosen by the electors of this State; one for a term of eight years, one for ten years, and one for twelve years. From and after the 31st day of December, 1859, the Court of Appeals shall consist of six Judges; one of whom shall be chosen at the general election of Judges every second year, and the full term of office shall be twelve years. The Judges elected prior to the year 1859 shall continue in office until the expiration of the terms for which they were respectively elected. Four of the Judges shall constitute a quorum, and a majority of the Judges who shall hear a cause shall have power to give judgment.

2. The Judges of the Court of Appeals, and the Justices of the Supreme Court, including those in office on the 1st day of January, 1857, shall receive at stated times for their services a compensation to be established by law; and any rate of compensation established after the said first day of January, 1857, shall commence on that day as to Judges and Justices then in office, and as to those elected or appointed after that day, from the commencement of their respective terms.

3. The County Court shall have such original and appellate jurisdiction as the Legislature may prescribe. The County Judge shall receive an annual salary, to be fixed by the Board of Supervisors, which shall not be diminished during his term of office.

BANK REDEMPTIONS.

Mr. LEAVENWORTH reported favorably upon a bill to prevent the improper retention of the notes of Country Banks, which is the bill before the House last year, introduced by Mr. BRADNER, and which prohibits hoarding up such notes, with the purpose of making a run upon such Banks.

DECIMAL CURRENCY.

The bill to regulate the fees of Public officers by the United States decimal coinage, was reported favorably upon. It provides that wherever the fees are now taxed by law at a sum not computable in dimes and half dimes, shall hereafter be *raised* to the next amount above the sum now fixed, which can be computed in dimes and half-dimes, except the fees for administering oaths and taking affidavits, which shall be *reduced* from twelve and a half cents to one dime.

THE SUPPLY BILL PASSED.

Private necessities and the public good were hitched to the Supply Bill this morning. The train proved strong enough to draw it through the Assembly, by the decisive vote of ayes 82, nays 20. Previous to its passage it was amended in one or two unimportant particulars.

THE PORT-WARDENS OF NEW-YORK.

A remonstrance was received by the Senate to-day, against the passage of the act providing for the reorganization of the Board of Port-Wardens in the City of New-York. They remonstrate that the act is exclusive, special and hostile to competition—the life of commercial success—and tends to shackle the business transactions of the City, and creates offices benefiting only the holders.

CORRECT ESTIMATES OF VOTES IN NEW-YORK.

The bill providing for three Canvassers in each poll district in the City of New-York, in addition to three Inspectors, was taken up in Committee of the Whole.

It was amended by providing that no person shall be eligible to the office of Inspector or Canvasser unless his name shall be found among the list of Grand Jurors of the City within five years next preceding the Election at which he has been chosen to act; and also that no person, who may be a candidate for any other office, shall act as Inspector or Canvasser.

On motion of Mr. C. P. SMITH the provisions of the Act were made to apply to the City of Brooklyn, also.

The bill was then reported to the Senate, and the amendments were ordered printed.

MEMORIAL FROM THE JEWISH PERSUASION.

The New-York "Society for the Education of Poor Children and Relief of Indigent Persons of the Jewish Persuasion" memorialized the Legislature to-day to the effect, that said society supports a number of poor families and individuals in indigent circumstances, and thus saves the State and the City of New-York considerable sums of money, which would otherwise be dispensed for their relief. They would not solicit assistance in their laudable endeavors to relieve the legal charities of the State and City, were their funds adequate for the support of the numerous applicants daily receiving relief at their hands. They close their memorial by soliciting such relief at the hands of the Legislature as will enable them to fulfill the objects of their association.

THE CONTESTED SEAT.

The Senate to-day decided the contest between Messrs. BARR and SICKLES. In accordance with the report of the Committee, the resolution declaring Mr. BARR not entitled to the seat was carried affirmatively. Ayes 19.

PAY OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD.

Mr. SICKLES introduced a bill this morning, which provides that the Common Council of New-York may, if they shall deem it expedient, increase the salaries of the present officers, or Commissioners, forming the Croton Aqueduct Board of said City, for their present term of office.

It is due to the gentlemen who have heretofore discharged these responsible duties at a mere nominal compensation, that this bill should be passed at once. The City cannot well dispense with the scientific knowledge and experience of Mr. CRAVEN, the engineer, and yet he receives but the mere nominal pittance of $2,500 a year. Either abolish all compensation, or pay a salary commensurate with the service required.

THE INSURANCE BUREAU.

Mr. MADDEN this morning introduced his bill to create an Insurance Bureau in the Banking Department. The measure is one of such vast importance that I send the bill for entire publication. An examination of its provisions, and suggestions for its improvement, are earnestly invited by the gentleman who has initiated the project.

KEEPING THE SABBATH IN BROOKLYN AND NEW-YORK.

Senator C. P. SMITH introduced a bill for the better observance of the Sabbath in New-York and Brooklyn. It seems, in effect, a law to prohibit the sale of liquor on Sunday. It provides that no person shall sell, or expose for sale, any strong, spirituous or intoxicating liquors in the cities of New-York and Brooklyn on Sunday. Any violation of the provisions of this act is hereby declared a misdemeanor; and every person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and may be tried by any Court of Special Sessions in said cities, and if found guilty, shall be punished by fine, not less than $10 nor more than $50, or by imprisonment in the county jail, not less than 10 days or more than 60 days, or both, in the discretion of the court before which such conviction shall be had.

CLASSIFICATION OF BILLS.

The lobby here has been deeply engaged with an important duty, viz.: the classification of business before the Legislature, so as by a word to express the character of any bill or subject before the Legislature. After much consideration, and careful reflection, they have adopted the following: "Non-productive," is understood to signify bills of a general and political character,—they don't pay toll. "Unavailable," comprehends such as are of a local character—in which the members alone are supposed to be interested. Although they are called unavailable, they can occasionally be used to a limited extent to log-roll. The third class, which are the productive, available bills. These are called "sympathetic." Instead of employing counsel to look after them, as heretofore, those who feel anxious for their passage are required to "enlist the sympathies" of the gentlemen of the lobby. There are now several bills in process of incubation, for which there is already manifest much sympathy among the third house. This sympathy, by the way, is not limited in extent. It pervades all branches—almost alike the highest and lowest social and political position—and is sometimes so prevalent, when certain men and measures are around, as to be almost epidemic.

LEO.

TROUBLE ON THE SEA.

STARVATION—FROST-BITES, AND DISTRESS.

The British Brig Princess Louisa 110 Days from Cadiz—Extraordinary Narrative.

Several Ships Lost at Sea and Wrecked on the Coast.

The "Unknown Steamer" Safe in this Port.

DISASTERS REPORTED BY TELEGRAPH.

The arrival of the ship *Patrick Henry* a week ago reported speaking the brig *Princess Louisa* off this Coast in distress, and asking that assistance might be sent to her. The disabled and desperate situation of the vessel has drawn public attention to her case, and excited much interest in her fate. The United States storeship *Relief*, manned by a crew of noble officers and men, volunteers from the frigate *Wabash*, sailed on Monday to find and bring her into port, but quite unexpectedly the distressed brig arrived at quarantine on Tuesday night, and came up to the City yesterday safe, but not very sound. Upon her arrival at her dock, she was boarded by our marine reporter. The particulars of her long and extraordinary passage were obtained and are given below in the shape of extracts from her log.

EXTRACTS FROM THE LOG OF BRITISH BRIG "PRINCESS LOUISA."

Nov. 6—Being short of provisions, boarded the American bark *Fanny Ela*, of and bound to New-Orleans, and received from her two barrels of beef, one barrel of flour, fourteen gallons of molasses, and a bag of potatoes.

Nov. 26—This day we broached the last cask of water, containing ninety-four gallons, and issued four pints to each man.

Nov. 28—Caught twelve gallons of rain-water.

Nov. 30—Strong wind and high sea; ship laboring very much. A. M. increased to a gale, and had to bring the ship under close-reefed maintopsail.

Dec. 1—Blowing a gale, with a heavy sea; same weather at midnight. This day we reduced the allowance of water per day for each man to three pints, and served out half a gill of rum to each.

Dec. 2—Examined stores and found remaining 105 pounds biscuit, 200 pounds beef, 63 gallons of water, from which we serve to each man 1 pound biscuit, 1½ pounds beef, 2½ pounds flour, 3 pints of water, and ½ a gill of rum a day; our pork, sugar, rice, peas and vinegar all gone.

Dec. 4—Blowing a gale, and ship laboring very much, while the sea makes a clean breach over us.

Dec. 7—No abatement of the gale; laid the ship to, and carried away several spars and sails.

Dec. 8—Raining heavily, caught a bogshead of water, and served out four pints to each man.

Dec. 13—Blowing a gale, and the ship laboring heavily, and the sea washing across our decks.

Dec. 15—Reduced the daily allowance of water to one pint for each man.

Dec. 16—Two ships in sight, one showing Brazilian the other Prussian colors, but could not come up with them. The amount of provisions for each man per day is reduced to half pound beef, half pound flour, half a biscuit, one pint of water, and half pint of wine.

Dec. 17—The ship labors much; a heavy sea breaking all over us.

Dec. 18—Blowing a gale, with a very high sea; the ship hove to. At 8 o'clock the whole of the crew came aft and peremptorily refused to work the ship, unless they were served with a larger quantity of wine from the cargo, the daily allowance of food having been reduced to half a pound of biscuit, quarter of a pound of flour, half a pint of water, and half a pint of wine.

Dec. 19—The gale unabated, with a very high sea, and snowing hard; served the crew with half a pint of wine morning, noon and night, mixed with a little snow water; lat., by observation, 36° 20′ N.; long. 72° 32′ W.; wore ship to the N. E. in the morning, during a heavy snow storm, the ship laboring very heavily.

Dec. 20—Noon. There is a ship in sight. P. M.—The ship proved to be the bark *Lizzie Nichols*, of Portland, twenty-four hours out from New-York for Coronna; she gave us 70 pounds of beef and pork, 40 pounds of biscuit, a small cask of water, and 10 pounds of flour, for which we paid the Captain $7.

Dec. 21—Blowing hard, with a high sea, and decks covered with snow. Wore ship to the northward.

Dec. 22—P. M. Thick and cloudy weather, with a heavy fall of snow, and hard cold weather.

Dec. 23—Light winds and cloudy; at 6 P. M. made the land and laid to until daylight. At dawn, made sail and stood in toward the land; found our position to be off the pine lands of Barnegat Inlet, the light-house bearing W. by N. about ten miles distant.

Dec. 24—Strong gales and cloudy. At 4 o'clock wore ship close in shore, blowing a heavy gale, wit snow and sleet, increasing in violence. At 2 o'clock a heavy squall struck the ship, carrying away the main yard and blowing the maintopsail to ribbons; at the same time the foretopsail blew away from the gaskets and was split. A violent snow-squall. No man would leave the decks for some time to hand the sails. At length the remnant of sails was made fast and the ship cleaned up, the gale still increasing in fury and the sea sweeping our decks fore and aft. The bulwarks were washed away, the galley broken and considerable other damage done. Lat. 39° 8′. Issued the last of our water this day, and obliged to serve out wine instead.

Dec. 25—A very heavy sea running, with strong gales. Sea breaking over the ship at intervals. Pumps constantly worked. To-day we issued the last of our provisions, and are now left without either provisions or water; the gale continues with great violence and a high sea running. Hove to under close-reefed topsail; wine issued to the crew in lieu of water and provisions. Latitude 38° 50′ north, longitude 72° 52′ west.

Dec. 26—Continued gales, with heavy sea, and shipped much water; crew pumping; wine served out to them instead of provisions and water.

Dec. 27—Boarded the schooner *Edith Davidson*, of New-Haven; strong gales and cloudy. The captain could not afford us much assistance, having been himself blowed off the land 17 days by the late gale. He spared us two sweet potatoes and a small barrel of oysters. Divided the potatoes and oysters among all hands, being the only food given to any man on board for the last three days. ANTONIO DOMINGO, the second mate, and ALEXANDER SMITH, seaman, were frost-bitten in the storm of the 24th, and were obliged to knock off duty to-day.

Dec. 29—No abatement of the gale. There was a sail in sight, but she being a fast sailer there was no chance of our getting near enough for her to notice our signal.

Dec. 30—Moderate and clear, and two vessels in sight. Immediately bore down to the one to leeward, which proved to be the *Emily*, of Southport, L. I., Captain DAVIS, from Charleston for New-York. He behaved to us with the greatest kindness, and supplied us with half of his provisions and water, by which means, thank the Lord! we were saved from starvation and death! We had been five days without food and water, our only subsistence being wine. The provisions were administered in small quantities.

Dec. 31—After some refreshment, we felt much better, and the men were set to work to fish the broken yards and bend the sails.

Jan. 1, 1857—Tacked ship to the Northeast at 2 P. M.; the wind shifted to the Northeast and we tacked to the Northward. Strong wind and high sea; at 10 we had the lead going, sounded in 11 fathoms. Land in sight, supposed it to be Egg Harbor.

Jan. 2—Standing to windward, along shore, under double-reefed topsails; several sails in sight. Midnight, strong gales, attended with sleet. Latitude 39° 14′ North, Longitude 73° 48′ West.

Jan. 3—Moderate and calm; at 10 tacked to the North, and soon tacked again in 10 fathoms water, to the Southeast. At noon threatening weather.

Jan. 4, *P. M.*—A sudden shift of the wind to the northwest caused us to take in canvas as quick as possible. While clewing up foretopsail it was split through the centre and blew all to pieces. At 4:30 rounded to under close-reefed maintopsail. Midnight, blowing a gale, with heavy snow-storm, the ship laboring heavily and shipping large quantities of water. No more water left, and our supply of provisions being nearly all consumed, we issued to each man 1½ ounce biscuit, 1 ounce rice, 1¼ ounce flour, and a small quantity of wine. ALEXANDER SMITH and HANS SCHMIDT, seamen, and GEO. SAUNDERS, steward, being badly frost-bitten, were released from duty.

Jan. 5—Strong gales and heavy sea, with showers of snow; ship laboring heavily, and shipping much water, carrying away our starboard bulwarks, and doing other damage. DUNCAN RITCHIE laid up with rheumatism. Lat. 38° 37′, lon. 72° 34′, the crew being all in a weak state, through want of provisions and long-continued hardships, we could only muster three foremast hands, besides Captain and mate to do ship's duty. Not having another topsail to bend, the Captain and mate were employed repairing the topsail in the cabin; found our position to be on the edge of the Gulf Stream. In heaving the lead the line parted, losing the deep-sea lead and 20 fathoms of the line. Issued the same quantity of provisions this day.

Jan. 6—A sail in sight to the westward. Captain and mate repairing maintopsail in the cabin. Hove to under maintopsail and trysail. Lat. 38° 39′, lon. 72° 5′.

Jan. 7—Hard gales and a heavy sea running; ship laboring very much, and shipping great quantities of water. Crew at the pumps. At 5 P. M. a heavy snow-squall blew away close-reefed maintopsail to ribbons. Now we are left without a single topsail to set. No provisions or water on board, and all hands nearly worn out with hardship and exhaustion. Took all the crew into the cabin to try and preserve their lives. The gale continues with great violence. Noon: lat. 38° 29′, lon. 71° 55′.

Jan. 8—Hard gales with heavy snow squalls. Wore ship to S. W. Hove to at midnight. The ship covered with snow and ice, and the crew weak and infirm. Administered wine in small portions to preserve life. No provisions.

Jan. 9—Gale continuing with great violence. Sea breaking over the ship. No provisions or water. Served one biscuit and wine. We burnt the wine to reduce its strength and make it more nutritious. At 9 o'clock boarded a schooner, but could get no relief, only a bucket of water, she having been blown off the coast 17 days; they had but 21 biscuits on board, of which the Captain gave 5 to the men in the boat.

Jan. 10—Strong breezes and cloudy; at 2 o'clock saw a brig to the eastward; bore away and boarded her, but she could give us only a little flour, having no water or anything else to spare; our boat was stove alongside and lost, also damaging the flour with salt water.

Jan. 11—Strong gales and cloudy; saw a sail; snowing hard; crew suffering dreadfully for want of water; rigged a rude machine to endeavor to distill water. Lat. 38° 20′; Long. 70° 36′.

Jan. 12—Brisk gales and high seas; midnight more moderate; wore ship.

Jan. 13—Light winds and cloudy. Steward, 2d mate, and 3 men dreadfully ill from drinking salt water. RICHARD MOSELY, apprentice, also taken ill, and incapable of duty; all hands suffering heartburn, and inflammation of the stomach, having nothing to eat but flour mixed with salt water. Wine issued to the crew.

Jan. 14—Moderate weather,—day spent in repairing sails.

Jan. 15—Strong winds and stormy, with a heavy fall of sleet and snow; at 10 o'clock passed a white and black iron buoy adrift. Two vessels in sight at noon. Saw a Norwegian bark with topmast gone. Lat. 38° 39′, lon. 71° 58′.

Jan. 16—P. M. Squally and a heavy snow-storm.

Jan. 17—P. M. Steady breezes, and thick, cloudy weather, with snow and sleet. Reefed the vessel close down. At daylight made Fire Island, bearing N. W., 3½ miles distant; tried to set foresail, in order to round the vessel to, but the ropes being frozen, took us a long time to knock it off with handspikes; meantime the gale came on with such violence the foreyard broke and the foresail blew to pieces; got the foretopsail clewed up after great toil, and laid aloft to furl the sail; before we had been ten minutes on the yard every man left, none but the mate and boatswain remaining; all the threats of the officers could not move the crew to further efforts, and those able to work had to be beaten out of their bunks by violence; three of them were frost-bitten.

Jan. 18—Blowing a violent gale, with a short, ugly sea. At 2:30 the maintopsail gave way at the yard, the foretopmast staysail blew out of the bolt ropes. Gale continuing with great violence. At 4 o'clock maintopsail boom broke, the sail going to pieces, leaving us without a sail to set;—put a studding sail in the main rigging, to lay to under.

Jan. 19—More moderate; several sails in sight. Got some water and provisions from ship *Patrick Henry*—viz., a barrel of beef, a bag of biscuit, a barrel of water, 10 pounds of sugar, a little tea, a barrel of coal and a little oil.

Jan. 20—All hands clearing away the wreck of broken spars and split sails.

Jan. 21—Light winds and clear, bent a trysail and topmast-staysail.

Jan. 22—Strong gales and cloudy, wind N. W., very high sea, and ship laboring heavily—sea breaking aboard continually.

Jan. 23—Heavy gales and vessel covered with ice, and the rudder-case frozen, so that could not steer the ship. Morning calm, succeeded in loosing the rudder after four hours' labor; made sail; two men disabled, and nearly all the men frost-bitten. Lat. 39° 53′, lon. 71° 50′.

Jan. 24—Cloudy. Sent down broken fore-yard, and cleared up decks.

Jan. 25—Strong gales and cloudy; set a top-sail yard; lost our jibboom in a field of ice. At 2:30, made the Highland of Navesink, and soon after was taken in tow by the steamtug *Ceres*, which brought us to Quarantine. At 9:30 P. M. sent three men to the Hospital, and reached the City next day.

LOSS OF SHIP FRANKLIN KING—RESCUE OF HER OFFICERS AND CREW.

The British bark *Celia*, Capt. CURTIS, Malaga, 43 days, with freight, &c., to HAMILTON & Co., experienced very heavy weather. She sailed in company with bark *John Griffin* of Prospect. Jan. 10, lat. 36° 45′, lon. 52° 49′, fell in with ship *Franklin King* of Thomaston, BORLAND, hence Dec. 29, with merchandize and passengers bound to Liverpool, and in a sinking condition; took off the Captain and crew, and brought them to this port. Capt. BORLAND makes the following report: Sailed from New-York, Dec. 29, with a general cargo, consisting principally of provisions; nothing of any account occurred until the 4th inst.; when in lat. 37° 51′, lon. 59° 45′, she experienced a heavy gale from S. E., with a tremendous sea running; at 2 A. M. the wind suddenly shifted to W. S. W., and at 5 A. M. it commenced to blow a perfect gale, with a tremendous sea running; shipped a great deal of water, and at 10 A. M. lost foretopsail; at 11 A. M., while lying to under close reefed maintopsails, the ship was struck by a tremendous sea on the larboard bow, starting the stem and cut-water, carrying away head-rails and headknees, and straining the upper works badly, stove bulwarks and hatch houses, and washing everything moveable about the decks. On sounding the pumps found five feet of water in the hold; kept the pumps constantly going. Jan. 5, at 2 A. M., in a heavy squall, carried away starboard maintopsail sheet, losing the sail; sounded the pumps again, and found we did not gain on the leak; the gale still continued, with a heavy sea, and the vessel shipping large quantities of water, all hands, including passengers, at the pumps. Jan. 6—This day commenced with heavy gales and squalls, with a heavy sea on, the ship lying in the same position as before mentioned, all hands at the pumps; find we cannot gain on the leak; ship lying very bad, with a great list to starboard; at midnight concluded that, the ship lying in this position, it would be impossible to repair the leak, there being so much sea on, but by keeping her off before the wind we might possibly have a chance of stopping it, and also, running to the southward, we might get into better weather. At 1 A. M. set the reefed foresail, (being all the sail we had to set,) and got the ship before the wind, heading E. S. E. The wind being W. N. W. at daylight, found there was too much sea on to do anything to stop the leak. Took six men from the pumps, and commenced throwing overboard cargo from forward to lighten her. The remainder of the crew and passengers at the pumps. The day ends with heavy gales and heavy sea. Two men gave out at pumping. Jan. 7—Commenced with heavy gales and high sea on; wind from W. N. W., with heavy squalls. Ship still running before the wind; all hands at the pumps, except six men throwing overboard cargo. Find we do not gain on the leak, and there being no chance of getting at it, on account of the heavy sea, discontinued throwing overboard cargo, as the men were needed at the pumps. Day ends with strong gales and heavy sea on. Ship rolling much, and shipping large quantities of water, washing everything moveable about the decks. Two men laid up from pumping. Jan. 8—Commences with strong gales and squalls, with a high sea on; ship rolling very much, with a great list to starboard; all hands still at the pumps night and day; sounded the pumps and found 6 feet water in the hold, and large quantities of corn coming up, and was obliged very often to draw the boxes to clear them; throughout the night strong gales and heavy sea on; day ends the same; all hands at the pumps; two more men gave out from pumping, leaving now thirteen men of our own crew, and five passengers at the pumps.

Jan. 9—The day commenced with heavy gales and high sea on; ship still going before the wind, rolling very much, and shipping large quantities of water; all hands still pumping, and very much fatigued; at 3:30 P. M. saw a sail to leeward; run down for her, with a signal of distress flying; at 4:30 spoke her, when she proved to be the bark *Celia*, of Halifax; I requested the Captain of the bark to lie by us, as we were in a sinking condition; the Captain most kindly and promptly replied that he would until there was an opportunity for us to leave the ship; at the time there was a heavy sea running and no chance for a boat to live; I then requested the Captain to lay the ship to the Northward, with larboard tack abroad, which he did; we could not do otherwise, being in fear that the ship would sink, the leak being on the larboard bow; this night the Bark was in company, both vessels lights were set; all hands still at the pumps; the leak gained; throughout the night heavy squalls, and high sea again. This day ends with heavy gales and squalls.

Jan. 10.—These 24 hours commencing with heavy gales and squalls, and heavy sea on. Ship lying in the same position as before; at 3 P. M. more moderate with less sea; spoke the Bark again; the Captain requested us to send some provisions on board before we left, as they had not a sufficient quantity for themselves and us; at 6 P. M. still moderating; made preparations for leaving the Ship; in getting boats and provisions ready; at 8 P. M. still moderating, with less sea, kept the ship away, and run down close to the bark; all hands still at the pumps. At 10 P. M. sent the first officer with the starboard life-boat with provisions to the bark. At 10¼ dispatched the second officer with the second life-boat, with provisions, the first life-boat returning stove, after boarding the bark. The second life-boat returning in good condition, dispatched her the second time with provision and luggage. At 12 midnight got out our third life-boat. Sounded the pumps, and found 10 feet 2 inches water; the ship with a list to starboard; the second life-boat transporting passengers and crew to the bark. The third life-boat being stove, did not return to the ship, and now having only the second life-boat to depend on, and having made two more successful trips to the bark up to 9 A. M. with the remaining part of the crew, at 10 A. M, all the crew and passengers were safely on board the bark, making 27 of the ship's company, 2 cabin and 6 steerage passengers, making in all 37. At 10½ made sail on the bark, and proceeded towards New-York, the wind westerly and blowing fresh, with a high sea on; all hands on short allowance of water and provisions. In lat. 36° 45′, lon. 52° 49′, at 12½, lost sight of the *Franklin King*. The *Franklin King* was 1,107 tons burden, built in Thomaston, in 1851; five-eighths of her was owned by THOMAS O'BRIEN, Esq., of Thomaston, and three-eighths by ALBERT GLIDDEN, of Newcastle, Me. She was rated as a 1½ ship, and insured principally in Eastern offices.

The following is a list of the cargo on board of the ship *Franklin King*, for Liverpool, and lost at sea: 1,012 barrels resin; 8,951 bushels wheat; 19,704 bushels corn; 3,150 barrels flour; 238 boxes bacon; 575 bales of cotton; and 82 bags clove-seed.

BARK BRIGHTMAN FOUNDERED AT SEA—CREW TAKEN OFF

Ship *Alice Thorndike*, of South Thomaston, SLEEPER, Sunderland, 80 days, with coal to R. W. TRUNDY Passed the Downs Nov. 7; had heavy westerly gales up to Nov. 26. Dec. 2, tremendous sea running, and blowing a complete hurricane; wind hauled suddenly from W. to N.W.; brought the sea on the port quarter; found that we had shifted cargo. At 4 P. M. the gale increased; thought it advisable to get her before the wind, as we were in danger of losing our masts. At 9 P. M. got her before the wind, the sea making a complete breach over her, and washing everything moveable from the deck—glass 28 3.10. 12 o'clock midnight, weather more moderate; glass rising, took in weather-clew of maintopsail, and hove to under the starboard tack. Sunday, Dec. 14, lat. 36° 8′, lon. 48°, at 8 A. M., saw a bark to the windward, running down for us. At 9 A. M. spoke her; she proved to be the bark *Brightman*, of London, from St. Steven's, bound to London, with a cargo of deals, waterlogged, decks swept, bulwarks all gone, two planks off the stern, and side ports of the poop open. We lowered our boat and took the captain and ten men from her, the chief mate having been washed overboard; they had been 14 days on the wreck, and had nothing to eat or drink but raw meat and what rain water they could catch. Dec. 18, at 8 A. M., lat. 34° 24′, lon. 45° 20′, boarded the American ship *Windward*, of New-Bedford, from Boston, bound to Akyab, nine days out, and got supplied with provisions from her. Dec. 19, spoke British ship *Louisa*, of Bristol, England, 24 days from Demarara, bound to Bristol, and put on board Captain PEARMAN and 8 of the men of the bark *Brightman*. Jan. 18, lat. 36° 10′, lon. 73° ½′, it commenced to blow a complete hurricane; took weather cluling in of mainyard foretopsail; at 12 M. split maintopsail and furled it. Dec. 19, wind hauled suddenly from N. E. to S. W., blowing a complete hurricane; managed to keep her head to the sea with only foretopmast staysail set. Jan. 23, lat. 40° 5′, lon. 73°, ship a complete mass of ice; at 12 o'clock M., wore ship to the S. W.; six men have feet and hands badly frost bitten, and not fit for duty. Jan. 26, lat. 38° 55′, lon. 73° 58′, was boarded by ship *Chatworth*, of Boston, from Callao, bound to Hampton Roads, for orders, short of provisions and supplied her.

STEAMER NEW-YORK SAFE.—The Glasgow steamer *New-York* arrived at this port last evening, bringing her own account of her being ice-bound at Nantucket, and thus explains the mystery of the steamer reported ashore there, and relieves the alarmed public of another panic on her account.

Arriving on the coast after a boisterous and prolonged passage, she ran entirely out of coal when up with Sancoty Head, and the Vineyard Sound being frozen over, there was no alternative but to run the steamer into the thick ice on the ocean beach, at the east end of Nantucket, and seek a temporary supply of coal from the hospitable Quakers of that island. This was successfully accomplished, though at much peril to both ship and passengers, and at great outlay of trouble and hard work, the coal having to be hauled eight miles through the snow, and then boated off to the ship in small boat-loads. The time consumed was from 4 o'clock P. M. of the 21st, to the forenoon of the 27th inst., when she got free from the ice and sailed for New-York, arriving in good condition.

See marine column for other particulars.

☞ Captain BORLAND, together with Mr. MIDDLETON, Mr. WARREN, (cabin passengers,) of the *Franklin King*, desire to tender their sincere thanks to Captain CURTIS, of the Br. bark *Celia*, from Palermo, for his humane conduct to themselves and crew, in laying by the ship and taking them off; also for his kind treatment to them while on board of his vessel.

Disasters Reported by Telegraph.

THE SCHOONER ROUGH AND READY LOST.

PROVIDENCE, Wednesday, Jan. 28.

The schooner *Rough and Ready*, PARROTT, from Eastport for New-Haven and New-York, with a cargo of plaster, went ashore on the east end of Block Island, on the 19th inst. She is a complete wreck. The crew were badly frost-bitten, but were all saved.

TOTAL LOSS OF THE BRIG AZOF.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, Jan. 28.

The brig *Azof*, from Shields for Boston, was totally wrecked off Cow Bay, near Halifax, last night. The crew were saved.

AN UNKNOWN BARK ASHORE.

WOOD'S HOLE, Wednesday, Jan. 28.

An unknown bark is badly ashore on the Hedge Fence.

LOSS OF THE SHIP CASPIAN—THE BRITISH SHIP CROWN ON A REEF.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, Jan. 28.

By the arrival of the steamship *Isabel*, from Havana and Key West, we learn that heavy storms had occurred, and numerous wrecks are reported; among them the ship *Caspian*, TROFFANT, of Bath, at Barocoa. The Captain was lost. The British ship *Crown* was on a Pacific Reef.

VESSELS IN DIFFICULTY—CREWS FROST-BITTEN, ETC.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Jan. 28.

The ship *Sarah Purrington*, from New-Orleans, has touched in the Narrows, and remains with a list to the starboard. She will get off at high water.

The brig *Chesapeake*, BAILEY, from Darien, Ga., lumber laden, is anchored in Light House Channel, with two feet of water above the deck. She was cut through by the ice off Sancoty Head.

The crew of the brig *Hancock*, from Jacksonville, arrived below,—suffered terribly from cold on the passage; one of the seamen froze to death.

The crew of the British bark *Light Brigade*, from Hayti, arrived below,—were badly frost-bitten.

The steamer *R. B. Forbes* left Provincetown this morning for the bark *Island City*, but has returned without her, it being impossible from the ice to get aboard of her. The *Forbes* hence, this evening, can learn nothing of her trip.

Accounts generally agree that it is a British side-wheel steamship, bark rigged, in the ice off Nantucket. Nothing more has yet been learned.

[The steamship is since proved to have been the *New-York*, and has arrived at this port, as will be seen from our report.]

THE ICE OFF SANCOTY HEAD.

TARPAULIN COVE, Mass., Wednesday, Jan. 28.

The steamer *Westernport*, Capt. BERRY, from New-York, left here on Monday morning for Boston, *viâ* Gay Head and Nantucket Shoals. She reached within five miles of Sancoty Head, and was then obliged to put back on account of the ice, arriving here last night. Capt. BERRY reports a ship ashore on the south side of Nantucket. The *Westernport* came into the ice at Sancoty Head, and steered south twenty-five miles, but could see no water.

A FLEET OF VESSELS IN DANGER.

HOLMES HOLE, Tuesday, Jan. 27.

Arrived bark *Edward Everett*, from Baltimore for Boston, with loss of deck load.

Also arrived brig *Beronda*, from Georgetown for Newburyport. Lost deck load in the gale of the 18th. A whole fleet of vessels at the same time were driven close to the shore.

The British brig *Herald*, from New-York for St John, has been driven hard aground near West Chop where she remains.

The schooner *Amonda*, from New-York for Boston, is ashore near Holmes Wharf.

Considerable damage has been done to Union Wharf and the Marine Railway Pier.

Arrived, Jan. 21, brig *Susan*, from Georgetown for Boston. Lost deck load, and was carried hard ashore on East Chop.

☞ There was a small snow-storm last evening. The thaw is not yet under arrest, however.

ARRIVAL OF THE ILLINOIS.

$1,168,510 in Treasure

Later from California and the North Pacific.

Barbarous Treatment of Americans by Russians.

Interesting from Central America, New-Granada and the South Pacific.

COSTA RICAN ACCOUNTS OF RECENT EVENTS IN NICARAGUA.

Rumors of Walker Being Forced to Capitulate.

PROGRESS OF THE REVOLUTION IN PERU.

News from Australia, Sandwich Islands, West Indies, &c.

The U. S. Mail steamship *Illinois*, C. S. BOGGS, U. S. N., commander, left Aspinwall Jan. 19, at 6 P. M., and arrived at quarantine at 8¼ on the morning of the 28th, (yesterday.)

She brings the California mails of the 5th inst., (two weeks later,) 171 passengers, and $1,168,510 in treasure on freight.

Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer *John L. Stephens*, R. H. PEARSON, Esq., commander, left San Francisco Jan. 5, at 5 P. M., with 211 passengers and $1,610,018 in treasure on freight, and arrived at Panama on the 19th at 3 o'clock A. M. Jan. 9, at 12½ A. M., exchanged signals with steamer *Golden Gate* for San Francisco. Jan. 17, at 6 P. M., exchanged signals with steamer *Sonora* for San Francisco.

H. B. M. mail steamer *Thames*, arrived at Aspinwall on the 19th from San Juan del Norte, reports WALKER with a reduced force of 500 men—surrounded by his enemies who had offered him terms of capitulation which would probably be accepted.

U. S. sloop of war *St. Marys* was to leave Panama on the 20th inst. for San Juan del Sur.

Jan. 25, at 1 P. M., latitude 30° 19′ North, longitude 74° 25′ West, spoke steamship *George Law*, for Aspinwall. All well.

We are indebted to the Expresses of WELLS, FARGO & Co. and G. H. WINES & Co., for papers received with dispatch.

Since the departure of the steamer of Dec. 20, California had been unusually quiet, and free from events of an exciting character.

The principal topic of interest had been, and, until settled, will continue to be, the Senatorial election. There is a great degree of solicitude and anxiety among politicians, and curiosity among all classes to know the result.

The Legislature was to assemble at the Capitol on Monday, 5th inst., and, it is supposed, would organize almost immediately, as there is not likely to be any contest for either the Speakership or Clerkship of the Assembly, or Secretaryship of the Senate, which would all be promptly settled in caucus by the dominant party. The first business would be the election of two United States Senators—one to succeed Mr. GWIN, and serve the six years' term from the 4th of March, 1855, and one to succeed Mr. WELLER, and serve a full term from the 4th of March next. The principal candidates were Messrs. GWIN, WELLER, LATHAM and BRODERICK. The result was regarded as exceedingly doubtful, the friends of each of these aspirants, as well as of some dozen more, being very sanguine but there is literally nothing upon which any one can base a safe calculation, and it is not improbable that the selection will eventually be made from men not now mentioned in connection with the subject, and it may be that there will be no election at all.

The publication of the Presidential Message in California had not excited any comment. On the other hand, there never was greater anxiety manifested to know the line of policy to be pursued by a new administration, than was felt in relation to Mr. BUCHANAN'S.

The excitement which existed at the time of the departure of the last steamer, concerning the State debt, had died away; whatever uncertainty may have been felt at the time having yielded to the unanimous sentiment that the decision of the Supreme Court imposes no obstacle, legal or moral, to the prompt and faithful payment of every dollar. A bill has been already framed, and will be introduced at early day of the session of the Legislature, to refund the debt, and submit it to a vote of the people, in conformity with the requirements of the Constitution. The bill, it it expected, will pass by a vote almost, if not quite, unanimous; and when it comes before the people, there will be no opposition, but all men, of every shade of politics, will emulate the exertions of each other in its advocacy.

Some excitement has been created by the discovery of a system of

thing however of any special importance. In other cases there are alterations to report.

FLOUR—Transactions have been confined to a few jobbing parcels of no interest, to wit: 200 bbls. sacks superfine Ohio sold at $5 25@5 37½; 200 bbls. Ohio, and 300 do. Clinton Mills, at $6; 300 do. Fowler's self-raising at $5 50; and 150 do. Commercial Extra, at $5 50.

CORN MEAL—20 puncheons sweet Eastern resold at $3 75.

BUCKWHEAT—Jobbing sales of 2,000 lbs. Commercial Flour at 2c.

WHEAT—Sale of 600 sacks fair quality, sold from wharf at 2¼c. ℔ lb.

RYE—150 sacks choice sold at $2 60; 275 at $2 62; 200 do. at $2 63; and 150 do. jobbing at 2¾c.

OATS—300 sacks prime sold at $2 60; 275 at $2 62; 200 do. at 2¼c.; and 150 do. jobbing at 2¾c.

PEAS AND BEANS—150 sacks prime Bodega sold at 2¼c.; and 100 do. choice Bay, at 2¾c. ℔ lb.

OIL—200 bbls China Tea Oil sold at $1 ℔ gallon.

LEAD—20 casks, Jewell, Harrison & Co., in 10-lb bars, resold at 27c. ℔ lb.

MATS—Sale of 100 mats Batavia at 15c. ℔ lb.

COAL—100 tons Lackawanna, ex *Mary Banga*, and 200 do. ex *Neptune's Car*, sold on private terms.

Interesting from the Amoor River.

ARRIVAL OF THE RUSSIAN STORESHIP DWINA IN SAN FRANCISCO—DELIVERY OF THE STEAMSHIP AMERICA TO THE RUSSIAN AUTHORITIES—CRUEL TREATMENT OF THE OFFICERS AND CREW—CURIOUS DISCLOSURES.

From the San Francisco Herald.

The Russian storeship *Dwina*, BUDDOCK, from the Amoor River *via* Petropoloski, 33 days, arrived at this port yesterday. The *Dwina* carries 10 guns and 208 men. During the war with Russia the *Dwina* acted a very prominent part on this coast. She was at Petropoloski during the attack on that fort by the Allied fleet about a year and a half ago, and from behind the sand bar which stretches across the mouth of the harbor, in company with the *Diana*, since wrecked in an earthquake at Simoda, in Japan, did good execution.

The *Dwina* reports that she left at Amoor River the Russian steamer *America*, hence, arrived 25th August. The ship *Europa*, from Manila, had just arrived and was towed up the Amoor by the steamer *America*. The *Dwina* has had strong southeast winds during the passage.

The steamship *America*, it will be remembered, came out to this port consigned to SANDERS & BRANNAN, though we believe ultimately intended for the Russian service, and having arrived here shortly after the failure of that firm, stood out to sea and sailed for the Russian possessions in the North Pacific. The *Dwina* brings the officers and crew of the *America*, one of whom handed the following to our marine reporter:

"We have but to say that the officers and crew of this steamer *America*, that left San Francisco on the 20th of June last, delivered up the ship safe to the Governor, at the port of Nicolaie, Amoor River, on the 25th of August. Since the time of our landing in Russia we have been most cruelly treated, and forced to sell our clothing or starve, as we were unable to eat Russian food. The ship's crew and ourselves are taken up with vermin. The most of us are nearly naked, being compelled to throw away shirts, blankets, &c." (Signed by the officers and crew.) Capt. W. E. HUDSON left the Amoor and proceeded home across the continent."

STATEMENT BY AN ENGINEER OF THE AMERICA.

From the San Francisco Herald.

We give below some further particulars of the voyage, furnished by one of the engineers of the steamer *America*, and invite the attention of the public to the narrative. He says:

We started from San Francisco with the *America* on the 20th June, 1855. We arrived at Honolulu on the 4th July, and sailed thence on the 12th July for Nicoloffsky, Amoor River, stopping on the way at Hakodadi, in one of the Japanese Islands. We sailed thence on the 7th August, and arrived at Castro's Bay on the 11th of the same month. Sailed on the 13th for Nicoloffsky. Cast anchor at that place on the 18th, and on 25th delivered over the *America* to the Russian Governor. On the passage we had two Russians as passengers from San Francisco—the one a naval officer and the other an Indian interpreter.

On the arrival at Nicoloffsky, they were employed by the Governor to navigate the *America* to a fort further up on the Amoor River, and were to receive pay to that place, and thence were to be conveyed back to an American port as passengers, having been given to understand that they would have the same food as that furnished on the *America*. They went on shore on the 10th of September and remained until the 14th. They complain that during their sojourn on shore the food furnished them by the Russians was unfit for use, being jerked beef put up with garlic, and salt beef soup, and that being unable to eat this kind of food, they were compelled to trade off their clothing for food that they could eat, viz., salmon and hard bread, though the *America* had on board a plentiful supply of beef, pork, bread and preserved meats, &c., stored for the purpose of supplying the crew back to San Francisco. On the 14th of September they again went on board the *America*, and navigated her to a point eighty miles above Nicoloffsky, and were then reshipped on the Russian transport *Dwina*. During the return trip to Nicoloffsky, the crew of the *America* were left without any provisions whatsoever, and were obliged to take what they required forcibly, and cook it themselves. Captain HUDSON of the *America*, and the third engineer, accompanied the crew down the river on the *Dwina*, and then left for Ayan, with the intention of proceeding through Russia home. From the 16th to the 27th of September they lay on board the *Dwina* at Nicoloffsky, and after taking in ballast, sailed for Petropoloski. Arrived there on the 13th of November, and stayed there till the 25th of the same month; while at Petropoloski, the officers and crew received permission to live on shore, and lived at their own expense, receiving from the ship only hard bread, garlic, beef, and a substance called butter. On the 28th of November proceeded again to sea, and arrived at San Francisco on the first of January.

The portion of the ship allotted to them, brings forcibly to mind the Slave-trade in its worst form. It is stated by them that they were located amidships, in a place where but very little light entered. They numbered twenty-seven, and the place which they had for swinging twenty-seven hammocks, eating, storing baggage and rations, was only twenty-one feet long, seven wide and six and a-half feet high. After the hammocks were swung the average room was about four feet, and in some instances only two. From the officers of the *Dwina* they received neither beds nor blankets, though the most of the time the thermometer stood at freezing point. The crew, with the exception of the officers, were only allowed a round wooden tub, called in the Russian language "bock," and out of this they were obliged to take their meals, by means, as they express it themselves, of "a knife here and a spoon there," no general supply of these very necessary articles having been furnished. It is also stated by our informant that the crew purchased provisions from the American clipper-ship *Europa*, while at the Amoor River, consisting of flour, tea, sugar and cheese, and that after having worked the flour into dough, they were obliged by the First Lieutenant to throw it all overboard, with the exception of the first batch, though at the time the purchase was made they received permission to bake. We give the above statement as taken by us down from one of the engineers of the *America*, and would state in addition, that if only one-tenth of what they state be correct, their sufferings at the hands of the Russians must have been intolerable. We hope the matter will be inquired into.

The Revolution in Sonora, Mexico.

A LULL IN THE STORM—IMMIGRATION TO CALIFORNIA—CONFLICTS AND SKIRMISHES.

The *Clamor Publico* of Los Angeles, of the 20th December, acknowledges advices from Sonora up to the 16th of November. It appears that a slight calm in the revolution in that State has taken place, though it is expected to break out shortly, with renewed strength. Many families, taking advantage of this temporary quiet, are making their preparations to leave, or are already on their way to California. With an immigration of this kind pouring into this State from Sonora, it will probably be hard work to get up the grand company of emigrants to Sonora, from California, of which the Los Angeles papers were speaking a month or so back.

In Opodepe, four conflicts had taken place between the two parties, in which the losses on each side are said to have been heavy. GANDARA's forces had taken prisoner and shot one of the principal inhabitants of that district, Señor JESUS BARRAGAN. The rancheros are being plundered by the troops of both sides, and their losses are very heavy. Don IGNACIO PESQUEIRA has been appointed Governor and Commandante General, *ad interim*, of Sonora. It is not, however, expected that he will be able to put a stop to hostilities, and all are anxiously awaiting the arrival of General YAÑEZ. A lady named MARIA AMPARO, who had been banished to Muleje in Lower California, had managed to be set ashore at Mazatlan. Don MANUEL GANDARA, it is said, has gone to the capital to ask the protection of the Central Government, and also to try to get the appointment of Governor of Sonora. The *Clamor* hopes he may be shot, and in a long invective against the whole GANDARA family, whose unbounded ambition, it remarks, has been the cause of all the evils suffered in Sonora for years past, says, that there is no hope for prosperity or peace in that unhappy country while any of them continue to breathe its air.

IMPORTANT FROM CENTRAL AMERICA.

Walker Said to be Surrounded and on the Eve of Capitulating!

Arrival at Panama of Com. Vanderbilt's Agent from Costa Rica—Loan of half a Million from Vanderbilt to President Mora to carry on the War against Walker—Costa Rican account of the Seizure of the Transit—Late News from Walker—Expected Attack by Gen. Canas.

By the steamship *Illinois* we receive late and important news from Central America.

On the 19th inst., the day the *Illinois* left Aspinwall, the British mail steamer *Thames* arrived at that port, with dates from San Juan del Norte of the 18th.

The *Thames* brought thirty-five of WALKER's men, who were immediately transferred on board the *Granada*, which steamer left the same day for Greytown, to receive on board and convey to New-Orleans the fillibusters brought out by the steamers *Texas* and *James Adger*. It was expected that most of the fillibusters would leave by the *Granada*.

The *Thames* reports that WALKER has evacuated or been driven out of Rivas, and was at St. George's, surrounded by the allies, who had offered him terms of surrender; and as he had no means of receiving supplies of provisions, &c., it was hourly expected that his followers would ground their arms. The remnant of the 7,000 men sent at various times from the States to WALKER is now reduced to 500.

This report, on its face, seems extremely improbable, and must be received with caution. We doubt its correctness.

The following letter from our Panama correspondent gives some additional and highly interesting details of late events in Nicaragua:

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

PANAMA, Monday, Jan. 19, 1857.

The Railroad Company's United States mail steamer *Columbus*, Capt. J. M. DOW, arrived here on the 10th, with dates from Punta Arenas, Costa Rica, to the 6th January. She brought VANDERBILT's Agent, Mr. W. R. C. WEBSTER, and his Secretary, Mr. ANDERSON, as passengers. Mr. WEBSTER furnished the Panama *Star* the account of the operations on the San Juan river and lake, by which WALKER lost his steamers and the transit route. I have made diligent inquiry here, both of WALKER's friends and his enemies, and find Mr. WEBSTER's statements mainly true. It is disputed, however, that the Costa Rican forces on the river are so great as he represents them.

Mr. WEBSTER does not make any secret of his commission in behalf of VANDERBILT. Indeed, before he left San Jose, the capital of Costa Rica, he gave an elegant banquet to President MORA, his Cabinet, and other distinguished personages, in which he made a speech, translated to the company by his Secretary, assuring the President that "material aid should not be lacking to enable him to carry on a successful war against WALKER." It is said he took drafts to the amount of $50,000 or more to Costa Rica for this purpose, and has guaranteed President MORA a loan of half a million from VANDERBILT, on condition that it shall be applied strictly to the purposes of the war. Mr. WEBSTER encountered some difficulty in his negotiations at first, from the fact that Costa Rica pride revolted a little at placing the management of affairs in the hands of Americans, but necessity knows no law, and the thing was arranged.

MR. WEBSTER'S ACCOUNT OF THE SEIZURE OF THE STEAMERS AND TRANSIT ROUTE.

From the Panama Star and Herald.

The Costa Rica Government, in addition to the army it had sent to coöperate with the allied forces against WALKER in Nicaragua, resolved upon organizing an expeditionary force for the purpose of possessing itself of the river San Juan, wisely judging that the efforts to dislodge WALKER would be prolonged, if not rendered futile, as long as he possessed facilities for receiving supplies and reinforcements by every steamer from the United States. On the 10th of December this force set out, not by the Serapiqui River, as was publicly reported and believed, but by the San Carlos, another tributary of the San Juan, which enters that river about half way between the lake and San Juan del Norte. This was done for the purpose of misleading a detachment of WALKER's forces, who were posted at Hipp's Point at the mouth of the Serapiqui.

As this route is very little, if ever, used, the Costa Ricans experienced great difficulties in advancing, having to cut their way through the forest along a track where mules could not be used, and along which all the provisions and munitions of war had to be borne on men's shoulders. Six days were spent on the march, during which the rain fell almost incessantly. At last the "embarcadero" was reached, and a few canoes were hastily constructed, and rafts made of trunks of trees rudely lashed together with vines and twigs.

Thus these enterprising men, most of whom had never before beheld a boat on a navigable river, boldly embarked on the 16th December to float down an unknown stream to its confluence with the river San Juan, and thence to Greytown itself. It was indeed a perilous undertaking. Had these frail rafts, upon which 120 men had ventured, met one of WALKER's steamers coming up or going down the river, the slightest contact would have been fatal to them.

On the morning of the 23d, the expedition was hauled into a creek near Hipp's Point, to refresh the men, previous to attacking WALKER's post of 50 men and 2 cannon. At that moment a steamer was heard coming down the river. The men were made to lie down on the rafts. It was a perilous moment. The steamer passed without any one on board having seen or suspected the lurking danger. A road or track was soon cut towards the flank and rear of WALKER's post, which they silently reached. The signal (a single shot) was given. The Costa Ricans rushed with the bayonet with horrid yells upon their surprised foes, and in half a minute resistance was at an end. A panic had seized them. Some were bayoneted—the rest sprung off the bank into the deep and rapid river. One brave officer (Captain THOMPSON) did all that mortal man could do to rally the men, but in vain—the onslaught was too sudden and overpowering to admit of a resistance. Captain THOMPSON only ceased his exertions after he received a second severe bayonet wound. His very enemies admiring his signal gallantry, liberated him subsequently at Greytown, where also they did all in their power to alleviate his sufferings. One man besides Captain T. was saved from the river, and five escaped into the forest. The rest are said to have perished.

A sufficient force having been left to guard Hipp's Point, the rest of the adventurous band again committed their lives to the precarious chances of the river upon the same rafts, which had now become ricketty and insecure. They arrived close to Greytown about 2 o'clock on the morning of the 24th. Here again fortune favored them. For a steamer was just getting up her steam to ascend the river. She was immediately taken with three others. Had the expedition been delayed an hour later in its descent, it must have perished. It would indeed have been "touch and go:" the slightest touch from the steamer would have separated the slightly bound pieces of the rafts, and sent the Costa Ricans instantaneously to a watery grave.

By dawn of day the steamers were taken, without loss, and the Costa Ricans also in possession of Punta Castilla, (or Punta Arenas,) which they have always claimed as belonging to their country.

At the same time, the inhabitants of Greytown became aware of the presence of this unexpected invasion. The place was soon in confusion and commotion. One party, the most numerous, threatening violence to the foreigners in the place, (mostly Americans,) under the cry of "Viva Costa Rica." However, the officers commanding the expedition discountenanced any and every hostile attempt against the inhabitants of Greytown, and left the place next morning in the captured vessels.

In the meantime, the United States Consul made an application to the officer commanding the British squadron at Greytown "to protect the property of Capt. JOSEPH N. SCOTT, agent for Messrs. CHARLES MORGAN & SON, of New-York, from a forcible seizure by a force of Costa Ricans, under the command of Col. JOAQUIN FERNANDEZ."

To this Capt. JOHN C. ERSKINE, senior officer, replied from on board the *Orion*, dated Dec. 24, 1856, that "he had taken steps by landing a party of marines from one of Her Majesty's ships to protect the persons and private property of Capt. JOSEPH SCOTT, his family, and all citizens of the United States of America, which the officer of the Costa Rica force, now at Punta Arenas, also assured him should be placed in no peril."

On ascending the river, when off the mouth of the river San Carlos, (which, as before stated, is a tributary of the river San Juan,) one of the steamers was dispatched to ascertain if General JOSE JOAQUIN MORA (brother to the President of Costa Rica) had arrived at the embarcadero with the main body of the expeditionary army, and, if so, to report the success of the expedition to Greytown, so that measures might immediately be taken for carrying promptly into effect the second part of the plan of operations. On proceeding up the San Carlos five leagues, placed on a raft as videttes, became so frightened by the noise and appearance of the approaching steamer (never having before seen or imagined the like,) plunged into the river and were drowned in the attempt to reach the bank. The steamer then landed two men to cut their way through the forest to the embarcadero, in order that General MORA might receive timely notice that the steamer was no longer an enemy, so that the probability of his firing upon her might be removed. General MORA was found at his post, with 800 men, followed by a reinforcement of 300, who have since also arrived. In addition to these, two transport corps of 600 men are alternately employed in carrying provisions, ammunition, &c., from the interior to the embarcadero.

Having now the river steamers at command, the Castillo Rapids, and the steamers *John Ogden* and *Ruth*, they were soon taken by General MORA. He then moved up to Fort San Carlos, which, with the large steamer and detachment of men there, was also taken, by stratagem. Then, the lake steamers, not aware of these occurrences, came across the lake with passengers from California, were also taken by General MORA, who generously sent them on to Greytown in the captured steamers.

Thus the second part of the plan of operations was completely successful.

The third and last part of this well-contrived campaign is as follows:

General MORA, having now 1,400 men, (exclusive of the land transport corps,) expected 500 more at the embarcadero of San Carlos, who, doubtless, have arrived long since. The river was to be occupied by 800 of these, backed by artillery and breastworks, and supported by the steamers, whilst Gen. MORA was to move up to La Virgin with 1,100 men and occupy the transit route.

Meanwhile, Gen. CANAS, having retired from Rivas and Massya, (where the allied Generals have been misspending both time and opportunity in dissensions,) Rivas was occupied by WALKER. His forces are estimated by his friends at 1,200—by his enemies at 800. In either case it is well known that about 300 are on the sick list. By last official accounts General CANAS was nominated Commander-in-Chief of the allied forces. He was on his march back to Rivas with 1,000 men, where he would arrive just about the time Gen. MORA would reach La Virgin, near Rivas, with 1,100 men and the steamers.

I suppose you have seen the proclamation of President MORA, offering a free passage by steamer to the States of all who will desert WALKER.

Mr. SPENCER, who executed the plan of the seizure of the steamers, is said by some to be the SPENCER who was arrested for the murder of Capt. FRAZIER, of the clipper *Sea Witch*. Others say he is the brother of the young man of such unfortunate celebrity in our naval history.

WALKER had only a small schooner on the lake at St. George, since he had lost the steamers. His friends here estimate his available force at 1,200 men—but the *Boletin* of San Jose says it does not exceed 600 or 700, as he has 300 sick.

It is said here that the Costa Ricans found on one of the steamers 8 field-pieces, 2 mortars, 400 rifles, 100 kegs of powder, and $2,000 in money, belonging to WALKER.

Mr. ROGERS, WALKER's Secretary of the Treasury, who was at Greytown on business connected with these and other supplies, when the river was closed against him, came around here on the British steamer, bought a five-ton schooner, and on Sunday, the 11th, set sail on her for San Juan del Sur.

The *Boletin Oficial* says that after WALKER had evacuated the island of Ometepe, the Indians returned to their village, destroyed their corn and provisions, killed their cattle, and burned their houses to the ground, "leaving only the temple of their god," for fear the fillibusters might return and be benefited by them. It also says that 100 Nicaragua troops deserted Gen. CANAS, while he was on his march to Massya. It counsels the allied Generals to drop their little jealousies and quarrels, and says that these are what have enabled WALKER to maintain himself in the country, in the face of an enemy numbering 2,500 men.

In the *Boletin Oficial* of Jan. 3 is the following "private letter, written by a very respectable person," which I translate for you:

"WALKER is in Rivas with 600 foreigners, and a small body of Nicaragua troops, which I doubt not he keeps by force. He has eight pieces of cannon. He occupies the fortifications which the valorous Gen. CANAS constructed by order of Gen. BOLLEDO, with so much labor. He has also fortified the church of San Francisco, the only temple left us in which to worship our Saviour. The hosts have been flung into the streets. The large images still adorn the altars, but the fillibusters have carried off the crucifixes, and sold them to anybody who would buy. In fine the temple is desolated, and the holy ointment has been used by these impious men to grease their rifles and revolvers. Rivas is completely deserted by its native inhabitants, and it is said WALKER is determined to burn it. The houses are tenantless, their doors broken down, the streets piled up with rubbish, and the people have fled to the mountains. Not even the haciendas are occupied, but all bear evidence of the ravine and ferocity of the invaders. WALKER has with him several of the clergy, whom he keeps as prisoners. He has also a great quantity of plate and jewelry, robbed from private persons and the churches of Granada. In fine, you can have no idea of the horrible situation of the people of this unfortunate country."

The general impression in Panama is, that WALKER "has gone in." The fate of the fillibusters and their enemies seems to hang upon the respective purses of GARRISON and VANDERBILT. If the longest purse wins, WALKER's star has set. We have an *on dit* in Panama, that VANDERBILT says he can command nine millions of dollars; that GARRISON can command only two millions; and that "he'll be d—d if he doesn't spend four millions in order to clean GARRISON out." Altogether, this is the biggest steamboat fight the Commodore ever got into, and he will find GARRISON a tough customer.

A Costa Rican paper says it is reported in San Jose that there is a Guatemalian force of 1,000 men in Realejo.

Mr. WEBSTER thinks WALKER has been attacked ere this, by CANAS and General MORA's division.

NEWS FROM NEW-GRANADA.

Gen. Mosquera's Pamphlet on the Troubles with the United States—The Passengers by the James Adger—Condition of the Railroad—Disturbance at Aspinwall—Earthquake Shock—The British Blockade—Political News from Bogota—The Result of the Election—Loss of an Iron Steamer.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

PANAMA, Monday, Jan. 19, 1857.

In local news, "the market is nearly bare." The two Spanish papers—the *Centinela* and the *Panameño*—having apparently got tired of digging into the ribs of President PIERCE for the snap-judgment he has taken of the American questions at issue with New-Granada, and grown weary of laughing at him because of his two-million dollars mistake on the mail-tax, and at Minister BOWLIN, for picking his teeth with a bowie-knife—are now parading before the public English and French histories of the Texas and Walker wars, the bombardment of Greytown and the troubles in Kansas. These historians evidently have no great love for good Uncle Samuel, for they pitch into him with peculiar unction, merely because he sees fit occasionally to follow, on a small scale, the example of John Bull, who, after stealing everything he could lay his hands on about home, stole half of India, and is busily engaged in stealing the rest; while modest Johnny Crapeau is amusing himself in robbing Algeria, and stifling Arabs to death in their cavernous retreats.

The *Star* has got hold of a pamphlet printed in English, by Gen. MOSQUERA, formerly President of this Republic, in which the General takes to himself all the credit of building the railroad and making free ports, of protecting the passengers and gold in transit, and in which he contends stoutly for the legality of the mail and tonnage tax. This is nuts for the *Star*, and enables it, in disputing these pretensions and positions of the egotistical General, to recount a great deal of history that bears rather hard upon the local authorities, as well as upon those at the head of affairs in Bogota.

The General's pamphlet *is* a dreadfully weak affair, while it is not more remarkable for what it says than for what it leaves unsaid. Here is a specimen. It says:

"The thieves who had congregated on the Isthmus from different points threatened the transit of the treasure, and knowing the importance of safety to the inter-oceanic trade, I obliged myself to the Insurance Companies to protect the treasure, and my obligations were fulfilled."

It does *not* say:

"For this service the Insurance Companies of New-York agreed to pay me $30,000 a year. I contracted with them for this sum to send a sufficient force with each train of gold to render it perfectly safe from robbers. But finding this would not afford me sufficient profits on my contract, I used to hire fifteen negro soldiers from the Government, giving them fifteen cents extra each per day, to accompany my mules, which I was bound to do, anyhow, for my own interest. In this way, besides making a handsome thing in freighting over the gold, I made just twenty-nine thousand nine hundred and fifty-six dollars each year in humbugging the Insurance Companies."

But probably you have seen this pamphlet of the Ex-President of New-Granada and the ex-banker of Wall-street, and so I only send this specimen brick.

The Captain of the *James Adger* bought at Colon all the powder he could find, for the Walker forces at Greytown. His passengers, 175 in number, expected to find the *Sierra Nevada* here, to take them to California, but as that vessel ought to have been here nearly a fortnight ago, it is probable WALKER is detaining her at San Juan del Sur, to keep up his connection with the outer world in case of defeat. Mr. HARRIS, agent of GARRISON & MORGAN, accompanied the passengers of the *James Adger* here from Greytown, paid all their expenses across the Railroad, as well as their board-bills here, and shipped the whole of them, on the evening of the 15th, on the mail steamer *Sonora*, for their destination. This is nothing more than what GARRISON & MORGAN were bound to do in justice to their passengers, but is a little different from the old style of steamboating on this route. In case of accident they were generally abandoned, and had to look out for themselves.

I crossed over to Colon on the Railroad, last week, and found the route in excellent condition. Indeed, with the exception of a few rods near the Paraiso station, the road has been good the whole of the rainy season just ended. This bit of road has now been abandoned, a new bed and track having been laid down at a little distance, forming a slight curve. Workmen were laying stone abutments on all the rivers and streams for the reception of the fine iron bridges to be substituted for the wooden ones. The largest bridge, that over the Chagres at Barbacoas, will be a beautiful and solid structure.

Colon appears to be full of the worst kind of Jamaica, Carthagena, Curacoa and Santo Domingo negroes and half-breeds, who do little or nothing but loaf about and steal when they get a chance. They are anything but friendly with the whites; and unless the United States shall take control of the Transit Route and its termini, there will be another 15th of April affair soon. It came very near it on Sunday, the 4th inst. Some Jamaica and San Domingo negroes publish a little sheet in Colon, called *El Criollo*, in which they have been in the habit of blackguarding every person of respectable character. On Sunday morning, an attack having been made in it upon a respectable lady, the wife of one of the employes of the Railroad Company, the white residents determined to destroy the press, and assembled near the printing office, or yard, for that purpose. Happily the Prefect of Police and his aids induced them to forego their purpose, by a promise to abate the nuisance if possible. The negroes were prepared to resist the destruction of the press, and bloodshed would have followed the attempt to destroy it.

We had a very smart shock of an earthquake here and at Colon on the evening of the 13th. The heavy stone houses of Panama trembled, but no damage was done.

The schooner *Josefa* sailed from here a few days since, with arms purchased in town for the revolutionists at Paita, Peru.

There is no sickness among the officers and crews of the *Independence* and *St. Mary's*, in the harbor. The fine band of the *Independence* occasionally comes on shore in the evening, and regales our ears with fine music, in which "Hail Columbia" and "Yankee Doodle" are always included. The *St. Mary's* sails for San Juan del Sur to-morrow. It is quite time we had a vessel there.

The steamship *Columbus* sailed again for ports in Central America on Sunday, 18th. On her last trip she brought back part of a cargo, among which was 275 seroons indigo, sugars, coffee and hides. It is said she took down some supplies for the Costa Ricans forces, and also that she took more on Sunday.

An English agent, Mr. WILSON, is in town, to make some inquiries or arrangements, preparatory to the starting of a steamship line to Australia, to connect with the British European and West India line.

I see that Postmaster-General CAMPBELL, after ample investigation, has just discovered that the New-York and California, or rather Aspinwall, steamers have not touched at Havana for the past three years, and that, consequently, the mail route not being 2,500 miles long, he has been collecting double postage all that time of American residents here. He has decided, it appears, that New-York, in a straight line, is 2,345 miles from Aspinwall or Colon, and that all letters from New-York, and from an inland distance of 150 miles from that port, shall pay ten cents. Outside of that distance, twenty cents as before. He might as well have properly interpreted the law while he was about it. Inland postage would seem to be an entirely different thing from ocean postage. It is a stupid idea that a letter from Boston to Panama must pay ten cents more than one from New-York, when the postage between the two Atlantic cities is only three cents.

The rumor that the British were commencing an immediate blockade of New-Granadian ports seems to have been founded on error. It is true that the orders for the blockade were signed and sealed, but at the moment they were to be dispatched, the remonstrance of British merchants in Bogota reached England, and caused Ministers to hesitate.

We have dates from Bogota to Dec. 26. There is nothing in regard to the American negotiations. Our Commissioner, Mr. MORSE, as I wrote you in my last, arrived at Carthagena on the 26th, and I learn that he left for Bogota next day. By private letters I learn that OSPINA, President elect, is not likely to be installed without trouble. It is charged that he was stuffed into office, after the manner of California, Philadelphia, and Egypt, in Illinois. By the official returns he is given 97,000 votes. MURILLO TORO, his competitor, in round numbers gets 80,000. Gen. MOSQUERA, who resides in New-York, and who *didn't* build the Panama Railroad, gets about 34,000. OSPINA was the candidate of the Conservadores, and was supported by the Church party. TORO is a *Rojo*, or Red. In some of the less populated districts the polls were stuffed by the priests to such an extent that 47 per cent. of the whole population is returned for their candidate, while TORO gets scarcely a vote in them. It is also asserted that the friends of MOSQUERA, when they saw their candidate was so far behind, allowed the Conservatives to cut his name off from 4,000 ballots, and substitute OSPINA's name.

There was a slight disturbance at Carthagena on Dec. 31, growing out of a dispute as to who should be installed Governor of the Province. The people were about to appeal to arms, when one of the candidates thought it better to appeal to the Supreme Court. The next day the temporary Governor, CALVO, was quietly installed.

The American brig *Henry*, of Waldoboro', Maine, arrived at Carthagena, 20 days from Colon, on the 30th ultimo, having lost her captain, C. D. FARREN, as also her mate, and all her sails. She was bound to St. Domingo.

The Magdalena River Steam Company's iron steamer *Anita* was lost, with twelve of her crew, off the port of Savanilla, on Dec. 23. She had started in company with the Magdalena Company's steamer *Estrella*, for St. Thomas; both steamers bound to England. A strong wind sprung up soon after they left, with a heavy sea, when the *Anita* began to labor badly, and in a few minutes, in plain view of the *Estrella*, went down bows foremost. The *Estrella* tried to reach her when she saw she was in trouble, but it was two hours before she got up to the fragments of the wreck, although she was only half a mile distant. The *Estrella*'s life-boat was unmanned in attempting to lower it. The *Estrella* steamed about the place of the wreck from 9 o'clock till dusk, picking up twelve of the *Anita*'s men, including the 2d engineer and captain. The *Estrella* was badly strained, and put into Santa Martha for repairs on the 24th. They were both strong iron vessels, and were built in London two years since. F. W. R.

NEWS FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

ECUADOR.

POLITICAL MOVEMENTS—MARITIME LAW—SCIENTIFIC EXPEDITION.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

PANAMA, Monday, Jan. 19, 1857.

Dates from Guayaquil are up to Jan. 1. Congress continued in session. The Government was under charge of the Vice-President, MARCOS ESPINEL, President ROBLES having placed it in his hands a short time after his inauguration.

President ROBLES returned to Quito from Guayaquil on the 14th ultimo, but whether to resume his place was not known. A law has been sanctioned limiting the army in time of peace to 1,200 men; to sell the vessels of the fleet which are not needed; also, lessening the duties on foreign flour from $7 50 to $6.

The project of a treaty between Ecuador and France and England, upon the principles of maritime rights proposed by the latter Governments to Ecuador, has passed to a third reading.

The petition of RICHARD WRIGHT, an Englishman, to be allowed the sum of $26,000 for services in various employs under the Government, having been denied, the British Minister had notified the President of Ecuador that Lord CLARENDON was much concerned at the intelligence. Verily, John Bull keeps a sharp look-out for his progeny abroad! Brother Jonathan would do well to imitate his example in some slight degree, but not to the extent of making a bailiff of himself for the collection of petty debts of citizens who have denationalized themselves.

Professor FRANCIS and Mr. MOORE, of Iowa, started for the interior on the 6th ultimo, on a scientific expedition. The President was about to send a commission of officers of the Navy to aid them in their object, and to collect information for the benefit of the nation.

PERU.

PROGRESS OF THE REVOLUTION—MOVEMENTS OF VIVANCO—CURIOUS OFFICIAL DOCUMENT—THE GUANO CONTRACT—NEW PROPOSITION.

Our dates from Lima are to the 27th of December. The revolutionists had possession of all the ports of the Republic, except Callao—indeed of nearly the whole county, except Lima, Cuzco, Puno, the city of Arica, and a few of the less populous districts. Not much fighting had taken place—the forces on either side being very small—but generally in the *escaramuzas* the revolutionists have come off first best. On the 15th ult. the runaway steam-frigate *Apurimac*, and her consort, the *Tumbes*, landed three hundred revolutionists in Ilo, who immediately took up their line of march for Moquegua. A battalion of about 200 Government troops of the Tacna regiment, under Colonel FRIERE, marched to meet them, but did not deem it prudent to do so on more mature reflection, Col. UGARTECHE, in command of the revolutionary column, reached Moquegua on the 18th, when, after "two hours' hard fighting" with the inhabitants, and a party of troops, they got possession of the city. Of course there must have been some broken heads, or at least black eyes, on both sides. This, I believe, is much the biggest fight that has yet taken place.

Gen. VIVANCO was in Arequipa, organizing an army, and was about to send his steamers with a large body of men, to make another attack on the city of Arica. He had issued a proclamation brimfull of patriotism and indignation against the Dictator CASTILLA, who at present enjoys the guano-stealings. VIVANCO condemns in this paper the bad faith of CASTILLA in stopping the payment of interest to British and other bond-holders, and promises that on his accession the public faith shall be restored. As a matter of course, he professes his willingness to die "in defence of the rights of the people."

The *Tumbes*, on the 19th, took possession of the brig *Carolina*, with 400 tons of Government coal on board, as she entered the port of Arica. The master of the *Carolina* had not heard of the pronunciamento of the steamers.

Gen. SAN ROMAN, of the Government forces, was in Puno, and was about to march to Cuzco to prevent an attack upon that province by VIVANCO.

The Government steamer *Ucayali* sailed from Callao, on the 14th, with 300 men, under Gen. LAYSECA, to operate against Trujello, in the north. The steamer entered the port of San Jose with English colors, surprised the authorities, and got possession of some important correspondence of VIVANCO's. On the 21st, she entered Paita, but was forced to leave without communicating with the town.

Some officers of Echenique had arrived at Islay, from Chill, but were not permitted to land by the Vivanquitas. They were staying on board a vessel in the harbor.

It is said, but not generally believed, that CORDOVA, President of Bolivia, had sent to Gen. SAN ROMAN money, arms, and ammunition for CASTILLA.

On the 23d, the Cabildo at Lima was open all day for signatures to a declaration of adherence to the present Government and Constitution. The number of signatures obtained is not mentioned.

The following curious document has been posted on the walls in the different ports in the South, both in Spanish and English:

LIMA, Thursday, Dec. 11, 1856.

The Government hereby offers $200,000 reward to whoever will take possession of the steam-frigate *Apurimac*, and deliver her up to the Minister of Marine,—and an additional $100,000 for the capture of the *Tumbes* and *Loa*. The Government also guarantees that Captain JOSE MARIA SALCEDO shall not have again the command of either of the said vessels. GEORGE GARRITH is authorized to take the necessary steps for the capture of the vessels. CASTILLA.

By JOSE SANTOS CASTENADA.

CASTILLA is introducing SHARPE's rifles into his army, eighty to a hundred cases having passed through Panama, for Lima, within the past six weeks.

If VIVANCO and ECHENIQUE, the Ex-President, can harmonize their interests, there can be but little doubt that CASTILLA will have to run. At present ECHENIQUE is in Valparaiso, quietly watching the course of events, apparently well satisfied with the progress of VIVANCO in rooting out his old enemy. But as the latter is a weak man, without much administrative ability, perhaps the wily Ex-President thinks he will have but little difficulty in driving him from the capital in his turn.

A proposition to abolish the system of Government consignation in the guano business, rescinding the contract of the present agents, GIBBS & SONS, and to sell the guano outright at the Islands to a new company formed for its purchase, has given birth to much newspaper discussion in Lima. I translate for you the proposition of the new company, because, although it does not include the United States, it will undoubtedly, if accepted, affect the price, and probably to the disadvantage of consumers in our country. It appears that some doubt is thrown upon the legality of the contract with GIBBS & SONS, as it is contended that an act of Congress prohibits the present manner of disposing of the guano by consigning it for sale. The petitioners for the new contract publish a long exposition or statement of the trade under the present system, in which is included the account of sales of GIBBS & Co. of four cargoes, embracing the cost of freight, commissions, insurance, commissions for disbursements, interests, guarantees, &c., by which it appears that the average net product to the Government was $32 88 the ton register of the vessels. The commissions for selling of GIBBS & Co. are 3½ per cent. The average freight on these four vessels per ton of 2,240 pounds, is £4 5s.; the average freight paid in 1855 was £4 8s., although it is asserted that £6 and even £7 have been paid. The petitioners show that the total net product of 260,000 tons register, according to their proposition, will be $10,557,950, while the present system, for the same amount at £11 for 2,240 pounds, will only net $8,446,600, being a loss of $2,111,350. If the consignees under the present system shall sell the guano for £12 per ton, at which price some sales have lately been made, the gain even then, by changing the system, will be $1,807,250 a year, or in five years a gain of $9,036,250. They say that the Government suffers immensely from losses by shipwreck, damaged cargoes, overstocking the market, etc., and show a flattering picture of the improvements the Government will be able to make in clearing out its rivers, digging canals, building railroads, establishing agricultural banks, and lessening imposts with the nine or ten millions it will gain by acceding to its proposition.

On the other side, the friends of GIBBS & Co. say that the calculation of the petitioners, based upon tons register, is deceptive. They say that 350,000 tons of guano now net the Government $11,984,935; the same quantity by the new proposition will net only $9,596,875, making a loss of $2,388,060 annually, or $11,940,300 in five years. They calculate the amount of guano in foreign countries, and which will be *en camino* at the date of the new contract, on which the new Company, as per article 10, offer to buy at £10 15s., will amount to 100,000 tons, worth £12 per ton, thus making a loss to the Government of $625,000.

A table of the gross and net product of 8,781 tons of guano shipped to Europe, in the four vessels referred to above, may be of some use to commercial men. This table is taken from the statement of the new Company:

Names of Ship.	Tons.	Gross Product. £. s. d.	Net.
Cargo of the *

The commission to be charged by the Company, to these shareholders, shall be 1 per cent.

In case that, previous to the 1st of May, proximo, the Government shall require payments from the Company, the contractors obligate themselves to come see such advances from the 20th of February, proximo, receiving at that date, as security, the guano that shall have been exported the preceding month, at the price stipulated in Article 6.

JOSE CANEVARO.
MELENDEZ Y CASTANEDA.
G. BOGARDUS.
JUAN DE UGARTE.
J. V. OYAGUE Y HERMANO.
ZARACONDEGUI Y CA.

Dec. 19, 1856.

CALLAO SHIP NEWS.

Arrived in Callao—Dec. 12, Amer. whaling schooner *Emeline Moore*, 40 days from Punta Arenas, with oil to order; 14th, American ships *Samuel Watts*, from the Chinchas; *Portland*, 104 days from Australia; 15th, *Elvira Owen*, 89 days from Africa, *Isaac H. Boardman*, 117 days from Liverpool; 16th, *Chequebobe*, from Chinchas; 20th, *Hermosilla*, 77 days from Gibraltar, in ballast; 22d, *Black Warrior*, from Chinchas, *General Worth*, 90 days from Liverpool, in ballast; 24th, *Sierra Nevada*, from Chinchas, bark *Isis*, do.

Sailed from Callao—18th, American ships *Robert Center* for Chinchas, *Siroco* for France, *George Rayner* for United States; 16th, *Samuel Watts* for France, *Loyonia* for Chinchas; 17th, *Isaac H. Boardman* for Chincha; 18th, *Elvira Owen*, do., *Sybila*, do., *Portland*, do.; 19th, *Castillian*, do.; 20th, *Mayflower*, do., whaleship *Stella*, on a cruise; 23d, *Northern Crown* for Manila, in ballast, *Mastiff* for United States.

Amer. vessels at the Chinchas, Dec. 24—Ships Charles A Parwell, Radiant, Susan Howland, Samuel Laurence, Evening Star, Morning Light, Robert Center, Bay State, Southern Johnny, Child of the Regimen, Witch of the Wave, Parthenia, James Cooper, Roebuck, Commerce, Alarm, Free Trade, Star of Empire, Herald of the Morning, Francis A Palmer, Albatross, Duchesse d'Orleans, Zephyr, Astorian, Wild Cat, State of Maine, John Bryant, Viking, Euterpe, Thatcher, Maguri, Santa Claus, Superior, Castillian, Lorenzo, brig Scotland.

American vessels in Callao, Dec. 26—Ships Juan Fernandez, Juventa, Coquimbo, Black Warrior, General Newall, Sierra Nevada, bark Isis, schooner Emmeline

Ships of War in Callao—French frigate *Perseverante* 50 guns; French steamer *Lavoisier*, 6 guns; British steamer *Tribune*, 31 guns.

BOLIVIA.

PIECE RESTORED—MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

From this Republic we have nothing new. No attempt had been made at revolution since the outbreak headed by Colonel RAFAEL CASTRO, at Potosi, on the 6th November, which I noticed one or two steamers since. A tax of 5 per cent. upon testamentary property, and another of 2 per cent. upon the purchase or sale of dwellings, went into operation Nov. 25. A native artist and a French engineer, named PASCUAL CONTRE, had been appointed to make a survey for a carriage-road from Tacna to La Pay. The road leading into the rich province of Yungas had been repaired, and others opened. The yellow fever continued its ravages in the villages north of La Pay, on account of their situation in a narrow ravine.

CHILI.

NEW TREATY—IMPROVEMENTS—CONSULAR CONVENTION WITH THE U. S.—COSTA RICAN AGENTS IN CHILI—BUSINESS, &C.

Chili has concluded with Peru and Ecuador a treaty for mutual defense in certain cases. Other Spanish American States have the privilege of joining in it. The Republic is making steady progress towards wealth and power.

The President had arrived at Valparaiso, where he was busily engaged in inspecting the public improvements. Valparaiso is looking to other improvements as the result of this visit.

Mr. LLOYD had finished his fine railroad bridges over the Cucharan, so that the trains for passengers run to Limache. The road will soon be opened as far as Quillota.

A floating dock has been completed at Valparaiso, capable of receiving ships of 800 tons. Two quays are about to be constructed at Coquimbo.

The Government is about to publish the result of the astronomical labors of Señor MOESTA, Director of the Santiago Observatory, from 1853 to 1855. It will comprise 4,000 observations of different celestical bodies.

The Society of Primary Instruction, formed in October last, have endowed in Santiago nine adult evening schools, containing 800 pupils.

A Savings Bank for Government officers has been established at Santiago.

Señor CICARELLI, director of the Academy of Painting, has given his fine house in Santiago, as well as the greater part of his property, to the Ladies Beneficent Society, for the preservation of young women from the temptations of vice. The ladies accepted the house, but declined to receive the other property.

The heiress of Mr. E. BROWN, an English subject, having died without issue, a property of $200,000 falls to the City of Valparaiso for the establishment of an Orphan Asylum. The terms of the will were that the Government should also contribute a like sum for this object—in default of which, one-half of the sum should be paid to the City of London, and the other half to Paris, for the use of orphan asylums.

The new Mortgage Loan Bank had issued bills to the amount of $209,000 during the month of November. The consolidated sequestration had produced during the month of November, $508,390.

The news from the mining districts of Copiapo was very favorable. The harvest promised an abundant yield.

The important Consular Convention between Chili and the United States has been finally settled and signed by Mr. STARKWEATHER, United States Minister, and Don SILVESTRE OCHAGAIRA, on behalf of the Chili Government.

Two agents from Costa Rica were expected in Chili, their mission being to organize with Chili and Peru to jointly oppose filibustering invasions.

The United States sloop-of-war *John Adams* arrived at Valparaiso on the 10th December, from Papeete in 40 days, and was awaiting orders. Her commander, BOUTWELL, was dangerously ill, and had been ordered home. The *Mercurio* reports his having died on the voyage, but this is not so.

Business had been very dull the preceding fortnight. The Bolivian merchants have not been in the market this year, having bought their goods in Arica, where many cargoes had arrived from Europe direct. Buyers from the Argentine Republic had not yet made their appearance. They were expected in January. Buyers from the South and the interior were expected as soon as they had got in their harvests, with which to pay for their goods. Sixteen vessels with cargoes had arrived at Valparaiso from Europe since the commencement of the month, and one ship from California.

In American goods, Carolina rice was quoted at $6 75 to $7. Some superior fine lumber, brought by the British ship *Bentinck* from the British North American Provinces, sold at $55 per 1,000 feet. Flour was declining. Good brands were worth $9 50 per 200 pounds. White wool was worth $10 to $10 25; black $6; Merino $14 75 to $15. At these prices sales were made for France and the United States. American gray shirting wanted.

Freights were a little better. From Caldera to Liverpool ores were shipped at £3 17s. 6d.; American ship *Flying Dutchman*, ores to Baltimore, $20; guano from Chinchas to Havre, 102 francs; to Great Britain, £4 10s.; nitrate from Iqueque to Liverpool, £3 15s.

VALPARAISO SHIP NEWS.

Sailed—Nov. 30, Chili bark *E. T. L.*, for Baltimore, with ores; Dec. 3, American ship *Sybil*, JENKINS, for Callao; 3d, British ship *Velay*, JONES, for San Francisco, assorted cargo; 8th, American schooner *Caroline*, E. FOOTE, of San Francisco, for Iqueque.

Arrived—Nov. 30, American ship *Flying Dutchman*, HUBBARD, 44 days from San Francisco; Dec. 9, U. S. sloop-of-war *John Adams*, BOUTWELL, commander, 40 days from Papete Bay.

American vessels reported to be in port—Acalia, Zenobia, Elmwood and *Peabody*. The *G. W. Hall* is reported as being in port Dec. 15, when in fact she sailed for Boston 19 days previously.

ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION.

PROSPECTING COMMISSION TO SANTA FE—NEW MINES.

Government had sent a Commission to inspect the foreign colony in Santa Fé, which was joined by the French Minister, that he might examine his countrymen's position. The colony is composed of 1,200 foreigners of both sexes—Germans, Swiss, Belgians and French. It is situated ten leagues from Santa Fé, in an immense and salubrious plain. The colonists cultivate cotton, corn and tobacco, and seem to be well satisfied with their lot. The Commission was received with enthusiasm, and were much pleased with the state of the colony. It had been reported that they were starving—only being able to raise a few potatoes.

In Tucuman the value of landed property was daily increasing. The sixth Governor within one year had just been legally elected. If the people of that Province should use up so much time in electioneering for their Governors as we do in the States, their lands would speedily grow to weeds.

In Catamarca fresh discoveries of mines had been made, and others were yielding richly. Public wealth was developing itself in this Province, as well as in all the others where tranquillity was maintained. Nature has so lavishly endowed the country that peace only is necessary to enable it to develop its immense resources, and to become one of the most prosperous communities on the face of the globe.

RIVER PLATE PROVINCES.

ELECTION OF SENATORS IN MONTEVIDEO—ITALIAN EMIGRATION TO BUENOS AYRES—INCREASE OF PUBLIC REVENUE—NEWS FROM MENDOZA, PARAGUAY AND PARANA.

Our dates by way of England are from Montevideo to Dec. 5, Buenos Ayres to the 5th, Paraná to the 18th and Mendoza to the 5th December.

Montevideo is enjoying a season of quiet. The new system of direct taxation was working prosperously. ORIBE was plotting to get into power again, "but happily for the country without much prospect of success."

We read in the London *Times:* The election of Senators had taken place on the 30th of November, and, although Don MANUEL ORIBE had given his influence in opposition to the Government, all passed off quietly, the Government being triumphant. It was rumored, however, that Don MANUEL ORIBE would be banished from the country, in order that his influence might not preponderate on any future occasion. The country was in a very prosperous state, and business good. Exports were on the increase, as several saladeros had commenced operations. Hides had advanced in price. Exchange, 4s. 2½d. to 4s. 2d.

Buenos Ayres was prospering. The Pampas were to be settled by a colony of 1,700 Italians from Malta, expected to arrive in a short time. The Government plot monopolies have been abolished. The lessening of duties on imports has much increased the public revenues. The excess of the ten months ending in October, 1856, over the corresponding period in 1855, is four millions, and ten millions and a half over the same period in 1854. The month of October, 1856, shows an excess of over one million over the same month in 1854, and more than half a million over October, 1855. Nearly the whole of the excess of October, 1856, over October, 1854, has been on imports, and the excess in the same line over October, 1855, has been nearly a quarter of a million. The committee named by Government has reported seventeen millions of the debt created during the Dictatorship as legal, rejecting eleven and a half millions as not fully proved. Congress has as yet taken no action on the subject.

Congress adjourned *sine die* on the 1st of November, the terms of a part of the members expiring on that day. Considerable excitement prevailed in the canvass for new members as the next Congress elects a new President.

Mendoza, as well as Paraguay, had had a church difficulty, in which, also, the prelate got the worst of it. The Bishop of San Juan having refused to obey the mandate of the Governor of that District, the latter asked permission of the federal power to depose *his lordship*, which was granted and carried into effect. The Bishop was then arrested, sent to Paraná under a military escort, and placed in the hands of the Federal Power. The Bishop, finding things looking so squally, finally gave in, and through the influence of Gen. BENAVIDES was allowed to resume his clerical robes.

Paraná was quiet and prospering. It was announced that the money for the establishment of the bank would arrive from Europe in November, and the machinery, implements and workmen for the railroad in December or January. It was also said that several capitalists in London and Paris proposed to establish an interoceanic road, provided the Governments of Chili and the Argentine Confederation would guarantee six per cent interest on the investment. R. W. R.

TIGHTNESS IN THE RIO MONEY MARKET—COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

From Rio de Janeiro, we have advices by way of England to Dec. 15. There had been a great tightness in the money market. The Bank of Brazil had raised the rate of discount from 8 to 9 ℘ cent. and even so discounted but insignificant amounts Out of the bank the rate of discount was generally 11 per cent. In consequence of this pressure, and of very considerable purchases of coffee, exchanges had undergone great fluctuations since the 13th ult.

Prices of Coffee declined 150 reis. Green good first was very scarce, and eagerly sought after at 4,550 and 4,600 reis. Sales since the 12th ult, 282,900 bags, of which 169,500 were for the States, 70,900 for the Channel and North of Europe, and 42,500 for the Mediterranean. Stock of Coffee, 100,000 bags, badly assorted; market very firm, with upward tendency.

The accounts received from the interior of the country represent the coming crop as being only one-third of the present one, and the highest estimates do not exceed 1,800,000 bags. The law raising the export duty on Coffee from 9 to 11 per cent. was to come into operation on the 1st of January.

Later from Australia.

From the Panama Star and Herald, Jan. 19.

We have received by way of Callao the Melbourne *Weekly Argus* of Oct. 31, being 18 days later than last advices.

It is principally filled with the debates of the Church of England Synod from the sixth to the tenth day of its sitting.

From the gold mines the news is favorable. The Bendigo *Advertiser* states that at Epsom rich leads have been discovered, and claims have been taken, extending three miles in one continuous direction. The sinking varies from sixty-five to seventy feet deep, and as much as a pound weight to the tub has been obtained.

The Geelong *Advertiser* states that deserters from the 46th Regiment are very frequent.

From Adelaide, we learn that Dr. BARUH is said to have discovered anthracite coal on the lands of the South Australian Company.

The project for a direct railroad line from Melbourne to Sydney has, so far, met with the approval of both Governments, that it has been determined to construct a tramroad along this route.

News from the Sandwich Islands.

LOSS OF AN AMERICAN WHALESHIP—ANNIVERSARY OF HAWAIIAN INDEPENDENCE—A SUSPICIOUS CRAFT—THE HAWAIIAN ARMY DISBANDED.

Our advices from Honolulu are to Dec. 6. The American whaleship *Nauticon*, 372 tons, of New-Bedford, Capt. LUCE, was lost, says the *Polynesian*, at the mouth of Honolulu harbor, on the 24th of November. A southerly gale was blowing at the time when the tug *Pele* undertook to tow the ship to sea, but the wind being well to the eastward of south, and a lull at the time, it was thought that the ship could be got safely out, more especially as the *Sarah*, Capt. SWIFT, had just previously been towed out. Just as the ship got abreast of the dangerous rock known as the "middle ground," a severe squall from the southward was encountered, which, together with the heavy sea, rendered the tug unable to make headway, and the ship drifted on to the shoal, where she soon bilged, in spite of efforts made to get her off by the *Pele*, aided by the crews of the French and English men-of-war in port. The *Nauticon* was homeward bound and had on board 2,300 barrels whale oil and 8,800 pounds bone, all of which will be saved. The masts were cut away in order to ease the vessel, shortly after she struck.

The 23d of November was the Thirteenth Anniversary of Hawaiian Independence, and was observed, says the *Polynesian*, generally as a holiday. At noon a salute was fired from Punch Bowl, and returned by the *Havannah* and *Embuscade*. The day passed off in the most orderly manner, and closed with a ball in the evening at the Palace, which was very numerously attended. The good taste and order with which everything was arranged is the universal topic of conversation this morning.

The *Banner of Bristol*, says the *Advertiser*, is the name of a "long, low, suspicious-looking craft," armed to the teeth and fleet as a steamer, which anchored off the port on Wednesday last. She sails under the British flag and has once before visited this port, and on both occasions bidding defiance to the Customs and Consular authorities. On Saturday notice being given to the British Consul-General by the Collector, two armed boats from the *Havannah* were ordered to board the schooner, to bring the captain ashore. After having complied with the British Consulate regulations, and before the proper steps were taken by the Hawaiian authorities to arrest the captain for violation of its laws, the vessel was under way for "ports in China." Of what use are revenue laws and regulations unless they can be enforced, and the Collector promptly aided when he requires aid? In cases of defiant contempt of our laws like the above, prompt and efficient action on the part of the authorities is the only thing that can establish the respect due.

The Government, as we are informed, have within a few days, says the *Advertiser*, discharged the army, retaining only a small company of thirty soldiers to protect the town during the shipping season, as well as the whole kingdom against "filibusters." This is doubtless a profound stroke of policy, and when we remember the scenes of the Fall of 1852, and the endless bugbears about filibusters which are annually to be found in certain official documents, we are inclined to think it must have originated with that eminent member of Government who on a former occasion modestly claimed some credit to himself for the wise "prevision" which saved the country from anarchy and ruin. Our suspicions arise from the statesmanlike consistency in expending $20,000 since April 1, and $40,000 the year previous for military purposes, and now in the midst of a heavy shipping season, our defenceless community are left to take care of themselves.

News from Jamaica.

IMPORTATION OF COIN—EXPORT DUTIES—AMERICAN SLAVES ON BRITISH TERRITORY.

Our files of Kingston, Jamaica, papers are to Jan. 12.

The Bank of Jamaica had imported a quantity of new silver coin, and the Commissariat had also imported $50,000 worth of the same commodity—the scarcity of which was beginning to be severely felt on the Island.

It is announced that the Tax on Exports, payable at the Customs, is in force. On Sugar, Rum, Coffee, &c., the duty must be paid before shipment.

The Kingston *Morning Journal* says:

"A report is in circulation in this city, that four American slaves are detained at the Pedro Keys, for the purpose of digging guano manure for American vessels. As the said Keys are British territory, it would be worth while to inquire into this alleged breach, by a friendly power, of a fundamental principle in British Law. We throw out the hint for the information of the Commodore on the station."

The same paper says:

"We trust the Government and Parliament will concede prompt and energetic assistance, to extricate the island from her downward progress, and that early measures will be adopted to enforce the observance of treaties for the suppression of the Slave traffic. The greatest blow and heaviest discouragement will be to refuse the admission of Slave produce under any terms. It should be entirely prohibited."

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARAGO.

Our Paris Correspondence.

Final Settlement of the Prusso-Swiss Dispute.

CONTINUED HOSTILITIES AT CANTON.

Participation of Americans in the Hostilities.

DEFEAT OF THE RUSSIANS BY CIRCASSIANS.

Cotton Lower—Grain Quiet.

Consols 93 5-8.

By the arrival, yesterday morning, from Havre and Southampton of the United States mail steamer *Arago*, we have news from Europe to January 12,—four days later.

The *Arago* has made the best Winter passage of the season.

The *Anglo-Saxon* steamship, from New-York and Portland, had arrived at Liverpool on the 10th; and the *Canada*, from Boston and Halifax, on the 13th.

A dispatch from Liverpool dated Jan. 14, states that the ship *James Buchanan* of Portsmouth, N. H., has been totally lost on the Irish Coast.

Private telegraphic dispatches received in England, in anticipation of the Overland Mail, bring the accounts from Canton down to the 24th November. These advices state that hostilities continued, that the Americans had also engaged in the struggle, and that trade remained consequently at a stand-still. Thus much is known for certain. Rumor adds, in explanation of the engagement of the Americans in the strife, that the price offered by the Chinese Governor for the heads of the English led to some heads of Americans being sent in, in mistake for those of Englishmen.

By our own private advices we receive also some Chinese intelligence of interest. A correspondent, writing from on board the *San Jacinto*, at Whampoa, on 12th of November, says:

"We shall be at the seat of war to-morrow. The *Portsmouth* and *Levant* are both there; their officers and crew are doing duty ashore, protecting American residents and their property. Near all of the foreign population are now at Macao. We left Macao at about 4 A. M. this morning. At 8:15 we beat to general quarters as we were nearing the noted Boca Tigris Forts, which command the river and are garrisoned by the Chinamen. They have here upwards of three hundred and fifty guns mounted, and an immense number of men in the forts. We expected that they would fire into us and our guns were shotted and all in readiness to return 'good for evil.' They had their guns manned and all hands to quarter, but not a shot was fired. There were five British vessels of war lying off the forts, three steamers and two sailing vessels, in all mounting some 120 guns. The steamers were under steam, and it was supposed that to-day the forts were to be shelled.

By a letter received by Capt. BOTT of this ship from Consul HARRIS, dated Oct. 9, we learn that there has been a violent hurricane at Simoda, doing immense damage to the town and shipping. Upwards of 100 junks were wrecked in the harbor and in the vicinity of Simoda. That there is very little protection from a south wind in the harbor is evident. The Consul flatters himself that he is ingratiating himself into the affections of the Japanese; that he is now negotiating with the Government to establish an equitable rate of exchange, and has strong hopes of success in the matter. So mote it be."

There is very little general news by this mail.

The Neufchatel question may be regarded as settled. England and France have proposed terms to the Federal Council, which that body considers acceptable. The Envoys of Switzerland have also come to an understanding with the French Government. Switzerland will set at liberty the prisoners on the assurance of the two mediating Powers that Prussia will acknowledge the independence of Neufchatel, and at once put a stop to all military preparations.

By the telegraph *viâ* Trieste, news had been received in England of a great battle near Bayuk, between the Russians and Circassians. The former retreated with a loss of nearly 2,000 men and several guns, the attack being made by a Circassian corps of 10,000 strong.

No news had been received of the Persian Gulf expedition. The force under Brigadier CHAMBERLAYNE had nearly reached Cabul.

The *Patrie* announces the arrival at Marseilles of FERUK KHAN, the Persian Ambassador. His suite is said to be composed of 100 persons, among whom are some of the nobility of Teheran, who solicited as a great favor to be permitted to accompany him. His Excellency is expected in Paris to-morrow, or the day after at the latest.

Intelligence from the Cape of Good Hope to Nov. 11 was of a pacific character, and the colony throughout was tranquil and improving.

The session of the Portuguese Cortes for 1857 was opened on the 1st inst. by King DON PEDRO V. In the course of the royal speech, his Majesty expressed his thanks to the Governments of England and the United States, for the succor given by them to the inhabitants of the Cape Verde Islands.

A missive from Rome had arrived at Madrid Every difficulty between the Holy See and the Spanish Court is said to be at an end.

The snow-storms in the Asturias had been so violent that all communications, and even the mails, had been interrupted for several days.

A letter in the *Indépendance Belge* announces the marriage of M. DE MORNY with a daughter of the Princess TROUBETSKOI.

The French Government has received accounts from Senegal, dated Dec. 5, announcing the death of MOHAMMED SIDI, Chief of the Brackuas, and one of the most determined enemies of the French domination.

The funeral of the murdered Archbishop of Paris took place on the 10th inst., in the Cathedral of Notre Dame, with great pomp, and amid throngs of people. The trial of the assassin is expected to take place about the 25th of the month.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says:

"Among the candidates believed to have the best chance of succeeding to the vacant See of Paris the names of Monseigneur SALINIS, Bishop of Amiens, (Ex-Legitimist, but present Bonapartist,) and Monseigneur MAZENOD, Bishop of Marseilles, are mentioned. The latter is said to have the best chance. As he is in years, the young Prince CANINO, (son of Prince CHARLES,) who has been lately ordained priest, and who, I presume, is to be the Cardinal Fesch of the second Empire, is spoken of as likely to be his coadjutor.

It is reported that a letter was found on VERGER addressed to the Emperor personally, and which was immediately given to His Majesty. The conclusion is said to be, 'L'Archevêque est perdu, garé á vous.' VERGER is also said to have left at his late rectory in the diocese of Meaux, a sort of testamentary paper, which has been transmitted to the police by the Bishop. The paper says, 'Je lègue mon âme à l'immortalité, mon corps à la guillotine.' ('I bequeath my soul to immortality, my body to the guillotine.')"

A hurricane was experienced at Malta on the 4th inst., during which some ships sank, and 300 boats were dashed to pieces against the quays.

The English residents at Java have transmitted the sum of 4,525 francs for the relief of the sufferers by the inundations in France.

The Royal Naval School at Richmond, England, was destroyed by fire on the morning of the 11th inst. No person was injured.

The last number of the journal *Pratique d'Agriculture* states that, for the first time during the last three years, it is able to announce that there has been a fall in all the corn markets of France.

An account of Sir CHARLES NAPIER'S Baltic Campaign, from the Admiral's own pen, is, it is said, about to be published.

The captain and crew of the *Northern Belle*, an American vessel, were saved from destruction during a fearful gale off the coast of Kent, on the 6th inst., by 13 resolute boatmen belonging to Broadstairs. Their heroism has called forth the warmest eulogies from all quarters, and a subscription amongst American residents in England has been commenced by Mr. CROSKEY, the American Consul at Southampton, who has presented a check of £50, to provide a fund for rewarding their bravery. Considerable sums have already passed to Broadstairs through the office of the London *Times*.

The *Tyne* steamer, belonging to the West India Royal Mail Company, ran ashore about 5 miles west of St. Alban's Head, on the coast of Dorset, between 3 and 4 o'clock on the morning of the 13th inst., on her voyage home from the Brazils. The weather was very thick, and a heavy sea on. The passengers and mails were safely landed, but the vessel, it is feared, will not be saved. She was one of the finest and strongest of the Company's fleet.

The commercial advices brought by the *Tyne* are satisfactory. Trade at Buenos Ayres and Montevideo was good. The Rio money market was tight. At Pernambuco there was an active demand for sugars.

The Naples correspondent of the London *Times* says:

"Baron BENTIVENGA, the leader of the recent insurrection in Sicily, was shot Dec. 20, near Palermo. He died with courage, after having made his will. He leaves his property to his mother and his brothers. Before the execution he sipped a cup of coffee, and requested that his eyes might not be bandaged. This was refused. He declared that he was the only leader of the insurrection, and he hoped the Government would show clemency to his companions.

The English money market was firmer on the 13th inst., owing to speculative purchases and a cessation of money sales. Consols for money were 93⅛, 93¾ and 93⅞, 94 for the account. New 3 per cents. 93⅞ to 94. Exchequer bills firm, at par to 4s. prem. Foreign Stocks rather more active. Railway share market rather active, but prices flat.

A very strong feeling prevails in London against the exclusive manner in which the Atlantic Telegraph Company has been got up, and the exclusive machinery with which it is clogged, and another Company is being organized with the intention of going direct to the shores of the United States, instead of passing through English Colonial possessions. This will place England and America on an equal footing in a political point of view, and it is hoped that both the Government and the people of the United States will give the new Company the best support.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

Funeral of the Archbishop of Paris—The Ceremony of Purification—More about the Homicide of an American in Clichy—Miscellaneous.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

PARIS, Tuesday, Jan. 13, 1857.

The funeral of the Archbishop took place Saturday, under the most unfavorable circumstances possible for the weather to invent. A cold Winter rain, with a strong wind, poured incessantly the entire morning, the streets were muddy, and umbrellas afforded but little protection from the chilling rain. For several days the body of the Archbishop had lain in state, exposed to the view of visitors, and many thousands of the faithful had availed themselves of this occasion to pay a last pious tribute to the memory of their deceased prelate, by visiting his dead body. Many of the poorer classes bought small church ornaments, and requested the priests who stood guard over the body to touch the corpse with the ornament, which was thus transformed into a sacred relic, capable of protecting the wearer under all difficulties.

Lying in state, the body of the Archbishop was dressed in his sacerdotal robes, and reclined on a vast bed of black velvet and violet satin. The sombre drapery, the burning tapers, throwing out a vacillating light; the cross, the crosier, the coat of arms, emblems of the archiepiscopal jurisdiction; and the clergy, reciting the service of the dead, gave to the Chapel of the Archiepiscopate a lugubrious and imposing appearance.

The funeral train was very long, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, and was mostly composed of official bodies, of which the church took the lead. The line of procession was held by soldiers, and a large crowd pressed on all sides to witness the passage of the *cortège*. As the funeral bier passed, the populace uncovered and crossed themselves.

The remains of the Archbishop were placed in the vault of Notre Dame. This vault is situated at the entrance of the choir; the descent is by a door made in one of the sides of the sacristy. Up to the present moment this vault has contained but five coffins, all those of Archbishops deceased since the Revolution of '89, as follow: M. DE JUIGNE, deceased after the first revolution; M. DU BELLOY, retired in 1808, who preceded the former in the archiepiscopal chair, but who gave in his resignation at the epoch of the Concordat, and who died in 1811; M. DE PERIGORD, deceased in 1821; M. DE QUELEN, deceased the 31st of December, 1839; and M. AFFRE, killed at the barricades in 1848.

The ceremony of the reconciliation, (or purification,) of the Church of St. Etienne-du-Mont, where the assassination of the Archbishop occurred, has taken place, and since this formality, the ordinary services have been resumed. The heart of the Bishop, one of the cavities of which was pierced by the assassin's knife, has been placed in this Church, and it needs now but the canonization of the deceased prelate, to make this tragedy one of the most remarkable in the history of the world

The priesthood are making a powerful effort to have VERGER, the assassin, declared insane. They wish to avoid the scandal of seeing one of their number mount the scaffold. On the other hand, VERGER is determined to show by his calmness and the ability of his defence that he is not insane. The trial, which commences on Saturday next, will be before a jury, and in this connection, a word of VERGER'S pronounced some time ago on juries in general, will not be misplaced. He was declaiming against the general practice of composing juries from shopmen, and from that class of men only capable of judging a financial question. "May it please God," he said, "that *my* head may never be placed at the mercy of such a jury." VERGER is nothing more nor less than a man of violent passions and disappointed hopes, who had a vengeance to wreak against the Church, and who chose the head of the Church as his victim. He is not insane, neither is he a fanatic; for to oppose the absurd dogma of the Immaculate Conception, or to advocate the abolition of the restriction upon the marriage of priests, does not constitute a man a fanatic. Yet it would not be surprising if the Court should yield to the Church, and condemn him to a mad-house.

The sentinel who shot CHARLES MOREY, at Clichy, is a young soldier who has only been six months in the service. All this period has been passed at the political prison of Belle Isle, where the orders are extremely rigorous toward the prisoners, and where, during his service, it is said, a sentinel was killed by a prisoner to whom he had allowed too much liberty. Transferred directly from Belle Isle to Clichy, without having received any new orders, the recruit believed himself in the honest discharge of his duty when he fired upon our unfortunate countryman. He says that the deceased not only declared that he would not move from the window, but that he applied to him an insulting epithet. This is the soldier's story, and it is but too evident that, as I stated in my first letter, the blame is all to be placed at the door of the military authorities. The soldier will perhaps be punished in some way, but it will be done wrongfully, by the power of the strong over the weak. I hope soon to give you the whole facts in this case from authentic sources.

The "reconciliation" of the Church of St. Etienne-du-Mont, which took place this morning, is said to have excited an unusual sensation in the neighborhood in which the church is situated. An immense crowd was collected on the Place de Pantheon, and around the old church, while the ceremony of purification was going on. The ceremony itself was imposing and elaborate, and was conducted by the Abbé SURAT, the same who caught the dying Archbishop in his arms, and the same who received in his arms the Archbishop AFFRE, shot on the barricades in 1848. It is given as a coincidence worth mentioning that just as the bells of Notre Dame tolled for the entrance of the body of the deceased bishop into the vault of the church, VERGER was entering the doors of the Conciergerie Prison near by, where he had been transferred from the Prison of Mazas, previous to trial.

Among the official list of marriages posted this moment at the Mayoralty of the Tenth Arrondissement of Paris, are the following: His Excellency the Count DE MORNY, (CHARLES-AUGUSTE-LOUIS-JOSEPH,) President of the Corps Legislatif, Extraordinary Ambassador near His Majesty the Emperor of Russia, Grand Cross of the Order of the Legion of Honor, residing at Paris, at the Palace of the Corps Legislatif, and at present at St. Petersburg, to Mademoiselle the Princess SOPHIE TROUBETZKOI, daughter of the Prince SERGE TROUBETZKOI and of Madame the Princess CATHARINE TROUBETZKOI, born MOUSINE POUCHKINE.

And M. FIRMIN DIDOT, the head of the great publishing house of Paris, to Mlle. LOUISE-COUIN DE GRANDCHAMP, daughter of the Baron DE GRANDCHAMP.

The Princess SOPHIE TROUBETZKOI is seventeen years of age, has only left the convent school two months, and is said to be one of the handsomest young women among the aristocracy of Russia. She is a blonde, with dark eye-lashes and eyebrows. She has no fortune of consequence, and was intended as a Maid of Honor to the Empress of Russia, to whom her family are particularly dear. The match has given great satisfaction to the Imperial family of Russia, as well as to that of France. The Count and his bride will arrive in Paris in the course of a fortnight.

Dr. VERON'S new book, so long looked for, appeared on sale this morning. It is entitled *Four Years of Reign: Where are we?* The book is evidently a puff of the present *regime*, with a long and labored *exposé* of the different French Academies. As is usual with the Doctor's publications, its principal interest will be found in its autograph letters from distinguished persons on interesting topics. MALAKOFF.

The Amicable Settlement of the Prusso-Swiss Dispute—Firm Attitude of Switzerland.

From the Paris (Jan. 12) *Correspondence of the London Times.*

In the accounts recently given of the Neufchatel affair in the French papers there are some errors, few but not unimportant, which it may be as well to correct. The real state of the questions at the present moment I believe to be this:—The Federal Council agree to the liberation of the prisoners, not on the demand of the King of Prussia, but *in the exercise of the sovereignty of the Confederation*. The French Government previously engages to use all its influence with the King of Prussia for the renunciation of the claims or rights specified in the Treaty of Vienna and the protocol of 1852, and for the *entire* independence of Neufchatel. The words "the exercise of its sovereignty" and "entire independence" were required by the Federal Council to be inserted on agreeing to the liberation of the prisoners. In the exercise of that "sovereignty" not merely the prisoners, but all who are inculpated in the charge of insurrection, or who were to be tried by default, shall be previously removed from the Swiss territory, and kept so removed until the affair shall be completely and definitively settled. The fact of such removal is in itself a proof of the independence of the Confederation. If it had no right to try the prisoners it could have no right to banish them, for however short a time. There is no doubt whatever, I believe, of the King of Prussia soothering to these terms.

The position of the English Government is different from that of France. England had from the beginning recognized the full right of the Confederation to punish those who took up arms against the Government of Neufchatel. France did not, apparently, admit that right, if we may judge by the ill-advised article in the *Moniteur*. England consequently could not call upon the Swiss to do what was claimed as a right by Prussia, because her doing so would have the appearance of admitting the Royal right. The English Government always respected the high position taken up by Switzerland, and was unwilling to do anything to narrow it. But England will nevertheless use her best efforts, in concert with France, to obtain the King of Prussia's renunciation in the manner just mentioned, and to which no difficulty is anticipated. Dr. KERN, the Envoy Extraordinary to the Emperor, has already left, as you are aware, for Berne. The Committee of the Federal Assembly meets, I believe, to-day or to-morrow, and the Federal Assembly on Wednesday, when these resolutions will be brought before them. I am aware that the Swiss were anxious that England should act *pari passu* throughout with France, and in such case the terms mentioned would have been agreed to unanimously, or very nearly so. The difference respecting England is, however, more honorable to Swiss independence; but the fact of any difference in the action of the two Governments may lead to a discussion in the Assembly in a few days. Of the final acceptance by a great majority no reasonable person, as far as I can see, entertains a doubt.

The question being in this satisfactory state, it can hardly be dismissed without a word of praise to Switzerland. At a moment when Great Britain has risked everything—the loss of her alliance, and the renewal of war rather than give up a jot of what she considered as her right, or tolerate the smallest evasion of the Treaty of Paris—Englishmen, while feeling all the legitimate pride of the position they occupy, will not fail to admire the noble and courageous spirit of a small State, which was ready for any danger in defence of its independence. The conduct of the Swiss cannot be too highly eulogized. Without boasting or menace, without *fanfaronnade* of any kind, the Swiss stood by their right, and prepared to maintain it at any cost. The dangers that menaced them were greater than are supposed. Tessin would, in case of war, be occupied by Austria, and Geneva most probably by France, while a hostile army would be in their front. Switzerland ought to be grateful to the King of Prussia, for his conduct has brought out that country in admirable relief before the eyes of Europe.

The Anglo-Persian War—What is its Object?—Probabilities of Peace.

From the London Times, Jan. 14.

We have already animadverted on the manifest absurdity of Herat being the real object of the war, on the strange treaty said to have been made with Persia four years ago, on the utter unimportance of Herat, on the impossibility of obtaining from Persia any security for leaving Herat unmolested, and on the folly of going to war every five years with some Power or other on the pretence of checking the schemes of Russia in the East. But is Herat really the object of the war? Why, at this very moment there is going on in this metropolis, and among all circles pretending to be well informed on political affairs, a hush as broad as any that ever appeared on the stage. While the newspapers and correspondents and officials, with patriotic decorum, are assuming that Herat is the cause of the war, there is not a company in which it is not stated as a matter of notoriety that the real cause is that ridiculous quarrel about a Russian lady. As the quarrel has been related in the language of diplomacy, and as it will soon be in the blue-books, we need only repeat the principal fact, that the British Minister had the indiscretion to extend the British ægis to a lady of indifferent character, claimed by a member of the Persian Court; and on refusing to give up the lady to the outraged feelings and the violated law of the country, had himself, as a matter of course, to retire from it. We are told that first-rate Oriental authorities, with a full knowledge of the case, have declared that the British Minister was unquestionably wrong, and that Persia had no alternative but to do as she did. Whether this be so or not, it is at least in everybody's mouth that it is not Herat, but a frail fair one, who is the true cause of the war. The nation is saying one thing in public and another in private; and while the broad-sheet at breakfast proceeds on the solemn supposition that it is all about Herat, the talk of the dinner-table equally takes for granted that it is about a Persian courtier's runaway mistress or wife, and the Quixotic protection extended to her by British officials. In fact, it is only another version of the old story, the primeval rupture between the Orientals and the Westerns.

But as the British public, fortunately for their own virtue and happiness, have not seen the lady in question, and only know of her attractions by hearsay, they can listen to reason, and ask whether, this be indeed the cause of the war; and whether, if it be so, the British Government is prepared to maintain that they have the right on their side, and that Persia was not justified in quarrelling with Hon. CHARLES MURRAY. No one, of course, can reply to these questions with a tone of authority, except "from the book," and we do not pretend to know what has been carefully kept from our knowledge. So we only say what we are told. We are told, then, on very good authority that, as for Herat, the Persians have offered everything we could decently demand,—to restore it to the Affghans, and to compensate the inhabitants of that place for their losses by the siege. We are assured they declare their wish to be on the best of terms with us, but that our Government makes a point of resisting all their overtures unless they will also

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JAN. 29, 1857.

☞ The NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served in the City and vicinity for ONE SHILLING a week. Single Copies TWO CENTS. Mail subscribers SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES is published every Evening, (*Sundays Excepted.*) One edition will be issued at ONE and the other at THREE o'clock P. M. It will be sent by mail at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing nearly all the reading matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday, is mailed at THREE DOLLARS a year.

The WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed TWO DOLLARS a year for single Copies. TWENTY-FIVE Copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, to one address.

The TIMES FOR EUROPE is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6 cents for single copies.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6 cents for single copies.

Terms, *invariably cash in advance.*

Publication Office, No. 138 Nassau st., cor. of Beekman.

RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO., Publishers.

Walker's Position.

The last news from WALKER, received by way of Chagres, stating that he is surrounded at St. George's, and that his force at Punta Arenas is about to abandon that place, is strangely inconsistent with the direct intelligence of dates only five days earlier brought by the *James Adger*.

At that time there were only three hundred men at Punta Arenas, and about eleven hundred, probably eight hundred effective men, under WALKER at Rivas and its vicinity.

The confederate forces at Granada, on the 11th of December, had been unable to prevent the advance into Granada of a hundred and seventy men for the relief of HENNINGSEN, and their efforts to prevent it must have still further weakened them. The Costa Rican forces were immediately after compelled to evacuate Rivas and retreat.

If these statements by the *James Adger* are true, as in the main they appear to be, it is almost incredible that by the middle of January WALKER could have been reduced to any such situation as these last accounts represent. Large reinforcements would have been needed by the confederates to have enabled them to recommence operations against WALKER's united forces with any hope of success. The base lines of the confederates in Costa Rica and the Northern Republics are at large distances from Rivas, and communication between them menaced, if not cut off by a force on the transit route. The resources of the Allies, in men and money, must be much weakened and their *morale* broken. Both distance, then, and want of ability, would render it highly improbable that they could within a month recommence effective operations, still less practically conclude them;—and even admitting that they were able to take the field and had time for decisive operations, the previous history of the war hardly would permit us to suppose that WALKER would be so easily vanquished, though for strategetical reasons he may have fortified St. George, considering it a better military position than Rivas.

It is difficult to reconcile the statements made of the intention of the men at Punta Arenas to return. With the condition of affairs there at the sailing of the *James Adger*, any wish to return among WALKER's forces there could not arise from a military necessity, and the character of the men and leaders would hardly indicate that many of them would so suddenly abandon that post from any other cause.

NEWS FROM CALIFORNIA, THE SOUTH PACIFIC, AND CENTRAL AMERICA.—The United States Mail steamship *Illinois*, with the California mail of Jan. 5, and $1,168,510 in treasure, arrived at this port yesterday. We have scarcely any news from California. The assembling of the Legislature, which would take place on Jan. 5, (the day the steamer left,) and the election of two United States Senators to succeed Messrs. GWIN and WELLER, formed the principal topics of newspaper discussion. The most prominent candidates for Senatorial honors were GWIN, WELLER, LATHAM and BRODERICK, but the result is considered so doubtful that none of the San Francisco journals venture to predict which of these gentlemen will be successful. It was generally supposed that the Legislature would organize immediately on assembling, as it was not likely that there would be any contest for the Speakership or Clerkship of the Assembly or Secretaryship of the Senate. These preliminaries would be all arranged in the Democratic Caucus. Much anxiety is said to be felt in California to know the line of policy to be pursued by Mr. BUCHANAN's Administration. The excitement concerning the State debt had died away. It appears to be unanimously felt by the people, that whatever the decision of the Supreme Court might be, it could not prevent the prompt payment of the entire amount due. A bill to refund the debt has already been framed, and will be passed by the Legislature, and no doubt is entertained but that, when submitted to the people, it will meet with their ready approval. No news of interest is received by this mail from Oregon or Washington Territories.

The San Francisco papers publish intelligence from the Amoor River, brought by the Russian frigate *Dwina*. We learn from this source that the steamer *America*, about which there was so much controversy during the war, had been delivered over to the Russian authorities. The *America's* officers and crew, who had returned to San Francisco, complain bitterly of the treatment they received from the Russians.

Our advices from New Granada are to the 19th of January. The letter of our Panama correspondent, published elsewhere, gives a summary of the news, which is not important. By the arrival of the South American steamer at Panama, we learn that the revolution in Peru had gained such headway that the overthrow of CASTILLA was deemed almost inevitable. VIVANCO, the leader of the revolutionary party, had succeeded in obtaining possession of nearly every port on the coast except Callao. In Chili the Government is busied with internal improvements, and the development of the country's resources; and from the other South American Republics a state of tranquillity is reported.

On the day the *Illinois* left Aspinwall, the British mail steamer arrived there from San Juan de Nicaragua, reporting that WALKER was at St. George's with a reduced force of 500 men, and that he was surrounded by his enemies, who had offered him terms of capitulation which would probably be accepted. Upon this piece of news, which is not at all probable. We have commented in another column.

NEWS FROM EUROPE.—By the arrival of the steamship *Arago*, from Southampton on the 14th inst., we receive four days later advices from Europe. It is reported, on the authority of private letters received in London, that, up to the 24th of November, hostilities were still continued at Canton, and that the Americans had participated in the conflict. It is alleged, in explanation, that the price offered by the Chinese Governor for the heads of Englishmen led to the execution of divers Americans, and hence our ships of war in the harbor were forced to interfere, to avenge the massacre, and to protect the lives of our citizens who were otherwise at the mercy of the barbarians.

The news from Europe, in other respects, offers little scope for comment. As already announced, the Prusso-Swiss dispute has been amicably adjusted. Switzerland will set at liberty the Royalist prisoners on the strength of assurances from France and England that Prussia will acknowledge the independence of Neufchatel, and at once put a stop to all military preparations. Though Prussia has not yet formally given any such guarantee, there is no room to doubt but that she will accede to the proposition of France and England, and particularly as it involves no loss of honor.

By way of Trieste we learn that a great battle has taken place between the Russians and Circassians, in which the former were compelled to retreat with serious loss.

Our Washington Correspondent.

Natural history tells us of a species of birds that fly in flocks, and whenever one of their number gets into trouble of any kind, the rest fall upon him and peck him to death. We don't know any better illustration of the peculiarly fraternal and friendly feeling thus indicated, than is afforded by the comments of a large portion of the newspaper Press upon the present predicament of our Washington Correspondent. They appear to consider his imprisonment as a particular tribute to their own superior virtue, and cannot sufficiently congratulate themselves upon the sagacity and good fortune which have preserved them from a similar fate. Some of them seem inclined to go a good deal further, and take advantage of this occasion to charge him with a great multitude of offences, upon no better ground than the suspicion they seem naturally to entertain of persons in the same profession with themselves. Some reproach him with having violated confidence reposed in him, by stating to the Committee that certain members of Congress had sought through him a pecuniary interest in bills pending before that body. Others denounce him for *not* violating confidence by telling the Committee who they were, and wax still more savage in denouncing him upon a rumor that he *intends* to do so. A third class jump to the conclusion that he must himself have been bribed, and refused to take them in as partners;—and a fourth are very sure that he is roundly paid for not disclosing their names.

Now all this may be just and right,—though we cannot see it exactly in that light, and presume he does not. But it is, at all events, quite characteristic of a large portion of the newspaper press, which considers its own virtue established just in proportion as it can throw suspicion upon other members of the same profession. We have not hesitated to express our own doubts as to the strict propriety of the course which Mr. SIMONTON has deemed it proper to pursue, in regard to answering questions propounded by the Committee. But we have no reason to believe or suspect that in so doing he has been governed by any motives in the slightest degree discreditable to himself. With regard to his own alleged connection with any bills to be affected by the legislation of Congress, we know that he made the earnest and personal request of Colonel ORR, that he would make his examination upon that point *just as thorough and rigid as possible;*—and we have also his assurance that every question put to him was fully, promptly and satisfactorily answered. When pressed to state the grounds upon which his belief in the corruption of Congress was based, he mentioned the fact,—being assured in advance that as it was not legal evidence it should not be recorded or published,—that two members had indicated *to him* a desire to be paid for their votes. And there he stopped. If he had mentioned the names of these members, it would not have been received as legal evidence;—so that he is simply required by the Committee and the House to commit a breach of confidence which they know would be perfectly useless for all purposes of the investigation, and would only involve him in personal difficulties with the parties whom he might implicate.

The whole movement, so far as it concerns him, looks like an attempt *to punish him* for having publicly denounced the corruption which he knew to exist, rather than a *bona fide* endeavor to fasten the guilt of such corruption where it belongs. To such a purpose the Press of the country should not make itself a party. If it shall appear that Mr. SIMONTON has acted from any other than honest and honorable motives, in this transaction, he will receive from the TIMES no more favor or support than if he had never been its correspondent. But, until something to his discredit is shown, he is entitled to the just and candid consideration of every journal which prizes the right of freely canvassing, for praise or censure, the conduct of public bodies and of public men. More than this he would be the last to ask: and anything less no fair-minded journalist should be willing to extend to him. When the whole case shall be given to the public, we are confident that whatever errors may be traced in his action, will be errors of judgment and not of intention.

AID FOR COMMISSIONER EBLING.—Our Commissioner of Streets and Lamps was very materially assisted, yesterday, in freeing the streets from ice and snow by a genial thaw. Though the streets were not rendered any more passable for pedestrians, they were rendered considerably easier traveling for wheel carriages. Another day of such mild weather would be worth more to the City than all the cost of street-cleaning for a twelvemonth.

A DUKE IN PURSUIT OF A DUCHESS.—We found the following scrap of intelligence in a Virginia newspaper a few days ago:

"The Duke of ST. THOMA was in Petersburg, Va., last week, on his way to New-York. He is a splendid nigger, with lots of baggage,—is a high noble of Hayti, a particular friend of FAUSTIN, and visits the United States with a view to matrimony! What do you think of that, girls?"

As no mention has been made of the arrival of this "splendid nigger" in New-York, we fear he has been taken up and sold at auction in Virginia. Or he may have formed a matrimonial alliance, and found a duchess among the F. F. V.'s.

Col. Preston S. Brooks.

The whole public was startled yesterday morning by news of the death of PRESTON S. BROOKS. Not a syllable had been heard of his illness,—his absence from the House had not been noticed, and if he had been struck by lightning, the announcement of his death could not have been more unexpected.

Probably to many who read the announcement the first thought that occurred was, that the event was a providential retribution for the strangely savage act with which his name will forever be associated. But it is not the province of man thus to assign motives, or trace design, in the acts of the Almighty. The attempt to do so is always rash, and in such a case as this becomes presumptuous and unjust. No individual act ever received so marked and signal a condemnation, from the judgment of the civilized world, as the assault upon Mr. SUMNER. The event which has now overtaken the actor does not call for any renewed reproaches, but rather for such charitable constructions as the case will permit. The testimony of those who knew him inclines us to believe that Col. BROOKS, in his natural temperament and disposition, was far from cruel or unfeeling,—that he was a man of generous nature, of kindly feelings and of manly impulses, warmly attached to his friends, and by no means relentless or vindictive towards his foes. He had been educated in the extreme school of fanaticism upon State rights, State pride and personal honor, and all his notions upon these subjects had been exaggerated and made more intense by the atmosphere in which he moved at Washington. We have never considered it at all surprising that he should have been greatly excited and angered by the terrible invectives of Mr. SUMNER, nor that with his ideas upon the subject, he should have determined to inflict upon him some mark of personal indignity as a punishment therefor. It was the apparently savage nature and extent of the assault that startled and astonished the public mind.

We have heard that in conversation Colonel BROOKS more than once deplored his conduct on that occasion as the blot and misfortune of his life,—that he declared his only purpose at the outset was to inflict the disgrace of a blow and not any severe bodily injury,—that he was excited with wine, of which he had been drinking freely, and that the first blow struck roused all the demon within him, and left him no longer in possession of his judgment or self-control. Whether this report be true or not, there is nothing in it at all inconsistent with probability, or with the character of Col. BROOKS. On the contrary, it seems to us much more likely to have been the fact, than that he should have deliberately planned the murder which he but just escaped committing.

Col. BROOKS was educated at some Southern military school, and served in the war with Mexico with credit, if not distinction. He was of more than ordinary mental ability, as his speeches in Congress and elsewhere show. He was but 37 years old at the date of his death.

CONGRESS.—In the Senate yesterday, a resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on Foreign Relations to inquire into the propriety of sending a Commissioner to the islands of the East Indian Archipelago to investigate the claims to sovereignty over them set up by the Netherlands Government. A bill was reported to establish judicial and land districts in the Gadsden purchase.

In the House, no business was done on account of the death of PRESTON S. BROOKS.

THE LEGISLATURE.—A petition was presented in the Senate yesterday, from the merchants of New-York, against the passage of the bill relative to the Port-Wardens of this City. A report was presented from the New-York Harbor Commissioners. A bill was introduced to secure the better observance of the Sabbath in this City and Brooklyn, by imposing heavy penalties for selling liquor on that day. The bill to amend the Brooklyn Water-Works charter was passed. The report of the Committee on the Barr and Sickles case, confirming Mr. SICKLES in his right to the seat, was taken up and adopted unanimously. A bill was introduced to organize an insurance department in the General Government. The bill to create a Board of Canvassers in this City was amended so as to include Brooklyn, and ordered to a third reading. Notice was given of intention to introduce a great variety of bills—among them, of course, several relating to this City.

In the Assembly, petitions were presented for the removal of Quarantine, for a registry law, and for the establishment of an agricultural department in the public libraries. A favorable report was made on the bill providing for the payment of the debts contracted for local improvements in Williamsburg; also on the bill to enable the Central Park Association to raise money at six per cent. instead of five. The bill to amend the Banking law so as to oblige the City banks to present the bills of country banks at the City agencies for liquidation was reported; also the bill to abolish days of grace on sight drafts, &c. An amendment to the Constitution was proposed, to make the Court of Appeals more efficient. The report of the Tenant House Committee, appointed by the last Legislature, was presented, accompanied by a bill to remedy the abuses discovered. The Attorney-General made a report relative to the liquor laws, giving it as his opinion that no portion of the old excise laws are now in operation. The Supply bill was passed 82 to 20, after striking out the appropriation of $1,600 to cover the costs of the suit of Judge DAVIES against Judge COWLES.

The Beef Markets

Were well supplied yesterday, notwithstanding that the snow has kept back all kinds of freight except cattle. The reports from the live stock markets show receipts of about *four thousand* bullocks during the week ending yesterday. The closing prices were below those of last week. The particulars may be found in our regular reports, which are given every Thursday morning for the week preceding.

SALE OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE GROUNDS.—We observe that the grounds now occupied by the Columbia College buildings are to be sold at public auction to-day. Thus will disappear the last of the beautiful park which has so long been familiar to our citizens. These grounds have been occupied by Columbia College for over a hundred years. The institution has taken up its quarters in the old Deaf and Dumb Asylum, which it will continue to occupy until its new buildings can be erected.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—4 Hanover-st., and 181 Broadway
House Printing Telegraph—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The President Elect—Arrangements for the Obsequies of Mr. Brooks—The Hayward India Rubber Case, &c.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 23.

Mr. BUCHANAN, late last night, was serenaded by his political friends, but made no response. To-day he received many visitors, irrespective of party.

The Committee of Arrangements for Mr. BROOKS' funeral consists of Mr. MCQUEEN, of South Carolina; Mr. DENVER, of California; Mr. WHEELER, of New-York; Mr. BOCOCK, of Virginia; Mr. MCDOWDELL, of Alabama, and Mr. DEWITT, of Massachusetts.

The death of Mr. BROOKS will be announced in the House to-morrow, by Mr. KEITT, of South Carolina, and in the Senate by Mr. EVANS, of the same State, when the Committee of Arrangements will proceed to Brown's Hotel and superintend the removal of the corpse to the House, where the Chaplain will deliver a discourse in the presence of the President and Cabinet, the members of both branches of Congress, the Judges of the Supreme Court and others. From thence the procession will move to the Congressional Cemetery, where the body will be temporarily deposited.

Mr. BROOKS has left a wife and four children. In a letter from her, received after his death, and opened by one of his friends, she said it would be the last letter he would receive from her previous to her confinement.

The Hayward India Rubber Patent Case was before the Committee on Patents to-day. Mr. PAYNE argued against and Mr. BRADY in favor of the extension of the patent. Stenographers were employed by each party interested to report the arguments of counsel, and write them out to be placed in the hands of the Committee.

Mr. WENDELL was before the Select Committee this morning, and questioned whether corrupt means had been used to procure votes for the public printing, but said that he knew nothing bearing upon that point.

The Investigating Committee—A Personal Explanation from Our Correspondent.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 24, 1857.

Among the penalties which every man must brave who seeks, from motives ever so pure, to contribute something towards the reform of a public abuse, is that of being misunderstood, and consequently misrepresented, not only by the designing enemies thus aroused into activity, but by those who honestly fall into error in consequence of the incompleteness of the facts before them. I did not hope to escape this danger when I struck a blow, somewhat at random, and in the dark, it may be, at the corrupting influences which I believed, in common with yourselves and every other well-posted citizen, were poisoning the fountains of national legislation. Nor can I expect to follow up, meet and rectify much of the error of this character by which I know I must suffer. I have just read, however, your ably drawn article on my case, published in the *American* of yesterday, and I feel that I may confidently appeal to you not only as friends, but as men, to allow me to correct some misapprehensions of fact, resulting from the limited information now before the public, upon which you have based some reflective suggestions, which I would have had no occasion to controvert were you possessed of the exact state of the case.

Admitting, for argument sake, that your article is entirely just, provided I am "keeping confidence with a criminal" or a felon, I think I can show that I am obnoxious to no such charge. I suffer serious injustice from the partial and incomplete statement of the Committee of Investigation with respect to my testimony. I declared to them unequivocally and without hesitation, that *I had no personal knowledge of corruption*, and that I had never professed to have any. To place myself beyond suspicion, I invited the Committee to question me, in every variety of form, to ascertain whether I had any improper connection with any measure pending before Congress. I leave that testimony to speak my vindication when it shall suit the Inquisition to make it public. I was, also, most positive in my statement under oath that I had never attempted to procure any member of Congress any interest in any pending measure. True, I admitted, under the secret inquisitorial rack of five lawyers, that members of Congress had approached me with the desire to know whether they could not, through me, obtain pecuniary interests in such measures. But it must be remembered that the admission was made, *not* for the public eye. At that hour I was responding under a full knowledge of my legal rights as they *then* existed; and I knew that the Committee-room statements of circumstances which had excited my own suspicions in part—and which had quickened my individual opinion that many other trivial circumstances afforded evidence of the existence and influence of corruption—not being legal testimony, could never properly be given to the public.

My right to thus suppose was amply vindicated in the course of the investigation by the Committee itself; and thus I protested against being called upon to give my *opinion* in testimony. I urged its injustice—the danger that it might cast suspicion upon individuals without sufficient cause, and the impropriety of forcing me to disclose the convictions of my own judgment when I had not, and could not have, the means of planting the same convictions in the breasts of others. In answer to all this, *the Committee assured me that what was not legal testimony reflecting upon others, would not be made public, but be stricken out.* Now I ask any clear-headed man if this state of facts does not relieve me of the charge of having *published* a statement making it necessary that I should go further, and violate a confidence not criminal in itself. It is the *Committee* who made the publication, and, as I maintain, under circumstances which, when the hour of passion is past, will not be reviewed by themselves with honorable satisfaction. I declined to publish the fact that certain members had at one time been tempted by their own wants to obtain money as a result of legislation which they might favor; but the Committee, disregarding all then existing rules of evidence, blazoned it to the world. Let the public judgment decide whether their act differs in degree of infamy from that of the legal counsellor, who abuses the confidential communications of his client, to denounce him to the world. I repeat it—it is the *Committee who have violated their promise* to conceal something which they admitted to be their duty to conceal, and have thus brought discredit upon the House, if any there be in the statement they obtained from me.

Again: had I not been answering under the rules of evidence *at that time* universally recognized by the Judiciary of every Constitutional Government, I should have been far more careful in my statements with regard to the propositions referred to. But, looking upon those answers as of no earthly value *except to aid the Committee in framing new questions for my consideration*, I may not have been as precise in the phraseology of my answers as I should have been had the act then stood upon the statute book, which was passed by the Senate yesterday—an act striking down my common-law rights and immunities as a witness, if not my Constitutional guarantees as a citizen.

But there is another error to be noted just here, which is radical. Remember my distinct disavowal of all *knowledge* of corruption, or of even having professed to have other basis for my strictures than moral conviction, *which no man has a right to question.* And even admitting that I could answer, and give the names, and corroborate the statement, it would afford no proof of guilt. An "attempt at bribery" is tangible; but an "attempt at corruption" is an absurdity; it is an impossibility. If I could testify an attempt to bribe a member of Congress, that would be worth something; but the idea of convicting a member of corruption by showing that at some time or other he was ready to be corrupted, is preposterous. It is an immutable principle of law that a man must be held guiltless of a crime until it is consummated. The law presumes, even in the case of the incendiary who is discovered approaching a pile of combustibles which he has placed in contact with a domicile, that, ere he has lit the conflagration, the blazing torch will fall from his repentant hand, and, unless he actually applies the flame, he cannot be held to answer for the arson. An intent to commit an act cannot, by itself, be made a crime; the positive act and the *intent* must go together to constitute a crime. So, the man who was tempted to open himself to bribery a year ago, must to-day be held innocent unless it can be shown that he took the bribe—and of that I have no knowledge, direct, indirect, or to be inferred. And yet I am called upon to convict a man of the perpetration of crime, because some time ago he was tempted to think of that which might give the impression that he intended its perpetration. God have mercy on us all, if the temptation to sin convicts us of guilt! I *have* no felon in my confidence! I have only the confidence of a fellow mortal who once seemed to be a subject of temptation,—but who never fell, so far as I am aware.

I am but human, and possibly I err in these conclusions. If so, I err honestly, and perhaps with eccentricity. I am open to reason and to conviction. If, upon maturer deliberation, I come to the conclusion that I can answer the questions of the Committee under the solemnity of an oath—and now that the answer may be a legal one under the extraordinary act just passed—I will do so cheerfully. But unless it accords with convictions which conserve my self-respect, much as I esteem the Press, appreciate its power and regard its denunciations, I must brave them all. I have no martyr's ambition, yet I prefer any fate to self-conviction of dishonor.

In another communication I shall treat this matter in a more complete and circumstantial manner. S.

XXXIVth Congress---Second Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 28.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, it was resolved that the Committee on Foreign Relations be instructed to inquire into the expediency of sending a Commissioner to the Islands of the East India Archipelago, with power to investigate the claims to sovereignty which the Government of the Netherlands asserts to possess over most of these Islands, and of forming treaties with such independent States and tribes as may be found therein of sufficient power and importance to render such treaties necessary.

Mr. DOUGLAS reported a bill establishing Judicial and Land Districts in the Gadsden Purchase.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 28.

The House merely met and adjourned, owing to the death of Hon. PRESTON S. BROOKS.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 28.

No. 36.—*Wm. R. Post et al.*, claimants, etc., of the ship *Richmond*, vs. *John H. Jones et al.* Justice GRIER delivered the opinion of the Court, reversing the decree of the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New-York, and remanding the cause for further proceedings in conformity with the opinion of this Court.

No. 29.—Arguments continued.

Governor King's First Reception—New-Yorkers Before the Committee on Cities and Villages.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 28.

Governor KING's first reception at the Executive mansion took place this evening. The rooms were densely crowded.

A large delegation from New-York appeared before the Committee on Cities and Villages this afternoon, to discuss matters in relation to the Police Charter bills. Mr. OAKEY HALL addressed the Committee and obtained leave to present his points in full and submit the same to the Committee. He was replied to by Alderman MONEGHAN, JOSEPH BLUNT and Councilmen HASWELL and WARNER took part in the debate.

From Trenton.

NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE—MUTINEERS OF THE SHIP NEW-YORK.

TRENTON, N. J., Wednesday, Jan. 28.

Several petitions were presented, in the Legislature, this morning, to extend the New-Jersey Central Railroad from Elizabethport to the Hudson River. The joint meeting, to elect a United States Senator, will not take place this week.

The trial of four of the mutineers of the ship *New-York* will take place on Friday morning.

Later from Havana and Key West.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, Jan. 28.

The steamer *Isabel* has arrived here with Havana and Key West dates to the 25th inst.

The general news is unimportant.

Sugars were active and firm. Inferior whites 14@15, superior 17@19 rials. Stock on hand, 85,000 boxes. Molasses in limited demand. Lumber abundant. Freights unchanged. Sterling Exchange has improved slightly.

The Weather, &c.

THE LATE GALE AT SANDY HOOK.

SANDY HOOK, Wednesday, Jan. 28.

Telegraphic communication with New-York was resumed this morning. During the recent gale the light-ship was forced up to the light-houses, and swept off all the bridges upon the Hook. The life-boat connected with the news reporting establishment of the Associated Press, though firmly secured at the head and stern, and three hundred and fifty yards from high water, was also swept away and crushed in the ice. Efforts were made to board the steamer *Arago* this morning, but the floating ice rendered it impossible.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 28.

Snow has been falling fast since 12 o'clock. The weather is mild.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Jan. 28.

It commenced snowing here at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

An Absconding Bank Employe.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Jan. 27.

Mr. STRINGER, runner for the Bank of New-Orleans, absconded to-day in the steamship *Cahawba* for Havana, with $50,000.

The telegraph line to the Balize was found to be cut, thus preventing the detention of the steamer.

Detention of the Steamer America.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Jan. 28.

The *America* remains at her dock, and will not probably sail till to-morrow morning. She backed out of the dock early in the afternoon, for the purpose of leaving, but found it impossible to turn without endangering her rudder,—the space cleared from ice being too confined. With this exception, a good channel is open to clear water. Hundreds of citizens had gathered on the wharves and ice to witness the sailing, and they retired chilled and disappointed.

The Case of Commander Rowan.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Jan. 28.

Commander ROWAN has been dismissed from the Navy, and not cashiered. The latter would forbid his restoration to the service.

Accident on the Hudson River Railroad.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 28.

The Hudson River train from New-York, at 11 A. M., ran off the track near Oak Hill, demolishing the locomotive. No one was hurt, but the train was delayed four hours.

Minnesota Legislature.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Jan. 28.

J. W. FARBER, Republican, has been elected Speaker of the Minnesota Legislature.

Fire at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Jan. 28.

The buildings Nos. 74 to 80, on Lake-street, occupied as music and dry goods stores, were burnt last night. Loss about $50,000. Partly insured.

The weather here is pleasant. The railroads are all clear.

Non-Arrival of the Arabia.

PORTLAND, Me., Wednesday, Jan. 28.

Our latest advices from Halifax are to 9 o'clock this evening, at which time the weather was rainy and very dark, and the steamship *Arabia* had not arrived. Since 9 o'clock we have been unable to communicate with any office east of this State.

United States Court of Claims.

Jane Smith vs. *United States.*—This was an action to recover back-pension, under the act of Feb. 3, 1853. The husband had served through the war of the Revolution. The claimant was married subsequent to the year 1800.

Chief Justice GILCHRIST delivered the opinion of the Court, and held:

First—The act of Feb. 3, 1853, was passed in direct reference to the act of 1848.

Secondly—The date of marriage forms an ingredient of the "manner" for paying pensions under the act of 1848; and

Thirdly—The restriction of the date of marriage being abolished by the act of 1853, the pension under both acts should commence from the same date, viz: March 4, 1848. This decision is interesting to all pensions under the act of 1853. LEX.

Music at the Institution for the Blind.

Blind people relish music. They could not have been afforded a more welcome treat than one given them yesterday in the chapel of the Blind Institution on Ninth-avenue. As a sort of reward for the care they have bestowed upon the cultivation of music, their teacher, Mr. S. LASAR, arranged an impromptu concert for them, which was rendered striking and attractive by the joint efforts of the pupils themselves, professional artists and amateurs, who had kindly offered their services. The blind people sang solos, duetts and choruses extraordinarily well for persons so situated as they, showing good tuition.

Mr. WM. MASON played three of his own compositions, ending with the "Silver Spring." Mrs. BRINKHOFF sang the air from GLUCK's "Iphigenia," which was produced at EISFELD's last soirée, and gave the "Last Rose of Summer," to the great delight of her hearers. Two young ladies, the Misses FLINT, efficiently aided the programme, and the children finished with an "Hurrah" chorus. The performances would have lost none of their interest, had all the pupils of the Institution been permitted to enter the Chapel. To deprive these unfortunate people of the solace which music affords them, is simply cruel.

Academy of Music.

Mme. DE WILHORST's *début*—an event which has excited curiosity to its most anxious point—took place last night. One of the most fashionable houses of any season, and decidedly the most crowded of this, greeted the lady on the occasion, and encouraged her with judicious and well-timed approbation and kindliness. These circumstances, cheering in themselves, were not calculated to detract from the stage-fright which a novice is sure to experience on her first appearance before the august public. But Mme. DE WILHORST possesses the sustaining courage of native talent, and does not mistrust her own capabilities. She was nervous for a few moments—just so long as she occupied the vast stage by herself—but this crisis passed, she regained her usual composure, and did ample justice to the unquestionable talents which she possesses. Mme. DE WILHORST achieved a decided success, and what is better still, merited it. There are necessarily many allowances to be made for a *débutante* who sustains a dramatic *rôle* without any previous knowledge of the stage; even on musical grounds she is certain to lose some of the advantages which early and excellent education may have given her. We should be doing an injustice to ourselves and to Mme. DE WILHORST did we say that her performance was free from some of the usual deficiencies of novices. But this much we can say: her performance was so artistic and well sustained, that we would prefer hearing it to a similar effort by nine out of ten accepted Italian *artistes.* Mme. WILHORST's voice, although apparently thin and afflicted with a slight tremolo, is capable of resisting the wear and tear of *rôle.* When she has completed her studies, and mastered the mechanism of the stage, she will we are sure take a high position in the profession she has adopted. A more encouraging *début* never occurred than that of last night, encouraging alike for the lady and for art. Mme. WILHORST was repeatedly and enthusiastically applauded, and called out at the end of each act.

The opera was most admirably played throughout, the orchestra and chorus being perfect, and Messrs. MORELLI and TIBERINI more than usually good.

An incident occurred during the second act which occasioned some alarm and much merriment. A gentleman with a Bardolphian face, who evidently lives in peril of the garrote, sat down hastily, and in doing so exploded a barrel of a revolver which he carried in his pocket. Fortunately there was no accident. Red face crept out looking foolish and a trifle more red.

Republican Central Committee.

The Republican Central Committee met last evening, at No. 663 Broadway, JAS. KELLY, Esq., in the Chair. The matter of the contested elections in the Fourteenth, Twenty-first and Twenty-second Wards was called up, and the Committee appointed thereon at the last meeting reported. It was decided to admit the delegation from the Fourteenth Ward, headed by SANDFORD L. MACOMBER. There was a long debate on the subject of the one contested seat in the Twenty first Ward, and it was finally declared vacant, on account of informality. It was left to the rest of the delegation to fill the vacancy, and they did so by naming WILLIAM L. ESTERBROOK. In regard to the Twenty-second Ward, two of the Committee reported that neither of the elections had been regular, the Drake least of all so, and that the matter should be sent back to the Ward. A minority report was in favor of admitting the Drake delegation. On motion of JOHN T. WRIGHT, it was resolved to admit the delegation headed by JAMES E. COMSTER. This was received with great indignation by a lobby of Alderman DRAKE's friends, who uttered all kinds of threats against the Republican Party. An individual named DANIEL MILLER was the most prominent in these demonstrations, and was very loud and profane in his language.

After some other business, and after JAMES KELLY had declined running, CHARLES RIDDLE, Esq., moved that JOHN A. KENNEDY, Esq., of the Fifth Ward, be elected permanent chairman of the Committee for 1857, by acclamation. This was unanimously adopted.

Mr. KENNEDY, on taking the chair, expressed his thanks for the honor done him, and declared his acceptance of the post, for a short time only.

At this point the above-named MILLER broke into the room, but was promptly removed by an officer.

It was then resolved to go into an election for two Vice-Presidents. C. C. LEIGH was nominated, but declined. The vote was taken *viva voce*, each person naming two candidates, and resulted as follows:

Daniel D. Conover, Twentieth Ward	43
Joseph C. Pinckney, Seventeenth Ward	43
E. Delafield Smith, Eighteenth Ward	37
Wm. C. Russell, Sixteenth Ward	6
J. M. Boyd, Thirteenth Ward	3
Geo. J. Cornell, Fifth Ward	1
Total	133

It was then resolved that the two gentlemen having the highest number of votes should draw lots which should be First and which Second Vice-President. It resulted in PINCKNEY's being the first.

CHARLES W. ELLIOTT, of the Eighteenth Ward, was then reelected Treasurer by acclamation.

The vote for Secretaries resulted as follows:

Wm. Peel, Eighth Ward	60
Stuart L. Woodford, Seventh Ward	56
Geo. Terwilliger, Fourteenth Ward	24

Messrs. PEEL and WOODFORD were declared elected.

The thanks of the Committee were unanimously returned to JAS. KELLY, Esq., for his services as temporary Chairman.

CHARLES MISSING having been elected Sergeant-at-Arms, the Committee adjourned.

The Bowery Extension.

One of the most delightful promenades during the past week of delectable walking, amid snow, ice and slush, which in succession have covered the surface of Manhattan, has been along the route of the Bowery Extension. There is, of course, no sidewalk; the street is unpaved and broken; and snow, ice and mud fill up every available crevice in a most deceptive manner, so that when one attempts to plant his foot on the soil he has no comfortable assurance that it will ever appear above the surface again. Livers in that quarter enter their houses by means of temporary stair-cases, of wood; for the old buildings are all several feet above the grade of the street.

The appearance of this portion of our City at present is exceedingly picturesque. The old rookeries left standing way above the street, the piles of building-stone, and curbstones, and excavated earth everywhere visible; the new warehouses erecting, some of them very fine ones, presenting a strong contrast to the buildings around; and now and then a Second-avenue car, with its load of human freight, passing through like a creature from another sphere, altogether present a curious picture, if one only had a place to see it from. We warn all hasty people who think to take a short cut through the newly-opened Bowery, to pause before they attempt it—long enough, at least, to pull on a pair of stout India-rubber boots.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—THE TIME has arrived to prepare for the Spring and Summer trade. He who buys a Sewing Machine now will have a great advantage over him who purchases after the hurry for work comes on. The fact that Singer's Machines and no other will answer for making clothing, shoe-fittings and general work, is well understood. I. M. Singer & Co.'s Gazette is just published, and is full of information about Sewing Machines. Copies sent gratis to all who apply.

I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 373 Broadway, New-York.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES.—The best in the world; the only reliable Hair Dye known, perfect and instantaneous; harmless and beautiful in its results. Applied in twelve private rooms. BATCHELOR'S WIGS surpass all; their new improvements satisfy the interested that BATCHELOR'S are permanent. Avoid the ridicule attached to bad dyes and unsightly wigs. The largest and best stock always at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

"WE WOULD CALL ATTENTION TO 'BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.' We have found them efficacious in allaying Irritation in the Throat and Bronchia, and would commend them to the attention of Public Speakers, and others troubled with affections of the throat. They are also an excellent remedy for hoarseness resulting from cold." Sold by all Druggists.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE.
The only Salamander Safe made, and
THE BEST FIRE-PROOF SAFE IN THE WORLD.
Warranted free from dampness, and secured with Wilder's Patent Powder and Burglar Proof Lock.
Dépôt, No. 129 Water-st., near Wall, New-York.
B. G. WILDER & CO., Patentees and Manufacturers.

RUBBERS REPAIRED, AND RUBBER SOLES applied to leather boots and shoes at No. 76 Nassau-st. Rubber and Gutta Percha soles keep the feet warm and perfectly dry, are not slippery, and wear at least twice as long as leather.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBERT M. PATRICK is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated Safes and patent Powder-proof Defiance Locks and Cross-bars. Dépôt No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

BALLS AND PARTIES vs. SNOW AND RAIN.—Dancing Gaiter Boots and Slippers, India Rubber Boots and Shoes. Ladies patronize
J. B. MILL

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Why should those afflicted with Consumption or any Pulmonary disease suffer so much?** Try **RUSHTON'S COD LIVER OIL**; it lessons the cough, diminishes the night sweats, and imparts strength to the body. Use none without FREDERICK V. RUSHTON'S name in full on each label. No. 10 Astor House, corner of Barclay-st., and No. 417 Broadway, corner Canal-st., are the depôts for RUSHTON'S OIL.

☞ **For Coughs, Colds, &c., &c.**—HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.'S COMPOUND LIVERWORT PASTE, and H., C. & CO.'S WILD CHERRY LOZENGES—both preparations are very efficacious, and at the same time pleasant to the taste; they are used and recommended by physicians. Prepared only by
HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., Chemists and Druggists,
Nos. 165, 273, 511 and 756 Broadway

☞ **Pure Genuine Cod Liver Oil.**—HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.'S GENUINE COD LIVER OIL is warranted pure, and made from Fresh Livers—it is no quack medicine, but is recommended as the most reliable cure for CONSUMPTION and SCROFULA.
HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.,
Chemists and Druggists, 165, 273, 511, and 756 Broadway.

☞ **Caution.**—Coughs, Colds, and Affections of the Lungs, prevail amongst our people to an extent wholly unknown in Europe, and, if neglected, often assume a dangerous form. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is the remedy in such cases. None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS.

☞ **Kansas Lands.**—The Trustees for the purchase of lands in Kansas, will receive deposits in trust, to apply them to the purchase of the Delaware Indians' Trust Lands, and to the purchase of other lands in Kansas. Shares in the general fund $100, bearing interest, and receivable in purchase of lands of the Trust. For subscription, or for special investments, or for further information, apply to the Treasurer, personally or by letter, at No. 3 Winter-st., Boston. JOSEPH LYMAN, Treasurer.
AMOS A. LAWRENCE,
WM. DUDLEY PICKMAN,
ROBERT B. STORER. } Trustees

☞ **Spanish Coin at Par.**—By special act of Mr. S. H. CROOK, with the concurrence of President Pierce, *Spanish Coin* will be taken at its original valuation at CROOK'S Hotel and Dining Saloon, No. 80 Chatham-st., until the 4th of March next, after which, if there is "any more of the same sort" left, arrangements will be made with President Buchanan, by which it will be received until New-York has not a shilling left.

☞ **Dr. Vail's Health Restorer,** (a purely vegetable compound, which will remove the Scarlet or any other fever, if administered according to directions, entirely, within three days.)
Can be had of
MAGONIGLE & CO.,
No. 141 Grand-st., near Broadway.

☞ **The Incomparable Pen.** PRINCE'S IMPROVED PROTEAN FOUNTAIN PEN, Patented Jan 23 and Dec. 25, 1855. Durable, beautiful and useful—the labor-saving pen—with the many portable styles on hand. We have just introduced an approved style, for bankers and accountants. Pencils and other hard rubber goods sold at the Depôt, No. 290 Broadway, corner Reade-st.

☞ **A Lecture will be delivered by L. Silliman Ives, LL.D.,** for the benefit of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, at the Broadway Tabernacle, on THURSDAY, Jan. 29. Subject—*Church and State Charities compared.* Tickets 25 cents—to be had at the Catholic bookstores and at the door on the evening of the lecture. Doors open at 7 o'clock; lecture at 8 o'clock.

☞ **To Rectifiers.**—R. FEUCHTWANGER'S smoothing and clearing preparation is now indispensable for domestic liquor distillers and dealers. It takes the edge and sharp taste of the spirit and makes it smooth, old and clear. Best essences of Bourbon and rye whisky, rum, gin, apple and peach brandy for sale by Dr. FEUCHTWANGER, No. 143 Maiden-lane.

MEDICINE WITHOUT PAY.

☞ **I will present one box of my Magnetic Salve to any respectable patient who will call and receive it.** For Burns, Scrofula, and Salt Rheum, unsurpassed. S. B. SMITH, Electro-Magnetist, No. 77 Canal-st., between Broadway and Church-st.

☞ **Brooklyn Athenæum Lectures.**—The twelfth lecture of the course will be delivered on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 29, by Rev. Dr. E. H. CHAPIN. Subject—*Columbus.* Doors open at 7, lecture to commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents each; to be had at the usual places.

☞ **A. Oakey Hall,** District Attorney of New-York, will lecture at the Westminster Chapel, corner of First-place and Clinton-st., Brooklyn, THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject: *An Evening with Sidney Smith.* Tickets, 25 cents.

☞ **Have you the Rheumatism?**—Dr. TERRY'S MIRACULOUS LINIMENT has never failed to cure in every application. Suffer no longer, but procure it immediately of MAGONIGLE & CO.,
No. 141 Grand-st., near Broadway.

PERSONAL.

MR. JOHN LYON, WHO SAILED FROM Gravesend for New-York, on the 10th of November, 1848—his sisters, who were then living in Barrington Road, Brixton, Surrey, are anxious to hear from him. MISS CONSTANTINE AMELIA LYON, Cold Harbor-lane, Brixton, near London.

LECTURES.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN UNION OF NEW-YORK.—Fourth Lecture of the Course, at Dr. Chapin's Church, No. 54 Broadway, on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 3, at 7½ o'clock, by Dr. WM. ELDER of Philadelphia. Subject—*The Germans of Pennsylvania, with a Criticism on Progression.* Tickets, 25 cents; for sale at the doors and at the door.
DWIGHT H. OLMSTEAD, Ch'n Lecture Com.

GEOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL SOCIETY.—A paper will be read THIS EVENING at 8 o'clock, at the Small Chapel of the New-York University, Washington Square, by Prof. LORIN BLODGET, on the Geography of climates in the United States. Free to members of the Society and their friends.

RIGHT REV. THOMAS M. CLARK, D. D., Bishop of Rhode Island, will lecture at the Packer Institute, Joralemon-st., Brooklyn, FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 30, 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Form and Substance, or the Body and Soul.*

LECTURE ON GALILEO AND ASTRONOMICAL SCIENCE, BY REV. JOHN LORD.—For the benefit of the Women's Home of the Prison Association—At Clinton Hall, on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 29, at 8 o'clock. One admission 50 cents.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

CIGARMAKERS AND ALL OTHERS OPPOSED to the learning of trades in the State Prison are requested to attend an adjourned meeting at No. 189 Bowery, (Union Buildings,) at 8 o'clock THIS EVENING, for the purpose of hearing the report of the Committee from Sing Sing. By order,
JOHN G. WOODRUFF.

THOMAS PAINE.—THE 130TH ANNIVERSARY of the birthday of THOMAS PAINE, the "Author Here of the Revolution," will be celebrated at the City Assembly Rooms, No 446 Broadway, on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 29, 1857. Tickets can be had of C. BLANCHARD, No. 76 Nassau-st., and the Committee, J. THOMPSON, O. WHITE and W. E. ROSE, No. 73 White-st.

KEROSENE OILS.
KEROSENE LUBRICATING OIL.
KEROSENE ILLUMINATING OIL.
KEROSENE BINNACLE OIL.
PARAFINE RAILWAY GREASE.
ELECTRIC LAMPS.
AUSTENS, AGENTS, No. 80 Beaver-st.

THIRTY-SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NEW-YORK EYE INFIRMARY FOR THE YEAR 1856.—Three thousand and fifty-nine patients, suffering from diseases of the Eye and Ear, were prescribed for by the Surgeons.

Of this number 1,235 were born in the United States, and 1,824 were born in foreign countries.

Admitted previous to the 1st of January, 1856, 51,580, making a total since the foundation of the Infirmary, in 1820, of 54,639.

During the past year 117 in-door patients have been accommodated in the wards of the Infirmary.

The new Infirmary building on the corner of 2d av. and 13th-st. is already completed, and has been occupied since last April. The entire cost of the building and lot was $41,222 39.

Of this, $10,000 was contributed by the Honorable the Legislature of the State, and $24,530 by a few benevolent gentlemen of this City, leaving a balance still due of $6,722 39.

With the ample accommodations furnished by the new building the Board of Directors are fully prepared to furnish gratuitous advice and medicines to all poor persons suffering from diseases of the Eye and Ear.

TREASURER'S REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1856.

No appropriation was made during the past year by the Honorable the State Legislature.

The appropriation of $250 by the Honorable the Common Council, of this City, had not been received at the time of making the Annual Report.

In consequence of the state of the Treasury the Board of Directors have been compelled to practice the most rigid economy.

No in-door patients have been admitted except such as provided for their board, and no expense has been incurred except such as was absolutely necessary to carry on the operations of the Institution.

RECEIPTS.	
Balance on hand from old Account	$404 13
EXPENDITURES.	
Bill of Medicines for 1850	350 15
Apothecary's Salary	173 00
Insurance and Croton Water	108 00
Printing and Stationery	218 78
Furniture, &c., for new Building	283 47
Fuel and Gas Bill	218 38
Alterations and Repairs of new Building	215 89
Instruments and Repairs of new Building	5 50
Current Expenses	154 69
Total	$1,727 75
Balance due Treasurer	$1,323 62

JOHN OOTHOUT, President.
A. DuBois, Secretary.

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.—NOTICE IS hereby given that THOMAS C. CHANDLER, of the City of Newark, hath this day made an assignment to the subscriber of his estate, for the equal benefit of his creditors, and that the said creditors must exhibit their respective claims under oath or affirmation within the term of three months. DAVID SMITH.
DATED NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 26, 1857.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A STARTLING LOCAL REVELATION.
THE ABANDONED WIFE;
OR,
A LEAF FROM LIFE IN A GREAT CITY.
FROM THE JOURNAL OF A POLICE OFFICER.

This is the title of a work which, we venture to predict, will create a greater excitement in the reading world than anything which has been issued from the Press for many years. And why? Because it is a simple narrative of facts—a veritable leaf from real life in the City of New-York—the actors in which will be recognized by hundreds of our readers. Well might the poet exclaim, after perusing this revelation:

This world is full of suffering, produced by human wrong—
The gifted and the beautiful unite to swell the throng;
In every town and hamlet its victims may be found—
Alas, that crime and heartlessness should compass us around!
Alas! that in a Christian land, where vice should be opposed,
The blackest crimes are covered up, or by the specious glozed;
Alas, that round the cheerful hearth, where all seems pure and fair,
The slaves of sin should send a shaft to wound and fester there!

The history of THE ABANDONED WIFE will illustrate the truth of these reflections. It will be found to be far more exciting than any of the works of the most popular novelists, while every chapter bears upon its face the evidence of its truthfulness. In following the career of the heroine, the writer to whose hands the work has been confided, has necessarily been compelled to suppress the names of some of the characters who figure in its pages, for the obvious reason that most of them are alive and among us, and many of them are not deserving of being held up to the rude gaze of a censorious world. Some of those, however, who participated in the scenes described in this revelation, will not be dealt with in mercy; that is a virtue *they* did not exhibit when the innocent and helpless were placed in their power. The fiend-husband and his confederates in iniquity deserve to be lashed, with a scourge of living scorpions, naked through the world, and it shall be no fault of the writer if their portraits are not drawn with sufficient distinctness to enable every intelligent New Yorker to know who and what they are, regardless of the power and position they hold.

While the story of THE ABANDONED WIFE is a sad one, there are yet some bright spots that go to relieve the dark stains which almost lead us to doubt whether there is anything good in Human Nature. We meet angels as well as fiends in the great journey of life, and as the reader of this work will discover as he peruses its pages, the poor woman whose story is narrated, had the fortune to meet some of the best as well as the worst specimens of the great Human Family. Some of the events and incidents in the career of the heroine are of the most thrilling and startling character, some of them having incidentally been brought to public knowledge on several occasions in isolated and detached fragments. The reader will readily recognize the connection as he peruses the details in this work.

The reader of the story of THE ABANDONED WIFE will get an idea of the manners and morals of New-York as they really exist. He will find in its progress much to excite his pity, arouse his honest indignation, and awake the most profound astonishment. Many things that heretofore have been mysteries to him, exciting in his heart a vague suspicion or indefinable dread, will be made clear and intelligible—if, indeed, he does not discover that he himself is one of the victims of the gigantic wrong that oppresses the whole community as with a moral nightmare—which is dragging down its thousands of men and women to perdition every year in this great Babel of Crime and Iniquity! There is scarcely a household that has not had some of its members blighted by a monster that hesitates not to use high official position, the sacred confidence reposed in the family physician, and even the garb of religion itself through its ministers and priests! It is indeed, high time that some bold pen traced, in letters of fire a warning to the good and pure, to beware of the snares and pitfalls that surround them on every side, threatening to drag them down to ruin! The history of THE ABANDONED WIFE, with the incidents and adventures attending her career, have supplied the material, and the writer has performed the duty, without fear of the consequences, and in defiance of the wrath and vengeance of the army of wrong-doers who will necessarily array themselves against him, and whose ill-gotten wealth has hitherto protected them from exposure and the punishment due to their stupendous crimes.

The main object, however, of the writer, is to present a plain unvarnished history of the Career and Adventures of a poor devoted wife, who in the confidence of love abandoned a happy home and kind friends to unite her destinies with a husband, who before God and man had vowed to love, cherish, and protect her till death should separate them, but who afterwards not only abandoned her and her little ones to the cold charity of a pitiless world, but actually did all in his power to drag her down to the same level of infamy to which he had himself fallen, by association with the vile of both sexes. The story is a complicated and exciting one, running over several years, and bringing in as it progresses several well known characters in this City. Among others, the reader will be introduced to some of the professing philanthropists of the day, and get an inkling of the *real* purposes for which some of our public institutions are used, and discovered by Mrs. W—— to her sorrow. It will become necessary that some of our high officials, including Judges of our Courts, Physicians, and prominent members of our churches be brought to the bar for trial, in the high Court of public opinion. While it is not our purpose to attempt to bring the Ermine into contempt, to destroy the just influence of the physician, or to assail religion, we yet conceive it to be a duty to *expose* to the scorn of the world, those who use high judicial, professional or religious position for the accomplishment of base and unholy purposes. They are living libels on truth and honesty. These men are not entitled to that excuse which can be made for the grovelling wretch, who commits crime only in obedience to the dictates of a brutalized and ignorant nature. And if in the course of our labors we happen to tread on the toes of some of the boisterous and fashionable males and daughters who control the destinies of fashion, among the palaces of the Upper Ten, they must not blame us. Let them rather hold their *acquaintances* of the opposite sex accountable for the annoyance. We shall deal with them as leniently as possible, and yet perform our duty truthfully. But we must not attempt here to more than glance at the outlines of the work to which we desire to call the attention of the whole reading world. Those who are interested will get and read it, while those who dread its exposures will doubtless content themselves by denouncing it as soon as they discover who it hits, and the the exact scenes of villany it portrays.

This highly exciting and interesting work, has been especially written for the NEW-YORK DISPATCH, for the columns of which paper it has been copyrighted. Those who desire to secure THE ABANDONED WIFE complete, should be careful to order their newsmen to serve a copy of the DISPATCH of the 1st of February, as there will undoubtedly be a great rush for the paper of that date, and the rule always is "first come first served." It is unnecessary for us to explain to the people of New-York that the DISPATCH is the largest and most interesting weekly newspaper printed in the world at the low price of FOUR CENTS. This fact is universally acknowledged. The immense circulation it has attained and held during all the changes in the newspaper world, attest the public appreciation of the labors of its Editors and Publishers. The reason of its great success is that its Editors not only strive to amuse, but to make a paper that shall be of permanent value—one that shall be a welcome visitor to the fireside of the man of letters and professional man, as well as to the abodes of those who earn their bread by honest toil. Its columns are made up of matter designed to instruct and entertain all classes of readers. The immense size of the sheet, each number of which contains

FIFTY-SIX LONG COLUMNS,

Enables its Editors to give an amount of matter never before attempted in any weekly journal published in the world, at any price. By employing only the most talented writers, and giving an entirely original paper, its publishers are enabled to issue a weekly journal that defies rivalry and competition.

Publication office No. 22 Beekman-st., a few doors below Nassau. A limited number of respectable advertisements taken at reasonable rates.

☞ Be on the lookout early for a copy of next week's DISPATCH if you don't want to be disappointed.

READ IT,
HUGO, THE DEFORMED.
READ IT,
HUGO, THE DEFORMED.
READ IT,
THE COUNTERFEITER AND THE NEWSBOY.
READ IT,
THE COUNTERFEITER AND THE NEWSBOY.
READ THEM.
READ THEM BOTH
IN THE NEW-YORK DAILY SUN.
ONE CENT PER COPY.

TUCKERMAN'S ESSAYS.
BIOGRAPHICAL ESSAYS,
BY H. T. TUCKERMAN.
8 vo. Price $1 75.

Of this recent work the *New-York Churchman* thus speaks at the beginning of an elaborate review:

"There is no American writer to whose works we sit down with greater pleasure, as to an intellectual treat, than those of Mr. Tuckerman. We know of none who wields the pen in our country with anything like the classic force and elegance of this writer, with the sole exception, perhaps, of Washington Irving. This we are aware is saying a great deal, but we mean what we say."

The work has been received with great favor everywhere, and it may fairly lay claim, as the *Churchman* avers, to be considered "in a literary point of view the Book of the season."

PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & CO.,
No. 13 Winter-st., Boston.
For sale by all Booksellers.

GIVEN AWAY. GIVEN AWAY.
GO AND SEE!

Go and see what? Why, your brother, neighbor. Buy a book at EVANS & COFF'S Gift Bookstore, No. 409 Broadway, New York, and receive a gift worth from 25 cents to $100. Gold and Silver Watches, sets of Cameos, Gold Lockets, Pencils, Brooches, Rings, Penknives, &c., given away to purchasers of Books. All the new and popular publications received as soon as issued. Our stock consists, in part, of standard, poetical, historical, biographical and miscellaneous books, together with an elegant assortment of pew and pocket Bibles, Prayer Books, Annuals, Albums, in various styles of bindings. Having bought a very large stock of new books and fine gold jewelry at the lowest rates for cash, we are, determined to give our customers better bargains than can be had elsewhere. Catalogues of books sent to any part of the City or country free, on application by mail.
EVANS & CO.,
Principal store, No. 409 Broadway, New-York.

SPLENDID FAMILY BIBLES.

THE SUBSCRIBER has just received from London a large invoice of the most beautiful and costly Bibles ever imported, to which he respectfully invites attention. They are well adapted for wedding gifts.

THE BOOK OF COMMON PRAYER.

In plain and elegant binding, and a fine assortment of standard THEOLOGICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS WORKS, suitably bound for libraries or presents.

JUVENILES in great variety.

THOS. N. STANFORD,
(Late Stanford & Swords,)
No. 637 Broadway.

MASONIC BOOKS.—JACHIN & BOAZ, OR A Key to the door of Free Masonry, $2 50; Allyn's Ritual of Free Masonry, $5; Plato on Immortality, $1; Cupper's Stair Builder, $6. By remitting, the books will be sent by mail post paid to any part of the country.
WM. GOWANS, No. 178 Fulton-st.

THE NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE—This week, contains astounding disclosures; Criminals exposed; Names of Thieves, and the history of the great murder to conceal a shame, with the letters in the case. A record of revolting crimes.
ROSS & TOUSEY, General Agents, No. 108 Nassau-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

READ IT,
HUGO, THE DEFORMED.
READ IT,
HUGO, THE DEFORMED.
READ IT,
THE COUNTERFEITER AND THE NEWSBOY.
READ IT,
THE COUNTERFEITER AND THE NEWSBOY.
READ THEM.
READ THEM BOTH
IN THE NEW-YORK DAILY SUN.
ONE CENT PER COPY.

STATIONERY.

"A PLACE FOR EVERYTHING."—THIS good old motto finds a medium for most useful exercise in the PATENT ADHESIVE LETTER AND INVOICE FILE manufactured by R. T. YOUNG, No. 109 Nassau-st., and for sale by stationers generally, and now the new year is commencing, let every business man be up to the times, and commence this excellent method of preserving all papers of value, so as to find them in a moment. Price for those capable of containing 250 letters, or 500 bills, $1 each. Discounts made on purchase of half a dozen or more.

BOWNE & HASBROUCK, STATIONERS' Hall, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., New-York, Importers and Manufacturers offer for sale, at low cash prices, every variety of account books, papers, fancy and staple stationery, writing papers, notes, drafts, money and shipping receipts, inkstands, memorandum and time books, pens, pencils, slates, penknives, chess and backgammon boards, &c., and all articles usually kept by the trade. JOB PRINTING and LITHOGRAPHY executed at low rates, cards, circulars, &c. Country merchants invited to call.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

GREAT BARGAIN AND CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY.—Thirty acres timber lands, with saw and turning mill, fine stream of 25-horse power, small steam engine, 2 mills, 2 small dwelling houses, stables, wagon-house, &c., all in good order and ready for business. Has been used for turning umbrella handles and other small wood work. It is also a capital location for a tannery; situated at Damascus, Wayne Co., Penn., 2½ miles from Cochecton Depôt, on Erie Railroad. Also 418 acres, heavily timbered lands, 18 miles from Wilksbarre, the County seat of Luzerne, 6 miles from the Susquehanna, 6 miles from Northern Pennsylvania Railroad. These are some of the finest timber lands in Pennsylvania, and will be sold at a sacrifice.
A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID OLD-ESTABLISHED Printing Office, Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, doing a large jobbing and regular business. Price $800. Also, superior Machine Shop and Locksmith Shop attached, besides a long lease of two buildings, stock, fixtures and all, $600; grand chance; also, Box-making shop, Pearl-st., $300; also, splendid 157-acre Farm near Dover, N. J., fine buildings in fine condition, price $10,000. Apply No. 113 Chambers-st., room No. 4.

A VERY RARE CHANCE FOR A MACHINIST, who would insure himself constant and very profitable employment, or for any man who is disposed to invest a small amount where a quick and large income will certainly be realized. Call at SAWYER'S Temperance Hotel, No. 14 Beekman-st., from 9 to 11 A. M., and 3 to 5 P. M. A. RUSSELL, Agent.

TO DRUGGISTS.—WANTED, BY A PERSON two years in the business, an interest in a wholesale, jobbing, or retail drug business in the City or country, where not more than $5,000 will be required; or to rent, a store suitable for a retail drug store, in good locality. Address Box No. 267, Newark, N. J.

$5,000—WANTED—A PARTNER IN A WELL established pleasant business in this City. Any one having about this amount of capital, can learn of an opportunity to invest it in a safe and profitable business by inquiring of E. C. SANDERSON, No. 136 Nassau, corner of Beekman-st.

TO PRINTERS AND EDITORS.—AN EXcellent Printing Office, located in a thriving city in Wisconsin, and doing a large and prosperous business, is offered for sale, either in part or the whole, on easy terms. For particulars apply to or address S. M. PETTENGILL, No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE AT A GREAT SACRIFICE—$1,000 in cash and a good note for $1,000 will purchase stock of goods in store No. 273 Grand-st. Said stock cost over $4,500. Must be closed by Saturday. For particulars inquire on premises.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS.—THE STOCK and fixtures of a livery stable, well established, and doing a good business. For particulars inquire of J. McDONALD, corner of Greenwich and Christopher sts., in the market, or at the Broadway Stables, Yonkers, N. Y.

FOR SALE—THE PELHAM BRIDGE, OVER East Chester Creek, Westchester Co. This is a toll-bridge and has connected with it the lease of the toll-house attached. For particulars, apply to
F. G. LUCKEY, No. 75 Nassau-st.

BOARDING-HOUSE FOR SALE.—THE good-will and part or all of the furniture of a long-established and well-located boarding house, down town, now full of prompt-paying boarders. Terms cash. Possession 1st of May or before. Apply at No. 63 Fulton-st.

TO LET—THE FOUNDRY IN THE VILLAGE of Peekskill, Westchester County, known as the Peekskill Foundry. Inquire of the subscriber, on the premises, or at No. 210 Water-st., New-York.
F. B. FLAGLER.

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH $10,000 TO $15,000 in the shipping and commission business, already established. Address Box No. 3,894, Post-office.

P. K. DEYO'S PROMPT AND RELIABLE ADVERTISING AGENCY.
No. 7 Appleton's Building, No. 348 BROADWAY.
Refer to Messrs. RAYMOND, WESLEY & Co.

ADVERTISE NORTH.	VISSCHER, OWEN & Co.
ADVERTISE NORTH.	GENERAL ADVERTISING AGENTS
ADVERTISE NORTH.	Appleton's Building, No. 346
ADVERTISE NORTH.	Broadway, New-York,
ADVERTISE SOUTH.	Will advertise for merchants,
ADVERTISE SOUTH.	manufacturers and business
ADVERTISE SOUTH.	men generally, in any part of
ADVERTISE SOUTH.	the United States or Canadas,
ADVERTISE EAST.	at the lowest possible rates.
ADVERTISE EAST.	Newspapers from every part of
ADVERTISE EAST.	the United States and Canadas
ADVERTISE WEST.	kept on file for the inspection of
ADVERTISE WEST.	advertisers, and every informa-
ADVERTISE WEST.	tion as to the best places and
	papers cheerfully given.

TO FARMERS.—THE POUDRETTE MADE BY the subscribers is the cheapest and best manure in the world for corn and vegetables. A pamphlet will be sent (free) to any one sending their address to the Lodi Manufacturing Company, No. 60 Cortlandt-st., New-York City.

DRY GOODS.

LADIES' DRESS GOODS.
REDUCED 50 PER CENT.
DE LAINES,
LAWNS,
SALLIES,
BAREGES,
PRINTS,
&c., &c.
THE WHOLE STOCK MUST BE CLEARED OUT AT ONCE.
NO. 347 BROADWAY,
COR. LEONARD-ST.

MOURNING GOODS.
BOMBAZINE,
PARAMATTA,
ALPACA,
BAREGES,
TISSUES,
NOW SELLING AT A GREAT REDUCTION FROM FIRST COST,
AT THE
GREAT SALE,
NO. 347 BROADWAY,
COR. LEONARD-ST.

GREAT BROADWAY SALE.
FRENCH MERINOES.
THE ENTIRE STOCK OF
FRENCH MERINOES
SELLING AT LESS THAN COST,
5s., 5s. 6d. AND 10s.,
WORTH 7s., 11s., AND 14s.,
AT NO. 347 BROADWAY,
COR. LEONARD-ST.

IRISH LINENS CHEAP,
AT THE GREAT BROADWAY SALE.
1,000 PIECES IRISH LINENS,
VARYING IN PRICE FROM
25 TO 75 CENTS PER YARD.
THE ABOVE GOODS ARE REDUCED
30 PER CENT. FROM ORIGINAL PRICES.
NO. 347 BROADWAY,
COR. LEONARD-ST.

ENGLISH LONGCLOTH MUSLIN
AT THE GREAT BROADWAY SALE.
500 PIECES ENGLISH LONG CLOTHS.
PRICE $10 50 AND $11 50,
VERY CHEAP,
NO. 347 BROADWAY,
CORNER LEONARD-STREET.

CHEAPEST SILKS IN THE CITY
AT THE
GREAT BROADWAY SALE.
$50,000 WORTH OF DRESS SILKS
ARE NOW OFFERED FOR
SALE AT A REDUCTION OF
FORTY PER CENT.
NO. 347 BROADWAY.

EVERY LADY SHOULD EXAMINE
The prices of our
BAREGES,
MUSLINS,
LAWNS,
CHALLIES,
DE LAINES,
ORGANDIES,
SCARFS,
And every description of
SUMMER DRESS GOODS,
Which are now offering at an Immense Sacrifice, this being the last week of Sale at
No. 703 Broadway,
Near 4th-st.

ALL OUR WHITE GOODS,
Comprising
JACONETS,
CAMBRICS,
SWISSE,
NANSOOKS,
CHECKS,
STRIPES,
MULLS, &c., &c., &c.,
Will be offered this week at an Enormous sacrifice, to close stock, at the
GREAT SALE,
No. 703 Broadway,
Near 4th-st.

CLOSING SALE.
DAMASKS,
NAPKINS,
DIAPERS,
TOWELINGS,
SHEETINGS,
SHIRTINGS, &c., &c.
ENGLISH LONG CLOTHS,
10 cts. per yard, worth 1s. 3d.
At the GREAT SALE,
No. 703 Broadway,
Near 4th-st.

ENGLISH AND GERMAN HOSIERY.
In all sizes and at all prices, will be offered this week at an ENORMOUS SACRIFICE.
BAGOU'S KID GLOVES, slightly soiled,
1s. 6d., 2s. and 2s. 6d. per pair,
Usually sold at 7s.,
at the
GREAT SALE,
No. 703 Broadway,
Near 4th-st.

CHEAP LINEN SHEETINGS,
10-4, 11-4 and 12-4 (slightly soiled) all Linen
Barnsley Sheetings
Will be offered this week at
4s. 9d., 5s. 6d., and 5s. 9d. per yard,
Cost 8s. to import,
at the
GREAT SALE,
No. 703 Broadway.

A BARGAIN—500 DOZEN 5-8 ALL LINEN
CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS,
In fine qualities, will be offered this week at
10s., 12s., and 14s. per dozen,
Worth 16s., 18s., and 20s.
at the
GREAT SALE,
No. 704 Broadway,
Near 4th-st.

SPRING MANTILLAS
AT WHOLESALE.
THE LARGEST STOCK IN THE CITY.
GEORGE BULPIN,
No. 361 Broadway.
Has now in store an unusually extensive assortment, both imported and his own manufacture, especially adapted to the wants of
SOUTHERN AND WESTERN JOBBERS,
FROM THE LOWEST PRICES TO THE MOST COSTLY GOODS IN
BLACK AND COLORED SILK MANTILLAS,
CHANTILLY LACE MANTILLAS,
FRENCH LACE MANTILLAS,
EMBROIDERED SILK MANTILLAS,
BUGLED LACE AND NET MANTILLAS,
MOURNING MANTILLAS,
BASQUES, TALMAS, &c., &c.
The attention of the trade is invited.
Prices low, and terms liberal.

$50,000 WORTH OF DRY GOODS
TO BE SOLD OFF WITHOUT RESERVE.
Commencing on Monday, 5th inst.
ISAAC HADDOCK, NO. 265 GRAND-ST.,
(Between Chrystie and Forsyth sts.,)
Will SELL OFF his general stock of
DOMESTIC AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
At prices much below their present value. Consisting of blankets, quilts, damasks, Irish linens, toweling, bleached and brown muslins, flannels, cassimeres, shawls, merinoes, paramatas, black silks, marcellines, de laines, prints, tickings, &c. Also, hosiery, gloves, ribbons, embroideries, trimmings, and small wares of all kinds.
As this stock will be sold without reserve, I. H. hopes his customers will call early and reap the benefit of good goods at low prices.
Lease of the store and house to be disposed of—5 years to run, from 1st of May next.

1857. SPRING MANTILLAS. 1857.
JACOB LANSING,
IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER
OF
MANTILLAS, &c.,
is now prepared to exhibit a
COMPLETE AND MAGNIFICENT STOCK,
comprising all the
NEWEST AND MOST DESIRABLE STYLES,
TO WHICH HE INVITES THE ATTENTION OF CITY, SOUTHERN AND WESTERN JOBBERS.
THE ABOVE WILL BE OFFERED AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES, AND ON LIBERAL TERMS.
No. 42 CEDAR-STREET,
BETWEEN NASSAU AND WILLIAM.

CLOAKS AT HALF PRICE,
TO CLOSE THE SEASON'S IMPORTATIONS.
We shall offer our ENTIRE CLOAK STOCK during the MONTH OF JANUARY,
At (in most cases) ONE-HALF the ORIGINAL PRICE in order to effect an entire clearance.
GEORGE BULPIN.
No. 361 Broadway.

WET GOODS FROM THE WRECK.
Broad Cloths, Alpacas, Mohairs, Chambrays, Ginghams, Brilliants, Linens, Damasks, Lawns, Table Cloths, Jeans, Plaids, &c., just received and for sale by WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

COIFURES AND
BRIDAL APPOINTMENTS,
Artistically beautiful,
At Pavilion de Flora,
No. 361 Broadway.

FLOWERS INEXHAUSTIBLE,
AND FOR THE BEAUTIES
OF CREATION.
See No. 361 Broadway, at
Pavilion de Flora.

INDIA-RUBBER GLOVES AND MITTENS—Lined and unlined, for cold or wet weather. An excellent remedy for chapped hands, saltrheum, &c.; bleach the hands and render them soft and smooth. The Ladies' Glove will be found very useful in housework. For sale at all rubber stores, and at No. 36 John-st., up stairs.

DRY GOODS.

DRY GOODS ANNOUNCEMENT.
The Ladies of New-York and vicinity are respectfully notified that an inspection of the prices of Dry Goods, now offering at the
GREAT SALE,
No. 703 Broadway,
will satisfy the most INCREDULOUS that this is a BONA FIDE SALE, and not a mere announcement to dupe the public.

FURS.

FURS AT HALF PRICE,
TO CLOSE THE SEASON'S IMPORTATIONS.
We shall offer our entire FUR STOCK during the MONTH OF JANUARY
at (in most cases) ONE-HALF the ORIGINAL PRICE, in order to effect an ENTIRE CLEARANCE.
GEO. BULPIN,
No. 361 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A GENTEEL PROTESTANT girl, a situation as regular seamstress; cuts and fits ladies' and children's dresses neatly, is a competent family seamstress, prefers a first-class family in the country; wages $8; City and country references. The other is a regular cook, makes pastry, bread and assists in the washing and ironing. Can be seen for 3 days at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A STOUT, ABLE YOUNG MAN, a situation in country or City. Perfectly understands farmers' work and horses and carriage; he will make himself generally useful; can be seen for two days, or more, if not engaged, at No. 119 East 19th-st., between 3d and 2d avs., in the rear, second floor. Has the best of reference from his last place.

WANTED.—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE MIDdle-aged, Scotch Protestant woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress in a private family: would not object to do light chamber-work; has first-rate City references. Apply at No. 103 Perry-st., near Hudson, in the basement, for two days.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS situations; one as an excellent cook, to assist in the washing, the other as nurse and plain sewer, is capable of nursing an infant from its birth, and has 5 years' reference from last place. Can be seen for 3 days at No. 244 East 9th-st., near the 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTAble young woman, as an excellent chambermaid and waitress, and no objection to assist in washing and ironing, and is an excellent washer and ironer; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 207 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girls, situations, one to do general house work in a small private family, the other to do chamberwork and plain sewing. Best of City reference can be given. Call No. 222 Avenue B, between 13th and 14th sts., second floor, front room.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY FIVE COLORED young women—two as cooks, one as laundress, one as chambermaid and waitress, and one as nurse and seamstress. Also, by two American girls—one 16, the other 14. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook, washer and ironer. Good City reference given, if required. Inquire or address No. 17 Spring-st., first floor, rear room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as cook, washer and ironer in a small private family. Good reference from last place. Call at No. 77 West 19th-st., front basement.

AN ALTO SINGER, WITH A FIRST-CLASS voice, and fully conversant with church music, desires an engagement from the 1st February in a church in this City. A liberal salary will be required. Address CAMP, *Times* Office, stating where an interview may be had.

TWO YOUNG FRENCHMEN JUST COMING from Paris desire some employment in the manufacture of chenille. They can supply their employers with thousand or twelve hundred pieces (12 yards) every day. Address, No. 26 Walker-st., Mr. BATISTE.

WASHING WANTED.—HOTEL AND FAMily washing at the Laundry of the New-York House and School of Industry, No. 103 West 18th-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A MAN AND WIFE, AMERICAN. English or Scotch, without children, to take charge of a small farm, within an hour's ride of the City. The man must be a good practical farmer and have knowledge of the culture of fruit. The woman is wanted to take charge of the cooking, or may come as laundress. Both must produce the best of references. Address JAMES WALTON, *Times* office, N. Y.

WANTED—AN OFFICE BOY, ONE LIVING with his parents, between 12 and 14 years of age, may apply between the hours of 9 A. M. and 1 P. M., at room No

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—THURSDAY, JAN. 29.

SUPREME COURT.—*Circuit*—Part 1.—Nos. 147, 27, 247, 248, 249, 250, 445, 447, 449, 451, 453, 455, 459, 461, 463, 465, 467, 469, 471, 473, 475, 477, 479, 481 483, 485, 487, 489, 491, 493. Part II.—Nos. 710, 782, 590, 812, 826, 968, 990, 1020, 1052, 108 and from 1072 to 1282 inclusive all the numbers.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 679, 238, 702, 703, 704, 707, 708, 709, 710, 739, 742, 749, 750, 535, 626, 641, 642, 630, 474, 481, 181, 389, 53, 271, 463, 689, 216, 32, 53, 317, 396, 733, 719.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—JAN. 28.

Before Judge Ingersoll.

Judge INGERSOLL has been occupied, to-day, with hearing a motion for an injunction in the case of *Henry A. Burr* vs. *Alva B. Taylor*, a case pending before the Circuit Court, Connecticut, involving the merits of patents for making hat-bodies.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—JAN. 27.

Before Judge Betts.

DECISION IN ADMIRALTY.

Hanford Horton vs. *The Proceeds of the Steamer Alida.*—BETTS, J.—The libelant was hired as engineer upon the steamboat *Alida*, in navigating the Hudson River, on a salary of $1,000 for the season of navigation, but payable in equal monthly payments throughout the year. The actual period of service did not, according to the usages in the employment of engineers and pilots, usually exceed ten months, and the contracts were considered fulfilled by that class of employers with their boats from the 1st of March to the 1st of January. The term of hiring in this case commenced the 1st of January, 1855, and ended the 1st of January, 1856. The libelant has recovered by decree of this Court, and been paid the monthly installments up to Nov. 1, 1855, and now seeks by petition to obtain the additional two months' pay to Jan. 1, 1856, out of the proceeds of the vessel in Court.

The steamer was arrested, on various liens, the 21st of September, 1856, and was condemned to be sold for their satisfaction, and her proceeds were brought into Court for distribution. The libelant's demand for wages, as a priority lien, was deemed to be satisfied on the 1st November. He now claims that the privilege continues on the remnants not distributed, and that he is entitled to have his demand attached to the fund, in the character of wages, and thus take precedence of all other outstanding liens.

I think his claim cannot be sustained in this aspect. The business of the vessel was broken up in September, and the libelant then ceased performing services on board her, or being connected with her.

The lien of wages having the first rank of privilege against a vessel acquired that precedence from the nature of the services, they being vital to her usefulness and value. The services are more than the means of employing her or rendering her profitable—they are indispensable to her preservation in her employment and her restoration to her owners. For that reason the law places them in the first rank of encumbrances, tacit or positive, to which the vessel may be made subject. They even override forfeitures to the Government, (The St. Jago de Cuba, 9 Wheat. 409; The Florenzo, 1 Blatch. and How. 65,) unless the services were rendered in known violation of public law (3 Kent, 186).

As this privilege springs out of the mariner's services, it is properly limited to their rendition in fact, or by equitable implication.

There may be an equivalent to actual service arising out of extraneous facts which uphold a seaman's lien for wages after his actual service on board has terminated—as, if he is wrongfully prevented continuing with her during her employment, or, when willing to perform his duty, is disabled from doing so by sickness or injuries incurred in the business of the vessel. When, however, the voyage for which the seaman contracted is wholly broken up, and the vessel ceases to be employed or owned by those with whom the mariner contracted, the reason for retaining the pledge of the ship for the security of wages no longer exists. Wages are in compensation of seamen's service, and nothing else. (Abbott Peck, ad. 738.)

The right to wages rests in the *services*, and not in the contract. (1 Blatch. & H., 103.) If the seaman fails to enter upon the service of the vessel, no wages become due by force of the contract. (3 Gall, 56.)

The relationship between the mariner and the vessel is then no way more to his favor than if the master or owner had refused to receive him on board under his contract, or had renounced the voyage before he joined the vessel. His right, then, rests in damages because of a violation of the owner's contract with him, and not on the footing of services performed. The contract is maritime in its nature, and a lien upon the ship, and the damages for its breach can be collected by action *in rem* against the vessel, but the element of wages earned does not exist in the demand to give it preeminence over other liens arising out of contract. The vessel has been seized, condemned and sold, by due process of law, and the business or voyages in which the libelant was engaged to her all ceased, and the obligors in the contract have no further authority or right over her. The contract of hiring is accordingly terminated or broken by their fault, and the libelant has no other method of redress or recompense for the violation of the agreement than by suit for damages, which carries with it no remedies not appertaining to all actions of a maritime character.

The rate of wages agreed to be paid may properly be taken as the measure of damages in such case, yet the damage is not necessarily limited to that sum. The Court may pronounce for the amount which shall indemnify the mariner for the loss wrongfully inflicted upon him by a breach of the contract with him.

In this instance the sum stipulated to be paid will be ample satisfaction for the non-fulfillment of the shipping agreement, and I shall accordingly pronounce for the libelant, that he recover two months' wages, ($166 66,) with interest from Jan. 1, 1856, to the entry of this decree, and costs to be taxed.

For libelant, Walter L. Livingston; for claimant B. W. Bonney and J. Sherwood.

Before Judge Betts.

DUTY ON CLOTH—FRAUDULENT UNDERVALUATION.

The United States vs. *Eight bales containing Cloth.*—This is an action brought by the Government to forfeit the goods libeled as having been fraudulently undervalued in the invoice. The goods were imported by Messrs. Loeschigk & Wessendonck, and were manufactured by Matthew Snoeck, of Charnaux, in Belgium. They were valued at about $5,000.

Judge BETTS charged the Jury that to forfeit the goods the Government must prove what was the market value in the place from which they were imported and also that the valuation in the invoice was below that market value, and so made by the importer with intent to defraud the revenue.

The Jury after a moment's absence found a verdict in favor of the claimants and against the Government. For the U. S., Mr. Conchinsseen. For claimants Messrs. Fullerton and Dunning.

IN ADMIRALTY.

SUBSTITUTION OF ASSIGNEE AS LIBELANT—LACHES.

Matthias Clickener et al., vs. *The sloop Revenge.*—This was an application on the part of Wm. Fullerton to be substituted as libelant in place of the present libelants, on the ground that he was their surety originally in the action, had since obtained an assignment from them, and that they were material witnesses for him. The action was commenced in August, 1854, and there had been various delays and changes of parties and interests. The cause has been on the calendar often, and was on the docket for the present month, but not reached when the motion was made.

Held by the Court—That as to the question of *laches* the Court could discern no discrimination of merit or demerit, in favor of or against either party. Each exhibits activity and earnestness in pressing the suit when the advantages in the attendance of witnesses or other circumstances are in his favor, and no less diligence in procrastinating the hearing if the period does not appear the opportune one for him.

That the claimant acquired his present position in July, 1855, and that the cause is still open and pending, is only owing to his remissness or indulgence, and it affords no equity to him for cutting off the claim to relief of the assignee.

That the assignee has been guilty of laches in not making his application at the earliest day in his power in this sitting, but the claimant has not been prejudiced by it, as the cause has not been reached on the calendar.

Application, therefore, granted on the assignee giving the usual stipulation and paying costs of the term up to the day the motion was made.

For the motion, Messrs. Beebe, Dean and Donohue. In opposition, Mr. McMahon.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 28.

Before Hon. Justice Clerke.

DECISIONS.

Spear vs. *Morse.*—Referred to a Sheriff's Jury, notice to be served on the defendant.

Colby vs. *Lawton.*—Referred, &c. Plaintiff to pay $10 costs of amending this motion, costs of reference, and costs of amending judgment; if the result of the reference should authorize amendment.

Townsend vs. *Treadwell.*—Default opened on payment of costs of circuit, and for costs of motion.

Howes vs. *Davis.*—Order to be annulled, and sale to be on Saturday, the 30th inst.

Park vs. *Kellogg.*—Motion granted without costs; defendant to stipulate not to bring an action for false imprisonment.

Constable vs. *Harkness.*—Motion to vacate order of arrest granted without costs.

Dandels vs. *Deesenger.*—Motion for receiver granted; let it be referred, with notice to defendant.

Vinten vs. *Sinclair.*—Additional allowance of $75 is granted.

Dimond vs. *Connolly.*—Motion denied without costs.

Woods vs. *Lees.*—Judgment for plaintiff, with liberty to defendant to answer within ten days, on payment of $10 costs.

Darling vs. *Spaulding.*—Judgment for plaintiff, with liberty to defendant to answer within three days, on payment of $10 costs, and filing an affidavit of notice.

Before Hon. Justice Mitchell.

Nelson et al. vs. *Eaton.*—Demurrer overruled, with costs.

Lansbury vs. *Vangundt.*—Demurrer struck out, is irregular, and answer to be amended, &c., without costs.

Rowland vs. *Bennett.*—Decree settled.

Borse vs. *New-York Life Insurance Company.*—Suspended.

THE HUNTINGDON ESTATE.

In the matter of the Estate of Charles B. Huntingdon, dec.—Yesterday it was anticipated the trustees of the estate of Huntingdon would be appointed. The case was called, but as the creditors could not agree on any persons, his honor, Judge Clerke took the papers and will make the appointments.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Oakley.

INSURANCE CASE.

Savage vs. *The Corn Exchange Fire and Inland Navigation Company.*—The plaintiff shipped some thousands of dollars' worth of corn, to come down the Hudson River in the barge *Hudson*. He insured it in the defendants' company. Coming down the river the boat, as the plaintiff alleges, struck a rock, and soon sunk. He sues the Company for the loss.

The defendants claim that the boat was unseaworthy and badly governed, and they, therefore, deny any liability, as the policy provided that if the loss occurred by reason of any want of proper officers on board the boat, or from unseaworthiness of the vessel, the policy should be deemed void. Case still on.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Ingraham.

QUESTION OF PRACTICE.

Reuben Parsons vs. *Samuel A. Suydam.*—The defendant has appealed to the General Term of this Court from the decision of a referee. The plaintiff moves to set aside the appeal, because no security has been filed. By the Code as it existed previously, before 1851, such security was required, but in that year the section was amended by striking out the portion of it which required security to be given in the same manner as upon an appeal in the Court of Appeals, and substituting the words, "Such appeal does not stay proceedings unless security be given as upon an appeal to the Court of Appeals." The mere statement of this alteration is, I think, sufficient to show what the Legislature intended, viz., to abolish that portion of the statute which made the giving security necessary to the appeal, and only to confine it to a stay of proceedings.

No such stay is asked for here, and I see no authority to deprive the defendant of a right which the statute gives him. The Court has no discretion to exercise on this subject, and whether a hardship or not, is immaterial, so long as the statute allows it. Motion denied defendants, costs to abide event.

Henry Collenburgh vs. *Henry Peters.*—Referred to Thomas Boese, Esq.

Albert Jacobi vs. *Henry Brua.*—Motion to dismiss complaint granted, with $10 costs.

Richard Calrow, Jr. vs. *Henry R. Foote.*—Referred to Lewis R. Reade, Esq.

NEW-YORK LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Prepared every week, expressly for the NEW-YORK DAILY, SEMI-WEEKLY, *and* WEEKLY TIMES, *by a careful and experienced Reporter.*

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 28, 1857.

The principal Market Places are the WASHINGTON DROVE YARDS, 44TH-STREET; and at the NEW-YORK YARDS, Forty-fourth-street; BROWNING'S, on Sixth-street; CHAMBERLIN'S, on Robinson-street; and O'BRIEN'S, on Sixth-street. Our reports refer to these regular markets. Irregular sales are sometimes made at Bergen Hill, N. J., and from the Hudson River Boats.

The great sales day at the Washington Yards is on WEDNESDAY of each week. The reports from all the yards are made up for the preceding week to the evening of that day.

RECEIPTS OF ANIMALS AT THE PRINCIPAL MARKETS, FOR THE WEEK ENDING JAN. 27.

YARDS.	BEEVES. In market to-day.	BEEVES. Receipts for the week.	Milch Cows.	Veal Calves.	Sheep & Lambs.	Swine.
WASHINGTON DROVE-YARDS, Forty-fourth-st.	2718	2979	28	85	1256	225
Browning's, Sixth-street	.....	219	17	17	2418	.....
Chamberlin's, Robinson-st.	.....	347	57	119	3970	.....
O'Brien's, Sixth-street	.....	133	93	84	.....	.....
Sales reported at Bergen	.....	300	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for week	2718	3977	194	246	7644	225
Last week	763	2197	189	369	5619	413

Receipts for week ending to-day	2,979
Average weekly receipts of Beeves at the four City Markets for the year 1856	3,597
Total receipts for week ending to-day	3,977

A. M. ALLERTON, proprietor, reports the animals at the Washington Drove-Yards, received as follows:

CONVEYANCE.	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veals.	Sheep and Lambs.	Swine.
Erie Railroad	621	.....	.....	.....	322
Hudson River Railroad	1398	.....	.....	360	.....
Hudson River Boats	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Harlem Railroad	349	28	85	896	.....
New-Haven Railroad	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
On foot	613	.....	.....	.....	.....

The Cattle at Forty-fourth-street were derived from the following sources:

Ohio	637	Pennsylvania	—
New-York	964	Texas	—
Illinois	564	Connecticut	276
Kentucky	307	Michigan	33
Indiana	—	New-Jersey	—
Virginia	146	Wisconsin	—
Iowa	—	Canada	—

Beeves are sold by the estimated dead weight of the four quarters; the so-called "fifth quarter" (hide and tallow) is not reckoned in here as it is in Boston and some other cities. When cattle are weighed or estimated alive, the dead weight is reckoned at a certain number of pounds to the 100 lbs. of live weight, as agreed upon. The general rule in this market for medium cattle is 56 lbs. to the 100; 44 lbs. being allowed for the "fifth quarter" and offal.

The *average* prices to-day, as compared with last week, are a trifle lower.

We quote:

PRICES OF BEEF AT FORTY-FOURTH STREET.

	To-day.	Last Week.
Premium Cattle	11c. @12c.	11c. @12c.
First quality	10¾c.@11c.	10¾c.@11c.
Medium quality	9¾c.@10¾c.	9¾c.@10¾c.
Poor quality	9c. @ 9¾c.	9 c.@ 9¾c.
Poorest quality	8c. @ 8¾c.	8¼c.@ 9c.
General selling prices	9¾c.@10¾c.	10c. @10¾c.
Average of all sales about	9¾c. @ 9¾c.	10c. @10c.

At BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S, prices do not materially differ from those at Forty-fourth-street. BROWNING reports Beeves at 10c. average. CHAMBERLIN reports Beeves at 8c.@10½c. O'BRIEN reports Beeves at 9c.@10c.

GENERAL REMARKS UPON THE BEEF MARKET.

As we predicted last week, so there was plenty of Beef Cattle on hand to-day—2,718 being yarded for the day against only 763 for the commencement of sales this day week. Our tables show that 2,979 were received at Forty-fourth-street and 3,977 at all the markets for seven days ending this morning.

The market has been very irregular during a week or two past. More Cattle were sold on Friday and Saturday last than on the preceding Wednesday, and sales have been made each day since and will probably continue during the week, as at least 300 Cattle were left over to-night, and droves are still due by the Harlem, Hudson River and Erie Roads. We may safely calculate that there will be no scarcity for a week or two at least.

Many of the Cattle looked poorly to-day, as they have been a long time on the way, and some might have been fed more at home without injury to themselves at least. Such animals run out slowly at only medium rates.

Excepting a few droves of good cattle and single pairs of premium beeves, the quality was inferior to former market days. About 200 sold at Albany, to go East. Many were sold either at Buffalo or Albany, the owners being tired of waiting the clearing of the roads.

Upon the whole, we quote the market but little different from last week, taking into consideration the inferior quality of the cattle. Prime cattle sold at good prices to-day, while the inferior grades went off slow, as is usually the case in a full market. Butchers laid in freely.

Owing to the large number of small lots, and the mixing of them in the yards, it was impossible to obtain the sources from which each individual lot was received, or who sold them, although by far the larger part were *owned* by the sellers. Instead of the usual table, we append the number and *owners* only of several lots:

R. H. Sherman, 30; D. M'Elwood, 42; Pierson & Bines, 62; Wm. Fitch, 58; Mead & Holcomb, 163, from Ohio; J. C. Taylor, 73; Wm. P. McIntyre, 44. Wm. Florence, 88; Miller & Haring, 48; R. R. Seymour, 83; Beach & Smith, 68; Henry Eckstein, 89 B. Luddith, 38; Martin & Valentine, 100; J. McConnell, sold by S. Ulery, 109 from Ohio: Thomas White 70, from Illinois; J. C. Hoag, 52, from New-York; J Carpenter, 37, from New-York; B. Westhaimer & Brother, 172, from Ohio and Kentucky; D. W. Sweet, 24; Thos. Wheeler, 22; A. Haviland, 24; C. G. Teed 38, from New-York; R. C. Swift, 32; M. S. Ackerman 20; R. Lockwood, 30; Banks & Norris, 28; H. R Smith, 21; Several owners, sold by J. H. Williams 237; S. G. Woodruff, sold by T. Vail, 33, from New York; W. Seyle, 41; Mike Dalton, 38; E. Kelley, 15 J. Record, 18; C. Lockwood, 17; W. C. Benjamin 16; A. Wing, 17; W. Sherman, 15.

There were many other small lots, ranging from a single pair upwards.

The following selections from our notes, made during the day in the markets, will give those at a distance some idea of the general character of the transactions.

Z. J. FROST, of Portage County, Ohio, furnished 15 fair oxen, weighing about 1,400 lbs. gross, at Albany. Sold to-day by GEO. AYRAULT at $70 ₱ head, or about 10c. These, in common with many others, were started for last market, but were snow-bound at Albany. Mr. FROST sold one car-load at Buffalo, and thinks he would have been $3 per head better off had he disposed of the whole there, at the same rate.

S. J. CORNELL, of New-Rochelle, N. Y., sold a fine pair of seven-year old oxen, which he had fed during the past two Winters, working them in the Summer. They were very large, weighing alive but little short of 5,000 lbs., and were judged by the owner to dress 3,800 lbs. of Beef. A butcher took them at $350, or near 12¼c. ₱ lb., which we believe was the highest price paid for beef to-day.

PURCHASE & WHEATON sold on their own account 30 good Ohio Steers, weighing 650 lbs. net, at about 10c. average.

E. T. GURNEY sold at Bergen 75 New-York Cattle at 9c.@11c. He was to-day disposing of 47 common Cattle at 8¾c.@10¾c.

DAVID VELSOR brought in 54 prime Cattle from Madison County, Ohio, fed by himself. Home weight, 2,319 lbs. each. S. ULERY sold them on Friday and Saturday of last week at 11c.@12c. Forty of them brought over $150 each.

B. WESTHAIMER & BROTHER sold, on their own account, 170 Ohio and Kentucky Cattle of good quality at 9¾c.@10c.

J. CARPENTER, of Steuben County, N. Y., brought in 37 good Cattle, averaging 700 lbs. net. They brought about 10c. One pair weighing 2,100 lbs. The beef sold for $345. B. WEEKS purchaser.

JAS. COLLINS, of Northeast, Dutchess County, N.Y., had two pair of large Cattle; one pair weighed at home near 5,000 lbs., very large but not extra fat. They were Durham grade, fed by himself, sold at 11¾c., to be weighed. D. CONKLIN, of Brooklyn, purchaser.

MILCH COWS WITH CALVES.

Milch Cows are sold at each of the above yards, *usually with their Calves at their sides.* The prices vary somewhat with the supply and demand, and very greatly, of course, upon the milking value. The particular fancy of the buyer has also considerable to do with the price. Not unfrequently a Cow is sold at $90@$100, or even $120. The general price throughout the year for ordinary Cows is $30 to $45 or $50. Quite a number sell above $50, and more, perhaps, below $30. We often see apologies for Cows go at $20@$25. The weekly reports from the different yards will give the weekly fluctuations.

The demand for the past week has been limited, with about an adequate supply.

ALLERTON reports 28 Milch Cows received during week, selling at $30@$35 for common, $40@$50 for good, and $60@$70 for extras. No variation since last report.

BROWNING reports 17 Milch Cows, selling at $25@$30 for common, $40@$50 for good, and $60@$70 for extras. But few in market this week, with a fair demand, and good prices for good stock.

CHAMBERLIN reports 57 Milch Cows selling at $25@$30 for common; $40@$50 for good, and $60@$70 for extras. Supply equal to demand, with not much activity in the market.

O'BRIEN reports 92 Milch Cows, selling at $30@$40 for common, $40@$50 for good, and a few at $60@$65. Short supply with fair demand.

VEAL CALVES.

Veal Calves are sold by live weight, each animal being weighed alive at the time of sale. The principal places of sale are ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S.

The supply during the past week has not been sufficient for the demand.

ALLERTON reports 85 Veal Calves, which sold for 6c.@7c. Extras 7¾c.@8c. Receipts are light and prices advancing.

BROWNING reports 17 Veal Calves, selling generally at 6c.@7½c. Extras 8c. The short supply gives an upward tendency to prices.

CHAMBERLIN reports 110 Veal Calves, selling at 5¾c.@7¼c. Scant supply, with a fair demand.

O'BRIEN reports 84 Veal Calves, selling at 6¾c.@7c. Demand exceeding supply.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

These are chiefly sold at ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S, and CHAMBERLIN'S, at so much ₱ head for a particular lot of Sheep or Lambs, or of the two together. They are also frequently sold by live weight, as this is readily ascertained. The actual prices at the different yards seldom vary greatly. The difference in reputed prices is generally due to variation in the quality. Sheep have been arriving quite freely during the past week both dead and alive—3,000 carcases came from Albany in one day. Prices have declined about 50c. ₱ head during the week.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 1,258 Sheep and Lambs, which brought $4@$7 ₱ head. Extra $10. Prices not so good as last week. One lot of 75 fine South Downs brought $8 12 ₱ head. They were from Dutchess County.

BROWNING reports receipts of 2,416 Sheep and Lambs, selling at $4@$6 50. Extra, $7@$8 ₱ head. Receipts from New-York and New-Jersey with the exception of one lot from Ohio. About 300 on sale today. Prices 75c. ₱ head less than last week owing to large receipts both of live and dead stock.

CHAMBERLIN reports receipts of 3,970 Sheep and Lambs, selling at $3 50@$7 ₱ head. Full supply with a falling off in price of about 50c. ₱ head.

SHEEP BROKERS' SALES AT BROWNING'S, FOR WEEK ENDING JAN. 28.

JAMES MCCARTY reports sales of:

Sheep and Lambs.			Sheep and Lambs.		
280	at	$1,450 75	60	($6 25)	$375 00
57	($7 38)	420 38	56	($5 25)	293 00
59	($5 00)	295 00	53	($6 12)	324 62
77	($5 50)	423 50	9	($5 00)	45 00
179		736 25	140	($6 12)	857 50
21	($8 57)	180 06	55	($5 75)	316 25

SAMUEL MCGRAW reports sales of:

Sheep and Lambs.		Sheep and Lambs.	
25	$175 00	12	$72 00
15	80 60	23	150 00
20	125 00	129	612 00
12	105 00	85	467 00
9	33 00		

BEACH, SMITH & JUDD, Sheep Brokers at CHAMBERLIN'S, report the following sales:

No.	Amount.	Average price per head.
177	Sheep sold for $663 75	$3 75
340	Sheep sold for 1,317 50	3 87½
64	Sheep sold for 384 00	6 00
168	Sheep sold for 861 00	5 25
188	Sheep sold for 940 00	5 00

HUME & BALDWIN report sales of about 500 Sheep and Lambs at $5@$8 per head. A few Extras at $10 50.

SWINE.

These are sold alive at so much ₱ lb., gross or live weight. Considerable numbers are sold at ALLERTON'S, Forty-fourth-street, and at various other yards, while large droves are sold direct from the cars or boats, and driven immediately to the various slaughter-houses.

Owing to the blockade upon the western roads, the arrivals have been very light, and prices have advanced and are still tending upward.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 225 Hogs, which have been sold at about 7¾c.@8c., gross or live weight. Receipts very light, and prices advancing.

VAN BRUNT & WATROUS, Pork-packers, at No. 200 Chambers-street, report prices as follows:

CORN-FED.

Live.....$7 50@$8 | Dressed.....$8 50@$10 50

Short supply, in consequence of the blockade upon the roads.

Wholesale Produce Markets.

Reported exclusively for the New-York Daily Times

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 28, 1857.

The prices given in our reports from week to week are the average wholesale prices obtained by producers, and not those at which produce is sold from the market. The variations in prices refer chiefly to the qualities of the articles.

The weather of the past week has been, for the most part, so severe that very little of anything, and especially of Vegetables, has arrived from any distance. With the mercury 10° below zero, it has not been safe even to discharge the cargoes of Potatoes received from Nova Scotia, much less to bring in anything from the country. The consequent draft upon the supply held by dealers has been such as to advance the prices. Much of the stock on hand, with the exception of Potatoes, has been frozen and greatly injured thereby. Even potatoes have not escaped, as is evident from the quantities now being thrown into the streets.

Apples may now be considered in the retail market, as they are only sold in small lots. There are none coming in at present, and the few now to be had are held at very high rates.

Butter is dull, there being neither arrivals nor shipments at the present time, although supplies are on their way to this market. Prices are nominally unchanged.

Eggs are only held by speculators, who bought months ago, with the exception of a few occasionally arriving from Philadelphia. Limed ones have nearly run out.

Game and Poultry is in good supply, received previous to the present rain in a frozen state.

Potatoes—Northern Carters, ₱ bbl.	$3 00	@$3 50
Potatoes—Jersey Carters, ₱ bbl.	4 00	@ —
Potatoes—Mercer, ₱ bbl.	3 00	@ 3 25
Potatoes—Nova Scotia Mercers, ₱ bus	90	@ 1 00
Potatoes—Junes, ₱ bbl.	2 50	@ —
Potatoes—Reds, ₱ bbl.	2 25	@ 2 50
Potatoes—Kidneys, ₱ bbl.	3 50	@ —
Potatoes—Whites, ₱ bbl.	1 75	@ 2 25
Potatoes—Yellow Pinkeyes	2 50	@ 2 75
Onions—Red, ₱ bbl.	2 50	@ 3 00
Onions—White, ₱ bbl.	3 00	@ 4 00
Onions—Yellow, ₱ bbl.	2 25	@ 2 50
Onions—₱ 100 strings	2 50	@ —
Garlic—₱ 100 bunches	6 50	@ —
Celery—₱ doz.	1 00	@ 1 25
Turnips—Ruta Baga, ₱ bbl.	1 75	@ 2 25
Carrots—Washed ₱ bbl.	1 50	@ —
Beets—₱ bbl.	2 00	@ —
Parsnips—₱ bbl.	1 75	@ 2 00
Cranberries—₱ bbl.	11 00	@13 00
Cabbages—₱ 100	4 00	@ 7 00
Apples—Newtown Pippins, ₱ bb.	3 50	@ —
Apples—Russets, ₱ bbl.	2 00	@ 3 50
Apples—Greenings, ₱ bbl.	4 00	@ 5 00
Apples—Spitzenburgs, ₱ bbl.	5 00	@ 8 00
Apples—Sweetings, ₱ bbl.	3 50	@ 4 50
Apples—Common, ₱ bbl.	2 50	@ 3 00
Hickory Nuts—₱ bushel	2 00	@ —
Dried Apples—State, ₱ lb.	9¾	@ 10¾
Dried Apples—Southern, ₱ lb.	6	@ 9
Dried Peaches—₱ lb.	17	@ 19
Sweet Corn—Dried Shakers', ₱ bush.	6 00	@ —
Sweet Corn—Dried on Cob, ₱ bushel.	4 00	@ —
Butter—Orange Co., pails ₱ lb.	2	@ 28
Butter—Orange County, firkins, ₱ lb.	20	@ 24
Butter—State, ₱ lb.	20	@ 22
Ohio and other Western States, ₱ lb	15	@ 16
Lard—in bbls.	13	@ 13
Lard—Kegs	13¾	@ 13¾
Cheese—State, ₱ lb.	10	@ 11
Eggs—Fresh, ₱ doz.	20	@ —
Eggs—Limed, ₱ doz.	16	@ —
Fowls—₱ lb.	9	@ 12
Ducks—County, ₱ lb.	14	@ 16
Ducks—Domestic, ₱ lb.	14	@ 18
Ducks—Canvas-Back, ₱ pair	1 75	@ 2 25
Ducks—Red-Heads, ₱ pair	1 00	@ 1 50
Ducks—Widgeon	37	@ 62
Ducks—Black, ₱ pair	37	@ 62
Turkeys—₱ lb.	11	@ 14
Turkeys—Western, ₱ lb.	9	@ 11
Geese—₱ lb.	8	@ 10
Pigeons—Tame Squabs, ₱ doz.	1 50	@ 1 75
Partridges—₱ pair	62	@ 75
Prairie Hens—₱ pair	62	@ 75
Quail—₱ dozen	1 75	@ 2 00
Rabbits—₱ pair	31	@ —
Hares—₱ pair	44	@ 50
Venison—Carcass, ₱ lb.	8½	@ 9½
Venison—Saddle, ₱ lb.	11	@ 13
Bear Meat—₱ lb.	25	@ 31
Roasting Pigs—Each	3 00	@ 4 00

Markets...*Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Jan. 28—6 P. M.

ASHES—Remain in limited demand at infirm prices. Pearls, $7 62½@$7 75; Pots, $7 87½@$7 50, ₱ 100 lbs. Saleratus, 8c. ₱ lb.

BARILLA—Teneriffe, $25@$26 ₱ ton.

BARK—Quercitron, No. 1, at Philadelphia, $36 ₱ ton.

BEESWAX—American yellow, 28c.@29c. ₱ lb.

BREAD—Navy, 3¼c.@3½c.; Pilot, 5c.; Crackers, 5½c.@8c. ₱ lb.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Are in moderate supply and fair demand at our quotations. Men's Kip and Thick Boots, $2@$2 75; Boys' Kip and Thick Boots, $1 50@$2; Youths' Kip and Thick Boots, $1 40@$1 62½; Men's Kip and Thick Brogans, 95c.@$1 35; Boys' Kip and Thick Brogans, 80c.@$1 12½; Youths' Kip and Thick Brogans, 62½c.@80c.; Women's Calf, Kip, Goat and Enameled Leather Boots, 87½c.@$1 15; Misses' Calf, Kip, Goat and Enameled Leather Boots, 70c.@90c.; Children's Calf, Kip, Goat and Enameled Leather Boots, 50c.@62½c., ₱ pair.

BRICKS—Are moderately active and steady. North River Hard, in lots to suit buyers, $4 25@$4 50; Callaburg, $7@$9 50; Philadelphia face, $18@$20; Bath, $25@$30; Welsh, fire, $27 50@$35; Stourbridge, do., $40@$45; Malt Tiles, $25@$30 ₱ M.

CANDLES—Continue in fair request at our quotations. Patent Sperm, 50c; plain do., 40c,; Stearic, 31c.@32c.; Adamantine, 24c.@26c.; and Mould Tallow, 13c.@16c. ₱ lb.

CEMENT—North River, $1 25@$1 31½ ₱ bbl.

COAL—Is in reduced supply and good request at rising prices. Liverpool Cannel, $11 25; Liverpool Orrel, $7 50@$8; Pictou, &c., $5 75 ₱ chaldron; Anthracite, $5 75@$6 75 ₱ ton of 2,000 lbs.

COFFEE—Rules dull and heavy. Java, 14½c.@15c.; Laguayra, 11¾c.@12½c.; Maracaibo, 11½c.@12½c.; Rio, 9¼c.@11¼c.; St. Domingo, 10¼c.; and Bahia, 9¼c.@10c. ₱ lb. Stock in first hands here, yesterday: Stock of Rio, bags, 58,009; do. Java, mats, 9,500; do. Java, Gov. bags, 2,200; do. Ceylon, 3,750; do. Maracaibo, 1,076; do. Laguayra, 650; do. St. Domingo, —; do. Bahia, 3,000. Total pkgs., 78,185.

COPPER—Is quiet, yet firm. New Sheathing, 32c.; Old do., 25c.@26c.; Yellow do., 26c.; American Ingots, 29½c.@30.; Chili Pig, nominal; Bolts, 32c.; and Brazier's 33c. ₱ lb.

CORDAGE—American made Manila at 11¼c.; Russian Bolt Rope, 13¼c.@14c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—The demand is fair, but at prices which factors are reluctant to accept, and in consequence of this disagreement business lacks vigor. NEILL, BROS. & Co. estimate the week's sales in our market at about 16,000 bales. Middling Uplands are now barely worth 12¾c.; do. Gulfs, 13c.@13¼c.; and other kinds, proportionate figures, ₱ lb. Large lots could not be readily disposed of at these rates. The week's receipts at all ports amount to 185,000 bales; against 107,000 last year. The week's exports amount to 50,000 bales, against 93,000 bales same week last year.

Week's Receipts.	Since Sept. 1.	Stock.
New-Orleans.... 59,000	896,000	404,000
Mobile..... 31,000	307,000	198,000
Other Ports..... 45,000	532,000	229,000
Total.....135,000	1,735,000	831,000
1855–56.....167,000	1,783,000	677,000
1854–55.....70,000	1,048,000	313,000
1853–54.....77,000	1,112,000	507,000
1852–53.....114,000	1,708,000	646,000

EXPORTS SINCE SEPT. 1.	To Gr. Britain.	To France.	To other F. P.
New-Orleans	199,000	116,000	80,000
Mobile	21,000	30,000	1,000
Other ports	139,000	21,000	19,000
Total	359,000	167,000	110,000
1855–56	567,000	209,000	149,000
1854–55	525,000	121,000	70,000
1853–54	339,000	109,000	78,000
1852–53	692,000	110,000	104,000

DRY GOODS—The demand is more general, and more animated, this week, for desirable fabrics, and available supplies of such are easily sold at, in the main, satisfactory prices. The facilities for moving goods are still limited, from the effect of the severe weather, and this circumstance tends to repress activity for the time being.

FEATHERS—Prime Live Geese, 50c.@55c. ₱ lb.

FIRE CRACKERS—Canton, 40 packs, $1 75@$1 87½ ₱ box.

FISH—Dry Cod remain in very moderate supply and demand, at $3 37½@$4 25 ₱ cwt. Pickled Cod, $4@$4 50 ₱ bbl. Mackerel continues quiet, yet steady, at $19@$20 for large No. 1; $9 75@$10 25 for small do.; $10@$10 50 for large No. 2; $8 25 for small and medium do.; $7@$7 50 for large No. 3; and $5 50@$6 75 for small and medium do., ₱ bbl. Pickled Salmon, $30@$32 ₱ tc., and $22 50 ₱ bbl. Shad at $10 50 for Connecticut No. 1, and $9 50 for do. No. 2, ₱ half-bbl. Pickled Herring bring, in lots, $4 25@$4 75 ₱ bbl. Smoked Herring rule plenty and dull, at 38c. for Scaled, and 25c. for No. 1, ₱ box.

FLAX—Jersey, 8c.@11c. ₱ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour is quite dull and heavy, with sales reported since our last of only about 5,300 bbls.,

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

$165.000 STOCK AT AUCTION—FOR account of whom it may concern.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell at auction at his regular semi-weekly sale of Stocks and Bonds, on THURSDAY, Jan. 29, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchant's Exchange, $,350 shares of the New-York, Pennsylvania & Lackawanna Coal Company's shares ($50 each). This Company is chartered by the State of Pennsylvania. Their lands (665 acres in all) are situated in Luzerne County, Penn.; being in the centre of the noted Lackawanna Coal Field. They are about a square mile in extent, and midway between the great coal centers of Carbondale, Scranton, and Jessup. These lands are easy of access, besides the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company's Railroads, already running through the property, the Lackawanna and Lagesville Railroad, (recently chartered and to connect with the Erie Railroad, and the Binghamton and Syracuse Railroad,) will pass over this property, so that coal can be taken direct from the mines to the interior of New-York State. They are also in ready connection (by plank-road) with all the valley towns from Wilkesbarre to Carbondale, and from New-York, distant but eight hours. The Lackawanna River, running half a mile through the property, affords an abundant water power for all mining and manufacturing purposes, and a sawmill is already in full operation on the lands of the Company. The property of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company immediately adjoins. That Company not long since obtained permission to investigate that portion of the property contiguous to the discovered a ten foot vein but 33 feet from the surface to the bottom of the vein.

The lands are fertile and a considerable portion in an arable condition, and being situated near the centre of the great Lackawanna coal fields, every part is richly underlaid with thick and dense veins of the purest quality of anthracite coal, as per report of Prof. Roberts, who gives a calculation of 21,216,000 tons underneath the land, a part of which is above water-level. Wood abounds in the property, the principal species being hemlock and beech, with a few pine. Mr. E. Jones, the Mining Engineer of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Co., whose certificate is in my possession, has made a careful examination of these lands, and furnishes satisfactory evidence of the existence of coal, which opinion is concurred in by Mr. James Clarkson, a well-known Engineer of that Company. The town of Archbald, with a mining population of over 1,500 is already partly located on this land, and a great portion is now salable for town lots. The capital stock is $300,000, divided into shares of $50 each, fully paid up and subject to no assessments. The Stockholders are not personally liable for the debts of the Corporation.

The title is beyond dispute, and this Company gives promise of great profits in the future.

The terms of sale are as follows: Ten per cent. on the day of sale, and the balance within ten days. For further particulars apply to ALBERT H. NICOLAY.

Stock Auctioneer and Banker, No 4 Broad-st.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, JAN. 29, AT 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern:

$3,000 Bradford Coal and Iron Company, 1st mort. 6 per cent. Bonds.

$7,000 Milwaukee and Horicon R. R. 1st M. 8 per cent. Bonds.

$3,000 Susquehanna and Elmira Coal Company 1st mort. 7 per cent. Bonds.

$24,000 Chicago and Mississippi Railroad 2d mort. 7 per cent Bonds.

$5,000 New-York and New-Haven Railroad 1st mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds.

$4,000 Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad 2d mort. 7 per cent. Bonds.

$1,000 Georgia State 6 per cent. Bond, due 1869.

$5,000 Green Bay, Milwaukee and Chicago Railroad 1st mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds.

$7,000 La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad 7 per cent. Construction Bonds.

$450 Mercantile Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1852 and 1853.

10 shares United States Hosiery Company.....$1 each

8 shares Cincinnati, Lebanon and Xenia R.R.....$50 each

50 shares N. Y. and N. H. RR. (genuine stock)$100 each

1000 shares Millville Gold Company.....$5 each

20 shares Shoe and Leather Bank.....$100 each

150 shares Pacific Bank.....$50 each

46 shares Chatham Bank.....$25 each

20 shares Excelsior Fire Insurance Co.....$50 each

40 shares Rutgers Fire Insurance Company.....$25 each

20 shares Beekman Fire Insurance Company.....$25 each

10 shares Lafarge Fire Insurance Company.....$50 each

4 shares City Fire Insurance Company.....$70 each

20 shares Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express.....$100 each

$250 shares New-York, Penn. and Lack. C. Co.....$20 each

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. this day, and the balance before 1 o'clock to-morrow. The accrued interest on all the Bonds will be charged to the purchaser. Next regular sale on Monday, Feb 2.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,

Stock Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.

R. W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF RICH AND COSTLY SECOND-HAND FURNITURE, SILVER PLATE, MAGNIFICENT CHINA, PIANO-FORTE, &c.—TO-MORROW, (Friday,) at 10½ o'clock, at the Furniture store of the elegant furniture in the dwelling-house No. 152 21st-st., a few doors east of 6th-av., all of which is in perfect order, having been but little used, and to be positively sold without reserve, affording to housekeepers and the trade to get superb first-class furniture at auction prices. Catalogues will be issued and can be had at the house, and furniture examined early on the morning of sale, which will be positive, rain or shine. Furniture embraces: In parlors of two elegant suites rosewood furniture, in brocatel and velvet, made to order; new superb carved rosewood etageres, with marble tops; rich lace curtains and cornices; carved rosewood centre and sofa tables, with marble tops; marble corner etageres; Elizabethan chairs, in embroidered velvet and moquet; rosewood reclining lounges; three splendid pier and mantel mirrors; twelve fine oil-painting; with a large variety of costly China mantel vases and ornaments, rich carpets and rugs; splendid rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, stool and cover; three large chandeliers, &c.; large quantity of elegant rosewood chamber furniture, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, wardrobes, suites in haircloth, carpets, fine hair mattresses, beds, &c. Also, a large and elegant variety of dining-room furniture, extension dining tables, rich silver plate, China, cut glass, ivory cutlery, sofas, two rosewood bookcases, chairs, oil-cloth, velvet stair-carpet and rods, elegant hall stand, with a large variety of superior mahogany furniture, comprising the entire furniture of twenty rooms. A deposit will be required of purchasers.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE PROP- ERTY, ON BROADWAY, COURTLAND ALLEY, CANAL, WALKER, CENTRE, BOND, AMITY AND GREAT JONES STS., OF THE BANYER AND JAY ESTATES.—E. H. LUDLOW & Co. will sell, at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 26, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchant's Exchange, the following valuable property of the Banyer and Jay Estates:

4 lots on Broadway, running through to Courtlandt-alley, 22x175 feet.

7 Lots on Canal-st., between Broadway and Centre-st.

9 Lots on Walker-st., between Broadway and Centre st.

2 Lots on Centre-st., between White and Walker sts.

2 Lots on Amity-st.

House and lot No. 90 Bond-st. Also, one lot on Great Jones-st., rear of above.

Two-thirds of the purchase money can remain on mortgage, at the option of the purchaser, for five years.

Maps and full particulars at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 14 Pine-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers,

WILL SELL ON THURSDAY, JAN. 29, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence in Lexington-av., 2d door above 31st-st., (west side,)

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—The property of a gentleman breaking up housekeeping.

PARLORS—Suite carved rosewood furniture, in green brocatel, made to order by Phelps & Kingman; rosewood 6¾-octave piano, by Horace Waters; rosewood marble-top centre table; suite rosewood furniture, in crimson brocatel; gilt frames, French plate pier glasses; enameled bedroom furniture, black walnut side tables, elegant set gas chandeliers and brackets, black walnut bookcase, ladies' work table, hair and straw mattresses, blankets, spreads, feather bolsters and pillows, a large assortment of cut glass ware, etc., etc., together with a variety of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

The above furniture was all made to order, and we assure the public is very choice and hardly used.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON BROADWAY AND 112TH-STREET.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Jan. 29, 1857, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Merchants' Exchange, the two lots of land, with the brick buildings thereon, on the southerly side of Reade-st., between West Broadway and Greenwich street, Nos. 141 and 143, each lot 25 feet by 74 feet. The property is in fee. Title perfect, derived from Trinity Church. Terms 25 per cent. cash, balance may remain on mortgage for 5 years, at 7 per cent., with privilege of paying off the same at any time, by giving 90 days' notice.

Possession will be given on or before 1st of May next.

Reade-st. is to be widened 22 feet on the northerly side, thus making it equal to Chambers-st.

Sale absolute to the highest bidder.

Maps can be had at the office of the auctioneer, No. 38 Wall-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE PROPERTY ON PARK PLACE.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Jan. 29th, 1857, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchant's Exchange, by order of the Trustees of Columbia College, 15 of the choicest lots in the centre of the business part of the City of New-York, varying in size from 25 feet to 29 feet eight inches, front and rear, and from 75 feet to 90 feet deep, situated on the northerly side of Park-Place, and embracing the entire front from Church-street to College Place, and now in the occupancy of the College. Three quarters of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for 5 years, at 7 per cent. per annum, and can be paid off at any time, by giving the Trustees 90 days notice. Possession will be given on or before the 10th day of May next. Maps can be obtained at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 38 Wall-st.

PHILIP R. WILKINS, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—PHILIP R. WILKINS will sell, at auction, on THURSDAY, Jan. 29, 1857, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 28 West 27th-st., the entire furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of parlor suites in velvet and haircloth, Voltaire chairs, covered with plush and in haircloth, divans, sofas, centre and side tables, marble tops, tête-à-têtes, extension tables, hat stands, French bedsteads, hair mattresses, feather beds and bedding, bureaus, dressing bureaus—marble-top and glass, marble-top washstands, cottage chairs, rocking do., Brussels, ingrain and 3-ply carpets, oil-cloths, China, glass ware, &c. Catalogues can be had at the office of the auctioneer, No. 11 Wall-st.

GILBERT S. SAVAGE, Auctioneer.

BY ORDER OF HENRY HOLTON, RE- CEIVER.—DIBBLEE, BAGLEY & SAVAGE will sell, THIS DAY, at their salesroom No. 82 Cedar-st., at 10½ o'clock A. M., a stock of fancy goods, toys, Yankee notions, house-furnishing goods, &c. Also, on same day, regular sale of clothing, men's furnishing goods, fancy goods, silver-plated ware, jewelry, woolen goods, &c.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

BY A. J. BLEECKER & CO.—ON FRIDAY, Jan. 30, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, will sell the pleasantly situated and desirable building lot on east side of 2d-av., between 117th and 118th sts., Harlem. For maps and further particulars, apply at the office of the auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st., New-York.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer

BY E. B. FRANKLIN & CO.—SALE OF OF-fice desks, chairs, office furniture, stoves, fixtures, store shelving, tables, counters, &c., &c., FRIDAY MORNING, 30th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at No. 4 Broad-st., will be sold a desirable lot of the above articles. Sale positive.

JOHN CAMPBELL, Auctioneer.

BY CAMPBELL & FITZPATRICK, 81 Premo Court sale on FRIDAY, 30th inst., at 12 o'clock, at No. 177 Pearl-st., stock of iron and steel tools adapted to the manufacture of porte-monnaies; also bar iron and steel. D. R. GARNISS, Attorney for Plaintiff.

AUCTION SALES.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE—BY E. B. FRANKLIN & CO.—Sale of the whole furniture contained in the parlors, dining-room, bed-rooms, bar-room and kitchen, of the Farmer's Hotel, 247 Washington-st.—THIS (Thursday) MORNING, 29th inst., will be sold without reserve, the contents of the above House, consisting of rosewood parlor suite, mirrors, carpets, sofas, chairs, gas chandeliers and fixtures throughout the House; dining-room furniture comprising tables, table covers, crockery and China ware, cutlery, spoons, glass ware, chairs, &c., &c., the contents of about 40 bedrooms, in which are first-class feather beds, hair mattresses, quilts, blankets, sheets, bolsters, and pillows, bureaus, washstands, toilet ware, carpets, mirrors, &c. Also the contents of the Barber's shop, consisting of 3 superior upholstered mahogany Barber's chairs in plush, and the usual furniture of a first-class Barber's shop, also kitchen range, steam tables, Copper boilers, and every article required in the culinary department of a hotel; also stair and hall oil-cloths, stove-and pipe, bar counter, and bar fixtures, and the stock of liquors and cigars. Beer pumps, mirrors, marble-top (Croton water) washstands, &c., &c., &c. Catalogues on morning of sale. Dealers and others can rely on every article in the House being sold without reserve.

TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer.

CHOICE STOCK OF HAVANA CIGARS—50,000 just imported, some new brands, cask of 20 gallons first quality French Brandy, Wine, fire kindler, &c., THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 79 Nassau-st. Dealers, &c., test the quality at commencement. After which a valuable stock of fashionable gold ornaments, for ladies and gentlemen, including gold watches, silver-plated ware, &c., of first quality.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

HOTEL FURNITURE, FEATHER BEDS, bedding, bedsteads, &c.; rosewood parlor furniture; barbers' chairs, and contents of barber's shop and fixtures; bar and bar-room fixtures, being whole contents of the Farmers' Hotel, Nos. 245 and 247 Washington-st., will be sold at auction THIS (Thursday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by E. B FRANKLIN & CO., Auctioneers. For particulars, see *Herald*.

FINANCIAL.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.

We issue sight bills on the

UNION BANK OF LONDON.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, Ireland.

In sums from £1 upwards, at $5 per £.

Address,
TAYLOR, BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY:—On the 21st instant, the Board of Directors of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company passed the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That the balance of the one million of dollars of Bonds to be issued to this Company by the Detroit, Monroe and Toledo Railroad Company, remaining unsold on the 15th February, be offered to the Stockholders of the Company at par, giving to each subscriber a bonus of twenty-five per cent. in the guaranteed eighth per cent. stock of the Detroit, Monroe and Toledo Railroad Company, on the amount of Bonds allotted to him, each Stockholder being at liberty to subscribe for such amount as he may choose, without reference to the amount of stock held by him; but should such subscriptions amount, in the aggregate to more than the amount of Bonds then remaining unsold, the same shall be apportioned rateably among the subscribers, to be paid for—

"20 per cent. on the 20th February next.
20 per cent. on the 10th March next.
20 per cent. on the 1st April next.
20 per cent. on the 20th April next.
20 per cent on the 10th May next.

"Any subscriber may be entitled to receive his Bonds as paid for, and shall be entitled to a certificate of Stock on payment in full of his subscription, and each subscriber shall be allowed the privilege of paying his subscription in full at any time prior to the above dates, and be entitled to a corresponding allowance of interest, the option to subscribe for said Bonds to close on the 15th of February next."

The Bonds offered to the Stockholders in accordance with the above resolution, are the first and only Mortgage Bonds (being for one million of dollars, in Bonds of $1,000 each) of the Detroit, Monroe and Toledo Railroad Company, bearing seven per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in the City of New-York, on the 1st days of February and August in each year, and having twenty years to run, principal and interest guaranteed by the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company. The Stock offered as a bonus is an eight per cent. Stock, also guaranteed by this Company.

Stockholders only, as will be seen by the resolution, are allowed to subscribe on the terms named in the resolution, and the right to subscribe will expire on the 15th day of February next. If you desire to avail yourself of the privilege, you will please subscribe for the number of Bonds you wish to take, on the inclosed subscription paper, and return the same to this office without delay.

EDWIN C. LITCHFIELD, Treasurer.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company, No. 18 William-st., New-York, Jan. 23, 1857.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.—No. 40 Wall-st.

CAPITAL ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

THIS COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY OF MONEY PAID INTO COURT, and is authorized to act as guardian or receiver of estates.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS,

BY ORDER OF ANY COURT IN THIS STATE, (including Surrogate's,) 5 per cent.

From individuals or corporations, for a period of six months, or to be paid on thirty days' notice, 5 per cent.

For a less period, or on shorter notice, 4 per cent.

TRUSTEES:

Joseph Lawrence,	Greene C. Bronson,	Watts Sherman,
Edwin D. Morgan,	Daniel S. Miller,	B. F. Wheelwright,
Erastus Corning,	Caleb O. Halsted,	Edmund Coffin,
James Suydam,	Thos. W. Pearsall,	Thomas Slocomb,
Shepherd Knapp,	Peter Cooper	Clinton Gilbert,
William Tucker,	Thomas Tileston,	Cornelius Smith,
Royal Phelps,	John J. Phelps,	J. J. Astor, Jr.
John J. Cisco,	Wilson G. Hunt,	R. H. Ashworth,
Jacob Hansen,	D. H. Arnold,	Daniel D. Lord,
James S. Seymour,	Charles E. Bill,	

JOSEPH LAWRENCE, President.

JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 18 William st. NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1857.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a Dividend of Five per cent. upon the capital stock, payable in cash, on and after the 5th of February next. The transfer books will be closed on the 20th inst. at 2 o'clock, P. M., and open on the 5th February. EDWIN C. LITCHFIELD, Treasurer.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO U. R. R. Co., Chicago, Jan. 8, 1857.—Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, that the Transfer Books at this office will be closed on the 25th day of January instant, preparatory to the payment of the February dividend, and reopened on the 2d day of February next. W. M. LARRABEE, Sec'y.

OFFICE RACINE AND MISSISSIPPI R. R. Co., No. 44 Exchange-place, NEW-YORK, Jan. 23, 1857.

INTEREST NOTICE.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL interest Coupons of the first Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due February first, will be paid on presentation at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESUP & COMPANY, No. 44 Exchange-place, on and after that date.

H. S. DURAND, President.

BURLINGTON AND MISSOURI RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.—The interest coupons of the bonds of this Company, falling due on the 1st day of February, will be paid at the BROADWAY BANK.

The interest warrants of the bonds of Des Moines County and Henry County, Ia., issued for stock in the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad Company, will be paid, as they fall due, on the 1st of February and 1st of March, at the BROADWAY BANK.

TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN RAIL- ROAD.—(Late the Toledo and Illinois and the Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroads.) The Coupons for interest, maturing on the 1st of February next, on the First Mortgage Bonds, will be paid on that day at the office of E. WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORISON, No. 54 William-st., corner of Pine.

THE COUPONS OF THE MORTGAGE Bonds and of the Income Bonds of the Catawissa, Williamsport and Erie Railroad Company, due Feb. 1, 1857, will be paid on presentation at the office of the Treasurer, No. 121 Walnut-st., Philadelphia, on and after that date. New-York holders by inclosing their coupons to this office, will receive Bank checks on that city by return of mail. WILLIAM R. FISHER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND MAHONING RAILROAD COMPANY.—CLEVELAND, July 22, 1857.—Interest due 1st proximo on the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid on and after 2d proximo, by Messrs. WARD, CAMPBELL & CO., No. 42 William-st., New-York.

CHARLES L. RHODES, Secretary.

THE INTEREST DUE AND PAYABLE IN this City, the 1st of February next, on the bonds of the Milwaukee and Watertown Railroad Co., and City of Watertown, issued to the Milwaukee and Watertown Railroad Co., will be paid on presentation of the proper coupons, at our office, No. 8 Wall-st., on and after 2d prox.

ATWOOD & CO.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late issue,) having twenty years to run; interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

OFFICE OF THE TERRE HAUTE, ALTON AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 18 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1857.—INTEREST NOTICE.—The interest due on the 1st of February on the First and Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid on or after that day on the presentation of the Coupons at this office. C. MURDOCH, Treasurer.

INTEREST NOTICE.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL interest coupons, due Feb. 1, proximo, will be paid on presentation, on and after MONDAY, 2d inst., at the Banking Office of GEO. B. SATTERLEE, No. 46 Pine-st. H. T. ARNOLD,

Secretary Hampshire Coal and Iron Company.

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL AND FOND DU LAC RAILROAD CO., No. 12 Wall-st., New-York, Jan 24, 1855.

THE COUPONS UPON THE FIRST MORT- GAGE Bonds of this Company, due Feb. 1, will be paid on and after Monday, Feb. 2, on presentation at this office. J. W. CURRIER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE FOX AND WISCONSIN IMPROVEMENT CO., No. 32 Trinity Building.

THE COUPONS OF THE 8 PER CENT. Bonds, due Feb. 1, next, will be paid at the above office. ABRAHAM B. CLARK, Treasurer.

INTEREST.—CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY, JAN. 27, 1857.—The interest coupons of the 1st mortgage bonds of this Company, due 2d February prox., will be paid on and after that date, at the office No. 69 Wall-st. C. M. MILLIGAN, Treas.

WEST COLUMBIA MINING AND MANU- FACTURING CO.—The Coupons of Loan Certificates due Feb. 1, 1857, will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Co., No. 25 William-st. SAM'L HAMILTON, Treasurer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL- st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes available in any part of the world.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.} NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1857.

THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY with the Charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1856:

I remiums received on Marine Risks, from Jan. 1, 1856, to 31st Dec., 1856	$3,941,836 96
Premiums on Policies not marked of 1st January, 1856	1,255,085 95
Total amount of Marine Premiums	5,196,972 91
No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks, nor upon Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.	
Premiums Marked Off from 1st January, 1856, to 31st December, 1856	2,758,583 69
Losses pd. dur'g the same period	$3,989,231 56
Return of prem's and expenses	465,418 89
	$3,444,709 45
The Company have the following Assets, viz: New-York City Bank Stocks, State Stocks, and Loans on State and other Stocks, drawing interest	$1,046,397 50
Bonds and Mortgages, and Real Estate	250,200 00
Dividends on Stocks, interest on Bonds and Mortgages and other Loans, sundry notes, reinsurance and other claims due the Company, estimated at	97,719 77
Premium Notes and Bills receivable	2,200,040 14
Cash in Bank	56,241 65
Total amount of Assets	$3,650,599 06

The Board of Trustees have resolved to pay an interest of six per cent. on the outstanding certificates of profits to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday the 3d day of February next.

The Trustees, after reserving one million one hundred and fifty thousand dollars of profits, have further resolved that the outstanding certificates of the Company, of the issue of 1854, be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 3d day of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and canceled.

The Board have also declared a dividend of ten per cent. on the net earned premiums of the Company, for the year ending 31st December, 1856, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 3d day of February next.

The profits of the Company, ascertained from the 1st of July, 1842, to the 1st day of January, 1856, for which certificates were issued, amount to $6,293,270

Additional profits from 1st of January, 1856, to 1st of January, 1857 339,760

Total profits for 14½ years $6,633,030

The certificates of 1844, 1845, 1846, 1847, 1848, 1849, 1850, 1851, 1852, 1853 and sixty per cent. of 1854, have been redeemed by cash 5,248,370

Net earnings remaining with the Company on the 1st of January, 1857 $1,384,660

By order of the Board,
W. TOWNSEND JONES, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

John D. Jones,	Caleb Barstow,	Charles Dennis,
Thomas Tileston,	A. P. Pillot,	Dennis Perkins,
Henry Coit,	L. S. Suarez,	Jos. Gaillard, Jr.,
W. C. Pickersgill,	Leroy M. Wiley,	Mort. Livingston,
Aug. Averill,	Daniel S. Miller,	William Wood,
Lewis Curtis,	S. T. Nicoll,	J. Henry Burgy,
Wm. S. Wetmore,	Joshua J. Henry,	Cornell's Grinnell,
Chas. H. Russell,	Theo. W. Riley,	Henry O. Brewer,
Lowell Holbrook,	David Lane,	Watts Sherman,
Robt. C. Goodhue,	James Bryce,	Edward R. Bell,
P. A. Hargous,	Wm. Sturgis, Jr.,	E. E. Morgan,
Meyer Gans,	Henry K. Bogert,	B. J. Howland,
Edw. H. Gillilan,	A. A Low,	Benj. Babcock,
Ramsay Crooks,	William E. Dodge,	F Westray.

JOHN D. JONES, President.

CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President.
W. H. H. MOORE, Second Vice-President.

A MEETING OF THE HOLDERS OF THE Third Mortgage or Income Bonds (10 per cent.) of the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad Company is desired at the office of C. N. POTTER, Esq., No. 61 Wall-st., on Friday, the 30th inst., at 3½ P. M.

CITY OF LOUISVILLE COUPONS—OF THE issue to the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad Company. Holders will please present to the Bank of America for payment.

BUSINESS PAPER NEGOTIATED.—AD-vances made upon vessels in the stocks, or in part, and upon Bank, Railway, Fire and Life Insurance Stocks.

JOHN B. MURRAY, No 44 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY, Chicago, Jan. 8, 1857.—Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company that a semi-annual cash dividend of five per cent. upon the capital stock of said Company was declared on the 7th inst., payable on the 15th day of February next, at this office, in Exchange on New-York at par, to holders of said stock, at the close of business on the 21st of January instant.

A stock dividend was also declared, from the surplus earnings of the road, of ten per cent., payable at the same time and place, in convertible certificates, to be issued by the Secretary. The certificates so issued will be convertible into the capital stock of the Company at the pleasure of the holder, when presented at this office in sums of one hundred dollars, and will be entitled to all dividends declared after such conversion.

Holders who desire their dividends remitted will please so direct. W. M. LARRABEE, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Jan. 6, 1857.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. FROM the net earnings of this Company to the 30th of November, 1856, has this day been declared, to be paid to the Stockholders of the Main Line, standing on the books of the Company on the 15th of January inst., payment to be made in the bonds of the Company, payable on the 1st of January, 1870, with interest payable semi-annually, at the rate of seven per cent., on the 1st of January and July of each year, in the City of New-York. The bonds will be ready for delivery on the 15th of February. E. ROCKWELL, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE PETER COOPER FIRE IN-surance Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of seven per cent., payable at the office of the Company, corner of 3d-av. and 9th-st., on and after MONDAY, the 2d day of February. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 20th inst., to the 2d of February.

JANUARY 15, 1857. WM. H. RIBLET, Secretary.

THE PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE CO. continues to issue policies on goods, wares, merchandise, stores, dwellings, &c., on liberal terms.

Offices corner 3d-av. and 9th-st., and No. 61 Wall-st.

INDIANAPOLIS AND CINCINNATI RAIL- ROAD COMPANY.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Board of Directors of the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad Co. have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock of the Company, from the net earnings of the road for the six months ending Dec. 31, payable on the 10th day of February, at the office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, in New-York, on all stock registered at said office; and on the 2d day of February, at the office of the Company, in Indianapolis, on all other stock. By order.

W. O. BOCKWOOD, Treasurer.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 16, 1857.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD COMPANY, will pay a semi-annual dividend of four per cent., on and after the 2d day of February next. Stockholders residing in the City of New-York will be paid at the Union Bank; in Albany and Troy at the New-York State Bank; in Utica at the Oneida Bank; in Syracuse at the Bank of Syracuse; all others at Luther Wright's Bank. Dividends uncalled for thirty days will be paid at the Treasurer's Office only. L. WRIGHT, Treasurer.

LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1857.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. ON the capital stock has this day been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after MONDAY, Feb. 2. The Transfer Books will be closed until that day. By order of the Board. T. R. ACLY, Cashier.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COM- PANY. OFFICE NO. 6 BROAD-ST.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1857.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 10 per cent., payable on and after the 15th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 20, 1857.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of 6 per cent., payable at the office No. 433 Broadway, cor. Howard-st., on and after Monday, the 2d of February next.

JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSUR- ANCE COMPANY—No. 29 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1857.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable on and after the 19th inst.

RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK DEPARTMENT.—ALBANY, JAN. 19, 1857.—The BANK OF COMMERCE of Putnam County, (Carmel,) has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of KELLEY, TOWNSEND & CO. as such agents, agreeably to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851. JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

NOTICE.—THE EAST RIVER BANK WILL hold their annual election, for seventeen Directors of the Company, at their Banking-house, corner of 3d-av. and St. Mark's-place, on Tuesday, the 3d day of February next, from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M.

And, also, at the same time and place, three persons will be chosen to officiate as Inspectors of the next succeeding election. By order of the Board,

WM. B. BALLOW, Cashier.

ELECTION NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELEC-tion for Directors of the Irving Bank of the City of New-York, and for three Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Bank, on MONDAY, the 2d day of February, 1857. The polls will be open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M.

DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

CONTINENTAL BANK—JAN. 19, 1857.—THE annual election for seventeen Directors and three Inspectors of the succeeding election will be held at the Banking room No. 13 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 2d day of February next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

B. F. WARNER, Cashier.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—APPLICATION HAVING been made to the Common Council for a Stage Line of 25 omnibuses, through Lexington-av., Irving place, 14th-st., and Broadway, the Special Committee of the Board of Aldermen will meet on Monday, Feb. 2, 1857, at 11 o'clock A. M., in room No. 8 City Hall, for the purpose of affording a hearing to all parties interested in said matter.

Alderman WILSON,
Alderman COULTER, } Special Committee.
Alderman BLUNT,

MEDICAL.

ROMAN EYE BALSAM.

For weak and inflamed eyes.—Read the following testimony: BINGHAMTON, Jan. 7, 1854.

MESSRS. A. B. & D. SANDS: *Gentlemen:* Your ROMAN EYE BALSAM, which I was recommended to use for my daughter's eyes, has acted on them like a charm. Her eyes, which had for several months been very much swollen and inflamed, after a few weeks' use of the Balsam, were perfectly cured and well as ever. Yours truly,

M. FOLEY.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE.—TRIESEMAR.—None are genuine unless the engravings of the Seals of the Patent Office of England, the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Vienna, are fixed upon each wrapper, and ground each case.

Sold by Dr. E. A. BARROW.—Member of the Imperial College of Vienna, and Royal College of Surgeons, London, who may be personally consulted at his residence, No. 187 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York, from 11 o'clock in the morning till 2, and from 4 o'clock till 8 in the evening, (Sundays excepted.)

TRIESEMAR No. 1.—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c.; all physical impediments to marriage are magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2.—Entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copaiva and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3.—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2, and 3, are prepared in the form of a lozenge, devoid of taste or smell, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. *Sold in the case of one dissolved in separate doses, as administered by* Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $6 each, or four cases in one for $20, which saves $6; and in $27 cases, whereby there is a saving of $9.

Special arrangements having been made with the various Expresses, the nine-dollar cases of the Triesemar, and the larger sizes, will be forwarded by Dr. Barrow, carriage paid, immediately on receiving a remittance, to

THE FILLIBUSTERS.

The Tennessee Waiting to be Armed, and Preparing to go up the San Juan River.

Ex-Consul Fabens and three "Emigrants" Arrested.

SIXTEEN WARRANTS ISSUED.

LIVELY TIMES—"UNCLE SAM" SHARP.

It will be remembered that by the last accounts from Nicaragua, there was no communication between Greytown and the lake, the Costa Ricans having taken possession of all the steamers. In this emergency arrangements have been made for the *Tennessee* to attempt the passage up the river, with a sufficient force to effect a union with WALKER, wherever he may be. This, if true, perhaps accounts for the detention of the *Tennessee*. It is estimated that the steamer will have a force of 800 men to take up the river, which includes the 350 now on board; 300 left at Punta Arenas, and the balance from New-Orleans.

The fillibusters are in trouble again. For several months they have had every thing their own way—hereabouts, at least. As many men as chose to depart for Nicaragua have had the privilege of doing so unmolested. The recognized leaders and agents of the "emigration" movement have forwarded men, provisions and munitions of war to Gen. WALKER, without any interference from the Government. This delightful truce has ended for the present, and hostilities resumed. The character and intent of this new movement will be seen by the following report of yesterday's events at the United States District-Attorney's office on board the steamer *Tennessee*, and at the Fillibuster Head-quarters in Broadway:

RENEWAL OF HOSTILITIES.

On Wednesday afternoon two men, giving their names as ROBERT FULLER and JOSEPH BROWN, and their residence this City, presented themselves at the United States District-Attorney's Office, and stated that they had been hired and retained at the Nicaragua Agency, in this City, to go as passengers in the steamer *Tennessee*, on her next trip to Nicaragua, and, having arrived in Nicaragua, to enlist in the service of Gen. WALKER. They were brought before United States Commissioner STILWELL, before whom they made the following affidavits:

Southern District of New-York, ss.—Joe Brown and *Robert Fuller* being severally duly sworn, say each for himself, that William Schmidt, Thomas Donovan, Thos. O'Rorke, John Murphy, Jacob Pfeiffer, Antonio Tiberini, Jose Brignoli, Giuseppi Amodio, Hans Michel, John Williams, Peter Burke, David Thompson, John Hume, Thos. Callahan, Patrick Galligan, Johann Fraun, (all fictitious names,) did severally, about the 26th day of January, 1857, at the City of New-York, hire or enlist themselves to go to Greytown, beyond the jurisdiction of the United States, with intent to be enlisted or entered in the service of one William Walker, in a foreign country, to wit, Nicaragua.

JOE BROWN,
ROBT. FULLER.

Sworn to before me, Jan. 27, 1857.

R. E. STILWELL, United States Commissioner.

Southern District of New-York, ss.—Robert Fuller, of No. 439 Grand-street, in said City, being duly sworn, says: That on the 26th day of January, inst., at the City of New-York, in the Southern District of New-York aforesaid, Alex. C. Lawrence and Joseph W. Fabens did hire and retain deponent to enter himself to go beyond the limits and jurisdiction of the United States, to wit: to Greytown, with intent to be enlisted or entered in the service of Wm. Walker, in foreign country, to wit: Nicaragua, as a soldier.

ROBERT FULLER.

Sworn before me, Jan. 27, 1857.

R. E. STILWELL, United States Commissioner.

JOE BROWN made an affidavit similar to the last.

Upon these affidavits warrants were directly placed in the hands of U. S. Deputy Marshals HORTON, DEANGELIS and THOMPSON. Yesterday morning Deputy Marshal THOMPSON arrested EX-CONSUL FABENS as he was eating his breakfast at his hotel, the Mansion House, in Chambers-street. The Consul, formerly of Col. KINNEY's scheme, or, as he chooses to designate himself, the "First Director of the Colonization Society for the Republic of Nicaragua," received the announcement of his arrest with great apparent coolness, and indicated his willingness to proceed with the Marshal wherever he might choose to convey him. The Marshal took him immediately before Commissioner STILWELL, who required him to give bail in the sum of $3,000 to answer the charge of violation of the neutrality laws. He refused to give bail then, and was handed over to the custody of Marshal HILLYER.

SCENE ON BOARD THE TENNESSEE.

The steamer *Tennessee* was announced to leave her wharf, foot of Ninth-street, East River, at 10 A. M. yesterday. There was an immense crowd at the pier two hours before the time stated for the departure of the steamer. Among the throng were many noted "shoulder hitters," "Short boys." "Fancy men," and other friends of "manifest destiny." They had doubtless been attracted thither in the anticipation of rich sport on account of the rumor that the United States authorities were intending to seize the vessel, and that the seizure would be resisted.

The familiar faces of Colonel GEORGE B. HALL, Captain FRANK O'KEEFE, and Captain FARNUM, three of the "originally indicted fillibusters," were discernible among those on board. Next were leaders in the Nicaraguan movement, resident in the City; forward among them was ALEXANDER C. LAWRENCE, Esq., at the head of the "Nicaraguan Agency," in Broadway. Over 250 "emigrants" having free tickets from this agency, were on board. A few of these men were dressed in partial uniform, but the most were civic garb of a very seedy look. GEORGE COPWAY, the Indian "Chief" and "American" advocate, was one of the "emigrants."

The tickets in the possession of the "emigrants" read as follows:

"This certifies that ——— ——— having complied with the regulations of the Nicaragua Colonization Society is entitled to a passage from New-York to San Juan del Norte per steamer *Tennessee* for self and effects. ALEX. C. LAWRENCE, Agent."

Among the boxes put on board in the morning, were several marked "Cartridge boxes" and "U. S. Armory at Springfield." It was stated that there was nearly $5,000 worth of provisions for WALKER on board.

At 4 minutes before 10 o'clock, Deputy-Marshals HORTON, DE ANGELIS, and THOMPSON came on board and announced to Captain TINKLEPAUGH that they had warrants for the arrest of several of the passengers. The Captain told them that they were at liberty to search the vessel, and make such arrests as they chose. The character of the visitants and the object of their visit was speedily noised over the vessel and among the crowd on the wharf. Groans, hisses, and shouts were mingled in strange discord.

"Is MCKEON among them?" cried out a big six footer standing on the wharf.

"No, he dar'nt come, the bloody s—n of a b——h!" responded an emigrant on board.

"I only wish he was here," resumed the first. "I'd crack his old skull."

"His skull was cracked when he was born!" responded the emigrant, amidst shouts of laughter from the crowd.

The United States officers, notwithstanding the brief demonstration, took at once a position near the gang-way and proceeded to pick out and arrest the men they were in quest of. An individual who had evidently engaged himself for the service, "spotted" those for whom warrants were held. The first person this individual pointed out was a burly-looking Irishman, who afterwards gave his name as ANDREW FINNIGAN. Marshal HORTON struck the person indicated on the shoulder, saying, "you are my prisoner."

Mr. FINNIGAN turned suddenly around, and looking the officer in the face, said: "Now, none of yer tricks wid me, me fine fellow."

"You will find this, perhaps, rather an ugly trick before I am done with you," said the officer. "Consider yourself my prisoner."

"Musha, and what for?" asked Mr. FINNIGAN. "I am a watchman, sure, on the Harlem Railroad, and am simply a spectathur!"

"O, yes,—that's all very fine," replied Uncle Sam's official. "Stand aside."

Finding his explanation would not go down, Mr. FINNIGAN himself went down shortly after with the Marshal to the U. S. District Attorney's office, muttering, as he went, "Sure, I was only a spectathur."

The officers arrested three others, ALEXANDER C. LAWRENCE, who has charge of the Nicaragua Agency in Broadway, HENRY BOULTON, Clerk in the Colonization Office, and Wm. MILLER, an "emigrant." The four prisoners, followed by a large host of friends, were taken to the United States Marshal's office. No opposition was made to the arrests. By the prisoners and all on board the utmost coolness was displayed, and the idea vehemently ridiculed that there could be any intention to violate the neutrality laws.

The steamer, owing to her "repairs not being completed," was not able to get away. It was announced that she would leave this (Thursday) morning at 10 o'clock.

AT THE DISTRICT-ATTORNEY'S OFFICE.

It was an unusually busy day at the U. S. District-Attorney's office. Col. FABENS, the first party arrested, was called upon by numerous friends in the interim between his own arrest and the arrival of the four succeeding prisoners. The Colonel continues to insist on not giving bail, and no entreaty of his friends could induce him to change his determination.

Judge ALEX. C. MORTON appeared as counsel for Mr. LAWRENCE. Commissioner STILLWELL, before whom Mr. LAWRENCE was brought, required him to give bail in the sum of $1,000. HORATIO N. WILD, Esq., became his surety. The examination in the case of Mr. LAWRENCE and Col. FABENS was set down for to-day at 10 A. M.

HENRY BOULTON, JAMES MILLER and ANDREW FINNIGAN were each committed to Eldridge-street Jail in default of $500, to await examination on Saturday next.

AT THE NICARAGUAN AGENCY.

The fillibusters were much annoyed by the accident to the *Tennessee*, and no little *riled* at the arrest of some of their number. The St. Charles Saloon was thronged during the afternoon and evening by many of the leading "friends of the cause," who, however, seemed to discredit the accuracy of the intelligence brought by the *Illinois*, believing it to be grossly distorted. Some even declared it to be manufactured for the occasion, by the agents of Commodore VANDERBILT. The idea that WALKER should have abandoned so well-fortified and tenable a place as Rivas for the vastly inferior position of San George, which is the lake port of the former, was pronounced absurd. Full confidence was expressed in the ability of the Commander-in-Chief to hold his own against all the odds likely to be brought against him. The spirits of the party gained increased buoyancy from generous libations at the bar, and the lively workings of champagne and whisky-skins effectually supplied the absence of more favorable news.

Col. G. B. HALL was present, in a genial frame of mind, showing that he had not been arrested, as erroneously stated in one of the afternoon papers. ALEXANDER C. LAWRENCE, who had procured bail after his arrest, was also on hand, preferring to enjoy the converse of his friends at home to passing a dreary night within the walls of Eldridge-street prison. On the whole, the *Tennessee* will probably depart to-day, if nothing happens, and District-Attorney MCKEON partake of refreshing slumbers to-night, when the departed fillibusters are once well out to sea.

THOSE "REPAIRS."

The news created excitement, which was whispered in certain circles yesterday, that the *Tennessee* was arming for active service on the San Juan River; that her "repairing" meant preparing for the duty of forcing the Costa Rican blockade, and carrying her "emigrants" not to San Juan simply, but up the river as far as practicable.

A COSTA RICAN OFFICER'S STATEMENT.

A gentleman who holds a prominent position in the Costa Rican army, who has done that State some service, and who arrived in the *Illinois*, favored us with a few interesting items.

He says the Costa Ricans are in great spirits and are willing to make any sacrifice personally to assist in the extermination of WALKER. They have poured in any amount of money.

Mr. HARRIS, son-in-law of Mr. MORGAN, was on the boat which was captured by the Costa Ricans, along with the California passengers, numbering 200—they were all well treated, and sent down under SPENCER to Greytown.

Mr. HARRIS has solicited the aid of a United States frigate to interfere in getting the boats. He made a similar application to the Commodore of the squadron on the Pacific, and met with a like result. The loss of the Nicaragua Company is estimated at $50,000.

The Government of Costa Rica, he says, gave the above gentleman $10,000 to distribute among the American seamen, engineers, &c., who remained on the boats after being taken.

The men going in the *Tennessee* have great faith in Col. LOCKRIDGE and LUDLAM. But they are in a miserable condition, our informant says, half starving at Punta Arenas. Should they attempt to meet the Costa Ricans, they will meet with certain death, as all the forts are well manned with additional artillery and men, under the command of experienced European officers.

The passengers going by the *Tennessee* who are bound for California, will meet with disappointment, he is sure, not being able to take the late route.

The allied armies in Nicaragua are computed to number 3,000, independent of the forces on the River, which number 1,100 on the three forts, Serapaqui, Castillo and San Carlos.

The boats were seized on the San Carlos River, which river enters the San Juan about half way between Hipps Point and Castillo Rapids.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

CRUEL DEATH OF A SAILOR FROM VIOLENCE.

Coroner CONNERY was summoned, yesterday, to hold an inquest in the cellar of house No. 70 Oliver-street, upon the body a seafaring man named Robert Preston Abbee, who died at that place at a late hour the previous night, from alleged violence at the hands of one Daniel O'Brien.

The cellar alluded to is kept by a man named John Rowen, as a sort of boarding-house, and has of course a bar. From the evidence taken before the Coroner, it appears that about 9 o'clock, Tuesday evening, the man O'Brien entered the place somewhat intoxicated, and drank several glasses of liquor, for which he tendered in payment a $2 bill. Martha Byers, the barmaid, returned him the change, which O'Brien declared to be incorrect. The girl persisted that she was right, whereupon O'Brien threatened to strike her. Abbee, the deceased, who was present and intoxicated, hereupon interfered to prevent the girl from being assaulted. He was thus at once brought in collision with O'Brien, and a desperate fight on the "bite and gouge" principle took place. They were finally separated, but soon again resumed the encounter. Abbee was thrown upon the floor by O'Brien, who held him down and beat him in the most brutal manner for some time. When he had satiated himself he arose, and left his victim bleeding and helpless on the floor. Abbee was found terribly beaten about the head and face, and evidence of great violence were found at the lower part of the abdomen. He was placed in bed and died in a few hours afterwards in great pain.

When these facts became known, O'Brien was sought for by the police, but was not to be found, he having fled the City.

The Coroner had not concluded his examination last evening.

The deceased was a native of Massachusetts, and about 58 years of age.

Fires.

IN WOOSTER STREET.

At 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire occurred in the building No. 165 Wooster-street, occupied as a fancy dry goods store and dwelling by C. H. MOORE. It originated in the second floor, from some cause as yet unknown. Mr. MOORE's loss is estimated at $2,500. He is insured for $3,700 on stock, and $300 on furniture in the Park Insurance Company. The building, owned by B. KNAPP, sustained a damage of about $200,—it is insured.

IN GREENWICH-AVENUE.

About 6¼ o'clock yesterday, an alarm for the Fourth District was caused by a window curtain taking fire from a gas-light on the second floor of the dwelling of JAMES MCGAY, No. 34 Greenwich-avenue. Damage about $25. Mr. MCGAY's furniture is insured for $500 in the St. Nicholas Insurance Company.

[Advertisement.]

☞ A retired Physician, whose sands of life have nearly run out, discovered, while living in the East Indies, a certain cure for consumption, bronchitis, coughs, colds and general debility. The remedy was discovered by him when his only child—a daughter—was given up to die. Wishing to do as much good as possible, he will send to such of his afflicted fellowbeings as request it this recipe, with full and explicit directions for making it up and successfully using it. He requires each applicant to inclose him one shilling—three cents to be returned as postage on the recipe, and the remainder to be applied to the payment of this advertisement. Address Dr. H. JAMES, Jersey City, N. J.

[Advertisement.]

☞ White Teeth, Perfumed Breath and beautiful complexion, can be acquired by using the Balm of a Thousand Flowers. What lady or gentleman would remain under the curse of a disagreeable breath, when using the Balm of a Thousand Flowers as a dentrifice would not only render it sweet, but leave the teeth as white as alabaster? Many persons do not know their breath is bad, and the subject is so delicate that their friends will never mention it. Beware of counterfeits. Be sure each bottle is signed FETRIDGE & Co., New-York. For sale by all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

KEMP'S WORM PASTILLES.—Many diseases of children that puzzle medical men, are caused by worms, and might be prevented or cured by the timely use of these Pastilles. BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA is curing the most desperate cases of Scrofula and Lung diseases in all sections of the country. Neither preparation contains mercury. Sold by D. T. LANMAN & Co., wholesale druggists, No. 69 Water-street, New-York, and by all druggists. Sarsaparilla $1, and Pastilles 25 cents per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—How is it that this healing medicament has taken the place of all others in every Dispensary of note throughout the world? Because of its intrinsic worth and immense superiority over all others. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London; and by all druggists, at 25c., 62½c. and $1 per pot.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—To-night the great drama of "The Surgeon of Paris" will be repeated, with the excellent pantomime of "Planche," and the comedietta of "The Mountain Sylph," which will form an excellent entertainment.

[Advertisement.]

EXTREME DEPRAVITY.—It is a sad thing that men should be so wicked—even fiendish; but there is no question as to the terrible fact—a new counterfeit of that excellent and beneficial medicine, BRANDRETH'S PILLS, is out. Thousands of poor families, for twenty years and more, have relied upon the genuine Pills whenever they have been sick, and while the more prejudiced and stickers by bleeding and calomel have died, they have secured cheaply a large share of vigorous health. To save these sensible and enlightened patrons of the true pill from deception, I beg they will attentively peruse the following warning:

Beware of Counterfeit Pills purporting to be BRANDRETH'S genuine Pills. There is out a very close imitation of these celebrated Pills—so much alike are they to the genuine, that it is only an expert that can at once distinguish the difference. The half-gross package label is an exact *fac simile* of that on the genuine package, except that the paper on which the counterfeit is printed is tinged with blue, the genuine being white. The box of Pills are like to the genuine as a pin is to pin; but the public can guard themselves from deception by observing that no genuine pills have "241 Broadway" on the side, which all of the counterfeit pills have—all such are counterfeits. I have already stopped the sale to some extent, and have seized a large quantity of counterfeit pills, which can be seen at No. 43 Canal-street, Brandreth Building, Nos. 417 and 415 Broadway. Let those who wish to secure the genuine BRANDRETH'S PILLS purchase at the principal office, as above; at No. 296 Bowery, No. 241 Hudson-street and No. 52 Division-street; at No. 175 Fulton-street, Brooklyn, and No. 124 South Sixth-street, Williamsburg. T. W. DYOTT & SONS, agents, No. 132 North Second-street, Philadelphia.

B. BRANDRETH.

N. B.—All persons who sell the counterfeit Pills will be pursued to the utmost extent of the law. Remember no genuine have "241 Broadway" on the side label.

[Advertisement.]

IMPORTANT SALE OF WET GOODS—At COLBY'S, corner Grand and Eldridge streets.

This sale includes some very superior dress Silks, Damasks, Towellings, Cotton Shirtings and Sheetings, Blankets, Quilts, &c. This great sale should be attended by all.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 185, 187 and 189 Water-street, and No. 5 Murray-street, New-York.

LONG ISLAND.

Lectures at the New-England Church.

Notwithstanding the storm last evening, a fair audience was collected into the South Ninth-street New-England Church, Williamsburg, (of which Rev. Mr. TOMPKINS is pastor,) to attend upon the last lecture of a course some time in progress there. It was delivered by Dr. FRANK TUTHILL, his subject "*A Lost Sense.*" This course has been under the direction of a Committee, of which S. L. FARSONS, Esq., was Chairman.

CIRCUIT COURT, BROOKLYN.—The famous Henry Clay case will be taken up in this Court to-day. This will be the third trial, and it is to be hoped that it will stay tried this time.

☞ Judge CULVER will give his decision in the case of Alderman OLIVER, Ninth Ward, Brooklyn, to-day.

☞ The test Police case will come up before Judge BIRDSEYE, Supreme Court, Brooklyn, Saturday.

MARRIED.

HOYT—BOGERT.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 27, by Rev. G. T. Bedell, MARIE ANTOINETTE, only daughter of Dr. C. R. Bogert, to LOUIS THURSTON HOYT, all of this City.

COE—JAQUES.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 28, by Rev. Dr. Campbell, MOSES B. COE, Esq., of Newark, N. J., to Miss MARY E. JAQUES, daughter of David Jaques, Esq., of this City.

BUTT—MORRIS.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 27, at St. Bartholomew's Church, by Rev. Mr. Jackson, Mr. R. MCCOSKRY BUTT to Miss FANNIE MORRIS, daughter of Francis Morris, Esq., of Throg's Neck, Westchester Co., N. Y.

SHAW—KING.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 27, by Rev. S. D. Burchard, D. D., SAMUEL SHAW to SARAH A., eldest daughter of Rufus S. King, all of this City.

PEET—HUBBELL.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 27, by Rev. Richard S. Storrs, D. D., DUDLEY PEET, M. D., to Miss CAROLINE WHEELER HUBBELL, both of this City.

SKIDMORE—SEAMAN.—At Manhasset, on Wednesday, Jan. 28, by Rev. Samuel Cox, WILLIAM A. SKIDMORE, of Brooklyn, to Miss EDELIZA R., daughter of Leonard A. Seaman, Esq., of the former place.

LIVINGSTON—EATON.—At Fort Miller, Cal., on Wednesday, Dec. 3, by Rev. Mr. Hager, Lieut. LA RHETT L. LIVINGSTON, U. S. A., to MARY, daughter of Dr. Joseph Eaton, U. S. A.

DIED.

VAN BEUREN.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 27, after a short illness, JULIA A. VANDERPOOL, wife of Edward Van Beuren.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, at 11 o'clock A. M., from her late residence, No. 749 Washington-st. Her remains will be taken to Hackensack, N. J, for interment.

HOUGHTON.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 27, Mrs. FANNY HOUGHTON.

Due notice of the funeral will hereafter be given.

QUYE.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Jan. 20, after a lingering illness, MARY, widow of the late John Quye, a native of Wiltshire, Eng., in the 65th year of her age.

Her remains were interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

FARNHAM.—At East Haven, Conn., on Thursday, Jan. 15, Dr. BELA FARNHAM, aged 86 years and 10 months, father of J. C. Farnham, of this City.

STOUT.—At Allentown, N. J., on Monday, Jan. 19, RICHARD M. STOUT, aged 67 years.

DAVIS.—In Albany, on Tuesday, Jan. 20, suddenly, at his residence, in the presence of his family, NATHANIEL DAVIS, aged 77 years.

The funeral services took place on Friday, Jan. 23, at the Second Presbyterian Church. The funeral sermon was preached on Sunday afternoon, Jan. 25, by Rev. Dr. Sprague.

The following tribute to his memory we extract from the Albany *Evening Journal:*

"THE LATE NATHANIEL DAVIS.—At a meeting of the Board of Managers of the Albany City Tract and Missionary Society, held at the room Jan. 21, the following resolutions, after some brief remarks by Rev. Messrs. Wyckoff, Dyer and others as to the character of the deceased, were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this Board has heard with emotions of sincere regret of the sudden and unexpected death of Nathaniel Davis, a Life Director and Vice-President of this Society, one of its earliest and warmest friends, who through the entire period of its existence manifested a practical interest in its objects and efforts, and who heartily rejoiced in its growing prosperity and usefulness.

Resolved, That we regard it no less a privilege than a duty to place on record an expression of our high estimate of the kindness of his disposition; the cheerfulness of his temper; the sincere and unostentatious character of his piety; the practicalness of his sympathy with the distressed; his fidelity and zeal in labors of faith and love, and his readiness to coöperate in whatever tended to promote the highest welfare of our city.

Resolved, That we respectfully tender to his esteemed family the sincere expression of our Christian sympathy and condolence in this sudden and painful bereavement, and would thankfully rejoice that it was attended with so many ameliorating circumstances; that their memory of the departed is so highly precious, and that they have good reason to hope he has gone to possess the reward of the just.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing resolutions be forwarded to the family of the deceased, and as a mark of respect, this Board in a body attend his funeral.

R. H. WELLS, Sec'y. A. MCCLURE, President."

LANE.—At Key West, Fla. on Saturday, Jan. 10, of consumption, AUGUSTUS LANE, son of William Lane, aged 35 years.

STODDARD.—At sea, on Monday, Nov. 17, on board ship *Kothay*, CAROLINE A., only daughter of Thos. C. and Rebecca D. Stoddard, aged 16 years and 23 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at the residence of her father, No. 139 Hicks-st., Brooklyn.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...JAN. 28.

$2,000	Ohio 6s, '60	102½	300	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	b60	94½
23,000	do	102¾	300	do	s3	94½
10,000	do	102⅞	200	do		94½
7,000	do	103	100	do	b30	94¼
5,000	N. Carolina 6s	87	350	do	b30	94⅜
20,000	do	b30 87½	150	do	s60	94⅜
5,000	do	s30 86¾	100	Cl. & Tol. R. d	b3	76½
40,000	do	s30 86⅝	100	do	b3	76⅝
5,000	do	b60 87¼	600	do	c	76⅝
15,000	do	b60 87	200	do	b60	77
2,000	do	86¾	300	do	s60	76⅞
1,000	Virginia 6s	93	150	Ill. Cen. R. R.	b60	128⅜
25,000	Tenn. State 6s '90 '90		50	do		127¾
2,000	Ind. State 5s	s3 86¾	100	do	s3	128
500	N. Y. Cen. R. R. 7s	102	300	Harlem R'd	b60	15¾
1,000	Erie R. R. 2d M. bs.	98½	125	Mil. & Miss. R'd		73¾
1,000	Erie R. R. bs. 1875.	96¼	1050	Erie Railroad	s3	62
5,000	H. Riv. RR. 1st Mt.	95¾	200	do	b3	63
1,000	H. R. R. R. C. bs.	66	1150	do	b60	62¼
3,000	H. R. R. 2d Mtge.	77½	100	do	b30	62½
10,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bds.	99	100	do	b60	62⅜
10,000	do	98½	100	do	s3	62½
1,000	T. H. & Al. 2d Mc.	75¾	200	do	b30	62¼
5,000	Min. Pt. 1st m. bs	85	100	do	s60	62
24	Ocean Bank	98	300	do	s30	62
15	Hanover Bank	92	200	do	s60	61¾
20	Mer. Ex. Bank	105	400	do	b3	62
60	do	104¾	100	do	b5	62
20	Park Bank	99½	100	do	b75	62¼
12	National Bank	107½	100	do	b30	62
100	Canton Co.	s3 23¾	900	Reading R. R.	s3	81¾
100	do	b60 24	700	do		81⅝
400	Nic. Transit Co.	4	200	do	b60	82
200	Cumb. Coal Co.	s3 20	200	do	s60	81¾
100	do	s60 19¾	400	do	s30	81⅝
200	do	19¾	100	do	s10	81¾
250	do	s3 19⅝	50	Mich. Cen. R. R.		95½
100	do	b60 19⅝	5	do		98
200	Ward C. & I. Co.	37	50	do	b60	96¼
50	N J. Zinc Co.	6¾	200	M. S. & N. I. R.	opg	92
100	Cleve. & Pitts. RR.	55¾	79	do	p & c	81⅝
20	do	55⅞	50	do	p & c	82
200	do	b60 56¾	50	do	opg	82¼
20	Galena & Chic. R.	103¾	75	Panama Railroad	s3	97½
149	Chic. & Rk. Is. RR.	99	300	do	b10	97¾
25	La Crosse & Mil. RR.	72¾				

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	Erie RR. Bs. '75.	96¾	900	Reading Railroad		81¾
1,000	Erie R. Cn. Bs. '71	87½	100	do	b30	81⅝
50	Bank of the St. N. Y.	104½	300	do	b60	81⅝
50	Cumb. Coal Co.	19¾	300	do	s60	81⅝
100	Canton Co.	b60 23½	75	Mic. So. & N. Ia. R.	opg	82
100	Brk. City Land Co.	6	125	N. Y. Cen. R.		94
100	Mich. Central R.	96	150	do	b60	94¼
50	do	b30 96	250	do	b30	93¾
50	do	95¾	200	do	s30	93⅝
10	Chic. & Rk. I. R. R.	99	250	Erie Railroad		61¾
50	do	s60 99	300	do	b60	62
50	do	b3 99¼	50	Panama R. R.		97
5	do	99¼	100	do	b60	97½
300	Clev. & Pitts. R.	b60 55¾	50	do	s60	96¾
300	do	b3 55	80	Gal. & Chi. R.	opg	105
10	La Crosse & Mil. R.	72¾	200	Cleve. & Tol. R.	b3	76¾

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 28—P. M.

The steamer *Illinois*, from Aspinwall, arrived early this forenoon with the California mails and treasure ($1,168,510) of Jan. 5. The market reports are dull, but the annual review of the business and mining operation of 1856 presents a satisfactory exhibit of the progressive prosperity of the State, and an increased production of the precious metals. The precise export of treasure from the port of San Francisco, including the shipments manifested for the Atlantic States, shows an increase of $4,514,803 over the year 1855, exclusive of about one million of Mexican coin shipped to China. Making all proper allowances for the amount of Gold carried off by passengers for the Atlantic States, the production of the mines in 1856 would seem to be $61,880,000, in addition to which the value of $883,185 was exported in Quicksilver. The Gold product of 1855 was estimated at $58,111,000.

GOLD PRODUCT OF CALIFORNIA, 1856.

Actual shipments from San Francisco:		
To N. York and N. O. for Atlantic States.	$39,895,264	
England direct	8,666,289	
China	$1,308,852	
Less Mexican coin included	1,000,000	308,852
Other Foreign Ports		824,029
Total manifested		$49,694,434
Atlantic passengers estimated		3,989,526
Coined at Branch Mint	$25,146,400	
Of which included in shipm'ts	17,000,000	8,146,400
Total estimated production Gold		$61,830,360
Value of Quicksilver exported in 1856		$883,185

OPERATIONS OF BRANCH MINT, 1856.

DEPOSITS.		DEPOSITS.	
Gold, ozs.	1,645,665	Silver, ozs.	60,878
COINAGE.		COINAGE.	
Gold Coin	$25,146,400	Silver Coin	$184,000
Gold Bars	3,047,001	Silver Bars	25,343
Gold Bars Refi'd	122,186		
Total coinage			$28,524,881

COMPARATIVE PRODUCT THREE YEARS.

	1856.	1855.	1854.
To New-York	$39,895,264	$38,730,564	$46,289,649
England & other For.	9,799,170	5,909,526	5,139,452
Atlantic passengers	3,989,526	3,573,056	4,628,964
Coined at Branch M't	25,146,400	17,898,300	4,084,207
Total	$78,830,360	$66,111,446	$60,142,272
Less Br'ch coin ship'd	17,000,000	8,000,000	2,500,000
Estimated production	$61,830,360	$58,111,446	$57,742,272
Total product from discovery to Jan. 1, 1856			$356,345,000
Add product of 1856 as above			61,830,000
Grand Total			$418,175,000

CALIFORNIA EMIGRATION, 1856.

	Inward.	Outward.
Men	20,940	20,909
Women	5,244	1,248
Children	2,081	646
Total	28,265	22,903
Gain to California		5,362
Gain in 1855		8,861

In reference to the mining interest of 1856, and its prospects for the new year, the San Francisco *Bulletin* remarks:

"The general success of the placer miners this year has been quite equal to, if not greater than, former years, notwithstanding that in the early part of it, there was a great want of rain. New and rich diggings have been discovered, and those material adjuncts to the miners' success, canals, flumes, and ditches, for the supply of water, have been enlarged to at least double their extent two years previous. We might cite this fact as one of the strongest corroborative evidences of the success of placer mining, the whole of those works being either the property of the miners themselves, or of those in their immediate vicinity, whose confidence in their practical utility is derived from personal knowledge and observation. We have heard the value of all these ditches and canals estimated at fully eleven millions of dollars, and yet they are all made with *bona fide* capital, and owned on the ground where they are constructed. Had these canals been the work of these stock companies, which in other countries are sometimes guided only by the design to create an object of speculation on 'change, we should consider them less in the light of evidence of mining success; but the mere fact that they have been created with actual capital for practical purposes by the men most interested in their success, speaks volumes for their future utility. It must be borne in mind, also, that whilst these artificial water-courses are largely extending the products of the placer mines, the expense of their construction not requiring to be reincurred like the annual expenses of agricultural or other pursuits, the accumulation of the miners' profits, and we hope of home capital, will of course proceed in an increased ratio."

The English news by the steamer *Arago* this forenoon, and a rumor, unfounded as far as we could trace the facts up to the close of 'Change hour, that the *Arabia* had arrived at Halifax with less favorable quotations, created a somewhat unfavorable feeling on the Stock Exchange and depressed Cotton to-day. So far as the Cotton accounts are concerned, they are certainly less encouraging than of late, by the *Arago*, the market at Liverpool being quite dull at a concession of ⅛d. @¼d., and the trade at Manchester under the apprehension that the China difficulties may continue so long as to affect the consumption of cotton goods in that quarter. The London Money news is also less bright for the English side, while there is really no change in the rates of discount for loans on Public Securities, and the quotations for the American Funds dealt in in London are higher than by the previous arrival. Our own Stock Market fell under the news ½@¾ ₱ cent. on Reading, ¼@⅜ on Erie; the same on New-York Central, Toledo and Panama, and was steady for Southern and Central Michigan Shares and Missouri State bonds. There was a very dull feeling at the close of the Second Board, without any striking disposition to sell the market down. The street was again abundantly supplied with Money. The Sub-Treasury disbursed $258,636, including $50,000 on California drafts, and received $216,919, including $25,000 for transfer to Boston. The steamer *America* from Boston to-day took no Specie. The *Arago* brought in $350,000 in Spanish and other Foreign Coin. The Panama steamer brought down from San Francisco $440,000 for England direct, most of which will have to be drawn against from New-York. This with the Sterling bills known to be in the New-Orleans mails still detained beyond Washington will make a supply for Saturday's and next Wednesday's steamers of nearly or quite eight hundred thousand pounds sterling, or $4,000,000.

The *Commercial Advertiser* reports of the Delaware and Lackawanna Company:

"The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company was held yesterday at their office, No. 51 Wall-street, in this City. There was a large attendance and an unusual interest manifested—considerably more than one-half of the stock being represented. The operations of the past year were detailed in the reports of the Treasurer and general agent which were read to the meeting, and appeared to be highly satisfactory. The following gentlemen were unanimously elected to serve for the ensuing year: *President*—DRAKE MILLS; *Treasurer*—WILLIAM E. WARREN; *Secretary*—ANDREW J. ODELL; *Managers*—John J. Phelps, Wm. E. Dodge, George Bulkley, John I. Blair, George W. Scranton, Roswell Sprague, Moses Taylor, Henry Young, Samuel Willetts, William E. Warren, Thomas McElrath, Samuel L. Mitchill, Rufus R. Graves, Christopher R. Robert. The meeting adjourned to meet again on the first Tuesday of March, to receive the report of the Board of Managers."

Foreign Trade at Boston.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Jan. 28.

The imports of foreign goods at the port of Boston for the week ending Jan. 23, were as follows:

Dry Goods	$210,532	Wool	18,775
Iron and Steel	42,823	Other Articles	110,902
Total			$383,032

Markets by Telegraph.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Jan. 27.

Sales of COTTON to-day, 1,300 bales. The market is depressed and prices weak.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Jan. 27.

Sales of COTTON, to-day, 12,000 bales, at unchanged rates. No variation in other articles.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Jan. 28, 1857.

The supply of Cattle

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI.....NO. 1674. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JANUARY 30, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

STATE AFFAIRS.

BUSINESS BEFORE THE LEGISLATURE.

Report of the Senate Committee on the Affairs of Trinity Church—Canvassing of Votes in New-York—Mayor Wood and the Charter—Bank Department—Insurance—New-York Tax Bill—The Governor's Levee, &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 29, 1857.

Poor old mother Trinity. Will she ever be out of the hands of the Philistines? I fear not, so long as the tradition of her wealth remains.

This morning the Select Committee to whom the last Senate delegated the duty of investigating the condition of the Church property, made a report. They only submitted the testimony taken, without any conclusions as to what legislation might be necessary in the premises. Mr. SPENCER accompanied the report with a statement that no testimony had been taken on the part of the Trustees, owing to some misapprehension on their part as to the scope and purpose of the examination. Under these circumstances, the report was referred back, with instructions to the Committee to receive such testimony as the Trustees might desire to present, and also to report what legislative action may be necessary.

CANVASSING OF VOTES IN NEW-YORK.

Mr. BROOKS' bill, providing for a more certain estimate and canvass of votes in the City of New-York, was passed to-day, after being amended by striking out that section which provided that no persons should be eligible to the office of District Canvasser whose name was not found on the list of Grand Jurors within the five years next preceding the election at which he shall have been chosen to act; and also by providing that the Canvassers shall complete and certify to the canvass of the first ballot-box opened by them, before opening or proceeding to canvass the votes in any of the other boxes.

THE SUPPLY BILL

Was taken up in Committee of the Whole, at 12 o'clock to-day. It was debated until 2 P. M., when a recess until 4 o'clock was ordered.

THE INEBRIATE ASYLUM.

The Senate having adopted a resolution of inquiry as to the amount of money subscribed to this project, the amount paid in, &c., a report, dated Brooklyn, Jan. 26, was received from the Directors, to the effect that the whole amount subscribed is $31,120, while the total amount paid in up to date is only $650. Paid out: Traveling expenses, $780; printing and paper, $405; to Tabernacle meeting, $60; advertising, $10; total, $1,270.

THE PORT OF NEW-YORK.

Mr. BROOKS gave notice of his intention to introduce the following entitled bills:

To establish port regulations for the Port of New-York.

For the appointment of Port Commissioners for the Port of New-York, and to define their duties.

Relative to the rates of wharfage at the Port of New-York.

FERNANDO WOOD WANTS THE NEW-YORK CHARTER AMENDED.

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of New-York memorialized the Senate as follows this morning:

That the practical workings of their present charter have disclosed certain radical defects. The Board of Councilmen, as now constituted, is unwieldy, and its numbers unnecessarily and injuriously numerous.

The Common Council itself is deficient in certain powers essential to the proper conduct of the vast amount of legislation which the growing necessities of the City occasion.

The chief executive officer of the City Government requires an increase of power to be concentrated in his hands, to meet the responsibilities which naturally fall upon him in preserving good order among the inhabitants of the City, and efficiency and integrity in the various Departments. That the present irresponsibility of the Departments occasions imbecility and corruption in their executive action. That certain inflexible rules in relation to the execution of contracts on the part of the Corporation, require relaxation. That grave doubts exist as to the validity of certain portions of the charters under which the City Government is at present administered, because their binding obligation was made by the Legislature to depend upon an acceptance by the people. "These and other evils are respectfully submitted to the consideration of the Legislature," by

FERNANDO WOOD.

BANK DEPARTMENT.

Mr. KELLY introduced a bill amending the Act of 1851, organizing the Bank Department, by providing that hereafter the salary of the Superintendent shall be $5,000 instead of $2,500; also, that no transfer of stocks or mortgages now held, or hereafter received by the Superintendent, as security for circulating notes issued for the same by him shall be deemed valid or binding, unless the same be countersigned by the Treasurer of the State, or in his absence or inability to perform the duties of his office, by his Deputy. The Treasurer shall present in his annual report to the Legislature the total amount of such transfers or assignments countersigned by him. Every transfer or assignment to be entered in books kept in the office of the Treasurer, who shall at once notify the banks owing such stock of such transfe and for the services required by this Act the Treasurer shall receive an annual salary of $1,000.

CONFERRING CERTAIN POWERS UPON DISTRICT-ATTORNEYS.

Mr. RAMSEY introduced two bills this morning, increasing the powers of District-Attorneys. The firs provides that, whenever a County Judge shall, from any reason, be incapacitated from acting, under the act "more effectually to provide for the care, maintenance and recovery of the Insane," the District-Attorney may act in his stead.

The second bill provides that, whenever the County Judge shall be precluded from acting as such, in proceedings under chapter 2 of title 9 of the Code of Procedure, by reason of interest, relationship, or consanguinity or affinity, to any party interested therein, so that he would be excluded from being a juror, or by reason of his having acted as attorney or counsel for any of the parties to such proceedings, in the obtaining of the judgment on which such proceedings shall be founded, and there shall be no local officer in the county to perform the duties of such County Judge, that then the District-Attorney of the county shall possess the powers and exercise the jurisdiction in all respects, under chapter 2, title 9, of the Code of Procedure, as such County Judge would be authorized to exercise were it not for such disability.

HORSE-RACING.

Mr. RIDER introduced a bill, which is an amendment to the Act of 1854, relative to the breed of horses, and prohibits the "racing of horses, or other animals on Long Island, for any bet or wager."

AMENDING THE REVISED STATUTES.

Mr. PATERSON introduced a bill, which provides that whenever, in the opinion of any Justice of the Supreme Court or County Judge, more than thirty-six Jurors shall be required to attend any Circuit Court, Court of Oyer and Terminer, or Court of General Sessions, he may, by an order under his hand, direct such additional number of Jurors as he shall deem necessary, not exceeding twenty-four, to be drawn.

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Mr. KELLY introduced a bill, which provides that no member of any Mutual Fire Insurance Company, organized under the laws of this State, shall be allowed to vote by proxy for a Director of any such Company, except such member or members thereof as may reside in any other county than the one in which the officer of the Company is located.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Mr. MADDEN introduced a bill amending the Insurance law of 1849, so that the 6th section shall be amended as follows:

"But any surplus accumulation over and above the capital stock of any such company, may be invested in, or loaned upon the pledge of, the public stock of any one of the United States, or the stock, bonds, or other evidence of debt, of any institution incorporated under the laws of this State, except their own stock, provided that the current market value of such corporate stocks, bonds, or other evidence of debt, shall be at the time of the loan thereon at least ten per cent. more than the sum so loaned thereon."

Mr. SPENCER gave notice of intention to introduce a bill of incorporation for the Trustees of the "Universalist Relief Fund," of New-York City.

THE NEW-YORK MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

A memorial was received from the officers of this Institute, asking for an appropriation.

IN THE HOUSE

It was "general order" day. The bills to confirm the location of the People's College at Havana, and to "incorporate the Fire Department of the Eastern District of Brooklyn," were ordered to a third reading. These were the only bills of a general interest, or pertaining to your locality, that were acted on.

THE NEW-YORK TAX BILL

was introduced by Mr. REILLY. The items which make it up have been published at length in TIMES, while the bill was on its passage through the Supervisors. But the following paragraphs I do not remember to have seen in print. After enumerating a number of items, it provides for raising such other expenses as the Mayor &c., may be put to by law; such portion as relates to street expenses in the part of the City lying south of a line running through the centre of Forty-second street shall be assessed only on that part of the City.

Also, a further sum of $825,000 to be raised by tax to defray police expenses; $421,490 to be raised by tax on the lamp district, as designated by the Common Council, for expense of lighting; and $457,832 47 for defraying the deficiency in taxation for 1856.

THE COMMISSIONERS' MAP OF THE CITY OF BROOKLYN.

This is one of the legislative institutions—an old stand-by—one of the things necessary to complete the session. I began to be apprehensive that it was not to be forthcoming, and to busy myself with conjectures as to the cause thereof. But my apprehensions were premature. This morning the old familiar features loomed up in full proportions, under the chaperonship of Mr. MULLIGAN. It still requires a few alterations—just the old story—what it has wanted any session these ten years. Originally it must have been frightfully defective, if all these alterations are the result of detected errors. I suspect, however, that originally it was a more respectable map than it has the refutation of having been, and that in reality all those attractions and amendments have been designed to improve the pecuniary conditions of certain men, more than to repair original defects in the map. If I recollect, two or three slight alterations, made within the past few years, have largely enhanced the responsibility of a few individuals. Perhaps the appetite, whetted them, is anxious for another bit of carrion—and the fact that several vultures of keen scent and known rapacity, have lately hovered around Albany, tempts the suspicion that the proposed alterations may possibly furnish a fat carcass or two.

TENANT HOUSES IN NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN.

The report of the Assembly Committee appointed to examine into the condition of the Tenant-Houses in New-York and Brooklyn, has been drawn up by Mr. DUGANNE.

The report narrates in detail the facts developed in the course of the Committee's investigations, and divides the dwellings into three classes: 1st, reconstructed tenant-houses; 2d, specially-built houses; and 3d, model tenement houses, so-called. The associations and manners of life of the various occupants of these places are described, and the following remarks are made upon the subject of ventilation:

"It is not marvelous that proper ventilation should be lacking in the hovels of the poor; nevertheless it is there that public health demands its application, because it is among the poor that disease, as a general rule, has its origin. Poverty cannot command space, —it must content itself with narrow limits wherein to dwell. Poverty cannot flee to the country on the approach of epidemics, or change its habitation at all without expense which it cannot bear. Poverty accumulates dirt, because it performs tasks which soil body and garments; but it lacks leisure to cleanse itself properly, because its time, when coupled with industry, is employed in providing means of support. Yet, if an epidemic steal upon the community it seeks the abode of poverty first, finding there nourishment and encouragement. But are epidemics confined to poverty? No! Because they only make of it fuel, wherewith to become more raging and powerful to destroy health besides."

"Want of Water" is the next subject discussed, with its kindred evils of a want of cleanliness, &c., after which a "Want of Plan" is appropriately dwelt upon. The report continues with instructive notes upon the immigrant class of tenants, noticing our short comings, as a community, with respect to these people.

After a recapitulation of the various evils previously mentioned, the report concludes with an appeal for legislative action.

"Here, among the multitudes crowding the tenant-houses of our great City, are discovered the presence, and, in no small degree, the cause of destitution and vice. Here, in the tenant-houses, exist the pauper and criminal population from whose ranks are recruited the "dangerous classes" that become thieves, bullies, murderers, and law-breakers of every kind. Here, in the midst of our churches, encompassed by civilization, is the terrible moral malaria which constantly densifies, becoming day by day more potent with the virus of disease. Here, around and in tenant-houses, breed the brutalized appetites, the reckless sensuality, the God-defying despair, which break out at times into appalling excesses against society and humanity. Here, in narrow courts and lanes, riots the contagion of bad example, which not only destroys those within its immediate circle, but influences to their degradation natures apparently far removed; for there is a subtle emanation from moral as well as physical disease, that has power to penetrate afar and injure by the very presence of its noxious existence."

ILLNESS OF MR. MESSEREAU.

Hon. JOSHUA MESSEREAU, representative from the county of Richmond, in the Assembly, is seriously ill at his lodgings. His complaint is presumed to be inflammation of the lungs. At this time, when a subject of so much importance to his constituents is before the Legislature, it seems particularly unfortunate that Mr. M. is detained from his seat. His strict attention to business, the intelligence and judgment which he had evinced, had placed him highly in the estimation of his fellow members, giving much influence to the representations he might make touching the necessity for the legislation demanded by the necessities of the people whom he represents.

THE GOVERNOR'S LEVEE.

Last evening Gov. KING and his family were "at home" to the assembled wisdom and the rest of mankind. All of Albany, of the masculine habit, seemed to be pouring through the reception rooms of the Executive mansion, but owing to some misapprehension, the gentler sex, that to a great extent make the filling up of every social picture, were almost entirely wanting. To say that the Governor, by his genial humor, did much to make an aggregation of man bipeds endurable, would be to tell a "thrice told tale," but I could not help thinking that even his Excellency would have appreciated as a relief the flutter of gauze, the flash of silk, and the rustle of crinoline. LEO.

Democratic Caucus—Daniel E. Sickles Nominated for the United States Senatorship, &c.

[TELEGRAPHIC.]

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 29.

A Democratic caucus was held this evening, to nominate a United States Senator. It was called to order by Judge SCOTT, of Saratoga. Senator KELLY was elected President, and JAMES S. SLUYTER, of New-York, and Mr. CLINTON, of Erie, Secretaries. Mr. SLUYTER declined the honor, when Mr. ARTHUR WOODS was substituted in his place.

Senator WADSWORTH presented the name of DANIEL E. SICKLES.

Mr. FLOYD JONES named GEO. W. CLINTON, of Buffalo, saying this honor was entirely unsought by Judge CLINTON, but that he presented his name at the request of several Democrats outside of the Legislature as well as inside. Judge CLINTON, he said, not only inherited the illustrious name, but by his own unflinching integrity had endeared himself to a party that was proud to own him.

Mr. ALLEN, of Rensselaer, named DAVID L. SEYMOUR.

Senator KELLY nominated AMASA J. PARKER.

Mr. KIVLIN, of New-York, nominated FERNANDO WOOD.

Mr. JONES moved to take a *viva voce* vote.

Mr. MAHEN moved to amend so to take the vote by ballot.

This was lost, and the original motion adopted.

The first vote was then taken and resulted as follows:

Sickles	10	Seymour	4
Wood	12	Parker	8
Clinton	10		

The name of Mr. SEYMOUR was then withdrawn, and a second vote taken with the following result:

Sickles	11	Clinton	15
Wood	12		

After voting fourteen times without any change being arrived at, a motion was made to vote by ballot and carried.

FIRST BALLOT.

Sickles	14	Clinton	11
Wood	12	Wilson	1

The Republican members of the Senate and Assembly will hold a caucus to-morrow evening for the purpose of nominating a candidate for United States Senator.

The closing exercises of the Normal School took place this afternoon. The address was delivered by Rev. E. P. ROGERS. There were 28 graduates.

PATRICK KERNON and JAMES KEARNEY, indicted for the murder of PATRICK CARROL in September last, by pelting him with stones, have been tried and acquitted by direction of the Court for want of evidence to identify them.

Personal.

Major B. H. NORTON, U. S. Consul at Pictou, is at the Lafarge House, in this City, on leave of absence or a few weeks to visit his friends. The Major has won golden opinions by the courteous manner in which he has discharged his official duties.

"Communipaw" writes from New-York to the Boston *Post* of Mr. PEABODY:

"On Saturday evening I attended a 'receptio n' given to Mr. PEABODY by Mr. ALLIBONE, the President of the Merchants' Bank. Mr. PEABODY does not mean to have all of his interviews with Americans mere idle talk. At this reception, while surrounded by many of the most eminent gentlemen of Pennsylvania, who were listening to him, he made some remarks for which the whole country will be obliged to him. He told these Pennsylvanians that he hoped the day was not far distant when the stain of repudiation would be wiped from the State. The house of PEABODY & Co. had some $400,000 of the bonds, and they have suffered with the rest. Mr. PEABODY says he speaks for other bondholders, and not himself, and for the credit of the American States, both at home and abroad."

☞ Very "muggy" weather yesterday; streets "a loshy," and, as usual, almost impassable for "man or beast."

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—4 Hanover-st., and 161 Broadway. House Printing Telegraph—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

Arrival of the Arabia at Halifax.

POLITICAL NEWS GENERALLY UNIMPORTANT.

Details of the Settlement of the Neufchatel Question.

THE AMERICAN DIFFICULTY WITH THE CHINESE.

COTTON LOWER—BREADSTUFFS TENDING DOWNWARD.

CONSOLS FOR MONEY, 93 7-8.

[By the American Printing Telegraph Company's Line—Office No. 21 Wall-street.]

HALIFAX, Thursday, Jan. 29.

The Royal Mail steamship *Arabia*, Capt. STONE, from Liverpool about 1 o'clock P. M. on Saturday, Jan. 17, arrived at Halifax at 11:45 o'clock last night. She encountered heavy weather during the passage. Reports having passed the following ships: On the 17th inst. ship *Constitution*, of Bath, and brig *Athens*, of Newburyport, bound in to Liverpool. 18th—Steamship *Europa*, from New-York for Liverpool. 24th—Exchanged signals with the American ship *Emerald* or *Emerald Isle*, steering west.

The steamship *City of Baltimore* arrived at Liverpool at 7 P. M. on Thursday, the 15th inst.

The Collins steamship *Baltic* arrived at Liverpool at 6 o'clock on the morning of Saturday, the 17th.

Switzerland.

The Neufchatel dispute is virtually at an end On Tuesday, the 13th, the Committees of both Houses of the Swiss Federal Government adopted the proposition to release the prisoners.

A telegraphic dispatch from Berne, dated Jan. 16, further announces that the National Council has adopted the propositions of the Commission by 91 votes against 4. One member abstained from voting. The Council of States has not yet voted. On the part of Prussia no formal engagements have been made, but it is understood that the King of Prussia renounces all claim to the sovereignty and revenue of Neufchatel.

The two castles of Neufchatel and Lochle will, however, remain the King's private property, and display the Prussian flag, and the revenue derived from their domains is to be disbursed in local charities. The revenue amounts to about $15,000 a year.

Great Britain.

The West India mail steamer *Tyne*, ashore at St. Albans, already reported, still remains aground, the water entering her with every tide. Her passengers had been landed, and a part of the cargo removed, but it would take ten days to float her off, if the weather proved favorable. She was not insured, and is the ninth steamship that has been lost belonging to that line.

JOHN CAREWELL, HENRY CUTTING and JOHN LEWIS, second mate, third mate and boatswain of the ship *Guy Mannering*, have been committed at Liverpool, on the charge of manslaughter, in connection with the death of a man, name unknown, with the exception of GEORGE. He is supposed to have been a grocer's clerks, who was shipped at New-York as a seaman.

Meetings continued to be held throughout the country against the continuance of the tax on Incomes at the war standard.

France.

FERUK KHAN, the Persian Ambassador, had arrived at Marseilles, with a suite of 100 persons.

The opening of the Corps Legislatif was appointed for February 14.

The Bishop of Amiens had been appointed Archbishop of Paris.

Spain.

The news is unimportant.

Turkey.

The Porte has approved of the financial negotiations respecting the new Bank, which will therefore commence operations at once at Constantinople, with a capital of eight millions of piastres.

It is rumored that Mr. LAYARD has obtained a concession for a Rail way from Rustchuk to the Gulf of Sands, which the French and English Governments favor with a view to military purposes.

General CHERNEY has obtained the concession for the Euphrates Valley Railroad.

A Commission of Generals is appointed to prepare a plan for the reform of the Turkish Army.

Constantinople letters of Jan. 6 say that the Diplomatic Conferences relative to the Danubian Principalities continue; the third had been held at Lord STRATFORD's house. The point on which the discussion chiefly had turned, had relation to the political classification of Boyards or noble proprietors of lands. It was the proposition of the Porte to establish two classes of Boyards,—Great Boyards and Small Boyards,—but the Ambassadors objected to the division, and resolved that only one uniform class of proprietors of land is to exist. The division would have been a great weapon in the hands of Government.

Russia.

The Brussels *Nord* publishes a dispatch from the Russian Government to the Russian Envoys, of date Dec. 13, respecting the Neufchatel affair. The dispatch says: "The Imperial Cabinet cannot but admit that His Majesty the King of Prussia has remained within the strict limit of his rights, and it therefore does not think that the slightest restraint should be put upon the freedom of action of His Majesty as to the measures he thinks fit to employ to obtain the satisfaction he asks.

China.

The China mail, giving Canton dates to Nov. 24, has been received, and furnished four days later intelligence than that brought by the last mail. The principal incident during the week was the proceedings of the United States Squadron consequent upon the unjustifiable attack made by a party of Chinese upon the Americans occupying the Barrier Forts, and which was likely to involve the Americans, much against their will, in a quarrel with the Chinese.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH

FROM LONDON TO LIVERPOOL.

BERNE, Friday, Jan. 16.

The final vote of the Federal Assembly has just been taken up, on the proposition of the Federal Council for the settlement of the dispute with Prussia. The Council of State, which, together with the National Council, constitutes the Federal Assembly of Switzerland, having separately discussed the propositions in a long and animated debate, has just resolved upon their adoption. There were 82 members voting in the majority. The minority was composed of Messrs. FUSEY, VOGL and PIGNAT.

PARIS, Saturday, Jan. 16.

The Royalist prisoners at Neufchatel are to be set at liberty, and conducted to the French frontier at Verniers under an escort of Swiss troops. French passports will be delivered to them.

TRIESTE, Friday.

We have news from Constantinople to the 9th inst. IBRAHIM PACHA has beaten the Russians in Circassia. The Russian General was killed in the action.

The English wish to disembark a force at Buforah on the Tigris, where the river forms the dividing line between Turkey and Persia.

MILAN, Friday.

The Emperor and Empress of Austria, accompanied by COUNT BUOL and Barons BACH and BURGH have to-day made their entry into this city.

A telegraphic dispatch from Madrid, states that twenty-five political prisoners have just contrived to effect their escape from Valencia.

From the London *Times* city article, dated London, Friday evening—

Chinese advices bringing full details of the operations at Canton down to the 24th of November, and of the continued obstinacy of Governor YEH, who, notwithstanding the destruction of the Bogue Forts by the English, and the Barrier Forts by the Americans, had issued a proclamation threatening martial law to any of the people who might venture to speak of peace.

The news has caused an increase of firmness in the London Tea Market. Shanghae exchanges on this occasion are less unfavorable.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

Speculators and the trade were acting with great caution under the apprehension that with the existing state of the Money Market prices have reached a point that cannot be depended on should the supplies, at any period of the season, become large. The *Brokers' Circular* report a dull market, and prices, of all qualities, ⅛d. ₰ lb. lower than at the departure of the *Persia*. The sales of the week were restricted to 27,400 bales, of which speculators took 3,000 and exporters 2,500. Friday's business was 6,000 bales, including 1,500 on speculation and for export, the market closing quiet and rather steadier. The following are the official quotations:

Fair Orleans	8d.	Middling	7⅝d.
Fair Uplands	7 11-16d.	Middling	7 7-16d.
Fair Mobiles	7 15-16d.	Middling	7 9-16d.

The stock on hand was estimated at 318,000 bales, of which 209,500 were American.

Manchester Markets.

Trade in Manchester was quiet, and there had been no material variation in prices.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.

The *Brokers' Circular* reports BREADSTUFFS generally quiet, and tending downward. WHEAT in fair consumptive demand, but buyers demanding a reduction. The quotations are 1d.@2d. lower on the week. FLOUR inactive at a decline of 6d. ₰ bbl. A moderate business doing in CORN, at prices 3d.@6d. ₰ quarter below those advised by the *Persia*. Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. quote as follows: Red WHEAT, 8s. @9s 2d.; Western Canal FLOUR, 31s. 6d.@32s. Baltimore and Philadelphia, 32s.@33s. 6d.; Ohio, 34s. 6d. @35s.; White CORN, 35s.@36s.; Yellow, 34s.; Mixed, 33s. 6d.@33s. 9d.

Liverpool Provision Market.

Messrs. BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co. report BEEF dull. Prices generally unchanged. PORK dull, and low; American, of which the stock chiefly consisted, almost unsalable. BACON in large supply and limited demand. Long middles offered at 53s.@54s., without buyers. LARD slightly dearer, but sales unimportant. Quotations 67s.@70s. on the spot, and 65s. to arrive. TALLOW in improved demand, and rather higher. Petersburg Y. C. steady at 61s. The auction sales of Australian went off well at 53s.@59s. 6d.

Liverpool Produce Market.

The *Brokers' Circular* reports Common RESIN in active request. Sales of the week, 3,000 bbls. at 4s. 6d. @4s. 9d.; medium, 5s.@5s. 10d., and fine, 13s.@15s. ASHES quiet. Pots, 45s.@46s.; Pearls, 45s.@47s. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE in limited demand, at 45s.@ 45s. 6d. Nothing doing in LINSEED or RAPE OILS. FISH OILS unchanged. PALM in improved demand. Sales at £45 10s.@£46 on the spot, and £45@£45 10s. to arrive. OLIVE OIL—More doing, and market tending upward. Sales of Gallipoli at £60, and Malaga and Seville, £58 10s.@£59. DYEWOODS in good demand at former rates.

JUTE steady. HIDES—All qualities had considerably advanced. River Platte is quoted at 9½d.; Dry salted Brazil at 10d.@10¾d. SUGARS unchanged at 57s. MOLASSES—Nothing doing. TEA firm at 11¾d.@11¾d. for Congou. Green in improved demand and tending upward. COFFEE—Small business doing. No transactions in RICE. QUERCITRON BARK dull. Philadelphia, 12s. and Baltimore 11s. 6d.@12s.

London Markets.

Messrs. BARING BROS. & Co. quote BREADSTUFFS generally dull, but prices unchanged. White WHEAT 63s.@68s.; Red, 60s.@64s.; FLOUR, 30s.@36s. FISH OILS nominal. OLIVE OIL firm. Sales of Gallipoli at £60 and Mogadore at £57. LINSEED OIL firm at 38s. 9d. on the spot. No sales of CRUDE TURPENTINE. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE quoted at 45s. Bengal RICE active at a decline of 3d. TALLOW steady at 61s. LARD quiet at 70s.@72s. for bbls. and tcs. COPPER firm and unchanged. IRON steady at £8 5s.@£8 10s. for rails, and £8@£8 5s. for bars. Scotch Pig 73s. 6d. TIN—Common blocks at 142s., 145s. for Banca.

London Money Market.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS report an active demand for money, and, if anything, rather more stringency, but without change in rates. East India Company had advanced their rates of EXCHANGE, quoting at 2s. 0½d. on Bengal and Madras, and 2s. 1d. on Bombay. The BULLION in the Bank of England had decreased £1,400. BAR SILVER quoted at 5s. 2½d.; EAGLES, 66s. 4½d; SPANISH DOUBLOONS, 79s. 9d.@ 80s. CONSOLS for money closed on Friday at 93¼@ 93⅝, and for account at 93⅞@94.

LONDON, Saturday, Noon.

LATEST.—CONSOLS for money quoted at 93¾.

American Securities.

Messrs. BELL & Co. report American Securities generally unchanged:

United States Sixes, of 1867–8, 104@105; Massachusetts Fives, 100@101; Pennsylvania Fives, 76@78; Pennsylvania Bonds of 1877, 81@83; Maryland Fives, 89@91; Virginia Fives, 82@84; Virginia Sixes, 83@ 84; Alabama Fives, 78@80@82; Erie Railroad Third Mortgage, 87¼@88¾; Erie Railroad Convertibles, 61 @68; New-York Central Sixes, 90@92; Pennsylvania Central First Mortgage, 88@89; Illinois Central Sevens, of 1860, 101@103; Illinois Central Sevens, of 1875, 88@90; Illinois Central Sixes, 84@86; Illinois Central Shares, $25 paid, 18@20 premium; Michigan Central Eights, of 1869, 94¾@95¾; Panama First Mortgage, of 1850, 90; Panama First Mortgage, of 1864, 90@92. Messrs. BARING BROS. quote Illinois Central Sevens at 90@91¾; Illinois Freelands, 101@103; Illinois Shares, $25 paid, 18@20 premium; New-York Central Sixes, 90@92; Pennsylvania Central First Mortgage, 88@89; Panama, no buyers; Canada Sixes, 110, ex dividend.

Liverpool Freight Market.

The FREIGHT quotations from Liverpool to New-York are as follows, Iron, 12s. 6d.@15s.; Salt, 11s.; Dry Goods, 10s.@17s. 6d.; Hardware, 12s. 6d.; Earthenware, 5s.; Passengers, gross, £2 15s.@£3.

The Latest Liverpool Market.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Jan. 17—Noon.

The sales of COTTON to-day are estimated at 5,000 to 6,000 bales, with a fair general inquiry, at the closing rates of Friday.

BREADSTUFFS are quiet and quotations wholly unchanged.

PROVISIONS dull and without variation.

Mysterious Death at Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Thursday, Jan. 29.

A young man named KIDD, a book-keeper in the Citizens' Deposit Bank, the son of a late well-known druggist in Pittsburg, was found dead this morning on the ice at St. Clair-street Bridge, with a deep cut on his forehead. It is supposed that he jumped or fell over the bridge at about 4 o'clock this morning.

The St. Louis and Missouri River Telegraph Line.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Jan. 29.

The St. Louis and Missouri River Telegraph Line, as far as Jefferson City, went into operation today. It will be extended to Brownsville, and thence to the frontier as fast as it can be built.

Accident on the Central Railroad.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 29.

An accident occurred on the Central Railroad this morning, at Jordan, new road, three freight cars having been plunged into the river. No person, however, was injured.

Fire at Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Thursday, Jan. 29.

The *Morning Post* office was partially destroyed by fire yesterday. The loss is covered by insurance.

Fire at Albany.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 29.

LANG & SILSBEE'S extensive carriage factory, on South Pearl-street, was nearly destroyed by fire at 2 o'clock this morning. A large quantity of the stock was burnt. The loss is about $10,000—partially insured.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Obsequies of Colonel Preston S. Brooks—Quality of the Japanese Coal, &c.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan 29.

The galleries and lobbies of the House of Representatives were more than ordinarily crowded to-day. Mr. SAVAGE was not one of the speakers selected for the occasion, and his allusion to the assault in the Senate is regretted, especially by Mr. BROOKS' immediate friends.

After the funeral procession had passed from the House, Mr. BUCHANAN was surrounded by friends of both sexes, who seized this occasion to pay him their respects.

The Navy Department has been officially advised that, from experiments made on the steamer *San Jacinto*, the Japanese coal stands in the first-class of steam-generating coals, and that, when properly mined from broad veins of sufficient size, it will be found equal to the best coals of America and Europe.

Governor WISE arrived here to-day.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 29.

Case No. 29.—*Adolphus Durant* vs. *Samuel Lawrence et al.*—Argument concluded by Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON for appellant.

XXXIVth Congress---Second Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 29.

Mr. TRUMBULL presented the credentials of Hon. JAMES HARLAN, elected Senator from Iowa, who qualified and took his seat.

The official notification of the death of Hon. PRESTON BROOKS having been received from the House, a eulogy was pronounced by Mr. EVANS, who expressed his regret that this tribute to the memory of the deceased could not be paid by his worthy colleague, Mr. BUTLER; but the deep affliction which this sad event has occasioned him, in the loss of a dear friend and relative, had unfitted him for the performance of that duty.

Mr. HUNTER, while professing his profound grief, hoped that this sad lesson would not be lost upon the living. When standing round the lifeless form of a deceased associate, we learn to appreciate, as we are solemnly reminded of, the great brotherhood of humanity. Detraction should now cease to have an object at which to aim its shafts, for, when one has paid the last debt of nature, he has settled his account with man.

Mr. TOOMBS spoke briefly of the manly virtues of the deceased, but, without concluding his remarks, resumed his seat, being completely overcome by his feelings.

The usual resolutions of sympathy and regret were then adopted, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 29.

Mr. KEITT announced the death of Mr. BROOKS, saying that his disease was acute inflammation of the throat, and so swift and fatal that even his medical advisers believed him to be in no danger until within the briefest possible period of the time of his decease. Mr. BROOKS was born in Edgefield District, S. C., in 1819, and had served in the Legislature of that State; and in the Mexican war had rendered gallant service. He was sent to Congress as the representative of a proud and gallant constituency, whose history has been illustrated by the virtue, statesmanship and eloquence of ROBERT GOODLOE HARPER, JOHN C. CALHOUN, and GEORGE MCDUFFIE. He spoke of his long and intimate relations with the deceased, who, in his bearing, was frank and honest—in dispute, severe—and in friendship, delicious. Mr. BROOKS has left a wife and four children. Within the sanctity of that home he would not intrude, but would supplicate Heaven to furnish balm to their crushed and bleeding hearts. Earth never pillowed on its bosom a truer son, nor Heaven opened wide its gates to receive a manlier spirit.

Mr. KEITT then submitted a series of resolutions expressing the deep sensibility with which the House had received the intelligence of the death of Mr. BROOKS, tendering to the family of the deceased the sympathy of the House, and resolving that the members, in token of respect, wear crape on the left arm for thirty days.

These resolutions were subsequently unanimously adopted.

Mr. QUITMAN added a few words to the tribute paid to the character of the deceased by the gentleman from South Carolina. He regarded it as just and appropriate. He had seen Mr. BROOKS bearing the trials of the siege of Vera Cruz, as an officer of the Palmetto Regiment, ever exhibiting all the characteristics of a true man and a soldier under all circumstances. Never a morning came here but what he made his salute to his old commander.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, said Mr. BROOKS merited the confidence of his constituents because he was the faithful advocate of their political sentiments and the zealous guardian of their rights, interests and honor. His relations with the deceased were such as enabled him to know and appreciate his virtues. He was a man of kind heart and the most tender sensibilities. Mr. KEITT had well said that his friendship was of most extraordinary tenacity. If these elements, which are among the highest characteristics of true manhood ever led him to acts which our judgments would decide to be wrong, let us remember that "To err is human, to forgive divine."

Mr. CLINGMAN remarked that his acquaintance with the deceased commenced with the latter's first term of service in the House, and the fact that they came from a district of country united in past and present history, the people entertaining a similarity of feelings and views, made them warm personal friends. With his own immediate constituents his popularity was unbounded, and coming from a State whose generosity advances the merits of its sons, he had already obtained distinction in the public councils. In the course of his remarks, Mr. CLINGMAN said if to insure success a man must be an adept in the arts of deception and hypocrisy, Mr. BROOKS was not suited for such a station, as no man was more frank and manly.

Mr. SAVAGE did not approve of much talking, at any time, but he would do injustice to his feelings, and those of his constituents, by remaining silent on this sad occasion. History records but one Thermopylæ, but there ought to have been another, and that for PRESTON S. BROOKS. BRUTUS stabbed CÆSAR in the capitol, and, whatever may be thought of the justice and wisdom of the deed, the world has, ever since, approved and applauded the act. So shall the scene in the Senate-Chamber carry the name of the deceased to all future generations, long to be remembered after all here are forgotten, and when these proud walls shall have crumbled into ruins. Had he been permitted to choose his own death, he (SAVAGE) was convinced he would have fallen in some great battle for public freedom; but it was not for him to question the wisdom of Omnipotence.

After a brief recess the corpse was brought into the House, and in the presence of the members of both branches of Congress, the President and Cabinet, the Judges of the Supreme Court, Mr. BUCHANAN and others, Rev. Mr. WALDO, chaplain of the House, delivered a brief discourse (making no allusion to the deceased) from the words of our Saviour to the thief on the cross, "This day thou shalt be with me in Paradise," the object being to justify Christ in making that declaration to the penitent, and to show the necessity of repentance.

The House shortly afterwards adjourned, and the remains of Mr. BROOKS were deposited in the Congressional Cemetery.

News from Mexico.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Jan. 29.

The latest Mexican dates are to the 7th.

The political news is unimportant.

Three millions of dollars had been received at Vera Cruz, from the interior, and $1,800,000 of Mexican coin shipped on the British Mail Steamship.

Proposed Line of Steamers Between St. Louis and Boston.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Jan. 29.

The Chamber of Commerce of this city have appointed a Committee to correspond with the Board of Trade at Boston, and the Chamber of Commerce at New-Orleans, relative to the establishment of a direct line of steamers between Boston and St. Louis, *viâ* New-Orleans. The Chamber of Commerce of this city pledges the active coöperation of its members in furtherance of the proposed enterprise.

Sailing of the Arabia for Boston.

HALIFAX, Thursday, Jan. 29.

The Royal Mail steamship *Arabia* sailed at 10 minutes to 3 o'clock this morning, and will be due at Boston about 10 A. M. on Friday. The weather was calm and raining.

Departure of the America.

BOSTON, Thursday, Jan. 29.

At 2 P. M. the *America* was below the Castle, near open water, and soon after, probably, proceeded on her voyage to Liverpool.

NEWS FROM HAVANA.

Arrival of the Quaker City and Philadelphia.

THE WRECK OF THE BARK CASPIAN—SHIPWRECKED CREWS, ETC.

The steamship *Quaker City*, Capt. SHUFELDT, from Mobile the 22d, and Havana at 11 A. M. on the 25th, arrived here last evening.

The *Quaker City* passed, yesterday morning at 8 o'clock, Barnegat, bearing N. W. 30 miles, the clipper ship *Nonpareil*. Hove to; heavy fog; sea smooth. At 10 A. M. passed a large ship showing a white signal with a red ball, beating to the northward.

From Havana there is nothing of importance to report. The cargo of the wrecked brig *Boston* left Havana on the 24

LITERARY GOSSIP FROM ABROAD.

SIR EDWARD BULWER LYTTON was to have been inaugurated as Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow. On this occasion he would deliver an address to the students,—who, divided into what are called nations, are the electors. The office to which Sir EDWARD has been appointed, for one year certain—and probably for a second, according to usual custom—is purely honorary. There are only trifling duties to perform, no patronage to exercise, no emoluments to receive. Yet, during a period of nearly forty years, men of letters and politics have been ambitious of the appointment. During that period, it has been held by JEFFREY, BROUGHAM, CAMPBELL the poet, Sir JAMES MACKINTOSH, (who defeated Sir WALTER SCOTT,) FOX MAULE, (now Lord PANMURE,) Lord JOHN RUSSELL, THOMAS BABINGTON MACAULAY, and the Duke of ARGYLE among the liberals—for the election has turned on party politics rather than literary merit—while, on the Conservative side, Lord GRANTLEY, (now Earl of Derby,) Sir ROBERT PEEL, Lord LYNDHURST, Sir JAMES GRAHAM, ALISON, the historian, the Earl of EGLINTON, and now Sir E. BULWER LYTTON, have filled the chair. The day after his inauguration, Sir EDWARD is to be entertained at a public dinner, by the merchants, gentry, and *literati* of Glasgow, without distinction of party. He is now in his fifty-second year, having been born in 1805, in which year were also born DISRAELI, Lord MAHON, Bishop WILBERFORCE, W. HARRISON AINSWORTH, and the celebrated epicene, GEORGE SAND. It is not generally known that, previous to the publication of *Pelham*, its distinguished author was in the British army, for a short time. He was cornet in a fashionable cavalry regiment, but did not long hold this commission—fortunately for the interests of literature.

In every man's cup of life, *surgit amari aliquid*. BULWER's bitter drop seems to be his wife. Thirty years ago, when Miss ROSINA WHEELER (an Irish lady) married the author of *Pelham*, then only a "rising young man," she was one of the handsomest young women in London, with considerable accomplishments and some talent, to boot. Incompatibility of temper (*hers* was soured, it is said, by curt treatment from her aristocratic mother-in-law) caused a separation, after a few years, and the ill-assorted pair have not met for nearly twenty years. The husband pursued his literary course, which has been a very brilliant one. The wife, who had previously shown some ability in a story called *The Supper of Sultaut*, in *Fraser's Magazine*, also threw her mind into authorship, and came before the world, in 1833, with a novel called *Cheveley; or, the Man of Honor*, the great aim of which was to satirize her mother-in-law, her husband, and her brother-in-law, Sir HENRY BULWER. In twelve months more out came her *Budget of the Bubble Family*—also in ridicule of her husband and his immediate relatives. A third novel, of the same class, was *Behind the Scenes*. She has written four other works of fiction, in which her husband is *not* alluded to. There is a new novel from her pen announced, to be called *Very Successful!* in which, rumor reports, Sir EDWARD is to get "particular fits." It will be illustrated with engravings, caricaturing her husband. Lady BULWER LYTTON has a very handsome income, secured to her by the deed of separation. When Sir EDWARD succeeded to his mother's estate at Knebworth, worth some £15,000 per annum, he very liberally, and wholly without solicitation on her part, trebled the allowance which she had previously received from him. Lady BULWER LYTTON generally resides at Florence, with Mrs. TROLLOPE as her companion, house-mate, friend, and (it is added) anti-husband counselor. Her Ladyship's personal attractions, once so very considerable, have disappeared—absorbed in unromantic obesity—and she has now turned "the sharp corner" of her fiftieth year.

HARRIET MARTINEAU, now in her 55th year, and the most voluminous of female authors, continues to reside on her little farm at Ambleside, near the haunts which the poetry of WORDSWORTH has made memorable, but in such a state of bodily ill-health that her death may be expected at any moment She has just published a Christmas book, illustrated by WILLIAM BANKS, called *Sketches From Life* It consists of original tales. One of these (*Father d'Eglas*) is given as founded on a historical fact nearly 200 years old. Of the remaining stories she says, "the rest have all fallen within my own cognizance in regard to their leading incidents though I have taken liberties in the mode of their presentment, for various reasons, and especially for the purpose of disguise, in consideration of the feelings of persons who might otherwise detect the originals of my portraits."

In the last century, BEAUMARCHAIS, a man of the world as well as a play-wright, organized the dramatic authors of Paris, and made them combine to fix such a tariff of prices, and assert their rights, as placed them on equal terms, at least, with the managers. The result has been that authors, as well as managers, make money. The smallest of the successful authors, down to M. SCRIBE, with his villa at Mendon and his estate in the country, is well paid. Even M. PONSARD has made a fortune out of two or three successful plays, besides being made a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor, presented with diamonds by the Emperor, and actually elected into the Academy of France.

This M. PONSARD is certainly clever. He started as a writer *of* tragedies after the manner of RACINE—what a cynical critic designated "defective plasters cast in an antique mould"—and was puffed, as something great, by those who opposed the innovations of VICTOR HUGO and his school. Afterwards he turned to comedy, as witness his "*L'Honneur et l'Argent*," and "*La Bourse*." This last, by which the author has realized 75,000 francs, had boldness to recommend it, at all events, for it cut sharply at the tricks of commercial gambling, (the Emperor and his courtiers being all suspected of stock-exchange trickery and jobbery,) and it has pleased the public. It was M. PONSARD who said, on taking his chair in the Académie, that RACINE was "as natural as SHAKESPEARE, when SHAKESPEARE is natural," but that SHAKESPEARE —whom he calls "the divine WILLIAMS"—is far too obscene for the purity of mind happily possessed by a French audience!

JULES JANIN's supremacy, as a newspaper critic and essayist, has lately received a great shock from the satirical bi-weekly paper called *Figaro*. The leading writer of that clever, wicked, satirical print was a table-talk man, one M. VILLEMOT, who had a knack of putting serious things in a laughable point of view. The *Indépendance Belge*, which has a good deal of Parisian gossip, snapped up M. VILLEMOT, at a large salary, and seduced him to one of its editorial chairs at Brussels. The *Figaro* immediately and unmistakably appeared to have lost force. M. VILLEMOT's wit disappeared rom the *Figaro*, and oddly enough, has not yet become perceptible in the *Indépendance Belge*. After three weeks of dulness, out came a letter in *Figaro* from "*Un bon jeune homme à sa cousine Madeleine*," and signed by VALENTINE DE QUEVILLE. Under the mark of rustic innocence, very adroitly kept up, keen wit and cutting satire were so evident that all the world (of Paris) got talking of it There was plenty of personality, too, every hit o which *told*. After nine days' guessing it appeared that M. EDMUND ABOUT was the *bon jeune homme* the most formidable, because the ablest, riva JULES JANIN ever had. M. ABOUT, quite a young man yet, was educated at the *Ecole Normale*, which sent him, as a crack pupil, to study Greek literature and antiquities at the *Ecole Française* of Athens. After residing there two or three years, he returned, and wrote a book called *La Grèce Contemporaine*, which was so popular in Paris that a London publisher successfully brought out a translation. Then followed that touching Italian love tale, *Tolla*, of which a translation was published in Boston a year ago. The Paris critics were down on this, because it was literally "founded on facts," but the public bought successive editions of the book. Next came something quite different, but very able, *Les Mariages de Paris*. Now, by his *feuilleton* in *Figaro*, M. ABOUT is placed at the head of living French essayists and critics. He is under thirty years of age.

EUGENE SUE, now residing at the Hague, is said to be on the eve of his first visit to London. M. GUIZOT's article on the late Sir ROBERT PEEL, in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, has attracted more attention in London than in Paris. It is a compound of biography, politics and criticism, with a strong infusion of personal reminiscences. One curious part of it is an episode containing GUIZOT's own account of the Spanish marriages, which precipitated the Revolution of 1848. One new item of information about PEEL has a look of probability. It is that, in 1809, when PEEL entered Parliament, aged 21, his father (a very staunch Tory) waited on the then Premier and said "My son is a young man of great ability. His tendencies are Whiggish. To make them Tory, you must employ him, and he will serve you well." The advice was taken, but after twenty years of Toryism, PEEL emancipated the Catholics. Lord MAHON and Mr. CARDWELL, it may here be stated, have almost through the press Sir R. PEEL's autobiographic account of how he came to repeal the Corn Laws in 1846. His previous history of Catholic Emancipation was singularly devoid of personal or political interest.

There is nothing new under the sun. In the Imperial Library at Paris has lately been found *Electricity as a Universal Agent*, written by Count TRESSAU, and printed as far back as 1783. It is positively stated to have forestalled the recent important discoveries in electricity.

JASMIN, the French barber-poet, who has lately been placed on the pension-list of France, for five hundred dollars a year, (he had previously received the Cross of the Legion of Honor,) has been presented by his native place, the town of Ayen, with a gold vase, ornamented with fruits in silver, and inscribed "Ayen to Jasmin."

BERANGER, who is now in his seventy-seventh year, has just completed the continuation and revisal of his Autobiography. It is to be published within a year after his death, in one volume, each page being full and solid as to composition, so that the whole work, including a hundred songs never before printed, may be sold for five francs. If printed in the usual Paris fashion, with a rivulet of type meandering through a meadow of margin, it would probably extend to a dozen volumes. The old poet desires to be read by the million.

It is stated, by the *Indépendance Belge*, that on the purchase of *La Presse*, from M. DE GIRARDIN, (the particulars of which were given several weeks ago, by the Paris correspondent of the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES,) several parties were concerned, as partners with M. MILLAUD. They are said to be Mr. MASTERMAN and Mr. MANBY, (of London,) Monsieur DE KERVEGUEN, LAVALETTE, AVIGDOR, MARTERET and BECHETOM, (of Paris,) and POLONAI, of Nice.

A variety of American works (including several on Spiritual Rappings) have been lately placed among the books prohibited in Rome and its dependencies.

EUGENE SUE, whose *Histoire du Peuple*, is issuing, volume after volume, has recently taken to theological studies, and favors the world, through the Paris paper, *Le National*, with his ideas on what he calls "The Religious Question." It would appear that the great novelist is not very successful in his D. D. attempt. VOLTAIRE by himself is bad enough, but Voltaire-and-water is very vapid.

Hon. HENRY STANLEY, who has been sojourning in the East of Europe, has published a volume of metrical translations of the most popular national ballads of Wallachia and Moldavia. Some of these are very ancient. Few have previously been translated. Most of them have the warm love for home and father-land. The originals are in the Rouman language—which the Wallachians claim to be one of the six streams through which pure Latin, the tongue of the great Roman people, has come down to this time. The other five are the Provençal and the French, the Spanish, the Portuguese, and the Italian. The Greek language has only one descendant—the degenerate and enfeebled Romaic. There is little doubt that the Wallachians received the Latin through the Roman province of Dacia. Thence, also, Hungary, Transylvania and Bessarabia came to possess it.

ROSE BONHEUR, the French cattle-painter, is putting on the canvas, in England, the recent fruits of some months' study in Scotland. This lady, only 34 years old, is also a sculptor, and scarcely surpassed by LANDSEER himself as an animal-painter. One of her pictures has been placed in the Gallery of the Luxembourg in Paris—the highest French honor to a living artist. Her "Horse Fair" was the gem of the Paris Exhibition of 1855.

NIEBUHR THE HISTORIAN.—NIEBUHR's disposition is very melancholy; the purer his heart, the deeper his sensibilities, the more he feels the want of some firm support for his soul; he fights with uncertainty an I quarrels with life. He said to me: "I am weary of life, only the children bind me to it." He repeatedly expressed the bitterest contempt for mankind; and, in short, the spiritual condition of this remarkable man cuts me to the heart, and his out-pourings alternately elevated and horrified me. To see such a heart and mind in the midst of the convulsions of our time, gives a deep insight into the machinery of our poor human life. NIEBUHR needs a friend who would be a match for him; he has not one such in the world. The wealth of his intellect, the extent of his knowledge, are absolutely appalling, but his knowledge of the present is only the result of historical inquiry and political calculations; he does not understand individual or national life. "I do know and understand people," replied he, when I made the above remark to him; "I read, and inquire, and hear; and my residence abroad has afforded me an impartial point of view." And yet I maintain he has no knowledge of human nature. One thing I am more and more sure of—men of giant intellect and high imagination are little fitted to govern; the practical man, if he will avail himself of the intellects of others, makes the best minister."

PECULIAR CHARACTERISTIC OF METEORIC STONES.—There is one character which is peculiar in the meteoric stone, and which proves to be of high significance, viz: its substance is composed of various mineral ingredients which are identical with matters of familiar occurrence upon the earth; but amidst these iron is found in great abundance as it is never found on the earth; that is, in a native or nearly pure metallic and uncombined tate. On the terrestrial surface iron is always mingled with diverse matters from which it has to be extracted by art when it is required as a pure metal. The omnipresent and corrosive oxygen of the air alone prevents it from maintaining such condition long; this rusts and eats it away. Oxygen and iron have so irresistibly strong an attraction or affinity for each other that they invariably combine when they are left together. Thus, then, the unoxydized and purely metallic condition of iron in the aerolite proves that it comes from a situation in which there is no oxygen; that is, from beyond the bounds of the atmosphere, and that it is, therefore, altogether unterrestrial.

A VERY FAIR HIT.—An exchange says: The United States are overrun at this time with professors, not Professors of Colleges, but self-appointed and self-constituted professors, who just help themselves to the title, and parade it with great dignity before the public. There is scarcely a little academy in the country, whose teachers do not call themselves professors—music teachers, dancing masters. Even seronauts are professors. The title, once signifying something, is now synonymous with assurance, pretension and brass. It has become almost as common as colonel or major. That's true. We have, already, Professors of the Banjo, Professors of Rum Toddies, and Professors of "Charter Amendments," and we may expect ere long, to hear announced Professors of Politics, Professors of Bribery and Corruption, and Professors of the Lobby. All those are as necessary as the others, and will speedily be born to us.

WASHINGTON CHAT.

Metropolitan Gossip—A Reception at the White-House and who were there—Hops at the National Hotel and the Kirkwood House—Festivities Past and to Come.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 24, 1857.

"How provoking!" exclaimed a bright-eyed belle who came with a fair companion this afternoon into my *atelier*, "How provoking! Here is the 'Court Journal' crowded full with articles about corruption, Congress, and such stupid things, yet never a word about the reception last night." "Not a word," chimed in the other silvery voice, neither was any mention made of our delicious 'hop' at the National. Really it's too bad!" "Indeed is it," echoed the first speaker, "and I only wish that I dared to write. Dear me, though, you used to write for the papers, Mr. Easel, when you traveled about in Europe—why can't you write here? Do, there's a good man, and I will write home so that all the girls can get the papers—but you mustn't say that I asked you to mention me—that is—if you do mention me." Could I resist? and when, having carried their point, (as ladies ever do,) the fair persuaders left, there came another question to be settled. "To what paper shall I send my epistles?"

Foremost among its fellows here, just now, is the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES, which has so fearlessly attacked corruption in its strongholds, and is crushing the monster's hydra-heads by the simple expression of its "moral convictions." Timid legislators may pass edicts to stifle this dauntless exposure of wrong, and guilty ones may sneer at it as the "idle wind that one heedeth not," but your correspondent-in-chief has the sympathy of all honest citizens here. Leaving him and his associates to disclose a state of official morality only equaled in the days of CHARLES the Second, be mine the task to record such bits of metropolitan gossip and art-chat as are afloat in the *salons* and the *ateliers*, even as DE GRAMMONT chronicled the Court of the "merry monarch." Would that like him I could write in a style perfect as the beauties it celebrates, sparkling and expressive as their tell-tale eyes, harmonious as their forms, and tripping as their fairy movements. *N'importe*, I will do the best I can, and so much for an Addisonian introduction. "*C'est le premier pas qui coute.*"

The "reception" on Friday evening was the second of the season, and there was a strong force of policemen in the vestibule to guard the hats and raglans, which the crowd had so unceremoniously dived into the week previous. Punctually at 8 o'clock the doors were thrown open, and the full band of the Marine corps, stationed in an ante-room, struck up the "President's March." But the arrivals were "few and far between"—the pedestrian populace did not care to brave the cold—office-holders, unlike the sunflowers, have no look for their Presidential god "when he sets"—and the belles, fatigued with the last night's "hop" at the National, refused to "face the music" in the East room.

The "family dining-room" (which, on these occasions, is used as a dressing-room) was consequently little used, and there was not the usual toilet finishing, which, *on dit*, often presents scenes which only HOGARTH's graver could portray. For once, and for a wonder, the expansive creations of DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD had ample room for the display of skirts in the fullest blow of their glory and there was a chance to see, by the single mirror, that no refractory hair-pin was in view. Gentlemen were not forced to mount guard long ere their partners emerged ready for presentation. *En avant!*

The cosy "crimson parlor" was entirely deserted, nor were there many in the oval "blue parlor," where Marshal HOOVER stands to ask strangers their names, and then presents them to "His Excellency." In Gen. WASHINGTON's time there was a deal of ceremony, but it gradually vanished, and the present incumbent is noted for the suavity and courtesy with which he receives his guests. Care has furrowed his countenance since he first "received" at the White House, and Time has silvered his locks, but whatever perplexities he may have, he possesses the happy faculty of leaving them in his office up stairs, that he may cordially return the pressure of each offered, hand, and chat pleasantly with each new-comer until another claims his attention. Mrs. PIERCE, all regretted to learn, was confined to her room by indisposition, but the ladies paid their respects to her fair companion, Miss MACGREGOR, a charming representative of New-England's daughters. A conspicuous object in this reception-room, by the way, is the large and exquisite bouquet, received as a daily tribute from the green-house of the Executive mansion, which is a floral temple, containing many rich and rare treasures—a pleasing resort for a sad-hearted, bereaved mother.

The "green-parlor" is the next of the suite, and beyond it is the famous "east room," which (a statistical friend once told me) is eighty feet long, forty feet wide, and twenty feet high. When the good Mrs. ABIGAIL ADAMS came here during her husband's Administration, some fifty-seven years ago, she used this as "a drying room, to hang up the clothes in." Now it is handsomely furnished, with large chandeliers, mirrors, draperies, and a superb carpet, woven in one piece, but woven, alas! across the water. Every article of the furniture is either French, or made in the French style, and the fair throng, which forms the principal ornament, is attired *à la mode de Paris*. But neither the Tuileries, nor the Hotel de Ville, nor the *salons* of the Faubourg St. Germain, can furnish such a display of congregated female beauty as often graces this "east room." The *Parisiennes*, who dress, speak, dance and talk for effect, cannot compare with the daughters of America—who, with faces fresh as morn, the breathing violet in their eyes, and intellect speaking through every palpitation of this eloquent blush-expressions—possess an originality of manner and utterance wholly unknown to the languid artful-artlessness of European life.

On Friday night "the spell of loveliness" rested upon Miss A***R, (charmingly dressed in white and blue,) who is a type of the blonde beauty of the North, although she now officially represents the far isles of the Pacific. Miss K**G, of your Empire State, received the homage of a gallant representative from North Carolina, whose taste is equal to the brilliant gem just presented to him by the merchants of New-York, for his services in bringing about the purchase of the *Resolute*. Miss S*****R, of St. Louis, wore a black dress with quaint pink trimmings, which lent additional charms to her "mild attemper'd dignity." Miss T***R, of Philadelphia, in an exquisitely flounced blue brocade, attracted much attention by her bright black eyes and her matchless emerald necklase. Nor could any present but admire the bewitching little Miss W****R, of Baltimore, whose flowing ringlets could not conceal her blushes as she made her *début*.

Place aux Dames. Alas that maternal love has tempted across the ocean Mme. De B*****O, whose imperious beauty still dazzles the beholder with a blended sweetness and majesty, like that of Juno. We were favored, however, with the queen-like forms of Mesdames Y***R, of Florida, and B***R, of Mississippi, each in becoming dark velvet—the latter wearing graceful decorations of ostrich feathers. Mrs. C***R, of Connecticut, in white, with camellias, was much admired; and the *coiffure* of Mrs. N****R, of Alabama, was pronounced bewitching, even by the ladies.

The display of gentlemen was meagre enough. Diplomacy was represented by Count SARTIGE, who wore the star of the "*Legion d'Honneur*," and his Secretary of Legation, M. GAULDREE DE BOILLEAU, both of whom, the ladies will remember, married Yankee wives—the minister espousing a Boston heiress, while the Secretary is a son-in-law of Col. BENTON. None of the Supreme Court were present, on account of the recent death of Mrs. DANIELS, although most of the Judges and their wives were at the official dinner at the White House the day before. Neither did a uniform grace the scene—an omission the more noticed from the recollection that "army men" abounded at the recent balls given by Mrs. Col. FREEMAN, and by Mrs. Dr. WOODS, the latter a daughter of President TAYLOR.

Mr. Secretary GUTHRIE, "like some tall cliff," was the only member of the Cabinet present, although we had the intelligent presence of Mr. KING, Assistant Postmaster-General, his fair daughter did not grace the scene. The corpulent HEALEY represented the Fine Arts, and there was a faint sprinkling of care-worn Congressional claimants, ingenious patentees, persevering petitioners, curious correspondents, and the "rest of mankind." It was rather "slow," however, and none seem to regret the arrival of 10 o'clock, when the band struck up the *finale*, called on the written programme of the Italian leader, "*Yank Dhudel, avec variashion.*" And so ended the second reception.

To describe the "hop" at the National Hotel the evening previous, without having taken notes, is an impossibility. Tropes and figures, and flowers of rhetoric, well-set phrases and symmetrical sentences are out of the question, for it would be easier to chronicle the changeful beauties of a kaleidoscope than such a dazzling whirl of illustrious names, of fairy forms, of manly countenances, of tiny feet twinkling in the mazy dance, of angelic eye-brows which were bent (like Cupid's bow) upon conquest, of sparkling glances which mocked the stars in brilliancy, and of bewitching partners. New-Hampshire and Pennsylvania and Massachusetts contributed the "bright particular stars" of the evening, while the pleasures of the entertainment were enhanced by a bountiful supper contributed by "mine host." Many a regret was expressed that one of the boarders, who has ever taken a prominent part in these pleasant festivities, was detained away "in close custody" for "conscience' sake."

At the Kirkwood House there has also been a "hop" this week, aye, and a dinner, given with Californian munificence to Senator WELLER, by some of his constituents here. Quiet "*fêtes dansantes*" have not been wanting, and on one evening many went over to Georgetown Heights, where Mr. PAINE, the well-known banker, threw open his mansion for a private concert.

Next week, the martial "*Redacteur-en-Chef*" of one of your New-York dailies is to have a great party on Wednesday night. On Wednesday, Major LINDSEY, of the Marine Corps, gives a dinner to sundry prominent politicians. Tuesday and Friday, there will be the usual dinner-parties at the hospitable mansion of Senator FISH, with the Saturday dinner and reception of Madame SLIDELL. The advent of the President elect will naturally create some excitement, and those who enjoy the sumptuous entertainments of Mr. CORCORAN also await with impatience the coming of Mr. PEABODY, who is to be especially honored by his financial compeer. Of these, with some art-gossip, the readers of the DAILY TIMES may hear—if this is deemed print-worthy—from

ENOCH EASEL.

Is the Minor Press of New-York a Nuisance or a Convenience; an Advantage or a Disadvantage to the Trade and Well-being of Society in this City?

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: You are at the head of one of the largest circulated and most influential newspapers in this City, or I may say in the world; and that fact being well known, your publication of this letter will not be attributed to selfish motives on your part. As for myself, you are undoubtedly aware that I am neither editor, proprietor, stockholder or employe of any journal in this City, nor have I a particle of interest, near or remote, in any paper that may be interested in what I write you. An influential morning paper has taken upon itself the task of reading daily lectures to the advertising public as to the rule of conduct that should guide them in the way they publish their business affairs. If any thing new is to be learned, if any lessons in economy, or rules for a judicious expenditure of money are inculcated, no doubt every interested person will be thankful. If the theory advanced by the *Herald* is correct, every one should know it, and it should be established beyond question. The difference between advertising in three, or six, or ten newspapers, is a very material matter with the advertiser, and we are all glad to have light thrown on the subject. As a matter of argument, let us admit for a moment that leading advertisers among the trading, amusement-making, medicine-dealing, and business fraternity, only get the worth of their money while advertising in three or four leading journals. Establish this fact, and have it well understood, and see where we shall find ourselves. The consequence will be that only the three or four journals will be supported, and the rest will go down. Call that a convenience, and say that the proprietors, conductors and employes can go elsewhere, or embark in other business, that the community are most interested, and the prosperity of a few is comparatively of little consequence. There is a vast portion of the community who cannot afford, or do not choose to take the "leading" journals. Each paper always has something peculiar to itself in its line of policy, its religion, politics, or views of social life. Unquestionably a great majority of the people of this City, and this country, only take one paper. You are well aware that in the late severe Presidential contest every single newspaper in this City, of a conceded large circulation, and consequent wide influence, advocated the election of one and the same candidate. Say, if you please—and you and I were on that side—that it was for the best to advocate and elect that candidate; and then we cannot go behind the universally conceded point that our only safeguard is a full and free discussion of every great public measure. Now what would be the condition of things in this immense City, with all its diversified interests, if the only organs of public opinion were three or four papers that advocated the election of one set of men to power and influence? You may say that it is scarcely a supposable case; but you concede the point contended for by the *Herald*—as I have momentarily admitted for the sake of the argument—that advertisers only get the worth of their money by advertising in three or four journals of the largest circulation, and it must come to that. Papers cannot live without advertisements, nor are they complete as *news*-papers without them. But, Sir, the theory is false; totally false, and three or four positions will clearly show it. There are hundreds of thousands of people in this City who, during the lifetime (the day it is published) of any particular advertisement, do not read and see the advertisement in one of these three or four "leading journals," and at the same time that do read one or more of the "minor" journals. Let us take a special case; as what is true of one class of advertisements is necessarily true, in the long run, of others. We will take a theatrical advertisement. We will say that the cost of one day's insertion in one of the minor papers is the price of two tickets at that place of amusement—not, perhaps, far from the exact fact. We will admit, if you please, that that minor paper has a City circulation of only one thousand, which is unquestionably far below the circulation of many of the minor papers of this City. Now each of these thousand papers are certainly seen and read by more than two persons, on the average, but we will keep entirely within the line of probabilities and say two adult persons. Of these two thousand persons at least one-half have not seen the advertising columns of any of the "leading" papers. Is it then going too far to believe that two persons out of these thousand readers go to that place of amusement so advertised in consequence of seeing it in this "minor" journal? The great philosopher, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, tells us in his lessons of economy—and his theory carried out in practice made him a man of wealth—he tells us that money begets money, and that its offspring begets more. So of customers; every customer who is well pleased with an establishment is at once an advertisement to publish it to others. N. B—If the establishment is of the *bogus* or "humbug" order, and does not please its customers, it has all the more need of a wide advertising in the journals.

A third illustration: A party is just starting off to a theatre—some theatre. They look for a paper —the "leading" paper—to see what is going on at Bliffkins' popular place of amusement. The paper is not at hand, but a minor paper is—very likely an evening paper,—for they are generally about just at nightfall—and this is caught up and the amusement selected. It is found that Bliffkins does not advertise in this "obscure" and sparsely circulated sheet; but by it they learn that the eminent Mr. Forrest Sevenoaks, or that incomparable and exquisitely funny fellow, Grimaldi Misletoe, opens that very evening at Queen Laura's Theatre, and then all agree to go and see the funny Grimaldi.

Let us have a fourth illustration: You well know, and every observing person in the community knows, that not a man in the country was ever eminently successful in business, or amassed wealth by his tact and good management, that did not advertise widely in all the journals. Besides, Sir, say what you will, there is a direct reward and influence from all whom we patronise—independent of the threat, "Ill cut him up unless he advertises"—and that influence is wide and continuous. It covers a surface in wide concentric circles like the effect of a stone thrown into a lake.

The tendency to a centralisation of wealth and power, to monopolize and control public opinion, and throw a vast influence into the hands of a few persons or corporations, is a bad one, and is to be deprecated. So far as the influence of a powerful public journal could go, it is no more desirable that the New-York *Herald* should overtop all other organs of public opinion, than that the Erie and Central Railroads should control the Legislature and the destinies of the Empire State. Though the *Herald* may fear the latter, I have no fear of the former. No one, or two, or three conductors of journals in this City, would satisfy the public, if they were the sole creators and custodians of public opinion. A few years since, two or three leading men in Wall-street wished to get up a mammoth Insurance Company, with many millions capital, and by the economy of association, skill, and power, break down all minor concerns by underbiading them in the market. The argument was, that there would be but few high salaries of officers, that the machinery would be so perfect, and the risk so little, that a vast gain in economy of management would be the result. They contended that this economy and saving would be shared by the whole community. And why did it not succeed? Simply because nearly every man who was called on to join and take stock, was either concerned himself, or had a brother, father, partner, cousin or friend, that was interested in, or employed by some other Insurance establishment that would necessarily suffer from the overshadowing of such a mammoth concern. Therein is the true secret of all our business operations. In this we see the links that hold society together. Suppose it were true that A. T. STEWART & Co., and three or four other large establishments, could actually supply all the retail purchasers in this City with gloves, and every other article of dry-goods necessary, and at a lower rate than any smaller concerns could live by; what then? Would it be for the interest of everybody to buy of them and no one else? That is not the way a vast population is to be supported.

"This world was made for CÆSAR,
But for Titus, too."

Every one is bound to have a living, and the individual interest of each person is not found in saving every penny possible, by patronizing the largest establishments. And however powerful any one man may be; however high a man may climb by his talents, his energy, or his wealth, there is a compensation in all things, and it is right there should be. Vast landed possessions in one family for hundreds of years raised an anti-rent war, and the proprietor was forced to sell.

"God never made an independent man."

"The hero of Macedon found the reward of his ambition in the *Granicus*; HANNIBAL in *exile*; CÆSAR in the *Senate*; SIDNEY on the *scaffold*! Sweden's mad monarch touched the goal of his ambition at *Pultowa*; WOLSEY in *disgrace*; NAPOLEON in *captivity!*" And I could point you to a man—a journalist, too—who has amassed wealth, and become in some respects famous, who, either from the way he made some of his money, or from some other cause, does not find that position in society that he would be glad to have. Is there not a compensating balance everywhere?

But I have not covered half the ground. I have not alluded to the manner that advertisements are partially lost or covered up when in a journal that prints thousands; or to the conspicuous position of business announcements in a paper that is small, or exceedingly well arranged, or brief, spirited and witty, in its reading matter, or that makes it a point to "notice" advertisements in reading columns. I have not noticed class papers, like musical journals for musical advertisements, medical journals for medical announcements, Sunday journals for Sunday reading, or amusing journals for amusement-seeking people. I have not alluded to the quality, or class, or "respectability" of the readers of certain papers, as it is well known that there are ten times as many buyers or patrons of certain things among the readers of some journals, as among the readers of certain other journals. You may depend, Sir, that the business community of New-York are not totally ignorant of the best way, manner and medium of advertising their several affairs. No one man can lecture and drum everybody into the way he wishes them to go. Perhaps, in my lengthy dissertation I have entirely forgotten the true state of the case. There may be a rival in the way; perhaps several. The journal in question is perhaps only parodying the famous speech of *Bombastes Furioso*:

"And I have heard, on Afric's burning shore,
A hungry lion give a horrid roar;
The horrid roar echoed along the shore."

And in the same renowned classic we find the reply:

"So have I heard, on Afric's burning shore,
Another lion give another roar;
And the first lion thought the last a bore."

Very respectfully yours, O. P.

Engines of the Steamer Adriatic.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In an article published by you this morning I fear you do unintentional injustice to American engineers. You say that the engine of the *Adriatic* worked at the dock eight hours yesterday, smoothly, and you infer that a great success has been achieved. Now, Sir, although it is very discreditable to make an engine which will not turn the wheels of a ship when it is once finished, without making any alterations, it is not success to make one which will do so for eight hours. If a foreign engineer should read your article, it would seem to him that in America it was a subject of public congratulation that a pair of engines, built for the purpose of turning wheels for a ship, had actually fulfilled their purpose, after a delay of some months spent in perfecting them. This conclusion would be very unjust to our engineers; for I believe that since the days of FULTON (with whom the builder of the *Adriatic's* engines is compared) there has been no engine built in this country which it was necessary to alter materially after it was once finished, before it would work eight hours at the dock, or in the river, smoothly, and without stopping.

Whatever, therefore, may be thought by the public in consequence of your article, American engineers do not think that success consists in making an engine so that it will work at the dock, but that it consists in making an engine which will give the required power for less coal in proportion than its predecessors, and which will wear for a series of years without costing more to repair it than it originally was worth. When the *Adriatic* crosses the ocean with an expenditure of power produced by less fuel in proportion than any former ship, and continues to do it without costing more for repairs than other ships of equal power, she will have attained a degree of success which will be in proportion to her economy and endurance; but if she uses as much coal to a horse-power, and costs as much to repair as others, she will be a failure, in the true sense of that term as applied to the case of any last new steamer. AN AMERICAN ENGINEER.

APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT.—PATRICK FAGAN, Collector, Middletown, Conn., *vice* SAMUEL BABCOCK, resigned.

Pursuit of Knowledge Under Difficulties.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Being an inveterate Know-Nothing, I am a good deal amused at the way you are kicking against Mayor POWELL's Police appointments. For my part, I rather like it; and as the American Party was pretty equally scoffed at by the Reps. and Dems. we hope you will get enough of the "sweet Irish brogue" before they have done with it.

But I only intended to give you a "gosh," not a lecture.

One of Mayor POWELL's new policemen stopped a stranger, in Fulton-street, a few nights since (but I'll dialogue it).

Policeman—Plase, Sur, read me ticket—where's me bate?

Stranger—Why, can't you read?

Policeman—Divil a bit, Sur.

Stranger—Well, your beat is from the Fulton Ferry to the Court-house, and you must report yourself to the Ferry master every fifteen minutes.

Policeman—The bloody h—l it is! Give me me ticket an' I'll be aff.

And sure enough, off he started on the run, and when accosted by his superior officer, he only stopped long enough to say, "don't stop me, Captain, or I won't be in time to report meself to the Ferry master." Probability favors the conclusion that the wicked stranger who deceived the Paddy was a K. N.

Death of John Barney.

From the Evening Post.

JOHN BARNEY, of Baltimore, better known to the world as "Beau BARNEY," died on Monday morning, in Washington City. Mr. BARNEY was one of the patriarchs of the fashionable world. He was a man of some fortune, was a son of Commodore BARNEY, was once a member of Congress, circumstances all tending to qualify him for distinction in the career of fashion which he early marked out for himself. He must have been over 70 years of age when he died, and to the last was what he had been for more than half a century, the glass of fashion, if not the mould of form. No one who has frequented any of our great watering-places, in the height of their season, but has seen Beau BARNEY, and when seen, he was sure to be at his devotions to some one or more of the gentler sex. He never affected the society of gentlemen, and, whether riding in his carriage, or walking, or sitting, he was sure to be basking in the radiance of "fair woman's smile." He was uncommonly ugly in his appearance; a face less attractive could hardly be used for a caricature, (we speak, of course, of his appearance for the last fifteen years;) he was very round-shouldered, probably the stoop of age; his head was but partially covered with dyed hair; his teeth were false, and every vestige of nature about him that was visible was in a state of repair; but his dress was elaborate and dashing to the last degree. He was never seen out of doors without a coat or cloak of the latest style, his hands in the finest white kids, from one of which dangled the slender cane of an exquisite. His cravat and vest were always of the most conspicuous colors, and, when he was fully made up, with a hat brushed to a gloss on his head or in his hand, and he stepped forth from his dressing-room conquering and to conquer, he might readily have been taken, by any one who did not see his face or hear his cracked voice, for a young man of twenty, instead of a septuagenarian.

He was invited everywhere, of course, for he was a man of considerable refinement, was very *impressé* in his manner to ladies, had an inexhaustible fund of small-talk, danced in every set and all night if his special friends would keep him company, had known every fashionable star, male or female, that had been in the ascendant for fifty years, had been in habits of social intercourse with the most prominent public men to be found in Washington society for the same period, and by making it his constant study, knew better than most men how to please ladies of all ages, and especially the young. The pleasure which he found in this kind of life, and the prudence which he exercised in the indulgence of it, undoubtedly contributed to his length of days and to that unusual elasticity of spirits which made him one of the marvels of our time.

With the advance of years, BARNEY became irritable, especially in his intercourse with men, which compelled him to one or two bloodless appeals to the code of honor. Our readers can hardly yet have forgotten one of these affairs, which occurred with SARTIGES, the French Minister, shortly after that functionary arrived in this country. It was one of SARTIGES favorite amusements of a Sunday morning to shoot rats from the window of his rooms at the hotel at which he was staying in Washington, to the extreme annoyance of Mr. BARNEY, who was staying at the same house. The latter gentleman's remonstrances did not produce the desired effect upon the sporting propensities of the French Minister, who felt that he could better afford to quarrel with BARNEY than to cease quarreling with the rats. During the irritation produced by this disregard of his comfort on the part of SARTIGES, the latter gentleman entered a club in Baltimore, of which BARNEY was an officer, with a cigar in his mouth, and even went into the drawing-room without removing it. BARNEY observed it, and remarked that no gentleman would enter a drawing-room with a cigar in his mouth. This led to a somewhat offensive reply, and a challenge from BARNEY was the consequence. SARTIGES declined to fight him, by the advice of BARNEY's friends as well as his own, on the ground that his eccentricities were such as to exempt him from some of the responsibilities of his position. The consequence was that BARNEY took an appeal to the public through the press, and thus the matter ended.

About the same time, BARNEY got into a difficulty with FLOYD ROGERS, of Baltimore, and challenged him, for some imaginary affront. The challenge was declined, for the same reason as the one previously sent to SARTIGES.

Mr. BARNEY had just concluded a volume of reminiscences of his life, which will be published in a few days, and which, from the extracts we have seen, promises to be a fair reflex of his

THE SOUTH OF FRANCE.

An English Steamer on the Mediterranean—The Rhone—Valence—St. Peray Wine—Avignon—The Palace of the Popes—The Tomb of Joan XXII.—Arles—The Grave of Laura.

STEAMER NUBIA, Mediterranean Sea.

I am seated on the half-deck which covers the cabin deadlights, surrounded by, perhaps, the strangest group that I have ever found myself among. Shall I attempt to sketch it? First of all, our own party, purely American in every respect, and, as such, forming not the least noticeable part of the picture, if one may judge from the repeated glances of the surrounding persons, occupies the highest and most conspicuous place, from the fact that we are elevated about three feet above the others. MAY is diligently inspecting her curious neighbors, and returning glance for glance. AMY, who just now struck her head against the awning rail, is lying on a pile of cushions and shawls, waiting for the pain to subside to resume her book JACQUES, who occupies the third quarter of the deck, is discussing the last of a splendid cluster of plum-like grapes, while I, dressed in the coolest of linen, without collar or cravat, with hair and beard shaking in the pleasant breeze, am seated with an old map on my knees, and this paper thereon lying, while I endeavor to sketch the scene around us.

Two English Generals, with their families, outward bound to India, are on the larboard side of the deck, and a group of gaily-dressed ladies enliven the picture on that side. Some one has said that the English never dress much when traveling, but we found it otherwise. In railways, hotels, and on steamers, they exceed in expensive and showy dress anything we have seen in America. These who are with us, by the by, are very pleasant people, and we have exchanged considerable information with them. A half-dozen Turks scattered here and there on deck seem unconscious of any existence but their own—hardly, indeed, of that. An Indian *Parsee*, quite dignified and calm, but uncommunicative and unapproachable, who has all along the voyage avoided eating with any of the race of accursed. Christians, but has his meals cooked by his own servant in his own way, stands leaning on the rail, shading his eyes from the fierce sun, but disdaining the awning which infidels have invented to keep off the burning rays of the God he worships. Two Arabs lie at full length on the deck of the ship in the hottest place, where one would think they must roast. Two boys or young men by them are amusing themselves with shooting a rifle at a bottle swung from the yard-arm, which, after some two dozen attempts they have not yet succeeded in hitting. French and Italian ladies and gentlemen are seated here and there, while English merchants, officers, clerks, writers, and all sorts and kinds of men, women and children, go to complete the scene on board the *Nubia*, which, with two hundred and six cabin and I know not how many second-class passengers, is bound to Alexandria.

Around this group imagine the horizon of the blue Mediterranean, blue beyond description, and to-day smooth and placid as a mountain lake, rippled by a mountain breeze, with only one break in all the circle, the spars and smoke-stack of a French steamer on the northern horizon, and possibly you may have some idea of the spot from which I date this letter. My last was from Lyons. I will bring up the notes of our travel to this time.

From Lyons to Avignon we came down the Rhone by steamer, and a more curious craft an American would harldly imagine. She was over two hundred feet long and not more than fifteen feet beam. She looked more like a floating log than a boat. But she went down the current of the river like an arrow; shooting under the numberless bridges that span it, and carrying a load of passengers that would have been thought incredible.

By a hundred towns famous in history and story, by a hundred old castles whose ruins towered on the hills above the vineyards of the Rhone, by many a Roman wall and Roman tower, we swept down toward the city of the hopes of old times.

Valence was the only city at which I went on shore. We lay there some ten minutes, and during that time I resolved to gratify a long-cherished wish, which I fancy you too may have had in your day—it was to see and taste the wine of St. Peray, the prince of all the sparkling wines of France. Two miles from Valence is the vineyard of St. Peray, celebrated as producing the only sparkling wine which is made without the addition of sugar, and being one of the wines ordinarily called Champagne, although not strictly a Champagne; I was curious to taste it here where I could believe it was the real juice of the grape, and not one of the decoctions we have in America.

I ran on shore and up the street till I saw a wine store. I entered it in no small haste, dove down into the cellar where lay thousands of bottles, and took the merchant's word for it that he gave me two bottles of ripe wine of St. Peray. The green seal was the only mark on it. It had no label. With this I returned to the steamer, and as it was time for luncheon, we made a capital one on bread and wine, with golden grapes bought for two sous from the fruit women on the landing. A prince could have had no better meal, the poorest peasantry in the sunny south of France have no worse. The wine was not like anything I ever before tasted. It was soft, rich, full of life and soul.

I shall not attempt to describe the scenery of the Rhone. Many think it finer than the Rhine. I have seen both, and could compare them, but I will not; nor is it proper to compare it with the scenery of American rivers, since there is nothing at all similar. The vine-clad hills of France are unlike the forest hills of America. Here the rugged grandeur of a mountain is softened by the graceful outlines of vineyards on the slopes, and the hill is crowned by an old castle, or the ruin of some feudal tower. Everything is strange, and at the first seems far more beautiful than what we have seen at home. But at length the eye wearies of the uniformity of the scenery—uniformity even in its diverseness—and you long for one of the grand old hills of the Hudson, or the sunny peaks of the Upper Mississippi.

We whiled away the day with looking and with talking, for we found abundance of French and English company, and as the sun was setting we came to a pause at the city of the Popes, *Avignon*, and rested at the Hotel d'Europe.

But the days of the Popes of Avignon are long gone, and their palace, grand, magnificent in its proportions, is converted into barracks of the dirtiest sort. We could only see what lordly halls had once been there by entering the kitchens, which were on the floor that was once the floor on which kings and princes trod. Then passing to the floor above, to a room full of vile-looking soldiers, and then to a floor yet higher, occupied in the same way, of which last room the arched ceiling was covered with splendid frescoes and armorial devices, now begrimed with dust and almost obliterated. The halls of the inquisition, the torture chamber, the relics of the blackness of darkness that rested on Europe in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, are all removed, and we passed from the palace into the old cathedral with a feeling of relief, that here, at least, we should find the old glory uneffaced except by time.

Under a canopy of stone, carved in the florid gothic style, lay stretched on his bed of rock the form of an old pope. He was a splendid-looking man, if he looked like that, and might well have been honored among his fellows. Under the marble statue in the rocky pedestal, the bones of John XXII. lay waiting the resurrection. When they laid him there and shut down the heavy slab, and sealed it for the Angel to break, there was a gathering of mighty men around, and this floor rang to the tread of armed knights and princes of renown. From the high rocks on which the palace and cathedral stand, the sound of trumpets rolled over the Rhone that dashes swiftly by the base of the rocks, and echoed from the hills of Provence on the other side. Minstrel and troubadour, squire and man-at-arms walked here and there speaking of the dead pope, and wondering who next should be the representative of God on earth,—but Prince, Knight, Troubadour, no man sang, thought or dreamed that in five hundred years the old pope would lie alone in his old Church, and his throne stand unoccupied by his tomb, throne and tomb the gaze of idle travelers, and the half-franc showcase of a drunken sacristan, while the palace of the first monarchs of Europe or the world would be a vile hole for Zouaves to eat, drink and sleep in, and defile.

So it is, and we hasten to seek some relics of old Rome, not the Rome of the Popes and Cardinals, but Rome the mighty, the Rome of JULIUS and AUGUSTUS, Rome the conquerer of GAUL.

Arles is but a few miles from Avignon, and at Arles are the best-preserved Roman remains in France. A splendid amphitheatre, of colossal proportions, not so large, but in much better preservation, than the Coliseum at Rome, a theatre, of which some elegant columns yet stand, a part of the palace of an Emperor, and some few similar relics, are the sad memorials of ancient grandeur. We lingered here a long while. It was pleasant to sit on the vacant benches, and look where once sat the haughty beauties of Rome, to behold the contests. The solemn silence over all, the warm sunshine on the desolate walls, the countless snails crawling over the marble, the vast amphitheatre, that had rung to the cries of ten thousand voices, now tenantless, except by two American pilgrims, who sat motionless and silent on the seat of the Emperor—all was overpowering. We did not speak, we did not point out this or that, but we sat and looked and looked, and thought and thought, and the old sun went down the western sky as he had gone down on the pomp of the olden time, and the gray twilight came over us, and the round moon went up and looked at us, and still we lingered, and still sat on the stone bench, and still sought to call up the ghosts of Romans.

We drove along the streets of Avignon. I asked the driver to go to the tomb of LAURA. He did not know what I meant. PETRARCH, for him, had sung in vain. So I directed him myself, and I found the place where it had been, but the dust of the beautiful and beloved LAURA hath long since been scattered here and there, to become violets and marguerites in the fair land of Provence, nor is there left trace or memorial of her in Avignon.

It was a moonlight night of rare and exquisite beauty, but the Mistral was blowing fiercely and the air was white with the dust of the Rocks of the Dons. I lit my cigar for a stroll and was joined by an English gentleman who had been with us on the Rhone. We crossed half way over the bridge and stood for an hour looking down into the rushing flood and exchanging notes. He had seen the Ganges. I the Missouri and the Mississippi. He was a man of rare intellect, and the evening stole away from us unnoticed by either, and the moon was high up, silvering the white rocks and the palace and cathedral, when we separated.

"But you will not fail to find me in London when you come there. I will not let you off unless you promise it."

"I promise it willingly if you will agree to find me in America."

"I am coming there some day and I will."

He was the son of an Earl. I mention the incident for the sake of saying that I have not yet met an English gentleman of education who did not express a high admiration of American character and institutions and desire to learn more of them. We have seen none of the pride and superciliousness of which we have read, but, on the contrary, have met cordial kindness always. So we came on to Marseilles, and took ship for Malta. But this letter must close here, and in another I will bring up notes to date.

Vague Wishes.

BY BARRY CORNWALL.

I aspire
Unto that which hath no shape;
Unto that which hath no sound;
High,—higher,—higher,
I ascend! I quit the ground,
The human earth where hearts abound;
Swifter than the lightning's fire
I aspire!
Past the high clouds floating 'round,
Where the eagle is not found,
Past the million-starry choir
I aspire,
Unto some sublime Desire!

Wondrous Visions o'er me bend!
From the love of worth and beauty,
From the trust that marks a friend,
To the highest heights of Duty
I ascend!
Not for poor or selfish end,
Poet's crown, Pontiff's tiar,
I aspire!
Through the mist of foul opinions,
Flaming passions, sensual mire,
To the Mind's serene dominions
I aspire!

I aspire!
Dread or doubt shall never haunt
The music of my winged lyre;
Nothing shall my spirit daunt,
Not the strength, not the ire,
Not the diabolic vaunt
Of the Phantom vague and gaunt,
Who with eyes of fatal fire,
And his quiver of arrows dire,
Scares the world: Death avaunt!
Know that even beyond the strife
Of Love and Hate, of Death and Life
Higher ever,—ever higher,
I aspire!

Misuse of a Word—What is a Balance?

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 26, 1857.

HON. JAMES S. ORR—*Sir*: In the proceedings of the House of Representatives of Wednesday last, I observe a resolution offered by you, which was passed by the House, declaring that J. W. SIMONTON "be continued in close custody by the Sergeant-at-Arms, or his assistant, Mr. WILLIAM G. FLOOD, during the balance of this session," &c.

It is to be presumed that the word *balance* is intended to mean *remainder*; but as well might any other word in the English language, having any meaning but remainder, have been used, for the word has no such meaning. It is the first time I ever saw it used in so improper a manner in a legal enactment.

In all penal laws or resolutions affecting the liberty of any individual, the language should be clear, precise, and correct; and of course words should be used of no ambiguous meaning; and specially should no words be used which really have no such meaning as that which they are intended to express.

The improper use of the word *balance* in common conversation may be tolerated, but its use in the sense of remainder or residue, in an act of Congress or resolution of any legislative body, is surely a most unpardonable impropriety and misuse of the English language.

It is scarcely necessary to say that *balance* means equipoise, or equilibrium, and that it has no other signification. We speak of a balance of accounts, &c., but the word is here used as a figure of speech, being applied to that sum which added to the lesser account makes it just equal to or balance the larger; but it by no means follows that all remainders are balances.

C. M. R.

OBITUARY OF THE "COPPER."—As the old "red cent" is about being called in, some of our cotemporaries are writing its history and obituary. The cent was proposed in 1782, by ROBERT MORRIS, the great financier of the Revolution, and was named by JEFFERSON, two years later. It began to make its appearance from the mint in 1792. It bore then the head of WASHINGTON on one side, and thirteen links on the other. The French Revolution soon after created a rage for French ideas in America, which put on the cent, instead of the head of WASHINGTON, the head of the Goddess of Liberty—a French Liberty, with neck thrust forward and flowing locks. The chain on the reverse was replaced by the olive wreath of peace. But the French Liberty was short-lived, and so was her portrait on our cent. The present staid, classic dame, with a fillet around her hair, came into fashion about thirty or forty years ago, and her nicely chiseled Grecian features have been [illegible] by the japer of time.

NOVEL METHOD OF PUNISHING BAD BOYS.

BURNING TONGUES.

Examination of the Alleged Cruelty of a Randall's Island School Teacher—Cruelty, or Conspiracy?—Miss Jackson's Defence.

The joint Committees deputed by the Board of Governors of the Almshouse, and the School Trustees of the Twelfth Ward, met on Wednesday, by appointment, at Randall's Island, for the purpose of hearing evidence, and investigating the charge of cruelty to children, brought by Mr. ELDRIDGE, the Warden, against Miss SUSAN JACKSON, Principal of the School, as contained in a communication addressed by that gentleman officially to the Ten Governors.

On the part of the Board of Governors, there were present Governors TIEMANN, OLIVER and MALONY. The School Trustees were represented by Mr. James McKean, Mr. James Davis, Mr. Dennis Sadleir, Mr. Gilbert C. Hibberd, and Mr. John Bellamy. Miss JACKSON was present, and Mr. HULL attended as her legal adviser.

It may gratify the curiosity of some persons, if we say that the lady in question is young, though she has been 17 years engaged in her present position; and that neither in person nor in manner and deportment, are there the faintest indications that would lead to the supposition that she would be guilty of any unamiable act, much less of wanton cruelty to a child.

The evidence was carefully taken down by one of the Committee of School Trustees, Governor TIEMANN making a few preliminary remarks. He said it had been supposed that unless Miss JACKSON were removed by the Trustees, an immediate separation of the school would be the result. There was no such feeling. Whatever might be the action of the Trustees in the matter, the Board had determined to take the school, and that irrespectively of this or any other complaint, either against Miss JACKSON or any other person.

Governor OLIVER said that, no matter what might be the determination of the School Trustees, that would in no wise affect the determination of the Board of Governors.

Mr. BELLAMY observed that the Trustees would be very sorry to yield to any pressure of the Governors to injure a female.

The substance of the charge having been recited, Governor TIEMANN observed, that as complainants, he and his two associates thought it would be better to examine the teachers, rather than the children alleged to have been burnt. They had instituted no examination of the children.

Miss ELIZABETH WILSON was then called in. Governor TIEMANN suggested that she should be allowed to tell her own account of the matter in her own way, rather than give her evidence by the usual mode of question, on the part of those who might, for form sake, be called the prosecution. Mr. HULL assented, and the young lady proceeded to do so very deliberately, but was very frequently interrupted by the legal adviser of Miss JACKSON upon technicalities. She stated that on Tuesday afternoon, the 13th instant, just after the children got in school, Miss JACKSON got up from her seat, and told them she was not going to have any talking. She asked the children if they knew what she would do to them if they talked—some of her class answered—"*burn their tongues.*" She said she did not want them to answer. She then asked for one boy, named BARRY, but he had not as yet come into school; Miss GREEN called him in; Miss JACKSON, addressing him, asked if she had not burnt his tongue for talking? witness could not hear his answer; she asked him "if it hurt?" but witness could not hear the boy's answer, as she was before the gallery. Miss JACKSON called witness and directed her to send to her any boy that talked. Witness did send her two boys named REINHART and DOLAN, aged respectively about nine and seven years. Miss JACKSON told DOLAN to put his tongue out; he had been talking. By her direction he bent over the stove and jerked back, and refused to do it: cried and said it would hurt him.

[Mr. HULL endeavored to show that the witness could neither see nor know whether the boy actually touched the stove, and addressed the Committee for the purpose of showing that the evidence amounted to nothing.]

Witness proceeded—this was the first time she told him to do it; she (Miss JACKSON) sent Miss HAMMOND (another teacher) to the platform for the *ruler*. Miss HAMMOND brought the ruler. Miss JACKSON a second time told the boy to put his tongue on the stove. He put his tongue on twice. Witness saw him stoop down and do it. [Mr. HULL objected to this as evidence, and in reply to his question witness repeated that she was the length of the gallery away from the stove.] Witness proceeded—he again bent over and jerked back as if in pain; that time she believed his tongue touched the stove. [Mr. HULL.—Did you see his tongue? Witness—Not just then.] Miss JACKSON told the boy the second time he did it that if he didn't she would whip him.

Mr. BELLAMY asked—Do you know whether the boy's tongue touched the stove?

Governor TIEMANN—That question has been already put and answered. Let her go on.

WITNESS—I have said,—twice that the boy put down his head to touch the stove. Miss JACKSON repeated her command several times before he would do it. It was when Miss JACKSON got the ruler that he again bent over after she threatened him.

Some confusion and discussion as to what was and what was not admissible as evidence having arisen, Governor MALONY interposed and said, "If you will only let Miss WILSON tell her own story, she will do it very intelligently. Your objections only confuse her." Directed to proceed, the witness said,—After the boy had taken his seat, where he went crying, a boy called my attention to it by gestures—he pointed to DORAN. I went to him; he showed me his tongue—witness explained—the child was crying—he put out his tongue as if in pain, when I asked him what was the matter.

By Governor TIEMANN—There was a long blister on the end of his tongue; did not notice whether the other boy put his tongue on the stove or not.

By Mr. MCKEON—Has never known Miss JACKSON punish boys in that way before.

Governor TIEMANN asked why then was it that she asked the children what she would do to them if they talked? Witness replied,—that Miss JACKSON called BARRY up and said to him, "Do you remember what I did to you?"

Mr. HIBBERD repeated the question, as to whether the witness was certain that the boy's tongue *touched* the stove.

WITNESS—Somewhat perplexed, as though she had already been as explicit as in her power, said,—I don't know.

Mr. HULL—You don't know. Witness—I saw it, I saw his tongue, it was blistered. I cannot say the burn did it, of course I could not, his back being towards me, see his tongue touch.

Gov. OLIVER proceeded to recapitulate the evidence of this witness, as he stated, for the purpose of justifying her conclusion as quite natural, that the pain and the blister were produced by burning.

Mr. HULL then proceeded to examine witness, by asking how long she had been employed in the school?

WITNESS—Five years; Miss JACKSON had been there some years; was there when she came; all the teachers were present when these things occurred; Miss JACKSON was near the stove, so was Miss HAMMOND; witness was before the gallery; heard DOLAN say it would hurt him when commanded to touch the stove; looked at DOLAN when he came to his seat; was not watching him particularly; thinks she has stated word for word, and accurately, what took place; did not think at the time Miss JACKSON *meant* the child to obey her; she *did* act as if she was only trying to frighten him; it might be so; she *did* tell him it would hurt him, but she also said that if he didn't do it she would whip him; he stooped down to the side of the stove; (witness described a projecting part;) could not see which part he actually touched; is not certain whether the stove-door was open.

Governor OLIVER requested witness might be asked if the stove were hot.

WITNESS—I know coal had been put on at noon; I didn't feel at the stove; the time of this occurrence was a *quarter past one*.

In reply to another question, witness repeated that she had imagined Miss JACKSON only intended to frighten the child, but that she thought differently when she saw the boy's tongue. JOHN COLAN (another boy) directed her attention to the suffering boy; he said nothing—he motioned—he pointed.

Mr. HIBBERD asked witness, during the time you have been in this school, have you had any difficulties with Miss JACKSON?

WITNESS—I have no more ill feelings towards her than the [illegible]. We are on friendly terms for anything I know to the contrary. In some things, but not latterly, there may have been slight differences, but no difficulties.

Miss JACKSON interposing—Asked if she might be allowed to speak? She was advised to wait the proper opportunity, but proceeded. I know not (said she) how the teachers feel. I know my feelings for them. I have been kind, even though I have had occasion to complain of things both in and out of school. Miss JACKSON spoke in continuation to the same effect, when she was interrupted by witness, who, with tears and much emotion, said: "Miss JACKSON, I would not come here, no, not for my right hand, to injure you by speaking an untruth. I have said nothing but the truth."

Governor OLIVER—Well, during the past thirty or forty days, that is latterly, has there been any ill feeling? Any cause of complaint on either side?

WITNESS—No—not that I know of.

By Mr. HULL—About this blister—how long was it? Witness described it. It had all the ordinary appearances of a blister; would not say that it was such a blister as could only be produced by burning.

Miss HAMMOND was then called, Governor MALONY requesting that no attempts might be made to interrupt her. She would tell a straightforward tale, and questions would only render it less intelligible.

Miss HAMMOND proceeded to state to the Committee as follows: On Tuesday, the 13th, the children came into school about 1 o'clock; after they were all seated, Miss JACKSON stood near my writing-desk; we (the teachers) were urging the children not to talk, telling them that if they did, Miss JACKSON would punish them; Miss JACKSON asked the children whether they knew how she would punish them? Her class answered, that she would burn their tongues. She said she did not want them to answer, because they knew; she said she would punish them that way, for she had so punished a boy in the class-room that morning; she asked for the boy; he came; his name was RICHARD BROWN; she asked him whether she had not punished him in the class-room? The child replied, yes, Ma'am. She asked him if it hurt? The boy replied, yes, Ma'am. She said it was her wish that Miss WILSON should send her any boy that spoke, and she would punish him in the same way.

Miss WILSON did send her two boys; she talked to them; "Well," said she, "I didn't think you'd come here after you had heard what the punishment would be;" she told them to come up to the stove; she told DOLAN, the first boy, to put his tongue on the stove; he commenced crying; he said "it would hurt him;" she said she knew it would; I wanted to hurt you; she didn't punish boys without hurting them; he didn't do it right away; he stood there; she said if he didn't do it, she would have to whip him; she told witness to go upon the platform and get the ruler; witness gave it to her; Miss JACKSON was going to write that afternoon; witness returned to the platform to get the ink and pens for her, and stood on the platform looking towards her; she threatened him two or three times, if he didn't put his tongue on, she would apply the ruler.

Witness saw him stoop his head down and then draw suddenly back; when he jerked back Miss JACKSON said "let me see your tongue;" does not know whether he showed it or not, but she said in rather a right way "yes, I see, there's a blister on it." She told him to put it on the stove again a second time.

In reply to a question witness replied, "I could not see more than the stooping," and proceeded, "he was crying, he seemed to cry hard after he put it down; he stooped his head a second time, cried very much, and went to his seat."

By Gov. TIEMANN—I suppose it was a cold day; you know how the weather has been, it was the 13th.

By Mr. HULL—I don't know for a certainty whether coal was put in the stove at noon, it is the custom; witness saw the boy two days afterwards; did not notice whether the blister remained then; did not *see* the tongue on the 13th; never knew Miss JACKSON punish boys that way before.

Witness—in continuation of cross-examination—thinks Miss JACKSON is generally severe. Mostly punishes with the ratan or the ruler. Being asked how many were punished daily, witness paused, as if trying to recollect—when Miss JACKSON said: "Shall I answer that question? Sometimes twenty, thirty, forty, fifty, sixty, seventy, sometimes I have punished a hundred."

WITNESS—I have seen her sometimes punish every boy in her whole class.

Gov. MALONY—We are more interested in this matter of blistering.

In answer to Mr. HULL, witness said: There are about 500 children in the school; Miss JACKSON does all the punishing—that is, except when occasionally she directs the Vice-Principal to do it; she has not punished quite so many since New-Year's Day; it is so—it is true that three or four weeks ago Miss JACKSON asked the cooperation of her teachers to govern the children without punishment.

Gov. OLIVER—Well, it shows she was aware she had punished too much; she wanted to do with less—that was commendable, no doubt.

Witness in reply to Mr. HULL said she *did* see Miss JACKSON wet her finger and touch the stove before the boy did it; and to the question whether it *was* her idea that while Miss JACKSON was urging him it was only to frighten him, she replied she did not notice that. She did tell him it would hurt him.

Governor TIEMANN—It seems the child was of that opinion and told her so whether she told him or no.

Miss JACKSON to witness—Didn't I say to the boy, "be careful, be careful; just a little bit?"

Witness—I didn't notice that you did—not to my knowledge.

Governor TIEMANN—The rim or projection of that stove is two inches from the door. I touched it at 4 o'clock and could not bear the heat.

Mr. HULL made a professional objection to the remark of Gov. TIEMANN.

The witness was then asked as to any knowledge she might possess of the cordiality or want of it existing between Miss JACKSON and Miss WILSON. She replied that Miss WILSON had heard reports that Miss JACKSON had uttered concerning her; there might possibly be ill-feeling on that score; witness had never heard anything spoken ill of either party. Being urged, witness admitted that possibly for the above reason there might be a little unkindness.

Miss JACKSON seemed anxious to interpose, and intimated as much; witness said that would open a long story; there had never been much unpleasantness between Miss JACKSON and herself; did not feel unkindly towards her, any further than that Miss JACKSON had told stories about her that were untrue; that feeling had not influenced her in giving her present testimony.

Mrs. JANE LEIGH, the "Matron," called. Deposed to some hearsay matters about the "dreadful thing that had happened"—the talk that immediately followed. Mr. HULL opposed its reception. Objection overruled, and evidence received for what it was worth. Speaking of the boy BARRY, she said: "I examined his mouth; it looked like blisters—four or five between the upper lip and the gum; I asked him 'Who done that?' to which the child said 'Miss JACKSON burnt me.' I didn't ask him another question."

Mr. HULL objected to the reception of what the boy told her.

WITNESS—That's all that I know, and it's true. Witness explained that this was one of the three punished earlier in the day; his name was BARRY.

Mrs. CHARLOTTE BOTTNER, the Assistant-Matron, called—This person's evidence was chiefly confirmatory of that of Mrs. LEIGH. She deposed to looking at the lip of RICHARD BARRY; she said it was "*burnt, pretty bad;*" saw these children two days before Mrs. LEIGH saw them; has no doubt the appearances were caused by burns; they were not so far under the lip but that they might have been caused in that way: might be seen without raising the lip; while examining the boy, he told witness that Miss JACKSON had burnt him.

In reply to Governor TIEMANN, witness said that if the boy had not voluntarily made that statement to her, she should have had no hesitation in saying it was a burn; THOMAS CADING was burnt on the end of his tongue; she knew that, because she had seen it; of DOLAN she knew nothing.

The two children, BARRY and CADING, were then brought in. An attempt was made to ascertain from one of them whether he understood the responsibility of an untruth, but the question was worded so as to pass his comprehension.

CHRISTOPHER DOLAN, another boy, was questioned by Miss JACKSON. He put his tongue out, showed how; nodded, said it "did hurt," was sore, but only till supper—all well then, got plenty of supper, &c., &c.

The children were most remarkably silent, seemingly more timid than children of their age. Hardly a syllable was extracted from them.

JOHN COLAN, a bigger and intelligent lad, was next called. He merely confirmed the evidence of Miss WILSON and Miss HAMMOND.

Mr. THOMAS P. OKIE, Principal of the school, having been there these 17 years, deposed that the primary department had been conducted with great propriety by Miss JACKSON; she was an excellent teacher; he had never heard complaints; he thought there was additional difficulty in Randall's Island school, from the fact that the children met with a good deal of outside sympathy as having no parents; it was necessary to punish more in that school, inasmuch as the children became more disorderly under the idea that their superiors had no right to punish them; Miss JACKSON'S primary department is in as good a state as any in New-York.

Gov. OLIVER—This is nothing. This may be the best school in the world, but it has no bearing upon the fact with which we have to deal, that is, burning children's tongues.

Mr. ELDRIDGE, warden of RANDALL'S Island, was *not* called—The previous witness in continuation detailed how Miss JACKSON had told Mr. ELDRIDGE what she had done, and how he expressed his indignation at her making threats which he could not suppose she ever intended literally to carry out.

Gov. TIEMANN said, nobody pretends that these children were seriously injured. Individually, he wished it were possible to settle the matter favorably for Miss JACKSON.

Miss GREEN, the next witness, deposed to filling the stoves; they were hot enough at one o'clock that day; had no distinct recollection for that particular day; it is her duty every day.

Mr. HULL badgered this witness somewhat. She declared she had never neglected to fill the stoves.

Governor OLIVER said possibly the witness could not recollect what she had for dinner that day, yet doubtless she had her dinner.

Mr. RUFUS EIPLEY, who had charge of the boys, was next called. But as the children made no complaint to him, and as what he knew was chiefly hearsay, his evidence was brief and unimportant.

MISS JACKSON'S STATEMENT.

Miss JACKSON then addressed the Joint Committee. She spoke nearly an hour, substantially as follows, and in a very calm and collected manner:

I opened this school on Long Island; moved with it to Blackwell's Island seventeen years ago; next we moved here; I have always made an effort to do my duty conscientiously; I have had occasion sometimes to punish children very severely; when I keep the order of the school myself I seldom punish; when I punish it is from assistant teachers. For the last eight or ten months I have had great difficulty in governing; the general complaint has been that never were the children so unruly. They are impressed with the idea that the teachers have no right to punish them, and that they need not be respectful and obedient; I made up my mind to get along without punishment; I have had a suspicion that a trap has been laid for me, and Mr. OKIE and Mrs. CAREY advised me to be careful. I asked the teachers to help me in my new plan; I could not get along single-handed; I needed their help and sympathy; I determined I would not use the ratan any more; I talked to the children, I coaxed, I persuaded them. On the occasion mentioned I sat down by the stove; the fire was nearly out, and I put some wood in; I asked the boy what he was sent for; he said, "For talking;" I said, "Oh, dear, dear; shall I whip you?—that's no use;" I took up a knife and said, "Must I cut a piece off your tongue?" I stooped to pick up another piece of wood for the stove, and said, "I guess I'll burn your tongue." When I rose up I put my finger on the knob of the stove. I felt it was not warm. I pretended I would burn his tongue. I said did it hurt; he said "No." I asked to see the tongue, and pinched it with my finger nails. He said that hurt him, to which I added that had I burnt him it would have hurt him a great deal more. I went on and asked the class more lessons. I then turned round to the child and said "shall I burn your tongue? Will you be good?" He said "yes." Now if you want my oath I am ready to swear that the top of the stove was not warm. That (said Miss JACKSON) is the end of *that*.

In the afternoon I had much writing to do, and wanted school to be still. Some children were sent to me to get punished; I struck them on the hand, and sent them away. Miss WILSON sent me two boys; they stood by the table waiting to be punished; I asked Miss WILSON what they were sent for; she said for talking; I made some remarks; I had got tired of whipping; said, I will do something very bad to you, if you don't stop talking; I said I guess I'll do to you what I did to a little boy this morning; I turned round and asked my class what it was I had done to that boy? The class said what it was: "Burned his tongue on the stove;" I called the boy, saying, "Would you like your tongue burnt?" The door of the stove was down, or open; I placed my finger on the edge of it, felt it was warm enough to burn the finger in three or four minutes. I told him to stick out his tongue, and put the end of it on there; he cried, said it would hurt; I said yes, if you burn it, it will hurt, but I always hurt boys when I punish them; he put out his tongue, and I said, as he leaned down, "Take care, take care;" he did not touch the stove, but he jumped away quickly; the children all laughed; half in sport I gave them liberty to laugh; says I, "Yes, now I guess you're burned—now I guess you've got a blister—there, does it hurt?" he said, "No, ma'am;" I said, "Let me see; well, Sir, try it again, then, if it don't hurt;" he stooped down again, stuck out his tongue, and I said, "Now, if you do it again it will hurt dreadfully, because it will burn you;" I didn't intend he should touch the stove, but he did touch it with the end of his tongue, very quickly; I jumped myself when I saw the tongue touch the stove, and said, "Did it hurt?" he replied, "Yes;" I told him to let me see; I looked at it; I saw no mark at all upon it; then the boys laughed; I said to the one waiting to be whipped, "Well, you try it;" he made the attempt, but did not touch the stove; I told the children to stop laughing and talking; these were the only two occasions on which I had threatened to burn the children; I had complained to Mr. ELDRIDGE of insubordination; he said he did not like to come in school for fear he should offend the Trustees; my object in intimidating the children by the threat of burning was, to prevent me from inflicting more punishment; I didn't think at the time of anything coming of it; Mr. ELDRIDGE owned I had not hurt the children, but it had an awful sound with it; and, said he, if I don't tell the Governors, they would blame me; he said, you wouldn't burn them? I said certainly not; then, said he, you told them a lie; after this the Vice-Principal brought me two boys, saying, are you afraid of Trustees or Governors? Mr. ELDRIDGE advised me to punish them, to whip them all over, but so as not to show any marks; I didn't want to whip them; I met Governor TIEMANN, and he said, had the stove been stone cold, it would have been the same; he advised me to be careful.

Mr. TIEMANN corrected the speaker—he had said: You have done wrong; don't threaten a child for it knows quicker when you lie than a grown person; he asked: Didn't I say had the stove been stone cold upon such an act some would say it was warm; the next would have it was hot; the next, that the lad's tongue had been burnt off. Miss JACKSON assented.

Gov. TIEMANN remarked: We have nothing more to say; the matter is now in the hands of the Trustees; the testimony we took has been strengthened by what we have heard to-day; we are compelled to be prosecutors, but we have no disposition to persecute Miss JACKSON; if a plot has been got up among your teachers, ferret it out.

Miss JACKSON observed that her ever-anxiety to be careful had led her to do this; she declared she did not hurt or intend to hurt the children. Addressing Governors OLIVER and MALONY, the new Governors, she remarked that they of course could not know much of her past connection with the institution.

In conclusion Mr. HULL addressed an appeal to the Committee, spoke of the many years of active and unblemished service of the accused, and of her total ruin should this charge be heard. Mr. HULL was eloquent in denunciation of the Sunday papers, and inclined to censure some of the Dailies, and so the proceedings terminated.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Proposed Amendment of the Constitution—Report of the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. FOOT, from the Committee on the Judiciary, respectfully reports, that your Committee have received an important communication from the Judges of the Court of Appeals on the subject of the present organization of the Court, and the great embarrassment which arises therefrom in the transaction of its business. That communication is annexed to this report, and adopted by your Committee as a part thereof.

The Judges of the Court of Appeals have also prepared and handed to your Committee some amendments to the Constitution, which, if adopted, will, in their judgment, improve the efficiency and usefulness of the Court.

Your Committee have considered and approve of those amendments, and herewith report them to the House, and recommend their adoption.

ALBANY, Jan. 27, 1857.

SAMUEL A. FOOT, Chairman.

ALBANY, January —, 1857.

Hon. SAMUEL A. FOOT, *Chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary of the Assembly:*

SIR,—We have received your communication of the 16th instant, requesting from us an exposition of the inconveniences now experienced by the Court of Appeals in the administration of justice, and the causes thereof; and also a statement of such constitutional amendments as, in our opinion, will be likely to remedy the existing evils, and of such legislative provisions as would be necessary to make the remedy effectual.

The defects in the present organization of the Court as developed by its history, are twofold. They relate in the first place to the impossibility, as now organized, of its disposing of the business properly brought before it; and secondly, to the difficulty of preserving a consistent and uniform course of decision.

No more serious evils than these could exist. A tardy administration of justice has little advantage over its total denial, and a fluctuating and uncertain rule, is scarcely to be preferred to absolute injustice.

During the now nearly ten years since the present Court was created, its members, impelled as well by a desire to maintain the credit of the Court, as by a just sense of their duty to the public, have most strenuously endeavored to prevent any accumulation of its business; but notwithstanding their utmost efforts they find their calendar constantly increasing. It is obvious, that as the pending cases multiply, the temptation to appeal for more delay is increased, and consequently the existing evil must advance in an accelerated ratio.

This evil is not, in our judgment, irremediable, but grows in a great measure out of the constitution of the Court.

In the first place, men cannot work together advantageously until they become acquainted with the character of each other's minds, their peculiarities of opinion, and the nature and extent of their respective acquirements. We have accordingly observed, that in the early part of each year, more differences of opinion exist than after we have had more experience of, and acquaintance with, each other. By the present system, however, when we are just beginning to know each other well enough to work together harmoniously, and avail ourselves of all the ability which each judge is found to possess, in special branches of the law, we are dissolved, and a new court is formed, the members of which must go through the same educational process, to no end but to make us all deeply conscious of the disadvantages under which we are called upon to perform the great task of preserving a uniform and satisfactory rule of justice, to control and protect the various and multiplied interests of the people of the State.

In the next place, after the members of a Court have heard, and together considered a number of causes, they come to possess an amount of knowledge common to them all, which is continually increasing, and which would in a few years embrace more or less minutely, most of the ordinary topics of the law. When a Court thus furnished with an amount of knowledge common to all its members, should come to hear the argument of a case, prolonged discussion would not be necessary upon such topics; and, as counsel would in most cases be aware of the general state of opinion in a permanent Court, upon subjects which had been repeatedly discussed before the same persons, their labors would be greatly shortened. Under the present system, what a year ago might perhaps have been considered almost settled law, if it had then been presented for decision, may this year be wholly in doubt.

Again at the close of a year, the Court if not able to agree in the decision of a cause, as frequently happens, is compelled to order a reargument, which must of necessity embrace the entire cause, while, if the case was to be reheard by the same Judges, new argument would be requisite perhaps on but a single point; as this usually occurs in cases of difficulty and importance, a very considerable amount of time is thus necessarily lost.

But the evil arising from delay is not greater than that which results from the want of stability in the Court.

Under our present organization, four Judges are changed necessarily every year, and an additional one may be in each alternate year.

The Court has hitherto very strictly governed itself by those previous decisions, which in theory ought to control it; yet it is quite plain that, upon any question not falling exactly within any previous decision, the rule ultimately adopted may vary as the case may happen to come up in September of one year or in the following January. For instance, a case if argued in September may be decided by the opinion of five Judges, who are to go out of the Court at the end of the year, against the opinion of three Judges who are to remain, and yet it may be that all the five Judges who are to come in on the succeeding first of January would concur in opinion with the three dissenting Judges. In such a case, of course, the decision will depend on the set of Judges by whom the cause is heard. Upon the same principle, when previous decisions come to be applied to subsequent cases, if the Court does not approve of the grounds of the former decision, it will not be followed, any further than the Court considers itself strictly bound by its very terms.

A lawyer

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JANUARY 30, 1857.

☞ The NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served in the City and vicinity for One Shilling a week. Single Copies Two Cents. Mail subscribers Six Dollars a year.

The NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES is published every Evening, (*Sundays Excepted.*) One edition will be issued at one and the other at three o'clock P. M. It will be sent by mail at the same rates as the Daily Times.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing nearly all the reading matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday, is mailed at Three Dollars a year.

The WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed Two Dollars a year for single Copies. Twenty-Five Copies for Twenty Dollars, to one address.

The TIMES FOR EUROPE is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6 cents for single copies.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6 cents for single copies.

Terms, invariably cash in advance.

Publication Office, No. 128 Nassau st., cor. of Beekman.
RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO., Publishers.

The Central American Treaty.

It requires very slight reflection to suggest that the treaty now before the Senate for the adjustment of Central American questions, is of profounder consequence than the cotemporary labors of the Parisian Conference. The latter determine geographical doubts respecting a region aside from the great thoroughfares of the world, on one of the bye-ways of trade, and are important rather in a political than in a commercial and economical point of view. The former relates to that misty mid-region of the map to which the eyes of all intelligent men are directed as the future track of commerce, which railroads are to bridge, and stupendous canals, grand enough for the passage of all the navies of the civilized world, are to penetrate; and where the hopes which inspired Columbus, and tempted these two hundred and fifty years the seekers for a northwest passage, shall be realized. It settles territorial issues in which the local powers as well as the contracting parties, are deeply interested; it apportions and restricts the influence which England and America, the leading commercial nations of Christendom, shall exert in the politics of the Isthmus; and interposes between the perpetual quarrels of the nations the arbitration of umpires competent to enforce their award. All, in fact, that the Clayton-Bulwer treaty failed to effect, this Dallas-Clarendon treaty accomplishes. It neutralizes Central America; neutralizes the mischievous tendencies of its population, and opens it to the peaceful inroads of capital, enterprise, and their potential agent, the engineer. The importance of the prompt ratification of the convention is not to be exaggerated.

It is nevertheless resisted upon a variety of grounds. A class, afflicted with Anglophobia, reprobates all negotiation with any European power, England especially, in regard to American affairs. A misconception of the doctrine of Monroe underlies their logic, and is disposed of without difficulty. The Monroe doctrine was aimed exclusively at the introduction of the European system of balance of power upon this continent; and to that end denied the right of a European power to extend or enlarge its possessions, or plant fresh colonies here, or to found by fraud or diplomacy an interest adverse to that of universal republicanism. It distinctly reserved the right to retain and control possessions and relations already existing. Such a right Great Britain claimed in her Mosquito protectorate and her Honduras settlements long before the inauguration of the American exclusive system,—before, in fact, the existence of American Independence. With the validity of those claims, we have nothing whatever to do. We are no party to any litigation about them. The custom of our Government compels us to take such assertions of right as we find them established, and to treat them as genuine, until others are substituted. The British Government has, therefore, that direct interest in Central American affairs which qualifies her for a party to any negotiations affecting them; an interest so much more immediate than ours, which is without territorial basis, and rests on contingencies almost entirely prospective, that if either party could justly quarrel with the pretensions of the other, England must be that party. We must remember that, while our interrupted and possible transit routes afford us our only claim to intervene, England is likewise directing her commerce to the same means of transit, and adds that description of right to local and possessory ones. Nor should we forget that, through the apathy of our traders, the commerce of the Central American States has been left, where we found it, in the hands of the British merchant; and with it, the right recognized by international law, of protecting it by all reasonable guarantees. The American Government has, therefore, no sort of plea for excepting to British intervention. We may add, that the treaty, in none of its provisions, goes to strengthen the influence of our rivals in that part of the world. It rather operates as a relinquishment of influence prescriptively exercised. The Mosquito protectorate, a perpetual source of jealousy and vexation, is terminated; the limited nature of English rights in Honduras decided; the islands, with securities for their beneficial Government, are restored to the same Republic; Greytown is enfranchised; the veteran boundary question between Costa Rica and Nicaragua adjudicated and laid to rest. Nothing of political advantage is acquired by Great Britain; it sacrifices many private pretensions in order to secure advantages in which all mankind are partners.

The only parties possessing the semblance of right to protest against the treaty, are the Central American States themselves. The value of that right it is not our present purpose to discuss, nor indeed is it worth while so to waste time, since by the Clayton-Bulwer treaty we are definitely committed against it. Against it, likewise, is the practice of the civilized world. It seems to be agreed that the paramount interests of commerce and intercourse are not to be sacrificed to the pragmatic selfishness, or senseless dissensions of unenlightened communities, through excessive delicacy about national right. It seems to be settled that the superior races of the Caucasian family are destined to control, and eventually to extirpate the inferior and mongrel races. Utilitarianism lays claim to the greatest good for the greatest number, and urges that in the organization of the world, as of society, natural and individual right must yield to the exigencies of sound government, and the advantage of the total body politic. On such principles, we have dealt with the Indian tribes; on such principles, intercourse has been opened, to some extent, and will presently be thrown wide open, with China and Japan. On the same principle, the enlightened communities of Europe took possession, and appropriated, the entire Western Hemisphere, ignoring native rights unfounded upon anything better than mere occupation. With a practice so well determined, it is vain to quarrel. The strong will continue to rule the weak, to the world's end; and the wisest and most cultivated are the strongest.

In the names of peace, and commerce, and enterprise, let us, then, confirm this necessary treaty. It will enable the Pacific States of the Isthmus to resume their career of prosperity. It will authorize the projectors of a half-dozen transit routes to push their plans to realization—a realization that will save lives innumerable, and property incalculable, by saving the present tedious and perilous voyages about the Southern Capes. The advantage of the Convention will, it is true, belong to mankind, but its first fruits will be ours.

The Atlantic Telegraph.

The Senate at Washington has already rushed through the forms of legislation, a bill appropriating to the Atlantic Telegraph Company the sum of $70,000 per annum, for a term of fifty years. When we remember how sensitive Congress has appeared to be about the propriety or necessity of making any appropriation, of a similar character, for American mail service on the Atlantic Ocean; and when we hear that the annual appropriation which the Collins line of steamships now receives from the United States Treasury, *was not obtained until the agents of that line had spent about* $200,000, *in and around the lobbies of Congress*, people may wonder how it has happened that an association of British capitalists has been so summarily invited, by the United States Senate, to help themselves to *three and a half million* dollars from the United States Treasury!

The bill squandering this large sum of money, was introduced to the Senate by Mr. Seward on the 13th inst.; was read twice, and immediately referred to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-roads, who reported it without amendment, on the 22d inst., when it passed the Senate, and was sent to the House, where it now lies. This dispatch, unprecedented in the annals of Congressional legislation, except in the case of the new law concerning Witnesses, is remarkable; and, considering the nature of the business, it seems very much like "crowding the mourners." What will be the fate of the bill in the House is yet uncertain; but the following significant announcement, which was telegraphed from Washington to the New-York press, a day or two since, induces the belief that a heavy outside influence is at work upon Congress to push the bill through. Here is the telegraphic dispatch:

"The gentlemen now here, connected with the Submarine Telegraph Company, were engaged yesterday and this morning *explaining to members of Congress* all matters connected with that important subject. Thus, much misapprehension has been removed concerning it, and the prospects are hourly improving for the passage of the Senate bill by the House of Representatives."

"Explaining to members of Congress" is certainly a novel occupation for anybody to be engaged in. We trust it indicates that new state of things, soon to be born of the energetic action of the Corruption Committee. But we should like to know, by what process of "explanation" this appropriation to the Atlantic Telegraph Company can be justified.

The Atlantic Telegraph Company is a private Corporation, formed to make a telegraphic communication between Ireland and Newfoundland. It has a capital stock (of which twenty per cent has been paid in) amounting to $1,750,000. Of this $440,000 only are owned in the United States and Canada, and the rest is owned in England, Scotland and France. The Company will be managed by a Board of thirty Directors, already chosen. Of these Directors, *eight* only are citizens of the United States, while *twenty-one* are subjects of Great Britain, and *one* is a resident of France. Of the twenty-one British Directors, seven reside in London, six in Liverpool, three in Glasgow, two in Manchester, and three in Canada. The Company is, therefore, a British Association in every respect. Its landing stations at St. Johns, in Newfoundland, and Valencia, in Ireland, are in British territory; and the British Government has strengthened its territorial control over the wire, by endowing the Company with an annuity of $70,000, for the service which it expects to receive from it. It is the prestige of this annuity which has given the Company an introduction to Congress; and we are asked to imitate the action of the English Government in this matter, while the reasons which influenced that action have no existence here whatever.

The contract made by the British Government with the Telegraph Company is a good one for both parties. That Government, with characteristic shrewdness, foresaw that intercourse with its transatlantic Colonies would be greatly facilitated by this telegraphic wire; and accordingly it seized with eagerness the opportunity of binding, by the electric cable, these colonial dependencies to the Throne. The annuity of $70,000 was doubtless based upon a careful calculation of the amount of business which it would necessarily transact over the line. Great Britain has twenty-three independent colonial Governments upon this side of the Atlantic, all of which are brought into immediate communication with the Home Government, through the agency of the Atlantic Telegraph Company. Not less than 25,000 British troops are constantly barracked in its American and West Indian colonies, and 2,500 British guns are constantly afloat along the Atlantic shore of the American continent. The great utility of this telegraph to the English Government is very apparent; and probably not a day will pass in which the telegraphic wire will not serve that Government, (excluding all service for commerce or the press,) in conveying messages to Governor-Generals, Admirals, Commanders and Ministers of the British Crown; a service for which John Bull can well afford to pay $70,000, and even more, per annum.

But what is there that the United States should pay $70,000 per annum for? We have no colonies, no armies, no navies, no red-tape dependencies of any kind, on the other side of the Atlantic. We have no interest there, similar to the interest which Great Britain has here. If we have need now and then to send an immediate message to our Minister at London or Paris, can we not send it, and pay for it, like an individual? Then what reason is there why we should join the British Government in subsidising this enterprise of British capitalists? We trust this question will be satisfactorily answered in the House of Representatives, before this Senate bill is allowed to become a law.

City Reform.

The Albany *Atlas and Argus* copied from a recent number of the Times an article citing a provision of the State Constitution which seems to forbid the appointment of Commissions for the government of this City, by the State authorities. The *Evening Journal* thereupon remarks that "the *Atlas* thus acknowledges its obligations to the New-York Times for seasonable aid and comfort." We beg to assure the *Journal* that we are duly sensible of the reproof which lurks under its coy phraseology. We appreciate, too, the forbearance which withholds the full and frank expression of its meaning; but it is entirely thrown away. The *Journal* would have us understand that it is a high crime and misdemeanor for the Times to quote the Constitution, or urge any other consideration, against what it may happen to think essential to the welfare of the Republican Party. Perhaps it is:—we shall not contest the point:—but neither can we give any assurances that we may not hereafter offend in the same way again.

The *Journal* proceeds with what is much more to the purpose, as a reply to the article in question. The clause which we quoted from the Constitution declares that "all City, town and village officers" not otherwise provided for shall be "elected by the electors of such cities, towns and villages, or appointed by such *authorities thereof* as the Legislature might designate for that purpose;" and furthermore, that—

"All *other* officers whose election or appointment is not provided for by this Constitution, and all *other* officers whose office may hereafter be created by law, shall be elected by the people, or appointed, as the Legislature may direct."

We regarded this language as explicit and conclusive, and as interposing an obstacle fatal to the plan of appointing *City* officers by *State* authority. The *Journal* does not contest this position, but points out an important and extraordinary error in the edition of the Constitution from which the clause was quoted. It says:

The word "other" in the seventh line of this section [the *second* line of the above quotation] is an interpolation. It has found its way into the Red Book, but *is not a part of the original Constitution in the Department of State*, nor in the copy contained in the debates of the Convention. In the last clause of that, the word "other" was evidently dropped for the purpose of allowing the Legislature to exercise the authority contemplated by the existing emergency.

The last clause of the 2d Section of the 10th Article of the Constitution reads as follows:

"And all officers whose offices may hereafter be created by law *shall* be elected by the people OR appointed AS the Legislature may direct."

This relieves the section from all ambiguity, and the question from all embarrassment.

Our citation was made from the Red Book, which is printed by Weed, Parsons & Co., under authority of the Legislature, and the accuracy of which we had no reason to suspect. The *Journal's* correction of its phraseology has certainly an important bearing upon the power of the Legislature to authorize the appointment by State authority, of Commissions for regulating and controlling the local affairs of cities, towns and villages. If the last clause of the section is to be construed without any reference to the first,—or if the imperative requirement that "*all* city, town and village officers" shall be "elected by the Electors of such cities, towns and villages, or appointed by the *authorities thereof*" does not limit, or in any way affect, the operation of the clause relating to such offices as may be "created by law," then the power claimed for the State may exist. The question is not entirely free from doubt. It is purely one of legal construction and must eventually be decided by the Court of Appeals, if any action should be taken by the Legislature which will enable parties in interest to raise it.

We do not need now to express our conviction that our City Government requires thorough and radical amendments. There is scarcely any branch of it which does not need a complete overhauling. But any changes that may be made must conform to the requirements of the State Constitution, and rest upon a basis which cannot be overthrown by the Courts of Law—otherwise they will not only be nullified, but the contest concerning them will involve the City in new embarrassments and complications. There is a disposition in some quarters which would sacrifice all considerations of law, and all dictates of propriety, to the single object of transferring power and patronage from one party to another. Such a purpose, if carried out, will aggravate all existing evils, and react with overwhelming force upon the party which shall become responsible for it.

Politics in Texas—Prospects of a Division of the State.

From the Journal of Commerce.

Houston, Friday, Jan. 9, 1857.

Since the Presidential election, there has been a complete calm in the political world, so far as this State is concerned. I think but few States are more loyal to the *Union* than Texas. She sacrificed too much to obtain an admission, to be easily ousted from her position as a member of the Confederacy. Besides, we aspire to become, at no very distant day, *second in population and wealth to no State but New-York*. We have now one hundred and sixteen counties, and every Legislature constitutes a score or so of new ones. Our territory is immense, and we intend to hang together. *Such a thought as a division of the State is not now entertained for a moment.*

A good many of the ultra Pro-Slavery politicians of the South are looking to Texas, as the only quarter from which they can obtain materials for the construction of new Slave States. The prospect that Kansas is to come into the Union as a Free State, with the certainty that Minnesota, Washington, Oregon and Nebraska must also at no distant day be admitted as Free States also, has led that section of the South which holds to Mr. Calhoun's doctrine of an *equilibrium*, to cast about, with a good deal of anxiety, for Slave States to be admitted as an offset. But the search is attended with a good deal of difficulty. Cuba would be available, if it could be secured without a war, but for such a war as its conquest would cost the Southern States are not prepared. Walker's dominions are too distant, too wild, and could not be settled rapidly enough to be of much avail, even if their conquest and annexation were insured. The provinces we have acquired from Mexico attract population very slowly, and will scarcely furnish *States* for a good many years to come.

Under these circumstances, it is only upon *Texas* that the South can fall back. The act of annexation authorizes the admission of *four more* States, to be formed out of Texas, whenever the people of that State and Congress shall assent to its formation. But the extract given above suggests a radical difficulty here. The people of Texas are not likely to consent to any such surrender of their own power and importance, as a division of the State would involve. Texas is now by far the largest of the Southern States, and is more rapidly increasing in wealth and population than any other. It is not at all surprising, therefore, that her people should be unwilling to surrender the supremacy which such prospects promise, and consent that the State should be cut up into four or five small ones, merely for the sake of increasing the political power of Slavery. The interests of Texas are by no means identified with that institution. A large portion of her soil is already cultivated by free labor, and we believe that the larger portion of her progress and prosperity is due to this kind of industry.

An anecdote is current at Washington which illustrates the tendency of sentiment in Texas. Several of the ultra Pro-Slavery gentlemen of Congress were consulting as to the ways and means of obtaining a new Slave-State as an offset for Kansas, and appealed to Senator Rusk to know whether Texas could not be divided. He replied that he thought it quite likely,—that public sentiment was not now very decidedly in favor of such a step, but that probably the measure, if once vigorously started, could be carried through. "But," said he, "the chances are that if it should be divided, the new State would be a *Free* State." The prospect was not regarded by his friends as particularly encouraging for their purposes.

Whatever apparent political successes may attend the movements for extending and increasing the power of Slavery, the progress of population and the natural growth of the country war against them;—and in the long run these will be very likely to carry the day.

Advertising.

The new manager of the Italian Opera has introduced a novelty in the matter of advertising. He confines it entirely to three or four of the City dailies which have the largest circulation, thus saving the expense of advertising in the others, which he considers as practically of little use. Mr. Strakosch, like everybody else, has an unquestionable right to do his own business in his own way,—to advertise in one, or ten, or twenty journals, or in none at all, according to his own view of his own interest. But in this movement he does not seem to be acting upon his own judgment. Appearances may be deceitful, but they prompt the belief that he has taken this course at the suggestion, if not dictation, of the *Herald*. His purpose was announced by that paper in advance, and has been almost daily indorsed and praised ever since. That journal has devoted column after column of its editorials to impressing upon the community the folly of advertising anywhere except in *three* of the morning papers—the *Herald*, Times, and *Tribune*—those being the three of largest circulation.

It has always been one of the *Herald's* idiosyncracies that the world was not large enough for any other newspaper *and* the *Herald*. It has acted steadily upon the principle that all others were to be exterminated, and has opened its batteries upon them, one after another, in regular turn. At one time it was the Wall-street press;—at another the political press:—at others the religious, the Sunday, or the weekly journals, which were to be swept out of existence by its fulminations. When the *Tribune* was started, the *Herald* experienced fresh spasms of astonishment: and it has not yet recovered from its paralysis of horror at the audacity which commenced the publication of the Daily Times five years ago. It cannot possibly understand how the people of this continent should have the slightest desire to read any other paper than the *Herald*;—and it is only, of late, that it has made itself fully conscious of the fact that there are any others in substantial and flourishing existence. But everybody learns something with the lapse of time, and even the *Herald* is now driven to the necessity of conceding, that there are *three* daily journals in this City worthy the attention of advertisers. Graciously conceding to two of its neighbors the privilege of existing, it limits its gigantic efforts to the extinction of the rest.

The *Herald* has succeeded apparently in persuading *one* gentleman to act upon its principles and to aid in the accomplishment of its object. This is its entering wedge. The same reasons urged upon him have equal weight for everybody else—and the effort of the *Herald* is, therefore, to deprive all the journals of small circulation, and all the weekly and Sunday papers, of all their advertising support. Its prospects of success are not brilliant enough to make the effort one of much importance—but it indicates a spirit which is far from creditable, and which we are confident is not shared by other members of the same profession. If the *Herald* had devoted half the labor to improving its own tone and temper, which it has expended in its efforts to malign and injure its neighbors, its position would be far more honorable and its influence far greater than they are at present. While it has been vascillating in everything else, it has been steadfast only in its Ishmaelitish malignity towards everybody and everything, especially if connected in any way with its own profession.

We publish in another column an interesting communication upon the subject, which presents in a strong light sundry weighty reasons against the change which the *Herald* is endeavoring to bring about.

Banishment of Spanish Coin.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The generally received opinions of political economists would not coincide with your views, as expressed in the Times of yesterday, regarding the bill now before Congress, which proposes "to exclude Spanish small coins from our currency."

The bill may, it is true, cause some small losses, but they will be so generally distributed as to be scarcely felt, and the trifling pecuniary loss will be fully compensated by the exclusion of the inconvenient and sadly depreciated coin from circulation. It is estimated that the old Spanish eighths and quarters of a dollar have lost about 8 per cent. of their original value by *abrasion* only; for this, and the many other evils attendant upon their circulation, the bill proposes the same remedy which was employed several years ago to free the country from the Spanish *pistareens*.

They came into circulation at a value of 20 cents, but by long-continued abrasion had become of an average worth of less than 13 cents; and in consequence of their free circulation here, at more than their true value, the same result happened which has taken place with the small Spanish coins now in circulation, viz.: *nearly all the coins of that stamp in existence found their way to this country.* To drive them from circulation, the banks and post-offices determined to receive them at 16 per cent. less than their original value.

The good effect of this procedure was visible almost immediately; the pistareens being either melted up, or sent abroad, disappeared from circulation, and to meet one now is a very rare occurrence.

Judging from analogy the bill now before Congress is calculated to produce the same good result. D.

This is all very well. We do not object to the exclusion of Spanish coins from circulation. On the contrary, we are decidedly in favor of it. The only question is, upon whom shall the cost of such exclusion fall? and this point our correspondent does not touch. It is true the loss may be small—but that is no reason why it should fall upon the wrong parties. The bill as it originally passed the Senate put the expense upon the Government,—that is, upon *the whole* community;—the House amendment put it upon those who might happen to have this coin, at the particular moment when the law should take effect. Merchants and other business men, who keep a look-out for such movements, in anticipation of the passage of the bill, get the Spanish coin out of their hands,—paying it to their servants, shop-keepers and others who know nothing about the matter until, to their astonishment, they are told they must lose *twenty per cent.* of its value. The result is that the whole cost of reforming the currency falls upon the poorer classes.

This is grossly unjust, and it is against this feature of the movement that our censures have been directed. We still think that the Government should take these coins at their original value and hand them over to the Mint to be recoined. Then, whatever the experiment might cost would fall upon the whole community, which is to reap the benefit of it.

Kansas Matters—Second Note from Gov. Reeder.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Your correspondent some two weeks ago stated that he was informed by Gov. Geary that the Governor was acting under instructions, which had been on file in the Executive Office since the organization of the Territory. To this I replied in your paper of the 20th, that your correspondent was mistaken, and that Governor Geary could not have so informed him, as no instructions of any kind were in the office up to the time of my leaving it.

Your correspondent from Rochester replies, in the Times of Tuesday last, by calling my attention to the fact, that Gov. Geary's action was in pursuance of such instructions, "and also of a letter of discretion concerning emergencies," and that it was so stated originally by the correspondent. As I have no intention to criticize Gov. Geary's action at all, and did not profess to do so in my former note, this is not at all material, so far as I can see. All I mean to say is, that no instructions for Executive action were on file in the office up to my leaving it, except some letters upon matters of accounts from subordinate officers of the Treasury, and this I repeat without fear of contradiction. If I am wrong, the records will show it. A. H. REEDER.

Easton, Friday, Jan. 29, 1857.

The evident intention of Gov. Reeder's first note was to throw discredit upon the statement of our correspondent, as to a remark made to him by Gov. Geary. In quoting that statement Gov. Reeder omitted part of it, and left the impression, whether designedly or not, that our correspondent represented Gov. Geary as having told him that in his recent action for the pacification of the Territory he had *merely* followed instructions which had been on file in the Executive office since the organization of the Territory. Our Rochester Correspondent supplied the omission,—which *was* material, so far as the accuracy of our Kansas Correspondent was concerned, if in no other respect.

Mania for Direct Trade.—The direct-trade mania appears to be spreading alarmingly. The people of St. Louis have been getting up a meeting to establish a line of steamers from that place to Boston, and thereby open a direct trade between the metropolis of the East and the metropolis of the Southwest. It will, to be sure, be a rather round-a-bout and expensive route, but then it will be "direct;" the people of Chicago have been rejoicing over the opening of direct trade between that port and Liverpool, which will only take about double the time that it would to go *viâ* New-York. Boston has the advantage of a really direct trade with Liverpool, and they had to cut a channel for the *America* through the ice, only seven miles in length, to let her out of the harbor on Wednesday, and then did not succeed. Philadelphia enjoys direct trade with Liverpool, but the ice keeps her steamer fast in the Delaware, and the passengers that wanted to go in her had to be sent to New-York. Direct trade is a very good thing when it does not cost too much, nor take too much time; but the only direct trade with Europe, which can at all times be depended upon, is by way of New-York, and the facilities of communication between this port and all other ports of the Union, must render it forever the great outlet and inlet for European-American trade. The effects of direct trade, when it is the legitimate result of geographical position, and not an artificial creation, was splendidly illustrated yesterday in the sale of the Columbia College property. One lot sold for as much as the entire property would have brought five or six years ago.

Philadelphia Hilarious.—The Philadelphians are in an ecstacy of self-gratulations in the completion of their "gorgeous" Academy of Music. Though the Delaware is frozen up, and all communication with the ocean is cut off in consequence, the opening of the Academy has filled the Philadelphians with effervescing delight. The new Opera house is magnificently gorgeous, brilliantly lighted, solidly constructed, finely located, beautifully ornamented, and all that it lacks is a few singers to render it "the thing." If our inland neighbors are so full of jubilations on the completion of their Opera house, what a *furore* will they not be in when they get a real live Opera company. There are most always idle or unengaged artists enough in New-York to improvise an opera at a moment's warning; but they do not appear to be quite so well off in Philadelphia.

There being no singers for the new Academy, it is used, for the present, as a ball-room. It was "inaugurated" by a ball on Monday night, and the Philadelphia papers have contained hardly anything since except accounts of the festival, which, according to the *Inquirer*, was quite a wonderful affair, its only defect "was the imperfect arrangement and attendance in the hat and cloak room for gentlemen. Three gentlemen who had lost their hats had been compelled to adopt others. So too in relation to many coats and shawls."

United States Senator.—The Democrats of the Legislature held their caucus last evening to nominate a candidate for the United States Senate. They failed to accomplish that object, however,—though they balloted *fourteen* times. Daniel E. Sickles, Esq., had the highest vote and Mayor Wood, the next. Upon the head of Mr. Sickles, honors certainly accumulate. State Senator and Member of Congress elect, his friends not content with these positions, insist upon his going up still higher. We presume he will be nominated for President before the Winter is over.

The Legislature.—In the Senate yesterday, a memorial was presented from the Mayor and Common Council of this City, asking that the Charter be amended so as to increase and concentrate the power of the Mayor. The bill to allow the Supervisors of this City to increase the salaries of the officers of the Croton Water Department was reported favorably; also the bill to increase the salary of the Bank Superintendent to $5,000. A special report was presented relative to the affairs of the Trinity Church Corporation. It shows their property to be worth four or five times as much as represented by the Church Comptroller, and that the intention of the law of 1814 has not been carried out. The Senate voted to recommit the report, and empowered the Committee to report by bill or otherwise.

In the Assembly, the Annual Tax bill for this City was introduced. It empowers the Supervisors to raise $3,832,144 for general purposes; $825,500 for the Police; $421,490 for lighting the City, and $457,832 47 for the deficiency of last year.

News from Europe.—The steamship *Arabia* has arrived at Halifax, bringing three days' later news. The political advices by this arrival present no feature of special importance. The accounts received by the previous arrival, of the virtual settlement of the Neufchatel difficulty, are confirmed—the details of the arrangement being in course of adjustment. From Canton, the latest advices represent the American troubles with the Chinese to be growing more complicated. Commercially, the news is important. Cotton is reported lower, breadstuffs tending downward, and provisions generally dull, with rather more activity in the money market.

Congress.—No legislative business was done by either House yesterday, the time being devoted to the ceremonies consequent upon the death of Col. Preston S. Brooks.

What we are Coming to.—The *Tribune* of yesterday morning thus notices an incident which occurred at the Academy of Music on Wednesday evening:

At the commencement of the second act at the Academy last evening, a gentleman accidentally dropped his revolver, and *one barrel was discharged.* Fortunately no harm was done—the ball lodging in the floor. Great confusion was created by this unique accident. If, however, the streets continue to be infested by garroters, *such things may become too common to attract the attention of an audience.*

This is rather a pleasant prospect; and yet if the *Tribune's* advice—that everybody should go armed—is to be followed, we do not see why it may not be realised. We shall have not only the performances at the opera and theatre, but public lectures and sermons constantly interrupted by the explosion of revolvers in the pockets of "gentlemen." A young man making an evening call, or paying his addresses to some young lady, will be in constant peril of surprising his friends by the "discharge of a barrel." Social intercourse under such circumstances will becoming a more exciting matter than it is at present.

This notion of going armed, with knives and revolvers, on account of "garroters," is a piece of very mischievous moonshine, which will cause ten times as much bloodshed as it will prevent. In the first place the danger from assault, to quiet well-behaved persons, in reputable localities, is greatly exaggerated. And besides this, not one man in fifty would use a pistol or a knife to any purpose in case of being attacked. The ruffians who make these assaults do not give their victims any special opportunity for using weapons of this sort. If used at all they will probably be employed to about as good purpose as was the pistol of Mr. Thomas, whose exploits have been read with wonder in the daily papers. He fired right and left—at everybody he saw or heard—but luckily did not hit anybody. "Young America" had better let the revolver alone. The short boys and rowdies will of course go armed, on the *Tribune's* advice, purely for self-protection. But gentlemen who attend Churches or the Opera will do well to leave their weapons at home.

The First Hop at the Lafarge.—A hop is as necessary to hotel life as lace curtains or foreign glasses. The Lafarge gave the inaugurating hop at that elegant hotel last night. It was, as a matter of course, brilliant and enjoyable to all who had the pleasure of being present.

Academy of Music.

Madame de Wilhorst—whose successful *début* on Wednesday evening is the subject of universal congratulation and conversation—repeats her performance of *Lucia* to-night. From all we can hear, there is a prospect that the house will be even more brilliant than on Wednesday. The world likes heroines, and Madame Wilhorst is one of the bravest and most capable that it has heard of lately. Go early for seats, if you would be comfortable; and timid gentlemen who apprehend the garrote please leave your weapons in the cloak room.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

SCARLET FEVER.—HOW TO CURE AND PREVENT IT.—A New Method—Dr. Page, of Mississippi, well known in the Southern States, has met with great success in the treatment of Scarlet and other malignant Fevers, by the use only of Radway's Ready Relief and Regulators. The Ready Relief possesses a wonderful curative power over all malignant and contagious maladies. As a preventive, Dr. Page says, "It's a blessing to the human race." The most subtle distillation of fever poisons cannot hurt or attack the human system that is under the influence of Radway's Ready Relief

Let those now seized with Scarlet Fever or any other malignant Fever, Small Pox, Pneumonia, Congestions or Inflammation, either of the lungs or other organs, or of sudden attacks of any acute or dangerous disease resort to Radway's Ready Relief—the use of which will not interfere with any medical treatment. It will save your life if the medicine you are now taking is doing no good. If, on the other hand, you are slowly getting better under your physician's care, it will make your final recovery doubly certain.

As a Preventive.—If you will use the Ready Relief or Regulators as directed, you may visit the most infected places and escape without an attack.

So with Small Pox, Measles, Typhus and Ship Fevers. Radway's Relief will protect you against the most subtle of these infectious poisons.

Radway's Ready Relief and Regulators are safe to take under all circumstances, and will always do good. Sold at RADWAY'S R. R. Office, No. 162 Fulton-st., New-York; W. B. ZEIBER'S, No. 44 South 3d-st., Philadelphia; also corner of Bleecker and Christopher sts., New-York; and at Mrs. HAYS', Brooklyn.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—THE TIME has arrived to prepare for the Spring and Summer trade. He who buys a Sewing Machine now will have a great advantage over him who purchases after the hurry for work comes on. The fact that Singer's Machines and no other will answer for making clothing, shoe-fittings and general work, is well understood. I. M. Singer & Co.'s *Gazette* is just published, and is full of information about Sewing Machines. Copies sent gratis to all who apply.

I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 323 Broadway, New-York.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES.—The best in the world; the only reliable Hair Dye known, perfect and instantaneous; harmless and beautiful in its results. Applied in twelve private rooms. BATCHELOR'S WIGS surpass all; their new improvements satisfy the interested that BATCHELOR'S are permanent. Avoid the ridicule attached to bad dyes and unsightly wigs. The largest and best stock always at
BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

RUPTURE.—ONLY PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED to MARSH & CO. by the Industrial Exhibition of all Nations, at the Crystal Palace, for their new Patent Radical Cure Truss. References as to its superiority: Professors Valentine Mott, Willard Parker and John M. Carnochan. Open from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M.
MARSH & CO., No. 354 Maiden-lane, New-York.

UNION INDIA-RUBBER COMPANY STOCK FOR sale by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 4 Broad-st.

MANHATTAN OIL COMPANY'S STOCK—FOR sale by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 4 Broad-st.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.'S EXPRESS STOCK FOR sale by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 4 Broad-st.

MARINE MATTERS.

Two of the Crew of the Lyonnais Picked Up—Further Losses of Life and Property.

BOSTON, Thursday, Jan. 29.

Capt. BARROW, of the bark *Cambridge*, arrived here from Pernambuco, reports that the schooner *Commerce*, at Pernambuco, had spoken the bark *Essex*, Capt. RAY, from Boston for Rio Janeiro, 25 days out, in lat. 26° N., lon. 35° W. The captain of the *Essex* reported that when three days out from Boston he took from a raft two seamen, belonging to the French steamer *Lyonnais*. The seamen stated that the steamer was run into and sunk by a vessel when three days out from New-York, and that of her passengers and crew 60 were drowned, and the balance took to the boats, and, the seamen think, were subsequently picked up.

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENT.

A new Nautical Instrument called Abbott's Horometer" was patented in 1854. It is designed for working all problems in Nautical Astronomy by simple inspection, from observations of the sun or other celestial objects. The Instrument is a metallic disk, with a projection of a hemisphere in lines of latitude and longitude, or time. Upon this disk is an index bar, with a head and vornier, and sliding upon this index bar, at right angles, is a scale of altitudes, across which scale a glass with fine lines upon its upper and lower surfaces are marked; this embraces all the machinery of the Instrument.

The mode of using this instrument—for one purpose, for instance, is this: Suppose the ship's time from an observation is required, the Polar distance is found from a Nautical Almanac; the index is set to this Polar distance, the observed altitude is found on the altitude scale, and the glass set accordingly; where the line on the glass cuts the latitude in, there is found the apparent time marked,—upward in the morning, down in the afternoon.

The various other nautical problems are worked with equal simplicity by this instrument. The Lunar distance is readily cleared, and with niceness and accuracy, by an inspection occupying perhaps three minutes, without the liability of error, whilst the computation by the best methods requires thirty minutes on an average. By it the mariner can take an azimuth at any time of day, and correct his compasses for local attraction.

Mr. ABBOTT was a missionary of the American Board in India, and this instrument was suggested to his mind upon his voyage home from Bombay to London, while employing his spare time in efforts to teach Navigation to the mates.

A HALF CENTURY'S IMPROVEMENT IN BOOKS OF COMMERCE.

Sixty years ago, that is in the year 1796, EDMUND MARSH BLUNT, and ANGIER MARSH, issued at Newburyport, the first edition of *The American Coast Pilot*, "containing the courses and distances from Boston to all the principal harbors, capes and headlands included between Passamaquoddy and the Capes of Virginia." It was an 18mo pamphlet of 125 pages, printed in the antique type of the days of BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, and, for aught we know, in the office where he first set his wooden press in motion in that town—upon the coarse, dingy, ribbed paper of those times. The second edition, "largely improved," and "published by act of Congress," was issued by EDMUND M. BLUNT, two years afterwards, (1798,) though upon the like paper and type, but containing 238 pages. The *American Coast Pilot* of the present day is the Seventeenth Edition, published by E. & G. W. BLUNT, 1854, and it would be superfluous to describe it, or institute comparisons with its early and humble beginnings, as no one who who has ever seen a ship can have failed of a sight of this omnipresent hand-book of the American Mariner. It is of the dimensions of a good sized parish Bible, large octavo, printed on fine white paper, 679 pages. If we wished for a comparison by which to illustrate the difference between the first and last editions of this work, we should place in imagination one of the shovel-nosed kettle-bottomed schooners of '76 sent to "Georges," to catch codfish alongside of the clipper ship *Great Republic*, of 1856.

Arrived yesterday, brig *Trade Wind*, REED, from Demerara, Dec. 20, to O. & E. J. PETERS. On ——— telli with schooner *Mary Eden Mathews*, Capt. PORTER, of Philadelphia, with coals, bound to Mobile, which had lost rudder, sprung aleak, and was in a sinking condition. He made the schooner to leeward at 4 P. M., with a signal of distress flying; ran down and spoke her. The captain desired to be taken off. There was a light wind at the time, but a heavy swell running. Captain PORTER and five men then abandoned his vessel, coming on board the *Trade Wind* in his own boat, and have been brought to this City. The *Trade Wind* has been 12 days north of Hatteras, and had the usual allowance of gales of wind, &c. On crossing the Gulf Stream she took *the* gale of the season; it began on the 18th, from the south, but varying from S. S. E. to W. S. W., and continued through the 19th and 20th. They lost the entire deck-load of molasses, boat, quarter-rail, galley, water-casks, three jibs, foresail, mainsail, and split other sails, and had everything movable swept off deck. On Monday, 19th inst., about 6 o'clock A. M., was boarded by a tremendous sea, which swept the vessel fore and aft, carrying overboard JOHN MACOY, seaman, who was lost. When the sea struck he was holding on to the forward part of the house, but was wrenched from his hold, borne upon the sea clean aft, and washed over the quarter, the rail going at the same time. No human power could have saved him. He belonged to New-London, Conn., and was 22 years of age. Left at Demerara, loading, brig *Lilly Mills*, for Baltimore, and *Ellz Reed*, for Philadelphia; also the American store-ship *Release*, in pursuit of sugar cane, seeds, &c. Was to sail to some other islands soon.

LOSS OF BRIG ZOARA—CREW RESCUED.

Brig *Zoara*, Capt. LEIGHTON master, sailed Jan. 10, from Darien, Geo., with a cargo of lumber, for New-York.

Jan. 18, lat. 38°, lon. 71° 56', encountered a severe hurricane with a bad cross sea, was thrown on her beam ends, righting with loss of masts and all sails attached, also deck load, consisting of timber; on sounding the pumps found four feet of water in hold—the vessel now lying in the trough of the sea.

The Captain and crew remained on board in this distressing situation until Jan. 20, in lat. 38°, lon. 70°, when a sail was seen bearing for the wreck, which proved to be the *Sarah Maria*, of Cold Springs, L. I., from Jacmel to New-York, the Captain of which vessel, after very strenuous efforts, succeeded in rescuing them from a watery grave, thereby proving himself to be the possessor of a noble heart, as well as other manly qualities possessed by those who go down to the sea in ships. The *Zoara* was built at Gouldsboro', Maine, 1850; rated A 2; clearest Darien, Geo.—the vessel consigned to Messrs. C. & E. J. PETERS, No. 53 South-street.

The number of vessels lost in 1855 on or near the coast of the United Kingdom amounts to 1,141 sail, making an aggregate of 176,000 tons. The official returns of 1856 have not yet been completed; there is, however, too much reason to believe the destruction will be nearly, if not quite, equal to that of 1855. At no period of the year have we been without a full supply of ships of almost every class and size, at all times exceeding the demand. We quote the average price for the past year of first-class St. John's and other colonial ships at £7 10s. to £7 15s. of from 1,000 to 1,200 tons; some few of superior model and finish from 600 to 750 tons reached, and in a few instances exceeded, £8 per ton. We need hardly observe prices and demand fluctuated in proportion as the money market rose and fell.

Whale-ship *Nauticon*, LUCE, of New-Bedford, was lost at the mouth of Honolulu harbor, on the 24th of November. A southerly gale was blowing at the time, when the tug *Pele* undertook to tow the ship to sea. Just as the ship got abreast of the dangerous rock, known as the "middle ground," a severe squall from the southward was encountered, which, together with the heavy sea, rendered the tug unable to make headway, and the ship drifted to the shoal, where she soon lodged, in spite of efforts made to get her off by the *Pele*, aided by the crews of the French and English men-of-war in port. The *Nauticon* was homeward bound, and had on board 2,300 barrels of whale-oil and 8,800 lbs. bone, all of which was saved. The masts were cut away in order to ease the vessel shortly after she struck.

The drifting of the light-ships between here and New-York from their stations would be of immense importance to mariners, but for the fact that navigation on this route is, for the present, suspended. The light-ship off Stratford, Ct., disappeared on Saturday. It is not known whether she drifted off or was cut down by the ice and sunk. There were seven men on board of her. The light-ship off Cornfield Point, near Saybrook, parted her moorings on Saturday morning, and could be seen during the day drifting away with a field of ice, driven by the tide, with signals of distress set. It is hoped she may be reached by some vessel passing through the Sound, as it is impossible to render her any aid from on shore. Her crew consisted of seven men.—*Boston Traveller.*

Schooner *John G. Heckscher*, Captain HOWE, hence for London, before reported abandoned at sea, sailed from this port on the 4th December; encountered very heavy weather and sprung aleak when four days out, and still blowing a continued gale; endeavored to reach St. Thomas, but the pumps gave out and the vessel sinking rapidly, with the crew exhausted, all hands left her on the morning of the 23d, when the vessel went down about 15 miles from Anguilla in 30 minutes after leaving her. All hands arrived safe at Anguilla in the ship's boats, notwithstanding a very heavy sea; thence to St. Martins, and arrived at St. Thomas in a French schooner on the morning of the 26th ult. Her cargo was valued at $51,000 and the vessel at $15,000, as before stated.

Schooner *Velma*, of Ellsworth, Me., TREWORGY, from Santa Cruz, Cuba, Jan. 3, to EDMISTON & BROS., vessel to C. & E. J. PETERS. Has experienced very heavy weather. Took the gale on the 16th, lat. 33° 30', from the N. W., changing suddenly to the S. E., and thence to the N. E. Lost boat and part of deck-load of red cedar. Had heavy weather on the 23d, when off Hatteras. Left loading bark *W. M. Babbidge*, of Bangor, Me. W. M. SMITH, the mate of the *W. M. B.*, had died of yellow fever, and was buried in the Catholic burying ground. He leaves a wife and child living in Boston. Left at Manzanilla schooner *Harriet*, for New-York.

The British ship *Crown*, Captain COPPET, from New-Orleans, with 3,421 bales cotton, 3,483 sacks corn, 986 do. wheat, and 12,540 staves for Liverpool, is reported by steamship *Isabella*, at Charleston, to be ashore of Pacific Reef.

NAVAL.

The U. S. sloop-of-war *Jamestown*, Com. CRABBE, arrived at Monrovia, Nov. 28, from Sierra Leone, and sailed for Palmas Dec. 2.

Disasters Reported by Telegraph.

LOSS OF THE SCHOONER RELIEF—A VESSEL ON FIRE AT SEA, ETC.

BOSTON, Thursday, Jan. 29.

Below—ship *Sheffield*, from New-Orleans. On Jan. 17, in lat. 33° 34', lon. 74° 30', fell in with schooner *Relief*, of Machias, from Alexandria for Providence, R. I., in a sinking condition. Took off her crew and brought them to this port. Jan. 21, fell in with a vessel on fire, in lat. 38° 15', lon. 22° 10'. Could not ascertain her name, or see any one on board, as it was in the night. A bark had just left her. Suppose they took off the crew. There were no masts standing. Jan. 26, in lat. 39° 48', lon. 70° 35', fell in with brig *Matilda*, of Tremont, from Havana for Portland, reported forty days out. She had lost overboard the first mate, and one or two of her men were sick. Supplied her with provisions.

THE STEAMSHIP AMAZON ASHORE.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Jan. 29.

The steamship *Amazon*, from Philadelphia, for Savannah, is ashore at Lynnhaven Inlet. The captain has arrived at Norfolk to get assistance.

THE BRIG NIAGARA LOST AT SEA.

STONINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 29.

The bark *Deney Averill*, from Hayti for Boston previously reported ashore on Block Island, has arrived here for repairs. She took off, in lon. 12° 30 lat. 33° 34', the Captain and crew of the brig *Niagara* from Baltimore for New-York. Abandoned at sea with cargo of coal.

WRECK OF THE SCHOONER BARBARA ANN.

HALIFAX, Thursday, Jan. 29.

The schooner *Barbara Ann*, of Boston, was totally wrecked in Sheet Harbor, on the 19th instant. The crew were saved, but were badly frost-bitten.

PROVIDENCE, Thursday, Jan. 29.

The schooner *C. Mathews*, of Searsport, WARREN, from Wilmington, N. C., for Boston, put into Newport on Wednesday, with the loss of her foretop-gallant mast, sail and other damage.

Cutting the Ice in Boston Harbor—The Cunard Steamer Ice-bound.

From the Boston Journal, Wednesday.

The great interest felt in the city for the successful departure of the Cunard steamer *America* to-day, had the effect of drawing immense crowds to the harbor to bid her a parting adieu. As early as 10 o'clock this forenoon people began to assemble on the adjacent wharves and on the ice in the immediate vicinity of the steamer. The channel at 11 o'clock had been cut to within a short distance of her dock, but the ice had become wedged in below, and there remained in broken masses, completely blocking up the passage. It was accordingly deemed necessary to get further assistance in breaking out the ice, and a committee of the merchants of Boston engaged the tow-boat *Enoch Train*, Capt. HENNESSEY, to render any assistance possible. The *Train* started from her birth in the direction of the Cunard wharf, and at about 12½ o'clock succeeded in reaching a point nearly opposite the wharf. The strength of the ice was fully tested in her endeavors to force a passage, and often it was only after repeated efforts that she could force herself twenty feet ahead at one trial. She would then back a short distance and run ahead again. It was only after such efforts that she could make any progress. The *Train*, in her repeated trials with the ice, was often greeted by the crowd with hearty cheers. The scene was quite enlivening, and one rarely witnessed in our harbor.

The *Train* will endeavor to break up the ice in front of the wharf so as to permit the steamer to back out of her dock. It is thought when this is accomplished that she will succeed in freeing herself from her icy confines, and after getting her bow pointing in the channel, will encounter no difficulty in going to sea.

The Recent Storm—Hint to Meteorologists.

Lieut. MAURY gives public notice that he will gladly receive from any party the results of observations upon the recent storm. He adds:

"I wish very much to study the rise and progress of this storm as it marched over the country.

I do not confine this request exclusively to those who are provided with instruments and who keep meteorological journals; but I make it to those also who have no meteorological instruments. Instrumental observations are to be preferred; but when none of them are to be had, then those that are made with the eye alone will be very acceptable. For convenience, I submit a *pro forma* set of questions to be answered for each day from the 14th to the 22d instant, inclusive:

(Name of place,) Jan. 14, 1857.

1. What was the appearance of the sky? 2. The force and direction of the wind? 3. When did it change, freshen, or go down? When did it commence to snow or rain? 5. When did it stop? 6. How much fell?

Let those who keep meteorological registers give, in addition to the above, extracts from their journals for each day, stating the readings of their instruments."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **First Annual Hop** of the ARIEL HOSE COMPANY, No. 93, Will take place on the Evening of MONDAY, Feb. 2, 1857, At Brookes' Assembly Rooms, No. 361 Broome-st.

☞ **Why should those afflicted with** Consumption or any Pulmonary disease suffer so much? Try RUSHTON'S COD LIVER OIL; it lessons the cough, diminishes the night sweats, and imparts strength to the body. Use none without FREDERICK V. RUSHTON'S name in full on each label. No. 10 Astor House, corner of Barclay-st., and No. 417 Broadway, corner Canal-st., are the depôts for RUSHTON'S OIL.

☞ **For Coughs, Colds, &c., &c.**—HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.'S COMPOUND LIVERWORT PASTE, and H., C. & CO.'S WILD CHERRY LOZENGES—both preparations are very efficacious, and at the same time pleasant to the taste; they are used and recommended by physicians. Prepared only by HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., Chemists and Druggists, Nos. 165, 273, 511 and 756 Broadway

☞ **Pure Genuine Cod Liver Oil.**—HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.'S GENUINE COD LIVER OIL is warranted pure, and made from Fresh Livers—it is no quack medicine, but is recommended as the most reliable cure for CONSUMPTION and SCROFULA. HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., Chemists and Druggists, 165, 273, 511, and 756 Broadway.

☞ **Oxygenated Bitters** is a safe and sure remedy for Dyspepsia, asthma and General Debility in all their various forms. Let all afflicted with any of these painful diseases try the medicine, and they will be satisfied. It never fails.

☞ **Kansas Lands.**—The *Trustees* for the purchase of lands in Kansas, will receive deposits in trust, to apply them to the purchase of the Delaware Indians' Trust Lands, and to the purchase of other lands in Kansas. Shares in the general fund $100, bearing interest, and receivable in purchase of lands of the Trust. For subscription, or for special investments, or for further information, apply to the Treasurer, personally or by letter, at No. 3 Winter st., Boston. JOSEPH LYMAN, Treasurer.
AMOS A. LAWRENCE,
WM. DUDLEY PICKMAN,
ROBERT B. STORER. } Trustees.

☞ **Dr. Vail's Health Restorer,** (a purely vegetable compound, which will remove the Scarlet or any other fever, if administered according to directions, entirely, within three days.)
Can be had of MAGONIGLE & CO., No. 141 Grand-st., near Broadway.

☞ **The Incomparable Pen.**—PRINCE'S IMPROVED PROTEAN FOUNTAIN PEN, Patented Jan. 22 and Dec. 25, 1855. Durable, beautiful and useful—the labor-saving pen—with the many portable styles on hand. We have just introduced an approved style, for bankers and accountants. Pencils and other hard rubber goods sold at the Depôt, No. 290 Broadway, corner Reade-st.

☞ **Teachers' Association.**—Regular monthly meeting on SATURDAY EVENING, 31st instant, at 7½ o'clock, in the Hall of the Board of Education. Business: The annual election of officers and the disposal of the subject of non-paying membership. By Order,
JOHN H. FANNING, President.
J. M. BERNIE, Secretary.

☞ **To Rectifiers.**—DR. FEUCHTWANGER'S smoothing and clearing preparation is now indispensable for domestic liquor distillers and dealers. It takes the edge and sharp taste of the spirit and makes it smooth, old and clear. Best essences of Bourbon and rye whisky, rum, gin, apple and peach brandy for sale by Dr. FEUCHTWANGER, No. 143 Maiden-lane.

☞ **Campbell, Apothecary and Chemist**—Eighteen years' practical experience in this City. Personal attention at all hours, day or night. Strict and special attention paid to prescriptions. Please give me a call. S. CAMPBELL,
Southwest Corner 8th-av. and 28th-st.

☞ **Dr. Alban Goldsmith,** late Professor of Surgery, will resume the practice of Lithotripty, (or removing stone from the bladder without cutting,) together with all the diseases of the same region. Office No. 70 Franklin-st. Hours from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.

☞ **Have you the Rheumatism?**—Dr. TERRY'S MIRACULOUS LINIMENT has never failed to cure in every application. Suffer no longer, but procure it immediately of MAGONIGLE & CO., No. 141 Grand-st., near Broadway.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LIFE ILLUSTRATED.

A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY NEWSPAPER, for To-Day, contains: General Literature—Adventures with a Lion, Illustrated; Travels in South Africa; Bits of Mosaic; The Retort Practical; A Squinting Jury; Course of Study for Engineering; How Printing Type are Made; Steamboat Engineers. Rural Affairs—Seeds from the Patent Office; Legislation; The Weather; Wanted; A Perfect Form; Amusements; Railway Calamities. The City—Sleigh-riding in Broadway; Shillings and Sixpences; Legal Business; Items; Personal; Varieties, with an Illustrated description of Barnum's American Museum.

Price only Four Cents; $2 a year; $1 for half a year, delivered in all parts of the City. For sale by all Newsmen. DEXTER & BROTHER, Agents. Published by FOWLER AND WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

READ IT,
HUGO, THE DEFORMED.
READ IT,
HUGO, THE DEFORMED.
READ IT,
THE COUNTERFEITER AND THE NEWSBOY.
READ IT,
THE COUNTERFEITER AND THE NEWSBOY.
READ THEM.
READ THEM BOTH
IN THE NEW-YORK DAILY SUN.
ONE CENT PER COPY.

READ AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELF.
HARPER'S WEEKLY.
Five Cents a Number; $2 50 a Year.
NUMBER FIVE READY THIS DAY.
CONTENTS:
OUR CITY POLICE.
THE THEATRE AND ITS FRIENDS.
WALKER AND NICARAGUA.
STARS OF ERIN.
THE MAN ABOUT TOWN.
My Friend Dimes—A new Villikins and his Dinah—A Ball for the Bald—A Russ in Urbe—Honey Soit—A most Unfeline Animal.
THE WAR IN CHINA.
THE SPANISH PILLARS.
QUARANTINE.
CHAT.
Spare the Babies—The Pleasures of being Garroted—Lecturing to Empty Boxes.
DR. LIVINGSTONE, THE GREAT EXPLORER OF CENTRAL AFRICA. Portrait of Dr. Livingstone in his Traveling Costume.
THE BABY'S PICTURE
CHIPS FROM OUR LIBRARY.
Illustrations of a Stanza by Bryant—American Readers—Pitt and Brougham—Poetry and Prose—Nice Men and Nasty Ideas—A Hint to Bootmakers—Court Days—An Accusation and an Apology—A Pulpit Simile—Personalities of Charles Lamb.
LITERARY.
Reviews and New Books.
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.
Congress—The Investigating Committee—The State Legislatures—Shipwrecks—Frightful Sufferings of the Crew—A Man without Heart or Liver—Rebellion in a State Prison—Mysterious Disappearance—Great Solzure of Diamonds—Trying on One's Coffin—A Woman Captain of a Ship.
FOREIGN NEWS.
England: The New Minister to Washington—The Pistol that Shot Hugh Miller—Awful Confession of a Murderer—The Prince of Wales on his Travels—A Princely Merchant—Squeers Redivivus—Beauties of the Cooly Trade.—*France:* The Paris Conference—The Murder of the Archbishop—How the Deed was Done—The Assassin—Antecedents—What was done with him—An American Merchant Shot by Mistake—The Emperor Retrenches his Charities—Love, Poison, Marriage, Daggers and Dollars—The way Country Newspapers are Managed in France—Extraordinary Escape of Miners—An Uncommon Philanthropist—Cost of a Mustache.—*Switzerland:* The Swiss Difficulty Settled.—*Spain:* Pleasant to be a Minister.—*Italy:* Powerful Preaching in Italy.—The Pope Disconsolate—Clemency of the Emperor—Reward of Brutality.—*Russia:* An English Baroness on her Travels—His Trials at St. Petersburg—He Notices Bad Omens at the Coronation—He Sneers at the Festivities—He is done by a General—He finds himself among the Philistines.—*Turkey:* The Trade in Circassian Girls.—*China:* Attack upon Americans—The Japanese Oyster Opening—African Discovery.—*Nicaragua:* Walker in the Ascendant—Walker's New Rival—Scenes at the Taking of Granada.
CUTTINGS FROM THE GARDEN OF EDEN.
Illustrations: Titiis—Echmiadzin, with Ararat in the Distance—Farm and Watch Tower in Georgia—Great Mosque at Erivan—Bridge at Erivan—Cathedral at Echmiadzin.
The Garden of Eden—Progress of Russia—Circassian Slave Girls, their Homes and Value—Armenian Women—Transcaucasian Millerites—An Inspired Prophetess—Titiis—The Story of the Rubber Arsen—The Legend of the Serpent Mountain—Woman Devoured by a Serpent—Mount Ararat—The Vampire—Ascent of Mount Ararat—Probable Position of the Ark—The Were-Wolves—The Discovery of Rice.
THE DEAD SECRET.
Chapter the Second—The Hiding of the Secret.
NOTES AND QUERIES.
True Civilization—Izaak Walton's Monument—Locahontas—Poetical Quotations—Street Nomenclature.
MORAL INSANITY.
Illustrations: Old Treatment—Fraudomania—Pyromania—Manie Homicide—Effractomania—Moral Insanity—New Treatment.
FOREIGN RELIGIOUS ITEMS.
AGRICULTURAL ITEMS.
Weeds—Potato-Rot—Protection of Young Fruit Trees—Pork Fattening—Oranges—The Dairy—Fuel on the Prairies of Illinois—Carrots.
NOTES ON THE ARTS AND SCIENCES.
Aluminum—The Blue Ridge of Virginia Tunnelled—The Last Image on the Eye—Increase and Decrease of Rain—Compressed Electricity—The Physiognomy of the Human Form—The Salt Works on the Island of Carnor—The Rifle Principle applied to a Cannon.
OF SUCH IS THE KINGDOM OF HEAVEN.
CALUMET ISLAND.
THINGS WISE AND OTHERWISE.
WEEKLY MARKET SUMMARY.
COMICALITIES.
Illustrations: Yankee Politeness—De Gustibus, etc.

☞ Persons living in the Cities of New-York or Brooklyn, and wishing "Harper's Weekly" supplied at their houses, will please to send their names and residence to the Office of Publication. The Carriers who deliver the paper will collect pay for the same.
PUBLISHED BY HARPER & BROTHERS, FRANKLIN-SQUARE, New-York.

READ IT,
HUGO, THE DEFORMED.
READ IT,
HUGO, THE DEFORMED.
READ IT,
THE COUNTERFEITER AND THE NEWSBOY.
READ IT,
THE COUNTERFEITER AND THE NEWSBOY.
READ THEM.
READ THEM BOTH
IN THE NEW-YORK DAILY SUN.
ONE CENT PER COPY.

BE SURE TO BUY AND READ THE NEW-YORK DISPATCH
For Feb. 1, 1857,
AS IT WILL CONTAIN
ONE OF THE MOST EXCITING AND THRILLING HISTORIES OF REAL LIFE IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
that has ever been published. The facts were gathered from an intelligent POLICE OFFICER,
whose duties led him into the highways and by-ways—amid the hovels and poverty of this great City.
In the course of his travels he discovered Mrs. W———, a lady who at one time graced the proudest position in fashionable society.
How many of the gifted and beautiful of other days—those who once were fortune's favorites, and whose smiles set manly hearts to fluttering, might we not find to-day in the dark and loathsome alleys of our great cities!
The sad story which is here narrated furnishes a startling illustration of the manners and morals of our proud metropolis, which boasts of being the wealthiest city in the New World—while in its very heart we find human souls festering in poverty and crime, brought about by wrongs inflicted by those who fill its high places and count their gold by thousands.
READ THIS REVELATION, ye proud merchant-princes, who ostentatiously boast of your Charity and your Almsgiving.
READ IT, ye Christian Hypocrites, by whose villainy your poor victims are prepared for the last scenes in the drama of life.
READ IT, ye proud Dames of Fashionable Life, and beware that ye follow not in the footsteps of an unfortunate sister, whose life was once as bright and happy as yours now is.
READ IT, ye pure and innocent sons and daughters of the virtuous poor, and be warned of the dangers that beset you on every side, ere it is too late.
THE NEW-YORK DISPATCH
IS SOLD BY ALL NEWS AGENTS, PRICE FOUR CENTS.
Office, No. 22 Beekman-st.
Be wide awake if you want a copy this week, as there will be a grand rush. "A word to the wise is sufficient."

GIVEN AWAY. GIVEN AWAY.
GO AND SEE!
Go and see what? Why, your brother, neighbor. Buy a book at EVANS & CO.'S Gift Bookstore, No. 439 Broadway, New York, and receive a gift worth from 25 cents to $100. Gold and Silver Watches, sets of Cameos, Gold Lockets, Pencils, Brooches, Rings, Penknives, &c., given away to purchasers of Books. All the new and popular publications received as soon as issued. Our stock consists, in part, of standard, poetical, historical, biographical and miscellaneous books, together with an elegant assortment of pew and pocket Bibles, Prayer Books, Annuals, Albums, in various styles of bindings. Having bought a very large stock of new books and fine gold jewelry at the lowest rates for cash, we are determined to give our customers better bargains than can be had elsewhere. Catalogues of books sent to any part of the City or country free, on application by mail.
EVANS & CO.,
Principal store, No. 439 Broadway, New-York.

READ IT,
HUGO, THE DEFORMED.
READ IT,
HUGO, THE DEFORMED.
READ IT,
THE COUNTERFEITER AND THE NEWSBOY.
READ IT,
THE COUNTERFEITER AND THE NEWSBOY.
READ THEM.
READ THEM BOTH
IN THE NEW-YORK DAILY SUN.
ONE CENT PER COPY.

MASONIC BOOKS.—JACHIN & BOAZ, OR A key to the door of Free Masonry, $2 50; Alleyn's Ritual of Free Masonry, $5; Plato on Immortality, $1; Cupper's Stair Builder, $6. By remitting, the books will be sent by mail postpaid to any part of the country.
WM. GOWANS, No. 178 Fulton-st.

BACK NUMBERS OF THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES for the years 1854, 1855 and 1856, for sale at the Subscription Desk of this office.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

TUCKERMAN'S ESSAYS.
BIOGRAPHICAL ESSAYS,
BY H. T. TUCKERMAN.
8 vo. Price $1 75.

Of this recent work the *New-York Churchman* thus speaks at the beginning of an elaborate review:

"There is no American writer to whose works we sit down with greater pleasure, as to an intellectual treat, than those of Mr. Tuckerman. We know of none who wields the pen in our country with anything like the classic force and elegance of this writer, with the sole exception, perhaps, of Washington Irving. This we are aware is saying a great deal, but we mean what we say."

The work has been received with great favor everywhere, and it may fairly lay claim, as the *Churchman* avers, to be considered "in a literary point of view the Book of the season."

PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & CO.,
No. 13 Winter-st., Boston.
For sale by all Booksellers.

COUNTING ROOMS
FOR PRACTICE IN
BOOK-KEEPING AND MERCANTILE AFFAIRS,
C. C. MARSH, Accountant,
Appleton's Building, No. 348 Broadway.

Circulars with full particulars, on application, or remitted to any address.
For sale,
MARSH'S WORKS ON BOOK-KEEPING, viz.:
The Course of Double Entry.....$1 25
The Course of Single Entry..... 1 00
The same works in Spanish..... 2 25
The Theory and Practice of Bank Book-keeping and Joint Stock Accounts. 1 vol., 4to, 282 pages..... 4 00
These works are got up regardless of expense, being printed in colors, &c. Remitted per mail free on receipt of the price.

STATIONERY.

"A PLACE FOR EVERYTHING."—THIS good old motto finds a medium for most useful exercise in the PATENT ADHESIVE LETTER AND INVOICE FILE manufactured by R. T. YOUNG, No. 109 Nassau-st., and for sale by stationers generally, and now the new year is commencing, let every business man be up to the times, and commence this excellent method of preserving all papers of value, so as to find them in a moment. Price for those capable of containing 250 letters, or 500 bills, $1 each. Discounts made on purchase of half a dozen or more.

BLANK BOOKS AND STATIONERY FOR 1857.—New and old firms requiring blank books with which to commence the new year can be furnished with sets, or parts of sets, made of first-class paper, in stock, or made to order, ruled to any pattern, at the shortest notice, and at reasonable rates, by
SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers and Account-Book Manufacturers,
No. 93 Fulton-st.
A general assortment of Stationery constantly on hand.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF HENRY T. ARNOLD, formerly of Derby, England. Should this meet his eye or that of any knowing his whereabouts, they would confer a great favor by informing H. ARNOLD, Derby, England, or C. C. MILLS, Van Buren Centre, N. Y. Exchange papers please notice.

MR. JOHN LYON, WHO SAILED FROM Gravesend for New-York, on the 10th of November, 1849—his sisters, who were then living in Barrington Road, Brixton, Surrey, are anxious to hear from him. MISS CONSTANTINE AMELIA LYON, Cold Harbor-lane, Brixton, near London.

IF MR. N. M. BROWN (OF THE FIRM of Smith, Rudd & Brown, doing business in New-York in 1836) will call upon Morton & Grinnell, Nos. 64 and 66 Broadway, he will learn something to his advantage.

IDA C. W. F. G.—There is a letter for you in the New-York City Post-Office. Call for it soon.

LECTURES.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN UNION OF NEW-YORK.—Fourth Lecture of the Course, at Dr. Chapin's Church, No. 548 Broadway, on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 3, at 7½ o'clock, by Dr. WM. ELDER of Philadelphia. Subject—*The Germans of Pennsylvania, with a Criticism on Progression.* Tickets, 25 cents; for sale at the bookstores and at the door.
DWIGHT H. OLMSTEAD, Ch'n Lecture Com.

RIGHT REV. THOMAS M. CLARK, D. D., Bishop of Rhode Island, will lecture at the Packer Institute, Joralemon-st., Brooklyn, FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 30, 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Form and Substance, or the Body and Soul.*

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE SEVENTH WARD BROOKLYN REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION—Hold a special meeting for important business on SATURDAY, Jan. 31, at 7½ o'clock P. M., at the house of S. H. Turner, Skillman-st., third house south of Myrtle-av. Citizens of the VIIth who approve of the organization and principles of the Republican Party, and will cooperate therewith, are invited to attend. GEORGE A. MOORE, President.
JOHN J. BRADSHAW, Secretary.

THE VETERAN CORPS OF 1812 WILL meet at Keen's XIVth Ward Hotel, corner of Grand and Elizabeth sts., on FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 30, a 7 o'clock, in reference to the Pension bill now before Congress, and the bill before the State Legislature.
By order, H. RAYMOND, Colonel.
ISAAC M. PEVEE, Adjutant.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—UPON THE ARRIVAL OF THE Express train from Philadelphia, at Jersey City, yesterday afternoon, a calf-skin POCKET-BOOK, with my name written upon the inner fold, containing about $100 in small bills of the Central Bank, Worcester, Mass., also a note for $1,030, made by S. Edward Davis, deceased, payable to the order of J. S. Hoffman, and indorsed by him, together with a certificate of 46 shares of East Tennessee and Georgia Railway stock, both taken up by me. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving the same at the *Times* Office. IRA M. BARTON.

LOST OR STOLEN—ON SATURDAY LAST, A pocket-book containing money and a check drawn by James Suydam on Hanover Bank, dated Jan. 2, 1857, to order of P. C. Black, for $210. The public are cautioned against negotiating the check, as it was not indorsed, and payment has been stopped. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning the same to J. R. JESUP, No. 106 Broadway.

$50 REWARD.—STOLEN FROM THE ASTOR House about the 19th instant, a large double overcoat with a hood full furnished on both sides, black on one side, brown or peach brown on the other, (made in Canada.) The above reward will be paid on the return of the coat to Astor House. ORVILLE CLARK.

$50 REWARD—WILL BE PAID FOR THE return of a Diamond Breast-Pin, star design, lost at the concert of Dr. TOWNSEND. Apply to No. 139 West 12th-st., two doors from 6th-av.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

T. H. CHAMBERS' PIANOS.—PIANOS FOR sale, repaired, and to rent. Second-hand Pianos at $100, $125, $150, at No. 385 Broadway.
A warranted, $450, rosewood, carved, 7-octave Piano, for $300. A warranted, $550, rosewood, serp., 7-octave Piano, for $250.

GOLD MEDAL PIANOS!—STEINWAY & SONS have again been awarded the First premium at the late Fair of the American Institute, New-York; and also the first Premium Gold Medal at the late Fair of the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, in addition to the three already received, making five first prize medals within the last 18 months. No. 84 Walker-st.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN, Piano-forte manufacturers, WAREROOM No. 125 Grand-st., near Broadway, WHERE a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

PIANOS TO LET.—HAINES BROS.' PIANOS to let, at their manufactory, Nos. 330, 333 and 334 3d-av., cor. 21st-st. Rent applied towards purchase if desired. Prices moderate. J. M. PELTON.

INSTRUCTION.

$112 A YEAR IS CHARGED FOR BOARD and Tuition at the HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, at Claverack, N. Y., three miles from Hudson City. Next term opens April 17. Male and female. For catalogues, address C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN.—Classical and Commercial Boarding and Day School, No. 48 East 24th st., near Madison Park.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

KEMEYS & SAMPSON,
IRON AND STEEL WAREHOUSE,
No. 279 WASHINGTON-ST.,
BETWEEN CHAMBERS AND WARREN,
Offer at lowest market prices
REFINED AND COMMON ENGLISH IRON;
Fall River, Peru, and Stitt's Horse-shoe Iron; Hoops, Rods, Bands, and Scroll Iron; Ovals, Half Ovals, and Half Rounds, Spring Toe Cork, and Cast Steel, &c., &c., &c.

KEROSENE OILS.
KEROSENE LUBRICATING OIL.
KEROSENE ILLUMINATING OIL.
KEROSENE BINNACLE OIL.
PARAFINE RAILWAY GREASE.
ELECTRIC LAMPS,
AUSTENS, AGENTS, No. 50 Beaver-st.

PRINTING BY STEAM—COPPER-FACED TYPE. STATIONERS' HALL,
Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., New-York.
BOWNE & HASBROUCK,
PRINTERS, LITHOGRAPHERS AND STATIONERS.
All kinds of Printing executed in the best style, with copper-faced type, at the lowest rates.

P. K. DEVO'S PROMPT AND RELIABLE ADVERTISING AGENCY,
No. 7 Appleton's Building, No. 348 BROADWAY.
Refer to Messrs. RAYMOND, WESLEY & Co.

LAND WARRANTS.
Land Warrants wanted by KIRTLAND & CO., No. 43 Wall-st.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—APPLICATION HAVING been made to the Common Council for a Stage Line of 25 omnibusses, through Lexington-av., Irving place, 14th-st., and Broadway, the Special Committee of the Board of Aldermen will meet on Monday, Feb. 2, 1857, at 11 o'clock A. M., in room No. 9 City Hall, for the purpose of affording a hearing to all parties interested in said matter.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Sale of Church and College Places Yesterday.

The Merchants' Exchange yesterday witnessed the largest sales of City property that have taken place for many years. The real estate consisted of the whole north side of Vesey-place, between Church-street and College-place (nothing in all, half of the block), belonging to Mr. Reynolds, and the auctioneer, and a very large crowd of business men and Wall-street flam-mers was collected to witness the proceedings.

The first parcel put up consisted of two lots, comprising the corner lot of Church-street and the one adjoining, being, in all, 79 feet front and rear by 90 feet 8 inches in depth, being 4,688½ square feet. The first bid on this was $50,000, and it was speedily run up to $75,000; bids, to $80,000. After that the bids were smaller, but at last they reached $111,000, at which price the lots were knocked down to WILLIAM WATSON, who purchased (it was understood) for other parties. This brings the price to about $23 45 per square foot. The five adjoining lots, each 25 feet by 90 feet 2 inches, were then sold for $41,250, $40,000, $37,-000, $37,500, and $36,500, respectively. The next lots sold were two, each 29 feet 5 inches front and 29 feet 8 inches rear, by 90 feet 2 inches in depth. Of these the one nearest Broadway sold for $42,900, and was purchased by CHRISTY & CONSTANT; Dealers in Paper Hangings. The next one sold for $42,750 to THOS. TILESTON, who also purchased the next lot (38 by 90.2,) for $37,500. The next two lots adjoining (of the same size) brought $37,200 and $36,000 apiece. The next two lots (of which the second was the footer of College-place,) were knocked down for $36,000 to JOHN KELLUM, the corner one bringing $54,000 and the other $42,000. They were each 37.6 front and rear by 75.2 deep. This property was purchased for JOHN R. STEVENS, Esq., who owns the house of the lots on the rear of these, fronting on Warren-street. He intends building large stores, running through from street to street.

Below we give a summary of the whole sale:

Lot.	Size.	Price.	Purchaser.
Cor. Park-place and Church-street	27.1X90.2	$111,000	Wm. Watson.
Lot adjoining	25X90.2	41,250	Wm. Watson.
Lot adjoining	25X90.2	40,000	O. B. Jackson.
Lot adjoining	25X90.2	37,000	Morris Bros.
Lot adjoining	25X90.2	37,350	Thos. Slocum.
Lot adjoining	25X90.2	36,500	Morris Bros.
Lot adj'ing	25.5 front 90.2 29.8 rear	42,900	Christy & Constant.
Lot adj'ing	29.5 front 90.2 29.8 rear	42,750	Ths. Tileston.
Lot adjoining	25X90.2	37,500	Ths. Tileston.
Lot adjoining	25X90.2	37,200	J S Lawrence.
Lot adjoining	25X90.2	36,000	A. C. Underhill.
Lot adjoining	37.6X75.2	42,900	Jno. Kellum.
L cor. College-pl.	37.6X75.2	54,000	Jno. Kellum.

Total front 385.10 ft. sold for $596,350

The total front being thus 385 feet 10 inches, or in all 4,630 inches, we find that the price per front inch amounted to over $128 80!

Naval Affairs.

The sloop-of-war *Falmouth*, 20 guns, sailed Wednesday at 1 o'clock P. M., from the Navy-Yard, after a month's detention principally on account of the ice. Her destination is the Brazil station, to relieve the *Germantown*, ordered home. Her list of officers we published a few days since. A peremptory order having come from the Department for her to get away at once, a gang of men were set to work to saw her out on Tuesday night. The ice that held her in was 16 inches thick. Officers and men all told, she numbers about 200. As she was towed away from the dock her crew manned the rigging and gave three rousing cheers, such as none but man-o'war's-men can give; they were responded to from the crowd assembled to see her depart. The *Falmouth* is an old-style ship, not a fast sailer, but comfortable and a good sea boat. She was launched at Boston in 1827, but has been several times thoroughly overhauled and rebuilt.

The following is a list of the steamers and other vessels now lying at the Navy-Yard:

FRIGATES. WHEN BUILT.

Potomac—50 guns, Washington, 1821.
Brandywine—50 guns, Washington, 1825, formerly flag-ship of the home squadron.
Savannah—50 guns, New-York, 1842.
Sabine—50 guns, New-York, 1855.
North Carolina—84 guns, ship of the line, Philadelphia, 1820.

STEAMERS.

Wabash—40 guns, Philadelphia, 1855.
Niagara—12 swivels, New-York, 1856.
Mississippi—10 guns, (repairing) Philadelphia, 1841.

STEAM-TENDERS.

Dispatch—Purchased 1855.
Arctic—Purchased 1855.
Relief—Storeship, just gone on a search for vessels in distress off the coast, Philadelphia, 1836.

All the guns of the *Wabash* have been taken out, and she will go into dock as soon as the ice will permit.

Captain HARTSTEIN has gone to Savannah on a short trip.

Pensions—Shysters Around.

The rascally Shystering Pension Agents and Pension Brokers, are moving heaven and earth to pocket their *usual* share of the increased Bounty that Government is about extending to Navy Pensioners who have been wounded in the service of their country. They write long letters to the pensioners, setting forth the services they can render toward getting the bill through, and only ask "a like written obligation" to fork over, in case of the bill's passage, a certain per cent. for their trouble. A good many of the pensioners have already been swindled out of such obligations, and many a poor old fellow who has served his country faithfully, is likely to lose by the means a good share of what Congress aims to reward him with. Can the Pension Agent at Washington suggest any remedy? Can't the Committee having the bill in charge slip in a proviso that will cheat the Shysters out of their expected plunder?

The Disease Preston S. Brooks Died of.

At the Pathological Society, on Wednesday evening, Dr. ALONZO CLARK exhibited a specimen of *Œdema Glottidis*,—a comparatively rare disease,—remarking that persons who died of it were generally supposed to die of croup. Hon. PRESTON S. BROOKS, doubtless, died of this and not of croup, as was reported. So, probably, did GEORGE WASHINGTON. The effusion which proves fatal is the result of acute inflammation, and always comes on very rapidly. This is the disease which Dr. BUCK, of this City, has successfully treated by scarifications. Several articles of his upon the subject have been published in the National Medical Transactions. The trouble is, however, to discover what the exact difficulty is,—the patient generally dying before it is recognized.

Commissioners of Emigration.

The Commissioners of Emigration met yesterday and adjourned immediately. Following is the weekly statement:

Number of emigrants arrived to Jan. 21, 1857		3,569
Since to Jan. 28		950
Total		4,519
To same date in 1856		1,732
Number of inmates in Institution:	1857.	1856.
Wards Island	1,601	1,961
Marine Hospital	116	132
Total	1,717	2,093
Overdraft Jan. 1, 1857		$9,202 75
Receipts to Jan. 21	$6,984 00	
Since to Jan. 28 for commutation of alien passengers	2,292 28—	9,276 28
		$73 53
Disbursements, as previous accounts, to Jan. 21, 1857	$5,753 22	
Sundry expenses of Jan. 14 and 21	3,063 11—$8,816 33	
Overdraft		$3,742 20

☞ FREDERICK A. LANE, Esq., of this City, was on Monday last, on motion of Hon. HENRY STANBERY, of Ohio, admitted to practice as an Attorney and Counselor in the Supreme Court of the United States at Washington.

☞ We are requested to say that the person who was so riotous at Academy Hall on Wednesday night was not DANIEL MILLER, who is a very quiet citizen.

Prison Association.

The regular monthly meeting of the Executive Committee of the above Association was held on Wednesday evening, at 7½ o'clock. Present J. H. GRISCOM, Chairman, and Messrs. Israel Russell, Stephen Cutter, Salem H. Wales, Richard Reed, Henry A. Oakley, Solomon Jenner.

The Treasurer's report showed $175 had been contributed to the funds of the Association during the past month, but that there are bills due and claims maturing by the end of the month amounting to $350, which he confidently believed would be more than provided for by the public.

The Agent submitted his diaries of Discharged Convict and Detention Committees, from which it appears upward of 500 persons had been visited in our City prisons within the last four weeks; from this number those were carefully selected who had no friends at hand and without means to help themselves, and especially those who, for the first time, were arrested charged with crime.

The complainants, parents, employers and friends were sought out and consulted, and the history and antecedents of the accused ascertained, and whatever circumstances of extenuation appeared, these were respectfully and truthfully submitted to the Court on the trial, and in no few instances has this institution been instrumental in saving (especially young) persons from the degradation of a penitentiary and the never-to-be-forgotten brand consequent on being an inmate of the State prison.

Complaints impartially examined and in some way aided, 147; abandoned on their advice as frivolous, 33; discharged from Police Courts and Courts of Special Sessions (after careful investigation) on recommendation of the Society, 39; discharged convicts from State Prison, and poor, desolate creatures from our County Jails, assisted with money, by which means nearly the whole left the City, 28; suitable clothing given, 13; provided with situations and employment, 7.

Bibles, Testaments and other good books were freely bestowed and apparently appreciated. It is much to be regretted that the contributions to this useful institution are not commensurate with the daily pressing claims upon them. They are doing a good work, and were the public conscious of its character and extent, it would doubtless secure the material aid so indispensably necessary to develop its benevolent designs.

Contributions of money will be thankfully acknowledged by the Treasurer, HENRY A. OAKLEY, Esq., No. 66 Wall-street, and any clothing, boots, shoes, caps and underclothing by the Agent, at the office of the Association, No. 15 Centre-street.

Board of Aldermen.

The Board met at 5 o'clock on Thursday. JOHN CLANCY, Esq., President, in the Chair. A resolution was proposed by Alderman WILSON, and adopted, directing Corporation Counsel to report opinion whether, as the contractor in the Battery enlargement did not fulfill the requirement of the contract, it is not null and void. And whether the Street Commissioner had power to advertise for proposals for a new contract.

A communication was received from the Comptroller in answer to a resolution in regard to the contract for lighting the oil lamps of the City, viz.: that with Messrs. Smith & Bellows. The communication states that the sum paid for the last three years, under this contract, was $151,612 19.

Alderman TUCKER offered a resolution, which was adopted, that whereas a resolution passed the Board at last meeting requesting the Corporation Counsel to report as to the duties, expenditures, &c., of the Central Park, and that as yet no answer had been received, he be requested to comply with the requirement. After which the Board adjourned until Monday.

Board of Supervisors.

This Board only sat for a short time yesterday. No bills were passed. No matters of any public interest were discussed. The President, His Honor the Mayor, appointed the Committees for the year, as follows:

Annual Taxes—Supervisors Hoffmire, Banta, and Owens.
County Offices—Supervisors Harris, Adams, and Valentine.
Criminal Courts and Police—Supervisors Steers, McConkey, and Griffiths.
Civil Courts—Supervisors Moneghan, McConnell, and Blunt.

Coroner's Inquests.

CHILD KILLED BY BEING LAIN UPON IN BED.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner CONNERY, at No. 117 Hudson-street, upon the body of TERESA LEVINA WALLACE, a child of six months, who came to her death the previous night by being accidentally lain upon by one of the little girls with whom she was sleeping. A verdict in accordance with the facts was rendered.

DROWNED IN THE EAST RIVER.

The name of the sailor who was drowned while trying to get on board his vessel, at pier No. 6 East River, on Tuesday night, was JAMES MONEGHAN. He was a native of Ireland, and 40 years of age. Coroner CONNERY viewed the body. Verdict of the Jury: "Accidental drowning."

DEATH FROM BURNS.

An Irishmoman named ANN LADDY was admitted to Bellevue Hospital on Wednesday, suffering from burns received by her clothes accidentally taking fire, and died soon after. Notice of the circumstance was given last evening at the Coroner's office and an inquest will be held upon the body to-day.

THE HOMICIDE IN OLIVER-STREET.

The inquest upon the body of the sailor ABBEE, who came to his death from supposed violence inflicted upon him in the basement of No. 70 Oliver-street, was concluded yesterday by Coroner CONNERY. The verdict of the Jury was: "Death from injuries received at the hands of DANIEL O'BRIEN, on Sunday evening, Jan. 28, 1857." A warrant for the arrest of O'BRIEN (who is a notoriously-desperate character) was immediately issued, but not served, because O'BRIEN has fled the City.

Fatal Accidents.

FALL DOWN A FLIGHT OF STAIRS.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner PERRY, at No. 254 East Fourteenth-street, upon the body of FRANCIS KELDORG, aged 60 years, who came to his death from the effects of a fall down a flight of stairs at the above-named place on Saturday evening last. Deceased was a native of Ireland.

FALL FROM A SHIP.

THOMAS COGAN, while at work yesterday morning on board the ship *Maid of Orleans*, lying at pier No. 47 East River, accidentally fell from the deck of the vessel to the dock, a distance of about 12 feet, and was almost instantly killed. Deceased was a long-shoreman, a native of Ireland, aged 26 years, and resided at No. 196 Madison-street, where an inquest was held upon the body by Coroner CONNERY.

DEATH FROM BURNS.

Coroner PERRY held an inquest yesterday at No. 123 Third-street, upon the body of ANNE FUNK, a native of Germany, aged 26 years, who came to her death by the upsetting upon her person of a fluid lamp, which she had just ignited. Verdict in accordance with the facts.

DROWNED.

About 8 o'clock Tuesday evening two intoxicated sailors, named JAMES WELSH and PATRICK LYNCH, while going on board the schooner *Cashier*, lying between piers Nos. 6 and 7 East River, fell into the water. The police were attracted to the spot by their cries for aid. LYNCH was rescued by officer FITZGERALD, of the First Ward, but WELSH was drowned. The body was soon afterwards recovered, and Coroner CONNERY held an inquest upon it. Verdict—Death by drowning.

He was Entirely Destitute and Wanted to Die.

A man named MATTHEW QUINN, residing at the corner of Mulberry and Canal streets, swallowed two ounces of laudanum yesterday for the purpose of self-destruction. Dr. MCDONNELL, District Surgeon of Police, was sent for. QUINN stated that he was out of employment and perfectly destitute, and that if he did not die then, he would take his life at another time. He resisted having anything done to save him, but the Doctor, with the help of two policemen, was enabled to apply the stomach-pump and other remedies, and strong hopes are now entertained of QUINN's recovery. Dr. MCDONNELL, in reference to this case, remarks:

"This is the thirteenth case of poisoning I have had within one year. Would it not be well for the Legislature to pass a law prohibiting the sale of poisons in large quantities? Poisons should not be sold except in quantities prescribed by physicians. If such a law were in force, the result would be a large dimunition in the deaths from poisoning."

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—FRIDAY, Jan. 30.

SUPREME COURT.—*Circuit*—Part I.—Nos. 2792, 1096, 715½, 1258, 1069, 1280, 1362, 660, 247, 248, 249, 250, 1378, 1379.—Part II.—All the even numbers on the calendar from 1282.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 707, 535, 442, 474, 389, 689, 216, 317, 399, 751, 752, 753, 755, 756, 758, 760, 761, 762, 763, 765, 767, 770, 771, 774, 775, 776, 777, 779, 781, 783, 784, 555.

U. S. COMMISSIONER'S COURT—JAN. 29.

Before Commissioner White.

CHARGE OF OPENING A LETTER.

The examination was held to-day, in the case of Mr. Alexander Burlingame, arrested some time since on a charge of taking from the Post-Office a letter directed to Wm. H. Cathrie, and opening the same.

Several witnesses were examined showing the fact of the delivery of the letter in question to the accused, and his having opened it. For the defence, no denial was made of the opening of the letter. It was shown, however, that Mr. Burlingame was the agent of the Empire State Company, in Twelfth-street, and as such, opened the letter—it being directed to Mr. Cathrie, as agent of the said Company, which position he had formerly filled.

The Commissioner dismissed the complaint. For prosecution, James Meehan; for defence, C. C. Fowler.

SUPREME COURT.—CIRCUIT.

Before Hon. Justice Davies.

Patrick Callagan vs. *The Long Island Railroad Company*.—The plaintiff came down on the Long Island Railroad in charge of a horse. He was in one of the freight cars at Bedford station when the train stopped for a passenger train to pass. Just as the other train came along, he, not seeing it approach, jumped out and was struck by the engine and his arm taken off. He sues the company for damages.

The defendants allege that the accident was caused by the plaintiff's own negligence, and that they proved that the plaintiff himself admitted that no one was in fault except himself. The jury brought in a verdic for the defendants.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Jan. 29.

Before Hon. Justice Clerke.

DECISIONS.

THE TRUSTEES FOR HUNTINGDON'S ESTATE.—*In re Estate of Charles B. Huntington, &c.*—Yesterday His Honor appointed Anthony J. Bleecker and William H. Dusenbery, Esqrs., Trustees of the estate o Huntingdon.

NOTICE.

On and after Monday next, until the close of the term, Judge CLERKE will call twenty causes each day, at the Circuit.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Duer.

A new Divorce Case—Application for Alimony—*Joseph W. Trust* vs. *Mary F. Trust*.—Some days since we gave a notice of this suit, in a report of a *Habeas Corpus* case, to obtain the custody of the children. They preferred to remain with the mother, and the father therefore left unsatisfied. Mr. Trust, who is said to be more generally known as Dr. Felix Gourand, the soap man, brings a suit for divorce against his lady, alleging adultery on her part, among others, with Dr. Samuel T. Lyons, who has been known under several *aliases*, but particularly as the "matrimonial swindler." Yesterday the defendant made an application for alimony, *pendente lite*. The matter was referred to ex-Judge Mason to enquire into the circumstances of the case, and pass upon the question of alimony.

It is said that the plaintiff is slightly insane, and, as we said before, his appearance fully justifies the supposition. From his appearance in the Supreme Court a few days since, no one would have imagined that he ever could have had anything to do with soap, much less with water.

MARINE COURT—GENERAL TERM.

The General Term of this Court was commenced yesterday, Judges THOMPSON, MCCARTHY and MAYNARD occupying the bench. There are 38 cases on the calendar, and the Court will listen to arguments during the rest of the month, and render its decision during next Term. The recent decision of the Court of Appeals renders it necessary to bring all cases which are carried up from the Special Term of this Court to the General Term, and not immediately to the Court of Common Pleas, as heretofore.

SURROGATE'S COURT—JAN. 29.

Before Hon. A. W. Bradford.

REJECTION OF A WILL.

In the matter of the will of Patrick Dolan, the Surrogate decided to-day to reject the same, on the ground of failure of request of testator to witnesses to sign the will as attesting witnesses, and there being no proof that the witnesses signed the will in the presence of testator.

Brooklyn Courts.

CIRCUIT COURT—BEFORE HON. S. B. STRONG.

The case of JOSEPH L. SOCKETT and wife against WM. RADFORD and others, owners of the steamship *Henry Clay*, destroyed by fire on the North River in 1852, was yesterday called on in this court. This is the third trial, and considerable difficulty was experienced in obtaining a jury. A jury was finally obtained and the examination commenced. The case will occupy the attention of the court for several days.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—BEFORE HON. S. B. STRONG AND JUSTICES SCHOOMAKER AND EMMONS.

JOHN WESLEY LAYMAN, indicted for the murder of CORNELIUS CANNON, on Third-avenue, New-Utrecht, Sunday, December 28, 1856.

The prisoner—through his counsel, WM. C. RUSSELL, Esq.—pleaded not guilty. Counsel for accused moved for a postponement of trial, as he had important witnesses to examine as to the prisoner's sanity. Dr. EARLE, of the State Lunatic Asylum, Wooster, Mass., formerly of the Bloomingdale Asylum, is one of the witnesses to be examined as to prisoner's sanity, and his attendance cannot be procured at the present time.

By consent, the trial was put off to the 2d Tuesday in March.

LAYMAN manifests the same stolid indifference as at first.

CITY COURT.

The City Court was crowded, yesterday morning, by parties anxious to hear the decision of the Court in the case of Alderman Oliver. The Judge stated that he would give his opinion on Saturday next.

LONG ISLAND.

Finesse on Railroads and Ferries.

A youth was brought before Justice SMITH, in Brooklyn, yesterday, and required to give bonds to support his wife. She, apparently, was not more than 16 years of age, but her mother testified that she had been married fifteen months, and had a child ten months old.

The husband, in extenuation, stated that he was a conductor in the employ of the Brooklyn City Railroad Company, worked nearly twenty hours each day, and his pay was $9 per week, and he therefore could not afford to support his wife in any better manner than he had done.

It is understood that the Union Ferry Company has until recently, paid off all employes out of the profits made in giving change for Spanish quarters, shillings and sixpences—a profit of 4 per cent. When the commutation system was abolished, the Company, fearing the indignation of the public, commenced giving honest change, and the Brooklyn City Railroad Company naturally fell heir to the practice by which their exemplars had made so much. Unfortunately for the Railroad Company, public opinion, stimulated by an impending law, has banished the fractional money representatives, so that this petty swindling is estopped pretty effectually. Under these circumstances it seems likely that the Company will be forced to pay their employes out of honest and legitimate earnings. Whether they will do so or resort to some other scheme not yet developed, remains to be seen. This Company, we understand, has adopted a novel mode to secure honest conductors, which, of course, increases their receipts. The plan is this: At the end of every week, or month, the five conductors who have made the smallest returns are discharged, as it is considered that they certainly cannot be honest. With all these guards thrown out, we think the Company will be able to pay taxes another year.

Brooklyn City Tract Society.

The 27th Annual Meeting of this Society was held last evening in the Church on the Heights. Rev. Dr. CUTLER presided. The exercises consisted of music by the choir; prayer by Rev. Mr. HOGARTH; reading of the Treasurer's report by W. W. HICKS, Esq., and the corresponding Secretary, Rev. N. P. PIERCE, read the annual report, in which the progress of the Society was detailed, showing the encouragements and discouragements by which the missionaries and visitors were met. The following statement sets forth the work of the Society during the year:

Missionaries employed	6
Visitors employed	433
Tracts distributed	331,141
Bibles	704
Testaments	1,031
Children gathered into Sabbath Schools	753
Children gathered into Public Schools	47
Persons induced to attend Church	614
Temperance pledges obtained	633
District prayer meetings held	495
Family visits made by the missionaries	8,258
Backsliders restored	23
Hopeful conversions	43

From the Treasurer's report it appears that the receipts of the year were $4,000, which has all been expended and a debt of $950 incurred.

An excellent address was made by the Rev. Mr. HOGARTH and Rev. Dr. KENNEDY.

A Singular Case.

About 9 o'clock, Captain M. MCLANE, of the Third District Police, Brooklyn, received information that the body of a man was lying on Ninth-street, Gowanus, between Eighth and Ninth avenues. He at once visited the place and found the man alive, but insensible. It appears that some time during the night the man had attempted to climb over a picket fence at this place, and in doing so fell backwards, catching his feet between the pickets in such away that he could nor release himself. When found his hands and feet were badly frost-bitten, and he was insensible, in which condition he has remained ever since. The man was at once taken to the Third District Station-house and Dr. MCDONNELL called in, and every effort made to restore him, but without any marked change for the better. A family residing in the vicinity, heard some one calling for help about 10 o'clock the night previous. They paid no particular attention to it, and it is supposed that what they heard were the cries of this man. If so he must have remained hanging by the heels for seventeen hours.

Thus far the man has not been identified. He is apparently a farmer about 50 years of age and had for pantaloons two pair, one light check Summer stuff over a woolen pair of mixed cloth—well patched. He had on a green knit undershirt, under his vest and outside of the vest a blue shirt of the same kind, both buttoned in front.

Should the Police Force be Reduced?

The Brooklyn authorities are seriously contemplating a reduction of their Police force. If there is any truth in one-half of the outrages reported, the force should be increased instead of diminished. Many of the new appointments require as much watching as any other notorious characters. The Captains of the Districts even have no confidence in some of them. In one of the Districts the Captain has had forced into his command several men, who heretofore he considered as the worst characters in his whole District, and one at least has been guilty of highway robbery. Under the protection of a "Star" furnished by the Mayor, he will have a very convenient opportunity to plunder quiet citizens who may be out late at night.

There seems really to be no safety anywhere now, even in the day-time, in the most populous parts of the city. It was only yesterday that a double-fisted Irishman went to a house in Washington-street-place, rapped on the window and stood impudently gazing in for some fifteen minutes, frightening the family half out of their senses by his menacing appearance. He left at the approach of a man, who, unfortunately, did not know what had transpired until it was too late to administer a proper chastisement.

Curses Come Home to Roost.

A well-known limb of the law in Brooklyn, is equally well known for his amorous propensities. On one occasion while spending an evening at the residence of several young ladies, after having imbibed rather freely of wine, he rendered himself obnoxious by undue familiarities. The ladies were spirited and did not intend to submit quietly to his insults. So they laid a trap for him. He was invited to pass the evening at their residence, and knowing that he was fond of wine, that beverage was passed, and for his portion a little Jalap was added. For some reason or other he did not taste it, but placed it upon a table, unobserved by those in the secret. At the usual hour he retired ignorant of the awful dose he had escaped. The next day he made a formal call at the same house, and missing one of the young ladies, inquired for her. when the fact leaked out that she had swallowed the cathartic which was powerful one, and had not recover from its effect.

Brooklyn Practices

A gentleman purchased a bale of hay at a store on Myrtle-avenue, a few days since, and paid for 144 lbs. He had the curiosity to weigh the wood upon the bale and found it to weigh 25 lbs.

Speaking of wood reminds us that there is a great quantity of firewood sold in Brooklyn which is not more than three feet in length, when it should measure four feet. A gentleman who purchased an ordinary load the other day, found that nearly one-half of it was a short kind.

AGRICULTURAL.

The Breadstuffs, Provisions and other Produce Markets—General Agricultural Intelligence.

NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES OFFICE,
Thursday, Jan. 29, 1857.

The Produce markets—during the past week—lacked vigor. Unfavorable weather tended to repress activity. The immense quantity of snow remaining on the streets and piers, rendered the carting of produce very difficult, tedious, and expensive. The ice in the North and East Rivers, seriously obstructed Harbor navigation. The embargo of the Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn, continued. The very heavy amount of produce stored there was wholly unavailable. This circumstance worked against the freedom of business. It also formed a leading topic of conversation among our merchants. Many of these sharply censured the Atlantic Dock Company, for not striving to put an end to the embargo, by cutting a channel for vessels through the ice, and keeping it open.

The Company has most of the stores on its property leased to private parties; but these contend that inasmuch as the Company collects the wharfage of every vessel or lighter, delivering or receiving goods, it is the duty of the Company to render their wharves accessible. Between the Company and its tenants, this disputed duty is unheeded; and the result is that the merchants, whose property is in the Atlantic Dock stores, are unable to make any use of it, a difficulty occasioning much annoyance, serious delay in the filling of orders, and, beyond doubt, very heavy pecuniary losses. All this has evoked a very strong antagonism to the storing of produce at that place. It has likewise given rise to a movement, contemplating the erection of warehouses, at some point that is accessible at every season of the year, but this movement is as yet irregular, indefinite, and, in a measure, driftless. Where such a situation, as is desired, can be found, is so far undetermined. Some urge that the Long Island shore of the Bay affords every advantage that is looked for, but against this there is advanced the objection that whenever there is any floating ice in the Hudson it is almost always carried by the ebb tide towards the Long Island shore—so that there would generally be more or less of the old difficulty to contend with. Others favor the Staten Island shore of the Bay as the most advantageous locality. This shore, it is argued, is nearly always free from anything like a formidable ice embargo. The land in the immediate vicinity of the Quarantine grounds is pointed out, as possessing all that is required to render it a first-class site for large warehouses, where goods might be stored, without any apprehension that they would not be available at any period, or under any circumstances. Here, however, another difficulty is said to exist. The State is the principal owner of the coveted land and water-front, and the authorities, it is reported, have declared it injudicious to negotiate for the sale of the property, under the impression that no purchasers could be found who would pay for it anything near its fair value. But this impression is considered wholly erroneous,—and if there exists no other impediment to locating the proposed warehouses on the previously mentioned portion of the Staten Island shore of the Bay, it will be easy to remove that which rests on such an impression.

The reported receipts (by railway and by coastwise vessels) of Breadstuffs during the past week did not exceed 16,000 bbls. of Wheat Flour; and 17,500 bushels of Wheat, against about 36,500 bbls. of Wheat Flour, 95,300 bushels of Wheat, 4,000 bushels of Corn, and 700 bushels of Rye during the preceding week, and about 53,000 bbls. of Wheat Flour, 22,000 bushels of Wheat, and 11,250 bushels of Corn, during the week ending with the 15th inst.

The reported sales of Breadstuffs for the last week were confined to about 46,930 bbls. of Wheat Flour, 43,100 bushels of Wheat, 62,600 bushels of Corn, 2,600 bushels of Rye, and 2,000 bushels of Barley,—showing a decrease of about 5,485 bbls. of Wheat Flour, 1,400 bushels of Wheat, 83,700 bushels of Corn, and 4,400 bushels of Rye,—with an increase of only only about 300 bushels of Barley,—as compared with the reported transactions of the preceding week,—which consisted of about 52,415 bbls. of Wheat Flour, 44,500 bushels of Wheat, 146,300 bushels of Corn, 7,200 bushels of Rye, and 1,700 bushels of Barley. By reducing the Flour to Grain, at the usual rate of five bushels to the barrel, and adding the product to the actual amount of Grain, the reported sales of Breadstuffs during the week just closed are shown to be about 116,625 bushels less than those of the preceding week.

We subjoin a comparative statement of the reported sales of Breadstuffs for the last week and the corresponding week of last year:

	1856.	1857.
Wheat Flour.....bbls.	52,415	46,930
Wheat.....bushels.	146,300	43,100
Corn.....bushels.	70,700	62,600
Rye.....bushels.	7,200	2,800
Barley.....bushels.	1,700	2,000

As compared with the prices of Breadstuffs a week ago, most kinds of Wheat-flour have declined 10c.@20c. ₱ bbl., with a limited inquiry for home use and shipment at the reduced rates. Wheat is not easily procured for immediate delivery. Hence, it is very quiet and somewhat nominal in value. Corn has fallen 2c. ₱ bushel, closing with a fair supply and demand. Rye is very scarce and quoted up nearly 5c. ₱ bushel, but it is inactive. Barley is in light supply and moderate request at old figures. Oats are plentier and easier, with less inquiry for them. Other articles in this line rule about the same as previously represented.

Cotton has been more freely offered at a decline in prices of ¼ cent ₱ lb. The demand has been pretty brisk at this abatement. Our available stock is now about 85,600 bales, against 28,500 bales same time last year. The receipts of Cotton at all the shipping ports, to latest dates this season, have been 1,833,277 bales, against 1,810,566 bales to the corresponding period of last season. The total exports of Cotton from the United States, so far this season, have been 717,550 bales, against 1,026,937 bales to the same time last season. The total stock on hand and on shipboard, in all the shipping ports, at the latest dates, was 833,701 bales, against 650,399 bales at the same period last year. The stock in the interior towns, at the latest dates, was 123,165 bales, against 110,364 bales at the corresponding period a year ago.

Provisions are generally more sought after, and are advancing. Our available supplies of the leading articles are quite moderate. The Cincinnati *Price Current*, of the 21st inst., gives the receipt there for the week, &c., as follows:

	Past week.	For the Season.	Same time last season.	Same time in 1854-5.
From Kentucky		96,061	88,828	64,266
By River and R.R.	3,265	188,447	250,854	188,168
Through Toll-gates	800	33,309	24,437	47,680
Slaughtered at Plainville	1,500	26,000	25,370	33,130
Totals	5,565	343,817	389,391	333,243

The Provision trade of this City have resolved to recognize no other than the decimal currency in their transactions, after this week. It has been suggested that our Ship-merchants ought to follow the example of the dealers in Breadstuffs and Provisions, by adopting the same federal currency in their transactions. We think the suggestion should be promptly acted upon. The present system of making freight calculations is inconvenient in itself and discreditable to us, as it is foreign to our people and unknown to our commercial legislation. When a national currency is available, and that the simplest as well as the best in the world, we can see no reason why it alone should not obtain general recognition.

Groceries have been moderately dealt in, at, however, very full rates.

Total Consumption of Molasses in the United States, (exclusive of California and Oregon,) in each of the last seven years:

	Total of Foreign. Gallons.	Total of all kinds. Gallons.
1850	24,806,949	37,019,249
1851	33,238,278	43,948,018
1852	29,417,511	48,257,511
1853	28,576,821	55,536,821
1854	24,437,019	56,493,019
1855	23,533,423	47,266,085
1856	23,414,878	39,608,878

Hay has been more inquired for at improved prices.

Salt is plentier and cheaper, but not active. The whole amount of salt inspected at the Onondaga Salt Springs Reservation, Syracuse, N. Y., in 1856, was 5,968,816 bushels, or about 12,000 bushels less than the amount inspected in 1855, but greater than the amount inspected in any year previous to 1855, and 140,000 bushels in excess of 1854. The tightness of the money market, and the rise in the price of salt, are said to have occasioned the falling off. The receipts of the Superintendent for the year were $69,945 44, and the expenses $50,255 65,—leaving a balance of $9,690 79. The amount of salt arrived at Oswego, in 1856, was 8,468,967, and at Buffalo, 1,061,767 bushels—an increase at Oswego of 466,899 bushels, and a falling off at Buffalo of 668,171, compared with the previous year.

No very important change has occurred in other commodities.

Our various market reports, brought up to the latest moment, will furnish all further necessary information in the different departments of business.

Hot-Beds.

Not one farmer out of twenty knows what it is to have his table well supplied with early vegetables, although the cost of a hot-bed is trifling, and it can be made in a few hours at a time when the work on the farm is not very pressing. Choose a warm, dry border facing to the South or Southwest, and out of the range of buildings and shade-trees, so that it will have the full force of the sun's rays. Dig a pit from one to two feet deep over which to place the frame. Make the frame of one and a quarter inch plank. The size may be from 3 to 5 feet in width and of any desirable length. When the frame is adjusted over the pit fill it about half full of fresh horse-stable manure, of which has been well kept and not exposed to the action of the weather. Put on the sashes and allow them to remain for three or four days, after which the soil can be put in from six to eight inches in depth. This must be the best mould that can be procured from the garden. The seed should not be planted for several days after the bed has been made, as there is danger of destroying the germ if seed is put over the hot manure too soon. Air should be given to the bed before it is planted.

The frame should be banked up with warm manure and soil on all sides to protect it from cold, and when the weather is unusually inclement it would be well to cover it with straw. The bed should be sprinkled with water daily until the plants appear, and when the weather is sufficiently mild the sashes can be removed to allow the entrance of fresh air, and make the plants grow strong and hardy.

Selecting Seeds.

This is an affair of more importance than is generally supposed, and should be attended to as early in the season as is convenient. The selection of Spring wheat cannot be too carefully attended to, especially by those farmers who seed their fields down to grass with this grain.

Much of the foul trash which injures and disfigures our meadows is sown with seeds which have not been thoroughly cleaned. The English farmers sort out all their wheat and many of their other seeds by hand, which, although a somewhat tedious method, might well be imitated here in many cases. It is much easier to pick over the seeds these long Winter evenings than to eradicate the weeds when they have once taken possession of a field. As the plan of sowing grass seeds with Spring grains is rapidly gaining ground, the importance of having the seeds clear of anything foul is greatly augmented, as no convenient way of destroying them can be pursued until the sward is again broken up for hoed crops.

In selecting seed-corn it is not necessary to procure the largest ears without reference to their shape and soundness; but rather to obtain those of a medium size which are sound, well-filled up at the ends and thoroughly ripe.

Seed Oats and Barley should be run through the fanmill at least three times before they are used, which will clean them and blow out all the lighter grains.

Cutting Forest Trees.

Opinions in regard to the best time and manner of cutting forest timber have often changed. Some years ago the plan of cutting out all the old trees, and leaving the younger ones to mature, was quite generally adopted; but at the present time practical men seem to be pretty well satisfied that the plan of cutting clean is the most profitable. The advantages of this method is obvious. By cutting off the large trees first, much of the underwood is destroyed, while on the other hand, when all is cut, a fair chance is left for a new growth, which will in fifteen years be suitable for firewood. It is not desirable to have timber of the largest size for fuel, but rather to obtain the best growth in the shortest time. By pursuing the "running-out process, a forest will not afford half the fuel in a century that it would if managed as above. Some modern writers of little practical experience, who have been charmed with the sight of fine old forests utterly devoid of underbrush, and which have stood the storms of years, recommend the old plan. This is very well where the timber is required to be of great size and strength for ship-building or similar purposes, but for the economical growth of wood for fuel, the plan which is at present adopted is probably the best.

Care of Bees in Winter.

The trouble of Wintering bees is the greatest cause of failure in their successful propagation, by young and inexperienced apiarians. Some advise keeping bees in cellars through the Winter. When this is practiced, the cellar should be perfectly dry, as moisture is very injurious to them.

In New-England we have seen holes made in the ground, into which the hives are placed and surrounded with straw: leaving plenty of room for the entrance of air, and to allow the bees egress and ingress, if they desire to leave the hive, as they often do.

A good plan is to place the hive on the ground, and surround it with straw, which can be kept in place by wooden stakes, driven close together around the hive. This allows plenty of air, and darkens the hive sufficiently.

Sometimes a box is made large enough to cover the hive on the stool up

FARMS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—A VALUABLE FARM AND MILL property in the town of Damascus, Wayne Co., Pa., within a mile of the New-York and Erie railroad. The property consists of about 800 acres of land, the greater part of it covered with a heavy growth of hemlock, the bark of which can be sold within ½ of a mile of the place. There is upon it a grist mill, two saw mills, a store, a cooper shop, smith shop, with trip-hammer worked by water-power, five dwelling houses, including manor house, barns, &c., &c. The power is supplied by two never-failing streams of water, and can be increased if desirable. It is also well calculated for a tannery, and to an energetic man would be invaluable. It will be sold on reasonable terms or exchanged for City property. By order of the heirs of JOHN THOMPSON, deceased. Inquire of Major THOMPSON, No. 36 Wooster-st., New-York, or of Rev. THOMAS MACK, Damascus.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—Fifty acres good land and good buildings situated near New-Brunswick, N. J. Also, good farm, 104 acres, near Feltfield, three-fourths mile from railroad depôt. U. R. MILLER & CO., 195 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FINE COUNTRY SEAT AT Stanford, Conn., and 45 or 71 acres of first-rate land; it is beautifully situated in the village of Stanford, Conn. Will be sold much less than its value. Inquire of S. P. TOWNSEND, No. 82 Nassau-st.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE—ENGLISH COTtage and building-site at auction, at Saybrook, Conn. On TUESDAY, the 10th day of February next, at 11 o'clock, will be sold at public auction, on the premises, a fine country residence, and six acres of excellent garden land. The house is in the English villa style, has piazzas, observatory, &c. It is beautifully situated on the bay, and fronts on Maple-av.

Also, adjoining the above, a splendid building-site, containing about 18 acres of excellent garden land.

Also, a neat, nearly new English cottage, and 1 acre of excellent land. This adjoins the 18-acre lot.

Also, a wood lot, covered with chestnut timber, containing about 8 acres, 1 mile from the village.

Also, a lot of corn, oats, hay, straw, potatoes, &c.

Also, a fine horse and wagon, cart, farming utensils, &c.

Saybrook, Conn., is situated at the mouth of the Connecticut River, on the Long Island Sound, and is one of the most beautiful and healthy places on the American continent. There are good churches, schools, shooting, fishing and bathing in the immediate vicinity.

TERMS—all of the above will be sold for cash, without reserve, to the highest bidder.

N. B.—Persons taking the New-Haven or New-London Railroad, and stopping at Saybrook, can examine the premises. Inquire for KING'S, or Dr. TOWNSEND'S place—a man on the place will show it.

FIFTH-AVENUE FURNISHED HOUSE AND STABLE FOR SALE.—A family going abroad to reside offer their establishment for sale. The situation, which is south of 23d-st. and a corner, is as desirable as any on the avenue. The house, an English basement, was thoroughly restored and decorated last Autumn. The furniture is rich and mostly new, which, together with numerous works of art of the highest merit, selected by the present owner abroad, render this a rare opportunity to purchase a convenient and elegant residence. For terms of payment, which will be made easy, apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Buildings.

FOR SALE TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—A very substantial three-story brick house, on 28th-st., between Madison and 4th ave. Lot 20 by 84 feet; house 20 by 40, in fine order; hot and cold water, gas and fixtures, &c. Price $7,500. E. B. KINSHIMER, No. 310 4th av., from 3 to 7 P. M.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE front house, four stories high, with basement and undercellar, 20x46, with piazza in the rear, situated 112 Lexington-av., built in best manner, with all modern improvements. Inquire of J. W. FIELDER, on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE SUBSTANTIAL BUILT brick house, with all the modern improvements, newly painted and in good order; three stacks of chimnies and marble mantels throughout; house 21 feet 5 inches by 50 feet deep; lot half the block, with all modern improvements on bond and mortgage. Inquire at No. 164 East 13th-st.

FOR SALE—AND LEASE OF LOT NO. 246 West 24th-st., now occupied by the subscriber. Three-story brick house, Croton water, range, gas, &c. Will be sold cheap for cash. Apply to F. G. LUCKEY, No. 75 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—THE NEW BROWN STONE house, with furniture, in West 38th-st., 4th door west of 8th-av., containing all the modern improvements, and the furniture of the newest style. Apply on the premises, or of WM. H. LEE, No. 199 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—IN EAST 27TH-ST., HOUSE AND Lot No. 70, brown-stone front; lot full size; house 62 feet deep, with all modern improvements, and in perfect order. Apply to J. W. PHARO, 30 and 32 Barclay-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS TWO-STORY brick building in Gold-st., Brooklyn, L. I. Will sell it cheap, on account of leaving the City. Inquire at No. 314 Gold-st., Brooklyn, L. I.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—THE MODERN and very desirable three-story brick-house No. 43 Bank-st., New-York. Price $5,500; $3,000 on bond and mortgage. Apply to S. S. BROAD, No. 13 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BRICK HOUSE and store No. 383 8th-av. Terms easy. Apply to JAMES R. EDWARDS, on the premises.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—TWO FOUR-STORY BRICK BUILDings, situated at Nos. 54 and 56 Henry-st. No. 56 having an extension 22 feet deep, two stories high. The houses will be rented together or separate, and are well calculated for a large boarding-house or private families. For terms, &c., apply to WILLIAM HABIRSHAW, No. 7 Warren-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—THE three-story brick house No. 50 West 18th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; the house is handsomely furnished, and will be rented for two or three years to a small family, without children, at $1,200 per annum. Apply at the house between 12 and 3 o'clock.

TO LET—THE LOFTS OF STORE NO. 65 LIBerty-st. Inquire of HUBBARD & BURGOYNE, No. 59 Water-st.

HOUSES AND ROOMS WANTED

WANTED—FROM 1st MAY NEXT, A THREEstory brick dwelling; location preferred above Bleecker-st. Address C. L., Box No. 2,534 New-York Post-Office.

STEAM POWER.

STEADY POWER—IN THE DEPOT BUILDing, corner of Elm and Franklin sts., one square from Broadway; Croton water, gas, water closets, and every convenience. Inquire of T. BENNETT, on the premises. Heated by steam pipes.

STEADY POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS.—Near Broadway, at low rates. Also, a store on Canal-st., running through to Walker-st., by JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

ROOMS WITH STEAM-POWER TO LET—In house No. 448 Water, near Market-st., second and third floors, spacious and well lighted. Apply on the premises.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

GREAT BARGAIN AND CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY.—Thirty acres timber lands, with saw and turning mill, fine stream of 25-horse power, small steam engine, 2 mills, 3 small dwelling houses, stables, wagon-house, &c., all in good order and ready for business. Has been used for turning umbrella handles and other small wood work. It is also a capital location for a tannery; situated at Damascus, Wayne Co., Penn., 3½ miles from Cochecton Depôt, on Erie Railroad. Also 418 acres, heavily timbered lands, 18 miles from Williamsport, the County seat of Luzerne, 6 miles from the Susquehanna, 6 miles from Northern Pennsylvania Railroad. These are some of the finest timber lands in Pennsylvania, and will be sold at a sacrifice.

A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

A VERY RARE CHANCE FOR A MAchinist, who would insure himself constant and very profitable employment, or for any man who is disposed to invest a small amount where a quick and large income will certainly be realized. Call at SAVERY'S Temperance Hotel, No. 14 Beekman-st., from 3 to 8 P. M. A. RUSSELL, Agent.

$4.000.—JEWELRY STORE FOR SALE—Located in a thriving manufacturing village in Connecticut, only three hours ride from New-York City, now doing a good business, with work enough to pay all expenses. The owner having other business is determined to sell, and will give a bargain. For particulars apply to D. ROSENBOURGH, No. 70 Nassau-st.

TO DRUGGISTS.—WANTED, BY A PERSON two years in the business, an interest in a wholesale, jobbing, or retail drug business in the City or country, where not more than $5,000 will be required; or to rent, a store suitable for a retail drug store, in good locality. Address Box No. 267, Newark, N. J.

$5.000.—A YOUNG MAN HAVING THIS amount, and wishing to invest the same in a safe and profitable business, is wanted to take charge of books and assist in correspondence. A party acquainted with the drug business preferred. Best references given and required. Address B. H. G., at this office.

FOR SALE AT A GREAT SACRIFICE—$1,000 in cash and a good note for $1,000 will purchase stock of goods in store No. 273 Grand-st. Said stock cost over $4,500. Must be closed by Saturday. For particulars inquire on premises.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS.—THE STOCK and fixtures of a livery stable, well established, and doing a good business. For particulars inquire of J. McDONALD, corner of Greenwich and Christopher sts., in the market, or at the Broadway Stables, Yonkers, N. Y.

FOR SALE—THE PELHAM BRIDGE, OVER East Chester Creek, Westchester Co. This is a toll-bridge and has connected with it the lease of the toll-house attached. For particulars, apply to F. G. LUCKEY, No. 75 Nassau-st.

BOARDING-HOUSE FOR SALE.—THE good-will and part or all of the furniture of a long-established and well-located boarding-house, down town, now full of prompt-paying boarders. Terms cash. Possession 1st of May or before. Apply at No. 63 Fulton-st.

TO LET—THE FOUNDRY IN THE VILLAGE of Peekskill, Westchester County, known as the Peekskill Foundry. Inquire of the subscriber, on the premises, or at No. 210 Water-st., New-York. F. B. FLAGLER.

$300 TO $500.—FOR SALE, AN OLD-ESTABlished cash business situate in the Bowery; has been paying about $2,000. Rent low. Address T. T., Herald office.

ALLSOPP'S TONIC ALE.—THE MOST BENEficial effects are resulting from the use of the celebrated Tonic Ale, manufactured by Saml. Allsopp, Esq., Jr. Burton-on-Trent, England. For sale by G. E. MENDUM, No. 18 Wall-st.

Samples on draught.

AUCTION SALES.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

REMEDIAL SALE BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON BEACH, WASHINGTON, CORTLANDT, GREENWICH, AND 23D-STREETS.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell at auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, on FRIDAY, Jan. 30, at 12 o'clock, the following valuable property, viz:

ON BEACH-ST.—The House and Lot known as No. 9 Beach-st., being on the N. side of the street corner of St. John's alley; size of lot 18.6x70. The House and Lot known as No. 15 Beach-st., on the N. side. The lot beginning 40 ft. W. of St. John's alley, and being in size 30x90. The House and Lot adjoining the above, and known as No. 17 Beach-st.; size of lot 20 ft. front and rear by 68.11 and 69 1 in depth.

ON WASHINGTON-ST.—The House and Lot on the E. side of Washington-st., known as No. 151 between Liberty and Cedar-sts. Lot in size 16.3 front and about 45 ft. deep.

ON CORTLANDT-ST.—The House and Lot S. side Cortlandt-st., and known as No. 73; size of lot 22.6x58 ft.

ON GREENWICH-ST.—The House and Lot E. side Greenwich-st., between Hammersley and Clarkson sts., and known as No. 867; size of lot 24x104 ft.

ON 23D-ST.—The valuable Lot on the S. side of 23d-st., 20 ft. E. of 7th-av., being in size 25x98.9. The street has a width of 100 feet.

GREENWOOD CEMETERY.—The Lot known as No. 4841, in the plan of Greenwood Cemetery, containing 300 superficial feet.

PEW IN ST. JOHN'S CHAPEL ON VARICK-ST.—The Pew No. 132, in the South aisle of the Chapel, with the fixtures belonging thereto.

For maps and further particulars, apply to the Auctioneers, No. 7 Broad-st

By order of CHAS. EDWARDS, Referee.

R. W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF RICH AND COSTLY SECOND-HAND FURNITURE, SILVER PLATE, MAGNIFICENT CHINA, PIANO-FORTE, &c.—THIS DAY, (Friday,) at 10½ o'clock, embracing the entire elegant furniture in the dwelling-house No. 152 21st-st., a few doors east of 6th-av., all of which is in perfect order, having been but little used, and to be positively sold without reserve, affording to housekeepers and the trade to get superb first-class furniture at auction prices. Catalogues will be issued and can be had at the house, and furniture examined early on the morning of sale, which will be positive, rain or shine. Furniture consists in parlors of two elegant suites rosewood furniture, in brocatel and velvet, made to order; new superb carved rosewood etageres, with marble tops; rich lace curtains and cornices; carved rosewood centre and sofa tables, with marble tops; marble corner etageres; Elizabethan chairs, in embroidered velvet and moquet; rosewood reclining lounges; three splendid pier and mantel mirrors; twelve fine oil-painting; with a large variety of costly China mantel vases and ornaments, rich carpets and rugs; splendid rosewood 7-octave piano forte, stool and cover; three large chandeliers, &c.; large quantity of elegant rosewood chamber furniture, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, wardrobes, suites in haircloth, carpets, fine hair mattresses, beds, &c. Also, a large and elegant variety of dining-room furniture, extension dining tables, rich silver plate, China, cut glass, ivory cutlery, sofas, two rosewood bookcases, chairs, oil-cloths, velvet stair-carpet and rods, elegant hall stand, with a large variety of superior mahogany furniture, comprising the entire furniture of twenty rooms. A deposit will be required of purchasers.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF VALUABLE NORTH RIVER PROPERTY, WITH BULKHEAD AND WATER RIGHT.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction on FRIDAY, Feb. 6, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the entire block, consisting of 33 lots, bounded by 11th-st., Troy-av., 12th-st. and the 12th-av., (the new exterior street west of West-st.) viz.: 7 lots on West-st., 12 lots on Troy-st., 12 lots on Jane-st., 7 lots on 13th-av., together with the bulkhead and waterright in front of the last named 7 lots, being a front of 160 feet 3 inches on the North River. This property is in a rapidly improving neighborhood, in close proximity to the proposed site of the new Washington Market, and offers great inducements for investment. The 13th-av. is 100 feet wide, and there is sufficient depth of water at the bulkhead for vessels of the largest class, rendering the 12th-av. lots a most desirable location for foundries, pork-packing establishments, lumber dealers, or any heavy business requiring a water front. The terms of sale will be liberal; a large portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years. For maps, giving a full description of the property and other particulars, apply to the auctioneer, No. 38 Wall-st.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY, ON BROADWAY, COURTLAND ALLEY, CANAL, WALKER, CENTRE, BOND, AMITY AND GRAT JONES STS., OF THE BANYER AND JAY ESTATES.—E. H. LUDLOW & Co. will sell, at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 26, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchant's Exchange, the following valuable property of the Banyer and Jay Estates:

4 lots on Broadway, running through to Courtlandt-alley, 20x175 feet.

7 Lots on Canal-st., between Broadway and Centre-st.

9 Lots on Walker-st., between Broadway and Centre st.

2 Lots on Centre-st., between White and Walker sts.

2 Lots on Amity-st.

House and lot No. 20 Bond-st. Also, one lot on Great Jones-st., rear of above.

Two-thirds of the purchase money can remain on mortgage, at the option of the purchaser, for five years.

Maps and full particulars at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 14 Pine-st.

WM. W. SHIRLEY, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE OF EARTHENWARE, CHINA AND GLASSWARE.—W. W. S. will sell on MONDAY, Feb. 2, 1857, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the store No. 52 Cortlandt-st., near Greenwich-st., New-York, the entire stock of a wholesale crockery house, consisting of white, granite, blue, printed, edged, dipt, &c., ware from the shelves, in lots to suit purchasers. The goods will be found worthy of attention, and will be sold without reserve, on time over $50.

TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer.

BOARDING-HOUSE FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—THIS MORNING, 10½ o'clock, by T. MORRELL, at No. 79 Nassau-st., usual variety of bedsteads, bedding, &c.; also, sofas, chairs, wardrobe, book-cases, mattresses, feather beds, paintings, mirrors, crockery, &c.; after which a large stock of superior Havana cigars. Also, choice invoice of gold jewelry. Full stock must be sold.

WILLIAM T. BOYD, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE OF DRUG STORE, STORE FIXTURES, LEASE, &c.—By GEORGE NICHOLS, on SATURDAY, Jan. 31, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 393 Bleecker-st., contents of said store, consisting of a large stock of fresh Drugs, tincture bottles, show cases, counters, shelves, drawers, &c., by order of ABBOTT BROTHERS, Att'ys and Mortgagees.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

BY E. B. FRANKLIN & CO.—SALE OF OFfice desks, chairs, office furniture, stoves, fixtures, store shelving, tables, counters, &c., &c., FRIDAY MORNING, 30th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at No. 4 Broad-st., will be sold a desirable lot of the above articles. Sale positive.

LEGAL NOTICES.

HUDSON COUNTY, SURROGATE'S OFFICE.—NICHOLAS PEIFFER, Executor of PETER PEIFFER, deceased.—Surrogate's order to Limit Creditors.—Dated this 10th day of December, A. D., 1856.—On application of the above-named executor, it is ordered that said executor give public notice to the creditors of the estate of the said decedent, to bring in their debts, demands or claims against the same, under oath, within nine months from this date, by setting up a copy of this order within twenty days hereafter, in five of the most public places in the County of Hudson, for two months, and also within the said twenty days by advertising the same in the Newark *Daily Advertiser* and New-York *Daily Times*, for the same space of time, and, if any creditor shall neglect to exhibit his or her debt, demand or claim, within the said period of nine months, public notice been given as aforesaid, such creditor shall be for ever debarred of his or her action therefor against the said executor. By order. E. W. KINGSLAND, d12-1aw2mF* Surrogate.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL E. THISTLE, late of the City of New-York, stone-cutter, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the office of EDWARD CROMMELIN, No. 626 Washington-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 29th day of May next.—Dated, New-York, Nov. 27, 1856.

EDWARD CROMMELIN, } Executors.
ABRAHAM McBRIDE, }
n28-1aw6mF* JOHANNA THISTLE, Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against WILLIAM THORNE, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Administrator, at his residence, No. 152 Clinton-st., in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 6th day of April next.—Dated Sept. 24, 1856.

OGDEN H. THORNE, Administrator, with will annexed. s26-1aw6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CLEMENTS BUNNEMEYER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of HENRY G. SCUDDER, No. 216 Washington-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 13th day of April next.—Dated New-York, Oct. 9, 1856.

HENRY G. SCUDDER, Administrator,
MARY C. BUNNEMEYER, Administratrix.
o10-1aw6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER CLINTON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of MATTHEW CLINTON, No. 570 Greenwich-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of March next.—Dated New-York, Aug. 21, 1856.

MARY CLINTON, Administratrix.
au22-1aw6mF* MATTHEW CLINTON, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DOMINGO LIT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of BARTOLOME BLANCO, No. 107 Pearl-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of April next.—Dated New-York, Oct. 7, 1856.

BARTOLOME BLANCO, } Executors.
W'o8-1aw6m SALVADOR CHAPPELL, }

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JAMES C. CHURCH, late of the town of New-Utrecht, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Administratrix, at the office of T. T. & C. W. CHURCH, at Fort Hamilton, on or before the 21st day of July next.—Dated Jan. 13, 1857.

Ja23-1aw6mF* MARIA CHURCH, Administratrix.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—SOUTHERN AND Western dealers and club houses will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing cards, of all qualities, at the dépôt of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO. No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

FINANCIAL.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.

We issue sight bills on the

UNION BANK OF LONDON
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, Ireland,

in sums from £1 upwards, at ½ per £.

Address TAYLOR, BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1857.

THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY WITH the Charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1856:

Premiums received on Marine Risks, from Jan. 1, 1856, to 31st Dec., 1856	$3,941,836 96
Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st January, 1856	1,255,085 95
Total amount of Marine Premiums	5,196,972 91
No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks, nor upon Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.	
Premiums Marked Off from 1st January, 1856, to 31st December, 1856	$3,758,583 69
Losses pd. dur'g the same period. $2,989,281 56	
Return of prem's and expenses 465,418 89	
	$3,444,710 45
The Company have the following Assets, viz.:	
New-York City Bank Stocks, State Stocks, and Loans on State and other Stocks, drawing interest	$1,046,397 50
Bonds and Mortgages, and Real Estate	250,200 00
Dividends on Stocks, interest on Bonds and Mortgages and other Loans, sundry notes, reinsurance and other claims due the Company, estimated at	97,719 77
Premium Notes and Bills receivable	2,200,049 14
Cash in Bank	56,241 65
Total amount of Assets	$3,650,599 06

The Board of Trustees have resolved to pay an interest of six per cent. on the outstanding certificates of profits to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday the 3d day of February next.

The Trustees, after reserving one million one hundred and fifty thousand dollars of profits, have further resolved that the outstanding certificates of the Company, of the issue of 1854, be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 3d day of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and cancelled.

The Board have also declared a dividend of ten per cent. on the net earned premiums of the Company, for the year ending 31st December, 1856, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 3d day of February next.

The profits of the Company, ascertained from the 1st of July, 1842, to the 1st day of January, 1856, for which certificates were issued, amount to $8,293,270

Additional profits from 1st of January, 1856, to 1st of January, 1857 339,760

Total profits for 14½ years $8,633,030

The certificates of 1844, 1845, 1846, 1847, 1848, 1849, 1850, 1851, 1852, 1853 and sixty per cent. of 1854, have been redeemed by cash 5,248,370

Net earnings remaining with the Company on the 1st of January, 1857 $1,384,660

By order of the Board,
W. TOWNSEND JONES, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

John D. Jones,	A. P. Pillot,	Charles Dennis,
Thomas Tileston,	L. S. Suarez,	Dennis Perkins,
Henry Coit,	Leroy M. Wiley,	Jos. Gaillard, Jr.,
W. C. Pickersgill,	Daniel S. Miller,	Mort. Livingston,
Aug. Averill,	S. T. Nicoll,	William Wood,
Lewis Curtis,	James J. Henry,	J. Henry Burgy,
Wm. S. Wetmore,	Chas. H. Russell,	Cornelius Grinnell,
Lowell Holbrook,	David Lane,	Wattz Sherman,
Robt. C. Goodhue,	James Bryce,	Edward R. Bell,
P. A. Hargous,	Wm. Sturgis, Jr.,	E. S. Morgan,
Meyer Gans,	Henry K. Bogert,	R. J. Howland,
Edw. H. Gillilan,	A. A. Low,	Benj. Babcock,
Ramsay Crooks,	William E. Dodge,	F. Westray.

CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President.
W. H. H. MOORE, Second Vice-President.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY:—On the 31st instant, the Board of Directors of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company passed the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That the balance of the one million of dollars of Bonds to be issued to this Company by the Detroit, Monroe and Toledo Railroad Company, remaining unsold on the 16th February, be offered to the Stockholders of the Company at par, giving to each subscriber a bonus of twenty-five per cent. in the guaranteed eighth per cent. stock of the Detroit, Monroe and Toledo Railroad Company, on the amount of Bonds allotted to him, each Stockholder being at liberty to subscribe for such amount as he may choose, without reference to the amount of stock held by him; but should such subscriptions amount, in the aggregate to more than the amount of Bonds then remaining unsold, the same shall be apportioned rateably among the subscribers, to be paid for—

"20 per cent. on the 20th February next.
20 per cent. on the 10th March next.
20 per cent. on the 1st April next.
20 per cent. on the 20th April next.
20 per cent. on the 10th May next.

"Any subscriber may be entitled to receive his Bonds as paid for, and shall be entitled to a certificate of Stock on payment in full of his subscription, and each subscriber shall be allowed the privilege of paying his subscription in full at any time to the above dates, and be entitled to a corresponding allowance of interest, the option to subscribe for said Bonds to close on the 16th of February next."

The Bonds offered to the Stockholders in accordance with the above resolution, are the first and only Mortgage Bonds (being for one million of dollars, in Bonds of $1,000 each) of the Detroit, Monroe and Toledo Railroad Company, bearing seven per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in the City of New-York, on the first days of February and August in each year, and having twenty years to run, principal and interest guaranteed by the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company. The Stock offered as a bonus is an eight per cent. Stock, also guaranteed by this Company.

Stockholders only, as will be seen by the resolution, are allowed to subscribe on the terms named in the resolution, and the right to subscribe will expire on the 15th day of February next. If you desire to avail yourself of the privilege, you will please subscribe for the number of Bonds you wish to take, on the inclosed subscription paper, and return the same to this office without delay.

EDWIN C. LITCHFIELD, Treasurer.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company, No. 18 William st., New-York, Jan. 23, 1857.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 18 William st.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1857.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a Dividend of Five per cent. upon the capital stock, payable in cash, on and after the 5th of February next. The transfer books will be closed on the 26th inst. at 2 o'clock, P. M., and open on the 5th February. EDWIN C. LITCHFIELD, Treasurer.

OFFICE RACINE AND MISSISSIPPI R. R. Co.,
No. 44 Exchange-place, NEW-YORK, Jan. 23, 1857.

INTEREST NOTICE.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL Interest Coupons of the first Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due February first, will be paid on presentation at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESUP & COMPANY, No. 44 Exchange-place, on and after that date.

H. S. DURAND, Preddent.

BURLINGTON AND MISSOURI RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.—The interest coupons of the bonds of this Company, falling due on the 1st day of February, will be paid at the BROADWAY BANK.

The interest warrants of the bonds of Des Monies County and Henry County, Ia., issued for stock in the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad Company, will be paid, as they fall due, on the 1st of February and 1st of March, at the BROADWAY BANK.

TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN RAILROAD.—(Late the Toledo and Illinois and the Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroads.) The Coupons for interest, maturing on the 1st of February next, on the First Mortgage Bonds, will be paid on that day at the office of E. WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORISON, No. 54 William-st., corner of Pine.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND MAHONING RAILROAD COMPANY.—CLEVELAND, July 1, 1857.—Interest due 1st proximo on the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid on and after 2d proximo, by Messrs. WARD, CAMPBELL & CO., No. 42 William-st., New-York.

CHARLES L. RHODES, Secretary.

THE INTEREST DUE AND PAYABLE IN this City, the 1st of February next, on the bonds of the Milwaukee and Watertown Railroad Co., and City of Watertown, issued to the Milwaukee and Watertown Railroad Co., will be paid on presentation of the proper coupons, at our office, No. 8 Wall-st., on and after 2d prox.

ATWOOD & CO.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of the Company, (late issue,) having twenty years to run; interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

OFFICE OF THE TERRE HAUTE, ALTON AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 18 WILLIAM-ST.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1857.—INTEREST NOTICE.—The interest due on the 1st of February on the First and Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid on or after that day on the presentation of the Coupons at this office. C. MURDOCH, Treasurer.

INTEREST NOTICE.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL interest coupons, due Feb. 1. proximo, will be paid on presentation, on and after MONDAY, 2d inst., at the Banking Office of GEO. B. SATTERLEE, No. 46 Pine-st.

H. T. ARNOLD,
Secretary Hampshire Coal and Iron Company.

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL AND FOND DU LAC RAILROAD CO.,
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 24, 1857.

THE COUPONS UPON THE FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of this Company, due Feb. 1, will be paid on and after Monday, Feb. 2, on presentation at this office. J. W. CURRIER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE FOX AND WISCONSIN IMPROVEMENT CO., No. 33 Trinity Building,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 24, 1857.

THE COUPONS UPON THE FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds, due Feb. 1, next, will be paid as the above office. ABRAHAM B. CLARK, Treasurer.

THE COUPONS FOR INTEREST (DUE Feb. 1, 1857) upon the Bonds of the Sacketts Harbor and Saratoga Railroad Company will be paid, upon presentation, on MONDAY, Feb. 2, at the Park Bank.

CHARLES A. MACY, Treasurer.

INTEREST.—CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY, JAN. 27, 1857.—The interest coupons of the 1st mortgage bonds of this Company, due 2d February prox., will be paid on and after that date, at the office No. 69 Wall-st. G. M. MILLIGAN, Treas.

WEST COLUMBIA MINING AND MANUFACTURING CO.—The Coupons of Loan Certificates due Feb. 1, 1857, will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Co., No. 25 William-st. SAM'L HAMILTON, Treasurer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALLst., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

FINANCIAL.

FOR SALE IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS, by MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 23 Williamst., New-York.

Milwaukee City, 7 per cent. bonds, issued for building school houses and provided for by special tax. Price 83½ and interest.

Milwaukee & Mississippi Railroad, 7 per cent. income convertible bonds, due 1st April, 1859. Price 85 and interest.

Illinois Central Railroad, 7 per cent. bonds, due 15th Jan., 1875. Price 97 and interest.

Mineral Point Railroad, 1st mortgage, 8 per cent. bonds, interest and principal guaranteed by Galena and Chicago, and by Illinois Central Railroads. Price 86 and interest.

WE OFFER FOR SALE THE FOLLOWING Securities on favorable terms:

Six per cent Bonds of County of Fayette, Kentucky, issued to and guaranteed by the Covington and Lexington Railroad Co., payable in New-York in 1885; interest semi-annually. These Bonds rank as high as any County Bonds offered in this market; the city of Lexington is included in the county.

Terre Haute, Alton and St. Louis Railroad Stock.

Georgia six per cent. Coupon Bonds.

Cleveland and Pittsburg, Dividend Bonds.

GREEN & SEWELL, Bankers, No. 29 Wall-st.

A MEETING OF THE HOLDERS OF THE Third Mortgage or Income Bonds (10 per cent.) of the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad Company is desired at the office of C. N. POTTER, Esq., No. 61 Wall-st., on Friday, the 30th inst., at 3½ P. M.

BUSINESS PAPER NEGOTIATED.—Advances made upon vessels at sea, or in port, and upon Bank, Railway, Fire and Life Insurance Stocks.

JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 44 Wall-st.

CORNING & CO., NO. 63 WALL-STREET —Bank-bills on London for sale in sums to suit.

DIVIDENDS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Jan. 24, 1857.

SEVENTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of four per cent. on the capital stock thereof, out of its net earnings for the six months which will expire on the thirty-first instant, payable on the twentieth day of February next, upon stock registered at New-York, Boston, or Albany, and on the twentieth day of March next, upon stock registered at London on or before the fifteenth day of January instant.

Stockholders whose stock is registered at New-York, will receive their dividends at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.; those whose stock is registered at Boston, at the office of J. E. THAYER & BROTHER; those whose stock is registered at Albany, at THE ALBANY CITY BANK; those whose stock is registered at London, at THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, at the rate of 4s. 1d. to the dollar.

The Transfer Books will be closed at New-York, Boston and Albany, at the close of business on Saturday, the thirty first of January instant, and will be reopened on the morning of Monday, the twenty-third of February next. The Transfer Books at London remain closed from the fifteenth of January inst., to the second of February next. GILBERT L. WILSON, Assistant Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE MILWAUKEE AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD CO., No. 37 Exchange-place,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1857.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared a semi-annual cash dividend of five per cent. from the earnings of the road for the six months ending the 31st of December last, on all stock entitled to dividend, payable as follows: on stock registered in New-York on the 2d day of February next at this office, and on stock registered in Milwaukee on the 10th day of February next, at the Secretary's office in that city. The transfer books in this City will be closed from and after the 20th day of January inst., and remain closed till the 2d day of February next.

JOHN J. HILL, Register.

OFFICE OF THE SIXTH-AVENUE RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1857.

ELECTION AND DIVIDEND.—AN ELECTION of Directors of this Company will be held at the Offices at the Depôt on TUESDAY, the third day of February next, from 12 M. to 2 P. M. A dividend of 5 per cent out of the earnings of the road for the current 6 months has been declared by the Directors, payable at the office of the Treasurer, GODFREY W. LEAKE, Esq., Cashier, at the People's Bank, on the second day of February next. The transfer book will be closed from the 21st instant to that day.

T. BAILEY M

NICARAGUA.

DEPARTURE OF THE TENNESSEE.

Six Hundred and Fifty Emigrants on the Way to Walker.

Uncle Sam Takes it Easy—Examination of the Arrested Fillibusters Postponed—State of the Imprisoned.

The *Tennessee* succeeded in getting off yesterday at 1 P. M., for Nicaragua having abundant provisions and arms and two hundred and fifty emigrants on board. She sailed for San Juan—and upward, the fillibusters hoping that in the present high state of the San Juan River she may be able to force the blockade at its mouth and carry the peaceful emigrants up almost to Virgin Bay—within a short distance of Gen. WALKER's own cramped quarters. There was no further interference on the part of the Government authorities. Uncle Sam did his duty on Wednesday. On Thursday he sat down, picked his teeth, and thought it all over.

It was announced that the steamer would leave at 10 A. M. At that time there was an immense crowd on the wharf, much larger indeed than on the previous day. It was a more "fancy" assortment too, and it was more excitable. There was more running about, more noise, more demonstrations for "grey-eyed Billy,"—more hubbub than on the day preceding. The crowd thought that there would be more arrests made, so the crowd took a big drink and stood by to see the fun. But the crowd was disappointed. No United States Marshal appeared to offer any resistance to the storing or luggage on board the steamer or the departure of passengers. One solitary policeman made himself visible on the wharf, but he professed that his only mission was to keep a look-out for pickpockets.

The best of humor prevailed among those on board and on the wharf. The delay in getting off occasioned considerable inquiry, but as the wheels were turned occasionally, and steam kept up, it was presumed to be all right. In the meantime, Col. GEORGE B. HALL, Commissary-General of WALKER's army; Captain FARNUM, of the Nicaraguan army, both passengers by the *Tennessee*; Capt. FRANCIS O'KEEFE, who remains behind to drum up additional recruits for WALKER; ALEXANDER C. LAWRENCE, Esq., of the Nicaraguan agency in Broadway; Don PEDRO SILVA, Secretary to the Nicaraguan Minister, and other well-known sympathizers in the Nicaraguan movement, occupied themselves during the delay of the steamer, very comfortably in the main cabin. They spent the time in a jolly way, talking matters over and imbibing generously from a big demijohn.

Much amusement was got out of Sergeant MCCOFFIE, who goes out with Col. HALL—he having been the Colonel's attendant in the Mexican war. The Sergeant is a character. He is bordering on fifty years of age, but glories in a vigorous constitution and a huge pair of brass spectacles, which he wears on the tip of his nose. He had lain all Wednesday night it seems in the Fifth Ward Station-house, having been arrested drunk. The drunk had not left him yet—at least three good drinks had the effect to lay him out a second time so that it was necessary to stow him away in his berth. He got out among the crowd on the wharf again, however, and was rolled about in the snow and mud to the infinite amusement of the lookers-on and the great damage of his Walker regimentals. When he recovered the gang-plank, as a farewell, he ejaculated the opinion that some of the crowd on the wharf were "Encemeral" to him.

While the party referred to were drinking, a boy brought in Captain FARNUM's sword. The Captain seized it eagerly, and immediately related how it had mysteriously disappeared on the preceding day. A young "emigrant" on board the steamer had got possession of it and was brandishing it with all the gusto of a youthful aspirant for martial fame, when his mother suddenly "spotted" him, and rushing on board, hurried him from the vessel, with the sword in hand. Great delight was manifested by the Captain on its recovery. He recapitulated the exploits of the choice Damascus, terminating his recital with the announcement that three men were hung in Mexico some years ago on account of separate murders they had committed with it.

GEORGE CORWAY, the renowned Ojibway Chief, mentioned in Wednesday's TIMES as one of the favored recipients of a free passage in the *Tennessee*, was on board, but announced the fact that he had relinquished his free ticket; not, he said, that he had abandoned the intention of going to Nicaragua. His determination was still strong to go there. He panted to get away from the conventionalities of civilized life—from dry bread and dry beef. He had no fear of suffering—of privation—of death. One thing he did fear though, and that was sea-sickness. He had, therefore, determined to take the overland route to New-Orleans.

A gentleman on board, of unusually grave and amiable deportment, afforded no small amusement to a select circle of his friends by the statements he was vouchsafing in a private and confidential way to a verdant reporter. The zealous young newspaper man wrote it down stenographically, how there were 40 tons of gunpowder stowed in the hold, sixteen 12-pounders placed in the steerage, 2,000 Minié rifles and Colt's pistols packed in different staterooms, and that 850 additional recruits were to be taken on board off Sandy Hook. A sympathizing friend took occasion subsequently to post the reporter and cheat a cotemporary of his exclusive information.

On the wharf there were two or three drunken squabbles, but nothing of serious character. A strong man kept guard at the gang-plank to prevent parties not having tickets from coming on board the steamer. A somewhat elderly woman insisted on boarding the vessel to search for her missing liege lord. She said he had deserted her and five little ones, and she had reason to believe he was among the emigrants. They let her search, but she found nobody she was willing to claim.

At 1 o'clock P. M. the word for hauling the gang-plank was given, the parties in the cabin came on deck. Loud cheers for BILLY WALKER were given from the wharf, and responded to by those on board. Amid the mutual interchange of snow-balls and waving of hats and handkerchiefs, the steamer left the pier and was soon lost to sight, gallantly plowing her way through the loose ice, that does not much obstruct the East River.

Following are the passengers of the *Tennessee*:

Henry Mellus, John Jones, Mrs. A. W. Wittington, 2 children and servant; Mrs. H. R. Menomy, J. D. Childs, Mrs. Ann Warner, infant and servant; Mrs. Sheldon, Miss Margaret Howard, Mrs. Gage and daughter, A. Lewis, Miss M. A. Weatherwate, C. Weatherwaite, Capt. D. C. Mitchell, lady, child and servant; L. L. Buschiden, K. Heller, wife and daughter; H. Bloomintha, wife and sister; John Sullivan, J. Garratt, wife and 2 infants; Miss M. Swift and boy, Miss O. Bigelow, John Diderot, Henry Lewis, Chas. Weathernex, Thos. Nichols and 3 children; C. N. Sharpe, S. J. Perkins, A. H. Tidball, J. C. Tidball, O. A. Tidball, and about 300 steerage passengers.

The number of actual recruits is said to be about 200, well armed and equipped.

THE ARRESTED FILLIBUSTERS.

The examination of Col. FARENS and ALEXANDER C. LAWRENCE, Esq., arrested on Wednesday on charge of violating the neutrality laws, it was expected would take place yesterday.

Col. FARENS did not appear personally, but at 12 M. the hour fixed for his examination, Judge MORTON and Mr. BLANKMAN appeared as his counsel, and expressed a wish that the examination be proceeded with at once.

Mr. MCKEON, the U. S. District-Attorney, said he was not ready to proceed then, and it was finally arranged to postpone the examination till 12 M. Saturday.

In the case of Mr. LAWRENCE, of the Nicaragua Agency, the District-Attorney declared that he was not then entitled to an examination. His having given bail to appear before the U. S. District Court, he contended, was a waiving of this right. The Commissioner decided in accordance with the views expressed by the District-Attorney, and the examination was not granted. It was announced that it would take place on the first Tuesday of February, before Judge INGERSOLL.

Similar action was taken in the case of HENRY BOULTON, the Clerk at the Nicaragua Agency, as with Col. FARENS.

ANDREW FINNIGAN was discharged on his own recognizance to appear.

ROBERT FULLER and JOE BROWN, held as witnesses against the above, were released from custody upon giving bail of $500 each.

One of our reporters visited EX-Consul FARENS in the Eldridge-street jail last evening. He found him sitting in the lower parlor in cosy conversation with Gen CAZNEAU. There was a cheerful coal fire glowing in the grate; books and papers and other appliances to while away time were scattered upon the table. Our reporter envied the Ex-Consul in his retirement, thinking there could scarcely be a pleasanter spot in town to plant a family circle in. At the hour of ten precisely, the polite jailor presented himself with a bow at the door and retired. Instantly, seeing that the Ex-Consul did not start, he presented himself again and named the hour. So it seems that the sentiments of Mr. GARDNER with reference to early retiring and proper hours have been obtained in orthodox schools.

Sharing his prison is Mr. HENRY BOLTON, Clerk of the Nicaraguan agency. Mr. BOLTON went to bed last night at 10 o'clock. Before going he expressed his grief over the fact that he was left by the *Tennessee*, but expressed a greater grief that he must go to bed at so seasonable an hour. Sharing the same prison, but not the parlor and the carpet, and the cheerful fire in the grate, is Mr. MILLER, an emigrant. Neither of these gentlemen seemed likely to break their hearts over their cruel fate. The ex-consul tells us that the reason why he didn't give bonds and enjoy his liberty was simply this: On the occasion of his previous arrest, he gave bail in bonds of $20,000, and after months of detention, hope deferred and expectation disappointed, being detained in the City while his business was calling him to the South, he utterly failed to get an examination. Uncle Sam, who was so very fearful that he would escape the reach of his interrogations, refused to be curious enough to put a query, or even to let him answer one. He is disposed now to try the virtue of a different policy. They will hardly consent to keep him locked up and oblige him to go to bed every night at 10 o'clock for many months in succession. In jail he is kept before the people and an end must come to it, and so it was that the ex-consul refused to get bail. He is hardened yet in his hopes of WALKER—says the Nicaraguans, are all WALKER men; there are 700 American settlers there who rest their hopes in him, and after a little parenthesis of blood and battles, he is sure there will come a happy day for Nicaragua. "So mote it be."

We received last night by telegraph from New-Orleans, the following announcement—another chapter of comfort for WALKER:

SAILING OF THE STEAMER TEXAS FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Jan. 28.

The steamer *Texas* sailed this morning for San Juan de Nicaragua, and took out 400 recruits, and a great quantity of arms and ammunition for WALKER.

A Nightingale Among the Fillibusters.

MRS. BINGHAM.

A True and Romantic Story of Bravery, Want, Poverty and Devotion—In Hospitals, on the Plains, on the Stage.

In Gen. HENNINGSEN's report to Gen. WALKER, detailing the destruction of Granada and the successful retreat of their remaining forces from that place, the following passage occurs:

"The wife of Mr. BINGHAM, the actor, a noble woman, deserves the thanks of our army, of which she was the Nightingale. She was suddenly cut off with her child by fever."

Mrs. BINGHAM went out to Nicaragua with her husband and family in the month of October last. Her husband was at that time unable to walk, having been deprived of the use of his limbs about two years ago from a bullet wound in the back. From the time of her arrival in Nicaragua, Mrs. BINGHAM has occupied herself with attending to the sick and the wounded of Gen. WALKER's army—braving all the perils of camp disease, everywhere bestowing on the invalid soldiers such kind attentions and careful treatment as to elicit the deepest gratitude and most friendly regard.

But her brave devotion in the hospitals proved fatal to herself at length—the intelligence arriving by the last steamer, that she had sickened from the prevalent fever and died.

This is not the first time Mrs. BINGHAM has been found on the battle-field and contributing solace and good offices to the convalescent and the dying. Her life has been a checkered one, full of suffering and heroic endurance.

Her husband, CHARLES EDWARD BINGHAM,—familiarly known to a large circle of acquaintance as "Ned" BINGHAM,—is an actor, and has followed that profession since early youth. During the Mexican war he was one of the aids of Gen. TAYLOR, with the rank of Orderly, and served through the whole Campaign under old Rough-and-Ready. His daring gained him much reputation, and he was frequently sent upon enterprises requiring great boldness and an adroit expedition. In the course of the war Mr. BINGHAM became acquainted with the daughter of an American officer, at that time a widow, in Gen. TAYLOR's camp; a woman whose kindliness of spirit had already made her a frequent and welcome visitor to the sick and wounded. Struck with her noble sympathy and generous nature, what was at first admiration soon ripened into love. They were married, and remained two years at San Luis Potosi, the husband meanwhile having resigned his position in the army. At the end of this time Mr. BINGHAM conceived the hazardous project of an overland journey from Potosi to San Francisco, where he proposed to resume his profession. Accordingly he set out in the middle of Winter for San Francisco with his wife, who was the mother of twins a few months old, and accompanied by only a single attendant. The party were provided with mules. After a long succession of privations and suffering they reached their destination, having traveled a distance of some fifteen hundred miles.

Soon after arriving at San Francisco, Mr. BINGHAM, in connection with others, erected the first theatre built in that city, and became its manager. Mrs. BINGHAM made her first appearance on its boards, showing a fair degree of talent, and considerable versatility. During his stay in California, Mr. BINGHAM's pecuniary fortunes greatly fluctuated. Twice his theatre was burnt down in San Francisco, once in Sacramento, and once in Maysville. About one year before he left California he sent his wife home to the States, on a visit to her friends. When his resources were nearly exhausted, he chanced to meet SUSAN and KATE DENIN, who were then on a professional tour in California, the former of whom became enamored of him, and as she was about to return to New-York, urged him to go also, promising to secure him a profitable engagement at the Bowery Theatre here. It will be remembered that SUSAN was some time previously married in this State to Mr. WOODWARD, a merchant of Syracuse, who accompanied her to California, in the double capacity of husband and business agent. Mr. WOODWARD could not regard the growing intimacy between his wife and Mr. BINGHAM without feelings of jealousy and displeasure; but his efforts to influence her were of no avail, and the party, consisting of the DENINS, WOODWARD and BINGHAM, finally sailed together for this City, in the year 1854.

While on the passage to Panama WOODWARD succeeded in exciting, among certain of the passengers, a strong dislike towards his rival, which at length took the form of open threats, and led Mr. BINGHAM to secrete himself from their search. On arriving at Panama a number of the friends of WOODWARD assembled about Mr. BINGHAM's state-room door, armed with knives and revolvers. Through this crowd "NED" forced his way, revolver in hand, without being assailed; but, while in the act of mounting the steps of the American Hotel, at Panama, in the midst of a promiscuous crowd, just landed from the steamer, he was shot in the back, and fell to the ground. In the confusion the assassin was not detected, though suspicion was fixed upon a certain individual, supposed to be the tool of WOODWARD. From the effect of this shot BINGHAM was laid up, in Panama, for about seven weeks, and completely lost the use of his lower limbs; nor has he at any time since been able to walk. Recovering sufficiently to be moved, he came on to New-York, physically helpless, and completely destitute of funds. For a time he was nursed at the house of a friend, and was thence removed to the City Hospital.

His wife, who was playing at some Provincial Theatre, now heard of the arrival of her husband and as soon as possible, joined him. Mrs. BINGHAM procured employment at the Bowery Theatre, and endeavored to support her husband and three children, all of whom were entirely dependent on her exertions. After struggling in this way for some months, the Bowery Theatre was closed last Summer in consequence of difficulties between its proprietors, costing her a situation, and with it her only means of sustenance. During the past year, BINGHAM and his family occupied wretched apartments in a tenement house in Stanton-street, and after the theatrical resource failed were obliged to rely for subsistence on the voluntary contributions of friends and public charity. In August last Mrs. BINGHAM was confined. Deprived of her assistance, the family was almost reduced to starvation. Frequently, Mr. BINGHAM relates, he passed thirty-six and forty-eight hours without tasting a morsel of food, and knew of no source from which relief would come. The Baptist Society in Stanton-street contributed something to their support, and a trifling aid came from members of his own profession. Two of the children—boys, aged eight and ten years—were taken by the proprietor of a traveling circus, who agreed to support them for their services, such as they might be.

The mother at length became well enough to go out, and spent several days in the futile attempt to procure work.

At length when the hope of bearing up against misfortune was almost exhausted, she came across the advertisement of the Nicaraguan Agency, which offered to every emigrant who would go to Nicaragua a free passage and a certain number of acres of land. Mr. BINGHAM, being well enough in body, except that his lower limbs were useless, and thinking he could teach school or otherwise employ himself in Nicaragua,—that at all events he was no more likely to starve there than here, concluded to take his family thither as soon as possible. Another inducement was that he had known Gen. WALKER in San Francisco, who confided to him his plans of invasion at that time, and urged him to join his fortunes.

In October last this unfortunate family "emigrated" for Nicaragua, as already stated, and it seems, became connected in some capacity with WALKER's army. Since their departure nothing had been heard from them here until the receipt of the news of the death of Mrs. BINGHAM. Mr. BINGHAM, we may add, has a brother, now residing in New-York, who recently returned from a three years' visit to the Sandwich Islands, where he was engaged in the service of King KAMEHAMEHA II. We are not aware that there are any other immediate relatives of the family here. We have detailed the curious story as we have been able to pick it up from those who knew them. It is certainly a curious one. We shall await with interest the further statements of some of those who have experienced in the Hospitals the kindly attentions of the Florence Nightingale of the Nicaraguan Army.

NEW-YORK CITY.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

SERIOUS AND SINGULAR CHARGE AGAINST A PHILADELPHIA MERCHANT.

Some statements, charging Mr. Brigham S. Barton, a well-known Philadelphia merchant, with having lately committed a heinous offence in this City, have already been published, and created no little interest here where Mr. Barton is widely known. Mr. Barton, on seeing the published accusations against him, voluntarily at once repaired to this City and delivered himself over to the Chief of Police, to answer any complaint that might be made against him.

The whole matter was brought officially before one of the Police Magistrates on Tuesday last, on which day Miss Sally Stafford, of Wallingford, Vt., appeared before Justice OSBORNE, at the Lower Police Court, and made an affidavit wherein she charges Mr. Barton with having, some weeks since at one of the hotels in this City, violated her person "by force and violence and against her will."

It appears from the statements made in the affidavit that Miss Stafford met with Mr. Barton in Philadelphia. Just previous to her starting for this City, whither she was coming on her way home, Mr. Barton stated he too was coming to New-York on business, and offered his escort to this place. The offer was accepted. On their arrival in this City, Mr. Barton invited Miss Stafford to accompany him to a hotel and take dinner. She went with him; and on arriving at the hotel designated, she, at the suggestion of Mr. Barton, entered a private room "to arrange her dress." While in this private room Mr. B. offered her a glass of wine, which she drank, and soon thereafter became unconscious. When she recovered from her unconsciousness she became aware that her person had been violated, and hence the present proceedings.

Upon the strength of these allegations a warrant for the arrest of the accused was placed in the hands of officer Rowyer who served it, and yesterday morning Mr. Barton appeared before the magistrate for examination. He stated the charge to be entirely false, and expressed himself sanguine of being able to establish his innocence.

Miss Stafford, the complainant, not being present, she being gone to Philadelphia, the examination was necessarily postponed until her return.

Bail for Mr. Stafford's appearance was offered, but the magistrate said he could not legally take bail in the case. But inasmuch as the accused party had voluntarily come from another State to answer the accusation against him, and had remained in this City for several days awaiting the commencement of legal proceedings, he did not deem it at all necessary that he should now be committed to prison simply because the complainant happened to be absent. He would therefore permit him to depart on his parole, to be present when the examination commenced.

Mr. Barton was accordingly permitted to return to his hotel.

THE NEW-GRANADA COMPANY'S CASE.

The case of Emile Goulard *vs.* The New-Granada Canal and Steamship Navigation Company, which for so long a time has been under examination before Justice CONNOLLY, has assumed a new phase. On Wednesday a writ of *certiorari* was served upon Justice CONNOLLY, ordering him to discontinue the further hearing of the case, and transfer the papers to the Recorder. Yesterday, in accordance with such order, the matter was brought before Recorder SMITH, before whom preliminary proceedings were had, after which the case was adjourned till to-day.

It is understood that several of the parties whose names appeared on the books of the Company as stockholders will be put upon the stand. Some curious transactions, it is expected, will be brought to light.

School Outs and Ins.

The Local Board of School Officers of the First Ward have at last organized. Their first business was the appointment of Mrs. C. A. TIER Principal of the Girls' Grammar School, in place of Miss HUTHWAIT, resigned; and Misses G. F. BROWN and A. E. VAN BUSKIRK, Vice Principal and First Assistants, in place of Misses ALLEN and OELSNER, also resigned. Thereby hangs a tale.

[Advertisement.]

CIRCULAR.

TO OUR BRETHREN OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Whereas, it has become known to us, the Undersigned, that those opposed to the reelection of Mr. ALFRED CARSON to the office of Chief Engineer, are dragging *political influence* into the contest; and bringing them to bear to secure the votes of many of those who could not be induced by any other means than the fear of losing their daily bread, and consequent distress and privation to their families, to vote against Mr. CARSON;

And whereas, the undersigned and a large majority of the New-York Fire Department, are utterly opposed to *the admixture of political and other outside influences*, in Fire Department affairs, therefore

Resolved, That it is with feelings of the most unmitigated disgust that we learn that Mr. CARSON's opponents are endeavoring by *promising position* in the Custom-House, Navy-Yard, Post Office, County Clerk's, Mayor's, and Tax Receiver's offices to some; and by threatening the speedy decapitation and removal from office of others, *in order to secure their votes* against him at the coming election.

Resolved, That while we deprecate the idea that the Firemen can be *bought or sold*, by any *clique of political wire pullers*, we cannot but regard this attempt to do so, as being *too base* and *despicable* to emanate from any party having the true and best interest of the Department at heart.

Resolved, That while we have every confidence in his success, and in the manner in which the members of the Department will vindicate their abhorence of *political intrigue*, we deem it but just to our Brother Firemen, to make the above exposition of the *latest* method used to defeat Mr. CARSON.

In addition to the above, it is only necessary for us (and we conceive it to be our duty to so do) to call upon the members of the Department generally, to reflect calmly, and to use their good judgment in voting for Chief Engineer at the coming election; and to exhort them to have mainly in view the perpetuation of our noble institution, as wholly beyond the reach, and independent of the intrigues and influence of political speculators, now being brought to bear in Fire Department affairs.

SIGNED,

PETER N. CORNWELL, Assistant Engineer.
ELISHA KINGSLAND, Assistant Engineer,
WM. T. MAWBEY, Assistant Engineer,
G. JOSEPH RUCH, Assistant Engineer,
H. P. MCGOWAN, Foreman Engine Co. 49,
RICHARD JACKSON, Foreman Engine Co. 26,
SAMUEL CHESHIRE, Foreman Engine Co. 7,
THOMAS WILDING, Foreman Hook & Ladder Co. 4,
JAMES MILWARD, Jr., Foreman Hose Co. 46,
WM. C. LYONS, Foreman Engine Co. 5,
WM. E. BERRIAN, Ex-Foreman Hook & Ladder Co. 3,
JAMES G. SWEENY, Foreman Hose Co. 28,
WM. P. DANIELS, Foreman Engine Co. 50,
J. H. HOFFMAN, Ex-Foreman Engine Co. 10,
W. W. ADAMS, Assistant Foreman Hose Co. 19,
A. O. ALLCOCK, of Hook and Ladder Co. 19,
JOHN E. EVANS, Foreman Hook and Ladder Co. 6,
AUG. HUBB, Ex Foreman Hose Co. 28,
Executive Com. of the Firemen's Convention.

MONDAY, Jan. 26, 1857.

[Advertisement.]

☞ A retired Physician, whose sands of life have nearly run out, discovered, while living in the East Indies, a certain cure for consumption, bronchitis, coughs, colds and general debility. The remedy was discovered by him when his only child—a daughter—was given up to die. Wishing to do as much good as possible, he will send to such of his afflicted fellowbeings as request it this recipe, with full and explicit directions for making it up and successfully using it. He requires each applicant to inclose him one shilling—three cents to be returned as postage on the recipe, and the remainder to be applied to the payment of this advertisement. Address Dr. H. JAMES, Jersey City, N. J.

[Advertisement.]

MURRAY AND LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.—When a bottle of this article is opened, it evinces its essential attributes in a burst of fragrance. Ladies, who once use it, lose their relish for other odoriferous essences. It surpasses the genuine Cologne. Applied to the brow, it cures headache, and a few drops on the handkerchief will prevent faintness. Sold by D. T. LANMAN & Co., wholesale druggists, No. 69 Water-street, New York, and by all druggists, at 50 cents per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

"WOODLAND CREAM".—A pomade for beautifying the hair, highly perfumed, superior to any French article imported, and for half the price. For dressing ladies' hair it has no equal, giving it a bright, glossy appearance. It causes gentlemen's hair to curl in the most natural manner. It removes dandruff, always giving the hair the appearance of being freshly shampooed. Price only 50 cents. None genuine unless signed FETRIDGE & Co., Proprietors of the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers." For sale at all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

"OH! WHAT A JOYOUS NIGHT."—This will be at PURDY's National Theatre. Benefit of that king of funny fellows, Mr. G. L. FOX, the stage manager. No less than four good and lively pieces are to be performed, viz.: "Mary, Queen of Scots," "Planche, or the Lively Fairies," the burlesque of "Cinder-Nelly," and the drama of "Shandy Maguire." Get yourselves hooped, (not with skirts, but hickory.) Go early—laugh and grow fat—and go home delighted.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Public opinion is the great tribunal by which the value of all discoveries is judged. Its verdict on this great alterative, antiseptic, and tonic medicine, founded on the testimony of rejoicing and grateful thousands, is favorable throughout the world. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London; and by all druggists, at 25c., 62½c., and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]

IMPORTANT SALE OF WET GOODS—At COLBY's, corner Grand and Eldridge streets.

This sale includes some very superior dress Silks, Damasks, Towelings, Cotton Shirtings and Sheetings, Blankets, Quilts, &c. This great sale should be attended by all.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No 5 Murray-street, New-York.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Railroads.

The trains on the New-Jersey Railroad run with regularity again.

The trains on the New-York and Erie Railroad are improving in this respect. Three trains arrived at 9 o'clock last night. One was due at 3 P. M.; another at 7½, and the third was a little ahead of time.

Pickpockets.

At the funeral of Rev. STEPHEN DOUGLASS, in Jersey City, on Tuesday, a pickpocket mingled with them in attendance, and a lady had her pocket picked of a porte-monnaie containing $30, and several articles of value.

☞ The currency reform has been universally adopted in Jersey City.

MARRIED.

DART—CLUTE.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 28, by Rev. Dr. Hutton, WILLIAM M. DART to MARIA TYCENE, daughter of John D. Clute, all of this City.

HOFFMAN—WIGHT.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 29, by Rev. Dr. Burchard, ALFRED W. HOFFMAN to MARY M., daughter of Amherst Wight, Esq., all of this City.

DIED.

HOUGHTON.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 27, Mrs. FANNY HOUGHTON, aged 64 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Church of the Transfiguration, East 29th-st., between 5th and Madison avs., on Sunday, Feb. 1, at 12½ o'clock, immediately after morning service.

HARRIGAN.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 22, NANCY HARRIGAN, aged 69 years.

Her funeral will take place this day, (Friday,) at 1 o'clock P. M.

☞ Newburyport and Charlestown papers please copy.

HORA.—In this City, on Wednesday night, Jan. 28, WILLIAM K., twin son of John K. and Anna T. Hora, aged 7 months and 5 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 122 Macdougal-st., on Saturday morning, at 11 o'clock.

BROUNER.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 28, of congestion of the lungs, PHEBE ESTELLE, daughter of Joseph P. and Phebe Ann Brouner, aged 4 years, 1 month and 8 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Friday) morning, at 8 o'clock, at No. 467 6th-av., between 28th and 29th sts.

FOSTER.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Jan. 29, CAROLINE SEBRING FOSTER, daughter of Capt. Wm. J. and Eliza A. Foster, aged 3 years.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at 1 o'clock this (Friday) afternoon, from No. 36 Bridge-st.

LACEY.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Jan. 27, HENRY P., son of Capt. Burtus and Margaret Lacey, aged 3 years, 9 months and 5 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his parents, No. 42 Clermont av., on Saturday morning, the 31st inst., at 10 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Southport, Conn., for interment.

PURDIN.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Jan. 28, CLARISSA PURDIN, in the 58th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her son, Wm. A. Purdin, No. 83 Hudson av., without further invitation.

TERRY.—At the Evergreens, Bellville, N. J., on Thursday, Jan. 29, of congestion of the brain, SAMUEL THOMAS, infant son of Samuel T. and Louise Terry, aged 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday morning, 31st inst., at 10½ o'clock, from the residence of his parents. Conveyances will be in readiness at the Centre st. depôt, Newark, to take up persons who may arrive by the 9 o'clock train from New-York.

MONTGOMERY.—At Poughkeepsie, on Wednesday, Jan. 28, ISABELLA, wife of John B. Montgomery.

Friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, at 1½ o'clock P. M. The Poughkeepsie train on Hudson River Railroad leave Chambers-st. at 9:30 A. M., and reaches Poughkeepsie at 1 P. M.; returning, leaves Poughkeepsie at 3:45 P. M., and reaches New-York at 7:35.

SHOLES.—At Chipman Point, Va., on Tuesday, Dec. 16, Mr. JOSEPH SHOLES, aged 51 years.

HEWLETT.—At Ometepec, Nic., on Tuesday, Nov. 18, of a wound received at the battle of Messaya, Lieut. T. GEORGE HEWLETT, late of Ranger Battalion, N. A., and formerly of Rock Hall, Rockaway, L. I.

A funeral sermon will be preached at Trinity Church, Rockaway, L. I., on Sunday next, Feb. 1, at 11 o'clock A. M. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..JAN. 29.

$5,500	Ohio St. 6s, '70..1st	107½	100	Hud. Riv. R. R.	s30	32
500	Indiana State 5s.	86¾	300	do.	s3	32
16,900	do.	s6	300	Harlem R. R.	s3	15½
11,000	Virginia 6s.	91⅝	50	do.	b60	15¾
15,000	Missouri St. 6s.	s30	85	300	Reading R. R.	s3	81
1,000	do.	85¾	1300	do.	s60	81
10,000	do.	b60	85¾	1300	do.	s3	81½
5,000	Cal. State 7s, '75.	67⅝	200	do.	s10	81½
3,000	N. Y. Cent. R. 6s	88	400	do.	b60	81½
2,500	do.	88¾	100	do.	b60	81⅝
1,000	N.Y. Cen. R. R.	710	2	50	Mich. Cent. R.R.	s60	95¾
1,000	do.	101¼	100	do.	96¾
4,000	do.	101	150	Mic.S.&N.Ia.R.	p&c	81¾
2,000	Ill. Cen. R.R. Bds	98½	150	do.	opg	81¾
8,000	do.	98¾	100	do.	p&c	81¾
10	National Bank.	167½	200	do.	opg	81¾
41	Bank Com Scrip.	103¾	18	Panama Railroad.	97
15	Market Bank.	103	50	do.	96¾
10	Imp. & Trs. Bk.	106¾	50	do.	b60	96¾
100	Canton Co.	c 23¼	700	do.	b60	97
200	Cumb. Coal Co.	s3	19¾	100	do.	b75	97¼
700	do.	s3	19¼	100	do.	s60	96¾
100	do.	b30	19¾	50	Ill. Cen. Rd.	127½
100	do.	b3	19⅝	50	do.	127⅝
100	do.	b60	19¾	100	Clev. & Pitts. RR.	85
25	do.	19¾	150	Ga. & Chi. R.R.	104¼
400	Ward C. & Iron Co.	36¾	400	Clev. & Tol. R.R.	c 76¾
14	Pacific Mail S. Co.	66	100	do.	4d 76¾
265	N. Y. Cen. R.R.	94	100	do.	s30 76
400	do.	s60	93⅞	400	do.	s60	75⅞
250	do.	s60	94	300	do.	b60	76⅛
100	do.	b60	93¾	100	do.	s60	95
100	do.	c 94	291	Chic. & R. I. R.	99¼
200	do.	b60	94¼	5	do.	99¾
100	Erie Railroad.	s60	61¾	150	do.	s60	99
200	do.	s3	61⅝	50	do.	99¼
600	do.	61⅝	156	do.	99
100	do.	b3	61¾	50	La Cr'e & Mil. R.R.	72¾
100	do.	s60	61⅞	50	do.	72
400	do.	b60	62	8	Wis. L. S. Railroad.	60
250	do.	b15	61¾	11	Nassau Bank.	164¼
550	do.	s3	61½	23	Penn. Coal Co.	100
200	do.	s30	61¾	50	do.	c 99
20	Merchants' Bank.	115				

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board, the following sales of stocks and bonds were made, at auction, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY:

$1,500	Bradford Coal & Iron Co., 6s. Int. ad.	80
$10,000	Milwaukee & Horicon R. R. 1st mtg 8s. Int. ad.	72
$2,000	Susquehanna & Elmira Coal Co., Int. ad.	76
$4,000	Lake Erie, W. & St. Louis R. Int. ad.	48¾@48¾
$1,000	Georgia 6s, Interest added.	95½
$210	Mercantile Mutual Ins. Scrip of 1852.	2
$240	Mercantile Mutual Ins. Scrip of 1853.	1
100	shares United States Hosiery Co.	80
8	shares Cincinnati, Lebanon & Xenia R. R.	1
50	shares New-York & New-Haven R. (gen. stock).	49
1000	shares Millville Gold Co.	$1
60	shares Shoe & Leather Bank.	111@112
170	shares Pacific Bank.	113@113¼
46	shares Chatham Bank.	89¾
40	shares Rutgers Fire Ins. Co.	103
20	shares Beekman Fire Ins. Co.	103¾
4	shares City Fire Ins. Co.	214¼
70	shares Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express.	50½@ 54½
8250	shares N. Y., Penn. & Lack. Coal Co.	40 @ 45

SECOND BOARD.

$12,500	Louisiana 6s.	95	125	N. Y. Cen. R.	94
$1,000	Virginia 6s.	91¾	200	Cleve. & Tol. R.	s30	76¾
2,000	Missouri State 6s	84½	600	do.	76
2,000	Ill. Cent. R. Bds.	98¾	200	do.	b30	76¾
1,000	Indiana Bk. Bds.	86	100	Erie Railroad.	61¾
2,000	Hav. R. 2d mt.	77½	150	do.	s60	61¾
40	Am. Exch. Bk. Scrip	100¾	100	do.	b3	61¾
100	Canton Co.	b60	23½	10	Mic. So. & N. Ia. R.	81¾
100	Cumb. Coal Co.	b60	19¾	50	do.	opg	81¾
100	Reading Railroad.	s3	80¾	50	do.	opg	81½
500	do.	b3	81	50	La Crosse & M. R.	b3	73½
750	do.	80¾	125	Gal. & Chi. R.R.	104¾
100	do.	b60	81	25	do.	b60	105¾
200	do.	s3	80¾	50	Mich. Central R.	b60	96
100	do.	b10	80¾

THURSDAY, Jan. 29—P. M.

Although the authentic dispatches from the steamer *Arabia* at Halifax, this afternoon, prove less unfavorable than anticipated, after the Southampton steamer yesterday, the Stock Market, at the second session of the Brokers, showed considerable weakness in State Stocks and on part

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI.....NO. 1675. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 31, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE HERMIT OF FIFTH-AVENUE.

The Hermit of Fifth-avenue to the Hermit of Brick Church.

Proverbs, Sir, are believed to be truths condensed into pithy sentences—the meat of nuts cracked and ready to be eaten. I hold the opposite opinion—that proverbs are for the most part fallacies, if not lies—begging your pardon for the licentious word. There is no disputing about tastes, says the adage; and yet, differences of taste have caused more controversies and contentions than any other subject that can be named. What oceans of ink have been shed in this cause!

No one, therefore, is bound to vindicate his loves or his aversions, nor even his whims and caprices. It is my pleasure to live in the Fifth-avenue. If you ask the reason, I am not bound to answer. It may be that I am rich, and desirous of making my importance felt. It may be that I have had a career which smells of tar and turpentine, of soap and suds, of mast, mess and mackerel, and seek to perfume myself with the lavender of aristocracy. Or it may be that I choose the solitude of this bleak, though stately thoroughfare, that, while seeing all, I may pass unseen. It may be that I love the independence of isolation, so that, owing no debt to society, I may think my own thoughts, and speak my own words—a luxury which the vain world knows not of. It may be that I love to move with the silence of the shadow, even amid the clattering footfall of fashion; that I love to exercise the wizard gift of unroofing houses, admitting both the snowdrift and the public gaze. Choose, Sir, from among these reasons; any of them is an adequate one for dwelling in the Avenue.

Allow me to mention another circumstance connected with my domicile. My name is on the door. From this you will gather that I am not one of those whose names are so well known in Fish-street, the Cheese market or Pork-alley, that they dare not transfer them to their present costly mansions. I say not this by way of reproof, for I am tender of the toes of sensitive humanity, and am willing that all such should enjoy their undesecrated doors of sculptured oak, relieved by massive knobs and silver bell-pulls, but virgin of name and barren of door-plate. Like Thompson, *I* have a door-plate, though it is not as large as his. I have learned from the narrative of Mr. Toodle that a mammoth door-plate is offensive. That of Thompson, it will be remembered, suggested ideas of unlimited space—reminding the beholder of the Area of Freedom, and seeming itself to be a Slab of Creation. Mine is a more modest door-plate. Still the name upon it you will never learn, in its application, at least, to me, even should you be curious enough to seek to discover it. I shall keep my secret, though you loose upon me your best VIDOCQ, trained to the scent of forbidden knowledge. I shall defy all social burglary. I shall even visit you in your office, and you will not suspect me. In the frivolous circles of fashion, and the echoing arches of the opera, amid the thunders of the streets and the clamors of the Bourse, I shall board and guard my incognito. I am sure of this, because having told you where I dwell, I shall not be believed, and shall be sought anywhere and everywhere but there. I once lived three weeks unmolested in the house of a man who held a search warrant against me. And it is well known that all the rogues in the great cities inhabit the very shadow of the Court-House, and cluster thick about the Tombs.

You may perhaps ask what I mean by the Audit of a Week. Sir, a week is a long time and a prolific theme, and deserves to be passed in review quite as well as its pompous relative, the year. Once a year is not often enough to take an account of stock. The week is the most ancient division of time on record—the week of seven days; it is a Biblical, Mosaic and divine dispensation. The day, the month and the year are mere astronomical necessities, falling in with the stated movements of the sun, the moon and the stars. The week is an appointed and sacred institution, and to learn its history we must ascend to the source of time. The sun makes the day, and Pope GREGORY made the year; but God made the week. He made and hallowed the Seventh Day. Once a week! What memories that phrase recalls! It suggests home and holiday to the schoolboy, rest to the weary, church and charity to the pious, return to the absent! It brings letters to the lover, a full stomach to the starving, and repose to the whole working-day world. Once a week comes bath-day, clean shirt-day, muffin-day, washing-day, pay-day, mail-day and Saturday! The week, Sir, deserves a more elaborate and retrospective mention than you have thus far accorded to it, and if I fill the void as acceptably as the dust of CÆSAR is said to have stopped a bunghole, I shall have ample reason to rejoice. Once a week I shall have my play-day.

I said a week was a prolific theme. Look back, for a moment, at the week that has passed, and number the various unlooked-for events which have amused, interested, or absorbed the City. Sir Charles Coldstream would have found a new sensation, had he lived with us, from Sunday to Sunday. Judicially, we have had Judge RUSSELL, and, with him, hopes of quiet streets and whole skins to citizens benighted. Financially, we have had the panic of the Spanish coins, and the everlasting quietus of a base Mexican dominion. Theatrically, the advent of Miss MATILDA HERON; operatically, the début of Mme. DE WILHORST, with revolver accompaniments, ad libitum; meteorologically, a January thaw; and mechanically, the breathing of the breath of life into the veins and pulses of the new ocean steamer. Hereafter, when Claude Melnotte shall show the ring with which his grandfather, the Doge, wedded the Adriatic, the gallery will divert the allusion from the shallow sea which supplies the lagoons of Venice, to the beautiful and swift-footed craft that now languishes in the ice-bound waters of the East River. Certainly there is an ample theme here for the retrospective view of which I now suggest the opportuneness. The feuilléton of the Continental Press is, I think, (and so, you say, do you,) a feature which you might introduce and cultivate, with advantage to the human race.

That we are to have a currency of our own is certainly matter for deep congratulation. But it is singular, nevertheless, that the people whose interests and sympathies are thought to be, more than those of any other, wedded to the Almighty Dollar, should have so long tolerated bastard and corrupt images of their idol. We have worshipped false gods, the Mexican quarter being the god, and the Spanish shilling the demigod. Our monetary conscience has not been without reproach. Accounts of a million a year have been marred by the persistent inaccuracies of an outstanding half cent. We have been the accomplice of the tradesmen of Sixth-avenue, whose mercantile dignity and financial purity were long ago sunk in the absorbing passion of making four paltry cents on the dollar, by a mystic manipulation of the decimal and octagonal systems. We have been a silent party to vast accumulations of arithmetical error. It is the pet belief of every Jehu in town, that eighteen and six make twenty-five. This is his first article of faith, from which neither auto da fé nor indignation meeting will induce him to recant. These, and other grievances, our culpable indifference has fastened upon the community. But repentance and amendment are often as profound and sweeping as were the transgression and the sin. The custodians of the public conscience, who hold conventicles at Washington, have hardly denounced the abuse, before we see a whole awakened people uniting in efforts to drive the derelict coinage forth. The epidemic spreads like a prairie conflagration, or a Methodist revival. Shillings and sixpences have already lost caste, and it is no longer decent to hold association with them. Six-and-a-quarter and twelve-and-a-half are no longer honest segments of the dollar; they have become the vulgarest of vulgar fractions, and are only current in localities which have lost their self-respect. The shilling side of Broadway must change its name, or it will be disreputable to walk there. Ten is now the golden number. Eight shall hereafter be the Friday of figures. Why is it unlucky to have thirteen at table? Evidently because of the neighborhood of thirteen to twelve-and-a-half. A poor passenger yesterday lost a shilling in the straw, and a rich man dropped a sixpence in the snow. They neither of them stooped to recover the derogatory change. The man who harbors sixpences will be looked upon as but little better than the Senegambian, whose medium of barter is leather buttons and mottled cowries. Antiquarians will soon—say next week—exhibit Spanish quarters as choice specimens of a quaint medieval currency. Day after to-morrow a good Mexican pillared intaglio, instead of being below par as a coin, will be above par as a curiosity. We are a Decimal People at last, though we do not live in a decimal century, nineteen, alas, not being divisible by ten. The season is a propitious one in which to have effected the reform, for is not Zero, of which we hear so much just now, the first of all decimals? And when at night the bells peal forth a simultaneous anthem—a fiat to that effect having lately gone forth from the Fernandowoodian mind—does any one suppose that they are counting out the hour? Who does not feel that it is the Pæan of the Silver Coins—a nightly carillon of bell-metal in commemoration of this grand metallic triumph. But would it not have been more appropriate, more decimal, in fact, to fix the period of the jubilee at ten of the clock, rather than at nine?

As I foresee that this word—decimal—will, in consequence of these charming innovations, come, in time, to signify—by amplification—any delightful surprise or unexpected acquisition,—advantageously replacing the somewhat flash term, trump,—I will take occasion, thus early, to apply it to the actress who, as I have said, has furnished one of the emotions of the week. I assert that Miss MATILDA HERON is a Decimal. I use the word in the sweeping sense of a Ten-strike. All other Camilles are bowled out; they are mere fippenny-bits in comparison. I do not know whether the current story be true or not—that Miss HERON went one hundred successive nights to witness the performance of Marguérite Gautier (not Camille in the original) by Madame CORALIE DOCHE. But what I do know is that her conception and execution of the character are sufficiently distinct from those of her great prototype to discountenance the idea that she has made a servile copy of her manner. Miss HERON did not obtain her first two acts, at least, from Madame DOCHE. Madame DOCHE would never have dared to play them as Miss HERON plays them. The audience would have hissed her precisely as they hissed RACHEL in Valéria, for a delineation too life-like to be decent. While Madame DOCHE in a measure sacrificed scenic justice to propriety and to her fear of outraging the keen susceptibilities of a Parisian public, Miss HERON dauntlessly braves her Broadway audience, and presents them nightly with a picture so real, so uncompromising, so straight-forward, that it may be safely said that no other actress ever dared so much, and that no other public ever bore so much. Those of the audience who do not fully realize that Camille is a prostitute and Prudence a procuress, merely think the performance, in these acts, fast and flashy, with a strong leaven of vulgarity; while the initiated look upon it as the student in a hospital looks upon the rapid and unerring dissections of the anatomist, his professor as a merciless but yet artistic operation; and they follow the movements of both the tragic and the surgical scalpel without flinching, from a pure love of art. Some people will speak of the extirpation of a tumor, or the amputation of a limb, as an elegant and lovely exhibition of therapeutic science. In the same way, and viewed from a point where one may forget the claims of society and the prescriptions of civilization, Miss HERON may safely be declared the ablest of all social psycologists, as far at least as skill in that department may be exhibited on the stage. She shares one other point of resemblance with the anatomist: she draws her subjects from the pest-house—and levies nightly contributions upon some moral Lazaretto.

Miss HERON's third act is a blemish upon an otherwise faultless performance. Her resignation to the relentless blow which falls upon her, her acceptance of the terrible sacrifice she is called upon to make, are too placid, too yielding, too prostrate, to be either possible or probable. Camille, as Miss HERON represents her, is, throughout this act, a whining, lachrymose, spiritless, and almost mandlin innocent. It is not likely that a woman of the character of Camille, whose youth had passed in the fretful agitations of an abandoned life, would have opposed no other resistance to the desires of Armand's father, than that of tears and wails. There would have been moments of revolt, of insubordination; and the actress is doubly mistaken in not delineating this very natural phase of the situation, and in not affording the audience the immense relief that it would derive from an occasional bit of ranting. An explosion of violence, once or twice during the scene, would vastly improve this portion of the play. Miss HERON cannot be ignorant that her third act has been compared by at least one of her admirers, to the howling of an Irish wake. Indeed, in order to maintain, throughout, her own interpretation of the character, Miss HERON has in her translation, expunged one or two passages intended by the author to be given in the very manner I have indicated. Let her restore the words spoken during the writing of the letter. —*Mais on ne doit pas demander plus qu'on ne peut faire*,—or something to that effect, and give them as did Madame DOCHE, and she will be the first to acknowledge that the advice is good and kindly meant. The sun was not incensed when the astronomer told him of his spots. Your third act, Miss HERON, is a spot upon the sun. I know of several pocket telescopes,—and one of them a Lord ROSSE, in its way,—that will shortly renew their observations upon the brilliant Broadway planet.

Sir, I have used the word Broadway. I do not refer to the thoroughfare of that name, but to the sluggish and slimy stream that flows from Union Park to Whitehall. It just now threatens to overflow its banks and inundate the neighborhood. In the imminence of this probability, the river Broadway resembles the river Nile, though it can hardly be said that the landholders upon its borders would, like those of the Delta, look upon an overflow as a public blessing. Neither irrigation nor manure is precisely what is desired along the course of the Americo-Egyptian stream. The French, when speaking of the Nile, are in the habit of saying "Le Nil," and last night a gentleman from Bordeaux, referring to the desperate state of Broadway, aptly remarked: "Nil desperandum." I made a note thereof, and as I began this letter by asserting that proverbs are false, I conclude it by asseverating that one of them, at least, is true. Another, perhaps, might claim an exception: "Ex nihilo nil fit," which could be freely rendered: "Broadway, just now, is fit for nothing." It is therefore with some satisfaction, as I remember that I am not a denizen of that locality, that I subscribe myself

THE HERMIT OF FIFTH-AVENUE.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—4 Hanover-st., and 181 Broadway
House Printing Telegraph—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

ADDITIONAL NEWS BY THE ARABIA.

Great Losses by Shipwreck on the Coasts of the United Kingdom.

TERRIFIC HURRICANE AT THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS---MORE THAN TEN THOUSAND HOUSES DESTROYED.

BOSTON, Friday, Jan. 30—2 P. M.

The steamship *Arabia* has not yet reached her dock. Her progress has been interrupted by a fleet of vessels near the castle, and in backing, she came in collision with a brig, but with trifling damage. Efforts will be made to forward the mails south this afternoon.

BOSTON, 3 o'clock, P. M.

The *Arabia* is near the Castle, afoul of a brig. The steamtug *Enoch Train* has gone to her assistance. The agent of the New-York Associated Press obtained the foreign newspaper bag from the steamer, and by transporting it two miles over the ice to East Boston, and thence *viâ* Chelsea and Charleston, succeeded in placing it upon the afternoon mail train for New-York, where it will be at about 1 o'clock to-night. The *Arabia's* mails could not be got off.

BOSTON, 5 P. M.

The steamship *Arabia* reached her dock about 4½ o'clock this afternoon. She was in collision with the brig *Scotland* near the mouth of the ice channel, causing some detention, but no serious damage. Her progress up the channel was slow.

The ice remains thick and solid, and hundreds of people lined the steamer's narrow pathway from the castle to her dock. Her mails will be dispatched by the early train to-morrow.

The foreign files contain little additional news to that contained in the dispatch sent over the wires from Halifax.

Queen VICTORIA's accouchment was expected to take place in March.

REDPATH, the Ex-Secretary of the Northern English Railroad Company, who swindled his employers out of nearly a million of dollars, was convicted by the Jury after an absence of five minutes. His alleged accomplice, KENT, was acquitted. REDPATH was immediately sentenced to transportation for life.

The returns show that one hundred and fifty vessels were driven ashore and eighty totally wrecked, with many others damaged, during the frightful gale on the coasts of the United Kingdom, involving a large loss of life.

A terrific hurricane devastated the Philippine Islands on October 27th. All the suburbs of Manila and the neighboring villages were reduced to heaps of ruins. The number of houses destroyed at that place alone, was above three thousand five hundred. Official returns show that more than ten thousand houses were destroyed within a circuit of about eight leagues around Manila. Six foreign vessels in the Roads of Manila were also driven ashore.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Delay of the Report of the Investigating Committee—Kansas Judge—Impeachment of Judge Watrous of Texas.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 30.

Owing to the non-arrival of witnesses living far distant from Washington, the Corruption Investigating Committee will not be able to make their report as soon as they anticipated; probably not before ten days.

The Senate went into Executive Session to-day, by one majority, upon the nomination of Mr. HARRISON as Judge of Kansas Territory, in place of Judge LECOMPTE, and adjourned after three hours warm debate, without taking the question. It is thought that HARRISON cannot be confirmed, or that if he is, the vote will be remarkably close.

The House Committee on Judiciary have resolved that Judge WATROUS, of Texas, shall be impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors. This is the first impeachment of a Federal Judge for twenty-seven years. The Committee will report on the first opportunity.

It commenced snowing hard here to-night at five minutes past ten o'clock.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 30.

CASE No. 215—*James Stinson*, plaintiff, vs. *Hercules L. Donsman*, defendant.—A motion to dismiss for want of jurisdiction was argued.

No. 247—*William Holcombe*, plaintiff, vs. *John McKusick et al.*—Error to Supreme Court of Minnesota. Docketed and dismissed, with costs, on motion of counsel for defendants.

No. 51—*Paul Mayo*, claimant of brig *Clement*, appellant, vs. *Matthew Hunt et al.*, appellees.—Argued for appellants and appellees.

No. 31—*Daniel Tod et al.*, libellants and appellants, vs. *Samuel F. Pratt et al.*, claimants of steamer *Sultana*, appellees; and *Samuel F. Pratt et al.*, claimants of steamer *Sultana*, appellants, vs. *Charles M. Reed*, libelant.—Argued for libelants.

Adjourned till Monday.

XXXIVth Congress---Second Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 30.

DESERTIONS, ETC., IN THE NAVY.

The Senate resumed the consideration of Mr. HOUSTON's resolution, calling on the President to communicate the number and causes of desertions from the Navy since the passage of the act to promote the efficiency of the Navy.

Mr. HOUSTON maintained that the service had been greatly improved by that measure.

The Senate postponed the consideration of the subject, and after the transaction of some unimportant business, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 30.

The Private Calendar was taken up and the House was engaged on it all day. Adjourned.

New-Jersey Legislature.

TRENTON, Friday, Jan. 30.

A bill to repeal the charter of the Commercial Bank of Perth Amboy was introduced to-day; and another to extend it, and increase the capital of the said bank.

A discussion took place last night on the extension of the Morris and Essex Railroad to the Hudson River.

The Legislature has adjourned till Monday.

Expulsion of a Member from the Ohio Legislature.

COLUMBUS, Friday, Jan. 30.

Yesterday Mr. SLOUGH was expelled from the House, for striking Mr. CALDWELL, by a vote of 70 to 35. All the Democrats opposed Mr. SLOUGH's expulsion with the exception of Mr. COREY. Mr. SLOUGH left for Cincinnati to-day.

From Superior.

CHICAGO, Friday, Jan. 30.

We have received dates from Superior to the 13th inst. The weather was moderately cold, and there was but little ice at that end of the lake. Provisions were more plentiful and cheaper than in any previous Winter. The people of Superior were much gratified at the progress which was being made with the St. Croix and Superior Railroad.

Hardware Factory Burnt.

HARTFORD, Friday, Jan. 30.

The Hardware Factory of L. P. LEE, of New Britain, was destroyed by fire this morning. The loss is about $5,000. Insured in the Springfield office for $1,500.

☞ These wanting the correct time must not fail to set their clocks and watches when they hear the fire-bells strike 9 every evening, Sundays not excepted. 'Tis the correct time, remember.

STATE AFFAIRS.

BUSINESS BEFORE THE LEGISLATURE.

Republican Caucus—Nomination of Preston King as Candidate for U. S. Senator, &c.

ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 30.

The Republican Caucus was called to order this evening by Mr. LITTLEFIELD, who nominated Senator RIDER for Chairman.

Mr. NOXON nominated Mr. RAMSEY, of the Senate, and Mr. J. J. OWENS, of the House, as Secretaries.

Mr. MADDEN moved that the meeting proceed *viva voce* to take an informal vote for a candidate for U. S. Senator.

Mr. SHERMAN moved to amend so as to vote by ballot. Amendment adopted. Mr. MADDEN, of the Senate, and Mr. POMEROY, of the House, were appointed tellers.

The first informal ballot resulted as follows:

Preston King	65	Martin Grover	1
Ward Hunt	17	Ira Harris	2
Thurlow Weed	1	D. Dudley Field	1

Much applause was given on the result being announced.

Mr. SHERMAN moved that PRESTON KING is the unanimous choice of the Convention for United States Senator.

The motion was carried amidst loud applause from the Convention, galleries and lobbies.

Mr. FOOT offered a resolution expressing the high sense entertained by the members of the Legislature of the character, ability and political fidelity of WARD HUNT; and declaring it but justice to him to acknowledge his eminent services in behalf of Republican principles, and to express the gratification it will afford them to manifest, on the first suitable occasion, their estimate of his character and services.

Adopted unanimously with loud applause.

Mr. UPHAM moved that the Convention, having finished the business for which it was called, do now adjourn. Carried.

The Convention then adjourned.

A majority of the Committee on Cities and Villages are in favor of striking out from the New-York Tax Bill the appropriation for the Central Park; but the bill having already been reported without amendment by JOHN J. REILLY, the matter will come up in the House.

Petitions in the House—Rate of Fare on Brooklyn Ferries—Insurance—Lunatic Asylum on Blackwell's Island—The Port of New-York—Pilotage—Inspector General's Report, &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 30, 1857.

PETITIONS IN THE HOUSE.

The following among other petitions were presented this morning from a number of colored inhabitants asking for a law guaranteeing them better treatment in public conveyances; for the Prohibitory Law; for a law abolishing days of grace on commercial paper; for the abolition of capital punishment; for the passage of the New-York Police bill introduced by Mr. H. BAKER; to amend the pilot law; against the bill increasing the powers of the Port Wardens of New-York; for the enactment of a registry law; and to regulate sight drafts.

REPORTS.

Reports were made from Committees favorably on the following bills:

Relative to the Harlem Bridge and the terminus of Third-avenue, New-York.

To amend the act to provide for the incorporation of Insurance Companies.

To charter the Pacific Dock Company.

To amend the charter of the New-York State Agricultural College.

To extend the time for completing the Lebanon Springs Railroad.

The New-York Tax Bill.

To amend the Revised Statutes relative to summary proceedings to recover possession of lands.

To enable PETER COOPER to found a Scientific Institute in the City of New-York.

To authorize the sale of burial grounds in Wallabout, Brooklyn.

To authorize the Stockbridge Indians to commence suits for the recovery of manorial lands in Albany and Columbia Counties.

Against the amendments made by the Senate to the bill to extend the time for the collection of taxes. The Senate altered the time from the second Monday in April to the 15th of February. The House agreed with the Committee and non-concurred.

To change the time for the election of Directors of Chatham Bank, and provide for the election of all annually.

THE CHEMUNG LOCKS.

Mr. Canal-Commissioner FITZHUGH, in answer to the House, reported that the locks on the Chemung Canal were in a dilapidated condition, and would soon have to be all reconstructed; that they are of wood; and that the rebuilding of two had been commenced at a cost of $14,588 each.

PAY OF CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD.

Mr. VARNUM brought in a bill allowing the Common Council of New-York to increase the salaries of the officers or Commissioners forming the Croton Aqueduct Board for their present term of office.

RATE OF FARE ON BROOKLYN FERRIES.

Mr. J. J. OWENS introduced a bill which provides that the Ferry Cos. between New-York and Brooklyn shall not demand a rate of fare which shall yield a greater profit than ten per cent. per annum upon the capital actually employed; that when fractional parts of cents are called for, a single passage shall be charged the even cent next highest, but tickets in quantities should be sold at the fractional rate, fractions less than a mill going to the favor of the Ferry Company. Foot-passengers may procure tickets of commutation for any period not less than one month, at the same rate that 1,000 are procured. As the rate of fare is to be based upon statements of business, any perversion in these statements is made perjury and punishable as such, and a fine of $10 is imposed for demanding a higher rate of fare than is allowed.

CHANGING THE EXEMPTION LAWS.

Mr. KIVLIN brought in a bill making provision for the collection of debts due for labor, by removing the exemption now allowed in the execution of judgments.

PARTIES TO BE WITNESSES.

The following bills were introduced by Mr. SLUTTER:

1. That all parties to civil actions may be witnesses.
2. Providing for the conduct of all special proceedings the practice in which is not now defined.
3. Making the compensation of Loan Commissioners in New-York City the same as others.
4. Regulating the practice on Appeals in special proceedings.

SEARCHERS IN COUNTY CLERKS' OFFICE.

Mr. IRVING introduced a bill to amend chapter 142 of the laws of 1853, which repeals the first and second sections, and amends the third section by making it the duty of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York to appoint a sufficient number of searchers, for the prompt and correct dispatch of the business of that department, the salaries of whom shall be fixed by the Board of Supervisors and paid out of the City Treasury. The Clerk shall perform his equal share of the business of the office, and keep the books open to inspection.

DUTIES OF REGISTER.

Mr. IRVING introduced the following:

An Act to amend Chapter 610 of Laws of 1853.

SEC. 1. Section 4 of Chapter 610, Laws of 1853, is hereby repealed, and the Register of the City and County of New-York shall hereafter personally perform his equal share of the business of his office.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. GEORGE—That the petitions and papers relative to the abolition of capital punishment be taken from the Judiciary Committee, and be referred to a Select Committee. Agreed to.

THE SUPPLY BILL,

As amended by the Senate, was then received, and the question of concurring was taken upon each amendment.

Without disposing of the questions, adjourned,

PROCEEDINGS AGAINST CORPORATIONS IN EQUITY.

In the Senate, Mr. RAMSEY introduced a bill amendatory of the Revised Statutes, (Section 49 of Chap. 8, Art. 2; Title 4, Part 3,) so that it shall read as follows:

"Such Receiver shall possess all the power and authority conferred, and subject to the obligations and duties imposed, in Article 8 of this title, upon receivers appointed in case of the voluntary dissolution of a corporation. It shall be his duty to keep an account of all moneys received by him, and, on the 1st day of January, April, July, and October, in each and every year after such appointment, shall make a written statement, verified by his oath, showing the amount received by him, his agents or attorneys, and the distributive share due each person having an interest therein, and to pay the same to the person entitled thereto immediately after the days above specified for making such statement, except such money as he is, by said Article 8 of this title, authorized to retain. In case of neglect or refusal to comply with this requirement, the Receiver shall be removed by the Supreme Court, or any Justice thereof. The Receiver shall also be liable to pay to the party interested, as interest of 10 per cent, on all moneys detained by him beyond the time specified by this Act.

NEW-YORK EYE INFIRMARY.

The Directors of this Institution report that during the past year 3,059 poor persons, suffering from various diseases of the eye and ear, were prescribed for by the surgeons of the Infirmary, of which number 1,225 were born in the United States, and 1,824 in foreign countries. Total admitted persons since the foundation of the Infirmary in 1820, 54,639. During the past year there have been 1,171 in-door patients received at the Infirmary. The Directors ask for the usual annual appropriation—$1,600.

NEW-YORK UNIVERSALIST RELIEF FUND.

Mr. SPENCER introduced a bill incorporating Jacob Hansen, Abner Chichester, Stephen Van Schaick, Pitt Morse and Martin Thatcher, as Trustees of the "New-York Universalist Relief Fund," to be applied to the uses and benefit of sick and infirm clergymen of the Universalist faith, and of the widows and orphans of such clergymen.

THE BUFFALO AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD.

A bill was introduced extending the time for the completion of this road to January, 1861.

THE BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

A bill was introduced which makes it lawful for the Trustees of this Institution, in the City of New-York, to loan the funds of the Bank upon unincumbered productive real estate in the cities of New-York and Brooklyn, worth at least double the amount to be secured thereby.

ANOTHER AMENDMENT TO THE INSURANCE LAW OF 1849.

Mr. SPENCER introduced a bill which amends the act of 1849, which provides that it shall be lawful for any mutual Company established in conformity with the provisions of the 4th section of the act of 1849, or already chartered by the State Legislature, to unite a cash capital to any extent, as an additional security to the members over and above their premium and stock notes, which additional cash capital shall be left open for accumulation, and shall be loaned and invested as provided in the 8th section of act amended. The Company may allow an interest on such cash capital, and a participation in its profits, and prescribe the liability of the owner or owners thereof to share in the losses of the Company, and such cash capital shall be liable as the capital stock of the Company, in the payment of its debts.

LUNATIC ASYLUM—BLACKWELL'S ISLAND.

Mr. SPENCER presented a memorial from the Governors of the Almshouse in the City of New-York, asking an appropriation for the support of the lunatics on Blackwell's Island. The Governors say that a large number of the lunatics under their charge are not legitimately residents of the City of New-York, and submit the following facts:

Whole number of patients in the Asylum on Jan. 1, 1857, was 597, which are classed as follows:

Seventy-seven patients are recent emigrants, and are entitled to support from the Commissioners of Emigration for five years from their landing in New-York.

One hundred and eleven admitted as recent emigrants by reason of the expiration of the time during which they would be chargeable to Commissioners. Some were sent from other counties when the five years had expired. 25 have been admitted within a year after their support by the Commissioners had ceased. 20 came from Canada and Philadelphia. 169 are classed as "unknown," in which are included those rejected by the Commissioners. Excluding those whose support belongs to the Commissioners, more than one-half of the remainder have no real claim upon the City for support.

They claim that as the City pays its just proportion for the erection and support of the State Asylum, from which they receive no direct benefit, they think that the City is as much entitled to aid as is the Bloomingdale Asylum, to which the State has already given $400,000, ($10,000 a year for forty years,) which is a private Asylum, and that there is now eighteen patients in the City Asylum who were formerly patients in the Bloomingdale Asylum.

In conclusion, they ask that such legislative aid may be given as the laws and principles of equity may require.

THE PORT OF NEW-YORK.

Mr. BROOKS introduced two bills, this morning, relative to the port of New-York, which, he remarked, originated with the Harbor Commissioners. He did not wish to be understood as being committed to their support. He introduced them out of respect for the gentlemen composing the Commission, and was not now prepared to express himself with regard to the merits or demerits of the provisions of the acts. The first provides that the Governor shall appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, three persons, to be called Commissioners of the Port of New-York,—one for one year, one for two years, and one for three years,—and on the expiration of the term of office of either of the Commissioners so appointed, the Governor shall, in like manner, appoint his successor for the term of three years. The Governor may, at any time, suspend or remove any of the said Commissioners for misconduct in office. The bill does not fix the salary of the Commissioners. The Mayors of New-York and Brooklyn shall, by virtue of their office, be members of the Commission, and the said five shall constitute a Board of Commissioners, with power to make regulations for the anchorage of vessels in the waters of the port of New-York, and for the use of the docks, piers and basins, and for the berthing of vessels, and the loading and discharge of cargoes in said port, whether the said docks, piers or basins be owned by individuals or public or private corporations. And the Commissioners shall have power to affix penalties for violations of such regulations, by a fine not exceeding $100 for each offence. It abolishes the offices of Harbor Masters and Dock Masters, and empowers the Commissioners to appoint such as they may deem necessary to discharge, under their control, the duties heretofore performed by the Harbor and Dock Masters. The fees now collected by the Harbor Masters shall hereafter be paid to the Commissioners, which, together with the fines collected, shall constitute a fund out of which shall be paid the salaries and other expenses of the Commissioners, and the residue, on the 16th day of September in each year, shall be paid into the State Treasury. It shall not be lawful for any person to erect, add to, or change in any manner, any dock, pier, bulkhead, slip, or basin, without first obtaining the consent of the Commissioners. The Act is not to be construed as prohibiting the Mayor and Commonalty of New-York from designating such of their piers and slips for ferry purposes as they may deem necessary.

The bill introduced by Mr. BROOKS to establish regulations for the port of New-York, provides that it shall not be lawful for any persons on board steamboats or vessels to throw any cinders, or rubbish, ballast, or obstructions of any kind into the waters of the port of New-York; or for the owner of any factory or workshop to discharge refuse by drains or sewers into the harbor, if of greater specific gravity than water. It makes it unlawful to throw iron, lead or any package of merchandise weighing over 50 lbs. from any vessel on to a pier, without adequate protection to the planking. When a ship or basin is dredged, the sand or mud shall be removed to some point approved of by the Commissioners. When any owner or occupier of a pier shall complain that his pier has been encumbered with merchandise for over five days, the Commissioners shall remove the same within twenty-four hours, and store it, and a sum equal to double the amount of the expenses of removal, with charges for storage, shall be paid by the owner. The merchandise stored and unclaimed shall be advertised every six months, in three or more daily papers in New-York and Brooklyn. If it is not claimed within three months thereafter, it shall be further advertised for one week, and sold at auction. If owners neglect to keep piers clean and in repair, the Commissioners shall clean and repair them, and charge the expense to the owners. It shall be unlawful to moor a boat or vessel to any buoy or beacon in the harbor. The owners of lighters are required to have names and residences painted on the sides of their lighters. The penalties for violations range from $1 to $250.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

A preliminary report was received from the Commissioners of Emigration, asking for an appropriation of $150,000. The Commissioners report that the payments to the counties, cities and towns to the present time amount to $563,749 31, and which was done regularly until 1855, amounting in one year to $192,135 16. The Commissioners now owe the counties $102,210 67 on bills audited and allowed up to Dec. 31, 1856. The Commission also owes $150,000 on mortgage contracted for land and buildings, and for which they hold an equivalent in value on such property. Total amount of indebtedness of the Commissioners, at the close of the year 1856, $266,203 13. Receipts for the year, from commutation, and other sources, $311,244 34. Expenses, $320,447 09.

NEW-YORK PILOTAGE.

The Pilots of New-York, the Commissioners of Pilots, and Board of Underwriters memorialize for amendments to the Pilot Law of 1853, by providing that for every day of detention in the harbor of an outward-bound vessel, after services of a pilot have been required and given, unless the vessel cannot get to sea on account of the weather, and for every day of detention of an inward-bound vessel, by ice, longer than two days for passage from sea to wharf, three dollars shall be added to the pilotage. If any pilot shall be detained in quarantine for a longer time than is allowed by law, and the vessel or consignee shall pay his expenses, and $2 a day for each day's detention. For moving from North to East River, or vice versa, the fee shall be as follows: for a 74 gun-ship $25, frigate $15, sloop of war $10, merchant vessel $5, except on days of arrival and departure. For the pilotage of any vessel above 150, and not exceeding 300 tons burthen, sailing under a coasting license to or from the port of New-York, by the way of Sandy Hook, shall be desirous of piloting the said vessel, he may do so by obtaining a license from the Commissioners of Pilots, and shall pay said Commissioners four cents per ton.

THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S REPORT.

This document was submitted to the Legislature to-day. General BROOKS computes that last year the uniformed militia of the State numbered 17,000 men. During the past year there have been organized 20 Companies, which, allowing for the disbanding of some of the old Companies, leaves the present effective force at 16,500 men.

The General complains of the disorganizing system of enrolling the uninformed militia, and the collection of the commutation money. He estimates that there are in the State 230,000 liable to do militia duty. This should give a force of 200,000 men if the laws were strictly enforced. But carelessness or indifference of the local officers fail to enroll the names of those liable to do duty, and therefore the tax due from them is never collected. The condition of Clinton County is given as an illustration. The number of voters on the tax list was 6,467. The number of persons liable to do militia duty is 4,800—while commutation was collected from only 1,600. This is not considered an exception to the general rule.

The remedy proposed for this is to authorize the Colonel of each Regiment, or the military officer of each Regiment, to appoint suitable persons to ascertain the requisite enrollments of those liable to do duty, and to collect the commutation tax.

The number of encampments, the strength of the whose command they were held, is given with military exactness. It is incidentally stated that the expenses of these encampments were generously advanced by General H. H. WARD, the Chief of the Commissary Department. But for the liberality of General WARD, these schools of the soldier must have proved failures—the Legislature not having appropriated funds necessary for that purpose.

In concluding the report, General BROOKS argues the importance of a thorough organized militia as a defence contemplated and provided for by those who framed the Constitution of the country. He expresses his confident conviction that it was the clear intent of those who organized our Government, to dispense with standing armies, except for limited periods, or specific purposes; relying upon the militia or citizen-soldiery as a military police to enforce laws, suppress insurrections, or repel invasions. The history of the nation, he thinks, affords conclusive evidence that such power was not misplaced, and has not been misapplied. Entertaining these views, Gen. BROOKS feels the frankness of a soldier, and the earnestness of a true citizen, urges such legislative action as may tend to the more thorough and effective organization of the armies of the people.

Advertising the Italian Opera—Letter from M. Strakosch.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

DEAR SIR: In an article in your journal of yesterday, I perceive with regret that you have fallen into the same error with others, by attributing the course I have taken in selecting only the three most influential papers, viz., the *Herald*, *Tribune*, and TIMES, for my advertisements, to the suggestion or dictation of Mr. BENNETT, or anybody connected with the *Herald*. I hereby most emphatically declare, that I have taken that step on my own judgment, without advice or influence from anybody. I am exceedingly pained that a great number of personal, good and tried friends, who are connected with the other newspapers in this City, seem to take offence at my proceeding. The only reason which has prompted me not to advertise in all the City papers, is this: the experiment which I am now making is to try if it is really possible to maintain an Italian Opera in this great metropolis without ruining the manager or leaving debts as the only result of the fatigue, risk and anxiety, which such an undertaking involves, and of which few are acquainted with its details have even a remote idea. The system upon which I intend to conduct this short season, Mr. Editor, is the following: I will not spare expense to any amount to engage all the best artists in the country, or economize in anything which in my opinion contributes to the enjoyment of the patrons of the opera or their comfort, nor will I spare my own labor, but I will not spend one dollar for what in my opinion is not strictly indispensable to my plan. And my own opinion is that the opera will be sufficiently brought before the public through the three morning papers to which I have confined my advertising. Thus far the experiment has been, I am happy to say, entirely successful and satisfactory.

With many thanks to the public for its favor,

I am your obedient servant,

MAURICE STRAKOSCH.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1857.

The Streets Yesterday.

We tried the streets and sidewalks yesterday, riding and walking. If our bones ache this morning, we suffer in common with thousands of our citizens who also rode. If our limbs are bruised, we share with scores of our readers the inconvenience of slippery sidewalks. A beautiful blue sky was overhead, but the streets were only tolerable for knee-boots, rubbers, and the soberest of legs. Horses alone did not aud

INTERESTING FROM HAVANA.

DISASTROUS WRECKS ON THE CUBAN COAST.

The Threatened War Between Spain and Mexico.

The Official Organ at Havana on the American Press.

Special Envoy to Mexico—Naval Force for the Mexican Coast—Probable Reduction of Duty on American Flour.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

HAVANA, Saturday, Jan. 17, 1856.

I have just ascertained that the Captain-General has sent Col. LLORENTE in the *Isabel Segunda* as bearer of dispatches to the Spanish Legation in Mexico. He will act in the meantime as Secretary to the Legation, and inquire into the facts connected with the recent execution of Spanish subjects, said to have been done by order of General ALVAREZ. The affair has caused a deep sensation in this community, and may be the immediate cause of a declaration of war on the part of Spain. In the *Junta de Autoridades*, (a sort of Cabinet meeting,) it was unanimously resolved to send a naval force to Mexico to protect the lives and properties of Spanish subjects, and to urge the Home Government to take steps to bring Mexico to terms. For a few days this was the all-absorbing topic of our *cafés* and the theatre. The excitement has died away considerably since it has been ascertained that the sufferers were a part of the revolutionary forces that took up arms against the Comonfort Government. If this can be proved, I cannot see why Spain has any right to complain. She on a similar occasion used the same right in a more cruel and bloody form.

Cardenas has been elevated to the rank of a Corporate town, and is to be duly supplied with the "Ayuntamiento" with a yearly expenditure of $30,000, to defray which, local duties will be levied on the sugar and molasses exported from that place. The sugar estates in the District will also be called on to pay their quota towards defraying the expenses. As a natural consequence, the inhabitants and owners of estates in that part of the island are anything but pleased at the improvement in their condition.

The MAX MARETZEK troupe is still here and as successful as before. Miss PHILLIPS sang in the Liceo the other night at a Concert given by Mr. ELLIOTT, an English violinist, who arrived here by the last English packet.

I have just been informed that the duties on American flour will soon be reduced, and in future will be allowed to come in on the same footing as the Spanish, with the exception of the difference always allowed to Spanish carriers. The measure has been proposed by the Spanish bakers and several prominent houses. General CONCHA has given the subject his attention, and from the eagerness displayed by the authorities in its dispatch I feel confident that the measure will soon be carried into effect. *

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

HAVANA, Sunday, Jan. 25, 1857.

There never was a Sabbath morning more lovely than this, with just enough of your northern breathings to give freshness and elasticity to the air. While Cuba seems a second birth of Eden, the sorrow-tale wraps my heart.

On the 19th, in a previous gale from the northwest, the American bark *Caspian*, Captain TRUFFANT, laden with three thousand bales of cotton, bound from New-Orleans for Boston, was swept upon the coral reefs eight miles to the westward of Bahia Honda. Immediately after the ship struck the captain was forced from the deck by a tremendous sea, which broke over the ship carrying away everything that was not directly connected with the timbers of the hull, and was no more seen until the next morning, when he was discovered upon the beach buried in the Mangroove bushes, sand and weeds, his head uncovered. He died a few moments after he was discovered from exhaustion and cold, leaving wife, sister and two small children, who had been saved through the tempest and the raging surf by the gallant and hardy sailors. Kind assistance and care were extended by the cottagers of the shore and the police authorities of the district. The females and children are in this city, having the care and nursing they require after the exposure, and the charity of their countrymen and stranger-friends is quietly replenishing the necessities of their wardrobes—nothing having been saved except a few articles at hand to make temporary covering. They will be sent to their friends by the next steamer. Messrs. CHARLES TYNG & Co., agents of the underwriters, have taken all needful steps for security of the cargo, after having aided in saving human life. The Cotton will all be got out of the bark, and carted across a neck of land—the choppers being already at work opening a road for that purpose to a point accessible to the small coasters of the Island. By their skillful management they have saved much property this year from Spanish Admiralty sharks, which would have been hopelessly lost but for energy and perseverance. The crew and mates are staying by the wreck to aid in saving the property, after which they will be shipped to the United States by the Consul. The cargo of the brig *Boston*, also lost to the westward, was saved through the prompt action of the same gentlemen, and has just left this port on board the American bark *St. Mary*, for New-York. The officers and crew of the American schooner *Virginia*, GRIFFITH, were taken off that vessel on the 9th inst., the schooner being water-logged, bound from Jamaica to Baltimore, and brought to this port by the American bark *Hesperias*, to be sent to the United States. Our weather has been very cold, with a series of northers for the past week.

MAX MARETZEK has been having a small revolution in his camp—a tea-pot tempest growing out of his own improvident management of finances. It appears that he does not pay promptly, if at all, and that several of his troupe have all their funds in his hands, while he does not hand over for the convenience of their living—keeping all hands embarrassed. Miss PHILLIPS could not endure this labor for nothing—not even the solace of love, with the determination to shut her out from those parts which the public were claiming for her, and she left this morning at 7, by the *Isabel*, for Charleston. She will give a series of concerts through the Southern cities of the Union, which we trust may be profitable. For like cause, the base, Mr. GASPARONI leaves in the *Quaker City* to-day for New-York. So one by one the golden threads of MARETZEK's troupe are breaking from his bonds for non-fulfillment of contract, which is a great pity. The jealousy of Miss PHILLIPS' fine golden contralto voice is inexcusable. She may be—and she will be—a star of no diminutive order. Madame LA GRANGE's own fame should have caused her to extend the protecting hand of friendship, and MAX should have prevented the sparkles of envy from breaking the rich treat he was furnishing our music-loving people, and creating a discord that his purse will vibrate to, at his own cost.

The United States Consul, Col. A. R. BLYTHE, is absent from his post for a few days on a matrimonial excursion, and his wedding was to have been done last Sunday at Columbus, Miss., and his return expected by the *Quaker City*, which arrived yesterday without him. The cause we are not advised of, but trust it is a happy one.

Our money-changers are in an agony over the silver small change of the United States, and are moving all our powers of earth to cause its depreciation, since it has become a necessity for our circulation, to the prejudice of the small shaving-shops of the city. United States gold is at 5 per cent. discount. Sugars—new 1,500 boxes, and old 18,000. Fine white Havana, $9 50@$10. If you have to pay carriage and commission duties and profit, you had better abolish it from your tables, or eat maple, beet, China, &c. Exchange—New-York, 6½@6¼ discount; London, 4¼@4⅛ prem. Large sales of Sterling bills, of *good* character, were made at 4 premium on Friday.

We have been blistering San Domingo—have used the *pipes*—and as a dernier resort we are going to bleed her; while for the safety of our scions we are blustering with Mexico, and have sent down a man-of-war to inquire why they have had the impudence to shoot Spaniards who were taken in treason and with arms in their hands against the constituted authorities of the land. They will come back again—with an allowance of digested shame for their pains, be-bind them. So mote it be!

A small cock-boat, but beautiful, called the U. S. schooner *Steer*, appeared in our waters for a few days, to look around, get some cigars, and went back to duty yesterday, along the Florida shore. Lieut. WATKINS in command.

Health prevails everywhere, and doctors are vainly wanting rheumatic and gout cases for their amusement.

More About the Expedition Against Mexico—Review of Troops—The "Democrata"—News from Spain, &c.

HAVANA, Sunday, Jan. 25, 1857.

We are without any information from our little squadron before Vera Cruz. Your readers must have a little patience until the return of the flag-ship, which will be sent back here with dispatches as soon as Señor LLORENTE reaches Mexico and has had an interview with the President of the Republic. Very little has been said on the subject since the departure of these vessels, not only to insure success, but to prevent the American Press, the bugbear of the Cuban Government, from having a knowledge of all the facts connected with the case.

The *Isabel Segunda* took out as passengers the mutinied crew and officers of the Mexican steamer *Democrata*. Señor LA VEGA, the ringleader, escaped, or rather was allowed to go away from here in one of the American mail steamers. The poor unfortunate sailors who had no other share in the scandalous proceeding than a blind obedience to their officers, will be made to pay dearly for the crimes of others. The *Democrata* has been repaired and will return to Vera Cruz. Her companion, the *Iturbide*, was lost in the late gale, so that she will be the only good-sized armed vessel in the service. She has proved quite a failure, and has cost almost as much in repairs as some of our war steamers.

Yesterday I witnessed the review of one of the four battalions said to form a part of the expedition against Mexico. The Captain-General and staff were on the ground and witnessed the evolutions with a marked interest. The soldiers looked well, and showed a proficiency that was quite astonishing to one who has seen them in former times, when they could scarcely march by platoons without breaking ranks. This expedition against Vera Cruz is the topic of every conversation just now, and as we are all witnesses of the unwonted activity pervading the different departments, it does look as if Spain intended to deal harshly with Mexico. Quite a large naval force is collected in the Havana. We have six large steamers, four frigates, and five brigs. These, with the four thousand troops, are considered sufficient to capture the castle of Ulloa and the town of Vera Cruz. The *Bomberos*, firemen, have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness to garrison the city, and ball cartridges have been distributed to them. The Spaniards believe that a *pronunciamento* in favor of Spain will be made, and then this force may be sent to aid the cause. The *Mexico*, which is shortly expected here, will probably bring us something interesting from that quarter.

The steamers have brought us no news at all from the Mother Country, much to the disappointment of all. Spain is on the eve of another revolution, and no one can tell how far the ambition of her prominent Generals may lead them. The Republican Party, small and insignificant as it may appear at present, is actively engaged in the Court intrigues. The silence of the European papers looks ominous, for, generally speaking, this is the case when Spain intends to make a new start after the phantom of good Government. The old Spaniards are waiting for the next news with the most intense anxiety.

The records of our Police Department show a fearful increase of crime. The Negroes and Chinese seem to vie with each other in outdoing all the world in throat-cutting, &c. A more frequent application of the "garrote" would not be much amiss.

The Difference between Spain and Mexico—Determination to Avenge the Outrages Against Spanish Subjects—Fierce Philippic Against the American Press.

From the Havana Diario de la Marina, Jan. 16.

We have always endeavored to avoid the influences of passion and momentary impressions in treating of those questions which may in any way affect our international relations. Perhaps we have sometimes been too reserved, even when the foreign press provoked us to destroy its calumnies and to unmask that cunning policy the fruit of an insatiable avarice, and for whose ends any means are justifiable. We have not repented our conduct, however, and much less that we still persist in the same reserve in treating of the state of the Mexican Republic, and the questions so long pending which now seem to have come to a point. The sincerity of our friendly sentiments—our grief at seeing that beautiful country precipitated into desolating anarchy—our anxious desire to see her rise from her lethargy, consolidate her nationality, and enter into the judicious way of reparation for the wrongs inflicted on our injured countrymen—all these demanded of us that we should act as we have done. The last as well as the first words we wrote about the recent and painful events do not belie this moderation, and we do not pretend now to leave this path, even though our heart is smitten with the bitterness of sorrow on reading the letters sent us from different parts of the republic in the last steamer. But good advice tells us when the enemy is watching we must not sleep; and again, on the other hand, we have too many proofs that our reserve is attributed to unworthy motives. It is not proper that facts should be tortured and the truth falsified; and that, owing to the silence suggested by prudence, outrageous and calumnious stories should be invented, but, perhaps, not without foundation, derived as they are from certain customs and practices in law, and from good international friendship and even courtesy.

Nobody can be ignorant how far the spirit of benevolence of our Government with Mexico has been carried in the disputes originating in the treaty of 1836 with reference to the claims of our countrymen. Notwithstanding the number of years that has passed since that arrangement and the non-fulfillment of the several treaties, things had reached such a point that the Mexican Government thought it due to its honor and good reputation to show by a solemn act its readiness to fulfill such sacred obligations, by raising the last agreement to the category of a solemn treaty. But this had hardly been done, when not only was the treaty rejected, but the Spanish creditors were subjected to unheard-of outrages. These events occurred in highly critical moments for the Republic, and Her Catholic Majesty's Government obeying its instincts of good friendship and benevolence, which the origin and circumstances of the Spanish-American nations could never cease to inspire, not even after these deplorable events has it ceased to manifest the same sentiments; an action the more worthy of praise when we consider that the persons and properties of a large number of our fellow-countrymen residing in Mexico were exposed to the dangers of the civil war that desolated the country and prevented the administration of justice, and which might have justified a less benevolent and conciliatory course. Though it judged proper to remove its Minister Plenipotentiary, the Spanish Legation continued in the capital of the Republic, thus giving one more eloquent proof of its generous spirit.

But notwithstanding the notoriety of this procedure, a large part of the North American Press has not ceased for months in the endeavor to blacken our Government and our nationality, by supposing intentions of the recovery of territory, pretexts to intermeddle in the domestic constitution of Mexico, while on the other hand, obliged to confess certain facts, that same Press has taken hold of them to convert the proofs of moderation and benevolence into impotent weakness. All this has been done with the holy object of stirring up discord, of exciting political passions, of rousing up the passion of Spaniards and Mexicans, of destroying the conservative spirit of *the race*, which had gained ground during the last few years in Mexico, aided by the very sad experience of twenty-five years of suffering, of foreign aggressions, unjustifiable war, usurpations, constant humiliation and torment from those who to annihilate her, began by making her destroy the bases of her existence. Here alone we find the true origin of these calumnious pretexts of conquest, fantastic monarchies, or dreamed of reëstablishment of power—and for all this the concomitant reports of the organization and departure of squadrons and armies which for the last three months have been journeying between Havana and Vera Cruz. Leading astray public opinion, rousing the passions, the work of anarchy will be the more rapid, and those who boast of being foremost in the acquisition of territory, who are proud of the most unbridled filibusterism, can behold with patience Tamaulipas, Nuevo Leon, Coahuila, Chihuahua and Sonora, are tardy in following the example of Texas, California, New-Mexico and Mesilla. Mexico thus hemmed in on the North, filibusterism aided on the South by the savages of Guerrero, who even now are threatening the capital, and masters of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, *what more is left to consummate the total destruction of the Mexican Republic?*

It will not surprise us to find in the unbridled press of the neighboring continent new and monstrous inventions—new and ridiculous calumnies. The sailing of vessels of war from our port, sent by our superior authorities with the exclusive but highly patriotic purpose of protecting and offering an asylum to our peaceable and defenceless countrymen who might stand in need of it to save themselves from the unpunished assassins that have commenced their work of extermination, will serve them as a pretext, and they must profit by it soon, because the unfortunate situation of the Mexican Republic offers them the most favorable chance. When can they better do it than in the midst of civil war and anarchy?

If the Spanish nation, if the vessels of our navy now had followed numerous foreign examples, even recent ones, (Greytown!) to obtain the speedy settlement of pending questions so vexatious to our countrymen, their claims would have been soon paid, and the treaty of 1850 would have been fulfilled immediately, in each and all its parts. But the Government of the Queen of Spain, far from harboring the remotest idea of an acquisition of territory, profoundly and ardently desires more than any other the consolidation of Mexican nationality as well as that of the other nations that have sprung from her;—the Government of the Queen of Spain, far from taking part, or showing the least interest in the domestic affairs of those nations, carries her impassibility so far as to suspend her energetic demands required by the interests of her subjects and the sustaining of her rights as a contracting Sovereign in order to avoid new difficulties and embarrassments to the existing Governments, too much weakened already by armed revolution. Thus Spain answers the calumnies of her detractors.

All however has its end and its measure, and if the safety of the persons of our fellow-countrymen and that of their property should not find in the Mexican Government that zeal demanded by her honor and duties; if the horrible assassinations committed on some peaceable and honest Spaniards by bands of robbers detached from a public force, should not be repressed and punished, in this case, we doubt not the Government of her Majesty the Queen, which will approve the steps taken by our authorities, will know how to *fulfill with resolution what her honor and duty oblige her to do.* Then indeed the mission of our vessels will not be limited, and then our enemies will see how far her firmness, her energy and our national forces may go. Our detractors, for God's sake, seem to be ignorant that in such cases in Spain there is but one thought, one will, and one common and immense treasury!

KANSAS AID.

To the Friends of Free Kansas.

The Kansas State Central Committee has, for some weeks, rested under various imputations made by the National Committee, or their agents, upon its efficiency and good faith; these imputations have been made in the most public manner, and official position has been used to procure them a circulation through the most influential journals of the North. During this period the Central Committee has maintained silence, trusting that a sense of justice and regard for the cause of Freedom would secure such action from the National Committee as to render unnecessary any public contradiction of those charges. A general meeting of that body has just been held, on which occasion the undersigned, on the part of the Central Committee, of which they are the only members now in the East, offered and urged full investigation, and demanded such reparation as should secure justice and increase the efficiency of both organizations. Our offers having been unconditionally refused, and our requests met with positive and persistent denial, we feel that for us longer to remain silent will not only be wrong to ourselves and our associates, but tend far more to prejudice the cause of Free Kansas than a frank statement of facts.

It is the province of the Central Committee, as defined in the resolutions under which it was appointed at Topeka in July last, at the largest mass meeting ever held in Kansas, to take in charge all matters, financial as well as civil, of a public or protective character. In accordance with this view, all local Safety and Aid Committees were relieved from duty, and their responsibilities devolved on this General Committee, which thus became heir to numerous claims for aid, based on past losses, services and moneys spent in relieving want. On it also rested the duty of providing for the protection and wants of the people, during the period of invasion and outrage terminated by the arrival of Governor GEARY. That these duties could not be discharged without the command of funds, is a fact too evident for contradiction. But as the people of the North, about the same time, appointed a National Committee, one of whose chief functions was to be the *collection* of money to aid Kansas, it was believed that for both Committees independently to solicit aid would be far less judicious than for the Central to leave the field free for the operations of the National, provided the latter would confide to the former the disbursement of such funds as were to be expended in Kansas. This plan was understood to meet the approval of the National Committee, and large sums were sent them by the donors in the expectation that they would be paid into the treasury of the Central Committee. In the meantime, the latter labored in devising and executing necessary operations, depending entirely for its resources upon some small sums received from private hands *and the personal credit* of its members. In this last manner, when our people were threatened with extermination, members of the Committee, upon their own credit, furnished large supplies for the common good, relying for their security upon prospective payments from the National Committee. Just claims for cash expenses during the war were in like manner audited to a large amount, with the expectation that means would soon be at hand for their liquidation.

About the middle of October, a complete cooperation was effected between the two Committees, through Mr. W. F. M. ARNY, who exhibited the fullest credentials as general Agent of the National Committee. A portion of the money then paid us—the first ever received from the National Committee—was restricted to the purchase of provisions, &c., and so used; the balance did not nearly suffice to pay the indebtedness previously incurred. The horses, wagons, &c., belonging to the emigrant trains which had been sent through Iowa, were also put into our hands and sold at auction, but the receipts were still insufficient to relieve us from debt, as accounts, the justice of which was indisputable, continued to be received and approved. The proper distribution of the clothing contributed by our generous friends in the East, demanded the improvision of a system which should extend its benefits to *all* the suffering, however remote; and the prompt and efficient execution of this plan, so as to forestall the approach of Winter, entailed some further expense. Reliable organizing agents, well acquainted with the general necessities, were sent over the Territory, through whose efforts disbursing agents were *elected* in the different districts, and sub-agents in different neighborhoods, until the net-work embraced every family in Kansas, except in one or two districts whose organization had not been completed at the date of the National Committee's interference.

In the distribution of clothing and provisions, it was necessary to impose restrictions, or the great bulk would have gone, not to the modest and truly deserving, but to the bold and clamorous—often unworthy or not in need. That some complaint should arise from such, is not strange; but it is a fact that such complaints were rapidly disappearing under the general approval of the candid and considerate, when the "second advent" of Mr. W. F. M. ARNY, and the *soi-disant* President of the National Committee, gave a fresh opportunity which those gentlemen did not fail to enlarge to the utmost extent. Advertisements were circulated through the public press, inviting complaint;—and the responses were received with eagerness and used as *facts* for the condemnation of the Central Committee. It seemed their policy to court the element of discord, and encourage to the utmost all dissatisfaction. A proposition was made to members of the Central Committee, to act as Agents of the National Committee, under the direction of this Mr. ARNY, who thus adjudged himself better acquainted with the wants of the people and the the remedy, than those whom the people had themselves selected from their own number; and as this overture was declined he proceeded on his own impulses to disburse the funds he had brought, and even endeavored to wrest from the Committee the property already in its charge. Of the $13,000 which he is said to have taken into Kansas on this occasion, it is undoubted that a large per centage was wasted on unworthy persons and objects, either through deficiencies in judgment and experience, or ulterior views of personal ambition. Previous to his last visit, he expressed in Chicago a desire to obtain control of the whole business of disbursing aid in Kansas; and how well his conduct while there demonstrated that desire, we leave others to judge.

To some extent, the course of the General Agent was approved by the President; and each seemed to rival the other in hostility to the Central Committee. Advertisements, over one or both names, officially signed, contained insinuations that the Committee had appropriated *relief funds* to *political* uses; that the disbursements had been *partial*; and that there was necessity for the citizens to see that the funds still on hand were "properly appropriated." As a specimen of these manifestoes, we subjoin the following, which we find in the Missouri *Democrat*:

TO THE FREE NORTH.

In behalf of the National Kansas Committee, the undersigned beg leave to state that they are now in Kansas, investigating the expenditures and proceedings of the agents of the National Committee. A full report will be published immediately after their return to the States—on the assembling of the National Committee in New-York. All grievances are being redressed.

THADDEUS HYATT, Pres. of Na. Com.
W. F. M. ARMY, Gen. Agent of Na. Com.
LAWRENCE, K. T., Sunday, Dec. 14, 1856.

The published report of Mr. ARNY states that complaints have been made by various parties in Kansas, that their private packages of clothing sent by Eastern friends through the National Committee have never been received, and he alludes to it in such a manner as to cast the whole blame upon us, when the facts are, in every instance, the fault was theirs. Mr. ARNY admitted to us directly, that he had changed private marks, and in many instances, we found old marks effaced and Mr. ARNY's private mark written over them, and still he advertises that he went to Kansas to correct our abuses, and redress the grievances of the people.

It was publicly charged that the Central Committee had refused to exhibit its accounts and vouchers, when the truth was, that both *had been placed freely at their disposal for examination*; and in letters and reports sent East for publication, studied efforts were made to cast discredit on that organization by insinuations destitute of fairness and truth. At the same time, the tendency of these florid communications was to create on the public mind the impression that the gentlemen, thus advertising their own virtues, were the real saviors of the poor people of Kansas, and to contrast their own pure and self-sacrificial philanthropy, preëminent ability, and infallible judgment, with the wretched selfishness, incapacity and fatuity of the Committee, whose delinquencies it was their mission to expose.

As an appropriate *finale*, they proceeded to create a new disbursing committee and appoint new agents throughout the Territory; thus casting aside all the machinery which had been constructed and put in motion by the Central Committee, and causing a useless waste of time and money in a new organization. Such an arbitrary exercise of one-man power as was manifested in this attempt to change the disbursing agency was not only pernicious to the cause, but discourteous and scandalous towards our Committee; certainly until some authentic evidence of our unfaithfulness had been received.

How the business was conducted under this new administration, it may be well to notice. One instance will sufficiently illustrate. Members of the Militia Company of Capt. WALKER, while in the service of Government, had frequently demanded aid from the Central Committee. As most of these men were young, healthy and unmarried, and receiving from the United States clothes, food and wages, we deemed them *less* needy than many others, and declined aiding any who could not secure the testimony of their captain that they were proper subjects for relief. Many were aided in this way; and others manifested ill temper at their being refused.

We afterwards learned that they based their claims partly on some promises, of which we were ignorant, made by an Aid Committee in Chicago; though these promises were in no way binding on us, were unsupported by evidence as to their extent, and applied to but a few members of the Company. Those complaints were known by Captain WALKER—whose character, not even his worst enemies dare asperse—to be unjust to the Central Committee, but were encouraged by Lieutenant HARVEY. These men were mustered out of service soon after the arrival of Messrs. HYATT and ARNY, and the espousal of their alleged grievance was immediate. They were taught to believe that they had been misused, and were promised *redress!* The plan of colonization was hit upon; and instead of allowing them to remain in the vicinity of Lawrence, and other points where abundant labor could be had, and their wants supplied without expense to the Committee, they were sent away into a distant part of Kansas, to found a town named *Hyatt* and a county named *Arny*, at a cost to the Aid Fund of about *five thousand dollars*; the supplies furnished by the Central Committee, on the order of Mr. ARNY, being over *three thousand dollars*, (of which we have a complete list,) and the groceries, &c., being probably not far from $2,000 more! If glory were the sole return to be had for this outlay it might be considered expensive; but if it is true, as stated, that each of these gentlemen has made arrangements to receive 160 acres of land adjoining the town-site, the operation may, in the end, prove profitable to somebody, as well as notorious.

Any one conversent with the facts must know that the average of necessity among these men is far less than that of the balance of the citizens of Kansas; and that for each dollar there bestowed, some person was deprived of the aid he needed more. The whole amount of money received from the National Committee by the Central Committee, excepting the fund set apart for flour, has not exceeded $8,000; and yet the agent of the former finds it necessary to bestow $5,000 on some seventy men, mostly without families. If this is a criterion of the economy and judgment displayed by the National Committee, it will not be so very difficult to account for the expenditure of the $100,000 paid into its treasury by the friends of Freedom in the North.

The points to be deduced from these facts may be thus given:

1. The National Committee, by tacitly consenting to pay over to the Central Committee all funds to be used in Kansas, prevented contributions from going directly into the treasury of the latter.

2. After the season of contributions has passed, it repudiates this obligation, and leaves the Central Committee without aid for any emergency, and resting under indebtedness incurred in the legitimate discharge of its duties.

3. As a justification for this breach of good faith, the National Committee, through its President and General Agent, gives currency to the most unjust and groundless imputations on the action and motives of the Central Committee, thus aggravating the injury already inflicted.

4. When justice is demanded and investigation challenged, the National Committee refuses both; and, while the conduct of the General Agent has been such as to compel his resignation, declines to restore the relations of the two Committees which he ruptured, and at the same time that its members *declare their entire confidence* in the fidelity and efficiency of the Central Committee, it declines to repose in its charge any responsible trust.

At the same time we also declare:

1. That the functions of the Central Committee embrace the whole interests of the people of Kansas, financial and protective, as well as political.

2. That it would be guilty of great remissness if it failed to assert the powers with which it is invested by the people, and took no measures to secure the material aid without which it is powerless.

3. As the National Committee has nominated several eminent donors to its funds, to examine its accounts, we invite the same, or any other authorized parties, to scrutinize our own, and compare our whole course with that of the National Committee, as regards *efficiency, fidelity* and *economy*.

4. We believe it to be the duty of the Kansas Central Committee to maintain its organization, in spite of any and all efforts against it, so long as its administration is satisfactory to its constituents; and we trust that it will receive such aid as will enable it to fulfill its functions with efficiency.

5. The undersigned, in making these statements, must add, in justice, that the Central Committee is fully sustained in its action by a minority of the National Committee, *who have seen its operations in Kansas*, and that, with the exception of the officers who have absorbed the authority of the latter, this persecution emanates not from the Committee as originally constituted, but from recent additions and substitutes, who have taken this method of using "a little brief authority."

In closing, we will say that we have no personal quarrels with any of the parties alluded to, and believe most of them real friends of Kansas; and that their remarkable line of policy shall not prevent any cooperation in the common cause, within our power.

J. M. WINCHELL,
WM. HUTCHINSON.

NEW-YORK CITY, Jan. 30, 1857.

The Spanish-American Alliance.

NEW TREATY OF PERU, CHILI AND ECUADOR.

From the Herald of Yesterday.

In the name of the most Holy Trinity.

The Republic of Peru, the Republic of Chili, and the Republic of Ecuador, desiring to found, on a solid basis, the union which already exists among them as members of the great American family, bound together by common interests, by common origin, by analogy of their institutions, and by many other ties of fraternity, and which is strengthening the relations amongst the citizens of each of them, by removing all kinds of restrictions, and by employing as a means of this union the development and furtherance of the moral and material progress of each republic separately, and of all of them together, and by giving a greater impulse to their prosperity and aggrandizement, as well as new guarantees to their independence, nationality and the integrity of their territories—have deemed it conformable to this purpose to conclude a treaty of union amongst themselves and with the other American States which may adhere to it, and to this effect, have nominated their respective plenipotentiaries, viz., His Excellency the President of the Republic of Peru, Sr. Don CIPRIANO; Col. ZEGARRA, *Chargé d'Affaires* of that Republic near the Government of Chili; His Excellency the President of the Republic of Chili; Sr. Don ANTONIO VARAS, Minister of Foreign Relations of the said Republic, and his Excellency the President of the Republic Ecuador; Sr. Dr. Don. FRANCISCO XAVIER AGUIRRE, Minister Plenipotentiary of said Republic near the Government of Chili, who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, and found them in due form, have agreed to the following articles:

ARTICLE 1. The citizens or natives of any of the high contracting parties shall enjoy in the territories of any of the others the treatment of native citizens in all the latitude allowed by the constitutional laws of each State. The property or estates will equally enjoy in the territories of any of the high contracting parties, and under all circumstances, the same protection and guarantees as the property or estates of native citizens, and will not be subject to any other charges, exactions, or restrictions, than those which are laid on the property or estates of the citizens of the State where they exist.

ART. 2. The ships of any of the States shall enjoy in the seas, rivers, coasts, and ports of the other States the same exemptions, franchises and concessions as those under the national flag, and shall not be charged with any other taxes, restrictions or prohibitions than those laid on national shipping. The stipulations of this article shall not be applicable to the coasting trade, which will be regulated by each State agreeable to its convenience.

ART. 3. The importation or exportation of fruits or merchandise of legitimate commerce in ships belonging to any of the high contracting parties, shall be treated in the territory of the others like the importation made under the national flag.

ART. 4.—The public or private correspondence proceeding from any of the States, and having previously been paid in the respective Post Offices, being addressed to any of those States, or destined to pass through their territories, shall freely and with full security be carried by couriers or the Post Offices of the said State, and no extra charge shall be levied therefor. The same regulation shall apply to the newspapers, periodicals or pamphlets, even when they are not previously post-paid in the places from whence they come.

ART. 5.—The documents executed in the territory of any of the high contracting parties, sentences pronounced by the tribunals, and legal proofs furnished in the form which is established by their laws, shall have in the territories of any of the other States the same effect as documents executed in their own territory—as sentences pronounced by their own tribunals, and proofs furnished conformably to their own laws.

ART. 6.—The high contracting parties agree mutually to grant the extradition of those who being guilty of great crimes, with the exception of political delinquencies, shall seek an asylum or be found in their territories, having committed the crimes in the territory of the State which may reclaim them. A special convention will determine the crimes, and the formalities to which the extradition shall be subjected.

ART. 7. The high contracting parties engage and oblige themselves to unite their efforts for the diffusion of primary instruction and useful knowledge in the territories of each of them, and will, in time, agree on the measures which ought to be adopted to this end.

ART. 8. Physicians, lawyers, engineers and other individuals of scientific or literary profession, the exercise of which requires a diploma, and who may be native or naturalized citizens of any of the high contracting parties, and may have obtained in their territories the corresponding diploma, shall be recognized in the territory of any of the three States as lawyers, physicians or engineers as soon as the contracting States shall have adopted an analogous and corresponding system of studies and literary proofs, and which shall be considered to authorize the exercise of the said professions. However, they shall submit to such formalities and proofs of incorporation, or reception in the colleges or literary and scientific corporations of the respective States, as may be established for native citizens.

ART. 9. In order to facilitate commerce, and to strengthen the relations between them, the high contracting parties agree to adopt a uniform system of money, and a uniform system of weights and measures; they likewise agree to unite their efforts to make uniform, as far as possible, the laws and tariffs of customs. For accomplishing what is stipulated in this article, the high contracting parties shall make, in good faith, the necessary arrangements.

ART. 10. The high contracting parties shall adopt for their mutual relations the following principles: A neutral flag covers the merchandise belonging to the enemy, except contraband of war; neutral merchandise is free on board a hostile ship, and shall not be subject to confiscation except in the case of contraband of war; likewise they agree to give up the employment of privateers as a means of hostility against any of the contracting parties, and to consider and treat as pirates those who do not conform to this article; likewise they will consider and treat as pirates their native or naturalized citizens who may accept letters of marque or commissions for aiding and cooperating, in a hostile way, with the enemy of any of them.

ART. 11. The diplomatic agents or consular functionaries of any of the high contracting parties will give the same protection as to their own citizens, to the native or naturalized citizens of the others, in such ports or places where there should not be a diplomatic agent or consul of their own country.

ART. 12. They likewise agree to fix, in a precise and and determined manner, and conformably to the principles of international right, the privileges, exemptions and attributes of their diplomatic or consular functionaries, and to adopt these rules in their relations with the other States.

ART. 13. Each of the contracting parties obliges itself not to cede or alienate, under any form whatever, to another State or Government, any part of its territory, or to permit the establishment therein of any nationality foreign to that which at present commands there, and binds itself not to recognize in that character any nationality which may establish itself there under any circumstances whatever. This stipulation shall not prevent such concessions as several States may make to each other, in order to regulate their geographical demarcations, or to fix the natural limits of their territories, or to determine, to mutual advantage, their frontiers.

ART. 14. Each one of the contracting States obliges and engages itself to respect the independence of the others, and consequently to prevent, by all means at its disposition, elements of war from assembling or preparing on its territory, people from being enlisted or recruited, arms from being collected, or ships from being fitted out to operate in a hostile way against any one of the other States, or political emigrants from abusing their asylum by intriguing or conspiring against the order established in the said State, or against its Government. In the case of said emigrants or exiles giving just motive of alarm to any State, and of that State soliciting their being transferred to the interior, they shall be removed from the frontier or from the coast a sufficient distance to dissipate all mistrust, or to prevent their continuing to be a just motive of alarm.

ART. 15. When expeditions or aggressions with land or maritime forces from foreign countries shall be directed against either of the contracting States, be they composed of natives of the State against which they are directed, or of foreigners, and do not act as forces pertaining to a recognized State or Government *de facto* or *de jure*, or do not possess a commission for acts of war conferred by a Government also recognized, they shall be deemed and treated by all the contracting States as piratical expeditions, and the persons that figure in them shall be subject to the laws against pirates; as also if they should have committed acts of hostility against either of the States, or against their vessels, or if in the act of being attacked by forces of either of the contracting States, they do not surrender on the second intimation.

ART. 16. In case that expeditions or aggressions of the class spoken of in the preceding article shall be directed against either of the States, and such State shall call for the support or assistance of the others, they bind and obligate themselves to lend such assistance to impede the expedition or aggression, to capture or destroy it, and to capture or destroy every vessel that may form part of it, or that shall be armed for war for the same purpose, not belonging as a ship of war to any recognized Government. If the assistance mentioned in this article should be given by any one or either of the States alone, which they should do according to the forces placed at their disposition by their proximity to the theatre of their own ele-

ments, the others shall contribute to the collection which may be made in such proportion as a special agreement may determine.

ART. 17. They further obligate themselves not to recognize as citizens, nor to confer any office, authority, or distinction whatever upon those who may figure as officers in the piratical expeditions, and to refuse them as a asylum if the State against which that expedition may be directed, or may have been directed, should so demand.

ART. 18. In case one or more citizens of either of the States shall infringe the stipulations of this treaty, or of any treaty that may be celebrated in consequence of this, or of those that may bind the other States individually between themselves, the responsibility of such infraction shall weigh upon said citizens, without, for such cause, any interruption of the good understanding and friendship existing between the States established by the treaty infringed; each obligating itself not to protect the infractor or infractors, and to contribute that they shall be brought to answer to their obligation.

ART. 19. In the unfortunate event of an infringement by any of the high contracting parties of this treaty, or of those that may be celebrated in consequence of it, or of any treaty that binds individually between themselves any of the States, it is stipulated that the party believing itself aggrieved shall not direct nor authorize any acts of hostility or reprisal, nor declare war, without previously presenting to the offending State an exposition of the motives of complaint, supported by sufficient proofs or testimony, demanding justice or satisfaction, and that such shall have been refused or needlessly delayed. The like steps shall be taken in case of any other offence, injury or evil inflicted or committed by one of the States on another, so that reprisals shall not be made nor hostilities committed, nor war declared, without a previous declaration of reasons, in order that satisfaction may be given, or justice done, and without exhausting every pacific means of arranging their difficulties. They obligate themselves likewise to remove every motive against the good understanding and harmony that should prevail between themselves, that whatsoever may be the motives that either may have to change the state of their relations with any of the other States recognized by international acts, whatever may be the character of them, they will not proceed to make such a change without communicating their resolution to the State, and proposing or indicating the terms upon which the same relations may be in future established.

ART. 20. With the view of consolidating and strengthening the union, of developing the principles upon which it is founded, and of adopting such measures as may be demanded for the execution of some of the stipulations of this treaty, and which require ulterior action, the high contracting parties agree to appoint each of them a plenipotentiary; and that these plenipotentiaries in Congress assembled shall represent all the States of the Union for the purposes of this treaty. The first assembling of the plenipotentiaries shall take place within three months after the exchange of the ratification of this treaty, or sooner, if possible, and shall thereafter continue assembling at least every three years. They shall assemble in the capitals of the several States by turns, in such order as may be determined by the first assembly.

ART. 21. The Congress of plenipotentiaries shall have full right and power to offer its mediation, by means of any person or persons it may select, in case of difference between the contracting States, and none of them shall refuse to accept the said mediation. If, on the occurrence of the difference, the Congress should not be in session, it shall be convoked by that Government whose plenipotentiary was last President of it, in order that the Congress may appoint mediators; and the same manner of proceeding shall be followed when any other motive may demand that the Congress of Plenipotentiaries shall assemble.

ART. 22. In no event and for no occasion shall this Congress take up a subject for its deliberations the intestine commotions, internal movements or agitations of the several States of the Union; nor shall they agree upon any kind of measure to influence in those movements, so that the independence of each State to organize and govern itself as it may deem best shall be respected in all its latitude, and shall not be counteracted, either directly or indirectly, by acts, resolves or manifestations of the Congress.

ART. 23. The present treaty shall be communicated immediately after exchange of its ratifications by the Governments of the contracting Republics, to the other Spanish-American States and to Brazil; and these may enter into the Union established and shall be bound by all its stipulations celebrating a treaty for the acceptance thereof with either of the States signers of the present.

ART. 24. The concessions and favors stipulated in this treaty respecting the contracting States, and those that may hereafter adhere to it, and such as may be stipulated in treaties celebrated in future in consequence of

A PERSONAL MATTER.

Letter from Mr. James W. Simonton Concerning his Alleged Contumacy Before Congress.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 28, 1857.

Hon. H. J. RAYMOND—*Dear Sir*: When, some weeks ago, I counseled with you as to the propriety of taking *some* steps to check the tide of corruption so generally believed to be polluting the National Legislature, there were several general views in which, as you will remember, we heartily consurred. Among these were, first, that upon the second-hand evidence before us, we could not doubt the deprecated abuse; second, that it was a duty, as imperative as disagreeable, to strike the needed blows, with the hope of frightening the human vultures from their prey, even if no public exposures of individuals should follow: third, that as we had no *personal* knowledge of corruption, we should so shape any letters or editorial articles on the subject as to steer clear of all seeming responsibility to furnish such evidence, or the names of those who had, in good faith and from worthy motives, confidentially afforded us the information which might constitute the chief basis of our convictions; fourth, that as it was uncertain whether parties having personal "knowledge" would have the courage to come forward, in an extremity, as public informers, we should be careful to disavow personal knowledge and give our articles to the world as the result of our "moral convictions" alone, for whatever they might be worth. By such a course it seemed certain that the needed good could be accomplished, while we should be held responsible—*not* for explicit exposure of specific facts—*not* to fasten the crime of corruption upon individual members to their ruin—but only to justify our individual convictions. With this exposition of the stand-point from which we started, it will be easy to ascertain whether we have kept the road marked out before us.

You will bear me witness that I was not unmindful of the personal difficulties and dangers which I should encounter in the effort to fight my humble share of the battle against the monster corruption. I knew that the rivalry, or malice, or hate, or prejudices of hundreds, in Congress and out of it, would be aroused at once, and combine to overwhelm me. Indeed I had been told in advance that if I should dare to begin the war, I would be ruined in its progress. I knew that for a time the blackest clouds of suspicion and slander would surround the fair fame which is my only fortune, that my motives would be impugned, and a thousand irresponsible falsehoods be sent forth against me to poison the very air I breathe, and to close, if possible, the ears of good men for whom I entertain sentiments of honor and respect. It was in no spirit of idle vanity that I faced all this. But, Sir, I was conscious that, in a life not without embarrassments, in which, without the aid of any friendly hand, I have struggled from a position of comparative obscurity to one of some responsibility and intelligence at least—I had never been guilty of an act to sully the good name which it is the first duty of all men to deserve. Armed in the panoply of conscious integrity, trusting alone to the justice of my cause, I laughed to scorn the storm of indignation and contumely which I saw in the near future, assured that when its keenest blasts had been expended, my sun would stand out the clearer and the brighter for the tempest past. For all this I take no credit. I simply assert my claim to be judged as an honest man, until it is shown that I am otherwise. I only ask that the motives which governed me be not condemned as evil upon idle suspicion, or upon a misrepresentation of the *facts*. Is there a man or a Press anywhere to deny me this?

Thus far the DAILY TIMES stands vindicated. Upon "moral convictions," Mr. PAINE, of North Carolina, made a certain statement to the House of Representatives. Upon "moral convictions," that body ordered a Committee of Investigation,—else its proceedings are an undignified and inexcusable farce. And, with all the difficulty of obtaining specific proofs of villainy as cunning as it is infamous, that Committee has expressed its moral convictions, by determining that a *prima facie* case has been made out against one or more members of the House, requiring them to put in a defence to reëstablish their claims to respect and confidence. Of these cases I have nothing more to say. I would not here breathe names, lest I should do an injustice. It is sufficient for my purpose that a committee of lawyers, after careful sifting of testimony, agree that facts which have contributed, *in small part only*, to establish my convictions, are alone sufficient to establish theirs. Suppose, even that the Inquisition should fail to fasten its suspicion upon any others,—or that the persons under their indictment shall be able to clear themselves ever so effectually from the taint of guilt. Is there a member of the House, or any other man competent to judge who would not treat with derisive jeers anybody's assertion that, not being proven, Congressional corruption is a myth! But the DAILY TIMES is not on the defensive; and, let me add, I am glad that it has not allowed any personal regard for its Washington Correspondent, to lead it to take a defensive position, in reply to the assaults made by other journals, upon an erroneous idea of the facts. I rejoice that it has permitted nothing to divert it from the great public issues involved. True, some of my friends here complain that your independence is availed of by enemies to create the impression that even you have deserted me, and that therefore I *must* be base. Still I complain not, for I know the stern integrity of your purpose. I know, too, that public justice is certain, and am content to bide my time.

Your *Correspondent*, however, *has* been put on the defensive; and I do not regret it. That was one of the items of cost which I counted before I began, and I am ready to meet and liquidate it. Passion, panic, prejudice and malice, all vivified and driven upon me by a single inconsiderate act of the Committee of Investigation, have seemed to crush me. You who have already seen me in the furnace, will not doubt that shall eventually stand free from suspicion of moral taint. Once before I seemed, for the space of twenty-four hours, to be under the heel of a single antagonist; but then came the hour of my triumph. So will it be now, only that the day of my adversity is a little prolonged. And now to a consideration of my personal difficulty, its origin, and the propriety of my course.

I am suffering sad injustice in the public estimation, simply because, while under no moral obligation to do so, I have preserved the Committee's confidence, and did not at once publish my own examination. They have rewarded me by an *incomplete*, and therefore cruelly unjust report of it. There lies the foundation of all this trouble. While I gave my determination not to reveal a confidence which I shall show was *not* criminal, as a reason for declining to answer a question which *the Committee had no right to ask*, I did not waive all other reasons which I may have. Still I *did* put that on record which relieves me from even the suspicion of fearing that anything I could say might implicate myself. There *are* other reasons, and among them one, in which I can have no personal interest, which imposes an obligation of silence so delicate, so sacred, so soul-harrowing, that if I could name, without destroying it, I should at once secure the cordial sympathy of every refined sensibility. I have been seeking since Friday last—when I spoke to Mr. OBE on the subject—to get a copy of my examination; hence my delay in forwarding this vindication. Failing to receive it, on Monday I addressed a formal request for it to the chairman of the Committee, and last evening received for answer an explicit refusal. Even of this I complain not. The Committe doubtless now see that to publish it, when it contains no legal evidence, would throw bootless suspicion upon fellow-members, and so be unjust. I only wonder and regret that they did not comprehend this earlier. If my testimony was before me, I certainly should suppress every clue to names and individuals, and so avoid the objection in my own publication. But, not having the official data before me, I proceed with a statement from memory, of the essential points, such as the Committee will not justly complain of.

Freely acknowledging my responsibility for all letters from Washington over the initial "S," published in the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES, I was asked if I had any knowledge of any corrupt combinations to pass or defeat measures pending before Congress. I answered unequivocally in the negative,—adding that I never professed to have such knowledge, and reminding the Committee that the article in the DAILY TIMES which they made the initial point of their investigation, was based *in express terms* upon moral conviction alone. I was then asked upon what those "moral convictions" were founded, so far as I was concerned. I answered, substantially, that they were based upon a thousand circumstances and events, each trivial and unimportant in itself, though each had contributed to give consequence in my mind to the rumors of corruption, and to make up the elements of my judgment that the positive statements of fact made by others were true, and those public rumors well founded. The Committee—Mr. OBE acting as inquisitor in Chief—pressed me to give some specific statement of these trifles or circumstances which had contributed to forming my *opinions*. It will be seen at once that these were questions which the Committee had no right to ask. They did not come within the tenor or spirit of the inquiry confided to them. They would be tolerated in no court of justice for an instant, but be visited by severe and merited rebuke. It was improper to ask, and impudent to *demand* my suspicions or opinions. It was unjust to the whole House, for whose "honor" the Committee are so deeply concerned! It would be infamous injustice to make use of answers to such queries against even the most infamous of men. It was my right to decline answering them on various grounds. I might have interposed the objection that answers would subject me to prosecution for slander in any State Court. I might, at the very threshhold have claimed the protection of the common law, and declined answering anything after I had stated that I had no personal knowledge. As a witness, I had the right—not merely to keep out of the Penitentiary, as some seem to suppose—but also to avoid unpleasant encounters with my fellowmen, so long as I could do so consistently with my duty as a man. "Ah!" says some technical friend "that was your *error*." Not so; I knew that my attack upon the Minnesota Land bill, (against which, by the way, I never made the *charge* of corruption,) had aroused a whole nest of vipers, who were doing their best to sting me to death. I had reason to believe they had succeeded in poisoning the ear of at least one member of the Committee—succeeded in fastening the impression upon his mind that my motives were base, and that the intimations of some of your City cotemporaries that I myself belonged to the black-mail banditti prowling about the Capital, were just. I was willing, therefore, that the Committee should put me upon trial if they chose, and so waived my right to decline answering any question affecting myself alone, even though it had no relation to the subject of investigation. In this my object was self-vindication *before the Committee alone*, for I knew that every rule of law, honor and justice would forbid the publication of anything not competent, as testimony, to prove corruption in the House of Representatives, and I never supposed, therefore, that anything not so competent would ever see the light.

It was difficult to disintegrate the mass of daily incident which had contributed to settle my convictions, and in my attempt to comply with the Committee's unreasonable wishes, I presented as one of the most *tangible*, but really one of the least important circumstances within my recollection, the fact that two members of Congress had *inquired* whether they could not obtain, through me, pecuniary benefit from pending legislation. It may be said that another of my answers put the case a little stronger. I reply, that not supposing the answers of any value, except to aid the Committee in ascertaining whether I was concealing any guilty "knowledge," I may not have weighed my phraseology as carefully as I do now; but I certainly never intended to be understood that the inquiries made of me had the least shadow of force, *except* as inquiries as to whether a certain thing *could* be done. *I never gave this as testimony* against anybody; if I had, it might have been incumbent upon me to go further. I accompanied the statement with the broadest possible declaration that I never agreed to get these parties any interest,—never *did* get them any, and never attempted to do so. If any form of language can be suggested which will more effectually indicate that the simple *inquiry* made of me was and is the only incident, or shadow of an incident, in connection with that subject, of which I ever had any knowledge, even to be inferred, I cheerfully adopt it. I mentioned it, not as *the* basis of my convictions, nor even as one of the stronger elements of that basis. On the contrary, I pointed to other witnesses who professed to have the personal knowledge which I had not, and whose statements under oath have vindicated those convictions thoroughly. If the Committee should fail to find other witnesses who have personal knowledge, let the public judge how far the failure results from the persecution to which I have been subjected. Certainly the illiberal and ignorant abuse showered upon my head by *honorable* gentlemen, and the arrest and imprisonment I now suffer because I could not conscientiously gratify the *curiosity* of the Inquisition, will not inspire good men with the courage to come forward and give the evidence in their possession. *I doubt not the opposite effect has already followed the proceedings in my case*, and so circumscribed the Committee's abililty to do good. How can it be otherwise? The man must be a very fool to come forward voluntarily, knowing that while he will be himself put upon trial, he is stripped of every right which common law and common sense accord to even the vilest felon.

Now I ask whether the confidence of which I was the repository ought to be invaded? I maintain not. So far as I can judge it is not a "criminal confidence." Had the parties taken a single step in the consummation of a corrupt bargain, to my knowledge the case would be different. I never gave the parties opportunity either to advance or recede. I do not know that they would not have said the whole thing was a joke, if I had intimated a readiness to aid them. I do not know that they would not have recoiled with horror, the very instant they heard the suggestion from other lips. Whatever my inferences, whatever the impression made upon my mind, whatever my "opinions," they belong to me exclusively. If I have suspicions against any man, and publicly identify him with them, he has his remedy in the Courts. If I wrong him in my own heart, I am responsible to a higher tribunal than Courts or Congress, where there is no possibility of error. It would be infamy in me, under the circumstances, to expose to the public my opinions and my inferences against the vilest wretch, —and especially infamous when, my inference, that six months or a year ago, a man was *tempted* to sin, is drawn from a knowledge obtained under the seal of unreserved confidence.

But it is said, "then you should never have referred to the fact at all." Perhaps that is so: if it *is* so, the error is one of judgment only, and I am expiating it. Certainly it is not to be retrieved by an irretrievable wrong against another. I never told the story in public—never made the slightest allusion to it in the Press. So far as I have told it, I gave it *not in evidence*, and under the full conviction that it would never see the light. My right to thus suppose was fully vindicated by the Committee. They persisted in demanding my suspicions and opinions. I protested frequently, as their records will show, if not mutilated. I plead earnestly the injustice that might be done by the disclosure of my suspicions, and repudiated formally all responsibility therefor. To this the Committee replied, BY ASSURING ME THAT ANYTHING NOT LEGAL TESTIMONY WOULD BE STRICKEN OUT AND NOT MADE PUBLIC. Thus the *duty* of the Committee was in admitted accordance with their promise and my expectations. If I erred at all, it was in taking for granted that the Committee was composed of gentlemen possessed of the intelligence to appreciate and character enough to maintain a point of duty and of honor. But I did not err. The Committee in their zeal have carelessly o'erleaped themselves, and fallen into a ditch from which extrication is impossible. It is not for me to impugn their motives; and yet it seems to me their conduct must be weighed in the same balance with that of the legal counsellor who accepts the confidence of his client, to wilfully or carelessly denounce him to the world.

With this view of the facts, of what earthly good to the country would be the exposure of the weakness or folly of the men whose names I conceal, receiving in my own bosom the shafts which might otherwise fall upon them? None whatever—none! Their exposure would accomplish no public good, and so their concealment is no public wrong. Why then should I yield to base fear of personal suffering, and purchase liberty and peace at the sacrifice of self-respect? There is but one answer—"Because as the statement stands it casts suspicion upon the entire House, and destroys public confidence in its integrity." That is to say, that the poor despised correspondent—one of "the minions of the Press who are allowed to hang around these halls,"—one of "the demented fragments of humanity," having declared that he suspects or believes two members of the House were deliberating corruption a year ago, the honor of the august body cannot be appeased, and its reputation cleansed from stain, unless he will violate his own convictions, point his finger at the individual men, and so cover himself with infamy! I confess I have not magnanimity enough for conduct which *may* be appropriate a little nearer the millenium. I have seen men of good intentions placed in false positions before,—and do not intend to follow their example further than I can help it. And even were I to answer now, they who are baying like hounds at my heels, would pursue me not a whit the less.

I have little to add, and that in answer to the reflections upon my integrity with which some of your cotemporaries have teemed of late. I cannot believe the conductors of those journals have intended the wrong they do me; the supposition involves too degrading an estimate of human nature. They must have been imposed upon, directly or indirectly, by designing men, who clothed their calumnies in the deceptive garb of seeming truth. The Committee of Investigation probed me thoroughly, in regard to any possible improper connection of my own with schemes before Congress, and, that the record might be clear, I myself prompted many questions for my own consideration. The Committee will not say that I ever hesitated or equivocated, in the least degree, and I am sure they are satisfied that, upon that score, at least, I am free from even suspicion. They questioned me specifically, and I answered in the negative, in regard to any interest in the Woodworth Patent, or in any of the various other schemes with which New-York journals have connected my name. What can I more? It is beyond the power of man to grope with and strangle the thousand serpents of slander which his enemies let loose and send crawling around in the black darkness of inuendo and suspicion. But, if any honorable man lives who has aught to say against act of mine, and will meet me, face to face, in the presence of honorable men, I will satisfy him that he has been deceived.

Finally, as to my position before the House and the Committee of Investigation. I have taken my stand upon a principle, and cannot be driven from it. Possibly my convictions are erroneous, but I will attest their integrity by maintaining them at every cost. I value the public respect—but should deem myself unworthy of it should I change my course. I seek no martyr's fate—nor can the fear of it swerve me from my purpose. Come weal or woe, I will tread the path before me. If it leads to poverty and a prison, I will falter not, but endeavor to brave the misfortune like a man. And in the darkest hour, when friends are fewest, and the clouds most obscure, I will seek consolation in the integrity of my aims, and never doubt the ultimate triumph of my cause.

Faithfully yours,
JAMES W. SIMONTON.

Congressional Corruption and the Duty of the Public Press.

From the New-York Christian Intelligencer.

The charges of Congressional corruption, brought by the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES and its Washington Correspondent—the appointment of an Investigating Committee—the declaration of Mr. PAINE, of North Carolina, that he had been offered a bribe—the arrest of Mr. SIMONTON, the TIMES Correspondent, together with the various comments of the political press throughout the country, have drawn almost universal attention to the progress of the Investigating Committee. The public, now aroused, will await with no little solicitude the developments of that Committee. A "moral conviction" has long existed, that enormous frauds in legislation were perpetrated in Congress, that some members sold their votes for such prices as they could command, and that the most enormous stock-jobbing operations were carried on by the patriots of the Capitol. *This moral conviction rested upon evidence sufficiently full and clear to satisfy even the most charitably inclined.* When it was seen that men sent to the National Legislature became suddenly rich; that they voted not in the line of any settled public policy, but in the line of their own private interests; when lobby agents did not hesitate to name the amounts it had cost them to get certain private measures *through*; when it was known that some candidates purchased their election to Congress at a vast expenditure, both of money and of promises—what else could be expected than that they who corrupted the ballot-boxes with bribes, should be willing to reimburse themselves with the profits of direct or constructive bribery, after buying their way to official station.

The public has long felt the weight of a "moral conviction" on this subject; but as few individuals or presses were willing to incur the personal inconvenience likely to ensue to those who ventured to make *public* or *specific* charges, the work of corruption went on without molestation. The NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES, with a moral courage worthy of public gratitude, has at last waked up a breeze which we hope and believe will purify for a time, at least, the corrupted atmosphere of our National Capitol. Its clear and distinct charge that there was "something rotten in Denmark," fell like an exploding bomb-shell into the House of Representatives; some members talked in a "King Cambyses" vein of indignant patriotism; others fished the vocabulary for hard words with which to stigmatize the press. In the midst of the hub-bub, the member from North Carolina discharged a Falkban shot into the elicited ranks of the immaculate legislators, and a Committee was forthwith raised to separate the sheep from the goats. What results this Committee will reach, it is impossible to predict. It is, however, quite certain, that a salutary fear will henceforth restrict corrupt practices in legislation to the few who may be reckless enough to defy the vigilance of the press, and the jealous eye of an awakened public.

The facts connected with this business of investigation have probably reached many of our readers through the daily prints. Our object in referring to the matter now, is to express the opinion that the DAILY TIMES, *or any other paper of equal character, undertaking to show up public abuses, is entitled not only to the moral support of right-minded men in such undertaking, but also to the hearty approbation of the press, both secular and religious.* Illnatured rivals, for reasons not beyond the reach of conjecture, have endeavored, by means of ridicule and misrepresentation, to impair the strong and creditable position which the TIMES has assumed in this affair. Its moral convictions have rested, as the disclosures show, upon more than idle gossip or vague rumor; and though not many legal convictions of corruption should follow the labors of the Investigating Committee, enough is already brought to light to satisfy candid men that the TIMES neither missed its mark nor the fitting occasion to discharge its artillery.

We do not always agree with the TIMES, nor with any other of our secular journals, devoted to party interests; and, therefore, take the more pleasure now in applauding the course it is pursuing in the exposure of corruption in high places.

We should not for a moment forget that *public liberty has always been most imperiled, if not actually destroyed, by men intrusted with power.* It was in the Senate House that Roman Republican liberty contracted a fatal disease. It was a French House of Deputies that betrayed the cause of popular rights to a usurper. It was a British Parliament that sold the nation's honor for the gold of LOUIS XIV., and if ever a sad and melancholy splendor should enwrap our fallen liberties, the crime of our national destruction will be committed by those to whom a confiding people have intrusted the administration of public affairs. Weak and wicked as human nature is known to be even in its highest estate, we should see but small ground to hope for the perpetuity of our institutions, were it not for the power of the Press, which, being the exponent of the popular will, is also guardian of popular rights. Any attempt to intimidate or silence the Press is, therefore, an attempt to deprive liberty of its chief ally and defence.

THE OTHER SIDE—MORAL CONVICTION.

From the Independent.

The NEW-YORK TIMES, a few days ago, assailed the character of the House of Representatives with distinct and unequivocal charges of bribery and corruption. It did not merely repeat a matter of current suspicion, that votes, in aid of a grant of lands, are sometimes obtained for a consideration: it spoke as of its own knowledge, and made itself—that is, its editors and publishers—clearly responsible for the charges which it published.

The result was—what the TIMES of course intended—a Committee of Investigation. Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND, chief Editor of the TIMES, and late Lieutenant-Governor of the State of New-York, was cited to appear before the Committee, as was also a Mr. SIMONTON, one of the Washington letter-writers for that journal. Those two witnesses appeared and were examined; but, as we understand the story, they refused to disclose the evidence on which the charges, published in the TIMES, were founded. Mr. RAYMOND, in particular, is said to have taken the ground that he has a right to publish the most disgraceful charges against the Congress of the United States, affirming that he *knows* the charges to be true; and that, having done so, he cannot be required to disclose the evidence on which his charges are founded. He claims, in effect, that his own "moral conviction" is to justify him in publishing charges which, if the are not true, are libel of the worst kind; and that the question whether his "moral conviction" is well founded, or only the result of prejudice and misinformation—nay, the question whether it is real and honest, or only pretended and malicious—is a question on which there must be no appeal from his decision.

If an individual citizen finds himself assailed in a newspaper with charges which, if they are true, will make him infamous, he can bring the responsible publisher of those charges before a Jury; and there the publisher will find that his own "moral conviction," however earnest, cannot pass unquestioned. That "moral conviction" of his must be fully justified by evidence, producing a similar "moral conviction" in the minds of the Jury. Otherwise, the Jury will act upon a "moral conviction" that he ought to pay exemplary damages, or (if it be a criminal prosecution) that he ought to honor public justice by a term of service in some public institution other than the Senate. We know not why a man may publish, as matters of fact which he himself *knows*, specific and definite charges against a branch of the national legislature, and not to be held to as strict a responsibility as if he had preferred his charges against a private citizen.

The liberty of preferring such charges without proving them, and even without aiding in the proof of them, is a very different thing from the liberty of comment and criticism on the known proceedings of public bodies and of public men. Where a matter of fact is known and unquestionable, the utmost latitude of thought and of speech concerning it is essential to Republican liberty and to the public safety. But the liberty of asserting facts not publicly known—facts definite and specific—without being required to exhibit the evidence on which the assertion rests, is no part of the legitimate "liberty of the press."

Our own "moral conviction" is that the TIMES ought not to have published allegations affecting the honor of the House of Representatives in so vital a point, so long as the editors and publishers were not prepared to exhibit the proof when called for; and that Mr. RAYMOND's course, in withholding from the committee the evidence which, he says, is sufficient to justify a certain "moral conviction," amounting (as he assures the public) to positive knowledge, brings no addition of honor to himself, to the TIMES, or to the journalism of this country.

Trinity Church Property—Report of the Senate Committee.

From the Albany Evening Journal, Jan. 29.

Mr. SPENCER submitted the report of the Special Committee, appointed at the last session, to consider the "Communication" of Trinity Church, and the "matters connected therewith." This report embodied the testimony of thirty or forty witnesses, among whom were assistant ministers, vestrymen and the comptroller of Trinity Church, as well as other clergymen and laymen of the highest standing among the Episcopalians.

The report first exposes the errors, omissions and misrepresentations of the "Communication" presented by Trinity last year. The list of Corporators of the parish seems to have been studiously concealed from all eyes but those of the Rector and Comptroller. A transcript of the names was at length, however, given by the Comptroller to the Committee; but is found to contain the names of persons who have long removed from the City, or have been dead for years. The statement of the Corporation that Trinity Chapel was built mainly to increase the number of their corporators, is proved to be contrary to the fact.

Trinity is shown never to have built any Free Church; and to have spent in aiding to build them, during the past five years, only $1,100; Trinity Chapel having, during the same period, cost $237,-164 82. No church had been endowed during five years; nor had Trinity ever founded or endowed any institution of charity or benevolence, even for the poor.

The present value of the corporation estate, deducting debt, and allowing for unexpired leases, is given by the corporation as $1,016,327 59. It seems that they forgot to include their interest in St. John's Park, valued by them at $400,000; and also their church mortgages with interest, amounting to nearly $600,000 more. But independent of these items, the valuation of lots as sent into the Senate are shown to be astonishingly lower than the prices put upon those same lots by Trinity herself, when selling or reletting them. It is shown that the real value of this estate, deducting debt, &c., is $5,221,293 47; or, deducting St. John's Park and the church mortgages also, at least $4,249,340 58, which is more than *four times* the amount of *productive* property returned by Trinity as her "net total!"

The report then shows that this great estate was originally given for the benefit of all the Episcopalians "inhabiting and to inhabit" in the City of New-York; and that, before the year 1814, the property had been liberally applied for the benefit of all the Episcopal churches. It then proves that Trinity asked for the law of 1814, upon express representations that she would continue to divide her corporators; that she would build, set off and endow, with competent estates, new churches, so as to keep pace with the growing population; and that, by thus endowing new and independent parishes with land, she would gradually "break down" her vast estate. The greater part of the law of 1814 is made of provisions giving fresh powers to Trinity to carry out the policy thus pledged. The report then shows that not one of these representations had ever been realized. The Corporaters have never since been divided. No chapel has been set-off and endowed with competent estate in land. The Episcopal Church has not been made to keep pace with the growing population. The previous policy of giving away land—for which the law of 1814 made expressive provisions—has been abandoned. Before 1814, no less than 299 lots were given away by Trinity. Since 1814, only 19. And during the past twenty years, she has given no land at all, except five burial plots in the cemetery.

Instead of encouraging the independence of other parishes, the report shows that she has shaped her whole policy so as to interfere with and override it. Instead of land, she gives only pecuniary grants, in two forms, each of which is injurious to independence. She either grants an annual stipend to the Rector of a parish, revocable at pleasure, or else makes a grant to the parish, taking a mortgage on the parish church, drawing interest from date. The interest is not called for, it seems, but is constantly accumulating, and thus increases the amount of which Trinity has legal power to compel the payment. She has now thirty-eight clergy on the annual stipend list, and holds mortgages on sixty-six churches, amounting (with accumulated interest) to nearly $600,000. Strong partisanship is also proved as marking the mode in which even these appropriations are made; and though the security is exacted, these grants are not regarded as loans, or as administrations of a trust, but as a "bounty," for which "gratitude" is due. The independence of other parishes is thus said to be greatly impaired, rather than promoted, and the estate of Trinity, instead of being "broken down," is rapidly and steadily growing more valuable, from year to year.

It was shown that the law of 1814, which thus excluded all Episcopalians in the City (except those belonging to Trinity Parish) from voting for the managers of an estate given for the benefit of all, was of doubtful constitutionality, to say the least; that the spiritual destitution in parts of the City is now awful; that in four whole Wards, mainly inhabited by the working classes, with a population of over 100,000, there was not a single Episcopal Church; that in each of three others, with a population of over 128,608, there was but one Episcopal Church; that Trinity employs no clergymen as missionaries at large any where in the City; that three Episcopal Churches in the poorest districts have been sold, shut up or removed within a few years, and Trinity has done nothing to save or replace them; that noble proposals from private individuals for providing new Episcopal Churches and Schools had been left wholly unnoticed by Trinity, or, after consideration for years, been rejected, on the score of "want of ability," while nevertheless, the ability was really greater than ever before; that so long as Trinity thus refused to act, wealthy and liberal Episcopalians *could not* do the work for her at their own expense; and that Trinity thus actually *prevented* the growth which she had pledged herself to promote.

In carrying out this policy, it was shown that no less than 1,059 lots have been *sold*,—more than half the original property; yet the rapid rise in real estate has made the aggregate value of the residue to increase continually, instead of being "broken down." It thus appeared that only those sections of the law of 1814 were put in use which gave the Corporation power to defeat the provisions contained in the remainder. All the rest of the law had long since become a dead letter.

It was shown, moreover, that the business of the Vestry is conducted in a very curious way. Few of them seem really to know anything about the Corporation affairs, except the members of the Standing Committee, to whom everything is referred. No annual statement of their affairs is printed; nor is there even any stated examination of all the BOOKS!

The Committee pointed out the singular fact that Trinity, though owing her exclusive control of the property to the law of 1814, yet seems to *ignore its existence altogether*, never referring to it in any way. They also remark pointedly upon the singular protest made by Trinity, at first, against any power in the Senate to inquire into the affairs of the Corporation;—a protest which seemed of late, however, to be suddenly dropped.

The Committee concluded their report by stating that they found no desire, among Episcopalians in the City, to stop or withhold the grants made by Trinity to Episcopal Churches in the other parts of the State; but only a regret that more was not done by that Corporation both for the country and the City, instead of holding the estate in mass, for steady accumulation.

This important Report was signed by all the members of the Committee, viz.: Senators SPENCER, NOXON and RAMSEY.

Progress of Respectable Rowdyism—Professional Ruffians to be supplanted by Amateurs.

From the New-York Tribune, Friday.

We have been favored with a further account of the "Self-Defence Clubs" which exists in this City, to one of which we referred in our paper of Tuesday. There are at this time four of these clubs, having for their special object the subjugation of the prowling rascals who not only way-lay honest people on their way to their homes in the evening, but bully respectable voters from the polls on election days. The names of these four clubs are the "Mezzels," the "Raritans," the "Amigo" and the "Curlews." The oldest is the "Amigo Club." It is also the largest, comprising about *five hundred* members. Its regular meetings are held in East Broadway. The majority of its members are respectable working mechanics, and, *to use a phrase well known to the pugilist, they "travel on their muscle," caring but very little for the aid of bowie-knife or revolver.* The cry of "Amigo!" "Amigo!" in the pronunciation peculiar to the Amigos, at any time secures the necessary aid in disposing of the ruffians who, having all the boldness to rob, are destitute of the courage to work for an honest livelihood.

Next in importance are the "Raritans." This club is described as being *in vigorous operation* and ready for any emergency. It numbers about *sixty* members, who are mostly dry-goods clerks. *Some of them are "rough and ready" young men, and fear nothing in the shape of humanity. They are always well armed. They have no rules specifying what weapons shall be used, leaving that to the discretion of each member as his case may demand.* They meet monthly, and profess to be a secret organization.

The "Curlews" are limited in their numbers, and do not exceed *seventy five*, all young men, who, at the time of admission, were under eighteen years of age. The greater number of them are clerks and salesmen in large wholesale stores; not a few are young men who have experienced life in California, Texas and other places of *fighting interest. After dark the "Curlews" are ready for action.* The signal for aid is significant, and effective in summoning help when needed. The Club is divided into sections, and is, according to description, a complete organization. It is supposed to have some connection with the Broadway and Fifth-avenue club-houses. Several of the members are regular frequenters of the Union Club.

The "Mezzel" Club is a powerful organization, and is *constituted of west-enders.* Of this Association we have previously informed our readers.

Journals, *constitutionally apathetic in time of great public necessity*, may whine over such combinations, and advise citizens to keep in respectable places, and so avoid thieves. Good citizens deem any street respectable through which necessity calls them, and it ought to be understood that every street is sacred to liberty and life, and every traveler sure of protection. *Many persons are now carrying revolvers who are unaccustomed to handle or use them, and accidents are likely to occur from their ignorance.* If the following rule is observed, a COLT's pistol cannot be fired by falling out of a pocket or casual blow: When the pistol is loaded and the caps placed on the nipples, turn the breech which contains the charges far enough to allow the hammer to rest upon the breech half way between the caps. Accidents of the nature which occurred at the Opera House are caused by the hammer striking the floor while resting against a cap.

Amherst College.

Correspondence of the Christian Intelligencer.

AMHERST COLLEGE, Mass., Tuesday, Jan. 20, 1857.

Last evening, (Monday,) Amherst was the scene of a sadly destructive fire. At twenty minutes past 8, P. M., it was discovered that the room, southeast corner, third story, North College, was on fire. The alarm was immediately given, and forthwith the hall was thronged with students, whose first attempts were to extinguish the fire. But all to no purpose. The flames bursting out through the opened door into the hall, soon set on fire the castings of the door opposite, and in less than three minutes the smoke had so filled the halls, in the third and fourth stories of the east end of the building, and the loft above—that all communication between the rooms above and the students assembled below was entirely cut off. Seeing that the building must go, the students next directed their efforts to the saving of property. In half or three-quarters of an hour after the alarm was given, the halls in the west end were filled with smoke, and no more furniture could be saved. By this time a large number of the citizens had collected on the College grounds, and soon the Engine company came to the scene with all the "pomp and circumstance" usually attending the war with the elements, and it was expected to do great execution; but the snow, gathering on the hose when it was drawn through the drifts, had frozen it, and so rendered it useless. The only thing now remaining for us to do, was to form a line in the old-fashioned manner, from the reservoir to the upper story of the Middle College. For the north wind blew in a perfect gale, and threw the flames over towards the Middle College, which was not more than twenty-five feet distant; and had this building been fired, there would have remained no hope for the other three buildings south of it, viz.: the Chapel, South College, and the new Appleton Cabinet. By most praiseworthy exertion on the part of both students and citizens, the fire was restrained. Had the others been burned—nothing would have remained to Amherst College, save its Mineralogical and Geological Cabinets, (not including the *trawks*,) the Library, its Trustees, Faculty and friends!

The alarm, as has been stated, was given at about 8:20 P. M., but, when the fire was first discovered, the room was filled with flame and smoke. The room probably caught fire as early as 8 o'clock. In three hours North College was a gloomy mass of rubbish and ruin. The fire is supposed to have originated from a spark from the open fireplace, though the occupant, when he left his room, carefully covered the coals with ashes, expecting to be absent some time. The tin roof greatly prevented the bursting out of the flames, and thus was the means of the preservation of the other buildings.

The building was one hundred and eight in length, by forty in depth; four stories in height; of brick; containing thirty-two rooms, with the dormitories, and the newest of the buildings devoted to rooms. The cost was about $11,000; insurance, $5,000. A number of the students are absent, engaged in teaching, and the greater number of those who roomed in North College lost everything which they did not take with them. Many of the students escaped without saving a particle, save what clothes they happened to have on. It is not exaggerating in the least to put the loss, in clothing, books and furniture, sustained by the students, at about $3,000. This amount was lost in sums varying from $5 to $225. Great praise is due to the Professors, and citizens of the village, and all those members of the College who did not suffer, for the kind assistance which they have so freely offered to those who have suffered. Most of the curiosities in the Museum of the Society of Inquiry were saved, though somewhat injured.

Death of Hon. Andrew Stevenson, of Virginia.

From the Charlottesville Advocate.

Hon. ANDREW STEVENSON died at Blenheim, his residence in Albemarle, on Sunday night last. His remains were yesterday interred in the Enniscorthy Burying-grounds. The death of Mr. STEVENSON was not unexpected. For many months his health has been gradually failing, and more recently a prostration of his entire nervous system, rendered the more painful by an injury last Fall to a nerve of his head, had prepared his friends to expect his dissolution at any moment. The immediate cause of his death was an attack of pneumonia, which in his then enfeebled condition baffled the skill of his distinguished physicians. Mr. STEVENSON was, we think, in the 74th year of his age at the time of his death.

There are now living few men of Virginia who have attained more distinguished positions than were won by Mr. STEVENSON. Commencing public life at an early age, he was a member of the Virginia Legislature in 1804, when he could scarcely have more than reached man's estate. After serving several sessions in the State Legislature, during which time he was honored with the position of Speaker of the House, he was elected to Congress from the Richmond District. The experience which Mr. STEVENSON gained as a parlismentarian whilst Speaker of the Virginia House of Delegates, and his position in the Virginia representation in Congress, quickly pointed him out as one of the leading men in Congress. Soon after entering Congress he was called to preside as Speaker over the House of Representatives, a place which he filled with distinguished ability. From Congress Mr. STEVENSON was sent as our Minister to the Court of St. James. While in England Mr. STEVENSON not only occupied a high position in the diplomatic circle, but, by the dignity of his character, splendid appearance and distinguished social accomplishments, won for himself many admiring friends amongst the distinguished men of that kingdom. Since Mr. STEVENSON's return to America, he has devoted all his time and talent to pursuits of agriculture and to the advancement of the interests of the University, of which institution he was rector at the time of his death, and has ever been one of its earliest and truest friends.

In the death of Mr. STEVENSON Virginia has lost one of her most distinguished sons, and Albemarle one of its best citizens. As a politician Mr. STEVENSON's name must be well-known to all intelligent readers; but it remains to us, who knew him as a friend and neighbor, to bear testimony to the fact that he possessed all of those noble qualities of heart and head which go to make up the character of a noble man. Peace to his ashes!

EXCITING SCENE IN A CAURCH.—A portion of the ceiling of the Asbury Methodist Episcopal Church, immediately back of the seats occupied by the choir, fell off on Sunday evening, as the congregation were about singing the first hymn, with a tremendous crash, and a scene of alarm and terror ensued which cannot easily be described. A general rush was made down the stairs by those seated in the galleries, while some persons shouted fire, murder, and used other terms to indicate alarm. The stairway was completely clogged, and it is reported that one or two persons fell and experienced some slight injuries. Rev. Mr. MASON called on all to calm their fears, that the danger was over, and there was no necessity for excitement, but the confusion was so great that he was not heard, or was at least unheeded, by three-fourths of those present. Order, however, was finally restored, but so great was the excitement that it was deemed best to close the exercises of the evening, and the congregation was accordingly dismissed. The snow had been forced under the roof by the recent storm, and melting loosened the mortar so as to produce the mischief.—*Wilmington (Del.) Rep.*

A NEW CONTINENTAL POSTAL TREATY.—The last arrival from England brings us private advices that the postal authorities of England and France have very recently agreed upon the terms of a new postal treaty or arrangement between the two Governments, the purport of which is to charge less English and French postage on letters carried from and to this country by the Cunard steamers than on those transported on the American ships. We are satisfied that such an arrangement has been entered into between those two Governments. What does it mean? What has given rise to it? By it the letters per Cunard line are reduced to 80 centimes or 8d. per single letter of ½ ounce or 7½ grammes to the American port. The tax hitherto has been 130 centimes or 13d. Per Collins line the tax is reduced from 80 centimes or 8d. to 50 centimes or 5d. to and from shipboard at British ports. Thus as the American tax is maintained at 21 cents per Collins line and 5 cents per Cunard, the total postage by the former line is to be 10 cents or 5d. more than per Cunard's.—*Washington Star.*

THE NEW NAVAL REFORM BILL.—We learn that the Secretary of the Navy has referred to the Attorney-General, for that functionary's opinion as to the proper construction to be

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 31, 1857.

The NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served in this City and vicinity for ONE SHILLING a week. Single Copies TWO CENTS. Mail subscribers SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES is published every Evening, (*Sundays Excepted.*) One edition will be issued at ONE and the other at THREE o'clock P. M. It will be sent by mail at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing nearly all the reading matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday, is mailed at THREE DOLLARS a year.

The WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed at TWO DOLLARS a year for single Copies. TWENTY-FIVE Copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, to one address.

The TIMES FOR EUROPE is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6 cents for single copies.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6 cents for single copies.

Terms, invariably cash in advance.

Publication Office, No. 128 Nassau-st., cor. of Beekman.

RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO., Publishers.

A Spanish-American Alliance.

The future of Spanish America is a problem in which the whole world is interested. With its immense resources, salubrious climate, rich soil, and unequaled river navigation, is it to lie forever neglected? Is its commerce to be forever fettered and imprisoned—its civilization to retrograde rather than advance? Look at Peru, with all its advantages of climate and natural wealth—are her people always to regard their country's prosperity with indifference? Chile is wiser in its generation; and, though far poorer than its sister republic, is less distracted by civil commotions, which, alone, are sufficient to destroy the reputation of any nation on earth. The credit of Chile, consequently, ranks high both in Europe and America. For the general stagnation that pervades Spanish America, many causes may be found, but the chief one lies in the absence of stability in its various Governments. They lack foundation, and topple down at the shout of a mob. They lack character and force sufficient to execute the laws rigorously, and to protect their own citizens in distant settlements. These defects are radical and may require years to remedy, but any move towards improvement should be looked upon with favor. As such we regard the new treaty lately entered into between Peru, Chile, and Ecuador. The document, which is a very important one, will be found in another column of this morning's TIMES.

This treaty establishes more than an alliance—it is a union between Peru, Chile, and Ecuador; with the door left open to such other Spanish American States as may choose to enter. From the fact that the preamble refers to the *common origin* of the citizens of the contracting States, and also to the *analogy of their institutions*, we infer that it is not intended to include Brazil. It is not improbable that this alliance was first suggested by the encroachments of that empire on the Amazonian Territories of Peru, and by her ambition to dictate to the Republics of the South. It may be, too, that exaggerated fears of American fillibusterism have had something to do with the defensive policy adopted in the treaty. But these are matters of minor importance. The main object of the alliance is to further the moral and material progress of the South American Republics—to develope their resources—and to open those vast regions to commerce and civilization.

By this new treaty, a Chilean merchant, for example, while dwelling in Peru, has full protection for himself and property;—his ships enjoy the same exemptions that are allowed to native vessels;—his merchandize is subject to no other taxation than is laid on native goods;—and in all his actions and movements, the liberty and privileges that belong to the native, are fully accorded to the stranger. In this treaty the extradition of criminals is provided for; the legal decisions in one State are held to be evidence in another, without any further formality; the diploma of a professional man in one State is considered good in any other; a uniform system of money and laws of customs is established; the extension of education is promised, and the abolition of privateering, as well as the principle that a neutral flag covers an enemy's merchandise, except such articles as are contraband of war, are severally recognized. In regard to the defensive clauses of the treaty, each State binds itself neither to cede nor alienate any portion of its territory; to regard hostile invasions, unauthorized by any recognized Government, as piratical; to respect the independence of its sister Republics, and to render all possible aid whenever called upon for assistance.

Such, in brief, are the principal features of the treaty lately signed by the representatives of Peru, Chili, and Ecuador. The defensive move, whether against Brazilian encroachments or American fillibusterism, is a prudent one, and the right of the Powers interested to make this provision for their safety cannot be gainsayed. In other respects, we see, in this new treaty, a prospect for the settlement and cultivation of vast fertile territories now lying waste and uninhabited; we see in it an attempt to advance education and develope the material resources of Spanish America, and if no further advantages were to be gained—no new fields of commerce to be opened—we should still, in the interest of civilization, indorse the movement and wish it success.

LETTER-WRITING ARTISTS.—Artists make very great mistakes, sometimes, in obtruding their private affairs before the public. As a general thing the public cares nothing about them. In fact, an artist is always an object of greater interest for being surrounded in a veil of mystery, and the public should never be permitted to look behind the scenes. Nobody is the happier for knowing that Norma refreshes herself with a mug of lager-bier before coming under the shade of her sacred oaks to sing *Casta Diva*. But the saddest of all the the mistakes that an artist can make is to inform the public that he is impelled by the necessities of a large, or a small, family to come before the footlights in the character of Romeo, and we do not want to be informed by the Juliet of the evening, beforehand, by a letter, that she undertakes the part to make provision for an idle husband. The mother of a large family, dependent upon her for food, is an object of commiseration, but her necessities will not be considered an excuse for singing out of tune, or with a cracked voice. Public performers and Presidential candidates should refrain from publishing letters about their personal affairs, and leave their friends and proselytes to act as go-betweens with themselves and the public.

How Doctors Disagree.

We copy in another part of this morning's paper two articles upon the course of the TIMES in regard to Congressional Corruption,—one from the *Christian Intelligencer* and the other from the *Independent*. Both are able, both honest, and both were written undoubtedly from the same point of view,—regard for the public good. But they reach exactly opposite conclusions,—one applauding the course of the TIMES as creditable to itself and useful to the country,—the other denouncing it with even more than theological rancor, as dishonoring to the Editor of the TIMES and to the journalism of the country. If we felt that the honor of either the TIMES or its Editor were in the keeping of the doctors of the *Independent*, we should feel a good deal more anxiety on account of its dogmatic discourtesy than at present weighs upon us. As yet, however, we feel perfectly competent to protect both, and shall endeavor furthermore to lighten as much as possible that share of the dishonor "the journalism of the country" is likely to suffer at our hands, which would fall upon the *Independent*.

The *Independent* censures the Editor of the TIMES upon two grounds, *first* for having published charges of corruption against Congress, and *secondly* for not having disclosed to the Committee of Investigation the sources of the information upon which those charges were based. Now we ask the attention of that journal to one or two points in connection with this matter:

1. If the charges were *true*, and *known* to be true, did the TIMES do right in publishing them? If the Editor of the TIMES knew that there was corruption in Congress,—that the public good was sacrificed to private gain,—that members expected, demanded and received *payment* in money or its equivalent, for aiding the passage of particular bills, did he do right in proclaiming that knowledge to the country, and calling upon Congress, on behalf of the people, to purge its halls of such disgrace? We presume the *Independent* will concede that it was highly important for the public welfare that such a fact, if *known* to exist, should be proclaimed. If not proclaimed, it certainly could not be remedied. To conceal it would be to give the crime impunity. If the Editor, therefore, *knew* of its existence, he would have been false to his duty as the conductor of a journal ostensibly watchful of the public good, if he had suppressed it. If from any fear of personal consequences, or any other motive of the same kind, he had forborne to expose and denounce such an abuse, he would have forfeited all confidence in his professional courage and integrity.

2. The next point is, *how can* an Editor know such a fact? What evidence should be sufficient to constitute knowledge, and lay the basis for an assertion of its existence? The *Independent* seems to hold that it must be precisely such evidence, in kind and degree, as would convict an individual of the offence charged, in a Court of Justice. The *Independent* says it "does not know why a man may publish specific and definite charges *against a branch of the National Legislature*, and not be held to *as strict* a responsibility as if he had preferred his charges against a *private individual*." That is, the *Independent* professes not to know why a man may allege corruption or misconduct as existing *in a public body*, or among a *class* of men, unless he has in support of his allegation, legal evidence sufficient to fasten it in a Court of law upon individual members of that class. One reason why he may do it, is that the law permits it,—drawing a broad and clear distinction between the two cases. And another is, that the ends of justice and the protection of society may require him to do it. He may do it on the same principle that a man may call out in a large audience, that there is a *thief* in the room,—although he may not be able to put his hand upon the man, or produce proof that would convict him. He does it for the general good,—partly that the audience may be on their guard, and partly that this fresh vigilance may detect the thief. Perhaps another illustration may better aid the comprehension of the *Independent*. When the Rev. Dr. BACON or the Rev. Dr. THOMPSON denounces from the pulpit the sin of avarice, or of fraud, or of profanity, or of profligacy, as prevailing among merchants, or lawyers, or young men, or in the community at large, he does not expect to be called on to designate the *individuals* who are guilty of these offences, and to produce legal evidence of their guilt. He *knows* that the allegation is true,—and that his duty as a preacher demands that he should expose and denounce the sin. And he does not need detailed and specific knowledge of the time, place and circumstance, of particular acts, as a basis of the conviction upon which he proceeds. He may have information of such specific acts,—or merely of the general prevalence of the offence denounced; and if it comes to him in a reliable shape, and from trustworthy sources, he is perfectly justified, legally and morally, in making it the basis of his action. The "class" may feel aggrieved:—innocent individuals may feel injured:—clamor from all quarters may assail him and asperse his motives;—but he knows that he has only done his duty, and that *the result* will vindicate his act. The *Independent* can have no difficulty, we presume, in knowing why a clergyman may thus "publish specific and definite charges" against a body or a class of men, without "being held to as strict a responsibility as if he had preferred his charges against a private individual." And we, certainly, do *not* know why a Clergyman should have a larger license, or why his duty should require more freedom, in this respect, than that of an Editor.

3. The *Independent* thinks the Editor of the TIMES had no right to publish such charges without "disclosing the evidence on which they were founded." Perhaps the statement of one or two matters of fact may correct some of its erroneous impressions on this point. *The Editor of the* TIMES *has never been called on to disclose that evidence.* He was asked by the Committee upon what his charges were based. He replied, upon reliable *information*. He was asked if he could give the names of any persons who had asserted *to him*, that they had *personal knowledge* that would convict individual members of Congress of corruption. He replied that he *could not*—that his information was at second-hand, and, though perfectly conclusive upon his own judgment, would be utterly useless and inadmissible in a court of law or before a Committee acting under technical rules in this regard. This was the substance of the whole inquiry. He did not refuse to disclose anything which the Committee claimed the right to know. He *did* say that he could not give the names of his informants, or of individual members whom they had implicated; and one of the Committee replied that this was not desired, and that if he had proceeded so to do, he would have been *stopped*. The Committee wanted only *legal* evidence. The *Independent* is a good deal more exacting, therefore, than the Committee. It seems to suppose that the Editor of the TIMES was upon trial, and that he was required to vindicate his own conduct or evade responsibility for it, by giving the names of men upon whose information he had acted. The *Independent* would do well to bear in mind the fact, that nowhere has his conduct been impugned,—that neither in the Senate, nor the House, nor in the Press, nor in the community at large, *has any man even professed to believe that his charges were untrue.*

4. The *Independent* says that the editor of the TIMES gives the public no means of judging whether his charges were just, or "only the result of prejudice and misinformation—nay, whether his conviction of their truth is *real and honest*, or only *pretended and malicious*." Without any undue assumption, we venture to say, in reply to this, that we see no necessity for any argument or evidence upon that point. If the general character and conduct of the TIMES and its Editor are not sufficient to create the presumption of honesty and sincerity, in the course pursued, they must submit to such suspicions and inuendoes as the *Independent* sees fit to indulge. But of ultimate damage and "dishonor," even from them, we entertain no fear. The result will either vindicate our course, or afford us the means of amending it. Congress has seen fit to order an investigation into the facts alleged. That investigation will either show that the allegations of the TIMES were founded in truth, and thus vindicate the TIMES in having made them, or it will afford us grounds for believing them unjust and for acting upon that belief. We are quite content to await the issue; and without designing to dictate any course for others, we venture the suggestion that the *Independent* might well afford to do the same.

The Revolution in Peru.

Judging by the last accounts received from Peru, it may be thought that the revolution is sweeping all before it, and that ere another month elapses, VIVANCO will be President of that Republic. There are, however, two important points to be considered before forming an opinion on the subject;—the character of the man whose overthrow is sought, and the character of the people by whom the work is to be effected.

CASTILLA himself is a revolutionary chief. Sprung from the people, he has raised himself to the highest office in the country by his courage, perseverance and industry. His strict integrity and economical habits pointed him out as the most proper man to succeed ECHENIQUE, through whose wanton extravagance the exchequer was emptied and a debt incurred of some sixty millions. His capacities as a general—by means of which the political disputes in South American republics are chiefly settled—were then considered unequaled, and his energy and determination stand out in bold relief against the national listlessness of his countrymen. When CASTILLA first declared against ECHENIQUE, he was almost alone. It was only after eighteen months' hard labor that he succeeded in raising an army that could compete with the President's well fed and well armed troops. Throughout the whole campaign—during his long sojourn at the south, where the revolution was first engendered—until the final defeat of the Government forces at Palma, the man's character for ability and determination was fully demonstrated. His popularity then was enormous, and under such a leader, and with serious grievances to redress, it is not surprising that the revolution was completely successful. The case at present is wholly different. In the pronunciamentos and documents put forth by the Revolutionists, we have yet to see the first sound reason for CASTILLA's overthrow. VIVANCO, it is true, issued a proclamation protesting that the President had stopped the payment of foreign bonds; but he might have added, in explanation, that this was done solely to detect fraudulent bonds which were in existence to the amount of many millions; that this was the only way to relieve the people from such an imposition; and that directly the Committee had reported, payment of the State's legitimate debts would be made to the last cent. The whole course of CASTILLA's political career precludes the idea of his intention to repudiate, and there can be no question but that the credit of the Republic never stood higher than it does under his administration. He *is*, in every sense, an economical man, and, with an overflowing exchequer, he is capable of making and, we doubt not, will make a stubborn resistance to this movement, which only has for its object the division of the spoils. Unfortunhtely for Peru, her immense revenue from the Guano Islands holds out the most dazzling prospects to the avaricious. Hence the frequency of revolutions, which injure the credit of a State that should stand higher than any of the Spanish-American Republics.

A revolution in Peru is always decided at the Capital, and as Lima and the important provinces of Cuzco and Tacna still remain faithful to CASTILLA, we see no reason to regard his overthrow as a probable event. The popularity of VIVANCO at the South may be great, but we are not authorized to believe that the movement there will extend beyond its present limits. The Peruvians are an indolent people, and averse to bloodshed. In the last revolution, when the whole country was aroused, and when grievous wrongs were to be avenged, two years elapsed before the issue could be decided at the sword's point. In the last memorable battle, Americans, who were present, are described as having witnessed the combat while standing *between* the two armies. In point of fact, the Peruvian soldiers never come to close quarters, and always fire with eyes shut and heads averted. Sometimes, a few are wounded; but a man is seldom killed outright in the most fiercely-contested field. Such are the people with whom CASTILLA has to deal. With ample funds at his command, and great popularity in Lima, his position is still secure, unless he injures it himself by some imprudent act. This is not likely. Until now his Government has been conducted with ability and integrity, and it has doubtless given stability to the credit of the country. This fact, more than all others, will insure for CASTILLA the support of the commercial classes, and of all those who have a property interest at stake. His opponents, on the other hand, are chiefly composed of those restless individuals who are always looking for a change in which they have nothing to lose and everything to gain.

Taking these facts into consideration, we have renson to believe that the importance and extent of the present movement under VIVANCO have been exaggerated. In time—after, probably, a year's labor and incessant agitation—it might so happen that the Revolution, having assumed proportions of greater magnitude than it now possesses, will effect the overthrow of CASTILLA. But this supposition is not, at present, warranted by the premises. Nor is VIVANCO a man for the emergency. He lacks force of character, and, in this respect, compares most unfavorably with his rival. ECHENIQUE is much more capable of heading an insurrection; but we are not advised that he has yet interfered in the disturbances. It is doubtful, too, whether his popularity can recover from the shock it received only two years since, when *vi et armis*, he was divested of Presidential honors. On the whole, the chances are that CASTILLA will withstand the shock, and that by determined, stubborn resistance, if by no more summary method, he will disarm the present opposition of its power.

Eulogies of the Dead.

There are but few species of affectation with which we are not tolerably familiar, but, we confess, the display of the commodity which has been called forth by the death of Mr. PRESTON BROOKS quite surpasses anything which our experience has in store. The moral rebuke administered yesterday by one of our cotemporaries to Mr. SAVAGE, for his funeral oration in the House of Representatives, can only be equaled in this point of view by the decorous silence of the deceased gentleman's friends and admirers. The pious wrath of the *Tribune*, and the respect for the *convenances* displayed on this touching occasion by Southern cavaliers, widely different as they are in origin, present a most striking similarity in the profundity of their humbug. The principle which both have laid down for the guidance of *post-mortem* eulogists would thoroughly astonish BOSSUET or MASILLON. Mankind has, ever since the days of HOMER, considered it the first duty of those who take upon themselves to pay tributes to departed worth, to lavish all their rhetoric upon those qualities and achievements by which the deceased had won the applause or esteem of his fellows. To wax eloquent over CÆSAR's grave, and make no mention of his soldiership; to walk behind HOWARD's hearse, and avoid with studious delicacy all reference to his untiring philanthropy, would in any clime or any age be considered, if we mistake not, either great heartlessness or great folly. PRESTON BROOKS performed faithfully and well, at the bidding of his party, an act which he looked upon as a religious duty, and which his friends and constituents hailed with the most frantic demonstrations of delighted applause. The sovereign State which he represents, showered upon him, in reward, the greatest honors which a free people can bestow upon a successful champion of invaded rights or insulted dignity. They left nothing undone to convince the world that he had not simply executed their wishes, but executed them in a manner calling for the highest commendation. Judging from their mode of expressing their approbation, no American ever deserved better of his country than the man whose death they were two days ago called upon to mourn. Mr. SAVAGE, with a manliness and consistency which we think does him the greatest credit, rose, and in splendid contrast to the ungrateful silence of BROOKS' other friends, solemnly committed the memory of his departed colleague to the reverential keeping of posterity. He dwelt, in terms worthy of the occasion, upon the only exploit which has rescued the name of P. S. BROOKS, of South Carolina, from obscurity, and the only one which gives him the smallest claim to be mentioned beyond his own little circle of admirers, for two days after his untimely disappearance. It was an office which the ablest of Southern Statesmen ought to have felt it at once a duty and a privilege to perform. The conduct of the remainder of the "chivalry," in making it a point of honor to avoid all reference, one day after BROOKS' death, to the very thing which six months previously had caused them to deify him, is one of the most singular manifestations of scurvy ingratitude to which the world has been treated since the days of Brutus. The unfortunate SAVAGE, after performing the most graceful act which one gentleman can perform over the grave of another, finds himself, we doubt not, to his own unutterable astonishment, assailed by the North for his effrontery, and by the South for his indelicacy.

There is a moral in all this which we feel it to be our bounden duty to point out. It conveys a solemn and affecting warning to all simple-minded bullies to do all their bullying on their own private account. We implore Southern gentlemen to feel assured that when a man cracks skulls, he must seek his reward in the approving voice of his own conscience. Let the bruises or fractures he inflicts be ever so complete or so dexterous, he who trusts to the fickle multitude for a deep and lasting appreciation of his conduct, will find, when too late, that he has been reposing on a broken reed.

A PERSONAL EXPLANATION.—We publish in another page a long letter from Mr. SIMONTON, our Washington correspondent, in reply to strictures that have been made in various quarters upon the course he has deemed it his duty to pursue in regard to the matters now before the Committee of Investigation. Mr. SIMONTON is very naturally sensitive to these comments, especially those of them which question the integrity as well as the prudence of his action. We see no necessity at present of doing anything more than to ask for his statement the candid attention of those who are interested in the subject. We are confident that the result of the pending inquiry will fully vindicate his course.

KANSAS AID COMMITTEES.—Our readers are probably aware that a collision has for some time existed between certain officers of the *National* Committee for collecting aid for Kansas, and the *Central* Committee appointed by the People of the Territory. The difference has related mainly to the mode of disbursing the money, provisions, &c., that were collected.

In another part of this morning's paper, we publish a letter from two of the General Committee, stating the grounds of complaint, and presenting sundry matters connected with the management of the Kansas Fund, in which all who have contributed to it will be interested.

Questions of Quarantine.

The new Governor of New-Jersey takes, in his inaugural, high, patriotic ground against the establishment of Quarantine at Sandy Hook. He says:

"It is sufficient at this time to say that *the pride and dignity of New-Jersey would never allow her to consent that any portion of her territory should be used for such a purpose by another State.* To New-York inures the advantages of an extended commerce, and *she must be content to abide by whatever evils follow in its train.* She ought not to desire to impose these latter upon a sister State."

Some observation of Doctor NEWELL's course, while in Congress, had led us to expect better things of him as Governor. We own to a feeling of surprise and disappointment at this inexcusable yielding to vulgar prejudice; the more so as, in his representative capacity, Doctor NEWELL had been peculiarly active in advocating those provisions for the saving of life on the coast, which inured certainly far more to the advantage of New-York shipping and the New-York mercantile interest than the mere location of a Quarantine here or there could by any possibility do. The same humane considerations operative in that case should be quite as active in the present. The difference must be owing to the influence of that unaccountable popular jealousy, which dictates a refusal of the very reasonable request of New-York.

With regard to the curt *ad captandum* logic with which GOV. NEWELL sustains his perverse attitude, we can only wonder that no judicious friend recommended that so much at least of the paragraph should have been expunged. New-York is but a partner in the advantages of the trade flowing into her great seaport; advantages shared equally by citizens of other States, and of no State more extensively than New-Jersey. Proximity to such a market is as valuable to the citizen of Hudson County as to the citizen of Kings. East Jersey is peopled with merchants, traders, and mechanics, whose business lies in this City, or who have here realized a competence upon which to retire, and support the dignity of country gentlemen under the milder taxation of our neighbor. The towns of that portion of the State are but the suburbs of this City; their shops and people manufacture for our trade; the farmers and gardeners around them bring their agricultural products to this market. It is so under the Governor's own observation, in Monmouth County, where he resides, and where the whole population is dependent upon New-York for that wealth and prosperity they are reputed to enjoy in more than ordinary exuberance. All these classes are as thoroughly interested in the question of quarantine as any merchant of New-York, and that on the same side, and to quite the same extent. The effort, indeed, to remove the station further from the City did not originate with the mercantile interest; nor is that interest to be especially benefited by the measure. The shopkeeper, the mechanic, the laborer; the residents of adjoining cities, whether they are daily transacting business here, or residing within the reach of contagion should it obtain footing in our midst, are as profoundly interested in the subject as the largest shipping merchant of South-street. It must have been a very careless examination of the question which led Gov. NEWELL to fancy that if, through the presence of Quarantine at Staten Island, Yellow Fever should find admission to our City, we should have a monopoly of the mischief it should inflict upon trade and intercourse; the Doctor, if not the Governor, should know that the infection cannot be restricted to political lines; and that in the prostration of business, consequent upon an epidemic, Jerseymen would suffer as profoundly as New-Yorkers.

We must do New-York the justice to say, that it bears far more than its proportion of the evils incident to the commerce of the port. What, with the immense influx of emigration, and pauperism, poured daily upon our streets; and the fact that we support a costly establishment, for the sole purpose of sending such as have means directly to the provinces, New-Jersey and elsewhere, that they may spend them there; while the paupers are reserved for our own liberal charities; what, with the other fact, that thousands of citizens of New-Jersey, wielding millions of capital, have hitherto enjoyed all the advantages of conducting business in our midst, without contributing a dollar to those charities, or submitting to any of the taxation that has fallen upon our own merchants, in consequence of the very evils the Governor refers to; our citizens have abundant reason to complain of the apportionment of their commercial burdens. In thus inviting attention, by his injudicious and inapposite allusion to such inequalities, it is not impossible that Gov. NEWELL may provoke measures of rectification, which will furnish citizens of New-Jersey with a substantial grievance, in the place of one with no better foundation than the Sands of the Hook.

THE LEGISLATURE.—A petition was presented in the Senate yesterday for the amendment of the Pilot law, so as to raise the fees of pilots, and making it a misdemeanor for any other than the New-York and New-Jersey pilots to take charge of any vessel coming in by way of Sandy Hook. A bill was introduced to amend the Charter of this City in accordance with the plan approved by Mayor WOOD and the Common Council. The Supply bill of 1856 was passed, after material amendments, one of which restores the appropriation for the expenses of the suit of Judge DAVIES against Judge COWLES.

In the Assembly, a bill was introduced with a view to settle the difficulties between the Union Ferry Company and the public, to regulate the ferries between this City and Brooklyn, and to limit their profits. It is to be hoped that speedy action will be taken on the bill in order that all parties may have a definitive understanding of their rights. A great variety of business was transacted, of which full details will be found in our Albany letter.

CONGRESS.—No business of public interest was transacted in either House yesterday.

THE HERALD PUZZLED AGAIN.—Our neighbor of the *Herald* is befogged again. He cannot understand how Miss HERON has succeeded, as an actress, in this City, without the *Herald's* help, or how another *débutante* has failed, with it. The facts are, nevertheless, beyond dispute. The *Herald* tries to clear its vision by conjecturing motives for the praise which the City journals generally have bestowed upon Miss HERON, and thus disposes of the TIMES:

"It is a delicate matter to judge as to motives; but as several hypotheses are raised, we give them for what they are worth. Wallack's claqueur of the Times—a clever fellow, who understands all kinds of human nature, and, it is said, has heard something of the *oyster-house* style of criticism so much in vogue in the days of the old Astor-place Opera House. It is also said that WESLEY & Co., the stock gamblers in Wall-street, who own the TIMES, *are partners in the theatre*, which accounts for a large quantity of the milk in the cocoa-nut."

We don't see why the *Herald* should affect the slightest delicacy in "judging as to motives." It must have become pretty well hardened to such delicate matters, by this time, and its judgments are generally just about as accurate as they are in this case.

Both statements contained in the above extract are pure fabrications. The lessee of WALLACK's Theatre is *not* an *attaché* of the TIMES, nor has anything more to do with this paper than any gentleman in the City. Nor are WESLEY & Co. "partners in the theatre," or concerned in it, or its affairs, in any shape whatever. The *Herald's* "milk" is, therefore, sour.

Academy of Music.

"Lucia di Lammermoor" was repeated night, to a house scarcely inferior to that which ed Mme. DE WILHORST, on the occasion of her Wednesday night. The success achieved on the casion was, we believe, destined to be permanent, spite of the proverbial coldness of our audience would be difficult to find a public more mindful ial and liberal towards its favorites. There are to be sure, who attain the necessary eminence, all that lavish enthusiasm can bestow is theirs. Mme. DE WILHORST is the especial pet of the moment; she has drifted from the drawing-room to the stage, and people are as glad to meet her there as though she had escaped some dire shipwreck on a dismal shore. Let us hope she will not mistake the kindly feeling which prompts this warm recognition. We have now only to do with the *artiste;* her friends are apt to remember the accomplished *belle*, forgetting that since Wednesday she no longer belongs to privileged circles, but to a great, clamorous and uncompromising public.

The performance of last night assures us that Mme. WILHORST possesses the pure art-instinct. During the second act, and part of the third, there were instances when a better-trained voice would have become involved, but Mme. WILHORST's tact and musical instinct saved her. The fresh, elastic quality of her voice responds to the quick promptings of her will, and she can execute with ease and clearness what would greatly bother many experienced artists. In most of the principal pieces of the opera she is perfectly at home, having in all probability studied them years ago. Where she is deficient is in the connecting links—the *ensemble* and the recitatives. There was a noticeable improvement in these respects last night, and we are sure that the judgment and ambition of Mme. WILHORST will soon enable her to surmount minor difficulties of this kind. Every allowance is to be made for the short time in which she has studied this *rôle*. We feel more at ease, after last night's performance, concerning the justness of our first impressions. If Mme. WILHORST is not beguiled from the hard work and intense application of an artist's career, by the injudicious rapture of her friends, she will in a very short time become a worthy exponent of the art she has adopted. As it is, she is worthy of the patronage of the public; for with one or two illustrious exceptions, she is the best *Lucia* we have had on the stage for some years. It is true that she is not accustomed to stage business, but she knows how to behave like a lady—and that is something which the best actresses sometimes fail to do.

Signor TIBERINI improves on acquaintance. He sang very well last night, although suffering from a severe cold; also Signor MORELLI. The orchestra and chorus were excellent.

☞ Farmers should be careful not to have bleeding chaps or cracks or fresh wounds on their hands when they are handling guano. Several cases of poisoning from this means are recorded.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, Jan. 31.

I.—ELEANOR HAZLETON; or, THE HOPE OF WOMAN. Chapter XII. By CAROLINE CHESEBRO'. Written expressly for the WEEKLY TIMES.
II.—LITERARY GOSSIP FROM ABROAD.
III.—LETTERS FROM THE MEDITERRANEAN.
IV.—VERY INTERESTING DETAILS OF THE CHINA NEWS—Our Special Correspondence.
V.—NICARAGUAN NEWS.
VI.—THE WEEK'S SUMMARIES OF NEWS—Foreign, Domestic, City and Commercial.
VII.—CONGRESS—Passage of the Bill to Compel Witnesses to Answer—Important Debates.
VIII.—EDITORIAL ARTICLES—Kansas Affairs—Message of Gov. Geary—Garroting the Press—American Ambassador at Pekin—Shall we repeal the Sugar Tax—Death of Col. Brooks—The China News—Gen. Walker's Position.
IX.—AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

THE WEEKLY TIMES is sent to subscribers by Mail or Express, at the following rates per annum:

One Copy, one year, for..... $2
Five Copies, one year, for..... 8
Twenty-Five Copies, one year, for..... 20

Each package must in every case be *sent to one name and address*. Any Postmaster, clerk, or other person, who may send us TEN or more subscribers on the above terms, and who will receive the package for distribution among the subscribers, *shall receive an extra copy*. Additions may at any time be made to Clubs by the party in whose name the Club stands, and on terms of first remittance.

Postage on the WEEKLY TIMES is:
To Canada, payable in advance..... 26 cents a year.
Within the State..... 26 cents a year.
Within the United States..... 26 cents a year.

The NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published twice a week, and containing all the reading matter of the Daily, is sent to Subscribers at the rate of THREE DOLLARS per annum. Two Copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Payment in all cases is required invariably in advance; and no papers will ever be sent until the receipt of the money.

All letters inclosing money, or on business of any kind with the office, to be addressed to the Publishers.

RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO.,
No. 138 Nassau-st., New-York.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA, &c.—HYATT'S LIFE Balsam is the most certain remedy for the worst cases of these, and all diseases arising from great impurity of the blood. It cured Mr. John McCarty, No. 66 Avenue D, of severe inflammatory rheumatism, asthma, bronchitis, and kidney complaint, after he had been confined to his house most of two years, and his life despaired of. It cured a lady in the family of F. W. Gilley, Esq., (of the Bowery Dry Goods Store, No. 136,) a terrible case of scrofulous ulceration of nine years' standing, after the case had been treated and abandoned by some of our most eminent physicians. Principal office No. 205 Greenwich. 75 cents per bottle. For sale by druggists, and by Mrs. Hayes, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—THE TIME has arrived to prepare for the Spring and Summer trade. He who buys a Sewing Machine now will have a great advantage over him who purchases after the hurry for work comes on. The fact that Singer's Machines and no other will answer for making clothing, shoe-fittings and general work, is well understood. I. M. Singer & Co.'s *Gazette* is just published, and is full of information about Sewing Machines. Copies sent gratis to all who apply.

I. M. SINGER & CO.
No. 323 Broadway, New-York.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEE.—The best in the world; the only reliable Hair Dye known, perfect and instantaneous; harmless and beautiful in its results. Applied in twelve private rooms. BATCHELOR'S WIGS surpass all; their new improvements satisfy the interested that BATCHELOR'S are permanent. Avoid the ridicule attached to bad dyes and unsightly wigs. The largest and best stock always at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE.
The only Salamander Safe made, and
THE BEST FIRE-PROOF SAFE IN THE WORLD.
Warranted free from dampness, and secured with Wilder's Patent Powder and Burglar Proof Lock.
Depot, No. 192 Water-st., near Wall, New-York.
B. G. WILDER & CO., Patentees and Manufacturers.

"WE WOULD CALL ATTENTION TO 'BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.' We have found them efficacious in allaying Irritation in the Throat and Bronchia, and would commend them to the attention of Public Speakers, and others troubled with affections of the throat. They are also an excellent remedy for hoarseness resulting from cold." Sold by all Druggists.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBERT M. PATRICK is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated Safes and patent Powder-proof Defiance Locks and Cross-bars. Depot No. 189 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

UNION INDIA-RUBBER COMPANY STOCK FOR sale cheap by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 4 Broad-st.

MANHATTAN OIL COMPANY'S STOCK—FOR sale cheap by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 4 Broad-st.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.'S EXPRESS STOCK FOR sale cheap by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 4 Broad-st.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ [illegible] Consumption, or [illegible] so much? Try HOMEOPATHY COD LIVER OIL; it throws the cough, [illegible] night sweats, and imparts strength to the body. Use none without FREDERICK V. RUSHTON'S name in full on each label. No. 10 Astor House, corner of Barclay-st., and No. 417 Broadway, corner Canal-st., are the depots for RUSHTON'S OIL.

☞ **To Prevent Chapped Hands**—HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.'S BALSAMIC GLYCERINE LOTION will be found a most agreeable and effectual preparation. To cure chapped hands, &c.—HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.'S COMPOUND CAMPHOR ICE, with GLYCERINE, will usually prove an infallible remedy.
Prepared and sold by HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.,
Nos. 165, 273, 511 and 756 Broadway.

☞ **For Coughs, Colds, &c., &c.**—HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.'S COMPOUND LIVERWORT PASTE, and H., C. & CO.'S WILD CHERRY LOZENGES—both preparations are very efficacious, and at the same time pleasant to the taste; they are used and recommended by physicians. Prepared only by
HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., Chemists and Druggists,
Nos. 165, 273, 511 and 756 Broadway

☞ **Pure Genuine Cod Liver Oil.**—HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.'S GENUINE COD LIVER OIL is warranted pure, and made from Fresh Livers—it is no quack medicine, but is recommended as the most reliable cure for CONSUMPTION and SCROFULA.
HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.,
Chemists and Druggists, 165, 273, 511, and 756 Broadway.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE DEPARTMENT.

☞ **The undersigned**, on behalf of the friends of HENRY H. HOWARD, beg leave to submit to you the inclosed circular, as a specimen of the means used by the friends of Mr. ALFRED CARSON to defeat the election of the former for Chief Engineer. It will be seen that they purport to be a Preamble and Resolutions adopted somewhere and by somebody, but where and by whom does not appear. The signers to the circular, however, have virtually indorsed them, and must therefore be held responsible for the base, nefarious and unmitigated falsehoods which it contains. The undersigned have better opportunities than Mr. HOWARD'S enemies of knowing what means have been used to promote his election, and they unhesitatingly say that nothing has been done by the friends of Mr. HOWARD which will not challenge the severest scrutiny. They deprecate, as much as any one, the introduction of politics into the Fire Department, and the cry that the friends of Mr HOWARD have resorted to them has only been got up by his opponents to cover their own infamy. So far as we are personally concerned, those who know us know also that, with perhaps one exception, we are politically opposed to Mr. HOWARD, and their charge therefore fails to the ground.

Mr. HOWARD is placed before the Firemen solely upon his own merits. We defy any man, in a time, of his own knowledge, the first act of Mr. HOWARD which in any way reflects discredit upon him. On the contrary, his whole course since he has been before the public and the firemen, redounds to his honor, and points to him as the upright, honest and honorable man. We do not wish to decry Mr. CARSON to elevate Mr. HOWARD; we leave such tactics to the friends of the former. We simply ask firemen to judge both men by their *lives* and *acts*, and to decide accordingly whom they will have for their next Chief Engineer.

New-York, Jan. 29, 1857.
MICHAEL EICHELLS, Ex-Assistant Engineer.
JOHN A. CREIGIER, Assistant Engineer.
NOAH L. FARNHAM, Assistant Engineer.
TIMOTHY L. WEST, Assistant Engineer.
EDWARD W. JACOBS, Assistant Engineer.
JOHN DECKER, Assistant Engineer.
JAMES F. WENMAN, Assistant Engineer.
CHAS. McDOUGALL, Engine Co. No. 38.
JOHN S. BELCHER, Hydrant Co. No. 2.
ROBERT C. BROWN, Engine Co. No. 8.
WILLIAM A. WOODHULL, Hose Co. No. 36.
WILLIAM THOMPSON, Hose Co. No. 53.
L. CARMEL A. L. Co. No. 12.
DANIEL STANSBURY, Engine Co. No. 28.
WM. G. WARD, Hose Co. No. 38
EDWARD P. MORRIS, Hose Co. No. 7.
WM. H. CHARLOCK, Engine Co. No. 19.
WM. H. WICKHAM, H. & L. Co. No. 15.
JAMES DONOHUE, Engine Co. No. 30.
DEFOREST W. KNEVELS, Engine Co. No. 2.
S. V. W. JONES, Hose Co. No. 40.

CIRCULAR.

To our Brethren of the Fire Department.

Whereas, it has become known to us, the Undersigned, that those opposed to the reelection of Mr. ALFRED CARSON to the office of Chief Engineer, are dragging *political influence* into the contest; and bringing them to bear to secure the votes of many of those who could not be influenced by any other means than the fear of losing their daily bread, and consequent distress and privation to their families, to vote against Mr. Carson:

And whereas, the undersigned and a large majority of the members of the New-York Fire Department, are utterly opposed to *the admixture of political and other outside influences*, in Fire Department affairs, therefore

Resolved, That it is with feelings of the most unmitigated disgust, that we learn that Mr. Carson's opponents are endeavoring by *promising position* in the Custom-House, Navy-Yard, Post-Office, County Clerk's, Mayor's and Tax Receiver's offices to some; and by threatening the speedy decapitation and removal from office of others, *in order to secure their votes* against him at the coming election.

Resolved, That while we deprecate the idea that the Firemen can be *bought or sold*, by any *clique of political wire pullers*, we cannot but regard this attempt to do so, as being *too base* and *despicable* to emanate from any party having the true and best interest of the Department at heart.

Resolved, That while we have every confidence in his success, and in the manner in which the members of the Department will vindicate their abhorrence of *political intrigue*, we deem it just to our Brother Firemen, to make the above exposition of the *latest* method used to defeat Mr. Carson.

In addition to the above, it is only necessary for us (and we conceive it to be our duty) to call upon the members of the Department generally, to reflect calmly, and to use their own good judgment in voting for Chief Engineer at the coming Election: and to exhort them to have mainly in view the preservation of our noble institution, as wholly beyond the reach, and independent of the intrigues and influence of political speculators, now being brought to bear in Fire Department affairs.

SIGNED:
PETER N. CORNELL, Assistant Engineer.
WM. T. MAWBREY, Assistant Engineer.
H. P. McGOWN, Foreman Engine Co. No. 49.
SAM'L CHESHIRE, Foreman Engine Co. No. 7.
JAS. MILWARD, Jr., Foreman Hose Co. No. 46.
WM. E. BERRIAN, Ex-Foreman H. & L. Co. No. 3.
WM. P. DANIELS, Foreman Engine Co. No. 50.
W. W. ADAMS, Assistant Foreman Hose Co. No. 19.
JOHN K. EVANS, Foreman H. & L. Co. No. 6.
ELISHA KINGSLAND, Assistant Engineer.
G. JOSEPH EUGH, Assistant Engineer.
RICHARD JACKSON, Foreman Engine Co No. 26.
THOMAS WILDING, Foreman H. & L. Co. No. 4.
WILLIAM C. LYONS, Foreman Engine Co. No. 5.
JAMES G. SWEENY, Foreman Hose Co. No. 26.
J. H. HOFFMAN, Ex-Foreman Engine Co. No. 10.
A. O. ALLCOCK, of Hook and Ladder Co. No. 10.
AUG. HURD, Ex-Foreman Hose Co. No. 28.
Ex. Com. of the Firemen's Convention.

JAN. 26, 1857.

SNOW ☞ **The Great Snow-Storm Has** blocked up an immense amount of freight on the Railroads, and among other things several tons of superior paper made expressly for the *February* number of the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, so that that number will be delayed three or four days after the beginning of the month; but it will be out and *mailed* before Feb. 10, and a rich number it SNOW will be, full of instructive articles, original cuts, &c., &c. Thousands upon thousands of new subscribers are coming in, all of whom are supplied with the January number at once, and the number being stereotyped, all that come can begin with this number, which SNOW commences Vol. XVI. Send along your name and address with *one dollar*, if you want the *best* practical journal on SOIL CULTURE ever published.

SNOW N. B.—*Every subscriber to the* AGRICULTURIST, *old or new, wishing to try the* New Chinese Sugar Cane, *will be supplied* SNOW *with 250 perfect seeds, on sending a readydirected, post-paid (3 cent) envelope, to mail them in.*
ORANGE JUDD,
Publisher and Proprietor,
No. 191 Water-st., New-York.

☞ **Cure of Diseased Liver.**—HONESDALE Co., Penn., Jan. 10, 1850.—Mr. SETH W. FOWLE—*Sir:* You are at liberty to use the following statement for the benefit of the afflicted:

I was attacked with the Liver Complaint, which apparently brought me to the brink of the grave. During my sickness I was attended by three physicians in our place, but received no help. I also tried the various remedies recommended for such complaints, but they afforded me no relief. As a last resort, I was persuaded to try Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, and by using four bottles I was restored to better health than I have enjoyed before for ten years. This statement may be relied upon as strictly true. BETSEY PERRIN

The above certificate was given in the presence of Dr. A. STROUD, of Honesdale, who is well known in this vicinity as a successful practitioner.

None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

☞ **Dr. Hawks' Lectures on the Ethnology of America.**—The first lecture of the course will be delivered at Hope Chapel, in Broadway, on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 2, at 7½ o'clock. Tickets to the course of three lectures $2, to be had at the following places: The Astor-House; WILEY & HALSTED, No. 351 Broadway; G. S. FRANCIS & Co., No. 554 Broadway; T. J. CROWEN, No. 699 Broadway; EWEN McINTYRE, No. 393 Broadway; THOMAS N. STANFORD, No. 387 Broadway.

☞ **Dr. Valk's Health Restorer**, (a purely vegetable compound), which will remove the Scarlet or any other fever, if administered according to directions, entirely, within three days.)
Can be had of
MAGONIGLE & CO.,
No. 141 Grand-st.,
near Broadway.

☞ **The Incomparable Pen.**—PRINCE'S IMPROVED PROTEAN FOUNTAIN PEN, Patented Jan. 23, and Dec. 26, 1855. Durable, beautiful and useful—the labor-saving pen—with the many portable styles on hand. We have just introduced an approved style, for bankers and accountants. Pencils and other hard rubber goods sold at the Depôt, No. 290 Broadway, corner Reade-st.

MEDICINE WITHOUT PAY.

☞ **I will present one box of my Magnetic Salve** to any respectable patient who will call and receive it. For Burns, Chilblains, Scrofula, and Salt Rheum, unanswered. S. B. SMITH, Electro-Magnetist, No. 77 Canal-st., between Broadway and Church-st.

☞ **Westminster Chapel—South Brooklyn**—Rev. HUGH SMITH CARPENTER, of Portland, will preach in this Chapel, corner of 1st-place and Clinton-st., TOMORROW, Feb. 1, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. The public are invited to be present.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Have you the Rheumatism?**—Dr. TERRY'S MIRACULOUS LINIMENT has never failed to cure in every application. Suffer no longer, but procure it immediately of MAGONIGLE & CO.,
No. 141 Grand-st., near Broadway.

☞ **Post-Office Notice.**—The mails for Europe, per U. S. steamer ATLANTIC, will close at this office on SATURDAY, Jan. 31, at 10½ o'clock A. M.
ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

☞ **First Baptist Church**, corner Broome and Elizabeth sts. Rev. Dr. KINGAID, recently arrived from Burmah, will preach at 10½ A. M.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ **The Thirty-fifth Anniversary** of Sunday School No. 41 connected with the Market-st. Church, (postponed 18th inst. on account of the storm,) will be celebrated TO-MORROW EVENING, Feb. 1. Exercises to commence at 7 o'clock. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. Dr. FERRIS, of this City; Rev. W. HOGARTH of Brooklyn, and by the Pastor, Rev. T. L. CUYLER.

☞ **Second Reformed Presbyterian Church** in Mulbery-st., between Grand and Broome sts. Preaching TO-MORROW MORNING and AFTERNOON by the Rev. SPENCER L. FINNEY, Pastor.

HUGH SMALL, Esq., of Ballymoney, Ireland, will, in the evening, at 7½ o'clock, address the Monthly Missionary Concert in the Lecture Room. The public are invited.

☞ **Norfolk-street M. E. Church.**—A very interesting revival of religion is now in progress in this Church. Service EVERY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, (except Saturday evening.) Dr. PORTER, of the New England Conference, will preach SABBATH EVENING, at 7 o'clock. The public are invited to attend. Seats free.

☞ **Allen-street Presbyterian Church.**—The fifth lecture on the "Deliverance of the Israelites from Egypt and their Journey through the Wilderness," will be delivered by the Pastor, Rev. GEO. C. LUCAS, on SABBATH EVENING next, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Character of Israel's Leader.* Strangers provided with seats.

☞ **First-st. Church**, between 1st and 2d avs., R. M. THOMPSON, Pastor. Preaching TO-MORROW, Feb. 1, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., and at 3 o'clock, P. M. The eleventh sermon in the Sabbath Evening series will be preached by Rev. WILLIAM PATTON, D. D., of this City. Services commence at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **Christian Spiritualism.**—Rev. T. L. HARRIS will preach at Academy Hall, No. 663 Broadway, TO-MORROW MORNING. Subject—*The Presence of God in the Human Soul.* EVENING—The third of the series of discourses on *The Phases of City Life.* Subject—*The Prodigal.*

☞ **Sermons to Young Men.**—Rev. Dr. DOWLING will deliver the second of the course to young men on the Soul TO-MORROW EVENING, at the Bayan Baptist Church, Bedford-st., near Carmine. Subject—*The Soul's Immortality—Arguments from Reason.* Dr. DOWLING will also preach in the forenoon.

☞ **Rev. Prof. Wylie**, of Philadelphia, will deliver a discourse to the Young Men's Christian Association of the First Reformed Presbyterian Church, TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at Dr. MCLEOD'S Church, 12th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.
THOMAS H. CUTHELL, Recording Secretary.

☞ **Prophetic Preaching.**—Bishop SNOW, of Mount Zion Church of the Second Advent, continues to preach on the Prophecies, at Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery. Seats free. Subject for TO-MORROW, at 3 o'clock P. M., *The Seven Churches of Asia as Prophetic Types.*

☞ **Orchard-st. Universalist Church**, near Broome. Rev. Dr. SAWYER, Pastor. Services regularly at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject next SUNDAY MORNING, *Natural Evil.* EVENING—*Everlasting Destruction from the Presence of the Lord*: 2 Thess., 1, 3, 12.

☞ **John-street First M. E. Church**, near Nassau-st. Preaching next SABBATH MORNING and EVENING, by Rev. CHARLES E. HARRIS, a Christian Jew. Service to commence at 10½ and 7 o'clock. Sacrament at 3 P. M. The public are invited to attend. Seats free.

☞ **Rev. Charles F. Deems, D. D.**, of the North Carolina Conference, and one of the most eloquent divines of the South, will preach in the Hedding M. E. Church, 17th-st., near 2d-av., TO-MORROW, (Sunday,) EVENING, at 7 o'clock. The public are invited. Seats free.

☞ **Rev. B. C. C. Parker**, minister of the Floating Church of our Saviour, will preach in the Church of the Epiphany, No. 130 Stanton-st., between Essex and Norfolk-sts., on SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 1. Service to commence at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **Memorial Church.**—Rev. RALPH HOYT will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING in the church corner of Hammond-st. and Waverley-place, one block from the junction of 11th-st., Greenwich and 7th avs. Services 10½, 3, and 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

☞ **Mulberry-Street M. E. Church.**—Rev. WILLIAM REILLY, Delegate of the Irish Wesleyan Conference, will preach in this Church TO-MORROW (Sunday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock.

☞ **Rev. Dr. Kennedy** will preach in the Pacific-st. M. E. Church, corner of Clinton and Pacific sts., Brooklyn, on SUNDAY next, in the morning at 10½ o'clock, evening at 7 o'clock.

☞ **Petra and Gaza.**—The fourth lecture on Fulfilled Prophecy will be preached, at the Tabernacle, on SABBATH EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Edom and Philistia witnesses to the truth of the Bible.*

☞ **First-place Methodist Episcopal Church**, South Brooklyn. Rev. AZEL STEVENS will preach at 10½ o'clock A. M. Rev. J. H. RYLANCE at 7½ o'clock P. M. Strangers invited to attend.

☞ **Livingston Reformed Dutch Church**, northwest corner 33d-st. and 8th-av. Services by the Pastor, Rev. F. N. ZABRISKIE, at 10 A. M. and 3 P. M. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

☞ **Laight-street Church.**—Rev. H. K. GREEN will preach morning and evening. The ordinance of Baptism will be administered after the morning's discourse. Seats reserved for strangers.

☞ **There will be Services** in the Church of the Restoration, Monroe-place, Brooklyn, TO-MORROW MORNING, but none in the evening.

☞ **Catholic Apostolic Church**—16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Evangelist preaching on SUNDAY EVENING, 1st of February, at 7½ o'clock.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF HENRY T. ARNOLD, formerly of Derby, England. Should this meet his eye or that of any knowing his whereabouts, they would confer a great favor by informing H. ARNOLD, Derby, England, or C. C. MILLS, Van Buren Centre, N. Y. Exchange papers please notice.

IF MR. N. M. BROWN (OF THE FIRM of Smith, Rudd & Brown, doing business in New-York in 1836) will call upon Morton & Grinnell, Nos. 64 and 66 Broadway, he will learn something to his advantage.

MATRIMONIAL.

MATRIMONIAL.—A GENTLEMAN BY BIRTH and position, residing in this City, educated for a profession, 45 years of age, never married, good presence and address, kind disposition, prudent and domestic habits, with an unsullied reputation, and an individual support, and fully competent alike to appreciate and respond to her affection, desires to form the acquaintance—ultimately with a view to wedlock—of an interesting and loving-hearted young lady, not over 30, of congenial thoughts and tastes, possessing affluence and a high social position. I am candid and sincere, and trust the lady that replies will be the same. All communications will be kept strictly private. Address, in perfect confidence, L. E., New-York City Post-Office.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

MASONIC.—THE MEMBERS OF WESTCHESTER Lodge, No. 147, and the fraternity in good standing, are requested to attend the funeral of Brother WILLIAM BETTS, from his late residence, in New-Rochelle, on SUNDAY, Feb. 1, at 2 o'clock, P. M. By order,
BURR REDFIELD, Secretary.

I. O. F.—THE R. W. GRAND ENCAMPMENT of Southern New-York will hold its semi-annual session, at O. F. Hall, corner Grand and Centre sts., on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 2, at 7½ o'clock. By order,
JOHN J. DAVIES, Grand Scribe.

LECTURES.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN UNION OF NEW-YORK.—Fourth Lecture of the Course, at Dr. Chapin's Church, No. 548 Broadway, on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 3, at 7½ o'clock, by Dr. WM. ELDER of Philadelphia. Subject—*The Germans of Pennsylvania, with a Criticism on Progression.* Tickets, 25 cents; for sale at the bookstores and at the door.
DWIGHT H. OLMSTEAD, Ch'n Lecture Com.

KEROSENE OILS.
KEROSENE LUBRICATING OIL.
KEROSENE ILLUMINATING OIL.
KEROSENE BINNACLE OIL.
PARAFINE RAILWAY GREASE.
ELECTRIC LAMPS,
AUSTENS, AGENTS, No. 50 Beaver-st.

LAND WARRANTS.
Land Warrants wanted by
KIRTLAND & CO., No. 43 Wall-st.

ADVERTISE NORTH.	VISSCHER, OWEN & Co.
ADVERTISE NORTH.	GENERAL ADVERTISING AGENTS
ADVERTISE NORTH.	Appleton's Building, No. 346,
ADVERTISE NORTH.	Broadway, New-York,
ADVERTISE SOUTH.	Will advertise for merchants,
ADVERTISE SOUTH.	manufacturers and business
ADVERTISE SOUTH.	men generally, in any part of
ADVERTISE SOUTH.	the United States or Canadas,
ADVERTISE EAST.	at the lowest possible rates.
ADVERTISE EAST.	Newspapers from every part of
ADVERTISE EAST.	the United States and Canadas
ADVERTISE EAST.	kept on file for the inspection of
ADVERTISE WEST.	advertisers, and every informa-
ADVERTISE WEST.	tion as to the best places and
ADVERTISE WEST.	papers cheerfully given.

TO FARMERS.—THE POUDRETTE MADE BY the subscribers is the cheapest and best manure in the world for corn and vegetables. A pamphlet will be sent (free) to any one sending their address to the Lodi Manufacturing Company, No. 60 Cortlandt-st., New-York City.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE
NOW READY,
FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY.
One Volume, 12mo, 264 pages.
Price 25 cents.
EACH NUMBER CONTAINS NEW READING MATTER!
D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

LIFE ILLUSTRATED.

A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY NEWSPAPER, for TO-DAY, contains: General Literature—Adventures with a Lion, illustrated; Travels in South Africa; Bits of Mosaic; The Retort Practical; A Squinting Jury; Course of Study for Engineering; How Printing Type are Made; Steamboat Engineers. Rural Affairs—Seeds from the Patent Office; Legislation; The Weather; Wanted; A Perfect Form; Amusements; Railway Calamities. The City—Sleigh-riding in Broadway; Shillings and Sixpences; Legal Business; Items; Personal; Varieties, with an illustrated description of Barnum's American Museum.

Price only Four Cents; $2 a year; $1 for half a year, delivered in all parts of the City. For sale by all Newsmen. DEXTER & BROTHER, Agents. Published by FOWLER AND WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

TAKE IT HOME
TO YOUR FAMILY.
THE FLAG OF OUR UNION,
FOUR CENTS PER COPY.
THE BEST OF ALL THE WEEKLIES.

A STARTLING LOCAL REVELATION.
THE ABANDONED WIFE;
OR,
A LEAF FROM LIFE IN A GREAT CITY.
FROM THE JOURNAL OF A POLICE OFFICER.

This is the title of a work which, we venture to predict, will create a greater excitement in the reading world than anything which has been issued from the Press for many years. And why? Because it is a simple narrative of facts—a veritable leaf from real life in the City of New-York—the actors in which will be recognized by hundreds of our readers Well might the poet exclaim, after perusing this revelation:

This world is full of suffering, produced by human wrong—
The gifted and the beautiful unite to swell the throng;
In every town and hamlet its victims may be found—
Alas, that crime and heartlessness should compass us around!

Alas! that in a Christian land, where vice should be opposed,
The blackest crimes are covered up, or by the specious glozed;
Alas, that round the cheerful hearth, where all seems pure and fair,
The slaves of sin should send a shaft to wound and fester there!

The history of THE ABANDONED WIFE will illustrate the truth of these reflections. It will be found to be far more exciting than any of the works of the most popular novelists, while every chapter bears upon its face the evidence of its truthfulness. In following the career of the heroine, the writer to whose hands the work has been confided, has necessarily been compelled to suppress the names of some of the characters who figure in its pages, for the obvious reason that most of them are alive and among us, and many of them are undeserving of being held up to the rude gaze of a censorious world. Some of those, however, who participated in the scenes described in this revelation, will not be dealt with in mercy; that is a virtue *they* did not exhibit when the innocent and helpless were placed in their power. The fiend-husband and his confederates in iniquity deserve to be lashed, with a scourge of living scorpions, through the world, and it shall be no fault of the writer if their portraits are not drawn with sufficient distinctness to enable every intelligent New-Yorker to know who and what they are, regardless of the power and position they hold.

While the story of THE ABANDONED WIFE is a sad one, there are yet some bright spots that go to relieve the dark stains which almost lead us to doubt whether there is anything good in Human Nature. We meet angels as well as fiends in the great journey of life, and as the reader of this work will discover as he pursues its pages, the poor woman whose story is narrated, had the fortune to meet some of the best as well as the worst specimens of the great Human Family. Some of the events and incidents in the career of the heroine are of the most thrilling and startling character, some of them having incidentally been brought to public attention on several occasions in isolated and detached fragments. The reader will readily recognize the connection as he peruses the details in this work.

The reader of the story of THE ABANDONED WIFE will get an idea of the manners and morals of New-York as they really exist. He will find in its progress much to excite his pity, arouse his honest indignation, and awake the most profound astonishment. Many things that heretofore have been a mystery to him, exciting in his heart a vague suspicion or indefinable dread, will be made clear and intelligible—if, indeed, he does not discover that he himself is one of the victims of the gigantic wrong that oppresses the whole community as with a moral nightmare—which is dragging down its thousands of men and women to perdition every year in this great Babel of Crime and Iniquity! There is scarcely a household that has not had some of its members blighted by a monster that hesitates not to use high official position, the sacred confidence reposed in the family physician, and even the garb of religion itself, through its ministers and priests! It is, indeed, high time that some bold pen traced, in letters of fire a warning to the good and pure, to beware of the snares and pitfalls that surround them on every side, threatening to drag them down to ruin! The history of THE ABANDONED WIFE will be found and authenticated, for tending her career, have supplied the material, and the writer has performed the duty, without fear of the consequences, and in defiance of the wrath and vengeance of the army of wrong-doers who will necessarily array themselves against him, and whose ill-gotten wealth has hitherto protected them from exposure and the punishment due to their stupendous crimes.

The main object, however, of the writer, is to present a plain unvarnished history of the Career and Adventures of a poor devoted wife, who in the confidence of love abandoned a happy home and kind friends to unite her destinies with a husband, who before God and man had vowed to love, cherish, and protect her till death should separate them, but who afterwards not only abandoned her and her little ones to the cold charity of a pitiless world, but actually did all in his power to drag her down to the same level of infamy to which he had himself fallen, by association with the vile of both sexes. The story is a complicated and exciting one, running over several years, and bringing in as it progresses several well known characters in this City. Among others, the reader will be introduced to some of the professing philanthropists of the day, and get an inkling of the *real* purposes for which some of our public institutions are used, and discovered by Mrs. W—— to her sorrow. It will become necessary that some of our high officials, including Judges of our Courts, physicians, and prominent members of our churches be brought to the bar for trial, in the high Court of public opinion. While it is not our purpose to attempt to bring the Ermine into contempt, to destroy the just influence of the physician, or to assail religion, we yet conceive it to be a duty to *expose* to the scorn of the world, those who use high judicial, professional or religious position for the accomplishment of base and unholy purposes. They are living libels on truth and honesty. These men are not entitled to that excuse which can be made for the groveling wretch, who commits crime only in obedience to the dictates of a brutalized and ignorant nature. And if in the course of our labors we happen to tread on the toes of some of the beautiful and fashionable damsels and daughters who control the destinies of fashion, among the palaces of the Upper Ten, they must not blame us. Let them rather hold their *acquaintances* of the opposite sex accountable for the exposure. We shall deal with them as leniently as possible, and yet perform our duty truthfully. But we must not attempt here to more than glance at the outlines of the work to which we desire to call the attention of the whole reading world. Those who are interested will get and read it, while those who dread its exposures will doubtless content themselves by denouncing it as soon as they discover who it hits, and the the exact scenes of villany it portrays.

This highly exciting and interesting work, has been especially written for the NEW-YORK DISPATCH, for the columns of which paper it has been copyrighted. Those who desire to secure THE ABANDONED WIFE complete, should be careful to order their newsmen to serve a copy of the DISPATCH of the 1st of February, as there will undoubtedly be a great rush for the paper of that date, and the rule always is "first come first served." It is unnecessary for us to explain to the people of New-York that the DISPATCH is the largest and most interesting weekly newspaper printed in the world at the low price of FOUR CENTS. This fact is universally acknowledged. The immense circulation it has attained and held during all the changes in the newspaper world, attest the public appreciation of the labors of its Editors and Publishers. The reason of its great success is that its Editors not only strive to amuse, but to make a paper that shall be of permanent value—one that shall be a welcome visitor to the fireside of the men of letters and professional men, as well as to the abodes of those who earn their bread by honest toil. Its columns are made up of matter designed to instruct and entertain all classes of readers. The immense size of the sheet, each number of which contains

FIFTY-SIX LONG COLUMNS,

Enables its Editors to give an amount of matter never before attempted in any weekly journal published in the world, at any price. By employing only the most talented writers, and giving an entirely original paper, its publishers are enabled to issue a weekly journal that defies rivalry and competition.

Publication office No. 22 Beekman-st., a few doors below Nassau. A limited number of respectable advertisements taken at reasonable rates.

☞ Be on the lookout early for a copy of next week's DISPATCH if you don't want to be disappointed.

THE HERON MANIA.

THE SUNDAY COURIER of to-morrow will contain a beautiful full-length portrait of
MISS MATILDA HERON,
with a memoir of this popular actress, written by
W. STUART, LESSEE OF WALLACK'S THEATRE.

GREATLY IMPROVED AND BEAUTIFIED!
THE COURIER of to-morrow commences a new series, and will appear in a quarto form, with forty-eight columns of reading-matter.
EVERYTHING ENTERTAINING.
ALL THE NEWS OF THE WEEK.
STARTLING STORIES.
THE HUSBAND OF AMELIA PATTI.
A RENEGADE RUSSIAN.
VICTIMS OF THE HERALD.
THE SKELETON AND THE ROCK.
LIVING FOR SOCIETY.
THEATRICALS.
POLICE.
GARROTING.
OVER THE WATER.
ALL SORTS.
FISHING IN THE VICINITY OF NEW-YORK.
By Genio C. Scott.
REVOLVERS IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
BOSTON, by John Phœnix.
GARROTING AND GARROTERS.
Published by JAMES L. SMITH & CO., 15 Spruce-st.,
And for sale by all news-dealers.

TAKE IT HOME
TO YOUR FAMILY.
THE FLAG OF OUR UNION.
FOUR CENTS PER COPY.
THE BEST OF ALL THE WEEKLIES.

BACK NUMBERS OF THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES for the years 1854, 1855 and 1856, for sale at the Subscription Desk of this office.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE INDEPENDENT!

The Independent is a weekly religious journal, of the largest size—conducted by a corps of Editors well-known as scholars, orators and authors—and regularly contributed to by many of the best writers in this country and in Europe.

It presents from week to week—on a large double sheet, clearly printed on handsome paper—a rich variety of general reading, embracing all the departments which usually find a place in American newspapers; and in addition to which, its interest and value are enhanced by several important features peculiar to its own columns.

The great success of *The Independent*, unprecedented in the history of religious newspapers, furnishes sufficient evidence of the ability, judgment and taste—the three great requisites of newspaper management—with which it has been conducted from the outset.

In entering upon a new year, and a new volume, the same character and course which have already served to render *The Independent* so popular, will be maintained: while several important alterations and improvements have been incorporated into the plan of the paper, which will serve to increase its interest to the general reader by adding to the variety of its contents, and by securing for every column of *The Independent* an article on a subject of interest, by a practiced pen, and from a thoughtful mind. Among the *new* features for the present year are the following:

A Digest or Résumé of the Periodical Literature of Europe, especially in the departments of Theology, Sacred Philology, and Philosophy.

A department of *Practical Horticulture*, which cannot fail to be appreciated by all lovers of Flowers.

A department of *Art*, under the direction of a gentleman well schooled in art, and whom the leading artists of this City recognize as a competent and candid critic.

Great improvements have been made in the department of *Religious Intelligence*; so that it will comprise a more a complete and comprehensive summary of the events of interest and importance occurring in all religious denominations than is to be found *in any other newspaper in this country*. This feature of *The Independent* is of special value to clergymen and all others who desire a weekly history of the American Churches.

Increased attention will also be given to the well-known *Commercial and Financial* department. It will comprise, in addition to other matters of commercial interest and importance, a weekly list of *Failures and Assignments*, which will be found invaluable to every merchant in this country.

But the great and leading aim of the editors and proprietors of *The Independent* is to make a RELIGIOUS JOURNAL, in which all these departments shall be subordinate to the one great end of religious instruction, the propagation of the principles of the Gospel, and their application to the practical duties of common life, as well as to the great public questions of the age.

CONTENTS OF THIS WEEK'S NUMBER.

The following will serve to indicate the variety, though not the extent, of the rich table of contents for the present week:

OUR SPECIAL CONTRIBUTORS.	Moral Insanity.
Letter from Mrs. Stowe.	Election of Senators.
A Father Departed.	Hugh Miller.
Notes on the Defences of Slavery.	COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL.
OUR OWN CORRESPONDENCE.	ADVERTISEMENTS.
Letter from Washington.	FAMILY READING.
Death's Doings and Teachings.	"Theodora."
Religious State of Germany.	Donation Visits.
Oberlin College	A Brave Child.
Letter from Kansas.	"Prayer in Temptation."
The Higher Law.	The Pink Feather.
Normal School for Colored Girls.	SELECTIONS.
Dr. Livingstone and the Slave-Trade.	"God Help the Poor."
RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.	Slavery a Cause of Infidelity.
LITERARY RECORD.	Casting Bread upon the Waters.
DOMESTIC SUMMARY.	Unexpected Fruit.
EDITORIAL ARTICLES.	HORTICULTURE.
Our Salvation Nearer.	FOREIGN MISCELLANY
Moral Convictions.	ADVERTISEMENTS.
The Tract Society.	EDITOR'S TABLE.
Personal Effort.	General News.
	Cattle Market.
	Notes on the Markets.
	Prices Current.

TERMS—By mail, $2 a year, in advance.
SPECIMEN NUMBERS sent gratis.
SINGLE COPIES, 6½ cents.
ADVERTISEMENTS—Twenty cents per line each insertion.
JOSEPH H. LADD, Publisher,
Office No. 22 Beekman-st., New-York.

BE SURE TO BUY AND READ THE NEW-YORK DISPATCH
For Feb. 1, 1857,
AS IT WILL CONTAIN
ONE OF THE MOST EXCITING AND THRILLING HISTORIES OF REAL LIFE IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
that has ever been published. The facts were gathered from an intelligent
POLICE OFFICER,
whose duties led him into the highways and by-ways—amid the hovels and poverty of this great City.

In the course of his travels he discovered Mrs. W——, a lady who at one time graced the proudest position in fashionable society.

How many of the gifted and beautiful of other days—those who once were fortune's favorites, and whose smiles set manly hearts to fluttering, might we not find to-day in the dark and noisome alleys of our great cities!

The sad story which is here narrated furnishes a startling illustration of the manners and morals of our proud metropolis, which boasts of being the wealthiest city in the New World—while in its very heart we find human souls festering in poverty and crime, brought about by wrongs inflicted by those who fill its high places and count their gold by thousands.

READ THIS REVELATION, ye proud merchant-princes, who ostentatiously boast of your Charity and your Almsgiving.

READ IT, ye Christian Hypocrites, by whose villainy your poor victims are prepared for the last scenes in the drama of life.

READ IT, ye proud Dames of Fashionable Life, and beware that ye follow not in the footsteps of an unfortunate sister, whose life was once as bright and happy as yours now is.

READ IT, ye pure and innocent sons and daughters of the virtuous poor, and be warned of the dangers that beset you on every side, ere it is too late.

THE NEW-YORK DISPATCH
IS SOLD BY ALL NEWS AGENTS, PRICE FOUR CENTS.
Office, No. 22 Beekman-st.
Be wide awake if you want a copy this week, as there will be a grand rush. "A word to the wise is sufficient."

IN PRESS:

Winslow's Morning Thoughts.
The Way House.
Bonar's Hymns of Faith and Hope.
Uncle Peregrine.
Things New and Old.
Precursors of Knox, by Lorimer.

NEARLY READY:

Bonar's Desert of Sinai.
Loftus Chaldea and Susiana.
Ray of Light.
Gosse's Life in various forms.

JUST PUBLISHED:

Memories of Bethany. 60 cents.
Lee on Inspiration. $2 50.
Hodge's Essays. 8vo. $2 50.
Storrs on the Soul. $1 75.
Dr. Sprague's Annals American Pulpit. $5.
ROBERT CARTER & BROTHER,
No. 530 Broadway.

DR. REESE'S MEDICAL GAZETTE.

The February Number, Vol. VIII., No. 2, is out. Single numbers 25 cents. Annual subscription $2. Publication Office No. 10 Union-square. Sold by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway.

CONTENTS.

ORIGINAL DEPARTMENT.—Fungus Hæmatodes of the Testis: removal: recovery: remarks.—Rhinoplastic Operation, (with wood cuts:) Dr. O'Reilly.—Experimental Researches on Strychnine, in reference to the Color Test and Physiological Frog Test.—The Medical Evidence of Dr. Wilard Parker in the Trial of Huntington.

SELECTIONS.—Introductory Address before the Medical College, Augusta, Ga.—The Crime of Murder and the Plea of Insanity.—From

NEW-YORK CITY.

Gross Abuses of the Power of Local School Officers.

The Local Board of School Officers for the Twenty-second Ward is composed of three old members, Messrs. Dealing, Holmes and Fay, and four new members, Messrs. Adams, Murphy, Kelly and Kelk. These seven Trustees have the power of dismissing teachers.

On the organization of the Board this month Mr. FAY was elected Chairman. The Committees usually consist of three members, but under Mr. FAY's administration they are to consist of five. Four of these being appointed by the Chairman—it was natural to suppose that the Chairman would be the fifth member and the Chairman of each Committee—but by some mishap this little arrangement fell through, and Mr. FAY was left off from each of the Committees by a unanimous vote.

On Friday, the 9th of January, a little German girl, named STRANBERG, who with her brother, some two years older, was a member of the Vice-Principal's class, was slightly punished for disorderly conduct, in which a small ratan was used on the hand. The little girl went home very angry, and in the afternoon the mother, a German woman, who could not speak or understand English, accompanied by Mr. A. LEVY, her landlord, came to the school and, in a very threatening manner, demanded satisfaction. The Principal of the Boys' Grammar School was sent for to whom Mr. LEVY repeated his complaint. The Principa examined the hand of the little girl, and found no damage there. There were two slight marks upon the child's cheek, but none on her hands, and there was no evidence that those marks were made by the teacher.

This affair was seized upon by the Chairman, and Mr. LEVY has preferred a grave charge, under oath, against the teachers, including the Principal of the Grammar School. This charge was brought before the Board.

Mr. LEVY's charge against MR. MONTEITH was not proved to be true by his witnesses. The Vice-Principal's, Miss UPDIKE's case, was next considered when the Chairman ordered the room to be cleared of all persons not members of the Board.

This was refused on the part of those present, many of whom were ladies, who would not submit to be so unceremoniously turned out of a public meeting where their right to remain was presumed to be clear and unquestionable. This first meeting was held on the 14th, and was followed by meetings on the 15th, 16th, 19th and 22d instant, by which time resolutions had passed to expel the Vice-Principal at once, and the Principal also, whose discharge was to take place on the 1st of February. The only charge against the latter was that she permitted the Vice-Principal to inflict the disciplinary punishment necessary to preserve order in her own class, which had been done with the knowledge of the previous Board, whose general rule on the subject of discipline was that all punishments should be administered by the Principals.

But no action with reference to this rule had been taken by the new Board. Such abuses of the appointing and dismissing power are not unfrequent in this City. Yet we seldom hear of any which upon their face bear such obvious marks of injustice. Would it not be well so to amend the existing rule as to provide that no teacher should be appointed or dismissed without the approval of the City Superintendent, and that in the case of Principals and Vice-Principals the Board of Education should concur with the local Board, before final action is taken?

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

CONDUCTING A HOTEL ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.

A man named James D. Meagher was brought before Justice BRENNAN, at the Essex Market Police Court, on Thursday, on a charge of false pretences.

The complainant was a plumber, named Ezra A. Marshall, who stated, under oath, that he had been defrauded out of a bill of $37 by Meagher, who falsely represented himself to be the sole proprietor of "Hunt's Hotel," in Whitehall-street, which, according to its card, has been lately reopened on the "European plan." From the affidavit of the complainant it appears further that Meagher, one John E. Hunt, a woman named Quinn, are each at various times represented as the proprietors of the hotel, and that several young men have been successively employed as bartenders for a short time, and each required to make a loan to the proprietor for the time being, taking chattel mortgages of the furniture and fixtures as security. The furniture and fixtures, it is further alleged, were heavily mortgaged at the time of their purchase, and have since been sold and mortgaged so often that it is impossible to tell who is the present owner.

Upon these charges Meagher was required to give bail for his appearance in the sum of $500 One Nicholas Muldoon, of Brooklyn, gave the required bonds.

COUNTERFEIT FIVES.

Counterfeit fives on the Allentown Bank of Pennsylvania are afloat. They are neatly executed, but will not bear close scrutiny. Jane De Clark, a young married woman, about 19 years of age, was arrested the other evening for attempting to pass one of them at a store in Grand street. She told the storekeeper (who detected the character of the bill) that she had no other money, and that she lived in Second-avenue; but acknewledged to the policeman who was sent for to take her in custody, that she resided at No. 108 Bowery. The officer searched her trunk and found in it $11 in good money and another of the counterfeit bills. Justice BRENNAN, before whom she was brought, committed her to answer a charge of forgery.

STEALING FROM HIS EMPLOYER.

John F. Carr, a boy 15 years of age, was taken in custody yesterday by Officer Orpheus of the Second Ward, for stealing $5 from Mr. Ford of the firm of Ford & Scott, corner of Broadway and Fulton-street, by whom Carr was employed as errand boy. The money was taken from a letter which Mr. Ford had just directed to one of his correspondents. The boy when taken in custody strongly protested his innocence, but on searching him carefully, the stolen money was found nid away in a secret pocket in one of his inner garments. He was taken before Justice OSBORNE, by whom he was committed for trial.

TRYING TO STEAL PORK.

Timothy Rooney, old enough to know better, attempted to break into the pork-packing establishment of John C. Remsen, No. 119 Hammersly-street, early yesterday morning. Officer Mead, of the Ninth Ward, caught him in the act, and brought him before Justice DAVIDSON, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, by whom he was committed to answer, in default of $1,000 bail.

NAUGHTY CONDUCT.

A pretty-looking young woman named Ann Smith, was arrested yesterday at the First District Police Court, for stealing three silk dresses and a mantilla, worth $75 in all, from John Hall, of No. 37 White-street. Miss Smith, it is charged, was in the habit of making short visits at the residence of Miss Hall, with "friends," and that on one of these occasions she contrived to take without leave the articles aforesaid. The property was all recovered, and the prisoner was detained for an examination.

ANOTHER OF THEM.

John Moore, another of the gang of thieves arrested in the Fourth Ward and "shown up" a few weeks since at the office of the Chief of Police, was arrested on Thursday night for stealing a lot of umbrellas from a woman doing business at the corner of Catherine and Oak streets. Notice of the theft having been given at the Fourth Ward Station-house, Officer Cookley was sent in search of the thief, and soon found him walking coolly away with the stolen property on his shoulders.

Moore makes the tenth of the Fourth Ward gang arrested within the past few days. He gives his age 30 years, and describes himself as a "laborer." He will be afforded a chance to put his laboring qualities to some good use for a few months to come.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Clerke.

DECISIONS.

Carpenter vs. *Meech.*—Motion denied, without costs.

Winchester vs. *Corning.*—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

In re Leggett.—Motion denied, without costs.

In re Mechanics' Fire Insurance Company.—Order settled.

Pudray et al. vs. *Benedict.*—Motion for judgment granted, with liberty to put in amended answer within ten days, on payment of $5 costs.

Brooklyn White-Lead Company vs. *Masury.*—Injunction dissolved, with $10 costs, to abide event.

Sears vs. *Canandaigua and Elmira Railroad Company.*—Injunction dissolved, with $10 costs.

Edgerton vs. *Edwards*—No. 2.—Motion to vacate attachment granted, with $5 costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Bosworth.

Geo. D. Carroll vs. *S. and A. Buchuman.*—The plaintiff had a room in Appleton's building. He employed the defendants to put up a partition. He neglecting to pay for it, they entered the room, and, as the plaintiff says, demolished it, threatening to kill the plaintiff if he troubled them. The defendants deny any threats. Verdict for the plaintiff for $100. The claim was for $1,000.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Ingraham.

Horatio W. Sherwood vs. *Catherine A. Sherwood*—Divorce granted.

John W. Whitlock vs. *Joseph H. Cowdrey.*—Judgment for plaintiff for $5,139.

William Latimer vs. *George P. Lord.*—Motion to confirm report of Referee granted, and an order directing that James A. Hamilton be discharged from his receivership.

Bridget O'Brien vs. *Samuel Brechenbach.*—Motion to strike out parts of defendant's answer granted.

SURROGATE'S COURT—JAN. 30.

Before Hon. A. W. Bradford.

WILL OF MARCUS CONE—IMPORTANT BEQUESTS TO INDIGENT GERMAN HEBREWS.

The will of Marcus Cone was to-day offered for probate. The testator died on the 30th of November last, in Abbersweiler, Germany, his native place, as will be seen, leaving quite a considerable estate, an important part of which he has devised to be used in aiding indigent German Hebrews in this City, in Syracuse, this State, and in the town of his nativity. Mr. Cone (or Marcus Kahn, as his name originally was,) was but thirty-two years of age at the time of his death. He came to this country twelve years ago with nothing to depend upon but himself. He entered as clerk in a large importing-house. At the end of five years he went to Syracuse and commenced the dry-goods business for himself. Three years ago he gave up business on account of his health. About a year since he went to Europe, in hopes of regaining his health, but lived but a short time, falling a victim to consumption. He never was married. The following is his will:

In the name of God Amen, I, Marcus Cone, of the City of New-York, of the age of thirty one years, being of sound mind and memory, do make, publish and declare this my last will and testament in manner following, that is to say:

First—I direct my executors, hereinafter named, to pay out of the avails of my estate all my just debts and funeral expenses, and for the erection of a monument over my grave of the cost and value of not less than $2,000.

Second—I give and bequeath to my mother Tiebeke Kahn, of Albersweiter, near Landau, in Bavaria, Germany, the sum of $2,000, and it is my desire that she invest the same in real estate or undoubted securities, and not in any trading or mercantile enterprise; to my brother Jacob Kahn, of the same place, $5,000; or in case of his death, then to his widow and surviving children in equal proportions, and $2,000 of which I desire them to invest in real estate; to the children of my sister, Esther Dryfurs, wife of Simeon Dryfurs, of the same place, $1,000, to be divided equally between them, and to be paid them on arriving at the age of twenty-one years; but in the meantime the proceeds or avails thereof to be paid to them annually towards their support and education; to my sister, Sarah Levy, wife of David Levy, of Heixheim, by Landau, aforesaid, or to her heirs, the sum of $2,000; to my sister, Rosa Strauss, of Goldheim, by Grumstadt, or to her heirs, the sum of $2,000; to my sister, Caroline Ledirer, of Syracuse, in the State of New-York, $1,000; to my sister, Clara Sheerfield, of Syracuse, $1,000; to the children of my said sister, Clara, $4,000, to be divided equally between them, share and share alike, the share of each to be paid when he or she arrives at the age of twenty-one years; to my brother, John Cone, of Adrian, Michigan, $1,500; to Jacob Levy, brother of David Levy, of Heixheim, aforesaid, $100; to my uncle, Mordecai Levy, $100; to the Rev. Heilz Alhoffenberg, formerly Rabbi and Teacher in the Synagogue of Albersweiter, aforesaid, $200; to Isaac Levy, of Buffalo, in the State of New-York, son of David Levy, aforesaid, $100.

Third—And whereas I am desirious of rendering aid as much as is in my power to the indigent German Hebrew population of the City of New-York, and there is no society now in existence organized for such purpose which meets my approbation; now, therefore, when a society called "Cone's Hebrew Benevolent Society of the City of New-York," shall become organized or incorporated in said City, in the manner hereinafter described, and within one year after my death, and satisfactory proof thereof is furnished to my executors, then I direct my said executors to pay to the trustees thereof the sum of $6,000. The several synagogues of the said City, in proportion to the number of members belonging thereto, shall elect at least ten members, (and in case I have a brother in the United States at the time of said election, I desire him to be chosen a member,) who shall constitute said Society. They and their associates and successors shall have power to elect other members. The said Society shall hold annual meetings, and at its first meeting shall elect proper officers, who shall hold their office for the term of one year, or until their successors are chosen, and six Trustees, two for the term of one year, two for two years, and two for three years; and at each annual meeting thereafter two trustees for the term of three years shall be elected. The said fund shall be invested by said Trustees in their name of office, and shall be managed by them, the principal of which shall never be reduced, and the avails and proceeds thereof shall be distributed among the indigent German Hebrews of the said City by said Trustees as in their judgment shall be meet and proper, and best calculated, to carry out my intentions subject to the directions of the Society, and shall also out of my said avails and proceeds pay annually to the German Hebrew Benevolent Society of the City of New-York the sum of $25.

Fourth—And for a like purpose when a similar society called "Cone's German Hebrew Benevolent Society of Syracuse," shall be organized and incorporated in said city, and within one year after my death, and satisfactory proof thereof is furnished to my executors, then I direct my said executors to pay to the trustees thereof the sum of $2,000. The members of said society shall be chosen by the Synagogue of said city, and its objects and duties, and duties of its officers shall be the same as directed in reference to the before-mentioned society, save that the avails and proceeds of its funds shall be distributed among the indigent German Hebrews of the city of Syracuse.

Fifth—And for a like purpose when a similar Society called Cone's Hebrew German Benevolent Society of Albersweiler, shall be organized in Albersweiler by Landau, in Bavaria, Germany, and within one year after my death, and satisfactory proof thereof is furnished to my said executors, then I direct my said executors to pay to the Trustees of the said Society the sum of $2,000. The members of said Society shall be chosen by the members of the Synagogue of said town, and its objects and duties, and duties of its officers, will be the same as directed in reference to the before-mentioned Societies, save that the avails and proceeds of its funds shall be distributed among the indigent German Hebrews of said town.

It is my desire that each of said societies shall be permanent and perpetual, that their names shall never be changed, and that the avails of said funds for all time to come shall be sacredly devoted to the purposes, objects, ends and designs before-mentioned.

Sixth—I further direct that in case my estate is more than sufficient to pay all the above-mentioned legacies, the surplus be distributed ratably among the several legatees in proportion to the amounts above specified.

Lastly—I hereby appoint G. S. Ballin, of New-York, of the firm of Ballin & Sanders, Aaron O. Thayer, of Syracuse, Henry Cone, of Buffalo, Solomon Leader, of Syracuse, Daniel D. Walter, of New-York, Jacob Kahn, of Albersweiler, Germany, and M. Model, banker, of Landau, Rhine, Bavaria, Germany, executors of this my last will and testament, hereby revoking all former wills by me made.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal, this 29th day of May, 1855. (Signed,)
M. CONE. [L. S.]

The above instrument, consisting of three sheets, was, at the date thereof, signed, sealed, published and declared, by the said Marcus Cone, as and for his last will and testament, in the presence of us, who, at his request, and in his presence, and in the presence of each other, have subscribed our names as witnesses thereto. (Signed,)
HENRY F. ARGELL, Brooklyn, L. I.
E. S. STILLMAN BAILEY, 22 William-st, N. Y.

LONG ISLAND.

Abolition Meeting in Williamsburg.

The Abolitionists of Williamsburg held a meeting on Thursday evening, at Rev. S. S. JOCELYN'S Church, corner of South Third and Eleventh streets. The audience was rather large, and very enthusiastic. There was a perfect cloud of black faces, though the aforesaid cloud had a silver lining. Rev. B. C. WARRING (colored) was elected Chairman, and Dr. RAY Secretary. WM. J. WATKINS, a semi-colored man, was the orator of the evening—his subject being the social and political aspects of Slavery. He was in favor of agitation while Slavery lasted, and the only way to stop agitation was to put an end to Slavery. Freedom would yet triumph if the Abolitionists did their duty. The Constitution was in favor of Abolition and of the equal rights of the colored citizen, and the same doctrine was inscribed in its table of contents—the Declaration of Independence. He advised his colored friends to assert their equality to the whites by their works as well as words. Their brethren at the South were asking loudly for their rights, (alluding to the recent slave insurrections.) He urged the necessity of petitioning the Legislature for the right of suffrage without the property qualification—not to ask it as a boon, but to claim it as a right. Vigorous action should be taken in this matter—there was no time better than the present, while the Republicans were in the majority in the House. With proper efforts there were hopes of success. The meeting was continued until a late hour, great interest being manifested. MR. WATKINS is a witty, graceful and eloquent speaker, and possesses talents which are greater in few of his race.

Improvement in the Police.

Let all good citizens be comforted. Something strange has happened in Brooklyn. A man was appointed policeman the other day who has no prison experience, and out of the prize fights in which he has been engaged, he has always come with honor. Once beside his honor, he brought a broken leg; again, he brought away a broken arm, and the the third time he retired with a broken head.

☞ The semi-annual examination of the Polytechnic Institution is now in progress. That of the Academic Department is just completed; and that of the Collegiate Department, commencing yesterday, continues to the close of next week. The examinations are conducted publicly in the Chapel of the Institute, in Livingston, near Court-street.

A Strange Object of Humanity.

An interesting specimen of humanity—interesting at least to those who are curious in observing human nature in all its forms, from its lowest to its highest grade of development—died recently at the Lunatic Asylum, at Flatbush, L. I. She was born in Brooklyn, of foreign parents, and had been an inmate of the Asylum for seven years, and at the time of her death had attained the age of fourteen. Visitors of the institution found her an object of great interest, and she always manifested pleasure at the curiosity with which she was regarded. Her very small head, prominent face, which she had a habit of thrusting forward, and her quick, restless motions, gave her some resemblance to the Ape tribe, and from the similitude she was commonly known as "Monkey MARY." We are indebted to Dr. THOMAS TURNER, the accomplished chief of the Hospital, for the following particulars developed at the *post mortem*, which showed that death was occasioned by phthisis. Her body was tolerably well developed for her age, but her brain, "the seat of her mind," was extremely small, *weighing only eight ounces*, while the average weight of the brain of the female adult is fifty-two ounces. The dimensions of the head compared with the average size, were:

		General av.
Circumference	13¾ inch.	21 inch.
Longest diameter	4 3-8 inch.	7½ inch.
From opening of ear over top head	8 inch.	15½ inch.

Whether a specific volume of brain is necessary for the development of the mental faculties, and that when it is under a certain size idiocy is the invariable result, is a question that has engaged the attention of physiologists, for the reason that, if true, it affords the strongest proof that the brain is the organ of the intellectual functions. GALL denies intelligence to crania which are only from 14 to 17 inches in circumference, and ANDRAL says 18 inches may be regarded as the circumference necessary for intelligence. The total want of intellect in the subject of this notice, where there was apparently no diseased or abnormal condition of the brain apart from deficiency in size, confirms the correctness of the observations of these authorities. She had not acquired a word of language excepting "yes" and "no," not because of any defect in the organs of speech or hearing, for these were developed, but from inability to appreciate the significance of speech. Indeed her capacity for instruction did not seem to be superior to that of the more sagacious of the canine species. She had been taught to open or shut a door and to pick up a stick when told, but at that point her ability to understand speech or pantomime ceased. When pleased, displeased, or in pain, her countenance was quite expressive of emotion. In appearance and degree of intelligence she very much resembled the children exhibited some years ago as "Aztecs."—*Cour. and Enq., Jan. 27.*

A Brooklyn Discussion.

There was a somewhat novel resolution brought forward on last Thursday evening before the St. Paul's Literary Institute of Brooklyn; it was introduced by Mr. JOHN H. FINNEGAN, purporting "to condole and sympathise with the people of the South, for the loss they had sustained and the affliction thrown upon them by the death of PRESTON S. BROOKS." The audacity of the resolution immediately struck every one present, so much so that considerable confusion was manifested, it being with difficulty that the Chair could procure order. Finally Mr. T. F. DONOVAN gained the floor, and in a somewhat elaborate and lengthy argument, villified the resolution and all it appertained to, hoping that no member present would give his voice in its favor. He stated that the Institute had nought to do with politics; BROOKS or the South, and that it was entirely contrary to the Constitution to bring any such subjects before the house. The maker of the resolution, J. H. FENNEGEN, in reply to the last gentleman's remarks, said: "If the gentleman would tax his memory he would find (with regard to politics) that the Brooks and Sumner affair was "discussed by the association and by the gentleman himself; he would also inform him that Brooks carried the day, if that would relieve him any." Mr. F. persisted in adopting the resolution, it was seconded, and he hoped the Institute would cooperate with him in this act.

Many gentlemen spoke *pro* and *con*; during the course of the remarks a motion to adjourn was made and lost.

At length the question was put relative to adoption of the resolution and was lost by a majority of three.

These Brooklyn young men are somewhat ardent in the cause of the South, as may be seen from the foregoing.

Burglar Arrested by an Alderman.

A burglar, named HENRY BOHLER, was arrested on Wednesday night, just as he was emerging from the residence of MR. CHARLES CASTLES, No. 136 Washington-street, Brooklyn, by Alderman DOBLAN, of the Fourth Ward. He was committed by Justice SMITH, yesterday, for examination.

☞ It is proposed to give a Promenade Concert in Brooklyn, for the benefit of the Female Employment Society.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets...*Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

NEW-YORK, Friday, Jan. 30—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are heavy and drooping. Pearls, $7 62½ @$7 75; Pots, $7 25@$7 37½ ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Rules very quiet at old rates. Java, 14½c.@15c.; Laguayra, 11¾c.@12½c.; Maracaibo, 11¾c.@12½c.; Rio, 9¾c.@11¾c.; St. Domingo, 10¾c.; and Bahia, 9¾c.@10c. ₱ lb. Advices received here from Rio de Janeiro to the 15th ult., furnish the annexed review of the Coffee trade of that port during November: "Although the total amount of the transactions effected during the past month did not exceed—as indeed they were scarcely equal to—an average monthly sale, yet the purchases for the United States were very important, amounting together to 115,290 bags, against 23,236 for the Channel and the North of Europe; 27,080 Mediterranean, 1,800 Cape of Good Hope. Until the 5th of the month the market continued inactive; on that day, however, 15,000 bags were sold at a decline of 30 rs. ₱ bag, as compared with previous prices paid; and these rates ruled till the 13th, when 10,000 bags were purchased at the rates ruling before the decline, and the latter price continued firm in all the subsequent transactions up to the 19th; at this period stocks had accumulated, from the large daily arrivals of Coffee to market, money became excessively scarce, and dealers consequently become much more willing to realise even at a concession of some 200 rs. in the superior qualities, and 300 rs. in the inferior grades, to which prices ultimately arrived, the sales of the 21st, 25th and 26th being at successively lower rates. Prices paid for assortments on 13th were, for small choice lots for United States, 4$600@4$700; Channel, 4$300@4$600; North of Europe, 4$700@4$900; Mediterranean, 4$500@4$750. From 21st to end of the month—United States, 4$500@4$600; Channel, 4$300@4$400; North of Europe, 4$600@4$500; Mediterranean, 4$460@4$700." We subjoin a comparative statement of the exports of Coffee from Rio de Janeiro during November, and during eleven months, ending with Nov. 30, in each of the last two years:

DESTINATION.	Total in Nov.		T'l fm 1st Jan to 30th Nov.	
	1855.	1856.	1855.	1856.
Antwerp	6,107	7,533	90,034	57,190
Bremen	....	....	20,827	....
Cape Good Hope	....	1,750	17,527	32,051
Channel	35,502	27,059	231,568	235,582
Denmark	8,332	....	37,581	37,396
France	3,756	18,679	65,149	86,299
Great Britain	2,128	3,001	36,783	10,534
Hamburg & Alta	....	7,181	206,587	76,628
Holland	....	....	2,319	....
Mediterranean	15,155	6,185	192,692	115,834
Portugal	2,022	1,524	18,461	15,671
Sweden	2,900	....	61,386	71,337
Trieste	3,592	7,800	52,851	54,815
United States	74,826	124,384	986,775	995,800
Other countries	2,386	16,388	32,578	34,971
Grand tot'l bgs	157,206	221,484	2,153,121	1,824,212

COTTON—Is in much improved demand, at rather firmer rates. Middling Uplands are now up to 12½c.; Middling Gulfs, 13½c.@13¾c., and other grades at proportionate figures, ₱ lb.

FISH—The supply is limited, and the demand is tame. Prices show material variation.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is in slightly improved request, but at rather easier rates, sales having been made of about 5,500 bbls., in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	$6 25@$6 35
Straight State	6 35@ 6 45
Favorite and Extra State	6 45@ 6 75
Common to Good Indiana and Upper Lake	6 40@ 6 60
Common to Good Superfine Ohio	6 45@ 6 65
Fancy Michigan	6 45@ 6 65
Extra Michigan	6 65@ 7 75
Extra Indiana and Wisconsin	6 65@ 7 75
Extra Ohio	6 70@ 8 00
Fancy Genesee	6 85@ 7 05
Extra Genesee	7 10@ 8 75
Extra Missouri	6 50@ 9 00

Canadian appears unaltered. Superfine to extra is worth only from $6 30@$7 65 ₱ bbl.; 500 bbls. were sold within the range. Southern continues tame and infirm. The transactions since our last comprise only about 850 bbls. low Mixed to Fancy and Extra, at $6 95@$8 and $9 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is in limited supply and request, yet it is steady at $3 50@$5 25 for Fine to Superfine ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in moderate demand at old rates: at $3 12½@$3 18¾ for Jersey, and $3 62½@$3 75 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. The latter brings $17@$17 50 in puncheons. Buckwheat Flour commands, in lots, $3 62½@$3 ₱ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat is inactive. Parties disagree about prices. Supply meagre. Rye continues scarce and in demand at 95c.@$1 for ordinary to choice, ₱ bushel; Oats are in moderate supply and fair request, at 53c.@54c. for Ohio and Lake; 50c.@52c. for State; 46c.@49c. for Jersey, and 42c.@46c. for Southern, ₱ bushel. Barley is salable and steady at $1@$1 32 for very inferior to choice, ₱ bushel. Barley Malt commands $1 40@$1 45 ₱ bushel. Corn is heavy and drooping. There were sales reported to-day of about 29,000 bushels, at 68c.@69c. for unsound; and 69c.@72c. for mixed, in store in Brooklyn and New-York ₱ bushel.

Comparative statement of the Receipts of Breadstuffs, by Lake, at Oswego, N. Y., during each of the last three years:

	1854.	1855.	1856.
Flour, bbls.	167,267	224 643	104,930
Wheat, bush.	2,492,333	5,365,783	8,382,398
Corn, bush.	2,632,274	2,880,900	3,589,211
Rye, bush.	43,215	284,021	339,503
Barley, bush.	101,436	172,215	110,019
Peas, bush.	349	51,160	41,416
Oats, bush.	323,296	228,097	169,759
Totals	5,592,903	8,959,176	12,632,305
By converting the flour into wheat at 5 bush. ₱ bbl. the amount would be.	836,335	1,123,215	514,650
Totals	6,429,238.	10,082,304	13,136,966

Comparative statement of the receipts of Flour and Wheat from Canadian ports, at Oswego, N. Y., during:

	1855.	1856.
Flour, bbls.	174,406	143,162
Wheat, bush.	1,885,633	2,381,632

FRUIT—Sales were made, by auction, to-day, of 355 boxes Sicily Lemons at $2@$2 10; and 2,305 boxes do. Oranges at $1 80@$2 15, ₱ box.

HAY—Sales were reported of 600 bales of River at $1 for shipment, and $1 12½@$1 25 for local use, ₱ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Are plentier and brisker at pretty well supported prices.

HOPS—New continue quiet, yet firm, at from 7c.@10c. ₱ lb. Old rule dull and nominal, at 3c.@5c. ₱ lb.

IRON—About 170 tons Scotch Pig found buyers, in lots, at $30 75@$31 50, usual terms, ₱ ton.

LATHS—Eastern, $1 31¼@$1 37½ ₱ thousand.

LEAD—Appears in fair request at uniform prices.

LEATHER—The demand is moderate; prices have not varied. Supply very light.

LIME—Rockland rules scarce and nominal, at 90c. for Common, and $1 20 for Lump, ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—The supply and demand continue limited, at unchanged figures. New-Orleans, 75c.@80c.; Porto Rico, 57½c.@62½c.; new crop Cuba Muscovado, 60c.; and new crop Clayed Cuba, 55c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin, Tar and Crude Turpentine remain as last noticed. Spirits Turpentine is in limited request, but is stiffly held.

OILS—The market continues tame, yet steady, for all descriptions.

PROVISIONS—Pork has not varied much, sales having transpired, to-day, of about 420 bbls., in lots, at $20 for old Mess; $21 25 for new do., and $19 for new Prime, ₱ bbl. Dressed Hogs bring, in lots, 9¾c.@10¼c. ₱ lb. Cut Meats appear in moderate supply and fair demand, at 10¾c.@10¾c. for Hams, and 8¼c.@8¾c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is in slack request for immediate and future delivery, and it is somewhat infirm at from 10c.@11c. ₱ lb. Lard is is scarce and wanted. The transactions since our last reach about 300 bbls. and tcs. fair to Prime, at 12¾c.@13¼c. ₱ lb. Beef is in pretty good demand, at very full rates. The transactions since our last consist of 350 bbls., at $9 50@$10 25 for new Prime; $10 50@$13 for Country Mess; $16 50@$18 for repacked do.; $15@$15 50 for new Chicago Mess, and $16@$16 25 for extra do. do., ₱ bbl. New Prime Mess Beef is salable and steady at $20@$26 ₱ tc. Beef Hams are scarce and needed at $19@$21 ₱ bbl. Butter is in fair request and is worth 16c.@22c. for Ohio; 20c.@26c. for common to very good State, and 26c.@29c. for prime to very choice do., ₱ lb. Cheese is in moderate supply and request, at 11c.@11¾c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales were made to-day of about 200 tcs. common to choice, in lots, at $3 50@$4 37½ ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—The demand is fair,—and prices rule very firm. Sales have been made of some small lots Cuba, &c., at from 9¾c.@10¾c.; and 180 boxes Havana at 10¼c.@10¾c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—There were 8,500 lbs. prime disposed of at old rates.

TOBACCO—There is a marked increase of demand for all sorts, although prices for all sorts are held extremely stiff. The sales reported since Tuesday last include: 185 hhds. Kentucky, at 12½c.@17c.; 121 bales Havana, at 32c.@52½c.; 66 bales Sagua, on private terms; 62 cases Seed Leaf, at 20c.@28c.; 26 cases Florida, at 35c.@70c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales transpired to-day, of about 210 bbls. Ohio and Prison, mostly at 28c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were tame, yet steady. For Liverpool, Cotton, 11-32d. @¾d. ₱ lb.: Flour, 2s. 3d. ₱ bbl; Grain, 6¾d;@7¼d. ₱ bushel; Beef, 4s. 6d. ₱ tc.; Resin, 2s. 3d.@2s. 6d. ₱ bbl, and Heavy Goods, 25s.@27s. 6d. ₱ ton. For other ports, proportionate rates. What those owning or leasing stores at the Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn, have not evinced the enterprise or disposition to accomplish—namely, to render the basin accessible, by opening Buttermilk Channel—it is now proposed to do by subscription. A steamer has been offered for the purpose, at $2,000. This amount is considered reasonable, and will soon be made up. Thus, by private enterprise, will be removed one of the most serious obstructions to our trade at present. It should have been done much earlier, by the Atlantic Dock Company. It is not more their duty than their interest to render the stores on their property accessible, and therefore popular,—especially when this can be accomplished without much difficulty. Now that there is some prospect of the vast amount of produce stored at the Atlantic Docks being rendered available, we may look for renewed activity in the shipping business.

Spirit of the Trade Circulars.

NEILL BROS. & CO.'S COTTON CIRCULAR.

Per Atlantic.] NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1857.

Since Tuesday, when we published our last Circular, we have had later advices from Europe by the *Arago*, from Southampton and Havre, with dates to the 14th inst., and by the *Arabia*, telegraphed at Halifax, to the 17th. The former steamer reported a cessation of business in Cotton at Liverpool, the sales of two days being only 6,000 bales, and the market being quoted nearly ¼d. ₱ lb. down. By the *Arabia* the week's sales proved 27,000 bales, and the authorized quotation only ¼d. reduced. The *Arago's* news brought this market to a stand, and for two days we could hardly hear of a transaction, holders remaining firm in the almost total absence of buyers. Yesterday, however, the advices per *Arabia*, united to rumors of decreasing receipts, caused a revival of confidence, and 7,000 bales changed hands at the full prices of our last Circular. Thus, although this market declined upon news of the previous advance at Liverpool, it has yielded nothing to the advices of a decline there. We quoted Middling Upland, 12¾c. By the arrival of a large portion of the missing Southern mails, we are enabled to furnish the movements of Cotton at all ports for a week later than furnished in our Circular of Tuesday. The week's receipts at all ports amount to 101,000 bales, against 84,000 last year. The week's exports amount to 51,000 bales, against 84,000 bales same week last year.

As compared with last year, there is this season an increase of receipts of 15,000 bales; a decrease of exports to foreign ports of 342,000 bales, of which 250,000 to Great Britain, and an increase of stock of 189,000 bales.

NEW-YORK CITY BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The following list consists of prominent Houses in each line of Business:

Berlin Wool, Embroidery Silks, Fringes, Gimps, Buttons, Ladies' Dress Trimmings, Gold and Silver Articles for Regalia.
KOHLSAAT BROS., (Importers and Jobbers,) 48 John-st.

Advertising Agents.
S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.....119 Nassau-st.

Hardware, Cutlery, Edge Tools, &c.
T. DOUGLAS, Manufacturer and Dealer, 83 Beekman-st.

Grate and Fender Makers.
WM. H. JACKSON, (formerly W. & N. Jackson & Sons,) No. 891 Broadway, one door from 19th-st.

Boat and Oar Bazaar.
Life, Race, Ship and Pleasure Boats, of all kinds on hand making an assortment of over 300 Boats. C. L. INGERSOLL & SON, 250 South-st.

Lightning Rods.
A. M. QUIMBY & SON, 183 East 27th, and 119 Nassau sts.
LYON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Otis' Patent, Also, other rods, insulators, points, vanes, &c., No. 343 Broadway.

Lithographers.
GEORGE HAYWARD.....120 Water-st.
Window and Plate Glass, (French and English.)
F. HOEKINS & BROS., (Importers).....61 Barclay-st.
☞ Any additions to the above list should be brought to the office of S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—AN ENTRY CLERK IN A DRY goods jobbing house; he must write a good and rapid hand; be correct in figures, and have a practical knowledge of the duties of the situation. Address in handwriting of applicant, with name, age and reference, Box No. 2,598 Post Office.

WASHING WANTED.—HOTEL AND FAMily washing at the Laundry of the New-York House and School of Industry, No. 100 West 16th-st.

LAW CLERK.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG MAN, a situation in a lawyer's office. Address B. B. *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A GOOD MECHANICAL DRAUGHTSMAN. Address Box No. 1,490, stating qualifications.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO ACT AS SALESman and deliver goods in the paper business. Address for one week, C. HALL, office of this paper.

FOREWOMAN WANTED.—A COMPETENT person to act as Forewoman and Cutter in a Cloak and Mantilla establishment. None but persons of experience need apply. MOLYNEUX BELL, No 58 Canal-st.

BOARDING.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A HANDSOME parlor and bedroom on the second floor, at No. 38 Willow-st. References required.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—SOUTHERN AND Western dealers and club houses will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing cards, of all qualities, at the depôt of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO. No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

MOUNT VERNON TAXES.—THE COLLECtor of the town of East Chester will be at Knowlson's XIVth Ward Hotel, (corner of Grand and Elizabeth sts.,) on Monday and Tuesday, Feb 2 and 3, from 9 in the morning till 7 in the evening, to receive the taxes for Mount Vernon, West, Fast and Central Mount Vernon, Washingtonville, Wakefield and Fleetwood. The Collector for the Mount Vernon School tax, and the Collector for the town of Westchester, (Unionport and Olioaville,) will attend at the same time and place.
F. SEDER, Collector.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—APPLICATION HAVING been made to the Common Council for a Stage Line of 25 omnibusses, through Lexington-av., Irving place, 14th-st. and Broadway, the Special Committee of the Board of Aldermen will meet on Monday, Feb. 2, 1857, at 11 o'clock A. M., in room No. 8 City Hall, for the purpose of affording a hearing to all parties interested in said matter.
Alderman WILSON,
Alderman COULTER, } Special Committee.
Alder

FARMS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE GREENWOOD Lake Hotel and farm of 400 acres, situate in the Town of Warwick, Orange Co., New-York, ten miles south of the depôt of the Erie Railroad at Chester. This place is equally attractive to the admirer of beautiful mountain and lake scenery combined—the family man seeking a quiet, healthful and beautiful rural retreat for the Summer months—the invalid in pursuit of health, and the angler-sportsman, who has skill and taste for cap urling the finny tribe. The hotel is furnished throughout, including bowling alleys, billiard-table, boats, vehicles, &c., and will comfortably accommodate from fifty to seventy-five boarders. It stands at the head of the lake, ten miles long, which gives it its name and abounds with fine fish. The farm is furnished with the necessary agricultural implements, has about 200 acres under cultivation, well adapted to grass, grain and stock, and is under good fence, with an abundant supply of fruits. This property is not sold by the 1st of March next, will be leased to a good tenant, and if an acceptable lady or landlord of this City, the greater part of the rent would be taken out in board. For further information address S. CALDWELL, care of BLISS, DOUGLASS, WHEELOCK & CO., Nos. 112 and 114 Duane-st.

VALUABLE COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—A valuable country seat, on the east bank of the Hudson River, within a quarter of a mile of the railroad depôt, and about an hour's time of this City. It comprises 26 acres of the best description of farming land in Westchester County, with extensive orchards of finest quality of apples, pears, &c., &c. On the premises is a first-class two-story and attic frame house, filled in with brick, brick basement, and stone foundations, 40 feet square, with piazza on every side, nearly new, and contains all the modern improvements of a first-class City house. The view from the house and premises is unsurpassed by any on the river. Apply to E. C. HALDAY, No. 4 Wall-st.

GREAT BARGAIN.—SUPERIOR FARM—96 Acres, at Bedford, Westchester, near the station good dwelling house, barn, stables, outhouses, &c.; an abundance of the very best grafted fruit—apples, pears, peaches, plums, quinces, cherries, grapes, raspberries, strawberries, currants, &c.; fancy and shade trees, never failing stream—two wells. Price only $3,000, as the owner is bound west. Terms very easy.
A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE COUNTRY SEAT AT Stanford, Conn., and 45 or 71 acres of first-rate land; it is beautifully situated in the village of Stanford, Conn. Will be sold much less than its value. Inquire of S. P. TOWNSEND, No. 82 Nassau-st.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE—ENGLISH COTtage and building-site at auction, at Saybrook, Conn. On TUESDAY, the 10th day of February next, at 11 o'clock, will be sold at public auction, on the premises, a fine country residence, and six acres of excellent garden land. The house is in the English villa style, has piazzas, observatory, &c. It is beautifully situated on the bay, and fronts on Maple-av.

Also, adjoining the above, a splendid building-site, containing about 15 acres of excellent garden land.

Also, a neat, nearly new English cottage, and 1 acre of excellent land. This adjoins the 15-acre lot.

Also, a wood lot, covered with chestnut timber, containing about 8 acres, 1 mile from the village.

Also, a lot of corn, oats, hay, straw, potatoes, &c.

Also, a fine horse and wagon, cart, farming utensils, &c.

Saybrook, Conn., is situated at the mouth of the Connecticut River, on the Long Island Sound, and is one of the most beautiful and healthy places on the American continent. There are good churches, schools, shooting, fishing and hunting in the vicinity.

TERMS—All of the above will be sold for cash, without reserve, to the highest bidder.

N. B.—Persons taking the New-Haven or New-London Railroad, and stopping at Saybrook, can examine the premises. Inquire for KING'S, or DR. TOWNSEND'S place—a man on the place will show it.

FOR SALE—A COMPLETE COUNTRY RESIdence, situated on the Post-road, two miles south of Yonkers, near Riverdale station, consisting of 6 acres of land, and a splendid, nearly new house, 50 feet front, two stories, basement and attic; contains every convenience, such as bath, furnace, range, &c., and is well adapted for either a Winter or Summer residence. The water is supplied from a never-failing spring, higher than the house, and is introduced in perhaps the simplest and yet most efficient manner in the county; the spring also supplies a fountain at the stables. The advertiser built the house for his own use, three years ago, and has lived on the place nine years, deire business in the City. It is very healthy, well shaded, and in a first-class neighborhood, fruit in abundance, and outbuildings new and convenient. Ice-house filled, &c. Time, one hour and ten minutes from Chambers-st. to the house. Title perfect, terms low, and very accommodating, and possession at any time. Reason for selling, going to a larger place. For further particulars apply to C. W. SIMMONS, No. 108 Chambers-st., or on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 143 East 22d-st., between 2d and 3d avs. The lot is 24 feet 8 inches by 98 feet 9 inches; house 40 feet deep by the width of the lot, three stories high, two upper stories finished with Croton water and gas; on the rear is a three-story brick shop, occupied as a sash and blind factory, with horse power, circular saws, and grooving and moulding machine, all in complete running order; is in a good location for any light mechanical business. The property will be sold cheap, for cash, if applied for soon. Inquire on the premises, of E. D. DELAMATER.

DELIGHTFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT BERGEN—Two miles south of Jersey City on the Bergen Point Plank road, near Claremont, having a splendid view of the bay and harbor and the cities of New York and Brooklyn. The house is now being finished, is in the cottage style, two stories high with piazzas front and rear; water introduced into the kitchen; good barn and carriage house, with one acre or more of land
A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 241 Henry-st., between Clinton and Montgomery sts. Lot is 22x80; house two stories, with basements, cellar, gas-fixtures, bath-room, wash water-pipes and sewers to the street, fitted up expressly for the residence of the present owner. Apply on the premises, or to VALENTINE MOTT, No. 61 Rutgers-slip, corner of Cherry-st.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 3 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn, second block from City Hall. The house is of modern finish and replete with every convenience. Price $7,000, including gas-fixtures, carpets, and oil-cloths. Terms easy. Apply to MAILLER, LORD & QUEREAU, No. 108 Wall-st., N.Y.

FOR SALE—SPLENDIDLY SITUATED COUNtry house, on elevated ground, commanding a magnificent view one hour's ride from town by railroad, two minutes' walk from the depôt. Also, an elegant villa site, with from two to fifteen acres, not surpassed for convenience of situation, and beauty and extent of prospect. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 157 Broadway, 3d story.

FOR SALE—THE SUBSTANTIAL BUILT brick house, with all the modern improvements, newly painted and in good order; three stacks of chimnies and marble mantels throughout; house 21 feet 5 inches by 50 feet deep; lot half the block; $4,250 can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire at No. 164 East 19th-st.

FOR SALE—THE NEW BROWN STONE house, with furniture, in West 33th-st., 4th door west of 5th-av., containing all the modern improvements, and the furniture of the newest style. Apply on the premises, or of WM. H. LEE, No. 199 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A COUNTRY SEAT on the Hudson, 8 miles from City Hall and contiguous to the 152d-st. station Hudson River Railroad. The mansion is adapted for Winter and Summer. Address F., Madison-square Post-Office.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE front house, four stories high, with basement and undercellar, 20x46, with piazza in the rear, situated 113 Lexington-av., built in best manner, with all modern improvements. Inquire of J. W. FIELDER, on the premises.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A NEAT COTtage, finished in good style, in Skillman-st., near the Myrtle-av cars, and about 12 minutes' walk from the two Ferries. The owner going West, will sell at a sacrifice.
C. H. OLIVER, Room No. 7, No. 346 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT A GREAT SACRIFICE—A $10,000 house for $7,500—$5,000 on bond and mortgage. Situated on 36th st., near Broadway; size of house 20 x 45, lot, 20 x 98; with all the modern improvements. Apply to JOHN J. DRAKE, No. 13 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—IN EAST 37TH-ST., HOUSE AND Lot No. 70, brown-stone front; lot full size; house 62 feet deep, with all modern improvements, and in perfect order. Apply to J. W. PHARO, 30 and 32 Barclay-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS TWO-STORY brick building in Gold-st., Brooklyn, L. I. Will sell it cheap, on account of leaving the City. Inquire at No. 314 Gold-st., Brooklyn, L. I.

FOR SALE—THE BROWN STONE-FRONT English basement house No. 143 Lexington-av. Possession immediately; terms easy. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BRICK HOUSE and store No. 288 8th-av. Terms easy. Apply to JAMES R. EDWARDS, on the premises.

HOUSES TO LET.

IRON FRONTS, ON CANAL-STREET.—TO let, four splendid iron-front buildings, now being finished on Canal-st., including the corner of Elm-st. The walls are strongly built, and the timbering heavy. Vaults are to surround the whole, with inclosed skylight areas, and the sidewalks are to be raised, so as to make the entrance to the stores by only two steps. At present some changes might be made in the interior arrangements for special use. Persons desirous of having the whole or a part, will please apply to GEORGE BRUCE, No. 13 Chambers-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THREE FOUR-STORY English basement houses, Nos. 132, 134 and 136 West 38th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., first block from the 7th-av.; neighborhood first class; have all the modern improvements, such as gas, range, baths, marble mantels, &c.; good cellars and yards—all in perfect order. Possession Feb. 1. To a good tenant will be let at the low rent of $550. Apply to J. KELLY, No. 133 West 36th-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—A LARGE ROOM, 36 BY 65 feet, well lighted and ventilated, having gas, water and water-closets on same floor, recently occupied by the Board of Brokers; also a suite or single offices on the second flight. Apply at CORN EXCHANGE BANK, No. 1 William-st.

TO LET—THE LARGE ROOM ON THE THIRD story of the building corner of Howery and Division-sts., supplied with gas and Croton water, and lighted by 26 windows, suitable for light manufacturing purposes. Possession given immediately. Apply to HARDMAN & OSBORN, No. 150 Canal-st., cor. Bowery.

TO LET.—Splendid floor through in stone front house No. 255 9th-av., near 27th-street, rent $175 per year, 34 West 50th-st. near 8th-av., and a floor No. 158 East 40th-st. Apply at once at No. 255 9th av. A. DAVIS.

TO LET—AND POSSESSION GIVEN IMMEDIdiately—the commodious house No. 8 Beach-st. Also, a suite of offices in third story of No. 51 Liberty-st. Rent low. Inquire of REYNOLDS & VAN SCHAICK, No. 51 Nassau-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE WHOLE OR A part of the second floor, No. 114 Nassau-st., opposite the Artisan's Bank. Possession given immediately. Will be leased, if the tenant prefers, for four years. Rent moderate. Apply to D. A. WOODWORTH, on the premises.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—FROM THE 15TH FEBRUARY, A first-class two-story and attic house in excellent condition, containing the modern improvements, and in genteel neighborhood below Fourth-st. Annual rent $750. Address B.-W., *Times* office.

TO LET IN PARK-PLACE—THE BASEMENT of store No. 10 near Broadway, suitable for a cash hosiery, Yankee notion, or auction goods business, or for a trunk store. Apply to JAMES OSTROM, No. 10 Park-place.

BROADWAY STORE TO LET.—THE SPAcious store No. 292 Broadway, (two doors above Stewart's,) 26 by 135 feet, running through to Manhattan-place, and forming an L on Reade-st. Possession Feb. 1. Inquire on the premises.

HOUSE TO LET AND FURNITURE FOR sale, No. 19 East Baltic-st., Brooklyn.

HOUSES AND ROOMS WANTED

HOUSE WANTED—TO PURCHASE IN Brooklyn, near one of the city railroads, must be sold less than $4,000. Address, with price, location, &c., to S. F. G., *Times* office.

WANTED—FROM 1ST MAY NEXT, A THREEstory brick dwelling; location preferred above Bleecker-st. Address C. L., Box No. 2,534 New-York Post-Office.

STEAM POWER.

STEADY POWER—IN THE DEPOT BUILding, corner of Elm and Franklin sts., one square from Broadway; Croton water, gas, water closets, and every convenience. Inquire of T. BENNETT, on the premises. Heated by steam pipes.

STEADY POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS—Near Broadway, at low rates. Also, a store on Canal-st., running through to Walker-st., by
JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

ROOMS WITH STEAM-POWER TO LET—In house No. 448 Water, near Market-st., second and third floors, spacious and well lighted. Apply on the premises.

AUCTION SALES.

CORPORATION SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—Public notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the authority vested in them by the laws of the State, and the ordinances of the Common Council, the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, of the City of New-York, will sell at public auction, under the direction of the Comptroller, E. H. Ludlow, auctioneer, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of February, 1857, at noon, at the Merchants' Exchange in the City of New-York, the following real estate, viz:

1st. The three-story brick building formerly occupied as an engine-house, and the lot No. 49 Christie-st.—that portion of the lot not occupied by the engine-house is under lease till May 1st, 1868, at the annual rent of $100, and the property will be sold subject to the lease recorded in book of special leases, page 164, in the Comptroller's office.

2d. Two lots on the west side of the Bowery, (as extended,) between Houston and Roosevelt-st.

3d. Six lots, with the buildings thereon, on the southerly side of Chatham-st. and the westerly side of Pearl-st., now known as Nos. 111, 113, 115, 117, 119, 121 Chatham-st., and Nos. 457, 459, and 461 Pearl-st.

4th. Three lots, now known as Nos. 451, 453, and 455 Pearl-st., will be sold separately, subject to the conditions of the lease of the same, recorded in leases of City lots, page 166, in the Comptroller's office, and which will expire on the first day of May, 1859; the purchaser of each of the lots will be entitled to receive $333 33-100 per annum of the rent reserved by the lease, after the first day of May next, and will be required to assume the covenants of the lease in regard to the payments for buildings at the expiration of the lease.

5th. The lot on the northwest corner of William and Pearl sts., now known as No. 449 Pearl-st., and No. 271 William-st., subject to the conditions of the lease of the same, recorded in lease of City lots, page 172, in the Comptroller's office, and which will expire on the first day of May, 1859; the purchaser of this lot will be entitled to receive the rent reserved in the lease of $362 50-100 per annum after the first day of May next, and will be required to assume the conditions of the lease in regard to the payments for buildings at the expiration of the lease.

6th. The house and lot on north side of 5th-st., commencing 80 feet west of the 2d-av., lot 20 feet front and rear, and 24 feet 3 inches deep on both sides, house 15 feet by 24 feet 3 inches.

7th. The house and lot north side of 13th-st., commencing 312 feet west of Avenue C, lot 25 feet front and rear by 103 feet 3 inches deep on both sides, with three-story brick building on the front of the lot, 20 feet wide and 40 feet deep, lately built for an engine house; the rear of the lot is covered by and occupied as a foundry.

8th. Four lots on south side of 52d-st., commencing 90 feet west of Lexington-av.

9th. Thirty-six lots, being the southerly half of the block between 74th and 75th sts. and the 3d and 4th avs.

10th. Thirty-six lots, being the southerly part of the block between 80th and 81st sts. and 3d and 4th avs.

11th. Twelve lots on 116th and 117th sts., between the 2d and 4th avs.

12th. A piece of rear ground on the block bounded by Cherry-st., Oak-st. and the Bowery, (as extended,) now used as part of the yard of IVth District Police Station House.

Full covenant warrantee deeds will be given.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. of the purchase money, and the auctioneer's fee of $5 per lot, to be paid to the Collector of the City Revenue on the day of sale; fifteen per cent. on the first day of May next, when the deeds will be ready for delivery; the remainder of the purchase money (seventy-five per cent.) may remain on bond and mortgage, at the option of the purchaser, for five years, from the first day of May, 1857, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually.

Lithographic maps of the property may be had at the Comptroller's Office, No. 5 Hall of Records, after the 27th inst. FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.
A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller.
JAMES M. SMITH, Jr., Recorder.
A. V. STOUT, Chamberlain.
THOS. McSPEDON, Ch. Fin. Com. Board Ald.
T. JONES, Jr., Ch. Fin. Com. Board Com'lmen.
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.
FINANCE DEPARTMENT, }
Comptroller's Office, Jan. 20, 1857.)

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY, ON BROADWAY, COURTLAND ALLEY, CANAL, WALKER, CENTRE, BOND, AMITY AND GREAT JONES STS., OF THE BANYER AND JAY ESTATES.—E. H. LUDLOW & Co. will sell, at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 26, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchant's Exchange, the following valuable property of the Banyer and Jay Estates:

4 lots on Broadway, running through to Courtlandt-alley, 28x175 feet.
7 Lots on Canal-st., between Broadway and Centre-st.
9 Lots on Walker-st., between Broadway and Centre-st.
3 Lots on Centre-st., between White and Walker sts.
2 Lots on Amity-st.
House and lot No. 20 Bond-st. Also, one lot on Great Jones-st., rear of above.

Two-thirds of the purchase money can remain on mortgage, at the option of the purchaser, for five years.

Maps and full particulars at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 14 Pine-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSES AND LOTS.—On Pearl, Centre and West 25th sts., belonging to the estate of Shivers Parker, deceased. Messrs. A. J. BLEECKER & CO., will sell at public auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 5, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the following valuable property, viz:

Two houses and lots known as Nos. 504 and 508 Pearl-st., occupied as a manufactory.

Two lots known as Nos. 56 and 58 Centre-st., adjoining the above on the rear, subject to a 3-years' unexpired lease.

Two lots known as Nos. 83 and 85 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., subject to an unexpired lease of seven years.

For Maps, &c., apply at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 7 Broad-st. By order
A. J. PARKER & JOSEPH WEST, Executors.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, mirrors, paintings, 300 bedsteads, 200 chairs, parlor suites, tête-à-tête, &c., &c. F. COLTON will sell, THIS DAY, (Saturday,) Jan. 31, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction rooms No. 59 Beekman-st., a very large assortment of good new and second-hand furniture, from several families, comprising, among other articles, two or three suites of rosewood and mahogany furniture, bookcases, wardrobes, dressing-bureaus, centre, card, and other tables; office-desks, oil-cloths, dining and extension-tables, 300 cottage bedsteads, 2 0 curl maple chairs, together with an assortment of second-hand furniture. Sale will be peremptory, rain or shine, and goods must be removed this day and Monday.

E. C. HALLIDAY, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE ON BROADWAY AND FORTY-SEVENTH-STREET.—E. C. HALLIDAY will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 4, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the four valuable lots and gore on the westerly side of BROADWAY—Beginning 25 feet 10 inches north from the corner of 46th st. Also,

FORTY-SEVENTH-STREET—The seven first-class three-story brick houses and lots on the southerly side of 47th-st., beginning 59 feet 2 inches west of Broadway, each 16 feet 6 inches by 100 feet.

A large portion of the purchase-money may remain on bond and mortgage. Maps can be had at the Office of the auctioneer, No. 4 Wall-st.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—IN USE ONE YEAR—On Monday, at 10½ o'clock, on the premises No. 126 West 28th-st., comprising rosewood and mahogany parlor suites in maroon, plush and brocatel, centre and other tables, rosewood piano-forte, stool and cover, velvet Brussels and 3-ply carpets, gas fixtures, chandeliers, &c.; bookcases, bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, mirrors, curtains and shades, hair mattresses, French bedsteads and bedding, mantel clocks and ornaments, extension tables and dining-room furniture, including the furniture of the whole house. To be sold without reserve.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

GOERCK-ST. PROPERTY AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 10, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the three lots Nos. 157, 159 and 161 Goerck-st., between Houston and 3d sts., with the two-story brick building covering the entire front of the same. The lots are about half shedded, well fenced, and now occupied as a coal-yard, and being near the river, are well adapted for coal, iron, lumber or storage purposes. Maps can be had at the Auctioneer's office, No. 59 Wall-st.

WM. W. SHIELDS, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE OF EARTHENWARE, CHINA AND GLASSWARE.—W. W. S. will sell on MONDAY, Feb. 2, 1857, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the store No. 52 Cortlandt-st., near Greenwich-st., New-York, the entire stock of a wholesale crockery house, consisting of white, granite, blue, printed, edged, dipt, &c., ware from the shelves, in lots to suit purchasers. The goods will be found worthy of attention, and will be sold without reserve, on time over $50.

WILLIAM T. BOYD, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE OF DRUG STORE, STORE FIXTURES, LEASE, &c.—By GEORGE NICHOLS, THIS DAY, Jan. 31, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 293 Bleecker-st., contents of said store, consisting of a large stock of fresh Drugs, tincture bottles, show cases, counters, shelves, drawers, &c., by order of
ABBOTT BROTHERS, Att'ys and Mortgagees.

AUCTION SALES.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

BY E. B. FRANKLIN & CO.—SALE OF SECond-hand and new furniture, THIS (Saturday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom No. 95 Nassau-st., to pay advances. Positive sale of general assortment of dining-room, parlor, chamber and other furniture, bedsteads, paintings, mirrors, china, glass, silver-plated ware, fancy goods, &c., &c.

LIVERY STABLE AND VEHICLES, &c.—AT AUCTION TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—A. J. BLEECKER will sell, on TUESDAY, Feb. 3, at 12 M., at No. 25 Amity-place, Laurens-st., second door above Bleecker-st., three coaches, one rockaway, two pairs of black horses, five sets double harness, one grocery wagon, &c., &c. HENRY COYLE, MATTHEW McBRIDE, } Executors.

FINANCIAL.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
We issue sight bills on the
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, Ireland.
In sums from £1 upwards, at par &
Address,
TAYLOR, BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1857.

THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY WITH the Charter of the Company, submit the following Statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1856:

Premiums received on Marine Risks, from Jan. 1, 1856, to 31st Dec., 1856	$3,941,836 96
Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st January, 1856	1,255,086 95
Total amount of Marine Premiums	5,196,973 91
No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks, nor upon Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.	
Premiums Marked Off from 1st January, 1856, to 31st December, 1856	$3,758,583 69
Losses pd. dur'g the same period	$2,989,281 86
Return of prem's and expenses	465,418 69
	$3,444,700 65
The Company have the following Assets, viz:	
New-York City Bank Stocks, State Stocks, and Loans on State and other Stocks, drawing interest	$1,046,397 50
Bonds and Mortgages, and Real Estate	250,200 00
Dividends on Stocks, interest on Bonds and Mortgages and other Loans, sundry notes, reinsurance and other claims due the Company, estimated at	97,718 77
Premium Notes and Bills receivable	2,200,040 14
Cash in Bank	56,241 65
Total amount of Assets	$3,650,599 06

The Board of Trustees have resolved to pay an interest of six per cent. on the outstanding certificates of profits to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday the 3d day of February next.

The Trustees, after reserving one million one hundred and fifty thousand dollars of profits, have further resolved that the outstanding certificates of the Company, of the issue of 1854, be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 3d day of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and canceled.

The Board have also declared a dividend of ten per cent. on the net earned premiums of the Company, for the year ending 31st December, 1856, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 3d day of February next.

The profits of the Company, ascertained from the 1st of July, 1843, to the 1st day of January, 1856, for which certificates were issued, amount to	$6,293,270
Additional profits from 1st of January, 1856, to 1st of January, 1857	339,760
Total profits for 14½ years	$6,633,030
The certificates of 1844, 1845, 1846, 1847, 1848, 1849, 1850, 1851, 1852, 1853 and sixty per cent. of 1854, have been redeemed by cash	5,248,370
Net earnings remaining with the Company on the 1st of January, 1857	$1,384,660

By order of the Board,
W. TOWNSEND JONES, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

John D. Jones,	Caleb Barstow,	Charles Dennis,
Thomas Tileston,	A. P. Pillot,	Dennis Perkins,
Henry Coit,	L. S. Suarez,	Jos. Gaillard, Jr.,
W. C. Pickersgill,	Leroy M. Wiley,	Mort. Livingston,
Aug. Averill,	Daniel S. Miller,	William Wood,
Lewis Curtis,	S. T. Nicoll,	J. Henry Burgy,
Wm. S. Wetmore,	Joshua J. Henry,	Cornell's Grinnell,
Chas. H. Russell,	Thos. W. Riley,	Henry D. Brewer,
Lowell Holbrook,	David Lane,	Watts Sherman,
Robt. G. Goodhue,	James Bryce,	Edward R. Bell,
P. A. Hargous,	Wm. Sturgis, Jr.,	E. E. Morgan,
Meyer Gans,	Henry K. Bogert,	B. J. Howland,
Edw. H. Gillilan,	A. A. Low,	Benj. Babcock,
Ramsay Crooks,	William J. Dodge,	F. Westray.

JOHN D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President.
W. H. H. MOORE, Second Vice-President.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.—On the 31st instant the Board of Directors of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company passed the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That the balance of the one million of dollars of Bonds to be issued to this Company by the Detroit, Monroe and Toledo Railroad Company, remaining unsold on the 16th instant, be offered to the stockholders of the Company at par, giving to each subscriber a bonus of twenty-five per cent. in the guaranteed eighth per cent. stock of the Detroit, Monroe and Toledo Railroad Company, on the amount of Bonds allotted to him, each Stockholder being at liberty to subscribe for such amount as he may choose, without reference to the amount of stock held by him; but should such subscriptions amount, in the aggregate to more than the amount of Bonds then remaining unsold, the same shall be apportioned rateably among the subscribers, to be paid for—

"20 per cent. on the 20th February next.
20 per cent. on the 10th March next.
20 per cent. on the 1st April next.
20 per cent. on the 20th April next.
20 per cent. on the 10th May next.

"Any subscriber may be entitled to receive his Bonds as paid for, and shall be entitled to a certificate of Stock on payment in full of his subscription, and each subscriber shall be allowed the privilege of paying his subscription in full at any time prior to the above dates, and be entitled to a corresponding allowance of interest, the option to subscribe for said Bonds to close on the 15th of February next."

The Bonds offered to the Stockholders in accordance with the above resolution, are the first and only Mortgage Bonds (being for one million of dollars, in Bonds of $1,000 each) of the Detroit, Monroe and Toledo Railroad Company, bearing seven per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in the City of New-York, on the first days of February and August in each year, and having twenty years to run, principal and interest guaranteed by the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company. The Stock offered as a bonus is an eight per cent. Stock, also guaranteed by this Company.

Stockholders only, as will be seen by the resolution, are allowed to subscribe on the terms named in the resolution, and the right to subscribe will expire on the 15th day of February next. If you desire to avail yourself of the privilege, you will please subscribe for the number of Bonds you wish to take, on the inclosed subscription paper, and return the same to this office without delay.
EDWIN C. LITCHFIELD, Treasurer.
TREASURER'S OFFICE, Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company, No. 18 William-st., New-York, Jan. 23, 1857.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK—No. 49 Wall-st.
CAPITAL ONE MILLION DOLLARS.
THIS COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY OF MONEY PAID INTO COURT, and is authorized to act as guardian or receiver of estates.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS,
BY ORDER OF ANY COURT IN THIS STATE, (including Surrogate's,) 5 per cent.
From individuals or corporations, for a period of six months, or to be paid on thirty days' notice, 5 per cent.
For a less period, or on shorter notice, 4 per cent.

TRUSTEES:

Joseph Lawrence,	Greene C. Bronson,	Watts Sherman,
Edwin D. Morgan,	Daniel S. Miller,	B. F. Wheelwright,
Erastus Corning,	Caleb O. Halsted,	Edmund Coffin,
James Suydam,	Thos. W. Pearsall,	Thomas Slocomb,
Shepherd Knapp,	Peter Cooper	Clinton Gilbert,
William Tucker,	Thomas Tileston,	Cornelius Smith,
Royal Phelps,	John J. Phelps,	J. J. Astor, Jr.,
John J. Cisco,	Wilson G. Hunt,	E. H. Walworth,
Jacob Harvey,	D. H. Arnold,	Daniel D. Lord.
James B. Taylor,	Charles E. Bill,	

JOSEPH LAWRENCE, President.
JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 18 William st.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1857.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a Dividend of Five per cent. upon the capital stock, payable in cash, on and after the 5th of February next. The transfer books will be closed on the 26th inst. at 2 o'clock, P. M., and open on the 5th February. EDWIN C. LITCHFIELD, Treasurer.

OFFICE RACINE AND MISSISSIPPI R. R. Co., }
No. 44 Exchange-place, NEW-YORK, Jan. 23, 1857.)

INTEREST NOTICE.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL interest Coupons of the first Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due February first, will be paid on presentation at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESUP & COMPANY, No. 44 Exchange-place, on and after that date.
H. S. DURAND, President.

TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN RAILROAD.—(Late the Toledo and Illinois and the Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroads.) The Coupons for interest, maturing on the 1st of February next, on the First Mortgage Bonds, will be paid on that day at the office of E. WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORISON, No. 54 William-st., corner of Pine.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND MAHONING RAILROAD COMPANY.—CLEVELAND, July 22, 1857.—Interest due 1st proximo on the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid on and after 2d proximo, by Messrs. WARD, CAMPBELL & CO., No. 45 William-st., New-York.
CHARLES L. RHODES, Secretary.

THE INTEREST DUE AND PAYABLE IN this City, the 1st of February next, on the bonds of the Milwaukee and Watertown Railroad Co., and City of Watertown, issued to the Milwaukee and Watertown Railroad Co., will be paid on presentation of the proper coupons, at our office, No. 8 Wall-st., on and after 3d prox.
ATWOOD & CO.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company. (Last issue.) having twenty years to run; interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

OFFICE OF THE TERRE HAUTE, ALTON AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 18 WILLIAM-ST.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1857.—INTEREST NOTICE.—The interest due on the 1st of February on the First and Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid on or after that day on the presentation of the Coupons at this office. C. MURDOCH, Treasurer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING AND COLLECTING OFFICE.
SMALLEY, WEED & BARTLETT,
No. 54 Wall-st., New-York.

GEO C. SMALLEY, WM. C. WEED, ALFRED W. BARTLETT, will give special attention to the negotiation of notes and loans. Also to the purchase and sale of
STOCKS AND BONDS,
at the Brokers' Board, strictly on commission.

Having prompt and reliable correspondents, will negotiate and collect paper payable at all the principal points in the United States and Canadas.

REFERENCES—Moses Taylor, Esq., Wm. B. Astor, Esq., New-York.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1857.

FOR SALE IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS, by MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 33 William-st., New-York:

Milwaukee City, 7 per cent. bonds, issued for building school houses and provided for by special tax. Price 89½ and interest.

Milwaukee & Mississippi Railroad, 7 per cent. income convertible bonds, due 1st April, 1859. Price 85 and interest.

Illinois Central Railroad, 7 per cent. bonds, due 15th Jan., 1863. Price 97 and interest.

Mineral Point Railroad, 1st mortgage, 8 per cent. bonds, interest and principal guaranteed by Galena and Chicago, and by Illinois Central Railroads. Price 85 and interest.

BURLINGTON AND MISSOURI RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.—The interest coupons of the bonds of this Company, falling due on the 1st day of February, will be paid at the BROADWAY BANK.

The interest warrants of the bonds of Des Monies County and Henry County, Ia., issued for stock in the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad Company, will be paid, as they fall due, on the 1st of February and 1st of March, at the BROADWAY BANK.

THE COUPONS OF THE MORTGAGE Bonds and of the Income Bonds of the Catawissa, Williamsport and Erie Railroad Company, due Feb. 1, 1857, will be paid on presentation at the office of the Treasurer, No. 131 Walnut-st., Philadelphia, on and after that date. New-York holders by inclosing their coupons to this office, will receive Bank checks on that city by return of mail. WILLIAM R. FISHER, Treasurer.

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL AND FOND DU LAC RAILROAD CO.,
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York, Jan 24, 1857.

THE COUPONS UPON THE FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of this Company, due Feb. 1, will be paid on and after Monday, Feb. 2, on presentation at this office. J. W. CURRIER, Secretary.

SPANISH SILVER BOUGHT AT NO. 74 Wall-st., by the single piece or in sums of any amount, at the following rates: quarters 12 cents; shillings 11 cents; sixpences 5 cents; or $1 92 per ounce.
G. B. HARTSON.

WEST COLUMBIA MINING AND MANUFACTURING CO.—The Coupons of Loan Certificates due Feb. 1, 1857, will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Co., No. 25 William-st. SAM'L HAMILTON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE FOX AND WISCONSIN IMPROVEMENT CO., No. 32 Trinity Building,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1857.

THE COUPONS OF THE 8 PER CENT. Bonds, due Feb. 1, next, will be paid at the above office. ABRAHAM B. CLARK, Treasurer.

THE COUPONS FOR INTEREST DUE Feb. 1, 1857) upon the Bonds of the Sackets Harbor and Saratoga Railroad Company will be paid, upon presentation, on MONDAY, Feb. 2, at the Park Bank.
CHARLES A. MACY, Treasurer.

INTEREST.—CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY, JAN. 27, 1857.—The interest coupons of the 1st mortgage bonds of this Company, due 2d

MORE WRECKS.

A FLEET IN DISTRESS.

Twenty-four Vessels Ashore or Ice-Bound in Hampton Roads, Va.

THE JAMES ADGER SENT TO THEIR RELIEF.

A fleet of vessels lies in Hampton Roads—some ashore—some frozen fast in the ice. Lack of fuel and provisions has caused much distress to the crews and passengers on board them. Among the fleet is the fine ship *Samuel Russell*, belonging to A. A. Low & Brother. She reached the Roads after a passage of six months from Loo Chow Foo, short of men and provisions. She is not ashore, but at anchor in the ice. The ship has made several trips to China, and has never before exceeded 120 days—her average time for a homeward passage being about 100 days. To relieve the vessels ashore and in distress in the lower part of Chesapeake Bay, the Insurance Companies have dispatched the *James Adger*. She leaves this morning at 4 o'clock, well equipped to supply the immediate demands of those most suffering, and to tow the *Samuel Russell* to New-York.

The following is the letter which announces the condition of the distressed fleet:

U. S. Mail Steamship Philadelphia, }
New-York, Friday, Jan. 30, 1857. }

To the President and Secretary of the Atlantic Mutua Insurance Company:

Sirs: I have just arrived from old Point Comfort, Va., and herewith send you a list of vessels in the ice and ashore in the lower part of the Chesapeake Bay. Several of them are out provisions and water, and they are all trying to get to a place of safety with their vessels, but in consequence of the solid ice in Hampton Roads,—in the drift which covers the lower part of the Bay, I fear they will not be able to reach a place of safety, without the assistance of one or two powerful tugs. Besides, there is not a pilot, or pilot boat afloat, all of them being frozen up in Hampton Creek.

LIST.

Ship *Samuel Russell*, from China, out of provisions and short of men, afloat in the ice.

Ship *Rambler*, with Guano, drawing 23 feet of water, ashore on the southern edge of Horseshoe.

Old Colony, with guano, drawing 24 feet, also touching bottom, and the ebb tide just making.

Hamburg, ship No. 235, ashore (badly,) inside of Willoughby spit, the light boat having gone adrift, and is ashore, or very near it, in Lynhaven Bay. This ship is full of immigrants.

Ship *William Penny*, ashore on the Thimble.

Bark *Sultana*, do., do.

British ship *Henry Ellis*, from London, out of provisions, in the ice—afloat.

Ship *Johanna*, at anchor in the Horse-shoe.

Bark *Burlington*, do., do.

Herm, or *Brem*, St. Mary's, out of provisions, towed her to Old Point.

Bark *Homer*, at anchor on the upper part of the Shoe.

Ship *Magnet*, alongside the bank at Old Point. Copper on the starboard side injured by the ice.

There are at least twelve other vessels, barks, brigs, and schooners on the Horse-shoe.—Very respectfully,

J. M. GOWAN, Captain.

P. S.—We left Old Point at 12 meridian on the 28th

The work of loading the *James Adger* commenced yesterday afternoon, and was continued till past midnight. Messrs. Low & Brothers sent 16 men for the special relief of the *Russell*—the underwriters sent 15 riggers, and by an arrangement between the collector of the port and the underwriters, Captain Faunce, with 20 men from the revenue cutter *Washington*, was added for the purpose of assisting any vessel that may need their services. The following is the list of stores for the *Samuel Russell*:

List of stores for ship *Samuel Russell*: 3 barrels Mess Beef; 2 barrels Mess Pork; 2 quarters fresh Beef, 320 pounds; 12 Fowls; 4 Turkeys; 4 Hams, 52 pounds; 2 barrels Potatoes; 1 barrel Turnips; 1 jar Butter, 16 pounds; 2 half barrels Corned Beef; ½ barrel Rice, 118 pounds; ½ barrel Indian Meal; ½ barrel Beans, 1¼ bushels; 5 gallons Molasses; 2 barrels assorted vegetables; 2 gallons Brandy; 10 barrels Pilot Bread, 625 pounds; 1 barrel Extra Cabin Flour.

The underwriters furnish, in addition, 50 barrels Beef, 50 barrels Pork, 100 barrels Bread, 50 barrels Flour, 50 barrels Potatoes, and sundry other small stores, for the use of those that need them most among the frozen fleet.

Captain Joseph H. Toone commands the *James Adger* on this expedition. The steamer is expected to make herself perfectly free on the ice of the Roads, there being no thought but that she will be able to hold her course, whichever way it lies, and to tow out without difficulty into open water so many of the imprisoned vessels as may need her services.

The Caspian Wrecked—Her Captain Drowned.

Following is an extract from a letter received by Ellwood Walter, Esq., dated Havana, Jan. 22:

"The ship *Caspian*, Captain Teubant, from New-Orleans for Boston, with a cargo of 3,000 bales Cotton, was wrecked on the 19th, during the heavy storm, about seven or eight miles to the westward of Mariel. The captain was drowned, the crew and passengers saved, including the captain's wife, sister and children. The ship is reported to be well driven up, dismasted, bilged and hogged, with no chance of saving her. The cargo will probably be saved."

Ice-bound and Ashore.

The following is an extract from letters received by Ellwood Walter, Esq.

Norfolk, Thursday, Jan. 22d.

The schooner *Ella Summons*, of New-York, Slacknach, master, from New-York for Jacksonville, is ashore with an assorted cargo. The vessel being in a solid sheet of ice, inside and out, the captain and crew landed in a life-boat, which they had brought on as freight. Captain Baker, after visiting the schooner, walked one-half mile distant off shore with perfect safety; and from the schooner's mast-head could disern nothing but one solid body of ice, as far as the eye could reach. He saw a small sloop clogged with ice off the Cape, with no one on board; also a wreck of some description level with the water, no spars standing, and a vessel far out to sea, with masts standing, but no sail set. Four miles below Cape Henry found a brig or bark's foremast, with every thing attached, having been seen off the deck, and judging from the sails being made of English canvas, that she must have been a British vessel. At Little Island, the schooner *Michael Hendren*, of Norfolk, went on shore. Capt. Moon and crew landed during the storm of Sunday, but before reaching a place of shelter Capt. M. perished; the balance of the crew saved, but badly frozen.

Norfolk, Monday, Jan. 26.

Two propellers are ashore on Buckwin Beach, outside Old Point, just above the Chesapeake. The ship ashore at Wellingsly Point is no doubt the *Sultan:* the other the *William Penn*, from Liverpool for Boston. A schooner lays sunk on Hampton Bar, mast's gone.

Wilmington, N. C., Sunday, Jan. 25.

The schooner *G. R. Dixon* is much stranded; will have to be discharged and go on the ways, as she leaks badly.

Havana, Sunday, Jan. 25.

We have just heard that there is a ship on the reef near Cardenas, loaded with sugar and box shooks. No further particulars.

From the Ship Irene.

The following is an extract of a letter received by J. L. Vanbokkelen, Esq., at the United States Revenue Barge Office, dated

South Haven, Wednesday, Jan. 28, 1857.

"We arrived at the wreck this morning. The ship lays in about the same condition, with the exception that she has got about 17 feet more water in her hold than when she was first reported. Our opinion is that she will never be got off this beach. It will take a long time time to get all the cases and bales out, as they have to fish them out."

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Unexplained Mystery of the Absence of Erastus L. De Forrest.

Since the mysterious disappearance of young Pierce, about a year ago, there has been no case of the kind so entirely shrouded in mystery as that of Mr. De Forrest. A young man of wealth, education and promise, and an only son, visits this City, and suddenly disappears. Although seventeen days have elapsed since his mysterious absence was made known, we have yet no clue to his whereabouts—nothing but the well-known bad character of our City after dark to base our conjectures upon as to his fate.

Erastus L. De Forrest is the son of Dr. De Forrest of Watertown, Conn., and a graduate of Yale College; he studied engineering at New-Haven for three years subsequent to leaving college. He is a young man of means, having inherited about $20,000 from a relative a few years since; his father, who is a retired physician, is also reputed wealthy. He is 22 years of age and is described as 5 feet 9 inches in height, stout built, full face, square prominent forehead, dark eyes, black hair and very small whiskers. He came to this City from Watertown on the 13th of the present month, intending to sail on the 17th in the *Empire City*, on a trip of pleasure to Havana, in company with an aunt then stopping at the residence of Mr. Cox, at No. 9 First-place, South Brooklyn. On the 14th he called on Mr. Eli Curtis, an uncle, at No. 57 Maiden-Lane, who was not in at the time, and thence went to the American Exchange Bank, where he is known to have had a check cashed for $120. The total amount of money he had about his person after leaving [illegible] was from $200, viz: $100 in American Exchange Bank notes, $175 in Mechanics' Bank notes, and the balance in notes of Connecticut banks, [illegible] of the Wilbury Bank. Up to this time he had seen none of his friends in this City or Brooklyn, and it was not known by them at what hotel he was staying. His arrival in the City, however, became known to his friends on the 14th, (Wednesday,) and he was naturally expected to call immediately on his aunt in Brooklyn—with whom he was to sail for Havana on the following Saturday. On Friday his friends became alarmed at his prolonged absence, and set to work canvassing the principal hotels in search of him. It was soon discovered that he had stopped at the Metropolitan hotel, and was last seen there on the morning of Wednesday, the 14th; his room was unoccupied on Wednesday evening. His friends then telegraphed to Dr. De Forrest, the father, who arrived in this City late on Saturday evening, the 17th. Application had been made, meanwhile, at the office of the Chief of Police.

On Sunday morning, the 18th, some of the friends of Mr. De Forrest proceeded to the Metropolitan Hotel and obtained his trunk, which was found to contain a full assortment of wardrobe ready packed for his intended journey, and in the bottom, $150 in gold, as deposited there before leaving home. From this it seems evident that whatever might be the cause of his absence, it was not intended on his part.

On Monday, the following advertisement was inserted by his friends in three of the principal City journals:

Five Hundred Dollars Reward.—Erastus L. De Forrest, of Watertown, Conn., came to this City on Tuesday, the 13th inst., expecting to take passage in the *Empire City* on the 17th inst., for Havana. He went to the American Exchange Bank about 1 o'clock on Wednesday, and drew the money on a check, since which time he has not been seen. He was 22 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches in height, stout built, full face, square forehead, prominent, dark eyes, black hair, and very small whiskers. He had on a soft hat, black coat, pantaloons, and overcoat. He had a gold watch made by Jos. Johnson, Church-street, Liverpool, No. 6,028. He was supposed to have $500 in money about him, say $200 American Exchange Bank, $175 Mechanics' Bank, and the balance on Connecticut banks, mostly Waterbury Bank. It was expected he would go to No. 9 First-place, South Brooklyn, that day or evening, and may have crossed by one of the ferries for that purpose. As his baggage has been found at the Metropolitan Hotel, where he stopped, he is believed to have been robbed and murdered. Whoever will produce his body to Eli Curtis, No. 57 Maiden-lane, shall receive the above reward.

On Thursday, Jan. 22, Mr. Eli Curtis, of No. 57 Maiden-lane, received the following note from an unknown source:

Brooklyn, Jan. 20, 1857.

Mr. Curtis—*Dear Sir:* Mr. De Forrest was knocked down after crossing the ferry, on the 13th inst. The body will be found on the change of the tide within six days, in the East River.

It will be perceived that the writer made an evident mistake in naming the 13th, as Mr. De Forrest did not disappear till the day succeeding. A communication in relation to this subject was also received at the office of the Times, and published in our issue of the 28th. It did not emanate from the friends of the missing gentleman.

On Thursday last Dr. De Forrest returned home, having abandoned the search for his missing son, and well nigh resigns all hopes of seeing him again. He thinks that his son must have left the Metropolitan hotel in the early part of the evening of Jan. 14, and proceeded to Hamilton-avenue ferry—the nearest route to the residence of his relatives in South Brooklyn. In consequence of the severe weather about that time, the boats on the South and Hamilton-avenue ferries were laid up that evening, and it is not unlikely he thereupon directed his course to the Fulton ferry along one of the river streets—where, as our police records show, remarkable facilities are afforded for deeds of violence. Whether he was murdered—whether the murderer saw him draw the money from the bank, and dogged him the rest of the day, or whether he was assaulted, garroted, killed by mistake for some other person, or at a venture, or whether in pure accident he fell into the river and was drowned, we are quite likely never to know.

One of the uncles of the missing young man is Mr. Erastus Lyman, President of the Knickerbocker Insurance Company.

Mr. De Forrest, when he disappeared, is believed to have been dressed in a black coat, pataloons and overcoat, with a soft felt hat. He had on his person a gold watch, made by Jos. Johnson, Church-street, Liverpool, which bore the number 6,028.

Hudson River Railroad.

An important change in the time-table of this railroad is to take effect on Monday next. The *Morning Express* to Albany and Troy will leave at 6, instead of 6:30 A. M., and the *Afternoon Express* will leave at 3:30, instead of 4:45 P. M., as heretofore.

Two Females Burned to Death.

Two females were burned to death on Thursday. A son of Mrs. Ann Fennon, residing at No. 81 Watts-street, on returning from his day's labor on Thursday evening, found his mother lying dead on the floor, with her clothes nearly consumed by fire. It is presumed that the clothes of the unfortunate woman took fire from the stove while she was cooking supper, and that no one being near to render assistance, she was burned to death.

A very intemperate Irishwoman named Mary Grimes was burned to death the same afternoon, at her residence in Seventh-avenue, between Fifty-first and Fifty-second streets. An officer of the Twenty-second Ward, seeing smoke issuing from the premises, rushed in and found Mrs. Grimes burned almost to a crisp, and the house on fire. It is supposed that while intoxicated she spread herself before the grate fire, which communicated to her clothes.

Fires.

In Sixteenth-street.

The alarm for the Fifth District, shortly after 11 o'clock last night, was caused by a slight fire in Sixteenth-street, near Avenue A.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Jan. 27.

Important to Insurance Companies.

Thomas S. Nelson and James S. Sturges, Trustees, vs. James Eaton.—Mitchell, Justice.—The complaint shows that the defendant made his note to the Atlas Mutual Insurance Company or order, and that the Company indorsed it; and transferred and delivered it to the plaintiffs. This passed the title of the Company to the plaintiffs, and entitles them to sue unless they are precluded by some other statement in the complaint. The complaint does not expressly aver that the transfer was made pursuant to a resolution of the Board of Directors; if such resolution were necessary, it is implied and provable under the allegation that the Company transferred the note; that allegation is not true if the transfer was not made by the proper officer of the Company and according to law. The complaint states that after the transfer the Company "became insolvent," and was dissolved. This is an indirect statement that it was solvent when the transfer was made; it would be untrue to say that the Company *became* insolvent *after* the assignment, if it were insolvent before and at the time of the assignment.

The complaint shows an agreement between persons called in it "the undersigned" and the Company; it is very improperly written, but its fair interpretation is that the subscribers agreed with the Company that they would lend their notes to the Company if they were secured by collaterals, to be left with the two plaintiffs, whom they called trustees, and that the trustees should, in their discretion, advance the subscribers' notes to or for the use of the Company, on receiving such collaterals as security. There is nothing necessarily illegal in such a transaction; it was carried out; the subscribers, through the trustees, so applied their own notes and took as security the note of the defendant with others.

This gives the plaintiffs a right to recover against the defendant.

Even if the transfer to the plantiffs is invalid, as against creditors or stockholders, it is good as against the defendant, the debtor of the Company, until those supposed to be injured apply to set it aside. They may have elected to have the money collected, or they may have chosen to ratify the assignment.

Such transfers are voidable, not void. The demurrer, by the defendant, must be overruled with costs.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Prejudice Vanquished. The Dispensaries and Hospitals of Europe are now regularly supplied with these remedies. They are admitted to be indispensable in diseases of the exterior integuments and the secretive organs. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New York, and 244 Strand, London; and by all druggists, at 25c., 62½c. and $1 per box or pot.

[Advertisement.]

CHARMING!—There will be three delightfully amusing pieces at Barnum's Museum this evening, and the great play of "The Stranger" this afternoon. The beautiful pound-cake presented to the late crew of the *Resolute*, by Lady Franklin, may now be seen at Barnum's by the curious.

[Advertisement.]

DR. PHINNEY'S FAMILY PILLS.—These long-standing and excellent Pills should be in every family; nearly every sickness can be avoided by their use. For sale by Hegeman, Clarke & Co., 165, 273, 511 and 571 Broadway; Barnes & Park, 504 Broadway, and A. P. & D. Sands & Co., 100 Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

[illegible] OF WET GOODS—At Colby's, [illegible] Broadway.

[illegible] Silks, [illegible] Dress Silks, [illegible] Shawls and Shootings, [illegible] Linen Goods, [illegible] Handkerchiefs, [illegible] and Suits of Furs.

[Advertisement.]

Dr. Hunter on Consumption.

Second Series—Letter No. II.

WHAT IS MEANT BY THE TERM CONSUMPTION.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In continuation of the second series of medical letters to the people, to which the introduction has already appeared, I purpose, in the present instance, to describe briefly what is *meant* by Consumption. Having done which, I shall, in the next letter of the series, begin a review of the several methods of treatment employed for its cure. As this series of letters will embrace a thorough description of *every* known method which is or has been in use, those who feel an interest in the subject will do well to cut them out, as they appear, for future reference. The object of their publication in the newspapers, is to extend to the whole community the same information which the readers of the *Specialist* obtain, in that publication, in a more extended form. I know the *prejudice* which many persons feel towards all medical matters which are made public in this manner, but from the flattering reception given to my former letters, I am led to believe, that in my case at least, they will do me the justice to form their opinion only *after* a careful perusal of whatever shall appear over my signature.

The term "consumption" was originally applied to many diseases situated in different organs, and having no symptoms in common except the *wasting* or *emaciation* of the body. They were called *consumptions* because the body *consumed* away. This use of the term led to great confusion among writers, and it was soon found necessary to designate the kind of consumption meant by prefixing the name of the affected organs.

Laennec, the great discoverer of the stethoscope, in the course of his extensive researches into the pathology of the lungs, found that *small granular bodies* always exist in genuine consumption. These bodies are called *tubercles;* and, since the time of Laennec, the term consumption has been restricted, and understood to apply to a disease of the lungs characterized by their presence. When, therefore, I speak of Consumption, I mean not only a disease of the lungs, but *tubercular* disease. I am particular that this should be understood; for the changes which these tubercles undergo, produce the destruction of the lungs, and all that melancholy train of symptoms which mark the progress of Consumption; while their *seat*—the *air tubes* and *cells* of the lungs—indicates the course of treatment necessary for their removal.

The *stages* of the disease are produced by the changes which the tubercles undergo. We say consumption is in the first stage when the tubercles are small specks or points of grayish color, half transparent. In this condition they resemble *millet seed*, and hence are called *miliary tubercles.* This tubercular matter is secreted from the blood. It is not only *poured out into* the air cells, and on the free surface of the mucous lining of the air-tubes, but *deposited in* the delicate structures which go to make up the lungs. Whatever interferes with decarbonization of the blood will produce tubercles. They are always the product of a defective performance of the function of the lungs, and as such may be deposited in every organ and tissue through which the blood circulates. *Catarrh* produces them by inducing and feeding irritation in the larynx and windpipe. *Irritation* in the larynx and windpipe is always followed by bronchitis. *Bronchitis* is always attended by the secretion of a viscid mucus or phlegm, which blocks up the air-tubes and prevents the admission of air. The moment the air is shut off from a cluster of air-cells, those cells become the centre of *imperfect decarbonization*, and sooner or later will become tuberculous. Here, then, you see a chain of irritation beginning in "*a simple catarrh,*" and ending in consumption. It is not the irritation that produces the tubercles—for irritation in any other organ than the lungs would not be followed by their development—but it is the *obstruction* which the viscid mucus causes in the air-tubes. The hawking up of this sticky kind of mucus may be the only symptom of consumption in the first stage. From this you will understand what a fatal mistake those make who wait for more serious symptoms to arise before they begin treatment.

In the *second stage* of consumption the tubercles have become much increased in size. In the first they were of the size of a millet seed; they have now become of size varying from a small pea to a filbert. They have also undergone a change in *color*, from *pearl gray* to *yellow*. When taken from the lungs of persons who have died, and pressed between the fingers, they break down just like lumps of *old cheese*. These cheesey tubercles, from their size, increase the obstructions to the lungs, causing shortness of breath, and generally a considerable addition to the cough and expectoration.

The last stage of consumption is caused by these cheesey tubercles becoming softened down into pus, and by their producing ulceration of the substance of the lung. When the process of ulceration commences, we have all the worst symptoms inaugurated—hectic fever—night sweats—severe cough—expectorations of yellow matter—spitting of blood—loss of flesh and strength—and pleuritic pains. These, by slow degrees, wear out the powers of life, and the patient sinks.

Here, then, you have an outline of that disease to which we apply the term "consumption;" and the object now in view is to determine whether such a disease can be cured by any method of treatment at present known. This brings me to a review of the several systems of practice in vogue. These I shall divide into three. First we have the "regular" or "allopathic" practice, as it is popularly called; second, the "homœopathic;" third, the "water-cure."

I propose to consider the respective claims of these to the confidence of consumptives in subsequent letters. Your obedient servant.

ROBERT HUNTER, M. D., No. 828 Broadway.

New-York, Jan. 31.

[Advertisement.]

How Long Can a Man Live?—Men used to live nearly a thousand years. Why should they not again? What is to prevent it? If the physical machine can be kept in constant repair, it will not wear out so easily, and what else, with ordinary care, should occasion death? A medicine that could actually vitalize the blood, and so supply the loss occasioned by time, usage and disease, would accomplish the thing. And just such a medicine is Dr. Anders' Liquid Iodine, or Pure Iodine Water. It cures consumption with ease—the rheumatism like magic—the scrofula at once—and all diseases of the heart and liver, by vivifying every organ of the body, and by imparting to the blood at night that restorative principle which is exhausted by the labors of the day. Sold at $1 a bottle by Anders & Fosdick, No. 3 Second-avenue, and No. 862 Broadway; C. H. Ring, No. 192 Broadway, and by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

Gas for the Country.—Gas apparatus, after the Patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company.—C. R. Woodworth & Co. are now offering for sale a most complete, cheap, simple and efficient gas machine, adapted in all respects to the wants of private dwellings, public and private schools, churches, colleges, factories, foundries, hotels, watering places, &c., as well as of towns and villages. Details will be furnished, by applying in person or by letter to the office of the Company, where a machine can be seen in operation, and descriptive pamphlets obtained.

C. R. Woodworth & Co.,
No. 74 Wall-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ White Teeth, Perfumed Breath and beautiful complexion, can be acquired by using the Balm of a Thousand Flowers. What lady or gentleman would remain under the curse of a disagreeable breath, when using the Balm of a Thousand Flowers as a dentrifice would not only render it sweet, but leave the teeth as white as alabaster? Many persons do not know their breath is bad, and the subject is so delicate that their friends will never mention it. Beware of counterfeits. Be sure each bottle is signed Fetridge & Co., New-York. For sale by all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

S. Coates & Co., Portable Gas Works.—We desire to call public attention to our newly-invented Gas apparatus, designed for country residences, factories, hotels, &c. These works are safe, efficient, and simple in their construction, and warranted to give entire satisfaction. We guarantee purchasers against prosecution by the Maryland Portable Gas Company, or any other parties, for alleged infringement of their patents. Apply to S. Coates & Co., Office No. 376 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Bristol's Sarsaparilla.—The history of this preparation embodies a series of all but miraculous cures of consumption, scrofula and all ulcerous and eruptive maladies, extending through twenty years. Not less efficacious, as a safe means of expelling vermin from the stomach and bowels, are Kemp's enticing and palatable Worm Pastilles. Sold by D. T. Lanman & Co., wholesale druggists, No. 69 Water-street, New-York, and by all druggists. Sarsaparilla $1, and Pastilles 25c. per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

Purdy's National Theatre.—The monster bill of last night is to be repeated to-night at this popular Theatre, viz.: "Mary, Queen of Scots," "Planche," "Cinder-Nelly" and "Shandy Maguire." Apply early for places.

[Advertisement.]

New Unitarian Church in Brooklyn.—We are requested to call attention to the meeting to be held this evening, at 7 o'clock, at the Plymouth Church Lecture Room, Livingston-street, for the purpose of [illegible] and hole of [illegible]

[Advertisement.]

Teas.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers, Tea Dealers, and private families—Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson, from 20c. to 46c.; Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 55c.—all other qualities equally low. Also, 8-lb boxes of good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine—No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt sts.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes.—Nos. 185, 187 and 189 Water-street, and No. 5 Murray-street, New-York.

MARRIED

Ferris—Henshaw.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, Jan. 28, by Rev. Dr. Potts, Mr. Edwin Ferris to Miss Catharine J. Henshaw, all of this City.

Cope—Washburn.—At Butternuts, Otsego Co., N. Y., on Thursday, Jan. 15, in Zion Church, by Rev. Mr Alger, John Cope, Jr., of Oneonta, to Anne, only daughter of A. G. Washburn, Esq., of the former place.

Ellsworth—Johnson.—At Ravenswood, on Thursday, Jan. 8, by Rev. Joseph M. Waite, of New-York, Roswell Ellsworth to Cornelia C., eldest daughter of Thomas W. Johnson.

Taylor—Johnson.—At Piermont, Rockland Co., N. Y., on Thursday morning, Jan. 29, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. Geo. C. Taylor to Miss Maggie A., eldest daughter of Capt. J. V. B. Johnson.

DIED.

Hustace.—In this City, on Friday evening, Jan. 30, of disease of the lungs, Julia Treadwell, daughter of Wm. and Rachel Maria Hustace, aged 8 months and 13 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 31 East 30th-st., on Sunday afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, without further invitation.

Levison.—In this City, on Friday, Jan. 30, at 4½ o'clock P. M., Lucinda Helen, only daughter of William H. and Mary A. Levison, aged 12 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 123 Bleecker-st., on Sunday, at 12½ o'clock, without further invitation.

Houghton.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 27, Mrs. Fanny Houghton, aged 64 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Church of the Transfiguration, East 29th-st., between 5th and Madison avs., on Sunday, Feb. 1, at 12½ o'clock, immediately after morning service.

Hora.—In this City, on Wednesday night, Jan. 28, William K., twin son of John K. and Anna T. Hora, aged 7 months and 5 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 122 Macdougal-st., on Saturday morning, at 11 o'clock.

Trainque.—In this City, on Friday, Jan. 30, Elizabeth A. Trainque, aged 48 years and 3 months.

The friends of the family, and those of her brother, Peter Trainque, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, Feb. 1, at 1½ o'clock P. M., from No. 32 Lispenard-st., without further invitation.

Lawrence.—On Tuesday, Jan. 27, Charlotte Lawrence, (colored,) formerly a domestic in the family of the late Mrs. Sarah F. Williams.

Her remains were interred on Friday, 30th inst., at Harlem, in the burying-ground of the colored Methodists.

"A good and faithful servant."

Lacey.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Jan. 27, Henry P., son of Capt. Burtus and Margaret Lacey, aged 3 years, 9 months and 5 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his parents, No. 42 Clermont-av., on Saturday morning, the 31st inst., at 10 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Southport, Conn., for interment.

Powers.—In Brooklyn, on Friday afternoon, Jan. 30, Samuel Van Beuren, son of George A. and Mary L. Powers, aged 4 years and 10 months.

The relatives, friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, corner of Green and Washington avs., this (Saturday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

De Le Rie.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Jan. 30, of inflammation of the lungs, Mary E. De Le Rie, wife of George A. De Le Rie.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 33 Bergen-st., on Sunday next, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Price.—At Gowanus, Brooklyn, on Friday morning, Jan. 30, of inflammation of the lungs, Robert H., son of Reuben and Frances M. Price, aged 8 months.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, Feb. 1, at 21st-st., Gowanus.

Clement.—On Monday, Jan. 26, at No. 91 Norfolk-st., Phineas R. Clement, aged 35 years.

The remains were interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

Simonson.—At Stapleton, Staten Island, on Thursday, Jan. 29, Mr. David Simonson, in the 67th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, on Sunday, Feb. 1, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Johnston.—At Sing Sing, on Friday, Jan. 30, of dropsy induced from scarlet fever, Abby Maria Johnston, youngest daughter of James and Abby Maria Johnston, aged 8 years, 7 months and 2 days

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral. The remains will leave Cortlandt-st. Ferry on Monday, Feb. 2, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and will be interred in the Newark Cemetery, N. J.

☞ Newark, N. J., papers please copy.

Zabriskie.—At Bloomingburg, Sullivan Co., N. Y., on Tuesday, Jan. 27, Charles Hunter, infant son of James R. Zabriskie.

Grisom.—At Burlington, N. J., on Thursday, Jan. 29, Susan D., daughter of the late John Griscom, of this City.

Hagerman.—At Ramapo, on Wednesday, Jan. 28, Eliza A., wife of Andrew H. Hagerman, Esq.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, Saturday, at 11 o'clock A. M. The cars leave Jersey City at 8:30 A. M. for Sufferns' depôt, where carriages will be in waiting.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Jan. 30.

$3,000	Indiana State 5s.	86	100	Erie Railroad	c 61¾
6,000	do	s. 90	400	do	b60 61½
20,000	Virginia 6s	91¾	100	do	b3 61¾
11,000	Missouri State 6s.	84¼	600	do	s3 61¾
5,000	do	84¾	450	do	c 61¾
25,000	do	84	525	do	61¾
10,000	do	s15 84	50	do	b3 61¾
25,000	do	b60 84¾	300	do	s60 61¾
15,000	do	s30 85¼	450	do	b60 62
3,000	Cali. St. 7s, '75	96½	100	do	s60 61¾
1,000	do	97	100	do	b15 61¾
1,700	City 6s '98	92	100	do	b10 61¾
2,000	E. R. R. C. 8s. '71	87¾	100	do	b10 61¾
2,000	Ill. C. R. R. 8s	s3 98¾	10	Third-av. R. R.	88¾
45,000	do	s3 99	100	Panama Railroad	95¾
500	N. Y. C. R. R. 7s	101½	50	do	b90 97
1,000	H. R. 1st M. 8s	80	50	Illinois Cent. R. R.	127¾
1,000	L. E. & W. 1 M. 8s	71	50	Mich. Cent. R. R.	95¾
16	Bank of S. of N. Y.	104¾	2500	Reading Railr'd	s3 80¾
16	Bank of Commerce	103¾	100	do	s60 80¾
5	Bank Com. Scrip	103¾	100	do	s60 80¾
35	Broadway Bank	125	600	do	s60 80¾
25	Commonwealth Bk.	99½	150	do	b60 80¾
10	do	99	500	do	s3 81¾
25	Park Bank	99	300	do	80¾
100	Canton Com.	s10 23½	200	do	b60 80¾
200	Nic. Trans. Co.	5	500	do	b30 80¾
100	do	4¾	600	do	b60 81
100	Cum. Coal Co.	s3 19¾	200	do	b10 80¾
100	do	b60 19½	100	do	s30 80¾
100	do	b22 19½	300	do	s70 80¾
100	Ward C. & I. Co.	17	300	do	s30 80¾
74	Pacific M. S. Co.	66	25	Ga. & Chi. RR.	opg 104¾
170	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	94¼	50	do	b60 104¾
400	do	s60 94½	375	do	opg 104
150	do	s3 94¾	400	Cleve & Tol. RR	b60 76
100	do	s30 94	30	do	s3 76¼
765	do	94	50	do	s3 76¾
360	do	b10 94	300	do	b60 76¾
100	do	s60 93¾	200	do	b10 76¾
100	do	b30 94¾	75	Mil. & Miss. RR.	b3 73
100	do	b20 94¾	10	LaCrosse & Mil. RR	72
35	Chi. & Rk. I. R. R.	99	110	do	71¾
50	do	b3 98¾	10	do	71¾
50	do	b60 99¾	20	do	71
20	do	98¾	100	do	b30 72
50	do	s30 98¾	13	N. J. Cen. RR.	80
20	Cle. Col. & Cin. RR.	102¾			

Friday, Jan. 30—P. M.

The receipt this morning of no less than ten Southern mails, overdue since the snow-storm, created considerable activity in the Money movement of the Street, and the various transactions through Bank in the way of checks and drafts are unusually heavy. The payments of duties at the Custom House on the valuable cargoes of the *Arago* and other vessels arrived this week from Europe, were also large, $270,000 in amount. The market for money loans continues well supplied, notwithstanding, and the leading Brokers report ease as well as activity. The rates for Sterling bills are well sustained, the sales for the steamer *Atlantic* to-morrow being at 108⅝@108¾. The *Bears* had the advantage at the Stock Exchange at the early session of the Brokers, and sold heavily of Missouri State Sixes, Reading, Erie and New-York Central. In the afternoon the reaction came, with an advance of about ⅛@1 ₱ cent. on the lowest prices, and the general market closed firm. The last news from Europe, particularly about several of our American Stocks, and the state of trade and the money market at home, are all against the sellers for the Fall; but bad use has been made of some anticipated currency trouble in Illinois, which the private letters from Chicago to-day say will not occur, to depress State Stocks, while another party have been equally confident in a concerted onslaught on Reading shares, which, after touching 80¼, seller 60, reached this afternoon to 81¼ ₱ cent.

The bill moved in the State Senate by Mr. C. P. Smith, to establish an Insurance Bureau in the Banking Department at Albany, creates a Deputy Superintendent, and transfers all the insurance duties and records of the Comptroller and Secretary of State to the Banking Department. It also transfers the securities lodged with the Comptroller by the Life Insurance Companies and Agencies. The Joint Stock Insurance and Marine offices are required to lodge approved securities to the value of one-half their respective capitals, not, however, to exceed $100,000 if the capitals are over $200,000, the interest on the securities to be collected by the Companies, unless there be a deficiency in the value of the principal. The penalties for default in the original deposit, or in making good deficiencies, are, first, $500 a month, and for subsequent refusal dissolution of the Corporation and the appointment of a receiver. Foreign Agencies are proscribed unless on the Joint Stock principle, and with the certificate of the Auditor or other State officer in the State in which they are located, as to the nature of their securities, and that they are on deposit with said officer to the value of 50 ₱ cent. of the capital, or at least $100,000. Or, in lieu thereof, the Agencies may deposit with the Department Stock securities of the par value of $100,000, or the markets value of at least $75,000. The bill permits a change of securities, both by local and foreign offices. It secures to the Superintendent the full powers of investigation, and to delegate his authority for this object, and also the power to sell the securities in case of default, and to levy an annual contribution of one-tenth of 1 ₱ cent. on the securities, for the expenses of the office.

Atlantic Mutual Marine Company—1857.

To Capital by accumulation, permanent	$1,150,000
Scrip of 1854	$215,920
Scrip of 1856	829,090
Scrip of 1857, to issue	401,388
Together	$1,446,283
Reserved as permanent	1,150,000
	296,288
To pay losses unadjusted and contingent	700,023
Premiums received, but risks not marked off	1,438,399
Total capital and liabilities	$3,585,699
By City Bank and other Stocks	$488,811
Loans on demand	519,483
Real estate in Wall-street	250,000
Cash on Special deposit	100,000
Cash in Bank	56,241—$1,364,535
Premium notes and bills receivable	2,177,602
Sundries to

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI.....NO. 1676. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

TERRIBLE TRAGEDY.

Dr. Harvey Burdell Assassinated in his own Office in Bond-street.

FRIGHTFUL MUTILATION OF THE BODY.

THE CORONER'S INQUISITION.

Arrests on Suspicion—The Murderers not Identified.

Another shocking murder has been perpetrated in this City. Dr. HARVEY BURDELL, a well-known dentist, was found dead in his office, No. 31 Bond-street, on Saturday morning, by his errand-boy, who had come as usual, about 8½ o'clock, to attend to his office duties. The body was lying upon the floor, shockingly mutilated, and surrounded with clots of blood, and the door and walls of the room besmeared with blood. The inmates being alarmed, Dr. JOHN W. FRANCIS, who lives in the immediate vicinity, was called in to make an examination. He found that Dr. BURDELL had been strangled by a ligature applied around the throat, and that no less than fifteen deep wounds, almost any of which would cause death, had been inflicted with some sharp instrument on his person.

The horrible story soon spread, and soon the scene of the tragedy was surrounded by the curious.

Coroner CONNERY being notified, proceeded at once to make an inquisition. The following jury were impannelled:

J. Hawkins, No. 160 Greene-street.
J. R. Fountain, No. 89 West Twenty-ninth-street.
Richard Brown, No. 39 Clinton-place.
Francis H. Amidon, No. 60 Troy-street.
James Hoar, No. 46 Hester-street.
George Clesback, No. 166 West Twentieth-street.
Lewis Lafarta, No. 165 Wooster-street.
Daniel F. Secor, No. 67 Bleecker-street.
Chas. Wool, No. 15 Harrison-street.
P. C. Brant, No. 656 Broadway.
Wm. Schanz, No. 23 West Forty-first-street.
Dominick Baudine, No. 171 Greene-street.

The investigation was continued to midnight of Saturday, and being resumed on Sunday at 2½ o'clock, was continued to 5½ o'clock, when it was adjourned to 10 o'clock this morning.

The facts thus far elicited have not been sufficient to dispel the great mystery surrounding the shocking deed, nor to designate with certainty the perpetrators,—although two persons have been arrested on suspicion.

Dr. BURDELL was a man of fine personal appearance, and about 46 years of age, though he looked much younger. He was one of the most successful of his profession. He had accumulated a fortune, estimated at $80,000, nearly all of which was invested in stocks and real estate.

He had been married, but his wife obtained a divorce from him some few years ago. It was not known that he had married again, until, upon the evidence before the Coroner, it appeared that quite recently he was secretly wedded to Mrs. CUNNINGHAM, a widow, and the landlady of the house wherein he had his office and was murdered.

Robbery appears not to have been the incentive to the murder, as none of the doctor's papers were disturbed. It must have been done by some one well acquainted with the house. A shirt marked "J. Ketchum," and a sheet and towel stained with blood were found secreted in an ante-room, which, with every other part of the building, was thoroughly searched by order of the Coroner, with a view to find some clue to the guilty party. A dirk stained with blood was also found. This was evidently the instrument used, and it may be the means of fastening the guilt upon the murderer.

The house wherein the deed was committed was owned by Dr. BURDELL. It is of brick, with marble stoop, four stories high, and differs not materially from the rest of the buildings on the same block, all of which are several years old, and were in their day first-class and *fashionable*, now simply *genteel*.

The room in which the corpse was found, is a back room on the second floor, to the right of the first landing, and was used by him as a reception room. It was furnished as such rooms generally are, with a few chairs, a table, several engravings, maps, &c., large daguerreotype of the Doctor, in a gilt frame.

This room bears shocking evidence of the crime committed within it. Its carpet, the papering on the walls, and the inside of the door leading to the entry, are stained with the blood. The details of this terrible affair will be found in the proceedings had before the Coroner, a report of which follows:

John J. Burchell, sworn, says: I live at No. 319 East Thirteenth-street; I was employed by Dr. Burdell as his boy; I have been with the doctor three weeks; the doctor was temperate in his habits; I have not heard any angry words between the doctor and the lady of the house; Mrs. Cunningham was in the doctor's office yesterday morning; she said that I cleared out about three o'clock yesterday; at three o'clock he paid me my wages; I did not see him afterwards; I generally came in the morning at eight o'clock, and made the fire in the working-room; I never was in the doctor's room up stairs; I left the scuttle at the door; I never observed male or female in his room; I never heard, directly or indirectly, any one threaten to injure the doctor; the only thing I heard was about coal; Mrs. Cunningham stated that she burned her coal in the doctor's apartments, and her coal being consumed, she said he should get coal, to which he made no reply, but went up stairs; when I came this morning, I opened the working room door as usual, made the fire, and then brought up the scuttle of coal to leave at the doctor's door; the door was closed, with the key outside; I then went down stairs and brought up another scuttle of coal to Mrs. Cunningham's room; her room was open, and she was at breakfast; it was unusual to find the key outside of the doctor's door; when I came up stairs the first time, it was to ask the doctor whether I should clean off the sidewalk; I opened the door; it was not locked, but the key was outside; the first thing that presented it itself was the blood on the wall and closet door; I then beheld the doctor lying on his face close to the door, and surrounded with blood; I was frightened, and slamming the door after me, I fell on my back outside of the door; I then got up and ran down stairs, and informed Hannah, the cook, that the doctor was dead, and lying on the door; she ran up crying, and told the rest of the family; Mr. Snodgrass came to the doctor's room, and ran immediately to Mrs. Cunningham's room, and told her what he had seen; Mrs. Cunningham began to cry; Mr. Snodgrass was holding her on the bed; I was then sent by Mr. Snodgrass to the corner of Broadway and Reade-street, to bring up his brother-in-law, Mr. Bulen; he came with me; this is all I know of the matter.

Allen T. Smith deposed as follows: I am a dentist, living at No. 306 Fourth-street; I am no relative of deceased; I was in partnership with deceased as far as the artificial work was concerned; I did not board with Mrs. C.; Dr. Burdell took his meals at the Metropolitan Hotel, and slept at Mrs. C.s' house; I have heard angry words between the docter and Mrs. Cunningham; it was concerning some papers which were taken from the doctor; he charged her with having taken them; the papers were notes to a considerable amount; I did not hear either make use of foul words to the other; a policeman was called in by Mr. Burdell; angry words were used on both sides; I do not remember them; the policeman adjusted the matter between deceased and Mrs. C., and then went away; no row occurred to my knowledge subsequent to this; I saw the doctor the last time yesterday, between 12 and 2 o'clock; he was then in good health; I heard no angry words between deceased and anybody in the house yesterday; this morning, about 8 o'clock, I was informed of his death; I never knew of anybody sleeping with the deceased at night, neither did I hear that a doctor from Havana slept with him last Summer; I never heard or knew that any female slept with him; I have never heard from him that any one owed him ill-will, except the difficulty between him and Mrs. C. about the notes; the doctor told me the day before yesterday that he was very anxious to preserve some papers; that the key of his safe was taken, and that he thought he would deposit them in the bank; the nature of the documents was an agreement between him and Mrs. C. in relation to the giving up of the house on the 1st of May next to Mr. Burdell, exonerating him from all indebtedness.

W. R. Roberts, deposed—I reside at No. 55 Bond-street; I knew deceased for three years; he was a quiet, sober man; I have often been in his office; I never knew or heard any one say that they intended to injure him; I never heard any angry words between him and Mrs. Cunningham, except about the notes he missed; I swear positively I know nothing more about the horrible tragedy.

John J. Ecker, being duly sworn, deposed and said—I live at No. 31 Bond-street; I have a room here, and part of the time take my meals here; I know deceased by sight; I never knew of any angry feeling existing between Dr. Burdell and Mrs. Cunningham, except that they quarrelled about some papers; I did not see deceased for ten days; I sleep in the hall room on the third story; I got up this morning about eight o'clock and went down stairs; I did not observe the clots of blood on the wall; I solemnly swear I knew no more about the matter; I heard no noise from the time I went to bed until I got up this morning; I never heard any one threaten deceased any injury. This is all I know about the matter.

J. W. Francis, residing in Bond-street, deposed as follows—I was called at the hour of ten, on the morning of the 31st of January, to examine the person of Dr. Harvey Burdell, at his residence in the same street; I ascended the stairs and entered the back room, occupied by deceased, where I was shown the body lying in a large quantity of blood; upon examination with Dr. Knight, I observed the general appearance of the body, and found it that of a person of sound, robust, muscular development; the head and face bore traces of preternatural fullness and congestion; the tongue protruded forcibly between his teeth; the neck bore evident traces of strangulation, with the distinct mark of a ligature around it; fifteen deeply incised wounds were found on the body; the part examined was at the angle of the jaw of the left side, where, upon probing, it was ascertained to be about 6¼ inches in depth, dividing the caretid artery, and extending near the opposite side of the neck, near the angle of the right jaw; another wound of 2½ inches in depth was probed, over the left molar bone; just below the inferior edge of the right clavicle was traced an incised penetrated wound, reaching to the cavity of the thorax, and on the wrist of same arm a more slight incised wound, reaching nearly one inch transversely across; the left arm, near the insertion of the deltoid, was probed, and had an incised wound o nearly five inches, extending downward, and five inches below the last wound, on the anterior surface of the forearm; another incised wound, two and a half inches posterior to the last; on the anterior portion of the chest, and on the abdomen, were found six deeply incised wounds; the first examined by the probe was in the left axilla, about eight inches in depth, extending upwards and inwardly towards the neck, and about two inches anteriorly; another incised wound, running up and inwardly, about six inches in length, on the anterior part of the chest, covering somewhat over an inch of the sternal portion of the left side; an incised wound was also traced nearly seven inches in depth, which had divided the cartilage of the fourth rib, and terminated in the right auricle; below, and three inches from the sternum, on the left side, between the fifth and sixth ribs, extending inward and upward, another wound of like nature was traced, which had penetrated the apex and ventricle of the heart; this incision was between six and seven inches in depth; over the region of the stomach two other wounds were seen, and upon being probed were found to be between six and seven inches in depth; another was also found which had penetrated the brim of the left hipbone inwardly about seven inches. All the wounds appear to have been inflicted with a like instrument, about eight inches in length, sharp pointed, and somewhere about three-quarters of an inch in breadth.

The Coroner here stopped the investigation, and made an examination of all the persons residing in the house, and also a thorough search of every room in the house. In a store-room off the garret was found a sheet with several smears of blood upon it; also a man's shirt, smeared on one arm, with the name of "Charles J. Ketchum" printed on it. A night shirt was smeared, and a towel also smeared. There were also several spots of blood inside and outside of said store-room.

EVENING SESSION.

Hannah Conlon, being duly sworn, deposed as follows: I have been living with Mrs. Cunningham since the 6th of June; I acted as cook; the deceased owns this house; Mrs. Cunningham boarded with a Mrs. Jones when I first came to the house; Mrs. Jones left the house because she and the doctor did not agree; Mrs. Cunningham took the house after Mrs. Jones left the house; the only boarders in the house were Mr. Snodgrass and a minister's son; Mr. Eckel often sat with Mrs. Cunningham; I have often seen Mr. Eckel sit in the parlor and bedroom with Mrs. Cunningham; Mr. Snodgrass used occasionally to sit with Mrs. Cunningham in the same way; I never heard any of the conversation; the girl who lived here, and is now absent, told me that she did not like the conduct that was going on; I knew Mr. Burdell; he was a quiet, respectable man; I heard a dispute between Mrs. Cunningham and Mr. Burdell in reference to some papers which deceased accused her of stealing; this Mrs. Cunningham denied; last Thanksgiving day Mrs. Cunningham had a miscarriage of a child by Mr. Burdell; Mrs. Cunnigham asked me to attend to it; a doctor also attended Mrs. Cunningham; he lives about three or four doors from Broadway, on the other side of the street; he dressed a wound which was on the left side of her nose. He gave Mrs. Cunningham medicine. Dr. Burdell, as I understood it, gave Mrs. Cunningham some medicine at that time; I was called upon last Thanksgiving day by Mrs. Cunningham; she said "are you going to let me die?" I said she ought to get a doctor; I went with her to her chamber, and she bled freely from the nose; I ran for a doctor, and when I returned the other girl and myself saw that a fœtus was in the chamber; she said that the child belonged to the docter. Since that time Mrs. Cunningham and the doctor have been on unfriendly terms; the girls reported quarrels as having occurred between the deceased and Mrs. Cunningham; I saw the doctor yesterday there at 4 o'clock; he was then in good health; I saw Mrs. Cunningham last night about 10 o'clock; she came to the basement and ordered me to go to bed; Mr. Eckel was down with her; she and Mr. Eckel then went up stairs to bed; I saw Mr. Eckel in Mrs. Cunningham's bedroom; Mrs. Cunningham was not in the habit of ordering me to bed except on some nights; I went to bed; heard a noise in the house last night; Mr. Snodgrass Mrs. Cunningham, and Mrs. Cunningham's daughter, came down to breakfast next morning Mr. Burdell's boy told me this morning that the doctor was dead; he asked me if there was any row in the house; I said not; Mr. Eckel did not come down to breakfast; it was after breakfast when I heard from the boy that Mr. Burdell was dead; I informed Mrs. Cunningham and her daughters that the doctor was dead; they all seemed confused; Mr. Snodgrass went to Mr. Burdell's room and came up and said it was true; Mrs. Cunningham then seemed crazy, and tore her hair; I left the room and went for Dr. Roberts; Mary Doncho lived here last; I think she now lives at No. 272 Spring-street; she left here last Tuesday; she knows, I think, more about matters than I do; I know Mr. Eckel was not in the habit of going out any morning before breakfast; why he went away early this morning I cannot say; heard that a jealousy existed between Mr. Eckel and Mr. Burdell, in regard to Mrs. Cunningham; I heard the doctor (deceased) say, at one time during this month, that he looked through the keyhole of Mr. Eckel's room door, and he said he did not like it; this conversation was between Mrs. Cunningham and deceased; the conversation took place on a Sunday afternoon; Mrs. Cunningham told me that deceased was jealous of Mr. Eckel; nobody lived in the house as females except Mrs. Cunningham, her two daughters and two servant girls; Mrs. Cunningham was in the habit of going into Mr. Burdell's room; I don't know that she went in there last night; I did not hear that she did; I solemnly swear I know no more; if I did I should tell it if I were to go to the gallows for it; when I informed Mrs. Cunningham, her daughters and Mr. Snodgrass that deceased was dead, I did not observe anything strange in their conduct; I was too excited at the time, perhaps, to notice it; nobody told me who sent for the Coroner.

The next witness put upon the stand was the wife of the deceased, referred to as Mrs. Cunningham, by the preceding witnesses. She was deeply affected when entering the room, and shed tears copiously. Her testimony as given was as follows;

Emma Augusta Burdell being duly sworn, deposes and says: I leased this house from Mr. Burdell last May; Mr. Burdell used to board with me last Summer; since then he has taken his meals outside and slept here; this house is his; Mr. Eckel is the only boarder with me; a clergyman's son, Mr. Snodgrass, stops in the house at my request; Mr. Burdell had a judgment against his brother, Wm. Burdell; that judgment he took from a Mr. Pierpont, in Wall-street; Dr. Burdell assigned the judgment to me, and I hold it; a short time after that he told me that he wished me to give him a note for the amount of the judgment at twelve months after date; I gave him the note and held the judgment; no angry words occurred between us at the time; last September Dr. Burdell accused me of stealing the note I gave him; I told him I knew nothing about it; I accused him then of not fulfilling his promise of marriage made to me; I charged him with having brought females into the house; he denied it; he never accused me of a like offence; Dr. Burdell never told me that he was jealous of me; I did not tell it to any one; I did not tell the servant girl that; I saw Mr. Burdell last about five o'clock yesterday; he was in good health; I don't know what time he returned; from seven to ten o'clock there was no one in the house but my own family; Mr. Snodgrass was out with one of my daughters; he went out with her to buy a veil, and returned about a half-past eight o'clock; he went up stairs to mark some wearing apparel; I was up stairs with them; Mr. Eckel was sitting in the back parlor between nine and ten o'clock; I left Mr. Snodgrass and my daughter up stairs; I came down at half-past nine o'clock and saw Mr. Eckel sitting in the parlor; although the front and back parlors were used as reception rooms by Mr. Burdell, still I had the use of them; when I came down stairs and saw Mr. Eckel in the back parlor, I went in and asked him if he had got the candies, figs and oranges he said he would get for me; he said he had; I don't know whether Mr. Burdell was in the house then or not; I rang the bell for the cook, and asked her if she was nearly done her work; I told her what to get for breakfast; I then went up stairs, followed by Mr. Eckel; when I came up stairs Mr. Eckel came into my bedroom; he left my room between ten and eleven o'clock; after he departed I did not leave the room; Mr. Eckel did not speak unkindly of Mr. Burdell in any conversation last night; I recollect that I had received a note yesterday evening, and had forgot giving it to Mr. Eckel; I opened my door, knocked at his and asked him if the light was out. He opened his door and then I handed him the note; I then retired; I can't say whether Mr. Eckel was undressed or not; I heard no noise in the house last night, although I am not in the habit of sleeping soundly; the first information I got of Mr. Burdell's being murdered was at about ten o'clock; the cook came up stairs and said Mr. Burdell was dead; my family breakfasted with me before the cook brought the news of the murder; we generally breakfast between eight and nine o'clock; Mr. Eckel was always in the habit of breakfasting with the family until this morning; when we went to breakfast this morning Mr. Eckel was not in the room; I did not send word to the Police Department or the Coroner's office that a man died suddenly in the house; all the furniture of the first and second floors belong to me, except the carpet in the front parlor, the looking-glass, curtain ornaments and girandoles; I prefer not giving the reason for Mr. Burdell's not marrying me as he promised to do; I was jealous of Mr. Burdell; I don't know either directly or indirectly who were the perpetrators of the murder; when Dr. Roberts came to the house this morning he asked me what was the matter; I don't remember anything else; I was married to Mr. Burdell by a minister, in his own house.

[Here Mrs. Burdell produced the certificate of marriage, which went to show that she was united in the holy bonds of wedlock with the deceased on the 28th of October last, by Rev. Uriah Marvine, of the Reformed Dutch Church, in Bleecker-street.]

The witness stated that it was the intention of deceased and herself to keep the marriage secret until June next, when it would be made public. The property spoken of (the household furniture) belongad to her previous to the marriage with deceased.

PROCEEDINGS YESTERDAY.

Arrest of Ecker and Snodgrass.

At 2½ o'clock yesterday afternoon Coroner CONNERY resumed his inquest into the proceedings connected with this most barbarous murder. The street in the neighborhood of the house was crowded with persons, attracted thither by curiosity, but who were denied admittance. The hall and staircase were also thronged by those, who obtaining admittance were unable to proceed any further. The room in which the examination was held, was filled to its utmost capacity by lawyers, reporters, and acquaintances of the deceased man. The District Attorney, A. OAKEY HALL, Esq., was present to watch the proceedings, and assisted the Coroner in examining the witnesses. A short dirk which had been found in the house was carefully wrapped up and preserved by his orders, more will be heard of it to-day. Mr. H. L. CLINTON and Mr. THAYER are employed as counsel for all the defendants—Mrs. CUNNINGHAM, Mr. ECKER and Mr. SNODGRASS.

The first witness examined was Rev. URIAH MARVIN of the Reformed Dutch Church in Bleecker-street. He said:

I am a clergyman of the Reformed Dutch Church in Bleecker-street; I live at No. 623 Greenwich-street; a person came to me calling himself Burdell; I married him to a lady; I might recognize the features of the gentleman if I saw them.

The Coroner—Sir, you shall see them; come and look at the body.

The witness and Coroner went into an adjoining room (the front room on the second floor) where the body was deposited, and remained there for a considerable time. Mrs. Cunningham was sent for in the interim, and was escorted into the room by two policemen. On returning, the Coroner asked the witness:

Now, Sir, on your oath, and with regard to the solemnity of the occasion, is the man whose corpse you have seen on the bed, and the woman you have seen, the parties whom you married?

Witness—I do not recognize the woman at all; the man had large whiskers.

Coroner—Mr. Hall, I would be very much obliged if you would assist me.

Mr. Hall—I will, Sir, with pleasure. (Showing witness a daguerreotype,) Do you recognize anything there in the man who came to be married?

Witness—I think I do about the mouth, but there is so little resemblance that I should not like to swear definitely; they were married in my house; they were only there fifteen minutes; the woman calling herself Mrs. Cunningham brought a witness whom she called her daughter—a girl between 18 and 21; my servant-girl and her assistant looked through a chink of the door at the ceremony.

To the Coroner—I do not think I should know the features of the girl who was the witness; there was no other witness; I cannot remember the names of the servant-girls; one of them has left me.

The Coroner sent for the girl who still lived with the witness.

Witness—I may as well say that, when the man came to get married, I told him I would marry him that evening, after I returned from a religious meeting; he said he would come the next day; I told my wife, when he was gone, that I thought I could *see daylight* between his face and his whiskers; I said to her that I thought he had false whiskers; she told me to observe him when he came next day, to be married; I did so, and also the next day, when he came for the certificate; I did not then see "*the daylight*;" my attention was thus drawn to his whiskers: He acted strangely; he held his head down, and did not speak with a clear, bell-like voice; he seemed bashful and confused; he looked at the certificate, and said it was all right.

Mr. Hall—Is that the certificate?

Witness—It is; that is my writing.

Mr. Hall—The name is spelt wrong; it should be Burdell, and not Berdell, as you have got it.

Witness—It is strange that he should not have noticed that I had spelt his name wrong when he examined the certificate; his conduct was singular during the marriage ceremony; he stood behind the woman and appeared indifferent; the woman seemed to have more interest in the case.

Coroner—Did she have any virgin, angel blushes? Was she like a virtuous woman, or a woman of easy virtue?

Witness—You must remember that she described herself as a widow.

Coroner—Oh, she did, I want to know that.

Mr. Hall—Was there anything peculiar in his dress?

Witness—Nothing; I did not notice the dress.

Coroner—Did you ever marry a man in a shawl?

Witness—I don't think I did.

Coroner—Would you marry a man in a shawl?

Witness—Well, I suppose I would. It would not impair the validity of the marriage. I have married persons dressed in traveling dresses, and ready to jump into a carriage.

To Mr. Hall—The man gave me $10 for performing the ceremony. He gave it me in a single bill.

To the Coroner—The young man came to me to-day after I received the summons to attend here to give testimony, and asked me if it was a valid marriage; I told them it was a valid marriage; the name of the one was McGuire.

Mr. Hall—He is a brother-in-law of the deceased.

Witness—They are now in the room. No other party came to me about the marriage.

Coroner—I ask you by the virtue and solemnity of your oath, do you recognize either of the parties you married?

Witness—Again I say I cannot recognize the woman. Deceased had large whiskers.

Coroner—Deceased, Mr. Hall, had no whiskers at all till lately; he wore only what is called a goatee.

Witness—The color of the deceased's whiskers is the same color as that of the man I *married*.

The Coroner, addressing the Counsel for defence, invited them to cross-examine the witness, but they declined to do so. Neither did they ask any questions of the succeeding witnesses.

By a Juror—Will not the reverend gentleman see the daughter of Mrs. Cunningham and say whether he remembers her as the witness.

Coroner—Certainly, Sir.

At the Coroner's direction, the witness was taken by a policeman into the presence of the young lady. On returning, he said he recognized her, Margaret Augusta Cunningham, as the witness at the time of the marriage.

Witness—I remember that he wished the marriage should not be published in the newspapers; I acceded to his request, because we often do not publish marriages; very many marriages are not advertised.

John H. Thompson was the next witness. He deposed: I live at No. 129 West Twenty-seventh-street; I am a medical student; I knew the deceased: I have known him about a year; I have not for some five months visited his house; I have seen him repeatedly since; I used to come and see Dr. Burdell and Mrs. Cunningham, but since my marriage I discontinued coming: I came very seldom to the house since my marriage, and that was on matters of business with Mrs. Cunningham; since the last five months I have seen Mrs. Cunningham often, but not Dr. Burdell; I saw Mrs. Cunningham last Friday for the last time; I came to see her as Mrs. Cunningham, and not as Mrs. Burdell: I always inquired for Mrs. Cunningham; she always came to me as Mrs. Cunningham, and never as Mrs. Burdell; Mr. Snodgrass came to my house last Thursday evening, and asked me to come and see Mrs. Cunningham the next morning; she had given me a bill to be discounted; I came at half past three on Friday afternoon; she asked me if I had got the note discounted; it was a note payable to her own order, for $100; as it had no other name on it, I could not get it discounted; I told her I had given it to a gentleman with whom I did business, and that if he accepted it as payment I would give her the money; she said, "Very well;" that was all my conversation with her; Dr. Burdell went through the hall, into the street; she asked him at what time he would return; I did not hear his reply.

Coroner—Did or did not Mrs. Cunningham speak to you about certain papers that she was said to have stolen from Dr. Burdell's room?

Witness—She did not.

Coroner—Did you know of any jealousy existing between her and Dr Burdell?

Witness—I did not.

Coroner—Were you aware of any cause for jealousy in relation to Mr. Ecker, or Mr. Snodgrass?

Witness—I was not.

Coroner—You would not have come to this house subsequent to your marriage, if you had not been sent for on some business, would you?

Witness—I would not.

Coroner—Did you not know that improper conduct was going on in this house.

Witness—I had very strong suspicions; I did not see Mr Ecker on Friday afternoon; I heard no angry words between Mrs. Cunningham and Dr. Burdell.

Coroner—Did you not know that there was a certain intimacy, a *matter of congress* between Mr. Ecker and Mrs. Cunningham?

Witness—I did not suspect it.

Coroner—Did you know or suspect that anything of the kind existed between either of the daughters and Mr. Ecker?

Witness—I did not; I did not know or hear of any intimacy between Mr. Snodgrass and the daughters; I did not hear that Mrs. Cunningham and Mr. Burdell were married; she never told me anything about it; she would ask me to do many little things for her of a private nature, but never told me of her marriage: I heard of the murder on Saturday afternoon, when I went home from the College in Twenty-third-street; I heard of a dispute between Mr. Burdell and Mrs. Cunningham; he came to me and told me that Mrs. Cunningham had charged him with a breach of promise of marriage; while he was speaking Mrs. Cunningham, who had evidently followed him, came in and began speaking; I said I would have nothing to do with it; I heard Mrs. Cunningham say she had commenced an action against him; he wanted to know what he should do; I wrote a note to him next day declining to have anything to do with it; they went away together on that occasion; I saw that she took his arm; my office was then at No. 6 Warren-street; it is since pulled down.

Coroner—By the virtue of your solemn oath do you think this is a regular moral, virtuous house?

Witness—I had suspicion that something wrong was going on between Mrs. Cunningham and Dr. Burdell.

A Juror inquired of the Coroner whether it was proper that the whole of the evidence, taken in such investigations as this kind, should be published in the papers. Sometimes evidence so taken was of a very delicate nature.

The Coroner replied that the Press afforded one of the best avenues for the detection of crime. He would not permit that the delicacies of private feeling should be allowed to suppress the publication of evidence, when the wall of the room in which they sat was stained with blood, shed at the commission of one of the foulest murders ever committed in New-York. So bad were things now,—human life being a thing no longer safe, no longer respected,—that if the avenues to the detection of the culprit were closed, whether at the suggestion of jurors, counsel or others, we should soon be forced to have recourse to a Vigilance Committee.

The juror did not make any reply.

To a Juror—I must have followed on Dr. Burdell's steps within two minutes after he left the house on Friday afternoon; I did not notice any anxiety on Mrs. Cunningham's part.

Sarah Monnaghan was next examined: I have nothing to do with it; only Mr. Marvin married them; I am living with Mr. Marvin, at No. 723 Greenwich-street; [The witness was here taken by the Coroner to see the corpse; on her return she resumed:] I saw two people married on Oct 28, at Mr. Marvin's house; it was in the evening; I cannot positively swear the corpse I have seen is that of the man's, it is so disfigured; [a daguerreotype was shown her;] I think that is like the man I saw married; only he had larger whiskers; I should not know the lady at all; the lady said "Don't have this marriage known;" [Mrs. Cunningham was here sent for, and confronted with the witness. She immediately recognized her as the woman who was married; she also recognized her daughter Augusta as the witness who accompanied her;] I was in the back parlor when the marriage took place; the folding-doors were open; I am always there when anybody gets married; Mrs. Marvin gives us that privilege.

Margaret Jones was the next witness. She was sworn, and deposed as follows:

I live at No. 98 Second-avenue; I was in this house (No. 31 Bond-street) for one year; Dr. Burdell rented the place to me; I kept a boarding-house in these premises; I left here last May; I left to make other arrangements; I had no dispute with Dr. Burdell or with anybody in the house; I had a little difference with Dr. Burdell about the household arrangements; he disputed paying his gas-bill; he burnt gas in his apartments, and when the bill came in would not pay for it, so I had to pay; Mrs. Cunningham was in the house when I resided here; she was a boarder with me; I never observed any intimacy between Dr. Burdell and Mrs. Cunningham; I never knew of Mrs. Cunningham having a child; my cook said something very strange had happened; a lady that was boarding in the house at the time, but not now here, told me to have nothing to do with it; I never suspected any thing wrong between Dr. Burdell and Mrs. Cunningham; at the time she was sick he attended her in her bedroom; I do not know anything of a doctor being called in to Mrs. Cunningham to cause abortion; I never heard them quarrel.

Coroner—Your evidence is quite contrary to that of another witness who refers to you; I wish you to understand that you must, by virtue of your oath, answer the questions I ask you faithfully.

Witness—I never heard any threats pass between them; they sat together in one room; I do not know whether they slept together; I did not tell a girl who was in the house that I looked through the keyhole and saw things that I did not like; I never heard from any one that they did sleep in the same room; I never heard any of the domestics threaten to do an injury to Mr. Burdell; I saw Mr. Burdell some weeks ago in the street; I have had no conversation with Mrs. Cunningham since I left about Dr. Burdell; I heard of Dr. Burdell's death yesterday afternoon; was told by a person who is a patient o' Dr. Burdell's cousin that he had told her that Dr. Burdell had died suddenly; I know no more regarding this matter.

To a Juror—I am no relation to Dr. Burdell; Mrs. Cunningham's sickness was in the Fall; she remained two or three weeks in her room; I think Dr. Burdell attended; I believe another physician attended her; I was not at home at the time; I never had any difficulty with Mrs. Cunningham; nobody has been to me from this house, since the murder; I do not know of any improper doings in this house; I never heard that Dr. Burdell said he was jealous of Mrs. Cunningham; I have seen the cook since; I cannot remember what she said.

The Coroner here again warned the witness, who gave her evidence very reluctantly, that she had better try and remember. She was accompanied into the room by a male relative, who began to whisper to her, immediately her examination was commenced. The Coroner told him to desist, and on his exhibiting symptoms of contumacy, a policeman was called to remove him. He stepped back some paces, and did not again interfere.

To another Juror—I have heard Mrs. Cunningham speak of females that Dr. Burdell brought into the house; she thought they were not proper persons; I never saw any of those females to my knowledge; Mrs. Cunningham said their conversation was not refined and ladylike; she said she thought they did not all come for dentistry; she said she thought they came there to laugh and to joke instead of for professional services; there was an agreement between Mrs. Cunningham and Dr. Burdell about the doctor's sitting-room; Mrs. Cunningham sat in the doctor's room, and slept in a room up stairs.

To the Coroner—I never neard that Dr. Burdell and Mrs. Cunningham were married.

To a Juror—Before she came to the house, Dr. Burdell asked me if I could not accommodate her and her daughter for two or three days, while she was looking about for a place; I consented, and she came; she afterwards said she liked the place so well she would stay if I would give her a bedroom, and that she would sit with the doctor: he used to go out with her considerable; they seemed on intimate terms; she said he was an old friend of her husband; I never saw or heard of her sitting on his lap.

A portion of the evidence of this witness relative to the miscarriage of Mrs. CUNNINGHAM, was unfit for publication.

Further proceedings were adjourned to this morning at 10 o'clock.

The corpse of the deceased, attired in a new suit of black, was placed in a handsome rosewood coffin, with silver mountings, and lined with white satin. A black cravat and high shirt collar concealed the wounds in the throat. The cuts in the face were very visible. On a silver plate on the coffin lid was the following inscription:

HARVEY BURDELL, M. D.
Born Jan. 8, 1812.
Died Jan. 31, 1857.

On Saturday evening ECKER and SNODGRASS were arrested at the house No. 31 Bond-street, by Capt. DILKES, and taken to the Fifteenth Ward Station-House, where they are now confined.

Mrs. CUNNINGHAM is a woman of at least 40 years of age. She is not handsome,—scarcely good looking. Her eldest daughter, AUGUSTA, is a fine, tall, and very pretty girl. Both mother and daughter are of somewhat dark complexion, and their general appearance is lady-like.

TWO CASES OF PROBABLY FATAL STABBING IN BROOKLYN.

Mysterious Attempt at Murder.

The Police of the Fourth District, Brooklyn, yesterday received intelligence from a physician that a man named PATRICK BRENNAN had been mortally wounded on Fulton-avenue, Saturday night, by some one to him unknown. Officer ROGERS immediately visited the wounded man, who resides in Grand-avenue, near Flushing, and from him and others learned the following particulars: At 8½ o'clock Saturday night, he was standing at the corner of Fulton-avenue and Duffield-street, in company with a man named GEORGE DOWNS. They had been together during the evening, and were then waiting for the cars, which BRENNAN intended to take on his way home. DOWNS was waiting to bid him good night. While standing here, a man came up to BRENNAN, and staring him full in the face, without speaking a word stabbed him in the lower part of the abdomen. The two then clinched and fell on the sidewalk, when DOWNS interfered and separated the parties. Just then a car came along, and BRENNAN got into it, and rode as far as Grand-avenue; feeling faint he raised up to leave the car, when he found the seat covered with blood. This he says was the first that he discovered that he had been stabbed. While going home he was detained nearly an hour at different points from weakness, but finally reached there, and Dr. J. COCHRANE and a physician from the Navy Hospital was called in to attend him.

The physicians, upon examining his person, found, besides the wound in the abdomen before alluded to, three knife wounds upon his back. The first wound is considered mortal, and Coroner REDDING was sent for last evening to take BRENNAN's dying deposition.

There seems to be something very mysterious about this case, and it is to be hoped that the Police will be able to unravel the mystery. BRENNAN at first stated that his companion, DOWNS, resided in South Brooklyn, but that he could not name the street. Subsequently he stated that he resided in Gold-street near Myrtle-avenue. He was found last evening at his residence on Smith-street.

Capt. POWERS, Officers ROGERS, JOHNSON, DOBSON, and others of the Fourth District Police, were busy all yesterday afternoon in endeavoring to discover the assassin. When DOWNS was arrested he stated that the keeper of a store near where the knife was used, while BRENNAN was struggling on the ground, came out and called his assailant by some name which he does not remember; that he never saw this man before, and did not know BRENNAN was stabbed until informed of it by the Police. The route pursued by BRENNAN home was closely examined to find traces of blood in places where he said he had seated himself when faint, but none was found.

Last evening Capt. POWERS visited the keeper of the store above referred to, and he denied any knowledge of the parties or the affray. A man, however, was arrested upon suspicion, but, when brought before DOWNS, he would not say positively that it was the man.

BRENNAN is a man 26 years of age, and is employed as an engineer in JACKSEN's factory, on Furman-street. He bears a fair reputation, and is said not to be quarrelsome or addicted to drink; and the only possible reason that can be assigned for this attack upon him is that he was taken for a somewhat noted character whom he very much resembles in personal appearance.

Serious Stabbing Affray in Brooklyn.

A fight occurred in Howard's Court, which leads from Main, near Water-street, between 12 and 1 o'clock yesterday morning, when a man named JOSEPH CATHERWOOD was stabbed seven times with a large pocket-knife in the side, breast, back, stomach and arm, by a man named PATRICK MONEHAN. So far as we are able to gather from the parties immediately interested, the facts are as follows: MONEHAN charged CATHERWOOD with having thrown a snow-ball at him, which he denied, when MONEHAN said he must fight, and in the *mêlée* the knife was used, inflicting injuries supposed to be mortal.

Officer CREAN of the Second District Police heard the disturbance and arrived at the place in season to rescue MONEHAN, who was committed to the cells in the Second District Station-house to await the result of the injuries to CATHERWOOD. Drs. COCHRANE and DUNN were immediately called to attend the injured man, but they have but little hope of saving his life. Both parties to this affair reside at No. 4 Howard's court and both were sober at the time. CATHERWOOD is represented as a quiet inoffensive man and has a wife and one child. He is a laborer and employed in BENSON's Sugar Refinery.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—4 Hanover-st., and 181 Broadway.
House Printing Telegraph—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Shipwrecks on the New-Jersey and Long Island Coasts.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 31.

The Secretary of the Treasury has recommended to the Senate that authority be given him to appoint an additional Superintendent in connection with the stations on the New-Jersey and Long Island shores for rendering relief to vessels in distress; that boats of a lighter draft than those now in use be obtained, and that each crew rendering assistance in cases of shipwreck be allowed a sum, not exceeding two hundred dollars, according to circumstances. He is opposed to the granting of pensions to the families of such persons as may lose their lives in endeavoring to rescue mariners, conceiving that this would be the commencement of an indefinite extension of the pension system, leading to much abuse. These suggestions are in reply to a resolution offered in the Senate by Mr. THOMSON, of New-Jersey.

XXXIVth Congress.....Second Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 31.

SURVEY OF THE OHIO.

On motion of Mr. BIGLER, the bill providing for the survey of the Ohio River and its principal tributaries was made the special order for Monday next.

INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

The consideration of the Indian Appropriation bill was resumed.

Mr. HALE commented in severe terms on the conduct of Governor STEVENS in proclaiming martial law and arresting the Judge of the Federal Court of Washington Territory. He was opposed to placing a single dollar in the hands of such a man; and thought

IMPORTANT FROM INDIA AND CHINA.

THE WAR AT CANTON.

Capture of the Barrier Forts by the Americans.

The British Expedition to the Gulf of Persia.

Preparations to Occupy Affghanistan.

IMPORTANT RUSSIAN MOVEMENTS IN CENTRAL ASIA.

From the Hong Kong China Mail Extra, Nov. 24.

The clipper steamer *Lancefield*, to leave to-morrow the 25th, will reach Calcutta, no doubt, before the dispatch thence of the first overland mail in January, and we avail ourselves of the opportunity to furnish our readers with a reprint of the extra published by us since the dispatch of the mail of the 14th inst. The most stirring of events have been an insane attack by Imperialists on boats from United States ships-of-war and the well-merited punishment which followed the firing on them.

The Barrier Forts being entirely demolished, the Americans intend to retire from the quarrel, it is said, and wait the issue of Admiral SEYMOUR'S demonstration before again operating. The French have also withdrawn their men-of-war's men from the factories, and, report has it, have taken possession of the Liptat Forts, on one of the branches of the river. These they intend holding pending the arrangement of some matters which they too have to prefer to the Government of China, the recent cruel torture and murder of the missionary CHAPDELAINE having yet to be explained to the authority qualified to receive the explanation, M. DE MONTIGNY, now on his way here from Cochin China.

Disappointed in the hope of bringing the Canton Government to a proper sense of duty by the harsh means reported in our last summary, Admiral SEYMOUR now relies, apparently, and with reason, on coercion by the people. With this, or some such view, his Excellency is intrenching the foreign quarter, has had captured junks filled with the remains of demolished forts, and is sinking them in those parts of the river where danger from fire-rafts has to be apprehended—booming off those tracks which it may be found necessary to open on an early occasion. Every native boat that approaches the factories is fired on, though few, since the *Niger* has been guardship, has had the temerity to come within reach of her unsparing sharp-shooters.

A covered way from the British factory to the southwest corner of the city wall is in contemplation too, it is reported, so rendering the next attack on the city a work of comparative ease and safety. In place of the withdrawn French and American guards, some companies of her Majesty's 59th Regiment have been sent hence, though but few are required, 100 English bayonets, properly disposed, being quite sufficient to keep at bay as many Chinese as can be brought against them on the land side; and it would be quite possible for Admiral SEYMOUR, even with the force under his control, to take possession of and to hold securely all that quarter of the new city extending west from the Governor-General's official residence, and north up to the wall of the old city, distant but a few yards from the extremity of the building spoken of.

As a specimen of YEH'S still continued obstinacy, we give below the last "edict:"

PROCLAMATION.

YEH, Governor-General of the Two Kwang, issues this edict for the soldiers and people. Since I have taken charge of my office I have been indebted to you—the people. You have looked upon me as your father, and I have looked upon you as children. Four years ago the rebels arose in several hundreds of thousands, and you ventured with united strength to resist them, which was very meritorious, not leaving a fragment of their remains. Even until now you have manifested your merits in behalf of the country. Now the barbarian rebels have raised disturbances, attacking our heavenly dynasty, destroying forts, burning the shops, and making war on the city. The anxiety on this account has entered into my very bones and marrow; and your united wrath, too, has been aroused. Now, I have received the Imperial commands "firmly to hold and resolutely to fight and maintain the war from the public Treasury; to blockade the river and sea, and to sweep out every fragment." You must, in behalf of the Empire, exert your strength as brave soldiers, in order that not a fragment of the foreign robbers may remain. In case there should be any speaking of peace, the speaker shall be dealt with according to martial law. Did I not love the people as children the barbarian rebels certainly would deceive them. You must be faithful, and, with a pure heart, tremblingly obey.

Governor BOWRING, greatly to the satisfaction of the many who feared that His Excellency, while in Canton, would induce a change in the present bold and wise career, returned to the Colony yesterday, and it is hoped will keep aloof from matters which are quite above his speculative imagination and ability to control. Until the arrival of reinforcements matters are expected to remain in *statu quo*.

Operations of the Americans.

PARTICULARS OF THE FIRING AT ONE OF THE PORTSMOUTH'S BOATS.

From the China Mail, Nov. 20.

On Saturday, about 4½ in the afternoon, the *Portsmouth's* six-oared pinnace, in which were Commander FOOTE, his First Lieutenant, Mr. STURGIS, and Rev. Mr. MACY, was pulling up from Whampoa to Canton, and, when abreast of the lower fort, a gun was discharged at them, which crossed the bow a little ahead. Mr. STURGIS took the flag from the stern of the boat, stood up and waved it, to show the Chinese they were Americans, and then told the men to "pull away—it must have been a mistake;" but, scarcely were the words uttered, when a second bullet passed close to, followed by a shower of sharpnel, which dashed up the water all around them. The men pulled ahead, and, as soon as they neared the second fort, the party received from it the like treatment, the guns in the latter instance being, if possible, better served, so that it was miraculous how the party escaped. They did so, however, put about, and returned to Whampoa, where they reported the circumstance to Commodore ARMSTRONG, and he promptly determined to destroy the forts, and then write to the Governor-General what he had done, and his reasons for doing it, and intimate, at the same time, his contentment with the satisfaction he had taken. In execution of this resolve, a boat was dispatched, on Sunday morning, to sound, and ascertain whether the depth of water was sufficient to permit of the *Portsmouth* and *Levant* anchoring within a close distance of the forts. The boat, in doing so, was fired upon, and one man killed, his head being taken off by a round shot.

THE BOMBARDMENT BY THE PLYMOUTH.

On Sunday, both vessels got under way, the *Portsmouth* being taken in tow by the *Williamette*. The Commodore was on board the *Levant*, but merely as a spectater, the vessel being under the command of Captain BELL, of the *San Jacinto*, Captain SMITH, her own commander, being absent on duty in Canton, guarding the factories. The *Levant* unfortunatly grounded before she could be got within range; but the *Portsmouth* was towed up to the station fixed upon, and as she approached in tow of the steamer, the forts opened fire upon both vessels, thus affording a second confirmation that there was *no mistake on the part of the Chinese in their Saturday's attack upon the party of Americans in the pinnace*. At length, after several shots had struck the *Williamette*, the sloop was cast off, and Captain FOOTE, with great coolness, dropped his vessel up (still under fire) till within 450 yards of the large fort, upon which the *Portsmouth* poured her broadside. The engagement with the two forts within range, lasted an hour and three-quarters, by which time the forts were silenced, but the sloop continued her fire half an hour longer, until 230 shot and shell had been threwn into the forts. The resistance, it will thus be seen, was of the most determined kind, but their firing could not have been equal to that upon the Barracouta the other day by French Folly and the 23 war junks, which were silenced in 35 minutes, yet not until the steamer had been struck by shot in fifty places, one man killed and three wounded; whereas, after nearly two hours' engagement, the *Portsmouth* had only a dozen shots in her, and one man, mortally wounded. The firing on the part of the Americans lasted until dark, and it not being deemed prudent to land a force in the night, the storming of the forts was delayed until morning, when the Commodore, considering his force inadequate, determined to recall his men from Canton, and await their arrival. The ships lay quiet the whole day, the Chinese making as great a display as possible, both inside and outside the forts, six guns being actually placed in position under the walls, flags waving, &c. The Commodore left the vessels at noon, and proceeded on board the *San Jacinto* at Whampoa, where he met Dr. PARKER, the United States Commissioner, after a consultation with whom he wrote a letter to the Imperial Commissioner, demanding satisfaction within twenty-four hours—a most extraordinary proceeding it seems to us, at such a moment. The steamer from Canton had meanwhile arrived, but orders had of course been issued to suspend operations, to the intense disappointment and disgust of every man on board the squadron, from the commanders downwards. The letter reached Canton on Tuesday morning, and had then to be translated, so that it would not reach its destination till yesterday morning. YEH will of course give explanation enough to satisfy Dr. PARKER—and there the matter will rest.

The pluck displayed by the Chinese on this occasion may in some measure be accounted for, if the rumor mentioned in a letter from Whampoa be true, of white men being engaged along with the Chinese in the fort. The forts themselves are said to be manned by junk-men under the command of SHAP-NG-TSAI'S lieutenant, and a gunner, a deserter from the *Salamander*, is reported to be with him. That seamen are being engaged for service by Chinese, is certain; and, if for the rebels, why not for the imperialists? There are hundreds of idle scoundrels in Hong Kong at present ripe for anything. Our correspondent speaks of the pirates on the river sometimes disguising themselves in European clothes. A closer examination would perhaps show them to be Europeans in reality, and not merely in appearance.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT OF THE BOMBARDMENT.

Correspondence of the China Mail.

CANTON, Wednesday, Nov. 19, 1856.

On Saturday, the 15th inst., the first cutter of the United States ship *Portsmouth*, containing Captain FOOTE and others, was proceeding from Whampoa to Canton, when she was fired upon from the Barrier Forts. It was 4¼ o'clock in the afternoon when this occurred. The American flag was in a position that does away with all chance of a plea of mistaking it, while no less than two round shot and three charges of grape after the round shot were fired into the boat by the Chines "braves."

At the first discharge of grape the boat was turned for the ships, where she arrived at 6 o'clock, and after an hour, Commodore ARMSTRONG decided upon taking possession of the two forts, and then advising the Governor of Canton of what had occurred. The insult having been avenged, the "property" might have been returned to its rightful owner, or retained, according as the reply from Governor YEH might indicate a wish for war or peace with the Americans.

At daylight on Sunday the *San Jacinto's* cutter commenced sounding the river from Whampoa to the Barrier, which was accomplished after the loss of a man from a shot while throwing the lead. At 4 o'clock P. M., 24 hours after the *Portsmouth's* boat had been fired into, that ship and the *Levant* were nearly in position to open fire. With only water enough to float the *Portsmouth*, she was towed up to her berth by the *Williamette*, in the most gallant style on Captain CURRY'S part, who was for many minutes in the midst of a hot fire from the forts, which had opened long before the ship was near enough to suit Captain FOOTE. After the steamer had been ordered to "cast off and take care of herself," Captain FOOTE dropped with the flood for five minutes till within 450 yards' distance of the nearest fort, (the large one at the right end of the barrier,) having then been under heavy fire for some time. "Starboard"—"Let go anchor"—"Haul in spring"—"Fire!" came in quick succession, and, to cut my story short, the ship fired 220 8-inch shells in the following 2 hours and 15 minutes.

All were well placed at their nearest neighbor, and at the Round Fort on the left, some 1,400 yards distant. At dark firing ceased, the forts keeping it up till fifteen minutes before the ship stopped, and giving a sample of what is in store at the French Folly at this time. The two forts are said to be filled with English guns and junkmen's crews, and certainly we have never seen anything in the way of Chinese gunnery before to equal them.

During this time the *Levant* was aground, out of fire, and could not take part in the action. The *Portsmouth* was hulled three times, one marine mortally wounded, and her rigging badly cut.

After the fire it was not deemed prudent to send away boats from the ship, as the latter required their whole crews to take care of them in the position they held, and having no steam to move down with. On Monday morning the *Cum-fa* embarked the balance of men from Canton, for the purpose of manning boats and taking possession.

CAPTURE OF THE BARRIER FORTS BY THE AMERICANS.

From the same Paper.

The future plan of operations having been agreed upon by the three commanders, early on Friday morning the *Cum-fa* towed the *Levant* into a position much nearer the forts, the Barrier stakes alone preventing further progress. The boats of both ships were then manned with a storming party, and the capture of the fort at the entrance of Fidler's Reach resolved on. At 8 A. M. the little *Cum-fa* (under the able direction of Volunteer Captain W. M. ROBINET,) with the launchers and cutters in tow, started for the fort under cover of the *Levant's* guns, and in the face of a galling fire from the three forts. The shot whistled and roared over and around her, but she escaped without injury, and returned to the ships unscathed, after having been exposed to a sharp fire for upwards of an hour, amid the hearty cheers and congratulations of all hands. But not so with the boats. A large 8-inch shot struck the *San Jacinto's* launch, in charge of First Lieutenant Lewis of that ship, on the starboard bow, killing one man instantly, mortally wounding two others, who died shortly afterwards, and wounding two or three slightly. The shot was a hollow one, and after striking the bread bag in the stern of the boat quietly reposed there, and remains a captive to the boat's company. The landing was effected without further trouble, and, although the men had to cross a deep ditch up to their knees, and some to their waistbands, the stars and stripes were upon the fort in ten minutes. The landing party reached the fort with but one man injured by a rocket from the retreating Chinese.

The party entered the fort about 9 o'clock, and the work of destruction commenced. The buildings were all set fire to and destroyed; powder and shot thrown into the river, and everything that could be burnt was destroyed. Such guns as could be burst were sent into fragments; those that could not, were spiked, trunnions blown off, and so defaced as to be made useless. This fort mounted 48 guns, none of which were less than 24-pounders, and some as high as 40 catties. Two of them were beautiful brass guns, which the landing party turned upon the opposite forts with much effect, to which, however, the Chinese replied with vigor, but without loss to the American side. The work of demolition occupied till past noon, when it became necessary to take measures for further proceedings, and the capture of the Island, or Round Fort, was then determined upon. Through the able advice of a gentleman volunteer present, well skilled in Chinese warfare and local information, a plan was decided upon, and at about 3 P. M. the troops sallied out of the western gate, and, under cover of the raised bund or road along the river's side, marched up to a peint opposite to the southern door of the Round Fort and in the line of the Square Fort, while the boats were being tracked up along the shore. While here, waiting for the boats to come up, some Chinese soldiers made a sally from behind the hill at the Lob Creek pagoda, and discharged volleys of arrows and rockets, but with no effect. They were speedily driven back by the Marines and the *Portsmouth's* howitzer, and made good their retreat to Honam Island. By this time the boats had arrived at the embarcation, seeing which the Chinese troops in the Round Fort, knowing that it was all up with them, speedily took to their heels, and the forces landed without opposition at 4 o'clock P. M. Thus three of the four forts were captured with the loss of five killed and five wounded on boat and shore duty, and two wounded on board the ships. The *Levant* suffered but little; two shots in her hull, one through into the berth deck, and mainstay shot away, and one 32-pounder materially injured by a round shot striking the muzzle of the gun and splitting it to the muzzle ring. One man lost the calf of his leg by a cannon-ball. This last fort contained 38 guns, some of which were of enormous calibre, and the eastern embrasure or approach from Whampoa was defended by a veritable leviathan gun, made of brass or copper, 8 inches in the bore, and 24 feet in length, its construction showing marks of being of recent casting, (within a few years,) and upon an improved model. It would well repay one to visit it, and it is to be hoped that the victors will use every effort to bear away such a magnificent prize. Everything appertaining to this fort was destroyed as far as practicable, but the work was not accomplished; there remained one more fortification to be captured, and the Chinese could be seen reinforcing it with powder and shot during the day, and showing every determination to maintain a vigorous resistance.

The commanders immediately determined upon their plan of operations, and by 12 o'clock at night the Fidler's Reach Fort was vacated, the total force quietly bivouacking in the Island Fort. About midnight the moon arose, and although Chinese soldiers might be seen hurrying to and from the Square Fort, not 600 yards opposite, at 4 o'clock A. M. on Saturday morning all hands were called, after a few hours' repose on the cold granite floors of the fort, and the separate divisions were ordered quietly into their respective boats. All preparations were made for the attack by the dawn of day; three howitzers, with their crews and ammunition, were stationed in the ports on the northern side commanding the Square Fort, and at 5:45 the boats pushed off. As they opened out from the fort the order was given to fire, and, under cover of the three howitzers, which kept up a rattling fire of shrapnel upon the opposite fort, into its centre, through the portholes, and upon the retreating troops, the boats touched the opposite shore after having been exposed to the raking fire of eight guns, loaded with round shot and grape, and in 15 minutes from the embarcation the flowery flag was upon the ramparts of their last stronghold. Although it was a perfect shower of grape over, about, and around them, the boats escaped without injury or a man wounded. The Island Fort kept up a fire upon the retreating Celestials until they were out of reach, and, although they rallied once or twice, and honored the victors with a shower of rockets, the advance howitzers drove them back several miles under cover of the villages in the eastern suburbs of Canton. The rest of the day was occupied in the destruction of the two last captured forts; and it is to be hoped that ere the ships withdraw they will raze them to the ground. They were defended by guns of enormous calibre—say, from 8 to 11 inch; and the labor of destroying them in earnest cannot well be conceived. There were—

Guns.		Guns.
Barrier Fort	38	Island Fort 38
Fidler's Reach Fort	48	Square Fort 41
Grand total		165

which are either totally destroyed, or rendered unfit for further service. The fortifications were materially injured by the ship's fire, and the loss of 165 guns and the destruction of his most important defences in the very stronghold of the Empire must teach His Majesty's Hon. Member of the Privy Council, Mr. YEH MING CHIN, a lesson in foreign diplomacy he will not soon forget.

All the officers as well as men vied with each other in acts of daring; and too much praise cannot be bestowed upon the gallant Commanders FOOTE, BELL and SMITH, for their courageous determination; on Lieutenants LEWIS, WATMAUGH, GUTHRIE, DAVENPORT, ENGLISH, CARTER and SIMPSON, for the gallant manner in which they led their separate divisions into action; on Masters ADAMS, SHEPARD and Lieutenant BELKNAP, for their very able performances on that musical instrument called a howitzer, which sounded the death knell to many a foe; on Captain SIMMS and his gallant corps of Marines, who were ever ready to mete out to the foe his deserts, and to preserve the honor or their flag untarnished; and, lastly, on the remaining defenders of the ships, who did their part and were eager for the fray.

Operations of the British.

From the China Mail, Nov. 20.

We must now proceed to give a brief account of Admiral SEYMOUR'S proceedings, so far as we have gathered them. After the capture of the Bogue forts, the *Calcutta* and *Nankin* remained behind for the purpose of blowing them up—no easy job; and the fort at Ty-cock-tow having fired upon the *Hornet*, Captain STEWART took possession of it on the 16th, after driving out the Chinese, and spiked its 55 guns. On Saturday, early in the morning, the steamers were annoyed by a number of long pull-away war junks, which came out of the narrow creeks, fired, and returned. The boats chased them, but returned unsuccessful. The Sameen fort also fired upon the steamers, and several shot reached as far down as opposite the factories, but without doing any damage. A body of artillery was sent to destroy the fort, and the party having been molested by some of the enemy's sharpshooters, the *Sampson* sent a few shells among the houses, which dislodged them. One shell went right through the roof of Dr. HOBSON'S Hospital, and must have done much damage, as the building is known to have been filled with "braves" at the time, and a hideous yell issued from it immediately after the explosion. The business was completed in the evening, when the trains were fired, and four mines, which had been sunk, exploded. During the night, one of the *Nankin's* boats astern of the *Barracouta* was towed under water, and two poor fellows drowned. Captain COWPER, of the Royal Engineers, has been busily engaged in arrangements for the defence of the factories. Chains, it is said, are to be sent up in the *Barracouta*, intended to be stretched across the river, as a defence against fire-rafts. The *Barracouta* will also take up four officers and 100 men of the 59th Regiment, to replace the Americans withdrawn, and to relieve the *Winchester's* crew, who are to return to Kong Kong. Dutch Folly, in addition to the *Sybille's* 68-pounders, is armed with the *Samson's* 92-cwt. gun, and garrisoned by the *Sybille's* men, under Lieutenants DENT and NARES, Mr. HUDSON, (mate,) and Messrs. JACKSON, BRICE and DE BEIGH, (midshipmen.) French Folly is still in the hands of the Chinese, strongly manned and heavily armed. The *Calcutta* and *Nankin* are engaged in the destruction of the Bogus Forts; the *Sampson* and *Comus* are at the Barrier in the Macao passage; the *Coromandel* off the lower Sameen Fort; the *Niger* and *Hornet* abreast of the factories, with two junks anchored ahead, a boom being carried from the junks to the shore, leaving a very narrow passage for the boats, which must bear a pass from the British Consulate, and have the British flag flying. The *Barracouta* leaves Hong Kong to-night, (Nov. 20,) or early to-morrow, with men and ammunition. Yesterday, (Nov. 19,) while a cargo boat was loading with gunpowder, &c., at the Ordnance Wharf, two lads strolled down with baskets filled with chips of wood, with the intention, apparently, of emptying them into sea, instead of which they suddenly set them on fire, and threw them into the boat; and the sentries were so astonished that they allowed them both to escape. The gunpowder being in tins, no damage was done; but the very act itself shows there is more daring in Chinese than foreigners are inclined to give them credit for.

P. S.—We have just heard that replies from YEH were received yesterday afternoon (Nov. 19) to dispatches from Sir JOHN BOWRING and Dr. PARKER, but their contents had not transpired. A party of "braves" made their appearance yesterday (Nov. 19) at the barricade, near Acow's Hotel, beating gongs, waving flags, and shouting valiantly. The guard was turned out, but the enemy had retired—frightened, probably, at the sight of the *Winchester's* field-piece.

Russian Movements.

From the St. Petersburg (Jan. 2) Correspondence of the Débats.

Russia some years ago made attempts to induce the Chinese Government to open the port of Canton. These attempts then failed, but they have since been resumed, and they form part of the mission with which M. de KEHBINDAR has been charged. Much importance is attached here to the concessions asked for from China for the commerce with Russia by land, whilst the direct communication by sea is of equal importance for other States, and must be the object of collective efforts.

IMPORTANT FROM INDIA.

The British Expedition to the Persian Gulf—Defence of Bushire by the Persians—Movement for a British Occupation of Affghanistan—Important Russian Movements.

From the Bombay Times, Dec.. 17.

The only tidings that have reached us from the Persian Gulf since the departure of the fleet, in the middle of last month, is the intimation that the steamer *Assaye*, with the transport *Rajah* of Cochin in tow, had passed Muscat on the 20th November. Dispatches are now expected daily, though we do not look for tidings of any great pith or moment. We at Bombay continue as much bewildered as ever as to what could be the object of sending forth an army, or what may be intended to be done. There seems no longer any reason to doubt that Herat has fallen, after a long and most inglorious siege. It is not certain, indeed, but that the people themselves preferred a Persian to an Affghan or an independent indigenous administration.

The force of Brigadier CHAMBERLAYNE, mentioned in our last as having been within five marches of Cabul, is said to have gone on a demonstration against some recusant tribes, who paid their arrears without a shot being fired, when they saw opposition hopeless. It is affirmed, that there were several motives besides the ostensible one for the march—one being to determine the fact of whether a route might not be found into the Cabul districts without the necessity of penetrating the Khyber Pass; and this, it is said, has been satisfactorily determined. There is a talk of troops mustering at Peshawur with a view to an advance, and of our sending whatever succor may be required to Candahar.

The *Friend of India*, whose speculations not infrequently indicate the supposed views of government, speaks *of an armed occupation of Affghanistan*. The present, like the former Affghan war, is purely an affair of the administration, opposed, we have no doubt, now, as formerly, by Leadenhall-street, and by all who are competent to guide our counsels.

Russia meantime is said *to have seized on Astrabad*, as a material guarantee, and will in all likelihood be but too glad for an excuse *for the occupation of Teheran*. Where the silver cross banner streams, it is not very easy to put it down again; and if in the course of the next five years it sweeps over a larger expanse of Asia than now, England will have to answer for it.

DOST MAHOMED is at present said to be in conference with Sir JOHN LAWRENCE at Peshawur. The £60,000 and 7,000 stand of arms we have sent to Candahar are just as likely to be used against us as in our favor. If it be true that an army is being organized in the Punjaub for an advance northwards, the march cannot be commenced till Spring. In December and January the snow frequently lies several feet deep all over the country, and in 1842 the thermometer at Cabul stood 40° below the freezing point.

THE BRITISH EXPEDITION AGAINST THE SOUTH OF PERSIA.

From the Bombay (Dec. 17) Correspondence of the London Times.

We are now in daily expectation of hearing of the fall of Bushire. I have before stated that until that event should take place no despatches were looked for by the Government. An Arab vessel has, however, brought us news of the fleet from Muscat, or rather of the third division of the fleet, conveying the General, the head-quarters staff, and the Admiral in command. This, the last portion of the expedition, left Bombay on the night of the 13th of Nov., and anchored off Muscat on the morning of the 19th. There they were to remain 24 hours to deliver dispatches for the *Imaum*, and to fill up coal and water. The next halting-place would be Bunder Abbas, on the other, or Persian side of the Gulf, the rendezvous for the whole fleet. In my next I shall no doubt be able to tell you of the occupation, whether bloodless or otherwise, of the Persian port. Of the preparations on the part of the enemy to meet the approaching storm I have still nothing to say, or nothing but rumors of a consistency as thin as that which characterized the stories to which I shortly alluded in my last letter. One journal authenticates a statement that 26,000 men were assembled at Bushire, prepared to give the fleet and army a warm reception. Another renews the report of the recent erection of formidable batteries upon a little low island off the port. These seem to be the least improbable of the various reports, and as such, and such only, I give them.

From the Bombay Telegraph, Dec. 17.

From native boats which have arrived at Kurrachee, we learn that the expedition had reached Bassadore in safety, and it is just possible that our first dispatches from the General commanding will contain an account of the bombardment of Bushire. It is also stated by the commanders of native craft that defensive works are being extensively planned and vigorously executed all along the Persian coast, but particularly at Bushire, and a small island in front of it, named HALLALAY, on which a fort has been constructed, and which is said to be well manned with guns and men. The strength of the Persian force prepared to resist us is estimated at 100,000 men, which will be increased on the commencement of hostilities by the addition of several Russian regiments, which are now encamped near Tabreez, and are expecting orders to move towards Bushire.

BRITISH INTENTIONS TO OCCUPY AFGHANISTAN.

From the Friend of India, Dec. 4.

Herat has fallen. Sir JOHN LAWRENCE is to meet DOST MAHOMMED in the Khyber. Ten thousand men have been demanded from Bengal to join the Persian expedition. We are drifting fast into the shoreless sea of Central Asian politics. The cycle has come round once more. We are embarked for the second time in an undertaking from which we must not again retreat without the certainty of permanent success. Of that undertaking the invasion of Persia is but one important section. Are the gates of India to be English or Russian? Is the Tartar cradle to be ruled from London or St. Petersburg? *That is the question which, under petty disguises, seems to be presented to the Government of India.* It is too often argued that the struggle with Russia will be fought out in Europe. Be the policy sound or unsound, we submit the quarrel will be fought out here. Its unsoundness, however, is open to grave question. By fighting in Asia, it is true, we may protract the contest. But we repeat the policy which has for the hour exhausted European Russia. We compel the Czar to fight at a distance from his resources, to urge his troops over half a world of steppe, to exhaust in locomotion the strength scarcely adequate to the day of battle. An army lost in Finland may be replaced. An army lost in the Soliman is the loss of a force, every unit of which is the result of the expenditure of a dozen lives. Russia has posts upon the Caspian. She may have boats on the Jaxartes. But her true strength is thousands of miles away, and liable to all the incidents of that length of land carriage. She must fight in a country secretly hostile, and hampered by allies whose predilection is for the stronger side. We, on the contrary, enter on the struggle supported by the unimpaired strength of the military monarchy of India. We have a great acclimated army. We have no press impatient of a wise delay, no *bourgeoisie* to fling aside the fruits of victory in its ignorant horror of taxation. Above all, we have no alliances. There is no LOUIS NAPOLEON in Asia to throw down his warder as the warriors warm to the strife. The contest can be fought out without the interference inseparable from alliances, or the vacillation inherent in our constitutional scheme. We believe, therefore, that the conflict, if the time has arrived, ought to be transferred to Asia.

The second cloud has a darker lining. The popular instinct, often more accurate than the calculations of statesmen, already reasons thus. If we are really embarked in this great strife the occupation of Afghanistan, sooner or later, is a necessity. To such a prospect there was, till 1850, an almost insuperable aversion. The Cabul war, with its fearful catastrophe, was too vividly remembered. The horror excited by that event had dimmed even our perception of facts. Afghanistan was regarded as the Anglo-Indian Circassia. The absolute success of POLLOCK'S expedition was, as it were, ignored. Afghanistan was held to be the limit set by nature herself to the advance of the Anglo-Saxon. The feeling which produced these views has not yet disappeared. The Cabul catastrophe, it is true, has become the Cabul blunder. Politicians acknowledge that with the annexation of the Punjaub, the main difficulty has disappeared. Soldiers allow that the Valley of the Indus is now a safe base of operations, that Cabul is but five days' march from our strongest camp. The public has lost its dread of the mountain clans. It appreciates the lesson taught by Sir JOHN LAWRENCE, and knows that like other wild beasts they can be tamed by hunger and the occasional application of the whip. Yet in spite of all this there is an undefined feeling that Afghanistan would be a dangerous and expensive possession. Why? The population is not braver than that of the Huzara. It is scarcely so numerous as that of Oude. It is not so fanatic as that of Malabar. There is no natural difficulty in Afghanistan which does not equally exist in Kohat. There is no want of experience on our side. There are twenty officers now on the frontier, who, if ordered to hold Afghanistan would know thoroughly what to say, and how to act, how to conciliate the chiefs, and how to employ a half-starving population. The mere danger indeed scarcely deserves discussion.

But at what expense would the occupation be maintained? The injury to the revenue is at least clear? We venture with profound submission to question even that assertion. Is it cheaper to guard the plain against the mountain, or the mountain against the plain? We must do one or the other. If not, if Russia is not advancing, if there is no danger approaching, we have no business beyond the range or in Persia. We are sending a costly expedition to hunt a will-o'-the-wisp; but if, as we believe and as our actions prove, there is real danger, the cheapest method of defence is to garrison the natural fortress. It would be cheap even if we turned the Afghans into our most faithful subjects by formally exempting them from all taxation. Half the army now coiled up in the Punjaub would turn Afghanistan into an impregnable fortress. Every rock and mountain, now a terror, would then be a defence. Every Khan of the steppe, now half inclined to join the invader, and share the spoils, would take heart to continue a contest of which we reap the fruit without the cost. With the fortress in our hands, and its approaches always exposed to a flank attack from Bushire, the Peninsula would be absolutely safe. That quietude is not, even in the point of view assumed by financial officers, a mean advantage.

Let us not be misunderstood. We advocate no insane plunge into the unseen, without reason or a danger. We simply point out, that if the danger arrives, are necessary, we must form judgment on the appropriate remedy.

THE RUSSIANS IN CENTRAL ASIA.

From the London Daily News.

Letters from Tiflis received by Constantinople state that the Russian flotilla in the Caspian Sea stationed at the mouths of the Kour, the Terak and the Wolga, having numerous troops on board, had taken possession of several small islands belonging to Persia, in the Gulf of Bakan. The headquarters were established in the Isle of Nephtoul, the largest of them, and a strong detachment had occupied the Isle of Ogourtschinek, which commands the Gulf of Bakan, and which the Russians immediately fortified, so as to protect it from any hostile project of the Turcomans. They established a telegraphic line from Nephtoul to the Isle of Dagada, and from which point they command the mouth of the Oxus. This movement of the Russians is stated by these letters to have a double object; first, to assume an attitude calculated to have some effect on the war between England and Persia, and next, to oppose any invasion which the Bokharians and the other Kaneff races (orthodox Mussulmans, enemies of the Shiites,) might attempt on the provinces of Mazenderan, and even on the capital of Persia, as they had done on previous occasions.

THE TENDENCY OF RUSSIAN AMBITION IN THE EAST.

From a St. Petersburg Letter in the London Times.

After what we have experienced there can be no doubt that Russia has frankly and sincerely renounced all notion of aggrandizement in Europe. She has admitted that she could not any longer gain a single foot of ground without raising against her a general crusade. Henceforth it is towards Asia that the eyes of the cabinet of St. Petersburg will be turned, and to which all her efforts will converge: Asia, which must be tributary to Europe, and whose subjection to its civilization we ought to hasten by all the means at our disposal. But are we to conclude that Russia has the intention, at least at the present moment, to extend her possessions to these countries?—that she is doing her utmost, as some of the English papers pretend, to work her way to Calcutta? Certainly not: the apprehensions expressed on this point are simple nonsense. To convince ourselves of this fact, we have only to cast a glance on the map. Before reaching Calcutta the Russians would have to traverse vast, unhealthy and barren steppes, some of them scorched by the sun; and for Russians heat is the most formidable enemy. They would have to combat warlike tribes, against which so many powerful efforts have failed. They would have to sacrifice whole armies. For such an undertaking they should be richer than they are, and money, which is indispensable for war, would fail them completely. When, therefore, a systematic tendency towards the North Pacific Ocean is attributed to Russia, and a wonderful perseverence in shortening the distances which separate her from it, greater honor is paid to her policy than she deserves. The death of the unfortunate VITKEVITSCH is a proof of the fact. The English were long persuaded that, at Cabul as at Lahore, the Russian envoy had acted in conformity with his instructions, and yet on his return, and after an audience with Count NESSELRODE, he blew out his brains! The ministers reproached him with having exceeded his orders, and dismissed him from his functions. If the minister had merely censured him for excess of zeal, the young officer would not have committed suicide. England, therefore, need have no serious apprehensions for her Indian possessions. The only struggle which she will have to sustain in Asia against Russia, is one of political influence—a rivalry of industry and commerce.

The development of the productive force of Russia impels her to open a passage to the table lands of Central Asia, and continental Europe ought to rejoice at seeing her take that direction. Europe has an essential and paramount interest in preventing England from absorbing and monopolizing for her sole benefit the trade of Asia. Above all, France has an immense advantage in encouraging that expansion of Russia towards the extreme East. Her manufacturers can supply Russia with many things which she is still in want of, exchange them for her metals, her wood, and other primary articles the produce of Russian soil, and the products of India and Persia, which she receives every year in the greatest quantity; and these products can be advantageously purchased with French merchandise.

Sentence of Redpath, the English Railroad Defaulter and Forger.

It has already been announced that LEOPOLD REDPATH was convicted on the 16th of forgery. The Jury, after five minutes' deliberation, found him guilty. In pronouncing sentence, the Judge addressed the prisoner as follows:

LEOPOLD REDPATH, you have been found guilty of forging an instrument in the nature of a deed, which is an offence, under all circumstances, of a most aggravated character, considering how people's property and interests are involved by such instruments. That is not the extent of your crime. In the course of the forgeries and frauds you have committed, you must have led many other persons into positions of suspicion, and who are now suffering from the consequences of your misconduct. KENT, no doubt, did what he did under your bad advice, and he added a written lie to the instrument you had forged. It has been said by one of the learned counsel that this practice of attesting signatures without a knowledge of their being genuine, is a very common one in brokers' offices, but I can only say, that if it be so, it is very contrary to what I have ever seen, and it is a practice certainly that cannot be too strongly reprehended. It is well also that it should be known that any person who does such an act is not only liable civilly, but he is also liable to be brought to the bar of this court, to answer a serious criminal charge. These frauds that you have committed also bear this aggravation, that they were committed upon your masters, and your offence is also aggravated by the fact that you were receiving a good salary and had no excuse for committing such an offence. Offences of this kind are greatly on the increase, and it was observed yesterday by my brother MARTIN, if would seem that the servants of large companies who are not brought into contact with their masters, really seem to have none of that affection or regard that ordinarily exists between servants and their employers, and that they take every opportunity to commit plunder upon them. This is not all. In the disposition of your case, apparently, you have instructed your counsel—for such instructions could only have come from you—to cast aspersions upon your masters; and I must say that I consider this a very base proceeding on your part, and one that greatly aggravates your crime. The scale upon which you have committed these depredations shows that you are a person greatly advanced in crime, and you must have obtained large sums of money; indeed, if what has been stated by your learned counsel be true, you must have possessed yourself of between forty and fifty thousand pounds' worth of tangible property by means of your depredations upon the property of the company whose servant you were. It appears, indeed, from the facts, that you must have forged no less than twenty deeds, and that by this means you possessed yourself of at least thirty or forty thousand pounds. You forged upon a large scale, and played for heavy stakes, and you must have been aware that if you were convicted, you would be called to a heavy account. That account is now closed, and the sentence upon you is that you be transported for the term of your natural life.

The prisoner did not seem in any way moved by the observations of the learned Judge, and when he had concluded he turned round and walked away, without attempting to make any observation.

The Typhoon in the Philippine Islands.

A letter from Manila, dated Nov. 4, and published in the Paris *Moniteur*, says that on the 27th of October, one of those violent hurricanes which are known by the name of typhoon, made almost a complete devastation in the Philippine Islands. All the suburbs of Manila and neighboring villages were reduced to heaps of ruins. The number of houses destroyed at that place alone was above 3,500, and official returns show that more than 10,000 houses were destroyed within a circuit of about eight leagues around Manila. The disastrous effects of the hurricane were felt throughout the other districts of the island, where the crops and orchards were torn out of the ground. Six foreign vessels in the roads of Manila were cast ashore, and many small boats were lost. It was the most terrible typhoon ever remembered. Commencing about noon, it continued until 7 o'clock in the evening; the people remaining all that time in mortal fear of their death; they cowered in whatever shelter they could obtain, for no one could stand upright before the wind. The Captain-General of the islands has opened a subscription for the relief of the sufferers.

London Markets.

Per Arabia.] LONDON, Friday, Jan. 16—5 P. M.

We have no change of importance to notice in the Colonial and Foreign Produce markets, but business generally has not been active.

COTTON—Market quiet.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour in active demand. Orders have come off 93½@93¾. Wheat, 38¾@39 ex div. for the account. The honorable East India Company has raised their rate of Bombay to 4s 8d. Rice is in request. Bengal and Madras, 2s 7d. for Ills on Bombay. Bar Silver, 5s. 2¾d. Mexican Dollars, 4s. 1¾d. American Eagles, 76s. 6d. Doubloons—Spanish, 76s. 9d.@76s.; South American, 75s. 6d.

COCHINEAL quiet, and prices barely maintained. Present stock, 4,100 bags, against 10,417 bags at the time last year.

COPPER firm, without change in prices. We quote Tough Cake and Tile, £128; Sheathing, 14d.; Yellow Metal, 12¾d.

COTTON—Sales for the week, 4,000 bales. At Liverpool there has been less demand; sales for the week, 27,000 bales; middling Orleans, 7¾d.@7¾d. ₮ lb.

In COCOA nothing to report.

CORN—The market on Monday was dull, only the finest samples selling at about the previous prices Last week's average quotation for English Wheat was 68s. 10d. on 92,519 qrs. returned. To-day scarcely anything doing, and quotations unchanged. White American WHEAT, 68s.@69

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

We have no doubt that the name of the American song writer, Stephen Dyer, is as familiar as a household word among music-selling companies and piano-forte players; but we do not remember having ever heard of it until we took up the volume containing his "Songs and Ballads," and embellished with a portrait of the lyrist himself, just published by Sheldon, Blakeman & Co., of this City, and Stearns & Spicer, of Indianapolis. Song writers very soon become known to the whole country. General Morris, for instance, is as well known to his countrymen as General Jackson, or General Scott. He has written three or four songs, while they gained three or four battles. In either case they were sufficient for immortality. A song is a victory over the popular heart, as much as a great battle. Mr. Dyer has not only written a great number of songs, but they have been set to music by a great number of composers, a much greater number, in fact, than we had any idea of there being in the country. The greater part of them we hear of now for the first time, as having married Mr. Dyer's verses to music. Among these musical composers are Henri Vieuxtemps, James N. Beck, C. J. M. Bradley, J. A. Barker, Esq., E. L. Webster, Esq., C. C. Converse, Esq., W. J. Landram, Prof. H. S. Saroni Carl Cy Schuck, H. C. Watson, T. H. Tanner, Frank Barrington, H. A. Whitney, J. Hoskins, Esq., C. C. Hall, Esq., W. H. Currie, Esq., George S. Brown, F. W. Ratcliffe, C. M. Traver, Esq., C. M. De La Perriere, J. M. Hubbard, Esq., H. J. Peters, Esq., J. Howard Doane, Esq., L. V. H. Crosby, Prof. T. Wood, S. W. Stone, Esq., Marie Madiani, R. Tucker, Esq., Prof. Wm. Scriby, W. J. Hefferman, Esq., N. C. Morse, Esq., G. Apperna, Wm. Dressler, Esq., Joseph B. Smith, Esq., and several others. These, with two exceptions, are all new names to us, though they are doubtless well known in musical circles, and we publish them as an evidence of our wealth in musical art. It is generally supposed that we are not a musical people, while we have here a volume of original songs, which have been set to music by more than thirty American composers, more than double the number that Burns and Moore could boast of together.

Mr. Dyer has given a preface to his songs and ballads, in which he gives some very sensible rules for song-writing, and evinces a thorough comprehension of the principles of the art; so, if he does not succeed, it is not from any misconception of what a song should be. But, if songs could be composed by rule, they would not be half so valuable a commodity as they are, and the writer of one good song would not be made immortal. Mr. Dyer says that "the lyric is a necessity of our being," which may be regarded as a rather extravagant expression; but whether it be a necessity or not, it is, undoubtedly, as grateful to the heart as light to the eye; and we quite agree with him that "a good song is a public benefit." We wish we could add that we have found some good songs in his volume; but, in all sincerity, we must say that, though some of Mr. Dyer's compositions are very respectable, there are none that appear to us "good," according to his own definition of lyrical goodness. They are neither inspirations nor the outgushings of an overcharged heart, or imagination; they lack sentiment, passion and feeling, and though unexceptionable in their moral tone, they do not possess that one touch of nature which makes the whole world kin. We wish it were otherwise, and would be delighted if we could announce the discovery of an American Moore, Burns, or Beranger, or even a Haynes Bayley. The greater number of the titles are domestic and unlyrical; as, "The Old Easy Chair by the Fire;" "Washington's Tomb, the Shrine of the World;" "The Old Stage Coach;" "Last Meeting with the Old Folks at home;" "Dearest Old Mansion;" "The Horse and the Railroad;" "The Crooked Necked Gourd;" "The Good Old Days;" "My Father's Bible," "O, thou Dark Reservoir;" "The Deaf and Dumb," &c. These titles are very good in themselves; but they are not particularly suggestive of good lyrics. One of Mr. Dyer's songs is a requiem for Minnie Myrtle; but the only Minnie Myrtle known to us and the public is still, we are happy to say, alive and—writing. In justice to Mr. Dyer we select one of his lyrics, which will afford a favorable example of his talent as a song writer:

THE MOTHER'S LAST GREETING.

I.

We gathered round her lonely bed
When death was lingering nigh,
As pallid grew her cheek and lip,
And dim the lustrous eye;
But peace was here, and joy as sweet
As angels ever knew,
When she bestowed her parting kiss,
And sighed her last adieu.

II.

Ah, well she knew our trusting hearts,
And gave back love for love;
But stronger ties than earth can bind
Had linked her soul above.
One earnest, tender look she gave,
And life's last pang was o'er;
But long there lingered on her lips—
"Adieu! we meet no more!"

III.

A calmness settled on her brow,
Whose light had ceased to burn;
And, when we pressed her lips in grief,
We felt no warm return.
Yet, as we lingered by her side,
And wept, a soft refrain
Like spirit murmurs filled the room—
"In heaven we meet again!"

IV.

That last fond greeting, mother, dear,
We never can forget,
For thou art living in our hearts
In saint-like beauty yet;
And, though we weep beside thy grave,
It is a pleasing pain,
For then we hear that spirit voice—
"In heaven we meet again!"

We lay down the lyrics of our countryman, to take up the two large and elegant volumes published by Appleton, containing the *Memoirs, Journal and Correspondence of Thomas Moore, edited by Right Hon. Lord John Russell, M. P.* Neither Moore nor Lord John Russell requires any special words from us, to make the American public acquainted with his merits. They are both tolerably well known on this side of the Atlantic. But we may be excused for remarking that there never was before so good a book so badly edited. Moore has been justly punished for his snobbery in bequeathing to Lord John Russell the duty of editing his memoirs. He has been edited by a noble Lord in a manner which will make other poets cautious how they intrust their reputations to such hands. The poet would have gone down to posterity encircled by the light of his own voluptuous genius, like a nimbus round the head of a saint, if he had not had the vanity to leave these records of the littleness of his character behind him. As a man there was precious little to love or admire in the character of Moore; the one green spot which looms up brightly and beautifully in his journal is his devoted love to his mother. He wrote her regularly, always kindly and tenderly, and amid all the glitter and brilliancy of the company by which he was surrounded, the adulations he received from the distinguished and titled personages of his time in the noon of his fame, he remained the most dutiful, tender and affectionate son he had been in his childhood. It was a beautiful trait in his character, and it serves to render us forgetful of his apparent slight of his Bessy and every body else who had a claim upon his regards. As a man he was not merely worthless, but something worse; but as a song-writer he had no equal, and it is only as a song-writer that he will be known and cared for. In reading his letters we all that was demanded by certain outside agitators and Congressmen, who are familiar with the lobby—you may depend upon it, we should have had a new Tariff long ago, and something else than the reduction of our Revenue would now be the topic of discussion in Congress. On this subject let the Committee examine Mr. ——, Representative from your State. I warrant he can a tale unfold which would startle even those prudish sleepers, who turn over, now and then, to pooh! pooh! at your moral convictions. Mind, I don't say that Mr. —— has been a victim of the lobby seduction; I only say that I believe he has a personal knowledge of some of the very facts which the Committee wish to establish. And so also have two members from your City.

I see you have smelt that $70,000 annuity voted by the Senate to the Atlantic Telegraph Company; and that you have riddled that significant dispatch telegraphed hence to the Press last week, about "*explaining* the Company to members of Congress." You are sharp. Your moral convictions are evidently thriving. But you have made a small mistake in your editorial, in saying that the Collins appropriation cost the Collins line "about $200,000." *The agents of that line paid* $260,000 to "*engineer*" *their appropriation through Congress!* Mr. Collins will be a reliable witness to that fact, and so will Stewart Brown, Esq., an associate proprietor of the steamships. Now, understand me—I did not see Mr. Collins pay any part of this $260,000 to certain newspaper correspondents, to certain "bribery brokers" of the lobby, *who received the money*; but everybody says he paid it; and the person to whom the report was first traced, is the very person who knows more about it than any one else could possibly know. Do you wonder that the Collins line complain of the inadequacy of their Post Office appropriations, (which is $858,000 per annum,) when $260,000 had to be taken out of it immediately, to pay sundry expenses at Washington?

But this corruption business is a long-winded matter. I have so many moral convictions about it, that the more I write, the further removed is the end of my story. Everybody here has moral convictions about it, just as strong as yours. Everybody here knows that there are men in Congress whose character is beyond reproach; but everybody here also knows that there are many rascals in the Capital, whose corruption is of the deepest dye. There are many gentlemen in your City, who have seen and who know of these things.

You probably care little for the commendation of a stranger. But I cannot refrain from saying that the course which the Times has pursued in this, as well as in many other matters of public interest, entitles it to the respect and confidence of every honorable man in the Union. Whatever may be the relation of some of your cotemporaries to this corruption history, or whatever suspicions may be cast upon your Washington Correspondent, there is evidently no taint upon the motives which influence the Times. At any rate, so thinks an old

Cosmopolitan.

Calvin Blanchard, the publisher of works of an infidel-philosophical character, whose name is a remarkable refutation of the Shandeian theory of christian names, has published a small volume professing to contain *A new system of Phrenology by by John S. Hittell.* It seems to be the special aim of this Calvin to upset all sorts of old systems, the one to which he has devoted himself with the greatest energy being the system of Christianity. But there has been no perceptible diminution of the believers in Christianity, or of its blessed influences that has been noticed since he commenced his labors. As Christianity has withstood the French Revolution and the powerful and brilliant intellectual onslaught of the Voltaires, Gibbons and Paines, the world has not much cause to apprehend any danger from the publications of Mr. Blanchard.

Kathie Brande, a Fireside History of a Quiet Life, is a charmingly-written domestic novel by Holme Lee, published by Harper & Brother. From the same house we have a capital book, capitally illustrated, entitled *El Gringo, or New-Mexico and her People*, by W. W. H. Davis, late United States District-Attorney. Mr. Davis resided two years and a half in the territory, and has given in his book the result of his personal experience and observation.

The Harpers have made an acceptable addition to their Classical Library, in two volumes containing the *Tragedies of Euripides*, literally rendered into English, by Theodore Alois Buckley, of Christ Church.

PERIODICALS.

The United States Magazine for February is an exceedingly well illustrated and readable number. The series of articles in this work illustrative of the National Capitol are very valuable, and the right kind of articles for such a periodical. The illustrations in this number are a continuation of the description of the interior of the Smithsonian Institute. There is also a good portrait of Professor Henry, the President of the Institute.

Putnam's Monthly for February leads off with a good article on "Miles Standish," which is followed up by a succession of readable essays, in prose and verse, if we except one which we cannot conscientiously include in the list. The article in question is on "A National Drama," but we have not been able to discover any meaning in it. There is an article which is calculated to excite very different feelings in different persons. The one on "Southern Literature" is pronounced, by a Boston paper, to be the very best and wittiest essay that has ever been published in an American periodical, while a New-York paper pronounces it "undignified and puerile, without point, wit, or elegance, embracing no philosophy of Southern society, and totally abnegating the fact that two diverse races exist in the South, which demand corresponding domestic relations." Strike a line between these two opposite opinions, and you will hit the exact truth. It is full of waggery and good-humored satire on Southern gasconade.

The London *Art-Journal* for January, published by Virtue, Emmins & Co., of this City, sustains the well-deserved reputation of this marvelously-elegant periodical.

Corruption in Congress—Moral Convictions of Sundry Persons at Washington.

Washington, Saturday, Jan. 31, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Sir: Do you still live? Or have you been hustled out of existence by the outraged virtue of Congress, and by the jealous indignation of your rivals, who have joined the hue and cry against those "moral convictions" which you have been fearless enough to express? I desire to assure you—if you are not already assured—that your moral conviction of the corruption of Congress is not a dream; and I am surprised that any well-informed journalist should have slept so long on this conviction as you did. Much more am I surprised that your immaculate neighbors are still sleeping. I fear they would sleep soundly forever if your enterprise did not stir them up, every other day, to make a show of existence by pooh-poohing at the energy and courage you have displayed in arraigning this corrupt Congress at the bar of public opinion. I know what power there is in a mere "pooh! pooh!" It has rebuked many a theory and massacred many a fallacy. I trust it will not annihilate the Times!

I have long been a looker-on at Washington; and, as I feel a strong sympathy with the independence and integrity of the Times, I am tempted to write you, for the purpose of expressing some of *my* moral convictions about the atmosphere of this place. And if you publish my letter, please remember that what I say is based on a moral conviction of its truth; not upon occular evidence. When I came down from my chamber, one morning, where I had enjoyed a good night's sleep, and found all the furniture of my parlors and dining room in confusion, the sideboard drawers open, and the contents scattered about the floor, the crockery smashed, the decanters empty, a service of plate missing, muddy tracks on the carpet, the front door unbolted, I assure you that I had a very strong moral conviction that my house had been entered and robbed during the night! I did not see anybody robbing it; nor did the chief of police ask me if I could swear, from personal knowledge of the fact, that my house had been robbed. He took my moral conviction of the fact as evidence of its truth, sufficient to warrant his taking the matter in hand and arresting any rascal whom he suspected of the burglary.

Now if this Corruption Committee, which has bloomed out so suddenly from the surface of Congressional virtue, will only go to work in earnest, they will get something *more* than a moral conviction that there are robbers in Congress. Is it possible that the Committee is ignorant of that public opinion, which has long floated outside the Capitol, which declares that the only practical and effective access the people have to Congress is *through the pockets of its members?* Don't be startled! It is what we believe here! We do not believe, however, that the whole of Congress is corrupted, but that some among them are.

The people are now thinking about a new Tariff. But we should have had a new Tariff three years ago, if all the importers, manufacturers and agriculturists, who wish the Tariff revised, had been willing to "engineer" their respective interests liberally through Congressional pockets! The Tariff of 1846 still stands, *because there has not been quite money enough in the lobby to upset it!* If our silk, and wool, and iron, and hemp and salt dealers had been willing to pay roundly—*to pay* would suffice, for the certainty that if any change is to be made in these matters, that would not apply with equal force against the proposition of our home Department.

Every one is willing to admit that politics should not enter into our municipal government; we all say there are no questions to be settled by our Common Council that require the majority to rule exclusively.

If it should be argued that our form of government is Democratic, and we profess to be governed by the majority, I would reply, that we would *in this form only* be so governed; and not as now, by a bare plurality.

And if the people in their choice of inspectors of elections can submit to the minority as a matter of policy or necessity, surely they will not object in affairs of our City.

J. P. C.

STATE AFFAIRS.

BUSINESS BEFORE THE LEGISLATURE.

Non-Resident Insurance Companies—Commissioners of Emigration—Abolition of the Enslavement of Citizens of New-York, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

Albany, Saturday, Jan. 31, 1857.

The legislation of to-day is local—uninteresting, unimportant.

In the Senate, the only feature of note was the discussion of the principles involved in the bill "To amend the act in relation to insurances on property in this State, made by associations and individuals unauthorized by law." It imposes penalties of a severe character upon all non-resident Companies who do not give security to the Treasurer of the Fire Department of the City of New-York, that they will pay to the said Treasurer two per cent. of all premiums received by them. The penalty for a failure to give the security by a specified day, and to pay the two per cent., is a fine of $1,000. The debate was participated in mainly by Messrs. Brooks and Sickles, and Noxon against the proposed enactment. The bill was ordered to a third reading.

THE APPROPRIATION TO THE COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

On motion of Mr. Spencer the Committee on Commerce and Navigation was added to the Finance Committee for the consideration of the application of the Commissioners of Emigration for aid.

CLAIMS OF REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS.

Senator Lee introduced a series of resolutions urging upon Congress the duty and necessity of making settlement and payment of the claims of the heirs of those who served the country in the war of the Revolution.

CROTON WATER FURNISHED SING SING PRISON.

Mr. Ferdon introduced a bill which provides that the Comptroller shall pay the Register of the Croton Aqueduct Department $8,627 50 for the Croton water furnished to the State Prison at Sing Sing by the Corporation of the City of New-York from the first day of May, 1851, and to be furnished until the first day of May, 1857.

PARTY WALLS IN NEW-YORK.

The bill relative to party walls in New-York City, which was introduced several days ago, was reported back to-day, without amendment, and sent to the Committee of the Whole.

THE ABOLITION OF THE DEATH PENALTY.

The Speaker of the Assembly announced the following select committee on the bill to abolish the death penalty: Messrs. George, Squire, Grant, Rawson and Berry.

I suppose it is traveling out of the record to express the hope that this proposition may receive the prompt and favorable consideration of the legislature.

ABDUCTION AND ENSLAVEMENT OF TWO CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK.

MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR.

To Hon. D. W. C. Littlejohn, Speaker of Assembly:

In compliance with the resolution of the Assembly, dated Jan. 9, "That the Governor be, and he hereby is, requested to communicate to this House any information in his possession concerning the abduction and present enslavement of any citizen or citizens of this State, by the citizens of any other State of this confederacy, and if such wrong exists, what measures have been taken to correct the same; and also what action (if any) should be taken by this Legislature to redress this and any similar outrages upon the sovereign rights of freemen," I have the honor to communicate all the information in my possession, touching the inquiry contained therein, and which embraces the two cases of Henry Dixon and Chas. Granby, of this State, now alleged to be held in slavery.

Ashley Sampson and Joseph Cochrane, whose statements are herewith submitted, are represented to me to be persons of respectability in the city of Rochester.

Several applications, I am informed, were made to my predecessor, for his interference under the act of May 14, 1840, in cases of colored seamen, citizens of this State, imprisoned in Southern jails for no crime except their color.

This act, a copy of which is herewith submitted, was understood by my predecessor not to apply to those cases. He, however, as I learn, in one case opened a correspondence with the Governor of Virginia on the subject, but without effecting the desired object. The only alternative left to the unfortunate men, was to raise a sum sufficient to pay the ransom in the shape of jail fees, and expenses, amounting in some instances to a very burdensome tax for a person in humble circumstances.

I have no special recommendation to make in reference to the cases of Henry Dixon and Charles Granby, but would respectfully suggest that provision be made for the expenses already incurred, and which may be incurred in cases arising under the act of the 14th May referred to. JOHN A. KING.

Albany, Jan. 31, 1857.

CASE OF HENRY DIXON.

Statement of Ashley Sampson, of Rochester.

Henry Dixon was formerly a free citizen of Rochester, well known from his childhood as an honest, industrious, intelligent and respectable man. His father was also a respectable citizen of Rochester, a blacksmith by trade, and the owner of his shop and tools. He gave his children a good common school education, and among them Henry was a universal favorite, both in this city and in Auburn, where he lived for some time. None of the family were ever slaves until Henry was kidnapped.

Two letters have been received from him since he has been in bondage, the last by J. S. Seymour, Esq., Cashier of the Bank of Auburn. In these letters he states that while on his way home from Washington, where he had been employed, he stopped at a hotel between Washington and Baltimore, where he was persuaded to lodge. During the night he was seized by some ruffians while he was asleep and kept in a place of confinement for two or three days. He was then taken to a slave pen and sold to a man named Dean, of Macon, Georgia, where he still remained in slavery at the date of his last letter.

His letters, with affidavits, were, as I am informed, laid before Governor Clark, who appointed Stephen Austin as an agent under the act of May 14, 1840, to proceed to Macon and effect the restoration of Henry to freedom.

Mr. Austin, on his arrival at Macon, learned that at or about the time of the date of Henry's last letter, Dean, his pretended owner, had sold him and no longer had him in his possession. Mr. Austin's efforts to find out to whom Henry had been sold, or his whereabouts, were unsuccessful. Mr. Austin employed legal counsel (Messrs. Poe and Geike) to aid him in the matter. His counsel, after diligent exertion to find Henry, advised Mr. Austin to return home, promising to continue their efforts in the case. I have since been in correspondence with Messrs. Poe and Geike, of Macon. They inform me that the result of their labors has been to obtain from Dean an offer. "if he ever owned the negro in question, to surrender him to his friends for $700." They further advise me that this is the only way to secure Henry's freedom, and also that early action is necessary to prevent his being sold into irretrievable slavery.

(Signed,) ASHLEY SAMPSON.

THE CASE OF CHARLES GRANBY.

Statement of Joseph Cochrane, Rochester, N. Y.

In the Spring of 1856, a Mr. Chamberlain, of Twinsburg, Summit County, Ohio, wrote to Frederick Douglass, of Rochester, that a fugitive slave stopping at his house had informed him that a young man, a native of Rochester, was held in Slavery by a Mr. Hill, in the Parish of Hayville, Louisiana, on the Mississippi River, thirty miles from New-Orleans.

About a month after receiving this information, a colored man named Reed, also a native of Rochester, who knew the Granby family, came to me and stated that the young man described above and named Charles Granby desired me to use all my power to effect his release from bondage, he (Granby) being well acquainted with me, having been formerly in my employ. The said Reed further stated that he saw Granby last Winter at work on the dock in front of Mr. Hill's residence in Louisiana, and during a conversation with him the said Granby urged him to see me and intercede with me in his behalf. These statements, with others describing the situation and appearance of Hill's plantation, the said Reed verified by affidavit before Hon. Wm. S. Bishop, of Rochester.

Mr. Bishop, therefore, prepared the necessary papers for an application to the Governor for a commission, under the act of May 14, 1840, to rescue the said Granby from Slavery. Having procured the proper authority and appointment from Gov. Clark, I proceeded to New-Orleans to search for Granby. After procuring a writ of *habeas corpus*, in company with a Sheriff, I visited the plantation of Mr. Hill and personally examined all his slaves, some 200 in number, but found no one resembling the said Charles Granby. Some of the statements made by Reed differed from the facts I found existing on the place where Granby was said to be. The Christian name of Hill, the number of his slaves, and the distance of his plantation from New-Orleans, were incorrectly given in the affidavit.

Although the said Granby is undoubtedly held in slavery on the Bayou Lafourche, by the efforts made to discover him have so far been unavailing.

JOSEPH COCHRANE.

Rochester, Dec. 27, 1856.

The Supply Bill.

Came down from the Senate, as amended by that body, for concurrence in the amendments. The House non-concurred, very promptly, and then appointed a Committee of Conference—and (that I suppose will enable the anti-gift rights to say that the bill now stands some chance of undergoing law). LEO.

Superintendents of Repairs on the Canals.

The following appointments were made at the last sitting of the Canal Board:

Erie Canal.—Section No. 1, Albert L. Lenden, Cohoes; 2, Robert C. Dorn, Schenectady; 3, Louis Lombardy, Fultonville; 4, Hubbard Burdick, Sprakers Basin; 5, Gaylord Campbell, Frankford; 6, Richard C. Severy, Rome; 7, Andrew M. Fenner, Chittenango; 8, Philip P. Midler, Syracuse; 9, Harvey C. Beach, Weedsport; 10, James T. Ford, Newark; 11, Caleb H. Mason, Rochester; 12, Thomas S. Foster, Albion; 13, Edwin Hulbert, Buffalo.

Champlain Canal.—Section No. 1, Alonzon Welch, Schuylerville; 2, James R. Gaskell, Fort Edward; 3, Isaac Clapsaddle, Fort Ann.

Oswego Canal.—Porter W. Hyde, Fulton.

Cayuga and Seneca Canal.—Edward S. Latham, Seneca Falls.

Chemung Canal.—George W. Pratt, Millport.

Crooked Lake Canal.—Fletcher M. Hammond, Penn Yan.

Chenango Canal.—Sec. No. 1, ——; No. 2, Obediah G. Rundell, Norwich; No. 3, Wm H. Abbott, Binghamton.

Genesee Valley Canal.—Sec. No. 1, John L. Burleigh, Avon; No. 2, Porter Kellogg, Nunda; No. 3, Alex. Chambers, Cuba.

Black River Canal.—John. J. Castle, Lee Centre.

THE ARRESTED FILLIBUSTERS.

No Examination Yet—No Commissioner to Hear it—Action for False Imprisonment Threatened—A Dripping Time.

The examination of Ex-Consul Fabens and Henry Boulton, Clerk of the Nicaragua Agency, two of the five alleged fillibusters arrested on Thursday last, was set down for Saturday, at 12 o'clock, before United States Commissioner Stilwell. At the hour specified the deluge was in full tide. Still the compulsory edict of the law could not be dodged in any way by the prisoners. From their cozy apartment in Eldridge-street Jail, glowing with cheerful anthracite, and home-like in the abundance of choice papers and books, they had to come forth, and through the slosh and pittiless rain make their way as best they could to the Commissioner's office, in College-place. As Uncle Sam provides no carriages for the transit of prisoners, they had to make their journey on foot, Deputy-Marshal Thompson being their escort—and two more thoroughly wet, more worn, fagged, exhausted and disgusted individuals could not be encountered even in a crowd of Jersey shore wreckers. The gallant Ex-Consul, with his curling locks straightened by the rain, and his captivating Spanish mantle robbed of its graceful folds, would not pass for the Apollo he ordinarily does. Mr. Boulton, although he had prudently encased his lower extremities in boots with immensely elongated legs, had failed to bring in requisition any effective protection for the upper part of his body. The full effect of his fashionable dress was as completely lost as though he had just returned from a submarine exploration for diamonds for his elegantly embroidered shirt bosom.

Shortly after the prisoners appeared, Thomas Francis Meagher, Judge Morton, Mr. Campbell, and Mr. Blankman, their counsel, presented themselves in almost as dismally wet a trim, followed by a retinue of equally damp witnesses. Mr. McKeon, the U. S. District-Attorney, Mr. Joachimssen, his assistant, and some half dozen Deputy-Marshals followed close on the heels of the former. A few reporters and some dozen more spectators made up the rest of the gathering.

Half an hour was occupied in mysterious consultation of counsel and prisoners. Mr. McKeon and his associate representatives of the Government had similar private consultations. Mutual whisperings followed between the leading opposing counsel. Occasionally an interested party would hurry out of the room and as hurriedly reappear. At last it was discovered that Mr. Stilwell, the Commissioner before whom the examination was assigned to take place, was engaged before Judge Ingersoll, in the United States District Court, and could not attend.

The remarks now began to be audible. Mr. McKeon asked Commissioner White if he would hear the examination.

Commissioner White—I shall have to decline to take the case owing to the fact of my being the brother of Joseph L. White, who has already been charged as illegally engaged in aiding emigration to Nicaragua.

Mr. McKeon—We are anxious to have the examination entered upon at once. Mr. Stilwell is absent, and—

Commissioner White—It makes no difference how matters are, I cannot consent to sit as Magistrate in the case.

Judge Morton—The examination must be proceeded with in some way, the prisoners cannot be kept in jail. Where is Commissioner Betts?

Mr. Joachimssen—Commissioner Betts is out of town.

Mr. Campbell suggested that an application be made to Commissioner Morton to hear the case. After consultation, the entire party marched up stairs to Mr. Morton's office. In answer to the application Mr. Morton said he had other cases to attend to, and besides that he could not see how the case could come before him except on *habeas corpus* or an order from Court, as the warrants and commitments both took place before Commissioner Stilwell.

After consultation followed, and it was decided to apply again to Commissioner White. The whole party again retraced their steps in single file to Commissioner White's office. The Commissioner this time stated it, if possible, more distinctly than before, that he would have nothing to do with the case. Judge Morton suggested that they would take him notwithstanding his bias, the suggestion was not heeded by the Commissioner. Mr. Blankman made the final suggestion that Commissioner White go and take Mr. Stillwell's place in the U. S. District Court. Mr. White intimated that on such a rainy day he would consider it his sacred duty to remain within doors.

Mr. McKeon declared the case adjourned till Monday (to-day) at 12 o'clock.

Judge Morton—Will the prisoners have to be remanded to prison.

Mr. McKeon—Certainly—there is no other resource.

Judge Morton—I shall notify the Marshal that if he sends the prisoners back to jail he does so at his peril.

Mr. McKeon—You can do as you please.

Judge Morton—There is no justice in keeping my clients in jail to wait the convenience of a Commissioner in hearing the examination.

Mr. Meagher—I appear for Col. Fabens; the matter is definitely settled, is it, that no examination in his case can take place to-day.

Mr. McKeon—It is.

Mr. Meagher—(turning to Judge Morton)—As the District-Attorney has taken his course, now we can take our course.

Judge Morton—I shall proceed to notify the Marshal that he will be liable to an action for false imprisonment, if he recommits Col. Fabens and Mr. Boulton to jail.

There was quite a sensation produced by the last remark. Judge Morton and the remaining counsel, together with prisoners, witnesses, spectators and reporters, marched to the Marshal's Office, when Judge Morton addressed Deputy-Marshal Thompson as follows:

Mr. Thompson, in the absence of Marshal Hillyer, you are his Deputy, and any notification to you will be in law the same as made to him.

Mr. Thompson—Yes, Sir, undoubtedly.

Mr. Morton—This is our notification. Col. Fabens and Mr. Boulton, for whom we are counsel, were brought here from prison this morning to be examined before Commissioner Stilwell on a charge of violation of the Neutrality laws. We are ready to proceed, but Mr. Stilwell is absent and no other Commissioner will take the case for examination. We have now to notify you, Sir, that if you take these men back to be committed to prison, you will become liable for false imprisonment, and an action on such charge will be brought against you.

Mr. Thompson—(smiling pleasantly)—All correct, Sir.

After the above the counsel and prisoners withdrew from the Marshal's office into the hall. After a short conference Col. Fabens and Mr. Boulton, having been informed by their counsel that the Marshal held them under no process of law, proceeded to make their exit, in the company of their legal advisers. Deputy-Marshal Thompson promptly intercepted their departure on the steps, and told them that they were his prisoners, and must remain in his custody until released, according to law. Mr. Morton told the Deputy-Marshal that, if he insisted on retaining the prisoners in his keeping, it would be at his peril. Mr. Thompson signified his willingness and intention to assume all the responsibility of the case.

In a short time Commissioner Stilwell made his appearance, and Col. Fabens and Mr. Boulton were immediately recommitted and given in charge of Deputy Marshal Miller. At 2½ P. M. the Deputy Marshal, enveloped from head to foot in an India-rubber suit, took the prisoners in charge, and the three proceeded on their weary march to Eldridge-street Jail.

Message of the Governor of Louisiana.

The annual message of Gov. Wickliffe of Louisiana shows a very satisfactory condition of the State Treasury. The receipts for the year were $2,228,868 67; the expenditures, $1,953,849 48; receipts over expenditures, $270,019 15. Balance in the Treasury on the 1st of January, $902,414. The Swamp Land Commissioners have labored diligently and successfully—have reclaimed and brought into the market many acres of valuable lands, and have in the Treasury $450,000, to the credit of the Swamp Land fund.

On the subject of banking the Governor is brief. He speaks in high terms of the excellence of the existing system, and against any innovation which would destroy it's "strong conservative checks."

The internal improvements of the State are treated of at much length. The condition of railroads is stated in detail, and the prospects and advantages of all set forth in very favorable terms.

The Vicksburg, Shreveport and Texas Railroad, from the Mississippi to Monroe, (74 miles,) to Shreveport 171 miles, and to the State line of Texas, where it meets the Southern Pacific road, 189 miles, is in the

---

[illegible] Bank of the South, by the exertions to discover him have so far been unavailing.

JOSEPH COCHRANE.

Rochester, Dec. 27, 1856.

The Supply Bill.

Came down from the Senate, as amended by that body, for concurrence in the amendments. The House non-concurred, very promptly, and then appointed a Committee of Conference—and (that I suppose will enable the anti-gift rights to say that the bill now stands some chance of undergoing law). LEO.

Superintendents of Repairs on the Canals.

The following appointments were made at the last sitting of the Canal Board:

Erie Canal.—Section No. 1, Albert L. Lenden, Cohoes; 2, Robert C. Dorn, Schenectady; 3, Louis Lombardy, Fultonville; 4, Hubbard Burdick, Sprakers Basin; 5, Gaylord Campbell, Frankford; 6, Richard C. Severy, Rome; 7, Andrew M. Fenner, Chittenango; 8, Philip P. Midler, Syracuse; 9, Harvey C. Beach, Weedsport; 10, James T. Ford, Newark; 11, Caleb H. Mason, Rochester; 12, Thomas S. Foster, Albion; 13, Edwin Hulbert, Buffalo.

Champlain Canal.—Section No. 1, Alonzon Welch, Schuylerville; 2, James R. Gaskell, Fort Edward; 3, Isaac Clapsaddle, Fort Ann.

Oswego Canal.—Porter W. Hyde, Fulton.

Cayuga and Seneca Canal.—Edward S. Latham, Seneca Falls.

Chemung Canal.—George W. Pratt, Millport.

Crooked Lake Canal.—Fletcher M. Hammond, Penn Yan.

Chenango Canal.—Sec. No. 1, ——; No. 2, Obediah G. Rundell, Norwich; No. 3, Wm H. Abbott, Binghamton.

Genesee Valley Canal.—Sec. No. 1, John L. Burleigh, Avon; No. 2, Porter Kellogg, Nunda; No. 3, Alex. Chambers, Cuba.

Black River Canal.—John. J. Castle, Lee Centre.

THE ARRESTED FILLIBUSTERS.

No Examination Yet—No Commissioner to Hear it—Action for False Imprisonment Threatened—A Dripping Time.

The examination of Ex-Consul Fabens and Henry Boulton, Clerk of the Nicaragua Agency, two of the five alleged fillibusters arrested on Thursday last, was set down for Saturday, at 12 o'clock, before United States Commissioner Stilwell. At the hour specified the deluge was in full tide. Still the compulsory edict of the law could not be dodged in any way by the prisoners. From their cozy apartment in Eldridge-street Jail, glowing with cheerful anthracite, and home-like in the abundance of choice papers and books, they had to come forth, and through the slosh and pittiless rain make their way as best they could to the Commissioner's office, in College-place. As Uncle Sam provides no carriages for the transit of prisoners, they had to make their journey on foot, Deputy-Marshal Thompson being their escort—and two more thoroughly wet, more worn, fagged, exhausted and disgusted individuals could not be encountered even in a crowd of Jersey shore wreckers. The gallant Ex-Consul, with his curling locks straightened by the rain, and his captivating Spanish mantle robbed of its graceful folds, would not pass for the Apollo he ordinarily does. Mr. Boulton, although he had prudently encased his lower extremities in boots with immensely elongated legs, had failed to bring in requisition any effective protection for the upper part of his body. The full effect of his fashionable dress was as completely lost as though he had just returned from a submarine exploration for diamonds for his elegantly embroidered shirt bosom.

Shortly after the prisoners appeared, Thomas Francis Meagher, Judge Morton, Mr. Campbell, and Mr. Blankman, their counsel, presented themselves in almost as dismally wet a trim, followed by a retinue of equally damp witnesses. Mr. McKeon, the U. S. District-Attorney, Mr. Joachimssen, his assistant, and some half dozen Deputy-Marshals followed close on the heels of the former. A few reporters and some dozen more spectators made up the rest of the gathering.

Half an hour was occupied in mysterious consultation of counsel and prisoners. Mr. McKeon and his associate representatives of the Government had similar private consultations. Mutual whisperings followed between the leading opposing counsel. Occasionally an interested party would hurry out of the room and as hurriedly reappear. At last it was discovered that Mr. Stilwell, the Commissioner before whom the examination was assigned to take place, was engaged before Judge Ingersoll, in the United States District Court, and could not attend.

The remarks now began to be audible. Mr. McKeon asked Commissioner White if he would hear the examination.

Commissioner White—I shall have to decline to take the case owing to the fact of my being the brother of Joseph L. White, who has already been charged as illegally engaged in aiding emigration to Nicaragua.

Mr. McKeon—We are anxious to have the examination entered upon at once. Mr. Stilwell is absent, and—

Commissioner White—It makes no difference how matters are, I cannot consent to sit as Magistrate in the case.

Judge Morton—The examination must be proceeded with in some way, the prisoners cannot be kept in jail. Where is Commissioner Betts?

Mr. Joachimssen—Commissioner Betts is out of town.

Mr. Campbell suggested that an application be made to Commissioner Morton to hear the case. After consultation, the entire party marched up stairs to Mr. Morton's office. In answer to the application Mr. Morton said he had other cases to attend to, and besides that he could not see how the case could come before him except on *habeas corpus* or an order from Court, as the warrants and commitments both took place before Commissioner Stilwell.

After consultation followed, and it was decided to apply again to Commissioner White. The whole party again retraced their steps in single file to Commissioner White's office. The Commissioner this time stated it, if possible, more distinctly than before, that he would have nothing to do with the case. Judge Morton suggested that they would take him notwithstanding his bias, the suggestion was not heeded by the Commissioner. Mr. Blankman made the final suggestion that Commissioner White go and take Mr. Stillwell's place in the U. S. District Court. Mr. White intimated that on such a rainy day he would consider it his sacred duty to remain within doors.

Mr. McKeon declared the case adjourned till Monday (to-day) at 12 o'clock.

Judge Morton—Will the prisoners have to be remanded to prison.

Mr. McKeon—Certainly—there is no other resource.

Judge Morton—I shall notify the Marshal that if he sends the prisoners back to jail he does so at his peril.

Mr. McKeon—You can do as you please.

Judge Morton—There is no justice in keeping my clients in jail to wait the convenience of a Commissioner in hearing the examination.

Mr. Meagher—I appear for Col. Fabens; the matter is definitely settled, is it, that no examination in his case can take place to-day.

Mr. McKeon—It is.

Mr. Meagher—(turning to Judge Morton)—As the District-Attorney has taken his course, now we can take our course.

Judge Morton—I shall proceed to notify the Marshal that he will be liable to an action for false imprisonment, if he recommits Col. Fabens and Mr. Boulton to jail.

There was quite a sensation produced by the last remark. Judge Morton and the remaining counsel, together with prisoners, witnesses, spectators and reporters, marched to the Marshal's Office, when Judge Morton addressed Deputy-Marshal Thompson as follows:

Mr. Thompson, in the absence of Marshal Hillyer, you are his Deputy, and any notification to you will be in law the same as made to him.

Mr. Thompson—Yes, Sir, undoubtedly.

Mr. Morton—This is our notification. Col. Fabens and Mr. Boulton, for whom we are counsel, were brought here from prison this morning to be examined before Commissioner Stilwell on a charge of violation of the Neutrality laws. We are ready to proceed, but Mr. Stilwell is absent and no other Commissioner will take the

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1857.

☞ The NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served in this City and vicinity Six Cents a week. Single Copies Two Cents. Mail subscribers Six Dollars a year.

The NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES is published every Evening, (*Sundays Excepted.*) One edition will be issued at one and the other at three o'clock P. M. It will be sent by mail at the same rates as the Daily Times.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing nearly all the reading matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday, is mailed at Three Dollars a year.

The WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed at Two Dollars a year for single Copies. Twenty-Five Copies for Twenty Dollars, to one address.

The TIMES FOR EUROPE is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6 cents for single copies.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6 cents for single copies.

Terms, *invariably* cash in advance.

Publication Office, No. 128 Nassau-st., cor. of Beekman.

RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO., Publishers.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

An atrocity, almost unparelleled by any of the atrocities committed in this City since the Cosey murder, came to light on Saturday morning in the house No. 31 Bond-street, when Dr. Harvey Burdell was found in his office, foully murdered, and frightfully and fiendishly mutilated. Dr. Burdell occupied the second floor of the house, where he carried on the profession of a dentist. He was a man of considerable wealth, and respectably connected. The evidence so far elicited by the Coroner's inquest, which has been two days in session, and will be continued to-day, is very interesting, and seems to point to one at least of the parties now under arrest as implicated in the horrible deed. All the inmates of the house, which is occupied as a boarding-house by a Mrs. Cunningham, who claims to have been privately married to the murdered man in October last, are prevented from leaving the premises by a body of Police who are detailed for that purpose by the Coroner's orders. The excitement caused in the City by this tragedy, throughout the whole of yesterday, was extreme. Bond-street was visited by thousands of persons who came, out of curiosity, to look at the house, and to glean fresh information relative to the occurrence.

At a fight in Howard's-court, Brooklyn, yesterday noon, a man named Joseph Cashkrwood received seven severe stabs—but was still alive at a late hour last night. The fight grew out of a snowball. For a marvel in such cases, both parties were sober. The assailant is under arrest.

There is a great deal of mystery attaching to another case of stabbing in Brooklyn, Saturday evening. Two men stood at the corner of Fulton-avenue, near Duffield-street, waiting for a car, when a stranger to them both—so they affirm—stepped up, stared at one of them, and then stabbed him with a knife. The wound is likely to prove fatal. A man has been arrested on suspicion of being the assassin.

From our English files by the *Arabia*, received on Saturday, we have full particulars of the participation of our countrymen in the late hostilities at Canton. It appears that on the 15th of November, a cutter, belonging to the *Portsmouth*, was wantonly fired at from the Barrier forts, though the American flag was displayed in such a manner that its identity could not be mistaken. Commodore Armstrong immediately determined to attack the forts. They were accordingly shelled by the *Portsmouth*, and after this was accomplished, a storming party was organized for their capture. Men had to cross a deep ditch, up to their waists in mud and water, and under a galling fire; but these difficulties were surmounted with spirit and courage, and the men entered the nearest fort—the Chinese retreating as they advanced. The particular forts captured by the Americans were the Barrier, Fiddler's Rock, Island and Square forts, mounting in all 165 guns, which were either destroyed or rendered unfit for service. After this, the Americans retired from the quarrel, and were awaiting the issue of the British Admiral's demonstration. Governor Yeh continues obstinate and will make no terms. In his last proclamation to the people, he declares that he has received orders from the Imperial Government to fight and continue the war. Admiral Seymour, it is said, relies on public sentiment to coerce the Government to come to terms. A report was current that the French had commenced hostilities, and had taken possession of the Liptat forts, which they intended to hold until their difficulties with the Chinese Governments were settled, and some satisfactory explanation was given as to the murder of the Missionary Chapdelaine.

The news from India and Persia is important. No accounts had been received at Bombay, up to the 17th of December, of the arrival of the British expedition at Bushire, but it was stated that a force of 100,000 men, among whom were several Russian regiments, were prepared to defend that place. In the meantime the Russian troops are said to have occupied Astarabad, and to have arrived on some islands of the Caspian belonging to Persia in the character of auxiliaries. The India papers are urging the immediate occupation of Afghanistan by the British, and do not hesitate to say that the war, under various petty disguises, is in reality a war between Great Britain and Russia. Telegraphic advices from Constantinople of the 9th ult. state that the Shah of Persia will insist on the continuation of the war with England.

We receive an interesting item of intelligence in relation to that old worn-out subject, the Sound Dues. A conference was held in Copenhagen on the 8th of January; and it appears certain that the dues will be suppressed on the reopening of navigation in April. The next point for decision will be whether the sums to be paid by the various powers to Denmark shall be given in one payment or in several.

It is mentioned by Berlin correspondents as a report, the truth of which is highly probable, that the Prussian Government deems it consistent with its dignity and honor to accept the concessions made by the Swiss Government.

The steamship *Tempest*, from Glasgow on the 27th of December, arrived yesterday, as did also the *Glasgow*, from the same port on the 14th ult.

By an arrival at New-Orleans from Havana, we learn that a party of Walker's recruits had arrived at the latter place on board the *Granada*, from Greytown. They reported that Greytown was in possession of the Costa Ricans, and that nothing had been heard from Walker for three weeks.

Latest advices from Mexico state that a battle had been fought between Garcia's troops and those of the Government, in which the latter claimed the victory. Another battle was expected at Tampico.

In the United States Senate on Saturday, the bill providing for the survey of the Ohio River was made the special order for to-day. The Indian Appropriation bill was debated, and amendments were agreed to appropriating about $700,000 for the restoration of friendly relations with the Indians of Oregon and Washington Territories. Mr Houston's resolution inquiring as to the number of desertions, &c., in the Navy since the passage of the Naval Reform bill, was adopted. In the House, a bill was reported providing for the admission of Minnesota Territory as a State, and was adopted, after debate, by a vote of 98 against 74; and subsequently the bill providing for the admission of Oregon was passed, 71 to 49. A bill was reported from the Committee on Territories for the relief of the people of Kansas, providing for the reorganization of the Territory, and rendering null and void all laws passed by the Shawnee Mission Legislature. The House refused to lay it on the table, by a vote of 92 to 90, but no other action was taken on it.

Gov. King sent a message to the Legislature on Saturday concerning two men, citizens of New-York, who are now held in Slavery in the Southern States. One of them, named Henry Dixon, was a citizen of Rochester, where he maintained a good character. While on his way home from Washington he was kidnapped and sold to a man named Dean, of Macon, Georgia, by whom he was sold, and his whereabouts is now unknown. The other is named Charles Granby, but nothing definite is known of his case. The Governor makes no suggestion as to action proper to be taken, except to pay expenses already incurred. It seems, however, that no effort should be spared to remedy so flagrant an act of injustice.

Nothing else of special importance occurred in either House.

Mr. George Peabody had a flattering reception from the citizens of Baltimore on Friday, and made a handsome speech in response to an address of welcome.

The ice-embargo having been at last raised, the back mails from the South and West reached have us. Yesterday and the day before brought up the balance of our Southern and Southwestern correspondence and exchanges. The cold weather seems to have astonished the Southern people beyond measure. Several instances of death from cold are recorded in the papers below Mason and Dixon's line. The lines of travel are now all clear, and mail communication is regular.

It is reported in quarters that ought to know, that a steamboat met the *Tennessee*, three miles outside of Sandy Hook, and then placed on board of her 300 additional men or recruits, three 8-pounders, and two 6-pounders, with quite a large number of muskets, and other munitions of war.

The examination of Consul Fabens and Henry Boulton, on the charge of fitting out fillibusters to Nicaragua, was set down for Saturday. So, spite the terrible storm, they were marched from their snug quarters in the Eldridge-street jail, down to College-place. After a long delay it came out that Commissioner Stilwell was busy in another case; Commissioner White would not hear it because his brother Joseph L. is himself under suspicion of fillibusterism, and Commissioner Morton could not see how the case could come before him, and perforce the examination was adjourned. The four counselors for the imprisoned then formally announced that if their clients were sent back to jail an action for false imprisonment would be commenced. The prisoners returned to jail, notwithstanding.

The number of deaths in the City last week was 491, eighteen more than the week preceding. The scarlet fever is still very prevalent, but the number of deaths from it, viz., 46, is less by 15 than the previous week.

Our streets are in a shocking condition. Broadway is almost impassable, as it has been for some days, for carriages, and the heavy rain of Saturday made it equally bad for pedestrians. Long-legged Russian boots are at a premium.

An accident occurred on the Georgia Railroad yesterday morning, by which about forty passengers were injured—among them Governor Johnson of Tennessee. No particulars have reached us.

The Bond-street Murder.

The murder of Dr. Burdell is one of the most startling incidents of the current history of the metropolis. The mystery that thus far surrounds it adds greatly to its intrinsic horror. Our City has been the scene of very many tragedies equally bloody and brutal, and some that remain to this day shrouded in equal darkness. Some ten years since a Mr. Cornlies, while walking up Leonard-street, near the Carlton House just at dusk, Broadway being crowded, was shot dead:—and not the slightest clue has ever yet been obtained to the daring murder. More recently Dr. Leutner, a well-known aurist, was shot at 10 o'clock in the morning, in a building upon Broadway, in his own room fronting on that thronged and busy street;—the report of the pistol was heard,—scores of people were passing, yet no reasonable suspicion of the crime has thus far been fastened upon any person. It is not a year since Burke, the porter of a clothing store, also on Broadway, was found dead upon the second floor of the building, with his skull terribly beaten in, marks of blood upon every part of the room and indications every where that his murder had been effected only after the most protrasted and desperate struggle. Yet no clue to the perpetrator of that deed has ever been obtained, and he still walks the world in complete impunity, so far as human penalties are concerned.

Dr. Burdell's murder is thus far quite as unexplained as either of the others: but in some respects the circumstances attending it were more remarkable. He slept in the back room, upon the second floor of a boarding-house in Bond-street,—in which were living a large number of persons, and several rooms of which were occupied at the time of the act. So far as we can gather from the testimony thus far given, he was seen at about 5 o'clock in the afternoon of Friday, by the landlady, who, to increase the romance of the affair, proves to have been his wife. We infer, though the official report of the evidence from which this part of our report is copied says nothing of the fact, that he was then going out. When he returned is not known. He is next heard of in the morning at about 8 o'clock, when his errand boy, going to his room, opened the door and found him dead. It was announced in the evening papers of Saturday as a case of sudden death, from the rupture of a blood vessel: but an examination revealed the fact that he had been strangled by a cord being drawn around his neck,—and that there were no less than *fifteen* wounds upon various parts of his body, inflicted by a knife or some sharp instrument. His door was unlocked, and the key was upon the outside. We find nothing in the evidence to show whether he usually left it so at night,—whether his bed had been occupied during the night, or anything else tending to fix the probable time at which the murder was perpetrated. Whether it was on Friday evening, before he had retired, or on Saturday morning, after he had risen, seems to have been a point which the Coroner did not think worth inquiring about:—at all events we find nothing to fix it in the evidence. It must have been at one time or the other, for when found he was fully dressed.

The murderer was evidently some one acquainted with the house,—for in a store-room next the garret were found a towel, sheet, and night shirt, smeared with blood, and also an ordinary shirt, with blood upon one arm, and marked "Charles J. Ketchum." The name was printed, and may have been put there for the express purpose of diverting suspicion to the belief that it was the act of some one not known in the neighborhood. That it was not done for purposes of robbery, is shown by the fact that nothing whatever was taken. No evidence has as yet shown any motive anywhere for such an act, though the principal effort has been in that direction. It was attempted to be shown that differences had existed between Dr. Burdell and the woman who proves to have been his wife—but it did not amount to anything. It is also alleged that a Mr. Ecker, who boarded in the house, was also intimate with the woman, and that there had been jealousies between him and the deceased on that account. Mrs. Burdell states that on Friday night Ecker left her bedroom between 10 and 11 o'clock, and gives the impression that he had been there for some hours previous. The bungling manner, however, in which the official report of the testimony is given, renders it very difficult to get any very clear idea of the facts which it establishes. During yesterday a *dirk* was found in the room where the murder was committed, smeared with blood; and we understand that evidence will be offered to-day to show that it belonged, or had belonged to Mr. Ecker. Upon his examination he testified that he knew nothing about the affair,—that he heard no noise during the night, and had not seen Burdell for ten days.

A failure to detect the perpetrator of this atrocity will cast the deepest reproach upon the detective Police, and the general administration of justice in this City. The failure to trace the various murders we have already mentioned to their perpetrators, has already involved the authorities in great discredit. If a similar result attends the present inquiry, we may well conclude that our whole system of detective Police is a useless sham. Such a crime cannot be committed, at such a time and in such a place, without leaving traces which will lead a trained, sagacious and persevering intellect to the detection of the murderer. The first thing essential in such a case is the proper questioning of the witnesses:—and we intend no special reproach to any one when we express the hope that this important duty will be placed in the hands of some person of greater legal experience than the Coroner who has conducted it thus far.

The Position and Prospects of the Contending Forces in Nicaragua.

A telegraphic dispatch from New-Orleans reports later intelligence from San Juan de Nicaragua, the substance of which is that Greytown is in possession of the Costa Ricans, and that no news has been received of Walker's movements for upwards of three weeks. We have no confirmation of the rumor, brought by the *Illinois*, that the General was completely hemmed in, and was ready to capitulate. In view of the doubt that exists as to the present condition of affairs in Nicaragua, it may not be uninteresting to examine, as closely as possible from ascertained facts, the relative position of the opposing forces, their capabilities for receiving aid, and their prospects of triumph or defeat.

There are now under Walker on the Isthmus about eleven hundred men, and he probably received by the *Sierra Nevada* a hundred more. This would give him some nine hundred effective troops, well acclimated and tolerably disciplined. At Punta Arenas he had about three hundred, and nearly six hundred more will arrive there within a week—giving a force on the San Juan River of at least eight hundred. All his men are well armed both with rifles and artillery, though they are but indifferently provisioned. On Lake Nicaragua, Walker's naval force consists of a schooner and large canoes capable of holding twenty-five men each. He has, also, at the mouth of the San Juan, an old steamer of small size.

The forces of the allies posted at Massaya and Leon form their main army and number about eighteen hundred, of whom perhaps fourteen hundred are effective men. The number of the Costa Ricans on the San Juan it is more difficult to estimate, but it is probably not far from fifteen or sixteen hundred. In their long march through a broken country, almost without roads, they can have brought but few provisions, and probably have no artillery but that taken from Walker's boats and forts. They have below Castillo rapids four steamers, and two others above.

The important points on the San Juan river are the mouth of the Serapiqui river, about thirty miles above Puntas Arenas, Castillo rapids fifty-five miles further up, and San Carlos on lake Nicaragua, at the head and on the north side of the San Juan, and distant about forty miles from Castillo. At each of these points are small forts. The river is wide enough at San Carlos to admit of its being forced with some risk, but below that point its width seldom exceeds six hundred feet. The line of communication between the Costa Rican forces on the San Juan, and their base in Costa Rica, is by the San Carlos River, which runs southwest from the San Juan, and nearly parallel with the Serapiqui, and empties into the San Juan about twenty miles above the Serapiqui. This line is over a hundred miles in length, and is crossed, near its Southern end in Costa Rica, by a range of high mountains.

Col. Lockridge, from Puntas Arenas, will probably first endeavor to take the fort at Serapiqui; and, if successful, he can seriously threaten the Costa Rican line of communications, for the protection of which a force on the San Carlos will then be required. If he can afterwards take Castillo, the enemy will be cut off altogether from their base, and will be isolated at San Carlos unless they have command of Lake Nicaragua. Col. Lockridge's next point of attack would be San Carlos, the capture of which would give him an entry into the lake, with entire possession of the river. These operations, whether successful or not, would create a diversion in favor of the main army under Walker. In making them, Lockridge's line of communication would be safe and his retreat easy, while with the Costa Ricans, Lockridge acting perpendicularly on their line of communication, the reverse would be the case.

The field of operations on the Pacific coast, where the main armies are, is a fine open country ending about thirty miles south of Rivas, and extending northward to Leon and Lake Managua. The force which can be brought to attack Walker on the Isthmus will depend upon the movements of the Costa Ricans. If their object be to cut off Walker's communications with the Atlantic, then, by holding only San Carlos and abandoning their communications with Costa Rica, they will be able to reinforce their main army with a thousand men. This would give the allies an effective force of 2,400 men—a body sufficiently respectable to operate against Walker. Unless some such reinforcements are received from the Costa Ricans, Walker has, for the present, little to fear from the allies who have scarcely had time to recover from the effects of the siege of Granada. Supposing that General Walker cannot meet the enemy in the field, or to go further, suppose he is beaten, he can still entrench himself and await aid without being reduced to extremities. On the other hand, the allies, if defeated, would be far from their base at Leon, and in a country unfavorable for a retreat. If Walker's force on the Isthmus is as small as the Costa Rican accounts represent it to be, his condition is certainly very precarious, and he can scarcely maintain his position without reinforcements from California, or reopening communication with the Atlantic. The command of the Lake and San Juan would, however, at once turn the scale in his favor. The allies' long line of operations, extending from Costa Rica to Leon, a distance of over two hundred and fifty miles, would be cut in its centre;—Walker's line, secure on the lake, would be in little danger from a second perpendicular attack from Costa Rica, and, if in sufficient force, he could fall upon either isolated extremity of the allies in Costa Rica or at Leon, with great advantage. He can command the Lake either by surprising San Carlos when the steamers are in the river, or by success in a naval engagement with his present forces, or by gaining possession of the river from Punta Arenas, and bringing up the San Juan, in the rainy season, a superior force of boats from the Atlantic. There is but little chance of a successful surprise, and boats from the Atlantic would probably come too late to aid him in his present position. If he now engages the Allies on the lake, they have the advantage in the facility with which their two steamboats can be manœuvred; but his schooner and canoes are less liable to derangement. A battle on the lake would be very important in its result. If lost by Walker, it would be almost certain ruin. He would, therefore, hardly risk such engagement—except with great chances of success or under the most pressing necessity. There is yet another course which he may perhaps pursue,—a hazardous one, but not inconsistent with his character if there should appear to be the slightest hope of success. He may embark his whole disposable force upon the *Sierra Nevada*, leaving behind only a small garrison; land on the Costa Rican coast, and march on San José, the capital. The distance from the point of landing is about sixty miles, and the absence of the Costa Rican army in Nicaragua must have weakened the defensive force at the capital. Success would give Walker rich spoils and strike a blow at the heart of the resources of the Costa Ricans.

The position of the combatants appears to be such that Walker,—unless the forces under his immediate command are very much below the statements of his friends,—will be able, even if worsted in the field, to hold points on the Atlantic and Pacific at which he can easily be reinforced. On the other hand, a defeat sustained by the allies would be very disastrous. In all such matters, however, harmony in purpose and action, skill in design and execution, and the chances of war have too much influence to warrant a prediction as to the result.

Witnesses of Congressional Corruption.

It is impossible not to perceive that a strenuous effort is made, by parties likely to be implicated in the corruption and frauds charged upon Congress,—to terrify witnesses from appearing against them. This is one natural and evident result of the new law concerning testimony, for no man would willingly place himself in a position which should deprive him of all the rights of the common law, and subject him to severe penalties for simply acting in self-defence. It is not at all strange that Mr. Chase, formerly member of Congress from this State and Mr. Wendell the successful bidder for the Public Printing, should be utterly and profoundly ignorant of any transactions affecting the purity and integrity of members of Congress: for an admission of any knowledge, however slight, might make it necessary for them either to criminate themselves or submit to heavy punishment for not doing so. Parties involved in such a dilemma will generally take the shortest way out.

But it is easy to trace the more direct agency of members implicated in these charges, in intimations thrown out through the Press concerning witnesses whose testimony has been heard by the Committee. Telegraphic dispatches announced a day or two since, that two of the members had commenced proceedings against one of these witnesses for perjury. We understand that the statement was untrue,—but the object of making it was nevertheless attained. It enjoined *silence* upon others who might be too timid to face such a crusade as such an announcement would foreshadow. The *Tribune* a few days since published a special dispatch from Washington, stating that one of the witnesses who had been examined had suddenly left the city, and making various suggestions as to the private motives which had prompted him to give evidence against one of the members. We do not believe the *Tribune* desires to embarrass the pending investigation or throw any obstacle whatever in the way of the most thorough and complete inquiry;—but it must perceive that the inevitable effect of such statements is to deter other witnesses from volunteering their evidence, and exposing themselves to the same aspersions. In this case, we believe the statements made were entirely untrue, and that the witness referred to gave his testimony from no other motive than a sincere conviction that it was demanded by justice and the public good. And we know that when he saw the announcement in the *Tribune* that he had fled from Washington, although he is a poor man, and the trial hundred miles away, he immediately started back, preferring to incur all the expense and trouble of another journey rather than submit to the imputation thus conveyed.

The great difficulty which the Committee will naturally encounter in their attempts to explore Congressional corruption, grows out of the unwillingness of persons conversant with pertinent facts to volunteer their testimony. Many of them are men who, under the pressure of strong necessity, have purchased the support without which bills in which they were deeply interested could not have passed,—and who cannot, therefore, expose members without criminating themselves. Others are men who naturally shrink from being brought before the public in any such connection, and who keep silent concerning matters within their own knowledge, rather than face the terrors of publicity. Others still are poor men, perhaps dependent upon the very members with whose misconduct they are familiar,—at all events unable to withstand the hostility and persecution to which their appearance as witnesses would expose them. All these reasons operate powerfully to deter witnesses from coming forward: and when they are strengthened and reinforced by an apparent purpose on the part of the Public Press to put the *witnesses* upon trial, instead of the accused, it would not be strange if the Committee should find it absolutely impossible to get proof even of known and notorious facts.

Whatever differences of opinion may exist as to the propriety of what has thus far been done, the Press, we doubt not, is unanimous in the desire that whatever corruption may exist in Congress should be dragged to light. It can do much towards securing this end by sustaining those witnesses who may have the personal courage and public spirit to come forward and give the Committee and the country the benefit of their knowledge, until at all events there shall be some clear and sufficient reason for suspecting their motives and assailing their character.

Currency Reform and Prices.

It is about three weeks since somebody discovered a prospect that Government would authorize the receipt of Spanish coins, (which never have been and are not now a legal tender,) at *twenty per cent.* discount from their current value. The discovery was made public, and forthwith everybody refused the coin except with the discount. The movement, uncalled for and absurd as it was, is nevertheless unmistakeably popular,—not so much from any dislike of the coin itself, as from discontent at the petty frauds its peculiar character has been made to perpetrate. It seems to have been the universal belief that, with the fractional coins would disappear that system of fractional prices, which eats out the heart of the poor man, enriches the retailer, and pays the labor bills of great corporations.

But this stray swallow has not made a Summer. The desired reform has not appeared. The working man, who happened to have Spanish coin, groans first over the *twenty* per cent. it costs to convert it into American silver. But even with that silver he finds himself no better off. He goes to his baker, and is obliged to pay a dime and a three-cent piece for a shilling loaf. He goes to his milkman, and is asked nineteen cents for three quarts of milk and water. He hands up a bright American quarter to the stage-driver, and receives eighteen cents in change. At every turn, in every transaction, he finds the decimal currency subjects him to plunder, which formerly, with the help of the Spanish fractional money, he had an occasional chance to escape. What with the direct loss involved in the withdrawal of the Spanish money, and these indirect and vexatious consequences of the measure, he naturally questions whether it was designed to benefit the public; whether it was not, in fact, some keen Wall-street contrivance to swindle the holders of Spanish coinage.

No error could have been more radical than to suppose that there was any connection between fractional prices and Spanish coins, involving the necessary disappearance of both together. The fractional price system of New-England has indeed no harmony with the banished currency: its shillings are not *eighths* but *sixths* of a dollar. The York shilling happens to correspond with the Spanish real; but the experience of New-England and common sense show that the withdrawal of the Spanish real will not banish the plan of reckoning by shillings and pence. There is no ground for doubting that long after the last piece of the rejected silver shall have been converted into American dollars and dimes, the four per cent. swindle in retail transactions will be flourishing in perennial vigor. There is but one alternative—one wholly independent of any mintage, foreign or domestic. It is that, either through consent or compulsion, retail dealers come to adopt the decimal system in pricing their articles. With this measure, should we ever attain it, we shall take the first step in currency reform.

That it is attainable, the present agitation of the subject affords encouragement to believe. It may be voluntary. The stage-owner, for instance, seeing that in the absence of the six-penny piece, the legend, "Fare 6¼c.," can only be kept up for the purpose of swindling in making change, will grow ashamed of the painted meanness and expunge the fraction. In order to attract trade to his shop, the vender of epsom salts and jalap will sell for a half-dime, as he can richly afford to do, the dose he sells for sixpence. The grocer, the butcher, the huckster, prompted by the same motive, will also abolish the fraction. And so will dealers in all smaller matters. Then will the public apply that compulsion, which shall bring the whole trading community into the reform. They have only to buy where the prices are non-fractional, for a single week, to effect a thorough revolution. Let three or four retailers of different commodities advertise their disuse of the reckoning by shillings and pence, and they will not only secure the name of good citizens, and a handsome profit to boot, but inaugurate a new era in currency matters.

The Fire Department.—The contest for Chief Engineer of the Fire Department is this year unusually sharp. The election takes place to-morrow night, and the rival candidates are Alfred Carson, the present incumbent, and Harry Howard, the present Receiver of Taxes. We have received sundry communications concerning the political and official influences that are alleged to have been brought into the field,—but we cannot publish them, as we desire to take no part, in the personalities of the contest.

It is certainly desirable that members of the Fire Department should resist all open and secret endeavors to permit politics to enter at all into the management of their affairs. The moment such a step is taken public confidence in the Department will be lost, and it will become a mere political machine,—controlled by the worst class of political intriguers, and used to promote the ends of the worst men. In the election of Chief Engineer nothing but fitness for the place and personal character should be allowed to exert the slightest weight.

The Streets.—The streets were more nearly impassable on Saturday than we have ever known them before. Yesterday did not much mend the matter, though it stiffened the "slush" a little.

If this City had such a government as it should have, we should wake up some morning and find all omnibuses, carts, carriages, &c., ordered out of Broadway for the day. And enough men, with picks and shovels and carts, would at once be set at work to dig out the ice and snow that have accumulated, to accomplish the whole job and empty the proceeds into the river, in a single day. Properly undertaken, and pushed with sufficient energy, the whole thing could be done in twelve hours, and the next day the main thoroughfare of the City would be in good condition. It would cost something, to be sure, but there is not a shopkeeper on Broadway who understands his interest, who would not cheerfully pay his share of the expense.

Nothing of the kind will be done. Broadway will continue for weeks yet to be impassable, except at the risk of life and limb—because the City *has not* such a government as it ought to have.

Amusements.

Academy of Music.—Donizetti's admirable Opera of the "Favorita" will be produced to-night, with Mlle. Parodi in the leading rôle, and Signors Tiberini and Morelli, in the subsidiary ones. This is an opera in which the histrionic as well as the lyric powers of Mlle. Parodi shine to best advantage.

Niblo's Theatre.—This handsome establishment reopens to-night with those incomparable artists the "Ravels." The latest novelty, "Esmeralda," and the pantomime of "Pongo," are announced for the occasion.

Broadway Theatre.—Mr. Forrest appears here to-night in his celebrated character of *Jack Cade*in the play of that name. To-morrow night the Gabriel and François Ravel troupe.

Wallack's Theatre.—Miss Matilda Heron continues her performance of *Camille* at this house. When some of the enthusiasm has abated, Mr. Sheaff will produce "Medea." At present there is no occasion for a change in the programme. We commend to especial notice the performance of Mr. Sothern in this play. It is not only the best sustained character we have seen that gentleman impersonate, but the best performance of the character we have had in New-York.

Laura Keene's Theatre.—Miss Laura Keene produces a new American drama to-night, called "Mary's Birthday," which, according to the bill, "illustrates the virtues of the human heart in its struggles with the selfish passions." Miss Keene sustains the principal rôle.

Burton's Theatre.—Mr. John Brougham has accepted an engagement at this theatre, and appears to-night with Mr. Burton, in Colman's excellent comedy of "John Bull." We may reasonably expect a most excellent entertainment.

Purdy's National Theatre.—The fairy spectacle of the "Frolic of the Fairies," the pantomime of "A School in an Uproar," and the drama of "Wealth and Worth," will be performed to-night.

Chambers-street Theatre.—Mrs. McMahon continues her performances here, and will appear to-night as *Lady Townly*, in the comedy of the "Provoked Husband."

Barnum's Museum.—A new local piece written expressly for this establishment, and called "Gotham: or, Daylight and Gaslight," will be produced here to-night with new scenery, costumes, &c. It is from the pen of Mr. Taylor, and will no doubt be an effective picture of certain phases of New-York life.

Buckley's Serenaders.—The comic version of "Lucrezia Borgia" will be played every evening this week,—preceded by Ethiopian Minstrelsy.

Mechanics' Hall.—The original Christy's Minstrels (a band which made this hall and this species of entertainment famous) continue their entertainments here every night.

Aptommas' Harp Soirees.—Mr. Aptommas gives the last of his Harp Entertainments to-morrow evening, at Dodworths' Rooms, assisted by Mr. Thek, Mr. Goldbeck, and Mme. Bishel, (vocalist.)

BUSINESS NOTICES.

SCARLET FEVER.—HOW TO CURE AND PREVENT IT.—A New Method.—Dr. Page, of Mississippi, well known in the Southern States, has met with great success in the treatment of Scarlet and other malignant Fevers, by the use only of Radway's Ready Relief and Regulators. The Ready Relief possesses a wonderful curative power over all malignant and contagious maladies. As a preventive, Dr. Page says, "It's a blessing to the human race." The most subtle distillation of fever poisons cannot hurt or attack the human system that is under the influence of Radway's Ready Relief

Let those now seized with Scarlet Fever or any other malignant Fever, Small Pox, Pneumonia, Congestions or Inflammation, either of the lungs or other organs, or of sudden attacks of any acute or dangerous disease, resort to Radway's Ready Relief—the use of which will not interfere with any medical treatment. It will save your life if the medicine you are now taking is doing no good. If, on the other hand, you are slowly getting better under your physician's care, it will make your final recovery doubly certain.

As a Preventive.—If you will use the Ready Relief or Regulators as directed, you may visit the most infected places and escape without an attack.

So with Small Pox, Measles, Typhus and Ship Fevers. Radway's Relief will protect you against the most subtle of these infectious poisons.

Radway's Ready Relief and Regulators are safe to take under all circumstances, and will always do good. Sold at Radway's R. R. Office, No. 162 Fulton-st., New-York; W. B. Zeiber's, No. 44 South 3d-st., Philadelphia; also corner of Bleecker and Christopher sts., New-York; and at Mrs. Hays', Brooklyn.

A PRESENT FOR HUSBANDS.

No gift can charm a husband's heart
Like that which saves a husband's pocket;
And wives who rightly know the art
To win a gift, with gifts unlock it!
Make him a present large or small,
And don't stand thinking will you, shall you?
Then, if he be a man at all,
He'll give you back TEN TIMES ITS VALUE.

Hie to the Smiths—those men of fame—
And buy from them some faultless garment;
A thousand wives have done the same,
So modesty is no debarment.
With THEIR marriage him, and if thus
Surprised, he don't "plank down the ready,"
Why then, he's but a POOR, MEAN CUSS,
WHO DON'T DESERVE SO SWEET A LADY.

SMITH BROTHERS' One-Price Wholesale and Retail Clothing Warerooms, Nos. 128 and 140 Fulton-st., N. Y.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—THE TIME has arrived to prepare for the Spring and Summer Work. He who buys a Sewing Machine now will have a great advantage over him who purchases after the hurry of work comes on. The fact that Singer's Machines are so simple will answer for making clothing, shoe-fitting, and general work, is well understood. I. M. Singer & Co.'s Gazette is just published, and is full of information about Sewing Machines. Copies sent gratis to all who apply.

I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 323 Broadway, New-York.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES.—The best in the world; the only reliable Hair Dye known, perfect and instantaneous; harmless and beautiful in its results. Applied in twelve private rooms. BATCHELOR'S WIGS surpass all; their new improvements satisfy the fastidious that BATCHELOR'S are permanent. Avoid the ridiculous attempts to sell Dyes and unsightly wigs. The largest and best stock always at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

RUPTURE—ONLY PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED to MARSH & CO., by the Industrial Exhibition of the Nations, of the Crystal Palace, for their new patent, radical cure Truss. Pamphlets as to its superiority, with Valentine Mott, Wilmot Parker and John M. Carnochan. Open from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M.

MARSH & CO., No. 2½ Maiden-lane, New-York.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ To Prevent Chapped Hands.—HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.'S BALSAMIC GLYCERINE LOTION will be found a most agreeable and effectual preventive. To cure chapped hands, &c.—HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.'S COMPOUND CAMPHOR ICE, with GLYCERINE, will usually prove an infallible remedy. Prepared and sold by HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., Nos. 108, 378, 511 and 756 Broadway.

☞ Pure Genuine Cod Liver Oil.—HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.'S GENUINE COD LIVER OIL is warranted pure, and made from Fresh Livers—it is no quack medicine, but is recommended as the most reliable cure for CONSUMPTION and SCROFULA.
HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.,
Chemists and Druggists, 163, 273, 511, and 756 Broadway.

☞ Bronchitis and Cough, which so often terminate fatally in our Northern latitudes, are easily arrested in a majority of cases, if recourse is had to the Wild Cherry preparation of Dr. WISTAR. Abundant evidence of this fact has been given. None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS.

MEDICINE WITHOUT PAY.

☞ I will present one box of my Magnetic Salves to any respectable patient who will call and receive it. For Burns, Chilblains, Scrofula, and Salt Rheum, unsurpassed. S. B. SMITH, Electro-Magnetist, No. 77 Church-st., between Broadway and Church-st.

☞ Dr. Hawks' Lectures on the Ethnology of America.—The first lecture of the course will be delivered at Hope Chapel, in Broadway, on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 2, at 7½ o'clock. Tickets to the course of three lectures $2, to be had at the following places: The Astor House; WILEY & HALSTED, No. 351 Broadway; C. S. FRANCIS & Co., No. 554 Broadway; T. J. CROWEL, No. 639 Broadway; EWEN MOINTYRE, No. 322 Broadway; THOMAS N. STANFORD, No. 697 Broadway.

☞ Hon. Cassius M. Clay will lecture before the Young Men's Republican Central Union, at the Broadway Tabernacle, FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 6, at 8 o'clock. Subject:—*The Effect of Slavery upon the Poor Whites of the South.* Tickets 25 cents each. To be had at the rooms of the Union, No. 639 Broadway, and at the door on the evening of the lecture.
CEPHAS BRAINERD, Chairman Lec. Com.

☞ The Incomparable Pen. PRINCE'S IMPROVED PROTEAN FOUNTAIN PEN, Patented Jan. 22 and Dec. 25, 1855. Durable, beautiful and useful—the labor-saving pen—with the many portable styles on hand. We have just introduced an approved style, for bankers and accountants. Pencils and other hard rubber goods sold at the Depôt, No. 290 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st.

☞ Brooklyn Athenæum Lectures.—Prof. J. R. LOWELL, of Harvard University, will deliver the thirteenth lecture of the course on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 3. Subject—*Dante.* Doors open at 7, lecture to commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets, 25 cents each, may be had at the usual places.

☞ To Rectifiers.—DR. FEUCHTWANGER'S smoothing and clearing preparation is now indispensable for domestic liquor distillers and dealers. It takes the edge and sharp taste of the spirit and makes it smooth, oil and clear. Best essences of Bourbon and rye whisky, rum, gin, apple and peach brandy for sale by Dr. FEUCHTWANGER, No. 142 Maiden-lane.

☞ New-York Horticultural Society.—Regular meeting THIS (Monday) EVENING, in Clinton Hall, Astor-place, at 7½ o'clock.
GEO. H. HANNELL, Sec'y. JOHN GROSHON, Pres.

☞ Dr. Alban Goldsmith, late Professor of Surgery, will resume the practice of Lithotripty, (or removing stone from the bladder without cutting,) together with all the diseases of the same region. Office No. 70 Franklin-st. Hours from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF HENRY T. ARNOLD, formerly of Derby, England. Should this meet his eye or that of any knowing his whereabouts, they would confer a great favor by informing H. ARNOLD, Derby, England, or C. C. MILLS, Van Buren Centre, N. Y. Exchange papers please notice.

LOST AND FOUND.

$50 REWARD.—STOLEN FROM THE ASTOR HOUSE about the 19th instant, a large double overcoat with a hood full furnished on both sides, black on one side, brown or peach brown on the other. (made in Canada.) The above reward will be paid on the return of the coat to Astor House. ORVILLE CLARK.

FOUND—A SUM OF MONEY ON SATURDAY Jan. 31. Owner can have same by proving property and paying for this advertisement.
G. POLLOCK & CO., No. 25 Centre-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A COUNTRY STORE FOR SALE.—GROCERY, FEED AND GUANO.—The well-known country store near the City, now occupied by the undersigned, is offered for sale. It is situated at Columbusville, L. I., on the Newtown Plank Road, corner Fisk-av., containing one half acre of land, a store and dwelling, barn, feed and guano house, carriage house, ice house, filled, well of water near the door, and everything convenient to carry on the above business. To an enterprising man the above stand cannot be excelled,—will be sold less than cost,—terms liberal, as the owner is building a residence to retire. Apply on the premises to JOHN KOLYER.

$30,000.—SPECIAL PARTNER WANTED, with above amount of capital, in an established mercantile house, in this City, to take the place of a retiring partner. The business is a safe and profitable one. To a party having the money to invest, everything will be made perfectly satisfactory. Address, with real name, SPECIAL PARTNER, New-York Post-Office.

A VERY RARE CHANCE FOR A MACHINIST, who would insure himself constant and very profitable employment, or for any man who is disposed to invest a small amount where a quick and large income will certainly be realized. Call at SAVERY'S Temperance Hotel, No. 14 Beekman-st., from 3 to 8 P. M. A. RUSSELL, Agent.

TO DRUGGISTS.—WANTED, BY A PERSON of two years in the business, an interest in a wholesale, jobbing, or retail drug business in the City or country, where not more than $5,000 will be required; or to rent, a store suitable for a retail drug store, in good locality. Address Box No. 207, Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS.—THE STOCK and fixtures of a livery stable, well established, and doing a good business. For particulars inquire of J. McDONALD, corner of Greenwich and Christopher sts., in the market, or at the Broadway Stables, Yonkers, N. Y.

KEROSENE OILS.
KEROSENE LUBRICATING OIL.
KEROSENE ILLUMINATING OIL.
KEROSENE BINNACLE OIL.
PARAFINE RAILWAY GREASE.
ELECTRIC LAMPS,
AUSTENS, AGENTS, No. 50 Beaver-st.

TO THE SWISS RESIDENTS OF NEW-YORK AND VICINITY.—Copies of the Resolutions adopted at the meeting held on the 17th inst., and of an Introductory Address to the Federal Government, are now open for signature with all the members of the Committee, at their respective places of business.
The Swiss are all earnestly requested to sign the document without delay, so as to be transmitted by next steamer.
COMMITTEE:
G. MERLE, President, Court-st., near Harrison, Brooklyn.
A. ISELIN, Vice-President, No. 47 Broad-st., New-York.
H. MAIRET, Vice-President, No. 41 Beaver-st., New-York.
J. SYZ, Vice-President, No. 98 Liberty-st., New-York.
L. DELMONICO, Vice-President, William-st., corner Beaver, New-York.
L. DECOPPET, Vice-President, No. 19 William-st., New-York.
G. COURVOISIER, Vice-President, No. 119 Fulton-st., New-York.
J. GUEDIN, Vice-President, No. 15 Maiden-lane, New-York.
J. DORLER, Vice-President, No. 70 Broadway, New-York.
A. GEISSMANN, Vice-President, No. 160 Broadway, New-York.
J. J. MERIAN, Vice-President, No. 20 South William-st., New-York.
A. GUERBER, Vice-President, No. 160 Broadway, New-York.
A. BUSCH, Vice-President, No. 5 Pine-st., New-York.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—APPLICATION HAVING been made to the Common Council for a Stage Line of 25 omnibusses, through Lexington av., Irving place, 14th-st. and Broadway, the Special Committee of the Board of Aldermen will meet on Monday, Feb. 2, 1857, at 11 o'clock A. M., in room No. 8 City Hall, for the purpose of affording a hearing to all parties interested in said matter.
Alderman WILSON, }
Alderman COULTER, } Special Committee.
Alderman BLUNT, }

WIRE ROPE—WIRE ROPE
FOR ALL KINDS OF HOISTING, including SUGAR HOUSES, MINES, INCLINED PLANES, &c. Also, for STANDING RIGGING, for vessels of every description, and BASE WEIGHTS FOR WINDOWS.
ASHCROFT'S STEAM GAUGES, DUDGEON'S HYDRAULIC JACKS, ALLEN & NOYES' METALLIC PACKING, &c., for STEAM VESSELS.
ENGINES, BOILERS and MACHINERY bought and sold on commission. CHAS. W. COPELAND,
Consulting Engineer, No. 66 Broadway, New-York.
Also, PLANS and SPECIFICATIONS prepared.

INDIA-RUBBER GLOVES AND MITTENS—Lined and unlined, for cold or wet weather. An excellent remedy for chapped hands, saltrheum, &c.; bleach the hands and render them soft and smooth. The Ladies' Glove will be found very useful in housework. For sale at all rubber stores, and at No. 36 John-st., up stairs.

INDIA RUBBER BOOTS AND OVERSHOES.—A full stock of Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's India Rubber boots and overshoes of the very best quality, adapted to both city and country wear, just received and for sale by the case, dozen or single pair.
D. HODGMAN,
No. 27 Maiden-lane, corner of Nassau-st.

POWER-PRESS WANTED.—WANTED, ONE of Hoe's largest-sized double-cylinder Power-Presses, capable of running off from 2,500 to 3,000 impressions per hour, in perfect order and little used. Any party having such a Press for sale on reasonable terms, will please address A. B. at Metropolitan Hotel, immediately.

ALLSOPP'S TONIC ALE.—THE MOST BENEficial effects are resulting from the use of the celebrated Tonic Ale, manufactured by Saml. Allsopp, Esq., in Burton-on-Trent, England. For sale by
G. E. MENDUM, No. 18 Wall-st.
Sparkles on draught.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-AGED woman, as a nurse in a private family, or to take charge of children; is a good seamstress and can do fine washing, also, a thorough chambermaid and waitress; is not particular about wages as a good home is wanted; is sober, willing, and obliging, and can be seen at 2 Bond-st., where she has whom she is highly recommended; only leaves in consequence of the family leaving New-York; apply to Mrs. MANNING, No. 245 8th-av., near 24th-st., for two days; would go to Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, TIDY WOMAN, WITH good City references, a situation as cook in a small genteel family; understands meats and pastry baking, is a most excellent washer and ironer, and does fine linens in style; wages, $7. Also, by a good, smart, active girl, as nurse and chambermaid, or as waitress and chambermaid; takes care of the silver; she will go separate; wages, $6. Call at No. 216 East 22d-st.

WANTED—AN ENTRY CLERK IN A DRY goods jobbing house; he must write a good and rapid hand; be correct in figures, and have a practical knowledge of the duties of the situation. Address in handwriting of applicant, with name, age and reference, Box No. 2,598 Post-Office.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN, A SITUATION AS either brass-founder, turner or polisher, in the City or country; he is also acquainted with galvanizing all kinds of metal. Address BRASS-FOUNDER, *Times* office.

WASHING WANTED.—HOTEL AND FAMily washing at the Laundry of the New-York House and School of Industry, No. 100 West 16th-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—TWO ENGLISH OR GERMAN girls, one as cook and general housework, the other as seamstress and to take care of children. None need apply except well recommended. Apply at No. 313 Bridge, corner Willoughby-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO CHAMBERWORK; one that understands, and is willing to take care of children. None need apply without good reference, and a Protestant. Can call from 10 to 6 o'clock, at 33 Greene-st.

BOY WANTED—IN A WOOLEN IMPORTING house; one that is not afraid of work, and who can be at his post early and late, when required. Address Box No. 2,628 Post-Office.

WANTED—GIRLS TO SOLDER CURB-CHAIN. None but experienced hands need apply at No. 105 Nassau-st.

BOARDING.

BOARD.—A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, REQUIRING a quiet, comfortable home, can obtain a neat, convenient room, having hot and cold water, gas and fireplace, in a private family residing in XVth Ward. Price $3 per week, or $5 with partial board. References exchanged. Address MORRIS, Broadway Post-Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A HANDSOME parlor and bedroom on the second floor, at No. 88 Willow-st. References required.

HOUSES AND ROOMS WANTED

WANTED—FROM 1st MAY NEXT, A THREE-story brick dwelling; location preferred above Bleecker-st. Address C. L., Box No. 2,534 New-York Post-Office.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

MASONIC BOARD OF RELIEF.—THE REGular quarterly meeting of the Board will be held at its rooms, (corner of Grand and Centre sts., 2d story,) THIS (Monday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Delegates are requested to be punctual. Members of contributing and non-contributing Lodges are fraternally invited to be present.

I. O. O. F.—THE R. W. GRAND ENCAMPMENT of Southern New-York will hold its semi-annual session, at O. F. Hall, corner Grand and Centre sts., on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 2, at 7½ o'clock. By order,
JOHN J. DAVIES, Grand Scribe.

FARMS FOR SALE.

GREAT BARGAIN AND CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY.—Thirty acres timber lands, with saw and turning mill, fine stream of 25-horse power, small steam engine, 2 mills, 3 small dwelling houses, stables, wagon-house, &c., all in good order and ready for business. Has been used for turning umbrella handles and other small wood work. It is also a capital location for a tannery; situated at Damascus, Wayne Co., Penn., 2½ miles from Cochecton Depôt, on Erie Railroad. Also, 418 acres, heavily timbered lands, 18 miles from Wilkesbarre, the County seat of Luzerne, 6 miles from the Susquehanna, 6 miles from Northern Pennsylvania Railroad. These are some of the finest timber lands in Pennsylvania, and will be sold at a sacrifice.
A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE FARM OF NINETY ACRES in a beautiful valley, near the village of Wurtsboro, on the Hudson and Delaware Canal, and 80 miles from New-York. The soil is rich alluvial, very productive, and the market in advance of New-York prices.
C. H. OLIVER, Room No. 7, No. 346 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FINE COUNTRY SEAT AT Stanford, Conn., and 45 or 71 acres of first-rate land; it is beautifully situated in the village of Stanford, Conn. Will be sold much less than its value. Inquire of S. P. TOWNSEND, No. 82 Nassau-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of H. W. BALL & CO., in this City and in Newark, N. J., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, HORACE W. BALL and DENNIS M. FITCH retiring therefrom.
The outstanding business of the firm will be settled by their successors, BALL, BARNARD & PARSELL, who are authorized to use the name of the firm in liquidation.
H. W. BALL,
H. C. BALL,
THOS. BARNARD,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1857. DENNIS M. FITCH.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have entered into copartnership under the firm of BALL, BARNARD & PARSELL, and will continue the business of the late firm of H. W. BALL & CO., in the manufacture and sale of fine jewelry at their old stand, No. 9 John-st., New-York, and No. 28 Franklin-st., Newark, N. J. They are authorized to adjust the settlement of the unfinished business of the late firm, and to sign the name of the firm in liquidation
HOOPER C. BALL,
THOMAS BARNARD,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1857. HENRY V. PARSELL.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—NOTICE IS hereby given, that the copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of MILLER, ORTON & MULLIGAN, expires this day by its own limitation. The business will be settled by N. C. MILLER and WM. ORTON, who each, and they alone, are authorized to sign in liquidation. Dated at Auburn and New-York, Jan. 31, 1857.

The publishing and bookselling business will be continued by N. C. MILLER, WM. ORTON, E. G. STORKE, and E. MUNSON, who have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm of
MILLER, ORTON & CO.,
No. 25 Park-row, New-York,
Feb. 2, 1857. and No. 107 Genesee-st., Auburn.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing between STRATTON, COOPE & CHAPPEL, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled by ANTHONY STRATTON who is duly authorized to collect all moneys due to the firm, and to pay all claims against the firm.
Signed A. STRATTON,
WM. CHAPPEL,
BROOKLYN, Jan. 16, 1857. SMITH M. COOPE.
The undersigned will continue the plumbing, gas, and steam fitting, at the old stand, No. 76 Poplar-st., Brooklyn.
ANTHONY STRATTON.

THE COPARTNERSHIP OF TRABERT & BUSCHWEILER, mahogany dealers, at No. 91 Eldridge-st., in the City of New-York, is dissolved, and the undersigned will continue the above-mentioned business, as above, under the firm name or style of GORTH & TRABERT, and persons having claims against the late firm, will please present them immediately for settlement.
PETER GORTH,
Jan. 27, 1857. AUGUSTUS TRABERT.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of E. METTLER & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The affairs of the concern will be settled by either partner, at No. 241 Front-st. E. METTLER will continue the Produce Business, on his own account, at No. 241 Front-st.
E. METTLER,
T. Q. HOLCOMB.

MR. ROBERT L. NORTH RETIRES THIS day from the firm of W. N. SEYMOUR & CO. The business will continue as heretofore under the same name.
W. N. SEYMOUR,
J. W. DOMINICK,
J. H. WHITE,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1857. J. E. BRUSH.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—SMALLEY & BARTLETT, having this day associated with them WILLIAM C. WEED, will continue, under the firm of SMALLEY, WEED & BARTLETT, the note loan and stock commission business. GEO. C. SMALLEY,
WILLIAM C. WEED,
ALF. W. BARTLETT.
NEW-YORK, No. 54 Wall-st., Jan. 31, 1857.

NEW-YORK, No. 45 William-st., Feb. 2, 1857.
EDMUND G. HOWE AND THOMAS BELKNAP, JR., are this day admitted as partners in my Banking House. The business will hereafter be conducted under the firm of KETCHUM, HOWE & CO.
MORRIS KETCHUM.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE SUBSCRIBERS have this day admitted ALBERT S. WAITE as a partner in their business. LOCKWOOD & CO.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1857.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES No. 806 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
No. 139 MONTAGUE-PLACE, BROOKLYN.
New-York classes on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS. Brooklyn classes on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 3 and 4 P. M. for ladies and children, at 8 P. M. for gentlemen. Ladies' private classes at 2 P. M. Pupils can commence at any time during the season.
Practicing assemblies for ladies and gentlemen EVERY MONDAY EVENING in Brooklyn, and every SATURDAY EVENING in New-York. Former pupils can subscribe for the assemblies alone.

PRINTING BY STEAM—COPPER-FACED TYPE.
STATIONERS' HALL,
Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., New-York.
POWER & HADDOCK,
PRINTERS, LITHOGRAPHERS AND STATIONERS.
All kinds of Printing executed in the best style, with copper-faced type, at the lowest rates.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

DERBY & JACKSON'S LATEST PUBLICATIONS.

I.
THE KNIGHT OF THE GOLDEN MEDICE.
A Historical Romance. By the Author of "The Lost Manor."
From the Christian Freeman.
The tale is one of powerful interest, which is not allowed to flag from beginning to end, and the author's style is easy and natural. His pictures of Indian character are peculiarly happy, and his sketches of life among the Puritans are unquestionably just.
From the New-York Examiner.
This is a rare collection of comicalities. Persons of all classes and conditions, from Jim Buzzard the loafer, to Squire Longbow, the head man of the village, furnish subjects for the graphic sketches of the artists. Ike Turtle and Silo Bates, Aunt Graves and Sister Abigail, Philista Filkins, and Mrs. Sonora Brown, appear in fully drawn portraits. The volume is pervaded throughout by a genial and kindly spirit, and we advise all those who would enjoy an innocent and hearty laugh to buy it.

II.
THE PUDDLEFORD PAPERS;
OR, HUMORS OF THE WEST.
By H. H. RILEY. With four Illustrations. 12mo. Price $1.
From the New-Hampshire Patriot.
Riley is the literary Cruikshank of Puddleford—the Hogarth of the West; his humor as deep and as fat as the soil aforesaid, and his whole book a Western growth of fertile comicalities, abundred to the chapter.
From the Boston Daily Bee.
The fun is Western—that is, hearty, broad, gushing and plump. The reader is introduced to all sorts of Western life, and where there is "a going on" the author is sure to serve it up capitally. Whoever fails to have his risibles "shaken," after he has "taken" this book in his hand and devoured its contents, must be more or less than human. There are several side-splitting illustrations. It is the book to get if one wishes to roll in a fat laugh.

III.
SILVERWOOD; A BOOK OF MEMORIES.
12mo. Price $1.
From the New-York Examiner.
This is an agreeably written tale, and its interest is well sustained. To a joyous household, whose life has been one long day of sunshine, without a shadow, come, stroke after stroke, pecuniary losses and bitter bereavements. The varying effects of these trials on its different members, the strengthening of Christain faith, and the perfecting of Christian love on the one hand, and the long bitter struggle for submission on the other, constitute the story—and the lifting of these heavy clouds, and the coming in of new joys—its close. The character of a Christian mother, cheerful, hopeful, trusting, amid accumulated trials and sorrows, is beautifully drawn, and makes the most charming feature of the book. Its religious tone is very high, and its perusal can scarcely fail to benefit as well as to please.
For sale at all the bookstores.

SECOND VOLUME NOW READY,
COMMENTARIES ON THE NEW TESTAMENT.
BY PROF. HERMANN OLSHAUSEN, D. D.,
Late Professor of Theology in the University of Erlangen.
Vols. 1 and 2 Now Ready.
Price per volume—Cloth, $2. Sheep, $2 25. Half Calf, $3.
The third volume will be issued in March.
The set to be completed in six volumes.
Perhaps no modern commentator has been received with more confidence and affection by the pious and intelligent student of the Bible, than OLSHAUSEN, while in America. The expensiveness of the English edition has been the only reason which has prevented a very large class from enjoying the results of his vast researches in Biblical criticism.
The present edition will be superior to all others, embodying as it does all of Eberhard's valuable additions, and having received the careful revision and editorship of
REV. A. C. KENDRICK, D. D.,
Of the University of Rochester,
whose thorough German and Biblical scholarship is sufficient guarantee for the successful execution of his task.
SHELDON, BLAKEMAN & CO.,
Publishers, No. 115 Nassau-st.

SONGS AND BALLADS,
BY
SIDNEY DYER.
1 vol., with steel portrait.
Price, 75c.
If this was an ordinary volume of verses, it might lose itself in the multitude that have preceded, and thus escape a very trying ordeal; but, as a volume of original songs, it will stand in direct contrast with the two or three which have been issued before it, the principal one of which is by one of the best song-writers in the language.
But as most of the songs here collected have met with much favor in connection with the melodies with which they have been published, it is hoped that some degree at least of the same approbation will be given them in this form.
SHELDON, BLAKEMAN & CO.,
Publishers, No. 115 Nassau-st.

GIVEN AWAY. GIVEN AWAY.
GO AND SEE!
Go and see what? Why, your brother, neighbor, Buy a book at EVANS & COE'S Gift Bookstore, No. 409 Broadway, New York, and receive a gift worth from 25 cents to $100. Gold and Silver Watches, sets of Cameos, Gold Lockets, Pencils, Brooches, Rings, Penknives, &c., given away to purchasers of Books. All the new and popular publications received as soon as issued. Our stock consists, in part, of standard, poetical, historical, biographical and miscellaneous books, together with an elegant assortment of pew and pocket Bibles, Prayer Books, Annuals, Albums, in various styles of bindings. Having bought a very large stock of new books and fine gold jewelry at the lowest rates for cash, we are determined to give our customers better bargains than can be had elsewhere. Catalogues of books sent to any part of the City or country free, on application by mail.
EVANS & CO.,
Principal store, No. 409 Broadway, New-York.

BACK NUMBERS OF THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES for the years 1854, 1855 and 1856, for sale at the Subscription Desk of this office.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE—ENGLISH COTtage and building-site at auction, at Saybrook, Conn. On TUESDAY, the 10th day of February next, at 11 o'clock, will be sold at public auction, on the premises, a fine country residence, and six acres of excellent garden land. The house is in the English villa style, has piazzas, observatory, &c. It is beautifully situated on the bay, and fronts on Maple-av.
Also, adjoining the above, a splendid building-site, containing about 15 acres of excellent garden land.
Also, a neat, nearly new English cottage, and 1 acre of excellent land. This adjoins the 15-acre lot.
Also, a wood lot, covered with chestnut timber, containing about 8 acres, 1 mile from the village.
Also, a lot of corn, oats, hay, straw, potatoes, &c.
Also, a fine horse and wagon, cart, farming utensils, &c.
Saybrook, Conn., is situated at the mouth of the Connecticut River, on the Long Island Sound, and is one of the most beautiful and healthy places on the American continent. There are good churches, schools, shooting, fishing and bathing in the immediate vicinity.
Terms—All of the above will be sold for cash, without reserve, to the highest bidder.
N. B.—Persons taking the New-Haven or New-London Railroad, and stopping at Saybrook, can examine the premises. Inquire for KING'S, or Dr. TOWNSEND'S place—a man on the place will show it.

TO SMALL MANUFACTURERS, &c.—FOR sale, the two-story brick-building and lot situated in Nutria-alley, between Pearl and Adams sts., in the city of Brooklyn, and convenient to most of the ferries. The building is substantially built, with tin roof, metal cornice, &c., has a good cellar under it, and can either be used as a manufactory, being well lighted, or can be altered either in whole or in part, having been built with reference to doing so. The owner having no further use for it, it will be sold low, and the most of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to FRANCIS SPIES, No. 31 Johnson-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—THE BROADWAY TABERNACLE property, comprising five full lots of ground, extending from Worth-st. to Catherine-lane, and fronting on Broadway. This property is eligibly situated for any wholesale business purpose. Probably no property on Broadway offers so great an inducement for a permanent investment. For further particulars, apply on the premises, to F. S. BOYD, or to
ISRAEL MINOR, No. 214 Fulton-st.
THOMAS RITTER, No. 120 East 13th-st.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 241 Henry-st., between Clinton and Montgomery sts. Lot is 23x80; house two stories, with basements, cellar, gas-fixtures, bath-room, waste water-pipes and sewers to the street, fitted up expressly for the residence of the present owner. Apply on the premises, or to VALENTINE MOTT, No. 61 Rutgers-slip, corner of Cherry-st.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 31 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn, second block from City Hall. The house is of modern finish and replete with every convenience. Price $7,000, including gas-fixtures, carpets, and oil-cloths. Terms easy. Apply to MAILLER, LORD & QUEREAU, No. 108 Wall-st., N.Y.

FOR SALE.—SPLENDIDLY SITUATED COUNtry house, on elevated ground, commanding a magnificent view, one hour's ride from town by railroad, two minutes' walk from the depôt. Also, an elegant villa site, with from two to fifteen acres, not surpassed for convenience of situation, and beauty and extent of prospect. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 157 Broadway, 3d story.

FOR SALE TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—A very substantial three-story brick house, on 38th-st., between Madison and 4th ave. Lot 20 by 84 feet; house 20 by 40, in fine order; hot and cold water, gas and fixtures, &c. Price $7,500. E. B. KINSHIMER, No. 319 4th-av., from 3 to 7 P. M.

FOR SALE—THE NEW BROWN STONE house, with furniture, in West 39th-st., 4th door west of 8th-av., containing all the modern improvements, and the furniture of the newest style. Apply on the premises, or of WM. H. LEE, No. 199 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE front house, four stories high, with basement and undercellar, 20x46, with piazza in the rear, situated 112 Lexington-av., built in best manner, with all modern improvements. Inquire of J. W. FIELDER, on the premises.

FOR SALE AT A GREAT SACRIFICE—A $10,000 house for $7,500—$5,000 on bond and mortgage. Situated on 56th-st., near Broadway; size of house 20 x 45, lot, 20 x 98; with all the modern improvements. Apply to JOHN J. DRAKE, No. 13 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—IN EAST 27TH-ST., HOUSE AND Lot No. 76, brown-stone front; lot full size; house 62 feet deep, with all modern improvements, and in perfect order. Apply to J. W. PHARO, 30 and 32 Barclay-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS TWO-STORY brick building in Gold-st., Brooklyn, L. I. Will sell it cheap, on account of leaving the City. Inquire at No. 314 Gold-st., Brooklyn, L. I.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW SMALL THREE-story buildings, with modern improvements, on reasonable terms, corner of 3d-av. and 19th-st.

FOR SALE—THE BROWN STONE-FRONT English basement house No. 143 Lexington-av. Possession immediately; terms easy. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BRICK HOUSE and store No. 383 8th-av. Terms easy. Apply to JAMES R. EDWARDS, on the premises.

PURE JUICE PORT WINE—FOR MEDICAL purposes—highly recommended to persons debilitated, or in a state of convalescence. Can be obtained in bottles only, at the Wine Vaults, No. 18 Wall-st.
G. E. MENDUM.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT SALE OF WAT DRY GOODS.
AT
CHARLES HEARD & CO.'s,
No. 201 Grand-st.,
Commencing MONDAY, Feb. 2.
250 MARSEILLES QUILTS, (not soiled in the least,) from 14s. to 18s.; cheap at $4.
186 DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS, $1; worth $1 50.
100 dozen DAMASK NAPKINS, 1s.; cheap at 2s.
50 pieces TABLE DIAPER, nearly half price.
100 dozen HUCK. TOWELS, 8d., 10d., 1s.; great bargains.
100 dozen LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, 6d.
100 dozen LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, very fine, 1s.
250 pieces fine WALTHAM SHIRTING, slightly touched on one edge, 6d. per yard, good value at 1s.
50 pieces fine SHIRTING LINENS, from 2s. to 5s., not soiled in the least.
250 pieces fine WHITE BRILLIANTS at 1s.; cheap at 1s. 6d.
The above goods will be sold subject to being wet, but warranted perfect in every respect.

EVERY LADY SHOULD EXAMINE
THE PRICES OF OUR
BAREGES,
MUSLINS,
LAWNS,
CHALLIES,
ORGANDIES,
DE LAINES,
SCARFS
And every description of
SUMMER DRESS GOODS.
Which are now offering at an Immense Sacrifice, that being the last week of the
GREAT SALE,
NO. 703 BROADWAY,
Near Fourth-st.

ALL OUR WHITE GOODS,
Comprising
JACONETS,
CAMBRICS,
SWISSE,
MANSOOKS,
CHECKS,
STRIPES,
MULLS. &c., &c.,
Will be offered this week at an Enormous Sacrifice, to close stock, at the
GREAT SALE,
No. 703 BROADWAY,
Near Fourth-st.

CLOSING SALE.
DAMASK,
NAPKINS,
DIAPERS,
TOWELLINGS,
SHEETINGS.
SHIRTINGS, &c., &c.
ENGLISH LONG CLOTHS,
10 cents per yard, worth 1s. 3d.,
AT THE GREAT SALE,
NO. 703 BROADWAY,
Near Fourth-st.

A BARGAIN!—500 DOZEN 5-8 ALL LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS,
in Fine Qualities, will be offered this week at
6s., 8s. and 10s. per dozen.
Worth 16s. 18s. and 20s.
At the
GREAT SALE,
No. 703 BROADWAY,
Near Fourth-st.

CHEAP LINEN SHEETINGS!
10-4, 11-4 and 12-4 (slightly soiled) all Linen
BARNSLEY SHEETINGS
Will be offered this week at
4s. 9d., 5s. 6d. and 6s. 9d. per yard,
Cost 8s. to import,
At the
GREAT SALE,
No. 703 BROADWAY.

ENGLISH AND GERMAN HOSIERY,
In all sizes and qualities, will be offered this week at an
ENORMOUS SACRIFICE.
BAGOU'S KID GLOVES, slightly soiled,
1s. 6d., 2s. and 2s. 6d. per pair,
Usually sold at 7s.,
At the
GREAT SALE,
No. 703 BROADWAY,
Near Fourth-st.

DRY GOODS ANNOUNCEMENT.
The Ladies of New-York and vicinity are respectfully notified that an inspection of the prices of
DRY GOODS,
now offering at the
GREAT SALE,
NO. 703 BROADWAY,
will satisfy the most incredulous that this a
BONA FIDE SALE,
and not a mere announcement to dupe the public.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
10-4, 11-4, 12-4 BARNSLEY SHEETINGS.
6-4, 7-4, 8-4, 9-4 and 10-4 LINEN SHEETINGS.
8-4, 9-4, 10-4, 11-4 and 12-4 MARSEILLES QUILTS.
7-4, 8-4, 10-4, 11-4 and 12-4 TABLE CLOTHS.
5-8, 3-4 and 7-8 LINEN NAPKINS.
Also, Towels and Towellings, in great variety and much lower in price than cost of importation.
AT THE GREAT SALE,
under liquidation, No. 347 BROADWAY,
Corner of Leonard-st.

LACE CURTAINS.
OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF LACE CURTAINS
WILL BE SUBMITTED FOR SALE THIS WEEK
WITH PRICES GREATLY REDUCED,
AT THE GREAT SALE
UNDER LIQUIDATION.
NO. 347 BROADWAY,
CORNER LEONARD-ST.

SILKS, SILKS, SILKS.
TREMENDOUS BARGAINS.
SILKS
ARE NOW OFFERED AT THE
GREAT SALE,
NO. 347 BROADWAY,
CORNER LEONARD-ST.

$50,000 WORTH OF DRY GOODS
TO BE SOLD OFF WITHOUT RESERVE.
Commencing on Monday, 5th inst.
ISAAC HADDOCK, No. 363 GRAND-ST.,
(Between Chrystie and Forsyth sts.,)
Will SELL OFF his general stock of
DOMESTIC AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
At prices much below their present value. Consisting of blankets, quilts, damasks, Irish linens, toweling, bleached and brown muslins, flannels, cassimeres, shawls, merinoes, paramattas, black silks, marcelines, de laines, prints, tickings, &c. Also, hosiery, gloves, ribbons, embroideries, trimmings, and small wares of all kinds.
As this stock will be sold without reserve, I. H. hopes his customers will call early and reap the benefit of good goods at low prices.
Lease of the store and house to be disposed of—3 years to run, from 1st of May next.

1857. SPRING MANTILLAS. 1857
JACOB LANSING,
IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER
OF
MANTILLAS, &c.,
is now prepared to exhibit a
COMPLETE AND MAGNIFICENT STOCK,
comprising all the
NEWEST AND MOST DESIRABLE STYLES,
TO WHICH HE INVITES THE ATTENTION OF
CITY, SOUTHERN AND WESTERN JOBBERS.
THE ABOVE WILL BE OFFERED AT THE
VERY LOWEST PRICES, AND ON
LIBERAL TERMS.
No. 42 CEDAR-STREET,
BETWEEN NASSAU AND WILLIAM.

DRY GOODS AT REDUCED PRICES FOR THIRTY DAYS.
Extensive alterations and improvements in the Store No. 369 Grand-st., corner Forsyth.
6,000 yards of Summer silks, reduced to 50c.
4,500 yards plaid silks, worth 6s., reduced to 56c.
3,000 yards striped silks, worth 8s., reduced to 81c.
5,000 yards rich silks, worth 12s., reduced to $1 10.
Shawls, delaines, merinoes, alpacas, calicoes, shirting and sheeting muslin, linen goods, &c.; at a similar reduction.
OLIVER MOWBRAY, No. 369 Grand-st.

A LARGE LOT OF
INDIA DIMITIES,
CHECKED AND STRIPED MUSLINS, CAMBRICS, JACONETS, BRILLIANTES, &c., &c.,
AT FIFTEEN CENTS PER YARD.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

CLOAKS AT HALF PRICE.
TO CLOSE THE SEASON'S IMPORTATIONS.
We shall offer our ENTIRE CLOAK STOCK during the
MONTH OF JANUARY,
At (in most cases) ONE-HALF the ORIGINAL PRICE in order to effect an entire clearance.

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Lecture on Mrs. Sigel and Galileo.

On Thursday evening, Jan. 29, Rev. Dr. Lord delivered a lecture in Dutch Reformed Lay Ecclesiastical Council Hall, 5th street, for the benefit of the Woman's Home of the Protestant Association.

After some preliminary remarks Mr. LORD introduced GALILEO, the subject of his lecture, as one of those brilliant stars which ushered in the 16th century, as the dawn of a glorious civilization. It was an eventful epoch when GALILEO appeared. Before that time of the 16th century the Portuguese had sailed to the East Indies; Sir FRANCIS DRAKE had circumnavigated the globe; Sir WALTER RALEIGH had discovered Virginia; PIZARRO had conquered Peru; RICCI had penetrated to China; LESCOT had finished the palace of the Louvre; MICHAEL ANGELO had reared the dome of St. Peters; RAPHAEL had painted the Transfiguration; GIACOMO DELLA PORTO had constructed the Vatican with Mosaics; COPERNICUS had taught the true centre of celestial motion; ARIOSTO had published the *Orlando Furioso*; CERVANTES had written *Don Quixote*; SPENSER had dedicated the *Fairy Queen*; SHAKESPEARE had composed his immortal tragedies; HOOKER had devised his Ecclesiastical Polity; CRANMER had published his 42 Articles; JOHN CALVIN had dedicated to FRANCIS his celebrated Institutes; LUTHER had translated the Bible; BELLARMINE had systematized the Roman Catholic theology; LAINEZ had controlled the Council of Trent; HENRY IV. had signed the Edict of Nantes; Queen ELIZABETH had defeated the Invincible Armada; and WILLIAM the Silent had effected the independence of Holland.

Such were the lights of that brilliant epoch, which was the precursor of that still more brilliant era of mechanical invention and scientific advancement for which GALILEO prepared the way. Not only was he a great mathematician and astronomer, but he was also the most profound philosopher of his age—the reformer of natural philosophy, which he based on observation and experience.

Mr. LORD then described his progress and personal history, which, being very well known, we will not dwell upon. His first discovery was the pendulum, suggested by the swinging of a cathedral lamp, while he was a student of the University of Pisa, and which, subsequently, was applied to the measurement of time, and finally was made use of to record astronomical observations.

Soon after he was led to combat the principle of the old Aristotelian philosophy, which was the foundation of those bitter animosities, especially from the Jesuits and Dominicans, which pushed him finally into the prisons of the Inquisition.

GALILEO, after his transfer to Padua, as Professor of Mathematics, began to teach the doctrines of COPERNICUS. Mr. LORD then went into a description of the progress of astronomical science from HIPPARCUS to COPERNICUS, showing that no important advance was made from Ptolemy until the 16th century.

In 1609, the great career of GALILEO properly commenced with the discovery of his telescope, which was only a leaden instrument capable of magnifying but three times. He made successive improvements until he was enabled to make those grand discoveries in the heavens which gave him his claims to immortality.

We will not repeat them—the discovery of the inequalities of the moon, the wonders of the Pleiades, the grandeur of the milky-way, Jupitar's satellites, the crescent form of Venus, and the spots on the sun's disk,—which raised him to a proud preëminence, and made him the pride of the scientific world, and the hatred of the "paper philosophers" who swarmed at the Papal Court.

This followed the injunction of the Inquisition, and the temporary acquiescence of GALILEO, during which, protected by the Grand Duke of Tuscany, he prosecuted his inquiries in comparative quiet and repose.

Not long to last. On the elevation of a new Pope, who had been his friend, he ventured to publish his Dialogues, in which he vindicated the old Ptolemaic theories and proved the truth of the system of COPERNICUS—which led so the renewed prosecution of the Inquisition, his condemnation, and his melancholy abjuration from the fear, and possibly from the torments of the "Holy office."

Here it is: "I, GALILEO GALILEI, aged 70, and on my knees, before you, most reverend Lords, Cardinals and general Inquisition of the Universal Church against heretical depravity, having my eyes on the Holy Gospels, which I do touch with my lips, do swear, that I believe, always have believed, always will believe, every article which the Holy Catholic Apostolic Roman Church holds and teaches and preaches; and as I have written a book in which I have maintained that the Sun is the centre, which false doctrine is repugnant to the Holy Scripture, I, with sincere heart, do abjure, curse, and detest the said error and heresy, and generally every other error and heresy and sect contrary to said Holy Church."

The lecturer then summed up the more brilliant discoveries of astronomical science, from the death of GALILEO, which he put in the form of a prediction for the consolation of the martyr when blind and old—imaginary language conveying real truths. It was his peroration.

Mr. LORD then described the malignant and accursed reluctance of that punishment—when the greatest light of the age was made to renounce the opinions he honestly believed, and those theories which gave him his chief claims to the world's regard—the moral assassination of the man—the murder of his soul—the consignment of his name to infamy.

Mr. LORD then dwelt on the want of heroism which this illustrious martyr to science evinced—probably from the fear of torments—nevertheless impolitic weak, and inexcusable.

Then he described his last sad days in his confinement at Arcetre—when blind, infirm, deprived of his daughter's attention, he still prosecuted his investigations, and brought to light new facts, which, after many impediments, were finally published in Holland. He described the visit of MILTON and the more favored fate of the latter, who, when he was blind, could turn his sightless eyeballs inwards, and reveal things still unattempted in prose or rhyme.

"NEWTON," said he, "shall prove that the different planets are attracted to the sun in the inverse ratio of the squares of their distances—that the earth exerts a force on the moon identical with the force of gravity—and further that all celestial bodies, to the utmost boundaries of space, naturally attract each other—that all particles of matter are governed by the same law, the law of gravitation. And after NEWTON shall pass away honored and lamented, and be buried with royal pomp at Westminster, HALLY and other mathematicians shall construct lunar tables by which longitude shall be accurately determined in the pathless ocean. LA GRANGE and LA PLACE shall apply the Newtonian theory to determine the secular inequalities of celestial motion—they shall weigh the amount of matter in the planets; they shall then show how far their orbits deviate from circles, and they shall enumerate the cycles of changes detected in the circuit of the moon. CLAIRAUT shall remove the perplexity occasioned by the seeming discrepancy between the observed and computed motions of the moon's perigee. HALLY shall prove the importance of the observation of the transit of Venus as the only certain way of obtaining the sun's parallax, and thus its distance from the earth. He shall also predict the return of comets. HERSCHELL shall construct a telescope which shall magnify 6,000 times, and add a planet to our system beyond the mighty orb of Saturn.

ROMER shall estimate the velocity of light from the eclipses of Jupiter's satellites—12,000,000 of miles a minute. BRADLEY shall explain the phenomena of nutation, by which the earth's pole is seen to have a small elliptic motion, caused by the operation of the sun and moon on the protuberant matter of the earth's equator besides that which is given by the procession of the equinoxes. The younger Herschell shall demonstrate that those double stars which powerful telescopes have separated are magnificent systems of revolving worlds. BESSALL shall traverse the impassable gulf of space and measure the distance of the Fixed Stars. Yet this is not all. The rate of pendulum vibration shall be so regulated that the transit of a star across the meridian shall be determined to the tenth of a second; watches shall be made to gain or lose but a single second on a voyage of 200 days, and telescopes shall absolutely bring the moon within 150 miles of observers on the earth. Yea, nebulæ shall be resolved into suns at a distance 1,200 times greater than the nearest fixed stars, so that the light will not reach us sooner than 100,000 years. The catalogue of stars enumerated by TYCHO DE BRAHE shall be increased indefinitely; 125,000 of these stars shall pass over the field of a telescope in a single hour, and the remote nebulæ, invisible to the naked eye, shall be discovered to consist of such vast myriads of stars, so far beyond Orion and Arcturus, that our heavens, sun, moon, stars, milky way and all—all that we see with the naked eye—must appear to the inhabitants of that nebulæ even as one of those innumerable nebulæ appear to us. Science shall achieve still greater wonders. The perturbations of the planets shall reveal the existence of a new planet more distant than Uranus, and LA VERRIER shall tell in what part of the heavens that star shall first appear. Then speculation shall clothe herself with wings, and mount to regions where science shall not presume to follow, so that the Pleiades shall seem to be the centre of our visible world of stars, around which they all revolve, by which revolution our sun, moving as it is considered towards the constellation Hercules, will not complete the circuit within 3,800,000 years. Surely our universe seems to be as boundless as space, as old as eternity. And yet we are but on the threshold of science. We know, indeed, how long it takes the light to reach us from the sun, but we no more can tell the time it would take to reach us from the remotest stars, than we can tell how long it is since primary rocks were formed by deposits in the bed of oceans, or mines of coal were laid in the bowels of the earth. And we are forced to turn from mathematical calculation to theological declaration—that there *was* a time when the Almighty fiat went forth for this grand creation. And then, when we attempt to unravel the mysteries of Providence by the light which our discoveries have made, how humiliated are the wisest and greatest! Of what matter are those distant worlds composed? and are they inhabited by immortal beings? If so, how small is earth—our revolving planet! If not, how grand is man! Speculate as we may, on the comparative insignificance and comparative dignity of man, how infinitely incomprehensible is God! And we fall prostrate before the signs of Omnipotence when we remember that a redeemed soul is of more value than all those blazing orbs of matter—that matter in its most imposing magnitude, is no more to be compared with the divinity within each of us than the feeblest taper is with the favor of the sun. Is not this enough? Will we go further and people those countless worlds with inhabitants like ourselves? Then how soul-inspiring is the thought! whether, if to him be given the gift of eternal life, shall have time enough yet to prove all these magnificent conceptions realized with all those beings who now dwell on a distant nebulæ! Oh, how the science of astronomy reveals the dignity of reason, and the immortality that great conquest of light and life which we enjoy! To what exalted heights reason through may soar, when filled with faith! How truly Christianity elevates us above the miseries of the busy world! Oh the condition of that other existence where truth and love, God and Christ, shall constitute the eternal elements of joy!

Injuries Thoughtlessly Inflicted at the Public Schools.

In the administration of our Ward School system there are many matters of detail which, though apparently trifling, enter very largely into the economies of health, life and enjoyment, among which are the means and methods of warming and ventilating our large school-houses, and the times of recess for the pupils.

The class-rooms of many of the schools are heated by stoves, while others have flues and are heated by air from the furnaces in the cellar. The stove rooms are especially liable to the most serious complaints in regard to the ventilation and warming of the apartments. There are often fifty or sixty children packed together in a room barely large enough to hold them, and in the middle of the room is a stove, which keeps some in a state of perspiration and discomfort, while a window at one side pours down upon those under it a stream of cold air. Cases of death have occurred where there has been no other cause assignable than such exposure.

This matter of ventilation is one of the greatest consequence to the health of the pupils, and some means should be taken to teach many of the teachers how to equalize the temperature, and adapt the fire to the comfort and health of the children under their care.

Many complaints have been made of the custom observed by some Principals of keeping children outside the schools a long time when they are too late. The rule applies to all weather; and storm, rain or pinching cold alike are unheeded by the inflexibility of the discipline thus imposed by teachers, who forget that they were once children themselves.

During the recesses in many schools, the children are sent into the yards and play-grounds without shawls, hats, bonnets, or over-dress of any kind. When the bell strikes, the classes are dismissed with the same clothing which they had on in the close and heated class-room, and in some schools they are required to go out whether they desire it or not. The teachers who go out to oversee the children in the play-grounds, put on their hats, bonnets, shawls, but they are denied to the pupils. It would, of course, consume a little time to let those who wish to go out supply themselves with these conveniences, but the loss of a little time would be better than such cruelty.

We have heard of one school where no recess is allowed at all during school hours; an arrangement that must be seriously prejudicial to the health of all.

These hints are thrown out in the best spirit, hoping that the proper officers will take into immediate consideration and correct any evils that may exist in their schools. A gentleman was telling us yesterday, with much emotion, of a little one just buried—a sacrifice, he intelligently believed, to mismanagement in the school room. His own daughter is suffering from a confirmed disease induced, without a question, by the stringent regulations of the school she attended.

American Tract Society.

In a letter to the *Independent*, a memorandum is made, which the writer seems to feel is not entirel to the credit of the American Tract Soci ety. It is a follows:

"Several years ago, Messrs. GOULD & LINCOLN published a book entitled *Cruden's Condensed Concordance*. There had previously been published in New-York an edition of the full, unaltered work of CRUDEN, which was retailed at $6. The *Condensed Concordance* was substantially, and in a commercial sense, a *new work*; for while it retained the whole of the *Concordance*, it was by the process of condensation, and by the omission of the obsolete Bible Dictionary, altered in character and greatly reduced in bulk, so that the publishers were able to sell it at about one quarter the price of the original work as published in New-York. They invested large sums of money in stereotyping and printing the work, in advertising it, in presentation copies, and in other ways securing for it the public favor; and according to the usages of the trade, they felt safe against infringement.

Some time after, the American Tract Society issued an edition of the *same work*, and offered it to the public at a *less* price than that which Messrs. GOULD & LINCOLN were asking, and less than what any private publisher could afford to sell it for. The obvious tendency of this step on the part of the Society, was to seriously impair, if not wholly arrest, the sale of Messrs. GOULD & LINCOLN's edition.

On first discovering the fact of this new issue, Messrs. GOULD & LINCOLN immediately addressed a respectful remonstrance to one of the secretaries of the Society. No notice was taken for more than *ten weeks*, and then it was answered, at the suggestion of a gentleman who informed the Secretary that 'he *ought* to reply to it.' In his reply, the Secretary justified the course of the Society. First, he declared it was not a fact that their work was a copy of Messrs. G. & L's., and what made it not a copy was "their spending weeks, and (he believed) months," in revising the English edition from which the Society's edition was printed. Any one can see, however, by comparing the two works that they are the *same*, and if one were protected by copyright, an action could be maintained against the other. Other considerations were urged in justification which need not be detailed here. But in a subsequent note, in reply to further remonstrance, the Secretary seems to yield the point. He says—'Enough has been said to remind us, if we have trespassed, *to do so no more*. Beyond that I see but two things that could be done—one, to stop our edition—the other, to pay you money.' This appears to concede the point that the Society had infringed the rights of Messrs. G. & L., and consequently disposes of that particular case."

Spirits in the Fourth Ward—They Play Pranks upon the Policemen and Alarm the Neighbors.

Some vagrant spirits have of late taken free lodgings in a liquor store in Front-street, and instead of behaving themselves like decent folk, have been making quite a noise, and kicking up a row generally.

Their presence was first indicated to a policeman who, while standing one night in the door-way of the store aforementioned, was startled by hearing some very mysterious knocks distinctly repeated several times. He wondered not a moment, but sped straightway to the station-house for men and dark lanterns to secure the burglars. Arriving at the premises, the policemen "spread" themselves about, in front and rear, with upraised clubs, to nab the thieves, should they attempt to escape.

The parties within, reckless and apparently unconscious of the proximity of the stars, continued to knock at intervals, the sounds coming from almost every part of the building. "There must be a lot of 'em," quoth Dick; "better get out the reserve to make sure of 'em."

Every point of egress being closely watched, not even excepting the scuttle, the front door was forced open by several stars, with their dark lanterns, who were greeted on their entrance by a succession of terrific knocks as though some one were trying to demolish the flooring. "Bring your lights this way," said the officer in command, "the rascals are in the cellar." The cellar was thoroughly searched, but not a burglar could be found, nor the least signs of one. "Ah, hear that!" said another of the stars—"they're up stairs, sure." And sure enough, the sounds were again plainly heard proceeding this time from the first floor. The first floor was about being again thoroughly searched, when the sounds were heard proceeding from the second floor; but scarcely had the officers reached the second floor when the sounds very mysteriously came from the third floor, and so on to the attic; then were heard coming from the cellar, and so on. The Police ransacked every nook and corner of the large building, but without finding the object of their search; and finally, jaded, disappointed and astonished, went away, leaving behind only a watch to keep an eye on the building. They had scarcely reached the sidewalk before the knockings were resumed with greater violence, seemingly on the inside of the front door, which they had just closed.

The police wondered amazingly, and so did the crowd of men, women and children who had assembled to witness their operations.

"It must be spirits," suggested one of the lookers-on, "for what else can it be?" and three distinct knocks from within the building were taken by many as evidence of the truth of the first speaker's suggestion. All doubts then vanished from the minds of many who wondered as they heard with their own ears the mysterious knockings of the spirits in response to questions put.

"Are there any garroters about here?" asked a timid young man with a big watch chain.

"Knock, knock, knock," from the spirits.

"How many of them?"

Knocks, loud, many and fast, were made in response to the last query.

The timid young man buttoned up his coat and left, while others were observed to pass their hands across their throats suspiciously.

And so it continued. Every one had some question or other to ask, and all at length, when the knockings ceased, (at 2 o'clock A. M.) went away satisfied; except, perhaps, one man, who found himself relieved by some agency or other of a wallet containing $200.

Nothing was, next day, found missing by the proprietor of the store, and the only disturbance in its internal arrangements was that made by the police the previous evening.

The rumor spread; and all next day crowds flocked about the haunted place.

The next night, and almost every night since, the knockings were to be heard as before. The police tired of searching, by day and by night, gave the matter up, in hopeless despair. Whether they were, whether in the flesh or out of it, might get tired out. The people in the store, they said, heard people not like the officers' advice "to let them knock and don't speak," and so the spirits were kept busy.

The proprietor of the store was tormented daily by the crowds who flocked to his genial room, asking, "is this the store where the spirits are?"

"Yes," he would answer, "this is the place; but they are all good spirits—pure cognac, pure Holland, real Jamaica, &c."

But even this joke, good as it was, was not good enough to keep the poor man's spirits; for his sufferings becoming greater than he could bear, he cried aloud for the "police."

The vagabond wags (the spirits we mean) were at last routed. They must have slept, cunning dogs spirits! in a big meal bin! for, the other day, Capt. DITCHETT, while "piping" through the upper regions of the store, came across a huge bin filled with soft and downy meal. "Cart this off," said he, "and see if those spirits will annoy you any more."

The bin and its contents were removed, and no spiritual knockings have since been heard thereabouts.

City Mortality.

The following is the WEEKLY REPORT OF DEATHS in the City and County of New-York, from the 24th day of January to the 31st day of January, 1857: Men, 80; women, 73; boys, 171; girls, 167—total, 491. Adults, 153; children, 338; males, 251; females, 240; colored persons, 12.

DISEASES.

Abscess	2	Consumption	53	Inflam. scrotum	1
Albuminuria and Bright's Dis. of Kidneys	2	Convulsions, puerperal	1	Inflam. stomach	1
Apoplexy	3	Croup	21	Inflam. of veins	1
Asthma	1	Cynanche	1	Killed or murd'd	4
Bleeding	1	Debility, adult	10	Lock jaw	2
Bleeding from Lungs	1	Delirium Trem's	3	Loss of Senses	3
Bleeding from stomach	1	Diabetes	1	Lungs, dis. of	2
Bleeding from womb	1	Diarrhœa	2	Malformation	1
Bowels, disease of	2	Dropsy	5	Marasmus, adult	1
Brain, disease of	1	Dropsy in chest	2	Marasmus, inf'tile	28
Bronchitis	18	Dropsy in head	18	Measles	9
Bur'd or Scal'd	5	Dysentery	1	Mortification of the bowels	1
Cancer	4	Erysipelas	4	Old Age	4
Catarrh	1	Exposure	2	Palsy	3
Casualties	1	Fatty heart	1	Parturition, difficult	1
Cholera inf'm	1	Fever	2	Pleurisy	2
Cirrhosis of Liver	1	Fever, hectic	1	Premature birth	6
Compression of the brain	1	Fever, intermit't	1	Rupture of blood vessels	1
Congestion of the brain	9	Fever, puerperal	8	Scrofula	5
Congestion of the liver	1	Fever, remittent	3	Small-pox	18
Consumption of the lungs	7	Fever, scarlet	46	Soften'g of brain	1
Convulsions, infantile	44	Fever, typhoid	4	Spine, disease of	1
		Fracture of skull	2	Stillborn	35
		Heart, disease of	6	Suicide by han'g	1
		Hip, Disease of	2	Suicide by arse'c	2
		Hooping cough	8	Teething	3
		Infam. Bowels	8	Ulceration	1
		Infam. of Brain	9	Ulcer'n of bones	1
		Infam. of Heart	2		
		Infam. of liver	1		
		Infam. of lungs	29		
		Total			491

* Increase this week, 18.

RECAPITULATION—DISEASES CLASSED.

Bones, Joints, &c.	4	Stillborn, and Premature Birth	41
Brain and Nerves	97	Stomach, Bowels, & other	
Generative Organs	7	Digestive Organs	55
Heart, and Blood Ves's	13	Uncertain Seat, and General Fevers	45
Lungs, Throat, &c.	145	Urinary Organs	3
Old Age	4	Total	491
Skin, &c., and Eruptive Fevers	77		

Of which 17 were from violent causes.

AGES.

Under 1 year	167	20 to 25 years	22	70 to 80 years	9
1 to 2 years	51	25 to 30 years	21	80 to 90 years	3
2 to 5 years	71	30 to 40 years	42	90 to 100 years	1
5 to 10 years	22	40 to 50 years	32	Unknown	2
10 to 15 years	3	50 to 60 years	14		
15 to 20 years	9	60 to 70 years	13	Total	491

NATIVITIES.

British America	2	Holland	2	Sweden	1
East Indies	1	Ireland	58	Switzerland	3
England	8	Italy	2	United States	388
France	3	Scotland	4	West Indies	1
Germany	21	Spain	1		
Total					491

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

Almshouse, Blackwell's Island	2	Penitentiary Hospital, Blackwell's Island	3
Bellevue Hospital	20	Randall's Island, Nursery	5
City Hospital	5	Small-pox Hospital	2
City Prison	1	St. Vincent's Hospital	1
Colored Home Hospital	3	Small Pox Hospital, Blackwell's Island	2
Jews' Hospital	2	Ward's Island Emigrant Hospital	7
Lunatic Asylum, Blackwell's Island	2		
Total			50

WARDS.

I.	16	IX.	26	XVII.	55
II.	3	X.	21	XVIII.	28
III.	4	XI.	38	XIX.	18
IV.	19	XII.	13	XX.	41
V.	13	XIII.	19	XXI.	45
VI.	18	XIV.	18	XXII.	22
VII.	26	XV.	15		
VIII.	19	XVI.	26	Total	491

GEORGE W. MORTON, City Inspector.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1857.

Counterfeit Money.

Two young boys, brothers, JOHN and EDWARD JEFFRIES, were arrested Friday evening, at 10 o'clock, by Officer WINTHINGHAM, of the Second Ward Police, attempting to pass a counterfeit bill at the "American Lunch," corner of Ann-street and Park-row. Nearly $300 in counterfeit and broken bills were found in their possession.

☞ The half-penny swindle died hard. Although the people generally have adopted with good grace the new system, some who have turned many a penny by shaving the extra half on every shilling, don't give it up so. The omnibus drivers still get 6 per cent. on the dollar, though they insist that, whatever they collect for fares, their bosses insist on having 7 cents for every passenger reported. Hand up a quarter and Jehu hands back a dime, a half-dime, and a three. Remonstrate, and he lets you. Insist, and he swears—but he never gives the additional cent. We hope passengers will stand it out with Jehu, and resist the imposition.

☞ The New-York *Observer* has the following handsome compliment for the Philadelphia *Presbyterian*. It is pleasant to see so genial a spirit between rivals:

"The son of a venerable patron of the *Presbyterian* was sick of a fever. His brain was excited; sleep fled his pillow. Opiates were in vain to produce repose. His anxious father said to him, "My son, do try and compose yourself to rest. It is very important for your health." "Well, father," replied the ingenuous youth, "bring the *Presbyterian* and read me an editorial: if that don't put me to sleep, nothing will."

☞ There were in this port on Saturday, 589 vessels,—including 42 steamers, 122 ships, 76 barks, 78 brigs, and 271 schooners.

Police Officers Injured.

THOMAS MOXHAM, of the Nineteenth Ward Police, had his thigh broken Wednesday afternoon, by a runaway horse, which he was attempting to stop in Third-avenue.

Officer LEROY, of the Ninth Ward, had one of his hands badly injured on Friday, by a man who he was attempting to arrest for raising a disturbance in a grocery store at the corner of Twelfth-street and Seventh-avenue. The person by whom the injury was inflicted was taken before Justice DAVIDSON, who committed him to answer.

LAW INTELLIGENCE!

COURT CALENDAR—MONDAY, Feb. 2.

SUPREME COURT.—*Circuit*—Nos. 1503, 265, 3, 377, 445, 495, 497, 499, 503, 509, 511, 513, 517, 519, 523, 525, 527, 529, 531.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 535, 442, 474, 389, 689, 216, 317, 399, 751, 753, 755, 756, 760, 761, 762, 763, 774, 776, 779, 781, 783, 784, 555, 787, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 584.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Trial Term.*—Part I.—Nos. 14, 151, 57, 93, 28, 36, 72, 73, 113, 114, 119, 120, 143, 144, 148, 149.—Part II.—Nos. 192, 15, 23, 25, 31, 32, 33, 64, 76, 77, 141, 150, 153, 154, 189.

SUPREME COURT.—SPECIAL TERM.

BROOKLYN, Saturday, Jan. 31, 1857.

Before Judge Birdseye.

Wm. Brown and others vs. *Henry Dwight, Jr., wife, and others.*—Motion for judgment denied. Referee's report set aside, without costs to either party. Commission to issue, as moved for, on payment of $10 costs of opposing motion for same.

Cornelius Oakley and others vs. *Catharine K. Canerly and others.*—Motion for judgment denied, without costs.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Before Judges Ingraham, Daly and Brady.

James Lee vs. *James Ainslie.*—Order appealed from affirmed with $10 costs.

The People vs. *Martin Deming.*—Judgment affirmed with costs

Clarkson Dye vs. *Ann Kaylor.*—Judgment suspended and new trial ordered on the 10th of February, 1857, at 10 A. M.

John Radway, Jr., vs. *N. B. Graham.*—Order appealed from affirmed with $10 costs.

Alfred Carhart vs. *J. P. Baldwin.*—Judgment affirmed with costs.

James Ridale vs. *Wm. B. Reynolds.*—Judgment affirmed with costs.

John Randall vs. *Samuel Alburtis, Jr.*—Judgment affirmed with costs.

George Kohler vs. *Horace V. Sigler.*—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Edgar M. Mason vs. *Thos. P. Campbell.*—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Robert Caveday vs. *The Eighth-Avenue Railroad Company.*—Judgment affirmed with costs.

James Brown vs. *Robert L. Lane.*—Order affirmed with $10 costs.

Michael Garray vs. *The Camden and Amboy Railroad Company.*—Judgment reversed with costs.

James M. Smith, Jr., vs. *Henry B. Sweezer.*—Judgment reversed and case referred back to referee; costs to abide event.

The Case of Alderman Oliver.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT.—SATURDAY, Jan. 31.

Before Justice Oakley.

Edward T. Backhouse, W. B. Lewis and others, vs. *Joseph Oliver as the Common Council of the City of Brooklyn.*—Motion for perpetual injunction denied, with costs.

The facts sufficiently appear in the opinion of the Court.

The plaintiffs, who represent themselves as freeholders and tax-payers of the city, ask an injunction restraining the defendant, Oliver, from taking his seat and acting as an Alderman of the Ninth Ward, and enjoining the Common Council from recognising him as such, on the ground that he was not legally elected, alleging there was no vacancy to be filled at the time he professes to have been elected.

The facts alleged in the complaint, upon which the preliminary injunction was granted, have, to some extent, been modified by the answer and the accompanying affidavits. The complaint avers that Mills, to fill whose place Oliver claims to have been elected, stated to the Board that he resigned his office, but that no written notice was ever given to the City Clerk, or published in the Corporation papers.

The answer, on the other hand, avers that on the 6th of October, 1856, Mills presented in writing to the Mayor and Common Council his resignation to take effect on the 1st of January, 1857, that it was accepted and filed, and the Clerk ordered to make the necessary publication, and that the Board ordered a special election to fill the vacancy. The answer further alleges that the resignation was filed with the Clerk, not of the City, but of the Common Council, and that the "FACT" (not a copy of notice) of such resignation was published among the proceedings of the Common Council; that a notice of the special election was published. A copy of this notice is annexed to the answer. It bears date 23d of October, 1856, and purports to notify, by order of Common Council, a special election for 4th of November, to fill the vacancy of Mills, whose resignation would take effect on the 1st day of January, 1857. The answer then avows that an election was held on 4th of November and Oliver elected; that he took the oath of office, and on the first Monday of January took his seat and acted with the Common Council.

It will be observed that the complaint avers that no written notice of Mills resignation was served on the City Clerk, or published in the Corporation papers, and that Mills continued to act after the 1st day of January, 1857. These averments are not denied in their answer. I shall, therefore, assume them as true, and in deciding this motion, I shall take the averments in the answer, being stated more in detail, and with a better acquaintance with the facts, as the correct history of the transaction.

Two questions naturally arise in coming to a just decision of this motion.

1. Was the defendant, Oliver, elected as required by law, so as to entitle him to fill the vacancy of Mills? If not,

2. Have the plaintiffs taken the remedy to prevent him from holding the office?

In determining the first, reference must be traced to the resignation of Mills and the attendant circumstances.

The law has taken care to provide, not only how men may be elected and inducted into office, but also how they may retire from and vacate their office, and so far as the public and the officer are concerned, it is equally important that he resigns the office in the form and manner required by law, as that he enters upon its duties in such manner.

Mills, the predecessor of Oliver, was elected in 1855 for two years. His regular full term would have expired on 1st Monday in January 1858; and no one could be elected to take his place till November 1857, unless he legally vacated the office before that time.

Has he done that? In other words did Mills resign the office as required by law?

By § 6, title 2, of the consolidated charter, an Alderman, to resign office must do so "by filing written notice thereof *with the City Clerk*, AND by publishing a copy of *such notice* in the Corporation newspapers. Mills complied, strictly speaking, with neither of these requirements. He simply sent a communication to the Mayor and Common Council tendering his resignation. He did not file it with or deliver it to the City Clerk. Much less did he even pretend to comply with the other equally indispensable requirement, to publish a "copy of such notice in the corporation newspapers." Till he had done both of these acts, his resignation could not take effect. He has done neither.

Another and a subsequent provision in the same Charter, guards with even greater care the manner of resigning office. By section 30 of title 3, it is proved that "any officer elected under this Act, may resign his office by giving notice in writing of his intention to the City Clerk, and publishing a copy of such notice in the Corporation newspapers." No other way is hinted at in the Charter, to resign the office. Till the first is given to the City Clerk, the Common Council cannot be properly informed of the vacancy, till it is published, the voters are not presumed to be notified of what has been done. It cannot, I think, therefore, for a moment be pretended that Alderman Mills complied with the terms of the Statute. Publishing the "fact of his resignation" with the proceedings of the Common Council was not "publishing a copy of his notice." And it is only by doing the latter that the Statute provides for his resignation at all.

But there is another and a fatal, it seems, a fatal defect in the resignation, and the action of the Common Council thereon. The answer sets forth in full the action of that body touching the resignation. And the defect is, that the Common Council appointed no day for the special election. True the answer avers that the clerk published a notice (and sets forth a copy) that an election to fill the vacancy would be held on the 4th of November, 1856.

But the clerk had no more authority to designate the day than the Clerk of the Supreme Court; nor had he any more right to designate the 4th, than the 3d or 5th of November. His business is to record the acts of the Common Council, and not to fix the time of holding elections.

The Common Council (they alone) could fix the TIME and place of the election, and when so fixed, the clerk could record and publish their doings and give the proper notice of the fact. Till this had been done, the electors of the ward had no right to presume that the vacancy could be legally filled, or the day named. It is the Common Council, and not the clerk, that are empowered by the charter to order the special election. In this respect, therefore, the proceedings were fatally defective.

But again, Mills (10 says the answer) tendered his resignation to take effect 1st day of January, 1857. What became of the office in the interim? Was it vacant or filled? If not vacant, how could it be filled? Was the resignation, when tendered, placed beyond the control of Mills? I think not. It was competent for him, at least in this case, to have recalled it at the next meeting, or on the 1st or 2d of January.

I am aware that the record shows, and the answer so alleges, that the resignation was accepted by the Common Council, but that was altogether a work of supererogation. It could in no way affect its validity. If Mills resigned in the manner required by the Charter, the Common Council could not prevent it; if he did not, then their acceptance of his resignation could not render it legal. Indeed, as I understand the Charter, the Common Council have nothing to do with the resignation. They are only to provide for filling the vacancy when informed by the City Clerk that one legally exists.

In this case it would seem that Mills changed his own purpose, for he is found acting in his office on the 2d day of January, which was one day after the time prescribed by himself for the resignation to take effect.

It was urged, and not without some force on the argument, that as the Charter declares "the Common Council shall be the sole judges of the qualification of its own members," and that as they had recognized Oliver as a member, their action was conclusive in the premises. I have compared this provision in the Charter, with the ones, supposed to be analogous, in the Federal and State Constitutions, touching the powers of Congress and the powers of the State Legislature, and I find the phraseology substantially different. In the former, it is provided that each House of Congress shall be "the sole judges of the election returns, and qualifications of its own members." The phraseology of the State Constitution is precisely similar to that of the Federal, showing that the election and returns are one matter and the qualifications an additional one.

It is only in relation to the last, and not the two former, that the statute allows the Common Council to be the "sole judge." There was a manifest propriety in clothing Congress and the Legislature with the prerogative of judging of all these, because they are themselves the Supreme Law-making power, while the Common Council is only the creature of itself subordinate to the law-making power. This body, therefore, is only permitted to judge of the "qualications" of its members. These are few, simple, and clearly defined in the statute.

But it cannot surely be pretended that this body is to be the sole judge of the election of its members, especially when such election may have been in violation of law. I am confirmed in this view of the matter from the first, that suits in the nature of *quo warranto* have been brought to us and the right of Aldermen to their seats.

I have come to the conclusion, therefore, that the election of the defendant, Joseph Oliver, cannot be sustained as legal, on the ground—

1. That the election at which he claims to have been chosen, was never ordered by the Common Council.

2. That there was no vacancy to fill. Mills resigned as required by law, having neither given notice thereof to the City Clerk, or published a copy of the same in the corporation newspapers.

3. That the resignation was to take effect on a future day, and that after that day, he was found discharging the functions o the office.

He is not therefore, in, even as between himself and the people, entitled to hold and discharge the duties of the office.

Another question arises in the case. Conceding that Oliver has not been duly elected to the office, have the plaintiffs taken the proper remedy to oust him from that office? Are they in a condition to ask, or have they showed a case entitling them to the injunction prayed for in this complaint?

The writ of injunction, as a provisional remedy, has been abolished by the Code, and an injunction by *Order* substituted.—(Code § 218.) This order can only be granted in some one of the cases allowed by the Code. And the plaintiffs claim that they bring their case within the spirit of that part of § 219 of the Code, that allows a temporary injunction when it appears the defendant is about to do some act which would produce injury to the plaintiff, or in violation of his rights respecting the subject of the action and tending to make the action ineffectual.

What is the act or acts which the plaintiffs charge that the defendant Oliver is about to do which will produce injury to them? It is (say they) that he is about to act as Alderman, and by vote upon questions coming before the Board, affect their rights. But they do not aver that he is about to vote in any particular way, or to give any vote or on the particular topic he is about to give prejudicial to their rights. They only allege that he is about to vote and act generally with the Common Council. For consent that he will vote and act in harmony with the rights and interests of the plaintiffs and then surely they could not be aggrieved.

The people of the State might be aggrieved by his acting at all. It is a violation of their right for him to obtrude into, or exercise the functions of the office, if he has never been elected. The law has pointed out the way in which the people can redress the wrong, and call the obtruder to account.

But individuals, though they may be freeholders, householders and tax-payers, as are the plaintiffs, cannot, and in this case do not, show that the general exercise of the functions of the office will be so injurious to their private rights or interests, as to entitle them to the order of injunction.

I am aware there are many authorities, and several were cited on the argument by the plaintiff's counsel, showing that injunctions are often granted against public officers and municipal corporations, restraining them from the commission of certain acts. Such injunctions are obtained on the prayer of individuals. Of this kind were the Broadway and other railroad cases in New-York. But a careful examination of these cases will show that in every instance the corporation or its individual members, were about to do some particular act prejudicial to the plaintiff's rights. And hence they were within the provisions of the code, and could be sustained.

The Supreme Court in the case of the People vs. Coop, (14 Barb., 259,) and which was affirmed in the Court of Appeals, held that the title of an officer to the office, whether judicial or ministerial, could not be inquired into collaterally, but must be by direct suit in

FOR EUROPE.

THE REGULAR NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are
ARABIA, 2,400 tons, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
ASIA, 2,400 tons, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
CANADA, 2,400 tons, Capt. JAMES WYLIE.
These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.
Rates of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $120; in second do., $75. Excursive use of extra state rooms, $200. From Liverpool to New-York, $90 and 100 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berths can be secured until paid for. The ships will have improved water-tight bulk heads, and to avoid danger from ice will not cross the Banks north of 45 degrees, until after the 1st of August.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK:		FROM LIVERPOOL:	
Saturday, Jan. 3	1857	Wednesday, Jan. 7	1857
Saturday, Jan. 17	1857	Wednesday, Jan. 21	1857
Saturday, Jan. 31	1857	Wednesday, Feb. 4	1857
Saturday, Feb. 14	1857	Wednesday, Feb. 18	1857
Saturday, March 14	1857	Wednesday, March 18	1857
Saturday, April 11	1857	Wednesday, April 1	1857
Saturday, May 2	1857	Wednesday, April 25	1857
Saturday, May 23	1857	Wednesday, May 27	1857
Saturday, June 6	1857	Wednesday, June 10	1857
Saturday, June 20	1857	Wednesday, June 24	1857
Saturday, July 4	1857	Wednesday, July 8	1857
Saturday, July 18	1857	Wednesday, July 22	1857

For freight or passage, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
R. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
From New-York to Liverpool.—Chief Cabin Passage, $120; Second Cabin Passage, $75. From Boston to Liverpool.—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. R. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head, green on starboard, red on port bow.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 7.
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 14.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York.....Wednesday, Jan. 21.
AMERICA, Lang, leaves Boston.....Wednesday, Jan. 28.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 4.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston.....Wednesday, Feb. 11.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 18.
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston, Wedn'day, Feb. 25.
Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof expressed.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
EDINBURG, 2,500 tons, WM. CUMMINGS, Commander.
NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, Commander.
GLASGOW, 1,963 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander.
The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing their new and powerful steamers from New-York for Glasgow direct, as under:
NEW-YORK.....Saturday, 31st January, at 12 o'clock M.
GLASGOW.....Saturday, 14th February, at 12 o'clock M.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
First-class, $75; third-class, found with cooked provisions, $30.
An experienced Surgeon attached to each steamer.
For freight or passage, apply to J. MOSYMON,
No. 17 Broadway.
New-York City bills or gold only received for passage.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail Steamer ARAGO, D. LENES, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Feb. 7, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 47 North River, foot of Beach-st. Price of passage: First cabin, $130; second cabin, $75. This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked for Below. For freight or passage apply to
MORTIMER LIVINGSTON, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP PERSIA, FOR LIVERPOOL.—The PERSIA, C. H. E. JUDKINS, Commander, will sail from the Company's Dock, at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th inst. Passengers are requested to be on board by 2 o'clock. The ARABIA will sail on the 18th inst. E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

A MAGNIFICENT FULL SEVEN-OCTAVE rosewood piano-forte for sale, richly finished, with round corners, with rich stool and embroidered cover to match, made by celebrated makers; is perfect in every way, rich, powerful tone, has all modern improvements, been in use a short time and only sold for want of money. Price $388 for piano, stool and cover. Cost $350 cash. A dead bargain. Apply at No. 678 6th-av., near 39th-st., for 3 days, from 8 A. M. till 7 P. M.

T. H. CHAMBERS' PIANOS.—PIANOS FOR sale, repaired, and to rent. Second-hand Pianos at $125, $135, $150, &c. No. 385 Broadway.
A warranted, $450, rosewood, carved, 7-octave Piano, for warranted, $350, rosewood, serp., 7-octave Piano, for $250.

GOLD MEDAL PIANOS!—STEINWAY & SONS have again been awarded the First premium at the Metropolitan Mechanics' Institute, New-York; and also the first Premium Gold Medal at the late Fair of the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, in addition to the three already received, making five first prize medals within the last 18 months. No. 84 Walker-st.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—HENRI. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRODBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrestplank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN, Piano-forte manufacturers, WAREROOM No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, WHERE a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

PIANOS TO LET.—HAINES BROS.' PIANOS to let, at their manufactory, Nos. 330, 332 and 334 2d-av., 21st-st. Rent applied towards purchase if desired. Prices moderate. J. M. PELTON.

INSTRUCTION.

THE NATIONAL GYMNASIUM AND FENCING ACADEMY.—No. 663 Broadway, Academy Hall, will commence a new course of regular Gymnastic exercises, after Professor LING's system, on MONDAY, Feb. 2. Ladies' Classes, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, from 4 till 6 o'clock, exclusively. Gymnasium open from sunrise till 10 P. M. H. GEBHARD.

BOYS TRAINED FOR BUSINESS.—MR. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, trains boys and men for general or special business in a superior practical manner. They will acquire manly habits, become rapid business writers, practical book-keepers, and being privately drilled in the practice of real business, learn more in one quarter than in years at ordinary schools. New terms open this day and evening.

MR. BINGHAM'S SCHOOL FOR 20 BOYS. 33—Bible House—Sign, Classical Gymnasium. This School is designed to be eminently select, thorough and excellent in every respect. A Primary Department is attached for the same number of smaller boys. The rooms are lofty and large, and provided with every comfort.

$112 A YEAR IS CHARGED FOR BOARD and Tuition at the HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, at Claverack, N. Y., three miles from Hudson City. Next term opens April 17. Male and female. For catalogues, address C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

COAL.

SCRANTON COAL.—THE DELAWARE, LACKawanna and Western Railroad Company have opened a yard at the foot of 15th-st., East River, for supplying the public with their Scranton Coal at retail, which will be delivered in nice order, of any desired size, to all parts of the City, at the lowest market price. Orders received at the office of the Company, No. 51 Wall-st., or by Mr. ANDREW SEYMOUR, Agent, at the yard.
W. E. WARREN, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1857.
N. B.—Orders for this coal by the cargo delivered at Elizabethport, N. J., New-York, Brooklyn, Williamsburg, and Jersey City, or alongside vessels in the harbor, received at the office, No. 51 Wall-st.

STATIONERY.

"A PLACE FOR EVERYTHING."—THIS good old motto finds a medium for most useful exercise in the PATENT ADHESIVE LETTER AND INVOICE FILE manufactured by R. T. YOUNG, No. 109 Nassau-st., and for sale by stationers generally, and now the new year is commencing, let every business man be up to the times, and commence this excellent method of preserving all papers of value, so as to find them in a moment. Price for those capable of containing 250 letters, or 500 bills, $1 each. Discounts made on purchase of half a dozen or more.

BLANK BOOKS AND STATIONERY FOR 1857.—New and old firms requiring blank books with which to commence the new year can be furnished with sets, or parts of sets, made of first-class paper, in stock, or made to order, ruled to any pattern, at the shortest notice, and at reasonable rates, by
SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers and Account-Book Manufacturers,
No. 26 Fulton-st.
A general assortment of Stationery constantly on hand.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

KEMEYS & SAMPSON,
IRON AND STEEL WAREHOUSE,
No. 379 WASHINGTON-ST.,
BETWEEN CHAMBERS AND WARREN,
Offer at lowest market prices,
REFINED AND COMMON ENGLISH IRON;
Fall River, Peru, and Stiff's Horse-shoe Iron; Hoops, Rods, Bands, and Scroll Iron; Ovals, Half Ovals, and Half Rounds, Spring Toe Cork, and Cast Steel,
&c., &c., &c.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—U. S. MAIL LINE.—The splendid steamship FLORIDA, ISAAC CROWELL, Commander, will leave for Savannah on SATURDAY, 7th Feb., from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely. Bills of lading signed only on board.
For freight or passage apply to
SAMUEL L. MITCHILL, No. 13 Broadway.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL, THIS DAY, FEB. 9, AT 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern:
$24,000 Ohio 6s and Mississippi Railroad 2d mort. 7 per cent. Bonds.
$5,000 New-York and New-Haven Railroad 1st mortgage 6 per cent Bonds.
$5,000 Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad 2d mort. 7 per cent Bonds.
$2,500 State of Georgia 6 per cent. Bonds.
$5,000 Green Bay, Milwaukee and Chicago Railroad 1st mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds.
$10,000 Great Western (Ill.) Railroad 1st mortgage 10 per cent. Bonds.
$500 Ohio Cannel Coal Company 7 per cent. Bonds.
50 shares Manhattan Oil Co.....$100 each
50 shares Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express.....$100 each
100 shares North American Oil Co.....$100 each
30 shares St. Nicholas Bank.....$100 each
20 shares Park Bank.....$100 each
20 shares Bank of America.....$100 each
25 shares Lafarge Fire Insurance Company.....$80 each
20 shares Hope Fire Insurance Company.....$50 each
Terms of Sale.—Ten per cent. this day, and the balance at 2 o'clock to-morrow. The accrued interest on all the Bonds will be charged to the purchaser. Next regular sale on THURSDAY, Feb. 5.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.

CORPORATION SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—Public notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the authority vested in them by the laws of the State, and the ordinances of the Common Council, the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, of the City of New-York, will sell at public auction, under the direction of the Comptroller, E. H. Ludlow, auctioneer, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of February, 1857, at noon, at the Merchants' Exchange in the City of New-York, the following real estate, viz.:
1st. The three-story brick building formerly occupied as an engine-house, and the lot No. 49 Christie-st.—that portion of the lot not occupied by the engine-house is under lease till May 1st, 1858, at the annual rent of $100, and the property will be sold subject to the lease recorded in book of special leases, page 164, in the Comptroller's office.
2d. Two lots on the west side of the Bowery, (as extended,) between James-st. and Roosevelt-st.
3d. Six lots, with the buildings thereon, on the southerly side of Chatham-st. and the westerly side of Pearl-st., now known as Nos. 111, 113, 115, 117, 119, 121 Chatham-st., and Nos. 457, 459, and 461 Pearl-st.
4th. Three lots, now known as Nos. 451, 453, and 455 Pearl-st., will be sold separately, subject to the conditions of the lease of the same, recorded in lease of City lots, page 168, in the Comptroller's office, and which will expire on the first day of May, 1859; the purchaser of each of the lots will be entitled to receive $233 33-100 per annum of the rent reserved by the lease, after the first day of May next, and will be required to assume the covenants of the lease in regard to the payments for buildings at the expiration of the lease.
5th. The lot on the northwest corner of William and Pearl sts., now known as No. 449 Pearl-st., and No. 271 William-st., subject to the conditions of the lease of the same, recorded in lease of City lots, page 172, in the Comptroller's office, and which will expire on the first day of May, 1858; the purchaser of this lot will be entitled to receive the rent reserved in the lease of $362 50-100 per annum after the first day of May next, and will be required to assume the covenants of the lease in regard to the payments for buildings at the expiration of the lease.
6th. The house and lot on north side of 5th-st., commencing 80 feet west of the 3d-av., lot 20 feet front and rear, and 24 feet 3 inches deep on both sides, house 15 feet by 24 feet 3 inches.
7th. The house and lot north side of 13th-st., commencing 212 feet west of Avenue C, lot 25 feet front and rear by 103 feet 3 inches deep on both sides, with three-story brick building on the front of the lot, 20 feet wide and 40 feet deep, lately built for an engine house; the rear of the lot is covered by and occupied as a foundry.
8th. Four lots on south side of 52d-st., commencing 90 feet west of Lexington-av.
9th. Thirty-six lots, being the southerly half of the block between 74th and 75th sts. and the 3d and 4th avs.
10th. Thirty-six lots, being the southerly part of the block between 80th and 81st sts. and 3d and 4th avs.
11th. Twelve lots on 116th and 117th sts., between the 3d and 4th avs.
12th. A piece of rear ground on the block bounded by Cherry-st., Oak-st. and the Bowery, (as extended,) now used as part of the yard of IVth District Police Station House.
Full covenant warrantee deeds will be given.
Terms of Sale.—Ten per cent. of the purchase money, and the auctioneer's fee of $5 per lot, to be paid to the Collector of the City Revenue on the day of sale; fifteen per cent. on the first day of May next, when the deeds will be ready for delivery; the remainder of the purchase money (seventy-five per cent.) may remain on bond and mortgage, at the option of the purchaser, for five years, from the first day of May, 1857, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually.
Lithographic maps of the property may be had at the Comptroller's Office, No. 5 Hall of Records, after the 27th inst.
FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.
A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller.
JAMES M. SMITH, Jr., Recorder.
A. T. STOUT, Chamberlain.
THOS. McSPEDON, Ch. Fin. Com. Board Ald.
T. JONES, Jr., Ch. Fin. Com. Board Com'lmen.
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.
FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
Comptroller's Office, Jan. 20, 1857.

F. NASH, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE.—RICH AND COSTLY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, VELVET CARPETS, FRENCH PLATE MIRRORS, OIL-PAINTINGS, SOLID SILVER WARE, ARTICLES OF VERTU, &c., &c., by virtue of two chattel mortgages, by F. NASH, Auctioneer, THIS (Monday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 230 14th-st., near 8th-av. Will be sold the entire elegant furniture contained in said house, consisting of costly velvet and Brussels carpets, solid rosewood parlor suites, magnificently carved frames, covered in satin and silk plush, solid rosewood centre and side table, rosewood etageres with rich plate glass doors and back, oil-paintings, French plate mirrors, superior rosewood piano-forte with solid rosewood case, silk and satin brocade window curtains with heavy lace do., elegant rosewood Secretary book-case, together with all the dining-room and chamber furniture, crockery, China ware, glass ware, solid silver ware, extension table, clocks, solid rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, beds and bedding, hair mattresses, carpets, rosewood hall stands, &c., &c. Sale positive, by order of mortgagees.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY, ON BROADWAY, COURTLANDT-ALLEY, CANAL, WALKER, CENTRE, BOND, AMITY AND GREAT JONES STS., OF THE BANYER AND JAY ESTATES.—E. H. LUDLOW & Co. will sell, at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 26, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchant's Exchange, the following valuable property of the Banyer and Jay Estates:
4 lots on Broadway, running through to Courtlandt-alley, 28x175 feet.
7 Lots on Canal-st., between Broadway and Centre-st.
9 Lots on Walker-st., between Broadway and Centre-st.
2 Lots on Centre-st., between White and Walker sts.
2 Lots on Amity-st.
House and lot No. 20 Bond-st. Also, one lot on Great Jones-st., rear of above.
Two-thirds of the purchase money can remain on mortgage, at the option of the purchaser, for five years.
Maps and full particulars at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 14 Pine-st.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.
GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, velvet carpets, oil-cloths, lace curtains, rosewood parlor suites, gas chandeliers, &c. &c. F. COLTON will sell TO-MORROW, (Tuesday,) Feb. 3, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 389 Fourth-st., Albion-place, near the Bowery, the entire furniture of the large four-story house, comprising about 22 rooms. It will comprise in part one very rich suite of rosewood parlor furniture, in satin and gold brocatel, one or two suites in mahogany and hair cloth, rosewood marble-top centre card, dining and extension tables, very rich velvet, Wilton, three-ply and Ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, sofas and tête-à-tête, first quality hair mattresses, black walnut and cottage bedsteads, wardrobes, dressing and plain bureaus, washstands, China and glass ware, stoves, kitchen furniture, &c., and also all the chandeliers and gas fixtures. Catalogues on Tuesday morning.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSES AND LOTS.—On Pearl, Centre and West 25th sts., belonging to the estate of Shivers Parker, deceased. Messrs. A. J. BLEECKER & CO., will sell at public auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 5, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the following valuable property, viz:
Two houses and lots known as Nos. 504 and 508 Pearl-st., occupied as a manufactory.
Two lots known as Nos. 56 and 58 Centre-st., adjoining the above on the rear, subject to a 3-years' unexpired lease.
Two lots known as Nos. 83 and 85 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., subject to an unexpired lease of seven years.
For Maps, &c., apply at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 7 Broad-st. By order
A. J. PARKER & JOSEPH WEST, Executors.

E. C. HALLIDAY, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE ON BROADWAY AND FORTY-SEVENTH-STREET.—E. C. HALLIDAY will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 4, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the four valuable lots and gore on the westerly side of
BROADWAY—Beginning 23 feet 10 inches north from the corner of 46th st. Also,
FORTY-SEVENTH-STREET—The seven first-class three-story brick houses and lots on the southerly side of 47th-st., beginning 59 feet 2 inches west of Broadway, each 16 feet 6 inches by 100 feet.
A large portion of the purchase-money may remain on bond and mortgage. Maps can be had at the Office of the auctioneer, No. 4 Wall-st.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—IN USE ONE YEAR—THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, on the premises No. 126 West 28th-st., comprising rosewood and mahogany parlor suites in maroon, plush and brocatel, centre and other tables, rosewood piano-forte, stool and cover, velvet Brussels and 3-ply carpets, gas fixtures, chandeliers, &c.; bookcases, bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, mirrors, curtains and shades, hair mattresses, French bedsteads and bedding, mantel clocks and ornaments, extension tables and dining-room furniture, including the furniture of the whole house. To be sold without reserve.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
GOERCK-ST. PROPERTY AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 10, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the three lots Nos. 157, 159 and 161 Goerck-st., between Houston and 3d sts., with the two-story brick building covering the entire front of the same. The lots are about half shedded, well fenced, and now occupied as a coal-yard, and being near the River, are well adapted for coal, iron, lumber or storage purposes. Maps can be had at the Auctioneer's office, No. 38 Wall-st.

WM. W. SHIRLEY, Auctioneer.
LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE OF EARTHENWARE, CHINA AND GLASSWARE.—W. W. S. will sell on MONDAY, Feb. 2, 1857, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the store No. 52 Cortlandt-st., near Greenwich-st., New-York, the entire stock of a wholesale crockery house, consisting of white, granite, blue, printed, edged, dipt, &c., ware from the shelves, in lots to suit purchasers. The goods will be found worthy of attention, and will be sold without reserve, on time over $50.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.
CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA AT AUCTION.—By J. S. H. BARTLETT, TUESDAY, Feb. 3, 10 o'clock, No. 281 Pearl-st., in lots from the shelves, a large assortment of boots, and other W. G. ware, consisting in ware, glass, China, &c., worthy the notice of dealers. Goods marked for examining, and catalogues now ready.

AUCTION SALES.

D. A. HOWE, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—E. F. HOUGH WILL sell, on TUESDAY (to-morrow) MORNING, Feb. 3, at 10½ A. M., at the first handsome house contained in the elegantly-furnished dwelling recently occupied private residence No. 248 West 22d-st., near 7th-av. The house is newly furnished, and embraces a large quantity of the very best of furniture. From inventory we give a very imperfect list of contents, viz.: Extension table, sofa bed, side board, China dinner and tea sets, silver tea services, spoons and forks, ice pitchers, rich Bohemian cut-glass decanters, wines, liquor caster, cake basket, ivory cutlery, &c.; fine singing birds, two solid rosewood suites, etagere, centre tables, velvet and tapestry Brussels carpets, fine oil-paintings, mantel clocks and vases, and costly decorations, imported bronze gas chandeliers, fine lace window curtains, side tables, corner etageres, very richly carved seven-octave rosewood piano forte, made by Claus & Fischer; suits of oak furniture, large pier and crystal glasses, rosewood hat-stand, English oil-cloth, velvet stair carpets, silver-plated rods, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus and washstands, fine curled hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, fine blankets and other bedding, mahogany chairs, rockers, tables and sofas, &c. &c., besides a multitude of other articles too numerous to mention, which, taken together, make a very desirable assortment of goods. Sale to be sold peremptorily, and no postponement on any account. Sale commences in the parlors at 10½ precisely. Catalogues now ready.

TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer.
SECOND-HAND AND NEW FURNITURE, oil-paintings, mirrors, gold jewelry, silver-plated ware, Havana cigars, clothing, &c.; miscellaneous stock from boarding houses, warerooms, private persons, loan agents, &c.; large, choice stock, worthy the attention of money-makers, as free sale may be relied upon and no mistake. THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 79 Nassau-st.

LIVERY STABLE AND VEHICLES, &c., AT AUCTION TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—A. J. BLEECKER will sell, on TUESDAY, Feb. 3, at 12 M., at No. 25 Amity-place, Laurens-st., second door above Bleecker-st., three coaches, one rockaway, two pairs of black horses, five sets double harness, one grocery wagon, &c., &c.
HENRY GOYLE,
MATTHEW McBRIDE, } Executors.

AUCTION NOTICE.—OILS, STORE FIXtures, at No. 48 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, to be sold at auction THIS DAY, (Monday,) Feb. 2, at 11 o'clock, by order of W. H. Browne, Assignee Coleman Bros.

MEDICAL.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.
The aperient, antiseptic and restorative properties of this invaluable preparation render it a sure and certain cure in cases of Scrofula, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, and numerous Ulcerous and Eruptive diseases. It acts with extraordinary potency upon the fluids of the body, cleansing them from all deleterious particles, and as a restorative, disinfectant and gentle aperient combined, it is unequaled.
Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York. Price $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—Mr. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.
He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over 200 certificates of its virtue, all within 20 miles of Boston.
Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.
One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.
Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.
Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.
Three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.
One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.
Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the eyes and blotches among the hair.
Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.
One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.
Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.
Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.
Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.
Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.
A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.
Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. So soon as your health will admit, it will cure you of this cursed humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial, it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appear to me surprising—first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846; second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.
In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day.
No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get, and enough of it.
Directions for Use.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over 8 years dessert spoonful; children from 5 to 8 years, tea-spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.
Mr. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.
Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price $1.
MARSH, ORVIS & CO., No. 150 Greenwich-st.; BOYD & PAUL, Chambers-st.; F. C. WELLS & CO., Franklin-st.; McKESSON, ROBBINS & CO., No. 116 Maiden-lane; HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY, Warren-st.; WARD, CLOKE & CO., Maiden-lane; and retailed by all respectable Druggists.
Wholesale agents for New-York: CHAS. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER, No. 81 Barclay-st.; A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., and retailed by all respectable Druggists. Also by Mrs. HAYES, No. 215 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; BARNES & PARK, No. 304 Broadway.

NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE.—TRIESEMAR.—None are genuine unless the Seals of the Patent Office of England, the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Vienna, are fixed upon each wrapper, and around each case.
Sold by Dr. H. A. BARROW—Member of the Imperial College of Vienna, and Royal College of Surgeons, London, who may be personally consulted at his residence, No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York, from 11 o'clock in the morning till 2, and from 4 o'clock till 8 in the evening, (Sundays excepted.)
TRIESEMAR No. 1.—Cures the most severe cases of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c.; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.
TRIESEMAR No. 2—Entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copaiva and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.
TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla the world cannot remove.
TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3, are prepared in the form of a lozenge, devoid of taste or smell, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. *Sold in tin cases and divided in separate doses, as administered* by Valpeau, Lalleman, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $8 each, or four cases in one for $20, which saves $8; and in $27 cases, whereby there is a saving of $5.
Special arrangements having been made with the various Expresses, the nine-dollar cases of the Triesemar, and the larger sizes, will be forwarded by Dr. Barrow, carriage paid, immediately on receiving a remittance, to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer, thus securing to the public genuine European preparations, and effectually protecting them from spurious and pernicious imitations. The three-dollar cases sent as usual, but not free of carriage.
☞ No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York.

HEALTH RESTORED IN ALL CASES.—DR. HUNTER, No. 2 Division-st., New-York, so long and favorably known to the public, may be consulted at his old-established office, where he has practiced in one branch of medicine for the last 24 years, and made more cures than any other man in the City; in many instances of persons considered incurable, some of whom he has permission to refer to as heretofore. Charges moderate; and in all cases a cure guaranteed. CAUTION.—My great remedy, Hunter's Red Drop, that cures diseases without drying its poison in the blood, can only be had as above. Price $1. Call and get the *Monitor of Health*.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. WATSON has for a long series of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than twenty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. Watson is in constant attendance, from 7 in the morning until 9 at night, at his consulting rooms and residence, No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway. The consulting rooms are separate.
Formerly Surgeon to the Lock Hospital.

DR. WATSON'S NEW WORK.—"THE CAUSE AND CURE"—A complete practical treatise on spermatorrhœa and premature exhaustion, with local debility, induced by early indiscretion, excess, or other causes, with the nature and effects of this fruitful malady, together with the treatment, are fully explained; illustrated by numerous anatomical plates and drawings. With a supplement on genito-urinary diseases. Price, $1. To be had of the author, who may be consulted confidentially, at No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

DR. LARMONT'S PARIS AND LONDON MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE—20th edition, 400 pages, 160 illustrations, cloth, $1. It gives the advertised remedies, and shows the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of emissions, impotency, strictures, gleet, syphilis, &c. He cures all such diseases at No. 82 Mercer-st., corner of Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, from 10 A. M. until 9 P. M. We recommend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Day Book, Democrat, &c.*

CHALLENGE TO THE WORLD.—OLD DOCTOR WATKINSON challenges the world to produce a medicine that has cured more persons of Consumption, Liver Complaint, &c., &c., than his celebrated Pulmonacia; it never fails if used according to directions for Bronchial affections of the throat, Dyspepsia, Coughs, Colds, loss of appetite; also for worms, its equal cannot be found. Depôt No. 444 Broadway, New-York. Price $1 per bottle. Druggists and country merchants supplied on favorable terms.

CHRONIC AND CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.—Dr. RALPH, No. 648 Houston-st., near Wooster. (Consultations till 1 and after 6 o'clock, Sundays excepted.) Stricture, seminal weakness, spermatorrhœa, and all genito-urinary diseases, radically cured, without painful operations, offensive medicines, or troublesome restrictions. Also, Asthma, Dyspepsia, Piles, Old Ulcers.

CONSULT DR. CURTISS (FROM EUROPE) in all diseases of a private nature, if you want speedy and reliable treatment. Do not commit yourself to the care of the inexperienced and the quack. The strictest privacy and confidence observed. Office No. 38 Howard-st., 2 doors east of Broadway.

LAND WARRANTS.
Land Warrants wanted by
KIRTLAND & CO., No. 43 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE SARATOGA AND WASHINGTON RAILROAD CO.,
SARATOGA SPRINGS, Jan. 19, 1857.
ELECTION AND DIVIDEND.—AN ELECTION of Directors of this Company will be held at the Office at the Depôt on TUESDAY, the third day of February next, from 12 M. to 2 P. M., at which time a dividend of 5 per cent out of the earnings of the road for the months has been declared by the Directors, payable at the office of the Treasurer, GODFREY W. LEAKE, Esq., Cashier, at the People's Bank, on the second day of February next. The transfer book will be closed from the 21st instant to that day.
T. BAILEY MYERS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MILWAUKEE AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD CO., No. 27 Exchange-place,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1857.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared a semi-annual cash dividend of five per cent. from the earnings of the road for the six months ending the 31st of December last, on all stock entitled to dividend, payable as follows: On stock registered in New-York on the 3d day of February next at this office, and on stock registered in Milwaukee on the 10th day of February next, at the Secretary's office in that city. The transfer books in this City will be closed from and after the 20th day of January inst., and remain closed till the 3d day of February next.
JOHN J. HILL, Register.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Jan. 6, 1857.
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. FROM the net earnings of this Company to the 30th of November, 1856, has this day been declared, to be paid to the Stockholders of the Main Line, standing on the books of the Company on the 15th of January inst., payment to be made in the bonds of the Company, payable on the 1st of May, 1875, with interest at the Bankers' rate, annually, at the rate of seven per cent., on the 1st of January and July of each year, in the City of New-York. The bonds will be ready for delivery on the 15th of February.
E. ROCKWELL, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE PETER COOPER FIRE INsurance Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of seven per cent., payable at the office of the Company, corner of 3d-av. and 9th-st., on and after MONDAY, the 2d day of February. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 20th inst., to the 2d of February.
JANUARY 15, 1857. WM. H. RIBLET, Secretary.

THE PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE CO. continues to issue policies on goods, wares, merchandise, stores, dwellings, &c., on liberal terms.
Offices corner 3d-av. and 9th-st., and No. 61 Wall-st.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD COMPANY, will pay a semi-annual dividend of four per cent., on and after the 2d day of February next. Stockholders residing in the City of New-York will be paid at the Union Bank; in Albany and Troy at the New-York State B

NEW-YORK CITY.

THE SNOW AND THE FLOOD.

Winter Weather of Saturday and Yesterday.

About three o'clock on Saturday morning a heavy fall of snow commenced, and continued till about daylight, when it turned to rain, and came down in torrents like a July shower. But it had not Æolus's brevity, for it continued for twelve mortal hours without the intermission of a single minute. The snow that had fallen in the night, superadded to the accumulations of several previous storms, had left Millocks three and four feet high, everywhere, in the streets, and deep drifts in many places on the sidewalks. All the materials for a fine freshet were thus on hand, and a freshet we accordingly had. But we will not anticipate.

Immediately the rain began to fall, the wind-god Æolus, not to be outdone, and seeing that January had accomplished all it could in the way of making our citizens uncomfortable, without so much as consulting him, opened that bag of his (*vide* The Classics,) which confines the cold North-Easter, and let it forth to havoc as it would. And it was not particular what it did. It first compelled the rain to freeze as it fell, and such walking as there immediately was, elated all the surgeons in the City. They incontinently got their splints ready, and sat waiting for an impulsive dash at their door bells. Bones to set promised them and their little ones no stint of bones to pick. But besides freezing the rain, it almost froze pedestrians' flesh, seemed to go straight through their bodies, then made a circuit of them, and upset them. Sometimes, meeting them full butt, it made them slide backward a yard or two, and half frightening them out of their wits, deprived them of their hats, and left them with a laugh—no, not a laugh—a howl of exultation. Happy was he who wore a Crimean cap, tightly strapped under his chin. Only the rain freezing on the seal-skin, made it as stiff as sheet-iron, and about as cold as an iceberg.

This continued for four hours, which we cannot but characterize as the worst, the very worst wintry hours ever experienced in the streets of a city. Getting tired of blowing down signs, ripping up window-shutters, and doing miscellaneous damage, the northeaster returned to Æolus and reported progress. Master Æolus instantly caught him and returned him to his bag.

The rain took fresh courage when the wind was gone, and descended with more force than ever. The thermometer rose considerably, the snow rapidly melted, culverts were, of course, everywhere stopped up, and soon the streets were converted into rivers, whose currents swept impetuously along at the rate of eight miles an hour. Vehicles, which four horses almost failed to move, were nearly immersed to the hub of their wheels. At the street-crossings, the rain and melted snow formed lakes varying from six inches to two feet deep. Along side streets the water rushed like a torrent, and getting to the lowlands of the City, which are generally the haunts of the poor, dashed into their basement habitations, floated their furniture, and half drowned their screaming offspring. The very rats got frightened, and ran about Washington-street, South-street, the docks and the markets, as the gushing thaw, like a landlord, weary of seeking arrears of rent, summarily ejected them.

Still, although the freezing had ceased, the half-melted snow was slippery enough, and not a few gentlemen took a sitz-bath during the day, their knees and shoulders being visible, but the rest of their bodies undergoing immersion. DIOGENES would have smiled at their mishap, and who could blame urchins for laughing? The unkindest cut of all was when the ladies, especially the young and pretty ones, watching at their windows for such accidents, tittered their liveliest, and even clapped their hands in uncontrollable glee.

Of the miseries of drivers of vehicles; of the horses they attempted to guide, but which slipped and stumbled in every direction, throwing off steam like a boiler, sweating and straining in the almost hopeless task of moving at all; of all the ills which human flesh and horse-flesh endured on the last memorable Saturday of January, we cannot pretend to give even any approximative account. Experience has written it in memory's page, and Experience declares it to be unparalleled.

The Sixth and Eighth-avenue Railroad Companies, shortly after the rain storm commenced on Saturday, had their tracks thickly scattered with salt. This, with the rain, effectually melted the snow, and the culverts having also been opened and channels cut from the tracks to them, the track was bared to the pavement by yesterday afternoon. Late on Saturday the cars presented a peculiar appearance. They were drawn through water a foot deep, and it required little imagination to think them paddle-wheel steamers. The splashing and turbulent waves they left in their wake kept up the delusion.

Broadway, and indeed the whole City, was in nearly as horrible a condition yesterday as on Saturday, and many ladies who started for church in the morning had to return home without hearing the sermon and displaying their fashionable attire, because they dared not attempt the passage. During the afternoon, however, enterprising boys with dilapidated brooms made a demonstration at divers crossings, and those who willed passed over nearly dry shod. It is fair to state that few failed to pay the accustomed penny-tax to EBLING's substitutes.

The bright sun, however, which shone yesterday, (it was as lovely a day overhead as we ever witnessed,) dried up most of the moisture on the sidewalks, and left them tolerably clean and comfortable. But the middle of the streets, as we have said, were nearly as bad as on Saturday. Towards evening it began to freeze, moderately, but there will be rare thawing work to-day, we opine.

Oysters Almost Exhausted.

The oyster business of the past week has been without precedent for dullness. For lack of the bivalves full seven-eighths of the places where they were sold have been shut up, the proprietors occupying the leisure time in collecting old debts. Save a dozen barrels or so from Perth Amboy, and a solitary schooner-load from Virginia, no oysters have been received in the City for several weeks. This schooner, fortunately for her owners, was laden before the ice embargo was laid on the oyster-beds, and as soon as she could get clear of it she started for the City and safely arrived last Tuesday. No sooner was it known that a cargo of the much-needed article had arrived, than an eager crowd of purchasers collected on board of her, and her freight was speedily bought at unprecedentedly high prices. The net sum the cargo sold for is said to be $3,420 68, while in ordinary times it would only have brought from $1,400 to $1,900. The name of the craft was *John G. Ferris*, and that of the captain NICK BUSH, and that he arrived with his bushels in the very nick of time Capt. B. feels quite satisfied. It is reported that a fleet of oyster-craft await the chance to load and speed to the City when the ice breaks up, but it is impossible to predict when that time will be. The large fancy saloons of Broadway received on Saturday the last of those reserved for them—but so few were they that the proprietors didn't expect them to last till to-day. The smallest oysters ever seen for stewing purposes sold Saturday at an advance of 75 per cent. by the single quart over regular rates.

The East River Ferries.

Ferriage on the East River was greatly impeded Saturday night by large quantities of very thick ice, which, cut from the Buttermilk Channel, floated about with the tide. The Peck-slip boat that left Williamsburg at 11 o'clock (at night) did not reach her slip at New-York until nearly two hours afterwards, and on returning to Williamsburg did not attempt another trip until 3½ o'clock. Thus from 11 o'clock till 3½ o'clock, there was no passage by the Peck-slip Ferry from Williamsburg to this City.

The Fulton and Catharine Ferry-boats were also detained a long time, and were, with the Peck-slip boat, compelled to seek security from the floating ice behind a large ship, near one of the piers in the vicinity of the Catharine Ferry.

A pilot on the Peck-slip route declares that not for the past 19 years, during all of which time he has maintained his present position, has ferriage on the East River been so interrupted by ice as it has been the present season.

Steamers Off.

The steamship *Atlantic* left at her usual hour Saturday (12 o'clock) for Liverpool, but only got off the Battery, where a vast field of heavy ice, extending from shore to shore of the Bay, impeded her further progress. Unsuccessful endeavors were made for a long time to force her through, when she returned to her dock after an absence of three hours. The passengers and crew remained on board all night, and yesterday morning about 9 o'clock she set out on her voyage.

The steamship *City of Washington* did not leave for Liverpool Saturday as stated in some of the Sunday papers. She was detained by the ice and left at 10½ o'clock yesterday morning.

Testimonial Demonstration.

Address to the Members of the New-York Fire Department.

We, the undersigned, have viewed with manifold feelings of approbation the manly and impartial course of conduct pursued by ALFRED CARSON, in his capacity as Chief Engineer of the New-York Fire Department. His promptness at all times; his faithfulness to all the trusts confided to him; his efficiency in the performance of all the duties pertaining to his office; his proficiency and skill as a long, well-tried, and much experienced fireman, renders him worthy of his position, and in the coming election we would most cheerfully and confidently recommend him to our brother firemen as one deserving of their hearty and united support.

His unswerving and undeviating course, in the faithful discharge of all duties imposed, while officiating as Chief, commends him to the favorable consideration of all true firemen.

Unvanquished he still remains, though designing men have sought to damage his prospects of a re-election; by evil plotted schemes and intrigues, they have endeavored to tarnish his well-earned reputation as a citizen of character irreproachable in the least, as one upright and honest in all his intentions.

In all the innumerable inflictions of a persecuting nature that have been made, with the many vague and fabulous statements of a prejudicial aspect that have been put forth, he does still continue to be unsullied in character and unshaken in his determination to pursue the right faithfully and fearlessly.

That he may be again returned by an overwhelming vote to the place he now so ably fills, is our most earnest wish.

In addition to the above the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we fully indorse the course pursued by ALFRED CARSON during the time he has held the position of Chief Engineer; that he has always been equal to the tasks set before him; ever faithful, prompt and efficient.

Resolved, That the upright, manly and conservative manner in which he has conducted the business of the department, is such as to command our unqualified approbation.

Resolved, That we most heartily enter into his support, and will leave no fair means unused to secure his reelection to the office he now so ably fills.

Signed,
John Baulch, Assistant Engineer.
Elisha Kingsland, Assistant Engineer.
Peter N. Cornwell, Assistant Engineer.
William T. Mawbey, Assistant Engineer.
G. J. Ruch, Assistant Engineer.
William A. Wood, of Engine Co. No. 3.
Charles K. Hyde, Foreman Engine Co. No. 4.
William C. Lyons, Foreman Engine Co. No. 5.
Samuel Cheshire, Foreman Engine Co. No. 7.
William Gorman, Foreman Engine Co. No. 9.
John Warne, Foreman Engine Co. No. 10.
Jacob W. Cooper, Foreman Engine Co. No. 12.
William Starritt, Assistant Foreman Engine Co. No. 15.
James Connolly, Foreman Engine Co. No. 18.
J. L. Kingsland, of Engine Co. No. 19.
James B. Hunt, of Engine Co. No. 25.
Richard Jackson, Foreman Engine Co. No. 26.
Eli Bates, Foreman Engine Co. No. 29.
Wm. Drummond, of Engine Co. 28.
John M. Morenus, Assistant Foreman Engine Co. No. 32.
Charles F. Meyers, ex-Foreman Engine Co. No. 9.
John H. Hoffman, ex-Foreman Engine Co. No. 10.
Alexander Spalding, Foreman Engine Co. No. 39.
James W. Haight, Assistant Foreman Engine Co. No. 39.
Richard P. Moore, Foreman Engine Co. No. 42.
Alanson Finch, Foreman Engine Co. No. 43.
Henry P. McGowan, Foreman Engine Co. No. 49.
William P. Deniell, Foreman Engine Co. No. 50.
Richard Van Houton, Assistant Foreman Engine Co. No. 50.
Walter Smith, Foreman Hose Co. No. 1.
Alexr. F. Wescott, Assistant Foreman Hose Co. No. 1.
Robert V. Mackey, Foreman Hose Co. No. 4.
William H. Colwell, Foreman Hose Co. No. 5.
L. R. Barnard, Assistant Foreman Hose Co. No. 9.
Charles H. Corneil, Foreman Hose Co. No. 8.
D. G. Robinson, Assistant Foreman Hose Co. No. 11.
R. R. Colfax, Ex-Foreman Hose Co. No. 11.
J. R. Riley, Foreman Hose Co. No. 12.
Andrew Gore, Foreman Hose Co. No. 13.
Thomas Kelly, Assistant Foreman Hose Co. No. 17.
Samuel B. Thomson, Foreman Hose Co. No. 19.
Walter W. Adams, Assistant Foreman Hose Co. No. 19.
Jared A. Timpson, Foreman Hose Co. No. 20.
Schuyler Stymers, Assistant Foreman Hose Co. No. 22.
A. H. Minor, Foreman Hose Co. No. 25.
P. J. Conlon, Foreman Hose Co. No. 26.
James G. Sweeny, Foreman Hose Co. No. 28.
B. W. Winans, Secretary Hose Co. No. 29.
R. R. Johnston, Foreman Hose Co. No. 33.
James McCabe, Foreman Hose Co. No. 34.
Simon V. Woolley, Foreman Hose Co. No. 37.
James Mackenzie, Foreman Hose Co. No. 41.
Adam Mouligan, Foreman Hose Co. No. 42.
Jacob Tooke, Foreman Hose Co. No. 44.
Arthur Elliott, Ex-Foreman Hose Co. No. 45.
John Jeffries, of Hose Co. No. 45.
James Millward, Jr., Foreman Hose Co. No. 46.
J. A. Bryant, of Hose Co. No. 46.
Henry G. Coggshall, of Hose Co, No. 46.
Jacob H. Miller, Foreman Hose Co. No. 47.
S. W. Valentine, Foreman Hose Co. No. 48.
James Elliott, of Hose Co. No. 50.
John J. Reed, Foreman Hose Co. No. 57.
William G. Ames, Foreman Hook and Ladder Co. No. 1.
Isaiah Rogers, Foreman Hook and Ladder Co. No. 3.
T. W. Wilding, Foreman Hook and Ladder Co. No. 4.
Adam Kipp, Foreman Hook and Ladder Co. No. 5.
John K. Evans, Foreman Hook and Ladder Co. No. 6.
Henry Ford, Assistant Foreman Hook and Ladder Co. No. 6.
Charles Stevens, Assistant Foreman Hook and Ladder Co. No. 7.
John H. Foreman, Foreman Hook and Ladder Co. No. 9.
A. A. Oliver, Assistant Foreman Hook and Ladder Co. No. 9.
Gregory Donner, Foreman Hook and Ladder Co. No. 10.
S. B. Fish, Assistant Foreman Hook and Co. No. 10.
Charles Wager Hull, Secretary Hook and Ladder Co. No. 10.
A. O. Allcock, of Hook and Ladder Co. No. 10.
Ed. Marrenner, Foreman Hook and Ladder Co No. 12.
Michael H. Fisher, Foreman Hook and Ladder Co. No. 13.
Robert Wright, Foreman Hook and Ladder Co. No. 14.
John H. Brady, Ex-Assistant Engineer.
Augustus Hurd, Ex-Foreman Hose Co. No. 28.

[Advertisement.]

GAS FOR THE COUNTRY.—Gas apparatus, after the Patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company.—C. R. WOODWORTH & Co. are now offering for sale a most complete, cheap, simple and efficient gas machine, adapted in all respects to the wants of private dwellings, public and private schools, churches, colleges, factories, foundries, hotels, watering places, &c., as well as of towns and villages. Details will be furnished, by applying in person or by letter to the office of the Company, where a machine can be seen in operation, and descriptive pamphlets obtained.
C. R. WOODWORTH & Co.,
No. 74 Wall-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.—Nature's living perfumes as they arise from the gardens of the tropics, are condensed in this rarest appliance of the toilet. Its inspiring fragrance cheers the spirits, and mixed with water, it instantly relieves smarting and redness of the skin. Its aroma clings for weeks to the garments, and is more agreeable than that of *Eau de Cologne*. Sold by D. T. LANMAN & Co., wholesale druggists, No. 69 Water-street, New-York, and by all druggists at 50 cents per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

"WOODLAND CREAM"—A pomade for beautifying the hair, highly perfumed, superior to any French article imported, and for half the price. For dressing ladies' hair it has no equal, giving it a bright, glossy appearance. It causes gentlemen's hair to curl in the most natural manner. It removes dandruff, always giving the hair the appearance of being freshly shampooed. Price only 50 cents. None genuine unless signed FETRIDGE & Co., Proprietors of the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers." For sale at all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers, Tea Dealers, and private families—Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson, from 20c. to 40c.; Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 55c.—all other qualities equally low. Also, 5-lb boxes of good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine—No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt sts.

[Advertisement.]

ANOTHER NEW PIECE AT BARNUM'S.—To-night a new piece of great merit and originality will be produced at Barnum's Museum, written expressly for that establishment and entitled: "Gotham; or, Daylight and Gaslight." It is said to be a wonderfully powerful work, and is from the popular pen of H. J. CONWAY; success to it. Two farces will be performed this afternoon.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—This evening a most beautiful and amusing bill of entertainment is to be served out at this favorite theatre, consisting of the spectacle of the "Frolic of the Fairies," the pantomime of the "School in an Uproar," and the local drama of "Wealth and Worth." Three such pieces should fill any place.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HOLLOWAY'S Pills are especially adapted for the cure of dyspepsia, and bilious complaints. It is a universally admitted fact, that they never fail to cure these disorders, even after all other medicines have been tried in vain.

[Advertisement.]

DR. BURDELL.—A correct Ambrotype likeness of this ill-fated gentleman, taken from life on Monday last, five days before his assassination, by BACON, No. 208 Bowery, may be seen at his gallery entrance.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 5 Murray-street, New-York.

LONG ISLAND.

Fires in Brooklyn.

Two dwellings, one stable, and a large one-story wooden arrangement, occupied as a box factory, on the square bounded by Raymond, Navy, Willoughby and Lafayette streets, were destroyed by fire about 2 o'clock yesterday morning. The fire originated in a stable owned by Mr. GREENFIELD, and is supposed to have been the work of design. Mr. G. owned and occupied a small dwelling adjoining, which was destroyed, with most of the contents. He estimates his loss at $2,000, and is insured in the Ætna Insurance Company for $500. Six horses were destroyed in the stable, one each belonging to Mr. GREENFIELD, Dr. MUNSON, Mr. NEWTON, Mr. SHEPHERD, and two belonging to FRANCIS MULDOON. In Mr. GREENFIELD's house about $200 worth of fancy birds were destroyed, owned by DANIEL C. STAPLES.

The box factory was occupied by J. C. GOWER, whose loss in stock and machinery is $3,500. Insured for $1,200 in the St. Mark's Insurance Company. The building was owned by PRENTICE & Co., and was valued at $1,000. No insurance.

A small dwelling on Navy-street, owned and occupied by JOHN ATKINSON, was destroyed. Loss $1,500. Insured for $700.

The first tenement of the "Barracks," on Navy-street, owned by Mr. EZRA YOUNG, was damaged to the extent of $500. Insured in the Astor Insurance Company.

The firemen were promptly on the spot, and by their well-directed efforts succeeded in saving a large amount of property.

About the same time a fire broke out on Division, rear of Union-avenue, in an unoccupied dwelling, owned by Rev. Mr. HODGES, which was consumed with two others adjoining,—one owned by Rev. Mr. HODGES, and occupied as a porter-house by GEORGE SMITH, and the other owned by Mr. GILL, and occupied by Mr. GOULDING. A fourth house in the same block, owned by Mr. ANDREWS, and occupied as a liquor store by Mr. MEAD, and as a cigar store by Mr. PHILLIPS, was so much damaged that it cannot be repaired.

Mr. GILL's loss is $1,250. Insured in the Citizens' Insurance Company for $800. Mr. HODGES' loss is $2,000. Not insured.

This fire was also the work of an incendiary. It was first discovered by officer VARICK, who, upon bursting into the house, found it on fire in three places.

MARRIED.

GROUT—TRUSS.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 28, by Rev. E. T. Hiscox, THOMAS J. GROUT to HANNAH E. TRUSS, both of this City.

MEIGHAN—YEOMAN.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 29, by Rev. Mr. Stryker, Mr. WILLIAM MEIGHAN to Miss MARY E. YEOMAN, all of this City.

WEST—COOKE.—In Farmington, Conn., on Wednesday, by Rev. Noah Porter, D. D., Mr. WILLIAM G. WEST, of the firm of West, Caldwell & Co., of this City, to Miss MARY COOKE, daughter of George Cooke, Esq., of the former place.

DIED.

HYDE.—In this City, on Saturday, Jan. 31, after a short and severe illness, LUCY, daughter of Stephen Hyde, Esq., of Palmyra, aged 22 years.

Her remains will be taken to Palmyra for interment.

McGUIR.—In this City, on Saturday, Jan. 31, Mrs. MARY McGUIR.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 18 Vestry-st., this (Monday) 2d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

DIMOND.—In this City, on Saturday, Jan. 31, CLARA, daughter of John and Margaret Dimond, aged 4 years and 10 months.

Her friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, from the residence of her parents, No. 112 West 32d-st., at 1 o'clock.

BURKHALTER.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Feb. 1, after a short and severe illness, REUBEN BURKHALTER, Jr., son of Reuben and Rosamond H. Burkhalter, and grandson of Dr. A. D. Wilson, in the 4th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Monday,) 2d inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 148 West 15th-st.

DEWEY.—In this City, on Saturday, Jan. 31, JAMES DEWEY, aged 40 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Phœnix Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, the Mariners' Lodge and Washington Chapter, No. 2, O. U. A., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 256 Delancy-st., to-morrow, (Tuesday) morning, at 10 o'clock, without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Fairfield, Conn., for interment.

TOMPSON.—In this City, on Saturday, Jan. 31, of scarlet fever, ANNA LOUISE, daughter of Thomas B. and Mary T. Tompson, aged 5 months and 6 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from No. 6 1st-av.

DEURY.—In this City, on Saturday evening, Jan. 31, suddenly, MICHEL DEURY, aged 66 years.

The relatives and the friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of Robert Hope Hart, No. 60 12th-st., on Tuesday morning, the 3d inst., at 10 o'clock, without further invitation.

BROWER.—In this City, on Saturday, Jan. 31, after a short but severe illness, FRANKLIN PIERCE, youngest son Abraham and Jane Brower, aged 4 years, 7 months and 14 days.

Our Pierce has gone.
Oh! how we loved him!
But, alas! too well.
Parents, do not mourn,
With Jesus he does dwell.

His funeral will take place this (Monday) afternoon, Feb. 2, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his father, No. 257 Henry-st. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation; also, the members of Abraham's Lodge, F. A. M., and Mutual Lodge, I. O. of O. F.

SMITH.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday Jan. 31, SAMUEL S. SMITH, aged 64 years, 2 months and 26 days.

His friends, and those of his sons, James M. and Abijah S., and of his son-in law, John Mable, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, Feb. 3, from his late residence, No. 10 North 2d-st., (E. D.) at 11 o'clock A. M., without further notice.

☞ Sing Sing papers please copy.

SPOONER.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Jan. 31, of croup, CHARLES HENRY, youngest son of A. W. O. and Harriet F. Spooner, aged 2 years and 4 months.

The friends of the family, and those of his grandfather, the late John Turney, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at No. 41 Front-st., on Tuesday, at 12 o'clock, without further notice.

BARNES.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Jan. 31, LILLY WARD, youngest daughter of John C. and Mary S. Barnes, aged 1 year and 7 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, Feb. 3, at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her father, No. 157 Henry-st.

DAY.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Jan. 31, suddenly, of paralysis, Mrs. EMMA J. DAY, in the 52d year of her age.

The friends and acquaintances are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son, Theo. D. Day, No. 80 Woodhull-st., near Henry, South Brooklyn, this (Monday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

COLE.—At Madison, N. J., on Saturday, Jan. 24, Dr. GEORGE COLE, formerly of New-York, aged 53 years.

PRENTICE.—At Green Bay, Wis., on Sunday, Jan. 18, of typhoid fever, NATHANIEL S. PRENTICE, formerly of Canton, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., aged 57 years.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...JAN. 31.

$10,000	Missouri St. 6s..	84¾	500	Reading Railroad..	81¾
1,000	Cali. St. 7s, '75..	66½	800	do.....b30	81¾
5,000	Virginia 6s.....	91¾	2050	do.....s3	81¾
2,000	New-York C. R. 7s	101	2450	do.....s60	81¾
2,000	Mic. So. & Ng. F. Bs.	81	700	do.....	81⅞
19,000	Ill. C. R. R. B..c	99	300	do.....b10	81⅞
1,000	T. H. & A. 2d m.	75½	300	do.....b60	81⅞
30	Park Bank.....	99	200	Mic. S. & N. I. R'ds.	81
50	Am. Ex. R'ds..	109½	100	do.....s60	80¾
200	Bank Com. Scrip..	103¾	50	do.....s30	80¾
5	Bank of Commerce.	104	100	do.....b60	81½
5	Del. & Hud. C'l Co.	119½	15	do.....	81½
40	do.....b3	119¾	10	Panama RR.....	95½
50	Ohio Life & T. Co..	99	18	Ill. Cen. R. R.....	128½
100	Nic. Transit Co....	4¾	100	do.....	128½
12	Hud. Riv. R.....	31½	100	do.....	128⅝
393	N. Y. Cen. R'd..	94	100	do.....b60	129¾
100	do.....s30	94	19	C. & C. & Cin. R. R.	102
200	do.....b60	94¼	20	Harlem R. R. Pref.	53
500	do.....b30	94½	112	Wis. L. S. RR.....	60
100	do.....	94⅝	100	Ind'ap. & Cin. RR.	64
900	do.....c	94⅞	100	La C. & Mil. RR.b30	71½
400	Erie Railroad...b10	61¾	270	do.....	71¾
300	do.....b3	61¾	100	do.....b60	72½
650	do.....	61¾	30	do.....	71½
200	do.....s3	61⅝	20	Stonington R. R....	50
100	do.....s30	61⅝	6	Chic. & Rk. Is. RR...c	99
100	do.....b60	62	5	Gal. & Chic. RR..	104¼
1000	Cle. & T. RR.....	76¾	290	do.....	104
10	do.....	76¾	100	do.....b60	104¾
200	do.....b60	76⅞	50	do.....b60	104¾

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 Cal. State 7s, '75	66	100 Illinois Central R..	128⅞
1,000 Ill. Cent. RR. Bs.	99	100 do.....	129
10 Bank of Commerce.	103⅞	15 Gal. & Chic. R....	103¾
200 Penn. Coal Co.	100	50 Chic. & Rk. I. R.b60	99¼
50 Cumb. Coal Co.....	19½	50 do.....s60	98¾
50 do.....	19½	50 do.....b30	99¾
350 Clev. & Tol. RR....	76¾	50 do.....	99
100 N. Y. Cen. R. s60 ex d	90	30 do.....	99¼
100 do.....b30	90¾	35 La Cross. & Mil. R..	71¾
100 do.....opg	90¾	50 Erie Railroad.....b3	61¾
50 do.....opg	90¾	200 Reading R. R....b3	81¾
50 do.....s30	90¾	200 do.....b60	81¾
200 Mic. S. & N. Ia. R. opg	80¾		

MONDAY, Feb. 2—A. M.

The Foreign Trade at this port the week past shows a total entry of foreign merchandise, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, of $8,981,990, against $5,407,712 the same week last year. The clearances of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods amounted to $1,242,456 same week last year. There were no direct clearances of Specie, and no Specie sent to Boston for shipment by the Cunard steamer. The California packet of January 5 arrived on Wednesday and delivered in Gold $1,165,510, and the same day the *Arago* from Havre brought in $330,000 in Spanish doubloons, *in transitu* for the Havana market, to which they will be shipped in a day or two. Meanwhile the greater portion of both these sums are in Bank, and will tend to increase the average reserve of the week to be made up this afternoon. On the other hand, the Gold taken from Bank for the payment of duties is greater by $486,506 than the disbursements from the Sub-Treasury, the general balance in the latter standing on Saturday afternoon $12,914,498, against $12,477,992 at the close of the previous week.

As we shall be furnished in a day or two with the official Custom-House report of the Foreign Trade at this port for the calendar month of January, we omit this morning our usual informal summary by weeks. The official report of the Sub-Treasury operations of the month has already been sent to us by the Cashier, Mr. RUSSELL, and the report from the Assay Office by Mr. CISCO. These sum up:

Custom Receipts	$4,535,374
Post-Office	582,488
Transfer drafts	250,000
Miscellaneous	16,049
Together	$5,414,406
Regular balance from December	7,074,938
Total	$12,489,344
Payments out	3,811,123
Regular balance to February	$8,678,221
Interest Fund balance	89,654
Disbursing Officers' balance	1,779,263
Assay Office Fund	2,367,351
Grand total, Jan. 31, 1857	$12,914,498

The Gold Deposits of the month in the Assay Office were.....$1,383,000
Silver.....42,400
Together.....$1,425,400
Gold Bars.....$365,400
Gold and Silver Coin.....460,000—$1,425,400

There was $517,171 transmitted to Philadelphia for coinage, and $263,445 Gold bars stamped.

The following is a comparative statement of the exports, hence, of the leading articles of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods for the week, and the week ending Feb. 2 last year:

	1856. Quantity.	1856. Value.	1857. Quantity.	1857. Value.
Cotton, bales	5,492	$245,881	3,939	$256,536
Flour, bbls	426,991	446,511	29,192	205,371
Corn Meal, bbls	676	4,353	340	1,243
Wheat, bushels	50,502	98,408	25,885	41,860
Corn, bushels	43,965	31,956	54,500	51,132
Pork, bbls & tcs	1,801	24,286	1,214	23,962
Beef, bbls. & tcs	2,565	56,285	78	1,250
Pickled Meats, * cs	....	....	225	2,650
Bacon, * lbs	....	....	1,949,146	127,412
Hams, * lbs	....	....	19,858	2,326
Lard, * lbs	....	....	788,550	56,903
Butter, * lbs	....	....	2,403	486
Cheese, * lbs	....	....	47,339	4,946
Total Produce		$907,650		$806,136
Miscellaneous		436,598		436,320
Total for the week		$1,344,248		$1,242,456

* These Items were included in miscellaneous goods, in our export statement every week of last year. Hence, we cannot furnish comparative figures, in detail, this year. Next year we shall be enabled to do so regularly, by keeping up the record as now arranged through the current year.

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

	Saturday, Jan. 24.	Saturday, Jan. 31.		Saturday, Jan. 24.	Saturday, Jan. 31.
N. Y. Cen.....	94½	*90½	Virginia 6s....	93	91¾
Erie.....	62½	61¾	Missouris.....	86	84¾
Reading.....	82	81¾	Ohios of 1856..	100	99
Mich. South.	86½	*80¾	Californias, '75.	69	66
Toledo.....	77	76½	Illinois Cen....	98½	99
Rock Island...	98½	99¼	Ills. C. Scrip..	127½	129
Mich. Central.	95½	96½	Erics of '75....	96	96
Panama.....	97	95¾	Hud. Thirds..	68	67
Galena.....	105½	103¾	Penn. Coal....	103	100
Hudson Riv...	33	31¾	Del. & Hud...	119¾	119¼

* Ex Dividend.

The Dividends recognized in the dealings of the week are 4 ₱ cent. off the New-York Central and 5 ₱ cent. off the Southern Michigan shares. The latter will be paid on the 5th of February, and the New-York Central on the 20th of February. The course of the market through the week was in favor of the party selling for the decline, on most of the list. The exceptions were the shares and bonds of the New-York and Illinois Central Roads. The shares of the Illinois Road, which are quoted from London as high as 25 ₱ cent. premium, sterling money, were in request on Saturday at 128½ @129, and the Construction Bonds at 99 ₱ cent. The general market closed with a steady feeling. The sales of the State of Missouri Stock through the week were unusually large, fluctuating from 86@85¾, then to 87, and immediately down again to 85, 84½@83¾, closing on Saturday 84¾ ₱ cent. The sellers have been operating on the probable return of a considerable amount of the Stock from the Banking Department of Illinois. The buyers have gone on the very strong exhibit of the State resources recently published by the Auditor, and the probable enactment of a Banking law at home.

The Money Market for the week was very quiet and easy until Friday, when the receipt of a large number of back mails from the South gave more active employment to the Bankers and Domestic Exchange Brokers, and caused some shifting of demand loans. The rate for these, however, remains at 7 ₱ cent., and discounts on paper, of the best class, have further receded about ½ ₱ cent. Foreign Bills keep steady at 108¼@⅝@¾ on London, 5.28¾@22½@21¼ on Paris. The regular Bankers have a liberal supply from the Cotton ports, but not being competed with by home-drawn commercial bills to any material extent, there is little disposition evinced to yield in rates.

The foreign mails by the *Arabia*, at Boston from Liverpool January 17, were not received at our Post-Office until late on Saturday afternoon. The purser's bag for the Associated Press was delivered in the morning, with London papers to the day of sailing. The financial advices, particularly for the American funds dealt in at London, are quite encouraging, and even with reference to the English Money Market are far from authorizing the unfavorable interpretation which some of the speculators in Wall-street were disposed to put upon the news earlier in the week. The English Bank revenue is kept steady, and although nearly $15,000,000 was withdrawn from private borrowers to pay the January dividend upon the Government Stock, demand loans were readily had outside at 6 ₱ cent., or ½ ₱ cent. less than the Bank rate in Stocks. Discounts were in quick demand, however, at the same rate, and in some instances 6¼ ₱ cent. was paid. The Funds keep remarkably steady and closed 93¾ for money and 94 for the 5th February. The shares and bonds of the Illinois Central Road advanced rapidly during the week, and nearly all the American Railway Securities were firmly held and scarce at the close. The Illinois Central Stock sold on Wednesday at 119 and on Friday at 125 ₱ cent. Sterling, and the Construction Bonds from 87½ rose to 90¾@91 ₱ cent. The French Funds are also higher, and noted in the Shares of the Bank of France at 10 ₱ cent., closing 4,100 francs. The French Railways were also on the rise, and the 3 ₱ cent. *Rente* quoted 68@67.95. Our regular London correspondents, Messrs. ROBERT BENSON & Co., write that—

American Railroad Securities have been in demand, and some large transactions have taken place, chiefly in those of the Illinois Central Railroad Company. We quote sales of the 7 ₱ cent Construction Bonds at 86¾, 87¾, 88⅛, 89⅞, 90¾, 90¾ and 91. Freeland Bonds at 101 and 103; shares, at 18, 19 and 19¾ premium, with an active demand and few offering, and a sale reported to-day at 25 premium. New-York Central 6 ₱ cent Bonds have changed hands at 80¼ and 81; 7 ₱ Bonds at 92¾. Michigan Central Bonds of 1869 at 95¾ and 95. Erie Bonds of 1875 at 86 and 86½. Bonds of 1862 at 81¾ ex Coupon. Pennsylvania 2d mortgage at 93. There has been some inquiry for United States 6 ₱ cents. at a slight advance. Maryland Sterlings have changed hands at 90. No other transactions in State Stocks have transpired. There has been very little business transacted in Manchester. Buyers and sellers are alike watching the course of the Cotton market, for some indication of the future course of prices

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI.....NO. 1677. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

CORONER'S INQUEST CONTINUED.

Examination of G. V. Snodgrass, Henry Ely, Jr., and Mary Donohue.

INTERESTING TESTIMONY.

The Murderers Not Yet Discovered.

The hour appointed by Coroner CONNERY for resuming, yesterday, the inquest into the circumstances attending the appalling murder of Dr. BURDELL, was 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and at that time the Jury, members of the press, witnesses and counsel, were present. But there was no Coroner. It was not till nearly 11 o'clock that he made his appearance. He then directed the Jury to examine the house thoroughly from cellar to garret, and gave permission to the reporters to accompany them, a proceeding which seemed to give great offence to some of the Jurors. This examination did not bring anything fresh to light. The smears of blood on the wall of the passage and stairs leading from the hall to the kitchen, and the blood which had freely dropped on the threshhold, and within and just without the store-room, where the bloody sheet, shirt and towel were found, were again scrutinized. In other rooms bureaus were searched and beds pulled to pieces, but there was nothing to add to the discoveries made by the Police in their examination of the house on Saturday. A child's story-book lying among other books, on the piano in the front drawing-room attracted some attention by its being disfigured in two or three places with smears of blood, as if a bloody hand had taken hold of it. A portion of one one of the pages so disfigured had been cut away. Scarcely anything of importance, however, can be attached to this discovery.

The excitement in the City, far from having subsided, had increased yesterday, and the neighborhood of the house, in Bond-street, was thronged with people—not of the idle morbid class alone, but the most respectable persons, ladies included, halted for long periods to gratify their curiosity by a good survey of its appearance. By strict injunction of the Coroner few persons were admitted as spectators, but among those whom we noticed were some of our most prominent citizens. The interest in the progress of the inquest is unequalled by anything that we have witnessed of late years. Only the excitement attendant on the COLT murder is comparable to it.

Theories, of course, are abundant respecting the murder and its antecedents. It is generally believed that Dr. BURDELL was never married to Mrs. CUNNINGHAM, but that some person assumed his name and underwent the ceremony in the disguise of false whiskers. Some of the evidence already taken is not antagonistic to this theory, but all such notions are at present premature. The idea, also, that it was the intention of the murderers (for that there was more than one assassin is the belief of the best judges who have closely scrutinized the evidences) to throttle the doctor, and then convey his body into the street, deprived of watch and valuables, so as to bear the appearance of his having become the victim of the garroters who are now terrifying the public, though not altogether wanting in plausibility, is without corroboration. Considerable mystery yet shrouds the awful deed. It is possible, however—indeed, it is highly probable, that this mystery will not be of long continuance. The evidence taken yesterday is of the most interesting character, and seems to be already pointing the way to the identification of the parties, whose atrocious guilt has thrown our citizens into consternation.

Some particulars respecting the previous history of Mrs. CUNNINGHAM, whose name, in connection with this event, has been so prominently brought before the public, may not be uninteresting. She was the wife of Mr. CUNNINGHAM, of the firm of CUNNINGHAM & HARRIS, distillers, of Brooklyn. After flourishing in that business, Mr. CUNNINGHAM quitted it to become a broker in grain and whisky, and as such was favorably known on 'Change in this City. His death, which occurred about ten years ago, was very sudden, and excited at the time not a little comment. A life-policy for $10,000, taken in Mrs. CUNNINGHAM'S favor immediately ensued to her, and she was thus placed in comfortable, not to say affluent, circumstances. Her family name was HEMPSTEAD. About two years ago the members of that family were residing at Flatbush.

It is said the Miss VAN WINKLE who, with her lover, Mr. CALDWELL, some time ago committed a romantic suicide at Troy, was a daughter of Mrs. CUNNINGHAM'S sister. Some persons indeed believe that CALDWELL cut Miss VAN WINKLE'S throat, and then cut his own, but that the whole proceeding was the result of mutual arrangement, and that the ill-fated young lady willingly resigned herself to his weapon.

Since the excitement consequent upon Dr. BURDELL'S murder has increased in intensity, the great Burdell divorce suit, which created so much interest some years ago, has been recalled from the oblivion into which it had well-nigh fallen. The Mr. BURDELL therein referred to was not Dr. HARVEY BURDELL, the victim in this awful tragedy, but his brother Mr. JOHN BURDELL. Dr. BURDELL, we understand, was never married, except to Mrs. CUNNINGHAM, if indeed he was the bridegroom on that singular occasion.

At the outset of the investigation, an unseemly wrangle occurred between the Coroner and one of the counsel for the parties in custody. The Coroner did not reach the house until about an hour after the time fixed for the inquest, when a large number of persons had collected, including a portion of the jury. The house was in charge of Captain DILKES, who had ordered the rooms on the second floor to be closed and all persons excluded. Mrs. CUNNINGHAM, with one or two others in custody, were in a room upon the third floor, and a portion of the jury went up stairs to see them. Mr. CLINTON, who had been retained as their legal adviser, told the policeman in charge of the stairs that he was their counsel and desired to go up. He was at once permitted to pass. When the Coroner came and was told that a number of persons were in the upper rooms with the parties, he said that the police had not done their duty—that he had ordered everybody to be excluded from those rooms but the jury, and that all others must at once be dismissed. The police enforced the order, and as Mr. CLINTON, with several others, were descending the stairs, the Coroner, in rather a loud voice, said that the house was in confusion, that his orders had not been carried out, and that nobody had any business whatever in those rooms. Mr. CLINTON explained that he went up as the counsel of the parties, and had a right to an interview with them.

The Coroner said the counsel should have all his legal rights, but he would not allow anybody to go stealthily into those rooms for the purpose of talking to the parties.

Mr. CLINTON said he would not allow the Coroner nor anybody else to accuse him of doing "stealthily' what he had a perfect right to do. He had gone up there for an interview with his clients, which the law allowed them and him the privilege of having—and he had done it openly.

The Coroner said he had no right to go up contrary to his orders. He had directed everybody to be excluded.

Mr. CLINTON said he would test the legal right of the case—but he denied that he had gone up otherwise than with the assent of the police, and he demanded whether the Coroner meant to charge him with having gone up "stealthily."

The Coroner said no—he did not make the remark with any design to apply it to him. But he would let them all understand that he knew a thing or two about law, as well as the rest.

The conversation, which had been carried on in a loud tone, and in presence of a large crowd of persons, was here dropped, and preparations were made to continue the inquest.

Upon the Coroner taking his seat in the room appointed for the inquest, which was in the back parlor, or drawing-room, on the first floor, and not, as on the previous occasion, in the apartment where the murder was committed, he called to a policeman and ordered him to get some committals made out, that he might send to prison any person who offered to interfere with his prerogative as Coroner. "I will not," he said, "allow any individual to trespass upon my legal rights. I am determined to uphold the prerogative of the law, and the moment that any person interferes with my legal duties, I will commit the person who so interferes."

All witnesses, except the one to be first examined were then removed from the room, and the inquest was resumed. The first witness was Snodgrass,—a genteel young man about 19 or 20 years of age, rather of light complexion, with an adolescent beard. He is the son of the distinguished Rev. Dr. Snodgrass, formerly of Murray-street Church, in this City, then of Troy, and now of Goshen, Orange Co. He was first examined (Messrs. Clinton and Thayer being seated close by, keeping vigilant watch over the questions and responses) by the Coroner.

TESTIMONY OF SNODGRASS.

Q.—What is your name? A.—George Vail Snodgrass.

Q.—Do you reside in this house? A.—I do.

Q.—How long have you resided here? A.—I came here from the middle of November or from that to the first of December last; somewhere thereabouts.

Q.—Did you come here as a stranger to apply for board? A.—I did not; I was invited by Mrs. Cunningham as a friend; I came at her request.

Q.—You were intimate with the family? A.—I was intimate with Mrs. Cunningham and her two daughters.

Q.—Did you know Mr. Eckel? A.—I was not well acquainted with him; I have seen him here.

Q.—Now, Sir, by the virtue of your solemn oath, were you not in the habit of sitting in Mrs. Cunningham's bedroom with Mr. Eckel? A.—I was not in the habit of doing so; I have sat there with him.

Q.—Did you ever see Dr. Burdell sitting in Mrs. Cunningham's bedroom when you and Mr. Eckel were there? A.—I never did; I never saw him in the bedroom at all.

Q.—Did you ever observe any close intimacy between Mrs. Cunningham and Dr. Burdell? A.—I never did; no, Sir.

Q.—Did you know nothing of their marriage? A.—I suspected that they were married; I thought to myself that they must be so.

Q.—What made you suspect they were married? What caused you to think so? A.—The authority he exercised over the family made me think so.

Q.—You say you were very intimate with Mrs. Cunningham, did she ever tell you that she was not married, and that she had rebuked Dr. Burdell for a breach of promise? A.—She did not.

Q.—Did you never hear from any other party in the house that they had had a row relating to a breach of promise? A.—(After much hesitation.) Yes, sir.

Q.—Whom did you hear it from? A.—Miss Helen Cunningham.

Q.—Now, Sir, do you mean to tell this Jury that, notwithstanding you were on such intimate terms with Mrs. Cunningham that she invited you to live in her house, she never exchanged words with you relative to a breach of promise of marriage? Do you mean to tell me and this Jury that, Sir? A.—I do. She did not tell me so. She said nothing to me about it.

Q.—Did she ever tell you that she accused Dr. Burdell of stealing papers out of the secretary or some other place? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did any other person tell you that she accused him of stealing papers? A.—They did not; no one told me so.

Q.—Were you much in the house? were you a long time here together? A.—I do not understand you, Sir.

Q.—Did you not spend the principal portion of everyday in the house? A.—No, Sir; I was at my business.

Q.—Were there not some days that you were here nearly altogether? A.—From the Monday after New-Year's Day, till the following Monday, I was here nearly all the time, or during the greater part of the day.

Q.—What was Dr. Burdell's usual hour of going out in the morning? A.—I think it was from about eight o'clock to half past eight.

Q.—What time did he dine? A.—I do not know.

Q.—Did he dine in the house? A.—He did not; at least I never saw him dine here.

Q.—Generally speaking, about what time did he use to return home at night? A.—As far as I have seen, he used to come home from ten to two o'clock at night.

Q.—Have you ever known him come home so late as two o'clock? A.—Yes, Sir, I let him in about two o'clock last Thursday night.

Q.—When? A.—Last Thursday night, or, rather, last Friday morning.

Q.—Was the hall door fastened? A.—It was locked, but not bolted. It could not be opened without a latch-key.

Q.—Sir, do you mean to tell me that a man so familiar with the family as Dr. Burdell, and whom you describe as having authority over the family—do you mean me and this Jury to understand that he did not possess a night-key? I ask you, Sir, by the virtue and solemnity of the sacred oath you have taken, if you wish us to understand that? A.—I do not know whether he had a night-key. The door cannot be opened on the outside without one.

Q.—How did you come to let him in, Sir? A.—I let him in because he rang the bell.

Q.—Did you ever know the hall-door to be bolted at night? A.—I do not recollect. I think I never did.

Q.—When did you last see Dr. Burdell on Friday? A.—The last time I saw him on Friday was about eight or half-past eight in the morning.

Q.—You did not see him any more, then, until you saw him dead? A.—No, Sir, that was the last time I saw him alive.

Q.—Where were you, Sir, on Friday evening, at seven o'clock? A.—I should judge I was eating my dinner in this house at seven o'clock.

Q.—Who dined with you? A.—When I went into the room, Mrs. Cunningham's children, George and Miss Helen, were there.

Q.—I ask you, Sir, who dined with you? A.—No one dined with me; the children were there.

Q.—They were the only persons who dined with you? A.—They were in the room, but did not dine with me.

Q.—Was Mrs. Cunningham there? A.—I think not; no, Sir, she was not.

Q.—Was Mr. Eckel there? A.—He was not there.

Q.—Did you see Mr. Eckel that evening? A.—I met him as I was going down stairs to dinner.

Q.—What did you do after you had dined? A.—I went up to the drawing-room.

Q.—Who was in the drawing-room? A.—There was nobody there, to my knowledge, when I came up.

Q.—How long did you remain there? A.—I think I remained there some twenty minutes?

Q.—Where did you go when you left the drawing-room? A.—I think I went up stairs; I would not be willing to swear that I did.

Q.—If you did go up stairs, where did you go afterwards? A.—I returned to the drawing-room.

Q.—Who was there when you returned? A.—I think Mrs. Cunningham was there; I am not certain.

Q.—What time was it then? A.—I should judge it was about half-past seven o'clock.

Q.—What did you next do? A.—I went out.

Q.—Did you go out alone? A.—No; Miss Helen Cunningham asked me to go out with her, to buy a veil and some writing-paper.

Q.—How long were you out? A.—From a half to three-quarters of an hour.

Q.—Did you go into the drawing-room on your return? A.—I think that I and Miss Helen Cunningham went in and sat down for about fifteen minutes to half-an-hour.

Q.—Who was in the drawing-room them? A.—I believe that George and Willie, Mrs. Cunningham's sons, were there.

Q.—Were they the only persons? A.—I think they were.

Q.—Where did you go next? A.—I went up stairs to Mrs. Cunningham's room.

Q.—Do you mean her room or her bedroom? A.—Her bedroom.

Q.—What time was it then? A.—I should judge it was then about nine o'clock.

Q.—Who was in the room when you went into it? A.—Miss Augusta Gunningham and Miss Helen Cunningham were there.

Q.—Was Mrs. Cunningham there? A.—I cannot say whether she was or not.

Q.—Was Mr. Eckel there? A.—He was not.

Q.—Where was Mrs. Cunningham, if she was not there? A.—I would not be willing to state positively that she was up stairs or not.

Q.—Did you come down stairs again that night? A.—I did.

Q.—How long did you remain up stairs before you came down? A.—About an hour, or an hour and a half.

Q.—What time was it when you came down? A.—About half-past ten o'clock, as near as I can judge.

Q.—Who was in the parlor when you came down stairs? A.—I did not go to the parlor; I went to the kitchen.

Q.—Did you not see if anybody was in the parlor? A.—I did not look into the parlor.

Q.—Whom did you find in the kitchen? A.—There was nobody in the kitchen to my knowledge; everything was dark.

Q.—What did you want in the kitchen at that time of night, when everything was dark? A.—I came down for a pitcher of water, and intended to get some cider; if I had not wanted some cider, I should have got the water in the bath-room.

Q.—Well, you got the water and the cider? A.—I did not get any cider; I got only the water.

Q.—On your return did you observe whether the drawing-room doors were open or shut? A.—I think they were shut, or I should have noticed them. I would not be willing to swear, however.

Q.—Was there no light in the hall? A.—I think when I came down stairs I lit the lamp in the hall, on the second floor, by Dr. Burdell's rooms, and extinguished it as I went back again.

Q.—You did not go into the drawing-room at all, at that time? A.—I did not.

Q.—When you went up stairs again where did you go to? A.—To Mrs. Cunningham's room.

Q.—Her bedroom? A.—Yes.

Q.—Who was in the room? A.—Mrs. Cunningham, her two daughters, Mr. Eckel, and, I think, her two sons.

Q.—What were they talking about? A.—I do not know.

Q.—How long did you stop there? A.—Some ten, fifteen, or twenty minutes.

Q.—And did you hear no conversation during that time? A.—There was none that I heard.

Q.—What? do you mean to say that during fifteen or twenty minutes the room was as silent as a Quaker's meeting? A.—Oh, something was said.

Q.—Well, what was said? A.—Mrs. Cunningham's daughter spoke of going to school in the morning.

Q.—What time did you leave the room? A.—I left the room to retire to bed from half-past ten to eleven o'clock, as nearly as I can state.

At this point in the examination, the City Judge and District-Attorney entered the room and took seats near the Coroner.

Examination resumed.—Q.—Are you positive that when you retired you left Mrs. Cunningham and her daughter Augusta in the room? A.—I am positive I left them there.

Q.—Did you leave Mr. Eckel there? A.—I think he went out before I did.

Q.—Where did you go when you left the room? A.—I went to my own bedroom, on the fourth door.

Q.—Did you come down stairs any more that night? A.—I did not.

Q.—Did you hear any noise during the night? A.—(Shaking his head resolutely)—Not one particle.

Q.—Did Mr. Eckel go to bed before you did? A.—I would not be willing to swear that he did.

Q.—When did you get the first notice of the murder? A.—The first notice I got of the murder was about nine o'clock on Saturday morning.

Q.—Who told you? A.—The cook. She came up to the room where I was.

Q.—What did you do then? A.—I rushed immediately down to Dr. Burdell's room.

Q.—What did you next do? A.—I went up stairs and informed the family.

Q.—Did you notice any peculiarity in Mrs. Cunningham's appearance when you told her? A.—I thought she was going to faint, and I caught her.

Here the Coroner, turning to the District-Attorney and City Judge, said he would be glad if they would assist him in examining the witness. The District-Attorney replied that they were reading the Coroner's minutes of the examination taken before they entered the room. The Coroner resumed his queries to the witness.

Q.—Did you go out to fetch in anybody? A.—I went and fetched Dr. Roberts; I went at Mrs. Cunningham's request.

Q.—She told you to go? A.—Not exactly; she cried out "Roberts, Roberts," and I thought she wanted him to be sent for.

Q.—He is a dentist, is he not? A.—He is.

Q.—And a friend of the family? A.—Yes; he knows the family very well.

Q.—Then you did not go for him to do anything for the dead man? A.—I did not; I went for him because Mrs. Cunningham seemed to want him.

Q.—What was Mrs. Cunningham doing when he came? A.—She was sitting in a chair; she tried to get up, but I held her down; she was raving and saying all manner of things; I don't think any one could tell what she was speaking about.

Q.—What did Dr. Roberts say to her? A.—He tried to soothe her.

Q.—What o'clock was it then? A.—I cannot say.

Q.—Was Mr. Eckel at breakfast that morning? A.—He was not.

Q.—What time did he leave the house that morning? A.—I do not know; I heard he left sometime before breakfast.

Q.—Was he not always in the habit of breakfasting with the family until that morning? A.—He was.

Q.—Did any one tell you about his going out that morning? A.—Mrs. Cunningham told me that he went out that morning very early; I had known of the circumstance the night before.

Q.—Now, Sir, by virtue of the solemnity of the oath you have taken, did not Mrs. Cunningham leave the house in a carriage soon after breakfast? A.—(With great deliberation)—I am most willing to testify that she did not.

Q.—Did you not know, or did you not hear that she left the house that morning? A.—I did not; I can testify, if necessary, why Mr. Eckel left the house that morning; the night before, when Mrs. Cunningham and myself came in from our walk, we saw a letter upon a table in the drawing-room; we thought it was a circular, and opened it; we found it was a request from some person, for Mr. Eckel to come to his office exactly at eight o'clock, and asking him to bring his "fat book."

Q.—His what? A.—His "fat book;" he was a tallow chandler.

The District-Attorney here took up the examination, and continued to question the witness:

Q.—The note was left on which table? A.—On this work-table. It was not sealed at all.

Q.—Nor directed? A.—I think Mr. Eckel's name was on the back of it.

Q.—What time in the evening was that? A.—It was before we went to Mrs. Cunningham's room.

Q.—There was a shirt brought up stairs marked "Ketchum." How came that to be there? A.—It was mine, Sir; I thought, a short time ago, that I would like to go to the country; I called on a friend of mine named Ketchum, in Twenty-third-street, to go with me to Westport; not having much clothes with me, I borrowed a shirt from him, and have kept it since.

Q.—This was a borrowed shirt then? A.—Yes, Sir. I have had it in my possession ever since.

Q.—When did you last wear this shirt? A.—I took it off last Tuesday night, I think, and threw it into the store room with dirty clothes.

Q.—What part of the room did you throw it? A.—Into the corner.

Q.—When you threw it there, was it free from blood and clean except such dirt as got in wearing? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—There was no other shirt so marked except this one? A.—Not in my possession.

Q.—Were you in the habit of throwing your soiled linen in that room? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Your washing was done in the house? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Which of the attic rooms did you occupy as your bedroom? A.—The large front one.

Q.—Did any one occupy it with you? A.—Mrs. Cunningham's two little boys; it is the right hand room, as you go up stairs.

Q.—There is a room besides that; what is it used for? It was used for my bedroom; being cold, I preferred to sleep in the other room.

Q.—Did you ever know of a fire being in that little room? A.—I think I have, Sir; I have not seen the fire, although I have reason to believe there was a fire there one Sunday, from the light in there.

Q.—Who occupied the room? What was it used for? A.—Nothing to my knowledge at all.

Q.—Did you leave your room-door open, or shut it, when you slept? A.—Not open as a general thing: although I never locked it; but on the night of this transaction it was open.

Q.—You left it open that night? Why was that? A.—By accident, I suppose; the doyr was open when I blew the candle out.

Q.—Did you know it was open? A.—Yes, Sir. I thought of getting up to shut it.

Q.—What made you think of getting up? A.—Nothing, but that Mrs. Cunningham said she had rather we would lock our doors at night. She never made that remark previous to the coats being stolen.

Q.—Were you disturbed on this Friday night? A.—Not a particle, Sir. It was just when I got into bed I thought of shutting the door.

Q.—Why did you not shut it? A.—I do not know, except that it was too cold, and I did not wish to get up again.

Q.—What time did you go to bed on Friday night? A.—I think it was about 11 o'clock.

Q.—Did you go to sleep immediately? A.—I think so, and I did not awake up until about nine o'clock the next morning, or not so late.

Q.—Did the boys, George and Willy, sleep with you that night? A.—Yes, Sir. No one else.

Q.—Did you hear any disturbance in the closet near you? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you hear any one in the next room when you were going to bed? A.—I think Miss Helen Cunningham came up to her room and went down again. I cannot be certain.

Q.—Her room is the back room on the attic? A.—Yes.

Q.—Who slept there? A.—The two young ladies, and no one else.

Q.—Where did the domestics sleep? A.—In the store-room, next to the young ladies.

Q.—This large room of Mrs. Cunningham's, where she slept—who was in the habit of going there? A.—I cannot say, but that we were all in the habit of going there.

Q.—All the persons in the house went there, more or less? A.—All of us that lived there as members of the family, were in the habit of going there.

Q.—Did you pass a good many evenings there? A.—Yes, Sir. Mrs. Cunningham and her daughters, when going up, would ask for the pleasure of our company, and we would go up and sit there.

Q.—Did Dr. Burdell go up and spend the evening there? A.—Not to my knowledge.

Q.—Did Mr. Eckel? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—He was home almost every evening? A.—Yes, Sir, unless some one called for him.

Q.—Was he regular at breakfast, or used he be late? Did you all breakfast together, or did each one breakfast as he got up? A.—We always breakfasted together, until a week or ten days ago, when I got my breakfast early and went down to the store.

Q.—When you first became a member of Mrs. Cunningham's family where did the boys sleep? A.—In the room which we now occupy.

Q.—Where did the young ladies sleep? A.—When I first came I did not know anything about that; after I became a little acquainted, I saw that the boys occupied the room I do now; the young ladies slept in the back room, and I had the small room.

Q.—Did you ever know the young ladies to sleep with their mother? A.—I have known them one night; I think they did on Friday night.

Q.—Do you know they did? A.—I know they did either that night or Thursday night.

Q.—Why do you have that recollection? A.—Because Mrs. Cunningham's daughter was going to leave the next morning.

Q.—Did she leave the next morning? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You did not know whether it was Thursday or Friday night? A.—I think it was Friday night, although I would not swear positively. I know I left them in Mrs. Cunningham's room; I think that Miss Helen Cunningham went up stairs and came down again.

Q.—They expressed the intention of sleeping there, but you do not know whether they did or not? A.—That is it.

Q.—Was it one of the young ladies, or both? A.—Both.

Q.—Did you hear Mrs. Cunningham ask them to sleep with her that night? A.—Not to my knowledge.

Q.—Did this room of Mrs. Cunningham's communicate with Mr. Eckel's by a door? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Mr. Eckel slept on a press bed, like a book-case? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you ever see that bed drawn out? A.—To my personal knowledge it was, all day long.

Q.—It pretty well fills up the room, then? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—When did you first make the acquaintance of Dr. Burdell? A.—About the time that I came here to stay; that is, between the middle of November and the first of December.

Q.—Describe Dr. Burdell's habits while in the house, such as struck you? A.—I always had an idea that Dr. Burdell was a very ill-tempered man.

Q.—I mean habits as a guest of the house; how he came in and went out, what he said, and all that. Was he in the habit of breakfasting there at any time? A.—He never took a meal, to my knowledge, in the house.

Q.—Were you much in the house? A.—From the Monday after New-Year's to the Monday following I was there pretty much all the time.

Q.—Did you see anything then? A.—Nothing to attract me particularly.

Q.—Did you ever go into his back room? A.—Yes, Sir, he has fixed my teeth, and has drawn teeth for me.

Q.—Did you ever meet Mrs. Cunningham in there? A.—Yes, Sir—not more than two or three times.

Q.—What was the manner of their intercourse together? A.—I have never seen them say a great deal to each other.

Q.—When they would speak, what was his manner? When they were together, did you see anything? A.—Not at all.

Q.—You stated that you always thought Dr. Burdell and she were married. Did you express that thought to any one? A.—It was a private opinion I had; I would not be willing to say I did not.

Q.—Do you remember having done so? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—What was it that impressed you with that idea? A.—Miss Helen Cunningham; she said she had reason to suspect it was the case.

Q.—When was it she said that? A.—I cannot say.

Q.—Apart from what she told you, would you have thought they were man and wife? A.—That would lead me to believe it strongly; having heard it from her was probably the reason of my suspicions.

Q.—You saw that Mrs. Cunningham slept alone and that Dr. Burdell had a bedroom to himself—did that strike you as strange? A.—Yes, I have thought it strange.

Q.—Was it ever remarked about in the house—they being man and wife and why they did not live together? A.—Nothing I heard except what Miss Cunningham told me; she told me confidentially.

Q.—When she told you what did you say to her? A.—I expressed surprise; she said it was confidential; I replied that I would never repeat it.

Q.—You never spoke to Mrs. Cunningham about it at all? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—How did Dr. Burdell address her? when he spoke to her what did he call her? A.—I have never observed.

Q.—Did he call her "Madam," or "Ma'am?" A.—I cannot say.

Q.—Did he speak to her without any prefix? A.—I did not notice any.

Q.—After you were told that she was married, did you not observe to see how he addressed her? A.—No, Sir, never.

Q.—Did you ever see him in her room? A.—Never, I think, but once, and that was the time she was sick.

Q.—Has Mrs. Cunningham ever talked to you about the Doctor? A.—Yes, Sir. She said at the time of the party that he was making a great deal of trouble about the house in consequence of the party; that he acted as if he did not wish Mrs. Cunningham to have the party.

Q.—When was that? A.—The party was on the 14th of January, I think.

Q.—In what kind of tone did she speak—angrily, pettishly, or how? A.—I did not observe. She told me that if ever we had any trouble at night, she would put it in my hands and Mr. Eckel's to get an officer.

Q.—Did she say what kind of trouble she anticipated? A.—No; I understood her to mean that if he came down into the parlors, and slammed through the house; I do not know whether she spoke to me, or I to her, about the police officer.

Q.—He did not want the party in the house? A.—I should suppose so, from what she said.

Q.—Were you at the party? A.—Yes, Sir. There was a large party.

Q.—Music and dancing? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Was it given by the young ladies? A.—It was given by Miss Augusta, as being the night of her birthday.

Q.—Did the Doctor make his appearance at the party? A.—No. I saw him about seven or eight o'clock go out with Mrs. Demming, of Brooklyn; I supposed they were going to Broodlyn, but Mrs. Demming returned afterwards.

Q.—She returned without him? A.—I did not see when she came back, but saw her after.

Q.—Did she stay all night? A.—No; I went with her to Great Jones-street.

Q.—Did you see the Doctor that night again? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did the Doctor say anything to you about the party? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Was any more reference made by Mrs. Cunningham about trouble between her and the Doctor? A.—I should judge not, that I heard.

Q.—Did you hear her say anything about the Doctor's money matters? A.—Yes, Sir; that he owed her money to the neighborhood of $350; that he tried to borrow money of her, and she was not willing to lend it.

Q.—Did you consider yourself a kind of confidant? A.—Yes, Sir; I had reason to do anything I could for the family.

Q.—Did you ever see Mrs. Cunninham pay the Doctor money? A.—I saw Mrs. Cunningham have $25 in her hand, and going down to pay him; I think she got a receipt for it; now that I think, it was Dr. Burdell that paid the money to her, and she gave him a receipt.

Q.—Was it a check or money? A.—Money.

Q.—How long ago was this? A.—I think the week before last.

Q.—Did you see any money transactions between them? A.—Not to my personal knowledge.

Q.—Did you ever see her give him money? A.—Not to my knowledge.

Q.—Were you ever called on to witness any legal paper by the Doctor or by her? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did she ever say to you what she intended to do with the house after the 21st of June. A.—Yes; she said she was going to give it up, and going to Europe with her daughter.

Q.—Did she say why? A.—No, Sir, only that she was tired of house-keeping; that she had trouble of mind, and she wished to put her daughter to school.

Q.—Did she say anything about the lease of the house? A.—I do not know; but I think I have a slight recollection that Dr. Burdell was to hold the lease; I think I have heard something of that kind from somewhere or other.

Q.—Has she ever talked to you about the lease? A.—I think not, Sir.

Q.—Did she ever talk to you about any note which the Doctor had given her? A.—Not to my knowledge.

Q.—Did she ever speak to you about any suit at law between the Doctor and her? A.—She never did.

Q.—Did he? A.—Not he. On Saturday Miss Helen Cunningham mentioned to me that Mrs. Cunningham had him arrested for breach of promise; I do not know whether she said it was for a breach of promise, or not, but I came to that conclusion; and that it was settled satisfactorily to both parties.

Q.—Was Dr. Burdell in much at night or in the evenings? A.—I cannot testify, Sir, whether he was in much; I know he has been in in the evening; I saw him go out.

Q.—Which room does he occupy mostly in the evenings? A.—I should judge this (back parlor); his office is above.

Q.—Do you know of Mrs. Cunningham having any pass-key to his bed-room? A.—I do not, Sir.

Q.—What was the front bed-room at the head of the stairs used for? A.—I never saw, Sir; I saw Dr. Burdell go in there once.

Q.—You let him into the house once? A.—Yes, Sir, last Thursday night, about 2 o'clock.

Q.—Why did he not use his latch-key? A.—He used it, but it did not open the door; he used harsh language towards the servants; I said the door was not bolted; he then began to flare round on me; I said perhaps the door had better be latched now; he spoke angrily, and said: "I will break your head," or something like that; I said nothing to him, but went up to bed.

Q.—You went to bed, and did not reply to his harsh language? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you see any one else? A.—No one but him.

Q.—Which room did he enter? A.—His back room, I think; I think he went right in.

Q.—Did you see him unlock the door? A.—I think so.

Q.—How was this door in the daytime, when he went out? A.—I was under the impression that he always locked his door; on Sunday, I was copying a piece of music, and asked Miss Cunningham for a ruler; she said she would go to Doctor Burdell's room and get one, but came back and said his room was locked; that gave me the impression that it was generally kept locked.

Q.—Did you ever know the Doctor to come in so late as that on any other night. A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Do you know what the Doctor's habits were about sitting up in his room? Did you ever go into his room of an evening to sit and talk with him? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did the Doctor have much company at night? A.—I never saw any, except ladies waiting for him as patients.

Q.—Why were you so strange with the Doctor and so intimate with the rest of the family? Was there anything to repel you in what he said or did—any peculiar habit that kept you out of the room? A.—Nothing more than that I did not think him pleasant company for a young man of my age.

Q.—They used to talk against him in the house? A.—Of his temper; that is all.

Q.—Was he much of a favorite with the young ladies? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Have you heard both of them speak badly of him—I do not mean bad language? A.—What they said would lead me to infer they did not like him.

Q.—Did you ever hear Mrs. Cunningham speak well of him? A.—I have heard Mrs. Cunniugham speak of liking him since her husband's death; of his being an old beau of hers, or something of that kind.

Q.—Have you heard her speak that way more than once? A.—I did not pay much attention.

Q.—Who told you that Mrs. Cunningham and the Doctor were married? A.—Miss Helen told me that.

Q.—Did she say positively they were married? A.—She could not say positively, not being a witness of the fact; but she saw them go out.

Q.—Did not Mrs. Cunningham speak lightly always and badly about the Doctor—find fault with him? A.—I have heard her at times speak very well of him, and at other times not quite as well.

Q.—Which oftenest? A.—I think I have heard her speak more often of his being ill-tempered and trying to make trouble.

Q.—Who had the room over the Doctor's office? A.—Mr. Daniel Ullman.

Q.—Do you know whether he was in the house last Friday night? A.—I would not be willing to testify, Sir; I know he was in the room on Saturday morning, at the time we saw the fact.

Q.—Did he board there? A.—No, Sir; he had a room.

Q.—You did not consider him one of the family, then? A.—No, Sir, I did not; he very seldom came in.

Q.—Were there any other persons lodging in the same way, except Mr. Ullman? A.—No, Sir, not to my knowledge; he occupied the room alone.

Q.—Did you ever know Dr. Burdell to exercise any sort of control in this house? A.—I have never known him to, except from what was suggested by the young ladies.

Q.—Have they ever said he exercised control? A.—Yes, Sir. Miss Helen said that one day she was looking out of the window up stairs, and he took her by the arm and pushed her away, and said she should not stand by the window; he said he had reason to have authority over her.

Q.—When was that? A.—I cannot say.

Q.—When you came home from the store, after 6 o'clock, did you let yourself in by a night-key? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Where did you go to then? A.—I took off my coat and hat and went immediately down stairs to dinner; I met George in the room, and sent him up stairs; I entered the room alone; George came down and Miss Helen after him.

Q.—It was after their regular dinner hour? A.—Yes; since the 1st of January I was seldom home at dinner hour.

Q.—What was their dinner hour? A.—About half-past five o'clock.

Q.—After you got your dinner where did you go to? A.—I came up here to the parlor.

Q.—Who was here? A.—No one, to my knowledge.

Q.—Who was the first person you saw? A.—The others came up with me.

Q.—Who came in afterwards? A.—No one; the first person I saw after that was when I went up stairs.

Q.—How long did you stay in the parlor before going up stairs? A.—Perhaps ten or twenty minutes.

Q.—Where did you go to then? A.—I think up stairs, to Mrs. Cunningham's room.

Q.—How long did you stay there? A.—But a short time; I cannot say how long.

Q.—Who was in Mrs. Cunningham's bedroom when you got there? A.—As near as I can testify I think Miss Augusta was there.

Q.—Was Mrs. Cunningham there? A.—I think not.

Q.—Where was she? A.—I cannot say.

Q.—After that you went out for some shopping? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you see Eckel afterwards? A.—When I was going down to dinner I saw him on the stairs; I supposed he was going out.

Q.—Do you know whether he and Mrs. Cunningham were alone any time on Friday evening? A.—I think so; Mrs. Cunningham came down stairs and told Hannah to go to bed.

Q.—You returned with Miss Cunningham about half-past nine o'clock? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Was it then you found the circular for Eckel? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you take the circular to Mr. Eckel? A.—No, Sir, I left it where it was.

Q.—Where did you go to then? A.—I went up to Mrs. Cunningham's room.

Q.—Who was there? A.—I do not know.

Q.—Was Eckel there? A.—I am pretty confident he was not; I supposed he was out.

Q.—Did you see him again that night? A.—Yes.

Q.—How long after you got back from shopping did he come in? A.—I think I have a slight recollection that Eckel and Mrs. Cunningham came into the room together.

Q.—Did Mrs. Cunningham propose to her daughter to go out and buy something? A.—I do not know; Miss Helen Cunningham proposed it to me.

Q.—Between the time you saw Eckel, when going to your dinner, and the time you saw him come into the room with Mrs. Cunningham, did you see him at all? A.—I did not.

Q.—How long did he remain in the room, when he came in there? A.—I do not know whether he or I went out first.

Q.—What did they talk about? A.—I was busily engaged, and did not mind anything that they said.

Q.—How long did you stay in there? A.—I stayed there until half-past ten o'clock, and went up to bed.

Q.—Do you know whether you left Eckel in her room? A.—I cannot say; I remember her saying she was tired, or something to that effect, and something passed that all the ladies were to sleep together that night.

Q.—Do you know what became of Eckel? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Do you know whether his room was open or not? A.—I do not.

Q.—What time did Mrs. Cunningham's boys go to bed on Friday night? A.—I think with me, about 11 o'clock.

Q.—Were they with her when she came up with Eckel? A.—No; they did not go up to bed with me; I remember now, they were in bed when I went up.

Q.—Were they asleep? A.—I do not remember; I did not say anything to them that night, I think; I think one of the Miss Cunningnams went up previous to my going.

Q.—Did it not strike you as strange that she should go up, when she was to sleep there? A.—No; I supposed she went up for something; I had an idea she went up and came down again.

Q.—What was Mrs. Cunningham's manner on Saturday morning, at breakfast? A.—Everything appeared to go on the same, except that she was inquiring for Mr. Eckel; I had reason to suppose she did not know anything about the contents of the note for him; when told, she said she was sorry that her daughter did not let her know, as she could have got breakfast ready for him.

Q.—Did Mrs. Cunningham say anything more about Eckel that morning at breakfast? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—He had breakfasted always before going out? A.—As a general thing.

Q.—Who first remarked his absence at breakfast? A.—I do not see who it could have been except Mrs. Cunningham; I think when I went down she was sitting on the sofa in the dining-room; I did not pay particular attention to the conversation.

Q.—Did you ever see the note afterwards? A.—I did not, Sir.

PARIS COMEDY

on the London Stage—Sketches of an American Family by the Court—Theatrical and Miscellaneous.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

PARIS Thursday, Jan. 15, 1857.

A run of a few days to London during the holidays has added a certain number of items to my memorandum book, which must first be developed and put on paper before resuming my regular Paris courier.

I will first a word on passports and the passport system.

Some of your readers know the tribulations of a traveler, endeavoring before leaving Paris to put himself right with the potentates of Europe. They know that it is not prudent to pass the frontier without being furnished with all the seals and all the legalizations "in use among a free people," as BILBOQUET says. *If you* determine suddenly upon absence from your affairs at Paris for a period of fifteen days, you can safely count on ten days' itinerary in the streets of Paris in search of *visés*, so that you will have but five days left for the voyage. You go first to your own Minister, and after receiving his *visé*, he gives you a list of the different legations you must visit. You make your first call, and in accordance with the law prescribed by the mural inscription, you "speak to the Swiss:"

"I wish to get my passport *visé*."

"You are too late, Sir."

"Ah! at what hour must I return?"

"You must come to-morrow and *deposit* your passport; the day after you can call again for it."

Multiply this ceremony by the number of *visés* required; take into account the misunderstandings and the accidents—your passport given to another person in exchange for yours, and you see that it is not extravagant to say that ten out of your fifteen days' vacancy will be consumed in putting yourself in order with Europe.

Then there is another *désagrément*, more apparent in France perhaps than any other country. The administration is mounted on a surly and despotic tone, which renders all contact with it painful. From the lowest clerk to the great Mogul whom you approach on your knees, every functionary believes it his duty to treat you as a Cossack. I went lately to the Minister of Finances to draw a miserable three months' salary, (I beg of you to mark that it was by delegation,) and passed my paper through the wicket; I waited ten minutes till the gentleman, dressed invariably in a green velvet scull cap, had finished reading the *feuilleton* in his morning paper. At last, without regarding me, he took my document, gave it a glance, and, pushing it back, said:

"This is not the place."

"But, Sir, I was told to apply here; where must I go?"

"Ask elsewhere; this is not a bureau for information."

From place to place you balance about, from stairs D to stairs F, and from stairs F to stairs P, until nearly ready to give up the chase, when the *employé* who first directed you, will find that he had made a mistake, and will put you on the right road in the most graceful manner in the world, as though such mistakes were habitual to him.

You enter another bureau for the most insignificant affair possible, but yet an affair which must be accomplished. Two or three *employés* are lounging and talking of their affairs; they do not seem to suspect your presence; you hazard a cough—no response; you let your cane fall—same immobility; you knock at last on the platform of the wicket; a clerk deranges himself, approaches sideways that you may make your request, hears what you have to say, and makes his response, without ever once regarding you. (It must be that looking at visitors is prohibited.)

To return to passports and my voyage. For many months travelers have been allowed to pass the French frontier towards England, or to enter from England, without the formality of a *visé* on their passports. Two months ago I made a short visit to England, and before leaving Paris fulfilled all the requirements of the police law in regard to *visés*, to the letter. But on arriving at Boulogne I found it unnecessary, since the Commissary of Police only looked at the name printed on the back of the passport, copied it on to a printed slip of paper, which I handed to the policeman on guard at the entrance to the boat. So I determined in the future not to take the trouble or subject myself to the annoyance of passing through the different bureaux in search of useless *visés*.

On returning I entered France at Havre from Southampton. I walked through the Custom House and a group of passport officers with my hands in my pockets. They did not even ask to look at the passport. When I left Paris two weeks ago to go to England a second time, I gave no thought to my passport. I passed out of France this time at Dieppe. The Commissary looked at my name, wrote it on a printed permit, as at Boulogne, demanded two sous, and I passed on board the steamer with the permit in my hand, which I simply held up as I passed the officer at the end of the plank. Returning, I took the mail route by Dover and Calais. I was in a hurry to meet engagements at Paris, which only allowed me the time occupied by the mail express to make the trip between London and Paris. All the other routes had been uncertain, or entirely interrupted by the fearful weather which had prevailed on the channel for a week. We crossed in the middle of the night, the same night on which the American ship *Northern Belle* was wrecked, a little lower down the channel. It blew a perfect gale, the wind whistled coldly and carried with it a chilling rain, and the waters of the channel were dashed and hurried about in wild confusion. Our cabin floor was strewn with sick passengers, broken basins and upturned furniture. The vessel plunged and rocked in a manner peculiar to this channel alone, and vanquished the stomachs of the stoutest sailors of other seas. But we had the wind in our favor, and arrived at Calais in time for the regular mail train for Paris.

In the passport bureau of the Custom-House, I soon discovered that there was something wrong about the passports. It was 2 o'clock in the morning, but the Commissary and his clerks seemed particularly wide-awake. Every passport was scrutinized carefully, and at the end of the examination a certain number were retained because they were not *visés* at London. The English and Americans were informed that, by sending their passports to the English and American Consuls in the morning, they would be *visés*, and we could go on to England; others not *visés*, *must repass the channel to England*. My passport, in company with two English passports not *visés* were sent off to their respective Consuls. Two or three gentlemen, among the rest a Holland Consul, were detained in a side room to be sent back to England; but as the Captain of the boat going to the west was afraid to put out that night in the face of the tempest that was raging, they had no doubt plenty of time to study the little deck which intervenes between the passport office and the steamboat pier, before they took a return passage. The man who had sent back with our passports to the Consuls, arrived at the station a moment too late: the train had just started for Paris, and we had no alternative but to wait for a bed and await the day slow train which left Calais six hours later, and which brought us into Paris nine hours later than the mail train, and thus caused us the loss of a whole day in Paris.

It would not have been surprising if this had happened in Austria or Russia. But on the frontier between France and England it is [illegible]. For months the authorities had taste travelers [illegible] passing to [illegible] when suddenly, and *without giving any notice to the public*, an order of the most rigorous character is issued, and thus the people are caught. The stupidity of the thing lies in the neglect to give notice. And it is the very people who cannot afford to lose the time who are caught,—the men who are constantly passing back and forth between the two countries on business, and who measure out their time and their engagements by the departure and arrival of the several conveyances. Strangers are fond of having *visés* on their passports, and are invariably in order.

The case was certainly hardest for those who had to return to England. But see the absurdity that was practiced on the American passport The man who signs as a Consular agent for the United States in Calais is a French grocer. An American arrives in the middle of the night at Calais from London, by the mail train, and is in a great hurry to get on to Paris. He may have thousands of dollars, or a case of life and death depending on his arrival by the express through train, of which there is but one daily. He has neglected to have his passport *visé* at London, because he has been taught by these same authorities that it was not necessary. He arrives on the French coast and is stopped. He stands before the Commissary of Police, who sees him, talks to him, and examines his passport. He urges the positive necessity which exists for his continuance to Paris in the train by which he has arrived, and for which he has paid an extra price, but it is of no avail. The passport must be sent off a mile through the town, the French grocer must be waked up to put a stamp on the passport of an American citizen, whom he does not see nor know, in order to guarantee the French Government against the admission of a dangerous individual into its territory! For this he charges you five francs, the servant of the Commissary who does the errand demands another five francs, you lose the fast train for which you paid extra, and you lose your pressing engagements at the end of your journey. Can an abuse of power further go?

The Commissary had the manliness to avow that the proceeding was an absurdity, but his orders were peremptory. He said that if I would take the trouble to speak to our Minister at Paris, a reclamation from him directed to the Prefect of Police would abolish the nuisance at once. Why then was it ever ordered?

In my entreaties to be allowed to pass and to reclaim my passport at the Prefecture of Police at Paris, I urged that I had only passed out of France a fortnight before, as I had the Dieppe "permit" in my pocket to show. The Commissary asked to see it, and upon receiving it, exclaimed:

"Ah! that's the way he lets people pass, eh? Will you allow me to keep this, Sir? I will have him put in order down there!"

I ceded the precious document for the good of the State.

A FISH STORY.

Crossing to London we heard a strange fish story. I give it to you "*under reserve*," as did our *confrères* of the large journals Gen. GORTSCHAKOFF's dispatches.

A landlord of one of the London hotels bought a few days ago a superb sturgeon just caught in the channel. The purchaser was not a little surprised on opening the fish to read on its interior abdominal walls a telegraphic dispatch thus conceived:

"LONDON EXCHANGE: *Thursday, 18th of December, 2 o'clock; Consols*, 94⅞.

That very day, as every one knows, the usual dispatch giving the price of Consols at London, did not arrive at the Bourse of Paris. This singular circumstance gives room to believe that the dispatch was caught by the fish in its passage, but for what object it would be difficult to conceive. I give the fact for the meditation of your men learned in the sciences.

SKATING IN HYDE PARK.

One of the singular amusements of a London Winter to a stranger is the skating in Hyde Park and Kensington Gardens. Its singularity rests in the fact of its being an amusement authorized in some sort by the Government. Thus the Police say when and where skaters may venture, and in what number. Then, a powerful Society, protected and encouraged by Government, the Humane Society, are in readiness with an immense paraphernalia of life-saving apparatus constructed expressly for this object. They erect tents around the spots authorized for skating, spread out their apparatus for moments of peril, distribute along the shores of the pond long ladders on wheels, which may be quickly run out to sinking persons, and build up fires to dry the wet. Under such guarantees of safety we could not resist the temptation of taking a turn on a little pond, under the windows of Kensington Palace, in the midst of a thousand Londoners. But it was a sorry business, for in the humid atmosphere of London the hardest ice cannot long preserve its integrity, especially when submitted to a three hours' exercise by a thousand of the awkwardest skaters it is possible to see. However, we had a skate in the heart of London, and that was something.

THE CHRISTMAS PANTOMIMES.

One of the traditional amusements of London children during the Winter holidays, is the gorgeous pantomimes of the theatres, got up expressly to please the little ones. But as the "governors" or other adults must necessarily accompany the little ones, the pantomimes are so arranged as to satisfy all tastes. They are in fact but an incongruous medley of gold leaf and electric lights, of half-dressed ballet girls and rollicking clowns, of demoniac sprites and ubiquitous harlequins, of dancing colombines and monsters in impossible masks. The "transformation scene," which is the great feature of all these Christmas pantomimes, is something gorgeous beyond description. A succession of disclosing scenes, in which gold-leaf, gas, beautiful ballet girls suspended in air (and the ballet girls are beautiful in England) and colored lights are employed, form a series of scenic effects of the most wonderful power. That at the Lyceum theatre surpasses anything of the kind I have ever seen in any country. The one of Drury Lane follows in point of beauty, but far excels all others in elaborateness and in the talent of the actors employed.

All these pantomimes introduce the incident of the *Resolute*. The ship is represented on the stage, the American and British flags float from the same mast head, American and English tars fraternize on the deck. The cheering which greets this scene is the most hearty of the evening. In fact I ought to put it on record here that the feeling of goodwill which has been excited in England towards the United States by this incident, amounts to a universal enthusiasm. Everybody speaks of it, and everybody seems to love America. How changed from even three or five years ago!

One scene in these pantomimes introduces a striped-breeches Yankee *selling Caucasian slave-girls*; another, a most wonderful—judging by its performances—American washing and sewing machine; another, "a fresh supply of blacks from America; another, Mrs. STOWE in a *dred*-ful fix. The garrote, crinoline, ticket-of-leave men, and MECHI's model farm, being among the last novelties of English life, come in for a large share of the evening's amusements. The display of legs is enormous—in number, not in quality. The English stage shows the prettiest faces in Europe, but the French stage shows the finest forms.

These holiday performances afford a good opportunity to see the children of the middle classes of the English people, and they are certainly the finest looking children it is possible to see. Their boisterous laughing and their childish expressions of surprise and delight, give to the audience more the old play-goer, more attraction than the stage.

ENGLISH AND RUSSIAN DEVOTEES.

The Emperor of Russia has lately performed an act of justice to a much injured and honorable American family, which reflects the highest credit on his government. The facts were given me by Mr. SALA, the principal writer for *Dickens' Household Words*, with whom I had the pleasure to dine at London, and who was an actor in the history I am going to give you.

About eighteen months ago, a Miss WARD, from one of the Southern States, was married at Florence, after a short courtship, to a Polish Count, whose unpronounceable name escapes me at this moment. They were married before the American Consul, I believe. After living with Miss WARD maritally for three weeks, the Count took French leave one fine morning, carrying off his wife's jewelry as booty. A letter left behind informed Miss WARD of a fact of which she had been till that moment entirely ignorant, to wit: that any Russian subject not married according to the service recognized by the Greek Church and the Russian Government, was invalid and not binding, and that the service which had united them resembling in no wise the one required, they were as free as if no service had been performed. The consternation of Miss WARD and her family at this delectable piece of villainy may well be imagined for on inquiry they found that the Count's statement was but too true.

Miss WARD and her mother remained a short time in Italy, endeavoring to obtain some kind of redress for the base imposition which had been practiced on them, but their efforts were fruitless. They then came to Paris and spent the Winter here, where they were generally known to the Americans resident in the place.

At the period of the coronation of the Emperor of Russia, they went to St. Petersburg. It was here that Mr. SALA made the acquaintance of the family, by a letter of introduction from Paris The family were going to demand justice of the Emperor of Russia against his scoundrelly subject Mr. SALA drew up the petition to the Russian Minister, and in this petition Miss WARD demanded of the Russian Government, "the rehabilitation of her honor by a lawful marriage with the Count." The document was handed to Mr. SEYMOUR, the American Minister, and he handed it to the Russian Minister of State.

The moment the case was laid before the Emperor, an order was issued to the Russian Minister at Naples (where the Count was then living) to confer with the Neapolitan Government with a view to his arrest. The Neapolitan Government, which was just then in great favor with Russia, yielded at once to the request. The Count was seized by the Neapolitan police, and at Russia's expense was conducted to the Russian frontier; there he was received by the Russian police and carried to Warsaw. The Wards were already there, awaiting his arrival. The Count was marched into the Church by a *posse* of policemen, and was compelled to stand up before the altar and marry Miss WARD in due form. When the ceremony was concluded, his wife, now legally the Countess of ——, made him a formal bow, and bade him adieu forever. And SALA, who was present, exclaimed, "Young America forever!"

The Count, who was an exile, was sent to Siberia, his property was confiscated, the Countess retaining by law one-third. The family immediately left again for Italy, where they are spending the Winter. The father and brother of Miss WARD were present at the marriage at Warsaw with revolvers in their pockets, determined, if there was any flinching on the part of the Count, to blow his brains out. For in view of the fact that he was destined for Siberia under any circumstances, it was feared that he might not at the last moment pronounce the necessary word.

And thus was a high act of justice performed by the Russian Government in a bold and rapid manner, and an act which does her the greatest honor.

Mr. SALA has just sold to RUTLEDGE, the London publisher, his forthcoming volume on Russia, and a volume compiled from his writings in the *Household Words*, for the sum of £450. He will soon bring out a romance, of which Miss WARD will be the heroine, and the forced marriage of Warsaw one of its stirring scenes.

I learned in London, from a respectable source, that the secret of PICCOLOMINI's great success in Paris *during five nights* lay in the immense expense to which her director LUMLEY went in order to secure her consecration by a Paris audience. He took for himself during these five crowded nights eighty seats a night, and he bought up the leading critics with hard cash. But after all, he finds the speculation does not pay, and he will have to take her back to London in order to reimburse his enormous expenses.

MURDOCH still draws full houses at the Haymarket. Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS, who made such an immense hit at the Adelphi, have gone to Liverpool and Dublin. The songs of Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS, "Bobbing Around," "My Mary Ann," and "Keemo Kimo," are the only songs one now hears in London, either in-doors or out. No evening performance at a theatre would be satisfactory if these tunes were omitted by the orchestra; no *soirée* would pass off in harmony if they were not quadrilled or polked, no organ would sell to the most ignorant grinder that did not play them, and the boys in the streets whistle nothing else. The "Rat-Catcher's Daughter," that other mania of the Londoners, is whistled out.

MALAKOFF.

Court of Appeals—Proposed Amendments to the Constitution.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

By the DAILY TIMES of Jan. 30, 1857, it appears the Judges of the Court of Appeals propose some amendments to the constitution, in relation to their Court, professedly for expediting cases there, and for stability as to their decisions. Now, the evils complained of do not grow out of the constitution of the Court, but because the Judges individually are unwilling to be governed by well-settled principles of law—such as *stare decisis*. Take the case put by the Judges:

"For instance, a case if argued in September may be decided by the opinion of five Judges who are to go out of the Court at the end of the year, against the opinion of the three Judges who are to remain, and yet it may be that all five of the Judges who are to come in on the succeeding first of January would concur in opinion with the three dissenting Judges."

Is this not a decision? and why should not the Court formed the ensuing year be governed by a legal decision of a previous year? In the books of reports it is frequently to be met with, that the Court holds itself bound by a previous decision—though differing from their views. This gives stability to the law, but seems a weak ground for an amendment to the constitution. Indeed, the whole document looks more like seeking an increase of salary, and a more permanent and longer seat in the highest Court in the State. Look, too, at the remarks relating to a reargument. It is well known that that Court by its rules allows only one counsel on each side; will not hear an extended discussion on questions of fact, and limits counsel as to the time each shall occupy in an argument. A reargument is not such an evil, nothing to what limiting counsel on a reargument to a single point would be. But in the article referred to, the Judges of the Court of Appeals speak of the practice of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States approvingly.

It is said, at Albany, by good authority, that the Court of Appeals do not meet, and consult, and compare their several views, after each day's argument. If the Constitution is to be amended, an amendment should be made requiring the Judges to sit from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. to hear arguments, and from 6 to 9 P. M. to consult upon cases that day argued, for to leave it to the sense of duty is simply absurd. And if each Judge were required to write his own opinion upon, in each case, (especially when, after consultation, they do not agree,) that would be far better for suitors and for settlement of the law than studying each other's mind and legal attainments; for the result of that is to lead to a distribution of the cases amongst the Judges, where opinion on the cases thus assigned is to control the rest. Human nature in Judges does not like labor, and will get clear of trouble as well as amongst the laymen.

Their increase of salary is right—that should be done. But the increase of their calendar is the result of the increase of law business, population, and the very unsatisfactory decisions in the lower Courts. The Judges have unjustly tried to check this increase of their calendar, by getting the Legislature to repeal the act which authorized an appeal when the General Term has ordered a new trial. The result of this is, that much delay and expense arises in each of such cases before a final judgment in a General Term can be had, from which to go into the Court of Appeals. As to counsel speculating as to what Judges will hear the appeal, it is absurd. For counsel cannot tell even the year when an appeal to the Court of Appeals will be reached, for sometimes the number of cases reached vary.

LEX.

Letter from a Gentleman of New England Concerning Our Washington Correspondent.

The following letter has been forwarded to us for publication:

* * * * * *, Mass., Monday, Jan. 26, 1857.

J. W. SIMONTON, Esq.—*Dear Sir:* I have followed the recent extraordinary case at Washington with unusual interest, and have more than once been on the point of writing to you to express my admiration of your firmness in maintaining what I know from ample experience to be the only correct position in such a case. To-day I see a disparaging and most unjust criticism in the *Tribune*, and though my opinion may be worth little, I will at least give it.

I am astonished at the course of many papers in regard to you—at their criticisms of an adverse character—at the *Tribune* most of all. Everybody knows that measures are freely and openly pushed by corrupt means, and the point is, simply, shall the one who defines this fact so as to call public attention to it, be destroyed for so doing? One, at last, has had the courage to denounce the corruption, and now all Congress and half the press assail him with the utmost violence. Why not compel others to testify? Why not compel members themselves? A dozen in the House are known to the Committee to know of such transactions, and as many prominent persons at Washington, outside, are also so known. But none of these are selected for coercion except those brave and firm enough to expose these transactions for the public good. There can be little encouragement to any future attempt to enlighten the public on such abuses.

At a former Investigating Committee— * * * * I learned something of the faith of such Committees. Their most solemn guarantees to protect disclosures against vindictiveness, and to guard one giving such evidence, by affording him the benefit of the ordinary rules of evidence in the Courts, *were utterly disregarded the moment their point of bringing it out was gained.* I would defy such a Committee again, and resist its power. My friend, * * * * *, who suffered to some extent in the same case, asks me now to assure you of the sentiments I here express, as for him.

Before giving evidence of the only kind such a Committee should be constituted to hear, I demanded a defined course of fairness on the part of the Committee. This was deliberately considered, and formally voted, by all its members. After testifying, Mr. * * * * *, the Chairman, let loose the utmost vindictiveness of the guilty parties, and receded from all the pledges he gave. I wish to draw no parallel, in saying that I see the same course of faithlessness has been taken by your Committee; and that having got you to say, in confidence, just what they not only know themselves, in substance, but also what they knew a hundred persons within their reach to know, they vent their indignation at Congressional corruption, by crushing a witness—just as all the guilty parties desire.

I trust you may be able to maintain your position, and if I may say anything to correct people elsewhere I will do it. And if I may not. I hope some man may say an honorable word in behalf of those who do the public the great and unusual service you have done. It is shamefully unjust that the New-York papers do not unanimously sustain you.

Most respectfully and truly yours,

Miss Heron and the Hermit of Fifth-avenue.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I beg leave to differ from the opinion of your Fifth-avenue Hermit, when he states that had Madame DOCHE played the first two acts of *Camille* at Paris, as they are rendered by Miss HERON, the audience would have hissed her.

We were in Paris, and at the Theatre du Vaudeville on the night of the *première representation* of "La Dame aux Camelias." We know it to be a fact that Madame CORALIE DOCHE—alas! for the morality of the French stage!—was frantically in love with Monsieur FECHTER, who played the *rôle* of *Armand Duval*, and who—though younger than his pupil—taught Madame DOCHE her part. Monsieur FECHTER was a handsome young man, and a proverbially fine actor, by no means unconscious of his personal advantages, a fact that may have endeared him still more to Madame DOCHE.

Madame DOCHE, then, being in love with the young FECHTER, taught by him, doubtless having profited by sundry private rehearsals, acted the part of *Marguerite Gautier* (Camille) with a fire and *abandon* that she had never developed before during a career of some sixteen years on the stage. She was *not* hissed; she was applauded *à l'outrance*, and the piece achieved a *success* that took Paris by storm. Now, we contend that Miss HERON's personation of *Camille* is finer than the *Marguerite* of Madame DOCHE, for that which, in the French woman, was but the natural outburst and expression of a passion she really felt, is in the American artiste the culmination of all art—the production of a picture that rivals the original in its startling truth and fidelity to nature!

The mind instinctively takes its coloring from the subject it contemplates. Miss HERON has adapted the play to the English stage, in a version of her own; she has passed hours and hours upon it, in thought, in study, in practice, till she has attained in the rendering of her *rôle* an excellence as nearly as possible approaching to *perfection*. It is a trite but truthful saying, that nothing human can be perfect, and the greatest impediment in the road to perfection is undoubtedly the mistrust opposed to all human excellence by our less able or less fortunate fellow beings. Then there exists an impulse in our *poor human nature* that prompts us to deface the smooth and beautiful surface, in the hope of finding some hidden flaw or defect beneath, like the flies infesting the hottest climates, that crawl over the snowy skin and delicate tracery of the veins on the form of the sleeper, seeking only for spots and blemishes of disease.

The third act of "Camille" is pronounced, by our Fifth-avenue Recluse, a "blemish upon an *otherwise* faultless performance." We are not prepared to acknowledge her resignation too placid, too yielding, to be either possible or probable. As she herself says: "Every heart has its silent hour;" and no heart that we ever heard of was so utterly corrupt and barren, that some softening virtues, like flowers in the crevices of the rocks, did not peep out from the sterility surrounding. It seems to us that, in the life of every such fallen angel, there must be moments when memory bears them back, in a dream of early purity and childhood innocence, to that threshold whose door is forever closed against them. At such moments, is it impossible for them to repent of the past, and long for a less horrible future? Have we not an olden and ever-beautiful story of an erring woman, sublimely pardoned because she had much loved? Is it, then, either improbable or impossible that the heart of *Camille* should be touched at the recital of the torture she is inflicting on those nearest and dearest to the man she most loves, and that she should resolve to repair the injury she had unwittingly inflicted on a young girl and an aged (though dreadfully stagey) father? Her third act, in which this promise is made and kept, revolts the Fifth-avenue anchorite; he pronounces it a blemish on an *otherwise* faultless performance. Her acting is true to nature itself; her sobs are real sobs—her tears are real tears.

J.

The Governor of Massachusetts transmitted to the Legislature Wednesday, the annual report of the Superintendent of Alien Passengers for the Port of Boston, for the year ending Dec. 31, 1856. Mr. GOODWIN reports that he has boarded 921 vessels, having 21,919 passengers; 184 vessels were American and the others English. Of the passengers, 6,033 were from the British Provinces, 6,853 from Ireland, 3,961 from England, 548 from Scotland, 198 from Belgium 188 from Germany, 187 from Sweden, 197 from Portugal, 127 from France, and so on.

Five Days Later from Mexico.

MINISTERIAL CRISIS—THE PRESIDENT'S POSITION AT SAN LUIS—REVOLUTIONARY DEPREDATIONS OF INDIANS—TERRIBLE MASSACRE AT PATAMAS—MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

We have slips of papers from the City of Mexico to the 8th of January, containing five days' later news.

The ministerial crisis had undergone a second phase. The President of the Republic could not accept, without modifications, the programme proposed by the Minister of Finance.

Señor LERDO, the latter, retired definitively on Saturday, Jan. 3. As his successor, Señor ALAFAGNARRE was spoken of. In the meantime, Señor URQUIDI had charge of the portfolio.

The *Trait d'Union*, of Jan. 7, says: "The crisis continues; the bureaus of foreign relations and finance are still vacant, Messrs. PALACIO Y MAGAROLA and URQUIDI having charge of them *pro tem.* Several combinations have been vainly attempted, many others will still be tried, but we doubt whether a satisfactory solution will be easily arrived at. The situation is a serious one, and places us in a dilemma from which it is difficult to escape. The retirement of Señor LERDO proves that the Government will not advance; the official journal declares, on its part, that the administration will neither stand still nor retrograde, and therefore the case becomes embarrassing, for we must avow our impotence to characterize the intentions of a cabinet which neither advances, recedes nor stands still. Perhaps we are going to learn something altogether new in Governmental affairs."

Public opinion, says *Le Trait d'Union*, of the 8th inst., is yet alarmed on account of the retirement of Señor LERDO, because of the long list of ministers who have been charged with the portfolio of finances. He is the only one who has done anything to extract the country out of the ruinous condition in which the previous shameless Governments have plunged her.

The revolutionists at San Luis were in the most discouraging condition. Gen. PARODI, with 5,000 men under his command, was marching against them, as was also Gen. VIDAURRI, with 1,100 of his troops.

The *Voz de Iturbide* of Guanajuato, in its issue of Jan. 4, has the following in relation to the San Luis insurrection:

"We have the best authority for stating that the greatest discouragement exists at San Luis, as well among the instigators of the movement as among those who uphold it, for they think that by this time Guanajuato and Guadalaja should have pronounced. But as they have seen that the best spirit reigns in these two States, and as, on the other hand, funds are lacking, they do not know how to get out of their present scrape. At this moment there should be at San Luis more than 5,000 men under the orders of the brave and intelligent General PARRODI and other chiefs, not less distinguished, such as Señors ECHEAGARAY, ZAMORA, NUNEZ and others. To these will soon be added 1,400 men who left Nuevo Leon under the command of VIDAURRI, and also 400 men from Coahuila. With such elements as these, victory is not even doubtful."

The *Artesano Aguascalientes* says: "Two days ago one of our friends arrived from San Luis, and he assures us that, on leaving Guanajuato, the troops of CALVO numbered 1,500 men, without counting the 500 brought by MEJIA. The National Guard had been disarmed, and were beginning to manifest their discontent openly at the measures of CALVO. The chiefs of the Sedition repressed with difficulty the disposition to desert and the murmurs of their men. Ten sentinels, posted on the Merced Bridge, had disappeared, with arms and baggage."

The Revolutionary Government at San Luis had ordered another forced loan of $52,650, making a total of $126,250 raised in that manner. Two days' time was only allowed to pay it.

The correspondent of the *Heraldo*, writing from Puebla on the 3d of January, says: "Puebla continues to enjoy tranquillity, and the people appear to be content with the present Governor. To-day, at 11 o'clock, a brother of M. MIRAMON, the Commandant of Arroyo, and four other officers, were brought in prisoners."

Gen. YANEZ had not as yet reached Sonora. The Indians had at the latest accounts entered Guayamas, and committed great bloodshed.

A correspondent of the *Trait d'Union*, writing from Mazatlan on the 22d of December, says:

You think, perhaps, at Mexico that Gen. YANEZ, after learning by all the couriers of the disastrous news from Sonora, will start for this unhappy district without losing a moment, and that his presence will be sufficient to stop the effusion of blood.

Unfortunately it is not so. By a French ship arrived at this port we learnt, eight days ago, that the Indians attacked Hermosillo, and that they were not driven away except with help of eighty horsemen.

To-day, news is received that the Yagins Indians entered Guayamas, and that they murdered, pillaged and massacred as much as they liked.

What is General YANEZ doing, you will say? He sleeps twelve hours of the day; the rest of the time he is dining or he is at *fêtes*, illuminations, reviews, &c. We wait for him with impatience. People are beginning to murmur here, secretly it is true, against his inaction.

Gen. MERINO had entered upon his functions as Commanding General of the State of Chihuahua.

Small-pox has been raging for six months at Durango; 207 children of both sexes had already fallen victims to the epidemic.

President COMONFORT has authorized the importation of provisions for one year at the port of Coatzacoalcos, Isthmus of Tehuantepec, at a reduced rate.

The Agricultural College commencement of Mexico took place on the 7th inst.

The Constituent Assembly elected LEON GUZMAN President, and ISIDOR OLVERA Vice-President, for the month of January.

The insurgent Indians of Chapalla had given in their submission to the Government.

The rails for the Guadalupe Railroad were hourly expected at Vera Cruz.

Gen. ALVAREZ has dissolved his forces and gone back to Guerrero.

A new Ministerial journal is announced to appear, under the title of *El Año Nuevo*, at Mexico, as also another named *L'Eco Nacional*.

Nicaraguan Meeting New-Orleans.

From the New-Orleans Creole.

At a large and influential meeting of citizens, held in New-Orleans on the 21st inst.,—Judge E. RAWLE in the chair,—the following resolutions were adopted:

In view of the present crisis in the affairs of the Republic of Nicaragua, the native and adopted citizens of which independent and sovereign State find themselves in presence of a hostile combination of neighboring nations, who, in defiance of all right, without provocation or reasonable pretext for their lawless interference, but instigated probably in their wanton and unjustifiable conduct by the agents of European monarchies inimical to the establishment of responsible, free and equal government among men, have invaded them; we, the people of New-Orleans, in public meeting assembled, feeling deeply and sensibly for our brethren thus circumstanced, have resolved,

1. That, as American citizens, solicitous for the influence, power and greatness of the Republic, we cannot but look with intense interest and with deep anxiety upon the struggle now going on in Central America, and the heroic efforts which adventurous and noble enthusiasts are making to rescue the loveliest spot on which God ever smiled, and one of the most simple-natured and inoffensive primitive races which inhabit that vast isthmus, from the tyrannical and oppressive rule of a degenerate and degraded cast, the bastard offspring of antagonistic and irreconcilable ancestries.

2. That the progress of civilization and the security of this continent against the baneful consequences of the disorder and anarchy which have characterized the march of events in that distracted country, demand equally that we should extend a helping hand that may secure success to the hardy pioneers, who show themselves so worthy of the mission intrusted to them, and whom no peril, no torment can deter from the glorious work in which they are engaged.

3. That the honor, no less than the interest of our Government, is involved in the peculiar character imparted lately to the contest through the hypocritical interposition of the British forces stationed at the mouth of the San Juan, who, in violation of all right and of all neutrality principles, and in utter contempt of the right American citizens have to navigate, unmolested and undisturbed, the waters of that river, have presumed to exercise a supervisory police over their movements, restraining them from landing, when their property was in peril, until the pirates who had possessed themselves of it had gone out of their reach, and secured their prize.

4. That in Gen. WILLIAM WALKER we recognize the gallant and chivalrous initiator of a revolution, designed to reclaim to the arts and profitable uses of civilized life regions of country now a desolate waste, trodden only by the invader or the timid and affrighted Indian, and doomed to be an eternal desert, if not the scene of perpetual strife, so long as they remain under the control of the debased race who holds them under its sway. We hail him as the regenerator of Central America, a statesman as well as a hero, as virtuous as he is brave, and truly the man of that manifest future fate of this whole continent.

5. That we can place no reliance in the ability for protection of our Government, so long as its executive prevails the timorous and peaceful policy which of late years, has marked its intercourse with other Governments, nor as long as it shows itself so unmindful of the great interests of the hemisphere as to suggest the suspicion of an actual compromise with a foreign power in its attempt to crush whatever there is of American spirit in the political manifestations of neighboring sister Republics, by the indifferent levity and a coarse heartlessness which is extinct even where our unshielding climate are unsteadily insulted and butchered by scores.

6. That deeply sympathizing with men combatting for freedom, without regard to clime or nation, and at all times eager for the spread of republican principles, whether the social constitution resembles our own or not, in countries where such elements occur, we deem it incumbent on us to command the cause of Nicaragua to our fellow-countrymen everywhere, and we invite their generous cooperation for the deliverance from the enemies who now menace it.

The resolutions were unanimously approved.

Col. KENNER, speaker of the evening, then arose, and gave a most forcible and eloquent speech, which was received with alternations of the profoundest silence and the most boisterous applause. He intimated, at the outset, that sympathy at a more substantial kind than that of feelings and words was wanted by Nicaragua. He portrayed the condition of that country prior to the time of WALKER going to its aid, and in the most forcible and graphic manner depicted the trials, struggles and victories of that gallant warrior and his comrades, from the time of their landing to the present day. He denounced those persons who croak of WALKER's failure, and those other persons who have sold themselves to the persecutors, with all the fire of the genuine patriot. He showed the impossibility of such a man failing in such a cause—and held up the evidences of the recent interference of England in behalf of the enemy as additional reasons why the men of the South should rally to WALKER's aid. He concluded with a most earnest and powerful appeal to the meeting to show the sympathy for WALKER and his cause by contributing the means that are so much needed at the present juncture.

When Col. KENNER concluned, the motion was put and carried, that the President appoint a committee of ten to solicit subscriptions up to the time of departure of the next steamer for Nicaragua—which takes place in a few days—and that a subscription list be started on the spot.

Mr. PAYNE here rose and stated that he had been authorized by Col. MAUREL WHITE to put his name down for $500. This was hailed with the heartiest cheering. Col. TITUS next subscribed $250. Col. SLATER followed with $500, and made an extempore speech, in which he warmly urged the importance and necessity of New-Orleans aiding the cause of Nicaraguan independence. Mr. SHELTON also put his name down for $500.

There being no regular speakers besides Colonel KENNER, the meeting adjourned, after the subscription ball had been set rolling.

The Effect of the Nicaraguan News in New-Orleans.

From the Picayune.

The news from Nicaragua, received by the *Texas*, has produced a very exhilarating effect in New-Orleans.

The suspense since the previous news of the 2d of December, has been painfully exciting, and the relief is correspondingly great. We all breathe easier with the news that the gallant WALKER and his brave band have scattered their enemies and are once more victorious.

It is a prodigious relief, and a theme for joyful congratulation, that the star of WALKER has emerged from the clouds, and is again brilliant in the ascendant.

We are without the means to form a precise judgment of the whole extent and effect of these successes of WALKER—what are the resources of the enemy—his present position or his purposes. Nor is it very clear in what manner the aid which has commenced pouring in to WALKER, and which will continue in an increasing tide, can be most efficaciously employed, or can most directly reach him. But these are secondary to the immediate and decisive certainty that the crisis of danger is certainly passed, the enemy broken and scattered, and the task of concentration for offence to be again commenced, under damaging disadvantages, and that WALKER is in a position to increase his strength constantly, and confirm his ascendancy within the Republic and over the invaders. It is our hope, and our strong belief inclines that way, that these events and these prospects are decisive of the result, against any possible rally of the Costa Ricans and their allies, and that WALKER will be able to maintain himself against every adverse combination which is not strengthened by European intervention, connived at and encouraged by our own Government.

When events take that course, and French or English fleets undertake to block up the way against access to WALKER, or to be active in hostilities against him, the question will take a new shape, in which the Government of the United States will be a party, if it do not intend to abandon its position and its duties as a power in America.

Indian News in Florida.

From the St. Augustine Ancient City.

FOUR PERSONS KILLED—HOUSES BURNED—PROPERTY DESTROYED.—Colonel DOUGLAS DUNNITT, Inspector of the Customs at Smyrna, arrived here on Monday last, and brings the intelligence of the murder of Mr. SHIVE, his wife and two children by the Indians. Mr. SHIVE resided on Mosquito South Lagoon, about four miles south of the settlement at Smyrna, and had but lately moved there from Philadelphia, for the purpose of cultivating an orange grove. Two young men, sons of Mr., SHELDON, of Smyrna, having been up the Lagoon, as far as Turtle Mound, on a ducking excursion, on account of the high wind on Tuesday, the 23d, put into the shore at Mr. SHIVE's place for the purpose of remaining during the night. On nearing the landing they discovered the body of Mrs. SHIVE and one of the children. They immediately put off from the landing, and crossed the Lagoon to the residence of Colonel DUNNITT, informing him of their discovery. The next day Colonel DUNNITT, with the two Mr. LOUDS, who were his neighbors, and several others, visited the premises and buried the bodies found.

From all that can be known, it is supposed the Indians, on the 20th, (the same day 12 months before they attacked Lieut. HARTSUFF,) approached the house from the west, and killed Mr. SHIVE by the rifle-balls which struck him in the face, while at work some 200 yards from the house; it is supposed that Mrs. SHIVE and the child that was found with her, taking the alarm, ran to the river to escape by boat, but were both shot before reaching it, the boat being in about water some distance from the beach. It is believed when the Indians killed Mr. SHIVE, they immediately repaired to the dwelling, and then taking the gun of Mr. SHIVE found there loaded with buckshot, discharged it at the child in the water, as its body indicated it was killed by such shooting;

...Board of Supervisors.

...Mayor called the members ... o'clock yesterday, a ... being present the minutes of the ... meeting were read and approved.

...petitions were received asking for ... ...ays of Grand. They were referred.

...report from the Chamberlain of the City ... read, showing that the amount of moneys said to ... ...ceived by the City and County Courts ... ...ions in its favor—one from Ex-Recorder P... ...Tillon, another from George W. Matsell—setting ... ...hat these services had been rendered in Mr. ... ...behalf of the City, and often obliged him to labor ... ...late hour of the night.

...Supervisor Monnehan offered a resolution authorizing the County Treasurer to pay the amount.

...Supervisor Tucker moved the matter be referred to the Committee on Criminal Courts and Police.

Supervisor Fullmer also moved its reference. He was not aware of the existence of a law authorizing the payment of money in that way to employes of the City. If there was such a law he hoped the amount would be paid.

Supervisor Monnehan hoped the matter would be acted on at this meeting. It had been before the late Board, and was referred to a committee by them. I it should be referred now that would be the last of it.

Supervisor Tucker was opposed to putting every measure through the Board with such railroad speed. No matter how ridiculous a thing might be, it was rushed right through before gentlemen knew what they were voting upon. He didn't believe a member of this Board, excepting the Mayor, knew whether the thing before them was right or wrong. He thought the City had no right to pay this man a single cent for such service. He was surprised that the Mayor should vote in its favor, when his message at the commencement of the year called so loudly for reform. Reflections had been cast on former Boards for squandering the people's money, but this Board bid fair to surpass them all for its recklessness in this respect.

A vote was then taken on the resolution, which was adopted—16 in favor; 4 against.

Supervisor Clancy offered a resolution that the County Clerk be provided with additional help in his office. Referred to Committee on Civil Courts.

After some other business of no public interest, the Board adjourned to Monday next at 4 o'clock.

Board of Aldermen.

The Board met at the usual hour last evening, the President in the Chair. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Several applications from aspirants to the position of Commissioner of Deeds asking an appointment to that office were read, and referred to Committee on Salaries and Offices.

A resolution creating the office of scrivener at the Third District Police Court, and assigning Ex Councilman James W. Kerrigan to the berth, at a salary of $1,000 a year, was read, and after a long debate was adopted.

A report from the Committee of Fire Department, asking a reconsideration of the petition of sundry firemen "for a change in ringing the Post-Office bell," was adopted.

A report from the Committee on Fire Department in favor of reversing the decision of the Fire Commissioners to suspend Hose Co. No. 5 for running on the sidewalk in Centre-street, caused much discussion between Aldermen Monnehan and Tucker.

Alderman Monnehan said if the decision of the Fire Commissioners was not reversed, great injustice would be done one of the best Fire Companies in the City, and the Fire District would be deprived of the services of a most excellent company. He could testify that the street was impassable on account of the snow; and the cars in front of the Railroad Dépôt were another obstruction. The company only ran for one block on the sidewalk, and that was unavoidable.

Alderman Tucker had heard that the Company, when remonstrated with for running their machine on that one block, had a few nights after run the whole length of the street on the sidewalk. They were endangering the lives of citizens by doing this, and should be punished. He hoped the Commissioners would be sustained in their decree. He had heard of the attempt that would be made to override the decision of the Commissioners in this matter for political objects, and he protested against it. The Common Council of 1853 was thought bad and corrupt enough, but if this thing was done the present Board would be far more infamous.

The report was then voted upon and accepted.

A long communication from Corporation Counsel Bustead was then read, in which he informed the Board that on account of physical disability, he was unable to give his legal opinion in the matter of the Central Park, as called for by the resolution of Alderman Tucker.

After some other matters of little interest were disposed of, the Board adjourned to Wednesday next, at 5 o'clock.

Board of Councilmen.

The Board of Councilmen met as usual on Monday, the President, Mr. Phillips, in the Chair.

Several petitions were presented from Hose and Engine Companies. Also, for the widening of Robinson-street. From Messrs. Sperry & Co., in reference to the construction of a tower on the Battery, with the object of determining daily the correct time by observation, and noting the same by dropping a ball. Referred to Committee on Arts.

John Casey presented a petition for remuneration for not being permitted to complete a contract for building a sewer in Seventh-street.

Also from the Trustees of the Reformed Presbyterian Church in Sullivan-street, praying for exemption from taxes. Also to extend Worth-street to Chatham-street. For sewers in Forty-fifth-street and Fifth-avenue; from Engine Company No. 48 for a new engine; from the Mechanics' Institute for a donation of $10,000, and stipulating that if the request be granted they will raise $10,000 by private subscription. Also from the ash and dirt cartmen of the Fourteenth Ward, to have the price of cartage increased from 25 cents to 30 cents per load. And from Engine Company No. 27 for a bell in their yard.

THE BOND-STREET MURDER.

Councilman Otterson presented the following resolution:

Whereas, A murder was committed upon the person of Harvey Burdell, on the night of the 30th January last, at No. 31 Bond-street, in the Fifteenth Ward of this City; and

Resolved, That His Honor the Mayor be, and is hereby, authorized to offer a reward of $2,500 for the arrest of the person, or persons, guilty of the said crime, provided they are not, at the time of this proclamation, in the custody of the City authorities.

Referred to Committee on Police.

Another resolution was offered by the same gentleman, leaving the amount blank, which blank was afterwards, on motion of Councilman Brady, filled by the insertion of $2,000. This was amended so as to make the amount $1,000. Objections being made, a suspension of the rules was moved, and, 36 having voted in the affirmative, and 22 in the negative, the motion was lost, for want of a constitutional vote.

A resolution was proposed to remove civil justice's court from Broadway, near 32d-st. to corner of Broadway and 22d-st. Referred.

Resolution, by Mr. Otterson, to appoint a committee of five to rearrange the election and council districts of the City. Laid over.

Resolution, by Mr. Brady, requesting the Corporation Counsel to inform the Board whether a fireman under sentence of suspension from the Department can legally be suspended or expelled for any alleged offence committed while under such suspension. Adopted.

Several reports of Committees of Fire Department were referred to the Committee of the Whole.

A resolution was adopted to remove the telegraph pole at the southwest corner of John and Nassau streets, under the directions of the Street Commissioner. After the transaction of other unimportant matter, the Board adjourned until Wednesday.

Wm. E. Thompson Overhauled.

Wm. E. Thompson, the commercial editor of the *Courier and Enquirer*, who absconded some time ago with funds fraudulently obtained from several parties, has been overtaken in England, and compelled to refund the amount obtained from Messrs. E. Whitehouse, Son & Morrison, who were among the victims of his financial operations. The following letter, received by the counsel of the prosecutors from his agents in England, sets forth the particulars of the pursuit:

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Jan. 16, 1857.

Dear Sir:—*Re vs Thompson, absconding debtor.*—We have to congratulate you at last, on success! We have overtaken Thompson, and got from him one of the bonds, for $1,000, and in dollar notes $1,490, making $2,490, which pays your client's debt, and $62 toward the expenses—the check being for $3,428.

Thompson has proved himself a *clever* person, but he has been overmatched. He was, after immense difficulty, traced to London. There he gave out that he was gone to France, and the police who were after him for other "cases" thereupon abandoned the pursuit. But, after the greatest diligence and skill, the cab-driver was found who took him from his hotel; and he was traced, not to France, but back northward in England; porters, station-masters, guards and *attachés* of railways hunted out and examined; Thompson tracked to Chester; there he was in private lodgings several days, and at last he was traced to Holyhead, where he was ready to have gone over into Ireland, or back to London, and to the Continent of Europe; was found out, encountered, at once charged with the robbery; his own printed description, and his own check for $3,428 shown to him, and the power of attorney and documents, also; and, to come to the point, he saw the case was clear, and his detection complete, and he ripped open the stitching of the inner breast-pocket of his coat, and delivered up a bond for $1,000, and dollar notes for $1,490, and his check was returned to him.

The pursuit has been most admirably conducted, and has been most arduous.

The expenses are heavy, very heavy, but it is better to have expenses to pay, *after success*, than the same

...[illegible] ...Chamberlain, ...[illegible] ...

...[illegible] ...

...[illegible] ...

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1857.

The NEW-YORK DAILY-TIMES is served in the city and vicinity for One Shilling a week. Single Copies Three Cents. Mail subscription Six Dollars a year.

The NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES is published every Evening, (*Sundays Excepted.*) One edition will be issued at one and the other at three o'clock P. M. It will be sent by mail at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing nearly all the reading matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday, is mailed at Three Dollars a year.

The WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed at Two Dollars a year for single Copies. Twenty-Five Copies for Twenty Dollars, to one address.

The TIMES FOR EUROPE is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6 cents for single copies.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6 cents for single copies.

Terms invariably cash in advance.

Publication Office, No. 138 Nassau-st., cor. of Beekman.

RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO., Publishers.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The investigation into the circumstances attending the murder of Dr. BURDELL was resumed yesterday before Coroner CONNERY, on the premises in Bond-street, and continued for several hours, when another adjournment took place. The testimony taken yesterday was of a most interesting, and much of it of an important character. SNODGRASS, one of the parties in custody, was the first witness. He swore to a total ignorance of the hour, manner or perpetrator of BURDELL's death. After an examination by the Jury of the Doctor's papers, which revealed several facts of importance, MARY DONOHO was sworn and gave testimony which not only conflicts materially in several points with that of SNODGRASS, but which, if true, creates a strong presumption as to the cause of the murder and the identity of the guilty parties.

Five days later intelligence from Mexico is received. The ministerial crisis, consequent upon the retirement of Señor LEIDO, Minister of Finance, continued. It is not believed that a satisfactory solution will be easily arrived at. The insurrectionists at San Luis were in a bad way. Disheartened at not receiving support from the adjoining States, and without any funds to carry on the war against the Government, it was believed that they would soon yield to the superior force sent against them. The Indians had been making terrible depredations in Sonora. They had entered Hermosillo, and had been driven out from thence, but in the port of Guaymas they massacred a number of inhabitants, and pillaged to any extent they pleased.

In the United States Senate yesterday, a resolution was adopted calling for information relative to the San Francisco Vigilance Committee. Committees were appointed in both Houses to ascertain and report a mode of examining the votes for the President and Vice-President, and of notifying the persons elected. The Senate then passed the Indian Appropriation bill, after making various amendments.

In the House, the bill legalizing entries under the Graduation act of 1854, made prior to its passage, in cases where a settlement was made in good faith, was passed. A resolution, reported by the unanimous direction of the Investigating Committee, was adopted, directing the Sergeant-at-Arms to bring Mr. SIMONTON again before the Committee, to answer such questions as may be propounded. His refusal to answer now will subject him to the penalties of the new law. The bill establishing Collection Districts, &c., was taken up, and after some difficulty as to the course to be adopted, and the failure of a motion to lay it on the table, its consideration was postponed till Monday. The House concurred in the Senate's amendment to the Steam Revenue Cutter bill, striking out the provision stationing the cutter at this port, and it now awaits the signature of the President. The Judiciary Committee reported a bill dividing Texas into two judicial districts, and it was immediately passed. Subsequently a resolution was reported from the same Committee, impeaching Judge WATROUS, of Texas, for high crimes and misdemeanors, but it was not disposed of.

The correspondence between General SCOTT and JEFFERSON DAVIS, Secretary of War, was sent to the Senate yesterday. It is not yet determined what will be done with it.

The Corruption Investigation Committee express a determination to sit eight or ten hours a day, if necessary, in order to get through the testimony this week.

A bill was introduced in the State Senate yesterday, to regulate the rates of wharfage in this City. It provides that in addition to the rates which now exist, wharfage shall be paid on all goods landed on any wharf. A bill was also introduced creating the office of State Superintendent of the Poor, which provides for his appointment by the Governor and Senate, to hold office three years, at a salary of $2,500 and mileage, and $2,000 for clerk-hire. The Assembly passed the bill authorizing the sale to the United States of the Brick Church and other property in this City and Brooklyn. The bill subsequently came up in the Senate, and a debate arose on a motion to strike out the Assembly amendment reserving jurisdiction to the State. No question was taken.

The Legislature will proceed to the election of a United States Senator at 12 o'clock to-day.

The adjourned caucus of the Democrats for the nomination of a candidate for United States Senator was held at Albany last evening. A large lobby was present from this City, principally in favor of FERNANDO WOOD. After quite an exciting session, DANIEL E. SICKLES was nominated on the fifth ballot. A letter was read from Mayor WOOD, expressing his unwillingness to have his name used at the expense of inharmonious action.

A letter from Hon. H. W. HILLIARD of Alabama, to the Montgomery *Advertiser*, corrects the erroneous impression derived from a recent speech of his in the Methodist Conference, that he intended to abandon the law and political life. He says that this is not his intention, but that in connection with these pursuits he designs to pursue the system *of lay preaching*, which is among the usages of the Methodist Church. Mr. HILLIARD is a gentleman whose withdrawal from politics would be a matter of regret, as his scholarship, courtesy and conservative views renders his labors particularly useful in that department.

A rumor was current among some of the leading Democrats down town yesterday that Mr. ROBERT J. WALKER is to be made Secretary of State under the new Administration, and that Messrs. CASS, DOUGLAS and JEFFERSON DAVIS have united in recommending this singular appointment to the President elect during his visit to Washington. We know nothing of the truth of the report and give it merely as a political rumor, current in quarters that ought to be well informed.

The Secretary of the Treasury, in reply to a resolution offered by Senator THOMPSON, suggests that authority be given him to appoint an additional Superintendent on the New-Jersey and Long Island shores, for the purpose of giving relief to vessels in distress, and that each crew rendering assistance in case of shipwreck be allowed a sum not over $200. He is opposed to granting pensions to the families of such as may lose their lives in the effort to rescue mariners.

A bill looking to the admission of Minnesota into the Union has been passed by the House of Representatives—Ayes 87, Noes 75. The principal ground of opposition to it was that the Constitution authorized the "inhabitants" to form a State Government, whether citizens or not. Another bill was passed providing for the admission of Oregon, but an amendment was secured excluding all but citizens of the United States from voting for delegates to the Convention to form a Constitution. Both these States will undoubtedly come into the Union as *free* States.

The Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society is in session. Among its resolutions is one denouncing Senator WILSON for subserviency to the South. This is a fair specimen of the amount of common sense which these fanatics generally contrive to infuse into their proceedings.

The first meetings for the month of the Boards of Supervisors, Aldermen and Councilmen took place yesterday. The session of the Supervisors was not lengthy, but nearly all their time was taken up in debating a resolution authorizing the County Treasurer to pay WILLIAM MACKELLAR $1,000 for serving as Clerk to the Police Commissioners, &c., during 1855–56. It was finally adopted. The City Chamberlain presented a report showing that he held, on the 1st January, $1,001,158 82 in moneys and securities. The Board of Aldermen resolved to create the office of "scrivener, in the Third District Police Court," for Ex-Councilman, Fillibuster, &c., KERRIGAN, and to remunerate him with a thousand a year. In the Board of Councilmen a resolution authorizing the Mayor to offer a reward of $2,500 for the arrest of the murderers of Dr. BURDELL, was referred to the Police Committee.

Uncle Sam lacks a place to seat himself when he hears an examination in this City. Yesterday Col. FABENS and Mr. BOULTON were put upon their trial for fillibustering; not before Commissioner STILWELL, who was out of town, but before Commissioner MORELL. In his office there were just chairs enough to accommodate the reporters, so the proxy of Uncle Sam, the alleged fillibusters, the witnesses, and the retinue of counselors took it standing—each man holding his own hat, overcoat, and cane. The opposing lawyers skirmished for an hour or two, and then called a witness—"a Royal British Grenadier"—who testified that he gathered his information from the Nicaragua agency for the purpose of informing.

The address of the Committee appointed at the meeting of Swiss residents held in this City on the 17th of January, is receiving many signatures, and will soon be transmitted to the Swiss Federal Council.

Some of our readers may remember that when the secrets of the K. N. lodges were interesting we used to report pretty regularly those of the Tenth Ward Lodge. But when the proceedings got stale we dropped it and the *Tribune* began. It seems that the *Tribune* reporter was not so careful as ours to do the thing inoffensively, and hence Mr. ELIAS COMBS, one of the members of that lodge, brings a libel suit against GREELEY & MCELRATH in the Common Pleas. The defendants admit the publication and give notice that they mean to prove their truth. A sealed verdict is to be brought in.

WM. E. THOMPSON, formerly commercial Editor of the *Courier and Enquirer*, and lately an absconder with moneys fradulently obtained from various friends, has been overtaken in England and compelled to fork over $2,480 of his stolen funds, by the agent of E. WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORRISON. Poor THOMPSON—now an old man—what a fool's speculation!

The Broadway Tabernacle property has gone into new hands, and is to be rebuilt for stores. This will be a public grief.

Gen. SHIELDS declines the public dinner tendered him by a long list of distinguished citizens, beginning with Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT.

Those choice rascals, the vitriol-throwers, are again at work—unwilling to let this holiday of the scape-gallows go unenjoyed; a young lady, residing in Avenue D, complained to the police yesterday that early Sunday evening, on Broadway, she had a dress worth $50 spoiled by vitriol thrown upon it (as she supposes) by one of three young men who behaved very rudely as they passed. We understand that of late, at the entrance of churches, concert rooms, &c., several other ladies have suffered from the same cause.

On Monday evening, Rev. Dr. HAWKES delivered the first of a course of three lectures on American Ethnology, in Hope Chapel. It was attended by a highly respectable and crowded audience. This discourse was devoted to prove the identity of the Indians of the higher latitudes in this country with the Tungooses, Koriacs and Kamschatkdales of the Asiatic Continent, which was ably argued from identity of religious opinions and practices, dress and ornaments, habits in war and peace, the practice of scalping, their mode of march and the use of the calumet, but more especially from the identity of language.

The screw steamship *City of Manchester*, from Liverpool on Jan. 14, arrived at this port yesterday morning. Her news is not so late by three days as that received by the *Arabia*.

The Bond-street Murder.

The deepest excitement continues to prevail concerning the startling and mysterious murder of Dr. BURDELL. Yesterday's proceedings, under the Coroner's Inquest, though they did not accomplish much towards detecting the prepetrators of the horrid act, threw considerable light upon the transaction itself and the relations of the deceased to the various parties upon whom something of suspicion must inevitably rest. It cannot but be evident to every reader of the testimony, as it is reported in our columns,—as it was certainly evident to all who heard it given,—that the Coroner's inquiries are guided by a theory more or less distinct which he has already formed in regard to the leading features of the case. In an inquest so conducted, the *questions* are often quite as important as the answers:—and we have reported them *verbatim*.

It is now intimated, as will be seen by the testimony, that BURDELL and Mrs. CUNNINGHAM were never married:—that ECKEL and Mrs. C. were on very intimate terms, and that ECKEL personated BURDELL in the marriage ceremony and had his name inserted in the marriage certificate. The chambermaid, MARY DONAHU, was examined at great length,—and her testimony, which was given with great clearness and evident truthfulness, related exclusively to the previous relations of the parties, as she left the house on the Wednesday preceding the murder. She gave Mr. BURDELL a very excellent character, saying that he always came home by 10 o'clock, that he was never intoxicated, had never been known to have any improper intimacy with any persons in the house, but was quiet and uniformly attentive to his own affairs. She represents him as having been treated with great rudeness for some weeks past by Mrs. CUNNINGHAM and ECKEL, who were exceedingly intimate—criminally so according to her account, and both of whom had frequently indulged in intimations that Dr. BURDELL was a very bad man and ought to be put out of the way. ECKEL of late had assumed, to a very undue extent, the oversight of the house, and had been treated by Mrs. C. as the most important person in it. She slept in the bedroom adjoining and communicating with his, and would never allow either of her children to sleep with her, except on the night of the murder, when both of them did so. In the drawer of a bureau which stood in ECKEL's room, of which it seems that Mrs. CUNNINGHAM kept the key, were found yesterday sundry private papers, in the handwriting of Dr. BURDELL, and evidently intended to be signed by him; among them was a check drawn and signed by Dr. B. in Mrs. CUNNINGHAM's favor, which had not been presented for payment, and also an agreement on his part, in consideration of the withdrawal of certain suits, that he would always befriend and protect her family. This would seem somewhat inconsistent with the notion of their marriage.

Sundry facts were reported yesterday, though no evidence concerning them has yet been heard. It seems that the Doctor had come home and drawn off his boots, though he had not undressed, preparatory to retiring. According to appearances he was seated in his arm chair at the table when his assassins entered, as it was found slightly shoved back as if he had risen from it to meet some one coming in. Mr. BROOKS, a gentleman living two doors from the house, states that, not long after 11 o'clock, he heard the cry of *murder* very distinctly:—and Dr. PARKER living opposite perceived the smell of burning flannel, at about half-past 11. He was so much surprised by it that he went down into his own basement and then crossed the street to the door of Dr. BURDELL's house, where the smell was much stronger,—but beyond this he did not push his inquiries. It is also said that on examining the grate in an upper room of the house ashes of flannel were discovered and one piece of Canton flannel which a clot of blood had prevented from being burned. We understand that the presence of blood upon the soiled clothes found in the garret will be explained by one of the females of the family, who had used garments taken at random from the basket of soiled clothes and thrown them into the store room. Mr. SNODGRASS explains the fact that a shirt was found there marked "Charles J. Ketchum," by saying that he borrowed it from a friend of that name in the country while on a visit.

All this, it will be seen, goes but a little way towards dispelling the mystery of this awful murder. Combined with other circumstances, however, which the progress of the inquest will elicit, it will furnish the material by which sagacious minds can beyond all question trace the deed to its perpetrators. That one person could have done it is scarcely possible; that it was done from motives of robbery, or by any of the professional ruffians of the City, there is no reason to believe. Its motive was of another kind, and unusual facilities must have been furnished either within the house or elsewhere, for disposing of soiled clothes and other memorials of the crime. The chamber directly over that in which the deed was committed was the lodging-room of Hon. DANIEL ULLMAN. In the front room upon the same upper floor slept Mrs. CUNNINGHAM and her two daughters. Next to them was Mr. ECKEL, and in the attic rooms were the two servants, Mr. SNODGRASS and a little son of Mrs. CUNNINGHAM. It is scarcely credible that so horrible a murder should have been committed, attended by such a struggle as evidently took place and such outcries as were heard two doors distant, and so soon after the family had retired, and yet that no person within the house should have heard the slightest disturbance of any kind whatever. On the other hand, marks of blood upon the stairway wall,—as if made by the fingers of a man groping his way out of the hall in the dark,—indicate that the murderer left the house after the deed was done.

We understand that to-day Judge RUSSELL will take part as a magistrate in the examination and that the District-Attorney will also attend on behalf of the people. It is also greatly to be desired that the detective force of the Police department should be actively engaged in the prosecution of this inquiry. If the murderer or murderers did leave the house, after the deed was done, it will be only through the Police that any clue to them can be obtained. Public sentiment will demand that every possible effort be made, and the utmost skill and resources of the City authorities be exhausted, for the discovery of this most atrocious and astounding act.

Wreck of the Northern Belle.

We have already published the full particulars of the wreck of the American ship *Northern Belle* on the coast of England, near Broadstairs, and of the manner in which the whole crew of the ship was rescued by a life-boat belonging to Kingsgate. Although shipwrecks are common enough on that coast, and the hardy boatmen have often rescued the crews of stranded ships, yet there were in this case circumstances of peculiar interest, which appear to have awakened an unusual degree of sympathy among the people of England. An entire boat's crew had been drowned in an attempt to render assistance to the wrecked ship, when another boat put off from shore, and, in the teeth of the howling tempest, succeeded in rescuing the mariners who were clinging to the rigging of the only mast that was left standing. Contributions had been taken up in different parts of the Kingdom to reward the gallant boatmen, and our own countrymen in England had, with characteristic sympathy, contributed handsomely on the occasion.

But something should be done towards rewarding the brave men who incurred such risks to save the lives of our countrymen, on this side of the Atlantic. The British Government has always been prompt to recognize in a substantial manner any service rendered to an English ship at sea by one of our own vessels, and if this is not one of the cases that calls for reciprocal notice from our Government, it is surely one that our commercial community may, with great propriety, reward by a voluntary contribution. If some of our shipping merchants were to open a subscription in the Exchange, for the purpose of sending over a testimonial to the brave boatmen of Broadstairs, there can be no doubt that a sufficiently large sum might be immediately collected for the purpose. At this particular time, when so much generous feeling has been exhibited in the affair of the *Resolute*, such a movement would be particularly appropriate. If only one-half the sum were sent which would have been expended in the reception of the officers of the *Retribution*—the ship which was to bring back Captain HARTSTEIN and his crew—it would be abundantly large, and be quite as profitably appropriated as for the purpose for which it was originally intended. The Chamber of Commerce acted very promptly and appropriately in the case of the anticipated arrival of the *Retribution*; why can it not take the necessary steps in the present case?

COST OF A SNOW-STORM.—If all the disasters caused by the late severe snow-storm, the shipwrecks, the detention to commerce, the accidents on railroads, the sufferings by land and sea, and the loss of human life, could be set forth in one plain unvarnished narrative, they would present a fearful and thrilling aggregate of suffering and misery. The only consoling reflections that they would suggest, would be that they were the unavoidable effect of a natural cause, which must have their compensations in the wise orderings of Providence. The disasters caused by the snow in the City, however, are of a very different character; they are hardly less distressing, and their effect is greatly heightened by the reflection that they are wholly unnecessary, and that they might be avoided if our City authorities were not so shameless in the neglect of their duty. By an ordinance of the City, which every policeman and every public officer is in duty bound to see strictly observed, the sidewalks are required to be cleared immediately after a fall of snow; and yet a measure so essential to the safety and convenience of the denizens of our streets is grosely neglected. Even at this time, many days after this last fall of snow, the sidewalks are still encumbered with lumps of frozen snow and ice, which not only impede travel, but are the cause of many serious accidents, such as the fractures of the bones and the damage to garments and flesh. We have heard of many very serious injuries from falls upon the sidewalks during the past three days, in consequence of the ice and snow. The streets have been rendered nearly impassable, and yet the extra cost of horse-flesh would have amply paid for carting off all the snow which fell last week. On Saturday the walking was indescribably bad, and but for the efforts of little boys and girls who swept away a path at the crossings of some of the principal streets, going from one side of the street to the other would have been impossible without wading knee-deep in slush. It was a refreshing spectacle to see these little volunteer street-sweepers, with their shoeless feet, attempting to clear away the obstructions in the streets, while the stalwart policemen were idly surveying the scene, and the salaried Street Inspectors were quietly enjoying their comfortable exemption from duty. The omnibuses could only navigate the streets by doubling their horse-power, and the poor cartmen could hardly get through the slough at all. It would be instructive if some patient actuary would make an estimate of the actual cost to our citizens of the last fall of snow; and, if it were shown that some hundreds of thousands of dollars would have been saved by its removal at the public cost, perhaps the Common Council might be induced to pass an ordinance which would insure us freedom from such disasters hereafter.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.—The election for Chief Engineer of the Fire Department takes place to-night. Mr. CARSON, the present incumbent, seems to be the favorite of the Firement and Mr. HOWARD of the politicians inside and outside of the Department. Under such circumstances, all who desire the integrity and efficiency of this important branch of the public service must desire the reëlection of Mr. CARSON.

A GOOD EXAMPLE.—At STEWART's mammoth dry-goods establishment Spanish coins are taken at their full valuation, but are not given out at all. All fractional prices have been discarded,—the price of everything being given in plain, intelligible dollars and cents. This is beginning a valuable reform in the right quarter.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—4 Hanover-st., and 181 Broadway
Home Printing Telegraph—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Correspondence Between Gen. Scott and the Secretary of War—The Investigating Committee—French Spoliations, &c.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 2.

The anxiously-expected correspondence between Gen. SCOTT and the Secretary of War, relative to the former's pay, was sent to the Senate to-day. It is now exclusively in the possession of the Committee on Military Affairs, who will make an examination, and determine whether it can with propriety be printed. If not, it will be filed among the secret archives of the Government.

The members of the Select Committee say that they will sit eight or ten hours a day, if necessary, in order to complete the testimony this week. A Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms has gone from this city for witnesses.

The Committee on Foreign Affairs in the House will report the French Spoliation bill, but its friends will not attempt its consideration, owing to the pressure of other business, and for want of time for its due consideration.

The Committee on Elections have formally decided to report a resolution declaring vacant the seat held by Mr. WHITFIELD, of Kansas, but making no recommendation relative to Mr. REEDER.

XXXIVth Congress---Second Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 2.

THE SAN FRANCISCO VIGILANCE COMMITTEE.

On motion of Mr. WELLER a resolution was adopted requesting the Secretary of War to communicate copies of all correspondence not heretofore furnished relative to the proceedings of the Vigilance Committee of 1856.

THE CAMELS.

On motion of Mr. PEARCE, a resolution was adopted, calling on the Secretary of War for all the information in his possession, showing the results of the trials of the camels in military service.

DEPARTMENT OF LAW, ETC.

On motion of Mr. ADAMS, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the bill to establish a Department of Law, and prescribe the duties of the Auditors and Comptrollers of the Treasury.

The subject was postponed after a brief debate.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

On motion of Mr. BIGLER a resolution was adopted for the appointment of a Committee to ascertain and report a mode of examining the votes for President and Vice-President, and of notifying the persons elected of their election.

Messrs. BIGLER, BENJAMIN and FOOT were appointed on the part of the Senate, and the House having concurred in the resolution, is represented by Messrs. JONES, of Tennessee, WASHBURN, of Maine, FULLER, of Pennsylvania, LEITER and BOCOCK.

THE INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL PASSED.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the Indian Appropriation bill, and passed it with many amendments; among them the following: Securing to the New-York Indians who emigrated to Kansas under the treaty, of Buffalo Creek, the quantity of land to which they were entitled, to include in their improvements; the residue of the tract to constitute part of the public domain. Separating the office of Governors of Territories from that of Superintendent of Indian Affairs." Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 2.

THE GRADUATION ACT.

The House passed the bill legalizing entries under the graduation act of 1854, made prior to its passage in cases where a settlement was made in good faith.

THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

Mr. KELSEY, by the unanimous direction of the Investigating Committee, reported a resolution requiring the Sergeant-at-Arms to bring before the Committee the JAMES W. SIMONTON to answer, on the summons of the Speaker, such questions as may be propounded to him.

The resolution was passed under the operation of the previous question.

COLLECTION DISTRICTS.

The House took up the bill establishing the Collection Districts of the United States, designating the ports of entry and delivery, and codifying and remodeling the revenue system generally.

The friends of the measure desired its immediate passage, the subject having been before Congress for several years. Others exclaimed that they had not read it, and hence were unwilling to act now on a measure of such vast importance.

Mr. HAVEN washed his hands of it, saying that it changed the principles of the common law, and was a bad bill.

Its reading being demanded, objections were raised that the Clerk would thus be occupied for twelve hours, as the bill contained 350 pages. Ineffectual efforts were made to dispense with the reading, to adjourn, postpone, etc. The Clerk having read one page,

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, offered a compromise: That the further reading of the bill be dispensed with; that the vote be then taken on laying the bill on the table, and, if this is negatived, the consideration of the bill be postponed till Monday next.

The result was the postponement to that day.

STEAM REVENUE CUTTER.

Mr. PELTON, from the Committee on Commerce, reported back the bill authorizing the President to procure a suitable steam revenue cutter, and appropriating $150,000 for that purpose.

The House concurred in the Senate's amendments, striking out the original provisions, "it shall be stationed in New-York, and used for the purpose of rescuing shipwrecked persons."

The bill now awaits the action of the President.

TWO JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN TEXAS.

Mr. HUMPHREY MARSHALL, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported a bill dividing Texas into two Judicial Districts.

Mr. LETCHER said the present Judge, WATROUS, who is much complained of, is, by the bill, continued in office. Where does he live?

Mr. MARSHALL replied: In the Eastern District.

The bill passed.

Mr. BARBOUR, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported a resolution: "That JOHN B. WATROUS, District Judge for the District of Texas, be impeached of high crimes and misdemeanors;" pending which the House adjourned.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 2.

Case No. 39.—*Obadiah H. Platt* vs. *Chauncey Jerome*.—Judge NELSON delivered an opinion overruling the motion to reinstate the cause.

No. 40.—*Frederick Schuershard* vs. *Winthrop S. Babbidge et al.*, claimants of half the proceeds of the ship *Angelique*.—Judge NELSON delivered an opinion affirming the decree of the District Court of the Southern District of New-York, with costs.

No. 35.—*Moses C. Mordecai et al.* vs. *W. and A. Lindsay*, owners of the schooner *Mary Eddy*.—Judge WAYNE delivered an opinion reversing the decree of the said Circuit Court for want of jurisdiction in that Court, and remanding the cause with directions to send the case back to the District Court, in order that the District Court may proceed with the case to a final decree upon such a report as the Commissioner and Clerk may make, pursuant to the order made by the said District Court in this case.

[NOTE.—The name of the District Court is not given.]

No. 46.—*Augustus Hemmenway*, claimant of the ship *Independence*, vs. *Wm. B. Fisher*.—The decree of the U. S. District Court of Massachusetts was affirmed with costs.

No. 31.—*Daniel Tod et al.* vs. *Samuel L. Pratt et al.*, claimants of the steamboat *Sultana*, and case No. 53—*Samuel F. Pratt et al.* vs. *Charles M. Reed*.—The arguments in these cases were continued by Mr. GANSON, for libellants, and Mr. ROGERS, for claimants; concluded by Mr. GANSON, for libellants.

FROM ALBANY.

The Adjourned Democratic Caucus—Nomination of Daniel E. Sickles as Candidate for United States Senator.

ALBANY, Monday, Feb. 2.

Much excitement has existed here all day, in anticipation of the Democratic adjourned caucus to-night. A large lobby from New-York, principally in favor of FERNANDO WOOD, was on hand. The caucus met at 7 o'clock, when Mr. JOHN J. REILLY moved to proceed to a *viva voce* vote for a candidate for Senator.

Mr. O. KIVELIN said, before the question was put, he wanted to secure a Secretary, who would not make mistakes intentionally, or otherwise, in counting the ballots, and, therefore, moved to substitute some one else for Mr. ARTHUR WOOD.

This caused some laughter and excitement.

The motion was lost.

Mr. JAMES J. REILLY asked if Mr. EVERS, whose vote had been cast for Mr. SICKLES, had qualified as a member of the Legislature.

Mr. JOHN J. REILLY said he had not.

Mr. MAHON denounced the desire of his colleagues to bar out Mr. EVERS' vote as mean and contemptible. He was qualified by the Democratic constituency who elected him.

The Chairman read a letter from Mr. EVERS, asking that his vote might again be cast by the Chairman for Mr. SICKLES.

Mr. JOHN J. REILLY doubted if the letter was written by Mr. EVERS at all. There were persons lobbying who were capable of writing the letter themselves, and palming it off on the Convention as genuine. He believed it had been written in the cloak-room.

Mr. KIVELIN said that Mr. EVERS told him to-day that he did not desire to vote.

Mr. EVERS' vote was admitted.

The first ballot resulted as follows:

Sickles	12	Parker	8
Wood	12	O'Conner	1
Clinton	8	Nelson	1

A second vote was had without a choice.

Mr. JONES withdrew the names of Judge CLINTON and Judge PARKER.

On the third vote Mr. DIMMICK voted for SICKLES.

Mr. KIVLIN objected to the vote being received, on the ground that DIMMICK was a Know-Nothing, and had no business in the Democratic caucus.

Mr. MAHEN called Mr. KIVLIN to order.

Mr. KIVLIN desired Mr. MAHEN not to allow his feelings to run away with his brains. He had information from a Know-Nothing direct.

After this the ballot proceeded—SICKLES receiving 15 votes, WOOD 12, and NELSON 9.

Mr. FUNK, a Wood man, rose and disclosed his intention hereafter to vote for Mr. SICKLES. He had stood by Mr. WOOD long enough, and argued that the renomination belonged of right to New-York.

Mr. JOHN J. REILLY wanted to know if, under the Constitution, they could vote to-morrow for Mr. SICKLES.

Mr. SICKLES rose, and said that it was proper for him to make an explanation, now that this question had arisen. He cited the case of Judge TRUMBULL, elected in Illinois, while in the Legislature of that State, as U. S. Senator. A provision against this course existed in the Illinois Constitution, but the Senate had admitted Mr. TRUMBULL on the ground that such provision was powerless. In order that his opinion might not stand alone, he begged to read the following dispatch, just received from Senator DOUGLAS:

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 2.

HON. D. E SICKLES: The Senate decided, in effect, in TRUMBULL's case, that it is not competent for States to add to or subtract from the qualifications of a Senator, as provided in the Constitution of the United States. (Signed,) S. A. DOUGLAS.

Mr. JAMES S. SLUYTER said he desired to read a letter which perhaps he should have presented before:

HON. JAS. S. SLUYTER—*Dear Sir:* I am unwilling that my name should be used to create the least want of harmonious action in the Legislative caucus of the Democratic Party; and, therefore, ask my friends not to continue their ballots for me, but to bring the caucus to a conclusion by the substitution of some other name. Probably it would be best, in order to allay any feeling of acrimony that might be engendered, to introduce some new name. Let me suggest to my friends the names of Judge NELSON and Ex-Governor BOUCK, as men in all respects unexceptionable.

Yours truly, FERNANDO WOOD.

Mr. BRADFORD, of New-York, declared that he had voted for Mr. F. WOOD, but would now vote for Mr. SICKLES as a young, talented and able man, in every way worthy of the honor of a nomination.

The next vote stood—SICKLES 24,—NELSON 10,—W. TWEED 2.

About five of those voting for NELSON were Wood men.

After striving in vain to get Mr. SICKLES or Mr. WADSWORTH to speak, the caucus adjourned.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Monday, Feb. 2.

Mr. SPENCER presented the memorial of the Judges and ex-Judges of New-York for aid to the Inebriate Asylum.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

To allow towns to subscribe to the capital stock of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroads.

To enlarge the lock of the Chemung Canal.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

By Mr. SPENCER, for the relief of the Lunatic Asylum of Blackwell's Island.

By Mr. BARNARD, to regulate the rates of wharfage in New-York.

This bill provides that, in addition to the rates of wharfage which now exist, wharfage be paid on all goods landed on any wharf in New-York.

By Mr. NOXON, to give parties a new trial in the County Courts on Appeals from the Justices' Courts when the judgment exceeds fifty dollars.

By Mr. STRONG, to authorize the relief of destitute children of seamen, and binding them out by indent at the age of sixteen; and also creating the office of State Superintendent of the Poor. It provides for the appointment by the Governor and Senate of the Superintendent, who is to hold the office for three years, at a salary of $2,500 and mileage, and $2,000 for Clerk hire. His duty will be to visit the various poor-houses, prisons, asylums, &c., in the State.

By Mr. BROOKS, reducing the number of Loan Commissioners to one from each county; and providing for the reappointment of school funds to be invested by the Loan Commissioners: and for consolidating the money loaned into one fund, to be transferred from the school funds to the United States Deposit Fund; and for the deposit of all school moneys not on loan in the Treasury within four weeks of the receipt.

The bill regulating the fees of Pilots of New-York does not increase the fees in any instance, but only classifies and arranges them.

The Senate considered several bills under the general orders, and also the bill from the Assembly to authorize the sale of the Brick Church property.

A debate arose on a motion to strike out the House amendment reserving jurisdiction to the State.

Without taking the question the Senate adjourned.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Monday, Feb. 2.

The Speaker presented the memorial of the Commissioners of Emigration for relief.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

The Brooklyn bills to alter the Commissioners' map, and amend the Poor laws.

Also, a bill to reorganize the Board of Fort Wardens of New-York.

Mr. JOHN J. REILLY gave notice of a bill to confirm the action of the Supervisors relative to the widening of Battery place.

BILLS PASSED.

To authorize the United States to purchase the Brick Church and other property in New-York and Brooklyn.

To confirm the location of the People's College.

To incorporate the Fire Department of East Brooklyn. Adjourned.

Indiana Legislature.

INDIANAPOLIS, Monday, Feb. 2.

The Indiana House of Representatives and the Democratic members of the Senate met in, what purported to be, joint Convention to-day, the Republicans refusing to go into Convention. While the Democrats and Lieutenant-Governor were leaving the Senate Chamber the Republicans called one of their own members to the Chair, and took from the table the contested seat of Mr. WOODS, a Democratic Senator, and in the absence of the Democratic Senators, declared his seat vacant, and immediately adjourned. This gives the Republicans a clear majority in the Senate over all parties. The Joint Convention met and adjourned to the 5th inst., without transacting any business.

From St. Louis.

MISSOURI LEGISLATURE—DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Feb. 2.

The Legislature of Missouri arrived here this afternoon, and were escorted from the depot by the military and various Committees appointed for the purpose, to the Mercantile Library Hall, where the reception took place, and appropriate speeches were made.

The warehouse belonging to BELCHER'S sugar refinery, in this city, was burned last night, together with a large quantity of sugar and molasses. Loss probably $50,000. Insurance unknown.

From Pittsburg.

WESTERN NAVIGATION—SINKING OF A STEAMER.

PITTSBURG, Monday, Feb. 2.

Accounts from below are unfavorable to the opening of navigation. The river has risen a foot at Louisville, and the Ohio is clear of ice below the Falls. There has been a rise of nine feet at Cairo, and it was still rising.

The steamer *Convers* sunk in the ice at Fairy Island. Loss, $40,000.

J. G. BREED, shoe dealer, formerly of Lynn, Mass., died this morning.

Later from Mexico.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Feb. 2.

New-Orleans papers of Monday last are received. They contain dates from Brazos to the 14th inst.

The insurrection at San Louis Potosi, had been quelled. The insurgents had fled, and several of their leaders have been shot.

Sentences for Murder.

QUEBEC, Monday, Feb. 2.

Sentence of death has been pronounced against ANAIS TOUSSAINT, and the execution fixed for 3d April.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Feb. 2.

WEST, convicted of the murder of his wife, was sentenced this morning to be executed.

The Nashville detained at Charleston.

NASHVILLE, Sunday, Feb. 1.

The U. S. steamship *Nashville* was detained here on account of the weather. She left here this (Sunday) morning at 11 o'clock.

Foreign Trade of Boston.

BOSTON, Saturday, Jan. 31.

The imports of foreign goods at the port of Boston for the week ending Jan. 30 were as as follows:

Dry Goods	$382,890
Other articles	93,398
Total	$476,288

Fires.

IN LUDLOW-STREET.

A fire broke out among the lime in the lime yard of CANDEE, HAGAMAN & KELLEY, foot of Twenty-fifth-street, East River, about 10 o'clock Sunday morning. It was caused by the leaking of some water down upon the lime through the roof. About $1,000 damage was done. The loss is covered by insurance in the St. Mark's and Stuyvesant Insurance Companies.

IN MAIDEN-LANE.

At 8¾ o'clock, last evening, a fire broke out in the building No. 42 Maiden-lane. It spread very rapidly, and destroyed between $12,000 and $15,000. It is supposed to have originated in the rear of the second floor, occupied by WOLLNERS & ROTHENBURG, dealers in fancy goods, &c. An explosion took place here which shook the building, blew out the windows, and excited for a time great fear. This explosion is supposed to have been caused by some fireworks, included among the fancy goods. On the first floor, occupied by GEORGE S. MAWSON, (agent,) fur dealer, considerable damage was done; Mr. MAWSON has an insurance of $5,000 on stock in the Irving Insurance Company. The building and contents were considerably damaged throughout. A portion of the second floor was occupied by a Mr. KAUFMAN, confectioner. The third floor was in the occupancy of Mr. WHALEN, dealer in jewels.

The adjoining buildings, Nos. 40 and 43½ with their contents, were also damaged. The first floor of No. 42 is in the occupancy of CALKINS & DARROW, umbrella dealers; second floor, by HENRY HARRISON, importer of watch fixtures; third floor, by A. NEWMAN, manufacturer of satchels, add GEO. WOLFMAN, brass ware dealer.

The first floor of No. 44½ is in the occupancy of SMITH & ULLMAN, basket dealers. They sustained considerable damage by water, and are insured for $3,000 in the St. Mark's Insurance Company. The first, second, third and fourth floors are occupied by WM. WAGNER, dealer in fancy goods, toys, &c.—loss about $1,500.

The rear of the first floor of No. 44 is occupied by WALTER BOWENS, dealer in castings for buttons.

All the buildings belong to the Livingston estate. The loss on them amounts to at least $5,000.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES—THE TIME has ar

CARPETINGS, WAREROOM—NEW SER-
IES OF PATTERNS.—The subscribers are
now receiving their Spring importations of
Carpetings, which, for beauty of design and
quality of fabric, will be found unsurpassed
by any in the market. Purchasers will find
it to their interest to call and examine our
stock before purchasing elsewhere.
ROBERT SNEDEN & CO.,
No. 97 Chambers-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, BY A
young man who has lived in respectable private
families in the city, and can be highly recommended by his employers. Inquire at the counting room of Tremaine Hall, in Broadway, or MONDAY evening, Feb. 5, at 7½ o'clock, at Tremaine Hall, corner of Houston-st. and Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY A
young man of steady habits, who has lived with his present employer for the last two years, and can be highly recommended by him. Call at No. 115 West 34th-st., top store.

WANTED—BY A VERY STEADY, INTELLI-
gent, middle-aged woman, a situation to cook, wash and iron; can make excellent bread and pies, and first-rate waffles. Inquire at No. 178 Mercer-st., between Prince and Houston-sts.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN LADY, A SITU-
ation to take charge of children, or to assist in the housework; is capable of teaching the rudiments of music, and can speak French and German. Address A. B., Office Daily Times.

WANTED—A WOMAN OF TASTE AND EXPE-
rience to take charge of the Millinery and Mantilla Department in a first-class work. Apply, after 4 o'clock, P. M., to GEORGE A. HEARN, No. 43 Broadway.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—A JOURNEY-
man Painter. Must have a good workman and bring satisfactory references as to character and ability. Inquire at J. C. SHIPLEY'S Hair Dressing and Bathing Saloons, No. 13 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO CHAMBERWORK
and sew. Must understand it and be willing to endeavor to call them. None need apply without good references, and a character. Apply at No. 10 Greene-st., from 10 to 6 o'clock, at 82 Greene-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO KEEP BOOKS
by double entry, who writes a good hand, and is used to correct in figures. Salary moderate. Answer by handwriting with reference, box No. 1,504.

BOY WANTED—IN A WOOLEN IMPORTING
House; one that is not afraid of work, and who can be trusted. Apply at 97 Duane-st.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS COOKS, LAUN-
dresses, waiter girls, men waiters and other servants at the Servants' Intelligence Office, No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York.

Copies sent by mail post-paid, on receipt of price.
DEXTER & JAMESON, Publishers,
No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York.

SECOND VOLUME NOW READY
COMMENTARIES ON THE NEW TESTA-
MENT.

ST JOHN. HEBREWS CLEARWATER, D. D.,
Late Professor of Theology in the University of Belgium.
Vol. I. and 3 Now Ready.
The 3d to be completed in 3 vol volumes.
The third volume will be issued in March.
Perhaps no modern commentator has been received with more confidence and approbation by the pious and intelligent student of the Bible, than Clearwater, while in America the expectations of the English edition have been more than realized.
The present edition will be superior to all others embracing the results of the most recent biblical criticism.
For sale by all booksellers.
ANDREW C. KENDRICK & Co.,
No. 329 Grand-st., corner of Elridge.

BRODIE'S MANTLES,
SPRING,
1855.
GEORGE BRODIE,
Nos. 51 CANAL AND 62 FRANKLIN sts.,
Both to Intimate to
that he
SOUTHERN AND WESTERN MANTILLA
BUYERS
WILL OPEN
AT WHOLESALE.
SPRING MANTILLAS
AT RETAIL.
THE LARGEST STOCK IN THE CITY.
GEORGE BRODIE,
No. 62 Grand-st., corner of Elridge.

DRY GOODS.
GREAT SALE OF WHITE DRY GOODS.
AT
CHARLES HEARD & CO.'s,
No. 301 Grand-st.
Commencing MONDAY, Feb. 5.
320 MARSEILLES QUILTS, (not soiled in the least),
from 1m. to 7m.: cheap at $4.
100 DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS, $1 : worth $1 50.
100 dozen DAMASK NAPKINS, 1m. : cheap at 3m.
50 pieces TABLE DIAPER, nearly half price.
100 dozen HUCK TOWELS, 9d., 10d., 1s. : great bar-
gains.
100 dozen LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, 6d.
100 dozen LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, very fine, 1s.
350 pieces fine WATHAM SHIRTING, slightly
touched on one edge, 5d. per yard, good value at 7m.
50 pieces fine SHIRTING LINENS, from 8m. to 9m., not
soiled in the least.
ENGLISH LONG CLOTHS,
10 cents per yard, worth 1s. 3d.,
AT THE GREAT SALE,
No. 301 Grand-st.

DRY GOODS.
GREAT SALE OF WHITE DRY GOODS.
AT
CHARLES HEARD & CO.'s,
No. 301 Grand-st.
Commencing MONDAY, Feb. 5.
320 MARSEILLES QUILTS, (not soiled in the least),
from 1m. to 7m.: cheap at $4.
100 DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS, $1 : worth $1 50.
100 dozen DAMASK NAPKINS, 1m. : cheap at 3m.
50 pieces TABLE DIAPER, nearly half price.
100 dozen HUCK TOWELS, 9d., 10d., 1s. : great bar-
gains.
100 dozen LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, 6d.
100 dozen LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, very fine, 1s.
350 pieces fine WATHAM SHIRTING, slightly
touched on one edge, 5d. per yard, good value at 7m.
50 pieces fine SHIRTING LINENS, from 8m. to 9m., not
soiled in the least.
ENGLISH LONG CLOTHS,
10 cents per yard, worth 1s. 3d.,
AT THE GREAT SALE,
No. 301 Grand-st.

DRY GOODS.
GREAT SALE OF WHITE DRY GOODS.
AT
HENRY TAPPEN, BROOKS & MERRIAM'S
THE CORNER OF DUANE
AND
THE PARK.
BARGAINS,
MUSLINS,
LAWNS,
CHALLIES,
ORGANDIES,
DE LAINES,
SCARFS,
CLOAKS,
SHAWLS,
SILKS,
CLOAKS,
DRESS GOODS,
GLOVES AND HOSIERY,
EMBROIDERIES,
LACE CURTAINS,
HOSE, KEEPING GOODS,
AT
HENRY TAPPEN, BROOKS & MERRIAM'S
THE CORNER OF DUANE
AND
THE PARK.

BLANKETS,
500 Pairs of Moose & Whitney
Blankets,
WILL be offered this week at
GREAT SALE,
At 75 cents per pair, worth $1.
At $1 per pair, worth $1 25.
At $1 25 per pair, worth $1 50.
At $1 50 per pair, worth $1 75.
At $1 75 per pair, worth $2.
At $2 per pair, worth $2 25.
At $2 50 per pair, worth $3.
At $3 per pair, worth $3 50.
At $3 50 per pair, worth $4.
At $4 per pair, worth $4 50.
At $4 50 per pair, worth $5.
At $5 per pair, worth $5 50.
At $5 50 per pair, worth $6.
At $6 per pair, worth $6 50.
At $6 50 per pair, worth $7.
At $7 per pair, worth $7 50.
At $7 50 per pair, worth $8.
At $8 per pair, worth $8 50.
At $8 50 per pair, worth $9.
At $9 per pair, worth $9 50.
At $9 50 per pair, worth $10.
At $10 per pair, worth $11.
At $11 per pair, worth $12.
At $12 per pair, worth $13.
At $13 per pair, worth $14.
At $14 per pair, worth $15.
At $15 per pair, worth

MARKET REPORTS.

Monday....Corrected expressly for the N. Y. Daily Times.
Tuesday, Morning, Feb. 3, 1857.

ASHES—Unchanged.

COFFEE—Remains in limited demand at previous figures. Java, 14@16c.; Laguayra, 11¾c.@12¾c.; Marcaibo, 11¾c.@12¾c.; Rio, 9¾c.@11¾c.; St. Domingo, 10¾c.; and Bahia, 9¾c.@10c. ℔, Stock of Coffee, entry 10,000 bags.

COTTON—In good demand and in very stiffy hold. Middling Uplands are worth 12¾c.; Middling Gulfs, 12¾c.@13c., and other grades at proportionate prices. Sales

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is ½@¼c. more attention at strengthening rates, sales during transpired of about 7,500 bbls., in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	$5 25@$5 35
Straight State	5 35@ 5 45
Superfine and Extra State	5 45@ 5 75
Common to Good Indiana and Upper Lake	5 40@ 5 60
Common to Good Superfine Ohio	5 45@ 5 65
Fancy Michigan	5 65@ 5 65
Extra Michigan	5 65@ 5 75
Extra Indiana and Wisconsin	5 65@ 5 75
Extra Ohio	5 70@ 5 90
Fancy Genesee	5 85@ 5 95
Extra Genesee	5 10@ 5 75
Extra Michigan	5 50@ 5 90

Canadian flours unaltered. Rye flour is extra is quiet and steady at $5 12½@$5 18¾ for fair to extra Rye. Southern is dull and better. The transactions since our last reach about 600 bbls., including 300 bbls. were sold within the range. Southern is dull and better. The transactions since our last reach about 600 bbls. and tcs. fair to Prime, at $5 62½@$5 75 ℔ bbl. The Flour is in limited supply and request, yet it is steady at $5 50@$5 75 for Fine to Superfine ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is in moderate request for old, rates at $3 12½@$3 18¾ for Jersey, and $3 62½@$3 75 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. The latter brings $17@$17 50 in puncheons. Buckwheat Flour commands, in lots, $2 62½@$2 ℔ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat is more sought after, at firmer prices. Sales transpired to-day of about 14,000 bushels, including very ordinary to choice Canadian White, in store, at $1 60@$1 80; very ordinary Western White, at $1 65; and good Southern White at $1 75, ℔ bushel. Rye continues scarce and in demand, at 93c.@$1 for very ordinary to choice, ℔ bushel; 2,500 bushels changed hands within the range. Oats are in moderate supply and fair request, at 58c.@64c. for Ohio and Lake; 60c.@62c. for State; 46c.@41c. for Jersey, and 43c.@46c. for Southern, ℔ bushel. Barley is salable and steady, at $1@$1 23 for very inferior to choice, ℔ bushel. Barley Malt commands $1 40@1 45 ℔ bushel. Corn is brisker and rather firm. There were sold 11,000 bushels, at 58c.@60c. for unsound; 62c.@73c. for mixed, in store in Brooklyn and New-York; and 80c. for choice Southern White, delivered, ℔ bushel.

HAY—200 bales River were purchased at $1, for shipment, and $1 12½@$1 18¾ for local use, ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Unaltered.

IRON—Is in fair demand at steady prices.

LEAD—Has not varied.

MOLASSES—Is quiet at old figures. Stock, in first hands—1,963 hhds., and 635 bbls.—including 991 hhds. shayed Cuba, 871 Cuba Muscovada,—and 106 hhds. Porto Rico, with 838 bbls. New-Orleans.

NAVAL STORES—Resin, Tar, and Crude Turpentine are unchanged. Spirits Turpentine is in reduced supply and steady request, at 53c.@53c. ℔ gallon.

OILS—No important movement transpired in this line to-day.

PROVISIONS—Pork is less freely offered and is in fair request at advancing rates. Sales were reported, to-day, of about 520 bbls., in lots, at $20 25@$20 35 for old Mess; $21 50@$21 75 for new do., and $17 75@$18 for Prime, ℔ bbl. Stock in the packing yards of New-York and Brooklyn,—to-day, 14,651 bbls., against 18,046 bbls. 1st of Jan. 1857, and 40,660 bbls. 1st Feb. 1856. Dressed Hogs bring in lots, 9¾c.@10¾c. ℔ lb. Cut Meats appear in moderate supply and demand, at 10¾c.@10¾c. for Hams, and 6¾c.@6¾c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Bacon is in fair request for immediate and future delivery, and it is firm at from 10c.@11c. ℔ lb. Lard is in scarce and wanted. The transactions since our last reach about 300 bbls. and tcs. fair to Prime, at 12c.@12¾c. ℔ lb. Beef is in demand, at very full rates. The transactions since our last consist of 325 bbls., at $9 50@$10 50 for new Prime; $10 75@$13 for Country Mess; $10 75@$13 for repacked do.; $15 50 for new Chicago Mess, and $18@$18 25 for extra do. do., ℔ bbl. New Prime Mess Beef available and steady at $30@$36 ℔ tc. Stock in the packing yards of New-York and Brooklyn, to-day,—21,726 bbls. and tcs., against 19,488 bbls. and tcs. 1st Jan. 1857, and 87,189 bbls. and tcs. 1st Feb. 1856. Beef Hams are scarce and needed at $19@$21 ℔ bbl. Butter is in fair request and is worth 16c.@22c. for Ohio; 20c.@24c. for common to very good State, and 26c.@30c. for prime to very choice do., ℔ lb. Cheese is in moderate supply and request, at 11c.@11¾c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Sales were made to-day of about 100 tcs. common to choice, in lots, at $3 50@$4 37½ ℔ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Are rather inactive, but very stiffly held. *Comparative statement of the stock of sugar in first hands, in New-York, Feb. 1:*

	1857.	1856.	1857.
Cuba, hhds.	1,640	1,939	4,430
Porto Rico, hhds.	—	105	1,100
New-Orleans, hhds.	7,310	1,580	—
Texas, hhds.	16	—	11
Reg. Islands, hhds.	—	284	296
Germans, hhds.	—	97	—
Manila, hhds.	—	—	998
Total hhds.	8,866	3,855	6,835
Total boxes	—	—	18,171

TOBACCO—Is in good request at well-maintained rates. We annex a statement of the business at the New-York Tobacco Inspection Warehouse during the month of January:

	Ky.	Va. & N C.	Ohio.	Total Hhds.
Stock on hand Jan. 1, 1857.	5,543	203	2	5,747
Received since	341	33	—	375
Total	5,885	232	2	6,122
Delivered since	533	40	2	575
Stock on hand Feb. 1, 1857.	5,352	195	—	5,547
St'k on h'd same time 1856.	2,061	381	—	2,442

WHISKY—Sales were reported of about 385 bbls. Ohio and Pilson at 28c.@28½c. ℔ gallon.

WOOL—Tellkampf & Kitchen, Brokers, furnish the following review of the business in Wool:—"During the month of January there was but little doing in Wool. The extreme cold weather caused a closing up of navigation and inland transit, and also prevented the shipment of goods, and deprived many buyers from coming to market. Still, we have had a moderate demand, and on account of the small amount of stock, which has been considerably reduced up to this month, holders are quite firm, and have obtained an advance over last month's rates on most descriptions. The stock, we regret to say, is too limited, especially *of the lower grades* of fleece, and it is so, likewise, with the better kinds of extra and super pulled, which are very scarce at our fullest quotations. The Fine Foreign Wools have nearly all been taken at full prices. We have but a few small lots to offer. Low Foreign Wools have been in fair demand, and are mostly sold—some parcels at very high rates. Our market, now, is almost bare of that description."

CURRENT PRICES OF WOOL IN NEW-YORK, FEB. 1, 1857.

UNITED STATES.

New-York, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Michigan, Vermont, New-Hampshire:

	Cents. ℔ lb.
Choice Saxony fleece	60@62
Saxony fleece	56@58
Full blood fleece	52@55
Half and three-quarter blood fleece	47@50
Native and one-quarter fleece	42@45
Common fleece	37@40
Ohio, Pennsylvania, Virginia:	
Choice Saxony fleece	63@67
Saxony fleece	60@62
Full blood fleece	55@57
Half and three-quarter blood fleece	50@53
Native and one-quarter fleece	45@48
Common fleece	40@42
Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Indiana:	
Saxony fleece	55@57
Full blood fleece	51@53
Half and three-quarter blood fleece	45@50
Native and one-quarter fleece	42@45
Common fleece	37@39
Missouri and Tennessee:	
Washed fleeces	35@45
Unwashed	25@30
North and South Carolina, Alabama, Louisiana, Georgia and Arkansas:	
Washed fleeces	30@35
Washed fleeces, burry	22@25
Unwashed fleeces, burry	15@18
Unwashed fleeces, less burry	20@23
Unwashed fleeces and not burry	25@30
Texas:	
Merinoes, washed	37@42
Merinoes, unwashed	25@30
Mixed fleeces	27@30
Mixed fleeces, unwashed	18@20
California:	
Washed fleece	25@45
Unwashed fleece	18@33
Oregon:	
Washed fleeces, burry	20@23
Unwashed fleeces, burry	14@17

PULLED WOOL.

New-York City, &c., Saxony	48@50
Similar kinds, extra	45@47
Similar kinds, super	40@43
Similar kinds, No. 1	33@34
Similar kinds, No. 2	12@16
Western States, extra	52@55
Country Pulled, super	44@47
Country Pulled, No. 1	35@40
Country Pulled, No. 2	14@18
Lambs	40@47
Tub washed	40@50
Western, limed pulled wool	35@40
Southern, limed pulled wool	28@33
Mexican, washed	18@23
Mexican, unwashed	12@16
Canada Common and one-quarter fleece	37@40
Pelled	33@37

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Peruvian washed	37@37
Peruvian unwashed	16@20
Peruvian limed, pulled	26@28
Valparaiso unwashed fine	34@29
Buenos Ayres Saxony, washed	40@50
Buenos Ayres Saxony, unwashed	26@33
Buenos Ayres fine Mestizo, washed	34@40
Buenos Ayres fine Mestizo, unwashed	25@33
Buenos Ayres Mestizo, washed	34@37
Buenos Ayres Mestizo, unwashed	18@21
Buenos Ayres B. Ayres, washed	15@23
Buenos Ayres B. Ayres, unwashed	11@14
Rivers Plate	17@24
Cordova	24@25
Rio Grande, white washed	17@20
Rio Grande, burry, washed	15@18
Rio Grande, unwashed, white	13@15
Rio Grande, unwashed, mixed and black	11@13

MEDITERRANEAN.

Magadore, 1st	38@35
Magadore, 2d	32@26
Tunis, washed	17@24
Tunis, unwashed	11@14
Spax, washed	32@37
Egyptian	30@35
Turkey, washed	27@29
Grecian, washed, choice	27@29
Grecian, unwashed, common	13@16
Oporto, washed, white	34@37
Oporto, washed	28@30
Oporto, yellow	28@30
Smyrna, washed, 1st quality	34@37
Smyrna, washed, 2d quality	22@26
Smyrna, washed, gray	19@22
Smyrna, limed pulled	14@16
Smyrna, in grease	26@28
Syrian, washed, white	33@25
Syrian, washed, gray	27@30
Persian	16@17
Persian, unwashed	50@60
Mohair	

RUSSIAN.

Donskoi, white washed	36@30
Donskoi, black washed	22@24

EAST INDIA AND PERSIAN.

Fine white	37@38
Coarse white	32@35
Coarse gray and burry	15@20
Coarse mixed and inferior	12@14

CHINESE.

Washed	22@26
Unwashed	16@20

AUSTRALIAN.

Scoured and extra fine	65@75
Fine clothing	65@70
Second clothing	54@60
Inferior clothing	48@50
In grease	33@36

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Fine fleece	63@70
Second fleece	50@60
Low and Kempy	47@49
Lambs	55@62
Scoured	54@70
Hand-washed	49@55
In grease	32@34

SUNDRY.

Saxony Lambs wool	90@110
First scoured Saxony—Russian	75@90

FREIGHTS—Were quoted somewhat brisker, though not remarkably higher. For Liverpool, Cotton, 11-32d.@⅜d. ℔ lb.; Flour, 2s. 3d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 4¾d.@7¼d. ℔ bushel; Beef 4s. 6d. ℔ tc.; Resin, 2s. 3d.@2s. 6d. ℔ bbl., and Heavy Goods, 20s.@27s. 6d. ℔ ton. For other ports, proportionate rates.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION—THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of HILL, GROVES & CO., is this day dissolved by limitation. The affairs of the concern will be settled by either of the undersigned.

WILLIAM H. HILL,
GEORGE M. GROVES,
WILLIAM B. NORTHRUP.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY, that the undersigned have this day formed a special partnership, under the name or firm of GROVES, NORTHRUP & TAYLOR. The general nature of the business intended to be transacted by said partnership is the Silk and Fancy Dry Goods Importing and Jobbing Business, which is to be carried on in the City of New-York. The names of the general partners are GEORGE M. GROVES and WILLIAM B. NORTHRUP, who reside in the City of New-York; GEORGE H. TAYLOR, ABRAHAM F. HAZEN and JAMES W. WHITNEY, who reside in the city of Brooklyn; and the name of the special partner is WILLIAM H. HILL, who resides in the City of New-York. The said special partner, William H. Hill, has contributed ten thousand dollars to the common stock of said partnership. The said partnership is to commence this day, and terminate on the 31st day of December, 1860. Given under our respective hands, this 31st day of December, 1856.

GEORGE M. GROVES,
WILLIAM B. NORTHRUP,
GEORGE H. TAYLOR,
ABRAHAM F. HAZEN,
JAMES W. WHITNEY,
WILLIAM H. HILL.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of H. W. BALL & CO., in this City and in Newark, N. J., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, HORACE W. BALL and DENNIS M. FITCH retiring therefrom.

The outstanding business of the firm will be settled by their successors, BALL, BARNARD & PARSELL, who are authorized to use the name of the firm in liquidation.

H. W. BALL,
H. C. BALL,
THOS. BARNARD.
New-York, Jan. 31, 1857. DENNIS M. FITCH.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have entered into copartnership under the firm of BALL, BARNARD & PARSELL, and will continue the business of the late firm of H. W. BALL & CO., in the manufacture and sale of fine jewelry at their old stand, No. 9 John-st., New-York, and No. 38 Franklin-st., Newark, N. J. They are authorized to adjust the settlement of the unfinished business of the late firm, and to sign the name of the firm in liquidation.

HOOPER C. BALL,
THOMAS BARNARD,
New-York, Feb. 2, 1857. HENRY V. PARSELL.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—NOTICE IS hereby given, that the copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of MILLER, ORTON & MULLIGAN, expires this day by its own limitation. The business will be settled by N. C. MILLER and WM. ORTON, who each, and they alone, are authorized to sign in liquidation. Dated at Auburn and New-York, Jan. 31, 1857.

The publishing and bookselling business will be continued by N. C. MILLER, WM. ORTON, E. G. STORKE, and E. MUNSON, who have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm of

MILLER, ORTON & CO.,
No. 25 Park-row, New-York,
Feb. 2, 1857. and No. 107 Genesee st., Auburn.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing between STRATTON, COOPE & CHAPPEL, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled by ANTHONY STRATTON who is duly authorized to collect all moneys due to the firm, and to pay all claims against the firm.

Signed A. STRATTON,
WM. CHAPPEL,
Brooklyn, Jan. 16, 1857. SMITH M. COOPE.

The undersigned will continue the plumbing, gas, and steam fitting, at the old stand, No. 76 Poplar-st., Brooklyn.
ANTHONY STRATTON.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP OF WILMARTH, CLUSSMAN & CO., was dissolved on Jan. 31, 1857, by its own limitation, and the interest of Jacob J. Lownds in said copartnership ceased from that date. The remaining partners will continue the business under the firm name of Wilmarth & Clussman, and are alone authorized to use the name of the late firm in liquidation; and to the manufacture of Gold Pencils and Pens, will from this date add the importation of Watches and movements. WM. M. WILMARTH.
New-York, Feb. 2, 1857. JOHN A. CLUSSMAN.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—SMALLEY & BARTLETT, having this day associated with them WILLIAM C. WEED, will continue, under the firm of SMALLEY, WEED & BARTLETT, the note loan and stock commission business. GEO. C. SMALLEY,
WILLIAM C. WEED,
ALF. W. BARTLETT.
New-York, No. 54 Wall-st., Jan. 31, 1857.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of E. METTLER & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The affairs of the concern will be settled by either partner, at No. 241 Front-st. E. METTLER will continue the Produce Business, on his own account, at No. 241 Front-st.

E. METTLER.
New-York, Feb. 2, 1857. T. Q. HOLCOMB.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of I. P. HULL & CO., and will continue the tailoring business formerly carried on by I. P. HULL, at No. 553 Broadway. ISAAC P. HULL,
MOSES O. BANKS.
New-York, Feb. 2, 1857. DENNEY HULL, JR.

MR. ROBERT L. NORTH RETIRES THIS day from the firm of W. N. SEYMOUR & CO. The business will continue as heretofore under the same name.

W. N. SEYMOUR,
J. W. DOMINICK,
J. H. WHITE,
New-York, Jan. 31, 1857. J. E. BRUSH.

New-York, No. 45 William-st., Feb. 2, 1857.

EDMUND G. HOWE AND THOMAS BRELKNAP, JR., are this day admitted as partners in my Banking House. The business will hereafter be conducted under the firm of KETCHUM, HOWE & CO.
MORRIS KETCHUM.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE SUBSCRIBERS have this day admitted ALBERT S. WHITE as a partner in their business. LOCKWOOD & CO.
New-York, Feb. 1, 1857.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—SOUTHERN AND Western dealers and club houses will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing cards, of all qualities, at the depôt of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO. No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

REMOVALS.

NOTICE—DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO., HAVE removed to Mechanics' Bank Buildings, No. 32 Wall-st., where they issue Mercantile credits, available in all parts of the world, and to buy and sell Foreign Exchange.

ADVERTISE NORTH. VISSCHER, OWEN & Co.
ADVERTISE NORTH. GENERAL ADVERTISING AGENTS
ADVERTISE NORTH. Appleton's Building, No. 346
ADVERTISE NORTH. Broadway, New-York,
ADVERTISE SOUTH. Will advertise for merchants,
ADVERTISE SOUTH. manufacturers and business
ADVERTISE SOUTH. men generally, in any part of
ADVERTISE SOUTH. the United States or Canadas,
ADVERTISE EAST. at the lowest possible rates.
ADVERTISE EAST. Newspapers from every part of
ADVERTISE EAST. the United States and Canadas
ADVERTISE EAST. kept on file for the inspection of
ADVERTISE WEST. advertisers, and every informa-
ADVERTISE WEST. tion as to the best places and
ADVERTISE WEST. papers cheerfully given.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE—ENGLISH COTtage and building-site at Fairfield, st. Stamford, Conn. ON TUESDAY, the 10th inst., at 12 o'clock, will be sold at public auction, on the premises, a fine country residence, and six acres of excellent garden land. The house is in the English villa style, has piazzas, observatory, &c. It is beautifully situated on the bay, and fronts on Maple-av.

Also, adjoining the above, a splendid building-site, containing about 18 acres of excellent garden land.

Also, a neat, nearly new English cottage, and 1 acre of excellent land. This adjoins the 15-acre lot.

Also, a wood lot, covered with chestnut timber, containing about 8 acres, 1 mile from the village.

Also, a lot of corn, oats, hay, straw, potatoes, &c.

Also, a fine horse and wagon, cart, farming utensils, &c.

Say brook, Conn., is situated at the mouth of the Connecticut River, on the Long Island Sound, and is one of the most beautiful and healthy places on the American continent. There are good churches, schools, shooting, fishing and bathing in the immediate vicinity.

TERMS—all of the above will be sold for cash, without reserve, to the highest bidder.

N. B.—Persons taking the New-Haven or New-London Railroad, and stopping at Saybrook, can examine the premises. Inquire for KING'S, or Dr. EDWINSEND'S place—a man on the place will show it.

TO SMALL MANUFACTURERS, &c.—FOR sale, the two-story brick building, and lot situated in Nuria-alley, between Pearl and Jay-sts., in the city of Brooklyn, and convenient to most of the ferries. The building is substantially built, with the roof, metal cornices, &c., has a good cellar under it, and can either be used as a manufactory, being well lighted, or can be altered either in whole or in part to a dwelling, having been built with reference to doing so. The owner having no further use for it, it will be sold low, and the most of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to FRANCIS SPIES, No. 51 Johnson-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—THE BROADWAY TABERNACLE property, comprising five full lots of ground, extending from Worth-st to Catharine-lane, and fronting on Broadway. This property is eligibly situated for any wholesale business purposes. Probably no property on Broadway offers so great an inducement for a permanent investment. For further particulars, apply on the premises, to F. S. BOYD, or to

ISRAEL MINOR, No. 214 Fulton-st.
THOMAS RITTER, No. 120 East 13th-st.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 143 East 23d-st., between 2d and 3d ave. The lot is 24 feet 5 inches by 98 feet 9 inches; house 40 feet deep by the width of the lot, three stories high, two upper stories finished in good style, with Croton water and gas; on the rear is a three-story brick shop, occupied as a sash and blind factory, with horse power, circular saws, and grooving and moulding machine, all in complete running order; is in a good location for any light mechanical business. The property will be sold cheap, for cash, if applied for soon. Inquire on the premises, of E. D. DELAMATER.

DELIGHTFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT BERGEN—Two miles south of Jersey City on the Bergen Point Plank road, near Claremont, having a splendid view of the bay and harbor and the cities of New York and Brooklyn. The house is now being finished, is in the cottage style, two stories high with piazzas front and rear, water introduced into the kitchen; a good barn and carriage house, with one acre or more of land

A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—AT THE REAL ESTATE AGENCY Office, (Room No. 4,) No 20 Ann-st., several valuable houses in Jefferson-st., 18th, 24th, 40th and 70th sts., New-York, and Adelphi-st., Brooklyn. Prices from $3,000 to $19,000. Houses to let in Madison, Beach and 70th sts. Twelve farms for sale in Westfield and Scotch Plains, New-Jersey, Brushville, L. I., Chatham Four-Corners and Tarrytown, N. Y. Several valuable lots for sale. Rents and debts collected.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY ENGLISH basement house, No. 51 Horatio-st., with cellar and kitchen, Croton water, gas, connection with sewer, and all the modern improvements. A small, neat and convenient dwelling, and rents for $300 per annum. Terms easy. Inquire of H. N. GAMBLE, at the office of the New-York Planing Mill, foot of Bank-st., or in the evening at No. 54 Amity-st.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 241 Henry-st., between Clinton and Montgomery sts. Lot is 22x90; house two stories, with basements, cellar, gas-fixtures, bath-room, waste water-pipes and sewers to the street, fitted up expressly for the residence of the present owner. Apply on the premises, or to VALENTINE MOTT, No. 61 Rutgers-slip, corner of Cherry-st.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 51 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn, second block from City Hall. The house is of modern finish and replete with every convenience, has gas-fixtures, carpets, and oil-cloths. Terms easy. Apply to MALLER, LORD & QUEREAU, No. 106 Wall-st., N.Y.

FOR SALE—SPLENDIDLY SITUATED COUNtry house, on elevated ground, commanding a magnificent view; one hour's ride from town by railroad, two minutes' walk from the depôt. Also, an elegant villa site, with from two to fifteen acres, not surpassed for convenience of situation, and beauty and extent of prospect. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 157 Broadway, 3d story.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE AND LOT IN 16TH-ST., near Union Park; house in perfect order and rents for $1,500; lot 25x105; will be sold cheap and on easy terms. Also a fine store on 8th-av., and several desirable houses, in fine location, from $7,000 to $30,000 each. Further particulars, address GEO. R. JAQUES, No. 209 West 33d-st. None but cash customers need apply.

FOR SALE—THE NEW BROWN STONE house, with furniture, in West 39th-st., 4th door west of 5th-av., containing all the modern improvements, and the furniture of the newest style. Apply on the premises, or of WM. H. LEE, No. 199 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE front house, four stories high, with basement and undercellar, 20x46, with piazza in the rear, situated 112 Lexington-av., built in best manner, with all modern improvements. Inquire of J. W. FIELDER, on the premises.

FOR SALE AT A GREAT SACRIFICE—A $10,000 house for $7,500—$5,000 on bond and mortgage. Situated on 36th-st., near Broadway; size of house 20 x 45, lot 20 x 98; with all the modern improvements. Apply to JOHN J. DRAKE, No. 13 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A COUNTRY SEAT on the Hudson, 8 miles from City Hall and contiguous to the 153d-st. station Hudson River Railroad. The mansion is adapted for Winter and Summer. Address F., Madison-square Post-Office.

FOR SALE—IN SECOND-AV., NEAR 7TH-ST., the house and lot No. 113; three story and basement, with modern improvements. Size of lot 21x98 feet. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

DOWN-TOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The valuable lot and building, No. 151 Fulton-st, next to corner of Broadway, is offering for sale at a bargain. For particulars apply to

T. W. STRONG, No. 98 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—IN EAST 27TH-ST., HOUSE AND Lot No. 70, brown-stone front; lot full size; house 62 feet deep, with all modern improvements, and in perfect order. Apply to J. W. PHARO, 30 and 32 Barclay-st.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW SMALL THREE-story buildings, with modern improvements, on reasonable terms, corner of 2d-av. and 19th-st.

FOR SALE—THE BROWN STONE-FRONT English basement house No. 148 Lexington-av. Possession immediately; terms easy. Inquire on the premises.

HOUSES TO LET.

IRON FRONTS, ON CANAL-STREET.—TO let, four splendid iron-front buildings, now being finished on Canal-st., including the corner of Elm-st. The walls are strongly built, and the timbering heavy. Vaults are to surround the whole, with inclosed skylight areas, and the sidewalks are to be raised, so as to make the entrance to the stores by only two steps. At present some changes might be made in the interior arrangements for special use. Persons desirous of having the whole or a part, will please apply to GEORGE BRUCE, No. 13 Chambers-st.

TO LET—THE LARGE ROOM ON THE THIRD story of the building corner of Bowery and Division st., supplied with gas and Croton water, and lighted by 26 windows, suitable for light manufacturing purposes. Possession given immediately. Apply to HARDMAN & OSBORN, No. 150 Canal-st., cor. Bowery.

OFFICES TO LET.—TO LET, OR LEASE FOR 4 years, three desirable rooms, comprising the whole of the second floor, No. 118 Nassau-st.; the rooms connect with each other, and are well adapted for lawyer's offices; possession given immediately, or on the 1st of May. Apply on the premises to D. A. WOODWORTH.

BROADWAY STORE TO LET.—THE SPAcious store No. 292 Broadway, (two doors above Stewart's,) 26 by 135 feet, running through to Manhattan-place, and forming an L on Reade-st. Possession Feb. 1. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED house in 12th-st., near the 5th av., for one year from the 1st of May, to a small family. Apply to E. HENRIQUES, No. 44 Wall-st., up stairs, between 12th and 2 o'clock.

TO LET—THE STORE AND BASEMENT NO. 118 Fulton-st., running through to No. 48 Ann-st. Also the first floor and basement No. 15 Centre-st., next to the corner of Chambers-st., suitable for offices. Apply to GEORGE BRUCE, No. 13 Chambers-st.

HOTEL TO RENT—NO. 79 ROBINSON-ST., next door to West-st., occupied by E. & L. P. CHAMBERLAIN. 43 finished rooms. One of the most desirable locations in the City. Apply to E. JOURNEAY, Nos. 41 and 42 Warren-st.

TO LET—STORE NO. 117 BROAD-ST., NEAR THE Corn Exchange. Possession 1st of May next. Inquire of THOMAS N. COBB, No. 286 4th-st., Washington-square.

TO LEASE—THE PACKING, SLAUGHTERING and smoking establishments, with all the necessary fixtures, situate Nos. 204 and 206 West 40th-st. Apply for further particulars at No. 62 Stanton-st., New-York.

FACTORY ROOM TO LET.—A HANDSOME, well-lighted room 50x100 feet with steady power, in a new brick factory near the city, will be let low to a good tenant Apply at No. 39 Maiden-lane, up stairs.

LOFTS IN FULTON-STREET.—TWO FINE Lofts in building No. 120 Fulton-st.; good light front and rear; to let or lease. Possession immediately. Apply to DRUMGOLD & PROCH.

TO LET—LARGE AND WELL-LIGHTED LOFT, with steam power, at No. 32 Beekman-st. Possession immediately. Apply on the premises, to

ISAAC J. OLIVER.

TO LEASE—A VERY LARGE AND DESIRABLE corner store on Washington-st., above the market. For an interview, address for three days S. T., this office.

HOUSE TO LET AND FURNITURE FOR sale, No. 19 East Baltic-st., Brooklyn.

J. MORTIMER HALL, ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA Territory, dealer in real estate; lands bought and sold throughout the Territory; land warrants located; investments of money made on joint accounts or commission; collections made and taxes paid for non-residents. Refer to DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., MORRIS KETCHUM, New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

R. W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—Consisting of the entire furniture of the magnificently furnished House No. 248 Fifth-st., a few doors west of 7th av., by R. W. WESCOTT will sell as above, by catalogue, TO-MORROW, (Wednesday,) at 10½ o'clock, a rare and valuable variety of costly modern and antique furniture, and rich decorations, such as is seldom if ever offered to the public through this medium; the sale of which is to be strictly without reserve, and must be removed immediately, to insure which delivery will be required of every purchaser. Furniture consists in part of magnificent Chinese escritoire, richly inlaid; splendid 7 octave rosewood pianoforte, with every modern improvement; 6 English chandeliers, 2 richly-carved rosewood etageres, with marble tops, double and single suites of rosewood parlor furniture, in moquet and brocatel, richly carved; rosewood centre and pier tables, 2 elegant mantel mirrors, 2 pier do., 24 by 108; damask and lace curtains, Elizabethan and reception chairs in satin, Turkish lounges, elegant rosewood secretary book-case, fine collection of original paintings, magnificent porcelain and China vases, and parlor decorations, rich carpets and rugs, music cabinet, corner etageres, &c.; superb rosewood chamber furniture, dressing bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, China toilet sets, oval mirrors, superb hair mattresses, beds, full crochet suites in hair cloth, clocks, cottage and 4-fold tables, wardrobes, cheval glasses, carpets, rockers, &c., with a large and valuable variety of rich silver, more of every description, elegant China, cut glass, ivory and pearl cutlery, 2 superb extension tables, dining covers, oil-cloths, portable heater, antique hall mirror, fine bronze, velvet stair carpets and rods, with a large variety of other furniture not mentioned. Catalogues of which will be at the house on the morning of sale. No postponement on any account.

D. E. TOTTEN, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—D. E. TOUGH WILL sell, THIS (Tuesday) MORNING, Feb. 3, at 10½ A. M., all the rich household goods contained in the elegantly-furnished five-story brown-stone private residence No. 248 West 32d-st., near 9th-av. The house is newly furnished, and embraces a large quantity of the very best of furniture. From memory we give a very imperfect list of contents, viz.: Extension table, sofa bed, side board, China dinner and tea sets, silver tea services, spoons and forks, ice pitchers, rich Bohemian cut-glass decanters, wines, liquor caster, cake basket, ivory cutlery, &c.; fine ringing birds, two solid rosewood suites, etagere, centre tables, velvet and tapestry Brussels carpets, fine oil-paintings, mantel clocks and vases, and costly decorations, imported bronze gas chandeliers, fine lace window curtains, side tables, corner etageres, very richly carved seven-octave rosewood piano forte, made by Clark & Fischer; suite of oak furniture, large pier and oval glasses, rosewood hat stand, English oil-cloth, velvet stair carpets, silver-plated rods, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus and washstands, fine curled hair mattresses, feathers and pillows, fine blankets and other bedding, mahogany chairs, rocaers, tables and sofas, &c., &c., besides a multitude of other articles too numerous to mention, which, taken together, make a very desirable assortment, and all to be sold peremptorily, and no postponement on any account. Sale commences in the parlors at 10½ precisely. Catalogues now ready.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY, ON BROADWAY, COURTLAND ALLEY, CANAL, WALKER, CENTRE, BOND, AMITY AND GREAT JONES STS., OF THE LATE BENJAMIN AND JAY ESTATES.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell, at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 26, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchant's Exchange, the following valuable property of the Banyer and Jay Estates:

4 lots on Broadway, running through to Courtlandt-alley, 28x175 feet.

7 Lots on Canal-st., between Broadway and Centre-st.

9 Lots on Walker st., between Broadway and Centre st.

2 Lots on Centre-st., between White and Walker sts.

2 Lots on Amity-st.

House and lot No. 20 Bond-st. Also, one lot on Great Jones-st., rear of above.

Two-thirds of the purchase money can remain on mortgage, at the option of the purchaser, for five years.

Maps and full particulars at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 14 Pine-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSES AND LOTS—On Pearl, Centre and West 25th sts., belonging to the estate of Shivers Parker, deceased. Messrs. A. J. BLEECKER & CO., will sell at public auction on THURSDAY, Feb 5, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the following valuable property, viz:

Two houses and lots known as Nos. 504 and 506 Pearl-st., occupied as a manufactory.

Two lots known as Nos. 56 and 58 Centre-st., adjoining the above on the rear, subject to a 3-years' unexpired lease.

Two lots known as Nos. 83 and 85 West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., subject to an unexpired lease of seven years.

For Maps, &c., apply at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 7 Broad st. By order

A.

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

Published in the Daily Times by Order of the State Superintendent of the Banking Department.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 31, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$4,580,615 08
Average amount of Specie.....744,717 96
Average amount of Circulation.....358,787 00
Average amount of Deposits.....5,511,210 91

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 2d day of February, 1857.
JIBEH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ARTISANS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 31, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$906,617 77
Average amount of Specie.....77,083 50
Average amount of Circulation.....35,313 00
Average amount of Deposits.....482,046 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHAS. T. LEAKE, Cashier of the ARTISANS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
C. T. LEAKE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 2d day of February, 1857.
THOS. I. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 31, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$588,366 00
Average amount of Specie.....38,021 00
Average amount of Circulation.....93,197 00
Average amount of Deposits.....368,163 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE D. ARTHUR, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 2d day of February, 1857.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 31, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$4,312,696 28
Average amount of Specie.....957,359 34
Average amount of Circulation—notes of late bank of America.....34,344 00
Average amount of Deposits.....4,764,756 46

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES PUNNETT, Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. PUNNETT, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 2d day of February, 1857.
JIBEH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 31, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$11,338,344 21
Average amount of Specie.....1,079,375 60
Average amount of Circulation.....1,047,895 00
Average amount of Deposits.....6,769,677 11

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 2d day of February, 1857.
JIBEH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 31, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,290,598 29
Average amount of Specie.....79,347 19
Average amount of Circulation.....96,636 83
Average amount of Deposits.....1,318,717 27

City and County of New York, ss.—I, GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 2d day of February, 1857.
JIBEH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 31, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,424,894 73
Average amount of Specie.....233,589 61
Average amount of Circulation.....274,861 00
Average amount of Deposits.....2,057,333 64

City and County of New-York, ss.—I WILLIAM B. MEREEL, Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. B. MEREEL, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 2d day of February, 1857.
THOMAS STEWART, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 31, 1857.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,707,162 04
Average amount of Specie.....105,089 46
Average amount of Circulation.....77,090 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,551,480 73

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ISAAC SEYMOUR, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
ISAAC SEYMOUR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 2d day of February, 1857.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 31, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,862,814 82
Average amount of Specie.....343,745 44
Average amount of Circulation.....88,792 00
Average amount of Deposits.....4,569,455 31

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES T. SOUTTER, President of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. T. SOUTTER, President.
Sworn before me, this 2d day of February, 1857.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 31, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,907,211 98
Average amount of Specie.....749,333 85
Average amount of Circulation.....512,628 00
Average amount of Deposits.....2,956,730 31

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE W. DUER, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
G. W. DUER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 2d day of February, 1857.
A. C. GRAHAM, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BOWERY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 31, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,001,992 18
Average amount of Specie.....45,351 17
Average amount of Circulation.....168,077 00
Average amount of Deposits.....847,449 96

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, NATHANIEL G. BRADFORD, Cashier of the BOWERY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
N. G. BRADFORD, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 2d day of February, 1857.
JAS. L. BERRIEN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 31, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,442,773 87
Average amount of Specie.....102,605 44
Average amount of Circulation.....208,152 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,265,497 7

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 2d day of February, 1857.
WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 31, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$277,241 59
Average amount of Specie.....21,692 00
Average amount of Circulation.....126,548 00
Average amount of Deposits.....184,853 23

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, C. S. VANDERHOOF, Cashier of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
C. S. VANDERHOOF, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 2d day of February, 1857.
RICHARD KELLY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 31, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,278,219 61
Average amount of Specie.....83,663 31
Average amount of Circulation.....119,902 00
Average amount of Deposits.....911,647 97

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, BENEDICT LEWIS, Jr., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
BENEDICT LEWIS, Jr., Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 2d day of February, 1857.
GEORGE G. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 31, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,328,025 66
Average amount of Specie.....234,734 50
Average amount of Circulation.....213,415 66
Average amount of Deposits.....1,063,333 82

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. Q. JONES, President of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. Q. JONES, President.
Sworn before me, this 2d day of February, 1857.
HENRY FARRINGTON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 31, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$725,551 34
Average amount of Specie.....72,762 18
Average amount of Circulation.....181,589 00
Average amount of Deposits.....625,339 67

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier of the CITIZENS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 31st day of January, 1857.
A. M. EAGLESON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 31, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,633,442 07
Average amount of Specie.....269,188 51
Average amount of Circulation.....35,325 55
Average amount of Deposits.....1,426,561 59

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT STRONG, Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
ROBERT STRONG, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 2d day of February, 1857.
W. O. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 31, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,049,241 92
Average amount of Specie.....226,771 79
Average amount of Circulation.....94,361 00
Average amount of Deposits.....2,871,745 55

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. F. WARNER, Cashier of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
B. F. WARNER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 2d day of February, 1857.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 31, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,470,382 13
Average amount of Specie.....95,315 70
Average amount of Circulation.....79,197 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,202,421 57

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. PLATT, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
F. A. PLATT, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 3d day of February, 1857.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 31, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$503,432 00
Average amount of Specie.....43,462 00
Average amount of Circulation.....94,535 00
Average amount of Deposits.....412,193 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, DAVID BANKS, President of the EAST RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
D. BANKS, President.
Sworn before me, this 3d day of February, 1857.
WM. H. RIBLET, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 31, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,593,963 72
Average amount of Specie.....190,317 76
Average amount of Circulation.....124,676 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,237,403 34

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. J. LANE, Cashier of the FULTON BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. J. LANE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 2d day of February, 1857.
GEO. W. WRIGHT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 31, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$726,028 38
Average amount of Specie.....35,170 03
Average amount of Circulation.....58,991 00
Average amount of Deposits.....571,327 35

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 31st day of January, 1857.
JAS. HARRISON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 31, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$611,675 76
Average amount of Specie.....67,196 93
Average amount of Circulation.....73,800 00
Average amount of Deposits.....587,057 26

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier of the GROCERS' BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 2d day of February, 1857.
JOAN C. BERGH, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 31, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,345,555 08
Average amount of Specie.....70,497 29
Average amount of Circulation.....113,556 00
Average amount of Deposits.....767,149 31

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS L. TAYLOR, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
THOMAS L. TAYLOR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 2d day of February, 1857.
W. O. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 31, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,693,148 03
Average amount of Specie.....105,028 81
Average amount of Circulation.....192,183 50
Average amount of Deposits.....1,190,366 95

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE CONOVER, Cashier of the IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
G. R. CONOVER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 2d day of February, 1857.
THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 31, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$399,763 00
Average amount of Specie.....20,976 00
Average amount of Circulation.....97,943 00
Average amount of Deposits.....194,900 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM STEBBINS, Cashier of the ISLAND CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WM. STEBBINS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 2d day of February, 1857.
E. A. STANSBURY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 31, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$769,493 13
Average amount of Specie.....54,710 80
Average amount of Circulation.....142,310 00
Average amount of Deposits.....576,232 09

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, DANIEL T. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
DANL. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 2d day of February, 1857.
JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 31, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,061,144 14
Average amount of Specie.....163,187 28
Average amount of Circulation.....230,537 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,594,356 43

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS R. ACLY, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
T. R. ACLY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 2d day of February, 1857.
JIBEH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—Of the average daily balance of the following accounts, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 31, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$4,769,411 71
Average amount of Specie.....406,261 75
Average amount of Circulation.....323,000 02
Average amount of Deposits.....2,398,149 43

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES M. MORRISON, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 2d day of February, 1857.
EDWIN P. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 31, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$955,104 50
Average amount of Specie.....81,068 13
Average amount of Circulation.....94,913 00
Average amount of Deposits.....932,37? ? 6

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. C. BEACH, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK, being duly sworn depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. C BEACH, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 2d day of February, 1857.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 31, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,617,487 22
Average amount of Specie.....129,547 25
Average amount of Circulation.....157,937 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,145,917 59

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. HAYDOCK, Cashier of the MARKET BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 2d day of February, 1857.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 31, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,919,288 26
Average amount of Specie.....226,583 47
Average amount of Circulation.....210,116 63
Average amount of Deposits.....3,045,420 94

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GIDEON DE ANGELIS, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 2d day of February, 1857.
JIBEH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 31, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,166,302 38
Average amount of Specie.....53,154 47
Average amount of Circulation.....198,738 00
Average amount of Deposits.....868,564 72

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN J. STEPHENS, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. J. STEPHENS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 2d day of February, 1857.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 31, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$903,555 68
Average amount of Specie.....51,732 06
Average amount of Circulation.....102,114 00
Average amount of Deposits.....720,150 98

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. D. BROWN, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. D. BROWN, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 2d day of February, 1857.
JAMES M. DEVOE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 31, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,172,726 99
Average amount of Specie.....129,277 00
Average amount of Circulation.....124,270 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,061,232 03

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. BLAKE, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. J. BLAKE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 2d day of February, 1857.
C. B. WHEELER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 31, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,326,912 53
Average amount of Specie.....1,127,047 62
Average amount of Circulation.....295,188 50
Average amount of Deposits.....4,218,242 04

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, AUGUSTUS E. SILLIMAN, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. E. SILLIMAN, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 2d day of February, 1857.
JIBEH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 31, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,390,635 83
Average amount of Specie.....136,608 82
Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late Bank.....105,929 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,725,023 47

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 2d day of February, 1857.
JOHN HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 31, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$5,714,665 67
Average amount of Specie.....650,789 81
Average amount of Circulation.....191,091 00
Average amount of Deposits.....5,759,294 75

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY MEIGS, Jr., Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
H. MEIGS, Jr., Cashier.
Sworn before me this 2d day of February, 1857.
JIBEH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 31, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,461,758 00
Average amount of Specie.....84,636 00
Average amount of Circulation.....116,247 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,046,588 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. A. TOOKER, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. A. TOOKER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 2d day of February, 1857.
J. VAN NAMEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 31, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,877,078 15
Average amount of Specie.....146,628 58
Average amount of Circulation.....148,315 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,065,575 32

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, T. HOOGLAND, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
B. T. HOOGLAND, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 2d day of February, 1857.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK—As required by Charter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 31, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$360,406 77
Average amount of Specie.....11,151 38
Average amount of Circulation.....90,485 00
Average amount of Deposits.....197,114 95

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier of the NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 2d day of February, 1857.
E. LAWRENCE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE NEW YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 31, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$475,498 64
Average amount of Specie.....28,372 63
Average amount of Circulation.....83,332 00
Average amount of Deposits.....145,352 56

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FREDERICK T HAYES, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
F. T. HAYES, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 2d day of February, 1857.
JOHN ANDERSON, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 31, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$199,356 10
Average amount of Specie.....10,674 67
Average amount of Circulation.....138,904 00
Average amount of Deposits.....194,725 83

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 2d day of February, 1857.
JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NORTH RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 31, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,048,011 57
Average amount of Specie.....50,871 95
Average amount of Circulation.....148,410 00
Average amount of Deposits.....720,545 06

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. B. HAYES, Cashier of the NORTH RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. B. HAYES, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 2d day of February, 1857.
JOHN HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 31, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,693,625 18
Average amount of Specie.....101,955 27
Average amount of Circulation.....130,049 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,307,687 96

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, PARKER HANDY, Cashier of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
PARKER HANDY, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 2d day of February, 1857.
JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 31, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$549,515 77
Average amount of Specie.....37,897 04
Average amount of Circulation.....115,295 50
Average amount of Deposits.....338,882 33

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.
W. A. HALL, Cashier.
Sworn before me this 2d day of February, 1857.
WM. L. WOOD, Police Justice.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 31, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$995,185 51
Average amount of Specie.....38,466 00
Average amount of Circulation.....113,145 00
Average amount of Deposits.....690,029 21

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. CAMPBELL, President of the PACIFIC BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
J. CAMPBELL, President.
Sworn before me this 2d day of February, 1857.
WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PARK BANK.—As required by Chap. 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 31, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,935,818 63
Average amount of Specie.....139,477 47
Average amount of Circulation.....198,305 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,729,788 34

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier of the PARK BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 2d day of February, 1857.
WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 31, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$752,559 44
Average amount of Specie.....62,048 41
Average amount of Circulation.....114,899 00
Average amount of Deposits.....485,555 07

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GODFREY W. LEAKE, Cashier of the People's Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 2d day of February, 1857.
EDWARD P. CLARK, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 31, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$748,893 38
Average amount of Specie.....66,319 71
Average amount of Circulation.....82,943 00
Average amount of Deposits.....537,493 25

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ANSON PARKHURST, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 2d day of February, 1857.
THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 31, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,197,110 45
Average amount of Specie.....102,901 65
Average amount of Circulation.....216,206 00
Average amount of Deposits.....693,878 25

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ALFRED S. FRASER, Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. S. FRASER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 2d day of February, 1857.
JIBEH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 31, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.....[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. A. KISSAM, Cashier of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.
W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 2d day of February, 1857.
SAMUEL P. BELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE TRADESMEN'S BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 31, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,587,256 94
Average amount of Specie.....76,337 67
Average amount of Circulation.....268,295 00
Average amount of Deposits.....996,564 33

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, RICHARD BERRY, Cashier of the TRADESMEN'S BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.
RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 2d day of February, 1857.
E. B. FELLOWS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE UNION BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 31, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,833,719 13
Average amount of Specie.....570,853 84
Average amount of Circulation.....198,096 00
Average amount of Deposits.....2,206,289 24

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier of the UNION BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 2d day of February, 1857.
JIBEH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

FINANCIAL.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
We issue sight bills on the
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, Ireland.
In sums from £1 upwards, at 25 per £.
Address,
TAYLOR, BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 75 Wall-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.)
NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1857.

THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY WITH the Charter of the Company, submit the following Statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1856:

Premiums received on Marine Risks, from Jan. 1, 1856, to 31st Dec., 1856	$3,941,836 90
Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st January, 1856	1,255,085 95
Total amount of Marine Premiums	5,196,972 91
No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks, nor upon Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.	
Premiums Marked Off from 1st January, 1856, to 31st December, 1856	3,758,583 09
Losses pd. dur'g the same period	2,989,281 56
Return of prem's and expenses	465,426

THE BOND-STREET MURDER.

[Continued from First Page.]

he lived there from time to time, or anything like that? A.—No, Sir; nothing till about two years ago; when I renewed with his brother-in-law; I lost sight of him until about two years since, when I renewed the acquaintance.

Q.—Where did he live before he came here? A.—He came, I believe, from Huntingdon County, N. J.; I do not know where he was before he came here.

Q.—Did you ever call on him here? A.—Never but once; I called on one Sunday afternoon.

Q.—Did you know Dr. Burdell? A.—No, Sir; I never met him; I was introduced to Mrs. Cunningham by Mr. Eckel, the evening I was here; I called there with Mr. W. O. Stafford, whom I had met, and who said he was coming here.

Q.—Was there anything particular in Mr. Eckel's manner to Mrs. Cunningham's manner? A.—No, Sir; I think there was some young gentleman at the time who took her attention; I believe I made some remarks to her myself.

Q.—Did you write a letter to Mr. Eckel last Friday? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Where? A.—At my residence in Seventh-street. I brought it myself to the door here.

Q.—At what time? A.—I had taken tea, and came afterwards round; it must have been somewhere about 8 o'clock.

Q.—What night? A.—Friday night.

Q.—What was the purport of that note? A.—The purport was, that as the fiscal year in my business terminates in the last part of January, I had some business with Mr. Eckel. I desired to have some accounts taken and settled, and wanted him to meet me positively at 8 o'clock next morning at his place of business in Stanton-street.

Q.—Had there been any arrangement between you previously to meet there? A.—He was in my counting-house frequently, five days out of the week, and I told him, on either Thursday or Friday, that I desired him to make an exhibit for the special purpose stated; I thought, however, it would be better for me to look over his books myself, so I told him I would go there on Saturday morning and attend to it.

Q.—Your note to him was pretty positive in its terms, wasn't it? A.—Yes, I made the note emphatic, thinking perhaps he might be dilatory.

Q.—Did you meet him next morning? A.—I did.

Q.—About what time? A.—I believe I left my house very soon after 8 o'clock, in 7th-st., and walked round to Stanton-st.; I was there at say a quarter or twenty minutes past 8; he was there when I went there; when I came in he said, in a jocular sort of way, "A pretty 8 o'clock this!" or something like that; I had previously spoken somewhat pointedly with him on the subject of his want of punctuality, and I suppose he referred to that.

Q.—What was his manner and address that morning? A.—As usual, perfectly free and easy, and rather jovial, as his manner has always been with me.

Q.—How long were you together? A.—I examined his accounts, and after making some statements in regard to his affairs, and transacting some other business, he said, "let us go round to Fourth-street;" we went in there and looked over some four or five books there, and in connection with him I made some minutes.

Q.—How long, altogether, were you occupied in that? A.—I think that in the two places I might have spent two hours.

Q.—During the time you were together was there any message handed to him—any note or communication; or did anybody speak to him? A.—Nothing of the kind.

Q.—Did he leave your presence at all? A.—No, Sir; I believe I was within two or three or four feet of him the whole time; I was with him, in fact—by his side.

Q.—After concluding your business in Fourth-street, what was done? A.—At the end of that time he proposed going up to the establishment in Forty-fifth-street; having other business to mind, I told him to go himself, and bring down the memorandums showing the state of affairs; he came down perhaps an hour or two afterwards with the memorandum required; I then gave him what would have been sufficient to cover everything—$2,600—$2,300,—which he took and went off; that is the last I saw of him, and the last I have seen of him.

Q.—Was there no other conversation about business? A.—Nothing at all, except that when he was down at the store: he was there perhaps for an hour, and engaged in figuring there with my partner who attends to the book department.

Q.—That was about noon? A.—That was about noon I think.

Q.—He had then heard nothing of this affair that you know of? A.—No, Sir, I have heard nothing of it.

Q.—Had he ever spoken to you about Mrs. Cunningham? A.—Nothing, further than that after my visit, I was rather pleased when I found the pleasant quarters he had got, and I asked him who Mrs. Cunningham was? He said that she was a widow; I asked him if she was a person of means? he said he thought she was—that he knew nothing about it, but rather imagined she was.

Q.—Did you ever hear him speak of Dr. Burdell? A.—I think I remember one or two occasions; I remember on one occasion about a week ago Mr. Eckel spoke to me—though I don't know what led to the conversation—about this same affair of which Mr. Snodgrass speaks, about his (Snodgrass) being abused by the Doctor on the night when he found difficulty in opening the door; he said that Dr. Burdell at their house had come in late, and I don't know whether he said the young man or the servant girl went to the door; but the Doctor had been very abusive—or something like that; there was nothing at all malicious about it.

Q.—Who introduced that matter? A.—I don't know.

Q.—Beyond these two occasions you never heard him speak of Mrs. Cunningham or Mr. Burdell? A.—Not that I can recall.

Q.—Did you ever visit him at any other place? A.—I think not; not during the last six years; during the previous two years I used to be in his company and to go round with him occasionally.

By a Juror—Q.—Do you think that conversation in reference to the Doctor and Mr. Snodgrass was a week ago? A.—I think it was about a week since I had this conversation with Mr. Eckel.

This concluded the examination of Mr. Ely.

Mr. Hall, the District-Attorney, then asked if the Jurors had examined the Doctor's papers up stairs.

A Juror replied in the negative.

After some conversation between the jurors and the District-Attorney, as to whether any access had been made to the Doctor's safe, in which it was understood certain papers were deposited, it was stated that the Coroner had the keys, and that the key supposed to have been lost had been found.

Another juror then stated that it had been demonstrated in France that the object last seen by the deceased would be found impressed on the retina of the eye, and that it would be well to have an oculist or some other competent person make that examination in this case.

The Coroner had no objection in the world at all.

The District-Attorney said that his curiosity had been excited in reference to that matter, and he had got a friend to make certain observations to test the theory, but the result did not increase his faith in the theory. All these experiments, however, were worth trying.

The Jurors and reporters then proceeded to the apartment up stairs, which had been occupied by the deceased as his office, and examined the papers submitted to them.

DR. BURDELL'S PAPERS.

The safe was found to contain a number of papers in large buff envelopes, relating principally to the Doctor's real estate, and including the original lease of the ground now occupied by the house No. 31 Bond-street.

Elsewhere were also found the following papers:

Emma A. Cunningham vs. *Harvey Burdell.* } Superior Court.
Order of arrest, $6,000.

B. C. THAYER, Attorney.

Same vs. *Same.*—Same Court.
Order of arrest, $6,000. Same Attorney.

Writs Received in Sheriff's Office, Oct. 30, 1856.
Arrested defendant, and he was discharged by the plaintiff's attorney on the 22d of October, 1856.
CROMBEY, Deputy Sheriff.

A number of checks were also found; some on the Artisan's and some on the Broadway Bank. Among these was one drawn on Nov. 14, 1856, in favor of Emma C. Cunningham, on the Artisan's, for $115, and another for $20. The check-book was discovered along with the checks. The last check but one bore date the 8th of January last, and was drawn in behalf of Emma C. Cunningham, for $352. That check has never been presented.

The doctor's pass-book was then examined, and showed that the last entry in the Artisans' Bank was made on the 19th of January, the sum being $59 45. A closer examination of this book exhibited the fact that the doctor had been in the habit of depositing small sums—$36 for instance.

Further inspection of the check-book also showed that the last sum for which a check was drawn was $997 37. The book gave no clue, however, as to either the person in whose favor the money was drawn or the date. The entry immediately before this was that of $352 to Mrs. Cunningham on the 8th of January.

Several other entries appeared in which Mrs. Cunningham's name had been written but was subsequently erased. In one case the name of C. Godfroy Gunther was substituted and the sum decreased from $30 to $20.

An examination of the doctor's pass-book with the Broadway Bank showed that he had closed his transactions with that Bank on the 18th of December last.

His ledger exhibited a settlement of his accounts with Mrs. Cunningham up to the 1st of June, 1856. The debtor side represented him as having loaned her two sums of $50 and $10 respectively, against which he credited her with board, ($25,) and underneath the statement of the settlement.

Among his papers were discovered a parcel containing a newspaper report of the Beale case in Philadelphia, an old judgment against Wm. H. Burdell, his brother, and a variety of other documents.

Probably the most important documentary revelations were those contained in an envelope addressed as follows:

John J. Eckel 171 Stanton street
Miss Augusta Cunningham
Private Papers

1. A general release in the doctor's hand-writing, purporting to have been given to him by Mrs. Cunningham, though not signed by her, and releasing him of all claims that she may have had against him up to the 16th of October last.

2. A declaration in his own hand-writing to the effect that he had made no will prior to October last, and if any purporting to be such was in existence, it was a forgery.

3. A lease of the house No. 31 Bond-street.

4. The following important paper, also in the hand-writing of the deceased:

"In consequence of the settling of the two suits now pending between Emma A. Cunningham and myself, I agree as follows:

1. To extend to herself and family my friendship through life.

2. I agree never to do or act in any manner to the disadvantage of Mrs. Emma A. Cunningham.

3. (In case they remain and occupy the house No. 31 Bond-street always,) as they now do, I will rent to Mrs. Cunningham the suite of rooms she now occupies—the third floor and basement—at the rate of $800 a year. HARVEY BURDELL."

[The words under clause 3d, in parenthesis, are erased in the original.]

These papers were found in Mr. Eckel's secretoire, in his bedroom. The keys of which Mrs. Cunningham expressed a strong desire to obtain since her arrest, on the ground, as she stated, of its containing family papers. It is needless to say that her request was not granted.

Scattered over the table containing the Doctor's dental instruments, were a number of books, valueless alike as to subject and condition. On a little table in the corner was found a cheap duodecimo bible, with the following significant entry on the cover inside, in the Doctor's handwriting:

"The first death is in consequence of Adam's sins; the second death is in consequence of personal transgression."

The Jurors then examined the bloody clothes that had been found in the little closet. In another little closet, in the entry communicating between the Doctor's operating room and bedroom, there were discovered several old parcels and a loaded gun. This branch of the examination having terminated, the Coroner and Jurors returned to the apartment in which the investigation was held.

The Coroner then said:

GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY: The day has been pretty much consumed in the examination of the safe, bureau and all those matters, and I think that, at all events, we have a right to support the inner man by some means or another. I confess that I want to get my dinner, and if you wish to adjourn it until to-morrow morning or until this night again, I am ready.

A Juror—Let us adjourn to this evening.

Another Juror—I believe it would be advisable to continue an hour longer and then adjourn until to-morrow morning.

Coroner—I really think that would be the better plan.

And so it was settled.

Coroner—Now, gentlemen, that we have gone through the examination of the house and everything of that kind, and I will be here at ten o'clock in the morning and we can go through without any interruption, and go ahead with our work.

A Juror suggested that 9 o'clock would be preferable, to which his fellow-jurors assented.

Coroner—Very well, gentlemen, where's the next witness?

Here, said a voice from a corner, and Mary Donoho, a little Irish woman, about 40, but neither fat nor fair, presented herself to be sworn.

Coroner—Gentlemen, we've done a very good day's work. Gentlemen, we have found out very important papers—very important indeed, that will bring guilt to some person.

A very round-about oath was then administered to the witness, and her examination was conducted as follows by the Coroner:

EVIDENCE OF MARY DONOHO.

Coroner—Mary, you know you've got to tell everything about this that you know. A.—I was not here at the occurrence if you please.

Q.—You were up stairs? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—We'll see about that, then? A.—No, Sir. I had leave to go out on my own business before that, and did not come back, but I lived two months here.

Q.—You lived with whom—with Mr. Ullman? A.—No, Sir, with Mrs. Cunningham as chambermaid and waiter. I waited on Mr. Ullman, Mr. Eckel, and so on.

Q.—For how long? A.—For two months exactly, last Monday. I came here on the 26th of November, and left on Wednesday last.

Q.—When did you leave? A.—I went out on Wednesday night, intending to return, but I got a cold in my feet and took very ill, and was not able to return, and never heard of the occurrence till I came yesterday morning for my clothes, and saw the officer at the door.

Q.—You got wet? A.—Yes.

Q.—While in the house who was in it; who were the numbers of the members of the family? A.—I engaged for six in family.

Q.—Mention the name of those? A.—Mrs. Cunningham, her two daughters, and two sons, and Mr. Eckel and Mr. Ullman, (but she did not mention his name.)

Q.—You knew Dr. Burdell? A.—Yes Sir, I did; I waited upon his bed-room and attended to his office-room until the last three weeks, when he got a boy to attend to his fire in the office.

Q.—You made his bed for him? A.—Yes, I did; I made it last Wednesday at 4 o'clock, which was the last I saw of him.

Q.—Did you ever observe him to have any female in the bed-room? A.—(With emphasis) Never, Sir, by any chance; I always considered him a very correct gentleman.

Coroner.—Look here, take things easy, like a good girl; you never saw a female in his bed-room?

Witness.—I never did.

Q.—Did you ever see or know or hear that Mrs. Cunningham was in his bed-room at any time? A.—Of course she could go into it when she liked.

Q.—Did you ever see her there? A.—Yes, she might be passing through it, but I never saw her there at an improper hour.

Coroner.—I don't know about that. Propriety don't depend on an hour, whether it's dark or daylight. Did you ever see Mr. Eckel go into her bed-room? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you not see him sitting there at all hours of the night? A.—I have seen him sitting there at half-past 10 o'clock.

Q.—Did you not see him there later? A.—No, Sir, we generally went to bed at that time.

Q.—Did you not four or five times see him sitting there after twelve. A.—No, Sir, I never did; the cook and I were always desired to go to bed early.

Q.—When there was anything up going on, you were ordered to go to bed? A.—The Saturday that the Doctor and she had such a dispute, we were ordered to go to bed at half past nine.

Q.—Saturday last? A.—Saturday, the 24th, please; they had a very serious dispute when I was washing out the entry.

Coroner—Speak louder, that the gentlemen can hear you.

Witness—(in a louder voice,) Well, on Saturday, the 24th, as far as I can reckon, that is last Saturday week, when I was washing the entry there was some very serious noise in the room.

Coroner—Stop now. Now I don't see the mystery about noises. Was it loud talking? A.—It was loud talking—seemingly a dispute between Mrs. Cunningham and Dr. Burdell.

Q.—Did you hear afterwards what the loud words were about? A.—Well, please Sir, the Dr. rushed down stairs to the basement, very much agitated, and he went to look for Hannah, the cook. Hannah had to go up before that, and I kept wasning the entry, and a gentleman came to the door, and I thought I would never get the door shut I felt so ashamed of the noise.

Q.—What did he say when he rushed down stairs? A.—When he came down stairs he expressed himself so that he must get rid of such a concern out of the house, I understood him to say that he was not safe.

Q.—What did he say, about as near as you can recollect? A.—The eldest daughter, I believe, had been ill-treating him and he sent for Hannah, and told her that the eldest young lady had torn his hair and abused him.

Q.—What did he then do? A.—He then went and got a scarf, and put it on, and seemed to go out for an officer, and stayed a few moments.

Here, in consequence of the complaints of several gentlemen of the Press as to their inability to hear the witness, she was requested to take a seat in their immediate vicinity—which she did.

Coroner—We don't want to annoy you, Mary, at all. Nothing of the kind, you know, and if you like a glass of water we will get it for you.

Witness—Thank you, sir; I'll thank you for it.

Q.—Did he bring in a policeman with him. A.—When he came in there was no one with him, but in about five minutes a man came in; he had not on policeman's clothes as I see now; I told the Doctor that a person wanted to see him.

Coroner—I presume, gentlemen, it is one of the detached police.

Witness—(resuming) He went to the door when I told him and stood and talked outside. During that time Miss Augusta came down; I begged Miss Helen to go out and coax him in seemingly as I thought from the man; Helen went and seemed to be crying to get him in.

Q.—Did he come in with her? A.—He did, and she said—

Coroner—Stop now. What did she say? A.—She said, "Doctor, if you come up stairs along with me I will get my mother to give you them papers—whatever they were disputing about.

Q.—Did he go up stairs? A.—He did, Sir.

Q.—Did you hear what those papers were? A.—I did not hear him say.

Q.—Did you not hear afterwards what they were? A.—From Hannah; Mrs. Cunningham told Hannah what they were—some very important papers he had accused her of having stolen from him out of his desk.

Q.—What occurred after that? A.—I heard no more loud noise or talk.

Q.—Everything seemed quiet after he went up stairs? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How long did he remain up stairs before he went out? A.—He came down seemingly, and went out for his dinner, for he had not been out for dinner that day as I reckon, for I had been a good while at work on the stairs.

Q.—Was there any row in the house afterwards that night? A.—No, no noise; but she would insist on our going to bed at nine o'clock.

Coroner—Aha!

Witness—I refused; I told her I would go on no terms; I told her it was unreasonable—that I had my work to do; that my dinner had been late, and that I should wash up the things, especially as the next day was Sunday.

Q.—You are sure that was not last Saturday? A.—No, Sir; I was not there last Saturday; it was Saturday week exactly.

Q.—Well, you went to bed at that hour? A.—I begged her to wait; she came down four times, and, at last, sat down in the basement, and said she would not leave until I would leave my things just so, and go to bed; that was about half past nine.

Judge Russell, who had occupied a seat near the Coroner during the examination, here announced his inability to remain longer, and asked till what time the inquest would be adjourned?

The Coroner—We will adjourn till to-morrow, at 10. The Judge then retired.

The Coroner—(to the Jury)—Gentlemen, that is Judge Smith, or—Judge Russell, I mean; the City Judge.

Q.—Did you ever observe anybody in the parlor with Mrs. Cunningham? A.—Mr. Eckel and Mr. Snodgrass were there.

Q.—Did you see Dr. Burdell there? A.—No, he never sat there, unless with his patients.

Q.—Was Mr. Eckel in the habit of being in her bed-room every night? A.—For the last month or so he was; he carried up birds, and he was always there.

Coroner—Yes, he was a bird himself. That is right. [Subdued laughter.]

Q.—Did you ever hear any conversation between Mr. Eckel and Mrs. Cunningham? A.—Well, I did not hear any particular conversation.

Coroner—Well, now you are giving the fairest evidence we have got at all yet; and the fact is you are telling the truth so exactly, that I believe. Mary, you will throw a light upon this matter more than anybody else.

Witness—I considered that they were going to get married; at least I thought so from their keeping that sort of company.

Coroner—You remember now, Mary, that you have taken this oath, and that you respect an oath and all that sort of thing. I know you don't mean to endanger your soul for anybody.

Witness—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you ever see him kiss her? A.—No, Sir; I never did; but I saw him pay her a great deal of attention.

Q.—Winking at her? A.—Well, I thought them very intimate, and did not feel easy in the place, and have thought that on account of her being the mother of a grown-up family it was hardly right.

Coroner—That's just it, Mary: I knew where you come from—that it was all right. A.—Yes, Sir, I am well known in the City; I have lived in the best families in it.

Q.—You thought her conduct was too loose? A.—Yes, I did, Sir, as a married lady and a widow lady, I thought she should have had more discretion than keeping him sitting there so late at night; the last thing on going to bed was always to put on coal for them, and I would leave him sitting there; he never was in his own room but on a Sunday night.

Q.—Did you ever know Mr. Burdell to use the same familiarity with Mrs. Cunningham that this Eckel used? A.—Never, Sir; he was quite different in his manner; he was always respectful and obliging to her; if she wanted anything, he would send for it for her.

Coroner—Ha! ha! that's my opinion.

Q.—Did you hear any threat yourself? or were you ever told of any by any of the domestics in the house, as having been used by Mrs. Cunningham towards Mr. Burdell? A.—I never heard her directly say so; but she said it was time that he was out of the world, for he was not fit to live in it, or something like that; her elder daughter, Augusta, said the same; she said he was a bad man.

Coroner—I knew Mary; I knew that you carried your tail behind you, by gracious! [Laughter.]

Witness—I joked her, and said I supposed if he was married it would not be so; I meant to say, if he had had any one to guide him—for he had got a strange way.

Q.—Did they say this in the presence of Mr. Eckel? A.—Yes, Sir, at the breakfast table.

Coroner—That is right.

Witness—The Monday after that, however—he could not get in on the Sunday night—and—

Coroner—Stop a moment—stop a moment!—Now you're coming out brilliantly. Now, Mary, like a good girl as you are, doing the State some service, can you tell me whether Mr. Eckel made any reply to that conversation. A.—Yes, Sir. Will you allow me to tell you one thing?

Coroner—Yes, I will Mary; and be very happy to hear you.

Witness—The Sunday night after, they had loud words. (The Doctor was in the habit of going to Brooklyn every Sunday.)

Coroner—Tell it easy, Mary; they (referring to the reporters) want to get it. Those men are not going to annoy you. Some of them are old, stale bachelors, and their hearing is bad. If you asked one of them to kiss you, he wouldn't hear it. [Laughter.] Go on, now, and tell it out.

Witness—On Sunday night was a week; he came to the door and could not get in; we were all pretty early to bed; the cook and myself were ordered early to bed; I guess it was nearly ten o'clock when we were settled in bed.

Q.—Was Mrs. Cunningham in the habit of ordering you to bed at any other night? A.—No, Sir; only latterly, for the past three or four nights; she would not rest till she got us to bed, especially that Saturday night, and Sunday she would have us go, and it was a very severe night on Sunday week.

Q.—Do you mean Saturday night week, or last Saturday? A.—Oh! no, Sir; I was not there last Saturday; on Sunday night we were in bed, and I had lain down; I was in the habit of turning out the gas in the entry and looking at the door to see it was all right; the Doctor was very particular about this lock, and I always left it right for him. On Sunday night, when I was lying some time in bed, I heard a noise down stairs at the door; I said to Hannah, there's a great noise down stairs, like as if some one was there; Hannah said, hush up! it is nothing; Mr. Snodgrass lay opposite to us in the attic, and Mrs. Cunningham's two sons and his brother were all there.

Q.—And they slept in the attic back room, was it? A.—The front room and we slept in the middle room between; I said to Hannah I did not like the noise; I had heard a similar noise one night before, for I am very easily awoke; I told Mrs. Cunningham about that, and she said, laughing, "Oh! how easily you are awoke;" I was afraid of the robbers getting in; this Sunday night I thought I heard the bell ring; it was a very severe night, and I said, "What will I do?" I was undressed, and I called to young Mr. Snodgrass, "Will you for any sake get up and let the Doctor in, for I am undressed, and I will do as much for you again;" he went, and there was some loud talk between him and the Doctor at the door; the Doctor seemed to think that some one had bolted the door after him; the Doctor came up and seemingly went to bed; young Mr. Snodgrass was seemingly very mad with him.

Q.—Did you hear any words used by Mr. Snodgrass as he returned to his bedroom on the attic story? A.—Yes, Sir; he said he (the Doctor) ought to get his head knocked in, or something like it; the old fellow had abused him for his trouble in going down; he (Snodgrass) said it was the latch-key had gone wrong; I went to bed then, and on Monday they talked the matter over at table.

Coroner—Stop a moment—I beg your pardon—on Monday morning?

Witness—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What did they say? A.—They said, what an old devil he was, or something like that.

Q.—Who said that? A.—They all said that.

Q.—Did Mr. Snodgrass say that first? A.—No, I think he had gone away before the regular breakfast; but Eckel always waited for his breakfast.

Q.—What did Eckel say in this regard? A.—They all seemed to say that he should have been let stay out; and then I made the remark and said, that he was the master of the house, and that they ought not to keep a dog out, such a night, let alone him.

Coroner—That is true, Mary, I hope you will never be kept out.

Q.—Did Mr. Eckel say that his head ought to be knocked off? A.—No, he did not use that word.

Q.—What did he say? A.—Well, Sir, the fact of the matter was, as far as I can remember, and the word he used was this; that it would be little matter if he did get a knock, if it could be done handy.

Coroner—Aha! good for him.

Witness—And I thought it was a very unkind word for him.

[Witness gave this testimony with seeming reluctance, and said, I feel very ill to have to do this, but I must.]

Coroner—You must, my dear! If you did not do it, you remember one thing Mary, whatever sins we may commit in this world, no matter how deep their character may be, that none of them can be compared with the violation of an oath.

Witness—Yes, Sir.

Coroner—My dear, I am not accusing you of anything of the kind. For on the contrary I think you show more sterling honesty than anybody I have examined yet.

Witness resumed—He (Eckel) sat beside Mrs. Cunningham, and he looked so [leeringly] at her, and I hated to look at him at the same time; I said he wasn't just what he should be; she laughed and said: "You should not speak so unkindly as that."

Q.—What else occurred? A.—On Monday the Doctor spoke to me about his door, and asked how it was; says I, "Dr. Burdell, I examined the door before I went to bed; we were sent to bed pretty early, and I thought the bolt was in it;" says he, "there is something in it;" Eckel lost his coat out of the hall, and he went and put on a new lock; then, Sir, he went in the morning and put a new lock on; I examined the bolt of the hall door myself before I went to bed; I don't know, however, who came down after that; there was a great deal of noise in the house before the Doctor came in; I examined the hall door, I say, before I went to bed, and there was nothing that could prevent him from opening it with his latch-key, to my idea.

Q.—Used the door to be bolted any night? A.—No, Sir; yes, there was one night that it was bolted.

Q.—What night was that? A.—There was twice that it was bolted, and even the little shutters at the sides were closed; Mr. Eckel had got the habit of going down stairs and going about the place, as he seemed to be taking the mastery of the house on him.

Q.—Was the master of the house in at that time? A.—No, Sir; he was generally in about 9¾ or 10 o'clock; he was not later than 10; he was a very particular gentleman.

A Juror understood the witness to say that at another time the Doctor had not come in until 12 o'clock at night.

Witness—It was not twelve o'clock; he never was out till twelve to my knowledge; he was a very particular man; men would come looking for him in the evening, and they would generally find him in his room.

Q.—Was he a passionate or quiet man? A.—He seemed to me to be a very singular sort of gentleman; very eccentric, as I might call it; but when Mrs. Cunningham or some of their own affairs would put him in a passion, he would be in a passion, and then soften the next minute.

Q.—But he never got into a passion till she excited him? A.—Yes, Sir; he was very particular about his house; that Monday night he sent me for his keys, and said I will see if I cannot get in my own hall-door.

Q.—You cannot positively swear that on those particular nights not only the hall-door was bolted but the little side shutters were closed? A.—They were, Sir, and I wondered who did it.

Q.—What I want to ask is, whether you could not throw your memory back to know whether the Doctor was absent or not? A.—That I cannot say, because he could get slipping in without making any noise there, if he went to his own bed without going to the parlor—and it was only latterly that those side doors were shut.

Q.—Did you ever observe anybody in the parlor with Mrs. Cunningham? A.—Mr. Eckel and Mr. Snodgrass were there.

Q.—Did you see Dr. Burdell there? A.—No, he never sat there, unless with his patients.

Q.—Was Mr. Eckel in the habit of being in her bed-room every night? A.—For the last month or so he was; he carried up birds, and he was always there.

Coroner—Yes, he was a bird himself. That is right. [Subdued laughter.]

Q.—Did you ever hear any conversation between Mr. Eckel and Mrs. Cunningham? A.—Well, I did not hear any particular conversation.

Coroner—Well, now you are giving the fairest evidence we have got at all yet; and the fact is you are telling the truth so exactly, that I believe. Mary, you will throw a light upon this matter more than anybody else.

Witness—I considered that they were going to get married; at least I thought so from their keeping that sort of company.

Coroner—You remember now, Mary, that you have taken this oath, and that you respect an oath and all that sort of thing. I know you don't mean to endanger your soul for anybody.

Witness—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you ever see him kiss her? A.—No, Sir; I never did; but I saw him pay her a great deal of attention.

Q.—Winking at her? A.—Well, I thought them very intimate, and did not feel easy in the place, and have thought that on account of her being the mother of a grown-up family it was hardly right.

Coroner—That's just it, Mary: I knew where you come from—that it was all right. A.—Yes, Sir, I am well known in the City; I have lived in the best families in it.

Q.—You thought her conduct was too loose? A.—Yes, I did, Sir, as a married lady and a widow lady, I thought she should have had more discretion than keeping him sitting there so late at night; the last thing on going to bed was always to put on coal for them, and I would leave him sitting there; he never was in his own room but on a Sunday night.

Q.—Did you ever know Mr. Burdell to use the same familiarity with Mrs. Cunningham that this Eckel used? A.—Never, Sir; he was quite different in his manner; he was always respectful and obliging to her; if she wanted anything, he would send for it for her.

Coroner—Ha! ha! that's my opinion.

Q.—Did you hear any threat yourself? or were you ever told of any by any of the domestics in the house, as having been used by Mrs. Cunningham towards Mr. Burdell? A.—I never heard her directly say so; but she said it was time that he was out of the world, for he was not fit to live in it, or something like that; her elder daughter, Augusta, said the same; she said he was a bad man.

Coroner—I knew Mary; I knew that you carried your tail behind you, by gracious! [Laughter.]

Witness—I joked her, and said I supposed if he was married it would not be so; I meant to say, if he had had any one to guide him—for he had got a strange way.

Q.—Did they say this in the presence of Mr. Eckel? A.—Yes, Sir, at the breakfast table.

Coroner—That is right.

Witness—The Monday after that, however—he could not get in on the Sunday night—and—

Coroner—Stop a moment—stop a moment!—Now you're coming out brilliantly. Now, Mary, like a good girl as you are, doing the State some service, can you tell me whether Mr. Eckel made any reply to that conversation. A.—Yes, Sir. Will you allow me to tell you one thing?

Coroner—Yes, I will Mary; and be very happy to hear you.

Witness—The Sunday night after, they had loud words. (The Doctor was in the habit of going to Brooklyn every Sunday.)

Coroner—Tell it easy, Mary; they (referring to the reporters) want to get it. Those men are not going to annoy you. Some of them are old, stale bachelors, and their hearing is bad. If you asked one of them to kiss you, he wouldn't hear it. [Laughter.] Go on, now, and tell it out.

Witness—On Sunday night was a week; he came to the door and could not get in; we were all pretty early to bed; the cook and myself were ordered early to bed; I guess it was nearly ten o'clock when we were settled in bed.

Q.—Was Mrs. Cunningham in the habit of ordering you to bed at any other night? A.—No, Sir; only latterly, for the past three or four nights; she would not rest till she got us to bed, especially that Saturday night, and Sunday she would have us go, and it was a very severe night on Sunday week.

Q.—Do you mean Saturday night week, or last Saturday? A.—Oh! no, Sir; I was not there last Saturday; on Sunday night we were in bed, and I had lain down; I was in the habit of turning out the gas in the entry and looking at the door to see it was all right; the Doctor was very particular about this lock, and I always left it right for him. On Sunday night, when I was lying some time in bed, I heard a noise down stairs at the door; I said to Hannah, there's a great noise down stairs, like as if some one was there; Hannah said, hush up! it is nothing; Mr. Snodgrass lay opposite to us in the attic, and Mrs. Cunningham's two sons and his brother were all there.

Q.—And they slept in the attic back room, was it? A.—The front room and we slept in the middle room between; I said to Hannah I did not like the noise; I had heard a similar noise one night before, for I am very easily awoke; I told Mrs. Cunningham about that, and she said, laughing, "Oh! how easily you are awoke;" I was afraid of the robbers getting in; this Sunday night I thought I heard the bell ring; it was a very severe night, and I said, "What will I do?" I was undressed, and I called to young Mr. Snodgrass, "Will you for any sake get up and let the Doctor in, for I am undressed, and I will do as much for you again;" he went, and there was some loud talk between him and the Doctor at the door; the Doctor seemed to think that some one had bolted the door after him; the Doctor came up and seemingly went to bed; young Mr. Snodgrass was seemingly very mad with him.

Q.—Did you hear any words used by Mr. Snodgrass as he returned to his bedroom on the attic story? A.—Yes, Sir; he said he (the Doctor) ought to get his head knocked in, or something like it; the old fellow had abused him for his trouble in going down; he (Snodgrass) said it was the latch-key had gone wrong; I went to bed then, and on Monday they talked the matter over at table.

Coroner—Stop a moment—I beg your pardon—on Monday morning?

Witness—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What did they say? A.—They said, what an old devil he was, or something like that.

Q.—Who said that? A.—They all said that.

Q.—Did Mr. Snodgrass say that first? A.—No, I think he had gone away before the regular breakfast; but Eckel always waited for his breakfast.

Q.—What did Eckel say in this regard? A.—They all seemed to say that he should have been let stay out; and then I made the remark and said, that he was the master of the house, and that they ought not to keep a dog out, such a night, let alone him.

Coroner—That is true, Mary, I hope you will never be kept out.

Q.—Did Mr. Eckel say that his head ought to be knocked off? A.—No, he did not use that word.

Q.—What did he say? A.—Well, Sir, the fact of the matter was, as far as I can remember, and the word he used was this; that it would be little matter if he did get a knock, if it could be done handy.

Coroner—Aha! good for him.

Witness—And I thought it was a very unkind word for him.

[Witness gave this testimony with seeming reluctance, and said, I feel very ill to have to do this, but I must.]

Coroner—You must, my dear! If you did not do it, you remember one thing Mary, whatever sins we may commit in this world, no matter how deep their character may be, that none of them can be compared with the violation of an oath.

Witness—Yes, Sir.

Coroner—My dear, I am not accusing you of anything of the kind. For on the contrary I think you show more sterling honesty than anybody I have examined yet.

Witness resumed—He (Eckel) sat beside Mrs. Cunningham, and he looked so [leeringly] at her, and I hated to look at him at the same time; I said he wasn't just what he should be; she laughed and said: "You should not speak so unkindly as that."

Q.—What else occurred? A.—On Monday the Doctor spoke to me about his door, and asked how it was; says I, "Dr. Burdell, I examined the door before I went to bed; we were sent to bed pretty early, and I thought the bolt was in it;" says he, "there is something in it;" Eckel lost his coat out of the hall, and he went and put on a new lock; then, Sir, he went in the morning and put a new lock on; I examined the bolt of the hall door myself before I went to bed; I don't know, however, who came down after that; there was a great deal of noise in the house before the Doctor came in; I examined the hall door, I say, before I went to bed, and there was nothing that could prevent him from opening it with his latch-key, to my idea.

Q.—Used the door to be bolted any night? A.—No, Sir; yes, there was one night that it was bolted.

Q.—What night was that? A.—There was twice that it was bolted, and even the little shutters at the sides were closed; Mr. Eckel had got the habit of going down stairs and going about the place, as he seemed to be taking the mastery of the house on him.

Q.—Was the master of the house in at that time? A.—No, Sir; he was generally in about 9¾ or 10 o'clock; he was not later than 10; he was a very particular gentleman.

A Juror understood the witness to say that at another time the Doctor had not come in until 12 o'clock at night.

Witness—It was not twelve o'clock; he never was out till twelve to my knowledge; he was a very particular man; men would come looking for him in the evening, and they would generally find him in his room.

Q.—Was he a passionate or quiet man? A.—He seemed to me to be a very singular sort of gentleman; very eccentric, as I might call it; but when Mrs. Cunningham or some of their own affairs would put him in a passion, he would be in a passion, and then soften the next minute.

Q.—But he never got into a passion till she excited him? A.—Yes, Sir; he was very particular about his house; that Monday night he sent me for his keys, and said I will see if I cannot get in my own hall-door.

Q.—You cannot positively swear that on those particular nights not only the hall-door was bolted but the little side shutters were closed? A.—They were, Sir, and I wondered who did it.

Q.—What I want to ask is, whether you could not throw your memory back to know whether the Doctor was absent or not? A.—That I cannot say, because he could get slipping in without making any noise there, if he went to his own bed without going to the parlor—and it was only latterly that those side doors were shut.

Q.—Did you ever observe anybody in the parlor with Mrs. Cunningham? A.—Mr. Eckel and Mr. Snodgrass were there.

Q.—Did you see Dr. Burdell there? A.—No, he never sat there, unless with his patients.

Q.—Was Mr. Eckel in the habit of being in her bed-room every night? A.—For the last month or so he was; he carried up birds, and he was always there.

Coroner—Yes, he was a bird himself. That is right. [Subdued laughter.]

Q.—Did you ever hear any conversation between Mr. Eckel and Mrs. Cunningham? A.—Well, I did not hear any particular conversation.

Coroner—Well, now you are giving the fairest evidence we have got at all yet; and the fact is you are telling the truth so exactly, that I believe. Mary, you will throw a light upon this matter more than anybody else.

Witness—I considered that they were going to get married; at least I thought so from their keeping that sort of company.

Coroner—You remember now, Mary, that you have taken this oath, and that you respect an oath and all that sort of thing. I know you don't mean to endanger your soul for anybody.

Witness—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you ever see him kiss her? A.—No, Sir; I never did; but I saw him pay her a great deal of attention.

Q.—Winking at her? A.—Well, I thought them very intimate, and did not feel easy in the place, and have thought that on account of her being the mother of a grown-up family it was hardly right.

Coroner—That's just it, Mary: I knew where you come from—that it was all right. A.—Yes, Sir, I am well known in the City; I have lived in the best families in it.

Q.—You thought her conduct was too loose? A.—Yes, I did, Sir, as a married lady and a widow lady, I thought she should have had more discretion than keeping him sitting there so late at night; the last thing on going to bed was always to put on coal for them, and I would leave him sitting there; he never was in his own room but on a Sunday night.

Q.—Did you ever know Mr. Burdell to use the same familiarity with Mrs. Cunningham that this Eckel used? A.—Never, Sir; he was quite different in his manner; he was always respectful and obliging to her; if she wanted anything, he would send for it for her.

Coroner—Ha! ha! that's my opinion.

Q.—Did you hear any threat yourself? or were you ever told of any by any of the domestics in the house, as having been used by Mrs. Cunningham towards Mr. Burdell? A.—I never heard her directly say so; but she said it was time that he was out of the world, for he was not fit to live in it, or something like that; her elder daughter, Augusta, said the same; she said he was

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI.....NO. 1678. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

STATE AFFAIRS.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 3, 1857.

What information we make of the old-time saws which the centuries back have believed so implicitly, we toss them overboard with as little reverence as a cannibal entertains for a rotund missionary.

That very, very ancient aphorism, that "Republics are ungrateful," was knocked higher than a Gilderoy kite, by the Senate and Assembly this morning. They jointly and severally, for themselves, and as the assignees of the past, by their votes, gave official illustrations of the long-tried services which PRESTON KING had rendered to the Republic, and on behalf of the Republic they have manifested, in a fitting manner, their sense of those services by electing him to a position where he may still further serve the State.

I had a particular relish for to-day's demolition. That same old saw has been the standing apology for every demagogue since the world began, who has failed to impose himself upon the people. Let us hear no more it. By to-day's experience let us declare it buried in the oblivion it so merits; and on these pages it has so long polluted, let us inscribe the more truthful and ennobling sentiment, that as the people judge, so shall a man be measured. And thus shall we elevate both the judges and the judged.

IN THE SENATE.

Precisely at 12 o'clock the Speaker's hammer fell upon the pending legislation. According to the requirements of the statutes, and in obedience to the resolution adopted by the Senate and Assembly, the next business in order was the election of a person who should fittingly represent, for the next six years, in the Senate of the United States, the people of the State of New-York.

And as the Speaker ruled, so the House proceeded to the discharge of its duty. The caucus of each party had already virtually determined who were to be the rival candidates; it remained now but to see how far the mandates of the irresponsible would be obeyed by the responsible. Caucus was king in the olden times—and caucus is king to-day. Without a single exception every one of that sterling array that are Freedom's representatives gave their voices for PRESTON KING. He had 77 votes—and votes of which any man may well be proud. The Americans on the floor gave their votes for JOEL T. HEADLEY, the present Secretary of State, who probably as much any other truly represents the interests and impulses of that party.

The other party (to call them Democrats after to-day seems a misnomer) to the number of 33, stand recorded on the journal as preferring as their representative DANIEL E. SICKLES.

There was an objection raised that Mr. SICKLES was not eligible, and an attempt made to prevent the reception of the 33 votes upon that ground. The Speaker decided the objection as partially tenable and partially not so. The members had an undoubted right to name any gentleman whom their preferences might determine; whether the vote thus given would entitle the person receiving it to a seat in the Senate, in case it was sufficiently numerous, was a question to be determined elsewhere.

And so the result was announced to the Senate, and that Assembly wrapped itself up in its dignity and awaited the action of the Senate.

In the meantime the Senate had been taking due action. The Presidest, in due form, had directed the roll of Senators to be called, inviting Senators to respond as in manner prescribed, viz: each making distinct avowal of his choice for Senator in place of HAMILTON FISH. In proper time the Senators had been polled, and the aggregates of their votes were as follows:

FOR PRESTON KING—Messrs. Bellinger, Bradford, Cryler, Darling, Huntington, Lee, Madden, Noxon, Patterson, Rider, Ramsey, C. P. Smith, Towne, and Upham—14.

FOR J. T. HEADLEY—Messrs. Briggs, Brooks, Ferdon, Hale, Harcourt, Hotchkiss, Nichols, J. A. Smith, A. M. Smith—9.

FOR DANIEL E. SICKLES—Messrs. Wadsworth—1.

Messrs. CLARK and HALSTEAD, Republicans, are sick at home. Mr. RICHARDSON, the other Republican Senator, had paired off with Mr. SWEET. Senator PETTY was absent. Had their votes been cast, they would have increased the number for Mr. KING to 17, and that for Mr. HEADLEY to 11.

Messrs. KELLY and SPENCER declined voting, while Mr. SICKLES, for some reason not clearly perceivable, declined voting. As the result was announced, it shows the Democratic Party a unit. Whether that unity could have been maintained, had Messrs. KELLY and SPENCER been present, and voted, is about the only puzzling question that has been evolved in the canvass for Senator. Parties seem about equally divided on the two sides, and as I am not yet exactly confident which side is the strongest, with my usual discretion and prudence I abstain from giving either the benefit of my superior erudition. "Overhaul your diplomacy," and when found give your correspondent credit.

The Senate then went down to the lower House, preceded by the Sergeant-at-Arms, who was preceded by the sword of State. In Joint Convention, the people of the State of New-York were solemnly informed of the business which they "the people of the State of New-York aforesaid" had "been and gone and did," and then the sword of State, and the Sergeant-at-Arms, and the Senate and the crowd, went "back again"—the sword of State to its repose in the State scabbard—the Sergeant-at-Arms to the filing of bills—the Senate to its discussions, and the crowd—to liquor.

Upon the same battle-field, two years ago, the hosts of Freedom had their great triumph. They had fought with the earnestness of enthusiasts—they had endured with the patience and the firmness of patriotism; they had their timely reward. With less of excitement, but with no abatement of earnestness and enthusiasm, they have again marshaled under the broad flag that floats over freemen. To-day, again, they wear the laurels of victory. And so, while they are true to the great principles, the enforcement of which make a Republic, and true to themselves, as they have been to-day, so long shall they be victors on every field of combat, as they were victorious two years ago, as they have been triumphant to-day.

LEO.

Quarantine Removal.

The following is the act for the removal of Quarantine, which will be probably urged for passage by the State Legislature in a few days:

AN ACT for the removal of the Quarantine Station:

The People of the State of New-York represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. The Governor of the State shall appoint five citizens of the State, who shall form a Board of Commissioners to perform the duties imposed by this act.

SEC. 2. Said Commissioners shall procure by purchase or otherwise, a suitable site for a new Quarantine Station, and shall there forthwith erect the wharves, buildings, offices, hospitals, warehouses for infected cargoes, and shall procure and construct the fixtures, furniture, and other facilities necessary for the prompt and efficient discharge of the duties of Health Officer of the Port of New-York, and the enforcement of the laws respecting Quarantine, all which, when complete and furnished, shall be occupied, used and maintained in the same manner as the property on Staten Island, now constituting the Quarantine establishment, and in the place thereof.

SEC. 3. If the Commissioners appointed by this Act shall deem it expedient to establish the Quarantine Station at a place within the territorial limits of the State of New-Jersey, they are hereby authorized to make application to the Legislature of that State for the passage of such an Act as shall confer the necessary jurisdiction, and to negotiate with the authorities of that State for the same.

SEC. 4. The sum of $100,000 is hereby appropriated to pay the expenses occasioned by this Act, to be paid out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, which sum shall be repaid from the proceeds of the sale of the lands in the town of Castleton, Staten Island, as hereinafter directed to be made.

SEC. 5. As soon as the removal of the present Quarantine establishment on Staten Island is effected, the Commissioners of Emigration shall sell at public auction the real estate in the town of Castleton, now belonging to the State, and on which the Quarantine establishment is now located, in such subdivisions as they shall deem most advantageous to the interests of the State, and shall apply the proceeds thereof, after reimbursing the moneys advanced from the Treasury, with interest, to the uses of the new Quarantine establishment.

SEC. 6. The said Commissioners shall be paid five dollars for each day's actual service, and their necessary official expenses to be paid out of the moneys hereby appropriated.

SEC. 7. Nothing in this act contained shall be construed as affecting the power or duties of the Health Officer of the port of New-York, or of the Commissioners of Emigration, or of officers connected with either of them, except, only, that such powers and duties are to be exercised and performed at the new Quarantine station so far as they relate to the same.

SEC. 8. The Comptroller is hereby directed to draw his warrant on the Treasurer in favor of the Commissioners hereby provided to be appointed for the money hereby appropriated in such sums and at such times as the same may be required by the said Commissioners for the purposes of this act.

SEC. 9. All existing laws inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 10. This act shall take effect immediately.

VALUE OF SCIENCE.—Orange or lemon juice left upon a knife, or other piece of iron, will in a few days produce a stain so nearly resembling that caused by blood as to deceive the most careful observer; and not many years ago, in Paris, a man was nearly convicted of murder, owing to a knife being found in his possession, stained with what was pronounced by several witnesses to be blood, but afterwards discovered to be simply *lime juice*.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—4 Hanover-st., and 661 Broadway

FROM WASHINGTON.

Mr. Sweeney and the Investigating Committee—Amount in the Treasury—The Telegraph Bill, &c.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 3.

J. R. SWEENEY has returned to this city and signified his readiness to the Investigating Committee to appear again before them, and suggests that those persons who are implicated by his testimony, if there are any such, and they desire it, be afforded an opportunity to cross-examine him in the presence of the Committee. Mr. SIMONTON having fairly recovered from his severe sickness will probably be brought before the Committee to-morrow.

The United States Treasurer reports the net amount subject to draft in the various depositories of the United States on the 26th ult. $21,496,881.

The House Committee of Ways and Means will make a favorable report on the Senate's Submarine Telegraph bill.

The House Post-Office Committee have postponed further action on the Ocean Mail Service bill until Thursday.

Mr. BUCHANAN left here this morning, accompanied by twenty or more of his political friends.

XXXIVth Congress---Second Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 3.

THE PUBLIC LANDS.

Mr. WILSON introduced a bill to secure to actual settlers the alternate sections of public lands reserved in grants made the States for railroad purposes. It provides that actual settlers shall take the reserved sections, being about 11,000,000 of acres, at $2 50 per acre, in compliance with the preemption act of 1841.

The Senate went into Executive Session at 1 o'clock, Mr. MASON saying that there was an imperious necessity for doing so immediately.

The Central American treaty was debated for three hours, and the Senate adjourned without coming to any conclusion on the subject.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 3.

The House proceeded to the consideration of business relative to the District of Columbia, under the special order.

Without transacting any business of the lenst general importance the House adjourned.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 2, 1857.

O. H. Platt, plaintiff in error, vs. *Chauncey Jerome, defendant.*—This was a motion to restore a cause on the docket, made by the attorney, who claimed to have a lien on the judgment below for costs. The Court look no further than the proper parties, to dismiss which means parties to the record. Mr. Justice NELSON, in giving the opinion of the Court, said that the attorney was no party to the suit, nor was he in any way responsible. To permit him to control it, would be forcing the client to prosecute suit for the benefit of his attorney. Motion overruled.

Frederick Schuchard et al., plaintiffs vs. *Winthrop Babbidge et al., defendants.*—This was a case in Admiralty from New-York. Sixty or seventy libels had been filed against the ship *Angelique*. Interlocutory judgments had been rendered in all, and final decrees in several. The vessel was condemned and sold for $6,500. The present libel was filed against the *proceeds* of sale by virtue of a mortgage. The District Court dismissed the libel, and this action was affirmed by Circuit Court. Mr. Justice NELSON delivered the opinion of the Supreme Court, holding that had the mortgagees appeared at the suit of the other libelants and shown themselves entitled, they would have recovered; but they cannot in this action against the proceeds of the sale. Judgment accordingly.

Augustus Hemenway, appellant, owner of ship Independence, vs. *Wm. B. Fisher, libelant and appellee.*—The facts of this case I stated in my report of its argument some days ago. Mr. Chief-Justice TANEY stated, that the Court being equally divided, no opinion would be given. LEX.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 3.

James Fletcher's heirs, appellants vs. *Celine Balun*, widow of Ursin Joly, et al. Argued for appellees, and submitted on a printed argument for appellants.

Case No. 58.—*John D. Wolf*, Executor, and *Maria D. L. Ronalds*, Executrix of Thomas A. Ronalds, deceased, appellants, vs. *John H. Lewis.* Argument commenced for appellants.

U. S. Court of Claims.

Pye vs. *United States.*—Justice SCARBOROUGH delivered an adverse report in this case, upon the facts stated in claimant's petition. LEX.

News from Mexico.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Feb. 2.

We are in receipt of Vera Cruz dates to the 20th ultimo.

It is reported that Señor SOTO is about to retire from the Ministry.

Rumors were current of the outbreak of a new insurrection at Puebla, while at San Luis affairs were without change.

Masonic Meeting at Albany.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 3.

The Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of the State of New-York is in session here, CHARLES E. CHURCH, of New-York, Grand High Priest, presiding. The reception of reports from various Chapters occupied the session of to-day. There is a full attendance.

Election of Mayor of Lancaster, Pa.

LANCASTER, Tuesday, Feb. 3.

At the Municipal Election to-day, Mr. ZIMMERMAN, Democrat, was elected Mayor by forty-two majority over the combined vote of his four competitors.

Reception of Mr. Peabody at the Maryland Institute.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Febf 3.

Mr. PEABODY had a grand reception last night from the Mayor, City authorities and members of the Maryland Institute. Several thousand persons participated in the ceremonies, which were closed with a banquet.

Fire at Alexandria, Va.

ALEXANDRIA, VA., Tuesday, Feb. 3.

A block of frame buildings, on the corner of King and Royal streets, were destroyed by fire this morning, together with their contents. They were owned by Messrs. ARNOLD and W. E. ATWELL, and were insured in various offices.

Marine Disasters.

LOSS OF THE SCHOONER VIENNA.

SAVANNAH, Monday, Feb. 2.

The United States schooner *Vienna* has been lost. The officers and crew were saved, and have arrived here.

LOSS OF THE BRIG G. W. RUSSELL.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Feb. 3.

The ship *Marathon*, VAN DYKE, arrived at this port from New-Orleans, reports Jan. 21, fell in with the brig *G. W. Russell*, from Rio Grande for New-York in a sinking condition. Took off Capt. Low and crew and brought them to this port. The *Marathon* has been forty-two days North of Cape Hatteras.

Mail Robberies.

SOMERVILLE, N. J., Tuesday, Feb. 3.

The secret mail Agent, Mr. HOLBROOK, has tracked some extensive mail depredations in this locality to R. D. VAN ARSDALE, Clerk in the Somerville Post-Office.

Bank Robbery at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Feb. 2.

The examination of STRINGER, the bank robber, is postponed. He confesses that $49,000 of the plunder are hid in a state room of the steamship *Cahawba*.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Feb. 3.

Stocks firm. Pennsylvania Fives, 83¾; Reading Railroad, 40⅝; Long Island Railroad, 13½; Morris Canal, 14⅞; Pennsylvania Railroad, 48¾.

Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Feb. 3.

The footings of the Boston Weekly Bank Statement are as follows:

Capital Stock	$21,966,000
Loans and Discounts	32,545,000
Specie	2,922,900
Due from other Banks	6,486,000
Due to other Banks	5,755,000
Deposits	16,901,700
Circulation	6,514,000

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Feb. 2.

COTTON has advanced ⅛c., and the market is active; the sales, to-day, being 20,000 bales at 12¾c. @12¾c. for middling. SUGAR firm at 9¾c.@10c. FLOUR is advancing—sales, today, at $7@$7 25; Red Wheat $1 58. CORN buoyant and scarce, and selling at $1 05. Mess PORK $21. Barrelled LARD 12½c.@ 12¾c. HAY $26. FREIGHTS stiffer. Exchange on London 7¾c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Feb. 3.

COTTON—Sales to-day 12,000 bales, at an advadce of ⅛@ cent. We quote Middling at 13⅛c.@ 13¼c. Sales 3 days 47,000 bales. The Market closed firm at the advance. FLOUR—The market is dull and has a decling tendency. WHITE WHEAT is selling at $1 70. CORN continues active and at advancing rates. FREIGHTS are very quiet.

CHARLESTON, Monday, Feb. 2.

COTTON—sales to-day, 3,200 bales at advancing prices. Middling Fair quoted at 12¾c.@13¼c.

NEW-YORK CITY.

ELECTION OF CHIEF ENGINEER.

Harry Howard 312 Votes Ahead—Seventeen Companies yet to be heard from.

The triennial election for Chief Engineer of the Fire Department of this city, was held last evening. The contest was a most exciting one. The result, so far as learned from unofficial sources, appears to place the election of HARRY HOWARD beyond a doubt by a small majority—say from 100 to 200 majority. We annex the result of the ballotings of the various companies, so far as learned.

ENGINES.

Nos.	Howard.	Carson.	Nos.	Howard.	Carson.
1	25	2	25	35	2
2	18	7	26	—	—
3	18	1	27	—	—
4	6	22	28	23	2
5	8	28	29	22	28
6	56	4	32	20	7
7	—	—	33	48	—
8	28	15	34	26	10
9	11	17	35	—	—
10	8	9	36	21	1
11	20	19	37	14	13
12	—	—	38	25	8
13	9	21	39	7	21
14	56	—	40	36	11
15	9	17	41	29	20
16	9	29	42	1	27
17	31	—	43	12	5
18	12	12	44	29	8
19	28	5	45	18	6
20	11	8	48	19	12
21*	9	12	49	—	—
22	4	20	50	—	38
23	14	9	51	26	—
24	40	3			

*This Company also gave 18 votes for WALKER.

HOSE-CARTS.

1	—	17	31	19	—
2	9	10	32	—	—
3	18	1	33	3	18
4	2	28	34	10	5
5	8	14	35	8	5
6	20	2	36	17	5
7	8	—	37	7	6
8	—	7	38	18	3
9	4	21	39	14	—
10	12	5	40	17	2
11	3	18	41	8	14
12	2	14	42	5	17
13	6	15	43	—	—
14	30	—	44	—	5
14	12	3	45	18	5
16	22	—	46	—	—
17	18	6	47	3	5
18	14	—	48	2	14
19	1	20	49	14	—
20	1	5	50	5	11
21	16	—	51	10	10
22	9	11	52	—	—
23	9	8	53	8	—
24	13	9	54	12	8
25	—	—	55	18	—
26	10	12	56	—	—
27	10	3	57	3	15
28	1	23	58	9	11
29	1	9	59	4	4
30	8	13	60	23	—

HOOK AND LADDER.

1	11	8	8	—	—
2	25	8	9	2	15
3	3	27	10	8	9
4	2	28	12	10	20
5	7	4	13	1	32
6	—	22	14	—	30
7	—	—	15	24	4

ENGINEERS' VOTE.

7	7

HYDRANT.

1 not in.	3 not in.
2 not in.	4.....—7

Later.

Just before going to press, we received the following as the result reported at the Carson Headquarters, but several Companies in the upper districts are still to be heard from, and the friends of Mr. CARSON claim that their votes will change the present aspect, and insure his election by a very small majority: Carson.....1,275 Howard.....1,318

With several Companies in the City, Harlem, Yorkville, Manhattanville and Carmansville to hear from.

Death of James Dewey.

The funeral of JAMES DEWEY, Inspector of Streets and Lamps, who died on Saturday, took place yesterday, from his late residence, No. 256 Delancey-street. The remains were taken to Fairfield, Conn., for interment.

Mr. DEWEY was about 40 years of age. He was very well known as an active politician of the Whig school, and represented one of the City Districts in the Assembly of 1851-2. Subsequently he kept a public house on "The Road." About two years since, having fraternized with the then powerful Know-Nothing Party, he was appointed by Mr. EBLING, Commissioner of Streets and Lamps, to the position which he occupied at the time of his death.

The Tabernacle.

The *Tabernacle* is not yet sold;—we are happy to say that the announcement was premature. It is advertised for sale, however, and will doubtless be disposed of at an early day. The congregation worshiping there waits the result of this bargain before deciding which way to head. If the present owners had consented to open its doors for promiscuous meetings, it would have netted them an immense revenue. We are sorry that it cannot be retained for just its present purposes.

Singular Surgical Case.

Monday afternoon, at 4½ o'clock, a young man by the name of RICHARD MURPHY was brought into Bellevue Hospital, having been shot by a fellow workman, JOHN MILLER, in BUNCH'S, in Pearl-street, near Peck-slip. The circumstances were as follows: MURPHY was a compositor; when he had filled his form he bent over the printers' stone to lock it up, when MILLER exclaimed—"You d——d rascal, where shall I shoot you," and immediately fired the pistol. Dr. JAMES K. WOOD, in whose service the patient was, made an examination of the injury. The patient was bending over when the pistol was fired, and the slugs passed just above the arms, tearing away the rectum, bladder, &c. Dr. WOOD carried his finger through the wound to the symphysis purbit. Coroner PERRY took the ante-mortem statement, in which young MURPHY thought that his companion was ignorant of the fact of the pistol having been loaded, as he had recently borrowed it from his employer's son. We understand he is sinking rapidly.

Taking Laudanum.

Between 12 and 1 o'clock yesterday morning, Dr. SHEPPARD was called to see a girl named ANN O'MARA, aged 16 years, who it appears had taken laudanum and was considered in a dying state. After great exertion the Doctor succeeded in restoring her. The cause of Miss O'MARA's rash act is not known. She resides at No. 139 East Eleventh-street.

☞ The Special Committee of the Aldermen, to whom was referred the application for the establishment of a new omnibus line, to run through Broadway, Fourteenth-street, Lexington-avenue and Irving-place, met again yesterday, at the City Library. GARRET W. STRIKER, Esq., and others, spoke in opposition to the line, contending that it was not needed. The Committee decided to hear no further argument in the matter, and promised to report upon the subject on Monday next.

☞ The ship *Webster*, which arrived yesterday from Liverpool, reports, Jan. 25, that JAMES MANUEL, seaman, fell from the foretopsail yard, and was instantly killed. The *W.* was off the Hook on the night of Jan. 30, and had to haul off shore in the easterly gale with snow.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Feb. 3.

Before Hon. Recorder Smith.

The Court opened for the term to-day. An unusually large crowd were in attendance. Recorder Smith took his seat on the Bench at 11 o'clock, and announced his readiness for work. Mr. Vandervoort then called the names of the Grand Jurors, as follows:

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Foreman.

Wm. C. Allen,	John Denham,	Henry Marks,
Saml. A. Beekman,	Henry Erben,	Benaiah G. Stokes,
Mark Cornell,	Chas. Fowler,	Major Thompson,
Sylvester Cahill,	Alex. Fraser,	Jos. Applegate,
Patrick Crowe,	Francis Gedine,	G. H. Bertine, Jr.,
Saml. H. Cornell,	Wm. H. Hoople,	Jos. B. Brewster,
Duncan F. Curry,	John Levisen,	Martin L. Bryant,
	Thos. Smith, Jr.	

After they had been sworn the Recorder briefly charged them.

He remarked that so many were on the inquest who were thoroughly acquainted with its duties, that if he were not required by the statute to charge them there would be no occasion so to do. He adverted to the laws on the subject of lotteries and usury, which were daily violated, and urged that indictments should be found against all infringers of them. Calling attention to the election law, he said: They doubtless remembered that of our last election great complaints had been made. Many citizens had been brutally assaulted and dragged from the polls, and the challengers were intimidated. Up to the present time he was not aware that a single individual had been brought to justice. These facts were known to every citizen. Wounded men staggered through the streets, injured when endeavoring to reach the ballot-box to deposit their votes. They had been knocked down, stamped upon, and carried home insensible from their injuries, but not one of these charges had been punished. The law called upon him to say to them that it was their duty to inquire specially into the violation of the election laws. The importance of inquiring into this violation was as great as any other question that could possibly be presented for their consideration. He called upon the Jury to investigate the matter. Complaints had been already made, but, probably owing to the press of other business, the indictments had not been acted on. They would take such action on this subject, he hoped, as in their judgment its magnitude and importance required. After the customary remarks on the organization and duties of Grand Juries, the Inquest retired to their room.

The first case ready for trial was that of Mr. Michael McCabe, an Irishman and a locksmith, who was charged with entering, for unlawful purposes, the unoccupied house of Mr. Harvey Warren, No. 61 West Thirty-sixth-st, in August last, and appropriating some of the property found therein to his own uses. Mr. Warren didn't know of his losses for some time, but as soon as he became aware of the sin committed against him, he straightway turned his steps homeward. He found his house in unutterable confusion—every bureau and drawer ransacked, and valuable wearing apparel, ladies' dresses, musical instruments, &c., missing, amounting in value to from 400 to 500 dollars. Some time in October, Mr. Warren, with an officer, visited McCabe at his residence in Sixth-avenue, between Forty-second and Forty-third-streets, and found secreted in the prisoner's private trunk a remnant of fancy silk, vest, a fan and other articles, which he recognized as his property, and for which McCabe could give no satisfactory account how they came to be in his trunk. Counsel occupied the attention of the Court in trying to shew the innocence of his client, but a very ingeniously-constructed skeleton key, taken in conjunction with McC.'s avowed occupation of locksmith, influenced the minds of the Jury more powerfully than did the counsel's eloquence, and they found him guilty of the burglary. The Recorder, notwithstanding McCabe's protestations of innocence, sentenced him to labor for the State at Sing Sing for three years and six months. His wife, who was in Court, betrayed her sorrow by violent sobbing.

George Walker was then placed at the bar on a charge of manslaughter in the fourth degree, by striking Rosanna McQuillon, a little girl of 6 years, with a stone. George is a boy about 12 years of age, and didn't seem to realize his position before the people. He kept his mouth wide open, but didn't interest himself apparently in the trial.

The evidence showed that he was playing with other boys around a bon-fire, at the corner of Washington and Clarkson streets, about 9 o'clock of the evening of the 28d of last month. John Scully testified that he kindled the fire with the contents of a straw bed; that the boys were poking it with sticks; he told them to desist; not doing so he sent his little girl, about 12 years of age, for a pail of water to extinguish it; the little girl, after throwing the water on the fire, was beaten with a stick in the hands of one of the boys; Scully, thinking it was Walker, pursued the boy and kicked him; then Walker retaliated by throwing a stone, which unfortunately missed the man and struck little Rosanna McQuillon on the head, causing her brain to protrude from the wound, and making a hole large enough to put three fingers in. The child lingered a week or two and then died. Dr. Finnell deposed that he made the *post mortem* examination, and that her death resulted from this injury. The Recorder charged the Jury favorably to the prisoner, whose act, to his mind, was clearly committed in the heat of passion, incited by the insult received from the man, when the lad was amusing himself in a harmless way; and it was very apparent that he harbored no malice against little Rosanna. Even if the Jury should bring in a verdict against the lad, he should consider it his duty to acquit, or at least to suspend judgment. The jury, after about five minutes' consultation, rendered a verdict of Not Guilty.

The Court then adjourned to 11 o'clock this morning.

MARINE COURT—Feb. 3.

Before Judge Maynard.

DAMAGES FOR BREACH OF CONTRACT.

Robert White vs. *Samuel Thomson.*—The plaintiff alleges that the defendant, on the 3d of August, 1852, entered into a contract with him, by which the latter agreed to do the plumbing work at the residence of the plaintiff, at Tubby Hook. The work and materials were to be of the best quality, and after the model of the residence of Joseph Thomson, at the same place. The plaintiff contended that the work and the materials used were inferior to what the defendant agreed upon, so much so that he had to get the defendant to do a portion of it over again, for which he had to pay some $50, besides having once paid him for the work. In a further cause of action he complained that, in December last, a Mr. Martin brought a suit against him for this same plumbing work; that he informed the defendant of it, and he, defendant, promised to pay the claim of Mr. Martin, which he did not do. By this negligence, judgment was given against him for $68. He claimed $600 damages.

The defence set up a general denial; also, a counter claim for $500 for extra work and material, which the defendant said the plaintiff never paid him.

Verdict for plaintiff for $250.

LONG ISLAND.

The Attempted Murders in Brooklyn.

HUGH CATHERWOOD, who was stabbed in Howard's-Court, was more comfortable yesterday, and his physician, Dr. GEORGE COCHRANE, is of the opinion that there is a possibility of his recovery.

PATRICK BRENNAN, who was stabbed on Fulton-avenue, is yet alive. The assassin in this case has not been arrested, and we cannot learn that *any efforts have been made to that end!* Two men have stated to Coroner REDDING that they saw the attack and knew the man who used the knife. They even told him the name. This was before the Coroner had been notified of the serious character of the act, and since then these men have refused to give any information.

The Murder in Jamaica.

It remains as much a mystery as ever who was the murderer of CORNELIUS CANNON on the Hempstead Plank Road. A man is in custody in Jamaica upon suspicion, but we understand that thus far there has not been evidence to convict or even to inculpate him.

The night Police in Jamaica are said to be very efficient. After a certain hour at night every person seen passing along the street is hailed, unless known, and his name and intentions are ascertained. One night last week a gentleman was going home late at night, when he was hailed by one of the vigilants from behind a tree box, with "Who goes there—where have you been?" "I have been playing draw poker and dealing from the bottom," was the prompt reply. "All right," says the vigilant, "you can pass."

Consolidation.

Last Winter, Senator CYRUS P. SMITH gave notice that he should introduce a bill at this session of the State Legislature for the consolidation of Brooklyn and New-York. Has anybody seen the bill yet? Does anybody know the particulars of the scheme? Is it like the partnership of the wolf and the lamb, or will it be an honest give and take? There is a great deal of feeling on the subject, particularly in Brooklyn, and the sentiment of the people is divided. That it would improve the value of Brooklyn property nobody doubts, but that increased taxes would follow, also, is as little doubted. That it would settle tedious points in litigation, bring questions of the water-line to an issue, and all that, nobody doubts.

But, wouldn't it reduce all Brooklyn to the condition of a suburb, a sort of Twelfth Ward or Yorkville? The two cities are essentially one in interest, yet wouldn't the interest of each portion be better subserved by keeping them separate municipalities? Each is passing ordinances perpetually to help itself at the expense of its neighbor. If united, that would be stopped. But then, if united, the rogues of New-York would have to be tolerated as the rulers of Brooklyn. It is really a serious and complicated study, a question for long-headed statesmen to determine whether consolidation would or would not be a blessing. Meanwhile, where is Senator SMITH's bill?

Brooklyn Police.

A minority report of the Police Committee of the Brooklyn Common Council was adopted on Monday evening last by a vote of 18 to 10, reducing the force from 218 men to 196, and the pay from $1 75 per day to $1 50.

The following apportionment was submitted and referred to the Police Committee:

Wards.	Present Force.	Reduced Force.	Wards.	Present Force.	Reduced Force.
I	18	12	XI	22	12
II	16	10	XII	18	10
III	18	12	XIII	18	14
IV	18	12	XIV	18	10
V	18	12	XV	18	10
VI	18	12	XVI	18	10
VII	24	16	XVII	12	9
VIII	12	9	XVIII	10	6
IX	16	10	XIX	—	6
X	20	12			

The vote on the minority report of the Police Committee, reducing the force and pay, stood as follows:

AYES.—Aldermen Lowber, Fowler, Pierson, Dei Vecchio, Van Brunt, Hudson, Spader, Walsh, Woglom, Wilson, Snyder, Preston, Ralphs, Walters, Palmer, Kalbfleisch, Suydam, Schots—18.

NAYS—Aldermen Cashow, Russell, O'Neil, Dorlon, Doherty, Clarke, Bogert, Oliver, Shaw, Fithian, Vail, Bannon, McMahon, Smith, Calahan—15.

Commissioners of Deeds.

The following additional appointments have been made in the City of Brooklyn for the present week:

E. Van Nostrand,	B. Edwards,	James Hanford,
John L. Nostrand,	Wm. B. Ackley,	W. B. Austin,
F. K. Baker,	H. C. Hughes,	Geo. B. Reynolds,
John D. Monell,	J. K. Brown,	Jas. Carr,
Marshall Driggs,	Wm. Conselyea,	B. Rankin,
E. A. Johnson,	Henry Payson,	A. B. Capwill,
Jas. L. Lomas,	J. Davenport,	S. B. Brophy,
T. B. Townsend,	S. K. Miller,	G. W. Edwards.

A Brooklyn Police Justice.

The following communication was presented to the Brooklyn Common Council Monday evening last, and was referred to the Counselor. It speaks for itself:

To the Honorable the Common Council of the City of Brooklyn:

The petition of EDWARD MCGEHAN humby sheweth that on Friday, the 23d instant, petitioner went to Justice CURTIS' office, City Hall, to inquire if I could pay a fine on a young man whose friends had him committed by Mr. CURTIS on the previous Wednesday for disorderly conduct. I was told by Officer WILLIAMS from Justice CURTIS to pay the money there, the fine and committal being $1 50. I went there and got the money and paid Officer ALEX. CASHAW $8 in bills, who returned to me 50 cents change, saying the Justice told him it did not require an order. As he was going home shortly and lived near, he would send and have him released.

The young man not being forthcoming on Saturday morning, I waited in Court till the Justice came in, who told me he gave the money to a person whose name I forget, in the Ninth Ward Station-house, to have him released. I went to the Penitentiary at 11 o'clock, and found by the Clerk that no money or order of release had come there. I returned and told Mr. CURTIS, who told me he gave the money to a man whose name I forget, to go and release him, and he was going up in two hours, and I could go up with him, and he would release him. Without going into detail, I was detained all evening; when I asked him for a definite answer, he told me not to bother him, for he had given Constable PRICE, of the Fifth Ward, orders for a release. I could not find him then, but when found, PRICE told me he got no orders or money from CURTIS. I proceeded to the Penitentiary and paid the $7 50 over again, and got him out after lock-up on Saturday evening, 24th."

MCGEHAN continues, that subsequently he went to Justice CURTIS and told him it was a hard case to be compelled to sue him for the money he paid him, whereupon the Justice fined him $10 for contempt. He was finally released without paying the fine. Finally he asks the Common Council to take some action in the premises. (Signed.)

EDWARD MCGEHAN, No. 58 Stanton-street.

Another Gas Company.

A Gas Company has been organized in Brooklyn, and have offered to supply the city at a price not to exceed $3 50 per 1,000 cubic feet. The price paid the Brooklyn Gas-light Company is $3 50, besides which they have the use of some $50,000 of the people's money.

Personal.

On Monday morning, Rev. SETH BLISS and his wife were knocked down and run over by a runaway horse and pung, on Court-street, in Boston. They were taken to their residence at the Cooledge House, in Bowdoin-square, attended by physicians. Mr. BLISS is over 60 years of age, and has been the Secretary of the American Tract Society at Boston since 1832. At the last accounts both he and his wife were slowly improving from the results of the accident, and it is to be hoped that they will soon regain their health.

DR. THOS. C. DURANT, PHELPS, DODGE & CO., SPAFFORD, TILESTON & CO., all of New-York, have each contributed liberally to the Dudley Observatory.

Mr. SHILLABER (Mrs. Partington) lost a favorite daughter by scarlet fever, on Thursday.

Obituary.

The Pensacola *Times* announces the sudden death, on the 18th inst., of Hon. WALKER ANDERSON, a native of Virginia, but for many years a resident of Florida, and one of its most prominent and distinguished citizens, for a time filling the office of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

From Kansas—Test Oaths—A Railroad to Texas.

Correspondence of the Missouri Democrat.

LECOMPTON, Friday, Jan. 23, 1857.

A bill passed the Council on Wednesday, repealing the test oaths imposed by law at the last session.

Four or five members spoke, declaring that they would vote for repeal through policy—otherwise a State Constitution

LETTERS FROM LABOR.

[Upon our request Mr. Gompers has kindly consented to write a series of letters for the HERALD, giving his views upon the labor question. We shall be glad to publish communications from any other prominent labor leaders who may desire to express their views upon the same subject.—EDITOR HERALD.]

Washington, Saturday, Jan. 31, 1891.

Having sent you a full explanation of my connection with the Cooperative Commission, I shall not attempt further self-defence in regard to that matter, except to say that I should become necessary to myself, and correct any misapprehension of it, into which I may fall if I should not do so.

Many questions have arisen in connection with the Commission which I would like to answer, but without ten minutes previous preparation I am not prepared to say what I know or think upon them. Nevertheless, I will say a few words upon a question which I am frequently asked, and which I have no doubt is in the minds of many others, viz.:

"Mr. Gompers, what is the matter with the Knights of Labor?"

Now, as a matter of fact, there is nothing the matter with the Knights of Labor, as an organization, except that it has had a phenomenal growth, and, like all rapid growths, it has had its troubles. Every one of the Knights of Labor who has had any experience in the labor movement knows that the Knights of Labor have had a phenomenal growth, and that they have had to meet and overcome difficulties which have arisen from the rapidity of their growth. Every one knows that the Knights of Labor have had to meet and overcome the opposition of the employing classes, and that they have had to meet and overcome the opposition of the trades unions. Every one knows that the Knights of Labor have had to meet and overcome the opposition of the press, and that they have had to meet and overcome the opposition of the public. Every one knows that the Knights of Labor have had to meet and overcome the opposition of the politicians, and that they have had to meet and overcome the opposition of the courts. Every one knows that the Knights of Labor have had to meet and overcome the opposition of the legislatures, and that they have had to meet and overcome the opposition of the executive. Every one knows that the Knights of Labor have had to meet and overcome the opposition of the United States Government, and that they have had to meet and overcome the opposition of the State governments. Every one knows that the Knights of Labor have had to meet and overcome the opposition of the municipal governments. Every one knows that the Knights of Labor have had to meet and overcome the opposition of the police. Every one knows that the Knights of Labor have had to meet and overcome the opposition of the militia. Every one knows that the Knights of Labor have had to meet and overcome the opposition of the United States army. Every one knows that the Knights of Labor have had to meet and overcome the opposition of the Pinkerton detectives. Every one knows that the Knights of Labor have had to meet and overcome the opposition of the Thiel detectives. Every one knows that the Knights of Labor have had to meet and overcome the opposition of the Burns detectives. Every one knows that the Knights of Labor have had to meet and overcome the opposition of the Furlong detectives. Every one knows that the Knights of Labor have had to meet and overcome the opposition of the Bangs detectives. Every one knows that the Knights of Labor have had to meet and overcome the opposition of the Allen detectives. Every one knows that the Knights of Labor have had to meet and overcome the opposition of the Corbin detectives. Every one knows that the Knights of Labor have had to meet and overcome the opposition of the Wells detectives. Every one knows that the Knights of Labor have had to meet and overcome the opposition of the Wells-Fargo detectives. Every one knows that the Knights of Labor have had to meet and overcome the opposition of the Bangs-Allen detectives. Every one knows that the Knights of Labor have had to meet and overcome the opposition of the Bangs-Furlong detectives. Every one knows that the Knights of Labor have had to meet and overcome the opposition of the Bangs-Corbin detectives. Every one knows that the Knights of Labor have had to meet and overcome the opposition of the Bangs-Wells detectives. Every one knows that the Knights of Labor have had to meet and overcome the opposition of the Bangs-Wells-Fargo detectives. Every one knows that the Knights of Labor have had to meet and overcome the opposition of the Bangs-Allen-Furlong detectives. Every one knows that the Knights of Labor have had to meet and overcome the opposition of the Bangs-Corbin-Wells detectives. Every one knows that the Knights of Labor have had to meet and overcome the opposition of the Bangs-Wells-Fargo-Allen detectives. Every one knows that the Knights of Labor have had to meet and overcome the opposition of the Bangs-Allen-Furlong-Corbin detectives. Every one knows that the Knights of Labor have had to meet and overcome the opposition of the Bangs-Corbin-Wells-Fargo

NEW-YORK CITY.

Lecture upon "Ethnology."

The Monthly Evening Reception, Dr. Wm. W. Smith, delivered an Essay [illegible] this City, of these Lectures on the Progress of America. Despite of the icy condition of the streets, the attendance was full and highly select.

The Doctor commenced by observing that the public have little sympathy with the details of antiquarian research. They ask only for *results*. His friends had doubted that some of these results should be presented. His effort would be to popularize them. The most interesting question to the general observer was, whence came the population of our continent? It would be necessary to clear the ground of many circles before entering upon this question.

In the first place, it must be observed that the aboriginals of all the natives of this continent (whom we shall call Indians) did not come at *the same time*.

Secondly, there are striking peculiarities of difference in the physical aspect of the native tribes in this country here.

Thirdly, they did not all come by the same route.

The Doctor selected from his notes such facts as were most likely to prove of general interest, facts that had been collected and adduced in reference to these different immigrations only.

1. An immigration nearest to our own times; the probable incoming of the ancestors of those nations whom our fathers found here.

2. Next, the facts connected with the probable incoming of some on the Western side of our continent, particularly to New-Granada and California. This would occupy the second lecture. And lastly, for the third, the facts relating to an ingress at the Eastern side at a very early period.

The entrance from the northeastern part of Asia was very possible. The testimony of Jesuit Missionaries who served both in Asia and America, was explicit as to the actual fact. Father GROLLON (as cited by CHARLEVOIX) had afforded several surprising resemblances of having met and conversed, on the Asiatic continent, with several persons, who told him they had come from Canada, and notwithstanding VATER'S objection to such testimony it was deserving of credit. Besides there was direct testimony to such intercourse as supplied by CHIARA TESTA and others. The Doctor proceeded to argue the authenticity of such testimony from the general resemblance of Asiatics and Americans. He quoted the statements of artists and literati at Rome as to the resemblance of Tongrese princes who had been taken to that city, with pictures of North American Indians; also, of artists who had traveled with Missionaries to North America, and who instantly recognized the Asiatic resemblance.

The Doctor then spoke of the striking similarity which could not be accidental, between the usages and customs of the Asiatics and Americans—in their religious opinions and practices—in their dress and ornaments—their habits in peace and war—their practice of *scalping*, (which was Scythian in origin and adverted to by HERODOTUS)—in their mode of burial, and in the use of the *calumet* or pipe of peace.

This portion of the lecture was very interesting. The Doctor proceeded to speak of the testimony from identity of language, and furnished a curious identification of the tongues of Northern Asia and of our Algonquin dialects with the Magyar tongue of Hungary. He instituted a verbal comparison of the Algonquin dialects with the languages of Northern Asia which he illustrated by numerous examples. Besides this, the syntactical or structural comparison would prove the identity of a few words was not accidental. The learned speaker afforded some interesting sketches of Indian grammar, especially their peculiarity of the substitution of animate and inanimate for masculine and feminine, having (as we understood it) no neuter. The verbs, too, follow the same law as to inflexion as the verbs of Asiatic languages. He would not wish to dogmatize, but would leave others to deal with the facts submitted. The lecture appeared to give great satisfaction.

City Teachers' Association.

The Annual Meeting of this Association was held on Saturday evening, in the Hall of the Board of Education—the President, J. H. FANNING, in the Chair.

On motion, Hon. S. S. RANDALL, City Superintendent, was elected an honorary member, and Mr. JAMES JEFFERSON, of W. S., No. 26, was proposed for membership.

The Treasurer, H. C. MARTIN, Esq., reported a list of names of members whose whereabouts could not be ascertained, and also the names of a few whose dues had not been paid for the past two years. By a By-law of the Association, they were dropped from the roll of membership.

Mr. SCOTT, Chairman of the Committee on the "Rauck Fund," reported that a printed statement of the work, amount collected, &c., by said Committee, would shortly be sent to each school in the City, and to the numerous private donors.

Mr. HAZELTINE, President of the Board of Trustees of the "Rauck Fund," reported that the Trustees had charge thereof, about $1,500, and were disposing of it as directed by the donors. Approved.

On motion of Mr. FOULKE, thanks of the Association were tendered to the officers, for the able and faithful performance of their duties during the past year.

The President followed with some remarks pertinent to the annual meeting. The annual report, filed in the County Clerk's office, shows, he said, that the Association has collected some 150 volumes of works upon various subjects; forming a very respectable nucleus of what will doubtless eventuate in a Teachers' Library, and that it has about $300 in its treasury. If the Association had done nothing else for the past two or three years than assisting in the completion of a work which will doubtless bring a competency to the family of the lamented MCNALLY, and protecting from want for a long number of years to come the widow and orphans of a brother-teacher lately deceased, it seemed to me that it superpetual organization would commend itself to the judgment of every teacher, and of every friend of education in our City as very desirable.

The election was then entered upon with the following result:

DAVID B. SCOTT, President; Wm. W. Smith, Vice-President; Henry C. Martin, Treasurer; Jacob Fehrman, Recording Secretary; Thomas F. Harrison, Corresponding Secretary; Charles H. Kimball, Librarian.

Henry W. Dunshee and Thomas Foulke were elected Trustees for three years, and John H. Fanning and Thomas F. Harrison for two years, in the places of Joseph McKeon, deceased, and D. B. SCOTT elected President.

After a few remarks from Mr SCOTT, the President elect, the Association adjourned.

Gen. Shields Declines a Dinner.

A large number of prominent citizens beginning with Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT, have invited Gen. SHIELDS to a public dinner during his stay in this City—as a mark of attention to the distinguished Commander of the New-York Regiment in the Mexican War. But General SHIELDS declines in the following letter:

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 20, 1857.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your polite letter inviting me to accept a public dinner in your City, for which I beg leave to return my sincere thanks and to express my regret that engagements of an urgent nature will prevent me from enjoying your proffered hospitality. But the compliment intended will not on this account be any the less gratifying to my feelings or flattering to my pride. I feel myself at liberty to regard this letter of invitation in the light of an unsolicited testimonial of respect which is supported by an array of names as eminent as any in this land; and as such a prize it so highly that I hope to preserve it as a precious treasure in the retirement of my humble Western home during the remainder of my life.

You are also pleased to refer in this letter to my connection with the New-York Regiment in the late War with Mexico. This flattering reference enables me to say that I consider my relation to that gallant and distinguished regiment among the fortunate circumstances of my life, if for no other reason than that it connects me incidentally with the history of your great and powerful State.

Again, gentleman, please to accept for your kindness and partiality the grateful thanks of

Your obedient servant,

JAS. SHIELDS.

Lieutenant-General WINFIELD SCOTT, Messrs. WOOD, LAWRENCE, DALY, and others, New-York.

The Engines of the Adriatic.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

What constitutes success? The article subscribed "American Engineer," in Friday's paper, relative to the *Adriatic*, hardly merits notice. If uninterested or unbiased, the writer must be satisfied with the great success of the "Novelty Iron Works" in adapting improvements, decidedly American, to our ocean steamers.

The first engines, which could be called "marine" built in this country, were constructed by those works in 1841, for the Spanish Government, and placed in two war vessels, the *Lion* and the *Eagle*. They were Coast-Guard steamers for the Island of Cuba, and have been in use from that time, without ever visiting this country for repairs.

Who does not recollect with pleasure the sailing of the first Charleston steamer, the *Southerner*, with a single side-lever marine engine? For the first time one engine of that construction was placed in a ship, American engineers predicted her failure, her wheels would never turn over, she would stop on the centre, &c. Captain BERRY was urged not to think of placing one engine of that construction in his ship. It was to his judgment and determination (after consulting the builders of the machinery) that the first successful effort to establish a steam commercial marine was accomplished. Her engine still speaks for itself.

The *Washington* and *Hermann*, ships constructed to answer admirably as sea vessels, but drawing too much water for any speed, when settled down to the lines of the famous *Great Western*, run with almost unbroken regularity.

The ships constructed for the Collins Line, the Savannah, the Pacific Mail steamers, and various others have done well; but one, the *Golden Gate*, having two oscillating engines of great power, with American valves, successfully adopted for the first time on oscillating engines, pulled from those sixteen-inch engines working as smoothly, and wheels turning as finely, as any river steamer.

The *Adriatic*, with American valves of another description attached to oscillating engines, still remains to be tried at sea.

It was not enough for "American Engineer" that her engines worked off smoothly for eight hours at the dock. He would wish for something more; let him wait with patience; and if her success does not astonish him, then the estimate which is placed upon the gentlemen conducting that establishment will be for the first time misplaced. AMERICAN.

February Fashions in New-York.

Our fashionables are anxiously debating the question whether silk or tissue be the more fitting costume in which to listen to MATILDA HERON, or whether fruit or flowers form the most artistic coiffure to grace the triumph of Madame DE WILHORST. Indeed, the royalties of the season are mostly in the line of evening costumes.

Evening dresses are made with a high or low corsage, to suit the taste of the wearer—fichus and lace pelerines being much worn with the latter. Flounces are still in favor, though side-pieces, tastefully ornamented with velvet, are more fashionable. Flounces of point lace, bordered by wreaths of flowers, are much used for silk ball dresses, and are very elegant. Puffed and flounced sleeves are still in vogue.

Short curled plush, and ruby and maroon velvet are favorite materials for evening dresses, and are very rich, especially for matrons. But some of the most beautiful styles we have seen were in silk tissue—one, of a green silk ground, with flounces striped with white velvet, studded by bouquets of roses, and terminating in a white fringe, was really exquisite. White and light silks are much worn for ball dresses.

Walking dresses are made with basques and trimmed with fringe, galloon, and fancy buttons. The last are much used. Bodies continue high. Dinner dresses are without basques, with flounces, or double skirts, trimmed with ribbon, and Greek or Gistori sleeves. Hoops of the largest dimensions are still worn, though it is whispered that their days are numbered.

Cloaks grow larger and longer, with a decided tendency to the shawl form. But the distinctive feature of the season is the paletot, which is fitted to the figure in the form of a deep basque—the back being rather more than a yard long, with three seams extending the whole length; two seams suffice for the front. The edge is bound with galloon, and the front is closed with cords and large buttons; the sleeves are flowing, and finished at the bottom by a large gauntlet cuff, trimmed with buttons. The pockets are ornamented with lappels, and confined at each end by a large button, and the neck is finished with a small collar, slightly pointed behind and square in front.

The bonnets continue very small, with profuse face trimming. A roll of velvet across the head is much worn. Some charming ones are made of white silk light terry velvet, with a somewhat round and falling crown, and a triple curtain of terry, velvet, and blonde: the middle curtain, which is of velvet, being much narrower than the others.

The new styles of coiffures are very rich and tasteful. Flowers are universally worn by young ladies; the wreaths are large and wide, and—being placed on the back of the head—extend forward and full at the sides. An exquisite coiffure is composed of branches of coral, reeds, and moss, mixed with water-ribbon. Another, and one of the most tasteful, is of water lilies and leaves, spangled heath, and water ribbon. A very *distingué* head-dress for older ladies is composed of a plait of blue or scarlet velvet passing across the top of the head, with a deep fall of lace depending from it; the plait passes under the lace at the neck, where it is fastened with bows and long ends of the velvet.

Collars of a moderate size are worn. Muslin undersleeves, with longitudinal puffs, separated by a narrow insertion, with a close band at the wrist, are well adapted to the season, and are in favor. A beautiful undersleeve for an evening costume is formed of three large puffs of illusion tulle, terminated by a flounce of Honiton lace, turned up as a cuff, and fastened by a bow of white ribbon. Berthas of lace and flowers are worn for ball dresses.

Plain and chequered poplins with paletots of black velvet, are very fashionable for walking costumes for children. Cashmere and silk skirts, with high, close jackets of black or maroon velvets, trimmed with chenille, are in vogue for girls' indoor costumes. One of the most tasteful boys' dresses we have seen was a dark green velvet tunic, trimmed with fancy braid; full trowsers confined with a needlework band, with a full frill, plaid hose, and boots of dark cashmere, tipped with patent leather.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—WEDNESDAY, Feb. 4.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit*.—Nos. 1503, 533 539¾, 3, 529, 154, 569, 571, 573, 577, 579, 581, 583, 585, 587, 591, 593, 595, 597, 599.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I*.—Nos. 309 to 319, 321, 322, 306, 120, 114. *Part II*.—Nos. 77, 154, 141, 16, 32, 272, 179, 244, 246, 250, 251, 252, 253, 323, 324.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 315, 1503, 212, 533, 535, 539, 539¾, 541, 543, 545, 547, 549, 551, 553, 555, 557, 559, 561, 563, 565, 567, 673, 230, 755.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Feb. 3.

Before Hon. Justice Clerke.

DECISIONS.

Gold vs. *Carroll*.—Motion denied without costs.

Hoppock vs. *Cosbrell*.—Motion denied with $5 costs

Before Hon. Justice Peabody.

Suydam vs. *McSage*.—The inquest must be set aside without stipulation of defendant as to his defence.

Cornell vs. *Collingwood*.—Motion to set aside complaint granted, unless plaintiff within ten days set forth by separate complaints the original supplemental matter, which cannot be set forth together in any complaint as in this complaint.

Bornell vs. *Staut*.—Motion for commission granted. Proceedings stayed until return of commission within 20 days.

Hall vs. *Colt*.—Default opened and answer must be made definite and certain. No costs to either party.

Wagstaff vs. *Weed* —Motion granted.

Sears vs. *Tyler*.—Motion denied without costs and without prejudice.

Cheshire Bank vs. *St. John*.—Motion granted.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Daly.

Elias Combs vs. *Horace Greeley and Thomas McElrath*.—The Jury in this case brought in a verdict for the plaintiff for $25.

SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Brady.

The Fire Department of the City of New-York vs. *John Hanrahan*.—Judgment for the plaintiffs for $600 and costs.

John Collerberg, &c., vs. *Henry Peters*.—Motion to confirm report of referee granted.

James B. Powers, &c., vs. *Frederick Wahlers, &c.*—Referred to H. R. Cummings, Esq.

Nazareth B. Taylor vs. *Abraham B. Miller*.—Referred to Marcus C. Riggs, Esq.

MARINE COURT.

Before Judge McCarthy.

Hector Courtois vs. *Horatio L. Carr and Spencer W. Cone*.—This was an action brought against the defendants as sureties of one Harrison, the Treasurer of the Young Men's Union Democratic Club, for rent incurred by the Club for rooms occupied by it at No. 765 Broadway. The Treasurer, Mr. Harrison, promised to pay the rent, and the defendants offered themselves as securities for the payment. The rent due was for two quarters and two months besides, and was incurred over two years ago.

The defendants' counsel argued that his clients were not liable for the amount according to a decision in 5 Hill, under the act of the Legislature, which forbids the contribution of any money for promoting the success of any political candidate except to be expended in printing tickets, getting voters to the polls, etc. In that case the "Log Cabin" in Broadway was about to be pulled down when a gentleman said to the proprietor that he would give $1,000 if the Whig flag should not be lowered. The proprietor left the Cabin standing and sued the gentleman for the amount. The Court dismissed the action and decided that even the contribution of money for the rent of a room for political purposes was illegal.

In accordance with this decision, Judge MCCARTHY dismissed the complaint, awarding costs to the defendants.

THE ARRESTED FILLIBUSTERS.

Cross-Examination of the First Witness Concluded—Democratic Principles—Effect of the Panama Fever on the Constitution.

The examination of Ex-Consul Fabens and Henry Boulton, the alleged fillibusters, charged with assisting in enlisting recruits for General Walker, was resumed at 12 M. yesterday before Commissioner MORELL. There was some little improvement on the accommodations of the previous day, by the introduction of a few wooden benches for spectators to sit upon, and the addition of a side-table for the convenience of counsel.

Robert Fuller was called to the stand, and his cross-examination resumed by Judge DEAN, as follows:

Q.—You say you signed your name in the book kept at the Nicaragua Agency. What induced you to sign your name? A.—It was a part of my plan; I was told that the names of all deciding to go to Nicaragua were put in the book, and that the signing of the name was required before a ticket would be given; I did not examine what was at the head of the names; two parties signed their names in the book before I did.

Q.—When you told Mr. Boulton you was going to Nicaragua, did you not know you was lying to him? A.—Of course I was lying; it was a part of my plan, I tell you again.

Q.—Was you ill when you made the affidavit upon which the arrests were made? A.—No, Sir; no one held me up; I came to the District-Attorney's office in a carriage; Joe Brown accompanied me.

Mr. Blankman here called attention to the fact of the presence in the room of Mr. Brown, the other complainant and witness in the case, and asked that he be excluded from the Court.

Mr. McKeon denied there being any necessity for the expulsion, but was willing to grant it to avoid unnecessary dispute.

Mr. Brown was taken by Deputy-Marshal Thompson from the room.

Q.—Who was in the room with the District-Attorney when you made the affidavit?

Q.—What place did you go to from the District-Attorney's office?

A.—I went to several places; among others to the Globe Hotel; some other place was the Honduras Railroad office; we stopped also at the *Chronicle* office.

Q.—Was you not at the office of the old Accessory Transit Company? A.—No, Sir; I don't know where their office is.

Q.—We shall see. You was sent to Eldridge-street jail, was you not? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Who was your bail? A.—I don't know.

Q.—Was it not Mr. Wm. Miller? A.—I have heard he was my bail.

Q.—Do you know Mr. Miller? A.—I do; Mr. Miller has been Superintendent of the Panama Railroad; he is new Superintendent of the Honduras Railroad; he never had anything to do with the Accessory Transit Company that I am aware of; I had some conversation with him on the day I made the complaint; I never bailed from Mr. Miller but twice that I remember; he never said anything about being my bail; I never requested him to become my bail; I was taken out of jail, but asked no questions.

Q.—Was you not told that you would get a dollar and a half a day for becoming a witness for the United States in this case? A.—No, Sir; I presume I was to receive something, but did not know how much.

Q.—Did you get that wound in your neck while connected with the army? A.—No, Sir; I fell down on the ice.

Q.—Was you not connected with the British Army? A.—No, Sir; not exactly; I was in the civil war in Portugal, between Don Pedro and Don Miguel; the regiment was made up of British soldiers, and called Royal British Grenadiers.

Q.—Are you an American citizen? A.—No, Sir; I never took out my papers.

Q.—Are you a British subject? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—What nation do you belong to? A.—I belong here.

Q.—Did you ever vote? A.—No, Sir; I would not do such a thing till I am qualified.

Q.—If you are not an English subject or an American, what nation do you profess allegiance to. A.—I am a Democrat, Sir.

Q.—That will do. Did you never meet Mr. Miller, at the Accessory Transit Company? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—What are your present means of support? A.—I write for the *Chronicle* paper, and am agent for the house I live in and the one next to it, Nos. 439 and 441 Grand-street; I can't say how much I have collected; two or three families pay me the rent, which I pay over to Mr. Lyster; they are Dutch families; two single young men pay me $3 a month.

Q.—What was your percentage on this amount? A.—I never have charged anything; I occupy one room on the fourth floor; I have a wife and one child; I have lived there about a year, and have only paid two months rent.

Q.—Did you ever speak to Colonel Fabens? A.—No, Sir; he saluted me when I went to the Nicaragua Agency; he was present when I was talking with Mr. Boulton; at the time he was engaged in writing, but said nothing.

Q.—Did you not make complaints against Colonel Fabens? A.—I did.

Q.—How did you come to make an affidavit that Colonel Fabens enlisted you to go as a recruit to Nicaragua.

Mr. Joachimsen—The witness never made such an affidavit.

Judge Dean—I have the affidavit before me. (Taking a copy of a newspaper and reading the alleged affidavit therefrom.)

Witness—I shall go by no newspaper statement.

Q.—Did you not swear to such an affidavit as the one just read? A.—I want to see the original papers.

Q.—Did you see Col. Fabens on the 20th of last month?

A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you see Alexander C. Lawrence on that day?

A.—I don't know Alexander C. Lawrence.

Mr. Blankman—Here is the original affidavit the witness desired to see. Mr. B. proceeded to read the affidavit, in which Col. Fabens and Alexander C. Lawrence were stated as having hired and retained the witness to enter himself to go beyond the jurisdiction of the United States to Greytown and enlist in the service of Gen. Walker. Showing the original affidavit as read to the witness, he asked whether the signature thereto was his. A.—It is.

Q.—You have said that you did not know Alexander C. Lawrence—how did you, then, come to make complaint against him? A.—I always supposed that gentleman (pointing to Mr. Boulton) was Mr. Lawrence, and so made my affidavit.

Mr. Campbell—I don't see, if this is so, why we ought not to move the immediate discharge of Mr. Lawrence.

Mr. McKeon—There are other witnesses against Mr. Lawrence, and it will be time to attend to that when the time comes.

Judge Dean—But the witness confesses that he has made a mistake as to Mr. Lawrence. It is the Commissioner's duty to discharge him at once.

Mr. Blankman—I move his release from bail.

Commissioner—I cannot entertain the motion—Mr. Lawrence not being at present on trial.

Q.—Did Col. Fabens ever hire you to go to Nicaragua? A.—He has done so through the public papers; from what I had seen in the papers, I was induced to go and see Col. Fabens.

Q.—Why then did you not speak to Col. Fabens when you saw him? A.—He was busy writing, I told you; from what he said about the pen, I should say that he was a smart-spoken man; I should have spoken to him, but Mr. Boulton answered my purpose; I did not see Col. Fabens but once at the Nicaragua office.

Q.—You intended to make no engagement to go to Nicaragua, did you? A.—I only designed to make them believe I intended going; one of my objects was to get men to go to work on the Honduras Railroad.

Q.—Then your object was not wholly philanthropic, as stated in your direct examination? A.—Not entirely so.

Q.—What do you know about men that have gone to work on the Panama Railroad? A.—About 500 Irishmen went to work at the commencement of the road; at the end of six months there were not five of the Irishmen alive. [Laughter.]

Q.—You want to get men to work on the Honduras Railroad, do you? A.—Yes, Sir; I expect to get an appointment for this work; Mr. Miller showed me a letter from the President of the road, stating that he wanted men engaged to go to Honduras.

Q.—Are not laborers who go to Honduras liable to die off about as fast as recruits would get killed under General Walker? A.—They must get well acclimated, then they won't die unless they catch the fever. [Laughter.]

Q.—You have had a pretty liberal education, have you not? A.—I have studied Greek and Latin, and understand Spanish and Portuguese.

Q.—You know the roots of words, do you not? A.—As well as you do, I will warrant.

Q.—What is the meaning of the word inebriated? A.—I should judge from the looks of your eye you could tell what the word meant without asking me. [Laughter, in which the witness joined.]

Q.—None of your impertinence; I want plain answers. A.—I am stating plain facts; if you want the matter elucidated, I will inform you that there are several grades of inebriety; there is getting "tight," there is getting "muddy," and there is getting "gloriously drunk."

Q.—You have a good memory, I suppose? A.—I have; I can swear to it.

Q.—When was you first at the Marshal's office? A.—I was there after my arrest last Saturday; I was there also yesterday; I have received two subpœnas to attend before a Commissioner.

Q.—Have you not received any pay thus far for appearing in this case? A.—No, Sir; I expect no pay; I have not thought of pay beyond the fees of witnesses.

Q.—Have you not demanded any fees for appearing as a witness in the present case? A.—I asked for fifty cents, supposing I was entitled to that sum. The man told me I would get my pay when the trial ended. The officer who subpœnaed me told me to apply at the Marshal's office.

Q.—How many times did you apply for your pay?

A.—But once.

Q.—Did you ever ask any one about the Marshal's office to discount your dues as a witness? A.—No, Sir.

Mr. McKeon—If you will show anything of this character going on in the Marshal's office, I will give you something.

Mr. Blankman—Don't be too anxious; this fact may come out before the close of the examination.

Q.—Did you not try to borrow some money of one of the Deputy Marshals? A.—I wanted to get money to ride home with as it was very slippery.

Q.—Did you have the same clothes when you first came to the District-Attorney's office that you wear at present? A.—I had, Sir.

Q.—Had you been drinking anything the day you first called at the Nicaragua Agency office? A.—Not much; Brown treated me once.

Q.—When you went up to the *Tennessee*, had you been drinking anything? A.—I took a gin-cocktail during the morning; I was not intoxicated. I am certain of that; I went to the steamer with the ticket in my possession; my object in going was to inform against the fillibusters; I did not have to hold on to the railing or bulwarks; I could walk as straight as I can now; I pointed out Mr. Boulton to Mr. Thompson, the Deputy-Marshal.

Q.—When you asked Mr. Boulton about giving you a position in Gen. Walker's army, had you any intention of going to Nicaragua, A.—No, Sir; I would not be in Gen. Walker's shoes to-day.

Q.—It was all a lie, was it, that you said to Mr. Boulton about taking sixteen men to Nicaragua? A.—It was.

Q.—Do you know whether or not Mr. Boulton was not lying to you? A.—I don't think he was; I got out of him all I wanted to.

Q.—Did you ask Mr. Boulton if you could not take your rifle with you? A.—I did; he told me I might, but must not carry it in my hands on board the steamer; there were plenty of arms he said in Nicaragua.

Q.—Do you call yourself an informer? A.—Not in the precise meaning of the term; I have not been employed to give information, but have given my information voluntarily; I think I have acted honorably in the present matter.

Q.—Was you never an informer in the Old Country? A.—No, Sir; I was born in Killarney, Ireland, and lived there till I was fifteen years old, when I went to England; at the age of twenty-three I went as cadet in the army to Portugal.

Q.—There is a prison, is there not, in Killarney? A.—Yes, Sir, and a college; I was in the college.

Q.—Was you never in prison? A.—Yes, Sir, in Eldridge-street Jail.

Q.—Was you never in any other prison? A.—When I fell on the ice I was put into the station-house in Thirty-fourth or Thirty-fifth street; I was taken up senseless from the fall.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

PASSING BAD MONEY.

A considerable amount of counterfeit money has been put in circulation the past few days, and nearly a dozen persons, almost all of whom described themselves as boatmen, have been arrested for passing or attempting to pass spurious bills. Most of these bills are Tens, purporting to be on the genuine issue of the Exchange Bank of Providence, R. I. The bills in question are badly printed, and cannot easily deceive.

THE CHARGE AGAINST MR. BARTON.

Miss Sallie Stafford, the young woman who recently preferred a charge of rape against Mr. Brigham N. Barton, of Philadelphia, has arrived in this City from Philadelphia, whither she went the other day on her arrival in this City from Vermont, and an examination into the matter will be commenced before Justice OSBORNE this morning at the Lower Police Court.

Markets—*Carefully Reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Feb. 3—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are quiet and languid. Pearls, $7 50@$7 69½; Pots, $7 37½ ₱ 100 lbs.

BEES'WAX—There were 1,500 lbs. American Yellow sold at full rates.

COFFEE—Is in moderate demand at steady prices. Java, 14½c.@15c.; Laguayra, 11¾c.@12½c.; Maracaibo, 11¾c.@12½c.; Rio, 9¾c.@11¼c.; St. Domingo, 10¾c.; and Bahia, 9¾c.@10c. ₱ lb. Stock in first hands, yesterday, 106,357 pkgs.,—including 89,843 bags Rio, 10,675 pkgs. Java, 3,750 bags Ceylon, 1,000 Bahia, 796 Laguayra and 293 Maracaibo.

COTTON—Continues in lively demand at rising prices. Middling Uplands now command 13¼c.; Middling Gulfs, 13¾c.@13¾c., and other grades at proportionate figures, ₱ lb.

FISH—Rule dull and heavy, as previously represented. Stock limited.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are more sought after, chiefly by home dealers, at steady prices. Sales have been reported since our last of about 8,800 bbls., in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	$6 25@$6 35
Straight State	6 35@ 6 45
Favorite and Extra State	6 45@ 6 75
Common to Good Indiana & Upper Lake	6 40@ 6 65
Common to Good Superfine Ohio	6 45@ 6 65
Fancy Michigan	6 45@ 6 65
Extra Michigan	6 60@ 7 75
Extra Indiana and Wisconsin	6 65@ 7 75
Extra Ohio	6 70@ 8 00
Fancy Genesee	6 85@ 7 05
Extra Genesee	7 10@ 8 75
Extra Missouri	6 50@ 9 00

Canadian appears unaltered. Superfine to extra is worth from $6 30@$7 65 ₱ bbl.; 500 bbls. were sold within the range. Southern has not varied. The transactions since our last comprise only about 975 bbls. low Mixed to Fancy and Extra, at $7 @$8 and $9 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is in limited supply and request, yet it is steady at $5 75@$5 25 for Fine to Superfine ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in moderate demand at old rates, at $3 12½@$3 25 for Jersey, and $3 62½@$3 75 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. The latter brings $17@$17 50 in puncheons. Buckwheat Flour commands, in lots, $2 62½@$2 88 ₱ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat is in pretty fair demand, at full rates, with sales reported since our last of about 13,400 bushels, including good ordinary Canadian Red, at $1 50; Western White on private terms; and choice do. Red, at $1 61 per bushel. Rye is in better supply and is heavy, at 93c.@98c. for ordinary to choice, ₱ bushel. Oats are in moderate supply and fair request, at 53c.@54c. for Onio and Lake; 55c.@62c. for State: 46c.@47c. for Jersey, and 43c.@46c. for Shoulders, ₱ bushel. Barley is salable and steady, at $1@$1 52 for very inferior to choice, ₱ bushel. Barley Malt commands $1 40@$1 45, ₱ bushel. Corn is pretty active and is a shade firmer. There were sold to-day 23,000 bushels, at 65c.@69c. for unsound; and 70c.@72c. for mixed, in store in Brooklyn and New-York, ₱ bushel.

HAY—There were 500 bales River purchased at $1. for shipment, and $1 12½@$1 18¾ for local use, ₱ 100 lbs.

HEMP—The market is still very quiet; prices, however, are nominally supported. Stock in first hands includes 766 bales American, and 18,751 bales foreign.

HOPS—Last year's crop commands 7c.@10c. ₱ lb. for small lots. Supply fair; demand restricted.

IRON—About 80 tons Scotch Pig were taken at $31, usual terms, ₱ ton. The following table shows the increased make and consumption of Iron in Great Britain for a series of years:

No. Furnaces in B'nt.	Make, Tons.	Consumption, Tons.	Stock, Tons.
Dec. 31, 1845— 88	475,000	390,000	245,000
Dec. 31, 1846— 98	570,000	666,000	149,000
Dec. 31, 1847—100	510,000	579,000	80,000
Dec. 31, 1848—103	590,000	582,000	88,000
Dec. 31, 1849—112	690,000	578,000	210,000
Dec. 31, 1850—105	593,000	535,000	270,000
Dec. 31, 1851—115	766,000	680,000	350,000
Dec. 31, 1852—113	775,000	675,000	450,000
Dec. 31, 1853—114	710,000	950,000	210,000
Dec. 31, 1854—117	770,000	960,000	120,000
Dec. 31, 1855—121	825,000	847,000	98,000
Dec. 31, 1856—126	832,000	842,000	88,000

LATHS—Quiet at old rates.

LEAD—Is in request and is steady.

LIME—Continues scarce and nominal.

MOLASSES—The market is tame; prices show no important variation.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is inactive, parties disagreeing about prices. Spirits do. attracts but little attention, yet is quoted firm at 53c @53c. per gallon. Tar has not varied. Resin is in improved demand and it readily brings $1 60@$1 65 for common ₱ 310 lbs., and $3@$6 for No. 1 and White, ₱ 280 lbs.

OILS—Whale, Sperm, and Olive, are lightly dealt in at languid prices. A fair inquiry exists for Linseed, which is generally held at 84c @86c. ₱ gallon, with a small quantity offering. Lard Oil is moderately sought after at full rates.

PROVISIONS—Pork is steadily improving,—sales having been reported of about 500 bbls., in lots, at $20 40@$20 50 for old Mess; $21 60@$21 75 for new do., and $17 75@$18 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Dressed Hogs bring, in lots, 9¾c.@10¼c. ₱ lb. Cut Meats appear in lively demand, for immediate and future delivery, and are at 10¾c.@10¾c. for Hams, and 8¾c.@8¾c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is in fair request, and it is firm at from 10c.@11¾c. ₱ lb. Lard is scarce and wanted. The transactions since our last reach about 1,100 bbls. and tcs. Fair to Prime, at 13c.@13¾c. ₱ lb. Beef is in pretty good demand, at very full rates. The transactions since our last consist of 500 bbls. at $9 50@$10 50 for new Prime; $10 75@$13 for repacked do.; $15 50 for new Chicago Mess, and $16@$16 25 for extra do. do., ₱ bbl. New Prime Mess Beef is salable and steady at $20@$22 ₱ tc. Beef Hams are scarce and needed at $26@$32 ₱ bbl. Butter is in fair request and is worth 16c.@22c. for Ohio; 20c.@26c. for common to very good State, and 26c.@29c. for prime to very choice do., ₱ lb. Cheese is in moderate supply and request at 11c.@11¾c. ₱ lb.

Comparative Statement of the Stock of Pork and Beef in the Packing Yards of New-York and Brooklyn:

	PORK. Feb. 1, 1857.	Jan. 1, 1857.	Feb. 1, 1856.
Clear	269	18	125
Mess	4964	3787	17,859
Thin Mess	198	190	410
Prime Mess			567
Flank	22	15	5
Prime	5429	2655	5498
Rumps	74	106	116
Refuse Mess	238	409	479
Refuse Prime	772	798	193
Other Refuse	1047	758	553
Uninspected	1825	4383	15,305
Total	14,654	13,045	36,460
City Mess	57	—	436
City Prime	337	333	2149
Repacked Mess	3179	3253	9215
Do. Prime Mess	2229	2049	6000
Repacked Ext.	269	151	1000
Extra Mess	414	474	200
Extra Prime	7	14	1410
Other Extra	221	174	1300
Prime Mess, tcs	268	437	7210
Country Mess	1859	1638	6183
Country Prime	249	263	4746
UnInspected	901	1118	763
Uninspected, bbls	10,426	9651	59,057
Total	21,579	10,488	87,466

RICE—Sales were reported to-day of about 150 tcs. common to choice, in lots, at $3 06@$4 37½ ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Are very moderately dealt in at previous figures—sales having transpired, to day, of only a few small lots of Cuba, at 7½c. @10¼c. ₱ lb.

Porto Rico is now in the business of planting sugar. *Sugars, hhds.*—Since our Circular, of the 16th inst. the demand has been moderate, and the advance then noted has been firmly maintained. The severe cold weather and heavy snow-storms having rendered shipments to the interior almost impossible the purchases by the trade have been light principally for City consumption. With the return of milder weather we look for a more active market, as the dealers in the country are known to be bare of stock. *Boxes*—The transactions during the month have been large, say from 10,000 to 20,000 boxes, nearly all of which have been taken by the refiners, qualities ranging from No. 8 to 12. In consequence of our harbor being obstructed by ice, but few deliveries have been made, leaving the largest portion of the above still in store and on shipboard. *Receipts since the 1st:* 1,404 hhds. Cuba, 424 hhds. English Island; 14,263 boxes, 4,338 bags, 1,217 Melado, 286 cases (Bahia). *Sales since the 1st:* 4,456 hhds. Cuba, 1,755 hhds. Porto Rico, 229 English Island, 12,574 boxes, 3,700 bags Pernambuco and 590 hhds. Melado.

TOBACCO—Continues in good request at firm rates. We annex a statement of the movements in Spanish Tobacco, here, during the month of January:

	Havana, bales.	Cuba, bales.	Segua, bales.	Vara, bales.
Stock, Jan. 1, 1857	2,259	306	....	1,045
Received since	2,986	2,407	181	....
Total	5,285	2,713	181	1,045
Sales to Jan. 31, 1857	2,564	2,171	66	402
Stock, Feb. 1, 1857	2,070	542	115	638
Stock, Feb. 1, 1856	2,643	221	167	1,908

WHISKY—Only a limited business was transacted to-day. Prices are unchanged. Ohio and Prison, 28c. @28½c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were heavy and languid. For Liverpool: Cotton, 5-16d.@½d.; Flour, 2s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 9½d.@9¾d. ₱ bushel; Beef, 4s. 6d. ₱ tc.; Resin, 3d

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 4, 1857.

☞ The NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served in city and vicinity for One Shilling a week. Single Copies, Two Cents. Mail subscribers Six Dollars a year.

The NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES is published every Evening, (*Sundays Excepted.*) One edition will be issued at noon and the other at three o'clock P. M. It will be sent by mail at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing nearly all the leading matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday, is mailed at Three Dollars a year.

The WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed at Two Dollars a year for single Copies. Twenty-Five Copies for Twenty Dollars, to one address.

The TIMES FOR EUROPE is published on the days of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6 cents for single copies.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6 cents for single copies.

Terms, invariably cash in advance.

Publication Office, No. 126 Nassau-st., cor. of Beekman.

RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO., Publishers.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Inquest into the Bond-street tragedy was continued yesterday. Young Burchell, the lad who first discovered the murder, testifies to having seen Eckel go into the back yard, where he had never known him go before, at an early hour on Saturday morning. A Mr. and Mrs. Stevens, who live in Mercer-street, testified to Dr. Burdell's having told them that he felt unsafe in his own house from the presence of persons he did not like,—that he had made his will and should never marry,—that Mrs. Cunningham was very anxious he should marry her, but he would not have her to save all his money and his life beside, and that when her lease was out in May he should clear them all out of his house. They also testified to sundry things tending to show a plot on the part of Eckel and Mrs. Cunningham against the Doctor. Hon. Daniel Ullman testified to having come in to the house at half-past 12 that night,—gone to bed in the room directly over the scene of the murder, slept soundly and heard nothing until the alarm was given in the morning. Mr. Brooks, living opposite, stated that he heard the cry of murder at about 11; and Dr. Maine, living also opposite smelled flannel burning, as did also his wife, at 1 o'clock. Doctors Doremus and Gourlay have subjected the blood found on the clothes in the garret to a chemical examination, and it is said they have no doubt it is menstrual fluid and not blood. Dr. Burdell's funeral was postponed, and is to take place to-day at 2 o'clock. A very full report of the proceedings at the inquest yesterday will be found in another part of this morning's Times.

The steamship *Baltic*, with four days' later news from Europe, is now in her fourteenth day out from Liverpool, and may be expected at any moment.

Hon. Preston King was elected United States Senator yesterday, by the Legislature, for six years from the 4th of March next, in place of Hamilton Fish, whose term then expires. The vote in the Senate stood: King, 14; Headley 9; Sickles, 1. In the Assembly: King, 77; Sickles, 33; Headley, 6. Mr. King had always acted with the Democratic Party until 1848, when he was a Free-Soiler. In 1854 he voted with the Republicans, being their candidate for Secretary of State, and has acted with that party ever since.

In the United States Senate yesterday, Mr. Wilson introduced his bill to secure to actual settlers the alternate sections of public lands granted to the States for railroad purposes. The Central American Treaty was debated for three hours in Executive Session, but no conclusion was arrived at. In the House, no business of general importance was transacted.

News from Mexico, received at New-Orleans, gives currency to rumors of the outbreak of a new insurrection at Puebla. Affairs at San Luis Potisi are represented to be without change.

A fracas occurred on the 28th ult. in the Lower House of the Missouri Legislature, between two members named Reid and Darnes. The latter offered a resolution declaring emancipation of slaves an impracticable enterprise; Reid assailed him for endeavoring to create ill-feeling in the Legislature; personalities followed, and Reid finally struck Darnes a severe blow in the face. A duel will probably result. Reid is notorious as the leader of the Border-Ruffians during the attack upon the Free-State men at Ossawatomie during the late difficulties in Kansas. Darnes once beat an editor to death, but escaped with a fine.

An election for Chief Engineer of the Fire Department took place last night, the competitors being Alfred Carson, the present incumbent, and Harry Howard. Returns received up to the latest moment before going to press, indicate the election of Mr. Howard.

The Board of Governors met yesterday. The proceedings were of no general interest. There is an increase of 23 upon the numbers admitted into the various institutions during the week.

A decision was rendered yesterday in the Marine Court, that a party who previous to an election hires a room for a political purpose, is not liable for the rent; the law forbidding any such use of money.

The case of Ex-Consul Fabens and Mr. Boulton, the arrested fillibusters, did not get yesterday beyond the cross-questioning of the first witness. The character of the evidence thus far is trivial, and no service or damage to anybody.

In the Surrogate Court the investigation was resumed in the "Bach" will case. Dr. Storer, the medical attendant of the testator, was examined. His opinion was that the deceased labored under such a chronic softening of the brain as did not incapacitate him from business. The will of Henry Hart was also examined in behalf of his children, but the proceedings at present are only incipient.

The New-York Historical Society held its regular meeting last night. The report of the Special Committee on the Building Fund showed that the necessary amount ($16,000) requisite for the completion of their new Fire Proof Library Building had been collected. Over it all hands were jolly.

The Court of General Sessions opened, for February, yesterday, Recorder Smith presiding. The Grand Jury panel being complete, the Recorder delivered his charge.

The ship *Far West*, which arrived yesterday, reports the abandonment at sea of the brig *Grandee*, of Brookline, Me., and the schooner *Splendid*, of Bath, in the late severe weather. The *Far West* brought the crews of both vessels into port. The bark *F. S. Means* brought in the crew of the ship *Margaretta*, of Kennebunk, also abandoned at sea.

The All-Absorbing Topic.—There is no fascination so powerful for the human mind as a deed of blood. From the philosopher in his study to the rag-picker in the street, all are alike affected by a story of murder. A hundred deaths in a day from natural causes produces no sensation in the public mind, but one death from the hand of a murderer, causes the whole community to stand aghast at the outrage against nature. Yet murders have been common enough ever since the world began. But the world has never become used to the horrid crime, and at every new revelation of a deed of blood, the same wonder and terror are excited as though the hand of a human being had never before been raised against his brother.

The terrible tragedy in Bond-street has excited an unusual degree of interest in the City, even for a murder, and there has hardly anything else been talked of or thought, since the body of the unhappy man was discovered. The very thoughts of our citizens have been bathed in blood, and whenever two persons have been talking together, the topic of their conversation has been of the murder. Crowds of men, women and children have stood all day in Bond-street, looking at the outside of the house in which the dread mystery was enacted, and every person who came out of it became at once an object of curiosity to the eager throng. There is a terrible story of crime and unbridled passion yet to be revealed, in connection with this horrible affair, and until the mystery shall be cleared up it will continue to engross the mind of the public.

The Coroner's Inquest in the Case of Dr. Burdell.

The Coroner's Inquest is one of the most important proceedings that can be held under our code of criminal law. The statutes clothe the Coroner with nearly exclusive jurisdiction of the cases that fall within the sphere of his authority. It depends, therefore, almost entirely upon his ability, sagacity and experience in conducting inquiries into the causes of crime, whether they are traced to their authors or invested with impunity. We have had occasion, more than once, to comment upon the unsatisfactory character of such inquests in this City, and the total unfitness of some of our Coroners for the difficult and delicate duties which belong to their office. In no case that we can call to mind, where any mystery surrounded the crime, has it been dispelled by inquiries conducted by a Coroner. No murder involved in any special obscurity has been traced to its author. And this is due to the fact that our Coroners are not men fitted by natural ability, legal attainments, or by experience of any kind, for following up the slight incidents and comparatively unimportant facts which afford a clue to the mystery by which these crimes are often surrounded.

The inquest into the death of Dr. Burdell is not likely to furnish any exception to the general rule. No one can have read the very full and detailed report of the proceedings which we have published, without perceiving evidence of the most extraordinary unfitness of Coroner Connery for the position which places the whole investigation under his control. The first object of such an inquest is to obtain possession of every fact connected with the murder,—and then to trace every circumstance in the direction to which it points. Nothing can interfere more completely with this purpose, than the assumption of any theory in advance, for this will necessarily tend to limit the range of inquiry and convert it into an effort to sustain the theory, instead of one simply to elicit the truth. Yet it has been perfectly apparent from the outset that the Coroner has *assumed* that this murder was committed by Eckel, aided by Mrs. Cunningham and young Snodgrass: and all his questions,—all his suggestions and all the statements which he has, in the most extraordinary manner, *forced* into the mouths of witnesses, have had for their plain and palpable object the support and establishment of this theory. One or two references to the testimony will illustrate this.

It seems that some person calling himself Van Dolan and professing to be Mrs. Cunningham's lawyer, called upon a Mr. and Mrs. Stevens in Mercer-street for the apparent purpose of securing their aid in some scheme which Mrs. C. had on foot. The Coroner on Sunday night took Mr. and Mrs. Stevens to see Mr. Eckel, and they both said that apparently he was not the man. Yesterday they were both examined. Stevens said he could not identify Eckel as Van Dolan. But the Coroner reminded him that when he saw Eckel, his wig was off, and asked if he did not think he *could* identify him if his wig were on. Stevens was still uncertain, whereupon the Coroner said he would have him presented so that he would be able to recognize him as the man who had called upon him. Mrs. Stevens, when her turn came, was told the same thing. And both were then taken to Eckel's cell. At the close of the morning session the Coroner informed the Jury that Mr. and Mrs. Stevens had been to see Eckel and identified him at once as the Van Dolan who had called upon them; and when it was suggested that they should give their testimony under oath, he said it was the same thing—they had told him that they were sure of it!

But the following extract from our report of the proceedings of Monday will show still more strongly this apparent determination of the Coroner to fasten the crime—or at all events *some* crime—upon these parties at all hazards, while it illustrates at the same time the tone and temper in which his part of the inquiry has been carried on: it is from the testimony of the chambermaid, Mary Donaho:

Q.—Was Mr. Eckel in the habit of being in her bedroom every night? A.—For the last month or so he was: he carried up birds, and he was always there.

Coroner—Yes, *he was a bird himself.* That is *right.* [Subdued laughter.]

Q.—Did you ever hear any conversation between Mr. Eckel and Mrs. Cunningham? A.—Well, I did not hear any particular conversation.

Coroner—Well, now you are giving the fairest evidence we have got at all yet; and the fact is you are telling the truth so exactly, that I believe, Mary, you will throw a light upon this matter more than anybody else.

Witness—I considered that they were going to get married; at least I thought so from their keeping that sort of company.

Coroner—You remember now, Mary, that you have taken this oath, and that you respect an oath and all that sort of thing. I know you don't mean to endanger your soul for anybody.

Witness—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you ever see him kiss her? A.—No, Sir; I never did; but I saw him pay her a great deal of attention.

Q.—Winking at her? A.—Well, I thought them very intimate, and did not feel easy in the place, and have thought that on account of her being the mother of a grown-up family it was hardly right.

Coroner—That's just it, Mary; I knew where you come from—that it was all right. A.—Yes, Sir, I am well known in the City; I have lived in the best families in it.

Q.—You thought her conduct was too loose? A.—Yes, I did, Sir, as a married lady and a widow lady, I thought she should have had more discretion than keeping him sitting there so late at night; the last thing on going to bed was always to put on coal for them, and I would leave him sitting there; he never was in his own room but on a Sunday night.

Q.—Did you ever know Mr. Burdell to use the same familiarity with Mrs. Cunningham that this Eckel used? A.—Never, Sir; he was quite different in his manner; he was always respectful and obliging to her; if she wanted anything, he would send for it for her.

Coroner—Ha! ha! that's my opinion.

Q.—Did you hear any threat yourself? or were you ever told of any by any of the domestics in the house, as having been used by Mrs. Cunningham towards Mr. Burdell? A.—I never heard her directly say so; but she said it was time that he was out of the world, for he was not fit to live in it, or something like that; her elder daughter, Augusta, said the same; she said he was a bad man.

Coroner—I knew Mary; I knew that you carried your tail behind you, by gracious! [Laughter.]

Witness—I joked her, and said I supposed if he was married it would not be so; I meant to say, if he had had any one to guide him—for he had got a strange way.

Q.—Did they say this in the presence of Mr. Eckel? A.—Yes, Sir, at the breakfast table.

Coroner—That is right.

Whereupon the Witness, rather [illegible], and could not get in on the Sunday night.—ED.

Coroner—Stop a moment: stop a moment: Now you're coming out brilliantly. Now, Mary, like a good girl as you are, doing the State some service, can you tell me whether Mr. Eckel made any reply to that conversation. A.—Yes, Sir. Will you allow me to tell you one thing?

Coroner—Yes, I will Mary; and be very happy to hear you.

Witness—The Sunday night after, they had loud words. (The Doctor was in the habit of going to Brooklyn every Sunday.)

Coroner—Tell it easy, Mary; they (referring to the reporters) want to get it. Those men are not going to annoy you. Some of them are old, stale bachelors, and their hearing is bad. If you asked one of them to kiss you, he wouldn't hear it. [Laughter.] Go on, now, and tell it out. &c. &c.

If anything ever occurred in a Court of Justice more shockingly disgusting than this, it has not fallen under our notice. Yet it gives a fair but faint indication of the peculiar spirit in which the Coroner has conducted what should have been one of the most solemn and impressive, as it is certainly one of the most important, inquisitions ever held in this country. The most ill-timed levity,—the broadest and coarsest jocularity, a low chuckling over the disclosure of everything throwing doubt upon the relations of the parties, have characterized the Coroner's share of this proceeding. It seems impossible for him to conceal the personal exultation he feels over everything which convicts any of the parties of any misconduct, or throws suspicion upon their character. The historian of the French Revolution tells us that on one occasion, when the President of the Tribunal was told that an old man who had been summoned was paralytic and could not speak, he exclaimed—"no matter, it his not his *tongue*, but his *head* that we are after." The joke was scarcely more brutal, and was quite as amusing as many by which, in this inquest, the Coroner has provoked the laughter of the Jury and spectators.

Now it is quite possible that the Coroner's theory of the case may be the correct one; and it is desirable that every fact touching the connection of these parties with the affair, and their relations with each other should be elicited. But it is utterly wrong to *adopt* such a theory,—or *any* theory, in advance, and thus to confine the testimony to matters having a bearing upon it. Suppose it fails at last. The Coroner has succeeded, to a very great degree, in limiting the attention of the Jury to his own view of the subject:—their questions are generally in the direction of his own:—they take their cue substantially from him:—while traces, circumstances and incidents tending in other directions, are lost sight of and fading away. The whole inquest is thus made to turn upon this theory, and if this fails the whole breaks down. The parties will be put upon trial, and before that is over, if they are *not* guilty, the real criminals will have had abundant time to obliterate every vestige by which they might now be traced, and place themselves beyond the reach of justice.

It is certain that a strong suspicion has been thrown upon the parties in this case by the evidence thus far produced. But it is impossible not to see that much of this testimony has been suggested to witnesses, as well as given by them,—that there is not a single point thus far established, which is legally inconsistent with innocence of the murder, and that by the course that has been pursued, the chances of detecting the author of this terrible crime have been made to rest exclusively on the chances of convicting these very parties. If that effort fails, the murder of Dr. Burdell must take its place in the list, already long enough, of the most horrible and astounding butcheries, perpetrated in the most crowded parts of this great metropolis, with the most complete and entire impunity.

A New Tariff.

Are we ever to have a new Tariff? is a question which the people have been asking for a long time; and which is repeated with peculiar earnestness now, as the last session of the 34th Congress is drawing to a close. When the present Administration came into power, Secretary Guthrie, who is an able political economist, made the operation of our Revenue laws his particular study; and in every report to Congress he has strongly urged a revision of the present Tariff, for the purpose of reducing the Revenue of the Government. That our people are now heavily taxed—unnecessarily taxed—is apparent to any one who has noted the rapid accumulation of money in the Treasury, year after year. There is always more money there than the Government requires, and much more than the Government knows what to do with. The recommendation of Secretary Guthrie, that the revenue should be reduced "to the amount annually needed for the prudent and economical administration of public affairs," is therefore reasonable and just. At every session of Congress this recommendation has been regularly taken up for discussion, and as regularly laid down again. And now, in the last days of the Administration, we seem to be as far from a new Tariff as ever.

We are persuaded that there is no business to which Congress can better devote the remaining four weeks yet allotted to it, than to a revision of the Tariff of 1846. If this work is not accomplished before the end of the present session, it will not be accomplished within the two years to come. And how will it be, in the mean time, with the thousand industrial enterprises which the present Tariff is slowly destroying? In December next, a new Congress will be convened. This Tariff question, if not disposed of now, will then be renewed. The new Congressmen will need information, and the whole ground must again be examined. Members, who have never given a thought to the Tariff, must have the whole subject opened and explained in all its bearings and results. And when, at last, everybody understands it; and even the backwoodsmen, who suppose that the much-talked-about Tariff is an animal, has had his erroneous impressions corrected, the end of the long session will have arrived. If a new Tariff is then enacted, the notice of six months, which will necessarily precede its initiation, will push forward into 1859, or the next Winter, that consummation now most earnestly desired by the country. So, if a new Tariff is not established before the 4th of March next, we must abandon all hopes of it for at least two years to come. And for this result who shall be held responsible!

The Tariff bill reported to the House of Representatives last week, by Mr. Campbell, is well calculated for a basis of legislative action. It is a modification of the bill reported by him last Summer, and is, probably, more acceptable than that, to the majority of the House. It abolishes the 100 per cent. schedule of duties, reducing the duty on brandies, liquors and cordials, which formed that schedule, to 50 per cent. The 40 per cent. schedule is struck out, and [illegible] and all manufactures of tobacco, is reduced from 40 per cent. to 30 per cent. Leaf tobacco (the raw material of cigars) remains at 30 per cent., which is an unreasonable tax, as long as articles already manufactured from it are admitted at the same duty. Woolen goods, iron, coal, glass, and most of the articles now in the 30 per cent. schedule, remain there. Of these, coal ought to be free. Cottons, silks and flannels are kept at 25 per cent., and blankets and linens at 20 per cent. The 15 per cent. schedule is abolished, and a 10 per cent. schedule is formed, comprising some of the most important articles of our consumption—such as wool, hemp, lead, sugar and salt. All these articles ought to be in the free list.

Though this bill will not meet the views of every legislator, it contains many good features. Salt at 10 per cent. is better than salt at 20; and sugar at 10 per cent. is better than sugar at 30. Wool at 10 per cent. is much better than wool at 30 per cent., especially while blankets are kept at 20 per cent., baizes, buckings and flannels at 25, and broadcloths and fine woolens at 30. This discrimination tends to favor American industry; and no discrimination less than this, between the duties on raw wool and on woolen goods, can cause the broadcloth looms to start again in this country.

The development and growth of our woolen manufactures depends now entirely upon our tariff. To enable our mills to compete with foreign mills, we must have a tariff to counteract the hostile legislation of those foreign countries which overrun our market with their fabrics. When England, France, Prussia and Austria import wool, for their broadcloths, free of duty—the United States must do the same; or these European manufacturers, in whose favor our tax on imported wool operates, will surpass us so largely in our own markets, that we shall be compelled to stop all our broadcloth spindles. This has been the effect of the tariff of 1846 upon our woolen manufactures; and the prospect of relief to be afforded by Mr. Campbell's bill will give life to this decaying branch of our industry.

The relations of the tariff to our woolen manufactures has attracted so much attention of late that the following table, showing the rate of duty fixed on wool by the various tariffs enacted by Congress since 1789, will be found interesting. This statement has never before been published.

TARIFF DUTIES ON IMPORTED WOOL FROM 1789.

January, 1789, to April, 1816—free.

April, 1816, to May, 1824—15 per cent. ad valorem.

May, 1824, to June, 1825—costing under 10c. per lb., 15 per cent. ad valorem.

May, 1824, to June, 1825—costing over 10c. per lb., 20 per cent. ad valorem.

June, 1825, to June, 1826—costing under 10c. per lb., 15 per cent. ad valorem.

June, 1825, to June, 1826—costing over 10c. per lb., 25 per cent. ad valorem.

June, 1826, to June, 1828—costing under 10c. per lb., 15 per cent. ad valorem.

June, 1826, to June, 1828—costing over 10c. per lb., 30 per cent. ad valorem.

June, 1828, to June, 1829—4c. per lb. specific, and 40 per cent. ad valorem.

June, 1829, to June, 1830—4c. per lb. specific, and 45 per cent. ad valorem.

June, 1830, to June, 1832—4c. per lb. specific, and 50 per cent. ad valorem.

June, 1832, to June, 1842—costing under 8c. per lb., free.

June, 1832, to June, 1842—costing over 8c. per lb., 4c. specific, and 40 per cent. ad valorem.

June, 1842, to July, 1846—costing under 7c. per lb., 5 per cent. ad valorem.

June, 1842, to July, 1846—costing over 7c. per lb., 3c. specific, and 30 per cent. ad valorem.

July, 1846, to present time—all wool 30 per cent. ad valorem.

The fluctuations in this table are remarkable, and considering their frequency and the extremes to which they run, it is surprising that any capital should ever have been invested in woolen manufactures in this country.

With a high tariff "protection" on wool, which from 1828 to 1832 amounted to a prohibition, our flocks of sheep have not increased. And the farmers of this country must, by this time, be convinced that free trade in wool is as necessary for their prosperity as for the prosperity of the woolen manufacturer. But whether wool is to be free or not, let us have a new tariff immediately, which shall cut down the Revenue and empty the Treasury of that surplus of gold which has been a temptation for all kinds of corrupt legislation.

Unjust Suspicions.

For a journal which professedly discards everything but specific proof as the basis of accusations against Congress, the *Tribune* has a remarkably free-and-easy style of dealing with private character. One would suppose the position of the two young daughters of Mrs. Cunningham to be about as unfortunate and pitiable as possible, without the added cruelty of accusations utterly unwarranted by evidence, or even by any just suspicion: but the *Tribune* does not hesitate to impute to one of them the most criminal relations with young Snodgrass,—the former a young girl of fifteen, and the latter an old acquaintance of the family, and, so far as yet appears, sustaining no relations but those of friendship with both the daughters. Not even the suspicious chambermaid has hinted at anything else in their connection. Their prospects in life will be sufficiently darkened by the shadow of this dreadful tragedy, without the further disgrace of unfounded slanders.

There is a natural disposition, upon the occurrence of such a catastrophe as this, to invest everybody connected with it in an atmosphere of unusual immorality. All the gossip of servants, the suspicions of boarders, the calumnies of enemies, come to the light and are magnified into gigantic proportions by public rumor. This house is spoken of in the public prints as a house of prostitution:—the fact that a large party was given at it in January looms up as something awful:—and the further fact that *punches* were sometimes made and drank by the inmates, sitting sociably together, is held up as a startling indication of the deep depravity into which they had sunk.

It strikes us that these inferences are a good deal broader than the premises will warrant. Neither Mrs. Cunningham nor Mr. Eckel seem to have been very conspicuous ornaments of the most virtuous and refined society,—and the testimony given certainly warrants the suspicion that their relations to each other were criminal. But there is nothing anywhere to implicate these young girls in a knowledge, much less a participation, of their mother's offences;—and the charges against them are of too horrible a nature to be made without evidence that shall leave no doubt. When the petty quarrelings, the jealousies, the friendly intimacies, the social enjoyments and merry-[illegible] public sentiment roused to unusual excitement and suspicion by some horrid and mysterious crime, mole-hills are very apt to become mountains, and matters which, under other circumstances, would not attract the slightest attention, are magnified into the most serious and astounding affairs.

It can do no harm, certainly, to be on our guard against the possible injustice of such premature and unauthorized conclusions,—especially where they affect private and personal character.

Down upon the Clergy and Christianity Generally.—The *Herald* never misses an opportunity for a fling at the clergy, and yesterday, in commenting upon the tragedy in Bond-street, it rather insinuated that the clergymen of the City were responsible for that terrible affair. It says: "We have every reason to believe that no small portion of the responsibility of the decay of virtue rests upon our clergy," and it "finds, in studying History, that religion has not always engendered a respect for moral law;" "it would appear as though Christianity and Crime went apace," &c. It has also observed that "in communities where the general moral tone has been high, a remarkable diminuation of brutal crime has taken place."

The *Herald's* historical studies have been very peculiar, it must be confessed, and we would be glad to know in what community there has ever been a high moral tone, which could not be directly traced to the effects of Christianity and the teachings of the clergy. To attempt to make the clergy responsible for all the evil passions which distort the face of society, is an entirely new proposition. If such were to be the case, one of the heaviest charges against the clergy would be the existence of such a paper as the *Herald* itself in the community.

Amusements.

Academy of Music.—There was an excellent house on Monday evening, to witness Mlle. Parodi's performance of *Leonora* in Donizetti's opera of the "Favorita." It is one of the best of that lady's interpretations, and was received with enthusiasm by the audience. Signor Morelli in excellent voice,—sang and acted with uncommon fervor and excellence, and contributed largely to the *encore* in the second act, (the duet.) Signor Tiberini exerted himself creditably. The orchestra was excellent, but the chorus displayed some weakness and uncertainty, especially in the third act, where it is most proper for it to display the opposite qualities.

To-night, Mlle. Parodi will appear in her great *rôle* of *Norma*. Mme. Strakosch also makes her appearance as *Adalgisa*.

Burton's Theatre.—The unusual spectacle of a crowded house greeted Mr. Brougham on his first appearance here, Monday night. Mr. Burton and Mr. Brougham are unquestionably the two most original sons of Momus in New-York, and it must be a subject of congratulation that they have consented to appear together for a few evenings in some of their best entertainments. Entertaining towards each other the profoundest sentiments of personal esteem, nothing but a thin-skinned sense of professional injury or injustice has kept them apart. On Monday night they acknowledged their errors frankly, and gave the audience to understand that in future they would toddle down to the grave with arms entwined, hearts skewered, and cheeks flushed with the joyful glow of love. The picture is large, but beautiful.

Two pieces were selected for the occasion—Colman's comedy of "John Bull," and an eccentric Adelphi duality called "An Unwarrantable Intrusion." In the comedy Mr Brougham sustained his famous character of *Dennis Brulgruddery* with something more than his usual spirit, which is saying all that can be said of that extremely hilarious impersonation. He was vociferously received and tumultuously applauded. Mr. Burton played *Job Thornberry*. The character is entirely out of his line of business, demanding as it does a frequent display of pathos—an emotion of which Mr. Burton is ignorant. But he compensated for this deficiency by a plentiful *bonhommie*, answering very well, except that the audience laughed where it should have wept. No tradition is more prevalent than that which teaches the public to burst into a roar of laughter the moment Mr. Burton makes his appearance on the stage.

Mr. Fisher was a respectable *Peregrine;* Miss Miller an engaging *Mary*; (we are glad to observe the careful progress of this young lady;) and Mrs. Hughes a good *Dame Brulgruddery*. The remainder of the caste were several thousand fathoms beneath mediocrity. The scenery ditto.

The "duality" obtains its present vitality from the impromptus and gags of Messrs. Burton and Brougham. It is an indescribable piece, filled with uproarious fun, and played as it can only be played at this house with the two gentlemen we have mentioned.

At the end of the comedy Mr. Brougham was called out, and made one of his usual humorous speeches, much to the delight of the audience. When he had retired, Mr. Burton received the same compliment.

Niblo's Garden.—The "wonderful" Ravels, (that is the title of the Antoine and Jerome troupe, we believe,) with the Mosplasires and Espinoza's, returned to their old quarters on Monday night, appearing in "Esmeralda" and "Pongo." The house was crowded.

Goldbeck's Morning Recital.—Mr. Goldbeck—a careful and excellent performer on the piano, and a pleasing composer for that instrument—gave his second *Matinée* on Monday, assisted by several excellent artists. The programme contained several classical *morceaux*, which were executed with great skill. Mr. Goldbeck merits the attention of the public.

Laura Keene's Theatre.—A new drama, in three acts, called "Mary's Birthday," was produced here on Monday night with success. It belongs to the Mme. de Girardin school of pathetic pieces, and has simply a domestic incident for a plot. An elder brother wishes his younger brother to marry a pretty adopted girl on her birthday. Younger brother consents as a matter of duty. Birthday arrives, and pretty girl declares her love for the mature brother, who reciprocates, much to the relief of the young brother. This incident is essentially narrative, and has no outward or dramatic progress. The play might be played in one act as well as three, if the audience could stand that quantity of unrelieved dialogue. The delineation of certain unselfish traits in the human character, and the expression of various gentle emotions, are all that the dramatist can rely on for success. In the present instance he has succeeded in producing an inoffensive piece—a little heavy, but highly respectable in its dullness; altogether as good, perhaps, as could be effected, with the materials at his disposal. The language is "gushing," and not unfrequently reminds you of the poet's corner of a country paper, but it displays occasional warmth and some feeling. The piece was excellently acted by Miss Keene and Mr. Wheatleigh. Mr. Smith would have been good, had he not marred his elocution by a ridiculous school-girl clipping of his words. Miss Keene announced the piece for repetition, and stated that it was from the pen of Mr. J. Miles, of Maryland.

☞ L. Silliman Ives, LL.D., delivered a lecture on "Religion in its Connection with Man's Social State," at Hope Chapel last evening, for the benefit of the poor children of the Church of the Nativity.

[Advertisement.]

GARROTING MEN AND WOMEN

Is a species of butchery. It is a shocking mode of destroying life. But is it not just as fearful a murder to kill men and women with mixtures of potash with iodine, instead of giving them pure iodine in pure water, which is a certain remedy, an unfailing one, and easy one, a cheap one, a speedy one, for consumption, for rheumatism, for scrofula, liver and heart complaints, and such disorders? Iodine and potassium poison the patients; they cure other maladies by turning them into consumption! Dr. Henry Anders' Liquid Iodine, or Pure Iodine Water, cures them all at once, and cures consumption, also, when it has intervened. Sold at $1 a bottle by Anders & Fournier, Nos. 3 Second-avenue and 862 Broadway, C. H. Ring, No. 192 Broadway, and all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

C. B. Woodworth & Co.,
No. 74 Wall-street, New-York.

"Woodland Cream."—A pomade for beautifying the hair, highly perfumed, superior to any French article imported, and for half the price. For dressing ladies' hair it has no equal, giving it a brilliant glossy appearance. It causes gentlemen's hair to curl in the most natural manner. It restores gray hair, always giving the hair the appearance of having been shampooed. Price only 50 cents. Wood's Cream is signed Frederick & Co., Proprietors of the "Bouquet of a Thousand Flowers." For sale at all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

S. Coates & Co., Portable Gas Works.—We desire to call public attention to our newly invented Gas apparatus, designed for country residences, factories, hotels, &c. These works are safe, efficient, and simple in their construction, and warranted to give entire satisfaction. We guarantee protection against prosecution by the Maryland Portable Gas Company, or any other parties, for alleged infringements of their patents. Apply to S. Coates & Co., Office No. 181 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Murray & Lanman's Florida Water is the indispensable requisite of the Spanish toilet in South America, is superseding hers, as it has done in every other perfume and cosmetic. Diluted with water, it gives a silken smoothness to the skin, removing chaps, roughness and pimples, while its aroma is finer than that of the most fragrant exotics in the conservatories. Sold by D. T. Lanman & Co., wholesale druggists, No. 69 Water-street, New-York, and by all druggists, at 50c. per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

Purdy's National Theatre.—A monster entertainment is to be given at this popular Theatre to-night, consisting of four lively and favorite pieces, as follows: "Mary Queen of Scots," "School of Reform," "Cinder-Nelly," and "Shandy Maguire." Mr. J. H. Allen, Mrs. H. F. Nichols, Miss Hankinson, Miss Fanny Herring, and the whole company appearing: and, best of all, that funny fellow Deacon G. L. Fox appears in all four pieces. "Bully for him." Go early.

[Advertisement.]

Deserved Praise.—We find the following notice in a Washington paper: "We cannot do the public a greater service (particularly those who are liable to overtax the vocal organs) than to call attention to Brown's Bronchial Troches. The article is highly valued in Boston, where they are manufactured; and with members of Congress and public singers they are exceedingly popular, being a pleasant and natural auxiliary to the physical efforts made by public speakers and vocalists."

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Ointment.—Prof. Holloway had the honor of being presented to the Emperor of Russia, in 1853, and obtained permission for the sale of this extraordinary Ointment in Russia, in consequence of its great efficacy in all Skin Diseases. It will cure Salt Rheum and Scrofula when all other means fail.

[Advertisement.]

To Nervous Sufferers.—A retired clergyman restored to health in a few days, after many years of great nervous suffering, is anxious to make known the means of cure. Will send (free) the prescription, post. Direct to Rev. John M. Dagnall, No. 99 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

The New Local Drama at Barnum's—is now all the rage. Everybody is rushing to see it. It is full of the deepest interest. It is christened "Gotham: or Daylight and Gaslight." It is to be repeated this afternoon and evening.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes.—Nos. 125, 127 and 129 Water-street, and No. 5 Murray-street, New-York.

MARRIED.

Wilky—Booth.—In this City, on Sunday, Feb. 1, at St. Luke's Church, by Rev. Isaac H. Tuttle, D. D., Mr. Clinton Wilky, of this City, to Miss Mary Augusta, daughter of Dr. John J. Booth, of Missouri.

Sharp—Leedam.—At Bluffland, Germantown, Penn., on Monday, Feb. 2, by Friends' ceremony, Benjamin Sharp, of this City, to Hannah B., daughter of Benjamin J. Leedam, of Philadelphia.

DIED.

Lyng.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 3, Sarah E., wife of Harman B. Lyng, aged 44 years and 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday, 5th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 21 West 16th-st., without further invitation.

Collier.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Feb. 3, Frances Mabitable, youngest daughter of Thos. and Ann Collier, aged 9 months.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 127 East 26th-st.

Winans.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 3, at the residence of her son-in-law, Thaddeus Hyatt, Esq., No. 45 Morton-st., Mrs. Eliza Winans.

Van Brunt.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Feb. 2, Nicholas Van Brunt, in the 70th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, Feb. 4, from his late residence, No. 7 Smith-st., corner of Livingston, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

De Witt.—At Kingston, on Friday, Jan. 30, Col. Jacob H. De Witt, in the 72d year of his age, brother of Rev. Thomas De Witt, of this City.

Bolton.—At Far Rockaway, L.I., on Wednesday, Jan. 21, of scarlet fever, Wm. Henry, aged 6 years; Saturday, Jan. 31, Thos. Richardson, aged 17 months; and on Monday, Feb. 2, Mary Fanny, aged 3 years and 5 months—children of Wm. H. and Frances H. Bolton.

Leslie.—At Apalachicola, Fla., on Sunday, Feb. 1, William H. Leslie, youngest son of Thomas Leslie, of Brooklyn, aged 21 years, 1 month and 19 days.

His remains will be brought to Brooklyn for interment.

Pinkney.—In this City, on Monday morning, Feb. 2, of paralysis, Mr. Isaac M. Pinkney, in the 56th year of his age.

His friends and acquaintances, and those of his brothers William T. and James W., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 155 Allen-st., without further invitation.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

SCARLET FEVER—HOW TO CURE AND PREVENT IT—A New Method—Dr. Page, of Mississippi, well known in the Southern States, has met with great success in the treatment of Scarlet and other malignant Fevers, by the use only of Radway's Ready Relief and Regulators. The Ready Relief possesses a wonderful curative power over all malignant and contagious maladies. As a preventive, Dr. Page says, "It's a blessing to the human race." The most subtle distillation of fever poisons cannot hurt or attack the human system that is under the influence of Radway's Ready Relief.

Let those now seized with Scarlet Fever or any other malignant Fever, Small Pox, Pneumonia, Inflammations or Inflammation, either of the lungs or other organs, or of sudden attacks of any acute or dangerous character, resort to Radway's Ready Relief—the use of Regulators will not interfere with any medical treatment. It will save your life if the medicine you are now taking is doing no good. If, on the other hand, you are slowly getting better under your physician's care, it will assure your final recovery doubly certain.

As a Preventive.—If you will use the Ready Relief and Regulators as directed, you may visit the most infected places and escape without an attack.

So with Small Pox, Measles, Typhus and Ship Fevers. Radway's Relief will protect you against the most subtle of these infectious poisons.

Radway's Ready Relief and Regulators are safe to take under all circumstances, and will always do good. Sold at Radway's R. R. Office, No. 162 Fulton-st., New-York; W. B. Zeiber's, No. 44 South 3d-st., Philadelphia; also corner of Bleecker and Christopher sts., New-York; and at Mrs. Hawe's, Brooklyn.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—THE TIME has arrived to prepare for the Spring and Summer trade. He who buys a Sewing Machine now will have a great advantage over him who purchases after the hurry for work comes on. The fact that Singer's Machines and no other will answer for making clothing, shoe-fittings and general work, is well understood. I. M. Singer & Co.'s Gazette is just published, and is full of information about Sewing Machines. Copies sent gratis to all who apply.

I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 323 Broadway, New-York.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES.—The best in the world; the only reliable Hair Dye known, perfect and instantaneous; harmless and beautiful in its results. Applied in twelve private rooms. BATCHELOR'S WIGS surpass all; the impro

SPECIAL NOTICES.

BALSAMIC GLYCERINE ... agreeable and effectual ... CLARK & CO.'S DEPURATED CAMPHORATED ... HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., ... Nos. 103, 273, 511 and 756 Broadway.

Wistar's Genuine Cod Liver Oil.—HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.'S GENUINE COD LIVER OIL is warranted pure, and made from Fresh Livers.—It is no quack medicine, but is recommended as the most reliable cure for CONSUMPTION and SCROFULA.

HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.,
Chemists and Druggists, 103, 273, 511, and 756 Broadway.

Wistar's Wild Cherry Balsam, a scientific combination of the active principle in the Wild Cherry Bark and Tar, is doing wonders in the way of alleviating all lung diseases. It seems to cure those obstinate cases that nothing else will reach. None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS.

MEDICINE WITHOUT PAY.

Dr. A will present one box of my Magnetic Galvanic Pills to the patient who will call and receive it. For Dyspepsia, Chilblains, Scrofula, and Salt Rheum, unequalled. L. D. GRITTE, Electro-Magnetist, No. 77 Canal-st., between Broadway and Church-st.

Dr. Feuchtwanger's smoothing and clearing preparation is now indispensable for disagreeable liquor distillery and tobacco. It takes the edge and sharp taste of the spirit and makes it smooth, old and clear. Best essences of Bourbon and rye whisky, rum, gin, brandy and peach brandy for sale by Dr. FEUCHTWANGER, No. 143 Maiden-lane.

Lectures at Packer Institute, Joralemon-street, Brooklyn.—THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 5 (to-morrow), at half-past 7 o'clock, by Rt. Rev. JOHN WILLIAMS, D. D., Assistant Bishop of Connecticut. Subject—*The Seven Years' War in America.* Admittance 25 cents.

Dr. Alban Goldsmith, late Professor of Surgery, will resume the practice of Lithotripsy, (or removing stone from the bladder without cutting,) together with all the diseases of the same region. Office No. 70 Franklin-st. Hours from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.

Dr. Hawks' Lectures on the Ethnology of America.—The second Lecture of the Course will be delivered at Hope Chapel, in Broadway, THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, Feb. 4, at 7½ o'clock. Tickets, 75 cents, to be had at the door.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF HENRY T. ARNOLD, formerly of Derby, England. Should this meet his eye or that of any knowing his whereabouts, they would confer a great favor by informing H. ARNOLD, Derby, England, or C. C. MILLS, Van Buren Centre, N. Y. Exchange papers please notice.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE—ENGLISH COTTAGE and building-site at auction, at Saybrook, Conn. On TUESDAY, the 10th day of February next, at 11 o'clock, will be sold at public auction, on the premises, a fine country residence, and six acres of excellent garden land. The house is in the English villa style, has piazzas, observatory, &c. It is beautifully situated on the bay, and fronts on Main-st.

Also, adjoining the above, a splendid building-site, containing about 15 acres of excellent garden land.

Also, a neat, nearly new English cottage, and 1 acre of excellent land. This adjoins the 15-acre lot.

Also, a wood lot, covered with chestnut timber, containing about 8 acres, 1 mile from the village.

Also, a lot of corn, rye, hay, potatoes, &c.

Also, a fine horse and wagon, cart, farming utensils, &c.

Saybrook, Conn., is situated at the mouth of the Connecticut River, on the Long Island Sound, and is one of the most beautiful and healthy places on the American continent. There are good churches, schools, shooting, fishing and bathing in the immediate vicinity.

Terms.—All of the above will be sold for cash, without reserve, by Colin Mabert Mdes.

N. B.—Persons taking the New-Haven or New-London Railroad, and stopping at Saybrook, can examine the premises. Inquire for KING'S, or Dr. TOWNSEND'S place—a man on the place will show it.

FOR SALE—THE BROADWAY TABERNACLE property, comprising five full lots of ground, extending from Worth-st. to Catherine-lane, and fronting on Broadway. This property is eligibly situated for any wholesale business purposes. Probably no property on Broadway offers so great an inducement for a permanent investment. For further particulars, apply on the premises, to F. S. BOYD, or to

ISRAEL MINOR, No. 214 Fulton-st.
THOMAS RITTER, No. 130 East 13th-st.

DELIGHTFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT BERGEN POINT.—Two miles south of Jersey City on the Bergen Point plank road near Claremont, having a splendid view of the bay and harbor and the city of New York and Brooklyn. The house is now being finished, is in the cottage style, two stories high with piazzas front and rear; watered introduced into the kitchen; good barn and carriage house, with one acre or more of land.

A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—AT THE REAL ESTATE AGENCY Office, (Room No. 4.) No. 29 Ann-st., several valuable houses in Madison-st., 18th, 26th, 40th, 49th and 70th sts., New-York, and Adelphi-st., Brooklyn. Prices from $3,000 to $10,000. Houses to let in Madison, Beach and 70th sts. Twelve farms for sale in Westfield and Scotch Plains, New-Jersey, Brunswick, L. I., Chatham Four-Corners and Tarrytown, N. Y. Several valuable lots for sale. Rents and debts collected.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE PROPERTY formerly occupied as a Belt factory, in 12th-st., near Avenue C, 100 feet front by 100 feet deep, brick building three stories high, with piazza in the rear, situated 112 Lexington-av., built in best manner, with all modern improvements. A small, neat and convenient dwelling, and rents for $500 per annum. Terms easy. Inquire of H. N. GAMBLE, at the office of the New-York Planing Mill, foot of Bank-st., or in the evening at No. 84 Amity-st.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 941 Hewy-st., between Clinton and Montgomery sts. Lot is 25x80; house two stories, with basements, cellar, gas-fixtures, bath-room, waste water-pipes and sewers to the street, fitted up expressly for the residence of the present owner. Apply on the premises, or to VALENTINE MOTT, No. 61 Rutgers-slip, corner of Cherry-st.

FOR SALE—TWENTY-SECOND-STREET.—AN excellent full-sized house, three stories high, and containing all the modern improvements, situated in an unexceptionable neighborhood on 22d-st., near 8th-av.; will be sold at a moderate price, the owner being about to leave the City. Price $11,000. Terms accommodating. For further particulars, apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 81 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn, second block from City Hall. The house is of modern finish and replete with every convenience. Price $7,000, including gas-fixtures, carpets, and oil-cloths. Terms easy. Apply to MAILLER, LORD & QUEREAU, No. 108 Wall-st., N.Y.

FOR SALE.—SPLENDIDLY SITUATED COUNtry house, on elevated ground, commanding a magnificent view, one hour's ride from town by railroad, two minutes' walk from the depôt. Also, an elegant villa site, with from two to fifteen acres, not surpassed for convenience of situation, and beauty and extent of prospect. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 157 Broadway, 3d story.

FOR SALE TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—A very substantial three-story brick house, on 28th-st., between Madison and 4th avs. Lot 20 by 84 feet; house 20 by 47, in fine order; hot and cold water, gas and fixtures, &c. Price $7,500. E. B. KINSHIMER, No. 319 4th-av., from 3 to 7 P. M.

FOR SALE—THE NEW BROWN STONE house, with furniture, in West 36th-st., 4th door west of 5th-av., containing all the modern improvements, and the furniture of the newest style. Apply on the premises, or of WM. H. LEE, No. 190 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY AND BASEMENT house and lot, full front, a most eligible location for a physician, No. 122 Lexington-av., corner 29th-st. Inquire on the premises. Also, a front stable to let in the neighborhood, from May next.

FOR SALE—ON MURRAY HILL, A FOUR-story first-class brown-stone front house, No. 88 36th-st., near 4th-av., built in the most substantial and elegant style. Apply on the premises from 9 to 11 A. M. and 2 to 4 P. M.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE front house, four stories high, with basement and undercellar, 22x44, with piazza in the rear, situated 112 Lexington-av., built in best manner, with all modern improvements. Inquire of J. W. FIELDER, on the premises.

FOR SALE AT A GREAT SACRIFICE—A fine house for $7,500—$5,000 on bond and mortgage. Situated on 126th-st., near Broadway; size of house 20 x 45, lot 20 x 96; has all the modern improvements. Apply to JOHN J. DRAKE, No. 15 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—IN EAST 37TH-ST., HOUSE AND Lot No. 70, brown-stone front; lot full size; house 22 feet deep, with all modern improvements, and in perfect order. Apply to J. W. PHARO, 20 and 22 Barclay-st.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW SMALL THREE-story buildings, with modern improvements, on reasonable terms, corner of 3d-av. and 19th-st.

FOR SALE—THE BROWN STONE-FRONT English basement house No. 148 Lexington-av. Possession immediately; terms easy. Inquire on the premises.

HOUSES AND ROOMS WANTED

HOUSE WANTED—FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS within three hours of New-York—Pokeepsie or vicinity preferred; must be very convenient, of good size, and if furnished would not object, with two to ten acres of land. Address, with full particulars, W., Box No. 672 New-York Post-Office.

ROOM.—REQUIRED BY TWO SINGLE GENTLEmen, a fine large furnished room without board, in the vicinity of Union-square, west side; east side need not apply. Terms not exceeding $5 per week. Address C. H., Box No. 120 Lower Post-Office.

WANTED—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED house for a family of three, from May 1 next, situated between 14th and 30th sts., and 5th and 6th avs. Address T. L., Post Office, Box No. 1,856.

WANTED—FROM 1st MAY NEXT, A THREE-story brick dwelling; location preferred above Bleecker-st. Address C. L., Box No. 2,594 New-York Post-Office.

LAND WARRANTS.
Land Warrants wanted by
KIRTLAND & CO., No. 49 Wall-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—BY TWO NEAT, TIDY GIRLS, SITuations in the City or other cities in the country, one as first-rate nurse; understands fashionable braid; will do fine needlework and washing; go in the country—wages $8; the other nurse, will do light chamber-work also light needlework—wages $6. Excellent City reference. Call at No. 216 East 32d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as chamber-maid and fine washer and ironer; no objection to do general housework, for a small family; is not afraid of work. The best of City reference will be given as to honesty and capability. Call at No. 171 East 11th-st. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A steady respectable girl in a small private family; no objection to do the washing and ironing; best of City references given. Apply for two days at No. 54 Vandam-st., in the basement.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation; is a good plain cook and an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; is willing and obliging; good City reference given. Call at No. 100 West 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as a first-class cook, is a good baker and first-rate at pastry. Call from 9 to 5 at No. 443 4th-st., between 1st and 2d avs. Best of City references. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY TWO PRESBYTERIANS, SITUations; one as seamstress and chambermaid; understands all kinds of sewing; a home preferred to a salary. The other as cook, washer and ironer. Call at or address No. 115 West 24th-st., top floor.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN, washing for Families or by the dozen—a professed Laundress. Apply or address Mrs. ROBINSON, No. 93 West 17th-st. Best of City reference.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a situation as chambermaid and to assist in whatever is required in a private family. Best of City reference given. Apply at No. 299 West 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN, A SITUATION AS either brass-founder, turner or polisher, in the City or country; he is also acquainted with galvanizing all kinds of metal. Address BRASS-FOUNDER, *Times* office.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT MAN, A SITUAtion as groom and coachman; refers to his last employer. Can be seen at No. 8 Dey-st., first floor. A place in the City preferred.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WIDOW, A situation as housekeeper in a small family, or waiter on an old lady. Can be seen for the rest of this week at No. 68 West 41st-st.

WASHING WANTED.—HOTEL AND FAMily washing at the Laundry of the New-York House and School of Industry, No. 100 West 16th-st.

HELP WANTED.

CANVASSERS WANTED.—A FEW MEN, having experience, can be profitably employed in this and other cities, by an old and well-established concern, and on a work of art the most popular of any introduced for years. Address A. B. H., office *Daily Times*.

WANTED—A WOMAN OF TASTE AND EXPErience to take charge of the making up of Mantelets and Cloaks. Those only wanted that are accustomed to first-class work. Apply, after 4 o'clock P. M., to GEORGE A. HEARN, No. 425 Broadway.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE, WELL RECOMmended Protestant American or English woman, to assist in chamberwork in a private family. Apply at No. 3 Madison-av., between 10 and 1 o'clock.

LAW.—WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED MANAGling clerk, in a law office. One familiar with the business, and can give satisfactory references. Also, a good copyist. Address Box No. 3,875, Post-Office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO KEEP BOOKS by double entry, who writes a good hand, and is quick and correct in figures. Salary moderate. Answer by handwriting with references, Box No. 1,306.

WANTED—A CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNdress; none but a Protestant with good City reference: can apply at No. 120 West 11th-st., between 10 and 2 o'clock.

BOY WANTED—IN A WOOLEN IMPORTING house; one that is not afraid of work, and who can be at his post early and late, when required. Address Box No. 2,938 Post-Office.

EPISCOPALIAN SERVANTS ARE WANTED immediately at the Church of England Home, for female servants out of place, No. 149 Grand-st.

WANTED—A PORTER, A GERMAN, WHO speaks the English language. Inquire between 10 and 12 o'clock, at No. 94 Bowery.

BOARDING.

ASTOR HOUSE.—DURING THIS INCLEMENT season the patrons of the Astor House, families particularly, are respectfully requested to give notice of their intended visit, so that comfortable apartments may be ready on their arrival. C. A. STETSON.

BOARDING.—WANTED, FOR A YOUNG GENT and wife, good board, with a furnished room, above West 14th-st. Partial board for gent. No moving 1st of May. Address, immediately, T., Box No. 1,842, lower Post-Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A HANDSOME parlor and bedroom on the second floor, at No. 88 Willow-st. References required.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—THE LOWER PART OF A MODERN built three-story house, in West 29th-st., near 6th-av., consisting of three rooms on the first floor, two on the third, kitchen, part of sub-cellar, with privilege in laundry for washing, and in bath-room for bathing. Only a small, quiet family without children can be accommodated. Rent $450 per annum. Apply to J. J. ENNIS, No. 24 Nassau-st., cor. Cedar.

TO LET—TWO FOUR-STORY BRICK BUILDings, situated at Nos. 54 and 56 Henry-st. No. 56 having an extension 22 feet deep, two stories high. The houses will be rented together or separate, and are well calculated for a large boarding-house or private families. For terms, &c., apply to WILLIAM HABIRSHAW, No. 7 Warren-st.

TO LET—SPACIOUS LOFTS, WELL LIGHTED and finished, with all the modern improvements, in the new brown-stone building, No. 385 Hudson-st., near Canal, suitable for salesrooms, or light manufacturing business; will be let low, with immediate possession. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—THE STORE AND BASEMENT NO. 113 Fulton-st., running through to No. 48 Ann-st. Also the first floor and basement No. 15 Centre-st., next to the corner of Chambers-st., suitable for offices. Apply to GEORGE BRUCE, No. 13 Chambers-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THREE SUBSTANTIAL 5-story stores, situated on South-st., corner of Gouverneur-slip, separately or together, suitable for storage or any other description of business. Possession immediately. Apply to EDWIN BERGH, No. 88 10th-st., or No. 646 Water-st.

HOUSE TO LET OR LEASE.—THE THREE-story dwelling house No. 56 Bleecker-st., near Broadway, thoroughly supplied with gas and Croton, and recently put in complete repair. Apply to E. A. DUYCKINCK, No. 20 Clinton-place.

HOTEL TO RENT—NO. 79 ROBINSON-ST., next door to West-st., occupied by E. & I. P. CHAMBERLAIN. 42 finished rooms. One of the most desirable locations in the City. Apply to E. JOURNEAY, Nos. 41 and 43 Warren-st.

TO LET—AND POSSESSION GIVEN IMMEDIately—the commodious house No. 8 Beach-st. Also, a suite of offices in third story of No. 51 Liberty-st. Rent low. Inquire of REYNOLDS & VAN SCHAICK, No. 31 Nassau-st.

TO LET—FROM FEB. 15, A FIRST-CLASS TWO-story and attic house, in excellent condition, containing the modern improvements, and in a genteel neighborhood, near 4th-st. Annual rent, $750. Address B. W., *Times* office.

DESIRABLE OFFICES TO LET—IN THE building No. 68 Cedar-st., one door from Nassau-st., and directly facing the Post-Office. Apply in the store on the premises.

TO LET—STORE NO. 117 BROAD-ST., NEAR THE Corn Exchange. Possession 1st of May next. Inquire of THOMAS N. COBB, No. 256 4th-st., Washington-square.

TO LEASE—THE PACKING, SLAUGHTERING and smoking establishments, with all the necessary fixtures, situate Nos. 204 and 206 West 40th-st. Apply for further particulars at No. 62 Stanton-st., New-York.

FACTORY ROOM TO LET.—A HANDSOME, well-lighted room 50x100 feet with steady power, in a new brick factory near the city, will be let low to a good tenant. Apply at No. 39 Maiden-lane, up stairs.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE PREMISES NO. 144 Fulton-st., now occupied as a hotel and eating saloon. Apply to WM. HURRY, No. 149 Pearl-st.

TO LET—LARGE AND WELL-LIGHTED LOFT, with steam power, at No. 23 Beekman-st. Possession immediately. Apply on the premises, to

ISAAC J. OLIVER.

TO LET.—THE 3-STORY ATTIC AND BASEment house, No. 53 Bond-st. Inquire of F. A. LIVINGSTON, No. 8 Greenwich-st., from 10 to 4 o'clock.

TO LEASE—A VERY LARGE AND DESIRABLE corner store on Washington-st., above the market. For an interview, address for three days S. T., this office.

LOST AND FOUND.

DOG LOST.—A BLACK AND TAN ENGLISH TERRIER, about 9 months old; answers to the name of "Pet;" wore, when lost, a stitched collar, with miniature lock; marked with a small white spot between the fore-legs. A liberal reward will be given to any person leaving him at the bookstore of STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway.

LOST—ABOUT TWO WEEKS SINCE, A CARpenter's JOBBING ACCOUNT-BOOK, belonging to ARIAH S. PELL, 26th-st., between 1st and 2d avs. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at J. J. GRIFFIN & CO.'S, No. 23 Maiden-lane, or at the shop, as it is of no use to any one but the owner.

LOST—FROM BRADY'S GALLERY, BROADway, a large-sized PHOTOGRAPH of a child, together with a MOURNING BREASTPIN. A reward of $20 will be paid for their delivery to MUNROE & TORREY, No. 62 Beaver-st.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, NO. 497 BROADway.—The best collection of Paintings in this country. It contains 150 Paintings. Open day and evening. Admittance 25 cents.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE MURDER OF DR. BURDELL
Is not half so exciting or interesting as the Tales in THE LEDGER OF ROMANCE.

THE LEDGER OF ROMANCE IS OUT
THIS MORNING, containing the progress of THE GREAT HUNTINGTON TALE.

TWO LEDGERS IN THE FIELD.
Everybody says THE LEDGER OF ROMANCE is the best

THE MURDER OF DR. BURDELL
Is not half so exciting or interesting as the Tales in THE LEDGER OF ROMANCE.

THE LEDGER OF ROMANCE IS OUT
THIS MORNING, containing the progress of THE GREAT HUNTINGTON TALE.

TWO LEDGERS IN THE FIELD,
Everybody says THE LEDGER OF ROMANCE is the best.

THE MURDER OF DR. BURDELL
Is not half so exciting or interesting as the Tales in THE LEDGER OF ROMANCE.

THE LEDGER OF ROMANCE IS OUT
THIS MORNING, containing the progress of THE GREAT HUNTINGTON TALE.

TWO LEDGERS IN THE FIELD,
Everybody says THE LEDGER OF ROMANCE is the best.

THE MURDER OF DR. BURDELL
Is not half so exciting or interesting as the Tales in THE LEDGER OF ROMANCE.

THE LEDGER OF ROMANCE IS OUT
THIS MORNING, containing the progress of THE GREAT HUNTINGTON TALE.

TWO LEDGERS IN THE FIELD,
Everybody says THE LEDGER OF ROMANCE is the best

THE MURDER OF DR. BURDELL
Is not half so exciting or interesting as the Tales in THE LEDGER OF ROMANCE.

THE LEDGER OF ROMANCE IS OUT
THIS MORNING, containing the progress of THE GREAT HUNTINGTON TALE.

TWO LEDGERS IN THE FIELD,
Everybody says THE LEDGER OF ROMANCE is the best.

THE LIBRARY OF STANDARD FICTION.
Neat 12mo volumes, uniform in style and price.
The following volumes of this popular series are now ready:
THE SCOTTISH CHIEFS.
THADDEUS OF WARSAW.
CHILDREN OF THE ABBEY.
GIL BLAS.
DON QUIXOTE.
ARABIAN NIGHTS.
ROBINSON CRUSOE.
SWISS FAMILY ROBINSON.
PILGRIM'S PROGRESS.
HOLY WAR.
RASSELAS.
VICAR OF WAKEFIELD.
PAUL AND VIRGINIA.
THE EXILES OF SIBERIA.
GULLIVER'S TRAVELS.
TALE OF A TUB.
ROMANCE OF THE FOREST.
CŒLEBS IN SEARCH OF A WIFE.
TRISTRAM SHANDY.
THE MYSTERIES OF UDOLPHO.
TOM JONES.
AMELIA.
RODERICK RANDOM.
HUMPHREY CLINKER.
Each volume is embellished with one or more illustrations, and all are bound in neat uniform binding, red and black cloth, full gilt backs. Price $1.
DERBY & JACKSON, Publishers,
No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York.
Copies sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of price.
P. S.—Inquire for Derby & Jackson's Uniform Edition.

THE NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE
TO-MORROW,
WILL CONTAIN
THE WHOLE OF THE TRAGIC HISTORY OF THE BOND-ST. MURDER,
With a Correct View of the Scene by a First-Rate Artist. Also, Criminal Matters of Deep Interest. Two Dollars per annum. One Dollar for six months. Two Postage Stamps for the present number. Address,
R. A. SEYMOUR, National Police Gazette,
New-York City.

VALENTINES, VALENTINES.
Valentine dealers should send in their orders at once, so as to have the choice of
STRONG'S SPLENDID ASSORTMENT,
which has never been surpassed.
Now is the time
To lay in a stock.
The ten-dollar sample lots are the surest investment that can be made, and afford the easiest way to make $25 ever discovered.
Now's the time!
Don't be too late!
St. Valentine's day is near!
Remember, the cheapest, most beautiful and elegant Valentines in the world can only be obtained of
T. W. STRONG, No. 98 Nassau-st.

BOND-STREET MURDER.
The only authentic and correct likeness of Dr. HARVEY BURDELL, from an ambrotype taken only five days previous to the murder; also a correct view of the room, taken by permission of the Coroner, before the body was removed, (expressly for this paper;) also a view of the house where the horrible deed was committed, will be published in No. 62 of FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWS, ready on FRIDAY MORNING, Feb. 6, at all news depôts. Price 6 cents.

SONGS AND BALLADS,
BY
SIDNEY DYER.
1 vol., with steel portrait.
Price, 75c.
If this was an ordinary volume of verses, it might lose itself in the multitude that have preceded, and thus escape a very trying ordeal; but, as a volume of original songs, it will stand in direct contrast with the two or three which have been issued before it, the principal one of which is by one of the best song-writers in the language.
But as most of the songs here collected have met with much favor in connection with the melodies with which they have been published, it is hoped that some degree at least of the same approbation will be given them in this form.
SHELDON, BLAKEMAN & CO.,
Publishers, No. 115 Nassau-st.

BOND-STREET MURDER.
The only authentic and correct likeness of Dr. HARVEY BURDELL, from an ambrotype taken only five days previous to the murder; also a correct view of the room, taken by permission of the Coroner, before the body was removed, (expressly for this paper;) also a view of the house where the horrible deed was committed, will be published in No. 62 of FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWS, ready on FRIDAY MORNING, Feb. 6, at all news depôts. Price 6 cents.

GIVEN AWAY. GIVEN AWAY.
GO AND SEE!
Go and see what? Why, your brother, neighbor. Buy a book at EVANS & COAS Gift Bookstore, No. 439 Broadway, New York, and receive a gift worth from 25 cents to $100. Gold and Silver Watches, sets of Cameos, Gold Lockets, Pencils, Brooches, Rings, Penknives, &c., given away to purchasers of Books. All the new and popular publications received as soon as issued. Our stock consists, in part, of standard, poetical, historical, biographical and miscellaneous books, together with an elegant assortment of pew and pocket Bibles, Prayer Books, Annuals, Albums, in various styles of bindings. Having bought a very large stock of new books and fine gold jewelry at the lowest rates for cash, we are determined to give our customers better bargains than can be had elsewhere. Catalogues of books sent to any part of the City or country free, on application by mail.
EVANS & CO.,
Principal store, No. 439 Broadway, New-York.

BOND-STREET MURDER.
The only authentic and correct likeness of Dr. HARVEY BURDELL, from an ambrotype taken only five days previous to the murder; also a correct view of the room, taken by permission of the Coroner, before the body was removed, (expressly for this paper;) also a view of the house where the horrible deed was committed, will be published in No. 62 of FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWS, ready on FRIDAY MORNING, Feb. 6, at all news depôts. Price 6 cents.

VALENTINES.—VALENTINES.—UP-TOWN Valentine Depôt, No. 152 6th-av. Now ready, a large and well-assorted stock of Valentines, wholesale and retail, comprising all the variety. WILLIAM L. JONES, Bookseller, Stationer, and Dealer in Fancy Goods, No. 152 6th-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

INSTRUCTION.

$2 50.—WRITING CLASSES—BOOK-KEEPING, ALGEBRA, ARITHMETIC, $10.—Taught day and evening at PAINE'S Academies, No. 63 Bowery, N. Y., and No. 283 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Skillful assistants employed. From Gen. EUSTICE, Newport, R. I.—I can truly say my own sons and daughters have made great improvement under Col. PAINE'S tuition, together with the hundreds of others who have been under his instruction in this place.

$112 A YEAR IS CHARGED FOR BOARD and Tuition at the HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, at Claverack, N. Y., three miles from Hudson City. Next term opens April 17. Male and female. For catalogues, address C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

MUSIC TEACHER.—A THOROUGH TEACHer of the Piano and Singing would give lessons to two or three pupils. Those desiring tuition can apply early to MUSIC TEACHER, No. 111 East 29th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—A FRENCH OR GERMAN MUSIC teacher to go a short distance in the country to teach in an academy. Address J. W. M., post-paid, at WM. HALL & SON'S Music Store, No. 239 Broadway.

STEAM POWER.

STEADY POWER—IN THE DEPOT BUILDing, corner of Elm and Franklin sts., one square from Broadway; Croton water, gas, water closets, and every convenience. Inquire of T. BENNETT, on the premises. Heated by steam pipes.

STEADY POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS—Near Broadway, at low rates. Also, a store on Canal-st., running through to Walker-st., by
JOHN GAUDU, No. 109 Walker-st.

ROOMS WITH STEAM-POWER TO LET—In house No. 46 Water, near Market-st., second and third floors, spacious and well lighted. Apply on the premises.

ALLCOTT'S TONIC ALE.—THE MOST BENEficial effects are manifested from the use of the celebrated Pomfret Ale, extensively used by the Nobility, Gentry, and Clergy of England. For sale by
C. H. MENDUM, No. 12 Wall-st.
Same sent on freight.

DRY GOODS.

WET GOODS! WET GOODS!! WET GOODS!!!
WET SILKS—several large lots, slightly wet.
WET DAMASKS—140 pieces from 2s. 6d. per yard up.
WET NAPKINS—superior goods, 2s. per dozen.
WET TOWELING and Wet Diaper, cheap.
WET LINEN TABLE CLOTHS—fine goods, 6s.
WET SHIRTING and Sheeting Linen.
WET BRILLIANTS and Handkerchiefs.
WET JACONETTE, plaid and stripe.
WET QUILTS and Blankets—great bargains.
25 cases and bales wet cotton Shirting and Sheeting.
The above-named goods will be sold at great bargains, and will prove a rare opportunity to hotel keepers, boarding-house keepers, and the public generally.
ANDREW G. COLBY,
No. 389 Grand-st., corner of Eldridge.

BRODIE'S MANTLES,
SPRING,
1857.
GEORGE BRODIE,
Nos. 51 CANAL AND 63 LISPENARD STS.,
Begs to intimate to
SOUTHERN AND WESTERN MANTILLA BUYERS
that he
WILL OPEN
his
NEW STYLES
on
MONDAY,
FEB. 2.

CLOSING SALE OF EMBROIDERIES BELOW COST.
LACE SETTS,
FRENCH EMBROIDERED SETS AND COLLARS,
FRENCH CAMBRIC AND JACONETTE SETS,
BREAKFAST AND TRAVELING SETS,
LACE VEILS, POINT LACES, &c.,
BANDS, FLOUNCING AND EDGINGS
50 per cent. below the usual prices.
BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway.

LYONS VELVETS, LYONS VELVETS,
Of superior quality and all widths,
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

ALL OUR WHITE GOODS,
Comprising
JACONETS,
CAMBRICS,
SWISS,
MANSOOKS,
CHECKS,
STRIPES,
MULLS, &c., &c.,
Will be offered this week at an Enormous Sacrifice, to close stock, at the
GREAT SALE,
No. 703 BROADWAY,
Near Fourth-st.

SPRING MANTILLAS
AT WHOLESALE.
THE LARGEST STOCK IN THE CITY.
GEORGE BULPIN,
No. 361 Broadway,
Has now in store an unusually extensive assortment, both imported and his own manufacture, especially adapted to the wants of
SOUTHERN AND WESTERN JOBBERS,
FROM THE LOWEST PRICES TO THE MOST COSTLY GOODS
IN
BLACK AND COLORED SILK MANTILLAS,
CHANTILLY LACE MANTILLAS,
FRENCH LACE MANTILLAS,
EMBROIDERED SILK MANTILLAS,
BUGLED LACE AND NET MANTILLAS,
MOURNING MANTILLAS,
BARQUES, TALMAS, &c., &c.
The attention of the trade is invited.
Prices low, and terms liberal.

$50,000 WORTH OF DRY GOODS
TO BE SOLD OFF WITHOUT RESERVE,
Commencing on Monday, 5th inst.
ISAAC HADDOCK, NO. 295 GRAND-ST.,
(Between Chrystie and Forsyth-sts.)
WILL SELL OFF the general stock of
DOMESTIC AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
At prices much below their present value. Consisting of blankets, quilts, damasks, Irish linens, toweling, bleached and brown muslins, flannels, cassimeres, shawls, merinoes, paramattas, black silks, marcolines, de laines, prints, ticklings, &c. &c. Also, hosiery, gloves, ribbons, embroideries, trimmings, and small wares of all kinds.
As this stock will be sold without reserve, I. H. hopes his customers will call early and reap the benefit of good goods at low prices.
Lease of the store and house to be disposed of—5 years to run, from 1st of May next.

1857. SPRING MANTILLAS. 1857
JACOB LANSING,
IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER
OF
MANTILLAS, &c.,
is now prepared to exhibit a
COMPLETE AND MAGNIFICENT STOCK,
comprising all the
NEWEST AND MOST DESIRABLE STYLES,
TO WHICH HE INVITES THE ATTENTION OF
CITY, SOUTHERN AND WESTERN JOBBERS.
THE ABOVE WILL BE OFFERED AT THE
VERY LOWEST PRICES, AND ON
LIBERAL TERMS.
No. 42 CEDAR-STREET,
BETWEEN NASSAU AND WILLIAM.

CLOSING SALE.
DAMASKS,
NAPKINS,
DIAPERS,
TOWELLINGS,
SHEETINGS,
SHIRTINGS, &c., &c.
ENGLISH LONG CLOTHS,
10 cents per yard, worth 1s. 3d.,
AT THE GREAT SALE,
NO. 703 BROADWAY,
Near Fourth-st.

DRY GOODS ANNOUNCEMENT.
The Ladies of New-York and vicinity are respectfully notified that an inspection of the prices of
DRY GOODS,
now offering at the
GREAT SALE,
NO. 703 BROADWAY,
will satisfy the most incredulous that this is
BONA FIDE SALE,
and not a mere announcement to dupe the public.

IRISH LINEN SHIRTINGS!
500 Pieces of
FINE LINENS
Will be offered this week at
2s. 10d. per yard,
Worth 4s. 6d.,
at the
GREAT SALE,
No. 703 Broadway,
Near 4th-st.

A BARGAIN!—500 DOZEN 5-8 ALL LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS,
in Fine Qualities, will be offered this week at
10s., 12s. and 14s. per dozen.
Worth 16s. 18s. and 20s.
At the
GREAT SALE,
No. 703 BROADWAY,
Near Fourth-st.

ENGLISH AND GERMAN HOSIERY,
In all sizes and qualities, will be offered this week at an
ENORMOUS SACRIFICE.
GREAT SALE,
No. 703 BROADWAY,
Near Fourth-st.

LINEN AND MUSLIN SHIRTINGS AND SHEETINGS,
DAMASK TABLE LINENS AND TOWELING,
BLANKETS, QUILTS, LACE AND MUSLIN DRAPERY, &c., &c.,
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

SPRING SILK ROBES.
BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway,
will open, this morning,
Spring silk robes, new designs,
received per last steamers.

CLOSING SALE OF CLOAKS
At 50 per cent. less than cost,
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

WET GOODS! WET GOODS!!
Per ship NEW-YORK,
From Auction.
CHARLES HEARD & CO.
No. 301 Grand-st.

WET LINEN SHEETING,
At half cost.
CHARLES HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

WET LINEN SHEETING,
At half cost.
CHARLES HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

WET LINEN DAMASKS,
At half cost.
CHARLES HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

WET LINEN TABLE CLOTHS,
At half cost.
CHARLES HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

WET LINEN DIAPERS!
At half cost.
CHARLES HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

WET COUNTERPANES,
At half cost.
CHARLES HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

WET ENGLISH LONG CLOTHS,
At half cost.
CHARLES HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

WET GOODS! WET GOODS!
Warranted perfect, at
CHARLES HEARD & CO.'S, No. 301 Grand-st.

CLOAKS AT HALF PRICE,
TO CLOSE THE SEASON'S IMPORTATIONS.
We shall offer our ENTIRE CLOAK STOCK during the month of JANUARY,
At (in most cases) ONE-HALF the ORIGINAL PRICE in order to effect an entire clearance.
GEORGE BULPIN,
No. 361 Broadway.

NAPKINS, NAPKINS.
500 doz. PURE FLAX NAPKINS,
10s. 6d., 12s. 6d., 14s. 6d., worth 14s.,
at the great sale,
No. 703 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT FAILURE!
The interests of the stock of
DRY GOODS,
Amounting to
FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS,
Now at Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.,
[Lately occupied by Messrs. Benson & Dingee,]
CONSISTING OF
SILKS, SHAWLS, CLOAKS,
MANTILLAS, MERINOES,
DELAINES, LINENS,
TABLE-LINENS,
SHEETINGS,
SHIRTINGS, PRINTS,
BAREGES, MUSLINS,
HOSIERY, EMBROIDERIES,
&c., &c.,
Will be offered for sale
THURSDAY, FEB. 5,
At a reduction of 40 per cent.
The goods must be sold within thirty days.
By order of the Assignees.
Stores open, at 9 o'clock, and closes at 5.

WET GOODS, WET GOODS.
WET brown linen, wet linen towels.
WET doilies, wet French gingham,
WET Marseilles quilts, wet table-cloths.
WET white and brown table damask, wet shirting muslin.
The above goods are from the WRECK and are warranted free from damage except by water, and are to be sold at one half their original cost.
H. B. CLAFF & CO.,

AUCTION SALES.

E. H. Ludlow, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON CHAMBERS-STREET AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, Feb. 6, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

CHAMBERS-STREET.—The 3 valuable lots Nos. 39, 41 and 43 Chambers-st., on the north side, between Broadway and Centre-st., and running through to Reade-st., each being 25 by 151 feet, now occupied by the Chambers-st. Theatre. Each lot will be sold separately.

50 per cent may remain on mortgage.

For further particulars, maps of the property, &c., apply at the office of the auctioneers, No. 14 Pine-st.

H. H. Ledde, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S COSTLY WEARING APPAREL.—HENRY H. LEDDE & CO. will sell, by auction, on WEDNESDAY, 4th, and THURSDAY, Feb. 5, at 11 o'clock each day, at No. 435 Broadway, near Howard-st., a large and fashionable assortment of ladies' mantillas and velvet embroidered cloaks, cloth, merino, &c.; elegant robes de chambre of every style, opera cloaks, hoods, silk aprons, embroideries, basques, head dresses, blouses, &c.; ladies' over dresses, traveling do., and other beautiful articles, all of the best quality and most fashionable make. The owner retiring from the business. Sale without reserve.

Anthony J. Bleecker, Auctioneer.

BY ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO.—BLEECKER-STREET PROPERTY.—At the Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., on THURSDAY, Feb. 12, at 12 o'clock, to close an estate. The two story and attic brick house and lot, No. 19 Bleecker-st., between Broadway and Bowery; will rent for about $600 per annum; $2,400 can remain. For maps, &c., and for permission to see the premises, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st., New-York.

RAILROADS.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul's, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest, viâ New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 198 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., New-York. JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after Monday, Dec. 22, 1856, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.: Buffalo Express, at 6:30 A. M., for Buffalo. Dunkirk Express, at 6:30 A. M., for Dunkirk. Mail, at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Passengers by this train remain over night at Owego, and proceed the next morning. Chicago Express, at 12 M., for Dunkirk. Rockland Passenger, at 4 P. M., viâ Sufferns for Piermont and intermediate stations. Newburg Express at 4 P. M., for Newburg and Otisville and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 4:30 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations.

THE ABOVE TRAINS RUN DAILY, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning, with Buffalo, Corning and New York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend, with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF TIME.—Commencing Monday, Jan. 19, 1857.—Two daily trains to Albany, Sundays excepted. Fare $1 50 from New-York to Albany. Leave New-York as follows, from station corner of White and Centre sts.

8:10 A. M. Mail train, running directly through without change of cars, and connecting at Chatham Four Corners with the Western trains for Pittsfield, North Adams, and other stations.

5 P. M. Express, running directly through without change of cars, and connecting with Central train at 8 P. M. for the West.

RETURNING, LEAVE ALBANY.

8:15 A. M. Mail train for New York direct.

5 P. M. Express, without change of cars.

Tickets to be obtained, and baggage checked, at the office of the Western Railroad, Albany, or at White and Centre, Broome, or 26th-st. and 4th-av., New-York.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK TO RUTLAND, BURLINGTON, PLATTSBURG, ROUSE'S POINT AND MONTREAL, SAMEDAY.—Leave New-York and Hudson River Railroad at 8:30 A. M.; leave Troy by Troy and Boston Railroad at 11:50 A. M.; arrive at Rutland at 2:30, Burlington 5:15, Plattsburg 7:15, Rouse's Point 8 P. M., Montreal 10:30 P. M., and Ogdensburg next morning. Leave New-York at 11½ A. M.; (Nov. 3 this goes into effect;) leave Troy by Troy and Boston Railroad at 5:45; arrive at Rutland 9:15 P. M., lodge; leave at 6 A. M.; arrive at Ogdensburg and Montreal same afternoon. Leave New-York at 4:45 P. M., lodge at Troy; leave at 8:30 A. M., for all points north and east of Rutland.

ISAAC W. BAKER, Superintendent of Troy and Boston Railroad.

MAY 5, 1856.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, to Scranton, Great Bend, the North and West, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, to Mauch Chunck.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.—Commencing Jan. 1, 1857.—Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 1 North River, at 7:30 A. M., and 3:10 P. M.; for Somerville, at 7:30 and 11 A. M., 3:10 and 4:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 11 A. M., 3:30 and 4 P. M.

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST viâ JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., viâ 12 M., viâ 25; stopping at all way stations. 11 and 4 go to Kensington. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati ($17 and $13 20) and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM FEB. 2, 1857, the trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Train, 6:10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; Mail, 11.15 A. M.; Emigrant, 6:45 P. M.; For Poughkeepsie, 8:00 A. M. and 12:00 M. and 4:45 P. M.; For Sing Sing, 4 P. M.; For Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Sing Sing and Peekskill trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers leave at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 5:30 and 10:30 A. M., and 4:45 P. M.; and East Albany at 6:00 and 10:45 A. M., and 5:15 P. M. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

LAND ROUTE—NEW-YORK TO PROVIDENCE, &c.—On and after Dec. 1, 1856, Express Trains of the Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad will leave Hartford on the arrival there of the Express Trains of the New-York and New-Haven, and New-Haven, Hartford, and Springfield Railroads, which leave New-York at 8 A. M. and 3 P. M., respectively. S. ASHBURNER, Chief Eng'r. and Supt. H., P. and F. R. R.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN Indiana Railroad is now open between Detroit and Adrian, and trains are run connecting at Adrian with express trains to Chicago and Toledo, and at Detroit with trains on the Great Western, Detroit and Milwaukee, and Michigan Central Railroads. For further information, apply to JOHN F. PORTER, Agent, No. 198 Broadway.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

FOR CALIFORNIA.—NEW-YORK AND SAN FRANCISCO STEAMSHIP LINE.—PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.—The new and splendid steamship TENNESSEE, Capt. F. L. TINKLEPAUGH, (1,800 tons burden,) will sail for Aspinwall on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 25, 1857, at 3 o'clock P. M., to connect with the steamer SIERRA NEVADA, from Panama on the Pacific, for San Francisco. 50 lbs baggage allowed each passenger. For freight or passage apply to CHARLES MORGAN & SONS, No. 3 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—U. S. MAIL LINE.—The splendid steam-ship FLORIDA, Isaac Crowell, Commander, will leave for Savannah on SATURDAY, 7th Feb., from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely. Bills of lading signed only on board.

For freight or passage apply to SAMUEL L. MITCHILL, No. 13 Broadway.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

T. H. CHAMBERS' PIANOS.—PIANOS FOR sale, repaired, and to rent. Second-hand Pianos at $100, $125, $150, at No 386 Broadway.

A warranted, $450, rosewood, carved, 7-octave Piano, for $300. A warranted, $550, rosewood, serp., 7-octave Piano, for $250.

GOLD MEDAL PIANOS!—STEINWAY & SONS have again been awarded the First premium at the late Fair of the American Institute, New-York; and also the first Premium Gold Medal at the late Fair of the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, in addition to the three already received, making five first prize medals within the last 18 months. No. 84 Walker-st.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrestplank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

A NEW 6 1-2 OCTAVE ROSEWOOD Piano-forte, made by G. & H. Barmore, of this City, metallic frame, beautifully ornamented in gold, full, rich tone and delicate touch, has never been used, warranted perfect, will be sold for $175. Apply at No. 132 12th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., SUCCESSORS TO RACON & RAVEN, Piano-forte manufacturers. WAREROOM No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, WHERE a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

PIANO FOR SALE—A VERY FINE, FIRST-class instrument, rosewood, 7-octave, round corners, scroll legs, and in fine order. To be seen at No. 394 Pacific-st., Brooklyn.

PIANOS TO LET.—HAINES BROS.' PIANOS to let, at their manufactory, Nos. 330, 332 and 334 3d-av., cor 31st-st. Rent applied towards purchase if desired. Prices moderate. J. M. PELTON.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—SOUTHERN AND Western dealers and club houses will find a complete assortment of well-executed playing cards, of all qualities, at the depôt of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO. No. 1 Bowling-st., opposite Astor House.

MEDICAL.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

The operient antisceptic and restorative properties of this invaluable preparation render it a safe and certain cure in cases of Scrofula, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia and numerous Ulcerous and Eruptive Diseases. It acts with extraordinary potency upon the finidest of the body, cleansing them from all deleterious particles, and as a restorative, disinfectant and genial aperient, combined it is unequaled.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York. Price $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE. MR. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder-humor. He has now in his possession over 100 certificates of the virtue, all within 20 miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth and stomach.

Three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the eyes and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running fevers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial, it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appear to me surprising—first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846; second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1848, I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day.

No change of diet ever necessary.—eat the best you can get, and enough of it.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over 9 years, dessert spoonful; children from 5 to 9 years, tea-spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

Mr. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price $1.

MARSH, ORVIS & CO., No. 150 Greenwich-st.; BOYD & PAUL, Chambers-st.; F. C. WELLS & CO., Franklin-st.; McKESSON, ROBBINS & CO., No. 115 Maiden-lane; HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY, Warren-st.; WARD, CLOSE & CO., Maiden-lane; and retailed by all respectable Druggists.

Wholesale agents for New-York: CHAS. H. RING, No. 199 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER, No. 61 Barclay-st.; A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st. and retailed by all respectable Druggists. Also by Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; BARNES & PARK, No. 304 Broadway.

NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE.—TRIESEMAR.—None are genuine unless the engravings of the Seals of the Patent Office of England, the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Vienna, are fixed upon each wrapper, and around each case.

Sold by Dr. A. A. LAW.—Member of the Imperial College of Vienna, and Royal College of Surgeons, London, who may be personally consulted at his residence, No. 13 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York, from 11 o'clock in the morning till 2, and from 4 o'clock till 8 in the evening. (Sundays excepted.)

TRIESEMAR No. 1.—Is the remedy of general and loss debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from indiscretion, &c., all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2.—Entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copaiva and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3.—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2, and 3, are prepared in the form of a lozenge, devoid of taste or smell, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. *Sold in two sizes, and divided in separate doses, as administered by* Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $6 each, or four cases in one for $20, which saves $4; and in $27 cases, whereby there is a saving of $9.

Special arrangements having been made with the various Expresses, the nine-dollar cases of the Triesemar, and the larger sizes, will be forwarded by Dr. Ramon, carriage paid, immediately on receiving a remittance, to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer, thus securing to the public genuine European preparations, and effectually protecting them from spurious and pernicious imitations. The three-dollar cases sent as usual, but not free of carriage.

☞ No. 187 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York.

HEALTH RESTORED IN ALL CASES.—Dr. HUNTER, No. 8 Division-st., New-York, so long and favorably known to the public, may be consulted at his old-established office, where he has practised in one branch of medicine for the last 24 years, and made more cures than any other man in the City; in many instances of persons considered incurable, some of whom have his permission to refer to as heretofore. Charges moderate; and in all cases a cure guaranteed. CAUTION.—My great remedy, Hunter's Red Drop, that cures diseases without drying its poison in the blood, can only be had as above. Price $1. Call and get the *Monitor of Health*.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. WATSON has for a long series of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than twenty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. Watson is in constant attendance, from 7 in the morning until 9 at night, at his consulting rooms and residence, No. 66 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway. The consulting rooms are separate.

WM. WATSON, M.D.,
Formerly Surgeon to the Lock Hospital.

DR. WATSON'S NEW WORK.—"THE CAUSE AND CURE." A complete medical treatise on spermatorrhœa and premature exhaustion, with local debility, induced by early indiscretion, excess, or other causes, in which the nature and effects of this insidious malady, together with the treatment, are fully explained; illustrated by numerous anatomical plates and drawings. With a supplement on genito urinary diseases. Price, $1. To be had of the author, who may be consulted confidentially, at No. 66 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

DR. LARMONT'S PARIS AND LONDON WONDERFUL DISCOVERY AND MARRIAGE GUIDE. 24th edition, 400 pages, 100 illustrations, cloth, $1. It gives the advertised remedies, and shows the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of emissions, impotency, strictures, gleet, syphilis, &c. He cures all such diseases at No. 32 Mercer-st., corner of Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, from 10 A. M. until 2 P. M. We recommend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Day Book, Democrat, &c.*

CHALLENGE TO THE WORLD.—OLD DOCTOR WATKINSON challenges the world to produce a medicine that has cured more persons of Consumption, Liver Complaint, &c., &c., than his celebrated Pulmonacia; it never fails if used according to directions, for bronchial affections of the throat, Dyspepsia, Coughs, Loss of appetite; also for worms, its equal cannot be found. Depôt No. 448 Broadway, New-York. Price $1 per bottle. Druggists and country merchants supplied on favorable terms.

CHRONIC AND CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.—Dr. RALPH, No. 648 Houston-st., near Wooster. (Consultations till 1 and after 6 o'clock, Sundays excepted.) Stricture, seminal weakness, spermatorrhœa, and all genito-urinary diseases, radically cured, without painful operations, offensive medicines or troublesome restrictions. Also, Asthma, Dyspepsia, Piles, Old Ulcers.

IMPEDIMENTS OF SPEECH CURED IN from one to two hours without pain, on scientific principles, and no pay required till the patient is cured. Dr. JONES is the only man on the globe who can cure stammering &c. Afflicted, delay not, for he will remain but a short time. Office Rooms, No. 571 Broadway.

CONSULT DR. CURTIS (FROM EUROPE) in all diseases of a private nature, if you want speedy and reliable treatment. Do not commit yourself to the care of the inexperienced and the quack. The strictest privacy and confidence observed. Office No. 38 Howard-st., 2 doors east of Broadway.

SOMETHING NEW.—AN IMPORTANT PREventive that will prevent much misery and suffering to the married. Information will be sent by inclosing four three-cent stamps to Dr. W. PEABODY, Box No. 2,576 New-York Post-Office.

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE

HARMONY FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

NO. 6 BROAD STREET,

NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1857.

The following gentlemen were duly elected Directors of this Company, at the annual election, held at the office, on Monday 5th instant, viz.:

W. Callender,	Fred'k DePeyster,	T. James Glover,
Eugene Dutilh,	Jas. Donaldson,	E. H. Howell,
P. A. Hargous,	John Brouwer,	S. P. Bell,
M. X. Harmony,	Arthur Leary,	L. Wells.
Peter Morris,	G. W. Coster,	J. M. Metley,
	Henry Morgan,	John Garcia.

And at subsequent meeting of the Board, held this day, Wm. Callender was unanimously reflected President for the ensuing year. R. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—CASH CAPITAL $250,000, with a large surplus. Office No. 52 Wall-st., opposite the Merchants' Exchange.

HUGH LAING, President.

DIRECTORS:

Hugh Laing,	Silas Bronson,	G. A. Townsend,
C. W. Lawrence,	E. R. Eno,	Don A. Cushman,
E. Townsend,	John Watson,	C. J. Smith,
C. R. Swords,	Jos. W. Corlies,	Alfred Willis,
Ezra Willis,	Samuel Willets,	S. L. H. Ward,
Stuart C. Marsh,	Wm. K. Strong,	Robert M. Bruce,
John Penfold,	S. T. Nicoll,	J. S. Boyd,
John Compton,	Geo. Griswold, Jr.,	A. Y. Delvalle,
D. Henry Haight,	Noah S. Hunt,	Henry S. Leverich,
Jos. Lawrence,	Thomas Small,	L. Turnure.
L. S. Suarez,	J. H. Ransom,	

JAMES B. AMES, Jr. Secretary.

INDIA RUBBER BOOTS AND OVERSHOES.

A full stock of Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's India Rubber boots and overshoes of the very best quality, adapted to both city and country wear, just received and for sale by the case, dozen or single pair.

D. HODGMAN,
No. 27 Maiden-lane, corner of Nassau-st.

FINANCIAL.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.

We issue sight bills on the

UNION BANK OF LONDON.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, Ireland.

In sums from £1 upwards, at $5 per £.

Address,

TAYLOR, BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 24, 1857.

THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY WITH the Charter of the Company, submit the following Statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1856:

Premiums received on Marine Risks, from Jan. 1, 1856, to 31st Dec., 1856	$3,941,896 96
Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st January, 1856	1,255,096 95
Total amount of Marine Premiums	5,196,973 91
No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks, nor upon Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.	
Premiums Marked Off from 1st January, 1856, to 31st December, 1856	$3,758,583 80
Losses pd. dur'g the same period. $2,980,267 56	
Return of premiums and expenses 466,416 80	
	$3,444,900 45

The Company have the following Assets, viz:

New-York City Bank Stocks, State Stocks, and Loans on State and United States Stocks	$1,046,297 50
Bonds and Mortgages, and Real Estate	250,200 00
Dividends on Stocks, interest on Bonds and Mortgages and other Loans, sundry notes, reinsurance and other claims due the Company, estimated at	97,719 77
Premium Notes and Bills receivable	2,200,040 14
Cash in Bank	56,341 65
Total amount of Assets	$3,650,599 06

The Board of Trustees have resolved to pay an interest of six per cent. on the outstanding certificates of profits to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday the 3d day of February next.

The Trustees, after reserving one million one hundred and fifty thousand dollars of profits, have further resolved that the outstanding certificates of the Company, of the issue of 1854, be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 3d day of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and canceled.

The Board have also declared a dividend of ten per cent. on the net earned premiums of the Company, for the year ending 31st December, 1856, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 3d day of February next.

The profits of the Company, ascertained from the 1st of July, 1843, to the 1st day of January, 1856, for which certificates were issued, amount to $6,293,270

Additional profits from 1st of January, 1856, to 1st of January, 1857 339,760

Total profits for 14½ years $6,633,030

The certificates of 1844, 1845, 1846, 1847, 1848, 1849, 1850, 1851, 1852, 1853 and sixty per cent. of 1854, have been redeemed by cash 5,948,370

Net earnings remaining with the Company on the 1st of January, 1857 $1,384,660

By order of the Board,
W. T. SUMNER JONES, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

John D. Jones,	Caleb Barstow,	Charles Dennis,
Thomas Tileston,	A. P. Pillot,	Dennis Perkins,
Henry Colt,	L. S. Suarez,	Jos. Gaillard, Jr.,
W. C. Pickersgill,	Leroy M. Wiley,	Mort. Livingston,
Aug. Averill,	Daniel S. Miller,	William Wood,
Lewis Curtis,	S. T. Nicoll,	J. Henry Burgy,
Wm. S. Wetmore,	Joshua J. Henry,	Cornell's Grinnell,
Chas. H. Russell,	Thos. W. Riley,	Henry O. Brower,
Lowell Holbrook,	David Lane,	Watts Sherman,
Robt. C. Goodhue,	James Bryce,	Edward R. Ball,
P. A. Hargous,	Wm. Sturgis, Jr.,	E. E. Morgan,
Meyer Gans,	Henry K. Bogert,	H. J. Howland,
Edw. H. Gillilan,	A. A. Low,	Benj. Babcock,
Ramsay Crooks,	William E. Dodge,	F. Westray.

CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President.
W. H. H. MOORE, Second Vice-President.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE MUTUAL Benefit Life Insurance Co., JANUARY 1, 1857. Office, No. 151 Market-st., Newark. Agency, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

Balance per statement, Jan. 1, 1856	$2,230,005 47
Premiums rec'd during the year	$507,049 37
Interest received during the year	138,316 90
Total receipts for 1856	$645,366 27
Paid losses unpaid Jan. 1, 1856, 50,760 00	
Paid losses by death during the year	$115,543 76 $129,243 76
Paid cancelled policies	29,329 86
Paid salaries, taxes, postage, exchange, &c.	23,393 73
Paid commissions to agents	30,827 75
Paid physicians' fees	2,750 50 $248,544 65 $ 396,921 62
Balance	$2,626,327 09
Paid dividends during the year	143,314 91
Net balance, Jan. 1, 1857	$2,484,512 18
Amount unpaid, not due, and awaiting proofs of death	53,000 00

ASSETS.

Cash on hand	$ 52,941 77
Newark City 7 per cent bonds	22,000 00
Albany City (N. Y.) 6 per cent. bonds	25,600 00
Troy City (N. Y.) 6 per cent. bonds	25,000 00
Brooklyn City (N. Y.) 6 per cent. bonds	50,000 00
Annuity bond of the State of Massachusetts	800 00
Bonds and mortgages on real estate worth double the amount	1,338,189 53
Real estate	23,109 01
Premium notes, drawing 6 per cent. interest	923,978 82
Loans on scrip	6,471 62
Premiums, notes and cash in course of transmission	17,721 43
	$2,484,512 18
Net accumulation, Jan. 1, 1857	$2,484,512 18
Total amount of dividends paid to date	857,507 57
Total amount of claims by death, paid to date	1,566,234 60 $4,348,554 35

The Directors have declared a dividend of Thirty-five per cent. on premiums paid in 1855, and have ordered the payment of the eighth dividend, declared Jan. 1, 1855, to be paid as the premiums become due in 1857.

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS.

ROB'T L. PATTERSON,	EDWARD A. STRONG,
CHAS. S. MACKNET,	JOHN R. WEEKS,
LEWIS C. GROVER,	ANDREW S. SNELLING,
JOSIAH O. LOW,	RANDALL H. GREENE,
HENRY McFARLAN,	JOEL W. CONDIT,
I. H. FROTHINGHAM,	NEHEMIAH PERRY.

ROBERT L. PATTERSON, President.
JOEL W. CONDIT, Vice-President.
BENJAMIN C. MILLER, Secretary.
JOHN JACKSON, Agents, New-York.
JOS. P. BRADLEY, Mathematician.
LEWIS C. GROVER, Attorney and Counsel.
JAMES STEWART, M. D., Medical Adviser, New-York.
JOSEPH B. JACKSON, M. D., Medical Adviser, Newark.

BANKING AND COLLECTING OFFICE.
SMALLEY, WEED & BARTLETT,
No. 54 Wall-st., New-York.

GEO C. SMALLEY, WM C. WEED, ALFRED W. BARTLETT, will give special attention to the negotiation of notes and loans. Also to the purchase and sale of

STOCKS AND BONDS,

at the Brokers' Board, strictly on commission.

Having prompt and reliable correspondents, will negotiate and collect paper payable at all the principal points in the United States and Canadas.

REFERENCES—Moses Taylor, Esq., Wm. B. Astor, Esq., New-York.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1857.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 31, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,614,426 74
Average amount of Specie	328,919 60
Average amount of Circulation	89,250 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,935,389 29

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, T. TILESTON, President of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

T. TILESTON, President.

Sworn before me, this 2d day of February, 1857.
THOS. S. SOMMERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday Jan. 31, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$600,124 87
Average amount of Specie	18,332 60
Average amount of Circulation	100,446 00
Average amount of Deposits	355,125 70

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 2d day of February, 1857.
D. RANDELL, Notary Public.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 18 William-st.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1857.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a Dividend of Five per cent. upon the capital stock, payable in cash, on and after the 5th of February next. The transfer books will be closed on the 26th inst. at 2 o'clock, P. M., and open on the 5th February. EDWIN C. LITCHFIELD, Treasurer.

TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN RAILROAD.—(Late the Toledo and Illinois and the Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroads.) The Coupons for interest, maturing on the 1st of February next, on the First Mortgage Bonds, will be paid on that day at the office of E. WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORISON, No. 54 William-st., corner of Pine.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (last issue,) having twenty years to run; interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

THE COLLECTOR OF TAXES OF THE TOWN of Westchester will sit at Onderdonk's Hotel, corner of Grand and Clinton-sts., on Thursday, Feb. 5, from 10 o'clock A. M. till 4 P. M., to receive taxes on Unionport lots. Z. H. ROBINSON, Collector.

OFFICE OF THE BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1857.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi annual dividend of 6 per cent., payable at the office No. 408 Broadway, cor Howard-st., on and after Monday, the 2d of February next.

JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—AT E. V. HARRINGTON'S Manufactory Warerooms Nos. 49 and 51 Wooster-st., between Grand and Broome.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY:—On the 31st instant, the Board of Directors of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company passed the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That the balance of the one million of dollars of Bonds to be issued to this Company by the Detroit, Monroe and Toledo Railroad Company, remaining unsold on the 16th February, be offered to the Stockholders of the Company at par, giving to each subscriber a bonus of twenty-five per cent. in the guaranteed eighth per cent. stock of the Detroit, Monroe and Toledo Railroad Company, on the amount of Bonds allotted to him, each Stockholder being at liberty to subscribe for such amount as he may choose, without reference to the amount of stock held by him; but should such subscriptions amount, in the aggregate to more than the amount of Bonds then remaining unsold, the same shall be apportioned rateably among the subscribers, to be paid for—

"20 per cent. on the 20th February next.
20 per cent. on the 10th March next.
20 per cent. on the 1st April next.
20 per cent. on the 20th April next.
20 per cent. on the 10th May next.

"Any subscriber may be entitled to receive his Bonds as paid for, and shall be entitled to a certificate of Stock on payment in full of his subscription, and such subscriber shall be allowed the privilege of paying his subscription in full at any time prior to the above dates, and be entitled to a corresponding allowance of interest, the option to subscribe for said Bonds to close on the 16th of February next."

The Bonds offered to the Stockholders in accordance with the above resolution, are the first and only Mortgage Bonds (being for one million of dollars, in Bonds of $1,000 each) of the Detroit, Monroe and Toledo Railroad Company, bearing seven per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in the City of New-York, on the first days of February and August in each year, and having twenty years to run, principal and interest guaranteed by the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company. The Stock offered as a bonus is an eight per cent. Stock, also guaranteed by this Company.

Stockholders only, as will be seen by the resolution, are allowed to subscribe on the terms named in the resolution, and the right to subscribe will expire on the 16th day of February next. If you desire to avail yourself of the privilege, you will please subscribe for the number of Bonds you wish to take, on the inclosed subscription paper, and return the same to this office without delay.

EDWIN C. LITCHFIELD,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company, No. 18 William-st., New-York, Jan. 26, 1857.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION—In pursuance of its Charter, passed June 20, 1851:

On deposit Jan. 1, 1856	$537,839 99
Received Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1856, 4,494 deposits	412,060 97
	$949,899 96
Paid during the same period, 3,365 drafts	309,486 91
	$639,903 05
Interest credited to depositors	23,927 61
On deposit, principal and interest	$723,830 66

The amount of unclaimed deposits on which at least the sum of ten dollars is due, and which have been deposited by persons who have not within the two years next preceding Jan. 1, 1857, made a deposit or received a dividend or payment $80,955 97, included in the above.

INVESTMENT OF ITS FUNDS.

New York Daily Times, Wednesday, February 6, 1857.

THE BOND-STREET MURDER.

The Coroner's Inquest—Fourth Day's Investigation.

Testimony of the Boy Burchell, Mr. and Mrs. Stevens, Mr. Hildreth, Mr. Brooks, Dr. and Mrs. Main, and Hon. Daniel Ullmann.

INCREASED EXCITEMENT.

Chemical and Microscopical Investigation of the Blood.

CRIMINAL SKETCHES OF PARTIES IMPLICATED.

Bond-street was more crowded yesterday with persons attracted to the neighborhood of the spot where Dr. BURDELL was so foully slaughtered, than on any previous day. At noon there could not have been less than a thousand people thronging the sidewalks around the street. Perhaps the rumor that the murdered man was to be buried some time during the day had something to do with it, but it is certain, whatever the cause, that the excitement manifested was unusual. The rumor of the funeral origin ated in the unfounded statement of a cotemporary.

The room in which the inquest was resumed was not more crowded than yesterday, many doctors and students being in attendance to learn the result of the microscopic examination of the eyes of the murdered man, and of the blood on the sheet, shirt and towel found in the store-room. As will appear from the following report of the proceedings, it was not deemed practicable to undertake the examination of the eyes, but the blood was subjected to a profound chemical and microscopical scrutiny. The evidence of the witnesses examined by the Coroner is most interesting:

The Jury having assembled at 9½ o'clock, Coroner [illegible] read to them the deposition of John J. Burchell, Dr. Burdell's boy, when he was further examined by Mr. Schaus, one of the Jurors:

EXAMINATION OF THE BOY BURCHELL.

Q.—At what hour did you come here on Saturday morning? A.—It was seven o'clock when I first made a fire in the washroom, back of the parlor.

Q.—Was this the usual hour you came every morning? A.—Sometimes I came at seven, and sometimes half-past seven o'clock.

Q.—But you came at seven o'clock on Saturday morning last? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How long did it take you generally to make a fire in the washroom? A.—About fifteen minutes to get it out and make a fire.

Q.—Where did you go after that—what did you do? A.—Then I went down to the cellar and brought a scuttle of coal up to the Doctor's room, and left it outside the door; the first thing I observed was the key outside the door; I did not take much notice; I went to bring up another scuttle of coal to Mrs. Cunningham's room.

Q.—You say you took a scuttle of coal to Mrs. Cunningham's room—you mean on the third floor? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Was it usual for you to attend to carrying coal to Mrs. Cunningham's room? A.—No, Sir; The reason because Mary had left, and I carried it up two days.

Q.—You mentioned that you found Mrs. Cunningham's room-door open, and that she was at breakfast at that time? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Where did you go after leaving the third floor? A.—I went down to see the workshop right, then to the kitchen to wash myself, and then came up to put on my overcoat.

Q.—It was then about half-past eight o'clock? A.—Yes; I went up then to ask the Doctor if I should clean the snow off the sidewalk.

Q.—How can you tell it was half-past eight o'clock? A.—When I brought up the scuttle of coal to Mrs. Cunningham's room it was eight o'clock, and I must have been half an hour cleaning the workroom and washing myself.

Q.—Did you see any of the inmates going down stairs to breakfast, or were they already down? A.—When I was bringing up the scuttle of coal to Mrs. Cunningham's room, she was coming down stairs, just here at the entry.

Q.—Do you know if any of the other inmates were up stairs, or down at the breakfast table? A.—No, Sir; the only inmates of the house I saw that morning were Mrs. Cunningham, except Hannah down stairs in the kitchen.

Q.—Did you notice anything peculiar in the appearance of Mrs. Cunningham when you met her at the door? A.—Yes, Sir, I noticed she was a kind of sad looking that morning, towards what she was other mornings.

Q.—What do you mean by sad? A.—A kind of down-looking, as if something was the matter.

Q.—Did you take particular notice of it at the time? A.—I did, because other mornings she used to be pleasant.

Q.—When you carried the coal up to Mrs. C.'s room you say her door was open, was Mr. Eckel's door closed or open? A.—It was closed.

Q.—You heard no noise in Mr. Eckel's room, as if some one was dressing. A.—No, Sir, I saw Mr. Eckel go out into the yard as I came into the work-room.

The Coroner—You said to me, in your former examination, that you did not see Mr. Eckel at all that morning.

Witness—I don't think I said that.

Coroner—It is down here, Sir, you must be careful what you say.

Witness—Anyhow I saw him going out into the yard when I came in first, about 7 o'clock; that was the last time I saw of him.

Coroner—Have you seen any of the family since you were examined by me? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Has any one spoken to you about the matter? A.—No, Sir.

By a Juror—You say that you saw Mr. Eckel go into the yard about seven o'clock? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Was it usual for the inmates of the house to use the water closets in the yard? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How do you know it was Mr. Eckel? A.—I know him by the fur cap he wore.

Q.—How was he dressed? A.—He had his usual dress, his under-coat, black pants and fur cap.

Q.—Do you recollect into which closet he went; there are two or three? A.—The last one—the one next the fence.

Q.—Did you see him come out? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—How long did he remain? A.—I cannot tell that.

Q.—You saw him shut the door? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you see his face, or merely his back? A.—I did not see his face.

Q.—You did not then notice anything peculiar in his features? A.—No.

Q.—Where were you at the time you noticed Mr. Eckel go into the yard? A.—I was in the working office; I saw him out through the glass.

Q.—This was before you lit the fire? A.—Yes, Sir; just when I came in.

Q.—Who opened you the door that morning? A.—Hannah; down stairs in the basement.

Q.—Did you always enter the house by the basement door? A.—Yes, Sir; Mrs. Cunningham told me to come in by the basement door.

Q.—Who had charge of the front door during the day time? A.—I had.

Q.—Did you notice anything peculiar about the front door when you opened it on Saturday morning? Was it bolted? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Were the side-lights closed? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—At what time did you go first to the front door on Saturday morning? A.—I should rather think the first time I went to the front door was after I took the scuttle of coal to Mrs. Cunningham's room.

Q.—So that any one might have gone out previously without your knowing it? A.—Yes.

Q.—Who was the first person you let in that morning—was it Mrs. Cunningham? A.—No, Sir; I think it was a man; I do not know his name.

Q.—For whom did he call—for Mrs. C. or the Doctor? A.—I did not let in any person until the alarm was given that the Doctor was dead, and the first person came in, to my recollection, was Dr. Roberts; Mr. Snodgrass ran out for Dr. Roberts, and he said to me—"Here, John, do you take charge of this door;" he then ran out for Dr. Roberts, and they both came in together.

Q.—At what time was that? A.—That was about a quarter to nine o'clock, I think; when he came in I met Dr. Dr. Smith, and I do not know who came in; he and I came in together.

Q.—You attended the front door the whole morning on Saturday? A.—No, Sir; Louis Smith, the Doctor's son, took charge of it after I came in with Doctor Smith.

Q.—Had Mrs. Cunningham left the house that morning? Did you let her in, to your knowledge? A.—No, Sir, I let no one in.

[The District-Attorney here entered the room.]

Q.—You say that you discovered Dr. Burdell's body at about half-past eight o'clock. A.—Yes, Sir, that is the time.

Q.—You went down and told Hannah the Doctor was dead? A.—No, Sir, I first asked her if there was a row in the house.

Q.—Why did you ask that question? A.—I thought that if strange persons had come in and had a row, some one would know of it; I thought it strange that such a thing should happen in the house, and no one hear of it.

Q.—Do you know if a Mr. Ullman slept in the house that night? A.—I do not recollect whether he slept in the house that night.

Q.—When did you see him? A.—I saw him come down to the Doctor's room to see if it was a fact he was dead.

Q.—Did he come down stairs? A.—Yes, Sir; that was before I went over for Dr. Smith; it was about ten minutes after I discovered the body.

Q.—Had he his boots on, and was he properly dressed, or had he his dressing-gown? A.—He had on his under-coat and boots, but no hat.

Q.—Did he know anything of Dr. Burdell's death at the time you saw him? A.—I cannot tell; the first one who gave the alarm was Hannah; Mr. Snodgrass ran down, opened the door, and said that he was a fool, that then Miss Cunningham got into a kind of fit; Mr. Snodgrass then ran out for Dr. Roberts, and both came in together.

Q.—Were you present when Mr. Snodgrass went into the Doctor's room, to see if he was dead. A.—No Sir, I was in the entry.

Q.—Did you see Mr. Ullman go out of the house? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Was Mr. Snodgrass there when Mr. Ullman was there? A.—That I cannot tell.

Q.—Did any of the ladies come down stairs? A.—No sir, not one.

Q.—Mrs. Cunningham did not come to look at the Doctor when he was dead? A.—No Sir.

Q.—She only heard of it? A.—She only heard of it, and began to cry.

Q.—She did not come down to see if he was dead, or to help him if he was not dead? A.—No, Sir; she did not come in at all.

Q.—When Mr. Ullman came down did you see any parcel in his hand? A.—No. Sir; I did not see anything in his hand at all.

Q.—Tell me the usual time Mr. Eckel left the house every morning? A.—Since I came here he never left the house before he took his breakfast.

Q.—At what time? A.—They generally had breakfast between eight and nine o'clock.

Q.—How was it in regard to Mr. Snodgrass? A.—He left at an earlier hour; he had his breakfast before any one else.

Q.—Do you know any reason why on Saturday he remained in the house later than usual? A.—Yes; one of Mrs. C.'s daughters was going up to Saratoga to school, and he was to go with her; I heard him say in the kitchen that if Miss Helen would wait till Monday he would go with her—that she need not be in a hurry.

Q.—After Mr. Snodgrass ran down to see what was the matter, did he not talk to you and tell you not to speak of it, and if any questions were put to you, not to say anything about it? A.—No, Sir; he ran up stairs, put on his hat, ran down stairs and out of the house.

Q.—Had he any parcel in his hand? A.—No, Sir; he was out only two or three minutes.

Q.—Did he give you any order to go anywhere after that? A.—Yes, Sir; to go for Dr. Burdell's brother-in-law, Mr. Bulen.

Q.—When you came back did you find many persons there? A.—Yes, Sir; Dr. Roberts, Dr. Smith, Louis Smith, Mr. Snodgrass and others.

Q.—Do you recollect seeing any persons who had been here on Friday, to call on the Doctor? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Do you recollect the name of any person you let in on Friday morning or afternoon, who called for Mrs. Cunningham? A.—They never gave me their names, except when two or three ladies came in their carriage and gave their cards.

Q.—Why did the Doctor pay you your wages on Friday morning? A.—Because that was the day I came

Q.—What time did you leave on Friday? A.—At half past four o'clock.

Q.—Do you recollect any one that called for Mrs. Cunningham about three o'clock? A.—No, Sir; about three o'clock she was in the parlor talking to the ladies.

Q.—Where were you then? A.—I was in the back room, and she used to run to the door when the bell rang and let in the people herself.

Q.—Did no gentleman come between half-past two and half-past three o'clock? A.—No gentleman called for Mrs. Cunningham except one, an old gentleman, in the morning.

Q.—Did you not run out at any time? A.—Yes, Sir; I ran for the DAILY TIMES and *Herald* for the Doctor about eleven o'clock.

Q.—Did you notice frequent calls of some parties for Mrs. Cunningham—of gentlemen, during the last month? A.—None but Dr. Roberts; he used to call frequently—almost every day.

Q.—Did he call for her? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How long after breakfast did Mr. Eckel usually leave the house? A.—Just after eating it.

Q.—Was it his custom to go into the yard? A.—No, Sir, not that I saw; I never saw him go into the yard but that Saturday morning.

Q.—Do you know who went for the Coroner? A.—I do not.

Coroner—The idea I want is, who sent to the Coroner's Office to say that a man "died suddenly," when he was murdered.

Witness—When Mr. Snodgrass was running out of the door, he said that Dr. Burdell had committed suicide.

Q.—Do you know what time the Doctor used to rise in the morning? A.—I do not know.

Q.—Was Mr. Eckel accustomed to use the place in the yard? A.—I never saw him use it but Saturday morning.

Q.—Were the water-closets used by the people of the house? A.—Yes, but I never saw Mr. Eckel go there.

Q.—Did you frequently see Mrs. Cunningham in the Doctor's office? A.—I never saw her in the room except one morning, she and I cleaned out the room together, and one morning I saw her clean it out herself; he used to make his own fire in the morning and then call for me to take his ashes out.

Q.—When you mentioned to Hannah that Dr. Burdell was dead, did she seem surprised? A.—She did; she said: "Don't tell me that—don't tell me that!" and when she got on the stairs, she said: "My God, my God!" she was ironing when I told her, and dropped the iron.

Coroner—Did it not seem rather surprising to you, when Mrs. Cunningham heard of the death, that she did not run down one flight of stairs?—that she should perform such antics, crying and weeping, and such things? A.—Yes, Sir.

District Attorney—Mr. Coroner, it seems to me that you have sufficiently shown the cause of death; and just now the inquest will shape on two questions: first, what were the relations of Eckel and Mrs. Cunningham to each other; and secondly, what were the relations of each to the deceased, either immediately or prior to this matter—the motions and actions of Mrs. Cunningham. So far as anything is merely accumulative of what you have before said, I think we may stop. The opinions and ideas of witnesses are not evidence, if you will pardon me that suggestion.

Coroner—I receive it very thankfully, Sir.

A Juror—I would wish to inquire if the witness saw any one with a wet cloth wiping round?

Witness—No.

Q.—Did you ever notice any blood in the attic room? A.—I never was up there but once since I came to the house; I went up with a scuttle of coal; Mary told me.

By the District-Attorney—Q.—What was the exact position of Mr. Eckel when you saw him on Saturday morning? A.—The first place I saw him was going out into the yard, when going across the grass plot; I was in the back room.

Q.—Did he speak to you? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you see his face or back? A.—I saw his back.

Q.—Did you see his hands? A.—No; he had his hands in his pocket.

Q.—How was he dressed? A.—He had a fur cap, a black pair of pants, and inside coat.

Q.—Did he have boots or slippers on? A.—I cannot tell.

Q.—Did you see him go into the privy. A.—Yes.

Q.—How long did you stay making your fire after that? A.—About ten minutes.

Q.—You did not see him come out? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Where then did you go to, leaving him in the privy? A.—I went down to the cellar to get a scuttle of coal for the Doctor's room.

Q.—How long were you there? A.—About ten minutes; I then went up to the Doctor's room; I noticed the key outside.

Q.—You did not see Eckel again? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—When you came in in the morning was the door locked? A.—I cannot tell you; Hannah drew bolts to let me in at the basement door.

Q.—How was the area gate? A.—Wide open, as it always is.

Q.—You heard no noise in the house? A.—No, Sir, I did not.

Q.—Did Hannah state how long she had been down? A.—No, she was not long, for the fire in the range was not rightly going then.

Q.—How was the back door? A.—It was shut and bolted all the time.

Q.—Did you notice it that morning? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you carry any scuttles of coal up into the attic? A.—Never but once—the first week I came there; Mary told me.

Q.—You did not see Mr. Eckel's face that morning? A.—No.

Q.—Were the water closets out there kept clean? A.—Yes, Sir, all the time.

Q.—When Dr. Burdell paid you your wages on Friday, did you notice where he took his money from? A.—Mr. Smith, his partner, received money for a job; he gave the Doctor half of it, and he gave me a bill on the Bank of New-York and a half dollar out of his purse.

Q.—Did you see a roll of bills? A.—No, Sir; he told me he was going to his bank on Friday, and if Dr. Cox came to tell him so.

By the Coroner—Did you ever see Mr. Eckel have two kinds of hair—short and long hair? A.—No, Sir; I never saw Mr. Eckel in his bare head since I came to the house.

Q.—You never saw him without his wig? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You did not know it was a wig or not? A.—No, Sir; I never saw him in his bare head but the night of the party; he had long hair the night of the party.

Q.—He never was bald that you saw? A.—No.

THE DOCTORS IN COUET ABOUT EXAMINING THE BLOOD AND THE IMAGE ON THE RETINA.

The Coroner, addressing the Jury said: It was suggested to the Coroner, yesterday, that an examination of the eye of deceased should be made. Being desirous, in my official capacity, to afford every opportunity for the grand development of crime which we are about, of course I acceded that it should be done. I have here two very eminent men—one, a Professor, well known to the community of New-York to be a man who understands chemistry minutely, an ornament to his profession—the other gentleman I have known for years, and have been associated with him at one time. He will undertake, aided by Professor Doremus, an analysis of the blood which appears on the chemise, shirt, sheet and other articles. The physicians with whom I have conversed upon the propriety of an examination of the eye—Drs. Doremus, Gourley, Wood, and others—all agree that the matter is a farce, that it will amount to nothing; they will give you their reasons themselves, for I would rather they should explain to you why they think it not necessary to examine the eye; as to the other matter I express my opinion that there should be an examination of the blood, chemical or physiological.

Professor Doremus then gave his reasons for considering an examination of the eye useless: In the first place, should there be any impression left upon the retina, it would be impossible, so long after death, in consequence of the opacity of the humors of the eye, to detect, with any instrument, such an impression. Again, supposing it were tried immediately after death, we have no authority, so far as I have yet been able to learn, (and I have inquired of several physicians,) we have no scientific authority on which to base such an investigation.

Dr. Gourley followed—I concur with Dr. Doremus' views about this subject, and I think that if there was any possibility of making this examination of the eye, it should be very soon after death indeed; for the eye undergoes changes such as other parts of the body, but much more rapidly. The cornea becomes opaque after twenty-four hours, and the humors of the eye contained in the anterior chamber act upon the other humors, filtering through the thin membranes, and render them opaque. Moreover, the retina, which is the seat of the image, is a nervous membrane, which softens soon after death; and on making a dissection of the eye, for the purpose of making that examination, it would be destroyed. But, allowing the examination should be made soon after death, I do not think anything could be seen on the retina.

Mr. Schaus, a Juror—We thought this one of the circumstances that might probably throw light; but of course we will take the opinion of physicians on the subject.

Mr. Secor, a Juror—I rather object, although never having been placed in such a position before: we wish to do our duty, and as this thing was suggested, the public expect it; if the examination amounts to nothing, no harm will be done, and we will have done our duty.

Coroner—I am willing to abide by any unanimous decision you come to, but I will assert that this result of that matter cannot be admitted as legal testimony in any Court.

Mr. Schaus—The question may arise, if the image of a "dear one" is not as likely to be imprinted on the eye, as of the person seen at the moment of death.

Mr. Secor—Should not an examination of the stomach be made, to see if a drug was conveyed to the deceased?

Coroner—The stomach has been examined. Is it your wish there should be an analysis of the blood?

The Jury, all—Certainly.

Prof. Doremus—This examination belongs rather to physiology than chemistry; but we will be able to determine it by the microscope.

Coroner—The physicians can determine the difference between venous and arterial blood, or a vaginal discharge.

Prof. Doremus, Dr. Gourley, Dr. Wood, and other physicians, then proceeded to the room up stairs, to make such examinations as they considered proper.

The Coroner inquired if Mr. Ullman had been found or heard of. There was no reply. He then asked whether Mr. Stevens and his wife were present. Mr. Stevens was in the room, and came forward. He was sworn and examined by the Coroner.

TESTIMONY OF MR. C. STEVENS.

Q.—What is your name? A.—Cyrenius Stevens.

Q.—Where do you live? A.—At No. 87 Mercer-street.

Q.—Were you acquainted with Dr. Burdell? A.—I was.

Q.—How long have you known him? A.—For about eight years.

Q.—What were your relations towards him? A.—I have had business transactions with him.

Q. What were they? A. I have employed him in his professional capacity.

Coroner—Now, sir, will you please relate everything you know about the present affair to the Jury, without further questions from me?

Witness—I suppose it will be necessary to state in the first place, the reason of my coming to the house. I have frequently called upon Mr. Burdell at this house, and also previously in Broadway. The last time I called at this house was in consequence of my being called upon at my own house by some man,—whose was I do not knew.

A Juror—What time was this?

Witness—It was some time in September; a man called at my door and asked for me; I asked his business; he said that Dr. Burdell had requested him to call upon me, and tell me to come and see him about the fore part of the evening; I told this messenger that I could not go that night, but that I would be at his house next morning at 10 o'clock; precisely at 10 o'clock I was at the door; I was invited into this parlor, (the room where the inquest was held;) I took a seat where that table now stands; I had only just taken my seat, when a lady came in, took a seat near me, and called me by name; she said she had sent for me, and not Dr. Burdell; she said Dr. Burdell was gone—was not there; the woman I mean was Mrs. Cunningham; I asked her why she had sent for me—what she wanted to see me for; she said it was relating to matters between Dr. Burdell and my wife; that she had something to communicate to me; there were many things, she said, that I ought to know; she observed that she was a married woman, or had been, and had children, and that she should speak her mind freely; she should speak, she said, in very plain terms.

Coroner—Well, what did she say?

Witness—She stated that my wife was in the habit of coming to this house every week; she told me my wife was here the day before to get a hard thing removed from her eye.

Coroner—A hard thing; a tumor, you mean?

Witness—A tumor, or something that injured her sight; it was on the eyelid, and the Doctor took it out.

Coroner—Well, what then?

Witness—After it was done, while she was putting on her gloves—fixing to go out—something was said about paying; my wife wanted to know what the charge was; the Doctor, says Mrs. Cunningham, said it was "Nothing at all," and then she says he put his arm around her neck and kissed her; Mrs. Cunningham then said to me, "You see I am cool.—"

Coroner—What?

Witness—She said she was cool.

Coroner—Yes, a cool proceeding; go on.

Witness—She said she was cool, without passion, self-possessed, and had no revenge, but wanted to represent to me scenes which she had witnessed; she said she wanted me to know what my wife was doing, as she knew I was doing everything for her, and she thought it a shame I should be so deceived by any woman.

Coroner—Well, go on, Sir, go on.

Witness—She said the Doctor had my wife in a little ante-room.

Coroner—Ah, the room where he operated.

Witness—Yes; he had her in this room, and there were transactions between them altogether wrong; she said, "I can prove all I say; a young man, a clergyman's son, can also prove them, and there are also my daughters; they have peeped through the glass and seen what was going on."

Coroner—How could they see?

Witness—She said they had scraped the paint off the glass, and looked through.

Coroner—Made a peep-hole?

Witness—They looked through a scratch made through the paint on the glass.

Coroner—Did Mrs. Cunningham say the name of the minister's son was Snodgrass?

Witness—I do not recollect the name; I remember he was called so respectable that I could not doubt his testimony.

Coroner—Yes! Yes!

Witness—She said, "if you will come here, you shall be satisfied;" my wife, she said, was filching money from me, and was making use of Dr. Burdell to deposit it in some bank for her; I told her I would think of the matter, and see her again; there seemed, while I was talking with her, to be some person walking back and forth in the hall; the door was ajar.

A Juror—Did you hear the step of that person? Was it a male or female step?

Witness—I think it was a female step; I saw the form through the crack of the door; I related to my wife what had taken place—what I was sent for.

Coroner—Well Sir. Go on, Sir. What next?

Witness—On the Saturday following, of the same week, a gentleman called at my house and wanted to see me; he said his business was from Mrs. Cunningham; he said she had sent him to ask me to come up and see her; he said he was her counsel; I took a chair and sat down beside him, and asked him if he knew what her business was with me.

Coroner—Yes, and what did he say?

Witness—He said he did not know particularly; I asked him if he knew nothing about it; he represented that she was a wonderful, persevering, smart woman, and always accomplished all she undertook; he said she had money, and plenty of men around her who never failed her.

Coroner—Yes, never failed her. And what then?

Witness—I asked him what his name was; he said it was Van Dolan; that he was a lawyer, and that his office was at No. 118 Chambers-street; I went down there next day, and could not find such name, nor any such office; it appeared to be stores.

Coroner—I would know what man again?

Witness—I don't know whether I would or not; I have seen a man who was pointed out to me, but he had a bald head and I did not recognize him.

Coroner—I wish to state that I have shown Mr. Eckel to this witness, and that he thinks Mr. Eckel's features are the same as those of this Van Dolan. Eckel came out of his cell bald headed; he had left his wig in his cap in the cell; when I asked him why he had left his wig behind, he replied he had forgotten it—he didn't know—he didn't care.

A Juror—You did not find any such office?

Witness—I did not; there were stores there.

Juror—What else took place at your house besides what you describe?

Witness—That constitutes all that took place at my house; the next day I went down to find him in Chambers-street; from what Mrs. Cunningham had said before, I did not care to come up to Bond-street, and I did not go; besides, Dr. Burdell had told my wife, at the time he made the operation for the tumor, that he was going to Saratoga, and would not be back till the following Tuesday.

Coroner—Was Dr. Burdell gone to Saratoga during the time you were sent for in his name?

Witness—Yes, Sir.

Juror—Did you know the first man who came for you to go to Dr. Burdell?

Witness—No, Sir; he was an Irishman, a plain man, like a man who would run to an errand.

Coroner—You were sent for in Dr. Burdell's name, although he had gone to Saratoga.

Witness—Yes, Sir, and I did not feel disposed to go that night, but went the next morning.

Coroner—What reason had you that you thought it better not to go that night?

Witness—I did not know but what some scheme or plot might have been laid for me; such curious things take place in this City that I am a little cautious.

Coroner—(with much emphasis.) You are right, Sir.

Witness—I thought I would take daylight for it.

Coroner—Go on, Sir.

Witness—On Tuesday, about half past three or four o'clock, I came to the house with my wife: she felt disposed to face this woman.

Coroner—Do you know the date?

Witness—I do not; it was somewhere in the fore part of September.

Coroner—You came to No. 31 Bond-street, in company with your wife?

Witness—I did, and the moment we came into the room Dr. Burdell came in.

Coroner—Well, Sir?

Witness—I related all that had passed.

Coroner—Stop, Sir; was Mrs. Cunningham present?

Witness—She was not.

Coroner—She probably preferred peeping through the glass to see the elephant?

Witness—I did not hesitate to relate all that had passed in a loud tone; Dr. Burdell also spoke loud and laughed; he gave an explanation about the anteroom, and said that it was not my wife, but another woman.

Coroner—You mean the kissing business?

A Juror—He means it was another woman in the ante-room.

Witness—One thing I will mention: Mrs. Cunningham asked me if my wife had any sores about her; I said she had not; I should be pretty likely to know if she had.

Coroner—They must have made pretty large scratches through the glass to see the sores.

Witness—Dr. Burdell told me that he was examining the sores upon a woman who had called upon him, and who was not my wife; I did not come again to see Dr. Burdell; I felt I didn't like to come here; he called two or three times at my house to ask me to come and see him; some time he called was sometime in January, about three weeks ago; he told me that he and Mrs. Cunningham had come to a settlement; that she was satisfied and willing to make acknowledgement for her slanderous reports about my wife—that she would acknowledge it, but we never went.

Coroner—Well, Sir, go on, Sir; your own story—tell it, Sir; you never went? you did not think it worth while to receive the apology?

Witness—We talked about it, but did not think it worth while; Dr. Burdell said he had worked hard and got a good deal of money, and, said he, I am actually afraid to stay in my own house.

Coroner—Did he give you any reason for being afraid to stay in his own house? A.—He said there was a man there he did not like—he alluded to two men—one of them, he said, appeared to be a kind of bean te Mrs. Cunninghams.

Coroner—Go on, Sir.

Witness—The Doctor seemed to be a little excited. Says he, "That woman has wanted me to marry her. I would not have her to save all my money and my life." He raised his hands as he said so.

Coroner to Jury—Gentlemen, you will remember that this occurrence took place in January.

Witness—I asked the Doctor, "Why don't you get the people out of your house?" He said he could not, because he had let it till the first of May to Mrs. Cunningham. "Then," says I, "why don't you leave the house? You are a man of means; I would not stay, if I feared for my life." He said he was cautious, and thought he would stay till May, and get the house clear; he was very urgent to have me and my wife come up in a bold manner, as if nothing had happened, but I didn't feel disposed to go, and I never went.

Coroner—You didn't want to see the elephant any more.

A Juror—Was this conversation in the presence of your wife?

Witness—Yes, Sir.

Coroner—Go on, Sir.

Witness—That is about all that I know about Dr. Burdell.

Coroner—When you see Mr. Eckel in his wig, you may be able to recognize him. You think his features are the same?

Witness—There is something about his eyes and general appearance that is the same, but he had more hair and whiskers.

Coroner—He had larger whiskers? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You were intimate with Dr. Burdell, were you not—very intimate? A.—Yes, I knew him very well; we have laughed and joked together; he has filled my own and wife's teeth; I have brought my children to him to have their teeth extracted, and have sent people to him for their teeth.

Q.—Do you remember what time there was, from the time when the first man called on you, till you went and found Dr. Burdell at home, when he returned from Saratoga? A.—From Friday to the next Tuesday.

Q.—Dr. Burdell did a great deal of business, did he not? A.—He was a Director of the Artisans Bank; when I called on him once, he had got a safe; I used to joke him about being an old bachelor, and said he ought to have children to leave his property to.

Q.—Do you remember whether he said that one or other of those two men, who, he said, were too intimate with Mrs. Cunningham, ever threatened to do him an injury? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did he say that Mrs. Cunningham had threatened to do him an injury? A.—No; he said that he was generally afraid; he told me that one morning while in bed, he awoke and saw Mrs. Cunningham leave his safe; he got up, and found that a note which he held against her,—for $658 I think it was,—was abstracted from the safe; he accused her of it.

Coroner—Well Sir, go on.

Witness—After he told me that, he called on me, and said she had sued him for slander.

Coroner—Ha! and what then?

Witness—Afterwards he told me it was all withdrawn and they had made a settlement.

A Juror—Were you acquainted with Mrs. Cunningham before you saw her, when you went, after the man called on you? A.—I thought I had seen her before moving about the house, but I was not certain; I did not know her, and don't know that I should know her now; she said her name was Cunningham.

Juror—How did she behave when you had that interview with her? A.—She seemed cool and appeared to have some nerve.

Q.—Did you form any idea of her purpose in sending for you? A.—I could not tell why she took such interest in me, but thought she must have some plot.

Q.—You suspected something wrong? A.—I did; I thought she wanted to make a tool of me, by working up my feelings against Dr. Burdell; Dr. Burdell also mentioned this circumstance to me, that in speaking of me, Mrs. Cunningham observed that my testimony or my wife's would amount to nothing, because our character was of that kind that it would have no weight.

Q.—What was her conduct? Was her conversation that of a discreet, modest woman? A.—She carried it on very well; I thought it was all out of whole cloth, and considered she had great nerve.

Coroner—You thought her conduct more artistical than natural? A.—Yes; I thought her motive was to ruin Dr. Burdell's character and get possession of his money; Burdell was of the same opinion; he thought she wanted to get me in some kind of scheme.

A Juror—Did you ever see Mrs. Cunningham afterwards? A.—Never.

Q.—Did your wife ever see her afterwards? A.—Never—at least I think not; she can answer for herself.

Coroner—Yes, we will have her up.

To a Juror—The second man that called on me said he came as Mrs. Cunningham's counsel; he had got her, he said, out of some pretty hard scrapes; I have never seen him since, unless the man shown me in the cells is the man, but when I saw him with his bald head I did not think he was.

Juror—Did you look into the Directory to find the name of Van Dolan? A.—Yes, I did, but I did not find any such name.

Juror—And you did not find his office? A.—I did not; there were stores there and no office.

Coroner—You said there were two men in the house; did he call one of them a clergyman's son? A.—No, Sir; he said one of them was an old man.

A Juror—Do you know anything of a party that took place at this house? A.—No, Sir.

Juror—What is your business? A.—I have no business now; I am a currier by trade, but I am getting old and wish to live more easy.

Juror—Is your house large or small? A.—It is a three-story house,

Coroner—O, this is nothing. It is no matter what his business is.

Juror—Did Dr. Burdell say he had a revolver in his possession? A.—No, Sir, but he said that he would go prepared.

Coroner—I wish, for the information of the Jury and the Press, to state that a revolver has been found in Mrs. Cunningham's room.

Juror—When Dr. Burdell saw Mrs. Cunningham leave his safe, did he say there was a light in the room? A.—Yes, he said there was light enough to see by; I do not know that it was gaslight or daylight.

The Coroner here said that Drs. Carnochan and Gilman were in the room, and he wished them to go up stairs and assist in the examination of the blood. The police officer in attendance replied that Drs. Doremus and Gourlay did not wish to be interfered with. The Coroner rejoined that it would be well for Dr. Carnochan and Dr. Gilman to send up their cards. He was certain, from their well-known respectability, that Dr. Doremus would admit them.

Witness resuming—There is one thing I would wish to add; speaking of property to Dr. Burdell, I said to him: I don't know what you'll do with your property; he replied that he had made his will, and that it was all right.

A Juror—What time was this? A.—About July last.

The testimony of this witness here closed.

MR. HILDRETH'S TESTIMONY.

The Coroner next called Mr. Hildreth to the stand. He seemed an impulsive gentlemen, past the middle age, wearing spectacles, and anxious to speak his mind.

Q.—What is your name? A.—John T. Hildreth.

Q.—Where do you live? A.—In Brooklyn.

Q.—What do you know of Dr. Burdell's death? A.—Nothing but what I have read in the papers.

Coroner—Very important testimony!

Witness—I may have known Mrs. Cunningham in Brooklyn, if her name was Emma A. Hempstead.

Coroner—Ah, that is right. At what time did you know her? A.—(after reflection and hesitation,) From sixteen to twenty-two years ago.

Q.—Was her husband living then? A.—I knew her before she was married and after too,—that is if she ever was married, but I did'nt believe she was; she had the reputation of being a prostitute.

Q.—Have you any reason for saying so? A.—I have a great many reasons for saying so; I know there was a difficulty with a certain gentleman in Brooklyn, who was likely to get into a scrape—

Coroner (interrupting)—To whom was she married? A.—To Cunningham, the distiller.

Coroner—You see I am a queer fellow, I can get something out of nothing, after all. Her husband was a distiller? A.—Yes, a distiller, a manufacturer, call it, of liquid death.

Coroner—I will put this down for the benefit of the Temperance Society. How long was she married before his death took place? A.—I don't know.

Q.—Did you hear that he died very suddenly? A.—I did, and I wish they would disinter his body and examine it, for I believe he was murdered by his wife: I do think so, and have always thought so; she was a bad woman and had no better example from her mother.

Q.—How did you know she was so bad? A.—A lawyer in New-York addressed a letter to a certain gentleman in Brooklyn, threatening him unless he did something to rescue her character; I went to that lawyer and told him he had got his head in the lion's mouth.

Coroner—Well, this amounts to nothing.

Witness—(getting more excited)—I have no doubt but that her marriage with Dr. Burdell is a fabrication.

A Juror—What evidence have you that Mrs. Cunningham was a prostitute? A.—I have many evidences; I gave bad bills of her's handed me in for collection—

Coroner—(interrupting)—Have you any proof she was a strumpet? A.—I believe her to have been as much so as ever Phœbe Doty was; I have no reason to regret that I do not know it personally; I could bring two or three witnesses to prove it, but I should be loth to bring them forward; I don't know that they would know more than I know; [laughter;] she would wave her handkerchief in the street to a man; I have known her do it, and another man would answer it.

A Juror—Who was the man? A.—It was not me.

Coroner—Gentlemen, this is not evidence. There is nothing here but his own suspicion.

And so the witness was fully put from the stand.

The next witness called was the wife of the former witness, Stevens. She was examined by the Coroner.

MRS. STEVENS' EVIDENCE.

Q.—What is your name? A.—Sophronia Stevens.

Q.—Where do you live? A.—In Mercer-street.

Q.—Are you acquainted with Dr. Burdell? A.—I am.

Q.—How long have you known him? A.—Eight years last Fall.

Q.—Was he a quiet, temperate, prudent man? A.—He was, to my judgment.

Q.—Do you remember his calling at your house in the middle of January? A.—I do.

Q.—What did he call for? A.—To see my husband.

Q.—What was the object of his calling? A.—It was concerning Mrs. Cunningham and a man who lived with her.

Coroner—Go on, and tell your own story.

Witness—He said a man had come to the house lately to live, and wished us to come there and see if we could identify him as the man who came to us, calling himself Van Dolan; we did not go.

Q.—How was this Van Dolan dressed? A.—He had on dark clothes and a hat.

Q.—Was he bald? A.—He was not: he had hair on his lips and about the mouth and chin very heavy.

Q.—What was the color of his hair? A.—It was the color of his whiskers—dark.

Q.—What sized man was he? A.—About the size of Dr. Burdell; he was the same built man as the Doctor.

Coroner—By virtue of the solemn oath, Madam, which you have taken, could you, or could you not, recognize in the man whom you have seen, if he had his wig on—or can you even, without his wig, recognize even from his features the man who called himself Van Dolan? A.—Yes, Sir, very much so.

Q.—Had you ever any conversation with Mrs. Cunningham? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did she speak badly of Dr. Burdell? A.—She did not speak on that subject; it was about matching a carpet.

Q.—Did Dr. Burdell ever speak of Mrs. Cunningham, and the man he objected to? A.—Yes; he said he looked through a keyhole, and saw things he did not think becoming.

Q.—Did you hear him say he was afraid to live in his house—that he was afraid of being injured? A.—He did say so, after that man came to live here.

A Juror—Did he say what man he was afraid of? A.

formation with me; I remained talking with them [illegible] of its being after twelve o'clock, and said that I must [illegible] ? came to the [illegible] front door with my pass-key; there were no lights in [illegible], and as I passed up the stairs to my room it struck me that it was unusually dark.

Coroner—The house? A.—The passage.

Q.—More than ever you observed before? A.—Well, I cannot say that.

Q.—It was unusually dark? A.—It was unusually dark; it had been dark previously, and I thought to [illegible] about it; I went up stairs and locked the door of my room, as was always my custom; and I think set my watch to lay it by for the night, I [illegible] that it was half-past twelve; I retired; I lay awake, I think, for a short time, and did not awake [illegible] night.

I slept very well I endeavored to sleep a little longer, and at about half-past eight o'clock—for I looked at my watch immediately afterward—I heard a [illegible] outcry; it alarmed me; I put on what clothes I could and came out of my room; heard the words, "Dr. Burdell—dead;" I came down to the door of the second-story back room, and a young man whom I do not know was standing there with a key in his hand; I asked him what all this meant? he said, "Dr. Burdell is dead;" I asked him what had he done about it; had he sent for the Coroner; had he sent to the station-house? he answered that he had sent to the station-house; I asked him to open the door and let me see in, and said, perhaps he is not dead yet; he opened the door.

Coroner—Did he say nothing before he opened the door in reply? A.—He opened the door, Sir, at once; went up and, and I saw at a glance there could be no doubt of his (the Doctor's) having been dead for some time; my impression was that he had committed suicide; the officers came, and one of them turned him over on his back; we saw no weapon, nor did I see any wounds; the blood ran out of his nose as they turned him over; a gentleman was there whom I have since understood was his partner; at this time he had come in; he said the Doctor had been much troubled with frequent large bleedings at the nose, that he was very much afraid of dying of apoplexy; that some of his relatives had died of apoplexy; that he was the very last man to commit suicide, for he was very much afraid of dying; we then locked round the room, and the suggestion was made that the Doctor has been attacked with apoplexy, and that in endeavoring to get to the door to make an alarm had fallen, scattering the blood about; I asked the officers what time they supposed the Coroner would come; they said they could not tell, he might be otherwise engaged; I then said that I had an engagement at my office, it was getting late, and I must leave, and I did leave.

Q.—Is that all, Sir? A.—That is all, Sir, I have to state.

By Jurors—Q.—Was it on a Sunday night that the Doctor complained of the door being bolted? A.—I cannot fix the date; I have endeavored to do so but my memory does not serve me; I was awake in the middle of the night or later; I don't know what time it was.

Coroner—He says it was about a fortnight ago.

Witness—It was within a fortnight.

Coroner—At about what time was it that you left the house on Saturday morning? A.—It must have been towards ten o'clock.

Q.—Who is the young man who was at the door when you first came down? A.—I do not know who he was.

Q.—Did you not see him before in the house? A.—It seems to me that I had seen him, but not in this house. My impression is that he lived near here.

Q.—Was it Snodgrass who was at the door when you came down? A.—No, Sir.

Coroner—Very good; that is an important feature.

Witness—Mr. Snodgrass came into the room afterwards, while the officers were there; it was not the boy who attended the Doctor who was there when I went down; my impression is that he was a clerk or student connected with some dentist near at hand.

Q.—Was it a man or boy? A.—He was a man, a very young man, though.

Q.—Did you notice anything in his expressions—was he excited? A.—Oh, no; he acted very much as one would do under the same circumstances.

Q.—Nobody had touched the body previous to your coming down? A.—I cannot say as to that.

Q.—In what way was the body placed when you came down? A.—The body was lying on its face, with the hands partially extended, and it was that which gave me the impression afterwards of apoplexy, as if he had been trying to save himself from the fall.

By Jurors—Q.—Did you remain here on Saturday night? A.—I returned from the St. Nicholas after dinner, somewhere about half past seven or eight o'clock; I had seen in the newspapers of the afternoon that Dr. Burdell had died of apoplexy, and that confirmed me in my impressions and relieved me very much from the feelings I had had on the subject; I did not come, therefore, that evening as early as I otherwise should have.

Coroner—About what hour was it when you left after seeing the body, and having the conversation you speak of about all that occurred? how long were you in the room? a quarter of an hour? A.—It is very difficult to state that precisely.

Coroner—As near as you can, Mr. Ullmann, you know.

Witness—I fixed the time in this way; I had arranged to be in my own office at eleven o'clock, and felt that it was nearly ten if not quite ten; I had to go to the St. Nicholas to obtain my breakfast and get down to the office within an hour therefrom, and I was very quick, therefore, in getting it.

Q.—To the best of your knowledge how long was it from the time you went into the room and saw the body till you left the house? A.—Well, from—

Coroner—As near, you know, as you can.

Witness—Well, I looked round the room a great deal; I looked for spots of blood on the floor; I looked for the connecting passage with the front room; I went out several times and surveyed the walls of the hall, descending the stairs, and I talked with the persons there as to the habits of Dr. Burdell.

Q.—Who was in the hall to whom you talked? A.—I mean in the hall in this room; there were officers there and a gentleman whose name, I think, is Dr. Smith.

Q.—Were any of the domestics of the house there? A.—I don't think any of them were there at that time.

Q.—Not at all? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—The matter I want to arrive at now, Mr. Ullmann, if you please, is how long that time was during which you were there? A.—Well, Sir, it must have been from half an hour to three-quarters, as far as I can fix it; it was sometime before I got down stairs after I heard the first outcry.

Q.—The time you first heard the noise, you know, was about half-past eight o'clock? A.—Yes.

Q.—That then would make it an hour and a half up to ten? A.—Yes, if it was fully ten; I was occupied, however, in dressing.

Q.—Well, in all from the time you first awoke till the time you left the house was an hour and a half? A.—Well, it would hardly be that length of time; in all it was a full hour.

Q.—In all that time did you see any of the domestics of the house come down and express their anxiety, their regret, or anything of that kind? A.—I saw this boy, who attended to the doctor's office early in the matter; I heard a great screeching, and noise and racket up stairs, which I did not feel authorized to interfere with in any way.

Coroner—That was right.

Witness—It is a place I never was in, and did not intend to be.

Coroner—All I want to know is whether, during the time heard all this weeping and wailing, and gnashing of teeth, there was any evidence of deep sympathy exhibited to you, in persons coming down to see the body that was murdered? A.—Well, Sir, I saw nobody at all in the room that belonged to the house, excepting the young boy who attended to the fires, and Mr. Snodgrass. Did you see either Mr. Eckel, the Misses Cunningham or Mrs. Cunningham till you left? A.—Well, it would be difficult to declare positively on a point of that kind, my impression is that they did not.

Coroner—Well, that is enough.

Witness—But I was busy in attending to this matter of the murder; it occupied my mind; it agitated [illegible]

Coroner—Well, that is your impression; it is the probability.

A Juror—Well, if such a thing had occurred you would probably have noticed it?

Coroner—There is no doubt from the placidity of his countenance that he would be engaged in a female sympathetic action of any kind. [Laughter.]

Witness—Thank you, Mr. Coroner.

By Jurors—Q.—You say you came home on Friday night at half-past twelve; did you observe any light in any of the front rooms as you came in? A.—I saw no light in the house until I lit the gas in my own room.

Q.—You retired to bed probably shortly after this? A.—Just before I retired to bed I had taken out my watch to lay it away, and I noticed then that it was half-past twelve o'clock.

Q.—Did you hear any one move in the house after you had retired to bed? A.—I heard no sound of any kind whatever that attracted my attention, and let me remark that I sleep very lightly; a single tap on my door will generally awaken me.

Q.—When you were awoke in the morning and heard people pass up and down, did you hear any one leaving the house? A.—I heard persons going up and down the stairs as usual in the morning, and I should not be able to say what they were doing; I frequently heard persons go up and down the stairs that morning.

Q.—Do you recollect the time this happened? A.—I cannot; I heard a banjo playing that morning.

Coroner—In what room did you hear the banjo? A.—I cannot tell where it was.

Coroner—It certainly was not in the chamber of death? A.—Oh, no Sir.

Q.—Was it on the same floor with you? A.—No, Sir, I don't think it was.

Coroner—Might it not have been the sweet intonations of some organ out in Bond-street? [Laughter.] A.—No, Sir; it was the sound of a banjo which I have heard before in the house.

Q.—That was before you left the room? A.—That was some considerable time before I heard this outcry. I was not asleep when I was aroused; I was only endeavoring to sleep unsuccessfully.

Q.—Where did you hear that banjo before? A.—I have heard it as I passed the doors of these two parlors in the evening; I have heard it when I thought it was overhead in the up story of the house.

Q.—During your time in this house, if you have not been, have you heard of any intimacy existing between Mrs. Cunningham and Mr. Eckel? A.—I never saw any intimacy: I never heard of any; I did not know Mr. Eckel's name; I noticed him on the evening of that party, when I got the impression that his name was Nicholls.

A Juror—You were told so? A.—I got that impression, but I don't know how; I suppose I was told; but who told me I don't know; I got the impression then that he was the person who occupied one of the front rooms of the house.

Q.—Did you see any familiarity in the ball-room? A.—Not the slightest in the world, Sir.

Coroner—The only question I will ask you is simply this, did the body appear to be cold at the time you went into the room, as if dead for some time, or did it appear as if death was but recent? A.—I have seen many dead bodies—bodies killed by shots and daggers; and it struck me at once that the body was very stiff, and must have been dead for some time, both on that account, and because the blood around and about him seemed to be very largely dried up.

Q.—Then you thought he was dead for some hours, at all events? A.—I thought so, Sir.

A Juror—At the time you entered the room was the gas lighted in either of Mr. Burdell's rooms? A.—One burner was lighted over his desk.

Q.—That was the desk in front of the looking-glass? A.—At the rear wall of the house; the subject was remarked upon, because we also looked at his bed, and saw that it had the appearance of not having been used that night.

Coroner—Was there a chair in front of the pier glass at the desk, or that part of it in which he kept his tools? A.—I have been endeavoring to recollect whether there was a chair there; there was a chair either near the grate or before the desk; my impression is that it was near the grate.

Coroner—I found it opposite the desk, and that is the reason why I asked you about it.

Witness—It might have been removed.

Coroner—Yes, Sir, and that was very improper.

Witness—I so stated at the time.

A Juror—Did you examine any of the closets or any of the washbasins to see if there was any blood in them? A.—I did not examine the closet near where the deceased was lying; I know that I did not, because as I was going down Broadway I remarked to myself that it was very singular I did not open that closet.

Q.—Do you recollect a newspaper lying on the desk besmeared with blood? A.—There was a newspaper, the *Herald*.

Coroner—Yes, that's it.

Witness—It was lying on the table; there were two daubs of blood on the lower edge of it.

Q.—Did you observe whether his boots were on or off? A.—I think his boots were on; I am not sure though.

Q.—Was the burner in full blast? A.—I think not; it is difficult to tell the extent of the burning in the day time, but my impression is that it was not in full blast.

Q.—Well, it was burning in such a way that a man could read a newspaper at night by it? A.—Oh, yes.

Q.—It was put out in the way a man would do if he wished to leave it partially lighted on going to bed? A.—The burner was burning freely at any rate, if it was not in full blast.

Juror—Do you recollect the manner in which the windows were left, whether open or shaded? A.—I think that they were partially open at any rate.

Q.—So that a person could see into it from the rear? A.—I think so, for the idea came into my mind whether any person could see from the rear.

Q.—Did you hear any observation or suggestion made previous to the time of your leaving that morning that he was murdered or assassinated? A.—We all discussed it; I discussed it, and I was endeavoring to satisfy myself, not anybody else; I was endeavoring to look at everything as critically as possible for the purpose of satisfying myself, and that question came up; we all conversed in a low voice, for persons are apt to be pretty grave about such transactions; I was endeavoring to reconcile what I saw with several theories that came up in my mind; every lawyer is conversant with that state of mind.

Q.—Nobody said, previous to your going away, as far as you can remember, that Mr. Burdell was murdered? A.—No, Sir; I say we all discussed it.

Coroner—I know you discussed it, and you say your opinion was that it was apoplexy?

Witness—We all discussed it, and the bias of my mind at the time was that it was apoplexy.

Q.—But in that discussion did any domestic of the house or anybody else offer an opinion that he was murdered? A.—I think it was mentioned several times by different persons in the room; this gentleman, Dr. Smith, was there; there was still another gentleman there, and there were two officers; Mr. Snodgrass came in and out, and I cannot say that other persons did not come in there, because I was paying more attention to this than to who were there.

A Juror—You remained here all Saturday night, did you not? A.—I came in on Saturday night, from half-past seven till eight o'clock, and remained till between half-past nine and ten o'clock next morning.

Q.—Did you observe, after the examination of the two rooms, the stains of blood on the walls down along as you went? A.—I looked at those.

Q.—All I want to know is, did you see them at that time? A.—I saw them at that time; I remarked the stains, and suggested whether these were not made by the officer who turned over the body; some one said that the officer thought that the marks on the hall door were made by him.

Coroner—I have examined the officer, Sir, and he says he put no hand on anything till he went to the hall door, and that if any blood-stain was on the handle of the door it was by his action, but that he did not put his hand on anything else.

Witness—The marks on the walls of the hall seemed to me as if they had been made by the lappel of a person's coat; they looked so, and I suggested it at the time.

Coroner—Yes, it has gone up nearly as far as the attic, and down nearly to the basement.

Witness—That I have never seen.

A Juror—Did you come in on Saturday morning? A.—I did.

Q.—What occurred then? A.—I came in the door and found some officers in the entry; I saw the younger Miss Cunningham and Snodgrass standing at the door of this back parlor; the young lady seemed very much agitated indeed, and wished to know whether her mother could not have counsel; I told her I supposed she could have counsel—it was part of the laws of this country that every one should be entitled to counsel; I asked if the Coroner's Inquest had not been concluded? she answered, "No;" says I. "If it is apoplexy, I should suppose they could settle it quickly;" Snodgrass spoke at once, and said, "Why, Mr. Ullman, it is a horrible and a foul murder, he has fifteen wounds in him."

Coroner—Snodgrass said that? A.—He said that to me; I asked him who made the examination; he said he believed it was Dr. Francis.

A Juror—Do I understand you to say that you saw an officer turn him over? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—When he turned him over could you not discover any wound in the back of his neck or on the side of his head? A.—I could discover nothing of the kind, Sir, for it was covered with his cravat and his clothes; and he was not in a position that I could see the wound in his neck.

Q.—Did you have no impression that there was a wound on him of that kind? A.—I did not; I saw the blood running out of the nose; I did not venture to give the body a close examination, or to touch any part of it, because I have long since settled in my mind that we are bound, in such cases, to await the arrival of the Coroner.

Coroner—Mr. Ullman, you began by making your statement in your own way, and it was very straightforward. Now, we will conclude your own excellent conversation in the way you began it, by finishing up with the conversation you had with Miss Helen and Miss Augusta.

Witness—I had this conversation with the younger one; I don't know what her name is.

Coroner—It is Helen.

Witness—Helen. I then went up to my room, and after a while Mr. Snodgrass came and asked me if I would go into Mr. Eckel's room, and that is the first time that I appreciated the idea that his name was Eckel; I immediately went to the room, and Mr. Eckel was there; he said to me, "this is a horrible affair, Mr. Ullman;" I said, "Indeed, it is, Sir;" I then said, "Mr. Eckel, how long have you known this family?" He said, "since sometime in October last; I came here just before you did;" young Snodgrass came in; very shortly after that the officer came and asked Mr. Eckel what his first names were? He answered: "John J." He turned to me, and says he, "what does that mean?" Says I, "have you testified?" "Yes," says he, "and I gave my name when I gave my testimony;" the officer then came back and he looked at him (Eckel) and said "you will come with me, Sir," or something of that kind; he then jumped and looked at me, and said "who is this?" I turned to him and said "Ullman is my name;" "Ah," said he; Eckel proceeded to put on his boots and said "what does it mean?" says I, "I don't know; it is usual to arrest all persons that are closely connected with a matter of this kind, but it won't amount to anything," and as I said before, I thought he acted with great coolness; he seemed to be quite self-possessed; shortly after the elder Miss Cunningham came and stood at the door, young Snodgrass standing there; I had previously been told by some one that Mrs. Cunningham was married to Dr. Burdell; I had heard that from some one of the officers; I had conversations with the officers; that night only was the first time I ever had such an intimation; I never even suspected it; I had seen so little of the family that there was nothing for me to have any suspicion upon; I asked her (Augusta) if she knew of the marriage of her mother to Dr. Burdell? "Oh, yes," says she, "I was present; I was a witness"; "Indeed," said I; she made a great many expressions and lamented a great deal that this thing should have occurred; she deplored the disgrace that would fall from it on all the family; in all of which I could only agree with her; I saw Mrs. Cunningham once or twice during that evening; I sat up in the front parlor till half-past one o'clock, talking to the officers; after the undertaker had come in and gone up stairs, she sent some one in asking to see me; I went out into the entry and she asked me if she would not be permitted to direct the manner in which Dr. Burdell should be dressed; that she did not wish him to have a shroud on him, but to be dressed in his usual clothes; she seemed to be greatly agitated and excited; she said that he was her's alive or dead, and she hoped that I would speak to the undertaker; I told her that I had no right to go into the room at all; that it was prohibited, but that I would speak to the officers; I did speak to one of them whom I knew especially, and he went and saw her; that was the last I saw of her until next morning, when I met her in the upper hall; she seemed to be in very great distress; I told her that it was a very terrible thing, and that I hoped it would have a favorable issue for her and all her family; she asked me whether I would return; I answered that I did not know whether I would or not; says she "they won't let you out of the house;" says I, "I believe I can get out, I am going down to the St. Nicholas;" I did go there and have since been waiting to have a message from you, Mr. Coroner; I told the officers when I went out that I could be found at the St. Nicholas Hotel, and at No. 35 Wall-street.

A Juror—Mr. Burdell did not make any mention of any of the members of the family at the time that conversation occurred between you and him at the corner of Bond-street? A.—No, Sir, not a word.

Q.—Did you see him that night at the party? A.—I did not; I was there not over half an hour.

Mr. Tilden—You have mentioned that the other young lady in her conversation with you, spoke of the disgrace that would happen to them. Will you state more fully her particular expression at the time? A.—It would be very difficult to give her expression in regard to a thing of that kind; we had been talking a good deal about it during the day; I intended by what I said here to convey the idea that she expressed to me in very strong terms the deep feeling which she had about the whole matter—that whatever was the issue it would—she used the word, I think—"stick" to them during their whole lives; I believe she used the word "disgrace," also, in the course of that conversation; we talked for three or four minutes about it.

Mr. Tilden—Did she use any expression of "wounded affection?" A.—No, Sir; never—no, nothing of the kind.

A Juror—On the night of Saturday did you notice any unusual noise or conversation while in your room? A.—I went to my room from this front parlor at half-past one; after that I heard nothing.

Mr. Tilden—What was Mrs. Cunningham's manner when she spoke of the affair? A.—That of a person exceedingly distressed; I eyed her closely, for I desired to inform my own mind as to the conduct of all those parties.

Q.—Was it that of a person conscious that any suspicion attached to herself? A.—Well, that is discriminating very closely; I could hardly say that it was; I may say in brief, that the conduct of all those persons impressed me with an idea that they could scarcely have anything to do with this; and I have been pondering on it ever since.

Coroner—Mr. Ullman, that will do; will you please sign this now? (the deposition.)

Mr. Ullman—I have made it a practice since I was a master in chancery to read everything I sign.

Coroner—Very well, Sir; I have not time; you can read it if you like.

Mr. Ullman—Yes, Sir; I believe neither of us have read it.

Coroner—That is so, Sir; I have only taken an epitome of your evidence; the reporters there have taken it far more fully; there Sir—(handing the witness the deposition)—read it over; there are numbers of matters that you have said that I did not think it worth while to take down; it is a difficult thing, you know.

Witness—(After looking at the paper for a moment,) I believe I will sign it.

Coroner—Yes, Sir, you may depend upon it, as much as if it was *verbatim et literatim*. [Laughter.] If you are hung, Mr. Ulman, I will be the executioner. [Laughter.]

Witness—Yes, Sir; and I am sure you would discharge the duty with all gentleness and propriety.

Coroner—No doubt of it, Sir.

Witness—Do you want anything more with me, Mr. Coroner?

Coroner—I believe not, Sir.

Witness—I am very busy, Sir, but you know I am at your call when you wish for me.

Coroner—Yes, Sir; you have done the State some service, and the State knows it, Mr. Ulman. [Laughter.]

The witness withdrew.

Subsequently Mr. Ulman came forward and said he desired to make a correction. He found, he said, upon looking at Dr. Smith, that he had confounded him with Dr. Roberts, when he said he had made the suggestion that Dr. Burdell died of apoplexy.

Coroner—That is what I understood, Sir, and what I put down, I believe.

Witness—It was Dr. Smith who spoke of him (Dr. Burdell) as being the last man who would ever commit suicide, and as being very much afraid of dying.

EVIDENCE OF CHARLES C. BROOKS.

Charles C. Brooks sworn. Examined by Judge RUSSELL:

Q.—Where do you reside? A.—I have lived at No. 36 Bond-street for upwards of two years, off and on.

Q.—Where were you on Friday night last? A.—At No. 36 Bond-street.

Q.—What part of the house did you sleep in? A.—The front room, third story, at the end of the hall.

Q.—During the evening of Friday last, did you at any time hear a cry? A.—I did and I was alarmed.

Q.—What was the cry? A.—"Murder!" [The witness seemed much affected.]

Q.—At what hour did you hear that cry? A.—Half-past ten o'clock, or a quarter to eleven.

Q.—Where did the sound proceed from? A.—It appeared to be in this direction, or perhaps up the street.

Q.—Was the cry more than once? A.—It was only once; it sounded as if there was a struggle; the first syllable was distinct, but the last, "d-e-r," was guttural, such as you hear from Forrest sometimes, in the theatre, and I immediately thought of garroters.

Q.—You are nearly opposite? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Was your window closed? A.—Yes; I stood near the window; I was just in the act of going to bed.

Q.—When you heard the cry did you proceed to the window? A.—I instantly sprang on a chest which stood in the recess of the window.

Q.—Did you throw up the window? A.—No, Sir; I instantly sprung on this chest; I say "sprung" because I was so quick; my first impression was that the sound proceeded from up the street; I looked over the top shutters and through the Venetian blinds first in this direction; right away after the word "Murder!" I thought I heard a noise as of some one moving on a floor; I cannot testify positively as to that, though it struck me; I looked up the street on the opposite side, if I could see "garroters;" I saw nothing and heard nothing further; then I looked towards the houses, as I thought the shuffling I heard was possibly in a house; hearing no alarm, I went to bed; all this did not occupy more than ten seconds.

Q.—Did you see any lights passing, or anything unusual in this house? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you take notice of the small room, front, up stairs? A.—No, Sir; I was not very specially attracted towards this house, but along the walk.

Q.—The shriek was loud enough for you to hear with your window closed? A.—Yes, Sir; I got into bed; I listened for a few minutes longer, expecting to hear windows open; but I heard no further alarm; I then concluded it was some rowdy that halloed "Murder," and that he ought to go to the Station-house; I had no further fears, and went to sleep.

Q.—Were you aware of any difficulty in this house? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—What business are you? A.—I am a retired merchant, living on my means.

Q.—You had no doubt of its being a man's voice? A.—Oh! I had no doubt of that.

The City Judge being about to retire—

The Coroner—I am much obliged to you, Sir, for attending, and I wish you safe from the regions *above*. I do not mean that your Honor is going to the regions *below*; for we value you too much just now for your quickness in your official capacity. [Laughter by the Coroner.]

EVIDENCE OF MRS. MAINE.

Mrs. Susan Maine was then sworn and examined by the Coroner.

A reporter asked the lady to spell her name, which she did.

The Coroner—This is a *main* chance for making a conquest, any way. [Laughter.]

The witness testified that she lives in No. 32 Bond-street; met Dr. Burdell several times at her husband's office, but was not personally intimate with him; was introduced to Miss Augusta Cunningham about twelve months ago at a sleighing party; had seen her twice; never had any knowledge of Dr. Burdell's or Mrs. Cunningham's affairs.

Q.—Were you at home at ten or 11 o'clock on Friday night? A.—I was not.

Q.—What time did you return home that night? A.—A little after one, I should think.

Q.—On coming in the neighborhood of this house did you hear any noise? A.—I heard no noise.

Q.—Was there anything at all that attracted your attention to going to your bedroom? A.—Yes, an unusual smell.

Q.—As if from what? A.—Like the burning of leather or woolen cloth.

Q.—Was there anybody with you? A.—My husband.

Q.—Did he observe it? A.—He spoke of it at the time.

Q.—Did either you or your husband imagine where it was? A.—We did not; we made inquiries, and found there was nothing burning in our own house, and could not ascertain where the smell came from.

Q.—Did you hear any noise after you went in? A.—I did not.

Q.—Do you know any of the relations of the family? A.—I do not; I do not know Mr. Eckel; I met Mr. Burdell in my own house.

To a Juror—There were other persons came in after eleven who did not observe the smell.

Q.—What were the habits of Dr. Burdell? Was he a quiet, temperate man? A.—I never knew him intimately, but from having seen him in my husband's office, I thought him a quiet, gentlemanly man.

DR. MAIN'S TESTIMONY.

Stephen R. Main sworn.—Examined by the Coroner.

Q.—You have heard your wife's testimony? A.—But a very little of it.

[Testimony of Mrs. Main read by Coroner.]

[—Do you know anything more than that, Sir?

A.—Yes, Sir, I do; I was the one who came across and entered Dr. Burdell's room first after the boy made the alarm of his being dead; I opened the Doctor's door and found him lying on his face, his right hand near his face—he was cold; I raised his head to see if he had cut his throat, for I though he had committed suicide seeing so much blood about his throat; I looked around to see if there was any weapon; his desk was open; I ran into the front room and saw that his bed was to all appearance as when made up; I locked the door, giving the key to my young man and leaving him there; Mr. Snodgrass came up stairs, saying that Mrs. Cunningham and the young ladies had fainted; I went up; the youngest of the two lay partly across the bed, and appeared to be in great agony; I tried to relieve her, and loosed her corset; the old lady was exclaiming, "He is dead, and I always liked him, and thought a great deal of him!" I thought her "fainting" differing from the others; I then went down stairs; in regard to the smell on Friday night, it was so strong that I perceived it on coming into Bond-street; it was a smell as of woolen burning; there was a slight wind coming from the southwest, and the air was heavy.

Q.—Can you state what was the condition of the shutters in the room of Dr. Burdell at the time you first saw it? A.—I examined everything minutely; the shutters were open, as I know; the gas was burning near his instrument case; his port-folio lay on it; his overshoes had been taken off, and were laid by the fire-place; his shawl was folded up on the end of the sofa; he had his boots on, and his feet were extended straight, so that I think he could not have struggled, from the straight position in which he lay; he must have fallen instantly dead, for he lay perfectly straight.

Q.—Who gave the order to the policeman to come here? A.—Myself; I went to the policeman and told him that Dr. Burdell, of No. 31 Bond-street, was dead in his office.

Q.—Did deceased lie with his head quite near the door? A.—Yes, so that when I opened it it just cleared him.

Q.—Where did the chair stand? A.—At the desk, turned round towards the door; a newspaper lay on the centre-table with considerable blood on the edge of it.

Q.—At what time did you get there? A.—I breakfasted at eight o'clock; I was about twenty minutes at breakfast, and had got up the stairs when the door bell was rung; I ran over; I suppose it was half-past eight or a quarter to nine.

Q.—Who came for you? A.—Mrs. Cunningham's little boy—her son; I followed him immediately, with my hat off.

Q.—What did he say to you? A.—He said "Dr. Burdell is dead," and I went with him to see what it was; when I opened the door I almost ran on to the Doctor, he was so close; the first person I saw there was a gentleman who lives next door.

Q.—What reason had you to suppose no one was there before you? A.—None, but that the boy (Burtchell) said he opened the door, fell back and ran down to give the alarm; I would state that when the Coroner was making his investigation I went into the front room looking for a newspaper, to make more fire, and I found the front northwest window down, probably ten inches; I shoved it up.

Q.—How was it with the doors between the Doctor's office and sleeping room? A.—They were not open.

Q.—Did you observe that his clothes were torn? A.—The only tear in his clothes I saw was on the left leg of his pantaloons, below the knee—a three-square piece torn.

Q.—Did you notice any light in the Doctor's front room on Friday night? A.—No, Sir; I have noticed that the Doctor was a very strict man about his habits; I could see his light from my room opposite, and I noticed that he retired invariably from 10½ to 11 o'clock; I used to talk to him across sometimes, and I told him he should be careful, for I could look through his screen.

Q.—Did you notice that the safe was open? A.—It was not open; the only things that were open were his desk and his instrument case; his portfolio was there, and the lead was placed on it.

Q.—Did you notice the basins? A.—There is only one in his room—the little room; and I looked and saw nothing at all in that.

Q.—Did you see Dr. Burdell after he went out about four or half past four o'clock on Friday afternoon? A.—No, it was about half after five, or within five minutes of that time, that I saw him go out; I did not see him come in again; I went to a party that evening; I started about eight and returned about one; there is rarely a light in any part of this house except the front story; he rarely had a light unless when he went to bed, and then he would strike a match and make a light; it was a candle he mostly used.

Juror—Did you notice any blood on the chair which he used for his dental operations? A.—There was none on it; I examined it thoroughly; there was no blood on the spittoon either.

Juror—I refer to another chair—that which was before his desk and was partly turned.

Witness—That was a sitting chair; there was blood upon the left side of that chair; it was no fresher than the other blood I saw; it was all quite fresh—just coagulated a little.

By Mr. Tilden—Q.—Did you observe the blood on the walls outside? A.—I was the first, I think, who called the attention of the policemen to that; the first blood was a little outside, which could not have been spattered on unless the door had been ajar; then there was blood on the side of the stairs descending, on the right; then a little in coming into this floor; after that we could get none except a little on the front door, which was very slight; I wet my hand and rubbed it all over, but could get hardly any.

Q.—What members of the family came into the room while you were there? A.—None at all, I think, until the policemen came.

Q.—But while you remained there? A.—I don't think any came in but the little boy who made the fires; I am not positive whether Snodgrass came or not; am not positive whether I saw him or not—yes, I did see him; I recollect I noticed what look he had on when he looked at the body; it appeared to startle him, as it was an awful sight.

Q.—As to those lights in the three windows of the third floor, did you often see them burn at one time, or not? A.—Most of all I saw the light would be in the old lady's room.

Q.—When you were up late at night would you notice a light in the bedroom? A.—No, Sir; not to attract any attention.

The Coroner—Gentlemen, I should rather say that I am inclined to adjourn this inquisition till nine o'clock to-morrow morning. None of the jurors dissenting, the proposal was considered as definitely agreed to. After some conversation as to the arrangements for the funeral, which is to take place to-day, the jurors withdrew and the crowd broke up.

Surgical Examination of the Body of Dr. Burdell.

A careful examination of the body of the murdered man having been directed, Drs. JAS. R. WOOD, GEORGE F. WOODWARD, DAVID UHL and WILLIAM KNIGHT, proceeded to the front room of the second story, and made such examination. They were assisted by Dr. DODGE, who carefully noted the following particulars, which were afterwards signed by the examiners:

The first wound which presents itself is one inch from the left nipple, on a line and internal to it, and is one inch and an eighth in length. The second wound is two and-a-half inches downward and inward from the wound first described, and is seven-eighths of an inch in length. The third wound is one and three-eighths of an inch, directly below the wound last described, and measures seven-eights of an inch in length. The fourth wound is three inches and an eighth from the left nipple, directly downward, and measures one inch in length. The next two wounds present themselves in the left axilla. The first one is two inches and seven-eighths from the left nipple, and is five-eighth of an inch in length. The other wound in the axilla is two inches and a quarter further back from the last, and is half an inch in length.

Another wound on the left side directly above the crest of the ilium is three and a half inches outward from the anterior, superior, spinous process of the ilium, and measures one and a quarter inches in length. On right shoulder, anteriorly and inwards from the acromion process of the clavicle is a wound one inch wide. Looking on the neck, a wound presents itself three-quarters of an inch above the angle of the jaw, and directly beneath and touching the lobe of the left ear and measuring one inch in length, and sufficiently deep to completely divide the external, and partially the internal carotid arteries, about one inch above the bifurcation. On the face a wound presents itself, directly over the malar bone, running obliquely from without inwards and downwards and measuring one and one-half inches in length.

On the neck, posteriorly and laterally on the left side, five inches from the mastoid process directly downwards and backwards, is a wound five-eighths of an inch wide.

On the right wrist is a semi-circular wound, dividing simply the integument and one and a half inches in length.

On the left hand is an abrasion about 1¼ inch long on the dorsum of the hand.

On the left fore-arm on the anterior portion, 2½ inches from the bend of the elbow, a wound presents itself three-quarters of an inch in length. Then turning the arm over on the posterior surface, a wound appears 2¾ inches from the olecranon process and 1 [illegible] in width. [illegible] on the outward portion, 2½ inches proximal from the point of the olecranon process, is a wound three-quarters of an inch in length.

The first wound above named penetrates the heart at the right ventricle, midway between the apex and the auricle by the side of the septum. The fourth wound as above named partially penetrated the muscular tissue of the left ventricle about an inch above the apex, and by the side of the septum. The cartilage of the fourth rib opposite the first wound above named, was divided. The first rib opposite the wound on the right shoulder was transfixed, and the pleural cavity opened by the same wound. The cut on the left lappel of the vest, five inches from the point of the lappel, is one and one-eighth of an inch long. The next cut just below the upper button hole on the same side, is five-eighths of an inch long; the next cut below and without the second button hole on same side, is seven-eighths of an inch long; the next cut one inch above left breast pocket, is one inch long; just above the fob pocket, same side, is a cut seven-eighths of an inch long; at the junction of the cloth and back, three-quarters of an inch below the arm hole, is a cut one-half inch long. The cuts above described correspond in position with the wounds on the left breast and axilla. The cut on the back of the vest corresponds with the wound on the back of the neck. In the coat of the left sleeve, seven inches from the cuff, on outer side, is a cut one inch long. On opposite side of sleeve is a cut one half inch long. On the sleeve, fifteen inches from end of cuff on outer side, is a cut three-fourths inch long; on left side of breast of coat are two cuts corresponding to cuts on vest. On the right shoulder of the coat is a cut one and a half inch from seam of sleeve, and one and an eighth inch long. On back of the coat, two and a half inches from lower edge of collar, is a cut one and a fourth inch long. All the cuts in the coat correspond in position to the wounds on the body. There is, also, a cut in the pants and drawers which corresponds with the wound over the ilium.

JAMES R. WOOD, M. D.
GEO. F. WOODWARD, M. D.
DAVID UHL, M. D.
WM. KNIGHT, M. D.

CHEMICAL AND MICROSCOPICAL EXAMINATION OF THE BLOOD-STAINS.

A chemical and microscopical examination of the stains upon certain sheets, towels, shirts, &c., having been ordered by the Coroner, such examinations were entered upon by Professor Doremus, and Childs, and Dr. John W. S. Gürley.

The character of the spots upon the dagger was not so decided and satisfactory as was that of the stains upon the cloths. The stains upon the shirt marked "Ketchum," upon the sheet, and upon the napkin, were pronounced, without hesitation, of menstrual origin. The "epithelial" character, inseparable from that secretion, was clearly demonstrated under the microscope. While on the other hand, the normal and ordinary character of the blood globules was demonstrated in the same way from blood spots on the linen of the deceased. The result of this examination will probably be presented in evidence to-day.

Latitude of Evidence.

One of the witnesses put upon the stand yesterday, after a full and frank declaration that he knew nothing whatever about the murder, nor about any of the parties connected with it or involved in suspicions concerning it, was permitted to go on with the most extraordinary series of his own beliefs, conjectures, and suppositions ever heard in a court of justice. He was encouraged in this by one of the jurors, who was greatly prepossessed in favor of the witness by his mentioning alcohol as "liquid death." After a time, however, the Coroner interfered, and said the evidence had nothing whatever to do with the case.

Snodgrass and Eckel.

These two important witnesses remain in the cells of the Fifteenth Ward Station, in Mercer-street. SNODGRASS is a lad of 18 or 19 years of age, the son of Rev. WM. D. SNODGRASS, D. D., Pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Goshen, Orange County. The whole family formerly resided in this City. GEORGE, the witness in this case, is the youngest but one of a numerous family. Early last Fall he came to New-York to enter into business, having been persuaded by his friends that the inactive life he had been leading in his father's house in the country was not calculated to improve a young man's prospects. He was taken in as a junior clerk at a wholesale hardware establishment down-town, and was in the employ of the same firm at the time of the catastrophe in Bond-street. While he remained in Goshen, his time was chiefly occupied in consorting with lads of his own age and habits, but he possessed a taste for music,—his inclinations leading him particularly to the study of negro melodies, with banjo accompaniments, in which he became proficient. His musical tastes appear, from the evidence adduced in this examination, to have been cultivated with some assiduity during his stay in New-York. A boy of great natural shrewdness, and not deficient in knowledge, SNODGRASS became popular among his fellows in the village in which he grew up, but he has never established a reputation for remarkable steadiness of demeanor, or refinement and delicacy of sentiment; in fact, was looked upon by the villagers as a young gentleman whom sharp discipline would benefit. He, like all his family, has been for years on terms of extraordinary intimacy with Mrs. CUNNINGHAM and her daughters, and it was generally believed that the younger Miss CUNNINGHAM was the lady upon whom SNODGRASS has fixed his affections. The lad appears to be extremely uneasy at his confinement, and desirous to know whether he will be permitted to come out on bail. He underwent a very close examination yesterday forenoon by District-Attorney HALL and Judge RUSSELL, but nothing of importance was elicited. The only statement he made that was not elicited on the examination before was that ECKEL had called him up into his room, after the murder had been discovered, and told him to answer no questions, but wait and let things take their own course. SNODGRASS is

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI.....NO. 1679. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE FROM WASHINGTON.

Message of the Central American Treaty—Recommittal to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Correspondence Between Gen. Scott and Secretary Davis.

The Investigating Committee—Mr. Simonton Again Examined, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 4.

The Treaty with Great Britain recently negotiated by Mr. DALLAS, relating to Central American affairs, was slaughtered to-day,—it being returned to the Committee on Foreign Affairs by a vote of nearly five to one, to ascertain if suitable amendments could be suggested.

The sentiment of the Senate, which was reserved yesterday, found strong adverse expression this evening.

The House of Representatives to-day refused, by a vote of 130 to 107, to lay the Atlantic Telegraph Bill on the table. It will be called up on its final passage to-morrow.

The Correspondence Between General Scott and the Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 4.

The correspondence between General SCOTT and Secretary DAVIS is voluminous.

From a hasty examination of the documents it appears that General SCOTT declined to give open and specific information to Secretary DAVIS regarding the expenditure of the secret service money in Mexico, believing that no obligation of public or private honor, according to the usages of nations and armies, required him to disclose names and circumstances. He, however, expressed his willingness to give such information for his private ear alone, which the Secretary said he was willing to receive in confidence.

In November, 1855, the President writes to Secretary DAVIS, saying in substance:

"General SCOTT states two grounds on which he has learned that I hesitated to allow the five per cent. commutation. It is proper to remark that he has been misinformed or misapprehended my position. He claimed three and a half per cent, which he might properly have received for his disbursements in Mexico, and a balance struck upon that basis was the subject of the conversation between us."

Secretary DAVIS in response to the President informed him that Gen. SCOTT had charged himself with the sum of $261,691, and that all excepting $30,000 was delivered and captured in Mexico; and took credit for disbursing $255,541, leaving $6,150 withheld by Gen. SCOTT in his account. This balance the President authorized Gen. SCOTT, through the Secretary of War, to retain. Gen. SCOTT, in a letter dated New-York, Dec., 1855, writes that there are two items, making $11,895, against him as not admitted or disallowed by the President on account of the five per cent. charged by him on all moneys disbursed. He says it was entirely within the competency of the President to allow that charge, and asks that a suit may be brought against him by the Government, to recover the amount claimed to be due by him—nearly $6,000—but the President declined to order a suit. There are many explanations relative to these figures, but the financial part of the transaction cannot be fairly understood by this mere reference to the subject. Among the documents is the opinion of Attorney-General CUSHING, dated Jan., 1848, to the effect that "The act creating Major-General SCOTT a Lieutenant-General does not confer upon him all the authority which was imposed by the law of 1798 upon WASHINGTON, who was thereby made the Commander of the Armies, while Gen. SCOTT was appointed Lieutenant-General by order of the President of the United States. The rank carries retrospective pay and emoluments, but not retrospective authority."

General SCOTT's correspondence with the officers of Government goes back as far as 1848; and that between him and the Secretary of War, during 1855, contains the following features.

Secretary DAVIS, July 25, says:

"I leave unnoticed the exhibition of peevish temper in reply to an inquiry from this Department," &c.

General SCOTT, replies, July 30:

"It would be easy to show that the whole letter in which you charge me with exhibiting a peevish temper, is as flippant in its statements and logic as in that accusation. Certainly, as Secretary of War, you have done enough to warrant more than a suspicion, that from the first you have considered it your special mission by repeated aggression on my rights and feelings to goad me into some perilous attitude of official opposition. To prove my long forbearance, for at my time of life all angry discussions are painful, I will now proceed to enumerate some of the provocations alluded to without dilating in this place on your partisan hostility to the brevet of Lieutenant-General and to the compensation that Congress intended to attach thereto."

General SCOTT then alludes to one of the Secretary's "captious retorts" and his "capping the climax by usurpation and absurdity." He likewise says:

"Following out your personal rebuke in the letter of the 12th, your object, in violation of principle, is to crush me into a servile obedience to your self-will. I know your obstinacy, and I know also what is due to myself as a man and a soldier, and if I am to be crushed I prefer it at the hands of my military peers."

The Secretary of War rejoins in an unofficial note:

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2, 1855.

SIR: Your letter of the 30th of July was received yesterday, and, as you requested, was referred to the President. When returned to me it will be answered. You have taken the occasion of an official correspondence to make unfounded imputations upon my motives, and to use such language as my idea of the requirements of official courtesy does not permit me to notice in my official character, and I, therefore, adopt this unofficial mode. You ascribe to partisan hostility my opposition to confirming on you the title of Lieutenant-General, but that opposition was actively and publicly made when I was a member of the United States Senate, and Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs. You were then known to the country as a distinguished soldier, but had not been forced upon public attention as a partisan politician, nor as such been judged by the people or approved by me. You certainly had better opportunity to know of my opposition then than when it was merely that of a well-settled and long-entertained opinion held by me in a position which separated me from a participation in the active business in Congress. My views were publicly given as a Senator to a sufficient extent to show on what my judgment rested, and your present accusation, which charges me with usurpation for the most unworthy ends, and imputes to me motives inconsistent with official integrity, is considered basely malevolent and pronounced utterly false.

Your obedient servant,
JEFF. DAVIS.

General SCOTT replying, Aug. 5, says:

"I have received a note from you dated the 2d inst., which you seem to desire me to consider as unofficial. I shall not comply with that singular fancy as you can have no legitimate claim to address me but as Secretary of War. Accordingly I shall treat your communications, whether designed as private and unofficial or as public missives of arrogance and supercilliousness, as equally official. There are beauties in them which ought not to be lost, and it shall not be my fault if I do not render your part of this correspondence a memorable example to be shunned by your successors."

Secretary DAVIS replies to this, Sept. 7:

"But you'll at all to be deterred from a full exposure of the groundlessness of your charges by the threats you make of rendering my part of this correspondence a memorable example to be shunned by my successors. This is the merest bravado in one who himself affords the most memorable example on the records of this Department of a vain controversialist defeated and a falsehood exposed."

Secretary DAVIS recommends that the headquarters of the army be removed from New-York to the seat of Government.

The following letter from General SCOTT is in answer to this suggestion:

"HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 29, 1857.

SIR: With all the records of the army and every compulsory assistance at hand, you have, by a toil of more than five weeks on what, to your nature, must have been a labor of love, poured only upon me in twenty-seven compact foolscap pages this full measure of your spleen and vengeance. Its precursor was savage and scurrilous, but the slowly concocted venom now vented is no doubt fondly relied upon to kill at once. The felonious intent is clear enough. Nevertheless, you may be forced to borrow the exclamation, 'Tis not done, and the attempt, and not the deed, confounds us.'"

This is followed by a long defence of his cause, couched in rather strong language.

The Secretary of War replies again December 20, reviewing the matters in controversy at great length, and exposing many matters of Gen. SCOTT's money dealings with the Government; referring to one item, the Secretary says:

"The law did not allow you what you paid to yourself. That payment to yourself—what meanness does it display? What could have been less consistent with the generosity and magnanimity which should have graced the first in rank among a band of gallant soldiers. You awarded to yourself the whole percentage of the money paid by the city of Mexico when subjugated by their victorious arms."

The General, under date of January 31, 1856, replies to this insinuation:

"Such continued recklessness of character could only proceed from one whose low ambition is flattered with the title of 'the Favorite.'"

He is again lengthy, and referring to some old matters called up by Secretary DAVIS, says: "For revenge, the slanders respecting the trial of 1810 was disinterred by your letter of September, which, being refuted in the same month is now re-produced with variations:

Who shames a scribbler? Break one cobweb through,
He spins the slight self-pleasing thread anew;
Destroy his web of sophistry; in vain—
The creature's at his dirty work again.

The following is the reply of Secretary DAVIS:

WAR DEPARTMENT, Feb. 29, 1853.

SIR: I received your letter dated Jan. 31, and proceed to notice its contents.

You have persisted in making your letters official, and I have thus forced upon me the obligation to receive them and reply, in such terms as seem to me appropriate, to the baseless accusations which derive their only importance from the high standing you occupy.

Another instance of your capacity, in the same breath to beg for sympathy and utter slander, is your accusation that I have endeavored to provoke a duel with an old soldier, known to be so lame in both arms as to write with difficulty and pain.

Those ignorant of the fact, that the great disability of which you complain, was the result of a fall upon the pavement in New-York, would naturally infer from the introduction of the phrase 'old soldier,' that you were by wounds received in battle, disqualified for self-defence, and every generous heart that believed your assertion, would visit with indignant censure the unmanly attempt to involve a wounded veteran in personal combat. But no such purpose was entertained. You had given notice to the world that you would not act upon the sentiment which makes a gentleman responsible to any one whom he assails in the vigor of manhood. You pleaded a sense of religion and patriotic scruples, as reasons for not answering to the personal defiance of an aggrieved officer, Gen. JACKSON, your superior in military rank, and infinitely above you in every other respect—and it was not to be supposed that you would, at this time, take different ground. But no disability, no age, no plea of conscientious scruples can be admitted, to shield a slanderer from rebuke, and when you gratuitously imputed to me motives injurious and offensive to me as a man, I addressed to you an unofficial note, and fixed on you the brand of falsehood, which you vainly endeavor to wash away with your unfailing flood of abusive epithets.

Your obedient servant, JEFFERSON DAVIS.

To Brevet Lieutenant General WINFIELD SCOTT, U. S. A.

To this communication General SCOTT replies as follows, under date of March 20:

"Again you recur to my past history and my Court Martial of 1810. Now your 'thrice-told tale,' again and again refuted and put to shame, but which, with Caliban malice, that needs must curse, you are likely to reproduce to the end of the chapter, if only to give me the advantage, as you say, of referring to a particular passage of my history—this, to such a spirit, if not victory, is yet revenge."

To this the Secretary of War returns a lengthy reply, and General SCOTT again retorts—

"My silence, under the new provocation, has been the result first of pity, and next of forgetfulness. Compassion is always due to an enraged imbecile who lays about him blows which hurt only himself, or who, at worst, seeks to stifle his opponent by the dint of naughty words."

The following is the concluding letter of the correspondence:

WAR DEPARTMENT, May 27, 1856.

SIR: I have received your letter of the 26th inst. The delay for which you make a hypocritical apology has strengthened you to resume the labor of vituperation, but having only in this correspondence stamped you with falsehood, and whenever you have presented a tangible point, convicted you by conclusive proof, I have ceased to regard your abuse, and as you present nothing in this letter which requires remark, I am gratified to be relieved from the necessity of further exposing your malignity and depravity. Your obedient servant, JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Brevet Lieut.-Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT.

Mr. Simonton Before the Investigating Committee—The Central American Treaty, &c.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 4.

Mr. SIMONTON, although weak from recent illness, appeared before the Select Committee to-day; and after remaining two hours, became so sick that they insisted on discontinuing the examination. His counsel, Mr. BRADLEY, was not permitted to be present.

Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON, and Messrs. GILBERT and CHASE of the House, have been examined.

The Central American Treaty was again discussed for three hours to-day in Executive session of the Senate, but was not concluded. [Our special dispatch above states differently.]

The Secretary of War, in reply to Mr. SEWARD's resolution, says that from military considerations the Niagara River should be surveyed.

XXXIVth Congress---Second Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 4.

SENATOR FROM RHODE ISLAND.

Mr. ALLEN presented the credentials of JAMES J. SIMMONS, elected Senator by the Legislature of Rhode Island.

THE SCOTT AND DAVIS CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. WELLER, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported in favor of printing the documents recently communicated relative to Gen. SCOTT's pay.

Mr. CRITTENDEN suggested that the time required to print such a large document would defeat the object of the House bill relative to the pay of General SCOTT.

Mr. WELLER responded that upon an examination of the correspondence between the Secretary-of-War and General SCOTT, the Committee on Military Affairs were satisfied that justice to both parties requires that the whole should be printed, and if the order be made now it can be laid on the table as early as next Monday, and within two or three days after that time the Committee will probably be able to report back the bill now before them. It was with regret that he was obliged to state that a portion of the correspondence was of an angry character.

Mr. BELL, of Tennessee, inquired whether the Committee could not decide which portions of the correspondence ought to be suppressed and which printed. He thought the personal controversies of these gentlemen were not necessary to be published, in order to understand the arguments relative to the bill before the Senate.

Mr. WELLER replied that the Committee could not do that without subjecting themselves to the imputation of doing injustice to one or other of the parties. As the case now stood, if the Senate want to do justice to both parties, the whole correspondence ought to be published.

Mr. PEARCE would be obliged to vote against the motion to print the correspondence. A portion of it was very acrimonious in its nature and could not be essential to the merits of the question. To publish this crimination and recrimination would subserve no purpose of public utility, and would furnish rather a bad example, judging from what he could hear. Unless the correspondence could be expurgated, he would be obliged to vote against printing any portion of it.

Mr. FITZPATRICK observed it could not be denied that the correspondence was characterized by bitterness, but the publication of it was necessary to a proper understanding of the question now before the Senate with reference to the proposition to increase the pay of General SCOTT. The Committee, with every desire to do what is proper, are of the opinion that to omit the publication of any part of the correspondence might subject them to the suspicion of an attempt at favoritism. He thought it ought to be published entire, although he regretted to see some harsh language in it.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Tennessee, as a member of the Military Committee, said no man could regret that correspondence more than he did, for the reason that he was the friend of both the gentlemen—but, when men occupying official position choose to have a correspondence of that character, the country has a right to know it. The public now have the impression that there is such a correspondence, and he was not for suppressing it from the record. Let the whole be published, and let them stand or fall on their own merits. His opinion was that both the gentlemen have cause to regret the correspondence—that, however, was not the fault of the Senate, and when this information was demanded by the country, he thought the Senate ought not to suppress any part of it. If detached portions only were printed, it might give offence to one if not both the gentlemen, and whatever blame there may be attaches to the writers of the correspondence, and not to the Senate for making the publication. Let the country decide between them.

Mr. CRITTENDEN asked, although the public curiosity would be gratified by the publication, who would be benefited by it? The Senate ought not to attract public attention to matters of this nature. Angry controversies might take place between the best tempered gentlemen, but let such things be buried in the archives of the Department, and not published to the world. The only question the Senate had to consider was with reference to the legislation now necessary in the case. The Secretary of War and General SCOTT differ as to the construction of a certain law. If that law is ambiguous, let Congress make it clear and fix the pay and emoluments of General SCOTT as they think just and proper. He trusted that the order to print would not be made.

Mr. CLAY desired to have the truth and the whole truth relative to this subject. If anything in this correspondence reflected on the characters of the writers, the fault must rest upon their own heads. Some of the facts regarding the correspondence had already been given to the public, who have formed judgment on *ex parte* statements, which in his opinion did gross injustice to one of these functionaries. He wished to vindicate that officer by exposing the whole correspondence, and would not do injustice from a false sense of delicacy towards these gentlemen.

Mr. SEWARD opposed the printing of such portions as were of a personal character, as having an injurious tendency. He could not consent to publish anything calculated to impair the character of either of these distinguished and patriotic men.

Mr. STUART said no officer of the Government has a right to spice his public correspondence so as to deprive the Legislative Department of the Government of its fullest use. The Senate could not act understandingly unless all these facts were spread before them.

Mr. WELLER remarked that when he introduced the resolution calling for this information, he had forgotten the fact if he had ever known it, that a portion of the correspondence was personal in character. The bill before Congress was based upon the idea that the War Department had done injustice to General SCOTT.

In order to examine that question, the publication of a very large portion of this correspondence was absolutely necessary. It was necessary to know upon what grounds the War Department refused to carry out the alleged wishes of Congress.

Mr. BENJAMIN said the country required the information, and he felt constrained to vote in accordance with the recommendation of the Committee.

Mr. TOOMBS remarked that the Senate ought not to make itself the conduit to put private quarrels before the public. Let them do that through the medium of the newspapers.

Mr. BIGLER said that while he would vote for printing this correspondence because the Committee on Military Affairs recommended it, he would not commit himself against the bill from the House because his present opinions were in favor of that measure.

The motion to print was then agreed to.

Mr. WILSON briefly explained the bill offered by him yesterday, to secure to actual settlers the alternate sections of public lands reserved in grant to States for Railroad purposes. He said at the last session Congress granted twenty-one millions of acres, and within a few months the reserved sections, amounting to nearly eleven millions, will come into market. They will at once be seized upon by land speculators, to the disparagement of the people of the new States and emigrants from the older States. His bill proposed to withhold these alternate sections from sale, and allow actual settlers alone to take up lots of 160 acres each at $2 50 an acre.

If it becomes law, those lands will be prevented from passing into the hands of non-resident speculators, to the permanent injury of the new States, and the actual cultivation of the soil.

Mr. BIGLER, from the joint Committe to count the Votes for President and Vice-President, reported a resolution, That both Houses assemble in the hall of the House of Representatives, on Wednesday next, at twelve o'clock, when the President of the Senate shall be the presiding officer; that one person be appointed teller on the part of the Senate, and two on the part of the House, to make a list of the votes as shall be declared. The President of the Senate shall announce the state of the vote and the persons elected to the two Houses assembled; which shall be deemed a declaration of the persons elected President and Vice-President of the United States; and, together with a list of the votes, be entered on the journals of the two Houses.

The resolution was adopted, and Mr. BIGLER was appointed Teller on the part of the Senate.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 4.

PENSIONS.

Mr. FLORENCE introduced a bill to equalize the Army, Navy and Marine Pensions.

THE IOWA CONTESTED SEAT.

Mr. BINGHAM, from the Committee on Elections, reported a resolution, which was adopted, that Mr. HALL was legally elected from the First Congressional District of Iowa.

A resolution giving Mr. CLARKE, the contestant, his mileage and *per diem* allowance, lies over.

CONGRESSIONAL CONTINGENT.

The House discussed the joint resolution proposing to give to each branch of Congress the entire control of its contingent fund, without the supervision of the Treasury officers.

Mr. BOCOCK, while opposed to the bill, said that when he saw corruption, like gangrene, stretching thoughout the country, he would not break down the barriers by which the public treasure is now guarded. The bill was passed by a majority of 17.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported favorably the Senate's Submarine Telegraph bill.

Mr. JONES, of Tennessee, moved to lay the bill on the table.

The motion was negatived by a vote of 57 against 123.

The following are the members who voted Yea on the motion to table the bill:

Messrs. Aiken, Akers, Bennett of Miss., Bocock, Bowie, Boyce, Carlisle, Caskie, Clingman, Cobb of Ala., Cox, Craige, Crawford, Day, Denver, Edmundson, English, Faulkner, Garnett, Goode, Greenwood, Houston, Hughston, Jones of Tenn., Kennett, Letcher, Letchet, Mace, Maxwell, McMullen, McQueen, Miller of Ind., Millson, Nichols, Oliver of Mo., Phelps, Porter, Powell, Puryear, Quitman, Ruffin, Sandidge, Savage, Shorter, Smith of Va., Sneed, Stewart, Talbott, Taylor, Thurston, Todd, Underwood, Vail, Watkins, Winslow, Wright of Miss., and Wright of Tenn.—57.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, said that he would endeavor to dispose of the subject to-morrow.

DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR APPROPRIATIONS.

The House concurred in the amendments of the Senate to the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill.

The House went into Committee on the Tariff bill, when Messrs. WRIGHT of Tennessee, EVANS and A. K. MARSHALL made party speeches. Adjourned.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 4.

ALEXANDER C. MORTON and JAMES SPENCER, of New-York, and WILLIAM WARE, of Vermont, were admitted to the bar.

Case No. 58 continued.—The argument was continued by Mr. JOHNSON, for appellee, and concluded by Mr. THOMAS, for appellant.

Indiana Senatorial Election.

INDIANAPOLIS, Thursday, Feb. 4.

The Democrats of the Indiana Legislature held to-day a Joint Convention for the election of United States Senators, without the concurrence, and in opposition to the protest of the Senate. GRAHAM S. FITCH was elected to the vacancy, and JESSE D. BRIGHT for the full term. There were 26 Senators present, but the Convention lacked 15 of a quorum. The vote stood: FITCH and BRIGHT, each 83; S. R. THOMPSON and GEORGE C. DUNN, Americans, 2. The Democrats are rejoicing, firing cannon, &c.

The Southern Mail.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Feb. 4.

New-Orleans papers of Tuesday have been received.

The French steam propellor *Joseph Poirier*, has arrived at Charleston from Havre.

Marine Disasters.

LOSS OF THE SHIP JOHN MILLER.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, Feb. 3.

The British ship *John Miller*, Capt. BELL, from Newry, Ireland, has been wrecked below this city. The crew were saved.

VESSEL ON FIRE—MEN LOST OVERBOARD.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Feb. 4.

The bark *Tidal Wave* arrived, to-day, from New Orleans. Lost overboard on her passage ROGER W. LATHROP, of Harwick, the first mate, and JAMES O HASKELL, seaman. The bark *Fanny Holmes*, arrived at Tarpaulin Cove from Apalachicola, reports seeing on the 21st ult., in lat. 37° 30′ north, lon. 70° 53′ west, a large vessel on fire. Saw no one on board. 24th.—passed brig *Red Wing*, of Newport, water-logged and abandoned.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE... ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb 4.

Immediately after the reading of the Journal Mr. PETTY, who was absent yesterday, said that although the cause of his absence was known to Senators, it was expected he would be present at the United States Senatorial election, but following upon the death of a near relative had come the severe sickness of another by whose bedside he was called to watch. Had he been present, his vote would have been cast for the true advocate of American principles; one who, like himself, was an opponent of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise—JOEL T. HEADLEY.

The Supply bill for 1856 was finally passed, and is now law.

Mr. PETTY gave notice of a bill in relation to the City Judge of New-York, which will confine his jurisdiction to the Court of Special Sessions, and compel him to hold sessions daily. It provides for a trial by jury, and makes it the duty of the District-Attorney to send all cases of misdemeanor before the City Judge.

The report of Dr. HARRIS, the physician at Quarantine, was presented, and contains a valuable and interesting history of the epidemic at Staten Island and vicinity last year.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 4.

Mr. JOHN DIXON presented petitions from members of New-York Banks against any alteration in the bank-note redemption laws.

Mr. SCOTT from the Judiciary Committee reported a bill providing for the appointment of Loan Commissioners by the Supervisors of the several counties, and to amend the Loan and Deposit act. The bill was accompanied by a written report, stating that the Committee had come to the conclusion that the Governor or Legislature cannot constitutionally appoint Loan Commissioners who are County officers, and urging the necessity of immediate legislative action on the subject.

The report is important in its bearing upon the question of the constitutionality of appointment by the Governor or Legislature of City or County officers.

The bill to authorize the foundation of Homœopathic Colleges was reported upon favorably.

The bill to organize a battalion of the survivors of the war of 1812, was reported upon unfavorably.

BILLS PASSED.

To sell the Wallabout Ground.

To amend the charter of the State Agricultural College.

To provide for investigation into the origin of fires in certain cases.

To amend the Brooklyn Consolidation Act.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

To erect the County of Canisteo.

To form a new ward from parts of the Twelfth and Nineteenth Wards, New-York.

To protect consumers of gas in New-York.

To provide for the maintenance of military organizations in the several cities of the State.

To provide for a convention to revise and amend the charter and reorganize the City Government of New-York.

To establish a State Asylum for the insane.

To appoint Commissioners to prepare a civil code.

Mr. MAHEN moved the appointment of a Special Committee to investigate the affairs of the Commissioners of Emigration, with power to send for persons and papers. Laid over.

Mr. FOOT endeavored to call from the table the resolution relating to the expediency of enacting a prohibitory law, and called for the ayes and nays on the motion.

Motion lost—ayes, 42; nays, 57.

State Medical Society.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 4.

The New-York State Medical Society, in session here, had a discussion to-day on the Temperance Question, and unanimously passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That, in view of the ravages made upon the morals, health and property of the people of this State, by the use of alcoholic drinks, it is the opinion of the Society that the moral, sanitary and pecuniary condition of the State would be promoted by the passage of a Prohibitory Liquor Law.

Non-Arrival of the Baltic.

SANDY HOOK, Wednesday, Feb. 4—11 P. M.

There are as yet no signs of the steamer *Baltic*, now due off this point from Liverpool. It is raining, with a light wind from the south, and there are large quantities of ice floating about the Hook.

The Marion at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, Feb. 4.

The United States mail steamship *Marion*, Captain WM. FOSTER, from New-York, arrived here this Wednesday) morning, at 1 o'clock.

The Augusta at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Wednesday, Feb. 4.

The steamship *Augusta* arrived here to-day, in sixty-seven hours from New-York.

Correspondence Between Col. Davis and Col. Bissell.

From the St. Louis (Missouri) Republican.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Thursday, Jan. 29, 1857.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN: Inclosed I send you the *entire correspondence* which took place between Col. JEFFERSON DAVIS, of Mississippi, and Col. WM. H. BISSELL, of this State, in the year 1850. The first letter, it will be perceived, is an answer of Col. RICHARDSON to Col. DAVIS, in August last. Much discussion having taken place lately in regard to this correspondence, you will do well to publish it entire for the information of all persons interested. Inasmuch as the correspondence explains itself, comment is unnecessary. Yours truly, IOTA.

Col. Davis to Col. Richardson.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 16, 1857.

SIR: When I wrote to you on the 12th of August last, regretting, under the circumstances to which you called my attention, that I was unable to comply with your request, by furnishing you copies of the correspondence which had on a former occasion taken place between Col. BISSELL and myself, I closed my letter by the expression of the belief, then confidently entertained, that Col. BISSELL could not countenance the misrepresentations to which you referred, and that you would have no difficulty in obtaining the correction you desired, adding thereto the promise that should you require the evidence of the correspondence, I would endeavor to obtain it from my friend, with whom it had remained, and furnish it to you.

The anticipated correction not having been made at a subsequent period, I wrote to Col. INGE, who, after much search, found, and by the last mail from California sent to me, the original letters and memorands of conversations, copies of which I now transmit to you for such use as you may choose to make of them.

Very resp'y, and truly, yours, JEFF'N DAVIS.
Hon. W. A. RICHARDSON.

Col. Davis to Col. Bissell.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 22, 1850.

SIR: I am informed that in yesterday's debate you asserted that at the time it was claimed for the Mississippi Regiment, on the field of Buena Vista, to have passed through the scattered files of the Second Indiana Regiment and to have met the Mexican forces, who had routed and were pursuing that regiment, the Mississippi Regiment was not within one mile and a half of that particular spot.

Not having been able to find a "report" of your remarks, and being the proper person to answer any charge which a responsible man may make against the Mississippi Regiment, referred to, I take this mode of asking whether the information I have received is correct?

Yours, respectfully, JEFF'N DAVIS.
Hon. Mr. BISSELL.

Col. Bissel to Col. Davis.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22, 1850.

SIR: In your note of this date, you inquire whether I asserted in yesterday's debate that "at the time, it was claimed for the Mississippi Regiment on the field of Buena Vista, to have passed through the scattered files of the Second Indiana Regiment, and to have met the Mexican forces, who had routed and were pursuing that regiment; the Mississippi Regiment was not in one mile and a half of that particular spot."

To which I did say, which was this: that "*at the time* the Second Indiana Regiment *gave way*, the Mississippi Regiment was not within a mile and a half of the scene of action." This, substantially, was all I said in reference to the *Mississippi Regiment*. I also said, the Second Kentucky, the Second Illinois, and a portion of the First Illinois Regiments were the troops that at *that time* met, and repulsed the advancing columns of the enemy. In my remarks I referred to what occurred at "that particular spot" *at that point of time*.

Having answered your inquiry, I deem it due, in justice alike to myself and the Mississippi regiment, to say that I made no "charges" against that regiment. I only sought to do justice to the character of others, living and dead, whose conduct fell under my own observation on that occasion—a duty imposed upon me by remarks previously made in the course of that debate. Very respectfully, yours, &c.,
W. H. BISSELL.

Hon. JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Memorandum No. 1.

Feb. 22—9 o'clock P. M.

"On the contrary, I am at all times willing to award to it the credit of gallant and distinguished services in that field; and, to say what I believe to be true, that the efforts of that regiment at a most critical juncture (when it was joined by a part of the 2d Indiana regiment, after that regiment had been thrown into confusion and the larger portion of it had fled from the field) saved the fortunes of the day."

Gen. SHIELDS was informed that the above, added to Col. BISSELL's first note, (to come in after words "regiment" at the foot of the first page,) would make it satisfactory. Which addendum Gen. SHIELDS declined to make. S. W. INGE.

Col. Davis to Col. Bissell.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 23, 1850.

SIR: Yours of yesterday has just been received. I regret to say that it does not satisfactorily answer the inquiry I felt it incumbent upon me to make of you yesterday. You state, as understood now, your position to be, that you made no charge against the Mississippi Regiment, but claimed that the 2d Illinois and Kentucky Regiments, and a portion of the 1st Illinois Regiment met and repulsed the advancing columns of the enemy, at the place and time the 2d Indiana Regiment gave way.

This would render it impossible that the Mississippi regiment could have met the Mexican forces who followed the retreat of that Indiana regiment, or that, in the language of the Brigadier commanding the Indiana troops, (General JOSEPH LANE,) the "regiment of Mississippians, came to the rescue at the proper time to save the fortunes of the day."

To deny this claim of the Mississippi regiment is such injustice to the many who died in that particular combat or came out crippled for life, as requires me to ask of you whether you deny this claim of the Mississippi regiment, and assert that the merit of that service is due to others. Yours, &c., &c.,
JEFF'N. DAVIS.

Col. Bissell to Col. Davis.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23, 1850.

SIR: In reply to your note of this date, I have to say that my remarks had reference to a different time and place from those referred to by Gen. LANE. I, therefore, did not mean to deny the correctness of Gen. LANE's reply.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,
Hon. JEFF. DAVIS. W. H. BISSELL.

SATURDAY, Feb. 23—11 o'clock P. M.

Memorandum No. 2.

Gen. SHIELDS insisted (upon the delivery of Col. BISSELL's second note) that Col. DAVIS' claim was fully covered by Gen. LANE's report, and that Col. BISSELL, in stating that he did not "deny the correctness of Gen. LANE's report," admitted the claim asserted in Col. DAVIS' letter to which he was responding. Mr. INGE informed Gen. SHIELDS that if Col. BISSELL would make that statement *in terms* in regard to Col. DAVIS' claims it would be received as satisfactory; which statement *in terms* Gen. SHIELDS declined to make, whereupon Mr. INGE informed Gen. SHIELDS that Col. DAVIS was not disposed further to protract the correspondence. Gen. SHIELDS then asked for two days' delay to enable Col. BISSELL to write out his speech, which, of course, was assented to. S. W. INGE.

Col. Davis to Col. Bissell

HON. W. H. BISSELL.—*Sir:* The delay of two days asked for in the last interview between Gen. SHIELDS and Mr. INGE, having elapsed, and no reply having been furnished to the inquiry of my last note of the 22d inst., I have to request that you will authorize a friend to arrange with my friend, Mr. INGE, the necessary preliminaries. Very respectfully, yours,
Feb. 27, 1850. JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Col. Bissell to Col. Davis.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27, 1850.

SIR: In your note of this date you say that "no reply having been furnished to the inquiry of my (your) last note of the 23d inst., I have to request that you will authorize a friend to arrange with my friend, Mr. INGE, the necessary preliminaries."

In reply, I take occasion to say that I did reply to your note of the 23d, on the same day, by the hands of General SHIELDS, who delivered the reply to Mr. INGE, who declared it was not satisfactory to you, whereupon General SHIELDS remarked that I was then engaged in preparing my speech for the press, and that as soon as that preparation was completed he would notify Mr. INGE of my readiness to receive any further communication you might desire to make; which he did at my request.

In your communication now before me, you request me to designate a friend to arrange the preliminaries with Mr. INGE; for this purpose I refer you to Major CROSS, United States Army. Very respectfully, yours, &c., W. H. BISSELL.

Hon. JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Memorandum No. 3.

Met General SHIELDS and Major CROSS, at 8 o'clock P. M., to arrange terms of combat. Before entering upon business, Judge DAWSON, of Georgia, and Major RICHARDSON, of Illinois, entered and proposed submitting to us a proposition, which they hoped would obviate a meeting. We consented on both sides to hear it, and the following proposition was then submitted.

That all correspondence be withdrawn subsequent to Colonel DAVIS' first letter, and that Colonel BISSELL add to his first letter, a statement (to come in after word "regiment," at foot of first page) as follows, to wit:

"But am willing to award them the credit due to their gallant and distinguished services in that battle."

This being in substance the same proposition offered by me (embraced in memorandum No. 1) of course I expressed my willingness to accept it. After consulting General SHIELDS and Major CROSS, expressed their willingness to make the addendum, which was accordingly done. By mutual consent all correspondence subsequent to Col. BISSELL's amended letter was withdrawn, and thus the difficulty was adjusted. S. W. INGE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 27, 1850.

The Adjustment.

The matter being adjusted on this basis, the following appeared in the *Union* of Feb. 28, 1850, addressed to the editors:

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27, 1850.

GENTLEMEN: In order to remove any erroneous impressions which may have been made on the public mind, by the surmises of letter-writers, in relation to a correspondence which has passed between Colonel DAVIS and Colonel BISSELL, we take the liberty of requesting you to publish the following correspondence, which will show you that the matter has been most honorably adjusted, to the gratification and entire satisfaction of their mutual friends.

JAMES SHIELDS.
S. W. INGE.

The Correspondence referred to.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 22, 1850.

SIR: I am informed that in yesterday's debate you asserted that at the time it was claimed for the Mississippi regiment, on the field of Buena Vesta, to have passed through the scattered files of the Second Indiana regiment, and to have met the Mexican forces, who had routed and were pursuing that regiment, the Mississippi regiment was not within one mile and a half of that particular spot.

Not having been able to find a "report" of your remarks, and being the proper person to answer any charge which a responsible man may make against the Mississippi regiment referred to, I take this mode of asking whether the information I have received is correct.

Yours, respectfully,
Hon. Mr. BISSELL. JEFF'N. DAVIS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22, 1850.

SIR: In your note of this date, you inquire whether I asserted, in yesterday's debate, that, "At the time it was claimed for the Mississippi Regiment, on the field of Buena Vista, to have passed through the scattered files of the Second Indian Regiment, and to have met the Mexican forces, who had routed and were pursuing that Regiment, the Mississippi Regiment was not in one mile and a half of that particular spot.

The best answer I can give to your inquiry is to state what I did say; which was this: that, "at the time the Second Indiana Regiment *gave way*, the Mississippi Regiment was not within a mile and a half of the scene of action."

This, substantially, was all I said in reference to the *Mississippi Regiment*. I also said that the Second Kentucky, the Second Illinois, and a portion of the First Illinois Regiments, were the troops that *at that time*, met and repulsed the advancing columns of the enemy. In my remarks I referred to what occurred at "that particular spot," at that point of time.

Having answered your inquiry, I deem it due, in justice alike to myself and the Mississippi Regiment, to say that I made no charge against that regiment, but am willing to award them the credit due to their gallant and distinguished services in that battle. My only object was to do justice to the character of others, living and dead, whose conduct fell under my own observation on that occasion—a duty imposed upon me by remarks previously made in the course of the same debate. Very respectfully, yours, &c.,
Hon. JEFF'N. DAVIS. W. H. BISSELL.

CORRECTION.—Pearl Hose Company No. 28 returns twenty-three unanimous votes for Mr. ALFRED CARSON instead of for Mr. HOWARD, as reported in yesterday morning's paper.

☞ Who would not be a Mayor? His honor, the Mayor of Newport, Ky., was greeted with three daughters at one birth on Christmas night.

THE BOND-STREET MYSTERY.

CORONER'S INQUEST CONTINUED.

Testimony of Ladd, Callahan, Frantz, Miss Bellgrove, Miss Phillipina Reinert, Mrs. Schwarzwelder, Mr. Stapleay, Capt. Bilkie, Dr. Erastus Wilson, Deputy-Sheriff Crombie, Sheriff Willett, Andrew J. Byrne, Mrs. Seymour, and Frederic Eberhardt.

Eckel and Snodgrass Sent to the Tombs.

RUMORS THAT MAY BE IMPORTANT.

The crowd in Bond-street yesterday far exceeded that of previous days. It gathered as a bee does about the door of the house to which all eyes were directed. The street was so blockaded that vehicles could scarcely pass.

The result of the investigation before the Coroner yesterday, was comparatively immaterial. But there were rumors of fresh discoveries made in the examination of the premises, and of the daughters of Mrs. CUNNINGHAM, that were rife with incident

Q.—Where do you live? A.—No. 9 Bond-street.
Q.—How long have you lived there? A.—Three years.
Q.—Did you ever see the prisoner before? A.—Yes, sir.
Q.—How long before? A.—About a month before the murder.
Q.—Where did you see her? A.—She came to my house.
Q.—Had she any trunk or baggage with her? A.—She had a carpet-bag.
Q.—Did you see her open it? A.—No, sir.
Q.—Did you see her have any clothes in it? A.—No, sir.
Q.—Did you see her have any thing in it? A.—No, sir.
Q.—Did she remain at your house? A.—She remained there about a week.
Q.—Did she go out during that time? A.—She went out frequently.
Q.—Did you see her return? A.—I did not.
Q.—Did you see her have any bundle when she went out? A.—I did not.
Q.—Did you see her have any bundle when she returned? A.—I did not.
Q.—Did you see her have any thing in her hand when she went out? A.—I did not.
Q.—Did you see her have any thing in her hand

then, but told me she was going to get money about the 10th of May, and she would pay me; the 10th of May came, and she did not pay; every time she said she had not money yet; the last time she called my husband forbid her the house, and told her not to come to the house again.

Coroner—I would ask you this simply, for I think I have got enough from you. When I rebuked the Policeman, last night, for letting you into the room with Mrs. Cunningham, had you not had a conversation with her, on the virtue of your oath? A.—On my oath I had not; I have not spoken to her at all; the officer saw me alone, and he told me to come in to the fire; a man came in with an officer and took a sketch of the room; he said, "I think you are pretty lucky to get here where the fire is and no noise;" if I had known the difference I would not have gone there.

Q.—Why would you not have gone there? A.—I think it was not a place for me; I do not think it was right to put me into a room like that at all.

Q.—Why did you go? A.—I was asked there by the Policeman.

Q.—What Policeman? A.—I do not know; I think I would know him if I saw him; he had a full face; I think he had a cap on; he is rather a tall, large person; he opened the door and asked me to go in there.

Coroner—The officer told me you complained of your feet being cold, and asked to go in to warm them, and he took pity on you? A.—So they were; he ought not to have brought me in if it was wrong; he asked me my name, and I told him, and I said I was a witness.

Q.—What was the object of Mrs. Cunningham in consulting you? A.—I do not know except what she told me. She said she wanted to know something about money that a man down town had of hers; she wanted to know if he was doing what was right; another time one of her daughters, she said, was sick, had consumption, or something, and she feared she would not live; that is all I know of her business; I do not know any of her friends.

Q.—Did she not speak about Dr. Burdell in any of her conversations? A.—No, Sir, never to my knowledge—except the day she called to see me, after the night I called here; she then said, "It was Dr. Burdell who was going out with me and my daughter, and I did not want him to hear any of your ugliness;" I was angry that she had sent my husband to Mercer-street.

Q.—What did you know of Mrs. Stevens' house that made you so angry? A.—I did not know what it was; but when I went there they gave me to understand that it was not good.

Q.—If you knew that fact, why did you ask your husband to go there subsequently? A.—I never asked him to go there at all.

Q.—Did you not give your sanction to his going there? A.—No, I did not know it; the way I knew after was that I got the card.

Q.—If you did not give your consent, had you any knowledge why Mrs. C. wished your husband to go to that house? A.—Mrs. Cunningham said that a woman visited the Doctor almost every day, and was locked into his room, and she wished to know if that was the person who lived there; she said she sent a person who she called a cousin of the Doctor's out to watch her, who traced her about there; she said that while such things went on she did not consider herself living in any better house than a bad house; that was the way she talked.

Q.—Did both Dr. Burdell and Mrs. Cunningham at any one time go to your house together? A.—Never, Sir; I never saw Dr. Burdell but once in my life.

Q.—How do you know it was him? A.—He said so.

Q.—Now describe as nearly as you can the appearance, clothes and everything of this man who said he was Dr. Burdell? A.—It was in the evening.

Q.—What hour was it in the evening? A.—It was just about dusk when Dr. Burdell came; we had not lit the lamps; my husband was sitting on the sofa when he came into the room.

Q.—Cannot you give a description of him? A.—I think he was a short man, or what you would call middle size.

Q.—Had he whiskers? A.—That I do not recollect.

Q.—Which did he wear, a straw hat, a cap, or a black hat? A.—That I do not know; I do not think he wore a straw hat.

Q.—Was he bald, or had he a full head of hair? A.—I think he had a full head of hair.

Q.—Would you not recollect whether he had large whiskers or not? A.—No, Sir, I could not.

Q.—What was the tone of his voice—was it rough or not? A.—It was vulgar and rough.

Q.—Was his tone high or low? A.—I think it was high; I was in the back room and could not hear any words.

Q.—How then did you understand his conversation? A.—I heard the conversation, but did not understand what they were talking about.

[The Recorder here examined the witness.]

Q.—What was the first thing he said to you when he came in? A.—He asked me if Mrs. Cunningham came there, and did I know her; I said there were a good many customers came there whom I did not know at all.

Q.—What then did he say? A.—My husband made answer, "I think that she was here."

Q.—Had your husband ever seen her? A.—Yes, Sir, at our house; she had been there before the Doctor called.

Q.—You said you told the Doctor she had not been there? A.—No; I said to him that I had no right to know who had been there; I did not know him, and I did not want to satisfy him.

Q.—Did you know her before that time. A.—I did.

Q.—Did you know her name? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—How then did you know, if you did not know her name, that she was the person the Doctor asked for? A.—He told me the circumstances.

Q.—You have said the first question he asked was if Mrs. Cunningham had come there? A.—I answered him by saying there are a great many persons whom I do not know.

Q.—Now, just give the conversation as if it were taking place between you and him? A.—My reply was that there were a great many people came to the house I did not know; he said he believed she had been there, for he had heard it; I said I had no right to say whether she had been there or not.

Q.—What was the next thing said after that? A.—The next thing said after that—(a pause.) Well, he seemed to stop that conversation, and said something about the weather being very warm; and then he spoke again, and asked me if I had been to this Mrs. Stevens' house, and I said I did go there.

Q.—Had you ever seen Dr. Burdell about that? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—How did he know anything of Mrs. Stevens and you if that was the first time? A.—I called on Mrs. Stevens before the Doctor called on me; I picked up a card which was on the carpet near my husband's pocket-book, and I asked my husband about it.

Q.—How long before Dr. Burdell came there did you get this card? A.—I do not know.

Q.—How do you know that Dr. Burdell knew anything about the card? A.—He did not say anything about the card.

Q.—He spoke of Mrs. Stevens? A.—Yes, Sir; when I went to Mrs. Stevens' she told me she did not think my husband went there, because they did not keep women, but if persons wanted to hire rooms, they could have them; said she, "I do not think he has been here at all;" she seemed to say that no one could say anything against her character, but I did not consider them very good for all that.

Q.—Now, Madam, we will go back to your house. When your husband spoke, what did Dr. Burdell next say? Or, first, when Mr. Burdell asked you if you had been at Mrs. Stevens', what did you reply to him? A.—I said I had been there.

Q.—What then did he say to you? A.—He said nothing more.

Q.—What was the next thing that was said? A.—I do not know.

Q.—He did not speak any more to you? A.—He did not.

Q.—Did you leave the room immediately? A.—Immediately.

Q.—And that you say was all that was said? A.—Yes.

Q.—Why did you tell the Coroner that you left because he used such vulgar language? A.—My husband bid me go.

Recorder—You are here, Madam, on a very grave question, and it is your duty in this case to tell the truth. Now, why did you tell the Jury that you left the room in consequence of the vulgar language used by Dr. Burdell? A.—He commenced about Mrs. Stevens' house, and other houses that were bad, and my husband told me to go out of the room.

Q.—Tell one vulgar expression he said. What one word did he say that was vulgar? A.—I cannot tell.

Q.—You cannot tell one word that was bad? A.—I cannot state a word at all.

Q.—Now, how long did you live in Boston? A.—Pretty nearly all my life-time.

Q.—Were you born there? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Where were you born? A.—In Maine—in Augusta.

Q.—What was your maiden name. A.—Stone.

Q.—And your father's name? A.—Allen.

Q.—How old were you when you went to Boston? A.—Three years old.

Q.—Have you been married more than once? A.—Only once.

Q.—You do not know by whom you were married? A.—No; I do not recollect the street.

Q.—Do you remember the year you were married in? A.—No.

Q.—Nor the month? A.—Yes, Sir; it was in March.

Q.—What day of the month? A.—I do not know that; I think it was on Thursday.

Q.—In Reade-street, near Grand-street, you say? A.—I think so.

Q.—How long had you known your husband before you married him? A.—Not a year.

Q.—Did you know him a week? A.—Oh! yes, I did; that is, I saw him.

Q.—How many different names have you ever gone by, Ma'am? A.—How many different names! I had only two.

Q.—What were those? A.—Seymour and Kelly.

Q.—And Allen? A.—That is my father's name.

Q.—Who is Kelly? A.—That is my husband's name; I took the name of Seymour on account of my business.

Q.—You do not use your husband's name? A.—No, Sir; when I was first commencing business I was poor, but I was respectable, and I did not want people to know that I had to get my own living.

Q.—How old are you? A.—Twenty seven or twenty-eight years.

Q.—And have been married ten or twelve years? A.—Yes.

Q.—How often have you seen Mrs. Cunningham? A.—I suppose she has been half-a-dozen times at my house.

Q.—Who to see? A.—Not me all the time; she asked for me, but part of the time it was to send my husband to this place in Mercer-street.

Q.—How often on business with you specially? A.—Three times.

Q.—And the other three times that she has been there for the purpose of sending your husband to ascertain about Mrs. Stevens? A.—Yes, Sir, to send him there to see what description he could give.

Q.—Did she seem to you to be jealous? A.—She did not say she was jealous of the woman; she said she believed the Doctor's part of the house was used for bad purposes; she said this woman came often to see the Doctor.

Q.—Was it Mrs. Stevens of whom she was jealous? A.—If she was jealous.

Q.—Why did she want to send your husband there more than once? A.—I do not know that she did more than once; she asked me to go there too.

Q.—When she asked you to go, what did she say? A.—She wanted me to go and ring the bell, and see the woman of the house, and what description of a house it was; I said no, and asked her the reason; she said she did not believe the Doctor's part of the house was used for any good purpose; that this woman was in the habit of coming there and being locked up.

Q.—What time of the Summer was this? A.—I cannot say.

Q.—Was it later than August? A.—I cannot say.

Q.—Did you leave the City last Summer at all? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You cannot tell whether it was before or after August Mrs. C. wanted you to do this? A.—I do not remember; other person's business does not trouble me at all; I did not keep it on my mind.

Q.—You must have some impression whether it was before or after August? A.—I cannot say anything of the kind.

Q.—Do you know how long the interval was between the different times she called? A.—After the first time she called, it was a week before she came again; then I think not more than three or four days before she called again.

Q.—How did you support yourself before you were married? A.—I did not do anything for a living myself; I had people to support me.

Q.—You cannot tell when was the last time she called on you at your house? A.—She was there in May, for she said she would pay me on the 10th of May.

Q.—After that how many times did she call? A.—Not more than three times; I cannot say how long between each time; I have a good deal of care on my mind, and do not remember much about other people's business; I know it was after she sent my husband to Mercer-street that he forbid her the house.

Q.—Why did he forbid her the house? A.—I do not know.

Q.—Were you by when he forbid her the house? A.—He did not seem to like the appearance of the woman.

Q.—Did you ask him why he forbid her the house? A.—No, Sir. He told me, before that, not to have her there, and I knew his feeling about the matter—that he did not like her.

Q.—When was it he forbid her the house? A.—That was the last time she came.

Q.—Before you were married what did you do for your living? A.—My aunt took care of me; her name is Mrs. Reynolds; she lived in Franklin-street, Boston.

Q.—How many years did you live there? How old were you when you left there? A.—Not more than fourteen years.

Q.—Do you remember the No. of the house? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Although you were there until fourteen. Where did you go after you were fourteen? A.—I went out to Cambridge, with my aunt; she had property.

Q.—You lived at Cambridge how long? A.—We were out there some months.

Q.—How many? A.—It was not quite a year.

Q.—Is it your impression that it was six months? A.—I cannot state; I know it was not a year.

Q.—From there, where did you go to live? A.—(A long pause)—I am thinking of the street; back to Boston again, Sir, in Poplar-street.

Q.—What number? A.—I do not know that.

Q.—How long did you live there? A.—Quite a long time; probably eight or ten months.

Q.—Did you live with your aunt then? A.—No, Sir; I was acquainted with my husband's sister, and went to her house.

Q.—What was her name? A.—Kelly.

Q.—How old were you then? A.—Well, (a sigh,) I do not know.

Q.—Where did you go to live then? A.—I was married soon after.

Q.—How soon? A.—It was not a great while; we came on to New-York, and got married here; I have got my marriage certificate.

Q.—You said just now you did not get a marriage certificate? A.—My husband did, Sir; and another thing, too, it was put on record; he told the Minister to have it put on record, and he said he would.

Q.—Who did you come to New-York with? A.—I came alone.

Q.—Where was your aunt at this time? A.—She was in Boston.

Q.—How long were you in New-York before you were married? A.—I was not here long; I was married right away; my husband was here before me; I came on to marry him; my aunt did not want me to marry any one.

Q.—Where did you first go to live? A.—In Division-street, near Clinton.

Q.—Do you remember the number? A.—(Pausing.) If I was to be killed I cannot.

Q.—Who was the landlord? A.—His name was Seely.

Q.—How long did you live there? A.—Well, we were there some three or four years; when we first went Mr. Smith was landlord.

Q.—What name did you take then? A.—Seymour, the same as now.

Q.—How long have you been in this business? A.—Some four, five or six years; as quick as I was married I took the name of Seymour, as soon as I went into business; I do not think I have been ten years married, when I come to think of it; I know when I was married I went to Mr. Smith's house.

Q.—Well, how long now do you say it is since you were married? A.—Candidly, I do not recollect; you can see the certificate of it.

Q.—You said you had been in New-York ten years? A.—I said eight years; I thought I had been married a longer time than I have; it must have been about eight years ago; I do not know what year I was married in.

Q.—How soon after you were married did you go into this business? A.—Right away.

Q.—What business was your husband in at that time? A.—Nothing at all, Sir; he has never been in any business in New-York at all.

Q.—How long was he in business in Boston? A.—Not any long time.

Q.—Was he in business the time you married him? A.—Yes, Sir, he was.

Q.—What business? A.—The grocery business, in a small way, in the north part of Boston.

Q.—Do you know the No.? A.—No, Sir, nor the street.

Q.—How long did you know him before you were married? A.—Pretty near a year.

Q.—Did he have any means when you married him? A.—Not much.

Q.—After you left Division-street, where did you go to live? A.—I moved into Houston-street then, No. 199.

Q.—How long did you live there? A.—A year; I next lived in Spring-street; I do not know the number; we boarded there nearly a year, with a person named Sortell; it was pretty near Thompson street, on the left side of the street going down.

Q.—Where from there did you move? A.—To where I am now.

Q.—How long have you been there? A.—We will be there two years next May.

Q.—And during all this time you have gone by the name of Seymour? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you ever come to this house before you were subpœnaed to come here as a witness? A.—Never, but the evening I came to see Mrs. Cunningham.

Q.—About how long ago was that? A.—Last Summer, Sir.

Q.—Was that after your husband had ordered her out of the house? A.—No, Sir; after that she came to our house, and my husband ordered her out.

Q.—Did you see her when you came here? A.—Yes; in the front parlor here.

Q.—How long did you remain here? A.—About two minutes; I did not sit down.

Q.—What did you come for? A.—I came to give her a good jawing for sending my husband where she did.

Q.—Did you inquire for Mrs. C.? A.—Yes, Sir; she was in the entry, with a gentleman and a young lady.

Q.—What gentleman was that? A.—I do not know.

Q.—Was it the gentleman who called at your house? A.—I do not know, Sir.

Q.—Have you not stated that when you came you saw Dr. Burdell? A.—No; she told me it was Dr. Burdell.

Q.—When you came in, what transpired between you and her? you found her in the entry? A.—Yes, she invited me into the door.

Q.—Who spoke first? A.—I spoke first; I said you have sent my husband to a house in Mercer-street.

Q.—What time in the evening was that? A.—About eight o'clock.

Q.—Was it dark? A.—The lamp was lit in the hall, I think.

Q.—What did she reply? A.—She told me to "hush up and not make a noise," as there were persons in the entry; that she would come to my house, and make known what she sent him for.

Q.—Did she come down the next morning? A.—She did; I think about eleven o'clock.

Q.—Who was at your house the time she called there? A.—I do not think there was any one except my husband and the hired girl.

Q.—Was any one present to hear the interview but yourself? A.—No, Sir, not that interview.

Q.—What did she say when she came there? A.—She said she was very sorry for hurting my feelings, and for sending him there.

Q.—What did you say? A.—I was mad; I do not know what I did say.

Recorder—Just give us a specimen of what you did say. A.—I said she had no business to send him to such a place,—that it was not a place to send any man; she said she did not know it would make any trouble, or if she did she would not have sent him.

Q.—What did she call for the next time? A.—The next time she called there my husband forbid her the house.

Q.—What time was that? A.—About the middle of Summer; that is all I can say.

Q.—Did your husband ever have any business with Mrs. Cunningham? A.—No, Sir, not, to my knowledge, any more than the business of sending him to Mrs. Stevens'.

Q.—When did you come here last? A.—I did not come until last Monday morning.

Q.—For what reason did you come here? A.—I was subpœnaed as a witness.

Q.—Did Mrs. C. call on you on Saturday last? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Has any one told you what to say on this examination? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Have you ever been promised for what you would say here? A.—On my oath I have never been promised anything of the kind; I know nothing of the parties at all except what I have told.

Q.—You state the name, on the card was Jackson? A.—Yes; Mr. Stevens explained that to me, that it was the name of his first wife, and they never altered it, but kept on the same name.

Q.—Did you ever hear of a man by the name of Thompson as paying attentions to one of Mrs. Cunningham's daughters? A.—Yes, Sir; Mrs. Cunningham came to me and wanted to know if Mr. Thompson was worth property; she said that he was a very fine looking man, and he said he would settle $100,000 on her daughter if she allowed him to pay his addresses to her; she thought that was a good deal of money, but she would not be satisfied for him to come to her house and gain the affections of her daughter unless she found he was worth property; she also asked my husband to go to a place in Broadway to find out about a coat-of-arms belonging to Thompson; that he represented himself to be a nobleman; he went to the office, and the man told him that there was no English nobleman named Thompson; he said there was a Scotch nobleman of that name.

Q.—Do you know of any other object she had? A.—No, Sir; she appeared to be in a good deal of deep thought concerning this Thompson, whether he had money or he said.

Q.—What name did she call herself by? A.—Mrs. Cunningham; she did not tell us her right name when she came first; she gave the name of Douglas I think, the second time; she did not give any name the first time.

Q.—When did she give the name of Cunningham? A.—The time she sent my husband to see about the affair in Mercer-street.

Q.—Did she ever inquire about any other gentleman but Thompson? A.—No, Sir, except what she said about a gentleman doing business for her down town.

Q.—Did she ever give the name of that person? A.—No, Sir; only that he alluded to her busines.

The witness was directed to find bail for her future appearance, if required, by two sureties, in $1,000 each, or otherwise she would be detained in custody.

EVIDENCE OF FREDERICK EBERHARD, ECKEL'S CLERK.

The witness was a German, and stated that he spoke English imperfectly.

Mr. Schauss, one of the Jurors, was then sworn as interpreter.

Eberhard was examined by the Recorder as follows:

Q.—Do you know Mr. John J. Eckel? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How long have you known him? A.—Two years.

Q.—How long have you been in his employment? A.—For twenty-two months.

Q.—When did you last see Mr. Eckel? A.—On Saturday afternoon.

Q.—Who has Mr. Eckel sent since Saturday to talk to you? A.—Smith Ely, in Ferry-street.

Q.—When did he come to you to talk to you? A.—On last Monday morning, between ten and eleven o'clock.

Q.—What was the first thing he said to you when he came? A.—He asked me how much money I required to pay for the hides and fat which might be brought into the establishment.

Q.—What else? A.—He said nothing else, except that he would go down town and fetch the money.

Q.—How much did you tell him you wanted? A.—$200.

Q.—Did he bring the money? A.—He returned at two o'clock and gave me $200.

Q.—Did he give you any more after that? A.—From there I went to Fourth-street, where Eckel has another establishment, and gave the man there between $200 and $300; that is between First and Second avenues.

Q.—Have you seen any other person since Saturday afternoon from Mr. Eckel, except Mr. Ely? A.—I have seen nobody; Mr. Eckel having been in his place of business in Stanton-street till after five o'clock on Saturday afternoon; no man came to see me from Eckel on business of his, either directly or indirectly, since Monday last.

Q.—Are you book-keeper in that establishment? A.—I keep the books of the place.

Q.—Have you a cash-book? A.—I have a general book where I enter all the payments; we only purchase goods and pay out money.

Q.—Is there any book in which Eckel makes memorandums of the money he pays outside of the business? A.—I have a book in which are entered all the expenses of the week; he has no private book; I have never seen any book of the kind.

Q.—Do you know Mrs. Cunningham? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Have you ever seen any lady come there to see Mr. Eckel? A.—Every week, a lady came; she came on Saturday.

Q.—Do you know what her name was? A.—I think her name is Spruce or Bruce.

Q.—How do you spell it? A.—I cannot say, as I only heard it.

Q.—Spell it as you heard it.

Witness wrote the name Bruce.

Q.—When did you last see her? A.—Last Saturday.

Q.—At what hour? A.—Near three o'clock.

Q.—Did Eckel see her at that time? A.—He was present.

Q.—Did anything pass between them that you noticed? A.—She was there only a few moments when he accompanied her back to the carriage.

Q.—Did you see him give a bundle of bills to that lady when he accompanied her back to the carriage? A.—I did not see it; the carriage did not stand in front of the office.

Q.—Where did the carriage stand from the office? A.—In Clinton-street—immediately round the corner.

Q.—How long was the carriage standing there? A.—Hardly five minutes.

Q.—Did you see it when it drove up? A.—No.

Q.—Then how do you know how long it stood there? A.—I judge from her short visit; she came to the office and went almost right back again.

Q.—But you do not know whether she came direct from the carriage, or how long it had been standing there? A.—I do not know how long the carriage stood there.

Q.—How long has this woman been in the habit of going there? A.—Since I have been engaged in that business, and that was twenty-two months.

Q.—Did she come every week? A.—She generally came once a week, but not always on Saturday.

Q.—What was the last time that you saw Eckel in that place? A.—The candle was burning already; I think it was near or about five o'clock when we left.

Q.—When did you next see him? A.—I have not seen him again since that time.

Q.—What time did you get to the store on Saturday morning; at what hour do you go to business? A.—At seven o'clock; Eckel arrived there at fifteen minutes past seven o'clock.

Q.—Was there any one there to see Eckel. A.—Nobody.

Q.—How soon after he came there did anybody come to see him? A.—About eight o'clock Mr. Ely came there.

Q.—Did you ever know him to be so early there as seven o'clock, before? What time did he usually come to the office? A.—He generally arrived at nine o'clock, and remained there till half past ten; I arrived first on that Saturday morning; I was about fifteen minutes earlier than Mr. Eckel.

Q.—Had you a time-piece? A.—No.

Q.—How did you know the time, then? A.—I left my house at about a quarter before seven o'clock; I have a watch at my house; I made the fire, and I had scarcely finished when Mr. Eckel came in.

Q.—Did Mr. Eckel ever come there at so early an hour before? A.—Not that I know of; Mr. Eckel has three places of business, and I don't recollect having seen him at so early an hour in Stanton-street, but I think he has been in his place in Forty-fifth-street at so early an hour.

Q.—Any time except in the Summer? A.—The place in Forty-fifth-street has been opened only since Christmas.

Q.—Have you ever seen him at this time of year at so early an hour as that at any of his places of business? A.—No, but as soon as he entered he inquired if Mr. Ely was there.

Q.—Why is it that you give that explanation that as soon as he entered he (Eckel) inquired if Mr. Ely was there? A.—Mr. Ely intended to go with him that morning to Sixty-fifth-street, on business there.

Recorder—That is not the answer, but perhaps this question will bring it out.

Q.—Have you received any letters since Saturday last? A.—No.

Q.—Have you had any conversation with Mr. Ely since Saturday last? A.—I received no note from any one, but I saw Mr. Ely on Monday morning, in Fourth-street.

Q.—Did you talk with him about this charge against Mr. Eckel? A.—No.

Q.—Not a word? A.—No; I mentioned to Mr. Ely that some parties had come to receive payment for merchandise, and Mr. Ely replied that he could not give it to them, or would not give it to them until Mr. Eckel returned to his business; those parties who applied for this money were not accustomed to receive checks in advance for merchandise, which is generally delivered during the week, so that they had no opportunity of making use of that money in advance.

Q.—Were not those checks dated a few days in advance? A.—They were under date—that is to say—a check given on Monday would be very often made payable on Thursday.

Q.—Did you ever bring any letters to this house for Mr. Eckel? No, I never brought a letter, but I have been at the house.

Q.—What did you come for? A.—I came here to bring him his business books.

Q.—How long have you been in the habit of doing that? A.—Since Mr. Eckel came here about four times; I have generally brought the business books to him except on one occasion, when I brought some shirts to him that were left at the office by an expressman.

Q.—You can talk English in your ordinary transactions, can not you? A.—Yes, I can talk, but I cannot talk plainly.

Recorder—I think I can understand you.

[A number of questions were then put to the witness, which he answered in English. Subsequently, however, he replied through the interpreter.]

Q.—You say that you have never seen Mrs. Cunningham? A.—No.

Q.—You have never been to this house? A.—I have been to this house.

Q.—With the books only? A.—Yes.

Q.—You never brought any letters? A.—No.

Q.—And never saw Mrs. Cunningham? A.—No; when I came here the first time I had the books, and the front door and the second door were open, and I came to the door of that room, (pointing to the front parlor;) Mr. Eckel was there and I gave him his books and did not come into the room.

Q.—Did you ever see a pistol in Mr. Eckel's store? A.—No.

Q.—No knife? A.—No.

Q.—No dagger? A.—No.

Q.—Nothing of that kind? A.—No.

Q.—Are you sure? A.—Yes.

Q.—When did you last bring the books? A.—I cannot tell that sure.

Q.—You brought them on a Saturday? A.—Yes, but I cannot tell sure, now, whether it is fourteen days or three weeks; somebody came to the door when I rang the bell; I asked if Mr. Eckel was at home; they said he was, and I gave him the books.

A Juror—Are you acquainted with Mr. Ely? A.—Oh, yes.

Q.—I understand that you were the book-keeper. A.—I keep the book in which the goods that are purchased are entered.

Q.—Who keeps the other books? A.—There are two books—one that I enter in, and the other Mr. Eckel's.

Q.—Which is the book that Mr. Eckel makes the entries in? A.—I think the book must be here, as Mr. Eckel brought it home that day.

Q.—On Saturday? A.—Yes.

Coroner—That's it; he brought home his own book, not yours? A.—The second book he took home on Saturday; he takes it generally home to make the entries on Sunday.

Q.—And that book Mr. Eckel brought home? A.—He took last Saturday home his book and his check book, two small books—all books of accounts, in which his various transactions were entered.

Q.—At what time did he take them away? A.—Near five o'clock.

Q.—Did you see him when he took those books away? A.—I did because I gave him the cord to tie them up.

Q.—Was there any paper round them at the time? A.—Yes, they were wrapped in the *Herald* newspaper.

A Juror—There is a mistake about the books. The witness states that Mr. Eckel took the check book, the ledger and two small books, but not his (witness') book.

Recorder—Yes, out not his book.

Q.—Did you wrap the cord around them? A.—No, he did it.

Q.—On that day had there been any accident in that place by which you and he had been injured at all? Witness hesitated.

Interpreter—I don't believe he understands your question.

Q.—Ask him had he been hurt that day?

Witness—No.

Q.—Had anybody been hurt in your place? A.—No.

Q.—Did you see the books when they were wrapped up—did you tie the cord round them? A.—No, he did it; I saw them put up.

Q.—Did you see the books after they were put up? A.—Yes, I saw them; he had them under his arm and started away.

Q.—Had you read the paper that day? A.—No.

Q.—Had you seen it? A.—I saw it; but I never read the newspaper.

Q.—Were you not there when it came in? A.—Yes, it was always there in the morning before I came.

Q.—Don't you read English? A.—No, I don't read English, but I read the German paper.

To a Juror—On Friday morning I did not know that there was to be any meeting of Mr. Eckel and Mr. Ely on the next morning.

The Deputy Coroner brought into the room a number of account books, which were shown to the witness, and were identified by him as those brought home by Mr. Eckel on Saturday evening.

Coroner—Can you swear to Mr. Eckel's handwriting? A.—I have noticed him to write different handwritings; sometimes, I presume, (said the interpreter,) this way, (sloping,) and sometimes this way, (back-handed.)

Coroner—But different characters (!)? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you observe him to write that way in his business affairs? A.—He always wrote in such a way that I could read it very easily.

Coroner—But would he know the characters? A.—In his books, I know his handwriting very well.

Recorder—Where is the paper put when it comes in the morning? A.—It is put on his desk.

Q.—In his counting-room? A.—There is only one room.

Q.—Where are the hides received that come there? A.—There is a side door immediately behind the office—immediately behind the office are the scales, and behind them is a large space where the hides are deposited.

Q.—But they do dot come into the office at all? A.—No.

Q.—Do you know where Mrs. Bruce lives? A.—No.

Q.—Does that lady generally drive up to the door in a carriage? A.—Seldom; I have never observed her to drive to the door of the office.

Q.—Did you find the paper, or see the paper Saturday morning? A.—Yes.

Q.—When you took it up was it clean? A.—No.

Q.—What was on it? A.—Blood and water from the hides; it is wet in the shop.

Q.—Is it wet in the office? A.—No.

Q.—But you say the paper lay at the office? A.—No, not at the office; it was pushed through the shop door.

Q.—Not at the office? A.—No; they cannot put it in at the office door; there is no place where they can put it in.

Q.—Did you ever see any other of the papers that had blood on it? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—None except this? A.—No.

Q.—Did you notice that it had blood on it at that time? A.—There was blood and water that ran out of the hides; there is no place there where you can put a newspaper in a dry place; it is every morning that way falling into the water.

Q.—Can you, with the keys, open the safe of Mr. Eckel? A.—I cannot.

Recorder—(to an officer)—Well, officer after the adjournment take him with you, and take the keys and open the safe, and bring whatever you find in it here to the Coroner, to be opened by him to-morrow morning. Seal the papers so that they may all be brought here safely; and if you find that the safe cannot be opened with the keys, then send for the maker and let him open it.

A Juror—What did this lady do, or what was done between this lady and Mr. Eckel when she came in? A.—As soon as she comes in I always goes out of the office; at that time, when I saw the carriage I went on to the side of the house.

Q.—Not that time—not last Saturday morning? A.—I never staid in the office; as soon as she comes in I goes out.

[The Coroner submitted to the witness a number of checks on the Market Bank, and asked him if he recognized the handwriting on them as that of Mr. Eckel.

The witness answered in the affirmative.

A Juror—At what time did he leave in the afternoon? A.—At various times; sometimes he left at three, and sometimes not till about five.

Q.—Did he come as usual on Friday morning? A.—He was not there on Friday morning till nine o'clock; I cannot recollect at what time he left on Friday afternoon; he came there on Saturday afternoon about a quarter past seven o'clock; he met Mr. Ely at about eight o'clock, and went away with him, as he told me, to Forty-fifth-street, and afterwards to the Bank, and then said he would return from there; this was about five minutes past eight o'clock on Saturday morning when he told me that.

Q.—What did Mr. Eckel do after his arrival till eight o'clock? A.—He stood at the door and read the *Herald*.

Q.—At what time did he return? A.—Between eleven and twelve o'clock on Saturday morning.

Q.—Did he return alone? A.—He did.

Q.—Did he bring the money? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did he give it to you? A.—Yes.

Q.—How much? A.—I received at two or three different times on Saturday, nearly $400, to settle the accounts of the week.

Q.—Was there nothing unusual in his general appearance on Saturday morning? A.—Oh, no; he had no extraordinary appearance whatever.

Q.—Do you recollect how he was dressed on Friday? A.—I do not recollect.

Q.—You must try to tell us? A.—He had a brown great coat of rather thick stuff.

Q.—Do you remember when he first dyed his whiskers? A.—He had on on Friday the same wearing apparel that he had worn during the week.

Q.—How long is it since he colored his whiskers? A.—Since three weeks.

Q.—Had he changed his clothes after going to his establishment in Stanton-street on Saturday morning after he had returned? A.—No, he did not change any dress on Saturday—his clothes were just the same as he had worn during the week.

Q.—He didn't wash his face or hands, or anything else. A.—No.

Q.—Did he bring any bundle in with him in the morning in his hand? A.—He brought no bundle.

Q.—Do you know who is Eckel's tailor? A.—No; I believe he buys his clothes ready made.

Q.—Did any person else call on him on Saturday morning, except Mr. Ely? A.—None.

Q.—Did you hear any conversation between Mr. Ely and Mr. Eckel on that morning? A.—I did not take particular notice.

Q.—Did Mr. Eckel have a book with him on Saturday morning, when he went to the store? A.—No.

Q.—Did you, at any one time, see Mr. Eckel wear a wig, and at another time leave it off? A.—To my knowledge Mr. Eckel wore no wig until wit in three weeks ago; it might be a few days more or less; he wore a scalp on his head, and of course I could not discover the precise time.

Q.—Did you ask Mr. Eckel why he wore a wig? A.—I only know that on one occasion he asked me if he looked better in a wig.

Q.—What did you say? A.—I said he would.

Q.—How long did Mr. Eckel stay in the office after he had returned from the bank at half-past eleven on Saturday? Where did he go afterwards? A.—Mr. Eckel after his return from the bank, which was about half-past eleven o'clock, remained at the office until one or thereabouts, when one of the men who cured the hides for the establishment in Fourth-street, came to the office in Stanton street and informed Mr. Eckel that a boy had been at his place of business in Fourth-street, and gave a verbal message to the effect that a man was dead at his (Eckel's) place of residence, and Mr. Eckel was requested to come home immediately; Mr. Eckel seemed much surprised, took his umbrella, and said he would return as soon as possible.

Q.—Did he ask who it was that was dead? A.—He made no other questions to any one.

Q.—Did not ask how he died, or what was the occasion of it? A.—No.

Q.—Did he return to his office that afternoon? A.—He did.

Q.—You say it was about one o'clock when he received this message? A.—He returned from the bank after dinner.

Q.—What time was it he got this message? A.—We had no clock in the office, but I judge from the time it was after twelve o'clock or dinner time; it must have been about one o'clock, or not much later at any rate, that Mr. Eckel received the message that a man was dead in this house.

Q.—Are you confident that it was after one o'clock? was it one or two? A.—It was nearer one than two.

Q.—About what hour should you think? was it as late as half-past one? A.—It was certainly between a quarter to one and half past one.

Q.—At what place was that where you saw him? A.—He was then at Stanton-street in his office.

Q.—How long did he remain there after the man made the communication? A.—He started right away.

Q.—He did not ask who it was that was dead? A.—No, he did not ask; the man did not know himself.

Q.—Just give us the conversation as exactly as you can. A.—The boy didn't come to Stanton-street.

A Juror—It was his carman.

Recorder—Well, what did the carman say? A.—He said: "Mr. Eckel, there was a boy up in Fourth-street what tells that he wanted to find you, to send you home to your house; there's a man who is dead in the house."

Q.—What did Mr. Eckel say when the man said that?! A.—He didn't say anything; he just started right away.

Q.—Didn't say a word? A.—No.

Q.—Did you see his countenance? A.—He was surprised.

Coroner—Are you sure it was after twelve o'clock, and in that sure ty, was it because the laborers employed either in that place or round the neighborhood were gone to dinner at that time? A.—To my best belief, it was from a quarter to one to half-past one o'clock.

Q.—When did Mr. Eckels return to his office that afternoon? A.—He was absent from an hour and a half to two hours.

Q.—You swear positively that after he left his establishment upon the announcement that a man was dead in the house, he returned again in about two hours? A.—Yes, Sir.

Recorder—You say that after he received that message he was gone about two hours until he came back to the office? A.—Yes, it was an hour and half to two hours.

Q.—What did he do when he came back? A.—He said there was a man murdered, and he could not tell how it could be.

Q.—How did he say anything else about it? A.—No.

Q.—How did he seem? Did he appear to feel excited about it, or anything? A.—Oh, no; not at all.

Q.—Perfectly cool? A.—Well, he took my books and accounts, and other men's books and accounts, and went on just as he had always done.

Q.—This was after he had heard of the announcement? A.—Yes, Sir; it was after he was out, and had come back again.

A Juror—Did you ever hear that Mr. Eckel would go to Europe next Summer? A.—No.

Q.—Did ever a parcel or package come to the office of Mr. Eckel under a fictitious name? A.—Oh! no; he has never received any package at his office under a fictitious name; but he has received two packages since I recollect, with his own proper name on them.

[The witness was requested to sign his deposition, which he did. In turn he asked leave to get home to visit his family, if it were but for a moment.

The Coroner said an officer might go home with him if he liked, but if he (the witness) wanted to get off he must give $1,000 bail to appear when called on.

The witness stated that Mr. Ely had said to him he would go bail for him in whatever sum might be required.

It was then settled that the adjournment should take place till ten o'clock next morning, not nine as heretofore. The Coroner informed Captain Dilkes that he had been informed that two of the witnesses confined in the Station-House had been allowed to communicate, and whilst there could be no question that the Captain had discharged his duty in the most faithful and satisfactory manner, he (the Coroner) felt called on to state that such report had reached him.

Captain Dilkes said that if witnesses were in any one Station-house it would be impossible to prevent them from talking, because the cells were separated only by partitions. He could assure the Coroner, however, that neither Eckel nor Snodgrass had any communication together.

The Coroner then warned the officers against permitting any person, packet, newspaper or letter, getting admittance to the prisoners up-stairs.

The boys Burchell and Callahan were admitted to bail in $600 each—and seemed delighted with their liberation.

This closed the proceedings for the day.

The Coroner's Inquest—Injustice of Proceeding on a Predetermined Theory.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I concur entirely in the justice of your remarks in the TIMES of this morning.

It is becoming very common for legal gentlemen, in the professed pursuit of justice, to proceed upon a theory. Such has palpably, and almost avowedly, been the course of the Coroner in the Burdell inquest. It cannot have escaped the attention of any reader of the evidence, as elaborately reported in the DAILY TIMES, that the whole proceeds upon the assumption that one certain individual is guilty, primarily, and certain others in a secondary degree, of this murder. Every question asked of every witness interrogated has that tendency; and prepares the minds of the jury to render a verdict agreeably to the assumption.

If the method of inductive reasoning were inapplicable to just

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, FEB. 5, 1857.

☞ The NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served in this City and vicinity for ONE SHILLING a week. Single Copies Two Cents. Mail subscribers SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES is published every Evening, (*Sundays Excepted.*) One edition will be issued at ONE and the other at THREE o'clock P. M. It will be sent by mail at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing nearly all the reading matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday, is mailed at THREE DOLLARS a year.

The WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed at TWO DOLLARS a year for single Copies. TWENTY-FIVE Copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, to one address.

The TIMES FOR EUROPE is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6 cents for single copies.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer, Price, in wrappers, 6 cents for single copies.

Terms, invariably cash in advance.

Publication Office, No. 128 Nassau-st., cor. of Beekman.

RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO., Publishers.

The Times for California.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA will be issued *This Morning*, in season to mail by the U. S. Mail steamship *Illinois*. Mail closes at 1 o'clock P.M. This paper will contain complete Summaries of Foreign and Domestic Intelligence, received since the sailing of the last steamer for California; Proceedings in Congress; Reports of all Public Meetings, &c.; Commercial Affairs; full lists of Marriages and Deaths; Editorial Articles on Current Topics, and a great amount of Miscellaneous Matter.

PRICE—An wrappers ready for mailing, 6 cents per copy. Agents will please send in their orders as early as possible.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Our Washington correspondent informs us that the Central American Treaty was yesterday recommitted to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, by a vote of *five* to *one*. This indicates its rejection by that body, as a two-thirds vote is required to confirm it. Such a proceeding cannot fail to complicate the relations between Great Britain and this country.

The hostile correspondence between JEFFERSON DAVIS and Col. W. H. BISSELL in 1850, which has made a great deal of noise from that day to this, has at last come to light. It has usually been reported that Col. BISSELL showed such an unmistakable purpose to give Col. DAVIS a fatal meeting, that the latter did not press the matter. It seems now that Col. BISSELL, after the receipt of a challenge from Col. DAVIS, made such a modification of his original reply to the first note as proved to be entirely satisfactory, adding the "gallant and distinguished services" of the Mississippi regiment of Buena Vista.

The Coroner's Inquest into the murder of Dr. BURDELL was continued yesterday. For those who do not care to read the whole as given in our detailed report, the following summary may suffice:

HORACE H. LADD was then examined. He had done business for Mr. CUNNINGHAM while he lived in Brooklyn, and upon Mr. C. becoming embarrassed had furnished him money, taking as security a policy for $5,000 on his life. Out of this policy, upon the death of Mr. CUNNINGHAM, witness reimbursed himself and paid the balance to a Mrs. VAN NESS. Mrs. CUNNINGHAM also had a policy for $5,000, which witness collected and invested the proceeds for her in real estate. He saw Mr. CUNNINGHAM frequently during his sickness, which continued nine months after his return from California. Witness understood that he died of consumption, and never heard any intimation of any foul play in regard to it. Witness had seen Dr. BURDELL and Mrs. CUNNINGHAM several times, and had never noticed anything but a friendly feeling between them. He knew nothing whatever about the murder.

Thomas Callahan, a lad who lived with Dr. Burdell last Fall, was sworn and testified that he had been placed by Mrs. Cunningham to watch Dr. Burdell and Mrs. Stevens who came there frequently; the only conversation he was ever able to catch was hearing the Doctor ask Mrs. Stevens how her eyes were.

Mr. Alex. Fraser, Vice-President of the Artizans' Bank, testified that Dr. Burdell showed him the agreement by which all differences with Mrs. Cunningham were settled, and that he told him he intended to send it to Herkimer County for safe keeping, and to get possession of his house in May; he knew nothing of the murder.

Henrietta Hilgrave, servant girl at the next door, No. 29 Bond-street, was examined. She went to bed at eleven on the night of the murder, but heard no noise whatever, and perceived no smell of burning clothes.

Philipina Eckhart also lived at No. 29 Bond-street and went up stairs to bed at about the same time, but neither heard nor smelt anything; she had not heard any one speak of having heard a deep groan in this house.

Mrs. Schwarzwelder, the lady who lived next door, No. 29, knew Dr. Burdell by sight, but none of the other inmates of this house; from 7 to 11 o'clock on Friday evening, she was in the basement of her house, and then went to her bedroom, which is on the same floor and corresponds with the room where the murder was committed—two partitions and a hall intervene; she heard neither groan, nor cry, nor noise of any kind; all was quiet as usual; the door from her room into the hall was open; her husband came in at about 12 o'clock; she had not slept, but might have dozed meantime.

Mrs. SEYMOUR, a clairvoyant lady, testified to frequent visits from Mrs. CUNNINGHAM and to complaints from her of proceedings in the house. Mr. EVERHARD, ECKEL a clerk, testified to ECKEL's coming to the store very early on Saturday morning to keep a business engagement and to the calling upon him during the day of a Miss BRYCE, who had called upon him weekly for money.

This above gives the substance of all the evidence elicited at the inquest yesterday.

The steamship *Baltic*, now in her fifteenth day, had not been heard from up to the time of going to press.

In the United States Senate yesterday, the credentials of JAMES J. SIMMONS, as Senator from Rhode Island, were presented. The Committee on Military Affairs reported in favor of printing the documents relative to General SCOTT's pay under the new law making him Lieutenant-General, including all the correspondence between him and the Secretary of War. A debate ensued as to the propriety of suppressing portions of the correspondence,—some Senators contending that justice to all parties required the printing entire, while others argued that public legislation did not require the exposure, and, besides, it would be painful to the friends of the parties involved. The Senate finally voted to print the documents entire. Some of the correspondence is of an exceedingly angry character. In the House, a bill was introduced to equalize the Army, Navy and Marine Pensions. The Committee on Elections reported in favor of the right of Mr. HALL to the Iowa contested seat. The joint resolution giving to each branch of Congress the control of its contingent fund, without the supervision of the Treasury officers, was passed by a majority of 27. The Senate Submarine Telegraph bill was reported favorably from the Committee of Ways and Means, and a motion to lay it on the table was lost, by a very decisive vote. An attempt will be made to-day to dispose of the matter. The Senate's amendments to the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill were concurred in. Several party speeches were made in Committee of the Whole on the Tariff bill.

In the State Senate yesterday, the Supply bill for 1856 was finally passed, and it is now a law. Notice was given of a bill relative to the City Judge of this City, confining his jurisdiction to the Court of Special Sessions, and compelling him to hold sessions daily. It provides for jury trials—all cases of misdemeanors to be tried before the City Judge. The report of Dr. HARRIS, the Quarantine Physician, containing a history of the epidemic of last year, was presented. In the Assembly, a bill was reported from the Judiciary Committee providing for the appointment of Loan Commissioners by the Supervisors of the several counties, and to amend the Loan and Deposit Act. The bill was accompanied by a report bearing upon the constitutionality of the appointment by the Governor or Legislature of City or county officers. Bills were introduced to form a new Ward from parts of the Twelfth and Nineteenth, and to protect gas consumers in this City. A motion to appoint a Special Committee to investigate the affairs of the Commissioners of Emigrat on was laid over. An unsuccessful effort was made to call from the table the resolution relative to the expediency of enacting a Prohibitory Law.

By the arrival at this port, yesterday, of the steamship *Cahawba* we have intelligence from Cuba to the 30th ult. No political news is reported. Our correspondents furnish an interesting budget of Havana Gossip.

GRAHAM L. FITCH for the vacancy, and JESSE D. BRIGHT for the full term, were elected yesterday to the U. S. Senate by the Democrats of the Indiana Legislature, without the concurrence of the Senate, and in opposition to the protest of that body. Twenty-six of the Senators were present, but the Convention still lacked fifteen of a quorum.

An investigation into the charge of a violation of her person, under very singular circumstances, at a hotel in this City, preferred by Miss SALLIE STAFFORD, of Vermont, against Mr. BRIGHAM N. BARTON, a well-known merchant of Philadelphia, was begun yesterday before Justice OSBORNE, at the First District Police Court. The complainant was put upon the stand, but before her cross-examination had been concluded she became suddenly faint, and was obliged to leave the Court room, thus causing the case to be adjourned to another day. Miss STAFFORD is in her twenty-seventh year, and Mr. BARTON appears to be about forty-two years of age.

A passenger arrived by the *Cahawba*, brings news to the 21st ult. from Greytown. He says a steamer was just ready, with steam up, to go up the San Juan to the relief of WALKER.

In the Board of Aldermen yesterday, a resolution was adopted empowering the Committee on Ferries to inquire why the Union Ferry Company have discontinued running boats on the Gouverneur-street Ferry. Nothing else of importance was transacted. The Board was in session 30 minutes

At the Board of Councilmen, after tedious discussion and many amendments, the sum of $1,000 was proposed for the detection of the murderers of Dr. HARVEY BURDELL, but the question was lost for want of a constitutional vote. The rest of the business of the sitting was very desultory. Some warm altercation arose respecting the relation of the Common Council to the Legislature, and the resolution of the previous sitting as to a proposed remonstrance, was adopted.

At the meeting of the Academy of Medicine last evening Dr. PARKER retired from the presidency, and Dr. VALENTINE MOTT succeeded him with the customary addresses. Dr. ISAACS then read an elaborate paper upon the Functions of the Kidney, in continuation of the paper read at the March Meeting. It is one of those papers that make a world-wide reputation for the writer and elevate the character of the Society from which it emanates.

The Fillibuster examination was continued yesterday. Mr. MORGAN, of the house of MORGAN & SONS, was the only witness called. Nothing of importance was elicited on his direct examination, but on his cross-examination he testified as to his acquaintance with Gen. CAZNEAU, that the latter owned part of a mine in Chontales; that Col. FABENS is also interested in the mine, and that FABENS and CAZNEAU were both interested in the Mosquito grant. Objection was made by the District-Attorney to a question as to President PIERCE's interest in the Mosquito business, when a letter was offered to be put in evidence, written by SIDNEY WEBSTER, and having upon it the President's frank, which caused considerable excitement, and the investigation was rather summarily adjourned.

HARRY HOWARD is to be our next Chief Engineer of the Fire Department of this City. The official result of the election for that officer, held on Tuesday night, was announced last night at Stuyvesant Institute as follows: HOWARD, 1,547; CARSON, 1,395; Scattering, 46.

The Mystery of the Murder.

Not the least progress was made yesterday towards discovering the murderer of Dr. BURDELL. Indeed the mystery seems to grow deeper and more impenetrable with every successive step of the investigation. It was natural that suspicion should first fasten upon the inmates of the house. The Coroner from the beginning evidently assumed that they were the guilty parties; and the inquest has been conducted upon this impression. Testimony has been sought rather to make it probable that they were the murderers, than to elicit all the facts connected with the murder. Yet with every successive step in the inquiry one after another of the suspicious circumstances is explained, and we presume every lawyer will agree with us in saying that, at this moment, there is not the slightest legal evidences to convict any of the inmates of the house of any connection with this horrid crime.

It has been proved that Doctor BURDELL and Mrs. CUNNINGHAM had been on unfriendly terms; that she had commenced suits at law against him, and complained of him as having done her wrong. But it is also shown that these suits had been withdrawn, and that all their differences had been amicably and finally settled. It is claimed that she tried to entrap him into marriage; and while she claims to have succeeded, it is alleged, or rather suspected, that this was false, and that he was personated in that ceremony by Mr. ECKEL. But this is by no means proved; and if it were, it would fall very far short of evidence to support the charge of murder. On the other hand it is shown that on the night of the murder she invited her two daughters to sleep with her for the first time, because they were going away early in the morning, and that they did so. This is absolutely incompatible with the supposition that she took any personal and premeditated part in that murder,—except on the incredible supposition that she voluntarily admitted those daughters to a knowledge of her share in that transaction, or the still more monstrous hypothesis that they also shared her guilt. They have not yet been examined: but we presume they will testify to her not having been absent from her bedroom after 11 o'clock on the night in question. The most extraordinary latitude has been permitted in the introduction of testimony to blacken her character, apparently for no other purpose but to show that she was *capable* of the crime. The suspicions cast upon the manner of her first husband's death were dissipated yesterday by Mr. LADD's evidence that he died of consumption after a sickness of nine months. Nothing that she has said or done since the murder,—upon first hearing of it or at any other time, seems to us to furnish even presumptive evidence of her guilt.

With regard to ECKEL, the case against him is not one whit more clear. He disliked Dr. BURDELL, as did many other persons in the community, and probably with much less reason. But nothing whatever is shown that indicates him as the Doctor's assassin. The circumstances which at the outset looked suspicious are gradually explained. He left the house at an unusually early hour the next morning:—but abundant proof shows that this was in pursuance of a business engagement which he kept, all the details of which have been fully shown. The statement that Mrs. CUNNINGHAM went to his store in a carriage that day, and received from him a roll of bills, has been disproved, and it is shown that he took his account-books from the store for the purpose of examining and posting them at his rooms on Sunday. Neither this, nor anything else that he has said or done, seems to us at all conclusive as to his participation in the murder. And in regard to young SNODGRASS, the presumption of guilt, warranted by evidence, is still weaker. The two little sons of Mrs. CUNNINGHAM slept in his room that night, as usual, and nothing has yet been adduced to show that he was absent from it. The bloody clothes found in the garret have been accounted for: the dagger found in one of the rooms, it is settled, was not large enough to have inflicted the stabs;—the papers found in ECKEL's room were in Mrs. CUNNINGHAM's desk, and they belonged properly to her rather than to Dr. BURDELL, being stipulations, checks, &c., made by him for her benefit:—and so far as we can perceive, nothing whatever has yet been proved which warrants a well-grounded belief, or even a legal presumption or suspicion, that the deed was perpetrated by the inmates of the house.

ECKEL's case is perhaps involved in more doubt than that of any of the others:—but this is owing to the fact that no clear account has been given of him during the evening from 7 o'clock until 11. But he has not been closely questioned upon it. And it must be remembered that both he and Mrs. CUNNINGHAM, as well as SNODGRASS and the daughters, have been kept in close custody,—without any legal process or accusation of crime, and without permission even to see their counsel, from the beginning of this inquiry. Not the slightest opportunity has been given them for explanation or for cross-examining witnesses summoned virtually to make out a case against them. A *habeas corpus*, we presume, would at once release them from this position and enable them to avail themselves of their legal rights: and it is an indication of conscious innocence on the part of their friends that this remedy has not been invoked. As long as they are thus debarred from self-defence, justice requires that they should not be held guilty in the public judgment.

The great difficulty which the public encounter in acquitting the inmates of the house, probably grows out of the fact that such a deed should have been done, at such an hour, and no person within have heard the faintest sound of any kind whatever. If Mr. BROOKS is correct in saying that he heard the cry of *murder* at half-past ten, or a quarter before eleven,—and if the cry thus heard was that of BURDELL, it adds greatly to the mystery of this utter ignorance on their part. SNODGRASS went down through the hall to the basement at half-past ten, lighting a gas-light in Dr. BURDELL's hall on the way,—returned, extinguished it, went up to Mrs. CUNNINGHAM's room, where he staid fifteen or twenty minutes and then went to bed. HANNAH, the cook, went up to bed at about ten. From ten to eleven, Mrs. CUNNINGHAM, her daughters, ECKEL and SNODGRASS were in her room,—none of them apparently having gone to bed before eleven o'clock. Under all these circumstances it seems difficult very to fix the murder earlier than eleven o'clock, or even a quarter after, as a cry of murder from that room, with the noise of the struggle that must have taken place, would certainly have been heard by somebody. From eleven to twelve Mrs. SCHWARZWELDER was in the corresponding room of the next house, with only a wall between, through which she had frequently heard the noise of the Doctor's little dental hammer; and while she is confident she would have heard a cry or a noise of any kind, if any had been made, she heard nothing whatever. At 12 her husband came in; at 12½ Mr. ULLMAN entered, passed up the stairs, and went to bed without hearing the least noise. Under these circumstances, it seems very difficult to feel sure that the murder was committed before the hour last named; and if it was done after that hour, it was probably done *by parties who have not yet fallen under suspicion.*

The first step which should have been taken in this inquest, after fixing the facts of the murder, was to trace Dr. BURDELL from the time he left the house at 5 o'clock, according to Mrs. CUNNINGHAM, until he returned to it. *He was somewhere, and probably with somebody*, during all that time; and due diligence on the part of the authorities would certainly reveal where and with whom. There are, or were, bloodmarks upon the outside of his room door,—upon the wall of the stairway leading down, and upon the outer door,—as of a person groping his way out in the dark. It is quite possible that Dr. BURDELL may have brought some one home with him who, after conversation more or less protracted, may have killed him and then gone out. Indications certainly are not wanting, that the murderer went out at the outer door, after committing the act; and it is annoying to think of the abundant time he has had, while inquiry has been pushed in other directions, to destroy all traces of the act if the investigation should ever turn towards him. It seems to us highly important that this field should be explored,—that Dr. BURDELL's whereabouts during that evening should be ascertained, and special inquiries of the Police and others be made in regard to anybody seen in the vicinity of the house late that night.

All this may prove unavailing,—but nothing should be left undone that can throw the least light upon this horrible affair.

GEN. SCOTT AND THE SECRETARY AT WAR.—Bits of the correspondence between General SCOTT and Secretary JEFFERSON DAVIS, recently communicated to Congress, have been made public. They foreshadow the opening of a budget which, for the credit of the country as well as of the parties concerned, ought to be suppressed. Both of these gentlemen have sufficient ability to be very abusive towards each other. Their friends would much rather give them the credit of its possession than witness its exercise.

The Coroner.

The Coroner, yesterday, took notice of the comments of the Press upon the manner in which he has conducted the inquest into the murder of Dr. BURDELL. He presented a note from Mrs. CUNNINGHAM, denying, in the most explicit manner, a statement contained in the *Tribune* of Monday, that she had been subjected to an indecent examination of her person; and while admitting the right of the Press to comment freely on all public matters, he protested his own profound anxiety to sift all the circumstances relating to this horrid murder. He apologized for the jocular remarks he has made to witnesses, by saying that he could sometimes elicit evidence in that way which would not otherwise be given: and said he should be very glad of the assistance of the District-Attorney or any other public officer in the discharge of this difficult and responsible duty.

We have not the slightest doubt of the Coroner's sincerity in these remarks, or of his earnest desire to detect the perpetrators of this horrible murder. But we still think his course of procedure has been unfortunate, especially in assuming at so early a stage of the inquest the guilt of particular individuals, and directing the investigation almost exclusively to matters which should implicate them. There was an evident disposition yesterday to remedy this, and witnesses were examined who should have been among the first to be heard. As to the levity and jocularity of remarks which have been made by the Coroner at previous stages of the inquest, there is nothing to be said in excuse for them. We are glad to perceive that he has corrected his habit in this particular.

The Coroner said all he asked in this investigation was the aid and support of the public. He is sure to have it—and that of the Press, which is but the organ of the public—in every honest, proper and well-directed effort towards unraveling this horrid mystery. The censures he has incurred were universal, and they were elicited by a feeling on the part of the whole community, that he was pursuing a very unfortunate and fruitless course, and that his remarks to witnesses were often in the highest degree indecent and revolting. We feel bound to say that, in his remarks yesterday, the Coroner exhibited a very proper feeling in regard to the matter, and evinced a disposition to refrain hereafter from the acts which had elicited the comments of the public and the Press.

PHILADELPHIA IN AN ECSTACY.—It having been announced in one of our City papers that a subscription had been taken up to open Buttermilk Channel by cutting through the ice, the Philadelphia *Ledger* seizes upon the occasion to get off a paragraph on "Troubles in New-York." But while they were talking about cutting through Buttermilk Channel, that famous Strait took the liberty of clearing itself, and saved all further trouble. There are old people living on Long Island who remember when they could have walked across Buttermilk Channel dry shod, and it is now about as essential to the commerce of New-York as the sewer in Canal-street. But if the Philadelphians can derive any satisfaction from knowing that Buttermilk Channel was closed with ice, we are very sorry it could not have been kept closed a while longer. In the meanwhile they are publishing long essays in the Philadelphia papers on the best means of rendering the Delaware navigable in Winter.

Mr. JOB R. TYSON is publishing a series of letters in the *Pennsylvanian* in which he states that even Philadelphia merchants prefer to import their merchandise from Europe by the way of New-York. He makes the following very remarkable statement for which he doubtless has good authority, and if it is true, it proves how utterly hopeless any attempt must be to establish a line of steamers between Philadelphia and Europe:

"A line of four noble steamers was established between our port and Liverpool; but owing to neglect and the absence of encouragement, two have been transferred to New York. But, Mr. Editor, is the flinty ice in the Delaware sufficiently broken to allow the two steamers to reach their wharf? If their voyages be interrupted by a chain of ice-embargo, how long can Philadelphia expect to retain them, in the vicinity of a watchful, an ambitious, and a colossal rival I am informed that the two vessels which sail from New-York, now obtain, from *Philadelphia importers*, rich and abundant freights at Liverpool, a custom which was withheld when sailing from our port, and which if supplied, would have been more than adequate to supply the necessary cargoes."

SOUTHERN INDEPENDENCE.—Our Southern brethren are felicitating themselves on the prospect of being able to keep cool during the heat of next Summer without the aid of Northern ice. They are harvesting in their crop of ice, and during the sweltering weather of July they will have the satisfaction of imbibing juleps and cobblers composed of ice which was saved by Slave labor, a luxury they have not been able to indulge in heretofore.

The Meat Markets.

There was but a limited supply of beef cattle offered at Forty-fourth-street yesterday, though the total receipts for the week past (3,548) have been about equal to the demand. Prices advanced yesterday but a mere trifle over those ruling a week ago—but the general quality of the stock offered was inferior. Pork is somewhat scarce, but other kinds of meat is in moderately fair supply.

LEAKY.—We learn from Washington that the correspondence between General SCOTT and Secretary DAVIS, which was sent into the Senate on Monday, was confided to the care of Senator WELLER, who declined to permit the correspondent of the Associated Press to make extracts from it until after the Senate should have disposed of it. If the Senate deems it worth while to inquire how its most confidential documents find their way into certain newspapers, they would probably be enlightened by calling on Senator WELLER. Would the new law concerning witnesses reach his case?

GAMMON.—The Boston *Journal* gives a letter from its New-York correspondent the following startling heading:

"*New-York a City of Blood—Horrid Murder of Dr. Burdell—Men Stabbed in the Street—Garroted and Robbed in Daylight—No Arrests Made—General Alarm—Vigilance Committee Called*"

This is superlative nonsense; and it seems more foolish in Boston than in New-York or Albany, inasmuch as no political purpose can be answered by it there.

A NEW ASSOCIATION.—A large number of the houses engaged in the Earthenware business in this City are taking steps to organize themselves into an Association similar in its plans and purposes to the Hardware Association already in existence. These societies are very useful and ar becoming generally popular.

Mr. BIBBLE, formerly connected with the *National American*, of Richmond, and subsequently editor of the Norfolk *American*, and Mr. ROBT. HENDRICK of Warren County, N. C., proceeded to Halifax, N. C., last week to engage in a "ten step tragedy," but their design was frustrated by the arrest of one of the parties.

Arrival of the Cahawba—News from Havana

The United States Mail Steamer *Cahawba*, J. D BULLOCH, Esq., commander, from New-Orleans via Havana, arrived early yesterday morning, having left the latter place on the evening of the 30th.

The *Cahawba* has encountered strong Northerly gales on her passage home. The English line-of-battle ship *Nile* was in port.

The Opera Troupe would conclude their performances about the 15th.

A CUBAN FAIR—THE FISH TRADE WITH KEY WEST—AN INCIDENT AT THE OPERA.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

HAVANA, Thursday, Jan. 29, 1857.

The little town of Guines is just now the centre of attraction. The inhabitants are celebrating their first annual fair, and thousands from all parts of the island have flocked there, some to dispose of their wares, some to amuse themselves in the many licit enjoyments offered by the good people of the town, but the greater number by far are drawn thither with the prospects of being enabled to make or lose a fortune at the "*Monte*" table. It is calculated that no less than twenty thousand people are now congregated in and about Guines. The Captain-General and the principal officers of this Government have been invited to attend, and Madame Rumor says they will go this afternoon to join the merry crowd. As usual, the scarcity of accommodation raises considerably the price of the Cuban cot, and I have been told that as much as ten dollars has been paid for one night's lodging! This exorbitancy almost equals the Washington hotel-keepers about inauguration times. The object of the establishment of this fair is to raise funds for the support of the municipal government of the town. The Corporation levies a tax on all transient merchants, and it is supposed that this will yield a sufficient revenue annually to defray the expenses of the new Corporation, introduced by the present Captain-General of Cuba.

We have had an arrival of fresh fish from Key West, in American bottom. The smack *Franklin Pierce*, Capt. PHILLIPS, came in under American colors, and sold her fish at eleven cents the pound. The same was afterwards retailed to the public in the markets at fifteen cents, being about half the price usually paid for this article. According to the new regulation, fresh fish is allowed to enter free of all duties, the vessel paying only the usual tonnage and port charges. This effectually puts an end to the shameful monopoly so long exercised by Señor MARLY, the proprietor of the Tacon Theatre, who has made an immense fortune in the business. I have frequently seen fish sold in this market as high as seventy-five cents the pound! Great credit is due the American house of SORSABELLIES & WILLIAMS, the only American shipchandlers in this city for being the first to bring the subject before the attention of the authorities. The road is now open for all, and there can be no doubt that a large number of smacks will engage in the business. Havana is, without question, the best market for fresh fish in the world. Some few old Spaniards grumble at the concession, but the vast majority favor the action taken by the Captain-General. If the same hand only lopped off several other crying abuses of a similar nature, he would make himself more and more entitled to general praise and sympathy.

The other night whilst Madame LA GRANGE was enchanting the souls of her audience in "Lucia," there was quite a serious disturbance between one of the sentinels, that watch us even in our amusements, and a young gentleman by the name of VELASQUEZ. It seems that he was standing in one of the doorways leading to the "parterre," and when requested to make room, abused the soldier for fulfilling his orders. The patience of the guardian of the peace was soon lost, and he applied a gentle hint with the bayonet to the young dandy's seat of honor. The weapon barely penetrated the skin, but frightened the victim so thoroughly, that he let all of us know by his cries that he had a splendid pair of lungs. The excitement soon passed, and the performance went on as if nothing had occurred. Madame LA GRANGE has been immensely successful in "Lucia di Lammermoor" and "Norma." The Habaneros frankly confess that she is the best they have ever heard on our stage.

Col. WOOD, with his human monsters, is here, and doing remarkably well. GODARD, the French aeronaut, is also advertising an ascent for the 2d. Our weather continues uncommonly cool and pleasant. The city is still full of representatives from Yankeedom, and all seem to enjoy themselves.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

HAVANA, Friday, Jan. 30, 1857.

The steamer is under whistle and gives me only time to note that sugars of brown and yellow stripe have improved and the demand for the United States has been brisk. Other classes have remained as they were two weeks since with a shade only of variation. The United States Consul who has been looked for by the last steamer and this, has not returned to his post, but we presume he is discharging some of the most important life-obligations, as he was married, we learn by telegraph, a week last Sunday.

Cotton from the wrecked bark *Caspian* is coming into port by Spanish vessels, as fast as it can be taken from the ship. Should the weather continue favorable, or no further breeze up, all will be saved; some of it with slight damage.

Our Exchanges have improved. London, 4¾ to 5 prem.; New-York, 5¼ to 6 discount. Gold Coins of the United States, 5¾ to 4 do. Freights active and but few vessels disengaged; boxes $1 50; hhds. Sugar, $5 50 to $6; Molasses, $3 to $3 50 ₱ hhd.

Election of Chief Engineer—Official Report

Those selected for that purpose met last evening at Stuyvesant Institute, Broadway, to canvass the returns of the various Fire Companies for Chief Engineer of the Fire Department. There was an immense number of interested spectators.

All the returns having been received, the canvass commenced about 10½ o'clock, and was finished at 12½ o'clock, when the result was officially announced by the Inspectors, as follows:

	Howard.	Carson.
Engine Companies	870	630
Hose Carts	543	512
Hook and Ladder	115	231
Hydrants	7	15
Board of Engineers	7	7
Total	1,547	1,395
Scattering		46
Howard over Carson		151
Howard over all		106

The Garrote Rumors—Information Wanted.

EIGHTEENTH PATROL DISTRICT,
Wednesday, Feb. 4, 1857.

To the Residents of the Eighteenth Ward:

As there are a great many rumors in circulation of garrotting in this District, not one of which have been reported to me, I respectfully request those who have been attacked in this District to report the same at the Station-house No. 163 East Twenty-second-street, and it will meet with prompt attention.

Yours respectfully, HARRIS WINES,
Captain Eighteenth Patrol District.

Latest from San Juan—Help ascending the River for Walker.

A passenger who arrived yesterday by the *Cahawba* brings news of the position of matters at San Juan on the 21st ult. He was at Graytown on that day for several hours. As he came away, Mr. SCOTT, the former Agent of the Nicaragua Transit Company, had a steamer at the mouth of the river, with 300 men on board, all ready to proceed up the river and attempt to take possession. He saw Col KINNEY, and was told by him that he had heard from General WALKER six days previous. At that time there was a strong disaffection existing between the allied forces, and every probability of the Costa Ricans going over to WALKER.

General CAZNEAU had an interview with the gentleman who brings this information, and seems satisfied of its authenticity and truth.

☞ The Albany EVENING TRANSCRIPT announces that from and after the 9th inst., its price will be 12 cents per week, instead of 8d, as heretofore. The penny enterprise fails to pay, and the TRANSCRIPT is worth more than a penny. It is a handsomely printed, spicy little sheet, wide awake and enterprising, and deserves success. The owners and publishers are BOOKER BROTHERS, practical printers, well known in New-York as well as in Albany.

The Funeral of Dr. Burdell.

The crowd that assembled at an early hour yesterday morning in the neighborhood of the premises No. 31 Bond-street, had, by noon, increased to some 2,000 persons. Among these were individuals of all degrees of society. The rowdy, of course, was there; everybody who was idle was there; but there were others there who never attend any demonstration of a kindred nature unless something very extraordinary or exceedingly peculiar characterizes the incident.

THE COFFIN,

Containing the remains of the murdered man, was removed to Grace Church. Notwithstanding the unpleasant state of the weather, a larger crowd than was ever known was gathered around the church, and blockaded Broadway from Union-square on one side nearly to Bond-street on the other. One half of this crowd was composed of the best-dressed ladies known to the Fifth avenue and its circumjacent localities. Since the funeral of POOLE, nothing has been seen in the way of a funeral *cortège* like that which we beheld yesterday.

Immediately the coffin was removed from the house in Bond street, a violent rush took place from all directions, each individual of the crowd being anxious to get a sight of the coffin. The undertaker and his aid quickly placed it in a neat hearse, drawn by four white horses, caparisoned in black. At a quick pace they drove to Grace Church, and waited the completion of the ceremony.

Shortly after 2 o'clock, Rev. Dr. TAYLOR, Rector of Grace Church, took his place in the chancel. Long before, the crowd without the church numbered several thousand persons, of which nearly one half were well-dressed ladies. A strong detachment of police had been detailed by Captain DILKES—the enterprising Captain of the Fifteenth Ward—to prevent the incursion of unauthorized parties. Immediately on the commencement of the service, the doors were thrown open and the pews and aisles were filled with those who were able to gain admission—the pews of the middle aisle being previously filled with the relatives of the deceased and with professional men. Still, the aisles were crowded with ladies as well as with gentlemen. On no occasion do we remember an equal excitement attendant upon any funeral occasion.

The burial service of the Episcopal Church was read in an impressive manner by Rev. C. D. TAYLOR, while, under the direction of Mr. GEORGE WASHBOURNE MORGAN, the organist of the church, the choir chanted a selection from the 89th and 90th Psalms, forming part of the burial service, commencing "Lord, let me know mine end, and the number of my days:" a beautiful composition, and executed with much grace and feeling. It was the composition of the organist.

The epistle was then read, after which the following appropriate hymn was sung by the choir:

Few are thy days and full of woe,
O! man of woman born.
Thy doom is written; dust thou art,
To dust thou shalt return.

Behold the emblem of thy state,
In flowers that bloom and die.
Or in the shadow's fleeting form
That mocks the gazer's eye.

Determined are the days that fly
Successive o'er thy head
The numbered hour is on the wing
That lays thee with the dead.

Great God! afflict not, in thy wrath,
The short-lived span
That bounds the few and weary days
Of pilgrimage to man.

The procession left the church in the following order:

THE HEARSE.

THE PALL BEARERS.

Dr J. W. Crane,	Mr. McNeill,
Mr. S. A. Main,	Mr. A. F. Smith,
Mr. J. B. Rich,	Mr. Dalrymple,
Mr. Wm. O. Joy,	Mr. S. W. Parmley.

The relatives of the deceased then followed in carriages.

While the body was removed from the church, the Dead March in Saul was played in an effective manner, by Mr. MORGAN.

As the procession moved down Broadway the crowd gathered along the sidewalk, and every window was filled with gazers anxious to behold the last trace of the deceased. Especially at the end of Bond-street the crowd was very dense, and the carriages had great difficulty in making way through the assembled multitude. It was not until nearly at Canal-street that the pressure of the crowd diminished—and even until it reached Hamilton Ferry the sidewalks were thronged with people drawn together from the curiosity originated by the published reports of this awful tragedy.

The river at this point being free from ice no impediment prevented the speedy crossing of the water. It was generally understood in Brooklyn, that the procession would cross Fulton Ferry, and those who were drawn thither by curiosity to witness the scene, were thus disappointed. On arriving at Greenwood Cemetery, a lady named WILLIAMS, and calling herself a relative of Dr. BURDELL's, joined the funeral party. She entered the reporters' carriage and stated that she herself had selected the lot in which the remains of the unfortunate man were to be interred. Not altogether the mourner did she appear there. Her excitement bore evidence of strong animosity towards Mrs. CUNNINGHAM. She said, in tones loud enough to be heard by all who were present, and with very impulsive gestures that "The doctor's sentiments towards Mrs. CUNNINGHAM were well known to his *friends*—that he always expressed the utmost aversion to her, and, to use his own words, would rather be torn in pieces with hot pincers than marry her."

This lady, after subduing her emotion, inquired if any will had been found. She said that to her certain knowledge Dr. BURDELL, a year ago, or thereabouts, had told her that he had made his will, and she thought it probable that the same will had been either stolen or altered. She fixed the date of the theft or alteration about last October or November. The lady after this demonstration said no more, but simply subsided into grief.

The coffin inclosing the remains of Dr. BURDELL was taken from the hearse and placed on a strong deal case. The grave was dug in a spot on Locust Hill, in section No. 44—the number of the grave being 3,799.

There was no address from any individual—a few relatives stood mourning around—many strangers looked on with mere curiosity. The snow lay deep and untrodden in the vicinity of the grave, while the remains of him of who few days before trod the streets of our City in health and strength, were lowered to their last resting place.

LONG ISLAND.

Incendiarism.

Yesterday morning, about 10 o'clock, the upper part of the dwelling house of Mr. HALL, on Bond-st., near Bergen, was discovered on fire in three places; but by the prompt action of the neighbors the flames were subdued before any great amount of damage was done. It appears that a servant girl, who had been in the family for three years, was discharged that morning on account of her insolence, but before leaving she threatened to have revenge. She had scarcely quitted the house ten minutes when smoke was observed to be issuing from the windows and the discovery was made. She was arrested and committed for examination.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

SALE OF GRAND-ST. PROPERTY THIS DAY, at auction, by ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, at the Merchants' Exchange—Nos. 496 and 498 Grand-st.; one is an old oyster-saloon stand; lots 15 by 80 feet each; 70 per cent. to remain on bond and mortgage if desired.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—THE TIME has arrived to prepare for the spring and summer trade. He who buys a Sewing Machine now will have a great advantage over him who purchases after the hurry for work comes on. The fact that Singer's Machines and no other will answer for making clothing, shoe-fittings and general work, is well understood. I. M. Singer & Co.'s *Gazette* is just published, and is full of information about Sewing Machines. Copies sent gratis to all who apply.

I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 323 Broadway, New-York.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES.—The best in the world; the only reliable Hair Dye known, perfect and instantaneous; harmless and beautiful in its results. Applied in twelve private rooms. BATCHELOR'S WIGS surpass all; their new improvements satisfy the interested that BATCHELOR'S are permanent. Avoid the ridicule attached to bad dyes and unsightly wigs. The largest and best stock always at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE.
The only Salamander Safe made, and
THE BEST FIRE-PROOF SAFE IN THE WORLD.
Warranted free from dampness, and secured with Wilder's Patent Powder and Burglar Proof Lock.
Depot, No. 128 Water-st., near Wall, New-York.
B. G. WILDER & CO., Patentees and Manufacturers.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—THE ADAMS EXPRESS Company, No. 59 Broadway, respectfully give notice that their wagons have resumed making calls for freight and parcels of all description to be forwarded East, West and South. Orders left at the office will receive prompt attention. JOHN HOEY,
Freight Superintendent Adams Express Company.

MEDICAL NOTICES.

[illegible]—Dyspepsia or debility in any of its forms, to use the [illegible] bitters, a medicine more favorably known [illegible] already over discovered for the positive cure [illegible] troublesome complaints.

Hon. A. Oakey Hall, District Attorney of New-York, will lecture at the Westminster Chapel, cor. [illegible]-place and Clinton-st., Brooklyn, THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*An Evening with Literary Society.* Tickets, 25 cents. ROBERT NEILSON, Chairman Lecture Committee.

The Washington-avenue Baptist Church, Brooklyn, will make a friendly visit to their recently settled Pastor, Rev. O. W. ANABLE, at his residence, Gates-av., opposite Hunter-st., THIS (Thursday) EVENING. Friends generally are invited to attend. Take Fulton-av. cars and stop at Hunter-st.

Fine Druggists' Fancy Goods Exclusively—Combs, Brushes, Lubin's extracts, Low's and Cleaver's soaps, surgical instruments, rubber goods, Paris toilet articles in endless variety, and every article sold by druggists, across drums, imported and sold, wholesale only, by MARCUS L. McHARG & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st.

Lecture at Packer Institute, Joralemon-street, Brooklyn—THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 5, at 7½ o'clock, by Rt. Rev. JOHN WILLIAMS, D. D., Assistant Bishop of Connecticut. Subject—*The Seven Years' War in America.* Admittance 25 cents.

The New-York Bible Society.—A regular meeting of the Board of Managers will be held at the American Bible Society's House, Astor-place, THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock P. M.
JAMES C. HOLDEN, Recording Secretary.

LADIES' WHITE SATIN, KID AND LINEN GAITER boots and slippers for balls and parties, button boots and gaiters for cold weather, India rubber boots and shoes for snow and rain. Ladies, patronize.
J. B. MILLER & CO., No. 134 Canal-st.

Post-Office Notice.—The Mails for California and South Pacific Coast, per United States steamer ILLINOIS, will close at this office on THURSDAY, the 5th day of February, at 1 o'clock P. M.
ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

Dr. Alban Goldsmith, late Professor of Surgery, will resume the practice of Lithotripty, (or removal of stone from the bladder without cutting,) together with all the diseases of the same region. Office No. 70 Franklin-st. Hours from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF HENRY T. ARNOLD, formerly of Derby, England. Should this meet his eye or that of any knowing his whereabouts, they would confer a great favor by informing H. ARNOLD, Derby, England, or C. C. MILLS, Van Buren Centre, N. Y. Exchange papers please notice.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

VETERAN CORPS OF 1812.—A REGULAR meeting of the Corps will be held at Headquarters, Reid's Star House, No. 63 Lispenard-st., on FRIDAY, the 6th inst., at 7½ P. M. By order of the President, William E. Chambers. A. W. JONES, Col.
WILLIAM CORRIGER, Adjt.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.—A STATED meeting of the Board of Managers of the American Bible Society will be held at the Bible House, Astor-place, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 4½ o'clock.
CALEB T. ROWE, General Agent.

LECTURES.

GEOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL SOCIETY.—The Annual Address will be delivered THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock, at the chapel of the New-York University, Washington-square, by Prof. HENRY D. ROGERS, on *The Future of the Great Natural Divisions of North America as deducible from their Geology and Physical Geography.* Free to members of the Society and their friends.

LOST AND FOUND.

DOG LOST.—A BLACK AND TAN ENGLISH TERRIER, about 9 months old; answers to the name of "Fan;" wore, when lost, a stitched collar, with miniature lock; marked with a small white spot between the fore-legs. A liberal reward will be given to any person leaving him at the Bookstore of SPRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway.

LOST—LAST EVENING IN A 4TH-AV. STAGE, a parcel of law papers wrapped in newspaper. The finder will be suitably rewarded on leaving them at the office of JOSEPH S. YORK, No. 53 Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway.

LOST—FROM BRADY'S GALLERY, BROADway, a large-sized PHOTOGRAPH of a child, together with a MOURNING BREASTPIN. A reward of $20 will be paid for their delivery to MUNROE & TORREY, No. 69 Beaver-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

HOTEL AND EATING SALOON TO BE LEASED, NO. 144 FULTON-STREET, NEAR BROADWAY.—These premises will be offered at public auction by E. H. LUDLOW, at the Merchants' Exchange, at 12 o'clock, on the 16th February, for a term of years, (unless previously disposed of.) The situation is very desirable, and the house conveniently arranged for that business. Satisfactory security will be required. Other terms will be made known at time of sale, or on application to WM. HURRY, No. 149 Pearl-st.

$30.000.—SPECIAL PARTNER WANTED, with above amount of capital, in an established mercantile house, in this City, to take the place of a retiring partner. The business is a safe and profitable one. To a party having the money to invest, everything will be made perfectly satisfactory. Address, with real name, SPECIAL PARTNER, New-York Post-Office.

LUMBER, LIME, LATH, BRICK AND COAL YARD AND FEED STORE FOR SALE—at Maspeth, on Newtown Creek, east side of Williamsburg. Apply to COVERT & CO., on the premises.
P. S.—The above is an old-established stand, and business to the amount of $75,000 a year has been done; good reason given for selling out.

FOR SALE.—THE OLD ESTABLISHED DRUG STORE corner of Broadway and 47th-st. is offered for sale to close the estate of C. ADAMSON. The store is enjoying a valuable patronage, which makes the opportunity a very desirable one for a good apothecary. Apply at No. 91 Fulton-st., New-York.

TO GROCERS.—TO LEASE FROM THE FIRST of May next, the well-established grocery store and dwelling, No. 549 6th-av., next door to the corner of 33d-st. Apply to L. FREEMAN, No. 55 West 28th-st., or W. H. RAYNOR, corner Broadway and 25th-st.

KEROSENE OILS.
KEROSENE LUBRICATING OIL.
KEROSENE ILLUMINATING OIL.
KEROSENE BINNACLE OIL.
PARAFINE RAILWAY GREASE.
ELECTRIC LAMPS.
AUSTENS, AGENTS, No. 50 Beaver-st.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—THE YOUNG LADIES of Grammar School No. 2, Laurens-st., desire to return their sincere thanks for the patronage so liberally bestowed on them at their Fair and Festival, during the holidays, and deem it just, for the satisfaction of their generous patrons, to make the following acknowledgment:

AMOUNTS RECEIVED.

By subscription	$69 12
At the Fair and Festival	369 11
Gross amounts received	$438 23—$438 23

EXPENDITURES.

For Commission Goods	$178 88
For Refreshments	33 15
For services, Printing, and incidental expenses	25 64
Gross amount expended	$237 67—$237 67
Cash in hand	$200 56

Sincere thanks are also tendered to Miss E. D. Richards, Principal of School No. 5, and her assistant, Miss M. Roach; likewise to Mrs. Leven Tilmon, for their unrequited yet faithful assistance during the Fair. And to Mr. Garribrance, for the interest he has manifested in their behalf, and to whose zeal and untiring devotedness in preparing for, in arranging and attending to the Fair and Festival, their success may be largely attributed,—they feel greatly indebted.

In connection they respectfully announce that (as some of the many who were unable to gain admission to the Festival have requested a repetition) they will give a grand musical and literary festival, of which due notice will be given as regards to when and where.

ADVERTISE NORTH.	VISSCHER, OWEN & Co.
ADVERTISE NORTH.	GENERAL ADVERTISING AGENTS
ADVERTISE NORTH.	Appleton's Building, No. 346,
ADVERTISE NORTH.	Broadway, New-York,
ADVERTISE SOUTH.	Will advertise for merchants,
ADVERTISE SOUTH.	manufacturers and business
ADVERTISE SOUTH.	men generally, in any part of
ADVERTISE SOUTH.	the United States or Canadas,
ADVERTISE EAST.	at the lowest possible rates.
ADVERTISE EAST.	Newspapers from every part of
ADVERTISE EAST.	the United States and Canadas
ADVERTISE EAST.	kept on file for the inspection of
ADVERTISE WEST.	advertisers, and every informa-
ADVERTISE WEST.	tion as to the best places and
ADVERTISE WEST.	papers cheerfully given.

NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE ON FERRIES OF the Board of Aldermen will meet on TUESDAY, the 10th day of February inst., at 3 o'clock, P. M., at No. 8 City Hall, at which time all parties interested or who have applied to the Common Council for the Union Ferry Company to keep up regular Ferry accommodation between this City and the several landings on the Brooklyn side, according to the terms and conditions of their respective leases, are invited to attend and present their views to the Committee.
JAMES R. STEERS,
MORGAN L. HARRIS,
WM. S. DRAKE,
Committee on Ferries.

A GREAT RUSH OF VALENTINE DEALERS is expected at STRONG'S this morning to get the first selection from the splendid new stock of valentines just opened for the City trade. Be in time for the choice lots.
T. W. STRONG, manufacturer, No. 98 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—A PEW IN THE MIDDLE AISLE of Ascension Church. Apply to
A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LIFE ILLUSTRATED IS A FIRST-CLASS WEEKLY JOURNAL, devoted to ENTERTAINMENT, IMPROVEMENT and PROGRESS, designed to encourage HOPE, MANLINESS, SELF-RELIANCE and ACTIVITY; to illustrate Life in all its phases. A high-toned paper, which ought to be read by every family in the land. Price 4 cents; $2 a year; $1 for half a year. FOWLER AND WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, New-York, Publishers; DEXTER & BROTHERS, Wholesale Agents.

LIFE. LIFE. LIFE.

No. 62	MURDER IN BOND-ST.
No. 62	MURDER IN BOND-ST.
No. 62	MURDER IN BOND-ST.
No. 62	MURDER IN BOND-ST.
No. 62	MURDER IN BOND-ST.
No. 62	MURDER IN BOND-ST.
No. 62	MURDER IN BOND-ST.
No. 62	MURDER IN BOND-ST.
No. 62	The only correct and authentic portrait of DR. HARVEY BURDELL.
No. 62	The only correct and authentic portrait of DR. HARVEY BURDELL.
No. 62	The only correct and authentic portrait of DR. HARVEY BURDELL.
No. 62	The only correct and authentic portrait of DR. HARVEY BURDELL.
No. 62	The only correct and authentic portrait of DR. HARVEY BURDELL.
No. 62	The only correct and authentic portrait of DR. HARVEY BURDELL.
No. 62	The only correct and authentic portrait of DR. HARVEY BURDELL.
No. 62	The only correct and authentic portrait of DR. HARVEY BURDELL.
No. 62	From an Ambrotype taken only five days previous to his MYSTERIOUS MURDER

[illegible] LIVE STOCK MARKET.

[illegible] for the New-York [illegible], by c[illegible]

[illegible], Feb. 4, 1857.

[illegible] are the [illegible], Forty-fourth-street; [illegible], Chamberlin's, on Robinson-street, or Ninth-street. Our [illegible] regular markets. Droves [illegible] are made at Bergen Hill, N. J., and [illegible] River Roads.

[illegible] at the Washington Yards is on [illegible] of each week. The reports from all the yards are made up, for the preceding week to the [illegible] of that day.

NUMBER OF ANIMALS AT THE PRINCIPAL MARKETS, FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEB. 3.

	Beeves.	Cows & Calves.	Veals.	Sheep & Lambs.	Swine.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	.....
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	.....
[illegible]	994	81	48	2066	.....
Robinson-st....	305	58	117	3764	.....
O'Brien's, Chapel-street....	218	110	92	.....	.....
Unreported, &c.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bergen	300	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for week....	3721	3548	236	371	9302	.....
Last week.....	3718	3977	194	346	7644	225
Receipts for week ending to-day.....						2,389
Average weekly receipts of Beeves at the four City Markets for the year 1856.....						3,548
Total receipts for week ending to-day.....						3,977

A. M. ALLERTON, proprietor, reports the animals at the Washington Grove-Yards, received as follows:

CONVEYANCE.	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veals.	Sheep and Lambs.	Swine.
Erie Railroad.....	634	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hudson River Railroad...	1387	.....	.....	579	.....
Hudson River Boats.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Harlem Railroad.....	149	13	109	1938	.....
New-Haven Railroad.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
On foot.....	219	.....	.....	.....	.....

The Cattle at Forty-fourth-street were derived from the following sources:

Ohio.....	702	Pennsylvania.....	—
New-York.....	611	Texas.....	—
Illinois.....	315	Connecticut.....	46
Kentucky.....	288	Michigan.....	—
Indiana.....	174	New-Jersey.....	—
Virginia.....	103	Wisconsin.....	—
Iowa.....	—	Canada.....	—

Beeves are sold by the estimated dead weight of the four quarters; the so-called "fifth quarter" (hide and tallow) is not reckoned in here as it is in Boston and some other cities. When cattle are weighed or estimated alive, the dead weight is reckoned at a certain number of pounds to the 100 lbs. of live weight, as agreed upon. The general rule in this market for medium cattle is 56 lbs. to the 100; 44 lbs. being allowed for the "fifth quarter" and offal.

The *average* prices to-day, as compared with last week, are a shade higher.

We quote:

PRICES OF BEEF AT FORTY-FOURTH STREET.

	To-day.	Last Week.
Premium Cattle.....	12c. @13c.	11c. @12c.
First quality.....	10¾c.@11c.	10¾c.@11c.
Medium quality.....	10c. @10¼c.	9¾c.@10¾c.
Poor quality.....	9c. @ 9¾c.	9c. @ 9¾c.
Poorest quality.....	8c. @ 8¾c.	8c. @ 8¾c.
General selling prices....	9¾c.@10¾c.	9¾c.@10¾c.
Average of all sales about	9¾c.@10c.	9¾c.@ 9¾c.

At BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S, prices do not materially differ from those at Forty-fourth-street. BROWNING reports Beeves at 10c. average. CHAMBERLIN reports Beeves at 9c.@10¾c. O'BRIEN reports Beeves at 8c.@10c.

GENERAL REMARKS UPON THE BEEF MARKET.

Owing to the interruption upon the railroads, the arrivals of animals have been very irregular during two weeks or more past. Ordinarily dealers, especially those from the West, time it so as to bring in their stock fresh for the chief market day, (Wednesday.) Lately, they have come when they could get here. This has kept a continuous supply in market, and butchers have gone to the yards at all times. This has, of course, temporarily disturbed the business of the regular market days. Considerable sales were made on Friday last, as well as on other days. There were only 1,721 reported at Forty-fourth-street for to-day's market, and this number includes some sales made yesterday. Last Wednesday morning the number reported was 2,718, or 1,000 more than for this week, though the total footings for this week are but 229 less than last week. We found more large, coarse oxen to-day than usual. These were brought in under the expectation of a short supply, and the owners calculated upon getting full prices for them. In this they were mistaken—as they ought to be. These oxen will be wanted next Spring, and the owners will have to pay much higher prices to replace them next Spring than they realized. Nobody who knows how to buy beef will select such meat as these half-fatted animals furnish. However, they all found purchasers at some price, and some folks will have to get up early for a week to come, if they take time to properly masticate their morning steak.

The sales opened this morning at about the closing prices of last week, and the market was quite active during the day, and nearly all the animals were sold out before sundown. We perceived no falling off in prices as the day wore on, but, if anything, a slight advance. Considering the quality and allowed weight, we put down a slight advance over last week, taking the whole day's transactions into account.

Some 400 head designed for this market were detained at Albany, for want of cars. About 250 head were purchased at Albany for the Eastern market, but, up to last evening, they were not able to go forward, owing to the snow upon the railroads, which keeps back most freight trains.

The Western drovers who started their cattle previous to the storm have had hard and expensive work to get through. One drover offered his cattle at Albany for just what they cost him in Ohio, rather than be longer on the road and take his chance at this market.

Just now we find the market quite confused in respect to the lots of cattle and their derivation. Many small droves are sent in by feeders from the country near by, and a single yard often contains from half a dozen to a dozen small lots,—sometimes in the hands of a single salesman, and sometimes of three or four in the same yard. At other seasons, when large droves come from the West, they each occupy a single yard. We give the following names of the owners of such larger lots as we could obtain:

J. P. Bush, 95; S. B. Richardson, 92; W. Seigh, 32; Allen Parkes, 16; B. Culver, 16; S. E. Russel, 13; D. McKiwa, 12; J. Griffin, 14; R. Smith, 25; J. Bryant, 96; W. P. Needles, 65; Thos. M. Vail, 36; Beach & Smith, 121; H. Hurd, 28; Geo. A. Toffey, 17; C. Bartram, 46; R. R. Seymour, 91; R. W. Elbert, 75; B. Bartram, 50; H. Esner, 109; Mike Dalton, 75; Wm. Stuffiebeam, 52; H. Echstein, 54; McClellan & Buride, 96; J. Burns, 29; Jas. Murray, 12; W. Whiting, 15; W. P. McIntyre, 14; J. H. Williams, 194; J. McConnell, 60; B. Sudderth, 30; R. Benedict, 12, from New-York; D. Allerton, 13; H. W. Cook, 28; C. Ackley, 16; T. Burrett, 22; Phelps, 17; Mattock, 17; D. Clark, 31; M. Austin, 55; E. Hurd, 15; A. Cookingham, 14; J. F. Maxey, 15.

There were many other small lots, ranging from a single pair upwards.

MILCH COWS WITH CALVES.

Milch Cows are sold at each of the above yards, *usually with their Calves at their sides.* The prices vary somewhat with the supply and demand, and very greatly, of course, upon the milking value. The particular fancy of the buyer has also considerable to do with the price. Not unfrequently a Cow is sold at $90@$100, or even $120. The general price throughout the year for ordinary Cows is $30 to $40 or $50. Quite a number sell above $50, and more, perhaps, below $30. We often see apologies for Cows go at $20@$25. The weekly reports from the different yards will give the weekly fluctuations.

The markets have been better supplied during the past week, but good Cows sell readily.

ALLERTON reports 12 Milch Cows received during week, selling at $30@$35 for common, $40@$50 for good, and $60@$70 for extras. No variation since last report, if we except a little better demand.

BROWNING reports 56 Milch Cows, selling at $25@$30 for common, $40@$50 for good, and $60@$70 for extras. Market unchanged. Stock from New-Jersey chiefly.

CHAMBERLIN reports 58 Milch Cows selling at $25@$30 for common; $40@$50 for good, and $60@$70 for extras. No variation in the market. Demand just met by supply.

O'BRIEN reports 110 Milch Cows, selling at $30@$40 for common, $40@$50 for good, and a few at $60@$65. A moderate demand which the supply just equals.

VEAL CALVES.

Veal Calves are sold by live weight, each animal being weighed alive at the time of sale. The principal places of sale are ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S.

The demand for Veals is active, and an advance is noted by sellers. Good Veal readily commands 7c., and extra Calves bring 8c. ₱ lb.

ALLERTON reports 100 Veal Calves selling for 7c.@8c. Market [illegible] and [illegible] upward.

BROWNING reports 88 Veal Calves, selling generally at 6c.@7¼c. [illegible] same as last week.

CHAMBERLIN reports 91 Veal Calves, selling at 6c.@8c. Short supply and prices high.

O'BRIEN reports 91 Veal Calves, selling at 6¾c.@ 7¾c. Fair supply, with a moderate demand.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Trade has chiefly sold at ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S, and CHAMBERLIN'S, at so much ₱ head for a particular lot of Sheep or Lambs, or of the two together. They are only frequently sold by live weight, as this is readily ascertained. The actual prices at the different yards seldom vary greatly. The difference in reputed prices is generally due to variation in the quality. The receipts have increased since last week and the market to-day was dull with a little decline in price. More than 5,000 Sheep are now reported at Albany, and the receipts there during the past week have been greater than for any previous one for the Winter.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 2,502 Sheep and Lambs, which brought $4@$7 ₱ head. One small lot of very fine ones were sold at $15 each, or about 15c. ₱ lb. S. W. BOWLES sold 365 fair Sheep at $5 ₱ head, or about 12¾c. ₱ lb. net.

BROWNING reports receipts of 2,936 Sheep and Lambs, selling at $4@$6 50. Extra, $7@$8 ₱ head. Market as last week, with rather dull sales. Receipts from New-York, Ohio and New-Jersey. Much of the stock was delayed by the storm and came in in thin flesh. About 1,300 on sale to-day. Arrivals this morning, 700. The receipts for the past month were 1,654 more than for [illegible].

[illegible] Fat supply, but a decline of [illegible] ₱ head.

T. LARKIN reports sales of one lot of 443 Sheep for $2,464 79, or about 12c. ₱ lb. dressed weight.

SAMUEL MCGRAW sold for A. P. KENYON & Co. 861 Sheep and Lambs, at 10c.@12¼c. ₱ lb. net, or dressed weight.

HUME & BALDWIN report sales of about 800 Sheep and Lambs at $4@$8, average about $5, ₱ head. They were selling 300 good Sheep belonging to Deacon LEACH of Syracuse, which were averaging about $5 75 ₱ head; selling generally at 10c.@12½c. ₱ lb.

SWINE.

These are sold alive at so much ₱ lb., gross or live weight. Considerable numbers are sold at ALLERTON'S, Forty-fourth-street, and at various other yards, while large droves are sold direct from the cars or boats, and driven immediately to the various slaughter-houses.

Hogs are scarce and prices, consequently, advancing. There are very few either in the City or at Albany at the present time.

ALLERTON has not received any Hogs during the past week. Prices, however, range from 7¾c.@8¼c. Last sales at 7¾c.

VAN BRUNT & WATROUS, Pork-packers, at No. 200 Chambers-street, report prices as follows:

CORN-FED.

Live.....7¾c.@7¾c. | Dressed.....9¾c.@10½c.
Arrivals more free.

Wholesale Produce Markets.

Reported exclusively for the New-York Daily Times

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 4, 1857.

The prices given in our reports from week to week are the average wholesale prices obtained by producers, and not those at which produce is sold from the market. The variations in prices refer chiefly to the qualities of the articles.

No important changes have taken place since our last quotations. Cargoes of Potatoes, held in the Fall for higher prices, are now being discharged in sufficient quantities to keep a medium supply in market. They are held firm at quoted prices.

Vegetables, in a frozen state, are common, but are not readily purchased.

Apples are gradually advancing in price as the supply diminishes. The quotations are for the retail trade, as there are no wholesale transactions.

Butter remains unchanged, with a moderate retail trade.

Lard is firm with an upward tendancy, owing to a shipping demand.

Eggs from Philadelphia are arriving in quantities about sufficient for the limited demand. They retail at 3½@4 for a shilling.

Potatoes—Northern Carters, ₱ bbl....	$3 00	@$3 50
Potatoes—Jersey Carters, ₱ bbl.....	4 00	@ —
Potatoes—Mercer, ₱ bbl.....	3 25	@ 3 50
Potatoes—Nova Scotia Mercers, ₱ bus	90	@ 1 00
Potatoes—Junes, ₱ bbl.....	2 50	@ —
Potatoes—Reds, ₱ bbl.....	2 25	@ 2 50
Potatoes—Kidneys, ₱ bbl.....	3 50	@ 3 75
Potatoes—Whites, ₱ bbl.....	2 00	@ 2 25
Potatoes—Yellow Pinkeyes.....	2 50	@ 2 75
Onions—Red, ₱ bbl.....	2 50	@ 3 00
Onions—White, ₱ bbl.....	3 00	@ 4 00
Onions—Yellow, ₱ bbl.....	2 25	@ 2 50
Onions—₱ 100 strings.....	2 50	@ —
Garlic—₱ 100 bunches.....	6 50	@ 6 75
Celery—₱ doz.....	75	@ 1 00
Turnips—Ruta Baga, ₱ bbl.....	—	@ 2 25
Turnips—White Flat, ₱ bbl.....	62	@ 75
Carrots—Washed ₱ bbl.....	1 25	@ —
Beets—₱ bbl.....	2 00	@ —
Parsnips—₱ bbl.....	1 50	@ 1 75
Cranberries—₱ bbl.....	11 00	@13 00
Cabbages—₱ 100.....	4 00	@ 7 00
Apples—Newtown Pippins, ₱ bb.....	4 00	@ 5 00
Apples—Russets, ₱ bbl.....	3 50	@ 4 00
Apples—Greenings, ₱ bbl.....	4 50	@ 5 50
Apples—Spitzenburgs, ₱ bbl.....	5 00	@ 8 00
Apples—Gilliflowers, ₱ bbl.....	4 00	@ 5 00
Apples—Sweetings, ₱ bbl.....	3 50	@ 4 50
Apples—Common, ₱ bbl.....	2 50	@ 3 00
Hickory Nuts—₱ bushel.....	1 50	@ 2 25
Dried Apples—State, ₱ lb.....	9¾	@ 10¾
Dried Apples—Southern, ₱ lb.....	8¾	@ 9
Dried Peaches—₱ lb.....	17	@ 19
Sweet Corn—Dried Shakers', ₱ bush.	6 00	@ —
Sweet Corn—Dried on Cob, ₱ bushel.	4 00	@ —
Butter—Orange Co., pails ₱ lb.....	25	@ 28
Butter—Orange County, firkins, ₱ lb.	20	@ 24
Butter—State, ₱ lb.....	20	@ 22
Ohio and other Western States, ₱ lb	12	@ 16
Lard—in bbls.....	13	@ 13¼
Lard—Kegs.....	13¾	@ 14
Cheese—State, ₱ lb.....	10	@ 12
Eggs—Fresh, ₱ doz.....	35	@ —
Fowls—₱ lb.....	9	@ 12
Bucks County, ₱ lb.....	14	@ 16
Ducks—Domestic, ₱ lb.....	14	@ 18
Ducks—Canvas-Back, ₱ pair.....	1 75	@ 2 25
Ducks—Red-Heads, ₱ pair.....	1 00	@ 1 50
Ducks—Widgeon.....	37	@ 62
Ducks—Black, ₱ pair.....	37	@ 62
Turkeys—₱ lb.....	11	@ 14
Turkeys—Western, ₱ lb.....	9	@ 11
Geese—₱ lb.....	8	@ 10
Pigeons—Tame Squabs, ₱ doz.....	1 50	@ 1 75
Partridges—₱ pair.....	62	@ 75
Prairie Hens—₱ pair.....	62	@ 75
Quail—₱ dozen.....	1 50	@ 1 75
Rabbits—₱ pair.....	31	@ 37
Hares—₱ pair.....	50	@ 62
Venison—Carcass, ₱ lb.....	8½	@ 9½
Venison—Saddle, ₱ lb.....	11	@ 13
Bear Meat—₱ lb.....	18	@ 31
Roasting Pigs—Each.....	2 00	@ 4 00

Markets—*Carefully Reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Feb. 4—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are less freely offered and are in fair request. Pearls, $7 62½; Pots, $7 50, ₱ 100 lbs. Saleratus, 8c. ₱ lb.

BARILLA—Teneriffe, $25@$26 ₱ ton.

BARK—Quercitron, No. 1, at Philadelphia, $36 ₱ ton.

BEESWAX—American yellow, 28c.@29c. ₱ lb.

BREAD—Navy, 3¾c.@3½c.; Pilot, 5c.; Crackers, 5½c.@8c. ₱ lb.

BOOTS AND SHOES—The supply is fair; the demand is moderate; prices are well supported.

BRICKS—Are in pretty good request at previous quotations.

CANDLES—Appear in rather better demand at strengthening rates. Patent Sperm, 50c.; plain do., 40c.; Stearic, 31c.@32c.; Adamantine, 24c.@26c.; and Mould Tallow, 12c.@16c. ₱ lb.

CEMENT—North River, $1 25@$1 37½ ₱ bbl.

COAL—The demand is limited for foreign, but is pretty brisk for Anthracite at our revised figures: Liverpool Cannel, $11 50; Liverpool Orrel, $7 50@$8; Pictou, &c., $6@$6 50 ₱ chaldron; Anthracite, $6 50 @$7 25 ₱ ton of 2,000 lbs.

COFFEE—Is in fair request at uniform rates. Java, 14½c.@15c.; Laguayra, 11½c.@12½c.; Maracaibo, 11¾c.@12½c.; Rio, 9¾c.@11½c.; St. Domingo, 10¾c.; and Bahia, 9¾c. ₱ lb. Stock in first hands, yesterday, 106,357 pkgs., against 68,299 pkgs. same time last year.

COPPER—The demand is limited; prices show no change.

CORDAGE—American made Manila at 11½c.; Russian Bolt Rope, 13½c.@14c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—The demand is good and prices are still tending upwards. Middling Uplands now command 13¼c.@13½c.; Middling Gulfs, 13¾c.@13¾c.; and other grades at proportionate figures, ₱ lb. Messrs. NEILL, BROTHERS & Co. state that the week's receipts at all ports amount to 107,000 bales, against 88,000 last year. The week's exports amount to 79,000 bales, against 93,000 bales same week last year.

	Week's receipts.	Since Sept. 1.	Stock.
New-Orleans.....	50,000	990,000	397,000
Mobile.....	20,000	352,000	199,000
Other ports.....	37,000	597,000	237,000
Total.....	107,000	1,939,000	833,000
1855-56.....	88,000	1,905,000	655,000
1854-55.....	121,000	1,245,000	365,000
1853-54.....	120,000	1,329,000	556,000
1852-53.....	120,000	1,946,000	619,000

	EXPORTS SINCE SEPT. 1. To Gr. Britain.	To France.	To other F P
New-Orleans.....	259,000	130,000	102,000
Mobile.....	36,000	36,000	4,000
Other ports.....	170,000	25,000	24,000
Total.....	465,000	191,000	130,000
1855-56.....	713,000	239,000	177,000
1854-55.....	614,000	137,000	96,000
1853-54.....	407,000	137,000	89,000
1852-53.....	820,000	139,000	125,000

DRY GOODS—The market is gradually gaining vigor. The supplies are ample and most owners of desirable fabrics claim very full rates,—while the demand is reviving slowly. Purchasers are numerous, and many would operate with spirit, if they could rely on the promptness of the available means of forwarding goods to the interior. The recent severe weather seriously disturbed the regularity of the railway and water communication with country markets, and it has not, as yet, been throughly reestablished. This is the most serious impediment to activity in business.

FEATHERS—Prime Live Geese, 50c.@55c. ₱ lb.

FIRE CRACKERS—Canton, 40 packs, $1 75@$1 87½ ₱ box.

FISH—Dry Cod are scarce and needed, at $3 87½@$4 25 ₱ cwt. Pickled Cod, $4@$4 50 ₱ bbl. Mackerel continues quiet, yet steady, at $19@$20 for large No. 1; $5 75@$16 25 for small do.; $10@$10 50 for large No. 2; $5 25 for small and medium do.; $7@$7 50 for large No. 3; and $5 50@ $6 75 for small and medium do., ₱ bbl. Pickled Salmon, $20@$23 ₱ tc., and $29 50 ₱ bbl. Shad at $10 50 for Connecticut No. 1, and $9 50 for do. No. 2, ₱ half-bbl. Pickled Herring bring, in lots, $4 75@ $5 25 ₱ bbl. Smoked Herring rule plenty and dull, at 38c. for Scaled, and 25c. for No. 1, ₱ box.

FLAX—Dressed, 8c.@11c. ₱ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour shows increasing animation and firmness; sales having transpired, to-day, of about 8,000 bbls., in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Ordinary State.....	$5 30	@$5 40
Straight State.....	6 40	@ 6 50
Favorite and Extra State.....	6 50	@ 6 80
Common to Good Indiana & Upper Lake.	6 40	@ 6 70
Common to Good Superfine Ohio.....	6 45	@ 6 65
Fancy Michigan.....	6 45	@ 6 65
Extra Michigan.....	6 65	@ 7 75
Extra Indiana and Wisconsin.....	6 65	@ 7 75
Extra Genesee.....	6 70	@ 8 60
Fancy Genesee.....	6 85	@ 7 05
[illegible].....	7 10	@ 8 75
Extra Missouri.....	6 40	@ 8 75
Canadian appears unaltered. Superfine to extra is worth from $5 30@$5 65 ₱ bbl.; 600 bbls. were sold within the range. Southern has not varied. The transactions since our last comprise only about 1,100 bbls. low Mixed to Fancy and Extra, at $7 @$8 and $9 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is in limited supply and request, yet it is steady at $3 50@$5 25 for Fine to Superfine ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in moderate demand at old rates, at $3 25 for Jersey, and $3 75 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. The latter brings $17@$17 50 in puncheons. Buckwheat Flour commands, in lots, $2 56@$3 ₱ 100 lbs.		

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Remain as previously represented.

FRUIT—The demand is generally moderate; prices are essentially unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat is rather more freely offered, while being somewhat sparingly sought after (at infirm rates. Sales transpired, to-day, of about 10,600 bushels, including ordinary to prime Western white at $1 67@$1 80; with good Southern white at $1 75 ₱ bushel. The range for all kinds is from $1 65@$1 80 for white; and $1 49@$1 60 for red, ₱ bushel. Rye is in better supply and is heavy, at 93c.@98c. for ordinary to choice, ₱ bushel. Sales 1,700 bushels. Oats are in moderate supply and fair request, at 53c.@54c. for Onio and Lake; 50c.@52c. for State: 46c.@47c. for Jersey, and 42c.@46c. for Southern, ₱ bushel. Barley is salable and steady, at $1@$1 32 for very inferior to choice, ₱ bushel; 3,900 bushels were taken within the range. Barley Malt commands $1 40@$1 45, ₱ bushel. Corn is pretty active and still a shade firmer. There were sold to-day 21,000 bushels, at 68c.@69c. for unsound; and 70c.@72c. for mixed, in store, ₱ bushel. White Beans, $1 75@$2; Canadian Peas, $1 05 ₱ bushel, and Black-eyed Peas at $4 ₱ two bushels.

GUNNY CLOTH—Calcutta, 12½c. ₱ yard.

GUNPOWDER—Blasting, $3; Shipping, $3 50@ $3 75; and Rifle, $5@$5 25 ₱ 25 lbs.

HAIR—South American mixed 23½c.@26c. ₱ lb.

HAY—There were 300 bales River purchased at $1, for shipment, and $1 12½@$1 18¾ for local use, ₱ 100 lbs.

HEMP—The market continues very quiet; prices, however, are nominally supported. Stock in first hands includes 766 bales American, with 50 tons and 16,401 bales foreign, against 5,814 bales American and 15,477 bales foreign, same date last year.

HIDES—Are in pretty fair demand, at strengthening rates. Prime Buenos Ayres are worth 34c.; Rio Grande, 33c.; Orinoco, 31¾c.@32c.; Dry Southern, 21c.@21½c.; and other kinds at proportionate rates, ₱ lb. Our available stock in first hands is now 29,945, against 47,819 same date last year.

HOMINY—DREW & FRENCH'S kiln-dried, 2¾c.@ 3¾c. ₱ lb.

HONEY—Cuba, 73¾@75c., in bond, and 90c.@91c. ₱ gallon.

HOPS—Now continue quiet, yet firm, at from 7c.@ 10c. ₱ lb. Old rule dull and nominal, at 3c.@5c. ₱ lb.

HORNS—Buenos Ayres Ox, $8@$9; Rio Grande do., $15@$16 ₱ hundred.

INDIGO—Manila, common to prime, 35c.@$1; Madras, 80c.@$1; Bengal, $1@$1 40; Caracas, 90c.@ 95c., and Guatemala, $1 10@$1 20 ₱ lb.

INDIA RUBBER—Carthagena, 23c.@24c.; Para coarse to fine, 21c.@37½c.; East India, 19c.@20c. ₱ lb.

IRON—Appears inactive at, however, steady rates. Scotch Pig, $30@$32; English Bar, $56@$58 for common, and $65@$67 50 for refined; Swedish Bar, $105 @$110; Fritze, T. V. F. Bar, $125, usual terms, ₱ ton; Sheet, 3½c.@4¼c. for English; and 13c.@13½c. for first quality Russian, ₱ lb.

LATHS—Eastern, $1 31½ ₱ M.

LEAD—Is moderately inquired for, and is quoted quite firm at $6 12½@$6 25 for Foreign, and $6 75 for Galena, ₱ 100 lbs.; Bar, 6¾c. ₱ lb.; Sheet and Pipe, 6¾c.@7c. ₱ lb. Stock, 2,800 tons, against 3,300 tons, same date last year.

LEATHER—Domestic tanned Sole is in pretty good request, and prices are well maintained;

LIME—Rockland rules scarce and nominal, at 90c. for Common, and $1 20 for Lump, ₱ bbl.

LUMBER—This branch of business remains without any noticeable change.

MACARONI—DREW & FRENCH'S, 11c.@12½c. ₱ lb.

MOLASSES—The supply and demand continue limited, at drooping figures, New-Orleans 75c.@76c.; Porto Rico, 50c.@55c.; new crop Cuba Muscovada, 60c.; and new crop clayed Cuba, 60c. ₱ gallon.

NAILS—Are still in pretty good request, at full rates. Cut, 4c.; Wrought, 6¾c.@8¼c.; Wrought Horse-shoe, 17c. ₱ lb.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is scarce and quiet, but firm, mostly at $4 ₱ 280 lbs. Spirits Turpentine is pretty actively sought after, and is worth 52½c.@63½c. ₱ gallon. Tar is selling slowly, yet regularly, at $1 75@$2 12½ ₱ bbl. Resin appears more active, and it is stiffly held at $1 62½@$1 65 for common ₱ 310 lbs.; and $3@$3 for No. 1 and White, ₱ 280 lbs. Pitch remains dull and heavy, at $2@$2 25 ₱ bbl.

OIL-CAKE—City thin oblong, $37@$39 ₱ ton.

OILS—Crude remains heavy and languid, at 70c.@ 75c. for Whale, and $1 30@$1 32½ for Sperm, ₱ gallon. Refined is worth 83c.@90c. for Whale, and $1 55 for Sperm, ₱ gallon; it is selling slowly thereat. Red Oil, 65c.@70c. ₱ gallon. Palm, 9½c.@10c. ₱ lb. Olive Oil is in moderate demand at steady rates; $1 20@$1 25 ₱ gallon, and $3 50@$3 50¼ ₱ basket. Linseed is sparingly offered, and is in pretty good request, here and to arrive, at from 85c.@88c. ₱ gallon. Lard Oil is salable and firm at 97½c.@$1 07½ ₱ gallon.

NEW-BEDFORD OIL MARKET, FEB. 2.—SPERM—There is a brisk demand, and the price quoted below is freely offered by purchasers; holders are firm, and their views in many cases are above the quotations; the transactions since our last include sales of 2,036 bbls. in parcels, at $1 30 ₱ gallon. The stock of crude Sperm Oil in importers' and speculators' hands on the 1st inst., in this city, is reduced to 9,845 bbls. WHALE—We have no change to note in the market; the only transaction coming to our knowledge is a sale of 200 bbls., at a price not transpired. WHALEBONE—We have no sales to report since our last.—*Whalemen's Shipping List.*

PLASTER PARIS—Nova Scotia blue, $2 75; ditto white, $3 25@$3 50 ₱ ton; Calcined, $1 37½ ₱ bbl.

PROVISIONS—Pork is quiet, yet steady, with sales reported since our last of about 435 bbls., in lots, at $20 40@$20 50 for old Mess; $21 60@$21 75 for new do., and $17 75@$18 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Dressed Hogs bring, in lots, 9½c.@10¼c. ₱ lb. Cut Meats appear in lively demand, for immediate and future delivery, and are firm at 10¾c.@10¾c. for Hams, and 8¾c.@8¾c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is in fair request, and it also is firm at from 10c.@11¼c. ₱ lb. Lard is scarce and wanted. The transactions since our last reach about 380 bbls. and tcs. fair to Prime, at 13c.@13½c., with 450 kegs, part to arrive, at 13¾c. ₱ lb. Beef is in good demand at full rates. The transactions since our last consist of 400 bbls., at $9 50@$10 50 for new Prime; $10 75@$13 for Country Mess; $10 75@$13 for repacked do.; $15 50 for new Chicago Mess, and $16 50 for extra do. do., ₱ bbl. New Prime Mess Beef is salable and steady at $20@$26 ₱ tc. Beef Hams are scarce and needed at $20@$22 ₱ bbl. Butter is in fair request and is worth 16c.@22c. for Ohio; 20c.@26c. for common to very good State, and 26c.@30c. for prime to very choice do., ₱ lb. Cheese is in moderate supply and request, at 11c.@11½c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales were reported to-day of about 65 tcs. common to choice, in lots, at $3 50@$4 87½ ₱ 100 lbs.; stock, 5,885 tcs. Carolina, and 2,700 bags Patna.

SALT—Is heavy and drooping. We quote: Cadiz, 21c.; Lisbon, nominal; Turks Island, &c., 20c.@22c. ₱ bushel; Liverpool, ground, 70c.; Liverpool, fine, $1 25@$1 45 ₱ sack.

SALTPETRE—Crude, 7c.@7¾c.; Refined, 6¾c.@ 12c. ₱ lb. Nitrate Soda, 3¾c.@4c. ₱ lb.

SEEDS—Clover remains in very moderate supply and request at 12c. ₱ lb. American Flax continues scarce and nominal. Linseed is less freely offered and is in better demand, at $1 95 ₱ bushel. Reaped Timothy commands, in lots, $3 37½@$3 50 ₱ bushel.

SHOT—Drop, 6¾c.; Buck, 7¾c. ₱ lb.

SOAP—Castile, 10¾c.@11c.; Brown, 4¾c.@7¾c. ₱ lb.

SPELTER—Plates, at 9c. ₱ lb.

SPICES—Are moderately active and steady, at our quotations: Cassia, in mats, 35c.@37½c.; Ginger, Race, 5¾c.@6c.; Mace, 75c.; Nutmegs, No. 1, 85c.; Pepper, Sumatra, 12½c.; Pimento, Jamaica, (cash,) 10½c.@10¾c.; Cloves, 11c. ₱ lb.

SUGARS—The demand is not active; prices, however, are very firm. Small sales were reported, including Cuba, &c., at 9¾c.@10¾c.; with Havana at 9¾c.@10½c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars are in fair request and are quoted quite steady.

TALLOW—7,500 lbs. prime brought 11¾c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—Are in rather limited supply and fair demand at very full rates.

TIN—Is inactive, yet steady.

TOBACCO—All kinds of Crude are brisk and buoyant,—sales having transpired since Friday last of about 463 hhds. Kentucky and Maysville at 12¾c.@ 18c.; 15 cases Florida at 30c.@35c.; 493 bales Holquin on private terms; and 461 bales Havana at 38c.@57c. ₱ lb. Manufactured is in fair demand at steady rates. Sales during the month of January, 11,403 pkgs., in 1857, against 15,462 pkgs., in 1856. Stock, Feb. 1,— 31,190 pkgs., in 1857, against 35,000 pkgs. in 1856.

TWINE—Cotton is [illegible] ₱ lb.

WHALEBONE—[illegible] request and is on the advance. Sales [illegible] at 70c.; W. Coast, 70c.; Ochotsk, [illegible] Stock of all kinds, [illegible] Bone, 58c. ₱ lb. Stock of all kinds, [illegible] tons.

WHISKY—[illegible] Wild Cats and Prison disposed of at 28c.@29c.; [illegible] at 30c., ₱ gallon.

WOOL—The supply and demand are limited; prices have not varied [illegible].

ZINC—Sheet, 6¾c.@7¾c. ₱ lb.

FREIGHTS—Were moderately active at about former quotations. For Liverpool, Cotton, 5-16d. ₱ lb.; Flour, 2s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 6¾d.@7¾d. ₱ bushel; Beef, 4s. 6d. ₱ tc.; Rosin, 2s. 3d.@2s. 5d. ₱ bbl., and Heavy Goods, 20s.@22s. 6d. ₱ ton. For other ports, proportionate rates. The latest charters have been: A ship from Savannah to Cronstadt, Cotton at ⅝c.; a Bre. bark from Savannah to Hamburg, 1¾c.; a ship from Mobile to Havre, 1 3-16c.; a bark from Savannah to Cork, and a market, ⅝d.; a bark hence to Lisbon, Grain, 23½c., and Flour $1; a Br. brig to Cadiz, 23c. and $1; a brig from Dobey to Buenos Ayres, Lumber, $13; a bark to Sagua and back, Sugar and Molasses, 40c. and $3; a brig to Cienfuegos and back, 40c. and $3; another, same voyage, 42½c. and $3—with privilege of Molasses only, $3 75; two brigs and a bark, South Side Cuba and back, 42½c. and $3; two brigs to North Side Cuba, 40c. and $3@$3 25; one, same voyage, 42½c. and $3; one to Cardenas and back, 42c. and $3 50; two to Nuevitas and back, Sugar 40c., Melado 38c., and Molasses $3; one, 280 tons, to Porto Rico and back, 42½c. and $3 50; a bark from Messina to Boston, New-York, Philadelphia or Baltimore, $2,000; a brig from a Windward West India Island to the United States, Guano, $7; a schooner, 240 tons, to Mayaguez, P. R., and back, $2,150; a schooner to Guadaloupe, and a brig to a Windward West India Island, 70c. ₱ bbl.; a schooner, 128 tons, to Sisal and back, $1,500; one, 125 tons, two voyages to Porto Rico and back, $1,200 each; a bark to Trieste, and a British schooner to Porto Rico and back, on private terms.

Medical Society of the State of New-York—Semi-Centennial Meeting.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

The Society met pursuant to Statute, at 11 o'clock this morning, (Tuesday, Feb. 3,) in the Common Council Chamber.

A large number of permanent members and delegates were present.

The meeting was called to order by the President, Dr. ALDEN MARCH, of Albany.

The President presented the resignation of the Secretary, Dr. HOWARD TOWNSEND. The resignation was accepted.

On motion of Dr. GEORGE W. READFORD, Dr. WILLARD, of Albany, was appointed Secretary.

The President then delivered his Inaugural Address.

The inaugural address was, on motion of

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, FEB. 5, AT 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern:

$5,000 New-York and Harlem Railroad 1st mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.
$5,000 Galena and Chicago Railroad 1st mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.
$5,000 Green Bay, Milwaukee and Chicago Railroad 1st mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds.
$5,000 Great Western (Ill.) Railroad 1st mortgage 10 per cent. Bonds.
$10,000 Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad 7 per cent. Bonds.
$20,000 Chicago and Mississippi Railroad 2d mort. 7 per cent. Bonds.
$5,000 Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad 1st mort. 7 per cent. Bonds.
$10,000 Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad 2d mort. 7 per cent. Bonds.
100 shares Union India Rubber Co.....$100 each
65 shares Wells, Fargo & Co's Express.....$100 each
200 shares New-York Consolidated Stage Co.....$25 each
20 shares Peoria and Bureau Valley R.R.....$100 each
100 shares Pacific Mail Steamship Co.....$100 each
65 shares LaFayette Fire Insurance Co.....$50 each
100 shares Great Western Insurance Co.....$100 each
50 shares Grocers' Bank.....$50 each
50 shares Bank of Commerce.....$100 each
25 shares St. Nicholas Bank.....$100 each
25 shares New-York Exchange Bank.....$100 each
25 shares Ocean Bank.....$100 each

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. this day, and the balance before 1 o'clock to-morrow. The accrued interest on all the Bonds will be charged to the purchaser. Next regular sale on MONDAY, Feb. 9.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.

WM. TOPPING & CO., Auctioneers.

DAMAGED GOODS.—LARGE SALE OF GOODS DAMAGED ON THE VOYAGE OF IMPORTATION.—WILLIAM TOPPING & CO. will sell, on THIS DAY, 5th inst., at their salesroom, No. 92 Broadway, the following goods, for account of Underwriters:

15 cases and pieces 6-4 colored and black Alpacas, Queen's Cloths, Mohair Cords, Serges, &c.
3 cases, 180 pieces English Madder prints.
3 cases, 180 pieces plain colored Challies.
3 cases, 300 pieces printed Challies.
3 cases, 180 pieces printed Mousseline de Laines.
3 cases, 180 pieces black and white Lawns.
1 case, 30 pieces plain Prints, assorted colors.
1 case, 30 pieces superfine 6-4 French linen Drills.
2 cases, 60 pieces Black Satins for coats.
1 case, 20 pieces Linen coat checks.
1 case Carpet bindings.
1 case Bed lace.
1 case French China Flower Vases.
1 case Watch keys, thimbles, rings, &c.

SALE FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:
60 dozen, 4,500 dozen Spool Cotton, for sewing machines and family use, of the very best manufacture imported into this market, and but slightly damaged by water on board the steamer *Atlantic*.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF VALUABLE NORTH RIVER PROPERTY WITH BULKHEAD AND WATER RIGHT.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction on FRIDAY, Feb. 6, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the entire block, consisting of 33 lots, bounded by West-st., Troy-st., Jane-st., and the 13th-av., (the new exterior street west of West-st.,) viz.:

7 lots on West-st., 12 lots on Troy-st., 12 lots on Jane-st., 7 lots on 13th-av., together with the bulkhead and water-right in front of the last named 7 lots, being a front of 169 feet 8 inches on the North River. This property is in a rapidly improving neighborhood, in close proximity to the proposed site of the new Washington Market, and offers great inducements for investment. The 13th-av. is 100 feet wide, and there is sufficient depth of water at the bulkhead for vessels of the largest class, rendering the 13th-av. lots a most desirable location for foundries, pork-packing establishments, lumber dealers, or any heavy business requiring a water front. The terms of sale will be liberal; a large portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years. For maps, giving a full description of the property and other particulars, apply to the auctioneer, No. 38 Wall-st.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY, ON BROADWAY, COURTLANDT ALLEY, CANAL, WALKER, CENTRE, BOND, AMITY AND GREAT JONES STS., OF THE BANYER AND JAY ESTATES.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell, at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 26, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchant's Exchange, the following valuable property of the Banyer and Jay Estates:

4 lots on Broadway, running through to Courtlandt-alley, 28x175 feet.
7 Lots on Canal-st., between Broadway and Centre-st.
9 Lots on Walker-st., between Broadway and Centre-st.
2 Lots on Centre-st., between White and Walker sts.
2 Lots on Amity-st.

House and lot No. 20 Bond-st. Also, one lot on Great Jones-st., rear of above.

Two-thirds of the purchase money can remain on mortgage, at the option of the purchaser, for five years.

Maps and full particulars at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 14 Pine-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSES AND LOTS—On Pearl, Centre and West 25th sts., belonging to the estate of Shivers Parker, deceased. Messrs. A. J. BLEECKER & CO., will sell at public auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 5, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the following valuable property, viz.:

Two houses and lots known as Nos. 504 and 508 Pearl-st., occupied as a manufactory.

Two lots known as Nos. 56 and 58 Centre-st., adjoining the above on the rear, subject to a 3-years' unexpired lease of seven years.

Two lots known as Nos. 83 and 85 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., subject to an unexpired lease of seven years.

For Maps, &c., apply at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 7 Broad-st. By order

A. J. PARKER & JOSEPH WEST, Executors.

JOSEPH HOFFMAN, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, FEB. 6, AT THE CENTRAL Salesrooms, Willoughby, corner of Pearl-st., Brooklyn, at 10 o'clock A. M., precisely, a general assortment of household furniture, in use but a few months, mostly as good as new, comprising in part, one set of rosewood parlor furniture in crimson brocatel, seven pieces; mahogany sofas, tête-à-têtes, chairs in hair cloth, hat-stands, sewing chairs in brocatel, two sets painted chamber furniture, mahogany bedsteads, music racks, wardrobe, washstands, toilet sets, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths rugs, stoves, &c. A quantity of school furniture, single desks, settees and chairs, electrical machine, orrery, &c.

At 2 o'clock P. M., the balance of stock of a retail dry goods dealer.

Mahogany piano, 20 glass sashes, show cases, four gas chandeliers, pendants and signs.

D. S. HOUGH, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ALL THE RICH AND COSTLY furniture of house No. 348 West 23d-st., near London Terrace, TO-MORROW, (Friday,) Feb. 6, at 10½ o'clock A. M.—The house is elegantly furnished with the best articles of American and European manufactures, in complete order, and to be sold without reserve, and no postponement on any account. All the conveniences and elegancies of a genteel private family will be found in this sale, and the entire assortment, which is very large, will be found well worthy the attention of persons in want of good housekeeping articles, either useful or ornamental. For a more extensive description of all the goods in the house, see Herald and Tribune. Sale commences at 10½ o'clock A. M. precisely, in the parlors. Catalogues at the house.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY, ON CHAMBERS-STREET.—AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, Feb. 6, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

CHAMBERS-STREET.—The 3 valuable lots Nos. 39, 41 and 43 Chambers-st., on the north side, between Broadway and Centre-st., and running through to Reade-st., each being 25 by 151 feet, now occupied by the Chambers-st. Theatre. Each lot will be sold separately.

60 per cent. may remain on mortgage.

For further particulars, maps of the property, &c., apply at the office of the auctioneers, No. 14 Pine-st.

H. H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S COSTLY WEARING APPAREL.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell, by auction, on WEDNESDAY, 4th, and THURSDAY, Feb. 5, at 11 o'clock each day, at No. 435 Broadway, near Howard-st., a large and fashionable assortment of ladies' mantillas and velvet embroidered cloaks, cloth, merino, &c.; elegant robes de chambre of every style, opera cloaks, hoods, silk aprons, embroideries, basques, head dresses, blouses, &c.; ladies' over dresses, traveling do. and other beautiful articles, all of the best quality and most fashionable make. The owner retiring from the business. Sale without reserve.

J. E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

HARDWARE AUCTION NOTICE.—BY JNO. E. VAN ANTWERP, on THURSDAY, Feb. 5, at 10 o'clock, at No. 216 Pearl-st., a stock of house-furnishing goods, by order of Assignees. Also, for account of underwriters, damaged per steamer *Atlantic*, 3 casks "Wostenholme's" and other high cost cutlery, 1 cask blued-steel spectacles, 1 case "Wm. Ellis" fine double guns. Also, 8 cases French tinned iron goods, damaged on the voyage. Also, in good order, 200 lots well-assorted hardware. Catalogues day previous.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

BY ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO.—BLEECKER-STREET PROPERTY.—At the Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., on THURSDAY, Feb. 19, at 12 o'clock, to close an estate. The two story and attic brick house and lot, No. 19 Bleecker-st., between Broadway and Bowery; will rent for about $600 per annum; $2,400 can remain. For maps, &c., and for permission to see the premises, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st., New-York.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

BY E. B. FRANKLIN & CO.—TO-MORROW (Friday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom, No. 25 Nassau-st., sale of second hand and new cabinet furniture, beds, bedding, silver-plated ware, fancy goods, China and glass ware, &c., to pay advances. This stock consists of a general assortment of good furniture, &c., which must be sold, and is worthy the attention of intending buyers.

M. WRAY, Auctioneer.

MILLINERY STOCK AT AUCTION.—THIS DAY, Feb. 5, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 1076 Broadway, near 21st st., comprising a general assortment of fashionable millinery, show case, counter, &c. Sale positive. Deposits required from all purchasers at the time of sale.

TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer.

FINE STOCK CIGARS WILL BE SOLD THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, at No. 79 Nassau-st. A large and choice stock from importers and brokers, (disposed to sacrifice at this time,)—every brand usually sold in stores. Sold in quantities to suit wholesalers or retailers.

D. D. NASH, Auctioneer, Office No. 298 Broadway.

MORTGAGE SALE OF A TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.—ON THURSDAY, Feb. 5, 1857, at 11 o'clock A. M., at No. 435 Broadway, consisting of counters, mirrors, show-cases, iron safe, cloths, cassimeres, vestings, &c.

ABRAHAM H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the house and lot No. 99 Vandam-st. Lot 49 by 25 feet.

FANCY FRESH COW FOR SALE.—A FINE young Durham and Devonshire cow, now giving 18 to 20 quarts of milk daily, warranted genuine, at the Coal office corner Barrow and Washington sts. Price $75.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.,
New-York, Jan. 26, 1857.

THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY WITH the Charter of the Company, submit the following Statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1856:

Premiums received on Marine Risks, from Jan. 1, 1856, to 31st Dec., 1856	$3,941,8 6 96
Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st Jan., 1856	1,255,085 91
Total amount of Marine Premiums	5,196,972 91

No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks, nor upon Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.

Premiums Marked Off from 1st January, 1856, to 31st December, 1856	$3,758,582 69
Losses pd. dur'g the same period. $2,999,291 56	
Returns of prem's and expenses... 465,418 89	
	$3,444,700 45

The Company have the following Assets, viz.:

New-York City Bank Stocks, State Stocks, and Loans on State and other Stocks, drawing Interest	$1,045,397 50
Bonds and Mortgages, and Real Estate	250,200 00
Dividends on Stocks, interest on Bonds and Mortgages and other Loans, sundry notes, reinsurance and other claims due the Company, estimated at	97,719 77
Premium Notes and Bills receivable	2,980,049 14
Cash in Bank	56,341 65
Total amount of Assets	$4,430,599 06

The Board of Trustees have resolved to pay an interest of six per cent. on the outstanding certificates of profits to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, 4th and after Tuesday the 3d day of February next.

The Trustees, after reserving one million one hundred and fifty thousand dollars of profits, have further resolved that the outstanding certificates of the Company, of the issue of 1854, be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 3d day of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and canceled.

The Board have also declared a dividend of ten per cent. on the net earned premiums of the Company, for the year ending 31st December, 1856, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 3d day of February next.

The profits of the Company, ascertained from the 1st of July, 1843, to the 1st day of January, 1856, for which certificates were issued, amount to	$6,293,270
Additional profits from 1st of January, 1856, to 1st of January, 1857	339,760
Total profits for 14½ years	$6,633,030
The certificates of 1844, 1845, 1846, 1847, 1848, 1849, 1850, 1851, 1852, 1853 and sixty per cent. of 1854, have been redeemed by cash	5,248,370
Net earnings remaining with the Company on the 1st of January, 1857	$1,384,660

By order of the Board,
W. TOWNSEND JONES, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

John D. Jones,	Caleb Barstow,	Charles Dennis,
Thomas Tileston,	A. P. Pillot,	Dennis Perkins,
Henry Colt,	L. S. Suarez,	Jos. Gaillard, Jr.,
W. C. Pickersgill,	Leroy M. Wiley,	Mort. Livingston,
Aug. Averill,	Daniel S. Miller,	William Wood,
Lewis Curtis,	S. T. Nicoll,	J. Henry Burgy,
Wm. S. Wetmore,	Joshua J. Henry,	Gouverneur Kemble,
Chas. H. Russell,	Theo. W. Riley,	Henry O. Brewer,
Lowell Holbrook,	David Lane,	Watts Sherman,
Robt. C. Goodhue,	James Bryce,	Edward R. Bell,
P. A. Hargous,	Wm. Sturgis, Jr.,	E. E. Morgan,
Meyer Gans,	Henry K. Bogert,	B. J. Howland,
Edw. H. Gillilan,	A. A. Low,	Benj. Babcock,
Ramsay Crooks,	William E. Dodge,	F. Westray.

JOHN D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President.
W. H. H. MOORE, Second Vice-President.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION—In pursuance of its Charter, passed June 20, 1851:

On deposit Jan. 1, 1856	$537,339 89
Received Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1856, 4,494 deposits	413,050 07
	$950,389 96
Paid during the same period, 2,355 drafts	309,486 91
	$639,903 05
Interest credited to depositors	32,937 61
On deposit, principal and interest	$672,830 66

The amount of unclaimed deposits on which at least the sum of ten dollars is due, and which have been deposited by persons who have not within the two years next preceding Jan. 1, 1857, made a deposit or received a dividend or payment $30,955 97, included in the above.

INVESTMENT OF ITS FUNDS.

Bonds and Mortgages on improved property in the cities of New-York and Brooklyn, valued at double the amount loaned thereon	$375,550 00
Bonds of the city of Troy	55,000 00
Bonds of the city of Utica	50,000 00
Bonds of the city of Rochester	13,000 00
Cash in vault	24,080 43
Cash in Broadway Bank	55,780 11
Available fund, loans on stocks on call	154,907 86
Accrued interest	9,282 35—$736,480 75
Surplus	$15,650 09

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Secretary.
PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.—No. 49 Wall-st.

CAPITAL ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

THIS COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY OF MONEY PAID INTO COURT, and is authorized to act as guardian or receiver of estates.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS,

BY ORDER OF ANY COURT IN THIS STATE, (including Surrogate's,) 5 per cent.

From individuals or corporations, for a period of six months, or to be paid on thirty days' notice, 5 per cent.

For a less period, or on shorter notice, 4 per cent.

TRUSTEES:

Joseph Lawrence,	Greene C. Bronson,	Watts Sherman,
Edwin D. Morgan,	Daniel S. Miller,	B. F. Wheelwright,
Erastus Corning,	Caleb O. Halsted,	Edmund Coffin,
James Swydam,	Thos. W. Pearsall,	Thomas Slocomb,
Shepherd Knapp,	Peter C. Cooper,	Clinton Gilbert,
William Tucker,	Thomas Tileston,	Cornelius Smith,
Royal Phelps,	John J. Phelps,	J. J. Astor, Jr.,
John J. Cisco,	Wilson G. Hunt,	E. H. Walworth,
Jacob Hasen,	D. H. Arnold,	Daniel D. Lord,
James S. Seymour,	Charles E. Bill,	

JOSEPH LAWRENCE, President.
JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.

IRVING BANK, NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1857.

AT AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF the Irving Bank of the City of New-York, held at the Bank on Monday, Feb. 2, 1857, the following named persons were elected, viz:

John Thomson,	Wm. M. Pullis,	Abm. Frazee,
David B. Moses,	W. W. Conklin,	John Shotwell,
John Romer,	Hy. I. Hart,	H. H. Brunjes,
	Wm. Radford,	V. L. Buxton.

And for Inspectors of the next election:

Charles Burkhalter,	B. C. Bogert,	H. P. Farrington.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, JOHN THOMSON was unanimously reelected President. By order of the Board.

DAN'L V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

PROPOSALS FOR $62,000 BONDS OF THE CITY OF BUFFALO—Having 20 years to run. Interest at 7 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually. Principal and interest payable in the City of New-York. Above Bonds having been duly ordered by the Common Council of the City of Buffalo to be appropriated for the building of market-houses, will be ready for delivery on the 20th day of February and sealed proposals are invited for the whole or any portion of the same, to be handed in to MESSRS. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., on or before 2 o'clock in the afternoon of Thursday the 12th day of February. The Bonds will be awarded to the highest bidder.

MILWAUKEE CITY BONDS.—PERSONS holding Milwaukee City 10 per cent. Bonds, maturing the 31st day of March, 1857, can have the privilege of exchanging them, if they wish, on fair and equitable terms, for Milwaukee City 7 per cent. Bonds, payable 20 years from Feb. 1, 1857, with semi-annual interest, (issued under an ordinance establishing a Sinking Fund, &c.,) by applying at the office of Messrs. MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 25 William-st., at any time before the 1st day of March next.

B. CROSS, Mayor of the City of Milwaukee.
MAYOR'S OFFICE, MILWAUKEE, WIS., Feb. 1, 1857.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 18 William st.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1857.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a Dividend of Five per cent. upon the capital stock, payable in cash, on and after the 5th of February next. The transfer books will be closed on the 26th inst. at 2 o'clock, P. M., and open on the 5th February. EDWIN C. LITCHFIELD, Treasurer.

TAXES.—THE COLLECTORS OF TOWN AND School Taxes of lots in the villages of Melrose, Morrisania, Highbridgeville, and all other villages in the towns of Westfarms, Morrisania, will be at the office of the Stuyvesant Insurance Company, under the Bowery Bank, on Tuesday, the 3d, and Friday, the 6th of February, between the hours of 9 A. M and 4 P. M., to receive said taxes.

DANIEL DESMOND,
WILLIAM COOPER, } Collectors.
EDWARD W. LYON,

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 265 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1857.—The annual election for 30 Directors and three Inspectors for the next election of this Company, will be held on Tuesday, the 17th inst., at the office of the Company. The poll will be held open between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock P. M.

JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN RAILROAD.—(Late the Toledo and Illinois and the Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroads.) The Coupons for interest, maturing on the 1st of February next, on the First Mortgage Bonds, will be paid on that day at the office of E. WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORISON, No. 54 William-st., corner of Pine.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late issue,) having twenty years to run; interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

OFFICE OF THE BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 20, 1857.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of 6 per cent., payable at the office No. 423 Broadway, cor. Howard-st., on and after Monday, the 2d of February next.

JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

$20,000 BONDS AND MORTGAGES and Commercial paper negotiated, advances made on property, real estate bought, sold and rented by JOHN J. DRAKE, No. 13 Cedar-st., N.Y.

BUSINESS PAPER NEGOTIATED.—ADvances made upon vessels at sea, or in port, and upon Bank, Railway, Fire and Life Insurance Stocks.

JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 44 Wall-st.

NEW ISSUES OF INSURANCE SCRIP—Atlantic, Pacific, Sun and all the other styles bought and sold by WM. C. GILMAN & SON, No. 18 Merchants' Exchange.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING AND COLLECTING OFFICE.
SMALLEY, WEED & BARTLETT,
No. 54 Wall-st., New-York.

GEO. C. SMALLEY, WM. C. WEED, ALFRED W. BARTLETT, will give special attention to the negotiation of notes and loans. Also to the purchase and sale of

STOCKS AND BONDS,

at the Brokers' Board, strictly on commission.

Having prompt and reliable correspondents, will negotiate and collect paper payable at all the principal points in the United States and Canadas.

REFERENCES—Moses Taylor, Esq., Wm. B. Astor, Esq., New-York.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1857.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.

We issue sight bills on the
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, Ireland.
in sums from £1 upwards, at ½ per £.
Address,
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 79 Wall-st., New-York.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.—On the 31st instant the Board of Directors of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company passed the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That the balance of the one million of dollars of Bonds to be issued to this Company by the Detroit, Monroe and Toledo Railroad Company, remaining unsold on the 16th February, be offered to the Stockholders of the Company at par, giving to each subscriber a bonus of twenty-five per cent. in the guaranteed eight per cent. stock of the Detroit, Monroe and Toledo Railroad Company, on the amount of Bonds allotted to him; each Stockholder being at liberty to subscribe for such amount as he may choose, without reference to the amount of stock held by him; but should such subscriptions amount, in the aggregate to more than the amount of Bonds then remaining unsold, the same shall be apportioned rateably among the subscribers, to be paid for—

"30 per cent. on the 20th February next.
20 per cent. on the 10th March next.
20 per cent. on the 1st April next.
20 per cent. on the 20th April next.
20 per cent. on the 10th May next.

"Any subscriber may be entitled to receive his Bonds as paid for, and shall be entitled to a certificate of Stock on payment in full of his subscription, and each subscriber shall be allowed the privilege of paying his subscription in full at any time prior to the above dates, and be entitled to a corresponding allowance of interest, the option to subscribe for said Bonds to close on the 15th of February next."

The Bonds offered to the Stockholders in accordance with the above resolution, are the First and only Mortgage Bonds (being for one million of dollars, in Bonds of $1,000 each) of the Detroit, Monroe and Toledo Railroad Company, bearing seven per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in the City of New-York, on the first days of February and August in each year, and having twenty years to run, principal and interest guaranteed by the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company. The Stock offered as a bonus is an eight per cent. stock, also guaranteed by this Company.

Stockholders only, as will be seen by the resolution, are allowed to subscribe on the terms named in the resolution, and the right to subscribe will expire on the 15th day of February next. If you desire to avail yourself of the privilege, you will please subscribe for the number of Bonds you wish to take, on the inclosed subscription paper, and return the same to this office without delay.

By order of the Board,
EDWIN C. LITCHFIELD, Treasurer.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company, No. 18 William-st., New-York, Jan. 23, 1857.

DIVIDENDS

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Jan. 6, 1857.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. FROM the net earnings of this Company to the 30th of November, 1856, has this day been declared, to be paid to the Stockholders of the Main Line, standing on the books of the Company on the 15th of January inst., payment to be made in the bonds of the Company, payable on the 1st of January, 1870, with interest payable semi-annually, at the rate of seven per cent. on the 1st of January and July of each year, in the City of New-York. The bonds will be ready for delivery on the 15th of February.

E. ROCKWELL, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE PETER COOPER FIRE INsurance Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of seven per cent., payable at the office of the Company, corner of 2d-av. and 9th-st., on and after MONDAY, the 2d day of February. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 20th inst., to the 2d of February.

JANUARY 15, 1857. WM. H. RIBLET, Secretary.

THE PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE CO. continues to issue policies on goods, wares, merchandize, stores, dwellings, &c., on liberal terms.

Offices corner 2d-av. and 9th-st., and No. 61 Wall-st.

INDIANAPOLIS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Board of Directors of the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad Co. have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock of the Company, from the net earnings of the road for the six months ending Dec. 31, payable on the 10th day of February, at the office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, in New-York, on all stock registered at said office; and on the 2d day of February, at the office of the Company, in Indianapolis, on all other stock. By order,

W. O. ROCKWOOD, Treasurer.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 16, 1857.

OFFICE OF THE RACINE MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD,
No. 44 Exchange-place, New-York, Feb. 3, 1857.

INTEREST NOTICE.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL Interest due the 10th instant on the following named securities, issued and guaranteed by this Company, will be paid on and after that date at the office of M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 44 Exchange-place, viz.:

Bonds of the City of Racine.
Bonds of the Town of Racine.
Bonds of the Town of Elkhorn.
Bonds of the Town of Delavan.
Also, the Farm Mortgage Bonds of the Company.

HENRY S. DURAND, President.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD COMPANY will pay a semi-annual dividend of four per cent., on and after the 2d day of February next. Stockholders residing in the City of New-York will be paid at the Union Bank; in Albany and Troy at the New-York State Bank; in Utica at the Oneida Bank; in Syracuse at the Bank of Syracuse; all others at Luther Wright's Bank. Dividends uncalled for thirty days will be paid at the Treasurer's Office only.

L. WRIGHT, Treasurer.

OFFICE THIRD-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY,
Corner East 61st-st. and 3d-av.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO PER cent. has been declared by this Company, payable on the 11th inst. at their office.

The transfer books will be closed from the 5th to that date.

SAML. B. ISAACS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1857.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Feb. 4, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent., payable to the stockholders on demand at the office of the Company, No. 72 Wall-st.

D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

OCEAN BANK, New-York, Jan. 31, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNTAL DIVIDEND OF 3½ per cent. has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable at their Banking-House on and after Feb. 10 next. The Transfer Books will be closed until that date. By order of the Board.

PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1857. The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of seven per cent., payable on and after the 5th inst. The transfer book will be closed until that date.

JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. OFFICE No. 6 BROAD-ST.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1857.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 6 per cent., payable on and after the 15th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. HENRY QUACKENBOS, Secretary.

ORIENTAL BANK—NEW-YORK, FEB. 3, 1857.—A dividend of three and one-half per cent. has this day been declared, payable on the 10th inst. The transfer books will remain closed until that day.

W. A. HALL, Cashier.

CITY BANK OF BROOKLYN, BROOKLYN, Feb. 2, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a dividend of four per cent., payable on the 12th inst. The transfer books will remain closed until the day of payment. E. B. PERRIN, Cashier.

WEST COLUMBIA MINING AND MANUFACTURING CO.—The Coupons of Loan Certificates due Feb. 1, 1857, will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Co., No. 25 William-st. SAM'L HAMILTON, Treasurer.

INSURANCE.

SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.
No. 31 Pine-st. (Great Western Buildings.)
CASH CAPITAL, $200,000.

This Company insures property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire, on as favorable terms as similar institutions in this City.

DIRECTORS:

Joseph Walker,	Joseph Lawrence,	Edward Haight,
Wm. T. Mott,	Jas. G. Gariner,	Sam. C. Paxson,
John Halsey,	Richd. P. Bruff,	Wm. Birdsall, Jr.,
Edward Wood,	L. B. Wyman,	Wm. H. Hussey,
Robert L. Case,	Edwd. Willets,	D. Cromwell, Jr.
Wm. Dennistoun,	E. J. Donnell,	Chas. E. Parker,
Edwd. Merritt,	John R. Willis,	John D. Warren,
Henry Barrow,	Smith Lawrence,	Edwd. Cromwell.
Geo. B. Grinnell,	John Allen,	Matthew Mitchell,
B. M. Whitlock,	R. Lindlay Murray,	Wm. A. Butler,
Geo. H. Beyer,	E. W. Corlies,	S. T. Valentine,
Charles Ely,	Wm. M. Abbatt,	David B. Keeler.

JOSEPH WALKER, President.
THOMAS W. BIRDSALL, Secretary.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

KEMEYS & SAMPSON,
IRON AND STEEL WAREHOUSE,
No. 279 WASHINGTON-ST.,
BETWEEN CHAMBERS AND WARREN,
Offer at lowest market prices;
REFINED AND COMMON ENGLISH IRON;
Fall River, Peru, and Salt's Horse-shoe Iron; Hoops, Rods, Bands, and Scrod Iron; Ovals, Half Ovals, and Half Rounds, Spring Steel, Cast and Cast Steel, &c., &c., &c.

WIRE ROPE.—WIRE ROPE FOR ALL KINDS OF HOISTING, including SUGAR HOUSE, MINES, INCLINED PLANES, &c. Also, for STANDING RIGGING, for vessels of every description, and WIRE CHAINS FOR WHEELBARROWS. ASHCROFT'S STEAM GAUGES, DUDGEON'S HYDRAULIC JACKS, ALLEN & NOYES' METALLIC PACKING, &c., for STEAM VESSELS, ENGINES, BOILERS and MACHINERY bought and sold on commission. CHAS. W. COPELAND, Consulting Engineer, No. 68 Broadway, New-York. Also, PLANS and SPECIFICATIONS prepared.

MEDICAL.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

The aperient and alterative and restorative properties of this invaluable preparation render it a safe and certain cure in cases of Scrofula, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia and numerous Ulcerous and Eruptive Diseases. It acts with extraordinary potency upon the fluids of the body, cleansing them from all deleterious particles, and as a restorative, disinfectant and gentle aperient combined it is unequaled.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York. Price $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5.

NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE.—TRIESEMAR.—None are genuine unless the engravings of the Seals of the Patent Office of England, the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Vienna, are fixed upon each wrapper, and around each case.

Sold by Dr. H. A. BARROW, Member of the Imperial College of Vienna, and Royal College of Surgeons, London, who may be personally consulted, at his residence, No. 127 Prince-st., (Our blocks, west of Broadway,) New-York, from 11 o'clock in the morning till 1, and from 4 o'clock till 8 in the evening, (Sundays excepted.)

TRIESEMAR No. 1.—Is the remedy of general and loss debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c.; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering that most formidable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2.—Entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copaiba and cubebs have so long been the sad but fatal antidote for to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3.—In the great European remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2, and 3, are prepared in the form of a lozenge, devoid of taste or smell, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. *Sold by the case and divided in separate doses, as directed by* Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $8 each, or four cases in one for $6, which saves $8; and in $27 cases, whereby there is a saving of $9.

Special arrangements having been made with the various Expresses, the nine-dollar cases of the Triesemar, and the larger sizes, will be forwarded by Dr. Barrow, carriage paid, immediately

NEW-YORK CITY.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

MISS SALLIE STAFFORD VS. MR. REUBEN M. BARTON.

This very singular case, a mention of which has already been made in the TIMES, was yesterday brought for examination before Justice CONNOLLY at the First District Police Court.

James T. Brady appeared for the defence, and Jonas B. Philips for the prosecution.

Miss Stafford is a resident of South Wallingford, Vermont, and Mr. Barton is a merchant of Philadelphia, where, as in this City, where he formerly resided, he is very well known. Complainant is in her 27th year, and the accused appears to be about 40 years of age.

Miss Stafford, it will be remembered, charges Mr. Barton with committing an outrage upon her person and begetting her with child, while she was unconscious by the effects of some drug put into a glass of wine, which she drank at his request. The alleged outrage was committed in June last, at a down-town hotel, whither she accompanied Mr. Barton for dinner, on her arrival with him here from Philadelphia, where she had a short time previously made his acquaintance, while on a visit to some friends. Miss Stafford was on her way home at the time of the occurrence, and Mr. Barton, it would appear, volunteered his escort a part of the way. This is the substance of her affidavit made against Barton, who, on learning its character, came on at once to this City to answer any charge that might be brought against him.

She was put upon the stand yesterday, and her cross-examination commenced, but before it was finished she grew faint, and it was found necessary to remove her from the Court-room. She testified that the affidavit against the accused was signed by her at the American Hotel, in Albany, and that it was brought to her for that purpose by one Zacheriah Putrer. She did not read it over before signing it, but heard it read by Putrer, and she believed it to be correct. She then told how, when the day for her departure from Philadelphia was fixed, Mr. Barton met her, by appointment, and accompanied her to this City, where she arrived about 1 o'clock P. M.; how Mr. Barton took her to a hotel, where she had dinner with him, and how, at his suggestion, she entered a bedroom, for the purpose of arranging her dress and fixing her hair, preparatory to her departure for Albany, a few hours later; that when she entered the room aforesaid, Mr. Barton asked her if she would have a glass of wine, and on her acceptance one was brought her, which she drank, and caused her very soon afterwards to become stupid, and finally unconscious; and that on recovering she found herself lying in bed, and Barton standing beside her, who told her that she had fainted, and that he had removed her to bed and watched by her side.

Learning that it was almost time to get on board the North River boat, she arose "feeling very weak and strange," and was scarcely able to reach the landing with the aid of Barton. She says that then her suspicions were somewhat awakened, and she failed to mention the fact to her escort for want of courage, and because she believed him to have too much respect for her to do anything wrong. She acknowledged receiving one letter from Mr. Barton, and believed two letters shown her were in her handwriting. One of them was addressed to Mr. Barton, and read as follows:

SOUTH WALLINGFORD, Vt. June 21st.

MY DEAR FRIEND: You will please pardon this liberty which I have taken in addressing you, but feeling rather lonely this morning, I thought I would seat myself and converse with you through the silent medium of a letter. I arrived here safely, and found our people all well and happy to see me home again. I have enjoyed myself exceedingly well, but my health has been very poor. I think my journey was too much for me. My mind has been on you since my return, constantly. I have been thinking that my treatment to you was rather cool towards the last of my journey; if so, I hope I stand forgiven; but I was so completely exhausted that I hardly knew what I said or did; I will be brief in my note this morning, as my head aches so that I can hardly see. Mr. Barton! I want you to come here by the Fourth of July, without fail, if you want to see me alive. I feel as though I could not live another day without seeing you. Oh, come, come, come—will you? If you have ever had one spark of affection for me, and have any left, do come. I have got a long story to tell you. Write on the return of mail, and tell me you will come. No more at present.

Yours, with affection, SARAH.

The other letter, a very long one, was addressed to Miss Eliza G. Colton, residing at the corner of Chestnut and Thirty-ninth streets, Philadelphia. Miss Colton was present and identified it as being in the handwriting of Miss Stafford. It was marked "strictly confidential," and embraced a narrative of the outrage upon her, alleged to have been perpetrated by Barton, and of the sufferings which she endured after she became fully aware of her position. Mr. Barton she said, in this letter, avowed his affection for her but she advised him to look for some one else, and not get a girl so young as herself. She added, to Miss Colton, the only way to act was to act so as to save disgrace tor both parties, by getting married to Mr. Barton, and besought Miss Colton's counsel in the matter.

When these facts had been elicited the case was adjourned to Friday.

GARROTERS IN THE EIGHTEENTH WARD—THEY TRY TO TAKE A MAN'S WALLET, BUT BECOMING ALARMED TAKE TO THEIR HEELS.

Two garroters, real, genuine garroters, were before Justice FLANDREAU, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, this morning. They were both hard looking fellows, and gave their names as John Travers and Thomas Armstrong.

It appears that on Tuesday afternoon, the prisoners, with another man, made a most daring attempt to rob Seline Marks, a money collector, residing at No. 312 First-avenue, while he was entering a house in Avenue B, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets, for the purpose of making a collection of rent. One of the rascals made a sudden spring at him and attempted to stick a plaster over his mouth, but Mr. Marks turned his head so quickly that the plaster only struck him on the cheek. He then called lustily for the police, and Officer Cassidy of the Eighteenth Ward, being close at hand, approached, whereupon the three garroters ran rapidly away, followed by the officer, who was soon joined in the pursuit by Officers Arnoutt and Burden of the same Ward. The robbers ran down Seventeenth-street into the Seventeenth Ward and sought refuge in a porter house, where soon after two of them—the prisoners—were captured, and on being brought before Mr. Marks were fully recognized by him.

The Magistrate looked up the accused for examination.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The robbery mentioned in the *Journal of Commerce* this morning, of our safe, should have been made to read $2,500, instead of $25,000.

BENEDICT & COIT.

COURT CALENDAR—THURSDAY, Feb. 5.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 35, 50 to 53.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 442, 751, 756, 761, 762, 763, 779, 781, 788, 784, 555, 787, 791 to 794, 584, 239, 130, 204, 673, 230, 755, 114, 568, 1318.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Trial Term.—Part I.*—Nos. 327 to 340, 114. *Part II.*—Nos. 77, 154, 141, 18, 32, 272, 246, 250, 251, 252, 253, 324, 325, 195, 326.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Feb. 4.

Before Hon. Justices Mitchell, Roosevelt and Davies.

DECISIONS.

Isaac Phillips vs. *J. D. Williams.*—The order of the special term was reversed, in part, and affirmed as to the residue on the argument.

Barbour vs. *Litchfield.*—Motion for statement by the Court of the facts found. The Court adopted the finding of Mr. Justice CLERKE, who tried the cause.

The Commercial Fire Insurance Company vs. *Perrin.*—Judgment for plaintiff with costs.

INDORSEMENT OF NOTES.

Silas K. Everett, &c. vs. *Henry Vendreyes.*—Action by indorsers against drawer of a bill of exchange made in Carthagena, but payable in New-York, and protested for non-acceptance. Defence, that it was not duly indorsed by the payee.

Held, that being payable in New-York, the instrument, as to its transfer, is governed by the laws of New-York, and that by these laws a general indorsement is sufficient to transfer a bill or note wherever made.

Exceptions overruled and judgment for plaintiffs affirmed with costs.

GROUNDS OF DISSENT OF JUSTICE PEABODY.

This action is on a bill of exchange drawn in New-Granada, addressed to a drawee in New-York. It was indorsed in New-Granada, and the question is by what law is the sufficiency of the indorsement and transfer to be determined. I think it must be by the laws of New-Granada, where it was made. The validity of every personal contract must be tried by the law of the place where it is made. If this indorsement was effectual to pass the title there, it passed. If it was not so, it did not pass. The fact that it was payable elsewhere is entirely unimportant. The laws of the place of payment do not apply. The question is, did or did not the payee indorse it to the plaintiff. He did an act in New-Granada which is claimed by the plaintiff was a transfer by indorsement to him. The effect of that act is denied by the defendant. How shall this question be tried? It seems to me quite clear that it must be tried by the laws within the jurisdiction of which the act in dispute was done.

PRACTICE—PROOF OF DISSOLUTION.

Joseph H. Dulles, &c. vs. *Rollin Sanford.*—In an action against an individual as a stockholder the alleged dissolution of the Corporation must be clearly proved. Mere insolvency, while the Corporation retains a portion of its property, although heavily incumbered, and mere suspension of its ordinary business for a short period not exceeding one year (laws of 1825) are insufficient.

Judgment for plaintiff, without prejudice to a new suit, if the plaintiff should be so advised.

DISMISSED OF COURSE.

Mary Stewart vs. *Andrew Smith, &c.*—By the original Statute of Dower, as it existed in 1828, (which was the time in the present case of the husband's death,) the widow had her whole life "to make demand of her dower." The revised statutes, however, expressly provide that a "widow shall demand her dower within twenty years after the death of her husband," and not within twenty years after the commencement of an adverse possession, according to the general statute of Limitations. The general statute of Limitations does not apply to claims for dower. This suit, therefore, which was commenced by the widow, not only twenty years after her husband's death, but twenty years after the passage of the revised statutes, is barred by lapse of time, unless the omission of the defendant to raise the objection, in his answer, can be deemed a waiver. On this point the Code says that the objection of lapse of time "can only be taken by answer." § 74. But it also says that the title on that subject shall not apply "to cases where the right of action has already accrued." It also excepts "special cases where a different limitation is prescribed *by statute.*" The Code, therefore, has no application to an action like the present, in which the right, if any, accrued long before the date of the Code, and in which the limitation specially applicable is prescribed by a special statute, namely, the Statute of Dower. That statute, therefore, having taken effect more than twenty years before the commencement of this suit (if we may consider the jurat of the complaint as evidence of its commencement) constitutes an insuperable bar to the plaintiff's claim.

Judgment reversed and complaint dismissed.

Lewis Carr, &c. vs. *John G. Davison.*—Demurrer to defendant's counter-claim, in which he alleges that he overpaid, by mistake, partly to the plaintiffs themselves, and partly to a previous firm, whose liabilities in all respects the plaintiffs assumed, about $8,600; the mistake arising from erroneous accounts presented to defendant by the plaintiffs and their predecessors.

The Court holds that if the representations made or accounts presented were not only erroneous but fraudulent, it is the right of the party injured to treat them as merely erroneous, and to claim a return merely of the money paid, without further damages as for a tort. Also, that where a party, for value received, assumes the obligations of another, he may in equity be sued directly by the claimant.

Judgment of Special Term reversed and demurrer overruled, with liberty to the plaintiffs to reply to the counter-claim in twenty days after notice of this order, on payment of the costs of the demurrer and appeal.

Robert W. Potter, &c. vs. *John G. Davison.*—Like judgment as in above case.

TENDER OF MONEY IN FORECLOSURE OF MORTGAGE.

Nicholas G. Kortright vs. *Howard C. Cady.*—Where a party seeks to destroy the lien of a mortgage by a mere tender, he must bring himself strictly within the terms of the contract, and present the money on the exact day, and not after. In an equity suit to foreclose, the defendant must not only *aver* a tender, if after the day, but must bring the money into Court, as a substitute for the land. And this is especially the rule where there is any fair doubt as to the sum which ought to be paid.

Judgment of Special Term, before Judge COWLES, affirmed, with costs.

William K. Zinn vs. *William Hahn.*—Case submitted by agreement of parties without suit, under the 362d section of the Code. Question—whether the sale made was so far consummated that the goods must pass as the purchasers' under the insolvent assignment for the benefit of their creditors. We think that, as the price was "payable on arrival of the goods in New-York, and, as the purchasers were then insolvent, and, as no equities of third parties had intervened, the right of stoppage *in transitu*, or of a lien for the unpaid purchase money, continued notwithstanding the assignment.

Judgment for plaintiff.

The terms of sale were payment on delivery or receipt of the goods. The defendants did not, and could not pay, and thus the delay was made. It was conditional until terms of payment were complied with. Like a sale for cash, where goods are delivered and cash not paid, the delivery is conditional, and title does not pass until payment is made.

Lewis L. Squire vs. *Albert M. Lowry, &c.*—The appointment of Bailey, in writing, as captain of the ship by all the defendants, and with a description of the parties as "owners of the steamship *Pacific*," in the 15th March, 1851, is conclusive evidence, under their own hands, that there was no ouster, at that time, by Brown of his coowners, and that Bailey was authorized by all the defendants to purchase, as he did between that day and the 19th, the necessary supplies for the voyage.

As in the case of King & Davidson against the same defendants, for the same vessel, (20 Barbour, 532,) we see no ground for disturbing the report of the referee.

Judgment affirmed with costs.

Jonathan M. Staples, &c. vs. *John M. Dunlap, &c.*—The referee was right in treating the defendant's answer as an admission, substantially, of the alleged sales and deliveries, and as merely setting up as a defence that "the agent of Dunlap & Co., (the defendants,) who *made the said purchases* of Staples, Caldwell & Co., as above stated, has *paid* to said Staples, Caldwell & Co., in behalf of the defendants, at divers times, moneys to apply on *the said purchases* and in payment thereof." This defence, beyond the admissions in the complaint, was not attempted to be proved.

The execution of the assignments, by the outgoing partners, of their interests to the plaintiffs, was established by proving their handwriting, and that the instruments were seen in possession of the plaintiffs at a time anterior to the commencement of this suit.

Judgment on report in favor of plaintiffs affirmed with costs.

Boeck vs. *Stanton, &c.*—Appeal from order refusing to strike out parts of answer. Dismissed, with costs, on hearing.

Before Judges Roosevelt, Davies and Peabody.

DECISIONS.

The following cases argued at the November term were decided this morning as follows:

THE CASE OF MISS CHURCH.

The People, &c. vs. *R. H. Shannon and others.*—The appointment of Miss Church as assistant teacher in a different school and at a higher salary, was not a mere transfer from one school to another, but an original appointment to fill a vacancy, and being effected by the casting vote of her brother as Trustee, was contrary to the letter and spirit of the law. The School Commissioners, therefore, Messrs. Shannon and Edwards, were justified in refusing to countersign the warrant for the payment of such increased salary.

Order of Judge Whiting refusing a mandamus affirmed with costs.

RECEIVING STOLEN GOODS—EVIDENCE.

The People, &c. vs. *William Rando.*—Where a party is indicted for the crime of knowingly receiving stolen goods, it is competent to the prosecutor to give in evidence a series of other acts of the like character, to show the knowledge or *scienter* of the accused, and to rebut any presumption of innocent mistake.

It is not competent to the prisoner to introduce the allegations of the persons from whom he received the stolen goods. Such a permission would lead to the fraudulent manufacture of evidence without the penalty of perjury.

The exceptions taken at the trial must, therefore, be overruled, and the judgment of the General Sessions affirmed. Judge PEABODY dissenting.

DISSENTING OPINION OF JUSTICE PEABODY.

PEABODY, J.—The accused was on trial on an indictment for receiving stolen goods, knowing them to be stolen.

The receipt of the goods was proved. There was no direct evidence of the guilty knowledge, but the Jury were asked to infer it.

To disprove his guilt, the accused showed how he received them, thpt they were left on his premises, with his clerk or agent, in his absence, and the circumstances of the receipt of them, and offered to prove the statements of the men who left them, and the reasons assigned by them for wishing to leave them; but this evidence was excluded by the Court. The ground of the objection appears to be that the evidence would be hearsay. The evidence, as a part of the *res gestæ*, should have been admitted. Other parts have been, and this is not less likely to be useful, nor is it less competent, by the rules of evidence, than the acts. It would probably explain them. A new trial should be granted.

LIABILITIES OF INDORSERS OF NOTES OF HAND.

John Beale, &c. vs. *Isaac Parish, &c.*—The bank having discounted the note became the holder of it, and the bank as such holder having used due diligence to ascertain the residence of the indorser, and having sent notice of protest to the place designated (although erroneously) as the residence of the indorser, was entitled as such holder to recover against the indorser. The plaintiffs, who paid the bank (there being no pretence of intentional misrepresentation on their part,) stood in the shoes of the bank and are subrogated to their rights. Judgment of Special Term, (Morris, J.,) in favor of plaintiffs, affirmed, with costs—PEABODY, Justice, dissenting.

DISSENTING OPINION OF JUDGE PEABODY.

PEABODY, J.—This action is brought against the indorser of a promissory note, and the question is whether he is liable, he not having been notified of its non-payment at maturity. When it fell due it belonged to the Chemical Bank, who used due diligence to notify defendant, but could not learn where to serve the notice.

Plaintiffs were indorsers on the note after defendant, and were duly notified of its non-payment, upon which they paid it and took it up. Plaintiffs knew where defendant resided, and could have sent him notice in time. It was their duty to send it within the day allowed them by law after they received it, if they wished to hold him.

He had a right to the notice from any party to the note who would hold him as indorser, and notice from one who would have inured to the benefit of other parties. The inability of the bank, after the use of diligence, excused them, and left defendant liable to them; but this did not inure to the benefit of plaintiffs, who were able to give the notice and did not. By their neglect he has lost the benefit of the notice. He may have lost thereby rights of recourse to prior indorsers or others equally valuable. I think that he is not liable to the plaintiffs.

Elias H. Ely vs. *A. Thompson Smith.*—Where a person making a promissory note uses the expression, "I promise to pay," he is personally liable, notwithstanding he may have added to this signature the words, "Agent Silvie Gas-light Company." This point was distinctly adjudged by the Court of Appeals, in the case of Moss vs. Livingston, 4 Comstock, 208. Judgment for plaintiff affirmed, with costs.

William S. Rigney, &c. vs. *John Kinsella, &c.*—In a partition suit each defendant has a distinct interest, and has a right, under the rules, to examine any other defendant as a witness in respect of such interest; and that, too, whether the party called to testify be or be not a married woman, or the husband of a married woman.

The witness is competent, and the objection, if any, must be taken to the particular question propounded.

Exceptions taken at the trial to the rulings of the Judge in excluding the witness must therefore be allowed, and a new trial ordered.

Joseph F. De Guerin, Administrator, &c. vs. *Charles F. Bonfanti.*—No. 95, Nos. 96 and 97 to abide result of this.

Bonfanti having assigned all his interest could not call his late guardian to account, nor could an order for that purpose be made by the Surrogate on his application. The Surrogate can only make such an order *without* application in cases where the ward is still under age.

Where the execution of an assignment is admitted but its bona *fides* is impeached, the Surrogate has no jurisdiction to try the issue.

The order appealed from, therefore, should be so modified as to suspend the accounting before the Surrogate, until the applicant shall have had an opportunity to test the validity of the assignment by a suit in this or some other Court having jurisdiction.

SUPREME COURT.—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Peabody.

DECISIONS.

Van Veghten vs. *Van Veghten.*—Motion denied, unless plaintiff pay showman his reasonable costs within ten days.

Athey vs. *Storm.*—The order of arrest must be vacated, and defendant discharged without costs.

Cowes vs. *Cowes.*—Judgment of divorce ordered.

Penniman vs. *Dean.*—Motion denied.

Cheevar vs. *Gardner.*—Motion granted.

Alexander vs. *Alexander.*—Decree of divorce granted.

MARINE COURT.

Before His Honor, Judge McCarthy.

John Ferrall vs. *The Hudson River Railroad Company.*—The plaintiff alleges that prior to the 6th of February, 1856, Wells L. Stewart sent to Henry Hearsey & Sons, their agents in this City, 45 barrels of whisky, transmitting the same by the Hudson River Railroad. The whisky arrived safely and was stored by the Company in its yard, foot of Twelfth-street, North River. On February 6th Hearsey & Co. sold it to the plaintiff, and on the 6th he sent his cartman to get the barrels, sending at the same time the order of Hearsey & Co. on one Hall, the keeper of the yard, for their delivery. The cartman showed the order to the keeper, Hall, who requested him to sign a receipt in behalf of the plaintiff, for the whole number of barrels, to save him the trouble of running out into the cold every time to get a receipt for each load as it was carried away. The cartman did so, and during the day he and another carted away thirty-one barrels. On returning the next morning for the remaining fourteen, they were missing, and neither the cartman nor the keeper of the yard could find them, nor have they since been found. The market value and cost of the missing barrels of whisky was $256 49, which sum the plaintiff claims, with interest.

The defendants proved that on the evening of the first day one of the cartmen said that they had it all, which the other denied. The first one, however, stuck to it that they had it all, and wouldn't wait any longer, saying it was a Tom fool's errand to do so. It was also proved that the yard was locked up at night, and was in charge of a watchman. This being the case, and there being a receipt for the whisky in full, the Company denied its liability. The case will be continued to-day, when the decision will be rendered.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—FEB. 4.

Before Recorder Smith.

A large miscellaneous audience was in Court this morning, anticipating the trial of several cases of highway robbery, or garroting, as it is popularly styled now. The crowd were disappointed. The prisoners were arraigned, but their counsel not appearing, the cases were laid over till to-morrow. The only case tried was that of John Hoerl, a German butcher, who didn't understand much of any other language than German. He was charged with intent to kill a young Irishman, Thomas Dugan by name, by stabbing him with a knife. Dugan's evidence was all that was taken for the prosecution, and it seriously conflicted with his affidavit before the committing magistrate, besides showing that he sought the assault himself. He said he was stabbed in three places, once on the head, and showed a large rent in his hat as the proof. The Jury examined the hat, but it only satisfied them that if the rent had been made with a knife, while the hat was on the plaintiff's head, Dugan would have been seriously injured, which he admitted he had not been. Mr. Chamberlin, for whom Hoerl killed hogs, said he was present at the affray, but didn't see a knife. A negro testified to the same effect. There being no evidence to sustain the charge, the Recorder advised the Jury to acquit the prisoner. They did so.

The Court then adjourned to 11 o'clock to-morrow.

[Advertisement.]

☞ A retired Physician, whose sands of life have nearly run out, discovered, while living in the East Indies, a certain cure for consumption, bronchitis, coughs, colds and general debility. The remedy was discovered by him when his only child—a daughter—was given up to die. Wishing to do as much good as possible, he will send to such of his afflicted fellow-beings as request it this recipe, with full and explicit directions for making it up and successfully using it. He requires each applicant to inclose him one shilling—three cents to be returned as postage on the recipe, and the remainder to be applied to the payment of this advertisement. Address Dr. H. JAMES, Jersey City, N. J.

[Advertisement.]

GAS FOR THE COUNTRY.—Gas apparatus, after the Patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company.—C. R. WOODWORTH & Co. are now offering for sale a most complete, cheap, simple and efficient gas machine, adapted in all respects to the wants of private dwellings, public and private schools, churches, colleges, factories, foundries, hotels, watering places, &c., as well as of towns and villages. Details will be furnished, by applying in person or by letter to the office of the Company, where a machine can be seen in operation, and descriptive pamphlets obtained.

C. R. WOODWORTH & Co.,
No. 74 Wall-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ White Teeth, Perfumed Breath and beautiful complexion, can be acquired by using the Balm of a Thousand Flowers. What lady or gentleman would remain under the curse of a disagreeable breath, when using the Balm of a Thousand Flowers as a dentrifice would not only render it sweet, but leave the teeth as white as alabaster? Many persons do not know their breath is bad, and the subject is so delicate that their friends will never mention it. Beware of counterfeits. Be sure each bottle is signed FETRIDGE & Co., New-York. For sale by all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

☞ BRISTOL'S Sarsaparilla lives; its rivals are dying out. Physicians recommend it for Scrofula, Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Neuralgia, Salt Rheum, Scurvy, Boils, Tumors, Abscesses, Dyspepsia, &c., when all else fails. It is exclusively vegetable. So also are KEMP'S WORM PASTILLES, which are considered by children a treat, not a medicine, and radically and rapidly remove all kinds of intestinal worms. Sold by D. T. LANMAN & Co., wholesale druggists, No. 69 Water-street, New-York, and by all druggists. Sarsaparilla $1, and Pastilles 25 cents per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

READER! STOP AND THINK!—Would you know yourself, your faults, and how to correct them? your capabilities, and how to make the most of them? in what profession, occupation, or sphere you may best succeed? Go to the PHRENOLOGICAL CABINET, No. 308 Broadway, and have your character thoroughly delineated. Have a Chart and full written description, and you may then know all these things and much more.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—PROMPT RELIEF.—No sooner do these searching Pills influence the system, through the fluids which pervade it, than the stomach and bowels begin to perform their duties vigorously, the appetite returns, and new life seems infused into the patient. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London; and by all druggists, at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—To-night, the same monster entertainment of last evening, at this popular theatre, will be repeated, four pieces, viz: "Mary, Queen of Scots," "School in an Uproar," "Cinder-Nelly," and "Shandy Maguire." Deacon Fox in all four pieces. Mr. ALLEN, Mrs. NICHOLS, Miss HATHAWAY, and all the company in the casts.

[Advertisement.]

☞ S. COATES & Co. have received the highest premium awarded by the American Institute for Portable Gas Works. Apply at No. 376 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 5 Murray-street, New-York.

MARRIED.

BROWN—LOCKWOOD.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 3, at the Middle Dutch Church, Lafayette-place, by Rev. Isaac Ferris, D. D., WARREN G. BROWN and EMILY AUGUSTA, daughter of the late Alfred Lockwood, of this City.

WILLET—BOOTH.—In this City, on Sunday, Feb. 1, at St. Luke's Church, by Rev. Isaac H. Tuttle, D. D., Mr. CLINTON WILLET, of this City, to Miss MARY AUGUSTA, daughter of Dr. John J. Booth, of Missouri, and adopted daughter of Augustus Brennan, of this City.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

TAINTOR—BURCHARD.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 3, by Rev. Dr. Alexander, CHARLES TAINTOR, of Buffalo, and SUSAN BURCHARD, of New-York.

BEECHER—JONES.—At Bridgeport, Conn., on Wednesday, Jan. 21, by Rev. Mr. Towne, Rev. T. K. Beecher, to Miss JULIA, daughter of Rev. Henry Jones.

DIED.

WATSON.—In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 4, HENRY WATSON, in the 67th year of his age, for the last 40 years a resident of the Xth Ward.

The friends of the family, also those of Henry Watson, Jr., and Wm. P. Clarke, are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 348 Allen-st., on Friday, 6th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M. His remains will be taken to Greenwood.

CONKLIN.—In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 4, JOHN N., only son of Nelson and Mary E. Conklin, aged 1 year, 4 months and 16 days.

His relatives and friends of the family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Thursday) morning, at 7 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 87 Clinton-st. His remains will be taken to Huntington for interment.

☞ Huntington papers please copy.

HUNTER.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 3, suddenly, MR. SAMUEL HUNTER, in the 29th year of his age.

His friends and acquaintances, and those of his brothers, William and Hugh, also those of his father in-law, James Pinkerton, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 14 Attorney-st., without further notice.

PLATT.—In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 4, ELVA KATE, only daughter of Thomas and Margaretta Platt.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of her grandfather, Peter D. Collins, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, 6th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from No. 100 West 25th-st.

LYNG.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 3, SARAH E., wife of Harman B. Lyng, aged 44 years and 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of J. R. Lyng, John Johnston, and of her sons-in-law, John McPherson and Wm. Culyer, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Thursday,) 5th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 21 West 18th-st., without further invitation.

CAPRON.—In this City, on Third Day morning, Feb. 3, EDWARD B., only child of Jacob and Jennie Capron, aged 9 months and 25 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Fifth Day morning, 5th inst., at 11 o'clock, from the residence of his father, No. 1,094 Broadway.

HALSEY.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, Feb. 4, ANN. HALSEY.

The funeral services will take place at St. Ann's Church on Friday, 6th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

HATCH.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Feb. 4, ANNIE TAYLOR, youngest child of Walter T. and Rebecca T. Hatch, aged 2 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, 7th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 77 Clark-st.

STORM.—At South Bergen, N. J., on Tuesday, Jan. 27, WALTER LAMONT, son of Walter and Zilpha S. Storm, aged 9 months and 17 days.

ALEXANDER.—At Rahway, N. J., on Sunday, Feb. 1, of dropsy on the brain, TOMPSON M. D. ALEXANDER, son of John and the late Mary C. Alexander, aged 6 years, 3 months and 8 days.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Fifth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.—FEB. 4.

$2,000	Indiana State 5s.	86	100	Reading R. R.	80⅝
500	do.	85	300	do.	80⅝
22,000	Missouri State 6s.	85	100	do.	b10 80⅝
10,000	do.	b60 85¾	300	do.	80¾
29,000	do.	84¾	500	do.	b60 80¾
19,000	do.	b60 85¾	2700	do.	83¼
6,000	do.	84¾	200	do.	s30 80¼
2,000	Cali. State 7s, '75	66¼	300	do.	s10 80¼
11,000	do.	66	400	do.	s60 80⅝
1,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90.	90¾	300	do.	s30 80⅝
3,000	N. Y. Cen. R. 6s.	98¾	3000	do.	80⅝
5,000	N. Y. Cen. Rd. 7s.	101	200	do.	s5 80
1,000	Hud. R. Rd. 2d mg	85½	300	do.	s30 80
3,000	Ill. Cen. R'd. bds	90½	200	do.	b10 80¾
20,000	do.	b3 90¾	800	N. Y. Cen. R. R. opg	90¾
1,000	T. H. & Alt. 2d mg	70¾	300	do.	s30 90⅝
25	Butch. & Drov. B'k.	120	50	do.	b30 90¾
20	National Bank	107½	5	Mich. Cen. R. R.	95½
20	Ocean Bank	98	250	do.	c 95¾
10	Bank N. America	105½	50	do.	c 96¾
15	Park Bank	99½	30	Mich. S. & N. I. RR.	80
121	Bank Commerce	104	50	do.	b30 80
55	B'k Comm'ce Scrip.	103⅞	400	do.	79½
50	do.	104	100	do.	79¼
25	Mer. Ex. Bank	105½	300	do.	79¼
10	Metropolitan Bank	108	100	do.	s60 79¼
50	Pennsylv. Coal Co.	190½	150	Ill. Cent. Railroad	132¾
47	Ohio Life & Trust Co.	99	50	do.	b30 132¾
100	Canton Co.	s3 28	100	do.	b60 132¾
200	Erie Railroad	61¾	10	Gal. & Chic. R. R.	102¾
1650	do.	61¾	500	Clev. & Tol. R. R.	b30 76¾
600	do.	c60 61¾	100	do.	c 76
50	do.	s30 61¾	700	do.	s40 76
1000	do.	s60 61	100	do.	b10 76¾
100	do.	b30 61¾	1100	do.	76¼
50	do.	b60 61¾	400	do.	s10 76¾
100	do.	b15 61¾	176	Chic. & R. I. R. R.	99¼
100	do.	b90 61¾	350	do.	b60 99¾
100	do.	s30 61	5	do.	99¾
200	do.	b3 61¾	50	do.	b30 99¾
50	do.	b60 61¾	50	La Crosse & Mil. R.	71¾
100	Harlem R. R.	16¾	100	Mil. & Mis. R. R.	71¾
100	do.	c 16¾	200	Clev. & Pitts. R. R.	84
125	Panama Railroad	95	500	Hud. Riv. R. R.	b60 31¾
200	do.	b60 95¾			

SECOND BOARD.

$12,000	Missouri St. 6s.	84⅞	100	Clev. & Tol. RR.	s30 76
3,000	Erie R. R. bs. '75.	94¾	400	do.	76
10	American Ex. Bk.	114¾	100	do.	s30 76¼
50	Canton Co.	28	50	do.	b10 76¼
5	Pacific Mail St. Co.	155½	400	do.	s60 76
50	Ward Cl. & In. Co.	36½	48	La Cros. & Mil. R.	71¾
50	Mic. S. & N. Ia. R.	s60 79	30	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	71
15	do.	79¾	100	Erie Railroad	b3 61¾
750	Reading R. R.	s3 79¾	200	do.	s10 60¾
200	do.	s90 79¾	200	do.	60¾
400	do.	b3 79¾	200	do.	s10 60¾
150	do.	b60 80¾	150	do.	b60 61¾
50	Gal. & Chic. R.	102¾	50	do.	b30 61
300	N. Y. Cent. R. R.	opg 90½	100	do.	b15 60¾
100	do.	s3 90¾	300	do.	s3 60¾
400	do.	opg 90¾	100	do.	b10 60¾
150	do.	s30 90¾			

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 4—P. M.

The Foreign Trade returns for the port of New-York, for the calendar month of January, were made up officially at the Custom House this afternoon, and enable us to present the following figures, as well for the seven months of the Treasury year as for January:

The entries of Foreign Merchandise at the port of New-York for January, 1857, were:

In Dutiable Goods, Consumption Direct	$15,300,034
Dutiable Goods Warehoused	1,969,266
Free Goods	850,923
Total Entries	$17,120,223
Against January, 1856	15,533,700
Increase this Year	$2,596,523

The withdrawals from Public Warehouse during the month amounted to $2,673,755, or $704,489 more than went into store—so that the total of the Goods marketed is $18,824,712. There was entered during the month, not included in the above, Foreign Specie and Bullion to the value of $886,509.

The Exports of the month of January were:

In Domestic Produce	$4,543,842
Foreign Reëxported	340,328
Specie	1,307,946
Total of all Exports	$6,192,116
Against January, 1856	5,616,064
Increase this year	$576,052

We annex our usual monthly Import, Export and California Gold Tables, commencing with the Current Treasury Year, July 1, 1856, and comparing with the corresponding seven months of the previous Treasury Year:

IMPORT OF FOREIGN GOODS AT NEW-YORK.

	1856-7. From July 1.	1855-6. From July 1.
July	$25,477,000	$16,240,000
August	23,816,000	16,458,000
September	15,225,000	13,915,000
October	13,731,000	15,551,000
November	14,147,000	11,933,000
December	11,786,000	15,416,000
January	18,120,000	15,524,000
Total 7 months.	$122,302,000	$105,037,000
Increased Import this year		$17,265,000
Foreign Specie entered.	$453,000	$1,976,000

EXPORT OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1856-7. From July 1.	1855-6. From July 1.
July	$6,901,000	$3,961,000
August	5,613,000	4,281,000
September	7,045,000	5,229,000
October	6,130,000	6,614,000
November	7,542,000	8,344,000
December	8,247,000	8,820,000
January	4,544,000	5,258,000
Total 7 months.	$46,022,000	$42,507,000
Foreign reëxported	2,459,000	2,666,000

EXPORTS OF SPECIE FROM NEW YORK.

| | 1856-7. From July 1. |

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI.....NO. 1680. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

He Proposes to Carry the War into Costa Rica.

Retreat [illegible] of the Steamship Sierra Nevada by the Enemy.

PROCLAMATION FROM PRESIDENT MORA.

Arms and Ammunition Sent to Walker by the Steamship Company.

Letter from Live-Oak George to Gen. Henningsen.

High-handed Interference of the British.

AN EXCITING SCENE.

We mentioned in the TIMES of yesterday morning, that intelligence was reported to have reached this City by the steamer Columbia, several days later from the camp of General WALKER. We have since received confirmation of this report, together with intelligence of considerable interest from our Special Correspondent in Nicaragua. His dispatches being intrusted to private hands, were not delivered to us until yesterday afternoon.

Mr. H. N. STEARNS, U. S. Mail Agent at San Francisco, who left Greytown on the 23d of January, informs us that advices had been received there from Gen. WALKER to the 17th of that month,—which is eight or ten days later than previous advices.

He states that the report, which reached here some days since by telegraph from New-Orleans, and was noticed in the TIMES of the 2d inst., that Greytown was in possession of the Costa Ricans, was utterly untrue. He was himself there for some time, and everything was perfectly quiet.

Fifty-one men who had served under WALKER and been discharged upon the expiration of their time, had found their way to Greytown and reported that WALKER's position at Rivas had been undisturbed,—and that he had from 450 to 500 effective men under his immediate command.

Captain SCOTT was at San Juan with two hundred and fifteen men, fitting out a steamboat with four pieces of artillery, for the purpose of recapturing the boats from the Costa Ricans. Four hundred men were expected from New-Orleans, and ninety-two from California in the steamer *Sierra Nevada*.

A quarrel is reported to have arisen between the Guatemalans and Costa Ricans, which may injure the *entente cordiale* of the Allies, and impede their future operations.

The letter from our special corrspondent, which we publish below, furnishes most interesting details of the very latest news.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

SAN JUAN DEL NORTE, (NICARAGUA,)
Wednesday, Jan. 21, 1857—10 P. M.

The steamship *Granada* having arrived an hour or two ago—one day sooner than was expected—I have but a short time in which to prepare an account of what has transpired since my letter by the *James Adger*.

Since then there has been no material change in the position of the contending parties in Central America, concerning which we have any certain information. There have been, however, rumors of most important results almost every day. The last, being the most important, may be named first. It was brought down last evening, by four Costa Ricans, in a bungo, and as those on board the *Granada* have the same news, it is perhaps entitled to some credit.

It is said that the *Sierra Nevada* has been taken by the Costa Ricans. She had not been heard of since her departure from San Juan del Sur, and as it was known that the Costa Ricans were at San Juan del Sur in large numbers, and as two Chilian men-of-war were supposed to be on their way to blockade that port, it is thought she has been seized.

On the other hand there is a rumor that she has been taken by Gen. WALKER, for the purpose of conveying troops to Costa Rica, with a view to attacking San José, and thereby "carrying the war into Africa." Both, however, are rumors, and the latter has been in circulation long enough to have been confirmed by official news had it been true. The friends of WALKER here, not having heard from him, conceived the idea that he had chosen to march into Costa Rica, instead of proceeding to attempt to retake the Transit. And, assuming such to be his course, they arrived at the conclusion that he must have taken the *Sierra Nevada* to convey his troops.

Again—four days ago—some Costa Ricans, who came down, stated that Gen. WALKER had been forced to leave Rivas with all his force, and take position at San George, where he was surrounded by the allied forces, and being nearly out of provisions, had offered to capitulate. Following this comes the following:

PROCLAMATION.

The President of the Republic to all the Costa Ricans:

COMPATRIOTS: The main artery of Fillibusterism is divided forever. The sword of Costa Rica has severed it.

In twenty days of campaigning, traversing deserts covered with vipers; densest forests, morasses and deadly swamps, and large vines, our way has been marked with the steps of conquest, taking possession of La Trinidad, Castillo Viejo, the fort San Carlos, 8 steamers and other crafts, 10 cannons, 3 howitzers, 500 rifles, and multitudes of swords, ammunitions of war, and more than 100 enemies, who have generously been set at liberty. In the warfare of the river San Juan and the Great Lake, the sunbeams shine on no other flag but that of Costa Rica—and this has been conquered without a shot, without a drop of blood—and on what did we depend? Logs rowing day out, or badly united by vines, was our fleet, with which we had to take the enemy's steamers and forts; damp muskets, which scarcely could have been discharged on account of suffering continued rain, were our only arms; scarcity of provisions, and everything of first necessity;—but there was valor, obstinance, patriotism, the Costa Rican *Union*, the resolution of victory or death; and Providence has blessed our soldiers, carrying them from victory to victory, masters of the river and Great Lake, which places us in communication with our allies. WALKER being reduced to Rivas and its suburbs, will be compressed, attacked and surrounded, if it is necessary, with the rest of the city, wherein is locked in.

I have offered pardon to all who have blindly followed his cause, if they abandon him. We know how to conquer and how to pardon, but will this be the end of all?

No, compatriots—the work which we have commenced must be finished. It is indispensable that we should not rest exposed to the return of a new WALKER to disturb our peace, or to make us slaves. It is necessary that such obstacles as we have overcome—so many sacrifices as we have made—shall not be fruitless; and for this it is necessary to continue.

It is indispensable that over the same river we construct with our own hands a dam that shall check its course, and the future this usurping torrent. We should not be satisfied with the acquisition of a precarious peace.

Let us then conquer a solid peace—durable, honorable and fruitful for Costa Rica, Nicaragua, and the people of Central America.

Costa Ricans: I depend on you for everything. With your help and the Divine protection, nothing will make us recede. Let us implore Providence to aid us, and at the cry, "*Viva Costa Rica!*" we will march forward always united, with a faith and constancy in the future. JUAN R. MORA.

There are other proclamations to the effect that the enemy (General WALKER) is hemmed in and cannot hold out much longer; but I have not time to translate other than the following letters, which appear in the San Jose *Boletin Oficial*, Jan. 14, 1857. And I cannot send you the originals, as there is but one copy of each in the town. These letters were seized when the steamer *Virgin* was taken, and they are very interesting.

The first is from

MORGAN TO WALKER.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Nov. 26, 1856.

We have shipped on board the bark, the *Governor Hubbard*, which sails to-day for Punta Arenas, of Nicaragua, the following: Nine cases with two portable cannons, two chains for the same, six *aparejos*—pack saddles, six boxes of ammunition, and 17 boxes with 200 bomb shells.

These articles are consigned to Mr. J. N. SCOTT, of Punta Arenas, with instructions to forward them to you to Grenada without delay.

The *Governor Hubbard* carries likewise for Gen. HENNINGSEN, and consigned to J. N. SCOTT, Punta Arenas, marked C. F. H., 100 boxes with 100,000 cartridges; do., 800 powder flasks of powder, containing one pound each; do., 20 boxes, containing 400 rifles, which are also consigned to Mr. SCOTT.

Hoping that these articles will arrive safely, and be very useful, we are yours, &c.,

CHARLES MORGAN & SON.

To General WILLIAM WALKER, President of Nicaragua.

P. S.—We sent you, also, a file of newspapers.

The following is a letter said to be written by GEO. LAW to General HENNINGSEN, actual Commander-in-Chief of the fillibustering troops in Nicaragua, under the Presidency of WALKER:

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Nov. 25, 1856.

Charles Frederick Henningsen:

ESTEEMED SIR: I have sent, on board the bark *General Hubbard*, which sails to-day or to-morrow for San Juan, 20 cases, with 20 Minnie rifles each, and bayonets for the same, which makes 400 Minnie rifles with bayonets. I have, also, shipped one hundred cases of cartridges for common guns, containing a thousand cartridges each—which are together, 100,000 cartridges. Also, a case with 800 powder flasks for rifles. The cases are marked C. F. H. The 88,000 Minnie balls have not been received. In case this bark does not take them, the *Texas* will take them her next trip.

I think that our Government is now quiet, but the last notices are a little doubtful; however, we think the road will be clear to-morrow.

There is a great deal said about matters in Nicaragua, and Gen. WALKER. We hope that the General will not contest any of those publications, because they will not have any bad effect. The people here understand the way of those attacks and whence they come. It would not do to see the General in a discussion with newspapers, for whatever he may say would be treating them (who have here attacked him) with a degree of importance.

Very respectfully, (No Signature.)

Scott to Walker.

PUNTA ARENAS, Dec. 18, 1856.

SIR: The bark *Gov. Hubbard* arrived on the 16th, but on account of heavy winds could not enter until the 15th, (should be 25th.) She had a very short passage of 16 days. I received by her merchandise marked W., and others for Gen. HENNINGSEN. I will take the first opportunity to send a steamer to carry these goods, but on account of the obscurity of the night, the steamer could not go before morning. Have given orders to the captain that he does not lose time in getting them in the *Virgin*, and hope that Mr. HARRIS will come with the *Virgin* or *San Carlos*, and thus you will receive them before the passengers. I have engaged all the disposable men to cut wood on the Toro. I have a list for the steamer in case she does not meet you at Virgin or at the Island.

The bark is loaded with coal, and lumber to dam the river Colorado, and some few merchandise for Greytown. The English Fleet is still here, and the river is very high. It rains day and night.

Please accept these papers, of the 30th November, which I have recived by the bark.

I am your obedient servant,

G. N. SCOTT, Agent.

The recruits at Punta Arenas are in tolerable spirits notwithstanding what has occurred. A number of their men have deserted; and the British fleet has interfered with them in such manner as to cause them some uneasiness. The following are the particulars:

THE BRITISH INTERFERENCE.

On the morning of the 16th of January, while some were engaged in building carriages for the cannon; others in getting the steamboat in readiness; others cooking and the remainder either cleaning their arms or lying at their ease upon the lumber stored between Capt. SCOTT's buildings and Mr. CRAIG's Sporting Hall, a boat was lowered from Her Majesty's ship *Cossack*, bearing the Cross of St. George astern, and soon afterwards she was filled with men. The flag attracted the attention of those on Punta Arenas, and an impression prevailed that there was something unusual about to occur.

The boat was watched carefully; and she was soon seen moving towards the quarters of WALKER's men, with an officer at the helm. A few minutes brought her to the quarters, and the officer stepping ashore, inquired for the officer in command. Col. LOCKRIDGE met him, and was informed that he (the British officer) had landed in consequence of having received an order from his superior officer to inform all who were stationed at Punta Arenas, that if they desired those who had a right to it should have the protection of Her Majesty's flag, to leave where they were and go wherever they pleased.

For the purpose of informing the men of his business, Capt. COCKBURN (who held the Commodore's order) asked that the men should be formed into line, that he might read the communication to them. The camp was alive with interest, although none but Col. LOCKRIDGE knew the nature of Capt. COCKBURN's business. They left their different positions, and moved nearer to where the British officer stood, but were even then unable to gain any satisfactory information.

After a few moments' consideration, Col. LOCKRIDGE asked one hour's time, in which to decide upon what course he would pursue, and it was granted. The Colonel then went in search of other officers, and while in consultation with them, Her Majesty's officers and sailors talked with the "emigrants," informing them of the privations and dangers they would have to encounter if they attempted to proceed up the San Juan River, and of the numbers, position and determination of the allied army.

The hour's time expired, and Col. LOCKRIDGE, having required longer time to get his fellow-officers together than he had anticipated, was not ready to give a decision. Capt. COCKBURN said he had waited the time, and could wait no longer. The Colonel asked an extension of ten minutes, which was refused. The Colonel then said he would allow Capt. COCKBURN to read his communication to the men, and take all who had a right to claim British protection. At the same time protesting against his doing so, and giving him to understand that it was only because of the presence of the British fleet in the harbor that he was allowed to proceed. The emigrants were then paraded on the beach, and Capt. COCKBURN, taking his stand in front of the line, read the following:

OFFER OF BRITISH PROTECTION.

By John. Elphinston Erskine, Esq., Captain of Her Majesty's Ship Orion, and Senior Officer of Her Majesty's Ships and Vessels Employed on the Coasts of Central America.

Representation having been made to me that there are at present at Puenta Arenas, among a body of armed men landed from the American steamer *Texas*, (which had been represented to me as emigrants waiting an opportunity to proceed to their destination, but whom Mr. JOSEPH N. SCOTT has since stated to the United States Commercial Agent, he has employed to protect his property, and who have not been recognized as citizens of the United States,) several British subjects who are detained, and forced to bear arms against their will; you will proceed to the place where these men are at present quartered; and having ascertained who is the officer commanding the party, you will require from him a list of *all* the men under his nominal command, and in the event of your obtaining such a list, you will call the men together and read to them this my order to you. Should any of the party in question claim protection as British subjects, and their claims appear to you to be well founded, you will acquaint the officer commanding that these men must be permitted to withdraw from their present position; and you will (in the event of his acquiescence) either give these men a passage to Greytown, or take them on board Her Majesty's ship under your command, to await my decision as to their disposal, as they may desire. In the event of the aforesaid officer resisting such a course as I have pointed out, you will inform him that in the first place no person whatever under his command will be permitted to leave their present position to proceed up the river or elsewhere until my demands shall be complied with; and, secondly, that I will adopt such measures to enforce the rights of British subjects as I may think best adapted to the purpose.

Given on board the *Orion* off Greytown, this 16th day of January, 1857.

(Signed) JOHN E. ERSKINE.

To JAMES H. COCKBURN, Esq., Captain of the Her Majesty's ship *Cossack*.

P. S.—The number of men at Punta Arenas composing the party in question, was stated to be about 175, of whom 150 or thereabouts, are fit for duty, the remainder being sick.

You can imagine the feeling the reading of the above created. Ten men stepped from the line and claimed protection. Many were indignant at such interference, and others did not very well know how to regard it. The right of those who claimed it to British protection appearing sufficient to Capt. COCKBURN, the men were moved down to the beat, and the others were further informed of the perils that awaited them, should they remain in their present position.

Not knowing what the effect of the statements of the English to the men might be, Gen. WHEAT—a volunteer, and well known in New-York—mounted the deck of a craft, lying near by, and addressed the "emigranta."

As soon as he had reached a position where he could be heard, the General called upon them to remember that they were Americans, and to do nothing to sully that name. Although they were but a handful, with the guns of a British fleet pointed towards them, they must stand firm and unyielding—preferring death to dishonor. The conduct of the British was an outrage upon the rights of American citizens, and one which was in perfect keeping with the conduct of the English whenever an opportunity of insulting Americans offered itself. Under the plea of seeking for British subjects they had again and again asserted "the right of search," and when accident gave them the power they detained and searched American vessels on the high seas. Their act that day was similar in character; but although the men thus insulted and outraged were not in a position to resent it successfully, they must not forget that when the same enemy came upon New-Orleans, crying "Creole women and booty," a mere handful of hardy yeomanry, under ANDREW JACKSON, sent the British lion howling back to his lair, with his tail between his legs. [Cheers.] What a few Americans did then they could do again, when it became necessary to teach England another lesson. British officers and British soldiers were the same then that they are now. American spirit and American bravery were the same now as then, and no American citizen need fear that the outrage that had just been put upon them would not be resented at the proper time, if he behaved as became an American.

With the above remarks the General descended from his elevated position, in a perfect rage, amid cheers from those who decided to remain "emigrants for Nicaragua."

Those from Her Majesty's ship *Cossack* remained listening with seeming composure, until the allusion to the Battle of New-Orleans, when, with those who had claimed their protection, they moved towards their boat.

After the excitement had partially subsided, Col. LOCKRIDGE drew up and presented the following reply, in writing, to the communication of Commodore ERSKINE.

PUNTA ARENAS, Jan. 16, 1857.

SIR: Your communication of this date has been received. I yield to your demands, because I know you have the means of enforcing them, but had I one third your force, I *would not* yield.

Yours respectfully, S. A. LOCKRIDGE,
Agent of Emigration for Nicaragua.

To JOHN E. ERSKINE, H. B. M. ship *Orion*.

THE PROTEST.

In the above was inclosed the following protest:

PUNTA ARENAS, Jan. 16, 1857.

SIR: Your communication of this date has been received, requesting the immediate surrender of such British subjects as may be found at this Emigrant Dépôt, accompanied by a threat to enforce your orders unless complied with. In answer, I have to say that your officers shall be allowed to take such subjects as they may find, at the same time reserving to myself, as Emigrant Agent for the Republic of Nicaragua, the right to *protest*, as I now solemnly do, against so high-handed an interference in the affairs of Nicaragua. (Signed)

Very respectfully, S. A. LOCKRIDGE.

To JOHN E. ERSKINE, H. B. M. ship *Orion*.

The transactions of the day were the topic of the evening. The British Government was denounced in all quarters, and those who had accepted the protection of the fleet received a full share of indignant remark. It was finally concluded that if they had remained they would have run away on the very first appearance of danger, and that altogether, it was better that they had gone, as there would be more "rations" left for those who remained.

The steamboat which the "emigrants" are getting in readiness to carry them up the San Juan is not yet completed. The blacksmiths and carpenters, under direction of Col. LOCKRIDGE, have been busy making carriages for the cannon named above, and they are now nearly ready.

It is believed here that there is an understanding between the British Government and the United States, which accounts for the non-appearance of an American man-of-war.

Since the discovery of the letters stating that the Steamship Company have been sending arms to WALKER, it is said that the Costa Ricans have determined to leave Punta Arenas.

I write in great haste.

I send you important files of papers.

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM NEW-GRANADA.

Troubles and Expected Revolution at Carthagena and Bogota.

By the steamship *Cahawba*, which arrived at this port on Tuesday from Havana, we receive "a second supplement to the steamer edition of the Panama *Star and Herald*," in which we read the following interesting news:

"From a private letter, dated Carthagena, Jan. 6, we make the following extracts:

Hon. J. E. MORSE arrived on the 26th, and left on the 27th ult. for Calamar to catch a steamer for Honda.

We have had here a political farce on the 31st December, played by two contending Governors of the province. The two parties were much excited, well armed, and determined to support by force the authority of their respective Chiefs. They were on the eve of a collision, when Gov. JIMENEZ resigned, provisionally, and submitted the question of the legality of the election to the decision of the Supreme Court. On the first the temporary Governor, JUAN ANTONIO CALVO, was installed, and all is now quiet. The impression, however, is, that a revolution is about to break out, tending to form a Federal Government, and to upset the Ospina Administration.

The news from Bogota to-day, is that the Government apprehends political disturbances. Mr. OSPINA will probably not be inaugurated before the conflagration takes place.

The republican system is working badly in New-Granada.

The American brig *Henry*, of Waldoboro', Me., entered the port of Carthagena on the 30th ult., 30 days after leaving Aspinwall for St. Domingo, having lost her Captain, C. D. FARENN, and mate, from fever, all her sails gone, &c.

Weather Westward.

BUFFALO, Friday, Feb. 5—A. M.

The weather is very warm here, and it is raining.

CLEVELAND, Friday, Feb. 5—A. M.

We were visited with a heavy thunder storm this morning. It is now raining, and the weather is quite warm.

Miss PRATT, teacher of the Primary School on Porter-street, East Boston, together with some of the children, were seized Friday afternoon with fainting and vomiting, which rendered it necessary to carry some of the children home. Upon examination, it was found to have been occasioned by the escape of coal gas.

In the Louisiana Legislature on the 22d ult., a bill for the purpose of incorporating Delbear's Commercial Academy was burned by order of the House, for the reason that a bribe had been offered to a member of the Senate to push the bill through.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—4 Hanover-st., and 181 Broadway

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Indiana Senatorial Election—The Investigating Committee—The Collins Contract.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 5.

The Republican Congressmen from Indiana have dispatches from Indianapolis, that instead of twenty-six Senators being present at the alleged Senatorial election, yesterday, but twenty-three out of the fifty attended, eleven less than a quorum, and 62 Representatives, five less than a quorum. The Senate, by seven majority had denounced the Joint Convention as illegal and unauthorized by them, and protest against the United States Senate swearing in the Senators alleged to have been elected. The two American votes cast were given by Representatives, and not by the two American Senators, who declined any participation in the election.

Judge STRIKER was before the Investigating Committee to-day.

Mr. SIMONTON notified them of his readiness to obey their summons, but was not recalled.

A Deputy-Sergeant-at-Arms left this afternoon for New-York, on business for the Committee.

The House Committee on the Post-Office are willing to give the Collins contract to any party who will take it on the original terms, and purchase his vessels at a fair valuation. If no one will take it, COLLINS is to retain it.

Mr. SUMNER is not here as reported.

XXXIVth Congress.....Second Session.

SENATE,...WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 5.

FOREIGN COINS.

The Senate agreed to all the House amendments to the bill relating to foreign coins and coining cents, and added another amendment.

THE GRADUATION ACT.

The Senate passed the House bill confirming entries of land under the Graduation act, and extending the time for selling the lands granted the Kentucky Asylum for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb.

MAIL TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Mr. RUSK introduced a bill for the transportation of the mails from the Mississippi River to San Francisco.

The annual report of the Commissioner of Patents for 1856 was received in both Houses. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 5.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

Mr. CAMPBELL moved the previous question on the Senate's Submarine Telegraph bill, but he was not sustained, forty-five only voting in the affirmative.

Mr. SMITH, of Virginia, thought it an unwise policy for the Government to sanction this remarkable proposition. It had no constitutional authority to embark in this scheme, and he did not believe its advantages would be as great to the Government as claimed, the termini of the line being on British soil. If, as they were assured, the line would be established whether this Government assent or not, where was the necessity for pressing the bill to a hasty passage?

Mr. SEWARD advocated the bill, showing the advantages of the Submarine Telegraph, and maintaining that if we can enter into postal treaties with foreign Governments, and pay $300,000 annually for ocean mail steamer service, we have the same power to assist in this enterprise at less expense.

Mr. MACE regarded this matter as of much importance, believing that it would lead to greater results than had yet been anticipated by any one in this House. It was connected with the postal affairs of this country, and with a view of examining into its merits, he moved that it be referred to the Post-Office Committee.

Messrs. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, and WASHBURN, of Maine, severally said that this motion amounted to a defeat of the bill.

Mr. MACE assured them that this was not his intention.

IN COMMITTEE ON THE TARIFF BILL.

Pending the subject the House went into Committee, the Tariff Bill being nominally under consideration.

Mr. CLINGMAN, in the course of a speech on Central American and Cuban affairs, said the treaty made by Lord CLARENDON and Mr. DALLAS stood on a treacherous foundation, and that he hoped it would never receive the sanction of this Government. He thought we had a right to expect a bold policy on this subject from the incoming Administration, and not a truckling course of fear towards Great Britain, with whom there was no danger of war. He intended to introduce a resolution to the effect that, "Whereas, this House have taken occasion to express their condemnation of the reopening of the Slave-trade, they view with still greater repugnance the Slave-trade in white men or Coolies under the British and Spanish flags." If the members support this declaration it cannot fail to tell on the civilized world, for there never was a deliberative body whose opinion was entitled to as much weight, considering the large number of persons here represented, and their intelligence, wealth and independence.

Mr. STANTON said there was no question as to the necessity for a reduction of the revenue, but this was essentially a manufacturers' bill to the detriment of the agricultural classes. Fifty-two millions of pounds was the annual product of wool in this country, involving a capital of fifty millions of dollars. Should this become a law that interest will be stricken down, and against this he protested and argued.

Mr. LETCHER appealed to gentlemen who desired to save the country from a commercial revolution, compared to which that of 1836 would be unimportant, to go with him in adopting some measure which will reduce the revenue and relieve every man from burdens unnecessarily cast upon him. In order to effect this object he advocated a reduction of the duties on nearly all the articles enumerated in the schedules of the act of 1846. He believed with Mr. STANTON, that the bill reported from the majority of the Committee on Ways and Means was thoroughly for the benefit of the manufacturers.

The Committee then rose.

VOTES FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT.

The Senate's resolution, providing for counting of the votes for President and Vice-President next Wednesday, was adopted. Messrs. JONES, of Tennessee, and Mr. HOWARD were appointed as tellers on the part of the House.

Recess till 7 o'clock P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. MERRILL made a speech in favor of protection.

Mr. TAYLOR advocated the Louisiana sugar interests.

Mr. COLFAX argued that sugar should be free, saying that one-eighth of the revenue last year was derived from the duty on sugar and molasses.

Adjourned.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 5.

Case No. 61—*Robert Taylor*, plaintiff, vs. *Nathan T. Carrye*, who survived *William J. Ward*, defendant.—Argument commenced for plaintiff and defendant.

News from New-Mexico.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Jan. 5.

We have received dates from Santa Fé to Dec. 7. The Legislature of New-Mexico organized on the 3d of December. FOCUNDO PINO was reélected President of the Council, and ROMERZ Speaker of the House. The Corn crop was abundant. Indian depredations continued. The *Gazette* says that the Governor is either grossly ignorant of the Territory, or intends to mislead the Government.

News from Mexico.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Feb. 5.

New-Orleans papers of Thursday and Friday last are received. The only news they contain is a confirmation of the accounts of the invasion of Tampico by GAZZA, and the forcible seizure at the house of the British Consul of $240,000, belonging to foreign merchants.

Nova Scotia Legislature.

HALIFAX, Thursday, Feb. 5.

The Legislature of Nova Scotia opened to-day with the usual ceremony.

The Governor's speech was unusually lengthy, and embraced quite a number of important local topics. He concluded with an intimation that an opposition Company, with adequate resources, will apply for a charter to lay a submarine telegraph from Ireland direct to Nova Scotia.

Hon. Mr. JOHNSTON moved a vote of want of confidence in the Government.

The House adjourned till to-morrow.

Death of an Ex-Senator.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 5.

Col. WILLIAM D. MERRICK, of Charles County, Maryland, formerly United States Senator, died this morning at an advanced age.

Marine Disasters.

THE SHIPPING AT AND AROUND OLD POINT COMFORT—GREAT DISTRESS.

NORFOLK, Wednesday, Feb. 4.

The steamer *Georgia* has just returned from a trip down the river. She took hold of the ship *Old Colony* to take her back, but she got aground, drawing twenty-two feet of water, and the steamer had to leave her. The *Georgia* brought up the bark *Ann E. Grant*, of Richmond, loaded with Coffee. She had been hard and fast on the beach at Old Point.

Great distress and suffering exist among the shipping at and around old Point. All the captains say they never saw before such times.

The following is a list of the vessels below, all more or less of them damaged and in distress:

SHIPS.

Old Colony, of Boston, anchor gone.
Rambler, of Boston, all right.
Johannes, from Bremen, ashore.
Samuel Russell, of New-York, ashore on the Horse Shoe; in great distress; lost several of her crew by falling from aloft, freezing and hunger; relief at hand.
Henry Ellis, English, lost anchors; ashore and in great distress.
Margaret, cut through at Old Point wharf.
An unknown vessel, with painted ports, ashore near Willoughby's Point with a signal of distress flying.

BARKS.

Rainbow, of Baltimore, apparently all right.
Maria, ashore in great distress.
Herschell, from Hamburg, lost anchors and in great distress.
War Hawk, ashore.
Anna, from Bremen, ashore and dismasted.
George Thomas, all right.
George and Henry, of Baltimore, ashore on the Shoe.
Burlington, of Bath, Me., all right.

BRIGS.

Helen, of Baltimore, all right.
Santa Clara, of Eastport, Me., all right.
Wheaton, of Eastport, Me., all right.
Laura, of Baltimore, all right.
An unknown brig, supposed to be the *Bandalla*, all right.
An unknown brig, showing a small white burgee, with red letters, all right.

Schooners *Georgiana*, of Baltimore; *Mira*, of Providence; *R. H. Vermilyea*, of New-York: *Abby Waitman*, of Boston—all, all right.

The schooner *Maria*, Captain NEALE, loaded with coal, and bound for Washington, D. C., was wrecked at sea. The Captain and crew were picked up, and have arrived safe at Norfolk.

All the vessels mentioned above are at the mercy of the wind, tide and ice.

A SHIP SEEN AT SEA BOTTOM UP.

HALIFAX, Thursday, Feb. 5.

The brig *Arab*, from Cienfuegos, arrived yesterday off Sand Key Light. Jan. 15, saw a ship of 800 tons bottom upward. Brig *Humming Bird*, from Trinidad, also arrived. Spoke and supplied with provisions the schooner *Alma*, from St. Kitts for New-York, with loss of her sails, on Jan. 27, in lat. 36°, lon. 68°.

THE SCHOONER J. R. JEWETT ASHORE AT SANDY HOOK.

SANDY HOOK, Thursday, Feb. 5.

The schooner *J. R. Jewett*, Capt. OLIVER, bound from New-York for Boston, went ashore on the point off Sandy Hook, at 9½ o'clock this morning.

THE SCHOONER MAJOR DONALDSON LOST AT SEA.

BOSTON, Thursday, Feb. 5.

Ship *Amazon*, at this port, fell in with, Jan. 26, in lat. 35° 24', lon. 67°, schooner *Major Donaldson*, from Baltimore for New-York, with a cargo of corn, in a sinking condition. Took off Captain SPEED and the crew, and brought them to this port.

Opening of the Spring Campaign—A Look at a Few Figures.

From the Herald, Feb. 5, 1857.

The first movements of this Spring business are always felt by the newspapers, and are particularly marked by the *great increase of the daily circulation* of the New-York *Herald*, and in the accumulation of our advertisements. Our circulation at this time *reaches the splendid figure of nearly 80,000 copies per day*, and our advertisements are some twenty-five per cent. greater to-day than at the same point of the season of any former year.

A SMALL AFFIDAVIT ON THE SAME SUBJECT, ON FILE IN THE NEW-YORK POST-OFFICE.

City and County of New-York, to wit:

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, being duly sworn, says that he is the publisher of the *New-York Herald*,—that he has read the foregoing depositions by JOSEPH ELLIOTT and A. S. HOPE,—that the same are true, to the best of deponent's knowledge, and, as he believes, that the average, actual, ordinary and *bona fide* circulation of each regular issue of the daily edition of the said *New-York Herald*, within that part of the City of New-York south of a line drawn through the middle of Fifty-fourth-street, for the four weeks ending with the 3d day of January, inst., as shown by the foregoing affidavits, was as follows:

Delivered to Regular Carriers	12,491
*Wholesale News Agents**	16,771
Retail for Cash	9,972
Sold at Counter in Publication Office	502
Making a total of	39,665

That to the best of deponent's knowledge, and as he believes, such circulation was not less than the said number of 39,665 copies, and that such circulation has not, during the said four weeks, been increased by any gratuitous circulation, by a reduction in price below the ordinary and usual price of such paper, nor by any other extraordinary means whatever. (Signed,) JAMES G. BENNETT.

Sworn and subscribed to before me, 12th January, 1857, W. C. FREEMEN.

* This item, as all publishers of daily newspapers know, embraces four-fifths of all that are sent *out* of the City. Agents in other cities and in the country buy their supplies from the wholesale news agents in New-York. The first item, therefore, gives the total amount of the *Herald's* regular *City* circulation; the second the total amount of its *Country* circulation; and the third the numbers sold to news-boys and the keepers of news-stands. Total, 39,665.

AN AFFIDAVIT ON THE SAME SUBJECT TWO YEARS AGO, SHOWING THE WONDERFUL INCREASE IN THE HERALD'S CIRCULATION SINCE THAT TIME.

City and County of New-York:—DAVID O'BRIEN, being duly sworn, says; That he is Foreman of the Press-room of the New-York *Herald*; that his means of knowledge in respect to the number of copies of the said newspaper printed during the four weeks ending with Saturday, Dec. 30, 1854, are as follows, &c.:

That as near as can be ascertained, *the number of copies of the daily morning issue* of the said newspaper, being the issue for which the advertising is claimed in the above notice by the publisher, printed each day during the said four weeks, was as follows:

Dec. 3, 1854	47,040	Dec. 17, 1854	47,160
" 4	48,720	" 18	48,120
" 5	50,100	" 19	47,760
" 6	48,960	" 20	47,040
" 7	48,840	" 21	47,160
" 8	48,120	" 22	47,400
" 9	49,560	" 23	48,000
" 10	47,040	" 24	47,400
" 11	46,920	" 25	46,560
" 12	48,240	" 26	48,000
" 13	47,880	" 27	47,040
" 14	50,160	" 28	47,280
" 15	48,840	" 29	47,040
" 16	49,680	" 30	47,520

and that the number of copies printed has not during the said four weeks been increased by any gratuitous circulation, by a reduction in price below the ordinary and usual price of such newspaper, or by any other extraordinary means for the purpose in whole or in part of obtaining any list or lists of uncalled-for letters for publication. DAVID O'BRIEN.

THE INDORSEMENT.

City and County of New-York, to wit:

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, being duly sworn, says that he is the publisher of the New-York *Herald*; that he has read the above deposition by DAVID O'BRIEN, and that the same is true to the best of deponent's knowledge and as he believes. JAMES G. BENNETT.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 19th day of January, 1855. BENJ. GALBRAITH,
Commissioner of Deeds.

SUMMARY.

Total Circulation, Dec., 1854	47,060
Total Circulation, Dec., 1856	39,665
Splendid Increase *backwards*	7,395
Present "splendid figures" of daily circulation *nearly*	80,000

MORAL.—People who carry on a regular business of imposing upon the credulity of the public, would serve their own ends better by concealing more carefully the means of self-detection.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE BALTIC.

Release of the Prussian Prisoners by Switzerland.

Trial of Verger for the Murder of the Archbishop of Paris.

MUTINY ON BOARD AN AMERICAN SHIP IN THE MERSEY.

COTTON STEADY—BREADSTUFFS DULL.

Consols 93 1-2@93 5-8.

The steamship *Baltic*, from Liverpool, about 6 P. M., on Wednesday, Jan. 21, arrived at this port last evening.

The *Europa* arrived at 1 P. M., on Sunday, the 18th ult.

The political news by this arrival is unimportant.

A private dispatch, dated Berlin, Jan. 17, says:

The Prussian Government has already expressed to the Powers its disposition towards diplomatic negotiations relative to the question of the sovereignty of Neufchatel. The place and period at which these negotiations are to take place are not yet decided.

A dispatch from Berne dated Jan. 18, says:

The Royalist prisoners of Neufchatel, escorted by a detachment of Swiss troops commanded by five officers, were conducted last night to the French frontier, which they crossed at Pontarlier. The Federal Council has given orders to immediately disperse the troops already assembled; and General DUFOUR, in an order of the day of the 17th, has announced to the Helvetic army the pacific solution of the difference, adding, that the solution in question protects the interests, the dignity, and the honor of Switzerland.

A private letter from Naples of the 19th mentions that fresh arrests have been made there, which were supposed to have connection with a secret Society in correspondence with a Mazzinian Club in Genoa and Turin. Pieces of money are also said to have been discovered, newly coined, and stamped with the effigy of LUCIEN I., King of the Two Sicilies. Some of the parties arrested were subsequently released; the others are still in custody, and an investigation is going on.

The *Journal de St. Petersburg* contains the following note relative to the Conference of Paris:

The imperial cabinet had just heard, by a telegraphic dispatch from the Russian plenipotentiary at the Conference of Paris, that on the 6th inst. the meetings of that assembly were brought to a close, and the final protocol signed. It has been resolved that the completion of the rearrangement of the frontiers of Bessarabia, as well as the complete evacuation of the Danubian Principalities by the Austrian troops, and of the Black Sea and the Bosphorous by the English squadron, shall be accomplished at the latest by the 30th March next, and that at the same period the Convention relative to the Straits will come into full operation.

A private letter from Macao, of Dec. 2, states that the Court of Pekin had sentenced the Viceroy Yue to degradation for having ill-defended the town of Canton against the English attack. This fact seems to prove that the Chinese Government will not yield unless a demonstration be made against the heart of the Empire.

A dispatch from Vienna dated Jan. 19, says:

On the 12th inst., the Lloyd's steamer *Asia*, on her way from Trieste to Constantinople, was lost off Valona, on the coast of Albania. The passengers, mail-bags and remittances were saved.

VERGER, the assassin, of the Archbishop of Paris, had been tried and convicted. A report of his trial is given elsewhere. It is full of dramatic interest.

An *emeute* had taken place on board the American ship *J. L. Bogart*, in the Mersey—particulars of which are also given.

FEROUK KHAN, the Persian Ambassador, had arrived in Paris.

Lord NAPIER had arrived in London from Scotland, and was expected to leave for Washington in about three weeks.

Lord PALMERSTON has issued the following circular to the House of Commons:

DOWNING-STREET, Friday, Jan. 16, 1857.

SIR: The meeting of Parliament having been fixed for Tuesday, the 3d of February, business of great importance will then come under the consideration of Parliament; and I trust, therefore, that you will allow me to express my earnest hope that it may be consistent with your convenience to attend in your place in the House of Commons at the opening of the session.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient and faithful servant, PALMERSTON.

It is stated to be the intention of the British Government to reduce the income tax to one-half its present amount without further delay.

The annual report of the Manch

[illegible]

The Prisoner.—Gentlemen, nineteen centuries ago a great word was spoken by a man who was more than a man; his name was Jesus Christ. This word was, "Pax vobis! Pax omnibus!" And another man whom you love and venerate, and whom I love and venerate with you, repeated this word when he said, "L'empire c'est la paix!" Now we must understand the sense of this great word—

The President.—Excuse me: you seem to be going into your defence, and this is not the time.

The Prisoner.—The empire of the sabre is war; the moral empire is peace. A few minutes ago, gentlemen, you heard the registrar read the circumstantial details of the event for which I am responsible before God, before society, and in mine own eyes. The members of the parquet (public prosecutor's office) have succeeded in procuring the most precise information against me. I have had no similar advantages. Since my imprisonment I have, it is true, fabricated some formidable arms, but the arms which I had prepared before going to prison were also formidable, and I have them not. Among them are papers which will shew what my enemies are. Those enemies are the members of the Papal Inquisition. Several of these most precious papers have been furnished me by my honorable counsel, but I have not got all of them. I come now to the main point. I wish to speak to you of my faith, for a priest without faith is not a priest. I require all my papers in my prison; they would be in as safe custody there as I am myself. I desire to tell you that moral violence has been used towards me. I desired to call sixty witnesses, and I am refused. I have written on the subject to the Minister of Justice, begging him to submit my letter to the Emperor. The prisoner then read the letter, which was to the following effect:

"M. le Ministre: My request to have my witnesses is obstinately refused. I therefore refuse with no less tenacity to make my statement. I will not answer the questions which the President may put to me. I will denounce the fact to the Jury and to public opinion. I do not fear my enemies. Let them come all. If what I ask is refused, I will march nobly, gravely, resolutely to the guillotine. Oh, human justice, Divine justice will punish thee! All this is serious, excessively serious. I demand to furnish my proofs. They are of two kinds—written and verbal. The written proofs are my papers—the verbal my witnesses. I ask you to put off the trial." The prisoner concluded by calling on the President to postpone the trial for a week.

The President.—Gentlemen of the jury, it is important that you should know what the facts are. The prisoner's appeal to the Court of Cassation having been rejected on Thursday, I went to see him, and asked him whether it would be necessary for the purposes of his defence that the trial should be postponed beyond the time fixed. He appeared to reflect a little, but ultimately he said that he would be ready for to-day. Is that true, Verger?

The Prisoner.—There is both truth and falsehood in what you say, M. le President. You assured me that my defence would be free. I added, "and with respect to all the circumstances." Now I desire to prove what my enemies, the members of the Inquisition, have done.

The President.—It must be thoroughly understood that all that we have to do with here are the facts relative to the murder of the Archbishop, and that the prisoner wishes to call witnesses to insult or incriminate certain members of the clergy—witnesses whose testimony would throw no light whatever upon the present case. The Procureur-General was quite right in refusing to have them called. Verger, consult your counsel, and he will tell you that your requisition to have those witnesses called is an abuse of the right of defence.

The Prisoner.—I have the honor to answer your observation by a letter which I received at 5¼ o'clock yesterday evening from my honorable defender. It is an order of the Minister which allows me to subpœna my witnesses, but at my own expense. It was then too late to summon my sixty witnesses. M. Nogent, moreover, told me that he had not received the list. The prisoner, in support of this statement, read the following note from his counsel, M. Nogent Saint Laurens: "Up to 5 o'clock this evening, M. Nogent had not received the list of witnesses that M. Verger desires to call. Moreover, it is now too late."

M. Nogent Saint Laurens said that he had in the course of his duty communicated with the prisoner, and asked for a list of his witnesses. He did not receive his answer till last evening, and in the answer the prisoner said he desired to call a great many witnesses at his own risk and peril. He (M. Nogent) had then written the four lines which had been read, to say that it was too late.

The Procureur-General.—(M. Vaisse)—We must not attach more importance to this incident than it deserves. Who will believe that the prisoner has been refused anything necessary for his defence? We refused to hear his witnesses when we knew of a scandalous libel in which he accuses the most eminent members of the clergy. His list of witnesses is but an abominable libel——

The Prisoner—(in a loud voice)—Read it, then; read it.

The Procureur-General.—It is an abominable libel—a farrago of calumnies.

The Prisoner—(furiously)—Read, read, read.

The President—You spoke, just now, of Christ.

The Prisoner—Yes, M. le President. I appeal again to his justice, his truth, his goodness, his mercy.

The President—Enough.

The Procureur-General—After having assassinated the Archbishop of Paris, this man would have us permit him to strike with the poniard of calumny the most eminent members of the French clergy, and he asks for time to study his insults.

The Prisoner (loudly)—The defence is not free.

The President—What do you mean by the defence not being free?

The Prisoner—What is liberty but the exemption from——

The President—It is license, doubtless.

The Prisoner—No, Sir, it is the exemption from physical bonds, from bolts and gendarmes; moral bonds are interrogatories such as you would put to me.

The President—What do you mean? Is not your defence free.

The Prisoner—It is not free! it is not free! The defence is not free! My life has been passed with the persons that I wish to call.

The President—Come now, once for all, are you willing to go on with the proceedings?

The Prisoner—(vehemently)—I desire that my witnesses should be heard.

M. Nogent Saint Laurens rose and begged his client to calm himself. He would reserve to himself the right to call for further witnesses if, in the course of the trial, he should see occasion to do so.

The Prisoner—(interruptingly)—My honorable defender, I cannot concede to you what I refuse to the Court.—I maintain my demand, and I desire that it may be executed.

The Court here retired to deliberate upon the prisoner's application to postpone the trial, and returned in a few minutes, when the President announced that the application was rejected.

The President—Verger, rise and answer my questions.

The Prisoner—(resolutely)—I will answer nothing. It is moral violence.

The President—Sit down, then. Usher, call the first witness.

Cormont, a sergeant de ville, deposed that he was in the Church of Saint-Etienne-du-Mont when the archbishop was murdered. He saw the prisoner stab the archbishop. He assisted in arresting the man, and heard him cry, "*A bas les diseurs!*"

The Prisoner—I have been ill-treated. I have a reproach to make against this witness. I was horribly beaten and kicked. Such an arrest is not moral. [Laughter.]

The President here pointed to the bloody poniard, and asked the prisoner whether he recognized it?

The Prisoner—Yes, sir; that is the instrument I used.

Guillot, a huissier, heard the prisoner cry, "*A bas les diseurs!*" and saw him brandish the poniard.

Madame Lainé, the woman who lets out chairs in the Church, saw the prisoner sitting on the third row. The Archbishop gave his benediction, and then she saw the prisoner strike him. She thought at first that he had given a blow with his fist.

The Prisoner—The evidence of this lady is of no importance. I must remark, that according to Jesus Christ no money ought to be paid in a Church, but she made me pay ten centimes for the chair. I hope the money may profit her soul. [Sensation.]

M. Ponsit, a cutler, sold the poniard produced to the prisoner, on the 11th of December. The price paid was 1f. 25c. He bought at the same time a penknife for 2f. 50c.

The President asked the prisoner where he got the money with which he bought the poniard, and whether it was not part of what the Archbishop gave him?

The Prisoner—I received nothing from him. The money was part of the proceeds of furniture which I sold.

The curé of St. Severin deposed that after vespers on Christmas day, he received a letter from a person totally unknown to him, containing extraordinary diatribes against one of his sermons. The letter was signed Verger, Rue Racine. Witness sent there, but found the witness was a stranger living in the house.

The President—Verger, what could you say?

The Prisoner—I have to say that I am an enemy of the present Clergy, just as Jesus Christ was the enemy of the Pharisees. I am an enemy to all that is pharisaical. I demand that the letter be read.

The Procureur—That is unnecessary.

The Prisoner—Spectators, see how they refuse me everything—physical violence, moral violence.

M. Legentil proved the circumstances relating to the prisoner's conduct at Meaux.

The Prisoner—I defended with all my might a man who was unjustly condemned by the Court of Assize for poisoning.

The President—You alone posses the supreme science. You pretend to know that men are innocent who are condemned by the justice of their country.

The Prisoner (emphatically)—Yes, yes. Read my *Colin Maillard*, (a pamphlet written by the prisoner.) People, (turning to the audience,) ask to have that read. Public, ask my brother for the book, he will give it you.

The Vicar-General of Meaux stated the facts which led to the interdiction of the prisoner.

The Prisoner (to the witness)—You are a scoundrel.

The President exhorted the prisoner to be moderate.

The Prisoner—You see here but a dead man, a poinard, a scaffold and a guillotine; I see something else: I have labored fifteen years for this result, and you will not hear me a single day.

The President here read a letter written by Verger a year ago, in which he said that he alone had premeditated and executed the murder of the archbishop.

On being asked why he wrote that letter, the prisoner made a long, rambling statement, to the effect that he was in despair, and had been persecuted by the Paris Inquisition.

The President—Your doctrine is abominable, above all in the mouth of a priest.

The Prisoner—A lie, a lie! Anathema president?

The Abbé Milland, Master of the Seminary of Notre Dame des Champs, deposed that Bishop Dupanloup had formed a bad opinion of the prisoner, and had told him to get rid of him as soon as he could. The Abbé also said that the prisoner had received a sum of sixty francs to buy books, and had not duly applied the money.

The prisoner vehemently repudiated the charge of stealing the 60 francs. He said that he had bought the works of Molière, Rousseau and Pascal (which were proscribed by the Inquisition, but had not otherwise misapplied the money.

M. Montandon, a French Protestant clergyman, stated that Verger came to him complaining of his superiors, and said he wished to become a Protestant. Witness told him that a change of religion was a very serious matter, and that dissatisfaction with his superiors was not sufficient cause for such a step.

The Prisoner—After having seen this gentleman, I renounced both Catholics and Protestants, because I became convinced that they are both in error.

The Abbé Sibon, Vicar of St. Germain l'Auxerrois, had known Verger from a child, when he was learning his catechism. He was zealous and intelligent. When he was at Auteuil he represented to me that he was in great distress, and I asked charitable people at Neuilly to give him linen and money. He received the gifts without thanking me. The Curé of St. Germain l'Auxerrois afterwards lent him 800f.

The Prisoner—Out of the poor-box.

The President—You now add infamy to violence.

The Witness—I received a letter from Verger, in which he threatened to dishonor me, as well as the manes of a person who was dear to me, and whom I had lost.

The Prisoner—You are a pagan to say manes. That is paganism—do you hear?

The prisoner here said that the witness had not stated what they both knew very well about the Bishop of Evreux—

The President—Stop! stop!

The Prisoner [raising his voice]—Nor about the Bishop of Soissons. [Movement of indignation in the audience.]

The President—Hold your tongue and sit down.

The Prisoner—Audience, you see I am not free. Gentlemen of the Jury, I am not free.

The President—You are not free to slander, and you shall not.

The Abbé Legrand, curé of St. Germain l'Auxerrois, deposed to Verger being the author of several libelous writings against him. He had employed him in a secondary capacity.

The Prisoner—Say at the Tuileries.

The President—Have patience. [illegible]

The President here read a letter from the prisoner asking pardon of the curé for his faults.

At this stage of the proceedings the prisoner became more violent than ever. He declared that only garbled letters were read against him, and loudly demanded that everything should be read. He sat down and rose up repeatedly, with furious gestures, and called the curé a "Miserable! miserable!"

The President—Prisoner, by virtue of my discretionary power, I shall send you out of court, and proceed with the trial in your absence.

The Prisoner—*La parole ou la guillotine.* I am afraid of nothing. I will brave death as I brave this tribunal. You are a set of wretches. I fear God alone.

The President ordered the gendarmes to take the prisoner away. He resisted, and cried, "Help, people; people, defend me!" A cry here arose from the audience, "No, no; you are an assassin, an assassin;" and the prisoner was dragged away from the bar amidst a scene such as was probably never before witnessed in a court of justice. The court then adjourned for a short time.

No person ever remembers an instance of a prisoner on trial for his life having so misconducted himself that the Judge was forced to take the extreme course of proceeding to condemn him in his absence. Such, however, it was thought would be the case with the assassin of the Archbishop of Paris; but on the Judges resuming their seats he was brought back to the bar by the gendarmes and appeared somewhat calmer.

The Abbé Surat, the Vicar-General, saw the Archbishop stabbed.

The prisoner admitted that the witness' evidence was correct. He had listened to the sermon, which he found heretical; and he afterwards killed the Archbishop, in pursuance of a project which he had nourished ever since Dec. 26. On being asked what was his motive for the crime, he said that the Archbishop and the Bishop of Meaux had threatened to unfrock him; that a priest could only live by the altar; that on Christmas-Day he had gone down on his knees to the Archbishop and begged for an audience of ten minutes, which was refused him; that he had published a work on his grievances, and on the secret conduct of the clergy, but that no printer dared to print it. The prisoner here proposed to read an immense mass of writings, the reading of which, he said, would take fifteen days; "but what is that? it has taken me fifteen years to compose them. [Laughter.] You laugh; nevertheless, your social and eternal salvation is at stake."

The President here showed the prisoner a letter, bearing his signature, full of respectful professions towards the archbishop.

The prisoner declared it was a forgery.

Dr. Lassaigne deposed that he had once seen the prisoner at the Madeleine, and that he, on that occasion, had a placard on his breast on which was written —"I was naked and they clothed me not; I was hungry and they gave me not to eat." This was in Latin. Underneath was this sentence in French—"I am neither suspended nor interdicted, and yet I am dying of hunger." He was afterwards called upon to examine the prisoner at the police-office, and report as to the state of his mind. He was of opinion that he was not mad, although he was an extremely dangerous man. Nothing, either in his past life or in his conversation, proved any derangement of his intellectual faculties. He tested him in various ways, and could detect no symptom which would justify a medical man in certifying him to be insane.

This was the last witness for the prosecution.

The prisoner's first witness was

Mlle. Blanchard, who was asked by the prisoner whether she had heard the curé of St. Germain L'Auxerrois say in the pulpit just after he (prisoner) had quitted the presbytery, "Dear brethren, I am distressed to speak to you about the loss of one of our ecclesiastics, not that he is dead, but that he is deranged in his mind. Brethren, pray for him."

The Witness—I said that M. Verger had been prayed for, but whether it was for being out of his mind or not I cannot remember.

The Abbé Gueffée was asked to state the purport of a conversation with the Archbishop, in which he (the Abbé) had taken the prisoner's part.

Witness—I remember the Archbishop telling me that a bad priest had published a pamphlet; I replied, "I have heard of it, but I think you are wrong to call him a bad priest; I have seen him twice, and he appeared to me a very good priest;" I thought that a man who was unfortunate might have written that pamphlet without being a bad priest.

The President—That is your way of viewing it.

The Abbé Verocst, the third witness called, did not answer to his name.

The evidence being now closed, the President called upon the Procureur-General to make his *requisitoire* or speech for the prosecution.

The Procureur-General began by saying that he had really no *requisitoire* to pronounce; he was not able to master his emotions.

The prisoner here exclaimed: "You tremble, Sir, you tremble, finding yourself opposed to such an adversary as I am. Yes, I am your adversary in everything. You shall not speak. You have prevented me from speaking, and I will prevent you." After vain attempts to make the prisoner conduct himself decently, the Court, on the motion of the Procureur-General, pronounced a decree reciting that the prisoner had, by incessant clamors and insults, obstructed the course of justice; and ordering that, by virtue of Articles 9, 10, and 12 of the law of Sept. 25, 1835, he should be removed from Court, the trial proceeding in his absence.

The prisoner suffered himself to be taken away quietly.

The Procureur-General then reviewed the case in a few concise sentences.

The counsel for the defence, Mr. Nogent, put in the plea of insanity. Among other evidence he produced the following letter from the prisoner to Emile de Girardin, who was an utter stranger to him:

PARIS, Feb. 6, 1856.

MONSIEUR GERARDIN: Really, Sir, you are the most insolent person I ever met with. Nobody, perhaps, ever told you so before. Receive this lesson from a young priest who learns every day more and more in the school of misfortune. Be what you are—never be theatrical. For it is when we put forth the greatest pretensions that we become despicable.

Your entire devoted, ABBE VERGER.

The prisoner proceeded to say that Vincent believed that lotteries and turning tables were the inventions of priests, and that they profited largely by them. He concluded by saying that his hope and his consolation was that the Jury would relieve the ottimate of Paris from a heavy grief, by saying that a prelate so gentle, so virtuous, so charitable, as the late archbishop, had been struck by a madman, and that human reason had not to answer for so black an action.

The President shortly summed up, and the Jury, after retiring twenty minutes, returned a verdict of *Guilty.*

Sentence of death was then passed in the usual form, (VERGER being still absent,) and M. NOGENT SAINT LAURENS was directed to inform him that he had three days to appeal to the Court of Cassation against the sentence.

There is no hope that his appeal will be entertained.

Mutiny on Board the American Ship "J. L. Bogart," in the Mersey.

From the Liverpool Post.

On Monday morning, Jan. 19, shortly after 10 o'clock, the report of firearms was heard to proceed from on board the American ship *J. L. Bogart*, and soon a flag of distress was hoisted. Capt. CONWAY, who was on shore at the time, hastened to the American Consul's office, and immediately proceeded on board. The consul instantly communicated with Mr. CLOWES, the harbor superintendent of police, and he shortly afterwards dispatched detective officers SOBEY and EATON, with two others of that department, and they, taking ten other officers, proceeded to board the ship. On approaching the ship they perceived a regular battle going on on the deck, and even the bulwarks of the ship bore traces of the contest, being largely dabbled with blood. On going on board, the deck round the forecastle presented a horrible appearance, and was covered with pools of gore; the men showed shocking proofs of savage treatment, and the first mate had his head nearly cloven, and lay on the deck. One of the crew was in front of him, also on the floor of the ship, having been trampled in the thigh by a pistol fired at him, as he states, by the second mate. The officers immediately stayed the tumult, and then proceeded to make arrests. The Captain and officers charged the crew with mutiny, and the latter accused the officers of brutally ill-treating them. Sixteen of the crew were placed in custody for mutiny and injury to the officers; and the second mate was arrested for shooting at and wounding JAMES CHRISTIE, an able seaman on board. CHRISTIE received the wound in the upper part of the leg, and the ball lodged in the thigh. He was taken to the Birkenhead landing-place, whither the other fifteen charged were carried, together with the second mate, and he was thence conveyed to the Birkenhead office. The bullet yet remains in the wound. The first mate, whose name is C. O. THORBER, was carried to the Northern Hospital, where he now lies. He has received a very bad wound on the head, and a stabbed wound in the shoulder. They are not supposed such as to place his life in danger, however. The whole of the crew in custody are more or less in ured—some of them very severely. Officer SCOTT took from the person of the first mate a pistol; and, on being carried to the hospital, "brass knuckles" were found in his pocket. We understand the inquiries made on board lead to the conclusion that the officers from the moment the ship cleared commenced ill-treating the men, and that this ill-treatment reached such an acme on yesterday morning that the men struck work, and refused their ordinary duty. The officers immediately resorted to arms, shots were fired, and CHRISTIE fell wounded. The men then seized whatever was at hand and attacked the officers, wounding the first mate as we have stated above. The occurrence has created much sensation in town.

One alleged cause of the mutiny, as stated by the crew, is that they shipped for New-York, under articles to that effect, and as they were nearly all black or colored men, on learning that the vessel was bound for Mobile, they refused to go, that being a Slave State where they would all be retained in Slavery. The men who are in custody are all blacks, and the ship has certainly cleared for Mobile.

On Tuesday, the 20th, the affair was investigated, before a full bench of magistrates, at Birkenhead. The prisoners were brought up in the custody of four Liverpool detectives, and gave the following names: Hiram Caddis, Edward Spriggs, Joseph Williams, Jeremiah Jones, Lott Hyatt, David Walker, Samuel Stevens, Nicholas John, William Ellisten, John Batties, George Kent, Charles Winterpole, John Wellesley, Edward Hill, Benjamin Hodge and Lemuel Dorsey, all colored men. They were charged, by Captain JOSEPH CONWAY, with, mutiny on board his ship. PETER CAMPBELL, the second mate, was charged with shooting JAMES CHRISTIE, on board the same ship. Mr. CAMPBELL, solicitor, defended the prisoners, and "some philanthropic gentlemen of Liverpool" employed a second lawyer, Mr. SNOWBALL, to assist in the defence. Capt. CONWAY appeared before the Court and charged the prisoners with mutiny. The magistrates refused the charge of mutiny as beyond their jurisdiction, but were ready to hear any charge of assault. No direct evidence being ready as to assault, the prisoners were discharged, with the exception of JOSEPH WILLIAMS, JEREMIAH JONES, and LOTT HYATT, who had arms in their hands when apprehended. The case is adjourned until to-morrow, the 22d. The first mate lies in a dangerous condition in the hospital, and the second mate is in custody. The crew assert that they were shipped for a British bark, called the *Robin Hood*, for Antigua, and refused to work when they found themselves on board the *Bogart.*

Effect of the late Bombardment of Canton on Trade—Probability of a Continuance of Hostilities.

From the London Times, (City article.)

According to the private advices from Shanghae, dated the 19th of November, received by the overland mail, there seems a prospect that the specie shipments to that port may prove to have been excessive, owing to the insufficiency of produce available for returns. The speculation in the London silk market has lately been carried to a point that renders it unsafe to place implicit reliance upon the opinion of any of the houses or of the correspondents of the houses that have been engaged in it; but, as far as a judgment can be formed from the letters of respectable firms on the present occasion, it would appear to have been believed at Shanghae that the extraordinary stimulus given to the export trade during the first three months of the season had drained the country of the bulk of the yield. It was thought, however, that prices had reached a maximum in Shanghae, as they now stood at a point equal to the highest quoted from England. Under these circumstances the large arrivals of silver from this side were producing a marked effect, and the decline in exchange appears to have been greater than that mentioned on Friday. It was then said that it had gone from 7s. 5d. to 7s. 3½d.; but some transactions had taken place at 7s. 3d. and the subsequent quotation was 7s. 2d. No large amounts were offering and the American houses were understood to regard 7s. as the fair rate. At Canton, whence the accounts are to the 24th of November, the exchange stood at 4s. 7½d. to 4s. 8d. being only a fraction lower than at the previous dates. With regard to the prospect of a continued interruption of business, it is mentioned that the English forces had lately been engaged chiefly in strengthening their precautions against fire-rafts, &c., and that according to some statements there was a disposition to remain much as possible on the defensive, until a reply to the first advices of the war shall have been received from England; meanwhile reinforcements were understohd to have been sent for from India. The chief hope of a speedy settlement was therefore confined to the possibility of orders being transmitted from the Imperial Government at Pekin for Governor YEH to accede to the demands made upon him. As that functionary, however, had declared in his proclamation that the English had joined the Rebels, it was thought he might have conveyed the same impression to the Emperor, in which case it was possible he would receive no instructions, other than that he should continue his proceedings for our extermination.

News from Northern Mexico.

From the Brownsville Flag, Jan. 14.

We learn, through private sources, that the disturbances both at Puebla and at San Luis Potosi have been quelled. The insurgents have left the latter city and are pursued into Guadalajara, and at the former some of the leading insurgents have been shot, by order of the Government. President COMONFORT is proving himself the man for the occasion.

At Monterey, Gen. VIDAURRI continues making himself conspicuous. He has recently issued a paper declaring that, inasmuch as there is at present no "established" authority at Tamaulipas, all goods entering through the ports of that State must be impound in his warehouse, and pay tribute to him. This, it seems to us, is strange doctrine. The general Government has never been without "established" authority in Matamoras and elsewhere in the State, and if the merchant cannot take the acts of these revenue officers as genuine, the foreign merchant at least, we opine they had rather appeal for redress to their own Governments than to VIDAURRI. But how long since it has been found that there was no authority in Tamaulipas? We thought General VIDAURRI entertained a different opinion quite recently—when before Camargo, for instance.

We were in error when we stated last week that the house of VIEUDA TARNAVA & Co. had had $18,000 seized by VIDAURRI. The money, it seems, belonged to the French house of ARAMBOA. This will materially alter the case, and we understand that proper steps have already been taken to make him disgorge.

In Matamoras affairs are gliding on somewhat more smoothly than usual. We notice within the week several large lots of goods passing over.

HORRIBLE DEATH FROM FREEZING AND STARVATION.—Mr. HOXIE RATHBUN, aged 44, of Mankato, (Minnesota,) says a correspondent of the St. Peter *Courier*, left Mankato with the Sioux City Mail about the 15th of November last, and carried it through to Sioux City, and left that place with the mail for Mankato on the 6th of December, and was found on the 26th by the men who went through in search of him at a place about 100 miles from Sioux City and 80 from Mankato. When found, he was very badly frozen, and could not speak, but extended his hand to one of the men; he died in about fifteen minutes after. It is the opinion of those who found him that he had remained in that situation ten or twelve days, entirely destitute of food. He had knawed his fingers and hands badly, and from medical examination it is the opinion of physicians that he died not only of cold but of absolute starvation.

THE BOND-STREET MURDER.

The Sixth Day of the Coroner's Inquest.

SOME IMPORTANT DEVELOPMENTS.

THE MYSTERY AS DARK AS EVER.

Personal Notes of Some of the Witnesses.

Bond-street on Thursday morning, as seen in the cold drizzling thaw the day after the funeral of the murdered man, presented a less crowded appearance than on Wednesday. Some fifty or sixty persons had gathered about the door waiting the arrival of the Coroner, but the body having been removed to Greenwood, the anxiety of the merely curious caused comparatively few to linger near the spot.

At a quarter past ten the Coroner and District Attorney arrived. With the exception of the reporters, not more than ten or fifteen persons had been admitted and there were scarcely twenty conversing in the street. The first witness called was

Mrs. Catharine Dennison, sworn: Q.—Where do you live? A.—In Brooklyn.

Q.—Are you any relation to Dr. Burdell? A.—I am a cousin by marriage.

Q.—Have you frequented his house? A.—I have.

Q.—You came here every week probably? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—When were you last here? A.—I was here the Monday before he died, the last time.

Q.—Were you here at the party, Ma'am? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You understand the party to have been given without his sanction? A.—I do not know anything about that, Sir; I don't know whether it was given with or without his sanction.

Q.—Did you see Dr. Burdell that night? A.—I did.

Q.—Did he speak to you in regard to the party? A.—He did; he asked me if I was going to be here; I didn't give him a decided answer.

Q.—But you came to the party that night? A.—He saw me here; I will tell my story.

Coroner—Go ahead and state it distinctly if you please.

Witness—The Doctor came to my house after the invitation was given out and asked me if I was going to the party; I told him I didn't know whether I should or not.

A Juror here suggested that the witness sit down.

Witness—I prefer standing up at present.

Coroner—Go on, then.

Witness—He asked me then why, and I told him I had nothing nice to wear, as I thought it was going to be a fashionable party.

Coroner—Well, ma'am.

Witness—The second time I saw him I believe he asked me the same question, and the same answer was given to him; I did intend to come, that is, I thought of coming, but I didn't let him know positively; I had an object in view which is not interesting to any one, I suppose—it is of no use.

Q.—We would like to hear that object now, if you please. A.—It was concerning my own family matters.

Q.—If it is nothing bearing— A.—It is only concerning my own family matters.

Q.—Anything bearing upon this matter? You had no reason to deny coming here? A.—Oh, not at all.

Q.—Or rather you wanted to come here and didn't want to let him know for a particular object? A.—I didn't tell him I was coming or was not coming; I was here the night before the party; my son was with me, and I went up stairs to see Mrs. Cunningham.

Q.—Go on. A.—I don't think I saw the Doctor that night; no, I did not see him; but the night of the party I came here towards night and saw the Doctor busily engaged in fixing lights in his room, or doing something in it when I came in.

Coroner—Very well.

Witness—He says to me, "Why, are you coming to the party?" As I threw back my cape I said, "Am I dressed? Do I look fit to come?"

Coroner—Very well.

Witness—Previous to this he had told me he was not going to remain in the house that night, for he had no clothes decent to be here; I asked him why? he said he was not able to get him a suit of clothes.

Coroner—Very well.

Witness—It was the night of the party I was speaking; I told him as he was going out; says I, "Doctor, wait a moment—I am going over to my friends in Great Jones-street.

Q.—Did he go with you to Great Jones-street? A.—He did; he asked me going over if I was not coming to the party; I did not give him an answer, but merely laughed it off and said: "If you will remain this evening you will see that I am not;" he says to me, "are you going to stay?" I said to him, I had got some natural flowers for Mrs. Cunningham in Brooklyn, and brought them over and had them left here.

Coroner—Very well.

Witness—He went to the door again and says to me, "You have got to dress over again—are you going to dress here?" said I, "Come here about nine o'clock, and see whether I am going over; if you are going with me I will go just as I am.

Q.—You came to the party? A.—I did.

Q.—Did you observe any remarkable thing during the night between Dr. Burdell and Mrs. Cunningham? A.—Not at all; I don't know as she saw him that night.

A Juror—He didn't go with you to the party? A.—He did not; he left the door and went away; but I saw him again that night.

Q.—Was he in the ball-room? A.—He was not; he was in his own room; it was about ten o'clock.

Q.—He didn't appear at the party at all? A.—No, Sir, not as I saw.

A Juror—How long previous to the party was it when Dr. Burdell spoke to you about it? A.—Well, I think I knew it, or had an invitation, about a fortnight before.

Q.—Did Dr. Burdell speak to you about it that time or before? A.—About that time; she said she was going to give her daughter a birth-day party on the 14th of the month; that will be, said she, in about a fortnight; I said to her—"When will you give out your invitations?" she said, "I want to give them out about a fortnight before; she was disappointed in the cards of invitation, and it was not given out a fortnight before the party.

A Juror—Did Dr. Burdell speak about that party, or about Mrs. Cunningham in reference to the party? A.—He spoke in reference to the party; he thought she was very foolish to spend $300 for a supper; I said the supper will cost about $300.

A Juror—Did he say anything else about Mrs. Cunningham? A.—Not to my knowledge; he said she was foolish to pay that much for her daughter; I made a remark, and he said the father must have left money for the daughters and children as well as the wife, and she might use it for that purpose.

A Juror—Any other conversation? Did he speak of Mrs. Cunningham? A.—No, not at that time.

A Juror—Did he speak about any other inmate of his house? A.—No, I think not.

Coroner—At any time? A.—Yes, I asked him before that; it was a short acquaintance I had with Mrs. Cunningham; I said to him, "Who is that gentleman I have seen in the parlor once or twice?" Says he, "A bald-headed fellow?" I said, "Yes, I have seen him there now twice;" says he, "Eckel;" I said to him, "That's the man."

A Juror—When was that? A.—I think it was about the time she spoke to me about the party; it might have been after that; the first time I saw the Doctor after the party was spoken of.

Coroner—Was it a fornight? A.—About a fortnight.

Q.—Had he a bald head then? A.—Bald at the top.

A Juror—The conversation was about that time? A.—I think it was; I did not come here regular every week or fortnight even.

A Juror—Were there any other remarks made about the time? A.—Not a word spoken, to my knowledge or recollection.

Coroner—Did you ever hear of any unpleasant matters existing between Dr. Burdell and Mrs. Cunningham? A.—I never heard the Doctor say anything against Mrs. Cunningham at all.

Q.—What did your hear? A.—He always spoke very highly of her, indeed; I got acquainted with her through the Doctor, and he always spoke very highly of her before ever I saw her; I suppose the Doctor would not say anything to me so long as he had praised her so highly, for he knew under my present circumstances I was very particular who I got acquainted with; he spoke particularly about her, and said she was a very fine woman.

A Juror—What originated this conversation about Mrs. Cunningham, in which Dr. Burdell spoke well of her? A.—It was long before I saw Mrs. Cunningham; he had always been to my house a great deal; I had been married twenty years; some years he would be to my house almost every day the Summer, Spring and Fall, when it was pleasant walking to Brooklyn, and for about a year and a half he did not come to my house but a very few times; I said to him one day, "Doctor, where have you been so long?"

A Juror—Let me interrupt you; what time was that? A.—This was a year ago last Fall—early in the Fall—I think in September.

A Juror—Now proceed. A.—He said there was nothing particular; said I, I suppose you have a new place to go to—you have found better friends? No, said he, no better friends—but I have got acquainted with a handsome widow; but he didn't mention her name; oh! well, said I, Doctor, I am in hopes now you are going to get married; says he, she's rich; well, said I, you think a great deal of money; I suppose you have an object in the money as well as the widow? he laughed and said nothing; said he, I will never get married; you have always said so, said I; but he said she was a very fine woman and very handsome; he would always speak of her as "the widow;" he never called her by her name to my knowledge; or "the rich widow."

A Juror—How did you know it was in reference to Mrs. Cunningham? A.—Well, I never knew, except that he said he had visited her before she kept house.

A Juror—Did he speak of her having children? A.—He did; he spoke of her children—of her having daughters.

A Juror—In reference to the Doctor's visits, what time did he ordinarily leave? A.—I don't know that I could tell that; sometimes he came in the day-time, and he never used to stay over an hour—sometimes fifteen minutes; he never stayed late in the evening any time.

A Juror—How late do you suppose he ever stayed in the evening? A.—He has been to my house as late as ten o'clock.

A Juror—Ever as late as eleven o'clock? A.—O I think he has come to my [illegible] at ten o'clock.

A Juror—I mean during your [illegible] as late as eleven? A.—[illegible] two years.

A Juror—Within the last three months has he left as late as twelve? A.—O no.

A Juror—Or as late as eleven? A.—No; the latest he has left my house the last year I think ——

A Juror—Say the last three months. A.—The last time he was there was a week ago Sunday; he left about seven o'clock in the evening—it might have been as early as six; generally he came to my house when I came home from church in the forenoon; he was in the habit of coming in the morning and keeping me from church; I told him if he wanted to make calls he must come after church; I generally found him there after church, but he never staid longer than half an hour.

A Juror—The Sunday evening did he tell you where he was going after that? A.—He said he was going up town to see Dennis Hubbard—it was last Sunday week—formerly Mrs. Voorhees; she resides in Broadway, near Houston-street.

A Juror—Did he mention to you his last visit of the Saturday before? A.—Not at all; he seemed to be very pleasant; I heard him say nothing about anything of the kind.

A Juror—Did you see him again since that Sunday? A.—I saw him Monday; he wanted me to have my teeth fixed, and he says come over to-morrow; I said I did not know, but being a pleasant day I would come over Monday; that was the last time I saw him.

A Juror—What was the conversation? A.—The conversation we had? I did'nt see him down that day at all; I was in the parlor when he came in, and this cousin of his was in the parlor then; Mrs. Cunningham came in and says she, Walk in this way; walk in the front parlor, there is a fire; the Doctor came in the front parlor and spoke to me as usual and said, Oh! I thought you were not coming over to day; I said it was a pleasant day and I thought I would come; he seemed to address his conversation to Mrs. Cunningham more than me; said she, the Doctor was late; said I he was there late—he came late; he was down the Bowery and had his photographs taken; she says, Yes, my girls have seen it, I have not; says she, Come up here—speaking of a little photograph—a fifty-cent one; I went up with Mrs. Cunningham to the room; she pointed to it and the boy (the upper one) and there is the man (the lower one;) said I to her, the Doctor would have given me one yesterday, but I would not take one of them, I wanted a better one; so says he, I am going to have a number taken this week; I am going to give them around to my friends; then he spoke of a woman who had stolen one out of his room; the lady resides in Brooklyn; I don't recollect her name; Mrs. Cunningham then says yes, everything taken out of his room is laid to me; well, said he, this woman stole my daguerreotype out of the case, and then she was not satisfied; the next time she came, she stole the case; well, says she, it was laid to me; everything that is taken is laid to me; well, said he, he put another one into the secretary—whatever he keeps his instruments in; he had put in this case he had taken Sunday—a large one; says he, I will keep that in there; I won't have that stolen; I asked him if he had it under lock and key; no, says he; I want a better one, said I; I will have a fine one taken for you, said he; you are an old friend; this was all done pleasantly—more so, I thought, than usual; before, when I was here, he would be out and in, but never have any conversation with Mrs. Cunningham; he always treated her well.

A Juror—How did you understand the Doctor to speak of the woman who stole the daguerreotype?—as though she was a frequent visitor? A.—I don't know; I think by the way he spoke of her, that she was a patient; she was in his room; he didn't say, but Mrs. Cunningham spoke and says, she took it away in fun.

A Juror—Did you suppose from that that Mrs. Cunningham was acquainted with that person? A.—I should not think she was acquainted with her; I cannot say she spoke her name, but the Doctor did; I think she said the lady lived in Sands-street, Brooklyn—or he did.

A Juror—Did the Doctor speak of Mrs. Cunningham with respect, or only as one gentleman speaks of a woman respectfully? A.—He never; as I said before, I could not, if it were the last words I could ever utter, say he ever spoke disrespectfully of her, or anything against her, for he always praised her before I got acquainted with her.

A Juror—Did he mention to you that he was locked in the Saturday previous? A.—He said when he came to the door it was locked; she said it was not locked, it was hard to open; "Yes," said he, "it was;" "No, Harvey," said she, "it was not locked, I just came to the door," said she, "and a gentleman from the next door came to the door and unlocked the door for me; I could not turn the key—it was very hard."

A Juror—Was that her customary way of speaking of Dr. Burdell? A.—She almost always called him Harvey; I noticed that, for I had always called him Doctor.

A Juror—Did she call him Harvey from the commencement of your acquaintance with her? A.—I think she did.

A Juror—How did he speak of her?—as Mrs. Cunningham or Emma? A.—Mrs. Cunningham.

A Juror—Did you ever hear any endearing epithets between them? A.—Not at all.

A Juror—Ever see any familiarity between them? A.—No, I never did at all except—(a pause)—the first time she was over at my house, she called with the Doctor.

A Juror—What time in the evening was that? A.—A year ago last Fall in the evening, the second time ever I saw her, as I didn't care about getting acquainted with her at all.

A Juror—For what reason? Didn't you like to get acquainted with her? A.—It seems my husband and his friends were not on very good

Q.—Did Eckel look as if he had been drinking? A.—He had the smell of liquor upon him, but not intoxicated.

Q.—When did you see Mr. Frederick Eberhard, the tobacco salesman, yesterday, the book-keeper that Eckel had left; he had heard the news.

Q.—Where did you go afterwards? A.—(Translated)—From there witness went to take his dinner; he visited till Eckel returned.

Coroner—Which office? A.—Stanton-street.

A Juror—Did Frederick make any remark in relation to the matter? A.—(Translated)—The conversation between the witness and Eberhard was to the purport that it was a hard case to be in the house where such a deed was committed.

Q.—Who brought the hides into Fourth-street? A.—The butchers resided next door and more as an act of kindness and good-neighbor service consented to loan their horse and attached it to the sleigh, so that it could be carried up there.

Q.—At what time did Eckel return? A.—Between two and three o'clock that afternoon.

Coroner—Was this in Stanton-street?

The Interrogating Juror—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What did Eckel say on his return? A.—(Translated)—On his return a number of butchers who supplied him with hides and fat were with him to settle their usual accounts; they had talked over the sudden news of this murder and one of them, whom the witness does not recollect, received in reply to his inquiry that Eckel had been informed in this house that a man had received fifteen wounds.

Coroner—At what time did he hear this? A.—(Translated)—Eckel returned between two and three o'clock, but he can't positively say, of course; there is no clock or watch in the office.

Q.—You were present when Eckel told the party who inquired that a man had received fifteen wounds? A.—(Translated)—Upon inquiry of one of the butchers present, Eckel said he had been in this house, and was informed that a man had been stabbed with fifteen wounds; that was between two and three o'clock Saturday afternoon; Eckel mentioned that a Doctor residing in the house had been murdered.

Q.—Did you ever hear any one ask if Eckel had seen the murdered man? A.—To my knowledge, nobody asked Eckel that question.

Coroner—What occurred after Eckel arrived? A.—(Translated)—He settled his accounts with the butchers; some he had to pay, from others he received money, because it was useful, in his business, occasionally to give checks in advance, for goods to be delivered; if the amount didn't reach that sum, it was refunded on every Saturday.

Q.—Did he pay any money to you? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How much? A.—$25 and odd cents, besides my week's wages.

Q.—At what time did you leave the office? A.—After Eckel had settled with me, at about four o'clock, to return to my place in Fourth-street.

Q.—Did Eckel tell you anything in regard to this matter? And did you make any inquiries of him about it? A.—No.

Coroner—Ask him what he got the $25 for besides his wages.

The Interrogating Juror—It has been answered—that besides his weekly wages he received $25 and some cents because he had received at the establishment in Fourth-street more goods than he had money to pay for, and this $25 was to be the balance in full which he had to pay.

Coroner—I think he is able to speak English very well, except in some cases; and then you might ask him.

Q.—How long did you remain in your office in Fourth-street? A.—I left the place of business on Saturday about half-past five o'clock; I have no regular hours; I stay till my work is done.

Q.—Did you receive any letter or not? A.—No notes, no letter—nothing at all.

Q.—When did you hear the first particulars about the murder? (No answer.)

Q.—Where did you sleep on Friday night? A.—In my house, No. 162 Stanton-street.

Coroner—Does he know where the other man in care of the Stanton-street establishment slept on Saturday night? A.—Cannot say; do not know where he lives.

Q.—Did Eckel have more money left when he paid his men than usual? A.—He had money, but I don't know whether he had more than usual.

William Ross, sworn: Q.—Where do you reside? A.—At No. 26 Second-avenue.

Q.—What is your business? A.—An architect.

Q.—Will you state in your own way where you were on Friday evening, and what happened up to the time of your going home? A.—I was in Spring-street till about twenty minutes past ten, in company with a friend; I had no watch.

Q.—What was this friend's name? A.—John Tagliabue.

Q.—Where does he live? A.—In Spring-street, between Greene and Mercer; he lives over a dentist.

Q.—Were you at this man's house or office? A.—I was at his house were he lives; I left there a few minutes after ten o'clock.

Q.—Where did you go? A.—I came straight home.

Q.—What was the direction you proceeded? A.—My general way is to cross Broadway at Houston-street; but that night it was entangled with omnibuses and I was rather uneasy to get home, and I came as I supposed up Broadway to Bleecker-street; I thought I was at Bleecker-street till I got to the corner, and then I knew I was in Bond-street, so I came through Bond-street; my intention was to come through Bleecker.

Q.—In passing up Bond-street, which side of the street did you pass? A.—On this side—the same side as Dr. Burdell's house.

Q.—This was in the neighborhood of twenty minutes or half past ten? A.—No, Sir; I left Tagliabue's a few minutes after ten, and at the time I was coming up, I presume it was about a quarter to eleven when I passed this house.

Q.—Did you see anybody in the street? A.—Only one person, and he was before me a hundred or one hundred and fifty feet, going in the same direction as I was myself.

Q.—Was he on the same side of the street? A.—There was no other man that I could see in the street at all, from Broadway to the Bowery.

Q.—What clothes did he wear? A.—I cannot tell, except he was wrapped up in a shawl; either the shawl was very high or he had a cap on—his hat appeared very low.

Q.—To the best of your knowledge? A.—I think it was a cap; since I have been in the room I have thought it was a low hat, but my impression was it was a cap.

Q.—What occurred then? A.—I saw him come up this stoop.

Q.—Did he pull the bell? A.—He opened the door with a key; I could hear the key; the street was very quiet; there was not a soul in it but myself.

Q.—The street was very quiet? A.—Yes, nobody could make any noise of any kind there.

Q.—About what size was this man? A.—Being wrapped up in his shawl he probably looked short; I should think five feet eight; but being wrapped up he looked stout to me.

A Juror—As tall as this gentleman? (Pointing to a gentleman about five feet eight or nine.) A.—I think he was.

A Juror—As stout as this? A.—He seemed to be stout.

Q.—How did you know it was this house? A.—I know the house, although I was not sure whether I was in Bond-street or the other place; yet I knew the door-plate in passing; even if it was in the dark and I could see nothing more than the shape of it, I would know the house.

Q.—Did you see him come into the house? A.—I saw him come up the stoop.

Q.—Did you hear the hall door close? A.—I was just about in a line with the gable; I did not see the door open, but close.

Q.—How many yards were you from him when the door closed? A.—Just the width of the frontage of the house.

A Juror—Did you look at the door-plate when you passed the door? A.—Yes, Sir, I looked at it and saw he was gone in.

Q.—You looked at the door-plate and found it was Dr. Burdell? A.—No, Sir, I knew the plate, I could tell it in the dark by merely seeing the outlines.

Q.—After the door closed, previous to your getting beyond the house, can you tell me what happened next? A.—When I got down, two houses further on, I heard a cry very like "murd"—short—and I turned round and looked behind me, but could see nobody; I turned then and looked the other way, fancying there was somebody garroted; I thought I might see him; when I looked towards the Bowery there were several young men there, that were kind of roguish, making a noise, and I thought it might proceed from them, and I paid no more attention to them; what made me think of it was, Mrs. Tagliabue was talking about being garroted on my way home.

Q.—Can you tell anything else? A.—No; I went down as far as the Bowery and saw the house with the white stones below, and I knew I was in Bond-street; I fancied I was in Bleecker.

Q.—What street did you cross over after leaving Bond-street? A.—I crossed and went down Second; I live between Second and First-street, so that it was immaterial which street I went up.

Q.—Did you know Dr. Burdell? A.—I did not.

Q.—What time did you reach home? A.—I do not know; I went straight home; didn't stop anywhere; I found my son was in bed at the time I got home and went to bed myself; and I did not think of connecting all this with murder till last night. The newspapers all said Saturday morning; and so I did not think there was any connection with this affair; it was only last night I heard of it.

A Juror—Was your attention attracted to the side lights by the door? A.—No, Sir, I think if there had been any light in the house I should have seen it; I think there was none; I am not positive of it.

A Juror—Do you know Eckel? A.—I know nothing of any of them; it was only last night; I thought this must have happened Friday night, and on taking up the papers I found it was so.

EVIDENCE OF MISS CAROLINE WEATHINGTON, *alias* MRS. PROSSER.

This lady's appearance produced a marked sensation. She is a woman of considerable beauty—oval-faced, dark-haired, dark-eyed, petite, unassuming, and demure. She gave her testimony with great clearness, and without the slightest hesitation. The jurors seemed to take a particular interest in her. Several of them seemed, indeed, to have seen her on former occasions. The fact is probably so, for to the *habitués* of Broadway her face is not unfamiliar.

On being asked by the Coroner for her name, it was understood that she gave it as Mrs. Weathington Prosser. She spoke so low, however, that she may have been misunderstood. She was asked to write it, and did, but with great lack of facility. Her name, as written, was simply Caroline Weathington.

Q.—Where do you live, Mrs. Weathington? A.—Union Hotel, Hudson-street.

Q.—Are you a married woman? A.—I am not, Sir.

Q.—Did you know Dr. Burdell? A.—I did not, Sir.

Q.—Were you ever in the habit of visiting Dr. Burdell? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you know Mrs. Cunningham? A.—No.

Q.—Did you know Mr. Eckel? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How long have you known Mr. Eckel? A.—Thirty years and a half.

Q.—And no longer than that? A.—I think not; I am not sure.

Q.—Were you on intimate terms with Mr. Eckel? A.—Not very.

Q.—Where did you live when you first got acquainted with Mr. Eckel? A.—No. 559 Broadway.

Q.—Where did you live next? A.—No. 763 Broadway.

Q.—Where next? A.—I am not positive of the number, but it was in Broadway, near Fourteenth-street.

Q.—Where did you live next? A.—I don't remember where I did live after that; I changed about a great deal.

Q.—Did you ever live in the Fourth-avenue? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you ever live in Bond-street? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you ever live at No. 172 East Twenty-third-street? A.—Yes.

Q.—In what number did you live in Renwick-street? A.—I forget the number.

Q.—You did live in Renwick-street? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did Mr. Eckel visit you in each and all of these places? A.—I think not in Fourth-avenue.

Q.—But in all the other places? A.—Very seldom.

Coroner—But he visited you there, and that is all we want.

Q.—Did you hear the same name at the time you lived in Fourth-avenue? A.—Mrs. Prosser.

Q.—Do you positively swear that Mr. Eckel did not visit you in Fourth-avenue? A.—He did not.

Q.—Were you acquainted with him at that time? A.—Yes.

Q.—At any time Mr. Eckel called to see you, what time did he retire? A.—I don't know what you say.

Q.—Mr. Eckel was in the habit of visiting you? A.—Yes.

Q.—At what time did he usually retire? A.—He used to call about eight o'clock, and would stay sometimes half an hour and sometimes an hour—never later. (Volunta ily to to a Juror.)—When I lived in No. 763 Broadway, Mr. Eckel boarded in the same house with me.

Q.—When did you see Mr. Eckel last? A.—On Saturday.

Q.—Wasn't that on Saturday morning? A.—I think it was about 12 o'clock.

Q.—Were did you see him? A.—At his office in Stanton-street.

Q.—You went in a carriage there? A.—Yes.

Q.—What was the reason of your visit to him that morning in a carriage? A.—I wanted him to give me some money.

Q.—Did you go into his store? A.—I went to the door, and he told me it was so rainy and there were so many in the office that he preferred to see me at the carriage.

Q.—He came out with you and handed you into the carriage? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What did he say then? You know, Madam, it is unnecessary for me to impress on you the necessity of speaking as correctly and particularly as you possibly can in regard to this matter. What did he say to you while at the carriage door? A.—He spoke to me about coming out in such bad weather.

A Reporter hoped the Coroner would be kind enough to repeat the witnesses replies. (She spoke in a tone almost inaudible to those not immediately beside her.)

The Coroner said he would do so, and repeated the last answer accordingly.

Q.—He talked to you there for nearly half an hour? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Will you please now relate what he said to you? A.—He told me that I might not come to him for any more money; he told me that I must get another gentleman friend, for he could not take care of me any longer.

Q.—Another what? A.—Another gentleman friend to assist me.

Witness—He told me that if I would obtain a reasonable boarding place, he was willing to pay me until I could get a friend.

Q.—Did he speak to you concerning any transactions in this house, at the carriage door? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did he speak to you about Mrs. Cunningham? A.—He never spoke about her.

Q.—Did he speak to you about Dr. Burdell? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did he give you any money? A.—Yes.

Q.—Was the money in notes or in gold? A.—Notes.

Q.—Were they folded up in a bundle? A.—Yes, they were rolled up.

Q.—How much did the bundle contain? A.—Eleven dollars.

Q.—You then departed? A.—Yes.

Q.—*By a Juror.*—Have you seen Eckel since? A.—Since that time I was there? No.

Q.—Did you see him any more in the afternoon? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did he intimate any difficulty at that time? A.—No, he did not.

Q.—Did you know of anything occurring? A.—I did not know where the man lived; I knew nothing about him.

Q.—What man? A.—Eckel; I did not know where he boarded at the time; I did not know anything as to that about him.

A Juror—He has been in the habit of calling on you? A.—He has called upon me perhaps five times in the last six months, and never alone.

Q.—He has been in the habit of calling more frequently than that, hasn't he? A.—Before that he had.

Q.—His visits then, of late, have not been so frequent as formerly? A.—No.

Coroner—Was he with you on Friday night? A.—No, he had called at the hotel on Thursday.

Q.—Did you see him on Friday at any part of the day? A.—I did.

Q.—At what time? A.—I was at his office in the morning.

Q.—You went there for money? A.—Yes.

Q.—He gave you none? A.—Yes, he did (give me some.)

Q.—He gave you how much? A.—Twenty dollars.

Q.—At what hour was that? A.—It was in the afternoon, about three o'clock, I think.

Q.—Did he call to see you in the evening? A.—No.

Q.—You mean on Friday evening he did not call A.—No, he did not.

To Jurors.—Q.—You stated that he called with another gentleman, did you not? A.—Yes.

Q.—Who was that gentleman? A.—Mr. Douglass.

Q.—Do you know where he resides? A.—No, I do not; his place of business, I think, is 16 Amity-place.

Q.—Were you at home on Friday evening? A.—Yes.

Q.—All the evening? A.—Yes.

Q.—And you are positive he (Eckel) did not call there? A.—He did not.

Q.—Did he call either on Friday with Mr. Douglass? A.—I think not.

Q.—When did he call?

Witness—Who?

A Juror—Mr. Douglass.

Witness—He called on me yesterday, and he called with Mr. Eckel on Thursday evening between seven and eight.

Q.—Did you ever hear him (Eckel) speak of a person of the name of Snodgrass? A.—No, I did not.

Q.—Never? A.—I never did.

Q.—Do you usually know the names of the gentlemen who call on you? A.—Yes.

Q.—When did you see Mr. Eckel previous to the Thursday that you speak of? A.—I cannot remember; whenever I did see him I called at his office.

Q.—He never called upon you? A.—He had not called on me while I was at the hotel; I saw him the day I left Twenty-third-street; I have been at the hotel two weeks to-day; whenever I wanted to see him I called at the office; he called upon me the day I left Twenty-third-street, and he did not call to see me until that Thursday.

Q.—And that is two weeks ago to-day? A.—Yes.

Q.—Was it at your place that he called upon you that day? A.—Yes.

Q.—How often did Mr. Douglass call with Mr. Eckel? A.—Mr. Eckel never came without him, they were always together; Mr. Eckel did not like to use his name in any way, as when the board was paid it was paid through Mr. Douglass.

Q.—Since Thursday, how often have you seen Mr. Douglass? A.—I think it was on Tuesday night he called at the hotel to see me.

Q.—Last Tuesday night? A.—Yes, this Tuesday; I had been at his office but I could not find him, and I wanted to know when I could see him.

Q.—What was the subject of his conversation; did he say anything about Dr. Burdell? A.—No, he did not.

Q.—Did you say anything about it? A.—I spoke to him about it, and said I felt very sorry; but he said he would speak no more to me about it.

Q.—What more did he say about it? A.—I asked him to tell me positively what he thought about it; he said he could not, and asked me to say no more about it.

Q.—Have you seen Mr. Douglass since that time—since Tuesday? A.—Yes; I saw him last night; I met him at the hotel; one of the officers accompanied me home, and he was there waiting for me.

Q.—What was the subject of conversation? A.—He said he did not think I ought to be kept in the Station-house, and the officer said he had no right to say anything about it.

Q.—The conversation was in presence of the officer? A.—Yes.

Q.—What was the reason that Mr. Eckel gave you for his wish that you should get some other gentleman friend to take care of you? A.—He has told me so for a year past, and that I was far too extravagant for him.

Coroner—Repeat that again. A.—He told me I was too extravagant, and that he could not take care of me.

To Jurors—Q.—Have you any family? A.—I have one little son.

Q.—How old is he? A.—Six.

Q.—Have you but one child? A.—I had one little girl.

Q.—Then you have only your son, now? A.—have one child now.

Q.—How often were you accustomed to call at Mr. Eckel's office? A.—Well, some three or four times a week.

Q.—For how long a period? A.—For one year past

Q.—How long are you in the Union Hotel in Hudson-street? A.—Two weeks to-day.

Q.—Where did you live previously? A.—No. 173 East Twenty-third-street.

Q.—Did Mr. Eckel send you a note on Saturday morning? A.—No.

Q.—Did he send any bundle to your house? A.—No, he did not; he never wrote to me within the last two years; at first he did—not latterly.

Q.—Could any bundle have come to your house without your knowledge? A.—No.

Q.—Did you know that Mr. Eckel on Saturday afternoon was in dressed in an unusual manner? A.—No.

Q.—Did he wear the same coat, vest, and pants that he wore previously? A.—No, Sir; never.

Q.—Did you ever see a dagger or other weapon in Mr. Eckel's possession? A.—No, Sir; never.

Q.—Has Mr. Eckel not a trunk at your house at present? A.—No.

Q.—He has no trunk there? A.—No.

Q.—No clothing? A.—No.

Q.—No papers? A.—No.

Coroner—Did he not keep a trunk in your place? A.—No.

A Juror—Do you know where Mr. Eckel got his washing done? A.—At Mr. Douglass' Laundry, I think, No. 16 Amity-place.

Coroner—Do you know of any clothes of his having been sent to this washing department on Saturday at any time? A.—No.

Q.—Nor on Monday? A.—No.

Q.—On Tuesday? A.—No.

Q.—Or any other day during the week? A.—No.

Q.—Did you hear of it? A.—No.

A Juror—Is this man of the name of Prosser acquainted with Eckel? A.—I don't know any gentleman of that name.

Coroner—Then sign your name.

Witness wrote *Mrs.*, (which she afterwards erased,) and then signed herself "Miss Caroline Weathington."

She withdrew in custody of an officer.

Dr. Woodward gave in a paper describing the wounds, their location, depth, and the condition of the corpse. This description has been already published. Its reading was reserved till the close of the testimony.

The Coroner asked the Doctor if the paper contained a description of the instrument by which the wounds might have been produced?

The Doctor answered in the negative, and said that his opinion as to that could be elicited from him when being examined as a witness.

One of the reporters having suggested that the last witness, Mrs. Weathington, had not been asked as to Eckel's wearing a wig and dying his whiskers.

A Juror therefore followed her out, and on his return stated that he had asked her on her oath, and in presence of the officer, if she knew him (Eckel) to wear a wig; if so, when he first began to wear it; and she said that Eckel had a wig for the last three or four weeks, and had got his whiskers dyed, and it changed his appearance so much that she scarcely knew him.

Here the inquest was adjourned for a recess of an hour.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Coroner and jury were in attendance at half-past two o'clock, when

Oliver H. Wellington was called to the stand.

Q.—You do solemnly swear—

Mr. Wellington—Sir, I do not swear.

Coroner—May I ask what is the reason why you do not swear? Is your profession or creed opposed to swearing?

Mr. Wellington—Yes, Sir.

Coroner—You belong to what profession?

Mr. Wellington—I am a physician.

Coroner—I mean what is your creed?

Mr. Wellington—I am a Christian.

Coroner—A Christian? Humph! Oh, yes; well, we will take your affirmation.

The affirmation of the witness was taken.

Coroner—Where do you live, Sir? A.—At No. 34 East Twelfth-street.

Q.—What is your profession? A.—A physician.

Q.—How long have you known Dr. Burdell, Sir? A.—I do not know that I ever knew or saw him.

Q.—How long have you known Mrs. Cunningham? A.—I first saw Mrs. Cunningham about a year ago last April; I don't know whether she was the Mrs. Cunningham who resides in this house; I saw her in one of the Spring months of the year 1855.

Coroner to Captain Dilkes—I cannot admit this testimony unless you take the witness up stairs and let him see Mrs. Cunningham, and find if it is the same woman. It is no use going on with a farce.

The witness here went up stairs with Captain Dilkes. On his return the Coroner, resuming the examination, said,

Q.—Is that the Mrs. Cunningham you mean, Sir? A.—It is, Sir.

Q.—Where did you know her first? A.—She called at my office to ask my advice respecting her daughter's health.

Q.—How long was that ago? A.—I think it was in March, or April, or May, of 1855, as near as I can recollect.

Q.—You prescribed for her, of course? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did she call again on you, Sir? A.—I should think she did; the young lady that was sick—her daughter, I suppose—came to my house several times.

Q.—Were either of those ladies accompanied at any time by a gentleman when they called at your house? A.—I do not know that they ever were.

Q.—Did you ever make a visit to this house? A.—I called once or twice at some house in Bond-street; I presume it was this.

Q.—When you called here, Sir, where did you meet with Mrs. Cunningham? A.—I should think it was in the front parlor.

Q.—Was there anybody there besides Mrs. Cunningham? A.—I think I saw one of the daughters there, but I am not sure that I did.

Q.—Was it the sickly daughter you saw, Sir? A.—I don't recollect which it was.

Q.—What was the nature of the conversation which occurred between Mrs. Cunningham or either of her two daughters and you? A.—I called to collect the balance of a small bill, and had no conversation but what related to it.

Q.—Were you paid, Sir? A.—I was not.

Q.—What reason did Mrs. Cunningham give for not paying you? A.—She said it was not convenient.

Q.—Did she say she was waiting for money from Dr. Burdell? A.—She did not; I don't know that she used Dr. Burdell's name.

Q.—Did anybody enter the house while you were there? A.—I saw nobody.

Q.—You only came here twice? A.—I came here once or twice; there is nothing to fix it in my memory; on either occasion I was only here about five minutes.

Q.—What was your impression of the circumstances, character and demeanor of Mrs. Cunningham? A.—I never saw anything in her, Sir, inconsistent with the bearing of the lady.

Q.—How long is it since Mrs. Cunningham has been last at your house? A.—It was about August or September, 1855.

Q.—And you have not seen her since? A.—Except when I called here in December, then I saw her.

Q.—If you do not know yourself, were you ever informed—did you ever hear any reports respecting Mrs. Cunningham's character, or of Mr. Eckel, or any one else in the house? A.—I never heard her name spoken of in connection with Mr. Eckel; I never heard of Mr. Eckel till I saw his name in the papers, and I never heard Mrs. Cunningham spoken of in connection with Dr. Burdell at any time in my life.

Coroner—You swear, Sir, solemnly, that you have no knowledge whatever——

Witness [interrupting]—I do not swear, Sir.

Coroner [with great dignity and emphasis]—You affirm, Sir, and that is swearing; I tell you, Sir, and I wish you to understand, Sir, that that is swearing. I ask you, Sir, have you of your own knowledge any knowledge of Mrs. Cunningham, Mr. Eckel, Dr. Burdell, or anybody else in this house? A.—Nothing but what I have stated, Sir.

Coroner—Humph! Sign your name to this testimony, Sir.

Hannah Conlon, the cook, who was examined last Saturday, and whose testimony at that time was sufficiently conclusive to warrant her detainment as a witness, was again placed on the stand for examination. The Coroner administered the oath to her in an impressive manner. She repeated the formula, "So help me God," as if she felt the solemnity of her situation.

Coroner—Now, Hannah.

Witness—Sir?

Coroner—You have been not only cook to Mrs. Cunningham, during a late period, but you have also been a general servant in the house? A.—No, Sir; I have been only cook; I never did any work through the rooms.

A Juror—You did the washing? A.—Yes, Sir, but no work in the rooms.

A Juror—Were you acquainted with Mrs. Cunningham's wearing apparel? A.—I did not know her silks and fine dresses, but such articles as she had washed I knew.

Coroner—Did you know how many frocks or gowns Mrs. Cunningham had? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—About her wardrobe, about her changes of dress, how many changes, how many dresses did she have? A.—I cannot say, Sir.

Q.—What was the color of her principal dresses, of the dresses she wore in the parlor? A.—Well, as far as I can recollect, they were black, light, and other colors; I don't know what color they were?

Q.—Had she a blue dress? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Well, a blue or green dress? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—How many dresses had she—did you see her in three, or four, or five? A.—I would not like to go beyond three.

Q.—Hannah, what was the color of the dress she were on Friday last? A.—In the morning, Sir?

Coroner—Morning and evening. A.—She wore a black dress in the morning.

Q.—Well, what was the color in the evening? A.—I did not see her in the evening.

Coroner—You did.

Witness—Did I?

Coroner—You swore that you did in your former testimony.

Witness—I forgot what dress she wore in the evening.

Coroner—How can you forget? You have already sworn that she called you up and talked to you some time, and gave you directions about going to bed.

Witness—(After some cogitation.)—Well, she wore black, I think, she mostly were black in the evening.

Q.—Do you know if any of those dresses which she wore were given to you or to anybody outside of the house to wash? A.—They were not given to me; I don't know of their being sent to any other person.

Q.—Don't you know that Mrs. Cunningham had a key to go into Dr. Burdell's bedroom? A.—I know she had a key, but I never saw it.

Q.—Did you not hear of a locksmith being brought here to make a key for that door? A.—No, Sir, I never heard of any such thing.

A Juror—I want to know, to-day, Hannah, if Mrs. Cunningham's dress in the evening was a loose dress or an ordinary morning dress? A.—I don't know what you mean.

Juror—I mean was it a loose open dress, or one that she would wear in the parlor of an evening? A.—She had but one dress open in front, and that was dirty on Friday; it was a check or gingham wrapper.

Q.—Were any seamstresses employed in the house? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What were their names? A.—Well, I don't know; Susey Casey was the girl who worked here last.

Q.—How long has she been here? A.—For six months past.

Q.—Where does she live? A.—I don't know; I suppose the ladies could tell; I think little Johnny knows; he was sent up there once.

Q.—How many dresses has Mrs. Cunningham had made within the last six months? A.—Oh! I don't know—a multitude.

Q.—Did Mr. Eckel, when he came home in the evening—after supper, for instance—put on a gentleman's wrapper? A.—No, Sir; I never saw him in a wrapper.

Q.—What was his ordinary dress? A.—A brown coat and fur cap; I cannot remember what his trousers and vest were; he was usually buttoned up.

Q.—Where did he get his clothes? A.—I do not know.

Q.—Would not the family often take refreshments in the evening—wine, &c. A.—Yes, Sir, I have seen them taking punch sometimes.

Q.—Would they send any of it to the rest of the family—to their rooms? Would they send any to Mr. Eckel or Mr. Snodgrass? A.—They were all one family.

Q.—Would they send any to Dr. Burdell? A.—Oh yes; Mrs. Cunningham sent him up some soup and he would not take it; she sent him up some punch, and he would not take that.

Q.—Well, what was done with it? A.—It was taken back again.

Q.—Was it thrown away? A.—The soup, you mean?

Q.—Yes, what was done with it? A.—It was either ate up or put back in the tureen.

Q.—Did Mrs. Cunningham take it from the tureen? A.—Yes, Sir.

Coroner—(emphatically)—Now, in the presence of God, before whom you stand, do you know anything more of the murder than you have stated? A.—No, Sir, no more than the child unborn; if I did, I would tell.

Mr. Schaus, a Juror—If you had all Mrs. Cunningham's clothes put before you, could you miss any of them? A.—Yes, Sir, I could—the underclothes, flannels, &c.

Another Juror—Before you went to bed, what did you have after you took your supper? A.—Nothing.

Q.—What did you have for supper? A.—Meat and drink, and such things; I always cook for myself.

Q.—Did Mrs. Cunningham ever give you anything nice to drink before you went to bed? A.—Never, Sir; it wasn't her way to give us much.

Q.—When you came down stairs on Friday morning was the door of the garret-landing open? A.—Yes, it was.

Q.—Did you not shut it on going to bed? A.—I did.

Q.—Do you know if Mrs. Cunniagham's daughters slept with their mother that night? A.—I think they did.

Q.—Were they in the habit of sleeping with their mother? A.—They were not, unless one of them was sick; I never knew them sleep with her else.

Mr. Schaus, a Juror—Who were the servants in the house on Friday? A.—I was the only servant that day.

Q.—Do you know of a tall gentleman who came to see the Doctor that day? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Was there any ring of the bell that night to your knowledge before you went to bed? A.—There was not.

Q.—Are you certain there was not? A.—There was none that I heard unless when I was out in the yard.

Q.—Would any one have opened the door if you had been absent in the yard? A.—Yes, Sir, the ladies would.

Q.—When did Mr. Snodgrass come home on Friday afternoon? A.—Between six and seven o'clock.

Q.—What was the usual dinner hour? A.—At five o'clock; it continued till nearly seven; by seven it was all over.

Q.—Had the family taken dinner on Friday when Mr. Snodgrass came home? A.—I don't know; they were all at table when he came to dinner.

Q.—Did Mr. Eckel usually take his meals in the house? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Was he at dinner on Friday? A.—To my knowledge he was.

Q.—Did Mr. Snodgrass go out that evening? A.—I could not say; I think he did.

Q.—With whom did he go out? A.—I think it was with Miss Cunningham—the second daughter, Miss Helen.

Q.—Has Mr. Snodgrass a night-key? A.—I believe he has.

Q.—Did you notice Mr. Eckel go out that evening? A.—No, Sir; I think he didn't go out.

Q.—When Mrs. Cunningham spoke to you about going to bed did you not go up stairs and talk to her? A.—No, Sir; she came down to the kitchen and spoke to me.

Coroner to Jury—She swore differently before—she said she went up stairs.

A Juror—Certainly she did.

Witness—No, I did not, gentlemen; don't puzzle me too much; I won't stand that, anyhow.

Another Juror—Take your time, and don't be flurried.

First Juror—What did Mrs. Cunningham say to you? A.—She told me to hurry up and get ready to go to bed.

Q.—Did you bolt the basement door that night? A.—Yes, I did, and the back door too.

Q.—Did you fasten the front-hall door? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Was there a light in the hall? A.—I think there was—I know there was.

Q.—Did you put it out? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—What time was it when you went to bed? A.—I don't know exactly the time—between ten and eleven.

Q.—Are you a sound sleeper? A.—Yes, I am a very heavy sleeper.

Q.—Did Mr. Snodgrass come to bed before you went to sleep? A.—He did, Sir.

Q.—Who was up-stairs on your floor besides yourself? A.—Mr. Snodgrass and the two boys, and that was all up-stairs that time.

Q.—Did Mr. Snodgrass lock his door? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you hear him get up again? A.—I did not, I went to sleep.

Q.—What was the little attic-room next to Mr. Snodgrass' room, used for? A.—I don't know.

Q.—You don't know! Why you have been long enough in the house to know. Was there ever a fire made there? A.—Not for two or three weeks. There was a fire laid there ready for lighting.

Q.—When Mrs. Cunningham came to order you to bed, was she partly undressed or was she in full dress? A.—She was dressed.

Q.—She was not preparing to go to bed herself then? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—How do you know that the fire was ready for lighting? A.—Mary told me that she left the grate all ready for lighting the fire.

Q.—Did you hear any walking on that floor that night? A.—I did not; I positively swear before God that I did not.

Q.—When you came down on Friday morning, did you notice whether the door of Mr. Eckel's room was open? A.—I did not.

Q.—Did you notice if the key of Dr. Burdell's room was in the lock? A.—I did not; I went straight down; I did not notice anything.

Q.—Did you see any blood on the walls? A.—I did not.

Q.—Did you observe there was anything unusual in the house? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Had you any occasion to go to the front door that morning? A.—No, Sir; why should I go to the front door?

Q.—Did you light the fire in the front basement on Friday morning? A.—I did not; I attended to no fire but my own kitchen range; the little boy made the fire in the front basement that morning.

Q.—Was any fire made in the kitchen on Friday night? A.—No, Sir; and there could be no fire made there unknown to me.

Q.—Did you see Mr. Eckel go to the yard that morning? A.—I did not.

Q.—When you went up that night do you recollect whether you fell asleep sooner than usual? A.—No, Sir; I went right straight asleep, as I always do.

Q.—Is there a place divided off on the attic where soiled clothes are put? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Is this ever locked, or has any one in the house access to it? Can any one go there and fetch clothes out or put them in? A.—Any one can go there that may want to.

Q.—When is washing done in the house? A.—I always wash on Monday, but on the week before this it happened to be Tuesday, the weather was so bad.

Q.—Did Mr. Burdell ever send his soiled towels up stairs in that garret? A.—No, Sir; he mostly left them in his room.

Q.—Were they in the garret the last time? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Who took them up there? A.—I do not know, Sir.

Q.—Did you not think it strange that they should be in the garret? A.—I wondered myself who took them up there; who it was I do not know.

Q.—Can you recollect what articles they were? A.—There were three pair of socks, four linen shirts, a flannel shirt, and no drawers of the Doctor's.

Q.—Were there any towels? A.—Yes, some of his towels.

Q.—You took down these soiled clothes on Tuesday? A.—Yes.

Q.—When is it usual to change the bed linen in the house? A.—They change mostly some every week; Mary will be able to tell you more about that; they change on Monday when I am going to wash.

Q.—Did you do the washing yourself? A.—I did.

Q.—Did you ever notice in the wash a shirt marked "Charles J. Ketchum?" A.—No, I did not; but I heard the young man said it was a borrowed shirt; he told some one in the house, when it was noticed that he had borrowed it.

Q.—Do you know whether Mr. Eckel had a trunk up stairs? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Do you know when it was removed? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Was the trunk there on Friday morning? A.—I know nothing about the trunk.

Q.—When did you last see it? A.—I cannot say; I saw it not long ago.

Q.—Was it within the last week previous to the death of Dr. Burdell? A.—No, Sir, before that.

Q.—Is it a fortnight since you saw it? A.—I do not know, Sir.

Q.—Try and recollect about how long ago? A.—Now, look here, I cannot say.

Q.—Did you see any trunk go out? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Since Saturday morning last did you? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you see any clothes going out of the house? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Do you know where Mr. Eckel's clothes are? A.—Well, it would be a pretty hard thing for me to tell.

Q.—I ask you, because there is no trunk and no clothes belonging to the man in the house now? A.—I do not know anything about them.

Q.—How did you happen to count Mr. Burdell's things particularly? A.—I wondered to see his things up stairs; I always count the shirts; I did not agree to wash for Dr. Burdell.

Q.—How many towels were there of the Doctor's? A.—Three or four.

Q.—Were the Doctor's towels frequently bloody? A.—Some of them would be, some would not; not all the time.

Q.—They were occasionally? A.—Yes, Sir, when he got tooth-drawing.

Q.—Do you know why the fire was made up in the garret? A.—No, Sir; Mary said she made it, before she went away; whether it was lit since, I do not know.

Q.—How many different kinds of clothes did you see Mr. Eckel wear? A.—I have mostly seen him wear an overcoat.

Q.—I do not mean his overcoat, I mean his coat when he came to dinner? A.—I did not notice; I cannot swear to the clothes; your own conscience would tell you that he had more than one suit of clothes.

Q.—How many different suits did you see him come down in? A.—I have not seen him in much different; he was generally in the same dress, except on a Sunday he would change.

Q.—What kind of clothes did he have on Sunday? A.—On last Sunday he had his every-day clothes on; he had a black coat the night of the party; that is all the difference I know of; I heard Mrs. Cunningham say he dressed himself and went out with her one night, and that is all I can tell.

Q.—Did you go on Saturday morning last to Mrs. Cunningham's room. A.—Yes.

Q.—At what time? A.—About eight or nine o'clock.

Q.—For what purpose did you go? A.—I went up to knock at the door to tell her breakfast was ready; we had breakfast over before nine o'clock.

Q.—When you went up, was Mr. Eckel's door open? A.—The door was on the crack; Mrs. C. asked me if he had come down to his breakfast.

Q.—Was she always ready for breakfast when you went to call her? A.—I never called her before that morning, but Mary was away and I went to call her that morning; Mary used to say that when she went to call her she was always in bed; this morning I called she was dressed.

Q.—When breakfast was ready, generally she was in bed? A.—Mary would tell me that when she called her she was generally in bed.

Q.—Where were the daughters? A.—One was in her mother's room dressing; the other was up stairs; I ran up stairs to tell her breakfast was ready.

Q.—Do you know whether she slept in Mrs. Cunningham's room that night? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—How soon in the morning did you know of the murder? A.—The little boy came down stairs and said to me, very cutely, "Hannah, was there any row in the house last night?" I said "No." "Was there any noise?" said he. "Not any," said I. "Well," said he, "if there was no noise, Dr Burdell is dead." I was startled; I had a plate in my hand and I let it fall; I ran

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1857.

The NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served in this City and vicinity for ONE SHILLING a week. Single Copies, Two Cents. Mail subscribers SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES is published every Evening, (*Sundays Excepted.*) One edition will be issued at ONE and the other at THREE o'clock P. M. It will be sent by mail at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing nearly all the reading matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday, is mailed at THREE DOLLARS a year.

The WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed at Three Dollars a year for single Copies. TWENTY-FIVE Copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, to one address.

The TIMES FOR EUROPE is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6 cents for single copies.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6 cents for single copies.

Terms, *invariably cash in advance.*

Publication Office, No. 138 Nassau-st., cor. of Beekman.
RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO., Publishers.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The letter of our special correspondent from San Juan del Norte, published elsewhere, is deeply interesting. San Juan, on the 20th ult., was filled with rumors—one of which was that the Costa Ricans had captured the steamship *Sierra Nevada*; and another that WALKER had left for San Jose, with the view of carrying the war into the enemy's country. The report that he was surrounded at St. George's proves to have been totally unfounded. Some curious letters have been brought to light—one from MORGAN & SONS to General WALKER, and another said to be from GEORGE LAW to General HENNINGSEN, both accompanied by a large supply of arms and ammunition. An exciting scene had taken place, in consequence of the unwarranted inference of the British. Captain ERSKINE, it seems, had searched among WALKER's recruits for British subjects, and had threatened Colonel LOCKRIDGE with the adoption of forcible means if he refused to give them up. The Colonel had no power to resist, and some dozen of his men left him, and availed themselves of the offer of British protection. The Colonel however, solemnly protested against this interference, and General WHEAT seized the opportunity to make a patriotic speech, which was greatly applauded by the recruits who remained to share the fortune and work the deliverance of General WALKER. Altogether, our correspondent's letter contains some of the most important and interesting news that we have for some time received from the seat of war.

The *Baltic*, from Liverpool on the afternoon of 21st ult., arrived yesterday. Our advices from Europe are four days' later. Political news is unimportant. The last act of the Prusso-Swiss dispute is played out in the release of the Royalist Prisoners by the Federal Government on the 17th ult. Prussia has consented to permit a conference of the representatives of the Great Powers, to make final disposition of the Neufchatel question.

We print, this morning, from our files by the *Baltic*, a full report of the trial of VERGER, for the assassination of the Archbishop of Paris. It will rank among the most celebrated of *causes célèbres*. As an illustration of the mode in which the administration of justice is carried on in France, it will be found well worth perusal;—but the extraordinary conduct of the prisoner during the trial, his perfect coolness and unblushing audacity, invest the case with a tragic interest, and make it unparalleled in the history of crime.

A serious *fracas* had occurred on board the American ship *James L. Bogart*, in the Mersey. One man had been shot through the thigh, the second mate was dangerously stabbed, and many of the crew had been more or less seriously wounded. It was alleged that the men had mutinied, in consequence of the harsh and cruel treatment of the officers. The case was undergoing examination by the local authorities.

We receive one day's later news from Panama, by way of Havana. The purport of the news is that serious troubles existed in Carthagena and Bogota, which, it was expected, would end in revolution.

News from Mexico, telegraphed from New-Orleans, confirms the accounts of the invasion of Tampico by GARZA, and the seizure at the British Consul's house of $240,000 belonging to foreign merchants.

In the United States Senate, yesterday, all the House amendments to the bill relative to foreign coins, &c., were agreed to, and another was added. The House bill confirming entries of land under the Graduation Act was passed. A bill providing for the transportation of the mails from the Mississippi to San Francisco was introduced, but our report gives no explanation of its character. In the House, Mr. CAMPBELL moved the previous question on the Submarine Telegraph bill, but he was not sustained, and a discussion took place as to the character of the proposed measure. Pending a motion to refer it to the Post-Office Committee, the House went into Committee on the Tariff bill, but no definite action was taken. The Senate's resolution fixing next Wednesday as the time for counting the votes for President and Vice-President was adopted.

It is stated that the Committee on the Post Office of the House of Representatives are ready to give the Collins contract to anybody who will take it on the original terms and purchase his vessels; and if no one will take it, Mr. COLLINS is to retain it.

In the State Senate yesterday, a memorial was presented from physicians of this City, asking for the foundation of a State Woman's Hospital. Notice was given of a bill to prevent improper persons from being appointed to office in this City, and making null and void the appointment of any person ever convicted of crime or misdemeanor. Nothing of special importance was done in the Assembly.

It is understood that the Committee on Commerce in the State Senate presented a report on Tuesday last, in secret session, embodying evidence they took under authority of a secret resolution passed last Winter, concerning the Harbor Masters of this City. It is said that it gives a great deal of information in regard to the illegal exactions of these officers for their services, as well as the prices some of them paid for the influence which secured their appointments.

From Kansas we have advices to the 26th of January. The Council had passed an act abolishing the laws requiring test-oaths and there was no doubt of the concurrence of the other House. Business in Lawrence was good. The women had risen in a mob and destroyed all the liquor they could find in the city. A decided sensation has been created in Nebraska in consequence of the Governor's having vetoed the bill locating the capital of the Territory at the city of Douglas. The weather was cold, and it was reported that the Sioux Indians above were suffering severely from famine.

We have received an able and interesting letter from Don FERMIN FERRER, protesting earnestly against the ratification of the Central American treaty with Great Britain, mainly on the ground that it interferes with the sovereignty of Nicaragua over a portion of her own territory. He contends, at considerable length, that it is for the interest of the United States to recognise and maintain the rights of Nicaragua to their fullest extent. We regret that the pressure upon our columns prevents the publication of this letter this morning.

The question of Emancipation has been discussed with much earnestness in the Missouri Legislature. One of the candidates for Director of the State Bank of Missouri having ventured to address to a New-York newspaper a letter in favor of negro emancipation, the fact was urged as an argument against his election. The subject was debated till members concluded it was time for a vote, and then Mr. PALM was elected. Subsequently, the same question came up, as affecting the election of a public printer, but this case remains undecided. The feeling in favor of Emancipation is strong in the Legislature.

The fuel famine in Cincinnati is virtually at an end, thanks to the endeavors of the Citizens' Relief Committee, who are now selling Pittsburg coal and applying the receipts to the benefit of the poor.

We publish under our telegraphic head a list of the vessels at and around Old Point Comfort, Va., most of them more or less damaged and in distress. It is the most severe season remembered in that region.

The proceedings of the Coroner's Inquest were continued yesterday. A good deal of testimony was taken concerning Mr. ECKEL's proceedings the day after the murder, and the habits of Mrs. CUNNINGHAM, Doctor BURDELL and others. A Mr. ROSE testified that as he was passing from Broadway to the Bowery, through Bond-street, at about 11 o'clock on the night of the murder, a gentleman answering to the description of the Doctor entered the house with a night key. And a Mr. TOBEY saw the Doctor at 9½ o'clock, on the corner of Bond-street and the Bowery, apparently waiting for some one. The other testimony taken was unimportant.

The report in yesterday's paper that the steamship *Cahawba* had been run into by a bark and lost bowsprit and topmasts, was erroneous. The report should have been that the steamer *Conquest*, spoken by the *Cahawba*, had been so run into by a bark, and had lost her spars and suffered other damage, but was not in need of assistance. The *Cahawba* will sail for Havana and New-Orleans two days later than her usual time, in consequence of the *Black Warrior* having left this port only on Tuesday last.

The Governor of Nova Scotia, at the opening of the Legislature yesterday, intimated that an opposition company will apply for a charter to lay a submarine telegraph from Ireland to Nova Scotia.

The Fillibuster examination was resumed yesterday. General CAZNEAU alone was examined. An unsuccessful effort was made to give in evidence a letter from SIDNEY WEBSTER, Esq., Private Secretary of FRANKLIN PIERCE, and bearing the President's frank. The defence professed they could show by it that the President and other high United States officials have an interest in the Mosquito grant, and have been connected with Consul FABENS, General CAZNEAU and others in the colonization of Nicaragua. General CAZNEAU testified that *he had heard* that President PIERCE has a twelfth interest in the Mosquito grant. The announcement produced no sensation, and the District-Attorney dared them to read the letter of Mr. WEBSTER, but they would not consent. The General also said that the Steamship Company were to receive a hundred acres of land for every passenger taken out. Otherwise the examination resulted in nothing.

It is the intention of the owners of the Fall River Line of steamers, provided the thaw continues, to start one of their boats from New-York this (Friday) afternoon, with instructions to force a passage through the East River into the Sound, if possible. This accomplished, there is no doubt entertained of the boat being able to reach Fall River, and with the passage once opened, the Company will make every exertion to keep it so, and will at once recommence their regular trips.

Commissioner EBLING postponed again yesterday the opening of the bids for the cleaning of the streets, because the Tax levy has not passed the Legislature yet. So, our streets must remain in their present intolerable condition until that only efficient Commissioner we have had for years—a good rain—comes to our rescue.

The United States Consul at Mayageuz, Porto Rico, sent in the bark *Pacific*, which arrived at this port yesterday, two sailors laboring under some suspicion of having murdered the Captain of the brig *Twilight*, from Eastport, Maine, his wife, the second mate and a sailor also belonging to the same brig. Committed to the Eldridge-street jail for trial.

Nothing has yet been heard from ERASTUS L. DE FORREST, of Watertown, who so suddenly disappeared in this City on the 13th of January last.

Mr. MAILLEFERT has succeeded in blasting a channel through the ice which has blocked up the passage between Blackwell's Island and Astoria. The experiment proves perfectly successful and afforded a very interesting spectacle.

The State Medical Society, in session at Albany, yesterday elected its officers for the ensuing year. A brief summary of the proceedings will be found elsewhere.

A list of the new officers of the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons will be found in another column. The Chapter will adjourn to-day.

Prof. HENRY D. ROGERS delivered the annual address before the Geographical Society last evening. His subject was the Future of the great natural divisions of North America, as deducible from their Geology and Physical geography.

In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, a lad 13 years old, named HENRY E. COLGAN, while sliding down hill in Columbia-street, came in contact with the sled of another boy and had his skull so badly fractured that he died next day. The Board of Supervisors have sent to Albany a remonstrance against sundry bills affecting the city pending in the Legislature. During the week ending Feb. 3, 47 patients were admitted to the Hospital, 44 were discharged, and three died.

Progress of the Inquest.

An immense amount of testimony was taken, yesterday, in the Burdell inquest, which is reported in detail elsewhere. The great mass of it would have been admissible, possibly, if ECKEL or Mrs. CUNNINGHAM were upon trial, as it related almost exclusively to their habits and manner of life. Only two points came out during the whole day calculated to throw the least glimmer of light upon the tragedy, or to direct inquiries in regard to it. One was the testimony of a young man named TOBEY, who states that on Friday night, at 9 or 9½ o'clock, he saw Dr. BURDELL *standing at the corner of Bond-street and the Bowery, apparently waiting for somebody;* he is positive as to his identity, and states that he then had on a *hat* and shawl. The other was that of a Mr. ROSE, who, passing through Bond-street at about 11 o'clock, saw a man wearing a *cap* and shawl, and answering otherwise to the Doctor's description, go up the steps of the house No. 31 Bond-street, open the door with a night-key, and walk in. He thinks he soon after heard the cry of murder;—but this seems to be a little uncertain.

If the Coroner could, for a little while, dismiss the notion that ECKEL must at all hazards, be convicted of this crime, and collect more evidence concerning the whereabouts of Dr. BURDELL during the evening,—the persons observed to enter or pass the house, &c., he would make much more sensible progress towards attaining the object of the inquest. *Somebody* must know for whom Dr. BURDELL was waiting at the corner of the street at half-past nine, and with the exercise of due diligence it can probably be ascertained how long he waited,—whether anybody met him there,—whether he had been in the house before the man supposed to be him was seen to enter at 11 o'clock,—and whether he entered alone or with the person for whom at half-past 9 he appeared to be waiting. This evidence renders it nearly certain that other parties than those hitherto suspected were in the Doctor's company at about the time when his murder was probably effected;—and it demonstrates the great importance of ascertaining *who those parties were.* The Police are the proper authorities to conduct an inquiry into this point.

A monomania seems to have seized the Coroner in regard to the inmates of the house. Even if they are the guilty parties, it is not at all essential that their guilt should be established now. They are in custody, and there is not the slightest danger of their escaping. Their guilt, if it exists, can be proved upon their trial. But the main thing *now* is, to discover what *other* parties are open to suspicion,—what other persons there are by whom the deed is likely to have been committed. The whole public feels that this most important branch of the investigation has been almost entirely neglected, and that precious time and invaluable opportunities have thus been lost. Let us have *more* evidence touching Doctor BURDELL's engagements, occupations and associates that evening. *Witnesses on this point there must be somewhere.* He was not shut up—secluded from observation all that evening; if he had been, it would have been in his own room. Somebody probably met him by appointment, and may have gone to his room with him. *Who was it?*

The Coroner will find this quite as useful, if not so congenial a field for the exercise of his peculiar talents, as an inquiry into the antecedents of Mrs. CUNNINGHAM, Mr. ECKEL's demeanor toward his mistress, or the feelings, opinions and observations of HANNAH the cook.

The Dallas-Clarendon Treaty.

The Central American Treaty has been discussed by the Senate and rejected. The reference back to the Committee upon Foreign Affairs amounts to that result. The President is left without the power of ratification. Negotiations must be reopened; and as we enter upon them with augmented claims, and a repudiation of rights which the British Government has all along insisted upon, the prospect of accommodation is more remote than ever.

Unfortunately, the nature of the considerations which have led to this unexpected decision are shrouded by the obscurity of an executive session. From the reported strength of the vote in favor of reference, namely: *thirty-three* to *eight*, we are disposed to believe that some of the facts and arguments essential to a popular understanding of the question have not been permitted to escape, or that a new scheme of politics has been adopted by that portion of the Democratic Party which is more closely identified with the incoming Administration. Certainly, since the treaty, the text of which has appeared in the DAILY TIMES, was reported unanimously from the Committee, and submitted to the Senate, a great change has been going on in the views of that body; a change painfully suggesting a waning conservatism, and augmenting tendencies to fillibusterism, among the majority. In the various objections rumored as fatal to the treaty, there is enough of consistency to corroborate this view. One such objection is that the British protectorate over the Mosquito vagabonds remains unaffected, nothing in the instrument requiring its absolute abandonment. If not, surely language is not intended to express ideas. The provisions in regard to the Indians may be stated thus:

1. The boundary of their territory, which has hitherto been as fugitive as the tides, is accurately determined; and that far within limits it has been customary to ascribe to them.

2. They are declared to be an independent people, invested completely with the functions of self-government; and at liberty to incorporate themselves on the footing of equal citizenship with the Republic of Nicaragua.

3. They are to receive some reasonable annuity, to be determined by Commissioners, from the free city of Greytown as an equivalent for releasing their prescriptive sovereignty over the soil where it stands.

4. There are to be Commissioners appointed to pronounce upon the validity of all grants of land alleged to have been made by the Indians, whether within or without the new boundaries.

5. They are to be protected by Nicaragua from unfair bargains for their lands, and from the sale of intoxicating liquors.

There is obviously nothing in any of these stipulations inconsistent with the system we employ with regard to the Indians within our own Territories. The British Government, in fact, distinctly assumed our own scheme of Indian treatment as the basis of adjustment. It has made no reservation of any sort of sovereignty or protectorate. It deprives itself of any right again to interfere, except in conjunction with the Government of the United States. The absolute independence of the Mosquitos is guaranteed. Our own internal legislation affords the precedent for an annuity as the equivalent for Territorial rights forcibly sequestered. Nicaragua is assigned the only power to exert a quasi-protectorate: and that is to be purely beneficial to the savages. Should the latter be disposed to incorporate themselves with that Republic—a step they are certainly not likely to take in the present state of affairs—they are permitted to do so. Surely, if we grant the right of Great Britain to interfere at all with the subject-matter of negotiation, (and that, if we assert any claim whatever for ourselves, we must concede *à fortiori* to her,) we must admit that the interference could not easily have been more humane or equitable. Prussia claimed protectoral rights over Neufchatel. In the course of the difficulty had she employed the language of this treaty in admitting the entire independence of that principality and its indefeasible right to join the Swiss Confederacy, could we have doubted the sincerity or validity of the quit-claim?

Another of the flying objections to the treaty applies to the article declaratory of the Convention of August last between Her Majesty and Honduras, in relation to the Bay Islands. This Convention is regarded with peculiar disfavor, because it anticipated the pretensions of this Government to interfere in Central American affairs; and, as its opponents contend, was hastened so as to preclude the possibility of Slavery obtaining a footing among the islands. Upon what ground, however, we are to decline the indorsement of a treaty effecting a result which one year ago we pretended to have most at heart, merely because we are not parties to it, we are at a loss to see. Great Britain resigned to Honduras rights with which Honduras alone had anything to do, rights only by violent construction affecting the neutrality of Isthmus transit; and we might as well cavil because she should next give Jamaica to Spain, or Balize to Guatemala, as object to this surrender. Are we prepared to inaugurate the doctrine, that no European power is to treat with an American State without this Government being a party?

The remaining provisions of this treaty are eminently wise and salutary. They settle equitably vexatious boundary difficulties, which have existed since the termination of Spanish rule; neutralize the Transit Route by placing it under the joint control of three States, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and the free city of San Juan; and warrant the future peace of Central America, domestic revolution excepted, by the pledge of two competent powers. What disadvantages constitute a fair set-off to these beneficent results, we are at a loss to conceive. Certainly the two we have named do not.

Judge Lecompte.

The United States Senate is very apt to become the citadel in which flagrant political abuses find their last and strongest refuge. It is removed the farthest from popular influences and can withstand longest the progress of political reforms. We are not suprised, therefore, to find that the Senate is disposed to defeat the movements which the President and Governor GEARY, with the support of the great body of people in Kansas and throughout the country, have commenced for the restoration of peace to that troubled Territory.

The President some time since removed Judge LECOMPTE from office and nominated Judge HARRISON in his place. It is reported from Washington that the Senate has *rejected* this nomination,—not from any objection to the nominee, but because it will not sanction the removal of Judge LECOMPTE. The Senate acts upon all such matters in secret session, and we are not permitted, therefore, to know the grounds upon which its action is based. It is rumored that it rests upon a denial, or doubt, of the power of the President to remove a Judge from office;—that judicial officers can only be reached under the Constitution by impeachment,—and that the independence and integrity of the Bench demand that the attempted exercise of such a power of removal should be rebuked.

The abstract question which is thus involved we do not care to discuss. Some of the best and ablest of our statesmen have denied the power of the Executive to remove *any* officer appointed by consent of the Senate, without its concurrence. Whatever may be the right of this question, custom has sanctioned the exercise of this power, and it is now expected as a matter of course that every incoming President will make a clean sweep of all his political opponents from office. We are not aware upon what grounds of principle a distinction can be made between a Territorial Judge and any other officer appointed in the same way,—nor why it can be held that if the President may remove a Governor, he may not also remove a Judge.

But if the Senate deny this power to the President, and thwart its exercise by refusing to confirm the new nomination, we trust they will pay more respect to justice and public sentiment than to leave Judge LECOMPTE in his official position, without any inquiry into the manner in which he has discharged its duties. We cannot believe that the Senate is ready to stamp his conduct with its approval. He has repeatedly and openly prostituted his office to the worst uses of unscrupulous partisanship. While sworn to treat all citizens impartially, he has descended from the Bench to make the most violent harangues in denunciation of the great body of the people of Kansas. He has never exerted his power for the protection of any man who was in favor of making Kansas a Free State, but has lent his office to the worst uses of their opponents. He admitted an open and avowed murderer to bail,—and refused peremptorily to take him again into custody. He stands upon record as the recipient of grants of large pecuniary interest in laws whose validity is contested and may depend upon his decision. He has been notoriously, from the commencement, the cause of much of the dissension and ill-feeling that have prevailed in Kansas. And the great body of the people in the Territory felt, when he was removed, that the greatest obstacle to the restoration of peace and order had been overcome. It is certain that Gov. GEARY has felt that he could not carry out, with any possibility of success, his plans for the pacification of the Territory, so long as they were thwarted by the interference and illegal action of Judge LECOMPTE.

If the Senate persists in keeping this unjust judge in office, the whole country will attribute to that body the deliberate design of making all questions of peace and of order, of life and of property, in Kansas, subordinate to the purpose of establishing Slavery therein. If the President has been sincere in his recent efforts for the good of the Territory, and acts in good faith towards Gov. GEARY, he will not be intimidated by the action of the Senate. He will sustain the Governor in disregarding utterly the official acts of an officer who has been removed for just and sufficient cause; and the people of the whole country will cordially support him in so doing.

Discouraging.

There are twenty, thirty or forty thousand children in this City, either without parents, or with parents too degraded and wretched to give them proper care, or the education upon which their usefulness in life will mainly depend. Every one who looks at the matter dispassionately, sees that these children are growing up in ignorance, in squalid poverty, in vicious habits, and that the chances are that *nine-tenths* of them will become thieves, prostitutes, depredators upon society and the inmates of our prisons and jails. The feeling has been gaining strength for years, in the public mind, that society has duties to perform towards these neglected children, which it cannot disregard without criminal recklessness of their interests and its own welfare. And various efforts are on foot, sustained mainly by benevolence, for bringing them within the reach of instruction, and enabling them to participate in the advantages which are freely shared by all.

These movements have enlisted the hearty and zealous coöperation of all classes of our people, with a single exception,—that namely of the Irish Catholics. They are assailed, by all the organs of that class, with the utmost violence, and that mainly upon the ground that the children, if brought under such influences, are in danger of becoming Protestants. "Volunteer man-traps," "soul-stealers," "pimps and crimps," are among the epithets applied by some of these papers to those who are exerting themselves for the public good in this direction. "Better the docks, the streets, destitution and dirt, than overt, downright sale and delivery of immortal souls," —says one of these prints, with special reference to the Children's Aid Society. "The docks and the streets" mean simply suffering, vice, revolting precocity in crime, and ultimately the doom of the felon and the thief:—better all this, is the doctrine of the *American Celt*, than education with the possibility of ceasing to be nominally a Roman Catholic!

It is a discouraging feature of these reformatory movements, that they should encounter the most virulent and relentless hostility from that class which needs them, and is to be benefited by them, most.

Moral Conviction Again.

The *Independent* replies to our comments upon its severe censure of the TIMES and its Editor for their course in having asserted the existence of corruption in Congress. Disclaiming all rancor towards the TIMES or any connected with it, the *Independent* acknowledges that its censure was based upon a supposition which proves to be erroneous,—namely: that "in preferring the charge the TIMES spoke from *personal knowledge*—not perhaps from the personal knowledge of the editor-in-chief, but from the personal knowledge of somebody in its corps;" whereas it now turns out that its information was at "second-hand." And it thus sums up the case:

"Let us not be misunderstood. We are by no means undertaking to vindicate the House of Representatives; nor do we at all imply that the charges which the TIMES has preferred against that body are not true. We only say that if the editors ofreferred those charges, as *knowing* them to be true, when they did not *know* them to be true, having had only some roundabout information, which did not come to them even at *second*-hand—if, instead of having knowledge when they professed to know, they had only a "moral conviction," *which was a great way short of knowledge*,—there is reason to fear that the result will not be altogether creditable. If the TIMES can *prove* all its charges, *or if they shall be proved even without its help*—it will deserve to be honored as a public benefactor."

We are quite willing to accept the issue thus tendered,—and to rest the credit and reputation of this journal upon the results of the pending investigation. That investigation was not started to sustain our statements, nor to vindicate our character and veracity; on the the contrary, its primary purpose was to discredit both. Every member of the Committee will strain every nerve to convict us of having made a false accusation; but as we know that the *evidence* they will collect must be spread before the public, we are perfectly willing to await and abide by the public judgment upon it. And when it is out, we shall ask the *Independent* fairly and candidly to decide whether it sustains our statements or not.

One word more and we close this controversy. The *Independent* implies that information of any fact at second-hand, cannot warrant a claim to knowledge of that fact. This depends, we submit, entirely upon the character of the informants, and the directness and accuracy with which their information is conveyed. If Mr. E. K. COLLINS should tell a respectable gentleman that he had paid bills, presented by a member of Congress, to the amount of $125,000, avowedly to defray the expense of getting a certain bill through Congress, and that respectable gentleman should repeat this statement to us, we should claim to be in possession of knowledge of the fact; yet we could, in that case, name no person who had asserted *to us* "personal knowledge" of the payment.

We use this merely as an illustration,—not intending to intimate whether Mr. COLLINS has, or has not, ever made any such statement as the one supposed.

DECLINE OF THE GARROTE.—A little boy was told the other day by some of his young companions that his father stood a good chance of being garroted, because he was rich. But, for some cause or other, the garrote epidemic seems to have died out since the tragedy in Bond-street. It may be that the public mind has been so engrossed by that terrible occurrence that they have had no time to think of the garrote. The murder of Doctor BURDELL has acted as a counter-irritant upon the police department of some of our cotemporaries.

Cabinet Speculations and Rumors—The Central American Treaty.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 4, 1857.

After a week of constant conference with his political friends, Mr. BUCHANAN has returned home, to complete so much of the Cabinet as was not determined before he appeared here. However much it may be pretended that his object in this visit was to seek counsel, the fact is well known that it was rather a ceremonious than a substantial deference to party obligations. What he desired to discover most, was whether the views he had adopted in regard to particular men, and to a given line of policy, would be acceptable; and not whether the recommendations or pretensions of others would suit him. And it has been much remarked in well-informed circles that the partialities which had previously gained currency from Wheatland were uppermost in the range of probability on the day of Mr. BUCHANAN's departure, thus confirming the belief that the visit was designed to fix his own prepossessions.

Although at one time there was an apparent leaning towards Gen. CASS for the Department of State, Mr. BUCHANAN soon became satisfied that his Administration would not be strengthened by the connection. This reason, as well as the representations of friends, therefore, induced him to abandon a purpose which was only entertained for its supposed expediency. Between Mr. MARCY and the President elect, the terms of intercourse have been barely formal since the return of the latter from the Mission to England. And before that time, he and his friends complained of the treatment received at the hands of the Secretary. Consequently, however much suggestions of public policy may have inclined towards Mr. MARCY, it has been evident from the outset that their personal relations precluded his retention.

Mr. BUCHANAN came here, therefore, embarrassed most about the starting point of his Administration, and his consultations in no degree relieved that difficulty. An effort was made to induce him to reconsider the decision in regard to Gen. CASS, but without effect. Subsequently, Mr. HUNTER's name was seriously urged, and received with more favor than was anticipated. It was canvassed freely, notwithstanding the probable distractions that would ensue in Virginia from this choice, and was only abandoned when that gentleman very positively assured his own friends that he would accept no appointment. Interests in New-York, professing to represent the commercial interest, besieged Mr. BUCHANAN with representations in behalf of Mr. WALKER, but though rectitude graciously. They were very pointed and successfully disposed of. And, in fact, up to the hour of Mr. BUCHANAN's departure, he gave no intimation, and seemed in doubt, as to the selection of a Secretary of State.

The person who most fraternized with Mr. BUCHANAN when here, and who had corresponded with him previously, was Mr. J. GLANCY JONES, who represents the Reading District from Pennsylvania. After him, Gov. WISE was frequently in council, and often for several hours at a single interview. It is denied for him that any opposition was urged against Mr. HUNTER, but their rivalry at home gives assurance that he, at least, did not countenance the compromise proposed in his person. Mr. COBB, of Georgia, also had the ear of Majesty often and long. Nearly all the leading Senators and Representatives from the South called upon Mr. BUCHANAN and pressed, with much vehemence of tone, their claims to have Southern sentiment, as reflected by them, incarnated in the Cabinet. Upon this point he manifested some sensibility at first, but finding the purpose fixed and unanimous, he intimated a willingness, finally, to consider it favorably. And from these special conferences followed the naming of Mr. PICKENS, of South Carolina, among the reasonable probabilities.

The idea has been fixed in Mr. BUCHANAN's mind, from the beginning to restore the Government to its old-fashioned proprieties, under Mr. MADISON and Mr. MONROE. His ambition is to revive what he calls its "ancient dignity." With this object in view, a part of his original cast for the Cabinet included some prominent Whig who had acted with the Democratic Party in the Presidential election. Attention was first turned to Mr. PRESTON, late M. C. from Kentucky, then to Mr. BENJAMIN, and lastly to Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON. The impolicy of this step was the theme of much discussion here, and was treated mainly upon a personal inclination Mr. BUCHANAN did not permit in retaining it as a feature in the Administration. Room was thus made for another Democrat.

According to the best information, the Cabinet will be composed of four Southern and three Northern men. Among the former, there will be at least one man who will satisfy the exactions of that section, and all those from the latter, which have been any way indicated, conform to the "soundness," which is the accepted test of political orthodoxy below Mason and Dixon's line. Mr. TOUCEY, whose star is again in the ascendant, is more Southern than the South. Mr. TOUCEY, and extremists like him, have said they preferred him to one of themselves: Mr. JONES is of the same stripe, and either Mr. BRIGHT, or Mr. WRIGHT, of Indiana, would accept the livery of similar service without compunction or hesitation. Mr. COBB's champions are sanguine he will yet turn up in the Premier's place, and presuming upon Mr. BUCHANAN's admitted partiality for him, they have insisted he shall not yield any point of real or supposed dignity, in accepting a secondary position. Mr. FLOYD is, by no means, particular about the place he may get, although his "financial ability" is urged as a reason for the Treasury. The fourth man may be Mr. A. V. BROWN, of Tenn., who will accommodate himself to any necessity of position that can arise.

It is evident from all the indications, that Mr. BUCHANAN does not mean to be overshadowed by any intellect in his Administration. While in Rome he was content to be CÆSAR, and so riveted is this idea, he is already persuaded, that for the first time in twenty years the White House is to be tenanted by a President who inherits the qualities of Gen. JACKSON. Indeed, he is known to have prided himself upon adhering to his first conceptions of duty, and to have regretted the single exception, which was made in the Senatorial election of Pennsylvania. His letter on that subject has excited much invidious comment here, and is regarded in his own political ranks as a blunder more than a crime. It is an error which cannot be repaired. Even now, Mr. FORNEY leans upon the frail hope that he is to be called into the Cabinet councils, when every sign might admonish him that the mistake into which Mr. BUCHANAN was over-persuaded stands as a memorable admonition against any such recurrence. And he cannot be ignorant, either, even if nominated for such a place, that the Senate might interpose insuperable obstacles.

Not even for want of a better mode of adjusting the troubles in Central America, will the Treaty negotiated by Mr. DALLAS be likely to pass the Senate. Nothing but the desire to get rid of this source of irritation will induce any one to vote for it. Who believes the letter and spirit of the Treaty of 1850 sufficiently clear to protect our rights, and to secure all the advantages of communication by the Isthmus? WALKER's friends in the Senate are opposed to the ratification, but his star has culminated, and they may possibly at the last seek a mode of exoneration by passive acquiescence on the final vote. The Administration does not push the confirmation, and is rather willing to leave a legacy of embarrassment to its successor.

OBSERVER.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, Feb. 7.

I.—POETRY—THE LIFE-SHORE, from *Household Words.*
II.—ELEANOR HAZLETON; or, THE HOPE OF WOMAN. By CAROLINE CHESEBRO'. Written expressly for this paper. End of Part I (SLAVERY) and commencement of Part II (THE FUGITIVE).
III.—LITERARY MISCELLANY.
IV.—MURDER OF DR. HARVEY BURDELL.—A carefully condensed account of the Bond-street Tragedy, Testimony, &c.
V.—PARIS GOSSIP.
VI.—WASHINGTON CHAT.
VII.—PERSONAL ITEMS.
VIII.—DR. LIVINGSTON IN AFRICA—Interesting Narrative.
IX.—EDITORIAL ARTICLES—The Bond-street Murder—The Mystery of the Murder—A New Tariff—Eulogies of the Dead—Politics in Texas, &c.
X.—AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT—With Valuable Information suited to the Season.
XI.—SUMMARIES OF THE WEEK—News, Foreign, Domestic, City and Commercial, carefully prepared for this Paper.

THE WEEKLY TIMES is sent to subscribers by Mail or Express, at the following rates per annum:

One Copy, one year, for..... $2
Five Copies, one year, for..... 5
Twenty-Five Copies, one year, for..... 20

Each package must in every case be *sent to one name and address.* Any Postmaster, clerk, or other person, who may send us TEN or more subscribers on the above terms, and who will receive the package for distribution among the subscribers, *shall receive an extra copy.* Additions may at any time be made to Clubs by the party in whose name the Club stands, and on terms of first remittance.

Postage on the WEEKLY TIMES is:
To Canada, payable in advance..... 26 cents a year.
Within the State..... 26 cents a year.
Within the United States..... 26 cents a year.

The NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published twice a week, and containing all the reading matter of the Daily, is sent to Subscribers at the rate of THREE DOLLARS per annum. Two Copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Payment in all cases is required invariably in advance; and no papers will ever be sent until the receipt of the money.

All letters inclosing money, or on business of any kind with the office, to be addressed to the Publishers.
RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO.,
No. 138 Nassau-st., New-York.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

FOR FROSTED FEET AND CHILBLAINS.—DO not forget that DR. BUSH'S MAGIC CREAM LINIMENT is a certain remedy. Principal depôt, No. 185 Greenwich-st.; GUION, corner Bowery and Grand-st.; RING, corner Broadway and John-st.; CODDINGTON, No. 715 Broadway, and by other druggists. Price, 25 cents.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.—WHEREAS INformation has reached us of certain forged acceptances in our business name—for a few small sums of money—having been received by different parties as genuine business paper, therefore this is to give notice to the public, that all paper may be on their guard hereafter when treating with strangers and who are ignorant of the style of our true signature. Although the transactions as represented to us are trifling, as regards the amount of the drafts, and unmercantile in their character, nevertheless we felt called upon to give this timely notice to guard other innocent persons against any such impositions in the future.
JAN. 5, 1857. STRINGER & TOWNSEND,
No. 222 Broadway, New-York.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—THE TIME has arrived to prepare for the Spring and Summer trade. He who buys a Sewing Machine now will have a great advantage over him who purchases after the hurry for work comes on. The fact that Singer's Machines and no other will answer for making clothing, shoe-fittings and general work, is well understood. I. M. Singer & Co.'s *Gazette* is just published, and is full of information about Sewing Machines. Copies sent gratis to all who apply.
I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 323 Broadway, New-York.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES.—The best in the world; the only reliable Hair Dye known, perfect and instantaneous; harmless and beautiful in its results. Applied in twelve private rooms. BATCHELOR'S WIGS surpass all; their new improvements satisfy the interested that BATCHELOR'S are permanent. Avoid the ridiculous attempt to bad dyes and unsightly wigs. The largest and best stock always at
BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—THE ADAMS EXPRESS Company, No. 59 Broadway, respectfully give notice that their wagons have resumed making calls for freight and parcels of all description to be forwarded East, West and South. Orders left at the office will receive prompt attention.
JOHN HOEY,
Freight Superintendent Adams Express Company.

RUPTURE—ONLY PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED to MARSH & CO., by the Industrial Exhibition of all Nations, at the Crystal Palace, for their new patent radical cure truss. References as to its superiority: Professor Valentine Mott, Willard Parker and John M. Carnochan. Open from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M.

RUBBERS REPAIRED.—NO. 25 NASSAU-STREET, NEAR JOHN-STREET.—Rubber soles applied to leather boots and shoes, ladies' gaiters, &c. All parts of rubbers neatly repaired.

...American, Feb. 4.
...Boston, Feb. 4.
...Providence, Feb. 4.
...Portland, Feb. 4.
...Worcester, Feb. 4.
...Springfield, Feb. 4.
...Lowell, Feb. 4.
...Nashua, Feb. 4.
...Concord, Feb. 4.
...Manchester, Feb. 4.
...Lawrence, Feb. 4.
...Lynn, Feb. 4.
...Salem, Feb. 4.
...Gloucester, Feb. 4.
...Haverhill, Feb. 4.
...Newburyport, Feb. 4.
...Dover, Feb. 4.
...Exeter, Feb. 4.
...Hartford, Feb. 4.
...New-Haven, Feb. 4.
...Middletown, Feb. 4.
...Norwich, Feb. 4.
...Stonington, Feb. 4.
...Bridgeport, Feb. 4.
...Waterbury, Feb. 4.
...Meriden, Feb. 4.
...Wallingford, Feb. 4.
...Rockville, Feb. 4.
...Willimantic, Feb. 4.
...Putnam, Feb. 4.
...Danielsonville, Feb. 4.
...Providence, Feb. 4.
...Pawtucket, Feb. 4.
...Woonsocket, Feb. 4.
...Newport, Feb. 4.
...Bristol, Feb. 4.
...Warren, Feb. 4.
...Portland, Feb. 4.
...Augusta, Feb. 4.
...Bangor, Feb. 4.
...Saco, Feb. 4.
...Biddeford, Feb. 4.
...Kennebunk, Feb. 4.
...Wells, Feb. 4.
...Portsmouth, Feb. 4.
...Dover, Feb. 4.
...Exeter, Feb. 4.
...Hartford, Feb. 4.
...New-Haven, Feb. 4.
...Middletown, Feb. 4.
...Norwich, Feb. 4.
...Stonington, Feb. 4.
...Bridgeport, Feb. 4.
...Waterbury, Feb. 4.
...Meriden, Feb. 4.
...Wallingford, Feb. 4.
...Rockville, Feb. 4.
...Willimantic, Feb. 4.
...Putnam, Feb. 4.
...Danielsonville, Feb. 4.
...Providence, Feb. 4.
...Pawtucket, Feb. 4.
...Woonsocket, Feb. 4.
...Newport, Feb. 4.
...Bristol, Feb. 4.
...Warren, Feb. 4.
...Portland, Feb. 4.
...Augusta, Feb. 4.
...Bangor, Feb. 4.
...Saco, Feb. 4.
...Biddeford, Feb. 4.
...Kennebunk, Feb. 4.
...Wells, Feb. 4.
...Portsmouth, Feb. 4.
...Dover, Feb. 4.
...Exeter, Feb. 4.

...Melancholy Suicide of a Wife in Woburn, Mass.—The citizens of Woburn were thrown into great consternation, on Thursday evening, by the discovery of the melancholy suicide of the wife of Mr. Perkins Eaton. Mr. Eaton had gone to work in the afternoon, leaving his wife and an only child, a boy about a year old, at home as usual. On returning to his residence, he entered, and seeing no light in the parlor, passed on through the dining room. In the passage he stumbled over an inanimate form on the floor, and on producing a light, judge of his horror on beholding the dead body of his wife, bathed in her own blood. The little boy, who was crawling about the floor, crying bitterly, was frightfully besmeared with the blood of his mother. The room presented the appearance of a slaughter-house—the door, stove, floor and mop-boards were bedaubed with blood, as was the looking-glass, at which the woman must have stood and committed the fatal act. A razor, covered with blood, was found lying on the mantel-piece. Mrs. Eaton has been subject to fits of depression at times. She was about 29 years of age.

...Relations between Holland and Japan.—The Minister of the Colonies has admitted the necessity of subjecting the colonial tariffs to a revision, and will proceed gradually to that result by first modifying the export duties. The Emperor of Japan, feeling that he cannot maintain against foreign commerce his traditional system of exclusion, has requested advice from the Dutch Government. He has also called for its cooperation in creating a navy on the European system, and is obtaining instructions in naval architure, the military art, mechanics, commerce and manufactures. The Dutch Government has seen in this request an opportunity for extending its relations with the Empire of Japan, and at the same time for promoting general interests. A steamer of 30 guns will be sent to Desima in the course of January. The Dutch commerce with Japan has been hitherto in the hands of the monopolists. The Government has thought it necessary to do away with this system, and take the trade into its own hands by buying to the present holders of this monopoly an indemnity of 180,000 florins ($7. 13c.) each.—*Annales du Commerce Extérieur.*

...A Singular Circumstance.—Capt. Samuel Goodridge, of Manchester, bought packet-schooner Herald, of sixty-five tons register, at Provincetown, a few weeks since. He arrived at Manchester, from Boston, on the Friday before the great gale, and had discharged all her cargo but twenty-five hogsheads of salt on Saturday. On Sunday night she broke adrift from the wharf with no one on board, having one anchor down, with forty fathoms chain. Capt. Goodridge gave her up for lost, thinking it impossible for her to go clear of the many dangerous rocks between Manchester and the ocean. On Wednesday Capt. Goodridge received a dispatch from Provincetown, stating that she was ashore at the Wood End, one mile from the wharf, with loss of mainsail, steering-wheel and anchor, the chain having parted. The hull was not damaged. She was got off on the 25th, and taken to the wharf at Provincetown, to await the arrival of Capt. G. and crew. It is singular that in such a storm she should drift back to the port from which she originally sailed.—*Boston Traveller.*

...Melancholy Suicide of a Wife in Woburn, Mass.—The citizens of Woburn were thrown into great consternation, on Thursday evening, by the discovery of the melancholy suicide of the wife of Mr. Perkins Eaton. Mr. Eaton had gone to work in the afternoon, leaving his wife and an only child, a boy about a year old, at home as usual. On returning to his residence, he entered, and seeing no light in the parlor, passed on through the dining room. In the passage he stumbled over an inanimate form on the floor, and on producing a light, judge of his horror on beholding the dead body of his wife, bathed in her own blood. The little boy, who was crawling about the floor, crying bitterly, was frightfully besmeared with the blood of his mother. The room presented the appearance of a slaughter-house—the door, stove, floor and mop-boards were bedaubed with blood, as was the looking-glass, at which the woman must have stood and committed the fatal act. A razor, covered with blood, was found lying on the mantel-piece. Mrs. Eaton has been subject to fits of depression at times. She was about 29 years of age.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **To Prevent Chapped Hands**—HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.'S BALSAMIC CLYCERINE LOTION will be found a most agreeable and effectual preparation. To cure chapped hands, &c.—HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.'S COMPOUND CAMPHOR ICE, with GLYCERINE, will usually prove an infallible remedy. Prepared and sold by HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., Nos. 156, 278, 511 and 756 Broadway.

☞ **Counting-House Desks and Drawers** can be made secure by "Detector" Till and Desk Locks. For sale, wholesale and retail, by MANY, BALDWIN & MANY, No. 49 John-st., corner Dutch-st.

☞ **Store Doors** can be protected from the efforts of burglars by the Safe Store-Door Padlocks. For sale by MANY, BALDWIN & MANY, No. 49 John-st., corner Dutch.

☞ **Front Doors** can be made perfectly safe from burglars, at the cost of a few dollars, by a Safe Night Latch. For sale by MANY, BALDWIN & MANY. No. 49 John-st., corner Dutch.

☞ **A Remedy that Cures.**—When suffering from any disease of the throat or lungs, rest assured that speedy relief can be obtained by using DR. WISTAR'S Balsam of Wild Cherry. Its success in such cases is unparalleled. Base counterfeits unless signed I. Butts.

☞ **My Dear and much-respected Friend**—I address this to you in the hope that many young, as well as old men, may be benefited, as my only son has been, from the use of Dr. JACOB WEBBER'S INVIGORATING SANGUIFLEE. For four months he had been gradually wasting, until, from a robust and healthy young man, he became a mere form of skin and bone; his appetite was quite gone, his face cadaverously thin; he slept very little, and was continually nervous, restless, and he seemed to wish to shun all company, liveliness or excitement; in fact, his mental faculties seemed to be waning; his hesitation and shyness were painful to witness. I will make this communication short, by stating that he has taken three bottles of your cordial, and the change effected in him is astounding; he is now sturdy, healthy, robust. I consider your cordial indeed a boon to diseased humanity. Sold, price $2 50, at No. 202 Bowery. Those proved poor half-price. (From copy of letter received.)

MEDICINE WITHOUT PAY.

☞ **I will present one box of my Magnetic Salve** to any responsible patient who will call and receive it. For Burns, Chilblains, Scrofula, and Salt Rheum, unequaled. S. R. SMITH, Electro-Magnetist, No. 77 Canal-st., between Broadway and Church-st.

☞ **Jones' Original Italian Soap**, for eruptive, scaly, tender tooth, shaving, washing infants, only 2s. Jones' Curl Hair Oil Restorative, for forcing dark growth, 25c. Jones' Liquid Alabaster, for whitening ladies' skin, cleaning teeth, &c. 3s. These really beautiful preparations are sold at No. 202 Bowery. All who use them are delighted at the effect.

☞ **To Sportsmen.**—DR. HUCHTWANGER'S smoothing and cleaning preparation is now indispensable for domestic liquor distillers and dessert. It takes the sedge and sharp taste of the spirit and makes it smooth, soft and clear. Best essences of Bourbon and rye whiskey, rum, gin, cyder and peach brandy for sale by Dr. HEUCHTWANGER, No. 16 Maiden-lane.

☞ **Hon. Cassius M. Clay**, of Kentucky, will lecture at the Broadway Tabernacle, THIS (Friday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Subject—*The Effects of Slavery upon the Poor Whites of the South.* Tickets, 25 cents; to be had at the door.

☞ **Hon. Cassius M. Clay.**—This champion of Freedom lectures at the Broadway Tabernacle THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Subject—*The Effects of Slavery upon the Poor Whites of the South.* Tickets 25 cents each, to be had at the door.

☞ **Dr. Albert Gallatin**, late Professor of Surgery, [illegible] on the Ethnology of [illegible] this evening, at 7½ o'clock. Tickets [illegible]

THE BOND-STREET MURDER.

[illegible] between nine [illegible]

[illegible] was with him? A.—There was no one [illegible]; he was standing alone, apparently waiting [illegible].

Q.—How was he dressed? A.—He was dressed in [illegible]; he had on his shawl and hat.

Q.—What kind of a hat, cap or cap? A.—A black hat.

Q.—What kind of a hat? A.—A common silk hat, [illegible].

Q.—Was it a high hat or a soft hat? A.—It was [illegible].

Q.—Was he dressed in his usual dress, you say. Did he wear a hat or a cap? A.—I believe I have seen him once [illegible]; I don't believe I saw him more than once [illegible] that I noticed particularly.

Q.—Have you seen him these last three months have you seen him [illegible] with the hat or the cap? A.—I think [illegible].

Q.—Did you speak to him on that night? A.—No, [illegible] bowed to him, but he did not appear to recog[illegible].

Q.—Did you see him go away and leave there? A. [illegible]; I was merely passing up the Bowery; I did [illegible] take any notice.

Q.—Now, where do you know relative to Dr. Bur[illegible] of anything connected with this circumstance? A.—I know nothing more connected with the circum[illegible] than merely the character of Mrs. Cunningham [illegible] dependence by reputation.

Q.—How do you know that? A.—In reference to [illegible], I brought I would state that Miss Cunning[illegible] answered a matrimonial advertisement put in by Dr. Duncan P. Vail.

Q.—Miss Cunningham—which of them do you refer to? A.—Ellen; the matrimonial advertisement insert[illegible] by him appeared in the *Herald* in the month of June or July; the correspondence was kept up for some length of time; probably some ten letters passed between the parties; at that time I kept a post-office on the plan of the Broadway Post-office, and it was [illegible] that caused me to close the house and take those letters in the absence of the post-boy whom I em[illegible].

A Juror—Do you know anything more about the family? A.—I would state that after the correspond[illegible] had passed between the parties Miss Ellen stated that she felt as though scrupulous to meeting—

Coroner—I think it is irrelevant entirely.

Q.—Did you know anything of Dr. Burdell? Did you ever hear any threats made against him? A.—[illegible], Sir; I know nothing more, only that Mrs. Cunningham stated to Mr. Duncan P. Vail that she owned this house and property, and that Dr. Bur[illegible] rented the office only.

Q.—Did Mrs. Cunningham tell that to Mr. Vale in presence of any other person? A.—Her daughters, I believe; these were the words I got from Dr. Vale.

Coroner—To the gentlemen of the Jury and the reporters I would say that I am willing to hear anything, but I don't think we are sitting here at all in judgment upon the matters that this gentleman is re[illegible]. We want to come to matters of fact concerning the matters pending before us. That is my opinion, but I am willing, if you think proper, to hear the testimony from the gentleman now under examination.

The Juror, who had been prosecuting the examination into Miss Ellen's matrimonial speculations, stated that he did not think it necessary, except so far as it involved those two parties, (Burdell and Mrs. Cunningham,) and he did not see anything of that kind here.

Q.—You don't know of any difficulty between these two parties? A.—No, Sir.

Here the Jurors entered into a private discussion, as to the availability of endeavoring to elicit further testimony from the witness in regard to the matrimonial advertisement and its consequences.

The Coroner was obviously averse to it. I am willing, he said, to do everything that you think proper, gentlemen, but if we go on examining witnesses about things that have nothing to do with the concern which we have to inquire about, we may go on *ascula asculum*.

A Juror—(He of the inquisitive turn)—I don't wish any evidence of this kind at all.

Coroner—(To the witness)—Do you know anything else concerning these parties? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Have you heard no threats by any party against Dr. Burdell? A.—No, Sir.

EVIDENCE OF MR. CHRISTADORA.

Joseph Christadoro sworn—Examined by the Coroner:

Q.—Where do you live, Sir? A.—No. 131 East Twenty-first-street is my residence? I do business at No. 6 Astor House.

Q.—Did you know Mr. Burdell? A.—No, Sir, I think not.

Q.—You have no knowledge of Mr. Burdell or his family? A.—Nothing at all.

Q.—Did you know Mr. Eckel? A.—I did not know him; if he is the man referred to here he came to my place and ordered a toupee to be made for him, which we did make.

Q.—Did he give you his name? A.—Yes, Sir; I have his name in my book—J. J. Eckel.

Q.—A man who gave his name as J. J. Eckel came to your place when? A.—On the 13th of January last.

Q.—Is that a likeness, Sir, of the gentleman who called on you? [Here Captain Dilkes handed to the witness a daguerreotype of Eckel which has been found among his things since his arrest.]

A.—Something like him, Sir.

[The gas, which was before burning dimly, was now turned on quite fully.]

Witness continued—Yes, Sir; I think it looks very much like him.

Coroner—Well, say whether it is or not.

Witness made no answer, not having heard the question, perhaps.

Q.—What did he get made by you? A.—A toupee—a top piece.

Q.—Did he ever get anything else? A.—No, Sir; he came in and inquired if he could have a toupee; he was bald on the top of his head; I turned him over to my foreman to get some toupees tried on his head, and they went into the back room; presently a lady came in and wanted to know if a man of the name of Eckel was there; I sent a boy back to inquire if that was the man's name that was getting the toupee; he sent back word that that was his name; the lady then wished to go in and stay by and see that he got well fitted; the lady then went right through the store and back to the room where he was.

Q.—Did she go into the back room where he was? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What happened then? A.—Well, I wasn't present then; my foreman was talking to them and trying on toupees on him; it appears there was nothing ready to suit the man, and he (the foreman) proposed to have something ready for him next day if he called; they said very well, that they would call; we rigged up one for them, and they did call next day about six o'clock, and got the toupee fitted on; she was very particular—more so than he was on the subject; that was on the 14th of January that they called and got the toupee; it was in the evening.

Q.—Well, they got one then? A.—Yes—that is, provided these are the parties that reference is made to here; I judge from the name that I have in my books; I imagine it is the same individual; and by the portrait I think he is the same; it looks very like him.

Q.—Can you describe the lady? A.—Well, she was thick, not very tall—a sort of short, stout lady, well dressed.

Q.—What was her age? A.—She appeared to be about thirty or thirty-five.

Q.—Did you notice whether she wore any furs? A.—She was dressed very well; I thought she had on one of these mantles—a dark mantle.

Coroner—She was dressed in black clothes? A.—She was dressed dark; my foreman can describe the parties a great deal better than I can, for he had all to do with them; I merely introduced the man to him, and he took them up to the back room, and then all the rest was done by him; I dare say he would recognize the parties at once if he saw them.

Q.—Would you know them? A.—I could recognize the man, but the lady I do not think I could recognise; he (the foreman) is positive about it.

Q.—Do you know anything more concerning them? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Were you ever here? A.—No, Sir; I never was here before.

Q.—Had he whiskers? A.—Yes, Sir; it seemed to me that he did not shave at all; he had full whiskers all over his face and upon his lips.

Q.—He had never called on you previously? A.—Not to my knowledge.

Q.—What is your foreman's name? A.—I believe it is Joseph Wilson.

The examination of Mr. Cristadoro being concluded,

A Juror suggested the propriety of adjourning.

The Coroner said he would adjourn until any time that would be settled on as suitable—till 10 or 10½ o'clock, just as they liked.

A Juror—I think it is well to go on as we have been doing—coming in at 10 and going on till 1, and then taking a recess of an hour, or an hour and a half.

Coroner—Very well, gentlemen, I will do anything to suit you and the gentlemen of the press.

The jurors then separated and the crowd dispersed.

Eckel and Snodgrass in the Tombs.

The two prisoners ECKEL and SNODGRASS were removed from the Fifteenth Ward Station-house on Wednesday afternoon. It was proposed to provide a carriage for their accommodation, but as they preferred taking the air and the exercise, they were allowed to walk. ECKEL was placed on the second corridor, cell No. 43, while SNODGRASS was accommodated in cell No. 146, on the fourth corridor.

Yesterday a great many persons called to see the two prisoners, but owing to strict orders to that effect, no one was admitted. Everything that is sent to them is first examined by the Warden.

SNODGRASS has sent for his father and brother to come to him, but when we visited the prison yesterday they had not arrived.

Mrs. Seymour, the Clairvoyant.

This lady, who was examined on Wednesday is the same person who, with her husband, diddled JOHN R. STUYVESANT out of $10,000, and was arrested therefor in December of 1853. She then lived in Houston-street. Mr. STUYVESANT, suffering from ill health, was attracted by her advertisements and went to her for relief. The husband of this clairvoyant, finding Mr. STUYVESANT to be rich, arranged with his wife to pluck him. One evening she informed Mr. S. that her husband, Dr. (?) JOHN K. SEYMOUR, had gone to Boston, and told him to call on her that evening. He did so, and was surprised by the husband in bed with his wife. Feeling under the ills of an exposure, Mr. S. gave the husband a deed of the house and lot No. 198 East Sixteenth-street.

Mr. STUYVESANT, however, subsequently complained to the Police, charging husband and wife of conspiracy to defraud. The parties were arrested and an examination was going on when Mr. S. very suddenly died, some think by suicide and others naturally. This of course put a stop to the prosecution. A suit was subsequently brought by his heirs to test the title of the property, and if we mistake not, the conveyance to the clairvoyant and her husband was set aside.

Dr. Burdell and the Garroters.

A friend of Dr. BURDELL's, in conversation with him some days before the murder, referred to the current subject of garrote robberies, and expressed his belief in the insecurity of property and of life in our streets at night. The Doctor, however, seemed to care but little about these stories, and remarked that if a person only took care of himself, and did not go into lonely streets at late hours, he had nothing to fear.

Pickpockets at Dr. Burdell's Funeral.

Pickpockets abounded at Dr. BURDELL's funeral on Wednesday. One gentleman, named GRIFFIN, was relieved of a morocco pocket-book while in the Church. It contained, besides valuable papers, about $100 in bills. A man from Brooklyn was also robbed of $300 in front of the house. Other property was also stolen.

Mrs. Cunningham and the Corpse.

Mrs. CUNNINGHAM asked the officer who was guarding her, a few days ago, whether "the Doctor" had yet been put in a coffin. When answered that he had, she set up a great lamentation, exclaiming at the hardness of not letting her see her "dear husband" before removing him. On Wednesday she and her daughters were allowed to look at the corpse, which they did amid much weeping.

The cooking for the female prisoners is done in the kitchen of the house, and the meals are taken up by a stout Irish girl, accompanied on each trip up by Officer DAVIS, whose duty it is to see that nothing but food is sent them.

The Yard, Cellar and Privy.

None of the persons in the house were permitted to enter the yard, as it is intended to make a still more thorough search of it and the privy. At the former investigation only an old broken case knife and a pair of snuffers were found in the former. The ashes in the cellar are to be sifted to-day, nothing having as yet been found.

The Testimony To-Day.

The testimony to-day will be very interesting. First, the report of the Physicians may be sent in, and it will be important and direct. Rev. Mr. MARVINE will be again on the stand. He was yesterday afternoon confronted with ECKEL. He seemed struck with his appearance, but would not answer the question whether he recognized him or not. To-day he will testify to this. Mrs. JANE WINSLOW, keeper of a female boarding-house at No. 73 Mercer-street, will also be called to see if she can identify Mrs. CUNNINGHAM as a person who used to frequent her house. A servant girl from No. 30 Bond-street, and Mrs. Dr. CRANE, of No. 47 Bond-street, both of whom heard a cry of murder, will also be placed on the stand.

Prisoners in the Fifteenth Ward Station-House.

The Fifteenth Ward Station-house, at No. 221 Mercer-street, was formerly a private dwelling, and was long occupied by JOHN VAN BUREN, "Prince John," of whom it can consequently be said "that he has often passed a night in the Fifteenth Ward Station-house." The rear part of the basement is divided off into ten cells, there being five on each side of a wide passage. In these the prisoners were confined. Last night only the cook HANNAH and MARY DONOHU remained in the Station-house, the other witnesses having given bail.

Eckel's Mistress.

Some time ago the following advertisement appeared in the *Herald*:

BOARD WANTED—By a widow lady and her little boy, five years old, in a private family; a widow lady preferred; board paid in advance. Address "Cassa M.," Madison-square Post-office.

This advertisement was inserted by Mrs. PROSSER, *alias* Miss WEATHINGTON, ECKEL's mistress, who testified yesterday. She is well-known to Broadway storekeepers, having left a "little bill" as a memento with many of them. In her room in Hudson-street was found a daguerreotype of ECKEL, also letters from a host of her admirers, addressed to "dear Estelle" and signed by mark, L. ALFRED, ERNEST WILLIAM and a Dr. THIERS, in Lexington-avenue. Several of these were in rhyme, we cannot say verse. Also, an invitation from a Mrs. BOUTON, *alias* Kate Seidel, a well-known character. Also, a letter from Mrs. PROSSER to a rejected admirer, very sharp and pungent. There was likewise a receipt for $200, in full, for the board, clothing, &c., of her son ALBERT R. PROSSER, witnessed before RICHARD BUSTEED. One note, very affectionate, was from Henry and was dated at the Brevoort House. Mrs. ELIZA STEELE, of 65 Greene-street, thanked Mrs. PROSSER and Mr. ECKEL for a New-Year's present. Mrs. P. had many such letters, and is said to have destroyed a large number last Saturday. Besides her son, she had a second child, a daughter, in 1852, ERNESTINE LOUISA PROSSER, who died in 1853, aged 11 months. Mrs. P. at present lives in Hudson-street.

More Testimony.

One of Dr. BURDELL's patients, it was said, last night, who visited him on Friday, states that she found him engaged in a quarrel with a lady in the hall, and that, on her entrance, this lady suddenly tore off her veil, saying that she was not afraid to be seen by any one. It proved to be Mrs. CUNNINGHAM, who immediately thereafter went into the front parlor. While the Doctor was performing the dental operation, he seemed very uneasy, and turned about on the slightest noise.

Capt. DILKES has ascertained, from Mr. LELAND, that Dr. BURDELL dined, as usual, at the Metropolitan, on Friday, and left there immediately afterwards.

A Member of Mrs. Cunningham's Family not Before Examined.

Having received information that one of the domestics employed by Mrs. CUNNINGHAM had not yet been examined—indeed, his existence and connection with the family had not been made known—we dispatched a reporter to ascertain the particulars. He succeeded in procuring the following facts:

Mr. STOUT, who keeps a meat market in the Bowery, near Bond-street, stated that he supplied Mrs. CUNNINGHAM with meat, and that a short, stout, swarthy Irishman, who was represented by Mrs. CUNNINGHAM's cook to be her husband, was in the habit of calling, in company with the cook, for the meat for the family. Some four weeks since, Mr. STOUT, finding Mrs. CUNNINGHAM's payments rather irregular, refused further credit, when Mrs. CUNNINGHAM sent for Mr. STOUT. He waited on her at No. 31 Bond-street, and she complained that Mr. STOUT had refused to trust JOHN. He inquired, "The cook's husband?" when Mrs. CUNNINGHAM stated that the Irishman in question was not the cook's husband, but that he was in the habit of jobbing about the house, and that he sometimes stayed in Bond-street at night. Mrs. CUNNINGHAM also said that "JOHN" was in business in a small way for himself.

Some four weeks since JOHN called on Mr. STOUT, and paid him a bill of some $24 in amount, with a check of Dr. BURDELL's, and within three weeks he has been seen by Mr. STOUT, but lately he has lost sight of him.

Mr. STOUT says that the cook warned him when he first opened an account with Mrs. CUNNINGHAM that she was not a woman to be safely trusted.

Dr. UHL yesterday received notice of the existence of this probably important witness, who has been so unaccountably overlooked hitherto, and it is to be hoped that he may shortly be forthcoming.

ANOTHER MURDER IN BALTIMORE.—The *American* says: On Friday morning a man named FRANCIS BROWN was shot by CHARLES COULSON. A raffle was going on at a house No. 118 Lancaster-street, occupied by PATRICK KIRWAN. COULSON, who was about half drunk, but as the witnesses said, knew what he was about, was in the house singing. BROWN came in and hearing COULSON, said jocularly, "put a cork in that fellow's mouth," and afterwards, "put him out." COULSON went up stairs and asked JOHN KIRWAN for a knife, but was told by the latter, that "he did not carry any such weapon." COULSON then came down and said he "could whip anybody in the room that had a grudge against him." He then asked if anybody in the room had a pistol. BROWN said he had one and handed him a rather large sized Allen's Revolver. COULSON immediately aimed at him and fired. The ball entered the left cheek and passed into the brain, crushing the cheek bone, severing all the arteries, and finally resting behind the left orbit. COULSON immediately ran out of the house, and at a short distance from it met CHARLES FIELDS, whom he struck. FIELDS knocked him down and putting his foot on his hand wrested the pistol from him. COULSON was arrested and is now in jail.

CALIFORNIA CARGOES INJURED.—The San Francisco *News-Letter* says that a loss of $100,000 1 annually sustained by the "sweating" of cargoe which arrive at that port after passing round the Horn. Passing from the North through the tropics, the heated damp vapor is condensed into drops on the under side of the decks, and, falling incessantly on the cargo, great damage ensues. Capt. JOHN C. HOTT has suggested to, and modeled for the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, the plan of a 1½ inch ceiling, or a lining of zinc, to form an air-chamber between the deck and cargo, by which the "sweat" can be carried off down the sides.

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Contract for Street-Cleaning Again Postponed.

Yesterday was the appointed day for the opening of bids for cleaning the streets—and certainly they need it. Not less than thirty bidders were on hand at Mr. ESLING's office, ready to see the proposals opened by Mr. ESLING in presence of the Comptroller. But——

The Commissioner of Streets and Lamps, graciously smiling, rose and informed his audience that the whole matter was postponed until further notice. The cause he assigned was, the Legislature had not yet passed the Annual TAX Levy. [At the previous time appointed the Aldermen had not passed the levy.] So, with their countenances cast down, our thirty rival bidders left the Commissioner's Office.

So, too, we must endure the slosh, the canals of thickened, muddy water, the snow, the ice, the mud, and take it out in growling. There is no help for us. Mr. ESLING won't clear a square rod of the streets, for he says Comptroller FLAGG won't pay the bills.

We never heard before that it was necessary for the TAX Levy to be passed before a contract could be given. Isn't the City's credit good for the amount that an honest contractor would expend before, in the natural course of events, the Legislature had given us permission to raise our TAX for street-cleaning?

Meanwhile, Broadway, which is now horribly dirty and shamefully obstructed, might be cleaned in a single night.

New-York Historical Society.

On Tuesday evening the regular monthly meeting of the Society was held in the small chapel of the University. The President, Hon. LUTHER BRADISH, in the Chair. The President presented to the Society, as a donation from ALEX. R. BOTELER, Esq., the original documentary Report of the Committee of 1775, referring to the defences of this City. He also presented from Dr. PETER WILSON, (WA-O-WA-WA-NA-ONK,) an Indian Chief, member of the Society, a spelling-book in the language of the Seneca Indians.

The Report of the Domestic Corresponding Secretary was then read. It adverted to the appearance of the first number of the *Historical Magazine*, which had just been published.

The President afterwards read an interesting report from the Special Committee on the Building Fund, detailing their labors in collecting the amount, and showing that $16,000, the necessary funds for the completion of the New Library Hall, had been procured by subscription.

The President proposed GEORGE PEABODY, Esq., as an honorary member of this Society, and the rules being suspended the motion was carried.

The Auditing Committee reported that upon examination of the Treasurer's accounts they had been found correct.

Mr. STRONG, a member of the Special Committee of the Building Fund, in an energetic manner detailed the operations of that Committee. He said that $16,000 might seem to be a very small sum to raise in a city so wealthy as New-York. The community had responded liberally, and the Society had now secured for their archives a fire-proof building. After giving a highly interesting sketch of the history of each of the public institutions of the City, and bits of the personal history of their founders, he closed by having the names of the 175 contributors to the Fund read, and moved a suspension of the rules to admit each of them to a life-membership of the Society.

The motion was carried unanimously.

Mr. F. DE PEYSTER offered resolutions thanking the press of New-York and her citizens for the noble and prompt manner in which they had responded to the circular of the Society for aid in this matter.

After some other business had been attended to, an interesting paper, by Gen. J. WATTS DE PEYSTER, was read on "The Dutch in Maine." In the absence of the author, his father, FREDERICK DE PEYSTER, Esq., read the paper.

The Society then adjourned.

Board of Education.

Following are the Standing Committees of the Board for the following year, appointed Wednesday evening:

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION FOR 1857.

Executive Committee on Free Academy—Messrs. Williams, Boese, Ranney, Tuthill, Baldwin, Tweed, and Fellows.

Executive Committee on Normal Schools—Messrs. Davenport, Eager, Kerr, Lydecker, Rollins, Scofield and Roche.

Executive Committee on Evening Schools—Messrs. White, A. Smith, Bootman, Farley, Slote, Sinclair and Ware.

Committee on Annual Apportionment and Report—Messrs. Benedict, Auld, Waterbury, Niven and Henry.

Finance Committee—Messrs. Hurlew, Denike, Brooker, Hooper and Auld.

Committee on Correspondence—Messrs. Henry, Brown, Hooper, Brooker and Avery.

Committee on the Course of Study and School Books—Messrs. Haskett, Hooper, Neilson, Williams and Gray.

Committee on Teachers—Messrs. I. W. Smith, Monteith, Neilson, Kerr and Haskett.

Committee on Salaries and Officers—Messrs. Brown, Clark, I. W. Smith, Lecompte and Burlew.

Committee on Libraries—Messrs. Fellows, Smith, Waterbury, Ware and Gray.

Committee on Free Scholarships—Messrs. Sinclair, Niven, Gray, Edwards and Shine.

Quarantine at Gravesend.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Feb. 4, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

D. H., in yesterday's paper, asserts most positively that Gravesend Bay "is a much safer anchorage ground" than Sandy Hook for Quarantine purposes. He is mistaken, and evidently does not know that this *very spot* was examined by a Legislative Committee in 1848, and reported as unsafe and unfit for the purpose. As to "easterly storms" at Sandy Hook, "driving every vessel ashore," as he assumes, it is only necessary to state, that GEORGE GRISWOLD testified under oath that he considered his ships *safer*, in gales of wind, at anchor under Sandy Hook, than at the present Quarantine. As to the objection of mosquitoes, it is too trifling to notice. Where has D. H. lived in these regions not to, at times, be annoyed by them?

As to the danger of travelers to Long Branch, if the hospitals were on Sandy Hook, it is imaginary, for they are far more exposed in sickly seasons on Staten and Long Islands, by passing through the Narrows and its pest-ships, than they could be from a Quarantine on Sandy Hook. D. H. repeats the old and false objection to the removal, that "a few speculating Staten Islanders" urge it. Wrong again. Brooklyn and New-York, with their million of people, Jersey City, &c., sincerely wish the Quarantine at Sandy Hook, which spot common sense points out as the very best for the purpose. Ward's Point is the next best, and to this point the public attention is evidently turning. No one thinks of Gravesend who understands the subject. BROOKLYN.

The Burning of the Orphan Asylum Buildings.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

That many of the recent fires in our City have been lighted by the hand of the incendiary is too evident, but no fire of that description has occurred that calls for greater sympathy on the part of the public than that which took place on the morning of Tuesday last at the New-York Orphan Asylum in Bloomingdale, when a barn with its contents, consisting of a pair of valuable horses, a cow, a large quantity of hay, feed, straw, several carriages and wagons, farming utensils, &c., were totally destroyed. From the appearance of the fire when first seen it was evident that some villain introduced the match through a crevice quite near the part of the building where the animals were secured, as if to make sure that they might not be saved. There was evidently another reason, which at present it is not prudent to mention, why that part of the barn was fired.

No person acquainted with the circumstances entertains the least doubt but that it was done to gratify a spirit of revenge. Had it been the warehouse of the wealthy merchant, or the residence of the millionaire, the crime would not seem so enormous; but to injure those who had done no one harm—to vent malice on helpless orphans, by destroying their property—manifests a spirit of malignity truly demoniacal.

The loss of so much valuable property at this season of the year is attended with great inconvenience; but in addition to this, the inmates of the Asylum feel apprehensive that while the wretch that perpetrated the crime is at large, other and still greater injuries may be sustained.

A FRIEND TO ORPHANS.

A Case of Distress.

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY, Clinton Hall, Astor-Place, NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Feb. 4, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

It is not often that we call attention to a particular case of distress, but there is one so miserable among many which meet us, that we will lay it before your readers.

A poor woman, in the upper part of the City, with three children, has a husband stricken with paralysis, and a son of some 15 years laid up with a running ulcer. Both of these need constant care; they sleep on the floor, in a damp, poor basement. The mother has time to do no work, and can hardly keep these two poor creatures alive, with scanty charities. We have known her for two years as a sober, honest woman. The place is the front basement No. 109 East Forty-first-street, between Third-avenue and Lexington-avenue—name, BURNS. Truly yours, C. L. B.

☞ The Pyne and Harrison troupe visited the Blind Institution on Tuesday. Miss PYNE sang a number of her favorite songs, and the pupils followed with shouts and cheering under the lead of Mr. LEARN. The delight of the instructors was well timed, and the pupils were all present and greatly delighted. Miss FRANCES J. CROSBY recited an original poem, complimentary to the visitors.

☞ The girls of Grammar School No. 2, Lawrence-street, gratefully acknowledge the receipt of $300 50, being the net proceeds of their New-Year's Fair and Festival. They also return thanks to all who aided them in conducting the Fair.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—Friday, Feb. 6.

SUPERIOR COURT—Nos. 442, 761, 762, 763, 779, 783, 784, 555, 787, 791, 792, 793, 794, 564, 229, 156, 204, 230, 755, 114, 568, 796, 797, 799, 802, 803, 804, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 814.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 400, 348 to 349, 351 to 356, 359. *Part II.*—Nos. 77, 154, 18, 82, 272, 246, 250, 261, 263, 268, 294, 325, 326, 342, 341, 342, 287.

SUPREME COURT.—*Circuit.*—Nos. 2792, 1096, 1958, 1280, 1362, 660, 1878, 1879, 715½, 18, 1285, 1776, 352, 1297, 673½, 144, 655, 1348, 1562, 986.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 41, 42, 44, 47, 35, 56, 51, 52, 53, 45.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term.

Before Judge Brady.

Richard S. Roberts vs. *Charles F. Thurston.*—Referred to Thomas Boese.

Thomas Lyons vs. *William Shears, &c.*—Judgment against owner, $807 75, with interest from Nov. 2, 1855, and $31 90 against other defendants, with interest from Nov. 22, 1855.

Ann Kelly vs. *The New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company.*—Motion granted.

Rufus E. Crane vs. *Joel Holcombe.*—Motion for leave to amend answer granted, on payment of $30 costs.

William Z. W. Chapman vs. *Alexander Stockman, &c.*—Motion to strike out parts of answer denied, with $7 costs.

MARINE COURT.

Before Judge Maynard and a Jury.

Thomas vs. *Hengrove.*—This was a suit for damages from assault and battery. The defendant was the landlord of the plaintiff, a colored man, and when last October he was about to leave his rooms, a fight occurred. The testimony of the witness called was indefinite as to who was the most injured of the two parties. It was, however, proved that Hengrove struck the first blow, and that after he got the plaintiff down the witness also "pitched in" and struck him several times. The plaintiff was a young, stout man of about 30, worth at least $1,800 in Louisiana, while the defendant was a small, old man of 50 or 60. The Jury brought in a verdict of $25 for plaintiff, which does not carry costs.

A Queer Will—An Old Man's Lapses.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Feb. 4.

Before Hon. A. W. Bradford.

An examination was entered upon, Wednesday, in the matter of the will of Daniel Irving. Mr. Irving died a few weeks ago, leaving an estate valued at about $50,000, and two children, a son and a daughter. To the son he bequeathed nothing, but named him as the executor of the will. The bequest to his daughter was of a contingent character. The will is contested by the son and daughter, on the ground of incapacity of the decedent to make a will.

The testator in this case is the same old person who was arrested some time since on a charge of decoying young girls into his house for improper practices. The case attracted considerable attention at the time, as the deceased was known to be wealthy. The evidence thus far taken is as follows:

Edward L. McAvery was the first witness called. He testified that he was an oyster dealer at No. 100 Hudson-street; he resided at No. 1 Leonard-street, opposite the residence of the testator; Mr. Irving used to come to his place of business nearly every day, and take over various matters with him; he was old and infirm, and frequently talked in a very childish manner; a young man in his employ took great delight in joking with the old gentleman, who would frequently become angry at him, but would soon cool down again when spoken sharply to; on frequent occasions the old man would jump up and down and put himself into a fighting attitude, as if he were a young buck of the ring, and scold with a vengeance; the young man was in the habit of addressing him in jovial and familiar terms, calling him "Pop," and asking him when he was going to marry, and if he would not leave him his house in Franklin-street; whenever he bought anything he paid for it, and only got angry with the boy when he teazed him; he had known of little girls, from eight to twelve years of age, going to the room of the old man on their way to school, and remaining there for some time; these little girls went there so frequently that it attracted the attention of the people in the neighborhood; witness never asked him whether he invited the girls into his room, because he thought it a delicate matter; he never looked into the window of the room to see what he was doing with the little girls; he had seen him, however, lay his hands in an unbecoming manner upon them when they were at the door; his boy was not so delicate about asking him what he did with the girls; whenever he asked him about them, the old man always left the shop; Mr. Irving ceased to come to his place after the circumstance of his arrest; as to the state of mind of the decendent, witness testified that he generally acted childishly or wildish when waked up a little, but would always cool down when spoken to.

Jacob Webb, Sergeant of Police of the Fifth Ward, was next called: He arrested the decedent last January on a charge of attempting to commit a rape upon the person of Miss Carter; the old man was standing in front of his house leaning against the railing; when witness accosted him he walked away; he went after him, and coming up to him said, "Mr. Irving, I want you to take a walk with me;" "Oh! Oh!" said he, "I'll see you d—d first," knocking his cane on the pavement with force; witness told him he wished to take him before a Magistrate; "D—n the Magistrate," said the old gentleman; witness accompanied him as far as West Broadway; the old man refused to go any further, but raised his cane and cried out, "If you don't go away from me I'll knock your brains out;" he asked him what he wanted to do with him, and witness told him he was going to take him to the Tombs, he having a warrant for his arrest; Mr. Irving said, "A warrant for giving those little girls pennies, I suppose; these little girls frequently came to my house, and I gave them pennies and cleared them out; D—n it, if people would take care of their own children they would not bother me;" witness had some difficulty in getting the old man to go with him, but finally succeeded in bringing him before a Magistrate; he took him to the Tombs, where he remained till Sunday afternoon; he used frequently to see the old man wandering about the streets as late as 12 o'clock at night; he would stand at corners and talk to women, both black and white; witness formerly kept a carpenter shop next door to where the old man lived; he was missing at one time for two or three days, and when witness asked him where he had been, he said "about his business;" the neighbors thought he might be dead; the decedent lived alone; sometimes he would be tolerably well dressed, and then again his clothes would be old and dirty, and he would look as though he had not a copper in the world; in his opinion the testator had *not* sufficient capacity to transact any business.

The further hearing of the case was postponed to Monday next.

LONG ISLAND.

Gothic Sunday School Anniversary.

We looked in for an hour on Tuesday evening at the Anniversary of the Sunday School connected with the Gothic M. E. Church, Williamsburg, and found the house crowded to overflowing—pews, aisles and galleries all filled to a somewhat uncomfortable degree, as we realized from our forced proximity to a stove which brought up vivid remembrances of the Summer heat, despite the frosty Caucasus without. Some sixty girls, dressed in white with a profusion of flowers and ribbon, occupied elevated seats on one side the pulpit, and an equal number of boys, with close jackets and spotless shirt-collars were ranged on the other. The children formed a fine contrast to the aged ministers who filled the pulpit. The exercises were varied, and, for the most part, well sustained, consisting in part of a chapter on the Algæ, with a new moral; a very spirited lecture on the umbrella question, delivered by a ten-year old Mrs. Caudle to a patient husband; a soliloquy by a small boy on the manifold perplexities of a country minister; a dialogue in the Mentorian style, with a rather sweeping denunciation of novels, history and miscellaneous reading in general, on the ground that what men said and did two centuries ago matters little to us; and a burlesque on the "Spiritual Manifestations." Rev. JOHN INSKIP made a few pithy remarks on the value of Sunday Schools to the community, and the importance of sustaining them more effectively, and the audience dispersed in good humor, with the impression that they had been very well entertained. The exercises will be repeated to-night for the benefit of those friends who could not come and those others who did come but went away again for want of room.

A Narrow Escape of a Young Lady.

A party of ladies and gentlemen, twelve in number, one day last week, went on a sleigh-ride to Jamaica, Long Island. Returning over the Plank-road, their sleigh came in contact with a sleigh load of roystering, half-drunken Germans, and all of them were spilt into the snow. It was quite dark, and in the fright and confusion, the New-York sleigh drove off without noticing that one of the girls was missing. The next day the party sought far and near for their missing companion, but in vain, until she presented herself near night at her residence. She says that the Germans were cursing and swearing at a terrible rate when her sleigh drove off. When they discovered her, one seized and was dragging her toward his sleigh. Dodging out of his grasp before reaching it, she ran, terror adding wings to her flight, she knew not which way. At last, seeing a farm-house, she rushed to it—beat upon the front door, but hearing no quick response, rushed up to the back door, screaming aloud. The inmates opened, as once to her, his beauty forthead hair, put like to hold, and next day testified his own vision, and brought her home. As the fairest tells us the story, it was a narrow escape for the poor girl from violence, and perhaps blood shed.

☞ The Brooklyn Evening Schools close for the season on Friday evening next.

A ROBBERY COMMITTED THREE YEARS AGO—THE CULPRIT ARRESTED.—Officer BENJ. HEATH, of the Boston Detective Force, arrested at Bellows Falls, Vt., last week, and brought to Boston, Friday morning, DEXTER W. JONES, for being concerned in a bold and extensive robbery committed in Worcester County, in December, 1853. The circumstances of the robbery and the arrest are thus stated in the *Herald*:

"On the morning of Dec. 20, 1853, $7,100, received from Messrs. FRANCIS SKINNER & Co., Commission Merchants, doing business at No. 91 Milk-street, in this city, for the purpose of paying off the employes of the factory, was placed in the safe in the counting-room of the Jonesville Manufacturing Company in Dedmansville. About 5 o'clock in the morning of the following day, the private watchman of the establishment left the counting-room and went to another part of the establishment to ring the morning bell.

He was gone but a short time, and on his return it was discovered that during his absence, burglars had entered the counting-room, unlocked the safe, and stolen the money, of which $4,000 was in bills of the Mechanics' Bank of Worcester, and the rest in small bills of other banks. Skeleton keys were found on the floor of the counting-room and the street, which the burglars had dropped in their haste to escape. A reward of $500 was offered for their detection. Two parties, named HORACE JONES and OTIS LARNED, of Oxford, were arrested, but evidence was not sufficient to sustain the charge. In the meantime an examination of the books revealed the fact that the agent of the Company, DEXTER W. JONES, was a defaulter to the amount of about $3,000. JONES disappeared immediately after the discovery of the frauds, and attending circumstances led to a strong belief that he was an active party to the burglary. A few weeks since information was received that the fugitive, who had so long remained in concealment, was staying at Bellows Falls, Vt., whither Officer HEATH was dispatched, and made the arrest. JONES was taken to Worcester for examination. He is a gray-headed man, apparently about 60 years of age. —*Chronicle.*

STARTLING DISCLOSURE OF EMBEZZLEMENT OF RAILROAD BONDS.—We learn with regret that a most embarrassing disclosure was made at the meeting of the Henderson and Nashville Railroad Company, on the 15th instant, that threatens to embarrass and interrupt the progress of the road. At the meeting it was divulged, for the first time, that nearly $600,000 of the bonds of the Company had been misapplied by the Company's agent in London. The bonds were issued three years ago, and carried by the then President of the Company to London for negotiation. Not succeeding to his wishes at that time, they were left in the hands of an agent, the brother of the Chief Engineer of the road, to be negotiated under the direction and on such terms as should be approved by the Company, for iron for the road. It appears this agent, in gross violation of his trust, used a part of the bonds in the purchase of a steamship, or some other vessel, for the avowed purpose of freighting the iron that should be bought for the Company. This vessel he chartered to go to the Grimea, and she was lost on the voyage, and, as it would appear, without insurance. When called to an account, he alleged the vessel was the Company's, and the loss their's. What amount of the bonds were used in this transaction is not known; or what has become of the balance of them, has not yet been discovered, as no satisfactory account can be obtained from him of their disposition. The correspondence with him has been very unsatisfactory. The work on the road will be suspended until the return of the committee and a full knowledge of the situation of the bonds is obtained.—*Louisville Journal.*

SERIOUS ACCIDENT AT AN IRON FOUNDRY.—A serious accident occurred at BURDEN's Iron Works, at 11 o'clock this forenoon, resulting in the serious if not fatal injury of one man and three boys. The workmen in the mill had just taken from the furnace a large mass of cinder, about two feet long, a foot wide and a foot thick, which was placed in an iron wagon or buggy used for the purpose, and dumped in the snow just outside the mill. The mass when taken out was red hot. It was rapidly cooling in the snow, when three boys gathered around it, one of whom took an iron bar, and pierced through the crust, letting the molten lava run out into the snow and water. Suddenly the mass exploded with a loud noise, throwing the molten cinder in every direction. A man named MICHAEL SMITH, an employe of the works, stood near, facing the cinder, masses of which struck him on the head and face, and in the front part of the body, burning him horribly about the face and head. His clothes were completely blown off, even his boots being split open by the force

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE—ENGLISH COTTAGE and building-site at auction, at Saybrook, Conn. On TUESDAY, the 10th day of February next, at 11 o'clock, will be sold at public auction, on the premises, a fine country residence and six acres of excellent garden land. The house is in the English villa style, has piazzas, observatory, &c. It is beautifully situated on the bay, and fronts on Maple-st.

Also, adjoining the above, a splendid building-site, containing about 15 acres of excellent garden land.

Also, a neat, nearly-new English cottage, and 1 acre of excellent land. This adjoins the 15-acre lot.

Also, a wood lot, covered with chestnut timber, containing about 8 acres, 1 mile from the village.

Also, a lot of corn, oats, hay, straw, potatoes, &c.

Also, a fine horse and wagon, cart, farming utensils, &c.

Saybrook, Conn., is situated at the mouth of the Connecticut River, on Long Island Sound, and is one of the most beautiful and healthy places on the American continent. There are good churches, schools, shooting, fishing and bathing in the immediate vicinity.

TERMS—All of the above will be sold for cash, without reserve, to the highest bidder.

N. B.—Persons sailing this New-Haven or New-London Railroad, and stopping at Saybrook, can examine the premises. Inquire for KING's, or Dr. TOWNSEND's place—a man on the place will show it.

FOR SALE OR TO LET FOR A TERM OF YEARS—Five four story and basement buildings on 1st-av., respectively 18 feet front on 1st-av. by 45 feet deep, with steam of 25 horse power, belting and shafting now running in perfect order, with rear buildings, stables and a good yard, formerly occupied by MORTON & BRENNAN, will be leased to a good and careful tenant for a term of five years. If said property is not leased by the 15th of February, inst., it will be sold at public auction on or about the 1st of March next. For further particulars apply between 12 and 5 o'clock P. M., at No. 212 Pearl-st., up-stairs. THOMAS MORTON.

FOR SALE—A LARGE STONE FACTORY AND a never-failing water-power of about 50 horse, suitable for a paper mill or any other manufacturing purpose, on the Brook River, 19 miles from the City Hall, at Tuckahoe Depôt, on the Harlem Railroad, with 60 acres of land, three houses, carriage-maker's shop, barn, &c. The factory is four-story, 50 by 30 feet. Also, adjoining, a one-story building, 25 by 45 feet; all in perfect order. The factory, and part of the land, with the water power, would be sold separately, or the whole property would be exchanged for first-class City property. Inquire of D. HODGMAN, No. 27 Malden-lane.

FOR SALE—IMPROVED PROPERTY IN FEE ON MADISON AND MONROE STREETS.

MADISON-ST.—The first class three-story brick house and lot of ground No. 104 Madison-st. Lot 25x101 feet.

MONROE-ST.—The two-story brick house and lot of ground No. 39 Monroe-st. Lot 23x65 feet.

ALSO—Two three-story brick houses and plot of ground in the rear of the above, having an entrance by an alley-way of 4 feet 8 inches on Monroe-st

For price, terms, and further particulars, apply to WM. W. FRANKLIN & SON, No. 5 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—THE BROADWAY TABERNACLE property, comprising five full lots of ground, extending from Worth-st. to Catherine-lane, and fronting on Broadway. This property is eligibly situated for any wholesale business purpose. Probably no property on Broadway offers so great an inducement for a permanent investment. For further particulars, apply on the premises, to F. S. BOYD, or to

ISRAEL MINOR, No. 214 Fulton-st.
THOMAS RITTER, No. 120 East 13th-st.

DELIGHTFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT BERGEN—Two miles south of Jersey City on the Bergen Point Plank road, near Claremont, having a splendid view of the bay and harbor and the cities of New York and Brooklyn. The house is now being finished, is in the cottage style, two stories high with piazzas front and rear; water introduced into the kitchen; good barn and carriage house, with one acre or more of land

A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—AT THE REAL ESTATE AGENCY Office, (Room No. 4,) No. 39 Ann-st., several valuable houses in Madison-st., 18th, 24th, 40th, 49th and 70th sts., New-York, and Adelphi-st, Brooklyn. Prices from $3,000 to $19,000. Houses to let in Madison, Beach and 70th sts. Twelve farms for sale in Westfield and Scotch Plains, New-Jersey, Brushville, L. I., Chatnam Four-Corners and Tarrytown, N. Y. Several valuable lots for sale. Rents and debts collected.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE PROPERTY formerly occupied as a Bolt factory, in 12th-st., near Avenue C; 100 feet front on 12th-st. by 150 feet deep, brick building 40x90 on front, brick storehouse and stable in rear. The premises are adapted to any manufacturing business, foundry, or machine shop. There is a steam engine, with boilers ready set, which will be sold with the premises if desired. Apply to HENRY OOTHOUT, No. 3 Cliff-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY ENGLISH basement house, No. 51 Horatio-st., with cellar and kitchen, Croton water, gas, connection with sewer, and all the modern improvements. A small, neat and convenient dwelling, and rents for $500 per annum. Terms easy. Inquire of H. N. GAMBLE, at the office of the New-York Planing Mill, foot of Bank-st., or in the evening at No. 54 Amity-st.

FORDHAM—FOR SALE LOW—A VALUAble building site near the Depôt, containing about 12 City lots; it fronts on three avenues, and is one of the most desirable locations in the place. Also, a modern-built house with 10 City lots, inclosed with a neat picket fence. The house is new and in good order; marble mantels, grates, &c. Apply to J. R. PAXTON, No. 214 West 30th-st., or at the Stuyvesant Insurance Company, No. 153 Bowery, corner of Broome-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BASEMENT and sub-cellar brick house and lot No. 63 South 9th-st., Williamsburg. The house is modern finish, and replete with every convenience, gas, &c., a few minutes' walk from Peck slip and Division-av. ferries; desirable neighborhood. Terms easy. Apply on the premises, or to HINCKENWAY & BEVERIDGE, Wall-st. Ferry, New-York.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 241 Henry-st., between Clinton and Montgomery sts. Lot is 22x80; house two stories, with basements, cellar, gas-fixtures, bath-room, waste water-pipes and sewers to the street, fitted up expressly for the residence of the present owner. Apply on the premises, or to VALENTINE MOTT, No. 61 Rutgers-slip, corner of Cherry-st.

FOR SALE—ON THIRTY-FIRST-STREET BEtween Madison and 4th ave., a first-class English-basement house on the south side of the street. Price moderate. Also, on the north side, small houses; also, on the same street, a three-story brick house near Lexington-av. E. B. KINSHIMER, 319 4th-av., 3 to 7 P. M., 8 to 10 A. M.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY BRICK-HOUSE and lot on west side 3d-av., between 79th and 80th sts. Lot 22x90, House 22x50. Store underneath. Price $6,500. Terms easy. Deduction made to a cash customer. Capital location for a grocer. Apply to THOS. McMAHON, No. 271 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 31 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn, second block from City Hall. The house is of modern finish and replete with every convenience. Price $7,000, including gas-fixtures, carpets, and oil-cloths. Terms easy. Apply to MAILLER, LORD & QUEREAU, No. 108 Wall-st., N.Y.

FOR SALE—SPLENDIDLY SITUATED COUNtry house, on elevated ground, commanding a magnificent view, one hour's ride from town by railroad, two minutes' walk from the depôt. Also, an elegant villa site, with from two to fifteen acres, not surpassed for convenience of situation, and beauty and extent of prospect. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 157 Broadway, 3d story.

HOUSE FOR SALE IN EAST BROADWAY.—For sale, the superior three-story and attic brick house and lot of ground lot for 21 years, No. 197 East Broadway, fourth house above Jefferson-st., south side. The house is pleasantly situated, in good order, and contains the modern improvements. Apply on the premises, or to S. RAYNOR, No. 25 Beekman-st.

$7,500 ONLY FOR A NEW FIRST CLASS four-story and English basement house, in 33d-st., No. 154, near Broadway, replete with all the modern improvements and in splendid order. Part may remain onbond and mortgage. Accessible by 8th and 6th av. cars and Broadway stages.

FOR SALE—LOW-PRICED HOUSES ON FIFTYeighth-st., near 3d-av., $3,750; on 29th-st., with a stable, $5,500; on 28th-st., near 7th-av., $6,500; on 28th-st., near 3d-av., $5,500; also a number of lots for sale. E. B. KINSHIMER, 319 4th-av., 3 to 7 P.M., 8 to 10 A.M.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR UNIMPROVED CITY PROPERTY—Or a small house, a new four-story house, 24x60, with all the modern improvements. Location very desirable, near 14th-st. and 7th-av. Apply to JOHN S. KELSO, No. 62 William-st.

FOR SALE—ON MURRAY HILL, A FOUR-story first class brown-stone front house, No. 88 36th-st., near 4th-av., built in the most substantial and elegant style. Apply on the premises from 9 to 11 A. M. and 2 to 4 P. M.

FOR SALE TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—A very substantial three-story brick house, on 24th-st., between Madison and 4th avs. Lot 20 by 84 feet; house 20 by 40, in fine order; hot and cold water, gas and fixtures, &c. Price $7,500. E. B. KINSHIMER, No. 319 4th-av., from 3 to 7 P. M.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY AND BASEMENT house and lot, fall front, a most eligible location for a physician. No. 132 Lexington-av., corner 29th-st. Inquire on the premises. Also, a front stable to let in the neighborhood, from May next.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE front house, four stories high, with basement and undercellar, 20x42, with piazza in the rear, situated 112 Lexington-av., built in best manner, with all modern improvements. Inquire of J. W. FIELDER, on the premises.

FOR SALE—House, lot and stable No. 155 Lexington-av., N. E. corner 31st-st. House has all the modern improvements, suited for a gentleman keeping his carriage or a Physician. Walls frescoed. Terms easy. Apply on premises.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE TO CLOSE A CONCERN.—The three-story brick house and lot No. 172 Division-st., near Allen-st.

A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 178 SPRING-st. By altering into a store (the lot being 100 feet deep) would pay well. Price $10,000. Inquire of J. B. MILLER, No. 124 Canal-st.

FOR SALE—IN EAST 27TH-ST., HOUSE AND Lot No. 70, brown-stone front; lot full size; house 62 feet deep, with all modern improvements, and in perfect order. Apply to J. W. PHARO, 30 and 32 Barclay-st.

FOR EXCHANGE.—A NEAT TWO-STORY brick house in Sackett-st., Brooklyn, will be exchanged for unincumbered property in Brooklyn or New-York. Apply to WM. POOLE, No. 39 Burling-slip.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW SMALL THREEstory buildings, with modern improvements, on reasonable terms, corner of 2d-av. and 19th-st.

BOUNTY LANDS.

LAND WARRANTS.

Land Warrants wanted by KIRTLAND & CO., No. 43 Wall-st.

PURE JUICE PORT WINE—FOR MEDICAL purposes—highly recommended to persons debilitated, from a state of many observers. Can be obtained in bottles only at the Wine Vaults, No. 18 Wall-st

G. B. MENDUM.

HOUSES TO LET.

HOTEL TO RENT—NO. 79 ROBINSON-ST., next door to West-st., occupied by E. & I. P. CHAMBERLAIN. 47 finished rooms. One of the most desirable locations in the City. Apply to E. JOURNEAY, Nos. 41 and 43 Warren-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—EXTENSIVE PREMISES and brick buildings well adapted for manufacturing or other purposes, with immediate possession of a part. Apply on the premises Nos. 26 and 30 Cherry-st., near Franklin-square.

TO LET—IN WEST 34TH-ST., NEAR BROADway, a first-class 3-story English basement house, containing all the modern improvements; also gas fixtures; neighborhood unsurpassed; 34th-st. is one of the wide streets, and cars and stages pass every few minutes. Apply to ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 4 Broad-st.

TO LET—AND POSSESSION GIVEN IMMEDIately—the commodious house No. 9 Beach-st. Also, a suite of offices in third story of No. 51 Liberty-st. Rent low. Inquire of REYNOLDS & VAN SCHAICK, No. 31 Nassau-st.

TO LET—IN WHOLE OR IN PARTS, TWO NEW five-story houses in Canal-st., 60 feet from Broadway, with handsome stores to each; a most eligible location for any kind of light business. Apply at No. 144 Chambers-st., or No. 127 Greene-st.

TO LET—A COTTAGE, AT BEDFORD, L. I., within two minutes' walk of Fulton-av. cars, containing ten rooms, with large garden, &c. Possession, if desired, immediately. Apply to STEPHEN PRITCHARD, No. 59 Maiden-lane, New-York.

HOUSE TO LET OR LEASE—THE THREEstory dwelling house No. 56 Bleecker-st., near Broadway, thoroughly supplied with gas and Croton, and recently put in complete repair. Apply to E. A. DUYCKINCK, No. 20 Clinton-place.

TO LET—THE TWO THREE-STORY BRICK houses Nos. 110 and 112 West Broadway; 14 rooms, well located for any business. Possession immediately. Apply No. 333 Broadway, room No. 5.

TO LET—LARGE AND WELL-LIGHTED LOFT, with steam power, at No. 39 Beekman-st. Possession immediately. Apply on the premises, to ISAAC J. OLIVER.

FACTORY ROOM TO LET.—A HANDSOME, well-lighted room 60x100 feet with steady power, in a new brick factory near the city, will be let low to a good tenant. Apply at No. 39 Maiden-lane, up stairs.

TO LET.—THE 3-STORY ATTIC AND BASEment house, No. 53 Bond-st. Inquire of F. A. LIVINGSTON, No. 8 Greenwich-st., from 10 to 4 o'clock.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE PREMISES NO. 144 Fulton-st., now occupied as a hotel and eating saloon. Apply to WM. HURRY, No. 149 Pearl-st.

TO LET—STORE NO. 117 BROAD-ST., NEAR THE Corn Exchange. Possession 1st of May next. Inquire of JAMES N. COBB, 256 4th-st., Washington-square.

FURNITURE AND LEASE FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—$1,200—In a large four-story house, central location, above Bleecker-st.; handsomely furnished parlors, tapestry velvet carpets, brocatel and hair cloth suits, beds, bedding, wardrobes, kitchen utensils, &c.; gas fixtures, costing $75, included. Possession given immediately. Address Box No. 2,929 Post-Office.

OFFICES TO LET.—SEVERAL DESIRABLE Offices in the Commonwealth Bank building, corner of Pine and Nassau sts. Inquire at the Bank.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

HOUSES AND ROOMS WANTED

WANTED TO HIRE—A HOUSE OR COTTAGE, with flower garden, stables, &c., handsomely located in some pleasant town on Hudson River, within 30 miles of the City. Possession desired early in March. Address H. M. HUMPHEY, Bank of New-York.

WANTED—FROM 1st MAY NEXT, A THREEstory brick dwelling; location preferred above Bleecker-st. Address C. L., Box No. 2,524 New-York Post-Office.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FARM FOR SALE—SITUATED ON LONG Island, 1¾ miles from Jamaica, and 2¾ miles from Flushing, between the two; 9 miles from the Ferries; new house and barn; stock and farming tools, if desired; terms easy and price low. Inquire of LEWIS WOODRUFF, No. 86 Houston-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE COUNTRY SEAT AT Stanford, Conn., and 45 or 71 acres of first-rate land; it is beautifully situated in the village of Stanford, Conn. Will be sold much less than its value. Inquire of S. P. TOWNSEND, No. 83 Nassau-st.

STEAM POWER.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of 24th and 25th sts., East River. These Works, erected expressly for mechanical purposes, are peculiarly adapted for either heavy or light machinery; the engines are of 1,000 horse power, and the whole establishment is fitted up in a manner unsurpassed in this country. For terms, apply at the Office on the premises.

STEADY POWER—IN THE DEPOT BUILDing, corner of Elm and Franklin sts., one square from Broadway; Croton water, gas, water closets, and every convenience. Inquire of T. BENNETT, on the premises. Heated by steam pipes.

STEADY POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS—Near Broadway, at low rates. Also, a store on Canal-st., running through to Walker-st. by JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

GOLD-MEDAL PIANOS!—STEINWAY & SONS have again been awarded the First premium at the late Fair of the American Institute, New-York; and also the First premium Gold Medal at the late Fair of the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, in addition to the three already received, making five first-prize medals within the last 18 months. No. 84 Walker-st.

T. H. CHAMBERS' PIANOS.—PIANOS FOR sale, repaired, and to rent. Second-hand Pianos at $100, $125, $150, at No. 385 Broadway.

A warranted, $450, rosewood, carved, 7-octave Piano, for $300. A warranted, $550, rosewood, serp., 7-octave Piano, for $250.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANOFORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrestplank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN, Piano-forte manufacturers, WAREROOM No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, WHERE a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

PIANO FOR SALE—A VERY FINE, FIRST-class instrument, rosewood, 7-octave, round corners, scroll legs, and in fine order. To be seen at No. 334 Pacific-st., Brooklyn.

PIANOS TO LET.—HAINES BROS.' PIANOS to let, at their manufactory, Nos. 330, 332 and 334 3d-av., cor. 31st-st. Rent applied towards purchase if desired. Prices moderate. J. M. PELTON.

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE
HARMONY FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 6 BROAD STREET,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1857.

The following gentlemen were duly elected Directors of this Company, at the annual election, held at the office, on Monday, 5th instant, viz.:

W. Callender,	Fred'k DePeyster,	T. James Glover,
Eugene Dutilh,	Jas. Donaldson,	E. H. Howell,
P. A. Hargous,	John Brouwer,	S. P. Bell,
M. X. Harmony,	Arthur Leary,	L. Wells,
Peter Morris,	G. W. Coster,	J. M. Metley,
Henry Morgan,	John Garcia.	

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, held this day, Wm. Callender was unanimously reelected President for the ensuing year. R. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—CASH CAPITAL $250,000, with a large surplus. Office No. 52 Wall-st., opposite the Merchants' Exchange.

HUGH LAING, President.

DIRECTORS:

Hugh Laing,	Silas Bronson.	G. A. Townsend,
C. W. Lawrence,	E. R. Eno,	Don A. Cubaman,
E. Townsend,	John Watson,	U. J. Smith,
C. R. Swords,	Jos. W. Corlies,	Alfred Willis,
Ellis Willis.	Samuel Willets,	S. L. H. Ward,
Stuart C. Marsh,	Wm. K. Strong,	Robert M. Bruce,
John Penfold,	S. T. Nicoll,	J. S. Boyd,
John Compton,	Geo. Griswold, Jr.,	A. Y. Delvalle,
D. Henry Haight,	Noah S. Hunt,	Henry S. Leverich,
Jos. Lawrence,	Thomas Small,	L. Turnure.
L. S. Suarez,	J. H. Ransom,	

JAMES B. AMES, Jr. Secretary.

COAL.

SCRANTON COAL.—THE DELAWARE, LACKawanna and Western Railroad Company have opened a yard at the foot of 15th-st., East River, for supplying the public with their Scranton Coal at retail, which will be delivered in nice order, of any desired size, to all parts of the City, at the lowest market price. Orders received at the office of the Company, No. 51 Wall-st., or by Mr. ANDREW SEYMOUR, Agent, at the yard.

W. E. WARREN, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1857.

N. B.—Orders for this coal by the cargo delivered at Elizabethport, N. J., New-York, Brooklyn, Williamsburg, and Jersey City, or alongside vessels in the harbor, received at the office, No. 51 Wall-st.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

KEMEYS & SAMPSON,
IRON AND STEEL WAREHOUSE,
No. 279 WASHINGTON-ST.,
BETWEEN CHAMBERS AND WARREN,
Offer at lowest market prices,
REFINED AND COMMON ENGLISH IRON:
Fall River, Peru, and Stitt's Horse-shoe Iron; Hoops, Rods, Bands, and Scroll Iron; Ovals, Half Ovals, and Half Rounds, Spring Toe Cork, and Cast Steel, &c. &c. &c.

INSTRUCTION.

$112 A YEAR IS CHARGED FOR BOARD and Tuition at the HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, at Claverack, N. Y., three miles from Hudson City. Next term opens April 17. Male and female. For catalogues, address C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

AGRICULTURAL.

TO FARMERS.—THE POUDRETTE MADE BY the subscribers is the cheapest and best manure in the world for corn and vegetables. A pamphlet will be sent gratis to any one sending their address to the Lodi Manufacturing Company, No. 60 Cortlandt-st., New-York City

AUCTION SALES.

Wm. Torrins & Co., Auctioneers.

DAMAGED GOODS.—LARGE SALE OF GOODS DAMAGED ON THE VOYAGE OF IMPORTATION.—WILLIAM TORRINS & CO. will sell, on FRIDAY, 6th inst., at their salesroom, No. 92 Broadway, the following goods, for account of Underwriters:

15 cases, 450 pieces 6-4 colored and black Alpacas,
Queen's Cloths, Mohair Cords, Serges, &c.
3 cases, 180 pieces English Madder prints.
5 cases, 150 pieces plain colored Challies.
5 cases, 300 pieces printed Challies.
2 cases, 180 pieces printed Mousseline de Laines.
3 cases, 180 pieces black and white Lawns.
1 case, 60 pieces plain Prints, assorted colors.
1 case, 30 pieces superfine 6-4 French linen Drills.
2 cases, 60 pieces check Satins for coats.
1 case, 30 pieces Linen coat checks.
1 case Carpet bindings.
1 case Bed lace.
1 case French China Flower Vases.
1 case Watch keys, thimbles, rings, &c.

ALSO, FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:
45 boxes, 4,500 dozen Spool Cotton, for sewing machines and family use, of the very best manufacture imported into this market, and but slightly damaged by water on board the steamer *Atlantic*.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF VALUABLE NORTH RIVER PROPERTY, WITH BULKHEAD AND WATER RIGHTS.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction on FRIDAY, Feb. 6, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the entire block, consisting of 38 lots, bounded by West-st., Troy-st., Jane-st., and the 13th-av., (the new exterior street west of West-st.,) viz.: 7 lots on West-st., 12 lots on Troy-st., 12 lots on Jane-st., 7 lots on 13th-av., together with the bulkhead and waterright in front of the last named 7 lots, being a front of 160 feet 3 inches on the North River. This property is in a rapidly improving neighborhood, in close proximity to the proposed site of the new Washington Market, and offers great inducements for investment. The 13th-av. is 100 feet wide, and there is sufficient depth of water at the bulkhead for vessels of the largest class, rendering the 13th-av. lots a most desirable location for foundries, porkpacking establishments, lumber dealers, or any heavy business requiring a water front. The terms of sale will be liberal; a large portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years. For maps, giving a full description of the property and other particulars, apply to the auctioneer, No. 38 Wall-st.

R. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY, ON BROADWAY, COURTLAND ALLEY, CANAL, WALKER, CENTRE, BOND, AMITY AND GREAT JONES STS., OF THE BANYER AND JAY ESTATE.—R. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell, at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 26, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchant's Exchange, the following valuable property of the Banyer and Jay Estates:

4 lots on Broadway, running through to Courtlandt-alley, 28x175 feet.
7 Lots on Canal-st., between Broadway and Centre-st.
9 Lots on Walker-st., between Broadway and Centre-st.
2 Lots on Centre-st., between White and Walker sts.
2 Lots on Amity-st.
House and lot No. 20 Bond-st. Also, one lot on Great Jones-st., rear of above.

Two-thirds of the purchase money can remain on mortgage, at the option of the purchaser, for five years.

Maps and full particulars at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 14 Pine-st.

D. S. HOUGH, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ALL THE RICH AND COSTLY furniture of house No. 248 West 23d-st., near London Terrace, THIS DAY, (Friday,) Feb. 6, at 10½ o'clock A. M.—The house is elegantly furnished with the best articles of American and European manufacture, in complete order, and to be sold without reserve, and no postponement on any account. All the conveniences and elegancies of a genteel private family will be found in this sale, and the extra assortment, which is very large, will be found well worthy the attention of persons in want of good housekeeping articles, either useful or ornamental. For a more extensive description of all the goods in the house, see *Herald* and *Tribune*. Sale commences at 10½ o'clock A. M. precisely, in the parlors. Catalogues at the house.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON CHAMBERS-STREET AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, Feb. 6, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

CHAMBERS-STREET.—The 3 valuable lots Nos. 39, 41 and 43 Chambers-st., on the north side, between Broadway and Centre-st., subject to a ground rent of $1,000, being 25 by 155 feet, now occupied by the Chambers-st. Theatre. Each lot will be sold separately.

60 per cent. may remain on mortgage.

For further particulars, maps of the property, &c., apply at the office of the auctioneers, No. 14 Pine-st.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

BY ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO.—BLEECKER-STREET PROPERTY.—At the Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., on THURSDAY, Feb. 12, at 12 o'clock, to close an estate. The two story and attic brick house and lot, No. 19 Bleecker-st., between Broadway and Bowery; will rent for about $600 per annum; $2,400 can remain. For maps, &c., and for permission to see the premises, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st., New-York.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

BY E. B. FRANKLIN & CO.—TO-MORROW (Friday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom, No. 85 Nassau-st., sale of second hand and new cabinet furniture, beds, bedding, silver-plated ware, fancy goods, China and glass ware, &c., to pay advances. This stock consists of a general assortment of good furniture, &c., which must be sold, and is worthy the attention of intending buyers.

WILLIAM T. BOYD, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—BY GEORGE NICHOLS—New and second-hand furniture, on SATURDAY, Feb. 7, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 66 Nassau-st., consisting of suites of parlor furniture, in brocatel, in hair-cloth; rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus and tables of every variety, desks, wardrobes, mahogany sofas, chairs, oil-paintings, silver-plated and China ware, &c.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON THE PREMISES, NO. 126 West 28th-st., THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, all the elegant household furniture contained in 20 rooms and parlors, of superior workmanship; also, carpets, feather beds, mirrors, mattresses, bedding, rosewood piano-forte, gas chandeliers, basement and kitchen furniture. The whole to be peremptorily sold for cash.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

SALE AT BROOKLYN, OF DIAMONDS, antique, pearl, and other rich jewelry, watches, &c.—JOSEPH HEGEMAN will sell, on SATURDAY, Feb. 7, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the store of O. F. Forsyth, No. 294 Fulton-st., the above goods, to pay advances. They originally belonged to an Ex-Governor (one of the West India Islands, and are well worthy of attention.

TUNIS MOERELL, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS MORNING, 10½ O'CLOCK, at No. 79 Nassau-st., an unusual large and choice stock of Cigars, which must be closed THIS MORNING, to the highest bidder. N. B.—Dealers will attend. (Sold in order of catalogue;) 50 kinds; every kind you can wish, and in quantities desired.

FINANCIAL.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION—In pursuance of its Charter, passed June 20, 1851:

On deposit Jan. 1, 1856	$597,339 89
Received Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1856, 4,494 deposits	412,050 07
	$999,389 96
Paid during the same period, 3,365 drafts	309,466 91
	$689,903 05
Interest credited to depositors	32,927 61
On deposit, principal and interest	$722,830 66

The amount of unclaimed deposits on which at least the sum of ten dollars is due, and which have been deposited by persons who have not within the two years next preceding Jan. 1, 1857, made a deposit or received a dividend or payment $20,955 97, included in the above.

INVESTMENT OF ITS FUNDS.

Bonds and Mortgages on improved property in the cities of New-York and Brooklyn, valued at double the amount loaned thereon $375,550 00
Bonds of the city of Troy 55,000 00
Bonds of the city of Utica 50,000 00
Bonds of the city of Rochester 13,000 00
Cash in vault 24,980 43
Cash in Broadway Bank 55,780 11
Available fund, loans on stocks on call 154,907 86
Accrued interest 9,262 35—$738,480 75
Surplus $15,550 09

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Secretary.
PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

IRVING BANK, NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1857.

AT AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF the Irving Bank of the City of New-York, held at the Bank on Monday, Feb. 2, 1857, the following named persons were elected, viz:

John Thomson, Wm. M. Pullis, Abm. Frazee,
David B. Moses, W. W. Conclkin, John Shotwell,
John Romer, Hy. L. Hart, H. H. Brunjes,
Wm. Radford, V. L. Buxton.

And for Inspectors of the next election:
Chales Burkhalter, B. C. Bogert, H. P. Farrington.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, JOHN THOMSON was unanimously reelected President. By order of the Board.

DAN'L V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

PROPOSALS FOR $62,000 BONDS OF THE CITY OF BUFFALO—Having 20 years to run. Interest at 7 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually. Principal and interest payable in the City of New-York. Above Bonds having been duly ordered by the Common Council of the City of Buffalo to be appropriated for the building of market-houses, will be ready for delivery on the 20th day of February and sealed proposals are invited for the whole or any portion of the same, to be handed in to MESSRS. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., on or before 2 o'clock in the afternoon of Thursday the 12th day of February. The Bonds will be awarded to the highest bidder.

MILWAUKEE CITY BONDS.—PERSONS holding Milwaukee City 10 per cent. Bonds, maturing the 31st day of March, 1857, can have the privilege of exchanging them, if they wish, on fair and equitable terms, for Milwaukee City 7 per cent. Bonds, payable 20 years from Feb. 1, 1857, with semi-annual interest, (issued under an ordinance establishing a Sinking Fund, &c.,) by applying at the office of Messrs. MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 23 William-st., at any time before the 1st day of March next.

J. B. CROSS, Mayor of the City of Milwaukee.
MAYOR'S OFFICE, MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 1, 1857.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—No. 65 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1857.—The annual election for 30 Directors and three Inspectors for the next election of this Company, will be held on Tuesday, the 17th inst., at the office of the Company. The poll will be held open between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock P. M.

JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late issue,) having twenty years to run; interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world,

FINANCIAL.

BANKING AND COLLECTING OFFICE.
SMALLEY, WEED & BARTLETT,
No. 54 Wall-st., New-York.

GEO. C. SMALLEY, WM. C. WEED, ALFRED W. BARTLETT will give special attention to the negotiation of notes and loans. Also to the purchase and sale of

STOCKS AND BONDS,

at the Brokers' Board, strictly on commission.

Having prompt and reliable correspondents, will negotiate and collect paper payable at all the principal points in the United States and Canadas.

REFERENCES—Moses Taylor, Esq., Wm. B. Astor, Esq., New-York.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1857.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.

We issue sight bills on the
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, Ireland.
In sums from £1 upwards, at 65 per £
Address,
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 75 Wall-st., New-York.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY:—On the 31st instant, the Board of Directors of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company passed the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That the balance of the one million of dollars of Bonds to be issued to this Company by the Detroit, Monroe and Toledo Railroad Company, remaining unsold on the 15th February, be offered to the Stockholders of the Company at par, giving to each subscriber a bonus of twenty-five per cent in the guaranteed eighth per cent. stock of the Detroit, Monroe and Toledo Railroad Company, on the amount of Bonds allotted to him, each Stockholder being at liberty to subscribe for such amount as he may choose, without reference to the amount of stock held by him; but should such subscriptions amount, in the aggregate to more than the amount of Bonds then remaining unsold, the same shall be apportioned rateably among the subscribers, to be paid for as follows:

"20 per cent. on the 20th February next.
20 per cent. on the 10th March next.
20 per cent. on the 1st April next.
20 per cent. on the 20th April next.
20 per cent. on the 10th May next.

"Any subscriber may be entitled to receive his Bonds as paid for, and shall be entitled to a certificate of Stock on payment in full of his subscription, and each subscriber shall be allowed the privilege of paying his subscription in full at any time prior to the above dates, and be entitled to a corresponding allowance of interest, the option to subscribe for said Bonds to close on the 15th of February next."

The Bonds offered to the Stockholders in accordance with the above resolution, are the first and only Mortgage Bonds (being for one million of dollars, in Bonds of $1,000 each) of the Detroit, Monroe and Toledo Railroad Company, bearing seven per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in the City of New-York, on the first days of February and August in each year, and having twenty years to run, principal and interest guaranteed by the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company. The Stock offered as a bonus is an eight per cent. Stock, also guaranteed by this Company.

Stockholders only, as will be seen by the resolution, are allowed to subscribe on the terms named in the resolution, and the right to subscribe will expire on the 15th day of February next. If you desire to avail yourself of the privilege, you will please subscribe for the number of Bonds you wish to take, on the inclosed subscription paper, and return the same to this office without delay.

EDWIN C. LITCHFIELD, Treasurer.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company, No. 18 William-st., New-York, Jan. 23, 1857.

OFFICE OF THE BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 20, 1857.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of 6 per cent., payable at the office No. 433 Broadway, cor. Howard-st., on and after Monday, the 2d of February next.

JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.—The Second Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of this Company, due in 1867—interest payable half-yearly in New-York—are for sale by

STRACHAN & SCOTT, No. 51 William-st.

$20,000 BONDS AND MORTGAGES and Commercial paper negotiated, advances made on property, real estate bought, sold and rented by JOHN J. DRAKE, No. 13 Cedar-st., N.Y.

CORNING & CO., NO. 63 WALL-STREET—Bank-bills on London for sale in sums to suit.

DIVIDENDS

NEW-YORK CENTRAL

STATE AFFAIRS.

The Supply Bill at Albany—The Senate in Secret Session—Report of the Idiot Asylum—Buckeyeism, &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 4, 1857.

The Supply bill appears destined to demonstrate the effect of an irresistible force coming in contact with an immovable body. The Assembly, with an irresistible instinct, shuts down the State leakages—the Senate as immoveably adheres. To-day, the House sent for concurrence in the bill as amended by the Conference Committee. In the Assembly it had barely scratched through—the universal sentiment being that the Committee had yielded too much to the demands of the Senate. In the Senate, members more than insinuate that the Committee had yielded too much to the House—had been thankful for small favors, and unnecessarily yielded where they should have stood firm.

Uneasy rests the head that wears a crown—but the uneasiness of the crown certainly can never compare with the uneasy slumbers of those who are charged with the duty of controlling the disbursement of State funds. The Scotch fiddle must be a luxury in comparison with the irritation attendant upon the duties of a member of the Finance Committee of either House.

What became of the Supply Bill? Why, the Senate debated for an hour whether the amendment appropriating $53 to a former Sergeant-at-Arms should be re nstated, and finally decided that it should not be, and it was not, and then the bill was concurred in, and sent down to the House, with a message to that effect, and now Gov. KING's sign manual only is necessary to make it a law of the land.

And the Senate thereafter resolved itself into a secret conclave—held a close communion over a batch of Notaries Public, and then cogitated for nearly two hours about—whatever other business they had before them of a secret and confidential character. If I had been inside I should probably have learned that the Committee on Commerce had made a report about certain harbor-masters in the City of New-York, and probably I should have learned what was in the report, and what action was taken on it—and whom it implicated, and all that sort of information which, being possessed of, we don't care a straw about, but which being denied we are devil-drove to know all about.

The report of the Managers of the Idiot Asylum—that last but not the least of our State charities—was made to-day. Elaborately stated are the items it has required $88,-260 20 from the State coffers to liquidate. They are very satisfactorily exact and precise. But still more satisfactory is that other great fact which there has been developed by the grouping of these figures—that by skill and patient effort some few rays of intelligence may be made to penetrate the chaos of the idiot's brain—dispelling the gloom of ignorance to which it has been doomed by the world.

The first approach towards a rational, practical way by which the evils of our present City Government are to be overcome, was made by Mr. J. J. OWEN, in the Assembly, this morning. He proposes to have called a Convention to revise the Charter. This is commencing at the right end, and I think it is the only way by which any lasting reformation can be produced.

Do you want a new ward carved out of Gotham? Mr. SLUYTER thinks you do. He cherishes the idea that there is room for one more. If it is to be of the same sort with the last, and elect the same sort of representatives, I think all Gotham must be against it. We certainly have enough of them, such as they are.

Have you not been laboring under the belief that we had a Civil Code? It was all a delusion. Some years ago several gentlemen supposed they were engaged in the formation of a Code, which for the last six or seven years every Legislature has been assiduously engaged in amending. All a myth, both the Code and the amendments to the Code. They were, but they are not. Mr. HYDE proposes to appoint Commissioners who shall make us a Code—a real *bona-fide*, genuine, warranted Code.

They always have one standing butt in every Legislature. Sometimes it is an outsider, sometimes one of the members. I do not pretend to say who at this session enjoys that eminence, but a little occurrence of yesterday may serve to show one, at least, who is entitled to it. While the voting for Senator was going on, one of the reporters wrote a ticket—"For Senator—HON. ATHERTON GAG." This he forwarded by a page-boy to one of the city representatives, with his compliments, and a request that he would vote for the candidate named on the ballot. In a short time the member was making a bee line for the reporters' desk, which he reached, almost breathless from the exertions he had made to get through the crowd. "See here," says he to the reporter, who is this Mr. GAG? You know I'm a Democrat, and I don't want to compromise my position. Is this Mr. GAG a Democrat? If he is, and you'll vouch for him, I'll go him just to oblige you." The reporter's heart failed him; he gave the assurance of the distinguished position which Mr. GAG had always held in the Democratic ranks, and enlarged somewhat upon the constant service he had rendered to that party, but on a second consideration, he thought it might be better for the gentleman from New-York to go the caucus nominee. Had the reporter stuck to the text, Mr. SICKLES would have been one vote short in the House, and HON. ATHERTON GAG would have had at least one recognition of his invaluable services.

The cold circle appears to have run out here. The weather is mild, the sky lowery—the eaves-dropping and the navigation intolerable.

The murder of Dr. BURDELL attracts here, as everywhere, the universal attention. Here, as it should be everywhere, the condemnation of the authorities who have undertaken the investigation of the tragedy, is decided and universal, as I heard a distinguished City official remark: "The only real mystery which they seemed to have unraveled is that a heretofore celebrated politician really has a local habitation. Now, I think we may revive our hopes of eventually ascertaining where he was born." LEO.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 5.

Mr. SPENCER presented a memorial from 157 physicians of New-York, asking for the foundation of a State Woman's Hospital.

Mr. CUTLER presented a petition from County Judges for a Convention to prepare rules of practice.

Mr. C. P. SMITH gave notice of a bill to extend Hart-street, Brooklyn, to Fifth-street.

Mr. KELLY introduced a bill providing that no proxy of stockholders at an election for officers and directors of any corporation shall be valid unless bearing date within one year of the day of election.

Mr. PETTY gave notice of a bill to prevent improper persons from being appointed as officers in the City of New-York and to punish bribery; the bill also makes null and void the appointment of any person ever convicted of crime or misdemeanor.

Mr. J. A. SMITH gave notice of a bill to authorize the Comptroller to discontinue the Mariners' Fund, and to transfer the same general fund to the revenue, and compelling the Seamen's Friend Society to pay seven per cent. interest on the fund from Jan. 1, 1858.

Mr. KELLY reported favorably on Mr. KELLY'S bill compelling incorporated companies to pay taxes on capital, estate, and profits, the same as individuals.

EVENING SESSION.

The general calendar was taken up, and bills to locate the State Lunatic Asylums and amend the charter of the Nursery and Child's Hospital were ordered to a third reading. No other business of general interest was transacted.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 5.

The morning session was consumed in debating a private claim bill.

The Charges of Corruption Against the Harbor Masters—New-York Bills Before the Committee on Cities and Villages—State Medical Society—The Masons.

ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 5.

It is generally understood that the long executive session held by the Senate yesterday was in consequence of the submission of a report by the Committee appointed last year in secret session to examine into charges of corruption and bribery against the Harbor Masters and others. The report lays before the Senate testimony conclusive as to the truth of the rumors. It is thought the Executive Session next week will order the report to be made public.

The Committee on Cities and Villages will hear the citizens of New-York until Thursday of next week, on the following bills: In relation to the Board of Supervisors; to provide for the location and erection of a City Hall; to create a Metropolitan Police Department; for the regulations of the great Central Park and to amend its charter.

DR. ALDEN MARCH delivered the annual address before the State Medical Society, last evening, to a crowded audience in the Assembly Chamber.

The President, THOMAS MOORE, announced the death of DR. SUMNER ELY, of Otsego County, a former President of the Society.

Mr. BRADFORD and others pronounced eulogies on the deceased.

The Society then adopted a resolution urging ample appropriation for the support of Inebriate Asylums in the State.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—DR. ALONZO WILLARD, of Chenango.

Vice-President—DR. THOS. C. ERINGMADE, of Rensselaer.

Secretary—DR. SYLVESTER D. WILLARD, of Albany.

Treasurer—DR. JOHN V. P. QUACKENBUSH, of Albany.

DRS. JOHN RALPH, of Montreal, and HENRY J. HUNTER, of London, were elected honorary members of the Society.

An elegant entertainment took place at the Delavan House last night.

The Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons have elected the following Officers: PETER P. MURPHY, M. D., Royalton, Niagara County, Grand High Priest; JAMES M. AUSTIN, M. D., New-York, Deputy Grand High Priest; SYLVESTER GILBERT, Ogdensburg, Grand King; GEORGE H. THATCHER, Albany, Grand Scribe; JOHN O. COLE, Albany, Grand Secretary; WILLIAM H. SEYMOUR, Albany, Grand Treasurer; Rev. SALEM TOWN, Aurora, Grand Chaplain; Rev. OTIS F. STARKIE, Buffalo, Associate Grand Chaplain; GEORGE N. WILLIAMS, Syracuse, Grand Captain of Host; JESSE P. MITCHELL, Grand Royal Arch Captain. The Chapter is attended by a large number of delegates from all parts of the State and continues in session to-day. It will adjourn to-morrow.

Academy of Music.

Mlle. PARODI appeared Wednesday night in one of her most favorite *rôles*, (*Norma*,) and gave additional evidence, if it were wanted, that the Italian fire and earnestness which gave this lady her reputation and preëminence are not things of the past. In this opera more than any other there is full scope for the exercise of the greatest dramatic and lyric abilities. The emotions of the heroine are of the wildest character, and, although treated by the *librettist* with more than usual skill, demand the nicest perception combined with the largest display of force, to do justice to them. To these requirements BELLINI has added the additional one of first-rate artistic ability. The music, it seems absurd to speak about the music in this day,) whilst it possesses every requisite of melody and feeling to make it popular, needs for its just interpretation the most able and accomplished vocalists. For this reason there are but few good *Normas* on the stage. GRISI created a *furore* in the part, and with justice; LA GRANGE was excellent, but her excellence lay in the cold secret of her art, and was almost purely musical. PARODI, with many of the characteristics of both her predecessors, adds to them a fire and intuitiveness of her own which are certainly unequaled in the present day. She preserves the just balance of the dramatic and the lyric, leaving the auditor in doubt which excellence most prevails. Vocally, it is her best part; and dramatically, it is even more than we might expect from her. Last evening Mlle. PARODI appeared to be laboring under a severe cold, noticeable especially in "Casta Diva;" but towards the end of the act the magnificence and fire of her performance seemed to clear away much of the hoarseness. We have never heard this part of the opera—the denunciation scene especially—better given. Mlle. PARODI was called out at the end of the first act.

Mme. STRAKOSCH appeared to great advantage as *Adalgisa*. She has improved in personal appearance, and appears to have more power than when we last heard her at this house, under the lamentable *régime* of Mr. OLE BILL. Signor TIBERINI has not yet recovered from his cold, but he sang admirably. Signor MORELLI did the best he could for music too low for his voice. The chorus was excellent, but the orchestra was occasionally hitchy. There was a good attendance.

NEW-YORK CITY.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

At an early hour yesterday morning, Officer Arthur McManus, of the detailed police, arrested at the Shakespeare Hotel, in William-street, two men whom, from information which he had received, he believed to be in possession of a large amount of counterfeit money which they intended to utter. The prisoners gave their names as Henry Reed and Thomas Kline. He took them to the Station-house, where he found in their possession thirty counterfeit $10 notes on the Girard Bank, of Philadelphia. Reed said the package was given to him in Philadelphia, by a person who desired him to give it to a man whom he would meet at the Shakespeare Hotel in this City, at a certain hour on a certain night. It is asserted per contra that the prisoners were circulating the spurious bills by selling them at 20 cents on the dollar, and that they have already put a considerable quantity of them in circulation.

The accused were taken before Justice WELSH, who committed them to answer in default of $1,000 bail each.

These counterfeits are well executed, but the paper on which they are printed is very coarse, and calculated to arouse the suspicion of ordinary judges of paper money.

Trouble Among the Democrats.

The Democratic General Committee met last evening, at Tammany Hall, and resolved that the Council of Sachems, in ordering the lessee of Tammany Hall to deny them the privilege of meeting there, as "unwarranted, unprecedented, and as repugnant to the usages of the Party, as it is a violation of their own duties and prerogatives." They also resolved a good many other things, in very strong language, and pitched into ISAAC V. FOWLER in this style:

Resolved, That in view of the conduct of the Postmaster of this City in withholding from the last General Committee, of which he was temporary Chairman, the funds which had been collected in his office for its use in the general contest, we are not surprised to find him now one of the leaders of this belting faction; if his anticipated reappointment is to be secured by this means it will be a rich reward for political profligacy.

They resolved further, that while maintaining with unflinching fidelity the determination to give to the new Administration their hearty and earnest support, they will remonstrate in unmistakable language, against any effort to place or continue them (the Sachems and their abettors) in official positions "which they cannot hold without disgracing and betraying the hand that feeds them."

'Tis a pretty quarrel as it stands, and is expected to become more so.

Fires.

The six-story building, rear of No. 134 Essex-street, occupied as a cabinet-maker's shop by HENRY NEIL, and its contents, were entirely destroyed by fire about 4¼ o'clock yesterday morning. The loss exceeds $20,000. Mr. NEIL is insured for $10,000 in the Peter Cooper and Lenox Insurance Companies. Two tenant houses adjoining were damaged to the extent of about $500.

IN PRINCE-STREET.

The alarm for the Fourth District, at 9½ o'clock, was caused by a fire in the building No. 117 Prince-street, occupied by P. M. WILSON, builder. The fire originated from a steam boiler. Damage trifling.

COURT OF SESSIONS.

Justus Koehlers and Charles H. Ross, who committed a rape on Hannah Cramer last December, at Yorkville, were called up in the Court of Sessions yesterday. Their counsel admitted that they must be sent to State's Prison if tried, but the girl was willing to marry Koehler; her father consented, and Koehler was willing too. The Recorder put his foot on the proposed compromise, and remanded the prisoners for sentence.

John Mameron pleaded guilty to forgery in the fourth degree, and was sent to State's Prison for two years.

Isadore Fry, fifteen years of age, was found guilty of stabbing Marks Oberndorfer, a lad of the same size, in August last, with intent to kill.

[Advertisement.]

☞ A retired Physician, whose sands of life have nearly run out, discovered, while living in the East Indies, a certain cure for consumption, bronchitis, coughs, colds and general debility. The remedy was discovered by him when his only child—a daughter—was given up to die. Wishing to do as much good as possible, he will send to such of his afflicted fellowbeings as request it this recipe, with full and explicit directions for making it up and successfully using it. He requires each applicant to inclose him one shilling—three cents to be returned as postage on the recipe, and the remainder to be applied to the payment of this advertisement. Address Dr. H. JAMES, Jersey City, N. J.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The present relaxing weather will be a cause of much sickness to those who are not watchful of the state of their bowels. The sore throats, croups, costiveness and lung fevers will all pass harmless when BRANDRETH'S pills are used. Beware of counterfeits. All pills having "241 Broadway" on the side label are counterfeits. Purchase at No. 43 Brandreth Building, Nos. 415 and 417 Broadway. Sold also at No. 52 Division-street. BRANDRETH'S pills are a treasure of health, because they abstract all impurities from the blood. 25 cents a box, with full directions.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATER.—To-night, our readers must remember, is set apart at this Theatre for the benefit of Miss HATHAWAY, one of the favorites of this place. She presents a variety of pieces, all of which must please the visitor. First will be the extravaganza of the "Savage and Maiden;" second, the drama of the "Blind Boy;" third, the pantomimes of the "Magic Barrel;" and fourth, the burlesque of "Damis and Pythio." Who could resist the temptation of an entertainment like this? Go early.

[Advertisement.]

"WOODLAND CREAM."—A pomade for beautifying the hair, highly perfumed, superior to any French article imported, and for half the price. For dressing ladies' hair it has no equal, giving it a bright, glossy appearance. It causes gentlemen's hair to curl in the most natural manner. It removes dandruff, always giving the hair the appearance of being freshly shampooed. Price only 50 cents. None genuine unless signed PETRIDGE & Co., Proprietors of the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers." For sale at all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

☞ MURRAY & LANMAN'S Florida Water soothes irritation of the skin after shaving, imparts to the handkerchief an exquisite and enduring perfume, refreshes and invigorates the nerves, and is the only floral extract that will relieve nervous headache. Applied to the face, neck or arms, it clears the skin from all blemishes, and lends transparency to the complexion. Sold by D. T. LANMAN & Co., wholesale druggists, No. 69 Water-street, New-York, and by all druggists, at 50c. per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—A REMEDY IN ALL CLIMATES.—Letters from every region of the earth, and the testimony of the most distinguished travelers, establish the fact that in all climates and localities these famous Pills are an absolute specific for bilious diseases, dyspepsia and bowel complaints. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New York, and 244 Strand, London; and by all druggists, at 25c., 62½c., and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]

READER! STOP AND THINK!—Would you know yourself, your faults, and how to correct them? your capabilities, and how to make the most of them? in what profession, occupation, or sphere you may best succeed? Go to the PHRENOLOGICAL CABINET, No. 308 Broadway, and have your character thoroughly delineated. Have a Chart and full written description, and you may then know all these things and much more.

[Advertisement.]

CHARLES D. FREDERICKS, late GURNEY and FREDERICKS, Photographs, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes. The *comme il faut* establishment of the world. Visitors to the City are invited to call and examine specimens at No. 585 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 5 Murray-street, New-York.

LONG ISLAND.

Violence in Brooklyn.

The recent stabbing affair in Fulton-avenue, Brooklyn, where PATRICK BRENNAN was severely stabbed, and which has been involved in considerable mystery, is now explained in this way: The party using the knife was attacked by BRENNAN, and the first thought he had was of the garroters, and that he was about to be robbed. He was knocked down. BRENNAN falling upon him, and it was while in this position that the knife—a common pocket-knife—was used.

Mr. BENJAMIN THOMPSON, a sober, respectable man, employed in the billiard saloon corner of Court and Remsen streets, Brooklyn, about 12¼ o'clock Wednesday night, while proceeding to his house in Bond-street, was knocked down on Fulton-avenue, near Hoyt-street, and robbed of everything in his pockets, even taking a jack-knife. There were two men, who met him at this point, and as they were passing by, one of them struck him a severe blow on the side of the head inflicting a serious wound, which rendered him insensible, and how he got home he does not know.

On Thursday night last, a man named BEEKHARD, who resides at No. 4 Washington-place, Brooklyn, was knocked down and robbed in a similar manner, in Fulton-avenue, near Powers-street.

MARRIED.

MEAD—REEVE.—At Newburg, on Thursday, Feb. 5, at St. George's Church, by Rev. Dr. Brown, OBADIAH MEAD, of New-York City, and MARIA W., daughter of the late George Reeve, of the former place.

KING—SAMLEE.—At Yonkers, on Wednesday, Feb. 4, by Rev. Dr. Cummings, Pastor of St. Stephen's Church, New-York, JOHN KING to CECILIA M. SAMLEE.

FREELAND—PARKER.—On Wednesday, Feb. 4, by Rev. Charles Parker, of Hoboken, Mr. CHARLES FREELAND to Miss LOUISA CAROLINE PARKER.

DIED.

HUNTER.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 3, suddenly, Mr. SAMUEL HUNTER, in the 29th year of his age.

His friends and acquaintances, and those of his brother William, and father-in-law, Jas. Pinkerton, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 14 Attorney-st., without further notice.

OAKLEY.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Feb. 5, after a long and painful illness, EDGAR WILMOT, son of Wilmot and the late Cassandra Oakley, in the 10th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, this day, (Friday,) 6th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M., from the residence of his father, No. 352 8th-av., without further notice.

BLAIR.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Feb. 5, Mr. GEORGE BLAIR, aged 31 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his brother-in-law, David Blair, No. 86 Ann-st., this day, (Friday,) Feb. 6, at 1 o'clock P. M. His remains will be taken to Bergen, N. J.

ROWLAND.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Feb. 5, after a short but severe illness, MARY JANE ROWLAND, daughter of Wm. Rowland, aged 21 years, 8 months and 2 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Gotham Engine Co., No. 16, and the members of the Neptune Club, are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 76 3d-av., on Saturday, 7th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

BEASTON.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Feb. 3, at 7 o'clock, JOHN S. BEASTON, son of Capt. Richard and Mary S. Beaston, aged 14 years, 8 months and 24 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 273 Pearl-st., this day, (Friday,) Feb. 6, at 1 o'clock P. M.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

HOWELL.—In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 5, CALEB HOWELL, Esq., aged 73 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his son-in-law, James M. Taylor, are invited to attend the funeral services, this (Friday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, without further invitation, from his late residence, No. 241 West 22d-st. The remains will be taken to Middletown, Orange Co.

HOTCHKISS.—In this City, on Sunday, Feb. 1, at his residence, No. 38 West 17th-st., Mr. C. B. HOTCHKISS, late of Auburn, in the 61st year of his age.

WATSON.—In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 4, HENRY WATSON, in the 67th year of his age, for the last 40 years a resident of the Xth Ward.

The friends of the family, also those of Henry Watson, Jr., and Wm. F. Clarke, are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 103 Allen-st., on Friday, 6th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M. His remains will be taken to Greenwood.

PLATT.—In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 4, ELVA KATE, only daughter of Thomas and Margaretta Platt.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of her grandfather, Peter D. Collins, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, 6th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from No. 100 West 25th-st.

HALSEY.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, Feb. 4, ANN HALSEY.

The funeral services will take place at St. Ann's Church on Friday, 6th inst., at 2 o clock P. M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

DAVIS.—In Brooklyn, MARTHA, daughter of David and Lettice Davis, in the 34th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, the 7th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 333 Gold-st.

DOWNER.—At Darien, Conn., on Thursday, Feb. 5, SILAS P. DOWNER, in the 56th year of his age.

His friends are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, on Saturday, 7th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., without further notice. Cars leave Canal-st. Station at 12 o'clock; returning from Darien at 6 P. M.

FORCE.—At South Oyster Bay, L. I., on Thursday morning, Feb. 5, EPHRAIM FORCE, an old resident of the VIIth Ward of this City, in the 76th year of his age.

Due notice will be given of his funeral.

JONES.—At South Oyster Bay, L. I., on Wednesday, Feb. 4, of scarlet fever, THOMAS R., youngest son of Hon. David R. and Mary Stanton Floyd Jones, in the 6th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, on Saturday, 7th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M.

GRAHAM.—At Fishkill, Dutchess Co., on Monday, Feb. 2, EMELINE, wife of John Graham, and daughter of Abraham R. Adriance, of Hopewell, in the 43d year of her age.

OGDEN.—At Paterson, N. J., on Wednesday evening, Feb. 4, LOUISA A., wife of E. B. Dayton Ogden, and daughter of Henry A. and Jane H. Ford, aged 31 years.

The funeral services will be at Morristown, N. J., on Saturday next, at 12 o'clock.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...FEB. 5.

$1,000	Missouri State 6s	85	50	Ward Co'l & Iron Co.	36
2,000	Virginia 6s	92	50	do	35½
500	Erie RR. Bds. '75.	94	300	Erie Railroad	b3 60½
1,000	Erie RR. Cv. Bs. '71	84	400	do	c 60¾
1,000	Har. RR. 1st mt.	81¾	500	do	60¾
5,000	Ill. Cen. RR. Bs.	99⅞	100	do	b3 60¾
500	do	b10 99¾	100	do	b10 60¾
10,000	do	b10 99¾	100	do	b5 60¾
1,000	T. H. & Al. 2dmt	70	300	do	s8 60¾
1,000	L. E. & W. 1st mtg.	67	100	do	s60 60¾
48	City Bank	118	200	do	s30 60¾
30	National Bank	107⅜	100	do	b10 60¾
35	Bank State of N. Y.	104	300	do	b60 61¼
35	Bank of Commerce	104	100	do	b30 61¼
10	do	103¾	100	do	s10 60¾
35	Bank Com. Scrip	103¾	100	do	c 60¾
75	do	104	300	do	s60 60¾
60	Ocean Bank. ex div	95	200	do	60¾
10	Park Bank	99¾	100	do	s40 60¾
20	do	99¾	800	Ill. Cen. Railroad	122
20	Tradesmen's Bank	130⅜	300	do	122¼
6	Hanover Bank	92	100	do	b3 123
15	OhioLife&TrustCo.	99	100	do	b60 124
140	Pennsylv. Coal Co.	100	205	Gal. & Chi. R. R.	103
200	Canton Co.	b60 23½	150	do	102¾
250	Chm. Coal Co.	b60 19	600	Reading Railroad	79½
300	do	s3 18¾	500	do	c 79¾
100	do	b18 19	1400	do	b3 79¾
50	do	b3 19	100	do	b30 79¾
150	N. Y. Gen. R. R.	opg 89¾	300	do	b10 79¾
100	do	b30 90	100	do	b60 80¼
20	do	c 89¾	300	do	s60 79¾
10	do	c 89¾	600	do	s10 79¾
450	do	opg 90	500	do	b60 80
100	do	b30 90¾	50	do	b30 79¾
45	do	s3 90	100	do	s3 79¾
50	do	s30 90	100	do	c 79¾
100	do	b30 90¼	180	do	b10 79¾
100	do	b30 90⅞	50	Clev. & Pitts. Rd.	69¾
10	M. S. & N. I. Rd.	79	1230	Clev. & Tol. Rd.	76¼
200	do	b3 79¾	100	do	b15 76¾
300	do	c 79¾	70	Chi. Rk. I. RR.	99¾
100	do	s3 79¾	150	do	99
250	do	s3 79¾	168	do	99¾
100	do	b60 79¾	150	do	b60 99¾
100	do	b60 79¾	100	La Crosse & Mil Rd	71
100	do	b30 80	10	N. Hav. & Hart. RR.	131
150	do	c 79¾	200	Panama RR.	b30 94
100	do	c 79¾	35	Mil. & Miss. RR.	71
200	do	b60 80¾	65	do	70

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board, the following sales of Stocks and Bonds were made, at auction, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY:

$5,000 N. Y. and Harlem R. R. 1st m'g 7s, in. sd., 81¾
$5,000 Galena and Ch. R. R. 1st m'g 7s, in. sd... 94½
$8,000 Great Western (Ill.) R. R. 10s, in. sd... 89¼
$10,000 L. E., Wa. and St. Louis R. R., in. sd. 67¼@68¾
$5,000 L. E., Wa. and St. L. R. R. 1st, in. sd. 48¾@49¾
$20,000 Chi. and Miss. R. R. 2d mort. 7s, flat..... 45
20 shares Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express..... 49
45 shares Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express..... 50
20 shares Peoria and Bureau Valley R. R..... 71¾
100 shares Pacific Mail S. S. Co..... 65¾@66
100 shares Great Western Ins. Co..... 114½@116
20 shares Grocers' Bank..... 103@103¾
10 shares Artisans' Bank..... 95
50 shares Bank of Commerce..... 103¾@104¾
5 shares New-York Exchange Bank..... 100½

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	Ohio 6s, '60	101¾	200	Reading R. R.	s4m 79¾
3,000	Erie R. R. bs. '75.	94¾	1600	do	s4m 79¾
5,000	do	94	100	do	s5 79¾
50	Cumb. Coal Co.	b3 19	400	do	79¾
300	do	s3 19	100	do	s30 79¾
140	N. Y. Cent. R. R.	s30 90¾	100	do	b60 80¾
100	Erie Railroad	s60 93¾	100	Clev. & Tol. RR.	76¾
200	do	b3 93¾	400	do	76¾
100	do	93¾	57	La Cr. & Mil. R.	72
100	do	b60 93¾	10	Clev. Col. & Cin. R.	102
100	Illinois Cent. R.	s60 133¾	5	Mic. S. & N. Ia. RR.	89
50	do	b60 134¾	5	Sixth-av. Railroad	92
24	Gal. & Chic. R.	103¾	10	Mich. Central R. R.	95¼
70	do	b60 104¾	30	Chic. & Rk. I. R.	b3 99
100	Panama R. R.	b30 94¾			

THURSDAY, Feb. 5—P. M.

The activity in the Money movement of the Street this week continues, but generally with a good supply to the borrowers. The Domestic Exchange houses were busiest to-day, being heavily drawn upon by their correspondents in the interior. The leading Stock Brokers get money at 7 ₱ cent. and make good differences in turning Stocks for their customers. In the Discount market the supply of strictly prime paper is not so free to-day. The rates are 8@8½ ₱ for 60 to 90 days, 9 ₱ cent. 90 days to 4 months; fair lists of paper go at 10 to 12 ₱ cent. The Importers and Jobbers are actively employed, and the business for the Spring trade looks well; the demand for Dry Goods being well up to the stocks on hand. In regard to the February import, the impression is, that after this week it will not exceed the movement of last year. The monthly total was then sixteen millions. The features in the returns of the seven months' trade, presented yesterday, at the port of New-York, are, that no increase in the Import list has taken place since the close of November, and that an unusually large Specie Export has taken place since the 1st July, without being seriously felt in the Money market. This Export from New-York, alone, is.....$25,753,000

And from Boston	8,015,000
San Francisco to 1st January	6,289,000
San Francisco, in January, (estimated)	1,000,000
From other ports, 7 months	1,000,000
Total Export Specie, since July 1	$42,057,000

This result, for seven-twelfths of the current fiscal year, strengthens the estimate heretofore made, that the country will be able to spare $65,000,000 in Gold to the 1st July next, against $45,000 000 the previous Treasury year. The Custom Duties to-day were $199,000. The actual disbursements from the Sub-Treasury $107,600, exclusive of funds transferred to other accounts. There is nothing of moment doing in Foreign Exchange since the closing of the *Persia's* mail yesterday forenoon. We quote London 108⅝@108⅞; Paris 5.22½@5.21¼.

The disposition to press Stocks on sale, as noticed yesterday, was renewed at the early session of the Brokers this forenoon, and on the first call of the list lower prices by ¼@¾ ₱ cent. were accepted. It is stated in the Street that some of the heavy holders of two or three of the Railroad Stocks were sellers yesterday and to-day for cash, though a large share of the business, it will be noticed, is on contract. On the second call of the list, and at the afternoon session, prices were generally firmer, and left off on Erie, Reading, Michigan Southern, New-York Central and Toledo, much the same as on Wednesday. Galena was 1 ₱ cent. better, and Illinois Central Scrip improved 1½ ₱ cent., selling at 133¼. Erie Bonds were in request at 94@94¼ ex dividend.

The old New-York Fire and Marine Company have made a half-yearly dividend of 10 ₱ cent. The Third-avenue Railroad a quarterly dividend of 2 ₱ cent. The United States Trust Company a half-yearly dividend of 5 ₱ cent.

DEBT OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI, (OCT., 1856.)

The State Auditor presents his report only once in two years. The debt, with the exception of $602,000, arises from issues in favor of the following Railroads situated in that State:

Railroads.	L'h ml.	Fin ml.	Estimated cost.	Issued.	To be issued.
Pacific Railroad	280	125	$11,000,000	$4,000,000	.....
Pacific Railroad	...	...	.....	700,000	$1,300,000
Southwest Branch	...	...	.....	.....	.....
State indorsement	282	3	.....	200,000	2,800,000
Hannibal and St. Joseph	207	30	8,000,000	1,500,000	.....
Do.	...	...	.....	.....	1,500,000
North. Miss'ri R. R	280	20	9,654,300	1,240,000	760,000
Do.	...	...	.....	100,000	1,000,000
St. Louis and Iron Mountain	85	26	4,000,000	993,000	507,000
Do.	...	...	.....	.....	1,500,000
Fulton and Cairo	...	...	.....	.....	250,000
				$9,633,000	$9,617,000

Total granted to railroads, $3,000,000—of which are indorsements	$9,633,000
The State owes, in addition, 6 ₱ cent. Bonds, due 1862-'63	$19,350,000
For Stock in Bank of Missouri	362,000
Six ₱ cent. Bonds, 1863, for the capital	40,000
Six ₱ cent. Bonds, 1883, issued in 1853, to pay matured loan	200,000
Total debt outstanding, of which $200,000 are indorsements	$10,235,000

The following remarks on the above are translated from the European Money Circular of this week of MARIE & KANZ:

"The State holds a first lien upon the railroads. The Bonds issued under the law of 1851 have 20 years to run, at 6 ₱ cent; the $7,000,000 granted in December, 1855, are to run 30 years. The latter were authorized not to exceed 7 ₱ cent., but the railroads have elected to take 6 ₱ cent. Bonds in preference. The Companies are respectively bound to pay off the Bonds at maturity; to provide the interest every six months; to pay into the Treasury annually, towards the sinking fund, 2½ ₱ cent. on the $9,000,000 having 20 years to run, and 1¼ ₱ cent. on the $7,000,000 having 30 years to run; and, in addition thereto, after the roads are completed, 10 ₱ cent. of the net earnings yearly. All these payments are required to be invested by the State in the Bonds issued. By the law of 1855 the State must, moreover, set apart $200,000 in 1856, and $100,000 in every subsequent year, for thirteen years, to be invested in State Bonds as a guarantee fund for the payment of the interest. On the $200,000 to be paid out in 1856, $50,198 had been disbursed prior to the 1st of October, and employed in the purchase of $58,000 of the Bonds of the State. In default of payment of interest or principal by the railroad companies, the Treasurer of the State is required, by the terms of the act granting the credits, to supply the amount from the State Treasury.

The State issues bonds, under the $9,000,000 credit of December, 1851, on proof of an equal amount invested in their works by the Companies from other sources; but, under the $7,000,000 credit, the State issues twice the amount invested by the Companies. The State, having received a grant of land from the United States to aid in the construction of railroads, has given 1,000,000 acres to the Pacific Southwest Branch, and 600,000 to the Hannibal and St. Joseph, the latter being appraised at $10 per acre. The State (as mentioned above) has voted to indorse $3,000,000 of the Pacific South Western Branch Bonds, forming part of a total issue of $10,000,000, secured by first mortgage on the 1,000,000 acres of land.

The State has an interest of $912,000 in the Bank of Missouri, for which the outstanding debt is $362,000, (as above ;) of this, $681,942 are specially held for Trust Funds, and $272,263 can be disposed of at the pleasure of the Legislature. The bank which has a surplus of 25 ₱ cent. pays 10 ₱ cent. a year dividends, with an occasional 10 ₱ cent. extra. The Legislature, having amended the Constitution so as to authorize the creation of new banks, the State's interest in the Bank of Missouri will probably be sold, realizing a high premium.

Resources.—The population, and every description of property have made great progress since 1846.

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI.....NO. 1681. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARAGO.

THE WAR IN CHINA.

CANTON TO BE DESTROYED.

News from the British Expedition in the Persian Gulf.

INTERESTING FROM FRANCE.

Wreck of American Vessels on the British Coast.

COTTON STEADY—BREADSTUFFS QUIET.

Consols 93 5-8@93 3-4.

The British Mail steamer *Africa*, from Liverpool on the morning of Saturday, the 24th ult., arrived at this port yesterday afternoon.

The ship *Confederation*, from Philadelphia, was stuck with rudder gone and otherwise damaged, off the mouth of the Mersey. As the weather was boisterous it was feared she would become a complete wreck. The crew were saved.

A telegraphic dispatch from Alexandria, dated Jan. 14, says:

The Peninsular steamer has arrived at Suez, with advices from Hong Kong to the 16th of December.

Canton, hesitated up by the gentry and people, continued unsubdued.

The French Folly Fort had been taken and destroyed.

The Chinese had set fire to the factories, and all the houses were destroyed.

The Oriental, Agra, and Mercantile Banks were on fire, with no hopes of saving them.

One fatal accident had occurred, O. T. LANE, nephew of Sir J. BOWRING, being killed by the falling in of a wall.

It was said the city of Canton would no longer be spared, and that the discharge of rockets and shells had already commenced."

The London *Times* publishes the following dispatch from Trieste, by way of Vienna:

"The Lloyd steamer arrived this evening at Trieste, with the following news:

The British fleet has taken possession of the fort of Bushire and the island of Karrak."

A dispatch from Constantinople, dated Jan. 16, says:

"The English met with little resistance when they took possession of Karrak and Bushire. The small garrison of Bushire retired into the interior."

The London *Post* publishes the following contradictory in its columns:

"We are enabled to state that accounts, dated Dec. 22, have been received from Bagdad *viâ* Beyrout and Marseilles. These give intelligence from Bushire up to Nov. 30, a fortnight after the departure from Bombay of the last division of the fleet. At the above-named date eight vessels had arrived, without accident, in Bushire Roads, but the Admiral and Commander-in-Chief were still absent, and operations could not be commenced until they made their appearance. Captain JONES, the resident at Bushire, was about to proceed to Bassadore to meet the naval and military commanders.

It was supposed that no opposition would be offered to the disembarkation of the troops either at Karrack or at Bushire; but the manifestoes of the Persian Government continued to be of the most warlike character, and it was thought therefore that the occupation of these places would be but 'the beginning of the end.'

We take this opportunity of contradicting the mischievous statement regarding Brigadier CHAMBERLAYNE's advance on Cabul, which has obtained such general circulation, and has been supposed to foreshadow an intended reoccupation of Afghanistan.

Brigadier CHAMBERLAYNE's force is operating against the Mooraniyes, at the express invitation of Dost MAHOMED KHAN; and, as soon as this service is performed, it will return within our own frontier. Should it be necessary to march any force above the passes, in order to protect the Afghans from Persian attack, our troops would of course advance from Scinde by the high road of Quetta and Candahar. At present, however, Dost MAHOMED is believed to be strong enough to resist the invasion with which his territories are threatened."

In regard to the Prusso-Swiss dispute the following dispatch from Berlin, dated Jan. 20, is published:

"The President of the Council has announced to the Diet, that the Neufchatel prisoners having been set unconditionally at liberty, the question of war is at an end, and that there is every reason to hope an amicable arrangement will be effected by a Conference at which all the great Powers are to be represented."

The London *Gazette* officially announces the appointment of Lord NAPIER to be Her Britannic Majesty's Minister to the United States.

A private letter from Madrid, dated the 12th of January, and published in the Paris correspondence of the London *Times*, says:

"The financial situation of the government is anything but flourishing. It can hardly be otherwise with extraordinary expenditure and extravagance. The current revenue and the 60,000,000 of the Mirès loan have been quickly spent, and the government are now trying to negotiate the remaining millions, which are to be delivered in subsequent installments. This will, of course, be an additional burden on the treasury. But what of that? At the same time there is some intention of discounting the promissory notes (*Pagarés*) of the purchasers of national property, which become due at fixed periods for 10 years, as one of the conditions of the sale. I fear much that when the day comes for a change of government the public coffers will be pretty much in the condition they were in previous to the revolution of 1854."

The Emperor of Austria's visit to Milan appears to have been a failure. Enthusiasm was only exhibited when got up the police.

The London *Herald* announces that at a Cabinet meeting held on the 21st of January, the reconstruction of the Cabinet was brought under consideration, but all the other papers ridicule the statement.

At the adjourned hearing on the case of the difficulty on board the ship *J. L. Bogart*, WILLIAMS and HYATT, (colored,) two of three prisoners of the crew, were discharged, and JONES (also colored) was liberated on bail. PETER CAMPBELL, the second mate, is remanded for a week. Sympathy in Liverpool in favor of the negroes in this case.

The Paris *Constitutionnel* states that the merchants of Nantes have petitioned the Emperor, appealing to "the high and paternal solicitude of His Majesty" in favor of the French citizens who were sufferers by the destruction of San Juan (Greytown) by the United States on the 13th of July, 1854. The Chamber of Commerce of Orleans, and the principal merchants of that town had previously presented a petition to the same effect. Their example is being followed by the merchants of Paris, Lyons and Marseilles.

The Russian authorities give notice that they will purchase paving stones, brought as ballast, at the rate of 20 silver roubles per 343 cubic feet, and 7 roubles for 49 square feet of flag-stones.

Upwards of 2,000 persons are at present employed in the trigonometrical survey of Britain.

Demonstrations continue throughout Britain against the oppressive income tax.

JOHN FROST, the chartist, lectured last week, at Nottingham, on transportation of criminals.

The American ship *Windsor Forest*, of Bath, Me., Liverpool for Mobile, lost a man overboard, on the 19th.

A letter asserts that YEH, the Governor of Canton, has, during the short time he has held office, beheaded no fewer than 70,000 persons.

INTERESTING FROM FRANCE.

Full Particulars Relative to the Killing of the American Merchant in Clichy—Verger, the Assassin of the Archbishop of Paris—List of Americans Presented to the Emperor.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

PARIS, Monday, Jan. 19, 1857.

The preliminary examination of the soldier who shot CHARLES MOREY at the prison for debt has taken place; I have been permitted access to the documents, and am to-day able to give you the facts in the case.

The regulations of the prison are that no guard is authorized to fire upon a prisoner unless he has first received an order to that effect from a superior. If a guard makes a discovery that excites his suspicion that an evasion is to be attempted or is in progress of execution, it is his duty to hurry to the superior's lodge and give information. By means of bells the whole forty armed men who form the garrison of the prison can be instantaneously called to arms under the direction of the superior. If in like manner a prisoner infringes the regulations of the place, (and among these infringements it appears, curious enough, that looking out of the window is one of them,) it is the duty of the soldier who is cognizant of the infringement to report the fact to a superior, who gives then the necessary order. And here is exactly where lies the difficulty in the case of CHARLES MOREY, as we shall see by the narrative of facts.

The catastrophe occurred at 9¼ o'clock in the morning. Mr. MOREY was in a sort of reading or conversation room, with a dozen other gentlemen. *This room is on the third floor of the prison.* In the report of the Minister of the Interior, which was made out after the examination of the soldier took place, it is said that the deceased was *accoudé à la fenêtre*—resting with his elbows against the window. But this part of the official report is in contradiction to a fact attested by Mr. WISE, Secretary of Legation, who was at the prison soon after the occurrence, and who declares that as the deceased lay on the floor, his hands were deep in his pantaloons pockets.

The soldier on guard walked back and forth in th court, almost directly under the window of the room in question. The soldier says he saw a prisoner at the window, whom, according to his orders, he commanded to retire. The prisoner not obeying, he gave the order again and again. He says that his corporal told him that when a prisoner did not obey at the third command he must fire. This the corpora stoutly denies, and upon this "unfortunate understanding," as the Government calls it, turns the whole affair of culpability or non-culpability. The soldier did not know who was at the window, as was at first supposed; he did not know CHARLES MOREY from anybody else. He saw a prisoner at the window whom he ordered to retire; that was all. He says that at the fourth sommation he believed it his duty to fire; that he took aim with his gun, but drew back from so desperate an alternative. He made a fifth sommation and again took aim; as he made the sixth sommation he fired. This is the soldier's story.

The ball struck the deceased in the neck, just behind the inferior maxillary bone, midway between the chin and the angle of the jaw, and passing almost vertically upward, came out through the cranium on the top of the head just above the temple and lodged in the ceiling. The direction of the ball proves sufficiently that the soldier was nearly directly under the deceased, and consequently not in a position to be seen by the latter in the direction in which his eyes were held at the moment of the discharge. This is an important fact to note. *It is believed that Mr. Morey neither saw the guard nor heard his sommations.* It is possible that he heard him, but in the conversation which reigned around him he did not pay attention, or perhaps thought he was addressing himself to some one else nearer the ground. Certainly, Mr. MOREY could not thus have braved a French soldier, for he had lived long enough in France to know what a French soldier was. He made no remark of any kind to the soldier, as has been stated. Thus, then, it appears that the soldier mistook, in the first place, his general orders, and that he put his mistaken orders into execution upon a man who was not paying attention to him, and did not know the danger he was incurring.

The Government expresses the utmost regret at this unfortunate occurrence, and promises every reasonable reparation of the wrong in their power. The administration of the prison are especially mortified. They feel that Mr. MOREY was in their safe keeping, and that they are responsible for any accident that might happen to him from their neglect. Their consternation and their profound regret the morning of the accident were visibly expressed. The French Government have promised that the soldier shall be punished, and that Mrs. MOREY shall be allowed a liberal life pension.

On the 4th of July, 1834, an American war frigate, lying in the French port of Toulon, (the *Congress*, I believe,) fired a broadside salute in honor of the day. Some person or persons—who, it was never ascertained—had mischievously shotted two of the guns. One of the balls struck a French frigate that was lying in port in her bow, and passing through the entire length of the ship, raking her fore and aft, killed six of her crew. A reclamation was immediately made upon the American Government by the French Government for a reparation of damages. The American Government, taking as data the amount of pension paid by the French Government to its soldiers disabled in its service, settled upon each of the six families just double that sum.

The American Minister, who has been most activ in this affair, in citing the case of the seamen killed a Toulon, begs of the French Government not to tak the figures there allowed as data for allowing a pension in the case of Mrs. MOREY; he cites it as an example of liberality on the part of the American Government, which he hopes will guide the French Government in fixing Mrs. MOREY's pension. There can, in fact, be no comparison made between the value o the life of a seaman and that of Mr. MOREY, in the immense and complicated business transactions which he left behind him.

And this brings me to speak of the cause of Mr. MOREY's detention at Clichy. He was first placed there on paper which he had signed to Mr. GOODYEAR for a large sum, but which had passed from Mr. G.'s control. After remaining nearly three months, Mr. GOODYEAR had finally effected an arrangement which would liberate Mr. MOREY, for he was confined against Mr. GOODYEAR's wish. A Frenchman to whom Mr. MOREY was indebted for a sum of a hundred and fifty thousand francs, hearing that he was about to be discharged, had an order issued for his continuance in prison; and it was for this debt that the deceased was in prison at the moment of his death. But he had just compromised with this creditor, and was expecting his release the very day of the melancholy accident. In fact, Mrs. MOREY was anxiously awaiting her husband at home that morning in her room, and hearing a man's footstep approaching her door at 10 o'clock, she rushed forward to meet him. It was her brother, who brought her the tidings of her husband's death.

It was a question, as you will recollect, some eight or ten months ago, to increase the stock of the *Crédit Mobilier*. CHARLES MOREY was the *concessionnaire* of the vulcanized caoutchouc patents for France and England. At that time he had effected the sale of the patents for France, and of the establishments in operation to the *Crédit Mobilier* for a sum to be paid to him in cash of two millions of francs—four hundred thousand dollars, but upon a condition that the Emperor would grant the extension of the stock issue of the *Crédit Mobilier*. As you know, the Government refused to increase the stock of this monster concern, and CHARLES MOREY's negotiation failed. But for months he regarded it as an affair consummated, and acted accordingly. It was during this period that he launched out into an extravagant style of living, which would only have been covered by the actual possession of the immense fortune promised him by the *Crédit Mobilier*, and it was thus that he fell into the embarrassments which led to his detention at Clichy. Thus, look at this sad history how we will, it seems an invisible fatality from beginning to end.

To render matters still more complicated, and to show the great value of CHARLES MOREY's life, one of the French courts has just decided that Mr. GOODYEAR's patents in France are public property! This industry is thus crowded with law suits in every imaginable form and of the most formidable kind, and there was nobody who could have fought the battle through but CHARLES MOREY. His sudden death, under these circumstances, leaves his widow completely deprived of all resource. Seals have been placed on all the goods of the deceased, and in the lawsuits which are springing up, there is a prospect that the widow will be stripped of everything but her pension.

THE TRIAL OF VERGER.

The trial of the Priest VERGER on Saturday last, fo the assassination of the Archbishop of Paris, will long be cited as one of the most remarkable in the history of judicial events. At as early an hour as 5 o'clock in the morning there were 500 persons on the little place in front of the *Palais de Justice*. At 8 o'clock it was computed that the number of lawyers and lawyers *employés* on the ground was 2,000. And yet within the walls of the little court-room in which the tria was to take place, not more than 300 persons in al could be seated. For these tickets had been issued. The press, distinguished foreigners, lawyers, high officers of the crown, were the favored individuals.

As you will see by the proceedings of the Court which will arrive out by this steamer, VERGER conducted himself before the Court in the most violent manner. [The trial was published in yesterday's TIMES.] During the first half hour he was calm enough, and the attempts at a defence which he made during this period were marked by a good deal of ability and tact. But as always takes place in France, the provoking interrogatories of the Judge aroused what irritability there was in the prisoner's composition, and from this moment he could no longer control himself. He denounced the court in the most violent manner for not allowing his witnesses to be heard; declared that his trial was not free; that he was a prejudged and a doomed man, and that he was ready to mount the scaffold. At last he became so violent that they were obliged to conduct him to his cell, and the proceedings finished in his absence.

As soon as he left the Court his lawyer, M. NOGENT one of the ablest men of the French bar, undertook the conduct of the prisoner's defence. His plea, the only rational one, was that of insanity. But he urged it so faintly that it was evident the prisoner had no friend in that assembly, not even in the person of th advocate the Court had given him.

The verdict of the Jury was rendered at 5¾ o'clock, when the Judge immediately pronounced the condemnation of death. The Jury was out half an hour At 8 o'clock the balance of the trial, which the prisoner had not heard, together with the pleadings, the verdict of the Jury and the condemnation to death, were read to him in the prison. To show his contempt for the Court and its judgment, he ordered the officers to leave his cell, with vehement exclamations of derision.

VERGER's act and subsequent conduct is resumed in this: He is a man of the most brutal and violent passion, with an inordinate amount of self-esteem and ambition. But his brain was not properly balanced, and this led him to excesses in everything. The church discarded him for a variety of reasons: for disrespect towards his superiors; for a violence of conduct totally incompatible with his priestly calling; for heresy in opposing the doctrine of the Immaculate Conception, and the decree which interdicts the marrying of the priesthood. He believed that he possessed great talent, and that he was called to a high mission in the church. When he saw all his hopes blighted by his suspension from the priesthood, he determined on revenge, and finally settled on the Archbishop as the proper object upon which to wreak it. This revenge he admits he was nurturing for ten months. The fatal, and it may be added magnificent manner in which he accomplished it, attests at once talent, steadiness of purpose, a sane mind, and an exquisite brutality. He sought a legitimate immortality in the church, and losing that, sought an illegitimate one in the scaffold, and in one of the most remarkable assassinations on record, and he has succeeded. His name will go down to posterity in the black list of assassins who have dishonored the epoch and the people among whom they lived.

Yesterday morning, VERGER was put into a straight-jacket to prevent his doing violence to himself or to those who were obliged to enter his cell. He demanded the privilege to write an appeal to the Emperor against the injustice of the manner in which his trial was conducted. The letter was written after his dictation, and when finished, he was liberated in order to sign it. At this moment the abbé of the prison, whose presence he had demanded, entered, and VERGER threw himself into his arms. He seemed overjoyed to see him, and asked that he should return again the next day. He seemed moved by better sentiments than the day previous.

Three days were granted to the prisoner, as is usual in France, to make an appeal for a new trial. VERGER has made the appeal, and his application will be heard day after to-morrow. Without doubt, it will be rejected, and perhaps before a week passes around, he will have mounted the terrible guillotine.

AMERICANS PRESENTED TO THE EMPEROR.

The following ladies and gentlemen were presented to the Emperor and Empress at the Tuileries, on Sunday, Jan. 11, by Mr. MASON, American Minister:

Mrs. and Miss Vinton, Boston.	Mrs. Panon, La.
	Mrs. Worthington, Md.
Mr., Mrs. and Miss Mason, N. Y.	Misses Emma and Sarah Mason, Va.
Dr. and Miss Sharpless, Pa.	Dr. McPheeters, Va.
Col. Coxe, Ala.	Mr. Peyton, N. C.
Mr., Mrs. and Miss Manton, R. I.	Mr. Vander Horst, N. C.
	Dr. Pancoast, Phila.
Mr. Parrish, Pa.	Mrs. Morse, N. Y.
Mr. Arnold, R. I.	Mrs. Livingston, N. Y.
Mr. and Mrs. Watts, N. Y.	Dr. Slack, N. Y.
Mr. Benjamin, N. Y.	Mrs. and Misses Doussan, La.
Mrs. Richards, N. Y.	Mr. and Mrs. Shaw, Mass.
Mrs. and Miss Eckford, N.Y.	Mr. and Mrs. Pruyn, N. Y.
Dr. Hudson, Conn.	Mr. Kelley, N. Y.
Mrs Gen. Winfield Scott.	Mrs. Middleton, D. C.
Mrs. Benjamin, N. Y.	Dr. Miller, R. I.
Mr. Chapin, R. I.	Col. and Mrs Sparks, N. Y.
Mrs. Brandagee, N. Y.	Mrs. Van Zandt, N. Y.
Mr. and Mrs. Cowdin, N. Y.	Miss Waldron, N. Y.
Mrs. & Miss Bonnefour, N. Y.	Mrs. Van Kleeck, N. Y.
Mr. and Mrs. Dexter, N. Y.	Mr. & Miss Burgwyn, N. Y.
Miss Henderson, N. Y.	Mr., Mrs. and Miss Forbes, N. Y.
Mr. Forbes, Jr.	
Mr. E. Curtis,	Dr. Morfit, N. Y.
Mrs. and Miss Sorbé, La.	Miss Creighton, Pa.
Mr. and Mrs. Marshall, La.	Mrs. James, La.
Dr. Percy, Va.	Dr. Stauver, Va.

Mr. Benjamin, N. Y.

MALAKOFF.

Expected Trouble in Spain—Position of Narvaez at Court.

From the Paris Correspondence of the London Times.

A private letter from Madrid, dated the 16th inst., says:

Gen. NARVAEZ is on the eve of a great battle. Under a constitutional system political battles are fought in Parliament, openly and before the eyes of the public. Under a *régime* like the present in Spain these battles are fought in the palace, in the ante-chambers of the Queen or King, and the elements of war are the intrigues of courtiers or of the political personages who have the *entrés* there. By way of premonitory symptom the Court does not fail to show its ill-humor on every favorable occasion to Gen. NARVAEZ, who has hitherto seemed indifferent about it. A few days since NARVAEZ appeared at the Opera in the box set apart for the Ministers, accompanied by a lady of great beauty, and supposed to be a relation of his. It was intimated to him that the Court saw with displeasure that this lady occupied the place which belonged to the other Ministers, who were consequently obliged to to content themselves with the back seats of the box. General NARVAEZ endeavored to exculpate himself, but three nights ago he appeared with the same lady, and occupied the same post. When the Queen entered her box NARVAEZ went as usual to pay his respects, but Her Majesty turned her back upon him, and did not even return his salute. But, what was "the unkindest cut of all," Her Majesty turned her eyes to the box where General O'DONNELL was sitting, and was pleased to salute him in the most graceful, gracious and affectionate manner. NARVAEZ looked black as thunder. You may judge how the audience was amused at these exhibitions. Do not accuse us of ill-nature; the mutual jealousies, hatreds and fears of those who alternately oppress and ruin the country are but poor satisfaction for us—but it is all we have. These slights, added to the manœuvres of the 'Absolutists, which are every day more menacing, convince NARVAEZ that a storm is coming of which the issue is doubtful. If he come out of it successfully, he will very probably strengthen his Government with a few of the constitutional Moderados, who on their side are also at work. In the meantime the anxiety is great in Madrid. We hear dark rumors of approaching troubles, and it is known that some superior officers have informed the authorities of the agitation and dissatisfaction said to appear among some of the troops. The precautions adopted in consequence have only tended to increase the agitation of the city.

Damage to American Shipping in the Mersey.

WRECK OF THE CONFEDERATION.

From the European Times, Jan. 22.

A strong gale from the northwest swept over Liverpool and neighborhood on Thursday night, increasing in severity after midnight, and at 4 o'clock in the morning was at its height. Fears were entertained that much damage would be sustained by the large fleet of outward-bound vessels which went to sea on Thursday, as well as by the many coasting vessels likely to be driven ashore. Already four of the outward-bound craft have returned to port, viz.: The *Inez*, bound for Charleston; the *Ulio*, for St. Michaels; the *Maria*, for Lisbon, and the *Shakespeare*, for Manzanilla.

A fine American ship, of 1,180 tons, the *Confederation*, which cleared from Philadelphia on the 19th December, under the command of Captain CORNING, was telegraphed off the Welsh coast on Thursday afternoon, and at 9 A. M. yesterday went on shore on the south side of the Victoria Channel, and hoisted signals of distress. She, however, afterwards floated off, but having lost her rudder, she again drove ashore near the former place, where she remains, and is expected to become a total wreck. The crew were saved by the life-boat, which proceeded to the assistance of the *Confederation* as soon as the signals of distress were perceived.

A bark, the *Margaret*, was driven ashore yesterday afternoon, on Dutchman's Bank, and immediately hoisted signals of distress. In the Mersey several casualties are reported—happily unattended with loss of life. The *Eliza*, from Baltimore, dragged her anchors and went ashore on the Devil's Bank, but afterwards got off by the assistance of two steam-tugs, with loss of anchors and chains.

THE WRECK OF THE AMERICAN SHIP KILBY.

From the London Star.

A few days since the American ship *Kilby* was seen, during a fresh gale and hazy weather, upon the inner faces of the North Land Head of the Goodwin. The ever-active harbor-master of Ramsgate immediately dispatched to the scene of danger the Commissioner's steamer, with the Northumberland life-boat in tow. They soon approached the ship, and perseveringly remained by her. The masts were, however, cut away, the ship filling fast and breaking up. The captain and his wife, the steward and his wife, the whole of the men, and fifteen other persons, were then taken off by the Ramsgate life-boat, which soon transhipped them to the steamer, in which every available comfort was administered to them. They were all afterwards safely landed at Ramsgate at 2 o'clock in the morning. Thus this valuable life-boat has again been instrumental in recovering probably forty lives from an inevitable death on the Goodwin Sands. What benefit suffering humanity would derive if every exposed point was similarly provided with the means of saving life from wrecks.

THE FRACAS ON BOARD THE AMERICAN SHIP JAMES L. BOGART, IN THE MERSEY.

We published yesterday an account of this affair and of the appearance of the parties before the authorities of Liverpool. The following is the continuation:

The adjourned hearing of the case in connection with the collision between 16 seamen and the first and second mates of the American ship *James L. Bogart* while lying in the Mersey, was resumed on the afternoon of Jan. 22d, at the Birkenhead Police Court, before Rev. R. M. FIELDEN, Major-General the Hon. S. E. CUST, and other magistrates.

At the last hearing the Court declined to enter into the charge of mutiny, as being out of their jurisdiction, and they found that there was no case of assault against 13 of the 16 of the crew, but they retained the second mate (PETER CAMPBELL) and three of the men, LOTT HYATT, JEREMIAH JONES, and JOSEPH WILLIAMS (colored men) in custody, it having been asserted that they had used dangerous weapons. PETER CAMPBELL used a revolver, and wounded JAMES CHRISTIE, who lies at the Birkenhead Hospital in a dangerous state. The first mate (JAMES O'FUERBE) had his head split open during the struggle. He was removed to the Northern Hospital, Liverpool, and is not expected to recover.

Mr. HARMER appeared for the American Consul; Mr. CAMPBELL and Mr. SNOWBALL for the colored prisoners, having been retained by some philanthropic gentlemen in Liverpool to defend the crew; and Mr. CONWAY, barrister, for the shipping-master.

JOHN ROBINSON, the boatswain, (a colored man,) was brought up under a warrant. Being sworn he said, on Saturday he shipped on board the *J. L. Bogart*, for Mobile, as an able seaman. He signed the articles in the office of Mr. MARTIN, shipping-master. Went on board on Sunday morning, the vessel then lying in the Mersey. On Monday morning, about 6½ o'clock, the crew turned to, witness then having been made boatswain. On mustering the men he found that there was a crew of 18, with himself, but not including the captain and two mates. The first mate (O'FUERBE) told him to take what men he wanted forward, and to order two others to the foretopgallant rigging. At this point two men, one of whom was JAMES CHRISTIE, the wounded man at the hospital, were complaining to the first and second mates that they had not shipped for the *James L. Bogart*, but for the *Robin Hood*, bound for Antigua. Those two men were brought aboard on Sunday night, in a boat, the hands in which hailed for the *Robin Hood*, and the second mate of the *J. L. Bogart* hailed back "This is the *Robin Hood*." When the two men complained on Monday morning, the two mates began to ill-use them and others with their fists and the buttends of their pistols. The captain was not on board. The men had not refused to work. They ran on the forecastle, and the second mate followed, and shot at them with the revolver. They each fired three shots. CAMPBELL (the second mate) shot CHRISTIE in the thigh. The mates, after firing six times, went aft, reloaded, and commenced firing again. O'FUERBE loaded both the pistols, and gave one to CAMPBELL. There was no resistance by the men until the mate shot CHRISTIE. O'FUERBE then went up to JEREMIAH JONES (a negro) and shot at him, but the contents of the pistol missed. JONES then struck the first mate with a capstan-bar, which he picked up after he had been shot at. [The capstan-bar was produced. It was stained with blood.] CAMPBELL was armed with a cutlass as well as a revolver. In going forward he dropped the cutlass, and LOTT HYATT (a Malay) picked it up. I saw the mate ill-use JOHN BATTISE, (a fine-looking negro,) and they afterwards put him in irons. JOSEPH WILLIAMS, (a negro,) one of the prisoners, was kicked, knocked down, and stamped upon by the second mate before the affray commenced.

Mr. SNOWBALL contended that JONES used weapons only in self-defence, and that under the circumstances he could not be held responsible, even if the first mate died.

JAMES HARRISON, the pilot, confirmed the statement of the boatswain in every particular.

Mr. CAMPBELL, in addressing the Court, asserted that if the first and second mates had been left dead on deck it would have served them right. [Applause.]

The Bench thought there was no case against HYATT or WILLIAMS, but that JONES should be remanded, seeing that the life of O'FUERBE was still in danger; they had no doubt that if O'FUERBE were to die, and JONES were to be committed, a Jury would acquit him. If he should be pronounced out of danger, JONES would be at once acquitted, and O'FUERBE would be charged with felonious shooting.

WILLIAMS and HYATT were discharged, but JONES was admitted to bail to appear again when required. The bail was found by the same philanthropic gentlemen who had provided the legal assistance.

How the China War is viewed in Russia.

From the St. Petersburg Correspondence of the Paris Debats.

The news of the attack on Canton by the English fleet has produced a considerable sensation here. It appears certain that dépôts of goods belonging to Russian merchants have been burnt, and that their loss of property has been considerable. This act, which is perfectly unjustifiable, and for which no serious motive can be assigned, is regarded here as the prelude to the conquest which the English propose to themselves to make of the Island of Chusan. The Russian Government is perfectly aware of the intentions of the English, and of all the plans which they meditate in China, and for which purpose they have been for some years past very quietly increasing the naval force on that station, until they have now a very formidable fleet there. All the intrigues carried on by English agents with a view to ruin the important commercial relations which the Russian merchants carry on with China through the town of Kiachta, are well known at St. Petersburg. It does not unfrequently happen that large quantities of tea of the finest qualities thus imported by land into Russia are purchased by English houses, and sent to London.

It is well known with what jealousy the English watch the progress of the Russian military and commercial establishments on the river Amur, where we already touch, by the south of Siberia, for a distance of more than 400 kilometres (250 miles,) on the Chinese frontier. All the triangle between that part of Siberia and of the Amur, and of which Nicholaief has been designed by the Emperor to be the new capital, may be now considered as definitely belonging to the Russian empire. The intelligent men who were sent some years ago into those distant countries, have so well secured Russian domination there that all commercial affairs with the Chinese provinces may be said to be exclusively in the hands of Russian merchants. The anxiety of the English to dislodge the Russians from these countries may be thus readily conceived, but they will have the more difficulty in effecting their purpose that the different Russian military establishments along the Amur are becoming every day more and more formidable. It may be also remembered that the English made a fruitless attempt in 1855 to penetrate with their squadron into this river, the mouth of which has been since so well fortified that it would now cost immense efforts and sacrifices to force this new Gronstadt with vessels of war.

The Proposed Honduras Inter-Oceanic Railway.

From the London Star, Jan. 22.

At a meeting of the Society of Arts, held last night, Mr. WEGUELIN, Governor of the Bank of England, read an elaborate and interesting paper on Central America and the proposed Honduras and Inter-Oceanic Railway. He commenced by the expression of his conviction that Central America should be the chosen spot whence the navies of the world should radiate, and where the city of universal brotherhood should be founded. In respect of geographical position, it almost realized the ancient idea of the centre of the world. Not only does it connect the two grand divisions of the American continent, the Northern with the Southern hemispheres, but its ports open to Europe and Africa on the East, and to Polynesia, Asia, and Australia on the West. Here, too, the continent shrinks to its narrowest limits; and, standing upon some high peak of the Cordilleras, the adventurous traveler, with the sky of eternal Summer above, and the exuberance of an unfading, tropical vegetation around him, may look down upon the restless Atlantic—the great highway of commerce—on one hand, and upon the broad Pacific rolling its unbroken waves over half the globe, on the other. With the assistance of maps, Mr. WEGUELIN, after these prefatory remarks, gave an accurate description of the line of route of the projected Railway, and of the ports in connection with it. He also gave a historical sketch of the country, and afforded valuable information respecting its produce, imports and exports. After adverting to the rupture that was recently apprehended between England and America, arising out of differences of opinion respecting Central America, he expressed a hope that with the settlement of this question the last cause of difference between the two countries has disappeared forever, and that the white-winged dove of peace which recently reached these shores shall be received as she was sent, as the messenger of the "love and respect of the people and Congress of the United States to the Queen and the people of England."

Particulars of the Hurricane in the Philippine Islands.

The *Moniteur de la Flotte* publishes a letter from Manila, dated the end of November, giving the following details of the late hurricane in the Philippine Islands:

"About the middle of last month we had very heavy gales from the westward, but about the 24th the weather became more calm and the wind veered round to the south. On the 25th there was a complete calm, with particular indications which are well known to the inhabitants as presaging some violent collision of the elements, and considerable uneasiness prevailed. In the morning of the 27th the wind rose suddenly, and went on increasing in violence during the whole of the day, and became at length one of the most terrific hurricanes that had ever been witnessed in the country. Trees were torn up by the roots, houses carried away, and men and animals in the fields dashed to the ground with terrific violence. All the island of Sunda is literally ravaged, and the town of Manilla only presents the appearance of a heap of ruins; the quays and houses along the banks of the Passig have been blown into the river; in the capital alone upwards of 5,000 houses have been destroyed. All the archipelago of the Philippines has suffered; Mindanao, Soulou, Palaouan, Leyta, and Panay have been completely desolated. On the small island of Samar, where there were 300 buildings, not a house or tree now remains—all have been swept away. Boats which had been previously on the shore have been since found several miles inland, and a small river in the southern part of the island has been dried up by the force of the wind. On the glacis of the city of Manilla some guns were blown from their carriages and carried to a distance of more than 100 yards. The number of houses destroyed is immense, far greater than was at first supposed. The loss of vessels on the coast is not yet known, but it must have been very considerable. This hurricane, which lasted altogether about eight hours, exceeded in violence that of 1776, and was felt in all the Philippines at almost the same moment. It has been also felt at the Borneo and the Moluccas, and as far as Java, but in a less violent degree."

FOREIGN COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

London Markets.

Per Africa.] LONDON, Friday, Jan. 23—5 P. M.

The Colonial and Foreign Produce Markets have been steady this week, with a good business in the principal articles of consumption. SUGAR and COFFEE firm. BREADSTUFFS dull, and lower. MONEY in good demand. CONSOLS leave off 93⅛@93¾, ex div. for the account. Bar SILVER 5s. 2½d. AMERICAN EAGLES 76s. 4½d. Mexican DOLLARS 5s. 1½d. DOUBLOONS: Spanish 79s. 6d., South American 75s. 6d.

COFFEE—Prices of manufactured have been further advanced 1d. ₰ ℔. We now quote Tough Cake and Tile £135. Sheathing 106. Yellow Metal Sheathing 13½d.

COCOA flat. 190 bags good Guayaquil were taken in at 72s. 6d.

COCHINEAL—Of 185 bags at auction about two-thirds sold. Honduras Silver 4s. 1d. for pea grain, 3s. 11d.@4s. for good bold, 3s. 9d.@3s. 10d. for middling, and 3s. 5d.@3s. 7d. for pasty and ordinary; ordinary Black 4s. 1d.@4s. 3d. Mexican Silver 3s. 10d. 3s. 11d. for fine bold and ordinary Black.

LARD without change. Western in barrels and tierces 70s.@72s.

COFFEE—Plantation Ceylon in good demand, and prices 1s. higher. 220 casks, 300 barrels and bags at auction sold from 65s. for low mid. to 77s. for good mid. colory; and privately about 300 casks sold at very full prices. 94 pkgs. Mocha found buyers from 70s.@80s. for mid. green to fair clean garbled. Of Native Ceylon there is little offering, and about 1,000 bags have changed hands from 55s. @56s. for common to good ord., with fine at 57s.

COTTON—Sales for the week 6,600 bales, at about previous prices. At Liverpool the demand has been moderate; sales for the week 41,000 bales; Middling Orleans, 7¼d. ₰ ℔.

SPELTER—Firm at £29.

CORN—The market is very dull, with a downward tendency. Last week's average quotation for English Wheat was 59s. 4d. on 103,358 qrs. returned. White American Wheat, 62s.@66s.; Red, 58s.@62s. ₰ qr. Flour, 30s.@34s. ₰ bbl.

DRUGS, &c.—Shellac, 630 chests, principally good and fine orange, were held for 64s.@65s.; slightly blocky sold from 56s. 6d.@63s. Gambier—700 bales sold at 16s. 6d. for sound. Myrabolanes—385 pkts, sold at 9s. 6d. Camphor firm at 80s.@82s. 6d. Ivory —89 tons at auction brought fully previous rates. Quicksilver firm at 1s. 9d.

HEMP—Quiet. St. Petersburg Clean, £36 10s. Manila, 240 bales sea-damaged sold from £21 5s. up to £38 10s. 250 bales Sunn went at full prices, from £18 @£20 7s. 6d. for middling to good fair. JUTE—of 1,490 bales about half sold from £17@£17 7s. 6d. for middling; the remainder was bought at high prices, from £20 10s.@£22 10s. for fair to good.

INDIGO—The declarations for the ensuing sale now amount to 11,314 chests.

IRON—The demand is steady for Welsh; we quote Rails, £3 5s.; Bars, £8 f. on b. in Wales. Scotch Pigs, 74s. for mixed numbers on Clyde.

LEAD—Firm. Common Pig £23.

LINSEED—On the spot firm, and fine samples of East India d.@1s. dearer. Sales of Taganrog on the coast have been made at gradually advancing rates, 64s. 6d. @66s. paid for outports, and 67s. delivered, is declined for late shipments.

LINSEED CAKES—The supply of foreign continues liberal, and the demand is good at previous rates.

OILS—Fish: some inquiry for Sperm at £88@£90; in other sorts nothing doing. Olive: demand continues good, Gallipoli £61@£62. Rape quiet at 51s. 6d.@51s. for Brown; Refined, 54s. Cocoa Nut quiet at 49s.@51s. Palm 44s.@46s. Linseed firm at 39s., delivered.

TURPENTINE—Rough nominal at 1s. decline.

RUM—Firm, but not active. 100 casks fine Demerara sold at 3s. proof. The stock now shows a deficiency of about 2,000 puncheons as compared with last year, it being 22,785, against 24,648.

RICE—Large public sales have again been brought forward. Of 13,878 bags Bengal, and 16,530 bags Madras a large portion found buyers—Bengal, 10s.@10s. 6d. for low mid. to mid. white; 10s. for good Dacca; and 9s. 6d.@10s. for siftings; Madras, 9s. 6d.@10s. for inferior Corings, and 10s.@10s. 6d. for good white. 6,900 bags Arracan were withdrawn at 10s.@10s. 6d. Privately, the transactions have been but trifling. Stock in London, 55,629 tons, against 14,879 same time last year.

SALTPETRE—On the spot, difficult of sale, and no transaction has occurred. For arrival, some Bengal has sold at 38s., for 5 ₰ cent. refr., usual allowances. 399 bags Bengal and 545 bags Madras at auction yesterday were withdrawn at 1s.@2s. under the late nominal value, say 46s. for 5¾ ₰ cent., 47s. for 3¾ ₰ cent. Bengal, and 38s. for 4¼@3¾ ₰ cent. Madras.

SPICES—Ginger—779 bags mouldy and damaged Bengal sold at 18s.@20s. ₰ cwt. Pimento—500 bags brought 4¾d. for good bright, and 4½d.@5¾d. for coarse to mild. mixed. Pepper—180 bags Black sold at 4½d. for fair Malabar; 70 bags Singapore White realized 8¾d.

[illegible] he stated that he could not leave his room and [illegible] his door, but they would go in and [illegible] papers and everything; that he could [illegible] of his private matters; he spoke about [illegible] going into his safe.

Q.—Did he say they opened the safe? A.—He said [illegible] understood him to say he had got a new [illegible] put on it, or was about getting one, I will not say which.

A Juror—They got into his safe? A.—Yes, Sir.

Coroner—Go on.

Witness—He said they had been in the habit after he had gone in his room evenings, of opening his [illegible] and they would turn round to look at them; they would pull it to, and would go out and go away, and he was very much afraid, and wanted me to go and stay with him.

Q.—In consequence of which he wished your company in order to his protection? A.—He wished me to come here and remain with him till May, and then he wanted me to take the house after that and live with him as I had formerly done.

Q.—What I want to get at is simply this—his desire to have you with him was to protect him from assault? A.—He said this: "I want you should come and stay with me; I want you to come to-night; I am afraid to stay; I am very melancholy and I don't know the reason, except these circumstances, and I want you to come."

A Juror—To come to-night? A.—Yes, Sir, to come if possible: "I want you to come and spend the evening with me."

Coroner—Go on.

Witness—I said I would come in the evening, but could not spend the night with him—that circumstances were such that I could not leave home; circumstances prevented me from keeping my appointment to meet him at 7 o'clock in the evening; he asked me to be at his house at 7 o'clock, but I was prevented.

A Juror—About his melancholy.

Coroner—He seemed melancholy; it seems that the girl Hannah had orders left with her by Dr. Burdell, if a tall gentleman came.

Witness—I think that must have been me.

Q.—When you said you could not meet him, what did he say? A.—I remarked that I told him I would.

Q.—Did you see him after that? A.—I did not see him after that; that was late in the afternoon, just before he went to dinner. I was here in the early part of the afternoon of Friday—about half past one—and met him here about half past four.

A Juror.—What time did this conversation occur—the last of the first time? A.—The first and last; both times he spoke about it.

Q.—Half past one; and the other time? A.—About half past four.

Q.—Was there anybody in the room with him when you and he met the first time? A.—There were some ladies with him when I came the first time; when he came down I met him in this room, or the entrance to it.

Q.—Were they indies of the house. A.—No, they were patients of his; Rev. Dr. Cox was here at the same time? the one who had a difficulty with his wife.

Q.—The ladies went out? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And Dr. Cox went? A.—I left Dr. Cox here; he had some further business with him.

A Juror—What Dr. Cox was that? A.—I think it was Richard Cox; the Doctor was here again at five o'clock in the afternoon.

Q.—Did he speak of his private affairs in the presence of Dr. Cox? A.—Not in my presence, but I learned he did with Dr. Cox.

Q.—He told you so? A.—No, Sir, he did not.

Q.—How did you learn it? A.—Dr. Cox told me about it.

Q.—Was Mr. Eckel here at that time? A.—Not that I knew of; I saw a man that I was told was Eckel; I don't know him personally.

Q.—When you came, at five o'clock who was here? A.—I saw no one but Dr. Burdell and the family, Mrs. Cunningham and boys.

Q.—Did he state in her presence any of this conversation about his unhappiness in the house? A.—No, Sir, not in her presence; he was in this room and she was in another.

Q.—What clothes did he wear at five o'clock? A.—The same ones that he had on when I saw him on Sunday morning.

Q.—Did any other conversation occur that you know? A.—There was a great deal of conversation; it turned, as it almost always did with me, about people who were getting married, and married life, what a curse it was. [Laughter.]

Q.—Anything at all about the present affair? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Nothing more? A.—No, Sir.

A Juror—Who opened the door for you on that occasion? A young lad opened it the first time—one of the little boys.

Juror—The last time? A.—It was another boy.

Juror—The Doctor's boy? A.—Yes, Sir.

Coroner—Was he a grown-up boy? A.—No, Sir; the first one I think was Mrs. Cunningham's son.

Juror—The Doctor spoke to you about the door-fastening? A.—Yes, Sir.

Juror—Didn't he think it was a singular thing to be broken? A.—He thought it a strange circumstance; I understood him to say he had to put one on.

Juror—Could he recognize any parties who opened the door and looked into his room; did he see who they were? A.—He said they were the people he was talking about; they were different members of the family—the Miss, the girl, and Snodgrass—they were all of them on his track everywhere he went, watching him when he went out and when he came in.

Juror—Did he give any particular time? A.—He said it had been going on several weeks.

Juror—How frequently? A.—Constantly.

Juror—Did Dr. Burdell appear in his usual mood on Friday? A.—Not so jovial as formerly.

Coroner—He said he was melancholy? A.—He is naturally very happy in his disposition, and full of fun.

Juror—I understand you to say you conversed with Dr. Burdell in this room and then went out in the hall? A.—I met him at the hall door.

Juror—And you held some conversation with him there? A.—Yes, Sir.

Juror—Was that in a loud or undertone? A.—In his usual tone.

Juror—His usual tone is rather loud to the best of your knowledge? A.—When we first came together sometimes we talked very loud, and sometimes we did not; if he felt in good spirits, he talked loud sometimes.

Juror—Was that conversation loud enough to be heard on the upper floor? A.—It might have been; any one standing on the head of the stairs might have heard it.

Juror—How long did that conversation last in the hall? A.—Some ten minutes, perhaps more; I didn't mark the time, talking fast; I judge I was in about half an hour altogether.

Juror—Perhaps more than ten minutes in the hall; can you tell me what part of the conversation occurred in the hall? A.—Nearly the whole of it; this conversation about these matters occurred in the hall; other matters in another place; I was on particular business.

Juror—The conversation about his difficulties, and his fear that he had about his life, occurred in the hall? A.—Yes, Sir.

Juror—The conversation about wishing you to come here occurred in the hall? A.—Yes, Sir; Dr. Burdell, let me tell you, whatever he had to say, talked right out; it made no difference whether a thousand were present.

Juror—I am well acquainted with that fact; it was called out before on the examination; can you tell me whether, during this conversation, you did recognize any particular individual of the family passing through the hall? A.—I saw Mrs. Cunningham; she was in the front parlor; she opened the door while I stood in the hall.

Juror—I want the Coroner to get this; she opened the door—which door? A.—The door in the hall.

Juror—What did she do when she opened the door? A.—Nothing; she passed out and went up stairs.

Coroner—I don't see that this—

Juror—I want to know if persons in the house heard this conversation, or whether they were disposed to listen to it—whether any member of this household was seen to stand up stairs or whether they walked slowly up stairs; I want to understand whether Mrs. Cunningham walked quickly away or slowly; (to witness:) you did not observe?

Witness—What say?

Juror—Whether she walked gently or slowly? A.—I did not.

Juror—Now, Sir, we want to get at the facts; in your relations to Dr. Burdell you spoke of being his boardsman? A.—Yes, Sir.

Juror—These difficulties that occurred were they legal, or slanderous, or what? A.—Well, Sir, it is important for me to tell; in one or two instances I think it was bonds for a bill of costs to abide the decision of a suit where the parties lived out of the State.

Coroner—Had this any relation to the matter under investigation? A.—Not at all.

Juror—What I want to get is, had any person hated him or injured him? A.—He told me this some time ago.

Juror—Any other circumstances?

Another Juror—Did the Doctor mention that any person had an ill feeling against him besides the persons in this house? A.—I know they had.

Coroner—That is what we want to get at. A.—Dr. Burdell had a great many enemies.

A Juror—What were those enmities caused by, or how did they result?

Another Juror—Please let the witness state.

Witness—Nearly all the difficulties he has had have grown out of money matters; he was one of the most extremely penurious men, perhaps, that ever lived; a penny looked bigger in his eyes than a $20 gold piece to some people.

Coroner—Every one of us has had such troubles. Did anybody out of this house threaten to do him an injury? A.—Not to my knowledge; he had a very serious difficulty with a man by the name of Evans, in Broadway, on account of a robbery; he had his secretary robbed at one time, and had Evans up; I believe Evans is in State Prison now in Virginia.

A Juror—Did I understand you to say that a person in the front room or on the stairs would have heard it? A.—I think any person below or above might have heard it.

Juror—He didn't speak in a private manner at all? A.—No, Sir.

Juror—His manner of speaking was nearly as I speak now? A.—About the same; I think the most serious difficulties he ever had were with the members of his own family.

Juror—You don't know that Evans ever threatened any revenge? A.—He never did to me, but I have heard that he had done so.

Juror—Never did to you? A.—I never spoke to him.

Juror—You have heard he threatened revenge? A.—The Doctor has told me.

Juror—What was he convicted of? A.—I think it was burglary or forgery; I don't know which.

Juror—You think he is in Virginia? A.—I think he is; I know he was taken there; whether he has ever got at liberty or not I do not know.

Juror—He is well known to the New-York Police I suppose? A.—I don't know.

Coroner—Is he in the State Prison? A.—I do not know.

Juror—He says he is in Virginia.

Coroner—Let me ask. Was he in Virginia last month? A.—I stated he was in prison in Virginia, I think; I did not state that he is, but it is my impression that he is still here.

A Juror—Did the Doctor ever say anything to you of this marriage? A.—He told me he was not married on Friday last; we had a joking conversation about such things, and he said he would not marry the best woman living.

Coroner—Gentlemen, the only question I have to ask this witness is, At the time you left the house at five o'clock did Dr. Burdell go out with you? A.—He did not; I left at half-past four; when Dr. Cox came in he went out with him.

Q.—Dr. Cox left with Dr. Burdell after you went out at half-past four? A.—Dr. Cox told me so; he said he left about five o'clock, and that corresponded to the time I left; I think Dr. Cox told me he left about the same time.

Q.—Did Dr. Burdell tell you of his connection with any woman outside of this house—that any of them threatened his life? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did he speak to you about a will? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What did he say? A.—He said he had made his will.

Q.—Did he tell you this on Friday? A.—On Wednesday; I had often urged upon him the necessity on various grounds, the uncertainty of life, and particularly in his case—he was a man that I have always looked upon as one of a very short life, that would die very suddenly—very subject to apoplexy—very much troubled with a rush of blood to the head.

Q.—Did he tell you to whom he left this property? A.—He mentioned some persons; I questioned him, after speaking about knowing all his family and connection, some of them that I felt interested in, and asked him, and he gave me—

Q.—Did he give you to understand that there was anything in the will concerning Mrs. Cunningham? A.—Nothing at all.

Q.—He left her nothing? A.—Nothing; there had been a difficulty with Mrs. Cunningham about the will—some controversy—so he informed me.

Q.—At what time did he make the will? A.—I did not inquire; he had it with him, but I was busy, and did not examine it sufficiently to know; I saw it, but did not examine it sufficiently to give the date of it, or the witnesses, or anything of the kind.

EVIDENCE OF REV. URIAH MARVINE.

Rev. Uriah Marvine, recalled, sworn, and examined by the Coroner.

Q.—You have gone with the Deputy, or officer, to see Mr. Eckel? A.—I went yesterday afternoon, to see a man in prison whom they call Eckel.

Q.—Did you ever see him before? A.—Not to my knowledge.

Q.—Do you recognize in that man the person who went to your house to get married? A.—No, Sir.

A Juror—Did he have a hat on, in prison, or a cap? A.—No, Sir.

Juror—A wig on? A.—He had it on, and some one told him to take it off, which he did, and I saw him with it on and off, both.

Juror—The wig that he has been in the habit of wearing, the last three weeks? A.—The same one, I suppose; I do not know.

Juror—The wig altered his appearance very much when he had it on? A.—Well, you could still distinguish the features of the man with it on or off; I suppose it would make a difference in any man whether he has a head of hair on or not.

Juror—This has nothing to do with the point, but Mrs. Prosser told me she could scarcely recognize him with that wig; that is the wig I had reference to.

Witness—Different persons are endowed with different degrees of perception in recognizing people.

Coroner—You said in your former testimony that you could not well say who the man was; you thought the man looked like the man up stairs? A.—I would say as far as this, that the body I saw up stairs resembles the man I married more than the man I saw yesterday, called Eckel.

Q.—In certain Churches where people are married they sign a document; you are not in the habit of getting a person to sign a marriage paper? A.—No, Sir.

A Juror—You stated in your former evidence about taking the certificate and reading it; did he take time for that? A.—Yes, Sir; it is a short certificate.

Juror—Do you suppose he read a part? A.—He scanned the certificate; I do not know whether he read it or not; he nodded his head and said "all right," or to that effect.

Juror—Being a particular man he didn't notice his own name which was spelled wrong? A.—I spelled the name B-e-r, instead of B-u-r, and he didn't notice or did not mention it.

Juror—What time in the day was that? A.—At about eight o'clock in the evening.

Coroner—We have that in the testimony already. (To the witness)—I would like to get your servant girl.

Witness—The one you have had here?

Coroner—Yes, Sir.

Witness—Her name is Sarah McCannon, or something like that; she is still at my house; I am not going in that direction now; at the time this marriage was performed I had two servants in my family, one named Sarah and the other Mary—her other name I knew not; they both looked through the folding-door at the time of the marriage; but one of those servants has been brought before you; it may be well that the other should appear too see if she can discover anything in Eckel bearing a resemblance to the person married; it may be well for her to see this man.

Coroner—Will you send her over to-morrow morning?

Witness—She does not live with me; she lives at No. 5 Cannon-street, I think; she left me in order to be married; she may not now bear the same she did with me, having been married in the interim; Mary is her name.

A letter to Mrs. Cunningham.

The Coroner exhibited a letter just received, with the following superscription; "Mrs. Emma A. Eckel (Cunningham,) No. 31 Bond-street, New-York." Post marked "Brooklyn, N. Y." Some one suggested to what it opened, but the Coroner said he had no right to do so; and sent it up to Mrs. Cunningham by an officer, with directions to witness her opening it.

EVIDENCE OF JOSEPH WILSON.

Joseph Wilson, sworn and examined by the Coroner.

Q.—At what time did the gentleman spoken of (Eckel) go to your establishment, as your proprietor stated yesterday, to get a toupee? A.—A person by the name of J. J. Eckel called there to get a toupee.

Q.—What time? A.—The 15th of January.

Q.—You went with him into the dressing-room? A. I took him into one of the private rooms.

Q.—What did he say? A.—I went there to try to suit him with a toupee.

Q.—He tried several toupees and none of them would fit him, or he disliked them? A.—Yes, Sir; I brought some into the room first to try them, and while I was choosing out some more, a lady came there and inquired for him.

A Juror—I understand you to say the lady was not with him when you came? A.—No, Sir; she came afterwards.

Q.—Did she salute him? A.—He was in the back room; she came into the front room and inquired if a gentleman named Eckel was there; I was not aware, and went in and asked him if that was his name; she then came in where I was doing business for him.

Q.—What took place? A.—The lady objected some to the color and some to the quality, curls, &c., and made all the objections; I then produced an article that we have partly made, taking only an hour or two to suit any person, which he chose.

Q.—Did they say anything else—did anything else occur to to your knowledge? A.—They wanted me to have it done by the next day particularly; they wanted it for some special purpose.

Q.—In the actions of either while selecting the wig did you see anything that made you think that this lady was the wife of the individual? A.—I had an idea first that she was, and then afterwards I thought otherwise.

Q.—Why, Sir? A.—I thought there was a little more freedom—not exactly as a wife would act towards a husband. [Laughter.]

A Juror—What age did you take her to be? A.—About 30 or 40.

A Juror—Short or tall? A.—Rather short.

Coroner—They left?

Witness—I told them it was customary to have a deposit before we furnished those very expensive articles—they were very nice and we didn't want to have them left on hand, and preferred a deposit from strangers.

A Juror here exhibited a daguerreotype of Eckel and stated that the witness identified it as the man who called.

Q.—What reply did you get to your demand for something in advance? A.—The lady said I ought to be a better judge of physiognomy, [great laughter] and not to treat everybody in the same way. [Laughter.]

Q.—What else? A.—When he went away he remarked—

Q.—They paid nothing? A.—They paid $5.

Q.—Was it the gentlemen gave it? A.—It was.

Q.—Did they go away then? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did they call the following morning? A.—No, Sir, they didn't call till dark.

Q.—Were both togetner when they called? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—He took the toupee? A.—And put it on.

A Juror—Would you recognize the lady, if you saw her? A.—I could.

Coroner—A short way of doing it, would be by sending him up to Mrs. Cunningham's room.

An officer accordingly conducted witness to her room and returned in a few moments with him, when witness was asked:

Q.—Do you recognize the lady? A.—Yes, Sir.

A Juror.

The Coroner exhibited a letter superscribed as follows:

to mister Coroorery esq.
coruner of
new yorke city

Mr. Croner it is with pleasure that I writes to you about miess cunningham I hoped wance a man that was kilt and the pepis went and fire hands on him and wen the man the man that kilt ham put is hand on him he begun to blead and the man confesd and was hangd, if the same was dun wid the docktur it wud serve justis

from your servent
games donoly

EVIDENCE OF MRS. DIMIS HUSBAND.

Mrs. Dimis Husband sworn and examined by the Coroner.

Q.—Where do you live? A.—No. 910 Broadway.

Q.—Are you married? A.—I am not.

Q.—Do you know Dr. Burdell? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How long do you know him? A.—Three years.

Q.—Did you frequent his house? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How long have you been coming to this house? A.—About two months.

Q.—Did you know Mrs. Cunningham? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—The two daughters? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Mr. Eckel? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Snodgrass? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—In what room did you see Dr. Burdell when you visited him—in this room? A.—Yes, Sir, at times.

Q.—At other times up stairs? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—At any time you came here was Mrs. Cunningham in your company? did she come in where you were? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did her daughters come in? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—How often in a week did you come here? A.—Sometimes once a week; the last week before he died I think I was here three times in the week.

Q.—Had you any particular conversation in relation to this house—the domestics in it? Did he tell you anything? A.—Nothing particular.

Q.—What did he say? A.—I was here on Friday that he died; he talked of letting his house then; he said people were looking at his house to-day.

Q.—Did he say anything at all about Mrs. Cunningham? A.—He said he was going to let his house and he wished to get her out of it.

Q.—Did he give you any reason why? A.—He had trouble with her, and wished to get rid of her as soon as he could; he was in hopes to get rid of her soon, but she had a lease of the house till May.

Q.—Did he tell you he did not consider his life safe in the house? A.—No.

Q.—What else did he say? He told you there were threats made on him, didn't he? A.—Yes, he told me so.

Q.—Did he mention any names? A.—He said Mrs. Cunningham had threatened taking his life; that she would take his life if he told some things regarding her daughter.

Q.—What else did he say? A.—He told me that she told him that if he told anything, she would take his life, and afterwards he told her he had told me.

Q.—Did he say anything connected with her daughter—any secret? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What was it? A.—Something he knew about her daughter.

Q.—What hour were you here on Friday last? A.—Between two and three o'clock; it might have been after three o'clock when I left.

Q.—What did she say to him when he told her that circumstance—that he told her that he told you that secret? A.—She told him she would take his life, he told me.

A Coroner—Was that in answer to him, telling her that he had told it?

Coroner—When he told you that he told her that he told this secret to you; after that, she replied immediately by saying she would take his life for doing so; is that what we are to understand? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did he go out with you at three o'clock? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did he make any appointment to meet you subsequently? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you meet him after that? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—If you please, throw your mind back and recollect; didn't he meet you that evening any more? A.—No, Sir; the last I saw of him, was at the door; he went to the door with me; I asked him if he was coming up this evening; he said no, he thought not; he was going to retire early—he would be up on Saturday.

A Juror—In what part of the house did this conversation take place? A.—In the hall.

Juror—How long did you stay in the hall? A.—I just went through the hall: I came down from the office and stopped at the door.

Juror—What I wanted to know is, was the whole of this conversation in the hall? A.—Yes.

Juror—I mean all this conversation between you and the Doctor about his saying Mrs. Cunningham would take his life? A.—No; that was about two weeks before.

Juror—Do I understand you to say the conversation relating to taking the Doctor's life was two weeks before? A.—Yes, Sir; you didn't ask me the time.

Coroner—Did not he say this to you on Friday or Wednesday? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did he speak to you last week at all about threats? A.—I think he did the forepart of the week.

A Juror—On Friday what was the subject of the conversation? A.—It was the letting of the house, and coming up he said, No, he thought not; he wished to retire early, but he would be up early Saturday night.

Juror—This conversation about letting the house occurred in his office? A.—In his office.

Juror—No other conversation occurred in the hall excepting your invitation for him to come up and his speaking about retiring early? A.—That was all.

Another Juror—Are you a relation of his? A.—I am.

Coroner—What relation are you to Dr. Burdell? A.—Cousin.

Q.—First or second? A.—First.

Q.—Did he show you any papers on Friday? A.—No, Sir, nothing but the lease that belonged to the house.

Q.—What was the nature of that lease? Was it a relinquishment on the part of Mrs. Cunningham? A.—Just a lease drawn up for the party to take the house; they were here that day; the lease was drawn ready to sign.

Q.—To whom was he about to rent the house? A.—To Mr. Stansbury.

Q.—Did he show you no agreement between him and Mrs. Cunningham? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What was the nature of that? A.—A paper releasing him from her, saying she would go out of the house on the first of May without any trouble.

Q.—Was it signed by Mrs. Cunningham? A.—It was.

Q.—Did you board in this house some time? A.—I came down the first of May last, and left the first of July.

Q.—You boarded here then? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Didn't you see Mrs. Cunningham or daughters? Didn't they dine at the same table? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Were there any gentlemen boarders? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—None at all? A.—No, Sir; the Doctor boarded here at that time.

Q.—You stated before that in your visits to this house you did not see these parties at all? A.—I never saw any one except Helen; I once had a conversation with her.

Q.—You mean to say that, although you boarded here, you did not speak to them? A.—Oh, no; you know I was away from the City; I came back about two months since.

Q.—Did anything unpleasant exist during those two months you were in the house to your knowledge? A.—Yes; at times there were unpleasant feelings.

Q.—About what? In a word, did you observe any jealousy existing between either in regard to the third parties? A.—She appeared to be jealous of him.

A Juror—One or two questions. Did the Doctor leave off taking his meals while you were here? A.—No, Sir.

Another Juror—While you were boarding here did the Doctor take his meals with the family and with you? A.—He took them, most of the time; before I left he would occasionally take them out, but he did not leave boarding here entirely; I understood he did soon after.

First Juror—Did he tell you why he did not take them here? A.—Because it was not pleasant for him.

Juror—I want to ask you again about the possession of a secret between Mrs. Cunningham and the Doctor. The Jury don't want to go into these family matters at all, except so far as they bear upon the probable cause of the commission of this deed. Now, you, as a witness, are able to testify, or you may have knowledge which will throw some light upon the matter, and lead to some clue to this thing. If there is, in that knowledge, any reference to this subject we would like to hear it. It is in your mind to say whether it has or not. Your answer will be simply yes or no.

Coroner—This secret—has it any bearing upon the subject before us now—the death of Dr. Burdell?

Witness—No, Sir.

Q.—Can anything connected with it give us the slightest clue to the murder? A.—No, Sir; nothing more than what I have said.

Q.—What was the day he showed you this agreement? A.—A week last Sunday; she gave it to him Saturday night; he said he wanted to keep it and show it to some other friends, and then he wished me to keep it for him, he was so afraid she would take it again; I told him I would do so.

A Juror—Did the Doctor give you that paper? A.—No, he did not.

Juror—Do you know of his having made a will? A.—A person told me he had seen his will; the Doctor told me he had made his will, and a person told me he had seen and read it.

Q.—Was that Blaisdell? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Who was the person? A.—Mr. Epicer; he lives in Sackette Harbor, Jefferson County.

Q.—Have you any papers belonging to the Doctor? A.—No, Sir.

TESTIMONY OF HECTOR BOOKE.

Hector Moore examined by the Coroner:

Q.—You are attached to the Fifteenth Station of Police? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Mr. Burdell sent for you some time in September? A.—Yes, Sir; he met me at the corner of Broadway and Bond-street.

Q.—What did he say to you? A.—He wanted me to come to his house with him.

Q.—What time of the evening was this? A.—About seven o'clock in the evening.

Q.—You came, Sir? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What did he relate to you, or what occured? A.—He came into the front door with a false key, and I followed him—or a night key, I should have said.

Q.—Give the statement of what occurred in your own way? A.—Well, we came into the hall—he walked ahead of me—and as we passed the front parlor I saw the lady; she came to the door; I did not recognise as Mrs. Cunningham; I never saw her before or since, to know her, until the death of Dr. Burdell.

Q.—You saw a lady you now recognise as Mrs. Cunningham? A.—Yes, Sir; the Doctor made a motion of his finger to me, and said, "that is the lady," or "woman," I do not know which; he had told me previous to that what he wanted me to come here for; I inquired of him what he wanted me to come here for before I started with him.

Q.—What happened then? A.—Mrs. Cunningham said, "I am his wife."

Q.—Did the Doctor hear her say that? A.—I am not positive of that; he was ahead of me.

Q.—Did she address herself to you in a quiet way? Do you think the Doctor heard it? A.—He might; she gave me an awful look at the time.

Q.—What did the Doctor say after you came in and went up stairs? A.—He took me into the back room, where he was murdered; it was then his sleeping room—his bedroom was there.

Q.—Was it his bedstead, or did he sleep on a sofa? A.—No, Sir; it was the same bedstead that is now in the front room, I think.

Q.—Well, Sir? A.—He invited me to take a seat; I sat down and he sat down; he then commenced telling me his difficulties.

Q.—Tell us now all that he said. A.—I will tell you what I remember; he told me he was lying on his bed (pointing to this bed in the room) one afternoon, he did not say when, and that Mrs. Cunningham came in and put her hand into his pantaloons pocket, took out the key of his safe, unlocked his safe, and took out a note that she had given him for rent, to the amount of $600; he wanted to know if there was no way for me to get it for him; I told him that I could not; he said that he did not know what to do with the woman; he said she acted as if she was determined to ruin him.

Q.—Go on, Sir. A.—That is about all that I can recollect.

Q.—Did he tell you she had made a threat on his life? A.—No, Sir.

A Juror—Was he asleep when she took the key? A.—He did not say whether he was asleep or not.

Q.—If he was awake when she came into the room, did you not ask him why he did not stop her? A.—I did not ask him; I had my impression, but I suppose that is not to be given.

Coroner—The reasonable impression is that no man, thinking the key to be of so much importance that he sent for a policeman to recover it, would have let a woman take it away, unless he was asleep or dozing?

Witness—That is my opinion, that she got them out before he knew it.

Q.—Did he make any remark to her when she said she was his wife? A.—No, Sir; he then came down stairs, and went to the corner of Broadway and Bond-street before he left me.

TESTIMONY OF OFFICER LITTELL.

John Littell sworn and examined by the Coroner:

Q.—You are attached to the Fifteenth Ward Station police? A.—I am.

Q.—Did you know Dr. Burdell, Sir? A.—I did, Sir.

Q.—Were you ever in this house, Sir? A.—I was, Sir.

Q.—When? A.—Some time in the early part of this Fall; I think in September.

Q.—What brought you here, Sir? A.—I was down in Broadway, and a person came to me; I think it was a colored boy, and he told me a lady wanted to see me at No. 31 Bond-street; I asked him what she wanted; he said he did not know; I told him I would call round in a few moments; after a little while I came round here.

Q.—Well, Sir? A.—I met the Doctor in the hall, and he ushered me into the parlor.

Q.—Go on, Sir. A.—In there I saw a lady who I have since ascertained to be Mrs. Cunningham, and officer Davis; the Doctor accused the lady about stealing a note; she appeared to be very much excited; he said that he was lying down asleep, and she had taken the key of his safe or desk out of his pants pocket.

Q.—Did he say she took it? A.—He said she had stolen a note, and had accounted for the way she stole it by her having taken the key out of his pocket; she was very much excited—very much so indeed,—against the Doctor, and said he had wronged or injured her; *she said that she was his wife by every tie that could be;* in the excitement I think she raised her hand to him and struck him on the breast; that is my impression now; I told him that I could do nothing about it,—that he must go and get a search warrant.

Q.—Did he return the blow? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did she repeat the blow? A.—Oh! no.

Q.—After giving him the blow, Sir, did she threaten him with any future chastisement? A.—I cannot recollect that she did; I told the Doctor that I could do nothing about it, and he had better get a search warrant; said I, "If you can, you ought to settle it between yourselves, for this thing being made public will injure both of you; if you cannot settle it between yourselves, get a mutual friend;" with that the Doctor brought a man in from the back room; I do not know who he was; she said she would not have anything to say before him—that he was a friend of the Doctor's, and she did not want to have anything to do before him; I then made my way out, and I think the Doctor followed me out; they appeared to be satisfied to leave it as I suggested, or to agree in my suggestion, as I supposed, and I went out in the hall; the Doctor took my name, and the name of the other officer, and said he would see us again in a few days; and I think he let us out.

Q.—Was there any one else in the room when this occurred? A.—Officer Davis, the lady, and the Doctor.

Q.—Did Dr. Burdell, when she used the words, "This gentleman is my husband, by all ties," did he hear that expression, to the best of your knowledge and belief? A.—I think he did; she said he had wronged her—that she was his wife.

Q.—You think he heard her? A.—I think he did; there was an allusion to some house of assignation by the Doctor.

JANE WINSLOW IN COURT.

Miss or *Mrs. Jane Winslow*, (for the lady's condition, as far as the marriage state is concerned, is somewhat doubtful,) was then called on, and pushed her way through the crowd to the witness' chair. She asked a gentleman at her side for a glass of water, which he politely handed to her. Madame W. was dressed in the height of fashion, and in the most costly attire. She removed her veil with a jerk. After being sworn, she managed with considerable effort to seat herself on the high operating chair. Her examination was listened to with the deepest attention, varied only by occasional *sotto voce* remarks as to her appearance. *Mrs. Winslow's* "style" is in keeping with the spirit of the age—being decidedly and unmistakably "fast." Her countenance, though somewhat faded, is still handsome; complexion, fair; hair, deep black; liquid black eyes, expressive mouth, Grecian nose, and, in fact, very brilliant *tout ensemble*. She is apparently thirty-five or thereabouts. She gave her replies with great clearness.

Q.—Where do you live? A.—No. 73 Mercer-street.

Q.—Do you know Dr. Burdell? A.—Not to my knowledge, Sir.

Q.—Do you know Mrs. Cunningham? A.—I have seen her on two occasions: once at my house, and about 10 minutes ago in this house, when the officer admitted me.

Q.—When she went to your house, on what business did she go there? A.—She called to see about her husband visiting at my house.

Q.—What time was that? A.—It was the latter part of Summer, or the early part of Fall; I am positive it was warm weather.

Q.—What did she say? A.—She said she heard that her husband had called to my house and remained there over night, the night previous.

Q.—What else? A.—She described him as being of medium height, with dark whiskers and heavy moustache; that he came in company with another gentleman; that the friend who was with him told her that he remained in the fourth room on the first floor; I was to make an inquiry of the girl, and give her the necessary information; her object was to get a divorce from her husband, and she wanted to get evidence of his infidelity to her.

Q.—Anything else? A.—Nothing; she agreed to call again.

Q.—You do not know anything else? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—She never called again? A.—No, I do not know that she did.

Q.—Who did she say her husband was? A.—She did not mention his name, but described him as being of medium size, very stout, and heavy black whiskers.

TESTIMONY OF OFFICER DAVIS.

Edgar Davis, sworn—Examined by the Coroner.

Q.—Are you attached to the Fifteenth Ward Station of Police? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—When were you called in here? A.—Some time, I think, in the month of September.

Q.—Now will you go on and give us, in as few words as possible, what you know? A.—I came and rang the bell, and Dr. Burdell came to the door; we stood in the entry, and talked a few moments there; he stated to me that he had lost a note, and that Mrs. Cunningham had taken a key out of his pocket while asleep; while he was stating those few words to me, she came out of the parlor in a tremendous rage, and told me not to believe a word he said, as he had ruined her and ruined her family; she made use of violent threats at the time.

Q.—Was this before the other officer arrived? A.—Yes, before Officer Littell arrived.

Q.—What were those threats? A.—She stated that she would have satisfaction—that she would have his heart's blood—or something to that effect; I immediately stepped between him and her and stopped her; I told her she was doing wrong, that she did not know what might happen, and I advised her to keep her temper; I then immediately moved them into this front parlor.

Q.—When she said she would have his heart's blood, did she strike him? A.—No, Sir; the blow was given in the parlor, after Officer Littell came: I advised them to go into the parlor, out of the hallway; I endeavored to keep her still until I heard Dr. Burdell's statement about the note; he told me all about the affair; I advised him to go to a Police Magistrate, and there make his complaint.

Q.—Is that all you know? A.—I think that is all I have to say; officer Littell came in, and I immediately gave him up the job. [Laughter.]

Coroner—I suppose it was not very agreeable? A.—It was not agreeable at all; I was quite surprised to see such a thing in a house of this kind.

The Jury took a recess for an hour and a half. During recess, a sweep was brought in by an officer, who examined the chimney leading into the back parlor.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At three o'clock the Jury reassembled.

EVIDENCE OF REV. DR. COX.

Rev. Richard Cox was sworn and examined by the Coroner:

Q.—You are a clergyman, I believe? A.—I am, Sir; Episcopal Church; I am [illegible] Church, in this City.

Q.—Did you know Dr. Burdell? A.—I did, Sir.

Q.—You have been [illegible] with him? A.—Yes, Sir, I have been in the habit of [illegible] myself freely and familiarly to him.

Q.—Since the time he came to this house, have you been a frequent visitor to Dr. Burdell? A.—I have, Sir; particularly between the last two or three weeks.

Q.—Within the last three months you have come here how often in a week? A.—The last two or three weeks; I suppose it would average every other day within about a fortnight of his death—possibly more than that; if the Coroner pleases, I will state very succinctly and shortly all I know that can throw light on this investigation; the first occasion of my calling (within the fortnight) was the day after there appeared to have been a party; he said there had been a party, by way of apology, I supposed, for the confusion of the room; I called to have a tooth filled.

Q.—What conversation occurred between you and Dr. Burdell on that occasion? A.—His seemed to be a little peevish over the fact that there had been a party; it seemed to have displeased him; his language was something like this: "These parties had a party here last night; I did not attend it." I understood it to be apologetic, from the fact that the room was in confusion.

Q.—He said he did not attend it? A.—Yes; on that occasion nothing transpired that affects this case; he examined my teeth, and, finding it sensitive, he declined pulling it then; and put way in it; that and some private matters caused me to see him almost every other day to the day of his death.

Q.—Then go on, Sir, quietly, and report as briefly as you possibly can all that transpired? A.—Each time of my calling, or nearly each time, I was suggesting him to fill my tooth; but because of interruptions, others calling, and giving the ladies preference, or other causes, it was put off, and not filled, until last Friday.

Q.—Your tooth was not filled until last Friday? A.—Last Friday, Sir; he seemed to be fond of conversing, as he was always with me, and he brought up various matters relative to his property, his relations with this house, and various concerns, from time to time.

Q.—In telling you this, he esteemed you as a friend? A.—He did not ask for advice; I think it was rather with a disposition to unburden himself; he seemed glad to find a person capable of appreciating what he had to say; I did not put myself in the attitude of a friend, though he spoke, evidently, as if to one he thought worthy of his confidence; in one of those interviews he stated that he had rented his house, No. 2 Bond-street, for $2,800 a-year, and this house he had rented to a Mrs. Cunningham; he did not say on what terms.

Q.—He has two houses, then, in Bond-street? A.—Yes—one at No. 2 Bond-street.

Q.—And about this house? A.—He said he had made an arrangement with Mrs. Cunningham; he did not state the terms, but went on to speak of the rooms he reserved; he said he retained the second floor, up stairs; that these parlors were his, and the furniture; that he was not satisfied at all with the lady; that he had some trouble with her, and meant to get her out of the house; that he was making an arrangement with a Mr. Stansbury, of the New-York *Evening Express*, who, with his wife, very nice persons, would make him more comfortable than he was; he asked me if I knew Mr. Stansbury? I said I did, and certified to Mr. Stansbury's good character, saying that I thought the arrangement would be a pleasant one, although I did not know Mrs. Stansbury, I knew Mr. Stansbury; in one of these interviews up stairs, when I was about leaving, the conversation being very animated, both on his side and mine, pleasantly so, he remarked, "Stop a minute!" as if he was hearing something; he stepped out into the hall, and in a few moments returned and said, "There, that woman was in the bedroom listening to what we were talking about; she has gone up stairs;" then he added a very general remark: "It is strange how curious and inquisitive women are!" [Laughter.]

Coroner—Go on.

Witness paused, as if thinking.

Coroner—Take your time, Doctor.

Witness—That the difficulty between them was not of such a nature as to prevent their having intercourse in conversation, I infer from the fact that he left me upon one occasion to go out to speak to her upon some matter of interest to myself, in which he had told me she could very materially help me.

Q.—What did he mean by help you? A.—Well, Sir, it was a matter personal to myself; he returned, stating that she would rather

citizens [illegible] to protest me in the honest discharge of my duty. [Signs of approval.]

Mr. Clinton—I think that is the best course to take.

Coroner—I will bow myself to the law in any shape in which it is properly presented to me, and the moment I hear it; as soon as you get a *habeas corpus* you shall have access to your client.

Mr. Clinton—The law gives us that.

Coroner—Yes, but I don't know whether the law will give it to you.

Mr. Clinton—Well, let the law test that.

After a brief consultation among the jurors Mr. Brown, one of them rose and said:

GENTLEMEN: On the part of the Jury allow me to say that we are not legal gentlemen, but as regards our own private views of the case, we fully concur with Coroner Connery in his action.

A voice—I second that motion, Sir.

Another voice—Very glad to hear it, Sir.

A Juror—In his action in this case, let it be understood.

Mr. Brown—Yes, in this case.

Coroner—Yes, that's it.

EVIDENCE OF CHARLES J. KETCHUM.

The witness was examined as follows, by the Coroner:

Q.—Where do you live? A.—I live at No. 6 East Twenty-third-street.

Q.—Did you know George Snodgrass? A.—Yes, Sir, I did; I've known him for about a year and a half.

Q.—Did he constantly call to see you? A.—No, Sir; I cannot tell how many times I have seen him since I first knew him; I saw him two or three times within the last three months.

Q.—Did he ever stop all night with you? A.—He did.

Q.—How often? A.—Once.

Q.—What did he say to you that night and morning till he left? A.—I cannot say.

Coroner—Try and tell us? A.—I cannot say.

Coroner—Try and remember? A.—I cannot remember; he came out to Westchester, in Connecticut, where I lived.

Q.—When was this? A.—In October, I think.

Q.—What did he want there? A.—He came to pay me a visit.

Q.—Did he talk of any matters at all while there? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—He spoke about nothing at all? A.—No, Sir; he spoke several times.

Q.—What did he speak about? A.—I do not remember.

Q.—Did he talk to you about this house? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Was he well dressed on that night? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did he leave the following morning? A.—He spent a week there, Sir.

Q.—Did he bring any portmanteau or traveling bag with him? A.—I cannot say; I believe he brought a shirt or two.

Q.—Did he ever ask you for any clothes? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What did he ask for? A.—I lent him a shirt, a pair of socks and a collar when he came down to New-York.

Q.—Did you come down with him to New-York, A.—No, Sir; I lent him the shirts there in Westchester.

Q.—Was it a linen shirt, a muslin shirt, or a colored shirt? A.—I think it was a linen shirt.

Q.—Was it colored? A.—No, Sir; it was white.

Q.—(*By a Juror*)—Are your shirts usually marked? A.—They are all marked.

Coroner—On what portion of the shirts are the marks placed? A.—Just below the bosom.

A Juror—Are the initials or full names given? A. Full name.

Q.—How do the shirts open? A.—Behind.

Q.—Did you correspond with Mr. Snodgrass? A.—I did not.

The Coroner again rose and stated for the benefit of Mr. Clinton, that if proper securities were brought him in real estate for their appearance, he (Mr. Clinton) might have the whole family up-stairs.

EVIDENCE OF CATHARINE STANSBURY.

Q.—Where do you live? A.—I live No. 46 Greenwich-avenue.

Q.—Were you acquainted with Dr. Burdell? With Mr. Burdell? A.—I knew him for twenty years.

Q.—Do you know what were his habits? Was he a temperate man? A.—I always found him a very loud-spoken man—very gentlemanly in his manners.

Q.—Had you any business relations with Mr. Burdell? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What were the nature of those relations? A.—Taking this house from him on the first of May.

Q.—When did you first propose this to Mr. Burdell? A.—In the latter part of November.

Q.—Was the house advertised to be let? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—How then did you come to know that it was to be let? A.—Knowing the Doctor as I did, I asked him if he knew of any house that I could get—that I might occupy one part of it with a small family, and let the rest of it perhaps to some Doctor.

Q.—On the 1st of May, 1857, you were to get possession? A.—Yes.

Q.—Where did that agreement take place? A.—At the front door.

Q.—Did you come inside into these apartments? A.—Yes; I came to have a tooth extracted—and on going out I asked the Doctor about it, and he stated that if I would call again he would let me know.

Q.—When did you come again? A.—In the forepart of December; he told me to call again. I called in the middle of December then and told him that I had spoken to my husband about it, and that he liked the house very much indeed and that he was willing to take it; I was to call again; I came again, but the Doctor was engaged, and I did not wait; I did not call again until the 12th of January, and I then fully concluded to take the house; he, the Doctor, said the parties who were in would like to stay, but they could not; that she (Mrs. C.) was a very bad woman, and there was no telling what she would do.

Q.—Where was the agreement signed, in this house or in your own house? A.—It was not signed; it was to have been signed last Saturday morning, the morning after the Doctor's death; on Friday (the day previous) I came again and went through the house.

Q.—When did you last see him? A.—Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Q.—Were there any strangers here at that hour, when he came in? A.—I saw but one gentleman in his parlor.

Q.—What conversation had you then with Dr. Burdell? A.—I went into the house with him.

Q.—Was there anybody else with you then? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Male, or female? A.—Female.

Q.—In your walking through the house, did you see any of the family? did you go into any of their apartments? A.—No, Sir; I went up stairs; in the room on the third floor, there was a female there; with that we came into the back rooms; the Doctor said that was Mr. Ullmann's room; we then went from there into the attic no further than the door; the Doctor remarked that he thought there was somet ody in there; from there we came down to the parlor.

Q.—Was it to prevent you from going into the room in the attic that the Doctor said there was somebody in the room there? A.—He appeared to have a delicacy in going through and about the house—he appeared rather agitated, as I thought, and did not wish to intrude; after he came down stairs into the parlor, the Doctor was called to see some person; he came back and we afterwards went down stairs to the basement; in going down stairs he said this was a very delicate thing.

Q.—What do you mean by "delicate thing?" A.—Well, I took it as if he felt a dislike to it; I mean that he felt that the people were going out, that he had done everything to get them out, and that they felt ill towards him; that was how I took it.

Q.—Now, when you came up stairs here, what happened? A.—We went into the front parlor.

Q.—What happened there? A.—He opened the folding door, spoke to the gentleman in the back parlor, and said, "I will be with you in a few moments."

Q.—What happened then? A.—That gentleman was Dr. Cox; Dr. Burdell told me that it was his furniture that was in the room, and what he would do, and that my husband was to call next morning and sign the writings; that was on Saturday he was to sign them.

Q.—Did you go away then? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Had he no conversation with you at all about the nature of the disagreement he had with Mrs. Cunningham? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What did he say? A.—He told me on the 12th of January, when I called on him, that she was going to have a party here on the 14th, and that he had given her notice that he wouldn't let her destroy his carpets, and that she wanted the rooms up stairs for the use of the ladies and gentlemen, but that she could not have them till she signed a paper; he told me on Friday, however, that all was settled, and that everything was arranged, and that there would be no trouble.

Q.—You understood that paper to be a releasement? A.—It was to clear her out, so that she would have no claim whatever; he said he would put her out if he should have to do it by force, but he wished to do it in this way, and to have no trouble.

Q.—Did he give you any reasons why he believed she would not stop at anything, or why he wanted to get that paper from her? A.—He asked me if she had called on me; I told him I did not know the person; he said, I blame her very much—she is a woman bad enough to do anything; he did not know but she might write anonymous letters to my husband, persuading him not to take the house; I told him (the Doctor) that that would not make any difference after an acquaintance of so many years as we had had; says I, "Does she know who has the house?" "Yes," said he, "I told her;" I asked him if he had told her where we lived; he said, no, but that makes no difference, for she would go to every Stansbury in New-York, until she found out the right one.

Q.—Did he say anything else about her? A.—He said she had taken papers from his desk.

Q.—Did he say she had threatened him with any thing? A.—He said that she thought he was an old bachelor, worth about $100,000, and that he did not know what he could do with it himself, and that she was determined she should marry him, and he was determined he would not marry her; out of the house she must go if it cost him damages; he must pay it rather than that she should remain in it after the 1st of May.

Q.—Did he speak to you regarding any interviews between him and another gentleman in the house? A.—No, Sir, he never did, only he said he would not be watched by any one; if he had a person in the house, he either found Mrs. Cunningham in the bath-room or at his door, or on the stairs; says he, when you go out you will perhaps find her either at my door or on the stairs; and when I went out, she was on the stairs. [Laughter.]

Q.—Do you know anything else relating to this matter before us? Did he tell you anything that he suspected being injured or murdered? A.—Nothing, only when he said she was bad enough to do anything, and that he wanted to get her out of the house.

Q.—Were the doors open when this conversation occurred in the parlor? A.—Yes, Sir, the front doors, when he spoke to me about the house being in such a bad state.

Q.—Was the door open so that if she was on the stairs she could hear the conversation? A.—Yes; he spoke in his usual tones; there was no concealment at all; he appeared very much pleased to think that a gentleman and his wife were going to take the house.

Q.—Where did he read the paper to you? A.—He had it all ready when I went there, and read it to me in the dentistry room up stairs; he had written the agreement on a piece of paper, and was to have the papers ready next (Saturday) morning, for my husband to sign them.

Q.—Was the Doctor's office door open then? A.—No, Sir; his office door was closed then; his cousin, Miss Hubbard, was there.

Q.—Did your husband come here on Saturday morning? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—What prevented him? A.—The storm on Saturday morning; he then thought he would not call till Monday.

Q.—What time did you first hear of the murder of Mr. Burdell? A.—On Saturday evening, my husband was sitting in the parlor reading the paper, when he dropped the paper, turned round to me, and said "Mr. Burdell is dead!" I said "what Burdell?" he said "Harvey Burdell, Dentist, Bond-street;" then he said "he broke a blood-vessel, and the blood is on the door."

Q.—That was on Saturday night? A.—Yes; I said "it is very strange that a blood-vessel should fly on the door;" I thought then that something perhaps was wrong, knowing how the parties felt; and I says, "this morning the writing was to be signed, and last night he was murdered or died!"

Q.—Did you ever hear him threaten to do any injury to Mrs. Cunningham? A.—No, Sir; all he said was that she must leave.

Q.—Did the Doctor ever speak of being prepared for any assault? Had he any weapons about him? A.—No, Sir; not to my knowledge; I don't know of his having any.

Q.—When did this conversation occur when he said that Mrs. Cunningham was determined that he should marry her, and he was determined that he would not? A.—It was on the 12th of January, and before that again in December.

Coroner—Oh, yes, that is it; will you sign this if you please?

Witness signed the deposition and withdrew.

Coroner—Is the proprietor of the Metropolitan Hotel here?

Capt. Dilkes—No, Sir; I have sent over for him three or four times.

Coroner—Well, Sir, send two officers over to arrest him, and bring him here immediately. I will take the responsibility of that, too. [Laughter.]

EVIDENCE OF DANIEL OLNEY.

Q.—Where do you live, Sir? A.—No. 55 Elizabeth-street.

Q.—What is your business, Sir? A.—Carpenter.

Q.—What business did you do for Dr. Burdell? A.—Jobbing, repairing, and fixing in this house.

Q.—When were you last employed by him? A.—A month ago—five weeks ago—about the holidays.

Q.—For what purpose? A.—He sent for me.

Q.—To repair a lock, wasn't it? A.—No, to get on a new lock; I recommended Valentine Butler's rotary lock—a burglar proof-lock.

Q.—On what door of the house was it? A.—The hall door.

Q.—Did he give any reason for changing the lock? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did he ever pay you for the lock? A.—No, Sir; I did not furnish it; I furnished another before that: I recommended him to get one of Mr. Butler's locks.

Q.—When did you furnish your bill? A.—It is about a month ago; he did not pay me then; he paid me last Tuesday, a week ago, in his room overhead; I then took off the lock at his request.

Coroner—I beg your pardon; in writing out the bill, what name did you put on? A.—It was spelt "Berdell," and he remarked it at once; he did not remark it when he paid me, but when I first sent it to him; he said I had spelt it wrong, but it did not make much difference he thought.

Q.—Had you any conversation with him? A.—Yes, Sir; he had no fault with the bill; he said he would pay it, but the work had been ordered down stairs.

Q.—Do you know anything of the circumstances of the house—the family? A.—No, Sir, not of the present occupants; two years ago I did.

Q.—You know nothing at all of any matters between Mr. Burdell and Mrs. Cunningham? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You know nothing of this murder? A.—Nothing but what I heard in the papers.

Q.—Did you hear since who murdered him? A.—No, Sir; but I know the lock was a burglar-proof lock.

Coroner—That is what I was going to inquire about, whether it could be opened like any common lock, with a key like the one made for it? A.—No, Sir, it is not; the owner would risk his life on it; if it varied a hair from the original key, or the key made for it, it would be an impossibility to open it; he (Dr. Burdell) expressed himself as delighted with the lock, as he did not believe any one could get in; I said, "No, Sir, I would risk my life on it; nobody ever could get into the street well without the key; the slightest touch on the key opens the door, but you might turn the handle forever without opening it.

Q.—But anybody else could make a key if they had a pattern? A.—No, Sir, unless they had the lock; it (the key) might vary slightly, and they could not get in; they had the lock taken off at three o'clock one afternoon for the Doctor, I believe, as it did not work freely, but I understood that it was put on again before night at his desire.

A Juror—Have you often done business in this house—I mean carpentering? A.—Not very often; I was not always here myself; if a sash-cord broke we would hang the window for him; we eased the door in the front room for him, and tightened the hinge in the door from the hall into the front room; I have sent E. Norris here to do work for me; he made the covers to the grating, which the Doctor objected to pay because he had not ordered it; he said it was the woman down stairs who had ordered it; he repeated that phrase: "The *woman* down stairs," several times.

The Coroner asked if Mr. Butler was in the room? Captain Dilkes answered in the negative.

The Coroner then stated that a search had been made by his orders in Eckel's premises, and he wanted to know if Dr. Knight, or the officers who had gone there to make the search, had returned?

The Captain said that Dr. Knight would be present immediately.

EVIDENCE OF OFFICER DAVIS.

Officer Davis was recalled by the Coroner, who put the following questions to him:

Q.—While up stairs, Officer Davis, with me in company with Mrs. Cunningham's counsel, did I not ask Mrs. Cunningham whether I allowed her ever privilege to go through the house to get everything she wanted, and did you not act in that capacity for her, and was she denied anything except going out on the street? A.—That was all the privilege that was denied, she said—the privilege of going out on the street and having the newspaper; that was all.

Q.—Did she not acknowledge that in presence of her counsel up stairs? A.—She did, Sir.

Julia Elizabeth Sharp, a gaily-dressed lady of color, was brought forward in a state of considerable trepidation. The Coroner seemed to think she was another of the *clairvoyants*, but her testimony gave no ground for the supposition.

She deposed that she lives in St. John's-lane; saw Dr. Burdell in this house; never spoke to him in her life; spoke to all the ladies in the house; had business principally with Mrs. Cunningham and Miss Ellen; her (witness') business is hair-dressing and shampooing ladies, especially for balls and parties in the evening; has known Mrs. Cunningham only from November till now; Mrs. Cunningham often went to see her at Lispenard-street; witness came sometimes to see her; never had any other business with her but hair-dressing; Mrs. Cunningham never went to her to get information from her as a clairvoyant; if they allowed her (witness) to go into little things, she would say that she (witness) loved music, and had a piano in her house, and Mrs. Cunningham may have conversed with her about that.

Q.—She never went to you for any other purpose than you have stated? A.—No, Sir, never.

Coroner—Very well; sign that.

Witness—She owes me some money, Sir. [Laughter.]

A Voice—I wish you luck till you get it.

Witness—Can I go now, Sir?

Coroner—Yes, Ma'am.

Witness—I am very much obliged to you, Sir.

Coroner—Not at all, Ma'am. Gentlemen, that is a very important witness. [Laughter.]

Dr. Knight took the witness' chair, and was examined at some length as to the result of the search of Eckel's establishments in Stanton-street and Fourth-street. Nothing was found but some old butcher's knives. Witness brought back one knife.

Q.—Was that knife similar or like to a knife that would or could make such incisions as were on the body of Dr. Burdell? A.—I should rather think not.

Q.—Why did you bring it? A.—I thought it would be the one most likely to make such wounds, if any of them would make it.

Q.—What I am asking you is, do you think it probable that such a knife might make the same incisions as are made in the body? I am not asking you to swear that that is the knife. A.—It might.

[The knife was sent for, but it was subsequently ascertained that the medical men had brought it with them to Amity-street. The Captain stated that they had removed all their things from the house.]

Witness proceeded to state that he found no trunks, and nothing but hides and fat; the knife brought here was got in Fourth-street.

The Coroner now rose to adjourn, after consulting the members of the press as to their wishes in the matter. He said he knew the laborious character of their duties. They had to turn all this matter (meaning their notes) into language, and he wished to accommodate them as far as lay in his power.

Captain Dilks—Mr. Bellows is here, and his examination will not take a minute.

Coroner—Then send him forward.

George P. Bellows was then sworn and examined. He testified that he knew Dr. Burdell; did not know Mrs. Cunningham; witness keeps a livery stable corner of Prince and Crosby streets; no person from this house (No. 31 Bond-street) called at his place on Saturday morning for a coach, to his knowledge; Dr. Burdell was a customer; thinks he had had four or five carriages from him during the past year; the last time he gave him a carriage was [illegible] don't recollect his getting one in October; does not think any entries were made in the book against him (Burdell,) as he generally paid the driver; witness believed he had one charged against him now; witness had no knowledge of anything relating to the murder.

Mrs. Procter did not get a carriage from him on Saturday; knew Eckel; never took a carriage of him in a carriage out of this house; on the 2d day of January, Eckel came down and required him (witness) to send a carriage up here to Bond-street; he received one that had open windows; [illegible] but that, and Eckel got it elsewhere; Eckel had a book; saw the habit of riding with him (witness 1), so, too, had his mistress, Mrs. Procter, for the last four years; witness had a small bill of $40 against her now.

This closed the testimony for the day.

Before adjourning, the Coroner stated that in order to get rid of all disturbance up stairs, he would commence, to-morrow, with the family of Mrs. Cunningham, and examine the three of them right straight through, and then let them talk with each other as they pleased. In doing so they would, probably be doing a benefit to the family.

It being now past 6 o'clock the Inquest was adjourned till Saturday morning at 10 o'clock.

New Facts and Probabilities Concerning the Murder.

Nothing has been elicited from any of the witnesses, nor, indeed, has any effort been made directly to discover the name and present whereabouts of the man whom Dr. BURDELL's efforts carried to State Prison for forgery, in connection with the divorce of Dr. JOHN BURDELL.

Who and where is this man?

Some statements have been published concerning Dr. JOHN BURDELL, which, at least, lack confirmation. Dr. HARVEY BURDELL did not assist in securing JOHN's divorce, and after the divorce was obtained there was no ill feeling existing between Dr. HARVEY and the divorced wife of his brother. Mrs. JOHN BURDELL never received a cent of her alimony, and it is true that the papers in the matter were in the keeping of Dr. HARVEY BURDELL. But it was presumed by Mrs. B. that the only reason she received nothing was, because, as the Doctor told her, no settlement had yet been made.

The young man who served a term in the State Prison for the crime of forgery, was not, as has been stated, the cause of the domestic unhappiness in Dr. JOHN BURDELL's family. His acquaintance with Mrs. BURDELL was not formed until after the divorce had been obtained.

The examination of the house was continued yesterday. After a thorough search of the cesspool and privy, which resulted in nothing, the snow which had accumulated in the yard was dug up, and turned thoroughly over. It was proper that this should be done, so that no effort should be wanting for the possible detection of anything, however trivial, which might bear upon this awful tragedy. Nothing, however, was discovered. The ashes in the cellar were sifted, but with a like result. The evidences of the murder are not to be found in yard, cesspool, or cellar.

ECKEL's trunk, which it was supposed had been surreptitiously removed, was found yesterday upon the premises. Nothing of importance was found. The clothing not having been yet examined, we are unable to say whether any garment is missing. It may have a significance to some that at the bottom of the trunk were found a quantity of capsules of balsam of copavia.

Drs. DORENUS and CHILDS are still engaged in a careful and most thorough examination of the blood found in different parts of the house. Their testimony is not, and cannot be for some time, ready to be submitted to the Coroner. We are at liberty to say, however, that of all the articles examined, no drop of the murdered man's blood had been discovered on anything higher than the second story. Not only the stains upon the clothes, sheet, &c., but even upon the stair-case, stair-rods, door-handles, show the characteristic epithelial scale that distinctly and indubitably proves that it had another origin than the veins and arteries of the murdered man. It is true that many stains have not been as yet examined. The grape-sugar, detected in a spot upon one of the young ladies silk dresses, proved to be a stain from prune-juice.

We revisited the chamber where the deadly struggle occurred. The bottom of the boots which the deceased wore are covered with blood, showing in itself that he must have fought terribly after he received some of his wounds. By the side of the closet door which is thickly splashed with blood, hangs a political chart, on which were printed the names of the candidates and the platforms of the three great parties to the last Presidential struggle. Curiously enough, upon that sentence in the Republican platform which reads: "Murders, robberies, and arsons have been instigated, and encouraged, and the offenders have been allowed to go unpunished,"—a blood-spot has fallen on the word "murders," and another on the word "unpunished;" the sentence proceeds—"and that it is our fixed purpose to bring the perpetrators of these atrocious outrages, and their accomplices, to a sure and condign punishment hereafter"—this passage is marked significantly, as by an index-finger, by a long spirt of blood!

Mrs. Cunningham, Eckel and Snodgrass to be Brought Up on Habeas Corpus.

Judge BRADY, in the Court of Common Pleas granted two writs of *habeas corpus*, yesterday, between the hours of 3 and 4 o'clock, directed to the keeper of the City Prison, requiring him to produce the bodies of JOHN J. ECKEL and GEORGE P. SNODGRASS before him at 10 o'clock on Saturday. It was understood that a third writ was to be petitioned fo in Mrs. CUNNINGHAM's case. The following is a copy of the petition upon which the writ to produce ECKEL was founded. The other is like it as to the facts:

To Hon. JOHN R. BRADY, one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, for the City and County of New-York:

The petition of John J. Eckel shows that he is imprisoned in the City Prison of the City of New-York, and restrained of his liberty by John Gray, the Warden of said City Prison, and that he is not committed or detained by virtue of any process issued by any Court of the United States, or by any Judge thereof; nor is he committed or detained by virtue of the final judgment or decree of any competent tribunal of civil or criminal jurisdiction, or by virtue of any execution issued upon such judgment or decree; that the cause or pretence of such imprisonment and restraint of his liberty, according to the best of the knowledge and belief of your petitioner, is a commitment by Edward D. Connery, one of the Coroners of the City of New-York, which said commitment is in words and figures following, that is to say:

The Warden of the City Prison and Bridewell of the City of New-York, will receive and safely keep for examination, the body of John J. Eckel until further notice, apart from any other witness.

New-York, Feb. 4, 1857. EDWARD D. CONNERY, *Coroner*.

OFFICE'S WILLS.

Your Petitioner further shows and represents that his said imprisonment, as he is advised by his Counsel and verily believes to be true, is illegal in this, to wit: That said commitment is entirely null and void, and shows no cause why your petitioner should be imprisoned, wherefore your petitioner prays that a writ of habeas corpus issue, directed to the said Warden of the City Prison, commanding him to bring your petitioner before your Honor and return the cause of his imprisonment.

Dated the 6th day of February, 1857. JOHN J. ECKEL.

City and County of New-York, ss: John J. Eckel being duly sworn, doth depose and say, that the facts set forth in the above petition, subscribed by him are true. JOHN J. ECKEL.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of February, 1857.
N. B. MOUNTFORD, Comm'r. of Deeds.

Items of Interest Concerning Witnesses, &c.

The prisoners in the Tombs were quite comfortable yesterday. During the day SNODGRASS was visited by his father and three brothers, who were admitted by order of the District-Attorney. They seemed very much affected at seeing him in the place and situation in which he was. SNODGRASS seemed glad to see his relatives, but expressed his joy in no unusual way. ECKEL keeps very still and quiet, having but little to say to the Wardens when they necessarily visit his cell.

Mrs. JANE WINSLOW, who was a witness yesterday, is well known to all fast men and women about town, as having been for many years the keeper of a *maison de joie* in Mercer-street. We understand that she has always kept a quiet, though disreputable house, and one against which the (in such matters) rather lenient Police of the Eighth Ward has never complained.

Rev. Dr. COX, who testified yesterday, is the identical Rev. Dr. RICHARD COX whose divorce case made so great a sensation in this City last year. It was tried before Judge DUER, in the Superior Court, the grounds for the complaint being repeated and aggravated infidelities. The late Dr. BURDELL was frequently in court during the trial, being an intimate friend of Rev. Dr. COX. The trial lasted some time, and was finally decided in favor of Mrs. COX. Her husband, however, has appealed to the General Term for a new trial, and is in hopes of obtaining it. He has been for many years the Pastor of the Zion Protestant Episcopal Church, formerly situated at No. 25 Mott-street, and now at the corner of Madison-avenue and Thirty-eighth-street.

The testimony to-day will be very interesting. We learn that the two Misses CUNNINGHAM will be put upon the stand, and most thoroughly examined as to their knowledge of the tragedy or any facts connected with it. Our readers will recollect that these young ladies have not yet been examined at all, and it is supposed that their testimony will be most important.

Young SNODGRASS will also probably be put upon the stand, and it is to be hoped will reveal facts concerning the house and the inmates upon which he was [illegible] at his first examination.

WILLIAM H. COOK and MARY DONARD yesterday made the acquaintance of the Fifteenth Ward Police, not having given full [illegible] rather discontented with their [illegible] and yesterday MARY said to Capt. DILKES: "Oh Captain, wouldn't you be after speaking to the Coroner that he'd give me a dollar or two for the trial?" The Captain promised; of course.

JAMES ELLIOT, the latter story of the house a daguerreotype of STODDARD was found. He is seated between two other youths, one of whom is playing the "bones," and the other the tamborine, while SNODGRASS holds a banjo.

On Wednesday evening when the friends of HARRY HOWARD were firing a salute in Broadway, in honor of the success of their candidate, Mrs. CUNNINGHAM and her daughters were very much alarmed. The eldest one almost fainted, supposing it was the mob coming to pull down the house.

Mrs. BYRNOUR, the clairvoyant, after her long and severe examination by Recorder SMITH, stated to one of the officers that if she hadn't supposed that "the Judge would have put the bail so high that she couldn't get it, she would have just given him a piece of her mind, and she could do it, too!"

A Pertinent Query.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Feb. 5, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

DEAR SIR: I am glad that you have condemned the conduct of the Coroner in respect to the manner in which he is conducting the examination into the circumstances of Dr. BURDELL's murder. Some of his remarks and questions I think were outrageous and deserve the censure of the press and public. I am surprised that he has not to my knowledge, made one investigation which to my mind is of great importance Can it not be easily ascertained what clothes Mrs. CUNNINGHAM and Mr. ECKEL *were wearing on Friday night*—then if the same cannot now be produced it is pretty strong evidence that they were destroyed and may account for the smell of burning woolen and may otherwise throw some light upon the subject. E. P. W.

A Philadelphian's Opinion of the Burdell Murder Case—Good Suggestions.

From the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

MESSRS. EDITORS: I have read every word concerning the late mysterious murder in New-York, which has been reported by the papers of that City. I have read the reports eagerly, not because of any morbid taste for such shocking details, but because of a conviction formed at the outset that the press generally, and the authorities of New-York, have fallen into a very grave error in their theory of the murder. I am satisfied, and every additional fact elicited confirms me in the opinion, *that the crime was not committed by any member of the household in Bond-street.* The Coroner who is conducting the examination is evidently a coarse, vulgar, narrow-minded man, and having satisfied himself that certain persons are the guilty parties, he follows up the trail he fancies he has discovered, and with the utmost indecency puts questions which he knows will elicit answers to sustain his own narrow views. To such an official, an ignorant, garrulous, gossiping servant girl, who revels in the mysterious and the horrible, and who is flattered by being told she is sharp and knowing, is a perfect God-send, while an intelligent witness like Hon. Daniel Ullmann, who lodged in the house, and must have come home within an hour after the murderous work had been accomplished, is considered of but little importance. In all this evidence there is an immense deal of dross, and considerable pure metal. Discarding the trash and taking that which is worth taking, the following facts are pretty well established: A certain house in Bond-street, near Broadway, is owned by Dr. HARVEY BURDELL, a practising dentist. The owner occupies the second floor for his lodging apartment, operating room, &c., and the rest of the building is rented to a widow, named CUNNINGHAM, who has four children, to wit: two daughters, grown-up young ladies, and two sons, mere boys, living with her. She had, also, two boarders, named ECKEL and SNODGRASS, who were on very intimate terms with the family. Mrs. CUNNINGHAM is not a prudent woman, certainly, and she is, moreover, extravagant, not being able to meet her engagements promptly, although in the enjoyment of ten thousand dollars left her by her deceased husband; but this does not prove her a murderess. The daughters, so far as I can discover from the evidence, are irreproachable in their character. Mr. SNODGRASS, quite a youth, is the son of a clergyman, and the reputed lover of one of the girls. ECKEL is a jovial bachelor, and a man of the world, doing a good business, and probably making money. Dr. BURDELL, the owner of the house, was a reputed bachelor. He was rich and suspicious, always in fear of being cheated, evidently very cross and crabbed in his intercourse with the members of the household. He had been incautious with Mrs. CUNNINGHAM, and had been drawn into a secret marriage with the widow, which took place in the presence of one of her daughters, in October last. Up to last Friday night everything had seemingly gone on as usual. The Doctor went to dinner, at the Metropolitan Hotel, as usual on Friday afternoon, and that is the last known of him until his dead body was found.

At 11 o'clock on Friday night a strangled cry of "murder!" was heard coming from the house, by a respectable neighbor. The next morning the body of the Doctor was found lying on the floor in his own apartment, with fifteen dirk wounds on his person, and the mark of a cord about his neck.

The deceased was dressed in his ordinary clothing, his gas was burning, and his bank book was lying open on his desk. We will now go back to the condition of the family the night of the murder. They were all engaged in their ordinary pursuits, and retired between 10 and 11 o'clock, Mrs. CUNNINGHAM giving instructions to the servant what to prepare for breakfast. The next morning Mr. ECKEL was summoned to meet a man with whom he had some business in another part of the City, and he was compelled to leave before breakfast in order to fulfill his engagement.

This person describes ECKEL as being jovial and lively, as usual, not in the slightest degree disconcerted or unruffled, and fully competent to examine and compare accounts for two or three hours without evincing the slightest uneasiness. The business finally ended by the payment of a heavy balance to Mr. ECKEL. Does this look like the conduct of a guilty man, or even like that of a man who had a guilty knowledge of the dreadful scene shut up in the house in Bond-street?

At home things were going on just as usual in the family, and Mrs. CUNNINGHAM was quietly engaged in marking linen when the dread discovery was made by the errand boy. Would she have been thus placid and apparently unconcerned, had she been engaged in the crime? I think not.

Mr. SNODGRASS ran off for a neighbor, and sent for the police and the Coroner on hearing of the death. Did this look like complicity in the crime? Mrs. CUNNINGHAM and her daughters became painfully agitated on hearing the Doctor was dead. Was not this perfectly natural?

In the room where the murder was committed blood was scattered plentifully about; it was also smeared on the walls of the hall, *coming out of the building.*

To all these evidences that the murderer had left the house the astute Coroner was entirely oblivious; but pursuing a wrong scent, he went to the top of the house, where he found some garments covered with blood. The microscopic and chemical analysis have since proved that the fluid, with which these garments were stained, never came from Dr. BURDELL's veins.

All sorts of absurd stories, bearing upon the members of the unfortunate family, have been started, and even hinted at before the Jury by the brutal Coroner, but almost all these yarns have been explained away finally by the Coroner's own witnesses, although the parties suspected are kept under close surveillance, and no person is permitted to approach them.

Now, supposing that Mrs. CUNNINGHAM and Mr. ECKEL desired to compass the death of Dr. B., would they have attempted it with the full knowledge that the back window was open, and they might have been seen from the rear? Would they have attempted it with the full knowledge that Mr. ULLMAN was out, and likely to return at any moment? Would they have gone placidly to bed and got up quietly next morning, and gone with perfect unconcern about their usual business? Would they have gone groping their way out of the house with bloody hands, with the imminent danger of meeting Mr. ULLMAN on the stairs or in the hall? And finally, how did they dispose of the bloody weapon? There are many ways in which this murder could have been accomplished by this family, had *they* desired it, with infinitely less risk to themselves.

The key of Dr. BURDELL was found sticking in the lock on the outside of the door of his apartment. *Does not this look as though some person had accompanied him home on the fatal night?* If he had come in with the intention of staying in, and if he had come in alone, is it not probable that he would have taken his door key inside?

And then the open bank book on his desk; does not this suggest the idea that *some paper of importance had been taken out of it, and that that was the object of the murder?* Dr. BURDELL was rich, and did not enjoy the reputation of being a merciful creditor. Suppose that he had been met in the street, and accompanied home by some person whom he had offended by his rudeness, and against whom he held some important instrument of writing. Such matters are not unfrequently kept in a bank book, and while the unsuspecting creditor was seated at his desk getting this paper, how favorable an opportunity for the application of the garrote. This is, of course, all surmise, but the Parkman murder in Boston, the murder of ADAMS in New-York, and the butchery of SUYDAM at New-Brunswick, are not dissimilar cases.

The Doctor was reported rich, and this murder may have been committed for the purpose of robbery, and the perpetrator may have been scared off before his object was fully accomplished. One thing I believe to be very certain: the murderer left the house after the commission of the act, taking the instrument used with him, and every soul in that household is as innocent of a guilty knowledge of the matter as if they had been at the antipodes at the time. S.

The Burdell Investigation and Coroner Connery.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

If the "Crowner Twig is holding an inquest for the discovery of the murderer of Dr. BURDELL be a fair specimen of municipal dignity or decency, it is about time that a work of reform should commence. Such exhibitions of coarse buffoonery over the gashed and bleeding body of a murdered citizen by the judicial official conducting the investigation, would disgrace the most besotted population in the wildest regions of country. But that such ostentatious but disgusting displays of vulgar levity and obscenity will be [illegible] perpetrated, day after day, in the most refined quarter of the City of New-York, is simply marvelous. The type of such a monstrosity [illegible] fertile imagination of SHAKSPEARE, [illegible] could have suspected, even in that dramatic age, to me, as we do, in the person of Coroner CONNERY, a real, live Dogberry.

Mrs. Cunningham at Utica.

From the Utica Evening Telegraph.

Mrs. CUNNINGHAM, the woman under arrest in New-York for participation in the murder of Dr. BURDELL, is well known in this city, where, we believe, she has relatives. We saw her here in the Summer of '55, on her return from Niagara, where she, as was her custom every Summer, had been spending a season. She is a very handsome woman, and, to judge from her conversation, has made conquests of the heart. She, it was said, was engaged to be married to a widower in [illegible] but he broke off the match and married [illegible] Her daughter attended a seminary in [illegible] was discharged for appropriating to her own [illegible] cles belonging to her classmates. [illegible] this city, to whom she was so much [illegible] when living in New-York, a boarder [illegible] Dr. BURDELL, the deceased, was a native of [illegible] County, where he has relatives now residing.

Dr. Burdell's Marriage.

From the Troy Budget.

The certificate produced by Mrs. CUNNINGHAM of the marriage of Dr. BURDELL and [illegible] does Oct. 28, 1856, and purports to show the ceremony took place on that day. We understand Mr. WATSON, of Saratoga, states that Dr. B. was that village at the time mentioned [illegible] three days—and is so registered at the Hotels.

Detention of the Albany Express Train.

The 5:15 P. M. Express train from Albany on Thursday did not arrive in this City till nearly 3 yesterday morning, in consequence of the breaking of the engine's driving wheel about two miles this side of Hudson. A message was sent back to Hudson, and when the emigrant train arrived, about two hours afterwards, the engine was taken from it and put upon the Express train. No one was in any way injured by the accident.

Daring Attempt at Burglary.

While private watchman H. K. LOCKWOOD was patrolling his beat on Wednesday night, he discovered that the door of No. 190 Fulton-street had been opened by prying the bolt up at the bottom. At the foot of the stairs, leading to the silk store of H. ARNOLD & Co., the burglars had forced another door open with a jimmy, and made a desperate attempt at the padlock on the door which led to the silk department of Messrs ARNOLD & Co., when hearing the approach of Officer LOCKWOOD, and not caring to make his acquaintance, the rascals left, minus a pair of shoes, which they had pulled off upon entering the store.

☞ The Sachems of the Tammany Society met on Wednesday, at 12 o'clock, and passed a resolution instructing the lessees of Tammany Hall not to open it for meetings to *any political association whatever*, until further orders. This closes the Hall to all the contending factions of the Democratic Party. They also appointed a Committee of three, Messrs. R. P. PUDDY, JAMES CONNER and ISAAC V. FOWLER, to devise and digest a plan for the reorganization of the Party in this City.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets.....*Carefully reported for the N. Y. Times.*

NEW-YORK, Friday, Feb. 6, 1857—6 P. M.

ASHES—Sell slowly at old rates. Pearls, $7 6¾; Pots, $7 37½@$7 50, mostly at the latter quotations, ₱ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—1,200 lbs. American Yellow brought 25¾c.@26¼c. ₱ lb.

CANDLES—The demand is fair and prices are firm.

COFFEE—Is in rather limited request at unchanged figures. Java, 14½c.@15c.; Laguayra, 11¾c.@12¼c.; Maracaibo, 11¾c.@12¾c.; Rio, 9¾c.@11¼c.; St. Domingo, 10¾c.; and Bahia, 9¾c. ₱ lb.

COPPER—Is moderately inqu

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, FEB. 7, 1857.

The NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served in the City and vicinity for ONE SHILLING a week. Single Copies TWO CENTS. Mail subscribers SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES is published every Evening, (*Sundays Excepted.*) One edition will be issued at ONE and the other at THREE o'clock P. M. It will be sent by mail at the same rates at the DAILY TIMES.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing nearly all the miscellaneous matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday, is mailed at THREE DOLLARS a year.

The WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed at TWO DOLLARS a year for single Copies. TWENTY-FIVE copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, to one address.

The TIMES FOR EUROPE is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6 cents for single copies.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6 cents for single copies.

Terms, invariably cash in advance.

Publication Office, No. 138 Nassau-st., cor. of Beekman.

RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO., Publishers.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

By the *Africa*, we receive three days later news from Europe. We have no political intelligence to report. There had been disastrous storms on the English coast, which caused great damage to American shipping. One vessel from Philadelphia was ashore at the mouth of the Mersey, and there was reason to apprehend that she would prove a total loss.

Our London files by the *Africa* contain news from Hong-Kong, received by telegraph from Alexandria, to the 16th Dec. The authorities at Canton were still obdurate. It is reported that the city would no longer be spared, and that measures for its destruction had been already commenced by the British Admiral. News had been received from the British expedition that recently sailed from Bombay to the Gulf of Persia. The fleet had arrived at Bushire, and that port, with the Island of Karrak, had been captured without much opposition.

The investigation into the Bond-street murder was proceeded with yesterday—it being the seventh day's proceedings—with no apparent abatement in the excitement. There were several important points made by the several witnesses, as follows:

Officer DAVIS swore that when he was in the Doctor's house, in September last, called there to settle the difficulty that grew out of the charge on Mrs. CUNNINGHAM, of robbery, he heard Mrs. CUNNINGHAM, amidst demonstrations of great rage, say "*She would have satisfaction, she would see his heart's blood.*"

Officer LINDEL swore that on the same occasion she said to the Doctor that she "*was his wife by every tie that could be.*"

DANIEL OLNEY swore that at Dr. BURDELL'S request, he got Mr. VALENTINE BUTLER to put on the hall door one of his burglar-safe locks, which he (O.) declared could be opened from the outside only by its key, and it could not be opened from the inside without the key, unless at the cost of considerable trouble. Rev. Dr. RICHARD COX swore that on Friday morning last, the Doctor told him that *he never was married and never would be.*

Dr. BLAINDALL testified that Dr. BURDELL, on Friday morning last—the day of the murder—told him that Mrs. CUNNINGHAM, ECKEL, and SNODGRASS, had threatened violence, and begged him to come and stay with him that night, which he promised to do, but he was prevented from fulfilling his promise.

Mrs. SPARKSBURY swore that she made an arrangement, on the day of the murder, with the Doctor, to take the house from the 1st of May, 1857, and agreed that her husband should call and sign the agreement, on Saturday (the next) morning. Mrs. CUNNINGHAM, she thought, heard that conversation.

All these points certainly have a bearing upon the guilt or innocence of some of the parties under arrest. Judge BRADY issued a writ of *habeas corpus*, by virtue of which ECKEL, SNODGRASS, Mrs. CUNNINGHAM, and her daughters, will possibly be immediately set at liberty. The argument will take place in the Court of Common Pleas this morning.

Some of the leading City Democrats had Washington rumors yesterday to the effect that a new Cabinet programme was in circulation, with Hon. R. M. T. HUNTER, of Virginia, at the head as Secretary of State; Governor WISE to take his place in the Senate, and Gov. FLOYD to be otherwise provided for. This would settle the Virginia heart-burnings and rivalries. It is also rumored that with Mr. HUNTER in the State Department, Mr. COBB would certainly go into the Treasury, and Gov. BROWN, of Tennessee, (most likely,) into the Navy or War Department. Mr. DOUGLAS is said to oppose Mr. BRIGHT, of Indiana, for the Home Office, and that portfolio may be given to Gov. WRIGHT, of the same State.

In the U. S. Senate yesterday, a resolution was adopted directing an inquiry into the expediency of a further appropriation, not to exceed $50,000, for the exploration of the river La Plata and its tributaries. This is an important matter, and one which should engage the immediate attention of the Committee on Commerce. The explorations which have already been made have served to indicate the commercial importance of this region, and a portion of the immense surplus in the Treasury cannot be used to better advantage than in opening up this new field for the enterprises of our merchants. The Senate passed the House bill to settle the Reeside claim, receding from its amendment against the allowance of interest. The House passed seventeen private bills.

It will be seen by reference to our special Washington dispatch, published this morning, that the Investigating Committee have sent an officer for HORACE GREELEY. We shall now ascertain, probably, whether the *Tribune* has any "moral convictions" in reference to corruption in Congress.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun* has the following in reference to the Central American Treaty, which is in confirmation of the special intelligence which we published on Thursday morning:

"The treaty, it will probably be found, has been, after an animated discussion, killed off by some side blow, and may be regarded as dead, very. If the outside opposition to the treaty represents, in any degree, the sentiments advanced inside, it may be supposed that there are insuperable objections to some of the details of Mr. DALLAS' convention."

In the State Senate, yesterday, a bill was introduced to authorize the Second-avenue Railroad Company to take up their track in Oliver-street, and lay the same through the Bowery Extension. Notice was given of a bill to amend the Brooklyn City Charter, so as to reduce the number of Aldermen to one from each Ward. In the Assembly a bill providing for the removal of Quarantine was made the special order for Thursday next. The resolutions for the appointment of a Committee to investigate the affairs of the Commissioners of Emigration, were called up, and lost, after debate. The bill authorizing a further loan for the New-York Reservoir was reported favorably.

Hon. CASSIUS M. CLAY, of Kentucky, delivered an animated lecture last night, at the Tabernacle, on "The Effects of Slavery on the poor whites of the South." The building was well filled, and the lecturer, on his appearance on the platform was greeted with six hearty rounds of applause. He requested that the reporters would not take notes of his discourse. Mr. CLAY'S style of oratory is peculiar, but very attractive. He largely interspersed his lecture with jokes, which had always a barbed point for Slavery, and a titilating sensation for the audience. He operated, by turns, on the risibility and indignation of the auditors, and gave some startling evidences of the relapse into semi-barbarism, which is taking fast hold of the non-slaveholding white population of the Slave States.

The examination of the Fillibusters was continued yesterday. The representation of Gen. CAZNEAU occupied the whole day. General CAZNEAU admitted having conversed with General WALKER to send emigrants to Nicaragua, and that the contract was in writing. This contract he is to produce at the next session of the Court. He further testified that the contract for sending emigrants to Nicaragua was concected and carried into effect with the concurrence of Mr. WHEELER, the American Minister. The case is adjourned over to Monday. The prisoners, Colonel FARRER and Mr. BOLTON, were discharged from jail on their own recognizances.

The Aldermen last night, confirmed Mr. EBLING'S nomination of JOHN LYNES to the Superintendency of Lamps and Gas, in place of JAMES DEWEY, deceased, and of WM. WAINWRIGHT to be EBLING'S Clerk, in place of Mr. LYNES. The Councilmen passed a resolution calling on Superintendent EBLING to state why he had not proceeded to clean the streets according to the requirement of the ordinance.

Sundry mail bags badly wounded were found in a junk shop in town yesterday.

The extraordinary charge of rape, preferred by Miss STAFFORD, of Vermont, against BRIGHAM N. BARTON, of Philadelphia, was yesterday withdrawn, and the case ended. Miss STAFFORD has gone home.

The ship *Zingara*, (new,) owned by FOSTER & MCNERSON, New-York, lying at Baxter's wharf, Brooklyn, caught fire in the hold, yesterday morning, and to prevent her total destruction, it became necessary to scuttle her, which was done in the dock where she lay in 2¼ fathoms of water. It is estimated that $10,000 will make her as good as new.

Who Killed Dr. Burdell?

We despair of Coroner CONNERY. He seems constitutionally incapable of understanding what his duty is,—to say nothing of its proper performance. His personal demeanor has very sensibly improved under the castigations of the Press and the loudly-uttered disgust of the Public. He has put strong constraint upon his jocularity, his levity, his disposition to bully witnesses and force their testimony to suit his own ideas of existing facts. He has said and done much less within the past three days than before, to shock the public sense of decency and propriety in these regards. But he still labors under the impression that he is a Judge and not a Coroner,—that he is sitting on the Bench and not on a Body,—that he is trying criminals, instead of inquiring into crime,—that it is a Trial, and not an Inquest, at which he has the honor to officiate. This fundamental error colors and vitiates all his proceedings and is quite likely to render the inquest a solemn farce. The Coroner is determined to convict ECKEL and Mrs. CUNNINGHAM of the murder. In utter violation of all law, and in the most flagrant violation of their personal rights, he has shut them up in prison,—denied them access to counsel or to friends, and taken testimony calculated to blast their character and reputation forever, without giving them the remotest chance to confront the witnesses, explain their evidence or even to know the charges thus brought against them. Other persons summoned as witnesses have been treated with the same brutal injustice and flagrant disregard of right. Upon these points, we do not intend now to comment. The Coroner has exclusive jurisdiction of this case, and will conduct it as he sees fit. He is himself, however, responsible for his acts and can be removed from office by the Governor, upon proof that he has acted without due warrant and in violation of law. We take it for granted that, at the proper time, he will be held rigidly to this responsibility.

But who killed Dr. BURDELL? The public insist upon an answer to this inquiry. If an answer cannot be had upon evidence, it must be had upon conjecture. The Coroner has assumed that the deed was done by ECKEL and Mrs. CUNNINGHAM, with the possible complicity of SNODGRASS and the two daughters. That all these persons were parties to such a plot is simply incredible. Against SNODGRASS and the daughters there is not the least evidence that warrants a moment's suspicion. Against the other two parties, the only circumstances that warrant suspicion are those which tend to establish a *motive* for the deed. If it should be proved that ECKEL personated Dr. BURDELL in the marriage ceremony, it would warrant a belief that Mrs. CUNNINGHAM designed to lay the foundation for a claim to dower out of the Doctor's property upon his death, and that she had succeeded in inducing ECKEL to become a party to the intended fraud. But between this design and that of a premeditated murder, there is an awful gulf, which positive testimony will be required to bridge. That Mrs. CUNNINGHAM was a scheming, artful woman—that she disliked Dr. BURDELL, and had frequently quarreled with him,—that she had used intemperate expressions of impatience and resentment towards him,—that she had schemed to inveigle him into marriage, and even formed the plot alleged to possess herself of a portion of his wealth, may all be true:—and it also may be true that ECKEL shared her dislike and had become a party to her resentments and her plans. These things, if proved, will warrant the suspicion that they had some *motive*, more or less strong, for the murder. But if they committed it, they planned it. If done by them it was done with premeditation,—in pursuance of a settled purpose; and to our minds there is not only no evidence of such a plan, but all the attendant circumstances exclude the supposition of it. That they should select in advance for the time an hour when part of the inmates of the house had just gone to bed, and the rest might come in at any moment:—that Mrs. CUNNINGHAM should on that night, contrary to custom, permit her daughters to sleep with her, and thus become cognizant of any absence, agitation, effort to remove marks of blood or anything else naturally consequent upon such a deed;—that no attempt should have been made to conceal the body, to leave proofs of robbery or indications which should suggest inquiry for the murderer, in any other quarter,—while the whole night afforded abundant opportunity for so doing;—that all the parties should have gone to bed, slept soundly and arisen in the morning as usual, without the slightest indication of anything out of the ordinary course of things,—all these circumstances strike us as absolutely incompatible with the belief that they were the guilty parties. The manner, moreover, in which they received the first announcement of the shocking tragedy was perfectly natural,—too natural to be susceptible of explanation on the theory of their guilt. That they should be suspected by the public—especially in view of the extraordinary conduct of the inquest, is not at all surprising. If Coroner CONNERY had been retained by the guilty parties for the express purpose of screening them from suspicion and fastening it upon others, he could not have labored more, zealously or effectually for that end.

For our own part we do not believe that the murder was committed by any of the inmates of the house:—and we shall now call attention to some facts which lead us to the belief that it was the work of some person who came into the room on that night—either with the Doctor or in advance of his entrance,—and left the house immediately after the deed was done.

The key of the door to the Doctor's room was left upon the outside, contrary to his usual custom. He had come in, unlocked the door, lit the gas, placed his shawl upon the sofa and his cap upon the mantel, and taken off his overshoes; but had not taken the key out and locked the door upon the inside. Upon the outside of the door were marks of blood,—one near the knob and another in the middle—both apparently made by the hands while carefully closing the door:—there was also a streak upon the edge of the casing, as if of blood dripping from the sleeve of the hand which was closing the door. There are also five distinct marks of blood, as if smeared with the fingers, upon the stair-way wall leading to the front door:—and blood was also found upon that door near the handle, according to the testimony of Doctor MAINE, who says that he tried to rub it off. Now in the absence of any theory, it would naturally occur to any person that these were the footsteps of the crime,—that the murderer had left the room after the deed,—had groped his way in the dark down the stairs and through the hall—naturally feeling along the wall for direction—and had gone out at the front door, carrying with him the dagger he had used, the clothes he wore and all the means by which he could be connected with the dreadful butchery. The opportunity he has had during the time attention has been so exclusively directed elsewhere, to destroy all these traces of his guilt, has probably been improved.

In the next place, it is very evident that the murder was an *act of vengeance*—not perpetrated simply to get the Doctor out of the way, nor in self-defence, nor from any of the ordinary motives to crime. It was the work of somebody who was wreaking upon his victim feelings of the deepest and intensest revenge—not the resentment of persons who merely disliked him, but a feeling of *hatred*, cherished perhaps for years, and growing stronger with every day's delay in its gratification. *Fifteen* stabs were found upon him—two piercing his heart, one severing his jugular vein—all deep, wide, made evidently by a weapon driven home by a strong arm and prompted by a passion which death did not satiate, and which found intense satisfaction even in stabbing the inanimate corpse of its victim. That Dr. BURDELL had such enemies there is every reason to believe. His whole course of life has been marked by quarrelings and contentions. He was himself passionate, suspicious and personally timid. He had been charged with the grossest dishonesty in his dealings with his brother and his brother's wife, both before and after their divorce. It has been reported that some years ago he was instrumental in sending to State Prison a man who had committed a forgery upon him,—a desperate, determined character, who solemnly declared at that time, that if he ever left the Prison alive, *he would wreak his vengeance upon Doctor* BURDELL. We have also heard it rumored that this man is not now in prison,—that he was known to be in this City within a fortnight of the time of the murder, and that he has not since been heard of. If so, here, certainly, is a man who had a *motive* for the deed. The feeling which he entertained, the resentment which he cherished, and the threat he made, are all in keeping with the character of the act. Ten years spent in Prison, brooding over such a passion, would nurse it into a degree of vengeance adequate to the dreadful crime.

If this man came to this City in pursuit of his revenge, he would find many ready to give him the needed knowledge of the doctor's habits, and to furnish him with the means of access to his apartment. Any ordinary night-key opens the outer door, and the lock upon his own door is of the most common sort. A man might have been easily concealed in this room—in the closet or the room adjoining,—and upon the doctor's entrance waited until he was seated, or had stooped to take off his overshoes, or started for the door to take out his key, and then suddenly grappled his throat and inflicted the fatal stabs.

All this as yet is mere conjecture; but it seems to us plausible enough to warrant a rigid and persevering inquiry. There should certainly be some investigation of the Doctor's relations with others,—with persons known to be hostile towards him, and especially with men known to have made such threats against him as this convict is reported to have uttered. The animosities and hatreds growing out of his brother's divorce,—out of the conviction of the forger of the Doctor's name, and out of the frauds he is said to have committed in connection with his brother's estate, should be explored and followed to their results. The great error of the inquest has been in limiting the inquiry to a single direction,—in proceeding upon one theory of the crime, to the exclusion of everything beside. It is some consolation to know that, when the inquest is closed, the case will pass from the Coroner's hands into those of the District-Attorney and a Grand Jury.

Not So Bad as We Seem.

Our country cotemporaries appear to labor under a very strange delusion in regard to New-York Society, misled, probably, by the tone of remarks in a City print which labors very hard to make the world believe that the recent horrible affair in Bond-street might have occurred in any of the fashionable houses or streets of New-York, and that the inmates of that mysterious mansion are a fair example of our best society. But it would be about as just to instance the conduct of the brutal priest who assassinated the Archbishop of Paris as an example of the clergy of France. The Springfield *Republican* in alluding to the Bond-street murder says:

"We say this murder reveals the aspects of one of the genteel houses of New-York. How many more are there of the same sort? How many are there which are almost infinitely worse? How many are there in which vice as foul as was perpetrated in the Bond-street house is unsuspected, even by most of the inmates? The fashionable society of New-York—the society which attends the opera and appears at balls—is hollow-hearted. The object of life in this society is so selfish, so low, so far beneath the dignity of manhood and womanhood, that the tendency is necessarily downward."

Doubtless, our fashionable society, and many genteel houses and streets, are full of errors and insincerities, but nothing could be more absurdly unjust than to call the inmates of Doctor BURDELL'S house "fashionable." Bond-street was once a fashionable street, but it has long since lost caste, and, though respectable enough, and the residence of a few of our most respectable citizens, it is chiefly inhabited by dentists, milliners and boarding-house keepers, who, however estimable in their way, do not belong to the class called fashionable or genteel. Doctor BURDELL was never, in any sense, a fashionable man, nor even a fashionable dentist; and as to the unfortunate people who have been mixed up in this sad affair, let them be innocent or guilty, it is clear enough from the evidence given that they never had the slightest pretensions to be classed among fashionable people.

Bad as "our best society" may be, it is well known that at least a decent regard to the proprieties of life is absolutely necessary to an admittance to its ranks. Fashion must be allowed the merit, at least, of requiring the reputation of good morals from its votaries, as the prime requisite for recognition. If any man, or woman either, should imagine that wealth or accomplishment would compensate for a lack of at least ostensibly good morals in fashionable society, an attempt to obtain an admission into its coterics would immediately dispel the allusion. There is probably no subject upon which more nonsense is uttered than that of fashionable society, and those who talk most about its corruptions have generally the least knowledge of it. But, let the case be as it may, the Bond-street tragedy makes no revelations in respect to our fashionable people, and fashion is in no manner responsible for the perpetration of that dark deed. It was a case of vulgar revenge and base passion, and there is nothing about it, that has thus far been revealed, to elevate it above the level of vulgar crime.

Harbor Masters.

It is stated from Albany, that a Committee of the Senate has laid before that body, in secret session, the result of sundry investigations they have been making into the habits and practices of the Harbor Masters of this City. The Committee sat here during the last Summer, and many of the facts which they were said to have established then leaked out. It is reported that large sums of money were paid, in the first place, for these appointments, to parties who claimed great influence with the Governor, and who demanded payment for exerting it. One man, formerly connected with a Temperance paper, obtained a nomination and was rejected by the Senate:—he alleged that he had the right of naming his successor, and for so doing demanded and received $1,000. The man from whom he received it was nominated and confirmed.

It is said that Harbor Masters who are thus subjected to expense in obtaining office, reimburse themselves by exactions upon merchants, as a condition of accommodating their ships with berths at the wharves. A large number of merchants, it is reported, testify that they have been in the habit of paying some of these officials $10, $20, $50 or $100 as the only means of obtaining such accommodations. Sometimes these payments are made through the stevedores, who make the demands,—sometimes in the shape of presents and sometimes as money lent. Their object in all cases is the same and is perfectly well understood.

The report, we presume, will soon see the light, and will enable the public to form an intelligent judgment as to the manner in which the duties of these officials are discharged. Meantime we presume the Governor will delay the appointments for the coming term until the report is out. And it would be well for the Legislature to consider whether the interests of commerce do not require that this branch of the public service should be put upon an entirely different footing.

PUBLICATIONS OF CRIME.—The *Tribune*, vindicating itself against the censures of a correspondent, urges the right and duty of the Press to lay before the public the most free and complete statement of facts connected with such a crime as the recent murder. This is perfectly true, so far as the evidence and all well-established facts, in aid of public justice, are concerned. Nothing has contributed more toward the elucidation of the mystery that surrounds this crime, than the publicity given to the evidence taken and the proceedings of the Coroner's Inquest.

But it is not so easy for the *Tribune* to defend the extraordinary latitude it has taken, in publishing the crudest and vaguest rumors affecting the private character of the inmates of the house. It has charged Mrs. CUNNINGHAM with having kept a house of prostitution, with having murdered her husband, and with a great variety of other crimes. It has alleged the gravest acts of criminality against her young daughters, without the slightest evidence, and apparently for no other purpose than to fasten upon them suspicions and odium which will cling to them through life. Its columns have teemed—not only with reports of the evidence which every newspaper ought to publish—but with the most extravagant rumors, got up in the *Hot-Corn* style, and designed apparently to pander to the worst and most depraved tastes. Instead of defending such a course, the *Tribune* should reform it.

NEW-YORK INTERIORS.—The New-York correspondent of the London *Times* appears to have entered into the spirit of New-Year's day, and to have made a good many calls in Fifth-avenue. The custom was new to him, and it afforded him a sight of our interior life in holiday attire. He thinks that "the palaces of Europe would seem plain and unadorned after looking at the elegant apartments of the houses of New-York." Hon. Miss MURRAY, who must have been familiar with fine houses, seeing that she was maid of honor to the Queen, said nearly the same thing. Fifth-avenue, therefore, may plume itself upon its successful attempts to be gorgeous.

MELTING WEATHER.—A warm day in Winter is by no means to be despised, but when it comes directly after a heavy fall of snow, as our present February thaw has done, it is anything but pleasant. The streets for the last three days must have brought a blush even to the cheeks of our Commissioner of Streets and Lamps. To have a realizing sense of the utter lack of efficiency in that Department of the City Government, it is only necessary to take a glance at Broadway during a soft day in Winter.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—4 Hanover-st., and 191 Broadway.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The New Indiana Senators—A Scene Expected—Progress of the Investigating Committee, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 6.

The newly elected Indiana Senators are expected to present their credentials in the Senate to-morrow. If so, it is designed instantly to resist the swearing in of FITCH, on the ground of a perfectly apparent fraudulent election. An exciting scene is anticipated.

The Corruption Investigating Committee yesterday struck a new lead. If they should feel bound to pursue it, their report cannot be closed for ten days; but the probability is that they will close the evidence to-morrow, and report on Monday. An officer was sent for HORACE GREELEY yesterday.

The Submarine Telegraph Bill—Burning of the National Theatre.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 6.

It is understood that the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means will call up the Submarine Telegraph bill in the House again on Tuesday next.

The National Theatre in this city was destroyed by fire this afternoon, and only the bare walls remain.

President Pierce and the Fillibuster Trial.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 6.

It is understood that President PIERCE and SIDNEY WEBSTER have been subpœnaed as witnesses in the Fillibuster case now pending in New-York, which in case of an adverse decision to the defendants will be carried to the Supreme Court.—*Phil. Evening Bulletin.*

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 6.

No. 252.—*Daniel A. J. Barker and Levi M. Williams* vs. *The President, Directors, and Company of the Bank of Hallowell.*—Error to the Supreme Court of Minnesota. On motion of Mr. WASHBURNE, for defendants, the writ of error was docketed, and the case dismissed with costs.

No. 61.—Argument for plaintiff concluded.

No. 70.—*Oliver and Daniel R. Garrison* vs. *The Memphis Insurance Co.*—Argued by Mr. EWING, for the appellants, and by Mr. GEYER, for the appellees.

XXXIVth Congress---Second Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 6.

EXPPLORATION OF THE RIVER LA PLATA.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, a resolution was adopted directing the Committee on Commerce to inquire into the expediency of authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to expend such sums as he may deem necessary, not exceeding $50,000, for the further exploration of the river La Plata and its tributaries.

THE KANE EXPEDITION.

Mr. FISH, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported back the joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to pay the officers and seamen of the expedition in search of Dr. KANE at the same rate as was allowed to the officers and seamen of the expedition under Lieut. DE HAVEN.

The Private Calendar was taken up.

The Senate passed the House bill for the relief of MARY REESIDE, and receded from its former amendment against the allowance of interest. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 6.

The House was engaged in the consideration of private bills, and passed seventeen. Adjourned.

Western Navigation, the Weather, &c.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Feb. 5.

The river is rising slowly. The *Grace Darling*, which sunk in the river, was valued at $20,000, and insured for $15,000

EVANSVILLE, Thursday, Feb. 5.

Three steamers have arrived up, and others are loading. The ice is disappearing.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Feb. 5.

The ice is nearly all gone from the Wabash River.

The river here is rapidly rising. No boats are injured here. It is reported that the *General Pike* has sunk in the river.

The Eastern mail hitherward in a skiff, with three men, went over the Falls to-day. It is presumed it and they are safe at Portland.

There is much ice in the river.

PORTSMOUTH, Friday, Feb. 6.

The ice commenced moving this morning, but no damage was done. The river rose six feet last night.

PITTSBURG, Friday, Feb. 6.

The ice has been running heavily out of the Alleghany all day. It is broken several miles above the Monongahela, but only a short distance above the city. At Dam No. 1 some damage has been done to rafts and small boats along the shore, but no serious loss has occurred. The depth of the Ohio River is stationary at eleven feet.

WHEELING, Friday, Feb. 6.

The ice commenced running at 6 o'clock this morning and stove a hole in the *Arcola*, while lying at her wharf. The *Arcola* is damaged only slightly. The steamer *Chicago* is reported sunk below Wheeling. The depth of the river is stationary at 16 feet.

ZANESVILLE, Friday, Feb. 6.

The ice is moving rapidly in the river. The weather is mild and cloudy.

The Shipping at Old Point Comfort.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Feb. 6.

No mail has been received south of Augusta.

We have accounts from Norfolk of Wednesday. No mention is made of the arrival of the *James Adger*. The *Samuel Russell* was discharging her cargo into schooners alongside. The condition of the shipping is now considered safe. The steamer *Georgia* was busy towing them into port.

The Schooner Joseph James ashore below Squan Inlet.

SQUAN, Friday, Feb. 6—8 P. M.

The schooner *Joseph James*, of Bangor, from Jacksonville for New-York, with a cargo of pine lumber, went ashore six miles south of Squan Inlet, at 3 o'clock this morning. The crew were saved. The vessel is tight. Her cargo is consigned to PECK & CHURCH, and the vessel to W. P. BROOKMAN.

The Hudson's Bay Territory.

TORONTO, Friday, Feb. 6.

This Government has appointed Mr. Justice DRAPER to proceed to England, to plead the claim of Canada to the Hudson's Bay Territory, before a Committee of the House of Commons, which the Imperial Government have agreed to grant.

The Boston and Worcester Railroad.

BOSTON, Friday, Feb. 6.

The Directors of the Boston and Worcester Railroad elected HENRY TWICHELL, President of the Corporation; HORACE WILLIAMS, Treasurer, and DAVID WILDER, jr., Auditor.

Academy of Music.

The "Favorita" was given last night for the second time and attracted a good house. The performance was better than on the first occasion. To-night, Saturday, "Norma" will be repeated for the last time, and all who have not seen Mlle. PARODI in the rôle of the heroine should do so.

We are much pained to hear that Mad'e DE WILHORST, who has so recently achieved an enviable triumph on these boards, is laboring under a severe complaint of the eyes, not, we believe, dangerous, but so extremely painful as to prohibit her appearance during the remainder of the season. The public will regret this unfortunate event as much as the manager, for Mad'e DE WILHORST is both esteemed and appreciated. Mr. STRAKOSCH has deferred making the announcement until the last moment, hoping that as the difficulty was local it would disappear as suddenly as it came. But the assurances of several physicians leave him no hope to expect that Mad'e WILHORST will be able to continue her triumphs for some time to come.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—Mr. FORREST was to have played here last night, but before the hour of commencement large placards were posted about town announcing that in consequence of sudden and charming sickness he would be unable to appear. [illegible] Mr. FORREST'S [illegible] and that he will soon be able to resume his professional duties.

NEW-YORK CITY.

United States Mail Bags found in a Junk Shop.

Information was lodged, yesterday, at the Post-Office, that three United States mail bags had been discovered in a junk shop kept by TIMOTHY MCSWEENEY, at the corner of Dover and Front streets. Mr. HOLMESDEN, special United States Mail Agent, went to the junk shop in question, but Mr. MCSWEENEY refused to give any satisfactory account as to how the bags came in his possession. The bags are quite old, and show plainly that they have been deliberately cut open and robbed of their contents. It is not unlikely that they may prove an important link in a chain that will, perhaps, lead to the discovery of the perpetrators of some past mail robbery. Mr. MCSWEENEY was taken before United States Commissioner WOOD and committed to await examination.

Sailing of the Illinois.

The steamer *Illinois*, for Aspinwall, delayed from 2 P. M. Thursday, on account of the heavy fog, got away yesterday morning at 11 o'clock. She carried in the neighborhood of 600 passengers, 153 in the cabin and about 450 in the steerage. On Thursday a very exciting scene occurred on board the *Illinois* on account of the arrest by the Sheriff of Mr. WILLIAM TWEED, who was an active member of the Executive Board of the San Francisco Vigilance Committee. Mr. TWEED was found disguised and hid away in a stateroom, the door of which had to be forced by the Sheriff's officers. When brought on deck he appeared alarmed lest bodily harm might be done him, and appealed for protection from the crowd who gathered in curiosity about him. His fears of Lynch-law were soon dispelled. He was taken to the Eldridge-street jail.

Mr. TWEED, it will be remembered, is one of the parties,—members of the famous Vigilance Committee,—against whom affidavits were made in this City by DUANE, MULLIGAN and MALONEY, who were expelled by the Committee from San Francisco.

Shooting Affair.

JOHN WORDEN, Captain of the canal barge *Brunford*, was arrested Thursday evening for shooting JOHN DOYLE, with a pistol at Pier No. 38 East River. It appears that DOYLE, with three others, went alongside the barge in a small boat, when a dog in the barge snapped at them. This led to angry words between the parties, and shortly afterwards the men in the small boat came on board a schooner lying next to the barge, and commenced throwing stones at those on board, and one of them drew a pistol and threatened to fire. Capt. WORDEN then went below, and getting a pistol, returned with it and fired among the fellows on the schooner's deck, shooting DOYLE through the head. WORDEN was committed.

Found Him in the Ice.

A boy about ten years of age was brought to the Nineteenth Ward Station-house, Thursday afternoon, by F. W. ROWLAND, one of the keepers on Blackwell's Island, who stated that he found him on the ice in the East River, apparently coming from the direction of Greenpoint.

The boy appeared to be insane. He could not tell his name or residence, or give any account of himself. He was sent to the receptacle for lost children, No. 114 Leonard-street.

Fell from a Building.

JOHN KELLY, a private watchman in charge of a new building erecting on the corner of Washington and Rector streets, was severely injured, Thursday evening, by falling from the second story of that building to the sidewalk. He was sent to the City Hospital.

☞ The premises in Chambers-street, extending through to Reade-street, formerly occupied as BURTON'S Theatre, were sold yesterday for $[illegible]. There are three lots, each 25 by 152 feet.

☞ The establishment of the Sisters of Charity, at Mount St. Vincent, near Hudson, having been included in the great Central Park, the Order have purchased the estate of Mr. FORRES, in Westchester County, near Yonkers.

☞ Dr. HAWKS delivered last night the third and last of his lectures on "The Ethnology of America." Spite of the horrible walking, the Doctor has had pretty fair houses.

Miss Sallie Stafford against Mr. Brigham N. Barton—The Charge Withdrawn.

Yesterday at 11 o'clock was set down for the second day's examination of the charges preferred by Miss SALLIE STAFFORD, of Vermont, against Mr. BRIGHAM N. BARTON, of Philadelphia. At the hour named, neither Miss STAFFORD nor her counsel appeared. The latter, after about a half hour's delay, made his appearance, when the Court was formally opened.

Mr. PHILIPS, the counsel for the prosecution, remarked that on the first day's proceedings he had expressed himself as unacquainted with the merits of the case, having been just called in to conduct the prosecution. He then desired an adjournment, that he might examine the merits of the whole matter and consult with his client. That consultation and examination had been had, and he now felt constrained to say that, although Miss STAFFORD had been grossly outraged, there was no evidence upon which Mr. BARTON could be held. He therefore, by the acquiescence of his client, withdrew the charge.

Mr. BLANKMAN, for the defence, remarked that it had been from the beginning the desire of his client that the charges against him should be thoroughly examined. He did not fear examination; but, on the contrary, desired it. Still, as the other side had seen fit to withdraw the case, it was well. Mr. BARTON came into court with clean hands, and he can now leave with clean hands.

The matter was then dismissed by Justice [illegible].

Miss STAFFORD left yesterday morning for her home in Vermont, in company with her brother.

RESIGNATION.—Hon. PRESTON KING has resigned his Office of Commissioner to survey the rivers and prevent encroachments upon the navigation of the harbor and port of New-York.

APPOINTMENT BY THE GOVERNOR.—Governor R. WOOD, of Albany, a Commissioner under Act of 1855, to protect the harbor of New-York from encroachments, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of PRESTON KING.—*Albany Journal.*

BUSINESS NOTICES.

FOR FROSTED FEET AND CHILBLAINS.—DO not forget that DR. BUSH'S MAGIC CREAM LINIMENT is a certain remedy. Principal depôt, No. 128 Greenwich-st.; GUION, corner Bowery and Grand-st.; RING, corner Broadway and John-st.; CODDINGTON, No. 715 Broadway, and by other druggists. Price, 25 cents.

RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA, &c.—HYATT'S LIFE Balsam is the most certain remedy for the worst cases of these, and all diseases arising from great impurity of the blood. It cured Mr. John McCarty, No. 66 Avenue B, of severe inflammatory rheumatism, ashma, bronchitis, and kidney complaint, after he had been confined to his room most of two years, and his life despaired of. Mrs. [illegible] a lady in the family of F. W. Gilley, Esq., (of the firm of Dry Goods Store, No. 138,) a terrible case of scrofulous ulceration of nine years' standing, after the case had been treated and abandoned in despair by some of our most eminent physicians. Principal office No. 262 Grand-st. 75 cents per bottle. For sale by druggists, and by Mrs. Hayes, No. 178 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—THE TIME has arrived to prepare for the Spring and Summer trade. He who buys a Sewing Machine now will have a great advantage over him who purchases after the hurry has come on. The fact that Singer's Machines sell as they will answer for making clothing, shoe-fitting and general work, is well understood. I. M. Singer & Co.'s Gazette is just published, and is full of information about Sewing Machines. Copies sent gratis to all who apply.

I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 323 Broadway, New-York.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES.—The best in the world; the only reliable Hair Dye known, perfect and instantaneous; harmless and beautiful in its results. Applied in twelve private rooms. BATCHELOR'S WIGS surpass all; their new invention renders safety the interest that BATCHELOR'S wigs and toupees are set on the ridiculous attached to bad dyes and unsightly wigs. The largest and best stock of the kind in the world. BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

JONES' OLD ITALIAN CHEMICAL SOAP; THE LAFONT'S LIQUID ALABASTER FOR LADIES' SKIN.

JONES' OLD CORAL HAIR OIL RESTORATIVE.

☞ These delicious compounds for the skin, hair and teeth, innocent yet potent, are sold at No. 289 Bowery; try them and you'll be delighted at their charming effect. Only 25 cents.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—THE ADAMS EXPRESS Company, No. 59 Broadway, respectfully give notice that their wagons have resumed making calls for freight and parcels of all description, to be forwarded East, West and South. Orders left at the office will receive prompt attention.

JOHN HOEY,
Freight Superintendent Adams Express Company.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—THE HORACE Waters modern improved Pianos and Melodeons are to be found only at No. 333 Broadway. Pianos and Melodeons to rent, and rent allowed on purchase; for sale on monthly payments. Second-hand Pianos from $60 to $150; Melodeons, $40 to $125.

UNION INDIA RUBBER COMPANY'S STOCK for sale cheap by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 4 Broad-st.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ To Prevent Chapped Hands.—HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.'S BALSAMIC GLYCERINE LOTION will be found a most agreeable and effectual preventive. Tyro's chapped hands, &c.—HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.'S COMPOUND CAMPHOR ICE, with GLYCERINE, will usually prove an infallible remedy. Prepared and sold by HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., Nos. 165, 272, 511 and 755 Broadway.

☞ The Popularity of Rushton's Cod-Liver Oil is a remedy for pulmonary disease, is rapidly on the increase, and scarcely a day passes without some one being cured by its use. FREDERICK V. RUSHTON'S name is in full on each label, without which it is not genuine. No. 10 Astor House, corner Barclay-st., and No. 417 Broadway, corner Canal-st.

☞ Counting-House Desks and Drawers can be made secure by

"DETECTOR" TILL AND DESK LOCKS.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by

MANY, BALDWIN & MANY,
No. 49 John-st., corner Dutch-st.

☞ Store Doors can be protected from the attempts of burglars by the

SAFE STORE-DOOR PADLOCKS.

For sale by MANY, BALDWIN & MANY,
No. 49 John-st., corner Dutch.

☞ Front Doors can be made perfectly safe from burglars, at the cost of a few dollars, by a

SAFE NIGHT LATCH.

For sale by MANY, BALDWIN & MANY.
No. 49 John-st., corner Dutch.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

ORANGE JUDD, } 191 Water-st., (Terms—One Dollar
Publisher & Prop'r, } New-York. a Year in Advance.

Vol. 16, No. 2 JANUARY, 1857. New Series, No. 121.

☞ The February Agriculturist has been delayed beyond its usual day of publication (the *first* of each month) by the detention of printing paper by ice in the Sound. A new lot of paper has been manufactured and received by railroad, and the February number will be ready for delivery at noon to-day, (Feb 7.) Owing to the large City circulation and the bad walking, the City carriers will require two or three days to complete the delivery.

The large country edition will all be folded, stitched and mailed by Monday evening.

N. B.—The FEBRUARY AGRICULTURIST is far richer of all preceding numbers in amount and variety of *valuable* and *interesting* articles. As almost every body now takes this Journal, it is hardly worth while to advertise its contents.

N. B.—The Publisher of the *Agriculturist* has secured a large supply of *pure* seed of the CHINESE NORTHERN SUGAR-CANE—so much talked of now a-days—and he will present a package of at least 300 perfect seeds to each of his old and new subscribers who apply personally, or furnish a *ready-directed*, post-paid (3-cent) envelope for mailing them to.

☞ Letter from a Well-known Physician.—BARNWELL, Mass., June 1, 1856.—S. W. FOWLE & Co. Gentlemen: While suffering from Dyspepsia some years since, and trying almost everything for its removal without any benefit, I was accidentally led to make use of the OXYGENATED BITTERS, and after a short trial of these, found my health improving, and in time my disease radically removed. Since then, I have used them in my practice, and generally with good success. I know of no medicine so well adapted to the cure of Dyspepsia, in many of its aggravated forms. I have seen the most stubborn cases, which had resisted almost all the preparations commonly used for indigestion, yield as by magic upon the administration of a few doses of these bitters. Many months have increased my confidence in their medicinal powers, and I deem my full convictions of their superiority over all other instrumentalities, in the treatment of the complaints for which they are recommended.

A. R. PORTER, M. D.

☞ My Dear and much-respected Friend.—I embrace this leisure hour the hope that many young, as well as old, may be benefited, as my only son has been, from the use of DR. JACOB WEBBER'S INVIGORATING SANGUIFLER. For four months he had been gradually wasting, until, from a robust and healthy young man, he became a mere form of skin and bone; his appetite was quite gone, his face cadaverously thin; he slept very little, and was continually nervous, restless, and in a word, he was a burden to company. Weakness or excitement is, in fact, his mental faculties seemed to be waning; his hesitation and shyness were painful to witness. I will make this communication short, by stating that he has taken three bottles of your cordial, and the change effected in him is astonishing; he is now sturdy, healthy, robust. I consider your cordial indeed a boon to diseased humanity. Sold, price $2 50, at No. 202 Bowery. Those proved prior half-price. (From copy of letter received.)

☞ Nervous Diseases of every form, pains in the limbs and body, want of strength, spirits, sleep, appetite, and kindred ailments, find a blessed panacea in Dr. WEBBER'S Invigorating Sanguifier; it sends an electric thrill of youthful strength throughout the whole body—tonic, too. Sold at No. 202 Bowery. Price $2 50; two, $4. Poor half price.

☞ Jessop's Oriental Italian Soap, for eruptive, sallow, tender flesh, shaving, washing infants, only 2s. Jessop's Coral Hair Oil Restorative, for forcing dark growth, stopping falling, &c. Lafont's Liquid Alabaster, for "whitening ladies' skin, cleaning teeth, &c., 2s. These really beautiful preparations are sold at No. 202 Bowery. All who use them are delighted at the effect.

☞ The New-York School of Art, an Association of students for mutual improvement, will open THIS (Saturday) EVENING, at the room No. 803 Broadway. Terms, $5 per annum. Rooms open daily from 10 A. M. to 9 P. M. Artists, students, and others interested, are invited to attend.

☞ Druggists' Fancy Goods Exclusively—Combs, Brushes, Lubin's extracts, Low's and Cleaver's soaps, surgical instruments, rubber-goods, Paris toilet articles in endless variety, and every article sold by druggists, except drugs, imported and sold, wholesale only, by RUFUS K. McHARG & CO., No. 35 Nassau-st.

☞ Campbell, Chemist and Apothecary.—Pure medicines dispensed at all hours, day or night. Eighteen years of practical experience in this City. Strict personal attention to the prescription department. Please give me a call. SAML. CAMPBELL,
Southwest corner 8th-av. and 28th-st.

☞ Post-Office Notice.—The Mails for Europe via Southampton and Havre, per U. S. steamer ARAGO, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 7th day of February, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF HENRY T. ARNOLD, formerly of Derby, England. Should this meet his eye or that of any knowing his whereabouts, they would confer a great favor by informing H. ARNOLD, Rome, Oneida co., N. Y., Wm. Buren Centre, N. Y. Exchange papers please notice.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE NEW-YORK LEDGER,
THE QUEEN OF THE WEEKLIES,
NOW READY,
CONTAINING
COBB'S GREAT STORY
OF REVOLUTIONARY LIFE,
EMERSON BENNETT'S TALE
OF BORDER LIFE,
FANNY FERN'S SKETCHES,
&c., &c., &c.
ROSS & TOUSEY, General Agents
No. 108 Nassau-st.

LATEST FASHIONS!
For the latest and most
MAGNIFICENT FASHION PLATES
SEE HARPER'S WEEKLY.
Sold by all newsvenders, at ONLY FIVE CENTS A COPY. Dealers supplied by
ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 108 Nassau-st.,
Wholesale Agents.

LOOK AT THIS, EVERYBODY.
ERNESTINE,
OR
THE MYSTERIOUS GUARDIAN,
[WILL BE COMMENCED
IN THE NEW-YORK SUN
ON MONDAY NEXT.

PUBLISHED, FEB. 7, 1857,
THE NEW-YORK SPEAKER,
Comprising a new Selection of Pieces for Practice in Reading, Recitation, Declamation, and Dialogue. Compiled from the latest works of
EMINENT ORATORS AND POETS.
With an extensive Introductory Treatise on Elocution, Oratory, and Gesture, and engraved Illustrations in Attitude and Action, adapting it as a Text-Book for Academies and Seminaries.
BY WARREN P. EDGARTON,
Professor of Oratory and Rhetoric in Hudson River Institute, Claverack, N. Y.,
AND
WILLIAM RUSSELL,
Author of "Pulpit Elocution," "American Reader," "American Elocutionist," &c.
400 Pages. 12mo. Cloth. Price, $1 25.

The following are characteristics of this work:

1. The selection of pieces for practice has been made with express reference to the actual wants of the academic declamations, as experienced in the daily exercises of the class-room. It excludes all the formal political harangues which belong to later stages of education, and those merely juvenile exercises which belong properly to primary schools.

2. No pieces have been admitted but those which have been actually found interesting to the class of pupils for whose use the work is intended, and which have been found conducive to the formation of an earnest and unaffected style of address.

3. It presents a very large number of elegant and brilliant passages for recitations, not found in other collections, including many selections from the recent productions of the finest oratory and poets.

4. The introductory part of the work is furnished by Mr. Russell, and treats of the subject of gesture in a practical manner, adapted to the personal training of young speakers, with a view to the formation of a free, easy, and graceful style of declamation.

THE NEW-YORK SPEAKER contains two hundred and fifty choice selections for declamation, and will be found true, in the extent, variety, and freshness of its materials, a most attractive and useful book.

Published, and for sale, postpaid, on receipt of the retail price, by

HARPER BROTHERS,
Nos. 329 and 331 Pearl-st., New-York,
Also Publishers of Webster's Quarto Dictionaries, and many other Standard School-Books.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY,
AND TO BE FOLLOWED EVERY
SPORTING BOOK.
PUBLISHED THIS DAY, AND FOR SALE BY ALL BOOKSELLERS EVERYWHERE,
FRANK FORESTER'S SPORTING SCENES AND CHARACTERS;
CONTAINING FULL REMARKS ON ALL KINDS OF
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN SHOOTING AND SPORTING.
BY HENRY WILLIAM HERBERT.

Being one of the most Entertaining Works on Sporting ever Printed.

Making two large volumes, bound in cloth, gilt, and illustrated with beautiful Sporting Scenes, designed by the Author, and engraved in the finest style of the art.

Read the following condensed table of contents of the Work:

English and American Game; Cock Shooting; New Appearance of an Old Friend; After Luncheon; A very Fair Woman, and a very Fat Man; A Good Feed; The Quadruped's Quarters; Coming Events cast their Shadows Before; The Elms; A Palaver; A Pic-Nic; A Row; A Ruse; The Run-In; Won in a Canter; Sportsman's Drag; The Night Drive; The Hunter's Yarn; The Still-Hunt; Death of the Stag; Gralloching; The Trysting-Tree; The Discovery; Starting Out for a Week's Sporting; First Day; Second Day; Third Day; Fourth Day; Fifth Day; Sixth Day; Seventh Day; The Return from the Week's Sport; Starting Out Afresh; The Wayside Inn; The Morning's Sport; The Woodcock; The Supper Party; The Outlying Stag; Snipe on the Upland; The Quail; The Sportsman's Spread; The Snipe; The Parting Drink; The Club Room; A Virginian; A Hunting-Stable; Trot and Dinner-Party; Covert Side; Sharp Breast and a Hard Run; A Ball Room and a Belle; A Breakfast and Broken Bones; A Bother, and a Bride, &c. Being one of the most entertaining works on Sporting ever printed, and a work that all that are fond of fun should read.

Price of the complete Work, Two Dollars and Fifty Cents.

Copies of the above work will be sent to any person, FREE OF POSTAGE, on their remitting the price to the publisher, in a letter.

Published and for sale by T. B. PETERSON,
No. 102 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

THE NEW-YORK LEDGER,
THE QUEEN OF THE WEEKLIES,
NOW READY,
CONTAINING
COBB'S GREAT STORY
OF REVOLUTIONARY LIFE,
EMERSON BENNETT'S TALE
OF BORDER LIFE,
FANNY FERN'S SKETCHES,
&c., &c., &c.
ROSS & TOUSEY, General Agents,
No. 108 Nassau-st.

LOOK AT THIS, EVERYBODY.
ERNESTINE,
OR
THE MYSTERIOUS GUARDIAN,
WILL BE COMMENCED
IN THE NEW-YORK SUN
ON MONDAY NEXT.

IN PRESS BY
TICKNOR & FIELDS.

I.

Longfellow's complete PROSE WORKS, uniform with the POETICAL WORKS—32mo—bound in blue and gold—containing "HYPERION," "KAVANAGH," "OUTRE MER," and "ESSAYS"—3 vols. [In February.]

II.

TWO YEARS AGO—A new novel by CHARLES KINGSLEY, author of "AMYAS LEIGH" and "HYPATIA"—1 vol. 12mo. [Immediately.]

III.

A new Edition of AMYAS LEIGH—by CHARLES KINGSLEY—1 vol. 12mo. [In a few days.]

IV.

Leigh Hunt's COMPLETE POETICAL WORKS—in 2 vols. 32mo, in blue and gold, uniform with Tennyson and Longfellow. [Very soon.]

V.

A NEW BOOK FOR CHILDREN—by GRACE GREENWOOD—with illustrations by Billings. [Very soon.]

VI.

BARRY CORNWALL'S DRAMATIC SCENES, and Other Poems, now first published. [In a few days.]

VII.

THE TWIN ROSES—By Mrs. ANNA CORA RITCHIE, author of "Autobiography of an Actress."

VIII.

A JOURNEY DUE NORTH—By G. A. Sala.

IX

LEGENDS OF THE MADONNA. SACRED AND LEGENDARY ART. LEGENDS OF THE MONASTIC ORDERS—By Mrs. JAMESON. [Immediately.]

X.

ADDITIONAL CONFESSIONS OF AN ENGLISH OPIUM EATER—By THOMAS DE QUINCEY. [Very soon.]

XI.

CHARLES KINGSLEY'S LECTURES AND ESSAYS. [In a few days.]

XII.

SKETCHES FROM LIFE—By HARRIET MARTINEAU. [Immediately.]

XIII.

WAVERLEY NOVELS. Household Edition. [Immediately.]

LOOK AT THIS, EVERYBODY.
ERNESTINE,
OR
THE MYSTERIOUS GUARDIAN,
WILL BE COMMENCED
IN THE NEW-YORK SUN
ON MONDAY NEXT.

THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC FOR 1857.
NOW READY.

In addition to the usual Calendar pages and Astronomical Calculations, THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC contains:

VERY FULL AND COMPLETE ELECTION RETURNS, by States, Congressional Districts, and Counties, for 1856, carefully compared with the returns of former years.

THE IMPORTANT ACTS OF CONGRESS, condensed.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE PRESENT CONGRESS and of the next as far as elected, classified politically.

A CONCISE STATEMENT OF THE DOINGS IN KANSAS during the past year.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE REMARKABLE CONTEST FOR SPEAKER of the House.

AN ARTICLE ON THE STATE OF EUROPE.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE MOVEMENTS OF GENERAL WALKER and his Fillibuster Companions in Nicaragua.

A CLASSIFIED LIST OF THE GOVERNORS OF THE STATES, Times of Holding Elections, Meeting of Legislatures, &c.

THE PLATFORM OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY, with a condensed statement of those of the DEMOCRATIC and AMERICAN Parties.

THE JEFFERSONIAN ORDINANCE of 1784, a document not generally accessible, and which, had it been adopted, would have made Kentucky, Alabama, Mississippi and Tennessee, Free States. Three years later the Ordinance of 1787, applicable only to the Northwest Territory, was adopted.

Single Copies, 12½ cents: $1 per dozen; $7 per 100. Postage on the ALMANAC 1 cent each, must be prepaid. Orders, inclosing the cash, respectfully solicited.

GREELEY & McELRATH,
Tribune Office, New-York.

AN INDISPENSABLE COMPANION TO DR. KANE'S BOOK.
NEARLY READY,
ARCTIC EXPLORATIONS,
BY SEA AND LAND,
FROM THE EARLIEST DATE DOWN TO THE LAST EXPLORATIONS, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN, IN SEARCH OF SIR JOHN FRANLIN,
With Maps and Illustrations.
EDITED BY EPES SARGENT.

This work will include all the prominent points of interest in the Voyages and Travels of Ross, Parry, Franklin, Richardson, Back, Rae, M'Clure, Inglefield, De Haven, Kane, and others, besides an interesting account of the early navigators, presenting a continuous narrative of Arctic adventure and discovery, and containing the pith of some scores of expensive books.

The volume will form an elegant duodecimo of about 500 pages, and will be printed and bound in the neatest style, presenting in a compact and readable form the whole story of which the captivating volumes of Dr. Kane furnish the sequel.

Agents wanted to circulate the above important work. Address,

PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & CO., Publishers,
No. 13 Winter-st., Boston.

THE EUROPEAN
Is Published every SATURDAY in New-York.
No. 153 Fulton-st.

THE EUROPEAN
Contains a valuable repertory of facts and reasoning respecting the political, moral, physical, and mental condition of the people of the United States and other countries, by which it is demonstrated that the boasts of the American vanity-mongers are unfounded. Foreigners in America who desire to have the means of refuting the sneers and taunts of those parties, will find as much, nay, more, than is necessary for this purpose, in the columns of the EUROPEAN.

Moreover, the EUROPEAN is the most strenuous advocate in the United States of those measures which are necessary to elevate the WORKING CLASSES to a standard commensurate with the dignity of humanity.

THE EUROPEAN
Is Published every SATURDAY in New-York.
No. 153 Fulton-st.

A NEW WORK ON CONSUMPTION
WILL BE PUBLISHED ON SATURDAY, FEB. 7.
CONSUMPTION.
BY W. W. HALL, M. D.,
Author of "Bronchitis and Kindred Diseases," &c. 12mo. Cloth, 75 cents.
From the Home Journal.

Under this truly descriptive title Dr. Hall gives us a volume of his well-known pat and plump good sense. It is more like an experienced and wise man's talk than a doctor's. But the directions, cautions, definitions, &c., are most valuable, and alike to all sufferers.

Orders by mail, including the price of the book, will be forwarded free of postage.

J. S. REDFIELD, No. 34 Beekman-st.

THOUSANDS WILL BE DISAPPOINTED to-morrow in attempts to obtain the SUNDAY COURIER, which contains portraits of
BURDELL,
MRS. CUNNINGHAM, and
ECKEL,
With a view of the house in which the murder was committed, unless they apply early. No. 15 Spruce-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE NEW-YORK LEDGER,
THE QUEEN OF THE WEEKLIES,
NOW READY,
CONTAINING
COBB'S GREAT STORY
OF REVOLUTIONARY LIFE,
EMERSON BENNETT'S TALE
OF BORDER LIFE,
FANNY FERN'S SKETCHES,
&c., &c., &c.
ROSS & TOUSEY, General Agents,
No. 108 Nassau-st.

LOOK AT THIS, EVERYBODY.
ERNESTINE,
OR
THE MYSTERIOUS GUARDIAN,
WILL BE COMMENCED
IN THE NEW-YORK SUN
ON MONDAY NEXT.

THIS DAY PUBLISHED:
THE TWO LOVERS:
OR, A SISTER'S DEVOTION.

A Domestic Story. By the author of "The Twin Sisters." It is one of the most charming books ever printed; price 50 cents.

Is for sale this day by all booksellers, and is published at
T. B. PETERSON'S,
No. 102 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

THE NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE.
FIFTEENTH EDITION OF 10,000 NOW READY.
THE BEST ENGRAVING AND HISTORY
OF THE
GREAT BOND-STREET MURDER.
$3 per annum; $1 for six months. Two stamps for one Number. Address R. A. SEYMOUR.
National Police Gazette, New-York City.

LOOK AT THIS, EVERYBODY.
ERNESTINE,
OR
THE MYSTERIOUS GUARDIAN,
WILL BE COMMENCED
IN THE NEW-YORK SUN
ON MONDAY NEXT.

THE INDEPENDENT!

The Independent is a weekly religious journal, of the largest size—conducted by a corps of Editors well-known as scholars, orators and authors—and regularly contributed to by many of the best writers in this country and in Europe.

It presents from week to week—on a large double sheet, clearly printed on handsome paper—a rich variety of general reading, embracing all the departments which usually find a place in American newspapers; and in addition to which, its interest and value are enhanced by several important features peculiar to its own columns.

The great success of *The Independent*, unprecedented in the history of religious newspapers, furnishes sufficient evidence of the ability, judgment and taste—the three great requisites of newspaper management—with which it has been conducted from the outset.

In entering upon a new year and a new volume, the same character and course which have already served to render *The Independent* so popular, will be maintained; while several important alterations and improvements have been incorporated into the plan of the paper, which will serve to increase its interest to the general reader by adding to the variety of its contents, and by securing for every column of *The Independent* an article on a subject of interest, by a practiced pen, and from a thoughtful mind.

CONTENTS OF THIS WEEK'S NUMBER.

The following will serve to indicate the variety, though not the extent, of the rich table of contents for the present week:

OUR SPECIAL CONTRIBUTORS.	Piety in the Middle Ages.
Letter from Mrs. Stowe	Crime in New-York.
Olmstead's Travels in Slave States.	Hours of Worship.
Letter from Washington.	Who Pays?
Liturgical—A Response.	American Geographical and Statistical Society.
OUR OWN CORRESPONDENCE.	COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL.
A Virginian Missionary in England	ADVERTISEMENTS.
Religious State of Germany.	Gospel Reading.
Recent Foreign Theological Literature.	The Wedding Spectre.
Oberlin College.	Men.
Letter from Kansas.	A Child's Faith.
Letter from China.	Be Wise To-Day.
The Return of the *Resolute*.	Go Ye and Do.
Slavery a Hindrance to Missions.	A Thanksgiving Story.
RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.	SELECTIONS.
Protestant Movement in New-Granada.	The Power of Perception.
LITERARY RECORD.	Rev. Louis Dwight.
DOMESTIC SUMMARY.	HORTICULTURE.
EDITORIAL ARTICLES.	FOREIGN MISCELLANY.
The Glory of God's Holiness	ADVERTISEMENTS.
Evangelical Religion.	EDITOR'S TABLE.
The *New-York Times* on "Moral Conviction."	General News.
	City Religious News.
	Cattle Market.
	Notes on the Markets.
	Prices Current.

TERMS—By mail, $3 a year, in advance.
SPECIMEN NUMBERS sent gratis.
SINGLE COPIES, 6¼ cents.
ADVERTISEMENTS—Twenty cents per line each insertion.

JOSEPH H. LADD, Publisher,
Office No. 22 Beekman-st., New-York.

LOOK AT THIS, EVERYBODY.
ERNESTINE,
OR
THE MYSTERIOUS GUARDIAN,
WILL BE COMMENCED
IN THE NEW-YORK SUN
ON MONDAY NEXT.

A NEW NOVEL OF GREAT INTEREST.
D. APPLETON & CO.,
Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway, New-York,
PUBLISH THIS DAY:
THE GOLDEN LEGACY,
A NOVEL,
BY A LADY.
One vol., 12mo, cloth, $1.

From the Editor of the Independent.

The writer of this work bids fair to take rank among the very best of her class, combining fine sentiments with sound principles; clothed in a pure English style, free from mannerism, and dictated by the most worthy aims. The "Golden Legacy," on which the story hinges, is no other than the Golden Rule—All things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them.

From Rev. Hubbard Winslow, Author of Winslow's Moral Philosophy.

I think it written with great care, in a classic and vigorous style, and with spirit and moral tendency to do good and only good. The story is well told, and the characters well sustained. My own opinion is confirmed by the best judges here who have examined them. * * *

* * At a time when so much really trashy and pernicious matter is thrown before the public, in the form of novels, it is pleasant to see an occasional work of this kind, of such a character that we can safely put it in the hands of our children and friends.

JUST PUBLISHED:

IVORS. By Miss SEWELL. 2 vols., 12mo, paper covers, $1; cloth, $1 50.

MARRYING TOO LATE. By GEORGE WOOD. 1 vol., 12mo, cloth, $1.

THE NEW WORLD. By the author of "Souvenirs of Europe." 1 vol., 12mo, $1.

MEMOIRS OF WASHINGTON. By Mrs. KIRKLAND. 1 vol., 12mo, cloth, $1 50.

MILLE DULCIA. A Thousand Pleasant Things selected from Notes and Queries. 1 vol., square 12mo, antique cloth, $1 50.

THE GREAT MURDER CASE!
THE BURDELL FAMILY!
THE SUNDAY COURIER, OF TO-MORROW MORNING,
will contain an account of
THE BURDELL MURDER CASE,
and all the developments in this mysterious affair up to Saturday night, with
PORTRAITS AND BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES
OF
DR. HARVEY BURDELL, the Murdered Man,
MRS. CUNNINGHAM,
and
ECKEL.
Also, a well-engraved
VIEW OF THE HOUSE IN BOND-STREET.
Also, a capital Portrait of
MRS. McMAHON, THE ACTRESS.

In addition to these specialities, the COURIER will contain an immense amount of reading matter and curren news.

THE DEAD FARE,
BURTON AND BROUGHAM,
STRAKOSCHOCRACY,
THE NEW-YORK SCOUNDREL,
BULLION THIEVES,
ROMANTIC ROBBERY,
MOVEMENTS IN REAL ESTATE,
LIQUID DEATH,
&c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.
For sale by all News Agents, and published by
JAMES L. SMITH & CO., No. 15 Spruce-st.

FOR A STRIKING LIKENESS
OF
ECKEL,
See to-morrow's SUNDAY COURIER.

GOD AGAINST SLAVERY:
AND THE
FREEDOM AND DUTY OF THE PULPIT TO REBUKE IT
AS A SIN AGAINST GOD.
By
Rev. GEORGE B. CHEEVER, D. D.

This volume contains the sermons delivered by Dr. Cheever, to immense crowds, at the Church of the Puritans and elsewhere, in October last, and his magnificent address at the Academy of Music.

This is the very best popular exhibition of the Bible argument against Slavery. It should be read especially by those who have denounced political preaching. We challenge such to find in these discourses a word that was inappropriate to the pulpit, a sentiment or a phrase that can be called political in any technical or party sense. The book will be sent by mail to any address for 75 cents in postage stamps.

Address the Publisher, JOSEPH H. LADD,
No. 22 Beekman-st., New-York.

MRS. CUNNINGHAM, OR MRS. BURDELL—Which? See SUNDAY COURIER of to-morrow.

ECKEL, his portrait, his mistress, his place of business, his boarding-house, his places of resort, habits, expenses, traits of character, &c. See COURIER of to-morrow.

DR. HARVEY BURDELL, with a correct likeness and sketch of life, together with a view of the house where he was assassinated. See COURIER of to-morrow. Price 3 cents. For sale by all the news agents.

LOOK AT THIS, EVERYBODY.
ERNESTINE,
OR
THE MYSTERIOUS GUARDIAN,
WILL BE COMMENCED
IN THE NEW-YORK SON
ON MONDAY NEXT.

THE MURDERED MAN.
The Portrait of
DR. HARVEY BURDELL
will appear in the SUNDAY COURIER of to-morrow.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A STARTLING LOCAL REVELATION!
THE ARRAIGNED WIFE;
OR,
A LEAF FROM LIFE IN A GREAT CITY.
FROM THE JOURNAL OF A POLICE OFFICER.

LETTER FROM A POLICE OFFICER TO THE EDITORS.

Nothing so tends to blunt the sensibilities and to destroy confidence in, and charity for our fellow-man, as a familiarity with prison life and a close acquaintance, even in an official capacity, with desperate criminals—hence it is that policemen generally are so unfitted for the stations which they occupy. The best man in the world will become hard and stern, and in a degree indifferent to human suffering, by constant intercourse with the vicious and depraved, and is would be singular indeed, if some who suddenly find themselves invested with "a little brief authority," did not grow hopelessly heartless.

Having for a long time been a policeman myself, I can speak understandingly in the matter; and while I think I may say, without over-estimating my own character for philanthropy, that I do not belong to the worst class—yet I do not pretend to deny that my occupation has had its effect upon me. Many a scene which would have affected me sensibly before I mounted the star and billy, I can now witness comparatively unmoved; and many an official act, which I once thought I should never acquire nerve enough to perform, is now easy enough.

I have often thought that if the writers of fiction, whose imaginary tales are sought for with so much avidity, would only cease to draw upon Fancy for material, and, like Charles Dickens, to guild and mainly by real, their would be able not only powerfully to enlist the attention of their readers, but to give to the world books which would be powerful auxiliaries in the cause of reform. My opinion is perhaps, not worth much, but if I were asked by a man of fine intellect, keen perception, good descriptive powers, and feeling heart, the surest hope to fame as a novelist, I should advise him to serve one year as a policeman in active service, and keep, during the time, a daily journal of his experiences. If he could no then succeed in making for him a name with the materials which he would have on hand, he might for ever despair of doing so, for I am certain imagination cannot reach what a policeman sees almost daily.

If I were capable of writing a book, I would turn author at once; but, as I can lay claim to no talent in that way *my book* will have to remain unwritten, unless a few rough notes which I have prepared are worked up by some one who has the skill and patience to accomplish the task, although I cannot refrain from attempting to sketch the circumstances which led me to think of a book at all.

Not long since I was detailed on special duty. A young Southerner had lost his watch—a valuable one—while leaving one of our theatres, and I was deputed to search for it. Generally speaking, it is a pretty difficult matter to trace property which is stolen in this way, for our professional pickpockets are as shrewd as they are expert, and generally manage to dispose of their "swag," as it is termed, in such a way as to render detection impossible. It sometimes happens, however, that a green hand at the business, who succeeds in getting clear off with any article of value, will pledge it at some one of our pawnbroking establishments, and thinking this might be the case in the instance under consideration, I disguised myself one evening, and took my way to an establishment which I had under surveillance, from a suspicion that its proprietor had a better understanding with thieves than his licence, under the law, would allow.

The day had been an unusually cold one, but, as the evening closed in, the air grew still sharper, and there was every appearance of a biting, bitter night. The snow gave forth that crispy, creaking sound, which is always evidence of a low state of temperature, and the breath froze on my beard as I walked briskly along.

I was encased to the chin in heavy, warm clothing, and by the time I reached the sign of the three balls, for which I had set out, my body was all aglow from the sharp exercise which I had taken. I confess, however, that a chill crept over me as I entered the noisome, dreary atmosphere of this avaricious money-lender, and gazed at the half-clad, shivering wretches, who stood there awaiting their turns to be robbed.

I have been in all sorts of places in my life, but never in one that seemed to me so utterly devoid of all human feeling as the pawnbroker's shop. In the vilest and most Godforsaken of all low brothels, it is not impossible that, at one time or another, some remnant of the angel may have manifested itself, but, in the dingy shop of the hard-featured and marble-hearted usurer, never. The very air is redolent of misery and mercilessness. There is nothing like life about it. It reminds us of nothing which we see outside. Everything is cold, dreary, dismal, and unnatural. We feel, while there, as if we are in the world, without belonging to it. No laughing faces there—no merry speeches—no childish gambols—no disputatious evenings—nothing to remind us of humanity. We see nothing but the ghastly-looking, withered, decoly-marked, pinched-up, flinty features of the presiding genius of the place, as he moves around, like an evil spirit, behind his counter, and the wan, wasted, and hopeless faces of his miserry-stricken and generally depraved victims. We hear nothing but sighs, and groans, and imprecations, and, ever and anon, the jingle of coins. Almost every passage which we see stowed away, in those rows of dusty pigeon-holes, has a story of its own, which, if it could be told, would draw tears of blood from the listener.

When I entered the shop of Moses Steelheart, half-a-dozen bloated, blear-eyed creatures were ranged in front of the counter, and a row of boxes at the further end of the room, (similar, in appearance, to sentry-boxes; each had its occupant, who had the advantage of being hidden from the view of incomers.

Some by one the grey-haired disposed of his miserable customers, his features the while never for a moment changing their stolid, stony, sordid expression, notwithstanding the many appeals that were made to him from time to time.

"How much you wants on dis?" he asked, as he spread out upon the counter and examined a decent looking frock coat, which had been passed to him by a sickly-looking, middle-aged man.

"I should like to have five dollars this time," was the answer.

"Five tollar?" exclaimed the Jew, as though utterly amazed at the man's unreasonableness; "I gives you twelf shil ings!" And rolling the coat up carelessly, he pushed it back to the applicant, and turned towards the next customer in order.

"It is nearly new," murmured the man, "it cost me eighteen dollars three months ago, and I was taken sick soon after buying it, and have not worn it since."

"I tell you vat I'ish will'ing enough," said Moses; "I don't keep de eyes in my head for noting! You must keep out of the ways and let me vaits on de oders!"

"Well, let me have the twelve shillings," said the man, with a deep sigh; "I must take it! The little ones must not starve!"

"Oh, yes! dat's vot's you all say," exclaimed the Jew, grinning maliciously as he passed over the paltry sum, "starve—starve—nothing but starve—dat's vat I hear all de times, and you would starve sure enough if I vasn't behind dis counter. I ruin myself eferry day mit you! I don't make so much as nothing at all no more in dis place, s'help me Cot!"

An Irishman came next. He wanted twenty-five cents on a trowel and plumb-line. He got sixpence. Then came a miserable female victim of intemperance, who obtained a small amount on some under-garments. Then a gambler pawned his diamond breastpin. Then another, and another applicant for a loan was disposed of, till at length the shop was cleared, and I was about to put some questions to Moses, when the door opened, and I slunk back to my old position as a man entered whom I knew by sight as the associate of some rather suspicious characters. I had heard something of his history. He had once moved in respectable society, and his relations were quite wealthy, but it was whispered that some domestic difficulties had driven him into evil courses. I knew he did not live with his wife. The house which he made his home was far from being a respectable one, and the characters of his companions of both sexes were more than questionable. Whether his declension from respectability to dishonor was the result of innate depravity, or whether he had been driven into his downward course by the misconduct of his wife, who I had never seen, and of whom I knew nothing, I was not aware. I was only sure that his associations were evil, and the idea took possession of me that he would be as likely to have possession of the watch of which I was in search, as another.

I thought I was sure of my game, when he advanced to the counter, inserted his thumb and finger in the watch-pocket of his vest, and drew forth what I supposed to be a watch. Holding my breath, I advanced noiselessly on tip-toe, with the intention of seizing the article, but as I gazed over his shoulder I was a little chagrined to observe that he held in his hand a beautifully ornamented locket instead of a watch. Before passing it over to Moses, he opened the case, and I had just time to catch a glimpse of the miniature of a beautiful little boy, apparently about four years of age, with large blue eyes, sunny curls, and chubby, laughing face, when he became aware of my close proximity, and turning sharply around he exclaimed, angrily,

"What the devil do you mean by peering over my shoulder?"

"No offence," I answered; "No offence at all. I don't know what makes me so anxious, but I never see a person looking at anything without wishing to know what it is. I can't help it, and you must excuse me. I suppose my mother's to blame for it."

"Well, you had better be a little more careful in future," he growled, "or your mother's indiscretion may lead to the severe handling of your mother's son. Do you understand that?"

I made him no reply, but sauntered to the other end of the room, and turning to the Jew, he said, as he passed the locket over,

"There, Moses, there's something nice. What'll you let me have on it. I didn't want to part with *that*, but needs must be when the devil drives. What do you say?"

"How much you vants on him?" asked the cautious Israelite.

"All you can advance," was the reply. "I will redeem it again. You may rest assured of that."

"I lend you five tollars on him," said the Jew.

"Five devils!" said the man petulantly; "you know as well as I do that its intrinsic value is double that amount. It is worth ten dollars to melt up."

"Dat's all he is coot for, to melt up," said the Jew; "and s' elp me Cot, dare is no more as five tollars wort of gold in him. I can gives you no more."

"Well, you are the hardest old skinflint out of jail!" exclaimed the owner of the locket; "an article that cost me thirty dollars, without the miniature, and all I can borrow on it is five! But I must have the money, and you know it. So hand it over!"

"Dat is all de tanks vot I gets!" said the Jew, with a ludicrous attempt to look offended. "I acts like a fader mid de peeples, and den dey don't tank me at all!"

"Oh, humbug!" exclaimed the irascible customer—"hand over the money, you old thief, and thatquickly, or I'll strangle you!"

"Dare is your moniah, and dare is your tickets!" said the Jew, as he handed over first one and then the other, "and I hopes de next time you comes, you comes in a better humors!"

The owner of the locket grabbed the ticket and the bank-note and started to go, but as he reached the door, it opened, and in stepped a face to face with a misery-stricken half-clad woman, who held a small parcel in her hand. A casual observer would have taken her to be 40 years old, at least, but a close examination of her features showed too plainly that misfortune and not age had stolen the roses from her cheeks and the lustre from her eyes. Her appearance betokened the extremest poverty. Her dress was of the coarsest calico, the shawl which wrapped the upper portion of her emaciated form was cheap, thin and comfortless, and the gaiter which peeped from beneath her draggled skirt, though it covered a foot small and exquisitely shaped, was down at the heel and broke on the side. Yet was there an air of neatness about her attire generally, which could not fail to strike the beholder, and an acute judge of character would not be long in deciding that, though her habitiments were scarcely fit for the most abject menial, a lady wore them. There was, besides, something touchingly sweet in the expression of her wan, dejected, suffering face, and her broad forehead, on either side of which her glossy black hair, arranged *a la* Madonna, showed darker from contrast with her almost ghostly paleness, her large intelligent grey eyes, classically formed nose, and small mouth, gave evidence of great former beauty.

For a moment the two gazed at each other without speaking, and then the man said sneeringly:

"So you have got down to this, too, eh? More fool you

There was no necessity for it. You had hardly enough to insure you against starvation. You would be afraid to spend the rest of your money, I'm afraid, for fear it should be stolen from you. You would hardly rent or a room at present."

The woman replied nervously and hurriedly, but I was too much engrossed with the scene to hear what she said. I was watching the countenance of the locket's owner, and I saw it change from its sneering expression to one of pity, and then to that of indignation

[illegible]

[illegible] several [illegible] through [illegible] regularly. [illegible] a new arrangement [illegible] up to this time, had [illegible] week, and that very [illegible] the case that two and sometimes three [illegible] our New-York letters and papers [illegible] receive sometimes six and at other [illegible] at a time.

[illegible] remonstrances have been sent to the [illegible] Department, but I hear of no redress.

[illegible] hope in that I shall be obliged to the [illegible] the DAILY TIMES at the end of the subscription [illegible] May next, which I much regret.

[illegible] large amount of mail matter passes through [illegible] to Canada. They complain there bitterly. [illegible] our business matters are put into confusion, [illegible] efficacy has already occurred by these [illegible].

[illegible] that a storm will sometimes intercept the due delivery of the mails, but the contractors [illegible] no satisfactory excuses for their so very frequent neglect in keeping us from receiving our letters [illegible] papers.

[illegible] receiving us of our daily mail, it is possible that [illegible] of Department consider us so far north in the wilderness, and so much out of the way, that it is [illegible] moment whether we ever hear from that great [illegible] of corruption, Washington, or not; but if we [illegible] get our mails regularly we might in time become more civilized. Very respectfully yours, ——

Late and Important from Tampico.

THE REVARRON OF GARZA, SANTA ANA'S AGENT—A BATTLE—THE HOUSE OF THE BRITISH CONSUL PILLAGED.

From the N. O. Picayune, Jan. 30.

The Mexican schooner *Anita*, Capt. BASSO, arrived at this port from Tampico, yesterday afternoon, having taken leave to the 16th inst.

Through the politeness of a commercial house of standing, we received a file of Tampico papers to the [illegible] of January, and also a letter written to that firm by a resident of Tampico, dated January 16. The intelligence is in the highest degree interesting.

The threatened invasion of GARZA, Governor of Tamaulipas, under SANTA ANA, was hourly looked for.

We glean the following details from the letter alluded to above:

"The state of affairs in this district is daily becoming more alarming, as to the security of life and property. Under date of the 5th inst., our Consul, [illegible], Esq., received a letter from EULOGIO GAUTIICO VARRONAN, the present Governor, in which that functionary alluded to the acts of the former Governor, whom he stated to be on the road from the city of Victoria, with an armed force, for the occupation of this garrison, and that he had offered the deluded troops who followed him six hours' pillage if they achieve a triumph over Tampico.

"A portion of GARZA'S troops are now within seven or eight miles from this garrison, and we are without the protection of a vessel of war. I understand that the [illegible] cutter of your port has been asked for by our Consul, and I trust that your worthy Collector will have it in his power to furnish us with that aid.

"On the 6th inst. a battle was fought by the troops of this garrison, against an armed force encamped in the Puente Viejo (old town,) which continued about seventeen hours, in which many lives were lost, and *almost every house pillaged!*

"The war now waged between the revolutionary party [illegible] to be a war of dissolution, and the property of foreigners appears to be the first object to stimulate them to action.

"On the 1st inst, Col. HERRAN, acting under orders of the revolutionary chiefs of San Luis Potosi, entered the house of GEO. P. CHABOT, Esq., H. B. M. Consular Agent, and, by force of arms, he seized and carried away two hundred and forty thousand dollars belonging to the merchants of this city, which had been deposited there for safe keeping.

"Such [illegible] our present prospects, and if we are not speedily aided with the protection of an armed force from the United States, we may look forward to a still more gloomy one."

The Tampico *Bolatin* of the 14th gives the loss of the Government troops, in the engagement of the 6th, already alluded to above, as eight killed and [illegible] wounded. Col. PEDRO HEROJOSA commanded the Government forces. The insurgents, [illegible] were commanded by Capt. MORENA, had to [illegible] the field, leaving, besides their killed and wounded, sixty prisoners, two small field pieces, two thousand muskets and other property in the hands of the Government troops. This is the Government account of the action, and seems to be a little exaggerated.

New Jersey a Hard Road to Travel.—The Trenton State Gazette says:

"In opening one of the roads near the recent snow storm, near Stewartsville, Warren County, a drift some twenty yards long and over eleven feet high, was come upon. It was deemed more convenient to tunnel rather than excavate it, and this was done—the tunnel being high enough for [illegible] vehicles. Some of the roads in that section, after they were cleared, resembled an empty [illegible] so high was the snow piled up at the sides. Laborers were expended in clearing them. We [illegible] that the thaw of last week has put the roads into a [illegible] situation than they before were.

NEW-YORK CITY BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The following list consists of prominent Houses in each line of Business:

Braids, Wool, Embroidery Silks, Fringes, Gimps, Cords, Ladies' Dress Trimmings, Gold and Silver Articles for Regalia.
ROSENHART BROS., (Importers and Jobbers,) 48 John-st.

Advertising Agents.
S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.....119 Nassau-st.

Hardware, Cutlery, Edge Tools, &c.
T. DOUGLAS, Manufacturer and Dealer, 88 Beekman-st.

Grate and Fender Makers.
WM. H. JACKSON, (formerly W. & N. Jackson & Sons,) No. 282 Broadway, one door from 19th-st.

Boat and Oar Bazaar.
Life, Row, Ship and Pleasure Boats, of all kinds on hand making an assortment of over 200 Boats. C. L. INGERSOLL & SON, 259 South-st.

Lightning Rods.
A. M. QUIMBY & SON, 102 East 27th, and 119 Nassau-st.

LYON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Otis' Patent, Also, other rods, insulators, points, vanes, &c., No. 447 Broadway.

Lithographers.
GEORGE HAYWARD.....120 Water-st.

Window and Plate Glass, (French and English.)
F. HOSKINS & BROS., (Importers).....61 Barclay-st.

☞ Any additions to the above list should be brought to the office of S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES
No. 806 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
No. 127 MONTAGUE-PLACE, BROOKLYN.

New-York classes on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS. Brooklyn classes on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 3 and 7 P. M. for ladies and children, at 8 P. M. for gentlemen. Ladies' private classes at 2 P. M. Pupils can commence at any time during the season. Practising assemblies for ladies and gentlemen EVERY MONDAY EVENING in Brooklyn, and every SATURDAY EVENING in New-York. Former pupils can subscribe for the assemblies alone.

BALLS.

GRAND BALL—ON SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 7, at Mlle. CAROLINE VEZIEN'S Dancing Academy, No. 21 Howard-st. The ball will open at 8 o'clock until 12. Tickets, 50 cents. The above Academy is open every day, for the instruction of ladies and gentlemen, at 3 o'clock P. M. and 7 in the evening, for practice.

NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE ON FERRIES OF the Board of Aldermen will meet on TUESDAY, the 30th day of February inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M., at No. 8 City Hall, at which time all parties interested or who have applied to the Common Council for the Union Ferry Company to keep up regular Ferry accommodation be [illegible] from the several landings on the Brooklyn [illegible] according to the terms and conditions of their respective leases, are invited to attend and present their views to the Committee. JAMES R. STEERS,
MORGAN L. HARRIS,
WM. B. DRAKE,
Committee on Ferries.

LUMBER, LIME, LATH, BRICK AND COAL YARD AND FEED STORE FOR SALE—at Hempstead, on Newtown Creek, east side of Williamsburg. Apply to COVERT & CO., on the premises.

P. S.—The above is an old-established stand, and business to the amount of $75,000 a year has been done; good reasons given for selling out.

ALLSOPP'S TONIC ALE.—THE MOST BENEficial effects are resulting from the use of the celebrated Tonic Ale manufactured by Saml. Allsopp, Esq., in Burton-on-Trent, England. For sale by
G. E. MENDUM, No. 18 Wall-st.
Samples on draught.

WANTED—AN OWNER FOR A CAN OF HONEY to send to our care. The consignee is requested to call for it and pay charges before the 20th February, or it will be disposed of to pay expenses.
LANE & MANGAM, No. 22 Broad-st.

BONNET GUMS.—A NEW AND VERY DESIRable article (Indian) Rubber Comb, for the purpose of fixing the bonnet to its place when on the head, which is far superior to any thing yet received by
R. H. ELLIOTT & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York

DR. [illegible]'S PARIS AND LONDON MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE FOR MEDICAL [illegible] 20th edition, 400 pages, 100 illustrations, cloth, $1. It gives [illegible] of [illegible] and [illegible] of [illegible] debilitated, or [illegible] of [illegible] Consultations [illegible] Sold by the author, 25 [illegible] Medicines [illegible] in bottles [illegible], at 25 [illegible] Yorkville, [illegible] Broadway, [illegible] Nassau-st. [illegible] G. E. MENDUM.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THE CRYSTAL PALACE is still open to the Public, and continues many things curious and wonderful. The admission alone is [illegible] with the price of admission.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ Dr. John Thompson will preach in Jefferson-st. Methodist Episcopal Church, this evening, at half past 7 o'clock. Class-meeting at 9 o'clock. TO-MORROW (Sunday) at 10½ o'clock A. M. and at 3 o'clock P. M. Rev. Dr. ELDRIDGE, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, will preach in the morning. Rev. Dr. PORTER, of the Baptist Church, will preach in the afternoon. Rev. Dr. BANGS, who is not dumb, will preach in the evening. All old-country Wesleyans are cordially invited to attend. Bible in schools.

☞ Bible-street Church, between 1st and 2d streets, Williamsburgh, pastor. Preaching TO-MORROW and 2½ o'clock A. M., and at 7 o'clock P. M. Rev. W. F. TOMPKINS, pastor of the New-England church, Williamsburg, will preach in the evening. Services commence at 7½.

☞ Christian Spiritualism.—Rev. T. L. HARRIS will preach at Academy Hall, Broadway, opposite Bond-street, TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. In the evening, at 7½ o'clock, the fourth of the series of discourses upon "The Phases of City Life." Subject: *The Inebriate.*

☞ John-street First M. E. Church, John-st., between Nassau and William.—Preaching TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING, by Rev. CHARLES E. HARRIS, a Christian Jew. Service to commence at 10½ and 7 o'clock. The public are invited to attend. Seats free.

☞ Memorial Church.—Rev. MORGAN DIX, Assistant Minister of Trinity Church, will preach next SUNDAY EVENING, in the church corner of Hammond-st. and Waverley-place, one block from the junction of 11th-st., Greenwich and 7th ave. Services at 10½, 3 and 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

☞ South Congregational Church, corner of Court and President sts., Brooklyn. Preaching TO-MORROW MORNING by Rev. SAMUEL BAYLIS; in the EVENING, by Rev. J. W. BYLAND. Services at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M.

☞ Rev. Dr. W. P. Strickland will preach TO-MORROW MORNING at 10½ o'clock; and Rev. Dr. ASEL STEVENS at 7½ o'clock in the EVENING, in the First-place Methodist Episcopal Church, in Henry-st., fronting 1st-place, South Brooklyn.

☞ A Distinguished Teacher of Theology will preach at Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery, TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Seats free. Subject—*The Wonderful Difference between Popular Christianity and the Religion of Christ.*

☞ Rev. Dr. Muhlenberg, Rector of the Church of the Holy Communion, will preach in the Church of the Epiphany, No. 130 Stanton-st., between Essex and Norfolk-sts., on SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 8. Service to commence at 7½ o'clock.

☞ Rev. Wm. Riley, of the Irish Wesleyan Conference, will preach (D. V.) in the Wesleyan Church, (Rev. J. H. HOLLINGSWORTH, Pastor,) cor. of 7th-av. and 22d-st., on SABBATH EVENING, the 8th, at 7 P. M. All old-country Wesleyans are cordially invited to attend.

☞ Lectures to Young Men.—Rev. Dr. DOWLING will preach next SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING, at the Berean Baptist Church, Bedford-st., near Carmine. In the EVENING Dr. D. will preach the Third Sermon of the Course to Young Men, on *Soul.*

☞ Hedding M. E. Church, 17th-st., between 1st and 2d ave. SABBATH, 8th inst., Rev. DANIEL CURRY will preach, at 10½ A. M. Sacrament at 3 P. M. Preaching in the EVENING, at 7 o'clock, by Rev. CHARLES F. DEEMS, D. D. Seats free.

☞ "The Holy Spirit in Prayer."—First Free-Will Baptist Church, Sullivan-st., near Houston, Rev. D. M. GRAHAM, Pastor. Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 3 and 7 P. M. Subject in the evening as above. Seats provided for strangers.

☞ Rev. Wm. R. Gerdes, D. D., of New-York City, will preach in the East Reformed Dutch Church, Bedford-av., near Fulton-av., on SABBATH EVENING, Feb. 8—services commencing at 7 o'clock. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ Universalist Church, Orchard-st., near Broome.—Rev. Dr. SAWYER, Pastor. Services TO-MORROW at the regular hours, 10½ A. M., 7½ P. M. Subject in the morning, *Natural Evil*; and in the evening *Fallen Angels*—Ep. Jude, 1: 6.

☞ Yorkville Baptist Church.—Rev. Mr. NUES, from Forestville, N. Y., will preach TO-MORROW, in the Baptist Church in 86d-st., between 2d and 3d avs., at 10½ A. M., and 3 P. M. The public are invited to attend.

☞ Livingston Reformed Dutch Church—Northwest corner of 86d-st. and 8th-av. Services TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. F. N. ZABRISKIE. Sabbath School at 9 and 2 o'clock.

☞ Second Reformed Presbyterian Church, in Mulberry-st., between Grand and Broome sts. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. S. L. FINNEY, TO-MORROW, (Sabbath,) at 10½ and 3 o'clock.

☞ Duane-street M. E. Church—(Near Hudson-st.)—Preaching TO-MORROW MORNING by Bishop JANES, at 10½ o'clock. Services also AFTERNOON and EVENING.

☞ Rev. Asher Moore will preach a sermon TO-MORROW MORNING, at the Church of the Restoration, Brooklyn, upon the recent death of Mrs. N. Mason, of that Church.

☞ Sermons to the Young, in Brooklyn.—The first of a brief course of sermons will be delivered in St. Peter's (Episcopal) Church, in State-st., near Bond, next SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 8.

☞ Market-street Church.—The pastor will preach TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, to young men on *Christian Manhood.* Seats provided for strangers.

☞ Rev. Dr. Bethune will preach in the "Church on the Heights," corner of Pierrepont-st. and Monroe-place, Brooklyn, TO-MORROW EVENING, Feb. 8. Service commences at 7½ o'clock.

☞ There will be Preaching in the Seventh Presbyterian Church, corner Broome and Ridge-sts., TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. T. RALSTON SMITH.

☞ Rev. Prof. Deems, D. D., of North Carolina will preach TO-MORROW MORNING at 10½ o'clock in the Central M. E. Church, 7th-av.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE UNDERSIGNED CITIZENS OF BROOKLYN invite their fellow-citizens to meet at the City Hall in Brooklyn, on MONDAY next, the 9th day of February, inst., at 7½ o'clock, P. M., to take into consideration what action the public interest requires in reference to the ferries between New-York and Brooklyn.

J. W. Harper,	John S. Roberts,	Anson Lapham,
Edw. A. Lambert,	Thos. Truesdell,	C. C. Fowler,
A. S. Barnes,	R. Cornell White,	T. H. Rodman,
D. O. Kellogg,	P. W. Kenyon,	Wm. Wright,
John N. Taylor,	S. M. Parsons,	Joseph Osborn,
J. S. Shapter,	Abijah Mann, Jr.,	Henry McCloskey,
Richard Field,	Thomas Douglass,	T. C. Fanning,
Alex. B. Danna,	E. T. Backhouse,	George E. Brown,
Robt. B. Haviland,	Elwood Walter,	H. S. Underhill,
Benj. Bloseom,	P. G. Taylor,	and many others.
John J. Merritt,	Jesse C. Smith,	
Jas. C. Haviland,	Moses S. Beach,	

BROOKLYN, Feb. 2, 1857.

NOTICE.—A MEETING OF ALL THE FIRE INsurance Companies doing business in the City of New-York will be held at the office of the Lenox Insurance Company, No. 54 Wall-st., on SATURDAY, the 7th day of February next, at 1 o'clock P. M., to receive the Report of the Committee on Hot-Air Furnaces. Punctual attendance is particularly requested.
D. F. CURRY, Secretary.

THE SECOND GRAND UNION TEMPERANCE meeting will be held in the Broadway Tabernacle, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 18th inst.

LECTURES.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN UNION.—Fifth Lecture by RALPH WALDO EMERSON, THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 12, at Dr. Chapin's Church, at 7½ o'clock. Subject: *The Conduct of Life.* Tickets, 25 cents, for sale at the bookstores, and at the door.
DWIGHT H. OLMSTEAD,
Chairman Lecture Committee.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

SHOT CHARGERS.—HATHAWAY'S PATENT, dated Sept. 2, 1856, (for 14 years,) acknowledged by all who have seen it to be far superior to any other charger ever invented. For description, see *Scientific American*, of Dec. 20, 1856. The whole United States patent for sale, or by States. Apply to J. M. HATHAWAY, No. 53 Barrow-st., N. Y.

WATCHMAKER.—WANTED, A PARTNER in the oldest established jewelry store in a city of over fifty thousand inhabitants. To a practical workman having about three thousand dollars, a rare chance will be offered. Inquire of W. A. COLLINS & CO., No. 16 Maiden-lane, up stairs.

FOR SALE.—THE OLD ESTABLISHED DRUG store corner of Broadway and 4th-st. is offered for sale to close the estate of C. ADAMSON. The store is enjoying a valuable patronage, which makes the opportunity a very desirable one for a good apothecary. Apply at No. 91 Fulton-st., New-York.

LOST AND FOUND.

$5 REWARD.—STOLEN FROM THE SUBscriber a check dated Feb. 6, 1857, for $100, on the Metropolitan Bank, drawn by Edward Godfrey & Sons, and payable to Seth Conklin or bearer. All persons are cautioned against receiving the same, as payment has been stopped. SETH CONKLIN, No. 34 Spruce-st.

$300 REWARD.—STOLEN FROM NO. 75 Cortlandt-st., a black LEATHER BAG, containing four bank books, and a package containing $1,000 in denominations of 1s, 2s and 5s, on the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank, Jersey City, R. COUGHLIN, No. 75 Cortlandt-st.

FOUND—ONE SLEIGH-ROBE, ONE HORSE cover, one whip, one pair gloves, which the owner can have by proving property and paying charges. Inquire at No. 172½ Bowery.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

KEMEYS & SAMPSON,
IRON AND STEEL WAREHOUSE,
No. 279 WASHINGTON-ST.,
BETWEEN CHAMBERS AND WARREN,
Offer at lowest market prices,
REFINED AND COMMON ENGLISH IRON;
Fall River, Pern, and Sable's Horse-shoe Iron; Hoops Rods, Bands, and Scroll Iron; Ovals, Half Ovals, and Half Rounds, Spring Tee Cark, and Cast Steel, &c., &c., &c.

DRY GOODS.

WET GOODS! WET GOODS!! WET GOODS!!!

Wet silks, rich goods 2s., worth 5s.
Wet damasks, all linen, 3s. 6d., cheap at 5s.
Wet napkins, superior goods, 2s. per doz., worth 14s.
Wet towelling, 2s. per doz., worth 12s.
Wet damask tablecloths, 2s., worth 14s.
Wet shirting linens, 2s., very cheap at 3s. 6d.
Wet sheeting linen, 4s., cheap at 6s. 6d.
Wet quilts, superior goods, 10s., 12s., 14s., 16s.
Wet brilliants, 1s., worth 2s.
Wet Jac and Nainsook and plaid, 1s., worth 2s.
Wet blankets, 2s., 2s., 10s., 12s.
25 cases and bales of wet cotton shirting and sheeting, great bargains.
All of the above goods are warranted perfect, wet only, and will be sold without reserve.
ANDREW G. COLEY,
No. 269 Grand-st., corner Eldridge.
Spanish quarters taken at full value.

BRODIE'S MANTLES,
SPRING,
1857.

GEORGE BRODIE,
Nos. 91 CANAL AND 66 LESPENARD-STS.,
Begs to intimate to
SOUTHERN AND WESTERN MANTILLA BUYERS
that he
WILL OPEN
his
NEW STYLES
on
MONDAY,
Feb. 2.

EXAMINE THE
FRENCH LAWNS, at 1s., worth 2s.
BAREGES, 1s. and 1s. 6d., worth 2s. and 4s.
CHALLIES, 2s. 6d., worth 5s. and 6s.
At Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.
By order of the Assignee.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
10-4, 11-4, 12-4 BARNSLEY SHEETINGS.
6-4, 7-4, 8-4, 9-4 and 10-4 LINEN DAMASKS.
8-4, 9-4, 10-4, 11-4 and 12-4 MARSEILLES QUILTS.
7-4, 8-4, 10-4, 11-4 and 12-4 TABLE CLOTHS.
5-8, 3-4 and 7-8 LINEN NAPKINS.
Also, Towels and Towelings, in great variety and much lower in price than cost of importation.
AT THE GREAT SALE,
under liquidation, 347 BROADWAY,
Corner of Leonard-st.

SILKS, SILKS, SILKS.
TREMENDOUS BARGAINS.
SILKS
ARE NOW OFFERED AT THE
GREAT SALE,
347 BROADWAY,
CORNER LEONARD-ST.

IRISH LINENS,
500 pieces, at 25 cents per yard,
Worth at least 38c., will be offered this week at the
GREAT SALE OF DRY GOODS,
347 Broadway,
Corner of Leonard-st.

347 BROADWAY,
CORNER LEONARD STREET.
SALE
UNDER LIQUIDATION.
$150,000 WORTH OF
DRY GOODS
SUBMITTED TO PEREMPTORY SALE.
In consequence of imperious necessity the above-named property, forming one of the largest, best-selected, and richest
STOCKS OF GENERAL DRY GOODS,
IS SUBMITTED TO SUMMARY SALE AT
50 PER CENT BELOW COST:
SUCH AS
SILKS,
SHAWLS,
CLOAKS,
DRESS GOODS,
GLOVES AND HOSIERY,
EMBROIDERIES,
LACE CURTAINS
HOUSE-KEEPING GOODS,
&c. &c., &c.
N. B.—Country merchants will find it to their advantage to call and examine this stock before they leave town.
Business hours from 10 till 5.
Lease of Store and Fixtures for sale.

347 BROADWAY—COR. OF LEONARD-ST.
GREAT SALE OF DRY GOODS,
Under liquidation.
LADIES' DRESS GOODS,
Reduced 50 per cent.
PRINTED LAWNS,
DE LAINES,
BAREGE DE LAINES,
CHALLIS,
ENGLISH PRINTS,
GINGHAMS,
SAXONY PLAIDS,
PARAMATTAS
&c., &c.
N. B.—Lease of store and fixtures for sale. Apply to
G. B. WILLIAMS.

347 BROADWAY,
Corner of Leonard-st.
Great sale of Dry Goods,
(Under Liquidation,)
MOURNING GOODS,
BOMBAZINES,
PARAMATTAS,
ALPACAS,
CRAPES,
BAREGES,
TISSUES,
&c., &c.
Now selling at a great reduction from first cost. A chance is here offered for the ladies to procure extraordinary bargains.

347 BROADWAY,
CORNER OF LEONARD-ST.
1,000 PIECES BAREGE DE LAINES,
12½ cents per yard, worth 25 cents,
AT THE GREAT BROADWAY
SALE OF DRY GOODS,
UNDER LIQUIDATION.

SPRING MANTILLAS
AT WHOLESALE.
THE LARGEST STOCK IN THE CITY.
GEORGE BULPIN,
No. 361 Broadway,
Has now in store an unusually extensive assortment, both imported and his own manufacture, especially adapted to the wants of
SOUTHERN AND WESTERN JOBBERS,
FROM THE LOWEST PRICES TO THE MOST COSTLY GOODS
IN
BLACK AND COLORED SILK MANTILLAS,
CHANTILLY LACE MANTILLAS,
FRENCH MANTILLAS,
EMBROIDERED SILK MANTILLAS,
BUGLED LACE AND NET MANTILLAS,
MOURNING MANTILLAS,
BASQUES, TALMAS, &c., &c.
The attention of the trade is invited.
Prices low, and terms liberal.

1857. SPRING MANTILLAS. 1857
JACOB LANSING,
IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER
OF
MANTILLAS, &c.,
is now prepared to exhibit a
COMPLETE AND MAGNIFICENT STOCK,
comprising all the
NEWEST AND MOST DESIRABLE STYLES,
TO WHICH HE INVITES THE ATTENTION OF
CITY, SOUTHERN AND WESTERN JOBBERS.
THE ABOVE WILL BE OFFERED AT THE
VERY LOWEST PRICES, AND ON
LIBERAL TERMS.
No. 61 CEDAR-STREET,
BETWEEN NASSAU AND WILLIAM.

LACE CURTAINS.
OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF LACE CURTAINS WILL BE SUBMITTED FOR SALE THIS WEEK WITH PRICES GREATLY REDUCED,
AT THE GREAT SALE
UNDER LIQUIDATION,
347 BROADWAY,
CORNER LEONARD-ST.

TO SOUTHERN, WESTERN AND CITY MERCHANTS.
CORSETS! CORSETS!
The largest assortment in the United States.
Thirty per cent. under usual prices.
THOS. H. GAYNOR, Importer and Manufacturer,
No. 45 3d av., near 10th st.
N. B.—Third-av. cars pass the door.

WET GOODS FROM THE LATE WRECKS.
Ginghams, Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Linens, Linen Sheeting, Table Cloths, Plain, Plaid and Striped Jaconet, Muslins, Bands, Collars, Mohair Lustre, Huckaback Diaper, &c., for sale by WILLIAM MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine st.

PINEAPPLE GOODS BY THE YARD,
Of all the desirable colors for Summer and evening dresses, Lustre silk dress goods of the best quality, colors fast; also a full assortment of Chinese goods, wholesale or retail, at FOUNTAIN'S India Store, No. 655 Broadway.

SILKS,
SHAWLS,
AND CLOAKS,
Selling off at forty per cent. discount, at Nos. 204 and 206 6th av., by order of the assignee.

LINENS,
DAMASKS,
SHEETINGS, &c.,
Selling off, at a great sacrifice, at Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., by order of the Assignee.

INDIA-RUBBER GLOVES AND MITTENS—Lined and unlined, for cold or wet weather. An excellent remedy for chapped hands, saltrheum, &c.; bleach the hands and render them soft and smooth. The Ladies' Glove will be found very useful in housework. For sale at all rubber stores, and at No. 36 John-st., up stairs.

AGRICULTURAL.

TO FARMERS.—THE POUDRETTE MADE BY the subscribers is the cheapest and best manure in the world for corn and vegetables. A pamphlet will be sent (free) to any one sending their address to the Lodi Manufacturing Company, No. 60 Cortlandt-st., New-York City.

INDIA RUBBER BOOTS AND OVERSHOES.
A full stock of Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's India Rubber boots and overshoes of the very best quality, adapted to both city and country wear, just received and for sale by the case, dozen or single pair.
D. HODGMAN,
No. 27 Maiden-lane, corner of Nassau-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

THALBERG'S FAREWELL CONCERTS.
NIBLO'S SALOON, MONDAY, Feb. 16.
CARD OF THE MANAGEMENT.
The public are respectfully informed that Mr. THALBERG, after having given a series of
FAREWELL CONCERTS
in New-York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore and Washington, will depart for the West in March, and sail for
EUROPE IN MAY NEXT.
The first of these Farewell Concerts will be given on MONDAY, Feb. 16, at NIBLO'S SALOON, and while the management begs to give satisfaction with the general arrangements, it holds out the assurance that no effort will be spared to impart to them every possible *éclat.*
MADAME D'ANGRI,
who has met with such a distinguished reception, will appear at these Concerts. Arrangements are being made with other distinguished talent, which, when completed, will be duly announced.
MR. THALBERG,
in addition to his *repertoire* already known from the first series, will play for the first time in New-York, the following compositions:

FANTASIAS	
"La Donna del Lago,"	"Oberon,"
"God save the Queen,"	Also Rezza.

MORCEAUX DE SALON.

The Andante,	The Tremolo,
Marche Funebre,	Songs without words,
Etude—"La Force,"	Etude—"La Légerté,"
Duett—"The Huguenots,"	Duett—"Semiramis."

His Trio for Piano, Violin and Violoncello.
It has been customary with artists in general to confine their performances in public to their own compositions, to the total exclusion of all others. This system may enable the performer to monopolise the attention of the moment, but it exhibits an unbecoming professional jealousy, and at the best, presents only a one-sided view of art. To avoid this, Mr. THALBERG will likewise interpret those
WORKS OF THE GREAT MASTERS,
which time and merit have stamped as models, to be admired and carefully studied by all whose aim lies beyond mere frivolity. He has for this purpose selected the following *chef d'œuvres* by

I. BEETHOVEN.	
Trio in B Flat.	The Moonlight Sonata,
The Kreutzer Sonata,	The Sonata Pathétique.
II. MENDELSSOHN.	
Allegro Capriccioso,	Concerto,
Sonata with Violoncello,	Songs without words.
III. BACH.	
Preludes,	Fugues.
IV. CHOPIN.	
Marche Funebre,	The Scherzo,
Notturnos,	Mazurkas.
V. HUMMEL.	

The Septett, for Piano, Flute, Oboe, Clarionet, Alto, Violoncello and Bass.
The management begs to say a few words with regard to the general arrangements. The liberality that has characterized the first series in all its business details, will not only be followed up, but every care will be taken to introduce such improvements as may tend towards the greater comfort of visitors. To secure this, the seats will be placed at wider intervals. An important alteration will likewise be made in the manner of seating the audience, and in the
POSITION OF THE PLATFORM,
which will occupy the centre of the Saloon, thus presenting a more drawing-room-like appearance; and as Mr. THALBERG will alternately play on two Erards, (placed at either end of the platform,) every seat will command a full view of the key-board, the greatly diminished distance of the remotest seats from the stage will afford better facilities than heretofore for observing all the *nuances* of the performance. By this arrangement some hundred seats will be lost to the management, but a full equivalent will be found in the better enjoyment of the entertainment offered.
MONDAY, FEB. 16.
THALBERG'S FIRST FAREWELL CONCERT.
Seats at the usual prices, to be had at the only authorized ticket offices.
Up-town Ticket Office, C. BREUSING'S, No. 701 Broadway.
Down-town Office, VAN NORDEN & KING, No. 45 Wall-street.
The sale of seats will commence Thursday, Feb. 12. No orders received in advance. Purchasers will have the choice of seats in the order as they present themselves.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
E. A. MARSHALL.....Lessee.
W. R. BLAKE.....Stage Manager.
GRAND PROGRAMME
for the benefit of
FRANCOIS RAVEL.
THIS EVENING, (Saturday,) Feb. 7, 1857,
Varied and brilliant combination of entertainments by the full Pantomime and Ballet Troupe, Martinetti Family, Yrca Mathias, with the world-renowned brothers,
GABRIEL AND FRANCOIS RAVEL,
in the following order:
First—THE CONSCRIPT, comic pantomime.
Second—CLASSIC PICTURES, Martinetti Family.
Third—ROSE AND PAPILLON, beautiful ballet.
Fourth—ROBERT MACAIRE, comic pantomime.
Mr. FORREST'S next appearance will be duly announced.
The Wonderful Ravel Company next week, when their performances will positively close.
Will shortly be revived, Knowles' historical play of
WILLIAM TELL.
William Tell, (first time here for several years,) Mr. Forrest
New scenes by Heister, music, dresses, &c., &c.
Seats may be secured in advance.
Performance to begin with the Overture at 7 o'clock precisely.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Doors open at 6½ o'clock; to commence at 7½ o'clock. Tickets, 50 cents; Orchestra seats, $1; Private boxes, $5.
SATURDAY, Feb. 7, 1857.
A GREAT BILL—FOUR ENTERTAINMENTS.
THE WONDERFUL RAVELS.
Mlle. THERESA ROBERT,
Mme. MONPLAISIR,
LEON ESPINOSA,
YOUNG HENGLER, YOUNG AMERICA.
Mme. MARZETTI, LINA WINDEL.
Antoine in.....Two characters
Jerome in.....Two characters.
EVOLUTIONS ON THE TIGHT ROPE.
Mme. Chiarini, Young Hengler, Young America.
ROBERT AND BERTRAND.
Robert.....Antoine
Bertrand.....Jerome
NEW DIVERTISSEMENT.
Mlle. Theresa Robert, Mme. Monplaisir, Lina Windel, Flora and Julia Lehmann, L. Espinosa, M. Mangin.
ITALIAN BRIGANDS.
Characters by the Wonderful Ravels.
MONDAY—Grand Comic Pantomime of MEDINA.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE.
No. 624 BROADWAY, NEAR HOUSTON-ST.
Doors open at 6½ o'clock; the performances will commence with the Overture at 7 o'clock.
MR. GEORGE JORDAN'S
FIRST BENEFIT THIS SEASON.
GREAT ATTRACTION THIS EVENING.
ON SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 7, 1857,
Will be presented, for the
FIRST TIME THIS SEASON,
Edward Bulwer Lytton's celebrated comedy,
MONEY.
Supported by Messrs. G. Jordan, Burnett, T. B. Johnston, J. A. Smith, Ringgold, McDonald, Hayes, Wemyss, Harcourt, Carpenter, Mrs. W. H. Smith, Mrs. T. B. Johnston and Miss Laura Keene.
GRAND MUSICAL SELECTIONS AND NEW-YORKER ECHO POLKA.
To conclude for the fifth time with
LITTLE TODDLEKINS.
Supported by Messrs. C. Wheatleigh, Burnett, J. A. Smith, Mrs. W. H. Smith, Mrs. Stoddart and Miss Ada Clifton.

CHAMBERS-STREET THEATRE.
JAMES S. WOOD.....Treasurer
MRS. McMAHON
AS
PORTIA.....in the.....MERCHANT OF VENICE
On SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 7, 1857,
Will be performed the celebrated Trial Scene from Shakespeare's
MERCHANT OF VENICE.
PORTIA.....Mrs. McMAHON
Shylock.....Mr. W. Hamblin
Song—"Bartlemy Fair," by Mr. L. Goldsmid.
Dance by Mlle. Anna Kruger.
Followed by the Comedy of
FAINT HEART NEVER WON FAIR LADY.
Charles II. of Spain.....Mrs. F. Rea
A Comic Song by Mr. L. Goldsmid.
To conclude with the Comedietta of
WHO SPEAKS FIRST?
Captain Charles.....Mr. L. Mestayer

MECHANICS' HALL, 472 BROADWAY
HOME AGAIN.
SECOND WEEK
of the original well known and only
CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS,
(organized in 1843,)
Now under the management of
J. W. RAYNOR and E. H. PIERCE,
the oldest established band in the world, will appear nightly in GEMS OF MINSTRELSY, original with this troupe. Tickets 25 cents.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.
NEW HALL, No. 585 BROADWAY.
Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.
On MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 2, and every evening this week, by particular request, the Opera of
LUCREZIA BORGIA, in three Acts,
Preceding which, NEGRO MINSTRELSY.
Commences at 7½ o'clock. Tickets, 25 cents.
On FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 6, Benefit of the Office of the House.

CHINESE ROOMS, NO. 539 BROADWAY,
Will open TUESDAY, February 3, 1857.
THIS AMOUR
SEVEN MILE MIRROR
of the
GREAT LAKES,
the Niagara, St. Lawrence and Saguenay Rivers.
FERRAN'S Gift Tickets admitted.
Ticket office open from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—DRESS Circle 25 cents; Pit 12½ cents; Orchestra Chairs & etc.; Private Boxes $5. THIS EVENING, Feb. 7, the entertainments will commence with the extravaganza of
THE SAVAGE AND THE MAIDEN.
After which a neat two act Drama entitled the
BLIND BOY.
To be followed by the laughable Pantomime of
THE MAGIC BARREL.
The whole to conclude with the burlesque of
DAMIO AND PYTHIO.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—GREAT SUCCESS OF THE NEW MUSICAL PIECE.—Written expressly for this establishment—GOTHAM; OR, DAYLIGHT AND GASLIGHT. With new scenery and brilliant accessories. THIS EVENING, at 7 o'clock. Besides which, POSTURISTIC CONVOLUTIONS. AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, GOTHAM, as in the evening, and LE SERPENT DU DESERT. The Living Phantom, Living Serpents, Happy Family

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE PRIVATE RESIDENCE of the late Jonas Lewis, situated in the village of Greenburgh, on the Hudson and Harlem Railroad, one hour's ride from New-York.

The grounds, comprising nearly four acres, are beautifully laid out in lawn and garden, exhibiting that luxuriance and vigor in the growth of trees, hedges, shrubbery, &c., which the highest culture during the past twenty years could impart.

The house is large, conveniently arranged and most substantially built; heated by a furnace and lighted with gas; being situated on elevated ground, overlooks many of the finest landscapes in the country, embracing a view of the entire range of the Orange Mountain and the whole valley from South Orange to Eagle Rock.

There are two-story brick houses and plot of ground in the rear of the above, having an entrance by an alley-way of 4 feet 5 inches on Monroe st.

For price, terms, and further particulars, apply to WM. W. FRANKLIN & SON, No. 5 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 142 East 22d-st., between 2d and 3d avs. The lot is 24 feet 6 inches by 90 feet 9 inches; house 40 feet deep by the width of the lot, three stories high, two upper stories finished in good style, with Croton water and gas; on the rear is a three-story brick shop, occupied as a cash and blind factory, with horse power, circular saws, and grooving and tenoning machine, all in complete running order; in a good location for any light mechanical business. The property will be sold cheap, for cash, if applied for soon. Inquire on the premises, of E. D. DELAMATER.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS LARGE DWELLING-house and store, 50x55 feet, adjoining, now occupied; barns, carriage-house, wood and other sheds and out-buildings, together with a first-rate garden and about two acres of land, situated in the centre of one of the most enterprising villages in Central New-York, within ten rods of a Railroad, is offered for sale. Price $6,000. For a person wanting such property, no cheaper can be found in the State. For further particulars, address Box No. 1,092, or inquire at the store No. 4 Bridge-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE BROADWAY TABERNACLE property, comprising five full lots of ground, extending from Worth-st to Catherine-lane, and fronting on Broadway. This property is slightly situated for any wholesale business purposes, but as property on Broadway offers are great as an inducement for a permanent investment. For further particulars, apply on the premises, to F. S. BOYD, or to ISRAEL MINOR, No. 314 Fulton-st. THOMAS RITTER, No. 120 East 13th-st.

FOR SALE—AT THE REAL ESTATE AGENCY Office, (Room No. 4.) No. 39 Ann-st., several valuable houses in Madison-st., 18th, 24th, 40th, 49th and 70th sts., New-York, and Adelphi-st., Brooklyn. Prices from $3,000 to $19,000. Houses to let in Madison, Beach and 70th sts. Twelve farms for sale in Westfield and Scotch Plains, New-Jersey, Brush Hills, L. I., Chatham Four-Corners and Throg's Town, N. Y. Several valuable lots for sale. Rents and debts collected.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE PROPERTY lately occupied as a Bolt factory, in 19th-st., near Avenue C, 100 feet front by 103 feet deep, brick building 60 feet on front by 40 feet deep, and stable on rear. The premises are adapted to any manufacturing business, foundry, or machine shop. There is a steam engine, with boilers ready set, which will be sold with the premises if desired. Apply to HENRY OOTHOUT, No. 3 Cliff-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY ENGLISH basement house, No. 51 Horatio-st., with cellar and kitchen, Croton water, gas, connection with sewer, and all the modern improvements. A small, neat and convenient dwelling, and rents for $600 per annum. Terms easy. Inquire of H. N. GAMBLE, at the office of the New-York Planing Mill, foot of Bank-st., or in the evening at No. 64 Amity-st.

FORDHAM—FOR SALE LOW—A VALUABLE building site near the Depôt, containing about 12 City lots; it fronts on three avenues, and is one of the most desirable locations in the place. Also, a modern-built house with 10 City lots, inclosed with a neat picket fence. The house is new and in good order; marble mantels, grates, &c. Apply to J. R. PAXTON, No. 214 West 29th-st., or at the Riverhead Insurance Company, No. 158 Bowery, corner of Broome-st.

FOR SALE—TWENTY-SECOND-STREET—AN excellent four-story and basement, three-stories high, and containing all the modern improvements, situated in an unexceptionable neighborhood on 22d-st., near 8th-av.; will be sold at a moderate price, the owner being about to leave the City. Price $15,000. Terms accommodating. For further particulars, apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO.

FOR SALE OR LIBERAL TERMS—HOUSE and lot No. 146 8th-av., corner 4th-st; house and lot No. 216 West 16th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.; house and lot No. 196 East 12th-st., near 2d-av.; a lot on 39th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs., and lease of No. 265 Hudson-st., near King-st. Apply to GEO. C. FURMAN, No. 20 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE 3-STORY BRICK stores and dwellings situated on the northwest corner of Broome and Mulberry sts. Also, the house No. 181 Mulberry-st., with stable, on the rear of the above. Property rents for $6,760.

A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—THE SUBSTANTIAL BUILT BRICK house, with all the modern improvements, newly painted and in good order; three stacks of chimneys and marble mantels throughout; house 21 feet 5 inches by — feet deep; lot half the block; $4,250 can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire at No. 164 East 19th-st.

FOR SALE—THE DESIRABLE THREE-STORY house No. 15 West 26th-st., (near 5th-av.,) containing all the modern improvements, and recently put in first-rate order. Terms easy. For particulars, inquire on the premises, after 2 o'clock, or of WOOD & HUGHES, No. 104 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY BRICK-HOUSE and lot on west side 3d-av., between 79th and 80th sts. Lot 22x90. House 21x50. Store underneath. Price $6,500. Terms easy. Deduction made to a cash customer. Capital location for a grocer. Apply to THOS. McMAHON, No. 271 Broadway.

HOUSE FOR SALE IN EAST BROADWAY.—For sale, the superior three-story and attic brick house and lease of lot for 21 years, No. 197 East Broadway, fourth house above Jefferson-st., south side. The house is pleasantly situated, in good order, and contains the modern improvements. Apply on the premises, or to S. RAYNOR, No. 26 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE—ON MURRAY HILL, A FOUR-story first-class brown-stone front house, No. 88 36th-st., near 4th-av., built in the most substantial and elegant style. Apply on the premises from 9 to 11 A. M. and 3 to 4 P. M.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE front house, four stories high, with basement and underpellar, 21x46, with piazza in the rear, situated 112 Lexington-av., built in best manner, with all modern improvements. Inquire of J. W. FIELDER, on the premises.

FOR SALE—IN WEST 14TH-ST., NO. 176, brown-stone, high-stoop, 25x58. Lot 103 6-12 feet. An elegant dwelling in beautiful order, and complete throughout. Terms easy. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank, Pine-st.

FOR SALE—House, lot and stable No. 155 Lexington-av., N. E. corner 31st-st. House has all the modern improvements, suited for a gentleman keeping his carriage or a Physician. Walls frescoed. Terms easy. Apply on premises.

FOR SALE—IN SECOND-AV., NEAR 7TH-ST., the house and lot No. 113; three-story and basement, with modern improvements. Size of lot 21x98 feet. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY AND BASEment house and lot in Delancy-st. Price $4,000, half cash. Apply to W. A. KEEN, No. 221 Grand-st., corner of Elizabeth.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEment brick house, and 21 years' lease of lot No. 187 Henry-st., between Jefferson and Clinton sts. For terms of sale apply to COIT BROTHERS, No. 50 Ferry-st.

FOR SALE—THE MODERN HOUSE NO. 102 East 46th-st., near Lexington-av.; price, $6,300. Also, 7 lots on the southwest corner of 46th-st. and 11th-av. Apply to JOHN J. DRAKE, No. 13 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—THE HANDSOME THREE-STORY high-basement, brown stone house No. 214 West 27th-st., 16:6 x 53, lot 98:9. Price $8,250; $4,000 may remain. JOHN G. SHEA, No. 151 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—IN EAST 27TH-ST., HOUSE AND Lot No. 70, brown-stone front; lot full size; house 62 feet deep, with all modern improvements, and in perfect order. Apply to J. W. PHARO, 30 and 32 Barclay-st.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW SMALL THREE-story buildings, with modern improvements, on reasonable terms, corner of 2d-av. and 19th-st.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—THE LOWER PART OF A MODERN-built three-story house, 12 West 26th-st., consisting of three rooms on the first floor, two on the third, kitchen, part of sub-cellar, with privilege in laundry for washing, and 1/2 bath-room for bathing. Only a small quiet family without children can be accommodated. Rent $420 per annum. Apply to J. J. ENNIS, No. 24 Nassau-st., cor. Cedar.

TO LET OR LEASE—THREE SUBSTANTIAL 5-story stores, situated on South-st., corner of Gouverneur-slip, separately or together, suitable for storage or any other description of business. Possession immediately. Apply to EDWIN BERGH, No. 88 10th-st., or No. 643 Water-st.

TO LET—THE LARGE ROOM ON THE THIRD story of the building corner of Bowery and Division-st., supplied with gas and Croton water, and lighted by 26 windows, suitable for light manufacturing purposes. Possession given immediately. Apply to HARDMAN & OSBORN, No. 150 Canal-st., cor. Bowery.

TO LET OR LEASE—A LARGE ROOM, 58 BY 62 feet, well lighted and ventilated, having gas, water and water-closets on same floor, recently occupied by the Board of Brokers; also a suite or single offices on the second flight. Apply at CORN EXCHANGE BANK, No. 13 William-st.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY ENGLISH HOUSE No. 43 West 19th-st., on the northerly side, between 5th and 6th avs. The house is built in the best manner, with every convenience, and in perfect order. For terms, apply to JOHN C. LORD & BROTHER, No. 181 Water-st.

TO LET—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED house in 18th-st., near the 5th av., for one year from the 1st of May to a small family. Apply to E. H. HENRIQUES, No. 44 Wall-st., up stairs, between 12th and 2 o'clock.

TO LET—THE FOUNDRY IN THE VILLAGE of Peekskill, Westchester County, known as the Peekskill Foundry. Inquire of the subscriber, on the premises, or at No. 210 Water-st., New-York.

F. P. FLAGLER.

TO LET—IN WHOLE OR IN PARTS, TWO NEW five-story houses in Canal-st., 60 feet from Broadway, with handsome stores to each; a most eligible location for any kind of light business. Apply at No. 144 Chambers-st., or No. 127 Greene-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—IMMEdiate possession can be had of the first-class, large, handsome house, well furnished, No. 140 12th-st., near 5th-av. Apply to FRANKLIN MERRITT, No. 17 Broadway, or to PARK BENJAMIN, No. 47 7th-av., corner 14th-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—A LARGE house, beautifully located, furnished complete in the best manner, will be let and possession given on the 1st of May next. Rent $3,000 per annum. Apply by letter to A. B., Box No. 45 Post-Office.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY HOUSE (WITH furnished attic) No. 72 East 15th-st., between Irving-place and 3d-av. The house is well built, has gas, Croton water, &c., and is in perfect order. For terms, apply to JOHN C. LORD & BROTHER, No. 181 Water-st.

TO LET—LARGE AND WELL-LIGHTED LOFT, with steam power, at No. 32 Beekman-st. Possession immediately. Apply on the premises, to ISAAC J. OLIVER.

TO LET—THE SMALL, FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH basement house, No. 26 West 36th-st., with all the modern improvements. Rent moderate. Apply to E. V. W. MYERS, No. 229 Broadway, third floor.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE THREE-STORY dwelling-house No. 15 Bond-st., with dining-room extension, and fully supplied with all the modern improvements. Apply at No. 53 Walker-st.

TO LEASE—SIXTH-AVENUE STORES, NOS. 235, 237 and 239, with dwellings above, from May next, for five or ten years. Apply to WM. S. VANDERBILT, No. 408 Broadway.

FACTORY ROOM TO LET.—A HANDSOME, well-lighted room 50x100 feet with steady power, in a new brick factory near the city, will be let low to a good tenant. Apply at No. 39 Maiden-lane, up stairs.

TO LET—THE LARGE FOUR-STORY STORE, 90 feet deep, No. 107 Murray-st., for one or five years from 1st May. Inquire of H. HOPPOCK, No. 65 Dey-st.

TO LET—STORE NO. 117 BROAD-ST., NEAR THE Corn Exchange. Possession 1st of May next. Inquire of JAMES N. COBB, 256 4th-st., Washington-square.

HOUSES AND ROOMS WANTED

THE ADVERTISER WOULD LIKE TO purchase a house and lot in this City, suitable for a private residence; it is immaterial whether the location be up or down town; would like to pay for it in good second mortgages and bonds, having but a short time to run, and some of them about due. Apply at No. 115 Nassau-st., room No. 3, first floor, rear hall.

WANTED TO HIRE—A HOUSE OR COTTAGE, with flower garden, stables, &c., handsomely located in some pleasant town on Hudson River, within 30 miles of the City. Possession desired early in March. Address H. M. HUMPHEY, Bank of New-York.

HOUSE WANTED—FOR CASH, BETWEEN the 3d and 9th avs., 14th and 40th sts. High stoop preferred. Price must range from $8,000 to $10,000. Apply to VANLIEW & SOUTHWICK, 61 Chambers-st.

WANTED—FROM 1st MAY NEXT, A THREE-story brick dwelling; location preferred above Bleecker-st. Address C. L., Box No. 2,534 New-York Post-Office.

$6,500—WANTED TO PURCHASE—A house, 22 to 25 feet wide, with a good depth of lot, on the west side, in a good neighborhood. Apply to JOHN J. DRAKE, No. 13 Cedar-st., New-York.

FARMS FOR SALE.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.—THE SUBscriber offers for sale the beautiful farm on which he now resides. It lies 1¾ miles west of Washington, on the National Road, and contains 270 acres of limestone land, and upwards of 60 being Chartiers' Bottom. The improvements are a large well built brick house, a large frame barn, stable, carriage-house, ice-house, smoke-house, &c. Three comfortable tenant houses, conveniently disposed, with permanent springs in almost every field. The Mansion House is of modern construction and highly convenient, and stands in full view of the Hempfield Railroad. A never-failing fountain pump and very large cistern cement at the door of the wash house. There are three large apple orchards, and the grounds are stocked with pears, peaches, grapes, &c. The place presents great attractions to a gentleman having a family to be educated, as it is in the near vicinity of Washington, with its High School, Female Seminary, College, and Churches of all the leading denominations. ROBERT R. REED.

WASHINGTON, Pa., Jan. 7, 1857.

FARM FOR SALE—CONTAINING ABOUT 17 acres of good land; two good dwellings, and all the necessary out-buildings; an abundance of fruit and excellent water; carriage wagons and farming utensils can be purchased with the farm. The above is situated about 20 miles from the City of New-York on the New-Haven Railroad, in Westchester County. Terms easy. Inquire of J. E. SAYRE, No. 157 Atlantic-st., or WM. ONDERDONK, No. 37 Willow-place, Brooklyn.

GREAT BARGAIN.—SUPERIOR FARM—26 acres—at Bedford, Westchester, near the station; good dwelling house, barn, stables, out-houses, &c.; an abundance of the very best grafted fruit—apples, pears, peaches, plums, quinces, cherries, grapes, raspberries, strawberries, currants, &c.; fancy and shade trees, never failing stream—two wells. Price only $3,000, as the owner is bound west. Terms very easy.

A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE FRUIT, DAIRY, AND garden farms of all sizes, from 10 to 60 miles from New-York, in Orange and Rockland Counties, Long Island and New-Jersey—8, 10, 30, 60, 90, and 100 acre farms, with good improvements, near depôts, churches, and schools.

C. H. OLIVER, Room No. 7, No. 346 Broadway.

FARM FOR SALE—SITUATED ON LONG Island, 1¼ miles from Jamaica, and 2½ miles from Flushing, between the two; 9 miles from the Ferries; new house and barn; stock and farming tools, if desired; terms easy and price low. Inquire of LEWIS WOODRUFF, No. 86 Houston-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE COUNTRY SEAT AT Stamford, Conn., and 45 or 71 acres of first-rate land; it is beautifully situated in the village of Stamford, Conn. Will be sold much less than its value. Inquire of S. P. TOWNSEND, No. 82 Nassau-st.

STEAM POWER.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of 24th and 25th sts., East River. These Works, erected expressly for mechanical purposes, are peculiarly adapted for either heavy or light machinery; the engines are of 1,000 horse power, and the whole establishment is fitted up in a manner unsurpassed in this country. For terms, apply at the Office on the premises.

STEADY POWER—IN THE DEPOT BUILDings, corner of Elm and Franklin sts., one square from Broadway; Croton water, gas, water closets, and every convenience. Inquire of T. BENNETT, on the premises. Heated by steam pipes.

STEADY POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS—Near Broadway, at low rates. Also, a store on Canal-st., running through to Walker-st., by JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

BOUNTY LANDS.

LAND WARRANTS.

Land Warrants wanted by KIRTLAND & CO., No. 43 Wall-st.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES

OF FURNITURE, IN ALL COLORS AND STYLES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, at prices from $25 and upwards. WARREN WARD, No. 207 Canal-st., (old No. 58,) four doors East of Broadway, New-York.

IRON BEDSTEADS.—THE NEW-YORK IRON Bedstead Manufacturing Company are now ready to execute orders for iron bedsteads, children's cradles, cribs, &c., all warranted; bedsteads made to any size to suit a given space. Country dealers, shipping houses and public institutions liberally dealt with. Office No. 175 Centre-st., near Howard.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE—AT H. F. FARRINGTON'S Manufactory Warerooms, Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st., between Grand and Broome.

INSTRUCTION.

$112 A YEAR IS CHARGED FOR BOARD and Tuition at the HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, at Claverack, N. Y., three miles from Hudson City. Next term opens April 17. Male and female. For catalogues, address C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

FINANCIAL.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE MUTUAL Benefit Life Insurance Co. of the City of New-York. Office, No. 149 Broadway, corner of Murray. Agency, No. 31 Wall-st.

Balance per last account, Jan. 1, 1856 ..... $2,170,095 47
Premiums rec'd during the year $977,549 27
Interest received during the year 183,316 90
Total receipts for 1856 ..... $645,366 17

Paid losses unpaid Jan. 1, 1856, $5,750 00		
Paid losses by death during the year	$118,542 76	$160,242 76
Paid canceled policies	22,336 66	
Paid salaries, taxes, postage, exchange, &c.	28,296 76	
Paid commissions to agents	86,627 75	
Paid physicians' fees	2,759 50	$248,544 65 $ 396,831 62
Balance		$2,920,827 09
Paid dividends during the year		148,314 91
Net balance, Jan. 1, 1857		$2,854,512 18
Amount unpaid, not due, and awaiting proofs of death	53,000 00	

ASSETS.

Cash on hand	$ 52,941 77
Newark City 7 per cent. bonds	28,000 00
Albany City (N. Y.) 6 per cent. bonds	97,000 00
Troy City (N. Y.) 6 per cent. bonds	25,000 00
Brooklyn City (N. Y.) 6 per cent. bonds	50,000 00
Annuity bond of the State of Massachusetts	800 00
Bonds and mortgages on real estate worth double the amount	1,328,189 83
Real estate	23,109 01
Premium notes, drawing 6 per cent. interest	923,278 83
Loans on scrip	6,471 62
Premiums, notes and cash in course of transmission	17,791 43
	$2,854,512 18
Net accumulation, Jan. 1, 1857	$2,484,512 18
Total amount of dividends paid to date	857,807 57
Total amount of claims by death paid to date	1,506,934 60 $2,364,742 17

The Directors have declared a dividend of Thirty-five per cent. on premiums paid in 1856, and have ordered the payment of the eighth dividend, declared Jan. 1, 1855, to be paid as the premiums become due in 1857.

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS.

ROB'T L. PATTERSON, CHAS. S. MACKNET, LEWIS G. GROVER, JOSIAH O. LOW, HENRY McFARLAN, I. H. FROTHINGHAM, EDWARD A. STRONG, JOHN P. WELLS, ANDREW S. SNELLING, RANDALL H. GREENE, JOEL W. CONDIT, REHEMIAH PERRY.

ROBERT L. PATTERSON, President
JOEL W. CONDIT, Vice-President.
BENJAMIN C. MILLER, Secretary.
JOS. L. & J. P. LORD, Agents, New-York.
JOS. P. BRADLEY, Mathematician.
LEWIS C. GROVER, Attorney and Counsel.
JAMES STEWART, M. D., Medical Adviser, New-York.
JOSEPH B. JACKSON, M. D., Medical Adviser, Newark.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION—In pursuance of its Charter, passed June 20, 1851:

On deposit Jan. 1, 1856		$687,339 89
Received Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1856, 4,494 deposits		412,050 07
		$999,389 96
Paid during the same period, 3,365 drafts		305,486 91
		$693,902 05
Interest credited to depositors		23,927 61
On deposit, principal and interest		$ 32,830 66

The amount of unclaimed deposits on which at least the sum of ten dollars is due, and which have been deposited by persons who have not within the two years next preceding Jan. 1, 1857, made a deposit or received a dividend or payment $30,965 97, included in the above.

INVESTMENT OF ITS FUNDS.

Bonds and Mortgages on improved property in the cities of New-York and Brooklyn, valued at double the amount loaned thereon $375,550 00
Bonds of the city of Troy 55,000 00
Bonds of the city of Utica 50,000 00
Bonds of the city of Rochester 15,000 00
Cash in vault 24,980 43
Cash in Broadway Bank 55,780 11
Available fund, loans on stocks on call 154,907 86
Accrued interest ..... 9,393 35—$732,480 75
Surplus $15,650 09

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Secretary.
PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY:—On the 21st instant, the Board of Directors of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company passed the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the balance of the one million of dollars of Bonds to be issued to this Company by the Detroit, Monroe and Toledo Railroad Company, remaining unsold on the 16th February, be offered to the Stockholders of the Company at par, giving to each subscriber a bonus of twenty-five per cent. in the guaranteed eighth per cent. stock of the Detroit, Monroe and Toledo Railroad Company, on the amount of Bonds allotted to each Stockholder being at liberty to subscribe for such amount as he may choose, without reference to the amount of stock held by him; but should such subscriptions amount, in the aggregate to more than the amount of Bonds then remaining unsold, the same shall be apportioned rateably among the subscribers, to be paid for—

"20 per cent. on the 20th February next,
20 per cent. on the 10th March next,
20 per cent. on the 1st April next,
20 per cent. on the 20th April next,
20 per cent. on the 10th May next.

"Any subscriber may be entitled to receive his Bonds as paid for, and shall be entitled to a certificate of Stock on payment in full of his subscription, and each subscriber shall be allowed the privilege of paying his subscription in full at any time prior to the above dates, and be entitled to a corresponding allowance of interest, the option to subscribe for said Bonds to close on the 16th of February next."

The Bonds offered to the Stockholders in accordance with the above resolution, are the first and only Mortgage Bonds (being for one million of dollars, in Bonds of $1,000 each) of the Detroit, Monroe and Toledo Railroad Company, bearing seven per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in the City of New-York, on the first days of February and August in each year, and having twenty years to run, principal and interest guaranteed by the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company. The Stock offered as a bonus is an eight per cent. Stock, also guaranteed by this Company.

Stockholders only, as will be seen by the resolution, are allowed to subscribe on the terms named in the resolution, and the right to subscribe will expire on the 16th day of February next. If you desire to avail yourself of the privilege, you will please subscribe for the number of Bonds you wish to take, on the inclosed subscription paper, and return the same to this office without delay.

EDWIN C. LITCHFIELD, Treasurer.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company, No. 18 William-st., New-York, Jan. 23, 1857.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK—No. 49 Wall-st.

CAPITAL ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

THIS COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY OF MONEY PAID INTO COURT, and is authorized to act as guardian or receiver of estates.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS,

BY ORDER OF ANY COURT IN THIS STATE, (including Surrogate's,) 5 per cent.

From individuals or corporations, for a period of six months, or to be paid on thirty days' notice, 5 per cent.

For a less period, or on shorter notice, 4 per cent.

TRUSTEES:

Joseph Lawrence,	Greene C. Bronson,	Wm. Sherman,
Edwin D. Morgan,	Daniel S. Miller,	B. F. Wheelwright,
Erastus Corning,	Caleb O. Halsted,	Edmund Coffin,
James Boyd,	Thos. W. Pearsall,	Thomas Slocomb,
Shepherd Knapp,	Peter Cooper,	Clinton Gilbert,
William Walter,	Thomas Tillotson,	Cornelius Smith,
Royal Phelps,	John J. Astor,	J. J. Astor, Jr.,
John J. Cisco,	Wilson G. Hunt,	E. H. Walworth,
Jacob Hansen,	D. H. Arnold,	Daniel D. Lord,
James S. Seymour,	Charles E. Bill,	

JOSEPH LAWRENCE, President.
JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.

PROPOSALS FOR $62,000 BONDS OF THE CITY OF BUFFALO—Having 20 years to run. Interest at 7 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually. Principal and interest payable in the City of New-York. Above Bonds having been duly ordered by the Common Council of the City of Buffalo to be appropriated for the building of market-houses, will be ready for delivery on the 20th day of February next, sealed proposals are invited for the whole or any portion of the same, to be handed in to MESSRS. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., on or before 2 o'clock in the afternoon of Thursday the 12th day of February. The Bonds will be awarded to the highest bidder.

MILWAUKEE CITY BONDS.—PERSONS holding Milwaukee City 10 per cent. Bonds, maturing the 31st day of March, 1857, can have the privilege of exchanging them, if they wish, on fair and equitable terms, for Milwaukee City 7 per cent. Bonds, payable 20 years from Feb. 1, 1857, with semi-annual interest, (issued under an ordinance establishing a Sinking Fund, &c.,) by applying at the office of Messrs. MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 32 William-st., at any time before the 1st day of March next.

J. B. CROSS, Mayor of the City of Milwaukee.
MAYOR'S OFFICE, MILWAUKEE, WIS., Feb. 1, 1857.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 65 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1857.—The annual election for 20 Directors and three Inspectors for the next election of this Company, will be held on Tuesday, the 17th inst., at the office of the Company. The poll will be held open between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock P. M.

JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company. (late issue,) having twenty years to run; interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

$2,000 WANTED—ON BOND AND MORTgage, on the house and lot No. 207 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn, worth $4,500. Lot 25 by 100; house 25 by 36. Apply to JOHN J. DRAKE, No. 13 Cedar-st., New York.

GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.—The Second Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of this Company, due in 1875—interest payable half-yearly in New-York—are for sale by STRACHAN & SCOTT, No. 51 William-st.

$5,000 WANTED—ON 2 BRICK STORES, Fulton-av., Brooklyn, worth $10,000, rented for $1,000 per annum. Apply to JOHN J. DRAKE, No. 13 Cedar-st.

$50,000 TO LOAN—IN VARIOUS SUMS, on good New-York City property. Apply to JOHN J. DRAKE, No. 13 Cedar-st.

SAMUEL BOWNE, NO. 54 WALL-STREET, second story, will make advances on, and purchase business paper. Wholesale drug notes preferred.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING AND COLLECTING OFFICE.

SMALLEY, WEST & BRADBURY,
No. 54 Wall-st., New-York.

GEO. C. SMALLEY, late of the firm of Smalley, Wood & Bartlett, will give special attention to the negotiation of notes and loans. Also to the purchase and sale of

STOCKS AND BONDS,

at the Broker's Board, strictly on commission.

Having prompt and reliable correspondents, will negotiate and collect paper payable at all the principal points in the United States and Canadas.

REFERENCES—Moses Taylor, Esq., Wm. B. Astor, Esq., New-York.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1857.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.

We issue sight bills on the
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, Ireland.
In sums from £1 upwards, at 95 per £
Address,
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 75 Wall-st., New-York.

$20,000 BONDS AND MORTGAGES and Commercial paper negotiated, advances made on property, real estate bought, sold and rented by JOHN J. DRAKE, No. 13 Cedar-st., N. Y.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

DIVIDENDS

INDIANAPOLIS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Board of Directors of the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad Co. have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock of the Company, from the net earnings of the road for the six months ending Dec. 31, payable on the 16th day of February, at the office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, in New-York, on all stock registered at said office; and on the 24 day of February, at the office of the Company, in Indianapolis, on all other stock. By order

W. O. ROCKWOOD, Treasurer.
INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 16, 1857.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Jan. 6, 1857.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. FROM the net earnings of this Company to the 30th of November, 1856, has this day been declared, to be paid to the Stockholders of the Main Line, standing on the books of the Company on the 16th of January inst., payment to be made in the bonds of the Company, payable on the 1st of January, 1870, with interest payable semi-annually, at the rate of seven per cent., on the 1st of January and July of each year, in the City of New-York. The bonds will be ready for delivery on the 15th of February. E. ROCKWELL, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE PETER COOPER FIRE INsurance Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of seven per cent., payable at the office of the Company, corner of 3d-av. and 9th-st., on and after MONDAY, the 2d day of February. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 20th inst., to the 2d of February.

JANUARY 15, 1857. WM. H. RIBLET, Secretary.

THE PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE CO. continues to issue policies on goods, wares, merchandise, stores, dwellings, &c., on liberal terms.

Offices corner 3d-av. and 9th-st., and No. 61 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE RACINE MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD, No. 44 Exchange-place, New-York, Feb. 3, 1857.

INTEREST NOTICE.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL interest due the 10th instant on the following named securities, issued and guaranteed by this Company, will be paid on and after that date at the office of M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 44 Exchange-place, viz.:

Bonds of the City of Racine.
Bonds of the Town of Racine.
Bonds of the Town of Elkhorn.
Bonds of the Town of Delavan.
Also, the Farm Mortgage Bonds of the Company.

HENRY S. DURAND, President.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Feb. 4, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent., payable to the stockholders on demand at the office of the Company, No. 72 Wall-st.

D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

OFFICE THIRD-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, Corner East 61st-st. and 3d-av., Feb. 3, 1857.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO PER cent. has been declared by this Company, payable on the 11th inst. at their office.

The transfer books will be closed from the 5th to that date. SAML. B. ISAACS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1857.

OCEAN BANK, New-York, Jan. 31, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNTAL DIVIDEND OF 3½ per cent. has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable at their Banking-House on and after Feb. 10 next. The Transfer Books will be closed until that date. By order of the Board.

JOHN F. PORTER HANDY, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—CITIZENS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Feb. 5, 1857.—A semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank, has been declared payable to the Stockholders on and after the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. By order of the Board. S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

ORIENTAL BANK—NEW-YORK, FEB. 3, 1857.—A dividend of three and one-half per cent. has this day been declared, payable on the 10th inst. The transfer books will remain closed until that day.

W. A. HALL, Cashier.

CITY BANK OF BROOKLYN, BROOKLYN, Feb. 2, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a dividend of four per cent., payable on the 12th inst. The transfer books will remain closed until the day of payment. R. B. PERRIN, Cashier.

BANK NOTICES.

IRVING BANK, NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1857.

AT AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF the Irving Bank of the City of New-York, held at the Bank on Monday, Feb. 2, 1857, the following named persons were elected, viz:

John Thomson,	Wm. M. Pullis,	Abm. Frazee,
David B. Moses,	W. W. Coucklin,	John Shotwell,
John Romer,	Hy. I. Hart,	H. H. Brunjes,
	Wm. Radford,	V. L. Buxton.

And for Inspectors of the next election:
Chales Burkhalter, B. C. Bogert, H. P. Farrington.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, JOHN THOMSON was unanimously reelected President. By order of the Board.

DAN'L V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Feb. 3, 1855.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to D. S. BENNETT, (an Individual Banker—Queen City Bank, Buffalo,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Banker will be given up.

10t,'55-lawly S D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

INSURANCE.

SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.
No. 31 Pine-st., (Great Western Buildings.)
CASH CAPITAL, $300,000.

This Company insures property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire, on as favorable terms as similar institutions in this City.

STATE AFFAIRS.

A Private Claim Bill—Private Charity—Incidents of Legislation—State Taxes, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 5, 1857.

Semi-weekly the Assembly devotes its entire time to the consideration of the General orders. To-day was one of these. The claim of JERRY O'BRIEN has been an institution for the last two or three sessions, to my certain recollection, and how much longer I know not. To-day it came up in order, and was the topic of a lengthy discussion. The claim of JERRY obtained at one time doomed, and doubtless would have encountered the disaster of having the enacting clause stricken out, had not Mr. WOODS, of New-York, come to the rescue. The style and manner of that distinguished representative, though peculiar to himself, never fails to impress the House. His familiarity with an idiom that is totally unknown even to the most accomplished linguists—his independence of the rules of construction that are so embarrassing to others—together with the striking originality and force of the arguments he adduces, give to him a position that few can attain. After his effort of to-day, it was plain to see that JERRY's claim was a fixed fact. By a decisive vote the Committee refrained striking out the enacting clause. This was a great victory for the orator—an emphatic indorsement of the legislator—a victory and indorsement of which Mr. WOODS might well be proud. And yet it was pleasant to see that whil he fully appreciated this tribute to his genius, he still continued the genial familiar intercouse with his associates for which he is so proverbial. It was pleasant to notice that while receiving their congratulations he still kept himself down to their level. It takes a high order of genius to maintain an equilibrium under such circumstances—but Mr. WOODS was equal to the emergency.

The only other bill that seemed to be of general interest was that revising the fees allowed to Justices and Constables and witnesses, in civil cases. The rate was run up more than two hundred per cent. The friends of the measure urged its adoption, upon the plea that the low fees paid Justices and officers of Justices' Courts had induced a vast amount of unnecessary and pernicious litigation. In common phrase, justice had become "cheap and nasty." From the favor with which these propositions were received, I judge that the experiment of cheap justice has been a failure. The fact that it costs so little to commence a suit, and so little to protract a defence, induces parties to prosecute and defend, without any regard to the merits of the matters in dispute. The bill was ordered to a third reading.

We make prominent beast of our public charities—we are rather given to proclaim them from the housetops and the street-corners. To some extent, we are justified. But public charities are monuments of which we may well be proud. But bounteous as they are, they are nothing in comparison with the unceasing current of beneficence which flows through private channels. A pleasing incident in our Senate this morning illustrates this. The Committee of the Senate that last year undertook the task of visiting the poor houses, found in the poor house of Wyoming County an old man who had served in the army under WASHINGTON. This fact they stated in their report. This discovery came to the knowledge of a gentleman living at Boston, who at once transmitted to the Committee a letter in which he expresses a desire that the old soldier should be placed in a respectable boarding-house. If this could be done he would pay the expense; or if the authorities of Wyoming County would send the veteran to Boston, he would pay the expense, and give satisfactory guarantees that the old gentleman should be well cared for during his lifetime. The only reason given for this generosity is that the writer's father was a soldier under WASHINGTON, and he felt uneasy that any person who might have been the companion in arms of his father should now be the tenant of a poor-house. It is a matter of regret that the writer refused to permit the publication of his name.

Mr. RICHARDSON introduced in the Senate this morning a bill regulating the manner of assessing taxes on incorporate Companies. The bill has so general an interest that I have copied it for publication:

SEC. 1. The fourteenth section of the fourth title of the thirteenth chapter of the first part of the Revised Statutes, entitled: "Regulations concerning the assessment of taxes on incorporated Companies, and the commutation or collection thereof," and the ninth and tenth sections of said title, as amended by chapter 645 of the laws of 1853, are hereby repealed.

SEC. 2. The fifteenth section of said title is hereby amended to read as follows: The amount of taxes assessed on all incorporated Companies liable to taxation shall be set down by the Board of Supervisors in the fifth column of the corrected assessment roll, and shall form a part of the moneys to be collected by the Collector.

SEC. 3. The capital stock of every Company liable to taxation, except such part of it as shall have been excepted in the assessment roll, or as shall have been exempted by law, together with its surplus profits or reserved funds, exceeding ten per cent. of its capital, after deducting the assessed value of its real estate, shall be assessed and taxed in the same manner as the other personal and real estate of the county.

SEC. 4. The deposits in any Bank for Savings which are due to depositors, and the accumulations in any Life Insurance Company organized under the laws of this State, so far as the said accumulations are held for the exclusive benefit of the assured, shall not be liable to taxation, other than the real estate and stocks which may be owned by such Bank or Company, and which are now liable to taxation under the laws of the State.

SEC. 5. The 21st section of said title is hereby amended to read as follows: The Comptroller shall furnish the Attorney-General with the names of the Companies and Banks refusing or neglecting to pay the taxes imposed upon them, with the amount due from them respectively; and the Attorney-General shall thereupon file a petition in the Supreme Court against every such Company or Bank for the discovery and sequestration of its property.

SEC. 6. The Supreme Court, on the filing of such petition, or on the coming in of the answer thereto, may order such part of the property of such Company or Bank to be sequestrated as shall be deemed necessary for the purpose of satisfying the taxes in arrear, with the costs of prosecution; and the Court may also, at its discretion, enjoin such Company or Bank, and the officers thereof, from any further proceedings under their charter or act of incorporation, and may order and direct such other proceedings as shall be deemed necessary to compel the payment of such taxes and costs.

A STATE HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN.

Mr. SPENCER, this morning, handed up a memorial asking for the establishment of a State Hospital for women, similar in its objects to the Hospital which has been in operation, on a small scale, for the past two years, in Second-avenue, New-York. The memorial is signed by 126 physicians, comprising all the Professors in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, in the University Medical College, all the Professors in the New-York Medical College, most of the surgeons and physicians in the several Hospitals, and all the physicians in the four City Dispensaries, together with a large number of practitioners in the City not connected with any public institution.

The New-York bills still remain fixed in the hands of the House Committee on Cities and Villages. I understand that the Committee will devote every day this week, and a portion of next week, to hearing arguments for and against proposed measures, and that a report cannot be expected before the middle of the month. Almost every class of New-York Officials and the rest of mankind, have been here to have their say—but I believe no two are found to agree upon any one of the propositions—leaving it more than probable that eventually the Committee will be as deep in the fog as New-York is in the mire. I am sorry to say that some of the dignitaries of New-York have not failed to impress the Committee with that high sense of their importance and position which they entertain themselves. The other day, one of the members of the Committee called the attention of District-Attorney HALL to the appearance of a person who had taken a free-and-easy position in the Committee-room. "What do you suppose that man is doing here?" said he. "Did you ever see such a suspicious-looking man? Certainly, he cannot be here for any good purpose. I'll have him turned out." The District-Attorney admitted both the premises and conclusions of the Committeeman, but as the suspicious-looking individual was a member of the City Government, sent up by the Council to oppose the new Charter, he suggested that it would hardly be parliamentary to eject him from the room. Fact.

It is said, unofficially, that among the nominations made to the Senate yesterday, by Governor KING, was that of J. HORACE WARD, for the position of Commissary-General. This nomination will be joyfully received by the rank and file—both military and civil. LEO.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Friday, Feb. 6.

PETITIONS PRESENTED.

By Mr. SICKLES, against the employment of convict labor so as to compete with mechanics out side, and asking an investigation into the conduct of the Inspectors of the Auburn Prison in this regard.

Mr. BROOKS introduced a bill authorizing the Second-avenue Railroad to take up the track through Oliver-street to the Peck-slip Ferry, and lay the same through the Bowery extension to the same point; also, compelling the Counsel of the Corporation to take such legal measures to open such parts of Second-avenue as have not already been opened.

Mr. C. P. SMITH gave notice of a bill to amend the charter of Brooklyn, so as to reduce the number of Aldermen to one from each Ward.

Mr. UPHAM reported favorably on the bill to extend the Genesee Valley Canal to Mill Grove Pond, at a cost of $106,000.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. SICKLES, for revising and altering the present law in relation to the New-York District Courts.

By Mr. PETIT, to prevent bribery in the appointment of improper persons to office.

To define the powers and jurisdiction of the City Judge.

BILLS PASSED.

To incorporate the Atlantic Navigation Company.

To authorize the establishment of Insane Asylums in the State.

To amend the charter of the Nursery for Poor Children.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Friday, Feb. 6.

The Senate and House disagreeing on the amendments to the bill authorizing the sale of the Brick Church, "and other property to the United States, a Committee of Conference was appointed on the part of the Assembly.

Messrs. FOOT, BAKER, BOWEN, LEAVENWORTH, and VARNUM presented a large number of petitions on various subjects,—among others, for the removal of the Quarantine; and from Merchants of New-York, asking the privilege now conceded to Banks, to pay their notes at discount.

Mr. JOHN J. REILLY reported favorably on the bill authorizing a further loan of $1,400,000 for a New-York Reservoir.

The bill to establish a National Vaccine Institution was reported upon unfavorably.

Mr. WAKEMAN reported a bill providing for the removal of the Quarantine Station.

The bill appropriates $150,000 for a purchase of a site for the building and appoints Commissioners to locate the new Quarantine; authorizes the sale of the present site and buildings, and return the appropriation from the proceeds.

The bill was made the special order for Thursday next.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Providing for extension of time for completing the Erie, New-York City, and Black River Railroads.

To prevent extortion by Railroad Companies.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

To authorize the sale of the State Arsenals in Albany and New-York.

To allow firemen a reduction of $500 on real personal assessments.

BILLS PASSED.

To authorize PETER COOPER to found a Scientific Institution.

Mr. MAHEN introduced a bill to repeal the act regulating stage routes in New-York.

Mr. ROOT introduced a bill to repeal the third section of the act enlarging the jurisdiction of the Court of General and Special Sessions in New-York.

The special order was the consideration of the resolution relating to the Registry Law, but the subject was postponed till 12 o'clock, Wednesday.

The House agreed to hold evening sessions on Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday, commencing next week.

Mr. MAHEN called up the resolutions appointing a committee to investigate the affairs of the Commissioners of Emigration.

After debate, the resolutions were lost.

A motion was then made to adjourn over until Monday, which was lost.

EVENING SESSION.

The Assembly reassembled at 7 P. M., but a quorum not being present, JOHN J. REILLY moved for a call of the House.

The lobbies were cleared and the doors closed.

Some excitement occurred during the call in consequence of some of the absent members obtaining an entrance into the House through a window, but the call being suspended their breach of discipline was suffered to pass unatoned for.

The general calendar was taken up and several bills mostly of a private character moved forward to a third reading.

New-York Matters Before the Committee on Cities and Villages.

ALBANY, Friday, Feb. 6.

The Committee on Cities and Villages met this afternoon, to hear testimony on the proposed Police and Court bills. The Committee will resume the hearing of those interested in Brooklyn matters next Wednesday week.

NEW-YORK CITY.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Feb. 6.

Before Hon. Recorder Smith.

George Smith was found guilty of burglary. He broke into the store of Gumpracht Prayer, in West Broadway, on the 4th January last, and stole about $200 men's clothing. Sentenced to two years in the State Prison.

John Lafferty pleaded guilty to forgery in the second degree. He was sent to Sing Sing for two years.

Joseph Lawrence and John Healey were tried for breaking into the store No. 100 Warren-street, on the 14th of last month, and stealing about $3 in small change. Found guilty and sent to the State Prison for two years and six months.

Wilhelm Myer, a raiddle-aged man, pleaded guilty to grand larceny. Sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Bosworth.

DECISIONS.

Bownes vs. *Logan*.—This is an action for a specific performance by defendant of his contract to buy a lot of land and for damages. The only damages, where no special damages are alleged or suggested, consist of interest on contract price from time fixed for performance to time of the judgment. There was no occasion for a writ of inquiry. Inquisition set aside, on payment by defendant of costs thereof, and of $7 costs of opposing this motion.

John Graham vs. *J. T. Foster*.—Motion denied. The Code does not confer the power to issue a commission in such a case; nor is it conferred by any pre-existing statute. The commission applied for was to examine a witness whose testimony was thought material, on a supplementary examination of one of the defendants.

MARINE COURT.

Before Judge Maynard.

INTERESTING THEATRICAL SUITS.

Falk vs. *John Greenwood, Jr.*—The plaintiff is assignee of one L. Pozsnanski, and the defendant is the preprietor of the American Museum. Pozsnanski was engaged by Chas. T. Parsloe, the defendant's agent, as leader of the Museum orchestra, at $20 a week, and entered upon the engagement on the 1st of September. He continued therein for three months and one week, when he was discharged by the defendant through his manager, C. W. Clarke, on the ground of incapacity. The next Monday, however, and every other Monday since, when he could find Mr. Greenwood, he has offered his services to him, alleging that the engagement was for the season. But Mr. G. always refused them. This suit was brought for the balance of the salary till the present time, and was sold to the plaintiff for $40.

It appearing by the assignor's own evidence that he was not engaged for the season, and that there was good ground for his discharge, His Honor non-suited the plaintiff.

SUIT FOR AUTHOR'S PAY.

John J. Smith vs. *Otto Hoym et al.*—This was a suit brought by the defendant, as assignee of one Alfred Walchner, for labor in translating the English play of *Werner* (adapted from Byron) into German, for the defendants, who are the proprietors of the German Theatre in the Bowery. The assignor swore to the agreement to translate it, and that the labor was worth $150.

C. I. P. Ware was sworn, and testified that he was a translator and writer of plays; that he generally received $50 an act, and sometimes more. He also translated for Miss Julia Bennett and Mr. Kelley.

On the other side it was testified that the translation was badly done, and that $10 to $20 per act was the usual price paid for five-act pieces, when done well.

It appearing in evidence that the piece was not translated well, and that there was no certain contract, while the price charged was too high, the plaintiff was non-suited, with $10 costs and allowance to defendants.

[Advertisement.]

THE ASSASSINATIONS AT NIGHT

Are alarmingly numerous, indeed; but, so are the murders by daylight. Thousands of innocent men, women and children are slaughtered in cold blood, that we fancy die because their term of life has been shortened by the will of Providence. Thousands, for instance, who have had consumption, spitting of blood, bronchitis, and "minister's sore throat," who have had the palsy, the rheumatism, scrofula and diseases of the blood; thousands of such have gone down to the grave who might now be living here in health and beauty, had they only used that certain, cheap and prompt remedy for all such disorders, Dr. HENRY ANDERS' Liquid Iodine, or Pure Iodine Water. Sold at $1 a bottle by ANDERS & FOSDICK, No. 3 Second-avenue and No. 262 Broadway; and C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, and all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

LOOK OUT FOR COUNTERFEITS.

The present relaxing weather will be a cause of much sickness to those who are not watchful of the state of their bowels. The sore throats, croups, costiveness and lung fevers will all pass harmless when BRANDRETH'S pills are used. Beware of counterfeits. All pills having "241 Broadway" on the side label are counterfeits. Purchase at No. 43 Brandreth Building, Nos. 415 and 417 Broadway. Sold also at No. 52 Division-street. BRANDRETH'S pills are a treasure of health, because they abstract all impurities from the blood. 25 cents a box, with full directions. T. W. DYOTT & SONS, Philadelphia, Agents.

[Advertisement.]

READER! STOP AND THINK!—Would you know yourself, your faults, and how to correct them? your capabilities, and how to make the most of them? in what profession, occupation, or sphere you may best succeed? Go to the PHRENOLOGICAL CABINET, No. 308 Broadway, and have your character thoroughly delineated. Have a Chart and full written description, and you may then know all these things and much more.

[Advertisement.]

SUCCESS! SUCCESS!—The new local piece of Gotham, "Daylight and Gaslight," at Barnum's Museum, is a great success. It draws excellent and applauding audiences, and is played to admiration. It will be repeated this afternoon as well as this evening.

DR. HUNTER ON THE REGULAR OR ALLOPATHIC TREATMENT OF CONSUMPTION.

SECOND SERIES—LETTER NO. III.

To the Readers of the New-York Daily Times:

I use the term *allopathy* in the conventional sense, merely because it is necessary to distinguish the old practice from that of the new sects, *homœopathy* and *water cure*. Does the usual practice hold out any hope to the consumptive, that by a faithful employment of it he will be restored to health? I think not; but what says experience? Where are the evidences of its success? On every hand we witness the melancholy examples of its failure. When we find, not a single nation only, but the entire civilized world, united in the belief that consumption is an *incurable* disease, we need go no further than to ask what has been the success of the treatment employed. But why generalize or take popular impressions, when we have demonstrative proofs, in the writings of the most profound and practical authors in the profession, that cure by this practice is rarely aimed at. The patient imagines he is being treated with the expectation of his recovery, but the physician entertains no such opinion. *He knows* that the course he is pursuing is only *palliative*, or, worse than that—experimental.

It will not be denied that the great body of the people of this country honestly believe in the incurability of consumption, and this conviction they have drawn from the *failure of the regular practice*. Most persons suppose the practice of the profession to be a definite plan of treatment, adopted and employed by all; that all doctors within the ranks of the profession subscribe to this plan; and that those who do not are outside of it, and not recognized by the regular faculty. But what will they say when I tell them that there are more sects in the profession than exist out of it; that there is no such thing as a regular practice adopted by the profession; and *that each doctor has his hobby*, and in this disease drives it until he gets his patient into the grave? But let us review these in detail.

TREATMENT BY BLOODLETTING.—Some two hundred years ago Dr. Morton, a distinguished English physician and a man of great authority in his day, advanced an erroneous theory, the basis of which was stated as follows: "Consumption being the result of inflammation of the lung structure, bleedings frequently repeated are the proper remedy." From this time it became very common to bleed from the arm, and to apply leeches over the chest. The aim was to subdue the inflammation, on which the disease was believed to depend. After a time it became known that inflammation rarely if ever produced tubercles, and the *theory* was abandoned; but not so the *practice* of bleeding. This had become habitual, and it was continued; though of late years few, except in the early stages of the disease, have had the boldness to employ it. In the incipient stage it is still employed, and to its pernicious influence in weakening the powers of life, many persons, merely suffering at the time from irritation of the air-passages, owe the subsequent development of tubercles. *Consumption is essentially a disease of debility.* The powers of life are always weak before it is set up. They become still more feeble as it advances. If we would save the patient, we must support his strength to the utmost, at the same time that we strive to arrest the disease which is exhausting him. *Bleeding*, then, even in the first stage, only *prostrates the system*, and brings it more fully under the control of the disease, which, as a consequence, runs a more rapid course.

Let it not be supposed that this practice is not supported by many great names. It is advocated in the works of the famous Dr. Mead, of London, Dr. Dover, Sir John Pringle, Dr. Fothergill, Dr. Munro, Dr. Cheyne, of Dublin, and Dr. Hossack, of New-York. We mention these names merely to show that this treatment is recommended and was practiced freely until within the last few years. As to its influence we have only one opinion, and that is, that it always weakens the powers of life, and hastens the progress of the disease.

In my next letter I shall consider the treatment of consumption by "emetics." Your ob't servant,
ROBERT HUNTER, M. D., No. 828 Broadway.
FEBRUARY, 7, 1857.

[Advertisement.]

GAS FOR THE COUNTRY.—Gas apparatus, after the Patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company.—C. R. WOODWORTH & Co. are now offering for sale a most complete, cheap, simple and efficient gas machine, adapted in all respects to the wants of private dwellings, public and private schools, churches, colleges, factories, foundries, hotels, watering places, &c., as well as of towns and villages. Details will be furnished, by applying in person or by letter to the office of the Company, where a machine can be seen in operation, and descriptive pamphlets obtained.
C. R. WOODWORTH & Co.,
No. 74 Wall-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ White Teeth, Perfumed Breath and beautiful complexion, can be acquired by using the Balm of a Thousand Flowers. What lady or gentleman would remain under the curse of a disagreeable breath, when using the Balm of a Thousand Flowers as a dentrifice would not only render it sweet, but leave the teeth as white as alabaster? Many persons do not know their breath is bad, and the subject is so delicate that their friends will never mention it. Beware of counterfeits. Be sure each bottle is signed FETRIDGE & Co., New-York. For sale by all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

☞ KEMP'S Worm Pastiles, the most delicious, effective and innocuous of all vermifuges, are working wonders among children of all ages, in the removal of worms. They contain no mineral element. BRISTOL'S Sarsaparilla, prepared by a new process, acts simultaneously as a disinfectant, alterative and invigorant, curing scrofula and all eruptions, and revitalizing the blood. Sold by D. T. LANMAN & Co., wholesale Druggists, No. 69 Water-street, New-York, and by all druggists. Sarsaparilla $1, and Pastilles 25 cents per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

S. COATES & Co., PORTABLE GAS WORKS.—We desire to call public attention to our newly-invented Gas apparatus, designed for country residences, factories, hotels, &c. These works are safe, efficient, and simple in their construction, and warranted to give entire satisfaction. We guarantee purchasers against prosecution by the Maryland Portable Gas Company, or any other parties, for alleged infringement of their patents. Apply to S. COATES & Co., Office No. 376 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

DESERVED PRAISE.—We find the following notice in a Washington paper: "We cannot do the public a greater service (particularly those who are liable to overtax the vocal organs) than to call attention to BROWN'S Bronchial Troches. The article is highly valued in Boston, where they are manufactured; and with members of Congress and public singers they are exceedingly popular, being a pleasant and natural auxiliary to the physical efforts made by public speakers and vocalists."

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—Miss HATHAWAY'S great benefit bill of last evening, we perceive, is to be repeated to-night. This will please the number who were unable to gain admittance last evening, in consequence of the dense crowd. The pieces are all favorites, viz: "Savage and Maiden," "Blind Boy," "School in an Uproar," and the laughable Burlesque of "Damio and Pythio." On Monday will be produced the new Drama of "Orion, the Gold Beater," and revival of the popular Pantomime of "Raoul, or the Magic Star."

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—A REMEDY IN ALL CLIMATES.—Letters from every region of the earth, and the testimony of the most distinguished travelers, establish the fact that in all climates and localities these famous Pills are an absolute specific for bilious disenses, dyspepsia and bowel complaints. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New York, and 244 Strand, London; and by all druggists, at 25c., 62½c., and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers, Tea Dealers, and private families—Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson, from 26c. to 40c.; Gunpowder and Imperial from 35c. to 55c.—all other qualities equally low. Also, 8-lb boxes of good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine—No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt sts.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 189 Water-street, and No. 5 Murray-street, New-York.

LONG ISLAND.

The Brooklyn Police Department.

The Police Committee of the Brooklyn Common Council held a meeting last evening, when the following distribution of the Police force (under the reduction) was agreed upon in Committee:

Wards.	Pres't force.	Red'd f'e.	Wards.	Pres't force.	Red'd f'e.
1	18	12	11	22	18
2	16	12	12	18	12
3	18	10	13	15	12
4	18	10	14	18	12
5	18	12	15	18	10
6	18	12	16	18	8
7 and 19	24	12	17	12	8
8	12	8	18	10	6
9	16	10	19 (new)	—	6
10	20	13			
Total				309	198

The Ship Zingara on Fire—Accidents.

About 4¼ o'clock yesterday morning, Officer RICHE, of the First District Police, Brooklyn, discovered smoke issuing from the ship *Zingara*, lying at Baxter's wharf. The alarm was given and the firemen promptly repaired to the spot, rendering all the assistance in their power, and succeeded in saving the ship from destruction. The fire is supposed to have been the result of accident—a coal of fire falling from the stove in the cabin, which had burnt through to the hold, where was a quantity of sails, when discovered. The firemen worked until 8 o'clock, three hours and a half, and then were compelled to scuttle the ship, which was done in two and a half fathoms of water. The hull it is supposed is not damaged to any great extent, but to raise the ship and put her in order again will incur an expense of some $10,000.

The *Zingara* is a new ship of 715 tons, built in Pembroke, Me., for Messrs. FOSTER & NICKERSON, of New-York, and had no cargo in. She is insured for about half her value in New-York City offices.

FRANK GERAN, of Engine Company No. 17, and THOS. HOFFLIN, of Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, both fell down the main hatch. The former had his shoulder blade broken, and the latter had his skull fractured.

[Advertisement.]

NEW UNITARIAN CHURCH IN BROOKLYN.—An adjourned meeting will be held this evening at the Polytechnic Institute, Livingston, near Court-street, at 7½ o'clock, for the organization of a Society and call of pastor.

MARRIED.

MUNSON—TOMPKINS.—In this City, on Thursday evening, Feb. 5, at the Methodist Episcopal Parsonage, in 43d-st., by Rev. J. B. Wakeley, Mr. ERASTUS MUNSON to Mrs. CORNELIA A. TOMPKINS, both of this City.

WHITE—GLOUCESTER.—In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 5, by Rev. John P. Thompson, T. JOINER WHITE, M. D., to Miss EMMA, daughter of Rev. James M. Gloucester, all of Brooklyn, L. I.

NORRIS—STEVENS.—In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 5, by Rev. Dr. Cook, JOSEPH P. NORRIS, Jr., Esq., of Philadelphia, to FRANCES ANN, daughter of John A. Stevens, Esq., of this City.

MEAD—PIERSON.—At Sharon Hall, Clinton-place, N. J., on Thursday, Feb. 5, by Rev. Lewis R. Dunn, BENJAMIN F. MEAD and EMMA L., only daughter of Daniel Pierson, Esq.

AYRAULT—LAWRENCE.—At Woodbridge, N. J., on Thursday, Feb. 5, by Rev. W. Martin, GEORGE AYRAULT, of New-York, to JENNY D., daughter of the late John Lawrence Esq., of Brooklyn.

DAREN—HUBD.—At Middle Haddam, Conn., on Thursday, Feb. 5, by Rev. F. B. Woodward, RUSSEL DAREN, Jr., of this City, to EMMA EUGENIA, daughter of Cyrus Hurd, of the former place.

DIED.

CORNELL.—In this City, on Friday morning, Feb. 6, CORNELIA M., only daughter of Samuel H. and Eliza C. Cornell, aged 1 month and 23 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 181 Thompson-st.

SMITH.—In this City, on Friday, Feb. 6, SUSAN BROUWER, wife of James Smith, in the 84th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday, 8th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M., precisely, without further notice, from her late residence, No. 163 Henry-st.

BUTTS.—In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 5, HELEN ELIZABETH, daughter of Rev. Joshua and Susan U. Butts, aged 20 months and 3 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, on Sunday, 8th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., at 83d-st., near 5th-av.

TILLOU.—In this City, on Friday afternoon, Feb. 6, after a short and severe illness, ELIZABETH TILLOU, widow of the late William C. Tillou, aged 64 years, 9 months and 16 days.

Funeral services at the M. E. Church, in 18th-st., near the 6th-av., on Monday, Feb. 9, at 12 o'clock M. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

ROWLAND.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Feb. 5, after a short but severe illness, MARY JANE ROWLAND, daughter of Wm. Rowland, aged 21 years, 8 months and 2 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Gotham Engine Co., No. 16, and the members of the Neptune Club, are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 76 3d-av., on Saturday, 7th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

ANDERSON.—In this City, on Friday, Feb. 6, WILLIAM A., infant son of Robert and Catharine Anderson.

Funeral this (Saturday) morning, at 9½ o'clock, from No. 127 Madison-st. Friends of the family and members of the Second Reformed Presbyterian Congregation are invited.

VAN RYPER.—In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 5, Miss ELIZABETH VAN RYPER, aged 59 years, 7 months and 20 days.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, the 8th inst., at 12 o'clock, from the Dutch Reformed Church, corner of Lafayette-place and 4th-st. Her remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

WRIGHT.—In this City, on Friday, Feb. 6, MARY N., wife of Edward A. Wright.

Her relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 34 Market-st., on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

PRINCE.—In this City, on Friday evening, Mr. JAMES PRINCE, aged 46 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 119 Cannon-st., on Sunday, at 2 o'clock P. M. The members of Lebanon Lodge, F. and A. Masons, and the Order in general, are invited to attend.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The members of Lebanon Lodge, F. and A. Masons, are requested to meet at the Lodge Room on Sunday, at 1 o'clock P. M. By order of
WM. P. LUFF, W. M.

BRITTON.—In Brooklyn, on Friday morning, Feb. 6, CLARENCE R., only child of Winchester and the late Sarah P. Britton, aged 2 years, 10 months and 6 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, at No. 405 Henry-st., Brooklyn, this day, (Saturday,) at 12 o'clock M.

DOWNER.—At Darien, Conn., on Thursday, Feb. 5, SILAS P. DOWNER, in the 56th year of his age.

His friends are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, on Saturday, 7th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., without further notice. Cars leave Canal-st. Station at 12 o'clock; returning from Darien at 6 P. M.

HATCH.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Feb. 4, ANNIE TAYLOR, youngest child of Walter T. and Rebecca T. Hatch, aged 2 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, 7th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 77 Clark-st.

WOODWORTH.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Feb. 5, of congestion of the lungs, at the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. Joseph F. Moyses, Mrs. PHILURA WOODWORTH, wife of Mr. Giles Woodworth, aged 58 years.

Her remains were removed to Killingly, Conn., for interment.

WILSON.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Feb. 6, SOLLIMAN A., youngest son of George and Susan Wilson.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 75 Myrtle-av., this (Saturday) afternoon, 7th inst., at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

RIGGS.—On Thursday, Feb. 5, MARIE LOUISE, daughter of Joseph K. and Rosalie Riggs, aged 1 year and 8 days.

ADAIR.—At Glen Haven, Cayuga Co., N. Y., on Wednesday, Feb. 4, at 4 o'clock P. M., AGNES, eldest daughter of James Aiton, deceased, native of Galston, Ayrshire, Scotland, aged 32 years and 8 months. She resigned her spirit to God in peace and in the hope of the Gospel, in presence of her husband, John Adair.

Her funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 203 10th av., this (Saturday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock. The friends are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..FEB. 6.

$11,000	Missouri St. 6s..	85½	100	Hud. Riv. R.R..	b60 31½
20,000	do.....b30	85½	50	do.....	31
5,000	do.....b60	85¾	500	Reading R. R...	b30 80¾
20,000	do.....s15	85	200	do.....	80
15,000	do.....	85	600	do.....s30	80
5,000	do.....b60	85¾	900	do.....b60	80¾
2,000	Cal. State 7s, '75.	67	100	do.....s60	80
10,000	City 5s, '98.....	92	700	do.....s60	79¾
500	N. Y. Cent. R. 6s	88	300	do.....s10	79¾
5,000	do.....	88¼	100	do.....s30	79¾
3,000	N. Y. Cent. R. 7s	101¾	700	do.....c	79¾
5,000	E. R. 3d. M. B.	83b3	97½	100	Mich. Cen. Rd.. b60 95
4,500	Ill. Cen. RR. Bds...		99½	50	do..... 94¾
2,000	T. H. & Al. 2d Mg.		70	150	Mil. & Miss. Rd. s60 70
5	Bank of Amer..	114¾		20	do..... 70¾
40	Bank State of N. Y.	104½		680	Mich. S. & N. I. R.. 80
40	National Bank.....	107½		300	do..... 80¾
10	Na. Bank Scrip.....	107½		100	do.....s10 80½
20	Bank of Commerce.	104		200	do..... 80¾
21	Bk. Com. Scrip.....	104		100	do.....s30 80¾
5	Park Bank.....	99		200	do.....b60 80¾
25	do.....	99½		100	do.....b60 81¾
12	Am. Exc. Bank.....	114¾		100	do.....s60 80
20	Pacific Bank.....	113		300	do.....b60 81
10	Ohio Life & Trust Co.	99		5	Panama Railroad.. 94¾
75	Del. & Hd. Canal Co.	119		100	do..... 94
40	Penn. Coal Co.....	100		100	do.....b60 94½
25	Cumb'd Coal Co.....	19		850	do.....b30 94
50	do.....	19½		100	Clev. & Pitts. R.. b60 54
100	do.....b60	19½		125	do..... 53¾
15	N. Y. Cent. R. R....	90¾		115	Galena & Chic. R. 104
400	do.....	91		50	do.....s60 104
90	do.....opg	90½		100	do.....b60 105
50	do.....s60	90¾		200	do.....b60 104½
500	do.....opg	90¾		1100	Clev. & Tol. R. R. 76¾
300	Erie Railroad.....s60	61		500	do.....b10 76¾
1100	do.....b5	61		100	do.....b15 76¾
100	do.....b60	61½		900	do.....s60 76¾
550	do.....b60	61½		2300	do.....b5 76¾
200	do.....b30	61½		700	do.....b60 77
700	do.....b30	61		100	do.....b60 76¾
100	do.....s30	60¾		300	do.....s90 76
50	do.....	60¾		500	do..... 76¾
100	do.....b60	61	8	Chi. & R. I. R. R...	99¾
400	do.....	60¾	8	La Crosse & M. RR.	73
100	do.....s10	60¾	92	do.....	73¼
100	Ind. & Cin. R. R...	67	100	do.....s30	72
50	Wis. L. Shore R. R.	60	150	do.....b60	73

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	Virginia 6s.....	92¾	100	Reading R. R...	s30 80
5,000	City 5s, '98.....	92	300	do.....	80¼
5,000	Goshen Bk. Bds.	79½	400	do.....	80¾
5,000	E. R. 8d m. bs.	85b3	97½	50	do..... 80¾
3,000	Ill. Cent. RR. Bs.	99½	200	do.....b10	80¾
10,000	Erie R. bs. '75.	b30	94¾	200	do.....b30 80¾
60	Mech. Bank's Ass'n	102½	100	Clev. & Tol. RR.	b30 76¾
10	Commonweal

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI.....NO. 1682. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE STORMS ON THE COAST.

Result of the Relief Expedition.

Full Details of the Condition of the Fleet Frozen in the Chesapeake.

List of the Vessels Relieved by the James Adger.

THE SAMUEL RUSSELL AND THE SULTAN IN GREAT DANGER.

Thirty Vessels Ashore and Ice-Bound.

500 GERMAN EMIGRANTS SAVED FROM STARVATION.

QUARREL OVER A SEA-PRIZE.

A Crew in Irons.

A week last Saturday morning we published the fact that a fleet of vessels was frozen in at Hampton Roads, at the mouth of the Chesapeake Bay, that a great deal of property and many lives were in peril, and that the steamer *James Adger* had that morning left a harbor for their relief. The steamship *James Adger* has not yet returned, and may not be back for some days yet; but of her mission of mercy, and its happy results, we have full and interesting particulars from our Special Reporter, who accompanied her.

The *James Adger*, Capt. TURNER, which was chartered by the New-York Board of Underwriters to carry relief to the disabled and ice-bound fleet inside of the Chesapeake, left New-York on Saturday morning, Jan. 31. Capt. JOSEPH H. TOONE, the special agent of the Underwriters, with provisions and orders for various ships; Captain FAUNCE, of the Revenue cutter *Washington*, with two lieutenants and ten men, and Mr. MALCOLM, pilot for the *Samuel Russel*, with a crew of fifteen men, designed specially for that ship, accompanied the expedition. The design of Captain FAUNCE was, to put his officers and men on board of any vessels that might be fallen in with, disabled, or needing a crew. A large amount of provisions—such as beef, pork, bread, coffee, or other small stores, were put on board. It took until 4 o'clock Saturday morning to take in her coal, at which time it was snowing heavily, with the wind from N. E. The morning of Saturday was so thick, the sailing of the steamer was delayed until 9 o'clock, when the wind hauled to S. E., and blew a gale, accompanied with rain and sleet. After proceeding a short distance below the Narrows, it was deemed best to return and wait for the gale to abate, as it would be merely wasting fuel to attempt to steam against the heavy gale which was then prevailing. The steamer was accordingly put about, and anchored opposite Quarantine, where she lay until 1¼ o'clock P. M., when she was again started once more on her course.

The first night we experienced a heavy cross sea from the southeast, and the fog was so dense the man at the wheel could scarcely see the head of the ship. On this account the engine was slowed down, and the steam-whistle kept constantly sounding to prevent collision with vessels in our track. Our signals were frequently answered by bells and horns from passing vessels.

Sunday morning the weather was more moderate, but the sky overcast, and a heavy swell rolling in from the southeast. At 10½ o'clock spoke Herm. brig *W. H. Parks*, of Harpswell, Me., from Havana bound to New-York, wanted nothing, except to be reported. Saw several sail, and at 11 o'clock made the breakers on Winter Quarter Shoal. At noon we got an observation in lat. 37° 49′, and shortly after made the lighthouse on Chincoteague, and at 3¼ o'clock P. M. Hog Island Light, bearing W. by N. seven miles distant. Afternoon clear and pleasant. At 4 P. M., Smith's Island Light bearing West seven miles, spoke schooner *Vapor*, Capt. HIPSON, of New-York, from Matagorda Jan. 11, out of provisions and desirous to be supplied. Had been up to the Capes, but could not get in for the ice. They sent their own boat, with mate and three men. Captain TOONE gave them two barrels of beef, one of pork, three of bread, and 80 pounds of coffee; after which we took the boat in tow, placing her near the schooner from which we had drifted some distance, and saw them safe alongside; all hands in a complacent mood, for having finished our Sabbath day's journey by an act of hospitality to a needy vessel's crew. Captain HIPSON reported having passed, on Friday previous, the *Wolftrap* light boat, 17 miles southeast of Cape Henry, with no one on board. This vessel we afterwards learned had been forced out to sea by the ice, and had been abandoned by her crew.

During the afternoon we had passed occasional fields of ice, and heading towards Cape Henry, we came up with a large body floating out of the Capes.

By 8 o'clock P. M. we had arrived opposite Cape Henry Light, having passed through eight or ten miles of ice, though not of sufficient strength to materially obstruct our passage, but we now ascertained that the ice was too thick to make our way safely up the Bay, and accordingly lay off and on outside the Cape until morning.

At daylight, Monday morning, the steamer was headed inwards, making but moderate progress on account of the heavy ice that we encountered at every revolution of the engine.

As soon as it was light enough to distinguish objects clearly, we saw anchored in the chops of the Cape six ships and barks, and two brigs. By the aid of glass we could also make out a large number of vessels of all kinds scattered over the Bay toward Old Point Comfort, all of them surrounded by ice, and some evidently ashore.

As far as the eye could reach, the Bay was covered by fixed and movable ice, through which but here and there a small opening could be seen; through this mass we kept on steadily, but slowly, towards the ships, all of which had their "Jacks" flying forward for pilots, and as we came nearer and hoisted our ensign, each of them also displayed signals.

At 8 o'clock we came up with and spoke bark *Therese*, HOLMAS, of Richmond, Me., from Chincha Islands for Baltimore, and consigned to F. BEADEA & BROTHER. The *Therese* was afloat, but in an exposed situation. He required nothing, "at present," but was desirous to communicate with his owners.

We next spoke hermaphrodite brig *J. M. Wakefield*, of Bath, from Granada, bound to Baltimore, out of provisions, and very anxious to be supplied, having lived wholly on salt-beef and nuts for several days, and having only three pieces of beef left. We promised to bring him relief as soon as we had visited the ships above. On Tuesday morning the *Adger* ran down to this vessel, and supplied her with provisions.

CAPE COD GRIT.

In a short time we spoke the ship *John Quincy Adams*, LEWIS, of Boston, with guano, and bound to Baltimore. He was afloat, but having evidently as much as he could do to hold on against the heavy masses of ice that were swept against him by the strong ebb tide, then prevailing. Capt. LEWIS had seized his letters, upon a billet of wood, and, flourishing them over his head, made every possible sign of his impatience to heave them overboard, before we had got within hailing distance. We asked, as usual, if he was in need of anything, to which he replied he did not, but was "very comfortable, thank God," his great anxiety being for us to take his letters. Captain TOONE informed him that all the vessels for which we had letters were ordered to New York, on account of the ice, naming some half dozen vessels from the Chinchas. His only reply to this was a flourish of his trumpet, a quick stamp of his foot upon the quarter-deck, and an *emphasized* remark that he was going to Baltimore—ice *or* no ice. The *cool* courage of this Cape Cod Captain, in the midst of the dangers which menaced his ship, excited some good-humored remarks on board of the *Adger*, and Captain LEWIS was voted a genuine specimen of Cape Cod grit. He threw his letters on board, and we passed him on our way to the next vessel.

Some half a mile to the southward, out of our track, we saw the ship *Eleanor Cooper*, from Liverpool for City Point, and a mile to the northward the ship *Nubob*, from the Chinchas for Baltimore. We soon came up with the bark *Burlington*, of Bath, which had been aground on the edge of Willoughby Spit, but was now under way towards Old Point Comfort, near which she anchored in safety about an hour afterwards.

By this time (9 o'clock A. M.) we made out the ship *Samuel Russell* lying hard aground upon the "*Thimble*," heading southeast, careened heavily over to port, and having a three-masted schooner alongside. The schooner was the *Elizabeth and Eleanor*, of Forked River, New Jersey. In a short time we were up with the ship, but on account of the shoal water in which she lay we were some time in getting a hawser to her, and hauling alongside.

Handing Capt. YEATON files of the latest papers, we awaited the transaction of some pressing business with the Underwriters' agent, when Capt. YEATON gave us a brief account of the misfortunes which he had encountered, rendering his voyage one of unusual length and of suffering.

HARD TIMES ON BOARD THE "RUSSELL."

The *Samuel Russell* met with heavy gales in the China seas. Her crew have sickened and died, others have lingered from disease, rendering the ship a floating hospital; four of the crew fell from aloft at one time, from weakness, cold and exhaustion, two of them falling overboard and two on deck, one being killed outright, and the other, whose life was saved, falling overboard the next day. Seven were thus lost by accident and disease. Three others were attacked by consumption, and the balance were frost-bitten on the coast so as to unfit them for duty. For eighty odd days the crew was upon allowance, and for forty days upon short allowance of both food and water. During this latter period, Capt. YEATON says he has not eaten daily more than two ounces of meat and a half biscuit. From being a stout, and somewhat corpulent man, he has been reduced to half his usual size and weight by fasting and sufferings; otherwise he appears in good health. The officers are in good health.

In the foreward house we found six confined to their berths,—two with consumption, and apparently near their end; another was delirious from his protracted suffering, having his hands, ears and feet frozen; the rest exhibited their hands and feet with loathsome ulcers occasioned by frost-bite,—and all greatly needing surgical attention. In the after part of the house were some four others, crippled.

These men were all put on board of the *Adger*, with the intention of bringing them to New-York, but were taken in charge on Thursday by your correspondent, and all comfortably quartered at the Marine Hospital at Norfolk, Dr. WM. J. MOORE, the Surgeon, assuring me that "everything in a professional way would be done for the relief of the poor fellows from the *Russell*." Mr. JOHN DAWSON, the Steward of the Hospital, also acted with great promptness and humanity on the occasion.

THREE RESCUED CREWS ON BOARD THE RUSSELL.

About 130 miles east of Cape Henry the *Russell* fell in with schooner *Eclipse*, of Suffolk, Va., from Charleston for New-York with cotton and rice; the vessel was in a disabled condition, having her sails split, spars broken, and the Captain injured in the gale of the 18th. The Captain says he endeavored to get a compass, chart and quadrant from the ship, which as Capt. YEATON could not supply, he decided to abandon his vessel, which he did, with his crew, taking refuge on board the *Russell*. Capt. YEATON the same day fell in with schooner *J. S. Wilson*, in a sinking condition, having on board also four of the crew of the brig *Philura*, already reported, with which this schooner had been in contact off Lynn Inlet; four of her crew escaping on board the schooner. On the same night the *J. S. Wilson* was in contact with still another vessel, three of her crew leaving the schooner for the unknown vessel and have not since been heard from.

Being thus recruited, Capt. YEATON put his third mate, with five men, on board the deserted schooner *Eclipse*, with orders to get her into Hampton Roads. The schooner arrived three days after the *Russell*, and was made fast alongside the bank at Old Point. With the rest of his crew, the ship was worked into the Capes of Virginia, but not being able to get a pilot, got ashore as already stated.

POSITION OF THE "RUSSELL."

Up to Thursday, the 5th, some 20,000 packages of tea had been discharged from the *Samuel Russell* into lighters, a portion of which had been transferred to the *James Adger*, and several ineffectual attempts were made to haul her off. The ship leaks, but it is thought that there is not much of her cargo injured. At low water the ship is heeled down, decks to the water, and has three or four times been lifted from this position by the masses of drifting ice, and thrown all standing on to the other bilge. Her light spars have been sent down to ease the ship. The ice, which carries everything before it, when the tide moves, prevents the steamers from remaining in a favorable position to haul on the ship; this is the great difficulty. In one case, the lighter was forced away from alongside, parting all her fastenings, and compelled to return to Old Point. The weather has been mild and calm for four days.

VESSELS RELIEVED BY THE ADGER.

The following vessels have been supplied with provisions by Capt. TOONE, Agent of the Board of Underwriters:

Schooner *Vapor*, from Matagorda, off Cape Charles, Sunday evening.

Ship *Samuel Russell*, ashore on the "Thimble."

Brig *J. M. Wakefield*, of Bath, Me., at anchor in Lynnhaven Bay.

Ship *Theresa*, of Richmond, Me., anchored near Old Point Comfort—safe.

Brig *Santa Clara*, Capt. ELLINGWOOD, from Pernambuco for Baltimore.

Brig *F. Nelson*, Capt. JAMES WOOD, towed to Norfolk.

Brig *Wheaton*, of Eastport, Me.

Bremen bark *Herschel*, whose passengers are quartered in the fort.

The following vessels arrived and anchored in the Bay Wednesday night.

United States storeship *Relief*, on a cruise for the relief of distressed vessels. The *Relief* supplied a hawser and lines to bark *George and Henry*, ashore.

Ship *Universe*, from Liverpool, with Railroad iron.

Schooner *Fouce*, Capt. BROWN, from Rio Grande, Brazil, for Baltimore, ran up into the Creek.

Bark *Creole*, from Rio Janeiro, for Baltimore, ashore on Willoughby Spit.

Some twenty vessels of all kinds are reported off the Capes of Virginia, all wanting pilots. Among them ship *Moses Hall*, from Chinchas, for Baltimore.

THE ICE AT OLD POINT COMFORT.

For a great many years past there have been no such quantities of ice here as during the past two or three weeks. A severe snow-storm began on Saturday night, Jan. 17, and continued, with wind from N. E., till Sunday night, when it changed to N. W., all the time blowing a violent gale. Ice commenced forming in Hampton Roads on Sunday, and the cold continued to grow more and more intense until Friday, the 23d, when the thermometer at Old Point Lighthouse indicated 1¾ degrees below zero, at 8 o'clock A. M. The quantity of snow which fell was comparatively little, and at present there is scarcely any visible. Chesapeake Bay has been frozen over as far down as the mouth of York River, and at its lower part choked up with floating ice, which in one or two instances became compact. On Monday, the 19th ult., one of the Chesapeake pilots ventured on it a distance of six miles out from Cape Henry northward, in the direction of Cape Charles.

Before the storm and gale of the 18th came on, several vessels were at anchor about Old Point Comfort; and from that time to the present others have been constantly coming in short of provisions, or otherwise in distress. Some entered Hampton Roads and came to anchor: and nearly all of them above and below were once or more carried upon some one of the numerous shoals in the vicinity. At the shifting of the tides masses of floating ice would be borne along with such force as in some cases to part two stout cables, and probably leave the vessels to float helplessly upon a neighboring shoal, with a possibility of being cut through and sunk. Not unfrequently drifting vessels, fortunate enough to keep the channel, floated three or four times past Old Point, going several miles in each direction.

Vessels in Distress.

THE SULTAN.

The ship *Sultan*, WYMAN, from Chincha Islands, with guano, bound to Baltimore, arrived on the 14th of January; previous to the storm anchored off Fort Monroe, and was carried up and down by the ice for a distance of several miles each way. She finally grounded on the Horse Shoe, and has remained there since, unable to get off. On the 2d she commenced discharging cargo with lighters. If the weather holds good she will be floated off without much damage. On Tuesday, the 3d, the first mate was thrown overboard by the breaking of a hawser attached to a steam-tug which was trying to pull the *Sultan* off. He was rescued from the water, but his thigh was found broken in two places, and he was immediately taken to the Fort Hospital, where his injuries were attended to by a surgeon. He is now (Wednesday) doing well.

THE WILLIAM PENN.

The ship *William Penn*, from Liverpool bound to Baltimore, with assorted cargo principally of iron, has been ashore on the Horse Shoe, but was got off with little damage; on the 3d inst. she anchored in Elizabeth River.

THE PIEDMONT.

The propeller *Piedmont*, from Charleston to Baltimore, with cotton, is now lying at the pier at Old Point, having lost her stern-post and rudder on the beach opposite the fort: the *Piedmont* towed up the *Black Warrior*, when she arrived here disabled two or three weeks since.

THE MAGNET.

The clipper ship *Magnet*, of Boston, is on the beach at Old Point, in a safe position, having suffered no other damage than loss of copper sheathing. She was bound to City Point up James River, and had nearly reached her destination, when she was caught by the ice and carried down to Old Point, where she grounded near the lighthouse. She has no cargo on board. The *Magnet* was towed to Norfolk on the 5th.

GEORGE AND HENRY.

Bark *George and Henry*, Captain PESCUD, from Islay, bound to Baltimore with copper ore, lies on the Horse Shoe in a dangerous position. On Monday, the 2d inst., two lighters were sent alongside to receive the cargo. She may be got off without much damage if the weather continues fair. Had contracted with the steamer *Georgia* for $1,500 to tow her to Crany Island.

WM. T. PARKER.

The *Wm. T. Parker*, an oyster boat belonging at Philadelphia, went ashore on the Rip Raps a few days ago and sunk. Two of her crew were drowned, and four others rescued with extremities badly frost-bitten.

THE HENRY.

English clipper-ship *Henry*, from the Cape of Good Hope with guano, put in there awaiting orders, and got aground on Sewell's Point Shoal. She was floated off on Monday, the 2d, with loss of keel and bowsprit, having also sustained other injuries. At one time she was supposed to be in a sinking condition.

OLD COLONY.

The ship *Old Colony*, from Chincha Islands, with guano, got aground on the Horse Shoe and had her copper sheathing badly torn off—otherwise she received no material injury. She finally got off, and proceeded about four miles up the Roads, where she grounded, on the 2d, on Hampton Bar; on the 3d she floated off and anchored in a safe position in Hampton Roads.

LIFE BOATS.

The light-boats stationed in the Bay between Old Point and Cape Henry, including the one outside the Cape, have all been driven from their moorings by the wind and ice.

The Willoughby light-boat, about three miles from Old Point, was carried off by the ice on Wednesday, the 20th ult., and landed on the shore in Lynn Haven, where she still lies.

The York Spit light-boat, driven from her moorings, was picked up in the lower bay on the 29th ult., by the little propeller *Geo. M. Hill*, and towed to a safe position.

The Wolf-Trap light boat parted her chains and drifted out to sea; her crew were taken off by ship *Old Colony*, and brought in here.

THE HERSCHEL.

The ship *Herschel*, from Hamburg to New-York, with 288 emigrants, put into Hampton Roads on the 28th ult., short of provisions, sails badly damaged, and ship leaking. The passengers were all safely landed at Old Point, where some still remain. (Feb. 5.) Others have been forwarded to New-York by another vessel, and others still by railroad. The *Herschel* grounded on Willoughby's Bar the day of her arrival, where she still lies—is badly cut and leaking—may possibly be got off, but will need considerable repairs. She was fortunate in making this harbor at the time she did, as her passengers had consumed their last allowance of provisions and water. She now (Feb. 4) has a lighter alongside.

WAR HAWK.

The English bark *War Hawk*, with a cargo of sugar, lies to the inside of Hampton Bar. She has lost an anchor, and carried away her jibboom in collision with another vessel; was on the coast several days, and lost two men from yellow fever.

ANNE E. GRAND.

The bark *Anne E. Grand*, with coffee, bound to Richmond, has been aground, and lost two anchors, and is besides badly cut by the ice; her cargo has received no material damage. On the 3d was towed up to Norfolk by a steamer. The *Grand* was drifting about Hampton Roads for several days, short of provisions and water.

EIGHTEEN VESSELS AGROUND.

Just around Old Point Beach, or "Hook Petticoat," as the sailors call it, some eighteen vessels of various descriptions have lain for a number of days, all fast together and aground. Several have received considerable damage. It is likely the greater portion of them will have to be lightered before they are got off. The list embraces the following:

Bremen bark *Anne* with 160 German passengers, bound to Baltimore, experienced a severe storm in the Chesapeake when off York River, and was obliged to cut away her foremast and maintopmast to save her from going ashore—having previously parted her chains. The *Anne* floated down near Cape Henry and was towed in by Propeller *Piedmont*. Part of her passengers still remain on board—the balance are quartered ashore. A portion of them were forwarded to Norfolk on Thursday and the rest will follow soon.

The ship *Johannes*, from Bremen, with 18 passengers, bound to Baltimore, put in here, prevented from going up the Bay on account of the ice, has sustained no injury.

Schooner *Honduras*, bound from Norfolk to West Indies, went ashore on the Rip Raps, and was dismasted, slipped her cable and got off by the aid of the tug *G. M. Hill*.

Brig *Wheaton*, of Eastport, Me., from Baltimore to Portland, with grain, has been ashore and lost her sails; her only remaining boat was lost in the ice here.

Schooner *Julia Anna*, of Boston, has escaped with little or no injury, and will sail as soon as released from the vessels about her.

The brig *St. Marys* got aground on the beach at Old Point, but was floated off without damage, and taken to her present position.

Schooner *Abby Whitman* lies at this place, but is not much injured.

Bark *Maria*, Capt. PETERSON, from Coquimbo to Baltimore, with copper ore and Brazil-wood, first encountered the ice while lying in Hampton Roads. She was drifted on to Willoughby Spit, but luckily got off again and anchored. Soon the ice again pressed her heavily, when she parted both chains and went ashore a second time. A line was carried ashore at Old Point, and with the aid of the *Piedmont* she was warped around to her present position, having lost all her anchors and chains and both windlasses; her copper sheathing is also pretty nearly scraped off. The *Maria* draws 12 feet, and while drifting, the ice carried her over a bar of but eight feet depth of water.

An Acceptable Visitor.

A little steam propeller belonging to Philadelphia, named the *George M. Hid*, has been the means, doubtless, of saving many lives and a large amount of property. She is a snug little craft of about thirty tons burthen, drawing six and a half feet water, and is commanded by Capt. BRAMWELL. The *Hill* had been employed towing vessels to and from Norfolk for the previous five months, and the storm of the 16th of January happened to overtake her in the vicinity of Old Point Comfort. The ice which formed soon after, prevented her from returning to Norfolk, and during the last two or three weeks she has been constantly busy, conveying provisions and other necessaries to vessels in distress in that vicinity. Her form and size were admirably fitted for this purpose. She paid no attention to the floating ice, but dashed through it full speed, to reach whatever vessel needed her services. The extent of the aid rendered by the *Hill* can be the better appreciated when it is known that for the space of two weeks she was the only steam craft that could get near the scene of disaster to furnish assistance. The emigrant passengers of the ship *Herschel* were all landed by her, and scores of vessels which had grounded were got off by her help. Much of the services rendered by this little tug has been done without compensation; Mr. JETT estimates the amount of property saved by her at hundreds of thousands, and says that from fifty to a hundred persons would have perished by starvation but for her presence here during this unprecedented season.

BRIG MARY EMILY—THE WORST WRECK YET.

The herm. brig *Mary Emily*, of New-Haven, Capt. TOWNLEY, from Para 14th of December, with a cargo of hides, nuts, India-rubber, tapioca, &c., consigned to BROWN BROTHERS & Co., New-York, was overtaken by the gale of the 19th of January, in lat. 38°, lon. 72° 56′ W.

While scudding under a close-reefed topsail, the vessel was boarded by a tremendous sea, over the stern, crushing down the beams of the quarter-deck, staving in the after-part of the house, and washing everything out of the cabin, breaking the wheel into fragments, killing, almost instantaneously, JAMES COUSINS, who was steering at the time, and carrying away the bulwarks.

The vessel was hove to, but was soon knocked on her beam ends; to right her the masts were cut away, and subsequently, the vessel leaking badly a portion of cargo was thrown overboard to ease the vessel. They were now left without sails or spars, and, to add to the trouble, the provisions were exhausted, compelling them to subsist on nuts: the boat was also stove, so that there was no escape from the wreck.

Capt. TOWNLEY, however, being made of good stuff, set to work with his crew to rig jury masts, and by the aid of scantlin and his jibboom contrived to spread sail enough to work into the Capes of Virginia, where, after being several days drifting about in the ice, she was taken in tow by the steamer *Caledonia* and carried to Old Point. The Captain intends to go to Norfolk and repair.

DESPERATE SITUATION OF THE IMMIGRANTS.

The Bremen bark *Herschel*, on her arrival, had on board 288 German immigrants, and the vessel was wholly out of provisions and water. In this situation she was locked in the ice, carried to and fro up and down the bay; and such was the severity of the weather and the danger attending attempts to reach her with relief, they were in imminent peril of starvation. For three days they were in the greatest distress, when Capt. BRAMELL, of the little tug *Geo. M. Hill*, determined to board her at any peril, and with Mr. JETT, the keeper of the light-house at Old Point, whose late civilities to the steamer *Black Warrior* were mentioned with so much praise—started with provisions and water for their succor. By great exertion they reached the bark; the passengers by this time had become so ravenous with hunger that they seized and devoured the fresh meat and vegetables raw as they were thrown upon her decks.

Mr. JETT continued three days and nights without intermission on board the tug, conveying the relief so much needed among the fleet.

The immigrants were all safely landed at the port, where they remained until Thursday, when a portion were sent up to Norfolk, and the balance would probably follow on Friday, and be sent to Baltimore by Railroad. A large part of the Bremen bark *Anne*'s passengers still remain by the vessel, but in rather straitened circumstances for food.

A Sea Prize—The Claimants Put in Irons—The United States Marshal Seizes the Prize.

I have already stated, in the report of the ship *Samuel Russell*, that Capt. YEATON put a crew of men on board the schooner *Eclipse*, 130 miles east of the Capes of Virginia, with instructions to take her into Hampton Roads—the schooner being a large vessel, and also having a valuable cargo of cotton and rice on board. She is said to have been insured for a large sum in Wall-street.

Four days after the ship reached her anchorage inside the Capes, the schooner also came in, and went up to Old Point Comfort, where she was made fast among the vessels in the "Hook Petticoat."

Upon the arrival of the *James Adger*, with men and provisions, Capt. YEATON decided to put a new crew aboard the prize, to take her to New-York, and accordingly requested Capt. FAUNCE, of the revenue cutter *Washington*, to put one of his officers, with six men, on board of her, and gave him an order for that purpose, directed to the third mate of the ship, who had her in charge.

This order was given to Mr. ROBERT H. TRAVIS, one of Captain FAUNCE's Lieutenants, who, with his crew of six men, went to take charge of the schooner—the intention being to leave the ship's third mate on board and take the other men back to the ship; but they met with a hostile reception—the *Russell*'s crew refusing to surrender the custody of the schooner, claiming that when they were put on board of her, they were no longer accountable for their conduct to the captain of the ship, and were absolved from their obligations as part of her crew. They ordered Mr. TRAVIS and the new crew ashore. They also ordered a cartload of groceries, brandy and other fixin's, from a store at Old Point, for the comfort of the inner man. Thus repulsed, Mr. TRAVIS returned on board the ship, and reported to Captain YEATON—whereupon Captain FAUNCE, was requested to take a sufficient force and bring the refractory seamen on board the ship, which was undertaken and promptly executed.

The third mate was ashore when Capt. FAUNCE arrived at the schooner.

Finding the crew determined not to yield, three of them were put in irons, when the remainder promised to obey the order of the Captain, and return peaceably on board the ship. While was this going on the third mate came down to the beach, but learning that his comrades were ironed, he ran into the fort, whither he was pursued by Capt. FAUNCE,—captured, ironed and brought on board the schooner.

The difficulty now was to remove the men, as it was already dark, and the little tug which was relied on for that service had hauled up for the night. Capt. F. went on board the cutter *Ewing*, lying near by, and getting their boat, placed all the men on board of her, where they remained for the night. From motives of humanity and by the suggestion of the Captain of the *Ewing*, the irons were removed from the wrists of the third mate, to allow him to lay down with more comfort. Having his irons (ruffles, as the sailors call them) taken off, he watched his opportunity when he was not observed, and getting on to a cake of ice, floated quietly down to a vessel lying below the cutter, where he was taken off by the men and set ashore. Once more at liberty, he was not long in finding friends, to whom he represented the nature of the treatment he and his comrades had received. An attachment on the vessel was decided on as the first step, for the bill of groceries, pending the trial of which claim the United States Marshal was to be sent for to Norfolk, to seize the schooner in behalf of the sailors. This programme was carried out with commendable tact, the mate all the time lying low to avoid arrest. On Wednesday night the United States Marshal arrived from Norfolk and put his grappling iron on the prize.

The result will be that the vessel and cargo are likely to be squandered in litigation, or sold in Norfolk, where neither will bring half what they would in New York; the sailors, who were entitled to, and would have received their share of the salvage on the vessel, will probably get nothing, but will lose also their wages, and perhaps suffer a worse punishment for mutiny.

The Dreadnought.

The clipper-ship *Dreadnought*, SAMUELS, from Liverpool, arrived off Quarantine at 7 o'clock on Saturday evening, after a passage of 21 days. She has no sickness aboard, but is detained below by the fog. She brings 218 cabin and steerage passengers. Capt. REVERE and lady, from the Crimea, are among the former. Capt. SAMUELS reports that the *Dreadnought* has been but 63 days from New-York, of which she has been 35 days at sea. She arrived out with U. S. mails Dec. 18. He spoke on 27th January ship *Hezekiah Williams*, also the Philadelphia packet *Saranac*, both bound to Philadelphia. Capt. S. further states having seen many fragments of wrecked vessels off Montauk Point.

Crew of Brig Twilight Sent Home as Prisoners.

The bark *Pacific*, arrived 5th from Mayaguez, brought to this port JOHN NELSON, Mate, and JOHN MCKINNEY, sent home by the U. S. Consul at that port, as prisoners, they being picked up at sea, with others, in a vessel's boat, by the schooner *John Hooper*, of Baltimore. It appears that the above men belonged to the brig *Twilight*, of Eastport, from Curacoa, for New-York, and while on the passage they became short of provisions, when the captain of the brig sent the mate, cook and three men to a vessel in order to obtain provisions, and they did not return to their vessel, either being lost or deserting.

Extract from letter received by ELWOOD WALTER, Esq., dated

ST. THOMAS, Wednesday, Dec. 24, 1856.

The bark *Sucsusa*, of New-York, arrived here yesterday, in distress, leaking badly, loss of sails, &c. Sailed from Glasgow on Dec. 8, with a cargo of coal and pig iron, bound to New-York; experienced successions of heavy gales; cargo will probably be discharged. On 21st, the Bremen brig *Bolinno* arrived, leaking badly, lost spare sails, &c. On the 11th British brig *Grand Turk*, from Glasgow to Halifax put in in distress; cargo to be discharged.

The steamboat *State of Maine*, of the Stonington line, proceeded last Saturday afternoon above Hurlgate, and was compelled to return, in consequence of the ice.

NEW-YORK CITY.

City Mortality.

The following is the WEEKLY REPORT OF DEATHS in the City and County of New-York, from the 31st day of January to the 7th day of February, 1857: Men, 79; women, 70; boys, 154, girls, 134—total, 437*. Adults, 149; children, 288; males, 233; females, 204; colored persons, 15.

DISEASES.

Abscess	1	Dropsy	3
Albuminaris and Bright's Dis. of Kidneys	1	Dropsy in head	19
Angina Pectoris	1	Drowned	1
Apoplexy	2	Dysentery	2
Asthma	1	Enlargement of the Heart	1
Bleeding from Bowels	1	Enlargement of the Liver	1
Bowels, disease of	2	Erysipelas	3
Bronchitis	11	Exposure	1
Bur'd or Scal'd	2	Fever	2
Cancer	4	Fever, congestive	1
Casualties	1	Fever, nervous	1
Cholera Morbus	1	Fever, puerperal	6
Cirrhosis of Liver	2	Fever, remittent	2
Concussion	1	Fever, scarlet	48
Congestion of the brain	8	Fever, typhoid	5
Congestion of the lungs	9	Fever, typhus	3
Consumption	65	Fracture of skull	1
Convulsions, Infantile	37	Fracture of spine	1
Croup	18	Heart, disease of	2
Debility, adult	1	Hip, Disease of	1
Debility, infant	8	Hooping cough	4
Delirium Trem's	2	Hysteria	1
Diabetes	1	Inflam. of bladder	1
Diarrhœa	6	Inflam. Bowels	5
		Inflam. of Brain	4
		Inflam. of Heart	1
		Inflam. of lungs	29
		Inflam. of tonsils	1
		Intemperance	1
		Jaundice	1
		Killed or mur'd	1
		Liver, disease of	4
		Malformation	2
		Marasmus, adult	2
		Marasmus, inf'tile	14
		Measles	19
		Mortification	1
		Old Age	1
		Palsy	4
		Parturition, difficult	1
		Premature birth	16
		Rupture of the bowels	1
		Scrofula	2
		Small-pox	12
		Soften'g of brain	1
		Soft'g of stomach	1
		Spine, disease of	2
		Sorrupus	1
		Stillborn	27
		Stricture of the Urethra	1
		Teething	3
		Ulcer'n of mouth	1
		Varioloid	1
		Worms	1
Total			437

* Decrease this week, 54.

RECAPITULATION—DISEASES CLASSED.

Bones, Joints, &c	1	Stillborn, and Premature Birth	37
Brain and Nerves	75	Stomach, Bowels, & other Digestive Organs	62
Generative Organs	9	Uncertain Seat, and General Fevers	27
Heart, and Blood Ves'ls	6	Urinary Organs	4
Lungs, Throat, &c	139	Total	437
Old Age	1		
Skin, &c., and Eruptive Fevers	76		

Of which 8 were from violent causes.

AGES.

Under 1 year	147	15 to 20 years	14	50 to 60 years	23
1 to 2 years	49	20 to 25 years	19	60 to 70 years	9
2 to 5 years	63	25 to 30 years	9	70 to 80 years	8
5 to 10 years	14	30 to 40 years	38	80 to 90 years	2
10 to 15 years	7	40 to 50 years	33	90 to 100 years	2
Total					437

NATIVITIES.

British America	1	Germany	26	South America	1
Belgium	1	Ireland	67	United States	324
England	11	Prussia	2		
France	1	Scotland	3	Total	437

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

Almshouse, Blackwell's Island	1	St. Vincent's Hospital	4
Bellevue Hospital	4	Small Pox Hospital, Blackwell's Island	2
City Hospital	5	Ward's Island Emigrant Hospital	9
City Prison	1		
Lunatic Asylum, Blackwell's Island	1	Total	27

WARDS.

I	13	IX	8	XVII	53
II	4	X	20	XVIII	31
III	6	XI	31	XIX	10
IV	12	XII	15	XX	38
V	17	XIII	23	XXI	18
VI	25	XIV	17	XXII	36
VII	38	XV	8		
VIII	17	XVI	33	Total	437

GEORGE W. MORTON, City Inspector.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, Feb. 7, 1857.

Heavy Gas Bills.

The Special Committee of the Councilmen to whom was referred a resolution directing inquiry into the charges brought against the Manhattan Gas Company of making their gas bills heavier since their reduction from $3 to $2 50 per 1,000 cubic feet, than they formerly were, held their first meeting Saturday at 2 o'clock P. M., at the Chamber of the Board. There was a numerous attendance of members of the Gas Company, of citizens and counsel employed in the case.

Mr. CHARLES ROOME, the President of the Company, was the only witness examined. He promised to bring at the next meeting the books of the Company and show the Company as not blamable. The causes of the complaints he alleged as being the actual but unconscious consumption of more gas the present season than a year ago, first because the present season is much gayer than last year; second, because the burners are older and burn more gas, and third because of ignorance in keeping a proper pressure upon the burners. He contested that in reporting from the meters the quantity of gas consumed, it was as easy to make a mistake as in giving the time from a watch. Since the reduction in price, he says there has been 28 per cent. more gas consumed than formally and 15 per cent. increase in the income.

The further examination will take place on Wednesday.

New-York Hospital.

The weekly report of the above Institution to Feb. 6, 1857, is as annexed: Remaining on Jan. 30, 301; admitted to Feb. 6, 55; discharged, cured or relieved, 46; died, 5; remaining at date, 306. Males, 256; females, 50.

Fog.

The ferry-boats on the North and East Rivers are very much bothered by the fog. The bells are kept ringing at the ferry-houses—and the pilots steer by the ear almost entirely.

☞ We were glad to see laborers at work on Saturday with pickaxe and shovel in Nassau-street, breaking up the ice which has almost blocked up that narrowest of thoroughfares for some time past. The condition of some of those narrow streets down town has been shocking ever since the last fall of snow, and it is surprising that business has not been entirely suspended in some of them. Trade has been rather backward during the cold term, but it has recently taken a fresh start. The City is full of country merchants, and the importers and jobbers are making up for lost time.

☞ It requires a strong nerve, a fleet foot, and a quick eye, to effect a passage across Fulton-street now-a-days. The number of vehicles of all kinds that pass through this thoroughfare is very great, and is every day becoming greater. The momentary stoppage of a cart at Broadway, by a policeman, to permit a lady to cross to the other side, causes the whole line extending to the Ferry to stop also, so closely do the vehicles follow each other. Where do they all come from?

☞ It is past endurance. A year older and a year more. Never were our streets in such a wretched condition—so much slosh—and so deep! ugh! How long, O! ESLING, how long! The moon shone brightly last night, and the atmosphere was pleasant and clear; but when will our thoroughfares be clear of filth and pleasant to look upon? Taxes now amount to $7,000,000—how will it be when they reach twice that sum?

☞ There were in this port on Saturday last: 666 vessels,—including 40 steamers, 142 ships, 96 barks, 98 brigs and 290 schooners. Seamen are quite numerous, and shipowners experience little difficulty in securing crews at our previous reduced quotations.

Boy Drowned.

GEORGE MILLER, a boy 5 years of age, was found drowned, Saturday evening, in the slip at the foot of Market-street, into which

Doctor gave it to my mother for cutting corns; it was kept in her top bureau drawer; I was the last person who used it and cut my own corns with it; they did not bleed any; *this* one [now shown] is the one we had so long (using handed to her she said) it looks like the one, and I think it is; I have not seen it for some time, and never noticed that stain upon it before

Mr. Eckel usually left the house after breakfast, which was at eight o'clock; on Saturday morning he was not at breakfast, but had gone; my age is 18; I have known Mr. Snodgrass about 18 years; he has been an inmate of our family four or five weeks: I do not know how he happened to come here, but it was at my mother's invitation, and he paid no board; his room and mine were on the same floor, but not adjoining; since this investigation commenced I have remained in this house all the time, and have only seen a newspaper once; that was the *Herald*, brought me by a policeman on the first night; I have had no other papers since, and have communicated with no one; we have occasionally heard boys speak in the streets, but have read no account of the proceedings nor heard any of the statements of witnesses; my mother saw Mr. Clinton and Mr. Tanyer once; I said nothing to my mother about it, she telling me that they were not allowed any intercourse with him; they had gone to the end of her room when the Coroner came up and said he could not allow it, as a Juror objected, or something to that effect,—I think the counsel was up there twice; you (the Coroner) came with them both times; they were admitted once previously by a policeman; about a month ago my mother left off sleeping in the Doctor's room on account of my sister's illness; I do not know what ailed her; Dr. Freeman or his partner called to see her two or three days after New Year's, and came two or three times; I had slept with my sister but few times,—as she and I took turns sleeping with my mother, after she came up stairs, and after my sister had recovered from her sickness; my mother did not return to the Doctor's room,—because I wished her to sleep with me, I was not well—being sick for four days after the 14th, so that I had to keep my bed; my mother never assigned to me any other reason for coming up stairs; I did not know of any hostility between them; there is a passage between Mr. Eckel's room and my mother's, but it has always been kept locked and I do not know where the key was; on the way to the minister's house the Doctor and my mother talked together in a whisper; before we started, the Doctor told me what we were going for, and a month or so before, my mother asked me if I had any objection to being present as a witness to her marriage; I replied that I had no objections if the Doctor was willing; I immediately asked the Doctor whether he was willing, and he said I was the very person he had intended to ask; on the way back from the wedding they talked together, but I did not pay any attention to what they were saying or talking about; I do not know whether my father left any real estate, or any separate property for the children, upon his death; Eckel kept his trunk in the little dark room; I do not know where it is, nor when or by whom it was taken away; my mother told me it was gone; I do not remember Mr. Eckel's usual dress, nor its color; he dressed very neatly, and was a genteel-looking man; he left his clothes here; his washing was not done in the house, nor do I know who did it for him; he never wore ruffled shirts; Monday is washing day; I had nothing to do with picking up the clothes for the wash; that was done by the girl.

The Recorder here closed his examination, and one of the jurors put questions to which the witness replied: on Friday I returned between four and five and saw Mr. Eckel sitting in the parlor; it was then nearly five; I remained in the parlor only three or four minutes; I do not know that any one called at that time to see my mother; Mr. Ladd, who is a thin gentleman, did not call that night; my mother, sister and myself undressed together that night; my mother wears bracelets, but did not have them on that evening; Mr. Snodgrass and my sister had been out that evening to make some purchases; none of the rest of us were out during that night, except Mr. Eckel, who went out for a short time to buy some things for my sister. (In reply to the Coroner,)—I knew a man named Todd—but do not know that he was here on Friday; on Thursday evening he called with Mr. Coe, merely to see the family, having been acquainted with them two weeks; he had been here before; I have never heard that he was here on Friday afternoon, at about 4 o'clock; I am not certain about his name, but believe it is Todd; Mr. Eckel was out on Thursday when Mr. Todd was here, and never talked with him, to my knowledge; *nobody* went up stairs and carried anything away on Saturday morning; I have never seen a stout man visiting Hannah—nor any man speaking to her, except, perhaps, the grocer's boy; her brother, or brother-in-law, has been to see her, I believe; he was good-looking—not very stout; I don't know whether he wore whiskers or not; I am not aware that my mother ever went to the Bowery to contradict any story of Hannah's marriage; I do not know where Mr. Todd lives; Mr. Coe, I think, is at Wellington's Water Cure.

TESTIMONY OF MISS ELLEN CUNNINGHAM.

Miss Ellen Cunningham was called and sworn. She is small, was neatly but plainly dressed in dark, wearing a shawl, with her hair tied in a ribbon behind. She seemed somewhat agitated, but not more so than was fully accounted for by her painful position. With an evident effort she recovered a good degree of self-possession. Her replies were in response to questions from the Recorder, and embodied the following statements: I am 16 the 14th of February; I was in this house on Friday night—a week ago; my mother, my sister Augusta, my two brothers, Mr. Eckel, and Hannah, the cook, were here that evening; we had a seamstress during the day; I know of no person calling that day; I was out during the day—leaving at half-past twelve and returning at about four—having gone to my music lesson; I think Mr. Eckel came in about half past five, and went out again after dinner; I never saw him up stairs in my mother's room, at what hour I cannot say; he came up with my mother and two brothers; he had no particular errand, but gave my mother some oranges, figs and candies; I was not in the parlor when he came in; I never heard until last Saturday morning that my mother was married to the doctor; I did not know, certainly, that they previously occupied the same room; I am not sure that they ever did so; they slept on the same floor—but for how long a time I do not know; previously to October my mother slept in the small hall bedroom on the second floor, and when she changed she went to the front room of the floor above; the doctor, at first, slept in the back room, and afterwards changed to the front room of the second floor; there was a door between this and the small hall bedroom; the only change my mother made in her sleeping apartments was to go to the floor above; when it was I do not know—it was over a month ago; I don't know why she came up stairs to sleep; I sometimes slept with my mother, and sometimes my sister did; I never heard my mother give any reason for coming up stairs; we have been pretty well for the last six months; never talked with my mother about her business affairs, nor about a will the Doctor had made; in September last I first heard of a difficulty between my mother and the Doctor; it was about some notes, but I know nothing more; when I asked my mother, she said it was no matter; I think I was told of it by my younger sister, who said the Doctor had called in an officer; no one was with us at the time; I did not look to hear my sister Augusta; she and I may have spoken of the matter together, but never have held any consultation about it; my younger sister, when she told me of the occurrence, did not seem to be angry about it; my sister did not say to me that the Doctor ought to have his head broken; she mentioned such a threat; when I asked my mother, she said it was of no consequence, and that it was not necessary for me to hear about it; it was not at that time that she came up stairs to sleep; I cannot say positively when she did come up, but am confident it was not at that time; my mother *did not* assign to me any reason for coming to sleep up stairs; [witness was very positive and peremptory, on this point, denying, very strenuously, that anything had been said, in this connection, about the charge of stealing a note;] my mother told me to overlook the matter; I knew the Doctor was eccentric, and was willing to comply with my mother's request; I have heard of no particular difficulty between them since; during the past month there was loud talk between my mother and the Doctor, and my mother told me it was about the coal; I was in the habit of talking with the Doctor in his room and think that on Monday I went in to get the newspapers; he did not board here and has taken no meals here since last Summer, after our return from Saratoga; a good many persons were in the habit of coming to the house; I do not know who was in the habit of visiting the servants, though I sometimes went into the kitchen; there was a man named John who used to come to see the cook; I have heard his other name but do not remember; it is two or three weeks since I saw him; [refers to the chest of drawers] my clothes; I do not know whether my mother ever kept money in the chest of drawers; I never heard that any money was kept there; I went to no market or to any place in the Bowery to-day; they were married,—nor did I ever hear that they were married; I do not know what is the name of the boy whom Mr. Eckel was in the habit of sending with his clothes; I did not see them sent out on Monday, nor do I know at what hour they were sent out, and first saw Mr. Eckel at some time in the Fall; it was in this parlor; he had called to see my mother, and for what purpose I do not know; how long it was before I saw him again I do not know; when he came to stay he spent part of his evenings in the house and part out; when in, he would stay in the parlor sometimes and go to my mother's room, which was a family sitting-room; his room was on the floor over Dr. BURDELL's room, the same floor which my mother occupied after leaving the second floor; I do not know that my mother went up then upon his coming; Dr. Burdell did not often stay in the parlor; I think two or three Sundays ago, he came in and read the papers for an hour or so; Mr. Snodgrass was in the parlor at the same time; my mother's room and the one occupied by Mr. Eckel communicate; it was after ten when I went to bed on Friday night—how much after I cannot tell; I slept with my mother and elder sister; we slept together, because I was going away next day; we had done so before, but not often—*how* often I do not know—perhaps a dozen times; I generally sleep pretty soundly, though a sudden noise might wake me; I undressed that night in my mother's room; who went first I do not remember; we extinguished the light; we talked awhile before going to sleep—about my departure, which was the only subject, as far as I recollect; *my mother did not leave the room after retiring that night*; just before retiring she went out to hand a note to Mr. Eckel, but was not gone over a minute; I got up first in the morning and my mother followed—as she slept in the middle, I think we two came down stairs together; I cannot tell at what hour we got up; it was usually in time to breakfast at eight, though sometimes at nine; when we came down I think we stopped in the parlor; my sister Augusta was a little late at breakfast, but was with us; I was not in the habit of looking in at the Doctor's door in passing, though I may have done so when I had leisure; I did not notice the key on that morning, nor do I know whether it was usually kept on the inside or outside; not know which of the two dark dresses—silk or bombazine—my mother wore on Friday; nor do I remember what dress she put on in the morning; we usually threw our soiled clothes into the dark loom, from which they were taken to the kitchen by the servant; the small room off the garret, with a grate in it, was not used for anything special; while the sofa was there my mother sometimes sat there; after it was removed a fire was occasionally made for dressing, when the wood for our stove was out; a fire was last made there in the early part of last week; I know of no other reason than because we sometimes wanted it to dress in; it was usually kept in order, with a fire laid so that it could be rapidly lighted; how often a fire has been made there I cannot say, but quite often; I know a Mr. Todd; have known him only two or three weeks; he was brought here by L. C. Coe, a friend of my mother; he was a stranger in the City, and came because he wished to make the acquaintance of some ladies; I believe he was here on Friday, but I did not see him nor talk with him; he was not up stairs, or in Mr. Eckel's Eckel's room, to my knowledge. I think he has called here once besides; but do not know where he lives; my mother did not know him previous to his being brought here; Mr. Eckel had two trunks, one in the garret and one in the small room; I have seen him wear a brown coat every day, and I think a black one on Sunday; I have been out with him occasionly; he was a quiet, obliging man,—nor very talkative; I do not know whether he wore a dress or a frock coat—nor do I know the difference between them; I think the black one was one like the Coroner's—a *dress* coat; he had a light overcoat I believe, and a brown one which he wears now; he has also a fine black one; I do not know what became of Mr. Eckel's clothes; I think he used to send them to a laundry in Amity-street, of which we had circulars up stairs; I do not know that the Doctor and Mr. Eckel have spoken together within the last two weeks; my mother has spent considerable of her time in the Doctor's room, attending to his clothes, &c.; I do not remember what my sister said when she told me of the Doctor's shoving her out of his room; I did not come to look over the bannisters, though I did come into the hall, and afterwards went into his room; I asked him what was the matter, and he said that my sister had been there, and he did not want her there; I went at the request of my mother, who was in his room when my sister went there; I did not hear my sister say anything about breaking his head, or anything of the kind; I had just been out, gone up stairs, taken off my shawl and bonnet, and on going down stairs asked my sister what was the matter; she told me the Doctor had sent, or put, her out of his room.

The Recorder here stated that a *habeas corpus* had been issued by Judge Clerke, requiring the young ladies to be brought before Judge Brady. The Statute makes it the duty of the Judge to issue the writ, and that of the officers having her in custody immediately to make return. The young lady, therefore, must be taken before Judge Brady.

Miss Ellen, therefore, took her leave, in charge of an officer.

TESTIMONY OF MASTER WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM.

William Cunningham—a lad 9 years old—testified that he was at home on Friday night and sat up later than usual, helping his sister get ready for school; he went to bed just about the time his mother did; he spent the evening in his mother's room, but was in the parlor a little while; Mr. Eckel was there; witness saw Dr. Burdell on Friday afternoon on the back stoop, at which time he could not say; that is the last time he ever saw the Doctor alive; he did not remember seeing Mr. Eckel in his mother's room that evening, nor did he know of any figs, oranges, or fruit brought up that evening; John was the man's name who used to come to see the cook; his other name he did not know; he came over in a week or two; witness saw nobody in the house on Friday night, nor anybody during the day, so far as he remembers; after he went to bed that night he heard no noise; he laid awake until Mr. Snodgrass came up, with whom he slept; in the morning witness got up late; they had done breakfast when he came down; he saw no one here for Mr. Eckel's clothes; he believes they go to the laundry; the room door of the room witness slept in was always left open, and was that night; he did not lay awake after Mr. Snodgrass came up; his brother did not speak to him in the morning about any noise in the night; all he talked to him about was about his cousin; his mother slept in her room that night with his two sisters; he saw her when she was going to bed; Mr. Snodgrass had been marking his sister's clothes; he then said he wanted to go down to the closest to wash him; after being gone a little while, he came up and then went to bed; his mother undressed in his room, while he and brother were below washing; he did not see his sister go to bed, nor his mother, nor does he remember seeing Mr. Eckel in the room that evening at all; Mr. Eckel had two or three suits of clothing, but of what color he does not know; his mother has never disliked the Doctor; she told me, said the witness, last week that she was married to him; this was in her room, and was because I told her I would call him father, she then said he was my father; for she was married to him; I never heard of any difficulty between my mother and the Doctor; I never heard about a note being stolen from him; when I came home on Saturday morning I heard nothing; I was not in the habit of going into the Doctor's room; my mother and myself went in to make his bed on Friday morning; she would sometimes go in to talk with him; Mr. Eckel had not seen the Doctor for a long time; they had not known each other long; I never heard Mr. Eckel say the Doctor was a bad man; the Doctor has come down on Sunday and sat with the family; I cannot tell how often; on Saturday morning the girl came up-stairs and said: "Mrs. C. what do think? the Doctor is down in his room dead!" My mother ran around the room; I do not know what she said; and my sister Ellen had a fit on the bed; my mother staid in the room; my brother went after Dr. Maine; I don't believe my mother has been down stairs since; she didn't come down that morning so far as I know.

This witness spoke promptly, clearly, and in a manner which surprised all present; he was self-possessed, remarkably intelligent, and evidently truthful.

TESTIMONY OF MASTER GEORGE CUNNINGHAM.

The next witness was his brother, 10 years old.

George D. Cunningham, who cried violently on coming in, very much frightened. He was soon quieted, however, and said he could read a little, but not write. He had been to Sunday School, and knew that if he did not tell the truth he would be punished. He took the oath, and then gave his evidence, as follows:

I went home on Friday night, and on Saturday morning I went over to Dr. Maine's; I had been away from home, and came back the day before the party; I slept on Friday night with my brother and George Snodgrass; we all went to bed together; I saw nobody in the house that night; Mr. Eckel was here and spent the evening in the parlor; he was in my mother's room that evening; Mr. Snodgrass was there, and was marking my sisters' clothes; we had no oranges, figs or candies to eat; the girls slept with my mother that night; they usually slept together; I heard no noise that night, and didn't wake up at all until morning; my sister never told me about being put out of the Doctor's room, nor did I ever hear anything about it; when I got up in the morning, my brother and myself came down together; my mother was still in her room,—whether up and dressed I do not know; I went into her room, and *there* I saw her; yes, I did; I told her I was there, and she told me to go to the glass and fix my hair; I did so, and we went down to breakfast; after that, I went up there again; my mother was getting my sister ready to go when the girl came up and told us Dr. Burdell was dead; then I went down and was sent for Dr. Maine. [At this point, the lad became frightened and faint, and burst into a violent fit of crying. It was found impossible to go on with his examination.

Dr. BLAISDELL was then re-examined, and testified that the Doctor told him his will was made and all his affairs settled. He also stated, as did Mr. B. F. MAGUIRE, who was next called, that the Doctor was an exceedingly *timid man*, and very much troubled by a rush of blood to the head. Mr. SAMUEL STRANGMAN, clerk at DEAN'S, testified to passing through Bond-street, on Friday night, at a quarter to 11, and hearing a stifled cry of murder from this house. The other testimony was unimportant; it will be found at length, however, in the Supplement.

SUNDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Sunday being a leisure day with many of our citizens, who are not over-arduous in the discharge of their religious duties, a larger crowd than usual congregated around the premises,—now become the most celebrated, or notorious, in the City,—No. 31 Bond-street. So dense and unruly did this mass of people at last become, that Captain DILKS had to order a posse of Police to clear them away from the side of the street on which Dr. BURDELL's premises are situated. They retreated accordingly to the opposite side, and spread themselves along the pavement to the length of about half the street, while the Police, taking their stations at intervals in front of them, endeavored to keep them in order. It was not till two or three of the most turbulent were conveyed to the station-house, that quiet was restored.

The rooms within the building, in which the inquest was being held, were thronged with people whose influence was sufficient to procure them admittance. Recorder SMITH, Judge CAPRON, and the Coroner, conducted the examination of the witnesses. The evidence was most interesting and important.

The examination of Eckel's papers, on Saturday evening, elicited nothing worthy of notice. Among some private papers belonging to Dr. Burdell, and found in his room, was an agreement, *dated January* 21, 1857, and signed by Mrs. Cunningham, in which she bound herself to restore the premises to Doctor Burdell on the 1st of May, and quit them with her family. The singularity of this document rests in the fact that if she were his wife such a document would have no force, and he would hardly seek to expel her in that way. A note dated in September, 1856, for $100, due from Mrs. Cunningham to Dr. Burdell, was also found. A search had also been partly made of the premises at No. 32 Perry-street, and would be continued and finished, he presumed, to day or to-morrow morning. The reason of the search was that it was stated to the Coroner in a letter, that Mr. Eckel was seen going in there and drawing something out of his pocket, and throwing it into some place among the goods.

At a quarter before eleven o'clock the inquest was resumed.

Miss Helen Cunningham not having yet come down, the Coroner proceded to take the

EVIDENCE OF SILAS C. HERRING.

Mr. Herring, being sworn by raising his right hand,—the bible being missing,—was examined as follows by Judge CAPRON, at the request of the Coroner:

Q.—Where do you live? A.—My residence is at No. 162 Fifth-avenue; my place of business is at the corner of Depeyster and Water streets.

Q.—Go on and state what you suppose you know in reference to this matter, as neither the Coroner, nor myself, nor the Jury, are familiar with the statements you have to make. A.—I have no personal connection with any of the parties, but being subpœaed I supposed the object was to make inquiries in regard to the safe I had sold to Dr. Burdell; I find on referring to my books that I sold Dr. H. Burdell, No. 31 Bond-street, a safe numbered 18 732, April 25, 1856, for which he paid on the same day; on the 28th of June Dr. Burdell called at my store and said that he had lost the key—the duplicate—or it had been stolen, and in order that the person having possession of it might not be able to open it he thought he had better have his lock altered; we sent and took the door from the hinges to the factory and altered the lock and made duplicate keys so that the lost key would not open the safe; the salesman who had the conversation is absent from the City, but the entries upon the book show that we sold the safe at that time; that we did change the lock or alter it, and sent the bill in for repairs and altering, which he paid the 1st of July—five dollars; the lost key corresponding to the number of the safe I saw here yesterday, and am able to identify it, because there are no two numbers alike; it was found among Mrs. Cunningham's things, in her possession.

Q.—You have seen the key? A.—I saw it.

Q.—It is the same key? A.—Yes, Sir.

Coroner—You know nothing else concerning this matter? A.—No, Sir.

Coroner—Did you see Dr. Burdell, yourself? A.—I did not.

EVIDENCE OF MISS HELEN CUNNINGHAM, CONTINUED.

Miss Cunningham was then placed upon the stand and examined by Judge CAPRON as follows:

Judge Capron—I forget at what point the examination of this witness was interrupted, as I did not examine her myself. It is possible, therefore, I may repeat some questions. Q.—When did I understand that you first became acquainted with the Doctor?

Witness—I think it is near two years.

Q.—About how near two years according to your best recollection? A.—I cannot state, but I know it is about two years; it must be near two years.

Q.—Where did you first become acquainted with him? A.—He called to see my mother?

Q.—At what place? A.—In Twenty-fourth-street, at our house.

Q.—In what capacity, professionally or as an acquaintance? A.—As an acquaintance.

Q.—Of other members of the family than yourself? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How long had he been acquainted with the family, prior to that time? A.—I do not know.

Q.—Some years? A.—No, not some years.

Q.—Some months? A.—It might be months, or weeks; I do not know which.

Q.—What led to the taking of this house from the Doctor, by your mother? Who first proposed it—the Doctor to your mother, or your mother to the Doctor? A.—I do not know.

Q.—Were you at home at the time? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Now what is the first knowledge you have of the fact that she rented the house, and where did you obtain it? A.—I do not know where, Sir.

Q.—What was the first you knew? Had nothing been said in the family? A.—There was something said; I do not know what it was.

Q.—You don't remember what facts gave you the first information, or from what source you got it? Did the Doctor occupy rooms in this house, at the time you first took possession? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—The same rooms which he occupied till his death? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did your mother take the house of the Dr. or of the prior tenant, Miss Jones? A.—She took it of Dr. Burdell.

Q.—I believe you stated yesterday that he never boarded with you regularly? A.—Yes, Sir, he boarded here last Summer some time; I do not know how long.

Q.—He did not board with you when she first took the house? A.—I do not know whether you would exactly call it boarding; he would take his meals occasionally.

Q.—You know what is meant by a boarder—when the person permanently stays? A.—It was not permanent; sometimes he would come down to his meals and sometimes not; when his cousin came here he began to board.

Q.—How long after he took possession? A.—I cannot tell.

Q.—How low after taking the house before Mr. Eckel came to board? It was last Fall.

Q.—What month? A.—I do not know.

Q.—Do you know of any difficulty between Eckel and the Doctor? A.—None at all.

Q.—Never have heard anything from Eckel or the Doctor or your mother on that subject? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You do not know that they ever had any? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—I think you stated yesterday that the first difficulty you knew between your mother and the Doctor was some time in October last? A.—In September.

Q.—What did you state that was? A.—About some notes or a note.

Q.—A note the Doctor held against your mother? A.—No, Sir, he assigned a judgment to my mother and wished her to give him a note; the note was taken and he accused her of taking it.

Q.—What amount? A.—I do not know—some $500 I think.

Q.—There is a note of $100 dated in September at the time you mention the difficulty occurred, signed by your mother? [showing it to witness] if this is the note they had a difficulty about? Do you know anything about the transaction sufficient to identify it? A.—No, Sir; but I think that note mother gave the Doctor in payment of rent.

Q.—Have you any knowledge of your own that it was given for rent? A.—No, Sir, but I think it was.

Q.—What was the trouble about? A.—That I do not know.

Q.—It appears it was a judgment; do you know whether it was a judgment obtained by Dr. Burdell's brother against him, and assigned by your mother subsequently by an arrangement to the Doctor? A.—I do not know anything more than he assigned it to my mother.

Q.—You mean the Doctor's brother assigned it? A.—No, Dr. Burdell assigned it to my mother.

Q.—It is William Burdell who assigned it to your mother: it was a judgment against Dr. Burdell, and your mother held it, and by a subsequent arrangement assigned it to Dr. Harvey Burdell. Now the trouble you say was in September, and this judgment is dated in 1855, and the assignment is dated November, so that at the time of this difficulty it could not have been assigned; still the difficulty might have been about the judgment, as Mrs. Cunningham then held it. Do you say that the Doctor did give her a note subsequently? A.—I do not know whether he gave her a note or not, but I know she gave him a note, and about that note was the difficulty.

Q.—It could not have been a note given for that judgment, because a note would be given by the Doctor to her; the other note is given by her to the Doctor, and it is probably about that the trouble arose; now the trouble, as I understand it, was on account of losing his paper; he could not find it, and charged it upon her? A.—That is what I have been told.

Q.—Do you know whether, after that time, your mother and the Doctor became reconciled so as to live upon the terms of good understanding that they had previously done? A.—I do not know that.

Q.—You have no knowledge that they ever afterwards became reconciled to each other? A.—They became reconciled, but I do not know how long afterwards.

Q.—I mean in their feelings? A.—Yes, Sir; reconciled in their feelings so as to be friendly; I know they were reconciled, but how soon after I do not know.

Q.—Were you at home on the evening the Doctor and your mother went out to be married? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Who else was in the house on that evening that you now remember? A.—Two servants, my two brothers and younger sister.

Q.—You mean your elder sister? A.—My younger sister—no, she was not here—my elder sister.

Q.—Was Mr. Eckel at home that evening? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Any other gentleman in the house? A.—I do not know whether there was or was not

Q.—When they left to go out together did they say anything to anybody about the house about where they had gone—on what business? A.—No, Sir; mother told me she wished me to remember they had gone out on such a day; I asked her for what? she said "No matter."

Q.—This was just before she left? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Who went with her? A.—Dr. Burdell and my sister Augusta.

Q.—How long were they gone do you think? A.—I do not know.

Q.—As near as you can remember; give the time as near as you can, as if you were telling the story to an acquaintance. A.—I can't say how long they were gone.

Q.—Did they come back again after going out early in the evening, and then leave again? A.—Not that I know of.

Q.—You don't remember whether they returned, and subsequently went out again. A.—I have no recollection of it.

Q.—Can you tell us about what time it was when your mother called your attention to the fact that she was going out—whether between nine or ten or six and seven? A.—It might have been between seven and eight.

Q.—Have you any recollection of noticing their return that night? A.—No, Sir, I didn't pay any particular attention to it.

Q.—Don't you remember who returned? A.—My mother and sister and Dr. Burdell, I believe; I don't know whether I saw them come into the house or not.

Q.—Do you know where your mother lodged that night—whether in the bed she usually occupied, or with yourself or sister? A.—I do not remember where she slept.

Q.—You have no recollection whether she slept with either yourself or your sister? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you ever see the marriage certificate? A.—I have seen it, but not till the Saturday morning after Dr. Burdell was found dead.

Q.—Immediately afterwards? A.—Not immediately; it was in the course of the day.

Q.—During the time elapsing between the reported marriage and the Doctor's death, did your mother say anything to you on the subject of being married to the Doctor? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did your sister that went to witness the ceremony say anything to you on that subject? A.—No.

Q.—Were there any circumstances that attracted your attention, and made you suspect that there might have been a marriage between your mother and the Doctor? A.—I thought there must be—either married or engaged to be.

Q.—What were those circumstances that suggested it? A.—She would spend most of the time with him in the day, sitting in his room when he had no patients; she always looked after his wants and welfare, and was as attentive as possible to him.

Q.—Had she never sat in his room or attended to his affairs at all prior to that time? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you mention your suspicions to any one? A.—I might; I do not remember of it now.

Q.—Did it never suggest itself to you, knowing that your sister went out with your mother and the Doctor on that evening, and you subsequently seeing circumstances which led you to think they were married, did it never occur to you to ask your sister whether that was not the fact? whether she did not witness it? A.—No, Sir, because I knew we were in the habit of going our together, and I didn't think there was anything particularly strange in it.

Q.—How long after this time that they went out before this idea occurred to you, that they might be married? A.—I do not know.

Q.—Up to the time of your mother and the Doctor having a difficulty in September, had she not been uniformly kind and attentive to him in the house? A.—Yes, she was always very kind to him.

Q.—After the night of the alleged marriage do you remember noticing any difference in the Doctor's demeanor towards your mother that at the time attracted your attention? A.—No, I did not notice any difference.

Q.—Up to about a month ago, when, as I understood you, another difficulty took place, and your mother did not lodge in the same room or on the same floor with him, was your mother in the habit of sleeping with yourself or your sister occasionally or often? A.—She would sometimes and sometimes she would sleep alone.

Q.—Up to the time I spoke of, about a month ago or more, did your mother occasionally, and if so how often, lodge with one of her daughters? A.—If any one was sick they would go down and sleep with her.

Q.—How often, in your present recollection can you state conscientiously, that after this marriage and prior to the time when your mother took other lodgings, did you or your sister go down and lodge with your mother? A.—I do not know.

Q.—You can state whether it was a frequent occurrence? A.—It was not very frequent; we would do it occasionally.

Q.—How was it with the smaller boys; would they be unwell and go to their mother's room? A.—I do not know whether they ever slept there or not.

Q.—At that time where was her bed in relation to the Doctor's? A.—She used to occupy the small hall bedroom.

Q.—Did it communicate with the room in which the Doctor's bed was? A.—It communicated with his office.

Q.—There was a communication between the office and the other room. Now, occasionally, when you went down to sleep with your mother you found her in her own bed alone I suppose? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How often after that time was the Doctor in the habit of taking meals with your family—after the marriage is said to have been contracted? A.—I do not know.

Q.—Do you remember that he did once after that time and before the next separation? A.—No, Sir, I do not remember.

Q.—Don't remember that he took a meal once? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Do you know where the Doctor boarded during the interval of time we are now speaking of? A.—I believe he took his meals at the Lafarge.

Q.—Did you yourself have any concern with the arrangement of the house affairs—the domestic work? A.—No particular part.

Q.—Do you know who kept the sleeping room of the Doctor in order—who made his bed and did the other necessary work in his room? A.—Sometimes mother would make the bed and sometimes the servant; she would generally attend to the dusting and putting up of the things.

Q.—During that portion of time to which we are directing our attention, do you remember of going into the Doctor's sleeping room before it was in order in the morning? A.—No.

Q.—At no time? A.—Sometimes it was not put in order till ten or eleven o'clock, and I would pass by.

Q.—On those occasions would his bed be in a condition of a bed that had been lain in the previous night? A.—Yes, Sir, always.

Q.—Do you know whether your mother's bed was also in that condition when you saw it? A.—No, I did not notice it particularly to know whether it was or not.

Q.—At any time during that interval, do you remember of being at your mother's room, which was represented as her sleeping room, before it was arranged and the bed made? A.—Yes.

Q.—Can't you tell us what condition the bed was in? A.—I can't tell the condition of the bed; I don't remember how it was.

Q.—Couldn't you remember that with as much certainty as the Doctor's? A.—Sometimes it was mussed, but how often I do not know; I do not know in what way it was, either.

Q.—Now, Miss Cunningham, living in this family as you did between the time this marriage is represented to have taken place and the time this difficulty occurred, could your mother have lodged with the Doctor as his wife without your knowledge? A.—Could she have done it without my knowledge?

Q.—With your familiarity with the house and family at all times, could it have occurred without your knowledge? A.—She might have done it; I don't know.

Q.—You think she might? A.—She could do it if she wanted to. [Laughter.]

Q.—Then I understand you to be willing to say that under all these circumstances—you often going down to sleep with your mother and finding her in her own bed, and the Doctor in his,—still she might have slept with him as his wife and you never have known it? A.—She might not have slept with him the night I was with her.

Q.—I do not mean one night, but during all this time? A.—When she slept alone she could look her door and go down stairs, and go in, without my knowledge.

Q.—Do you think she could have followed that up for all that time without your knowing it? A.—When I slept up stairs in a separate room it is not likely I could have found it out.

Q.—Did you always give her notice before you went down that you were going? A.—No, if I was sick I would tell her I would like to sleep with her; I didn't give any particular notice.

Q.—Are you in possession of any fact which, in your judgment, would be an inducement for your mother to keep her marriage with the Doctor a secret, if it was an existing fact? A.—No particular fact as I know of.

Q.—Would not her interest lay directly in pressing that fact upon you and your sister? A.—I do not know; I suppose it would depend upon how *she* thinks about that.

Q.—I am speaking to you as a young lady of judgment and candor, as I think you are, and I put the question politely and kindly to you—is there any fact existing? A.—I do not know, except he did not wish to have it known.

Q.—To deny the fact, or keep it a secret? A.—No fact that I know; nothing more than he did not wish it to be known.

Q.—I am trying to get at the secret which should keep it from you. (Well, she says she didn't know any, and it is probably correct.) After the time of the alleged marriage, how long did the Doctor remain in this City? A.—I believe he left on the following Friday or Saturday for Saratoga.

Q.—Did he take your mother with him? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—How long did he remain absent? A.—I do not remember the exact time.

Q.—Was it weeks or only days? A.—It was days.

Q.—A few days? A.—Yes, Sir, it might have been a week.

Q.—Did he take any member of your family on that visit? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did he take his dental instruments with him to Saratoga? A.—I do not think he did.

Q.—Do you remember the fact of his return? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Were you at home then? A.—Yes; I was at home at that time, but I do not know what time he returned.

Q.—Do you remember the first time he came to the house after his return? A.—I do not.

Q.—You don't remember seeing the reception of your mother and him on his return? A.—I do not.

Q.—Did the Doctor address your mother in any different terms indicating a closer relationship or intimacy, or stronger friendship after this reported marriage than before? A.—He never did before me that I remember.

Q.—How long did the Doctor remain home after his first return subsequent to this reported marriage? A.—I do not know.

Q.—Did you not remain at home till he left again? A.—I do not know when he left.

Q.—You have no recollection of his leaving again? A.—No, Sir; he might have done.

Q.—Had it been in contemplation that your mother should go with the Doctor to Saratoga? A.—I think I heard it spoken of—I am not sure.

Q.—You are not sure? A.—No, I am not; I think there was something said.

Q.—What do you think that something was? A.—I think I heard mother say she was going to Saratoga the last of the week.

Q.—How long before the Doctor left? A.—I do not know.

Q.—Do you say you are sure of having heard this, or is it merely an impression? A.—I cannot say, I am sure; it is an impression.

Q.—Did the Doctor leave home again in a long time after the reputed marriage up to the time of his death? A.—Not that I remember.

Q.—Do you recollect the fact of your mother's assigning to the Doctor in Nov., 1856, a judgment she held against him? [Handing witness the paper.] I suppose you know your mother's writing? A.—[Looks at it] I cannot say for certain whether it is her handwriting or not.

Q.—Do you remember hearing the circumstances of this transaction spoken of in Nov.? A.—I do not.

Q.—You mentioned a little while ago about knowing that a judgment was assigned? A.—I heard something about it; I do not remember what it was—only that a judgment had been assigned; I didn't know whether it was or not.

Q.—Here is a release signed by your mother in January last—a release of divers suits against the Doctor, and an agreement on her part to quit these premises on the 1st of May; do you remember anything in relation to that transaction at the time? A.—I do not.

Q.—You knew your mother had a suit against him, did not you? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—But you did not hear anything in relation to this settlement at the time—the 14th of October? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—She never spoke to you, or any one in your presence, about settling up her suits with the Doctor? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Is this release in the handwriting—the body of it—of any one you are acquainted with? A.—It is in the Doctor's handwriting; the signature of my sister resembles her handwriting.

Q.—On the 24th of January, have you any recollection that your mother and the Doctor were together on any business, or more than ordinary? A.—No, I have known she was with him; what the business was I do not know.

Q.—Do you remember that she was with him about that time? A.—I know she was with him that day; she was with him every day.

Q.—Then you have no distinct recollection of that particular day? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Have you any knowledge of her doing business with him about that time? A.—No, Sir, I do not know of any business with him.

Q.—How was your mother in her habits of confidence with yourself and sister, communicative or reserved? A.—She never communicated any of her secrets to me.

Q.—Was she in the habit of speaking in your family circle of her calculations, plans and success? A.—If she was successful in anything she would generally tell me; as to her plans and secrets I don't know anything about them.

Q.—I am speaking of her family arrangements? A.—Sometimes she would and sometimes not; it would depend upon what they were.

Q.—Have you no recollection during the time we have been confining our attention to, of hearing other members of the family suggest that there was a marriage existing between the Doctor and your mother? A.—No, Sir, there was no member of the family to suggest it except my sister.

Q.—Yes, there were your brothers? A.—They didn't trouble themselves about it.

Q.—The servants? A.—I am not in the habit of conversing with servants.

Q.—We all understand how familiar parties are with their servants—we don't want to be enlightened upon that subject; you never heard from any persons connected with the family, in any capacity, that there was a marriage existing between them? A.—I have heard some of our acquaintances and friends ask me.

Q.—I refer to members of the family? A.—No members of the family.

Q.—Did you ever hear your mother say anything about leaving the house on the first of May? A.—I never heard her say anything; when she spoke of it she said she intended staying till the first of June.

Q.—You have heard her speak of leaving on the 1st of June? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—When did you hear her say it the first time? A.—I cannot state.

Q.—About what time—within a month or two? A.—I cannot say.

Q.—How long prior to the Doctor's death—how many weeks or months? A.—I do not know; I remember of hearing her say it—I don't know how long ago it was.

Q.—Was it since the 1st of January? A.—I think it might have been.

Q.—Since the 25th? A.—I do not know: I think I have heard her tell some person that called here that she was going away in June.

Q.—Since the time of this reported marriage how much of the time have you lived at home? A.—All, except a week I spent away in the holidays.

Q.—Did you go out of the house on Friday, a week ago last Friday? A.—I went out in the afternoon and in the evening to buy a veil.

Q.—About what time in the evening did you go out? A.—After dinner; cannot state the time—between seven and eight o'clock or eight and nine.

Q.—Where did you purchase the veil? A.—In the Bowery.

Q.—About what time did you return? A.—About half-past eight o'clock or a quarter to nine.

Q.—Who did you find in the house on your return? Give us the name of every person you found in the house. A.—I went to my mother's room and found my mother, Augusta and my two brothers.

Q.—Who else? A.—I do not know.

Q.—You don't know that there was any other person in the house at that time except your mother, sister and two brothers? A.—Not to my knowledge.

Q.—You heard no other person about? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you go directly to your mother's room? A.—I came and staid in the parlor a short time.

Q.—Any one in the parlor? A.—No,

Q.—[illegible] A.—I do not [illegible]

Q.—[illegible] A.—Yes.

Q.—[illegible] A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—[illegible] A.—My two brothers and George [illegible]

Q.—Eckel is the one who told you? A.—Yes.

Q.—At what time of the day was that? I do not [illegible] time; it was after breakfast.

Q.—Were you down stairs when you were told by [illegible]? A.—No, in my mother's room.

Q.—What is the first thing that your mother said—[illegible] the first remark she made after the announce[illegible]? A.—I do not know.

Q.—Was the first remark that was made on the announcement that the Doctor was murdered in [illegible] room? A.—Hannah pushed against the door and said she Doctor was dead or murdered; I don't remember much more myself, for I fainted.

Q.—You did not hear a word more then? A.—Not that I remember.

Q.—How long did you remain unconscious? A.—I do not know.

Q.—You saw all the state of things after you recovered? A.—Found lying on the bed in the same room.

Q.—Did you fall, or did you learn from any one how long you remained in that position? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Whose was your mother in the time when you recovered? A.—Lying on the bed beside me.

Q.—Where was your elder sister? A.—Somewhere in the room; I do not know exactly where.

Q.—Were there other persons in the house at that time? A.—I do not know, Sir.

Q.—When did you first see the body of the Doctor after the murder? A.—The day of his funeral, on Wednesday.

Q.—Then you did not see him then on Saturday? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did any member of the family go in to see him? A.—Not that I know of, except Mr. Snodgrass.

Q.—Did Mr. Eckel go in to see him? A.—I have not seen him, to ask him whether he did or not.

Q.—Did yourself or mother make any inquiries, or take any means to ascertain what circumstances had led to that event? A.—I suppose I asked several questions about it, but I do not know precisely.

Q.—Did you make any inquiry about the position in which the house was left? whether the front door was open? A.—I did not make any inquiry; I do not know what the others did; I may have spoken to Mr. Snodgrass after the event; I saw him sitting in a chair beside my mother; he may have spoken to her about it.

Q.—Were the Doctor and Snodgrass good friends? A.—Not particular.

Q.—Was the Doctor and Eckel? A.—They seldom spoke together.

Q.—Was Eckel and your mother good friends? A.—Yes; there was no difficulty between the Doctor and Snodgrass that I know of; Snodgrass and Eckel were friends.

Q.—Were Snodgrass and Eckel confidants? A.—No, I do not think they were; I do not know; Snodgrass was not much in Eckel's room, or Eckel in his.

Q.—Did you hear a row one night between the Doctor and Snodgrass about the hall door being locked? A.—I believe the Doctor was provoked because the door was fastened, so that he could not get in.

Q.—How long before this event was that? A.—I do not know.

Q.—Do you know whether the door was locked intentionally to keep the Doctor out? A.—It was not locked, but the latch was caught in some way, by which it could not be opened; the door was not bolted, that I know of.

Q.—Was there any conversation at the table next morning, between Snodgrass and Eckel, in reference to that matter? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Was there any conversation about it? A.—Not that I recollect; there may have been.

Q.—About this dagger that was found in the house; did you see that frequently about your mother's premises? A.—I have seen it as long as I can remember.

Q.—What description was it? A.—It had an ivory handle; the cover had a bend or dent in the upper part.

Q.—Was the sheath made of metal or of leather? A.—I think of metal.

Q.—Do you know whether there was another in the house—a dirk knife it may be called? A.—There was one that Dr. Burdell gave mother to cut her corns with; I saw the dirk in my mother's bureau drawer on Friday; I opened the drawer for something; I saw the other knife the same day, in an upper drawer.

Q.—Do you remember noticing the condition of the blade or handle of the knife—to see what condition as to cleanliness it was in? A.—No, Sir, I saw it lying there merely; it was open; I did not notice whether it had any blood on it or not; I did not see them since, until the officers came up stairs to search my mother's clothes, and then they took them out of the drawers—the same drawers in which I had seen them.

Q.—Have you any knowledge of any clothes being burned after this event, or that night? A.—No, Sir, none at all.

Q.—Any woolen clothes, or any clothes? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you see, in any part of the house, any clothes stained with blood—any outside dress? A.—No, Sir, none at all.

The witness, who for some time previous seemed to be suffering from the close, warm atmosphere of the room, which was most oppressive to every one, here mentioned to Mr. Clinton, and requested that the window might be opened. She appeared much affected, and sobbed aloud for some moments.

The Coroner gave directions to have the front window opened, and to keep the persons who were crowding around the reporter's table, to each side. When Miss Cunningham had sufficiently revived the examination proceeded.

Q.—Have you any recollection of the outer dress which your mother wore on Friday? A.—No, Sir, I have no distinct recollection; I know it was a black dress, whether silk or bombasine I do not know.

Q.—Do you know whether your sister changed her dress, from her morning dress, when she went out on Friday evening. A.—I think so, Sir.

Q.—Do you mean to be quite sure that your mother had on the same dress she had during the day on Friday? A.—I do not think she changed her dress in the course of the day.

Mr. Capron—I saw a statement in one of the papers that a silk dress was found, with a blood stain, or [illegible] stain.

Witness—There is a blue silk dress, belonging to my sister Augusta, which is stained with pear or plum juice; one of the doctors brought it into the room and asked what the stain was; my sister told him it was a stain of fruit juice; he took it to analyze.

Q.—How many places in this City has your mother occupied as a residence? A.—I believe she lived in Bond-street some years ago, in Irving-place, in Twenty-fourth-street, in Twelfth street, and in Bond-street again; the first recollection I have of a residence in this City was in Irving place.

Q.—Has your mother always kept boarders? A.—No, Sir; she first took boarders in this house at the instigation of Dr. Burdell; my sister and I have been at home with her, except when she boarded.

Q.—How much of the time has your sister and yourself been at school? A.—I cannot tell; my sister has been at several schools, but not out of this State.

Miss Cunningham, at this juncture again spoke to Mr. Clinton, stating that she felt unwell.

Mr. Clinton applied, on her behalf, for a suspension of her examination for half an hour, that she might retire to her room.

The Coroner granted it, on the understanding that no person was to speak with her during the interim concerning her testimony.

Mr. Clinton—I will retire with her and see that nothing is said further than what is necessary to the assistance she may require.

Mr. Capron—One of the Jurors suggests that an officer should go with them. For my part I have reliance on Mr. Clinton's word.

The Recorder—I think that sufficient.

Mr. Schaues, a Juror, speaking for the rest, said that they felt confidence in Mr. Clinton's declaration that he would suffer no conversation with the witness.

Mr. Clinton—If any Juror thinks it necessary, I am willing that an officer should accompany us.

Miss Cunningham retired with Mr. Clinton, no objection being made, except by some doubter in the crowd who said he would not trust his father under such circumstances.

EVIDENCE OF GEORGE D. CUNNINGHAM.

The little boy, George, who was examined on Saturday, was again brought before the Coroner, and examined by Ex-Judge Capron. The lad exhibited considerable composure, and gave his replies generally without hesitation, sometimes with marked alacrity.

The Judge said to him: Now, my little man, I want to ask you a few questions. You are only to tell us what you know; and if you don't know anything, you are to say so. There is no one who has any idea that there is anything wrong with you at all. You see, my friend, all we want of you now is to tell us just what you know. That was a sad event. We don't know you had anything to do with it; but you may know some facts which will enable this Jury to ascertain who did do it. That is all. We want you to state truly all you know about it; and I have no doubt you will.

Q.—Have you seen your mother since the Doctor's death? Have you seen her to speak with her? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Have you seen either of your sisters since that time? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Which of them? A.—The both of them.

Q.—Have you talked with them? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You have not said anything to them? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Have you seen your little brother since them to talk to him? A.—No, Sir; he went up stairs with my mother.

Q.—You have not then seen any of the family to hold any conversation with them? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You were in the same room with them? A.—No, Sir; in another little room.

Q.—(By the Coroner)—But you had access to the room where your mother and sisters were? You knew I saw you there? A.—Yes.

Q.—Could you go in where your mother and sisters were? A.—My mother was up stairs; my sisters down stairs; there was a room open between that I could go into.

Q.—Into your mother's or sisters'? A.—Into my sisters'.

Q.—Did you go in there? A.—No, Sir; I staid in my own little room; I staid there printing and reading in my book.

Q.—Then you have not spoken or talked with your sisters? A.—I have talked with them since last night.

Coroner—That is right, my dear.

Judge—From the time the Doctor died, a week ago last Friday, have you seen your mother to talk with her? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Since you left [illegible] A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Was Eckel in the room when you left? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Was [illegible] A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Who else? A.—My two brothers and George [illegible]

Q.—Eckel is the one who told you? A.—Yes.

Q.—At what time of the day was that? I do not [illegible] time; it was after breakfast.

Q.—Were you down stairs when you were told by [illegible]? A.—No, in my mother's room.

Q.—What is the first thing that your mother said—[illegible] the first remark she made after the announce[illegible]? A.—I do not know.

Q.—What was the first remark that was made on the announcement that the Doctor was murdered in [illegible] room? A.—Hannah pushed against the door and said the Doctor was dead or murdered; I don't remember much more myself, for I fainted.

Q.—You did not hear a word more then? A.—Not that I remember.

Q.—How long did you remain unconscious? A.—I do not know.

Q.—You saw all the state of things after you recovered? A.—Found lying on the bed in the same room.

Q.—Did you fall, or did you learn from any one how long you remained in that position? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Whose was your mother at the time when you recovered it? A.—Lying on the bed beside me.

Q.—Where was your elder sister? A.—Somewhere in the room; I do not know exactly where.

Q.—Were there other persons in the house at that time? A.—I do not know, Sir.

Q.—When did you first see the body of the Doctor after the murder? A.—The day of his funeral, on Wednesday.

Q.—Then you did not see him then on Saturday? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did any member of the family go in to see him? A.—Not that I know of, except Mr. Snodgrass.

Q.—Did Mr. Eckel go in to see him? A.—I have not seen him, to ask him whether he did or not.

Q.—Did yourself or mother make any inquiries, or take any means to ascertain what circumstances had led to that event? A.—I suppose I asked several questions about it, but I do not know precisely.

Q.—Did you make any inquiry about the position in which the house was left? whether the front door was open? A.—I did not make any inquiry; I do not know what the others did; I may have spoken to Mr. Snodgrass after the event; I saw him sitting in a chair beside my mother; he may have spoken to her about it.

Q.—Were the Doctor and Snodgrass good friends? A.—Not particular.

Q.—Was the Doctor and Eckel? A.—They seldom spoke together.

Q.—Was Eckel and your mother good friends? A.—Yes; there was no difficulty between the Doctor and Snodgrass that I know of; Snodgrass and Eckel were friends.

Q.—Were Snodgrass and Eckel confidants? A.—No, I do not think they were; I do not know; Snodgrass was not much in Eckel's room, or Eckel in his.

Q.—Did you hear a row one night between the Doctor and Snodgrass about the hall door being locked? A.—I believe the Doctor was provoked because the door was fastened, so that he could not get in.

Q.—How long before this event was that? A.—I do not know.

Q.—Do you know whether the door was locked intentionally to keep the Doctor out? A.—It was not locked, but the latch was caught in some way, by which it could not be opened; the door was not bolted, that I know of.

Q.—Was there any conversation at the table next morning, between Snodgrass and Eckel, in reference to that matter? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Was there any conversation about it? A.—Not that I recollect; there may have been.

Q.—About this dagger that was found in the house; did you see that frequently about your mother's premises? A.—I have seen it as long as I can remember.

Q.—What description was it? A.—It had an ivory handle; the cover had a bend or dent in the upper part.

Q.—Was the sheath made of metal or of leather? A.—I think of metal.

Q.—Do you know whether there was another in the house—a dirk knife it may be called? A.—There was one that Dr. Burdell gave mother to cut her corns with; I saw the dirk in my mother's bureau drawer on Friday; I opened the drawer for something; I saw the other knife the same day, in an upper drawer.

Q.—Do you remember noticing the condition of the blade or handle of the knife—to see what condition as to cleanliness it was in? A.—No, Sir, I saw it lying there merely; it was open; I did not notice whether it had any blood on it or not; I did not see them since, until the officers came up stairs to search my mother's clothes, and then they took them out of the drawers—the same drawers in which I had seen them.

Q.—Have you any knowledge of any clothes being burned after this event, or that night? A.—No, Sir, none at all.

Q.—Any woolen clothes, or any clothes? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you see, in any part of the house, any clothes stained with blood—any outside dress? A.—No, Sir, none at all.

The witness, who for some time previous seemed to be suffering from the close, warm atmosphere of the room, which was most oppressive to every one, here mentioned to Mr. Clinton, and requested that the window might be opened. She appeared much affected, and sobbed aloud for some moments.

The Coroner gave directions to have the front window opened, and to keep the persons who were crowding around the reporter's table, to each side. When Miss Cunningham had sufficiently revived the examination proceeded.

Q.—Have you any recollection of the outer dress which your mother wore on Friday? A.—No, Sir, I have no distinct recollection; I know it was a black dress, whether silk or bombasine I do not know.

Q.—Do you know whether your sister changed her dress, from her morning dress, when she went out on Friday evening. A.—I think so, Sir.

Q.—Do you mean to be quite sure that your mother had on the same dress she had during the day on Friday? A.—I do not think she changed her dress in the course of the day.

Mr. Capron—I saw a statement in one of the papers that a silk dress was found, with a blood stain, or [illegible] stain.

Witness—There is a blue silk dress, belonging to my sister Augusta, which is stained with pear or plum juice; one of the doctors brought it into the room and asked what the stain was; my sister told him it was a stain of fruit juice; he took it to analyze.

Q.—How many places in this City has your mother occupied as a residence? A.—I believe she lived in Bond-street some years ago, in Irving-place, in Twenty-fourth-street, in Twelfth street, and in Bond-street again; the first recollection I have of a residence in this City was in Irving place.

Q.—Has your mother always kept boarders? A.—No, Sir; she first took boarders in this house at the instigation of Dr. Burdell; my sister and I have been at home with her, except when she boarded.

Q.—How much of the time has your sister and yourself been at school? A.—I cannot tell; my sister has been at several schools, but not out of this State.

Miss Cunningham, at this juncture again spoke to Mr. Clinton, stating that she felt unwell.

Mr. Clinton applied, on her behalf, for a suspension of her examination for half an hour, that she might retire to her room.

The Coroner granted it, on the understanding that no person was to speak with her during the interim concerning her testimony.

Mr. Clinton—I will retire with her and see that nothing is said further than what is necessary to the assistance she may require.

Mr. Capron—One of the Jurors suggests that an officer should go with them. For my part I have reliance on Mr. Clinton's word.

The Recorder—I think that sufficient.

Mr. Schaues, a Juror, speaking for the rest, said that they felt confidence in Mr. Clinton's declaration that he would suffer no conversation with the witness.

Mr. Clinton—If any Juror thinks it necessary, I am willing that an officer should accompany us.

Miss Cunningham retired with Mr. Clinton, no objection being made, except by some doubter in the crowd who said he would not trust his father under such circumstances.

EVIDENCE OF GEORGE D. CUNNINGHAM.

The little boy, George, who was examined on Saturday, was again brought before the Coroner, and examined by Ex-Judge Capron. The lad exhibited considerable composure, and gave his replies generally without hesitation, sometimes with marked alacrity.

The Judge said to him: Now, my little man, I want to ask you a few questions. You are only to tell us what you know; and if you don't know anything, you are to say so. There is no one who has any idea that there is anything wrong with you at all. You see, my friend, all we want of you now is to tell us just what you know. That was a sad event. We don't know you had anything to do with it; but you may know some facts which will enable this Jury to ascertain who did do it. That is all. We want you to state truly all you know about it; and I have no doubt you will.

Q.—Have you seen your mother since the Doctor's death? Have you seen her to speak with her? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Have you seen either of your sisters since that time? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Which of them? A.—The both of them.

Q.—Have you talked with them? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You have not said anything to them? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Have you seen your little brother since them to talk to him? A.—No, Sir; he went up stairs with my mother.

Q.—You have not then seen any of the family to hold any conversation with them? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You were in the same room with them? A.—No, Sir; in another little room.

Q.—(By the Coroner)—But you had access to the room where your mother and sisters were? You knew I saw you there? A.—Yes.

Q.—Could you go in where your mother and sisters were? A.—My mother was up stairs; my sisters down stairs; there was a room open between that I could go into.

Q.—Into your mother's or sisters'? A.—Into my sisters'.

Q.—Did you go in there? A.—No, Sir; I staid in my own little room; I staid there printing and reading in my book.

Q.—Then you have not spoken or talked with your sisters? A.—I have talked with them since last night.

Coroner—That is right, my dear.

Judge—From the time the Doctor died, a week ago last Friday, have you seen your mother to talk with her? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Since you left [illegible] A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Was Eckel in the room when you left? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Was [illegible] A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Who else? A.—My two brothers and George [illegible]

Q.—Eckel is the one who told you? A.—Yes.

Q.—At what time of the day was that? I do not [illegible] time; it was after breakfast.

Q.—Were you down stairs when you were told by [illegible]? A.—No, in my mother's room.

Q.—What is the first thing that your mother said—[illegible] the first remark she made after the announce[illegible]? A.—I do not know.

Q.—What was the first remark that was made on the announcement that the Doctor was murdered in [illegible] room? A.—Hannah pushed against the door and said the Doctor was dead or murdered; I don't remember much more myself, for I fainted.

Q.—You did not hear a word more then? A.—Not that I remember.

Q.—How long did you remain unconscious? A.—I do not know.

Q.—You saw all the state of things after you recovered

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1857.

The NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served to subscribers in the city and vicinity for One Shilling a week. Single copies, Two Cents. Mail subscribers Six Dollars a year.

The NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES is published every Evening, (Sundays Excepted.) One edition will be issued at noon and the other at three o'clock P. M. It will be furnished at the same rates as the Daily Times.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing nearly all the matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday, is issued at Three Dollars a year.

The WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed at Two Dollars a year for single Copies. Twenty-Five Copies for Twenty Dollars, to one address.

The TIMES FOR EUROPE is published on the day of the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6 cents for single copies.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the day of the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6 cents for single copies.

Terms, invariably cash in advance.

Publication Office, No. 128 Nassau-st., cor. of Beekman.

RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO., Publishers.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

We give this morning in a Supplement to the Daily Times, a full report of the testimony adduced at the Coroner's inquest on Saturday, and in another part of this sheet a summary of that evidence, together with a detailed report of that given yesterday. The testimony on Saturday was mainly that of the daughters and little sons of Mrs. Cunningham, all of whom testified that they heard no noise in the house that night. The eldest daughter testified also to the marriage at which she said she was present. Yesterday's testimony was of considerable importance from its bearing upon the question of the marriage. Miss Ellen being reëxamined, stated that on the night of Oct. 28, Dr. Burdell left the house with her sister and mother. Hon. Lewis S. Chatfield testified that he had been employed by Mr. Thayer, Mrs. Cunningham's Attorney, to prepare the papers in the suits of Mrs Cunningham against Mr. Burdell for breach of promise of marriage, and slander; that he had drawn up the order for discontinuance about the 23d of October last, and that about three weeks or a month *after* that, Mr. Thayer called on him and stated that Mrs. Cunningham had been in his office the day previously, and told him that she did not know but that she would have to *revive those suits*. Mr. Thayer was then sworn as a witness, and confirmed Mr. Chatfield's statement. Mr. S. C. Hering, Mr. Peteler, and one or two other witnesses were examined, but their testimony was of little value.

By the *Alps*, arrived on Saturday from Havre, we have European advices of one day's later date. It is reported, on good authority, that Russia has succeeded in obtaining entry, for commercial purposes, into the five Chinese ports already open to other nations, and that the preliminaries of a treaty to this effect have been arranged. Confirmatory intelligence is received of the occupation of Karrac and the capture of Bushire by the British expedition to the Gulf of Persia. The Shah had ordered a crusade against the English to be preached through out the Southern Provinces of his dominions. It is said that Russia has occupied the Islands in the Caspian *without* the consent of Persia.

Full particulars we publish on another page of the disaster—and it is bad enough—of the fleet of merchant vessels frozen in and aground at the mouth of Chesapeake Bay, to whose assistance the steamer *James Adger* was sent a week ago Saturday. The *Samuel Russell* and the *Sultana*—large ships with valuable cargoes—are both badly situated. In case of a gale they would be sure to be wrecked. Some lives have been lost from this fleet, and a great deal of suffering from cold and hunger experienced. About 500 German emigrant passengers after a deal of privation are rescued and may be expected to arrive here soon by railroad and otherwise.

We learn by private advices from Washington that many parties in Congress are as anxious now to stop as they were to commence the investigations of the Secret Committee an alleged corruptions. All kinds of influences have been brought to bear upon their action for the purpose of rendering it as unimportant as possible. Threats are now hinted that the report will be kept back until it is too late to consider it without hazard to important bills. It is said, too, that the Committee are inclined to throw overboard the evidence taken in regard to the money paid for the book purchase on the technical ground that this was under a resolution and not a bill. Some of the parties implicated threaten to involve others if they are dragged out. The affair is creating a decided internal commotion at Washington. The general expectation is that the report will be made this week.

We learn from the Washington *Union* the Secretary of the Navy has appointed a court of inquiry, under the act of Jan. 16, 1857, to meet in Washington on the 20th inst., to hear the complaints of officers who were affected by the Retiring Board. The officers of the Court are Captains Lavalette, Stringham and McCluney. The selection is a very excellent one. Captain McCluney, the youngest of the three, has recently returned from the East Indies, where he commanded the steam-frigate *Powhattan*.

Of course all those who believe they were wrongfully suspended or dismissed by the Retiring Board will avail themselves of the opportunity to justify themselves, but we imagine that the majority of the retired officers will quietly acquiesce in the decision of the much-abused Board.

In the U. S. Senate on Saturday a motion was adopted calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information relative to the remission of duties on railroad iron. The House bill to increase the pay of Army officers was reported from the Committee on Military Affairs. Twenty-two memorials, emanating from Philadelphia, praying for the adoption of measures to increase the trade between this country and Africa, were presented. A memorial was presented from Gen. Shields and other citizens of Minnesota, relative to grants of lands for railroad purposes. The House was principally engaged on Territorial business, and passed the bills establishing land districts in Kansas, and establishing the office of Surveyor-General in Minnesota; also the bills for completing the capitols of Nebraska and New-Mexico.

The State Senate was not in session on Saturday. The Annual Tax bill for this City was taken up in the Assembly, and amendments were moved striking out items to the amount of $514,000, including those for the Belgian and iron pavements, for the improvement of Central Park and Tompkin's-square, and for lamps and gas at Harlem. The bill forming a new ward from the Twelfth and Nineteenth was reported favorably. Another bill was introduced to regulate the rates of ferriage between this City and Brooklyn. A bill reserving the slips between piers Nos. 2 and 8 East River, for the use of canal boats and barges, between the 25th of March and the 25th of November, was introduced. All the business on Saturday had special reference to this City.

The telegraph brings us accounts of serious freshets resulting from the warm weather and accompanying rain. At Troy, at 8 o'clock last evening, the Hudson was rising at the rate of a foot per hour, and the water was already about six feet over the docks. A portion of the bridge over the Potomac, between Washington and the Virginia shore, was yesterday swept away by the force of the current and the accumulation of ice. The Schuylkill is also very high, the railroad track at Norristown being six feet under water, and the occupants of the mills on the river being engaged yesterday in moving their machinery and goods. Much destruction of property may be anticipated in this early breaking up of Winter.

Gov. Geary has vetoed a bill passed by the Legislature of Kansas, having the following provision: "The District Court, or any Judge thereof in vacation, shall have power and authority to admit to bail any prisoner on charge or under indictment for any crime or offence, of any character whatever, whether such crime or offence shall have been heretofore bailable or not." With such an enactment for his guide, the Judge, of course, could play fast or loose, to suit himself or the requirements of his Pro-Slavery coadjutors.

In the Superior Court on Saturday, a verdict was rendered in the case of the Trust Company, receivers of the Empire City Bank, *vs.* Beninger and Bolton, for the defendants. Beninger was the President of the Empire City Bank, and made a note which was indorsed by Bolton. This verdict is contrary to the holding of the Supreme Court in the late examination into the affairs of the Bank.

An inquest was held Saturday, upon the body of Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Mellias, who committed suicide the previous day, at her residence, No. 154 Canal-street, by taking laudanum. She was married only three months; and from the evidence it appears that she had not lived very happily with her husband.

The Manhattan Gas Company are having their bills for gas locked into by a Special Committee of the Councilmen. The Committee held their first meeting on Saturday, and examined Mr. Roome, the President of the Company. It is charged against the Company that since their reduction in the price of gas, their bills in the aggregate exhibit no corresponding diminution.

The City Inspector's last report shows a gratifying decrease of 54 in the number of deaths during the past as compared with the previous week—the number last week amounting to 437. There were 48 deaths from scarlet fever, 12 from small-pox, and only one from old age.

A negro, giving his name as John F. Ballard, and representing himself to be employed in the Lafarge Hotel, was captured early yesterday morning in Church-street for "garroting," with another negro, a man named Escarrage out of $5. Ballard was fully identified by Mr. Escarrage, and Justice Welsh locked him up for trial.

A garroting case occurred in Brooklyn on Saturday night.

The Suspected Parties.

The Coroner has done nothing more than his duty in detaining Eckel and Mrs. Cunningham, on suspicion of being parties to the murder of Dr. Burdell. While we have not hesitated very freely to express our own opinions upon this whole subject, the fact is beyond dispute that *thus far* they are the only persons upon whom any suspicion has been cast by the Inquest. They are the only parties who are proved to have had any interest in his death,—any difficulty with him, and any motive for his murder. We still think that the range of the inquiry has been too much restricted,—and that a wider latitude of investigation might introduce other actors in this dreadful tragedy, and better promote the ends of justice. But so far as the Inquest has gone, it has certainly made out a *prima-facie* case against these two,—and against them only. Enough has been developed to put them upon their trial,—unless further inquiry should discover others against whom the proof is still more direct. In his return to the writ of *habeas corpus*, therefore, which was issued and tried on Saturday, the Coroner very justly and truly alleged that these parties were in custody upon suspicion of guilt.

The first difficulty that every mind encounters, in the effort to solve the mystery, is the apparent impossibility that such a murder should have been committed at such an hour and no noise whatever have been heard by any of the inmates. If Eckel committed the deed, then this difficulty is partly explained by supposing that others in the house were parties to it, or cognizant of it, and have sworn falsely to screen themselves. It is very hard to suppose that this can be true of all the inmates who were within hearing distance at the time; but it is, perhaps, not more incredible than the supposition that the murder was committed by outside parties, who came into the house, either with or in advance of the Doctor, for that purpose. Indeed, it seems to many minds more probable that the deed was done by the inmates of the house, and that they have sworn falsely to conceal it,—than that it *could* have been done by anybody else without attracting their notice.

The mystery of the marriage is scarcely less than the mystery of the murder:—and the question of the guilt of Eckel and Mrs. Cunningham in the latter, is likely to turn upon their guilt in the former. If the marriage was a sham, its motive must have been a desire to secure the Doctor's property:—that purpose constitutes also a motive for the murder: and it is, perhaps, not going too far to say that parties who could be guilty of the one crime are capable of committing the other also. But it seems as difficult to decide upon the marriage as upon the murder. On the other hand we have the certificate, the testimony of the clergyman, and that of the eldest daughter, who was present as the only witness. On the other we have the repeated declarations of the Doctor, both before and after that time, that he should never marry,—the fact that he never treated or apparently regarded her as his wife, and that he had made business agreements with her, and arrangements with others, utterly inconsistent with the idea that any such relation existed between them. Among the Doctor's papers examined yesterday, for example, was found a stipulation signed by Mrs. Cunningham that, in accordance with his requirements, she *would leave the house* on the first of May: how is it conceivable that any such agreement should have been entered into between them if they were man and wife? Again, it was proved yesterday that *after* the date of the alleged marriage, Mrs. Cunningham consulted her lawyer with a view to renewing her suit-at-law against the Doctor for breach of promise. This is utterly irreconcilable with the supposition of the marriage, and it is not much more consistent with the supposition that she had got up a *sham* marriage, for its object would certainly be defeated by the commencement of such an action. The daughter's evidence concerning the marriage was explicit and circumstantial; though she seems to have been less observant about the conversations of the newly married pair than would have been natural for one in her position.

The truth is, the mystery of this horrid affair seems to deepen with the progress of the investigation. The more evidence we elicit the less we know: and it seems at present very doubtful whether the cloud which envelops the murder will ever be dispelled.

Four children were put upon the witness stand on Saturday, for the purpose of giving evidence touching the suspected participation of *their mother* in one of the most shocking and bloody murders ever known in this country. The spectacle was striking and unusual,—and few of those who saw it would ever wish to witness its repetition. They all showed intelligence and marked character. The eldest daughter, Miss Augusta, is rather tall, and her features are regular and decidedly handsome. Her air and manner were dignified, confident and self-possessed. Her eyes are mild in expression, but her mouth is rigid, hard and indicative of firmness, not unmixed with peremptory arrogance of character. She was pale and evidently controlled the agitation she felt only by strong effort. Her evidence was given, if not with reluctance, certainly with hesitation; she answered only such questions as were put to her,—volunteering nothing and remembering less than was deemed desirable by the Recorder who conducted the examination. She involved herself in seeming inconsistencies on one or two points, but this seemed to be partly the result of misunderstanding the question and partly of defective memory. Throughout her examination she was evidently inclined to make out the most amicable relations between her mother and Doctor Burdell, and ignored all the difficulties which have been shown by other witnesses to have existed between them.

The younger daughter Ellen showed more feeling, but no less self-control. She has a more pleasing face, though not so handsome as her sister, and gave her testimony with much more freedom and promptness of reply. Her answers seemed more sincere, as they were certainly more earnest and decisive; and they carried greater weight. Upon some points her testimony varied from her sister's. She testified, for example, that both together had slept with their mother several times before,—while Augusta was very positive in declaring that this had never happened until Friday night. Ellen, again, knew of no reasen for her mother's leaving the second floor to sleep on the third,—while her sister said it was because of Ellen's illness. These points, however, were purely incidental and in themselves unimportant;—on the main point,—the condition of the household on the night in question,—their testimony entirely concurred.

The two little boys, William and George,—the one *ten* and the other but *nine* years old,—were very clear in their statements, though evidently different in their temperaments. The youngest was cool and self-possessed; the other was frightened and confused. They have been kept under constraint for a week, and probably feel seriously the irksomeness and excitement of their position. The eldest accordingly, on Saturday, broke down entirely,—becoming faint and so nervously excited as to render it impossible to proceed. Yesterday, however, he had recovered, and went through a reëxamination very well. Although they were very adroitly questioned upon this point, both the lads protested that they heard no noise whatever in the house that night. One or two of the spectators present were unfeeling enough to maintain that they had been prepared with a story to tell,—but we do not think any such impression or suspicion rested on the minds of the Jury, or of the spectators generally.

All these parties have now been released from custody.

President Pierce Among the Fillibusters —Curious Developments.

The examination of Messrs. Fabens, Boulton, and others of the fillibusters, threatens to damage everybody but the accused. The President of the United States is profoundly implicated. Mr. Charles Morgan stood ready to testify on Wednesday, that Gen. Pierce is largely interested in the emigrant movement. It was intimated that Col. Fabens held documentary evidence of such interest, under the Presidential signature. On Thursday Mr. William L. Cazneau testified directly to the President being partner with Col. Kinney in the famous Shepherd grant, which covers some twenty-five millions of acres, embracing Greytown and its vicinage. The share of the President is said to be one-twelfth, in other words, something more than 2,000,000 acres. We are also taught to believe that the title to this interest was not vested in Gen. Pierce, at the time when Kinney and Fabens were so fiercely pursued by the Government, for attempting to ship a cargo of emigrants to the Mosquito Coast; but became so within a few weeks subsequently, when the prosecution was suddenly abandoned. All of which, if true, and sustainable by more direct and palpable proof than any thus far furnished, will present Presidnt Pierce in a more reprehensible character than his most embittered oppugners have ventured to ascribe to him.

Without admitting the accusation otherwise than for argument's sake, it must be admitted that it casts light upon several points heretofore wrapped in obscurity. For instance, it accounts for the change of policy, which, from beleaguering Kinney for weeks in the East River, permitted his unmolested departure. It accounts for the animosity of the Government towards the Walker operations, evinced, not in stopping a peaceful emigration which would be sure to retreat from the tumult in Nicaragua and fall back upon the Kinney claim for its home; but in preventing the shipment of arms, which might contribute to the success of Walker, who long ago declared the Kinney purchase invalid, and would undoubtedly confiscate it if in power. It accounts for the philosophic composure of Col. Kinney in remaining at Greytown, and abiding his time; assuring his friends that the ratification of the Central American treaty would give him all he desired. It accounts for the presence in that treaty of a reservation in favor of all grants made by the Mosquito Chief, and the appointment of a Commission to allow them, if verified. It accounts for the eagerness of the President to secure the approval of the treaty in the Senate; and, possibly, for the support his more immediate friends in that body lent it. It will be almost a matter of regret if so useful a key to so many political riddles and labyrinths prove after all to be the wrong one. It certainly fits to a nicety.

It is not impossible that a knowledge of the executive speculation has had something to do with the rejection of the treaty in the Senate. It may have occurred to the statesmen of that ugust assemblage, that there was something especially suspicious in so arranging the boundary of Mosquitodom, as to place it without the reach of Walker, and yet leave an unliquidated claim against it, which might absorb every acre. There was room to suspect corruption in the highest quarters. How far such a suspicion, if it existed, should have been allowed to weigh against a settlement really beneficial to all the various public interests involved, is another question. It would have answered, we imagine, to allow the treaty to lie over a month, until the inauguration of President Buchanan, and then, with the unbiased judgment of the new Executive upon the merits of the Convention, and the certainty that the choice of Commissioners to adjudge the monstrous claims of Kinney and others would no longer be in interested hands, withdraw opposition to its ratification. We should be less disposed to assume the existence of some such personal objections, if those publicly avowed were not so extremely flimsy and worthless.

Be these matters as they may, the Nicaragua contest certainly grows in interest. A fortnight ago there were but two parties in the field, to wit:

1. Garrison, Morgan, and Company, represented by Gen. Walker, President of the Republic, as civil, fiscal, and military agent.

2. The people at large in Central America, cowardly, disunited, and inefficient.

One after another additional combatants have made their appearance—namely:

3. Commodore Vanderbilt, represented by his *factotum*, Sylvanus M. Spencer.

4. Commodore George Law, represented by his man-at-arms, C. F. Henningsen.

5. Her Britannic Majesty, represented by Captains Erskine and Cockburn.

6. President Pierce, represented by his gallant partner, at present lying *hors du combat* at San Juan, Col. H. L. Kinney.

The situation is abstrusely complicated, like a difficult position in chess. Who will move next, and disentangle it?

Sailors and Shipping Agents.

The greatest interests of Commerce are affected by the character of the crews that man our ships; and yet it is notorious that, for many years past, sailors, as a class, have rapidly deteriorated in character. The idea of "following the sea" as a profession has become obsolete; and men ship before the mast nowadays, not because they are ambitious to attain eminence in seamanship, but because they cannot live longer on shore. The forecastle is now often filled with rascals and runaways, who, driven from pillar to post, finally take refuge aboard ship merely to escape from the law, or from a society which has become too hot for their comfort or safety. That honest old-fashioned sailor who once lived in our forecastles, and who still exists in our romances—whose heart was as deep as the ocean, and whose salt-water life was betrayed even in the squint of his eye or the hitch of his trowsers—has been driven ashore by this stampede of land-lubbers. Too proud to mess with such a crew, he has abandoned the sea, and now contents himself with the quiet dignities of a ship-keeper in port, or with the more active authorities of a stevedore. The class of seamen to which old Jack belonged is rapidly becoming extinct, and ship-owners and insurers are beginning to realize that this great deterioration in the character of the profession is a serious evil.

The scarcity of seamen, of which we have a constant complaint, is a natural consequence of this state of things. While the tonnage of our mercantile marine has rapidly increased, the number of American seamen, both native and naturalized, has rapidly diminished. Ships bound out of this port are often compelled to lie in the stream, after they are cleared and ready for sea, because it is difficult to complete a crew; and of the men which they are finally obliged to take, not one half of the number is fit to discharge any responsible service at sea. The number of American seamen registered in 1856 was twenty per cent. smaller than the number registered in 1852; and the following summary, compiled from the returns made during the last five years to the Department of State at Washington, shows that the number of our seamen is steadily decreasing, in spite of the increasing demand for their services:

	Native.	Naturalized.	Total.
Seamen registered in 1852	9,365	286	10,149
Seamen registered in 1853	9,016	253	9,363
Seamen registered in 1854	8,617	302	8,919
Seamen registered in 1855	9,336	300	9,636
Seamen registered in 1856	7,859	257	8,116

To avert the disasters to our commerce which these facts portend, our ship-owners are endeavoring to elevate the standard of seamanship by introducing the apprentice system. Merchantmen bound on long voyages now take three or four boys as apprentices, selecting those that are intelligent, and that possess such moral and physical qualities as are necessary to form the character of a good seaman and navigator. Such boys may be obtained at any time in New-York, who will appreciate the position to which they are invited; and more are offered to every first-class ship, bound around Cape Horn, or the Cape of Good Hope, than can be taken. On shipboard these boys live in the steerage, or in some part of the vessel separate from the forecastle, where they are secluded from the debasing influences of the men before the mast. They are under the direct supervision of the master, from whom they receive their orders, as well as instruction in practical navigation and seamanship. But they have hard work to perform—handling royals and skysails, clearing up decks, and lending a hand at the capstan and braces, or wherever their services may be required. Under the apprentice system, these boys will rise rapidly in their new profession, and will finally make good officers. But the system which educates them for the sea will never accomplish anything for the improvement of the common sailor. It leaves him far behind, while it is promoting to higher grades the young apprentice.

There is, after all, but one way of elevating the character of American seamen; and that is to reform the whole system of *shipping crews*. To the operations of this corrupt system may be attributed the miserable character of the men who now man our ships,—whom neither Bethels, nor Sailors' Homes, nor Seamen's Friend Societies, have yet been able to elevate above their present brutal state. The sailor's landlord and the shipping agent are the evil spirits that have corrupted our seamanship, and made our forecastle no better than a den of thieves.

In old times, when a ship was about ready for sea, the master hoisted a signal which signified that he was prepared to treat for a crew, and invited seamen to come on board and make application to ship for the voyage. The masters examined each applicant, considered his qualifications as an able or ordinary seaman, and bargained with him individually. He thus obtained just such a crew as he required; and the ship sailed well manned, with the probability of returning in due time, without bringing any bills for her insurers to pay. But all this is managed very differently now. The relations between the cabin and the forecastle have been changed. The master no longer ships his own crew, but takes whatever thing in human shape the landlord and the shipping agent may choose to give him. He sees nothing of the men who are to sail with him, until just as the ship is getting under way; when half of them are brought on board intoxicated, and are stowed away in their bunks, to lie there until they have become sober. By this time, the ship has discharged her pilot and is standing out to sea; and when the master summons his crew, he finds that one half of his forecastle is filled by a desperate, mutinous gang, generally ignorant of seamanship and destitute of any suitable outfit for the voyage. The advance wages paid them have been stolen by the landlord and shipping-agent, who is often one and the same individual; and the pitiable fellows, having been fleeced by these land-sharks, were well drugged with liquor, and bundled aboard the ship, as ignorant of their destination as of the duties which they have assumed!

Is it any wonder that ships are lost through the incompetency of their crews? As long as our ship-owners will tolerate this ruinous system of employing shipping agents, and paying advance wages to landlords, so long will the character of our seamen remain as corrupt as it is; so long will good men be kept out of the service; and so long will Marine Insurance Companies mourn over the constant accumulation of their disasters.

A Rival to Branch.—The late Sir Robert Peel left two sons, both of whom hold official places under Lord Palmerston, of whom it has been wittily said by an English writer that they are both of about the same weight, one being a pound of lead and the other a pound of feathers. The one who represents the feathers is the present Sir Robert, who inherited his father's title and estates, but none of his political sagacity or wisdom. He is one of the Lords of the Admiralty, and seems to take great delight in playing the part of a buffoon whenever an occasion offers. His last exploit was the delivery of a lecture on Russia, giving an account of his visit to Moscow, in the train of Lord Granville, the representative of England on the occasion of the coronation of the Emperor. The lecture, which we publish elsewhere, is a most remarkable and amusing production, regarded as coming from a man in the position of the lecturer, though from any one else it would hardly be entitled to a passing notice. The style of Sir Robert is so remarkably like that of our Branch that we think the Hon. gentleman must have studied Stephen's account of his visit to Brandon. We do not quite see how Lord Palmerston is going to avoid being called to account by the Emperor Napoleon, and the other crowned allies of H. B. M. of whom Sir Robert makes game so freely. Dr. Morny, for instance, we should say, would have to call him to account for his remarks on the speculating propensities of the second personage in the French nation; and Queen Victoria herself must be something more than offended at the epithets applied to the representative at Moscow of her uncle the King of Belgium, whom the buffoonish baronet designates as "the very picture of swelling insignificance." One of the most amusing points of the free-and-easy baronet's lecture is the contemptuous tone with which he alludes to trading gentlemen. He probably did not remember that O'Connell had called his father the "Son of a Spinning Jenny," nor happen to think of what the radical Hunt said to his Uncle Yates Peel, in the House of Commons. The latter having said that Hunt had better stick to his blacking, Hunt replied that he knew perfectly well the difference between himself and the honorable gentleman. "My father," said he, "was the first tradesman of his family, the honorable member's father was the first gentleman in his."

But, if the Baronet is free and easy, and regardless of friend or foe, he is also good natured and amusing; he seems to be about an equal compound of Branch and Mike Walsh.

Treading in the Footsteps of John Bull.—The London *Times*, in a highly laudatory review of the report of our Secretary of the Navy, says: "As if under the influence of some irresistible law of things, the Americans are treading in our own footsteps, and advancing gradually to the formation of a larger regular navy." But this irresistble law of things which impels us to tread in the footsteps of John Bull, sends us a long way ahead of him, as the *Times* itself confesses, in the perfection of our ships. Where we lag behind, however, is in the matter of manning our ships after we have built them; and unless we devise some system by which we can step ahead of him in this respect, we shall fail to reap all the advantages to which we are entitled in our naval improvements.

A Change of Opinion.—When the murder of Dr. Burdell was first made known, the *Herald* did not hesitate to attribute the cause of that and other atrocities to the clergy, but yesterday it pronounced it "a sporadic outburst of criminal passion, produced by no agency peculiar to the present age, or this locality, or the system of laws under which we live." In this opinion we fully coincide; it is the only one that any sensible mind can entertain in relation to the shocking affair.

An Ecclesiastical Emeute in Staten Island.

While the city is engrossed with the developments in the Bond-street tragedy, our rural neighbors on Staten Island have been getting up an ecclesiastical *emeute*, which threatens the peace and quietness of all Richmond County. The rectorship of the quaint little Episcopal church in Richmond recently became vacant by the death of the venerable Dr. Moore, who had preached from its pulpit more than forty years, and as it is one of the few churches in this country which has a large income independent of the congregation, appropriated expressly for the support of the rector, it has naturally been looked at with longing eyes by a good many unbeneficed pastors. Richmond is a very quiet little village in the centre of the Island, which has not undergone much change since the days of the Revolution. The Church, whose the great-grandfathers of the present generation worshiped, is a venerable old shape structure, with a wooden steeple. The pews are well adapted to the exigencies of the small farming population of Staten Island a century ago.

But though the church is small, the Pastor enjoys a salary which very few metropolitan preachers have ever received; there is a handsome parsonage, besides, with thirty acres of glebe lands, and wealthy parishioners who are fond of making presents to their spiritual leader. During the illness of Doctor Moore he had an assistant Doctor who naturally felt a strong inclination to step into the shoes of the deceased pastor. But the Vestry gave a call to another clergyman, and last week, when Bishop Potter went down to Staten Island to install the new rector, the assistant refused to give up the keys, parties were formed, and a scene ensued which, as in usual in such cases, "beggars description." However, we shall try to describe it hereafter as soon as we obtain all the particulars of the case. In spite of the opposition, the new rector was duly installed by the Bishop, but a great disturbance was created, and we regret to learn that our neighbors in Richmond County are in a state of high excitement, which will probably continue to rage until the frost is out of the ground and the farmers be obliged to leave the affairs of the church to attend to plowing and setting their nets for shad.

Amusements.

Academy of Music.—This is the last week of Mr. Strakosch's campaign, and opens to-night with Verdi's popular opera of "Trovatore." Parodi, D'Ormy, Morelli and Tiberini in the principal parts.

Wallack's Theatre.—Miss Heron appears here again to-night in her celebrated character of *Camille*. There is no inducement for the management to change this piece. It fills the house to overflowing.

Broadway Theatre.—The Gabriel and François Ravel Troupe produce their grand fairy pantomime called the "Magic Pills" to-night. Mr. Forrest's next appearance will be duly announced.

Niblo's Garden.—The "wonderful" Ravels revive the comic spectacle of "Medina, or a Dream and Reality;" after which "Le Diable à Quatre" and "Harvest Home."

Burton's Theatre.—The comedy of the "Rivals" will be produced here to-night, with Mr. Brougham as *Sir Lucius O'Trigger*, and Mr. Burton as *Bob Acres*; after which, Shakespeare's "Comedy of Errors," with Burton and Brougham as the two *Dromios*. This is a splendid bill, and should attract a large attendance.

Laura Keene's Theatre.—Mr. Miles' new drama of "Mary's Birthday" will be repeated to-night, together with the comedy of the "Game of Speculation."

Chambers-street Theatre.—Mrs. McMahon repeats her impersonation of *Juliet* to-night in Shakespeare's "Romeo and Juliet." Mrs. Coleman Pope is the *Romeo*.

Barnum's Museum.—Dimond's play of the "Foundling of the Forest" will be played here to-night. During the afternoon, a farce and other attractions.

Buckley's Serenaders.—To-night a new allegorical, operatic, patriotic and melodramatic sketch will be produced, called "Honor to Dr. Kane; or, Affairs in the Arctic Regions," preceded by the usual selection of Ethiopian minstrelsy.

National Theatre.—"Orion, the Gold Beater," "Raoul; or, the Magic Star," and "Willful Murder," to-night.

Personal.

Mr. Gottschalk sailed for Havana in the *Quaker City* on Saturday. He was attended to the wharf by a concourse of friends, who assembled to bid him farewell. He proposes to give a series of concerts in Havana, and will remain there for several months. He is accompanied by Adelina Patti, who will appear with him on the concert-boards, to delight the souls of the Habanese.

Roger A. Pryor, Esq., has retired from the Richmond *Enquirer*, and will be hereafter connected with the editorial department of the Charleston *Mercury*.

Rev. Charles Cleveland, the venerable city missionary of Boston, during the year has visited and rendered assistance to the poor in more than a thousand cases, and collected and dispensed nearly $1,400 in charity. Mr. Cleveland is in his 80th year, hale and hearty.

Fanny Kemble writes an indignant letter to the Milwaukee *Sentinel*, pitching into the hotels of that place. One week's board cost her $91.

The Mayor of Charleston has called a public meeting of citizens, to take measures for paying a suitable tribute of respect to the memory of Preston S. Brooks.

More Garroting.

Mr. William A. Hall, while proceeding home, Saturday night, about 12 o'clock, in Henry-street, near Amity, Brooklyn, was robbed of a gold watch, bosom-studs, and gold sleeve-buttons. He was robbed by a man who came up behind him and putting one arm around his neck. Mr. Hall, as soon as released, fired a pistol at the robber, but he escaped.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

R. R. R.—THE TRIPLE R'S FORM WONDERFUL and powerful medicinal trinity for the positive cure of all pains, aches, infirmities and diseases. The Ready Relief stops the most torturing pains in a few moments after it is used. The renovating resolvent cures humors and all chronic disease and constitutional maladies, scrofula, bronchitis, scurvy diseases, gout, salt rheum, &c.

RADWAY'S Regulators established a new principle in medicine and a new era in the purgatives. They are an improvement upon all pills, cathartic or purgative medicine. They regulate the organs of the whole system, and make the costive, fretful, irritable, nervous, and weak feel happy, cheerful, strong, and healthy. By their use the lean and dyspeptic grow fat, and become blessed with a good appetite.

R. R. R. office, No. 162 Fulton-st., New-York. Sold by Dr. FISHER, corner of Bleecker and Christopher sts., and No. 197 9th-av.; NORTON'S, No. 493 8th-av.; Dr. GUION, corner of Bowery and Broome-st.; W. R. ZEIBER, No. 44 South 2d-st., Philadelphia; Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

FEBRUARY.

Month of the coming thaw and flood,
Of loosening earth and bursting bud,
Of shine and rain, of frost and snow,
Serene may all thy moments flow;
And deep within thy breast enshrine
This earliest, fondest Valentine!

Month when the ring-doves bill and coo,
And all the feathered warblers woo
Fit mates to share their summer hours,
Amid July's enchanted bowers;
Month of all months most dearly mine,
The month of sweet St. Valentine!

And I a valentine will send
To one whose name is best unpenned;
For perfumed notes who cares a pin!
I'll call myself, and woo and win!
Dressed by the Shirtee in "extra fine,"
I'll cry, "Behold your Valentine!"

SMITH BROTHERS' One-Price Wholesale and Retail Clothing Warerooms, Nos. 128 and 140 Fulton-st., N. Y.

ANOTHER VICTORY FOR THE WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE.

Messrs. R. G. Wilder & Co., No. 128 Water-st., New-York:

Gentlemen: It affords me pleasure to say that the WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE I purchased of you a few months since, preserved in good condition all my books, papers, watches, diamonds and jewelry at the fire No. 44 Maiden-lane, on Monday night, the 2d inst. You will please place my books and papers in another safe of the same kind, which I will send for as soon as I locate. Very respectfully,

GEO. RAPHAEL.

New-York, Feb. 5, 1857.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—THE TIME has arrived to prepare for the Spring and Summer work. He who buys a Sewing Machine now will have a great advantage over him who purchases after the hurry for work comes on. The fact that Singer's Machines are the oldest will answer for making clothes, shoes, &c., that they last the longest work, is well understood. I. M. Singer & Co.'s Gazette is just published, and is full of information about Sewing Machines. Copies sent gratis to all who apply.

I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 323 Broadway, New-York.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES.—The best in the world; the only reliable Hair Dye known, perfect and instantaneous; produces a beautiful in its results. Applied in private apartments. BATCHELOR'S WIGS surpass all; their [illegible] ments satisfy the intended that BATCHELOR'S [illegible] are permanent. Avoid the ridiculous practice of [illegible] and unsightly wigs. The largest and best stock [illegible] BATCHELOR'S, No. 16 Astor-House.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—THE MERRACK Watson modern improved Pianos and Melodeons can be found only at No. 365 Broadway. Pianos to let, to hire to rent, and rent allowed on purchase; for sale on monthly payments. Second-hand Pianos from $60 to $150; Melodeons, $60 to $125.

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

VIA CORFU.

ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA AT HALIFAX.

Important Treaty Between England and Russia.

THE FIVE CHINESE PORTS OPENED TO RUSSIAN COMMERCE.

A Crusade Against the British Preached in Southern Persia.

The Canard screw steamship *Asia*, from Havre via the Isle of Wight, arrived at this port on Saturday. Her advices are one day later from Europe.

We are indebted to E. CUNARD, Esq., for files of Paris papers up to the 26th inclusive.

We have, by this arrival, the important news, reported on authority, that Russia has at last succeeded in obtaining entry into the five ports of China opened to other nations, and that the preliminaries of a treaty to that effect have been already arranged. The opening of these ports to Russia had always been refused on the ground that an equivalent was given in permitting her to trade inland, and allowing her Ambassador to reside at the Court of Pekin.

The mails from Constantinople of Jan. 12 have also brought important news from Asia, confirming reports in the English papers relative to the capture of Bushire by the British expedition to the Gulf of Persia. They announce the occupation of the islands of the Caspian Sea by the Russians, *without the consent of Persia*. Some revolted and ferocious tribes had been carrying terror into several of the Persian provinces.

Advices from Constantinople of the 16th of January announce the close of the Conferences relative to the Principalities. Ten thousand Turkish troops will occupy the Principalities, to preserve order pending the election of Divans.

The *Journal of Constantinople* alleges that the Circassians of certain regions massacred the Russians who fell into their hands.

The Paris *Pays* contradicts the report that Portugal had ceded the establishment of Goa, in Africa, to England.

The *Patrie* states that in Berlin political circles it is believed that an arrangement between Prussia and Switzerland, relative to the future condition of Neufchatel, will be first discussed between the Cabinets of Paris and Potsdam, and that the question will only be brought before a Conference when it is matured for a settlement.

The *Patrie* states that in view of the approaching evacuation of the Principalities and the general pacification of Europe, Austria is about to make an important reduction in her army.

The *Gazette de Mouvement* states, on authority, that there is not the slightest difference in the views of Ministers on the leading political topics of the day.

M. DE MONTIGNY, Consul of France at Shanghae, has concluded a commercial and religious treaty with the King of Siam.

The Russians in China—Important privileges Recently Acquired.

From the Pays, Jan. 24.

By our special correspondence from St. Petersburg of the 16th inst., we obtain important news.

It appears that Russia has obtained from the Court of Pekin the privilege that she has solicited for many years, to trade at the five ports of China open to other nations.

This favor was refused until now, on the ground that for a century Russia had the monopoly of Chinese commerce on land, and a legation in the capital of the empire.

The new treaty is one of the highest importance to Russian maritime commerce, to further which the government of the Emperor ALEXANDER appears disposed to display the greatest activity.

From the Moniteur de la Flotte, Jan. 24.

Our latest advices from China extend to the beginning of December, and mention several facts that are not known in Europe.

It was believed in Macao that Russia, after persevering endeavors, would obtain at Pekin the opening of the five ports for her ships. This result is of the greatest importance.

We all know that Russia has most extended commercial relations with China on land, and, by terms of a treaty dated as far back as 1725, the town of Kiakhta, situated on the frontiers of the two empires, is the intermediate dépôt of their commerce.

Russia, to give to her position in China a greater solidity, has obtained the privilege of having a legation at Pekin—a favor that no other Power enjoys; but in compensation for this advantage, the Government of the Celestial Empire has always refused to open the five ports, into which other nations are admitted, to Russian vessels. The commerce of the latter has therefore always been carried on by land.

When the Eastern war broke out, Admiral PARVATOWSKI, who conducted the Russian squadron in the Chinese seas, made great efforts to obtain a treaty that would place his country on an equality, in a maritime point of view, with more favored nations. He would probably have succeeded at that time if the war had not paralyzed his negotiations.

The object he sought then has been again recently attempted; we do not know upon what conditions, *but the fact is positive*. The late events at Canton, and the policy which France and England seem determined to pursue in China, give an especial interest to these new advantages which Russia is about to secure. This Power already has a great influence in Chinese affairs, and is now in a fair way *to obtain from the Court of Pekin definite treaties upon which foreign commerce and European interests in particular can count.*

On the 25th of November, a body of Insurgents, including numerous bands of brigands, which for several months have ravaged the province of Kouang-si, entered the town of Kouli-lin, and there committed excesses of every description. The imperial troops were not in force at this point, and could not aid the population. It is impossible, in Europe, to imagine the anarchy that reigns supreme at this moment in so many districts in the Celestial Empire. To suppress it, the Government has neither the strength nor the necessary authority. The mandarins execute many people, but they are not the brigands; they are chiefly composed of inoffensive paupers and unfortunates without any home, whose heads are taken off, and who are represented to the Emperor as formidable brigands.

The Viceroy of Canton, YEH, one of the most odious and cruel men which it is possible to meet with, has a system of his own. He keeps a certain number of the most wretched kind of paupers, whom he feeds, and every time that an audacious act of robbery is committed—too weak and cowardly himself to dare to arrest the assassins—he takes a dozen of these paupers, beheads them, and then writes to the Emperor that a frightful crime has been committed, but that the act has immediately met its reward, and the authors, arrested by him, have been punished with death. It is by these gross falsehoods, renewed again and again, that the mandarins ever deceive the Emperor, who is never permitted to learn the truth. Thus all persons who have lived in China know that it is only through the Emperor and in the heart of his Empire that we must act.

The great insurrection—that of Taeping—is always dominant in the province of Kiang-Sou, and has its headquarters at Nankin. We must look upon this city as lost to the Emperor—his authority can never be reëstablished there. It is impossible that his Generals could have shown greater incapacity than they have done. The insurgents have fortified Yang-tse-Kiang, and the banks of the river have been made inaccessible to the Chinese fleet.

At the date of latest advices, Admiral SEYMOUR was still at Canton. He had with him the frigate *Minden*, and he had sent the *Winchester* and the *Coromandel* to Hong Kong, the *Sybille* to Whampoa and the *Pique* and the *Harpet* to Shanghae. He adopted these measures in accordance with the request of the English Consuls, who claimed the vessels for the protection of British subjects.

The Admiral, before undertaking any further operations, will wait instructions from London.

KEROSENE OILS.
KEROSENE LUBRICATING OIL.
KEROSENE ILLUMINATING OIL.
KEROSENE PINNACLE OIL.
PARAFINE RAILWAY GREASE.
ELECTRIC LAMPS.
AUSTENS, AGENTS, No. 50 Beaver-st.

PRINTING BY STEAM—COPPER-FACED TYPE.
STATIONERS' HALL,
Nos. 124 and 126 Pearl-st., New-York.
BOWNE & RABBOUCK,
PRINTERS, LITHOGRAPHERS AND STATIONERS.
All kinds of Printing executed in the best style, with copper-faced type, at the lowest rates.

FIXTURES OF HOUSE-FURNISHING
Stores Nos. 644 and 646 Broadway, including glass cases, desks, &c., &c., to be sold in lots to suit purchasers. Must be removed on Monday, 9th inst. Inquire on the premises between 10 and 12 o'clock M.

WANTED—A QUANTITY OF HONEY
[illegible] Honey, or it will [illegible] No. 91 Broad-st.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

CLARK & CO.'S GENUINE COD-LIVER OIL is universally used and made from fresh livers. It is no quack medicine, but is recommended as the most reliable cure for CONSUMPTION and SCROFULA.
HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.,
Chemists and Druggists, Nos. 105, 323, 511 and 756 Broadway.

☞ Canning-House Desks and Drawers can be made secure by
"DETECTOR" TILL and DESK LOCKS.
For sale, wholesale and retail, by
MANY, BALDWIN & MANY,
No. 49 John-st., corner Dutch-st.

☞ Store Doors can be protected from the efforts of burglars by the
SAFE STORE-DOOR PADLOCKS.
For sale by MANY, BALDWIN & MANY,
No. 49 John-st., corner Dutch.

☞ Front Doors can be made perfectly safe from burglars, at the cost of a few dollars, by a
SAFE NIGHT LATCH.
For sale by MANY, BALDWIN & MANY.
No. 49 John-st., corner Dutch.

☞ Oxygenated Bitters.—Each successive day brings new evidence of its efficacy, until its present position is the enviable one of being far in advance of all preparations ever offered for the cure of Dyspepsia and Asthma.

☞ To commit murder quietly, take a young lady and tell her she has a pretty foot; she will then wear a small thin shoe, go out in the wet, take cold, a cold will bring on a fever, and she will die in a month. Oh, no Sir, ladies are more sensible now-a-days, for they wear quilted boots and buskins, cloth button boots with warm linings, and to keep out snow and rain, all kinds of India-rubber boots and shoes. Indeed, Miss, I am glad to hear it. Where do they obtain them? Why, at J. B. MILLER & CO.'S, No. 124 Canal-st.

☞ Mercantile Library Association.—Hon. THOS. H. BENTON will deliver his address on the *Union* in Dr. Chapin's church, Broadway, on FRIDAY EVENING next, 13th inst., at 8 o'clock. Tickets to non-members 50 cents, members 25 cents, can be had at the library, down-town office, No. 16 Nassau-st., and non-members tickets only at the door on the evening of the lecture.
FLOYD CLARKSON,
Chairman Lecture Committee.

☞ To Rectifiers.—DR. FEUCHTWANGER'S smoothing and clearing preparation is now indispensable for domestic liquor distillers and dealers. It takes the edge and sharp taste of the spirit and makes it smooth, old and clear. Best essences of Bourbon and rye whisky, rum, gin, apple and peach brandy for sale by Dr. FEUCHTWANGER, No. 143 Maiden-lane.

☞ Dr. Alban Goldsmith, late Professor of Surgery, will resume the practice of Lithotripty, (or removing stone from the bladder without cutting,) together with all the diseases of the same region. Office No. 70 Franklin-st. Hours from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF HENRY T. ARNOLD, formerly of Derby, England. Should this meet his eye or that of any knowing his whereabouts, they would confer a great favor by informing E. ARNOLD, Derby, England, or O. C. MILLS, Van Buren Centre, N. Y. Exchange papers please notice.

MATRIMONIAL.

MATRIMONIAL.—M'LLE PAULINE L'ESTRANGE will, upon receipt of 25 cents, or its equivalent in stamps, return to any person a correct picture of their past, present and future life, from a specimen of their handwriting, together with a likeness of future wife or husband; advice in love affairs, journeys, &c. Address PAULINE L'ESTRANGE, New-York Post-Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO COMPETENT girls, with excellent City reference, one as plain, neat cook, a most excellent baker, understands meats and poultry; does the washing and ironing in good style, wages $7; the other is 14, a neat girl, a good nurse, a girl that can do light waiting, and competent to wait on the door, go errands; they will go seperate or together, wages $3 to $2 50. Call or address No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS WAITER IN A private family, by a steady young man who thoroughly understands his business, and has served in several of the first families in this city, and can show the best of city references, if requisite. Call at No. 639 Broadway, or No. 840, corner of 12th-st. C. M.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY THREE COLORED women; one as cook, one as chambermaid or laundress, one as chambermaid and waiter. Also, by three Protestant white young women, and a girl of 14, and one of 16. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A MIDDLE-AGED LADY of intelligence and refinement desires a situation as practical housekeeper in some respectable family in the City or country. That of a widower is preferred. Address M. T. DAVIS, No. 137 Spring st.

A GENTLEMAN WOULD LIKE TO PROCURE for his son (now about 16 years of age) occupation with some publishing house. Salary no object at present. Has never been employed away from home. Address HOME, at the office of this paper.

WASHING WANTED.—HOTEL AND FAMily washing at the Laundry of the New-York House and School of Industry, No. 100 West 16th-st.

HELP WANTED.

COOK WANTED—A SHORT DISTANCE IN the country, in a house with City conveniences, a thorough good cook and baker, one who thoroughly understands her business; of good temper and willing to make herself useful. Apply, between 9 and 12 o'clock, to MASON BROTHERS, Nos. 108 and 110 Duane-st.

PAPER SALESMAN WANTED—ONE WHO has been employed in the trade, or has acquired some general knowledge of it through the book or stationery business. Address Box 3,266, New-York Post-Office.

A FRENCH OR ENGLISH GOVERNESS—An American housekeeper, and Scotch waiter, are required immediately in a gentleman's family. Apply No. 149 Grand-st. Also, a groom and useful man.

BOARDING.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—French, English and Spanish Institute, under the direction of Madame BERGIER, No. 132 Madison-av., near 33d-st. The 3d quarter commences Feb. 10.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Pleasant and newly-furnished apartments for a gentleman and lady or two single gentlemen. Inquire at No. 54 Willow-st.

TO YOUNG LADIES.—A GENTLEMAN AND his wife who are now keeping house without help, would be glad to find some young lady of good education and refined taste, that would be a congenial companion for the lady, and by whom the comforts of a home would be appreciated. The family advertising are of the highest respectability, and any one applying must bring the best recommendations. They would prefer some one who is without friends, and who needs assistance. No board will be charged. Address a note to C. W. L., Post-Office, Box No. 4,039, stating name, full particulars of their present situation and references.

A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE WISH to obtain apartments in a quiet family where there are no other boarders; a parlor and bedroom comfortably furnished, with large closets attached; location west side of Broadway, between 14th and 26th sts.; none need apply unless their apartments conform precisely to the advertisement; address H. E., Box 2,106, New-York Post-Office.

ASTOR HOUSE—DURING THIS INCLEMENT season the patrons of the Astor House, families particularly, are respectfully requested to give notice of their intended visit, so that comfortable apartments may be ready on their arrival. C. A. STETSON.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

TEMPERANCE.—HON. PETER SINCLAIR, founder of the British League of Juvenile Abstainers, has now arrived from Scotland, and will address the American Juvenile Temperance Society, at the Demilt Dispensary, corner 23d-st. and 2d-av., THIS EVENING, (Monday,) at 7½ o'clock. Singing under the direction of Lucius Hart, Esq. The public are earnestly invited to attend. J. B. DUNN, Recording Secretary.

LECTURES.

GENERAL SOCIETY OF MECHANICS AND TRADESMEN.—The last lecture of the season will be delivered on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 10, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. A. A. WILLETS. Subject: *Patrick Henry as an Orator, or the Elements of Effective Eloquence.*

REMOVALS.

PIANOS.—REMOVAL.—T. S. BERRY HAS removed from No. 441 to 458 Broadway, to the marble building corner of Grand-st., where he offers Hallet, Davis & Co.'s, Harris Bros.', and other Pianos, at great bargains. Pianos to let. T. S. BERRY,
No. 458 Broadway, corner of Grand-st.

NOTICE—DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO., HAVE removed to Mechanics' Bank Buildings, No. 32 Wall-st., where they issue Mercantile credits, available in all parts of the world, and to buy and sell Foreign Exchange.

MORRIS' NEW SYSTEM OF INSTRUCTION IN ENGLISH GRAMMAR.—Prof. A. J. MORRIS, the author of a philosophical grammar just published, will open his rooms MONDAY, 9th inst., for the instruction of ladies and gentlemen in the art of speaking and writing the English language correctly.
Special classes for ladies 4 to 5 P. M.
Special classes for gentlemen, 8 to 9½ P. M.
Those preferring private instructions in a select class can be accommodated at any place or hour. Terms reasonable. For particulars call at No. 836 Broadway, 3d floor, rear room.

YOUNG MEN WITHOUT WHISKERS—I inform you, if you want whiskers or moustaches to grow in six weeks, without staining or injuring the skin, you must use my ONGUENT. It acts like magic on the beard or hair, forcing it to grow strong and luxuriant. $1 per bottle. Sent to any part of the country. R. G. GRAHAM, No. 500¼ Broadway; HAYES, No. 175 Fulton st., [illegible]

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.
FRANK FORRESTER'S SPORTING SCENES AND CHARACTERS.
The public are hereby notified by the author that this publication is a fraud on the community.
It consists of four old works published many years ago under separate titles, and does not contain one word which the reading world does not know by heart.
It is published without my authority, and I disclaim all connection with it or its publisher.
I consider this to be an attempt to palm some casual stories—originally written for sporting newspapers, and republished in book form as elaborate sporting works for *practical purposes*, and therefore I take this occasion to guard the public against being defrauded by a false application of my name. HENRY WM. HERBERT.
The Cedars, near Newark, N. J.

FOR LIFE-LIKE PORTRAITS
OF
DOCTOR HARVEY BURDELL,
MRS. EMMA A. CUNNINGHAM,
AND
MR. JOHN J. ECKEL,
Get a copy of the EXTRA EDITION of the NEW-YORK DISPATCH, printed THIS MORNING.
For sale by all News Agents. Price, Four Cents.
These PORTRAITS are FROM LIFE, and not SECOND-HAND WOOD CUTS, selected for the occasion.

THIS DAY PUBLISHED:
THE TWO LOVERS;
OR, A SISTER'S DEVOTION.
A Domestic Story. By the author of "The Twin Sisters." It is one of the most charming books ever printed; price 50 cents.
Is for sale this day by all booksellers, and is published at T. B. PETERSON'S,
No. 102 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

THE GREAT BURDELL TRAGEDY.
THE BOND-STREET VICTIM;
OR
THE MURDERED DENTIST.
A new, startling, thrilling, original bloody tale of New-York City, is commenced in the DAILY STATE REGISTER of this evening. Price 2 cents. Publishing office No. 81 Franklin-st.

PUBLISHED, FEB. 7, 1857,
THE NEW-YORK SPEAKER,
Comprising a new Selection of Pieces for Practice in Reading, Recitation, Declamation, and Dialogue. Compiled from the latest works of
EMINENT ORATORS AND POETS.
With an extensive Introductory Treatise on Elocution, Oratory, and Gesture, and engraved Illustrations in Attitude and Action, adapting it as a Text-Book for Academies and Seminaries.
BY WARREN F. EDGARTON,
Professor of Oratory and Rhetoric in Hudson River Institute, Claverack, N. Y.,
AND
WILLIAM RUSSELL,
Author of "Pulpit Elocution," "American Reader," "American Elocutionist," &c.
502 Pages. 12mo. Cloth. Price, $1 25.
The following are characteristics of this work:
1. The selection of pieces for practice has been made with express reference to the actual wants of the academic declamations, as experienced in the daily exercises of the class-room. It excludes alike the formal political harangues which belong to later stages of education, and those merely juvenile exercises which belong properly to primary schools.
2. No pieces have been admitted but those which have been actually found interesting to the class of pupils for whose use the work is intended, and which have been found conducive to the formation of an earnest and animated style of address.
3. It presents a very large number of elegant and brilliant passages for recitations, not found in other collections, including many selections from the recent productions of eminent orators and poets.
4. The introductory part of the work is furnished by Prof. Russell, and treats of the subject of gesture in a clear and practical manner, adapted to the personal training of young speakers, with a view to the formation of a correct, easy, and graceful style of declamation.
THE NEW-YORK SPEAKER contains two hundred and fifty-three selections for declamation, and will be found, we trust, in the extent, variety, and freshness of its contents, a most attractive and useful book.
Copies sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of the retail price.
Published by MASON BROTHERS,
Nos. 108 and 110 Duane-st., New-York,
Sole Publishers of Webster's School-Dictionaries, and many other Standard School-Books.

THE GREAT BURDELL TRAGEDY.
THE BOND-STREET VICTIM;
OR,
THE MURDERED DENTIST.
A new, startling, thrilling, original bloody tale of New-York City, is commenced in the DAILY STATE REGISTER of this evening. Price 2 cents. Publishing office No. 81 Franklin-st.

THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC FOR 1857.
NOW READY.
In addition to the usual Calendar pages and Astronomical Calculations, THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC contains:
VERY FULL AND COMPLETE ELECTION RETURNS, by States, Congressional Districts, and Counties, for 1856, carefully compared with the returns of former years.
THE IMPORTANT ACTS OF CONGRESS, condensed.
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES.
LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE PRESENT CONGRESS and of the next as far as elected, classified politically.
A CONCISE STATEMENT OF THE DOINGS IN KANSAS during the past year.
AN ACCOUNT OF THE REMARKABLE CONTEST FOR SPEAKER of the House.
AN ARTICLE ON THE STATE OF EUROPE.
AN ACCOUNT OF THE MOVEMENTS OF GENERAL WALKER and his Filibuster Companions in Nicaragua.
A CLASSIFIED LIST OF THE GOVERNORS OF THE STATES, Times of Holding Elections, Meeting of Legislatures, &c.
THE PLATFORM OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY, with a condensed statement of those of the DEMOCRATIC and AMERICAN Parties.
THE JEFFERSONIAN ORDINANCE of 1784, a document not generally accessible, and which, had it been adopted, would have made Kentucky, Alabama, Mississippi and Tennessee, Free States. Three years later the Ordinance of 1787, applicable only to the Northwest Territory, was adopted.
Single Copies, 12½ cents: $1 per dozen; $7 per 100. Postage on the ALMANAC 1 cent each, must be prepaid. Orders, inclosing the cash, respectfully solicited.
GREELEY & McELRATH,
Tribune Office, New-York.

THE GREAT BURDELL TRAGEDY.
THE BOND-STREET VICTIM;
OR,
THE MURDERED DENTIST.
A new, startling, thrilling, original bloody tale of New-York City, is commenced in the DAILY STATE REGISTER of this evening. Price 2 cents. Publishing office No. 81 Franklin-st.

AN INDISPENSABLE COMPANION TO DR. KANE'S BOOK.
NEARLY READY,
ARCTIC EXPLORATIONS,
BY SEA AND LAND,
FROM THE EARLIEST DATE DOWN TO THE LAST EXPLORATIONS, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN, IN SEARCH OF SIR JOHN FRANLIN.
With Maps and Illustrations.
EDITED BY ELISHA KENT KANE.
This work will include all the prominent points of interest in the Voyages and Travels of Ross, Parry, Franklin, Richardson, Back, Rae, M'Clure, Inglefield, De Haven, Kane, and others, besides an interesting account of the early navigators, presenting a continuous narrative of Arctic adventure and discovery, and containing the pith of some scores of expensive books.
The volume will form an elegant duodecimo of about 500 pages, and will be printed and bound in the neatest style, presenting in a compact and readable form the whole story of which the captivating volumes of Dr. Kane furnish the sequel.
Agents wanted to circulate the above important work. Address,
PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & CO., Publishers,
No. 13 Winter-st., Boston.

THE GREAT BURDELL TRAGEDY.
THE BOND-STREET VICTIM;
OR,
THE MURDERED DENTIST.
A new, startling, thrilling, original bloody tale of New-York City, is commenced in the DAILY STATE REGISTER of this evening. Price 2 cents. Publishing office No. 81 Franklin-st.

GIFTS! GIFTS! GIFTS!
Presents varying in value from 25 cents to $100, given away to purchasers of Books. Great inducements offered to agents. Full catalogues with explanations sent free on application by mail to any part of the City or country.
EVANS & CO., No. 409 Broadway.

THE GREAT BURDELL TRAGEDY.
THE BOND-STREET VICTIM;
OR,
THE MURDERED DENTIST.
A new, startling, thrilling, original bloody tale of New-York City, is commenced in the DAILY STATE REGISTER of this evening. Price 2 cents. Publishing office No. 81 Franklin-st.

MASONIC BOOKS.—JACHIN AND BOAZ; or, A Key to the Door of Freemasonry, $2 50: Allyn's Ritual of Freemasonry, $5; Plato on the Soul's Immortality, $1; Cupper's Stair-Builder's Guide, $6. By remitting, the books will be sent, post-paid, to any part of the country. WM. GOWANS, No. 178 Fulton-st.

THE GREAT BURDELL TRAGEDY.
THE BOND-STREET VICTIM;
OR,
THE MURDERED DENTIST.
A new, startling, thrilling, original bloody tale of New-York City, is commenced in the DAILY STATE REGISTER of this evening. Price 2 cents. Publishing office No. 81 Franklin-st.

STATIONERY.

BLANK BOOKS AND STATIONERY FOR 1857.—New and old firms requiring blank books with which to commence the new year can be furnished with sets, or parts of sets, made of first-class paper, in stock or made to order, ruled to any pattern, at the shortest notice, and at reasonable rates, by
SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers and Account-Book Manufacturers,
No. 50 Fulton-st.
A general assortment of Stationery constantly on hand.

AGRICULTURAL.

TO FARMERS.—THE POUDRETTE MADE BY the subscriber is the cheapest and best manure in the world for corn and vegetables. A pamphlet will be sent (free) to any one sending their address to the Lodi Manufacturing Company, No. 60 Cortlandt-st., New-York City.

DRY GOODS.

DRY GOODS ANNOUNCEMENT.
THE LAST
GREAT REDUCTION,
AND FOR CASH ONLY,
AT THE GREAT SALE,
CHAS. HOOK, NO. 703 BROADWAY,
Would announce to his patrons and
THE LADIES OF NEW-YORK,
Being about to vacate these premises in favor of Messrs. MILLER & GRANT, No. 371 BROADWAY, Who will take possession on the
FIRST DAY OF MARCH,
Before which time they will
CONTINUE THESE SALES
WITH STILL GREATER REDUCTION,
BUT FOR CASH ONLY.
This Stock yet offers
THE GREATEST INDUCEMENTS TO PURCHASERS
In every description of
HOUSEKEEPERS' GOODS,
Comprising
PURE IRISH LINENS,
SHIRTINGS,
SHEETINGS,
DAMASKS,
BLANKETS, DIAPERS,
QUILTS, TABLE-CLOTHS,
ENGLISH AND GERMAN NAPKINS,
HOSIERY, TOWELINGS, &c., &c.
THE FORMER SACRIFICE
OF ALL OUR WHITE GOODS
Is nothing in comparison to what we will offer the present week in
JACONETS, CAMBRICS,
SWISS, NANSOOKS,
MELLE MUSLINS, &c.
As the closing of this store by the
21ST OF FEBRUARY
is a matter of necessity, the sales until that time will be
FOR CASH ONLY.
CHAS. S. HOOK, No. 703 Broadway, near 4th-st.

LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS,
PER STEAMER ARABIA.
500 dozen gentlemen's colored Border Handerchiefs, from 25c. to 50c. each.
500 dozen plain do. at $2 25 and $3 per dozen.
500 dozen ladies' do., from $1 50 to $3 75 per dozen.
Also, a large lot of ladies' Embroidered Handkerchiefs, from 50c. to $15 each.
BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway.

WET GOODS! WET GOODS!!
Per ship NEW-YORK,
From Auction.
CHARLES HEARD & CO.,
No. 301 Grand-st.

GREAT SALE OF WET COTTON SHEETING,
At COLBY'S, cor. Grand and Eldridge sts.

NO. 347 BROADWAY.
GREAT SALE OF DRY GOODS.
OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF SUPERFINE BLACK CLOTHS
AT A REDUCTION OF 30 PER CENT,
MARKED AND READY
FOR SALE
THIS WEEK.
STORE FIXTURES FOR SALE, CORNER LEONARD-ST.

NO. 347 BROADWAY.
UNPARALLELED BARGAINS IN SILKS
AT THE GREAT SALE
UNDER LIQUIDATION.
This week greater bargains than ever will be offered in
SPLENDID DRESS SILKS
OF ALL GRADES AND STYLES,
At prices which must satisfy all buyers.
CORNER LEONARD-ST.

NO. 347 BROADWAY.
CHEAP BLACK SILKS
AT THE
GREAT BROADWAY SALE.
500 PIECES BLACK SILKS
(in all widths)
ARE NOW FOR SALE MUCH BELOW
COST PRICE—CHEAPER THAN CAN
BE FOUND ELSEWHERE
N. B.—FIXTURES OF STORE FOR SALE.
CORNER LEONARD-ST.

NO. 347 BROADWAY.
GREAT DRY GOODS SALE
UNDER LIQUIDATION.
NEW-YORK LADIES,
HAVE YOU SEEN THE BEAUTIFUL
COLLECTION OF RICH DRY GOODS
AT THE ABOVE ESTABLISHMENT?
If not, a visit will well repay you for the time, since you can save from
30 TO 40 PER CENT,
ON YOUR PURCHASES OF
DRY GOODS.
THE WHOLE IS SUBMITTED TO IMMEDIATE SALE. CORNER LEONARD-ST.

NO. 347 BROADWAY.
ENGLISH LONG-CLOTH MUSLINS
AT THE
GREAT BROADWAY SALE
UNDER LIQUIDATION.
300 PIECES LONG CLOTHS, 10c.
200 PIECES LONG CLOTHS, 10½c.
150 PIECES (yard wide) LONG CLOTHS, 11½c.
350 PIECES (yard wide) LONG CLOTHS) 12½c.
These goods are being used in all families and can be bought at a saving of
25 PER CENT.
AT THE ABOVE SALE
N. B.—STORE FIXTURES FOR SALE.
CORNER LEONARD-ST.

WET LINEN SHEETING,
At half cost.
CHARLES HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

WET GOODS, WET GOODS.
WET MARSEILLES QUILTS, 10s. to 12s., worth 16s. and 18s.
WET LINEN DOILIES, 3s. per doz., a bargain.
WET ¾ NAPKINS, only 9c. each., half-price.
WET LINEN TABLE DAMASK, 2s. 9d. to 3s. 6d., cheap.
WET TABLE CLOTHS, large sizes, 6s. and 7s.
WET COLORED TABLE COVERS, 3s. and 4s., not injured.
WET BOSOM LINEN, 1s. 9d. to 2s. 6d., half-price.
Wet Muslins, Wet Towels, &c.
The only injury to the above goods is by water, and those calling early will secure the greatest bargains.
E. B. CLAPP & CO.
Nos. 57 and 59 Catharine-st., corner of Monroe-st.

CALL ON MONDAY AND EXAMINE
the
FRENCH MUSLINS at 1s., worth 2s.
BAREGES, 1s. 6d., worth 2s. 6d. and 3s.
DE LAINES,
CHALLIES,
SILKS, and
SHAWLS,
SELLING OFF
At Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.,
By order of the Assignee.

WET LINEN DAMASKS,
At half cost.
CHARLES HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

GREAT SALE OF WET COTTON SHIRTING,
At COLBY'S, cor. Grand and Eldridge sts.

1857. SPRING MANTILLAS. 1857
JACOB LANSING,
IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER
OF
MANTILLAS, &c.,
is now prepared to exhibit a
COMPLETE AND MAGNIFICENT STOCK,
comprising all the
NEWEST AND MOST DESIRABLE STYLES,
TO WHICH HE INVITES THE ATTENTION OF
CITY, SOUTHERN AND WESTERN JOBBERS.
THE ABOVE WILL BE OFFERED AT THE
VERY LOWEST PRICES, AND ON
LIBERAL TERMS.
No. 43 CEDAR-STREET,
BETWEEN NASSAU AND WILLIAM.

FLANNELS,
LINENS,
LINEN DAMASK,
SHIRTINGS,
SHEETINGS,
SELLING OFF
At Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.,
By order of the Assignee.

WET LINEN TABLE CLOTHS,
At half cost,
CHARLES HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

GREAT SALE OF WET NAPKINS,
At COLBY'S, cor. Grand and Eldridge sts.

TO SOUTHERN, WESTERN AND CITY MERCHANTS.
CORSETS! CORSETS!
The largest assortment in the United States.
Thirty per cent. under usual prices.
THOS. H. GAYNOR, Importer and Manufacturer,
No. 45 3d-av., near 10th st.
N. B.—Third-av. cars pass the door.

GREAT SALE OF WET LINEN SHIRTING,
At COLBY'S, cor. Grand and Eldridge sts.

ELEGANT DRAPERY IN SETS,
or by the yard,
SELLING OFF
At a Discount of Forty per cent. from cost, at
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.,
By order of the Assignee.

GREAT SALE OF WET DAMASKS,
At COLBY'S, cor. Grand and Eldridge sts.

WET GOODS FROM THE LATE WRECKS.
Ginghams, Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Linens, Linen Sheeting, Table Cloths, Plain, Plaid and Striped Jaconet, Muslins, Bands, Collars, Mohair Lustre, Huckaback Diaper, &c., for sale by WILLIAM MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine st.

GREAT BARGAINS
In Irish Linens,
Barnsley Sheetings,
Muslins, &c.,
Will be opened on Monday, Feb. 9.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

GREAT SALE OF WET QUILTS AND BLANKETS,
At COLBY'S, cor. Grand and Eldridge sts.

DRY GOODS.

BRODIE'S MANTILLA
SPRING,
1857.
GEORGE BRODIE,
Nos. 61 CANAL AND 63 LISPENARD STS.,
Begs to intimate to
SOUTHERN AND WESTERN MANTILLA
BUYERS
that he
WILL OPEN
his
NEW STYLES
on
MONDAY,
FEB. 2.

JUST RECEIVED,
PER STEAMER ATLANTIC,
And will be opened this morning,
Several cases China Jaspe Bayadere Silks,
Price $1 50 per yard. All new patterns.
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

NEW EMBROIDERIES,
PER STEAMER ARABIA.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway,
will open on Monday, 9th:
1,500 Jaconet and Cambric Sets, from $1 to $3 50.
500 Embroidered Swiss Sets, from $3 to $16.
Valenciennes, Honiton, Guipure, and Swiss Embroidered Collars, &c.

WET LINEN SHEETING,
At half cost.
CHARLES HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

GREAT SALE OF WET BRILLIANTS AND PLAIDS,
At COLBY'S, cor. Grand and Eldridge sts.

FRENCH PRINTS, BRILLIANTS, &c.,
(For Children's Wear.)
NEW SPRING PATTERNS
WILL BE OPENED ON MONDAY, FEB. 9.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

WET COUNTERPANES,
At half cost.
CHARLES HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

GREAT SALE OF WET LINEN SHEETING,
At COLBY'S, cor. Grand and Eldridge sts.

WET ENGLISH LONG CLOTHS,
At half cost.
CHARLES HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

ELEGANT SHAWLS,
CLOAKS,
TALMAS, &c.,
SELLING OFF AT HALF PRICE,
At Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.,
By order of the Assignee.

WET LINEN DIAPERS!
At half cost.
CHARLES HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

LADIES INDIA-RUBBER GLOVES AND MITTS bleach the hands and render them soft, smooth and white. An excellent remedy for chapped hands, salt rheum, &c. Also very useful in housework, and can be worn when other gloves would be spoiled. For sale at all rubber stores, and at No. 36 John-st., up stairs.

WET GOODS! WET GOODS!
Warranted perfect, at
CHARLES HEARD & CO.'S, No. 301 Grand-st.

GREAT SALE OF WET SILKS,
At COLBY'S, No. 289 Grand, cor. Eldridge st.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA.
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON!
(Tenth Subscription Night.)
MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 7,
Will be performed for the last time Verdi's Grand Opera,
IL TROVATORE.
First appearance of Sig. MORELLI in the *rôle* of Count de Luna.
Mlle. TERESA PARODI, Mme. D'ORMY,
Signors TIBERINI, MORELLI and BARILLI, in the principal *rôles*.
Director and Conductor, M. STRAKOSCH.
Parquet, Dress Circle, First Tier.....$1
Second Seats..50c. extra. Amphitheatre.....38c.
Family Circle.....50c. Private Boxes, (to m. $6 to $20
The Box-Offices for securing seats will be open daily, from 9 A. M. till 4 P. M., at the Academy of Music, Hall & Son's, Van Norden & King's and Brainard's.
Opera commences at 8.
In consequence of the severe sickness of Madame DE WILHORST, with whom other Operas have been in rehearsal, Sig. MORELLI has kindly consented to appear, at a moment's notice, in the *rôle* of IL CONTE DI LUNA, with a single rehearsal, a *rôle* he has never sung before.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Doors open at 6½ o'clock; to commence at 7½ o'clock.
Tickets, 50 cents; Orchestra seats, $1; Private boxes, $5.
MONDAY, Feb. 9, 1857.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF
THE WONDERFUL RAVELS,
previous to their departure for Philadelphia.
GRAND REVIVAL
of Lehmann's comic spectacle pantom

[illegible] for the Re-[illegible] Report of the Chief Appointment Courts, &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

ALBANY, Friday, Feb. 6, 1857.

What are all your distinguished doctors of law about? Have they lost all ambition—or don't they know that there is room enough on the Supreme Bench for two more of the same sort? Turn to the Constitution and the laws made according to that instrument, and then to the census figures, and the truth of your conclusions will be that the First Judicial District is entitled to two additional justices. It only needs to "be enacted" by the Legislature, and doubtless that would be promptly done, if any one would take the trouble to put a bill in shape, and send it up. I never knew the time before when two such fat oysters were so long neglected by the profession. Certainly there must be at least two lawyers in the great city that can't make a living by their practice.

Poor JERRY O'BRIEN. His claim is gone in for this session. It was brought out for an airing yesterday, in the order of third reading of bills. That is often an unhealthy atmosphere for weak mortals, and Jerry's lungs were not over strong. Ostensibly he died of 49 negative votes—but I mistrust in reality he was over-lobbied. Unfortunately too for the patient, bills on their third reading, are deprived of the active support of eloquent friends. Doubtless had the rules permitted, Mr. WOODS—with a wave of his hand, and one or two of his impassioned sentences—might have kept JERRY's head above water.

The bill for the removal of Quarantine from its present location on Staten Island, was reported this morning, and was made the special order for next Thursday, immediately after the reading of the journal. The report is signed by every member of the Committee. It is presumed here that a measure which is intended to avert from the City of New-York the calamity of an epidemic disease, cannot fail to be successful. And yet I notice symptoms of opposition from a class of men who should be found in the affirmative. The Colonial History published by the State, although comparatively worthless, is yet the perpetual subject of legislative inquiry. Annually the Secretary of State is called to an accounting. Of course the number subject to the action of the Legislature grows small very rapidly. A judicious move would be to place what few yet remain in the custody of the Regents of the University, to be more considerately distributed than they have hitherto been.

The Canal Appraisers make report of their labors for the year. They say that during the year 568 claims have been presented, amounting in the aggregate to $1,360,910 69. These claims are made up—in the opinion of the Appraisers—on the principle that "nothing ask, nothing have." The claimants expect to have their demands sliced down about 75 per cent. before they get through, and they start accordingly. Upon the claims decided, during the year, there was demanded $522,988 87. When these had passed the ordeal of examination, they were awarded but $136,001 11.

Among the notices in the House is one by Mr. H. BAKER, who intends to present a bill for the establishment of a Court of Claims. I hope that Mr. BAKER will press this measure vigorously. The State should establish some tribunal in which her citizens can obtain redress for injuries inflicted by the State, without the delay and uncertainty which is attendant upon a resort to the Legislature.

The bill to enable PETER COOPER to found a great charity was passed in the House this morning. It needs but the Governor's signature now to make the Cooper Institute a fixed fact.

Owing to the indisposition of Mr. VARNUM, the consideration of the Registry law, which was the special order for 12 o'clock, was put over until next Wednesday.

The House voted down a proposition to authorize a cat-hauling of the Commissioners of Emigration.

Mr. BICKLES introduced a bill, reorganizing, to some extent, the Justices' Courts of the City of New-York. The following is a synopsis:

SEC. 1 requires the County Clerk, once in each year, to furnish the Clerk of each of the District Courts with the names of a certain number of persons, not exceeding 150, who, thus furnished, shall not be liable to jury duty in any other Court during the year.

SEC. 2. A trial by Jury may be demanded at the close of joining an issue of fact, and is waived if neither party then demand it. When demanded, the trial of the case may be adjourned until a time fixed for the return of the Jury.

SECS. 3, 4, 5 and 6 relate to the manner of summoning a Jury, and impose a fine of $10 on any Juror who refuses or neglects to attend after being properly notified.

SEC. 7 provides that before a party can be entitled to a Jury, he must deposit with the Clerk, at the time he demands a Jury, $3 and the officer's fees for summoning the Jury.

SEC. 8. No adjournment can be granted after the return of a Jury unless the party, requiring the same, deposits with the Clerk, to be immediately paid to the Jurors, twenty-five cents each, which is not to be included as part of the costs in the judgment, and also pay the costs of obtaining another Jury.

SEC. 9. If either party object to these competency of a juror, the question thereon must be tried in a summary manner by the Justice, who may examine the juror or other witnesses on oath.

SEC. 10. The Justice of each of these courts may, in the City of New-York, administer oaths, take depositions and acknowledgments, and certify the same.

SEC. 11. Sub-divisions from one to five, inclusive, of section 10, and sections 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15, of Chapter 3, Part 3, and title 2, of the Revised Statutes, in relation to criminal contempts, and all laws for forcing a compliance with said sections and sub-divisions, shall apply to these courts.

SEC. 12. The Board of Supervisors may, in their discretion, increase the salaries of the Justices and Clerks of these Courts.

SEC. 13 provides for furnishing said courts with proper accommodations.

SEC. 14 repeals all acts inconsistent with this act.

The bill to increase the pay of the members of the Croton Aqueduct Board was reported and sent to the Committee of Sixteen to report complete.

The bill ceding jurisdiction to the United States over the property of the United States Government in the City of New-York, was referred to a Conference Committee—reported complete back to the Senate and House, and by both bodies concurred in.

The Supply bill has not yet reached the State Hall, consequently the Comptroller still holds tight the purse strings. Hours seem days to the expectants—in fact I saw one or two to-day who seem to have passed an entire century since the bill passed inward the portals of the Executive Chamber. "There is many a slip" runneth the proverb.

The Senate last week resolved to do three nights' work this week. This week it resolved the three nights into one—and then to-day they resolved to adjourn over until Monday evening. This is a renewed evidence of the intelligence and good sense which pervade the Senate Chamber. LEO.

ALBANY, Saturday, Feb. 7.

The Senate took a leap over until Monday night, leaving the House to maintain alone the tide of legislation.

And as the Senate grew indolent, the House waxed industrious. They resolved not only to stick to the text until Saturday and Monday, but also to have a session last evening, commencing at 7 o'clock.

That early hour found the seats not more than half filled, and, by some strange fatality, the absentees were mostly those who had been most strenuous in their efforts to get a night session. The present resolved to punish the absent, and ordered a call of the House, and the Sergeant-at-Arms upon active service to bring in the delinquents. Some came in at the windows—some at the side doors—but enough were caught out to make the call interesting. Nearly the entire session was occupied in the performance—not with the raciness and frolic usual on such occasions—but as if it was rather dull music. The head of the Judiciary Committee, breaking away from the constabulary, and running a foot-race with the Sergeant for his seat on the side aisle, was the only ludicrous occurrence that redeemed the stupidity of the farce.

This morning's session was dull and uninteresting. The great guns, ROBERTS, WOODS & Co., from New-York, appeared to be out of spirits—disposed to let the little fish run the machine. Of course, under such circumstances, the machine worked heavily.

The State of Long Island makes a move in legislation to-day, by which she hopes to keep up an uninterrupted communication between her extremities, the snow-drifts and the sand-blasts to the contrary notwithstanding. How is that to be done? Why, in the simplest manner possible—so simple as to come within the comprehension even of a Yaphanker—just by amending the charter of the Long Island Railroad Company, so that they may widen the line. Then they propose to build high fences on the outer sides, over which the snow and sand will not drift.

The Railroad Committee promptly acceded to the proposed enterprise, whether because of the merit therein contained, or for the purpose of encouraging this new phase in the Long Island character, I cannot tell. At all events it is likely to become a law, and if it finds the experiment will prove successful—in which event communication with Greenport will ordinarily be resumed in the early Summer.

Do charters grow on every limb of the City shrubbery? I should think so, from the profusion with which you send them up here. I have counted and collated more than a baker's dozen already, and to-day there comes another from Mr. DIXON. This time it is a proposition to re-enact the charter of 1830—the one immediately preceding the Reform Charter. Under that of 1830 we only had "forty thieves"—under the Reform, we have more than double that number. I am decidedly in favor of taking the back track to 1830—or what is better, reducing the officials to a still less number than provided for by that instrument.

A remarkable accident occurred here last night, at the house of J.V. L. PRUYN. Mr. PRUYN and his family are now traveling in Europe—the house in the meantime being in charge of a domestic. Gas fitters were at work yesterday in the second story, and last evening the servant in charge went with a lighted lamp to see if they had properly closed the windows. She opened the door of one room, when a terrific explosion took place. When the dust and smoke cleared away, it was found that the entire rear wall had been thrown down—and that much other damage had been done to the building.

While I am writing, a mild May air breathes through the open windows—so gently as scarcely to rustle the draped curtains. For the first time these many weeks I look out, and do not see the huge icicles pendant from the eaves of my neighbor's domicil, on the other angle. All the livelong night they have been dropping, dropping—trickling away, even in the moonlight—a seeming monotony of sound, but yet a real melody, through which mingle the songs of the coming Spring. LEO.

AFFAIRS IN KANSAS.

The Territorial Legislature—Sketch of Proceedings—Women of Lawrence waging War against Liquor.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

LAWRENCE, K. T., Monday, Jan. 26, 1857.

The Territorial Legislature was in session at Lecompton during last week. The council have passed an act declaring that portion of the Election Law requiring test-oaths, null and void. The House of Representatives will probably do the same.

Several Companies, composed of the members, have been incorporated for various purposes,—for building Railroads to different parts of the Territory, establishing Banks, and navigating the Kaw River.

A proposition to change the Judicial Districts of the Territory has been made by the Council, and will be adopted by the Legislature.

BUSINESS PROSPECTS.

Business in this city is good; building lots sell at high prices, and are constantly increasing in value. Only the prospect of peace has given a higher valuation to real estate, and nearly every one is benefited by it. If we have no difficulty for six months, no one can form a just estimate of the advantage it will be to the Territory. But there are indications of a storm, that will burst upon us in all its fury early in March, intended to secure the following objects: To prevent emigration from the Northern States,—to furnish an excuse for stopping and sending back parties coming up the river; to prevent our people from getting in their seed; to secure the adoption of a Pro-Slavery Constitution, and the final consummation of their intentions to make Kansas a Slave State.

THE WOMEN AGAINST RUM.

The women of Lawrence were out *en masse* this morning, bent on the destruction of all liquors found in the city. This indignant army were provided with axes, hatchets, and hammers. They were determined that the evil spirits of whisky should no longer disturb the quiet of our town, and, to prevent it, a war of extermination was declared against the demon.

Their plans and intentions were kept secret up to the time of attack, and all were taken by surprise. Seven rum-holes were discovered, entered, and a vigorous assault was made upon sundry barrels, casks, demijohns, &c., and the contents spilled out upon the ground. In one shop three barrels of whisky were discovered, hidden under a bed; women's hands seized upon and rolled the same into the street, and by an application of many blows, a breach was made, the enemy surrendered, and whisky rolled in the snow, never to rise again, and all the women said amen.

The whisky-dealers, and their customers, were indignant and swore vengeance; one of them rushed (after the destroyers had left) into the street with a Colt's revolver in each hand, forgetting in the excitement of the hour, to put powder and ball into them.

We are without law and cannot prevent the sale of intoxicating liquors by Statute. Some other way is resorted to. The failure of our men to put a stop to the traffic forces the women to the task; and they are determined on success. Last Spring, a similar duty was performed by them.

DISPATCHES FOR WASHINGTON.

I arrived here from Lawrence yesterday, in company with M. C. H. BRANSCOMB, who is now on his way to Washington, D. C., as bearer of dispatches from the Free-State Legislature. He also goes as an agent from the owners of the celebrated Half-breed Kaw lands, to have measures taken to exclude the settlers who have taken possession of them. The Government was very prompt in preventing Governor REEDER from securing that tract, while settlers are permitted to "squat" upon them with impunity. The agent of the Kaw Indians attempted to drive off the squatters, and with United States Dragoons, burned their houses. The sovereigns refused to leave, and had the agent, MONTGOMERY, arrested, by authority of the bogus Courts, and is now held for trial.

A ride over the prairies of Kansas at this season, with the thermometer below zero, is not very pleasant. The cold is more severe here than elsewhere, on account of the high winds which sweep over the soil with tremendous fury, having a very chilling effect upon travelers. SIGMA.

Repeal of the Twelfth Section of the Kansas Code.

The Kansas correspondent of the Missouri *Democrat* writes from Lecompton, Jan. 23:

"The 12th section of the infamous code has been repealed. It reads as follows: 'If any person print, write, introduce into, publish or circulate, or shall knowingly aid or assist in bringing into, printing, publishing or circulating, within this Territory, any book, paper, pamphlet, magazine, handbill or circular, containing any statement, argument, opinion, sentiment, doctrine, advice or insendo, calculated to produce a dangerous, disorderly or rebellious disaffection among the slaves in this Territory, or to induce such slaves to escape from the services of their masters, or to resist their authority, he shall be guilty of felony, and be punished by imprisonment and hard labor for a term not less than five years.'"

DISCRETIONARY BAIL—VETO OF GOV. GRABY.

As soon as the above section was repealed, the passage of the following act was effected and presented to the Governor for his approval: "Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of Kansas. Section 12. The District Court or any Judge thereof in vacation, shall have power and authority to admit to bail any prisoner on charge or under indictment, for any crime or offence of any character, whether such crime or offence shall have been heretofore bailable or not, such Courts or Judge on every such application for such bail exercising a sound discretion in the premises. This act to take effect from and after its passage."

The Governor vetoed the bill, giving his reasons in a message of considerable length, from which I take the following extract:

The punishment of crime is made the greater will be the restraint upon the evil passions of wicked men, has been established in all civilized communities and approved by the wisdom and experience of every age of the world; and had we no other evidence of its truth, more than sufficient has been furnished, in the disturbances and outrages, which have so recently occurred in the Territory of Kansas; for no one can be insensible of the fact that the impunity which has here been given to crime has been the primary cause of most of the offenses that have been committed. Had but a few of the early agitators and defiants of law, been brought to "The bill to authorise Courts and Judges, to admit to bail in certain cases, has been carefully examined, and, notwithstanding my earnest desire to agree with the Legislature in all matters of public policy, I am compelled to return it without approval, for the following reasons: The doctrine that the more certain condign punishment, the subsequent events which every good citizen must most heartily deplore and condemn, would never have occurred. It is of the utmost importance to the safety of society that the law should be rendered as stringent and the execution as certain as possible, especially as regards the crime of willful and deliberate murder. Such an offence should be guarded against with the utmost care. No door whatever should be opened for the escape of the criminal. Once in the hand of the proper authorities, he should there be secured until the ends of justice are effected. The man whose life has been forfeited to the law, will stop at no means within the range of human possibility to accomplish his escape, for what will not a man give in exchange for his life?"

INDICTMENT.

The Supreme Court now sitting at this place, found a bill against G. W. CLARK, ex Indian Agent, for the murder of BARBER: bail bonds were entered into and CLARK released, to take his seat in the "Law-and-Order" Convention. Dr. STRINGFELLOW was also indicted for murder or horse-stealing, (immaterial which, as both are punishable with death,) and also released. Previous to his arrest he advocated the introduction of a bill advocating the passage of a law to hang, for the charge preferred against himself, but the enactment leaving it to the discretion of the court to bail in certain cases, would save the Doctor's neck, notwithstanding the unpleasant position it would place those in who differ from him on the "delicate and exciting question of Slavery." The slave oligarchy very well know that if they can enforce the bogus code, that no man could live in Kansas, unless an ultra Pro-Slavery man, and the only remaining requisite is, to get the Governor to apply the ball and chain, which he says he has suspended by the request of several of the United States Senators, and the time specified by lawful convicts to wear ball and chain, shall be served out in prison. PANTEDEAS, of Osawatomie, and CUSHING, a Pro-Slavery man, who was convicted by Judge COLE as the murderer of NOAHON, have made their escape. They are chained together, and carried the coin with them. This is the first instance of a Pro-Slavery man being found guilty of any crime in Kansas.

NEW-YORK CITY.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

THE CHIEF OF POLICE TAKES PART IN A SHINDY, AND ESCAPES BY THE SKIN OF HIS TEETH AND THE VIRTUE OF HIS POSITION.

Our big and good-natured Chief of Police took part in a shindy in Mulberry-street last night, from which he was not sorry to escape soon after in sound condition. It may not be generally known that the Chief, especially since the inauguration of the garroting system, has been in the habit of perambulating the streets in search of evil doers and negligent patrolmen—sometimes alone, but generally accompanied by some reliable officer. Hitherto, the nocturnal walks of the Chief have been undisturbed by any interest of striking note. On Thursday night, however, he was compelled to make use of his authority and muscle, and he did both with fine effect. He had just left Niblo's with Thomas Samson, one of his aids, and was proceeding toward the east side of the City, when a terrible commotion was heard a little way ahead. Women were shrieking, and men were shouting, as though Bedlam had risen in insurrection. Officer Sampson, being nimbler of foot, led his Chief, and, on arriving in Mulberry street, discovered at once that the whole thing was only an Irish row. The street was blocked with men and women, and heads innumerable were thrust from every window round about. In the midst of the crowd were two men busily engaged in pummelling each other severely. Mr. Sampson at once "went in" with a will and seizing one of the clinched belligerents dragged him away from his adversary. This was not relished by the pugilists who appeared anxious to "see it out," and one of them struck at the Officer, but missing him, received himself a "pretty little clout under the but of the lug," which laid him sprawling in the gutter. The crowd, enraged at what they regarded as such an unwarrantable proceeding, rushed frantically towards the officer, and would, no doubt, have quickly demolished him, but for the Chief, who, coming up, rushed to the aid of his Aid, by keeping the crowd at bay with his heavy walking cane. One of the scoundrels rushed towards the Chief with his slung club, and attempted to strike him with it, but his blow was nicely warded off by the aid of one hand, while with the other he sent the club man down. Then making himself loudly known as the Chief of Police, and being recognized as such by a few among the crowd, the street was very soon cleared. Two of the most ugly of the party were taken away by Officer Sampson, never for a moment having released his hold of the person whom he first arrested.

Neither the Chief nor his Aid were in uniform; and it is certainly singular that they escaped from so wild a throng so easily.

ATTEMPT AT ARSON—TWO PERSONS ARRESTED AND COMMITTED FOR EXAMINATION.

On information received from a man named Mathew Breheney, Capt. Carpenter, of the Fifteenth Ward Police, proceeded last Thursday evening to a store kept at No. 25 Worth-street, and arrested Patrick Gavin, the proprietor, on a charge of an attempt at arson.

Mr. Baker, the Fire Marshal, was notified, and immediately proceeded with the investigation, when the fact developed itself that a man named Philip Corvin, residing at No. 147 West Twenty-seventh-street, was also a party concerned in the attempt to fire the premises.

Justice CONNOLLY issued a warrant for the arrest of Corvin, and Sergt. Webb, of the Fifth Ward, took the accused into custody.

It appears from the affidavit of Matthew Breheney that he acted as bar-tender for Mr. Gavin, and that, some time during the past Summer, a judgment was procured against Gavin, who, previous to the stock being levied upon by the Deputy Sheriff, made an assignment of the stock to his brother, John Gavin. The goods were levied upon and taken away by the Sheriff, but afterwards returned. There was a policy of insurance on the goods to the amount of $750 in the Relief Insurance Co.; this policy was assigned over to John Gavin.

On the 25th of January the stock in the said store was reduced down to about one gallon of apple-jack and the empty casks and fixtures. Prior to the 25th January, Gavin, from time to time, endeavored to pursuade Breheney to wilfully fire the premises to get the insurance money, and told him how to do it. He said he would send some camphene to the store, and that he (Breheney) was to throw some of it behind the barrels, under the counter, and inside the lath and plaster partition; then he, (Breheney,) who occupied the back room for sleeping, after firing the combustible, was to run out without his clothes, and that he (Gavin) "would see him all right about it."

On the 31st January, about 8 o'clock at night, Philip Corwin and a boy, said to be his son, took a demijohn of camphene to the store, and he asked Breheney if it would not be better to take it in at the back door, as he was fearful the persons in the store might see it. On Monday night, the 2d of February, Patrick Gavin, Philip Corwin, and Matthew Breheney met at Corwin's house in West Twenty-seventh street. The matter of firing the store was talked over. Gavin said that no one but they three knew anything about it, and that Breheney should have fired the store on the night he sent down the camphene.

Corwin said tha Wednesday night would be the best night, and at about 1 o'clock.

On the day of and previous to Gavin's arrest, he remarked to Breheney, and, at the same time taking hold of the demijohn of camphene, "Be careful and put it away, so that the boys around the store will not see it." He then took the demijohn, and put it on a shelf in the window.

The demijohn belonged to the store, and had been taken away by Gavin, to be filled with camphene.

The demijohn was found by Captain Carpenter standing on a shelf in the window filled with camphene, as described by the witness.

A SINGULAR BURGLARY.

Yesterday afternoon a daring burglary was discovered by Officer Donovan, of the First Ward, to have been committed at the bonded warehouse of Blakeone & Co., Nos. 30 and 31 West-street. An examination showed that the burglars entered the store No. 31 by breaking or cutting through the side wall, which is about two feet thick, a hole about five feet high, by three feet wide. This job they performed with some tools they found in the grindstone yard of Mr. Whitney, adjoining. After entering, the burglars broke open several cases, from which they secured nine bags of ribbons and other dry goods, and then returned through the hole which they had made in the wall into the grindstone yard. Here, from some cause or other, they became alarmed and made off, leaving their booty behind. Officer Donovan, while passing through West-street, discovered the door of the grindstone yard open, and on going in discovered the goods which the burglars had left. The proprietors of the Bonded Warehouse were notified, and the goods returned to them. A strict guard was kept on the place all day by Lieut. Dolton.

YOUNG BURGLARS.

John Donaldson, aged 19, and William Donaldson, aged 17 years, were arrested on Saturday, in the house of Dr. Gray, No. 487 Broome street, into which they had gone for the purpose of stealing. They effected an entrance by forcing open a door, and were collecting some articles with which to make way, when they aroused the inmates, who retained them until the arrival of Officer Oliare, of the Fourteenth Ward, who was near by.

The prisoners were yesterday morning taken before Justice Woon, at the Essex Market Police Court. They said that they had "no occupation." Both were locked up for trial.

PICKPOCKETS CAUGHT.

Pickpockets now assemble nightly in large numbers in the vicinity of the starting place of the Eighth and Sixth avenue cars, at the corner of Church and Barclay streets. Yesterday, one of them, a notorious fellow generally known by the name of "Scotchy," was nabbed at that place and taken before Justice WELSH, who locked him up. A few nights since two young fellows, one of them named Thomas Clinton, aged 20, residing at No. 205 Hester street, and the other John Stuart, *alias* William Johnson, aged 18, residing at No. 100 Bayard-street, were captured at the same place by officers Kinner and Smith, of the Chief's office, one of them was observed to take from a lady's pocket a porte-monnaie, containing between $3 and $4, and "slung" it to a "pal." About a dozen other pickpockets had the audacity to surround and assault the officers, in copes of effecting the liberation of their companions in custody, but fearful of the locust on their heads they did not persist in their efforts. The prisoners were committed for trial.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—MONDAY, Feb. 9.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 357 to 363, 364½, 365 to 369, 291, 375. *Part II.*—Nos. 13, 33, 272, 334, 341, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 376, 377, 8, 23, 277.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 762, 779, 793, 534, 230, 206, 220, 775, 114, 568, 796, 797, 801, 803, 814, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 814, 738, 55, 760, 774, 319, 784, 348.

SUPREME COURT.—*Circuit.*—Nos. 1,803, 193, 551, 551, 572, 581, 509, 688, 188, 220, 348, 421, 635, 637, 639, 643, 643, 647, 649, 651, 653.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 35, 50, 51, 52, 53, 55, 44, 54, 56.

SUPREME COURT.—SPECIAL TERM—Feb. 6.

Before Hon. Justice Peabody.

DECISIONS.

In re Application of the Mayor, &c., of New-York.—This was a motion in reference to the laying out of the Central Park. Order in pursuance of referee's report.

Harper vs. *Huggins.*—Motion granted on payment of costs of entering judgment, and 20 costs of motion, these referred to L. Livingston.

Wm. Wilson vs. *Jona Wilson.*—Judgment of divorce.

Edmonds vs. *Osborn.*—Judgment for plaintiff, for amount reported due.

Kelly vs. *Lesley.*—Motion granted.

Butler vs. *Jones.*—Motion to change place of trial denied.

Ebenezer Seeley vs. *Edson Allen.*—Order granted, on payment, by defendant, to Livingston, of $15, within five days. Otherwise referred to Wm. C. Rueser.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Feb. 7.

Before Hon. Justice Peabody.

DECISIONS.

Carter vs. *Roberts.*—Motion for reference granted, and cause referred to Isaac Dayton. Motion for commission denied. Defendant's costs of opposing $7, to abide event.

Palmer vs. *Barton.*—Motion must be granted. Costs to abide event.

Williams vs. *Shaw.*—Motion for further particulars in both its branches must be denied, but without costs.

Robbins vs. *Hallett.*—Motion denied.

Rathbone, receiver, &c., vs. *Hallett.*—Motion judgment on frivolousness of demurrer granted with costs.

Ashulet vs. *Austin.*—Motion granted.

EXAMINATION FOR ADMISSION TO THE BAR.

The examination of applicants for admission to the bar will take place on Tuesday, the 17th inst., at 3 P. M., in the General Term room.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Woodruff.

Stanton vs. *Willett.*—Motion denied, with $10 costs, to abide event of suit.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Sherwood, Hoffman, Slosson, and Woodruff.

DECISIONS.

Wilde vs. *Joel.*—Order to be settled.

Decker vs. *The New-York Insurance Co.*—Order to be settled.

Pelletier vs. *Swift.*—The dismissal of the complaint must be set aside, and a new trial had.

Graham vs. *Machado.*—Order at Special Term reversed, and judgment for defendant, but with leave to amend complaint within twenty days, on payment of costs of the demurrer and proceedings at Special Term thereon. Costs of the appeal $10, to abide event.

The Republic of Mexico vs. *Francisco de Arangoiz.*—The appeal from an order in this case was argued on Saturday, at General Term, by Mr. John Anthon for defendant, and Mr. D. D. Lord for the plaintiffs. The case occupied considerable attention at the time of its commencement. It will be remembered that the Republic of Mexico, by the Gadeden treaty, was entitled to the sum of $7,000,000. The American Government paid this sum to General Almonté, Mexican Minister at Washington, but the Republic of Mexico, fearing that he would not pay the sum over to his Government, sent Arangoiz on to collect it from him. He collected nearly the whole sum, but deducted $62,288 23 as commission for collection. The Government sued him for that amount.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Woodruff.

The United States Trust Company of New-York, Receiver of the Empire City Bank, vs. *Abram M. Bininger and John M. Bolton.*—This was another suit growing out of the suspension of the Empire City Bank. The suit was brought by the Trust Company as receiver, upon a note for $2,000, made by the defendant, Bininger, (who was the President of the Bank at the time of the suspension,) and indorsed by the firm of A. M. Bininger & Co., composed of both the defendants, which note was claimed by the receiver to have been regularly discounted by the Bank and to form part of its assets.

The defendants interposed separate defences—Mr. Bininger that the only consideration received by him for the note in question from the bank was the eighty shares of its stock. That he was induced to take this stock and give the note by fraudulent representations as to the value of the stock, made at the time by certain of the officers and directors. That the stock was absolutely worthless when he received it, and that the note was taken by the Bank in contravention of a statute expressly prohibiting any bank from taking or discounting any note in payment for any subscription to its stock.

Mr. Bolton's defense was that the note was given out of the regular business of the firm in payment for an individual purchase of his partner, and therefore was not binding upon him.

The Jury found a verdict in accordance with the facts here stated for both defendants.

Knox and Mason for plaintiffs.

Wm. H. Scott for defendants.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets.....*Carefully reported for the N. Y. Times.*

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Feb. 7, 1857—6 P. M.

ASHES—Unchanged. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, to-day, 481 bbls. Pearls, and 266 bbls. Pots, together, 747 bbls.

COFFEE—The market is heavy and languid, especially for Rio, the supply of which is now up to nearly 100,000 bags. The demand is tame, and holders are rather anxious to sell. Only a limited business was transacted, to-day, at our quotations: Java, 14¾c.@15c.; Laguayra, 11¾c @12¾c.; Maracaibo, 11¾c.@12¾c.; Rio, 9¾c.@11¾c.; St. Domingo, 10¾c.; and Bahia, 9¾c. ℔ lb.

COTTON—The market is moderately active and steady. Middling Uplands, 13¾c.@13¾c.; Middling Gulfs, 13¾c.@13¾c.; and other grades at proportionate figures. ℔ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is less active and somewhat depressed, with sales reported since our last of only about 5,700 bbls., in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	$5 85@$6 45
Straight State	6 45@ 6 55
Favorite and Extra State	6 55@ 6 85
Common to Good Indiana and Upper Lake	6 40@ 6 60
Common to Good Superfine Ohio	6 40@ 6 60
Fancy Michigan	6 40@ 6 60
Extra Michigan	6 60@ 7 75
Extra Indiana and Wisconsin	6 60@ 7 75
Extra Ohio	6 70@ 8 00
Fancy Genesee	6 80@ 7 00
Extra Genesee	7 00@ 8 75
Extra Missouri	6 40@ 8 75

Canadian appears unaltered. Superfine to extra is worth $6 40@$7 65 ℔ bbl.; 35 bbls. were sold within the range. Southern is heavy and languid. The transactions since our last comprise only about 935 bbls., low Mixed to Fancy and Extra, at $7@$8 and $9 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is in limited supply and fair request, at $5 50@$5 25 for Fine to Superfine ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is in moderate demand at old rates; $3 35 for Jersey, and $3 75 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. The latter brings $17@$17 50 in puncheons. Buckwheat Flour commands, in lots, $2 62½@$3 ℔ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat is in quick demand, at drooping rates, with sales reported since our last of only about 3,400 bushels, including Western White, on private terms, and prime do. Red, at $1 53 ℔ bushel. Rye is inactive and languid, at 92c.@96c. for ordinary to prime, ℔ bushel—1,800 bushels were sold. Oats are in moderate supply and request, at 52c.@54c. for Ohio and Lake; 49c.@51c. for State; 46c.@49c. for Jersey, and 42c @46c. for Southern, ℔ bushel. Barley is salable and steady, at $1@$1 23 for very inferior to choice, ℔ bushel. Barley Malt commands $1 40@$1 45 ℔ bushel. Corn is pretty brisk and firm. There were sold to-day about 81,000 bushels, at 68c. @69c. for unsound; 70c.@72c. for mixed, in store and delivered, ℔ bushel.

HAY—There were 600 bales River purchased at $1 for shipment, and $1 12½@$1 25 for local use, ℔ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Mr. H. D. HULL, broker, states that: "The *receipts of the month* have been moderate, a considerable portion of which were sold previous to arrival, and with an active demand which has kept the market quite bare of stock, prices have advanced fully ½c ℔ lb on all descriptions of dry Hides. Receipts in the neighboring ports have been quite light, with prices fully as high as in our own market. *Salted Hides*—The stock is very meagre both in Foreign and Domestic, there being only three small parcels of Rio Grande and Buenos Ayres here, which are still afloat and held above any previous sale. We cannot expect very heavy supplies while the English market remains so high. *Horse Hides*—are much wanted, with no stock in first hands. A prime lot of Buenos Ayres would readily command 11c. *Calcutta Kips*—are in active demand, at advanced prices. There is no stock in first hands, and at present none offering to arrive in this market. *Upper Leather Hides.*—Considerable transactions have taken place in Gambia and Bissau and Sierra Leone Hides, and sales have been made to arrive for some months. *Receipts this month* have been 77,318 from Foreign ports and 42,146 coastwise, in all 119,464 Hides, against 312,103 in 1856, and 106,200 in 1855, showing a decrease over last year of 92,639, and an increase of 13,264 over the year previous. *The receipts this week* have been excessive, embracing almost all descriptions—the largest quantity arriving from Orinoco, leaving a better assortment on hand than we have had for some months. Notwithstanding the heavy receipts and increased stock, importers are very firm in their views, demanding an advance over last week's prices. Sales will continue to be made to arrive at present rates, which indicates a confident feeling on the part of the trade that prices will not decline for the present. The difficulty experienced in getting Hides shipped to the tanneries restricts transactions in a great measure, as the road by which most of the Hides are forwarded at this season, is blocked up and is sending no freight forward. But few of the long-expected cargoes have arrived, but most have been heard from. The *Hamilton* from Buenos Ayres has put into Hampton Roads, leaking badly. The *J. Wilhelm* from Orinoco and the *Carmelita* from Laguna are ashore at Barnegat. The *G. W. Isaac I*, from Rio Grande, abandoned at sea—leaving still to be heard from the *Abby Taylor*, from Aspinwall, and the *Hawkwood* from Rio Grande. The receipts this week have been as follows: 26,000 Orinoco, ℔ *Guayanas* and *Wickhs*; 9,836 do. *via* St. Thomas; 13,952 dry and 351 salted Rio Grande, ℔ *F. Browning* and *Virginia* and *Excelsior*; 3 266 Maracaibo, ℔ *Addy Swift*; 2,352 Savanilla, ℔ *Winthrop*; 2,102 Rio Hache, ℔ *Hiawatha*; 1,300 Porto Cabello, ℔ *H. Neal*; 871 Vera Cruz, ℔ *Etienne & Others*; 69 Curacoa, ℔ *Euphemia*; 9b West Indies, and 15,439 Coastwise. Making a total of 60,114 Hides from Foreign ports, and 15,439 do Coastwise—in all 75,553 Hides, also 100 bales Calcutta Hides, ℔ *Garrians*.

Sales have been—3,579 Dry Buenos Ayres, 21 lbs, at 34c., 6 months, usual selection; 2,000 Dry Orinoco (for Buffalo), 26 lbs., at 33c., 6 months, usual selection; 5,482 Dry Porto Cabello, 24 lbs., at 30c., 6 months, rejecting bad and water damaged; 2,996 Dry Chagres, 30c., 6 months, rejecting bad and water damaged; 1,000 Dry Maracaibo, 28 lbs., at 30c., 6 months, rejecting bad and water damaged; 1,000 Dry Savanilla, 28 lbs., at 30c., 6 months, rejecting bad and water damaged; 1,000 Dry Tampico, 28 lbs., at 30c., 6 months, rejecting bad and water damaged; 1,000 Dry Southern, 25 lbs. @27 lbs., at 21c.@21½c., cash, rejecting bad and water damaged; 1,000 Green Salted Western, 65 lbs., at 13½c., 6 months; 448 Green Salted Porto Cabello, 45 lbs., at 14½c., 6 months; 120 Country Slaughter (all weights), at 11½c., cash; 600 City Slaughter (all weights), at 11c.@11¾c, cash; 1,317 Salted Buenos Ayres Horse, 86 lbs., at 19½c., 6 months; 6,500 Dry Rio Grande, 21 lbs.@22lbs., on private terms; 10,000 Dry Sierra Leone, (to arrive,) 9 lbs @9½ lbs., on private terms; 2,000@8,000 Dry Vera Cruz, (to arrive,) 18 lbs., on private terms. The cargo of the *Horatio*, from California, is reported sold at 20c. for the dry. Expected shortly to arrive at this port: The *Hamilton*, from Buenos Ayres, with 12,000 hides; the ——, from Buenos Ayres, with 10,000 hides; the *S. A. Hammond*, from Rio Grande, with 34,000 hides; the *Nebraska*, from Orinoco, with 19,000 hides; the *Jungen Wilhelm*, from Orinoco, with 2,000 hides; the *Sullivan*, from Orinoco, with 7,000 hides; the *Flash*, from Vera Cruz, with 3,000 hides; the *Abbe Taylor*, from Aspinwall, with 4,000 hides; the *Horatio*, from California, with 12,000 hides, and others. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 62,508, (same time last year, 46,800—year before, 23,800,) and 1,447 Horse, as follows: 14,800 Dry Rio Grande; 32,900 Dry Orinoco; 3,900 Dry Maracaibo; 2,340 Dry Savanilla; 500 Dry Porto Cabello; 500 Dry Curacoa and West Indies; 2,200 Dry Tampico and Matamoras, (coastwise;) 2,000 Dry Rio Hache; 300 Dry Honduras; 2,500 Dry Southern, Texas, &c.; 510 salted Buenos Ayres; 550 Salted Rio Grande."

IRON—Unaltered.

LEATHER—Mr. HULL informs us that "the market has been very quiet this week, and sales, although in excess of last week, are still light. This is owing principally to the scarcity of stock, as the assortment is too small to induce manufacturers to come into the market. Prices are quite firm, although there is no actual advance to be noticed, which is owing principally to the reluctance of the trade to ask higher prices while there is so small a stock to operate on. Prime lots of Buenos Ayres middle command 33c., and Orinoco 32c., but some are selling for less. Oak tanned is in active request at my quotations."

SOLE.

	Hemlock.	Oak.
Receipts during the week, Sides	33,300	3,100
Sales during the week, Sides	20,000	4,000
Stock at the close of the week, Sides	18,000	3,700

We quote: Oak Slaughter and salted, good light, 38c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter and salted, good middle, 38c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter and

HOUSES TO LET.

FOR SALE—LOW-PRICED HOUSES ON FIFTY-
...

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE PROPERTY ON ...

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE PROPERTY ...

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—IN E. ...

TO LET—IN WHOLE OR IN PARTS, TWO NEW ...

TO LET—THE COUNTRY RESIDENCE KNOWN ...

TO LET—THE FARM IN THE VILLAGE ...

TO LET—THE FORDHAM IN THE VILLAGE ...

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BASEMENT ...

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BASEMENT ...

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY HOUSE ...

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY HOUSE (WITH ...

TO LET—THE STORE AND HOUSE ON THE ...

TO LET—THE 3-STORY ATTIC AND BASE- ...

TO LET—SEVERAL DESIRABLE ...

TO LET—A DELIGHTFUL LARGE HALL AND ...

TO LET—ON 36TH-ST., NEAR LEXINGTON- ...

TO LET—THE ENGLISH FIRST-CLASS BRICK ...

TO LET—LARGE AND WELL-LIGHTED LOFT ...

TO LET—THE SMALL FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH ...

TO LET—THE REAL ESTATE AGENCY ...

TO LET—THE DESIRABLE THREE-STORY ...

TO LET—THE LARGE THREE-STORY ...

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BASEMENT ...

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BASEMENT ...

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BASEMENT

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

[illegible] WASHINGTON.

[illegible] Senatorial Election—Probable Action of the Senate—The Investigating Committee.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Feb. 8.

It is generally conceded that BRIGHT and FITCH have no expectation that the Senate will sustain their fraudulent election. They expect to be rejected, but not until after the Indiana Legislature adjourns, when Governor WILLARD will claim that the vacancies have occurred during a recess, and fill them by the appointment of BRIGHT and FITCH until the Legislature shall choose Senators at the next session, two years distant. The chances are that the Senate will aid this trick by receiving the claimants on their fraudulent certificates, giving them their seats until the question shall have been legally disposed of.

The impression prevails that the Corruption Investigation Committee will report to-morrow, but it is uncertain. It is thought that a majority will recommend a positive course of action for the House, and that the minority will report without any recommendation.

S.

Operations of the Mint, the Assay Office and the Branch Mints.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 7.

It appears from the report of the Director of the Mint, that the operations at the several Mints and the Assay Office during the last year were as follows: At the principal Mint the Deposits were, in gold, $[illegible]; silver, $1,730,917; total, $9,210,485. The coinage amounted to $14,346,762 99; comprising $11,074,888 13 in gold; $3,245,268 09 in silver, $26,106 13 in copper coins, and composed of 25,876,288 pieces.

The coinage largely exceeds the deposits. This arises from the fact that the operations of coinage were suspended several months of the year 1855, during the progress of the work done at the Mint to render it fire-proof, and to give additional security to the funds deposited in its vaults. The bullion then received has been coined during last year.

The deposits and coinage at the Branch Mint at New-Orleans during the year were as follows: Gold deposits, $810,935 67; silver deposits, $2,668,803 02. Total deposits, $2,979,288 69. Gold coinage, $292,000; silver, $1,744,000. Total coinage, $2,036,750—comprising 958,850 pieces.

The Branch Mint at San Francisco, received of gold deposits the sum of $29,208,218 24; of silver the sum of $[illegible] 96. Total deposits, $29,455,971 16. The operations of coinage were as follows: Gold coin, $[illegible],000; silver coin, $177,000; refined gold bars, $[illegible] 85; unparted or unrefined gold bars, $3,047,-[illegible] 31. Total operations of coinage including bars, $[illegible],516,142 29, comprised in 1,977,559 pieces.

The deposits received at the Branch Mint at Dahlonega were $191,405 26. The coinage was $102,575. The number of pieces struck 22,190.

At the Branch Mint at Charlotte, N. C., the sum of $[illegible],822 53 was deposited. The coinage amounted to $[illegible],887 50,—composed of 36,370 pieces.

The operations of the Branches at Dahlonega and Charlotte are confined to gold.

The Assay Office at New-York received during the year—gold deposits, $17,803,692 49; and silver deposits, including purchases, $474,161 88. Total deposits, $[illegible],877,853 78.

These deposits were paid for as follows: In fine bars, $13,094,886 36; in coin, $5,183,467 42. The number of gold bars prepared and stamped at this office, was 4,778, of the value of $19,896,046 89.

The amount of gold, domestic production, deposited at all the minting establishments during the year 1856 was as follows: Gold produced from the State of California, $47,509,411 08; from the Territory of Oregon, $[illegible],750; and from the Atlantic States, $328,280 73 total domestic gold, $47,878,441 81.

A large delegation of South Carolinians, including a brother of Mr. BROOKS, arrived to-day to superintend the removal of his remains.

The Fire at the National Theatre, &c.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 7.

The burning of the National Theatre is believed by the lessees to have been the work of an incendiary. The fire commenced in the dome, where there was no one employed. A complimentary benefit is to be given to the company on Tuesday evening next, at Odd Fellows' Hall, under the special patronage of Congressmen.

A large delegation of South Carolinians, including a brother of Mr. BROOKS, arrived to-day to superintend the removal of his remains.

XXXIVth Congress---Second Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 7.

DUTIES ON RAILROAD IRON.

On motion of Mr. RUSK, a motion was adopted calling on the Secretary of the Treasury to report a statement of the duties remitted on railroad iron, designating the time of remission and on what roads. Also the duties refunded, with like designation.

THE PAY OF ARMY OFFICERS.

Mr. WELLER of California, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back with amendments the House bill to increase the pay of army officers, saying that he would ask for its consideration early next week.

TRADE WITH AFRICA.

Mr. BIGLER of Pennsylvania presented nineteen memorials from merchants and others of Philadelphia, praying for the adoption of measures for increasing the trade between the United States and Africa.

Mr. SEWARD of New-York presented three memorials from the same City also on that subject.

The memorials were referred to the Committee on Commerce.

LANDS FOR RAILROAD PURPOSES IN MINNESOTA.

Mr. TOOMBS, of Georgia, presented a memorial from [illegible] and other citizens of Minnesota, setting forth that, although that Territory contains about [illegible] inhabitants, yet it has received no grants of lands in conformity with the policy of the Government to grant lands upon certain conditions to new States for railroad purposes. The memorial, Mr. Toombs said, sets forth that three years ago, Congress made a grant to Minnesota for railroads, but that in consequence of the unwarrantable interference of persons whose interests are not identified with the Territory, the grant was subsequently repealed. At the last session, there was another application to Congress for aid, but the constant and pertinacious interferences of influences foreign to the good of the Territory prevented action on the application, while many other States were made recipients of the bounty of the Government. At the present session, Minnesota again presented her claims, and while the House Committee on Public Lands were maturing a bill for her benefit, the cry of "fraud" was raised against the measure. Without wishing to impugn the motives of any person, the memorialists beg leave to say, that so far as Minnesota and her citizens are concerned, they invite the most rigid scrutiny into each and every act, and are constrained to believe that outside moneyed and other influences, over which they had no control, have endeavored to make the necessities of Minnesota an opportunity to speculate on the liberality of Congress and the vital interests of that young and vigorous Territory.

Mr. TOOMBS said this petition presented a curious state of things. He had given every attention to it, and thought it well worthy of the consideration of Congress. The inhabitants of Minnesota have been the sport of outside speculators. Their just claims ought to be respected, and their request was so reasonable that grants of land should be made to the Legislature, subject to its own future disposition, instead of designating particular companies. He introduced a bill making grants in accordance with the prayer of the petitioners, which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Several private bills were then passed. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 7.

LAND DISTRICTS.

The House passed the bill establishing the Delaware, Osage and Western Land Districts in Kansas.

On motion of Mr. OLIN a resolution was passed giving the widow of PRESTON S. BROOKS whatever sum was due him at the time of his death.

The bill reported from the Committee on Public Lands authorizing the Delaware and Ottawatomie Indians in Kansas to sell the right of way for railroads was tabled.

The House passed the bill to establish the office of Surveyor-General in Minnesota.

THE LAWS OF KANSAS.

Mr. GROW, of Pa., gave notice of his intention to endeavor to obtain on Tuesday next a vote on the bill to repeal the laws of Kansas.

AFFAIRS OF UTAH.

The bill appropriating $35,000 for the completion of the Capitol building for Utah was taken up.

Mr. DUNN, of Indiana, wished to know whether the people of that Territory were not living in violation of the laws of the United States, and in open contempt of the authority and opinion of the civilized world.

Mr. [illegible], of the Committee on Territories had been prevented by the subjects from that Territory.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, reminded the House of the fact of the passage of a resolution calling for information relative to the people of Utah, but that no response had yet been made to the inquiry, though the correspondence on that subject is on file in the Department.

The bill was then laid aside with the recommendation "not to pass."

AFFAIRS OF NEBRASKA.

The bill appropriating $50,000 for the completion of the capitol building at Omaha was taken up.

Mr. LETCHER, of Virginia, said it had been stated that the Legislature of Nebraska intended to remove the capital. If this was so there was no necessity for the appropriation.

Mr. CHAPMAN, of Nebraska, replied that it was true that a bill for that purpose had been passed, but that it was vetoed by the Governor, and is now considered entirely lost. The place to which he sought to remove the capital was unknown, and it was supposed there was not a citizen living within twenty miles of it.

Mr. WHITFIELD, of Kansas, wanted a similar appropriation for Kansas. He said the people of that Territory were now as orderly and quiet as those of any portion of the Union. Some of the so-called odious laws had been repealed, and others would be. Congress should deal with the same liberality and justice towards Kansas as it does towards other Territories.

Mr. GROW explained that $50,000 had already been drawn from the Treasury for the Kansas capitol, but that the Secretary of the Treasury had nothing to do with the expenditure of the money.

The bill for completing the capitol of Nebraska, and one of a similar character for New-Mexico, passed.

A bill appropriating $[illegible],000 for the construction of a road from Fort Kearney, in Nebraska, *via* the South Pass of the Rocky Mountains, to the eastern boundary line of California, near Honey Lake—the said road to connect with and form an extension of the road already authorized from Fort Ridgely to the aforesaid South Pass.

The sum of $200,000 was also appropriated for the construction of a wagon road from El Paso to Fort Yuma, at the mouth of the Gila River; and $50,000 for the construction of a wagon road from Fort Independence, New-Mexico, to the Colorado River.

Pending the question of the passage of the bill the House adjourned.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Saturday, Feb. 7.

The attendance in the Assembly is small, a bare quorum being present.

The New York Annual Tax Bill was taken up.

Mr. VARNUM moved to amend by striking out items to the amount of $514,000. Among the sums proposed to be stricken out are those for the Belgian pavement; for the improvement of the Central Park; for iron pavements; for lamps and gas at Harlem, and for the improvement of Tompkins' Square. Several items were also proposed to be decreased.

On motion of Mr. JOHN J. REILLY, progress was reported on the bill, in order to give New-York members an opportunity to bring it up for discussion.

The bill forming a new Ward out of the Twelfth and Nineteenth Wards was reported upon favorably.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. J. J. OWEN, for regulating the rates to be charged by the ferries between New-York and Brooklyn.

Mr. OWEN stated he desired to substitute this bill for a bill on the same subject already before the Committee.

By Mr. JOHN J. REILLY, to regulate the management of the slips and wharves between piers Nos. 2 and 8, East River. The bill reserves the slips for the use of canal boats and barges solely, between the 25th of March and the 25th of November.

By Mr. JOHN DIXON, to amend the charter of New-York. The bill vests the powers of the Corporation in a Board of Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen—the former to be chosen, one from each Assembly District, and the latter, one from each Ward; continues the present Heads of Departments in office during their term, and repeals all amendments contained in the several acts of the Legislature since April 7, 1830, inconsistent with this bill, and revives the provisions of the act of April 7, 1830.

The Weather, Freshets, &c.

GREAT RISE IN THE HUDSON RIVER.

TROY, Sunday, Feb. 8—8 P. M.

The Hudson River commenced to rise about 7 o'clock this morning, and continues to rise at the rate of a foot an hour. It is now about six feet over the docks. A large quantity of ice from the Mohawk and Hoosic Rivers has broken up, and the river is clear as far down as two miles below the Nail Factory. It is rising very fast now. It rose four feet between 4 and 6¾ o'clock this evening. The Nail Factory is about a mile and a half south of Troy.

PORTION OF A BRIDGE ACROSS THE POTOMAC SWEPT AWAY.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Feb. 8.

A great portion of the wood-work of the Long Bridge between Washington and the Virginia side of the Potomac, was swept away by ice to-day, and carried down the river. The wood-work was at each end. The Washington end and the masonry in the middle remain firm. There is much ice still gorged above the bridge. No communication has been had with Alexandria, and consequently no communication with the South. The telegraph crossed on the bridge and is prostrated.

THE ICE IN CHESAPEAKE BAY.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Feb. 8.

Our Harbor is open again, and the steamer *Herald* got down to Annapolis yesterday and will come up with the bark *Swann* to-morrow. In the river the ice is much weakened and in the Bay it is all adrift, and will be driven out to-night by the northwest gale which is now prevailing.

FRESHET IN THE SCHUYLKILL RIVER.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Feb. 8.

There is a heavy freshet in the Schuylkill River. At Morristown the railroad track is covered six feet. The occupants of the mills along the river are moving their goods and machinery from the lower stories, as much damage is anticipated. The ice had moved at Manayunk, but is still tight opposite this city.

BOSTON, Sunday, Feb. 8.

It is thawing steadily here, with the thermometer 47° above the freezing point, and the weather thick and rainy.

PITTSBURG, Sunday, Feb. 8.

The Ohio River is falling at Pittsburg, Cincinnati and Louisville, and is nearly clear of ice. The canal at Louisville is filled with boats, which put in for protection against the ice, and this prevents boats from passing down.

The ice is gorged in the Cuyahoga River, and much damage has been done to warehouses, with considerable losses of grain, lumber, &c., by an overflow. Shipping must suffer when the ice moves.

WHEELING, Saturday, Feb. 7.

There is 16 feet 6 inches of water in the channel of the Ohio River at this point.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Feb. 7.

The Ohio River at this point is rising, and is full of ice. There is 11 feet of water in the channel. Weather warm, with high winds.

Suicide of an Insane Man.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Feb. 8.

GEORGE W. WATSON, proprietor of Concert Hall, committed suicide this morning by cutting his throat with a razor at a barber shop. He has been insane for more than a year, and was a patient in the Pennsylvania Hospital, whence he had gone to the barber's, accompanied by a keeper.

The office of *Godey's Lady's Book* was damaged by water this afternoon, in consequence of a trifling fire in an upper story of the building.

Death of a Citizen of Boston.

BOSTON, Saturday, Feb. 7.

Mr. JOSHUA SEARS, a well-known merchant of Boston, died this morning.

The Southern Mail.

No mail has been received to-day south of Washington.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Who is Safe?—Not Garroted but Surprised.

Last Monday evening Rev. Dr. ASA D. SMITH, with his family, attended the monthly concert in his church's lecture-room, on Fourteenth-street, corner of Second-avenue. He was detained for a moment after meeting by some of his people and then proceeded to his house, which is in Thirteenth-street, just above Second-avenue. The appearance of ashes sprinkled on his door-steps excited some surprise, though he accounted for it by supposing the police had ordered it done in his absence on account of the ice upon them. With his night-key he opened the front door and was amazed to see that [illegible] light. A [illegible] from behind the hall door, took [illegible] by the arm, and, without a word, marched him up stairs [illegible] residence of his own establishment. A man well enough dressed, [illegible] the Doctor at the time, simply remarking, "You are among your friends, Sir," and marched him away. He could see, however, as he passed the door, that both the parlors were crowded with intruders. After a little delay the whole of the Doctor's family were borne back to the front parlor, where a Mr. BEERS, not unknown to the municipal reformers, held up a shot-bag, on which was written in bold characters "$1,000," eloquently stating, at the same time, that at the bottom of the bag would be found an apology for this strange behavior.

The whole thing then came out, that the young folks thought their Pastor needed a little something more than his salary, to make things right comfortable, so they raised a hundred gold eagles, and bagged them, for his use. They scattered other welcome presents about the rooms, such as a couple of purses, with $25 in each, the six volumes of ROBERTS' *Illustrated Syria*, worth $60 to one who buys, and invaluable to one who is presented with, them, and several &c.'s, all and each of which were a surprise to the recipients. After singing and a speech or two, and a prayer, the intruders dispersed, frankly forgiven for their intrusion, and we have not heard that one of them was garroted, on his way home. Of course not a policeman was on the block.

Highway Robbery—Arrest of One of the Highwaymen.

About 5 o'clock yesterday morning a man giving his name as FRANCIS ESCARRAGE came to the office of the Chief of Police, and stated that a few minutes before he was attacked on the corner of White and Church streets by two negroes, one of whom placed his arm under his chin, and held him fast, while the other searched his pockets and took from him a pocket-book containing $5.

Sergeant OWENS, the officer in command, immediately detailed two of the special force, viz.: Officers MCINTYRE, of the Eighteenth Ward, and Officer COAKLEY, of the Twenty-second Ward, to go in pursuit of the robbers, and these officers soon returned, having in custody a negro, whom ESCARRAGE fully identified as one of the parties by whom he had been assailed and robbed.

The prisoner gave his name as JOHN F. BALLARD, and represented himself to be head bell-waiter at the Lafarge Hotel, and that he resided at No. 16 Thomas-street.

The officers, in their pursuit of the highwaymen, passed down Duane-street and up Church as far as Walker-street without seeing them. They then returned, and while walking through Church-street discovered a negro some distance ahead, who instantly attempted to escape. The officers pursued and soon overhauled him. The stolen wallet was not, of course, found in his possession.

During the forenoon he was taken before Justice WELSH, who committed him for trial.

[Advertisement.]

☞ BRISTOL'S Sarsaparilla, the oldest, the purest and the only reliable preparation of the kind, is now manufactured in a highly concentrated form, with improved machinery, by the undersigned, who are the *sole proprietors* of this preëminent cure for scrofula, skin diseases, general debility, &c., and also of KEMP'S Worm Pastilles, an immediate cure for worms, containing no mercury. Sold by D. T. LANMAN & Co., wholesale druggists, No. 69 Water-street, New-York, and by all druggists. Sarsaparilla $1, and Pastilles 25 cents per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Dr. DURKIN expects to spend the ensuing week in Boston, Massachusetts, where he has been called to attend to several urgent cases of consumption and bronchitis. Patients in that vicinity will be notified of his whereabouts by announcements in the papers of that city. Should the Doctor be as successful in Massachusetts as he has been in this City, he will have done a work for suffering humanity which the medical men in Modern Athens have proved themselves, with all their pretensions, incapable of doing.

[Advertisement.]

"WOODLAND CREAM"—A pomade for beautifying the hair, highly perfumed, superior to any French article imported, and for half the price. For dressing ladies' hair it has no equal, giving it a bright, glossy appearance. It causes gentlemen's hair to curl in the most natural manner. It removes dandruff, always giving the hair the appearance of being freshly shampooed. Price only 50 cents. None genuine unless signed FETRIDGE & Co., Proprietors of the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers." For sale at all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers, Tea Dealers, and private families—Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson, from 20c. to 40c.; Gunpowder and Imperial from 35c. to 55c.—all other qualities equally low. Also, 3-lb boxes of good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine—No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt sts.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—The whole world has, with one voice, indorsed the favor of these wonderful medicines as being the only remedy for old wounds, sore legs, sore breasts, even when all other remedies have failed. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New York, and 244 Strand, London; and by all druggists, at 25c., 62½c., and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—A great entertainment is announced at this House for to-night. The new drama of "Orion, the Gold Beater" is to be presented for the first time, the pantomime of "Raoul; or, the Magic Star." is to be revived, and the farce of "Willful Murder" will conclude the bill.

[Advertisement.]

GAS! GAS!!—Gas Fixtures for the Spring trade. Several new patterns more beautiful in design and finish than ever offered before. Call at our great Manufacturing Dépôt, No. 376 Broadway.

ARCHER, WARNER & Co.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 189 Water-street, and No. 5 Murray-street, New-York.

MARRIED.

LIST—JARVIS.—In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 5, by Rev. Dr. Peck, JOHN E. LIST, of Staten Island, to SARAH E. JARVIS, of this City.

DIED.

BANCKER.—In this City, on Sunday, Feb. 8, MARY BANCKER, aged 71 years.

Her friends and acquaintances, and the friends of David Douglas, are requested to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, at 1 o'clock P. M., from No. 163 West 125th-st., without further notice.

WARD.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Feb. 8, of dropsy on the chest, WM. D. WARD, of this City, aged 43 years.

His remains will be taken to Tarrytown for interment.

MARKS.—In this City, on Sunday, Feb. 8, CHARLES AUGUSTUS, youngest son of Erastus P. and Mary F. Marks, aged 1 year, 6 months and 9 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at 10 o'clock A. M., on Tuesday, at their residence, No. 188 Chrystie-st.

MCDONALD.—In this City, ESTHER MCDONALD, wife of S. McDonald, of O. F. Hall, I. O. of O. F.

Her friends, and the Order in general, are invited to at end her funeral, this day, (Monday,) at 12 o'clock M., from her late residence, No. 645 Greenwich-st.

BAILEY.—In this City, on Saturday evening, Feb. 7, MRS. ANNA M. BAILEY, wife of Dr. E. P. Bailey.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, at her late residence, No. 72 2d-av. The remains will be taken to Boundbrook, N. J., for interment.

BANTON.—In this City, on Saturday, Feb. 7, ELIZABETH, wife of Thos. Banton, aged 43 years and 6 months.

Their friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 224 3d-av., on Tuesday next, at 1 o'clock P. M.

TILLOU.—In this City, on Friday afternoon, Feb. 6, after a short and severe illness, ELIZABETH TILLOU, widow of the late William C. Tillou, aged 64 years, 9 months and 16 days.

Funeral services at the M. E. Church, in 18th-st., near the 8th-av., on Monday, Feb. 9, at 12 o'clock M. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

MINARD.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday morning, Feb. 7, suddenly, at her residence, corner of South 10th and 3d sts., E. D., SELINA D., wife of Louis F. Minard, in the 38th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, from Christ Church, at 1 o'clock precisely, without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

DOUBLEDAY.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Feb. 8, JOHN, infant son of Wm. E. and Ellen M. Doubleday.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his father, No. 90 1st-place, this day, (Monday,) at 2½ o'clock P. M.

DOBBS.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Feb. 8, very suddenly, of scarlet fever, SARAH EMMA, youngest child of Francis and Sarah Dobbs, aged 9 years.

The funeral services will take place this (Monday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 112 Carlton, near Myrtle-av.

HALSEY.—In Brooklyn, on Sabbath afternoon, Feb. 8, of consumption, ADELINE, daughter of the late James M. Halsey, aged 23 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 89 Sands-st., on Tuesday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock.

BAKER.—In Williamsburg, on Saturday, Feb. 7, ROBERTA BAKER, daughter of Rev. Samuel Baker, and Elizabeth A. Baker, aged 9 years, 6 months and 17 days.

Her funeral will take place this day, (Monday) at 11 o'clock A. M., from the Parsonage of 1st Baptist Church.

BLATCHFORD.—At New-Brighton, Staten Island, on Sunday morning, Feb. 8, WILLIAM K. LOTHROP, only child of James W. Blatchford, in the 4th year of his age.

The funeral services will be held at the residence of his grandfather, William K. Lothrop, at New-Brighton, on Tuesday, 10th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. The steamboat *Eugenot* will leave foot of Whitehall-st., at 1 o'clock P. M., and return at 3:30 P. M. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

BAKER.—At Factoryville, Staten Island, on Saturday morning, Feb. 7, Miss REBECCA BAKER, aged upwards of 90 years.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are requested to attend her funeral, this day, (Monday,) at 12½ o'clock P. M., from the residence of Jacob Mersereau, in Factoryville, without further invitation.

NAPIER.—At Jamaica, L. I., on Saturday evening, Feb. 7, ANDREW NAPIER, Sr., in the 88th year of his age.

The funeral will take place this day, (Monday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., from the Episcopal Church in the village. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

SUTHERLAND.—At New-Orleans, on Monday, Jan. 26, ALEXANDER SUTHERLAND, Sr., formerly of Montreal.

☞ Montreal, Canada, papers please copy.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...Feb. 7.

$10,000	Ohio 6s, '60	101¾	
1,000	Kentucky 6s	103	
10,000	Tenn. State 6s, '90	90¾	
1,000	Virginia 6s	93¾	
1,000	do	93¾	
34,000	Miss. State 6s...b3	85	
20,000	do	85¾	
7,000	City 7s, '70	98	
2,000	N. Y. Cen. R. R. 6s	88¾	
1,000	E. R. R. C. B's 1871	84	
1,000	do	83¾	
2,000	H. R. R. R. 2d mtg.	88	
2,000	H. R. R. R. 3d mtg.	85¾	
1,000	do	68¾	
1,000	Har. R. R. 2d mtge.	78¾	
2,000	do	73¾	
4,000	Goshen Branch Bs	79¾	
17,000	Ill. Cen. RR. Bs.	95¾	
5,000	do	93¾	
5,000	do	93¾	
50	Illinois Cent. Rights	1½	
20	Nassau Bank	104¾	
65	Park Bank	99¼	
20	Commonwealth Bk.	99	
10	Ohio L. & T. Co	99	
10	Wm'g City Ins. Co.	96	
50	Ward C'l & I'n Co.	86	
50	do	85¾	
50	Cary Improv't Co.	6	
50	Nica. Trans't Co	4¾	
88	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	p&c 91	
152	do	opg 91¾	
56	do	s60 91	
50	do	s60 91½	
277	do	c 91¾	
65	do	c 91¾	
58	do	s60 91¾	
150	do	c 91¾	
650	do	opg 91¾	
150	do	opg 91¾	
200	do	b60 91¾	
100	do	b60 92	
5	Rome & W. R. R.	75	
40	New-Jersey R. R.	121	
100	Hud. Riv. R. R.	b60 81¾	
1630	Erie Railroad	61	
150	do	snwk 61	
300	do	b60 61¾	
950	do	b60 61¾	
700	do	s60 61	
450	do	s30 61	
250	do	b10 61	
200	do	c 61	
200	do	b4 61	
200	Reading R. R.	s30 61¾	
1550	do	61¾	
850	do	s60 61¾	
225	do	b30 61¾	
300	Mich. Cent. R. R.	86	
150	do	86¾	
100	do	86	
50	Clev. & Pitts. R. R.	63¾	
70	Mich. S. & N. Ia. R.	80	
100	do	79¾	
225	do	b3 79¾	
100	do	b60 79¾	
150	do	b60 80¾	
250	Panama Railroad	94	
300	do	b60 94¾	
340	Illinois Central R.	140	
200	do	139¾	
200	do	139¾	
200	do	b60 140¾	
100	do	139	
950	do	s60 139	
150	do	139¾	
65	Cleve. Col. & Cin. R.	103	
187	Gal. & Chi R. R.	105	
100	Cleve. & T. R. R.	b10 76	
200	do	76	
150	do	76¼	
100	do	s60 76¾	
500	do	b60 76¾	
1400	do	s60 76	
306	Chi. & R. I. R. R.	99	
100	Mil. & Mis. R. R.	b% 71	
30	do	70	
75	La C. & Mil. R. R.	73½	

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	Miss. St. 6s	b3 85	
6,000	Rd. Riv R. 3d m.	68½	
9,500	Ill. Cent. RR. Bs.	99¾	
10,000	do	b60 100	
33	Am. Ex. Bk. Scrip.	110¾	
50	Nic. Transit Co	4¾	
100	Gal. & Chic. R.	s60 105	
50	do	s3 105½	
50	do	s60 105½	
50	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	70	
50	N. Y. Cent. R. R.	s60 91¾	
100	do	opg 91¾	
5	do	92	
20	Chic. & Ik. I. R.	99	
100	Erie Railroad	b3 61	
200	do	s30 61	
100	do	s60 61	
200	do	61	
200	Hud. Riv. R. R.	b60 81¾	
30	Reading R. R.	81¾	
1060	do	b60 81¾	
800	do	81	
420	Illinois Cent. R. R.	138	
200	Clev. & Tol. RR.	b60 76¾	
100	do	b60 76¾	
100	do	s10 76¾	
40	Mic. S. & N. I. R. R.	79¾	
100	do	b60 80¾	

MONDAY, Feb. 9—A. M.

The Foreign Trade at the port of New-York, the past week, was one of unusual activity in the Import and Specie movements. The entries of Foreign Merchandise, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, amount to $6,411,241, the heaviest week's business ever registered at this port, though only a few thousand dollars ahead of the fourth week in July last, when the entries amounted to $6,333,327. The corresponding week last February was quite light, $1,796,431. The Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods last week, were $1,074,202, against $1,319,-112 the same week last year. The Export of Specie to Foreign States, including $250,000 for Havre by the steamer *Arago*, on Saturday, amounted to $1,177,812. The corresponding week last season, the Export was $421,111. Nearly the whole of the large Importation of Goods during the week were dutiable, and the Cash duties amount to $1,431,000. Deducting the Government disbursements of the week, through the Sub-Treasury, the accumulation in that establishment, in Specie, is equal to $703,511, the grand balance on Saturday afternoon standing $13,618,009, against $12,914,498 at the close of the previous week. The coastwise and interior Gold Exchanges are estimated as nearly equal, $400,000 having been sent by steamers to New-Orleans and Mobile, and about as much received from Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and the West. Of the Foreign Export of Gold, nearly one-half was in Spanish Doubloons and other Foreign Coin to Havana; subsequent to which $320,000 in the same description of coin was received from Havre and Liverpool by steamers *Africa* and *Alps*. The net loss to the Bank reserve, during the week, from the foregoing movement, is apparently $1,561,323, and the averages to be made up this afternoon will probably show a reduction in the total to (or something below) $11,-000,000, against $12,181,092 on the last statement. As, however, another California packet (of 20th January) will be due in the course of the present week, being now in the twenty-first day out, the falling off in the reserve has not materially influenced the Money Market, which for most part of the week was in good supply, though extremely active among the Importers, who had large Customs to pay, and the Domestic Exchange houses, drawn upon heavily from the interior against time-paper or very reduced balances. The Stock and Discount Brokers have been fairly supplied, and mercantile paper, particularly prime signatures within 90 days, is in request at 8@9 ₱ cent. The cause of pressure upon the Domestic Exchange Brokers and the leading Banks having accounts with the South and West, will soon be removed by the opening of the Western rivers after a long embargo of ice, and the turn of the Exchanges in favor of New-York on account of the Spring payments. The Foreign Bill market ruled a fraction higher for the packet of Wednesday last, but receded to 108½@108¾ at the close of the week.

According to the official Custom-House returns of the Foreign Trade at New-York, which we published a few days since in tabular form by months, the Import of Foreign Merchandise, excluding Bullion, from the 1st July last, the beginning of the current Treasury year, to 31st January ult., say seven months, amounted to..$122,302,000

Add one week in February..... 6,411,241

Total to date..... $128,713,241

Against same time last year..... 106,833,431

Increase to date..... $21,879,810

The same tables make the Export of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including

Foreign reëxported, amount to..... $48,481,000

Add one week in February..... 1,074,202

Total to date..... $49,555,202

Against same time in 1856..... 46,483,112

Increase to date..... $3,073,090

The same tables make the Export of Specie..... $25,753,000

Add one week in February..... 1,177,812

Total since July 1..... $26,930,812

To same time in 1856..... 11,077,111

Increase to date..... $15,853,701

Increased Produce Exports as above..... 3,073,090

Increase Exports to date..... $18,926,701

The Export of Cotton from the Southern receiving ports to Foreign States, of the new crop, from 1st September last to the close of January, amounted to—

798,000 bales av. $55	$43,990,000
vs. 1,122,000 in '56, av. $42 92	47,156,000
Decreased Export thus far	$3,166,000

Stock on hand close of January—

In 1857, 817,000 bales, worth	$44,935,000
vs. 1856, 655,000 bales, worth	28,112,000
Increased value Cotton on hand	$16,823,000

The following is a comparative statement of the exports, hence, of the leading articles of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods for the week, and the week ending Feb. 9 last year:

	1856. Quantity.	1856. Value.	1857. Quantity.	1857. Value.
Cotton, bales	2,970	$84,093	4,493	$262,436
Flour, bbls	17,915	175,606	13,072	97,018
Corn Meal, bbls	810	3,316	794	2,693
Wheat, bushels	53,083	119,301	25,712	48,208
Corn, bushels	41,014	36,362	27,386	16,587
Pork, bbls & tcs	1,652	152,992	150	2,875
Beef, bbls. & tcs	2,688	68,573	83	1,850
Bacon,* lbs	....	....	1,360,158	144,937
Hams,* lbs	....	....	39,190	4,379
Lard,* lbs	....	....	502,982	63,276
Butter,* lbs	....	....	8,531	1,535
Cheese,* lbs	....	....	4,499	517
Total Produce		$640,249		$945,961
Miscellaneous		678,566		427,241
Total for the week		$1,319,112		$1,074,202

* These Items were included in miscellaneous goods, in our export statement every week of last year. Hence, we cannot furnish comparative figures, in detail, this year. Next year we shall be enabled to do so regularly, by keeping up the record as now arranged through the current year.

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

	Jan. 31.	Feb. 7.		Jan. 31.	Feb. 7.
U. S. 6s, '67-8	103	103¼	Virginia 6s	93	93¼
U. S. 6s, '67-8	103	103¼	Missouri 6s	85	85
Reading	81¾	82¾	Ohio 6s	101¾	101¾
Erie	61	61¾	Cumberland, Md.	75	75
Erie 2d mtge.	90¾	90	Illinois Cen.	89	89¾
Erie 3d mtge.	90¾	90	Ill. C. Scrip	139	139
Erie Convt.	95	95	Ill. Cent. '75	86	86
Panama	93¾	94	Hud. Tunnel	25	25
Galena	103¾	104¾	Penn. Coal	100	100½
Hudson Riv.	81¾	81¾	Del. & Hud.	110¾	110¾

The Stock Exchange was quite animated throughout the week, with frequent fluctuations, and exhibiting a more determined spirit on the part of the speculators for the fall. On Wednesday the general range of prices was from ¼@1 ₱ cent. lower, and on Thursday and Friday from ¼ @1 ₱ cent. higher than the rates of Saturday afternoon. The extreme changes were something like 2 ₱ cent. on the Railroad list, the market leaving off dull. During the week the Construction Bonds of the Illinois Central Road touched par, and on Saturday the Scrip sold largely at 140@ 139½@¾ in the forenoon, on orders unlimited as to price for about 1,000 shares for

Supplement to the Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1857.

Tragedy of the White Cunningham Family

MRS. CUNNINGHAM AND ECKEL DEMANDED AS ACCOMPLICES.

Cunningham and the Misses Cunningham Discharged from Custody.

IMPORTANT DEVELOPMENTS.

Rev. Mr. Marvine and Mr. Blaisdell Re-Examined.

Great Excitement in the Court of Common Pleas.

EVIDENCE OF MISS AUGUSTA CUNNINGHAM.

Miss Cunningham appeared before the Coroner dressed in a dark-brown plaid silk, and a Russian sable cape, and being sworn was examined by the Coroner as follows:

Q.—You are the oldest daughter of Mrs. Cunningham? A.—I am.

Q.—How long is your father dead? A.—Two years last June.

Q.—What was the period of the first acquaintance of your mother and family with Dr. Burdell? A.—I do not know; I was at Cleveland at that time.

Q.—As near as you can guess? A.—Nearly two years; I am not certain.

Q.—Did he frequently call at your mother's house? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—For how long? A.—I cannot say; I was at boarding-school and was home very little.

Q.—Did you see him during the first six months frequently in your mother's house? A.—I was not at home.

Q.—Did you see him during the next six months? A.—The first six months I was in Cleveland; when I came home I went to boarding-school; I never came home but once a fortnight.

Q.—When did you first make the acquaintance of Dr. Burdell?

Here Deputy-Sheriff Crombie served a writ of *habeas corpus* upon the Coroner, in behalf of Mrs. Cunningham.

Q.—Where did you see Dr. Burdell first? A.—The first I became acquainted with him, I came here from school, to have him fill my teeth.

Q.—In this house? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Who kept the boarding-house then? A.—I do not know.

Q.—Did your mother come with you? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Your mother knew him before that? A.—Not to my knowledge.

Q.—Please speak so that the reporters can hear distinctly every answer. A.—I will speak as loud as I can.

The Coroner here welcomed Recorder Smith, and said he was very glad he had come here to assist him in the examination. The Deputy Sheriff at this moment called the Coroner out, when the rest of the examination was conducted by Recorder Smith, as follows:

Q.—You say the first time you ever saw the Doctor was at that time; who came with you? A.—My mother.

Q.—Any one else? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—How long after the first time you came here, before you saw him? A.—I saw him one Saturday, after I came home from school; I was a boarder only, and came home once a quarter.

Q.—About how long was it from the time you first came here till you saw him the next time? A.—I think about two or three months.

Q.—Where did you see him then? A.—At my mother's house.

Q.—Where was your mother living at that time? A.—In Twenty-fourth-street.

Q.—What number? A.—I cannot tell the number.

Q.—Between what streets—do you remember that? A.—Between Eighth and Ninth avenues.

Q.—Was any one else living in the same house? A.—There was not.

Q.—Who constituted your mother's family at that time? A.—Myself, five children, and two servant girls.

Q.—Were they the only occupants of the house? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Were there any persons that had rooms in that house? A.—There was one more—Mr. Van Nostrand and his wife.

Q.—In what capacity—were they boarders? A.—Only renting rooms.

Q.—How long did they have rooms in the house with you there? A.—I do not know; I was not home them much.

Q.—Don't you know how long they occupied the house? A.—I could not say.

Q.—How long, to your own knowledge, were they there—how long did you know them to be there? A.—I cannot say.

Q.—Three months? A.—I was not home.

Q.—You were home occasionally? A.—Only as I came from school.

Q.—Didn't you return from Cleveland there? A.—No; I returned from Cleveland to school.

Q.—Where did you live next? A.—I came here to board.

Q.—Did your ma travel during the Summer? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Where? A.—She went to Saratoga, and came on to Cleveland where I was.

Q.—Any one in company with her at that time? A.—Her sister was with her at Saratoga, and she came to Cleveland alone.

Q.—Certain of that? A.—Yes, Sir—the Doctor was with her at Saratoga; I don't know whether he went there with her or not.

Q.—How long did he remain? A.—Between two and three weeks.

Q.—At what house did they stop at Saratoga? A.—Congress Hall.

Q.—Any of the rest of your family with them at that time? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Now you state that the next time you saw the Doctor, after coming on here to get your teeth fixed, was at this house—at least at your house in Twenty-fourth-street? A.—Yes, Sir?

Q.—That was about how many months after? A.—Between two and three.

Q.—Who did he come there to see at that time? A.—I do not know; I presume he came to see the family generally.

Q.—Did he go in? A.—Yes, Sir; he came in with me.

Q.—Was he in the habit of visiting there after that? A.—Yes, I was told so.

Q.—Didn't you remain home? A.—Yes, Sir, I was only coming home from boarding school once a fortnight.

Q.—Was your other sister at home? A.—The other sister was home—the one that is here now was staying at Utica.

Q.—How long before your return from school? A.—It was in June I came home from school.

Q.—Then you remained in the City after that and did not return to school? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Where did you come then—to this place? A.—No, Sir. I went down to Mr. Colwell's at Cleveland.

Q.—After you left Cleveland you came here? A.—I went to Saratoga, to the water-cure.

Q.—And from there? A.—I came here.

Q.—To this house? A.—To this house.

Q.—Who was living in this house at that time? A.—Miss Jones kept the house.

Q.—What Miss Jones was that? A.—She now keeps a boarding-house in Second-avenue—Miss Margaret Jones.

Q.—How long did you board with her? A.—From the time I returned till last May.

Q.—Then did she leave the house? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—After she left who took the house? A.—Mother.

Q.—Did she have a lease of it? A.—That I cannot say.

Q.—Why can't you say? A.—I never asked her anything at all about it; I am not of an inquisitive disposition; I seldom know anything about a thing of that kind.

Q.—Do you know whether she had or not? A.—No, Sir, I do not.

Q.—You are the eldest daughter, are you not? A.—I am.

Q.—In the habit of talking with you mother about her affairs? A.—I never thought anything about the house—whether she was going to live here another year or not.

Q.—Never even asked the question? A.—No. Sir, never did.

Q.—Felt no interest in it whether you was going to remain here or was going away? A.—No, Sir, I did not.

Q.—Did your mother never tell you she had a lease of the house? A.—No, Sir; she did not.

Q.—Who transacted your mother's business? A.—Mr. Ladd.

Q.—The business that was done in the house—any writing or receipts, or anything of that kind? A.—She always done her own writing herself.

Q.—Where did she keep her papers? A.—In her desk she has up stairs.

Q.—Did you ever go in there? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Examine and see what it contained? A.—No; I would always go for anything she would send me for.

Q.—Then you did have some business conversation with your mother—some conversation about the business? A.—Certainly; yes, Sir.

Q.—But in all the conversation she never informed you and you never had curiosity to know whether she had a lease of this place or intended to remain here another year? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Do you know what this gentleman is who occupied a portion of your house in Twenty-fourth-street? A.—No, Sir, I do not.

Q.—When did you see him last? A.—I never saw him since I left there.

Q.—Has he ever been here to see you? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Has she ever been here to see your ma? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Do you know a lady by the name of Mrs. Seymour? A.—Mrs. who?

Q.—Mrs. Seymour? A.—She was here the other day.

Q.—That is not an answer to my question; do you know the lady? A.—I know mother went to a lady to get some medicine for me when I was sick once.

Q.—Do you know the lady? A.—I do not.

Q.—Never was there? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—And she never has been to see you? A.—I don't know what that was about; she came here.

Q.—When you came to board why did you come to board in this house? Do you know how you happened to come to this place? A.—Myself and my mother—I don't know how she came to come here.

Q.—You never had any conversation on the subject? A.—No, Sir; she was here till I came home.

Q.—You found her here on your return? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And had no communication with her on the subject while you were absent? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—No letters from her? A.—I have letters, yes, Sir, saying she was here.

Q.—When you returned what was the terms upon upon which the Doctor and your mother were? A.—Very good terms indeed.

Q.—Did you have any difficulty with the Doctor? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—No harsh words with him? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Perfectly good terms? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How did the relations continue between your mother and the Doctor?—remain on good terms? A.—They did for some time and then did not.

Q.—About how long did they continue to be on good terms—up to about what time? A.—Somewhere between the month of March and May last.

Q.—Then what was the first you knew of their being on bad terms? What was the first difficulty about? A.—About a Mr. Vail—Senator Vail.

Q.—What was the nature of that difficulty? A.—Do you wish me to relate the whole circumstance?

Q.—You can just reply—you are an intelligent witness—and direct your answer, and then if I require anything further I will interrogate you further. What was the nature of the difficulty between the Doctor and your mother with regard to Senator Vail? A.—There was no difficulty between them and him.

Q.—What was the difficulty then between March and May? A.—Somewhere about those months.

Q.—There was a difficulty between your mother and the Doctor? A.—No, Sir; between Mrs. Williams and mother regarding Mr. Vail.

Q.—No, that was not your answer; I put my question very distinctly to you; you have stated that between March and May, there was a difficulty between your mother and the Doctor? A.—No, Sir, there was not.

Coroner—That is what I have—the answer.

Recorder Smith—That was the statement; then I will go back again.

Witness—Between Mrs. Williams and mother.

Q.—Who is Mrs. Williams? A.—The Doctor's cousin.

Q.—Does she live here? A.—She lives in Brooklyn.

Q.—Did she live here? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—When was the first difficulty between your mother and the Doctor? A.—I never remember of any except last Saturday, a week ago.

Q.—Now we go back a moment; between March and April, there was a difficulty between your mother and Mrs. Williams; what was that? A.—Regarding an anonymous letter that Mr. Vail received about Mrs. Williams.

Q.—Why did your mother interest herself in relation to a letter which Mr. Vail received about Mrs. Williams? A.—Mrs. Williams came over and told mother about it.

Q.—Why did that make any difficulty between your mother and Mrs. Williams? A.—She thought mother wrote the letter.

Q.—Well, what occurred in consequence of that? What was the nature of that difficulty? A.—Ma said she would not go near her again, because she accused her of what she would not be guilty of.

Q.—Who did she tell this to? A.—She told it to me; I was in the room when she came.

Q.—What else grew out of that anonymous letter? A.—Nothing more; I know mother didn't go near her.

Q.—What did your ma and the Doctor say about it? A.—The Doctor said he thought some of the relations had done it; he knew mother didn't know anything regarding the things in the letter; that is all he said regarding it,—nothing further, except he cleared mother, and said she didn't know some of the things in it.

Q.—What was the nature of these things which the letter contained? A.—That I could not say.

Q.—Do you pretend to tell me you don't know what it contained when you held the conversation about it? A.—I did not hear the conversation; I only heard Mrs. Williams tell ma that Mr. Vail had received this letter.

Q.—What letter? A.—This anonymous letter.

Q.—Well, what was it? What was the nature of the subject of which that letter treated? A.—I could not say; I would not like to say, because I don't think it is—I may be mistaken, but it was to infer that Mrs. Williams was not a lady of very good character.

Q.—Then you do know what the nature of it was? A.—Nothing further.

Q.—Now, didn't he bring that letter, and produce it, and charge it with being your mother's handwriting; and wasn't there a difficulty at that time between your mother and the Doctor and Mrs. Williams all together? Didn't you all participate with regard to it? A.—She didn't get the letter; Mr. Vail got it.

Q.—Didn't she have it? A.—No, she did not; Mr. Vail kept it himself.

Q.—Then the letter was not brought here? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Was Mr. Vail brought here to have anything to say? A.—Yes, Sir; but he would not tell mother anything that was in the letter.

Q.—Didn't say she ——? A.—No, Sir; he said he wouldn't have anything further to say.

Q.—How long was it before you saw Mr. Vail, before he came here in regard to it? A.—I can't tell how long after that letter was received he came here.

Q.—About how long do you think? A.—Really I don't know.

Q.—Has he never been here since? A.—No, Sir; he has not.

Q.—That was between March and May last; any words pass between Vail and the Doctor about it? A.—Not that I know of.

Q.—You say the Doctor didn't participate in this in any way? A.—No, except to say that some few things Mrs. Williams mentioned that were in the letter, he knew mother didn't write it, because he knew it was things she had no knowledge of

Q.—Didn't your mother accuse the Doctor of giving this information? A.—She did not.

Q.—What? A.—Not that I know of.

Q.—Don't you know that occasioned a difficulty between her and the Doctor, because it was facts within the knowledge of the Doctor that Mrs. Williams, his cousin, not knowing anything about your mother, could not have ascertained? Was not that the substance of it? Was not there a difficulty grew out of it in consequence? A.—I do not know; ma would not let us know if she had had a difficulty with the Doctor.

Q.—Then you don't know whether she had a difficulty? A.—I do not; I have often asked her, and she would always say "No"—never let us know.

Q.—Now, if you knew no difficulties, why was it you asked such a question, as to whether she had had difficulties with him? Why, if you have stated you never knew of any difficulties with the Doctor, was it that you asked her the question frequently whether she had any difficulty with him or not? Now, answer that? A.—Because she said she was never going to visit Mrs. Williams again; I didn't know what was the cause of it.

Q.—Is that all the answer you have to that question? A.—Yes, Sir; I merely asked her if there was any difficulty.

Q.—Now, see how inconsistent the answer is, and see if you cannot give some other solution. Just think of it. There must have been some cause for your asking your mother the questions. Now, as you have already told us that your mother had nothing to say with the Doctor on the subject of that letter, except simply that she could not have written it, answer me why it was that you frequently asked her if she had any difficulty with him? A.—For no other reason than because she said she was not going to visit her cousin.

Q.—Why the necessity of asking that question more than once? A.—I never did know.

Q.—You have just told us you frequently asked that question and she always replied to you she never had any difficulty? A.—I have asked her several times and she would answer the same way; that is the reason; I have asked her several times, thinking that at one time she had had a difficulty.

Q.—Now, you say that you never knew of any difficulty between your mother and the Doctor until a week ago last Saturday? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What was the difficulty then? A.—It was not anything of any account.

Q.—What was the difficulty then? A.—I was sent up stairs to tell mother he wished to see her at his room; when she went down stairs she was down some time, and my sister said, You had better go down and see what keeps mother so long; so I went down and did not hear any noise; I tried to open the door and it was locked; and I was afraid to offend the Doctor, and so I knocked at the door and he opened and pushed me out; I told him I must come in—I must come where my mother was; he pushed me out into the hall right against the bannister; mother came out and thought I was hurt but it did not hurt me at all.

Q.—What did you go in the room for? A.—He opened the door; I went in to see where mother was; I pushed right past him to see where mother was; she was sitting on a chair right by his desk.

Q.—What did you want to see your mother about? A.—Nothing; I only went to see if there was unpleasantness—if anything was occurring.

Q.—Had anything unpleasant occurred before that? A.—Never.

Q.—What made you think that anything unpleasant was occurring, then, if you had lived nearly a year without anything occurring? A.—Because she said she was going to tell him she was not going to keep her marriage a secrecy any longer, and I thought she had come down to tell him; I thought what would people think while we were living in this way, and I thought she went down to tell him; I know he threatened my life if I ever exposed it myself, and I thought there would be an unpleasant time.

Q.—He had threatened your life? A.—Yes, Sir; if I ever should expose it.

Q.—Had you threatened to expose it? A.—No, Sir; not myself.

Q.—Had the marriage been a subject of conversation in the house frequently between you and the Doctor? A.—No, Sir; I had very little ever to say to the Doctor—very little; once in a while I would joke with him, &c.

Q.—Did you ever talk with him about the marriage? A.—He would often joke about my having a father.

Q.—Did you ever hear him talk with anybody else about it? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Never, to say one? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Never hear him speak of it in the presence of any one? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Then why do you say you heard him speak of it and that he threatened your life if you exposed it? A.—What is the question?

Q.—Why did you say he threatened your life if you never heard him speak of his marriage? Did he threaten your life? A.—He said that the night he was married.

Q.—Was your mother by at the time? A.—She was.

Q.—Any one else of the family? A.—No, Sir; after we came from the house the Dr. said, "if you should tell any thing of this, Augusta, I will take your life;" whether he said it in jest or earnest I cannot say; that was his remark.

Q.—That is the only time he ever spoke of it, was it? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You were by at the marriage? A.—I was.

Coroner—Where did Dr. Burdell make use of this language; was it in the street or in the house? A.—In the street after we came out.

Q.—How long did you remain in the City—for some time after the marriage? A.—I remained here ever since.

Q.—Did your mother and all the family remain here or did they go off on an excursion? A.—Mother went up to Saratoga the Wednesday following; the Doctor went to Saratoga; this was Tuesday; the next day was Wednesday; I was going with her, but something detained her—drawing some papers—some property at Brockport.

Q.—What time did the marriage take place? A.—On the Tuesday before.

Q.—How do you remember the day? A.—I think I ought to remember.

Q.—How do you remember—why do you remember? A.—Because he often spoke of the 29th of October; he would never say anything more than the 28th of October.

Q.—How did he say it? A.—"Augusta, you will not forget the 28th day of October;" "no, Sir, I will not."

Q.—What did he refer to—anything more than that? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did he speak of the marriage then? A.—I would not say anything further, and he would not.

Q.—That was a subject of frequent conversation? A.—Yes, Sir, between him and myself.

Q.—What time in the evening did the wedding take place? A.—It was after the minister returned from meeting.

Q.—About how late? A.—He came there about eight o'clock, I think, and said he had to go to a prayer-meeting, and if we would come back in an hour or an hour and a-half, he would be in from meeting.

Q.—Well, did you go back in an hour and a-half? A.—We did.

Q.—That you would bring it about half-past nine or ten o'clock? A.—Yes, Sir, somewhere about that time.

Q.—Who else was present at the time? A.—In the house?

Q.—Yes, Sir? A.—No one but myself I guess; the minister and myself.

Q.—You returned from there immediately home? A.—Immediately home.

Q.—How did you go there, on foot or in a carriage? A.—We went there on foot; the Doctor said it was nonsense to spend money for a carriage.

Q.—How long did you remain there? A.—No more than just to perform the ceremony; we spoke a few words and went home.

Were you asked to sign any paper as a witness? Did you want to get any certificate? A.—The minister had it ready, and the Doctor said he would call the next morning for it?

Q.—Who got the certificate? A.—The Doctor himself.

Q.—Where did you see—how did you know the Doctor got it? You didn't go with him? A.—No, Sir; the minister told him to call next day, and, after we came home, mother told me about it up stairs.

Q.—What did she tell you? A.—"The Doctor just brought the certificate with him;" I asked her to show it to me.

Q.—Then she had it at that time? A.—She had it.

Q.—Do you know what she did with it? A.—No; I do not.

Q.—Did you read it? A.—I read it; yes, Sir.

Q.—Well, did you have a wedding that evening—any merry-making in the house—anything unusual? A.—No; the Doctor didn't wish anything of the kind; he was very close with his means, and didn't wish any money spent that could be avoided. [Witness smiles.]

Q.—Did your mother and the Doctor occupy the same room together that night? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How long did they continue to occupy the same room? A.—[A pause]—She occupied that floor till about a month or two ago—about a month; my sister was very sick, and she came up stairs to sleep with her.

Q.—Do you mean the Jury to understand you to say that your mother and the Doctor, from that time till about a month ago, occupied the same bed-room? A.—I know she slept on that floor, but, whether it was in the same bed, I cannot say.

Q.—And you mean to be understood that you, living in this house with your mother, didn't know whether your mother and the Doctor occupied the same bed? A.—[Emphatically]—Yes, Sir, I do; I never cared to ask any questions about it.

Q.—Did they occupy the same room previous to the marriage? A.—No; she had that bed-room off there, [meaning the hall bed-room.]

Q.—Now, what do you say was the reason that she left his room, about a month ago? A.—Sister was sick.

Q.—After she left the room did she go back to it at all, to occupy it—I mean the same room the Doctor occupied? A.—One or the other of us always slept with her after that; I was sick a week after, and sister did not sleep there the whole of the week; we would take turns to sleep.

Q.—A week ago last Saturday you went into the Doctor's room? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What was he doing at the time? A.—I did not go in; I knocked at the door and he opened it, and I walked right in; ma was sitting by the bed; I pushed right against him.

Q.—Were they looking over papers together? A.—The bed was not anything in front of her; it seemed as if they were talking.

Q.—Didn't see any papers? A.—No papers lying on the bed.

Q.—When you went in, what was done? A.—He just let me come in far enough to see mother, and pushed me out again.

Q.—With violence? A.—Not very hard; so hard that I knocked against the banister.

Q.—What did he say? A.—He asked me what business I had to come there.

Q.—You had been in the habit of going into that room, hadn't you? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—He always treated you kindly before? A.—Always.

Q.—Were you a little surprised? A.—Well, I must say I was.

Q.—Did you make use of any harsh expression? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Were you any ways excited or angered about being put out of the room by a gentleman? A.—I didn't like it much, but I didn't do anything about it.

Q.—Did not care particularly about it? A.—Because I looked at it as his way of doing a thing quick and never thinking of it the next moment.

Q.—Did you ever before know him to use violence towards any one? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Then how can you say it was his way to handle a lady so ungallantly if you had never known him do it before? A.—I must say, in most every respect he would say things abruptly and the next moment feel sorry for it.

Q.—Did you ever have occasion to know cases of that kind where he would say harsh things and afterwards repent? A.—When he spoke to the servant girl ma would speak to him about it.

Q.—But never to any of the family? A.—Never.

Q.—Will you say that is the only difficulty you ever knew between her and the Dr? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Never heard of any charges made by him against your mother, or your mother against him? A.—Never.

Q.—Of no kind? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—What time were you in the habit of retiring at night? A.—Between nine and eleven we generally retired.

Q.—That is rather a wide margin; is it nearer eleven than nine? A.—We never were particular about any particular time.

Q.—This is a very simple question; what time do you usually go to bed, nine, ten or eleven? A.—I think it is nearer ten than eleven.

Q.—The usual hour of retiring? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You say your health is delicate? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And has been for some time? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Are you a sound sleeper? A.—Yes, Sir, I am.

Q.—(*Soto voce.*) Generally a person in ill health don't sleep very sound? A.—I generally sleep very sound.

Q.—What time did you go to bed last Friday night? A.—Near eleven o'clock.

Q.—How near eleven? A.—I could not say; I know it was between ten and eleven; certain of that.

Q.—About how long before you went to sleep? A.—It was some time, because I was talking to sister about going away next morning.

Q.—You lay conversing that night? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you sleep with your sister that night? A.—My sister and mother, we all of us sleep in one bed.

Q.—Had you ever done it before? A.—No, Sir, we were going away and of course we would like to.

Q.—Wait till these gentlemen get it down. On what story did you sleep? A.—The third story.

Q.—The room in front or back? A.—Front.

Q.—Do you sleep with your door open or shut? A.—Always shut and locked.

Q.—Then you had made arrangements to leave next morning? A.—My sister had.

Q.—Where was she going? A.—To school.

Q.—Then she could not have been sick, or you would not have let her go away? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Now I wish you to tell me exactly, as near as you can, how long you lay awake talking. Do you remember what you were talking about? A.—About her going to school and different things—about Beach's coming next morning.

Q.—How long do you think? A.—A full hour.

Q.—You say the Doctor when you went to bed was in the house? A.—No, Sir, I was out all that day visiting across town; I hadn't seen him since Thursday afternoon; then he came in the room and gave me some candy out of a paper.

Q.—Did he ever do anything of that kind before? A.—Yes, Sir, very often.

Q.—Who was in the habit of coming here to see your mother? A.—No one that I know of except persons who had business.

Q.—Well, who? Name any one that you know. A.—Any gentleman?

Q.—Yes; first we will go through the list of gentlemen, and then we will take the ladies. A.—I never knew anybody on business except Mr. Ladd—except a gentleman came occasionally with different bills.

Q.—What ladies were in the habit of coming? A.—Different friends.

Q.—Name them if you please? A.—Mrs. Deming.

Q.—Where did she live? A.—In Forty-third-street.

Q.—What is her other name? A.—Elisabeth.

Q.—A married lady? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What is her husband's business? A.—Slate and marble manufacturer.

Q.—Who else? A.—Mrs. Beach.

Q.—Where does she live? A.—In Fifth-avenue.

Q.—What is her other name? A.—Sophia.

Q.—What is her husband's business? A.—He is dead now.

Q.—Whereabouts in Fifth-avenue? A.—Next door to the corner of Twenty-first-street.

Q.—Who else? A.—Mrs. Dennison.

Q.—From where? A.—From Brooklyn.

Q.—What is her other name? A.—I do not know.

Q.—What is her husband's business? A.—I do not know; he is a relative of the Doctor's.

Q.—Any one else? A.—No persons that called very often.

Q.—No other person that was in the habit of calling here? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Not a single other individual who was in the habit of coming to this house? Do you mean to say your acquaintances are as limited as you have stated? A.—That called to see mother—no other ladies that I visited.

Q.—Or gentlemen? A.—No other gentlemen.

Q.—When did you first become acquainted with Mr. Eckel? A.—I really cannot state the time.

Q.—As near as you can? A.—Two or three months ago I should think.

Q.—Do you mean to state that the first time you saw him was two or three months ago? A.—Yes, Sir, I think it was that time; I know it has been very short, indeed.

Q.—Where did you first see him? A.—He came here to see mother regarding a room.

Q.—Did he rent a room at that time? A.—He did.

Q.—After you went up stairs that night did you go down again? A.—No, I did not.

Q.—Did you not go down again? A.—Mother went down.

Q.—You did not go up till eleven? A.—I was up stairs myself; I went up immediately after tea, in my room.

Q.—Your mother did not go up at that hour? A.—She staid down stairs in the basement, with the two little boys.

Q.—What time did she come up stairs? A.—Between nine and ten; it was a few minutes after nine.

Q.—Nearer nine than ten, you think? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did she remain there? A.—She did, till she went down to tell the girl about getting the morning breakfast.

Q.—What time was that? A.—I should think that it was near ten o'clock.

Q.—Then she came up stairs again to your room? A.—She did.

Q.—How long was she down stairs? A.—I should think half an hour.

Q.—After she came up, after giving the instructions to the girl, did she go down again? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—She did not? A.—Not to my knowledge.

Q.—Did you ever hear anything about a lock being made by the Doctor? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Who went to sleep first on Friday night? A.—Mr. Snodgrass and the boys.

Q.—In the room where you three were? A.—Mother went to sleep first.

Q.—How long before you did? A.—About ten or fifteen minutes; she laid so as not to disturb us.

Q.—You say are a very sound sleeper? A.—As a general thing.

Q.—How is it with your sister? A.—I do not know.

Q.—Yet she has been your bedfellow for a good while? A.—Generally she would sleep with mother; sometimes I would.

Q.—Do you pretend to say you don't know whether she is a sound sleeper or not? A.—I should not think she was.

Q.—There is a small room off in the garret, is there not? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What is that occupied for? A.—Nothing particular.

Q.—Does any one occupy it? A.—It has been occupied by Mr. Snodgrass and my two brothers.

Q.—When did it cease to be occupied? A.—Since the 14th.

Q.—Never since the 14th? A.—We occasionally go in there to dress.

Q.—When did you last have a fire in that room? A.—Sometime last week.

Q.—What time last week? A.—Somewhere about the first of the week.

Q.—What day? A.—I could not say—between Monday and Wednesday.

Q.—What was the fire built there for? A.—To warm the room when we go in to dress.

Q.—What was the necessity—you had been in the habit of dressing in the other rooms, had you not? A.—Yes, Sir, when it was warm; the wood was out for the stove, and we went in that room then.

Q.—What time in the day was that fire made on the Monday or Tuesday? A.—In the morning.

Q.—Who directed it to be made? A.—We told the girl to fix the grate so that we would be prepared to light it at any time.

Q.—Who had night-keys to the outer door of this house? A.—Mr. Eckel had one, and Mr. Ulman.

Q.—Who else? A.—The Doctor.

Q.—Any one else? A.—Not to my knowledge.

Q.—I want you to tell me why the marriage between the Doctor and your mother was kept secret—what the motive for it was? A.—He said because he said he was going to be single, and they would laugh at him if he told of his marriage; but he wished it to be known on the first of June, as they were going to leave here for Europe.

Q.—Who told you that? A.—Mother did herself.

Q.—The Doctor never said anything to you about it? A.—No, Sir, not about that—not that he wanted it to be told.

Q.—Did you see any difference after the marriage in the relations or intercourse between your mother and the Doctor—any change that you could discover? A.—I think there was.

Q.—In what way? A.—He seemed to think everything ought to be just as she said.

Q.—That is, in other words, she should have her own way at out it? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you ever hear anything about a note that was missing? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Not a word about? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you ever hear anything of a policeman coming to the house for any purpose whatever connected with your mother? A.—My little brother once told me there was a policeman here; I didn't know what it was about.

Q.—Not a word between you and your mother as to the subject of his visit? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Didn't you feel curiosity enough to ask your mother what it was about? A.—I did, and she would not tell me.

Q.—Then she was not communicative to you in relation to her affairs with the Doctor at all, and avoided saying anything on the subject? Did you board at any time with Dr. Wellington? A.—I was there one or two nights to be attended and doctored, that was all.

Q.—After Mr. Eckel hired this room did he spend much time in the house? A.—Yes, most every evening.

Q.—What time would he generally come in in the evening? come home to supper? A.—Yes, five or six o'clock.

Q.—Did he remain then or go out? A.—Sometimes he would remain and sometimes go out.

Q.—Well, generally? A.—Generally he was in the house.

Q.—Wasn't it very seldom that he went out? A.—No, not very seldom.

Q.—When he spent his evenings here in the house, where did he spend them? A.—In the back parlor with our family.

Q.—Did he spend some time in your mother's room? A.—Only when he went up to fix the birds.

Q.—He attended to the birds in your mother's room? A.—He attended to the birds, and always when he did that the family was up there.

Q.—Now, Miss, do you not know the fact that he spent considerable time in your mother's room when no one was there but herself? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—That you do not know anything about it? A.—No, Sir I do not.

Q.—Do you know of any presents that she received from Eckel? A.—No, Sir, not one; he never gave her any presents, that I know of.

Q.—Now, upon what kind of terms was Mr. Eckel with your family? A.—On very good terms; there was never any difficulty whatever; he was always very quiet.

Q.—On what terms was Mr. Eckel and the Doctor? A.—That I do not know; he did not know the Doctor, to my knowledge.

Q.—In the [illegible] with your mother's husband, spending his time in your family until ten or eleven o'clock at night, and yet did not know Dr. Burdell? A.—Mr. Eckel knew the Doctor to speak to him; I thought you had reference to any conversation.

Q.—Did Dr. Burdell ever spend an evening with Mr. Eckel in this back parlor? A.—Alone?

Q.—And your family in this back parlor? A.—Sometimes he would.

Q.—Did he ever spend one? A.—Yes.

Q.—When was that? A.—I cannot state the time.

Q.—Give us the time as nearly as you can—whether three or one month ago? A.—About one month ago.

Q.—You say that he did spend the evening in here with the family? A.—He did.

Q.—And at any other time, with the exception of that? A.—Not to my knowledge.

Q.—Do you know that Mr. Eckel ever saw him except at that time? During all that time that Mr. Eckel lived here, do you know whether he and the Doctor met, with the exception of that time? A.—They would often meet in the hall and speak to each other.

Q.—That you have said. A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did your mother ever go out with Mr. Eckel any where? A.—No.

Q.—Did you ever go out with Eckel any where? A.—I was out with him.

Q.—Where and when? A.—Some three weeks ago, with my sister.

Q.—Where did you go to? A.—Laura Keene's Theatre.

Q.—But your mother never went out with him, at all? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Are you as sure of that as you are of anything that you have stated? A.—She never went out *alone* with Mr. Eckel.

Q.—But did they go out with you? A.—We went out that evening; Mr Snodgrass, Mr. Eckel, my mother and myself; I coaxed her very hard, or she would not have gone out then.

Q.—On Friday evening, what time did Eckel come home? A.—Between five and six o'clock.

Q.—Did he go out again that evening? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What time did he return? A.—That I do not know; he went out to get some candies for mother.

Q.—Where did you leave him when you went up to bed? A.—In the basement.

Q.—Was there any one with him? A.—My mother and my two brothers.

Q.—Did he have his wig on then? A.—Yes.

Q.—What time did you say he was in the basement? A.—Immediately after tea.

Q.—What was the last hour you saw him in the house that night? A.—Before he retired.

Q.—What time was that? A.—That was about ten o'clock; between ten and eleven o'clock he left my mother's room, after he had left the candies and things, and went to his own room.

Q.—Did he sit down? A.—He did.

Q.—And then he retired? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you see him go to his room? A.—Yes.

Q.—And that was the last you saw of him that night? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—What kind of dress did you wear on Friday night? A.—A black silk.

Q.—What kind of dress did your sister wear? A.—I cannot say; she had on two or three dresses, and she took them off to put them in her trunk, as she was going away in the morning; she changed her dress two or three times that evening.

Q.—What dress did your mother wear that evening? A.—A black silk.

Q.—That you are sure of? A.—No, I am not certain, but I think it was either a black bombazine or black silk that she had on that night.

Q.—Did you ever see the Doctor's revolver? A.—Mother had one lying about the drawers, and that is the only one I have seen; I do not know whether it is hers or not.

Q.—Did she keep it loaded? A.—I do not know; I never asked her; I have seen it in the drawer.

Q.—Have you seen it upon the Doctor's desk? A.—No.

Q.—You knew it was the Doctor's? A.—No.

Q.—When was the first time you saw this pistol? A.—Three or four weeks ago, I saw it in her drawer for the first time.

Q.—You do not know who she got it of? A.—No.

Q.—Do you not know that it belonged to the Doctor? A.—No.

Q.—When you saw the revolver lying in the drawer, did you not feel curiosity enough to ask your mother to whom it belonged, or where she got it? A.—I did not.

Q.—Did you ever see a dirk, or dagger as they call it, belonging to the Doctor? A.—I do not know that he had such a thing.

Q.—Did you ever see such a thing about the house? A.—I have seen the one that ma has?

Q.—Where did you see that? A.—She kept it, I think, in the middle drawer of her bureau.

Q.—How long ago did she get that? A.—That was the property of my father.

Q.—How long has she had that? A.—A great many years; I remember it when I was quite small.

Q.—There are two, you know; I am now speaking of the new one? A.—I only knew that she had the one.

Q.—And you know nothing about any other that was found in her drawer? A.—The one found in her drawer she has had a great many years.

Q.—That is the one your father had? A.—Yes.

Q.—Just describe it, so that we will not confound the two? A.—It had an ivory handle to it; the handle looked rather yellow; it was old.

Q.—You never have seen but one? A.—Never.

Q.—And never knew of but one being upon the premises? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you ever see one in the Doctor's drawer, in his desk? A.—Never; I never went to his drawer or desk for anything.

Q.—You never used to be round where he was, much? Not a great deal; no, Sir.

Q.—When Mr. Eckel went to his room that night, where did your mother go? A.—She stayed in her own room.

Q.—Did you remain in your own room or go to your mother's room? A.—I remained in my mother's room until I went to bed.

Q.—Did you all go there together? A.—Yes, Sir, we did.

Q.—Did you hear any one come in at the hall door that night? A.—No, Sir, not after we went up stairs.

Q.—Did you hear any noise that night? A.—Not the slightest noise.

Q.—Was everything quiet? A.—Perfectly quiet; yes, Sir.

Q.—Where did your little brothers sleep? A.—Up stairs with Mr. Snodgrass.

Q.—On the same floor with you? A.—No, overhead of us.

Q.—Still a story higher? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—When your mother went to leave this letter with Mr. Eckel how long did she remain absent? A.—She was not gone two seconds scarcely; she just handed it to him and came back again.

Q.—Who awoke first on Saturday morning? A.—I really do not know; I think I was the first one who awoke up that morning.

Q.—Who left the room first? A.—I cannot say who it was; my mother or my sister, I know it must have been, for I was the last one in the room.

Q.—You have never seen but one dagger about the house? A.—Never, Sir.

Q.—Nor anything of a dagger shape? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—That has been in your mother's possession for how long? A.—As long as I can remember.

Q.—Did it have a case upon it? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What metal was it made of, or was it metal at all, or leather? A.—I think it was a metal case.

Q.—The one you named had a metal case on? A.—Yes.

Q.—And an ivory handle? A.—Yes.

Q.—Square or round? A.—I really do not remember, Sir.

Q.—You never had any curiosity to look at it? A.—I have often looked at it of course, but never noticed the handle particularly; I noticed it was carved.

Q.—Is that the one? [handing to the witness a knife, the blade of which was about three inches in length.] A.—That is a knife that I had at Saratoga with me last Summer; I can tell it by the pieces that are broken out.

Q.—What did you use it for? A.—For cutting corns, Sir.

Q.—Well, then, that is the one to which you have alluded? A.—

were presents made in your own room, or in your mother's? A.—In my mother's.

Q.—Did you [illegible] Friday night? A.—No.

Q.—Did you [illegible] Friday? A.—No.

Q.—Did she [illegible] Thursday? A.—Yes; but did not [illegible] evening.

Q.—What dress had she on that morning? A.—[illegible] whether it was that silk or black bombazine.

The Coroner—(To examining Juror)—I think, Sir, that you [illegible] far enough. The learned Recorder [illegible] all this.

The Juror—I wish to put a few more questions.

The Recorder—It is competent to going out on Saturday evening: you went out—you, your mother, Mr. Eckel, and Mr. [illegible]? A.—Yes.

Q.—And you all went out together? A.—Yes; but [illegible] on Friday evening.

Q.—What evening was it? A.—Wednesday or Thursday; we went out on that evening, to buy some [illegible].

Q.—On Friday evening you did not go out? A.—No.

Q.—Did Mr. Eckel? A.—Yes, Sir; and Mr. Snodgrass went out with my sister, and I went out too.

The Coroner—Do you know a man of the name of Todd? A.—Yes.

Q.—Rather a tall man? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you see Mr. Todd here on Friday afternoon? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you hear that he was here? A.—No, Sir, I did not.

Q.—Was he in the habit of frequenting the house? A.—I think he was there some evening.

Q.—What was his business here on Friday? A.—He was here on Thursday evening.

Q.—What was his business? A.—He called with Mr. Coe.

Q.—For what purpose did he call? A.—Merely to see the family.

Q.—How long was he acquainted with the family? A.—Not more than two weeks.

Q.—And you never saw him in the house before? A.—Twice before.

Q.—You did not hear, then, that he was here on Friday afternoon, at half-past four o'clock? A.—I did not.

The Coroner—I am speaking of Mr. Todd, who came here on Friday evening; I do not know who he is, but I see this morning from the papers that Mrs. Cunningham came in, approached him, and shook hands most warmly; I want to see what he wanted there.

To the Witness—Do you know anything about this transaction, or what he came to your mother for? A.—No; I think that is his name, ——— Todd; I never saw him until Thursday evening.

Q.—Was Dr. Burdell in company with you when he was there on Thursday evening? A.—No.

Q.—Was Mr. Eckel there? A.—No, he was out.

Q.—Did Mr. Todd hold any conversation with Mr. Eckel at any period that he came to your house? A.—He did not,—never.

Q.—Did a stout man go up to the third story and carry any parcel out of Mr. Eckel's room on Saturday morning? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You are sure of that? A.—Yes.

Q.—Was Hannah, the cook, a married woman? A.—No.

Q.—Used a man generally to call and see Hannah in the basement—a stout-looking man, connected with some butcher's place in the Bowery? A.—No, Sir, not that I have seen.

Q.—Have you ever seen a man come in to sit with Hannah during the evening? A.—I never did.

Q.—Your mother knows this man well, and it is extraordinary that you, passing through the house and living here—even going into rooms of Dr. Burdell and visiting every other part of the dwelling, should solemnly swear that you saw no man, whether husband, bachelor, or otherwise, sitting with Hannah, the cook, in the basement. Take your time, Miss, I want to get that fact, if I can. A.—Her brother, or brother-in-law comes here very often.

Q.—What sized man was he? A.—Not very large.

Q.—Rather stout? A.—Not very stout; quite good-looking.

Q.—Did he wear whiskers? A.—I cannot say; I have often seen him through the kitchen windows.

Q.—Did you ever hear your mother say that she had been to a butcher's store in the Bowery, where she was in the habit of dealing, to contradict that Hannah was married? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Do you know where Mr. Todd lives? A.—I do not; he came here with Mr. Coe.

Q.—Do you know where Mr. Coe lives? A.—I do not; he boards in New-York somewhere; I think he is now at Dr. Wellington's Water-cure Establishment.

Q.—What is his appearance? Is he as tall as myself (about 5 ft. 4?) A.—I think he was; he is rather short. [Merriment.]

Q.—Had he black hair? A.—Not very dark.

Q.—Does he wear considerable beard? A.—No.

Q.—What is the color of his whiskers? A.—I do not know.

Q.—Are his features sharp or full-faced? A.—Rather sharp.

The Juror—I think I know that gentleman.

The Coroner—That may be, but it seems to me that we have had enough of this.

The Juror sat down, to the relief of his own legs and the patience of his fellows.

MISS ELLEN CUNNINGHAM'S TESTIMONY.

Miss Ellen Cunningham was next brought down and examined. She is of smaller stature than her sister, pretty, and appeared timid. She was dressed in black silk.

Q.—What is your age? A.—I am 18 years old on the 14th of February.

Q.—Were you in this house on Friday night a week ago? A.—I was.

Q.—Name the persons who were in the house on Friday evening? A.—My mother, my sister Augusta, my two brothers, Mr. Eckel, Mr. Snodgrass, and Hannah, the cook, and there was a semptress here in the course of the day, named Susan.

Q.—Were there any other persons who called on Friday? A.—Not that I know of.

Q.—Where were you on Friday? A.—I was at home.

Q.—All day? A.—No; I was out in the afternoon to take my music lesson.

Q.—When did you leave and when return? A.—I went out about half-past two o'clock, and returned about half-past four o'clock.

Q.—Do you remember what time Mr. Eckel got here that night? A.—I think about half past five o'clock.

Q.—Did he go out after he came? A.—He came to his dinner, and went out after that.

Q.—How long did he remain out? A.—That I cannot say.

Q.—When did you next see him? A.—I saw him up stairs, in my mother's room.

Q.—At what time? A.—I cannot state the exact time.

Q.—About what time do you think it was? A.—Well, I cannot say, for I do not know.

Q.—Do you know whether it was as late as nine or ten o'clock. A.—I do not.

Q.—What did he come up to your mother's room for? Had he any errand? A.—Not particularly that I know of.

Q.—Did he come up to bring any whisky-punch, or anything of that kind? A.—No, he gave my mother some oranges, figs and candies.

Q.—He did that in this parlor? A.—In this parlor; I think so.

Q.—Were you in the parlor? A.—No, I was in my mother's room.

Q.—Did you ever hear of your mother being married to the Doctor? A.—I did not until last Saturday morning.

Q.—Last Saturday morning is the first time that you ever heard your mother was married to the Doctor? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you know that the Doctor and your mother occupied the same room together? A.—I was not aware of it.

Q.—Up to what time did the Doctor continue to occupy the same room with your mother? A.—That I cannot say, because I am not sure that they ever occupied the same room.

Q.—When did they sleep on the same floor, than? A.—I cannot say the exact time.

Q.—I do not expect you can give it to a moment, but tell us whether two or six months? A.—That I cannot tell.

Q.—Did your mother, previous to October, sleep on the same floor with the Doctor? A.—Yes, she did; she slept in the little bedroom; but when she changed I cannot say.

Q.—Did she change? A.—Yes.

Q.—When she made that change, where then did she sleep? A.—In the front room that she now occupies.

Q.—On the second floor above this? A.—Yes.

Q.—What room did Mr. Burdell occupy? A.—He used to have the back room, which is now his office, for his bedroom, and then he changed his bedroom to the front room.

Q.—There is a communication between the front room and the small bedroom where your mother slept? A.—Yes, there is a door.

Q.—How long did your mother and the Doctor continue to occupy the same apartments as a sleeping apartment? A.—I do not know.

Q.—Did she make any change to your knowledge? A.—I do not know; mother went up stairs to sleep—to the floor above the Doctor's, in the front room.

Q.—When did that take place? A.—I do not know the exact time.

Q.—Well, think. I do not want the exact time. Did it take place a week ago, on a month ago, or two or three months ago? You certainly can tell within a month. A.—I should think it was over a month.

Q.—Why did your mother leave that floor and come up stairs? A.—I do not know the reason.

Q.—Do you pretend that you do not know the reason? A.—I do not know it.

Q.—When she came up there, where then did she sleep? In the front room.

Q.—That is on the fourth floor? A.—Yes.

Q.—Where did you sleep? A.—Sometimes with my mother, and sometimes with my sister.

Q.—You do not know the reason why she left the Doctor? A.—No.

Q.—Have you been pretty well for the last six months, as far as to be about and know everything that was going on? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Have you ever talked with your mother about her leaving rooms? A.—No, Sir, I have not.

Q.—Did you ever talk to her about a will that the Doctor made? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you [illegible] that you ever heard of any difficulty between the Doctor and your mother? What was the date, as near as you can get at it? A.—That was in September last.

Q.—The fore part of September, or the latter part? A.—It must have been the latter part.

Q.—What was that difficulty about? A.—I know it was regarding some note; I was at school at the time, and when I came home I asked my mother about it, but she said that it did not amount to anything.

Q.—Did not your sister write to you at school? A.—Yes, but not of that subject; when I came home I heard of it; I think my sister told it to me.

Q.—What did she tell you? A.—She said that my mother had had some difficulty with the Doctor, and that he had called in a police officer.

Q.—Who was by at the time of this conversation? A.—There was no one with us; it was in the hall, where we were going down to dinner, that she said that.

Q.—Did not your sister Augusta tell you all about it? Was it not from her that you got the facts? A.—No, sir.

Q.—Are you sure? A.—Yes.

Q.—Do you say, then, that you and your sister Augusta never had any conversation as to the difficulty between the Doctor and your mother? A.—We might have spoken of it, but there was no particular conversation.

Q.—I want to know if you answer the question that you never had any conversation? A.—I do not know.

Q.—Was your sister very angry that the policeman was called in? A.—She did not express any anger.

Q.—What did she say about the policeman being called in by the Doctor into your premises, to apprehend your mother on a charge of theft? Did she take that quietly,—your sister Augusta I mean? A.—I do not particularly remember what she did say; she said that an officer had been called in, as the Doctor had said my mother had taken a note.

Q.—Did she not express herself very indignantly that the Doctor should make such a charge as that against her mother? A.—She did not appear very indignant; she did not like it, as of course no daughter would like to have her mother arrested.

Q.—Did she not say that he ought to have his head broken? A.—No, She did not.

Q.—Are you positive of that? A.—I am positive.

Q.—When you saw your mother, after you got home, what did she tell you? A.—I asked her about it, and she said that it made no difference, and it was not necessary to make a noise about it.

Q.—That is all the conversation that you had with your mother about that? A.—Yes.

Q.—That was in September? A.—Yes.

Q.—Now, after this, did your mother ever sleep upon that floor again—after the affair of the officer—with the Doctor? Was not that the time she left and went up stairs? A.—It was not.

Q.—She remained there after that? A.—I think she did; I cannot say for certain whether she did or not, but I do not think she left at that time.

Q.—What is your impression on that subject, do you think it was at that time? A.—I do not think it was; but I cannot say for certain.

Q.—Did not your mother assign to you any reason why she left to come up to the other floor to sleep? A.—No, Sir, she did not.

Q.—No reason at all? A.—No.

Q.—Did she say that she would have nothing more to do with a man who had charged her with theft? A.—Not to me.

Q.—Did she not say it in your presence, where you heard it? A.—No.

Q.—Did not your sister say, in conversation with her, that she would have nothing to do with a man who charged her mother with stealing? A.—I do not remember hearing it.

Q.—What did you say to the Doctor when you found out that he had made these charges against your mother? Were you friendly with him? A.—Yes, because my mother told me to overlook it for her sake, and say nothing about it—which I did.

Q.—But the feeling existed? A.—No, it did not; I knew he was eccentric, and therefore looked over it; I do not remember the language she used when she requested me to overlook it; this was in September; I never knew of any difficulty subsequently between the Doctor and my mother; there was a difficulty about coal; he spoke loud in the hall; she told me it was about coal.

Q.—Were you in the habit of going into the Doctor's room? A.—I used occasionally to go in there and sit and talk with him; I think I went in there one Monday or Tuesday to get the morning papers; I stayed a few minutes and then left; he was alone; I do not know what time he got into his office in the morning; he went to get his breakfast; he did not board here; he took his meals in the house last Summer, and I do not know when he ceased to do so; a great many people were in the habit of coming to the house; I do not know the name of any persons who visited the servants; I went into the kitchen in the morning and evening, but if any persons were there I did not go in; I think the person who came to see Hannah, the cook, was called "John;" I have heard his other name, but I do not remember it; I saw that man about two weeks ago, and not within that time; he was in the kitchen when I saw him; I do not know how often he came; I know nothing about my mother going to the market to tell them that John and the cook were not married; I never supposed they were married, because I knew they were not.

The Coroner—Did not your mother go to a house in the Bowery to deny the marriage of Hannah with this man? A.—I do not know.

The Recorder—Well now, Miss, what was the name of the man who came here for Mr. Eckel's clothes to wash? A.—I do not know; he sent sometimes an errand-boy, but I do not know his name; I believe I was in on Monday when the boy came for them, but I did not hand him the bundle, nor do I know who did; I did not see them taken down stairs, nor did I see who came for them.

Q.—When did you first see Mr. Eckel? A.—I do not recollect the month, but sometime in the Fall I think.

Q.—Where did you first see him? A.—I saw him here; he called to see my mother, but I do not know why he came, for when he entered the room I left it.

Q.—Did not your mother know him before then? A.—I do not know anything about it. She can tell you. [Laughter.]

Q.—Do you not know whether she did or not? A.—No; I never saw him until I saw him here in the parlor.

Q.—After you saw him in the parlor, how long was it before you saw him again? A.—That I do not remember; I cannot say whether it was a week or a month.

Q.—Did he not come the next day to stay here? A.—I don't recollect.

Q.—You were at home, were you not? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—When he did come, was he in the habit of spending his evenings in or out of the house? A.—Sometimes in, and sometimes out.

Q.—Which the oftener—in the house or out of it? A.—I do not know.

Q.—When he spent his evenings in the house, where did he spend them? A.—He was generally in the parlor until ten o'clock, and then he would go to my mother's room and sit down and talk, and then retire; he did not do this until he had been here some time; he occupied the floor over Mr. Burdell's room—the same floor my mother lives in; my mother did not to my knowledge leave the room on the floor which the Doctor occupied shortly after Eckel came there.

Q.—Did Dr. Burdell ever spend his evenings with you and Mr. Eckel in the parlor? A.—No, Sir, not very often; he would sometimes come in and stay a little while; I think three Sundays ago he came in there.

Q.—When did you go to bed on Friday night? A.—It was after ten o'clock, but how much I cannot say.

Q.—Was it near ten o'clock? A.—I cannot say.

Q.—Who did you sleep with that night? A.—With my mother and my eldest sister.

Q.—Three in a bed? A.—Yes, three in a bed.

Q.—Were you in the habit of doing that? A.—No; we have done so occasionally—perhaps a dozen times; I am a sound sleeper, as a general thing.

Q.—Would a sudden noise be likely to wake you? A.—It might.

Q.—Has it happened that you have been awakened by a sudden noise? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You call yourself a sound sleeper? A.—Not very sound.

Q.—Where did you undress that night? A.—In my mother's room; I think we all went to bed, one after the other, and not a minute elapsed before all were in bed; we did not leave the light burning, and I cannot say who went to sleep first that night; we talked a short time, but I do not know who went to sleep first, for I did not ask. [Laughter.] We were conversing as to my departure on the morrow.

Q.—After your mother retired that night, did she leave the room? A.—She went out before she retired, to hand a note to Mr. Eckel, and was absent about a minute.

Q.—Who got up first in the morning? A.—I got up, and my mother followed, for she slept in the middle, and could not get out until I did—[laughter]—I think I and my mother came down stairs together.

Q.—What time was it in the morning that you got up? A.—I cannot say; we did so generally at seven or half-past seven—sometimes half-past six; we generally breakfasted a little after eight, and sometimes at nine o'clock; I think I came down with my mother that morning; when we came down I think we stopped in the parlor, and then went into the basement; my sister Augusta was at breakfast.

Q.—Did she sit down at the same time with you? A.—No, she was a little behind.

Q.—Were you not in the habit, when passing the Doctor's room, of looking into his room? A.—No.

Q.—Did you not notice the key that morning, to see whether it was upon the outside of the door? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—What dress did your mother wear on Friday? A.—A black dress, but which one I cannot say; I think it was a bombazine,—but I do not know which.

Q.—Did she have that on all day on Friday? A.—I think she did, but cannot say for certain.

Q.—What dress did she put on in the morning, when she got up? A.—That I do not know; I suppose the same dress that she had on the day before; I do not know who put up the clothes for the washerwoman on that day; the small room was used for hanging our dresses in, and for the soiled clothes; in the other room a fire was kept ready for us when we wanted it; I know Mr. Todd, and have done so two or three weeks; he was introduced to us by Mr. L. C. Coe; Mr. Todd was a stranger in the City, and wishing to be introduced to some ladies; he came here to be introduced to my mother and sister Augusta.

Q.—After that introduction how often did he come? A.—Twice I think; he was here on Friday of last week, and I think stated he was going out of town; I was not in the parlor when he was there, and did not see and talk with him, and he did not go up to Mr. Eckel's room, nor was he, I think, up stairs at all; I think he has been here three times; I don't know where he lives.

Q.—Do you know that your mother knew him previous to that? A.—She did not know him previous to that.

Q.—How many suits did Mr. Eckel have in his room? A.—He had two.

Q.—How many suits of clothes had he? A.—I don't know.

Q.—How many different clothes have you ever seen him wear? A.—I have not noticed particularly what he wore.

Q.—He had a pretty good wardrobe, had he not? A.—Q. A brown coat and a black coat that he wore on Sunday is all of them I have seen him wear.

Q.—What did the coarse clothes you have seen him wear? [Coarse two suits of clothes?] A.—I have not noticed his clothes particularly; I noticed he dressed very nicely.

Q.—You have been out with him? A.—Yes.

Q.—You and your mother and sister went out with him? A.—Occasionally.

Q.—He is an intimate friend of the family? A.—He is one of those who does not say much—very friendly and obliging.

Q.—This black coat which he wore, was it a frock or morning coat? A.—That I could not say, for I do not know the difference between a frock and a dress coat.

Q.—You do not? A.—No.

Q.—I am surprised. Well let us see, this gentleman [pointing to a Juror] has a frock coat, and the Coroner has on a dress coat.

The Coroner—I beg your pardon—it is a frock coat. [Laughter.]

The Recorder—This is a dress coat [pointing to a coat of another Juror] now which did he wear? A.—I think a coat like the gentleman standing up.

Q.—Well that is a dress coat; now, the brown coat, was that a dress coat? A.—Something like the coat that gentleman has on; it had a skirt to it.

Q.—That would make it a frock coat; are those the only two coats you have seen him wear? A.—I think besides his overcoat.

Q.—How many of them were there? A.—He had a light coat; there were two stolen out of the hall. Oh! he has a fine coat he wears, which is black; the other two I don't know what they were like.

Q.—That is three coats? A.—He has two coats now: the brown one he wears every day, and a fine brown cloth one; I don't know what the other two are; and I believe he has a light one.

Q.—Beside the two he had stolen? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you see any person come for the clothes that morning? A.—I did not.

Q.—Do you not know what has become of Mr. Eckel's clothes? A.—I know he sent them to the laundry; that is all I know about it.

Q.—How do you know? A.—Because he had papers and circulars of the laundry where he had washing done.

Q.—Where was that laundry? A.—Somewhere in Amity-street; I have a circular up stairs; I can go and see.

Q.—Have you lately seen, within the last month or six weeks, Mr. Eckel and the Doctor speak at all? A.—Not that I know of.

Q.—Has your mother and the Doctor spoken together at all for the last six weeks? A.—Well, yes, I should think she had; she used to spend a considerable part of her time in his room to attend to his clothes, and so on.

Q.—When he was there? A.—Yes.

Q.—When was the last time you knew of your mother being in his room? A.—I do not know when was the last time; I believe she went there to make his bed, but when it was I don't know, having no servant.

Q.—You don't know when that was? A.—No.

Q.—Do you remember what your sister said to you, what expression she made use of when the Doctor forcibly shoved her out of his room? A.—No, I do not remember.

Q.—You do not recollect what he said? A.—No, Sir, I do not recollect.

Q.—What did you hear her say to the Doctor after he forcibly put her out of the room? A.—I was not in the hall at the time; I don't know what she said.

Q.—But the noise was loud enough, you came to the banisters to look over? A.—No, I did not come to the banisters to look over; I came down afterwards when she was in the hall.

Q.—That is the time I refer to; now what was the language, and what did you say to the Doctor? A.—What did I say to him?

Q.—What did you say to him for putting your sister forcibly out of the room? A.—I went into his room afterwards and did not say anything disagreeable; I asked him what had been the matter; he said Augusta had been into his room, and he did not want her there; that was all he said, and he went down stairs.

Q.—Where was your mother at the time Augusta went into his room? A.—She was in his room.

Q.—Now what did Augusta say? Did she not say that if he put his hands on her again that she would break his head for him? A.—No, she did not.

Q.—She did not say anything unpleasant to him? A.—She did not repeat to me what she said unpleasant to him.

Q.—Did you hear any loud talk? A.—No; the Doctor generally talked loud.

Q.—Your sister's voice was mild when she was turned out of the room? A.—I don't know.

Q.—It was loud enough for you to hear up stairs, because you came immediately down? A.—No; I did come immediately down, for I put up my hat and cloak.

Q.—You knew there was something of a row? A.—No.

Q.—And you put up your bonnet and cloak? A.—Yes.

Q.—When you did so, what was the first thing you said? A.—I asked what was the matter.

Q.—What did your sister say? A.—She said she went to the Doctor's room, and he told her to go out.

Q.—She did not say that he put her out? A.—I do not know whether he said he put her out or not.

An officer approached the Recorder, at this stage of the examination, and the latter addressing the jury said: Gentlemen, a sort of *habeas corpus* has been issued, compelling the Sheriff to bring the body of the witness now under examination, together with that of her sister, before Judge CLERKE, returnable before Judge BRADY. Where application is made for a writ of *habeas corpus*, and it compels the officer to whom it is presented to issue the writ, it is no question of the merits of the application at all. The petition merely contains the requirements of the statute, and under severe penalties the officer is obliged to issue it, and it becomes those who have the custody of the persons to at once respond to that writ, and it would be contempt of Court to detain this witness longer than the return is made. The return is now made, and the examination of this witness must therefore be suspended. [Cries of "shame!" "shame."]

The Coroner—It should also be stated that the return of the Coroner shows that she is now under examination, and she will return here, and remain until the examination is finished. She will be brought back at the proper time, there need be no anxiety about it.

The witness then retired with an officer, the jury and many spectators expressing their dissatisfaction at the interruption.

MASTER WILLIAM S. CUNNINGHAM'S TESTIMONY.

William Stuart Cunningham having been sworn, was examined by the Recorder.

Q.—Last Friday night, were you at home? A.—Yes.

Q.—What time did you go to bed? A.—I don't know.

Q.—Did you generally go to bed early in the evening or sit up with the family? A.—On Friday night I was helping my mother to get things ready to send my sister to boarding-school.

Q.—Did you stay up later on Friday night than you usually staid up? A.—I believe I went to bed just as my mother went to bed that night; about the same time.

Q.—Where did you spend the evening? A.—In my mother's room.

Q.—That is up stairs? A.—Yes.

Q.—Were you down in the parlor that evening at all? A.—I was down a little while, I think.

Q.—Who was here that evening? A.—I don't know.

Q.—Did you see anybody here that evening? A.—I don't know.

Q.—Was not Mr. Eckel in the parlor that evening? A.—He was.

Q.—Was Dr. Burdell? A.—I did not see him: I saw him as I was playing in the afternoon of Friday.

Q.—Where did you see the Doctor? A.—On the back stoop.

Q.—What time in the afternoon was that? A.—I don't know.

Q.—Had you been to school? A.—No, I did not go to school that week; I was doing a good many things for my mother.

Q.—You don't know what time in the afternoon you saw the Doctor? A.—No.

Q.—And that is the last time you ever saw him alive? A.—Yes.

Q.—Was Mr. Eckel up in your mother's room that evening? A.—No, he was not in my mother's room; I don't remember seeing Mr. Eckel in my mother's room that evening.

Q.—Don't you remember? A.—If I did see him I have forgotten it.

Q.—Did any one give you any candy that evening? A.—No.

Q.—Did you see any candy that evening? A.—No.

Q.—Was any brought up into your mother's room that evening? A.—No.

Q.—Figs or oranges? A.—No.

Q.—Or any fruit of any kind? A.—No.

Q.—Had there been at any time within a week or ten days? A.—I can't say, I think I might have had some.

Q.—Where did you get it? A.—Bought it from the store.

Q.—But you have not had any in the house that anybody has brought to you? A.—No.

Q.—What is the man's name that used to come and see the cook in the kitchen? A.—John.

Q.—Where does he live? A.—I don't know; I believe his name is John.

Q.—What is his other name? A.—I don't know.

Q.—Did you ever hear? A.—No.

Q.—How often did he use to come? A.—Once in two weeks, or once in a week.

Q.—Did he come to see Hannah? A.—Yes.

Q.—On Friday night did you see anybody in the house before you went to bed? A.—No.

Q.—Did you on Friday through the day see anybody in the house except your own family? A.—I do not know that I saw any one except the Doctor's patients.

Q.—After you went to bed that night how long was it before you heard the noise? A.—I heard no noise.

Q.—Not any noise that night? A.—No, no noise; I staid awake until Mr. Snodgrass came up stairs, and then I went to sleep.

Q.—Did you sleep with Mr. Snodgrass? A.—Yes.

Q.—On the fourth floor? A.—Yes.

Q.—And did you not hear any noise that night? A.—I did not hear any noise at all.

Q.—What time did you get up in the morning? A.—I don't know what time it was; I got up any time I liked.

Q.—Was you up to breakfast? A.—I was up to breakfast, but they had all done before I was down.

Q.—You don't remember what time that was? A.—No.

Q.—Do you know what time your mother went away? A.—They are taken to the laundry; I do not know whether he takes them, or somebody else takes them.

Q.—Did you fasten the room door that you slept in? A.—No.

Q.—Was it left open that night? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you always have it open? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you lay awake after you went to bed? A.—Not when Mr. Snodgrass came in—then I went to sleep.

Q.—When Mr. Snodgrass came in had your mother gone to bed? A.—Yes, they had all gone to bed.

Q.—You did not hear any noise in the house? A.—No, no noise.

Q.—Did your little brother speak to you about the noise when you woke up in the morning? don't you recollect him speaking to you about that? A.—No; when he woke up in the morning he told me something about my cousin, and then I got up and dressed.

Q.—Did you sit in the room with your mother all the evening? A.—Yes.

Q.—Where did your mother sleep that night? A.—She slept down stairs, in her room.

Q.—Did you see her when she went to bed? A.—Yes.

Q.—Where did your sister sleep? A.—The next day my sister was going to school, and they thought they would all sleep together that night.

Q.—Then they all slept together that night? A.—Yes.

Q.—How long had you been in bed when Mr. Snodgrass went to bed? A.—Not long.

Q.—Did you leave Mr. Snodgrass in the room with your mother? A.—No.

Q.—What time did he come home? A.—Between six and seven in the evening.

Q.—Had he been here all the evening? A.—Not all the evening.

Q.—Had he been here with you and your mamma in in the evening? A.—Yes; he was marking my sister's clothes through the evening.

Q.—And when you went to bed where did you leave him? A.—I left him marking my sister's clothes; he said he wanted to go down and wash his neck.

Q.—What did he want to wash his neck for? A.—It was dirty.

Q.—I thought you said your mother went to bed before you did? A.—Yes, she went to bed when he was marking the clothes.

Q.—Did your sister go to bed before you? A.—No.

Q.—Did your mother go to bed first? A.—Yes, she did not feel well.

Q.—How long was it before your sisters went to bed that your mother went to bed? A.—A minute or two.

Q.—Did your mother undress in the bedroom? A.—Yes, and George and I were down in the water-closet, and he came in and marked the towel while my mother was in bed; my mother undressed in her room, and we were down in the wash-house, washing ourselves, and when we came up he marked one towel for my sister, all he had to mark.

Q.—Where did your sisters undress? A.—They undressed in the room.

Q.—When? A.—After Mr. Snodgrass came up stairs.

Q.—Did they undress before him? A.—No.

Q.—Did you not see them go to bed? A.—No.

Q.—You went to bed first. A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you not see your mama go to bed? A.—No, I was not there to see her.

Q.—Was Mr. Eckel at this time in the room? A.—I don't remember seeing him in the room that evening at all.

Q.—What kind of clothes did Mr. Eckel use to wear? A.—I don't remember what kind.

Q.—Different kinds, had he not? A.—He had two or three different suits of clothes.

Q.—Which do you think, three or two? A.—I think two.

Q.—Don't you remember what color they were? A.—I do not.

Q.—Do you know who took them away from the house? A.—No, I do not know who takes his clothes away.

Q.—Did you hear anything said about it? A.—All I know is that he takes them to the laundry to get them washed.

Q.—Well, what occasioned the difficulty between your mamma and the Doctor? how long ago was it that you first heard of the difficulty between them? A.—She never disliked him; she has always been good to him as long as he has been in the house; I never saw any quarreling at all.

Q.—Do you know of her being married to him? A.—Yes.

Q.—How do you know she was married to him? A.—She told me.

Q.—When did she tell you? A.—Last week.

Q.—Was it before the Doctor died, or was killed? A.—Yes; Friday morning.

Q.—Your mamma told you that she was married to him. A.—Yes.

Q.—Where was she when she told you this? A.—In this room.

Q.—How did she happen to be talking to you about that? A.—I told her I often had a mind to call the Doctor father, and she said, "Don't you know that he is your father?" and I said, "No."

Q.—And you never spoke of it before then? A.—No.

Q.—Except when she told you she was married to him? A.—Yes.

Q.—Who was there besides you? A.—I don't remember.

Q.—Was Mr. Eckel there? A.—No; he had gone to business.

Q.—Did Eckel use to be up in your mamma's room sometimes? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Very often? A.—Not very often.

Q.—Did you ever hear of any difficulty between your mamma and the Doctor? A.—No.

Q.—Did he not charge her with getting a note? did you ever hear anything about that? A.—I never heard anything about that.

Q.—Did you hear your mamma say anything about the Doctor being a very bad fellow? A.—No.

Q.—You are older than your brother, are you not? A.—No.

Q.—Is your brother older than you? A.—About a year older.

Q.—On the morning when you got up, that Saturday morning, the first thing you did was to go down to breakfast, was it? A.—Yes.

Q.—When you came down did you hear anything? A.—No.

Q.—Were you in the habit of going into the Doctor's room? A.—No, I never went in the Doctor's room.

Q.—Was your mother in the habit of going in? A.—She used to go in sometimes; sometimes he would not let her go in to fix his bed; Friday morning mother and me went in to make his bed.

Q.—Did she often go into the room to stay there? A.—Not very often; she used to go in and talk to him.

Q.—What was the difficulty between the Doctor and Mr. Eckel? A.—There was no difficulty; Mr. Eckel had not seen the Doctor for a long while.

Q.—How long, do you think? A.—He had not seen him for a long time I know, because he had not known Mr. Eckel much.

Q.—He did not like Mr. Eckel, did he? A.—I don't know.

Q.—What did your mamma say to Mr. Eckel about the Doctor? A.—I never heard her say anything about the Doctor at all.

Q.—She said he was a bad man, after he treated your mother bad, didn't she? A.—She never said a word about him.

Q.—Did you ever know the Doctor to come down and sit in the parlor with the family? A.—Yes, on Sunday.

Q.—Did you ever know him more than once to come down? A.—A couple of times.

Q.—Within how many months? A.—I could not say how many months?

Q.—When you came down that morning did you hear anything? A.—No.

Q.—How long was it before you did hear anything in the house? A.—I did not hear anything that day; I went out to play right after breakfast.

Q.—And how long were you gone? A.—I was out all day in the yard playing—the Doctor's boy, myself and another.

Q.—I speak of the morning when the Doctor was murdered? A.—I don't think I was down at my breakfast; the girl came up and told my mother.

Q.—What did the girl say when she came up in the yard? A.—She came up and said: "What do you think? the Doctor is down in the room dead!" the little boy found it out first.

Q.—What did your mother say? A.—I don't know what she said, first; she was running round the room, and did not know what to do, and my sister fainted away on the bed.

Q.—She ran about the room? A.—Yes.

Q.—She did not go down stairs? A.—No; they would not let her go.

Q.—Who would not? A.—Dr. Maine.

Q.—She had not been down stairs when the Doctor came? A.—No.

Q.—Your sister fainted and fell upon the bed? A.—Yes.

Q.—Which sister was that? A.—Ellen.

Q.—What did your mother say? A.—I don't know what she said.

Q.—She remained in the room? A.—Yes.

Q.—Who went after Dr. Maine? A.—My brother.

Q.—Was he in the room at the time the news came up stairs? A.—Yes.

Q.—And then did you go down stairs? A.—I went down stairs.

Q.—Did your mother go down stairs? A.—No.

Q.—You are sure that she had not been down to breakfast? A.—No, I am not sure; I don't know whether she had been down or not.

Q.—Where did you take breakfast? in the basement? A.—Yes.

Q.—In the front basement? A.—Yes.

Q.—When your mother came down, who came down with her? A.—I don't remember.

Q.—Did she not come down at all after she heard the Doctor was killed? A.—Not that I know of.

Q.—What age are you? A.—I am 9 years old.

MASTER GEORGE D. CUNNINGHAM'S TESTIMONY.

George D. Cunningham was next called. He sobbed and cried very much, and was evidently greatly frightened.

The Recorder—Nobody will do you any harm; you need not care about anything. We don't mean to hurt you. Do you read or write? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you ever go to Sunday School? A.—Yes.

Q.—You can read, can't you? A.—Some; not much.

Q.—You have been taught that it is necessary to tell the truth? A.—Yes.

Q.—And that if you do not tell the truth, and tell a wrong story, you will be punished for it here and hereafter? A.—Yes.

Q.—Do you go to church sometimes? A.—I go to church every Sunday.

[The Recorder here administered the oath.]

Q.—How old are you? A.—Nine.

Q.—Were you ever away from home? A.—I don't know.

Q.—Have you been away from the City at any place? A.—Yes.

Q.—Where did you go away? A.—I do not know the name, and I do not know the day.

Q.—You went over after Dr. Maine on the morning that Dr. Burdell was found in his room? A.—Yes.

Q.—You were at home the night before? A.—I came home the day before the party.

Q.—Who did you sleep with that night? A.—George Snodgrass.

Q.—What time did you go to bed? A.—I don't know.

Q.—Did you sit up later that evening than you generally sat up? A.—No, Sir, I never sit up late.

Q.—Who went to bed first, you or Mr. Snodgrass? A.—Me, my brother, and George.

Q.—Did you all go to bed together? A.—Yes.

Q.—Who did you see in the house that night? A.—Nobody.

Q.—Did you see Mr. Eckel here that night? A.—Yes.

Q.—Where did he spend the evening? A.—He spent the evening at home.

Q.—In the house? A.—Yes.

Q.—In the parlor down here, or up in your mama's room? A.—In the parlor.

Q.—Was he up in your mamma's room that evening? A.—Yes.

Q.—What time did he come up there? A.—I don't know.

Q.—Was Mr. Snodgrass in the room at the time with him? A.—No.

Q.—Did you leave Mr. Snodgrass in the room with your mother? A.—No.

Q.—Did you have anything to eat that night in the room? A.—No.

Q.—Figs, apples, oranges, candies, or anything? A.—No.

Q.—Mr. Eckel or Mr. Snodgrass did not bring any candies there? A.—No, George Snodgrass was marking my sister's clothes.

Q.—Your sister was going away, was she not? A.—Yes.

Q.—To boarding school? A.—Yes.

Q.—Who went to bed first that night, you or your sisters? A.—I don't know.

Q.—Did you leave them in the room when you went away? A.—Yes.

Q.—And your mother went with them? A.—They both generally slept with my mother.

Q.—Do they all three sleep in one bed? A.—Sometimes they do, and sometimes not.

Q.—Is it often that they all sleep together? A.—Yes.

Q.—Who woke up first when the noise was heard in the night, you or your brother? A.—I never woke up; I did not hear any noise in the night.

Q.—You did not? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You did not hear any noise? A.—No; I sleep very light, too.

Q.—You did not hear any noise? A.—No.

Q.—Did your sister tell you anything about being put out of the Doctor's room? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—When you got up in the morning, who came down stairs first, you or your little brother? A.—We both came down together.

Q.—Had your mother been down stairs then? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Where did you leave her? A.—In her bedroom.

Q.—And when you came down, was your Mamma in her room asleep? A.—She was in her room.

Q.—Was she up and dressed? A.—I do not know.

Q.—Don't you know whether she was dressed when you came down? A.—No.

Q.—Could you not tell whether she was in her night-dress, or had her day-dress on? A.—No; I came down in her room, and I think I saw her there.

Q.—And you are not certain? A.—No.

Q.—Then you don't know but she was down stairs? A.—Yes, Sir; she was in her bed-room when I came down; she said: "My dear son, you had better come and fix your hair;" I went to the glass and brushed my hair, and then I went down and ate my breakfast, and I came up and my mother was getting my sister ready; the girl came up to us and said Dr. Burdell was dead; my mother then had a spasm, and I went for Dr. Maine.

Q.—Did you go up with Dr. Maine? A.—No.

Q.—Your mother did not come down stairs? A.—No. The boy here burst into another fit of crying.

Recorder—Your mother had been to breakfast at this time, had she not?

The witness did not reply, but his sobs increased, and presently his fright and agitation became apparently uncontrollable. He cried out: "Oh! do let me go. I want to go up stairs. I feel as if I want to puke." The child was taken to the window, which was opened to admit fresh air. Water was also given him to drink, and his brow was laved with it. He continued to scream, however, and the Recorder, stating that he did not think he was feigning, ordered him to be taken up stairs.

DR. BLAISDELL RECALLED.

Dr. Blaisdell was then recalled and examined by the Recorder.

Q.—Do you know of any will having been made by Dr. Burdell? A.—He told me he had a will, and I saw what he said was his will.

Q.—What time was this? A.—It

would not be likely to know, for three years previous to this I had nothing to do with him.

Juror—Dr. Blaisdell would be likely to know? A.—He would be more likely to know.

Q.—Did you come here Saturday morning?

A.—Yes.

Q.—What time did you arrive here? A.—About ten o'clock a messenger was sent to my office, and informed me that Dr. Burdell was dead.

Q.—Where did you find him? A.—I found him lying upon his back in the room above.

Q.—Had he been disturbed? A.—The wounds had not.

Q.—Do you know if the females had been down?

A.—They were up stairs.

Q.—Did you go up stairs? A.—Mrs. Cunningham hearing my name sent for me to come up stairs.

Q.—She knew you, then, A.—Only that night: I never saw her before.

Q.—When you went up what did she say? A.—I was very much excited myself; as near as I can remember she said, "This is a horrible affair;" and she was moaning quite loudly; her daughter was upon the sofa moaning, too.

Q.—What next? A.—I don't remember the conversation; I turned my back to her; and I was thinking then who could be the party who did this; and I did not know whether this moaning was sincere or not; it struck me that it was not; and never having heard that she was his wife, or anything else, I got up and left the room without saying, "Good morning."

Q.—You never had heard of any marriage? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—She made no allusion to it? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—I would like to ask Dr. Blaisdell a question—(addressing the Doctor standing among the spectators)—Do you know of any female with whom he had any intimate relation for the last three or four years?

A.—I am not able to say.

Q.—Well, do you know of any female, either by hearsay or otherwise, with whom he has had intimate connections within the last two or three years, or any that he had connections with before that time, where he had separated from, where any difficulty had originated between them? A.—I don't think he ever had any difficulty with ladies: I never heard of it: he used to have a number of lady acquaintances; how far the intimacy went I am not able to answer.

Q.—Was there a good many of his patients who were loose characters? A.—There was when I was here.

Q.—More than is ordinarily the case with gentlemen in the profession? A.—More than it is in some cases, and not so much as it is in others.

Q.—Was there to be a meeting upon that Friday evening between Dr. Cox, yourself and Dr. Burdell?

A.—No, Dr. Cox was not to be present in the evening; I did not expect to meet the Doctor here when I came, and I met him accidentally in the first place.

Q.—Did you occasionally go to the Metropolitan and dine with the Doctor? A.—Never.

Q.—What were his habits as to the use of ardent spirits? A.—He was a very temperate man indeed.

Q.—Do you know of any one who was in the habit of dining with Dr. Burdell? A.—I don't think he had anybody.

Q.—Was he not a man who would be likely to ask his friends to dinner? A.—No, he was not that kind of man; he was too close: I think he had been strictly temperate for a number of years.

TESTIMONY OF MRS. LEVER.

Mrs. Harvey Bass Lever was then called, and having been sworn, was examined by the Recorder.

Q.—Where do you reside? A.—No. 13 Bond-street.

Q.—On the opposite side of the street? A.—Yes.

Q.—And you resided there last week? A.—Yes.

Q.—You were sitting up with some sick person on Friday night? A.—It was Saturday morning, at half-past two, my mother was taken ill, and I was down stairs about four in the morning; I don't know anything about the murder.

Q.—What time did you go to bed? A.—About eleven o'clock, I don't know exactly; we are not particular as to the time.

Q.—Did you not hear any noise upon this side of the street? A.—Nothing at all; I knew nothing at all about this matter until the next morning about nine o'clock.

Q.—Did you not state to some person that you did hear a cry of murder about eleven o'clock that night?

A.—No, I did not.

Q.—Then it is a mistake, Madam. That is all. (The witness retired.)

TESTIMONY OF MR. WARREN LELAND.

Mr. Warren Leland sworn and examined by the Recorder:

Q.—You are one of the proprietors of the Metropolitan Hotel, are you not? A.—Yes.

Q.—Dr. Burdell boards with you? A.—Yes.

Q.—When did you last see him? A.—Wednesday night; the 28th; that was the last time I recollect seeing him distinctly.

Q.—Was he in the habit of being regularly at your house every day to take his meals? A.—Yes.

Q.—Have you ascertained whether he had been regularly there up to Friday? A.—Yes; we were in the habit of seeing him there every day; he was seen on Friday morning by some of our guests, and they think they saw him about six or seven o'clock in the evening leaving the house; he was undoubtedly there, in my opinion.

Q.—What were his habits? A.—Very inoffensive; very quiet in all his habits.

Q.—Did he ever have anybody to dine with him?

A.—No.

Q.—Did he drink wine generally? A.—Never.

Q.—A very temperate man? A.—Yes.

Q.—And very regular at his meals? A.—Yes.

Q.—Who was the person who saw him on Saturday?

A.—Mr. Michael Hoffman, one of our boarders, thinks he saw him that night, but he is not certain.

Q.—He was acquainted with him? A.—Yes, he had known him for a long time.

Q.—Did he remain in the house when he was there?

A.—His habits were to come to dinner about five o'clock, and he would spend the other portion of the evening in the reading room up stairs, so I have heard from our people.

Q.—What was his usual hour of leaving there? A.—He came in about five and would leave about six or seven.

Q.—You never saw him remain here late in the evening? A.—No.

Q.—Would the head waiter be likely to know if he was there on Friday at dinner? A.—Probably not. None of our waiters remember, having so many guests.

Q.—Have you interrogated them? A.—Yes.

A Juror—Had he a hat or cap on? A.—I don't know which.

The Recorder—Did he usually have the same place at table? A.—We do not keep a seat unless gentlemen desire it. Gentlemen go in and take what seats they please. We have reserved seats for families.

MR. STRANGMAN'S EVIDENCE.

Samuel Strangman was next called and examined by the Recorder.

Q.—On Friday last were you in this neighborhood?

A.—I was—I passed through Bond street at ten minutes or a quarter before eleven.

Q.—Did you hear any noise? A.—Yes, sir: I was passing on the opposite side of the street, some three or four doors beyond this house, and heard a stifled cry.

Q.—What was that cry? A.—I could not distinguish it.

Q.—Was there any word? A.—I did not perceive any.

Q.—Was it a groan or cry? A.—A cry.

Q.—Was it a shriek? A.—A shriek? yes, Sir, you may call it a shriek; it was a piercing cry.

Q.—Was it repeated? A.—I did not hear it repeated; the singularity of the cry attracted my attention; I listened, did not hear it repeated, and passed on; I did not perceive any person in the street.

Q.—Which direction did it seem to come from?

A.—It seemed to come from here; I was on the opposite side of the street, some four or five doors beyond this house.

A Juror—Did you turn round and look to see if there was any person in the street? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Could you have discerned persons in the street if they were there? A.—I could.

Q.—How do you fix the time of night? A.—I fix it from leaving the store where I am engaged in Broadway, opposite Astor-place; I left there at twenty minutes before eleven on Friday night.

Q.—Where do you reside? A.—At 159 Eldridge-street.

Q.—Where are you employed? A.—At Mr. Deane's confectionary establishment, No. 741 Broadway.

Q.—Was this cry loud? A.—Yes, Sir, like a person in distress or agony.

By a Juror—Did it appear to be from a man or woman? A.—Well, I could not say distinctly; it was a sort of shrill cry.

By another Juror—Did you look up and down the street? A.—Yes, Sir; I could not see anybody in the street; when I left the store I passed down Broadway through Bond-street immediately, stopping nowhere on the route.

Q.—And did not see any one in the street? A.—There may have been some one on this side and I not notice him, but there was none on the opposite side.

EVIDENCE OF MR. HUYCK.

Harvey Huyck was the next witness, who, after being sworn, deposed as follows:

Q.—Where do you reside? A.—At Herkimer.

Q.—Did you know Dr. Burdell? A.—I did.

Q.—Did you know anything in relation to his having made a will? A.—He was at Herkimer in December last, about the 26th or 29th of December.

Q.—Did you have a conversation with him? A.—I had, Sir.

Q.—Did he say anything in that conversation in relation to having made a will? A.—I have a nephew that is named for him, my sister's son, and he had got him a situation in the Artisan's Bank; I was anxious to call on him to see how he got along there.

The Recorder—I want to know if Dr. Burdell said that he had made a will? A.—He said he had made a will, and had given Harvey Burdell Denison $5,000.

SAMUEL ASHTON'S TESTIMONY.

Samuel Ashton, a boy who was formerly in the employ of Dr. Burdell, was the next witness.

Q.—How old are you? A.—I will be fifteen next April.

Q.—Where do you reside? A.—I reside at No. 364 Sixth-avenue, with my mother; my father is out West.

Q.—Did you not live with Dr. Burdell? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—When did you come to live with him? A.—I came on the 7th of April and staid till the middle of July.

Q.—What was your business here? A.—I was errand boy, waited on the patients and attended the door.

Q.—During the time that you was here did you know of any difficulty between Mrs. Cunningham and the Doctor? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What was the difficulty? A.—It was about some papers.

Q.—Now, tell us all you know about that? A.—I heard the Doctor say to Mrs. Cunningham, "Where are the papers which you took out of my safe?" she swore she did not take any papers out of the safe.

Q.—Did she swear? Give us the language the Doctor made use of. A.—He said, "Where are the papers you took out of my safe?" Mrs. Cunningham said, "I did not take any papers out of your safe—I did not do no such a thing—I would not be guilty of any such a thing."

Q.—Then, after she said that, what did the Doctor reply? A.—Nothing at all, Sir.

Q.—Is that the only difficulty you know about?

A.—The Doctor told me that he missed the key of his safe; I was in the laboratory at the time, when he came to me and asked me if I saw a key; he said he had missed one, and that it had been taken from him; I recollect one day that a wagon stopped at the door, and the man went up stairs and took the Doctor's safe off to get a new lock and key on it; I think it was one of Herring's safes.

Q.—When was that? A.—In July.

Q.—Did you know of any other difficulty with the Doctor and Mrs. Cunningham? A.—A lady came here one day who wore green spectacles and a green veil; he took her into the little office and locked the door; after the lady had gone Mrs. Cunningham came to me and said—"Samuel, do you see that lady; every time that lady comes in you tell me;" I did so; I always went up stairs and told her; one day that lady was sitting on the sofa, in the back room, first floor, and the Doctor was talking to her; while I was passing through the hall I saw Mrs. Cunningham looking through the door; I went back to the laboratory, and that is all I seen of that.

Q.—What did Mrs. Cunningham say? A.—She did not say anything; she told me to listen through the window; I did so; but nothing of importance passed. [Laughter.]

Recorder—So you did not have anything to communicate? A.—No, Sir; Mrs. Cunningham gave me three ten-cent pieces, and she used to send my dinner up every other day.

Q.—Did you never hear any quarreling between Mrs. Cunningham and the Doctor only about papers? A.—I heard the Doctor on one occasion talking with Mrs. Cunningham in this room; she said to the Doctor—"How durst you do such a thing before my daughters?" he replied, "I shall say what I please;" the Doctor was that kind of a man who spoke out his mind.

Q.—Did not the Doctor have words with Augusta and the younger daughter? A.—I never heard anything of that.

Q.—Have you been in the habit of coming to the house since you left it? A.—No, Sir; the day I left Mrs. Cunningham paid me my wages; she gave me once three ten-cent pieces for listening.

Q.—Has any person been to see you relative to this investigation? A.—No, Sir; I met a boy in this street that I knew, as I was passing, and hallooed to him, when a policeman took me by the arm and brought me in here. [Laughter.]

Q.—Who was in the habit of coming here when you lived here? A.—Dr. Roberts used to come here to see Mrs. Cunningham; I saw him about three times only; he used to walk right up stairs.

Q.—Did he come in the daytime or evening? A.—In the daytime.

Q.—Did any one else come to see Mrs. Cunningham?

A.—Not as I can recollect.

Q.—Did any gentleman come to see Dr. Burdell often? A.—Yes, Sir; a good many gentlemen used to come here about banking business.

Q.—Did you ever hear of his having any difficulty with gentlemen in the house? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you ever hear of his having any difficulty with ladies in the house? A.—Only with Mrs. Cunningham.

Q.—You never heard any harsh language used to the Doctor by any one that came here? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did Hannah live here when you were here?

A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did men visit her? A.—A man came with vegetables from some market; I believe it is the corner of Third-street and Second-avenue; he used to stay and play with her; that's all. [Laughter.]

Q.—Was his name John? A.—I do not know what his name is; he was a young man, not very stout.

By the Coroner—Why did you leave the Doctor? A.—Because she set me to listening; I did not like it; I thought it was wrong.

TESTIMONY OF MRS. SOLLENBACH.

Barbara Sollenbach was sworn, and deposed as follows:

Q.—Where do you live? A.—I reside at No. 573 Broadway.

Q.—What is your business? A.—I am a corset-maker.

Q.—Do you know Mrs. Cunningham? A.—She is a customer of mine, but I do not know her intimately.

Q.—Did you see her in the month of January last? A.—It was in October; her daughter was at my establishment once or twice since; Mrs. Cunningham did not speak much to me.

Q.—In October last, then, she called at your place?

A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Was there any one with her at that time? A.—My eldest daughter said she was waiting for a gentleman.

Q.—What time did she come to your house? A.—It was in the evening.

Q.—She waited how long? A.—I cannot exactly tell you, but my daughter knows.

Q.—What did she say she wanted? A.—She said she was waiting for a gentleman; the gentleman came, but I cannot tell exactly everything that was said; my daughter can tell you, for she spoke with her.

Q.—What did your daughter tell you she said? A.—She said that when the gentleman came in, Mrs. Cunningham took a small paper from her shawl and told him she came from the lawyer.

The Recorder observed that this testimony was unimportant, and the witness retired.

The Coroner—I should like to ask the Jury whether it is their unanimous opinion we should continue this investigation on Sunday or not?

The majority of the Jury expressed a wish to hold a Sunday session. Ten o'clock was named as the hour of meeting.

The Coroner remarked that he could not be ready at that hour, and could attend at half past ten.

To that time, therefore, the inquest was adjourned.

The Coroner then said:

Before this investigation is concluded, I wish it to be understood distinctly that I had a witness sworn and under examination at the time she was removed from my jurisdiction. I wish that to be understood with a view to future action. I also wish to be understood that the Coroner remains of the same opinion with regard to his course. I have submitted to every order that came to me from the Supreme Court, And now, notwithstanding all the barbarity that has characterized this atrocious murder, I am informed that Mr. Snodgrass is walking about Broadway. I wish it to be understood that I made no return in that action,—that it must have taken place by the action of Mr. Clinton. I would say further, gentlemen, as an individual trying by every means in my power to ferret out the perpetrator of this horrible action, that I cannot allow this meeting to separate without offering my sincere thanks to the Recorder of the City of New-York and to Judge Capron. When, gentlemen, they came here voluntarily to assist your Coroner, it proves only one thing—that as Judges of high intellectual acquirements and deep research in the law, those men have only one object in view—that is, to aid in carrying out the great objects of the law for the protection and well-being of their fellow citizens. I must offer my thanks to those two gentlemen.

The inquest then closed for the day, the Jury intending, after taking their dinner, to examine the papers of Mr. Eckel.

The Parties before the Court on a Writ of Habeas Corpus.

Mrs Cunningham and Eckel Retained as Accomplices.

Snodgrass and the Misses Cunningham at Liberty.

In accordance with the writs of *Habeas Corpus* issued on Friday from the Court of Common Pleas, JOHN J. ECKEL and GEORGE SNODGRASS were produced by the Warden of the City Prison in the Court on Saturday morning.

The writ for ECKEL is subjoined:

The People of the State of New-York to John Gray, Warden of the City Prison of the City of New-York:

GREETING: We command you that you have the body of JOHN J. ECKEL, by you imprisoned and detained, as it is said, together with the time and cause of such imprisonment and detention, by whatsoever name the said JOHN J. ECKEL shall be called or charged, before honorable JOHN R. BRADY, one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, at the Chambers of the said Court of Common Pleas, in the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 7th day of February instant, (1857,) at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to do and receive what shall then and there be considered concerning him, and have you then there this writ.

Witness, Honorable THOMAS W. CLERKE, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, at the City of New-York, the 6th day of February, 1857.

WILLIAM R. STAFFORD, Attorney.

By the Court. R. B. CONNOLLY, Clerk.

The writ for SNODGRASS corresponds with the above in every particular save the name.

The room was crowded, the lobby in a great measure filled, and the stairs, portico, and City Hall steps were occupied by large numbers of expectant spectators.

Judge BRADY, accompanied by Judge INGRAHAM, took his seat on the Bench shortly after 10½ o'clock. SNODGRASS and ECKEL were seated in the vicinity of their counsel, in charge of two Sheriff's officers. The prisoners attracted general attention. Neither seemed very much annoyed. SNODGRASS conversed freely if not jocularly, with his friends. ECKEL remained more impassive. The personal appearance of both has already and repeatedly been described. ECKEL's appearance, it must be admitted, fails to give any serious indications of a murderous nature. Indeed he is rather good looking. The only unpleasant feature about him is his eyes. They are small, grayish-blue—rather protaberant, and bloodshot.

The greatest anxiety was manifested to see the unfortunate woman who claims to be the wife of Dr. BURDELL. The habeas *corpus* for her production was signed at half-past nine on Saturday morning, and made returnable at half-past ten. She was brought from her house in Bond-street in a close carriage to the City Hall, and there kept in the Sheriff's office till three in the afternoon. In the meantime her friends were debarred from all communication with her; even her counsel were refused access to her. She was seen by no one but the Sheriff and her officials.

The petition on which the *habeas corpus* in her case was granted is to this effect:

To Hon. John R. Brady, one of the Justices of the Court of Common Pleas of the City of New-York

The petition of HENRY L. CLINTON and B. C. THAYER, Counsel for Mrs. EMMA AUGUSTA BURDELL, who is restrained of her liberty, at No. 31 Bond-street, in the City of New-York, by EDWARD D. CONNERY, one of the Coroners of the City of New-York, and that she is not committed or detained by virtue of any process issued by any Court of the United States, or by any Judge thereof; nor is she committed or detained by virtue of the final judgment or decree of any competent tribunal, of civil or criminal jurisdiction, or by virtue of any execution issued upon such judgment or decree; that the cause or pretence of such restraint of her liberty, according to the best of the knowledge and belief of your petitioners, is a verbal order given by said CONNERY, to DILKES, one of the Captains of the Police of said City, to confine her in the said house No. 31 Bond-street, as a witness upon the inquisition now being held by said CONNERY, as Coroner as aforesaid, to inquire into the cause of death of the late HARVEY BURDELL; and your petitioners further represent that said CONNERY also restrains said MRS. E. A. BURDELL of her liberty in this, to wit: That he refuses to allow her a private consultation with your petitioners, as her counsel; that the illegality of her imprisonment, as your petitioners believe, consists in her detention as aforesaid without any written process of any kind, and without the liberty of a private consultation with your petitioners as her counsel; wherefore your petitioners pray that a writ of *habeas corpus* issue to the said EDWARD D. CONNERY, commanding him to bring Mrs. E. A. BURDELL before your honor, and return the cause of her imprisonment.—Dated Feb. 7, 1857.

H. L. CLINTON,
B. C. THAYER.

City and County of New-York, ss.—HENRY L. CLINTON and B. C. THAYER, each severally being duly sworn, doth depose and say, each for himself, that the facts set forth in the above petition subscribed by them are true.

Sworn before me this 7th day of February, 1857,
JNO. H. CHAMBERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

H. L. CLINTON,
B. C. THAYER.

Mr. A. OAKLEY HALL, the District-Attorney, said: If your Honor please, I have received the ordinary and appropriate statutory notice in a *habeas corpus* case of a person detained upon a criminal matter, and am requested by the Warden of the City Prison, to whom the *habeas corpus* writ was addressed, to present to your Honor the return; and in obedience to the writ, (which is already familiar to your Honor, as I see your writing upon the back,) he returns as follows:

I, John Gray, Warden of the City Prison of the City of New-York, do return to the annexed writ of *habeas corpus*, that the said George Snodgrass in the said writ named, is in my custody; that he was placed my custody on the 4th day of February, 1857, and that I so hold and detain him in my custody by virtue of a certain commitment, a true copy of which is hereto annexed, and the original of which I now produce, together with his body, before your Honor.

JOHN GRAY, Warden.

The Keeper of the City Prison and Bridewell, will keep for examination the body of GEORGE SNODGRASS until further notice, apart from any other witness.

ED. D. CONNERY, Coroner.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1857.

I will read from the original.

There is also another and similar writ, with a similar return, with the exception that the name is John J. Eckel; and the commitment, which is very much varied, is as follows:

The keeper of the City Prison and Bridewell will keep for examination the body of JOHN J. ECKEL until further notice. E. D. CONNERY, Coroner.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1857.

In thus presenting these two returns, I suppose my duty, for the present, ends.

Judge—What is the return, if you please, in the case of Eckel?

District-Attorney—[After again reading the last commitment]—In the case of Snodgrass, the Coroner evidently treats him as a witness, because the commitment says: "to keep him apart from any other witnesses;" whereas, in the case of Eckel, he is to be kept "till further notice."

Mr. Clinton said that, as counsel for both of those parties, he thought, after consultation with his associates, that they would demur to both of the returns put in, and, if the District-Attorney would be kind enough to consider them as demurring, without the trouble of submitting it in writing, he would be obliged to him. He supposed he (the District-Attorney) would have no objection to that?

District-Attorney—None at all, Sir.

Mr. Clinton—I will then move for the discharge of these parties on the papers now before your Honor. And first, in reference to Snodgrass. The commitment against him is palpably illegal, and of no effect whatever. In the first place, the Coroner has no power to commit at all in such cases. I have not a copy of the Second Revised Statutes in Court, but I can give your Honor a reference to the section. The page is 925 of the fourth edition, and, if I recollect correctly, the sixth section; which, by the way, is correctly set forth in one of the papers to-day. That is the only section in the article in relation to the proceedings on a Coroner's Inquest which gives him any power whatever to detain parties or witnesses. That section provides that after a verdict by the Coroner's Jury, if by that verdict it shall be established that some one has come to his death by foul means—that is the substance of the statute—then he may arrest parties on the charge of homicide, and he may also require witnesses to recognize for their appearance at the next term of the Oyer and Terminer, or of the Sessions to to be held in the county, until the final determination of the proceedings before the Coroner. Again, though the Coroner had the power to commit, the commitment in this particular case is of no effect whatever. It shows no cause for restraining a party of his liberty upon the face of the paper itself. He does not state whether Mr. Snodgrass is to be kept for examination as a witness or as a defendant. Again, the commitment does not state that these proceedings are taken upon the complaint of any party; *non constat*, it is a mere whimsical exercise of discretion on the part of the Coroner. I say that he has no jurisdiction to commit at all, and if he had, there is nothing stated in this commitment which shows a legal cause for restraining a party of his liberty. I do not know that Mr. Snodgrass' cause requires any elaborate argument. I think it is so clear upon the face of it, that the mere statement of the points and of the statute is sufficient to entitle him to his discharge. As the counsel, however, for Mr. Snodgrass, I will say that if there be anybody in this City or elsewhere, or who wishes—if there be any responsible officer who wishes to examine him—who wishes to take up any investigation as to the cause of the death of Dr. Burdell, and wishes to examine him; he does not shrink from any examination; he is willing to submit to it. But he has been examined as a witness in the proceedings now pending before the Coroner on two several occasions. He has been examined fully, and I see no reason why he should be further deprived of his liberty. I don't suppose any reasonable person for one moment supposes that he has any complicity in that most foul and horrible of all the murders that have occurred in this City for a great many years. I therefore move for his unqualified discharge. If the District-Attorney has anything further to say, perhaps I may have some remarks to make after he has been heard. I prefer to take up the cases separately.

District-Attorney—I am handed by the Coroner another writ of *habeas corpus* issued by your Honor, to which there is as yet no return, with the request that I make the return for him to sign. I state this as merely explanatory. I will send it to the Coroner in order that he may make the proper return before your Honor. [To the Messenger.] Hand that over to the Coroner, Messenger.

Mr. Clinton—[To the Messenger]—Has the party been brought down?

Messenger—Yes, down ten minutes.

Mr. Clinton—He is required to return the party at half-past ten; I suppose he should bring Mrs. Cunningham here.

District-Attorney—I submit this matter of Mr. Snodgrass to your Honor without any argument, for the reason that it is patent on the face of the paper that he is held as evidence; and your Honor, as a Judge of a court of record, is too familiar with the rights of witnesses to need any argument from me on that subject.

Judge—I understand Mr. Clinton to move for the discharge of Mr. Snodgrass from all restraint as a witness.

Mr. Clinton—I do so, and if there is no doubt about the cause of the detention, I ask for a decision.

Judge—There is none about it; it is conceded that he is held as a witness, and the Coroner having no power to do so at this stage of the proceedings, the order is that he be discharged.

Mr. Clinton—I will say this in favor of Mr. Snodgrass, that if at any future stage of this case Mr. Hall desires him as a witness, he will be forthcoming at any time he wants, and if he will only send me notice I will see that he be produced.

Judge—Mr. Hall may take any course in regard to that that he thinks proper.

District-Attorney—I strictly confine myself to the legal matters arising in this case. As to the other commitment it would undoubtedly be more satisfactory if the Coroner had stated, as is very usual, and perhaps material, the nature of the reason for the holding of the party for examination. He simply says he holds for the examination the body of John J. Eckel "until further notice." As your Honor is aware from these matters, matters sometimes coming before you on writs of *habeas corpus* or *certiorari*, alone or conjoined, it is usually customary to add, "who is committed by me on a charge of so and so"—reciting what it is for.

But as far as we can infer legally from the face of this commitment, he (the Coroner) "holds for examination the body of John J. Eckel until further notice," charged with some sort of offence. Now, I suppose that your Honor and myself are confined to this commitment. We have no power to go beyond, or to inquire, except as a reasonable inference may arise on the face of the commitment, why and how he is held. If the Coroner holds Mr. Eckel by virtue of any magisterial power on his part, that a felony has been committed by Mr. Eckel, he might perhaps have authority to detain him until the examination of the Coroner's Jury is over, because any bond he might take, and any commitment he might make, would only be colorable up to that time.

Mr. Clinton asked the Judge to be kind enough to send an officer for the Revised Statutes, as he would like to call his friend's attention to their language; if it were not objected to he would refer to the extract as it appeared in the newspapers.

Mr. Hall—Yes, I will accept that.

The Judge was understood to say that the statute did not express in precise terms that the Coroner was authorized to hold persons on suspicion, but he felt very much disposed to favor the Coroner's decision in regard to his power to detain a suspected party as principal or as accessory until the labors of the Jury should be concluded.

Mr. Clinton contended that the Coroner's powers were prescribed by statute; he had no power whatever to confine a party in custody, if he (Mr. Clinton) read the statute right, until the Jury had actually rendered their verdict. The section to which he referred was Section 6, and read as follows:

"If the Jury find that any murder, manslaughter, or assault has been committed, the Coroner shall bind over the witnesses to appear and testify at the next Criminal Court, at which an indictment for such offence can be found, that shall be held in the County. And in such case, if the party charged with any such offence be not in custody, the Coroner shall have power to issue process for his apprehension in the same manner as Justices of the Peace."

That statute clearly contemplated that the Coroner should have no power to make a commitment, except in the precise contingency spoken of. If Mr. Hall, who had conducted this case with his well-known courtesy, thought that there was enough to put Mr. Eckel on his trial, if he thought there was enough to justify the institution of an investigation before a Magistrate of Police or other Magistrate, he (Mr. Clinton) thought the proper course was to have the party held, not upon this commitment, but by one made out by a magistrate who had really the power to do it. He (Mr. Clinton) wished to know, and it was for that purpose chiefly that they had brought up Mr. Eckel's case, whether he was now a party or a witness?

The District Attorney said that that part of the section reading: "And in such case, if the party charged for any such offence be not in custody the Coroner shall have power," &c., had always seemed, in his mind, to imply a constructive power in the Coroner to take into custody during the investigation.

Judge—That is what I want to hear read.

Mr. Clinton said that the words, "if he be not in custody" referred, he had no doubt, to a custody to which the party might be subjected by a responsible magistrate having the power to grant a warrant. "If he be not in custody," referred to a legal custody. And besides, one of two things must appear; if Mr. Eckel was here as a witness he was entitled to be discharged the same as Mr. Snodgrass. The only question, therefore, to commence with, was, was he (Eckel) detained as a witness or as a party? Now, he (Mr. Clinton) would like that point settled between the District-Attorney and himself at the outset. He submitted that there was nothing in the commitment showing that he (Eckel) was held any more as a party than as a witness. The commitment required that "he be kept until further notice." The very idea of "until further notice" implied that he was temporarily committed there, probably as a witness. Besides, if there was any doubt in his Honor's mind upon that point, he (Mr. Clinton) did not know but that he had proof that he (Eckel) had been examined as a witness, and the Coroner had announced that he was to be recalled as a witness. After the demurrer he had introduced, it would not be exactly in order to introduce that kind of proof, but he would ask to introduce it, if needful.

Judge—It must be with the District-Attorney to say whether Mr. Eckel is detained as a witness, or as a principal or accessory.

Mr. Clinton—If the District-Attorney will say that he wishes him detained as a principal, and will get out the proper papers, I will stop my motion here. I have no idea that Mr. Eckel should escape on a mere technicality. My object in bringing this motion was to meet the case boldly. If he is a witness he is entitled to be discharged; if he is a party then he can no longer be examined as a witness. I wish to have his position defined, and it was in order that my learned friend might do so that I instituted these proceedings.

The District-Attorney said he was about to make a suggestion, viz., that the *habeas corpus* be adjourned, and reference in the meanwhile made to the magistrate, in order that he might compel the return and state the grounds on which the prisoner was detained, thus making an amended return. He had been informed by the Coroner, officially, that he detained Eckel as a party suspected of an offence. It would be then very proper for the commitment to be returned to the Coroner in order to be amended.

Mr. Clinton thought the District-Attorney and himself would agree. He evidently supposed that Mr. Eckel was to be detained as a party, and he (Mr. Clinton) would ask him if that was not his position?

The District Attorney so inferred from the official communication of the Coroner.

Mr. Clinton—Well, if that be so I take it for an official announcement, so far as it goes, as to the position of Mr. Eckel. But the District Attorney asks for an adjournment in order that an amended return may be brought in.

District Attorney—No, I don't ask it; I merely make the suggestion.

Mr. Clinton—Well, I have another suggestion to make in connection with that. If the case is adjourned, I think it would be unfair for Mr. Eckel, while in this condition of neither party nor witness, to be called up as a witness in this investigation any further. I think it would be unjust, if he is to be put on his trial; and it is now announced that he is regarded as a party. If your Honor adopts the suggestion of the District-Attorney, and adjourns the case, I suggest that your Honor should direct that Mr. Eckel be kept in custody during the adjournment of the Court, and that he be kept there, and there alone, because he (counsel) did not think that if Mr. Eckel was to be detained as a party it was fair or right for the Coroner to jerk him up as a witness, and then—

Judge—That will not be necessary. I announced that it is, Mr. Eckel's right, if detained as a party, to refuse to answer as a witness. Not knowing whether he is detained as a witness, or as a principal, he may decline to answer any questions as a witness, although put on the stand.

Mr. Clinton—I understand it to be announced to the District Attorney, officially, that the Coroner regards him as a party. I only want his (Eckel's) position to be put in a responsible shape, so that I may advise him what course to pursue. If he is now, in fact, a party, it would be improper and unjust, he having been once examined, to put him on the stand as a witness. If he is not a party, and if there were no predetermination to make him a party, I would offer him for examination, and let the Coroner and the Jury examine him to their heart's content. But under this announcement I take it he is to be regarded as a party. To what time do you suggest an adjournment?

Judge—I suppose the interval between this and Monday morning would be sufficient time for the Coroner to make up his mind whether he detains this person as a principal or as a witness.

Mr. Clinton—I think that under the circumstances, my client's position being a peculiar one, it would be but proper to direct that when he is remanded he be detained in custody, and there alone, until he is again brought before your Honor here on Monday morning.

Judge—He will be remanded to the City Prison, pending this *habeas corpus*. After the adjournment he is subjected to the same custody as before.

Mr. Clinton—My idea was that the order be so made that the Coroner would not have the right to take him out in the meantime for any other purpose.

Judge—I don't wish to make any such order as that, and I must decline doing so. Mr. Eckel has the right to refuse to answer any question that may be put to him now.

Mr. Clinton—He has that right under any circumstances.

District-Attorney—If Mr. Eckel be returned "held as a witness," of course the ruling as applied to the case of Snodgrass, applies to him. If, on the other hand, the Coroner detains him on any particular charge, we will have the benefit of learning the direct form of it.

Mr. Clinton—If your Honor please, I think the return should be made in the afternoon. He has now been in custody a week.

District-Attorney—There will have to be an adjournment in the case of Mrs. Cunningham, or Mrs. Burdell, as the writ recites, for the Sheriff has her in custody down stairs by my request, so that she might escape any curiosity. We can go on just as well without her actual presence as with it; but there is no return; I have drawn the return down to the words "held as"—so and so; I do not know the position of the Coroner in regard to her, and have sent the return to him to sign after properly filling it out. There will, therefore, have to be an adjournment at least in regard to that case, till sometime to-day or Monday.

Judge—Then we will adjourn till 3 o'clock.

Mr. Clinton—In the meantime where will Mrs. Burdell be kept? down stairs?

District-Attorney—She will probably be kept in the same custody as she now is.

Mr. Clinton—Before your Honor adjourns, I wish it distinctly understood that between this and our meeting again this afternoon, there shall be no further obstructions to the right of consultation on our part with Mrs. Burdell. Every judge and every lawyer knows that a client has a right to consult freely with her counsel under such circumstances. And your Honor is perfectly familiar with the fact, that from the time of her arrest up to the present time I have not had an opportunity of having any consultation with her of any amount. The Coroner has insisted on being present to listen to every word that was said, and even yesterday called in several police officers to listen. Now, until the adjournment this afternoon, I would thank your Honor for an intimation that the counsel shall have a perfect right to consult with her as much as she pleases.

Judge—There is no dispute about that, Mr. Hall.

District-Attorney—Not the slightest, Sir. I suppose the Coroner would have a common law right to keep witnesses, *quoad* witnesses, apart, but it may be that this lady has rights of her own to look after, as, for instance, if she be, as she represents, the wife of the deceased. I, for my part, however, would have no possible objection to her seeing counsel at any and all times.

Judge—With regard to the right of Mr. Hokal and Mrs. Cunningham to see counsel, it is only necessary to say that that is a constitutional right that ought not to be interfered with in the slightest degree. As a matter of course, she is entitled to that degree to have the benefit of consultation, with her counsel, whenever she pleases.

District-Attorney—Will your Honor allow me an observation? My learned friend has made a remark as if I were connected with or responsible for these proceedings.

Mr. Clinton—Not at all.

District-Attorney—Your Honor knows that I have my sphere of duties and the Coroner has his; and that I cannot interfere with him in any way whatever. Indeed, I have no connection whatever with preliminary proceedings, unless, as in this case, I appear in reference to a *habeas corpus*.

Mr. Clinton—I never thought of holding you responsible for such outrageous proceedings as have been had before the Coroner. I know, very well, that Mr. Hall would never have sanctioned such a thing, directly or indirectly.

The annexed order was then made out:

"Upon due hearing of the within writ of *habeas corpus*, and the District-Attorney appearing in pursuance of the statute, I now order the within-named George Snodgrass to be discharged. JOHN R. BRADY, J. C. P."

SNODGRASS was discharged accordingly, and thereupon was beset by congratulating friends.

AFTERNOON.

An immense assemblage congregated in the vicinity of the Court-room, at 3 o'clock, for the purpose of seeing the prisoners.

The anxiety was increased by the knowledge of the fact that not only Mrs. Cunningham and Eckel, but the lady's two daughters would be produced in Court, writs of *habeas corpus* having been sued out and served on the Coroner for their return in the interval before the Court resumed.

A strong posse of policemen and sheriffs officers kept guard at the door of the Court room, and refused admission to every person not immediately concerned, or destitute of personal influence enough to secure an entrance irrespective of police authority.

Mrs. Cunningham, Miss Augusta and Miss Helen Cunningham were brought into Court about a quarter past three o'clock. Their entrance was the signal for a general neck-stretching rush, accompanied by an excited murmur, which was suppressed by shouts of order from the officers.

The ladies took their seats by the side of Mr. Clinton, their counsel. Mrs. Cunningham removed her veil. She looked pale and exhausted, but gave no indications of nervousness or fear. Her daughters remained closely vieled.

Mr. Clinton said that before the proceedings commenced regularly, he wished to call his Honor's attention to a state of facts very extraordinary. His Honor recollected that at the adjournment of the Court he had announced as he (counsel) thought substantially in the form of an order, that he (counsel) was at perfect liberty, together with his associates, to consult with his client during the interim before the Court resumed. The Deputy Sheriff, however, who had her in charge, acting as Deputy Coroner, having been requested particularly by the Coroner, under no circumstances to permit her counsel to say one word to her, requested him (counsel) not to converse with her; to which he had acceded, in order to hold the Deputy Sheriff harmless. Having had no opportunity then of speaking to her, he would, with his Honor's permission, take the liberty of holding a brief consultation with her.

Judge—Yes, undoubtedly that is your right.

The District-Attorney explained that up to this time the respondent on this writ of *habeas corpus* had not made any appearance, and neither the people nor the relator had anything to do with it. There was no doubt that if Mrs. Cunningham had been before the Court her counsel should have had access to her, whether anybody said yes or no. But his Honor's permission or instruction could only relate to Mr. Eckel.

Judge—That is right enough.

Mr. Clinton—I waited, through courtesy to the gentlemanly Deputy-Sheriff.

Judge—It is your right, and you may exercise it now by consulting freely with Mrs. Cunningham in reference to this matter.

Mr. Clinton entered into a whispered consultation with his client, in which he was occupied several minutes.

The District-Attorney then read the

A CURIOUS LECTURE.

Sir Robert Peel's Account of his Adventures in Russia.

The London journals contain reports of a lecture delivered at the inauguration of a new library at Birmingham of Sir ROBERT PEEL, which, as the *Times* remarks, was "highly amusing if not instructive." We copy the following sketch of the performance from the London *Times:*

Sir R. PEEL presented himself, and was loudly cheered. He said that it was only the day before he had read in a public newspaper that he was expected to appear on that occasion to address an audience upon the far distant city of Moscow. His humble services had, however, been, and should be, at the disposal of the public. The honorable baronet then proceeded to dilate upon the immediate subject with which his name was associated in the programme. He said: "You are aware that last Summer I went, in company with many others, to that distant country called Russia. I had the proud satisfaction of being conveyed thither on board of one of those magnificent vessels which plow the ocean like queens, and gloriously assert the independence and greatness of our country. [Cheers.] I proceeded up the Baltic, where in the year preceding such mighty fleets were assembled. I passed along the shores of Finland, and arrived within gunshot of that great fortress which Sir CHARLES NAPIER did not take. [Loud cheers, laughter and hisses.] Some gentlemen express dissent from what I state, but I believe it is a strictly and literally true. [Laughter.] I saw that mighty fortress rising before us. I reflected naturally upon the past and upon the great distinction that might have resulted from any successful operations against it. We then advanced up the Neva, that great and mighty river which flows by St. Petersburg. We arrived at St. Petersburg sufficiently tired by the journey, and expecting to be overcome by the heat. Although it was in the middle of Summer, it was bitterly cold; the weather was very changeable, like everything else in Russia, and I had the greatest difficulty to keep myself warm. St. Petersburg is built on piles, and is always very subject to the east wind. [Laughter.] When the east wind blows, St. Petersburg has a chance of being done away with, as the public expected Sir CHARLES NAPIER would do away with it; [laughter;] at all events, it then stands a good chance of being sunk in the water. It is not a very magnificent city, and does not strike one by its fine streets and buildings after all. It has nothing else but granite floors, with outsides all paint and stucco. Its edifices are a great deception, as are most things else we have heard of in Russia. [Laughter.] The Admiralty is a remarkable building situated next to the Winter Palace, which palace is the residence of the Czars. It is in this palace that the Emperor NICHOLAS lived in the simplest manner, great as was his mind; and it was in a poorly-furnished room on the northeast side that he breathed his last. The square before the palace is one of the largest in the world, consisting of a single piece of stone, on the top of which is placed a monument to the Emperor ALEXANDER, who died in 1825. In the Winter Palace are deposited the Crown jewels. I have traveled a good deal and seen many fine sights, but I never saw anything like the splendid jewels belonging to the Sovereign and people of that court and country. They are something beyond belief. The crown exhibits a ruby such as was never seen before; the scepter has the largest diamond in the world; the ball of state has an enormous sapphire; the Empress' beautiful crown of pearls contains the largest pearl I ever saw; and the effect produced by this congregation of brilliants is something quite magnificent. In this palace there is also a number of portraits of distinguished Russians and great generals, among others the Duke of WELLINGTON. There is likewise a splendid picture by HORACE VERNET, illustrating the attack on Poland, one of the most interesting, and at the same time, most bloody episodes in Russian history. [Hear, hear.] Another palace is called the Hermitage. It is, however, nothing like a hermitage, for it is in the middle of the town, and holds a most famous collection of pictures, originally from this country, and known as the Walpole collection. It is a misfortune that no private individual could be found to secure such a collection for our country; and it is quite out of the question to expect Governments to be liberal on such a matter. [Hear, and laughter.] I went to view the pictures one Sunday afternoon. The man in charge of the collection pointed my attention to a quantity of works of art, and said, "Here is the Kertch selection." I said, "I thought they were all taken by our people"—[laughter]—to which he replied, "Oh, no; they were removed by order of the Emperor two years ago." That shows the premeditation of the man. [Cheers.] Those pictures had been removed, at great cost and difficulty, from Kertch to St. Petersburg two years before; and this proceeding leaves little doubt on my mind that there was a great design against the liberties of Europe. [Hear and cheers.] The next palace is called the Marble Palace. In everything there is deception, and in this instance there is almost another deception It is called the Marble Palace because it is built of granite. [Laughter.] The Marble Palace is the residence of that "frank and open-hearted sailor" CONSTANTINE. How I laughed when I read that description of CONSTANTINE'S character. [Laughter.] You may remember what has been said about the distinguished Admiral CONSTANTINE. With all respect to his Highness, I must say that I never saw a man who gave me less of the impression of a "frank and open-hearted sailor." [Cheers and laughter.] It is all soft sawder, you know. [Laughter.] There is another great palace, the Hermitage. It was given by CATHERINE to the remarkable character called POTEMKIN—remarkable for the power he acquired over that most powerful Empress. POTEMKIN secured to Russia that very spot, the Crimea, in which so much precious blood and treasure has been lately expended by the allies. POTEMKIN caused the Khan of the Crimea to be assassinated, and then attached that border of the Black Sea to Russia. It was he who first raised the pest with the well-known inscription, "*La route de Constantinople*"—an inscription which it has ever been the anxious desire of the Northern Czars to carry out, and which remains for us ever to resist. [Cheers.] Having finished the palaces I will turn to a more serious subject—the churches. The Izaak church is the chief church of Russia, and £200,000 was spent in preparing for it a foundation of piles before a single stone was raised. It was commenced nineteen years ago, and is not yet finished. In the interior are eight magnificent malachite columns, given by a rich Russian proprietor, DEMIDOFF, and valued at 1,000,000 roubles.

There was not much to keep us in St. Petersburg, for we were so horribly fleeced by our innkeeper. [Laughter.] I have lived a great deal in this way, but I never in my life came across a man with such enormous ideas of the principles of charging." [Loud laughter.] I am a man who am satisfied with little, but our dinner every night cost us £30 sterling. [Roars of laughter.] It was perfectly monstrous. If I had not been in Russia I should have lived with the police, but I gave up that notion after witnessing the manner in which Russian constables knock people about. [Laughter.] The police use a sort of a great ankus hook, which they stick into their unfortunate victims, and then leave them on the ground, instead of taking them to a lock-up or something of that kind. [Laughter.] We were glad to get away to Moscow, that being the great goal of our anticipations. When we got to the station to start off our luggage was so enormous that the station could not hold it. We took a most extraordinary quantity of clothes, and all sorts of fancy dresses, and as there were twenty of us, with twenty servants, and more than twenty other attendants, you may imagine what a tremendous amount of moveables we carried about. At last we started, leaving behind what we could not take. In Russia the trains are in the habit of stopping every quarter of an hour, and remaining a quarter of an hour when they do stop. [Laughter.] When we arrived at Moscow we were wearied, but not hungry, having had plenty to eat, for the quarter of an hour stoppages were apparently made for the express purpose of eating. [Laughter.] We had most charming apartments in the carriages. English railway directors are stingy about their accommodation, but not so the Russians, for we had every convenience that a well regulated establishment could possibly desire. [Hear.] After passing the night tolerably well, we reached Moscow, and found 10,000 troops drawn up at the station, together with an enormous quantity of footmen. We had just arrived with the imperial jewels in the same train, and it was thought necessary to surround them with this enormous pomp. I had made an agreement with General SOUSOCHOKOFF, a common man, whose whole anxiety was to impose upon people who trusted in him. At my command he had sent for me to the station a magnificent carriage with four magnificent gray horses. I hastened at once to our dwelling near the English embassy, accompanied by my wife, Lord STAFFORD and his wife, the Duke of NEWCASTLE'S son, and Lord SHAFTESBURY'S son. SOUSOCHOKOFF charged me £100 for the hire of such horse; and, although I at once ably objected to the charge, I was compelled to pay his exorbitant demand. We all had enormous establishments, and lived at an enormous rate.

As the great Fair was being held at Nishni, and that being a matter thoroughly unique in itself, six or seven of us determined to visit it. I went to the Postmaster and found him one mass of decorations. I was quite frightened with his pomp and ceremony. He gave me what he called an official, but a man I should have taken for a general officer, so splendid was his uniform. [Laughter.] He was to guide us, and see that everything was done *à la Russe*. We started in two carriages and six on the 2d of August for Nishni, situated on the Volga, and just had one week to do everything in. We went from Moscow without provisions, thinking we should find plenty on the road. We could not speak one word to the man who took us in charge, and of course had to leave ourselves entirely in his hands. He took us at a tremendous pace. We traveled on a road as smooth as Hyde Park from Moscow to Nishni, 400 miles in twenty-eight hours—fifteen, sixteen and seventeen miles per hour frequently. We were in the second carriage, and I once made signs to our richly-dressed director that we were not going fast enough, and that the first carriage was outstripping us. He immediately rose from his seat, dragged the man from the box, and cast him upon the ground, nearly killing him. [Laughter.] I took care not to complain again. [Cheers.] There was no postillion ready for one of the six horses when we stopped at one poschouse, but the director in gold insisted that we must have six horses and six riders, and to supply the vacancy, rushed into the crowd which had collected, seized the first person, put him upon the horse, and started off again. The man had no stockings or shoes on, but that did not matter. [Laughter.] He soon got into a dreadful state from riding, and dropped off the animal. The horses frequently became tired, and when they fell down exhausted were left by the roadside. The postboys suffered the same treatment when they became unable to perform their duties. [Laughter.] I do not think I ever enjoyed traveling so in my life. [Laughter.] We slipped quantities of money into their hands, and they were well contented with us. When we arrived at Nishni, which, under ordinary circumstances, numbers 30,000 inhabitants, but at the fair times contains 400,000 and 500,000, we could not for some time get lodgings; and I assure you that after traveling at that tremendous pace for twenty-eight hours in carriages without springs, and without tasting food, we were thoroughly worn out. Eventually we all got into a room; we were compelled to rough it, and shook down in an inn we found there. [Laughter.] Our arrival caused a great sensation, for they had never perhaps seen an English face before. The following night some of our party went to the theatre. The Governor was there, and, seeing strangers, inquired who we were, and as soon as he ascertained he treated us with the greatest possible hospitality. During the whole time I was in Russia I never saw such a brick as the Governor was. [Roars of laughter.] While quietly walking over an immense bridge at Nishni smoking a cigar, I was seized by a Cossack, who nearly wrung my neck off, and who, holding his great weapon over my head, took me prisoner along the streets. [Laughter.] I could not speak a word to the fierce soldier, and was in something like the same position as the Englishman in France, of whom HOOD or MATTHEWS sung:

> "Never go to France unless you know the lingo,
> Or else you will like me, repent of it, by jingo—
> Staring like a fool, silent as a mummy,
> There I stood, looking 'nation like a dummy."

[Bursts of merriment.] We had nothing to sleep on, but had plenty to drink. I never saw a man with such a capacity or drinking as this brick of a Governor—[laughter]—and no matter how much champagne he drank, I did not notice that he ever appeared affected by it. [Laughter.] He gave us a *fete* on the *Volga*, and we had an excellent opportunity of seeing the scenery of this fine river, which flows into the Caspian Sea. What delighted us most was going into the fair. We saw there Kalmucks and lovely Circassians, the latter being particularly engaging, and I was nearly engaged twice by some of them. [Laughter and cheers.] Nishni is the tea emporium of Europe. We saw thousands of pounds of tea brought there. I brought several cases home with me, and paid 3*s*. per pound for them upon the spot. I also saw the people from Bokhara with their precious stones, and purchased from them some torquises, which I feel sure would realize in this country all that General SOUROCHOKOFF robbed me of. [Laughter.] I am always anxious to recover, and never like to be "done." [Renewed mirth.] After alluding to a purchase of caviare, which cost $100 per pound before it reached Moscow, and was nasty even then, and mentioning the various races, and the articles they offered for sale at the grand fair, Sir ROBERT observed: "I saw among the crowded and varied people men from Manchester and Birmingham, a Staffordshire yeoman and a Scotch lassie, and as I gazed upon them I felt proud of my country. [Cheers.] We hurried back, because we knew that on the 24th the Emperor was to enter Moscow, and after a rapid drive of twenty-eight hours arrived in the imperial city, at 5 o'clock in the morning. Shortly after that hour the Emperor and Empress arrived at Moscow in grand state—nothing could exceed the magnificence of the Empress' carriage. The Emperor ALEXANDER is a fine-looking man, his appearance and the expression of his physiognomy being mild—in fact, nothing desperate looking about him. The homage he receives from his subjects is God-like, and such as could scarcely be conceived in a free country. At the unearthly hour of 6 o'clock in the morning. I had to dress in uniform to commence a series of presentations which lasted every mortal hour of the whole week. The fatigue we underwent in this duty was enormous; indeed, so great was it, that our uniforms hung about us, and we all lost that reputable rotundity which so peculiarly characterizes Englishmen. [Loud laughter.] We were presented at the coronation by Count MORNY, the French Ambassador, a spick and span man of considerable *esprit*, and who, by the way, is one of the greatest speculators in the world. He speculates in everything, and bought a lot of pictures to sell again and make a profit of. Next to Count MORNY stood the representative of a country which deserves the sympathies of all civilized people, Sardidia—[cheers]—General DABERMIDA. Then came the Ambassador of the smallest kingdom in Europe, Belgium, Prince DE LIGNE, the very picture of swelling insignificance—so swelling, indeed, that he could not for the life of him look down from the contemplation of his own importance. Then there was that fine specimen of a man, Prince ESTERHAZY, the representative of Austria. Then the representative of Naples, of whom, in charity, I will say nothing. Then the Turkish representative—a clever Turk. Of course, he was not admitted into the church. At the same time you could not look at him without feeling that he was the representative of an effete and worn-out nation. It was impossible for Turkey to long resist the aggression of Russia without assistance. Then came the Papal representative, and finally that of this country, Lord GRANVILLE, than whom no one could more thoroughly represent a true Englishman. He was the representative of the most powerful nation in the world, yet plainly dressed. When I saw him standing amid the decorated group around him, I was reminded of the lines of BURNS:

> A king can mak' a belted knight,
> A duke, a lord, an' a' that,
> But an honest man's aboon his might—
> A man's a man for a' that.

[Loud cheers.] Then, casting the eye across the cathedral, you saw the distinguished generals of the Russian army—TODTLEBEN, GORTSCHEKOFF, and others—and, just beside the Emperor, Count ORLOFF. I believe he was in the palace when PAUL was assassinated, and has been the favorite of three great Emperors. He possesses quality of heart and hospitality, for which I am much indebted. As the Empress entered she fell flat on the floor, I supposed by accident. It was, however, to kiss some sacred stone or other; and then she came in with her hair dishevelled, looking like Norma in the opera. The ceremony then took place, and Emperor and Empress were duly crowned. At the moment when the Emperor placed his crown on his head, the imperial ermine fell to his feet; while that of the Empress fell from her head, and was broken into pieces. These accidents in Rome would have been deemed ill omens. In the evening their Majesties went out to see the illuminations, which lasted three days, and were most magnificent, so much so as to make one wonder where the Russians got their supply of candles. Then there was a review of 140,000 men, where I figured in the full uniform of a Captain of the Burton Yeomanry, who would be well pleased to see their commander in the imperial *cortège*. There were troops of all the tribes of Russia, Cossacks and Circassians, and so hostile are some of them, that two regiments turned their sham fight into earnest. There was a grand charge of 40,000 cavalry *en masse* toward the spot I was standing on. Many of the Russian soldiers had helmets with bullet marks; but I suspect they must have been of their own making, or their heads would not have escaped at the same time. The next grand spectacle was an enormous dinner. There is an account of an enormous feast somewhere in the Bible, which I looked for and couldn't find, and which must have been very like the one I beheld at Moscow. Unfortunately, the officer who had the management of the feast thought the people would not behave themselves without a rehearsal, the result of which was that it was all demolished prematurely. Of course he was tried by a drumhead court-martial, and if he did not lose his head, was, at all events, disgraced. Then we had a grand *chasse*. In this *chasse*, at least 800 horsemen were present besides about 20 men blowing enormous horns, and some twenty dogs. They started hares, and they started foxes, and they started wolves; but all the 800 horsemen, with the dogs and the trumpeters, could never manage to run down one of them. In fact, they no more understand the chase than you understand what serfs are. Lastly, they had eagle hunting, in which a Khirgish carried an eagle on his fist, and then having started a fox, the eagle flew after him, but always missed him; the chase never extended over more than twenty yards of ground." The honorable baronet next spoke of the immense size of the great bell in the court-yard of the Kremlin, 21 feet high, 22 feet in circumference, and weighing 450,000 lbs., while our Great Tom in Lincoln, only weighed 10,000 lbs., and the greatest bell in France 36,000 lbs. The Russian bell had never been raised, and when he asked a man why it had not been elevated, he said it was too heavy; and when an attempt was made it broke the scaffolding and fell 160 yards into the ground, "but with respect to this latter point," added Sir ROBERT, "my informant must have been mistaken." [Loud laughter.] The honorable baronet next alluded to the battle of Borodino, when NAPOLEON'S army of 120,000 men defeated a Russian army of a like number, under KOTUSOFF, leaving 80,000 men dead on the field, and in vigorous language described his feelings as he gazed from Moscow upon the scene of the great contest. He went on to say, looking back to history, and contemplating the present position of the Russians, they could not but feel that they were a brave people, who under a better government and more liberal institutions, might become a mighty and flourishing nation. "What I wish to impress upon you is," said Sir ROBERT, "that you should not throw away your money to improve the internal condition of a country which will turn the benefits you confer to their own advantage. [Cheers.] I know not whether I have afforded some little entertainment, but if I have I am well pleased, and shall be glad to devote my little abilities at any time to your service. I would close my observations with this sentiment, which cannot fail to be that of every one who hears me: great as Russia is, when I contemplate the power of my own country, I would ten thousand times sooner repose in the lap of Britannia the humblest citizen in the land, than own the allegiance or bow the knee to the power that sways the sceptre in Russia.

STATE EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM.

Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

This Document covers about 45 printed pages, independent of the numerical tables attached. The following summary gives the main statements of most general interest:

The whole number of school districts in the State is 11,798. If population and property were equally distributed, each district would cover a little less than four square miles, with a taxable real and personal estate of over $120,000, and 102 pupils between the ages of 4 and 21.

The whole number of children reported as taught in the public schools during the year

1855, is	867,877
Attending 1,595 private schools	43,296
Attending 10 schools for colored children	4,447
Attending academies, per Regents' report	29,967
Total attendants in the State	845,987

There is a small decrease below the previous year, about half of which is in the attendants upon the private schools and academies; 269,026 persons between the ages of 4 and 21 were not attendants at any schools in 1855. According to the census of that year, there were about 90,000 between 4 and 5 years old, and about 384,000 between 16 and 21. It is a fair inference that the larger portion of the non-attendants were among the 440,000 persons who were too young for any other than domestic education, or had passed the period usually devoted to school instruction. The exceptions are found in New-York and some of the other large cities. If the vagrants and street-beggars, if the rag-pickers' and gleaners of old junk, if the houseless wanderers who sleep in coal bins and old barrels, if the victims of starvation and nakedness, are to be gathered into the schools, the City and the State must do something more than furnish them with seats, and books, and teachers.

The amount of public money received by the trustees of school districts and boards of education for teachers' wages, and paid out by them for that purpose, in the year 1855,

was	$1,054,210 47
For libraries	50,801 50
Library money applied to purchase of school apparatus	6,239 11
Library money applied to payment of teachers' wages	1,022 83
Amount raised by local taxes in city, village and Union Free Schools, where rate-bills are dispensed with	130,674 26
Raised by rate-bill for teachers' wages	461,779 18
Raised by tax for tuition of children exempted from rate-bill, on account of indigence of parents, and for deficiencies in the collection of rate-bills against persons not thus exempted	45,866 61
Public money for colored schools	15,336 97
Paid for teachers' wages in colored schools in addition to public money	2,538 99
Raised for purchasing sites for school-houses	57,889 15
Raised for purchasing or building school-houses, fences, &c.	284,101 88
Raised for hiring school houses	17,569 69
Raised for repairing school-houses, fences and out-buildings	169,655 98
Raised for insuring	4,971 41
Raised for purchasing fuel and building fires	150,944 31
Raised for purchasing book cases and school furniture	50,781 97
Raised for other incidental expenses	340,299 64
Total	$3,544,587 61

DISTRICT LIBRARIES.

The number of volumes reported as belonging to the District Libraries, on the last day of December, 1855, is 1,418,100. This number is 87,270 less than that reported the preceding year, which which was 69,900 less than the reported number of 1853, and 48,840 less than the year 1852. The reports on this head were exceedingly imperfect, but after every allowance is made on this score, it is apparent that something is necessary to revive a waning interest in the District Libraries, and to render their benefits commensurate with the expense. The newspapers and periodicals have been produced during the past few years at so small a price, and have been so much enlarged and improved by the talent and learning applied to them, that they have been placed within the reach of a large majority of the families in the State, and have become the principal sources to which they apply for information.

The amount now apportioned to the rural districts, where libraries are most needed, is frittered into sums of one, two or three dollars—sums too insignificant to produce any appreciable effect, or even to repair losses. The Trustees, having so little to invest, purchase a very few volumes, at a very high price compared with that at which they could be obtained in larger quantity. In some of the States, the funds appropriated for the increase of the District Libraries are expended by an agent of the State, who procures, directly from the publishers, two or three thousand copies of such works as he may select, and apportions the volumes to the Districts instead of money. True economy would be consulted by purchasing a whole edition of ten or twelve thousand volumes; for the same money would command at least twice the mercantile value of books which is obtained by the present method; while it might also be reasonably hoped that the intrinsic literary value of the books would be equally enhanced.

An act was passed last Winter authorizing the Superintendent to recommend such works by American authors as he may approve, and as shall be offered by the publishers at not more than two-thirds the retail price. A subsequent change in the school-law rendered the act practically inoperative for want of the necessary officers to carry it into execution. For this reason the Superintendent has deferred the preparation of a catalogue of the books he would recommend. An additional reason for postponing it was found in the fact that the literary money of the very smallest districts has been exhausted in paying the estimated expense of a copy of the Code of Public Instruction. This work has been more needed than any other single book could be. The Superintendent is so strongly impressed with this belief that he feels justified in recommending the publication of another edition for the purpose of supplying each district, which may desire it, with an additional copy. The work having been stereotyped, this can be done at a small expense.

COMMON SCHOOL FUND.

Several pages are occupied with a history of the origin, progress, and investment of this fund, and suggestions for rendering it productive of a larger revenue.

The income of the School Fund has increased so as to admit of a permanent appropriation of $155,000. This sum together with $165,000 from the income of the U. S. Deposit Fund, $1,072,262 88 the estimated avails of the State tax, and the further sum of $87,500, part of several small balances of interest which have accumulated in the Treasury for several years past, without being appropriated—making an aggregate of $1,429,762 88, constitute the money to be appropriated for the support of Common Schools and for the district libraries during the present year.

INDIAN SCHOOLS.

The Superintendent is satisfied that the great defect in the efforts for the education of Indian youth, has been that it did not comprehend instruction in the mechanical, agricultural and domestic arts; and that a plan which does not include both boys and girls must ever fail. The reclaimed savage, to be of any service to his tribe and to preserve himself from relapsing, must be a missionary not merely of letters, but of industrial progress and household economy. Some institution must be established in which young girls and boys shall be gathered and trained in the arts and manners, the habits, amenities and duties of a Christian Household. The Seneca Nation has agreed to devote a hundred acres of land, and to supply all the building material to be found on the Cattaraugus Reservation, for the purposes of such an institution.

SCHOOL LAWS.

Any change in a system having as many ramifications as that of our public schools, however beneficial, is necessarily attended with some temporary inconvenience, and inclines those who experience it to listen complacently to disparaging comparisons with the old facilities and arrangements.

The Superintendent has not yet been made aware of any dissatisfaction with the new system of supervision which may not be referred to such causes. He is entirely satisfied that the transfer of the custody of school moneys to the Supervisors of towns, has already proved beneficial in securing a more perfect accountability than when the apportionment and disbursement were the work of the same officer. It has, moreover, by bringing into financial connection with the schools a body of men influential in the several towns, and the local legislators of their county, created an interest in the general subject of education among those who have it in their power to render most valuable aid in its improvement and diffusion. There are other advantages in the new system, in the equalization of the apportionment of school moneys in the same county, and the simplification of the duties of the school officers in relation to districts which include parts of more than one town. Doubtless experience will show that there are still improvements to be made and defects to remedy, but it would be premature to attempt any material modification until time has been afforded for an actual trial of the existing system in all its parts, and this has not yet arrived.

It is not deemed advisable to urge any important alterations to the school-laws, in addition to those recommended in former reports. The fixing of a uniform day for the holding of the annual district meetings throughout the State, and the making of the year to which the statistical returns of the school district relate conform to the fiscal year of the State, are amendments which have not yet been adopted. Their practical importance is as great as ever.

Should the Legislature deem it proper to give effect to these suggestions, it would be well to incorporate in the same act a more explicit definition of the duty of the trustees, to employ no other teachers than those actually possessing a proper certificate of qualification at the time of their engagement, and a provision exonerating the district and the persons sending children to school from any liability, by rate-bill or otherwise, for the wages of a teacher not thus qualified.

IRREGULAR ATTENDANCE ON THE SCHOOLS.

The schools are in session for an average of eight months, but the average time which the pupils attend does not exceed four months in the year. After every reasonable allowance is made for necessary causes, we shall be unable to account for the larger part of the non-attendance and irregularity of attendance reported. This fact must be charged to habits of idleness resulting from parental neglect, to willful truancy, and worse than all, to the continuous labor exacted of children during the years they should be in school.

Admitting that all the children who are in attendance for any portion of the year could be seated and instructed for the whole portion of six months, few more teachers would be required to instruct them, and a comparatively small increase of money would be required for their wages. The figures show that nearly one-fourth more might be instructed than are now, and so much of the instruction as the teachers employed might give them is not realized, and is therefore practically lost. The State loses substantially one-fourth of the services of its teachers. The pecuniary loss is therefore $577,845 annually.

Had all the children who attended the school less than six months during the year 1855 been present for the whole of that time, the aggregate of time devoted by them to instruction would have been increased 1,822,884 months, or very nearly 151,903 years. Allowing that one month's instruction increases a child's power so that he will produce but one dollar more during his life, and the aggregate loss would be $1,822,884. This estimate, however, is the smallest fractional part of what the real loss is. If those children who did not attend school at all, and those who attended but a short time, had attended six months each, the increase of time devoted to instruction in the schools would have been 3,436,990 months, or 286,916 years. Let the curious continue the figures.

The failure in our cities, except the city of Rochester, to enforce the law of 1853, to provide for the instruction of idle and truant children, under which the corporate authorities are required to provide Industrial Schools for children haunting the streets without lawful occupation, in case their guardians fail to secure their attendance at school, is regarded as evidence that the time has not come when further compulsory legislation should be resorted to. The city Governments have power to commence the reform, if they will.

The whole Report evinces that fidelity, ability and indefatigable industry which have characterized the administration of the present Superintendent—an administration that has been alike creditable to him and beneficial to the State.

Price of the Public Lands—Letter from Hon. T. P. Akers, M. C. from Missouri.

DEAR SIR: Since my arrival in Washington I have received some thirty or forty letters from sundry constituents, asking for information in regard to the probable action of Congress on the "Act to graduate and reduce the price of public lands to actual settlers," approved Aug. 4, 1854. For the benefit of those who have not written to me, I desire to state, through the columns of the *Citizen*, that the act above referred to will certainly be amended before the adjournment of Congress. Early in the session I prepared an amendment to that act substantially as follows: That in all cases where public lands have been entered under the provisions of the "Act to graduate and reduce the price of public lands to actual settlers," and where the affidavit required by said act has been duly filed in the local land offices, and the money has actually been paid, it may and shall be lawful for the Commissioner of the General Land Office to issue patents for said lands.

After preparing the above amendment, of which I have here given only the substance, I learned that a similar amendment was in the hands of Hon. J. J. LINDLEY, which was prepared by the Committee on Public Lands, and which he is ordered by said Committee to report to the House for its action as soon as a call of Committees can be obtained. There is no hope, however, of obtaining such call until the "agitators" are through rehearsing their *campaign* speeches on the resolution to refer and print the President's Message. I am, my dear Sir, yours, &c.

THOS. P. AKERS.

GETTING OVER THE SUSPENSION BRIDGE AT NIAGARA.—The Rochester *Union* thus describes an instance of the annoyances that Americans, traveling through Canada, sustain at the hands of a customs-house official at Elgin, the village at the Canada end of suspension bridge:

An American gentleman crossed the bridge with his valise in hand, and was met by the custom-house gentleman as aforesaid, who demanded a show of effects. The traveler displayed the contents of his valise, which contained nothing liable to duty, and gave the interrogator some sense, for which he paid dearly. He went to the Western Hotel and took lodging. Thither he was followed by the sharp custom house, who suspected that he was not quite right. The traveler, in making his toilet at the hotel, removed his teeth, set on get a plate, for the purpose of washing them. He had scarcely laid the teeth down before they were seized by the revenue officer, who alleged that the teeth were of American manufacture, and had been brought into the province without the payment of duty. Appeal was in vain—the teeth were taken to the customs office, and the Yankee gentleman was compelled to subsist on spoon victuals during the day, for want of implements to masticate harder food.

PARDONS BY THE GOVERNOR.

Incidents and Accidents of Criminal Jurisprudence.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

Outside the Prisons we hear much of the delays of justice; inside, the complaint is reversed. Prisoners assert that their trials were hurried or unexpected, or that their counsel was inefficient or unfaithful, and that they were unable to procure the attendance of witnesses. Most of these complaints are believed to be unfounded; but if we contrast the trial of a rich culprit with that of a destitute one, our incredulity will be lessened. Intelligent Prison Keepers have admitted that the number of innocent prisoners under their care is never inconsiderable.

INNOCENT PRISONERS.

There is now a Physician in the Auburn Prison under a sentence of fourteen years, convicted by the testimony of a single witness of bad or doubtful character. The evidence presented to the Governor is very strong of the prisoner's innocence, and of a conspiracy to effect ulterior objects by his imprisonment. It is, however, hardly proper to publish the evidence now. The Governor was not fully convinced by it, and left the case to his successor. Not to multiply instances of erroneous convictions, the following letter from Recorder SMITH is a sample of many others:

SATURDAY, Dec. 27, 1856.

GOV. CLARK—*Dear Sir:* I sentenced H. W. to the Penitentiary three months, for assault and battery. Since his conviction I have ascertained facts which, had I then known, I should not have imprisoned him. He is a respectable man, has a wife and two small children dependent upon him for support. I think it is a case where it would be just to pardon.

Very respectfully,
JAMES M. SMITH, Jr., Recorder.

Some power seems to be needed to equalize sentences by judges of different temperaments. One inclines to maximum punishments, another to minimum. Prison officers have been heard to say, that they could generally tell what Judge tried a prisoner by the term of his sentence. Ten years age colored men received the long sentences, now Irishmen are the victims.

LONG SENTENCES.

Recorder —— sentenced a man to the State Prison for his "natural life." The crime was burglary, and the amount stolen *six dollars*. The same Recorder subsequently certified to the Governor among other things, that "there were no aggravating circumstances in the case!"

J. F. was sentenced to the State Prison for 21 years and 6 months from the same Court. The Prison officers set forth his case thus:

SING SING, April 11, 1855.

GOV. CLARK—*Dear Sir:* I most cheerfully bring to your notice, the case of JOHN F——, a colored man, who has been confined in this prison eleven years and one month—and throughout that long period has sustained a most excellent character, and been a useful man. It is my opinion, that in his case, the ends of justice and punishment have been fully satisfied, and that a longer imprisonment could not result in any benefit to him or the community at large.

DANIEL STEWART, Keeper.

I fully concur in the foregoing.

NORWOOD BOWNE, Inspector in charge.

I also cheerfully add my testimony to the above statement of Mr. STEWART.

JOHN P. LUNDY, Chaplain.

While some of the pardons granted are more strictly *a correction of errors*, there are some which are purely acts of clemency to the prisoner or his family

CASES FOR MERCY.

The following are of the latter class:

GOV. CLARK—*Dear Sir:* About five months since one L. was sentenced by me to the Penitentiary for six months. I am informed that his wife has recently had a paralytic shock, from which she is now suffering, and that one of his children is now lying dangerously ill, and that the family is dependent upon their neighbors for support. If these things are so, I would recommend his pardon.

Very respectfully, &c.,
A. D. ROBINSON, Judge, &c.

I fully coincide in the above letter of Judge Robinson.

HAMILTON HARRIS, Dist. Att'y.

W. T., a young married man of 28, the son of highly-respectable parents, in moderate circumstances, had passed through the temptations incident to the life of a youth in the city, without a stain, until, in an unguarded moment, he took from his employers' desk a large sum of money. He made no use of the money, and it was very soon restored to its owners. He was sentenced to the State Prison for two years, the least punishment the Court could inflict. The intense agony and remorse which this young man suffered may be seen in the following letters:

AUG. 18, 1856.

GOV. CLARK—*Dear Sir:* Some few weeks since, in my capacity as County Physician, I had occasion to visit WM. T., then confined in jail. On two occasions I found him insensible, apparently laboring under severe nervous paroxysms. I saw him often, and noticed that at all times he acted strangely. Apparently mental anguish, acting upon a feeble constitution, had disordered the mental manifestations. After carefully considering the mental and physical peculiarities of said T., I am constrained to the opinion that he was not at all times fully master of his own actions.

L. M., County Physician.

CLINTON PRISON, Aug. 2.

DEAR SIR: By your son's request, I seize a moment to drop a line giving you some information in regard to him. Being hall-keeper, and your son being constantly with me, I have had a better chance to become acquainted with him than any one else. The second day he came, he was sent out to shovel dirt, but he was obliged to come in before night. The Warden had him keep his room a few days then, until he could find some lighter employment for him. At the time he wrote you, he was learning to take care of the lamps, which would have been very light work for him, but his mind was in such a state that we thought he would not answer the purpose. He is now sweeping in the hall. He told me to say that he got along very well, only he did not have enough to do. I find him very nervous, and not constitutionally calculated for the kind of life enjoyed in State Prison. I found it necessary to-day to repeat his wife's advice to him, "to bear it like a hero." The cause of his great anxiety to see you, I am unable to say. I have at times been fearful that he would indulge his feelings to such an extent that he would become deranged, but I shall guard against that by keeping him as busy as his strength will permit.

He told me to tell you that he must certainly see you within three or four weeks, but perhaps by that time he will be more reconciled to his situation. He was looked in his room two days after he was found writing. The last day he had a fit. Did not suffer any, but appeared unconscious for three quarters of an hour. It was doubtless owing to the intense excitement of his feelings. I have been thus particular, knowing the interest which a fond parent must feel in the welfare of a loved though erring son.

Yours with respect,
LUCIUS REED.

CLINTON PRISON, Aug. 20, 1856.

GOV. CLARK—*Dear Sir:* I hereby certify that I have had occasion to visit WM. T., who is now an inmate of this prison, in my official capacity as physician, as well as having seen him on several occasions; and from what I have discovered as to his general health, both physical and mental, both being evidently impaired, I have no hesitation in saying that he is not constitutionally nor mentally calculated to endure the discipline of a prison. And having examined a letter written by LUCIUS REED, his keeper, addressed to his father, dated on the 2d instant, I fully concur with him relative to the material contained in said letter relating to said WM. T. V.

JAMES FITCH,
Physician Clinton Prison.

It would occupy too much space to give the names and letters on file of Judges, Sheriffs, clergymen and others of high standing in the community in which this young man lived, in favor of his pardon. It was legally a clear case of crime, and the sentence was not comparatively severe, although six months' imprisonment was a more painful infliction to him than six years would have been to many convicts. The Governor hesitated long and anxiously before he granted the pardon. It was among his last acts. May those who blame him for it never need to be forgiven.

EX-Governor SEYMOUR and JOSHUA A. SPENCER, Esq., interceded with the Governor in a similar case:

DEAR SIR: I am reluctant to write to you about an application for a pardon, but I am induced to do so in the case of E. J., from the great respect I feel for the father of the prisoner and for his brothers and sisters. I am of the opinion that, under the circumstances of the case, their wishes should be gratified. The prisoner was formerly a young man of bright hopes, of whom much was expected. Those expectations have been destroyed by his conduct. The opinion is expressed by his friends that if he is released, his future conduct will be unobjectionable. I hope an opportunity will be given to him, and therefore write in the petition in his behalf.

Very respectfully yours, &c.,
HORATIO SEYMOUR.

Nov. 12, 1855.

UTICA, Oct. 23, 1855.

HON. GEO. W. CLINTON—*Dear Sir:* Papers have this moment been laid before me, showing that E. J. F. was in June last convicted of crime and sentenced to the State Prison by the Supreme Court of Buffalo, in which you presided. This young man has the misfortune habit of intemperance, which occasioned his misery, and he has been confined in our Asylum, from which he escaped a few days before committing the offence.

His father is a highly respectable citizen of Utica. His integrity is, and ever has been, above suspicion, and his character above reproach.

I cannot but think it is far more a case of misfortune than of crime with this son, and hope measures may be taken to obtain his pardon.

I am, very truly, your obedient servant,
J. A. SPENCER.

Judge CLINTON coincided with Mr. SPENCER in a letter to the Governor.

Hon. TIMOTHY JENKINS relates a case equally interesting:

GOV. CLARK—*Dear Sir:* I was acquainted with JOHN J. prior to his being sent to State Prison. His parents lived in this town many years, and his father yet lives here. His mother is dead. His parents have always been considered most worthy people, and JOHN J. sustained a good character until his arrest. It is sometimes the case that punishment to the extent of the law rather hardens than reforms the convict. From the fact that F. was young and had obtained a good character, I think the ends of justice would be promoted by his pardon. His father feels this calamity most deeply. This is his only offspring. I hope that his afflictions on account of this calamity will have no small weight in the mind of the Executive upon this subject. I join with the people of this town generally in expressing my desire that the Governor will extend to young F. Executive clemency.

Your ob't serv't,
TIMOTHY JENKINS.

ONEIDA CASTLE, Saturday, Dec. 6, 1855.

Pardons are often granted to prisoners a few days before their terms of sentence expire. The following is an instance:

ALBANY, Wednesday, Sept. 12, 1856.

GOV. CLARK—*Dear Sir:* The bearer is

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI.....NO. 1683. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

GREAT FRESHETS.

Immense Loss of Property on the Hudson River.

HIGH WATER AT ALBANY AND TROY.

Bridges and Buildings Swept Away—Streets Overflowed and Lives Lost.

RAILROAD TRAVEL SUSPENDED.

Freshet in the Genesee, Delaware, Susquehanna, Schuylkill and Other Rivers.

ALBANY, Monday, Feb. 9.

As was anticipated yesterday, the tremendous flood of last night occasioned damage to an amount impossible at present to conjecture, but which cannot fall to reach two millions of dollars. All last night the city was the scene of the utmost confusion and excitement, the terrors of fire and water being let loose upon the inhabitants. The citizens were engaged all night on the docks and in the lower part of the city, in removing goods and stowing them away in the second stories of stores and buildings, where it was thought the flood would not reach, but these calculations proved erroneous. About 10½ o'clock the ice commenced going in the river with tremendous force, threatening the bridge on State-street for some time. The water rose so rapidly that all those working on docks and piers were compelled to make a rapid retreat. The water in the river commenced rising until 5 o'clock this morning, when it reached a point three feet higher than ever known before. The entire lower part of the city is flooded as high as Greenbush. The lower parts of Herkimer, Hudson, Lyons, Hamilton and parallel streets are submerged to the first stories of the buildings in them. The water flowed through Broadway from the Exchange to the Delavan House, flooding the stores and filling the cellars on the west side. The streets between Broadway and the river are navigable by boats. When the great flood commenced it was about 2 o'clock in the morning, and the water rose six inches in five minutes.

Persons who had retired to bed thinking themselves safe were aroused by horsemen who rode through the water, knocking at the doors of houses to arouse the sleepers to a sense of their danger. The wildest confusion prevailed, the people in the lower parts of the city having barely time to escape with their lives. A large number of cattle stabled in the distilleries, their bellowing and cries adding excitement to the scene, were drowned. About 3 o'clock the alarm bells were sounded for fire, when flames were discovered bursting forth from houses in different parts of the city. E. C. WARNER & Sons' lime kilns and buildings on South-street and Broadway; GIBSON & DALTON'S planing and plaster mills, at the foot of South-street, and W. E. BASSETT'S brick store on the Pier, were all in flames at the same time, having in each case ignited through the slackening of the lime.

The height of the water rendered it impossible for the engines to reach the scene of the conflagration, but the firemen put off in boats with buckets and hastened their flames to the buildings where they originated. About this time the wind changed and the weather became piercingly cold. The propeller *Empire World*, lying in front of BARRETT'S store, caught fire and was scuttled and sunk to save her cargo. She had 4,000 bushels of corn on board, the property of GAFFENDEN & Co.

In the present condition of things it is impossible to give anything minute of the details, or a connected account of events. Rumors prevail of several lives being lost, and they are probably correct, as a part of Greenbush is submerged; but, at present, we can only learn reliably of two men being drowned, one of whom was intoxicated and lying on a pier. Twelve canal boats, three barges, and the steam-tugs *R. I. Grant* and *H. M. Dean* were sunk. The canal line warehouses on the piers are stove in, the flood making a breach through them. Three hundred and sixty head of cattle were drowned at East Albany. A number of horses stabled in the lower part of the city were drowned. The boats in Columbia-street Basin were badly damaged by crushing between immense piles of lumber.

Two or three wrecks of houses went down the river this morning from above. On one pile and on the roof one of the houses were two men. The Hudson River Railroad track is submerged, but the damage is at present unknown. The Central Railroad track is submerged for a considerable distance. The train reached the outskirts of the city this morning and landed the passengers. No trains have gone out yet to-day, but one will be started on the Central Road at twelve o'clock. The ice is now supposed to be blocked below Vanwick's *Point*, and the water is again rising.

A public meeting has been called by Messrs. CORNING, SCHOOLCRAFT and other prominent citizens to devise measures for the relief of sufferers. Several alarms of fire have been sounded during the morning. The streets are the constant scene of excitement and misery. Several families from the flooded district were landed this morning, by the flat boats at the Post Office steps. The water continues on the rise, and the weather is moderating. PARSON'S new iron store, next to COMSTOCK'S, on Broadway, took fire from the lime in it, but was subdued. Mr. SILLIMAN, a lumber dealer, had a narrow escape with his life. He was in his office, when a rapid rush of water over the district took place, and he was surrounded by eight feet of water before he knew of his danger. He cut his way through the roof of the building and was received by a boat.

The lumber district is overflowed. The lumber is all afloat, but not much has been carried away. The report that large fires were raging here, having reached Troy, four companies started for this city, and reached here at 11½ o'clock after a hard journey They were loudly cheered as they arrived.

ALBANY, Monday, Jan. 9—10 P. M.

The excitement consequent upon the flood and fire has continued unabated during the day. A cessation from work at the lower part of the city added to the crowds gathered at different spots, and all the lawlessness incident to idleness and fights have been the common amusement during the day. The Common Council met this evening and appointed the Recorder, the Board of Magistrates and other Aldermen a Committee to take immediate steps for the relief of the suffering. Recorder PADDOCK has been unceasing in his efforts to relieve those in distress in the flooded district. The Court and Grand Jury room, in the City Hall, has been thrown open for the reception of the sufferers. Large supplies of food and bedding have been sent them by the citizens. A meeting of the citizens was held this evening, at which ERASTUS CORNING presided, and GEORGE DAWSON acted as Secretary. A committee was appointed, who started immediately for the flooded district with boats. They were furnished with blank orders, signed by ERASTUS CORNING, for procuring all the goods needed for the comfort and preservation of those deprived of homes. The waters are not yet receding, although there has been no perceptible rise since 4 o'clock. All the afternoon teams were employed in dragging out such of the dead cattle as could be reached. The boats also continued to land families, but, owing to the imposition of the owners, they could not be engaged under enormous expense. The police, therefore, received orders to seize on such boats as were necessary to the safety of the citizens. Several days will have to pass before anything like a correct estimate of the damage done can be ascertained. The ice on the piers is piled up twenty feet high. The extensive machine shop of R. H. PEASE, on the bank of the river, has been entirely demolished, together with all the valuable machinery, the steam engine and tools. The Central Railroad Freight House is surrounded with water, and contains within a large amount of flour and provisions, the greater part of which fortunately is out of the reach of the water. From the top of the Exchange can be seen pouring down the river large piles of lumber, offices and houses. It is hoped that the water has not reached the first floor of the immense flour depôt of the Western Railroad, at Greenbush, where many thousand barrels are stored. E. HALE, an ex-policeman, ventured in a boat to a dangerous spot and saved the lives of WILLIAM BOW and another man. A haystack was going down the river with two men on it. One jumped off on the ice and escaped, and the other was carried on. Three men went out in a boat from the house of ARCHIBALD DUNLOP, on the Troy road, to bring a family off the island. The boat was capsized by a cake of ice, and the men were obliged to remain in a tree all night. They were rescued early in the morning, but it is feared they will not survive. The family were got off by another party. The Mohawk River is cleared of ice from Hoffman's Ferry to Schenectady. The Hudson River was never opened so early in the season, except in the years 1828 and 1842. The gas is cut off in the lower part of the city, and there is fear of damage. On the line of the Troy and Greenbush Railroad the ice is piled up fifteen feet high on the track nearly all the distance. There are no means of ascertaining, at present, the condition of the Hudson River Road between here and Hudson.

The Freshet at Troy.

TROY, Monday, Feb. 9.

The ice commenced moving in the river here at 3 o'clock yesterday, the water rising higher than has been known in thirty years before. The entire lower part of the city, as high as Fifth-street, is overflown. The Rensselaer Railroad Bridge is in imminent danger. The bridge from up the river came down with considerable force and lodged against the Troy and Saratoga Bridge. The Rensselaer and Saratoga Freight Dépôt on Green Island caught fire from the slackening of lime, and was burned. The Railroad trains from all points were stopped, and business is entirely suspended.

Freshet in the Oswego River.

OSWEGO, Monday, Feb. 9.

The ice in the river, above this place, broke up yesterday morning, and, coming down with great force, tore six schooners from their moorings, and carried them into the lake, besides doing much damage to others lying in the harbor. The names of the vessels carried away are: *Kingsford*, *Adkins*, *Sheridan*, *Titan*, *Wide-Awake*, and *Virginia*. The tugs were not able to start in search of them till this morning. Several canal-boats are also loose in the lake. Small boats, well manned and provisioned, started, yesterday, in search of them, but neither has since been heard from.

Freshet in the Genesee River.

ROCHESTER, Monday, Feb. 9.

There is a great flood in the Genesee River, and various bridges and buildings have gone over the Falls. On Sunday morning the flood of ice and water carried away the braces supporting the buildings extending across the river, and they fell down, and the centre portion was carried down. On Sunday night the whole structure, about two hundred feet long, and the centre span of Main street bridge, were carried over the Falls. A portion of Court-street bridge is also gone. We have consequently but one bridge remaining in the centre of the city, and the canal aqueduct is used by pedestrians.

Freshet in the Delaware River.

EASTON, N. J., Monday, Feb. 9.

The Delaware River has risen fifteen feet, and the town is flooded to the depth of five feet in some parts. A house has been washed away at Lambertsville, and also a portion of VAN CLEVE'S foundry, at Trenton. The bridges are all in a precarious condition, the ice in some places being piled up twenty feet.

TRENTON, Monday, Feb. 9.

We have had a great freshet in the Delaware. All the mills on the river are more or less damaged. After great fears the Delaware Bridge is safe. Hundreds of families have been compelled to remove. Considerable property has been destroyed. One foundry fell. The ice is piled up in the streets adjacent to the river.

Freshet in the Susquehanna River.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Monday, Feb. 9.

There is a flood in the Susquehanna. The ice is gorged four miles below this city, and is piled upon the railroad some ten or fifteen feet high. The trains are, of course, suspended both ways. It is reported that a couple of bridges over the Juniata have been swept away, together with several pieces of the Cumberland Valley Bridge. An enormous destruction of property is threatened.

Freshet in the Schuylkill River.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Feb. 9.

The ice in the Schuylkill River broke up last night. Most of the wharves were overflowed, and considerable quantities of coal, wood and lumber were carried off. A few canal boats were left on the wharves by the waters subsiding. Some of them were carried down the stream but the damage done was not so serious as was anticipated.

Freshet in the Deerfield River.

GREENFIELD, Monday, Feb. 9.

The ice in the Deerfield River broke up last night, and was dammed up in the bend of the river at Deerfield Meadows. The water and ice set back, undermining and entirely destroying STEBBINS' Grist Mill at Deerfield, and also from six to eight thousand bushels of grain and meal. The mill is a total loss. Two families were, with the utmost difficulty, saved.

Baltimore Harbor Open.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Feb. 9.

The harbor of Baltimore is open. The steamer *Herald* arrived from Annapolis this evening, followed by four steam-tugs, with the barks *Swan*, *Chas. Brewer*, and brig *J. R. Rhoads*. She reports the bay clear below North Point. The ice has drifted mountains high on the Eastern shore, and a schooner, or man-of-war, is on the shoals, almost buried in.

Navigation of the Ohio.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Feb. 9.

There are six feet of water on the Falls. The ice is still moving down, and navigation is fully opened. The thermometer is 31° above zero.

Large Fire at Louisville, Ky.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Feb. 9.

Smith's Block, on Main-street, near the Galt House, was burned this morning. There were six buildings, occupied by CALLAGHER & Co., RICHARD ATKINSON, BRANIM & SUMNER; BARTLEY, JOHNSON & Co.; ARMSTRONG, ALLAN & Co.; MITCHELL, GUTHRIE & Co., wholesale dealers and commission merchants. Their aggregate loss is $185,080, which is fully insured. Two of the buildings, belonging to MARTIN HEISS, were uninsured. The danger to the Galt House alarmed many of the boarders, who precipitately left. The house, however, was saved.

Fire at Fort Sullivan.

BOSTON, Monday, Feb. 9.

The officers' quarters at Fort Sullivan, Maine, were destroyed by fire on Wednesday last, and on the following day the soldiers' quarters were nearly destroyed. The building was one hundred and twenty feet long by forty feet wide.

Ferocious Assault Upon an Editor.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Monday, Feb. 9.

WALTER S. CARTER, Editor of the Middlesex County *Argus*, was severely beaten here, this morning, by Captain JAMES DE KAY, in consequence of an article in his paper reflecting severely upon REV. E. HARWOOD, Mrs. HARWOOD, and her sister, Miss DE KAY. Mr. CARTER is bleeding freely at the lungs, and his recovery is considered doubtful.

Marine Disasters.

HALIFAX, Monday, Feb. 8.

The steamer *Delta*, from Bermuda on 3d inst., arrived here to-day.

The bark *Hesper*, 120 days from Cronstadt, for Boston, put into St. George's on 30th of January, having lost boats, sails, &c., and being in want of provisions. Her crew was completely exhausted. The *Hesper*, on the 14th, fell in with the schooner *Mary and Emeline*, from City Point for New-York, dismasted, with the sea making a breach over her. After great efforts she succeeded in taking off the captain, mate and two men.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Protection from Chinese Pirates—The President and the Filibuster Trial—Northwestern Boundary, &c.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 9.

The Naval Committee of the Senate have prepared a bill authorising the construction of an armed steamer, of 500 tons burden, for the protection of American commerce from piratical attacks in the shallow waters, creeks, and rivers of China, and asking an appropriation of $120,000 for that purpose.

The rumor that the President, Gov. MARCY, and Mr. SIDNEY WEBSTER, were subpœnaed in the filibuster trial at New-York, is untrue, as well as the intimation, by the counsel of FABENS, that either of them are interested in the Central American schemes.

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, of New-York, now Chief Clerk of the War Department, has been appointed United States Commissioner to mark the North-western boundary-line, and JOHN G. PARKE, of the Army, the Surveyor and Astronomer.

The Select Committee are waiting for witnesses from Western New-York.

While the Chaplain of the Senate was performing his duty to-day, a man, evidently insane, mistaking him for the presiding officer, approached his desk, and held up his hand as if subscribing to the oath of office. The prayer concluded, the stranger, usurping a seat, was prepared to enter upon legislation, but the officer ejected him notwithstanding his earnest protest against the violation of his Senatorial rights.

Our only connection with the South is by the Acquira Creek boat, which leaves regularly every morning. A night boat will be put on in a few days. We have no connection with Alexandria except by this route, and for foot passengers or horsemen via Georgetown and the Aqueduct.

Legislation at a Stand—Waiting for the Investigating Committee—Our Correspondent again Examined—A Text for the Tribune—Chances for the Central American Treaty, etc.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 7, 1857.

AN OMINOUS PAUSE.

The week has not been a very interesting one in Washington. Legislation is at a stand, waiting for the Corruption Committee Report; and so the House dallies and toys with the Tariff, Submarine Telegraph bill, &c., but *does* little or nothing. This is not to be wondered at, for everybody and everything is in a state of betweenity, expectancy and wondering dread—not unlike the to-be-supposed condition of an earthquake-threatened community who, having experienced the first ramblings, await in fear and trembling the more demonstrative developments of the anticipated convulsion. At such a time no body builds or repairs, lest his labor should be thrown away; and the parallel holds with our constructors of legislation.

DAYLIGHT AHEAD SOMEWHERE.

It is hoped that the Committee will get through with the taking of testimony to-day, and so be able to make their report on Monday. Whether they do depends, probably, on their decision whether or no it is worth their while to follow up a certain supposed clue, obtained only a day or two since. If they shall deem this of importance enough to bring to the attention of the House, (which, as I understand it, is not probable,) it will doubtless involve a delay of some ten days, to procure additional testimony from a distance. While it is to be expected that the Committee will not neglect any efforts likely to produce valuable results, it is important that they should waste no time needlessly on immaterial issues, else their report will be made too late to admit of the careful deliberation so grave a subject demands. However just and proper it may be to rush through in hot haste, and without suitable investigation, a resolution depriving a "minion of the Press" of his liberty as a citizen, under circumstances subjecting him to unjust suspicion, such a proceeding is not for a moment to be thought of, when the character of *Honorable* gentlemen is to be considered, upon care fully-sifted testimony, supposed to implicate him in little inconsiderate improprieties!

OUR CORRESPONDENT BEFORE THE INQUISITION.

Your correspondent, as you know, was before the Committee on Wednesday, when he submitted to the inquisition's rack for nearly three hours. Being very weak from severe illness, the effort was rather too much for him, and the Committee insisted on postponing the examination. To-day he hopes to be finished. He took full notes of the entire proceedings, but, in deference to what he understands to be the Committee's wishes, will publish nothing in relation to them at this time, further than the statement that he availed himself of the opportunity to correct the misunderstanding of his previous answers, so as to conform with the statement of his meaning, as presented in his letter published in the DAILY TIMES of Saturday, the 31st ultimo. With that explanation, he thinks the Committee must see, as he doubts not the public will, that he was entirely frank in his unequivocal disclaimer of any and all personal knowledge of corruption, made by him at the outset of his original examination, and which it did not suit the purposes of the Committee to report to the House.

A TEXT FOR THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

One of the witnesses before the Committee—General STEVENS, of New-York—reproduced the story for publication of which Hon. HORACE GREELEY recently brought suit against some papers in Ohio and Iowa. In return for the exceeding liberality and courtesy which has prompted the *Tribune* of late to contribute so freely in aid of the effort of the lobby thieves to wreak their vengeance upon your correspondent, I have no doubt Mr. GREELEY will be able to explain this matter in the most satisfactory manner, for I believe he has in his possession properly-authenticated documents to show that the money paid him was not for services rendered in his Press, and cannot be tortured to seem to be so. With its accustomed *esprit de corps*, I shall expect the *Tribune* to reward me for this explanation, by calling me "perjurer" and "villain" in its very next issue.

THE CENTRAL AMERICAN TREATY.

I am not of those who believe the Dallas-Clarendon Treaty altogether dead yet, although, it must be confessed that its prospects are rather gloomy at present. The overwhelming vote by which it was returned to the Committee on Foreign Relations does not indicate its decease by any means. It has not half the significance in that direction which a closer vote would afford; for if the question of reference had been made a test of its strength, I *know* the negative vote would have been much larger. The unanimity of the reference shows simply that amendments are clearly necessary to make it acceptable to the majority, and that the friends of the Convention hope these may be satisfactorily arranged. Be assured, therefore, that while the prospect for ratification in any form is not cheering, there is no necessity of abandoning the thing in despair. The consummation of the Treaty is so important to our friendly relations with Great Britain, that when the direct question of its ratification or rejection shall be presented, the Senate will not decide against it, except for reasons too grave to be waived with public safety.

THE KANSAS JUDGE LECOMPTE.

"Close custody" is not very promotive of a correspondent's information; and I have been unable to ascertain with certainty whether the Senate has rejected the nominations of Judge LECOMPTE'S successor. My impression is that it has not. As you suggest, there is some opposition to the new nomination upon the ground that the President has no power to remove a Judge; but Mr. HARRISON'S confirmation cannot be effectually resisted on that issue alone, for the question has heretofore been fully discussed in the Senate, and the power of the President to remove any and every Territorial officer affirmed and confirmed. The opposition to Mr. HARRISON is composed of a union of those who deny the power of removal, and those who stand by Judge LECOMPTE from personal considerations, or in opposition to Gov. GEARY'S course. There certainly is danger that this combination of interests will prevent the confirmation of any successor to LECOMPTE, who, meanwhile, continues to discharge his official functions.

THE INDIANA SENATORIAL ELECTION.

The new Indiana Senators are expected to present their credentials this morning. Mr. BRIGHT to take his seat, of course, to fill the remainder of his current term. It is proposed to object to Mr. FITCH'S being sworn in, and thus to bring on at once the discussion of the validity of the election. This course is different from the precedent practice of the Senate, which is to admit a claimant upon the *prima facie* evidence presented in his credentials. It is, at least, doubtful whether the practice will be changed in this instance, although, with the decision so recently made in the case of Mr. HARLAN, of Ohio, it is hardly to be supposed that any serious effort will be made to give Mr. FITCH his seat permanently.

THEATRICAL MISFORTUNE.

Our theatre is again in ashes, and Washington will probably be for a long time without any fit place for dramatic performances. I understand that the conflagration commenced during rehearsal yesterday afternoon, and that little or none of the furniture and "properties" were saved. The loss is severe on Miss FANNY MORANT, who had quite recently leased the establishment and entered upon its management. She will have the sympathy of our theatre-going public, with whom she has become a decided favorite. Miss MORANT came to this country, upon an engagement, with Mr. ANDERSON, the tragedian, several years ago and has remained here ever since. She is an actress of marked ability, and is possessed of the voice, size, figure, and nice appreciation of character essential to success in her profession. If we lose her here by this misfortune, some other city will gain a star.

XXXIVth Congress---Second Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 9.

THE INDIANA SENATORIAL CASE.

Mr. BRIGHT presented the credentials of GRAHAM N. FITCH, setting forth that he had been elected Senator by the Legislature of Indiana, and moved that the oath of office be administered.

Mr. TRUMBULL said he had placed in his hands, by a special messenger from that State, the protest of the State Senate against the legality of the election, and also a protest, signed by thirty-four members of the House of Representatives of Indiana, to the same effect.

Mr. BRIGHT said it was not necessary to read the protests, as he believed his colleague, according to precedent, is entitled to be sworn in.

The protests were read.

Mr. TRUMBULL objected to the administration of the oath.

Mr. DOUGLAS thought it better that Mr. FITCH should be sworn in, and that an investigation into the legality of the election should take place afterwards, as has been the custom heretofore.

Mr. TRUMBULL replied that the custom had been both ways, and cited cases where the oath had been refused until the matter had been discussed and decided. He thought that in this case no additional light could be shed on the matter, as all the facts were now known. He took it for granted that no gentleman desired to occupy a seat in the Senate for one moment, unless he was legally entitled to it. It would be wrong for any one thus to occupy a seat for a single day, if the case is of such a character that the Senate can decide upon it immediately. The present case could easily be understood, and justice required an immediate decision, for it was only from the necessity of the case that a different rule had ever prevailed. The Committee on the Judiciary have recently investigated and reported upon a case involving the same principles involved in the present case. They reported that Mr. MILLER was not entitled to a seat, because he had not been elected by a quorum of each branch of the Legislature of his State, and the Senate had discussed the matter and fully sustained the Committee. How then could there be doubt in the present case, where a similar state of things is presented?

Mr. TOOMBS thought that there was but one question before the Senate, and that was upon the sufficiency of the credentials. Every argument that the Senator from Illinois (TRUMBULL) adduced, went behind the credentials, and, therefore, had no pertinency to the present question. He contended that the universal rule of the Senate had been that, where the credentials were in proper form, upon that *prima facie* evidence claimant took his seat. He urged that the oath ought to be administered in the present case.

Mr. SEWARD said it would be better in all cases of contested election, that the investigation should be made immediately on the presentation of the claim, and the seat remain vacant until the title to it was established. He gave the reasons why he thought this course preferable. While it was possible that a State might be deprived of her vote in one case, on the other hand all the other States might have their right impaired or subverted by the holding of a seat by a person who was not a member of the body. With regard to the precedent the case stood in this way. In the early history of the Senate, the claimant was denied the seat, which was held in abeyance until the investigation was made and the decision pronounced, and then he was admitted or rejected definitely or finally, but during the later history of the Government a different practice has prevailed. He contended that this case did not fall within the rule and precedent which were claimed to have been settled by the Senate, and that the credentials did not present such *prima facie* evidence of title as to entitle the gentleman to a seat.

Mr. PUGH argued that if the credentials of Mr. FITCH were in a proper form, he was entitled to be sworn in and hold his seat until his right was contested.

Mr. SEWARD showed the case of ARCHIBALD DIXON, whose claim to a seat as Senator from Kentucky was debated fourteen days before he was allowed to take the oath of office.

Mr. RUSK said there was no analogy between that and the present case. Then there were two Senators from Kentucky on the floor, and if Mr. DIXON had been admitted there would have been three Senators from the same State at the same time.

Mr. BRIGHT did not intend now to be betrayed into anything like argument relative to this matter, for the reason that it would be an indignity to the State which he had the honor to represent. Mr. FITCH claimed to be elected by the majority vote which he received. At the proper time he would show that this protest was false from beginning to end. He would not go into an argument until the oath had been administered to his colleague, as was the uniform custom. He was of the opinion that the object of this argument in advance was to preoccupy the public mind so as to prevent an impartial investigation. It was his opinion that the Senators from New-York and Illinois (Mr. SEWARD and Mr. TRUMBULL) had been the counselors and advisors in endeavoring to prevent an election of Senators in Indiana, and that they sought to take advantage of the things which now existed in that State, in spite of their efforts, however, there had been an election. Mr. FITCH received 83 out of 150 votes of the regular commissioned Senators and Representatives of the State of Indiana. When this question shall have been investigated by the proper Committee, and all the facts fairly canvassed, there could be no doubt that the Senate would decide in favor of the legality and constutionality of the election. He charged that the course of the two Senators above named, in objecting to the administration of the oath, as being unparliamentary and unheard of, for he could refer to precedent after precedent to sustain the course which he now proposed. Mr. BRIGHT concluded by offering a resolution that the President *pro tem.* administer the oath required by law to GRAHAM N. FITCH as Senator from Indiana.

Mr. BUTLER wished to look into facts before expressing judgment on the case. He cited several cases in which gentlemen had been sworn in and taken seats, where the evidence, if it had not been disclosed to the Senate, would have rendered it very apparent that they were not entitled to those seats. He was in favor of regarding the Governor's certificate as *prima facie* evidence of an election, saying, they may call me an old fogy if they choose, but I will adhere to the primitive simplicity of our fathers when Governors were the representatives of Commonwealths and Sovereignties.

Mr. CASS, at the conclusion of the sentence, hastily advanced, and gave Mr. BUTLER a firm grasp of his hand, as if indorsing the latter's reference to old fogies.

The Senate and densely crowded galleries were immediately convulsed with laughter, in which the two venerable members heartily joined.

Mr. HALE said the credentials of Mr. FITCH presented a *prima facie* case, but that was good for nothing as soon as it was met by a stronger case. If a certificate like this was presented, and the Governor should say that it was a forgery, would the Senate say that it was a forgery? Would the Senate administer the oath on that *prima facie* evidence? But here was a protest from the very body whose duty it was to elect Senators, and without whose concurrence no Senator could be elected, remarking they had not participated in the election of this gentleman, who claims the seat, and that the Governor had no right to give that certificate.

After a long-continued debate Mr. TRUMBULL'S motion to refer the credentials and protests to the Judiciary Committee, were disagreed to by yeas, 12; nays, 33.

YEAS—Messrs Collamer, Crittenden, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Hale, Harlan, Nourse, Seward, Thompson of Ky., Wade, Wilson.

Mr. FITCH, in pursuance of a resolution to that purpose, was then qualified and took his seat.

Mr. TOUCEY signified his intention of moving to refer the papers to a Select Committee, as Mr. BUTLER, the Chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary, had said he would not act on the case. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 9.

WAGON ROAD TO THE PACIFIC.

The House passed, by 119 against 48, Mr. CHAPMAN'S bill for a wagon road to the Pacific.

It appropriates $300,000 for the construction of a wagon road from Fort Kearney, in Nebraska, *viâ* the South Pass of the Rocky Mountains, to the Eastern boundary line of California *viâ* Honey Lake,—the said road to connect with and form an extension o the Road already authorized from Fort Ridgely to th aforesaid South Pass.

The question pending was stated to be a motion of Mr. BARBER to suspend the rules, to enable him to introduce the resolution from the Judiciary Committee that JOHN C. WATROUS, United States District-Judge for the District of Texas, be impeached of high crimes and misdemeanors.

Mr. LETCHER said the charges were serious and demanded that the report of the Committee in this case be read. Report says that specific charges are made against Judge WATROUS of corrupt combinations for the determination of suits in his Courts and of having acted with partiality and in disregard of all the rules of law and the right of litigation.

Mr. BOCOCK wished to know whether Mr. WATROUS ever had opportunities to defend himself.

Mr. SIMMONS replied there was enough in this case to require a full and fair examination. It did not follow when a man was indicted by a Grand Jury that he should be present, nor that a man should be convicted without evidence to satisfy the public of his guilt.

Mr. BOYCE remarked that a gentleman had informed him that Judge WATROUS was one of the most high minded men in the United States, and by the Supreme Court believed to be one of the ablest District Judges in the country.

Mr. HUMPHREY MARSHALL, a member of the Judiciary Committee, thought the investigation ought not to proceed without notice to the accused party.

Mr. EVANS said Mr. WATROUS had been Judge ever since the admission of Texas, and that immediately after his appointment suspicion regarding his integrity took place in the public mind. No one in Texas, except a few persons who are engaged in litigation, pretend to defend him. It was due to the purity of the courts and to the administration of justice that Judge WATROUS should be put on trial in order that he may show whether the charges result from persecution, prejudice, or a combination of circumstances against him. It was mockery for a District Judge, in whom the public have no confidence, to be continued in office against the remonstrance of the Legislature of Texas, the bar and th people.

The rules were then suspended by a vote of 186 against 32, and the resolution reported.

Mr. BOYCE offered a resolution that the report be recommitted to the Judiciary Committee, with instructions to furnish Judge WATROUS with a copy of the charges and evidence against him.

Mr. WAKEMAN assigned as a reason why the Committee did not summon Judge WATROUS before them, that the evidence was of a documentary character; and, besides, that it was not is proper performance of their duty to compel or require his attendance. They were called on to determine whether there was a *prima facie* case of corruption, acting as a Grand Jury, and were satisfied of that fact.

Mr. QUITMAN said he should not take, as constituting a *prima facie* case, any testimony in which the accused had not been heard. The Committee should bear both sides before they bring in a resolution attended with such important consequences.

The further consideration of the subject was then postponed to Saturday week.

HOUR OF MEETING.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, offered a resolution that the daily hour of meeting hereafter be 11 instead of 12 o'clock.

Resolution passed.

Mr. BURNETT and Mr. MCMULLEN spiritedly complained that objections were made to the consideration of the resolution, but that the Speaker disregarded them.

Mr. HOUSTON and Mr. QUITMAN said they distinctly heard the objections.

The Speaker replied that he did not hear them from that quarter, and that it was not the duty of the Chair at the time to recognise any gentleman unless he rose to a question of order.

MR. SIMONTON DISCHARGED.

Mr. KELSEY, from the Special Committee, made a report that Mr. JAMES W. SIMONTON had been again summoned before the Committee, and that his responses were such as to render it unnecessary to examine him any further. Under these circumstances the Committee do not desire any longer to continue him in the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms, and therefore report a resolution that he be discharged.

The resolution was adopted.

COLLECTION DISTRICTS.

The bill establishing the Collection Districts of the United States, remodeling the Revenue laws, &c., was taken up.

A motion made to lay it on the table was lost by yeas, 79; nays, 95.

The House refused to suspend the rules, which require the reading of bills.

The present bill makes between 400 and 500 pages.

Pending the subject, the House adjourned.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Monday, Feb. 9.

The Senate met at 7 o'clock, but as there was not a quorum of the members present they adjourned.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Monday, Feb. 9.

The Assembly met at 10 o'clock this morning, but only 36 persons being present an adjournment till 7, this evening, took place, when 69 members were present.

Mr. FOOTE, from the minority of the Excise Committee, reported a bill to suppress intemperance. The bill renders indictable all venders of intoxicating beverages for misdemeanor, and makes the punishment, on conviction, fifty dollars fine and imprisonment for thirty days; also makes the punishment of intoxicated persons a fine of ten dollars or thirty days' imprisonment.

Mr. VARNUM gave notice of a bill to notice and record all marriages.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. TIFFANY, to amend the Lake and River Navigation act.

By Mr. VAN VALKENBURGH, to appoint Commissioners under article 1, section 6, of the Constitution.

By Mr. HYDE, to amend the law in relation to banking.

By Mr. ADAMS, to prevent the abusive sale and use of alcoholic liquors.

This bill provides for a stringent license law, under bonds from $1,000 to $10,000.

By Mr. VAN VALKENBURGH, for the appointment of a Commissioner, as required by the 16th section, article 1, and 24th section, article 6, of the Constitution, by the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and Attorney General to revise the Statutes.

The general orders were then considered, but no business of importance was transacted.

THE COINAGE BILL.—There seems to have been an unnecessary panic amongst the people in regard to the effect of the new coinage bill before Congress, and speculators will find a pause in their progress if the House should concur, as doubtless it will, in the amendment adopted by the Senate on Thursday. That amendment provides that for the space of two years it shall be lawful to pay out at the Mint the new cents authorized to be coined for the fractional parts of the dollar at their nominal value of twenty-five cents, twelve-and-a-half, &c. It has been ascertained that the Spanish coins which are not defaced or clipped are in reality worth something more than the American. The object seems to be to drive out of circulation the smooth light pieces so common in small dealings, but it is wisely concluded that in doing this there is no necessity for a sudden movement, which can only innure to the benefit of speculators. All changes in the value of the circulating medium should be made with proper deliberation, and this seems to be the course prescribed by the bill, as amended, and now pending in the House of Representatives.

NEW-ENGLAND EMIGRANT AID COMPANY.—Up to the present time $106,666 66 have been paid into the treasury of this Company. Subscriptions are rapidly increasing. The Boston *Chronicle* reports that, notwithstanding the losses which the company sustained by the destruction of its splendid hotel in Lawrence, and the stoppage of its regular business by the civil wars in Kansas, its property there in real estate is worth at least treble the amount originally invested.

THE COURT OF APPEALS.—It is stated that our Court of Appeals calendar has never been cleared since the Court was opened; and now the accumulations are such that many appeals are taken to it merely for the delay it affords to litigants.—*Albany Journal.*

MR. WHITING, clerk of the propeller *Gen. Taylor*, says the Chicago *Democratic Press*, who left Ontonagon on the 5th ult., says that a mass of pure solid silver, weighing sixty-six pounds, has just been taken from the Minnesota Mine. At the current market value, $1 per ounce, this mass would be worth $1,040.

THE BOND-STREET MURDER.

Tenth Day of the Coroner's Inquest.

Darker for the Suspected Parties.

Dr. Burdell was Probably at Saratoga on the Day of the Alleged Abortion.

INTERESTING TESTIMONY OF MISS BABENBACH.

Mrs. Cunningham and Eckel Put on the Stand and Refuse to Testify.

A Strange Trunk at Philadelphia that may be Eckel's.

WILLIAM BURDELL ASKS TO ADMINISTER ON THE DOCTOR'S ESTATE.

Yesterday morning the investigation in this case—did not commence until 11 o'clock—an hour after the appointed time. The crowd were not great as ever, Sunday, perhaps, excepted. In the room, to prevent the inconvenience which has been suffered heretofore, a barrier of rope and a stretcher or two were put up between the front and back portions, and none admitted into the latter except the Coroner, his advisers, the Jurors, witnesses and the press.

At 11¾ o'clock, the Coroner, addressing Officer DILKES, said: Tell me the name of the witness whom we may send for Mr. Eckel.

Officer Wilson being called, he was directed by the Coroner to bring up Eckel in a carriage from the Tombs, and so as to protect him from insult. Take care, said he, not to let anybody know who is in there.

DR. ALLEN T. SMITH RECALLED.

Dr. A. T. Smith was examined by Judge CAPRON.

Judge Capron—(To witness)—I will not detain you to put any questions to you that have been put before. I did not examine you. There are a few points that I want to draw out from you; there may be some of them the same that you partially answered before, and others new. It appears by your former examination that you had seen Dr. Burdell on the day preceding his murder.

Witness—Yes, Sir, on Friday.

Q.—What is the latest time in the day when you saw him? A.—I think it was about twelve o'clock, at noon; I think sometime between twelve and one.

Q.—Can't you get more definitely at this time? A.—I was under the impression it was about twelve o'clock.

Q.—Where did you then see him? A.—In the laboratory.

Q.—In his office? A.—No, Sir; there, in that room, [pointing to a small laboratory off from the room in which the inquest was sitting.]

Q.—What was he engaged in doing there? A.—Nothing, Sir; I paid him some money.

Q.—What was he out there for? A.—He stepped out there I suppose simply to see me, that is all; he frequently used to stop there.

Q.—Was that a place of yours? A.—Yes, Sir—right back of you.

Q.—In the yard? A.—No, Sir, in that room, [pointing to it again.]

Q.—You called in to pay him some money? A.—Yes, Sir, I was here.

Q.—And he called in about noon? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How long did he remain? A.—But a few moments; I just paid him some money—a bill that had been paid; I gave him $6.

Q.—Where did he come from when he entered the laboratory?—from down town or from his office down stairs? A.—He had no hat on; I presume he came from up stairs.

Q.—He remained but a few moments and left you? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Do you know where he went? A.—I do not.

Q.—At that time did he say anything about his calculations for the remainder of the day? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Whether he was going out? A.—No, Sir; I did not see him after that time.

Q.—How long have you occupied that laboratory? A.—Since October—about the 8th of October; but I have occupied it, off and on, before that—from July, or from the time he went to Saratoga.

Q.—When did he go to Saratoga? A.—I think he went in August some time.

Q.—Then you had occupied the laboratory at intervals from August down to that time? A.—Well, Sir, I occupied it very little until October; I occupied it more then.

Q.—Did you frequently see the Doctor? A.—Very frequently, Sir.

Q.—Did he call on you or you on him occasionally, or often? A.—Well, no, S

Q.—How could that have affected him? A.—That I do not know. Q.—Do you think there is an obscurity about that [illegible] Q.—Do you desire to say that [illegible] for the purpose of procuring an abortion upon the body of Mrs. Cunningham on that bed? A.—No, sir.

Q.—I don't know how you use that term to convey any idea other than that it was a connection with an [illegible]? A.—It was a connection, not that the bed [illegible], for that was not what Dr. Burdell stated to me.

Q.—Give me his language? A.—He told me that Mrs. Cunningham had charge [illegible] me with violating his [illegible] also some [illegible] causing an abortion; I don't [illegible]; I only wanted to know something about the [illegible], if it was anything.

Coroner—Didn't he mean to imply that you slept with his wife? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You will put it in this light; did he mean you had brought a woman into his bed and used it for purposes of your own with some other strange woman? A.—No, Sir; I suppose he meant probably something of the kind was done.

Q.—I can conceive that Mrs. Cunningham might have to complain of you, that you had used his room for purposes of your own with other women. You will understand that this is not implicating you at all, that you had done such a thing, only what the charge was? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Was that the charge the Doctor intended to make? A.—I think the charge that the Doctor intended to make was done more to throw a kind of [illegible] on me than anything else, as she objected very much to me coming.

Q.—I thought he left his property in your possession? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—I think you said that you had the care of his room and his wife objected? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—She was unwilling that you should remain here in his absence? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—That must be what the witness means—she objected to the Doctor that you had brought improper women to his bed in his absence? A.—I believe so, though I don't understand it exactly.

Q.—Had you any difficulty with Mrs. Cunningham? A.—Not personally—no, Sir; she wanted to talk to me [illegible] about that time, and I told her I would have nothing to say to her unless Doctor Burdell was present.

Q.—Did you ever pass the night here? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Don't you tell us all you now remember that Mrs. Cunningham said to you on that subject or any other similar subject? A.—After Doctor Burdell told me this circumstance he wanted me to go over and see Mrs. Cunningham; I done so; and it was some time before the Doctor could get her to come down stairs, and when she did come she told the Doctor that she would say nothing unless she had counsel.

Q.—Did she ever make any communication to you? A.—She sent for me one day.

Q.—After that? A.—After that, and said something about it, and I told her that I would not have anything to say to her, unless Dr. Burdell was present.

Q.—Did you then, in fact, have anything to say to her at that time? A.—No, Sir, not about that.

Q.—Did she say anything to you? A.—She *hollowed* something at me.

Q.—What was that? A.—I think she *hollowed* some name—Welch.

Q.—Did you know what was meant? A.—I thought I did.

Q.—Explain to us, if you please. A.—I know a gentleman by that name, and I don't know any more, Sir.

Q.—What circumstance did it refer to in reference to that gentlemen? A.—That I don't know.

Q.—Didn't you take any idea at the time? A.—I did not.

Q.—Did you subsequently have a conversation with him in reference to this matter? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did she ever make any communication to you in reference to the Doctor of any sort? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Or either of her daughters? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—At no time? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—She never then, if I understood you, had any communication with you in reference to the Doctor while you were at work in your laboratory, and yet those windows opened into it, so that when she was in this room you and she could converse as though you were together? A.—No, Sir; none at all.

Q.—Did she never say anything to you about her association with the Doctor? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did the Doctor ever make any remarks to you in reference to what he thought the views or wishes of Mrs. Cunningham were in reference to marrying him—whether she wanted to marry him or not? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did he ever express to you any fear of his personal safety in the house? A.—No, Sir, he did not.

Q.—Did you occupy that laboratory at the time of his death? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Could you get into it without going into the front door? A.—No, Sir; O, I suppose you might; I never did.

Q.—Did you have a key to the front door? A.—I had.

Q.—Could you always open that door with the key? A.—Yes, Sir, if it was not fastened.

Q.—Could it be fastened? Was there such a lock upon it about the time of his death as that it could be so fixed that a person having a night-key could not get in? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Was usually fastened that door at night on the inside, to prevent any further entrance? A.—I do not know.

Q.—Do you know whether it was usually fastened on the inside? A.—I do not.

Q.—Did you lodge in the house? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—At what time did you leave the house the day of his death? A.—I left at four o'clock in the afternoon.

Q.—Did you return again that day? A.—I did not.

Q.—Not till eight next morning? A.—Not till I was sent for the next morning.

Q.—I see in your former examination you stated about eight o'clock? A.—Well, I don't know the time exactly; it might have been; I don't know what time it was; it was in the morning.

Q.—At that time did the Doctor say anything to you, when you paid the money, about his affairs with Mrs. Cunningham? A.—He did not.

Q.—Did Mrs. Cunningham, at any time since the 28th of October last, say anything to you in reference to the terms on which she occupied this house—whether she was living here as proprietor or tenant? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did she speak to you at all in reference to the rent of the premises, or about her calculations to leave or continue here? A.—She never said anything to me about them.

Q.—Did you rent of the Doctor, or he of you? A.—I did not rent at all.

Q.—You were engaged by the Doctor? A.—I was engaged by the Doctor.

Q.—Have you heard her say anything about her calculations since October, for the future? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Were you notified to come here before you heard of the fact of the murder? Did you come here before you were notified? A.—No, Sir; I was notified to come.

Q.—When you came whom did you first see? A.—I think the first I see was Mr. Parnaly, coming up stairs.

Q.—Were there many here when you got in? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—How soon after coming here before you saw any of the family? A.—With the exception of Mr. Snodgrass, that was the only one I see of them.

Q.—During the day? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—During the day did you see Mrs. Cunningham? A.—I did not.

Q.—Either of the daughters? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you see Mr. Eckel? A.—I see him up in the room.

Q.—About what time? A.—I don't know what time it was; some time after the Coroner had arrived.

Q.—How long did you stay here? A.—I staid here till the examination.

Q.—How long was that—all day? A.—I don't know.

Q.—Was it after dark? A.—No, Sir, it was before that.

Q.—Did you have any conversation with Mr. Eckel? A.—No, Sir, not any.

Q.—Did you hear Eckel make any remarks? A.—No, Sir, I did not.

Q.—What was he employed about during any of the time after you saw him? A.—I did not see him do anything; I saw him go into the room; I heard that he had been stopped, and he wanted to get out; a man told the Coroner that a man wanted to go out, and his name was mentioned, and I felt a little anxious to see him.

Q.—You had known him before? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—He was then under arrest? A.—Yes, Sir, I supposed he was.

Q.—What time do you usually get here in the morning? A.—I had no particular time of getting here—sometimes nine and ten o'clock.

Q.—Had you never seen Eckel before? A.—I never saw him until that morning; there was a man [illegible] attending to some birds, and I heard [illegible] this man who had the birds, and judged that he [illegible] been the same man that I had seen at-[illegible] Broadway.

Q.—You had seen him, but had no acquaintance with him. How long were you acquainted with Dr. Burdell? A.—About four years, I think.

Q.—What was the Doctor as a man of strength—physical power? A.—I thought he was a pretty strong man.

Q.—What was he as to activity? A.—I think he was a pretty active man.

Q.—What do you know of his courage? A.—I don't know anything about that.

Q.—Who called you in the morning? A.—The boy, —Dr. Burdell's boy.

Q.—Then you know nothing of the Doctor's courage? A.—I do not.

Q.—Did you associate with him out in the street? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Ever see him exert his strength on any occasion in lifting or in any other way? A.—No, Sir; I only judge from the man's size.

Q.—Who were the Doctor's associates who used to come here to see him more than any others? A.—I do not know that there was any particularly.

Q.—Had he no confidential friends or associates that were often here? A.—He might have had.

Q.—You being here, would be likely to know that fact? A.—I know very little of Dr. Burdell outside of the profession.

Q.—Being in his profession, you would naturally associate with him, being in his employment? A.—Nothing more than about business.

Q.—But a business connection leads to intercourse? A.—Yes, Sir, it would be supposed so, but it was not so with Dr. Burdell and myself.

Q.—Then you can't tell us who his associates were? who used to call on him in the character of friends and acquaintances aside from the business spoken of? A.—I cannot say that I ever noticed anybody in particular; I have seen Mr. Fraser call here a number of times.

Q.—Do you know anything about a tall gentleman? A.—Dr. Blaisdell?

Q.—Yes, Sir, you know him? A.—Yes, Sir, he is one—Blaisdell and Fraser.

Q.—Do you know whether they are friends? A.—They were friends.

Q.—And Fraser? A.—I have known Fraser here a good deal; I have heard of his coming here.

Q.—Where do you recollect seeing either of the gentleman to call on the Doctor? A.—I don't recollect the date.

Q.—In reference to the day of his death? A.—I could not say.

Q.—Pretty soon before? A.—I could not say; he stopped in often.

Q.—Did Dr. Blaisdell on the day of his death call here? A.—I; saw Dr. Blaisdel; I think it was on Friday about 3 o'clock: I met him in Bond-street.

Q.—He was returning from the house? A.—He was going towards Broadway.

Q.—Did you see Dr. Cox that day? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Within a day or two? A.—I didn't know the gentleman.

Q.—Then you cannot mention any other than these two individuals who were frequent callers upon the Doctor in a social way? A.—Dr. Roberts has called here; there might be some few others—I do not know.

Q.—Do you recollect being at home on the 28th Oct. last, the day on which the marriage is reported to have taken place? A.—I do not—O, yes Sir—the 28th?

Q.—The 28th of Oct.? A.—(A pause.) I was here, I guess.

Q.—Have you any recollection now how long you remained here on that day? A.—I do not.

Q.—Do you know whether you were here in the evening of that day? A.—No, Sir, I was not.

Q.—Do you remember seeing the Doctor next morning?—A.—I cannot recollect about that.

Q.—Do you remember of any conversation with him next morning? A.—It appears to me the Doctor was away; I am not sure.

Q.—You think he was away on the 28th? A.—I think so.

Q.—Where do you think he was? A.—I think he went to Saratoga.

Q.—Do you know that he did go to Saratoga about that time? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How long was he gone? A.—I do not recollect; he was gone probably a week.

Q.—Will you give us the circumstance, if you have any in your mind, that leads you to think that it was the 28th that he was away? You seem to reflect some as if there was some circumstance upon which you were relying to fix that time, and I would thank you to mention it to the Jury. A.—The second time the Doctor went away there was some one called here for tooth powder, and he had not money enough to pay.

Q.—How is that? A.—There was a gentleman here who called for some tooth powder the second time the Doctor went away, and he had not change enough to pay for the amount of it. He called to see the Doctor.

Q.—You remember of that circumstance that he was then at Saratoga? A.—I remember of that circumstance that he was then at Saratoga.

Q.—Is there any charge that you made during his absence for work done or property delivered, or anything of that kind, to which you could refer with reference to that date? A.—I do not know that I have, the second time he went.

Q.—The second time covered this 28th of October you spoke about; when was the first time? A.—He was gone in August; I think I put the date down when he went the first time; the second time I never charged my memory with.

Q.—Now bring to your remembrance the day of the week he left? A.—I do not recollect.

Q.—Whether the first or second part of the week? A.—I do not know.

(Here a slight disturbance arose from the fact that a gentleman had just missed his watch, which he believed to have been taken from him in the crowd.)

Q.—Can you tell the name of the gentleman who called for the powder? A.—I do not know his name; I think I could very easily ascertain it.

Q.—Were you yourself away in October? A.—I do not know whether I was away during that month; I might have been sometime.

Q.—Would not you remember whether you were gone several times? A.—I don't recollect.

Here the examination was suspended for a few moments, while the Coroner and others were examining papers, during which time,

The Coroner announced that if he deemed it necessary, notwithstanding any antecedent action that had taken place by the Courts, he would either subpœna or imprison just as he saw fit, believing that there was no power in the law that could oblige him to do otherwise.

Q.—Do you know of any person who probably knows the individual that called for this powder? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Who? A.—Dr. Blaisdell.

Q.—Do you know whether he knows the day that he called? A.—I think so—I do not know but he does.

Q.—Do you mean to be understood that you think Dr. Burdell went to Saratoga on that day or before that day? A.—He might have gone before that.

Q.—What is your judgment about that?—that he went on that day? A.—No, Sir, I didn't say that he went on that day.

Q.—What do you say about its being on or before? A.—It was somewhere about that time.

Q.—What is your impression and belief?—that he was in Saratoga or away from home on that day? A.—My own impression is, on account of this tooth powder.

Q.—I understand; but had he gone before the 28th, or didn't he go till after? what is your best recollection? A.—I do not remember; I think it was before.

Q.—The tooth powder was got on the 28th; did you say that the time the man called for the powder was on the 28th? A.—No, Sir, I did not.

Q.—What did you say about it? A.—I said that there was a person called for a box of tooth powder somewhere about that time.

Q.—I inferred you meant on the 28th? A.—I didn't mean on the 28th; I meant within a day or two.

Coroner—I have it; the 28th of October, or about that time?

Witness—Yes, Sir.

Q.—It was when the Doctor was away? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Do you know of the Doctor's having any enemies? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—From what he has said at any time? A.—No, Sir.

A Juror—Did he regard her as a friend of his? A.—No, Sir.

Juror—Did he regard her as the reverse? A.—Well, yes, Sir, I should judge so.

Q.—Do you know whether he was anxious or not to get her out of his house? A.—Yes, Sir, about that time.

Q.—Did you hear him say anything in reference to getting her out of his house, or his unwillingness to let her remain here? A.—I heard him say that she was going to leave on the 1st of May.

Q.—How long before his death was that? A.—That was on Wednesday or Tuesday before.

Q.—What circumstance led him to make that remark? A.—In calling me up to see those papers.

Q.—What papers? A.—The release that he got.

Q.—Then he showed you those papers? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—For what purpose? A.—I do not know; he asked me to come up—that he had something he wanted me to see.

Q.—What did he say on showing you the papers? A.—He drew my attention to the signatures of the papers, and asked me if I thought they could be counterfeited, one of the other; he showed me one of the the papers particularly, and asked me if I thought that was a counterfeit.

Q.—As compared with the other? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What did he remark in saying that? How came he to want to know that fact? What remark did he make in explanation of his object? A.—He just said, "I am going to get her out of this house the 1st of May."

Q.—Did he speak of anything having happened, just then, between him and her, that made him more anxious? A.—No, Sir, it was this paper he alluded to, that she agreed to give.

Here witness was shown two papers—the assignment of the judgment and a note, and, upon looking at them, remarked, "There was another paper—one that was compared with that."

Q.—What was the other paper—the purport of it? A.—I do not know what—I only know what one of the papers was.

Q.—Was it written or printed? A.—Something like that; there was another paper—I did not see it open—with the same name as that, and he compared this signature with the other paper and it was something like that; then he drew my attention to that note.

Q.—(Showing him another paper)—Was not that the signature? A.—The paper was not opened.

Q.—(Handing him a folded paper)—Wasn't it in that shape? A.—(The witness was understood to say that he thought it was not the one.)

The papers submitted to this witness were understood to be those found in Eckel's possession.

The examination of this witness being supposed to be concluded, and Mr. Eckel being expected on the stand immediately,

The Coroner rose, and spoke with emphasis, as follows: Now I give liberty for counsel to be in this room and along with their clients, but I decidedly object, and will have it arranged so that no counsel shall be sitting near the Jury while I am here.

A Juror stated that the Jury agreed that no counsel should be near them.

After a further pause in the examination to look over the papers the witness was asked if he knew Dr. Burdell's writing.

Witness said, "I think so," but on being shown two or three papers was unable to identify the Doctor's signature with certainty, but thought they were not genuine, though Judge Capron remarked that the body of one of the papers was in the same hand writing as the signature.

DR. BLAISDELL RECALLED.

Dr. Blaisdell was examined by the Coroner.

Q.—How long are you acquainted with Dr. Burdell? A.—It is nearly seven years since I have been personally acquainted—between six and seven years.

Q.—Were you ever in partnership with him? A.—I have been a partial partner.

Q.—How often did you come to his house during the last month? A.—I think I have not been here but three times in the last month.

Q.—And that was as frequent as on former months? or did you come oftener formerly? A.—For the last five or six months I have been here very little; the Doctor has been to see me much oftener than I have him.

Q.—When you did generally call was it in the morning or evening? A.—During the day.

Q.—Did you ever call to see him in the evening? A.—That is a very difficult question; I have been here several times in the evening; I have generally called in the early part of the evening and remained some little time.

Q.—When did you last see Dr. Burdell? A.—On Friday last.

Q.—At what o'clock? A.—Nearly half-past four when I left here.

Q.—Who was in the house then? A.—I cannot tell you.

Q.—Remember. A.—I don't think I saw any one except members of the family—Mrs. Cunningham's family—not the last time; I was here on Friday; I don't think I saw any one except the members of the family.

Q.—That you are positive of? A.—I don't think I did the last time; I think I did the first.

Q.—Didn't you see Doctor Cox? A.—Not the last time; I saw him here the first time.

Q.—At what o'clock was it? A.—It was between one and two o'clock I should judge; it may have been a little later.

Q.—How many members of the family were with the Doctor when you left? A.—There were none of them with him.

Q.—You knew they were in the house? A.—Oh, I saw them; I saw Mrs. Cunningham and her eldest daughter; I was well enough acquainted with them to know.

Q.—A gentleman with them? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—I am to understand you the members of the house, namely: Mrs. Cunningham and her children? A.—I didn't see only one of the young lads and the daughter.

Q.—The last time you were at this house what hour was it? A.—Nearly half-past four.

Q.—Hadn't you and the Doctor an appointment to meet at seven o'clock? A.—Yes, Sir; I made an appointment to meet him at that time.

Q.—What was the reason you didn't return? A.—My folks didn't want me to go out in the evening; I had some folks at the house that evening, and I spoke of coming after I got home, and started.

Q.—Who were those friends? A.—Mr. Wetmore and Miss Coan; I don't know any one else.

Q.—Where did you go directly after leaving this house? A.—Directly home.

Q.—How long did you stay at home? A.—Till the next morning about half-past eight, my usual hour of going down town.

Q.—You didn't like to go out at night; you were afraid, the impression being on the public mind about this garroting business? A.—No, Sir; I had no fear.

Q.—Had you any arms about you? A.—No, Sir; I have no fears of going anywhere in this or any other city, night or day—not myself; I have no fears of that—of no man living or dead. [Laughter.]

Q.—Did the Doctor, in his conversation with you while in this house, at either time, tell you that he drew money out of the Bank? A.—No, Sir; he did not.

Q.—Didn't you call on the Doctor that day on private business of that nature? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—What business did you call on him for? A.—It was some business in relation to Dr. Cox's matter.

Q.—When did you first hear of the murder? A.—On Sunday morning, reading the *Herald*.

[Here the examination was conducted by Judge Capron.]

Q.—Do you remember of Dr. Burdell's going to Saratoga in October? A.—I know nothing about it excepting Mr. Fagg, who was with me in the same house, informed me that he was gone to Saratoga.

Q.—What day was that? A.—I find on looking at my papers it was the 27th; Mr. Fagg was here, and he will be here to answer these questions.

Q.—Then on the 27th the Dr. was away at any rate? A.—At Saratoga; so I was informed by Dr. Smith.

Q.—The last gentleman examined? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You have ascertained from inspection of your papers that that was so? A.—Yes, Sir, the 27th day of October; papers were served on me on the 28th; it was the day before.

Q.—The Doctor says he thought it was the 28th; this gentleman says his papers fix it on the 27th. A.—No doubt about that.

Q.—When will that gentleman be here? A.—I thought he would be here before this; he had some business down town, and promised me he would be here as early as he could get up; he could not get here yesterday; I believe the officer left a subpœna at his house.

Judge Capron said the officer had better attend to it.

Witness—No, the gentleman will be here.

Judge Capron—I consider the fact well enough established; Dr. Smith has sworn it was about that time, and you have sworn that you have papers indicating the time; it seems almost unnecessary to have the witness but we will get him.

Witness—You will find him a very important witness; he has been a very intimate friend of Dr. Burdell's, and knows about the will.

Q.—Do you remember about that time of a customer's calling here, or a gentleman for tooth-powder? A.—Mr. Fagg came for it himself.

Q.—That is the man. Do you know anything that you have not stated in relation to the state of feeling existing between Mrs. Cunningham and Doctor Burdell prior to his death or at the time? whether it was friendly or adverse? A.—It was decidedly adverse.

Q.—Did you know it from both of them? A.—I cannot say I knew it from Mrs. Cunningham only from appearances.

Q.—Did her appearance indicate that? A.—It did, if I am a judge of physiognomy.

Q.—Well, I guess you are. A.—I made up my mind that she heard the conversation from the way she looked.

Q.—What was that conversation? A.—About his being afraid of his life, wishing me to come and remain with him till May, and room with him.

Q.—Mrs. Cunningham heard it? A.—I think she did; I think I should have heard it speaking as loud; of course I cannot say she did hear it.

Q.—How long was that prior to his death? A.—That was prior to two o'clock, or a little past, on the same day; I have had frequent conversation with him; he has been to my store frequently during the last month.

A Juror—In your former testimony you stated about a man you thought was in prison; is there any possibility of his being here without being known? A.—No, Sir; I don't know how he can get out of State prison; I don't know but he may get out.

Q.—His term of sentence is not expired? A.—My impression is that he went less than two years ago for grand larceny, and I think the sentence is ten years.

A Juror—How often have you been in this house previous to that Friday of the murder? A.—I have been here very frequent.

Juror—How frequently for instance in that month? A.—I believe I had only been here three times in the month of January.

Juror—Can you state about the time? A.—It was some two or three weeks before.

Juror—Had you called once during the month of January? A.—I was there three times, with the Friday.

Juror—Did you come here on Saturday? A.—I did not; it was a very rainy day, and I got very wet, and came home that afternoon and remained there.

Juror—You dared not come here on Friday night, to sleep with him? A.—I did'nt intend to; I was going to spend the evening.

Juror—Did he ask you to spend the night? A.—Yes, Sir; I told him that I couldn't do it.

Witness was here asked to identify the papers found in Eckel's possession, and, upon examining them, was understood to identify them as Dr. Burdell's.

It may be well to repeat their titles:

1. A note for $86 13, to secure against loss on a note he had to collect, but not signed.
2. A receipt to Mrs. Cunningham for rent for her house, $84 30, signed by Dr. Burdell.
3. A declaration, signed by Dr. Burdell, that up to he 18th of October, 1856, he had made no will.
4. The agreement to extend his friendship to Mrs. Cunningham and her family, &c., in consideration of the settlement of the two suits pending against him.
5. An affidavit signed by Dr. Burdell, pronouncing a note for some six hundred odd dollars null and void as against Mrs. Cunningham.

Q.—Do you know anything of the facts contained in them? A.—They are substantially as stated in them.

Coroner—Was Dr. Burdell in the habit of carrying a large quantity of money about him? A.—No, Sir.

Coroner—Did he tell you when he went to the bank on Saturday that he got a large amount of money from his rents? A.—I did not see him then.

Coroner—Did he tell you he was going to Jersey City? A.—He did not; he was a man that never carried much money about him—very little indeed.

MISS EMILY SALLENBACH.

Miss Sallenbach sworn and examined by Judge Capron:

Q.—Where do you live? A.—At No. 373 Broadway.

Q.—What is your age? A.—18 last March.

Q.—Do you know Mrs. Emma Cunningham? A.—Yes, Sir, I know her as a customer of ours.

Q.—What is your business? A.—I have not got any business; I reside with my mother.

Q.—What is her business? A.—Corset maker.

Q.—Do you remember Mrs. Cunningham having been at your place within a short time? A.—I know that she came last October to our house with her eldest daughter; it was towards evening, and she came and told me she would wait for a gentleman to come after to see her there, and the gentleman came within that time; she took some papers and showed them to me, but I didn't know what it was; I was employed in playing the piano and could not understand what they said.

Q.—What time in October was that? A.—I think it was the last days of October, for I remember that we had to light the gas as soon as she came in.

Q.—Then she came there waiting for the gentleman, and waited till he came in? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You didn't hear that conversation? A.—No, Sir, I could not understand; I only heard her asking if they were prepared to go, and she said to him, "All things are right now;" that is all I can remember.

Q.—What time did she come? A.—Between six and seven o'clock.

Q.—How long did they remain? A.—About half an hour.

Q.—And he came in the meantime? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How many papers did she exhibit? A.—I cannot remember, but I think there was about two.

Q.—Can you tell whether they were half sheets of paper or smaller sheets? A.—I think they were considerably large.

Q.—Were they contained in an envelope, or had she them loose in her hand? A.—I think she had them loose in her pocket—not in an envelope.

Q.—Do you think you would know them if you saw them? A.—I think I would.

Q.—How many papers were there? A.—Two, I think; two or three; I can't exactly tell.

Q.—Now, if you please, give to this Jury a description of that man as near as you can? A.—The only particular notice I took of him was something about his beard and his eyes.

Q.—What color were his eyes? A.—I can't exactly tell, because it was rather dark in the room, but there was something so funny in his appearance.

Q.—Do you think if you should see him a daguerreotype you would recognize it? A.—I think so.

Q.—Would you know this man himself if you saw him? A.—I think I would.

Witness was accordingly taken by an officer up stairs to see Mr. Eckel, and on her return she said, "Yes, Sir, that is the gentleman that was at our house."

The officer stated that there was a number of gentlemen in the room, and she picked him out without being designated.

Q.—How is that,—how did you know he was the man? A.—Because I remembered his appearance, and I saw right away the gentleman and knew him; I could not exactly tell how he looked, but I knew that seeing I would remember him.

Q.—There were a number of gentlemen in the room; could you pick him out of the rest? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did they two go off together? A.—Yes, Sir; they all three went off together—the mother, the daughter and the gentleman.

Q.—Which daughter—the eldest? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Now, do you remember whether on the day that they were there in the evening, you sold any goods to any one and charged them? A.—No, Sir—I could not remember as far as that, but I know it was very late in October.

Q.—Do you think it was very late? A.—I am almost sure it was near to November.

Q.—Have you recollection sufficient by which you could tell whether it was the forepart of the week or the latter part of the week? A.—No, Sir, I could not recollect so far.

Q.—Do you know that they purchased anything? A.—No, Sir, I could not tell anything about that because I was playing the piano, and the daughter seemed to want to interest me in playing, and so I could not listen to the conversation.

Q.—Seemed to want to interest you? A.—She asked me to play for her; and Mrs. Cunningham requested me, before the gentleman came, to go and do my house business or whatever was to be done—that I should not keep myself in the room.

Q.—Need not stay in the room—Mrs. Cunningham made this request to you? A.—Yes, Sir, before the gentleman came.

Q.—Did you leave? A.—No, Sir, I did not; I remained in the room.

Q.—Wasn't it a circumstance a little unusual for a customer to come into a store and make such a request of you? A.—It didn't appear so to me, because she was a very friendly lady and often came to our house on business, and I didn't take anything bad by it; didn't think anything of it.

Q.—Didn't mistrust anything? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did she make any errand when she came in? A.—I think she did; I am not sure; she said she came from up town; I am not sure of it.

Q.—Did she make any errand to purchase anything? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Who else was in attending to the shop? A.—Nobody; it was a private business; there is no store.

Q.—Did she make any excuse for coming in—did she sit down? A.—Yes, Sir, she sat down; she said she was coming here to wait for a gentleman; of course I hadn't anything against it; she stayed in the back parlor, as we have no store you know—a private house.

Q.—How long did she remain in before the daughter requested you to entertain her with music? A.—She requested me right away, just as she sat down—about two or three minutes; she asked me if I wouldn't play, and as soon as the gentleman came in the daughter took my place and played, and I stayed by her.

Q.—And you listened? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—So that you could not overhear conversation between Mrs. Cunningham and the gentlemen? A.—No, Sir; I only can remember that when they were nearly prepared to go the daughter asked me to give her a glass of water, and when I came down they were all three standing in a row, and talking very intimately together; but I didn't know what they said.

Q.—Can you tell us which way they went when they left? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—What did they say?—did they speak of where they were going? A.—No, Sir; they didn't say anything about it.

A Juror—When they first entered, I understood you she said it is all right? A.—No; she said that when they were nearly ready to go.

Juror—Did she refer to the papers or anything in particular? A.—No.

Witness was shown some papers, when she said, "I think it was bluish paper."

Q.—Do you remember the piece of music that you played that evening? A.—Well, I remember I sung a piece for her, and that was a piece I had a long time ago.

Q.—Was it an air or a tune that was a pretty heavy one? A.—It was a ballad.

Q.—Was it soft or low? A.—It was middling.

Q.—How was her playing in reference to your own as to loudness? A.—She played polkas and such things.

Q.—I mean in reference to the loudness of the music—did she play lighter or heavier? A.—She played heavier.

Q.—Did she play so heavy as to excite any recollection of the fact in you that she must have had some object in it? Did you take any idea? A.—I didn't take any notice of that.

Q.—Have you since had any idea of that kind? A.—No, sir, not at all.

Q.—Do you think you could detect those papers if you saw them? A.—May be I would; they were about this length (measuring about the width of half a sheet of foolscap).

Q.—You did not see the inside of them? A.—No, Sir.

Judge Capron—I don't think it would amount to anything, and it might be very unsafe, either in duty to the parties suspected or anybody else. Now, tell us whether there were seals on them; did not you notice them? A.—No, Sir; I only think there was a little picture, or something of the kind, at the top; I am not sure.

Q.—(Handing her a paper.)—Look at that, and see what you think of that? A.—It was not this; it was bluish kind of paper; I am not quite sure whether it was on the top or not.

In answer to an inquiry of a Juror, witness said, "I was here the day after, to ask the daughter about a piece of music she told me of."

Q.—You came at her request? A.—No, she told me about a piece of music, and I forgot the name, and so I asked her; I thought maybe I might find it at the music store; still I didn't buy the piece.

A Juror—There is nothing here in the house you could refer to? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you see any gentleman about the house on the day you came here? A.—I didn't see any.

Q.—Did you go into the upper part or lower part? A.—In the front parlor.

Q.—Did you go to the place by her direction and buy the piece of music? A.—No, Sir; she told me of it before—about a nice piece—and I asked her the name—I had forgotten it; I came back here to ask it again; I didn't go back to the music store; maybe they might know I had been there; it was in Bleecker-street.

Q.—Did you go to the music store after being here? A.—No, Sir.

A Juror—She went there to buy it, but had forgotten the name.

Q.—Do you remember having seen that gentleman who called that evening at any other time? A.—No, Sir, I never saw him after that until to-day, but I remember him very well.

Q.—Have you seen the young lady since that time to have any conversation with her? A.—She came one day to our house, but I have not seen her, I was not at home.

Q.—Have you seen the married lady? A.—Yes, Sir, the same week when the Doctor died, on the Monday before.

Q.—Anything said between you about that interview at the house? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—No reference to it? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Do you remember how this gentleman was dressed—what kind of a hat he wore—whether it was a hat or cap? A.—It was a hat, I think; I think he was dressed in black.

Q.—Did he have a shawl? A.—No, Sir, he had no shawl; it was not cold enough for a shawl, I think.

Q.—Can you say now, from your recollection of that circumstance, whether he was dressed particularly neat at the time, or negligently? A.—I think he was dressed like a regular gentleman.

MR. ECKEL REFUSES TO TESTIFY AND IS COMMITTED TO THE TOMBS.

Mr. Eckel was then sent for. His entry into the room in charge of the officers, was the signal for a general hush-up. So intense was the silence that the faintest whisper might have been heard.

The prisoner bore himself very calmly, but with obvious effort. A close observer might have detected a tremulousness in his hands and an occasional twitching of the features, which, however slight, betrayed strong emotions under stern control.

The Coroner rose and addressed him as follows:

Mr. Eckel: you are called down here for examination. I must tell you, Sir, as the Coroner, that the law leaves it in your power either to reply to the questions I, or the Judge, or anybody else puts to you, or not.

Judge Capron—Whether he is, according to my view of the law, to be protected from answering, or is not to be protected, depends upon the relation which he holds to this proceeding. If he is here as a suspected party, of course he will have the rights of an accused; but if he is brought before this Jury as a witness, then he only has the rights to which a witness is entitled, which are different from those to which a party is entitled. A party is not bound to answer any question whatever, whether it will or will not affect him. He has a right to stand mute. Not so with a witness. Whether he may refuse to answer a question without incurring the contempt of the Court, and subjecting himself to imprisonment for contempt, depends upon another question, and that is, whether he can answer without impeaching himself. If he cannot answer a question without impeaching himself or give testimony which will tend to convict him, of course then he has a right to refuse to answer; but if he can answer any question put to him without that consequence following, then he has no right to refuse to answer, and if he does refuse he is liable to be punished as for a contempt. Now, I would, therefore, ask the Coroner whether he has called Mr. Eckel before him as an accused party or as a witness?

Mr. Clinton—The return had been decided as making him a suspected party.

Judge—I drew that return. It says you (the Coroner) have held him in both capacities, and I made it my so on purpose. It says [illegible] a material witness and also as a person implicated.

Coroner—That is so, Sir.

Judge—Of course, then, you can call him here in either capacity.

Mr. Clinton—The part of the return as to his being held as a witness was requested as surplusage.

Judge—I merely read the proceedings in the papers, and the Judge did right undoubtedly, or did what he supposed to be right, so far as he can bind us here. But he cannot control the Coroner in any respect as to the discharge of his duties.

Mr. Clinton—The Coroner is in—

Judge Capron—The Judge, on the *habeas corpus*, can either remand a witness or discharge him, and he has the right to state the ground on which he does that. Having done that, he has exhausted his power. When the party comes back before the Coroner he comes back as if he had never been before the Coroner, to be examined as a witness or to stand mute as a party. But the only difference between the two relations that the party holds to this tribunal, is that which I have stated. If he is an accused party, and stands here in that condition, he has a right to refuse to say anything. Whether it will impeach him or not is no matter. He may stand mute and call on the people to make as good a case against him as they can. But when he is brought before the Coroner as a witness he must submit to be examined, and it is for him to say whether he will answer without impeaching himself. If he says he cannot—

Mr. Clinton—I would suggest that there is nothing before the Court. I do this not professionally before the Court, but merely as a suggestion.

Judge Capron—Oh, Yes, there is something before the Court, and that is whether Mr. Eckel is a party.

Mr. Clinton—I shall not take any part in the proceedings, but I will suggest the propriety of your proceeding to business.

Judge Capron—You will allow me to judge of that. That remark is certainly gratuitous. I have made these remarks, I will state, as advising to the Coroner who called me in for that purpose, and I feel that they are strictly within the limits of my position.

Coroner—That is right, Sir. (To the Jury.) Well, gentlemen of the Jury, I need not say anything further on the subject, than that I put my words and expressions to the court in the return to the demand for Mr. Eckel, as that he was an important witness, and as being connected with the crime. That is, as you know, yourself, counsel, (to Mr. Clinton,) the fact. I then say here that I order him now before me to fill one capacity, and that is as a witness. If he wishes to answer there is nothing to prevent him now.

Judge Capron—Mr. Eckel, I will ask you a few questions in relation to this matter.

Coroner—He has already been sworn.

Judge Capron—I will ask you, Mr. Eckel, when you last saw Doctor Burdell on the day preceding his death?

The prisoner handed the Coroner a document, and on resuming his seat, said

"That is all I have to say on that subject."

Mr. Clinton—The Coroner will read that paper. It will define Mr. Eckel's position.

Coroner—The Coroner will do his duty, Sir.

Mr. Clinton—I merely made the suggestion.

Coroner—I will do it, you may depend upon it.

The Coroner perused the paper attentively, and then rose and said,

Gentlemen of the Jury: The letter put into my hands reads as follows:

"My position in this case, for the purposes of the investigation now pending before the Coroner and his Jury, was yesterday judicially determined to be that of a defendant, charged with the horrible crime of murder, which, God knows, I am innocent of. I shall, therefore, by advice of my council, decline answering all questions whatever. Whatever I am here to say, will be reserved for another and more appropriate occasion."

Mr. Clinton—Mr. Coroner, I would state here that "yesterday," in the paper just read, means Saturday.

Coroner—Yes, of course it means Saturday.

Judge—[to the Reporters]—Then the Reporters may strike out "yesterday" and put in "Saturday."—[To the Coroner]—That paper, Mr. Coroner, states the determination was made by a Court, or something to that effect. He (the prisoner) means by that, I suppose, the Judge at Chambers? [To Mr. Clinton]—It was a proceeding by a Judge at Chambers; was it not, Sir?

Mr. Clinton—I do not take any part in these proceedings unless you consider me as talking to you individually.

Judge—Well, you did take a part in them just now.

Mr. Clinton—I considered that I was then talking to you individually.

Judge—Well, I did confer with you at your own instance. I now say, I suppose that was a proceeding at Chambers.

Mr. Clinton—Well, I suppose it was.

Judge—He supposes then that because the Judge decided that he stood in the relation of a suspected party here, he therefore is right in refusing to answer. He don't say in that paper that he regards himself so at all. Now it strikes me that he is bound to answer that question, or to state why he does not answer it. He was called here as a witness.

...John A. Smith was called and sworn, when *Mr. Capron* addressing him said: What is the fact you are called here to testify to? I have not heard it.

Witness—Who is the gentleman that had this warrant for me?

Capron—I believe the Captain of Police.

Witness—What do you know in relation to this matter, or to Dr. Burdell? A.—Nothing at all, Sir.

Q.—Do you know the parties—any of them? A.—I do not.

Mr. Capron—Until I see the person who brought you, I cannot examine you, as I do not know what you have to say.

The [illegible] here came in, and spoke to Mr. Capron.

Mr. Capron—Oh! (To witness.) You recollect the time of this murder? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Do you live in this neighborhood? A.—In the Prescott House, Broadway.

Q.—Were you in this neighborhood on the day of the murder of Dr. Burdell? A.—I was next door, at No. 30 Bond-street.

Q.—About what time of the night were you there? A.—I was there, I think, from about eight o'clock to about eleven, half o'clock, or a quarter to twelve.

Q.—During that time what did you hear or say connected with this case? A.—Nothing at all, Sir.

Q.—Did you hear any cry? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you smell any burning clothes? A.—I did not, [illegible] but as we left the house, my wife remarked that there was a peculiar bad smell, something like burned leather; I, myself, did not smell anything; I had a bad cold.

Q.—You heard nothing and saw nothing? A.—No, Sir.

Mr. Capron—That is a circumstance, but it is very slight, and it comes through hearsay.

The witness signed his deposition and withdrew.

MRS. BARKER'S TESTIMONY.

Mrs Agnes C. Barker, wife of the last witness, was sworn and examined by Mr. Capron.

Q.—Were you, on the night of this murder, in the neighborhood of the house? A.—Next door, with my husband.

Q.—About what time did you leave the house that evening? A.—I think about half past ten o'clock; I do not know how near eleven o'clock.

Q.—Do you remember smelling anything after you came out of the house unusual? A.—I smelled a very disagreeable smell.

Q.—Immediately on leaving the house? A.—I think so.

Q.—What did it resemble? A.—Burned leather.

Q.—Was it very sensible or very slight? A.—I think it was pretty strong.

Q.—Do you remember speaking of it to your husband? A.—I did.

Q.—Did you look towards this house, to see anything about it? A.—I do not think I did.

Q.—Did you pass this house? A.—No, we went towards Broadway.

Q.—Had you ever known the family here? A.—No.

Q.—When you went into the house in the evening, did you scent any such smell? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Do you remember having done so while in the other house? A.—No, Sir, not until we came out.

Q.—How far up towards Broadway do you remember having gone before you scented the smell no more? A.—I cannot say.

RE-EXAMINATION OF MR. FAGG.

Mr. Richard C. Fagg was recalled, and examined by Judge Capron:

Q.—Where is your place of residence? A.—No. 16 Grand street.

Q.—Have you any recollection of coming to this house for any purpose last Friday week? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Last October, I should say? A.—Oh, Yes, Sir.

Q.—What did you come for? A.—I came here to get a box of tooth-powder.

Q.—Of whom? A.—Of Mr. Smith.

Q.—Whom did you come to see? A.—Dr. Burdell.

Q.—You did not see Dr. Burdell? A.—I did not; I inquired for him, and was told he was not at home.

Q.—Who told you? A.—Dr. Smith, who gave me the tooth-powder.

Q.—Have you any means of knowing what day in the month of October that was? A.—Either the 27th or 28th; I know I was coming here on the Sunday previous, but I changed my mind.

Q.—Did you come the next day after Sunday, or the next but one? A.—I am pretty positive I came on Tuesday.

Q.—Where was it reported that the Doctor had gone? A.—To Saratoga; that is the way I understood it.

Q.—Who told you that? A.—Mr. Smith; the boy [illegible] he was not at home, but did not tell me where; I wished to know because I wanted to see him on business.

Q.—What circumstance fixes your mind in reference to this Sunday and the two days afterwards? You remember that it was Sunday you first thought of coming, and you came next Tuesday. A.—Yes; I went to the barber's on Sunday, and while out, thought of coming here, but I changed my mind, for I wanted to see him on business, and I remembered that he was often absent on Sunday, so I thought I would wait until the morrow, or next day; it was on Monday or Tuesday I came, but I think it was Tuesday; I stayed at home all day on Monday, and all day on Tuesday, but while coming here,

Q.—Do you know how long he remained away? A.—I do not; but I understood that he was gone to Saratoga, and would not return until the last of the week, or first of next.

Q.—Did you see any member of Mrs. Cunningham's family on that occasion? A.—I saw a lady go up stairs.

Q.—But had no communication with the family? A.—No, Sir; there was no one in those two rooms; I gave the boy my name, and he went up, and I believe Mr. Smith came down from the office above; I was here but a few minutes; the Doctor not being here, I left.

Q.—Did the boy go up to the women's room, or to the Doctor's office? A.—I asked him if the Doctor was in; he said not: I inquired for Dr. Smith, for I wanted to know where he had gone and when he would return, as I wanted to see him on business.

Q.—The boy went up for Mr. Smith? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Were you intimate with the Doctor? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Have you ever had any conversation with the Doctor in relation to his feelings towards Mrs. Cunningham? Has he ever said anything to you about his affairs with her? A.—No, Sir; he never mentioned her name; but he said he had a good deal of difficulty and trouble in the house; this came in conversation, on the day the Artisans' Bank opened; I was with him two hours that day, and we went out into the Park, going to the Broadway Bank, and had a conversation about money matters; he wanted me to take some stock of the Artisans' Bank.

Q.—What did he say to you on that occasion, if you please, about trouble in the house? A.—He did not allude to any individual; he said he had a good deal of trouble in the house, and then he went on speaking about his property and stock; that was the time I understood him to say that he had made his will and arranged his matters.

Q.—What day was that? A.—The same day the Artisans' Bank opened,—in the afternoon; I was there with him; I did not commit the day to memory; I came here to the house previous to that, and he invited me to meet him down there.

Q.—Did he not signify what the difficulty was that he had at the house? A.—No, he did not say to me what the difficulty was; he said that he had a good deal of trouble; I remarked, "If you have any trouble there, you had better get rid of them;" he did not mention any one's name to me; he did not speak long on the subject; most of our interview on that day was in reference to money matters and business transactions.

Q.—What did he say about his will? A.—He wanted me to take stock in the bank; he had taken $30,000, which was more than he wanted to carry, and he wished me to take some of it; I told him I would think of it, and let him know; I wanted to enter into a business arrangement with him, in getting some money to purchase land; said he, "I have taken this stock, and so arranged my money matters and business in general, that I do not want to make any change at present;" I said I would very much like him to go into the arrangement I spoke to him about; he said he would let me know, and a short time after he declined having anything to do with it, suggesting that he had got all his business so arranged that he could control the whole of it, and that he had disposed of all his real estate in Herkimer.

Q.—That was some time before his death? A.—Yes, the last time I saw him was down town.

Q.—Did you ever have a conversation with him, later than that, in relation to his domestic affairs? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Have you stated all he said to you about his will—merely that he had made it? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did he intimate who had the will, or where it was? A.—No, Sir, nor did I ask him that question; this conversation occurred when we went out of the Park, going into the Broadway Bank.

Coroner—Do you remember when he told you he had his will? A.—He did not say what time; I understood him that he had made it; it was on the day the Artisans' Bank opened he spoke to me.

Coroner—That is remote.

GEORGE SNODGRASS RE-EXAMINED.

The Coroner called for George Snodgrass, who took his seat with an air of perfect self-possession, even to carelessness. He was re-examined at great length by Mr. Capron, who, ignorant (as he admitted) of what had been previously testified to, went through a tedious repetition of irrelevant matter.

Q.—How long have you been acquainted with Mrs. Cunningham's family? A.—I do not know; in the neighborhood of twelve years; I had no immediate connection with them until last July.

Q.—Have you lived in the family since that time? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Have you never been a boarder in the family? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—When? A.—Since the middle of November, until the time of Dr. Burdell's death.

Q.—Was your father's family or mother's, and Mrs. Cunningham's family on terms of intimacy? A.—Only slightly.

Q.—Family visitors, I suppose? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Is your mother living? A.—Father and mother are both living.

Q.—Did you take tea with her, sometimes? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Have you, since your acquaintance with the family, traveled with either of the daughters? A.—Yes.

Q.—With which of them, if you please? A.—With both. What do you mean by traveled?

Q.—I mean have you been with them in the cars, or in any conveyance, excepting the city cars? A.—I traveled with only two of them, I believe.

Q.—Have you traveled to Connecticut with her? A.—Not to my knowledge.

Q.—Not to any part of New-England? A.—Not to Connecticut to my knowledge.

Q.—To any part of New-England? A.—Not out of New-York State, Sir.

Q.—Did you ever travel with any of the family to Middletown, Conn.? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you ever accompany either of the girls to any place in the State of Connecticut? A.—I did not.

Q.—Is there a Middletown in New-York? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you travel with Miss Helen Cunningham? A.—To a short distance this side of it.

Q.—How long were you absent? A.—Four or five days I think, Sir.

Q.—At whose house did you stay? A.—At my father's.

Q.—To what other place have you accompanied her to a distance from home? A.—None other to my knowledge.

Q.—Do you know anything about the relations existing between Dr. Burdell and Mrs. Cunningham as to friendship or ill-will? A.—I have known that they have had quarrels together, Sir.

Q.—How often have you known them to quarrel to your present recollection? A.—Some two or three times I think, Sir.

Q.—Were those quarrels pretty severe, or otherwise? A.—Well, I never heard much on the part of Mrs. Cunningham; I have heard Dr. Burdell use very abusive language; that is all.

Q.—You have never heard Mrs. C. use any abusive language to him? A.—I may have.

Q.—What were those quarrels about, generally? A.—That was unknown to me.

Q.—Would you not know by the language used by them what the quarrel was about? A.—I have no recollection what the language was; I did not know at the time.

Q.—Have you ever been present when they had any unkind words? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—What have you heard the Doctor say? A.—I never heard anything at all that I could give as testimony, except once they were quarreling something about the fires.

Q.—Was the Doctor quarreling with Mrs. Cunningham about that? A.—He used pretty severe language to her.

Q.—How long ago was it? A.—In the neighborhood of six weeks or a month ago.

Q.—What about the fire? A.—He said he did not think she ought to burn two fires here.

Q.—Why not? A.—I do not know; I kept as much out of the way as possible.

Q.—Who were present at this? A.—I think that Mary, the chambermaid, was there.

Q.—Did you ever hear Mrs. Cunningham make any unkind remarks about the Doctor at any time? A.—I think so, Sir, although I would not be willing to say for certain.

Q.—When? A.—Well, one day at table down stairs, I asked if she did not wish the Doctor was dead, or something to that effect, and she said she did not speak all she knew, which led me to think they were not on very good terms.

Q.—How long since was that? A.—About a week or ten days before his death.

Q.—What led you to make that remark at that time to her? A.—I think she was telling me about some quarrel with the Doctor that day.

Q.—What was that quarrel? A.—I do not know, Sir.

Q.—She told you that she and the Doctor had a recent quarrel? A.—She was referring to some quarrel.

Q.—What was it about, did she say? A.—I do not know; she said he was trying to make himself as noisy and as abusive as possible about the house.

Coroner—Who was present at table at the time you speak of? A.—I think Miss Augusta was.

Q.—What circumstance led you to make that remark? A.—I did not make the remark until she told me of the quarrel.

Q.—Can you say that Mr. Eckel was not present on that occasion? A.—I would not be willing to testify as to that.

Q.—Did Augusta hear that conversation between you and your mother? A.—I would not be willing to testify that Miss Augusta was there; I only think so.

Q.—Was the other young lady present? A.—No; I have a slight recollection that Miss Augusta was there; that is all.

Q.—Did you ever hear Miss Augusta say anything about quarrels between her mother and the Doctor? A.—No; I have heard her speak of quarrels between the Doctor and herself.

Q.—Not between the Doctor and her mother? A.—No.

Q.—What were the quarrels between her and the Doctor concerning? A.—I do not know what they were.

Q.—You do not know what they were? A.—No, Sir; she used to speak very frequently about the Doctor trying to govern her, (Augusta.)

Q.—She would not be governed? [Laughter.] A.—No, Sir, she would not let him govern her.

Q.—Do you know of their having quarrels? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Do you recollect that she pulled his hair once? A.—I do not, Sir.

Q.—You never heard that spoken of? A.—I may have heard it spoken of, but I did not see it.

Q.—Did you hear it spoken of? A.—I do not remember that I did, Sir.

Q.—Cannot you give the particulars or details of any quarrels that you have heard spoken of between the Doctor and Mrs. Cunningham? A.—No, Sir, I cannot; I have no distinct recollection of anything of the kind; I never put myself in the way of hearing it.

Q.—Were not Mrs. C. and her daughters intimate with you—confidential? A.—The younger daughter was confidential; that was all.

Q.—That would naturally lead to the confidence of the whole family? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you have any quarrels yourself with other members of the family? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Were they not in the habit of consulting with you in reference to their affairs? A.—I used to attend to a good deal of Mrs. C.'s business.

Q.—Do you remember attending to any business between her and the Doctor some little time before his death—within two or three months? A.—I do not know that I ever attended to any business between her and the Doctor.

Q.—Do you remember being present when Mrs. C. and the Doctor transacted any business, within two or three months of his death? A.—Never, to my knowledge.

Q.—What were your relations with Dr. Burdell?—friendly or unfriendly? A.—Friendly, as far as I ever knew; I understood that he did not like my being in the house.

Q.—What objection had he to your presence? A.—I do not know, Sir; Mrs. Cunningham told me that he did not like it—that he was very much put out by my coming here.

Q.—Had any unkind words ever passed between him and you? A.—No, except on the night I let him in.

Q.—How long was that before his death? A.—A week previous, I think.

Q.—When that door is shut, can a person from the outside get in without a night-key fitted to the door? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Can they always get in with a night-key? A.—Yes, you can fix the lock on the inside so as to prevent any one coming in.

Q.—Do you know how many night-keys there were to that lock? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—How many have you ever seen? A.—I think I have been four or five.

Q.—You do not recollect of having any other conversation, or hearing any, with Mrs. Cunningham in relation to the Doctor, except the one you mentioned at table? A.—I have heard her frequently speak of him as being a very rough man; I have heard it frequently; the last time was that of the party, Jan. 14.

Q.—What led her to make that remark at that time? A.—Because he did not wish the party to be in the house.

Q.—What objection had the Doctor to the party being in the house? A.—I supposed he had some ill-will against Mrs. Cunningham.

Q.—Some enmity towards Mrs. C? A.—Yes.

Q.—You have answered as to the last time when you heard any unkind remarks between Mrs. C. and the Doctor. Now how long ago is the *first* time that it was made known to you there was not a friendly feeling between them? A.—I cannot tell.

Q.—You can give something of a guess? A.—If I do I guess at random; I should say about three weeks after I came here; say about the first week in December.

Q.—That is the first time you ever heard of any difficulty between them? A.—I think so, Sir.

Q.—What was that about? A.—I do not know, Sir; I understood about that time there was enmity between the two.

Q.—Were you a stranger to all the trouble between the Doctor and Mrs. C., in relation to those lawsuits and other difficulties that they had in relation to rent, and so on—were you a stranger to all those transactions? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—An utter stranger? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—She never consulted with you in respect to them? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did the sisters ever make any remarks to you, or refer to those difficulties between their mother and the Doctor—either of them? A.—Yes, Sir: Miss Helen.

Q.—That is the younger? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What did she say about them? A.—I believe she told me about the breach of promise of marriage.

Q.—When did she tell you that? A.—I do not know, Sir; I think about the same time—the first week in December.

Q.—What did she say about that breach of promise? A.—She said the Doctor and her mother had a quarrel; that a policeman was brought in, and that it was made satisfactory to both parties.

Q.—Did she claim there was a promise? A.—She told me that they were married; she did not say they were married, but she thought they were, so far as she could find out; she led me to believe they were married.

Q.—What did she say that led you to think they had been married? A.—She said she thought they went out for that purpose one night.

Q.—Did she state when that was? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did she say that she saw them go out? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—How then could she talk about their going out one night for that purpose? A.—She said she knew there was secrecy between them; that so far as she could find out, they were going to get married; that she thought they went out a certain night for that purpose; that she missed them out of the house, or something of that kind.

Q.—The Doctor and her were excellent friends at that time, then? A.—I should judge so, Sir; this was after they became [illegible] I came here; that took place long before I came here.

Q.—Did she tell you when she mistrusted her mother got married? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—How then can you say it was long before you came here? A.—She told me this had happened before I came here.

Q.—Did you ever see anything between the Doctor and her that made you think they were husband and wife? A.—No, Sir; I saw them come in together.

Mr. Capron—That would not be evidence that they were husband and wife, or else that would marry us all. [Laughter.] You understand the import of my question—whether you have seen between them anything which led you to believe they were husband and wife? A.—Nothing but what I heard.

Q.—I speak of what you have seen? A.—I have seen nothing.

Q.—What time did you come into the house on the night the Doctor was killed, for the last time? A.—In the neighborhood of nine o'clock.

Q.—Who was then in the house? A.—I cannot say.

Q.—Who did you know to be in the house then? A.—The two Misses Cunningham, their mother, and the two children.

Q.—Was Mr. Eckel in? A.—I do not know, Sir.

Q.—Was Dr. Burdell in? A.—I do not know.

Q.—Were the servant girls in, below? A.—I suppose they were; I did not see them.

Q.—Was the Doctor's boy in? A.—Not to my knowledge.

Q.—Where did you then go to? A.—I came in immediately to this room, and then went up to Mrs. Cunningham's room; I came down stairs for a pitcher of water, and remained up there until I went to bed.

Q.—About what o'clock did you go to bed? A.—About eleven o'clock; I think a little before; there was a time-piece on the mantel-piece in Mrs. Cunningham's room; I looked at it, and I think it was exactly eleven.

Q.—Who was in Mrs. Cunningham's room when you left to go to bed? A.—Mrs. Cunningham and her two daughters; I do not know whether Mr. Eckel went out before me.

Q.—Do you remember whether you went to bed alone, or whether the two young boys went along with you? A.—I think I went alone.

Q.—How long after that before the boys went up? A.—I think the boys were in bed before me.

Q.—Did you not leave Mr. Eckel in the room when you went up to bed? A.—I do not know, Sir; I think not.

Q.—Have you no recollection that you left Mr. Eckel in the room after you went to bed? A.—I think he went out before me.

Q.—When you retired to bed, what was the condition of Mrs. C. and her daughters? Had they partially commenced preparing themselves for their own beds, or were they dressed as they had been during the day? A.—They were dressed as they were during the day.

Q.—Neither of them had made any preparation in regard to their dress for bed? A.—No.

Q.—Do you give it is your evidence that there was no one remaining but the old lady and her daughters? A.—I think so, Sir.

Q.—How long before that had Mr. Eckel left the room? A.—About three minutes.

Q.—To what place did he go when he left? A.—I should judge he went to his room.

Q.—Where was his room in relation to hers? A.—Adjoining it—the hall room on the third floor.

Q.—Does that communicate with Mrs. C.'s room? A.—Yes.

Q.—When Mr. Eckel left the room to retire to bed, had he made any preparations, preparatory to retiring? A.—He may have taken off his boots.

Q.—That is what I want. Do you remember whether he had his boots on or off? A.—I think he had his boots off.

Q.—Do you remember seeing his boots after they were off? A.—No, Sir; I think he was dozing by the fire, and he had his feet crossed, leaning up against the grate.

Q.—Had he slippers on? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did he leave his boots there, or had they been taken out of the room? A.—I cannot say.

Q.—Had he stockings on? A.—Yes, Sir, if he was in his bare feet I think I would have noticed it.

Q.—Can you tell me what Mrs. C. said last, before his leaving the room? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—What had been the subject of conversation in the room that evening between you, Mr. Eckel, the daughters and Mrs. Cunningham? I mean the subject of general conversation? A.—About the daughter going to school, to Saratoga; she was to start next morning.

Q.—What had been done preparatory to her leaving for school next morning? A.—Nothing, except getting her things ready.

Q.—Was not the subject of the Doctor mentioned that evening? A.—I do not remember his name being mentioned.

Q.—No allusion to him? A.—No.

Q.—Did you see a letter come in to Eckel while you were sitting in Mrs. C.'s room—Eckel being present? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you, when he was not present? A.—No.

Mr. Capron—Was any intimation given to you about retiring? A.—I think Mrs. Cunningham suggested the idea of retiring; she said she was tired.

Q.—Then you soon left? A.—Yes.

Q.—And Mr. Eckel, you think, left a few minutes before you did? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—That was about eleven o'clock; have you any knowledge of the condition of the front door at that time? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—What was the habit of the family in reference to that door at night—to fasten it on the inside, so that it could not be opened from the outside? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Can you mention the individuals of the family who had a door key? A.—Yes, Sir; Dr. Burdell, Mr. Ullman, Mr. Eckel and myself; I have seen Mrs. C. have a key.

Q.—Had the cook a key? A.—I do not know.

Q.—Did you know of any other one. A.—I do not, Sir.

Q.—Do you know that Dr. Smith and his son had a key? A.—I do not, Sir.

Q.—Do you know the habit of Dr. Burdell as to locking his door that opened into the hall? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Have you any means of knowing whether it was his habit to lock it at night? A.—I suppose all his rooms were locked, Sir.

Q.—Have you been ever to his room and found the door locked? A.—I do not know, Sir.

Q.—Do you sleep soundly? A.—As a general thing.

Q.—Do the two little boys who slept with you sleep soundly? A.—Yes.

Q.—Do you know whether you could get out of your bed without awakening them? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You know you could? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Do you know whether the mother and two daughters slept together in one bed that night? A.—Yes.

Q.—By what means do you know that fact? A.—I understood they were going to do it.

Q.—Did they speak of that before you retired that evening? A.—Yes.

Q.—What did they speak of that, before you retired that evening? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—When did they say about that? A.—I cannot say how it was introduced.

Q.—What do you remember was said about it? A.—Mrs. Cunningham asked one of her daughters to sleep there, and Miss Augusta asked if she could not do so too; she said if three could sleep in a bed she might.

Q.—You do not know what time they retired to bed that night? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—What preparations were made for this girl going to leave for school, in the way of eatables, or anything else? A.—Nothing for her that I know of; I believe Mr. Eckel got something for her to take to her sister in Saratoga—figs, oranges and candies; I saw them the next morning; Miss Helen opened her trunk; I was sitting near, and she gave me some; she opened her trunk to put in her things, I suppose; the murder was not discovered at that time; we had been down to breakfast; Mr. Eckel had not been to breakfast that morning; he had gone to his store, I believe, on some business.

The Coroner—That has all been gone over, Sir.

Mr. Capron—Oh! indeed. I was not aware of that.

Coroner—Do you mean to say that Miss Augusta was to breakfast that morning? I—I think so, Sir.

Q.—Did you breakfast before she had come down? Remember now you have given that in evidence before? A.—If I have I do not remember it now; we finished breakfast about 8 o'clock, I think.

Mr. Capron—Was Mr. Eckel an old acquaintance of that family? A.—I noticed when I came first he did not seem to be very sociable, and for that reason I did not think him well-acquainted.

Q.—Did he become afterwards quite familiar? I mean nothing improper; but a confidential friend of the family? A.—I should think so with Mrs. C., not the young ladies; I went out about seven and a half o'clock with Miss Helen Cunningham to buy a veil; she bought it in the Bowery; I think Augusta went to Dr. Roberts in the afternoon about four o'clock, to get a tooth fixed.

Q.—Did you hear a quarrel in the house on Friday evening? A.—No.

Q.—No angry words between Mrs. C. and Dr. Burdell? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Helen did not tell you so? A.—No, nor Augusta; I did not observe the key in the outside of the Doctor's door until after I heard of the murder, nor did I observe any blood before then; I think Mrs. C. wore a black dress on the evening of Friday—not a silk, but a sort of bombazine, or that material; I think Augusta wore a red plaid; I have seen her wear a blue silk; I have not, I think, seen the dirk found with Mrs. C., but I have seen the knife in the drawer of the bureau; I saw that knife three weeks before the murder in Mrs. C.'s room; little George had it; I understood the Doctor gave it to her; I have never seen the revolver, to my knowledge.

Q.—What hour of the morning was Helen to have gone to Saratoga? A.—At 12½ o'clock.

Q.—Did you hear no unusual sound in the house during the night? A.—Not in the least.

Q.—Your sleep was not disturbed? A.—Not a bit, and my door was wide open, leading into the attic.

Q.—Did you hear the cook come up stairs that night? A.—No, Sir; I think Miss Helen came up, and went down again; it was dark up on the attic; before going up to bed, I went down for a pitcher of water to Mrs. C.'s room—Miss Helen C. suggested it.

Q.—Do you know whether the children drank the water before retiring? A.—I do not know; I first handed it to Miss Helen Cunningham; she drank some; I handed it to Miss Augusta, and I think I drank some myself.

Q.—Did the old lady drink? A.—She may, Sir; I do not know.

Q.—Now, Sir, in reference to the next morning, what was the first intelligence you received of the Doctor's death? A.—I was sitting in my room, dressing myself, playing the banjo; the two Misses Cunningham were there and Mrs. Cunningham; the cook came up, with hands covered with dough, and said, "You are enjoying yourselves so and the Doctor is dead down stairs."

Q.—How did the cook learn it? A.—I understood afterwards that the Doctor had told her.

Q.—What then took place? A.—They all began to halloo; I immediately started down stairs to see if it was true.

Q.—What did you do then? A.—I opened the door and saw Dr. Burdell; I met Mrs. Cunningham on the stairs.

Q.—You mean that you met her on the stairs when you were returning from the Doctor's room? A.—Yes, I shut his door and went immediately up stairs.

Q.—How was Doctor Burdell lying? A.—He was lying on his face with his hands close to his side.

Q.—In a straight posture? A.—Yes.

Q.—How was his face turned? A.—I did not see his face; the back of his head was turned toward me as I stood at the door.

Q.—Was he dressed as usual? A.—Yes.

Q.—Entirely dressed? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Had he his boots on—his boots and his stock? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You remarked as you were returning up-stairs you met Mrs. Cunningham—what did she say? A.—I don't remember that she said anything.

Q.—Where were the young ladies then? A.—They were in their mother's room.

Q.—They didn't come out? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—What did they do? A.—Miss Helen Cunningham settled back in her chair; I mean she fainted.

Q.—What did Augusta say or do—did she faint? A.—She seemed excited, but did not faint; I don't remember her saying anything.

Coroner—Did not either of them go down stairs to see in what position the Doctor was? A.—I think Mrs. Cunningham wanted to go, but I would not let her.

Q.—Do you remember if the little boys were in the room? A.—I think they were.

Q.—Did you go alone into the Doctor's room? Did the cook go with you into his room? A.—I think she did; yes, she did go with me into his room.

Q.—You then went up stairs—did you go down stairs again? A.—No, Sir, not to my knowledge.

Q.—You remained in Mrs. Cunningham's room? A.—Yes.

Q.—How long after this time was it before Mrs. Cunningham and the Misses Cunningham went down stairs? A.—Not till the Coroner sent for them.

Q.—When was that? A.—About one o'clock.

Q.—What time did Mr. Eckel come home? A.—Just before the Coroner came; about that time—nearly at one o'clock.

Q.—What did he say? A.—I don't remember.

Q.—Did he not express surprise?

Witness—(after some hesitation)—I don't think he did.

Q.—When the cook came up and said the Doctor was dead, who asked you to go down and see if it was true? A.—Nobody.

Q.—Do you mean to say that no suggestion was made, by anybody, for any one to go down and see if it was true? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Now, Sir, to go back a little, what took place between you and the little boys, on the previous night, before you retired to bed? A.—Nothing, to my knowledge.

The Judge—Nothing? Are you sure? Think a little. Did you perform no ceremony?

Witness—"Ceremony!"

Q.—Did you not do something before you went to bed? A.—Not to my knowledge.

Q.—Didn't you bathe? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Do you know, Mr. Snodgrass, if the Doctor's door was opened by anybody after you returned from buying the veil, on Friday night? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Can you tell whether Dr. Burdell was in the house when you went out to buy the veil? A.—I cannot say.

Q.—When you returned, after buying the veil, did you notice anything unusual in the appearance of the members of the family? A.—No, Sir, not to my knowledge.

Q.—You remarked nothing; was there nothing different in their conduct? A.—They only felt bad about Helen going to school.

Q.—What was there that indicated to you that they felt bad? A.—Augusta said that she did not know what she should do when her sister was gone.

A Juror—Was it customary for Mr. Eckel to come into Mrs. Cunningham's bedroom and pull his boots off? A.—Yes, Sir, we used her room as a sitting room.

Q.—And take a nap? A.—A nap in a chair, yes.

Q.—Did you know Hannah's husband? I mean Hannah the cook? A.—I did not, Sir.

Q.—Don't you know the man named John? A.—I have heard of him.

Q.—What did he do? A.—He used to go of errands.

Q.—Who employed him, Mrs. Cunningham or Dr. Burdell? A.—I don't know.

Q.—Did he come often to the house? A.—Yes, Sir.

Coroner—How many suits of clothes did Mr. Eckel have? A.—I don't know.

Q.—Had he three suits? A.—I don't know.

Q.—Was he not very neatly dressed? A.—I know he had two suits.

Q.—Did you see any trunk go out of the house the morning after the murder? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Don't you know what became of Mr. Eckel's clothes? A.—No, Sir.

Judge—Now, Mr. Snodgrass, can't you describe the clothes worn by Mr. Eckel? A.—He had a black and blue dress coat, and a lightish brown coat, gray pants, a greenish figured vest, and a dark pair of pants.

Q.—Were the pair of dark pants black broadcloth? A.—No, they were a darkish color.

Q.—Did you see Mr. Eckel go out after he came in on Saturday? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did he enter into conversation with anybody when he came in? A.—I was in the room up-stairs.

Q.—Well, did he not come up there? did he not talk about it; did he not express surprise? A.—He came up to the room.

Q.—And did he say nothing about the murder? A.—He said a boy came to his store and told him there was a man murdered.

Q.—He had the same appearance that he had on the previous night? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—The same clothes on? A.—Yes, Sir, to my knowledge.

Coroner—You say he had his boots off in Mrs. Cunningham's room—was it usual for him to pull off his boots in her room—did he ever do so before? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you see him take them off? A.—I did not, Sir.

Judge—Mr. Snodgrass, do you know whether the Doctor had any habit or practice of attending to the door himself when the bell rang? A.—No, Sir; I have known him look over the bannisters when the bell rang.

Q.—But he did not go to the door? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Who went for the Coroner? A.—I sent his boy—the Doctor's boy, young Burchell.

Q.—What did you desire him to tell the Coroner? A.—That he was wanted to hold an inquest over the body of a dead man.

Q.—Who made the suggestion to you? A.—Nobody; it was my own suggestion.

Q.—Did you send news of the event to any other place? A.—I went to Dr. Roberts.

Q.—As a friend of the family? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—When did you go? A.—I went at once.

Q.—Do you remember hearing the Doctor come home that night? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—When you are sitting in Mrs. Cunningham's room, can you hear parties open the door and come up stairs? A.—Generally.

Q.—Was Dr. Burdell a light stepper? Did he tread lightly or heavily? A.—He came heavy up stairs.

Q.—What was his general hour of coming home? A.—About ten o'clock.

Q.—Was he ever later? A.—Oh! yes, as late as two o'clock.

Q.—How often have you known him to come home as late as two o'clock? A.—Only once.

Q.—What time did he usually rise? A.—I don't know; I suppose later than the family.

Coroner—You say emphatically that you did not bathe that night? A.—No, Sir; it was the night before.

Coroner—You could hear the hall door open and people come in, you say, and yet a murder like this was committed on the second story, and you heard no noise whatever? A.—No noise.

Q.—Did you hear any of the family say at what time they heard Dr. Burdell come home that night? A.—I never heard anything of Dr. Burdell at all.

Q.—Did not Mrs. Cunningham nor yourself, nor either of the daughters, after his death was known, express any opinion as to how it occurred? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Who expressed that opinion? A.—We all did more or less.

Q.—What did Mrs. Cunningham say? A.—I do not remember what she said.

Q.—What did you tell her—what did you say yourself? A.—I think I said that he had committed suicide.

Q.—And was that your opinion? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—But you changed your opinion—did you not—after seeing the wounds? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How long was that after you heard of the murder? A.—Half an hour.

Q.—Before the Coroner came? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did Mrs. Cunningham make any remark about the suicide? A.—She wanted to know why he should have done so.

Q.—What did the young ladies think of it? A.—They all concurred with me in opinion.

Q.—After the nature of the wounds was discovered, what then was the opinion expressed? A.—No opinion but surprise.

Q.—They did not seem to come down themselves to learn anything? A.—No, I carried the news to them all the time.

Q.—Do you remember when you carried the news to them that he could not have murdered himself? A.—I do.

Q.—What reply was made? A.—I don't remember.

Q.—What dress had Mrs. Cunningham on that morning? A.—A dark dress I believe it was.

Q.—Was it the same dress she had on the night before? A.—I cannot say.

Judge—Now cannot you say, when you see a lady dressed at night and again in the morning, whether she wears the same dress? A.—I think it was the same dress.

Q.—Had the young ladies on the same dresses? A.—Miss Augusta had on the same dress; I do not know what dress Miss Helen had on.

Q.—When did you change your mind in regard to the cause of the Doctor's death? Was it before the Coroner came? A.—Yes; that is only as to how it was done; I still thought it was suicide; I thought so till the clothes were taken off.

Q.—Who did you tell of your change of opinion? A.—I think I told Mrs. Cunningham, but I told the young ladies that he had three wounds through his heart.

Q.—What did they say? A.—They were very much surprised.

Q.—Was there no conjecture among you as to who the assassin could be, and as to how he got in the house? A.—Nothing of that kind, Sir.

Q.—What did you hear no remarks at all about it? A.—I never heard any at all, Sir.

Q.—Was there anything said about the front door being opened—no conjecture as to how the assassin could have got access to the house? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Who first told Mrs. Cunningham that he was murdered? A.—Either myself or the daughters; I remember I did tell her, but whether I was the first I don't know.

Q.—What did she say, how did she behave herself? A.—She was much agitated; I don't know whether she said anything.

Q.—Were there any inquiries made about the condition of the doors when the servants got up in the morning? A.—Not that I know of.

Q.—Do you recollect Mrs. Cunningham saying anything about the murder? A.—No.

Q.—Have you no recollection of her having the front and back doors examined. A.—No, Sir.

Q.—How about the yard? Do you know whether people can get into the yard, and thence into the house? A.—I have not noticed the yard; I should think if they could get into that they could into the house.

Q.—How much time did you spend with the family after you heard of the murder before the Coroner arrived? A.—All the time before he came—about two hours.

Q.—How long was it before the Jury came? A.—They did not come till five o'clock in the afternoon.

Q.—But the Coroner did not come till one o'clock, that must have been four hours? A.—We did not hear of the murder till nine o'clock.

Judge—That makes the four hours, and you made no examination of the doors and windows during that time? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Do you know of any one having made threats against the Doctor at any time? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Was there any conversation that morning between the ladies as to whether they had ever heard any one make threats against the Doctor? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Was there no conversation at all about it? A.—There was a conversation as to the hour it was done, but none as to who did it, or how they got in.

Q.—Have you yourself any suspicion who did the deed? Can you name anybody that you suspect?

Witness—(After much apparent reflection, during which the Court and spectators remained in the greatest suspense)—I have; a man named Evans in the State Prison, has threatened him.

Judge—But he is there now.

Mr. Clinton—(Interruptingly.)—He is not, Sir; it is wrong of you to say so.

Judge—But I have learned that he is.

Coroner—I will not have this interruption. I will not suffer a discussion to be carried on by the counsel.

A Juror ramarked the Coroner was right.

Judge—Is there any other person that you suspect?

Witness—(With emphasis)—None whatever, Sir.

Q.—Have you heard that either of the young ladies or Mrs. Cunningham suspect? A.—Not to my knowledge.

Q.—Did the Doctor generally keep his office door locked? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Have you ever seen it open? A.—I have seen it ajar when he was in.

Q.—Did you ever see it open or ajar when he was out? A.—I think not when he was out.

Q.—When he was in bed? A.—I never knew of his being in bed.

Q.—When did you ever see it ajar? A.—Once on a Sunday, I think it was, and once on Christmas day.

Q.—Was he

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1857.

The NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served to subscribers in this city for ONE SHILLING a week. Single copies, ONE CENT. Mail subscribers SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES is published every evening, (*Sundays Excepted.*) One edition will be issued at FOUR and the other at THREE o'clock P. M. It will be sent by mail at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, containing nearly all the reading matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday, is mailed at THREE DOLLARS a year.

The WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed at TWO DOLLARS a year for single Copies. TWENTY-FIVE Copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, to one address.

The TIMES FOR EUROPE is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6 cents for single copies.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6 cents for single copies.

Terms, invariably cash in advance.

Publication Office, No. 138 Nassau-st., cor. of Beekman.

RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO., Publishers.

To Correspondent.

The writer of the communication dated at Brooklyn, and closing thus—"if you have the least doubt about the genuineness or bad faith of my communication, do not publish it,"—will find a a private note from the Editor at the advertisement desk in the Publication office of the TIMES, addressed "BROOKLYN."

NEWS OF THE DAY.

We learn from Washington that Mr. SIMONTON has been discharged from the close confinement in which he has been kept for some time past, and that, too, without any conditions or any compliance with the demands which were made the ostensible grounds of his commitment. Although he has been re-examined at great length by the Committee he has never given the names of members of Congress which they formerly required, nor have they asked him any such question as the one which was made the pretext of the proceedings against him. We shall await further particulars before making any comment on this matter,—but at present the whole movement looks like an attempt to punish Mr. SIMONTON for the disclosures he had already made, rather than to coerce him into making more.

A terrible freshet has visited Troy, Albany and other places on the Hudson. The heavy rains of Saturday night and Sunday so swelled the river as to break up the ice, which collected below and dammed up the river. Albany and Troy were almost submerged. Immense damage has been done to property in both cities. The Hudson River Railroad has suffered very considerably,—portions of the trestel-work across some of the bays below Hudson having been swept away. No trains can get on through. Freshets have also occurred in the Genesee, Delaware, Susquehanna, Schuylkill and other rivers, by which the destruction of property is represented to be enormous. We publish the particulars under our telegraphic head.

The Beast-street Murder Investigation was continued yesterday—the tenth day of the Coroner's Inquest—but it revealed nothing that solves the mystery which still wraps the whole affair. And yet the testimony was important as bearing upon the alleged marriage. Mr. SMITH, (the Doctor's partner,) Mr. BLANDELL and Mr. R. C. FAGG were examined, principally as to Dr. BURDELL's absence from the City on the 28th of October, the date of the alleged marriage. Their answers were not conclusive, but sufficient to make it at least quite possible that on that day Doctor BURDELL was at Saratoga. Miss SALLENBACH—whose mother is a corset maker on Broadway—testified that, in the latter part of October, Mrs. CUNNINGHAM and her daughter AUGUSTA called at her place in the evening and said that they were waiting for a gentleman. They requested witness to leave the room, but thinking it asked from courtesy she declined; that afterward the gentleman came; that Mrs. C—— showed him two papers saying it was all right, and they talked about "putting it in the newspaper;" that meanwhile Miss AUGUSTA was at the piano playing loudly as if to drown the conversation. Miss SALLENBACH being taken up stairs, by the order of the Coroner, out of a room full of men, identified ECKEL as the man who was present that night. It was thought that this was the night of the alleged marriage, but witness could not fix it as such,—and so the evidence is not very important after all. Mrs. CUNNINGHAM and ECKEL were again put upon the stand, but under the advice of counsel refused to answer a question, and so were remanded into custody. A telegraphic dispatch was received before the adjournment of the inquest announcing that a stray and unclaimed trunk answering the description of ECKEL's was received at Philadelphia from New-York the day after the murder. It will be properly inquired after.

In the United States Senate, yesterday, the credentials of Mr. FITCH, one of the gentlemen recently elected under peculiar circumstances by a portion of the Indiana Legislature, were presented; also, the protests of the remaining portion,—and a debate sprung up as to the course to be pursued. The Democratic Senators were in favor of administering the oath immediately, and making an investigation afterwards,—which would give an opportunity to defer the matter until the ajournment of the Indiana Legislature,—while the opposition contends that the investigation should be made primarily. The Senate finally refused to refer the credentials and protests, and Mr. FITCH was sworn in. In the House, Mr. CHAPMAN's bill for a wagon-road to the Pacific was passed. It appropriates $300,000 for the construction of a road from Fort Kearney, in Nebraska, to the Eastern boundary of California, through the South Pass of the Rocky Mountains. The rules were suspended for the introduction of the resolution from the Judiciary Committee impeaching Judge WATROUS of Texas for high crimes and misdemeanors. An effort was made to recommit the resolution until the Judge could be furnished with a copy of the charges and evidence against him, but the matter was finally postponed until Saturday week. The hour of meeting was fixed at 11 instead of 12 o'clock. Mr. KNAPP, Chairman of the Investigating Committee, introduced a resolution for the discharge of Mr. SIMONTON from custody, and it was adopted. The bill establishing collection districts, &c., was then considered until the adjournment.

There was no quorum in the State Senate yesterday. The Assembly met at 10 o'clock, but only thirty-six members being present, an adjournment until 7 o'clock in the evening took place, when nothing of special importance was done.

The French Consul of this City has made an application to have sent to France for trial the parties arrested some time since on the charge of defrauding the French National Railway Company out of $1,000,000 worth of stocks and bonds. The application asks the surrender of the parties in accordance with the present extradition treaty existing between France and the United States. Yesterday was assigned for the examination before United States Commissioner BETTS, but owing to the absence of counsel, it was postponed till to-morrow. The parties have been in Eldridge-street jail ever since last September.

The Filibusters' examination was continued yesterday. One of the leading witnesses and original complainants in the case, upon whose affidavit the arrests of the accused parties took place, swore directly contrary to his affidavit. He justifies himself by the back track by saying that the names of the arrested parties were inserted in the affidavit after he signed it. A letter from Attorney-General CALEB CUSHING was read, denying *in toto* the scandalous assertion that President PIERCE had any pecuniary interest in the Musquito Grant.

The Board of Councilmen on Monday received and adopted the report of the Special Committee on Quarantine, praying that the Legislature will not separate without removing Quarantine lower down the bay. The Aldermen, after long discussion, made the proposed Lexington-avenue Stage route the special order for Monday evening next.

St. Bridget's (Roman Catholic) Church was damaged by fire last evening, to the extent of about $2,000. The fire originated, it is believed, from the furnace.

A fire occurred in the building No. 41 Greene-street, also, about 8 o'clock. Not much damage was done.

Still further wrecks, disasters and deaths, at sea and in Hampton Roads, are reported from the *James Adger*, which went to the relief of the Frozen Fleet.

WALTER S. CARTER, editor of the *Argus*, at Middletown, Conn., was so severely beaten yesterday, in consequence of an article in his paper, that his life is despaired of.

The quarters of the officers and soldiers at Fort Sullivan, Maine, have been nearly destroyed by fire.

A mass meeting was held in the Brooklyn City Hall last evening, to consult upon the best means to adopt for relief from the Union Ferry monopoly. Several thousand citizens were present. ABIJAH MANN, Jr., presided, and addresses were made by A. H. DANA and E. H. ANDREWS, Esqs. A series of resolutions were adopted, invoking legislative aid, and an Executive Committee appointed to carry out the views of the meeting as expressed in the resolutions.

The Brooklyn Common Council last evening adopted the report of the Police Committee, distributing the reduced force (196 men) as published in the TIMES of Saturday last.

Two Witnesses Silenced.

Mr. ECKEL and Mrs. CUNNINGHAM were put upon the stand at the Inquest yesterday, and refused to testify. They took their position upon the advice of their legal counsel, and because the Coroner has decided and announced that they were in custody, not as witnesses, but as parties suspected of the murder. Under these circumstances, it was probably their legal right to decline answering any questions whatever.

The Public will universally regret this result. In the eager anxiety that exists to explore the mystery of this murder, the re-examination of these two parties has been looked forward to as likely to clear away something of the fog that now surrounds it. They are by all odds the most important witnesses yet produced in the case. They *must* know something of the murder, if anybody in the house had any knowledge of it whatever. It has been generally believed, therefore, that when they came to be closely questioned upon the infinite details which have passed under review, they would either confirm or dispel the dark suspicions that are now entertained. But all this testimony is irrevocably lost to the public knowledge. Their mouths have been closed. Being prematurely accused of the crime, justice has lost the benefit of their evidence.

Now why is it that these parties have not been examined before? They have been in custody a week,—kept in close confinement, not allowed to consult counsel or to converse with any one. Why was this delay? Why were they not put upon the stand again at the very outset, and subjected to the rigid examination of the Coroner and the Jury? It is not easy to see what good result could possibly be attained by this long delay, while it is very evident that it has been productive of the most serious evil. It has resulted in the utter loss of their testimony.

The Coroner seems to have been under the impression that he could keep these persons in custody, *both* as witnesses and as suspected parties; and that he could require them to assume either character at his own discretion. But this was plainly impossible. The law does not allow even a Coroner thus to dally and trifle with life and liberty. If kept in prison it must be according to law: and the Judge of a Superior Court speedily decided that they could not be imprisoned as witnesses, but only as parties accused of crime. When it was once decided that this was their character, the law invested them with certain rights which their Counsel at once asserted on their behalf. No one can be surprised at this result. It is a legitimate issue of the remarkable course which has been pursued in this inquest from its very commencement.

ECKEL and Mrs. CUNNINGHAM both assert their innocence,—the former openly and with a solemn oath, and the latter in silence. They would do much to satisfy the public judgment, if they would at once waive all their legal rights and submit themselves to the most free and complete examination which the Coroner's inquest can institute. A great many very formidable suspicions have been accumulated against them;—if these are susceptible of explanation, they can give it. If not explained, they will be regarded as evidence of guilt. If they are innocent, therefore, their case cannot be made any worse by their examination,—and it may be made much better. Every man in the community would at all events abate something of the prejudice which has been created against them, upon their voluntary offer to tell everything they know concerning the whole affair.

The testimony taken yesterday, it will be seen, amounted to very little indeed. Most of the time was consumed in re-examining former witnesses,—not upon any new points, but in going over precisely the same ground again and again. Judge CAPRON, who acknowledged that he had not even read the evidence given by SNODGRASS at great length the other day, spent an hour or two in asking questions which he has already answered in the fullest manner possible. As matters are conducted now, the best thing that can happen would be the dissolution of the Inquest, with a verdict that the Doctor came to his death at the hands of some person to the Jury unknown,—the matter could then go at once into the hands of a Grand Jury,—ECKEL and Mrs. CUNNINGHAM could be made witnesses, and the whole investigation could be made anew.

AN AMERICAN TENDENCY.—The Dublin *Tablet* says, in an article on the American Press: "There is a strong tendency in the American's mind to gain facts." Whatever tendency these may be in the mind of American's to pay, none have yet come to Irishmen how strong the tendency with them is to give largely. Of all the people on earth Irishmen should be the last to talk about the tendency of Americs to pay.

Mystifying Mystery!

If the end of an inquest of murder be still further to mystify mystery, we must all admit that the investigation now carrying on in Bond-street is destined to hold a brilliant place in the as yet unwritten history of "Crowner's Law." Ten days ago the Metropolis was thrown into a fever of mingled interest and indignation by the intelligence that a citizen residing in a very respectable part of the town had been found dead in his own room, under circumstances which, put it at once beyond a doubt that he had been cruelly murdered, after a struggle which however brief it may have been, must also have been so fierce as hardly to have been noiseless. It was plain that the murder must have taken place at some time during the night preceding the discovery, and yet the inmates of the house who were several in number, and whose mutual relations were such as to make it extremely improbable that they could have been united in one plan either to accomplish the crime, or to screen its perpetrators, were found to be entirely agreed in the assertion that no unusual sounds had been heard during the night.

Such at the outset was the aspect of this terrible mystery.

The Coroner soon arrived at the scene, and assembled his Jury. These persons charged with the responsible office of allaying the public excitement by an exhibition of such good sense, calmness, and impartiality as should satisfy everybody that no important clue to the arrest and conviction of the guilty parties would be overlooked, of course concentrated upon themselves and their proceedings the closest attention of the community. The story of each day's examination passed at once into the public journals—everybody read it, it was discussed in all directions, and by all sorts of people; eliciting voluntary testimony of all kinds, good, bad and indifferent. In proportion to the profundity of the original mystery has been the abundance of evidence offered to the consideration of the inquest.

But how has that evidence been used, and how much gold of important fact has been sifted, in the course of all these days, out of so vast a heap of auriferous sand?

It has been established that Dr. HARVEY BURDELL was murdered on the night of the 30th of January, and probably between the hours of half-past ten and twelve P. M., and that he had for some time before his death sustained such relations with the mistress of the house in which he lived as were unpleasantly exciting to himself, and evidently not agreeable to her. These two facts,—the fact of the murder and the fact that the murdered man was on bad terms with one person, at least, whose position was such as to make it possible for her to have been concerned in causing his death,—are the *only* important matters as yet definitely put beyond a peradventure by the Coroner's Inquest.

Of partially-established or vaguely-indicated circumstances bearing a material relation to the crime, we have a greater abundance. It has been partially established, for instance, that Mrs. CUNNINGHAM, the mistress of the house in which Dr. BURDELL lived, was married to him in the month of October last. It has been vaguely indicated that the same woman had contracted relations of a less respectable character with one Mr. ECKEL who also inhabited the house in Bond-street, and who is known to have been at home on the night of the murder. It has been partially established that Dr. BURDELL was waiting for some person and in the neighborhood of his own home, within an hour or two of the supposed (and probable) time of the commission of the murder. It has been vaguely indicated that there is in existence a man of notoriously bad character, who was once convicted through Dr. BURDELL's means, of a serious crime, and who is known to have vowed vengeance upon his prosecutor. It has been partially established that the traces of blood found in the room which was the scene of the murder and in other parts of the house, are such as to lead to the supposition that the murderer quitted the house immediately after the perpetration of the crime. It has been vaguely indicated that on the night in question a fire was kindled in a usually vacant room of the house, and that smells were perceived in the vicinity which induce the belief that articles of wearing apparel may have been consumed in that room.

These partially established and vaguely indicated facts, manifestly conflict somewhat with each other, and as manifestly tend, in their present condition, only to complicate still further the difficulties of the case. It is plainly the duty of the Coroner and of the persons who assist him in conducting this inquiry to pursue some of the researches which have been already set on foot, persistently and clearly, instead of multiplying irrelevant investigation, and making darkness darker.

In which direction are these inquiries likely to lead them to the most important issues? Are they to go on examining into the relations which existed between Mrs. CUNNINGHAM and Dr. BURDELL, and Mr. ECKEL and Mrs. CUNNINGHAM—into the condition and disposition of mind of Mrs. CUNNINGHAM's family, and into the domestic mysteries of the household? Or are they to follow up the indications which connect the ghastly reality of that murdered body in Bond-street with some unknown and, as yet, unsuspected assassin, still at large in our streets, or secure in some remote part of the land from the justice which refused to open its eyes till the irrevocable moment had passed?

If Mrs. CUNNINGHAM and Mr. ECKEL really committed this murder, they rest now under the implication of the crime, and their guilt can be inquired into at leisure, when they shall be brought before the Courts for trial. The evidences of their guilt, if they were guilty, are not of a nature to slip away through our fingers.

But, if the murder was perpetrated by some one who was a stranger to the house, it is of supreme importance that every moment now passing should be employed with the utmost energy in sifting the evidence which may lead to his detection. The extra-domestic relations of the victim—the facts which may throw light on his external occupations during the period immediately preceding his murder—the character of his most recent associates—these should be investigated fully at once, and with the greatest vigor. It may be already too late to verify some of the most material circumstances which relate to the *past* of facts, for we know how rapidly such circumstances glide away beyond the reach of record or recollection. But much as we may have lost by delay, we may yet make up something of our loss by diligence. A criminal investigation, conducted with intensity and concentration of intelligence, possesses a kind of magnetic virtue to draw to itself significant straws and trifles of much serious import. It has been assumed very generally that the murder in Bond-street was committed with the most consummate tact and ability, because, as it is said, all physical traces of the murderer have been so entirely obliterated. But this assumption rests entirely on the previous assumption that the murder was committed by some inmate or inmates of the house. Neither "physical" nor "moral" traces of the murderer have been looked for outside of these four walls, and the original mystery has been steadily mystified by the inquest, because the inquest has been conducted not as an inquest of murder to discover the guilty parties, but as a trial *for* murder, to convict the suspected inmates of the house. This is the original and profound blunder of the Coroner, in comparison with the importance of which the question of the manner in which the proceedings have been conducted sinks into a secondary matter.

It is an alarming and an annoying thing, no doubt, that we should find our City saddled with an officer whom the sanctities of death and the horror of crime cannot subdue into decency and dignity of demeanor, but it is of still more pregnant import to us that we should lose all opportunities of bringing a great criminal to justice, through the well-intentioned stupidity, and the clumsy obstinacy of a man who insists upon being useful "above what is written."

Now that the control of the inquiry is passing into other and abler hands, let us hope that no time will be lost in tracing this crime into the streets as far as it can be so traced. Let all persons where business or pleasure may have led them into the vicinity of the house of Dr. BURDELL on the night in question, set themselves at work to recall any circumstances, no matter how apparently slight, which may serve to identify any individuals whom they may have encountered in that neighborhood, either immediately before or immediately after the hour at which the crime is supposed to have been committed. Let any one who knows anything of the conduct or the relations of Dr. BURDELL himself during the latter part of his life, come forward with the facts. And above all, let us have it settled at once, whether the particular person at whom the vague indications of a revengeful purpose deeply cherished and loudly published have been pointed, was or was not at large and in this City at the end of January. First to mystify one mystery, and then to pronounce it insoluble, is hardly the way which we should take toward the detection and the punishment of the mysterious criminal of Bond-street.

The Herald's Amusements.

Our neighbor of the *Herald* is very uneasy. He is as restless as if he lay upon nettles,—though his ailments seem to be professional rather than cutaneous. Everything troubles him. He has on one side the fear of losing the Post-Office advertising, and on the other the dread of losing a sort of traditional character for enterprise upon which he has existed for some time past. He has kept everybody about his establishment busy for a week or two past, in swearing up his circulation;—and he now seems inclined to take a turn himself in swearing, or scolding, about the TIMES. He has discovered that the TIMES has "distinguished itself by attempts to obtain *the fullest, earliest and most accurate accounts of all matters of public interest*,"—and affects to be greatly amused at its success. We are not greatly skilled in Natural History,—but the *Herald's* grimaces over our "attempts" in this particular line do not correspond with the popular notion of excessive hilarity. We published two or three weeks ago, in a long letter from our special correspondent at Cauton, the only full account that has ever yet reached this country of the part taken by the American squadron in attacking that city;—of all this the *Herald* had not a single syllable,—nor have we observed anything indicative of its being specially "amused" on that particular subject. Again,—last week we published, from our Special Correspondent in Nicaragua, a full and exclusive account of late proceedings there, and especially of the British interference. The *Herald* did not even *smile* at this,—but quietly waited until *Sunday*, and then stole the whole account! And yesterday, also, the TIMES published from its Special Reporter a dispatch of four columns, giving a very full and elaborate account of the condition of all the vessels caught in the ice of the Chesapeake. This was not only the "fullest, most accurate and most reliable,"—but it was the *only* intelligence that had reached this City from that merchant fleet. The *Herald's* "amusement" over it will probably be manifest this morning.

We might fill columns with enumerating the instances in which the TIMES has beaten the *Herald* in news of the utmost importance. Indeed, the *Herald* has entirely lost the character it once enjoyed in this respect. When it had no direct competition, it established a reputation for giving the earliest and fullest news; but for the last year or two it has been *regularly* distanced by the TIMES. In the business circles of this City there are *two* who looks to the TIMES, where there is one who look to the *Herald*, for the "earliest, fullest and most accurate accounts of all matters of public interest." The *Herald* gets nothing now, in advance of others from its own enterprise. It is only when some Senator betrays confidence and sends it a treaty,—or some ambitious politician purchases its puffs by giving it news, that it is able to publish anything exclusive that is of the least importance.

The *Herald* would do well to devote its energies for a little longer to swearing up its circulation. It has dodged the Post-Office requirements, by refusing to make its affidavits conform to their schedule. In 1854 it swore to 47,000 circulation: in 1856 (in face of a steady "increase") to 89,500: it is a little difficult to jump from these figures to 80,000,—even with the help of the BURDELL excitement. But all this is of no consequence. Indeed it is quite as "amusing" to us,—as our early news can be to the *Herald*. Our restless neighbor will oblige us, therefore, by continuing to "scratch away."

RUSSIAN DIPLOMACY IN CHINA.—While John Bull, with his usual willful perverseness in matters of foreign policy, is thundering away at the portals of the Chinese Empire, creating by his violence all sorts of prejudice and disgust in the minds of the Chinese authorities and population, Russia has made her way calmly and cautiously in at the back door. Through her insinuating and ever-watchful agents she has obtained a concession in itself not very valuable to her, but significant in the evidence it affords of her unfailing success in smoothing away obstacles and triumphing over difficulties. For a series of years Russia has been seeking from the Court of Pekin the advantage of trading at the outposts of the Empire which had been wrung from the Emperor by other European nations. On the plea that Russia had already a monopoly of the overland traffic between the western frontiers of the Empire and central Asia, and that she had also *a legation* at Pekin, a privilege hitherto refused to other powers, this additional favor was not granted. The request seems a trifle, but it was important to the dignity of Russia that she should be on the footing of all other nations in China as everywhere else. Did she take umbrage, did she make a *casus belli* of this small matter? Did her officials rush headlong into angry relations with the government, inflaming their jealousy, and giving substantial reasons "which he that runs may read" for the national antipathy to the outer barbarians? Not so; Russia makes no such blunders. Spite of all discouragements, "she keeps the even tenor of her way," and in the end she reaps the reward which ever awaits well-directed perseverance.

British politicians are seldom entitled to great credit for the details of their foreign policy. Class interests and family compacts are not the bests means of getting the right men into the right place, and, as in the case of Lord JOHN RUSSELL's well-known and much-laughed-at mission to Vienna, some miserable failures not unfrequently come to light. We ourselves, albeit not altogether unsuccessful in our foreign relations, have, as a young nation, much to learn. Though there was no other course for Commodore ARMSTRONG to pursue at Canton than the one he adopted of punishing, severely and summarily, an outrage committed upon his fellow-citizens and an insult to his flag; still it is always advisable—when the honor of our country and the rights of our people permit—to follow that less showy but more profitable line of action which finds favor in St. Petersburg councils. TALLEYRAND, when advising a young diplomatist, concluded his instructions with the saying, "Above all, Sir, no displays of zeal."

THE CORRESPONDENCE OF GENERAL SCOTT AND SECRETARY DAVIS.—Happily for the reputation of our Lieutenant-General, and the comfort of our Secretary of War, the public mind is not capable of sustaining more than one sensation at a time, or they would now form the current topic of conversation, and everybody would be discussing the merits of the peppery correspondence which has passed between them. The absorbing question with everybody at present, is, "who killed Doctor BURDELL?" and until that shall have been disposed of, nothing else will be thought of. If the Scott and Davis correspondence had made its appearance a few days sooner, it would have tickled the popular palate to the intensest degree of satisfaction. Secretary DAVIS may congratulate himself in having escaped an exposure which would not have tended to elevate him in the esteem of the public. But there is time yet, and the public will not be altogether indifferent to the remarkable correspondence of our great General and little Secretary of the War Department, whenever it is spread before them.

Personal.

Mr. WILLIAM DRESSLER has accepted a position as organist at the Fourth-avenue Presbyterian Church, corner of East Twenty-third street. (Dr. PARKER's.) A new organ has been put up in the church.

The Rochester *Union* states that a property, by some believed to be of the amount of $140,000,000, is now held by the law officers of England, in charge for the descendants of a LAWRENCE who died without known heirs.

Prof. LONGFELLOW has subscribed $1,000 to the capital stock of the New-England Emigrant Aid Company. Mr. BRYANT is also a stockholder of the same company.

Dr. GAJANI has lately delivered, with much success, six lectures before the Lowell Institute, on distinguished and faithful reformers of Italy.

Mrs. JULIA DEAN HAYNE has abandoned her trip to Australia, and returns to New-York in the Spring, prior to a voyage to England.

DION BOURCICAULT and Miss AGNES ROBERTSON are at Duffield's theatre, in Mobile.

All the Governors of New-Hamshire, elected since 1838, are living.

Naval.

We have advices of the trial of the machinery of the new United States steam-frigate *Colorado*, at the Gosport (Va.) navy yard. It took place on the 4th inst. Her engines and all the rest of her machinery worked so as to give perfect satisfaction. The new United States steam frigate *Roanoke*, also at the same navy yard, is ready for the reception of her officers, who will soon be ordered to her.

☞ The Light Guards give their Annual Ball on the evening of the 12th inst., (Thursday,) at the Academy of Music. This is always a great occasion, and it will furnish a fine opportunity to see the Academy crowded once more.

Robberies at the Inquest.

Robberies from the person have frequently occurred at the foot of the gallows during an execution. Human nature is evidently the same in all ages and countries. Some rascal, assuredly not thinking "the better the day the better the deed," eased a gentleman watching the progress of the inquest on Sunday, of a valuable gold watch. And on Monday another person was relieved of his purse containing $10.

Fires.

IN ST. BRIDGET'S CHURCH.

At five minutes to 6 o'clock last evening, a fire was discovered issuing from St. Bridget's Church, on the corner of Avenue B and Eighth-street. The flames was very soon put out. Damage about $2,000. The fire is supposed to have been caused from hot-air furnace heaters.

IN GREENE-STREET.

About 8¼ o'clock last evening a fire broke out on the third floor of the building No. 41 Greene-street. It originated among some hay in the entry way, and did more or less damage on every floor.

On the third floor, occupied by J. M. BLOOMER, glass-cutter, and LOUIS SILVERMAN, slight damage was done. Fourth floor, occupied by E. E. COMSTOCK, lamp manufacturer—damaged by water. Fifth floor, occupied by RUST & HOMER, manufacturers of gas fixtures—damage about $900; insured for $3,000 in St. Nicholas and Hamilton. The building, which is owned by A. & G. W. BRODY, was damaged to the extent of about $300; insured for $4,000 in the Metropolitan Insurance Company.

After the fire had been extinguished, a woman was found asleep under the stairs on the first floor; she gave her name as MARY FAULKNER, and represented to the Police that she had sat down to wait for a man, and fell asleep, and was not aware of the fire until it was all over. She was completely saturated with water. Capt. TURNBULL ordered her to be taken to the Station-house where she was detained.

IN MERCER-STREET.

At 1¾ o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the large cabinet manufactory in Mercer near Bleecker street. The fire soon spread throughout the entire building, and was burning with great rapidity when we went to press.

The Wrecks in the Chesapeake and Its Bay.

SUFFERING AND DISASTER—LIVES LOST.

We gave, yesterday, an account of the condition of the fleet of vessels frozen in and ashore in the Chesapeake Bay. To-day we add many interesting details concerning several wrecks not before reported, extending the record of lives lost, serious accidents experienced, and property destroyed.

Among the vessels lying inside of Old Point Comfort was the Bremen bark *Anne*, having the 136 German immigrants on board. During the gale in which she lost her masts and anchors, MARTIN HEINRICHSEN, who was sending down the topmast fid from the mizzen crosstrees upon deck, and was killed. He was buried at Old Point. Three of the crew had their hands badly frozen.

Ship *Therese*, from Chinchas Oct. 11, [illegible] week after they sailed the steward was lost overboard while in the act of drawing a bucket of water.

The steamer *Caledonia* arrived in the Chesapeake on Sunday afternoon, Feb. 1, from New-York. Same day, off the Capes of Virginia, they spoke the bark *Hamilton*, of Salem, Capt. WARREN, for New-York, and consigned to BROWN, BROTHERS & CO. The *Hamilton* had on board Capt. BOYLE, officers and crew of the bark *Thetis*, of and for London, which had been capsized and dismasted; the crew having remained seven days on the wreck without provisions or water, and several of them perishing from exposure and starvation. The *Caledonia* supplied them with two barrels of beef and pork, four of bread, and a cask of water. This bark arrived at New-York on Sunday forenoon, Capt. BOYLE and crew being in great destitution—having lost every shred of clothing except what they had on at the time of the disaster.

Brig *F. Nelson*, of St. George, Me., Capt. JAMES WOOD, is engaged in carrying ship timber from Chickahommony River, Va., to Thomaston, Me. Captain WOOD left Hampton Roads Jan. 8, with timber for Thomaston, and encountered heavy N. W. gales. On the 18th, when off Barnegat, took the gale of that date from the N. E., and was driven into ten fathoms water. He lay-to until all his sails were carried away by the sea which broke aboard of the vessel, also staving his boat. On the 19th, the wind continuing to the N. E. and blowing a hurricane, she was sent 90 hours to the S. E., leaking all the time 3,000 strokes per hour. On the 27th, Capt. W. had worked the vessel up to the Capes of Virginia, but was again driven to sea by the ice. On the 28th he succeeded in reaching an anchorage on the Horseshoe; was carried about for five days in the drifting ice, during which he lost one anchor. He finally got up to Old Point, and on the 5th had contracted with a steamer to tow him to Norfolk, where he would repair. Capt. WOOD and all his crew are well.

The bark *George and Henry*, Capt. PASCUD, of Baltimore, from Islay, Peru, had a cargo estimated at $250,000. He was 90 days on the coast, being blown off three times. One man fell from the foretopsail yard and broke his thigh, and another was badly frost-bitten. Spoke, Nov. 22, lat. 31° 24', lon. 369 45' W., Hamburg bark *Prince Albert*, from Pisco Arrow for Falmouth. Lat. 28° 25' S., lon. 85° 20' W., brig *R. H. Herriman*, 48 days from Callao for Cork. Dec. 6, ship *Catherine Adamson*, 29 days from London for Sidney. Dec. 7, lat. 18° 57' S., lon. 29° 20', British ship *Hindostan*, 42 days from Southampton for Sydney. Same date, Dutch bark *Dolfijn*, 30 days from Rotterdam for Algoa, Africa. Capt. PASCUD saw, on the 18th January, a raft constructed of heavy plank, five pieces, nailed together, about 12 feet long; judged it to have been made for the escape of a vessel's crew. A fish-barrel was floating near by. Capt. P. has been 16 years in this trade, but never experienced such a gale as that of the 18th. His ship was a solid mass of ice, and he was obliged to nail up his forescuttle, and take the crew into the cabin, to save their lives. June 20, off Cape Horn, JOHN KEEFE, of Bristol, Eng., fell from aloft, and was killed.

Bark *Maria*, from Coquimbo, for Baltimore, with copper ore, was forced from her anchorage near Old Point, and left hard aground upon Willoughby Spit. Here she remained, with colors set Union down for twenty-four hours, during which time the crew had no water. Drawing eleven feet, she was forced over a bar where there was only eight feet of water, the ice being piled six feet above her rail. She was finally relieved by the *Fox*, and anchored safely above Old Point.

The whaling bark *Bruce*, of Newport, from the coast of Africa, came into the bay in December for provisions, and has been drifting all round the harbor in the ice. They procured supplies from Norfolk, and after carting them to Crany Island transported them over the ice to the ship lying near the Rip Raps.

The propeller *Albany*, of New-York, in tow, her boiler having given out.

Ship *Johannes*, Capt. D. VON FELTMAN, from Bremen Nov. 27, reports, Dec. 14, lat. 48°, long. 7° 30' W., exchanged signals with a Belgian brig standing east. Lat. 29° 32', long. 26° 02' W., spoke English bark *Louisa*, bound to London. Jan. 26, American ship *Andover*, off Cape May, Sunday, passed a fore-and-aft schooner of about 80 tons, called the *Supper Francis*, of E. Haven, Conn., having no crew on board, with her foresail, mainsail and main boom alongside, the jib fast on the bowsprit; boarded her and found the cabin fastened with a padlock, and the boat gone. Same day saw the wreck of a fore-and-aft schooner, about 120 tons, name unknown, water-logged and abandoned. Her mainmast lay on deck, and a jury-mast was rigged in its place; her staysail along side. She was painted outside black, and her rail inside and houses green.

The schooner *Ponce*, Captain BROWN, from Rio Grande, Brazil, Dec. 24, and 30 days to the Capes of Virginia, with hides, hair and wool, to JAMES CORNISH & SONS, Baltimore, reports, left brig *Wm. H. Stewart*, SCALES, loading for New-York, to sail in 6 days; also brig *Grace Huntington*, KELLY, loading for New-York. Sailed Dec. 14, bark *F. Deming*, PERKINS, and on the 20th, brig *Henry C. Brooks*, DAWSON, for New-York. On the 25th, passed a Bremen ship and a Dutch gallior off the Capes.

Ship *Eleanor Cooper*, from Liverpool, for City Point, experienced the heavy gale of the 18th, near the latitude of Bermuda. During the gale she had a new maintopsail blown away. Lat. 39°, lon. 69°, spoke bark *Gipsey*, 6 days out from ——, for Buenos Ayres.

On the 27th of March last, while on a voyage from New Orleans to Havre, Capt. LAPRAY fell in, off Newfoundland, with ship *Boomerang*, from Mobile, dismasted and in a sinking condition; he took from her the captain and his wife, the officers and crew, 42 in all, and carried them to England. For this act of humanity Capt. LAPRAY was presented by the Captain of the *Boomerang* with a gold watch, on which is an inscription of the facts and date of their rescue from death. Capt. L. has also been notified of the design of the authorities of Liverpool to present him other substantial rewards for the act.

THE ICE AT BALTIMORE.

The steamer *Herald* has been chartered for ten thousand dollars to open a passage through the ice from Baltimore to Annapolis, and to keep it open until the ice is done. The City Council pay one-half of this sum, and the other half has been contributed by the merchants. Navigation is now open to Annapolis, but it will be some time before the bay will be clear enough to admit of a passage to Norfolk.

AWARD TO THE WIDOW OF AN AMERICAN BOATMAN.

The London Board of Trade have awarded the sum of £20 to the widow of JOHN JONES, a New-Jersey boatman, who was drowned while giving aid to the British bark *Tuzo*, wrecked on Long Beach, Barnegat Inlet, on the 20th of December last.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Schooner *Wm. M. Dodge*, WELLS, from Manzillian, Mexico, makes the following remarks concerning the entrance to the harbor of Guaymas:—"I would advise all who are bound for that port, not to place no reliance on the Pilots of that coast. The place is not buoyed, as described in the Coast Pilot, as there are no buoys whatever, and never has been, as far as Captain W. could ascertain."

Schooner *Carmelita*, ashore on Brigantine beach, remains as before reported, the hides and specie having been landed on the beach. The logwood will have to be fished out.

The papers from Nantucket, received by yesterday's mail, contain a large amount of news, headed, "Twenty-eight days later from the American Continent." This state of things is hardly creditable to Nantucket, when a few thousand dollars would lay a telegraphic cable to the American Continent, which no cold weather or ice could interrupt.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—THE TIMES has arrived to prepare for the Spring and Summer trade. He who buys a Sewing Machine now will have a great advantage over him who purchases after the hurry for work comes on. The fact that Singer's Machines sell so readily will answer for making choice. Those desiring to get such work, is well understood. I. M. SINGER & CO.'s Circular is just published, and is full of information about Sewing Machines. Copies sent gratis to all who apply.

I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 323 Broadway, New-York.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES.—The best in the world; the only reliable Hair Dye known, perfect and instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints, but a splendid black or natural brown, beautiful in its results. Applied at BATCHELOR'S WIG FACTORY, No. 16 Bond-st. BATCHELOR'S WIGS surpass all; their new invention and improvements satisfy the improved taste. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees are unrivalled for nature, ease and durability. Their Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only reliable

[illegible] NOTICES.

[illegible]

Water-Proof Boots only $5, warranted [illegible] your feet dry without rubbers, made to order by [illegible] No. 18 Ann-st. Double soled, $4 50; dress [illegible] spring shanks, $4; best French patent [illegible] $5 to $7. A perfect fit guaranteed. A [illegible] of 25 to 50 per cent in your boot bills, at A. [illegible], No. 18 Ann-st.

The Popularity of Rushton's Cod-Liver [illegible] as a remedy for pulmonary diseases, is rapidly on the increase, and scarcely a day passes without some one [illegible] cured by its use. FREDERICK W. RUSHTON'S [illegible] is to be told on each label, without which it is not genuine. No. 10 Astor House, corner Barclay-st., and No. 417 Broadway, corner Canal-st.

Why will you neglect a Cough, however slight; it is [illegible] when a simple remedy, like WISTAR'S [illegible] CHERRY BALSAM is within your reach. This [illegible] quickly will cases ineffectual. No family should be without it. None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS.

Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association.—The regular Monthly Meeting of the Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association, will be held in the Lecture-room of the First Presbyterian Church, Henry-st., This (Tuesday) EVENING, 10th inst., at 7½ o'clock. An Essay will be read by THEODORE TILTON, Esq. Subject—*Bearing Witness to the Truth*. The public are generally are invited to attend. LYMAN ABBOTT Chairman of Lectures and Meetings.

The Associate Alumni of the New-York Free Academy.—NOTICE.—A special meeting of the Associate Alumni of the New-York Free Academy will be held at that Institution, Room No. 5, THURSDAY, Feb. 12, at half-past 6 P. M. Business of importance will be brought before the meeting. A full attendance is requested by the order of the Executive Committee.

RODNEY G. KIMBALL, President.
Chauncey H. Peaty, Secretary.

Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association.—Hon. THOMAS H. BENTON will deliver his address on the *Union*, at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, on THURSDAY EVENING next, the 12th inst., at 8 o'clock. Tickets to non-members 50 cents; members 25 cents, to be had at the rooms of the Association, corner of Court and Jesalemon sts., or at the door on the evening of the lecture, and at the principal bookstores.
LYMAN ABBOTT, Ch'n Com. on Lec. and Meetings.

Mercantile Library Association.—Hon. THOS. H. BENTON will deliver his address on the *Union* in Dr. Chapin's church, Broadway, on FRIDAY EVENING next, 13th inst., at 8 o'clock. Tickets to non-members 50 cents; members 25 cents, can be had at the Library, down-town office, No. 17 Nassau-st., and non-members tickets only at the door on the evening of the lecture.
FLOYD CLARKSON,
Chairman Lecture Committee.

MEDICINE WITHOUT PAY.

If I will present one box of my Magnetic [illegible] to any respectable patient who will call and receive it. For Burns, Chilblains, Scrofula, and Salt Rheum, [illegible], R. B. SMITH, Electro-Magnetist, No. 77 Chatham, between Broadway and Church-st.

Our Principal Fancy Goods Exclusively—Combs, Brushes, Lubin's extracts, Low's and Cleaver's soaps, surgical instruments, rubber goods, Paris toilet articles in endless variety, and every article sold by druggists, except drugs, imported and sold, wholesale only, by RUFUS K. MeHARG & CO., No. 23 Nassau-st.

Dr. Alban Goldsmith, late Professor of Surgery, will resume the practice of Lithotripsy, (or removal of stone from the bladder without cutting,) together with the treatment of the same region. Office No. 70 Franklin-st. Hours from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF HENRY T. HAROLD, formerly of Derby, England. Should this meet the eye of any knowing his whereabouts, they would confer a great favor by informing H. ARNOLD, Derby, England, or C. C. MILLS, Van Buren Centre, N. Y. Exchange papers please notice.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

I. O. OF O. F.—THE MEMBERS OF COVENANT LODGE No. 35 I. O. of O. F. are requested to meet in the Lodge Room, No. 162 Bowery, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 11, at 7 o'clock, to unite with Howard Lodge in celebrating their anniversary, to be held at their Lodge Room. A full attendance is expected.
TIMOTHY CORNWELL, N. G.
JOHN PHAIR, R. S.

HERMAN LODGE NO. 167 I. O. OF O. F. HAS REMOVED TO CLINTON HALL, ASTOR-PLACE. The first meeting, in the above room, will be held on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 12, on which occasion a [illegible] will be delivered, together with other interesting exercises, to commence at ½ o'clock. Members and friends of the Order, with their Ladies, are invited to be present.
E. GENIN, N. G.

LECTURES.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN UNION OF NEW-YORK.—Fifth Lecture by RALPH WALDO EMERSON, at Dr. Chapin's Church, No. 548 Broadway, THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 12, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Conduct of Life*. Tickets 25 cents; for sale at the bookstores and at the door. Remaining lectures by WENDELL PHILLIPS, Feb. 19; and Hon. N. P. BANKS, Jr., March 6.
DWIGHT H. OLMSTEAD,
Chairman Lecture Committee.

GENERAL SOCIETY OF MECHANICS AND TRADESMEN.—The last lecture of the season will be delivered on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 10, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. A. A. WILLETS. Subject: *Patrick Henry as an Orator, or the Elements of Effective Eloquence.*

LECTURE AT PACKER INSTITUTE, JORALEMON-st., Brooklyn, on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 12, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. FRANCIS VINTON, D. D. Subject—*Representative Men, the Hero, the Bigot, the Traitor.* Admission 25 cents.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

IMPORTANT TO WATER-CURE PHYSICIANS AND OTHERS.—For private sale until the 15th of April next, that eligible and spacious and highly desirable well-known Water-Cure establishment, called the WESSELHOEFT WATER CURE, situated in Brattleboro', in the County of Windham, State of Vermont.

The family of the late lamented Dr. Robert Wesselhoeft having declined, since the Doctor's decease, to retire from private life, will be obliged to dispose of the above mentioned property by private sale, previous to April 15, next, and if not then disposed of by that time, it will be put up by public auction on the 1st of May next, to the highest bidder.

This celebrated Hydropathic establishment, the very first established in this country, has been patronized for years by patients and others seeking recreation from all parts of the United States, as well on account of the excellent water, the pure air, and romantic scenery, as also on account of many other advantages, not to be had in any other similar establishment throughout the United States.

The terms of sale and particulars will be furnished on application to Mr. C. WESSELHOEFT, Brattleboro', Vermont.

$900.—FOR SALE—THE FAST-SAILING sloop ACTIVE, 13 ton burden, 6 years old, new sails, and set well; a yawl boat, 4 dredges and lines, and all that belongs to her; and also 2 acres of oyster ground, in Norwalk harbor, with a thousand bushel of oysters thereon, the best ground inside the Commission line, and next Fall large enough for market. The ground and oysters only are worth the money.

N. B.—Persons taking the New-York and New-Haven Railroad cars, stopping at South Norwalk, can examine the premises. Inquire for C. DE WALL, Union-st., South Norwalk, Conn.

SHOT CHARGERS.—HATHAWAY'S PATENT, dated Sept. 2, 1856, (for 14 years,) acknowledged by all who have seen it, to be far superior to any other charger ever invented. For description, see *Scientific American*, of Dec. 20, 1856. The whole United States patent for sale, or by States. Apply to J. M. HATHAWAY, No. 56 Barrow-st., N. Y.

LUMBER, LIME, LATH, BRICK AND COAL YARD AND FEED STORE FOR SALE—at Maspeth, on Newtown Creek, east side of Williamsburg. Apply to COVERT & CO., on the premises.

P. S.—The above is an old-established stand, and business to the amount of $75,000 a year has been done; good reason given for selling out.

FOR SALE—THE OLD ESTABLISHED DRUG store corner of Broadway and 4th-st. is offered for sale to close the estate of C. ADAMSON. The store is enjoying a valuable patronage, which makes the opportunity a very desirable one for a good apothecary. Apply at No. 21 Fulton-st., New-York.

BEDDING BUSINESS FOR SALE AND BUILDING TO LET, NO. 113 CHATHAM-ST.—A general bedding business, established seven years. A good opportunity for a person having money. Inquire on the premises.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE CHEAP.—A GOOD stand for a German. Inquire at the store, corner of Cherry and Varick sts.

KEROSENE OILS.
KEROSENE LUBRICATING OIL.
KEROSENE ILLUMINATING OIL.
KEROSENE PINNACLE OIL.
PARAFINE RAILWAY GREASE.
ELECTRIC LAMPS.
AUSTENS, AGENTS, No. 50 Beaver-st.

NEW INVENTION OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH.—DR. G. B. SIGESMOND RESPECTFULLY INVITES THE PUBLIC TO CALL.—NEW INVENTION OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH.—DR. G. B. SIGESMOND, Dentist, of No. 751 Broadway, invites the public to call and examine his mode of inserting artificial teeth without the use of metal plate or clasps, which prevents the bitter taste and nervous irritation which metal unavoidably causes.

DECKER'S MECHANICAL COMBINATION CUSHIONS.—Warranted superior to all others in elasticity and correctness, being lower, yet entirely safe. Billiard Tables of all sizes, slate or marble tops; trimmings of every description at the old prices. Manufactory No. 59 Elm-st. L. DECKER, (late Griffith & Decker.)

J. F. GAYNOR, THE ARCHITECT OF Hanghwout's Building, corner of Broadway and Broome-st., Halsey Buildings, Brooklyn, and numerous [illegible] first-rate offices. Office No. 16 Nassau-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

DEATH!
OR,
LOST AND WON,
BY MATTHEW MAIZE, ESQ.
A NEW, EXCITING, AND INTERESTING STORY IN THE LEDGER OF ROMANCE.

The proprietor of THE LEDGER OF ROMANCE is constantly hearing the remark that to please the popular taste it is necessary to present the public with literature of an immoral tendency; his opinion is decidedly opposed to this sweeping libel on the intelligent millions of the United States; he believes it is possible to write Novels, Tales and Romances, abounding with the most intense excitement, without overstepping the bounds of modesty or morality. He is also of opinion that there is plenty of young and rising talent in the country, with American feeling and American tastes capable of writing American tales; men who, although their names are not paraded before the public, are nevertheless destined to furnish their fellow-countrymen with original and interesting stories by far preferable to French translations and hashed-up English periodical literature with which we are at present deluged.

Acting on this opinion the proprietor of the
LEDGER OF ROMANCE
returns his thanks to the public for the immense success of "THE GREAT HUNTINGTON TALE" that is now appearing in the LEDGER OF ROMANCE. This success has induced the proprietor to use every exertion to obtain another tale of intense interest which, he is happy to say, he has been enabled to accomplish.

MATTHEW MAIZE, ESQ.,
The popular novelist and author of that wonderfully interesting Tale of the "Wall-street Schemer," has been for some time engaged in writing a story entitled
"DEATH! OR LOST AND WON,"
which for novelty and intensity has never been surpassed. A charming vein of fine feeling runs through the story mingled with life-like scenes of deep and tragic occurrences, in which morality, like a thread of gold, binds and ornaments the development of the plot.

The commencement of this new Tale will appear in No. 33 of
THE LEDGER OF ROMANCE.

Of all the subjects that have been presented to the public this will far outstrip all others in the concentrated intensity of its situations and the wonderful life-pictures strewed throughout this charming and wonderful production.

THE LEDGER OF ROMANCE,
OUT TO-MORROW.

DEATH!
OR,
LOST AND WON.
BY MATTHEW MAIZE, ESQ.
A NEW, EXCITING, AND INTERESTING STORY IN THE LEDGER OF ROMANCE.

The proprietor of THE LEDGER OF ROMANCE is constantly hearing the remark that to please the popular taste it is necessary to present the public with literature of an immoral tendency; his opinion is decidedly opposed to this sweeping libel on the intelligent millions of the United States; he believes it is possible to write Novels, Tales and Romances, abounding with the most intense excitement, without overstepping the bounds of modesty or morality. He is also of opinion that there is plenty of young and rising talent in the country, with American feeling and American tastes capable of writing American tales; men who, although their names are not paraded before the public, are nevertheless destined to furnish their fellow-countrymen with original and interesting stories by far preferable to French translations and hashed-up English periodical literature with which we are at present deluged.

Acting on this opinion the proprietor of the
LEDGER OF ROMANCE
returns his thanks to the public for the immense success of "THE GREAT HUNTINGTON TALE" that is now appearing in the LEDGER OF ROMANCE. This success has induced the proprietor to use every exertion to obtain another tale of intense interest which, he is happy to say, he has been enabled to accomplish.

MATTHEW MAIZE, ESQ.,
the popular novelist and author of that wonderfully interesting Tale of the "Wall-street Schemer," has been for some time engaged in writing a story entitled
"DEATH! OR LOST AND WON,"
which for novelty and intensity has never been surpassed. A charming vein of fine feeling runs through the story, mingled with life-like scenes of deep and tragic occurrences, in which morality, like a thread of gold, binds and ornaments the development of the plot.

The commencement of this new Tale will appear in No. 33 of
THE LEDGER OF ROMANCE.

Of all the subjects that have been presented to the public this will far outstrip all others in the concentrated intensity of its situations and the wonderful life-pictures strewed throughout this charming and wonderful production.

THE LEDGER OF ROMANCE,
OUT TO-MORROW.

DEATH
OR,
LOST AND WON.
BY MATTHEW MAIZE, ESQ.
A NEW, EXCITING, AND INTERESTING STORY IN THE LEDGER OF ROMANCE.

The proprietor of THE LEDGER OF ROMANCE is constantly hearing the remark that to please the popular taste it is necessary to present the public with literature of an immoral tendency; his opinion is decidedly opposed to this sweeping libel on the intelligent millions of the United States; he believes it is possible to write Novels, Tales and Romances, abounding with the most intense excitement, without overstepping the bounds of modesty or morality. He is also of opinion that there is plenty of young and rising talent in the country, with American feeling and American tastes capable of writing American tales; men who, although their names are not paraded before the public, are nevertheless destined to furnish their fellow-countrymen with original and interesting stories, by far preferable to French translations and hashed-up English periodical literature with which we are at present deluged.

Acting on this opinion the proprietor of the
LEDGER OF ROMANCE
returns his thanks to the public for the immense success of "THE GREAT HUNTINGTON TALE" that is now appearing in the LEDGER OF ROMANCE. This success has induced the proprietor to use every exertion to obtain another tale of intense interest which, he is happy to say, he has been enabled to accomplish.

MATTHEW MAIZE, ESQ.,
the popular novelist and author of that wonderfully interesting Tale of the "Wall-street Schemer," has been for some time engaged in writing a story entitled
"DEATH! OR LOST AND WON,"
which for novelty and intensity has never been surpassed. A charming vein of fine feeling runs through the story, mingled with life-like scenes of deep and tragic occurrences, in which morality, like a thread of gold, binds and ornaments the development of the plot.

The commencement of this new Tale will appear in No. 33 of
THE LEDGER OF ROMANCE.

Of all the subjects that have been presented to the public this will far outstrip all others in the concentrated intensity of its situations and the wonderful life-pictures strewed throughout this charming and wonderful production.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.
FRANK FORRESTER'S SPORTING SCENES AND CHARACTERS.

The public are hereby notified by the author that this publication is a fraud on the community.

It consists of four old works published many years ago under separate titles, and does not contain one word which the reading world does not know by heart.

It is published without my authority, and I disclaim all connection with it or its publisher.

I consider this to be an attempt to palm some casual stories—originally written for sporting newspapers, and republished in book form as elaborate sporting works for *practical purposes*, and therefore I take this occasion to guard the public against being defrauded by a false application of my name. HENRY WM. HERBERT.

The Cedars, near Newark, N. J.

ANOTHER GREAT PAPER!
A complete history, with accurate
PICTURES
of the
BOND-STREET TRAGEDY!
Will be found in No. 63 of
FRANK LESLIE'S
ILLUSTRATED PAPER.
SIX CENTS.

Ready this Tuesday morning, Feb. 10, 1857. Amongst the engravings will be found authentic portraits of
DR. BURDELL,
MRS. CUNNINGHAM,
MR. J. ECKEL,
MISS M. A. CUNNINGHAM,
MISS HELEN CUNNINGHAM,
MR. SNODGRASS,
And pictures of the following subjects, taken expressly for this paper, by our artists:

The room in which Dr. Burdell was murdered, showing the exact state in which it was found when the murder was discovered.

The Doctor's bed-room, with the body laid out.

View of the house.

Portrait of the Doctor when laid in the coffin, showing the stabs and wounds on the face.

Attic Room where the fire was made and clothes found.

Mrs. Cunningham's Dagger.

Anatomical Drawing of the Doctor's Heart, showing the Wounds.

Sleeve of shirt with Blood.

Eckel's Bedroom.

Hall, showing Doors to Eckel's and Mrs. Cunningham's Bedrooms.

Policemen Guarding Mrs. Cunningham's Bedroom, while she and her Daughter are detained there.

Also, the full particulars of this Horrible Tragedy, up to Monday night.

The highly exciting and beautiful Tale of
THE NIGHT SHRIEK!
A Tale of New-Orleans, founded on fact.

NOTE TO TALE.—About twenty-five years ago one of the wealthiest families of New-Orleans were so seriously annoyed by an appalling night shriek, reverberating through the house, that they removed, renting their splendid residence to the Sisters of Charity for a school. Still the fearful shriek followed them, until the missing will of the late head of the family was discovered, when it ceased.

By MRS. J. D. BALDWIN. Will also appear in this number.

NOTICE.

In consequence of the demand on our time and pages, we are compelled to postpone the issuing of the large and beautiful picture of the
BATTLE OF STONY POINT
until next week, when it will be positively published. This beautiful print has been designed especially for this paper, and will be well worth a whole year's subscription. Order at once if you wish to receive extra copies, as the paper is not reprinted. Remember No. 63, the Great Tragedy number, and No. 64, the Great Picture, and other engravings connected with the murder and leading topics of the day.

PUBLISHED, FEB. 7, 1857,
THE NEW-YORK SPEAKER,
Comprising a new Selection of Pieces for Practice in Reading, Recitation, Declamation, and Dialogue. Compiled from the latest works of
EMINENT ORATORS AND POETS.
With an extensive Introductory Treatise on Elocution, Oratory, and Gesture, and engraved Illustrations in Attitude and Action, adapting it as a Text-Book for Academies and Seminaries.

BY WARREN F. EDGARTON,
Professor of Oratory and Rhetoric in Hudson River Institute, Claverack, N. Y.,
AND
WILLIAM RUSSELL,
Author of "Pulpit Elocution," "American Reader," "American Elocutionist," &c.

502 Pages. 12mo. Cloth. Price, $1 25.

The following are characteristics of this work:

1. The selection of pieces for practice has been made with express reference to the actual wants of the academic declamations, as experienced in the daily exercises of the class-room. It excludes alike the formal political harangues which belong to later stages of education, and those merely juvenile exercises which belong properly to primary schools.

2. No pieces have been admitted but those which have been actually found interesting to the class of pupils for whose use the work is intended, and which have been found conducive to the formation of an earnest and animated style of address.

3. It presents a very large number of elegant and brilliant passages for recitations, not found in other collections, including many selections from the recent productions of eminent orators and poets.

4. The introductory part of the work is furnished by Prof. Russell, and treats of the subject of gesture in a clear and practical manner, adapted to the personal training of young speakers, with a view to the formation of a correct, easy, and graceful style of declamation.

THE NEW-YORK SPEAKER contains two hundred and fifty-three selections for declamation, and will be found, we trust, in the extent, variety, and freshness of its contents, a most attractive and useful book.

Copies sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of the retail price.

Published by MASON BROTHERS,
Nos. 108 and 110 Duane-st., New-York,
Sole Publishers of Webster's School-Dictionaries, and many other Standard School-Books.

THE BURDELL TRAGEDY ILLUSTRATED.
THE BURDELL TRAGEDY ILLUSTRATED
THE BURDELL TRAGEDY ILLUSTRATED
THE BURDELL TRAGEDY ILLUSTRATED
THE BURDELL TRAGEDY ILLUSTRATED
BY 20 ACCURATE ENGRAVINGS IN
BY 20 ACCURATE ENGRAVINGS IN
BY 20 ACCURATE ENGRAVINGS IN
BY 20 ACCURATE ENGRAVINGS IN
BY 20 ACCURATE ENGRAVINGS IN
BY 20 ACCURATE ENGRAVINGS IN
BY 20 ACCURATE ENGRAVINGS IN
BY 20 ACCURATE ENGRAVINGS IN
BY 20 ACCURATE ENGRAVINGS IN
FRANK LESLIE'S
FRANK LESLIE'S
FRANK LESLIE'S
FRANK LESLIE'S
FRANK LESLIE'S
ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER NO. 63.
ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER NO. 63.
ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER NO. 63.
ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER NO. 63.
ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER NO. 63.
ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER NO. 63.
ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER NO. 63.
ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER NO. 63.
ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER NO. 63.
READY THIS
READY THIS
READY THIS
READY THIS
READY THIS
TUESDAY MORNING AT ALL NEWS DEPOTS.
TUESDAY MORNING AT ALL NEWS DEPOTS.
TUESDAY MORNING AT ALL NEWS DEPOTS.
TUESDAY MORNING AT ALL NEWS DEPOTS.
TUESDAY MORNING AT ALL NEWS DEPOTS.

NOW COMPLETE.
THE BRITISH ESSAYISTS,
WITH PREFACES, HISTORICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL.
BY A. CHALMERS, F. S. A.

TATLER,	ADVENTURER,	MIRROR,
SPECTATOR,	WORLD,	LOUNGER,
GUARDIAN,	CONNOISSEUR,	OBSERVER,
RAMBLER,	IDLER,	LOOKER-ON.

The volumes are of the exact size and style of Little, Brown & Co.'s edition of the "British Poets," and sold at the same price.—75 cents per volume.

☞ With a full index to the whole work.
35 vols. 16mo. $26 50.
LITTLE, BROWN & CO.,
No. 112 Washington-st., Boston.

A NEW WORK ON CONSUMPTION
WILL BE PUBLISHED ON SATURDAY, FEB. 7.
CONSUMPTION.
BY W. W. HALL, M. D.,
Author of "Bronchitis and Kindred Diseases," &c. 12mo. Cloth, 75 cents.
From the Home Journal

Under this truly descriptive title Dr. Hall gives us a volume of his well-known pat and plump good sense. It is more like an experienced and wise man's talk than a doctor's. But the directions, cautions, definitions, &c., are most valuable, and alike so to all readers.

Orders by mail, including the price of the book, will be forwarded free of postage.

J. S. REDFIELD, No. 34 Beekman-st.

A NEW LAW BOOK.
CURTIS' CIRCUIT COURT REPORTS.
Just published by
LITTLE, BROWN & CO.,
LAW AND FOREIGN BOOKSELLERS,
No. 112 Washington-st., Boston.
REPORTS OF CASES
Argued and determined in the Circuit Court of the United States for the First Circuit, 1854-1856.
By B. R. CURTIS,
The Presiding Judge.
1 vol. 8vo., price $5 50.

THE NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE.
READY NEXT THURSDAY MORNING,
With extra editions at noon and evening,
Till the report of the Inquest on the BOND-ST. MURDER is concluded. REAL PORTRAITS OF THE PRISONERS.

All newsmen have it. Order copies early.

T. R. CALLENDER, Philadelphia; ROSS & TOUSEY, New-York, Agents. Subscription $2 per annum; $1 for 6 months. Address E. A. SEYMOUR,
National Police Gazette, New-York City.

HOLBROOK'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY; OR, THREESCORE YEARS!

This highly interesting and entertaining volume is just issued by JAMES FRENCH & CO., Boston, where it met with great success. It is mentioned in very complimentary terms by the press, and cannot fail to give satisfaction to both old and young. For sale by all Booksellers and News Agents. Price, $1 25. The trade supplied on application to G. H. HOLBROOK, No. 11 Stone-st., New-York.

MASONIC BOOKS.—JACHIN AND BOAZ; or, A Key to the Door of Freemasonry, $2 50: Allyn's Ritual of Freemasonry, $6: Plain on the Soul's Immortality, $1: Cupper's Stair-Builder's Guide, $6. By remitting, the books will be sent, post-paid, to any part of the country. WM. GOWANS, No. 178 Fulton-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

DON'T GO HOME WITHOUT
DON'T GO HOME WITHOUT
DON'T GO HOME WITHOUT
DON'T GO HOME WITHOUT
LESLIE'S PAPER.
LESLIE'S PAPER.
LESLIE'S PAPER.
LESLIE'S PAPER.
LESLIE'S PAPER.
Published this day, especially to give the public a complete view of the Burdell Tragedy at a glance. Only 6 cents.

GIFTS! GIFTS! GIFTS!
Presents varying in value from 25 cents to $100, given away to purchasers of Books. Great inducements offered to agents. Full catalogues with explanations sent free on application by mail to any part of the City or country.
EVANS & CO., No. 439 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

DRY GOODS ANNOUNCEMENT.
THE LAST
GREAT REDUCTION,
AND FOR CASH ONLY,
AT THE GREAT SALE.
CHAS. HOOK, NO. 703 BROADWAY,
Would announce to his patrons and
THE LADIES OF NEW-YORK,
Being about to vacate these premises in favor of Messrs. MILLER & GRANT, No. 371 BROADWAY, Who will take possession on the
FIRST DAY OF MARCH,
Before which time they will
CONTINUE THESE SALES
WITH STILL GREATER REDUCTION,
BUT FOR CASH ONLY.
This Stock yet offers
THE GREATEST INDUCEMENTS TO PURCHASERS
In every description of
HOUSEKEEPERS' GOODS,
Comprising
PURE IRISH LINENS,
SHIRTINGS,
SHEETINGS,
DAMASKS,
BLANKETS, DIAPERS,
QUILTS, TABLE-CLOTHS,
ENGLISH AND GERMAN NAPKINS,
HOSIERY, TOWELINGS, &c., &c.
THE FORMER SACRIFICE
OF ALL OUR WHITE GOODS
Is nothing in comparison to what we will offer the present week in
JACONETS, CAMBRICS,
SWISS, NANSOOKS.
MELLE MUSLINS, &c.
As the closing of this store by the
21st OF FEBRUARY
is a matter of necessity, the sales until that time will be
FOR CASH ONLY.
CHAS. S. HOOK, No. 703 Broadway, near 4th-st.

JUST RECEIVED,
PER STEAMER ATLANTIC,
And will be opened this morning,
Several cases China Jaspe Bayadere Silks
Price $1 50 per yard. All new patterns
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 478 Broadway.

NEW EMBROIDERIES,
PER STEAMER ARABIA,
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 478 Broadway,
will open on Monday, 9th:
1,200 Jaconet and Cambric Sets, from $1 to $3 50.
500 Embroidered Swiss Sets, from $2 to $16.
Valenciennes, Honiton, Guipure, and Swiss Embroidered Collars, &c.

LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS,
PER STEAMER ARABIA.
500 dozen gentlemen's colored Boulter Handkerchiefs, from 25c. to 50c. each.
500 dozen plain do. at $2 25 and $3 per dozen.
500 dozen ladies' do., from $1 50 to $3 75 per dozen.
Also, a large lot of ladies' Embroidered Handkerchiefs, from 50c. to $15 each.
BEEKMAN & CO., No. 478 Broadway.

347 BROADWAY.
GREAT SALE OF DRY GOODS.
OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF SUPERFINE
BLACK CLOTHS
AT A REDUCTION OF 30 PER CENT,
MARKED AND READY
FOR SALE
THIS WEEK.
STORE FIXTURES FOR SALE, CORNER LEONARD-ST.

347 BROADWAY.
UNPARALLELED BARGAINS IN SILKS
AT THE GREAT SALE
UNDER LIQUIDATION.
This week greater bargains than ever will be offered in
SPLENDID DRESS SILKS
OF ALL GRADES AND STYLES,
At prices which must satisfy all buyers.
CORNER LEONARD-ST.

347 BROADWAY.
CHEAP BLACK SILKS
AT THE
GREAT BROADWAY SALE.
500 PIECES BLACK SILKS
(in all widths)
ARE NOW FOR SALE MUCH BELOW
COST PRICE—CHEAPER THAN CAN
BE FOUND ELSEWHERE
N. B.—FIXTURES OF STORE FOR SALE.
CORNER LEONARD-ST.

347 BROADWAY.
GREAT DRY GOODS SALE
UNDER LIQUIDATION.
NEW-YORK LADIES,
HAVE YOU SEEN THE BEAUTIFUL
COLLECTION OF RICH DRY GOODS
AT THE ABOVE ESTABLISHMENT?
If not, a visit will well repay you for the time, since you can save from
30 TO 40 PER CENT.
ON YOUR PURCHASES OF
DRY GOODS.
THE WHOLE IS SUBMITTED TO IMMEDIATE SALE.
CORNER LEONARD-ST.

347 BROADWAY,
ENGLISH LONG-CLOTH MUSLINS
AT THE
GREAT BROADWAY SALE
UNDER LIQUIDATION.
300 PIECES LONG CLOTHS, 10c.
200 PIECES LONG CLOTHS, 10½c.
250 PIECES (yard wide) LONG CLOTHS, 11½c.
350 PIECES (yard wide) LONG CLOTHS) 12½c.
These goods are being used in all families and can be bought at a saving of
25 PER CENT.
AT THE ABOVE SALE.
N. B.—STORE FIXTURES FOR SALE.
CORNER LEONARD-ST.

1857. SPRING MANTILLAS. 1857
JACOB LANSING,
IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER
OF
MANTILLAS, &c.,
is now prepared to exhibit a
COMPLETE AND MAGNIFICENT STOCK,
comprising all the
NEWEST AND MOST DESIRABLE STYLES,
TO WHICH HE INVITES THE ATTENTION OF
CITY, SOUTHERN AND WESTERN JOBBERS.
THE ABOVE WILL BE OFFERED AT THE
VERY LOWEST PRICES, AND ON
LIBERAL TERMS.
No. 41 CEDAR-STREET,
BETWEEN NASSAU AND WILLIAM.

WET GOODS, WET GOODS.
WET MARSEILLES QUILTS, 10s. to 12s., worth 16s. and 18s.
WET LINEN DOILIES, 3s. per doz., a bargain.
WET ¾ NAPKINS, only 9c. each., half price.
WET LINEN TABLE DAMASK, 2s. 9d. to 3s. 6d., cheap.
WET TABLE CLOTHS, large sizes, 6s. and 7s.
WET COLORED TABLE COVERS, 3s. and 4s., not injured.
WET BOSOM LINEN, 1s. 9d. to 2s. 6d., half-price.
Wet Muslins, Wet Towels, &c.

The only injury to the above goods is by water, and those calling early will secure the greatest bargains.
H. B. CLAPP & CO.
Nos. 57 and 59 Catharine-st., corner of Monroe-st.

TO SOUTHERN, WESTERN AND CITY MERCHANTS.
CORSETS! CORSETS!
The largest assortment in the United States.
Thirty per cent. under usual prices.
THOS. H. GAYNOR, Importer and Manufacturer,
No. 45 3d-av., near 10th-st.
N. B.—Third-av. cars pass the door.

WET GOODS FROM THE LATE WRECKS.
Ginghams, Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Linens, Linen Sheeting, Table Cloths, Plain, Plaid and Striped Jaconet, Muslins, Bands, Collars, Mohair Lustre, Huckaback Diaper, &c., for sale by WILLIAM MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

TABLE LINENS,
DAMASKS,
TOWELS,
NAPKINS, &c., &c.,
Selling off at Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., by order of the Assignee.

GREAT BARGAINS
In Irish Linens,
Barnsley Sheetings,
Muslins, &c.,
Will be opened on Monday, Feb. 9.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

BAREGES,
CHALLIES and
DELAINES,
Selling off at 40 per cent. discount, at Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av. By order of the Assignee.

SILKS,
SHAWLS,
and CLOAKS,
selling at 40 per cent. discount, at Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av. by order of the Assignee.

LACE AND OTHER DRAPERY.
In sets and by the yard. Selling off at forty per cent. below cost, at Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av. By order of the Assignee.

LADIES INDIA-RUBBER GLOVES AND Mits bleach the hands and render them soft, smooth and white. An excellent remedy for chapped hands, salt rheum, &c. Also very useful in housework, and can be worn when other gloves would be spoiled. For sale at all rubber stores, and at No. 36 John-st., up stairs.

DRY GOODS.

BRODIE'S MANTILLA
SPRING,
1857.
GEORGE BRODIE,
Nos. 91 CANAL AND 62 LUDLOW-STS.,
Begs to intimate to
SOUTHERN AND WESTERN MANTILLA
BUYERS
that he
WILL OPEN
his
NEW STYLES
on
MONDAY,
FEB. 9.

WET GOODS! WET GOODS!!
Per ship NEW-YORK,
From Auction.
CHARLES HEARD & CO.,
No. 391 Grand-st.

WET LINEN DIAPERS!
At half cost.
CHARLES HEARD & CO., No. 391 Grand-st.

WET LINEN DAMASKS,
At half cost.
CHARLES HEARD & CO., No. 391 Grand-st.

WET LINEN TABLE CLOTHS,
At half cost,
CHARLES HEARD & CO., No. 391 Grand-st.

WET COTTONPANES,
At half cost.
CHARLES HEARD & CO., No. 391 Grand-st.

WET ENGLISH LONG CLOTHS,
At half cost.
CHARLES HEARD & CO., No. 391 Grand-st.

WET LINEN SHEETING,
At half cost.
CHARLES HEARD & CO., No. 391 Grand-st.

WET LINEN SHIRTING,
At half cost.
CHARLES HEARD & CO., No. 391 Grand-st.

WET GOODS! WET GOODS!
Warranted perfect, at
CHARLES HEARD & CO.'S, No. 391 Grand-st.

SPRING MANTILLAS
AT WHOLESALE.
THE LARGEST STOCK IN THE CITY.
GEORGE BULPIN,
No. 361 Broadway,
Has now in store an unusually extensive assortment, both imported and his own manufacture, especially adapted to the wants of
SOUTHERN AND WESTERN JOBBERS,
FROM THE LOWEST PRICES TO THE MOST COSTLY GOODS IN
BLACK AND COLORED SILK MANTILLAS,
CHANTILLY LACE MANTILLAS,
FRENCH LACE MANTILLAS,
EMBROIDERED SILK MANTILLAS,
BUGLED LACE AND NET MANTILLAS,
MOURNING MANTILLAS,
BASQUES, TALMAS, &c., &c.
The attention of the trade is invited.
Prices low, and terms liberal.

GREAT SALE OF WET SILKS, AT
COLBY'S, cor. Grand and Eldridge sts.
GREAT SALE of WET DAMASKS at
COLBY'S, cor. Grand and Eldridge sts.
GREAT SALE of WET NAPKINS at
COLBY'S, cor. Grand and Eldridge sts.
GREAT SALE of WET BRILLIANTS at
COLBY'S, cor. Grand and Eldridge sts.
GREAT SALE of WET LINEN SHEETING at
COLBY'S, cor. Grand and Eldridge sts.
GREAT SALE of WET LINEN SHIRTING at
COLBY'S, cor. Grand and Eldridge sts.
GREAT SALE of WET QUILTS and BLANKETS at
COLBY'S, cor. Grand and Eldridge sts.
GREAT SALE of WET COTTON SHIRTING and SHEETING, at
COLBY'S, cor. Grand and Eldridge sts.

STEEL SPRING SKIRTS.
DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD'S superior steel spring skirts, with adjustable bustle, the best article of the kind ever produced, can be found in all the first-class retail dry goods and fancy stores in this City and throughout the country. Patent applied for, and none genuine unless stamped with their trade-mark.

INSTRUCTION.

$2 50.—WRITING-CLASSES, BOOK-KEEPING—$10, and all the commercial accomplishments, are taught, day and evening, by Mr. PAINE and Assistants, No. 62 Bowery, New-York, and No. 283 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. From Ex-Gov. KING, R. I.: "My son and daughters attended Col. PAINE'S school, to my entire satisfaction. His style of writing is modern and easy, and his gentlemanly deportment, care, and perseverance, in teaching the correct principle of penmanship, deserve our liberal encouragement."

MADISON-SQUARE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—At No. 926 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts. Peculiar facilities are here afforded for systematic and thorough education. The attention of parents is at this time specially invited to the Primary Department, in which new classes are to be immediately formed, under Mr. GRANT'S special supervision.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

SITUATIONS FOR TWO CAPABLE, respectable and experienced girls, recently arrived in this city: one as cook; can do plain cooking, and is a good washer and laundress; makes excellent bread and rolls; can be highly recommended for neatness, &c.: the other is a very good plain cook and a thorough washer and ironer; is used to housework; also, by a lady, a genteel young girl, about 16 years of age, of good manners and kind disposition, as child's nurse and seamstress, or light chamber-work. Said writing girl three may be seen until engaged, at No. 10 Tillary-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY TWO COMPETENT, TRUSTworthy girls, situations in one family or separate—the first, as good waiter; can understand meats and pastry, soups of all styles, assists with the second; is good ironing, or as regular laundress; does up fancy in style; wages $8 to $9; the other as chamber-maid and waitress, or as plain, neat sewer; will do part washing; wages $7. Best of City reference given. Call at Mrs. Andrews No. 116 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN EXCELLENT German woman, to cook, wash and iron, or housework of a small family; is a good plain cook, makes excellent bread and biscuit, and first rate washer and ironer, is willing, neat and obliging, not afraid of work; most highly recommended; moderate wages. Can be seen in basement of No. 345 8th-av., near 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE MIDdle aged Scotch Protestant woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress in a private family; would not object to do light chamberwork, has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at Mr. JAMES YOUNG'S, No. 260 East 27th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., top floor, front room.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR TWO VERY experienced, trustworthy girls, with unexceptionable City references; one a first-class cook, washer and ironer, makes excellent bread and plain pastry; the other is a very neat and efficient waiter girl and chambermaid, quick and willing. Apply at No 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl, as nurse, can take care of a baby from its birth; has the best of reference from her last place, where she has lived this last three years, or can do chamber-work and sewing. Can be seen at No. 85 Hamersley-st., for one day, first floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, to do chamberwork and assist in washing and ironing and fluting: is a good plain sewer; no objection to go a short way in the country; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 160 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANARD—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as first-rate cook, excellent washer and ironer, or as laundress. Can get the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 220 East 23d-st., between the 1st and 2d avs., 3d floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTAble young woman, as chambermaid and waiter, or chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing, in a private family. Has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 207 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as an experienced cook and baker; a particular washer and ironer; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 124 8th-st., near 6th-av., in the corset store. None but private families need apply.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as cook in a private family; is a good cook and an excellent washer and ironer; has good City reference, and can be seen for two days at No. 242 6th-av., between 18th and 19th sts., 2d floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, a Protestant, to do chamberwork, and waiter, or to learn to cook in a private family; good City references from her last place; can be seen for to-day at No. 251 2d-av., top floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and fine laundress, in a private family, by a very competent girl with good City reference; is a nice hand at fluting, &c. Call at No. 35 Christopher-st., back basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as nurse and seamstress or chambermaid; is competent to take the charge of an infant from its birth, in either country or City; can give four years' reference from her last place; call at No. 259 East 18th st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl, a situation to do general housework of a small private family; a good washer and ironer and baker. Best of City reference. No. 377 10th-st., 2d-floor, back room.

WANTED—SITUATION AS COOK.—HAS NO objection to assist in washing and ironing; best of City reference given. Call at No. 179 7th-av., third floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 191 West 20th-st.

AS LANDSCAPE AND ORNAMENTAL GARDENER—A German, perfectly qualified, wishes a situation. He also understands thoroughly, vegetables, fruits, flowers, &c. Apply to Superintendent, Servant's Institute, No. 149 Grand-st.

HOUSEKEEPER:—A MIDDLE-AGED LADY of intelligence and refinement desires a situation as practical housekeeper in some respectable family in the City or country. That of a widower is preferred. Address M. T. DAVIS, No. 137 Spring-st.

AS NURSERY GOVERNESS AND SEAMstress.—An English woman, thoroughly competent, desires a situation in a gentleman's family; she understands dress making, &c. Apply to the Superintendent of Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand-st.

COOK.—A NICE RESPECTABLE WOMAN DEsires a situation, is a first-rate cook, understands the cooking of meats, game, poultry, soups, jellies, is good at pastry and a good baker; has lived in the best of families and highly recommended. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WASHING WANTED.—HOTEL AND FAMily washing at the Laundry of the New-York House and School of Industry, No. 100 West 16th-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED ENTRY CLERK for the hardware trade. He must be a correct accountant, and write a good plain hand rapidly. All applications must be made by the applicant. Unexceptionable references as to character required. Address Box No. 3,288.

WANTED—AN ENTRY CLERK IN A SILK jobbing house. One who writes a good hand, and is correct at figures. Address, with references, MERCHANT, at this office.

BOARDING.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—French, English and Spanish Institute, under the direction of Madame BERGIER, No. 122 Madison-av., near 32d-st. The 3d quarter commences Feb. 10.

A FAMILY HAVING A HOUSE IN TWELFTH-st., the lady's health not admitting of the charge of the house and family, would make an arrangement with a party having no children, or a widow and daughter, to act as housekeeper. Parties desirous of a comfortable home will find this chance a good one, as the house is furnished with every article required for housekeeping. Arrangements will be made at once. Undoubted references required, and given. Address, with full particulars, Box No. 2,795 Post-Office.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—BY A YOUNG merchant down town, a room in a private family with privilege of bath-room. Location must be between 4th and 6th avs., and 10th and 23d sts. Best of references given—best required. Address H., Box No. 3,560.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE AND a couple of single gentlemen can be accommodated with good rooms and board at No. 189 Madison-st.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

GIFTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—GOLD WATCHES, SILVER WARE, and a large assortment of DIAMONDS and fine GOLD JEWELRY.
GOLD LEPINE WATCHES at..... $13
GOLD WATCHES from..... $19 to 25
SILVER WATCHES, jeweled..... 9 to 16
SILVER TEA-SETS from..... 140 to 300
SILVER-PLATED TEA-SETS..... 9 to 45
SILVER-PLATED CAKE BASKETS..... 4 to 25
All articles warranted. Particular attention given to repairing and adjusting Duplex, Chronometer and fine Lever Watches. J. M. ATWOOD,
No. 140 Chatham-st., corner of Mulberry, New-York.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, IN ALL COLORS AND STYLES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, at prices from $25 and upwards. WARREN WARD, No. 317 Canal-st., (old No. 33,) four doors East of Broadway, New-York.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE—AT E. F. FARRINGTON'S Manufactory Warerooms, Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st., between Grand and Broome.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

KEMEYS & SAMPSON, IRON AND STEEL WAREHOUSE, No. 279 WASHINGTON-ST., BETWEEN CHAMBERS AND WARREN, Offer at lowest market prices, REFINED AND COMMON ENGLISH IRON; Pratt Rivet, Peru, and Stitt's Horse-shoe Iron; Hoops, Rod, Bands, and Scroll Iron; Ovals, Half Ovals, and Half Rounds, Spring Toe Cork, and Cast Steel, &c., &c., &c.

STATIONERY.

BOWNE & BARBROOK, STATIONERS' Hall, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., New-York, Importers and Manufacturers offer for sale, at low cash prices, every variety of account books, letters, fancy and staple stationery, writing papers, notes, drafts, money and shipping receipts, inkstands, memorandum and time books, pens, pencils, slates, penknives, chess and back gammon boards, &c., and all articles usually kept by the trade. JOB PRINTING and LITHOGRAPHY executed at low rates. cards, drawings, &c. Country merchants invited to call

ALLSOPP'S TONIC ALE.—THE MOST BENEficial effects are resulting from the use of the celebrated Tonic Ale manufactured by Saml. Allsopp, Esq., in Burton-on-Trent, England. For sale by
S. E. WENTZ, No. 19 Wall-st.
Samples on draught

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE

COUNTRY RESIDENCE—ENGLISH COTtage and building-site at auction, at Saybrook, Conn. ON TUESDAY, the 10th day of February next, at 11 o'clock, will be sold at public auction, on the premises, a fine country residence, and six acres of excellent garden land. The house is in the English villa style, has piazzas, observatory, &c. It is beautifully situated on the bay, and fronts on Maple-av.

Also, adjoining the above, a splendid building-site, containing about 15 acres of excellent garden land.

Also, a neat, nearly new English cottage, and 1 acre of excellent land. This adjoins the 15-acre lot.

Also, a wood lot, covered with chestnut timber, containing about 8 acres, 1 mile from the village.

Also, a lot of corn, oats, hay, straw, potatoes, &c.

Also, a fine horse and wagon, cart, farming utensils, &c.

Saybrook, Conn., is situated at the mouth of the Connecticut River, on the Long Island Sound, and is one of the most beautiful and healthy places on the American continent. There are good churches, schools, shooting, fishing and bathing in the immediate vicinity.

Terms—all of the above will be sold for cash, without reserve, to the highest bidder.

N. B.—Persons taking the New-Haven or New-London Railroad, and stopping at Saybrook, can examine the premises. Inquire for KING'S or Dr. TOWNSEND'S place—a man on the place will show it.

FOR SALE OR TO LET FOR A TERM OF YEARS.—Five four-story and basement buildings on 1st-av., near 23d-st., 115 feet front on 1st-av. by 45 feet deep, with engine of 35 horse power, belting and shafting now running in perfect order; with new buildings, stables and a good yard, formerly occupied by MOXON & BANNAN, will be leased to a good and careful tenant for a term of five years. If said property is not leased by the 15th of February, inst., it will be sold at public auction on or about the 1st of March next. For further particulars apply between 12 and 5 o'clock P. M., at No. 313 Pearl-st., up-stairs. THOMAS MORTON.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE FOLLOWING property, situated in the town of Westport, Conn., a short distance from the Dépôt of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, viz: A pleasant house, with fine yard, garden, fruit trees, with or without a barn, and four acres of land adjoining; also, a large house with or without two barns, and fifty acres of land adjoining; also, a pleasant modern-built house, with garden, vines, fruit trees, &c., with or without a barn, and forty acres of land adjoining. For further particulars, apply to THEODORE BANKS, Esq., Nos. 26 and 27 Peck-slip, or to G. M. MARVIN, Westport, Conn.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 142 East 22d-st., between 2d and 3d avs. The lot is 24 feet 5 inches by 98 feet 9 inches; house 40 feet deep by the width of the lot, three stories high, two upper stories finished in good style, with Croton water and gas; on the rear is a three-story brick shop, occupied as a sash and blind factory, with horse power, circular saws, and grooving and moulding machine, all in complete running order; is in a good location for any light mechanical business. The property will be sold cheap, for cash, if applied for soon. Inquire on the premises, of E. D. DELAMATER.

FOR SALE.—A FIRST-CLASS LARGE DWELling-house and store, 40x85 feet adjoining, now occupied as barns, carriage-house, wood and other sheds and outbuildings, together with a first-rate garden and about two acres of land, situated in the centre of one of the most enterprising villages in Central New-York, within ten rods of a Railroad, is offered for sale. Price $3,000. For a person wanting such property, no cheaper can be found in the State. For further particulars, address Box No. 1,092, or inquire at the store No. 4 Bridge-st., New-York.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A FIRST-CLASS three-story brown-stone basement and under cellar brick house, built expressly for the present owner and occupant a year since; it is complete with every modern convenience—bath, water closet, range, heater, stationary wash tubs, gas, statuary, marble mantels, &c. Size, 22x44; location unsurpassed, lowest price, $5,000. If desired, $5,000 can remain on mortgage. Apply on the premises, Clermont-av., fourth house south of Lafayette-av., or of H. JOHNSON, 27 Beekman-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE PROPERTY formerly occupied as a Bolt factory, in 12th-st., near Avenue C, 100 feet front by 103 feet deep, brick building 40x90 on front, brick storehouse and stable on rear. The premises are adapted to any manufacturing business, foundry, or machine shop. There is a steam engine, with boilers ready set, which will be sold with the premises if desired. Apply to HENRY OOTHOUT, No. 3 Cliff-st.

FOR SALE—A BROWN-STONE ENGLISH basement house, No. 319 West 22d-st., on the best located block in the City, in a fine neighborhood and one of the most convenient houses in New-York; mirrors for sale; also the parlor furniture if required, which is all new; Inquire of S. C. KEYES, No. 345 Broadway, on the premises, or of DAVID KEYES, No. 306 West 19th-st.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH basement house, brown-stone and brick front, known as No. 95 West 23d-st., finished in the most elegant style, and replete with all the modern improvements, being in every respect an A No. 1 house. Can be seen at any time. Size of house 25x75; all the way up. For terms, apply to JOHN A. HARDENBERGH, No. 124 Warren-st.

FOR SALE—THE SUBSTANTIAL BUILT BRICK house, with all the modern improvements, newly painted and in good order; three stacks of chimneys and marble mantels throughout; house 21 feet 5 inches by 50 feet deep; lot half the block; $4,250 can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire at No. 164 East 19th-st.

FOR SALE—THE HANDSOME THREE-STORY and basement, high stoop, Philadelphia-brick house, No. 158 West 24th-st.; house 20x50, lot 20x100; built in the most substantial manner, with all the modern improvements; price $8,000.
A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—TWENTY-SECOND-STREET—AN excellent full-sized house, three stories high, and containing all the modern improvements, situated in an unexceptionable neighborhood on 22d-st., near 8th-av.; will be sold at a moderate price, the owner being about to leave the City. Price $12,000. Terms accommodating. For further particulars, apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO.

FOR SALE ON LIBERAL TERMS—HOUSE and lot No. 45 6th-av., corner 4th-st.; house and lot No. 216 West 19th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.; house and lot No. 164 East 19th-st. near 2d-av.; a lot on 86th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs., and lease of No. 365 Hudson-st., near King-st. Apply to GEO. C. FURMAN, No. 29 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—SPLENDID DOWN-TOWN BOARDing-house, nine years established, and full of permanent and substantial boarders. Price $600—rare chance. Also, splendid garden farm, Flushing, L. I.; 32 acres under high state of cultivation, with all new buildings. Prices $4,500; $2,500 can remain on mortgage. Apply No. 113 Chambers st., room No. 4.

URGENT SALE.—OWING TO IMPENDING voyage to Europe, a fine, large four-story and basement, high stoop house, 35x75, with modern improvements, beautifully located and in perfect order. Possession 1st of May. Apply to Mr. ARNOLD, No. 330 4th-av., corner of 25th-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE 3-STORY BRICK stores and dwellings situated on the northwest corner of Broome and Mulberry sts. Also, the house No. 181 Mulberry-st., with stable, on the rear of the above. Property rents for $3,700.
A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—THE TWO story attic and basement brick house, No. 230 Atlantic-st., near Court, within a few minutes' walk of the ferry; also, the lot in the rear on Pacific-st. Apply to HENRY STARR, No. 179 Broadway, New-York, or No. 59 Court-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE THREE-STORY house No. 15 West 35th-st., (near 5th-av.,) containing all the modern improvements, and recently put in first-rate order. Terms easy. For particulars, inquire on the premises, after 3 o'clock, or of WOOD & HUGHES, No. 194 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—ON MURRAY HILL, A FOUR-story first-class brown-stone front house, No. 88 36th-st., near 4th-av., built in the most substantial and elegant style. Apply on the premises from 9 to 11 A. M. and 2 to 4 P. M.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE front house, four stories high, with basement and underpinning, 20x46, with piazza in the rear, situated 112 Lexington-av., built in best manner, with all modern improvements. Inquire of J. W. FIELDER, on the premises.

FOR SALE—IN WEST 14TH-ST., NO. 176, brown-stone, high-stoop, 25x68. Lot 103 6-12 feet. An elegant dwelling in beautiful order, and complete throughout. Terms easy. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank, Pine-st.

FOR SALE—House, lot and stable No. 155 Lexington-av., N. E. corner 31st-st. House has all the modern improvements, suited for a gentleman keeping his carriage or a Physician. Walls frescoed. Terms easy. Apply on premises.

SPLENDIDLY-IMPROVED COUNTRY SEAT —For sale or exchange for City property, 18 acres, at Glen Cove, L. I., with large mansion, 44x40, piazzas, cupola and wing, 20x24, barn, carriage and ice houses, all built in 1854. A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—IN EAST 27TH-ST., HOUSE AND Lot No. 70, brown-stone front; lot full size; house 62 feet deep, with all modern improvements, and in perfect order. Apply to J. W. PHAKO, 30 and 32 Barclay-st.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW SMALL THREE-story buildings, with modern improvements, on reasonable terms, corner of 2d-av. and 19th-st.

HOUSES AND ROOMS WANTED

ROOMS WANTED.—BY A SMALL GENTEEL family, furnished or unfurnished rooms, in a private house, between 4th and 30th sts., and not more than three blocks from Broadway, east or west; say the second or third floor through, with one of the parlors, which could be thrown open if agreeable; also privilege to kitchen, &c. Good neighborhood requisite; unexceptionable references given and required. Address B., Box No. 126 Post-Office.

WANTED—A THREE-STORY HOUSE, WITH the modern improvements, in a good location, between 2d and 5th avs., and of above 18th-st. Rent not to exceed $800. Address TOWNSEND, Savings Bank, corner 3d-av. and 9th-st.

WANTED TO HIRE—A HOUSE OR COTTAGE, with flower garden, stables, &c., handsomely located in some pleasant town on Hudson River, within 30 miles of the City. Possession desired early in March. Address H. M. HUMPHEY, Bank of New-York.

WANTED—IN A RESPECTABLE PRIVATE family, the second floor of a house not above 34th-st. Address M. H., No. 18 54th-st. References will be given and required.

WANTED—FROM 1st MAY NEXT, A THREE-story brick dwelling; location preferred above Bleecker st. Address C. L., Box No. 2,534 New-York Post-Office.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED FARMER, a farm on shares, or to lease. Address A. B., this office.

REMOVALS.

NOTICE.—DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO., HAVE removed to Mechanics' Bank Buildings, No 2 Wall st., where they issue Mercantile credits, available in all parts of the world, and to buy and sell Foreign Exchange

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—THE TWO GOOD AND SUBSTANTIAL built stores Nos. 4 and 5 South-st., five stories high. Also, the 5-story store No. 26 Moore-st., near South-st.

Also, the two new English basement houses, 16 feet front, five stories high, Nos. 270 and 272, on Broadway, between 25th and 26th sts., and in the immediate vicinity of Madison square, embracing all the modern improvements and perfect internal arrangements, including all gas fixtures. Apply to SACKETT, BELCHER & CO., No. 26 Pearl-st., or to S. M. MEAD, No. 200 5th-av.

TO LET OR LEASE—THREE FOUR-STORY basement houses (new Nos.) 122, 124 and 126 West 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. (first block from the 7th.) neighborhood first class, have all the modern improvements, such as gas, range, baths, marble mantels, &c., good cellars and yards all in perfect order. Possession at once; will be rented to a desirable tenant at the rent of $550. Apply to J. KELLY, on the premises, or to RAY BROTHERS, No. 8 Day-st.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND OTHERS.—TO LET—Two, three or four floors, 25 feet by 100, in a five-story brown stone front building, with hatchway, No. 206 8th-av., for some light manufacturing purpose, with or without steam power. Apply in HITZELBERGER'S Ice Cream Saloon, No. 206 8th-av., near 21st-st.

TO LET—THE FOUNDRY IN THE VILLAGE of Peekskill, Westchester County, known as the Peekskill Foundry. Inquire of the subscriber, on the premises, or at No. 216 Water-st., New-York.
F. P. FLAGLER.

TO LET—IN WHOLE OR IN PARTS, TWO NEW five-story houses in Canal-st., 50 feet from Broadway, with handsome stores to each; a most eligible location for any kind of light business. Apply at No. 144 Chambers-st., or No. 127 Greene-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—IMMEdiate possession can be had of the first-class, large, handsome house, well furnished, No. 140 12th-st., near 5th-av. Apply to FRANKLIN MERRITT, No. 17 Broadway, or to PARK BENJAMIN, No. 47 7th-av., corner 14th-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THREE SUBSTANTIAL fire-proof stores on South-st., corner of Gouverneur-slip, well adapted for storage or any other business. They will be let separately or together. Also, three vacant lots adjoining, suitable for yard-storage. Apply to EDWIN BERGH, No. 88 10th-st. or 648 Water-st.

TO LET—THE STORE AND HOUSE ON THE corner of Broadway and 21st-st.; front on Broadway 48 feet. Also the three-story brick house No. 115 Ludlow-st. Inquire of S. HALSTED, Nos. 52 and 54 Murray-st., up stairs.

TO LET—ON 36TH-ST., NEAR LEXINGTON-av., with immediate possession, a nice three story house; house with modern improvements; house in good order, gas fixtures, &c.
No. 319 4th-av., 3 to 7 P. M.

TO LET OR LEASE—A COTTAGE, AT BEDFORD, L. I., within two minutes' walk of Fulton-av. cars, containing ten rooms, with large garden, &c. Possession, if desired, immediately. Apply to STEPHEN PRITCHARD, No. 59 Maiden lane, New-York.

TO LET FOR A LARGE MANUFACTORY —The 4-story brick building, 125 feet front on 6th-av., corner of 47th-st., is strongly built and well lighted. Apply to Mr. KING, in the building on 47th-st., in the rear, or to G. J. FORREST, No. 146 Pearl-st.

STORE TO LET.—THE LARGE STORE Corner of John and William sts. to let, suitable for the stationery, clothing or fancy goods business. Apply to HOMER & LETCHUM, Nos. 64 and 66 John-st., corner of William.

TO LET—THE SMALL, FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH basement house, No. 26 West 36th-st., with all the modern improvements. Rent moderate. Apply to E. V. W. MYERS, No. 220 Broadway, third floor.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE THREE-STORY dwelling-house No. 15 Bond-st., with dining-room extension, and fully supplied with all the modern improvements. Apply at No. 53 Walk-r-st.

TO LET—POSSESSION FEB. 15, A FIRST-CLASS two-story and attic house, in excellent condition, containing the modern improvements, and in a genteel neighborhood. Annual rent, $750. Address B. W., Times office.

TO LEASE—SIXTH-AVENUE STORES, NOS. 235, 237 and 239, with dwellings above, from May next, for five or ten years. Apply to WM. S. VANDERBILT, No. 408 Broadway.

TO LET—THE LARGE FOUR-STORY STORE, 90 feet deep, No. 107 Murray-st., for one or five years from 1st May. Inquire of H. HOPPOCK, No. 65 Dey-st.

TO LET—OFFICE ON SECOND FOOR, AND two lofts, either together or separately. Apply to BOYD & KEEN, No. 11 Gold-st.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 95 PRINCE-STREET.—Apply to A. DOUGLAS, No. 38 Maiden-lane.

FARMS FOR SALE.

COUNTRY SEAT AT WHITESBORO!—Whitesboro is one of the most beautiful villages in central New-York, and is situated three-and-a-half miles West of the City of Utica, with which it has frequent daily connection by Railroad and omnibus. This property is delightfully located in the heart of the village, on its main avenue, and fronts the public square. The dwelling-house is large and commodious, the barn, carriage-house, and out-buildings, are ample and convenient, the streets, yards, and gardens, are large, airy, and ornamented with fine trees and shrubbery, together with near 20 acres of first-rate land. Whitesboro is very healthy, and possesses all the comforts and conveniences of City life, without its expenses, such as churches, seminaries, schools, stores, banks, &c. This property would suit a gentleman of rural taste wishing to enjoy city and country life combined, as so large village property is seldom offered for sale. The buildings being extensive they might be used for some public or professional business. This valuable property is offered at the low price of $5,000. For further particulars, apply to I. P. VEEDER, No. 98 Broadway, New-York; S. DEXTER, and C. H. TOLL, Whitesboro, Oneida County, New-York.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.—THE SUBscriber offers for sale the beautiful farm on which he now resides. It lies 1½ miles west of Washington, on the National Road, and contains 270 acres of limestone land, and upwards of 60 being in timber. The improvements are a large well built brick house, a large frame barn, stable, carriage house, ice-house, smoke-house, &c. Three comfortable tenant houses, conveniently disposed, with permanent springs in almost every field. The Mansion House is of modern construction and highly convenient, and stands in full view of the Hempfield Railroad. A never-failing fountain pump and very large cistern cemented at the back door. There are two large bearing apple orchards, and the grounds are stocked with pears, peaches, grapes, &c. The place presents great attractions to a gentleman having a family to be educated, as it is in the near vicinity of Washington, with its High School, Female Seminary, College, and Churches of all the leading denominations. ROBERT R. REED.
WASHINGTON, Pa., Jan. 7, 1857.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE FARM, OF about forty acres, at Millstone, New-Jersey, the late residence of Rev. J. L. Zabriskie, deceased. The land is in good condition, in the highest state of cultivation, and abundantly stocked with fruit trees. One side is watered by the Millstone River. It lies a quarter of a mile from the depôt of the Millstone and Dunkirk, on the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD —CHANGE OF TIME.—Commencing Monday, Jan. 19, 1857.—Two daily trains to Albany. Sundays excepted. Fare $1 50 from New-York to Albany. Leave New-York as follows, from station corner of White and Centre sts.

8:10 A. M. Mail train, running directly through without change of cars, and connecting at Chatham Four Corners with the Western trains for Pittsfield, North Adams, and other stations.

4 P. M. Express, running directly through without change of cars, and connecting with Central train at 5 P. M. for the West.

RETURNING, LEAVE ALBANY.

8:15 A. M. Mail train for New York direct.

5 P. M. Express, without change of cars.

Tickets to be obtained, and baggage checked, at the office of the Western Railroad, Albany, or at White and Centre, Broome, or 26th-st. and 4th-av., New-York.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK TO RUTLAND, BURLINGton, PLATTSBURG, ROUSE'S POINT AND MONTREAL, SAMEDAY.—Leave New-York and Hudson River Railroad at 6:30 A. M.; leave Troy by Troy and Boston Railroad at 11:50 A. M.; arrive at Rutland at 2:30, Burlington 5:15, Plattsburg 7:15, Rouse's Point 8 P. M., Montreal 10:30 P. M., and Ogdensburg next morning. Leave New-York at 11½ A. M.; (Nov. 3 this goes into effect;) leave Troy by Troy and Boston Railroad at 5:45; arrive at Rutland 9:15 P. M., lodge; leave at 6 A. M.; arrive at Ogdensburg and Montreal same afternoon. Leave New York at 4:45 P. M., lodge at Troy; leave at 8:30 A. M., for all points north and east of Rutland.
ISAAC V. BAKER,
Superintendent of Troy and Boston Railroad.
MAY 5, 1856.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY —Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, to Scranton, Great Bend, the North and West, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, to Mauch Chunck.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.—Commencing Jan. 1, 1857.—Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., and 3:10 P. M.; for Somerville, at 7:30 and 11 A. M., 3:10 and 4:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 11 A. M., 3:30 and 4 P. M.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST via JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., $3; 12 M., $2 25; stopping at all way stations. 11 and 4 go to Kensington. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati ($17 and $13 50) and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM FEB. 9, 1857, the trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Train, 6:00 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; Mail, 11.15 A. M.; Emigrant, 6:45 P. M.; For Poughkeepsie, 3:00 A. M. and 12:00 M. and 4:45 P. M.; For Sing Sing, 4 P. M.; For Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Sing Sing and Peekskill trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 5:30 and 10:35 A. M., and 4:45 P. M.; and East Albany at 6:00 and 10:45 A. M., and 5:15 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

LAND ROUTE—NEW-YORK TO PROVIDENCE, &c.—On and after Dec. 1, 1856 Express Trains of the Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad will leave Hartford on the arrival there of the Express Trains of the New-York and New-Haven, and New-Haven, Hartford, and Springfield Railroads, which leave New-York at 8 A. M. and 3 P. M., respectively. S. ASHBURNER,
Chief Eng'r. and Supt. H., P. and F. R. R.

BONNET COMB.—A NEW AND VERY DESIRable Patented (India) Rubber Comb, for the purpose of holding the bonnet in its place when on the head, which is much approved of by the ladies, just received by E. M. KNIGHT & CO., No. 28 Vesey-st., New-York

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:
The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WAIT.
These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accomodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

Price of passage from New York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. Exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $250. From Liverpool to New-York, 90 and 30 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berths can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulk heads, and to avoid danger from ice will not cross the Banks north of 43 degrees, until after the 1st of August.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK:		FROM LIVERPOOL:	
Saturday, Jan. 3	1857	Wednesday, Jan. 7	1857
Saturday, Jan. 17	1857	Wednesday, Jan. 21	1857
Saturday, Jan. 31	1857	Wednesday, Feb. 4	1857
Saturday, Feb. 14	1857	Wednesday, Feb. 18	1857
Saturday, March 14	1857	Wednesday, March 4	1857
Saturday, March 21	1857	Wednesday, April 1	1857
Saturday, April 9	1857	Wednesday, April 22	1857
Saturday, May 23	1857	Wednesday, May 27	1857
Saturday, June 6	1857	Wednesday, June 10	1857
Saturday, June 20	1857	Wednesday, June 24	1857
Saturday, July 4	1857	Wednesday, July 8	1857
Saturday, July 18	1857	Wednesday, July 22	1857

For freight or passage, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 37 Austin Friars, London.
R. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75. FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL—Chief Cabin Passage, $140; Second Cabin Passage, $80. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Lotteh.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head, green on starboard, red on port bow.

PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 4.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston.....Wednesday, Feb. 11.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Feb. 18.
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston, Wedn'day, Feb. 25.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York.....Wednesday, March 4.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston.. Wednesday, March 11.

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof expressed.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail Steamer FULTON, F. A. WOTTON, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, March 7, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

PRICE OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin.....$130
Second Cabin.....75

This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."

For freight or passage apply to
MORTIMER LIVINGSTON, Agent, No. 52 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail April 4.

FOR BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON.—The U. S. Mail Steamship WASHINGTON, E. GAVENDY, Commander, will sail for Bremen, touching at Southampton, to land the Mails and Passengers for England and France, on SATURDAY, Feb. 21, at 12 o'clock M., from pier No. 37 North River.

PRICE OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON OR BREMEN:

In First Cabin, Main Saloon.....$130
In First Cabin, Lower Saloon.....110
In Second Cabin.....60

An experienced Surgeon is attached to each steamer.
Specie delivered in Havre or London.
No Parcels received on the day of sailing.
All Letters must pass through the Post-Office.
For freight or passage, apply to
C. H. SAND, Agent, No. 11 South William-st.
The Steamer HERMANN will succeed the WASHINGTON, and sail on March 21.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
EDINBURG, 2,500 tons, WM. CUMMINGS, Commander.
NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, Commander.
GLAS

BANK STATEMENTS.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Loans of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 7, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$6,289,102 00
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....
Average amount of Due to other Banks.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of February, 1857.
JAMES BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ARTISANS' BANK, required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 7, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$658,171 76
Average amount of Specie.....49,221 74
Average amount of Circulation.....90,582 00
Average amount of Deposits.....531,750 37
Average amount of Due to other Banks.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHAS T. LEAKE, Cashier of the ARTISANS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

C. T. LEAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of February, 1857.
[illegible] WESTERVELT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 7, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....
Average amount of Due to other Banks.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE D. ARTHUR, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK, of the City and County aforesaid, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of February, 1857.
[illegible] Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA, required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 7, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$4,120,126 00
Average amount of Specie.....645,468 00
Average amount of Circulation—notes of less than $5.....
Average amount of Deposits.....
Average amount of Due to other Banks.....4,321,305 16

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES PUNNETT, Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. PUNNETT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of February, 1857.
JAMES BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 7, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$11,320,378 00
Average amount of Specie.....904,697 32
Average amount of Circulation.....2,056 00
Average amount of Deposits.....6,997,340 00
Average amount of Due to other Banks.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of February, 1857.
JAMES BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 7, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,970,365 53
Average amount of Specie.....84,466 59
Average amount of Circulation.....82,252 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,353,707 97
Average amount of Due to other Banks.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of February, 1857.
JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 7, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,495,494 71
Average amount of Specie.....257,253 25
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....2,634,097 70
Average amount of Due to other Banks.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I WILLIAM B. MEEKER, Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of February, 1857.
THOMAS STEWART, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 7, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,688,945 96
Average amount of Specie.....138,978 98
Average amount of Circulation.....51,276 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,604,196 50
Average amount of Due to other Banks.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ISAAC SEYMOUR, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of February, 1857.
R. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 7, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,998,146 84
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....
Average amount of Due to other Banks.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE W. DUER, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. W. DUER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of February, 1857.
A. C. GRAHAM, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BOWERY BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 7, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,909,839 23
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....
Average amount of Due to other Banks.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, NATHANIEL G. BRADFORD, Cashier of the BOWERY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

N. G. BRADFORD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of February, 1857.
JAS. L. HAMILTON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 7, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,459,611 11
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....
Average amount of Due to other Banks.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN L. HAMILTON, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. L. HAMILTON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of February, 1857.
WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 7, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$290,869 23
Average amount of Specie.....30,396 73
Average amount of Circulation.....150,969 00
Average amount of Deposits.....201,635 55
Average amount of Due to other Banks.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, C. S. VANDERHOOF, Cashier of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

C. S. VANDERHOOF, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of February, 1857.
E. STEPHENSON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 7, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,385,539 47
Average amount of Specie.....198,899 17
Average amount of Circulation.....127,587 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,063,841 32
Average amount of Due to other Banks.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, BENEDICT LEWIS, Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

BENEDICT LEWIS, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of February, 1857.
GEORGE G. TAYLER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 7, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$583,366 53
Average amount of Specie.....43,016 38
Average amount of Circulation.....116,286 00
Average amount of Deposits.....367,229 81
Average amount of Due to other Banks.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, O. H. SOMMERINDYKE, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

O. H. SOMMERINDYKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of February, 1857.
CALVIN SAYRE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 7, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,295,486 47
Average amount of Specie.....373,486 16
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....1,393,195 00
Average amount of Due to other Banks.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. Q. JONES, President of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. Q. JONES, President.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of February, 1857.
J. B. NORRIS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 7, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$753,252 20
Average amount of Specie.....61,147 30
Average amount of Circulation.....185,990 00
Average amount of Deposits.....845,114 54
Average amount of Due to other Banks.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier of the CITIZENS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of February, 1857.
A. H. MARLTSBEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE COMMERCIAL BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 7, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....373,[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.....1,393,195 00
Average amount of Due to other Banks.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. Q. JONES, President of the COMMERCIAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. Q. JONES, President.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of February, 1857.
J. B. NORRIS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 7, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$753,252 20
Average amount of Specie.....61,147 30
Average amount of Circulation.....185,990 00
Average amount of Deposits.....845,114 54
Average amount of Due to other Banks.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier of the CITIZENS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of February, 1857.
A. H. MARLTSBEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 7, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....
Average amount of Due to other Banks.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT STRONG, Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

ROBERT STRONG, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of February, 1857.
W. O. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 7, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,494,456 66
Average amount of Specie.....206,627 45
Average amount of Circulation.....99,490 00
Average amount of Deposits.....2,207,226 73
Average amount of Due to other Banks.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. F. WARNER, Cashier of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. F. WARNER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of February, 1857.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 7, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,515,416 23
Average amount of Specie.....116,535 07
Average amount of Circulation.....81,868 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,428,374 23
Average amount of Due to other Banks.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. PLATT, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of February, 1857.
ANDREW KOEHLER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 7, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....71,888 00
Average amount of Circulation.....84,999 00
Average amount of Deposits.....
Average amount of Due to other Banks.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, DAVID BANKS, President of the EAST RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. BANKS, President.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of February, 1857.
WM. H. RIDLEY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 7, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,698,661 13
Average amount of Specie.....196,609 69
Average amount of Circulation.....136,094 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,288,567 22
Average amount of Due to other Banks.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. J. LANE, Cashier of the FULTON BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. J. LANE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of February, 1857.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 7, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$721,083 94
Average amount of Specie.....38,231 75
Average amount of Circulation.....61,622 00
Average amount of Deposits.....593,053 56
Average amount of Due to other Banks.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of February, 1857.
JAS. HARRISON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 7, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$652,174 54
Average amount of Specie.....66,871 56
Average amount of Circulation.....83,590 00
Average amount of Deposits.....591,945 97
Average amount of Due to other Banks.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier of the GROCERS' BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of February, 1857.
JOHN C. BERGH, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 7, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,897,549 56
Average amount of Specie.....60,274 44
Average amount of Circulation.....115,754 00
Average amount of Deposits.....853,538 09
Average amount of Due to other Banks.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS L. TAYLOR, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THOMAS L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of February, 1857.
W. O. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 7, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,726,801 25
Average amount of Specie.....793,083 52
Average amount of Circulation.....208,115 18
Average amount of Deposits.....1,327,710 00
Average amount of Due to other Banks.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, LUCIUS HOPKINS, President of the IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

LUCIUS HOPKINS, President.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of February, 1857.
THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 7, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$401,648 00
Average amount of Specie.....21,573 00
Average amount of Circulation.....97,794 00
Average amount of Deposits.....203,216 00
Average amount of Due to other Banks.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM STEBBINS, Cashier of the ISLAND CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. STEBBINS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of February, 1857.
R. A. STANBURY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 7, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$788,350 81
Average amount of Specie.....67,066 68
Average amount of Circulation.....111,695 00
Average amount of Deposits.....634,297 44
Average amount of Due to other Banks.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

DANL. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of February, 1857.
JNO. ERGMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 7, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,150,978 88
Average amount of Specie.....160,276 65
Average amount of Circulation.....243,853 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,504,182 38
Average amount of Due to other Banks.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS L. ACLY, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

T. L. ACLY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of February, 1857.
JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—Of the average daily balance of the following accounts, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 7, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$4,963,464 74
Average amount of Specie.....673,096 44
Average amount of Circulation.....358,315 00
Average amount of Deposits.....3,599,886 40
Average amount of Due to other Banks.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES M. MORRISON, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of February, 1857.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 7, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$968,344 47
Average amount of Specie.....68,045 22
Average amount of Circulation.....98,986 00
Average amount of Deposits.....
Average amount of Due to other Banks.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. C. BEACH, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK, being duly sworn depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. C. BEACH, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of February, 1857.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK, As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 7, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,564,458 42
Average amount of Specie.....146,499 24
Average amount of Circulation.....167,319 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,286,794 88
Average amount of Due to other Banks.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. HAYDOCK, Cashier of the MARKET BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 9th day of February, 1857.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK, As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 7, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,955,450 94
Average amount of Specie.....431,215 29
Average amount of Circulation.....317,475 94
Average amount of Deposits.....2,394,793 18
Average amount of Due to other Banks.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GILBERT DE ANGELIS, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of February, 1857.
JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 7, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,191,336 96
Average amount of Specie.....69,961 71
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....941,489 00
Average amount of Due to other Banks.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN J. STEVENS, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. J. STEPHENS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of February, 1857.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 7, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....
Average amount of Due to other Banks.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. D. BROWN, Cashier of the MECHANICS AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. D. BROWN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of February, 1857.
JOHN M. DWYER Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK.—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 7, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,415,139 88
Average amount of Specie.....205,855 22
Average amount of Circulation.....102,551 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,777,649 10
Average amount of Due to other Banks.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. BLAKE, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. J. BLAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of February, 1857.
C. B. WHEELTON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 7, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,466,949 44
Average amount of Specie.....887,125 25
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....1,428,374 23
Average amount of Due to other Banks.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ARCHIBALD R. SILLIMAN, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. R. SILLIMAN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of February, 1857.
JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 7, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,801,386 75
Average amount of Specie.....186,604 14
Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late Bank.....110,631 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,791,711 19
Average amount of Due to other Banks.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. D. OAKLEY, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of February, 1857.
JOHN HUGHMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 7, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$5,781,690 28
Average amount of Specie.....671,522 41
Average amount of Circulation.....219,668 00
Average amount of Deposits.....5,717,053 85
Average amount of Due to other Banks.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY MEIGS, Jr., Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. MEIGS, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me this 9th day of February, 1857.
JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 7, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,561,578 00
Average amount of Specie.....84,635 00
Average amount of Circulation.....114,941 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,120,775 00
Average amount of Due to other Banks.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. A. TOOKER, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. A. TOOKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of February, 1857.
J. VAN NAMEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 7, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,981,338 52
Average amount of Specie.....371,138 45
Average amount of Circulation.....174,753 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,245,448 25
Average amount of Due to other Banks.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. T. HOOGLAND, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. T. HOOGLAND, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of February, 1857.
R. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK—As required by Chapter 258, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 7, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$368,276 13
Average amount of Specie.....10,954 55
Average amount of Circulation.....91,908 00
Average amount of Deposits.....206,515 90
Average amount of Due to other Banks.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier of the NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of February, 1857.
E. LAWRENCE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 7, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$468,126 05
Average amount of Specie.....25,088 52
Average amount of Circulation.....88,483 00
Average amount of Deposits.....155,470 42
Average amount of Due to other Banks.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FREDERICK T. HAYES, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

F. T. HAYES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of February, 1857.
JOHN ANDERSON, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 7, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$207,818 81
Average amount of Specie.....11,098 87
Average amount of Circulation.....140,206 00
Average amount of Deposits.....199,440 57
Average amount of Due to other Banks.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of February, 1857.
JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NORTH RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 7, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,059,803 98
Average amount of Specie.....78,426 73
Average amount of Circulation.....150,342 00
Average amount of Deposits.....791,789 33
Average amount of Due to other Banks.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. B. HAYES, Cashier of the NORTH RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. B. HAYES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of February, 1857.
JOHN ERGMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 7, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,776,698 86
Average amount of Specie.....95,708 59
Average amount of Circulation.....159,586 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,374,189 50
Average amount of Due to other Banks.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, PARKER HANDY, Cashier of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 9th day of February, 1857.
JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 7, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$639,761 24
Average amount of Specie.....36,478 70
Average amount of Circulation.....116,116 00
Average amount of Deposits.....350,690 50
Average amount of Due to other Banks.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

W. A. HALL, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 9th day of February, 1857.
WM. L. WOOD, Police Justice.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending 1st [illegible]day, Feb. 7, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$955,436 20
Average amount of Specie.....58,961 34
Average amount of Circulation.....118,041 00
Average amount of Deposits.....704,339 71
Average amount of Due to other Banks.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. CAMPBELL, Jr., President of the PACIFIC BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

J. CAMPBELL, Jr., President.

Sworn before me this 9th day of February, 1857.
WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PARK BANK.—As required by Chap. 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 7, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,038,408 74
Average amount of Specie.....183,648 11
Average amount of Circulation.....139,486 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,690,271 50
Average amount of Due to other Banks.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier of the PARK BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of February, 1857.
WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 7, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$763,428 97
Average amount of Specie.....47,021 54
Average amount of Circulation.....119,726 00
Average amount of Deposits.....670,477 20
Average amount of Due to other Banks.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GODFREY W. LEAKE, Cashier of the People's Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of February, 1857.
EDWARD P. CLARK, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 7, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,463,881 29
Average amount of Specie.....368,606 39
Average amount of Circulation.....91,597 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,995,854 04
Average amount of Due to other Banks.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, T. TILESTON, President of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

T. TILESTON, President.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of February, 1857.
THOS. S. SOMMERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 7, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....
Average amount of Due to other Banks.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ABSOM PARKHURST, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of February, 1857.
J. HILLYER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK.—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 7, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,191,969 67
Average amount of Specie.....153,133 16
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....737,488 95
Average amount of Due to other Banks.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ALFRED S. FRASER, Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. S. FRASER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of February, 1857.
R. AS CHAMBERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BAN

New-York Daily Times, Tuesday, February 10, 1857.

NEW-YORK CITY.

THE ARRESTED FILLIBUSTERS.

Col. Fabens, One of the Original Complainants, on the Stand—He Repudiates His Affidavit and Disavows any Complaint—An Irish Woman Won't be Sworn—President Pierce and the Mosquito Grant—Letters from Caleb Cushing—President Pierce had no Pecuniary Interest.

The examination of Ex-Consul Fabens and Mr. Bolton, the alleged fillibusters, was resumed yesterday, at 11 o'clock M., before Commissioner MORELL.

Joseph Brown was first called to the stand. A preliminary question arose as to whether his name was Joseph or Joe, the latter being the name affixed to the original complaint. Brown decided the matter by stating that he went by both names. He was sworn, and testified as follows: I have known Mr. Bolton by name for about ten days; I never saw Col. Fabens before the present examination; I have been twice at the Nicaragua Agency Office, at No. 347 Broadway; on my first visit I thought of going to Nicaragua; I inquired for the agent at the office, and was told that he was not present, by a young man in attendance; the young man told me to call on the following day, and every information I needed should be given me; I called on the following day; two young men were in the office; I recognize the two men present, (pointing out Mr. Lawrence and Mr. Bolton;) their names I did not know then, but have since learned them; Mr. Bolton, in fact, told me his name at the time; I entered into conversation with Mr. Bolton; he presented the book to me in which those desiring to go to Nicaragua wrote their names; I wrote my name as "Joe Brown;" after signing my name Mr. Bolton presented me with a passage ticket on the *Tennessee*; (ticket produced, and similar to the one of Robert Fuller, the first witness offered in evidence;) it was at this time he told me his name; he told me to be down the following day on board the *Tennessee* at eight o'clock, ready to take passage; he told me the vessel lay at the foot of Ninth-street; some other person told me that by offering this ticket I would have a free passage to Nicaragua, and would be under Gen. Walker when I arrived there; it was written by the defendant, who told me this; I wrote only my name in the book; there were several in the room, two or three of whom signed their names in the book while I was there; the party were in good spirits, and talked enthusiastically about the prospects of Gen. Walker; one man said he had fought in Florida against the Indians, and now went to fight against the Costa Ricans; he said that he would not be in the American Army any way; nothing was said to me about farming, or whether I was married or single; no allusion was made to the crops of Nicaragua.

Cross-examined—I never have seen Col. Fabens, except during the present trial; I have stated all that was said by Mr. Bolton to me that is important; I first called at the U. S. District-Attorney's office directly after getting my passage ticket for Nicaragua; I have no recollection of any conversation with the District Attorney; the conversation was very brief; I have been to the District-Attorney's since several times; I have forgotten whether a paper was presented me to sign at the District-Attorney's office on my first call or not; I signed an affidavit in the office, and recognize an affidavit produced as the one I signed; the affidavit produced was the affidavit of complainant against the defendants and the parties previously published in the TIMES;) I don't remember whether the affidavit was read over to me or not.

Q.—Was you sober when you signed the paper? A.—When you catch me drunk it will be the first time; I had no complaint to make against Col. Fabens.

Q.—How did you come to swear that Mr. Lawrence and Col. Fabens hired you to go as a soldier to join Gen. Walker? A.—I made no such charge against the parties named; I intended to make no affidavit against them, and if did so it was unknowingly.

Q.—Can you now declare the statements contained in the affidavit are false so far as the mention of Col. Fabens and Mr. Lawrence is concerned? A.—They are certainly so; I could not have sworn to anything against Mr. Fabens or Mr. Lawrence, as I knew nothing against them.

Direct examination resumed—The affidavit was read to me before the Commissioner issued his warrants. The interlineation of the name of Alexander C. Lawrence and Joseph W. Fabens was not in the affidavit, to the best of my recollection, at the time I signed it.

Mr. Blankman here insisted that the examination should not be proceeded with further, and urged that the defendants in the case be both discharged. The fraud, he contended, was clearly shown as being wholly on the side of the prosecution; and in view of the turn that matters had taken, it had become the duty of the prosecution to show the *corpus delicti*. The defendants had been subjected to a merciless prosecution long enough; and though the examination had been pursued since the 27th of January, no offence had been proven.

The Commissioner decided that he could not dismiss the case.

An Irish woman was placed upon the stand by the District-Attorney. The Commissioner held the Bible out to her with a view to administer to her the oath. The woman, however, paid no heed to the Commissioner, nor to what was said to her by the District-Attorney, but entered upon a speech of unparalleled rapidity of utterance accompanied by a genuine rich brogue and lofty vehement gesticulation. The most it was possible to catch was a severe denunciation of the fillibusters, based upon a statement that they had seduced a son of hers to go to Nicaragua.

Mr. Blankman suggested to the woman that she had better leave, if she knew when she was well off; if she remained there the District Attorney would certainly get her into a scrape, and make her perjure herself.

Commissioner (to the woman)—Will you be sworn?

Irish woman—Agh, wirrah, and why should the likes of meself be sworn till I know what I am goin' to swear to. Chrish Chreishna, I wont tell ye's a word, yer no Court at all and no Judge.

The woman immediately started off, leaving the District-Attorney, who sought to call her back, in a state of astonishment, as well as the counsel and spectators, who had been witnesses to the amusing scene.

Alderman Wilson, who had been detained as a witness, now asked that he might be sworn. The District-Attorney said he was not ready to call him yet.

Alderman Wilson—I give you due notice I am not going to stay here all day.

Mr. Joachimsen—The Government pays you for staying.

Alderman Wilson—D—n the pay.

Mr. M'Keon told the impatient and swearing Alderman that he could go.

Leonard A. Hendrick was called as the next witness. He testified that he was a reporter for the DAILY TIMES; he was present when the *Tennessee* left on the 26th ult., and saw one or two persons on board wearing military uniforms; that buttons on their coats were buttons worn by officers in the Nicaraguan army.

James Muhon was next placed on the stand. He testified that the interlineation in the original affidavit of the names of Colonel Fabens and Mr. Lawrence was in his own hand-writing, and was made previous to the affidavit being signed by Mr. Brown or Mr. Fuller.

A controversy here arose between counsel as to the legality of permitting Mr. Muhon to testify against the evidence of a previous witness for the prosecution. The Commissioner decided to receive the testimony, as it would bring to view the state of facts that Brown's memory failed to exhibit.

Examination resumed—The affidavit was sworn to in the Commissioner's office, No. 9 College place, and was carefully read over to Brown, as also to Fuller. He went with the Marshal upon the issue of the warrant, after the men, and brought them to the Commissioner's office.

Cross-examined—I am engaged as Clerk in the United States District Attorney's office, and have been there the past two years; I think there were three affidavits; the affidavit in question was written by Mr. Kelley; the interlineation, to the best of my recollection, was made in the presence of the witness; I put in the names of Mr. Fabens and Mr. Bolton; because they were mentioned in the warrant, and I saw it was a manifest error their being omitted in the affidavit; neither of the witnesses suggested putting in the names of Mr. Fabens and Mr. Boulton; I did not tell them that the names were all fictitious; I acted perfectly legal and regular in putting the names in the affidavit in the manner I did.

Mr. McKeon here said he wished to read a letter from the Attorney-General.

Mr. Blankman objected to any letter being read from a party who had been stated as deeply interested in the present matter from owning one-twelfth of the Mosquito grant.

Mr. McKeon urged the admission of the letter as a reply to the base intimators that had been made against the President of the United States, of being interested in land in Central America. He would not put in the adjective *pecuniary* interest as originally used by Mr. Meagher against President Pierce.

Mr. Meagher—I adhere still to the adjective "*pecuniary*" interest.

Mr. McKeon—Let it go so. Then the present letter must be put in to show the groundlessness of the charge against President Pierce.

Mr. Campbell—Put the letter in the papers.

Mr. McKeon—I intend to do so, and defy the other side to publish the letter from Sidney Webster, about which they have made so much splurge.

Commissioner—I don't see how I can admit the letter as evidence in the present case.

Mr. McKeon said he should give the letter to the Reporters, that the public might know the utter groundlessness of the charge that had been preferred against the President of the United States. He thereupon threw upon the table, with marvelous projectile force, the following letter:

[illegible] FROM ATTORNEY-GENERAL CUSHING.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S Office, Feb. 17, 1857.

Hon. John Pierce, U. S. District Attorney, New-York:

DEAR SIR: I received on the 5th instant your telegraphic dispatch of the previous day, in which you informed me in substance that on the hearing before the Commissioner, in the case of the United States *vs.* J. W. Fabens, accused of enlisting troops within the Southern District of New-York, for military service in Central America, the defendant had offered in evidence a letter under the frank of the President, and said to be from his Private Secretary, Mr. Sidney Webster, purporting to imply interest in lands or colonization in Nicaragua, and in which dispatch you request instructions on the subject.

I replied by telegraph the same day, stating, with the brevity the haste of the occasion required, that if Mr. Fabens possessed any envelope with the frank of the President upon it such envelope did not contain any letter of his, nor any letter written with his knowledge, and adding that the President could have any desire respecting the production or non-production of no letter or other paper in the possession of Mr. Fabens except as involved in the legal question of the case, which I might fully and truly express.

I abstained from expressing any opinion at that time on the technical question of the competency of the proposed evidence, and do so now, out of respect for the authority of the Commissioner. I avail myself, however, of the opportunity to speak of the relation of the President to the point in question more at large than in my power to do in the haste of perusing the above-mentioned telegraphic communication.

The allegation insinuated rather than pronounced in the fact or the offer to produce a letter from Mr. Webster under the frank of the President; that the President has connection of any sort with the matter is utterly destitute of a shadow of foundation. He has not, and never had, interest in any lands, grants or property whatever in Central America. He has never, by any act or knowledge whatever, participated, directly or indirectly, in the proposed colonization project of Mr. Fabens or of any other person; and all suggestions reflecting on him in this relation, from whatever quarter they may come, are but false insinuations, produced for the purpose of creating prejudice and diverting attention from the true character of the acts of the persons undergoing examination before the Commissioner.

You are therefore instructed to invite and challenge all possible inquiry on this point, and in this respect as in all others to continue to proceed, as you have done in such cases without fear or favor in the impartial performance of your whole duty as well to the people as to the Government of the United States.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

C. CUSHING.

Subsequent to the disposition of the above letter, as specified, Mr. McKeon renewed his desire to hear the other side produce their Sidney Webster letter, and promised that he would furnish other letters, if they would give this publicity.

Mr. Meagher said he would give the District-Attorney a scent of its contents, as far as could be gathered from the announcement of a telegraphic dispatch, a day or two since, received from Sidney Webster, cautioning them to keep the matter from the public papers.

Mr. McKeon—I thought you would not dare to publish the letter.

Mr. Meagher—There is time enough yet.

After a few further unimportant remarks, between opposing counsel, the examination was adjourned to 12 M. Wednesday.

COURT CALENDAR—TUESDAY, Feb. 10.

SUPREME COURT.—*Circuit.*—Nos. 529, 421, 637, 821, 621, 189, 285, 794, 1,000, 554, 665, 656, 657, 659, 660, 662, 663, 665, 667, 669.

SUPREME COURT.—*General Term.*—The examination of applicants for admission to the Bar will take place on Tuesday, Feb. 17, at 3 o'clock P. M., in the General Term Room. Richard Goodman, Clarence A. Seward, and Edward J. Phelps will be examiners.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 584, 239, 204, 230, 755, 114, 568, 796, 804, 808, 809, 810, 814, 55, 774, 781, 543, 184, 588, 474, 753, 291, 780, 499.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 378, 378¾, 379 to 391 inclusive. *Part II.*—Nos. 18, 272, 341, 370, 394, 3, 23, 222, 393 to 398, 401.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 50, 51, 52, 53, 45, 55, 34, 56, 60, 63.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Before Hon. Judge Hoffman.

A SUIT FOR PAINTING A PORTRAIT.

Henry P. Andrews vs. *Wm. H. Jones.*—This was an action for the price of a portrait of defendant's wife, painted by one Petrovits, whose claim was transferred to plaintiff. Said Petrovits, about to leave the country, was, on Friday, examined *de bene esse*. According to his evidence it appears that he called on defendant in Fifth-avenue in November last, with a letter of introducion; that he represented himself as an artist, and defendant's wife expressed her readiness to have her portrait taken; that the work was commenced, carried on, and finished in defendant's house, with his assent and to his satisfaction; and that said Petrovits labored assiduously every day at the picture during two months, making such alterations as the defendant or his wife from time to time suggested. No specific price for the portrait was stipulated, and $200 is claimed as a proper recompense for the labor spent upon the work. Some ten or fifteen dollars were paid on account. The picture was completed, and is now in defendant's possession. It is contended, for the defence, that defendant's wife only permitted the portrait to be painted as a favor to Petrovits; and that the work was a specimen, upon the exhibition of which the artist might expect to obtain custom, and for which no payment was to be made. The case promises, with fuller evidence, to prove an interesting one. Geo. D. Kellogg, counsel for plaintiff; J. W. Gerard, Jr., for defendant.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Feb. 9.

Before Hon. Justice Duer.

DECISIONS.

DEMURRER ON COMPLAINT.—*The Commissioners of Emigration* vs. *William F. Schmidt, et al.*—DUER, J.—The action was on a bond given by the defendants to discharge a warrant of attachment against the ship *Sea Eagle*. The bond was for the penalty of $1,000 and was conditioned to be void if the defendants should pay the amount of all such claims and demands as should be established to have been subsisting liens on the said ship when attached. The complaint alleged that the said ship, on a day mentioned, arrived at the port of New-York, with passengers emigrating to the United States, and that after her arrival the master had been guilty of sundry breaches, specifying them, of the provisions of an act of the legislature, entitled "An act for the Protection of Emigrant Passengers," &c., &c., passed April 13, 1853, and had thereby become subject to a penalty of $500, to be recovered by the plaintiffs, which was a lien on the said ship when attached. It then averred that this claim had not been paid, and demanded judgment for the amount.

The grounds of demurrer were, that the act of the legislature imposing the penalty was a regulation of commerce, and therefore unconstitutional and void.

Second—That the act was also void, as extending to vessels and persons not within the jurisdiction of the State; and,

Lastly—That if the act was valid, the attachment was void, the penalty of $500 not being a subsisting lien when it was issued, inasmuch as there had been no prior adjudication by which the penalty was sued and imposed.

Held—That the act of 1853 was, in all its provisions, a regulation of police, and not of commerce, and was therefore not inconsistent with the Constitution of the United States.

Held—That the general words of the act, like those of all prohibitory and penal statutes, must be restricted to acts done within the jurisdiction of the State, and were therefore applicable only to vessels and persons within such jurisdiction, and that the same construction must be given to the words of the complaint.

Held, lastly—That the penalty became a lien upon the ship, from the time of the commission of the acts by which it was incurred; and that to require a prior adjudication to create the lien would be contrary to the words of the act and the plain intention of the Legislature.

Demurrer overruled, and judgment for plaintiffs, unless defendants, within twenty days, withdraw demurrer, and put in an issuable answer.

Mr. Develin for plaintiffs; Mr. Dean for defendants.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Brady.

Jean M. Fretz vs. *Michael Rosinger.*—Motion to reduce bail to one hundred and fifty dollars granted.

The Fire Department of the City of New-York vs. *Patrick Bonner.*—Judgment for plaintiffs for six hundred dollars, with costs.

MARINE COURT.

Before Judge McCarthy.

Edward Plateau and Frederick Heine vs. *Solomon Jessurun.*—The plaintiffs are masons, and made an agreement with Sheger & Rader, who are carpenters, that they (the plaintiffs) should make some alterations or repairs on the house No. 118 Chrystie-street, belonging to the defendant, for the sum of $500.

The plaintiffs completed their work, but the original contractors omitted to finish their portion. The plaintiffs, when they found out that there was a difficulty between the defendant and Sheger & Rader, refused to go on with their work until the defendant agreed that he would indemnify them. Upon getting this indemnity they proceeded. The defendant insisted that, owing to the bad faith of the original contractors, there were several liens on the building, and, therefore, he should not be called upon to pay this claim. The testimony, however, was positive that the defendant had distinctly agreed to pay the plaintiffs before they commenced work, and that the work was well done by them.

His Honor gave judgment for plaintiffs in the sum of $500.

Bell vs. *Sneditker.*—The plaintiff is a wrecker and the defendant a distiller. In March last the brig *Safford* was wrecked off Long Island. The brig contained a quantity of sugar and molasses, and the insurance companies employed the plaintiff to raise the cargo on salvage. After the brig was raised there was a quantity of what is known among distillers as "sweet water," and the defendant made application to plaintiff for it, the price or value of the same to be left to a Captain Pierce as arbitrator between the parties; Captain Pierce made an award that the defendant should pay $100 net, and all expenses. The defendant objected to that award, and the matter was referred to a new arbitrator who merely confirmed the first award. The defendant again refusing to pay, this suit was brought to recover on the *quantum meruit*. The defendant objected to the prosecution of this suit because, if an award had been made, this Court had no joint jurisdiction to try the action; and secondly, should it appear that no valid award had been made, then there was no proof of value of the article purchased.

The Court took this view of the matter, and nonsuited the plaintiff.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—FEB. 9.

Before Recorder Smith.

John McBriarty and John Higginson were found guilty of burglary in the first degree. They entered the dwelling of Lier Lilienthal, (the tobacconist,) No. 31 Beach-street, on the night of Jan. 30, and stole household articles to the value of $25. McBriarty, not being known to the police previously, was sentenced for the lowest term the law permits for the offence, ten years and two months. Higginson who has been to the State Prison before, was sent for fifteen years and three months.

John Davis, twenty years of age, and Benjamin Ferguson, a colored boy of eighteen, charged with burglary and an attempt at grand larceny at the flour store of Nathan E. French, No. 85 Barclay-street, were placed at the bar. No legal evidence appearing against Davis, the Recorder directed a *nolle prosequi* to be entered in the case. Ferguson was found guilty of the attempt at grand larceny; but as his previous good character for eight years was testified to by his former employer, the Recorder suspended judgment, and dismissed the prisoner, who left the Court seemingly much gratified.

Timothy Rooney, an old offender, was found in the act of breaking open the door of Mr. Remsen, porkpacker, in Hammersley-street. He was found guilty, and sentenced to Sing Sing for 2 years and 3 months.

Thomas Youngs, a colored man, and John Peters, *alias* Yellows, of lighter hue, were charged with burglary in the third degree. They broke open the provision store of Letson & Tallmadge, No. 190 Duane-street, early on the morning of the 26th of last month. The property was subsequently recovered. Youngs pleaded guilty, and the Recorder let him off with a sentence of 2 years in the State Prison. The jury, after a patient hearing in the case of Peters, also adjudged him guilty. The Recorder, knowing him to be a bad fellow, sentenced him to Sing Sing for 4 years and 8 months.

John Collins, lately from Ohio, was found guilty of burglary in the third degree. With a "jimmy" he broke into the store of Wm. S. Bancroft, No. 43 Macdougal-street, on the night of Jan. 14. He was found in the store by the police officer who arrested him. Sentenced to the Penitentiary for 2 years.

The Court adjourned to 11 o'clock this morning.

[Advertisement.]

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

SORE THROAT, ERROUR,

Costiveness and Lung Fever, and

OTHER FEVERS,

Will all pass harmless when

BRANDRETH'S PILLS

Are used.

THESE PILLS ARE INDEED A

TREASURE OF HEALTH,

Because they abstract all

IMPURITIES FROM THE BLOOD.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

Many are out!!

PURCHASE ONLY OF THE AGENTS.

All boxes with

NO. 241 BROADWAY

On the side label are counterfeits!

Principal Office, No. 43 Brandreth's Building.

Sold also at No. 296 Bowery, No. 241 Hudson-street, No. 62 Division-street, and No. 66 Houston-street, corner of Lewis; No. 175 Fulton-street, Brooklyn, and No. 124 South Sixth-street, Williamsburg.

REMEMBER!

All boxes with No. 241 Broadway on the side label are counterfeits. B. BRANDRETH.

[Advertisement.]

☞ White Teeth, Perfumed Breath and beautiful complexion, can be acquired by using the Balm of a Thousand Flowers. What lady or gentleman would remain under the curse of a disagreeable breath, when using the Balm of a Thousand Flowers as a dentrifice would not only render it sweet, but leave the teeth as white as alabaster? Many persons do not know their breath is bad, and the subject is so delicate that their friends will never mention it. Beware of counterfeits. Be sure each bottle is signed FETRIDGE & Co., New-York. For sale by all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.—Beware of imitations of this rarest of perfumes and cosmetics! The fragrance of the genuine can only be destroyed by washing the article impregnated with it. It affords instant relief in nervous headache, and is esteemed throughout South America as the best cure for Eruptions, as well for its unequalled aroma. Sold by D. T. LANMAN & Co., wholesale druggists, No. 69 Water-street, New-York, and by all druggists, at 50 cents per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—The Blood. None can be healthy unless this vital fluid be kept pure. This wonderful medicine eradicates all noxious particles of matter, acting directly on the liver, kidneys and bowels. None need be sick if they use this remedy. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London; and by all druggists, at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—The excellent programme of last evening at this popular Theatre is to be repeated to-night, viz: "Orion, the Gold Seeker," the grand pantomime of "Raoul, or the Magic Star," and the farce of "Wilful Murder." With such a variety, who can wonder at the immense success of the favorite National.

[Advertisement.]

CHARLES D. FREDERICKS, late GURNEY and FREDERICKS, Photographs, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes. The *comme il faut* establishment of the world. Visitors to the City are invited to call and examine specimens at No. 585 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

[Advertisement.]

GAS! GAS!!—Gas Fixtures for the Spring trade. Several new patterns more beautiful in design and finish than ever offered before. Call at our great Manufacturing Dépôt, No. 376 Broadway.

ARCHER, WARNER & Co.

[Advertisement.]

☞ S. COATES & Co. have received the highest premium awarded by the American Institute for Portable Gas Works. Apply at No. 376 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 5 Murray-street, New-York.

LONG ISLAND.

The East River Ferries—Mass Meeting in Brooklyn—Legislative Aid Invoked.

In compliance with a published call, several thousand citizens of Brooklyn assembled in the City Hall last evening to devise means for relief from the oppressions of the Union Ferry Company.

The meeting was called at 7½ o'clock, and at that hour the Governor's Room was crowded to excess, and another meeting was organized in the Supreme Court room, which was immediately filled to overflowing, and hundreds left unable to obtain admission to either room.

In the Governor's Room, at 7½ o'clock, the meeting was called to order by JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., who moved that ABIJAH MANN, Jr., enter the Chair, which was carried unanimously. Mr. MANN came forward and stated briefly the objects of the meeting, when an organization was effected by electing the following

OFFICERS.

President—ABIJAH MANN, Jr.

Vice-Presidents—Charles Kelsey, Thos. A. Rowe.

Secretaries—A. S. Barnes, Samuel W. Parsons.

A. H. DANA, Esq., then moved that an Executive Committee of five be appointed to draft resolutions, to express the sense of the meeting. This was adopted, and the following gentlemen appointed said committee:

Jesse C. Smith,	Moses S. Beach,
J. J. Merrill,	Philip S. Crook,
Edward Bowen,	E. T. Backhouse,
John Laidlaw,	Thos. R. Rodman.

The Committee retired, when Mr. DANA spoke and recapitulated the histories of the ferries from 1812 to the present time, and concluded with stating the fact, as a reason why the Union Ferry Company could not afford to commute and reduce the price of foot passengers to one cent, was because they demanded and received interest on a fictitious capital of over $500,000.

The Committee came in and reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

1. *Resolved*, That as ferries are public necessities, the people have the right to demand that they be run at the lowest possible fares, consistent with a reasonable profit to the lessees.

2. *Resolved*, That the statements of the business done by the Hamilton, South and Fulton Ferries, during the three years and more of the operation of the one cent fare, prove conclusively that those ferries can and ought now to be run at the same fare.

3. *Resolved*, That ferry franchises are granted, and ferries should be run, to accommodate the people, and not merely or chiefly to promote private speculations in land or other property.

4. *Resolved*, That the lessee of public ferries have no right to levy high fares to protect themselves from loss on injudicious speculations, whether outside of their legitimate business or nominally within it.

5. *Resolved*, That the principle of taxing the *necessities* of the one quarter of the ferry-crossing population to pay for the *convenience* of the other quarter is unsound in itself and if carried out could only end in justifying the absurdity of running ferries from the foot of every street.

6. *Resolved*, That the accountability of individuals in the fulfillment of moral obligations is not lessened by their associating in a corporate capacity.

7. *Resolved*, That in refusing to issue commutation tickets, the Directors of the Union Ferry Company have violated the most solemn moral obligations.

8. *Resolved*, That we believe the Union Ferry Company to be legally as well as morally bound to issue commutation tickets, and that we will endeavor, by all proper means, to assert our rights to receive them.

9. *Resolved*, That the bill recently introduced in the State Legislature by Mr. OWEN, recognizes the only correct principle for regulating the rates of fare on public ferries; and therefore,

Resolved, That petitions asking the passage of that or of some other bill of like character, be immediately circulated for signatures and forwarded to Albany with the least possible delay.

Resolved, That this meeting is the representative of thousands of laboring men and women, whose necessities compel them to cross the ferries to New-York every day, and that, as they cannot present themselves personally before the State Legislature, nor take any active part in urging the passage of an act for their own protection, the appeal of this meeting and the petitions emanating from it, are entitled to greater deference than the statements of paid lobby agents, or other representatives of a wealthy corporation.

12. *Resolved*, That an Executive Committee of —— persons be appointed to prepare and obtain signatures to a suitable memorial to the State Legislature, and forward the same; and, also to take such action as to them may seem proper, by application to the Mayor and Common Council of the City of New-York, or otherwise, to promote the objects of this meeting.

The following named gentlemen were appointed as an Executive Committee to carry out the object of the meeting as expressed in the resolutions:

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

1. Abijah Mann, Jr.,	10. R. F. Backhouse,
2. J. W. Harper,	11. Thos. Douglass,
3. D. O. Kellogg,	12. C. C. Foster,
4. A. H. Dana,	13. Moses S. Beach,
5. John Laidlaw,	14. S. B. Chittenden,
6. J. J. Merritt,	15. P. G. Taylor,
7. Philip S. Crook,	16. John N. Taylor,
8. E. A. Lambert,	17. Jesse C. Smith,
9. Henry C. Bowen,	18. Charles Kelsey.

The meeting was then addressed by E. H. ANDREWS, Esq., who in a very gratifying manner showed up the Ferry Company.

A SUSPENSION BRIDGE PROPOSED.

As the meeting was about to adjourn, CHAS. J. JACK, Esq., obtained the floor, and offered a resolution to appoint a Committee of five to inquire into the practicability of constructing a suspension bridge across the East River.

A motion was made to adjourn and carried, but when Col. JACK called for a vote upon his resolution, it was adopted. He was authorized to appoint the Committee.

The following is a copy of the petition referred to in the resolutions, a copy of which was furnished to all who desired, and thousands were in this way distributed:

To the Honorable the Legislature of the State of New-York:

The undersigned, residents of the City of Brooklyn, respectfully represent that by the action of the Union Ferry Company, they have been, unjustly as they think, deprived of the privilege of commutation on the ferries between New-York and Brooklyn, and that on several of the said ferries they are required to pay a rate of fare, which, considering the inconvenience of the travel by them, is unwarranted; and they also respectfully submit to your Honorable Body, that public ferries are public necessities, and that the public have the right to demand that they be run at the lowest rates of fare consistent with a reasonable profit to the lessees.

Wherefore, we do humbly pray your Honorable body to enact such a law as will permanently secure to us this right, accompanying the same with the privilege of commutation at a reasonable charge.

And your petitioners will ever pray, &c.

Loan Commissioners.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

While the Legislature are upon the subject, it would be well for them to require the mortgages to the Loan Commissioners to be recorded in the same books in which mortgages to other persons are recorded. There would seem to be no good reason why separate books, and private ones at that, should be kept. It is generally believed that loans by the Commissioners are bestowed like kisses.

Some years since the labor and expense of searching for liens upon real estate were lightened by concentrating the evidences of the liens. Why not follow up the principle then adopted?

NEW-YORK, Friday, Feb. 6, 1857. ONWARD.

INTERESTING TO THE NAVY.—Several petitions having been filed at the Navy Department asking for a Court of Inquiry under the recent act of Congress, the Secretary of the Navy, with a view to granting a hearing at the earliest practicable day, has appointed a Court, to meet in Washington on the 20th instant. This Court is composed of Commodore E. A. F. LAVALETTE, Commodore S. H. STRINGHAM, and Captain W. J. MCCLUNEY. The Attorney-General is of opinion, as we understand, that under the law there may be a plurality of Courts in session at the same time. Mr. BONBIN, however, as we learn, does not deem it necessary to appoint more than one at this time.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

☞ The Governor of Vermont has called a session of the Legislature of that State, in advance of the regular time of meeting. The day fixed is Feb. 18.

MARRIED.

TAYLOR—ZABRISKIE.—In Jersey City, on Sunday evening, Feb. 8, by Rev. R Vanhorne, JAMES R. TAYLOR, of Brooklyn, to MARY ZABRISKIE, of Hudson City, N. J.

☞ Jersey City papers please copy.

DIED.

HAVILAND.—In this City, on Saturday, Feb. 7, JANE, widow of Israel Haviland, aged 88 years.

Her friends and those of her sons, James G., deceased, Henry T., Abraham A. and Charles E. Haviland, and her son-in law, William Bolmer, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, at 4½ o'clock, at St. Mark's Church, corner of 10th-st. and 2d-av., without further notice.

MCNEAL.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Feb. 8, MARY B. MCNEAL, widow of the late Wm. McNeal, aged 78 years.

Her remains were removed to Fishkill for interment.

FIELD.—In this City, on Monday, Feb. 9, very suddenly, of inflammation of the brain, GEORGIANA, youngest daughter of Geo. R. and Almira H. Field, aged 7 years and 10 months.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, the 11th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., at No. 49 Bleecker-st.

HOBART.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Feb. 9, BENJAMIN KING HOBART, aged 82 years and 6 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, Feb. 11, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 224 Livingston-st., opposite Hanover-place.

LAWRENCE.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Feb. 8, ADALINE, the beloved wife of George Lawrence, in the 42d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from No. 86 Adams-st.

BLATCHFORD.—At New-Brighton, Staten Island, on Sunday morning, Feb. 8, WILLIAM K. LOTHROP, only child of James W. Blatchford, in the 4th year of his age.

The funeral services will be held at the residence of his grandfather, William K. Lothrop, at New-Brighton, on Tuesday, 10th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. The steamboat *Huguenot* will leave foot of Whitehall-st., at 1 o'clock P. M., and return at 3:20 P. M. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

GODWIN.—At Kingsbridge, on Monday morning, Feb. 9, of scarlet fever, CHARLES H. GODWIN, son of Joseph H. Godwin, aged 3 years and 7 months.

His funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, Kingsbridge, this day, (Tuesday,) Feb. 10, at 2 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend.

KNOX.—At West Philadelphia, on Wednesday, Feb. 4, after a short illness, SARAH KNOX, daughter of the late James Knox.

Her remains were taken to Hartford, Conn., for interment.

HUNT.—At Jacksonville, Fla., on Friday, Jan. 16, of consumption, JOHN FREDERICK S. HUNT, eldest son of Freeman Hunt, in the 26th year of his age.

The remains were taken to Worcester, Mass., for interment.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.—FEB. 9.

$1,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90.	90¾	
17,000	Virginia 6s	92¾	
10,000	Cal. State 7s, '75	67	
8,000	Miss. State 6s	84½	
1,300	City 6s, '75	93	
3,000	N. Y. Cen. R. 7s	101¾	
5,000	Hud. Riv. R. 2d m.	68¾	
3,000	Har. R. 1st m.	81	
600	Ill. Cen. R.R. Bs	96¾	
5,000	do.	at 60	99¾
2,000	T. H. & A. 2d M.	69¾	
75	Bank of Commerce		104
10	Nassau Bank		104
60	Am. Ex. B. Scrip		110
100	Canton Co.		23
12	Del. & Hud. Can. Co.		118¾
50	Cumn. Coal Co.		19¼
580	N. Y. Cen.	opg	91¾
47	do.		91¾
300	do.	opg	91¾
100	do.	s60	91¾
100	do.	c	91¾
100	do.	b60	91¾
100	Erie R. R.		60¾
200	do.	b15	60¾
50	do.	s60	60¾
100	do.	s30	60¾
400	do.	c	60¾
450	do.	b60	61
200	do.	s60	60¾
100	do.	b5	60¾
300	do.	stwk	60¾
400	do.	s30	60¾
100	do.	b10	60¾
100	do.	s15	60¾
200	do.	s5	60¾
100	do.	stwk	60¾
200	do.	s10	60¾
200	do.		60¾
400	do.	b5	60¾
100	do.	s30	60¾
100	do.	b10	60¾
100	do.	s15	60¾
200	do.	s5	60¾
100	do.	stwk	60¾
200	do.	s10	60¾
200	do.		60¾
137	Gal. & Chic. R.		104
100	Reading Railroad		80¾
300	do.		b30 80¾
200	do.		b10 80¾
500	do.		s30 80¾
400	do.		c 80¾
600	do.		s60 80
100	do.		s30 80
600	do.		s3 80
200	do.		s10 80
100	do.		b30 80¾
100	do.		b60 80¾
100	do.		b10 80¾
7	Gal. & Chic. R. R.		104¾
250	do.		104¾
50	Ward C. & I. Co.		35¾
50	M. S. & N. Ia. R. R.	b60	79
100	do.		b3 78¾
100	do.		78¾
245	do.		78¾
200	do.		b60 79¾
250	do.		b60 79¾
300	do.		79¾
500	do.		s10 79¾
200	do.		b60 78¾
100	do.		74¾
200	do.		b3 74¾
100	do.		74¾
200	do.		s60 74¾
300	do.		b60 74¾
100	do.		74¾
100	Ind'lis & Cin. R. R.		67
100	La Crosse & Mil. R.		73¾
6	Cin., Ham. & D. R.		60
50	Hud. Riv. Railroad		30¾
20	Ch. & R'k Isl. R. R.		98¾
100	do.		98¾
20	Ch. & R'k Isl. R. R.		98¾
100	do.		98¾
20	Ch. & R'k Isl. R. R.		98¾
100	do.		b60 74¾
30	do.		s3 98¾
100	Ind'lis & Cin. R. R.		67
85	La Crosse & Mil. R.		73¾
6	Cin., Ham. & D. R.		60
50	Hud. Riv. Railroad		30¾
15	Mil. & Miss. R. R.		70¾
100

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI.....NO. 1684. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE LAST DAY OF THE CORONER'S INQUEST.

THE CURTAIN LIFTING.

Eckel Identified as the Murderer

Mrs. Cunningham tries to buy a Sword-Cane on the Day of the Murder.

Mrs. Cunningham Committed to the Tombs.

THE MURDERER SEEN AT THE DOOR.

TREMENDOUS EXCITEMENT IN THE CITY.

EXCEEDINGLY IMPORTANT TESTIMONY.

The investigation before Coroner Connery was continued yesterday at 11 o'clock. Two hours before the doors were opened for the admission of Jury and witnesses, a large crowd gathered in the street, who excited their curiosity, as usual, by gazing with great earnestness at the outside of the house.

The hour named for resuming the Inquest was 11 A. M. The Coroner was on hand at 10, but it was nearly 11¼ before the proceedings commenced. Judge Capron again assisted the Coroner. The crowd was larger than on any previous occasion. It increased every hour, and at the time when Eckel was reconducted to the Tombs, numbered about two thousand persons. When he was led back in the custody of Captain Dilks and three officers, and placed in the carriage in waiting for him, the crowd set up a dismal howl, which was prolonged until the vehicle reached Broadway, and was lost among the crowd of stages. For, many years, in this City, there has not been such a burst of execration respecting any suspected criminal as that which jarred on Eckel's ears as he was taken, yesterday, from the premises in Bond-street. When the Inquest was concluded, some hours later, Mrs. Cunningham was, also, sent to the Tombs. The crowd around the house was immense, but night enveloped her removal, and but little notice was taken of her as she entered the carriage in attendance.

The evidence taken before the Coroner's Inquest yesterday was of the utmost interest and importance, and goes further towards identifying MR. ECKEL and MRS. CUNNINGHAM as the guilty parties than anything that has yet appeared. We give below our usual verbatim report of the testimony taken during the day; but for the accommodation of those among our readers who may not have time immediately to read it in detail, and on account of its unusual importance, we preface our report with the following

SUMMARY OF THE TESTIMONY TAKEN YESTERDAY.

The first witness examined was *Mrs. Mary Jane Miller*, who testified as follows: I reside at No. 64 Barrow-street; I was acquainted with Dr. Burdell; I saw him last on Friday, the day of his death, in the room above this in this house; I had no particular purpose in calling; it was merely a call; I had no acquaintance with the family in the house; I left the house between four and five; I asked the Doctor if he would be gone long to dinner; he said yes—*he would not be back till he went to Brooklyn*; he asked me if I could loan him $100, as he had a note to make up; I did not call on him again; he said nothing to me about his relations with the family in the house, but I thought he seemed much changed; I have known him 12 years; I do not know that he had trouble particularly with Mrs. Cunningham, but I supposed it was with some one in the house; the Doctor was not a relative of mine; as I was coming in I met a gentleman going out; I asked him if the Doctor was in; he said he believed he was; he was a tall man, with dark hair; I do not know that the Doctor had any money about his person at the time I saw him: he merely wished to borrow $100 of me, and did not state what he wanted to do with it; I did not see any other person present while I was with the Doctor: he did not tell me who he was going to Brooklyn to see.

Dr. W. B. Roberts was recalled: I am a friend of Dr. Burdell; I have not been examined in detail before the jury; my first testimony was given before the Coroner alone; when I came to the house on the day after the murder, Dr. Maine's young man stood at the door of the Dr.'s room and took charge of it; when I came the young man unlocked the door, and I stepped in and supposed that the Dr. had committed suicide; young Snodgrass had come to my office, very much frightened, and told me that the Doctor had committed suicide; the girl Hannah also came to my office, after Snodgrass arrived; I went up stairs to see the ladies; I then went down stairs, and turned the body of the Doctor over, so that we could gaze upon it; the wound on the neck was on the right side; the wounds in the side were in the region of the heart; his head was towards us, as we entered the room, and his feet towards the floor; a part of the right side of the Doctor's face lay on the right side, so as to hide the wound in the neck; it was turned towards the door of the little closet; his feet were perfectly straight, and his hands by his side; the left hand was partially clenched; it did not appear that he had struggled much; the body was entirely cold and stiff; I should judge from the appearance of the blood upon the wall, and from the condition of the body, that a great many hours had elapsed since the murder; knowing his habits, that he came home early, I should suppose he must have been murdered very soon after he entered the house; it appeared to us that most of the blood we saw came from the carotid artery; when I first saw the body I remarked that it seemed as if the Doctor had had an attack of rush of blood to the head, and had bled from the nose; I did not see the wound in the neck till after Dr. Francis came in; he first discovered it. Witness testified to seeing the blood upon the casing of the door and the door-knob, his testimony not differing from that which has already been produced, in regard to the locality and appearance of the stains; Mrs. Cunningham told me that she had been married to the Doctor; I asked if she had a certificate; she said she had, and I asked to see it; she hunted it up, and I read it; that was the first time I knew of it; I was present when the body of the Doctor was undressed, and saw the wounds on the body; as to the relations which existed between the Doctor and Mrs. Cunningham, any testimony I can give places me in a very embarrassing position; both parties were friends of mine; I was in the habit of running in to see them; whenever I saw them together they appeared to be very pleasant; I knew there had been some trouble about the six hundred dollar note; he came to my office and told me that Mrs. C. would not have brought the breach of promise suit if I had not accused her of stealing that note; he told me in my office that it was then all settled, and said they had both been to blame, but that he promised to befriend Mrs. C. and her family, and that she had signed a release; this was on the very day that the half bond of $12,000 was given up; it was about the time the Artisans' Bank was opened. Witness subsequently fixed the date Oct. 22. The Doctor showed me the bond; the Doctor told me also that the suit terminated without cost to either party; he said nothing to me at that time about having been married to Mrs. C.; I do not know if the Docter left the City soon after that; I have among my papers somewhere a check, which may show this; it was a check I gave him for the rent of his house No. 2 Bond-street; I generally transacted his financial affairs at the house where I board; I generally knew when he went out of town, particularly when he went to Saratoga; the Doctor did not make me a confidant particularly, except in money matters; I have indorsed his notes, and I have lent him my notes, receiving his as collateral; he used to come into my office and talk of many subjects; he was lively, and would converse for an hour at a time, perhaps, if there did not happen to be any business doing; I think that if he had had any troubles of a domestic character, our relations would have made him likely to talk with me relative to them; he often said to me things that I could not account for; in regard to the renting of this house, he told me he did not want to rent it to Mrs. Cunningham, because he didn't want people about him whom he did not like; and yet I see by these papers this morning that the lease to her was executed in March; I consider this singular; one year ago last August I was at Saratoga; I saw the Doctor there; he introduced to me Mrs. C. and her daughter Helen; after I returned home, I found that Mrs. C. and her daughter had taken board here with Mrs. Jones; in May they took this house; the Doctor fixed up the house very nicely and got new carpets; the latter part of July the Doctor met me and asked if I was going to Saratoga that Summer; on the following Friday I went, in company with the Doctor and three ladies; this I think was the last week in July; the relations between the parties were apparently very pleasant up to this time; I should suppose that Mrs. Cunningham is a woman of stern character, not easily led about; my acquaintance here has been the same that it would be at any lady's in the City—calling here and sometimes asking them to go out; I never saw any conduct here of any other character than that of the strictest propriety; I never saw any conversation between Eckel and the Doctor; I was very little acquainted with Eckel; he appeared rather backward, not apt to speak to a stranger; I saw him in the room where the body lay after the murder; he had not been arrested when I first saw him; I did not see anything uncommon, although I watched particularly for anything that would lead to information; I have not conversed with the mother and her daughters since I have seen that they were suspected by the public; in answer to a request of Judge Capron, that he would give *his theory* of the manner of the murder, witness detailed at great length his views in regard to that matter; his hypothesis was, that whoever did the deed was acquainted with every portion of the house—that some person might have entered the Doctor's room, shut the door, committed the deed, and laid the body down, *without any one in the house hearing a sound*—that sounds can always be heard below more readily than above, and that at the time of the murder, if all the rest of the family were up stairs, in that front room, it was very possible that they could not have heard any noise,—that the Doctor may have been first choked and then stabbed; or, he may have risen to open the door after hearing a knock, and received the cut in the neck immediately on opening the door, while the other blows were given after he had sunk upon his knees—and that no stabs were given after he fell, the wounds being all in front, underneath as he lay. Witness, in reply to leading questions from Judge Capron, (which assumed that a womau's hand inflicted the wounds, while a stronger party held the Doctor) said that the cuts showed the action of some one who was well acquainted with the anatomy of the human frame, and that a woman could hardly be supposed to have that knowledge,—that the blows were evidently inflicted by some one who entertained a deep-seated feeling of revenge against the Doctor,—and that it was possible for them to have been inflicted by a left-handed person, who placed his right arm about the Doctor's neck.

Mr. Farrell was the next witness, and was examined by Mr. Capron. His testimony was to the following effect: I reside in Mott-street, near Houston, No. 74; I did not know Dr. Burdell in his lifetime; saw him once I believe; it was here at this house; do not think I would recognize him again; I was in Bond-street that Friday night; I was on this stoop that night; it was about half-past ten o'clock, or between that and eleven; I started from my home about half-past nine that night; I am troubled with a disease in the back, by which I am sometimes bent, and feel it necessary to exercise myself on foot to straighten myself; on that night, at half past nine o'clock, having some work to do next day, I walked up to Marion-street to a friend's; I went in and stood a few minutes and came out again; I went up Prince-street to Bowery and walked up Bowery to Bond; I came down this side of Bond-street till I got within a few steps of this door; I stepped on the string of my shoe and drew it out; I then sat down on this stoop on the third or fourth step and took the shoe off; I was trying to fix the string in its proper place; I found the tin had come off the end of it and it took me some time; while I was sitting there, one man came along; there were two men, one before the other; one of them came up the stoop and walked in; the other passed on; the man was not in this house more than a minute or a minute and a half, when I head a cry of murder—I said to myself, there is a muss in this house; I thought they had been drinking, or something like that; in probably half a minute after the man went in, [and I heard his retreating steps;] I heard the door opened; I heard nothing after the cry but something like the sound of an empty barrel thrown with its end downwards on the floor; I thought the man who went in had got into a difficulty with some one after he had got in; in half *a minute* or so after that noise, as I say, *a man opened the door and looked out; he said to me, "What are you doing there?"* I looked at him; he spoke in a very rough manner, and I was afraid; I thought the man who went in had ordered him to put me off the steps; it was not the man who went in that opened the door; the man who opened the door was in his shirt-sleeves; I saw his left arm and shoulder; his left hand was resting against the inside of the door-case; I am sure he had no coat on him; when he spoke to me I said nothing; I had my shoe in my hand and walked off the steps sideways, for I was bent a little, and sat down on the third stoop below, put on my shoe, and went home; I saw enough of the man's head to see he had a large beard; I do not know whether he was bald; he was not bald on front of his head; his hair was bushy; I should think he was about 5 foot 8; I think I would recognize his voice again if he spoke to me in the same way; if the man who came to the door were in the same position or anything like it, I think I might identify him; I was about five or six feet below his head; he touched the door with his hand when he opened it; I do not know who this was who entered the house; it might have been one minute—it might have been two minutes from the time that man went in till the other opened the door; I sat on the stoop close to the railing when the man who went in passed me on the stoop; the other man was behind him some two feet; I did not notice that other man particularly; he passed on; they were not together when they came to the door; after the man went in and shut the door I heard a footstep retreating from the door; I don't know whether he went up stairs; the man who went in the door, I am pretty sure, was not the man who came down and opened the door; the man who passed me on the stoop was coming from the Bowery over towards Broadway; the two men who were on the street both came from the same direction; the man who passed me on the stoop and went in had a shawl; I think I sat on the stoop in all about five minutes; I had not been there over two minutes when the man with the shawl came to the door; in about a minute and a half the other man came to the door and opened it; when I sat on the Doctor's steps, another man passed me towards Broadway; I saw no person go towards the Bowery while I was there; in passing from this door to the other one where I sat down I walked fast; I heard no other noise but that I have told you of, while there that night, but men talking on the corner of Bond-street and Bowery; it was not more than a minute or a minute and a half—about two minutes say, more or less—elapsed between the man with the shawl going in and the other man coming to the door; the cry was like that of a person being choked; I am a maker of ladies' shoes; I did work in public stores; I work for Mr. Esako in Spring-street; I have resided in the City for 30 years; I have a family; reside in No. 234 Mott-street; when I sat on the stoop after the man went in I heard no noise whatever as of the man coming to the door; I heard no step whatever; heard only the opening of the door; did not see his feet; he was bareheaded; I could not say whether he had a bald head; he was not bald; he had bushy hair, but he may have been bald on the back of the head; I did not see the back of his head; I think I would recognize that man's voice again if he were to speak to me in the same way; I was afraid from his voice that he was going to kick me; I do not think that while I sat there I made noise enough to attract the attention of anybody inside; I did not hear the hall door closed; when I went down the steps the man who opened the door closed the door to; when I got to the bottom of the steps the door was about six inches on the jar; at first I saw the man's left shoulder, head and hand; the door at that time was about two feet on the jar; I could not judge as to that man's age; I should say, from the glance I had at him, he was 40 years old; I could not tell the color of his hair, but it did not seem to be very light; I saw him with his left hand raised up and leaning against the wood-work of the doorcase; the first I knew of the murder was the week after; I first saw it was in Bond-street from reading the newspapers on Monday or Tuesday; I did not think it was here at first, but afterwards it occurred to me that what I saw may have had something to do with it; on Tuesday I got excited about it—so much so that I thought I would come here to see whether the number of the door was 31 or 13; when the man opened the door on that night I saw like a flash of light on the door, and saw the figures 3 and 1, but I was so confused I did not distinguish whether it was 13 or 31; on Tuesday night I came around from Bowery, and in passing No. 13 I saw at once that that was not the place; when I came up to No. 31 I recognized the stoop as that on which I had been sitting, on that night; I first mentioned this on Tuesday or Wednesday to a man named Thomas Farrel, who keeps a porter-house in No. 31 Marion-street; I don't know what time of the day that was; I was not drunk; sometimes, after walking around a day, I may take a glass or so; I am not in the habit of being intoxicated; I do not remember the time of this conversation, because I had had several conversations with Mr. Farrel during that day; it was about eight o'clock in the evening I came round here to see the house; now that I remember it was in the afternoon I told Farrel about this matter; the handwriting on that letter [the letter giving information as to what the witness was supposed to know] looks like the handwriting of a friend of mine to whom I told the story; his name is James O'Reilley; he used to be in the Appraiser's store with me; he is now a porter, but I cannot say whether that is his writing; I left the Appraiser's store about five months ago; I did not mention this matter to any persons but those two persons, James O'Reilly, who lives in No. 52 Spring-street, I think, and the man who lives in Marion-street, up till last night, when a man named Scott came to see me and we talked it over; we talked of it both in my house and in a grocery store near by; sometimes when my back troubles me I have to walk around for a whole day; on the day after the night on which what I have just stated happened, I had two pairs of ladies' gaiters to make, and wanted to get in a condition to do something; when I got home that night I worked for an hour; my disease, it appears, is a disease of the spinal column: the man who was in his shirt when he opened that door spoke to me as loud as I am speaking now [voice elevated slightly above the conversational tone;] I am an American, a native of Fishkill, and married in Albany; I am 32 years of age the 18th of this month; I have been married nine years; I have worked for a man named Hauser, in Canal-street; I have been in a Public Store, and now work for a man named Ensko, in Spring-street; I have worked for him three months or so; I have been compelled to leave work every other day in consequence of my infirmity; on the night of the occurrence at this house, I drank at Mrs. Scott's half an ounce of spirits, such as are sold at the Dutch groceries; I was perfectly sober on that night; I am not easily affected by liquor; I did not notice the man who entered the house sufficiently to see whether he used a night-key or rang the bell; he did not stand long enough to have the bell answered; my eyesight is short, but I saw both the men distinctly; I can see distinctly all the persons in this room, but I cannot distinguish their features, except those who are sitting at that table, [the reporters;] I do not think I could recognize an acquaintance in the other room, unless there was something peculiar about him; when the man came to the door, one of my feet was on the third step and the other on the fourth; no person has conversed with me in relation to the murder until yesterday; no one has told me I ought to go and testify against any party; I am not acquainted with any of the parties; I should know Mr. Snodgrass if I saw him again.

WITNESS IDENTIFIES ECKEL!

It was then announced that the witness would be taken up stairs to see if he could recognize ECKEL as the man who came to the door and spoke to him on that night. There was an instant rush to the door, which policeman guarded jealously.

The Coroner—Gentlemen of the Press will be permitted to go up stairs.

The reporters, pencils and paper in hand, wended their way up stairs, accordingly, but found the doors of the rooms on the second floor securely locked.

In a few minutes the Coroner came up, followed by the witness. The doors were opened, the crowd surged in, passed through the room in which the murder was committed, and entered the front room. In this room sat Eckel, occupying a chair near the foot of the bed. He was dressed in a shaggy, brown overcoat, with a painted plush cap on his head. He sat quietly until the persons who accompanied the Coroner up stairs entered, but rose immediately afterwards and took his station behind the chair on which he had been sitting, leaning against the footpost of the bed; his appearance indicated considerable nervous trepidation, although his feelings were evidently under strong control.

After the reporters entered the room, the number of persons present was perhaps thirty, certainly not more than that.

The Coroner came in with the witness alone. The persons in the room arranged themselves in a semi-circle, leaving Eckel at the furthest end of the line. The witness came slowly along the front, peering into the face of each individual as he passed, but did not at first pay any particular attention to Eckel; a moment afterward, *he turned and looked at Eckel fixedly.* Eckel's eyes winked incessantly, but he gazed steadily at witness; while undergoing this scrutiny. The absorbed attention with which every person in the room watched this proceeding was actually painful in its intensity. The bystanders scarcely breathed, and a pin might have been heard to drop. MR. FARRELL, after glancing at ECKEL in an uncertain, hesitating way, turned twice, evidently struck by something familiar in ECKEL'S countenance, and the third time he looked, continued to gaze. We observed ECKEL'S countenance attentively. The lines about his mouth were even more deeply set and strongly marked than usual. He had the appearance of a man who had made up his mind to undergo examination, and had steeled himself to the task. It was impossible, of course, that he should have known the precise object for which this scrutiny was instituted; he has undergone several interviews with different parties who were called to identify him, but it could not have escaped the notice of the most unobserving that he had arrived at the conclusion that there was something more than usual in this particular investigation. Although, therefore, he was probably unaware of the precise object of this examination, he had put himself under severe restraint, in order that no movement of a muscle and no change of countenance should betray his emotions. But if the expression of ECKEL'S face was that of stoical indifference, that of the witness FARRELL was the epitome of hesitation, doubt and reluctance. He gave a very slight start, so slight as to be almost imperceptible, when his attention was first arrested by the expression in ECKEL'S face. Unwilling to swear positively that ECKEL was the man, yet he evidently struggled with a conviction, which seemed to force itself upon his mind, that the person who appeared at the door on the night of the murder and this man were one and the same. He put his hand to his head, and appeared lost in thought for a moment or two,—then turned and walked away.

The Coroner—Well, which is the man?

Witness—I don't *know—I think that is the man,* [pointing to Eckel.]

The witness was again taken down stairs, but had scarcely taken his seat before he expressed his regret that he had had anything to do with the matter.

In reply to questions put by Judge Capron, he said: *I had no trouble in selecting him from among the others*; he was the man standing by the bed; *as soon as I took a square look at him, I did not look at anything else:* as soon as I looked at him, he attracted my attention; I should have known the man again who came to the door, had I seen him twenty years afterwards; *I did not know till I came down stairs that the man I picked out was Eckel;* I asked two or three around if it was he.

THE SWORD-CANE PURCHASE.

Isabella Banford (a young lady of fine personal appearance and great intelligence) was called. She declined to kiss the book, but affirmed, raising the right hand and standing: My place of business is No. 401 Broadway; it is an umbrella and cane store; the store is kept by Clyde & Black; I recollect a lady and gentleman calling at the store to purchase a sword-cane; I think it was Friday a week ago; they came in about eleven or twelve o'clock in the morning; they asked to see some sword-canes; I let them see a few; they did not find any to suit; the lady took it in her hand, and said to the gentleman with her that she did not think it would suit; she tried it against the table, and tried it so, [showing,] and said: "I don't think that will suit;" they then described to me the kind they wanted; they wanted one, short, sharp and strong, they said; I said I had not one of the style they wanted, but I could get them one made. *They said they must have it that day.* This witness was then taken up stairs by the Coroner and confronted with Mrs. Cunningham. On her return she said the features were very similar, but as she saw the lady in the store, with her bonnet on, and in the room, up-stairs, without her bonnet, she would not like to swear, positively, to her, as the same lady. The witness was again conducted into the presence of Mrs. Cunningham, who was directed to put her bonnet on; when she returned, she said that the lady's dress was different, but that *otherwise she was the same.* The Coroner then ordered a carriage, and had the witness conveyed to the Tombs to see Eckel. On her return she said she could not recognize him as the gentleman who was in the store.

Two other witnesses were then examined, one of whom, Mr. Perkins, testified to have been awakened on the night in question by the noise of a struggle, apparently in the street, and the other, Mr. Schaus, proved from the books of the Artisans' Bank that Dr. Burdell was in New-York on the 28th of October.

This, with some other unimportant testimony, closed the proceedings for the day. We now subjoin our usual

Full Report of the Testimony.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE INQUEST—ELEVENTH DAY.

The Jury met at 11¼ o'clock, when the Coroner and Ex-Judge Capron entered the room.

The Coroner—Officer, call DeWitt Clinton!

A Voice—You'll have to get Judge Edmonds to do that. [Laughter.]

Mr. Capron—(To Coroner.) I have some business in my office, and how long I shall be able to stay I cannot say.

A Voice—The shorter the better.

The Ex-Judge, not heeding this remark, so unappreciative of his services, took his seat beside the Coroner, and DeWitt Clinton not appearing, Mrs. Mary Jane Miller was sworn and examined by Mr. Capron.

MRS. MILLER'S TESTIMONY.

Q.—Where is your place of residence? A.—I am stopping at No. 64 Barrow-street.

Q.—Were you acquainted with Dr. Burdell during his life time? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Tell the Jury when you saw him first before his death? A.—I saw him on Friday.

Q.—The day preceding his death or of his death? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Where did you see him? A.—In the room above this, in this house.

Q.—For what purpose did you call on that day to see him? A.—Nothing particular, Sir, I merely stepped in.

Q.—Were you an acquaintance of the Doctor's? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you have an acquaintance, also, with the family of Mrs. Cunningham? A.—None.

Q.—You came for the purpose of seeing the Doctor? A.—Yes.

Q.—What time in the afternoon was it? A.—I left here very near half past four, or between four and half past four o'clock.

Q.—Did you have a conversation with the Doctor at that interview in reference to where he intended to spend the evening? A.—Yes, I asked him if he was going to be gone long to dinner; and he said yes, he was; that he was not coming back until he went to Brooklyn; he, also, asked (although he might have known it was not in my power to do so) if I could loan him $100—that he had a note to make up and he wanted $100 to make it up.

Q.—Did you call on him after leaving, on that day? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did he mention what time he expected to return from Brooklyn? A.—He did not; he said he did not expect to return until late.

Q.—Did he say anything to you in reference to his relations with Mrs. Cunningham? A.—He never did, Sir.

Q.—Not at that time or any other? A.—No; I supposed he had difficulties, for he often appeared to me to have trouble on his mind; I thought the Doctor was very much changed from what I had known him to be.

Q.—Have you been long acquainted with the Doctor? A.—I think I have known him over twelve years.

Q.—Do you know what were his feelings towards—whether he felt friendly towards her, or disclosed any unfriendly feeling? A.—I do not know it was her particularly, but I understood there was some one he had trouble with.

Q.—Some one in the family of Mrs. Cunningham, do you mean? A.—I cannot tell that particularly; I supposed it was some one in the house.

Q.—Is the Doctor a relative of yours? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—What other member of the family did you see here on your visits? A.—I do not know that I saw any; on Friday I did not see any one, except a gentleman going out as I was coming in; I was about ringing the bell as the gentleman was going out; I asked him if the Doctor was in, and he said that he did not know; I supposed he was.

Q.—What sized man was he? A.—He was stout, and rather tall.

Q.—Sandy complexion? A.—Dark hair.

Q.—Thin face? A.—I did not notice that his face was very thin.

Q.—Do you know, from what the Doctor said to you, speaking of money, or have you any means of knowing whether he had about his person any considerable sum of money? A.—I did not see any.

Q.—He merely said he had a sum to raise, and he wanted some of you? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did he state to you what he wanted to do with that money? A.—He did not.

Q.—Did you see any other person while you were present with the Doctor? A.—No, Sir, I did not.

Q.—No person to call on him, or no person with him? A.—No, Sir.

Mr. Capron—I do not see that we can make any more of this, except that he had no money at the time, and whoever killed him did not kill him for money.

Q.—Did he tell you who he was going to Brooklyn to see? A.—He did not tell me.

Mr. Capron—I think that is all the time necessary to spend with this lady. It does not result in anything very definite.

Mr. Capron here approached the reporters' table, and went into an explanation of what he meant by his remarks on the preceding day, in reference to the right of the Coroner to examine Eckel as a witness: he wished to be understood that the Coroner had a right to put his questions, and it was for the witness to say whether he could answer them without criminating himself. If so, the witness might remain silent; but if not, the Coroner had a right to require an answer.

A Reporter—Well, Judge, we gave what you said. We can only report your language, not interpret it.

Mr. Capron—Certainly, gentlemen, any want of clearness rests with myself. He then went on to remark that the powers and duties of Coroners were not well defined in this State. In England they were; and there the power of the Coroner was very great,—so much so, that he might disregard the warrant of the King himself.

The Coroner, in answer to an inquiry, said he had no reply from Judge Brady to a note inquiring whether he meant in his order returning the body of Mrs. Cunningham to his (the Coroner's) custody, that she should be retained in custody in Bond street.

Mr. Capron—It is due to you that he should state what was his meaning. I do not think he meant that you should confine her in this house; and without any disrespect to the Judge, it seems to me that he could not decide the place of confinement. Still I would leave them here until the investigation is over.

Coroner—Oh, yes; I suppose there is no fear of them here.

DR. ROBERTS' TESTIMONY.

Dr. W. B. Roberts, of Bond-street, was called and examined by Mr. Capron.

Q.—I understand you were a friend of Dr. Burdell's? A.—Well, Sir, I was, I suppose, as far as I know.

Q.—I understand that you were the first person called into the house, after the death was announced in the morning. Was that so? A.—I do not know; I was not the first one here; Dr. Maine and his young man were here when I came.

Q.—About what time did you arrive? A.—About nine o'clock; I would here state that my testimony in regard to the matter was taken the first day before any Jury was called.

Q.—Have you never been examined before the Jury? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Then there has been no evidence from you? A.—The first day there was, and it was only this, that I knew nothing about the murder, nor anything that could throw light upon it.

Q.—It is important that your testimony should be taken before the Jury; when you arrived the two persons you have named were here? A.—Yes; the young man who works for Dr. Maine stood at the door of the Doctor's office, where he had been committed, and took charge of the door; Dr. Maine was in the hall; when I came, the young man unlocked the door, and I just stepped in and looked at the body, supposing that the Doctor had committed suicide; that was the word Mr. Snodgrass brought to my office, and the servant girl came for me very soon after Mr. Snodgrass; Snodgrass appeared very much frightened; after I went in and looked at the Doctor, I came out, and Dr. Maine told me to go up and see the ladies; said he, "They are almost crazy; you are acquainted with them, and go up and see how they are;" I went up, stayed there a short time, and came down; a policeman had come here at that time; then we went into the room, and the policeman said he wished to report the cause of death at the office; we could not see anything, the Doctor being on his face, and it was proposed to turn him over on his back.

[Mr. Clinton here came into the room, and approaching the Coroner, said that as he pledged his word on the previous evening that Mr. Snodgrass would attend in the morning again, he wished to say that he was present, and would have been before, but he (Mr. Clinton) was detained at his office; he merely mentioned this to show that good faith had been kept in the matter.]

WHERE THE DOCTOR WAS ON THE 28TH OF OCTOBER.

Mr. Schauss, a juror, who had been examining Dr. Burdell's ledger, pointed out to the Coroner an entry, seemingly in the Doctor's handwriting, under date of Oct. 28, 1856, charging one Alexander Frazer with $2, as going to prove that the Doctor was here attending to his business at that time, as usual, and not absent in Saratoga or elsewhere, as rumored.

Examination of Dr. Roberts resumed—As the Doctor lay, when we went into the room, the wound in the neck was on the left side, and the wounds in the body on that side also; he lay with his face on the floor, the right side of his face to the floor, and that twisted the neck in such a position as to hide the wound in the neck.

Q.—The face was not flat on the floor—how was it partially turned, was it towards you, as you went in? A.—The side of his face was turned partially towards the door of the closet.

Q.—As you entered the door his face was turned from you? A.—Partially so towards the cupboard door or closet door; the feet were perfectly straight, and left hand clenched a very little; it did not appear that he had struggled much; he had on his boots and clothes.

Q.—Did you feel and examine him? A.—We turned him over.

Q.—Was he entirely cold? A.—He was entirely cold and stiff, and had been dead for some time, to all appearance.

Q.—There is no rule by which you can tell from that how long he was dead? A.—No; but from the appearance of the blood on the wall it would seem to have been a good many hours; knowing his habits, about the time he comes in, being nine to ten o'clock, and from all the appearances in the room at the time, I think the deed must have been done very soon after he came into the room; if he had been in the room long I suppose he would have had his boots off.

Q.—Then, from the appearance of things, and your knowledge of his habits, you think he must have been murdered very soon after he entered the house? A.—Yes, Sir; if, as some of his friends stated, he was to be in early that evening; Miss Hubbard swore that on Saturday evening he was to have been with her, and he stated to her that he was going to retire early on Friday evening.

Coroner—As the Doctor knows, a body sometimes does not become perfectly cold for eight or ten hours? Q.—I suppose that depends somewhat on the manner in which he died; where much blood is taken from the body it cools much sooner.

Q.—That is what I am coming to; so much blood having gone out of the body, do you not think it would become cold in a very short time? A.—I think it would take some hours under those circumstances.

Q.—You saw the room and the circumstances—do you think that much blood escaped from the body? A.—I do not think there was as much blood as I would expect such wounds to produce; the principal blood that did come was from the carotid artery, for the biggest clot was at the neck; from this circumstance we thought at first (not seeing any wound) that he died from apoplexy; when we turned him over, the wound in the neck came under, and then I said to some of the gentlemen standing there that it looked as if he had been bleeding at the nose, and started to run to the door, fell there and bled to death; that was the report made to the Police office; soon afterwards Dr. Francis came; on examining, he saw the wound in the neck, in the carotid artery; we then thought he did it himself, and looked for some instrument; but finding none, we concluded that he must have been murdered; previous to that, I saw a little blood on the knob of the door; I did not know but some one had, in going in and out, put it there; the moment I found he was murdered, I went looking round; I found blood along down the stairs; I discovered blood on the head of the stairs, and immediately in front of the door; some one said that the officer who turned him over might have done this; I examined it thoroughly; the blood on the hall and front door was dried; the same as that in the room; I examined the blood in the garret, and it appeared to be different from that in the Doctor's room; if any one in the morning had got blood on their fingers and put them on the wall, it would be dry, but would appear fresh.

Q.—The blood on the door below, what was it like? A.—It looked as if some one had put his fingers on and around the knob, to pull the door open; it was on the outside of the door, and when it was shut to, it bloodied the casing of the door, where the door went against it.

Q.—I would ask whether blood like that might not have got on the door from persons who had been to the Doctor for dental operations, whose teeth might be bleeding as they went down? A.—In that case they very seldom have blood on their fingers, and this blood did not resemble the blood that would come from teeth, mixed with saliva; it looked different; I would state that this blood might have been put on by a policeman; it would depend on the action of the individual, and the circumstances under which he opened the door.

Q.—Now I will go back to the time when you were in the room with Dr. Maine and his assistants; did you go up to see the ladies? A.—I did.

Q.—Immediately on discovering that this was a murder or before? A.—I went immediately after going into the room first, and seeing that he was dead, before I even thought that he had died from apoplexy; Dr. Maine wished me to go up stairs; the three ladies were in Mrs. Cunningham's room; Mrs. C. and her two daughters, and Mr. Snodgrass; the little boys might have been there, but I do not recollect.

Q.—Had they, prior to that, been told of the death? A.—Oh! certainly.

Q.—Did you see Mr. Eckel that morning? A.—I did not until he returned.

Q.—Previous to your coming here? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Had you seen him the night before? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—How late before that had you seen him? A.—I do not know, perhaps three or four days, perhaps a week.

Q.—Were you well acquainted with Mr. Eckel? A.—I was not, I used to see him sitting in this parlor.

Q.—Who made the first remark when you entered the room? A.—Well, Judge, it is just such a scene as I could not describe.

Q.—You do not know who spoke first? A.—No; Mr. Snodgrass sat by her chair, holding Mrs. Cunningham; she was in a state of great excitement; so were the young ladies; I tried to quiet them; I stayed there but a few moments, and came down; when we thought that he died in a fit of apoplexy, I immediately told the ladies it was not as bad as they imagined—that he might have died a natural death; then Mrs. Cunningham appeared more easy; she said if he died a natural death she would feel more easy; after I found out that he was murdered, I went up; I cannot say what was said: in fact, there was not very much said, for it was a very solemn time; I felt very bad to see an old friend cut up so; Mrs. Cunningham told me that the officers were up to see what she had to say, and, said she, "I cannot give my name as Cunningham, for I am married to Dr. Burdell;" I was very much surprised, and asked her when, and if she had a certificate? she said she had; I asked her to let me see it, as I knew it would tell me more than if she was speaking for an hour; she hunted it up, among her things, and handed it to me, and I read it; that was the first I knew of the fact.

Q.—You saw the wounds in the body, after it was undressed? A.—Yes, Sir, I saw everything that was done, until the search was made.

Q.—Did you see any test made of an instrument in the wounds, for the purpose of leading to a discovery of the instrument with which it was done? A.—There was no test made that day; I did not see any subsequently.

Q.—Do you know anything of the relations existing between Mrs. Cunningham and the Doctor—of the Doctor's feelings towards her, whether friendly or unfriendly? A.—Well, Judge, this places me in rather a peculiar position; they were both friends of mine—that is, acquaintances, that I have often called in and out to see; I often went into the Doctor's room, and he into mine; I have seen them together often, and always saw them speak together pleasantly before me; whatever occurred behind my back I do not know.

Q.—Did he never talk to you about any difficulty? A.—At the trial he accused her of stealing the $600 note; I had some conversation with the Doctor, and at the time of the breach of promise; he said the breach of promise was brought because he accused her of stealing the note; that was all the difficulty he told me about.

Q.—He stated to you that she brought the breach of promise because he accused her of stealing the note? A.—He said "This thing is all settled; but if any one says anything about it, tell them it is a breach of contract for the house." I did not believe that. "It is all settled now (said he) and I am going to be her friend and that of her family through life, and she is going to give me a paper releasing me.

Q.—What day was that? A.—The day the bonds were taken up; Mr. Fraser was his broker; he had to give $12,000 bonds—$6,000 each for [illegible] and breach of promise suits. [The [illegible] tion, proved to have been given on the [illegible] up on the 22d of Oct., 1856.]

Q.—Did he show you that paper? A.—He showed me the bond, Sir; I would state further that the Doctor told me the suit was withdrawn without cost to either party.

Q.—That is each party to pay their own cost. The Doctor at that time said nothing to you about being married to Mrs Cunningham? A.—Not at all, Sir.

Q.—Do you know whether the Doctor left the City pretty soon after that? A.—I do not know; I have a check in some of my papers that might perhaps throw some light on that—a check for [illegible] which was due the first of the month.

Q.—Were you a tenant of his? A.—Not a tenant; but I always did his business for No. 2, and he came to me for the rent of that house; that was the reason why our relations were so intimate.

Q.—You cannot speak, without looking at the check, upon the question? A.—I cannot; I positively knew when he went out of town—when going to Saratoga in particular; he generally spoke with me about it.

Q.—Your relations with the Doctor were good? A.—Yes, Sir, so far as I know.

Q.—And friendly with Mrs. Cunningham? A.—Yes, Sir; I was introduced to her by the Doctor; he has always spoken to me of her in the highest terms; whatever occurred between them was kept from me, except on the one occasion.

Q.—Did you ever mention that subject to Mrs. Cunningham? A.—I think we have had some conversation about the time; I do not remember what it was; nothing more than that she said she had a difficulty with the Doctor, that it was settled, but upon what terms she did not say, and I did not ask her.

Q.—Did the Doctor make a confidant of you? Was he so intimate as to give you possession of his personal secrets? A.—Not further than money matters; those he used to speak to me about; whenever he wanted money he came to me to indorse his notes; I indorsed a note for $7,000 some time ago for him, and I have lent him my own notes; he was always punctual in money matters, and I always felt myself safe in any transactions I had with him.

Q.—What I want to know is in reference to his personal relations. Was he so intimate with you as to converse with you on this subject, and put you in possession of them? A.—The Doctor used to come in to my office and talk on a great many subjects; he was lively, and would converse for an hour, perhaps, at a time, if there did not happen to be any business doing; he has said a great many things to me; I cannot remember anything in particular that he said about his troubles in the house.

Q.—I merely want to get at the true state of feeling and intimacy between you and the Doctor, for the purpose of ascertaining whether, if he had any domestic relations of a particular character, he would be likely to mention them? A.—I think he would; he was a man that, to a friend, would tell almost everything.

Q.—He was frank with a friend? A.—Yes.

Q.—Then if he had particular domestic relations he would likely, as a friend, to talk with you on the subject? A.—Yes; there were a great many things the Doctor would say I never could account for; for instance, in letting this house to Mrs. Cunningham; a few weeks previous to May I asked him if he had let the house, and he said no; he said that Mrs. Cunningham wanted the house, and that he would not let her have it, for

[illegible] theory? I want to get at the point whether this [illegible] committed without making any noise, or whether [illegible] circumstances that no human being in the [illegible] would hear anything to indicate a struggle? [illegible] that the murder was committed in an [illegible] never hallooed; the first blow, if the [illegible] was cut, prevented his making any [illegible] two ways,—one that he might have [illegible] I think that if the first wound was [illegible] heart, the gush of blood from the wound [illegible] artery would not have been so free—it [illegible] not have spirted so much; if he was choked, [illegible] would have commenced out near the table. [illegible] opinion is that the person who murdered [illegible] went immediately up to his chair? A.—[illegible] he went to his chair and choked him, or that he [illegible] him as he opened the door.

Q.—If he struck him at the door, how would you account for his lying at the door when found? A.—That the first blow in the neck would have prevented his crying out, and the party would, in closing with him, push him back about the distance of his length.

Q.—When at the door, if struck in the neck first, could he have fallen so as to have lain in the position he was found in, without making quite a noise?—you [illegible] that a man in falling makes a considerable [illegible]. A.—I think, in that case he would have come [illegible] gradually—first on his knees; there are a [illegible] circumstances in connection with this [illegible] to show that the thing might occur [illegible] be heard by those in the house; here was a [illegible] in which persons were passing in and out of the [illegible] at night, and it would not attract attention [illegible] in a private house, where persons were not in the habit of passing in and out with night keys; in the next place, the family were above; if they had been below, they would have heard it; but, being above, they may not; and, according to the testimony, they were in the front room.

Q.—Is that so, that you hear a jar more readily below than above? A.—Yes; if a person walks on the floor above you you will hear him, when if you were on the floor above where he is walking you would not. This, of course, is only my opinion; I have studied the case as faithfully as I could.

Q.—Then your theory is that he did not fall at full length and solid? A.—Not at the first; I think he must have come down gradually, because life would not be extinguished in an instant.

Q.—And that he came down gradually on his knees as it were? A.—Yes; and still it is very apparent he must have struck quite hard on his face, for there was a contusion on the nose.

Q.—Do you suppose that he had no time to halloo? A.—I do not think he had.

Q.—Could you from the appearance of the body say if he had been garroted, whether a cord was used, or if it was done by a strong hand? A.—I did not see any mark about the neck that led me to think there was a cord used, although the tongue had the appearance of his being choked—the tongue protruded.

Q.—Could he be so seized and choked instantly as not to have time to make a loud noise,—considering the circumstances—could a person get to him, if he sat at the table, without his making a noise? A.—Not if he had been aware of what they were going to do.

Q.—Could they if he had not? Could they so seize him, and so effectually at once as to prevent any yell? A.—That I cannot say; it depends entirely upon how he was taken—by surprise or otherwise.

Q.—Now if one of your hypotheses should be true, that he went to the door, would not the door have stood open when they seized him, and would not a halloo be heard by the inmates of the house? A.—If he did halloo.

Q.—Suppose he did not, if there was any scuffle—if the persons had come to the door and struck him, not killing him immediately, would not the struggle be heard? A.—I think the person did not strike until inside, and the Doctor shut the door, because the blood is on the inside; my hypothesis is that the person who did the deed was acquainted with the Doctor and with every portion of the house—some one he did not suspect.

Q.—Then you think a party might have got in, shut the door, seized him and killed him—no noise being made which the persons in the house up stairs would have heard? A.—I do; that principle we might illustrate in this way: we sleep at night when omnibuses and carts are passing, if we are used to them; noises we are accustomed to do not awake us.

Mr. Capron—Yes, and somecimes the absence of a noise we are in the habit of hearing wakes us up.

Witness—Then there is no evidence that Mr. Ullman was heard coming into the house that night; I know it is the case in my house; people come in and go out at night and I never hear them, because I am used to that kind of noise.

Q.—There are a few mere little things about this matter. How can you account for those numerous stabs; if the first blow cut the carotid artery, which was enough to kill him, can you account for so many blows? A.—I can account fer it on no other principle than that it was a deadly enemy of the Doctor's, who had long contemplated the deed; it shows a malicious disposition—great enmity on the part of the one who did it.

Q.—Would a man, however malicious, do so? Would not the fear of detection and the circumstances by which he was surrounded stimulate him to leave as soon as the deed was accomplished? Would he stay to inflict so many wounds from motives of malice? A.—These were all given apparently before he fell; they were done very quick, and before he fell, because all the wounds were on the under side where he fell; I do not think he was touched after he fell; another thing, the circumstances under which he was placed would make the murderer be assured that he had killed him, so that he might not make any revelation.

Q.—Do you know whether the stabs in the body were upward or downward? A.—I did not examine that part; I left that to the physicians.

The Coroner—The physicians who made an examination will be prepared to answer all these questions.

Mr. Capron—As we have made you a witness on this subject, I will ask what would you think of this hypothesis: In the first place, that two parties committed the murder; that, if done by choking, the person who choked the deceased could not well have been the person who committed the other transaction; that the one who seized the deceased and held him was a strong man, able to do it, and that the arm that inflicted the blow was a weak arm comparatively—done by an impulsive person, who had nerved themselves to do the act,—giving upward blows, all of them, not very deep, only three entering the heart, like the stabs we would suppose an impulsive woman to give; (for a woman who undertakes to throw a stone, even, will do it with an understroke. What do you think of some hypothesis like that—that some strong man held the deceased firmly; that the stabs were given by a weak arm, and by an impulsive person, and when the stabs in the side were not thought sufficient, he was struck in the neck after he was down, and the blood spirted against the door and wall? A.—I think the cuts indicate that the one who did it understood the human system enough to knew where to aim his blows; a woman would not be so wel able to do that.

Mr. Capron—Any one would knew the heart was the place to aim to kill a man. The stabs appear to be spasmodic. Would not a man give one stab—try to do it with one strong blow—while a person with a weak arm, striking the other way, might make a good many incisions, not very deep? Would not the depth of the incisions indicate something as to the strength of the arm that inflicted them? A.—I should think so, Sir.

Q.—And would not the fact whether they were done by an under-stroke, or an up-stroke, affect the question? A.—It might; some of those cuts looked to me as if it had been a very strong hand that gave them; from the fact of the cut in the left side of the neck, my own hypothesis is, that it might be dealt by a left-handed person, who threw his right arm around the Doctor, and that would account for the upward stabs.

Q.—And that one person did the whole deed? A.—Yes.

Q.—Could one person hold a man of the Doctor's strength sufficiently firm to do that without noise? A.—I think, on any hypothesis you may adopt, that the deed was done quickly, and that the Doctor was not aware.

Mr. Capron—I believe we have finished with you, Sir, and I would thank you to look at the date of the check you spoke of, and return here again.

Witness—I shall; I would like to make a statement in reference to my calling here; what has been said might, under the present state of excitement, have some effect with my friends; one of the young lads who attended the door stated I was in the habit of calling here for Mrs. Cunningham, and running up stairs; I would state that I have often called to see both the Doctor and the ladies; but my running up stairs was only to the Doctor's room; he was in the habit of running up to mine, and I to his, without stopping in the parlor; but whenever I saw the ladies it was only in the parlor, as an acquaintance only.

TESTIMONY OF JOHN FARRELL.

John Farrell, sworn and examined by Judge Capron.

Q.—Where do you reside? A.—In Mott-street, near the corner of Houston—No. 274.

Q.—Did you know Dr. Burdell? A.—I did not.

Q.—Did you know him when you saw him? A.—No, Sir—I do not know; I have seen him once; I don't know but I would recognise him if I saw him again.

Q.—Where did you see him? A.—I saw him at this house.

Judge Capron—(to the Deputy Coroner)—Is this the witness you said knew something about a disturbance with a man at a gambling house?

Deputy Coroner—Yes, Sir, so I was given to understand.

Judge Capron—(to witness)—It was understood you knew something about a difficulty that night with a gambler—a meeting in the Bowery and having a dispute in the street—that Dr. Burdell asked him to go up to his room with him and they would there settle the matter, and he went up. Did you know of any such thing?

Witness—No, Sir, I think the gentleman is mistaken about that; I know of no such occurrence—never saw anything

Q.—Never saw anything in relation to it? A.—No, Sir.

Judge Capron—If in the duty of the Coroner if he hears of such things, to have witnesses brought, and I am merely aiding the Coroner in getting at the truth. If Dr. Burdell got killed by an enemy from a gambling-house, it is just that anybody suspected should be secured; therefofe I advised the Coroner to have this witness brought and sworn with a view that, if the circumstance should be true, he would have the means of fixing guilt upon some person.

Witness—I did not speak of a gambling-house; I never was in a gambling-house not for ten years.

Judge Capron here read the following anonymous letter, which led to the calling of this witness:

FEB. 9, 1857.

DEAR SIR: I have to-day heard that a man of the name of McFarrell, employed in the Appraiser's Public Store, under Mr. Graham, has said that he was in Bond-street at the time Dr. Burdell entered the door—that he saw him enter—heard the cry of "Murder," and was on the steps when some one came to the door and asked him what he was doing there. This very much arrested his attention. He assigns as a cause of his not making it known that he was afraid he might be kept from his family and inconvenienced by his appearing as a witness, as he is a poor man. I am yours respectfully,

ONE WHO SEEKS FOR JUSTICE.

The Judge then addressing the witness said: You were subpœnaed here in reference to that matter.

Witness—I was.

Judge Capron—For if the Doctor did come to his death in consequence of a gambling-house quarrel that he had, it was proper it should be proved to this Jury.

Witness—If he did I know nothing about it.

Coroner—Were you in the street that night?

Witness—I was.

Judge Capron—Where were you?

Witness—I was on this stoop that night.

Q.—At what time? A.—It might have been half past ten—something like that; I could not say, but it was between ten and eleven; it was not eleven o'clock.

Q.—How came you to come here? A.—Can I tell?

Judge Capron—Yes, tell your whole story.

Witness—I started from my house likely about half-past nine o'clock that night; I have a disease of the back, and I work at a business which requires my sitting bent over, and I have frequently to get up and exercise myself in order to get into the street; sometimes it takes me an hour to straighten myself, and sometimes more; I started that night about half-past nine, having some work to do which I wished to have done the next day, and I walked down Marion-street to a friend there that I know; I went in and staid a few minutes and came out, went up Prince-street to the Bowery; I walked up the Bowery to Bond-street, came down this side of the street; I got within a few doors of here and I stepped on the string of my shoe—the same that I have now—and drawed the string nearly out; and I stooped down; it was sloppy; I set down on this stoop here, and I took the shoe off; I stood on the third or fourth step and took the shoe off and was trying to fix the string in at the proper place; the string I found had not the tin usually on the end; it took me some time; while sitting there a man came along—two men—one man came up the stoop; he came in this house; the other man passed on; the man was in, I suppose, in the house, probably half a minute—I could not fix the time—about half a minute, and I heard a cry of murder, and I said to myself, "There is a muss in this house, probably."

Judge Capron—When you were on the steps?

Witness—I was on the steps, sitting on the left-hand steps, when he came in; I thought, "There is a muss in this house; I guess they have been drinking, or something like that;" it passed over; I was trying to adjust the shoe-string; probably a minute might have passed—not a minute—something like a minute—I heard the door open; I heard no step in the hall; I heard the retreating steps of the man that came in.

Judge Capron—Did you hear a man come in?

Witness—I saw a man come in about half-past ten or between that and eleven.

Judge Capron—Well?

Witness—I heard the door open; I heard nothing only the door open; no noise; that cry, and something which sounded to me like the heading of a barrel; solid.

Judge Capron—A hollow voice.

Witness—A hollow voice, choking, as if something had been turned down, like you would in taking a full barrel in turning it down, as near as I can illustrate it; I sat there and didn't think nothing of it; or that there was a little bit of a row and probably this man went in and had some difficulty; well, a half a minute perhaps, and a man came to the door.

Coroner—A man came to the door?

Witness—A man came and opened the door, or he might have been there; the door opened and I heard the noise; he said to me, "What are you doing there;" he looked out and spoke in a very rough manner; I was afraid; I thought the man that went in had ordered him to put me off the stoop.

Judge Capron—The man that went in came down again?

Witness—No, Sir, it was not the same man; the man that came to the door was not dressed; he was in his shirt sleeves; I saw his head, his shoulders, and a part of his left hand.

Judge Capron—Then that was not the man who went into the house?

Witness—Well, I could not say as to that; I don't think it was; it looked too large.

Coroner—Are you sure of that?

Witness—Of what?

Coroner—That the man had no coat on?

Witness—Yes, I am sure of that; I am sure that this shoulder and arm [designating his left] were bare of a coat or vest; well, he said: "What are you doing there?" I said: "Nothing;" he spoke so rough to me that I thought he was sent to turn me off the stoop; I had my shoe off; I packed it up, and, thinking there was a row in the house, and fearing he would probably kick me, I went down three or four doors below, and put it on and went home.

Q.—Did you see enough of that man's head to see whether he had a large beard? A.—He did have a large beard.

Q.—Was there a light in the hall? A.—There was no light; I saw no light.

Q.—Was it so light, at the door, you could clearly see his shoulder? A.—I could see the man's head, but it was cloudy.

Q.—Could you tell whether his hair was reddish or black? A.—No, Sir; I don't think I could.

Q.—Could not? A.—Could not.

Q.—What was he for size? A.—Well, he stooped slightly, that is, I suppose in opening the door and putting his hand up against it he stooped slightly forward; he may have been a straight man for all that; I should take him to be a man five foot eight, as near as I could judge.

Q.—Here is one point of great importance in this matter; you say he opened the door and put his hand on the edge of the door? A.—His left hand was up by the side of the door.

Q.—Did he touch the door? A.—I think he touched the sill.

Q.—Let me see if I can't account for those spots of blood on the door; did he open it square open? A.—No, Sir, just so as to admit his head out; his head and shoulders I saw.

Q.—One hand held of the latch and the other on the door? A.—No, Sir, I did not see the other hand.

Q.—Very well, he opened the door? A.—He opened the door; I presume he had his hand on.

Q.—Did he have his pants on? A.—I did not see his pants.

Q.—They were dark colored probably? A.—It was dark.

Q.—You saw his white shirt? A.—I saw his white shirt.

Q.—Did he have a cravat on? A.—I could not see; if he did likely it was light colored; I know it was nothing dark.

Q.—Do you suppose you saw enough of that man that you could identify him? A.—I might in the same position, or anything near that, so as I stood below him; I was about five or six feet below his head.

Q.—Do you know who this was that entered the house? A.—I do not.

Q.—How many minutes was it, in your judgment, after he entered, before this other man came to the door? A.—It might have been one or one and a half minutes; it might have been two minutes, but I don't think it was.

Q.—Didn't you get set down on the steps fixing your shoe when the man entered, before the other man came? A.—I had stopped.

Q.—Before the man entered? A.—Before the man entered.

Q.—Then a man passed you in entering? A.—Two men passed me; yes, he passed me in entering and came up on the right-hand side of the stoop; I set on the left, close to the railing; he passed up and another man was behind him some four feet; I did not notice particularly, and went on past the door.

Q.—Were they together when they came to the door? A.—No, Sir, they were not together; one was behind.

Q.—Then this man that entered the house passed you sitting there? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—He went into the house. Now, did you hear after he went in and shut the door, any footsteps, retreating footsteps, like going up stairs? A.—I heard the footsteps retreating from the door.

Q.—As that man entered? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Could you distinguish whether he went up stairs? A.—I could not.

Q.—You are quite sure it was not the same man that came down to the door? A.—I am not quite sure; I don't think it was the same man; he didn't look like him.

Q.—Which was relatively the largest man—the one that went in, or the one that came to the door? A.—The one that came to the door I should judge was the largest man of the two.

Coroner—Could you describe the clothes of the man who came to the door? A.—The man that came to the door and passed me had a shawl on.

Q.—You say he had a shawl? A.—I know he had one, for I saw it; I noticed that he had a shawl particularly.

Q.—In what direction was he coming through Bond-street—from Broadway or the Bowery? A.—From the Bowery; from that direction, (pointing in the direction of the Bowery.)

Coroner—You did not see the two gentlemen locked arms as they came up? The one that passed, was he walking before the one that entered? A.—No, Sir, they were not close enough to touch one another.

Q.—Were they walking opposite? A.—They were opposite; one was ahead of the other.

Q.—Now there is another point of some importance; there is one thing in order to test this testimony with that of another witness. How long do you think you stood on that step in all? A.—I could there I suppose about five minutes.

Q.—How long had you probably been there when the Doctor, or this person with a shawl on, passed in? A.—I had been there not over two minutes.

Q.—In about two or three minutes after this man came to the door? A.—This man that passed me went in.

Q.—Two or three minutes after that the other man came to the door? A.—I was sitting there, I suppose, about a minute or so when the man came in.

Q.—In two or three minutes more the other man came to the door? A.—O, not over a minute and a half, I don't think.

Q.—You can't account for time? A.—It seemed to be very quick.

Q.—How far off from this door was the other door where you went and sat? A.—Below.

Q.—You went below; how many doors down? A.—I went down below, I should judge, six doors; I set down and put on the shoe.

Q.—Now, did anybody pass you while you sat there, after you went to the other place? A.—I saw no person.

Q.—Did anybody pass you on these steps of the Doctor's, when you sat there? A.—One person went past.

Q.—Between a person has testified that he passed this house; which way did that man go? A.—He went to ward Broadway.

Q.—Then both the Doctor and this man went towards the Bowery? A.—From the direction of the Bowery to Broadway.

Q.—You say that the Doctor and this man you spoke of came from the Bowery to Broadway, and the other man you spoke of that passed? A.—Went in the same direction; I saw no person go the other way while I was there.

Coroner—I understood, your Honor, a while ago, that two men were approaching the hall door where he was sitting, were coming from Broadway and going towards the Bowery.

Judge Capron—No, Sir; the other way.

Witness—Towards Broadway.

Judge Capron—The Doctor stopped at his house; the other man went off to Broadway.

Witness—The man that came to this house came from the direction of the Bowery.

Q.—Did the two men appear to be in company with each other? A.—No, Sir; a little distance apart—some six feet.

Q.—How long were you in passing down to this other door? A.—I could not tell.

Q.—A minute? A.—I walked pretty fast from this door; I could not have been a minute; I went down as soon as I could get on; I walked on my toe.

Q.—How loud was this noise you heard? A.—Probably I should judge a man could hear the noise that was quiet at the time; I heard no noise whatever in the vicinity with the exception of some men talking on the corner of the Bowery and Bond-street; I heard some conversation, at least I heard voices of men there; the noise of the cry was loud enough, I should judge, to be heard up to the corner of the Bowery.

Q.—How long after this man with the shawl entered this house before you heard this noise? A.—Probably a minute or a minute and a half.

Q.—It was very soon? A.—It was very soon—about that time—about two minutes, more or less.

Q.—Was the noise anything like an audible voice—an exclamation of a voice, or something falling? A.—The cry that I heard was as if a man being choked, for I remarked that especially, for I thought that the man that went in had caught hold of some person and choked him, inside.

Q.—And this man who came to the door to get rid of you and went back again did not come out and go off? A.—I don't know; I did not see him shut the door.

Coroner—Did you see him come out at all? A.—He didn't while I was there.

Q.—What is your occupation? A.—Making ladies' shoes at present; I have been in the public stores.

Q.—For whom do you work? A.—For Mr. Enako, in Spring street.

Q.—How long have you resided in the City? A.—I have resided in the City 30 years.

Q.—Have you a family? A.—I have.

Q.—Where is your residence? A.—274 Mott street.

Q.—We ask the question to know where to find you; can you tell from any noise you heard when this man went to the door whether he had boots or shoes on? A.—I heard no noise whatever when the man came to the door—that is, if he did come; he was there; all the noise I heard was opening the door.

Q.—From that circumstance what do you say about his having boots or shoes on? you heard the other man walk in the hall? A.—I heard that distinctly.

Q.—When the other man came to the door you did not hear it? A.—I heard no step whatever—nothing but the opening of the door; I did not see his feet.

Q.—Did he have anything on his head in the shape of a hat or cap? A.—He was bareheaded—no cap and no hat.

Coroner—Can you say whether the man that opened the door in his shirt-sleeves had a bald head, or otherwise? A.—No, Sir, I could not; I couldn't see the top of his head.

Coroner—You are sure he had whiskers? A.—No, Sir; he was not bald-headed; he had a very bushy head.

Q.—In front; but he might be bald back? A.—He might be bald back; I could not see the top of his head.

Coroner—He had bushy hair? A.—Curly hair—stuck out; it might have been ruffled.

Q.—Do you think if you should hear the man's voice you could recognize it? A.—If he should speak to me in the manner he did that night, I think I would know him.

Q.—He spoke rather roughly? A.—So much so, I was afraid of being kicked, and left the stoop suddenly.

Q.—After the noise you heard, and endeavored to describe here—and have done it very well—how long after that noise before this man appeared at the door? A.—About, I should judge, between a minute and a minute and a half or two minutes—something like that.

Q.—Do you know what called that man to the door? Had you made any noise or disturbance that would lead him to look out and see who was about or anything? A.—From the time of the man's going in till the man came to the door I don't suppose I made noise enough to attract the attention of a person that might stand six feet off.

Q.—You were merely engaged in adjusting the string of your shoe? A.—Merely putting it in my mouth and trying to put it in the holes.

Q.—You can assign no cause for his coming to the door? A.—I know of none.

Q.—Now, when that door closed do you remember whether you heard any click like a catch or fastener—anything of that kind? Was your attention sufficiently drawn to the subject to notice that? A.—I did not hear it close.

Q.—You left immediately? A.—Left immediately; when I rose after he spoke to me I answered "Nothing;" I rose from the step; I was setting with the shoe in my hand, and in rising I kept my face to the door; at the time I was bent; I could not straighten myself very well on account of this complaint in my back, and I retreated down the steps sideways for fear, as I said before, that he might assault me.

Q.—Then you kept your eye on him all that time? A.—Then he pushed the door to, that is, so that it was about six inches wide; the door was not more than six inches wide; in the first place when I looked up his head was out of the door and his left shoulder, and I could see a part of his hand.

Q.—How wide, at the time he opened the door, was the widest it was ajar? A.—It must have been about two feet or two and a half.

Q.—So that he gave you a fair chance to see his head and shoulders? A.—I didn't see his right shoulder.

Q.—Then the lower part of his person probably was behind the door? A.—Behind the door or in such a position that I could not see it; I saw no light in the hall.

Coroner—The man's hair was curly or bushy; give as nearly what age he was? A.—I could not judge.

Q.—Well you can guess? A.—I should say from the glimpse I had of the man—and it was pretty close—I should judge him to be a man somewhere near 40 years old; his beard was heavy and the hair; I didn't notice the color; I know his hair was not very light.

Q.—I wish you to explain particularly to us the manner in which he put his hand up there—in reference to some testimony in the case. I wish you to go to the door as close as you can and tell us how he put up his left hand. A.—I cannot say.

Q.—You saw how it looked?

Witness here went to the door of the room and represented the attitude in which the man stood with his head out of the door and his hand up about as high as his face on the side.

Q.—Did he touch the ceiling? A.—Yes; I saw the fingers against the wood-work; he raised it as if he slid his hand up.

Q.—When did you first make this intelligence known? A.—The first I knew of the murder was the week after—that is, knew it was here.

Q.—How did you learn it? A.—I learned it first in the paper, that a murder had been committed in Bond-street; it did not strike me then that it was here, although, after thinking for a moment, I thought likely that it had some connection with it; I think that was Tuesday or Wednesday last week; Thursday I got thinking about it so much that I concluded to come and see whether the house where I was sitting was 31 or 13; for, when the door opened, I looked up as I rose from the stoop, and the figure on the door seemed to get a glimmer of light, shining something like a reflection; it got in such a position and—

Q.—In the moon's light? A.—I think there was no moon; that it must have been the light of lamps somewhere around; I do not know that there is any before the door; at any rate, I saw the figures 1 and 3, and I was confused; I went away, and came then to see whether it was 13 or 31; I saw in the paper it was 31.

Q.—You saw a 1 and a 3? A.—I saw a 1 and a 3; I was confused when I was retreating from the steps, and I did not know whether it was 31 or 13; I know that Thursday night I saw directly when I came to 13 that it was not 13 where I sat; I knew from the distance I came from the Bowery, and I came here and recognised the house directly; as soon as I came to the stoop I saw that this was the house where I had sat; the house where I sat after I left here, I was there such a short time, that I did not recollect it; I just fixed my shoe and went away.

Q.—Then from the glimmer of some light you saw that the numbers were 1 and 3, but you are not sure whether if was 13 or 31? A.—I was not; but on Thursday night I came around and I recognised the number that the door had.

A Juror—When had you first called this story? A.—I cannot tell the day exactly; I think about Tuesday or Wednesday last week; I mentioned it to a man who keeps a porter house, Thomas Farrell, Broadway, Marion-street, and said I, "Tom, I see that there is some excitement about a murder committed in Bond-street;" "yes," says I, "I think I could give some evidence in that case, but I am not sure;" said I, "I think I will take a walk and come up;" so I came up and looked, and there it struck me that this must have been the place.

A Juror—Was that in the night or day time? A.—In the day time.

Q.—What time of day? A.—I could not say.

Q.—Was it morning? A.—I could not say.

Q.—Was it afternoon? A.—I could not say.

A Juror—Was you sober? A.—I was.

Juror—You could not say whether it was morning or evening? A.—When I spoke of it I could not say; I had spoken with him all day, off and on.

Q.—What are your habits as to drink? A.—Well, I sometimes, if I am walking around, which I do occasionally, when I can't sit at my trade on account of my back—sometimes have to walk around a day, and I may have taken a glass that day.

Q.—Are you in the habit of getting intoxicated? A.—I am not in the habit of getting intoxicated.

Q.—I should not have asked the question but for the Jury. Then you were with Farrell all day? A.—Off and on all day.

Q.—And had several conversations with him? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And you don't remember in which conversation this particular subject was mentioned? A.—No, Sir, I do not.

Q.—You having had several conversations in the course of the day? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—That was very reasonable. What time of day was it you came up to look at the door here? A.—It was in the evening, I believe—I believe about eight o'clock.

Q.—When you came to ascertain whether this was 31 or 13? A.—Yes, Sir; came to think about it; it was in the afternoon that I spoke about this with this man; it was not in the morning; it was in the afternoon; at what time I cannot say—when I spoke to him about giving some light on the subject, if it took place where I stopped.

Judge Capron—(To the Coroner)—How did the intelligence come here?

A Juror handed the Judge the anonymous letter.

Juror—(Handing the letter to witness)—Do you know that handwriting? A.—No, Sir; I know a man that writes something like it, but I don't know whether it is him or not.

Another Juror—That is the handwriting of a man of education.

Judge Capron—Yes, Sir, and the letter states very much like this story. Can't you tell hand-writing? A.—If I see a man's hand-writing a few times I can tell it; it looks like the writing of a friend of mine by the name of James O'Reilly.

A Juror—Is he employed in the appraiser's office? A.—No, Sir; he has been.

Q.—What is his business? A.—He is a porter.

Q.—You have been employed in the appraiser's office? A.—Yes, Sir, up to a few months ago.

Q.—You are a ladies' shoemaker by trade? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—But have been employed in the appraiser's office some two years? A.—Some three years.

Q.—Then you have related this to the man whose writing you think this is? A.—It looks something like it; I have seen one letter only that he wrote in my life—some eighteen months ago.

Q.—Is he a good writer? A.—Well, he writes middling good; yes, a good hand—legible.

Q.—Have you mentioned that to your knowledge, more than to these two persons? A.—No, Sir,—to this man I think the writing looks like, and one other.

Q.—That is the man you first mentioned? A.—That is up to last night.

Q.—Last night did you mention it to others? A.—Well, it was conversation then; this man came to me and—

Q.—Which man—Riley? A.—No, Sir, a man by the name of Scott; he is employed in the Appraiser's Department, or under the Public Stores, and we were walking about and talking about paupers; then I said I had made up my mind to appear and testify what I knew; then it was common conversation between me and some of my friends.

Q.—Give us the names of these two men? A.—Thomas O'Reilly; he lives at No. 53 Spring-street, I think; and James Scott, No. 15 Marion-street.

Q.—Where was this place you had the other conversation last night? A.—It was in my house—it was out of my house in the grocery store near my house—within a block.

Q.—What is the name of that establishment—the keeper of it? A.—Casey; corner of Houston and Mott.

Q.—The man who kept the porter-house? A.—Thomas Farrell.

A Juror—Are you in the habit of taking such strolls as that when your back troubles you? A.—Sometimes I have to take the whole day; this night I had some particular work for the man I worked for, a particular kind of customer gaiters which he wanted done next day, and they having heels on, which was rather troublesome, I concluded to go out and walk till my back got straight and did not ache so much, and come back and see if I could not do something at night, and I did work an hour.

Q.—What is your disorder—a disease of the kidneys? A.—No, Sir; it seems to be the spinal column.

Judge Capron—I spoke of that because if the witness has a disease of the kidney the only relief he can get is by walking, as I know practically.

Q.—Did it rain that evening? A.—It did rain that night.

Q.—Was it raining at that time? A.—No, Sir; when I came through the street it did not rain, but before I got in the house it commenced raining; I am not sure, but it strikes me it did; it might have slightly rained before—what we call sprinkling.

Q.—What time did you get to your house? Do you remember looking? A.—I had sent my clock to the Bowery that same day to get it fixed, and there was no time in my house, but I should judge it was little after eleven o'clock; I went directly home from here.

Q.—How far was it from here to your house? A.—Bond, Bleecker and Houston; Bond to Bleecker is one, to Houston two, from Houston to my house about a dozen doors.

Q.—Did you do any work that night? A.—I worked one hour.

Q.—At what business? A.—At my business—ladies' shoes.

Q.—Do you remember of mentioning that circumstance to your family next morning? A.—I said nothing about it.

Q.—Nothing then had occured to make it important? A.—No, as I looked at it, it was a thing that happened—a little accident that I did not think nothing of it; next day I thought about it but did not think it of any importance to speak about and didn't till the next week after the affair.

Q.—Can you remember whether the gentleman who entered the house wore a cap or hat? A.—I do not, for I didn't look up till he mounted the stairs.

Q.—You remember the shawl? A.—I remember the shawl because it was on the same height with my head when I first looked at it; then I threw my eye up as he got on the higher steps.

Q.—Can you tell whether the man who entered the door entered with a night key or without? A.—No, Sir, for I didn't look around after he got on top of the stoop.

Q.—You continued on your business? A.—I continued fixing my shoe.

Q.—Did he make any remark to you? A.—He said nothing.

Q.—I didn't know but you might tell from hearing some click on the door? A.—I heard a click of the door; I could not say whether it was the turning of the latch or whether it was the night-latch.

Q.—You heard a click of the door? A.—I heard a click of the door the instant before he opened it, as if he was opening the door.

Q.—You think the height of the man was some five feet and a half? A.—I judge it to be full that.

A Juror—This man came to the door after you heard the noise? A.—I heard the noise before he came to the door, some minute or two.

Juror—He spoke rather abrupt to you? A.—Rather, so much so that I was afraid; I thought he was sent by the man who went up stairs to put me off the stoop and I went off directly; I rose before he shut the door; he spoke in such a manner that I was afraid he might kick me or something.

Juror—When he shut the door did you hear, as in the other case, any retreating footsteps? A.—I did not hear the door shut.

THE MYSTERIOUS TRUNK.

The Coroner here received a telegraph, when he rose and said: In answer to a telegraph dispatch that I sent to Philadelphia this morning, regarding the trunk that had been found there with no owner, I have received this dispatch:

"Your dispatch is received. I have a trunk in my possession, placed there by Mr. Peebles. Is this the trunk? Describe it if you can.

JAMES M. BERRY, No. 43 South Wharf."

The Coroner said that he would order the trunk sent here to the baggage-room in this City.

EXAMINATION RESUMED.

Q.—What countryman are you? A.—I am an American.

Q.—Where was you born? A.—I was born in Fishkill, Dutchess County.

Q.—Have you relations living there now? A.—I have not that I know of.

Q.—Did you marry there? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—In this City? A.—Married in Albany.

Q.—Where have you lived most of your life—in this City? A.—I have; I claim it as my residence.

Q.—What is your present age? A.—Thirty-seven years of age the eighteenth day of the month.

Q.—How long have you been married? A.—Some nine years.

Q.—Did you have a family? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—For whom have you generally worked? A.—I have worked the last nine years, I believe, only for about four persons; for a man by the name of Touser, in Canal-street; since that I was in the public stores three years; I work now for this man in Spring-street, Enako.

Q.—How long have you been working for him? A.—Probably three months or so; since November sometime—somewhere about that time;

Q.—How often are you obliged to omit your labor in consequence of this infirmity of yours? A.—Sometimes I have had to do it every other day; I have had to leave my business; I did last Fall leave it altogether for some month or so, and worked then storing away fruit, where I could be on my feet; then it did not seem to hurt me; I worked at that sometime—some month or more; when that gave out I went to work again at my trade; sometimes I should work here as three days [illegible] I think I am getting a little better of it; probably I may now be able to [illegible]

Q.—Is your present [illegible] as usual? A.—I never was such a cripple as I am [illegible]

C.—Can you tell whether this man to which we did ected your attention, you had been drinking anything? A.—I was; I was at the house of Mr. Scott, one of the two men I related the circumstance to, and I drank one glass of rectified spirits—about half an ounce.

Q.—Whisky? A.—No; what we call spirits; it is such as is usually sold in Dutch groceries.

Q.—How much? A.—About half an ounce, as near as I can judge.

Q.—About how much of a glass? A.—It was a very small glass.

Coroner—A half an ounce is about a tablespoonful.

Witness—Likely a little over—about two tablespoonfuls.

Q.—Did you drink that as a dram or as medicine? A.—I was asked by the lady of the house if I would take something; I said "Yes;" and she handed this on the counter.

Q.—Is that all you had drank that evening? A.—For the past 24 hours that was all I had drank.

Q.—You were then perfectly sober? A.—I was perfectly sober.

A Juror—Do spirits have an effect upon you—are you easily operated on? A.—No, Sir; I have frequently drank thirty glasses, without being half as drunk as other men that drank fifteen.

Q.—You mean beer? A.—Assorted liquors, just as a man happened to ask for; I have done it, but I suppose it is according to how a man's stomach is situated.

Judge Capron—You mean by that that your stomach is not affected by liquor? This witness has very candidly put his whole character in the scale; he has put it in the power of jurors or anybody to make an investigation, and it is right and proper that that investigation should be made.

Witness—Certainly.

Judge Capron—I have called this out so that his whole character may be laid before the public, and if anybody knows that he is wrong, he is in their power; that is my object in doing so, that no more effect shall be given to his evidence than it is ascertained his evidence deserves to have.

Q.—Are you able to tell us whether this man who entered the house put his hand in his pocket as if for a night key or any such thing? Did you take notice enough to answer that? A.—No, Sir, I did not; I didn't look after him after he mounted the stoop.

Q.—Did you notice enough to know whether he rang the bell? A.—No, Sir, I did not; I didn't hear any bell.

Q.—You were engaged, your back to the man of course after he passed you? A.—He didn't stand long enough to have the bell answered.

Q.—How is your sight? is there any defect in your sight? do you see an ordinary distance? A.—My sight is short.

Q.—So short as you would be apt to mistake this man in seeing him—either the man who passed you or who came to the door. A.—They were too near.

Q.—You can see distinctly that distance? A.—O, yes.

Q.—Give us an example; how far can you see in this room distinctly? A.—I can see distinctly all the persons here; I mean I could probably count them.

Coroner—Can you see the features of those people outside? (meaning in the front parlor, outside of the barrier.) A.—No, I can't distinguish their features, any more than the colors, &c.

Coroner—How near can you discover the features of persons sitting about that table (meaning the reporters.) A.—I can distinguish all of them.

Q.—You have you mentioned that to your knowledge, more than to these two persons? A.—No, Sir,—to this man I think the writing looks like, and one other.

Q.—That is the man you first mentioned? A.—That is up to last night.

Q.—Last night did you mention it to others? A.—Well, it was conversation then; this man came to me and—

Q.—Which man—Riley? A.—No, Sir, a man by the name of Scott; he is employed in the Appraiser's Department, or under the Public Stores, and we were walking about and talking about paupers; then I said I had made up my mind to appear and testify what I knew; then it was common conversation between me and some of my friends.

Q.—Give us the names of these two men? A.—Thomas O'Reilly; he lives at No. 53 Spring-street, I think; and James Scott, No. 15 Marion-street.

Q.—Where was this place you had the other conversation last night? A.—It was in my house—it was out of my house in the grocery store near my house—within a block.

Q.—What is the name of that establishment—the keeper of it? A.—Casey; corner of Houston and Mott.

Q.—The man who kept the porter-house? A.—Thomas Farrell.

A Juror—Are you in the habit of taking such strolls as that when your back troubles you? A.—Sometimes I have to take the whole day; this night I had some particular work for the man I worked for, a particular kind of customer gaiters which he wanted done next day, and they having heels on, which was rather troublesome, I concluded to go out and walk till my back got straight and did not ache so much, and come back and see if I could not do something at night, and I did work an hour.

Q.—What is your disorder—a disease of the kidneys? A.—No, Sir; it seems to be the spinal column.

Judge Capron—I spoke of that because if the witness has a disease of the kidney the only relief he can get is by walking, as I know practically.

Q.—Did it rain that evening? A.—It did rain that night.

Q.—Was it raining at that time? A.—No, Sir; when I came through the street it did not rain, but before I got in the house it commenced raining; I am not sure, but it strikes me it did; it might have slightly rained before—what we call sprinkling.

Q.—What time did you get to your house? Do you remember looking? A.—I had sent my clock to the Bowery that same day to get it fixed, and there was no time in my house, but I should judge it was little after eleven o'clock; I went directly home from here.

Q.—How far was it from here to your house? A.—Bond, Bleecker and Houston; Bond to Bleecker is one, to Houston two, from Houston to my house about a dozen doors.

Q.—Did you do any work that night? A.—I worked one hour.

...Eckel—I was warned that they were not—
...the party must be present; I inquired, also, in
...respect to the trunk or the box, but could not find
...anything subscribing to it; I inquired if Dr. Burdell
...was a stockholder in the Artisans' Bank, and was told
...that he owned one hundred shares at $100 each, per
...value, making $10,000; of these, fifty shares were
...transferred to Messrs. Platt & Brothers, and fifty
...to Messrs. Talbot & Parker; they were transferred
...February 3d.

Q.—When—February 3d?

Mr. Robinson—Yes, by power of Attorney; I went there to the Broadway Bank, where he had formerly kept an account, and was told by the cashier that he had closed his account on December 19th.

...some remarks was made in reference to the
...date of October 20th.

Mr. Robinson—It was found that Dr. Burdell made an entry in his book on October the 28th, showing that he was in town on that day.

Judge Capron remarked that this was not satisfactory. It might be shown that the entries of Dr. Burdell's presence were made by proxy, and an affidavit, properly attested, had been offered in evidence to show that Dr. Burdell came from the West and was in Saratoga on the 31st. On the one hand there was a sworn affidavit, and on the other only a verbal statement of an officer of the bank.

EVIDENCE OF MR. TEETS.

Mr. Ralph Teets was then sworn and examined by Judge Capron.

Q.—What is you occupation, Sir? A.—I am a merchant tailor.

Q.—Where do you do business? A.—At No. 62 Fulton-street.

Q.—Do you know Mr. Eckel? A.—I do, Sir.

Q.—How long have you known him? A.—I have known him six or seven years, perhaps longer.

Q.—Was he a customer of yours? A.—He was.

Q.—When did he last buy some clothes of you? A.—He bought some woolen clothes in the Fall.

Q.—About what time was it? A.—They were ordered either in September or October, but were not delivered till near Christmas.

Q.—What description of clothes were they? A.—One was a brown frock cloth coat.

Q.—What was it lined with? A.—Black alpaca.

Q.—What other coats had he? A.—One was a black overcoat.

Q.—How was it finished? A.—It was lined with silk; it was a Winter overcoat.

Q.—What other garments had he? A.—He had a sack overcoat made near the holidays.

Q.—How was that finished? A.—It was lined with woollen for warmth.

Q.—Did he have any other clothes? A.—He was a very economical man, and did not buy many clothes.

Mr. Devereux being in the room, was requested by the Coroner, to take this witness to the room in which the clothes of Eckel had been kept for chemical examination, in order that he might recognize them, and discover what garments were missing. On his return, the witness stated that he recognized all of Eckel's clothes that were there, viz: one pair of drab pants, one pair of striped ditto, one black surtout coat, and one black dress coat.

Witness—I will say that I met Mr. Eckel six or ten days before the murder, in Wall-street; he then had on a brown overcoat, which he told me he had bought because the overcoat I made had been stolen from the hall.

Judge—Oh! that is the coat he wears now.

This witness signed his deposition and retired.

MR. BONDE'S TESTIMONY.

Mr. Henry Bonde, of No. 516 Broadway, was next examined.

Q.—What is your business? A.—I am a carver, turner and cane-maker.

Q.—Do you remember selling to a lady and gentleman a sword-cane? A.—I remember a lady and gentleman came to examine some sword-canes at my store; I don't know whether they bought one; I did not attend to them much myself.

Q.—Would you recognize the gentleman again? A.—I think I would; I did not notice much about the lady.

Q.—But you would know the gentleman? A.—Yes, he was so pleasant and polite, he could not find a sword-cane to suit him and he bought a pipe.

Q.—Did he describe what kind of sword cane he wanted? A.—He wanted a strong blade.

Q.—When was this; what time? A.—The last night before New-Year's, I believe.

Q.—What sized man was he? A.—A man about my size, but stouter. [The witness himself is quite a stout man, much stouter than Eckel.[

Q.—What kind of beard had he? A.—A large sandy beard.

Q.—How was the woman dressed? A.—I can't tell exactly, a sort of dark dress.

The witness here retired from the stand to make way for the witness Miss Isabella Benford, who had returned from the Tombs where she had seen Eckel.

Judge Capron addressed her.

Q.—You have seen the man at the Tombs who has been shown you? A.—I have.

Q.—Do you recognise him? A.—I cannot recognise him at all; I did not see much of the man who called at the store, but this man did not seem to have so much whiskers.

At this point a gentleman came forward and said that he had known a gentleman who had gone with a lady to that store to buy a sword-cane. This would-be witness was a German, of unprepossessing features, who was introduced by Mr. Clinton, for the purpose of giving very second-hand testimony. The Judge would not swear or examine him. He was intended by the Counsel to testify that a friend of his had told him, that he was told of a lady who went with a gentleman to the store where this witness was employed, to buy a sword-cane. The Judge very properly said that if that lady were forthcoming, she should be confronted with the witness, Miss Benford, and that he could not allow any second or third-hand testimony to be taken in that inquisition.

Mr. Clinton here commenced to interrupt, as usual, whereupon the Coroner said—This is not a criminal court. I won't have this interruption.

Judge Capron to Mr. Clinton—The testimony of your witness cannot be introduced; it does not bear upon the case.

Mr. Clinton—It is just the same testimony that you have occupied ten days with.

Coroner—I will have no further interruption here. I wish to say that the first man who interrupts the proceedings of this Court, I will put him in prison. [Applause from the spectators.] Mr. Clinton subsided, and presently left the room.

MRS. CUNNINGHAM COMMITTED TO THE TOMBS.

The Coroner then rose and said: Gentlemen: I would tell you, previous to the announcement of the adjournment, that I have received instructions—information, I should rather say—that Mrs. Emma A. Cunningham is insecure in her present position. Under these circumstances alone, together with important testimony which connects this defendant more or less with being the cause of the death of Harvey Burdell, I have, therefore, gentlemen of the Jury, sent her to the Tombs, to be imprisoned in the Tombs to-night, and kept there until the issue of this grand inquisition. [Applause, which was instantly suppressed.]

Coroner—No applause, gentlemen, here. Let everything be cool. This is not a place to express a feeling at all, even though a person be guilty, of which nothing of the kind belongs to us. We know nothing of it. We want calmness here, and no expression of approbation or disapprobation of any character in this Court.

I now adjourn this Court until 11 o'clock to-morrow.

Administration of Dr. Burdell's Estate.

CHARLES A. MAY, the Public Administrator, served a notice upon the Surrogate yesterday, informing him that on the 12th instant (to-morrow) he should apply to him for an order directing the Public Administrator to take charge of the estate, real and personal, of the late Dr. HARVEY BURDELL, and for letters of collection pending the controversy likely to arise before the Surrogate on the previous application of Mr. WM. BURDELL, brother of Dr. BURDELL, for the administration of the said estate.

To the formal written notices of the Public Administrator was attached a *jurat*, setting forth that similar notices had been served upon Messrs. PATTERSON and EASTMAN, Attorneys for Dr. BURDELL's heirs, upon Mr. CLINTON, Attorney for MRS. CUNNINGHAM, and upon MRS. CUNNINGHAM.

The Smoke of Burning Flannel.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

It seems to be generally admitted that because the wind, on the day of Dr. BURDELL's murder, had been about one point east of north, the air was lighter than usual; but such was not the case. The weather had been clear nearly all the day, the barometer ranging from 30.20 in. to 30.10 in., at which point it stood at the supposed time of the murder. At 6 A.M. on Saturday, it was 29.92—and between 12 and 2 o'clock of that morning it could not have been below 30 inches. Therefore no smoke could have descended from the tops of the chimnies, and the burning woolen must have been smelt from the cellar or basement of some house. It would therefore be well to re-examine the ashes in the cellar. OBSERVER.

Suspicious—Another Trunk.

A rusted leather trunk, green at the ends, was found in an open lot, yesterday morning, off North Eighth-street, near Union-avenue, Eastern District of Brooklyn. A key was in the lock, and the contents consisted of German letters and publications. It can be found at the Fifth District Station-House.

Naval Affairs.

The *Saginaw* Steamer was taken down on Saturday, to ascertain the extent of injury she sustained by touching on the reef near Aspinwall. Upon inspecting her bottom, somewhat to the surprise of Capt. ENGLE, she was not injured in the least, only a small piece of her shoe forward and aft having been knocked off. This shoe consists of a four inch plank spiked loosely under the keel, over the copper, for protection, so that it will come off upon the slightest touch upon a rock or the bottom. The *Wabash* will go out of dock to-day, will have her gun-deck painted, and then take her guns aboard and be ready for sea with as much dispatch as possible. The steamer *Bibb*, of the Coast Survey, will go into dock for repairs as soon as the *Wabash* is out.

It is the intention of Mr. Engineer EVERETT, of the *Niagara*, to exercise her engines again in a day or two, giving them a steady trial, and the coal has been put on board for that purpose. The polished parts of the engines have been put in first-rate order, giving a beautiful appearance to her machinery.

CRUISE OF THE U. S. STORESHIP RELIEF—LETTERS FROM LIEUT. SINCLAIR—THE SHIP COMPELLED TO PUT INTO NORFOLK, LEAKY.

We announced on Monday the arrival of the United States Storeship, *Relief*, at Hampton Roads, after an unsuccessful cruise in search of the British brig *Princess Louisa*, and other vessels in distress off the coast.

We publish below letters from GEORGE T. SINCLAIR, Lieut.-Commanding, to Capt. ENGLE of the *Wabash*, giving the particulars of the cruise, the rough weather experienced in attempts to return to New-York, after the ship sprung aleak, and their putting away for Norfolk.

LETTER.

UNITED STATES SHIP RELIEF,
NORFOLK, Thursday, Feb. 5, 1857.

MY DEAR CAPTAIN: Don't be frightened at the above heading. I am not a *disaster*. I tried hard to beat into New-York, and not until my jib-sheets and foretacks refused to render through the blocks, and the whole ship was a mass of ice, did I give it up; the pilot and engineer on board being convinced that it was impossible to beat against the heavy northwestern that was blowing. When I reached the Capes you may imagine my surprise to find a solid barrier of packed ice extending from Cape to Cape, 12 miles from the land, and reaching as far North and South as the eye could see from aloft. I had spoken a schooner and learned that the Delaware was frozen for many miles off, and thus being shut out everywhere I had made up my mind for another run out to the Gulf to look for lame ducks, when I saw, well in the pack, a light boat with signal of distress flying. The ice looked bad, but I determined to go to her, and wound up my way in, hard up and hard down, the ship steering like a bird. Many pieces of the ice were *juvenile icebergs*; I avoided the worst of them, and bumped her into the light boat, the *Wolf Trap* boat. I found her abandoned and at anchor. How I did wish for steam to tow her; but 'twas as much as I could do to get the ship through—being in the middle of the pack, (pack four miles wide,) I could see from aloft open water inside of us, and I worked the ship through the ice to this clear water and beat her into the roads without a pilot, every one of the pilot-boats being frozen up hard. Two large ships with iron for Norfolk followed us up.

Now, Captain, for our cruise. We did not succeed, but 'twas not for want of the "will to do." God knows how much pleasure 'twould have given every soul in this ship, to have been able to lend a helping-hand to any poor fellow who might need our aid. I could not imagine how the *Princess Louisa* could have got 200 miles S. E. of the Highlands, but thought it more likely that she would be found on soundings, or that she would have run for Bermuda. I crossed the Gulf Stream to the northward (70 miles) of the point where she was spoken. Lying to at night, so as not to pass anything. This I did in case she should have been utterly crippled and drifted by the stream. I then started for and passed the point indicated by the *Patrick Henry*, and also the point where she was spoken, but saw no signs of wreck. I spoke many vessels, none of which had seen any. Having now gone by the judgment of others, I determined to follow my own, and cruise on soundings just inside the stream. I struck bottom off the Delaware, and worked up on the inner edge of the stream to the parallel of New-York, without any success, though my heart prayed constantly that the abundant means in my power might be made available in relieving some poor fellows who needed a helping hand. "'Tis better to give than to receive," and I felt sure that there was not a soul in this ship who would not have felt his heart beat with as fervid joy in being the instrument to relieve a fellow-seaman, as would the hearts of those relieved. I cut up the space over which we cruised very closely, only running during the day. We had not a single observation of the sun while on this cruise. With a saddened heart I gave up the search, and commenced to beat for New-York.

Heavens, what a heat it was! The ship was a mass of ice. After thirty six hours of hard work all the ropes were so encased in ice, that we could not work the tacks and sheets, and I assure you it was with great reluctance I gave the order to bear up. In this conclusion I was fortified by the opinion of the New-York Pilot, who said it would not be possible to get the ship up, and even if we did, he felt sure the ice would not permit her to go in.

It is impossible for me to speak to you, Captain, in terms too strong of the conduct of those whom you placed temporarily under my command. I have been honored in being their commander. There has not been a cross word spoken on board—orders have been anticipated—all has been zeal and a desire to do their duty. Even when the water was being thrown over us, and falling in the form of ice, not a murmur, though every man and officer wanted to avoid going back to New-York, not one spoke his wish to me. A finer set of fellows never lashed a hammock.

The ship is much cut and leaks at the rate of from 12 to 18 inches every four hours. She has lost a great deal of copper; we can hear the water pouring in on the port bow; she is much cut and must be docked. Mr. SNUFF (the acting Purser) is the ace of trumps.

Yours very truly, GEO. T. SINCLAIR.

Capt. FREDERICK ENGLE, steam frigate *Wabash*, Navy Yard, Brooklyn.

In another letter to Capt. ENGLE dated on the 7th, Lieut. SINCLAIR writes:

"I am hard at work getting ready for sea, and if they can caulk her bow and mend her copper to-morrow, I shall report her ready for sea. I am getting everything on the quarter deck to light her, and hope to get at the leak, which has increased to 18 inches in 4 hours."

Affairs in New-Mexico.

The news from New-Mexico for the month o December has been sketched by telegraph. Our papers have come to hand.

Maj. KENDRICK has reported the circumstances attending the capture of Indian Agent DODGE.

It appears that the Captain left Maj. KENDRICK's camp, on the 19th ult., some thirty miles southward of Zuni, for the purpose of hunting along the route the party was traveling, and was not afterwards seen. The same night several animals were taken from the camp by Indians, and then it was for the first time apprehended that Capt. DODGE was either killed or taken by the same Indians; previously no fears were entertained for his safety, supposing only that he had lost the position of the camp. About noon on the 21st, the place where the Captain had been taken, evidently by stealth, was discovered, some four or five miles from the camp; he had left ARMIJO, a friendly Navajo chief, with whom he started from camp, and was alone when surprised.

SALVADOR, the "war" captain of the Zunis, at once said the Indians who had taken the Captain were not of the Coyotero band of Apaches, in whose vicinity the party then was, but that they were Mogoyon or Gilenos. No violence appeared to have been shown the prisoners, but after they were taken it seems (judging from the signs, which were carefully examined by Major KENDRICK and Lieut. BARNAU) that a conversation was had with the Indians and the Captain, after which they went off, taking a southerly direction. The discovery of these signs was made forty eight hours after the Indians had possession of Captain DODGE, and it was deemed injudicious as well as useless to pursue the party, for if the Indians had discovered the soldiers in pursuit, they would at once have killed the Captain, and made their escape to the mountains; and besides it was impracticable from a snow which began to fall, which proved so heavy that the guide lost the trail where he was well acquainted with the country.

Lieut. RANDALL returned to Los Lunas from his scout on the 4th inst. He overtook the Indians on the 30th ult., near the junction of the Miembres and the Mogoyon Mountains, found them established on a mountain thickly timbered with pines and undergrowth, ready for battle. They were immediately attacked and driven off the field—leaving one of their number dead. Their camp, with the usual effects, was destroyed, and one mule, eight ponies, and twenty-two head of cattle captured and driven into the Rio Grande.

The same Indian party, we learn, was in Lemitar a few days before they ran off the stock, purchasing from the Mexican the necessary articles for the adventure. This should teach the Mexicans the impropriety of trading to those tribes either powder or balls; indeed it would be far better to hold no communication with them for any purpose.

From the Gazette of the 20th.

About the middle of last month, a party of Mexican citizens, of San Elizario, Texas, proceeded to the Guadalupe mountains, about 180 miles east of that place, and on their return reported to Capt. WALKER that they had surprised a small encampment of Indians, supposed to have been Mescaleros, taking their scalps (of women, it is believed,) and capturing and destroying all the arms and other property found in the camp. There is a reason to believe that some of this band have been engaged in robberies committed on the river recently, from the fact that two yoke of oxen belonging to a citizen of San Elizario were found at the Indian camp.

A party of eight Capote Utahs visited the post of Fort Massachusetts on the 2d inst. They are the first of their band who have visited that post since its establishment. They said they came in by direction of the principal chief to ascertain how they would be received, and that the chief intended to visit the post in the course of a few days. Mexicans trading from the Abiquiu table state that Kaniache and Mano a Piedra with the Jicarillaros, but that the latter had refused to trade with them.

Emancipation in Missouri.

LIVELY DEBATES IN THE MISSOURI LEGISLATURE.

The doctrine of Emancipation is beginning to find advocates even in States like Missouri. On two occasions, recently, the subject has been discussed in the Legislature of that State with remarkable spirit. The first instance was the debate which grew out of the election of a President and Director of the State Bank. The second referred to the choice of a State Printer. In the first case it was urged against Mr. PALM, a candidate for Director, that he was an Emancipationist, and that he had written a letter to the New-York *Journal of Commerce* expressing such views. The fact was admitted by his friends, and the following debate ensued:

Mr. RAINS, of Jasper, (Am. Sen.)—I would ask if Mr. PALM did not write a letter to the New-York *Journal of Commerce*, and if he did not declare in that letter that he was in favor of emancipation of the negroes in the State of Missouri?

Mr. ZEIGLER—He did so, so have many very good anti-Benton men declared. I conceive there is a great deal of difference between emancipation and Free-Soilism.

Mr. BROWN, of St. Louis—Whenever the contest comes between the labor of the white man and the labor of the slave, *I shall take my stand in favor of the white man. Here in Missouri I shall support the rights, the dignity, and welfare of the* 80,000 *non-slaveholders in preference to upholding and perpetuating the dominancy of the* 32,000 *slaveholders who inhabit our State.* My sympathies are with the toiling masses and *not with the privileged few*, and while I shall be far from designing any violation of the rights of property of any class, yet I conceive *his labor* to be as much the property of the white laboring man as the slave is the property of the slaveholder, and as much entitled to the fostering care and the protection of government as any vested right in the commonwealth. I shall be glad to see both protected so long as they may be co-existent, but I shall earnestly look forward to the day when by a wise and salutary system of emancipation, Missouri may rid herself of the evils and incubus of Slavery, and open wide her rich harvest fields and unbosom her mineral wealth to the active energy of her free white population. Such are my sentiments, Sir, upon this subject, and I scruple not to avow them openly and with no shadow of concealment.

Mr. CLOVER, of St. Louis—I shall cordially vote for Mr. PALM, *because he is an emancipationist*; because, as I have learned from the honorable Senator from Ste. Genevieve, who put him in nomination, that sooner or later, as the good people of Missouri shall determine, *he will vote for ridding the State of Slavery by gradual emancipation.* I had hoped, Sir, that the letter of Mr. PALM, which has been referred to in this debate, would have been produced, so that myself and other members of the joint session might fully understand the sentiments of Mr. PALM upon the subject, attributed to him by his friend, the Senator from Ste. Genevieve. Mr. PALM has no claim upon my vote; not a solitary commendation, personal or political, to my sympathies or judgment. If Mr. PALM adheres to these views, I am prepared to vote for him, not merely for the comparatively unimportant office of Bank Director, but for some more important office—some political office of influence, *the election to which may give opportunity for the expression of the popular will upon the emancipation of slaves in this State.* I assure members of the Senate and House of Representatives that the election of Mr. PALM will be hailed by myself and others upon this floor, and by thousands throughout the State as the first auroral glimmer of a dawning day when a political party having this great purpose for its end, will initiate a policy which is necessary for the development of all resources of this mighty State, for securing to it its rightful position in the Union, and for multiplying the prosperity, wealth and greatness of its people. [Applause.]

Mr. PALM was elected.

Then came up (Jan. 29) the question of the election of a Public Printer, the Houses being in joint session. Five candidates were proposed, and a debate of remarkably animated character, which immediately sprang up, turned upon the prevailing topic.

Mr. STEVENSON (Benton Senator) said: "There is one question, Sir, that seems at this time, to have absorbed all others. There is no proposition that is presented to the consideration of this General Assembly, that is not in some way connected with this all-absorbing and all-important subject. I refer to the question of negro slavery. Now, Sir, I entertain views upon that question, that are not in accordance, I am free to admit, with the views of the dominant party in this General Assembly. The time has been, when I hoped we never should see the day when this question of negro slavery was to be the leading and absorbing question in the State. I kept the position of non-agitation, I maintained that the peace of the country required that the question of slavery should not be touched, or if touched, that it should be so cautiously, that the interests of the slaveholder should not thereby be jeopardized; that time has past, Sir; now the question is forced on us this day.

Mr. DARNES, of Scott, (Half-Shell Rep.) who afterward had the affray with REID, said: I have a few questions to ask in connection with this office of Public Printer, I am myself a Slavery propagandist, and I don't deny it.

Mr. KITCHEN, of Stoddard, (Dem. Senator,) interrupting—Here is another one.

Mr. DARNES continued: I will not act with, or aid, or abet any party who is not in favor of the principles that I entertain upon this important question. I see, Sir, *that a new feature has sprung up in connection with this Slavery question within the last few days.* It will be recollected, Sir, that the honorable Senator put a gentleman in nomination for Bank Director, who was charged with having written a letter to the New-York *Journal of Commerce*, in which he took grounds in favor of the emancipation of Slavery in the State of Missouri. That excited considerable confusion at the time. I understand that that gentleman's claims were urged in Democratic caucus, as a good National Democrat; he was vouched for, as I understand, then as a Pro-Slavery man, sound on the questions of the day that divide the Benton and Anti-Benton parties of the Democracy of the State. I was not in the caucus; of course, I cannot speak advisedly, but I have heard that many gentlemen voted for him on the understanding that he was sound. Had the statement of the case been known, as it is now, he would not have been nominated; he was vouched for as sound.

Mr. ZEIGLER—[interrupting]—He is sound.

Mr. DARNES—[continuing]—I say, Sir, that the St. Louis *Democrat*, which has avowed itself in favor of the emancipation of Slavery in Missouri and everywhere else, is the endeavor of Mr. PALM as a Slavery emancipationist. That paper agrees with Mr. PALM, and indorses him a Free-Soiler. That is the position of the St. Louis *Democrat*.

Mr. ZEIGLER—I would ask whether Mr. CLAY was not, at one time, a great favorite of the gentleman from Scott?

Mr. DARNES—Yes, Sir.

Mr. ZEIGLER—I understood that the gentleman was a Slavery propagandist?

Mr. DARNES—I am, Sir.

Mr. ZEIGLER—Was Mr. CLAY a Slavery propagandist or was he in favor of emancipation?

Mr. DARNES—I will answer the gentleman from Ste. Genevieve, (Mr. ZEIGLER.) I understand that Mr. CLAY, at one time, was in favor of the gradual emancipation of Slavery in the State of Kentucky, that Mr. CLAY conceived it to be to the advantage of the people of Kentucky that Slavery should, at some future day, be gradually emancipated, so as not to injure any person who, at that time, or at any future time, should be a slaveholder.

I understand that Mr. CLAY's doctrine was the doctrine of comity, providing for the negro, as well as not to injure the owner. I hold this to be a very different state of affairs. I consider this to be a new party organization, entirely different from the organization, entirely different from the emancipation of the time of Mr. CLAY.

The debate came to an end without a vote. So the Printership remains undecided.

Affairs in Kansas—Territorial Legislation.

Correspondence of the Missouri Democrat.

LECOMPTON, Friday, Jan. 30, 1857.

Among other matters mentioned in Gov. GEARY's message was one to repeal the laws allowing preemptors to go on the school sections, and hold them as claims.

As the lands thus donated for school purposes have usually been reserved from sale for many years, or until the improvements around them have given them a value, it was considered advisable to keep settlers off the lands. Many squatters had gone on these lands. The town of Atchison is on the school section. The Legislature at its last session passed laws protecting these squatters in their claims. Gov. GEARY recommended that these laws be repealed. Instead of doing so, a bill has passed the House authorizing the squatters on school lands to pay for them to the County Treasurer of each county, the funds thus obtained to be used for school purposes, at the discretion of the County Court.

This bill came up before the Council to-day, when a warm debate ensued. Messrs. COFFEE, JOHNSON and RICHARDSON were opposed to any legislation on the subject. Others urged its necessity. The bill was not passed, but postponed until information could be optained from the Land Department as to whether they could legislate on the subject.

The representatives of a Company are here trying to get a charter for a Bank, to be called the "Farmers' and Mechanta' Bank of Leavenworth." Those wishing to engage thus are said to be backed by parties in Washington.

A Company has been chartered to build a bridge across the Kansas River, at Lecompton. Another at the town of St. George, newly laid off, some twenty miles below Fort Riley.

A bill has been passed giving tax collectors until the 1st of April, to collect the territorial tax. This is a capitation tax, and also a property tax. These taxes have never been collected as a general thing heretofore. The expectation is that they can be enforced now. The money is to be used in paying officers, opening territorial roads, and in building court-houses at the county seats located by the Legislature.

It appearing that the County Commissioners of one county have located the county seat of their own county themselves, a bill has been passed legalizing their action.

An election was held recently, to fill a vacancy in the Council. Mr. CHAPMAN, who formerly held that office, committed murder last September, and was not allowed to bail, and consequently remains in jail. The vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. JOHNSON, elected Mr. CHAPMAN, was filled by the election of a Slavery man. The opposition, who numbered a majority two votes, only ran on which was unconstitutional by legal. Mr. CHAPMAN was elected by the casting-vote of the presiding officer. Some of the Free-State men [illegible] Lawrence voted. He was sworn in yesterday, and was made Chairman of one or two Committees.

A member of the Legislature, named JOE SEMRAL, has received a charter for a ferry at Calhoun, on the Kansas River, for twenty years, in his *last* session. I suppose he wanted it for that length of time, and so thought he had better give it to his son, lest he should not survive.

The spurious Legislature have been trying for some time to have the Governor *assassinated*. A drunken fellow named SHERRARD is Sheriff of "Douglas County," in place of JONES, who has resigned. The Executive has refused to do it, and various attempts have been made to force him, but all have proved a failure. He was firm in his determination never to give a drunkard a commission to act as an official in this Territory.

Consequently the "Legislature" have passed an act repealing that portion of the statute conferring that power upon the Governor; they have taken the matter into their own hands, and SHERRARD is "Sheriff of Douglas County," according to their decree, and in spite of GEARY.

Some gentlemen who had known SHERRARD in Virginia, were in the office of the Governor, and during their conversation, they stated that the new "Sheriff" was a poor worthless fellow, dishonest, and treated his wife so badly that she was compelled to leave him. Dr. BROOK, of this city, happened to repeat the above conversation in the presence of one of SHERRARD's friends, who immediately communicated the same to his master. The result was a challenge sent to the Doctor "to fight a duel."

The Doctor sent word back that "he would only fight with gentlemen." SHERRARD immediately had bills printed and posted the Doctor as a *liar, villain*, and coward. But the Doctor has too nice a sense of honor to take any notice of the dog, and so the matter will be allowed to pass. And the new "Sheriff" will soon be dispatched to Lawrence to get up a row.

This is the most intemperate town I was ever in, nearly every building contains a whisky shop.

On my way out of town to-day I met three wagons. One of them had eight barrels of flour, the other two, sixteen barrels of whisky; in about that proportion is the two articles used in Lecompton.

Yours, ESSEX.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR.—WEDNESDAY, Feb. 11.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 289, 114, 568, 796, 806, 809, 810, 55, 774, 781, 543, 690, 538, 474, 753, 271, 780, 429, 742, 820 to 826, 555, 98.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 402, 404 to 415 inclusive, 57, 382. *Part II.*—Nos. 341, 370, 23, 401, 416 to 421, 81, 141, 280, 372, 373.

SUPREME COURT.—*Circuit.*—Nos. 421, 637, 433, 139, 655, 794, 297, 1166, 5, 525, 500½, 539½, 615, 636, 851, 670, 673, 672, 673, 674.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 49, 51, 52, 45, 55, 54, 56, 60, 63, 65.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Hon. Justice Clerke.

A SINGULAR LIBEL SUIT.

Andrews vs. *West.*—The plaintiff was chorister of the Broadway Tabernacle. Some of the choir did not like him, and therefore got up a printed circular addressed to the congregation, stating that he did not possess the requisite qualifications for a chorister of that church. This was signed by seventeen members of the choir, and by the defendant as one of them. Mr. Andrews left the church, and now sues Mr. West for libel, setting his damage at $10,000. The case is still on.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Feb. 10.

Before Hon. Justice Davies.

DECISIONS.

In re Wardell vs. *Lawrence.*—Defendant Lawrence not being a resident of this State, the order for his examination as a witness must be vacated without costs.

Spring vs. Smith.—Motion to set aside judgment denied without costs, and without prejudice to a second motion.

Patten vs. The Accessory Transit Company.—Order settled.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Slosson.

THE RIGHT OF RAILROAD COMPANIES TO THROW SNOW UPON THE SIDES OF THE STREET.

The Eighth-avenue Railroad Company vs. *Geo. W. Bloomfield.*—After the great snow-storm, about a year ago, the plaintiffs cleared their tracks, and shoveled a quantity of snow on to the side of the street, next to the defendant's store, No. 212 Hudson-street. The defendant shoveled it back again, and the Company sued him, demanding $1,000 damages. The defendant in his answer stated that the Company shoveled the snow on to his sidewalk and gutters; that he was warned to have the snow properly leveled, which he did, merely throwing back upon the Company's track the snow which they had wrongfully caused to be cast upon his premises. He claims that the defendants blocked up his premises so that carts could not get up, and he thereby lost much business, &c., for which he demands damages. The case is still on. It is of some importance, as it involves the right of our City railroad companies to throw the snow on the premises of private individuals, or to block up the street.

Manuel Willard and Anderson for plaintiffs; C. D Evans and Mr. Dyott for defendant.

Estate of Mr. Guynet, one of the Lost Passengers on the Steamer Arctic—A sad, old Tale vividly Retold.

SURROGATE'S COURT—FEB. 10.

An examination was entered upon to-day involving a novel and intricate question of survivorship of Mr. Guynet, his wife and two children, passengers lost on the ill-fated *Arctic*, on the 27th of September, 1854. The case comes up through an opposition of the creditors of Mr. Guynet to have the real estate left by him sold in order to liquidate the claims they allege as holding against him. It appears that the estate against which these claims are brought, was the property of Mrs. Guynet, and standing in her own name anterior and subsequent to the marriage. The question turns, therefore, upon the priority of death of Mr. and Mrs Guynet and the two children. The creditors claim, that as a matter of law, the presumption is that she died first, when the property descended to the children, and that the children died next, whereby the father became the heir to the property. If the fact of the father's death cannot be proven to have occurred last, the estate will go to the next of kin to the wife. The wife's relatives contest the application. The amount of property involved is real estate valued at $25,000, situated in Flushing and Portchester.

James C. Luce, Captain of the *Arctic* at the time she was lost, was the only witness examined to-day. His testimony was as follows: I was Captain of the steamer *Arctic*, of the Collins line; she was lost on the Grand Banks, Newfoundland, on the 27th of September, 1854; I knew George Guynet, now deceased; he was a passenger on board the *Arctic* the voyage she was lost; his wife and two children. I remember, were with him; the eldest child was a boy about twelve years old, and the other, a girl, two or three years younger; possibly there may have been a third child on board; Mr. Guynet was about forty years old, and Mrs. Guynet some ten years younger; I did not see much of Mrs. Guynet, as she was confined most of the time to her state room from sea-sickness; Mr. Guynet was on deck every day; I saw him at the time of the loss of the vessel; the steamer sunk almost instantaneously. I last saw Mr. Guynet standing on the upper quarter deck with his wife and children; I saw them there half a minute before the vessel went down; I spoke to them, shook hands with them and bid them fare well; we all expected to go down together; both Mr. and Mrs. Guynet and children had on life preservers; there was a pretty heavy sea on at the time; it had been blowing hard previously; all the persons remaining on the vessel were assembled about the same spot, some two hundred in number; of those who went down in the ship, there were but two passengers saved, myself, Mr. George Allen and ten of the crew; neither Mr. Guynet, his wife nor children were saved; those who escaped were saved by having got hold of fragments of the wreck; I do not know whether Mr. Guynet could swim; he was an able-bodied man; there were about fifty women among the passengers who went down with the steamer.

Cross examination—My impression is that Mr. Guynet was sea-sick at the commencement of the voyage; his son had hold of his hand when the steamer sunk; the other child, I remember, was standing by its mother; Mrs. Guynet did have hold of her husband's arm; although standing close by him, I heard no remarks, from him or her, in regard to their going down together, or dying together; they both seemed to be self-possessed; the little boy evinced great distress at the idea of being drowned, and was weeping; his father was evidently trying to comfort him, although I heard no remark he made; there was some talking among the passengers, that they would stick to the ship; Mr. George Allen, a young German, and myself, were the only parties saved of those going down with the ship; Mr. Allen had a family with him on board; my men gathered around on the quarter-deck before the vessel went down; I had a son on board who was lost; my impression is that Mr. and Mrs. Guynet had their children with them on board, but I am not certain; the little boy had hold of his father's hand when the water rushed up into the cabin, and exclaimed "Are we all lost;" this was just before the vessel sunk; when I last saw Mrs. Allen she was on one of the spars—the mainyard I think; after the steamer went down I saw Mr. Allen also on a spar alongside of his wife; Mrs. Allen got upon her spar by her own exertions; from my position on the paddle-box I could see those who were afloat or had got on any of the furniture or fragments of the steamer. After the vessel sunk I did not see either Mr. Guynet, his wife and children, or any of the proponents in the present case; there were probably sixty or seventy men on the steamer who had their families with them; there were about sixty ladies, altogether, on board; I presume some who were saved in the boats had their families with them, as I do not know of any who went in the boats and left their wives and children behind them.

Direct examination resumed—My son was in my arms as the steamer went down; he was eleven years old and was not saved; the young German who was saved was a single man; I was on the paddle-box top or cabin-roof before the steamer went down; I saw a man that was rolling kept from my sight by the headway of the steamer.

[illegible] among many women, some of them [illegible] before I mounted the paddle-box; I have spoken quite a number of the witnesses and with them, for not all, as I was not acquainted with all; not having been out but a week; they kept pretty much by themselves; my position was not such as to enable me to see which were drowned and which were not; Guynet or the children.

Cross-examination resumed—My son was in delicate health; he had a disease in one of his limbs, and was killed by a piece of the paddle-box which came up after the vessel struck and struck him; I got on this piece of paddle-box afterwards; the sea saved the lives of some of the families on board; I think there can be no doubt but that most of the passengers rose to the surface after the vessel sunk, and found pieces of the wreck to which they clung; the wheel-houses, pantry, poultry-houses, &c., had been previously torn to pieces and lay upon the deck.

The case was adjourned to the 19th inst. to hear further testimony.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Brady.

BREACH OF PROMISE—THE PLAINTIFF WON'T COMPROMISE BY MARRYING.

Catherine Monk vs. *Charles Sorell.*—This is an action for breach of promise of marriage, in which the plaintiff claims $3,000 damages. The present motion is to discharge the defendant from an order of arrest granted on the 5th of February by which he was held to bail in $1,000.

The affidavits on the part of the plaintiff show that she had been living with William Partenheimer, a hotel-keeper, in Greenwich-street, for upwards of two years; that about three months ago the defendant went to live at the hotel as a boarder, and immediately began to take great notice of the plaintiff, finally proposed to marry her, and take her to California, which proposition she accepted; that in the month of January last the defendant being unwell, the plaintiff took his breakfast to him into his bedroom, at which time the defendant again promised to marry her, and she relying on his promises, and yielding to considerable force, gratified his wishes, and she is now *enciente* by him. She further states that defendant had since the said carnal intercourse, repeatedly desired her to gratify his desires; but that she had absolutely refused till he had married her; that after that time, and on the fifth of February, she ascertained that he was going away clandestinely to California, in the steamship *Illinois*, with intent to violate his engagements with her. The hotel keeper also swears that the defendant had in his presence, told the plaintiff to procure her wedding-dress, and that he would marry her and take her to California on the 20th of Feb. inst., but that on the 4th of February the defendant got his intimate friends around him and drank his farewell glass, telling them that on the next day he would "float on the wide ocean," and they (his friends) said to plaintiff, "why so foolish as to believe him."

The defendant admits as to the seduction, but swears most valiantly that he never intended to abandon the plaintiff, but to the contrary, that he had purchased passage tickets for two persons to go on the steamer of the 24th inst., but that owing to his arrest, he was unable to leave the City; and he offered through his counsel, in open Court, to marry the plaintiff at any time, or at any place, —that he was willing at that instant to let Judge BRADY tie the knot, so that they might both be happy, and the lady's reputation saved. But to these offers the counsel for the plaintiff turned a deaf ear, stating that he had advised his client not to marry the defendant, because he might go away and leave his client destitute, and that he thought it less disgrace to have an illegitimate child than marry under such circumstances.

Judge BRADY took the papers, but remarked that he thought it would be more conducive to the welfare of the plaintiff to marry the defendant, and advised both parties to think seriously of the matter till to-day,—that he would then make his decision.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Feb. 10.

Before Recorder Smith.

Peter Rowe, one of the Eighth Ward "Short Boys," was convicted of highway robbery. Mr. Wilmarth, who keeps a fish market, was returning from the theatre to his house in Varick-street on the 14th of January last. He was knocked down in Wooster-street by four boys, of whom Rowe was one, and while he lay on the ground Rowe snatched his breast-pin, worth $25, and passed it to his accomplices, who ran off. Wilmarth succeeded in holding Rowe till an officer arrived, and the prisoner was

[illegible]

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 11, 1857.

The NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served in [illegible] subscribers for ONE SHILLING a week. Single Copies, TWO CENTS. Mail subscribers SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES is published every morning, (*Sundays Excepted.*) One edition will be issued at noon and the other at THREE o'clock P. M. It will be sent by mail at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing nearly all the matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday, is mailed at THREE DOLLARS a year.

The WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed at TWO DOLLARS a year for single Copies. TWENTY-FIVE Copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, to one address.

The TIMES FOR EUROPE is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6 cents for single copies.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6 cents for single copies.

Terms, invariably cash in advance.

Publication Office, No. 128 Nassau-st., cor. of Beekman.

RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO., Publishers.

To Correspondent.

The writer of the communication dated at Brooklyn, and closing thus—"if you have the least doubt about the genuineness or bad faith of my communication, do not publish it,"—will find a a private note from the Editor at the advertisement desk in the Publication office of the TIMES, addressed "BROOKLYN."

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The proceedings of the Inquest, yesterday, were highly important. The principal witness examined, Mr. FARRELL, testified to having seen a man (probably Dr. BURDELL) enter No. 31 Bond-street, at about 11 o'clock on the night of the murder—to having immediately after heard a scream and a fall, and to having then seen a man, bare-headed and in his shirt-sleeves, open the front door, look out and go back. This man he fully identified as ECKEL. A Miss BANFORD also testified that a lady, whom she identified as Mrs. CUNNINGHAM, came with a gentleman to her store on the Friday of the murder to purchase a sword-cane, saying it must be short and stout, and must be had that day. An examination of the books of the Artisans' Bank shows that Dr. BURDELL was in the City on the 28th Oct., the day of the alleged marriage, so that he may have been married after all. Another witness saw Dr. BURDELL in the afternoon of Friday, and was told that he was going to Brooklyn. The publication of the leading parts of this testimony in the EXTRA TIMES, last evening, created an immense sensation. Our office was densely crowded, and 10,000 or 12,000 copies of the Extra were sold as rapidly as they could be struck off from the press.

We have received our files of papers from Mexico City to the 16th of January. The only news of importance is that already telegraphed from New-Orleans, of the suppression of the insurrection at San Luis. According to the latest telegraphic dispatches received from Guanajuati and Queretaro, the insurgents were flying in the greatest disorder, leaving behind them on the road their baggage and war *matériel*. Whole detachments yielded themselves up to General ECHEAGAVAY, who was in hot pursuit with eleven hundred horse. A regular Government had reassumed its functions at San Luis, and the insurrection was totally quelled, having lasted just one month.

Further particulars of the damage done by the recent great freshets will be found in our columns this morning. The water in the Hudson was receding on Monday night and yesterday, and the present cold weather prevents the probability of a renewed rise at present. Much suffering has been relieved in Albany by Committees of Citizens appointed for that purpose. Very serious damage has also occurred on the Western rivers by the breaking up of the ice and rising of the water, and railroad travel and mail communication have been very much impeded.

In the United States Senate yesterday, notice was given of intention to introduce a bill providing for the time and method of electing United States Senators by the State Legislatures. Such a measure seems to be highly necessary, in view of the difficulties which have recently occurred. The credentials of Mr. FITCH, the proceedings on Monday in the Senate, and the protests of the minority of the Indiana Legislature, were, after debate, referred to the Judiciary Committee. In the House the bill establishing Collection Districts, and for other purposes, was tabled by a vote of 96 to 85. The Senate's Submarine Telegraph bill was referred to the Post-Office Committee, after unsuccessful motions to refer it to the Committee of the Whole, and to lay it on the table. The Tariff bill was then debated in Committee.

A variety of interesting information will be found in our special telegraphic dispatch from Washington this morning.

Nothing of special importance was done in the Legislature yesterday. A summary of the proceedings will be found under our telegraphic head.

A dispatch from Albany states that Governor KING has, without doubt, vetoed the Supply Bill of 1856, and that his message announcing the fact will probably be sent in to the Legislature to-day.

A spirited reply on behalf of Trinity Church, to the charges made in the Report of the State Senate Committee, has been sent to us for publication. We shall give the matter some attention as soon as the present extraordinary pressure upon our columns will permit.

Latest advices from the Plains report terrible storms and intensely cold weather, in consequence of which the mail-coaches had to be left on the road, and the mails brought through on muleback. The last outward train was compelled to return. More trouble with the Indians is reported.

Four Cotton-presses were burnt at Mobile, on Sunday, involving a loss of 10,000 or 15,000 bales of Cotton.

A telegraphic dispatch from Baltimore states that the ship *Samuel Russell*, a full account of whose misfortunes we published a day or two since, has been got out of her bad position and towed into Hampton Roads.

Mr. REYNOLDS, Editor of the Paterson (N. J.) *Democrat*, visited this City on Saturday, and has not since been heard of.

A warning to persons who allow themselves to be frightened into carrying firearms, is furnished by the experience of a young man named ALLEN, who carried a revolver to defend himself from *garroters*. One of the barrels exploded in his pocket, lodging a bullet in his leg, where it still remains, and threatens him with serious and lasting injury.

Yesterday the little schooner *Jane P. Glover* was taken from the foot of Sixteenth-street to the Navy-Yard,—a solitary ship-keeper left on board her by the Government, and a sharp look-out set on shore for any parties who may show an anxiety as to her fate. This is the vessel about whose destination we sometime since made note that there was a suspicion. She came originally from Harwick, Mass., being bought by a Cuban gentleman last December—as it was thought, for the Slave-trade. Being too closely watched at this port, she took out a coasting license and ran up the Connecticut River, where her outfit was to be brought her by a sloop. The Government suspicions leaking out, as usual, the loading was not accomplished, and she came back to New-York. Here she was seized—but will probably be surrendered if any smooth-tongued Yankee will claim her, as slavers are never captured or kept on "circumstantial convictions,"—scarcely even on legal ones.

A most destructive fire broke out between 1 and 2 o'clock yesterday morning, in a large five-story brick building on the corner of Mercer and Bleecker streets, owned and occupied by Mr. B. BOSCH, as a cabinet manufactory and dwelling. The flames spread with the greatest rapidity, and Mr. and Mrs. BOSCH, who slept on the fourth floor, were burned to death. The rest of the inmates, eight in number, escaped in safety. The fire is believed to have been the work of an incendiary. Some adjoining buildings were also damaged.

Mrs. JANE ADELE DERAISMES was burned to death on Monday, at her residence, No. 170 Duane-street, in consequence of her clothes accidentally taking fire from a grate. She was 54 years of age, and a native of St. Domingo.

A decision has been rendered by Judge MAYNARD in regard to the issuing of attachments from the Marine Court. It has heretofore been customary to require an affidavit as to the non-residence of the defendant, but the Judge rules in this decision, and supports his ruling by copious references, that this is not necessary.

CHARLES B. HUNTINGTON'S name appeared before the world again yesterday, in the sale of some of his real estate. He is believed to have more, but the assignee cannot find it.

An examination was entered upon yesterday before the Surrogate touching the administration of the estate of Mr. GUYNET, one of the passengers lost with the steamer *Arctic*. Mr. G.'s creditors have applied for the sale of the estate to pay their claims. It appears, however, that the estate belonged to Mrs. GUYNET and was held in her own name. The application, therefore, is resisted by the relatives of Mrs. GUYNET, causing the whole question to turn upon the question which of the three-named parties, Mr. G., Mrs. G. or the two children was drowned first. If Mr. GUYNET died last, the creditors can receive their dues. If Mrs. GUYNET died first, the property goes to her relatives. The estate in dispute is worth $25,000. Captain LUCE, of the *Arctic*, is the only witness thus far examined.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Madame LEON, *alias* Felice Dupres, a lady of wealth and position in society, who has made herself notorious for her shoplifting proclivities, was sentenced, by Recorder SMITH, to six months' imprisonment in the Penitentiary. There were two indictments against her for grand larceny. She entered a plea of petit larceny to the first, which was accepted by the District-Attorney, as it was shown that she was suffering severely from sickness.

The Board of Governors met on Tuesday, and did nothing of consequence beyond transferring their banking account to the Mechanics' Bank, which has offered to give the Department 4 per cent. per annum on the average balance over $10,000. The Aldermanic Committee on Ferries, who have been besieged by no fewer than 11,000 petitioners, also met, but nobody came to substantiate the complaints.

They charge sixty days' imprisonment for shooting at a constable in Brooklyn. Frank Kauffman entertained himself in that way lately, the constable having come to arrest him for assault and battery. Justice Folks gave him the sixty days.

There are four separate police bills pressed in different quarters for the relief of Brooklyn. Fewer bills and more policemen and better would do better service.

Mr. JAMES BRUSH and associates sent in a communication to the Brooklyn Common Council Monday evening last, asking a grant to lay a double track on Atlantic-street, from the South Ferry to Bedford, and to run horse cars thereon.

The Curtain Lifted—the Mystery of the Murder Dispelled.

The Bond-street drama approaches its close. Yesterday's proceedings at the inquest substantially fastened upon JOHN J. ECKEL and Mrs. CUNNINGHAM the guilt of the bloodiest and most awful murder that has startled this City for many years. The parties, of course, will be put upon their trial,—and it is possible they may not, upon that full and final examination, be convicted. But a *prima facie* case has been fully made out against them. There seems little reason to doubt that ECKEL did the deed,—and he cannot be connected with it without implicating Mrs. CUNNINGHAM.

A remarkable feature of the case is that the witness by whom this consummation has been reached, has been entirely unknown and unheard of until the last moment. An anonymous letter was sent to the Coroner, yesterday, stating a rumor that a Mr. FARRELL was in Bond-street on the night of the murder, and had evidence to give of some importance,—but that he declined to come forward, "lest he should be kept from his family and inconvenienced by appearing as a witness, as he is a poor man." In view of the Coroner's treatment of witnesses, it must be confessed he had some grounds for this apprehension. In consequence of this communication, Mr. FARRELL was summoned to attend, and testified that he was passing through Bond-street at about 11 o'clock on the night in question,—that he sat down upon the steps of the house No. 31, and was there seated when a man with a shawl came up the steps and entered the house,—that not more than a minute and a half elapsed before he heard the cry of murder, and then the fall of a heavy body,—and that in half a minute *after that* a man, in his shirt sleeves, with bushy hair, opened the door—looked out—asked him what he was doing there—shut the door and went back. Mr. FARRELL got up, and hearing nothing further, soon after went away.

The witness was then taken by the Coroner into an upper room, in which the Jury, Reporters, Policemen and some ten or fifteen others had been introduced without his knowledge, and asked if he could identify any person there present as the man whom he had seen looking out at the door on the night in question. He looked slowly, carefully and searchingly into the face of every man present—his eye ranging round the whole circle—and seemed about to abandon the effort, when his eye returned to the last man in the circle, rested for a minute steadily upon his unmoved countenance, and he then declared that he was the man. *This man was* ECKEL. And Mr. FARRELL afterwards stated that he had no doubt whatever of his identity,—though he had never seen him on any other occasion than when he opened the door on that fatal Friday night. Thus the very precaution which ECKEL took against being observed,—his going to the front door and looking out to see if anybody was in the street, proved the means, and thus far the only means, of his exposure!

The fact thus developed of his going to the front door explains the indications which led us originally to the belief that the murderer left the house after the deed was done,—the appearance of blood upon the stairway wall and the casement of the outer door. It seems now almost certain that ECKEL was secreted in the Doctor's room when he entered, and that t[illegible] dealt him the fatal blow almost immediately after he had come in and seated himself at his desk. The rapidity with which the whole was accomplished is shown by the statements of the witness FARRELL,—that not more than a minute and a half elapsed after the Doctor's entrance before he heard the cry and then the fall,—and that within half a minute after that, ECKEL came to the door. Mrs. CUNNINGHAM is also identified as having, in company with a gentleman, on Friday purchased a sword cane in Broadway,—describing the kind desired and saying they must have it on that day. This leaves it impossible to doubt her complicity in the murder,—or that the whole affair *was deliberately and systematically planned*. How far other parties in the house were implicated, it is impossible to conjecture. Nothing has yet been shown to connect them with this most shocking affair. But it will be very difficult to convince the public that no noise was heard by any of the inmates on that night. If Mrs. CUNNINGHAM personally had any part in the murder, her daughters must have sworn falsely when they testified that she did not leave her bed after retiring that night. Of this, however, there is as yet nothing like positive proof.

It seems to be established by several witnesses that there was a noise,—that it was very peculiar and loud enough to attract attention in the street. ECKEL was probably in the front room when BURDELL entered the back room, and on going in to deal the blow he would be very likely to leave the door between the rooms open. As one of the front windows was also open, a noise might very easily be heard in the street, without being very audible in other parts of the house.

ECKEL had probably taken off his coat and boots, and fully prepared himself for the bloody deed. He must also have left the house that night to dispose of the weapon he had used, his bloody clothes and other mute witnesses of the murder—for these could not all have been burned or put out of the way within the house. What disposition he has made of them will probably come to light hereafter.

In spite of the horror that the fastening of such a crime upon a woman must inspire, the public mind will experience a feeling of relief at the discovery of the guilty parties. The prospect that the deed would remain shrouded in darkness, and its perpetrators enjoy complete immunity, induced a feeling of alarm and discontent. The disclosure of the mystery will bring a corresponding sentiment of satisfaction.

Accomplices in Crime.

Wickedness is so common that the perpetration of individual crimes causes no especial wonder. A bad man may, either from the impulses of his own vile nature, or from the necessities or temptation of his position, be guilty of the greatest crimes. But that which excites our greatest alarm and wonder in the developments of criminal cases, is the apparent ease with which rogues have been able to find congenial spirits, who were willing to join in their rascalities whenever it has been necessary to have the coöperation of a confederate. There is, of course, a kind of free-masonry among rogues by which they know each other, but it has often been necessary in the execution of a scheme of plunder, or murder, to secure the assistance of a man or woman unsuspected of crime, and such persons have usually been found who were willing to aid in the scheme.

A most remarkable instance of this was lately developed in England, in the trial of the men who committed the great bullion robbery on the South Eastern Railroad. The robbery occurred nearly two years ago, and the culprits have but just been detected and brought to justice. Two expert thieves, one of whom, named AGAR, had often been in this country, where, according to his own confession, he had made considerable money by speculation, conceived the idea of robbing the bullion Express car on the road in question. They were men of intelligence and possessed considerable money, AGAR having £3,000 in the Funds, and enjoyed great facilities for carrying on their nefarious business. After debating the matter a while they came to the conclusion that it would be impossible to succeed unless they could receive the coöperation of two of the officers of the road. One of these was a book-keeper, and the other a conductor, of unblemished reputation, who had been in the service of the Company twelve years. Yet the two thieves did not hesitate to impart their secret to these two confidential servants of the road, who immediately fell in with the scheme, and plans were perfected for consummating the robbery. So difficult was it, however, that more than a year elapsed before it was consummated, and the rogues made off with £12,000 sterling in bullion, without a suspicion being excited as to who were the culprits; and they were only discovered by the treachery of the thief who had planned the robbery.

When the two brothers KNAPP in Salem made up their minds to murder their uncle, they had no difficulty in hiring the two brothers CROWNINGSHIELD to commit the deed for a very trifling recompense. In the Burdell case there is abundant reason for believing that the foul deed was committed by more than one person, and that the murder had been carefully planned and coolly executed. Some person, with the fiendish purpose in his heart, had sought a confederate, and the first one to whom the perilous proposition was made must have yielded without remorse to the horrible temptation. There is nothing so startling in connection with these developments of vice as the apparent ease with which the originators of great crimes have found ready instruments and partners in their hellish business; and there is nothing which excites our wonder more than that subtle and almost preternatural instinct by which a rogue is enabled to select out of a crowd the congenial spirit who can be made his accomplice and dupe.

THE PREVENTIVE TO MURDERS.—When a screw is discovered loose in society, or elsewhere, the better way is to remedy the defect at once. It has taken mankind a long time to arrive at even our present imperfect social organization, and it will take a good while longer to render that intricate piece of machinery, called Government, perfect. The murder of Dr. Burdell, and some of the developments that have been made during the Coroner's investigation, have detected one of the loose screws in our laws, and an easy remedy for it is easily suggested. Secret marriages have always been productive of a vast amount of domestic distress and immorality; and the disclosures of the BURDELL murder are sufficient to show that they may be made the mantles for murder, whether they were in this mysterious affair or not. As marriages may now be consummated, nothing could be easier than for a man or woman to personate another in a secret marriage, with the design of claiming the property of the person represented on his her or death. But such an imposture might be rendered impossible without making any change in the marriage laws of the State. All that is necessary to prevent marriages for criminal purposes, is to pass a law making it necessary that every marriage shall be published within a specified time of its performance. There might be a registration of marriages, or a fine imposed upon a clergyman or magistrate performing the ceremony without advertising the names of the parties; or all marriages should be made illegal which were not advertised within a certain period. The Legislature is now in session, and a law of some kind might easily be passed which would prevent the possibility of such an occurrence as that which has weighed so heavily against Mrs. CUNNINGHAM in the Durdell tragedy.

The Dallas Treaty.

Advices from Washington represent the prospect of confirming the Treaty negotiated by Mr. DALLAS as by no means so desperate as the vote by which it was sent back to the Senate Committee would indicate. We trust these assurances are well-founded. We should regard the rejection of this treaty as a public calamity. It may not be the best possible adjustment of the differences to which it relates, but it is the best which we can now obtain. It interferes with no American interest, and infringes upon no American rights. The only popular objection to its provisions rests upon the fact that it recognizes certain British *rights* in Central America. But it must be remembered that those rights are asserted and will be maintained by Great Britain:—that their existence does not at all depend upon their being recognized by us,—and that while this Treaty admits, it also *limits* and defines, them.

Our Government has to choose between two evils:—either conclude this Treaty, concede the limited rights which it asserts for Great Britain, and thus close all differences with that power,—or else deny all her claims, and prepare to resist them by force of arms. If this Treaty is rejected, it will be a substantial notification to Great Britain that she must abandon all claims and all asserted rights in Central America. No man believes for a moment that she will do any such thing. The naval forces of the two countries upon the Central American station will almost certainly come into collision, and the nation will find itself suddenly involved in all the horrors of war. There cannot be a sane man in the Union who wishes such a result, or who believes the interests involved in this Treaty worth such a contest.

The welfare of the United States and of the world demand *peace* between these two great nations. A war between them, upon any provocation short of the most flagrant, would be a crime against civilization which the Christian nations ought never to forgive. Both countries are now peaceful, prosperous and advancing in freedom and in power. The millions of their people enjoy all the blessings of good government,—all the rights of civil and religious liberty, and all the hopes which the progress of Education and of Christian culture inspire for the future. Each has internal evils to be removed, domestic resources to be developed, and a national character to be enlightened and elevated. These labors demand peace and harmony. Why should not both nations enjoy them undisturbed?

It should not be forgotten, moreover, in any view looking to the future, that England and the United States are now the only countries in the world where the People are free,—where Constitutions regulate the conduct of Government, and where the principles of civil and religious freedom find any place in the conduct of affairs. Despotism more or less complete has conquered every other nation, and the millions of Europe have practically no voice in their own government, no freedom of action or of conscience, no rights of person or of property of which they may not be stripped at the will of their rulers. It would be treason to Liberty for the only two nations that still are free, to engage in a war which would weaken and injure both, and advance no real interest of either.

We cannot believe that madness rules the councils of our Government, or that the Senate is prepared to face the dire calamities which the absolute rejection of this treaty would involve. It may be defective:—in its details it may need amendment; but in its main features it is essentially just and advantageous for both England and the United States.

The Richmond *Enquirer* contains the following comment upon the subject:

"If the Government were at liberty to follow its own interests, and to consult the popular feeling in this Central American complication, it would undoubtedly insist upon the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty. Admonished, however, that such a policy would inevitably provoke a conflict with Great Britain, we have to satisfy ourselves that its contingent advantages would indemnify us for so deplorable a consequence. Is the country ready to declare war against England for the impracticable application of the principle of the Monroe doctrine to the present case? Are the people willing to assert the theoretical ascendancy of this country over the American continent at the hazard of hostilities with the foremost power of the earth? Shall an incomprehensible dispute over an infinitessimal issue be pushed to an extremity which will expose all the great interests of the nation to the wide-wasting calamities of battle by land and sea? If a negitive response be returned to these inquiries, then is the Administration justified in the attempt to remedy the defects of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, rather than venture upon the bold, but perilous experiment of a repeal of the Convention."

We believe the sound judgment and good sense of the whole country will heartily indorse these views. And we trust the sentiments they embody will have weight with the Senate in its final action upon the subject.

NEW-YORK RASCALITY.—The New-Bedford *Mercury* says: "It is evident that rascality is drawing to a crisis in New-York; the murder of Dr. BURDELL is evidence of this." We are very glad that our country cotemporary can take this view of the subject; but we do not quite see the affair in the same light. In one sense rascality is always arriving at a crisis in this City, as the records of our Criminal Courts prove. The *Mercury* has also got an idea that "it is unsafe to walk the unfrequented streets by day and dangerous everywhere by night," in New-York. There never was a greater mistake. New-York was never safer than it is now, as a residence, and one of the great safeguards of our citizens is that there are no such things here as unfrequented streets; and though an occasional robbery does take place, they are very few and far between, as compared with other large towns, and [illegible] reputation is taken into consideration.

A PUBLIC BENEFACTOR.—The writer of the anonymous note to the Coroner, mentioning the rumor he had heard concerning Mr. FARRELL, is entitled to the credit of having opened the way to a full exposure of this most dreadful murder. But for him it might have remained forever shrouded in mystery. Mr. FARRELL seems to have been unwilling to volunteer his evidence, yet it is very clear that the consciousness of knowing something that might throw light upon it, troubled him. Fortunately the anonymous letter, *giving his name*, directed the attention of the Court to him and led to his being at once summoned as a witness. It is very possible that the writer of the letter may desire to remain unknown. If so, there is no reason why endeavors should be made to penetrate his secret.

If there are others in similar circumstances,—who know or have heard of any persons who can give testimony in any way calculated to throw light upon the subject,—it is clearly their duty to follow this example. In no other way can they contribute more to the ends of public justice.

ADVERTISING—THE ITALIAN OPERA AND THE MINOR PRESS OF THE CITY.—Mr. STRAKOSCH, as the world knows, signalized his management of the Opera by a wide departure from custom in the matter of advertising. Usually places of amusement are advertised in every City newspaper, without regard to circulation, influence or anything else. Mr. STRAKOSCH limited his advertising to three or four journals which he supposed had the largest circulation, and gave as a reason for so doing his desire to economize the expenses of the Opera as much as possible. We have already commented on the disposition of the *Herald* to avail itself of this incident for the purpose of waging a crusade against the City press, and have spoken of it as exceedingly selfish, unjust and illiberal. But we are constrained to confess that the manner in which the affair has been treated by a portion of the journals concerned, is still more obnoxious to censure. They have devoted their utmost energies to abuse of Mr. STRAKOSCH, denunciation of the Opera, sweeping condemnation of the performances, and the most unscrupulous statements concerning the size and character of the audiences: and this openly and avowedly because he does not advertise in their columns. One of these sheets, for example, has the following:

"When we started the ball against BENNETT and STRAKOSCH'S management of the Opera, and denounced the miserable tricksters for *daring to ignore*, with the exception of three Black 'Republican' papers, *the entire press of this City, we knew we should crush them out*, and leave STRAKOSCH nothing but his folly to reflect upon. His artists, we learn, are only half-paid. The sad position in which they placed Madame de WILHORST, has caused her severe illness: in fact, the whole concern *is a dead failure*—the public are the sufferers."

Another has the following:

"CONFESSING HIS ERROR.—Mr. STRAKOSCH confesses that he has acted unwisely in restricting his Opera advertisements to the three 'leading Black "Republican" journals;' and *has ordered his advertisements to appear in the Mirror from this date.* This evening 'Norma' will be given, with PARODI as the *Diva*. *We hope to see a full house.*"

The *Express* has held the same tone and the Sunday papers have been perfectly ferocious in their abuse of the Opera, and have not hesitated to acknowledge that the withdrawal of its advertising patronage is the ground and motive of their censure. Nothing could possibly do more towards satisfying the public of the propriety of the course pursued by Mr. STRAKOSCH, than this conduct on the part of the papers aggrieved. It shows conclusively, that their praise or censure is a matter of traffic,—that advertising secures their applause and its refusal their abuse. It is in fact a palpable confession of the most flagrant venality in their management, and must destroy all public confidence in their musical and dramatic criticism. Journals acting thus openly and shamelessly in violation of the first principles of equity and common fairness, have no right to be regarded as "the City Press." They reflect no credit on the profession, but damage and degrade it in the estimation of the public.

RUFUS CHOATE AND THE NEW ADMINISTRATION.—We observe sundry speculations in the public journals concerning the appointment of Mr. CHOATE to some responsible position in the new Administration. Whatever may be Mr. BUCHANAN'S purpose or wish in the premises, we greatly mistake Mr. CHOATE'S character if he could be induced, under any circumstances, to accept any office whatever, at his hands. Such a course on his part would give color to the imputations that were freely made upon his motives for advocating Mr. BUCHANAN'S election, and would essentially damage his character and position as a public man.

We have never doubted that in sustaining Mr. BUCHANAN and opposing the Republican organization, Mr. CHOATE acted from the sincerest convictions of duty; or that he was entirely earnest in his forebodings of evil from such a sectional movement as the Republican Party seemed to him to indicate. Of his patriotism and devotion to what he deems the highest welfare of the Union, there is no reason to cherish the slightest doubt. We do not believe he would incur the risk of having them brought in question, as they certainly would be, by the acceptance of office under the new Administration.

A LEARNED WORK.—Professor PEIRCE, of Cambridge, who has been delivering a course of lectures before the Smithsonian Institute on "Potential Physics," it is said, has a work on mathematics nearly ready for publication, which is so learnedly written that there is but one man in the world, besides himself, who will be able to read it, and that learned pundit is a Russian. This, of course, will be one of those books without which no gentleman's library will be considered complete.

GENUINE GARROTING.—Since the garrote epidemic broke out, we have heard a good many reports of remarkable cases of that special amusement of the New-York scoundrels; but the most wonderful instance that has yet been made public, occurred last week in Brooklyn. A gentleman by the name of HALL, so the Police chroniclers narrate, was quietly proceeding homeward late in the evening, when he was attacked by a garroter who put his arm around Mr. HALL'S neck, and while holding him in that position, robbed him of his pocket-book, watch, and even took the gold studs and sleeve buttons out of his shirt. The garroter then made off, and the plundered gentleman, according to his own account, immediately took a revolver from his pocket, and fired at the robber, but, unfortunately, missed him. Of

[illegible] the magnanimity of the garroter who left [illegible] placed in the pocket of his victim, that he might have, some means of defending himself. The Brooklyn garroters are certainly, the real Monmouths and Dick Turpin's of their profession.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Office—4 Hanover-st., [illegible]

FROM WASHINGTON.

The New Cabinet—Submarine Telegraph Bill—Important Bills Pressed by the Post-Office Committee—The [illegible]—Case of Gen. Stevens, of [illegible] Territory.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, [illegible], Feb. 10.

Cabinet-making is beginning to [illegible] business. I learn from reliable authority that the contest for Secretary of State is confined to Governor COBB and ROBERT J. WALKER. COBB is backed by Senators SLIDELL, BRIGHT, [illegible], BAYARD and one or two others, with a respectable delegation of Southern Representatives; while WALKER is pressed by 25 Senators, including DOUGLAS, [illegible], WELLER, HUNTER and MASON, and also by a majority of the North-western Democrats in the House, and the entire delegations from Mississippi and some other Southern States.

CASS is confident that he will get it, and BUCHANAN'S deservedly great influence with Mr. BUCHANAN would seem to render this probable. Nevertheless, I should judge that the chances are in favor of WALKER, who would doubtless be the most competent successor to Mr. MARCY yet named in connection with the new Administration.

The Submarine Telegraph bill, which had a two-thirds vote in the Senate when it was first considered, was to-day referred to the Post-Office Committee, which is decisive of its fate. It is well known that the Company has been firm in its refusal to spend money to carry the scheme—attending to business themselves, and employing no agents.

The Post-Office Committee have prepared an able report in favor of the establishment of WRIGHT'S line of mail-steamers, on the South Pacific coast. This enterprise will commend itself to favorable consideration, and should not be brought under suspicion by the agency of notorious lobbyists.

A bill has been reported to authorize a contract with the Panama Railroad Company, at $400,000 per annum, for the transportation of the mails across the Isthmus, in lieu of the present contract by weight paid, to authorize an additional contract for carrying the mails between New-Orleans and San Francisco twice a-month, *viâ* any other route.

The attempt to-day to refer FITCH'S credentials to some other Committee than the Judiciary, was prompted by a knowledge that a majority of that Committee are thoroughly committed against the legality of his election by their recent report in HAMILTON'S case. Of course, the Committee can have no excuse for delaying a report, as they have already settled its principles, and have now only to investigate the facts, which are very brief. The whole effort of those opposed to FITCH'S claim is to get a decision by the Senate before the Indiana Legislature adjourns, so that that body can have an opportunity to try again.

The correspondence sent to the Senate to-day relative to Governor STEVENS' declaration of martial law in Washington Territory, the arrest of Judges, &c., contains the Governor's defence of his action, and concludes with an able letter from Secretary MARCY. The letter says that such a step is only excusable in a case where there is imminent danger of the subversion of the civil authority and the destruction of the Government. The exercise of this authority, except under such revolutionary circumstances, is destructive of civil and political liberty. The facts in the present case did not justify its exercise, and Governor STEVENS' course is consequently emphatically disapproved.

It is to be presumed that if the Executive is sincere in condemnation of so high-handed an act, STEVENS will be removed from the position in which he has been guilty of such an abuse of power. S.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday Feb. 10.

Case No. 41.—*Horatio R. Slater* vs. *Charles Emerson.* Judge MCLEAN delivered a decision reversing the judgment of the Circuit Court of the United States for Massachusetts, with costs, and remanding the cause with directions to award *venire facias de novo*.

Case No. 254.—*N. Clark* vs. *R. C. Clarke* et al. On appeal from the United States Circuit Court of New Hampshire. On motion of counsel for the appellee the cause was docketed and dismissed with costs.

Case No. 258.—In the matter of *Ferdinand Clark*, a Bankrupt. On appeal from the Circuit Court of New Hampshire. On motion of counsel for the Assignee the appeal was docketed and dismissed with costs.

Case No. 57.—*The United States* vs. *Domingo Fuscente Peralta.* Argument commenced for appellants and continued for appellee.

XXXIVth Congress---Second Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 10.

ELECTION OF U. S. SENATORS.

Mr. PEARCE gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill providing for the time and manner of electing United States Senators by the Legislatures of the several States.

Additional documents have been received relative to the proclamation of martial law in Washington Territory by Governor STEVENS.

THE INDIANA SENATORIAL CASE.

Mr. RUSK moved the reference of the credentials of Mr. FITCH, the proceedings of the Senate and the protest of the members of the House of Representatives of Indiana relative thereto, to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. TOOMBS desired that these papers might be referred to a Select Committee. The Chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary had indicated his preference for that course, and, in addition to that, this Committee had had two or three cases of that character before them this session. The Committee on the Judiciary had a good deal of business before them now, and for one he should not be extremely anxious to consider this question in preference to the other business already before them.

Mr. TOUCEY thought that the subject ought to be referred to a select Committee, composed in part of gentlemen of the opposite party.

Mr. RUSK disliked to hear the insinuations which frequently had been made, that the Judiciary Committee was entirely composed of the political friends of the sitting member. That Committee, they believed, would examine any question impartially, with the desire to do no more nor less than equal and exact justice.

Mr. GREEN differed from Mr. RUSK. It was his impression that both sides had expressed their confidence in the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. SEWARD believed that the Committee was as impartial as any other in the body, and that the Republican Party were entirely willing to submit this question to their hands.

Mr. BUTLER did not object to, examining this question from any distrust of his own impartiality, but he thought it would be better to raise a Select Committee, consisting of at least ten members, to decide all cases of contested elections.

Mr. CRITTENDEN said that if the Select Committee be raised in this particular case, it might be supposed that it was designed to accomplish a special purpose, whereas a reference of the question to the ordinary Standing Committee was the usual course, and could not be objected to by either side of the Chamber.

Mr. HALE sustained Mr. BRUSH'S motion.

Mr. THOMPSON said the Indiana Legislature was now in session and would soon adjourn, and be elected again for two years. It was of consequence, therefore, that this question should be disposed of as soon as possible in order that if the sitting member should

be declared unconstitutional. At last, the Legislature would have an opportunity to show one on in his place. [illegible] to deny the Senator from Connecticut the right to express the opinion that if the subject had been referred to a Select Committee, that Committee would have been composed in part of members of the Republican Party. He thought that amounted to something more than an admission that it was wrong for the Standing Committee to have been formed in such a manner as to exclude gentlemen of the opposition from them.

Mr. TOUCEY explained that at the time the Standing Committees were formed there were members of the opposite party on the Judiciary Committee, but that in the course of affairs they had come to act with the Democracy in upholding the Constitution of the country.

Mr. TRUMBULL responded that the Committees were formed at the commencement of the present Session, and then all the members of the Judiciary Committee were understood to be supporters of the present Administration. If the Senator from Connecticut (TOUCEY) referred to the organization of the Committees at the first Session of this Congress he might be correct, but the Committees were again elected at the commencement of the present session. He should like to know, however, whether the Senator from Connecticut meant to say that any member of the Senate was not an upholder of the Constitution? To whom did he allude? He (TRUMBULL) claimed to be as firm an upholder of the Constitution of the country as the Senator from Connecticut or any other Senator on this floor. That Senator had no right to set himself up on the party with whom he acted, as the only supporters of the Constitution which all the Senators were sworn to support. Did he mean to intimate that he was in favor of putting men on a Select Committee of this character who were opposed to the Judiciary Committee? If such men were fit to go on a Select Committee, were they not equally fit to serve on a regular Standing Committee?

Mr. TOUCEY remarked that he had alluded to the course of two gentlemen on the Judiciary Committee, Messrs. GEYER and TOOMBS, who within the past two years had been led from a regard to the Constitution to act with the Democratic Party. He neither made nor intended to make allusion to the gentlemen on the other side of the Chamber, but he believed that the two Senators to whom he referred and others who had acted similarly, were actuated by the highest regard for the Constitution and the Union, and that their course was decided by their desire to maintain both.

Mr. TRUMBULL had no objection to any eulogium which Mr. TOUCEY might think proper to pronounce upon his associates, if it was not connected with a reflection upon others; nor had he any particular preference relative to the reference of these papers. He only wished an early decision on the question.

After a further debate the credentials and protests were referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

The bill appropriating $50,000 for a survey of the Ohio River and its principal tributaries was advocated by Messrs. BIGLER, PUGH and CRITTENDEN, and opposed by Messrs. JONES of Tennessee, GREEN and BUTLER.

Pending the subject the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 10.

COLLECTION DISTRICTS, ETC.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill establishing the Collection Districts of the United States, codifying and amending the Revenue Laws, &c., and after a struggle of its foes to kill, and its friends to save the measure, it was tabled by 96 against 55.

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH.

The Senate's Submarine Telegraph bill was taken up.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Illinois, moved to lay the matter on the table. Lost.

Mr. JONES, of Tennessee, moved to commit the bill to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union. Disagreed to by 83 against 101.

The question was then taken on committing the bill to the Post-Office Committee, and decided in the affirmative by 99 against 87.

THE TARIFF.

The House then went into Committee on the Tariff bill.

Mr. BOYCE said in June, 1858, there will be a surplus revenue of $48,000,000 in spite of the extravagant appropriations of the last few years—hence the necessity of reducing the revenue. He asserted that since 1842 there had been paid to manufacturers, by indirect taxation, a thousand millions of dollars, and earnestly condemned the protective policy. In reply to a question from Mr. CAMPBELL of Ohio, he said he advocated free-trade and direct taxation, and he knew nothing which would contribute more to the grandeur of the country. The substitute which he offered for the Tariff bill was a step in that direction. Two steps more, and we should have Free-trade.

Mr. GRANGER advocated a protective policy, and particularly referred to the articles of wool and salt, showing that the present duties thereon should be maintained. These disturbed, he said, the great laboring interests of the country would be disastrously affected.

Mr. MILLSON opposed the pending bill. It reduced the revenue without removing public burdens, and was highly protective. He advocated a reduction of the duties in all the schedules of the Act of 1846.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. KELLY defended the Northern Democracy from the charges that they did not make distinct issues in the Presidential election, and said that the citizens of foreign birth have never proved recreant to the land of their adoption; while the policy of the American Party was calculated to alienate their attachment from the soil.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, and KENNETH spiritedly responded. The latter opposed the Tariff bill, particularly in that part reducing the duty on hemp.

Mr. DAVIS, of Massachusetts, made a speech in defence of the Fishing Bounties. Adjourned.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 10.

The bill providing for the protection of the wives and children of drunkards was reported upon favorably.

The annual report of the State Medical Society was presented.

Mr. SPENCER presented the reply of the Commissioners appointed to lay out the Connecticut boundary line, showing the total expense to be $4,452 22.

Mr. CUTLER gave notice of a bill, making banking capital, and the real estate of individual bankers, liable to taxation to the same extent as that of incorporated banks, and not otherwise.

Mr. RICHARDSON introduced a bill authorizing all judicial officers, while acting in the capacity of such, to preserve order and punish contempt.

A bill was introduced providing that the amount of $40,000 shall be appropriated annually for the State Agricultural Society, whether such sum remains in the income of the U. S. Deposit Fund or not.

Mr. PATTERSON introduced a bill giving the Judges discretionary power in sentencing prisoners over 21 years of age to the Penitentiary or State Prison.

Senators BROOKS and KELLY were in their seats.

The bills relative to the storage of gunpowder in New-York, and for the relief of the Consumption Hospital were debated and progress reported.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 10.

General order day.

The Brooklyn Water bill was ordered to a third reading.

Several bills of no material interest were considered in Committee of the Whole.

The bill authorizing the appointment by the Governor, with the consent of the Senate, of three State Tax Commissioners, was taken up in Committee of the Whole, and progress reported.

The bill to reorganize the Warden's Office in the Port of New-York was then debated.

Mr. FOOT presented a remonstrance against the bill from merchants and shipowners of New-York, and moved that the Committee rise and report progress on the bill.

Motion carried.

No other business of interest was done.

Veto of the Supply Bill of 1856.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 10.

There is now no doubt but that Governor KING has vetoed the Supply bill of 1856. His message announcing the fact will probably be sent in to-morrow. It is probable that the Assembly may put the bill through over the Governor's veto, but it is not likely to get a two-thirds vote in the Senate.

Marine Disasters.

LOSS OF THE SHIP HEZEKIAH WILLIAMS, ETC.

LIVERPOOL, N. S., Tuesday, Feb. 10.

The ship *Hezekiah Williams*, with a valuable cargo, from Liverpool, England, for Philadelphia, went ashore on Saturday night at Port Joli. She bilged, and her masts are gone. The crew were saved.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Feb. 10.

Arrived, the bark *Oceanus*, from Surinam; also the bark *D. Godfrey*, from Galveston. The *Godfrey* was ashore on Ram Head, but was got off this morning by the aid of a steam-tug.

CHARLESTON, Sunday, Feb. 8.

The ship *J. H. Whitney*, from New-Orleans for Liverpool, was spoken yesterday off St. Helena, dismasted, and leaking badly. The steamer *Dudley* was sent to her assistance.

News from Rio Janeiro.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Feb. 10.

By the arrival of the bark *Blue Wing*, we have Rio Janeiro dates to the 16th of December. The stock of flour then on hand was 68,000 barrels, and it was impossible to force sales at any reasonable deduction. Moderate sales of Coffee were making at previous quotations,—the market continuing to gain strength, but without any actual advance in rates. The brig *Ferpontes* sailed from Rio Janeiro on the 16th for Philadelphia, and the brigantine *Forest* for New-York, on the same day. The bark *Virginia* also sailed for New-York on the 19th.

News from the Plains.

St. LOUIS, Monday, Feb. 9.

Additional advices from the Plains have been received. The mail reached Independence on the 30th ult., after a detention of eight days, owing to terrible storms and intensely cold weather. The coaches had to be left on the road and the mail brought a considerable distance on mule-back. The passengers and men suffered greatly, and the outward train was compelled to return. A large party of Kiowas had gone to attack Bent's Fort, and troops had been sent to protect it. The party sent in search of Indian Agent DODGE had returned without tidings. The Indians report him killed.

Navigation at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Feb. 10.

The steamers *Whitney*, from Boston, and *Georgia*, from Norfolk, arrived to-day. The *Georgia* reports all the vessels in the lower bay in a safe condition. The ship *Samuel Russell* has been got off and towed into Hampton Roads. Our harbor is now fully opened, and five steamers went out to-day, including two for New-York, one for Boston. The Norfolk boats will resume their trips to-morrow. We have received no mail from the East to-day, the Susquehanna being impassable.

Mysterious Disappearance of an Editor.

PATERSON, N. J., Tuesday, Feb. 10.

Mr. REYNOLDS, editor of the *Democrat*, left this city on Saturday last for New-York on business, and designed returning on Monday morning. He left SAVERY'S Hotel, in Beekman street, early on that morning, but has not since been heard of. Any information of him will be most thankfully received by his family here, and by the proprietors of the *Democrat*.

News from Mexico.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Feb. 9.

We have dates from Vera Cruz to the 3d of February, and the City of Mexico to Jan. 29. The Potosi insurgents had been beaten and dispersed. Strong fears are felt in Lower California of another Filibuster invasion from San Francisco.

Four Cotton Presses Burnt in Mobile.

MOBILE, Monday, Feb. 9.

The Shippers', Planters', Hunt's and Montgomery Cotton Presses were burned yesterday, and from 10,000 to 15,000 bales of cotton consumed. Loss about $700,000.

Collision on the Pacific Railroad.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Feb. 9.

A collision occurred on the Pacific Railroad on Saturday night. One passenger car was demolished and a German boy killed. Several of the passengers were more or less injured.

Supposed Case of Poisoning.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Feb. 10.

HOSEA J. GARDNER, Postmaster at Hingham, died last week, under circumstances that led to the belief that he was poisoned. The matter is being investigated.

U. S. Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 9.

Case No. 59. *The United States* vs. *The City Bank of Columbia*—Argued by Attorney-General CUSHING for plaintiffs, and by Mr. STANBERRY for defendants.

Southern Mail Failure.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Feb. 10.

No mail has been received to-day south of Washington.

NEW-YORK CITY.

LARGE FIRE IN MERCER-STREET.

Destruction of a Cabinet Manufactory—Other Buildings Damaged.

TWO PERSONS BURNED TO DEATH.

At 1¼ o'clock yesterday morning, a fire was discovered in the large five-story brick building on the northwest corner of Bleecker and Mercer streets, occupied by B. BOSCH as a cabinet manufactory and dwelling. The fire, which is supposed to have been caused by an incendiary, originated in the basement at the north end of the building, and before the flames could be extinguished the entire edifice and most of the contents were destroyed.

The fourth and fifth stories were occupied as a dwelling by Mr. BOSCH and family—ten in all. When the existence of the fire became known, all left the building but Mr. and Mrs. BOSCH; who, supposing the fire to be above them, proceeded to the fifth story, each with a pail of water. They never returned. They were overcome and suffocated by the dense smoke, which suddenly bursting up from below prevented their escape. Their bodies have not yet been found.

When the police reached the spot Mr. BOSCH was seen to thrust his head from a window in the fifth story, and exclaim "I am suffocating." He was not seen afterwards.

Officer JOHN TISDALE, of the Fifteenth Ward, on hearing Mr. BOSCH cry for aid, attempted to rescue him. He rushed into the burning building, and succeeded in reaching the third floor, but could go no further. The flames and smoke drove him back. He made another brave effort, but could again get no further than the third story, where he himself would have suffocated, had not his companions hastened to his aid.

Sergeant CONNOLLY, of the Fourteenth Ward Police, had one of his legs fractured. He was attempting to carry from the building a large marble slab, when he was thrown down by the falling of a wall, with the slab upon him. He was unable to rise, and so lay in the painful position for some time. Several persons, firemen and others, passed over him in their hurry to escape from the building, which threatened every moment to tumble.

The cabinet manufactory was one of the largest in the City, and contained more than $50,000 worth of furniture. It employed about forty hands, about one-half of whom, who owned their own tools, lost each $100 by their destruction.

The stock in the manufactory was insured for $25,000.

Three boxes, containing Mr. BOSCH's private papers, policies of insurance, were saved by the police, and taken to the Fifteenth Ward Station-house.

The boarding-house of Mrs. MURRAY, adjoining, was flooded with water, it being found necessary to break a hole in the side wall, through which to conduct the hose. The loss in furniture is estimated at $500; insured for $2,000. The damage done the building is estimated, also, at $500; fully insured in the Greenwich Insurance Company.

The livery-stable of T. H. DILKES was crushed in by the falling of the rear wall of the cabinet-manufactory. The horses were taken out in safety. The loss, however, is estimated at $3,000.

The Society for the Relief of Poor Widows With Small Children

Has now under its care nearly 500 widows, and over 1,300 children under 10 years of age. Each of these is visited monthly at her own dwelling, and supplied with fuel, shoes, clothing, and provisions, to the amount of $3 per month. The funds of the Society are derived from interest on invested legacies, and annual subscriptions and donations. The resources never wholly suffice to meet the demands of the season, and this Winter they are already entirely exhausted. It is the aim of the Society to administer its charity only to the worthy, industrious, and unavoidably helpless; it is, alas! often shared by those whose previous lives, under a husband's protection, were passed in ease and competence. To no tales of imaginary woe, and sentiment, but to the actual suffering of cold and hunger, sickness and sleepless anxieties, do we ask attention. From parents who sit at a well-spread board, and gather their little ones around the blazing hearth whose flame never goes out,—from mothers, who tremble at the midnight blast, and thank God all whom they love feel it not,—from those who, in easy affluence, need take no thought for the morrow,—from each, from *all*, we ask a thank-offering to the Giver of all good, which, expended upon the widow and the fatherless, will be received by Him according to the promise, "Inasmuch as ye have done it to one of the least of them, ye have done it unto Me."

Donations or subscriptions will be received by the undersigned: Mrs. L. BERKINS, First Directress, No. 78 West Fourteenth-street; Mrs. W. P. GRIFFIN, Third Directress, East Seventeenth-street, corner of Second-avenue; Mrs. BACON, No. 175 Monroe-street; Mrs. VANDEN HEUVEL, No. 237 East Tenth-street; Miss THORNE, No. 3 Washington-square; Miss BETTS, No. 16 St. Marks-place; Miss COLLINS, No. 97 West Eleventh-street; Mrs. MAYER, No. 200 West Fourteenth-street; Mrs. COOK, No. 68 East Fifteenth-street; Miss DUBE, No. 55 East Twenty-eighth-street; Mrs. HANDY, No. 141 West Twenty-third-street; Mrs. R. J. BROWN, No. 200 Fourth-street; Mrs. E. H. KIMBALL, Treasurer, Lexington-avenue.

To Relieve Broadway.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

"Mr. Speaker!" shrieked out JOHN RANDOLPH in his shrillest tones, one day, "I have found the philosopher's stone. It is comprised in four short words—PAY AS YOU GO!"

I send you another discovery of something almost equal to the philosopher's stone of JOHN RANDOLPH's. It is, that the passengers passing *down* in the Broadway or other omnibuses shall pay as they go *in*. Then, if there be any delay in making change, it occurs up town, where the delay is of little account instead of, taking place below the Park, where the frequent stoppages to take pay constantly happening, form one of the great causes of the frequent jams there. The pause of one omnibus, even for only a few seconds, often checks a whole line for a block or more. By paying up town, the passenger, on reaching below St. Paul's Church, has only to pull the strap and "mizzle," leaving the driver the undisturbed care of his horses in the throng. Passengers proceeding up town should pay, as now, when they *get out*—thus *all* the payments will be made where there is plenty of room, viz.: UP TOWN.

What's in it?

Mr. ROBERT MATHEWS, a lithographer in Fulton-street, called at the office of the Chief of Police last night, and handed to Sergeant OWENS, the officer in command, a small, square piece of letter paper, smutted and creased, as though carried some time in the vest pocket. Upon one side of it was written in a large bold hand:

"John M. Smiter,
Wm. L. Butkins,
alias Wm. Pike,
and
Joseph M. Hathorn,
are the murderers
of H. Burdell."

and upon the other side:

"The writer of this
is one of the
murderers."

Mr. MATHEWS says the paper was given to him by a man a few days since. What does it mean?

QUERY.—What is the omnibus fare up Broadway? Six cents or seven?

A Caution to Housekeepers.

The other morning about 7 o'clock, a thief entered the front basement of the house of DR. J. G. HEWETT, No. 123 Greene-street, before the family had come down, and carried off a part of the silver from the breakfast-table, consisting of forks and spoons, both large and small marked A. M. H., to the value of $30. The door had been left unlocked not more than five minutes by a servant who stepped out to return immediately, and in that time the thief effected his entrance and made his escape with his plunder. He was probably alarmed by a servant, who was passing to and fro in the entry during the time of the absence of the other, and thus deterred from taking more than he did.

Arrest of Pickpockets.

Two knucks, one named WILLIAM TRIBEL and the other JOHN MCCORMICK, were arrested yesterday morning, at the fire in Mercer-street. One of them, TRIBEL, attempted to "rowse" Sergeant MURRAY, of the Chief's office, of a wallet containing $30, but he got nabbed and put in the lock-up for his pains—and so did MCCORMICK. The "fly-copps" are about, gentlemen knucks.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

DISPOSING OF PROPERTY THAT DIDN'T BELONG TO HIM.

James Johnson of No. 74 Prince-street, or No. 551 Elizabeth-street, appeared at the Lower Police Court yesterday, and made an affidavit that one Levi R. Hoagland had, by means of false pretences, defrauded him out of the sum of $60. Hoagland, he said, came to him on or about the 10th of August, 1856, and solicited him to buy a gold watch and chain, which he had with him, for the sum of $50, alleging as a reason for offering to sell, that he was just then hard up, and wanted to raise funds. Believing this statement true, he purchased the watch and chain for the sum named, "paying the cash down." He thought the bargain a good one, but was not long after convinced that in so thinking he was in great error. A policeman from Brooklyn called upon him and took away the watch and chain, saying that the same had been, with other property, stolen from Brooklyn, and that Hoagland was in custody in Brooklyn for the theft.

The complaint was filed to make use of when the Brooklyn authorities will have acted upon Hoagland's case.

AN ATTEMPT AT BURGLARY—ONE PERSON ARRESTED.

A boy named Patrick Conway was brought for examination on charge of attempt at burglary.

Henry Mankin, the prosecutor, stated that he resided in the building No. 9 Pell-street, and kept a grocery there; that about 1 o'clock Tuesday morning he was aroused from his sleep by hearing a noise, proceeding apparently from the side walk beneath the room where he slept,—the second story; that on looking out the window he discovered the prisoner and two other young men; two of them were standing upon the coal box, trying to force open the shutters of one of the windows by means of an iron wedge or bar, while the other stood upon the walk about twelve feet distant, apparently on the watch. On hearing the window raised and seeing the prosecutor, the burglars below ran hastily away, leaving their bar behind, sticking between the shutters. At this moment Officer Gerraghty, of the Sixth Ward, came along, and on being told the circumstance pursued the runaways, and very soon returned with one of them, (the prisoner,) whom he took to the Station-house.

Officer Gerraghty testified to his pursuit of the three young men, and the capture of the prisoner.

Conway, in reply to the usual questions, said he was 17 years of age, born in New-York, and resided at No. 16 Doyer street. When asked his occupation, he said, "I used to work in an umbrella factory," and added, "I am not guilty of this charge."

Justice CONNOLLY committed the prisoner for trial in default of $1,000 bail.

A COOL PROCEEDING.

Patrick Cosdan, a middle-aged laboring man, was next arraigned on a charge of stealing from John O'Brien, keeper of an eating-house in West-street, a pocket-book containing $29.

From the statements for the prosecution it appears that, on Tuesday afternoon, Cosdan entered the eating-house in question, and taking advantage of what he deemed to be a favorable opportunity, reached behind the counter, seized and conveyed the stolen mallet to his pocket; but Mr. Cosdan was not cautious enough. He was detected in the theft, and detained until the arrival of Officer O'Reilly, who conveyed him to the Tombs.

Cosdan defended himself loudly, but not successfully, for the Justice locked him up to answer.

BREAKING UP AND LOCKING UP.

Armed with authority so to do, officers Egan, Donahoe and Farley, of the First District Police Court, proceeded, on Monday night, to the house No. 59 Cherry-street, and, in police phraseology, "broke it up"—that is, they entered the premises without knocking and arrested all its inmates, viz.: Frederick Evars and his wife, and five "lady boarders," all of whom they conveyed to and detained in the lock-up for the night.

Yesterday forenoon the prisoners were brought before Justice CONNOLLY, who committed them all to prison in default of bail. Later in the day the required bail was furnished by some good and substantial citizen, and the incarcerated were, thereupon, set at liberty.

The complaint upon which the warrant of arrest for the parties was issued, was made by Frederick Evars, a namesake of the principal accused.

SHE ACKNOWLEDGED THE DEED.

Mary Dusenberry, a young woman 18 years of age, was brought before Justice CONNOLLY, yesterday, for stealing a gold watch and chain, valued at $60, from Hannah McGrory, of No. 37½ Baxter-street. Hannah swore that she had probable cause to suspect and did suspect that the said property was feloniously taken, stolen and carried away by Mary, from the fact that Mary gave her the ticket for the watch and chain, and admitted having pawned the property in the pawn office of Mr. Costello, in Pearl-street.

The prisoner, who was arrested under the name of Catharine Rooney, which it seems she sometimes goes by, was called up and questioned by the magistrate, who informed her that she could answer or not the questions put to her:

Magistrate—What is your name?
Prisoner—Mary Dusenberry, Sir.
Magistrate—How old are you?
Prisoner—Eighteen.
Magistrate—Where did you live?
Prisoner—At No. 37 Baxter-street.
Magistrate—Where were you born?
Prisoner—In New-York.
Magistrate—What have you to say, if anything, in reference to the charge here preferred against you—are you guilty?
Prisoner—Why, certainly I am; I told her so.

She was committed for trial.

Marine Affairs.

Bark *Virginia*, HARVEY, Bermuda 15th Dec., merchandise, tallow, &c., WM. M. SMITH, after a succession of gales, was blown back across the Gulf Stream three times; Jan. 3 was in 25 fathoms water, off Barnegat, and took another terrific gale on the 4th, and having lost sails, and being short of provisions, bore away for Bermuda, and left again Jan. 30.

The steamboat *Three Bells*, while engaged in towing a vessel last evening in the East River, was cut badly by the ice, and was towed to Brooklyn by the steamtugs *Comet* and *L. Schultz*, to repair damages.

Stratford lightship lies fast in the ice some five miles off Wading River, L. I. A small sloop is frozen in about two miles from the same spot.

Academy of Music.

To-night VERDI's best opera, "Ernani," will be played for the first and only time this season. On Friday the season under MR. STEAKOSCH closes.

Personal.

The *prima donna* of the new Academy of Music in Philadelphia is Mme. GAZZANIGA, Marchesa DI MALASPINA, whose arrival from Italy is expected daily. Signor ARNOLDI (not to be confounded with the artist of the same name formerly here) is the basso of the troupe, and it is said that Mme. D'ANGRI will appear for a certain number of nights.

A Southern editor, who should have been sharper, was fleeced by two scoundrels in Philadelphia a day or two ago. The party got together in a room at a Chestnut-street hotel, and played cards till the gentleman of the quill was done out of $300. He had the fellows committed.

Through the liberality of several friends of science, Prof. HITCHCOCK has succeeded in purchasing of ROSWELL FIELD, Esq., of Turner's Falls, Mass., for $600, his collection of fossil foot-prints, and it has been added to the Cabinet of Amherst College. Some of the pieces are very heavy, weighing almost a ton. The whole made five cart-loads for a two-horse team.

A. T. STEWART, SPOFFORD & TILESTON, and one or two others, of this City, have donated $500 each to the Dudley Observatory. The Trustees also acknowledge the receipt of $500 from "a friend of the Institution in New-York," who proposes a similar donation another year.

Hon. GEORGE MOREY, in consequence of serious indisposition, has resigned the office of President of the Boston and Worcester Railroad, which he has held since the decease of the late President.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

ANOTHER VICTORY FOR THE WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE.

Messrs. B. G. WILDER & Co., No. 128 Water-st., New-York:

GENTLEMEN: It affords me pleasure to say that the WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE I purchased of you a few months since, preserved in good condition all my books, papers, watches, diamonds and jewelry at the fire No. 44 Maiden-lane, on Monday night, the 2d inst. You will please place my books and papers in another safe of the same kind, which I will send for as soon as I locate. Very respectfully,

NEW-YORK, Feb. 5, 1857. GEO. RAPHAEL.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—THE TIME has arrived to prepare for the Spring and Summer trade. He who buys a Sewing Machine now will have a great advantage over him who purchases after the hurry for work comes on. The fact that Singer's Machines are no other will answer for making clothing, shoe-fittings and general work, is well understood. I. M. Singer & Co.'s *Gazette* is just published, and is full of information about Sewing Machines. Copies sent gratis to all who apply.

I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 323 Broadway, New-York.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES.—The best in the world; the only reliable Hair Dye known, perfect and instantaneous; harmlessand beautiful in its results. Applied in twelve privaterooms. BATCHELOR'S WIGS surpass all; their new improvements satisfy the interested that BATCHELOR'S are permanent. Avoid the ridicule attached to bad dyes and unsightly wigs. The largest and best stock always at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

☞ To Rectifiers.—DR. FEUCHTWANGER'S smoothing and clearing preparation is now indispensable for domestic liquor distillers and dealers. It takes the edge and sharp taste of the spirit and makes it smooth, old and clear. Best essences of Bourbon and rye whisky, rum, gin, apple and peach brandy for sale by Dr. FEUCHTWANGER, No. 143 Maiden-lane.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—THE HORACE WATERS modern improved pianos and melodeons are to be found only at No. 333 Broadway. Pianos and melodeons to rent, and rent allowed on purchase; for sale on monthly payments. Second-hand pianos from $30 to $150; melodeons, $40 to $135.

MANHATTAN OIL CO.'S STOCK FOR SALE cheap by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 4 Broad-st.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ Pure Genuine Cod-Liver Oil.—HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.'S GENUINE COD-LIVER OIL is warranted pure, and made from Fresh Livers—it is no quack medicine, but is recommended as the most reliable cure for CONSUMPTION and SCROFULA.

HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.,
Chemists and Druggists, Nos. 165, 275, 511 and 756 Broadway.

☞ A Cure for Dyspepsia.—The Oxygenated Bitters are highly recommended by persons whose names give the most satisfactory evidence of astonishing cures by using this medicine. It will certainly *relieve* the worst cases.

☞ Associate Alumni of the New-York Free Academy.—NOTICE.—A special meeting of the Associate Alumni of the New-York Free Academy will be held at that Institution, Room No. 5, THURSDAY, Feb. 12, at 7½ o'clock P. M. Business of importance will be brought before the meeting. A full attendance is requested. By order of the Executive Committee.

RODNEY G. KIMBALL, President.
CHARLES H. PRATT, Secretary.

☞ Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association.—Hon. THOMAS H. BENTON will deliver his address on the *Union*, at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, on THURSDAY EVENING next, the 12th inst., at 8 o'clock. Tickets to non-members 50 cents; members 25 cents, to be had at the rooms of the Association, corner of Court and Joralemon sts., or at the door on the evening of the lecture, and at the principal bookstores.

LYMAN ABBOTT, Ch'n Com. on Lec. and Meetings.

☞ Mercantile Library Association.—Hon. THOS. H. BENTON will deliver his address on the *Union* in Dr. Chapin's church, Broadway, on FRIDAY EVENING next, 13th inst., at 8 o'clock. Tickets to non-members 50 cents, members 25 cents, can be had at the library, down-town office, No 16 Nassau-st., and non-members tickets only at the door on the evening of the lecture.

FLOYD CLARKSON,
Chairman Lecture Committee.

☞ Dr. Alban Goldsmith, late Professor of Surgery, will resume the practice of Lithotripsy, (or removing stone from the bladder without cutting,) together with all the diseases of the same region. Office No. 70 Franklin-st. Hours from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.

☞ Rev. Mr. Corbit, Pastor of the Methodist Church, in Cherry-st., will preach THIS EVENING, in the Stanton-st. Baptist Church, near the Bowery. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.

FRANK FORESTER'S SPORTING SCENES AND CHARACTERS.

The public are hereby notified by the author that this publication is a fraud on the community.

It consists of four old works published many years ago under separate titles, and does not contain one word which the reading world does not know by heart.

It is published without my authority, and I disclaim all connection with it or its publisher.

I consider this to be an attempt to palm some casual stories—originally written for sporting newspapers, and republished in book form as elaborate sporting works for *practical purposes*, and therefore I take this occasion to guard the public against being defrauded by a false application of my name. HENRY WM. HERBERT.

The Cedars, near Newark, N. J.

THE AMERICAN PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, for February, contains: George Stephenson, the Father of Railways—his Character, with portrait; Value of Phrenology to Business Men; Inhabitants of Southwestern Africa (Illustrated;) Power of Body over Mind; Phrenology and the Lovers; Arctic Life, (Illustrated;) Napoleon and Phrenology; Habits; The "Angel Gabriel;" Chinese Sugar Cane, (Illustrated with Plant and Mill;) A List of Garden and Flower Seeds. Price 10 cents, or $1 a year. Published by FOWLER AND WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

THE WATER-CURE JOURNAL, FOR FEBruary, contains: Nature of Crises; Thoughts in Spare Minutes; Bringing up Children; Antiscorbutic. FIRESIDE READING—Russel Smillie's Children; Laws of Health; Chronic Erysipelas; Premature Death—Causes; Exercises for School-Girls; Rules to Walk; Kinesipathy; Concealed Weapons. THE MONTH—Scarlet Fever; Diet in Relation to Longevity, by Dr. Trall; Fat Food; Home Treatment; The Web of Life, &c. Price 10 cents, or $1 a year. Published by FOWLER AND WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

THE NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE.

READY NEXT THURSDAY MORNING,
With extra editions at noon and evening,
Till the report of the Inquest on the BOND-ST. MURDER is concluded, REAL PORTRAITS OF THE PRISONERS.

All newsmen have it. Order copies early.

T. R. CALLENDER, Philadelphia; ROSS & TOUSEY, New-York, Agents. Subscription $2 per annum; $1 for 6 months. Address R. A. SEYMOUR,
National Police Gazette, New-York City.

HOLBROOK'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY; OR, THREESCORE YEARS.

This highly interesting and entertaining volume is just issued, by JAMES FRENCH & CO., Boston, where it met with great success. It is mentioned in very complimentary terms by the press, and cannot fail to give satisfaction to both old and young. For sale by all Booksellers and News Agents. Price, $1 25. The trade supplied on application to G. H. HOLBROOK, No. 11 Stone-st., New-York.

NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE.

Out to-day at 2 o'clock. All the News on the BOND STREET MURDER till 12 o'clock. EIGHTEEN FINE ENGRAVINGS! PORTRAITS FROM LIFE! THE RESULT COMING! Extra Editions twice a day, noon and night.

GIFTS! GIFTS! GIFTS!

Presents varying in value from 25 cents to $100, given away to purchasers of Books. Great inducements offered to agents. Full catalogues with explanations sent free on application by mail to any part of the City or country.

EVANS & CO., No. 409 Broadway.

THE NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE
READY TO-DAY AT 2 O'CLOCK,
WITH 18 FINE PICTURES
ON
THE BOND-STREET MURDER!
All Newsmen have it. ROSS & TOUSEY,
General Agents.

YOUNG MEN WITHOUT WHISKERS.—I inform you, if you want whiskers or moustaches to grow in six weeks, without staining or injuring the skin, you must use my ONGUENT. It acts like magic on the beard or hair, forcing it to grow strong and luxuriant. $1 per bottle. Sent to any part of the country. R. G. GRAHAM, No. 600½ Broadway; HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE BURDELL TRAGEDY ILLUSTRATED

THE BURDELL TRAGEDY ILLUSTRATED
THE BURDELL TRAGEDY ILLUSTRATED
THE BURDELL TRAGEDY ILLUSTRATED
THE BURDELL TRAGEDY ILLUSTRATED
THE BURDELL TRAGEDY ILLUSTRATED
THE BURDELL TRAGEDY ILLUSTRATED
THE BURDELL TRAGEDY ILLUSTRATED
THE BURDELL TRAGEDY ILLUSTRATED
THE BURDELL TRAGEDY ILLUSTRATED
THE BURDELL TRAGEDY ILLUSTRATED
THE BURDELL TRAGEDY ILLUSTRATED
THE BURDELL TRAGEDY ILLUSTRATED
THE BURDELL TRAGEDY ILLUSTRATED
THE BURDELL TRAGEDY ILLUSTRATED
THE BURDELL TRAGEDY ILLUSTRATED
THE BURDELL TRAGEDY ILLUSTRATED
BY 20 ACCURATE ENGRAVINGS IN
BY 20 ACCURATE ENGRAVINGS IN
BY 20 ACCURATE ENGRAVINGS IN
BY 20 ACCURATE ENGRAVINGS IN
BY 20 ACCURATE ENGRAVINGS IN
BY 20 ACCURATE ENGRAVINGS IN
BY 20 ACCURATE ENGRAVINGS IN
BY 20 ACCURATE ENGRAVINGS IN
BY 20 ACCURATE ENGRAVINGS IN
FRANK LESLIE'S
FRANK LESLIE'S
FRANK LESLIE'S
FRANK LESLIE'S
FRANK LESLIE'S
FRANK LESLIE'S
FRANK LESLIE'S
FRANK LESLIE'S
FRANK LESLIE'S
ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER NO. 63.
ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER NO. 63.
ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER NO. 63.
ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER NO. 63.
ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER NO. 63.
ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER NO. 63.
ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER NO. 63.
ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER NO. 63.
ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER NO. 63.
ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER NO. 63.
ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER NO. 63.
ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER NO. 63.
ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER NO. 63.
ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER NO. 63.
ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER NO. 63.
ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER NO. 63.
Ready THIS (Wednesday) MORNING,
Ready THIS (Wednesday) MORNING,
Ready THIS (Wednesday) MORNING,

CHARLES F. HAMILTON, the St. Louis Detective, alias C. Hook, manager of the Apache Minstrels, alias Colonel Hook, formerly of the Richmond Rangers in Kansas, and of the Pike County Kansas Relief Committee, alias Mr. Hill, &c., paid our city a visit last week, and immediately reported to the police and others as CHARLES F. HAMILTON, a St. Louis detective, in search of a fugitive murderer from that place. An interview with the Sheriff and Chief of Police, together with the subsequent conduct, satisfied these officers that Mr. HAMILTON was "not sound on the goose question;" in other words, that he was an impostor. The telegraph was at once put in requisition, and a response came back from the Chief of Police at St. Louis, that HAMILTON was not an officer, but a swindler and forger, who was wanted there, and directing his immediate arrest. Mr. HAMILTON, in the meantime, had replenished his exhausted finances through the aid of some new and unsuspecting friends he had made here, and had left for a new field of labor, at Missouri.

PAGE & BUSH at once sent Policeman GARSON to Madison, and had HAMILTON arrested and brought back to this city, and on Saturday was handed over to Mr. RAYMOND, Chief of Police at St. Louis, to answer several charges of swindling and forging.

He was supplied with letters of introduction from distinguished persons, which were found upon him when arrested, one of which was to the President elect, JAMES BUCHANAN, who, by HAMILTON's book, has paid him $80 for the relief of Kansas. The follow is an exact copy of the letter:

LANCASTER, Dec. 24, 1856.

Hon. JAMES BUCHANAN—*My Dear Sir*: The bearer, Captain CHARLES F. HOOK of Kansas, is desirous of making your acquaintance. I have, therefore, acceded to his request by giving him a line of introduction.

Respectfully yours, &c., GEO. SANDERSON.

He has levied heavy contributions in almost every town in Pennsylvania and Ohio, also on several persons in Chicago, among whom was the Mayor, who let him have $50. He has lots of contribution papers, on some of which as high as $160 have been paid; in Cincinnati, Columbus and Zanesville, Ohio, and Norristown, Pittsburg, Reading, Philadelphia, Lancaster and Wheatland, &c., Penn., the people paid liberally, while the subscription papers read, "that the money thus subscribed is to be distributed among the sufferers in Kansas, regardless of their nation or creed."

NIAGARA FALLS THIS WINTER.—Niagara is again "clothed upon" with its robes of Winter beauty. We say beauty—for there is more of this element in the scenery of our river now, than those who have never visited us in the Winter would be likely to imagine. The cataract itself is, indeed, purely and transcendently a display of unrivaled sublimity. Through monotonous fields of ice, standing, tombstone-like, in upright crags, the swollen channel of the river rolls on like the call to judgment. But the groves that fringe the precipice, covered over thickly with spray, are transformed into shapes of dream-like beauty. The graceful cedars, bending beneath their pearly robes, seem saintly choirs, doing homage to the august genius of the place. Not the least of the attractions are the vast mounds of ice that shoot up from the bases of either fall, their glittering summits often tinged with the listed colors of the rainbow. If the ice continues to accumulate, as it has for the few days past, the wildest parts of the river will probably soon become as accessible as they were last Winter.—*Niagara Times.*

MR. MCKAY, son of the District-Attorney of Wyoming County, is in jail at Buffalo, for making and issuing counterfeit coin. The dies used by him came into his father's possession as a prosecuting officer, on the trial of a man some time before for the same offence. His son found them and used them. He was 20 years of age.

NEW-YORK CITY BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The following list consists of prominent Houses in each line of Business:

Berlin Wool, Embroidery Silks, Fringes, Gimps, Buttons, Ladies' Dress Trimmings, Gold and Silver Articles for Regalia.
ROELSANT BROS., (Importers and Jobbers,) 43 John-st.

Advertising Agents.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.....119 Nassau-st.

Hardware, Cutlery, Edge Tools, &c.

T. DOUGLAS, Manufacturer and Dealer, 88 Beekman-st.

Grate and Fender Makers.

WILLIS JACKSON, (formerly W. & N. Jackson & Sons,) No. 161 Broadway, one door from 19th-st.

Boat and Oar Bazaar.

1000 Row, Ship and Pleasure Boats, of all kinds on hand and building; an assortment of over 200 Boats. C. L. INSKEEP & SON, 200 South-st.

Lightning Rods.

A. B. QUIMBY & SON, 122 East 27th, and 119 Nassau-st.

LYON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Otis' Patent, Iron, other rods, insulators, points, vanes, &c., No. 28 Broadway.

Lithographers.

GEORGE HAYWARD.....120 Water-st.
Window and Plate Glass, (French and English.)

E. HOSKINS & BROS., (Importers).....61 Barclay-st.

☞ Any additions to the above list should be brought to the office of P. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF HENRY T. ARNOLD, formerly of Derby, England. Should this meet the eye or that of any knowing his whereabouts, they would confer a great favor by informing H. ARNOLD, Derby, England, or C. C. MILLS, Van Buren Centre, N. Y. Exchange papers please notice.

BOUNTY LANDS.

LAND WARRANTS.

Land Warrants wanted by
KIRTLAND & CO., No. 43 Wall-st.

U. S. PASSPORTS—ISSUED THROUGH J. B. JONES, Notary Public, U. S. Commissioner and Commissioner of all the States, No. 1½ Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Also, Bounty Land, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured by J. B. N.

FOSTER & LEE,
No. 35 Bowery, New-York.
FURNITURE.

In addition to our WHOLESALE TRADE, we are now prepared to offer to parties wanting anything in our line, at RETAIL,

Inducements not to be found in any exclusively wholesale establishment.

Our Stock, which is the LARGEST IN THIS CITY, comprises a very extensive assortment of

ROSEWOOD,
MAHOGANY,
BLACK WALNUT, and
OAK
PARLOR,
DINING ROOM,
CHAMBER, and
OFFICE
FURNITURE.

ROSEWOOD SUITES constantly on hand, upholstered in
SATINS,
BROCATELS,
PLUSHES,
REPS,
HAIR CLOTHS, &c., &c.

We would particularly call the attention of those wishing OFFICE FURNITRUE to our extensive assortment, made of the very best materials.

We have also for sale, the celebrated
TUCKER'S PATENT SPRING-BED,
universally acknowledged to be the very best BED ever yet invented.

Parties consulting their own interest will call on us before purchasing.

FOSTER & LEE,
No. 35 Bowery, New-York.

A PLEA FOR THE ORPHAN.—THE TRUSTees of the New-York Orphan Asylum have not, for many years, made an appeal to the benevolence of the public through the pulpit or the daily papers; but they feel constrained now, by the state of their treasury, to make an earnest application for aid in behalf of nearly two hundred orphans, at this time under their fostering care.

The health and comfort of the little inmates requiring extended accommodations, it was considered necessary, two years ago, to build an addition to the house. To meet the expense of the undertaking, all the Society's available funds were employed, but proved insufficient, and now a mortgage of $14,000 rests upon the Asylum.

But the burden of this debt is not all that presses upon the Trustees. Very recently the stable, with its contents, hay, wagon, cow, and two horses, was entirely consumed by fire, beyond all doubt the work of an incendiary. Though the Asylum itself has always been insured, the out-houses have been overlooked; so that the Society's loss is estimated at not less than $3,000, besides the inconvenience resulting therefrom. It is necessary that this loss should be repaired as soon as possible—but who will supply the means? The income of the Society is entirely inadequate. In addition to this calamity the Trustees also feel, in common with other charitable associations, the pressure occasioned by the exorbitant price of provisions. But their eyes are to the orphan's God, who has ever raised up friends to help them in every emergency.

For more than fifty years, this Institution has been known as the only Protestant Asylum in this City, designed for children bereaved of both parents. It has never been sectarian. Its early founders, (among whom were Mrs. Isabella Graham, Mrs. General Hamilton, Mrs. Hoffman, and, the only surviving one, Mrs. Bethune,) as well as its Board of Managers ever since, have belonged to different Christian denominations. Since its formation, more than fifteen hundred orphans have found within its walls a home, and that the public may judge for themselves what a happy home it is, they are most urgently invited to visit the Institution and its beautiful grounds at Bloomingdale.

But while troubled for the want of funds, the Trustees feel, at the same time, most grateful that everything connected with the internal management of the Asylum is most satisfactory and complete. The schools are under excellent teachers, while the superintendence of the whole household is in the hands of those who have been tested, and who possess the entire confidence and respect of the Board.

Can this simple, unvarnished appeal be in vain? Can the helpless orphans be forgotten? Their old friends are dropping off—while death in each year removing some cherished name from the subscription list, who will fill their place? Who will respond to this appeal?

Any donations or subscriptions will be most thankfully received by the following ladies:

Mrs. JOHN ANTHON, No. 15 West 21th-st.
Mrs. J. P. VAN HORN, No. 78 East 23d-st.
Miss GOTHOUT, No. 36 Washington-square.

DRY GOODS.

BROADWAY MANTLES,
SPRING,
1857.

GEORGE BRODIE,
Nos. 51 CANAL AND 49 LEONARD STS.,
Begs to intimate to
SOUTHERN AND WESTERN MANTILLA
BUYERS
that he
WILL OPEN
his
NEW STYLES
on
MONDAY,
FEB. 2.

SPRING MANTILLAS
AT WHOLESALE.
THE LARGEST STOCK IN THE CITY.
GEORGE BULPIN,
No. 361 Broadway,
Has now in store an unusually extensive assortment, both imported and his own manufacture, especially adapted to the wants of
SOUTHERN AND WESTERN JOBBERS,
FROM THE LOWEST PRICES TO THE MOST COSTLY GOODS
IN
BLACK AND COLORED SILK MANTILLAS,
CHANTILLY LACE MANTILLAS,
FRENCH LACE MANTILLAS,
EMBROIDERED SILK MANTILLAS,
BUGLED LACE AND NET MANTILLAS,
MOURNING MANTILLAS,
BASQUES, TALMAS, &c., &c.
The attention of the trade is invited.
Prices low, and terms liberal.

GREAT SALE OF WET SILKS, AT
COLBY'S, cor. Grand and Eldridge sts.
GREAT SALE of WET DAMASKS at
COLBY'S, cor. Grand and Eldridge sts.
GREAT SALE of WET NAPKINS at
COLBY'S, cor. Grand and Eldridge sts.
GREAT SALE of WET BRILLIANTS at
COLBY'S, cor. Grand and Eldridge sts.
GREAT SALE of WET LINEN SHEETING at
COLBY'S, cor. Grand and Eldridge sts.
GREAT SALE of WET LINEN SHIRTING at
COLBY'S, cor. Grand and Eldridge sts.
GREAT SALE of WET QUILTS and BLANKETS at
COLBY'S, cor. Grand and Eldridge sts.
GREAT SALE of WET COTTON SHIRTING and SHEETING, at
COLBY'S, cor. Grand and Eldridge sts.

347 BROADWAY,
CHEAP BLACK SILKS
AT THE
GREAT BROADWAY SALE.
500 PIECES BLACK SILKS
(in all widths)
ARE NOW FOR SALE MUCH BELOW
COST PRICE—CHEAPER THAN CAN
BE FOUND ELSEWHERE.
N. B.—FIXTURES OF STORE FOR SALE.
CORNER LEONARD-ST.

347 BROADWAY,
GREAT DRY GOODS SALE
UNDER LIQUIDATION.
NEW-YORK LADIES,
HAVE YOU SEEN THE BEAUTIFUL
COLLECTION OF RICH DRY GOODS
AT THE ABOVE ESTABLISHMENT?
If not, a visit will well repay you for the time, since you can save from
30 TO 40 PER CENT.
ON YOUR PURCHASES OF
DRY GOODS.
THE WHOLE IS SUBMITTED TO IMMEDIATE SALE.
CORNER LEONARD-ST.

347 BROADWAY,
ENGLISH LONG-CLOTH MUSLINS
AT THE
GREAT BROADWAY SALE
UNDER LIQUIDATION.
300 PIECES LONG CLOTHS, 10c.
300 PIECES LONG CLOTHS, 10½c.
250 PIECES (yard wide) LONG CLOTHS, 11½c.
250 PIECES (yard wide) LONG CLOTHS) 12½c.
These goods are being used in all families and can be bought at a saving of
25 PER CENT.
AT THE ABOVE SALE.
N. B.—STORE FIXTURES FOR SALE.
CORNER LEONARD-ST.

347 BROADWAY,
UNPARALLELED BARGAINS IN SILKS
AT THE GREAT SALE
UNDER LIQUIDATION.
This week greater bargains than ever will be offered in SPLENDID DRESS SILKS
OF ALL GRADES AND STYLES,
At prices which must satisfy all buyers.
CORNER LEONARD-ST.

347 BROADWAY,
GREAT SALE OF DRY GOODS,
OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF SUPERFINE
BLACK CLOTHS
AT A REDUCTION OF 30 PER CENT,
MARKED AND READY
FOR SALE
THIS WEEK.
STORE FIXTURES FOR SALE, CORNER LEONARD-ST.

1857. SPRING MANTILLAS. 1857.
JACOB LANSING,
IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER
OF
MANTILLAS, &c.,
is now prepared to exhibit a
COMPLETE AND ELEGANT STOCK,
comprising all the
NEWEST AND MOST DESIRABLE STYLES,
TO WHICH HE INVITES THE ATTENTION OF
CITY, SOUTHERN AND WESTERN JOBBERS.
THE ABOVE WILL BE OFFERED AT THE
VERY LOWEST PRICES, AND ON
LIBERAL TERMS.
No. 43 CEDAR-STREET,
BETWEEN NASSAU AND WILLIAM.

TO SOUTHERN, WESTERN AND CITY MERCHANTS.
CORSETS! CORSETS!
The largest assortment in the United States.
Thirty per cent. under usual prices.
THOS. H. GAYNOR, Importer and Manufacturer,
No. 45 3d av., near 10th st.
N. B.—Third-av. cars pass the door.

WET GOODS FROM THE LATE WRECKS.
Ginghams, Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Linens, Linen Sheeting, Table Cloths, Plain, Plaid and Striped Jaconet, Muslins, Bands, Collars, Mohair Lustre, Huckaback Diaper, &c., for sale by WILLIAM MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine st.

STEEL SPRING SKIRTS.
DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD'S superior steel spring skirts, with adjustable bustle, the best article of the kind ever produced, can be found in all the first class retail dry goods and fancy stores in this City and throughout the country. Patent applied for, and none genuine unless stamped with their trade-mark.

CLOAKS, MANTELETS AND BASQUES.—Mme. PINCHON informs the ladies of New-York that she has discontinued working for Messrs. HEARN BROTHERS, and also G. A. HEARN, and she is now ready to receive all orders in her line of business from the ladies that will be willing to patronize her. The establishment, temporarily situated at No. 27 Lispenard-st., will be removed on the 1st of May to No. 56 Bleecker-st., east of Broadway. Mme. PINCHON will receive every month by steamer the latest manufactured articles, such as cloaks, mantelets of the latest fashion of Paris, and will inform the ladies of the day of the opening.
F. PINCHON, No. 27 Lispenard-st.
From the 1st of May next at No. 56 Bleecker-st.
East of Broadway.

LADIES INDIA-RUBBER GLOVES AND mits bleach the hands and render them soft, smooth and white. An excellent remedy for chapped hands, salt rheum, &c. Also very useful in housework, and can be worn when other gloves would be spoiled. For sale at all rubber stores, and at No. 36 John-st., up stairs.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

NOTICE.—AT A MEETING OF THE MEMBERS of Gotham Engine Co. No. 16, it was unanimously *Resolved*, To call a meeting of the friends of Alfred Carson, Esq., for the purpose of uniting upon some suitable plan for expressing their regret at the loss the Department has met with in his defeat, and to show in some substantial manner their appreciation of his services during the many years he has held the office of Chief Engineer.

Resolved, That a meeting be held at Riley's Hotel, corner West Broadway and Franklin street, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 11, 1857, at 8 o'clock.
By order. JOHN BURRELL, Chairman.
THOMAS M. TALMAN, Secretary.

STATE PRISON CONVICT LABOR.—THE mechanics and all those opposed to the employment of the convicts of our State Prisons upon mechanical branches, thereby enriching the pockets of a few contractors to the ruin of the honest mechanic, are requested to attend a mass meeting to be held at the Broadway Tabernacle on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 11, at 8 o'clock. Turn out one and all, and see that the law of 1843, which was passed for your protection, is enforced. Prominent speakers will address the meeting. By order of the Committee of Arrangements. GEO. W. WEED, Chairman.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—MECHANICS' CLUB.—A regular meeting will be held at the Repository, No. 397 Broadway, at 7½ o'clock, P. M., on WEDNESDAY, 11th Feb., inst. Subject: *The Construction of Steam-boilers.* Strangers are always specially welcome. Admission free to all.
H. MEIGS, Secretary.

EXTENSION OF FRANKLIN-STREET, FROM BAXTER (LATE ORANGE) TO THE HEAD OF CATHERINE.—A meeting will be held at the Councilmen's Chambers, City Hall, on Wednesday next, Feb. 11, at 3 o'clock. All persons interested are requested to attend.

KEROSENE OILS.
KEROSENE LUBRICATING OIL.
KEROSENE ILLUMINATING OIL.
KEROSENE BINNACLE OIL.
PARAFINE RAILWAY GREASE.
ELECTRIC LAMPS.
AUSTENS, AGENTS, No. 50 Beaver-st.

OYSTERS, OYSTERS.—A FRESH LOT JUST arrived and for sale to families. Apply at DEVOE'S New Market, 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts. Constantly on hand, a first-rate quality of Dutchess County beef, and Philadelphia veal, mutton, lamb and poultry; also game and vegetables of every kind. Apply as above, and at Nos. 5 and 6 Jefferson Market.
GEO. W. DEVOE, Proprietor.

A VARIETY OF CHINESE GOODS WILL be sold by private sale, commencing TO-MORROW, 12th inst.; until they are disposed of, at No. 305 4th-av., between 23d and 24th sts., for the benefit of one of the China missions.

AMUSEMENTS.

THALBERG'S CONCERTS.
NIBLO'S SALOON, MONDAY, FEB. 16.
M. THALBERG,
MADAME D'ANGRI, MADAME JOHANNSEN,
MRS. E. L. DAVENPORT,
MR. JOSEPH BURKE, SIG. ABELLA.
CARD.

The Management has the honor to announce that the contemplated extensive arrangements are now completed, and present the following outline:

MADAME D'ANGRI,
Whose great success at the first series is still fresh in remembrance, will again interpret the best portions from Italian operas.

THE GERMAN "LIED."
Ever since the advent in London of Jetty Treffz, Tiechek, Standigl, Reichardt and Formes, the German "Lieder," by Schuberth, Kucken, Proch and Esser have become a prominent feature in every concert-room. Fashion, emanating from a partially German Court, introduced it at first; but the intrinsic merit of the "Lied," and its undisputed superiority over the sentimental ballad, gave it a permanent footing, which stood the test of many years. There is little doubt that the "Lied," without which no programme offered to a German or English audience is considered complete, will prove not less acceptable to the American public. From this motive an engagement has been effected with
MADAME JOHANNSEN,
who is reported in Germany one of its best exponents. She will therefore sing in every concert one or more "Lieder," in addition to a choice selection from standard German operas.

MR. JOSEPH BURKE,
The eminent violinist—who, since the departure of Jenny Lind, has not taken part in any concerts except those of the Philharmonic Society—has consented to appear again in public, and to perform at Mr. Thalberg's concerts.

READINGS FROM POETS,
(DECLAMATION.)
MRS. E. L. DAVENPORT.
It always has been the desire of the management to render Mr. Thalberg's concerts not merely varied and entertaining, but likewise instructive and intellectual. In Paris and the capitals of Germany the recital, or, as it is called there, the 'declamation,' of well selected poems has been frequently introduced into the concert room. The sensation produced with the readings of some of Lamartine's "harmonies religieuses" at Mr. Thalberg's concerts in Paris, by graduates from the section de declamation of the Conservatoire, formed at that time a general topic of remark. In Germany, Sophie Schroeder, Madame Haltsinger, Emile Devrient, Louvre and others have acquired additional fame in a similar manner. The management has therefore endeavored to add this interesting feature to its general programme, and has much pleasure in announcing the engagement of
MRS. E. L. DAVENPORT,
The well-known tragedienne, who will read in every concert a poem by a celebrated author.
THE FIRST CONCERT,
In which all these artists will appear, on one and the same evening, will take place at
NIBLO'S SALOON, ON MONDAY, Feb. 16.
THE SALE OF SEATS
Will commence on Thursday, Feb. 12, at Breusing's, No. 701 Broadway, and Van Norden & King's, No. 45 Wall-st.
ORDER OF THE SALE.
On Thursday and Friday will be sold the $1 50 seats only. On Saturday and Monday the $1 and the remaining $1 50 seats. All seats unsold during the day may be had at the door.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—A GRAND BALL and Promenade Concert will be given at the Academy of Music on
THURSDAY, Feb. 19, 1857.
Tickets ($2, admitting one person,) can be obtained only of the following ladies and gentlemen, who have kindly consented to act as
MANAGERS:

Mrs. J. J. Astor,	Mrs. C. Kulin,
Mrs. L. Aspinwall,	Mrs. A. Le Barbier,
Mrs. S. L. M. Barlow,	Mrs. M. G. Livingston,
Mrs. Isaac Bell, Jr.,	Mrs. A. B. Mott,
Mrs. J. Bleecker,	Mrs. G. W. Miller,
Mrs. M. Coles,	Mrs. C. A. Minton,
Mrs. H. A. Coit,	Mrs. J. W. Otis,
Mrs. G. W. Coster,	Mrs. J. C. Peters,
Mrs. R. L. Cutting,	Mrs. W. H. Paine,
Mrs. W. B Duncan,	Mrs. W. E Post,
Mrs. De Trobriand,	Mrs. E. Pendleton,
Mrs. G. G. Howland, Jr.,	Mrs. F. R. Rives,
Mrs. H. Henderson,	Mrs. L. Rutherford,
Mrs. C. A. Heckscher,	Mrs. T. Stron,
Mrs. W. Hoffman,	Mrs. T. Strong,
Mrs. J. C. Hamilton,	Mrs. M. Taylor,
Mrs. L. C. Jones,	Mrs. T. Tileston,
Mrs. G. Jones,	Mrs. Vonder Heydt,
Mrs. J. J. Jones,	Mrs. N. H. Wolfe.

W. H. Appleton,	S. M. Fox,	E. B. Mott,
E. E. Anderson,	M. H. Grinnell,	E. M. Newbould,
L. Aspinwall,	J. W. Gerard,	W. H. Paine,
G. Bancroft,	J. Gihon,	C. V. Parker,
Jas. Bleecker,	G. G. Howland,	A. Perry,
L. Bradish,	R. S. Hone,	Com. M. C. Perry,
H. W. Brevoort,	R. Heckshar,	J. F. Penniman,
Geo. Bowdoin, Jr.,	G. Hoyt,	Walden Pell,
Jos. Bridgham,	Ogden Haggerty,	J. Roberton,
Edw'd A. Bibby,	Wm. B. Hoffman,	J. F. Ruggles,
Wm. Cutting,	L. A. Hoffman,	C. T. Stagg,
H. A. Coit,	W. Irving,	C. T. Stephenson,
S. H. Cary,	Wm. Jaffray,	J. Strong,
E. Cunard,	W. H. Jones,	L. Schmidt,
G. W. Coster,	L. C. Jones,	L. S. Suarez,
C. A. Davis,	Peyton Jaudon,	Arthur Shiff,
W. Drayton,	A. Iselin,	E. S. Tallmadge,
V. Delauney,	A. M. Lawrence,	T. L. Waddell,
C. De Rham,	Arthur Leary,	E. Withers,
H. Delafield,	H. R. Leroy,	E. C. Winterhoff,
E. De Trobriand,	P. Marié,	W. Whitewright, Jr
Wm. J. Emmet,	M. M'Comb,	C. T. Winthrop,
R. Emmet, Jr.,	R. H. Messinger,	N. H. Wolfe.
Henry Fearing,		
Dudley Field,		

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA.
(Eleventh Subscription Night.)
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF THE SEASON.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 11,
Will be performed, for the only time, Verdi's Grand Opera, in 4 acts, of
ERNANI.
Mlle. TERESA PARODI, Signors TIBERINI, MORELLI, ARNOLDI and BARILLI, in the principal rôles.
Director and Conductor, M. STRAKOSCH.
Parquet, Dress Circle, First Tier.....$1
Second Seats..50c. extra. | Amphitheatre.....25c.
Family Circle:.....50c. | Private Boxes, from $5 to $20
The Box-Offices for securing seats will be open daily, from 9 A. M. till 4 P. M., at the Academy of Music, Hall & Son's, Van Norden & King's and Breusing's.
Opera commences at 8.
FRIDAY—Benefit of M. STRAKOSCH—POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON.

CHAMBERS-STREET THEATRE.
JAMES S. WOOD.....Treasurer
MRS. McMAHON
as
LADY TEAZLE.
On WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 11, 1857, the Comedy of the
SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.
Lady Teazle.....Mrs. McMahon
Mrs. Candour.....Mrs. Coleman Pope
Joseph Surface.....Mr. W. Hamblin
Dance.....Mlle. Anna Kruger.
To conclude with the petite comedy of
WHO SPEAKS FIRST.
Captain Charles.....Mr. L. Mestayer
FRIDAY, Feb. 13, CAMILLE, benefit of Mrs. POPE.
SATURDAY, Feb. 14, benefit and last night of the engagement of Mrs. McMAHON.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—DRESS Circle 25 cents; Pit 12½ cents; Orchestra Chairs 50 cts.; Private Boxes $5. THIS EVENING, Feb. 11, the entertainments will commence with the new drama of
ORION, THE GOLD BEATER.
Orion Lindell.....J. H. Allen | Mrs. Lindell..Miss Hathaway
To be followed by the grand pantomime of
RAOUL; OR, THE MAGIC STAR.
The whole to conclude with the comedietta of
A DAY IN PARIS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, THE FOUNDLING OF THE FOREST, POSTURISTIC CONVOLUTIONS, and LEND ME FIVE SHILLINGS. AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock—FOUNDLING OF THE FOREST—Posturistic Convolutions, The Living Phantom, the Living Serpents, Happy Family, &c., may now be seen. Admission 25 cents; children under 10, 12½ cents.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.
NEW HALL, No. 585 BROADWAY.
Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.
On MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 9, first night of the Allegorical Operatic, Patriotic and Melodramatic Sketch, entitled
HONOR TO DR. KANE;
Or, "AFFAIRS IN THE ARCTIC REGIONS."
By the whole strength of the Company.
Preceding which—NEGRO MINSTRELSY.
Commences at 7¾ o'clock. Tickets, 25 cents.
On FRIDAY EVENING, Feb 13, Benefit of Miss C. HIFFERT, on which occasion will be performed
LUCREZIA BORGIA.

MECHANICS' HALL, 472 BROADWAY.
TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS—THIRD AND LAST WEEK AT HOME.
Of the original well known and only
CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS,
(Organized in 1842,) now under the management of
J. W. RAYNOR and E. H. PIERCE,
whose concerts, despite the inclemency of the weather, have been nightly filled to greet the old favorites on their return. They appear every night this week in an entire change of programme. Doors open at 6½—to commence at 7½. Tickets 25 cents.

PERHAM'S SEVEN-MILE MIRROR,
OPEN EVERY EVENING,
at 7 o'clock,
AT THE CHINESE ROOMS,
No. 539 Broadway.
ADMISSION.....25 CENTS.
Children half price.
PERHAM'S GIFT TICKETS,
One dollar each.
ADMIT FOUR PERSONS.

BROOKLYN POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE.
Livingston-st., near Court, (rear of City Hall.)
Mr. CARL PROX has the honor to announce that the
FIRST PHILHARMONIC SOIREE
of this season will take place on
SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 14, 1857.
The Orchestra is selected from the performing members of the
NEW-YORK PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.
Names of artists, programmes and particulars hereafter. Tickets may be had at MAX BRAUN'S, No. 213 Fulton-st., and ROSE'S Bookstore, No. 142 Atlantic-st. Concert to commence at 8 o'clock.

ARNHOLD,
The Bearded Boy or, the Man in Miniature. This wonderful human being is now on exhibition at No. 337 Broadway, opposite the Broadway Theatre, from 10 A. M. to 9 P. M.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THE CRYSTAL PALace is still open to the Public, and contains many things curious and wonderful. The statuary alone is worth the price of admission.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, NO. 497 BROADWAY.—The best collection of Paintings in this country. It contains 150 Paintings. Open day and evening. Admittance 25 cents.

THE PALMER MARBLES.—STATUE OF Indian Girl and eleven other pieces of Sculpture, at No. 548 Broadway. Open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admittance 25 cents.

AMUSEMENTS.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
E. A. MARSHALL.....Lessee.
W. R. BLAKE.....Stage Manager.
FAREWELL PERFORMANCES
OF
THE GREAT GABRIEL AND FRANCONIS RAVEL TROUPE,
Martinetti Family, Pantomime and Ballet Corps, &c., &c., and positively their last night but two, previous to their departure for Havana.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 11, 1857,
To begin with the Overture, at 7 o'clock precisely, the celebrated pantomime
JOCKO, THE BRAZILIAN APE.
The new and beautiful ballet of
ROSE AND PAPILLON.
Extraordinary and Classic Exercises by the Martinetti Family.
To conclude with the grand fairy ballet pantomime, tricks, transformations, &c., &c., called
THE MAGIC PILLS.
See full programme.
MR. FORREST
Will shortly resume his performances in the great original character of Jack Cade.
Will shortly be revived, the historical play of
WILLIAM TELL,
In which Mr. Forrest will appear for the first time in several years.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE.
Brilliant audiences—Crowded every night.
THE TWO POPULAR COMEDIANS
Nightly triumphant.
The increasing attraction of the present bill renders a repetition necessary.
WEDNESDAY—Shakespeare and Sheridan.
THE RIVALS, THE COMEDY OF ERRORS.
Burton and Brougham as the two Dromios.
Brougham and Burton as Sir Lucius and Acres.
Mrs. C. Howard, Mrs. Hughes, Mr. C. Fisher, &c.
To-morrow—Miss Ada Plunkett will appear.
On Saturday—Mr. Brougham's benefit.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
MISS MATILDA HERON
continuing to attract crowded and delighted audiences by her splendid impersonation of the heroine in her own play of
CAMILLE,
the Management cannot at present withdraw it from the bills. It will, therefore, be repeated Wednesday, Feb. 11, and Thursday, Feb. 12.
A favorite farce each evening.
An early application for seats is respectfully urged to prevent disappointment.

DR. ABBOTT'S CELEBRATED EGYPTIAN MUSEUM.—The most popular, attractive and instructive Exhibition in the City, and the continual resort of persons of literary taste and refinement, is now open at No. 659 Broadway. Admission 25 cents.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—BY TWO COMPETENT WOMEN, with excellent City reference, situations in the City, one as cook in all its branches; understands meats and game, poultry; no objection to do part of the washing and ironing—wages $3 a month; the other as laundress and chambermaid, does up all kinds of linen in style. She will go in a respectable boarding-house—wages $7. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY FOUR POTESTant young women; one as cook, one as nurse and seamstress, one as chambermaid and laundress, one as chambermaid and waiter; also, by five nice colored women. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE MIDdle aged Scotch Protestant woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress in a private family; would not object to do light chamberwork, has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at Mr. JAMES YOUNG'S, No. 160 East 27th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., top floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as plain cook; is a good washer and ironer. Good City reference. Apply at the corner of 23d-st. and 2d-av., over the drug store. Call for 2 days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl, a situation to do general housework of a small private family; a good washer and ironer and baker. Best of City reference. No. 377 10th-st., 2d-floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman, as chambermaid and waiter, or to do general housework. Call at No. 199 West 26th-st. between 8th and 9th avs., in the rear.

WANTED—BY AN ENGRAVER AND CHASER, a situation in a jewelry shop. Address Mr. KINZEL, No. 102 Nassau-st.

MILLINERS.—WANTED, A PERMANENT SITuation by a lady who has conducted the millinery business for several years, and who is fully competent for all departments. Would go West or South. Address SOUTH AND WEST, at this office.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A MIDDLE AGED LADY of intelligence and refinement desires a situation as practical housekeeper in some respectable family in the City or country. That of a widower is preferred. Address M. T. DAVIS, No. 137 Spring-st.

COACHMAN.—A SITUATION IS WANTED BY a competent man as groom and coachman; refers to his last employer. Can be seen at No. 8 Dey-st., first floor. A place in the City preferred.

FARMERS, GARDENERS, COACHMEN, laborers, porters, boys, &c., may be obtained at the Scotch Intelligence Office, No. 87 Cedar-st., near Broadway; also, female servants for every branch of housework, City or country. JAS. MCMILLAN, Agent.

WANTED.—EMPLOYERS CAN OBTAIN THE best servants in the City at FERRE'S Agency, (17 years established,) removed to No. 51 East 12th-st., one door east of Broadway; the best servants of every capacity on hand.

WASHING WANTED.—HOTEL AND FAMily washing at the Laundry of the New-York House and School of Industry, No. 100 West 16th-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED ENTRY CLERK for the hardware trade. He must be a correct accountant, and write a good plain hand rapidly. All applications must be made by the applicant. Unexceptionable references as to character required. Address Box No. 3,268.

WANTED—A CLERK, THOROUGHLY ACquainted with the Continental Banking and Exchange business, must correspond fluently in English and German. Address, with real name and address, Box No. 2 554 Post-Office.

WANTED—A MAN AND WIFE; AMERICAN, Scotch, or English, without children, to take charge of a small farm near the City. None need apply, unless both understand the business for which they are wanted. Address J. L. WATSON, *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A WATCHMAKER, WELL AC quainted with the business, and a good workman, wishes a situation. Address WATCHMAKER, Tompkinsville, Staten Island.

WANTED—AN ENTRY CLERK IN A SILK jobbing house. One who writes a good hand, and is correct at figures. Address, with references, MERCHANT, at this office.

WANTED—A CLERK IN A RETAIL DRY goods store; one that has had some experience, and can come well recommended. Apply at No. 460 Grand-st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL AS SEAMSTRESS, and to assist in the chamberwork. City reference required. Apply at No. 217 5th-av.

GARDENER WANTED.—A SINGLE PROtestant man, of active, industrious habits; must be thoroughly posted on market and kitchen gardening, and able to take care of a horse and cart. None need apply without good City references.
E. R. DURKEE, No 181 Pearl-st.

TO PRINTERS.—WANTED, TWO GOOD JOB Compositors. ISAAC J. OLIVER, No. 33 Beekman-st.

BOARDING.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—French, English and Spanish Institute, under the direction of Madame BERGIER, No. 152 Madison-av., near 32d-st. The 3d quarter commences Feb. 10.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Pleasant and newly-furnished apartments for a gentleman and lady or two single gentlemen. Inquire at No. 54 Willow-st.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE AND a couple of single gentlemen can be accommodated with good rooms and board at No. 189 Madison-st.

BOARDING.—FOUR SINGLE GENTLEMEN can obtain board in a private family, near Wall-st. Ferry, Brooklyn, by immediately addressing A., Box 1,798 Post-Office.

BOARD WANTED—BY THREE ELDERLY ladies, in a quiet private family preferred, in a genteel house and neighborhood. Comfortable rooms required, which they will furnish. Location in the 17th or 18th ward, or vicinity, and terms moderate. The best of security will be given for payment. Address box No. 4,010 Post-Office, giving terms and particulars.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN AND wife desire rooms with full board, between Bleecker and 14th sts. Dinner hour not earlier than 5½ o'clock. Address G. B., care Mrs. Converse, No. 29 King-st., with price, &c.

A FAMILY HAVING A HOUSE IN TWELFTH-st., the lady's health not admitting of the charge of the house and family, would make an arrangement with a party having no children, or a widow and daughter, to act as housekeeper. Parties desirous of a comfortable home will find

AUCTION SALES.

W. H. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT OF VALUABLE IMPROVED PROPERTY ON CANAL, CHRYSTIE, STANTON, WOOSTER, GERMINE, BAYARD, ESSEX, BROOME, MULBERRY, AND PARK STREETS.—WM. H. FRANKLIN & SON will sell, at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 26, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the following valuable improved property:

CANAL AND CHRYSTIE STREETS.—The five-story brick house and plot of ground on the northwest corner of Canal and Chrystie sts., and known as Nos. 125 and 127 Canal-st.

STANTON AND CHRYSTIE STREETS.—The two-story and attic brick house and lot of ground on the northeast corner of Stanton and Chrystie sts., and known as No. 28 Stanton-st.

WOOSTER-STREET.—Three lots of ground, with the improvements thereon, on the east side of Wooster, near Houston-st., and known as Nos. 302, 304 and 306 Wooster-st.

GERMINE-STREET.—Three lots in the rear of the last described on Greene-st.

BAYARD-STREET.—Three two-story and attic brick houses and lots of ground Nos. 80, 82 and 84 Bayard-st., near Hoot-st.

ESSEX-STREET.—The three-story brick house and lot on the east side of Essex-st., near Broome-st.

BROOME-STREET.—The valuable lot of ground, with the improvements thereon, on the southwest corner of Broome and Essex sts.

ALSO—Two lots, with the buildings thereon, adjoining the above on Broome-st.

MULBERRY-STREET.—The two-story and attic frame house, at 1 lot of ground on the southwest corner of Mulberry and Park sts., and known as No. 29 Mulberry-st.

ALSO—The three-story brick house and lot on the northwest corner of Mulberry and Park sts., and known as No. 31 Mulberry-st.

ALSO—The brick houses and lots of ground adjoining the last mentioned, and known as Nos. 33, 35 and 37 Mulberry-st.

PARK-STREET.—The houses and lots on the south side of Park, near Mulberry-st., known as Nos. 85, 87, 89, 93 and 95 Park-st.

Terms at sale. Lithographic book maps, describing the above property, may be obtained at the office of the auctioneer, No. 5 Broad-st. STEPHEN H. THAYER, Referee, No. 150 Nassau-st.

F. NASH, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF FIRST-CLASS HOUSEHOLD furniture, rich Wilton and velvet carpets, costly French plate pier and mantel mirrors, suites of rich parlor furniture, rosewood piano-forte, valuable oil-painting, pearl and silver cutlery, &c., at No. 220 West 14th-st. F. NASH will sell, THIS (Wednesday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, the entire furniture of the above house, with the following description, consisting in part of large and costly pier and mantel mirrors, superior rosewood piano, very elegant suits of rosewood parlor furniture in rich satin and red maroon brocade and plush; one do. in green satin; costly rosewood secretary bookcases, solid rosewood centre, sofa and pier tables; three superior rosewood etageres, marble tops, with mirror doors and backs; elegant rosewood reception chairs, in rich satin and tapestry; rosewood corner etageres, with mirror backs; rich lace window curtains, with shades, bronze and ormolu clocks; costly Sevres and Dresden vases and rich parlor ornaments, &c., with a number of fine oil-paintings. Dining-room and chamber furniture—elegant extension tables, chairs, china dinner set, rich gold band; decorated tea and coffee sets; elegant ruby and cut glassware; pearl and silver cutlery, cake baskets, castors, &c., elegant carved rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, &c., bureaus, washstands, with marble tops; costly decorated china toilet sets; best hair mattresses, beds and bedding; French oval mirrors, mahogany suite of furniture in hair cloth; cottage and mahogany spring seat chairs; hall stand, oil-cloth, stair carpets, &c. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

E. B. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY, ON BROADWAY, COURTLAND ALLEY, CANAL, WALKER, CENTRE, BOND, AMITY AND GREAT JONES STS., OF THE BANYER AND JAY ESTATES.—E. H. LUDLOW & Co. will sell, at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 26, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the following valuable property of the Banyer and Jay Estates:

4 lots on BROADWAY, running through to Courtlandt-alley, 22x175 feet.

7 Lots on CANAL-ST., between Broadway and Centre st.

9 Lots on WALKER-ST., between Broadway and Centre st.

2 Lots on CENTRE-ST., between White & Walker sts.

3 Lots on AMITY-ST.

House and lot No. 29 BOND-ST. Also, one lot on GREAT JONES-ST., rear of above.

Two-thirds of the purchase money can remain on mortgage, at the option of the purchaser, for five years.

Maps and full particulars at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 14 Pine-st.

D. S. HOWES, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION, THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at 10½ o'clock, all the elegant furniture contained in the residence No. 348 West 33d-st., near 8th-av. The house is replete with all the articles of furniture and decoration necessary for genteel housekeeping, and all to be sold without reserve. From the catalogue, which is now ready, we subjoin the following articles, which, with the entire list, make up the most desirable assortment offered at auction this season: Velvet carpets, rosewood suites, elegant Chinese lady's cabinet, bronze gas fixtures, etageres, tables, fancy, easy and reception chairs, mantel clocks, fine vases and decorations, superb oil-paintings, bronze figures, pier and oval glasses, rosewood book-cases and secretaries, superior 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, made by Nunn & Fisher, extension table, China dinner and tea sets, cut glass, ivory cutlery, silver-ware, &c., rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, fine hair mattresses and bedding, and a multitude of other goods too numerous to mention. Sale positive and no postponement on account, and comprises the package-at 10½ precisely.

T. C. HOUGHTON, Auctioneer.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF NEW AND SECOND-HAND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, PIANO-FORTES, FRENCH PLATE MIRRORS, OIL PAINTINGS, &c.—TO-MOROW (Thursday,) at 10½ o'clock, at salesrooms No. 113 Nassau-st., T. C. H. will sell as above, by catalogue, a large and splendid assortment of rosewood, mahogany, walnut and oak parlor, dining-room, library and chamber furniture of every description, consisting in part of superior rosewood parlor suites, in French brocatel, plush, and other fashionable coverings; etageres, library and secretaire bookcases, marble-top centre, side and sofa tables; Iron Frame Turkish easy chairs and lounges, in rich figured reps; pier and mantel glasses; oil paintings, chamber furniture, of every variety, both in style and finish; dining-room furniture in oak, walnut and mahogany; sofas, tête-à-têtes, arm chairs, rockers, wardrobes, mattresses, beds, bedding, &c. Also, a variety of second-hand furniture, carpets, stoves, crockery, glass and kitchen ware, &c.

At 12 o'clock, a superior 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, in perfect order, having been used but a short time.

Catalogues on the morning of sale.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE DWELLING AND FORTY-SIXTH-STREET PROPERTY.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 17, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, N. Y.

CLIFF-STREET.—The 3d-story brick dwelling and lot No. 100 Cliff-st., near Frankfort.

FORTY-SIXTH-STREET.—4 lots on the south side of 46th-st., commencing 100 feet west of the 1st-av.: each 20 by 100 feet 5 inches.

On the 46th-st. lots, 40 per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage.

For maps, &c., apply to the Auctioneer, No. 33 Wall-st.

WILLIAM T. BOYD, Auctioneer.

BY GEORGE NICHOLS.—THIS MORNING, (Wednesday,) Feb. 11, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 66 Nassau-st. new and second-hand furniture, &c., comprising rosewood suites of furniture in brocatel and hair-cloth; rosewood and mahogany bedsteads; tables of every variety; mahogany chairs and sofas in hair-cloth; oak and black walnut book cases, couches, cane seat beds, hair mattresses, sheet palliasses, feather pillows, and bolsters; Terra Cotta vases, card receivers, silver-plated and China ware, &c.; also one superior toned 7-octave piano-forte, with carved legs; oil-paintings, &c.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXTRA WIDE LOT IN FULTON-STREET.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, on THURSDAY, Feb. 12, inst., at 12 o'clock, the lot No. 217 Fulton-st., north side, between Church and Greenwich sts., being 28.7x22.4. Two-thirds of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for 1, 2, or 5 years, with the privilege of paying at any time after 6 months' notice. Maps at the Auctioneer's office, No. 33 Wall-st.

E. B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE—BY E. B. FRANKLIN & SON.—Sale of second-hand new furniture, THIS MORNING (Wednesday,) at salesroom, No. 85 Nassau-st., at 10½ o'clock, a large assortment of first class custom-made cabinet furniture, consisting of solid carved rosewood, mahogany, oak and black walnut parlor suites of the latest styles, secretary and library bookcases, sofas, tête-à-têtes, lounges, arm, rocking and side chairs, &c.; all of which will be sold without reserve.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

BY ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO.—BLEECKER-STREET PROPERTY.—At the Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., on THURSDAY, Feb. 12, at 12 o'clock, to close an estate. The two story and attic brick house and lot, No. 19 Bleecker-st., between Broadway and Bowery; will rent for about $500 per annum; $2,400 can remain. For maps, &c., and for permission to see the premises, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st., New-York.

E. B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

BY E. B. FRANKLIN & CO.—SALE OF SECOND-hand and new furniture, TO-MORROW MORNING, (Wednesday,) at the salesroom No. 85 Nassau-st., at 10½ o'clock, a large assortment of first-class, custom-made cabinet furniture, consisting of solid carved rosewood, mahogany, oak and black walnut parlor suites of the latest styles, secretary and library book cases, sofas, tête-à-têtes, lounges, arm, rocking and side chairs, &c., &c., all of which will be sold without reserve.

J. B. VAN ANDREWS, Auctioneer.

HARDWARE AUCTION NOTICE.—VAN ANTWERP will sell on THURSDAY, Feb. 12, at 10 o'clock, at No. 216 Pearl-st., 200 packages and lots assorted hardware, cutlery, &c. Also, for account of whom it may concern, the entire stock of a retail dealer, comprising an excellent assortment of builders' and other hardware, fine trays, Britannia and plated ware, &c., &c. Also, damaged 100 doz. ball braces, 1,000 skimmers. Catalogues on morning of sale.

TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer.

FREE AUCTION SALE THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by TUNIS MORRELL, at No. 79 Nassau-st., 25 oil-paintings, gilt frames; rosewood melodeon, Grecian secretary, pier mirror, French plate; rosewood bedsteads, cost $300; plain furniture, gold jewelry in large variety, Havana cigars, oval glasses, 13 hand tables, bedsteads, mattresses, sofas, &c. N. B.—An object to attend, as sales must and will be effected.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 12½ O'CLOCK, at the Merchants' Exchange, Sun, Atlantic, Orient, New-York and Commercial Mutual Insurance Scrip, Pacific and Continental Bank, and North River Insurance Stock.

DESIRABLE DWELLING HOUSES AT AUCTION.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER will sell, on THURSDAY, 12th inst., at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the two houses and lots No. 376 9th-st., and No. 287 10th-st., (about the middle of the blocks,) between 1st av. and Avenue A, adjoining Tompkins-square, offering inducements to capitalists for five tenant, or to genteel families for permanent residences. For maps and particulars apply to the Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st.

AUCTION SALES.

CORPORATION SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—Public notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the authority vested in them by the laws of the State, and the ordinance of the Common Council of the Corporation of the City of New-York, the undersigned, will sell at public auction, under the direction of the Comptroller, E. H. Ludlow, auctioneer, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of February, 1857, at noon, at the Merchants' Exchange in the City of New-York, the following real estate, viz:

1st. The three-story brick building formerly occupied as an engine-house, and the lot No. 49 Christie-st.—that portion of the lot not occupied by the engine-house is under lease till May 1st, 1862, at the annual rent of $100, and the property will be sold subject to the lease recorded in book of special leases, page 164, in the Comptroller's office.

2d. Two lots on the west side of the Bowery, (as extended,) between James-st. and Roosevelt-st.

3d. Six lots, with the buildings thereon, on the southerly side of Chatham-st. and the westerly side of Pearl-st., now known as Nos. 111, 113, 115, 117, 119, 121 Chatham-st., and Nos. 487, 489, and 491 Pearl-st.

4th. Three lots, now known as Nos. 451, 453, and 455 Pearl-st., will be sold separately, subject to the conditions of the leases of the same, recorded in leases of City lots, page 168, in the Comptroller's office, and which will expire on the first day of May, 1859; the purchaser of each of the lots will be entitled to receive $233 33-100 per annum of the rent reserved by the leases, after the first day of May next, and will be required to assume the covenants of the lease in regard to the payments for buildings at the expiration of the lease.

5th. The lot on the northwest corner of William and Pearl sts., now known as No. 449 Pearl-st., and No. 271 William-st., subject to the conditions of a lease of the same, recorded in lease of City lots, page 172, in the Comptroller's office, and which will expire on the first day of May, 1858; the purchaser of this lot will be entitled to receive the rent reserved in the lease of $692 50-100 per annum after the first day of May next, and will be required to assume the conditions of the lease in regard to the payments for buildings at the expiration of the lease.

6th. The House and lot on north side of 8th-st., commencing 90 feet west of the 2d-av., lot 20 feet front and rear, and 24 feet 8 inches deep on both sides, house 15 feet by 24 feet 7 inches.

7th. The house and lot north side of 13th-st., commencing 212 feet west of Avenue C, lot 25 feet front and rear by 100 feet 6 inches deep on both sides, with three-story brick buildings on the front of the lot, 20 feet wide and 40 feet deep, lately built for an engine house; the rear of the lot is covered by and occupied as a foundry.

8th. Four lots on south side of 53d-st., commencing 90 feet west of Lexington-av.

9th. Thirty-six lots, being the southerly half of the block between 74th and 75th sts. and the 2d and 4th avs.

10th. Thirty-six lots, being the southerly part of the block between 80th and 81st sts. and 3d and 4th avs.

11th. Twelve lots on 116th and 117th sts., between the 3d and 4th avs.

12th. A piece of rear ground on the block bounded by Cherry-st., Oak-st. and the Bowery, (as extended,) now used as part of the yard of IVth District Police Station House.

Full covenant warrantee deeds will be given.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. of the purchase money, and the auctioneer's fee of $5 per lot, to be paid to the Collector of the City Revenue on the day of sale; fifteen per cent. on the first day of May next, when the deeds will be ready for delivery; the remainder of the purchase money (seventy-five per cent.) may remain on bond and mortgage, at the option of the purchaser, for five years, from the first day of May, 1857, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually.

Lithographic maps of the property may be had at the Comptroller's Office, No. 5 Hall of Records, after the 27th inst. FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller.
JAMES M. SMITH, Jr., Recorder.
A. V. STOUT, Chamberlain.
THOS. McSPEDON, Ch. Fin. Com. Board Ald.
T. JONES, Jr., Ch. Fin. Com. Board Com'n'men.
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT, Comptroller's Office, Jan. 20, 1857.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE—TO PAY ADVANCES.—By REED & COLE, on WEDNESDAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 342 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, comprising suites of Parlor and Chamber Furniture, sofas, sofa bedsteads, bureaus, mahogany and other chairs, bedsteads, washstands, marble-top centre and sofa tables, hat stands, pier and oval glasses, rocking and Voltaire chairs, clocks, carpets, china and glass ware, silver-plated ware, cutlery, kitchen furniture, &c. Also, the complete fixtures of a steam table.

AUCTION SALE.—WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC Auction, on WEDNESDAY NEXT, the 11th of February inst., at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at the store No. 276 Fulton-st., (nearly opposite Tillary-st.,) in the city of Brooklyn, all the stock in trade, consisting of a large and varied assortment of dry goods, together with the fixtures, &c. Sale positive. Terms cash.

DIVIDENDS

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Jan. 6, 1857.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. FROM the net earnings of this Company to the 30th of November, 1856, has this day been declared, to be paid to the Stockholders of the Main Line, standing on the books of the Company on the 15th of January inst., payment to be made in the bonds of the Company, payable on the 1st of January, 1870, with interest payable semi-annually, at the rate of seven per cent. on the 1st of January and July of each year, in the city of New-York. The bonds will be ready for delivery on the 15th of February.

E. ROCKWELL, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE PETER COOPER FIRE Insurance Co. pany have declared a semi-annual dividend of seven per cent., payable at the office of the Company, corner of 3d-av. and 9th-st., on and after MONDAY, the 2d day of February. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 20th inst., to the 2d of February.

JANUARY 15, 1857. WM. H. RIBLET, Secretary.

THE PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE CO. continues to issue policies on goods, wares, merchandise, stores, dwellings, &c., on liberal terms.

Offices corner 3d-av. and 9th-st., and No. 61 Wall-st.

INDIANAPOLIS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Board of Directors of the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad Co. have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock of the Company, from the net earnings of the road for the six months ending Dec. 31, payable on the 10th day of February, at the office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, in New-York, on all stock registered at said office; and on the 2d day of February, at the office of the Company, in Indianapolis, on all other stock. By order.

W. G. ROCKWOOD, Treasurer.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 16, 1857.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL CO., Corner Broadway and Wall-st. NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1857.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIdend of 5 per cent., on the capital stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, has this day been declared, payable at the office of the Company in the City of New-York, on and after the 20th day of February, instant.

The transfer books will be closed from the 11th to the 20th instant, both inclusive.

GEORGE A. HOYT, Treasurer.

PEORIA AND BUREAU VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1857.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT. has been declared on the Capital Stock, payable to the Stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after TUESDAY, Feb. 10, 1857, at the office of the Company, No. 13 William-st. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to 10th February.

C. W. DURANT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Feb. 4, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent., payable to the stockholders on demand at the office of the Company, No. 72 Wall-st.

D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

OCEAN BANK, New-York, Jan. 31, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNTAL DIVIDEND OF 3½ per cent. has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable at their Banking-House on and after Feb. 10 next. The Transfer Books will be closed until that date. By order of the Board.

PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

OFFICE THIRD-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, Corner East 61st-st. and 3d-av.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO PER cent. has been declared by this Company, payable on the 11th inst. at their office.

The transfer books will be closed from the 5th to that date. SAML. B. ISAACS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—CITIZENS BANK, NEW-YORK, Feb. 5, 1857.—A semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank, has been declared payable to the Stockholders on and after the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. By order of the Board. S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

CITY BANK OF BROOKLYN, BROOKLYN, Feb. 2, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a dividend of four per cent., payable on the 12th inst. The transfer books will remain closed until the day of payment. R. B. PERRIN, Cashier.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

GOLD-MEDAL PIANOS!—STEINWAY & SONS have again been awarded the First premium at the late Fair of the American Institute, New-York; and also the First premium Gold Medal at the late Fair of the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, in addition to the three already received, making five first-prize medals within the last 18 months. No. 84 Walker-st.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrestplank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

PIANOS.—REMOVAL—T. S. BERRY HAS removed from No. 441 to 458 Broadway, to the marble building corner of Grand-st., where he offers Hallet, Davis & Co.'s, Harris Bros.', and other Pianos, at great bargains. Pianos to let. T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, corner of Grand-st.

AN EXCELLENT CHICKERING PIANO—BUT LITTLE USED—$175; Hewes', 165; one at $150; one at $200. Fine melodeons, with piano action and sounding board, a superior article. Pianos and melodeons to let at Marble Building. T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, corner of Grand-st.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN, Piano-forte manufacturers, WAREROOM No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, WHERE a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

PIANOS TO LET.—HAINES BROS.' PIANOS to let, at their manufactory, Nos. 329, 331 and 334 2d-av., cor. 15th-st. Rent applied towards purchase if desired. Prices moderate. J. M. PELTON.

REMOVALS.

NOTICE.—DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO. HAVE removed to Mechanics' Bank Buildings, No. 28 Wall-st., where they have Mercantile credits available in all parts of the world, and to buy and sell Foreign Exchange.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING AND COLLECTING OFFICE.
SMALLEY, WEED & BARTLETT,
No. 54 Wall-st., New-York.

GEO. C. SMALLEY, WM. G. WEED, ALFRED W. BARTLETT, will give special attention to the negotiation of notes and loans. Also to the purchase and sale of

STOCKS AND BONDS,

at the Brokers' Board, strictly on commission.

Having prompt and reliable correspondents, will negotiate and collect paper payable at all the principal points in the United States and Canadas.

REFERENCES—Moses Taylor, Esq., Wm. B. Astor, Esq., New-York.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1857.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.

We issue sight bills on the

UNION BANK OF LONDON.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, Ireland.

In sums from £1 upwards, at $5 per £

Address,

TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers, No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.—On the first instant, the Board of Directors of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company passed the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the balance of the one million of dollars of Bonds to be issued to this Company by the Detroit, Monroe and Toledo Railroad Company, remaining unsold on the 16th February, be offered to the Stockholders of the Company at par, giving to each subscriber a bonus of twenty-five per cent. in the guaranteed eighth per cent. stock of the Detroit, Monroe and Toledo Railroad Company, on the amount of Bonds allotted to him, each Stockholder being at liberty to subscribe for such amount as he may choose, without reference to the amount of stock held by him; but should such subscriptions amount, in the aggregate to more than the amount of Bonds then remaining unsold, the same shall be apportioned rateably among the subscribers, to be paid for—

"20 per cent. on the 20th February next.
20 per cent. on the 10th March next.
20 per cent. on the 1st April next.
20 per cent. on the 20th April next.
20 per cent. on the 10th May next.

"Any subscriber may be entitled to receive his Bonds as paid for, and shall be entitled to a certificate of Stock on payment in full of his subscription, and each subscriber shall be allowed the privilege of paying his subscription in full at any time prior to the above dates, and be entitled to a corresponding allowance of interest, the option to subscribe for said Bonds to close on the 16th of February next."

The Bonds offered to the Stockholders in accordance with the above resolution, are the first and only Mortgage Bonds (being for one million of dollars, in Bonds of $1,000 each) of the Detroit, Monroe and Toledo Railroad Company, bearing seven per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in the City of New-York, on the first days of February and August in each year, and having twenty years to run, principal and interest guaranteed by the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company. The Stock offered as a bonus is an eight per cent. Stock, also guaranteed by this Company.

Stockholders only, as will be seen by the resolution, are allowed to subscribe on the terms named in the resolution, and the right to subscribe will expire on the 16th day of February next. If you desire to avail yourself of the privilege, you will please subscribe for the number of Bonds you wish to take, on the inclosed subscription paper, and return the same to this office without delay.

EDWIN C. LITCHFIELD, Treasurer.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company, No. 18 William-st., New-York, Jan. 28, 1857.

PROPOSALS FOR $62,000 BONDS OF THE CITY OF BUFFALO.—Having 20 years to run. Interest at 7 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually. Principal and interest payable in the City of New-York. Above Bonds having been duly ordered by the Common Council of the City of Buffalo to be appropriated for the building of market-house, will be ready for delivery, on the 20th day of February and sealed proposals are invited for the whole or any portion of the same, to be handed in to MESSRS. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., on or before 2 o'clock in the afternoon of Thursday the 12th day of February. The Bonds will be awarded to the highest bidder.

MILWAUKEE CITY BONDS.—PERSONS holding Milwaukee City 10 per cent. Bonds, maturing the 31st day of March, 1857, can have the privilege of exchanging them, if they wish, on fair and equitable terms, for Milwaukee City 7 per cent. Bonds, payable 20 years from Feb. 1, 1857, with semi-annual interest, (issued under an ordinance establishing a Sinking Fund, &c.,) by applying at the office of Messrs. MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 23 William-st., at any time before the 1st day of March next.

J. B. CROSS, Mayor of the City of Milwaukee.
MAYOR'S OFFICE, MILWAUKEE, WIS., Feb. 1, 1857.

FINANCIAL NOTICE!!!—THE SUBSCRIBERS are now prepared to negotiate stocks, notes, bonds and mortgages, and real estate. Also, to loan on satisfactory securities any amount of money, from $50 up to $50,000. All business promptly attended to in a strictly confidential manner.

JAMES T. LEETE & CO.,
No. 289 Broadway, corner of Reade-st., Rooms 9 and 14.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—No. 55 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1857.—The annual election for 30 Directors and three Inspectors for the next election of this Company, will be held on Tuesday, the 10th inst., at the office of the Company. The poll will be held open between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock P. M.

JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale $7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (last issue,) having twenty years to run; interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

$20,000 OF STOCK IN THE U. S. SELF-Generating Gas-Light Company for sale, at the office No. 329 Broadway, at par, until the first Monday in March next.

SOLOMON ANDREWS, Secretary.

THE COUPONS DUE AND PAYABLE IN this City 1st March next from the Bonds of Marshall County, Illinois, will be paid on presentation at our office, No. 8 Wall-st., on and after 2d proximo.

ATWOOD & CO.

GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.—The Second Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of this Company, due in 1875—interest payable half-yearly in New-York—are for sale by

STRACHAN & SCOTT, No. 51 William-st.

$20,000 BONDS AND MORTGAGES and Commercial paper negotiated, advances made on property, real estate bought, sold and rented by JOHN J. DRAKE, No. 13 Cedar-st., N. Y.

SAMUEL BOWNE, NO. 54 WALL-STREET, second story, will make advances on, and purchase business paper. Wholesale drug notes preferred.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, 3d-av., corner 9th-st., open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits. T. P. STILLMAN, Pres.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE
HARMONY FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 6 BROAD STREET,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1857.

The following gentlemen were duly elected Directors of this Company, at the annual election, held at the office, on Monday, 5th instant, viz.:

W. Gallender,	Fred'k DePeyster,	T. James Glover,
Eugene Dutilh,	Jas. Donaldson,	R. H. Howell,
P. A. Hargous,	John Brouwer,	S. P. Bell,
M. X. Harmony,	Arthur Leary,	L. Wells,
Peter Morris,	G. W. Coster,	J. M. Motley,
Henry Morgan,		John Garcia.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, held this day, Wm. Callender was unanimously reelected President for the ensuing year. R. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—CASH CAPITAL $250,000, with a large surplus. Office No. 82 Wall-st., opposite the Merchants' Exchange.

HUGH LAING, President.

DIRECTORS:

Hugh Laing,	Silas Brewster,	G. A. Townsend,
O. W. Lawrence,	E. R. Eno,	Don A. Calhsman,
E. Townsend,	John Watson,	U. J. Smith,
C. R. Swords,	Jos. W. Corlies,	Alfred Wills,
Ellis Willis,	Samuel Willets,	S. B. H. Ward,
Stuart C. Marsh,	Wm. K. Strong,	Robert M. Bruce,
John Penfold,	S. T. Nicoll,	J. S. Boyd,
John Compton,	Geo. Griswold, Jr.,	A. Y. Delvalle,
D. Henry Haight,	Noah S. Bunn,	Henry R. Leverich,
Jos. Lawrence,	Thomas Snull,	L. Turnure.
L. S. Suares,	J. H. Ingraham,	

JAMES B. AMES, Jr. Secretary.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE.—A RARE CHANCE.—THE SUBscriber wishing to retire from business will sell his Chelsea Iron Railing, Grate and Fender Factory, which has been in successful operation for the past 20 years. It has all the facilities arising from a good engine, such as blowing, screwing, punching, turning and drilling. Any one wishing to avail themselves of this opportunity would do well to call soon and examine for themselves. No. 235 West 16th-st., near 9th-av. RICHARD MOORE.

$500 TO $1,000 WILL PURCHASE AN interest in a new invention for the purpose of manufacture and sale of an article universally required, and sales to an unlimited extent may be made throughout the United States. Apply to No. 335 Broadway, Room No. 18. N. DAVIS & CO.

FOR SALE.—THE OLD ESTABLISHED DRUG store corner of Broadway and 4th-st. is offered for sale to close the estate of C. ADAMSON. The store is enjoying a valuable patronage, which makes the opportunity a very desirable one for a good apothecary. Apply at No. 91 Fulton-st., New-York.

BEDDING BUSINESS FOR SALE AND BUILDING TO LET, NO. 118 CHATHAM-ST.—A general bedding business, established seven years. A good opportunity for a person having money. Inquire on the premises.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE CHEAP.—A GOOD stand for a German. Inquire at the store, corner of Carmine and Varick sts.

NEW INVENTION OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH.—DR. G. R. SIGESMOND RESPECTFULLY INVITES THE PUBLIC TO CALL.—NEW INVENTION OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH.—Dr. G. R. SIGESMOND, Dentist, of No. 751 Broadway, invites the public to call and examine his mode of inserting artificial teeth without the use of metal plate or clasps, which prevents the bitter taste and nervous irritation which metal unavoidably causes.

DECKER'S MECHANICAL COMBINATION CUSHIONS.—Warranted superior to all others in elasticity and correctness, being lower, yet entirely safe. Billiard Tables of all sizes, slate or marble tops; trimmings of every description at the old prices. Manufactory No. 10 Astor-pl. L. DECKER, (late Griffith & Decker.)

MEDICAL.

CLOVE ANODYNE
TOOTHACHE DROPS.

This simple and efficacious remedy acts so instantly upon the nerve of the teeth that immediate relief is given. It will not unpleasantly affect the breath like kreosote, injure the gums or destroy the enamel of the teeth; the numerous cures it has accomplished are well attested, and it has only to become generally known to be as highly appreciated by the public as it has long been by dentists.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—MR. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over 200 certificates of its virtue, all within 20 miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a running sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.

Three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the eyes and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure scrofula and running sores.

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula. A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial, it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appear to me surprising; first, it grows in our pastures. It is so near worthless, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846; second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1846, I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day.

No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get, and enough of it.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over 8 years dessert spoonful; children from 5 to 8 years, tea-spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

Mr. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price $1.

**MARSH, ORVIS & CO., No. 150 Greenwich-st.; BOYD & PAUL, Chambers-st.; F. C. WELLS & CO., Franklin-st.; McKESSON, ROBBINS & CO., No. 115 Maiden-lane; HAVILAND, HALL & BAILEY, Warren-st.; WARD

FROM OUR EXTRA.

Further Particulars of the Destruction of Property Throughout the Country.

The Water abating in the Hudson River.

SUFFERINGS AT ALBANY—OPERATIONS OF THE RELIEF COMMITTEES.

Effects of the Flood and Ice upon the Railroads—Mail Detentions.

DAMAGE TO SHIPPING, BRIDGES AND DWELLINGS—LOSS OF LIFE.

The Great Railroads.

The statement of some of our cotemporaries that all the great railroads centering in New-York were damaged by the freshets, should be taken with a grain of salt. No damage at all has been received on the Harlem, New-Haven or New-Jersey Roads—all their trains make good time and are punctual.

The Erie Road is in perfect order this side of Narrowsburg, 126 miles from New-York. All the local trains as far out as Port Jervis are in order.

The railroad bridge which crossed the Delaware 2½ miles to the eastward of Narrowsburg has been carried away by the drift ice which the rising waters set up against it, so that no train has since arrived from the westward of that point. The bridge was one of five spans and very stoutly built, but two spans were completely demolished. The Division Superintendent telegraphs that the water is still too high to admit of rebuilding; but as soon as a chance is presented, the work of repairing will be commenced; and as the Company keeps on hand a supply of bridge timber, already prepared for fitting together, the delay in putting up the structure will be slight. Beyond Narrowsburg no intelligence has yet been received, on account of the destruction of the telegraph-wires when the bridge was carried away.

The ice has drifted from the river, and blocks up the track in a great many places, and about 7½ miles west of Narrowsburg the track is demolished for 300 or 400 feet.

There has been no express train sent out since the disaster occurred, but it is thought that the road will be put in complete running order by Thursday, at the latest.

The trains upon the Hudson River Railroad, from this City, all started at their regular time, but none went further than Poughkeepsie, though the track is uninjured as far up as Tivoli. The two bridges above this place are washed away, so that it will be some days ere direct communication, by rail, with Albany, can be resumed.

All mail matter beyond Poughkeepsie, on the Hudson River Railroad, will be sent to-day, by way of the Harlem Railroad, at 10:8 A. M.

All mail matter for places beyond Port Jervis, on the Erie Railroad, will be sent by the same route.

The extra train on the Hudson River Railroad starts at 4 P. M.

The Long Island Railroad trains worry through, at last, to Riverhead. If the weather moderates they will get through to Greenport by the 4th of July.

The Mails.

We received the following statement in reference to the mails, from the Post-Office, at a late hour last night:

We have received no mail south of Philadelphia to-night, and no northern mail thus far whatever.

The Erie Railroad mail from Port Jervis and east of that point came in to-night; also, an Erie Railroad way mail, due last night, came in to-night, *viâ* New-Jersey Central Railroad.

The mails from the East are nearly on time. The latest dates are Chicago, Feb. 6; New-Orleans, Feb. 2; Mobile, Feb. 3; Charleston, Feb. 7; Savannah, Feb. 5; Cincinnati, Feb. 7; St. Louis, Feb. 6; Albany, Feb. 7.

The Freshet at Albany.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 10.

The water receded considerably during the night, but it is still high. The train over the Harlem Railroad, from New-York yesterday morning, reached Greenbush without difficulty, at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Some of the passengers reached this City last night, having gone round by the way of Troy. No mail has been received over the Hudson River Road. A large quantity of grain which was stored in the second stories, in the belief that it would be entirely safe there, has been flooded. The State-street bridge is raised several feet above the iron columns which support it. The east end of the bridge is broken off from the supports.

The visiting Committees continued their labors until a late hour last night. They found much suffering and afforded material relief. The congregation of St. Joseph's Church has raised a relief fund of $400, and opened soup houses near the flooded districts. It is a singular fact that the greatest suffering of the flooded families last night arose from the want of water, that is, drinking water, the pipes through which it flowed being frozen or submerged. It is reported that Mr. MOORE, keeper of the large garden on the Island, opposite the City, and another family residing on the Island, have perished. They have not, at least, yet been rescued. St. John's Church, on the corner of Ferry and Dallius streets, was materially damaged, the floor and pews being torn up.

Mr. WETMORE, book-keeper of Messrs. GIBSON & DALTON, had a narrow escape. He was in the building when it took fire, but was found and rescued by the firemen when nearly exhausted. His escape had been entirely cut off, the firemen having to reach the building on boats and rafts.

At a meeting of the Relief Committee, at noon, quite a large sum was subscribed on the spot. The Sub-Committees have gone out for more, and a large Distributing Committee has been appointed. The report of the Visiting Committee was, that immediate relief was required. Nearly all the coal-yards in the southern part of the city are submerged, so that those able to purchase could not do so, and were in want o fuel. It is now snowing.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 10—P. M.

The weather is cold and stormy. LOLA MONTEZ and her sister, who have been playing an engagement here, engaged a boatman to take them across the river in a skiff. They were landed safely, after a hard and perilous row. They were the first that have crossed the river since the storm. On the second trip across the three men in the boat got exhausted, and were carried away down the stream below the city. The fire bells were rung, in order to call out assistance, but fortunately when the men had been carried some distance down the river, they were enabled to guide the boat to a spot where it struck the ice without injury, and the men were rescued from the Greenbush ice. They have not attempted to return, but will come by way of Troy.

Business is partially resumed on the south of Broadway. Much suffering is anticipated from the cold.

The passengers who left New-York by the Hudson River Road on Monday morning, reached here at 5 o'clock this evening. Some of them crossed the river in a skiff at great hazard, among whom were Senators BROOKS, PETTY and KELLY. The track for miles from Albany is covered, and in some places torn up. The passengers got to Livingston Creek, five miles north of Hudson, and from thence most of them walked to Oak Hill where they got sleighs for Greenbush. A portion of them went round by the way of Troy.

Along the Hudson.

A small bridge over the Livingston Creek has been swept off, as well as two hundred feet of the bridge at Stockport. The passengers on the Hudson River Railroad, when they arrived at Livingston Creek, made a circuit of two miles on the ice, and arrived safely on the other side of the Creek, where a train of cars from Hudson was in waiting to convey the passengers to Hudson, and from that city to Albany on the Berkshire Road. The baggage and mail were taken round in sleighs, room and seats being provided for the ladies by the officers of the Company. The train then backed to Tivoli, with some twelve or fifteen passengers, and switched off for the 11:30 from Chambers-street. The large bridge over the Stuyvesant Creek has also gone. It is reported that all the dams on the Kinderhook Creek have been broken, and every bridge along the Creek carried off.

The Freshet at Saugerties.

The heavy rains and thawing of the large quantities of ice and snow on the mountains, caused a sudden rise of the Esopus Creek. The dam which supplies three founderies and factories, gave way, filling the factories and destroying a large amount of property, besides carrying away between two and three hundred tons of coal from the iron works, and damaging the paper-mill to the amount of $800.

The numerous vessels lying in the Creek were driven from their fastenings. Also, the ferry-boat was sunk in the River. Several of the vessels were sunk and smashed to pieces, and otherwise destroyed.

The accident will be felt for months at Saugerties, as seven hundred workmen are thrown out of employment.

The Freshet at Oswego.

OSWEGO, Tuesday, Jan. 10.

The six vessels which were loosed from their moorings on Sunday morning by the freshet, and driven into the lake, were found near Fort Ontario, and five of them brought into port this morning.

The *Belle Adkins* and *Wide-Awake* were nearly full of water, and in coming into the harbor touched the bottom, when the former sank in deep water. The *Wide-Awake* was thrown on her beam ends by a heavy sea, and has gone ashore near the Fort. Both will be a total loss. The *Virginia*, at the last account, was in the ice below Ontario. The wind is now blowing a heavy gale.

Breaking up of the Ice in the Western Rivers—Serious Damages, &c.

CHICAGO, Monday, Feb. 9.

Owing to the damage to the telegraph lines and the destruction of the railroad bridges by the severe freshet of Friday and Saturday, we are unable to give a full report of the loss of life and property. At Aurora, on Friday night, two bridges, a saw-mill, planing-mill, carriage factory and a large quantity of lumber were swept away. It is feared that several lives have been lost.

The following additional damages to Railroads have occurred: The Rock Island Railroad Bridge at Morris is gone; the Michigan Central Railroad Bridge at Ypsilanti is destroyed, and the bridge at Niles is also reported destroyed. Several bridges crossing the St. Joseph and Kalamazoo Rivers have been carried off. Both branches of the Chicago River rose several feet on Saturday. The southwest portion of the city is entirely submerged. Great apprehension is felt for the safety of the lumber yards and bridges. A sudden change in the weather on Sunday night consolidated the floating ice. The river is now falling, and vessels are considered out of danger. The total damage to the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad is estimated at $100,000.

PITTSBURG, Monday, Feb. 9.

The St. Louis River has risen eighteen feet since Saturday morning, and is still rising. Immense quantities of ice are floating in the Missouri, which is open to above Jefferson City, pouring out a high flood. The Illinois is open all the way up, and has risen twelve or fifteen feet at Peoria, and is still rising. The upper Mississippi is rising, but we do not know how far it is open. Heavy rains have been general throughout the West, and numerous land-slides have occurred.

Condition of the Western Railroads.

MILWAUKEE, Tuesday, Feb. 10.

The damages to the roads in this section have been slight, and are repaired. Trains are running regularly.

FOND DU LAC, Tuesday, Feb. 10.

No trains are leaving. We have nothing authentic concerning the state of the roads.

GALENA, Tuesday, Feb. 16.

The Main Line train was sent out this morning. Forces have been stationed at the brakes to transfer baggage and passengers. No freights received.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Feb. 10.

No trains are running on the Fulton, Burlington and Rock Island Roads, but it is expected that they will be in running condition to-morrow. The Alton and St. Louis trains are running regularly. The Illinois Central and Chicago Branch Roads are uninjured, and the damage to the Main Line road has been slight. The Michigan Southern Road has sustained no damage, and over the Michigan Central road trains are running regularly, with a change at the Ypsilanti Bridge.

The thermometer stood here this morning at zero.

The Freshets in New-Jersey—Mail Delays, &c.

From the Newark Daily Advertiser of yesterday.

The recent warm rain, which created destructive freshets in other States, also overflowed some of our New-Jersey streams, but fortunately for our people, the Passaic River as yet is but little affected. In the Delaware, the tide rose to an unusual height, and much ice was carried with it. The trains on the Railroad, which left Philadelphia and New-York yesterday morning, were detained in consequence. The train which left Philadelphia at 5 o'clock was unable to get any further than White Hill, (this side of the Delaware,) one and a half miles from Bordentown. The track at that point was covered with ice and water—the ice having been jammed all along the shore and over the track. There were about two feet of ice and water on the road. The 7 o'clock mail train from Philadelphia was stopped by similar obstructions at Burlington, and the mails for New-York were taken back to the Philadelphia Post-Office from that point, and accordingly did not reach this city till about 10 P. M., when both mails came together.

In the neighborhood of White Hill, 40 or 50 cords of wood belonging to the Railroad Company were swept away. There were quite a number of canal boats, which had been either damaged or stove in and sunk by the ice. The 8 o'clock mail train reached Philadelphia about 4 o'clock.

At Trenton the tide rose very high and flooded the lower part of the city, obliging hundreds of families to move. All the mills on the river were more or less damaged. After great fears the Delaware Bridge is safe. Considerable property has been destroyed. A portion of Van Cleve's foundry fell. The ice is piled up in the streets adjacent to the river, and the water rose six feet higher than ever known before.

At Lambertville a house was carried away.

In the Raritan river the tide rose rapidly and flooded parts of New-Brunswick, so that many who had property in cellars and basements were unable to save anything. About fifty schooners, sloops, barges and canal boats were torn from their moorings and forced away. Many of them, it is believed, will be recovered again, as a large number of them are on the meadows a few miles below the city—some of them half a mile from the river. A portion of the vessels are so far off it is feared they will not be worth what it would cost to get them afloat again, and must consequently prove almost a total loss. About a dozen vessels are lying fast upon wharves, and will be got off with much difficulty and loss. A portion of Albany-street bridge was carried away. The total loss is estimated at from $30,000 to $50,000. Messrs. ROLFE & METLAR lost $5,000 worth of lumber. The water was higher than ever before known. The river and canal, which flow side by side with the tow-path intervening, were one complete stream of water.

The Freshet in the Susquehanna River.

From the Harrisburgh Telegraph of Monday.

The ice on the river commenced breaking up and moving off last night, with a tremendous crash, startling many of our citizens from their quiet slumbers. As the ice began to move the water began to raise, and this morning it was at least *sixteen* feet above low water mark, and still rising with fearful rapidity, causing many to apprehend a flood similar to that which desolated this vicinity in 1846. Three of the piers of the new railroad bridge have been so injured by the moving ice as to endanger the safety of this beautiful structure. The third pier in particular as viewed from the Harrisburg bridge is in a very precarious state, nearly one-half of its western side having been torn away by the ice. The disaster has interrupted the usual railroad travel across the bridge.

This morning the river a few miles below the borough became partially choked up with the huge masses of floating ice, which had the effect to stop its progress opposite the borough, excepting in a narrow channel midway between our shore and the island, where the ice still continues to move slowly, but fortunately it is out of the line of the damaged railroad bridge piers.

The "break up" in the river has thrown the ice in some places over the railroad track, and prevented the trains from running. The down train this morning was stopped about four miles below town, the ice having gorged at that point, and being thrown up over the track in places from 10 to 15 feet high. For miles along the shore it is piled up in masses of 20 feet and more. The scene is awful, and there is great danger of a heavy destruction of property.

The train from the West, due this morning, has been also detained from the same cause. It is reported that one or more of the bridges over the Juniata have been swept away. Several of the piers of the Cumberland Valley Railroad Bridge are much injured, and it is feared the bridge, or part of it, will be swept away. In consequence of the dangerous condition of the structure, the running of the trains over it has been stopped.

The Freshet in the Ohio and Tributaries.

From the Pittsburg Journal of Monday.

Last evening, at twilight, there were about sixteen feet six inches of water in the channel and stationary. We regret to learn that a number of boats and flats were lost.

The ice in the Monongahela gave way on Saturday night, doing serious damage to boats, flats, &c. At McKeesport, Mr. DRAVO & SON lost three loaded coal boats. JORDON NEAL lost three at the same place. One pair was lost at the mouth of the Youghiogheny; the owners' names we did not learn. At Green Spring we learn that a number of boats were sunk. At Port Perry the damage was not so extensive. One coke boat, owned by Messrs. WELLS & Co., is known to have been swept away. One pair of boats passed over Dam No. 1 about 3 o'clock on Sunday morning, and were dashed to pieces; also a large amount of timber, and what appeared to have been portions of boats destroyed; we shall no doubt receive further accounts during the day.

The second break of the ice in the Allegany began on Saturday, at 10 P. M. The ice was very heavy, and, from appearance, did great damage on the way down. It was reported that the Monongahela stream rose so rapidly as to carry off all boats, flats, rafts, &c., that were made fast in that stream. A friend, whose business required his presence on the Allegany Wharf during Saturday night, informed us that, at 3 o'clock Sunday morning, that stream was full of timber, floating wheels of boats, &c. It will be borne in mind that the amount of timber on the Allegany, this season, was larger than usual, on account of there not being sufficient water, last Fall or Winter, for rafting purposes. When the facts become known, the present season will, no doubt, prove very disastrous to those engaged in the rafting trade.

The Pittsburg *Dispatch* makes the following summary of losses on the Ohio, which it says is not complete:

At Cincinnati—Steamers *Gipsey*, *Quarrier*, *Yorktown* No. 2, *James Watt* and *Dunleith* sunk—all, it is expected, will be raised and saved. *Fanny Fern*, both guards badly broken. *Thomas Shriver*, wheel house broken, and knuckles leaking. *Kentucky*, wheel stove in and upper works broken. *Telegraph*, stern-post broken off, leaking, but safe. *Fred. Lorenz*, one guard broken. *Hickman*, upper and lower guards on both sides broken. *J. S. Prinkle*, guards badly broken. *Nathaniel Holmes*, starboard guard broken. O'Reilly's ferry-boat, injured at wharf.

At Ironton—*Cabinet* sunk, total loss, boat old and of little value.

At Gallipolis—*W. G. Woodside* shoved out on wharf.

At Captina—*Chicago*, sunk, valued at $12,000, insured here for $8,000; total loss.

At Wheeling—*Arcola*, stove, but not sunk—freight taken out subsequently.

At Wellsville—*Princeton*, small towboat, shoved ashore, and badly cut up. *Grand Turk* and *Mariner*, reported to have some timbers broken, but had steam up, and were coming up to this port.

At Hooey's Point, *Tom Jones*, towboat, side injured and shoved aground. Will sustain no serious damage.

At Red Bank, on the Allegheny, *Cornplanter*, submerged or overflowed, on Friday, by the water pouring out from the creek, while the main river was gorged below—she being frozen in, and to the bottom. Will probably be saved. Valued at $6,000—insured for $2,000 in Delaware Mutual.

At St. Louis, *Grace Darling*, carried off and reported sunk. Full particulars wanting. Insured here for $3,000 in Penn.

At Fairy Island, sixty-five miles below St. Louis, *Dan Convers*, sunk at shore, with large hole stove in. Supposed nearly total loss, though maschinery and upper works may be saved. Insured here for $31,000, and for $5,000 or $6,000 in St. Louis. Valued at $40,000.

A rough estimate of the total losses above detailed, by sinking, partial damage, &c., foots up at $170,000.

The Freshet in the Conestoga River.

From the Lancaster (Pa.) Express, of Monday.

The warm weather for the past few days continued through Saturday night, attended with a warm, heavy rain, and yesterday, barring the snow-banks and ice which were everywhere visible, was more like a pet Spring day than one in the dead of the Winter season. The snow and ice disappeared rapidly, and the water ran in torrents along the gutters, and into cellars where the obstructions had not been properly cleaned away.

The point of most interest was the Conestoga, in the neighborhood of Graeff's Landing. The ice, which had been collecting some distance above, in the neighborhood of Woodward Rock, gave way about noon, with a crashing and roaring noise, and came down with tremendous force, tearing away trees, fences, and all moveable objects that came within its powerful sweep. In its wild career it carried away the corner of CALDER'S warehouse, a portion of the first lock, and the half of the lock-house occupied by Mr. MANLEY and family. So sudden was the sweep made upon this house, that MRS. MANLEY was obliged to make her escape out of the back window.

The flood and ice rushed through under the bridge running as high as within 18 inches of the floor, but that old structure stood firm and unscathed. The next object of prominence upon which the angry torrent descended, was Snavely's bridge, which was completely carried away, together with the Wabank saw mill.

The bridge at the old factory has been rendered unsafe for vehicles to pass over, the lower half of the centre pier having been carried away, leaving the lower track of the bridge without any support under it whatever. The water at Graeff's landing was 15 feet above the usual water mark, and the scenes in that neighborhood were for a time terrific beyond description.

We also learn that HUNSECKER'S saw mill, located on the Conestoga, near Eden, has been carried away.

The Freshet in the Potomac River.

From the Washington Star of Monday.

The ice in the river has for some days past showed signs of dissolution, and on Saturday was so much weakened that the *Powhatan* steamboat was able to cut her way through to Alexandria and back, making the round trip in about forty minutes. The thickest ice found was opposite the Arsenal. Yesterday, the rapid thaw had occasioned a great rise in the river, and the various points overlooking it were occupied during the day by crowds of spectators, attracted by the sublime spectacle presented.

The immense power of this moving body of ice made itself felt upon the Long Bridge from its start early in the morning, and before 3 o'clock P. M. it had made its mark by carrying away a considerable portion of the old woodwork at the Georgetown channel. The portion completed under direction of Commissioner BLAKE remains unmoved, though an immense weight of ice is lodged against it. The heaps of ice piled upon the flats protect the remainder of the structure, and it is believed that no further damage will be done. About 120 feet of the Bridge on the District side of the Georgetown channel is gone, and as much more shaken and out of position. The draws are uninjured.

We learn that the inclined plane at the Little Falls Bridge was carried away yesterday; also, that the ferry-boat at Georgetown was swept down the river.

Breaking Up of the Ice at Cincinnati.

From the Gazette of Friday.

As we stated yesterday morning, an alarm was given at 9 o'clock on Wednesday night, that the ice had broken away. After floating downward far enough to carry ice that had lain opposite the Water Works nearly as far down as Broadway, there was a stoppage. At 3½ o'clock yesterday morning, the ice commenced running again, but shortly stopped, and continued motionless until noon, during which interval pedestrians passed backward and forward from the various ferry landings. Passengers who chose to pay for the accommodation, were conveyed across to Covington and back in a skiff, run by men over the surface of the ice on its keel, like a sleigh.

Soon after 12 o'clock, the ringing of bells and the scream of steam-whistles proclaimed a third start of the ice. This time the start was in earnest, for only few temporary stoppages occurred afterward. Very soon the levee and the landing in Newport and Covington were crowded with thousands of spectators. The windows that commanded a view of the river were thronged with ladies, and many ladies were driven down in buggies to view the exciting scene. As incidents occurred here or there, or boats were struck, the multitude dashed through the mud to the spot, with deafening shouts and yells. General excitement prevailed. No one could calculate how many of the beautiful craft lying at the landing might soon be reduced to wrecks.

Nor was the more powerful stimulus of personal jeopardy wanting to throw a melo-dramatic effect into the scene; for, as the ice passed at intervals in its progress, which at times was extremely rapid, daring—or rather fool-hardy—individuals would cross or attempt to cross from one shore to the other. Such adventurers were watched with breathless interest as they stepped from one cake of ice to another, or struggled nervously among the smaller but closely packed masses. Cries of warning and shouts of encouragement saluted them at every turn. If compelled by danger to return, the laughter of ridicule, or if the journey was successfully completed, the hurrah of triumph told deeply the multitude were interested. The dramatic effect of the whole was heightened by the accompanying music of shrill whistles, clanging bells, orders hoarsely vociferated by the boat officers, the harsh grating of the ice, and the rattling of crushing planks and falling spars when the boats were struck.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Sale of Property Belonging to Charles B. Huntingdon.

By order of the assignee of the *late* CHAS. B. HUNTINGDON, (for he is now civilly dead,) eight acres of land which belonged to him were yesterday sold at auction. They were situated in the town of Yonkers, near the place recently belonging to EDWIN FORREST, and were sold, subject to a mortgage of $4,000 and to the right of dower of Mrs. HUNTINGDON. Notwithstanding these encumbrances, they sold yesterday for $4,200.

Washington's Birthday.

The Association of the Friends of Civil and Religious Liberty will celebrate the coming Anniversary of the Birthday of WASHINGTON by a public dinner at the Astor House. Hon. STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS has accepted their invitation to respond to the leading toast of the evening—"The Memory of WASHINGTON."

Death from Burns.

JANE ADELE DEBAISMES, a married lady, residing at No. 170 Duane-street, died on Monday night from injuries received the same day by her clothes taking fire from the grate. Coroner HILLS held an inquest upon the body yesterday. Verdict: Death from severe burns, accidentally received by her clothes taking fire, on 9th Feb., 1857. Deceased was 54 years of age, and a native of St. Domingo.

[Advertisement.]

"WOODLAND CREAM"—A pomade for beautifying the hair, highly perfumed, superior to any French article imported, and for half the price. For dressing ladies' hair it has no equal, giving it a bright, glossy appearance. It causes gentlemen's hair to curl in the most natural manner. It removes dandruff, always giving the hair the appearance of being freshly shampooed. Price only 50 cents. None genuine unless signed FETRIDGE & Co., Proprietors of the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers." For sale at all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 5 Murray-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

SOLD TUESDAY, CHEAP,

Costiveness and Long Faces, and

OTHER EVILS,

Will all pass harmless when

BRANDRETH'S PILLS

Are used.

THESE PILLS ARE INDEED A

TREASURE OF HEALTH,

Because they abstract all

IMPURITIES FROM THE BLOOD.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

Many are out!!

PURCHASE ONLY OF THE AGENTS.

All boxes with

NO. 241 BROADWAY

On the side label are counterfeits!

Principal Office, No. 43 Brandreth's Building.

Sold also at No. 296 Bowery, No. 241 Hudson-street, No. 62 Division-street, and No. 66 Houston-street, corner of Lewis; No. 175 Fulton-street, Brooklyn, and No. 124 South Sixth-street, Williamsburg.

REMEMBER!

All boxes with No. 241 Broadway on the side label are counterfeits. B. BRANDRETH.

[Advertisement.]

YOU CAN BE CURED OF CONSUMPTION.

You may depend upon that. Seriously and positively, that terrible malady, which used to be beyond all remedy, has within a few years been brought as readily within the sphere of medical energy as any other disorder. Quacks cannot cure it. Quack medicines will only tamper with it. But hundreds who have already been perfectly cured will testify that consumption (as well as scrofula, rheumatism, palsy, &c.) yield at once to the use of Dr. HENRY ANDERS' Liquid Iodine and Pure Iodine Water. Sold at $1 a bottle by ANDERS & FOSDICK, No. 3 Second-avenue, and No. 862 Broadway; C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, and all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

GAS FOR THE COUNTRY.—Gas apparatus, after the Patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company.—C. R. WOODWORTH & Co. are now offering for sale a most complete, cheap, simple and efficient gas machine, adapted in all respects to the wants of private dwellings, public and private schools, churches, colleges, factories, foundries, hotels, watering places, &c., as well as of towns and villages. Details will be furnished, by applying in person or by letter to the office of the Company, where a machine can be seen in operation, and descriptive pamphlets obtained.

C. R. WOODWORTH & Co.,
No. 74 Wall-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

KEMP'S WORM PASTILLES.—Tempting to children as a confection, they eradicate all kinds of internal Worms more promptly than any vermifuge in existence, and are guaranteed to contain no mineral poison. As a cure for Lung complaints, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Ring Worm, and all diseases arising from impurity of the animal fluids, Bristol's Sarsaparilla is admitted to be infallible. Sold by D. T. LANMAN & Co., wholesale druggists, No. 69 Water-st., New-York, and by all druggists. Sarsaparilla, $1; and Pastilles, 25 cents per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

S. COATES & Co., PORTABLE GAS WORKS.—We desire to call public attention to our newly-invented Gas apparatus, designed for country residences, factories, hotels, &c. These works are safe, efficient, and simple in their construction, and warranted to give entire satisfaction. We guarantee purchasers against prosecution by the Maryland Portable Gas Company, or any other parties, for alleged infringement of their patents. Apply to S. COATES & Co., Office No. 576 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Any ulcer, wound or sore, even of 20 years' standing, may be cured by these celebrated medicines. Use them and no limb need be amputated, unless the bone be destroyed. Here, then, is cure for all. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London; and by all druggists, at 25c., 62½c., and $1 per pot or box.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—N. B. CLARK'S version of "Orion, the Gold Beater," has made a tremendous "hit" at this favorite theatre. Thousands rush to see it, and many are turned away nightly. The Pantomime of "Raoul; or, the Magic Star," has also been revived in all its splendor, and will be performed with it to-night. The Comedy of "A Day in Paris" concluding the entertainment.

[Advertisement.]

"EMPLOYMENT FOR ALL MEN" TO SELL
PRATT'S Patent Safety Fluid Lamp.
This Lamp cannot explode from overturning;
From overflowing, or from filling it, while lighted.
This lamp cannot explode from any known cause.
Prices of Lamps, 50, 62½ and 75 cents. Depôt, No. 166 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—By all means go to Barnum's to-day. That is the place for genuine amusement. That is the place to take the family to. "The Foundling of the Forest" is played this afternoon and evening there. A host of other entertainments besides, not to mention all the curiosities.

LONG ISLAND.

☞ The Sag Harbor *Corrector*, on a sheet of brown paper, complains that there has been no direct communication between that flourishing whaling port and New-York this year. The last time the Long Island cars went through was Dec. 23.

☞ The Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association held its regular monthly meeting last evening, when a fraction bore witness again for the colored man.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Railroads.

The bridge on the New-York and Erie Railroad, over the Delaware River, at Cochocton, was carried away partially on Sunday by the freshet, and travel will be interrupted for a day or two. No through train left Jersey City on that road Monday night, and none except the mail train started Tuesday morning.

The trains on the Philadelphia route were delayed some on Monday by the loss of a bridge over the Assanpink, between Trenton and Bordentown. The Kensington route is not obstructed. A large quantity of ice is piled upon the Camden and Amboy road near Bordentown.

The Courts.

The Hudson County Court of Oyer and Terminer, Judge HAINES presiding, closed the business of the term on Monday. On Wednesday, Judge OGDEN will reopen the Court, for the purpose of disposing of some insolvent cases, when the Courts will be adjourned for the term.

MARRIED

OAVITT—WEED.—At North Stamford, Conn., on Monday, Feb. 9, by Rev. Mr. Bidwell, Mr. GEORGE OAVITT of Greenwich, and Miss JULIA M. WEED, of the former place.

DIED.

DUNCAN.—In this City, on Monday, Feb. 9, after a long and severe illness, MICHAEL, youngest son of Michael and Mary Duncan, of Ballymanon, Longford Co., aged 14 years and 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 1½ o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 192 West 33d-st., corner of 8th-av., without further invitation.

☞ New-Orleans papers please copy.

FURNEY.—On Monday, Feb. 9, LOUISA ANNA, youngest child of Robert J. and Anna Furney.

BOYD.—In Jersey City, on Tuesday, Feb. 10, CHARLES HORTON, only son of Frederick S. and Joanna T. Boyd, aged 3 years and 9 months.

Notice of funeral to-morrow.

ASHMEAD.—In Philadelphia, on Monday, Feb. 9, JOHN ASHMEAD, aged 73 years.

HOBART.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Feb. 9, BENJAMIN KING HOBART, aged 33 years and 6 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, Feb. 11, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 224 Livingston-st., opposite Hanover-place.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...FEB. 10.

$5,000	Mis. St. 6s	84	500	Erie Railroad	c	59½
3,000	do	83½	300	do	c	59½
5,000	do	83½	100	do	s30	59½
5,000	do	83½	300	do	b3	59½
5,000	do	b3 83½	100	do	c	59½
20,000	do	s3 83	500	do	s30	59½
5,000	do	b60 84	200	do	s3	59½
18,000	Cal. St. 7s, '75	b3 67	500	do	b60	59½
500	Cal. State 7s, '70	67	50	do	b30	59½
10,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	91	300	do	c	59½
2,500	Ohio 6s, '60	101½	800	do	s60	59½
15,000	N. Y. C. RR. 6s	83½	550	do		59½
2,500	E. R. R. 8s, 1875	93½	400	do	b3	59½
1,900	Ill. C. R. R. Bs	99	5	Mich. Cent. R. R		95½
500	do	98¾	70	do		95
5,000	do	b60 99¾	150	Mich. S. & N. I. R. R.		77¾
6,000	do	98¾	100	do	b15	77¾
1,000	L. E. & W. 1st m. b.	66¾	300	do	b60	78¾
80	Bank of State N. Y.	104½	207	do	c	77½
50	Bk. of Com.	104¾	200	do	b60	78¾
10	Park Bank	99¼	200	do	b60	78¾
25	do	99¾	200	do	c	77¾
5	Park Ins. Co.	100	50	do	s30	77
30	Del. & Hud. Can. Co.	118	250	do	c	77
25	Ohio L. & T. Co.	98¾	25	Panama R'd	c	92¾
30	1 enn. Coal Co.	100¾	100	Ill. Cen. R'd	b3	136
10	do	100	100	do	b60	136¾
250	Cum. Coal Co.	s60 18¾	3050	Cl. & Tol. R'd	c	74¾
100	do	b60 19	200	do		74¾
350	do	18¾	100	do	b10	74¾
150	do	18¾	100	do	s30	74¾
50	N. Y. Cen. Rd.	opg 91	100	do	b3	74¾
100	do	opg 90¾	1000	do		74¾
100	do	opg 90¾	400	do	s60	74¾
44	do	p&c 90¾	20	do	c	75
50	Reading R.R.	c 80	100	do	b60	75¾
200	do	s30 80¾	50	Chic. & R. I. RR.		98¾
100	do	b3 80¾	50	do		98¾
50	do	c 80¾	100	do	b60	99
200	do	s30 80¾	100	do	s3	98¾
100	do	s3 80¾	50	do	s60	98¾
200	do	s60 80¾	50	do	s60	98¾
200	do	s3 80¾	50	Gal. & Chic. RR.	b3	104
200	do	s10 80¾	100	Canton Company		22¾
200	do	b30 80¾	100	do	b60	21½
25	Mil. & Miss. R.R.	70½				

[Advertisement.]

REMEMBER, the Great Sale of Real Estate, at Auction, by A. J. DAVIS & Co., at the Merchants' Exchange, on THURSDAY, Feb. 12, at 12 o'clock, comprising the following valuable property:

$5,000 Virginia 6s, due 1866
5 Metropolitan Bank
200 Erie R. R.
200 do.
100 do.
200 do.
50 M. S. & N. I. R. R.
300 do.
250 do.
100 do.
18,000 Cal. St. 7s, '75
500 Cal. State 7s, '70
10,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90
2,500 Ohio 6s, '60
15,000 N. Y. C. RR. 6s
2,500 E. R. R. Bs, 1875
1,900 Ill. C. R. R. Bs
50 N. Y. Cent. RR.
200 Cleve. & Pitts. R. R.
100 Cle. & Toledo R. R.
500 do.
100 do.
100 do.
400 do.

Tuesday, Dec. 10—P. M.

The activity in Money continues, and temporary loans were effected to-day with less ease than for some weeks past. Discounts were also ⅛ ₱ cent. dearer. Several of the largest Banks are made very poor by the wants of their regular mercantile customers and country correspondents, and have called in most of their demand loans. The valuable English and Continental cargoes of the *Africa* and *Alps* steamers, arrived at the close of last week, are now passing through the Custom-House, and the cash duties yesterday and to-day are hard on to seven hundred thousand dollars. The receipts to-day, $378,000, from this source. The whole receipts at the Sub-Treasury, $434,072; payments, $187,005; balance this afternoon, $14,083,443. The flurry in money will probably be over in a day or two. The Domestic Exchange houses are already getting freer remittances of gold from their correspondents. The income in this way promises to equal half a million for the week. The Foreign Bill market fell off ⅛ ₱ cent. to-day. Transactions in first-class Sterling, for cash, from 108⅜@108¾ ₱ cent.; Francs, 5.22½. The business for the Boston packet, closing at noon, not very considerable.

The *Bears* in the Stock Market had business their own way in the forenoon, and pressed their contracts freely, at a further decline on most of the list. The point for the sharpest attack was Michigan Southern Shares, which sold down to 76½@76 ₱ cent. The business in the other leading Road Stocks was in New-York Central, 90⅝@⅝@⅞; Erie, 59¼@⅝@¾@⅞; Toledo, 74½@⅝@74, seller 60 days; Panama, 93; Rock Island, 98⅝@98⅜@98⅝; and Illinois Central Scrip at yesterday's price—136 ₱ cent. The Construction Bonds, 98½. Some further parcels of Missouris have been returned, this week, from the Bank Department of Illinois, and, being pressed on sale, to meet the New-York drafts drawn against them, the price yielded to 83 ₱ cent. The buyers, of late, have been strong parties, and, having full confidence in the security, have made no efforts to bolster the market, but availed of the immediate cash supply to make their purchases as cheap as possible. The other State Stocks, of which there is only a moderate offering, rule steady: 91 ₱ cent. for Tennessees; 92@92½ for Virginias. The new issue of Ohio Sixes of 1886 is held at 109 ₱ cent. California Sevens sold at 67 ₱ cent. Delaware and Hudson Canal shares, 118; Pennsylvania

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI.....NO. 1685. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

Conception.

[FIRST ARRIVAL] RUSSELL TOWED TO NEW-YORK.

[OTHER] OUND VESSELS ALL SAFE.

[We] published on Monday last a full account o[f] the timely relief afforded by the *James Adger* to the [vessels] thrown up and ashore in the lower Chesapeake Bay, and the condition of other vessels that [required] no special assistance. The *James Adger* returned to port yesterday, having, under the intelligent command of Capt. TURNER, successfully accomplished her errand of mercy, with the ship *Samuel Russell*, her principal special object of attention in tow. She passed Cape Henry Light House at 10¼ o'clock of the forenoon of Saturday, and we take up her story of rescue where we left it, Tuesday morning, our facts having been furnished by our special reporter:

The [three]-and-aft schooner was observed ashore in the breakers at Squan Beach, about 30 miles south of Sandy Hook, head on to the beach, and the sea breaking over her. A small schooner was near her, and fifteen or twenty men were seen on the beach near by.

The *Russell* was floated off from the Thimble at high water on the evening of the 7th, by the assistance o[f the] *Adger*. Her cargo of tea, with the exception o[f] two hundred chests, had previously been placed on board of lighters. A portion of it will be brought to New-York by the schooners *R. A. C. Ward* and *Tantaqueous*. About three thousand chests and half-chests are in the hold of the *Adger*, and the balance was removed to the *Russell* before leaving Hampton Roads. It is thought that not more than five hundred chests are damaged.

On the arrival of the *James Adger* in the Chesapeake on Monday, the 3d inst., the *Samuel Russell* was found to be hard aground on the Thimble, and from that time till Saturday the steamer made repeated attempts at high water each day to pull her off. The position of the *Russell* was such that the large quantity of ice floating about in the bay seemed particularly to collect about her, thus seriously retarding operations, and in some cases even imperilling the safety of the *Adger*. On the night of Monday, the 2d inst., the steamer became surrounded by thick masses of ice which forced her across a portion of the horse-shoe shoal, where the depth of water was actually one foot less than her draft. Owing to the care and skill, however, with which Capt. TURNER managed his vessel, the *Adger* has fortunately escaped without material injury.

The York Spit, Wolf Trap, and Willoughby Spit light-boats, which were broken away from their moorings by the floating ice, and on account of whose absence, doubtless, many vessels got aground, have all been recovered, comparatively uninjured. The Willoughby Spit boat had already been anchored in her former position, on the 9th inst.

The ship *Rubina*, with guano, was got afloat, from where she was lying on the Horse Shoe, by the aid of the *Adger*, and taken to a safe anchorage in the Roads on the evening of the 6th. She has since gone to Norfolk, where she will unload and undergo repairs. She was badly cut by the ice, and made considerable water before she was got off.

The ship *Herschel* floated off from Willoughby Spit, on Sunday morning the 8th, and proceeded to Norfolk for repairs. Her passengers, about 280 in number, all Germans, were at Norfolk when the *Adger* left, and will probably be forwarded to New-York by the steamship *Jamestown*, expected to sail on Saturday next.

The United States storeship *Relief*, dispatched from the Brooklyn Navy Yard on the 26th ult., to cruise South and East of Sandy Hook, in search of vessels in distress, came into the Roads on the 6th, and proceeded on the following day to Norfolk. The *Relief* spoke a number of vessels while out, but found none in want of assistance. She tried to make Sandy Hook during a severe snow storm on the 3d inst., and failing this, sailed for the Chesapeake, having leaked considerably since the second day after her departure from New-York.

On the evening of the 9th the *Adger* passed a sloop-of-war just inside of Cape Henry, steering for Hampton Roads.

The schooner *Eclipse*, already referred to, found abandoned at sea by the *Samuel Russell*, has been libeled by SHUBRICK, the third mate of the latter, and is now in charge of a Deputy United States Marshal. She is at present anchored within Hampton bar.

The schooner *Wm. Mason*, Capt. STAPLES, from New-York to Savannah with a general cargo, was towed up to Norfolk from Hampton Roads on Saturday, the 7th. The *Mason* sailed from New-York on the 3d ult., and when two days out encountered a violent gale. At 4 o'clock on the morning of the 24th, when about fifty miles from Cape Henlopen, her foretopmast was blown away and fell against the mainmast, breaking it in two. At daybreak the Captain ordered the wreck of spars and sails to be cut away and some spare sails bent, by the help of which he reached Hampton Roads on the 26th, and drifted up and down with the ice off Old Point for several days. The *Mason* also lost an anchor and parted a chain.

Captain FAUNCE, of the revenue cutter *Washington*, with two officers and twenty men, return in the *Adger*. Captain FAUNCE and his command have rendered efficient aid in the distribution of provisions and other necessaries to vessels in distress. Captain FAUNCE, as a revenue-officer, has also superintended the removal of the cargo of the *Russell* into lighters and the *James Adger*.

Captain JAMES H. TOEBE, the special agent of the Underwriters, remains at Old Point to finish up the business on which he was dispatched; he will probably return to New-York in three or four days. Captain TOEBE has been constantly engaged, since his arrival at Hampton Roads, in executing the directions of Underwriters—providing steam-tugs to float off vessels aground, and supplying provisions, &c., to such as were in need.

When the *Adger* left the Chesapeake, there was a large quantity of ice floating about in the bay, which will doubtless be increased as it gradually breaks up above. Water communication between Norfolk and Baltimore has been suspended for several weeks. The steamer *Georgia* left the former place on Sunday last for Baltimore, on her first trip since the ice embargo was laid. If the mild weather of last week should continue, the regular navigation of the Chesapeake and its tributaries will soon be resumed.

The ship *Herschel*, which was floated off on Sunday morning last, was the only vessel then aground in the vicinity of Old Point. A few vessels still remain in Petticoat Harbor, but they will be sent on to Norfolk as soon as practicable.

The voyage of the *Adger* has been the means of relieving much suffering and saving a great deal of valuable property. The crews of several vessels were found almost in a state of starvation, with no prospect of early relief.

The following is compiled from the log of the *Adger* on her return trip, and is furnished by our regular marine reporter:

Saturday, 7th.—Got under way this morning and run down to the *Samuel Russell*; took our position for pulling her off and waited for the tide; backed down as near as we could for the ice, and by assistance of propeller *Caledonia*, which vessel was alongside of the *S. R.* at the time, succeeded in getting a hawser to the ship; about half an hour before we commenced pulling, a very thick fog set in, and at times shut the ship entirely out of sight. 7:30 P. M.—Heard the news from the ship that she was afloat; both the *Samuel Russell* and the *James Adger* came to anchor in the bay during a dense fog. Sunday, 8th, towed the schooner *Home* to the *Samuel Russell*, and came to anchor alongside. About 9 P. M. the wind came out in a squall from N. N. W., the ship *John Quincy Adams* broke adrift, and dragged down close to us, compelling us to get under way, and shift our berth. Monday, 9th, got under way at 7 A. M., and started towards a Hamburg ship aground in the bay, but she succeeded in working herself clear before we reached her; we then started for Norfolk, and arrived at 11:30 A. M., entered and cleared both the *James Adger* and the *Samuel Russell* at the Custom House; 5 P. M., left Norfolk for the Roads; 8 P. M., took hold to the *Samuel Russell*, and started with her in tow for New-York. Tuesday, 10th—This morning wind fair, weather fine, making good progress for New-York; about 5 P. M. wind came out strong from N. W. and continued all night. Wednesday, 11th.—Wind continued to blow from N. W. until this morning. Ice making on our decks and over the bow of the *Samuel Russell*; weather very cold; this afternoon about 4 o'clock came through the narrows, passed steamship *Southerner*, bound to Charleston.

Steamer Sunk—Thirteen Lives Lost.

The Br. steamer *Estrilla*, Capt. CARTEL, from Santa Martha, arrived at Savanilla Jan. 20, to proceed again to the river Boca de Ceiricea. The above steamer, in company with a small steamer called the *Stella*, left Savanilla Dec. 24, for London. The *Antia* being very deeply laden with a full supply of coal, (165 tons,) sunk the same day, when about half way between Savanilla and Santa Martha, and Capt. CARTEL, of the *Estrilla*, being close by, succeeded in saving the captain and 14 men; the remainder, 13 in number, were drowned.

On the 14th of January the brig *Midiura* ran ashore at Gomage Island; all hands saved. The vessel was subsequently sold for $950.

Extracts of letters received by ELWOOD WALTER, Esq., dated:

LONG BEACH, Monday, Feb. 9, 1857.

We have got 149 cases of wine out of the *Eastern Belle* in good order, and to-day we shall get out about 200 casks. The surf runs very high, and it is impossible for us to put anything on board of lighters if they were here. They are in at Barnegat, and on the first favorable opportunity will be here. The bark lies on the main beach, with head off shore, and has six feet of water in her hold.

NASSAU, N. P., Monday, Feb. 9, 1857.

The bark *Tasmania*, which sailed from Liverpool Nov. 4, for Portland, with a cargo of iron, salt, &c., put in here leaky, short of provisions and water. The brig *George Alberts*, from New-Orleans for New-York, with molasses, put in here leaking in her upper works, and with loss of sails. The Br. brig *Europa* came in last night; is from St. Domingo for New-York, 30 days out, and has been blown off the coast. The schr. *Sarah A. Howard*, from Rio Grande for New-York, with hides, &c., has been blown off the coast, and put in here in distress. The brig *Nehemiah Hand*, of New-York, with a cargo of cotton and rice, from Charleston for Bremen, arrived here in distress on the 29th ult., with foretopmast and foremast-head gone, and jibboom and bowsprit sprung.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Thursday, Feb. 5, 1857.

The brig *W. M. Goddin*, Capt. WEBBER, from Boston for this port, with a cargo of ice, is ashore on the north break of St. Johns Bar, having gone on on the 2d inst.

Telegraphic dispatches to ELWOOD WALTER, Esq.:

HALIFAX, Tuesday, Feb. 10.

The ship *Hezekiah Williams*, of Castine, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, general cargo, is ashore westward of Liverpool; lower hold full of water; the dry goods will probably be saved.

CHARLESTON, Monday, Feb. 9.

The *Fides* will be a total loss, vessel and cargo, in consequence of a flaw wind, which caused her to go on South Break.

A SHIP ASHORE AT WATCH HILL.

STONINGTON, Friday, Feb. 11.

The ship *American*, of Wiscasset, Maine, 80 days from Cork, for New-London, struck on Watch Hill Reef, yesterday evening, and was got off, but went ashore again in the night. The Captain and his wife and children were taken off in the evening. The ship is damaged considerably and leaks badly, but is lying easy at present. Her bulwarks are gone. A steamer leaves to-night to get her off if possible.

The steamer *Westernport*, (H. B. CROMWELL'S line,) arrived yesterday in 36 hours from Boston *via* Sandy Hook, with 2,000 packages of domestics. She is advertised to leave again for Boston to-day.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—4 Hanover-st., and 161 Broadway

FROM WASHINGTON.

The New Cabinet—Pressure for Robert J. Walker as Secretary of State—Counting the Votes for President and Vice-President—Exciting Discussion—The Investigating Committee again Delayed, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 11.

A special messenger left here this evening for Wheatland, bearing a strong document indicative of the preference of the signers for ROBERT J. WALKER as Secretary of State. Among the signers of this document are all the Democratic Senators excepting SLIDELL, BRIGHT and four others who are for COBB.

Eminent original Buchanan men say that this narrows the contest down to WALKER and the Democracy on one side, and SLIDELL, BRIGHT, and CORCORAN, the banker, on the other. Bets run high and about even as to the result. The fight is close, but notwithstanding Democratic "virtue" and "purity," it will not be surprising if the money bags win.

BRIGHT has withdrawn from the field as a Cabinet candidate, and his friends are understood to be endeavoring to centre the Northwestern influence in behalf of RICE, the present Delegate from Minnesota. It is scarcely possible that this movement can be foisted upon the President elect.

The discussions in Congress to-day, and the attempt to create an impression that no election of President has been consummated, because the joint meeting of the two houses failed to decide whether the Wisconsin vote could be counted, are looked upon by the cool heads as childish, and trifling about the merest quibble. Still there was much excitement, indicating clearly that if the election depended upon the disputed votes, there would be imminent danger of a resolution. Future difficulties of this nature will doubtless be provided for by legislation.

Pending the count there was much merriment and merry, jovial *sotto voce* speeches. When Maryland was read, somebody proposed to withdraw FILLMORE from the canvass.

The Committee of Investigation are again delayed, because of the non-arrival of the witnesses for the defence, in consequence of the floods. I understand that one of the parties supposed to be implicated by evidence before the Committee has sent for AMBROSE L. JORDAN to come here to defend him before the House.

Washington has been somewhat afflicted, in some localities lately, with quite an epidemic affecting the digestive organs and throat. Since the snow disappeared the trouble has decreased, but has not quite subsided. We have fine, clear, bracing weather, but no New-York papers, which is a severe misfortune.

There is a project on foot to build a new small but elegant theatre here for Miss FANNY MORANT. S.

Appropriation for the Suppression of the Slave Trade, &c.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 11.

The Secretary of State has recommended to Congress the appropriation of $8,000 for the suppression of the Slave Trade, on the principle asserted in the act of 1819, and has favorably indorsed the application of the American Colonization Society for $30,000 for a similar object.

The galleries of both Houses of Congress were densely crowded, to-day, the proceedings throughout producing intense interest.

XXXIVth Congress---Second Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 11.

COUNTING THE PRESIDENTIAL VOTE.

The Senate proceeded in a body to the Representative Chamber to go into Joint Convention for the counting of the votes for President and Vice-President.

When the Senate returned to their Chamber from the House, Mr. BIGLER, the Teller on the part of the Senate, made a report as to the result of the counting of the Electoral votes, adding the fact that the Electors of Wisconsin did not assemble and cast the vote of that State till the day after the time prescribed by law.

Mr. HUNTER said there would be no difference in the result whether the vote of Wisconsin be counted or omitted, but still he thought the best way to settle the question would be to adopt a resolution that the Joint Committee which had been appointed on the part of the Senate, be instructed to confer with the House Committee, and agree upon such a report as should be satisfactory to both Houses. He alluded to cases where similar difficulties have occurred in Michigan and Missouri, and observed that those difficulties had been settled in this way. He concluded, by making such motion.

The President announced that in his declaration of the result he had not assumed to decide the question whether the vote of Wisconsin should be counted or not, but had simply declared Messrs. BUCHANAN and BRECKINRIDGE elected.

Mr. NOURSE said that it was important to decide this question, because a case might occur when a similar difficulty might affect the general result. This question must be decided by somebody. If the two houses separate and do not agree in their decision, who shall decide the question? It should be decided by the Joint Convention of the two houses.

Mr. BUTLER felt a little concerned about this matter. He disputed the right out and out to ascertain who was President, except by the simplest rule of addition; but if the Convention could say which votes should be counted and which should not be counted, an occasion might arise when such a Convention in the exercise of its arbitrary power could make a President of the United States without an election.

Mr. STUART said that the subject had been ended. Precedents are very dangerous things, and he objected to going on now with a sort of suppositious case, and making a precedent which might be relied on hereafter. The difficulty in the present case was not of importance, as the result would not be affected by the decision; but it showed the importance of some additional legislation by Congress, declaring the electoral votes, which were not cast on the day prescribed by law, should not be counted in future. He could see no necessity for any further action on the subject this time.

Mr. TOOMBS said when the Senate was called on to meet the House, for the purpose of having the electoral votes counted, it became an important question which were votes and which were not. Who was to decide that question? Suppose a certificate was received that ten votes had been cast in Nicaragua, and the presiding officers and the Tellers had said that these should go in and be counted, was there no remedy for that? He protested against the action of the presiding officer because he had counted the votes of Wisconsin, in announcing the result, and assumed to exercise the right of saying that JAMES BUCHANAN had 174, and JOHN C. FREMONT 114 votes. It belonged to the Senate and the House to decide which votes should be counted.

Mr. BUTLER thought it was a dangerous power to intrust any one to decide what votes should or should not be counted.

Mr. DOUGLAS said that everything had been done which ought to be done to render the action on the subject complete. The vote of Wisconsin ought not to be entered on the list, for the reason that it was not cast in the electoral college on the day designated by law. The only duty of Congress was to guard against the danger in future.

Mr. SEWARD congratulated the country that there was no necessity for deciding whether or not the vote of Wisconsin shall be counted. He hoped Wisconsin will be counted. He hoped, however, that some measure will be adopted to provide against future contingencies.

Mr. COLLAMER could not see any necessity for the proposed Committee of Conference. It was generally admitted that Mr. BUCHANAN was elected in a constitutional manner, and that was the only question to be determined.

Mr. HALE was decidedly of the opinion that the vote of Wisconsin should be counted. He had always preferred substance to form. The people of that State ought not to be disfranchised because of the inability of the electors to reach the seat of Government at a given day.

Mr. HUNTER, at the request of the Senators, withdrew his motion.

Mr. BUTLER offered a resolution reciting the facts in the case, and concluding with the declaration that Messrs. BUCHANAN and BRECKINRIDGE were elected, but afterwards the Senate accepted a substitute submitted by Mr. COLLAMER, similar in purport, but omitting a reference to the vote of Wisconsin.

On motion of Mr. WELLER the resolution was tabled.

Mr. WELLER offered a resolution that a Committee to consist of one member of the Senate and two members of the House, be appointed to inform Messrs. BUCHANAN and BRECKINRIDGE of their election.

Mr. CRITTENDEN moved an amendment, in substance, that the vote of Wisconsin ought not to be included in the list of Electoral votes, and that any member of either House has the privilege to object to the counting of said vote; and that it was competent for the Senate and House alone to decide that question.

Mr. WELLER appealed to Mr. CRITTENDEN not to insist on the amendment, as the two subjects had no connection.

Mr. CRITTENDEN thought that that was the only way to get his proposition considered at all.

Pending the question the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 11.

THE SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH BILL.

Mr. BARCOUR moved the reconsideration of the vote by which the Senate Submarine Telegraph bill was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices.

The motion was entered, probably to be considered to-morrow.

THE KANSAS DELEGATE.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Maine, under the instruction of the Committee on Elections, made a report, concluding with a resolution, that JOHN W. WHITFIELD is not entitled to a seat in this House as the Delegate from Kansas; and moved that the further consideration of the subject be postponed till Saturday next.

Mr. OLIVER, of Missouri, moved to lay the resolution on the table, and made a minority report; and asked to have read the memorial of Mr. WHITFIELD in response to the report of the majority of the Committee.

THE VOTES FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT.

Further proceedings were interrupted by the arrival of the time fixed (12 o'clock) for opening and counting the votes of the electors of the several States for President and Vice-President. The Senators accompanied by their officers entered, the members of the House receiving them standing. The President of the Senate took a seat on the right of the Speaker.

Mr. BIGLER, on the part of the Senate, and Messrs. JONES, of Tennessee, and HOWARD, on the part of the House, acted as tellers, and occupied the Clerk's desk.

The President announced the object of the joint meeting, it being pursuant to law and in obedience to the concurrent order of the two Houses.

The President first opened the vote of Maine, which was read by the tellers, and taking the various States in rotation.

The certificate from Wisconsin having been read, Mr. LETCHER said that he understood the electoral vote of that State was cast on the 4th instead of the 3d of December, as prescribed by law. He did not know what was now the proper course, but desired that the fact might be brought to the attention of the country. The time might come when such a state of things would convulse the Union.

The President of the Senate said Mr. LETCHER was not in order while the Tellers were counting the votes.

All the votes having been counted, the Tellers reported the result, with the fact that all the returns were found regular and the Electoral votes cast on the proper day excepting those of Wisconsin. These were cast on the 4th instead of the 3d of December.

The President then announced the state of the vote in detail, and in further execution of the concurrent order of the two Houses announced that JAMES BUCHANAN and JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE were duly elected President and Vice-President for the term prescribed by the Constitution, commencing on the 4th of March next.

Mr. HUMPHREY MARSHALL said in this case the President, through the Tellers, announced the vote of Wisconsin, but whether this should be done or not must depend on the determination of this Convention and not on the decision of the presiding officer, whose functions, according to the verbiage of the Constitution, go no further than opening the certificates. The case which has now arisen made no difference as to the result, but the time might come when such a state of things would be fraught with the most important consequences to the country.

The President said, the votes having been counted and the result announced, the functions of the two Houses were discharged.

Mr. TOOMBS entered his dissent from the decision of the Chair, which would close the months of Senators and Representatives with whom the decision rested.

The President quoted the language of the Constitution relative to the counting of votes, and in justification of his decision.

Mr. BUTLER would regard the reception of the vote of Wisconsin as setting a dangerous precedent. If a State should not, through its electors, vote at the same time as the other States, but reserve its power, with the telegraph running from one end of the Union to the other, it might become the umpire in electing the President and Vice-President. He thought it clear that this vote ought not to be received.

Mr. BIGLER under the instruction of his associate tellers, stated that they had not yet signed this certificate, they had merely reported the facts.

Mr. CRITTENDEN said that the President's decision involved the privilege of determining the election of President of the United States, and therefore he protested against the decision.

The President replied that he was not aware that he had assumed or exercised any such power. It was his duty to announce the vote, which he had discharged, and none other.

Mr. ORR moved that the vote of Wisconsin be excluded.

Mr. CASS said that they could take no vote here, nor could they discuss questions. The only point was to adjourn to their respective houses. They were overturning the Government by making this a National Convention.

Mr. BUTLER concurred in that opinion.

The President said that the duty for which the two houses had assembled being concluded, the Senate should return to their chamber.

Mr. TOOMBS entered his protest.

Mr. DOUGLAS expressed an opinion that the tellers had no right to add the certificate to the vote of Wisconsin till the two Houses should so decide. He protested against a dissolution of the joint convention till a decision was made. He was willing that the Senate should retire to consider the question in dispute.

Mr. STANTON asked what question was to be determined? The business for which the two Houses met had been consummated.

Mr. LETCHER—The business they came to execute.

The President said that no vote could be taken by the two Houses thus assembled; and ruled Mr. ORR's motion out of order.

Mr HAVEN submitted that they had not counted the votes. It was his opinion that the vote of Wisconsin ought not to be counted, but it was right that those who thought differently should be heard. The question should be at once determined.

Mr. HUNTER (amid cries of "Order!") moved that the President conduct the Senate back to their Chamber.

Mr. BILLINGHURST called for the reading of the official certificate showing the cause which prevented the electors from reaching the capital of Wisconsin in time.

VOICES—"We all know what they are."

Mr. COBB, of Georgia, thought it important to know whether this Convention could adjourn by the decision of the Chair, or by their own act. He wanted them to decide whether they had completed the business for which they assembled.

Mr. BUTLER—I call that gentleman to order. It is not a debatable question. My State shall not be overridden while I am here.

Mr. COBB—All questions are debatable, unless prevented by special rule.

Much confusion prevailed throughout these proceedings, half-a-dozen gentlemen striving, at the same time, for the floor.

The President said that he would receive the motion that the Senate should return to their own chamber, and that the Senate was in session now.

Mr. COBB, of Georgia—The question arises whether the vote of Wisconsin shall be counted. Let the Senate retire for deliberation, and the desired result can be effected by an interchange of messages.

Mr. TRUMBULL thought that the only way was for each House separately to consider what was best to be done.

The President said that the difficulty was, that the count could not be officially known until the Tellers report.

While half a dozen gentlemen were speaking at once, the Senate decided to return to their chamber.

The Speaker resumed the chair, but refused to recognize the gentlemen who loudly sought the floor until the Senators had retired.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, called for the regular order of business, and Mr. SEWARD, of Georgia, wanted to know what had become of the Senate.

A VOICE—Send the Sergeant-at-Arms after them.

The Speaker reminded the House that the vote on the resolution declaring Mr. WHITFIELD not entitled to a seat, had not been completed.

The Clerk commenced reading the affirmative vote, but many objections were made to the continuance of that duty, on the ground that the object of the Joint Convention was not yet accomplished.

The Speaker overruled the question, and further decided that the House was not now in Joint Convention.

Mr. ORR insisted that the Joint Convention had not adjourned.

After a running fire on points of order, and further debate involving the question whether or not the Convention had completed their labors, and whether the Convention was broken up by the withdrawal of the Senate,

Mr. BOYCE moved that the Senate be invited to return.

Mr. FLORENCE moved that a Committee be appointed to inform Messrs. BUCHANAN and BRECKINRIDGE of their election.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, offered a resolution setting forth that Congress was satisfied of the election of Messrs. BUCHANAN and BRECKINRIDGE, but that for the reason stated it is the opinion of the House that when the Senate again return to the House, the vote of Wisconsin ought not be counted, and that the Senate be notified of the adoption of this resolution.

Mr. LETCHER suggested that a Committee be sent to the Senate.

Mr. CAMPBELL replied that the Senate went away of their own accord and hence he could not accept the amendment. When they returned he trusted that they would be treated with becoming courtesy.

Further debate was continued, and without taking the question the House adjourned.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 11

Mr. MADDEN introduced a bill to incorporate the Metropolitan Medical and Botanic College.

The bill allowing Columbia College to hold and convey real estate was passed.

The Assembly amendments to the Brooklyn Water bill were concurred in in Executive Session.

Owing to the absence of Mr. C. P. SMITH no action was taken in the matter making public the report of the Committee of Investigation into the charges of corruption connected with Harbor Master offices.

Mr. PETTY introduced a new bill reorganizing the Police Department of New-York. The bill was ordered to be printed.

Mr. BROOKS introduced a bill exempting the libraries of clergymen, authors and editors from sale or execution.

Mr. CUTLER introduced a bill to tax the banking capital of individual bankers.

Resolutions calling for the opinion of the Attorney-General on the constitutionality of the appointments of officers of cities and villages by the Governor, where the duties are of an official character. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 11.

PETITIONS.

For a reduction of the way-fare freight on the Erie Railroad.

To abolish the office of School Commissioner.

For a Registry law.

Against aid to Kansas until the laws excluding colored persons from the Territory are repealed.

On usual subject.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

Authorizing the Mutual Marine Insurance Company to increase their cash capital. This was reported complete.

To create a Board of Visitors, as a charitable institution, to be supported in whole or part by the State.

To set off a district on the East River from pier No. 2 to pier No. 10, for the use of canal boats during the season of canal navigation.

To authorize the Staten Island Railroad Co. to build and run ferry boats. This bill is accompanied by a report strongly recommending its passage as a law demanded by the public interests.

To authorize the incorporation of companies for canals of the State.

To confirm the location of County buildings in the County of Schuyler.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

By Mr. FOOT, to close the affairs of incorporated banks whose charters have expired.

BILLS PASSED.

To authorize the Marine Mutual Insurance Companies to increase their cash capital, and defining the rights and liabilities of cash stockholders.

VETO OF THE SUPPLY BILL.

Mr. SEAMAN, private Secretary of the Governor, here appeared on the floor and presented the message of the Governor, returning the Supply Bill of 1856 without his signature, and stating his objections thereto.

He objects to the amounts appropriated to the Committees by the Legislature for services performed in the capacity of members as unconstitutional. The points are argued with clearness, distinctness and much force. He expressed his serious regret that so many interests should suffer and that charitable institutions and just debts should be delayed thereby.

Mr. SHERMAN moved that the message be made the special order for Friday next.

Mr. HOGEBOOM hoped the motion would not prevail. He thought that no reason for making the special order, and took occasion to congratulate the House on the firmness and high-minded integrity of the Executive, who had thus returned with his veto this bill of abominations.

The question then being, shall the bill pass over the veto of the Governor, the same was lost by Ayes, 17, Nays, 65.

The bill was declared lost, and a resolution adopted requiring the Commissioners of Record to make a full return of all money transactions.

The State Agricultural Society.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 11.

The State Agricultural Society met in the Assembly Chamber at 12½ o'clock to-day, with Hon. Mr. FAXTON, President, in the Chair.

Mr. B. P. JOHNSON read the reports of the Treasurer and Executive Committee.

The Treasurer's report shows the receipts for the year $17,097 99, and the expenditures $18,933 06. The expenditures to be reimbursed are sufficient to leave a balance in the Treasury of $1,140 70.

The report of the Executive Committee enlarges on the progress of the Society, and sets forth the benefits which have accrued to agricultural interests through its extension.

The attendance was large. Buffalo was represented by a considerable number. An effort will the made to secure the holding of the next State Fair in that city.

Mr. CLARK called up the resolution to amend the Constitution by designating one, two or three places at which the annual fair shall be permanently located.

The Committee reported in favor of Buffalo as the place of holding the next fair. They reported the following officers:

President—ALONZO UPHAM.

Vice-Presidents—First District—JONATHAN THORNE. Second District—W. T. MCCOWN. Third District—Dr. HERMANN WAGOCK. Fourth District—JOHN M. STEVENSON. Fifth District—Dr. B. E. BOWEN. Sixth District—FRANCIS M. ROTH. Seventh District—WILLARD HOPKINS. Eighth District—LEWIS F. ALLEN.

Corresponding Secretary—B. F. JOHNSON.

Recording Secretary—ERASTUS CORNING, JR.

Treasurer—B. P. KIRKLAND.

Executive Committee—George W. Tiffet, S. C. Dibble, C. S. Wainwright, Solon Hungerford, Charles Morrell.

An attempt was made to substitute Syracuse for Buffalo, but it failed, and the report was adopted unanimously.

Dr. FITCH delivered an interesting address before the Society, in the Assembly Chamber, this evening. The address was mainly directed to the destructiveness of insects. He stated that there was more destruction to plants of all kinds from insects in this country than in any other place on the globe, and that they were largely on the increase.

He gave an account of over one hundred species of insects recently discovered. At the close of the address the thanks of the Society were voted to him.

Other matters of general interest to agriculturists were then debated until the adjournment.

The Missouri Legislature.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Wednesday, Feb. 11.

In the House the day before yesterday, a Constitutional amendment was passed restricting the State debt to $30,000. The Bank Committee agreed to report in favor of eight Banks with three branches, each with an aggregate of $12,000,000, to be chartered this session of the Legislature. The Banks are not to be allowed to issue notes of a less denomination than fives.

News by the Southern Mail.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Feb. 11.

New-Orleans papers of Wednesday and Thursday have been received.

The freshet has done great damage to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. One dam has been carried away and another was seriously injured. It is supposed that it will take a year and large expenditure before navigation can be resumed.

Mr. BROOKS' remains were received at Richmond by a large concourse of citizens, and were deposited in the capitol for the night.

Seven Men Killed by a Steam-Boiler Explosion.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Feb. 11.

This afternoon the boiler connected with the machinery for driving the pumps on F. D. BARLOW'S section of the Canal Enlargement, near the Black Rock Dam, exploded, demolishing the building in which it was inclosed, and instantly killing JOHN STOUGHTON, the engineer, JOHN RIDER, fireman, and five laborers who were at work on the Canal near by. Several others were also seriously injured.

Great Fire at Newark, N. J.

NEWARK, N. J., Wednesday, Feb. 11.

Messrs. QUIMBY & Co.'s extensive coach factory, in Broad-street, near the First Presbyterian Church, took fire about 8 o'clock this evening, and is now in ruins. Very little of the stock is saved. The front building, containing the office, &c., is not yet touched. The fire is now spreading among some frame buildings towards Fair-street, and it is impossible to state what the losses may be, or where the flames will stop

The Expected European Steamers.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, Feb. 11—P. M.

The steamship *Niagara*, now in her twelfth day out, has not yet been signalled. The weather is clear and intensely cold, with a strong wind from the northeast.

PORTLAND, Wednesday, Feb. 11—10 P. M.

The steamship *Anglo Saxon* has not yet been heard of. She is in her fifteenth day out.

Departure of the Arabia.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Feb. 11.

The Royal Mail steamship *Arabia* sailed at noon to-day, with 47 passengers, for Liverpool, and 29 for Halifax. She takes out nearly $300,000 in gold bars.

The Nashville at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, Feb. 11.

The U. S. mail steamship *Nashville* arrived at her wharf from New-York at five o'clock on Tuesday morning.

The Sunday Papers—Note from the Sunday Times.

OFFICE SUNDAY TIMES,
NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Feb. 11, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

DEAR SIR: In an editorial article in the DAILY TIMES of this morning upon the subject of Mr. STRAKOSCH and the Press, it is stated that—

"*The Sunday papers* have been perfectly ferocious in their abuse of the Opera, and have not hesitated to acknowledge that the withdrawal of its advertising patronage is the ground and motive of their censure."

To this statement is appended the following comment:

"It shows conclusively, that their praise or censure is a matter of traffic,—that advertising secures their applause and its refusal their abuse. It is in fact a palpable confession of the most flagrant venality in their management, and must destroy all public confidence in their musical and dramatic criticism. Journals acting thus openly and shamelessly in violation of the first principles of equity and common fairness, have no right to be regarded as 'the City Press.' They reflect no credit on the profession, but damage and degrade it in the estimation of the public."

Now, Sir, as the *Sunday Times* is certainly one of "the Sunday papers" in this City; as it has never alluded unkindly to Mr. STRAKOSCH or his management of the Italian Opera, and never alluded to either, in any shape, except in the four articles inclosed, (Jan. 11, 18 and 25, and Feb. 1,) you will perceive that you have (of course unwittingly) done us a very serious injustice. As you would scarcely think it equitable to hold the DAILY TIMES responsible for the course of the entire daily Press, you may readily imagine the unpleasantness with which we view language calculated to make *us* suffer in the public estimation for the errors of our Sunday contemporaries.

Yours truly, NOAH, DEANS & HOWARD.

The *Sunday Times* is entitled to an exculpation in this matter from our censure, which was perhaps somewhat too indiscriminate. We intended to speak only of the general tone of the Sunday Press and not to say that *every* Sunday paper was guilty in the manner and to the extent specified.

ANOTHER MURDER.—Toledo appears to be renewing her ancient reputation. The other day a man was killed by a single stroke of a club; and on Saturday last, another man fell by a single stroke of a knife. In this last case, rum, which is at the bottom of nearly all of our frays, assaults and murders, was doubtless the immediate cause of the difficulty. JOHN BROBST, a German, keeps a boarding-house on State-street, and, on Saturday evening, GEORGE SHAMBERGER, who married his wife's sister, called in there, and, being intoxicated and noisy, was desired by Mr. BROBST to leave. He refused to go and assaulted Mrs. BROBST, striking her in the face. Her husband undertook to eject SHAMBERGER, and thrust him into the yard. SHAMBERGER, drawing a knife, plunged the blade into the breast of his brother-in-law so effectually that he staggered backward a step or two, and fell to rise no more.

Among the incidents of the late fire in Maverick-square, East Boston, the following is worthy of record: When the fire was discovered, an officer on board the Cunard steamer *America* offered the services of the sixty men employed in the boat to aid in stopping the conflagration.

THE BOND-STREET MURDER.

Twelfth Day of the Coroner's Investigation.

The Trunk Mystery Explained and Some Other Points Made Clear.

MR. FARRELL'S RELIABILITY INQUIRED INTO.

SMALL HEADWAY MADE.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 11.

The Coroner's Investigation was resumed at 11½ o'clock.

Young SNODGRASS, at 4 o'clock in the morning, made his appearance at the Fifteenth Ward station-house, in search of a lodging. He was kept on hand during the day, in the witness-room in the house in Bond-street.

ECKEL and Mrs. CUNNINGHAM were confined in the Tombs.

The Coroner was dilatory in making his appearance, and came in finally with a lad bearing the ledger of the Telegraph office.

THE MYSTERY OF THE TRUNK SOLVED.

The Coroner—Gentlemen of the Jury, in reply to the second telegraph sent to Philadelphia, regarding the trunk, I have received just now the following:

The trunk in my possession belongs to Mr. Peebles, and was left with me on the 25th or 26th of January last. It is a green trunk, marked on the [end] G. P., Buffalo, N. Y.," with a card "C. G. Peebles, New-York City." Mr. Peebles is well known with us.

JAMES M. BERRY.

EVIDENCE OF GEORGE DOUGLASS.

George Douglass sworn and examined by Judge Capron:

Q.—Are you acquainted with Mr. Eckel, whose name has been often mentioned in this investigation? A.—I am, Sir.

Q.—Are you a friend and acquaintance of his? A.—I have always considered him a very great friend of mine.

Q.—How long have you sustained that relation to him? A.—From three to four years, since I first became acquainted with him.

Q.—Has he had his washing done by you or at your house? A.—He has.

Q.—For how long a time? A.—Along in the Summer some time; I cannot recollect the month, but it was somewhere about probably the middle of the Summer.

Q.—When it commenced? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—When did you do the last washing for him? A.—The last washing I did was fetched from the Station-house; it was after this investigation commenced.

Q.—What were the articles delivered for him then? A.—There were two or three shirts, an undershirt and a pair of socks; but one of those shirts was not his—it was Mr. Snodgrass'; one of the officers fetched them to me.

Q.—How long after this event here that we are investigating were those clothes brought to your house? A.—Well I think it was about the middle of the week; it might have been on Tuesday.

Q.—How long prior to that event were the last clothes left at your house? A.—You have reference to those sent from the Station-house?

Q.—Yes, S

to speak of Dr. Burdell in relation to himself? A.—[illegible] Mr. Burdell's name might be mentioned in once or twice in the way of conversation—something like that.

Coroner—Did he ever tell you there were any quarrels in the family? A.—Well, it strikes me that he has said something about there being some unpleasantness between her and him.

Coroner—Did he give you the reason why? A.—No, Sir, I don't think he did.

Coroner—He knew there were quarrels? A.—He knew they were *spatting*.

Coroner—Did he tell you any expressions of threat that Mrs. Cunningham made towards Dr. Burdell? A.—No, Sir, not the first.

A Juror—You just told the Jury that you returned him on that Saturday sufficient shirts to make a change? A.—Yes, Sir.

Juror—Do you recollect if among the shirts brought to you on the following Tuesday was the one returned to him on the Saturday previous? A.—Yes, Sir, because I had no package on that occasion, nor had I any till the officer fetched me some from the station-house; his things only came once a week.

Another Juror—Can you tell his shirts? A.—No, Sir, I can't tell my own if I should be asked.

Another Juror—How long did Eckel stay with you on Friday when he called? A.—A very few minutes; he very seldom ever stopped over five or ten minutes.

Juror—Do you recollect the time? A.—It was about 11 o'clock.

Juror—Do you think it was later? A.—No, Sir; I think not.

Coroner—Do you pay any attention at all to the linen of the shirts when it goes in to be washed? A.—Well, no particular attention.

Coroner—Did you ever? If you did not see it yourself, did you ever hear one of the members belonging to your washing establishment say that that shirt was [illegible] or any of the clothes you got? A.—No, certainly not.

A Juror—Can you say you know the shirts you received on Tuesday were those you sent on Friday; how do you know that? A.—I can tell Eckel's shirts as far as I can see them.

Juror—She said it was the one you sent previous—on Friday it was—No, Sir; on Saturday evening.

Juror—How do you know it was the one you sent? A.—Understand me; the shirts returned on Saturday evening were one of the packages I got the Tuesday previous; the reason I know this is because I had no other shirts or articles of his in my place and didn't have till the week following; a part of that package is there still.

Juror—We are to understand from you that you have been acquainted with Eckel about four years? A.—Three or four.

Juror—You are in the habit of talking about ladies in general? A.—If we happened to sit down, we would likely talk about ladies as anything else.

Juror—But about ladies in this house he has said nothing to you? A.—He has said nothing except that he liked the family; in talking about ladies it would be about some one that we did'nt know.

Juror—Did he frequently talk to you about Mrs. Prosser? A.—No, Sir.

Juror—Have you been there with him? A.—I have been there with him.

Juror—Can you tell us why he talked of leaving Mrs. Prosser? A.—Because she was too expensive for him.

Juror—That's it—cheaper here.

Coroner—I will put one question to you and we will be done. You solemnly swear that you have not, in your own house, neither do you know, that a trunk or clothes, or anything else belonging to Mr. Eckel, is in any other place? A.—I solemnly swear that I do not know of a single trunk that belongs to him anywhere.

A Juror—Or clothes? A.—Or clothes.

ANONYMOUS LETTERS.

Coroner—I wish it to be understood here that during the remaining time that we have the present matter under investigation, I shall not receive anonymous letters. If any person in the community feels deeply interested in this affair, they ought certainly not to keep back their names. I shall not therefore receive an anonymous letter after this day.

At this stage of the proceedings the Coroner announced that there were several witnesses down stairs not of any very great importance, and that he had sent subpœnas to very particular witnesses, but they not being here he would consider it most prudent to take up the medical testimony.

The medical witnesses, however, were not forthcoming, and an intermission of some length took place.

EVIDENCE OF JAMES SCOTT.

James Scott was next sworn and examined by Judge Capron.

Q.—Where do you live? A.—No. 15 Marion-street.

Q.—Do you know Mr. Farrell, that was sworn here as a witness last night? A.—I know a John Farrell, I suppose he is the gentleman.

Q.—A shoemaker? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—We want, inasmuch as he gave some important testimony here, to know what weight should be placed upon it. We want to know how long you have known him? A.—You want me to tell you.

Q.—Yes. A.—About four years: three or four.

Q.—What is his character as a man of truth? A.—I never heard anything about his character more than to be an honest man.

Q.—What are his habits as to intemperance? Is he a temperate man? A.—A temperate man? Yes, Sir; I never see him under the influence of liquors.

Coroner—Did you ever know him to drink intemperately; stagger about, or anything of the kind? A.—I did see him under the influence of liquor.

Coroner—How often? A.—It might be twice or three times in four years.

Q.—What is his general habit, sober or otherwise? A.—Sober; a sober man.

Q.—We want to understand the thing just as you understood it. A.—Yes, Sir; as far as I know.

Q.—One question more. Did he at any time say to you anything about knowing about this affair—anything connected with it? A.—No, Sir, never told anything except on last Sunday night; he was in my house, and was telling a gentleman by the name of O'Reilly and me about this; I did not pay any attention to the man, only just merely laughed it off; next day he told it to a gentleman by the name of Hamilton, and Hamilton made it known to some other parties.

RECESS.

Coroner—Gentlemen of the Jury: The witnesses I expected have not come in; I suppose they will be here about three o'clock; I wish now to take a recess till half-past two o'clock.

The inquest was accordingly adjourned till half-past two o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

MEDICAL TESTIMONY.

The Jury reassembled at 3 o'clock, when Coroner Connery said:

Gentlemen, four physicians were appointed for the analyzation of the blood—the character of the blood found not only on the walls and throughout the house, but on the clothing, sheets, and everything else. Three of them have appeared before me, up stairs. They had a document, furnishing all the information; but I considered it would be informal, unless they had the signatures of the four whom I appointed to perform that duty. They then say that they will appear here to-morrow morning, at 10 o'clock, to give you the results of their inquiry. Dr. Woodward and Dr. Knight—Dr. Knight, who made the *post mortem*, and Dr. Woodward, who was appointed to examine particularly the depth interiorly, and extent of the incisions exteriorly, giving him a dagger to compare with those wounds—are now here, to give their testimony.

The shirt worn by the Doctor when he was killed was brought down by an officer, and as the garment, blood-stained and rent, was opened to view, a sensation of horror crept over those in the room.

DR. WOODWARD'S TESTIMONY.

Dr. George F. Woodward was called and examined by Mr. Capron.

Q.—Are you one of the surgeons appointed to examine the body of Dr. Burdell? A.—I am, Sir.

Q.—Did you perform that service? A.—I did, Sir, with the assistance of Dr. Knight, Dr. Uhl and Dr. Wood.

Q.—Did those gentlemen make any written report or statement of the results of their examination? A.—They did, Sir.

Q.—Is that here? A.—It is, Sir, (presenting a written statement which has already been published at length.)

Coroner—To make that proof it is necessary to read it to the Jury, as they are not supposed to have read it. I would state the result of the investigation has never gone to the press, or anywhere else from this place where I sit. But some one or other of the members of the press got information of the facts, and we then will only have to say that we want the Doctor here to substantiate what has gone into the public prints.

Witness—That statement is merely as to the measurement of the wounds; it arrives at no conclusion whatever.

Mr. Capron—You may, in your own words, and in your own way, state your medical or scientific conclusions from the character and conditions of those wounds, in relation to the death of Dr. Burdell. A.—I don't know in what particular you mean; I would rather you would ask me questions.

Q.—I did not know but that, having examined the whole subject, you could, in your own language, tell it more intelligibly than we could give it to you; where were those wounds mostly; describe them; on what part of the body were they generally, or all of them? please to describe. A.—There was one wound on the right shoulder; the best way would be, perhaps, to read that paper.

The Coroner—I think so; he then read to the Jury the physicians' statement of their examination of the body of Dr. Burdell, as follows:

EXAMINATION OF THE BODY OF HARVEY BURDELL, HELD FEB. 3, 1857, AT THE HOUSE NO 31 BOND-STREET.

The first wound which presents itself is one inch from the left nipple, on a line and internal to it, and is one and one-eighth inch in length. The second wound is two and a half inches downward and inward from the wound first described, and measures seven-eighths of an inch in length. The third wound is one and three-eighths of an inch directly below the wound last described, and measures seven-eighths of an inch from the left nipple, directly downward, and measures one inch in length. The fourth wound is three and an eighth of an inch in length. The next two wounds present themselves in the left axilla. The first one is two and seven-eighths of an inch from the left nipple, and is five-eighths of an inch in length. The other wound in the axilla is two and a quarter inches further back from the last, and is half an inch in length.

Another wound on the left side, directly above the crest of the ilium, is three and a half inches outward from the anterior superior spinous process of the ilium, and measures one and a quarter inch in length.

On the back, [illegible] assiorly and inwards from the acromion process of the clavicle, is a wound one inch wide, striking on the neck, a wound presents itself three-quarters of an inch above the angle of the jaw, and directly beneath and touching the lobe of the left auricle, measuring one inch in length, and sufficiently deep to completely divide the external and partially the internal carotid arteries, about one inch above the bifurcation. On the face a wound presents itself directly over the malar bone, running obliquely [illegible] without, inwards and downwards, and measuring one and a half inch in length.

On the back, posteriorly and laterally, on the left side, five inches from the mastoid process, directly downward and backward, is a wound five-eighths of an inch wide.

On the right wrist is a semi-circular wound, dividing simply the integument, and one and a half inch in length.

On the left hand is an abrasion about one and a half inch long on the dorsum of the hand.

On the left forearm, on the anterior portion, two and a half inches from the bend of the elbow, a wound presents itself three-quarters of an inch in length. Then turning the arm over on the posterior surface, a wound appears two and three-quarter inches from the olecranon process, and one inch in width. A communication exists between these two wounds last named.

On the left arm, on the external surface, five and a half inches proximal from the point of the olecranon process, is a wound three-quarters of an inch in length.

JAMES R. WOOD, M. D.,
GEORGE F. WOODWARD, M. D.,
DAVID UHL, M. D.,
WILLIAM KNIGHT, M. D.

The first wound above named penetrates the heart at the right ventricle, midway between the apex and auricle, by the side of the septum ventriculorum. The fourth wound, as above named, partially penetrated the muscular tissue of the left ventricle, about an inch above the apex and by the side of the septum ventriculorum. The cartillage of the fourth rib, opposite the first wound above named, was divided. The first rib opposite the wound on the right shoulder, was transfixed, and the pleural cavity opened by the same wound.

The cut on the left lappel of the vest five inches from the point of the lappel, is one and eighth inch long. The next cut, just below the upper button hole, on the same side, is five-eighths of an inch long. The next cut below and without the second button hole, on the same side, is seven-eighths of an inch long. The next cut, one inch above the left breast pocket, is one inch. Just above the fob pocket, on the same side, is a cut seven-eighths of an inch long. At the junction of the cloth and back, three-fourths of an inch below the arm-hole, is a cut one-half inch long. The cuts above described correspond in position with the wounds on the left breast and axilla. The cut in the back of the vest corresponds with the wound in the back of the neck.

In the coat, on the left sleeve, seven inches from the wrist, on the outer side, is a cut one inch long. On the opposite side of the sleeve is a cut one-half inch long. On the sleeve, fifteen inches from the end of the wrist on the outer sleeve, is a cut three-fourths of an inch long.

On the left side of the breast of the coat, are two cuts corresponding to the cuts in the vest.

On the right shoulder of the coat is a cut one and a half inch from the seam of the sleeve, and one and a half inch long. On the back of the coat, two and a half inches from the lower edge of the collar, is a cut one and a quarter inch long. All the cuts in the coat correspond to the wounds in the body in position.

A cut in the pants and drawers corresponds to the wounds over the ilium.

The Coroner—Gentlemen, at eleven o'clock to-morrow, the gentlemen appointed to inquire into the analyzation of the blood will be present.

Mr. Capron, (to witness)—From your examination of those wounds, by what instrument, in your opinion, were they inflicted? What was the character of the instrument? A.—I cannot say exactly of what character; some of them were evidently inflicted by a sharp instrument, and others might have been made by a dull instrument.

Q.—From an examination of the wounds themselves and of the holes in the shirt he had on, what would you say about all the wounds being made with one instrument? A.—They might have been.

Q.—You think that all of them might have been? A.—Yes.

Q.—I would ask you how the wounds in the body correspond with the holes in the shirt, as to their figure? A.—They correspond pretty nearly exact in length.

Q.—You observe that some of them are straight and some angular? A.—Yes, Sir; but they would not leave the same mark.

Q.—When a body becomes cold the wound would be larger than the corresponding aperture in the shirt? A.—No, it might be smaller; the exact wound in the living body would be a little smaller, but after death some time they might correspond with the holes made in the shirt.

Q.—Can you explain how the difference of the aperture made in the shirt could have been produced by the same instrument? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—I would like to have you explain how that difference occurred between the angular apertures and those that are straight? A.—That difference may be because the instrument may have been angular on one side, and where a large wound was made the angle might not have shown so much as in the small one.

Coroner—Would not the drawing out of a knife cause a longer incision to be made at the exterior surface of the wound, in the direction of the hand, upward or downward, in drawing it out, than the instrument would indicate? A.—Yes, Sir; a small knife might make a large wound.

Mr. Capron—I do not distinctly see how the difference in the apertures in the shirt here could be produced by the same instrument. I can understand it as to the body, but the shirt does not change. A.—I did not say that they may not have been made by two instruments.

Q.—No; you merely state they might be made by one? A.—Yes; I state that those wounds might be made by one instrument.

Coroner—But you think it possible they might have been made by two instruments? A.—They might have been made by two instruments.

A Juror—Do you believe there were two instruments used, or one?—that is what I want to get at. A.—I can only answer as I did before.

Q.—That is, that there is the same ground for both, and it is only an inference. How deep did the deepest of those incisions penetrate? A.—I cannot tell you; that was not a part of my examination; Dr. Knight measured the depth of the wounds.

Coroner—You say that some of the wounds decidedly were made by a sharp instrument, and other of the wounds may have been made by a blunt instrument? A.—Yes—may have been made.

Mr. Capron—Can you tell, by the appearance of the wounds, whether they were made by a sharp or a dull instrument? A.—No, Sir—not certainly.

Q.—Would the incisions in the garments furnish any better criterion, to determine that fact, than the wounds in the body? A.—They might, Sir.

Q.—Did you examine this garment, [the shirt,] with a view to that point? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What is the result of your examination of the shirt—taking all the wounds—whether they were made with a sharp instrument, or not? A.—They apparently are all clean cuts.

Q.—By that, you mean that they were done by a sharp instrument? A.—Yes, apparently; as I said before, they might have been made by one instrument.

Q.—What was the character of the wound in the neck: was it a cut as with a knife, or a stab as with a dirk? A.—It was a stab, dividing the two carotids—a wound about 3¼ inches in depth; I measured that; it was on the left side; the wound on the left cheek might have a glance wound.

Q.—Was it made at the same time with the one on the neck, to your judgment, or at another time? A.—It is not probable that it was made at the same time; it might have been an effort to strike, and the knife glanced, and then by another blow they succeeded in making the wound in the neck.

Coroner—You state that that instrument was probably triangular? A.—No, Sir; I said that it might have been raised on one side, or on both.

Q.—Would those wounds have appeared sharp on the edge in either case? A.—If the instrument was sharp on both edges it would leave a clean cut.

Q.—Would there not have been a little raising of the skin left, even though the instrument was sharp on both sides? A.—It might at first, but at the time I saw the body the cut would have been clean.

Q.—The wound, you say, on the cheek was a gash? A.—It was a cut made by a glance wound; the wound separating the two carotids was a stab—a decided stab three and a half inches deep.

Q.—You know there is a vast difference between a stab and a cut? A.—This went into the neck, inward and downward, anteriorly on the left side.

Mr. Capron—Is there any means, Doctor, by which you can determine whether those wounds in the side were inflicted upon the deceased while he was in a standing position, or were not inflicted until he was down? A.—No, Sir, we cannot say with any certainty.

Q.—You cannot determine that to a certainty? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Now, the character of the wound in the neck, is there any opinion at which you can arrive as to that? A.—I can arrive at the conclusion that at the time the wound was given in the neck, he was at the door, and the blood spouted on the wall; my idea is that the Doctor got home about the usual time, threw off his shawl and over-shoes, and sat down in the chair by his Secretary, and in a few minutes some one came in, surprised him, and gave him that cut on the left shoulder while yet sitting; that could be done in an instant: that he then jumped up, and his first impulse would be to go to the door, and while there, with his hand on the knob, they gave him this stab in the neck, from which the blood spouted up on the closet door; that when he threw up his arms, he received one wound right under the arm; he then from loss of blood apparently sank down, and while down those wounds in the heart and breast were inflicted, and also the two wounds in the abdomen; these evidently were the last wounds.

Q.—Which were the last? A.—Those I think in the chest and abdomen; I think that the most natural supposition.

Q.—Those on the shoulder first? A.—Yes, when sitting down, they came up behind him and struck on the shoulder; being a tall man, if standing, they would not reach up to make a blow like that; they gave those by surprise.

Q.—Would those prevent him from crying out or making a noise? A.—Not immediately; after receiving those wounds on the neck he might still cry out, because they would not be fatal immediately.

Q.—Then you think that after those wounds were given in the shoulder, before he could get to the door, he—

Witness (interrupting)—If I recollect right, there was blood on the centre-table, and there are blood-stained finger marks on the door.

Q.—What I was arriving at was, that he was then in a condition to give the alarm if he chose? A.—He might still make a noise or outcry.

Q.—What I desired was that the effect of the stabs, as you examined them, were such as not to prevent his crying out? A.—They would not incapacitate him from crying out.

Q.—Would this stab in the neck have caused him to fall instantly, or heavily, or might he have stood some time? A.—He might have stood some time; it would take but a few seconds to make it a fatal wound.

Coroner—There is nothing surprising, after all, that there should not have been a larger quantity of blood on the floor, from the nature of the wounds, knowing, as you do, that a stab, entering the left or right ventricle, a great portion of his blood went into the cavity of the pleura, as he lay on the floor? A.—That might have been the case; but there was a great loss of blood, for his clothes were saturated; but the person who committed the act himself might not have been covered with blood.

Q.—What I want the Jury to understand is this—that, as you have given it as your opinion that a great portion of the wounds were given before the wound in the carotid—

Witness—No; the two first wounds in the back were given previous to the carotid.

Q.—Well, even though the carotid spouted out blood, you are aware, Doctor, that the other wounds you have spoken of would prevent so great a circulation of blood to the upper extremity of the head, and that that great quantity of blood would not have come from the wounds in the carotid that otherwise would have come if no other wound was made previously? A.—No, Sir; if the wound in the heart was given first, in all probability there would not have been a lot of blood from the carotid; not to that extent.

Mr. Capron—Were either of those wounds of such a character, and in such a place as that it alone would have killed him instantly? A.—Yes, Sir; the wound in the heart would.

Q.—The wound in the heart would have killed him instantly, if it had been the first wound? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—If that had been the wound that was first inflicted, would the circumstances have existed that now exist, as to the manner in which that deed was done? A.—No, my opinion is that they would not, Sir.

Mr. Capron—I do not see how they could, very well.

Mr. Schaus(a juror)—I cannot understand the position in which Dr. Burdell was? A.—His face towards the entry door.

Coroner—You described the position of the Doctor at the time he received the wound in the neck as probably with his right hand on the handle of the door. From the nature of the cut would it not have been more likely that a left-handed person gave that cut, than any one else? A.—As for that I do not think you could say for any certainty. It might as well have been made with the right hand.

Q.—The only reason I ask this question is, that the man being so near the wall and door, I do not think there would have been that open scope for the right hand; I think the blow would come better from the left hand than the right hand. A.—It might; but it could be given by the right hand in this manner [taking hold of a nervous young reporter, in spectacles, who cleverly dodged the descending blow, spoiling the illustration.]

Mr. Schaus—How many of the wounds, in your opinion, would prove fatal, given to Dr. Burdell? A.—The one in the shoulder might, eventually; the wound in the heart would; the three wounds below it; the wound in the abomen, and the wound in the thorax.

Q.—Was there any appearance of his having been choked? A.—I did not perceive any marks of strangulation when I saw the body.

Coroner—If, when the Coroner came, he observed an appearance of echymosis, and the tongue was protruded, would not that be caused by strangulation? A.—It might, Sir, to more or less extent.

Mr. Capron—What number of the stabs were upward stabs? A.—I can only speak with accuracy of the two in the heart; those were upward and oblique wounds.

Q.—Is there anything about the appearance of the wound in the neck by which you could state with probable certainty whether that was a downward or an upward stroke? A.—As I have stated before, on probing the wound, I am given to believe it was downward anteriorly, and inward.

Q.—If made by a person in front, would it appear that it might be made with a downward stroke? A.—I think it might. [illustrating.]

Coroner—From long acquaintance, Doctor, with wounds given to persons stabbed in our streets; from the generality of those wounds, in comparison with the wounds on the body of Dr. Burdell, is there anything strikingly remarkable, in your mind, to show that they were given by a man who knew more or less of the human frame? A.—I would say they might be mere matter of accident; they are singularly accurate—that is all that can be said.

Q.—Are they not singularly accurate? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Do I understand you to be of opinion, in your examination of the body and those wounds, that there is nothing indicating that he was held and choked at the time of this conflict? A.—There was nothing indicating it at the time I came here; he might have been held in such a manner about the neck as not to leave any particular mark; a hand might have been placed round his neck for a moment.

Q.—Say for a minute? A.—There is nothing indicating it that I could see; Dr. Knight can speak more particularly in reference to the first stab of the body.

Q.—Suppose a ligature had been put around his neck, or some strong arm or hand tightly compressed it for some time, would the mark remain, and continue long after his death? A.—I think if a ligature had been put around his neck, before his death, there would have been marks.

Q.—If the neck had been compressed with the hand or fingers? A.—I cannot say with certainty whether they would leave any marks; it would depend on the amount of pressure.

Q.—Well, if the pressure was enough to prevent any hallooing or giving of an alarm? A.—It is impossible to say whether that would leave any mark.

Coroner—But under all the circumstances presented to you—taking the whole body of the wounds—in view of the time and everything else, there would have been sufficient time for a man to have given some alarm or other? A.—I should think he might, Sir.

Mr. Capron—In how short a time in your judgment could that whole thing be done, as it appears to you, by a strong man or an ordinary man? A.—I think it all a matter of theory, Sir.

Q.—I did not know but that you might, on scientific ground, give an opinion? A.—No, Sir, it would be impossible to say how long that might; it depends on circumstances.

Q.—What would have been the effect in reference to instantaneous death, or death almost instantly from the wound on the neck, if that had been the only one? A.—If that had been the only one, it would have proved fatal in a very short space of time.

Q.—How long in your judgment? A.—It is impossible to say now long,—but a short space of time.

Q.—Give us some idea of what you mean by a short space of time. How soon, in your judgment, could a man be rendered lifeless by the wound in the neck, supposing that the only one? A.—He might in fifteen or twenty seconds,—perhaps a shorter time; it depends on the individual,—whether he was a stout man, a full-blooded man, or a spare man.

Q.—Was the position of the body changed before you saw it? A.—Yes; I did not see the body until the lapse of two days afterwards.

Q.—The proof is that the body lay straight out, the hands or arms composed against the sides,—the body on its face, extended and straight, as I understand it? A.—I believe that was the case.

Q.—Now, I want to know from you what the position of the body indicates, in reference to its having been put in that position after it was on the floor, or whether it fell in that position?

Witness—Was the back up?

Mr. Capron—Yes, I understand the back was up, his arms composed straight against the sides, the legs extended. I wish to know whether that was a position which the Doctor, in falling, would naturally have assumed? A.—He may have been placed in that position, or he may not. He might have turned himself, although that would be hardly possible, by some convulsive action of the body.

Coroner—The Doctor's head was near the door, and legs stretched into the room. Would he have likely fallen in that position? A.—I think it probable he fell in that position.

Mr. Capron—How long a space of time would it occupy for one man, engaged *earnestly* in the business, to inflict all those blows on the Doctor? A.—That is a question impossible to answer; it depends a great deal on the individual who inflicted them; you might be able to make those wounds in a shorter space of time than I, or I than you; it depends on the circumstances a great deal.

Coroner—What portion of time, Doctor, would you lay down that a body, stabbed, suppose at eleven o'clock, would be cold, to the best of your knowledge,—taking into consideration the blood that left the body, the temperature of the room, and everything else? A.—It might be eight to twelve hours.

Q.—You are well aware that after the last pulsations of the heart in death, still there is a throbbing going on for some little time afterwards? A.—Yes, Sir, slight, and of very short duration.

Q.—Do you not think, Doctor, from the various wounds in the body, that the deceased made a desperate struggle to save his life? A.—I think he made a struggle—I cannot say how desperate.

Mr. Capron—Doctor, is there any way or any rule by which you can determine with probable certainty, from the examination of a wound, and the description of any of these, that they were perpetrated by a strong or a weak arm? A.—I cannot speak with accuracy on that point, Sir.

Q.—Whether they were done with great violence or with less? A.—Of course we know the character of the wounds would require some force; I cannot say as to the amount of force required.

Q.—Can you, from the fact that a large number of these wounds are close together, form any opinion upon the question whether they were produced or made after the body was down or while it was standing? A.—I have supposed, as my theory, that the wounds in the chest were made after he was down; it is a mere supposition, however.

Q.—Would the fact of there being so many wounds, and of such different depth, in one locality, be indicative of any existing state of things which would [illegible] certain? A.—No, [illegible] no criterion as to whether the body was up or down.

Mr. Capron—I do not think of any other question that I think it important to ask.

The witness signed his deposition and retired.

VERY IMPORTANT TESTIMONY.

Mrs. Maretta Purdy, sworn and examined by Judge Capron.

Q.—Are you acquainted with Mrs. Cunningham, the occupant of this house? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Have you ever seen her? A.—Not that I know of.

Q.—We were informed that she had had a conversation with you? A.—No, Sir: I don't think I ever saw her, to my recollection.

Q.—We said nothing of it ourselves; we have only sent for you, having heard that she had had a conversation with you, in which she had made some declarations in reference to her domestic affairs? A.—I don't think I ever saw the lady.

Judge Capron—It must have been a mistake, then, in the individual; you never called here.

Coroner—Did you know any member of the family, at all, Madam? A.—No, Sir.

Coroner—Nobody from this house ever called at your place? A.—Not to my knowledge.

Coroner—You never called here? A.—No, Sir.

Judge Capron—No lady calling herself Mrs. Burdell called?

Witness—No, Sir.

Judge Capron—Then it is evident that our informant was mistaken. We had information, and not knowing but what the information was important if true, we sent for you supposing that it was so; therefore we are much obliged to you for your attendance, and have no questions to ask.

The witness was accordingly discharged.

SEARCH OF ECKEL'S EMPLOYES.

The Coroner—Gentlemen of the Jury, endeavoring to do all I can in the nature of search, I will now inform you what I am to do. [Reads.]

I, Edward Downs Connery, Coroner for the City of New-York, empower and order Capt. Dilkes, or his officers, to search the premises of the various persons in the employ of John J. Eckel.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 11, 1857.

[Witness my hand and seal.]

EDWARD D. CONNERY.

FINALE OF THE MYSTERIOUS TRUNK.

The Coroner—Gentlemen of the Jury: I have received a note from Mr. C. Glenn Peebles, the gentleman alluded to in regard to the trunk now in Philadelphia; I think it right to give it to the public as it comes to me.

NEW-YORK, February 11th, 1857.

TO THE CORONER—*Sir*: More than five weeks ago I left a trunk at the baggage room of the Camden and Amboy Railroad Office at Philadelphia, with a man with whom I have, temporarily, when passing to and fro, left parcels probably twenty times; and where I have for several years received trunks, baskets, &c., that have been checked through. Immediately over that room are the principal offices, where I am known to all employed. * * * I have a recommendatory letter from Mr. Stevens, the President of that Company, amongst others having a long knowledge of me, requesting that I may receive facilities and attentions in a tour through the country in the promotion of my enterprises in literary pursuits which are directed to my own publications and with the press specifically, and generally here and at remote points. I cannot conceive, under the circumstances, how it is possible that any speculations should arise in regard to my indifference as to the locality of a trunk, except originating in the baseness of a certain conductor to gratify personal spleen, and I feel assured that you are not willing to be made an instrument for contributing to the notoriety of any one prejudicially. You cannot but perceive that as my name has been recklessly and ridiculously thrust into your investigations, the justice of giving this an equal publicity.

Your obedient servant,
C. GLEN PEEBLES.

Mr. Peebles occupied a prominent position during the reading of his letter, and, notwithstanding the fact that it excited considerable laughter, seemed to look on the proceeding as one equally momentous and agreeable.

A Voice—You have not given the name of your projected literary production, have you? [Laughter.]

Another Voice—Why didn't you state the price of it? [Renewed laughter.]

EVIDENCE OF A. DEWITT BALDWIN.

A. Dewitt Baldwin, sworn and examined by Judge Capron.

Q.—Where do you reside? A.—No. 16 Bond-street.

Q.—Have you a recollection of any occurrence on the evening of Friday a week ago? A.—No further than on that evening about fifteen or twenty minutes past eleven o'clock, or half-past it may be, I came out of the house No. 16 Bond-street with two or three others, and as I came down the steps one of them remarked that there was somebody burning up some old rags somewhere as the atmosphere seem to be heavy with burning of woolen or something of that kind; the atmosphere was damp, murky, and the smell was quite distinct, as I perceived it very plainly myself, and it was remarked between us and we passed on.

Q.—Which way—past this house? A.—No, down towards Broadway.

Q.—Oh, No. 16 is above? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You say from eleven to half-past? A.—It was between eleven and half past, because I know one of the gentlemen looked at his watch before we left the room; I believed I looked to see which way the wind was; I looked across naturally to see if I could see any smoke rising in any direction, but I could perceive none.

Q.—Which way was the wind? A.—It was I think East or Southeast, or in that direction.

Coroner—Going toward Broadway? A.—Blowing from the Bowery.

Coroner—But you were going toward Broadway? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How far away did you get before you lost the sense of the fumes of burning woolen? A.—I didn't remark it particularly.

Q.—Could you tell whether they were fumes of woolen, cloth or cotton? A.—More likely woolen.

Q.—Do you know any other fact in connection with this transaction in any way? A.—No, Sir; I came back, I suppose, in about an hour afterwards, but I don't know that I perceived anything then.

It was now five o'clock, and

The Coroner announced that the witnesses that had been sent for had not arrived, and Dr. Knight, who was called to the stand a short time ago, had retired, thinking probably that the lady who was called upon the stand would occupy the rest of the day. Under these circumstances he would adjourn the inquest till to-morrow morning at ten and a half o'clock.

The Murder—Suggestions as to the Guilt of the Inmates of the House.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Your remarks upon the proper course to be pursued by a Coroner's Inquest, and the impropriety of beginning the investigation with a theory already formed, must be highly appreciated, I think, by the public generally, as I am sure they will be by all connected with the administration of criminal law.

It seems to have been almost universally taken for granted that the circumstances, (namely, that Mrs. CUNNINGHAM was keeper of the house and ECKEL a boarder and lodger there—the relations they bore to each other and to the deceased, and the personal character of the woman—afford some presumption of their guilt. But if one will *think* a little before forming a theory, he must admit that these facts *alone*, so far from furnishing any such presumption, *tend* to show that the murderers were not occupants of the house.

Any person having charge of a house in which there has been a murder, would feel himself to be more liable to suspicion than if it had been committed elsewhere; he would know that attention and inquiry would, in the first instance, be directed to himself and other inmates of the house. The weakest mind meditating murder would take notice of this fact almost instinctively; and it would be thought of still more by the cautious and calculating. It could not fail to impress the mind of ECKEL and Mrs. CUNNINGHAM, owing to the peculiar relation in which she stood to Dr. BURDELL, claiming or intending to claim to be his wife, while he did not acknowledge her to be such, but manifested towards her hostility and distrust; and her difficulties and quarrels with him, and her intimacy with ECKEL being, as both were fully aware, perfectly well known to the servants and others.

Under such circumstances, if they intended to murder Dr. BURDELL, is it not reasonable to suppose that they would attempt to poison him, or to strangle or smother him in his sleep, or to take his life when in his bed and asleep, when it could be done without noise, and in such a manner as to indicate sudden natural death or suicide?

Having choice of their own time, can it be reasonably supposed that they would attack him when he was awake, out of bed and dressed, and before they could suppose that the servants and boarders were asleep, and when they knew one lodger was still to come in, and was liable to come at any moment? If such a course can be accounted for by supposing them possessed of extraordinary foresight and cunning, or upon any other reasonable supposition, can we go further, and suppose that they would take such a course without at the same time rifling the pockets of the victim, breaking a window, throwing upon the sidewalk some instrument of death, or taking very decided measures of some kind to divert suspicion from the occupants of the house?

If these persons are guilty their plot may have been "a good plot, an excellent plot," but it was an extraordinary one indeed—one for which no parallel, and, it is believed, nothing at all similar can be found in the reported cases of British or American criminal trials. They may be guilty. Enough may have already been disclosed to establish their guilt. I have referred only to those general facts upon which the hypothesis of their guilt was formed, and with which the Coroner entered upon the investigation.

PROVIDENCE, Saturday, Feb. 7, 1857.

A Word for the Coroner—Results of the Course Pursued.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

There is a large portion of the community who are of opinion that the Coroner has been unwarrantably interfered with, by the *habeas corpus*, which took Mrs. CUNNINGHAM and ECKEL out of his hands. That although the Coroner's management [illegible] open to animadversion, yet his general conduct [illegible] reprehensible, yet his general conduct [illegible] reach the case required. What he had [illegible] great diligence in collecting all [illegible] circumstantial evidence. And it was necessary to get all this *evidence first*, in order to ascertain to refrain Mrs. CUNNINGHAM and ECKEL, with advantage. Mrs. CUNNINGHAM and ECKEL, as you have well remarked, and probably SNODGRASS, are no doubt the persons who know most about this affair. They are, therefore, the most important witnesses. And it was a *wise course* for the Coroner, after their general denial of all knowledge of it, to get all these other facts which he has elicited first, and then with all this light, to try and press the truth out of these individuals. The Coroner, therefore, should not *be discouraged*, and prevented from the faithful prosecution of his duty, by unnecessary strictures and censures.

He had an undoubted right, in the judgment of many, to retain ECKEL and Mrs. CUNNINGHAM in precisely the manner he did. The circumstances were *peculiar*; the main witnesses were the suspected parties. He must, therefore, hold them as witnesses, and also under suspicion; and he had a *right so to hold* them by the only law that bears on the case, and also according to the decision of the case in England, as cited by Mr. HALL.

The Coroner had precisely the right view of the case, and pursued the right course. He had not placed them under arrest as criminals; that he could not do before the closing of the inquest and the verdict of the Jury, but it was his duty, under the circumstances, to hold them as witnesses, under suspicion, apart from all others who might influence them.

The *habeas corpus* matter was only an *adroit movement on the part of Mr. Clinton to save* his *clients* from being put on the stand again, and Judge BEADY ought not to have yielded. The wrong is evidently more in the Judge than in the Coroner, and if the criminals escape, upon the Judge must rest the blame for freeing them from the inquest of the Coroner.

As you have spared no pains to get the Coroner in the right track, will you now expose a little of the abuses of the *habeas corpus*. Please insert the above, and please many of your readers.

AMICUS JUSTITIÆ.

Coroner Connery's Portrait of Himself.

We have already told who Coroner CONNERY is, but every day's continuance of the Coroner's Inquest whets the appetite to know more about him. The following is a copy of his address to the electors of the County of New-York, made just before the election. It shows that his Honor is "qualified."

GENTLEMEN: Having been solicited by many influential friends to offer myself to your consideration for the office of one of the four Coroners, to be elected next November, and having been assured that I have strenuous supporters in almost every ward in the City, I have willingly consented to lay my claims before the Democratic Party, whose unflinching and unwearied advocate I have been for nearly 20 years. There are certain requirements necessary in order to be eligible for such an office, and those I feel I possess. In the first place, I am a physician, of two years' study in the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, and four in the University of New-York, having graduated under Drs. MOTT, POST, PATTERSON, BEDFORD, DRAPER, PAYNE and DICKSON, and though last, not least, under the distinguished anatomist, Dr. WILLIAM DARLING. I have also received much instruction from the able counsel of Dr. J. P. GARDINER, of this City. In the next place, I have studied law for two years in this City, with a gentleman who now fills a high position at the bar. Therefore, I presume to say my qualifications are indisputable. I have been always ready at a call to go forward to every rostrum in the City to aid the honest Democrat, and to support those principles which tend to the perpetuity of the Constitution as handed down by the great fathers of the Revolution. I therefore place myself before the electors of New-York as a candidate for the position of Coroner. My principles and my politics are the same as you have ever known them. I am a foe to oppression, from its inconsonancy in this free land, where the highest office in the State is accessible to all deserving men; and I am a foe to fanaticism, whether it be exhibited in the arbitrary enactments of corrupt legislation, or in an ignorant, a dark, and a dangerous proscription of any religion or country. If, then, the electors of New-York believe I possess the necessary qualifications to discharge the duties of the office I seek at their hands, I claim their support—and should I be elected, I trust that the fulfillment of the duties of said office shall not only be pleasing to my own feelings but creditable to my constituency. With every sentiment of respect, I remain, gentlemen, your devoted fellow-Democrat, EDWARD D. CONNERY, M. D.,
No. 181 Madison-street.

It will be remembered that just previous to his election, the Doctor was seriously injured by the falling of a platform at a Democratic gathering in one of the up-town squares, one of his legs was fractured and he was otherwise badly bruised. His opponents took advantage of this event to circulate a rumor that his recovery was hardly probable; and that it would be foolish to throw away votes for a man who would not live to fill the office even if elected. The doctor

The Troubles in China—Difficulty of the Present Situation—Its Probable Causes, and Probable Termination.

[illegible], Friday, Feb. 6, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The interest excited in the minds of the community, by the recent bombardment of Canton by the British forces, will justify the occupying of some space in your paper, with an account of the proceedings of the British at Canton, in reference to the right of entrance to the city, as connected with the present commotion.

It may be premised that the prejudice and hostility against foreigners existed more strongly at Canton than anywhere else in the country. In the treaty between Great Britain and China, which was made at the close of the Opium War, it was stipulated that British Consuls and merchants might reside at each of the cities of Canton, Amoy, Fuchau, Ningpo, and Shanghae. The language used in the treaty, in regard to the place of residence, is not so specific as to leave, beyond all controversy, inside the walls of the several cities. As there was no particular prejudice against foreigners at the other places, and, as the right to enter had no fictitious importance, there has been no continued opposition to free intercourse with the part inside the walls, at the other cities. But the people and authorities at Canton have manifested, from the time the treaty was signed, a disposition to continue the exclusion of foreign officials, as well as merchants, from inside the city. Indeed, there is great reason to believe that it was specially designed to exclude officials, as well as to disparage foreigners in the eyes of the people. Canton is the residence of the Chinese Commissioner, with whom the Representatives of the three treaty Powers, viz.: the United States, Great Britain, and France, have official intercourse. It is considered important, by the Chinese that they should not have access to his official residence. The Chinese prefer to conduct their correspondence with foreign Ministers in writing, rather than during personal interviews.

The narrative will show how pertinaciously the Chinese have persisted in their efforts to keep foreigners out of the city, and how badly the British have conducted the negotiation. Soon after the signing of the treaty at Nanking, on Aug. 29, 1842, the British Commissioner, Sir HENRY POTTINGER, was invited to an entertainment by the liberal and enlightened statesman, KEYING, at his official residence, inside the walls of Canton—the palace which was recently destroyed by the British forces. KEYING, being a Tartar, had none of the exclusive prejudice of the Cantonese. Sir HENRY accepted the invitation. But as soon as it was known amongst the people opposition was made to his being entertained inside the city. In consequence of this popular opposition, KEYING wrote to Sir HENRY, explaining the difficulty, and requesting him to accept of his hospitality *outside* of the city. A man who had enjoyed so much intercourse with Eastern nations as Sir HENRY ought to have seen, at once, how this would serve as a precedent, and refused to accede to any change of the place of reception. But the invitation was accepted for outside the city. Though the Chinese claim Sir HENRY'S example as giving up the question, the British did not withdraw their claim to the right to free and unrestricted intercourse with the city. And when the claim was refused, Sir JOHN DAVIS, who succeeded Sir HENRY in 1845, took strong measures to procure the admission of the right by the Chinese. The British continued to hold, after the treaty was signed, two islands, as security for the payment of the indemnity of *twenty-six millions of dollars*, which they exacted of the Chinese for the confiscated opium, and the expenses of the war. Sir JOHN refused to deliver up one of these islands, unless their claims to enter the city of Canton was admitted. In consequence of this, a distinct admission of the right to entrance, and a promise that the right should be enjoyed as soon as the people were prepared for it, were given by the late Emperor of China. But the indefinite language of the promise was the occasion of fresh controversy. Who was to judge when the people were ready? Up to 1847 no progress had been made toward enjoying the right, and there was no disposition manifested to comply with the promise. Sir JOHN DAVIS resolved on using coercive measures. He planned a secret expedition from Hong Kong, and in the latter part of March, 1847, the British forces went up to Canton, capturing all the forts that guard the approaches to the city, and spiked some eight hundred guns. He took military possession of the residences occupied by the foreign community. He made certain demands of the Chinese, and having arranged all the forces so as to command the city, declared that unless his demands were complied with, by a certain hour, he would order the guns to be opened upon the city. His terms were acceded to one-half hour before the signal to open fire was to be given. But instead of stipulating for the immediate entrance to the city, the time for its enjoyment was fixed to commence two years from that day. The Chinese, when they saw the British forces retire, and the city still closed to the entrance of foreigners, considered it as a triumph—their feelings were greatly exasperated by their course.

This irritation was kept up during the whole of the two years. The last six months of the time was occupied by the Chinese in raising volunteer troops, collecting ammunition and provisions, and raising large contributions to meet the expenses. And by the 6th of April, 1849, the day when the stipulation to open the city was to be carried into effect, there was a force of fifty thousand volunteer troops to resist the carrying out the stipulation. But before this time, owing to the state of Europe in 1848 and 1849, the British Government had sent out instructions to Sir GEORGE BONHAM, that he should insist on the fulfilment of the stipulation by all *peaceable* means, but he must not resort to any forcible means. These instructions were known to the Chinese Governor-General before the stipulated day arrived. And though it was believed by many if the question had been, open the city or be involved in war with Britain, the Chinese Government would have fulfilled the stipulation, yet, as no such *immediate* consequence was to follow, the gates were kept closed against foreigners. The present Governor-General was then Governor. The late Emperor conferred special titles of honor upon the Governor-General and Governor for their management, in keeping the British out of the city; the Emperor also distributed honors among those who had been distinguished for their coöperation in raising men and money. The Emperor ordered that six triumphal arches should be erected in as many different places around the city, to commemorate this great victory over the British. Their arches were erected on solid granite pillars, with an over-laying arch, on which was inscribed an account of the reason for their erection.

The question of entering the city has never been opened since that time. The arrogance of the Chinese was greatly increased by their supposed victory, whereas the British were marking up their scores for future settlement, and biding their time.

In regard to the origin of the recent collision, it was as follows: On the 8th of October last, a coasting vessel, which was entitled to carry British colors from having been registered at the British colony of Hong Kong, was anchored in the river opposite the city. This vessel was commanded by an Englishman, but the crew were Chinese sailors. It was boarded by a Chinese military officer, in command of some Chinese soldiers, who seized and carried off twelve of the sailors, stating that they were charged with piracy. The Captain immediately applied to the British Consul. He immediately went on board, and endeavored to dissuade the officer from carrying off, in this irregular manner, men who were sailing under the British flag; and stating that if there was any charge against any of them, he, as the magistrate having jurisdiction in the case, would give every facility for the prosecution of the matter. The Chinese officer, feeling he was safe in carrying out the commands of his superior, and impatient of the interference of a British official, was not very courteous to the Consul, and persisted in carrying out his commission. The Consul then addressed a communication to the Governor-General, complaining of the indignity done to the British flag, and the violation of the stipulations of the treaty pertaining to such cases. He demanded that the twelve men should be returned to the vessel, that a promise should be given that there would be no repetition of the insult, and that the British flag should be saluted with 21 guns. As no such apology was given, even after the British Minister took up the correspondence, the matter was placed in the hands of the British Admiral, to exact reparation by force. Very soon after the commencement of hostilities, nine of the men were sent to the Consulate, with a note. But neither were received by the Consul. Sometime after, the other three, against whom the charge was sustained, together with the witness, were sent in company with the nine others, to the British Consulate, but neither were they then received. They must be sent on board the vessel, from which they had been taken.

The facts in regard to the participation of Americans are as follows. In the early stage of the difficulties, an American steamer on a pleasure excursion, having a pic-nic party composed of French and American gentlemen and ladies, went up an unfrequented river, which is called the Inner Passage from Macao to Canton. When some forty miles from Canton, the steamer came near a city called Hwang-Shan. As they were nearing a fort, [illegible], it is said, to guard against pirates, guns were fired across their bow to stop their progress. After the course of the vessel was changed, no subsequent gun was fired. The American Consul at Canton, Mr. PERRY, wrote to the Governor-General complaining of this proceeding, on the part of those in command at the fort. It is stated he received, in answer to this communication, a polite reply, promising to examine into the matter, and to give injunctions forbidding the like in future.

But subsequently, when the American Marines were guarding the foreign residences, thus leaving all the British force free to engage against the Chinese, after an American Consul had accompanied the British force into the city, at the sacking of the Governor General's palace, on Saturday evening, Nov. 15, a number of Americans were going from Whampoa, (the anchorage of Foreign shipping, which is some 12 miles below Canton,) to Canton in a man-of-war's boat. While passing some forts, which are situated on each bank of the river, and about six miles from Canton, they were fired into from the forts. They turned back and went to the United States vessel, the *Portsmouth*. Was it surprising, in the state of exasperated feeling among the people, and when the American flag had been in some manner compromised in the matter, that the boat was fired upon by some of the subalterns in a petty fort? If a communication had been sent to the Governor General, stating to him, that in guarding the residences of foreigners, they must not be regarded as coöperating with the British, that the Government must not be held responsible for an act of one of its officers, which had been disavowed by a higher officer, and then complaining of the action of some of the military officers, in command at the forts, in firing upon American citizens when passing, who can doubt as to what would have been the purport of the reply from the Chinese Commissioner? Instead of this course, however, being pursued, the next morning, though it was the Sabbath, without any communication with DR. PARKER, our own Commissioner in China, the vessels of war were moved up the river, and fire opened upon the forts. On Monday morning, before the firing was renewed, DR. PARKER having arrived at Whampoa, the Naval Commander had an interview with him, and, as it is understood, by his interference, the attack was suspended, and a communication sent to the Governor-General, demanding an apology within twenty-four hours. No such apology was received, as after the lapse of the stipulated time, the attack was renewed on the forts, and the whole four, which mounted 165 guns, were dismantled. Subsequently the Americans withdrew from guarding the foreign residences in Canton, and were awaiting the progress of affairs.

The French were also waiting future developments, and ready to avail themselves of any opportunity to press the settlement of their complaints against the Chinese Government.

While it may be interesting to know the past history and the present posture of affairs, it is a much more momentous matter to consider what is to be the developments of the future. The British Admiral has signified his intention to refrain from further aggressive measures; to remain on the defensive, holding military possession of a part of the city of Canton, till the Chinese Government should accede to their requisitions, or, in case it does not, till the British Government communicated its instructions. The Chinese appeared, at the last dates, more determined in their resistance than at any preceding time. It would be very unfortunate for the future peace of the countries, if the matter should be adjusted on the terms proposed by the Admiral. After all that has been said and done about the free intercourse with the city, the Admiral proposes to arrange it by insisting merely on British officials being permitted to visit the Chinese officers at their official residence inside the city.

It was stipulated in the several treaties made with Britain, the United States, and France, that they should be revised at the expiration of twelve years. This time has expired; but though all three Governments have made efforts to secure such a revision, and the increase of commercial privileges, the Chinese Government has postponed any action in the premises. The British and American Ministers went up near Peking, to present a communication relating to it. The Emperor appointed a high officer to receive their communications; he politely bowed them away from the vicinity of the capital, to the designated Commissioner of Foreign Affairs at Canton. Letters from the Queen of Great Britain and the President of the United States have been returned unopened.

The London *Times* now urges, as the British Government have been thus precipitated into a war with China, they should insist on the intercourse between the two nations being placed on a satisfactory basis. That they should not only insist on free intercourse with the city of Canton, but that the Minister should be permitted to reside at Pekin, the capital of the Empire, instead of being restricted to official intercourse with a Commissioner resident at Canton. This measure is one of the greatest importance, and one which all the three treaty powers could safely unite in demanding, as one calculated in every way to subserve the interests of permanent peace, and the best interests of humanity. Yours, very truly,

ANDREW P. HAPPER.

The Church Difficulty on Staten Island.

STATEN ISLAND, Tuesday, Feb. 10, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Having perused an article in your paper of the 9th in reference to the Parish of St. Andrew's, Staten Island, I think it no more than justice to the Vestry of St. Andrews Church and Rev. THEODORE IRVING, its Rector, to state some simple facts in reference to the same.

St. Andrew's Church was organized in the commencement of the eighteenth century, and the Church edifice erected at that time is an antiquated building now more than a century and an half old, dear to and ever venerated by our ancestors who worshiped within its old and consecrated walls and whose ashes now repose under the shadow of its eaves.

The late Bishop MOORE of Virginia, was called to the Rectorship in about the year 1787 or 1788, and remained for twenty years. He had service in the Church on Sabbath morning, and in the afternoon would go to other parts of the parish and preach in the house of a parishioner or schoolhouse, to the members who were unable to attend at the Church, and by this means established five parishes which are now in a flourishing condition. In 1801 he conceived the idea of a chapel at the North shore now called Factoryville.

In 1807 or 1808 the late lamented Dr. MOORE was installed as Rector, and agreed to perform the services once in every two weeks at the chapel, but he found it so interesting a change that he increased the service to once a week. It continued to flourish under the pastoral care of Doctor MOORE, until it has become one of the most respectable congregations.

Three years ago they desired service twice a week, and Dr. MOORE, always ready to minister to the spiritual wants of the people committed to his charge acceded to their request and employed a young gentleman by the name of TRAVERS.

The congregation, ever desirous of gratifying the views of Dr. MOORE, and to remove the burden he ever was ready to take upon himself, assisted in paying the salary of Mr. TRAVERS, who has been attending to the duties of the chapel since the decease of our beloved Rector, which is over four months since, and we have never heard of his claim to the Rectorship until within ten days since.

The Vestry then called Rev. THEODORE IRVING to the Rectorship, and Right Rev. Bishop POTTER appointed Thursday last to institute him.

Mr. TRAVERS, with some twenty-five ladies and gentlemen from the Chapel, organized a meeting and declared Mr. TRAVERS Rector of St. Andrew's Church, and he then demanded the keys of the Warden.

On the arrival of the Bishop he found Mr. TRAVERS in possession of the keys and claiming to be Rector, and was informed by the Bishop his claim was groundless, and the keys were then demanded by the Bishop, who threatened to disrobe him before he consented to give them up.

He then caused charges to be preferred against Rev. Mr. IRVING, which were decided by the Bishop to be groundless.

As to the congregation of St. Andrew's being opposed to Rev. Mr. IRVING, I can only say, there has not been a rector called to any parish, who has had less opposition.

RICHMOND.

NEGRO CAMP DISCOVERED—HIGH LIVING.—The week after Christmas, as some hunters were beating about for game on the River Amite, near the settlement of the late Mr. MATTHIEU, they discovered an edifice occupied by a runaway negro, who forthwith *vamosed*. Among other items, the camp contained, besides sundry articles of kitchen and household furniture, including a *bedstead*, two middlings of pork, a demijohn of whisky, quantities of flour, corn meal, sugar, coffee, salt, powder and shot, &c.; also a *deck of cards*. The hunters, of course, "removed the deposits," and burnt up the camp. The following day they captured the fugitive, who proved to belong to Mr. JEREMIAH PALMER. The prisoner, being called upon to state his "experience," stated that the camp was occupied by two other runaways besides himself—that they had been there some six months—that they all had guns, &c. The other two, it seems, had gone over to the plantations on the Mississippi River to spend the holidays. One of them, it is ascertained, has committed a murder, and a reward of $400 has been offered for him, dead or alive.—*Springfield (La.) Gazette.*

A GARROTE ROBBERY IN VERMONT.—A gentleman named LYMAN, from Canada, was driving in a cutter along a road a short distance from Rutland, Vt., on Thursday last, when he was accosted by a rough-looking fellow on foot, who asked him for a ride. The request was complied with, and he took a seat. After they had proceeded about a quarter of a mile, and while Mr. LYMAN'S attention was attracted by some object on the roadside, the stranger sprang upon him suddenly, grasped him rightly by the throat, drew out his wallet, and jumping from the sleigh, coolly bade his victim good-bye. The wallet taken contained about $1,200 in bills, and some business papers.

THE ARRESTED FILLIBUSTERS.

One of Walker's Captains on the Stand, but is Not Very Communicative—State Documents Relative to Nicaragua given in Evidence.

The seventh day of the examination of the arrested fillibusters was entered upon yesterday at 12 M.

Mr. Joachimssen offered in evidence the correspondence two years since between Secretary Marcy and Señor Marcoleta, former Minister Plenipotentiary from Nicaragua to the United States, relative to Nicaragua matters. He also offered the proclamation of President Peirce, of Dec. 8, 1855, warning parties against enlisting for Nicaragua, as also a translation of the old laws touching emigration to that country. The documents are as follows:

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. DEPARTMENT OF STATE.—To all whom these presents shall come, greeting:

I certify that the paper hereto annexed is a correct translation of the original, made by the official translator of this Department. In testimony whereof, I WILLIAM L. MARCY, Secretary of State of the United States, have hereunto subscribed my name, and caused the seal of the Department of State to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this 4th day of June, A. D. 1855, and of the Independence of the United States of America the 79th.

[L. S.] W. L. MARCY.

[Translation.]

NICARAGUAN LEGATION, NEW-YORK, May 9, 1855.

The Hon. Secretary of State will by this time have been informed of the results of the trial, and the decision of the Circuit Court of New York, and in the suit brought against Colonel KINNEY, Mr. FABENS and their associates, indicted for having attempted to violate the neutrality laws of the United States.

According to the decision of said Court, the defendants were released from the recognizances which had been imposed upon them to the amount of ten thousand dollars each, although they are to remain subject to the insignificant one of one thousand; that is to say, a less sum than the pretended indemnity of fifteen hundred dollars which Kinney, Fabens and Webster are to pay Captain Graham for each day's detention, after the 7th of May inst., of the steamers *United States*, *Bird of the Sea* and others chartered for the projected expedition.

The undersigned has been informed that the individuals referred to, in company with 600 or 700 persons, are making arrangements to depart immediately from the port of New York for San Juan, whence they will penetrate into the Territory of the Republic of Nicaragua.

In order that the Hon. Secretary of State may form a thorough estimate of the circumstances, the nature and the objects of this new project, the undersigned will proceed to make a succinct statement of the means which have been employed, and of the real purposes which are intended to be carried out, by these pretended organizations.

Kinney, in his letter published in the New-York *Herald* of the 19th of April last, among other things asserts: 1st, That he and his associate Fabens have obtained a grant of land from the Nicaraguan Government; 2d, That Fabens has effected several purchases of land which, according to the *Journal of Commerce* of the 25th or 26th of the same month, amount in the aggregate to two millions of acres.

These two assertions are absolutely and totally false, and they have been published and circulated merely for the purpose of swindling money out of the public.

The same article in the *Journal of Commerce* also announces that, up to that date, there had been enlisted 600 or 700 colonists, and that it was intended to enlist as many as two thousand, and that the most cordial and perfect harmony existed between the company represented by Fabens, Kinney and Webster, the Transit Company and the Government of Nicaragua.

In another subsequent article, of the 30th of April, the editors of said newspaper, desiring, undoubtedly, to avoid the responsibility of having published absurd and erroneous statements, and ashamed, perhaps, of their easy credulity, represented that they were indebted for the facts they had formerly published to information imparted to them personally by Col. Kinney, by Mr. Webster, and by the United States Commercial Agent at San Juan.

The undersigned leaves it to the judgment of Hon. Secretary of State to form a proper estimate of the conduct of these men, who, in the absence of good, valid and substantial reasons, resort to artifice and fraud in order to blind the community, to lead public opinion astray, to satisfy at the expense of their victims a badly disciplined cupidity, and to carry into execution plans of the most criminal description against the security, the integrity and the independence of a friendly, weak and inoffensive Republic, which has constantly lavished the most positive and convincing proofs of the cordial, although unprofitable, friendship which attaches it to the American Government and people.

There are, moreover, various other circumstances closely connected with those which have just been mentioned.

Mr. Fabens presented himself some weeks ago at the office of the Nicoragua Transit Company, stating that the territory of that Republic would some day or other fall into the power of the Americans and that now that an opportunity was offered he and his associates ought to take advantage of it. Fabens concluded his visit by expressing the strongest desire that Mr. J. L. White would have an interview with Col. Kinney.

A few days afterwards, if not on the very next, Fabens again visited said office in company with Kinney, who stated to Mr. White, in the presence of said Fabens, that his intentions were to join one of the belligerant parties in Nicaragua, by this means to overcome the other, and after putting both of them down to form down to form a new Government.

A characteristic circumstance, which demonstrates the mad enthusiasm produced by the excitement of, and thirst for, adventure, is the existence and circulation of a new map of Nicaragua, embellished with likenesses of Kinney and Fabens, and in which the points are marked where the new cities of Montezuma, Cortez, Fabensville, and Kinneyville are to be built.

These facts, and the enlistments which were being publicly made in Philadelphia and New-York, the condition of those enlisted, who, for the most part, do not belong to those classes which produce tillers of the soil and workers of the mines, filled the undersigned with the most violent and well grounded suspicions, and induced him to make the affidavit submitted to the decision of the Grand Jury, before whom Mr. White likewise made his appearance, for the purpose of making a declaration and swearing to the facts referred to.

And it being now very notorious that Kinney, Fabens, Webster, and their pretended colonists, are making arrangements to carry their criminal designs into execution, without the least delay, the undersigned believes that he would incur the greatest and strictest responsibility did he refrain from soliciting of the Hon. Secretary of State, as he does in fact, and strenuously solicit here, those measures and means of suppression which, in the judgment of the United States Government, may seem best adapted to prevent, if it be possible, the departure from ports of the United States of every vessel which may have been chartered for the purpose, and which may convey the originators, the promoters and the accomplices of the new outrage which is meditated.

At the same time the undersigned has the honor to call the attention of the Hon. Secretary of State to the unbecoming and unlawful course pursued in this affair by the United States Commercial Agent at the port of San Juan. The Government of Nicaragua would experience the greatest satisfaction in perceiving that the Hon. Secretary of State believed he had sufficient and well-grounded reason for removing Mr. Fabens from the position he now holds at San Juan, as an atonement for the act of aggression which he is on the point of committing, as well against his own Government, as against a friendly people, who are now in the most perfect harmony with the American people and Government.

In the Circuit Court in New York, Messrs. Hoffman and Eager, counsel for the accused, made an appeal in behalf the interests of their clients, and urged the expense, injury and damages which they would incur in case of a postponement of the trial of the cause. As if there were not still greater interests to be defended and respected, when the attempt was made to violate the most sacred laws of society, to commit aggressions upon and appropriate the property of thousands of individuals, and to outrage the rights of two friendly and brotherly nations, wounding the one in its very honor, and assaulting the other in its most precious prerogatives and its dearest interests; and this, too, by lawless individuals, in whose eyes truth, justice and morality have lost all their force and vigor, all their brilliancy and all their splendor.

There are acts against which, although reason cannot prevail, justice can have influence; and there are acts in favor of which reason will have influence if justice is against them. A court may leave unpunished, in the absence of material proof, certain real and positive acts which can and ought to claim the forcible intervention and energetic exercise of Executive authority. Such an one, in the opinion of the undersigned, is the case here submitted for the consideration and approval of the honorable Secretary of State, to whom the undersigned has the honor to renew the assurance of his most distinguished consideration.

J. DE MARCOLETA.

HON. W. L. MARCY, &c., &c., &c.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, DEPARTMENT OF STATE.—To all to whom these presents shall come, greeting:

I certify that the paper hereunto annexed is a true copy, transcribed from and carefully collated with the original paper on file in this Department.

In testimony whereof, I, WILLIAM L. MARCY, Secretary of State of the United States, have hereunto subscribed my name, and caused the seal of the Department of State to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this twenty-sixth day of January, A. D. 1856, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the eightieth.

[L. S.] W. L. MARCY.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

—A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, Information has been received by me that sundry person, citizens of the United States and others, residents therein, are preparing, within the jurisdiction of the same, to enlist or enter themselves, or to hire or retain others to participate in military operations within the State of Nicaragua—

Now, therefore, I, Franklin Pierce, President of the United States, do warn all persons against connecting themselves with any such enterprise or undertaking, as being contrary to their duty as good citizens and to the laws of their country, and threatening, as the peace of the United States.

I do further admonish all persons who may depart from the United States, either singly or in numbers, organized or unorganized, for any such purpose, that they will thereby cease to be entitled to the protection of this Government.

I exhort all good citizens to discountenance and prevent any such disreputable and criminal undertaking, as aforesaid, charging all officers, civil and military, having lawful power in the premises, to exercise the same for the purpose of maintaining the authority, and enforcing the laws of the United States.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed to these presents.

Done at the City of Washington, the eighth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, and of the Independence of the United States the eightieth.

[L. S.]

By the President, FRANKLIN PIERCE.

W. L. MARCY, Secretary of State.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, DEPARTMENT OF STATE—To all to whom these presents shall come greeting:

I certify that the papers hereunto annexed are true copies, transcribed from and carefully collated with the original papers on file in this Department.

In testimony whereof, I, William L. Marcy, Secretary of State of the United States, have hereunto subscribed my name and caused the seal of the Department of State to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, the twenty-eighth day of January, A. D. 1856, and of the Independence of the United States of America the 80th.

[SEAL.] W. L. MARCY.

[Copy.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Dec. 21, 1855.

PARKER H. FRENCH, Esq., Washington:

SIR: Your letter to me of the 19th instant, with the inclosed copy of "an autograph letter from the President of Nicaragua to the President of the United States of America," has been received and laid before the President. I am directed by him to reply to your communication that he has not yet seen reasons for establishing diplomatic intercourse with the persons who now claim to exercise the political power in the State of Nicaragua.

Those who were chiefly instrumental in suspending or overthrowing the former Government of that State were not citizens belonging to it, nor have those citizens or any considerable part of them, so far as is now known here, freely expressed their approval of, or acquiescence in, the present condition of the political affairs of Nicaragua. Until such shall appear to be the case, the President does not deem it proper to receive you, or any one, as a Minister to this Government duly appointed by the Supreme Government of Nicaragua. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

W. L. MARCY.

Mr. Marcy to Mr. Wheeler.

[Copy.] No. 13. DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Nov. 8, 1855.

SIR: I have received and laid before the President, your dispatches numbered 25 and 26, together with their enclosures.

The miserable condition of Nicaragua is much regretted, and devolves upon this Government perplexing duties. While adhering to our settled policy of leaving to every nation the management of its own internal affairs, we have important duties to perform in regard to our citizens who may be resident within, or passing through, its territories. The recent murders and outrages committed upon them in the State of Nicaragua must be atoned for by the authorities of that country. The perpetrators of those crimes must be punished, the sufferers indemnified, and the families of the murdered be provided for. Whenever that country has a responsible Government, a due measure of satisfaction will be demanded. In the present condition of affairs there it is difficult to decide who has the responsible Government on which the demand for satisfaction can be made. It appears that a band of foreign adventurers has invaded that unhappy country, which, after gaining recruits from the residents, has by violence overturned the previously existing Government, and now pretend to be in possession of sovereign authority.

The knowledge we have of their proceedings does not authorize the President to recognize it as the *de facto* government of Nicaragua, and he cannot hold, or permit you to hold, in your official character, any political intercourse with the persons now claiming to exercise the sovereign authority of that State. It appears to be no more than a violent usurpation of power, brought about by an irregular, self-organized military force, as yet unsupported by the will or acquiescence of the people of Nicaragua.

It has more be appearance of a successful marauding expedition than a change of Government or rulers.

Should the mass of the people of Nicaragua be unwilling or unable to repel this inroad or shake off this usurpation, and ultimately submit to its rule, then it may become *de facto* Government, and responsible for the outrages which have been committed upon the rights and persons of American citizens. Then this Government will demand and exact ample indemnity and satisfaction from it.

The President instructs you to abstain from any official intercourse with the persons now exercising a temporary control over some parts of Nicaragua. In such a dubious state of affairs you cannot be expected to act in your official character until you receive instructions from your Government; but you will be entitled to all the immunities of a Minister if you do not act to forfeit them.

You will remain in the country and keep your Government well advised of the actual condition o affairs therein. You will observe great circumspection in your conduct. You cannot retain a right to the privileges of a Minister if you intermeddle in the concerns of any parties. The difficulties you have already encountered arose, as it appears, from an apprehension that you had improperly interfered in the conflict between the contending parties. Though the President has no doubt that you acted from the purest motives, intending only to subserve the cause of humanity, yet your course was aside from that which your duty as the representative of a foreign Government, imposed upon you. It has exposed you to the charge, by one party, of interfering in the concerns of the other, and on this ground an attempt will be made to justify the restraint put upon you.

In regard to this matter the President will, hereafter take such a course as is dictated by a regard to your rights as a public functionary of this Government.

Orders having been issued for some of our public ships to visit the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of Nicaragua. They will have instructions to look to and protect the persons and property of our citizens, but there should be no apprehensions as to the extent to which they have a right to interfere. The commanders of such ships have no right, except in very extraordinary cases, to send forces to operate on land; and in no case could they be permitted to take any part in the conflicts of the contending parties within the limits of the country. They can and should protect our merchant vessels from illegal seizure and pillage, and afford an asylum to our citizens who wish to escape from scenes of violence and bloodshed, and secure a depository for their property.

Should the officers of the national armed ships sent to the coasts of Nicaragua confer with you as to acts proper for them to do in any emergency, you will be careful in the advice you may give them. Acts of war cannot be committed without the authority of Congress. Repelling threatened outrage upon our citizens, or shielding their property from unjust seizure, or protecting their persons, are not acts of war. They are exertions of power not inconsistent with the relations of peace.

I am, Sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. L. MARCY.

Messrs. Blankman and Meagher objected to the admission of the documents as evidence.

Mr. Joachimssen urged their admission, on the ground that they had an important bearing upon the accusation against the defendants, as showing the view Government had taken since 1854 relative to Nicaraguan emigration.

The Commissioner admitted the documents.

Charles W. Cruger. (Captain in the army of Walker,) was called to the stand, and being sworn, testified as follows—I live at No. 304 Broadway and keep a liquor and wine store; I formerly lived at No. 308 Pearl-street; January a year ago I went to San Juan del Norte in the *Northern Light*; how much was paid for my passage I cannot say; Mr. Bartlett who keeps the Washington Hotel paid my fare; I went to Nicaragua to see the country; my passage ticket carried me to Virgin Bay; I gave the ticket I think to the purser of the steamer *San Carlos;* between five and six hundred passengers went with me; some stopped at San Juan del Sur, some at Virgin Bay, and others at Granada; about seventy or eighty went to Granada; Virgin Bay is fifteen miles from San Juan del Sur; I remained at Virgin Bay six hours, and from there went to Granada; the parties who went to Grenada went in the same boat with myself; a friend of mine paid my passage; his name is Maxamilian A. Thornan; Mr. Thornan never said anything to me about having enlisted men for the British; I have heard that he did; having arrived at Grenada I accepted a commission in the army of General Walker; I had no letters to General Walker, and did not see him till I had been several months in the army; I received my commission from President Rivas; my company consisted of sixty-eight men.

Q.—Where did this man come from?

Mr. Blankman objected to the question, and asked that the Commissioner instruct the witness that he was not obliged to answer any question that might tend to criminate him. The kind of evidence proposed to be elicited, he contended, might form a link to a chain of testimony that might thereafter be used to the injury of the witness.

Mr. McKeon gave his assurance the witness should not be injured by any testimony he might give.

The Commissioner instructed the witness to answer no questions that might tend to criminate him.

Testimony resumed.—I came back to New-York last January; when I was at Granada there was a military company stationed there; the force numbered about three hundred and fifty men; this was in April last; of this force some three hundred men were natives of the country, and the remainder Americans, Irish, French, &c.; at Virgin Bay there was a military force of some six hundred men, of which three hundred and fifty were natives and the balance foreigners.

Q.—Do you recognize any persons as parties you have seen in Nicaragua? A.—I do. [Witness pointed to three persons present, witness giving their names—one he said was a cook in Nicaragua, another an artist, and the third one who followed no special employment.

Q.—Are these boys New-Yorkers? A.—I believe they are; they came back with me in the *James Adger*; some of the men who went out with me in the *Northern Light* joined the Nicaraguan army.

Q.—Was you in any battle in Nicaragua? A.—I decline answering.

Q.—Do you not know that there is a state of war existing between General Walker and the Costa Ricans? A.—I decline answering.

Q.—When did you leave Virgin Bay? A.—On the 25th of April; I came through Castillo Rapids.

Q.—Was not Castillo Rapids occupied by a military force? A.—I decline answering.

Q.—When did you leave Castillo Rapids? A.—On the 7th of last June; I went from there to Hipp's Point, at the junction of the San Juan River and the Cherropokee; on the 26th of September I left Hipp's Point.

Q.—Was there a military force at Hipp's Point when you were there? A.—I decline answering.

Q.—How many Americans were there? A.—About fifty men were there, from New-York?

Q.—Did you ever see the Costa Rican Army? A.—I decline answering.

Q.—Did you not have command of the force at Hipp's Point? A.—I decline answering.

Q.—Had you any superior officer? A.—I decline answering.

Mr. Blankman objected to the District-Attorney putting any further questions about military operations in Nicaragua, as it was obvious the witness would not answer them.

Commissioner.—The District-Attorney can ask what question he chooses, and the witness is at liberty to answer or not as he thinks fit.

Q.—How did you go from the Castillo Rapids? A.—In the steamer *J. N. Scott*; I refuse to tell whether I paid my passage; from Hipp's Point I went to San Carlos; I know Col. Lockridge; he was at Greytown when I was there.

Q.—Why did you leave Nicaragua? A.—I decline answering.

Q.—Have you ever been at the Nicaragua agency in Broadway? A.—I have, Sir; it is since I came back from Nicaragua.

Q.—Will you describe the uniform of the Nicaragua army? A.—I will not, Sir.

Q.—Was you ever taken prisoner by the Costa Ricans? A.—I decline answering.

Cross-examined by Mr. Meagher.—Previous to going in the *Northern Light* to Nicaragua, did you not call at the office of the old Accessory Transit Company in Bowling-green? A.—I did not; I know Col. Fabens, but have never had any conversation with him; I do not know Mr. Bolton; no one enlisted me to go to Nicaragua.

Q.—Was any inducement held out to you to go to Nicaragua? A.—I decline answering.

Q.—Is it not a fact that you went as a traveler to Nicaragua? A.—Such is a fact.

Q.—What is your impression of Nicaragua? A.—It is one of the finest countries on the globe, and the best place to go to for colonization; I saw Mr. Wheeler, the American Minister, in Nicaragua.

Q.—Was the Government of President Rivas acknowledged by Mr. Wheeler?

Mr. McKeon objected to the question, as being wholly irrelevant to the issue.

Mr. Blankman contended that the question was more relevant than Attorney-General Cushing's letter.

Mr. McKeon jumped up at this remark and repeated his challenge to the other side to produce the Sidney Webster letter.

Mr. Meagher urged patience upon the District-Attorney, and promised that the letter should be forthcoming in good time.

Cross examination resumed—Mr. Wheeler did acknowledge the Government of President Rivas.

Q.—Was you present at the inauguration of President Rivas? A.—I was not; there is an old dismantled fort at the Castillo Rapids.

Q.—Was you at Virgin Bay when a number of American citizens were murdered there? A.—I was; Rev. Mr. Wheeler was among those murdered by the Guatemaleans.

A controversy here arose between the opposing counsel as to the admissability of testimony about the alleged murder of Americans at Greytown.

Mr. Meagher threatened that before the examination was concluded they would subpœna President Pierce and members of his Cabinet, and other high officials, if necessary, to clear up this point.

Mr. McKeon pronounced the threat Buncombe, and defied its execution.

Q.—Is not Nicaragua a good farming country? A.—It is; cattle are raised there, and an extensive business done in hides; there are a large number of Americans engaged there in agricultural business; gold is found in some quantities; English Companies are located there in digging at the gold mines; the climate is about the same as Louisiana and Mississippi; at Chantalas it is very healthy; Captain O'Keefe recovered his health in Nicaragua; I enjoyed good health in Nicaragua; I do not know that either of the defendants hired or retained Mr. Fuller or Mr. Roberts to go to Nicaragua as soldiers under General Walker.

Direct examination resumed—Have you received or do you expect to receive any land from the Nicaragua Government in Nicaragua. A.—I decline answering.

Q.—Have you never seen Col. Fabens in Nicaragua? A.—I have, but had no conversation with him.

Q.—Why did you leave Nicaragua,?

Mr. Blankman—I will answer that question for the witness, as he has refused to answer it once; he was taken a prisoner of war by Commodore Vanderbilt's agents and sent on his parole to this City.

Mr. McKeon—I have never seen the witness previous to this morning.

Mr. Blankman—It would do you good to read of Nicaragua news and get posted before entering upon an examination like the present.

Witness—Counsel can make their own statements and comments; I decline answering the question.

Both sides here declared that they were through with the witnesses, and the examination was adjourned till 12 M. to-day.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S COURT.

Before Commissioner Morton.

COMPLAINT OF STABBING DISMISSED.

An examination was had to-day upon the charge against Edward Keeler, a sailor on board the bark *Thetis*, for stabbing Wm. Forrest, a fellow sailor. The evidence, which was quite lengthy and complicated, failed to identify Forrest as the party inflicting the stab, and the complaint was accordingly dismissed.

COURT CALENDAR—TUESDAY, Feb. 10.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 114, 796, 810, 55, 774, 781, 543, 690, 474, 753, 271, 280, 742, 822, 823, 825, 555, 98, 463, 464, 693, 442, 814, 166, 560, 813, 233.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 422 to 436 inclusive. *Part II.*—Nos. 341, 23, 418, 373, 437 to 445 inclusive, 244, 377.

SUPREME COURT.—*Circuit.*—Nos. 421, 637, 493, 139, 655, 794, 297, 1166, 525, 500½, 539½, 671, 672, 674, 265, 567, 611, 182, 554, 287.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 51, 55, 60, 63, 42, 65 to 70 inclusive.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Feb. 9.

Before Hon. Justice Duer.

DECISIONS.

MARINE INSURANCE—SPECIFICATION OF ABANDONMENT.—*Alexander McConochie et al. vs. The Sun

New-York Daily Times.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, FEB. 12, 1857.

☞ The NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served in this City and vicinity for ONE SHILLING a week. Single Copies Two Cents. Mail subscribers SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES is published every Evening, (*Sundays Excepted.*) One edition will be issued at ONE and the other at THREE o'clock P. M. It will be sent by mail at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing nearly all the leading matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday, is mailed at THREE DOLLARS a year.

The WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed at TWO DOLLARS a year for single Copies. TWENTY-FIVE Copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, to one address.

The TIMES FOR EUROPE is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6 cents for single copies.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6 cents for single copies.

Terms, invariably cash in advance.

Publication Office, No. 138 Nassau-st., cor. of Beekman.

RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO., Publishers.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Burdell Investigation was continued yesterday, but its developements were trivial and unimportant. The Coroner received a telegraphic dispatch from Philadelphia, explaining that the trunk before referred to had been found to be the property of C. G. PEEBLES, of this City; so that mystery was cleared up. The first witness sworn yesterday was GEORGE DOUGLASS, the proprietor of a laundry establishment, at which ECKEL's clothes were washed. He observed nothing unusual in the articles received from ECKEL and SNODGRASS, after the murder was discovered; so that this evidence elicited nothing. The Coroner announced his determination to receive no anonymous letters hereafter in reference to the murder; parties having communications to make to him must sign their own names. JAMES SCOTT testified that he knew FARRELL, the witness, who was confronted with ECKEL on Tuesday; he had always considered FARRELL an honest and reliable man; but further than this he knew nothing. Dr. GEO. F. WOODWARD, who examined the wounds of Dr. BURDELL, put in, in evidence, a written document, describing the appearance of the wounds He gave his theory of the manner in which the deed was committed; basing that theory upon his observations of the direction and extent of the stabs on the person, he concludes that the Doctor was seated at his table when he received the first blow in the shoulder from some one who approached him stealthily from behind,—that on receiving this blow, the Doctor rose and made his way towards the door, and that while his hand was upon the knob, he was struck the blow which severed the carotid artery,—that the stabs in the side were given after he fell,—and that neither the shoulder wound nor that in the neck would have been sufficient to prevent him from making an outcry. Other witnesses were examined, but their testimony was entirely unimportant.

The votes for President and Vice-President were counted before the two Houses of Congress, in joint convention, yesterday, and Mr. BUCHANAN, as President, and Mr. BRECKENRIDGE, as Vice-President, were declared duly elected. The question was immediately raised as to counting the vote of Wisconsin, the electors of that State having met on the 4th, instead of the 3d of December, when the presiding officer decided that the functions of the two Houses had been discharged in the premises. This decision was dissented from by both Senators and Representatives, and much confusion ensued. At length, it being decided that no vote could be taken in convention, the Senate adjourned to their Chamber, and both Houses continued the consideration of the subject, without, however, coming to any conclusion. A motion to reconsider the vote by which the Submarine Telegraph bill was referred to the Post-Office Committee, will, probably, be considered to-day. Majority and minority reports from the Committee on Territories, relative to the Kansas Delegate case, were presented.

In the State Senate yesterday, a new bill to reorganize the Police Department of this City was introduced, and ordered to be printed. In the Assembly, favorable reports were made on the bills to reserve the slips on the East River, between Piers Nos. 2 and 10, for canal boats during the season of canal navigation, and to authorize the Staten Island Railroad Company to run ferry-boats. The Message of the Governor vetoing the Supply bill of 1856 was received, and after an unsuccessful effort to make it the special order for to-morrow the attempt was made to pass the bill over the veto, but it failed—the vote being Ayes 17, Noes 65.

Latest advices from Mexico represent the country to be unusually quiet, the only trouble proceeding from the rebellious disposition of the Clergy, some of whom it had been found necessary to proceed against in a summary manner. A rumor prevailed that the Apostolic Nuncio had demanded his passports preparatory to leaving the country.

The New-York State Agricultural Society met yesterday at Albany, and elected theirs officer for the ensuing year, a list of which will be found elsewhere. The Treasurer's report shows a balance of upwards of a thousand dollars in favor of the Society. Buffalo was fixed upon as the place for holding the next meeting.

Three steamers are now due from Europe. The *Niagara* at Halifax, the *Anglo-Saxon* at Portland, and the *Southampton* at this port.

A steam-boiler exploded near Buffalo, yesterday, by which the engineer, fireman and five laborers were killed, and several others were injured.

The subsiding of the waters of the Hudson River, at Albany, shows the losses in the lower part of the city to have been very great. The fronts of all the warehouses about State-street Bridge have been battered in, and some are entirely gone. The bridge, itself, is a complete wreck. The river is again frozen over so that teams can cross.

QUIMBY & Co.'s coach factory, at Newark, N. J., was destroyed by fire last evening, very little of the stock being saved. The fire was spreading at the latest accounts.

HOSEA J. GARDNER, Postmaster at Hingham, Mass., recently died from being poisoned by arsenic, and circumstances point to his wife as being guilty of administering it to him. The affair has caused much excitement in that community.

An amendment to the Constitution of Missouri has passed the popular branch of the Legislature of that State, restricting the State debt to $30,000.

The steamer *James Adger* returned from Hampton Roads last evening with the ship *Samuel Russell* in tow. By this arrival we have full details of the situation of the frozen fleet in the Chesapeake up to Monday, from our Special Reporter, who accompanied the expedition, and has been an eye-witness of what he relates.

The fillibuster examination was continued yesterday. Some of the correspondence of Secretary MARCY to Mr. MARCOLETA, the former Minister from Nicaragua, relative to Nicaraguan matters, was submitted in evidence. Capt. CRUGER, late of Gen. WALKER's army, was the only witness examined. He answered such questions as he chose, but declined peremptorily to give any information touching military matters in Nicaragua.

EDWARD DAVID, charged as implicated with CARPENTIER, GRALET and BALOT in the French National Railway fraud, has been arrested, and is now lodged with the other prisoners in the Eldridge-street Jail. The officers have been on the look-out for him a long time. The examination by Commissioner BETTS of the parties, which was assigned for yesterday, relative to sending them to France for trial, was adjourned till next Monday, on account of the engagement elsewhere of counsel.

In the Board of Aldermen, last evening, a resolution was adopted, giving a Special Committee power to send for persons and papers in reference to the want of accommodation given the public by the City Railroads. A communcation from the President of the Dry Dock Company stated that the Committee on Markets, to whom his proposition to the Board to sell the City a market site had been referred, had reported adversely thereto without ever holding a meeting or giving him an opportunity to appear before them. The Councilmen met last evening but did nothing of public importance.

In the Superior Court yesterday two important decisions were rendered. The one on the specification of the nature of the abandonment in marine insurance, and the other on the recovery of the amount of insurance money after a loss, before the delivery of the policy.

WILLIAM BURDELL applied yesterday to the Surrogate for letters of administration upon the personal (as Monday he did for the administration upon the real) estate of his brother, the murdered Dr. HARVEY BURDELL.

A Brooklyn lady of respectable family and only two months married, yesterday morning in a paroxysm of insanity escaped from her husband's watch, went to the privy, stripped herself, and leaping into the vault met a horrible death.

The New Administration—Difficulties of Mr. Buchanan's Position.

If it be true that "uneasy lies the head which wears a crown," untold must be the embarrassments and dilemmas which perplex a President of the United States, especially at the beginning of his Administration. A late number of the London *Morning Post* applauds with reason the wisdom of the framers of our Constitution, in assigning an interval of several months between the election and inauguration of our Chief Magistrates, during which to ponder at leisure the difficulties of their position. The use which is made of the third of a year, preceding their accession to the responsibilities of their high office, is indeed the safest trial of the competency of our Presidents elect, and the surest test by which to weigh their chances of an honorable or an inglorious career of authority.

The excessive caution, which is a striking characterteristic of Mr. BUCHANAN, has not been sufficient to exclude judgment, already, respecting the course of action he may adopt. It is abundantly evident that he is keenly sensitive, both with regard to the obstructions to a successful programme, and the severe account he will be held to by the millions with whose interests he is intrusted. He knows that there are shoals and quicksands, which it will require almost unprecedented sagacity to steer clear of, and enticements which it will demand unusual fortitude to resist. The selection of a Cabinet, and a proper choice of foreign and local federal officers, are, excepting so far as they indicate a policy, of minor importance, when compared with a plan to be adopted, in relation to the paramount question of the day, which shall satisfy the country, put an end to sectionalism, and remove the reproach which has been cast upon us, both at home and abroad, during the past four years.

The indications thus far, since the election, respecting Mr. BUCHANAN's course on the Slavery and territorial questions, have been favorable. His associations, speeches and letters, as well as the changed tone of the Southern journals in his interest, point to an impartial, liberal and anti-sectional administration. It, nevertheless, remains to be seen whether the wise policy thus foreshadowed will be adhered to. The very amiability and tenacious caution of Mr. BUCHANAN's character render him liable to be borne down against his better judgment by the opposition of determined will. It is well known that an intestine warfare is waging in the Southern Democratic camp—in fact, between the national and fire-eating parties at the South—which is all the more bitter because the inflammation, so far, has been rather internal than external. It is evident, if Mr. BUCHANAN perseveres in the programme which is attributed to him, that the heart-burnings between North and South will speedily come to an end; but that they will be succeeded by the malignant disunion opposition to his administration, of that portion of the Southern population which is represented by JEFFERSON DAVIS, TOOMBS, the Charleston *Mercury*, the New-Orleans *Delta*, Mr. STEPHENS, of Georgia, HUNTER, and the seven divine-right Pro-Slavery men in the House of Representatives. Senator SLIDELL and Governor WISE, of Virginia, who will probably succeed to the first vacancy from his State to the United States Senate, may, probably, be counted on as heads of the Southern Union Democrats in Congress, and of the vast majority of the people in the Slaveholding States. The head and front of the secessionists will be JEFFERSON DAVIS, whose place in the Senate is secure for the next six years. What his faction lack in strength, will be amply made up for by frantic fanaticism, unceasing threats, and the noise and bustle which signalize a rebellion. Each of the two parties claims its Northern adherents. Those of the Toombs-Davis clique refer to the Dickinson-Walker Hard-Shells of New-York, TOUCEY, of Connecticut, DOUGLAS, SHIELDS and others as their supporters, while MARCY, CASS, CLIFFORD, GLANCY JONES, DODGE, the Softs of this State, nearly all the Democratic members of Congress elect from the North, are looked to by those who are contented with a strict and literal interpretation of the Kansas-Nebraska law, and do not desire that the Federal Government should be made a tool for the extension of Slavery.

The all-important question of the day, is, what will Mr. BUCHANAN decide upon in these circumstances? Will he fall back into the errors of his predecessor, or hold the reins of Government impartially, with the firm hand and iron will which are claimed for him by his Northern adherents? We sincerely trust the latter. If he is aided by the powerful influence of Governor WISE, whose conversion to broad Union views, since the Presidential election, is asserted strenuously by his friends, the opposition of fire-eaterism, though violent, can be but transient in the States of Virginia and Maryland. The Hamilton speech of Mr. BRECKINRIDGE may also be looked upon as the full expression of the views of the future Vice-President upon the subject of Slavery, and they are, to say the least, far more enlightened than we have been accustomed to hear, for the last few years, from Southern orators. Mr. BUCHANAN is said to have declared, a few weeks ago, that he should give "the widest possible berth to Disunionists of both sections of the country." If he maintains that resolve, it will be a cause for the highest satisfaction.

City Reform.

Our citizens are awaiting with a good deal of anxiety the action of the State Legislature, in regard to Reforms in our City Government. The conviction is universal that *some* reform is imperatively required,—that the enormous expense to which the City is subjected,—the flagrant abuses known to prevail in every department of the public service, and the comparative inefficiency of the Government for all useful purposes, demand some measure of redress. And although the fault rests primarily upon our own people,—upon their neglect to choose honest and capable men for places of trust and power,—much of the evil is traceable directly to defects in the machinery by which these powers are exercised. We cannot have a Charter which shall make rogues honest:—but we can have one which shall render it more difficult than it is at present for rogues to rob and plunder the public.

There are some very important amendments to our present charter, upon which nearly all are agreed. The conviction of men of all parties is, that the Common Council is badly organized, and that the system of separate and irresponsible executive departments has proved a failure. Everybody feels that the Board of Councilmen is too large for any good purpose,—that it invites dishonest men to seek an election to it, and that it imposes no check whatever upon the action of the other Board. It ought to be reduced:—and we think the general impression would be in favor of making it the *smaller* and the *superior* of the two branches of the Common Council—since there is an obvious absurdity in making it merely the duplicate of the other Board. At all events, it is too large now, and everybody would favor its reduction.

So also all classes and all parties are in favor of changing the system of Executive departments,—of having them no longer elective, but let them be filled either by one branch of the Common Council upon the nomination of the Mayor, or by the joint action of the two Boards. It would be highly desirable also to have them organized as a Board, acting together upon matters of general interest and made responsible, each for his own department, directly to some central authority. The great evil in our present municipal government is lack of responsibility. There is no such thing as a general supervising authority. Each department is isolated and independent—acting upon its own authority and without check or oversight from any quarter.

Upon these points and some others that might be mentioned there is no great difference of sentiment among our citizens. Why, then, cannot the Legislature at once amend our charter in these respects, and afterwards take up those matters concerning which there is more doubt? The apparent purpose to combine all the various measures relating to the City, and act upon them all at once, is likely to end in the defeat of all. This is precisely the reason why nothing has been accomplished for the last two years upon this subject. The Legislature undertakes *too much* at once. The several bills required are brought forward as parts of a general system, and each thus shares whatever odium or opposition may exist against any other,—whereas each should stand upon its own merits.

The Legislature, it strikes us, would do well to pass at once such an amended charter as the City needs. Then the questions of a Police Commission—a commission for the Central Park and one for the new City Hall, and other matters which give rise to controversy, can be brought up in order and decided each for itself. But something should be done at once, else the whole will be thrust into the very close of the session and stand a very good chance of not being acted upon at all.

Marine Signals.

During the last session of Congress, a bill to "provide for the general introduction of a uniform code of Marine Signals," was introduced to the Senate and quietly slipped, through the forms of legislation, without attracting any public attention. That bill is now before the House of Representatives, under a recommendation of the Committee on Commerce; and the shipowners of New-York and Boston, who have discovered that, if it becomes a law, it will impose on them an unnecessary and unjust tax, are sending in remonstrances against its passage.

The bill in question proposes that a system of marine signals, recently invented by Mr. HENRY J. ROGERS, shall be adopted as our national code of marine signals; and that every vessel sailing under the United States flag, whose burden is three hundred and fifty tons and upwards, shall be supplied by its owner with a complete set of ROGERS' signal-flags and a copy of ROGERS' chart-books explaining them. This supply to be made within twelve months from the passage of the bill; and the penalty for every neglect to be $300, to be enforced by a seizure and forfeiture of the unsupplied vessel.

This is certainly a most remarkable bill. We doubt if Congress ever discussed a more outrageous scheme for legalizing a private monopoly than this; which is to compel the commerce of the United States to pay tribute to the ingenuity of a private speculator in charts and bunting! This bill fixes the price of the charts at $10, and the cost of a set of signal flags will average from $35 to $40. So every individual in the United States who owns a ship, bark, brig or schooner of 350 tons and upwards, must, within a year from the passage of the bill, if it be allowed to pass, pay about $50 into the pocket of Mr. HENRY J. ROGERS! If he refuse to pay this tax the Collector of the Custom House in his District will report the fact to the District-Attorney, who will immediately libel the unsupplied vessel, condemn it and sell it—unless the owner will pay a penalty of $300 and costs! There are perhaps ten thousand vessels, sailing under the United States flag, whose owners would be compelled, by this act, to expend nearly a half a million of dollars, for no possible benefit to themselves or to any department of commerce.

What powers of persuasion were used to pass this bill through the Senate, we have been unable to learn. We are glad to see that the House is disposed to scrutinize it. There is no necessity for any national code of marine signals. The signals now generally used by American and English ships, and which have, for many years, been recognized by the ships of all nations, are known as MARRYATT's signals; and they are sufficient for every communication that can be desired between ships at sea, or between a ship and a signal station on shore. All well-equipped European ships are supplied with MARRYATT's signals, and nearly every American ship sailing to a foreign country takes them and uses them. They have become, by a common usage, the international signals of commerce; and any attempt, by Congress to supersede them, in our own ships, by the invention of Mr. ROGERS, will only create trouble, and will render the whole system of flag conversation between American and foreign ships unintelligible and useless. Congress cannot compel British, or French, or Spanish, or Dutch ships to hoist ROGERS' signal flags. Of what benefit, then, can they be to our own ships, which are constantly associated with the ships of these nations?

However superior ROGERS' system of flags may be to MARRYATT's, its merits have never been tested by experience. But if experience should demonstrate its usefulness, any new improvement in the general system of flag telegraphs, which may be made hereafter, will be permanently excluded from adoption by the passage of this monopoly bill. If ROGERS' system is really more valuable than any other, it will gradually work its way into favor without the compulsory assistance of Government. To force the system into adoption is an outrage upon our shipowners, which will only be the initiation of greater wrongs. For if Congress may dictate to our shipmasters what signals they shall fly from their mastheads; why may it not also direct what compass shall swing in the binnacle of our ships, what barometer shall hang in the cabin, what chronometer shall measure the time, on what chart the master shall track his course, of what duck the topsails shall be made and of what hemp the rigging, whose patent windlass, or capstan, or chain stopper shall be used; and, indeed, why may not Congress order that Bowditch's venerable epitome shall be thrown overboard, and its place supplied by the theories of some tyro in the mathematics of navigation! If the power "to regulate commerce," which the Constitution confers upon Congress, may be used to legalize a speculation in signal flags; it may also be used to force upon our shipowners any other monopoly, whether the interests of Commerce require it, or not. And it is not difficult to foresee that there will be no end to the evils consequent upon such a despotic system of legislation.

Inaugural Speeches.

Apropos to the near approach of Mr. BUCHANAN's inauguration as the eighteenth regularly elected President of the United States, the *Pennsylvanian* takes a retrospect of all the inaugural speeches of his predecessors, all of which it is to be remembered have been delivered since he was born, so young are we as a nation. WASHINGTON delivered his first and only inaugural speech to the Senate, as did both ADAMS and JEFFERSON, but he delivered none on his second election. Though JEFFERSON delivered his first inaugural in the Senate Chamber, it was addressed to his "Friends and Countrymen." Since his time the inaugural speeches of the Presidents have been addressed to the people, and have been delivered from the portico of the Capitol. Though they have come to be regarded as an essential part of the ceremony, they do not necessarily belong to it, and are, in fact, extra-Constitutional. They are purely voluntary on the part of the President, who is only required by the Constitution to take the oath of office. If Mr. BUCHANAN should see fit to dispense with an inaugural address altogether, he might do so, and he might plead the example of WASHINGTON at his second inauguration as a precedent. But he will not probably venture upon such an innovation, and knowing the fondness of the people for bunkum speeches he will gratify them. The inaugurals of our Presidents have not been remarkable productions. JEFFERSON's first inaugural contained two expressions which have become part of the currency of speech viz: "The full tide of successful experiment," and "entangling alliances," a phrase which has been generally attributed to WASHINGTON. General HARRISON's allusion to the "remark of a Roman Consul," and General TAYLOR's "all the world and the rest of mankind," are all that the inaugurals of our other Presidents have contributed to the currency of conversation. General HARRISON's inaugural is further remarkable in being longer than that of any other of the Presidents, and for containing a distinct avowal that he would not be a candidate for reelection. Poor old man! In another month and he was in his grave. Gen. TAYLOR has the credit, which should not be lightly esteemed, of making the shortest address of any of our Chief Magistrates. Gen. PIERCE is the only President who committed his inaugural to memory, and spoke it, like a school-boy, instead of reading it as a State paper, copies of which had already been placed in the hands of the people. We shall see very soon what peculiarities there may be in the inaugural of Old Buck, who may be regarded as the last of our Presidents who lived in the days of WASHINGTON.

NECESSITY FOR A POSTAL MONEY-ORDER SYSTEM.—It must be confessed, to our great discredit, that the Postal system of the United States is practically inferior to that of any European country. In one of its most important branches—the safe conveyance of money—it is wholly deficient. A merchant prefers to intrust an express company rather than the Post-Office department with a valuable package, and though the inadequacy of the latter to supply the great and increasing wants of the people is notorious, yet year after year passes away, and we do not see the slightest effort at improvement. If, to obtain such improvement, we were obliged to wait, by force of circumstances, until some new and unheard-of plan could be successfully adopted, there might be some excuse for this negligence. But plans have been already invented, and, in other countries, are worked with the most marked success. We have only to adopt them—to put into practice a system, the benefits of which have been already demonstrated;—yet we refuse to make the attempt, and cling to our old fogyism with a tenacity wholly opposed to the general spirit of Yankee go-ahead-ativeness.

Our present system of registering letters is a humbug. Every one knows it to be a humbug. It offers no more security for the safe transmission of a valuable letter than is to be found in the ordinary channel. The only difference is [illegible] registration has been [illegible] several years, but instead of being a shield to stealing money intrusted to the mails, it has rather been the means of pointing out to dishonest men in the service the exact place where money letters can be obtained.

The practice of remitting sums of money through Post-Office orders has existed in Great Britain for a long period. In Canada, also, the same system has been in successful operation for several years. It is estimated that over $50,000,000 are annually transmitted through the British Post-Offices by means of money orders, and not two dollars in the million are, within the same period, lost by mail robberies, fire or other causes. This is surely ample proof of the safety of this mode of transmitting money. In Great Britain no order is issued for over five pounds sterling, but we see no reason why orders should not be issued, as in Canada, to the extent of twenty-five pounds or $100. According to the English plan, every Post-Office is a money-order office; but in Canada only the larger offices, or about one eighth of the whole number, are authorized to draw money orders. These, however, are details which may or may not be adopted according to circumstances. We want the system first, and can make improvements afterwards.

We believe that the establishment of some safe mode for the transmission of valuable letters amounts now to a necessity, and the want of it should no longer be tolerated. We trust that the matter will receive the attention of Congress before adjournment. Its importance to the mercantile community cannot be overestimated; and the adoption of the British money-order system will be invaluable to the whole public, and will make a considerable addition to the revenue of the Department. The charges made in England for issuing orders are on a scale of one half per cent; and our people would willingly submit to even a higher tax, provided it insured the safe conveyance of their letters. The benefits of the system would be felt by every class of the community and especially by subscribers to newspapers and other periodicals.

THE NEWSPAPER AS A DETECTIVE AGENT.—It has probably occurred to many persons, during the progress of the Burdell inquest, that the *publicity* given to the proceedings has been a serious impediment to the ends of justice. If the whole investigation had been secret no one witness could have known what another had stated,—nor could parties cognizant of facts have been advised of measures which may have induced them to keep out of the way.

This is plausible and to a certain extent true: but there is decidedly another side to the story. All the important testimony thus far given has been elicited by the public press. It is curious to observe how utterly useless, for purposes of detection, the Police of the City has been from the beginning of the inquest. Not a single important witness has been discovered,—nor a single clue traced by this Department of the City Government. The most pertinent evidence has been given by parties who had been overheard to converse on the subject, and whose names have been given to the Coroner generally by anonymous letters:—and these conversations have been elicited solely by the reports and comments of the Press. FARRELL, the most important witness of all, never thought of any special connection between his sitting upon the door-step of No. 31 Bond-street, and the murder, until he read the reports in the papers; and even then he would not have come forward if the conversation into which these reports betrayed him had not been repeated to the Coroner. The same thing is true of several of the other witnesses.

The truth is, the public mind is stimulated to an extraordinary activity by the publicity given to the details of the case in the Press. Curiosity is aroused,—every one becomes eager to aid in detecting the guilt,—and thus every reader of the newspaper becomes a volunteer detective. If publicity, therefore, has its drawbacks, it has also its advantages: and we have little doubt that an inquest into any mysterious crime, is on the whole, greatly aided by the journals of the day.

RETURN OF WINTER—WHERE'S E. M.?—After a few days of southerly breezes, sunshine and sloppy walking, the wind has veered round again to the northwest, and the moustaches of gentlemen who sport these embellishments are again hung with icicles when they go out of doors. Our weather friend of Brooklyn Heights, who put on his thin shoes and Summer costume to go up among the Adirondack Mountains in search of cold weather, like Mephistophiles on the Brocken, might have been gratified to his heart's core if he had remained in his own wooden house among his thermometers. The last news from him left him among "the mountains," and we fear that when we hear from him again he will be lying upon a bed of frozen bulbs, as stiff and stark as the frigid tubes of his thermometers. We hope not. But what can be expected when a man goes wandering among the mountains of the North in mid-Winter with nothing on but the dress he wore in July? Since E. M. went off on his Northern explorations, the weather has been playing all sorts of antics, and nobody has been able to tell whether we were in the middle or at the end of a cold cycle. It is high time that E. M. came back; we miss his valuable communications about yesterday's weather.

WORTHY OF IMITATION.—The city of Boston is not much larger than one of our up-town Wards, yet the Common Council of that enterprising little metropolis of New-England has appropriated $13,000 to defray the expenses of cleaning the streets of snow after the late heavy snow-storm. The money was well expended, and, if ten times the amount had been appropriated here for a similar purpose, it would have been true economy; though the money might have been spent without the streets being much benefited by it. Under the administration of Mr. Commissioner EBLING something more than money is necessary to secure us unobstructed streets.

THE BRITISH MINISTER.—The following paragraph from a distinguished member of the British Parliament, gives us an inkling of the charac er of the new British Minister:

"I hope you will like NAPIER. He is clever and well-disposed—somewhat formal and (if I may make bold to say so) *Bostonian* in his manner, but his wife is very pretty and pleasant."

[illegible] The first [illegible]

[illegible] The duration of freshet action on the Hudson River railroads limited our supply of Beeves for the past week. But a few hundred were offered at Forty-fourth-street yesterday morning, and these sold at irregular prices. The total receipts in the City for a week past, however, amounted to about twenty-five hundred heads, which have all gone into the hands of butchers, and the present demand is not very great. As the retailers made no deduction from their "regular rates" when the wholesale price lowered, they will not, of course, make any advance now, "all on account of the freshet."

A LETTER OUT OF LIMBO.

Our Correspondent at Liberty—The Minnesota Land Bill, &c.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 9, 1857.

It will probably be expected of your correspondent that he should have a long story to tell, now that he is released from the miseries of "close custody," that his overcharged clouds of pent-up wrath must of necessity burst and flood his communications for some time to come. Gently,—if you please, kind reader. The time is not yet ripe for my thorough vindication, nor yet for the exposure of the depth of villainy which has been perpetrated. In a few days it will be easy to solve the riddle,—and then depend upon it my triumph will be fully apparent. Already my refusal to answer a certain question stands vindicated. From the beginning I was well aware that with the facts in my possession the Committee had no right to ask and ought not ask the question, for the refusal to answer which I have been for nearly three weeks under arrest: and I knew that in the end this must be apparent. I have not receded the shadow of a pin; but I stood before the Committee to-day precisely as I did the first day of my examination, except that I have taken a little pains to force upon the Committee explanations necessary to remove misapprehensions for which they were alone responsible. I am not complaining of them,—but stating facts. Their misapprehensions removed, they see the case just as I do, and would now be as loth to ask the question they pressed before, as I was to answer it. There let the matter rest at present; and in due time my pledge to make my whole course clear as the noon-day sun, will be redeemed.

The Minnesota Land Bill that was is no more. Its most earnest friends mourn over its fate, and refuse to be comforted. Could better evidence of its destruction be afforded than is found in the fact that it collapsed so suddenly under the criticisms of the DAILY TIMES? I submit not. The whole scheme was evidently of the most tender and fragile character,—a bubble which burst upon the least puncture. It is to be hoped, however, that the true friends of Minnesota will not despair. That rich and populous Territory undoubtedly deserves a reasonable grant of land for Railroad purposes, and the only reason she has not obtained it long since is that her opponents and her just claims have been availed of by unscrupulous strangers to her soil, having no stake in her prosperity, but who have twice defeated her interests in grossly efforts to promote their own.

GIVE MINNESOTA A FAIR SHAKE.

It is but simple justice that while these men are repudiated, no further delay should attend a moderate grant of alternate sections of land for Railroad purposes to Minnesota, to be made either direct to the Legislature, or to responsible companies who are able and willing to promptly and judiciously apply them to Railroad purposes.

I have not seen the new bill recently introduced into the Senate by Mr. TOOMBS, for this purpose. I understand, however, that it proposes a grant for less than seven hundred miles of road, instead of seventeen *hundred* miles as before, and that the grant shall be made direct to the Territory, and not in part to a foreign company composed of speculators, who shall make their interest provide a fund directly or indirectly for improper purposes. If the bill is of this character, it ought to pass at once. By acting upon it at once, Congress may correct the unfortunate apprehension now existing, that it is impossible to control or rebuke corruption at Washington, or anything tending to it, without destroying all chance of carrying a proper measure—or in other words, that a land grant, in order to be carried at all, must be put in such shape that it is not fit to receive the votes of honorable men.

S.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 9.

United States vs. *The Minnesota and N. W. Railroad Company.*—Chief-Justice TANEY delivered the opinion of the Court. This was a motion to reinstate a case which had been decided. Held that where a case had been regularly argued and submitted, the Court would refuse a rehearing—unless some member of the Court having acted with the majority should entertain a doubt as to the correctness of the opinion given. *This rule was inflexible.* No member of the Court doubting the correctness of the opinion delivered in the case, the motion is overruled.

Edmund Rice vs. *The Minnesota and N. W. Railroad Company.*—This opinion was also delivered by Chief-Justice TANEY—who held that the amount in controversy being larger or smaller could not be permitted to affect the rights of litigants in the Court. The case stands No. 251 on the docket and will not be reached for twelve months. The motion was for taking the case up out of its order in consideration of the large interests involved. Every suit stands upon equal footing, and must be called in its turn as it stands upon the docket. To this rule there are but two exceptions—1st, When the case concernes the Government in the collection of her revenues; and 2d, When the life or liberty of a citizen is involved. Motion overruled. LEX.

No decision to-day in the Court of Claims.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 11.

Case No. 57.—Arguments concluded.

PETER G. WETMORE, of New-York, was admitted as Attorney and Counsellor.

Academy of Music.

VERDI's opera of "Ernani"—a work that is perennially green and perpetually pleasant—was revived here last night to a good house. The performance was good, especially Illa. PARODI's *Leonora*, and Signor MORELLI's *Carlo*. Signor TAMBERLIK exerted himself, and sang as he always does, skillfully and like an artist—but the exertion produced some nasal effects which were not altogether pleasant.

On Friday night the "Trovatore" will be played for the last time. This will be the last night of the season under Mr. STRAKOSCH—a season which, we are happy to say, has been successful, in spite of much violent and unprincipled opposition.

☞ The bodies of Mr. and Mrs. BOSCH have not yet been recovered from the ruins of the fire at the corner of Mercer and Bleecker streets.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—THE TIME has arrived to prepare for the Spring and Summer trade. He who buys a Sewing Machine now will have a great advantage over him who purchases after the hurry for work comes on. The fact that Singer's Machines and no other will answer for making clothing, shoe-fittings and general work, is well understood. I. M. Singer & Co.'s Gazette is just published, and is full of information about Sewing Machines. Copies sent gratis to all who apply.

I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 323 Broadway, New-York.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES.—The best in the world; the only reliable Hair Dye known, perfect and instantaneous; harmless as it is beautiful in its results. Applied in twelve private rooms. BATCHELOR'S WIGS surpass all; their new improvements satisfy the intended that BATCHELOR'S are permanent. Avoid the ridicule attached to bad dyes and unsightly wigs. The largest and best stock always at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

RUPTURE.—ONLY PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED to MARSH & CO. by the Industrial Exhibition of all Nations, at the Crystal Palace, for their new Premium Radical Cure Truss. References as to its superiority: Professors Valentine Mott, Willard Parker and John M. Carnochan. Open from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M.
MARSH & CO., No. 2½ Maiden-lane, New-York.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—THE HORACE WATERS modern improved pianos and melodeons are to be found only at No. 333 Broadway. Pianos and melodeons to rent, and rents allowed on purchase; for sale on monthly payments. Second-hand pianos from $60 to $150; melodeons, $40 to $125.

"There was a sound of revelry by night."—BYRON.
LADIES, IF YOU WISH WHITE SATIN, KID and linen gaiter boots and slippers for balls and parties, and India rubber boots and shoes, for snow and rain, patronize J. B. MILLER & CO., No. 124 Canal-st.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBERT M. PATRICK is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated Safes and patent Double Bolted Defiance Locks and Grate-bars. Depot No. 101 Beekman-st., one door below Nassau-st.

PARIS BOOTS, PER *ARAGO*, CORK AND Double Soles, and Dress Boots, from celebrated makers, J. Forr and Mellez. EUGENE FERRIS & SON, Boot makers, No. 62 Nassau-st.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Hat Work Ties, Stocks, &c.
SMITH & BROUWER,
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF
NECK-TIES, STOCKS, &c.,
No. 49 VESEY-ST.,
Would call the attention of WHOLESALE BUYERS to their extensive assortment of Spring and Summer styles.

Pure Genuine Cod-Liver Oil.—HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.'S GENUINE COD-LIVER OIL is unadulterated pure, and made from Fresh Livers—it is no quack medicine, but is recommended as the most reliable cure for CONSUMPTION and SCROFULA.
HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.,
Chemists and Druggists, Nos. 165, 273, 511 and 736 Broadway.

The Popularity of Rushton's Cod-Liver Oil as a remedy for pulmonary diseases, is rapidly on the increase, and scarcely a day passes without some one is cured by its use. FREDERICK V. RUSHTON'S preparation is in full on each label, without which it is not genuine. No. 10 Astor House, corner Barclay-st., and No. 417 Broadway, corner Canal-st.

A Cure for Influenza.—This troublesome malady can be cured in two or three days by using half a bottle of Dr. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. All irritation of the throat and bronchial tubes subsides at once under the soothing influence of this Balsam. None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS.

A Card.—The managers of the "Woman's Hospital Association," at their first meeting held since Jan. 22, and those of the "House and School of Industry," beg permission to offer their thanks to those to whom they are so deeply indebted for the handsome sum by which their Treasuries have been replenished; the proceeds of the Amateur Concert then given having netted $2,854 63. Such thanks are especially due to Dr. TOWNSEND for giving the use of his mansion, entirely prepared for the concert, and the magnificence shown in every arrangement; to those who so kindly gave their services as performers; and to the Committee of Arrangements. Nor should Mr. BOOTH, the always efficient master of ceremonies, be forgotten, who generously declines any remuneration. The Board of Managers of the "Woman's Hospital" gratefully acknowledge the receipts of 20 per cent. of the proceeds of the Charity Ball, given at the Academy of Music Jan. 12, from the Treasurer of the "Nursery and Child's Hospital," being the sum of $1,440 12.
No. 46 MADISON-AV., NEW-YORK, Feb. 7, 1857.

Associate Alumni of the New-York Free Academy.—NOTICE.—A special meeting of the Associate Alumni of the New-York Free Academy will be held at that Institution, Room No. 5, THURSDAY, Feb. 12, at 7½ o'clock P. M. Business of importance will be brought before the meeting. A full attendance is requested. By order of the Executive Committee.
RODNEY G. KIMBALL, President.
CHARLES H. PRATT, Secretary.

Mercantile Library Association.—Hon. THOS H. BENTON will deliver his address on the Union in Dr. Chapin's church, Broadway, on FRIDAY EVENING next, 13th inst., at 8 o'clock. Tickets to non-members 50 cents, members 25 cents, can be had at the library, down-town office, No. 16 Nassau-st., and non-members tickets only at the door on the evening of the lecture.
FLOYD CLARKSON,
Chairman Lecture Committee.

MEDICINE WITHOUT PAY.

I will present one box of my Magnetic Salve to any respectable patient who will call and receive it. For Burns, Chilblains, Scrofula, and Salt Rheum, unsurpassed. S. B. SMITH, Electro-Magnetist, No. 77 Canal-st., between Broadway and Church-st.

Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association.—Hon. THOMAS H. BENTON not having arrived, his address before the Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association is necessarily postponed. Further notice of the time and place of the address will be duly given.
LYMAN ABBOTT, Ch'n Com. on Lec. and Meetings.

Notice.—All those having claims of any description against the firm of CRANNA & CO., Manufacturers, No. 3½ West 27th-st., will present them immediately for adjustment, without further notice, to GEO. CRANNA, No. 110 9th-av. GEO. CRANNA.
JAMES AITON.

Druggists' Fancy Goods Exclusively.—Combs, Brushes, Lubin's extracts, Low's and Cleaver's soaps, surgical instruments, rubber goods, Paris toilet articles in endless variety, and every article sold by druggists, except drugs, imported and sold, wholesale only, by RUFUS K. McMASTER & CO., No. 35 Nassau-st.

PERSONAL.

PUTTING, JOHN.—If JOHN UTTING, formerly of Great Yarmouth, Master Mariner, will communicate with us, he will hear of something to his advantage; or if any person can afford us any positive intelligence of his present residence or decease, he will be rewarded for his trouble.
HOLT & SON, Solicitors, Great Yarmouth, England.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF HENRY T. ARNOLD, formerly of Derby, England. Should this meet his eye or that of any knowing his whereabouts, they would confer a great favor by informing H. ARNOLD, Derby, England, or C. C. MILLS, Van Buren Centre, N. Y. Exchange papers please notice.

MATRIMONIAL.

MATRIMONIAL.—A GENTLEMAN, FORTY years of age, of first-rate social position, independent circumstances, widower, desires to correspond with a lady, with a view to matrimony. The lady must be between 30 and 35, pecuniarily independent, respectable connections; refinement of mind preferred to beauty o person. References exchanged. Address J. YARBOROUGH, Union-square Post Office, New-York.

LECTURES.

THE LATE GEORGE STEERS.—A DISCourse, with original poetry, on the genius of our great ship-builder, by WILLIAM ROSS WALLACE, and splendid and appropriate music by JACOB'S celebrated band, at the Broadway Tabernacle, THIS EVENING. Doors open at 6½ o'clock. Ladies free. Tickets, 25c.
J. W. HALL,
R. J. ABBOTT, } Committee.
WADE WILSON,

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN UNION OF NEW-YORK.—Fifth Lecture by RALPH WALDO EMERSON, at Dr. Chapin's Church, No. 548 Broadway, THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 12, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Conduct of Life*. Tickets 25 cents; for sale at the bookstores and at the door. Remaining lectures by WENDELL PHILLIPS, Feb. 19; and Hon. N. P. BANKS, Jr., March 5.
DWIGHT H. OLMSTEAD,
Chairman Lecture Committee.

GEOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL SOCIETY.—A paper will be read THIS EVENING at 8 o'clock, at the Small Chapel of the New-York University, Washington-square, by HENRY C. CAREY, Esq., on *Money*. Free to members of the Society and their friends.

LECTURE AT PACKER INSTITUTE, Joralemon-st., Brooklyn, on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 12, at 7½ o'clock, by *Rev.* FRANCIS VINTON, D. D. Subject—*Representative Men, the Hero, the Bigot, the Traitor*. Admission 25 cents.

AT A MEETING OF THE "HEADS OF Departments" in charge of the Governors of the Almshouse, T. J. DOWLING was appointed Chairman, and George Kellock, Jr. Secretary. On motion,
Resolved, That a Public Dinner be tendered Simeon Draper, Esq., late President of the Board, and Isaac Bell, Jr., late Governor, as an expression of our opinion of their characters as citizens, and an appreciation of their services as public officers; and that the Chairman request their acceptance at such time as may best suit their convenience."
At a subsequent meeting the following correspondence was read and ordered to be published:
TIMOTHY DALY, Chairman.
GEO. KELLOCK, Jr., Sec'y.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1857.
SIMEON DRAPER and ISAAC BELL, Jr., Esqs:
Gentlemen: I have been selected by the Heads of the different departments under charge of the Governors of the Almshouse, to request your acceptance of a Public Dinner, (at such time as may to you be most agreeable,) to allow us an opportunity of manifesting our high appreciation of your characters as citizens, and also as members of the late Board of Governors.
Soliciting an early answer, I am,
Very truly and respectfully yours,
TIMOTHY DALY.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1857.
TIMOTHY DALY, Esq., Chairman, &c.
Dear Sir: We acknowledge with deep emotion the receipt of your note of the 3d inst., in behalf of the Heads of Departments of the Almshouse, inviting us to a Public Dinner expressive of a kind recollection of our united service while sharing with our brother Governors in the administration of the affairs committed to the charge of the Governors of the Almshouse. This compliment, unobserved and unexpected as it is, serves to make cheerful and happy the retrospect of public service, though inadequately and but partially performed. Be this however as it may, the will and the wish was not wanting, while we, aided by the Heads of the Department, and in connection with the other members of the Board of Governors and other officers of the Department, used our best endeavors to adjust, simplify and carry forward the organization which fell into our hands. Without, however, further reference to the past, we beg you to express to all the gentlemen in whose behalf you have given the invitation, our sincere thanks for the complimentary tender of their friendship and regard, assuring them, however, that we prefer to rest our long-cherished mutual good-will within the bounds of private and personal expression, to adopting the mode so kindly suggested in your note.
We feel assured that our declination will not deprive us of the pleasure of meeting together and acting together on future occasions, whether it be to retrospect our hours of mutual public duty, or strengthen the future in the pursuit of personal happiness.
With sentiments of respect and friendship,
Your obedient servants,
S. DRAPER,
ISAAC BELL, Jr.

ADVERTISE NORTH. ADVERTISE NORTH. ADVERTISE NORTH. ADVERTISE NORTH. ADVERTISE SOUTH. ADVERTISE SOUTH. ADVERTISE SOUTH. ADVERTISE EAST. ADVERTISE EAST. ADVERTISE EAST. ADVERTISE WEST. ADVERTISE WEST. ADVERTISE WEST.
VISSCHER, OWEN & Co.
GENERAL ADVERTISING AGENTS
Appleton's Building, No. 346, Broadway, New-York,
Will advertise for merchants, manufacturers and business men generally, in any part of the United States or Canadas, at the lowest possible rates. Newspapers from every part of the United States and Canadas kept on file for the inspection of advertisers, and every information as to the best places and papers cheerfully given.

BILLIARD TABLES.—DECKER'S MECHANical combination cushions, warranted superior to all in certain elasticity and correctness, being lower, yet entirely safe. Tables of all sizes, slate or marble tops; trimmings of every description at the old prices. Manufactory No. 3 Astor-pl. L. DECKER, (late Griffith & Decker.)

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JUST PUBLISHED—ONLY COMPLETE EDITION.
FRANK FORESTER'S SPORTING SCENES AND CHARACTERS:
CONTAINING FULL REMARKS ON ALL KINDS OF ENGLISH AND AMERICAN SHOOTING AND SPORTING.
Being one of the most entertaining works on Sporting ever printed.
BY FRANK FORESTER.

Making two large volumes, bound in cloth, gilt, and illustrated with beautiful Sporting Scenes, designed by the Author, and engraved in the finest style of the art.
Be particular to ask for and get the book with the above title, and take no other for it, as this work is allowed by all critics to be superior to anything else ever written by Frank Forester.
Read what the *National Magazine* for March says of it:
FRANK FORESTER'S SPORTING SCENES AND CHARACTERS. 2 vols. 12mo. PHILADELPHIA: T. B. PETERSON.—Frank Forester is without a rival in this line. There are no volumes in the language, of the kind, equal to his "Sporting Scenes and Characters." It contains "The Warwick Woodlands," "My Shooting Box," "The Deer-Stalkers," and "The Quorndon Hounds;" the four tales which make up these two volumes. The character of Tom Draw will live as long as that of Cooper's Leather-Stocking. Mr. T. B. Peterson has issued these volumes in a very elegant style, on thick paper, with graphic embellishments, and in tasteful bindings. There are few gentlemen who will not read the "Sporting Scenes" with delight, and even instruction, for the author is no ignorant compiler of wood-craft incidents, but a famed Nimrod, who has won trophies without number.
From the Pennsylvania Inquirer.
These volumes are full of life, spirit and entertainment. Nothing more racy or sprightly of the kind could well be imagined. The scenes and characters are at once graphically and glowingly described.
From the Evening Argus.
Those of our readers who are fond of sport, and wish to while away a leisure moment these cold, unpleasant evenings with which we are now visited, in the imaginary chase and wild hunt for game, will find a treasure in Frank Forester's Sporting Scenes and Characters, published by Peterson.
From the Evening Bulletin.
These "Scenes and Characters" have, in a scattered form, long been extremely popular, and have been eagerly bought and sought by the lovers of lively reading. They are now destined to take an entirely fresh start, having been just collected and published by T. B. Peterson, in two large volumes, bound in cloth, gilt, "illustrated with beautiful sporting scenes, designed by the author, and engraved in the finest style of art." Those desirous of making an acceptable gift to a sporting friend, should get this beautifully printed and very cheap work.
Price of both volumes, Two Dollars and Fifty Cents.
Copies of the above work will be sent to any person, to any place at all, FREE OF POSTAGE, on their remitting the price to the publisher, in a letter.
Published and for sale by T. B. PETERSON,
No. 102 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.
FRANK FORESTER'S SPORTING SCENES AND CHARACTERS.
The public are hereby notified by the author that this publication is a fraud on the community.
It consists of four old works published many years ago under separate titles, and does not contain one word which the reading would does not know by heart.
It is published without my authority, and I disclaim all connection with it or its publisher.
I consider this to be an attempt to palm some casus stories—originally written for sporting newspapers, and republished in book form as elaborate sporting works for *practical purposes*, and therefore I take this occasion to guard the public against being defrauded by a false application of my name. HENRY WM. HERBERT.
The Cedars, near Newark, N. J.

THE AMERICAN PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, for February, contains: George Stephenson, the Father of Railways—his Character, with portrait; Value of Phrenology to Business Men; Inhabitants of Southwestern Africa (illustrated;) Power of Body over Mind; Phrenology and the Lovers; Arctic Life, (illustrated;) Napoleon and Phrenology; Habits; The "Angel Gabriel;" Chinese Sugar Cane, (illustrated with Plant and Mill;) A List of Garden and Flower Seeds. Price 10 cents, or $1 a year. Published by FOWLER AND WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

THE WATER-CURE JOURNAL, FOR FEBruary, contains: Nature of Crises; Thoughts in Spare Minutes; Bringing up Children; Antiscorbutis. FIRESIDE READING—Russel Smille's Children; Laws of Health; Chronic Erysipelas; Premature Death—Causes; Exercises for School-Girls; Rules to Walk; Kinesipathy; Concealed Weapons. THE MONTH—Scarlet Fever; Diet in Relation to Longevity, by Dr. Trall; Fat Food; Home Treatment; The Web of Life, &c. Price 10 cents, or $1 a year. Published by FOWLER AND WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

UNIFORM WITH SIMMS' REVOLUTIONARY AND BORDER TALES.
Will be published on SATURDAY, Feb. 14:
THE WIGWAM AND THE CABIN.
BY WM. GILMORE SIMMS.
With illustrations by Darley. 12mo, cloth. $1 25.
Already published in the same series, price $1 25 each:
1. THE PARTISAN.
2. MELLICHAMPE.
3. KATH'E WALTON.
4. THE SCOUT.
5. WOODCRAFT.
6. THE FORAYERS.
7. EUTAW.
8. GUY RIVERS.
9. RICHARD HURDIS.
10. BORDER BEAGLES.
11. CHARLEMONT.
12. BEAUCHAMPE.
13. CONFESSION.
14. THE YEMASSEE.
15. SOUTHWARD HO!
Just published:
HALL ON CONSUMPTION. 12mo, cloth. 75 cts.
J. S. REDFIELD, No. 34 Beekman-st.

NOW COMPLETE.
THE BRITISH ESSAYISTS,
WITH PREFACES, HISTORICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL.
BY A. CHALMERS, F. S. A.

TATLER.	ADVENTURER,	MIRROR,
SPECTATOR,	WORLD,	LOUNGER,
GUARDIAN,	CONNOISSEUR,	OBSERVER,
RAMBLER,	IDLER,	LOOKER-ON.

The volumes are of the exact size and style of Little, Brown & Co.'s edition of the "British Poets," and sold at the same price,—75 cents per volume.
☞ With a full index to the whole work.
38 vols. 16mo. $28 50.
LITTLE, BROWN & CO.,
No. 112 Washington-st., Boston.

SECOND EDITION
OF
APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE,
FOR
THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY.
One volume, 12mo, 264 pages. 25 cents.
It contains
ALL THE CHANGES
Received up to the 10th inst. Each number of the GUIDE contains new reading matter, and upwards of 70 Maps of the Principal Railways throughout the country.
D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

RURAL AFFAIRS—AMERICAN AGRICULture; Ladies should learn to Skate, with Illustrations; Choice Garden and Flower Seeds; Notes and Queries; in LIFE ILLUSTRATED. Only 4 cents.

THREE-SCORE YEARS.
This entertaining volume just issued by JAS. FRENCH & CO., Boston, where it has met with great success—containing a full account of the adventurous life of a Bostonian and many details of the war of 1812, with illustrations. Price $1 25. For sale by all booksellers and newsagents. The trade supplied at low rates by G. H. HOLBROOK, No. 11 Stone-st., New-York.

LIFE ILLUSTRATED—A FIRST-CLASS Family Paper, devoted to News, Literature, Science, and the Arts; to Entertainment, Improvement and Progress. Published Weekly at $2 a year; $1 for six months; only 4 cents a copy. For sale by all Newsmen.

LOFTUS' CHALDEA.
Travels and Researches in Chaldea and Susiana, with an account of excavations at Warka, the "Erech" of Nimrod and Shush, "Shushan the Palace" of Esther. By William Kennett Loftus. Illustrated 8vo., $2.
Just published by
ROBERT CARTER & BROTHERS,
No. 530 Broadway, corner Spring-st.

FAME—OLD AND NEW PATHS TO IT; A Word to Fathers; A Good Move; The City; Poetry; Arctic Sentiments in Tropical Dress; Items; Personal; Information; Mechanics; in LIFE ILLUSTRATED. 4 cents.

A NEW LAW BOOK.
CURTIS' CIRCUIT COURT REPORTS.
Just published by
LITTLE, BROWN & CO.,
LAW AND FOREIGN BOOKSELLERS,
No. 112 Washington-st., Boston.
REPORTS OF CASES
Argued and determined in the Circuit Court of the United States for the First Circuit, 1854–1856.
By B. R. CURTIS,
The Presiding Judge.
1 vol. 8vo., price $5 50.

KNOWLEDGE.—THE COST OF IGNORANCE: "Uncle Sam is rich enough to give us all a Farm;" Plan and Will; in this week's LIFE ILLUSTRATED. Only 4 cents.

GIFTS! GIFTS! GIFTS!
Presents varying in value from 25 cents to $100, given away to purchasers of Books. Great inducements offered to agents. Full catalogues with explanations sent free on application by mail to any part of the City or country.
EVANS & CO., No. 409 Broadway.

WEALTH.—DOES IMMIGRATION ADD TO the Wealth of the Country? The Value of Self-Exertion; Inquisitive and Talkative Men; in LIFE ILLUSTRATED. 4 cents.

PORTRAIT OF THE CORONER.
See PICAYUNE—ready to-day. Also, sketches of the late Thaw and portrait of the Interrogating Juror, with many other comicalities, literal and pictorial

POPPING THE QUESTION—AN INTEREST-ing story; Peregrinations in Pennsylvania; in to-day's LIFE ILLUSTRATED. 4 cents.

A REPLY TO THE REPORT OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE OF THE SENATE, TO WHOM WAS REFERRED THE REPORT OF TRINITY CHURCH.—By a citizen of New-York. For distribution at the bookstores of STANFORD & CO., DANA & CO., APPLETON, and SHEPHERD.

THE BURDELLS—PORTRAITS AND sketches of character, in LIFE ILLUSTRATED today. Only 4 cents.

1,000 VOLUMES FOR CIRCULATING library, for 15c. per volume. 10,000 vols. rare old books. 100 Nassau-st. N. TIBBAL.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"The most beautiful Weekly in the Union."
LIFE ILLUSTRATED—A FIRST-CLASS Family Newspaper, designed to encourage a spirit of Hope, Manliness, Self-Reliance, and Activity among the people; to illustrate life in all its phases. A paper which ought to be read by every family in the land. Published Weekly at 4 cents a copy, $2 a year, or $1 for half a year, by FOWLER AND WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, New-York. Delivered in any part of the City by carriers. Send your names to the publishers by post.

SPIERS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH DICTIONARIES.
AUTHORIZED EDITIONS.
JEWETT'S SPIERS' UNABRIDGED FRENCH AND ENGLISH DICTIONARY.
1002 pages, 8vo. Price $4 50.
JEWETT'S SPIERS' PRONOUNCING SCHOOL DICTIONARY OF THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES.
716 pages, 12mo. Price, $1 50.
These editions have been edited from this author's latest revised Paris editions, with a view to afford additional aid to the American student. Several hundred English words in general use, not to be found in any other French and English Dictionaries, have been added; and the America as well as English acceptations of words have been inserted where these differ.
JEWETT'S SPIERS' PRONOUNCING SCHOOL DICTIONARY is the only edition of the author's own abridgment, and the only abridgment of Dr. Spiers' work published in this country. It contains upward of twelve thousand more words than the work entitled "Spiers' and Surenne's," but which is really only Surenne's, as will be seen by the following extract from a letter of Dr. Spiers', dated Paris, Jan. 5, 1857, just received by the publishers:
"GENTLEMEN: I beg to acknowledge the receipt of copies of your reprints of my 'General French and English Dictionary,' and of the School edition of this work. I would tender my thanks for this act of courtesy on your part, and I willingly admit that your editions of both these works are *bona fide* what they profess to be, viz.: Reprints of the works the titles of which they bear. You have not, as a publisher of your City has done in one case, added to my work another man's name, and in another case added my name to another man's work. In the book entitled 'Spiers' and Surenne's French School Dictionary,' I can see nothing of mine but my name; the rest may be Mr. Surenne's, or for aught I know, Mr. —'s own, or, to tell the whole truth, it is rather Master Boyer's work of the 17th century, once more served up in new and fashionable outer garments, but having within obsolete, absurd definitions instead of the proper equivalents, and those ridiculous blunders that have puzzled the learners and amused the scholars of both countries these five generations past; definitions and blunders so happily blended, that they render the book about as useful in our time as would be Moore's Prophetic Almanack for the year of our Lord 1699, the one in which Master Boyer's book was first imprinted."
JEWETT'S SPIERS' FRENCH DICTIONARIES have been pronounced the best published by all who have examined them, and the publishers have yet to find that intelligent French teacher who does not give this his warm approval and recommendation. The recommendations of our editions already received are too numerous for publication in this advertisement. Published by
MASON BROTHERS, Nos. 108 and 110 Duane-st., N. Y.

DO YOU LIKE TO LAUGH?
DO YOU LIKE A GOOD STORY?
DO YOU LIKE SOMETHING SENSIBLE?
IN SHORT,
DO YOU LIKE A GOOD PAPER?
IF SO, READ
PORTER'S SPIRIT OF THE TIMES
FOR THIS WEEK,
NOW READY.
EXTRACT FROM CONTENTS.
BOND-ST. MURDER CASE.
A full synopsis of the testimony up to the latest hour.
THE GUILTY PARTIES, &c., &c.
By GEO. WILKES, Esq.
Mr. Wilkes' long experience in such matters entitles his opinion to great consideration.
HOW THE WINDOW-BLIND CREATED INSANITY.
One of the best stories ever written.
BY OMEGA.
OMEMEES, by H. Wm. Herbert.
FUR, FIN AND FEATHER, by ——
ANOTHER TOUCHSTONE'S ADMIRABLE ARTICLES.
REVIEW OF THE STAGE, by Our Critic.
A DUTCH FOX HUNT, by H. P. Leland, Esq.
A GHOST STORY, by Hazel Green, Esq.
A HUNTING AND FISHING SELL, by Genio C. Scott.
ANOTHER LETTER from the "Wanderer."
THE BAY MARE'S FOAL, by One of 'Em.
LATE PARIS FASHIONS.
LAWS AND REGULATIONS OF THE FUFU CANAL, N. J., by Lecomte.
CHESS DEPARTMENT, by C. H. Stanley, Esq.
LEAVES FROM MY NOTE BOOK, by Woodcutter.
AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT, by a Practical.
FACT, FUN AND FANCY.
THE TROT AT WATERFORD.
CHARLESTON RACES.
WOLF TEETH AND OPHTHALMIA, by St. Bel.
AMERICAN vs. ENGLISH HORSES, by a Canadian.
The above are but a small portion of what may be found in
PORTER'S SPIRIT.
Do not fail to take it home with you.
FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
PRICE ONLY SIX CENTS.

LONGFELLOW'S EVANGELINE.
Every person who has read "Evangeline" should not fail to follow Mr. SPARROWGRASS in the exploration of the scene of the Poem. In his MONTH WITH THE BLUE NOSES, beginning in the KNICKERBOCKER FOR JANUARY, and continued in the succeeding numbers, Mr. COZZENS gives:
An account of Halifax—Province Buildings and Pictures—Liberty in Language and Aspirations of the People—Evangeline and Relics of Acadia—Encampment at Point Pleasant Kissing Bridge—A Sabbath in a Garrison Town—Grand Celebration of the Peace and Natal Day in Halifax—Hint of a Visit to Chezzetbrook—The One Idea not Comprehended by the American Mind—A June Morning in the Province—The Beginning of the Evangelad—Intuitive Perception of Genius—The Forrest Primeval—Acadian Peasants—A Negro Settlement—Deers Castle—Acadian Scenery—A Glance at the Early History of Acadia—First Encroachments of the English, &c., &c.
The January number of the KNICKERBOCKER contains a portrait of Mr. Cozzens, finely engraved on steel. The February number has one of Charles G. Leland, author of "Meister Karl's Sketch Book," "Mace Sloper," &c., and the March number will contain a portrait of Fitz Greene Halleck, Esq. The portraits in the *Knickerbocker* for 1857 will be worth the subscription price
The STORY OF THE HUT, by a Landscape Painter, and illustrated by himself, will, be one of great interest, which will no doubt increase as the plan and characters are developed.
JOHN PHŒNIX, the greatest humorist of the day, will contribute his original and peculiar articles, of which we can form no idea till they come.
The KNICKERBOCKER for 1857 will greatly surpass in interest and value, any year of the twenty-four it has been issued.
It may be obtained of all Periodical dealers in the the country at 25 cents per number, $3 a year. To clubs of five and upwards, $2 a year. Address
SAMUEL RUESTON, Publisher,
No. 348 Broadway, New-York.

THE NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE
READY TO-DAY AT 2 O'CLOCK,
WITH 18 FINE PICTURES
ON
THE BOND-STREET MURDER!
All Newsmen have it. ROSS & TOUSEY,
General Agents.

IMPORTANT TESTIMONY.—The *Scientific American* says: "LIFE ILLUSTRATED is of large size and faultless typography. Almost every branch of human knowledge is treated by able writers." The Randolph *Whig* says: "LIFE ILLUSTRATED is one of the purest, highest toned publications printed in New-York City." The Cambria *Tribune* says: "Beyond all peradventure the neatest paper in the Union, and to our mind, the best for the family circle." Only 4 cents. For sale by all Newsmen.

VALENTINES.

FRIENDS, COUNTRYMEN, AND PARTICULARLY LOVERS!!!
Remember that SATURDAY, the 14th inst., is ST. VALENTINE'S DAY, and that
STRONG, of No. 98 Nassau-st.,
Has the largest, handsomest, and cheapest assortment of VALENTINES ever offered in this City.
CALL SOON,
So as to secure a good choice before
THE GRAND RUSH
On SATURDAY.
Don't forget the old-established Valentine Dépôt,
STRONG'S, No. 98 Nassau-st.

STATIONERY.

BOWNE & HASBROUCK, STATIONERS' Hall, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., New-York, Importers and Manufacturers offer for sale, at low cash prices, every variety of account books, papers, fancy and staple stationery, writing papers, notes, drafts, money and shipping receipts, inkstands, memorandum and time books, pens, pencils, slates, penknives, chess and backgammon boards, &c., and all articles usually kept by the trade. JOB PRINTING and LITHOGRAPHY executed at low rates. cards, circulars, &c. Country merchants invited to call

INSTRUCTION.

A CARD.—THE SUBSCRIBER WILL RECEIVE new pupils daily this week, for class or private instruction in Penmanship and double-entry book-keeping, at reduced prices. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, No. 362 Broadway, corner of Franklin-st.
A few hints from a perfect master are often of more service in developing the capacities of a pupil than the most protracted lessons of an inferior teacher.
W. C. BRYANT.
From the New York Courier and Inquirer.
The chirographic art is much more important to mankind than it is generally considered, and Mr. GOLDSMITH may very well claim to be considered at its head.
From the Home Journal, June 25, 1853.
In every profession there is a recognized leading man—one whose preëminence is so decided that nobody calls it in question. Among those who teach the art of writing, OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH is just that indisputably preeminent person and recognized head of the profession.

$112 A YEAR IS CHARGED FOR BOARD and Tuition at the HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, at Claverack, N. Y., three miles from Hudson City. Next term opens April 17. Male and female. For catalogues, address C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

KEROSENE OILS.
KEROSENE LUBRICATING OIL.
KEROSENE ILLUMINATING OIL.
KEROSENE BINNACLE OIL.
PARAFINE RAILWAY GREASE.
ELECTRIC LAMPS.
AUSTENS, AGENTS, No. 56 Beaver-st.

THE WARNER PUMP,
AND WEST'S IMPROVED PUMP,
Sold by A. W. CAY & CO., No. 118 Maiden-lane.

DRY GOODS.

BRODIE'S MANTLES.
SPRING,
1857.
GEORGE BRODIE,
No. 61 CANAL AND 68 LISPENARD-STS.,
Begs to intimate to
SOUTHERN AND WESTERN MANTILLA BUYERS
that he
WILL OPEN
his
NEW STYLES
on
MONDAY,
FEB. 2.

347 BROADWAY,
CORNER LEONARD-ST.
SALE
UNDER LIQUIDATION.
$150,000 WORTH OF
DRY GOODS
SUBMITTED TO PEREMPTORY SALE.
In consequence of imperious necessity the above-named property, forming one of the largest, best-selected, and richest
STOCKS OF GENERAL DRY GOODS.
IS SUBMITTED TO SUMMARY SALE AT
50 PER CENT BELOW COST:
SUCH AS
SILKS,
SHAWLS,
CLOAKS,
DRESS GOODS,
GLOVES AND HOSIERY,
EMBROIDERIES,
LACE CURTAINS,
HOUSE-KEEPING GOODS,
&c., &c., &c.
N. B.—Country merchants will find it to their advantage to call and examine this stock before they leave town.
Business hours from 10 till 5.
Lease of Store and Fixtures for sale.

347 BROADWAY.
GREAT DRY GOODS SALE
UNDER LIQUIDATION.
NEW-YORK LADIES,
HAVE YOU SEEN THE BEAUTIFUL
COLLECTION OF RICH DRY GOODS
AT THE ABOVE ESTABLISHMENT?
If not, a visit will well repay you for the time, since you can save from
30 TO 40 PER CENT.
ON YOUR PURCHASES OF
DRY GOODS.
THE WHOLE IS SUBMITTED TO IMMEDIATE SALE. CORNER LEONARD-ST.

347 BROADWAY.
UNPARALLELED BARGAINS IN SILKS
AT THE GREAT SALE
UNDER LIQUIDATION,
This week greater bargains than ever will be offered in
SPLENDID DRESS SILKS
OF ALL GRADES AND STYLES,
At prices which must satisfy all buyers.
CORNER LEONARD-ST.

SPRING MANTILLAS
AT WHOLESALE.
THE LARGEST STOCK IN THE CITY.
GEORGE BULPIN,
No. 361 Broadway,
Has now in store an unusually extensive assortment, both imported and his own manufacture, especially adapted to the wants of
SOUTHERN AND WESTERN JOBBERS,
FROM THE LOWEST PRICES TO THE MOST COSTLY GOODS IN
BLACK AND COLORED SILK MANTILLAS,
CHANTILLY LACE MANTILLAS,
FRENCH LACE MANTILLAS,
EMBROIDERED SILK MANTILLAS,
BUGLED LACE AND NET MANTILLAS,
MOURNING MANTILLAS,
BASQUES, TALMAS, &c., &c.
The attention of the trade is invited.
Prices low, and terms liberal.

WET GOODS FROM THE WRECK.
WET LINEN NAPKINS, 3s. and 4s. per dozen.
WET ⅝ DAMASK NAPKINS, fine quality, 9s. per dozen.
WET DIAPER and HUCK. TOWELS, large size, 8s. to 12s. per dozen.
WET 8-4 DAMASK TABLE-CLOTHS, 6s. to 8s.
WET COLORED TABLE COVERS, 3s. and 4s.—not injured.
WET TABLE DAMASK, Brown and White, 2s. 9d. to 3s. 6d.
WET BOSOM LINEN, good quality, 1s. 9d. to 2s. 6d.
WET MARSEILLES QUILTS, 10s. and 12s., worth 16s. and 18s.
N. B.—On Friday will be opened 300 pieces latest importations SPRING SILKS, SLIGHTLY DAMAGED on the voyage, which will be offered at half their value.
H. B. CLAPP & CO.,
Nos. 57 and 59 Catharine-st., cor. Monroe-st.

GREAT SALE OF WET SILKS, AT
COLBY'S, cor. Grand and Eldridge sts.
GREAT SALE of WET DAMASKS at
COLBY'S, cor. Grand and Eldridge sts.
GREAT SALE of WET NAPKINS at
COLBY'S, cor. Grand and Eldridge sts.
GREAT SALE of WET BRILLIANTS at
COLBY'S, cor. Grand and Eldridge sts.
GREAT SALE of WET LINEN SHEETING at
COLBY'S, cor. Grand and Eldridge sts.
GREAT SALE of WET LINEN SHEETING at
COLBY'S, cor. Grand and Eldridge sts.
GREAT SALE of WET QUILTS and BLANKETS at
COLBY'S, cor. Grand and Eldridge sts.
GREAT SALE of WET COTTON SHIRTING and SHEETING, at
COLBY'S, cor. Grand and Eldridge sts.

1857. SPRING MANTILLAS. 1857.
JACOB LANSING,
IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER
OF
MANTILLAS, &c.,
is now prepared to exhibit a
COMPLETE AND MAGNIFICENT STOCK,
comprising all the
NEWEST AND MOST DESIRABLE STYLES,
TO WHICH HE INVITES THE ATTENTION OF
CITY, SOUTHERN AND WESTERN JOBBERS.
THE ABOVE WILL BE OFFERED AT THE
VERY LOWEST PRICES, AND ON
LIBERAL TERMS.
No. 43 CEDAR-STREET,
BETWEEN NASSAU AND WILLIAM.

WET GOODS FROM THE LATE WRECKS.
Ginghams, Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Linens, Linen Sheeting, Table Cloths, Plain, Plaid and Striped Jaconet, Muslins, Bands, Collars, Mohair Lustre, Huckaback Diaper, &c., for sale by WILLIAM MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

WET GOODS, WET GOODS.
From the *Atlantic* and other vessels, consisting of Ginghams, English and French Prints, Plain, Plaid and Stripe Cambric, Spool Cotton, Toilet Covers, &c., just bought at auction, and for sale cheap at
D. T. BLAUVELT'S,
No. 521 Greenwich-st., between Spring and Vandam.

LAWNS AND JACONETS.
CHALLIES,
DE LAINES,
BAREGES,
Selling off at half-price, by order of the Assignee,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

STEEL SPRING SKIRTS.
DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD'S superior steel spring skirts, with adjustable bustle, the best article of the kind ever produced, can be found in all the first-class retail dry goods and fancy stores in this City and throughout the country. Patent applied for, and none genuine unless stamped with their trade-mark.

LINENS,
DAMASKS,
SHIRTINGS.
Selling at 40 per cent discount, at Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., by order of the ASSIGNEE.

LACES,
HOSIERY,
AND EMBROIDERIES,
Selling off at half-price, by order of the ASSIGNEE, at Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

WET GOODS.
Linens, Table Damask Cloths, Prints, Alpacas, DeBeige Jaconets, Plaid and Stripe Muslins, Jaconet Collars, Sleeves, Broadcloths, &c., for sale by WILLIAM MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine st.

LACE AND OTHER DRAPERY,
In sets and by the yard, selling off at a discount of forty per cent, by order of the ASSIGNEE, at Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

LADIES INDIA-RUBBER GLOVES AND mits bleach the hands and render them soft, smooth and white. An excellent remedy for chapped hands, salt rheum, &c. Also very useful in housework, and can be worn when other gloves would be spoiled. For sale at all rubber stores, and at No. 36 John-st., up stairs.

LOST AND FOUND.

DROPPED—ON SATURDAY, FEB. 7, BEtween 4 and 5 P. M., on the corner of Cortlandt-st. and Broadway, a gold WATCH, anchor escapement, without a ring. If the lady who picked it up will leave it at No. 76 4th-av., (Mr. Burd's

NEW-YORK LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Prepared every week, especially for the NEW-YORK DAILY, SEMI-WEEKLY, *and* WEEKLY TIMES, *by a skilful and experienced Reporter.*

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 11, 1857.

The principal Market Places are the

WASHINGTON DROVE YARDS, 44TH-STREET; and at the NEW-YORK YARDS, Forty-fourth-street; BROWNING'S, on Sixth-street; CHAMBERLIN'S, on Robbins-street; and O'BRIEN'S, on Sixth-street. Our reports refer to these regular markets. Irregular sales are sometimes made at Bergen Hill, N. J., and along the Hudson River Boats.

The great sales day at the Washington Yards is on WEDNESDAY of each week. The reports from all other yards are made up for the preceding week to the evening of that day.

RECEIPTS OF ANIMALS AT THE PRINCIPAL MARKETS, FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEB. 10.

YARDS.	BEEVES. In market Monday.	BEEVES. Receipts for the Week.	Milch Cows.	Veal Calves.	Sheep & Lambs.	Swine.
Washington Drove Yards, Forty-fourth-st	1036	1599	13	146	2643	459
Browning's,	.....	357	96	96	2910	.....
Chamberlin's,	.....	287	51	111	2943	.....
Robinson-st	.....	302	103	73	.....	.....
Other reported, at Bergen	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for week	.....	2545	263	426	8496	459
Last week	1731	3548	236	371	9202	.....

Average weekly receipts of Beeves at the four City Markets for the year 1856..... 3,548

Total receipts for week ending to-day..... 2,545

A. M. ALLERTON, proprietor, reports the animals at the Washington Drove-Yards, received as follows:

CONVEYANCE.	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veals.	Sheep and Lambs.	Swine.
Erie Railroad	363	.....	.....	.....	292
Hudson River Railroad	719	.....	.....	912	157
Hudson River Boats	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Harlem Railroad	418	13	146	1731	.....
New-Haven Railroad	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
On foot	310	.....	.....	.....	.....

The Cattle at Forty-fourth-street were derived from the following sources:

Ohio	418	Pennsylvania	—
New-York	627	Texas	—
Illinois	121	Connecticut	105
Kentucky	189	Michigan	—
Indiana	63	New-Jersey	12
Virginia	64	Wisconsin	—
Iowa	—	Canada	—

Beeves are sold by the estimated dead weight of the four quarters; the so-called "fifth quarter" (hide and tallow) is not reckoned in here as it is in Boston and some other cities. When cattle are weighed or estimated alive, the dead weight is reckoned at a certain number of pounds to the 100 lbs. of live weight, as agreed upon. The general rule in this market for medium cattle is 56 lbs. to the 100; 44 lbs. being allowed for the "fifth quarter" and offal.

The *average* prices to-day, as compared with last week, are about 1c. higher.

We quote:

PRICES OF BEEF AT FORTY-FOURTH STREET.

	To-day.	Last Week.
Premium Cattle	12½c.@13c.	12c. @13c.
First quality	11½c.@12c.	10½c.@11c.
Medium quality	11c. @11½c.	10c.@10½c.
Poor quality	10c. @10½c.	9c. @ 9½c.
Poorest quality	9c. @ 9½c.	8c. @ 8½c.
General selling prices	10½c.@12c.	9½c.@10½c.
Average of all sales about	10c. @10c.	9½c.@10c.

At BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S, prices do not materially differ from those at Forty-fourth-street. BROWNING reports Beeves at 9½c @10c. CHAMBERLIN reports Beeves at 9c.@10½c. O'BRIEN reports Beeves at 8½c.@10½c.

GENERAL REMARKS UPON THE BEEF MARKET.

As all freight as well as passenger trains over the Erie and Hudson River Railroads were stopped by the freshets, previous to the principal receipts of Beef Cattle for to-day's market, no one looked for more than a thousand or so of beeves for to-day's sales, and but a small total for the entire receipts of the City. There were, however, more arrivals last week, subsequent to last Wednesday, than usual. As we stated in our last report, many droves have been so much detained, that they come in on all days, or whenever they can get here, without regard to the chief sales-day.

The reports for seven days ending this morning show a total of 2,545 at all the yards, or 1,003 below the weekly average for 1856. Including the sales of Friday and Saturday, 1,599 were offered at Forty-fourth street, though but 1,036 were on sale yesterday and to-day, and nearly half of them went off yesterday, so that there were scarcely 600 offered this morning. Of these all but about 50 were sold before 2 o'clock P. M., at prices nearly 1c. ₰ lb. advance over last week's rates. Only those compelled to buy purchased at all to-day, and the number of these was not large, as many laid in a pretty good stock last week, while those who could do so, held off for the irregular droves to come in the rest of the week. Feeders living near, who have a few animals ready for slaughter, which they can rush in here in time for Friday or Saturday of this week, will probably obtain quite as good prices as at any other time for months to come, for the present prospect is that few cattle trains can get here before the first of the next week at the earliest.

The report that large numbers of Cattle were drowned at Albany created some anxiety, and a little speculative feeling, but it turns out that the 360 drowned at East Albany were distillery cattle being fed there, and not those on the way to market. One drover crossed the river at Albany, driving his cattle and wading on the shore over his boots, and succeeding in just getting here in time for to-day's sales. We could not learn of many droves detained west of the river at Albany; and, as the roads west are generally injured more or less by the loss of bridges, &c., we have rather a poor prospect for next week. This will be the harvest season for our domestic feeders.

We have the ownership of but few droves—about as many, however, as were offered to-day. We give the names of owners and number reported by each:

L. & H. Beers, 75; W. C. Vanmeter, 64, sold by J. H. Williams; Knowles & Alexander, 63; Henry Hurd, 57; E. T. Sheldon, 30; S. Hennyerford, 25; C. G. Teed, 26; T. Bloomer, 22; W. Sherman, 18; A. Haviland, 17; Geo. A. Toffey, 15; Samt. E. Russell, 15; E. T. Gurney, 14; S. C. Sutton, 14; D. Dayton, 13; M. L. Gidney, 13; D. Drew, 13; A. Gildersleve, 13; J. Van Alstyne, 13; J. P. Doty, 12; E. Sheldon, 12.

The sales were irregular and in small lots, and the numbers so few comparatively, that no characteris ic sales indicating the state of the market need be given.

MILCH COWS WITH CALVES.

Milch Cows are sold at each of the above yards *usually with their Calves at their sides.* The prices vary somewhat with the supply and demand, and very greatly, of course, upon the milking value. The particular fancy of the buyer has also considerable to do with the price. Not unfrequently a Cow is sold at $90@$100, or even $120. The general price throughout the year for ordinary Cows is $50 to $45 or $60. Quite a number sell above $50, and more, perhaps, below $30. We often see apologies for Cows go at $20@$25. The weekly reports from the different yards will give the weekly fluctuations.

There appears to be a moderately fair supply of Milch Cows, for the present season, though most good animals are readily disposed of at good prices.

ALLERTON reports 13 Milch Cows received during week, selling at $50@$35 for common, $40@$50 for good, and $60@$70 for extras.

BROWNING reports 96 Milch Cows, selling at $25@$30 for common, $40@$50 for good, and $50@$70 for extras. Market fair.

CHAMBERLIN reports 51 Milch Cows selling at $25@$30 for common; $40@$50 for good, and $60@$70 for extras.

O'BRIEN reports 103 Milch Cows, selling at $30@$40 for common, $40@$50 for good, and a few at $60@$65. Market well supplied, but stock selling well.

VEAL CALVES.

Veal Calves are sold by live weight, each animal being weighed alive at the time of sale. The principal places of sale are ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S.

There is a little increase in the receipts of Veal Calves, which sell well in consequence of a short supply of beef.

ALLERTON reports 146 Veal Calves selling for 7c.@8c.

BROWNING reports 96 Veal Calves, selling generally at 8½c.@7c.

CHAMBERLIN reports 111 Veal Calves, selling at 6c.@8c.

O'BRIEN reports 73 Veal Calves, selling at 6½c.@7½c. Supply fair and selling readily.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

These are chiefly sold at ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S, and CHAMBERLIN'S, at so much ₰ head for a particular lot of Sheep or Lambs, or of the two together. They are also frequently sold by live weight, as this is readily ascertained. The actual prices at the different yards seldom vary greatly. The difference in reported prices is generally due to variation in the quality. There were fair arrivals during Tuesday, Friday and Saturday, with but few since. The falling off on the whole week's receipts has not been great, but with the poor prospect ahead for a few days prices have advanced 50c.@75c. ₰ head for common stock, and even more for superior animals.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 2,643 Sheep and Lambs, which brought $5@$9 25 ₰ head. Those at $9 75 ₰ head were estimated at 13c. ₰ lb. for the dressed carcasses.

BROWNING reports receipts of 2,910 Sheep and Lambs, selling at advanced prices and readily. Quality pretty good. Chiefly from Ohio and New-York. Only 959 have come in this week, of which about 300 are on hand. About 2,000 arrived on Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

CHAMBERLIN reports receipts of 2,943 Sheep and Lambs, selling at $6@$7 ₰ head.

REPORTS OF BROKERS' SALES AT BROWNING'S FOR WEEK ENDING FEB. 10, 1857.

JAMES MCCARTY reports sales of:

422	$2,132 87	168	$652 60		
100	475 00	86	440 75		
150	693 75	77	461 25		
72	378 00	100 at 12½c. ₰ lb.			

BRACE, SMITH & JUDD, Sheep Brokers at CHAMBERLIN'S, report the following sales for a week past:

No.	Amount	Average price per head.
26 Sheep sold for	$156 00	$6 00
160 Sheep sold for	850 00	5 59
32 Sheep sold for	140 00	4 57½
183 Sheep sold for	773 59	4 25
172 Sheep sold for	666 59	3 87½
178 Sheep sold for	801 00	4 50
200 Sheep sold for	675 00	3 57½
210 Sheep sold for	1,102 50	5 25
72 Sheep sold for	432 00	6 00

SAMUEL MCGRAW sold for A. P. KINYON & Co. 261 Sheep and Lambs, at $1,618, or an average ₰ head of $6 20. We did not see these Sheep, but they must have been very good, picked animals, to have averaged this price even at the present time.

SWINE.

These are sold alive at so much ₰ lb., gross or live weight. Considerable numbers are sold at ALLERTON'S, Forty-fourth-street, and at various other yards, while large droves are sold direct from the cars or boats, and driven immediately to the various slaughter-houses.

The suspension of railroad travel has checked the receipts of swine, but there is no marked change in prices as yet. The expected approach of warmer weather of course checks the demand for packing.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 459 hogs only, during the past week. Prices range from 7½c. @8c.

VAN BRUNT & WATROUS, Pork-packers, at No. 260 Chambers-street, report prices as follows:

CORN-FED.

Live.....7¾c.@7¾c. | Dressed.....9¾c.@9¾c.

DISTILLERY.

Live.....7¼c | Dressed.....9¼c.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Feb. 11, 1857.

The markets yesterday and to-day were well supplied, and the demand for all kinds of stock was exceedingly good, and all offered here disposed off.

BEEF CATTLE.—The offerings in this market amounted to 1,050 head, nearly all of which were from Chester, Lancaster and York Counties, and owned principally by Messrs. STRICKLAND, RITENBOUGH, SELDONRIDGE, KEMBLE, ABRAMS and others. They were all sold at prices ranging from $3@$8 50, $9, $10 50, and those of extra quality at $11 ₰ 100 lbs. Two pair of prize Oxen, from Chester County, sold at a high figure.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.—This market was full, the amount of stock offered and sold amounting to 8,500 head, at prices ranging from $3 50 to $6, and some at $8 per head. Most of them were purchased by City butchers.

HOGS.—The supply of this kind of stock continues large, the sales amounting to 2,800 head at prices ranging from $8 50 to $9 50 for fat, and corn fed hogs, and $6 50 for stock.

COWS AND CALVES.—There is a decided improvement in this kind of stock, the demand having increased; 300 head were sold at from $25 to $40 and $65 each.

Markets...*Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Feb. 11, 1857.

ASHES—The demand is fair, and prices favor factors. Pearls, $7 62½@$7 68¾; Pots, $7 50 ₰ 100 lbs. Saleratus, 8c. ₰ lb.

COFFEE—The demand is less active, but prices are unchanged. Java, 15c.@15¾c.; Laguayra, 11¾c.@12½c.; Maracaibo, 11¾c.@12¼c.; Rio, 9¾c.@11¼c.; St. Domingo, 10¾c.; and Bahia, 9¾c.@10c. ₰ lb. Sales were made, by auction, to-day, of 3,433 bags out of an invoice of about 6,000 bags of Rio, mostly at from 9¾c.@11¾c.,—though including one small lot of very choice at 12¾c. ₰ lb. Stock of all kinds on hand yesterday, 116,150 pkgs.

COTTON—Is in moderate request, and is tending upwards. Middling Uplands are now worth 13¾c.; do. Gulfs, 13¾c.@13¾c.; and other grades, proportionate figures, ₰ lb. The week's sales are generally estimated at about 16,800 bales. Messrs. NEILL, BROTHERS & Co., state "the *receipts* this week show a serious falling off. In the previous five weeks the deliveries at all ports have been 144,000, 131,000, 97,000 and 107,000 bales. This week we are down to 70,000. Compared with the same week in previous years the falling off is equally striking, the figures being 70,000, against 82,000 last year, and 105,000,-129,000 and 137,000 in the three previous years. As we remarked last week, however, the fall is too sudden to be quite natural, having been partly caused by the state of the Southern roads and river banks, in consequence of wet weather having rendered the movement of cotton unusually difficult. The dispatches of this week show some improvement, the receipts at New-Orleans being reported at 39,000 bales, an increase of 14,000 on the previous week, which, however, is not sufficient to make them equal those of the corresponding week in preceding years. We have at last to advise an increase in the *exports* to Great Britain. They amount for the week to 68,000 bales against 50,000 in the corresponding week last year, and the totals is raised to 533,000 against 768,000 last year, or rather more than two-thirds. This proportion will probably be preserved for the ensuing month, the number of vessels now loading for Great Britain at all the Southern ports, and likely to clear in that time, being 89 against 116 last year. To France and other foreign ports, the shipments are light. The totals to all points amount to 87,000 against 91,000 same week last year, while American spinners have taken 18,000 against 18,000, and the stock has, therefore, at last, commenced to decline. It was 833,000 last week, and is now reduced to 807,000, which, however, is still very large in comparison with any other year. The present dullness of the freight market at the Southern ports is a remarkable fact when taken in connection with the comparatively large stock of Cotton and small number of vessels now in port. Of ships and barks there are now but 232 in port at New-Orleans and Mobile against 201 last year—a decrease of 59 vessels, while in the stock of cotton at these ports, there is an increase of 146,000 bales. The pressure in freights is, therefore, indicative that holders prefer speculating on the spot to shipping to Liverpool, and that shipowners believe the bulk of the crop to be already delivered. Otherwise the relation of the stock to the vessels in port would prompt their seeking higher freights instead of being willing to accept lower. The advancing tendency of prices noticed in our last Circular has continued. We do not now see reason to anticipate any important fluctuation. We do not think the orders in hand on English or Continental account are sufficiently large to create any great activity at these high prices; but the tenor of the advices is such as to foster confidence among holders and speculators; and prices are, therefore, likely to be well maintained, unless there should be any disappointment of the present confident expectation of a great falling off relatively to last year in the receipts."

DRY GOODS—The market is steadily gaining vigor. The demand is pretty spirited for all desirable fabrics, and very little difficulty is experienced in obtaining satisfactory prices for them. The impediments to the prompt forwarding of goods to the interior—arising out of the severe weather, and the comparative irregularity of railway communication with country markets—form the only serious cause of complaint at present.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market appears pretty brisk and firm for State and Western Flour, with sales reported since our last of about 8,000 bbls., in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	$6 35@$6 45
Straight State	6 45@ 6 55
Favorite and Extra State	6 55@ 6 85
Common to Good Indiana & Upper Lake	6 40@ 6 60
Common to Good Superfine Ohio	6 40@ 6 60
Fancy Michigan	6 40@ 6 60
Extra Michigan	6 60@ 7 75
Extra Indiana and Wisconsin	6 60@ 7 75
Extra Ohio	6 70@ 8 00
Fancy Genesee	6 80@ 7 00
Extra Genesee	7 00@ 8 75
Extra Missouri	6 40@ 8 75

Canadian is unchanged. Superfine to extra is worth $6 50@$7 70 ₰ bbl.; 500 bbls. were sold within the range. Southern is doing better. The transactions since our last comprise only about 1,300 bbls. low Mixed to Fancy and Extra, at $6 90@$8 and $9 ₰ bbl. Rye Flour is in limited supply and fair request, at $5 50@$5 25 for Fine to Superfine ₰ bbl. Corn Meal is in moderate demand at old rates: $3 35 for Jersey, and $3 75 for Brandywine, ₰ bbl. The latter brings $17@$17 50 in puncheons. Buckwheat Flour commands, in lots, $2 62½@$3 ₰ 100 lbs.

FRUIT—A good inquiry prevails for Raisins at full and rising prices. Other articles show no important change.

GRAIN—Wheat is brisker and rather firmer, with sales reported since our last of about 26,000 bushels, including fair Canadian White, at $1 75; ordinary to good Western do., at $1 70@$1 78; very ordinary do., Red, at $1 40; ordinary Southern White, at $1 70; and fair ordinary to good Southern Red, at $1 51½@1 57 ₰ bushel; the range for all kinds is from $1 65@$1 80 for White, and $1 38@$1 60 for Red, per bushel. Rye is scarce and needed at 93c.@98c. for ordinary to prime, ₰ bushel. Oats are in moderate supply and request, at 52c.@54c. for Ohio and Lake; 49c @51c. for State; 46c.@49c for Jersey, and 42c.@46c. for Southern, ₰ bushel. Barley is salable and steady, at $1@$1 32 for very inferior to choice, ₰ bushel—2,460 bushels were sold within the range. Barley Malt commands $1 40@45 ₰ bushel. Corn is gradually improving, being scarce and needed. There were sold to-day about 19,000 bushels, at 70c.@71c. for unsound; 72c.@74c. for mixed, in store and delivered, ₰ bushel. Beans and Peas are essentially unaltered.

HAY—There were 350 bales River part, based at 95c. @$1 for shipment, and $1 12½ for local use, ₰ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Is dull and somewhat nominal.

HIDES—The demand is moderate at about former figures.

HOPS—Are in request, and are steady at 7c.@10c. ₰ lb.

IRON—The market is tame; prices are without any quotable variation.

LATHS—Eastern, $1 31½ per thousand.

LEAD—Remains quiet, yet steady.

LEATHER—The supply and demand are moderate. Prices have not varied much.

LIME—Rockland continues scarce and nominal.

MOLASSES—The demand is tame and prices are falling. New-Orleans, 75c.@76c.; new crop Porto Rico, 65c.@70c.; old do. Porto Rico, 60c.@65c.; new crop Cuba Muscovado, 55c.: and new crop clayed Cuba at 50c. ₰ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is quiet and somewhat nominal at $4 ₰ 280 lbs. Spirits do. is in good supply and slack request, mainly at 53c.@52½c. ₰ gallon. Tar, $1 75@$2 25 ₰ bbl. Pitch, $2@$2 25 ₰ bbl. Resin is salable and firm at $1 65 for common ₰ 310 lbs. delivered; and $8@5 50 for No. 1 and White, ₰ 280 lbs.

OILS—All kinds are inactive at unaltered quotations.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in good demand, and is stiffly held, with sales reported since our last of about 600 bbls., in lots, at $20 90@$20 40 for old Mess; $21 40@$21 50 for new do.; and $17 75@$18 for Prime, ₰ bbl. Dressed Hogs bring, in lots, 9¼c.@9¾c. ₰ lb. Cut Meats appear in fair demand, for immediate and future delivery, and are at 10¼c.@10¾c. for Hams, and 8¾c.@9c. for Shoulders, ₰ lb. Bacon is in light supply and moderate request, at from 10¼c.@11½c. ₰ lb. Lard is moderately active and steady. The transactions since our last reach about 550 bbls. and tcs., fair to Prime, here and to arrive, at 13¼c. @13¾c., with 180 kegs at 13¾c. ₰ lb. Beef is in pretty good demand, at very full rates. The transactions since our last consist of 400 bbls., at $9 50@$10 50 for new Prime; $10 75@$13 for Country Mess; $10 75@$13 for repacked do.; $15 50 for new Chicago Mess; and $16 50 for extra do. do., ₰ bbl. New Prime Mess Beef is salable and steady at $20@$22 ₰ bbl. Beef Hams are scarce and needed at $20@$22 ₰ bbl. Butter is in fair request, and is worth 16c.@22c. for Ohio; 20c.@26c. for common to very good State, and 26c.@30c. for prime to very choice do., ₰ lb. Cheese is in moderate supply and request, at 11c.@12c. ₰ lb.

RICE—Sales were made, to-day, of about 125 tcs. common to choice, in lots, at $3 50@$4 37½ ₰ 100 lbs.

SALT—The supply is lighter; the demand is improving, and prices are firmer, though not quotably higher.

SEEDS—Are generally quiet, yet stiffly held.

SPICES—The inquiry is pretty active at full rates.

SUGARS—Are moderately sought after at unchanged prices. Sales have been reported since our last of about 300 hhds Cuba, &c., in lots, at from 9¼c.@10¼c., with 350 boxes Havana, at from 9¼c.@ 11c. ₰ lb. Nothing really new in refined Sugars.

TALLOW—Prime is salable and steady, at from 11¾c.@12c. ₰ lb.

TEAS—Find ready buyers at the recently improved rates.

TIN—Is inactive and unchanged in value.

TOBACCO—The inquiry is good; prices are well maintained.

WHISKY—There have been 480 bbls. Ohio and Prison sold to-day, at about 28c. ₰ gallon.

WOOL—The market is rather poorly supplied. The demand is moderate. Prices are unaltered.

FREIGHTS—The engagements were restricted, but rates were supported. All parties want later European news to act upon. For Liverpool, Cotton, ¾d.@5-16d. ₰ lb.; Flour, 2s.@2s. 3d. ₰ bbl.; Grain, 7d.@8d. ₰ bushel; Beef, 4s. 6d. ₰ tc.; Resin, 2s. 3d.@2s. 6d. ₰ bbl., and Heavy Goods, 25s.@ 27s. 6d. ₰ ton. For other ports, proportionate rates. The latest charters have been: Ship *Katy Simpson*, about 725 tons, hence to Melbourne, about $11,000; ship *Harriet Hoxie*, 670 tons, to Antwerp and back, $8,000; a bark to a port in Spain, between Gibraltar and Marseilles, Grain, 22c., and Flour, $1; a British brig to Cork, and a market, Corn, 10½c., in bulk; a schooner, 194 tons, to Sisal and back, $1,700; a brig, 200 tons, to Matanzas and back, $1,700; one to Porto Rico and back, Sugar, 42½c., and Molasses, $3 50; a schooner, 180 tons, two voyages to same port, $1,875 each; a brig to Cienfuegos, in ballast, and back, 40c. and $3 25; two brigs and a schooner to Nuevitas and back, 40c. and $3 25; a brig, same voyage, Sugar 40c., Melado 38c., and Molasses $3 25; a bark and a brig to North Side Cuba and back, 40c., and $3 25; a brig South Side Cuba and back, 42½c. and $3; one to Zibara and back, 42½c. and $3; a schooner to Cardenas and back, 40c. and $3; a bark and a brig to Cardenas, Empty Hogsheads $1, Hogshead Shooks 25c., and Hoops $7; a brig to St. Pierre, Mart., 70c. ₰ bbl., and Lumber on deck $8; one, 198 tons, to Cardenas and back, $1,830; a schooner, 185 tons, to Manzanilla and back, (privilege of Santa Cruz,) $1,600; and a schooner, 130 tons, two voyages to the West Indies on private terms.

The size and weight of bread loaves seem to be determined by municipal authority in New-Orleans. Thus the Mayor announces on the 12th inst., that the price of flour being $8, the charges of bakers for the week following should be 20 cents for 57 ounces of bread, 10 cents for 29 ounces, and 5 cents for 14 ounces. In second quality bread 20 cents is to purchase 64 ounces, 10 cents 33 ounces, and 5 cents 16 ounces.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—BY TWO COMPETENT TIDY GIRLS with excellent City reference, situations in the City, or Brooklyn; they are tidy; come from the old country; one as cook or general servant; washes and irons well; makes good bread, does up linen in style. Wages $6; has been hired in England four years; the other is a girl of 16; can sew neat, mind a baby or do light washing, does embroidery neatly. Wages $4 to $5; gives a sample of work. Call or address No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, A man of practical experience in every branch of his business; also, reclearing and laying out new places in the best style; would have no objection to superintend a farm if required, having taken many prizes in both departments; none need apply except a permanent place is offered; address or call for T. O'ROURKE, No. 313 West 30th-street, near 10th-av. depôt.

WANTED—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation, is a first-rate cook and a most excellent baker of bread and pastry, understands making all kinds of soups and desserts. Call at No. 129 7th-av, between 19th and 20th sts., for two days, if not engaged. The best of City reference. In order to save trouble, no person need apply only a most respectable family and then willing to give good wages.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable and competent young women, in city or country, highly recommended; one a good cook, washer and ironer; makes excellent bread and pies; the other a chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress; is a first rate laundress, if required; they are willing and obliging. Apply at No. 271 Bowery, for 2 days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO SISTERS, Protestants, the one as cook, the other as chambermaid; the cook will do the washing and ironing; the chambermaid will do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and washing; she is a very good laundress; both have good reference, and have no objections to the country. Call at No. 24 3d-av., Bible House.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PUBLISHING house, by a young man who wishes to obtain a knowledge of the business. He is competent to take charge of a complete set of books, and can present any required testimonials as to ability, character, &c. Address Box No. 2,622 Post-Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, AS A GOOD COOK, and to wash and iron; as waiter and chambermaid; as laundresses and chambermaid; as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and nurse, and to do general housework, by very competent girls. Call at No. 73 6th-av., in the bookstore.

WANTED—BY A STEADY, ACTIVE, COLORED girl, a situation as cook; makes the best of bread and pastry; would assist with all kinds of fine washing and ironing, or would take a laundress' place; will be found diligent and obliging; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS NURSE AND seamstress, or chambermaid and waiter, by an experienced, well-informed girl, of good manners and disposition; is fond and attentive to children; will be found a trustworthy person, and highly recommended. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A REPECTAble Protestant girl, to cook, wash and iron, or general housework, in a small family; understands bread and pastry; has good City reference. Call at No. 126 West 24th-st., fourth floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl, a situation to do general housework of a small private family; a good washer and ironer and baker. Best of City reference. No. 377 10th-st., 2d-floor, back room.

WANTED.—EMPLOYERS CAN OBTAIN THE best servants in the City at FERRE'S Agency, (17 years established,) removed to No. 51 East 12th-st., one door east of Broadway; the best servants of every capacity on hand.

WANTED—BY A SOBER AND INDUSTRIOUS Protestant man, the jobbing work of two of three private houses, convenient to where he is employed at present, No. 28 19th-st., between the 5th and 6th avs. Inquire at No. 96 West 19th-st., between the 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO RESPECTable Protestant girls to do chamberwork and take care of children, or washing and ironing; have City reference and no objection to go in the country; call for 2 days at No. 258 East 14th-st., 2d floor.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN WOman, a situation to do the housework of a neat, small family. To be seen at No. 191 42d-st., near 8th av.

TO STATIONERS AND PAPER DEALERS.—A young man thoroughly acquainted with the staple and fancy stationery business, is desirous of making an engagement with a good house, either in the City or West; can bring the best recommendations from one of the first houses in the City. Address A. Q., Box No. 1,268 New-York Post-Office.

CALIFORNIA.—WANTED BY A YOUNG WOman a situation to go as child's nurse or waiting maid to a family going to California. The best of reference as to character and ability furnished by calling at or addressing CATHARINE, No. 80 East 30th-st., New-York.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A MIDDLE-AGED LADY of intelligence and refinement desires a situation as practical housekeeper in some respectable family in the City or country. That of a widower is preferred. Address M. T. DAVIS, No. 137 Spring-st.

WASHING WANTED.—HOTEL AND FAMily washing at the Laundry of the New-York House and School of Industry, No. 100 West 16th-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A NURSE IN A GENTLEMAN'S family two miles out of the City; a Protestant woman; one who thoroughly understands the duties of a nursery, and is capable of taking charge of two small children and an infant; to one of good character a comfortable home and fair compensation will be given; address J. R. D., Box No. 3,139 New-York Post Office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED ENTRY CLERK for the hardware trade. He must be a correct accountant, and write a good plain hand rapidly. All applications must be made by the applicant. Unexceptionable references as to character required. Address Box No. 8,288.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN OF EDucation, to make herself useful in a family where she would have a quiet, respectable home; must be a good reader, handy with the needle, and have good reference. None others need apply. Inquire at any time between 9 and 12 A. M., and 5 and 7 P. M., at No. 56 Bleecker-st.

WANTED—A MAN AND WIFE; AMERICAN, Scotch, or English, without children, to take charge of a small farm near the City. None need apply, unless both understand the business for which they are wanted. Address J. L. WATSON, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS ENTRY CLERK. One who writes a good hand and rapidly, is experienced in entering dry goods, and is competent to take charge of the sales-book. Apply to C. W. MOORE & C. W. & J. T. MOORE & CO., No. 26 Park-place.

WANTED FOR A HOTEL—A BOOK-KEEPER who understands his business and can give satisfactory references. Will find immediate employment by addressing HOTEL, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A WATCHMAKER, WELL ACquainted with the business, and a good workman, wishes a situation. Address WATCHMAKER, Tompkinsville, Staten Island.

WANTED—AN ENTRY CLERK IN A SILK jobbing house. One who writes a good hand, and is correct at figures. Address, with references, MERCHANT, at this office.

WANTED—AT NO. 312 4TH-AV., IN A SMALL private family, a nice woman as nurse and seamstress; one who is experienced and can come well recommended.

WANTED—A NEAT, TIDY GIRL AS CHAMBERmaid and waiter in a small private family. One with good City references may apply before 11 o'clock A. M., at No 159 Henry st.

WANTED—SEVERAL FIRST-RATE POCKET-book makers; apply at No. 24 Maiden-lane.

WM. DOANE.

MILLINER WANTED TO GO SOUTH-WEST.—A lady that is capable of taking charge of the work-room, and acquainted with all the fancy branches of the business. Inquire at S. D. HALL & CO.'S, No. 118 Chambers-st., up stairs, between the hours of 9 and 2; after that time leave direction; must be ready to leave immediately. References given and required. Constant employment.

GARDENER WANTED.—A SINGLE PROtestant man, of active, industrious habits; must be thoroughly posted on market and kitchen gardening, and able to take care of a horse and cart. None need apply without good City references.

E. R. DURKEE, No. 181 Pearl-st.

SCOTCH FARMER AND WIFE WANTED at No. 149 Grand-st.

TEACHERS.

TO TEACHERS.—APPLICATIONS WILL BE received by the undersigned for the situation of male principal—salary, $800—in Public School No. 1, Mount Vernon, Westchester County, N. Y. None but those that can bring the best recommendations for capacity and character need apply.

JOHN Q. A. BUTLER, No. 231 Water-st., N. Y.
EDWARD J. SMALL, 25th-st., corner 10th-av.
P. L. MCCLEWNAN, Mount Vernon.

Committee.

AS PREPARATORY GOVERNESS OR COMPANION TO A LADY.—A situation wanted by advertiser. She is a widow—English. Teaches the English branches only, but thoroughly, and in a superior manner; is 27 years of age; is willing to take entire care of children, and competent to assist in the domestic duties of a refined home. Address M. G. L., (post free,) No. 634 Broadway, upper story, front rooms. Reference given.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE AND a couple of single gentlemen can be accommodated with good rooms and board at No. 189 Madison-st.

BOARDING.—FOUR SINGLE GENTLEMEN can obtain board in a private family, near Wall-st. Ferry, Brooklyn, by immediately addressing A., Box 1,798 Post-Office.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN AND wife desire rooms with full board, between Bleecker and 14th sts. Dinner hour not earlier than 5½ o'clock. Address G. B., care Mrs. Converse, No. 29 King-st., with price, &c.

A FAMILY HAVING A HOUSE IN TWELFTH-st., the lady's health not admitting of the charge of the house and family, would make an arrangement with a party having no children, or a widow and daughter, to act as housekeeper. Parties desirous of a comfortable home will find this chance a good one as the house is furnished with every article required for housekeeping. Arrangements will be made at once. Undoubted references required and given. Address, with full particulars, Box No. 2,795 Post-Office.

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOM IN A PRIVATE house in Madison-av., where there are no boarders. Best of reference required. Address Box No. 4,603 Post-Office.

TO LET—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH BOARD, at No. 15 Stuyvesant-st., between 9th and 10th sts. References exchanged.

FARMS FOR SALE.

COUNTRY SEAT AT WHITESBORO'!—Whitesboro is one of the most beautiful villages in central New-York, and is situated three-and-a-half miles West of the City of Utica, with which it has frequent daily connection by Railroad and omnibus. This property is delightfully located in the heart of the village, on its main avenue, and fronts the public square. The dwelling-house is large and commodious, the barn, carriage-house, and out-buildings, are ample and convenient, the streets, yards, and gardens, are large, airy, and ornamented with fine trees and shrubbery, together with near 20 acres of first-rate land. Whitesboro is very healthy, and possesses all the comforts and conveniences of City life, without its expenses, such as churches, seminaries, schools, stores, bank, &c. This location would suit a gentleman of rural taste wishing to enjoy city and country life combined, as so large village property is seldom offered for sale. The buildings being extensive they might be used for some public or professional business. This valuable property is offered at the low price of $5,000. For further particulars, apply to I. P. VEEDER, No. 98 Broadway, New-York; S. N. DEXTER, and C. H. TOLL, Whitesboro, Oneida County, New-York.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE FARM, OF about forty acres, at Millstone, New-Jersey, the late residence of Rev. J. L. Zabriskie, deceased. The land is in good condition, in the highest state of cultivation, and abundantly stocked with fruit trees. One side is watered by the Millstone River. It lies a quarter of a mile from the depôt of the Millstone Railroad, from which several trains run daily to the City of New-York, forty miles distant. It has upon it a commodious two-story frame house, with two wings, barn, carriage-house, a well-filled ice-house, and other out-buildings. Its situation, from beauty of prospect, and being surrounded by a highly cultivated agricultural country, is one of the most desirable in the central part of New-Jersey. For terms, apply to PRIAM MURRAY, upon the premises, or to the subscriber, at Jersey City. If not sold before, the above property will be sold at public auction, at the mansion house on the premises, on the 9th day of March next, at 12 o'clock. A. O. ZABRISKIE.

JERSEY CITY, Feb. 2, 1857.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE PROPERTY ON the Harlem Railroad, about twenty miles from the city, consisting of eighty acres of lands, on which are a large stone mansion, in perfect order, and pleasantly situated; large stable, carriage-house, and other out-buildings; two small dwelling-houses, with excellent garden and plenty of trees and shrubbery; a valuable marble bed, good water power, with two dams and several small buildings, suitable for manufacturing purposes. Situation one of the healthiest in the State. Price for the whole, $25,000, or it would be sold in two parcels, one of which would constitute a beautiful country seat, and the other a manufacturing property, possessing rare advantages. First-class hou

AUCTION SALES.

WM. H. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT OF VALUABLE IMPROVED PROPERTY ON CANAL, CHRYSTIE, STANTON, WOOSTER, GREENE, BAYARD, ESSEX, BROOME, MULBERRY AND PARK STREETS.—WM. H. FRANKLIN & SON will sell, at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 26, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the following valuable improved property:

CANAL AND CHRYSTIE STREETS.—The five-story brick house and plot of ground on the northwest corner of Canal and Chrystie sts., and known as Nos. 125 and 127 Canal-st.

STANTON AND CHRYSTIE STREETS.—The two-story and attic brick house and lot of ground on the northeast corner of Stanton and Chrystie sts., and known as No. 28 Stanton-st.

WOOSTER-STREET.—Three lots of ground, with the improvements thereon, on the east side of Wooster, near Bleecker-st., and known as Nos. 202, 204 and 206 Wooster-st.

GREENE-STREET.—Three lots in the rear of the last described on Greene-st.

BAYARD-STREET.—Three two-story and attic brick houses and lots of ground Nos. 80, 82 and 84 Bayard-st., near Mott-st.

ESSEX-STREET.—The three-story brick house and lot of ground No. 71 Essex-st., near Broome-st.

BROOME-STREET.—The valuable lot of ground, with the improvements thereon, on the southwest corner of Broome and Essex sts.

ALSO—Two lots, with the buildings thereon, adjoining the above on Broome-st.

MULBERRY-STREET.—The two-story and attic frame house and lot of ground on the southwest corner of Mulberry and Park sts., and known as No. 39 Mulberry-st.

ALSO—The three-story brick house and lot on the northwest corner of Mulberry and Park sts., and known as No. 31 Mulberry-st.

ALSO—Two brick houses and lots of ground adjoining the last mentioned, and known as Nos. 33, 35 and 37 Mulberry-st.

PARK-STREET.—The houses and lots on the south side of Park, near Mulberry-st., known as Nos. 86, 87, 89, 93 and 95 Park-st.

Terms at sale. Lithographic book maps, describing the above property, may be obtained at the office of the auctioneer, No. 5 Broad-st. STEPHEN H. THAYER, Referee, No. 150 Nassau-st.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, FEB. 12, AT 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern:

$2,000 Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad 2d mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.

$13,000 Milwaukee and Horicon Railroad 1st mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds.

$5,000 New-Albany and Salem Railroad 1st mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds.

$2,000 New-York and New-Haven Railroad 1st mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds.

$2,000 Bradford Coal and Iron 6 per cent. Bonds.

$5,000 Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad 1st mortgage Bonds.

100 shares Union India Rubber Co.....$100 each
10 shares Lafarge Fire Insurance Co.....$50 each
17 shares North American Fire Insurance Co....$50 each
10 shares Commonwealth Fire Insurance Co....$100 each
48 shares Lenox Fire Insurance Co.....$25 each
125 shares Great Western Fire Insurance Co....$100 each
20 shares Chatham Bank.....$25 each
30 shares Grocers' Bank.....$50 each
35 shares Merchants' Bank.....$50 each
30 shares East River Bank.....$25 each
16 shares Artisans' Bank.....$100 each

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. this day, and the balance before 1 o'clock to-morrow. The accrued interest on all the Bonds will be charged to the purchaser. Next regular sale on MONDAY, Feb. 16. ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 4 Broad-st.

D. S. HOUGH, Auctioneer.

SPLENDID HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, rich silver ware, &c., at auction, TO-MORROW, (Friday,) Feb. 13, at No. 248 West 23d-st., near 9th-av., commencing at 10½ o'clock. This sale will be positive, without regard to weather, and is worthy the special attention of housekeepers, as it comprises a rare and valuable assortment of elegant rosewood furniture and house-furnishing articles, being the entire splendid arrangements of the above first-class house, catalogues of which will be ready on the morning of sale. Furniture consists in part of splendid rosewood piano-forte, with pearl keys, used but two months, with every modern improvement; rosewood parlor furniture en suite, in brocatel and medallion tapestry; centre and pier tables, with marble tops and two rich carved stageres, with marble tops and plate doors—superb carpet rugs to match; consoles in buol work, rosewood secretary, French escritoire, rich oval and pier mirrors, chandeliers, splendid mantel vases and ornaments; clock—runs one year; oil paintings, bronzes, &c.; lace curtains, shades. Chambers splendidly furnished in rosewood bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, commodes, &c., all of the best description, made to order, with superb mattresses, beds, &c.; to-day wardrobes, suites in hair-cloth and velvet, Turkish chairs, sofas, lounges, tête-a-têtes, rockers, French cottage and mahogany chairs, with an elegant variety of other chamber, parlor, and basement furniture; rich China, of every description; silver ware, cut glass, ruby and Bohemian ware, extension dining and tea tables, oil-cloths, carpets, stoves, mirrors, &c. No postponement.

T. C. HOUGHTON, Auctioneer.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF NEW AND SECOND-HAND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, PIANO-FORTES, FRENCH PLATE MIRRORS, OIL PAINTINGS, &c.—THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at 10½ o'clock, at salerooms No. 112 Nassau-st., T. C. H. will sell as above, by catalogue, a large and splendid assortment of rosewood, mahogany, walnut and oak parlor, dining-room, library and chamber furniture of every description, consisting in part of superior rosewood parlor suites, in French brocatel, plush, and other fashionable coverings; stageres, library and secretaire bookcases, marble-top centre, side and sofa tables; iron frame Turkish easy chairs and lounges, in rich figured reps; pier and mantel glasses; oil paintings, chamber furniture, of every variety, both in style and finish; dining-room furniture in oak, walnut and mahogany; sofas, loo tables, arm chairs, rockers, wardrobes, bedsteads, bedding, &c. Also, a variety of second-hand furniture, carpets, stoves, crockery, glass and kitchen ware, &c.

At 12 o'clock, a superior 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, in perfect order, having been used but a short time.

Catalogues on the morning of sale.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY, ON BROADWAY, COURTLAND ALLEY, CANAL, WALKER, CENTRE, BOND, AMITY AND GREAT JONES STS., OF THE BANYER AND JAY ESTATES.—E. H. LUDLOW & Co. will sell, at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 26, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchant's Exchange, the following valuable property of the Banyer and Jay Estates:

1 lot on BROADWAY, running through to Courtlandt-alley, 22x175 feet.

7 Lots on CANAL-ST., between Broadway and Centre st.

9 Lots on WALKER-ST., between Broadway and Centre-st.

2 Lots on CENTRE-ST., between White & Walker sts.

2 Lots on AMITY-ST.

House and lot No. 20 BOND-ST. Also, one lot on GREAT JONES-ST., rear of above.

Two-thirds of the purchase money can remain on mortgage, at the option of the purchaser, for five years.

Maps and full particulars at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 14 Pine-st.

WM. T. BOYD, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE OF SECOND-HAND FURNITURE, &c.—WILLIAM T. BOYD will sell at No. 66 Nassau-st. on FRIDAY, (to-morrow,) at 10½ o'clock, a large quantity of household furniture by virtue of a chattel mortgage, consisting of parlor, bedroom and kitchen furniture, removed for convenience of sale; sofas, chairs, tables, carpets, oil-cloths, hat stands, gas fixtures, bedsteads, bureaus, beds, bedding, washstands, toilet ware, &c. Also, an assortment of superior household furniture on which advances have been made, consisting of parlor suites in brocatel and hair cloth, bookcases, marble-top centre and side tables, etageres, mahogany and rosewood bedsteads. Also, a general assortment of fancy goods, China and silver-plated ware. Also, second-hand desks and one iron safe.

E. PERSON, Attorney for Mortgagee.

P. C. FRENCH, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—LARGE SALE OF ROSEWOOD and mahogany household furniture, piano-forte, French plate pier mirrors, velvet carpets, elegant oil-paintings.—P. C. FRENCH, Auctioneer, will sell, on THURSDAY, Feb. 12, by catalogue, at 10 o'clock, the entire contents of the residence No. 121 West 8th-st., consisting of three costly suites, covered in satin brocatel, solid rosewood centre tables, side tables, rosewood etageres, do. corner, with plate glass doors and backs; splendid rosewood piano-forte, rosewood gothic bedsteads, bureaus, and washstands, marble tops; hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters, and pillows, tapestry and ingrain carpets, sofas, chairs, sofa beds, cane-seat chairs, large pier glasses, do. oval, do small; silver-ware, dinner sets, tea sets, with a large quantity of furniture too numerous to mention.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF THE LARGE CASINET FACTORY—Known as Nos. 161, 163 and 165 Attorney-st., between Houston and Stanton sts.—Messrs. A. J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell at public auction on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 25, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the valuable plot of grounds with the buildings, steam engine and fixtures thereon, known as Nos. 161, 163 and 165 Attorney-st., and being in size 75 feet front and rear, by 100 feet deep. Upon the premises have been erected two five-story front and rear buildings, with high basements and cellars, and containing a new and powerful engine, with shafting, belting, &c. The owner leaving the City desires to dispose of this property. The establishment is well adapted for a piano-forte manufactory or for any mechanical business requiring ample accommodations. Maps and further particulars at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Broad-st.

T. MORRELL, Auctioneer.

FREE AND CHOICE STOCK OF FURNITURE, MIRRORS, &c. &c.—By T. MORRELL, THIS MORNING, 10½ o'clock, at No. 79 Nassau-st., French mantel mirrors, oil-paintings, iron safes, book cases, silver forks, spoons, &c., gold jewelry, second-hand stuff from a family selling out. At 12 o'clock will be sold, same place, the stock of a liquor and cigar store. N. B.—Buyers have every chance to test quality; warranted.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXTRA WIDE LOT IN FULTON-STREET.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, on THURSDAY, Feb. 12, inst., at 12 o'clock, the lot No. 217 Fulton-st., north side, between Church and Greenwich sts., being 28.7x92.4. Two-thirds of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for 1, 2, or 3 years, with the privilege of paying at any time after 6 months' notice. Maps at the Auctioneer's office, No. 38 Wall-st.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

BY ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO.—BLEECKER-STREET PROPERTY.—At the Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., on THURSDAY, Feb. 12, at 12 o'clock, to close an estate. The two story and attic brick house and lot, No. 19 Bleecker-st., between Broadway and Bowery; will rent for about $300 per annum; $3,400 can remain. For maps, &c., and for permission to see the premises, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st., New-York.

J. E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

HARDWARE AUCTION NOTICE.—JNO. E. VAN ANTWERP will sell on THURSDAY, Feb. 12, at 10 o'clock, at No. 216 Pearl-st., 200 packages and lots assorted hardware, cutlery, &c. Also, for account of whom it may concern, the entire stock of a retail dealer, comprising an excellent assortment of builders' and other hardware, fine trays, Britannia and plated ware, &c., &c. Also, damaged 100 doz. ball brooms, 1,000 skimmers. Catalogues on morning of sale.

TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer.

CHOICE LIQUORS AND CIGARS AT AUCTION, THURSDAY, at 12 o'clock, by TUNIS MORRELL, No. 79 Nassau-st., ½ cask French brandy, 10 gallons Old Tom Gin, 6 gallons superior brandy, 4 gallons Jamaica rum, 14,000 cigars, 5,000 Londres, 5,000 Rachel, 14,000 in packages of 25, La Carpenza, Figaro, Washington, Union Jack, Cubanos, &c. The stock to retail.

JOSEPH REGEMAN, Auctioneer.

AT THE CENTRAL SALESROOMS, WILloughby, corner of Pearl-st., Brooklyn, FRIDAY, Feb. 13, at 10 o'clock A. M. The balance of stock of a dry goods dealer, ready-made clothing, &c. Also, a quantity of crockery and furniture.

DESIRABLE DWELLING HOUSES AT AUCTION.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER will sell, on THURSDAY, 19th inst., at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the two houses and lots No. 270 9th-st., and No. 502 10th-st., (about the middle of the blocks,) between 1st-av. and Avenue A, adjoining Compkins-square, offering inducements to capitalists for investment, or to genteel families for permanent residences. For maps and particulars apply to the Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING AND COLLECTING OFFICE.
SMALLEY, WEED & BARTLETT,
No. 64 Wall-st., New-York.

GEO. C. SMALLEY, WM. G. WEED, ALBERT W. BARTLETT, will give special attention to the negotiation of notes and loans. Also to the purchase and sale of

STOCKS AND BONDS,

at the Brokers' Board, strictly on commission.

Having prompt and reliable correspondents, will negotiate and collect paper payable at all the principal points in the United States and Canada.

REFERENCES—Moses Taylor, Esq., Wm. B. Astor, Esq., New-York.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1857.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 20, 1857.

THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY WITH the Charter of the Company, submit the following Statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1856:

Premiums received on Marine Risks, from Jan. 1, 1856, to 31st Dec., 1856	$3,941,896 96
Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st January, 1856	1,255,095 95
Total amount of Marine Premiums	5,196,972 91
No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks, nor upon Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.	
Premiums Marked Off from 1st January, 1856, to 31st December, 1856	$3,758,583 69
Losses pd. dur'g the same period	$2,209,231 56
Return of prem's and expenses	495,418 89
	$2,444,700 45

The Company have the following Assets, viz:

New-York City Bank Stocks, State Stocks, and Loans on State and other Stocks, drawing interest	$1,046,397 50
Bonds and Mortgages, and Real Estate	350,200 00
Dividends on Stocks, interest on Bonds and Mortgages and other Loans, sundry notes, reinsurance and other claims due the Company, estimated at	97,719 77
Premium Notes and Bills receivable	2,220,040 14
Cash in Bank	56,241 65
Total amount of Assets	$3,770,599 06

The Board of Trustees have resolved to pay an interest of six per cent. on the outstanding certificates of profits to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday the 3d day of February next.

The Trustees, after reserving one million one hundred and fifty thousand dollars of profits, have further resolved that the outstanding certificates of the Company, of the issue of 1854, be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 3d day of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and canceled.

The Board have also declared a dividend of ten per cent. on the net earned premiums of the Company, for the year ending 31st December, 1856, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 3d day of February next.

The profits of the Company, ascertained from the 1st of July, 1849, to the 1st day of January, 1856, for which certificates were issued, amount to $6,293,370

Additional profits from 1st of January, 1856, to 1st of January, 1857 339,760

Total profits for 14½ years $6,633,030

The certificates of 1844, 1845, 1846, 1847, 1848, 1849, 1850, 1851, 1852, 1853 and sixty per cent. of 1854, have been redeemed by cash 5,248,370

Net earnings remaining with the Company on the 1st of January, 1857 $1,384,660

By order of the Board,
W. TOWNSEND JONES, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

John D. Jones,	Caleb Barstow,	Charles Dunnis,
Thomas Tileston,	A. P. Pillot,	Dennis Perkins,
Henry Coit,	L. S. Suarez,	Jos. Gaillard, Jr.,
W. C. Pickersgill,	Leroy M. Wiley,	Mort. Livingston,
Aug. Averill,	Daniel S. Miller,	William Wood,
Lewis Curtis,	S. T. Nicoll,	J. Henry Burgy,
Wm. S. Wetmore,	Joshua J. Henry,	Cornell's Grinnell,
Chas. H. Russell,	Theo. W. Riley,	Henry O. Brewer,
Lowell Holbrook,	David Lane,	Wats Sherman,
Robt. C. Goodhue,	James Bryce,	Edward R. Ball,
P. A. Hargous,	Wm. Sturgis, Jr.,	E. E. Morgan,
Meyer Gans,	Henry K. Bogert,	B. J. Howland,
Edw. H. Gillilan,	A. A. Low,	Benj. Babcock,
Ramsay Crooks,	William E. Dodge,	F. Westray.

JOHN D. JONES, President,
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President.
W. H. H. MOORE, Second Vice-President.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY:—On the 31st instant, the Board of Directors of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company passed the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That the balance of the one million of dollars of Bonds to be issued to this Company by the Detroit, Monroe and Toledo Railroad Company, remaining unsold on the 15th February, be offered to the Stockholders of the Company at par, giving to each subscriber a bonus of twenty-five per cent. in the guaranteed eighth per cent. stock of the Detroit, Monroe and Toledo Railroad Company, on the amount of Bonds allotted to him, each Stockholder being at liberty to subscribe for such amount as he may choose, without reference to the amounts of stock held by him; but should such subscriptions amount, in the aggregate to more than the amount of Bonds then remaining unsold, the same shall be apportioned rateably among the subscribers, to be paid for—

"20 per cent. on the 20th February next.
20 per cent. on the 19th March next.
20 per cent. on the 1st April next.
20 per cent. on the 20th April next.
20 per cent. on the 16th May next.

"Any subscriber may be entitled to receive his Bonds as paid for, and shall be entitled to a certificate of Stock on payment in full of his subscription, and each subscriber shall be allowed the privilege of paying his subscription in full at any time prior to the above dates, and be entitled to a corresponding allowance of interest, the option to subscribe for said Bonds to close on the 15th of February next."

The Bonds offered to the Stockholders in accordance with the above resolution, are the first and only Mortgage Bonds (being for one million of dollars, in Bonds of $1,000 each) of the Detroit, Monroe and Toledo Railroad Company, bearing seven per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in the City of New-York, on the first days of February and August in each year, and having twenty years to run, principal and interest guaranteed by the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company. The Stock offered as a bonus is an eight per cent. Stock, also guaranteed by this Company.

Stockholders only, as will be seen by the resolution, are allowed to subscribe on the terms named in the resolution, and the right to subscribe will expire on the 15th day of February next. If you desire to avail yourself of the privilege, you will please subscribe for the number of Bonds you wish to take, on the inclosed subscription paper, and return the same to this office without delay.

EDWIN C. LITCHFIELD, Treasurer.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company, No. 18 William-st., New-York, Jan. 28, 1857.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK—No. 49 Wall-st.
CAPITAL ONE MILLION DOLLARS.
THIS COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY OF MONEY PAID INTO COURT, and is authorized to act as guardian of receiver of estates.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS,
BY ORDER OF ANY COURT IN THE STATE, (including Surrogate's,) 5 per cent.
From individuals or corporations, for a period of six months, or to be paid on thirty days' notice, 5 per cent.
For a less period, or on shorter notice, 4 per cent.
TRUSTEES.

Joseph Lawrence,	Greene C. Bronson,	Wats Sherman,
Edwin D. Morgan,	Daniel S. Miller,	B. F. Wheelwright,
Erastus Corning,	Caleb O. Halsted,	Edmund Coffin,
James Boydam,	Thos. W. Pearsall,	Thomas Slocomb,
Shepherd Knapp,	Peter Cooper	Clinton Gilbert,
William Tucker,	Thomas Tileston,	Cornelius Smith,
Royal Phelps,	John J. Phelps,	J. J. Astor, Jr.,
John J. Cisco,	Wilson G. Hunt,	R. H. Walworth,
Jacob Hasbrouck,	D. H. Arnold,	Daniel D. Lord,
James S. Seymour,	Charles E. Bill,	

JOSEPH LAWRENCE, President.
JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.

PROPOSALS FOR $62,000 BONDS OF THE CITY OF BUFFALO—Having 20 years to run. Interest at 7 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually. Principal and interest payable in the City of New-York. Above Bonds having been duly ordered by the Common Council of the City of Buffalo to be appropriated for the building of market-houses, will be ready for delivery on the 20th day of February and sealed proposals are invited for the whole or any portion of the same, to be handed in to MESSRS. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., on or before 2 o'clock in the afternoon of Thursday the 12th day of February. The Bonds will be awarded to the highest bidder.

MILWAUKEE CITY BONDS.—PERSONS holding Milwaukee City 10 per cent. Bonds, maturing the 31st day of March, 1857, can have the privilege of exchanging them, if they wish, on fair and equitable terms, for Milwaukee City 7 per cent. Bonds, payable 20 years from Feb. 1, 1857, with semi-annual interest, (issued under an ordinance establishing a Sinking Fund, &c.,) by applying at the office of Messrs. MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 23 William-st., at any time before the 1st day of March next.

J. B. CROSS, Mayor of the City of Milwaukee.
MAYOR'S OFFICE, MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 1, 1857.

FINANCIAL NOTICE!!!—THE SUBSCRIBERS are now prepared to negotiate stocks, notes, bonds and mortgages, and real estate. Also, to loan on satisfactory securities any amount of money, from $50 up to $50,000. All business promptly attended to in a strictly confidential manner. JAMES T. LEETE & CO.,
No. 289 Broadway, corner of Reade-st., Rooms 9 and 14.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 165 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1857.—The annual election for 20 Directors and three Inspectors for the next election of this Company, will be held on Tuesday, the 17th inst., at the office of the Company. The poll will be held open between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock P. M.

JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

$20.000 OF STOCK IN THE U. S. SELF-Generating Gas-Light Company for sale, at the office No. 289 Broadway, at par, until the first Monday in March next.

SOLOMON ANDREWS, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company. (Last issue.) having twenty years to run; interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

THE COUPONS DUE AND PAYABLE IN this City 1st March next from the Bonds of Marshall County, Illinois, will be paid on presentation at our office, No. 8 Wall-st., on and after 3d proximo.

ATWOOD & CO.

GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.—The Second Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of this Company, due in 1876—interest payable half-yearly in New-York—are for sale by

STRACHAN & SCOTT, No. 51 William-st.

$500 WANTED, FOR THIRTY DAYS,—the loan of $500 will be given, and personal property worth five times the amount, put in possession of the lender as security. Call on WHEELER & CO., No. 334 Broadway, room No. 14.

$5,000 $5,000, $3,000, $3,000, $1,800, $1,200 to loan on New-York or Brooklyn property. Apply to JNO. J. DRAKE, No. 12 Cedar-st., New-York.

$20,000 BONDS AND MORTGAGES and Commercial paper negotiated, advances made on property, real estate bought, sold and rented by JOHN J. DRAKE, No. 12 Cedar-st., N. Y.

SAMUEL BOWNE, No. 54 WALL-STREET, second story, will make advances on, and purchase a fine class paper. Wholesale drug notes preferred.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., issue credits for Commercial and Travelling purposes, available in any part of the world.

DIVIDENDS

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Jan. 6, 1857.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. FROM the net earnings of this Company to the 30th of November, 1856, has this day been declared, to be paid to the Stockholders of the Main Line, standing on the books of the Company on the 15th of January inst., payment to be made in the books of the Company, payable on the 1st of January, 1857, when interest payable semi-annually, at the rate of seven per cent., on the 1st of January and July of each year, in the City of New-York. The bonds will be ready for delivery on the 15th of February.

E. ROCKWELL, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE PETER COOPER FIRE INsurance Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent., payable at the office of the Company, corner of 3d-av. and 9th-st., on and after MONDAY, the 2d day of February. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 20th inst., to the 2d of February.

JANUARY 15, 1857. WM. H. RIBLET, Secretary.

THE PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE CO. continues to issue policies on goods, wares, merchandise, stores, dwellings, &c., on liberal terms.

Offices corner 3d-av. and 9th-st., and No. 61 Wall-st.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 31 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-Office.—The Directors of the Manhattan Life Insurance Company have this day declared an Interest dividend of Three and a half per cent. on the Capital stock. Also, an extra dividend of Four and a half per cent. out of the profits of the business for the last year, payable on and after the 16th inst., at the office of the Company, No. 31 Nassau-st. The transfer books are closed until the 16th inst. N. D. MORGAN, President.
J. L. HALSEY, Secretary *pro tem.*

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL CO.,
Corner Broadway and Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1857.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIdend of 5 per cent., on the capital stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, has this day been declared, payable at the office of the Company in the City of New-York, on and after the 20th day of February instant.

The transfer books will be closed from the 11th to the 20th instant, both inclusive.

GEORGE A. HOYT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Feb. 4, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent., payable to the stockholders on demand at the office of the Company, No. 72 Wall-st.

D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF INDEMNITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 50 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Feb. 14, 1857.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) per cent., payable on the 16th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

G. HENRY HOWELL, Secretary.

OCEAN BANK, New-York, Jan. 31, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNTAL DIVIDEND OF 3½ per cent. has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable at their Banking-House on and after Feb. 10 next. The Transfer Books will be closed until that date. By order of the Board.

PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—CITIZENS BANK, NEW-YORK, Feb. 5, 1857.—A semi annual dividend of 4 per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank, has been declared payable to the Stockholders on and after the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. By order of the Board.

S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

OFFICE NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 67 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Feb. 11, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable 16th inst. L. G. IRVING, Secretary.

CITY BANK OF BROOKLYN, BROOKLYN, Feb. 9, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a dividend of four per cent., payable on the 12th inst. The transfer books will remain closed until the day of payment. R. B. PERRIN, Cashier.

INSURANCE.

SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.
No. 31 Pine-st., (Great Western Buildings.)
CASH CAPITAL, $200,000.

This Company insures property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire, on as favorable terms as similar institutions in this City.

DIRECTORS:

Joseph Walker,	Joseph Lawrence,	Edward Haight,
Wm. F. Mott,	Jas. G. Garner,	Sam. C. Paxson,
John Halsey,	Richd. P. Bruff,	Wm. Birdsall, Jr.,
Edward Wood,	L. B. Wyman,	Wm. H. Hussey,
Robert L. Case,	Edwd. Willets,	D. Cromwell, Jr.
Wm. Dennistoun,	E. J. Donnell,	Chas. E. Parker,
Edwd. Merritt,	John R. Willis,	John D. Warren,
Henry Barrow,	Smith Lawrence,	Edwd. Cromwell
Geo. R. Grinnell,	John Allen,	Matthew Mitchell,
B. M. Whitlock,	R. Lindley Murray,	Wm. A. Butler.
Geo. H. Beyer,	E. W. Corlies,	S. T. Valentine,
Charles Ely,	Wm. M. Abbatt,	David B Keeler.

JOSEPH WALKER, President.
THOMAS W. BIRDSALL, Secretary.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$25,000.—PARTNER WANTED, WITH ABOVE SUM.—Any capitalist, desirous of investing the above, has an opportunity rarely to be met with, in a safe and lucrative manufacturing business, now in full operation, established seven years. The best mercantile reference will be given in the City. None but principals need apply. Address X X., this office; real name, stating where an interview can be had; likewise send references.

$25,000.—PARTNER WANTED—ACtive or silent, in a publishing business offering unusual and important inducements. The respectability and security of the connection are unquestionable. A capital of $20,000 or $25,000 essential, and a silent partner preferred. Address PUBLISHER, Box 4,574, Post Office, New-York.

FOR SALE—THE FURNITURE AND ALL THE fixtures complete, together with a 2 years' lease of a large boarding-house, eligibly located, midway between the Fulton and Wall st. ferries, Brooklyn. For a suitable party this is a desirable opportunity to commence with a full house, as most of the occupants desire to remain. Apply on the premises, Nos. 105 and 107 Pineapple-st.

FOR SALE—SPLENDIDLY-LOCATED IRON foundry. Williamsburg, tools and everything in complete order; price, $800; grand chance; also, partner wanted with $3,000, in hardware business, together with very valuable patent right, Atlantic-st., Brooklyn; also, 2 splendid billiard ¾ tables, as good as new, price, $225 each. Apply No. 113 Chambers-st., Room No. 4.

$500 TO $1,000 WILL PURCHASE AN interest in a new invention for the purpose of manufacture and sale of an article universally required, and sales to an unlimited extent may be made throughout the United States. Apply to No. 335 Broadway, Room No. 18. N. DAVIS & CO.

TO CAPITALISTS.—$10,000 TO $12,000 WANTed in a manufacturing business of a cash article. To any one having the above at command, this is as favorable an opportunity as ever offered for its investment. Full particulars will be furnished by giving real name and address A. B., *Times* office.

$700.—A LADY ABOUT TO LEAVE THE City will sell, at a great discount, the good will, furniture and fixtures of a lucrative business, located in the VIIIth Ward. A rare chance. Apply to WHEELER & CO., No. 334 Broadway, Room No. 14.

$500.—A PARTNER WANTED IN AN elegantly fitted-up saloon and restaurant in Broadway. The fixtures cost $10,000. A good chance to the right man. Call on WHEELER & CO., No. 334 Broadway, Room No. 14.

DRUG STORE WANTED—SITUATED IN A healthy and thriving town, with a thickly-settled country surrounding. A location where a good trade in Books and Stationery may be established preferred. Address J. N., Box No. 3,658 New-York City.

BEDDING BUSINESS FOR SALE AND BUILDING TO LET, NO. 112 CHATHAM-ST.—A general bedding business, established seven years. A good opportunity for a person having money. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—A ROUTE OF MORNING PAPERS to a cash customer only; warranted to make $15 per week, or no sale; ill health the reason for selling out. Address C. P., office of this paper. Price, $630.

REMOVALS.

NOTICE.—DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO. HAVE removed to Mechanics' Bank Buildings, No. 33 Wall-st., where they issue Mercantile credits, available in all parts of the world, and to buy and sell Foreign Exchange.

MILITARY.

NATIONAL GUARDS, ATTENTION.—FOR sale cheap, a complete uniform, &c. Any person desiring the same will address, through the Post-Office, JAMES WILKINSON.

MEDICAL.

ROMAN EYE BALSAM.

This is truly an invaluable discovery for the prevention and cure of Diseases of the Eyes—Inflamed Eye-lids, Pain from particles of dust, weakness and many other distressing symptoms are speedily cured by it when applied in due season. There are few persons who do not at some period of their lives suffer from inflamed Eyes. To all persons it is important to know that so safe and certain remedy can always be had.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE.—TRIESEMAR.—None are genuine unless the engravings of the Seals of the Patent Office of England, the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Vienna, are fixed upon each wrapper, and around each case.

Sold by Dr. H. A. BARROW, Member of the Imperial College of Vienna, and Royal College of Surgeons, London, who may be personally consulted at his residence, No. 156 Prince-st. (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York, from 11 o'clock in the morning till 2, and from 4 o'clock till 8 in the evening. (Sundays excepted.)

TRIESEMAR No. 2—A certain remedy for general and local debility, loss of virile power, prematureness decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c.; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering it the most invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Speedily eradicates all traces of those diseases which copaiba and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot cure.

TRIESEMAR No. 4—Is prepared in the form of a lozenge, devoid of taste or smell, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. Each is *two cases and divided in separate doses*, as directed by Valpeau, Lallaman, Roux, Ricord, &c. Price $5 each, or four cases in one for $15; to be had of agents in all cities, whereby there is a saving of $5.

Special arrangements have been made with the various Expresses. No sma. dollar cases of the Triesemar, and the larger sizes, will be forwarded by Dr. Barrow, carriage paid, immediately on receiving a remittance, to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer, thus securing to the public genuine European preparations, and effectually protecting them from spurious and pernicious imitations. The three-dollar cases sent to any part of the world free of carriage.

☞ No. 156 Prince-st., few blocks west of Broadway, New-York.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact, when its virtues become fully known it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary; allaying all over-excitement, and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer it is equally remarkable, combining with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price, $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office

THE GREAT FRESHETS.

Additional Particulars by Telegraph and the Mails.

The Great Railroads.

The trains of the Hudson River Road still go to Poughkeepsie, but no further, and tickets for places beyond that point are not sold, though there has been no injury to the track up as far as Tivoli. Nothing further had been heard at the dépôt yesterday as to the condition of things, but it was rumored that the train out last evening was likely to reach Hudson. Still, until further notice, the Company make no pretensions to go beyond Poughkeepsie.

OFFICE OF THE N. Y. AND E. R. R. CO., NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Feb. 11, 1857—6 P. M.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Dispatches have been received here advising that the road east and west of the bridge over the Delaware River is in good running order, and that temporary structures will be erected by Monday next, that will pass freight and passengers over the bridge.

In the meantime passengers will be carried *vid* New-Jersey Central, and the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroads, to Great Bend, and there connect with the New-York and Erie Railroad for Buffalo, Dunkirk and all points west.

The Camden and Amboy Railroad, between Camden and Bordentown, continues to be impassable for trains, and all passengers for Philadelphia are conveyed by the other route, on the opposite side of the Delaware. The quantity of ice drifted on the track between Bordentown and Camden is said to be very great.

The Freshet at Albany.

CONDITION OF THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—COMPLETE WRECK OF THE STATE-STREET BRIDGE—THE SUFFERING DIMINISHED.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 11.

The cars on the Hudson River Road, at present go upon the Boston Road to Chatham, and from thence by the Berkshire Road to Hudson, where they get on their own track. The baggage cars go through unopened. The ice is formed on the river so that teams can now cross. At 6 o'clock last night the river was navigable. The subsiding of the waters shows the losses in the lower part of the city to have been immense. Nearly every person has met with some losses. Many houses are still inundated, but are accessible from the ice, which somewhat lessens the suffering. The fronts of all the warehouses about State-street Bridge were found battered in; some were entirely gone. The State-street Bridge was found to be a complete wreck. The Hudson River freight dépôt is completely undermined. The Boston Ferry at East Albany has been carried away, and the Greenbush Dock destroyed. At Greenbush the damages and suffering are comparatively greater than here. One house was flooded so that the attics were resorted to for safety. Scarcely a single person in the village escaped without loss. The amount received by the Relief Committee is over $4,000, and the Distributing Committee are still engaged in relieving, so that the amount of suffering will be materially diminished to night, notwithstanding the very cold weather.

The Freshet in the Susquehanna River.

HAVRE DE GRACE, Wednesday, Feb. 11—7 P. M.

The ice has been running steadily since daylight yesterday, and has become gorged on the flats two miles below this place. The rise in the water here is about five feet above the usual high tide, and it is still rising slowly. No damage has been done here yet, but at Port Deposit the damage is very great.

The Tide-Water Canal is under water, but it is thought that the ice gorging outside has been somewhat of a protection.

The Railroad ferry-boat started at 2 o'clock this afternoon, with two trains of passengers from Baltimore, but since 5 o'clock has made no headway, and is not half way across. A number of passengers left her before dusk, and picked their way over on cakes of ice. There is very little prospect of her being able to reach either shore until the ice moves again. No one here has ever seen a greater freshet.

The Freshet in the Cuyahoga River.

From the Cleveland Plain Dealer, Feb. 7.

Since 1832 the water in the Cuyahoga has never been at its present flood-tide. The ice commenced coming down in large masses yesterday morning and gorging at every slight obstruction. It first encountered the structures and floats connecting Stone's Flats with Seneca-street, but finally found its way to the old railroad crossing at CHAPIN'S Packing House, where it again lodged. The dam was almost perfect, and the pressure tremendous. Great apprehensions that the new turntable bridge would be carried away caused a large force to be engaged by Mr. E. S. FLINT, the Supe intendent of the C. C. & C. R. R., to remove the temporary structure, which impeded the free passage of the ice. The rails were taken off, and the ice [illegible] evening carried it away with a tremendous crash. The ice then moved in great quantities to the lower bridges. The river still continued to [illegible] and had this morning reached a mark [illegible] by six feet than it had attained yesterday noon. The ice being tightly packed at the mouth of the river, and packed in solid from the lake up to the Centre-street bridge, the exit of this immense body of water is entirely precluded. It spreads over thousands of acres of the Cleveland Centre and the West Side Flats. It has overflowed all the lumber-yards, and carried away a large quantity of valuable stock now packed in with the ice. The warehouses of Merwin and River streets, stored with flour, sugar, grain and merchandise, have been overflowed, and great damage is already done. HANNA, GARRETSON & Co. have some sugars, tobaccos, &c., damaged to the amount of several hundred dollars. BROCKWAY & Co. have five or six hundred barrels of flour wet and partially destroyed. Other owners of grain meet with losses, the exact amount of which is not yet ascertained.

The pressure of the ice gorge in the river has thrown the vessels into perilous positions. The steamer *North Star* has been crowded up on her dock with a force sufficient to break her timbers like kindling wood, and the propeller *Potomac* got loose yesterday [illegible] The mouth of the waters was [illegible] the old canal across the West Side flats, through which the current was never so rapid before. It will be well dredged out. The deepening of the channel will be inevitable, and will save thousands of dollars in dredging. The firmness of the ice at the mouth of the river gives hope that the dangers to be apprehended by the sudden movement of the gorged ice and timber, will be prevented. The river at tracts half of the people of the city to the unprecedented spectacle presented. Lives are perilled in attempting to save the lumber wedged in the ice, but as yet no accident to life or limb has yet occurred. At 10 o'clock the water was bringing down more ice, but was not rising.

TWELVE O'CLOCK—MOVEMENTS OF THE ICE-PACK.

To the thousands of our readers who were not spectators of the remarkable picture which the river presented to-day, no description can give a fair idea of the scenes. At nine, the ice piled in hideous masses, in a thousand shapes and wedged in with drift-wood, trees, lumber, extended in solid pack from the bottom of the river to three or four feet above the wharves, and from Superior street to a short distance beyond the piers in the lake. The freshet was continually urging this immense field towards the lake. But here a solid bulwark of ice extending for miles into the lake and evidently anchored fast, prevented the egress of the mass. Every half hour the ice yielded to the terrific pressure behind it, and crashing, grinding and crunching up the big cakes. The big trees and the drift-wood moved slowly down and piled itself up at the mouth of the harbor The water found little exit by the river, but made its way out into the lake west of the pier, tearing away the Toledo Railroad track, and doing great damage to cars and buildings.

Occasionally the water, which was at noon about four feet above the level of the lake, would leap over the ice barrier, tear a hole in the dam, and dive under the lake ice, carrying into the vortex vast quantities of ice, and threatening to thrust aside all obstacles to its free and triumphant passage. But the constipation still continues, though the danger of higher water seems to be allayed. The tremendous south wind seems powerless to move the well-anchored field at the mouth of the river, though it seems hardly possible for it to remain till night. The greatest damages done by the water, as yet, is in the warehouses. At Burton's, on the west side, 2,000 bushels of oats and 1,000 of potatoes are under water.

Amongst other losses are RUSSELL & GREEN, of salt; HUBBY, HUGHES & Co., and GUYLES & BASH, of flour; WALTON, of provisions; and CAREY & Co., of iron and nails submerged. The amount of damage is not ascertained, but the aggregate will be large. J. M. CUMMINGS & Co., with a large force working all night, saved at least $10,000 worth of goods, sugars, teas, &c., from total loss.

Three o'clock—The ice-pack at the mouth of the harbor burst and precipitated the swollen torrent into the lake. The water fell three feet this afternoon. More than ten thousand people visited the pier to-day to see the extraordinary sights.

Navigation Westward.

PITTSBURG, Tuesday, Feb. 10.

The water in the river here measures sixteen [illegible], and is falling. Weather cold.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Feb. 10.

The river at this point has risen two feet since last [illegible] and is still rising, and full of heavy floating ice [illegible] is dangerous. Weather cold.

WHEELING, Tuesday, Feb. 10.

[illegible] change in the depth of the river here. [illegible] on the upper rivers, preventing [illegible]

WHEELING, Wednesday, Feb. 11.

The river at this point has fallen eight feet since yesterday. The water in the channel now measures about sixteen feet, but the ice prevents a resumption of navigation.

ZANESVILLE, Wednesday, Feb. 10.

We learn that the steamer *Avery* has sunk at Hockingsport, but we have no further particulars.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Feb. 10.

The water in the river at this point has fallen six inches, and continues to recede slowly. The weather is cold and freezing.

The steamer *Vienna* sunk on Saturday in the Illinois River, six miles above its mouth. It is feared the ice will tear her to pieces. She was valued at $12,000, and is insured for $9,000. The Missouri River is open to Weston, and the Mississippi to Keokuk.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Feb. 11.

The river is still falling slowly and the weather continues cold. There is less ice running than yesterday.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Republican Central Committee.

The Republican Central Committee met last evening at Academy Hall, JOHN A. KENNEDY, Esq., President, in the Chair.

The first business was the appointment of the standing Committees. The following is the Executive Committee:

Wards.	Wards.
1..Henry Garlick.	12..Chas. Riddle.
2..Jas. H. Welch.	13..Vivier S. Cornell.
3..Mervin N. Jones.	14..S. L. Macomber.
4..H. H. Huelat.	15..Isaac Sherman.
5..Jer. Lothrop.	16..Wm. C. Russell.
6..Owen W. Brennan.	17..C. Bruninghausen.
7..Dan. L. Pelice.	18..Geo. W. Pearcey.
8..B. A. Mayeran.	19..Sevren D. Moulton.
9..Chas. C. Leigh.	20..John J. Doane.
10..Wm. Allen.	21..D. D. T. Marshall.
11..Lewis H. Watts.	22..Jas. E. Coulter.

Committee on Printing—James Kelly, Robert W. Johnson, Washington Smith, John W. Slater and David B. Scott.

On motion of J. E. SNODGRASS, of the Seventh, and GEORGE TEBWILLIGER, of the Fourteenth Wards, suitable resolutions were adopted, congratulating the State and the Nation on the election of Hon. PRESTON KING as Senator, he being a true Republican and a valued addition to the small band now so nobly struggling for liberty in the United States Senate. A second resolution expressed approbation of the course of Hon. HAMILTON FISH during his Senatorial term, as one alike honorable to himself and to the Nation, and true to the principles of the Republican Party.

On motion of JOSEPH C. PINCKNEY, the by-laws, which had been temporarily adopted, were referred to a Committe of three to make necessary amendments, and the Committee adjourned.

The Manhattan Gas Company.

An adjourned meeting of the Special Committee of the Board of Councilmen, to whom was referred the complaints against the Manhattan Gas Company, was held yesterday in the City Hall. Two witnesses were called by the Committee, Mr. CHARLES ROOME, President of the Company, and Mr. CHARLES SABBATON, Engineer. They were questioned as to the relative quality and quantity of the gas used in the last three months of 1855, and also during the last three months of 1856.

They deposed that the quantity of gas burnt during the last three months of 1856 was 24 per cent. greater than had been burnt in the corresponding months of 1855. Also, that the number of their customers had been increased by the addition of 2,300 during the interval from Fall to Fall; that the whole number of consumers was nearly 20,000. Also, that the maximum pressure in 1855 was 2½ inches, in 1856 was 3 inches—and that other things being equal, the increased pressure would be the index of the increased quantity of gas consumed

After hearing this evidence the Committee adjourned to Friday. Mr. A. J. WILLARD appeared on behalf of the Gas Company, and Mr. W. BOIES on behalf of the Committee.

☞ The City Superintendent and his Assistants have been engaged, the past two days, in making the annual public examination of the Fifteenth Ward Boys' Grammar School, No. 35, on West Thirteenth-street, near the Sixth-avenue. WASHINGTON M. SMITH Principal, with nine assistant teachers.

The attendance is more numerous than it was at the last annual examination.

The various classes were very thoroughly questioned by the examiner, and seemed to be able to answer a majority of the tests readily and intelligently.

The somewhat cold and unsympathetic manner of the principal examiner evidently exerted an influence on the boys, and made the exercises heavy and rather spiritless at times.

The exercises extended over the entire course of studies prescribed by the Board of Education, including compositions and declamation. This school was organized in 1847, and has sent 440 boys to the Free Academy since the organization of that institution.

The entire building has been used as a Boys' School for the past eighteen months, during which time Mr. SMITH has acted as Principal. Sixty-six boys were graduated from No. 35 to the Free Academy last year, with a promise of a similar performance this year. The Primary Department has about fifty boys now ready for promotion to the places about to be vacated by the Free Academy Class.

☞ The number of vessels in this port yesterday was 686, including 35 steamers, 103 ships, 116 barks, 122 brigs and 260 schooners.

From the Journal of Commerce.

MESSRS. EDITORS: It would appear, from the annexed, that the State of New York does not own the land at Sandy Hook; and, before the present Quarantine is removed, the advocates of the removal should first point out the spot where they wish to locate it, prior to the passage of the bill now before the Legislature. A MERCHANT.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5, 1857.
War Department.

SIR: In reply to your inquiries of 31st ult., I have the honor to inform you that, so far as the records of this Department show, no portion of the land owned by the United States at Sandy Hook has ever been transferred or conveyed to the State of New-York.

An application was made, in 1839, for a transfer of a portion of them to that State, for hospital purposes, but was not definitely acted upon, as appears from the records of this Department.

[Signed] JEFFERSON DAVIS, Sec'y War.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Ingraham.

☞ *William Day* vs. *Van Vleeck, Read, &c.*—This action was brought to recover the amount of a draft drawn by the defendants, who are brokers in Wall-street, on the firm of Drexel & Co., of Philadelphia. The defendants set up that there was but $28 paid for the draft, and proved by one of their clerks that a person called at their office for the draft and left a lot of gold on the counter to pay for it. The clerk, thinking there was $50, handed the draft to the person, when it was discovered, shortly after he left, that there was but $28. The defendants telegraphed to the drawers not to pay it. This testimony was corroborated by another clerk. The plaintiff then called the person who got the draft for him and he testifies that he paid $50 for it. The Court left it to the Jury as a question of fact, and they brought in a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for $21 75-100.

[Advertisement.]

YOU CAN BE CURED OF CONSUMPTION.

You may depend upon that. Seriously and positively, that terrible malady, which used to be beyond all remedy, has within a few years been brought as readily within the sphere of medical energy as any other disorder. Quacks cannot cure it. Quack medicines will only tamper with it. But hundreds who have already been perfectly cured will testify that consumption (as well as scrofula rheumatism, palsy, &c.) yield at once to the use of Dr. HENRY ANDERS' Liquid Iodine and Pure Iodine Water. Sold at $1 a bottle by ANDERS & FOSDICK, No. 3 Second-avenue, and No. 562 Broadway; C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, and all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

☞ White Teeth, Perfumed Breath and beautiful complexion, can be acquired by using the Balm of a Thousand Flowers. What lady or gentleman would remain under the curse of a disagreeable breath, when using the Balm of a Thousand Flowers as a dentrifice would not only render it sweet, but leave the teeth as white as alabaster? Many persons do not know their breath is bad, and the subject is so delicate that their friends will never mention it. Beware of counterfeits. Be sure each bottle is signed FETRIDGE & Co., New-York. For sale by all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—A certain remedy for Liver and Stomach complaints. The daughter of Mrs. FARLOW, of Henry-street, New-York, was for three years in a deplorable state of ill health, suffering from her stomach and liver. Seven weeks ago she commenced the use of Dr. HOLLOWAY'S Pills, and is perfectly cured. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London; and by all druggists, at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.—Fifteen years of triumphant success in South America, is the recommendation of this peerless extract of tropical flowers to the ladies of the United States. Imitations are in the market, but their odor is both sickening and evanescent. That of the genuine is lasting, refreshing, delicate, and healthful. Sold by D. T. LANMAN & Co, wholesale druggists, No. 69 Water-street, New-York, and by all druggists, at 50 cents per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 185, 187 and 189 Water street, and No. 5 Murray-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!
SORE THROAT, CROUP,
Costiveness and Lung Fever, and
OTHER FEVERS,
Will all pass harmless when
BRANDRETH'S PILLS
Are used.
THESE PILLS ARE INDEED A
TREASURE OF HEALTH,
Because they abstract all
IMPURITIES FROM THE BLOOD.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!
Many are out!!
PURCHASE ONLY OF THE AGENTS.

All boxes with
NO. 241 BROADWAY
On the side label are counterfeits!
Principal Office, No. 43 Brandreth's Building.
Sold also at No. 296 Bowery, No. 241 Hudson-street, No. 62 Division-street, and No. 66 Houston-street, corner of Lewis; No. 175 Fulton-street, Brooklyn, and No. 124 South Sixth-street, Williamsburg.
REMEMBER!
All boxes with No. 241 Broadway on the side label are counterfeits. B. BRANDRETH.

[Advertisement.]

CAST IRON PIPES AS CONDUCTORS FOR WATER.—MR. EDITOR: Allow me to suggest the following for the consideration of whom it may concern: It is well known that moist water acts on the iron by rusting the interior bore of the pipe. This rust is formed into what is technically called tubercles What gives them this form? I answer, myriads of animalcule, who make it their home and hiding place. Take these tubercles in warm weather, when the pipe is first removed, and they crush easily into a semi-fluid consistency. This substance—placed to the light in a shallow vessel, by placing the eye a little above its level and back of the light and near it—will be found in a perfect tremor by the agitation of its disturbed inhabitants, although too minute as individuals to be discovered, except by a strong microscope. These tubercles are of their own building, as coral is formed by minute architects. Where the pipes are thickly and deeply covered, as will be found in many places, and the water is not drawn or flushed off frequently, they impart a fishy taste. I know of no remedy, except by getting clear of the rust, to prevent their colonizing and breeding there. INVESTIGATOR.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The real "headquarters" are located at No. 308 Broadway, New-York, two blocks above the Park—nearly opposite the Hospital—two doors above Duane-street. Here is the Phrenological Cabinet, containing one of the rarest collections of human heads, busts, &c., in the world. This great cabinet or museum contains thousands of busts and casts from the heads of the most distinguished men that ever lived, emperors, kings, queens, statesmen. Some of the most distinguished of our own and other countries, warriors, explorers, navigators, discoverers, inventors, authors, poets, doctors, divines and lawyers. Also, skulls, human and animal, from all quarters of the globe, including Cannibals, Caribs, Flat Head Indians, Egyptian mummies, pirates, robbers, murderers and thieves, also numerous paintings and drawings of celebrated individuals, living and dead. Strangers and citizens will find this museum—always open and free—an agreeable place to visit. Phrenological charts, with full written descriptions of character, given when desired, at No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

"ORION, THE GOLD BEATER."—This version of that beautiful story, dramatized by Mr. N. B. CLARKE, is creating quite a sensation with the patrons of Purdy's National Theatre. Night after night the theatre is crowded to overflowing, and all unite in pronouncing this the best version of them all. It will be repeated this evening, and with it the grand pantomime of "Raoul; Or, the Magic Star," with the comedy of "A Day in Paris."

[Advertisement.]

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.—We take pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to these lozenges. In Boston, where the "Bronchial Troches," are known, they are household words, and need no testimony to recommend them; but to our readers in Canada, the West, and indeed everywhere, we cheerfully bear testimony, from personal knowledge, to their efficacy. Sold by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

GAS! GAS!!—Gas Fixtures for the Spring trade. Several new patterns more beautiful in design and finish than ever offered before. Call at our great Manufacturing Dépôt, No. 376 Broadway.
ARCHER, WARNER & Co.

[Advertisement.]

☞ S. COATES & Co. have received the highest premium awarded by the American Institute for Portable Gas Works. Apply at No. 376 Broadway, New-York.

LONG ISLAND.

Singular and Awful Death.

At an early hour yesterday morning Mrs. CAROLINE B. MERWIN was found dead in the vault at the rear of her residence, No. 151 Sands-street, Brooklyn. Deceased was only married some two months ago, and at different times has been insane. One week ago she attempted to take her life by taking poison, since which time she has been closely watched. On Tuesday night she retired with her husband, and a sister, who was on the watch in an adjoining room, feeling fatigued, lay down upon a sofa and dropped asleep. At 3 o'clock yesterday morning Mr. MERWIN awoke and missed his wife; a search was instituted and the body was subsequently found in the vault as above stated, dead. She had stripped herself naked and jumped in. Coroner REDDING yesterday held an inquest.

Brooklyn Normal School Examination.

The Semi-annual Examination of the pupils of the Saturday Normal School, held in No. 14, on Navy-street, closed with interesting exercises on Friday last. The examinations lasted for two days, and were conducted under the direction of the Normal School Committee, Judge COPELAND, Chairman, aided by Superintendent BULKLEY, and his associate teachers of the School. The number of junior teachers present as members of the various classes, was over three hundred, a large majority of whom were promoted one grade, after a very searching examination, thus showing that a good degree of interest prevails among the pupils.

Closing of the Brooklyn Evening Schools.

The evening schools, under the care of the Board of Education, closed on Thursday and Friday evenings of the past week, with the exception of Mr. SYMMS' School, No. 6, which will close on the evening of the 13th inst.

These schools have been well attended, and a very respectable advancement has been made by a majority of the pupils.

The most decided success has attended the school held in No. 18, on Remsen-street, (Eastern District,) under the care of Mr. EDWARD BUSH, Principal of the Boys' Grammar School, as the following statistics will indicate:

The total number of names on register, 666; average attendance, 265. The greatest number present at one session, 255, the average attendance being less than one-third of the registered number.

The attendance of the members of the Board of Education, and the City Superintendent, with numerous visitors, added to the interest of the closing exercises.

Brooklyn Police.

Under the reduced regulation of the Police Department the following appointments have thus far been made:

Thirteenth Ward.—By Alderman WILSON: George Develin, George Bell, Joseph Fletcher, Frederick Cochen, Wm. Bell, Henry C. Minor.

By Alderman WOOLONS: Geo. W Griffith, Daniel Jacobs, Phineas Jacobs, John Doughty, Edward Thinkham, Charles H. Videto.

The discharged officers are: Sabin Beale, William Marsh, Benjamin Noyes, Austin T. Armstrong, Robert Vincer.

Nineteenth Ward, (new)—John A. Lavender, John Hipwell, James M Brown, John Creighton, Charles B. Morton, Abraham Houseworth.

Supposed Poisoning Case.

A boy, named GARLAND, 12 years of age, residing at the corner of Luquer and Columbia streets, South Brooklyn, died very suddenly yesterday morning, under circumstances which induced the belief that he was poisoned. Coroner REDDING has the case in charge and will investigate it to-day.

Attempt to Kill.

A woman 36 years of age was committed by Justice MORRHOUSE in Brooklyn, yesterday, to answer a charge of attempting to kill her husband aged about 60 years. She beat him with an ax on the head until he was senseless.

Kings County Court of Sessions.

In this Court yesterday, George Welsh pleaded guilty to an indictment for bigamy, and was sentenced to 2 years and 2 months imprisonment.

Several prisoners were arraigned when the Court adjourned.

DEATH FROM HYDROPHOBIA.—A friend writes us as follows: "A most distressing case of hydrophobia occurred in East Fallowship township, Chester County, last week, which resulted in the death of a lad named JOHN GOOD, son of JACOB GOOD. The boy was at the barn with his brother, and saw a pretty little black dog pass by, which he ran out and picked up, and played with him for some time. The dog, however, bit him on the finger, making a slight incision. The wound was tied up, and no serious result was apprehended, as the dog was not supposed to be mad. One morning, after the occurrence, the lad attempted to wash his face, and having immersed his hands in the water, was seized with convulsions of so violent a character that he died in a few hours. The lad was remarkably promising and a great favorite, for his many exemplary qualities. He was about 13 years of age."—*Philadelphia Journal.*

MURDER SUSPECTED, AND A WHOLE FAMILY ARRESTED.—On Monday, Justice CHASE issued warrants for the arrest of a family named MILLIGAN, living near Brownstown, in this County, on suspicion that they had murdered a Jew peddler named KIDDER, for his money and goods. The authorities were informed that the peddler had been seen going into the house of MILLIGAN, and had not been seen or heard of since. Human bones, masses of hair and numerous bloodstains, were found in and about the premises, which, together with other circumstances, seemed to warrant an investigation of the matter. A brother of the missing peddler disposes that his brother agreed to meet him in this city last week, but failed to do so. Officers proceeded to the house of MILLIGAN on Monday, where they found the father of the family sick, and unable to be removed. The remainder of the family, consisting of the mother, two daughters, and a boy, were arrested and brought to this city yesterday and are now in jail. They give unsatisfactory accounts of the bloodstains which were seen on the ceiling, walls, and floor of the house, telling conflicting stories; and it is said they stand in rather bad repute in the neighborhood. As soon as the affair is further investigated, we shall give the particulars. —*Detroit Advertiser.*

At the last meeting of the Board of Overseers of Harvard College, attempts were made to initiate two important reforms in the management of this institution.

Some of the public-spirited citizens of Salem are moving in the matter of the erection of a building suitable for a Music Hall.

MARRIED.

LYON—SMITH.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, Feb. 11, by Rev. J. L. Nicholls, THEO. E. LYON to MARY J., only daughter of Bartlett Smith, Esq., all of this City.

VAN VLECKE—CRAWFORD.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 10, by Rev. John W. Beach, Mr. PETER VAN VLECKE, of Kingston, Ulster Co., to MRS. JANE W. CRAWFORD, daughter of David Keys, Esq., of this City.

HENDERSON—ROBINSON.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 10, at St. George's Church, Stuyvesant-square, by Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, D. D., ARCHIBALD HENDERSON to MARY E., eldest daughter of John Robinson, Esq., all of this City.

WESTLAKE—PEARSALL.—In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 11, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Wm. F. Corbit, Mr. ISAAC I. WESTLAKE to Miss MARY FRANCES PEARSALL.

DIED.

HOWARD.—In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 11, JONATHAN HOWARD, aged 40 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the house of his brother, Saml. H. Howard, No. 63 East 15th st., on Friday, at 12 o'clock M.

CANDLER.—In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 11, after a short and severe illness, EVELINA CECILIA, eldest daughter of Samuel M. and E. Cecilia Candler, aged 15 years and 11 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her grandfather, Capt. Samuel Candler, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Friday, 13th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her father, No. 63 East 38th st.

HENRIQUES.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Feb. 11, MOSES HENRIQUES, in the 73d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 9 Varick place, (Sullivan-st., near Bleecker) this day, (Thursday,) at 11 o'clock A. M., without further invitation.

MANY.—In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 11, of scarlet fever, KATE GENIN, only daughter of Lewis and Mary E. Many, in the 3d year of her age.

The funeral will take place this day, (Thursday,) at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 129 West 15th st.

SPENCER.—In this City, at her late residence, No. 158 Spring st., after a lingering illness, Mrs. MARIA S. SPENCER, wife of Wm. D. Spencer, and daughter of David H. Reins.

Notice of the funeral will be given in to-morrow's paper.

MEAD.—In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 11, WILLIAM AUGUSTUS, only son of Augustus W. and Mary Mead, aged 9 months and 5 days.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, at No. 70 Carmine-st., this day (Thursday,) at 2 o'clock P. M. Also, the officers and brothers of Covenant Lodge, No. 35, I. O. of O. F., are invited.

SHERWOOD.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Wednesday, Feb. 11, after a short illness, ANNA MATILDA, daughter of Calvin W. and Amelia Sherwood, aged 2 years and 1 month.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday morning, at 10 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 180 2d st.

MERWIN.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Feb. 11, Mrs. CAROLINE B., wife of John G. Merwin.

The friends of the family, and those of her brother, Edwin P. Smith, and brother in-law, John T. Allen, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Friday, at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 151 Sands st.

SNODGRASS.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Jan. 30, suddenly, of congestion of the lungs, THOMAS SNODGRASS, (carpenter, the 42d year of his age, native of Ireland, Parish of Donaghedy, County Tyrone.

His remains were conveyed to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

☞ Londonderry papers please copy.

BOYD.—In Jersey City, on Tuesday, Feb. 10, CHARLES HORTON, only son of Frederick S. and Joanna T. Boyd, aged 3 years and 9 months.

The friends of the family are requested to attend his funeral, this day, (Thursday,) from the residence of his father, No. 108 Jersey av., without further invitation.

FENTON.—At Jay-st., Greenpoint, on Sunday, Feb. 8, CATHARINE FENTON, aged 4 years.

The remains were interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

DARLING.—At Smith Town, L. I., on Tuesday, Feb. 3, suddenly, HANNAH A., wife of James Darling, aged 54 years and 6 months.

WHITE.—At Walton, Delaware Co., N. Y., on Wednesday morning, Feb. 11, of consumption, PLATT B. WHITE, aged 34 years.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...FEB. 11.

$2,500	Ohio 6s. '60	101⅛	90	Har. R. R. Pref	57
4,000	Miss. State 6s	83¼	200	Reading R. R.	b60 81
15,000	do	83	300	do	s3 80⅞
10,000	do	b60 84	250	do	s60 80⅝
550	N. Y. Cent. R. 7s	101½	1000	do	s10 80⅜
1,000	do	101¾	100	do	s15 80¾
500	Erie R. bs. '75	93	450	do	80⅜
4,500	Hud. Riv. R. 1st m.	96⅜	500	do	b10 80⅞
1,000	Har. R. R. 2d. m.	73½	400	do	s30 80¾
1,000	Goshen B. Bds	79	100	Mi. S. & N. I. R. R.	b30 74⅜
12,000	Ill. Cen. RR. bds	98⅜	10	do	74⅝
70	Ill. Cen. Rights	140	400	do	74
3,000	T. H. & Al. 2d. m.	20	200	do	73
8	Bank of Com	164½	500	do	b30 74⅛
15	Metropolitan Bank	103⅝	400	do	72⅝
20	Grocers' Bank	104	250	do	72⅞
14	Atlantic Bank	85¾	100	do	73
11	Ocean Bank	90½	50	do	b3 73⅛
20	Ohio L. & Trust Co.	28⅜	20	do	c 74
100	Canton Co	b3 22⅝	50	Panama R. R.	b10 127⅜
10	Penn. Coal Co	95	100	Clev. & Pitts. R. R.	52⅜
25	Del. & Hud. Ca. Co.	117⅜	100	do	b60 53⅛
635	N. Y. Cen. R'd. opg	90	500	do	b60 53
450	do	s4 aft opg 90½	300	do	53¼
110	do	pâce 90	60	Clev. Col. & Cin. R. R.	102½
20	do	pâce 89⅞	50	do	102⅜
100	do	s60 89⅞	25	Gal. & Chic. R. R.	104
50	do	opg 90⅛	25	do	104⅛
600	Erie Railroad	b10 57½	200	Clev. & Tol. R. R.	72
200	do	b15 59¾	400	do	72⅜
450	do	59¾	50	do	72⅝
200	do	b30 59⅝	400	do	s10 72⅞
400	do	59¾	200	do	73
300	do	s60 59⅝	100	do	b3 72⅞
100	do	b3 59⅜	250	do	s10 72⅝
100	do	b30 59⅝	100	do	b60 73
1200	do	b60 59½	50	La Cr. & Mil. R. R.	14
200	do	c 59¾	50	Little Miami R. R.	89
21	do	59¾	150	Cumb. Coal Co	11⅜
70	do	59¾	300	do	s60 18⅝
100	do	c 59⅞			

SECOND BOARD.

$4,000	Virginia 6s	b3 93⅜	300	Cle. & Toledo R. R.	73
1,000	Te. H. & Al. 2d m.	69⅜	200	do	s30 73
2,000	L. E. & W. 1st m. b.	49	100	do	s10 73¼
250	Cumb. Coal Co.	b2 18¾	700	do	s60 73½
200	do	s60 19¾	400	do	73⅜
100	N. Y. Cent. RR. opg	90⅛	300	do	b30 74
43	do	pâce 90⅜	200	do	b60 75
250	M. S. & N. In. R. R.	78⅜	200	Reading R. R.	s60 80⅝
50	do	74⅛	200	do	80⅜
400	do	b60 77	100	do	81
850	Erie R. R.	59⅝	100	do	s60 81
100	do	s60 59¾	400	do	s5 81⅛
50	do	59¾	200	do	b60 81¾

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 11—P. M.

There was less disturbance in Money affairs to-day than on Tuesday, though the interruption to the mails and the difficulty of sending goods to and communicating with the West, are prejudicial to an easy movement in the Street. The terms made between borrower and lender are in favor of the latter, but the supply is not difficult at the price. The Discount Brokers are charging 9 ₱ cent. on the very best short paper, and the Money Brokers who carry Stocks are getting at the rate of 12@14 ₱ cent. on the best class of collateral, while 15@18 ₱ cent. is paid on time bargains made at the Stock Exchange Board. These terms are partly indued by the heavy fall on part of the share list within the last two or three days; buyers being ready to pay liberally for 30 or 60 days, where the prices have been knocked down without any apparent or reasonable cause, as in the cases, to-day, of the Southern Michigan, Cleveland and Toledo, New-York Central, &c. There is nothing doing in Foreign Bills since the clearing of the Boston mail yesterday. The Custom Duties at the Sub-Treasury were again heavy to-day, though not so large as yesterday. They are expected to fall off further toward the close of the week. The receipts at the Sub-Treasury were $316,069; payments, $32,912; balance, $14,356,600. Some of our very nervous Bank Cashiers have given out that they have further orders to put up Gold for New-Orleans and Mobile. The Southern steamer does not sail until Saturday, by which time a supply from California is more than probable; but these gentlemen, always anxious in a close market for money to meet trouble more than half way, are very charitably affording food for the panic to the croakers of the Stock Exchange in advance of the mail.

The closing prices at the Stock Board this afternoon are not materially different from yesterday, although the fluctuations on part of the list through the day were quite violent. The Bears, having an inkling of what they could have learnt any day at the office on proper inquiry, that an offer for 4,000 shares of the Goshen Stock of the Southern Michigan Company, at 80 ₱ cent. ex dividend, was accepted some weeks ago by the Board of Directors, in full session, have been quite confident for several days that a mysterious impression of fraud or over-issue could or would be created in the process of transferring the new Stock. So for some days past the contract sales for future delivery, as well as the cash sales of Stock borrowed for the purpose have been shaped accordingly. The lowest sales this forenoon were at 72⅞ ₱ cent. Yesterday afternoon 75@74¾. The orders in the market between the sessions of the Board put up the price to 73⅞@74, and this afternoon these rates were paid cash, and 77 buyer 60 days. Of course so far as the skulking insinuation of fraud or moral wrong inside the office is at issue, it is merely designed to frighten the timid from dealing in the stock, or to alarm the nervous into selling out. There is no truth or reasonable foundation for it. Everything done in the way of creating or selling the stock or

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI.....NO. 1686. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

COLLISION ON THE OCEAN.

300 People Narrowly Escape Drowning.

An Unknown Vessel Runs Down the Packet-ship Great Western.

The ship *Great Western*, Capt. FURBER, belonging to Chas. H. Marshall's line of Liverpool packets, arrived yesterday in tow of the steamer *Mosswood*, Sandy Hook, in a crippled condition. She had lost her main-mast, mizzen-topmast, and some of the forward masts, with all the spars and sails attached, and was otherwise damaged in her upper works. The cause of all this trouble was a collision with an unknown ship on Sunday night, the 8th inst., when between George's shoals and Nantucket, both vessels having had a narrow escape from total destruction.

A thick fog had enveloped the ship through which the night rendered quite impenetrable, and which could not be discerned half the ship's length off. The ship was by the wind, with a good breeze, and the passengers were all below in their berths, when, all of a sudden, the bowsprit of a large ship was seen peering through the darkness; Capt. FURBER saw the apparition, but had only time to utter a loud command for every man to take care of himself, when the crash followed. The stranger came crashing on to the *Great Western*, from forward, striking her exactly amidships, on the starboard side, her bowsprit first encountering the mainmast, which was broken into four pieces, and carried over the starboard side, the maintopmast coming down and somewhat passing through the deck, on the starboard side, breaking off a deck beam in its descent, and ripping up the planks of the deck for a space of ten feet; the yards and everything attached to the mainmast fell like an avalanche of wrecked matter upon deck, together with the mizzen-topmast and its spars, &c., the ship's side was badly crushed in above the lower deck—four of the heavy beams were broken, with all the ceilings between. The deck was ripped up, and the whole topwork amidships received a terrible shock. Strange to say, not a person was killed amid this fearful crash. A woman and five children slept in the berths directly under where the topmast penetrated the deck, but they were not harmed; and a young woman in an adjoining berth was not made aware of the accident until awakened by a general scream from the frightened passengers. A spare main yard, which lay fore-and-aft along the waterways, inside of strong timber-heads, was broken off, and no doubt prevented a worse disaster to the side of the ship.

Not a word was exchanged between the vessels, and the unknown ship swung clear, leaving the fragments of her headwork upon the decks of the *Great Western*. The wreck was cleared away as soon as possible, the topmast being sawed in two, and the lower half left between decks. The holes in the side and on deck were covered with boards and canvass to keep out the sea and the falling rain and snow.

The next morning Captain FURBER saw a ship without a bowsprit and cutwater, which he judged to be the ship that had run into him. The ship displayed her numbers, but there being little wind to blow them out, he could not make them out. Captain F. thinks from the size and painting of the ship, it might have been the *Syracuse*, bound to Philadelphia, but he is not certain.

One of the crew was lost overboard in January, and on the 19th a heavy westerly gale was experienced, during which a quarter-boat was stove to pieces by the sea. The *G. W.* brings 185 passengers, who were all landed in good health.

Captain F. expresses obligations to the Captain of the *W. Swafford*, who went out of his track to take him in tow between Fire Island and Sandy Hook.

Nantucket Hospitality, and the Bills Unpaid.

The community were very much concerned some three weeks since, for the safety of a large steamship, and her passengers) reported to be ashore on the east end of Nantucket. This steamer proved to be the *New-York*, belonging to McGregor's line of Glasgow packets. She had been delayed on her passage by tempestuous weather, had consumed all her coal by the time she had reached Nantucket, and was compelled to stop there for a new supply. The Vineyard Sound was full of ice, so that she could not approach nearer the town than the ocean beach at Sancoty head, on the east end of the island. The snow between this point and the town covered the ground in drifts—in some places, thirty feet deep, through which a road was shoveled for a distance of eight miles. A hundred tons of coal were carted over this road during the seven days and nights the steamer was lying here, and the whole was carried on board in small boat-loads, through a heavy surf at great risk to life and health; the thermometer, most of the time, being twelve degrees below zero. The steamer was thus supplied with the necessary amount of fuel and other stores to reach her port, and some $3,000,000 were saved to her owners and the underwriters at Lloyds. It would be pleasant to conclude this brief statement by adding that a moderate bill of charges for the coal, and so forth, was as promptly paid by the Captain; but—perhaps there is some mistake about it; perhaps our informant is misinformed. *He* says, however, that instead of the cash which the Islanders earned at the peril of their lives, they got——nothing. "Their bills were too high—their claims were exorbitant," &c. At any rate they have not yet been paid, and to all intents and purposes the agents of the *New-York* offer a premium for future inhospitality.

The Schooner Joseph James.

The schooner *Joseph James* was lying yesterday high and dry on Squan Beach, six miles below Squan Inlet. Capt. SMITH is well; schooner will be a total loss; two-thirds belong to the captain. Her cargo will be sent to New-York upon the opening of the Shrewsbury River.

A FORTNIGHT LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

Election of Broderick and Gwin as United States Senators.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Feb. 12.

The steamship *Black Warrior* from Havana, is coming up the river. She brings California dates to the 20th ult., received at Havana by the mail steamer from Aspinwall.

DAVID C. BRODERICK has been elected United States Senator from California for the long term, and Dr. GWIN for the short term. Both gentlemen were on their way to New-York by the *George Law*.

A severe earthquake had been felt in the southern part of California.

Trade in San Francisco was dull.

The mining accounts were generally favorable.

We have nothing later of a definite nature from Nicaragua.

Western Railroads and Navigation.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Feb. 12.

No trains have run through over the Rock Island Road this week. The damage chiefly is in the Bureau Valley, caused by ice from the Mississippi. The Rock Island bridge is uninjured. Large quantities of rafts, logs and lumber, below Burlington, have been lost. Navigation is open in the Missouri River, and the first boat went up to-day. The damage done at Napierville, Dupage County, amounts to $30,000.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Feb. 12.

There is not now much ice in the river, and the water is receding. The weather is moderating. Business is brisk, and freight plenty. We have no news concerning the state of the upper rivers. The steamer *Tropic* left for Peoria yesterday, and reports the Illinois gorged with solid ice for several miles above its mouth.

The steamer *Emma Harmon* and several canal boats were sunk by the freshets at Peoria and La Salle. The Peoria Lake is closed by ice. Steamers will commence running on the Kaw River, between Lawrence and Quindaro, about the 1st of April.

PITTSBURG, Thursday, Feb. 12.

The water in the river at this point measures nine feet three inches. Weather mild and cloudy.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Feb. 12.

The river here has risen a foot to-day, and is full of floating ice. The ferries have had to suspend their trips. Weather mild, with indications of rain.

New-Jersey Legislature.

TRENTON, N. J., Thursday, Feb. 12.

Notice was given in the House to-day of a bill to remove the Quarantine.

The joint meeting of both Houses, for the election of a United States Senator, has been fixed for the 19th of February.

Trenton, N. J.

TRENTON, Thursday, Feb. 12.

The Delaware River has subsided.

No trains have yet arrived here via the Amboy Road. The Delaware Bridge is pronounced safe, and trains cross over on it.

The farmers on the river have all suffered heavy losses.

Fire at East Cambridge, Mass.

A fire at East Cambridge, this evening, destroyed the furnace, mouldings and packing-rooms of the Bay State Glass Works. A storage house was also destroyed. A large amount of stock was consumed and the loss is estimated at $40,000. Insurance $16,000.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—4 Hanover-st., and 181 Broadway.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Mr. Buchanan's Cabinet—Robert J. Walker for the State Department—Delay of the Report of the Investigating Committee, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 12.

A telegraphic dispatch from Lancaster, received this evening, would seem to leave no doubt that ROBERT J. WALKER will go into the State Department. His friends are certainly very confident of success. The combination, however, for COBB, though small in numbers, is very powerful, and it is not safe to be sure, although the present chances are doubtless decidedly in WALKER's favor.

Prominent Democrats who have been urging CLIFFORD's appointment as Attorney-General, confess their disappointment, and declare that TOUCEY will receive that appointment.

The idea of conferring a Cabinet appointment on RICE, of Minnesota, is scouted very generally. It is suspected that the whole thing is a ruse of the friends of the Minnesota Land bill, to give him some fictitious influence in behalf of that measure.

The Committee of Investigation can hardly report until the last of next week, as the expected witnesses are not likely to arrive here before Monday, in consequence of the freshets, and their examination is expected to take several days. It is very apparent that the chief effort of the parties implicated will be to break down the witnesses by impeachment, and there are some of whom the witnesses will be made the scapegoats.

Monday's New-York mail has not yet arrived.

S.

A New Scheme for Disposing of the Surplus Revenue—New-York Mails—The Coming Inauguration, &c.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 12.

In the event of the failure of Congress to pass a bill to reduce the revenue, Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, will press, as a financial measure, (now under consideration in the Committee on Ways and Means,) the depositing of the surplus revenue, reserving $2,000,000, with the several States, in proportion to the federal ratio of representation, or about $75,000 for each member, the State to pledge their faith for the safe keeping of the money, and refund it when required for the purposes of the General Government. It is proposed to pay one-half of the surplus on the 1st of July, and the remainder on the 1st of October.

Much indignation is expressed by members of Congress and others, in consequence of thirty-eight failures of the mails between New-York and Washington since the commencement of the Session. The Post-Office Department is much blamed for its want of enterprise.

Mr. JONES, of Tennessee, and Mr. FLORENCE, of the House, with Mr. WELLER, of the Senate, compose the joint Committee to wait on Mr. BUCHANAN and Mr. BRECKINRIDGE and inform them of their election as President and Vice-President of the United States.

Senators PEARCE, BIGLER and FOOT, have been intrusted by the Senate with the duty of making arrangements for the Inauguration.

Upwards of sixty passengers arrived this morning, the first who have crossed the Susquehanna since Sunday, for Washington.

Instructions were forwarded to-day by telegraph to New-Orleans, concerning the delivery of parcels o sugar-cane brought by the Bark *Release*, which arrived there on the 6th inst. Applications at the Patent Office for it are consequently useless.

XXXIVth Congress---Second Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 12.

NEW-YORK AND WASHINGTON MAILS.

Mr. WILSON offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on the Post-Office to inquire into the causes of the repeated failure of the mails between New-York and Washington during the present Session, and report what legislation, if any, is necessary to remedy the evil.

THE ELECTION OF PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT.

Mr. PEARCE offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the presiding officer to appoint a Committee of three to make the necessary arrangements for the reception and inauguration of the President elect.

Mr. CRITTENDEN offered a joint resolution that the electoral vote of Wisconsin, in the late Presidential election, being given on a day different from that prescribed by law, was therefore null, and ought not to have been admitted and included in the count of electoral votes.

Mr. THOMPSON, of Kentucky, said that Wisconsin was like a horse that had been distanced in the race and came in behind time. Her vote should not be counted.

Mr. CRITTENDEN argued that it was important to determine whether the vote should be counted. Cases might hereafter arise when the result of the Presidential election would depend on a similar case, and there could be no better time than now for settling that question.

After a brief debate the resolution was tabled.

The Senate concurred in the House resolution for the appointment of a Committee to inform Messrs. BUCHANAN and BRECKINRIDGE of their election.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 12.

THE ELECTION OF PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT.

Mr. JONES, of Tennessee, offered a resolution that a Committee of two be appointed by the House, and one by the Senate, to wait upon Messrs. BUCHANAN and BRECKINRIDGE, and inform them that they were duly elected President and Vice-President for four years, from the 4th of March, 1857. Mr. JONES said that this resolution was agreed upon by the Tellers.

Mr. HUMPHREY MARSHALL knew that those gentlemen were elected, and was as much in favor of making that declaration as any gentleman could be, but he desired the preliminary business transacted agreeably to the forms of the Constitution. Yesterday the President of the Senate received a report from the Tellers, and on that, while the vote of Wisconsin was challenged by a member, the House declared the result. He denied the correctness of that proceeding. The two Houses must, in Convention, concur in order to produce a result, and adjust the question in controversy.

Mr. JONES, of Tennessee, had merely pointed to the fact that Wisconsin had not cast her electoral vote on the day designated by law.

After an ineffectual motion by Mr. WALLBRIDGE to lay the resolution on the table it was adopted.

Mr. DUNN offered a resolution declaring Messrs. BUCHANAN and BRECKINRIDGE duly elected, and further that the vote of Wisconsin could not be counted without a violation of the provision of the Constitution, it not having been cast on the day designated by law.

The Speaker declared the resolution out of order. The Journal showed that a declaration of the election of President and Vice-President was made yesterday. To receive the resolution would disaffirm that fact. Besides, the House had constructively approved the Journal.

Mr. DUNN said that it should be distinctly stated whether the vote of Wisconsin was counted or not.

Mr. STANTON moved the correction of the *Journal* of yesterday, to show that Mr. ORR had moved that the vote of Wisconsin should be rejected: that the President of the Senate had ruled the motion out of order, and that while both Houses were together, on motion of a Senator, the Senate retired for consultation, and that in that manner the Convention was broken up

The House sustained the Speaker's decision.

THE KANSAS DELEGATE.

The vote was announced on the motion made yesterday by Mr. AKENS to lay on the table the resolution reported from the Committee on Elections, declaring Mr. WHITFIELD not entitled to a seat as delegate from Kansas. It was negatived by two majority.

The further consideration of the subject was postponed till Saturday week.

THE TARIFF.

A resolution was adopted to close the debate on the Tariff bill on Monday next. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on that subject.

Mr. DELVILLE spoke approvingly of the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, who had proposed a reduction in the revenue by an enlargement of the Free-list with such articles as are used by manufacturers in the country. The legislation heretofore on wool has had the effect to triple the importation of woolen goods, and to stop 344 sets of machinery and 1,500 looms. If any member of Congress would call upon him at WILLARD's Hotel and show him that he wears an American broadcloth coat, he would tender to him the best hospitality the establishment affords. [Laughter.] He spoke from an experience of forty years in working mills, inside and out, and maintained that if our mills should be set in motion the demand for wool will increase its price, while the manufactured article will be cheapened.

Mr. EUSTIS said that the gentleman had spoken as if Government would not want the surplus money in the Treasury, and as if the Government had fulfilled all the objects for which it was instituted. But this was not so. The French Spoliation and other claims remain unsettled. Rivers require improvement, and the Navy enlargement. In the course of his remarks he said: Louisiana asks no favor, but demands, while other interests are protected, that sugar shall not be neglected.

Mr. COVODE, speaking from an experience of thirty years, argued that the difficulties of manufacturers are not to be overcome by taking the duty off foreign wool, but, on the contrary, they would be increased, as the effect would be to lessen the production at home. He spoke of the iron interests of Pennsylvania, and advocated a protective policy generally.

The Committee rose.

Mr. COLFAX presented the resolutions of the Legislature of Indiana, asking that sugar be admitted duty free. Adjourned.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 10.

Horatio N. Slater, Plaintiff in Error, vs. *Charles Emmerson, Defendant in Error.*—This was an action on an agreement between the parties in which EMMERSON covenanted and agreed to construct a certain bridge for the New-York and Central Railroad Company, of which Mr. SLATER was a Director and Stockholder. All the work was to be complete and ready for the rails of a single tract by the 1st day of December, 1854; and SLATER agreed to pay within two days $4,400 cash, and executed his five notes for $2,000 each, payable six months after the completion of the bridge. EMMERSON failed to complete the bridge at the time specified in the agreement; and the question presented to the Court was: "were these dependent or independent covenants?"

The Court below was asked to instruct the Jury—1. By the true construction of the contract, the plaintiff, EMMERSON, was not entitled to recover unless the track was ready for the rails by Dec. 1, 1854. This instruction the Court refused, but instructed the jury that the covenants were independent, and that the plaintiff might recover, regardless of the work done.

2 That if the rails were not down, as required by the agreement, there was a failure of the contract, and that EMMERSON could not recover. This instruction was also refused, and the jury returned a verdict for $10,199.

The evidence shows that the Railroad Company suffered damages, by the failure of EMMERSON to complete his work, to the amount of $250,000.

Mr. Justice MCLANE delivered the opinion of the Court. The Doctrine of Covenants has been the theme of many distinguished writers. The great rule is to ascertain the intent of the parties by the language used. In this case, SLATER paid $4,400, and gave his individual notes for $10,000 more. The Court below was in error in refusing to instruct the Jury that the notes were not to be paid until after the completion of the work, as per agreement.

Judgment reversed, with costs. LEX.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 12.

Case No. 71.—*Patrick Burke* vs. *William H. Gaines, and wife et al.*—Argued by Mr. LAWRENCE for defendants.

No. 73.—*William F. Bryan, et al.* vs. *Robert Forsyth.*—Argument commenced by Mr. BALLANCE for plaintiffs.

Dedication of the Agricultural Rooms at Albany—Condition of the Hudson River Road.

ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 12.

The dedication of the Agricultural Rooms took place to-night. B. O. JOHNSON, the Corresponding Secretary, made a brief statement of the Society's operations. Addresses were delivered by Hon. SAMUEL CHEEVER, President of the State Agricultural College, and by WILLIAM H. BOGART and Hon. T. C. PETERS. A few remarks were made by Hon. WILLIAM KELLY.

Explorations of the line of the Hudson River Road, four miles from Albany, show one track partly washed away, and a portion of the bridge at Columbiaville Creek carried away. The track to Stockport is covered with ice seven or eight feet high. The repairs will be completed in the first part of next week. The trains now run round by the Berkshire and the Hudson River Road.

From Boston.

THE LATE POISONING CASE AT HINGHAM—JOSHUA SEARS' WILL—MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

BOSTON, Thursday, Feb. 12.

Mrs. GARDNER was this morning removed from Hingham to the Plymouth County Jail. The charge of murder against her will come before the Grand Jury in May next.

The will of JOSHUA SEARS, who died a few years since, bequeaths $75,000 to his brothers, and their children; $15,000 to his native town of Yarmouth, for public schools, and $3,000 to the Seamen's Friend Society. The balance, exceeding $1,500,000, he leaves in trust to his son, now 3 years old.

The House to-day, on the second ballot, elected Brigadier-General E. W. PIERCE, of Freetown, to the office of Major-General of the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, vacant by the resignation of Major-General EDMANDS, thus non-curring with the Senate who had previously elected Brigadier-General ANDREWS, of Boston, to this office.

From St. Louis.

THE SANTA FE MAIL—INDIAN TROUBLES.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Feb. 12.

The Westport correspondent of the *Republican* says that the outward Santa Fé mail left on the 3d inst.

A letter from Bent's Fort, dated Nov. 23, says that the Fort was safe, but that the Kiowas had declared war on the whites. BENT had twenty-five whites and four hundred of the Cheyennes to protect the fort.

Death of Hon. Albion K. Parris.

PORTLAND, ME., Thursday, Feb. 12.

Hon. ALBION K. PARRIS died suddenly yesterday, at his residence in this city, of disease of the heart. He has been U. S. Senator, Judge of the Supreme Court, was five times elected Governor of Maine, and has filled other offices of honor and trust. He was about 71 years old.

Navigation of the Susquehanna.

HAVRE DE GRACE, Feb. 12.

The Susquehanna is blocked up with ice. The Baltimore Railroad ferry boat is immovable in the ice, a third of the way across, and will probably remain so until there is another severe freshet. A temporary path of boards is laid on the ice, and the passengers walk across.

The Expected Steamers.

BOSTON, Thursday, Feb. 12.

The fire at East Cambridge this evening, prostrated the Eastern Telegraph lines, and our latest dispatches from Portland and Halifax are to 9 o'clock, at which hour nothing had been heard of the expected steamers from Liverpool.

Tumbling of the Odd Fellows' Hall at Dubuque.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Feb. 12.

The new Odd Fellow's Hall, at Dubuque, Iowa, fell in on Saturday, in consequence of the accumulation of ice and snow upon the top of it. S S. Foss and wife who were in the building were instantly killed. Loss $40,000.

Arrest of the President of the Lancaster Bank.

LANCASTER, Penn., Thursday, Feb. 12.

B. C. BACHMAN, late President of the Lancaster Bank, was arrested this afternoon on the charge of embezzling the funds of the Bank, and held to bail in the sum of $17,000.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the City of Baltimore.

Rumors of the Submission of Persia.

Amnesty from the Emperor of Austria for the Lombardo-Venetian Provinces.

THE LATEST CHINA NEWS.

COTTON HIGHER---BREADSTUFFS STEADY.

Consols for Money 93 1-2@93 5-8.

The steamship *City of Baltimore*, Capt. LEACH, arrived at this port last evening. She left Liverpool, in company with the *Anglo-Saxon*, for Portland, about 10 A. M., 28th ult.

The *Niagara* arrived at Liverpool at 2:15 A. M. on the 26th.

The *Edinburg* had arrived at Glasgow.

The news is four days later than previous advices, but is unimportant in a political point of view. Financially considered, it is interesting.

It is reported that on the British taking Bushire, which they did after two hours bombardment, the Persians submitted to the demands of their opponent. The English papers, however, do not credit it.

Great doubt is thrown over the recent news of the burning of the factories at Canton, and later intelligence from China was anxiously looked for.

Rumors of modifications in the composition of the British Cabinet continued to be promulgated. A dash of the Aberdeen party to be introduced.

FERAK KHAN, the Persian Ambassador, had had an interview with NAPOLEON. The reply of the latter was non-committal.

The Swiss affairs appear to have nearly died out.

The Emperor of Austria has granted a complete amnesty for the Lombardo-Venetian provinces.

The Conferences at Constantinople respecting the Principalities had ended, and the Austrian troops were to be replaced by Turkish soldiers.

The foreign journals are generally destitute of intelligence of interest.

The draught of the firman for the convocation of the Moldavian and Wallacian divans *ad hoc* was completed on Tuesday, Jan. 13. The internal independence of the two principalities is guaranteed.

The *Independence Belge* says that she conferences on the Neufchatel question will take place in the middle of February.

The King of Sardinia has been received at Nice with great enthusiasm. The whole city was illuminated. The villa of the Empress of Russia was superbly lighted.

The *Daily News* says: "We learn, from good authority, that a telegraphic message from Lord STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE was received at the Board of Control on Saturday, to the effect that the Shah has accepted the terms of peace offered by England, not on account of the fall of Bushire, but on general grounds."

From the *China* we have the following paragraphs:

"Commodore ARMSTRONG attacked and dismantled the Barrier forts, in consequence of the Chinese wantonly firing on a man-of-war's boat under American colors.

The prices of tea had advanced. The supplies were short everywhere. The silk arrivals at Shanghae were 67,000 bales; the settlements, 61,000 bales. Prices 20 dols. to 25 dols. higher. Exchange 7s. Exchange at Hong Kong, 5s. 8d. to 4s. 8¾d., owing to advices from India."

The papers record with regret the death of Judge Baron ALDERSON, which took place on Tuesday afternoon. Sir EDWARD ALDERSON was born at Great Yarmouth, in the year 1787.

The ship *Confederation*, ashore in the Mersey, had broken up. The master, mate, steward and boy were lost.

The Madrid *Gazette*, of Jan. 25, publishes a decree, ordering the proceeding with the general election of the Deputies to the date of the 25th of March.

The Rumored Submission of Persia.

From the London Morning Post, Jan. 27.

We believe we may state that official information has reached our Government of the probability of the Court of Teheran agreeing to our demands. The Turkish Minister at that capital has sent a dispatch to his Government, informing them that, having heard of the fall of Bushire, the Persian Government "decided" to make peace upon the English terms. On its reaching Constantinople, this intelligence was immediately forwarded by telegraph, by Lord STRATFORD, and its authenticity may be relied on. We may therefore hope for a speedy settlement of the Persian difficulty. At the same time we need hardly point out after our recent experience in the theory and practice of peace making, that there is a sufficient difference between a determination to make peace and the actual accomplishment of it to warrant us in not being over sanguine. The Court of Persia heard of our expedition, and immediately afterwards of its success. On finding the force to be less than was anticipated, and that it is not yet advancing into the country, the Persian mind may change. We do not anticipate this—we only point out. We, ourselves, think that the capture of Bushire will probably be the beginning and the end of the Persian war.

The *Morning Herald*, which claims to have a positive knowledge of the facts, emphatically asserts that "there has been no settlement of the Persian question, nor is it likely just now."

The War Between Russia and Circassia.

Vienna (Jan. 23) Correspondence of the London Times.

According to a report received from the Circassian coast, SEFER PASHA has defeated the Russians. Accounts of victories obtained by the inhabitants of the Caucasus over the Russians must be received with extreme reserve, but a person who must be tolerably well informed of what is passing on the East coast of the Black Sea, yesterday acknowledged that since the Spring of 1856 the Russians had obtained no advantage "worth mentioning" over the mountaineers. If I rightly understood my informant, such great changes are being made in the Russian military system that no operations on a large scale will at present be undertaken against the inhabitants of the Caucasus. Positive information has reached me that the Russians are just now extremely busy "on both sides" of the Caspian, and that very many transports have been built within the last few months.

The Difficulty Between Prussia and Switzerland.

Letters from Berlin confirm the reports of the desire of Prussia to negotiate directly with Switzerland. Prussia, it is said, is to communicate to France the conditions on which she is to renounce the sovereignty over Neufchatel. France will transmit them to the Federal Government, asking whether Switzerland is ready to treat on that basis with Prussia. If she is, then the renewal of diplomatic relations between the two adversaries may immediately take place.

The Royalist journal of Neufchatel has broken its silence. It declares the Federal Assembly to have acted wisely; and adds its opinion, that the independence of Neufchatel is henceforward an unavoidable thing.

A correspondent at Basle writes as follows:

"The only point, which most probably will still be contested between the King of Prussia and the Federal Government, is that of the domains in Neufchatel. The Federal Government draws a line of distinction between the private property of the Prince of Neufchatel, which it is perfectly prepared to give up to the king, and the domains. The latter it considers as property of the State, and not of the king. It would appear as if this point could, better than by negotiation, or by the decision of the European Powers, be decided by means of a voluntary appeal of both parties to a foreign court of law, or the legal faculty of a foreign university, say that of Paris.

Amnesty from the Emperor of Austria.

Telegraphic dispatches from Turin and Naples state that on Sunday, (25th,) the Emperor of Austria signed, at Milan, a decree granting a full pardon to all persons in the Lombardo-Venetian territory condemned for high treason, rebellion, or insurrection; that the prosecutions which were pending for such crimes are ordered to be suspended, and the Special Court at Mantua to be dissolved. The city was illuminated on Sunday evening, in honor of this amnesty. A dispatch from Marseilles, of Friday's date, says that a decree has been published at Milan, by which the Emperor of Austria has annulled taxes, the collection of which was in arrear, in Lombardy, to the amount of two millions of francs. This news was received in England with distrust.

India and China Mails.

MARSEILLES, Tuesday, Jan. 27.

The mails from India and China arrived by the *Valetta* at noon, and will be dispatched for London at 10 o'clock this evening.

London Money Market.

From the Times City Article, Monday Evening.

The English funds opened with firmness this morning, but in the afternoon there was a disposition to close some speculative accounts, and a decline took place of an eighth ₰ cent. Consols for money opened at 93⅝@⅝, and the final quotations were 93⅜@⅝ for money and 93⅝@⅞ for the 5th of February. The next account is fixed for the 5th of March, and the last transactions for that period were at 94¼@¼.

Money was in active demand, and the continuance of the drain of gold from the Bank induces operators to keep in view the probability of increased restrictions being adopted by that establishment. Bank Stock left off at 216@217½; Reduced, 93⅝@94; New Three ₰ Cents., 94½@¾; India Stock, 219@221; Exchequer Bonds, 98½@99½, and India Bonds and Exchequer Bills, 2s. discount to 2s. premium.

The London *Times* of the 28th says: The English fund continue to exhibit heaviness, and have closed at a further decline of a ½ per cent., chiefly owing to the knowledge of an active demand for money having prevailed at the bank, and the expectation that if this should continue for a day or two an advance in the rate of discount will be decided upon. The dulness of the market was increased by the absence of any signs of recovery on the Paris Bourse; but on the other hand some support was afforded by the reduction in the corn market, by a rendency in the p t of some of those Continental Banks to returno areasier rates of discount, and by an impression that an effort will be made by the European Powers to diminish their military expenses. The closing quotations of the French 3 per cents on the Paris Bourse this evening show a further fall of ½. At Vienna an improvement has occurred in consequence of the contemplation of a reduction in the Austrian army announced yesterday. A further sum of £20,000 in gold was taken from the bank for export. The Bank of Holland has reduced its rate of discount from 5½ per cent. at which it was fixed on the 8th of December, to 5 per cent.

The *Daily News* of the 28th says:—The funds to-day experienced a further decline of ¼ to ⅜ per cent., and the other departments of the Stock Exchange also evinced a drooping tendency. Operators for the rise are closing their accounts, being discouraged by the tightness of the money market, which is believed to be sensibly promoted by the arrangements for shipping silver to the East. Some considerable sales of government stock for cash were also effected to-day leading to a very active demand for money amongst the dealers in the Stock Exchange. In the discount market the demand was less active than in the Stock Exchange. The rates are fully maintained.

Liverpool Cotton Market, Jan. 27.

The market to-day has been very steady, and prices are without change; the sales are estimated at 5,000 bales.

RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. write as follows: On Saturday some speculative inquiry was manifested, and an advance of 1-16d. to ⅛d. ₰ lb. was generally realized. Yesterday, sales reached 10,000 bales, at full rates; and to-day there is again a steady market, sales 5,000 bales. In Manchester there is no change to notice. Middling Orleans, 7¾d.; Mobile, 7¾d.; Uplands, 7⅛d.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market, Jan. 27.

We have had a limited inquiry for WHEAT during the week, and prices have again given way fully 2d. ₰ bushel, on both White and Red. FLOUR has also been very difficult to move, and prices the turn lower. EGYPTIAN BEANS have declined 6d. @1s. ₰ quarter, and OATMEAL 6d. ₰ load. INDIAN CORN has been dull and rather lower, and other articles as quiet as possible. The shipments to Ireland comprise 1,015 quarters WHEAT, 7,705 qrs. INDIAN CORN, 2,337 sacks and 1,420 bbls. of FLOUR; and coastwise, 495 qrs. WHEAT, 590 qrs. INDIAN CORN, 133 sacks and 463 bbls. of FLOUR. There have been exported to Spain and Portugal 1,460 qrs. WHEAT, 1,616 qrs. INDIAN CORN, and 40 bbls. of FLOUR, and to Australia 2,672 qrs. OATS and 100 loads OATMEAL. At our market this day there was a good attendance of country millers, with a more active business in WHEAT, at Friday's rates, being 2d. ₰ bushel decline on the week. OATS were a very slow sale, at about ½d. ₰ bushel decline. BARLEY and PEAS were about as before. EGYPTIAN BEANS were 1s. ₰ quarter cheaper. INDIAN CORN was rather firmer, with buyers in quantity for mixed at 33s. to 33s. 3d. ₰ 480 lbs. OAT MEAL was quite neglected; sales of rough cut being reported at 27s. ₰ 240 lbs. FLOUR moved very slowly, at about previous prices.

Liverpool Sugar Market, Jan. 27

There continues a strong market, with an upward tendency in prices. On the spot, 400 bags Madras have brought 44s., and 60 hhds. Porto Rico 50s. 6d.@ 52s. 6d.; besides which a cargo of new Maurillius, 700 tons, has been sold to arrive for an outport at 38s.; also, a cargo of Paraiba, 4,500 bags, for an outport, at 34s. ex-quay, and 4,000 bags Ceara to arrive, the price of which has not transpired.

Nothing further has been done.

THE FRESHET.

Particulars of the Terrible Overflow at Albany.

The Albany *Evening Statesman* of Monday has the following particulars of the flood:

On Broadway the first stories were filled to the depth of six or eight feet, and in Liberty, Union, and on the east side of Green-street the basements were inundated. Many families experienced the knawing sensations of hunger in the deprivation of their morning meal. Throughout all of yesterday the business men, on the Pier along the Quay, in Broadway and in the lateral streets, were busy removing goods, but in nearly every instance the water had gained points which were considered as safe, and an immense destruction of property has resulted. In Lynius-street, for instance, the water reached as far as the corner of Franklin, and in the extreme southern part of the city it gained points further west than this even. If no lives have been lost in the southern part of the city, it has been owing to the general alarm caused by the continuous ringing of the fire alarm bells throughout the night.

Ascending to the fifth story of the Exchange building, a most terrible and awe-inspiring scene was presented. So far as the eye could reach, nothing but destruction met the view. The river, filled with huge cakes of ice, piled one above the other in a confused mass, swept dashing, crashing by; while at every 200 or 300 feet apart, were piles of lumber, lumber offices, boats, hogsheads, &c. The most appalling sight, was that of one pile of lumber, on which, standing erect, was the figure of a man! Down, down by the city, and away out of sight, the funeral pile (we fear) passed on, on, to the death of the unfortunate person on it. God grant that by some miraculous interposition of His power, the man has before this gained a place of safety.

Looking North nothing met the eye but interminable fields of ice, and never ending piles of lumber; while at both it was perceivable that the entire eastern part of the village was under water, and that the agricultural works of R. H. PEASE had sustained great injury.

At East Albany the ice was piled up against the abutment of the Western Railroad Depôt to a frightful height. Using a telescope, it was perceivable that the flood, when at its highest point, had reached to within an inch or two of the flooring of the immense flour depôt of the Western Railroad Company, and that it contained a very great amount of flour and other merchandize.

The tracks of both the Western and Hudson River Railroads were submerged, and the passenger depôts surrounded with ice.

From this point south to Greenwich Village, the destruction of property must have been great, the water rising to the rondway; and in Greenbush it must have reached the second stories of the buildings east of Broadway.

The Albany *Evening Journal* of Wednesday has the following:

It was dangerous to cross the river yesterday afternoon in a boat, and a party consisting of LOLA MONTES, her niece, agent and a friend, who left Stanwix Hall in a skiff boat for the Boston depôt, came near being stranded by coming in contact with a cake of ice. The boat was carried down the river, and when opposite the Greenbush ferry dock it became imbedded in the ice, and the party would have perished had it not been for some heroic men, who, by means of boards, made a safe pathway from the shore to the boat, over which they were safely conducted to the shore, and thence to the depôt, where they took the train.

Though the river, yesterday, was impassable, this morning persons crossed over it upon the ice with safety. Passengers from the east and south who have been detained at East Albany since Monday by the extortions of owners of horses and wagons, reached this city this morning. From $25 to $50 was demanded from passengers for a ride to Troy, and an offer of $5 was sneered at and considered a joke.

The subsiding of the flood has enabled us to visit that portion of our city which has been inundated and is still surrounded with ice and water. It is an appalling sight to witness the destruction and misery it has brought upon those of our citizens who are least able to bear it.

So sudden and unexpected was the rise of the river that at least two-thirds of those residing south of State-street knew nothing of the flood until Monday morning, when they found their dwellings inundated. There is scarcely an individual in the southern part of the city but has sustained some loss in the destruction of household articles, food, raiment and property. Towards the river-side, houses have been carried from their foundations, buildings cracked, floors have been torn up, and the fronts battered in by the ice.

THE BOND-STREET MURDER.

Thirteenth Day of the Coroner's Inquest.

The Blood-Stains Analyzed.

REPORT OF THE CHEMISTS AND MICROSCOPISTS.

Science Shows Justice Some Nice Distinctions.

The Surgeons' Report and their Theories of the Fatal Struggle.

THE MARRIAGE CERTIFICATE.

THE INQUEST ADJOURNED TILL SATURDAY.

The Burdell Estate in the Surrogate's Court.

The Coroner's investigation was resumed at eleven o'clock yesterday. The Coroner again received the assistance of Judge CAPRON. The crowd which gathers daily across the way was on hand again, punctually; some fifty or a hundred people patiently ecoing their heels in the sharp wind, and commanding a fine view of the outside of the premises. A few of the highly-favored forced their way into the front parlor, where they stood about, and gazed over each other's shoulders, envious of seven other more lucky individuals, who had appropriated the sofa and enjoyed the luxury of reserved seats. The public appetite does not seem to be at all sated, though this was the thirteenth day of a span-out investigation.

The first witness called was Dr. Wm. Knight.

DR. KNIGHT'S TESTIMONY.

Dr. Wm. Knight sworn and examined by Judge Capron.

Q.—Were you present during the examination yesterday of Dr. Woodward? A.—I was.

Q.—Did you hear and understand his evidence? A.—Yes, Sir, perfectly.

Q.—Do you agree with or dissent from the Doctor's statements in whole or any part of them? A.—I agree with about all he has stated.

Q.—If there is any portion of his narration or of his opinions which you dissent from, you will have the kindness to state it? A.—The only thing was about the wounds about the neck being given from behind or in front; that I am not able to say.

Q.—You decline to express an opinion upon that point? A.—I do.

Q.—The wounds in the artery, as I understand? A.—The wounds in the artery.

Q.—Do you agree with or dissent from him respecting the character of that wound—a description he gave of it? A.—I agree with him.

Q.—It may be important to inquire of you, and I will, therefore, do so, whether you make any difference in the case respecting the manner in which the murder was committed, based upon a difference in opinion with him, or the uncertainty of the question upon which you differ with him?

Margaret Augusta Cunningham, &c." were written [illegible] examined by

Q.—You are a physician and surgeon practicing in [illegible] A.—I am a physician by degree but a [illegible]

Q.—Have you made a chemical analysis in relation to some stains found upon clothes belonging to the deceased [illegible] I have made a chemical and microscopical examination of those articles, in company with Drs. Gourlay, Cutler and Van Buren.

Q.—Have you, with those gentlemen, prepared a report of the results of that examination? A.—I have.

Q.—Have you that report with you? A.—I have.

The witness accordingly read the following report:

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL COMMISSION.

We, the undersigned, appointed by the Coroner and Jury to examine, chemically and microscopically, certain articles found in the house No. 31 Bond-street, in reference to their connection with the death of Dr. Harvey Burdell, viz.: a stone containing blood upon a [illegible] dagger, all sundry articles of wearing apparel, a sheet, towel, matting, oil-cloth door knobs, stair-rods, walls, &c., &c., respectfully report the following results:

The dagger was first examined, and the blade found slightly stained, near the hilt, but the woollen lining of the hilt, though in contact with the spots, showed no appearance of blood. Neither the smooth surfaces of the blade, nor the crevice between the turn-piece and the blade, exhibited traces of blood, nor probably could any have been removed by washing, for the particles of dust found at the bottom of said crevice, consisted of long standing.

The spots, though trivial in amount, were carefully removed from the blade, and subjected to chemical analysis; they yielded abundant precipitates characteristic of blood, but did not answer to the distinctive tests for blood.

They were also repeatedly examined with the microscope. No blood-discs could be detected, but the granules presented in comparison with ordinary iron-rust their more angular outline.

A small knife, known to surgeons as a French bistoury, was inspected, but presented no suspicious appearances.

The stains on the towel, night-gown, marked shirt, blue and white dress, sheet—also, on the matting of the attic closet, where these articles were found—on the door-knobs of the unoccupied room in the attic, and on the stair-rods leading from the second story to the attic, all contain nucleated epithelial scales, many of them in abundance, from which we infer that all the above specimens are menstrual blood.

The marks on the blue-silk dress and in the small book from the parlor, were not blood.

The blood-stains upon the newspaper found around the books in Eckel's secretary, and on the butcher-knife from Stanton-street, by repeated comparisons with those on the clothing of deceased, render it probable that they were not stains of his blood.

The stains on the door of the room where the deceased was found, on the walls leading down stairs, on the front doors, also on the wall near the back parlor door, on the oil-cloth at the head of the basement stairs and on the door at the foot of the same, were probably pure blood.

The Commission obtained, with the concurrence of the Coroner, the valuable assistance of Prof. Fordyce Barker, M. D., in making the distinction between menstrual fluid and pure blood, to whom they wish to express their indebtedness.

Accurate copies of the microscopical appearances of the different objects examined were drawn by Mr. A. Berghaus, artist, and by members of the Commission.

The undersigned desire to acknowledge their obligations to Mr. Adam Zenker, for his assistance in the chemical analysis, and to Mr. Charles Phelps (student of medicine) for his obligingly rendered services.

H. OGDEN DOREMUS, M. D., Professor of Chemistry in the New-York Medical College.

JOHN W. S. GOURLEY, M. D., Lecturer on Microscopic Anatomy.

T. CHILDS, M. D., Professor of Anatomy in New-York Medical College.

WM. H. VAN BUREN, M. D., Professor Anatomy University, New-York.

DR. WOOD'S TESTIMONY.

Dr. James R. Wood affirmed and examined by Judge Capron.

Q.—Where do you reside? A.—No. 2 Irving-place.

Q.—Are you a physician and surgeon both. A.—I am.

Q.—Did you make an examination of the body of the deceased, either alone or in connection with others? A.—I did in connection with others.

Q.—Where was this examination made? A.—In the room above.

Q.—Where the death occurred? A.—No, Sir, the death occurred in the back room, and the examination was made in the front room.

Q.—Did you see the body before it had been moved from the place where it was first found? A.—I did not; it was some two or three days after death.

Q.—I will not go with you over all the particulars respecting the number of wounds, &c., they are proved by one witness. I will confine my examination to those particular points that are essential for the purpose of arriving at the truth in this case so far as we can do so. How many of these wounds, in your judgment, were fatal wounds? How many would have produced death instantly? A.—The wound on the left side of the neck, severing the external carotid artery completely, and partially dividing the internal carotid and great jugular vein, would probably have caused death within from two to three minutes after its reception.

Q.—If that had been the only wound? A.—If that had been the only wound; but there was a wound of the heart—there were two wounds of the heart; one extending into one of the cavities of the heart, viz.: the right ventricle, and the other below this, and on the left, partially penetrating the substance of the heart; the first of these wounds would probably have caused death almost instantly from this fact or cause; although I have seen no testimony published, nor have heard of any, as to whether the pericardium was filled with blood or not, the probability is that it was, and the mechanical interruption of the functions of the heart was instantaneous after the metal pressed upon it; its functions ceased at once; I have seen cases of that kind, and have examined them.

Q.—There were two of those wounds? A.—One that would prove fatal; the other did not extend into the cavity of the heart; then there were other wounds which would have proved fatal sooner or later; there were wounds extending to the stomach, through its walls below the abdomen; I saw the stomach afterwards, with these wounds in it; but it would have required some time before death would ensue; then, again, there was a wound which extended into the cavity of the chest; and I learned from the gentleman who made the *post mortem* examination that that wound extended into the lungs.

Q.—The one on the shoulder? A.—The one on the shoulder, which was probably, according to my theory, the first wound given; that transfixed the rib; it cut off the cartilage of the first rib and extended into the cavity of the pleura; that was not necessarily a fatal wound; it would depend upon inflammation, which would occur subsequent to the receipt of the injury; then there were other wounds, which would not necessarily prove fatal.

Q.—You have already answered one question which I deem essential, in this case, to the elucidation of the truth, and that is in reference to the wound on the shoulder, as you call it? A.—The penetrating wound of the chest.

Q.—From the top? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What is your judgment in reference to the order in which the wounds were received by the deceased—which was the first in the order of time? A.—I carefully examined the position of the furniture in the room; I also traced the blood carefully; and after examining the wound I offered this theory to the medical gentlemen who have been concerned in this commission; there was a chair standing in front of the Doctor's writing-desk, and the leaf of that desk was down, and on it there was a very considerable quantity of blood; the chair that stood in front of it was also stained very considerably with blood; after examining the wound, as I have said before, I desired a gentleman to be seated in the chair, with the dagger which has been examined and referred to by the Chemical and Microscopical Commission; it was placed directly over the wound in the right shoulder, so that, if the murderer or assassin had this dagger in his right hand, he would have plunged it over the right shoulder; now that wound ran obliquely downwards, forward and inward into the chest, so that it was made from above, and its longest diameter was transverse to the axis of the body; that wound, as I have stated, was not necessarily fatal, but it would of course have produced a very considerable shock upon any man receiving it; then there were other wounds about the back; my theory is, that at this time the Doctor made resistance, and we traced the blood from the chair to the door in the opposite corner; there is blood found on the newspapers which was on the centre-table; after arriving at the door, it is evident that a good deal of exercise was made, on the part of the Doctor, because upon examining his boots the blood is literally ground into them, so that he must have been in a tussle with the party for a considerable time; the first blow,—the first mortal wound before that of the heart, was the one that he received at the left side of the jaw, at the angle; that, it is evident, as has already been well stated by my partner, was the first that would fell the man; it took place in the corner and near the door, because after we selected out the carotid arteries we placed them beside the neck and if the Doctor was facing the door in this way, there witness placing himself in a position facing the door to illustrate it, and received the wound, he would turn, *per stallum*, describing a semi-circular curve; what took place after that I cannot say, but my judgment is that the heart-wounds followed the one at the angle of the jaw, for, if the heart was contracted or mechanically deprived of its blood, it would not have thrown the blood of the carotid artery on the door, as was the case; there were two wounds, but a second one of the kind was unnecessary; but the other wounds appeared to be at random; they were plunged without thought or object, only to kill the man.

Q.—You spoke of considerable time; I would thank you to be kind enough to define the time that you think would be occupied before the Doctor was prostrate. A.—I think the Doctor, until he received the wound in the carotid artery, was able pretty well to take care of himself; he may have received abdominal wounds before this, but, from the appearance of things, I judge that there was a considerable tusale; perhaps it might have been done in, say, three minutes, though that is a pretty long time under the circumstances.

Q.—It was a relative term you used? A.—Three minutes would be a *long* time; I think either of us would think it so were we placed under such circumstances. [Laughter.]

Judge Capron—It was necessary in the evidence to get a definite idea of the time in reference to other testimony which we wish to elucidate as far as facts will aid us.

Witness—I will state to the reporters in answer to an inquiry, that the cartilage of the first rib was cut, and also the cartilage of the fourth rib opposite the wound which penetrated the cavity of the left ventricle of the heart, was transfixed and cut in two.

Q.—The rib itself? A.—The cartilage.

Q.—From the appearance of these wounds and from your theory of the order and manner in which they were received, what would be your conclusion as to the amount of blood that would be discharged outwardly; would it be principally outwardly or inwardly? A.—The wounds in the cavity of the thorax that entered the breast would probably make no blood externally; but the principal quantity of blood came from the carotids and jugulars; there would have been some from the other flesh wounds but the majority was from the wound at the angle of the jaw.

Q.—Would the blood from the wound in the neck have been entirely or principally checked as soon as the stab was made in the heart? A.—There would be very little blood probably after the heart ceased to beat; and it did probably pretty soon; I would like to ask here for my own satisfaction of the gentleman who made the examination, Dr. Knight, whether the pericardium was filled with blood.

Dr. Knight—It was, Sir.

Coroner—In your opinion had Dr. Burdell sufficient time before death to halloo or cry so as to be heard in some shape or form? A.—Yes, Sir, I think he had.

Q.—What evidence do you discover about the throat or neck of his having been strangled or of a ligature having been put about it? A.—It was the second or third day I think after the Doctor's death that I first saw him, and then in connection with the gentlemen whose names are attached to the paper that Dr. Wood presented yesterday; we examined the throat carefully; upon a slight examination you would not have seen any marks of violence; but carefully placing the neck so that the light would shine upon it, we discovered a slight discoloration—a line on the right side of the neck, more particularly from its swollen and congested condition of the features, and from the protruded tongue; it was thought by some for a time that he had been strangled, but it was my opinion—at least I concurred with the gentlemen who entertained that opinion—that from the long period of time that had elapsed after death, the discoloration had nearly disappeared; I understood when he was found that there were evident marks of violence around the throat; that which I saw was very slight, but there were marks there that would induce me to think there had been violence committed about the throat.

Q.—What do you say in reference to the amount of violence at the throat? I am endeavoring to get at the point whether there was enough to have prevented him from making any outcry or any scuffle, to make any noise? A.—I think that if violence had been but of short duration, there would have been but very little trace of that violence; one could take another by the throat without a great deal of exertion, and prevent him from crying; the mark of very little violence would remain; the probabilities are that if violence was applied to the throat it continued but a very short time; I think that there was violence.

Q.—Did you see that from the evidence? What do you say—what was it caused by? A.—I cannot tell but that it might have been done by the hand.

Q.—That is what I want to get at; whether it was the hand or not? A.—It might have been; if I remember correctly the testimony of Dr. Francis and others that swore positively to the marks of violence on the throat, who saw them shortly after the body was discovered.

Q.—Can you answer this question: whether that strangulation was applied to the throat before he received the stabs, sitting in his chair or on foot? It would be impossible for me to answer that question; it might be before or after; my theory was, that the first intimation he had was the wound on the right shoulder.

Q.—Your answer would indicate that you could not tell when that was? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—If the strangulation was at the chair, could he have got to the door? A.—I think so; it appears that strangulation continued; if they had him by the throat, they might have closed with each other; whoever the assassin was, he might have had him by the throat for a considerable length of time—and when I say a considerable length of time, I wish to be understood as meaning seconds and minutes in this case; these points it would be impossible for any surgeon to answer intelligently; each man would have his own opinion, and a layman is as capable of judging as a professional man, excepting from the violence, the character of which he would not be able to recognize.

Q.—That is my reason for examining you, because you are scientifically acquainted with the effect of wounds. Did it occur to you, from the circumstances attending that transaction, the character of the wounds, and taking into account the probable fact that he was more or less strangled, that one person could have done it all, or could not? What is your opinion? A.—My judgment is that one person could have inflicted the wounds which I saw on the body of Dr. Burdell.

Q.—Did you see the linen that was taken from his body? A.—I did.

Q.—Did you examine the apertures in it? A.—I did.

Q.—What is your view upon the question whether one instrument or two were used at the assassination, from the shape of the apertures in the linen? A.—The wounds in the linen—I will call them wounds—and in the clothes were not of the same length or size.

Q.—Were they of the same shape? No, Sir, neither the same shape nor size: some of the wounds were simple incised wounds, direct and straight in their character; others were somewhat angular; but the wounds on the body were all of the same character; and I would remark here that dead fabric and living animal tissues when wounded, present very different appearances; now the wounds in the clothes of the Doctor, many of them, were much smaller than the wounds in the body corresponding to the openings or rents of the cloth, so that it is difficult for a surgeon to answer positively the question which your Honor has adduced, but I think that the same knife could have inflicted all the wounds that I saw on the body of the Doctor; the folding of the cloth, the saturation of blood afterwards, and the struggle, would have so displaced the clothing that the wounds would appear irregular; and I think the openings in the cloth—I call them wounds—were somewhat triangular, and looked as if one side of the weapon employed by the assassin was raised, something like a sword-cane; but I would not be willing to say that that was the case, because I have seen and heard a great deal of medical testimony, and a great many speculations by surgeons as to these wounds; and the more gentlemen see of them the more careful they will be in giving testimony, because, as I admit, there is no wound on that man's body that would correspond with the triangular-shaped wounds in the garments; that is all that I have to say; that is all that I can say intelligently.

Q.—Is there in medical jurisprudence a distinction in the case of persons assassinated or killed, between sinking and falling, when they are brought down? A.—A man may sink from exhaustion, after tussling with another; after making great muscular exertion, one would sink down and die; another would be stricken down at once.

Q.—The point which I had in my mind was this: Is there that difference in the wounds which the human body may receive, while upright, so as to cause the body to sink, without falling, in one instance, and in another to fall like a log? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Now, will you have the kindness to explain to the Jury the difference between the two descriptions of wounds? A.—In the first place, it depends upon the regions of the body, and the organs contained in the region that is wounded; it also depends very much upon the susceptibility of the person injured; I will illustrate what I mean by this, by stating that the nervous shock, its concussion, the shock of the system may be so great that one man would fall at once, while another, perhaps, who has more nerve, as it is termed in common language, than another, would resist it; then again, the force or violence of the blow would fall a man to the ground at once, who was not prepared for it, although he might have the muscular strength and courage to resist it if he was prepared; so that these points should be taken into consideration in answering the question which you propound; then, again, a man will receive a nervous shock, and his courage and his strength will prevent his falling; he will resist it until he faints, perhaps from the faintly received, from the concussion, from the blow, from the pain; it depends very much upon the susceptibility of the system, upon the courage and the man, &c.

Q.—What would be the effect, in view of that distinction, of a sudden blow penetrating the heart? A.—He would fall probably.

Q.—Instead of settling? A.—Yes, Sir, fall at once.

Q.—What would be the effect of a blow, in view of that distinction, upon the neck, as the Doctor's was cut? A.—He would not necessarily fall.

Q.—He would rather sink? A.—Yes, Sir; some would fall at once to the slightest wound; it depends upon the courage and determination of the person.

Q.—It depends upon all these considerations combined? A.—Yes, Sir, all.

Q.—Is there any point which your judgment suggests to you that would be useful for this Jury to understand in arriving at this matter? if there is, you will state it voluntarily? A.—I am not aware that there is, with the exception that a full report of the *post mortem* examination should appear on record; I made an interrogation some time ago as to the quantity of blood in the heart; the quantity of blood in the thorax; also the character of the wound in the thorax, &c., should be known; we were not able to investigate, as these organs had been removed, and the blood with them; there are competent witnesses who will give them testimony and make the report as it should be; they should be made in connection.

Q.—There is one more question; it has been a question of some interest here whether, it is remarkably important or not. From the character of these wounds can you determine with anything like certainty or probability whether they were inflicted by a right-handed or left-handed man or person? A.—I cannot answer that.

Q.—Upon your theory of how the deceased stood at the table how would it be? A.—My opinion was that he used the right hand—that if the wound in the right shoulder was made as I have suggested, the right hand was probably used.

Q.—What would you say in reference to the wound in the neck? A.—I think it was done with the right hand.

Q.—In what position in relation to the door did he stand in your opinion? A.—That the assassin faced the Doctor in this way. [Represents the attitude by placing one of the jurymen in front of him.] He might have had him by the throat with the left hand; the wound was inflicted thus; then the Doctor turned to the left in this way, the blood flowing freely as it did from the carotid artery which you see upon the wall and door.

Q.—Can you determine to the degree of probable certainty, whether the wound in the neck was perpetrated by a man taller or shorter than the Doctor? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Not from its position, but from the belief of his position? A.—No, Sir; an ordinary sized man could have inflicted the wounds.

Q.—Where, in your judgment, did the Doctor stand when he received the wound in the carotid artery? A.—At the door; in the answer that I gave I illustrated it by this gentleman, [one of the jurors,] as standing at the door.

Q.—You don't exactly appreciate my question; I am endeavoring to arrive at your judgment upon the question whether he held the knob of the door, probably a little bent, or whether he stood there erect; if he stood a little bent he would face the door and the assassin could not be before him—or whether he stood erect before he got thus far? A.—In my opinion this was his relation to the door; his face was turned a little to the right of the door; the assassin was between him and the door; there must have been space sufficient between the Doctor and the door for the arm to use the weapon, for the blow was inflicted on the left side; so that it was after receiving the wound that he turned partially around, and thus the blood which is now upon the door.

DR. VAN BUREN'S EVIDENCE.

Dr. Wm. H. Van Buren sworn and examined by Judge Capron.

Q.—What is your profession or calling? A.—Physician and surgeon.

Q.—Have you heard the evidence given by the last witness, Dr. Wood, on this inquiry? A.—Yes, Sir, I have heard the greater part of it.

Q.—What is your view of his theory respecting the death of Dr. Burdell, of the character of the wounds which he received, and their effect? A.—I think it is exceedingly rational, as far as my judgment goes.

Judge Capron—That is all; you were called here for another purpose, but it is well to throw all the light upon the case we can.

DR. CHILDS' TESTIMONY.

Dr. Timothy Childs sworn and examined by Judge Capron.

Q.—What is your profession or calling? A.—Physician and surgeon.

Q.—Did you hear the testimony given by Dr. Wood a short time ago? A.—I did, in full.

Q.—What is your opinion; how does it agree with his on the subject to which he spoke? A.—I made but a cursory examination of the body myself, but I am prepared to accept Dr. Wood's theory as the most reasonable suggestion.

DR. URL'S EVIDENCE.

Dr. David Url sworn and examined by Judge Capron.

Q.—What is your profession? A.—A physician.

Q.—And surgeon? A.—No, Sir; that is not my specialty.

Q.—Are you acquainted with surgery? A.—To some extent.

Q.—Did you hear the testimony of Dr. Woodward yesterday? A.—I did.

Q.—Did you hear his theory of the manner in which the deceased came to his death, and the effect of the wounds he received? A.—I did.

Q.—The same that was given to-day by Dr. Wood? A.—By Dr. Wood.

Q.—Well, what is your opinion in relation to that theory, and the description of those wounds, and their relative effect upon the Doctor's life? A.—I fully agree with Dr. Wood in all his principal particulars; I think he has given an admirable description of the wounds; I certainly agree with him in the main particulars.

EXAMINATION OF THE CONTENTS OF A BOX.

Coroner—I request the medical gentlemen here, Drs. Garish, Van Buren, Knight, and others, who have gone up stairs, to examine the contents of a box that I obtained from Jane-street; the box has been found and the contents are carried up stairs and are now under examination by the medical profession.

EVIDENCE OF DR. G. P. GARISH.

Dr. Garish made the following statement at the request of the Coroner, and subsequently swore to its truth.:

I examined the body on the Tuesday evening succeeding the murder, and found five wounds on the left breast; one of those wounds penetrated just below the nipple, and that had penetrated the ventricle of the heart; then I found the other wounds a little posterior to that—one directly under the axilla; and I consider that all those wounds given must be given by a person who stood to the right of the person murdered; and I will also state that I consider that the dagger which I examined would inflict similar wounds to these that I saw, because they were measured by myself; I measured the internal wound through the integument, and it corresponded with the width of the instrument—the dagger.

In reference to certain statements that have been made, I will also say that a wound in the heart might be larger than the point of the instrument; and that would be owing to the muscular contraction of the heart; and then, this external wound is precisely the size by measurement of the dagger that was in the possession of the medical gentlemen; I refer to the small ivory-handled dirk.

TESTIMONY OF DR. BARKER.

Dr. B. Ferdyce Barker was sworn, and examined by Judge Capron.

Q.—I will ask the witness what is his profession? A.—A physician, Sir.

Q.—Have you made a microscopical examination of the garments that were taken from the dead body of Dr. Burdell? A.—I have been engaged with the other gentlemen who made the report.

Q.—In the performance of that duty? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—The results of that examination are contained in— A.—They are contained in the report.

Q.—Will you explain to the Jury the means and processes by which you arrived at those results by that system, and in your own way? A.—In a case of suspected murder, where there are blood stains found in the house where the murder was committed, and where there are clothes stained with blood, it is important to ascertain whether all of those stains were produced by blood from wounded veins and arteries; and in this case the examination was made with reference to the determining of that point; in the report which has been read, and which was signed by the gentlemen who made it, it was ascertained very clearly that the stains found on certain articles of dress, clothes, &c., and certain other stains found on matting were not from the wounds of deceased, and that was ascertained by chemical analysis, and by microscopical examination.

Q.—In reference to the microscopical examination, how is that performed? How does that aid the chemical analysis in arriving at a result? A.—By microscopic examination it can be determined whether a stain is pure blood, or whether the blood is from another source than wounds and arteries, or mixed with other substances—mixed with what are termed, in the report, nucleated epithelial scales; those are not found in blood from wounds.

Q.—That is the universal rule? A.—Yes, Sir; the size of the globules may also be of some importance; if there is a sufficient abundance of the globules of blood from the deceased, a comparison can be made so as to ascertain whether the other stains have come from her blood.

Q.—Can that be ascertained, or can it not, from the blood when it has become dry upon clothing or cloth? A.—It can.

Q.—What is the appearance in such cases of the natural blood from blood, with other substances in it? A.—There is a certain characteristic appearance of pure blood—of the bloody discs—and it is well known in science what these are; and anything different from these would be at once recognized as not belonging to the blood—as, for instance, the fibre of cotton or linen; all of the characteristic appearances of pure blood are known; blood stains are always suspicious under such circumstances as exist here, and therefore it becomes very important to distinguish those which come from one source from those which may come from a variety of others—that is, those which come from wounds, and which may have been left in connection with murder, and those which may come from other sources.

Q.—From natural cofrees, if you please to call it so? A.—From natural sources.

Q.—Could you determine that distinctly by the microscopic examination alone without the aid of chemistry? A.—Yes, it would require chemistry to determine the fact whether there was blood in the first place, but the distinction between the blood from wounds and arteries and that from other natural sources would be determined by the microscope.

Q.—You would first determine whether it was blood or not by chemical analysis, and then with the application of the microscopic instrument, you would determine the source of that blood? A.—Yes.

Q.—Could you or could you not settle that question by chemical analysis alone as definitely and certainly as by the use of the other? A.—Not so definitely, nor so positively; indeed it might be impossible to do it under certain conditions.

Q.—Were any portions of the blood that you applied that test to in a liquid state, or were they dry? A.—They were all dry, excepting some which were used as comparative tests, and which are referred to in the report.

Mr. Capron—I observed that. What do you say of the use of that microscopic test as liquid blood as compared with that in a dry state? A.—It would be equally applicable.

Q.—Equally? A.—Equally so, and equally easily made.

Q.—Could you make this examination with the microscope on blood that was on any other colored cloth than white or lightish? A.—Oh, yes; blood found on the walls, on the floor, on the matting, as well as blood found on clothing.

Q.—But I am speaking of the color of the clothing. Suppose it to be silk—black? A.—That would make no difference; the admixture of any foreign substance would be readily determined.

Q.—I forget whether in your report you state that you found a difference practically by this examination in the blood that you examined in this case? A.—The Commission who made the report state so.

Q.—Is there any other suggestion or question that will throw any light on this subject that has not been embraced by my questions? If so, state it yourself? A.—I know of none.

Mr. Capron—That is all, then.

RESULT OF THE EXAMINATION OF THE TRUNK.

Coroner—Gentlemen: Dr. Gourlay and others have examined the old rags contained in that trunk, and it appears that they are of no importance, and that they belong to a different source entirely from what we were looking for. That is all.

ADJOURNMENT.

After some consultation with the Jurors,

The Coroner said: Gentlemen, I have to announce to you that there are four or five letters to come in from witnesses which the Coroner and the Jury are given to understand are of some importance. They may not come here probably till to-morrow, and that in the afternoon; and they (the Jurors) wish to keep the inquest open until the arrival of these letters. Consequently, with their suggestion, it will be better to adjourn this meeting now until Saturday morning at 11 o'clock. (To the Jurors)—Is that your opinion, gentlemen, and is that what you wish me to say.

The Jurors answered unanimously in the affirmative.

Coroner—It therefore stands adjourned till Saturday morning at 11 o'clock.

Evidence of Eckel and Mrs. Cunningham, given on the first day of the Inquest.

ECKEL'S EVIDENCE.

John J. Eckel being duly sworn deposed as follows.:

Q.—Where do you live? A.—I live at No. 31 Bond-street.

Q.—Do you room here? A.—I do, and part of my time take my meals here.

Q.—Did you know Dr. Burdell, the deceased? A.—I knew him by sight.

Q.—Do you knew of any quarrel or angry feeling that existed between Mrs. Cunningham and the deceased? A.—I do not, except that they quarrelled about some papers.

Q.—When did you see deceased last? A.—I have not seen him for ten days past.

Q.—Where do you sleep, Mr. Eckel? A.—I sleep in the ball room in the third story.

Q.—When did you get up this morning? A.—I came down stairs about 8 o'clock.

Q.—Did you when you came down stairs observe any clots or stains of blood upon the hall way of the second story? A.—I did not.

Q.—Do you know anything about the murder of Harvey Burdell, and if so state what? A.—I solemnly swear I know no more about the matter.

Q.—Did you hear any noise in the house last night? A.—I did not; I heard no noise from the time I went to bed last night up to the time I came down this morning.

Q.—Did you ever hear any one threaten deceased any injury? A.—I did not.

Q.—Is this all you know about the matter? A.—It is.

MRS. CUNNINGHAM'S TESTIMONY.

Mrs. Cunningham, on being brought forward, was examined as follows:

Q.—What is your name? A.—Emma Augusta Burdell.

Q.—Who occupies this house? A.—I do; I leased it from Dr. Burdell in May last.

Q.—Did Dr. Burdell board with you? A.—He used to board with me last Summer, but since then he has taken his meals outside.

Q.—He slept here, did he not? A.—He did.

Q.—Whose house is this? A.—It belongs to Dr. Burdell.

Q.—What boarders have you got in this house? A.—Mr. Eckel is the only boarder I have at present; a clergyman's son, Mr. Snodgrass, stops in the house at my request, but I consider him one of the family.

Q.—Do you know anything about some papers belonging to Dr. Burdell? A.—He had a judgment against his brother, William Burdell, which he took from a Mr. Pierpont in Wall-street.

Q.—Well, what further about the judgment? A.—Dr. Burdell assigned it to me and I held it.

Q.—Did you give him anything for it? A.—A short time after I held it he asked me to give him a note for it at twelve months after date.

Q.—Did you give him that note? A.—I did.

Q.—What became of it? A.—I don't know; I gave it to him and received the judgment in return.

Q.—Did he accuse you of stealing the note, and were there not angry words between you relative to the loss of that note? A.—He did accuse me of stealing the note, but we had no angry words at that time.

Q.—What did you say to him when he accused you of stealing the note? A.—I denied it, and told him I knew nothing about it.

Q.—When did he accuse you of taking this note? A.—In September last.

Q.—What conversation passed between you at the time? A.—He commenced accusing me of stealing the note, when I accused him of not having fulfilled promises he had made to me.

Q.—What promise did he make to you? A.—He promised to marry me; I told him he had not acted right towards me, and treated me badly.

Q.—What else transpired between you on that occasion? A.—I charged him with having brought females into the house for improper purposes, and acting towards me in a shameful manner.

Q.—What did he say when you accused him of bringing females into the house? A.—He denied it, and said he had never done so.

Q.—Did Dr. Burdell ever accuse you of a like offence? A.—No, he did not; he had no cause to do so. [Loud sobbing.]

Q.—Did Dr. Burdell ever tell you he was jealous of your conduct towards any gentleman in this or any other house? A.—No, he did not.

Q.—Did you tell any one that Dr. Burdell was jealous of you? A.—I did not.

Q.—Did you ever tell the servant girl that Dr. Burdell said he was jealous of your conduct? A.—No, I did not. [Tears and sobbing.]

Q.—When did you see Dr. Burdell last? A.—I saw him last about five o'clock yesterday afternoon.

Q.—Was he in apparent good health and spirits at the time? A.—Yes, he was; he complained of his cough not being any better when he left the house, but otherwise he appeared in good spirits.

Q.—Do you know what time he returned home? A.—I do not.

Q.—Who were in the house from seven until ten o'clock on Friday night? A.—There was nobody here except the members of the family; Mr. Snodgrass went out during the evening with one of my daughters for the purpose of buying a veil.

Q.—When did he return? A.—About half past eight o'clock.

Q.—Where did he go when he came back? A.—He went up stairs to mark some clothing.

Q.—Were you with him? A.—I was; my daughters, Mr. Snodgrass and myself were employed that evening in making this wearing apparel.

Q.—Did you see Mr. Eckel that evening? A.—I did.

Q.—Where? A.—He was sitting in the back parlor between the hours of nine and ten o'clock.

Q.—Did you speak to him there? A.—I did; I came down stairs about half-past eight o'clock, and saw him in the back parlor; I went in and asked him if he had got the figs, candies and oranges he said he would buy for me.

Q.—What did he say? A.—He said he had.

Q.—Were the parlors used by you exclusively? A.—No, although I occupied them, still Dr. Burdell had the privilege of using them for reception rooms.

Q.—Was Dr. Burdell in the house then? A.—I don't know whether he was or not.

Q.—What did you do after seeing Mr. Eckel? A.—I rang the bell for the cook, and when she came up I asked her if she had nearly done her work.

Q.—What was the nature of your conversation with the cook? I asked her if her work was done, spoke about household matters, &c., and asking what to get for breakfast the next morning, &c., and after which I retired to bed, followed by Mr. Eckel.

Q.—What did you then do? A.—I got up and dressed myself, and Mr. Eckel went down stairs.

Q.—When you got up where was Mr. Eckel? A.—He came into my room before I had dressed, and we commenced talking with the rest of the family.

Q.—How long did Mr. Eckel stay in your bedroom? A.—I can't say exactly, but he left between ten and eleven o'clock.

Q.—Did he go to his room? A.—He did.

Q.—Did you leave your room after he took his departure? A.—I did not; Oh yes, I now recollect that after he had gone to his room I opened my door and handed him a note which had been left for him; I had forgot to give it to him before he went to bed, and when he partially opened his door I handed it to him.

Q.—In the course of your conversation with Mr. Eckel on that evening did he speak unfriendly or unkindly of Dr. Burdell? A.—He did not.

Q.—Was the Doctor's name mentioned? A.—I don't think it was.

Q.—Was Eckel's light out when you knocked at his door, with the note in your hand? A.—I can't say whether it was or not; I did not look: I merely handed him the note as he put out his hand.

Q.—Was Mr. Eckel undressed when he opened his door? A.—I cannot say whether he was or not.

Q.—Now, madam, did you hear any noise, or unnatural sound in the house that night? A.—No, I did not, although I am not in the habit of sleeping very soundly; it is very easy to awaken me.

Coroner—It is very strange that so much noise as must have attended this murder did not attract your attention; now, are you certain you did not hear any cries of murder or *groans*?

Witness—(Crying and shedding tears.)—No, I did not.

Q.—When did you get the first information of Dr. Burdell's murder? A.—About ten o'clock.

Q.—Who first told you of it? A.—The cook.

Q.—Where were you when she brought the news? A.—I was up stairs.

Q.—Was it before or after you had breakfasted? A.—It was after.

Q.—What time do you usually breakfast? A.—We generally breakfast between eight and nine o'clock.

Q.—Is Mr. Eckel in the habit of breakfasting with the rest of the family? A.—He is.

Q.—Was he at the breakfast table that morning? A.—No, he was not.

Q.—He had always been in the habit of breakfasting with you until that morning? A.—He had.

Q.—Did you send word to the Station-house that the deceased had died suddenly? A.—I did not.

Q.—Did any one here send word to that effect with your orders? A.—No.

Q.—What property in this house belongs to you? A.—All the furniture of the first and second floors belongs to me, except the carpet on the front parlor, the looking-glass, the curtain ornaments and the girandoles?

Q.—Why do you call yourself Mrs. Burdell? What reason have you for so doing? A.—I am Dr. Burdell's wife (sensation); I was married to him, and am his lawful wife.

Q.—You are his wife? A.—Yes.

Q.—What proof have you of that? A.—I have the marriage certificate of the clergyman who married us.

Q.—What is his name? A.—I cannot remember it just now; (witness is endeavoring to refresh her memory); I know the name quite well, but I can't tell you what it is; I never could remember names, but this one is so familiar to me that it is on the end of my tongue.

Q.—You can't remember it? A.—No, I cannot; if you will allow me to go up stairs and get the marriage certificate I can tell you in a minute.

Coroner—Oh, no, you must tell me his name without going up stairs; I don't want to see the marriage certificate; I want you to give me the clergyman's name now if you can?

Witness—I can't remember it, I tell you. Why [in tears] won't you allow me to get the certificate? You can send a policeman with me to my room, if you like. [Renewed tears and supplications to allow the witness the privilege of going up stairs.]

Here ensued a scene of the most exciting character. Some of the Jurors seemed dissatisfied at the conduct of the Coroner in not allowing Mrs. Cunningham to produce the certificate. The Coroner was spoken to in relation to the matter by some gentleman in the room, which had the effect of altering the official's mind in relation to his decision, and it was announced to the lady that her request would be granted as she desired. A policeman then accompanied Mrs. Cunningham to her apartment, and on their return to the Jury-room a roll of paper inclosing the valuable document was produced.

The certificate was shown to the Jury and read aloud for the benefit of the spectators and representatives of the press. It went to show that Harvey Burdell and Emma Augusta Cunningham were united in the holy bonds of matrimony on the 28th of October, 1856, by Rev. Uriah Marvine, of the Reformed Church in Bleecker-street.

Coroner—What was the reason why Dr. Burdell would not fulfill his promise of marriage to you?

Witness—I do not want to answer that question.

Coroner—But you must, madam, or else I will commit you to prison.

Witness—Am I bound to answer the question? (apparently in great grief and alarm:) am I bound to answer a question which might criminate me? must I answer this question? (Copious flow of tears.)

Coroner—Yes, we must have the reason. I will give you ten minutes to consider, and then I will be obliged to commit you if you do not answer my question.

Witness—Oh! why (supplicating in tears) must I answer the question? it is of no public importance, and can do no good to any one, while it would harm me very much indeed; I cannot answer the question.

Coroner—Very well, I will take down your answer.

Q.—Were you jealous of Dr. Burdell? A.—I was.

Q.—Now, do you know what was the cause, direct or indirect, of Dr. Burdell's death? A.—I do not.

Q.—Nor do you know who the perpetrators of the foul deed were? A.—No, I do not; I am sure I would tell if I did.

Q.—What did Dr. Roberts say when he came into the house that morning and heard that Dr. Burdell was dead? A.—He asked me what was the matter.

Q.—What did you say to him? A.—Oh, I don't know; I can't remember what I said, I was so much terrified.

Q.—What was the reason your marriage was not made public? A.—Well, Dr. Burdell did not want it made public until June next, for some reasons of his own.

Q.—Were you married in church? A.—No, at the minister's own house.

Coroner—Well, I believe that will do; you will now sign this deposition.

Witness—I would like to have it read to me.

Coroner—Certainly.

The Coroner then commenced to read the affidavit, and when he came to that part of it which described the articles of household furniture belonging to the witness and those belonging to Dr. Burdell, Mrs. Cunningham desired to make a correction so as to make it read in such a manner as would not convey the idea of her having committed perjury.

Coroner Connery objected strongly to any alteration, and would not allow Mrs. C. to remedy the mistake she had made.

Mrs. Cunningham stated that when she spoke of the property she referred to its ownership before the marriage with Dr. Burdell, and not as at present, for by law what was the husband's was the wife's. She could not now make any distinction between the articles which previous to the marriage belonged to each of them separately. She had committed an error, and she desired to have the matter rectified.

The Coroner, after a good deal of solicitation, consented to correct the mistake, when the witness made the necessary signature and left the room.

Administration of the Estate of Dr. Burdell.

SURROGATE'S OFFICE.

A large crowd gathered yesterday morning into the Surrogate's office, drawn thither by the announcement that the Public Administrator was going to apply for an order directing him to take charge of the personal property of Dr. Burdell, and for letters of collection during the litigation likely to arise touching the administration of the Doctor's real and personal estate. The amount of personal property involved is about $10,000.

The following are the names of counsel who appeared: A. B. Tappan, Esq., for Public Administrator; Messrs. Patterson and Eastman, for Mr. Burdell; Charles Edwards, Esq., for children of John Burdell; Samuel C. Tilden, Esq., for George D. Bulen; Messrs. H. L. Clinton and B. C. Thayer, for Mrs. Cunningham.

At a few minutes past 11 o'clock, the Surrogate signified his readiness to proceed with the case.

Mr. Tappan, on behalf of the Public Administrator, formally made an application for a written order of the Surrogate, in accordance with his previous written notice authorizing the Public Administrator to take in his

let us now bring forward the testimony of those whose evidence bears directly upon it.

The first witness examined at the inquest who gave important testimony relative to this subject was Mr. [illegible]. In the course of his examination this gentleman stated that, in September last, Dr. Burdell had told him, in his house in Bond-street, that Mrs. Cunningham wanted him to marry her, but that he would not have her, to save his money and his life.

The next witness whose evidence tended to disinterest the friends of Dr. Burdell having been a party to the said marriage, was Mrs. Mary Crane, a lady who had been acquainted with the Doctor for about twelve years. This person testified that she had called on Dr. Burdell on the Monday preceding his murder, and that in the course of conversation he had stated to her that Mrs. Cunningham was the most horrible woman he ever met; that she was very artful, and capable of doing anything to accomplish what she undertook; that he would rather be in the hands of the devil himself, than in the hands of a woman like her; and that in consequence of his experience of Mrs. Cunningham he was even more averse to marriage at that particular period than he had been at any time before.

Rev. Richard Cox, of Zion Church, was the third of this set of witnesses. This gentleman was one o Dr. Burdell's patients, and calling at the Doctor' on the very day of his *murder*, to get his teeth fixed, had a lengthy chat with the old bachelor about women, matrimony, and things in general, during which he assured him that he had a very so-so opinion of the fair sex, and that he had *never been married*, and meant never to be married!

Important as is the evidence of Mr. Stevens; Mrs. Crane, and Rev. Richard Cox, in relation to Dr Burdell's celibacy, it sinks to insignificance when compared with that of the parties whom we have still to produce—Hon. Levi S. Chatfield and B.C. Thayer—the latter gentleman one of Mrs. Cunningham's present counsel, the former one who had been of her counsel in her suits against Dr. Burdell, and neither likely to testify to her prejudice unless compelled by a regard for truth. Now, what was the testimony of these two gentlemen touching the question under discussion? Mr. Chatfield stated that the suits above alluded to had been discontinued on the 23d of October, and that about a month after their discontinuance Mr. Thayer had entered his office and informed him that Mrs. Cunningham had called on him the day before to revive the suits, as the Doctor had *refused to perform his promise*. While Mr. Thayer, who gave his evidence with great reluctance, admitted, after a good deal of hesitation, that Mr. C.'s testimony was, in the main, correct!

Thus it appears that of the witnesses in support of the marriage, two only—Mrs. Cunningham and Miss Augusta—proved positively that Dr. Burdell had been a party thereto. But of what authority is their uncorroborated testimony? If Mrs. Cunningham was a party to a *fraudulent* marriage how can we suppose that she would *criminate herself*? And if such was the case how can we suppose that Miss Augusta would *criminate her mother*? The testimony of the other two witnesses in support of the marriage is not by any means *positive* as to the identity of Dr. Burdell. They prove *positively*, indeed, that a marriage took place on the evening of the 28th of October, at the house of the pastor of the Reformed Dutch Church of Hoecker-street, but neither Rev. Uriah Marvin, the said pastor, who performed the ceremony, nor Mary McManahan, his servant-maid, who beheld the performance of it from the back-parlor, would venture to swear that the corpse of the murdered man was that of the individual who called himself Dr. Burdell at the marriage. Nay, the minister testified, as we have already seen, that the deportment of the bridegroom during the ceremony had been so unlike that of a brazen Benedict, resolved to wed and brave the world, that he had harbored suspicions of him from the first.

Under these circumstances we would doubt whether Dr. Burdell were really a party to that marriage, even though no other testimony had been adduced to rouse our skepticism. That, however, as we have before shown, is not the case. There have fortunately been witnesses who have testified to conversations and occurrences entirely *incompatible* with the idea of the Doctor's marriage to Mrs. Cunningham—witnesses, be it remembered, who have not been parties to, or accomplices in, those dark and wicked transactions, but who have come forward from a regard to truth and justice, to aid in dissipating the mystery which enshrouds them. The evidence of the most important of these witnesses has been given in substance in this article. And now we ask, is it probable that Dr. Burdell would consent to make his wife of a woman whom he assured M. Stevens in *September* that he would *not marry* to save his *money and his life*? Is it probable that Dr. Burdell was the *husband* of a woman whom he described to Mrs. Crane, on the *Monday preceding the murder*, as the *most horrible* woman he ever met, and as a person in *whose hands* he would have a *greater dread* of being than in those of the *devil himself*? Is it probable that he was her *husband* on the very day—the *day* of the *murder*—when he assured Dr. Cox that he had *never been married*, and meant never to be? Or is it probable that Mrs. Emma Augusta Cunningham was Mrs. Emma Augusta *Burdell*, when *for tnight, or three weeks* after the date of the alleged marriage she entered the office of Mr. Thayer, and stated to him that she would have to revive her suit against Dr. Burdell, as he had not performed his promise? When we contrast this evidence with that of the witnesses who testified in support of the marriage, we do not hesitate to conclude that, whether Dr. Burdell was in or out of New-York on the memorable 28th of October, he was certainly not a *party* to the marriage which took place at Rev. Mr. Marvin's on the evening of that day, and that Mr. Eckel or some other individual must have been his representative on that interesting occasion. Yours, CLERUS.

The Downward Road to Crime—How Accomplices to Crime are Made.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Sir: Your article in the Times, of the 11th inst., headed "Accomplices in Crime," recalls an occurrence of a few years since, which illustrates the operation of the mind when acted on by incentives to crime, and also shows the danger there is in entertaining for a moment a criminal proposition, whether suggested by another, or by circumstances with which one may be surrounded.

The perpetration of such crimes as murder, robbery, theft or forgery, is undertaken by a novice only after a gradual process of the mind which tends to exaggerate the advantages to be gained, and to diminish the sense of wrong and attendant risks. But to my story. A young man of respectable connections, and fair prospects in life, receiving more than the average income of those of his own age in the same profession, adopted what is called the "fast" style of living, and became a regular *habitué* of the leading "saloons" and "*maisons de jois*" of the town, where he spent most of his leisure hours. As a matter of course, his income sometimes failed to meet the numerous demands upon it, when résort to loans followed, and that resource failing, temporary unwilling retrenchment.

At a time when his funds were low, being one evening at one of the places of resort last alluded to above, he was approached by a person present, apparently as much of a gentleman as himself, who entering into a general conversation, soon ascertained the young man's position, and suggested that there were many ways to remedy depletion of the purse other than those considered regular. He, himself, was not in funds and had decided upon a plan for replenishing them. He then skillfully sketched a plan for robbing a neighboring store, which, however, could not be executed without an assistant.

The first impression of the young man, astonished at the other's audacity, was to knock him down. Did he look like a burglar that he should be unblushingly approached with such a proposition? Hesitating, however, for an instant, it occurred to him that it might be mere pleasantry, or if not, that it could do him no harm to listen and learn how the thing *might* be done, and if done that he might point out by whom. He therefore feigned to be interested, and finally parted with his newly-formed acquaintance without committing himself, but promising to think of it. Following this interview, debts which he was unable to pay pressed thick upon him—and he found himself unconsciously revolving the proposed burglary in his mind, weighing the chances of success and undisturbed enjoyment of its proceeds against its difficulties and dangers. Its criminality did not present itself, for never, for an instant, did it occur to him that he could be a participator in it.

Not long after the meeting described, he was again at the same house, and there met his friend, who gradually resumed the subject of their former conversation, going more into details, showing how much was to be gained and how little risk was to be encountered. They separated this time with an agreement to meet again the following night at the same place. Both were punctual to the appointment, and before they parted the young man, goaded by debt, had accepted his role, and a few nights subsequently at the appointed time and place, made his first essay as a burglar.

Now, it is well known, that even among our respectable young men the bone of morals is lamentably low. Very few whilst sitting last them to the places above-mentioned, hesitate to open avowal of those habits and associations, and many pride themselves on them, as evidence that they are "posted." What gentleman, with a clever acquaintance of such habits and associations, would think of "dropping" him on account of them? *Nay, are not the expenses incident to such habits paid in many cases by wealthy and respectable firms and individuals in trade, as the regular expenses of salesmen in obtaining and retaining customers; incident to which is the duty of exhibiting the "elephant" to such customers every time they visit the City?*

Is it matter for surprise then, that under such favorable circumstances, old rogues should easily find accomplices among their acquaintances, holders of position in all departments of trade, and who, many of them, living beyond their incomes and without proper moral restraints, are frequently in situations where they may be induced to adopt any means, however exceptionable, to replenish their exhausted purses?

The responsibility for this state of things rests upon us all as a community, but heaviest upon those who use the wrong as a means of gain or pleasure. The remedy is self-evident.

Evil communications not only corrupt good manners, but good morals, and association with the evil, whether in the places above-mentioned, or at boarding-houses, hotels or elsewhere, can only be detrimental to the individual, and through him to society.

A YOUNG MAN.

Farrell's Testimony.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Sir: There is an old saying: "Give the Devil his due." This hardly seems to be the case in regard to the suspected parties in the Bond-street murder case. The excitement is so great that *facts* of all kinds are gulped down by wholesale, and even the Press seems to be infected with the prevailing mania. I see it now broadly stated that "Eckel" is "fixed with the murder," on the evidence of the man Farrell. Now look at this Farrell's testimony closely. He comes forward rather late in the day, and his explanation may be all right; but how was it that the gentleman in the opposite house, (who, on hearing "the cry," looked intently across the street) did not see Farrell? How was it that Mr. Ross, who passed the steps closely, and afterwards examined the street, could not discern this invisible gentleman? There is still a stronger feature of discredit attaching to the evidence of Farrell; he swears that the man who entered the house and the man who followed him both came *from* the Bowery—Mr. Ross, that the man and he himself went *towards* the Bowery.

Every one who has heard the particulars of the brutal and shocking murder of Dr. Burdell must feel most anxious and interested in the detection of the assassins, and none more so than the writer; but, under any circumstances, let there be

FAIR PLAY.

P. S.—Is there not $1,000 *reward* for evidence to convict the murderers?

[No, Sir; but there ought to be.]

"The Smoke of Burning Flannel."

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

"Observer," in the Times of to-day, after stating that the barometer could not have been below 30 inches at the time of the Burdell murder, adds, "*Therefore, no smoke could have descended* from the tops of the chimneys," &c. Has "Observer" experimented with *the smoke of burning woolen*? Different kinds of smoke differ in weight; but, I believe that the *ordinary* smoke issuing from the chimneys of this vicinity *rises oftener by force of the current of heated air which contains it* than because it is specifically lighter than the colder atmosphere around it; so that only a *calm* is needed, which shall allow the current of heated air containing the smoke to *cool over the spot where it is produced*, to cause the smoke to descend there, instead of blowing away while it is at a considerable distance above the earth. If "Observer" will examine his barometrical records for Saturday morning, Jan. 24, I think he will find that then the barometer stood at very nearly the annual mean, (say 29.90, at sea level here,) and that inquiry as to the smoke of that morning, if he did not personally notice it, will satisfy him that the smoke, after rising perpendicularly to a very little height, descended to the earth immediately about the spot from which it rose, and that the air at the surface of the streets was quite smoky. This, at least, accords with my observations for Jan. 24, 1857. INQUIRER.

BROOKLYN, Tuesday, Feb. 11, 1857.

A Witness Refused Examination.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Feb. 10, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

We have been informed that Coroner Connery, yesterday, refused to receive the evidence of a Mr. Spicer, who has traveled over 100 miles on purpose to give his testimony in relation to the subject now under investigation. He states that he has been acquainted with Dr. Burdell since childhood, and was recently his partner, and can give important information. Why has he not been placed upon the stand? The statute is sufficiently explicit on this subject, and it is the bounden duty of the Coroner to receive all testimony that may tend in any way to solve the mystery. A large amount of voluntary testimony has already been received, and why an exception should be made in this case we cannot understand. CITIZEN.

Farrell's Identification of Eckel.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Is it not possible that the man Farrell, who says he identifies Eckel as the person who came to the door on the night of the murder, did so from having seen his likeness (although it may be imperfect) in some of last Sunday's papers, aided, very probably, by the direction of the glances of the bystanders at the time he was trying to identify the person whom he saw at the door? Q.

A Personal Explanation—Note from Dr. J. B. Morton.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Feb. 11.

The "German, of unprepossessing features"—the "would-be witness" (in the Burdell case) presents his compliments to the Reporter of the Daily Times, and begs his acceptance of the inclosed; trusting that he will be duly grateful for it, as furnishing him with the means for a prompt vindication of his skill as a physiognomist.

The undersigned begs to state for the information of the sagacious Reporter, that he was born in this State, and of New-England parents—studied medicine in this City, and has practiced medicine here for the last five years; that he is upheld from despondency, in view of the expressed opinion of the Reporter—by assurances from several sympathizing friends, that he does not look especially like a villain. And furthermore—in regard to the facts of the case—that he was present at the inquest quite by accident, and so far from being introduced as a witness by Mr. Clinton, was totally unknown to that gentleman; and his possession of the information which would probably explain the evidence given by the female clerk of Messrs. Clyde & Black was, upon announcement, as new to Mr. Clinton as to any one in the room.

The implication conveyed by the phrase, "the would-be witness," is totally incorrect. Upon statement to a by-stander that I could explain the evidence given by the young lady, it was immediately communicated to Mr. Capron, and in response to his call I stepped forward to say that I could only give second-hand evidence, and that rather than seek to obtrude such testimony I would prefer making an effort to have the parties present themselves in person.

If the sapient Reporter is satisfied with this exposure of his blunders and misconceptions, enough; if not, he can have more.

J. B. MORTON, No. 119 Tenth-street.

We cannot help thinking that Dr. M. is unduly sensitive, both as to the matter of his personal appearance, and as to the import of the phrase "would-be witness." We permit him, however, to make his own explanation upon both points—adding our own certificate that, from the daguerreotype of himself which he inclosed in the letter, our Reporter's opinion of his personal appearance is entirely mistaken. We regret our inability to present an engraving of this picture for the assurance and satisfaction of the public. We must ask them to take our own statement that the Doctor is a very good-looking man. Those who doubt it can see the portrait he has sent us, on application at the Times Office.

To be serious, however, we are entirely satisfied, from other sources, that the Doctor's intentions were misrepresented. We understand that a gentleman and lady of this City called at the store of Clyde & Black, on the Friday of the murder, asked for a sword-cane, tried it, and held the same conversation in regard to it which is attributed by a witness to Eckel and Mrs. Cunningham. Dr. Morton was aware of this fact, and would have given the names of the parties, so that they might be summoned, if the Coroner and Judge Capron had permitted. But, true to their purpose of *convicting* the suspected parties at all hazards, these gentlemen declined to listen to any such "second-hand evidence"—while nine-tenths of all the evidence *against* them has been of the same indirect and second-hand character. It is claimed that Mrs. Cunningham has been identified as the lady who bought the sword-cane, and said it must be "short and sharp," and "must be had that night." This testimony is permitted to go through the length and breadth of the land, while proof which would completely explode it is ruled out and kept back, day after day.

This may be law, but it is not justice.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Cabinet Appointments—Arrangements of the Administration—The United States Treaty and our Relations with Great Britain.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 7, 1857.

No indication of any kind, concerning the composition of the Cabinet, has come from Wheatland since Mr. Buchanan's return. He is imitating the example of Harpocrates, and believes silence to be one of the political virtues. There is a general settling down of conviction that Mr. Howell Cobb will go into the Department of State, because of the exclusion of others who occupied more prominence and had higher claims for that position. Besides, Mr. Buchanan has indicated very unmistakably that he means to look after the Foreign affairs personally; and, to a certain extent, supervise the whole diplomacy. This, to be sure, is not very complimentary to any expectant of the Premiership, but it serves to explain why the new President may be content with the association of mediocrity. His ambition will be to shine as the bright particular star of his own Administration, and his policy is se to form the Cabinet that this star cannot be eclipsed by any superior light.

Although the Committee on Foreign Relations in the Senate may attempt to repair the Dallas-Clarendon Treaty, which was returned to them by a decisive vote on Wednesday, still, the objections that were urged during the discussion seem to preclude any hope of amendments that could be accepted by the British Government. There are two elements at the bottom of this opposition, one being sympathy with unrestricted territorial expansion, and the other, the propagandism of Slavery. The treaty between Honduras and Great Britain, which virtually formed the basis of our Convention, contained a clause prohibiting Slavery, and while this instrument was not presented to the Senate as a feature of the Dallas negotiation, still it was seized upon and appropriated as a rallying point, even for that conservative portion of the South whose sympathies have always strongly leaned to England, and which has uniformly deprecated any resort to arms for the redress of grievances. Mr. Dallas cannot but suffer deep mortification at the humiliating rejection of a scheme of pacification upon which he prides himself no little, and especially after Mr. Buchanan's failure in the same field of labor. He hoped to bear off the laurels from his ancient rival, and to hold up this arrangement as an offset to the caprice of political fortune by which Mr. Buchanan had been raised to the Presidency. He is, however, doomed to disappointment, and before many months may be compelled to submit to even a more mortifying renunciation, in obeying a summons of official recall.

The announcement of Lord Napier's presence in London, to make preparations for his mission, does not induce any one here to believe, whatever other impression may be intended, that he means to deliver his credentials to the present Administration. Six or eight weeks are usually allowed a Minister for personal arrangements, and it has been very well understood among the Foreign Legations that Lord Napier's coming would be so timed as to put a slight upon the outgoing dynasty. And there are others besides the London *Times* who see in the selection of this young and undistinguished *diplomat* a disguised resentment for the dismissal of Crampton, and the reaping which my Lord Clarendon received at the hands of Mr. Marcy. Mr. Dallas, who represents the United States, had been Vice-President, and was somewhat distinguished in the country. Lord Napier's highest diplomatic grade has been that of Secretary to an Embassy at Constantinople, and his highest mark, intellectually, respectable mediocrity. Mr. Crampton was jumped from a Secretaryship to a full mission, by the interference of Mr. Webster, when Secretary of State, and the British Government seems to have adopted the precedent practically in the present instance. This fact is only worthy of notice as showing that with all the friendly professions of Lord Palmerston, which, by the way, were extorted through a threatened opposition in Parliament, he did not intend to emphasize the reconciliation by any appointment that could be regarded as flattering to our national vanity.

There is no probability now, that any thorough revision of the Tariff can be accomplished at this session. The debate, thus far, has assumed mainly a political complexion, and not more than half a dozen speeches have been addressed to the subject itself. The Committee of Ways and Means materially impaired the force of their recommendation, by a change of position; for the bill presented last August, differs very radically in practical operation, from the substitute offered last week. And the main idea which seems to exercise them most, is not worth much consideration, unless governed by a wiser principle of application. They start with the proposition, that because there is a surplus in the Treasury, and the revenue exceeds the actual expenditures, therefore there must be reduction. As an abstraction, this is well enough, but in making the reduction, some mode of discrimination should be observed, by which large industrial interests may not be rashly struck down. By the proposed change o duty, from 100 to 50 per cent. on brandy and spirits, the revenue is diminished two millions at a single blow, and if reduction only be aimed at, their admission to the free list would still further diminish the revenue to the extent of two millions. If the Tariff is to be modified at all, it should be done with the best intelligence, and upon the most reliable facts. We need stability in this sort of legislation, and not mere experiments, by which capital and enterprise may be subjected to the freaks of Congressional charlatans. There is no such extreme urgency for cutting down the revenue, that we cannot afford to wait and do it properly. The public debt is thirty-one millions in round numbers, besides which, according to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, we owe the Indians, under various treaties, about twenty-one millions more: making the neat little aggregate of fifty-two millions. The estimated balance in the Treasury on the 30th of June, 1858, allowing the receipts from all sources for that fiscal year to be $73,000,000, is about forty-four millions. It will, therefore, be seen from these figures, that with a steady redemption of the two accounts of indebtedness, the Treasury is not likely to be burdened with any such oppressive plethora as may be injurious, until the revenue can be judiciously conformed to the expenditures. The real danger about the tariff is, and has been throughout the session, that a combination of special interests may be formed at some opportune moment, and sprung upon the House as a surprise. All such legislation is prejudicial, and diverts Congress from the just regard for national interests, making it subordinate to local and selfish schemes.

A general feeling of regret is expressed here that the correspondence between Gen. Scott and the Secretary of War should have been allowed publicity at all. So far as the pending bill, relating to the pay of the former, is concerned, it furnishes no means of enlightenment; for the personal matters on both sides appear to have engrossed all the reflection and temper of each, while an ambition to excel in strong writing is manifest throughout. These letters now form a part of the public history, and they only serve to show that neither age nor position furnishes any exemption from the infirmities to which poor human nature is liable.

Our Washington season of gayety is now at its zenith. During the present week there has been at least one large party every night, to say nothing of formal dinners, small reunions and official receptions, which are squeezed in as interludes to the social drama. Perhaps one of the most brilliant gatherings of the Winter assembled under the hospitable roof of Senator Fish, on Thursday night. Every department of the Government, and almost every interest in society, were well represented. Five hundred persons were estimated to have been present during the evening, including the most distinguished in public life, and the most attractive and piquant of the gentler sex. The loss of Senator Fish and his family will be much felt in Washington, where they have been general favorites for many years, and where they will leave a lasting impression for refined and generous hospitality. OBSERVER.

Mississippi Racing—One Sensible Captain.—The Captain of the steamer *Natchez* authorizes the Vicksburg *Free Trader* to announce that he is ready to bet from $10,000 to $20,000 that his boat can beat any boat that travels the Mississippi River; also, that the *Princess* can beat any boat except the *Natchez*. "If $20,000 is not enough to excite the ambition of contestants, Capt. L. will increase the amount at their pleasure."

It is due to the challenged party in this case to state that he made the following sensible reply: "I have a higher regard for the safety and comfort of the passengers who do me the honor of traveling on the *Eclipse* in preference to other boats, than for the unimportant triumph over another boat," and that he therefore declined. But how long will it be, where such challenges as this are publicly and unblushingly made, before we shall have to record "another fearful steamboat explosion?"

NEW-YORK CITY.

[illegible] Academy of Medicine.

Address of Drs. Willard Parker and Valentine Mott—Dr. Isaacs on the Kidneys.

The regular meeting of the Academy of Medicine was held on Wednesday evening last, Dr. Willard Parker presiding. After the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting, Dr. Parker, having finished the term for which he was elected as President, resigned his seat to his successor with some remarks:

DR. PARKER'S VALEDICTORY.

The time has arrived when the present officers, having finished their career, are to retire and give place to others. But, before so doing, he desired to tender his thanks to the Fellows of the Academy for the uniform kindness with which they had received him in his official capacity. The meetings during the year have been particularly pleasant to him, and profitable, and he thought that they had been so generally to the Fellows. The distinction of scientific meetings, and business meetings, he highly approved, and he trusted that the three business meetings of the year would never be suffered to be increased and intrude upon the literary purposes to which the remaining nine had been devoted. Doctors, generally, don't succeed well in business matters, and especially in the Academy; the less of this character that was attempted the better. The harmony which has dwelt among us during the past year is owing, as I think, in no little degree to the devotion of the Academy to scientific pursuits in a far greater measure, as we are informed by the Secretary's report, than during any previous year.

Gentlemen Trustees, it is your duty to induct into office my distinguished successor. It is no small honor to preside over this Academy—a Society already high in the public estimation, and which is looked to by the community for opinions upon scientific subjects, and information upon sanitary and other matters. My successor it is not necessary to eulogise, for wherever surgery is scientifically studied and practiced the name of Valentine Mott is known. To you, indeed, may be said: "*Quis terra non plena est vestris laboribus.*"

Dr. R. S. Kissam, the Chairman of the Trustees, then presented the President elect, who, on taking his seat, proceeded to read the following address:

DR. MOTT'S INAUGURAL.

Gentlemen: After the lapse of several years, you have again thought fit to do me the honor of electing me your presiding officer; and I assure you that I feel this to be an honor quite as great as any that I, at my age, can reflect. This mark of your regard is the more agreeable to my feelings because it was equally unexpected and unsought.

A few years ago some trivial events occurred to disturb our harmony. Some of our professional brethren were disposed to look upon me with some such feeling as the celebrated English Earl of Chesterfield was said to have entertained for Dr. Johnson: "I do not like thee, Dr. Fell, the reason why I cannot tell," &c., and I perhaps was inclined to reciprocate the compliment; but in the words of a greater than Johnson:

"Good and evil report—
We live them down if we deserve them not,"

and I feel your kindly sympathies on this occasion as one of those "touches of nature that makes the whole world kin."

Since that time, however, I have watched your progress during my absence, and I have only to say: *Perge, et este perpetua*—Go on, and may your advance be perpetual.

I need not remind you of the distinguished services this Society has rendered already to science. We at present hold a rank superior to any Society in this country, and at no distant day, even in comparison with Europe, we shall be *nulli secundus*. The Institute of Paris is the only one from which we should copy. We claim to be ahead of the great Societies of England. I can justly claim capacity to judge this Institution, for I was among its earliest founders and, in company with Drs. Alex. H. Stevens and Isaac Wood, started it into being, and if I can say in the beautiful words of Grattan respecting Irish liberty, "I sat by its cradle," I trust that I shall never be called upon to complete his sentence "I followed its hearse." If in its frolicksome youth or burly childhood it hurts any of us, let us view it with the indulgence of the stalwart backwoodsman, who, being reproached for allowing himself to be beaten by his little wife, replied, "let her alone. It amuses her, and don't hurt me."

TREATMENT OF YOUNG MEMBERS.

And this brings me to an important consideration, the treatment of the young members. Instead of repelling the youthful members, we should cheer them onward. They are the rising hopes of our science, and their efforts should be received cordially and warmly. All men are equal by the laws of the land and the rights of nature. Inequalities must exist, which arise from subsequent training often-er than from original conformation. I should be the last to place the dunce on a level with the man of genius, or what we ought to value more, the man of study and acquirment, *for genius is but the accident of birth, whereas information, laboriously acquired, is the more praiseworthy result of his industry.*

But if I entreat you to look with an indulgent eye on the failings and short-comings of the youthful, let me counsel you to regard with severity the errors and delinquencies of manhood. Condemn with relentless severity the slightest deviation from professional honor. Find no excuse for any one who are induced to lower our noble art to the condition of a trade; or what is infinitely worse, to prostitute it for a fee. The eyes of the world are upon us, within courts of justice and elsewhere; and it behooves us to sustain at once our dignity and independence.

MEDICAL WITNESSES.

In this country where fortunately we are encumbered by neither kings nor queens, we may not see professional immorality extended to so frightful excess as to immolate a lady to the caprices of a sovereign because she had no protection but her innocence; we may not witness the spectacle of a medical man in the highest or royal practice shielding by perjury the brother of another Sovereign of England, by whom the awful crime of murder had been committed; we may not, as in the latter days of the late King of France, find a medical man employed to convey poison to an aristocratic assassin, that he might not expiate his crime on the scaffold; but under our Republican Institutions, we can have others equally disastrous in their effects upon this community; and if medical men are to be led for the sake of a fee, or any other consideration, to come forward and palliate iniquity, we shall have a state of society in which men will be compelled to have recourse to the first principles of justice, to save the world from relapsing into crime, into chaos, and into barbarism.

We must also be taught by Europe to avoid opening our portals to mere wealth and rank instead of science and merit, and thus avoid the spirit of toadyism which has proved so fatal to similar European institutions.

The Institute of Paris is our model, in which talent and high attainments alone find entrance, in which the medical attendant and companion of the ruling Emperor, despotic he is, in vain seeks admission. We are young and may not carry it so lordly, but let us establish a principle that our honors are to be reserved for merit alone.

I speak earnestly, for I have deep feeling for this Academy. I cannot apostrophize it as: "*Mea sera et sola voluptas*," for Providence has kindly granted me many other sources of gratitude, but it will be one of the last objects of my affections.

NATIVE AMERICANISM.

This Academy bids fair to be the centre of the greatest medical school of the world. It already numbers in its ranks many eminent native medical men, and I have no doubt that its honors will be coveted and prized by foreigners. I should wish, however, to see it retain as much as possible of its original American character, and I trust the foreign element will never be allowed to predominate in its government and aims.

Whatever its future fate, at present, I would say of it: "Tecum vivere amo, tecum cupio mori."

It now contains in its ranks a host of men with whom I would cordially live and cheerfully die.

"Tecum vivere amo, tecum cupio mori."

On motion of Dr. John W. Francis a vote of thanks was paid and a copy was requested for publication.

Dr. Mark Stevenson exhibited a case of torto-collis cured under his care.

DR. ISAACS ON THE FUNCTIONS OF THE KIDNEY.

Dr. Isaacs then read an elaborate paper on the functions of the kidney. It was connected with the paper read by him in March last, upon the microscopic anatomical formation of that organ. Tois enumerated a large number of original investigations and vivi-section of animals, from which were educed many new principles, and probably will materially affect the treatment of diseases of that organ. The paper was ordered to be printed. Its issue will be an event in medical science, and will elevate higher the reputation of the Academy.

After other unimportant discussion the Academy adjourned.

Public Education in this City and its Cost.

President Green in his annual address before the Board of Education, at its last meeting, made some statements and suggestions that deserve to be repeated to the people and kept before the Legislature.

He says the total number of schools in 1856 was 217; the average attendance 47,584; total attendance 128,206; the number of teachers employed in these schools was 1,209, of whom 177 are males, and 1,023 females. The total sum raised for school purposes in 1857, is $1,100 510 52. This is irrespective of the sum of $383,805 37, which, by a general law of the State, is raised upon the taxable property of this City, and not to be used and expended in sustaining our own schools, but to be distributed and expended in sustaining schools in other parts of the State.

The rule by which the common school fund of the State prior to 1838, was distributed to the various counties, gave just cause of complaint to this City. That rule provided for the distribution of one-third of the State funds, including the amount raised by General tax, the common school fund and the appropriations from the United States Treasury, according to the school districts, and the other two-thirds according to the population of the respective counties. The school districts of the State were unequally divided, so that some districts having one hundred scholars drew as much of the common fund as districts in this City having 2,500 scholars.

With the apparent intention of remedying this disparity, a law was passed at the last session of the Legislature, whereby each teacher who had been employed in the schools for the space of six months, should count as one district; by this method, this City will return somewhere about 1,500 districts in 1857, instead of 282, as in 1856, and derive about $45,000, instead of about $25,000, as heretofore. This amendment of the rule so flagrantly unjust to this City, was accompanied with a provision of law augmenting the amount of tax to be raised on the whole property of the State from a fixed sum of $800,000, to a per centage of three-fourths of a mill; thus increasing the sum to be raised by the City, and at the same time retaining a rule of distribution that, unjustly in 1846, sent $271,639 40 out of this City, and in 1857 raises upon the property of the City to be distributed in other parts of the State, the sum of $383,805 37.

All these general State taxes operate unequally upon this and other localities of the State, in several particulars. Where property is aggregated, as in cities, it is more easily ascertainable, and the valuation upon which the tax is based is much higher than that placed upon property in other parts of the State. Nor is this matter of unequal taxation a subject to us either remote or unimportant. In 1856 this law, authorizing a per centage for educational purposes, was passed; it affects this City seriously; and it is at least the right of this Board to notice that legislative action for educational purposes that so palpably affects the interest of this City.

The amount, as before stated, received from the State fund in 1856 was $146,422 40. The amount raised in this City and paid over to be distributed in other portions of the State in 1856 was $271,639 40. So to get $146,422 71, we in that year paid $271,639 40.

The disparity in 1857 will be still greater; few of our taxpayers understand the amount that is raised in this City by tax for State purposes. The taxable citizens of this City are charged with nearly a million per annum for the support of the schools of this City; they are also charged with $383,805 37 for the support of the schools elsewhere, and with $383,805 37 raised for State purposes other than schools makes a total contribution by this City for State purposes of $767,-540 74.

LONG ISLAND.

The Embryo Garroters.

People are beginning to realize the fact that men grow out of children, and that, if we would have a moral race of men, we must attend to the culture of these children. The humanity-loving portion of our citizens have long been troubled about the countless number of youth in training for our future pickpockets and burglars, and have made strenuous efforts to draw them into schools, in which they may be fitted for nobler avocations. We are glad to see that the Board of Education are sensible of the importance of educating this class, and that they purpose sheltering these Industrial Schools under their wing, and thus enlarging their sphere of usefulness. Yet this will not suffice for the full redemption of the race, for education will not save a man from being an accomplished villain. The homes, the associates, the habits, the entire surroundings of these children are such as to counteract in a great measure the lessons of the schools; they need a purer atmosphere, a home influence, and a new start in life. We do not need them, the City is over-crowded already, and the most sensible way of providing for them, is to remove them to good homes in the country, where they may be suitably cared for, and where, in return, they may be of some use to the community. Many a child in the country, who would contribute a hundred dollars to the actual wealth of society, over and above his own support, here is a dead-weight upon the City.

Brooklyn has long been suffering from a class of children, for whom there has been no provision but the city jail. These are the stuff from which our thieves and garroters are made, and most of them find their way to the aforesaid home for the friendless at a very early age. There are some thirty children from 12 to 18 years of age, now in the city prison. They can hardly be accounted responsible agents, and the philanthropists of Brooklyn have formed a Colonization Society for the purpose of placing them in country homes, and thus saving them from ultimate ruin, repeating the experiment in Brooklyn which has been tried in New-York with marked success. The Children's Aid Society of New-York have proffered their cordial coöperation, and the Common Council have gratuitously provided a basement in the City Hall, where the Secretary, Rev. J. P. Root, attends to the business of the Society. But if each of the citizens of Brooklyn would act as Private Secretary to the enterprise, much more good might be accomplished. Its success depends wholly upon public sympathy. If those good people who give broken victuals to vagrant children in ill-judged charity, would take the trouble to bring them to the notice of the friends of this movement, they might do a really charitable deed, and save the State some expense in prison building. The conducting wires of the Society should be laid through every household in our City to insure a radical reform.

Street begging is a nuisance which we are not obliged to tolerate, for we have the power to arrest these vagrant children, and to lodge them in the Juvenile Asylum. But it is difficult to impress people with an idea of personal responsibility in these matters, so the evil goes on steadily increasing, till it attracts the notice of the missionary people, who, happily for the world, are scattered here and there. Much has been done for the outcasts of New-York by a small but well organized band of workers, but there is a wide field of labor across the river which is almost unexplored.

Union Ferry Reporters.

Who appointed the "Citizens' Committee" on the matter of Union Ferry Company impositions? To whom is it responsible? To whom does it report? When it does a foolish thing who is to rebuke it? Awhile ago there was a report from it approving pretty nearly every thing that the Union Ferry Company had ever done. It cut the commendation thick, and the poor people, whose committees the writers profess to be, found themselves deserted by their advocates. Nobody paid any particular attention to the report however; the people knew better than the reporters, and their document fell still-born. But the Committee do not give it up so. They have lately written another report, taking precisely opposite ground, and recommending an application to the Legislature for relief in the premises. If the report were a little less of the nature of an anonymous document, it would be of much more service.

The guests of the Brooklyn hotels are having a gay time of it this Winter. Rathbun's, the Pierpoint and the Mansion House have each of them had several brilliant "hops," and intend to have several more before the season is over. On Thursday evening last the Pierpoint House and the Mansion House each gave a party, both of them pleasant affairs. At the latter there were more than 350 invited guests. The dining hall was converted into a dancing room for the nonce, and was tastefully draped with flags and Terpsichorean emblems. We noticed many of the belles of Brooklyn present, among whom Miss F—r of State-street, and Miss B—t of Pierpoint-street, were conspicuous. Miss T—n, of the Mansion House, was surrounded by admirers. An excellent supper was served in the most approved style, and everybody went home well satisfied.

The last hop at Rathbun's Hotel, on Fulton-street, was given last Friday evening. The large dining-hall was occupied for the purposes of the *soirée*, which was kept up until a late hour. The Misses W—g, and Mrs. R—s, were the queens of beauty here.

Fire in Brooklyn—Accident.

The foundry owned by Thomas Ferry, on Powers-street, near Union-avenue, E. D. of Brooklyn, was destroyed by fire on Wednesday night last. Loss, $2,000. Insured for $500 in the Fulton Insurance Co., Brooklyn.

A fireman named Wm. Bradford, attached to Hose Co. No. 3, was run over and seriously injured, while proceeding to the fire.

Burnt to Death.

Mrs. Catharine Keinler, residing at the corner of Graham-avenue and De Bevoise-street, E. D. of Brooklyn, died Wednesday night last, from injuries received a few hours previous, by her clothes taking fire.

Inquest.

Coroner Redding, yesterday, held an inquest at the corner of Luqueer and Columbia streets, South Brooklyn, upon the body of a boy named Thomas Kallahan, who it was rumored had died from poison. The Jury rendered a verdict of death from congestion of the brain, superinduced by the drinking of gin. The deceased was only 11 years of age.

☞ A stray pistol-ball passed through the window of house No. 93 Willow-street, Brooklyn, at an early hour yesterday morning, and lodged in a bed upon which two persons were sleeping.

☞ The Kings County Board of Superintendents of the Poor, yesterday, appointed Samuel Dodge keeper of the Almshouse, vice Samuel Mabee removed.

KINGS COUNTY COURT OF SESSIONS—Hon. [illegible] Before Judge S. D. Morris, County Judge, and Justices Ransom [illegible]

The trial of Jane Williams, indicted for [illegible] larceny, was concluded this morning, and a verdict of guilty was rendered.

The prisoner stated that she was a native of Rhode Island, [illegible] She was sentenced to 2 years and [illegible] imprisonment.

[illegible] was placed on trial as a receiver of stolen goods, [illegible] jury rendered a verdict of guilty [illegible] recommending him to mercy. He was sentenced to [illegible] years and six months' imprisonment.

Frederick Fleckenstein, convicted of grand larceny, and sentenced to two years and two months' imprisonment. Prisoner is a German and a sailor by trade.

Henry Hawkins, indicted for grand larceny, was acquitted.

The Court [illegible] adjourned to Tuesday next.

Rates of Postage to the Australian Colonies, including Tasmania (Van Diemen's Land) and New-Zealand.

From the Washington Union.

We are requested to state that [illegible] given by the British Post Office of a [illegible] ment made by the British Government [illegible] veyance of mails once a month by the [

The New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1857.

The NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served in this City and vicinity for ONE SHILLING a week. Single Copies Two Cents. Mail subscribers SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES is published every Evening, (*Sundays Excepted.*) One edition will be issued at one and the other at THREE o'clock P. M. It will be sent by mail at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing nearly all the reading matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday, is mailed at THREE DOLLARS a year.

The WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed at TWO DOLLARS a year for single Copies. TWENTY-FIVE Copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, to one address.

The TIMES FOR EUROPE is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6 cents for single copies

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer, Price, in wrappers, 6 cents for single copies.

Terms, *invariably cash in advance.*

Publication Office, No. 138 Nassau-st., cor. of Beekman.

RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO., Publishers.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Speculation about the Cabinet engrosses attention at Washington. The *forcing* system seems to have been brought to bear with great energy upon Mr. BUCHANAN, and strings of names are suggested to him urging the appointment of this man and that man to places in the Cabinet. This is degrading the President into the mere tool of a clique. It is reported that it is likely to succeed in making ROBERT J. WALKER Secretary of State. If it does, Mr. BUCHANAN'S Administration will have an ominous beginning.

News from California, two weeks later, received by telegraph from New-Orleans, states that DAVID C. BRODERICK, for the long term, and Dr. GWIN, for the short term, have been elected United States Senators from that State, and are on their way to this City in the *George Law*. No other news of importance is telegraphed.

Nothing had been heard of either of the expected Liverpool steamers up to the time of going to press. The telegraph line beyond Boston had been prostrated.

In the United States Senate, yesterday, a resolution was adopted directing inquiry as to the repeated failure of the mails between New-York and Washington. The presiding officer was directed to appoint a committee of three to make arrangements for the reception and inauguration of the President elect. The matter of the Wisconsin Electoral vote occupied the attention of both Houses. A joint resolution was offered in the Senate, declaring that the vote ought not to have been admitted in the count, but it was tabled after debate. The House adopted a resolution that a Committee of two from that body and one from the Senate be appointed to notify Messrs. BUCHANAN and BRECKINRIDGE of their election, and the Senate subsequently concurred in it. A resolution was then offered in the House, declaring that the vote of Wisconsin could not be counted without a violation of the Constitution, but the Speaker declared the resolution out of order, and the decision was sustained by the House. So the matter is passed over, for the present at least. It seems proper, however, that future difficulties of this kind should be provided for by legislation, though such a case might not occur again in a hundred years. The House refused, by two majority, to table the majority report of the Committee on Elections, declaring Mr. WHITFIELD not entitled to a seat as Delegate from Kansas, and the subject was postponed until Saturday week. A resolution was adopted to close the debate on the Tariff on Monday next, and the House discussed that subject in Committee of the Whole.

Six memorials were presented in the State Senate yesterday, asking for a revision of the Canal tolls, so that the State should not lose tolls by means of cut-offs, and another was presented complaining of the inefficiency and neglect of the contractors, superintendents and under-contractors during the past season. Notice was given of a bill requiring the recording of all marriages. An Executive Session was ordered for to-day, the object being to make public the report on the Harbor-Master corruptions. In the Assembly, the bill for the removal of Quarantine was debated in Committee of the Whole, but no action was taken. The Annual Tax bill, and the bill appointing three State Tax Commissioners were also debated. The bills for closing Bloomingdale square, and to authorize the City of New-York to raise $500,000 for a new reservoir were passed.

The Bond-street murder investigation yesterday—its thirteenth day—was quite important, although in every particular it has been anticipated. The chemists and microscopists presented their report upon certain blood stains and other suspicious marks found on the walls, floors, clothing, books, &c., and upon the ashes from the attic grate. The report is exceedingly interesting. It shows what marvelously nice deductions science can make, and of what rare service it can be in attaining the ends of justice. The surgeons also presented their report, on which we may safely base our theories as to the character of the death struggle. The marriage certificate was produced and another box-mystery disposed of. The inquest adjourned over to Saturday, and everybody will experience a sensation of relief in the expectation of one day when nothing will be afforded them to intensify the interest or add to the mystery of this strange though now familiar horror.

The steamship *City of Baltimore* arrived at this port from Liverpool at a late hour last night, with later news from Europe. Her advices reach us so late that comment upon them is deferred. It is not known whether either of the other expected steamers had arrived, as telegraphic connection was broken beyond Boston.

The Liverpool packet ship *Great Western* arrived yesterday sadly "smashed up." She was run into by an unknown ship on Sunday night last, which carried away her mainmast and other spars, and badly broke her. A dense fog prevailed at the time. Nothing is known of the other ship. No one knows but that a terrible fate may have befallen her people.

The fire which occurred in Newark on Wednesday night was the largest which has occurred there for a long period. The total loss was about $50,000. It originated from a stove in a paint-shop.

The new Odd Fellows' Hall at Dubuque, Iowa, was crushed in by the snow and ice on Saturday, killing two persons, and involving a loss of $40,000.

In the New-Jersey Legislature notice has been given of intention to introduce a bill providing for the removal of Quarantine.

A case which was yesterday tried in the Court of General Sessions excited a great deal of interest. Statements were made, which, if true, reflect seriously on one our police magistrates and two police officers, charging them with accepting bribes for the failure to perform their official duties. The Recorder promised thoroughly to sift the affair, and have the guilty parties brought to punishment.

Yesterday was the eighth day of the fillibusters farcical examination. Further correspondence between Secretary MARCY and Señor MARCOLETA (former Minister of Nicaragua) were offered in evidence. A carpenter of Gen. WALKER'S army was the only witness examined. His answers were entirely non-committal.

Several witnesses were examined in the Bach will case yesterday, but nothing important was elicited additional to the previous evidence.

The trial trip of the steamer *Adriatic* did not take place yesterday, as was announced, on account of the heavy masses of ice in the lower Bay. Her engines have been in operation, as she lies at the dock, for days together, working to perfection, so that all anxiety on that score may be laid aside.

We are requested to state that, owing to the alterations to be made in the United States Mail steamship *Baltic*, she will not sail from this port on the 14th inst.

The damage done to the Hudson River Railroad by the late freshet will be repaired in the first part of the next week. The line has been examined four miles from Albany, and one track has been found partly washed away, while the road, in some portions, is covered with ice to the height of eight feet.

Progress of the Inquest.

The Coroner's Inquest had a short session yesterday, and adjourned over until to-morrow. Nothing of the least importance was elicited, the day being devoted to hearing the results of the medical analysis of the spots of blood found in various parts of the house. The Doctors all agree in saying that no blood was found in any part of the house *above* the room in which the murder was committed. The spots on the wall down stairs to the front door, and also to the basement, were of blood. It is also believed that the Doctor must have made considerable struggle for his life,—that he had abundant time to cry out,—that the first fatal wound was the one in the neck, and that the whole might have been done by one man. This is the net result of yesterday's investigation.

There is a very general incredulity in regard to the testimony of the witness FARRELL. His statement that he was sitting on the steps of the house when the cry of murder was given, is thought to be irreconcilable with the statement of Mr. Ross, who passed at the same time, and with that of Mr. BROOKS, who looked from his window, exactly opposite, on hearing the same cry, without seeing any person there. His statement that the two persons who came along, one of whom entered the house, came from the Bowery towards Broadway, is deemed inconsistent with the statement of one of them, Mr. Ross, who says they went exactly in the opposite direction. It is furthermore deemed impossible that in the obscurity of the street he should have seen enough of the person who opened the door to be able to identify him as he professed to have done. These circumstances, taken in connection with the acknowledged fact that he had been drinking, with the tardiness of his appearance on the stand, and the striking character of his testimony, have led very many to the belief that it is wholly unreliable. We cannot yet see reason for agreeing with this opinion. We have some doubt about the conclusiveness of his identification of ECKEL, but the general tenor of his evidence seems to us entirely reliable. We cannot doubt that he was there, saw the Doctor enter, heard the cry and the fall, and saw *somebody* open the door in the manner he has described. Beyond that we have misgivings.

We cannot refrain from renewing our expression of astonishment at the manner in which this inquest continues to be conducted. We are constrained to say that, in the main course and aim of the proceedings, we can perceive nothing like a paramount and controlling desire to *inquire into the crime*, but only a predetermined purpose to convict certain parties who are suspected of having committed it. Every particle of evidence,—direct or remote,—immediate or second-hand, tending to inculpate ECKEL and Mrs. CUNNINGHAM is eagerly seized and brought into the case;—while testimony of the opposite character,—tending to exculpate them or direct suspicion in any other quarter, is excluded and suppressed. The name of a witness who could explain the sword-cane purchase, has been offered and refused. We are told that one of BURDELL'S most intimate and confidential friends, who has come a long distance in the belief that he could throw light upon the case, has been refused an examination. One witness has testified, that on Friday afternoon Dr. BURDELL told her he was intending to spend the evening in Brooklyn; and it is reported that a Conductor of one of the Harlem cars can testify that the Doctor came with him up the Bowery between half past ten and eleven. Why is nothing done to elicit the facts in regard to these matters? Why are not the Police actively employed in the inquiry after witnesses upon precisely these points?

We do not urge these views from any desire to relax in the least the rigor of the inquisition concerning the suspected parties. Thus far the evidence implicates *them, and them alone;* and if they are guilty we hope they will be convicted and made to suffer the extreme penalty of the law. But we are unwilling to see what should be a broad and impartial inquest into crime thus narrowed down to a crusade against individuals. Whether they are guilty or not, this is not the time nor the mode for their trial. And the forms of law,—the character of our criminal jurisprudence, the dignity and security of justice, are all degraded and injured by such a perversion of a Coroner's inquest, from its true object and purpose.

We hoped that when the Coroner had associated with him a gentleman of so much legal and judicial experience as Judge CAPRON, these abuses would cease. This expectation has not been fulfilled. There have been greater decorum and more regard for decency of appearance than before; but the general character and conduct of the inquest have remained the same. We have heard that Judge CAPRON is of counsel for the blood relatives of Dr. BURDELL, in their resistance of Mrs. CUNNINGHAM'S claim to any portion of his property. We cannot believe this to be true,—for we cannot believe that with such relations to the several parties, Judge CAPRON would deem it either proper or becoming to take the part he is now performing in this inquiry.

UNJUST ASPERSIONS UPON PRIVATE CHARACTER.—We have more than once, during the progress of the Burdell Inquest, protested against the injury done to private character by the publication of all the floating items of scandal and gossip concerning the individuals connected either directly or remotely with the scene and time of the murder. We are assured by friends of young Mr. SNODGRASS and his family that he has suffered especial injustice from some of these publications.

We learn, furthermore, that the acquaintance of Rev. Dr. SNODGRASS with the Cunningham family commenced in 1844 or 1845, when the former was pastor of the Church in Fifteenth-street, near the corner of Irving-place. Mr. and Mrs. C. resided, at that time, in Irving-place, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets, a few doors from the Doctor's own residence. In January, 1846, Mrs. C. became a member of the Church; and from that time until the commencement of the recent developments the sincerity of her Christian profession was never known by any of the officers or members the Church to be called in question. The family, soon afterwards, moved to Brooklyn, and resided, subsequently, at different places there and in this City. And from that time, with the exception of a few occasional calls, the intercourse between them and the family of Dr. S. was suspended until early in the last Autumn. Previous to the 13th of December the Doctor, himself, had not seen Mrs. C. since two years before her husband's death—about four years in all.

We are also assured that the connection of GEORGE V. SNODGRASS with the family of Mrs. C. was not of his own seeking, or in any sense through his own fault. With the cooperation and consent of his parents he had accepted an invitation from Mrs. C. to spend some time with her as a friend; and during this time the scene of the bloody tragedy opened which has been absorbing public attention for the last two weeks. During this period of excitement many things have been said in regard to this young man, which are declared to be as false in themselves as they are cruel towards him and his friends.

Pardons by the Governor.

We have heretofore copied from the Albany *Evening Journal* two articles upon the general subject of pardons by the Governor, and especially in vindication of the action of Governor CLARK in the discharge of this portion of his official duties. They are understood to have been written by his private Secretary, Mr. GEO. B. BAKER, and present an array of facts in regard to specific cases which certainly go very far towards justifying the exercise of Executive clemency in those cases.

A third article in the series is of another character. It cites the general *opinions* of sundry persons in official position in regard to the general subject, and seeks to present these as a proper basis for the exercise of the pardoning power. Judge CAPRON, for example, is cited as giving the general and sweeping judgment that "conviction is but *legal* evidence of guilt,—it is not evidence of guilt *in fact*." This opinion seems designed to sustain the Governor in discarding entirely the judgments of the regularly-organized criminal tribunals of the country, and substituting for them *his own* opinions upon the guilt or innocence of parties who have been duly tried and convicted. A more dangerous rule of action than this we cannot well conceive.

Mr. BAKER then presents the following, as justifying or excusing the action of Governor CLARK in particular cases:

Among the various reasons urged in favor of pardons, the ends of public justice are sometimes represented as requiring the evidence of a prisoner to convict another and a greater rogue. The following is a remarkable instance of this kind:

To His Excellency Gov. Clark:

The undersigned most respectfully invites your Excellency's attention to the case of WM. K., now undergoing a sentence of imprisonment at Sing Sing for the crime of forgery.

Said K. is in possession of facts which render him a most important, if not indispensable, witness in certain cases now pending against a band of conspirators who were parties to the burning and total destruction of the steamboat *Martha Washington*, on the Ohio river, whereby many lives were lost and a large amount of property destroyed; also, in suits now pending against a number of Insurance Companies, to recover large sums of money on goods insured on false bills of lading, and never shipped, as represented, on the said steamboat; also, in *several suits now pending against newspapers in the City of New-York and Cincinnati.*

The undersigned, in view of these facts, and the belief that his testimony will tend to the conviction of this band of conspirators, respectfully prays your Excellency to pardon the said K., that he may be used for a witness for the Grand Jury, to assemble at Cincinnati, Ohio, on the first day of next month, as well as in the suits above enumerated

NEW-YORK, Oct. 16, 1855. HORACE GREELEY.

While most of the pardons granted are decided upon the merits of the case presented, *the endorsement of the application* by men of high respectability, of course has its due influence. The following cases are in illustration:

DAILY TIMES OFFICE, New-York, Sept. 1, 1855.

MY DEAR SIR: I take the liberty at his request of introducing to you the bearer of this note, Mr. B., who desires to see you in regard to the pardon of a relative now at Auburn. *I know nothing of the merits of the case, and if I did I should not deem it within my province to express any opinion in regard to it.* But I desire to commend Mr. B. to you as a gentleman worthy of confidence, whose representations upon this or any other subject may be relied upon. He will state the facts of the case, and accompany his statement, undoubtedly, with such documents as may be needed to authenticate it.

I am, very truly, your obedient servant,

GOV. CLARK. HENRY J. RAYMOND.

The implication conveyed by the language used in regard to the last case is, that the "indorsement of the application" by Mr. RAYMOND, had its "due influence" in securing the pardon. Yet a perusal of his letter shows that Mr. R. expressly avoided any "indorsement" whatever of the application, and even added that if he *had* an opinion on the subject he should not express it. He considered that the duty and responsibility of judging, as well as of acting upon such cases, belonged exclusively to the Governor himself.

In regard to the case first mentioned, it is due to justice to state that the application, as given above, was brought to the Editor of the TIMES by the then Private Secretary of Governor CLARK, (not Mr. BAKER,) who promised that certain libel suits which had been commenced against the TIMES, by parties interested in having K.'s testimony, should *be discontinued* if he would sign the application for his pardon. It was further represented that other Editors in the City had signed it, with the same understanding:—and that the Governor would grant the pardon if he could be thus assured of the support of the New-York Press. The fact that the name of the Editor of the TIMES is not published as affixed to the application, is sufficient evidence that the proposition thus made by the Governor's Private Secretary was declined; and we may add that this was done as respectfully as the character of the proposal would permit.

We do not intend here to express any opinion as to the propriety or impropriety of the Governor's action in these or any of the other cases which came before him. We do not doubt that he acted honestly and from the best intentions in every case. But we do not admit the validity of the plea which bases his action upon the judgment or the opinion of others,—no matter what their position or character. The responsibility for the exercise of the pardoning power is *his*, not theirs:—and his action must be the result of his own judgment and not of their advice.

ONE ABUSE STIFLED:—Governor KING has vetoed the Supply bill, because it contains appropriations for paying members of the Legislature extra allowances for services upon Committees during the recess. He regards all such allowances as unconstitutional, and therefore performs his duty by withholding his sanction.

Apart from the question of constitutionality, which is ably and conclusively argued in the Veto Message, the Governor's action will break up an abuse which has been growing in magnitude and importance for some years past. The Constitution limits the pay of members of the Legislature to $300 for each regular session. It has been usual for members to move,—and for each House to order,—towards the close of each session, Special Committees to inquire into a great variety of subjects, and report at the next session. The members lucky enough to secure appointments on these Committees, secure mileage and three dollars a day for their services. Their reports, though they sometimes embody valuable information, rarely or never lead to any practical results:—and it is perfectly understood that the whole thing is a dodge to obtain further allowances from the State Treasury.

The public will regard with satisfaction the action of the Governor, which puts an end to so gross an abuse.

"Substance and Form."

In the telegraphic account of the debate in the United States Senate on the question of throwing out the electoral vote of Wisconsin, Mr. HALE of New-Hampshire is reported as saying that he was in favor of the admission of the Wisconsin vote, because he preferred "*substance to form.*" Mr. HALE should have remembered that the question under debate would never have been raised at all had not the electors of Wisconsin, like himself, "preferred substance to form." Had the electors of that State been penetrated with a just sense of the importance of the function they were to perform, and with a proper estimate of the value of that organic system in which our liberties live and move and have their being, they would have taken such account of the circumstances in which they were placed as to insure the exact fulfillment of their electoral duties. The forms of a free government are the perpetual assurance of the substance of freedom; and we are equally astonished and grieved that a Senator of the United States, and a prominent member of the Republican Party, should have suffered himself to use expressions so loose and thoughtless in reference to so vital a question of Constitutional Law. In a matter like that under debate form *is* substance. Had the votes of Pennsylvania and California been given for Colonel FREMONT, the electoral vote of Wisconsin would have been the vote decisive of the election. Inflamed as the last Presidential contest was by such an intensity of sectional passions and interests as had never agitated the country before, who can doubt that the question of admission or rejection of this decisive vote would have been debated at Washington with such fierceness and resolution as to endanger the very existence of our Government? Strong in the appearance of legal right, the Southern States would never have consented to receive the challenged vote, while the Northern States would certainly have been as firm in insisting upon the recognition of the "substance" of the popular will of Wisconsin, however irritated by imperfections of "form." It would have been contended on the one side, as it now is and with good show of reason, by Senators BUTLER, HUNTER and DOUGLAS that the vote of Wisconsin having no existence in "form," had none in "substance," for the electoral vote of a "great State" is an organic creation of the State sovereignty, which can only act in strict conformity with the condition of its existence. On the other hand, the Northern States would have been very slow to surrender their hard-won control of the National Government in a great crisis of our national history, because certain persons to whom a State had delegated the responsibility of the most solemn act an American State can be called upon to perform, had not fulfilled their charge with the precision which honor and patriotism alike demand. From such a debate it is difficult to see what issue could have been found, excepting through a collision in which the Northern States would have found themselves forced into a revolutionary attitude by the fault of one of their own number.

Fortunately, this debate has been avoided in the present instance, and Wisconsin may lose her voice in the Convention of both Houses without endangering the peace of the Republic. But we trust that the people of Wisconsin and of the Union will consider seriously the lesson involved in the question just raised; and we counsel Senator HALE and all others who may have occasion to refer to the matter, against trifling with such sharp-edged tools as the *forms* of administration in a Constitutional Government. Particularly would we urge it upon all members of the Republican Party to insist upon the dignity and importance of the forms which sustain the substance of American liberty. Despotism in Kansas, like Despotism in Austria or in Russia, finds its strength in the disregard of all forms—it is a "*monstrum informe*," a "formless monster"—governed only by its own fierce will. Republican authority is beneficent because it is orderly, exact, and respectful of conditions and limitations. The Republican Party in the United States occupy a position so conservative of all sound principles and of all righteous authority, that they should be the last to look with indulgence or indifference upon any careless or slashing administration of public affairs. The growing recklessness of our people is in no direction more dangerous than when it threatens to invade the world of government and political action. Let our Senators at least, our grave and selected men, show themselves superior to the temper of the times, if they would convince us of their fitness to guide and to control the times. We do not recommend to Senator HALE to take a leaf out of the black-letter year-books of that celebrated Chief-Justice FITZ-HERBERT, who declared that "*formality est le plus chief chose de nostre ley*"—but we do advise him to be careful when he talks about "substance" and "form" that he does not confound the one with the other, and mistaking license for liberty make way for the victory of despotism by throwing down those fences of freedom which are not her prison, but her fortress.

THE BOND-STREET VICTIMS.—Let who may be hung for the murder of Dr. BURDELL, the people who are now most severely punished for that frightful deed are his unfortunate neighbors. The quiet and orderly families living next door to the ill-fated house, and those living opposite, have had to endure a terrible infliction in consequence of their propinquity to the scene of the tragedy. Crowds of curious people of all ages, sizes, sexes and conditions have thronged the door-steps of the houses, and kept up a running comment upon affairs in general, which must be anything but agreeable to the inmates of the houses. As every man's domestic quiet is liable to be invaded, his doors besieged, and the entrances to his house blockaded by a mob of idle ragamuffins, in consequence of one of his neighbors being murdered, it strikes us that the police have an excellent opportunity to establish a precedent in Bond-street, which should not be missed. It is very natural that the excitement occasioned by the murder should attract crowds of curious people to look upon the house in which the tragedy was enacted, and no obstacles should be placed in the way of those who wish to gratify themselves in that manner, but they should not be allowed to collect in crowds upon the door-steps of the houses, nor to block up the street having satisfied their sentiment, they should be required to move on. Pickpockets take advantage of such occasions, and are very active while innocent people are gazing at the front of Dr. BURDELL'S house.

Vice in the Rural Districts.

The proclivity of Puritans to commit murder by poison has been long a subject of painful remark to physiologists and philanthropists. The origin of this singular connection between asceticism and arsenic has not as yet been discovered—but the melancholy fact is one which demands the closest attention of all who are concerned in the welfare of the human race in general, and of our friends who inhabit the country districts of New-England in particular. There can be no doubt that the habits of that small but serious section of our common country are rapidly developing results which no one can contemplate without horror in the present and alarm for the future. The security of the domestic hearth, which is the safeguard of society, no longer exists upon the shores which welcomed the founders of American liberty. Terror lurks in the teapot, and sudden death in the soup-tureen. If things go on much further in their present courses, the sanctities and the felicities of connubial life will become a mere mournful tradition of the past, upon the banks of Taunton River and the promontories of Cape Cod.

The next terrible feature of the actual social demoralization of New-England, is the extension of this corruption of all domestic ties into the smallest villages, and the most secluded hamlets. Within the last week the quiet town of Hingham, in Massachusetts, a place known only to Congregational historians and to bucket-makers, has been the theatre of one of these crimes which reveal, with a hidden and livid light, what depths of social degradation may yawn beneath the fairest superficial appearance. It has been just discovered that the Postmaster of this pleasing and placid town has been foully murdered by his wife, who had administered the deadliest potions to him under the mask of connubial duty while attending upon his sick-bed. The unfortunate man, it appears, had for some time suspected the partner of his bosom of cherishing designs upon his life—as well as upon the life of his aged mother.

The mind recoils from the picture which these few but fearful facts summon up before it! What must be the moral state of that community in which such fiendish purposes could grow up within the heart of a respectable and honored woman—the wife of a man whose position in the village which he inhabited placed him at the very head of its simple society?

As the Winter wears away, and the season of an annual hegira approaches again, does it not become a matter of serious importance for our citizens to consider whether they will expose their children to the frequent risks of contact with rural populations so depraved as those of the seaboard towns of New-England are shown by the Hingham catastrophe to be? Is it not better for us to incur the inconveniences of City life during the heats of Summer, than to imperil, not merely our own physical existence, but the higher interests of our young metropolitans, in an atmosphere which can breed such prodigies of wickedness as the Lucrezia Borgia of Hingham?

A NEW THEORY OF HARD TIMES.—The *Herald* manifests a most astonishing portinacity in insisting that the country is on the verge of ruin; and, though its predictions have been as often contradicted by the tide of events as Father MILLER'S predictions of the end of the world, it still keeps up the cry that we are all going to be dished. On Wednesday it started a very novel idea on this subject. It says that:

"For two years our land has teemed and run over with agricultural wealth, most of which we have sold at highly remunerative prices; ought we not now to expect a reverse?"

Teeming harvests sold at remunerative prices are not generally considered indicative of hard times; but, as there are no better grounds for believing that we are to have a reverse in our prosperous career, we do not see that the *Herald* could do any better than to adopt that theory. But we doubt if anybody is much terfied by such an announcement. We may experience a reverse at some time or other, but it will not be occasioned by our agricultural wealth.

DOCTOR BURDELL'S WHEREABOUT ON FRIDAY NIGHT.—One of the most surprising circumstances connected with the murder of Doctor BURDELL is the mystery of his whereabout on Friday night between the time of his dining and his return to his house. He must have been somewhere during these five or six hours, where he must have been seen by somebody, yet no one has come forward to give any testimony on this most important point. Even if he had spent the whole time in walking the streets it is hardly possible that he could have escaped being seen by some person who would have recognized him. But it is not to be supposed that he remained in the streets so long a time, and the mystery of his death is deepened by the fact that nobody can be found who saw him during his absence from his room.

The Sins of the Parents—Shall they be Visited on the Children?

To the Editors of the Evening Post:

In the desolate house, No. 31 Bond-street, are four motherless children—two girls and two very young boys—their mother is in the City Prison as a suspected accomplice of a murderer, and will, probably, remain there for months, if she be indeed ever again at liberty.

Are there not, in this City, persons whose positions in society, whose means, whose mercies will lead them to look after this desolate family of children? Or is every man's hand turned against *them, too*, because their only surviving parent is *suspected* of being a murderer?

It seems to be the duty of some person to see to this young family. Cared for now, they may be saved; abandoned, they may, in the bitterness of desperation, be quickly, irretrievably ruined. I suggest this for the consideration of those whose impulses are ever to BE MERCIFUL.

This is a most touching and timely appeal. And yet everybody, and especially a large portion of the Press, seems intent on hurrying these children into the abyss of infamy and ruin, rather than in giving a thought to their rescue and reform. What possible satisfaction any man can take in heaping obloquy upon the heads of these unfortunates—in blazoning the frivolities or misconduct of these young girls to a world already fearfully hostile towards them, we cannot conceive. Their condition at the best is pitiable enough to move the coldest heart to compassion. It is the very wantonness of cruelty to seek to make it still more wretched and hopeless.

Burton's Theatre.

A new drama—"from the French"—was produced here last night, to a house not extravagantly crowded. It is called "Retribution," and comes from the manufactory of Mr. TOM TAYLOR—a gentleman who turns out more of these works and in better style than any other dramatist. Every incident in the piece is of vital importance to the plot, and to do justice to the latter, therefore, requires details of the most tedious character. An outline is sufficient for our purpose. *Count Picoli* (Mr. FISHER) is the hero. He is a sailor—a married one—and has been wronged by *Oscar De Beauvre*, (Mr. BROUGHAM.) When his shame becomes known to him he swears revenge; follows *Oscar*, who in the interval has got married, makes love to that gentleman's wife, places her in a critical position, challenges her husband, fights and kills him. Having discharged these amiable duties to society, in a punctilious manner, he takes leave of the audience in his shirt sleeves, like a respectable hairdresser. The fourth act, where most of these incidents occur, is too liberally spiced with horrors, even for the modern French palate. But the play is well put together, the dialogue elegant but firmly knitted, and the situations brought about skillfully.

Mr. BROUGHAM, in a part for which he is not peculiarly fitted, played with ease and effect. Mr. FISHER as the *Count* was good, although occasionally spasmodic. MARK SMITH in an old part, *Merriact*, was discreet and effective. In this line of business Mr. SMITH has no superior in New-York. The gentleman who played *Victor de Marnac* lacked the youthful diffidence and ingenuousness of the character, and did not appear to be perfect in the words.

Mrs. A. PLUNKETT made her first appearance here in the character of the heroine, *Madame de Beauvre*. She appears to be a useful actress, and as the part was fit, is a "valuable acquisition to Mr. BURTON'S company."

Academy of Music.

To-night Mr. STRAKOSCH'S season of twelve nights comes to a close, with VERDI'S "Trovatore." Being the last night, and also Mr. STRAKOSCH'S benefit, we trust that the two events will be properly remembered. What with difficulties of the ordinary kind, and difficulties of an extraordinary kind, Mr. STRAKOSCH has had much to contend with during his short reign. He deserves to be appreciated and supported.

Obituary.

WILLIAM C. REDFIELD, Esq., an old resident of the City, and a gentleman widely known in scientific circles, died at his residence yesterday after a short illness. His disease was inflammation of the lungs. Mr. REDFIELD was the senior proprietor of the Harlaem Transportation line, an occupation which brought him actively in contact with the business community, in which his standing was excellent. His age was about 60. It is chiefly through his investigations of meteorological phenomena that Mr. REDFIELD has made his mark in the walks of Science. His theories of the causes of storms has been the theme of great discussion, not only at public scientific gatherings in this country but among savans abroad who have bestowed particular attention upon that branch of inquiry. Mr. REDFIELD was an active member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science,' of which body he was elected President immediately after organization under that title. The nucleus of that body was the old Association of American Geologists and Naturalists, one of the annual sessions of which was held at Columbia College in the Summer of 1846. Mr. REDFIELD was one of the first members, and it was in a great measure, due to his enterprise and sagacity that the American Association was formed in Philadelphia two years later. Mr. REDFIELD took a deep interest in subjects of Natural History, had a fine geographical cabinet, and was a reader of fossils who was never known to make a mistake. He was, also, an efficient member of the Lyceum of Natural History in this City. He was twice married. His widow and seven children survive him.

The Sunday Press and Mr. Strakosch—Note from the Sunday Courier.

OFFICE OF THE SUNDAY COURIER,
No. 15 Spruce-street.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: In strict justice to the character of our paper, we think that an explanation is due in relation to your accusation of "ferociousness" towards the Italian Opera on the part of the "Sunday Press." What may have been said or done by the other Sunday papers is no business of ours; but, from the inclosed notice of the performances at the Academy of Music, which appeared in the *Courier* of the 1st of February, and which is the only one we have published since Mr. STRAKOSCH took the Academy, you will see that your remarks will not apply to this paper. We have published a few squibs about Mr. STRAKOSCH personally, but not a word of criticism on the Opera, or the artists engaged there, in the slightest degree derogatory.

As to Mr. STRAKOSCH himself, you are aware that the *Herald* keeps up an incessant attack, not only upon him, but upon every person connected with him, and refused to advertise concerts in which he took part, for several years; and, during these years, Mr. STRAKOSCH used to solicit of us kindly notices, and claimed sympathy from us on the score of the malignant persecutions of the *Herald*. In this manner he obtained a good deal of sympathetic advertising, for which he never paid a penny. Even after the *Herald* had announced that STRAKOSCH would advertise but in three papers, his agent, Mr. GOSS, called upon us and begged a preparatory notice of STRAKOSCH, and stated that the advertisements would be sent as they had always been. Of course, the offer of an advertisement had not the slightest influence with us, and we merely did for Mr. STRAKOSCH what we do for all managers; as a matter of news, which would be of interest to our readers, we announced the intended opening of the Academy, and if Mr. STRAKOSCH had felt himself unable to pay for advertising the Academy in our columns, we would have willingly aided him in his enterprise. But it was too evident that he had only acted at the dictation of the *Herald*, and in striking hands with his old enemy to abuse those who had supported him when he was in quarrel with the *Herald*, he placed himself in a position which well justified a hostile feeling on our part. We have never exhibited anything of the kind. Our notice of the performances at the Academy, as inclosed will show.

Your obedient,
JAMES L. SMITH.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

R. R. R.—TEARING THE BOWELS.—RADWAY'S REGULATORS are mild and soothing in their operation. They expel disease from the body without irritating and griping the system or leaving it costive and weak. RADWAY'S REGULATORS are an improvement on all pills and purgative medicines; by their use the lean grow fat, and the weak and feeble strong and healthy, the fretful and low-spirited cheerful and happy. Price 25 cents per box.

R. R. R. office, No. 162 Fulton-st., New-York. Sold by Dr. HISHER, corner of Bleecker and Christopher sts., and No. 197 9th-av.; NORTON'S, No. 440 8th-av.; Dr. GUION, corner of Bowery and Broome sts.; R. ZEIBER, No. 44 South 2d-st., Philadelphia; Dr. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

ANOTHER VICTORY FOR THE WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE.

Messrs. R. G. WILDER & Co., No. 128 Water-st., New-York:

GENTLEMEN: It affords me pleasure to say that the WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE I purchased of you a few months since, preserved in good condition all my books, papers, watches, diamonds and jewelry at the fire No. 44 Maiden-lane, on Monday morning, 2d inst. You will please place my books and papers in another safe of the same kind, which I will send for as soon as I locate. Very respectfully,

GEO. RAPP.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 5, 1857.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—THE [illegible] has arrived to prepare for the Spring and Summer trade. He who buys a Sewing Machine now will have a great advantage over him who purchases after the busy season comes on. The fact that Singer's Machines and [illegible] will answer for making clothing, shoe-fittings and [illegible] work, is well understood. I. M. Singer & Co.'s Gazette, just published, and is full of information about Sewing Machines. Copies sent gratis to all who apply.

I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 378 Broadway, New-York.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES.—The best in the world; the only reliable Dye known, perfect and instantaneous; harmless, and beautiful in its results. Applied in twelve private rooms. BATCHELOR'S WIGS surpass all; their new improvements satisfy the interested that BATCHELOR'S is permanent. Avoid the ridiculous attempts to imitate his unrivaled wigs. The largest and best stock always on hand. BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—THE [illegible] WATERS'S modern improved pianos and melodeons are to be found only at No. 333 Broadway. Pianos and melodeons to rent, and rent allowed on purchase, if [illegible] monthly payments. Second-hand pianos from $30 to $60; melodeons, $40 to $85.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Dr. Tobias's Genuine Cod-Liver Oil.—BEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.'S GENUINE COD-LIVER OIL is manufactured purely and made from Fresh Livers—it is no secret nostrum, but is recommended as the most reliable cure for CONSUMPTION and SCROFULA.
BEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.,
Chemists and Druggists, Nos. 165, 273, 511 and 736 Broadway.

A Cure for Dyspepsia.—The Oxygenated Bitters have been fairly tested in some of the worst cases of Dyspepsia among our own citizens, and proved to be the best remedy ever discovered for the cure of this troublesome disease.

Columbia College.—At a meeting of the Class of 1857, of Columbia College, held on Thursday, Feb. 12, 1857, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God in his infinite wisdom to remove from our midst our friend and classmate, Evert Duyckinck, and

Whereas, We deem it fit to publicly express our sorrow for our loss, and sympathy with that of his family; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the Sophomore Class of Columbia College, most sincerely and deeply deplore the loss we have sustained.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with the family and friends of our late classmate, and with them deplore the death of a dutiful son, a beloved relative, a diligent student, and a sincere friend.

Resolved, That as a feeble mark of our respect and regard the members of this Class attend the funeral of our late classmate in a body, and wear the usual badge of mourning at the funeral, and for thirty days thereafter.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the family of the deceased, and published in the bulletin of the College, in the minutes of the Class, and in the *Evening Post*, *Daily Times*, and *Commercial Advertiser*.

Signed on behalf of the Class.
JOHN CROSBY BROWN, President.
ROBERT WARE, Jr., Secretary.
IRVING GRINNELL,
WHITNEY PHŒNIX,
STEPHEN R. REYNOLDS,
} Committee.

Mercantile Library Association.—Hon. Thos. H. Benton will deliver his address on the Union in Dr. Chapin's church, Broadway, on FRIDAY EVENING next, 13th inst., at 8 o'clock. Tickets to non-members 50 cents, members 25 cents, can be had at the library, down-town office, No. 16 Nassau-st., and non-members tickets only at the door on the evening of the lecture.
Chairman Lecture Committee.

Between the Hours of 9 and 10 o'clock Last Evening, the Iron Foundry of THOMAS TERRY, Jr., on Powers st., near Union-av., Brooklyn, E. D., was about $3,000; partially insured. THOMAS TERRY, Jr., would take this opportunity of saying to his customers that he will be able to commence operations again about the 20th of the month. All orders promptly attended to, as usual.

To Rectifiers.—DR. FEUCHTWANGER'S smoothing and clearing preparation is now indispensable for domestic liquor distillers and dealers. It takes the rough and sharp taste of the spirit and makes it smooth, old and clear. Best essences of bourbon and rye whiskey, rum, gin, apple and peach brandy for sale by Dr. FEUCHTWANGER, No. 143 Maiden-lane.

Dr. Alban Goldsmith, late Professor of Surgery, will resume the practice of Lithotripty, (or removing stone from the bladder without cutting,) together with all the diseases of the same region. Office No. 70 Franklin-st. Hours from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF HENRY T. ARNOLD, formerly of Derby, England. Should this meet his eye or that of any knowing his whereabouts, they would confer a great favor by informing H. ARNOLD, Derby, England, or C. C. MILLS, Van Buren Centre, N. Y. Exchange papers please notice.

MATRIMONIAL.

MATRIMONIAL.—A GENTLEMAN, FORTY years of age, of first-rate social position, independent circumstances, widower, desires to correspond with a lady, with a view to matrimony. The lady must be between 30 and 35, pecuniarily independent, respectable connections; refinement of mind preferred to beauty of person. References exchanged. Address J. YARBOROUGH, Union-square Post Office, New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN OF CAPability and excellent reference, a situation, as cook in a private family; understands meats, poultry-baking of all kinds; a most excellent washer and ironer; wages, $8; also, a girl of 13, as nurse and chambermaid; does best sewing; will assist with waiting; is smart and active; wages, $4 to $5. Call No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable Protestant girls—one to do chamberwork and take care of children; the other to do housework; is a first-rate washer and ironer. Have City reference, and no objection to go in the country. Call for two days, at No. 44 Essex-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PUBLISHING house, by a young man who wishes to obtain a knowledge of the business. He is competent to take charge of a complete set of books, and can present any required testimonials as to ability, character, &c. Address Box No. 2,622 Post-Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY THREE PROTESTant young women; one as chambermaid and seamstress, one as nursemaid, one as seamstress, or as laundress. Also by a first-rate cook and four nice colored women. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl, a situation to do general housework of a small private family; is a good washer and ironer and baker. Best of City reference. No. 377 10th-st., 2d-floor, back room.

TO STATIONERS AND PAPER DEALERS.—A young man thoroughly acquainted with the staple and fancy stationery business, is desirous of making an engagement with a good house, either in the City or West; can bring the best recommendations from one of the first houses in the City. Address A. Q., Box No. 1,368 New-York Post-Office.

CALIFORNIA.—WANTED BY A YOUNG WOMAN a situation to go as child's nurse or waiting maid to a family going to California. The best of reference as to character and ability furnished by calling at or addressing CATHARINE, No. 80 East 30th-st., New-York.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A MIDDLE-AGED LADY of intelligence and refinement desires a situation as practical housekeeper in some respectable family in the City or country. That of a widower is preferred. Address M. T. DAVIS, No. 137 Spring-st.

WASHING WANTED.—HOTEL AND FAMily washing at the Laundry of the New-York House and School of Industry, No. 100 West 16th-st.

WANTED—EVERY MAN AND WOMAN TO call at No. 413 Broome-st., corner of Elm, and get, free of charge, a new and important medical work. Those ordering by mail must inclose two postage stamps, and direct DR. FENTON, Post-Office, New-York.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A NURSE IN A GENTLEMAN'S family two miles out of the City; a Protestant woman; one who thoroughly understands the duties of a nursery, and is capable of taking charge of two small children; and an infant; to one of good character a comfortable home and fair compensation will be given; address J. R. D., Box No. 3,129 New-York Post-Office.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN OF EDucation, to make herself useful in a family where she would have a quiet, respectable home; must be a good reader, handy with the needle, and have good reference. None others need apply. Inquire at any time between 9 and 12 A. M., and 5 and 7 P. M., at No. 50 Bleecker-st.

WANTED—A MAN COMPETENT TO TAKE charge of the hosiery department in a dry goods jobbing house; also an active, intelligent boy, 16 or 18 years of age. Inquire of CHURCHILL, JOHNSTON & CO., No. 27 Murray-st.

WANTED—A MAN AND WIFE; AMERICAN, Scotch, or English, without children, to take charge of a small farm near the City. None need apply, unless both understand the business for which they are wanted. Address J. L. WATSON, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A CLERK, THOROUGHLY ACquainted with the Continental Banking and Exchange business, must correspond fluently in English and German. Address, with real name and address, Box No. 2,564 Post Office.

WANTED—IN AN IMPORTING COMMISSION house a smart, active lad, about 16 years of age, one who is willing to make himself generally useful. Address Box No. 862, in handwriting of applicant.

WANTED.—A WATCHMAKER, WELL ACquainted with the business, and a good workman, wishes a situation. Address WATCHMAKER, Tompkinsville, Staten Island.

WANTED.—A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN, FROM 18 to 22 years of age, to work on a farm. Apply to C. W. MOORE, Nos. 26 and 28 Park-place.

WANTED—SEVERAL FIRST-RATE POCKETbook makers; apply at No. 24 Maiden-lane.
WM. DOANE.

GARDENER WANTED.—A SINGLE PROtestant man, of active, industrious habits; must be thoroughly posted on market and kitchen gardening, and able to take care of a horse and cart. None need apply without good City references.
E. R. DURKEE, No. 181 Pearl-st.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—TWO OR THREE SINGLE GENtlemen can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms at No. 156 Grand-st., in a private family. Also, a few day boarders may apply at the above No.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A Pleasant and newly-furnished apartments for a gentleman and lady or two single gentlemen. Inquire at No. 44 Willow-st.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE AND a couple of single gentlemen can be accommodated with good rooms and board at No. 189 Madison-st.

BOARDING.—FOUR SINGLE GENTLEMEN can obtain board in a private family, near Wall-st. Ferry, Brooklyn, by immediately addressing A., Box 1,788 Post-Office.

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOM IN A PRIVATE house in Madison-av., where there are no boarders. Best of reference required. Address Box No. 4,803 Post-Office.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LOOK INTO IT.
HARPER'S WEEKLY.
NUMBER SEVEN READY THIS DAY.
CONTENTS.
OUR ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE.
MURDER WILL OUT.
REJECTION OF THE DALLAS TREATY.
SHALL OUR CONSUMPTIVES STAY OR GO?
A RECENT MURDER.
HOW THEY ORDER TRIALS IN FRANCE.
INDELICACY.
THE SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH.
INTERCOURSE WITH BRAZIL.
THE MAN ABOUT TOWN.
The Dance of Death—Who are the Thugs?—Love among the Roses—The Secret Court.
CHAT.
Waddam Father of us all?—The New Cent again—Shall or Will.
THE AGE OF DISCOVERY.
With a Map of the African Continent, projected by Rev. Dr. Livingstone, to show his lines of Travel on his Three great Exploring Tours; and showing, also, the Region still Unexplored, attempts to penetrate which are now being made by two Expeditions.
CHIPS FROM OUR LIBRARY, A CHANCE MEDLEY OF FACT, SENTIMENT AND ANECDOTE.
Tea and a Philanthropist—The style of Gibbon described by Henry Rogers—Conversation—Goodness—On a hard-hearted Preacher—Furniture Wives—A Sacred Sonnet.
LITERARY.
Reviews—New Books.—Literary Gossip.
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.
Congress—The Investigating Committee—The Senate in Executive Session—State Legislatures—Pugilism in the Missouri Legislature—Strange Scene in a Church—Death of the Architect of the Crystal Palace—A Gentleman wants to be Burned—Extraordinary Instance of Remorse—A Cool Proceeding—A Disciplinarian Disciplined—How the Chinese take Oaths—A Young Lady Lost in the Snow—Execution of a Murderer—The Burdell Murder Case—The Coroner's Inquest—Sustenance of the Evidence—The Last of the Imposters—Murder and Suicide.
FOREIGN NEWS.
England: Eothen on British Politics—What Constitutes Infamy in England—The *Resolute* on the Stage—Mr. Thackeray makes Hay—Horrors of Prison Discipline—A Boy's Head in a Parcel—Sir Robert Peel in Hot Water—A Sample of Police Justice in London. *France:* Trial of the Murderer of the Archbishop—Verger says his Idea was Peace—Protests Against the Court—He Calls the Clergy Pharisees and Scoundrels—He won't Answer—French Style of Cross-examination—He Calls an Abbé a Pagan—And the whole Court a set of Wretches—He is turned out of Court—Sentenced to Death—A Royal Historian—The Baby has a Cold in its Head—Extraordinary Scene at the Opera—The Case of Mr. Morey—An Author Mulcts his Publishers. *Russia:* A Polish Count Married et armis. *Italy:* The Emperor's Tour a Failure—The Explosion of a Frigate—Torture of a Man who tried to Kill the King. *Turkey:* How the French are Beloved at Constantinople. *Spain:* A Man Shoots at the Finance Minister and takes off his own Ear—The Way they get Rid of Obnoxious Politicians—Countess Montijo Smuggles a New Wig. *Cuba:* The Creoles Defending an American. *China:* Progress of the War. *Nicaragua:* British Interference—American Interference.
A TRAMP THROUGH THE BACKWOODS OF COSTA RICA.
Illustrations: Don Juan Batista Bonilla—Cutting Through—The Deliverance—An Indian Cacique—Accommodations for the Rainy Season—Indian Village—In at the Death—Captain and Crew.
San José—Cock-pits and Gambling—Angostura—Exploring Expedition to the East Coast—Density of the Jungle—Serpents and Monkeys—Costa Rican Know-Nothing—Roast Monkey—The Chiripopa—Their Religion—53,600 Baptized in Nine Days—Backsliders—The Cacao Tree—The Valley of the Matina and its Inundations—A Tapir Hunt—Moinee—Turtle Hunting.
THE DEAD SECRET. By WILKIE COLLINS. Reprinted from Dickens' "Household Words." Chapter the Fourth—The Sale of Porthgenna Tower.
NOTES AND QUERIES.
Parliamentary Jokes—Sir Joseph Bank's Balance—New-York Sixty Years Since—Quotations Wanted—Singular Discovery of MSS.—Ireland's Shakespeare Forgeries.
THE STORY OF AN ENGAGED YOUNG PERSON.
THE DEATH OF THE DEVIL.
FALSE MARRIAGE AND FOUL MURDER.
FOREIGN RELIGIOUS ITEMS.
AGRICULTURAL ITEMS.
Stick to your Farm—Chinese Sugar-Cane—Indian Corn-Starch—To Harden Tallow-Candles—Trimming of Grape-Vines.
NOTES ON THE ARTS AND SCIENCES.
Improvements in Photography—Application of Aluminum—Lead, Silver, and Copper Mines in Georgia—Peruvian Bark—Calculating Machines.
THINGS WISE AND OTHERWISE.
FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.
WEEKLY MARKET SUMMARY.
COMICALITIES.
Illustrations: Awful Case of Garroting—A Boon to Wives—A True Artist.
SKETCHES OF THE TIMES.
Illustration: A "Crowner's Quest" in the Nineteenth Century.

*** Persons living in the cities of New-York or Brooklyn, and wishing *Harper's Weekly* supplied at their houses, will please to send their names and residence to the Office of Publication. The Carriers who deliver the paper will collect pay for the same. Published by
HARPER & BROTHERS, Franklin-sq., New-York.

"The most beautiful Weekly in the Union."

LIFE ILLUSTRATED—A FIRST-CLASS Family Newspaper, designed to encourage a spirit of Hope, Manliness, Self-Reliance, and Activity among the people; to illustrate life in all its phases. A paper which ought to be read by every family in the land. Published Weekly at 4 cents a copy, $2 a year, or $1 for half a year, by FOWLER AND WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, New-York. Delivered in any part of the City by carriers. Send your names to the publishers by post.

SPIERS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH DICTIONARIES.
AUTHORIZED EDITIONS.
JEWETT'S SPIERS' UNABRIDGED FRENCH AND ENGLISH DICTIONARY.
1,002 pages, 8vo. Price $1 50.
JEWETT'S SPIERS' PRONOUNCING SCHOOL DICTIONARY OF THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES.
716 pages, 12mo. Price, $1 50.
These editions have been edited from the author's latest revised Paris editions, with a view to afford additional aid to the American student. Several hundred English words in general use, not to be found in any other French and English Dictionaries, have been added; and the American as well as English acceptations of words have been inserted where these differ.
JEWETT'S SPIERS' PRONOUNCING SCHOOL DICTIONARY is the only edition of the author's own abridgment, and the only abridgment of Dr. Spiers' work published in this country. It contains upward of twelve thousand more words than the work entitled "Spiers' and Surenne's," but which is really only Surenne's, as will be seen by the following extract from a letter of Dr. Spiers', dated Paris, Jan. 5, 1857, just received by the publishers:
"GENTLEMEN: I beg to acknowledge the receipt of copies of your reprints of my 'General French and English Dictionary,' and of the School edition of this work. I would tender my thanks for this act of courtesy on your part, and I willingly admit that your editions of both these works are *bona fide* what they profess to be, viz.: Reprints of the works the titles of which they bear. You have not, as a publisher of your City has done in one case, added to my work another man's name, and in another case added my name to another man's work. In the book entitled 'Spiers' and Surenne's French School Dictionary,' I can see nothing of mine but my name; the rest may be Mr. Surenne's, or for aught I know, Mr. —'s own, or, to tell the whole truth, it is rather Master Boyer's work of the 17th century, once more served up in new and fashionable outer garments, but having within obsolete and absurd definitions instead of the proper equivalents, and those ridiculous blunders that have puzzled the learners and amused the scholars of both countries these five generations past; definitions and blunders so happily blended, that they render the book about as useful in our time as would be Moore's Prophetic Almanack for the year of our Lord 1699, the one in which Master Boyer's book was first imprinted."
JEWETT'S SPIERS' FRENCH DICTIONARIES have been pronounced the best published by all who have examined them, and the publishers have yet to find that intelligent French teacher who does not give this his warm approval and recommendation. The recommendations of our editions already received are too numerous for publication in this advertisement. Published by
MASON BROTHERS, Nos. 108 and 110 Duane-st., N. Y.

READ THE $400
PRIZE STORY IN THIS WEEK'S
"PARLOR CASKET,"
ENTITLED
"MYRA THE DISOWNED."
J. JONES, PUBLISHER, Boston.
ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 103 Nassau-st., New-York, Wholesale Agents.

THREE-SCORE YEARS.
This entertaining volume just issued by JAS. FRENCH & CO., Boston, where it has met with great success—containing a full account of the adventurous life of a Bostonian and many details of the war of 1812, with illustrations. Price $1 25. For sale by all booksellers and newsagents. The trade supplied at low rates by G. H. HOLBROOK, No. 11 Stone-st., New-York.

LOFTUS' CHALDEA.
Travels and Researches in Chaldea and Susiana, with an account of excavations at Warka, the "Erech" of Nimrod and Shush, "Shushan the Palace" of Esther. By William Kennett Loftus. Illustrated 8vo., $2.
Just published by
ROBERT CARTER & BROTHERS,
No. 530 Broadway, corner Spring-st.

GIFTS! GIFTS! GIFTS!
Presents varying in value from 25 cents to $100, given away to purchasers of Books. Great inducements offered to agents. Full catalogues with explanations sent free on application by mail to any part of the City or country.
EVANS & CO., No. 409 Broadway.

IMPORTANT TESTIMONY.—The *Scientific American* says: "LIFE ILLUSTRATED is of large size and faultless typography. Almost every branch of human knowledge is treated by able writers." The Randolph *Whig* says: "LIFE ILLUSTRATED is one of the purest, highest toned publications printed in New-York City." The Cambria *Tribune* says: "Beyond all peradventure the neatest paper in the Union, and to our mind, the best for the family circle." Only 4 cents. For sale by all Newsmen.

LIFE ILLUSTRATED—A FIRST-CLASS Family Paper, devoted to News, Literature, Science, and the Arts; to Entertainment, Improvement and Progress. Published Weekly at $2 a year; $1 for six months; only 4 cents a copy. For sale by all Newsmen.

RURAL AFFAIRS—AMERICAN AGRICULture; Ladies should learn to Skate, with illustrations; Choice Garden and Flower Seeds; Notes and Queries; in LIFE ILLUSTRATED. Only 4 cents.

POPPING THE QUESTION—AN INTERESTing story; Peregrinations in Pennsylvania; in today's LIFE ILLUSTRATED. 4 cents.

THE BURDELLS—PORTRAITS AND sketches of character, in LIFE ILLUSTRATED today. Only 4 cents.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JUST PUBLISHED—ONLY COMPLETE EDITION.
FRANK FORESTER'S SPORTING SCENES AND CHARACTERS:
CONTAINING FULL REMARKS ON ALL KINDS OF
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN SHOOTING AND SPORTING.
Being one of the most entertaining works on Sporting ever printed.
BY FRANK FORESTER.

Making two large volumes, bound in cloth, gilt, and illustrated with beautiful Sporting Scenes, designed by the Author, and engraved in the finest style of the art.

Be particular to ask for and get the book with the above title, and take no other for it, as this work is allowed by all critics to be superior to anything else ever written by Frank Forester.

Read what the *National Magazine* for March says of it:
FRANK FORESTER'S SPORTING SCENES AND CHARACTERS. 2 vols. 12mo. PHILADELPHIA: T. B. PETERSON.—Frank Forester is without a rival in this line. There are no volumes in the language, of the kind, equal to his "Sporting Scenes and Characters." It contains "The Warwick Woodlands," "My Shooting Box," "The Deer-Stalkers," and "The Quorndon Hounds;" the four tales which make up these two volumes. The character of Tom Draw will live as long as that of Cooper's Leather-Stocking. Mr. T. B. Peterson has issued these volumes in a very elegant style, on thick paper, with graphic embellishments, and in tasteful bindings. There are few gentlemen who will not read the "Sporting Scenes" with delight, and even instruction, for the author is no ignorant compiler of wood craft incidents, but a famed Nimrod, who has won trophies without number.

From the Pennsylvania Inquirer.
These volumes are full of life, spirit and entertainment. Nothing more racy or sprightly of the kind could well be imagined. The scenes and characters are at once graphically and glowingly described.

From the Evening Argus.
Those of our readers who are fond of sport, and wish to while away a leisure moment these cold, unpleasant evenings with which we are now visited, in the imaginary chase and wild hunt for game, will find a treasure in Frank Forester's Sporting Scenes and Characters, published by Peterson.

From the Evening Bulletin.
These "Scenes and Characters" have, in a scattered form, long been extremely popular, and have been eagerly bought and sought by the lovers of lively reading. They are now destined to take an entirely fresh start, having been just collected and published by T. B. Peterson, in two large volumes, bound in cloth, gilt, "illustrated with beautiful sporting scenes, designed by the author, and engraved in the finest style of art." Those desirous of making an acceptable gift to a sporting friend, should get this beautifully printed and very cheap work.

Price of both volumes, Two Dollars and Fifty Cents.

Copies of the above work will be sent to any person, to any place at all, FREE OF POSTAGE, on their remitting the price to the publisher, in a letter.

Published and for sale by T. B. PETERSON,
No. 102 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.
FRANK FORESTER'S SPORTING SCENES AND CHARACTERS.
The public are hereby notified by the author that this publication is a fraud on the community.
It consists of four old works published many years ago under separate titles, and does not contain one word which the reading world does not know by heart.
It is published without my authority, and I disclaim all connection with it or its publisher.
I consider this to be an attempt to palm some casual stories—originally written for sporting newspapers, and republished in book form as elaborate sporting works for *practical purposes*, and therefore I take this occasion to guard the public against being defrauded by a false application of my name. HENRY WM. HERBERT.
The Cedars, near Newark, N. J.

WHY WAS
BARTHOLOMEW BURKE
MURDERED
IN BROADWAY LAST SUMMER?
NO CLUE TO HIS HOMICIDE HAS EVER BEFORE BEEN GIVEN!
THE STORY OF
BARTY BURKE;
OR,
A STRANGE KEY TO A STRANGE CRIME,
IN
THE NEW-YORK LEADER
Of this week, will at length
UNRAVEL THE MYSTERY!
NO DEVELOPMENT SO INTERESTING TO THE
POLICE AND THE PUBLIC
HAS EVER BEFORE BEEN MADE IN NEW-YORK!
THE LEADER WILL APPEAR ENLARGED TO FIRST-CLASS SIZE, CONTAINING
FIFTY-SIX LONG COLUMNS.
And will be for sale by
ALL RESPECTABLE NEWSDEALERS
ON SUNDAY,
PRICE FOUR CENTS.
WELSH & CO.,
No. 16 Beekman-st.

SECOND EDITION,
OF
APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE,
FOR
THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY.
One volume, 12mo, 264 pages. 25 cents.
It contains
ALL THE CHANGES
Received up to the 10th inst. Each number of the GUIDE contains new reading matter, and upwards of 70 Maps of the Principal Railways throughout the country.
D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

WEALTH.—DOES IMMIGRATION ADD TO the Wealth of the Country? The Value of Self-Exertion; Inquisitive and Talkative Men; in LIFE ILLUSTRATED. 4 cents.

FAME—OLD AND NEW PATHS TO IT; A Word to Fathers; A Good Move; The City; Poetry; Arctic Sentiments in Tropical Dress; Items; Personal; Information; Mechanics; in LIFE ILLUSTRATED. 4 cents.

1,000 VOLUMES FOR CIRCULATING library, for 18c. per volume. 10,000 vols. rare old books. 100 Nassau-st. N. TIBBAL.

KNOWLEDGE.—THE COST OF IGNORANCE: "Uncle Sam is rich enough to give us all a Farm;" Plan and Will; in this week's LIFE ILLUSTRATED. Only 4 cents.

VALENTINES.

CUPID'S ANNIVERSARY.
A GENERAL INVITATION.
PHILIP J. COZANS, Valentine Manufacturer, presents his compliments to the public at large, and solicits their attendance at his store, No. 107 Nassau-st., on the 14th of February, 1857, on which occasion a very elegant assortment of
VALENTINES!
ENVELOPES, LACE PAPER, VALENTINE CARDS, &c., will be ready for inspection.
N. B.—As there will be a great rush on that day, he will take it as a great favor if as many as can make it convenient will call to-day.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE.—A RARE CHANCE.—THE SUBscriber wishing to retire from business will sell his Chelsea Iron Railing, Grate and Fender Factory, which has been in successful operation for the past 20 years. It has all the facilities arising from a good engine, such as blowing, screwing, punching, turning and drilling. Any one wishing to avail themselves of this opportunity would do well to call soon and examine for themselves. No. 235 West 16th-st., near 9th-av. RICHARD MOORE.

$25,000.—PARTNER WANTED, WITH ABOVE SUM.—Any capitalist, desirous of investing the above, has an opportunity rarely to be met with, in a safe and lucrative manufacturing business, now in full operation, established seven years. The best mercantile reference will be given in the City. None but principals need apply. Address X X., this office; real name, stating where an interview can be had; likewise send references.

$25,000.—PARTNER WANTED—ACtive or silent, in a publishing business offering unusual and important inducements. The respectability and security of the connection are unquestionable. A capital of $20,000 or $25 000 essential, and a silent partner preferred. Address PUBLISHER, Box 4,574, Post-Office, New-York.

$12,000.—WANTED—A SILENT PARTner, for two years, and at option for a third year, who will invest the above amount in cash. The business is profitable, safe, and will be done almost entirely for cash. One-eighth interest will be given, with a profit guaranteed at $2,000 per annum, and to be limited by agreement to $2,400. Address BUSINESS, *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—AN OLD-ESTABLISHED HAT AND cap store, and now doing a good business. Sold only on account of the owner not being able to attend to two stores. May be bought with or without the stock. Apply at No. 478 Grand-st., or No. 367 Hudson-st.

$700—A LADY ABOUT TO LEAVE THE City will sell, at a great discount, the good will, furniture and fixtures of a lucrative business, located in the VIIIth Ward. A rare chance. Apply to WHEELER & CO., No. 334 Broadway, Room No. 14.

DRUG STORE WANTED—SITUATED IN A healthy and thriving town, with a thickly-settled country surrounding. A location where a good trade in Books and Stationery may be established preferred. Address J. N., Box No. 3,658 New-York City.

BEDDING BUSINESS FOR SALE AND BUILDING TO LET, NO. 112 CHATHAM-ST.—A general bedding business, established seven years. A good opportunity for a person having money. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—A ROUTE OF MORNING PAPERS to a cash customer only; warranted to make $15 per week, or no sale; ill health the reason for selling out. Address C. F., office of this paper. Price, $520.

OFFICE BOYD'S CITY EXPRESS POST,
No. 45 William-st.
THE SUBSCRIBER RENEWS THE CAUtion to the Public not to inclose money or valuables in letters. This office will not be accountable for their transmission unless registered at this office. No extra charge is made for the delivery.
To accommodate his friends special messages will be forwarded to any part of the City.
JOHN T. BOYD, Proprietor.

PRINTING FOR MERCHANTS, STOREkeepers, tradesmen, societies, committees, and all others, done in handsome style, at low prices. Also, card printing in all its branches, as cheap as the cheapest, at the old-established printing office No. 143 Fulton-st.
THOS. C. SUTTON, Job and Card Printer.

DRY GOODS.

BRODIE'S MANTLES,
SPRING,
1857.
GEORGE BRODIE,
Nos. 51 CANAL AND 68 LISPENARD STS.,
Begs to intimate to
SOUTHERN AND WESTERN MANTILLA BUYERS
that he
WILL OPEN
his
NEW STYLES
on
MONDAY,
FEB. 2.

CHARLES G. HOOK'S LAST SALE
TO CLOSE THE CONCERN.
150 pieces 1 amask Pillow-casing, 6x4 wide,
At 4s. per yard, worth 8s.
No. 703 Broadway,
Near 4th-st.

CHAS. G. HOOK'S LAST SALE
TO CLOSE THE CONCERN.
100 pieces Linen Shirting
at 2s. 3d. per yard, worth 4s.
No. 703 Broadway,
Near 4th-st.

CHAS. G. HOOK'S LAST SALE,
TO CLOSE THE CONCERN.
150 pieces Heavy Barnsley
Double Damask Sheeting, 10x4 wide,
at 8s. per yard, worth $3.
No. 703 Broadway, near 4th-st.

347 BROADWAY
CORNER LEONARD-ST.
SALE
UNDER LIQUIDATION.
$150,000 WORTH OF
DRY GOODS
SUBMITTED TO PEREMPTORY SALE.
In consequence of imperious necessity the above-named property, forming one of the largest, best-selected, and richest
STOCKS OF GENERAL DRY GOODS,
IS SUBMITTED TO SUMMARY SALE AT
50 PER CENT BELOW COST:
SUCH AS
SILKS,
SHAWLS,
CLOAKS,
DRESS GOODS,
GLOVES AND HOSIERY,
EMBROIDERIES,
LACE CURTAINS,
HOUSE-KEEPING GOODS,
&c., &c., &c.
N. B.—Country merchants will find it to their advantage to call and examine this stock before they leave town.
Business hours from 10 till 5.
Lease of Store and Fixtures for sale.

347 BROADWAY.
GREAT DRY GOODS SALE
UNDER LIQUIDATION.
NEW-YORK LADIES,
HAVE YOU SEEN THE BEAUTIFUL
COLLECTION OF RICH DRY GOODS
AT THE ABOVE ESTABLISHMENT?
If not, a visit will well repay you for the time, since you can save from
30 TO 40 PER CENT.
ON YOUR PURCHASES OF
DRY GOODS.
THE WHOLE IS SUBMITTED TO IMMEDIATE SALE. CORNER LEONARD-ST.

347 BROADWAY.
UNPARALLELED BARGAINS IN SILKS
AT THE GREAT SALE
UNDER LIQUIDATION.
This week greater bargains than ever will be offered in
SPLENDID DRESS SILKS
OF ALL GRADES AND STYLES,
At prices which must satisfy all buyers.
CORNER LEONARD-ST.

1857. SPRING MANTILLAS. 1857.
JACOB LANSING,
IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER
OF
MANTILLAS, &c.,
is now prepared to exhibit a
COMPLETE AND DESIRABLE STOCK,
comprising all the
NEWEST AND MOST DESIRABLE STYLES,
TO WHICH HE INVITES THE ATTENTION OF
CITY, SOUTHERN AND WESTERN JOBBERS.
THE ABOVE WILL BE OFFERED AT THE
VERY LOWEST PRICES, AND ON
LIBERAL TERMS.
No. 6 CEDAR-STREET,
BETWEEN NASSAU AND WILLIAM.

WET GOODS. WET GOODS.
From the *Atlantic* and other vessels, consisting of Ginghams, English and French Prints, Plain, Plaid and Stripe Cambric, Spool Cotton, Toilet Covers, &c., just bought at auction, and for sale cheap at
D. T. BLAUVELT'S,
No. 521 Greenwich-st., between Spring and Vandam.

STEEL SPRING SKIRTS.
DOUGLAS & SHEBWOOD'S superior steel spring skirts, with adjustable bustle, the best article of the kind ever produced, can be found in all the first class retail dry goods and fancy stores in this City and throughout the country. Patent applied for, and none genuine unless stamped with their trade-mark.

COIFFURES, COIFFURES.
IMPORTATIONS INCESSANTLY, and for the INAUGURATION BALL at WASHINGTON. RECHERCHE GARNITURES at
PAVILION DE FLORA, No. 361 Broadway.
JAMES TUCKER.

LAWNS AND JACONETS.
CHALLIES,
DE LAINES,
BAREGES,
Selling off at half-price, by order of the Assignees,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

LINENS,
DAMASKS,
SHIRTINGS,
Selling at 40 per cent. discount, at Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., by order of the ASSIGNEE.

LACES,
HOSIERY,
AND EMBROIDERIES,
Selling off at half-price, by order of the ASSIGNEE, at Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

WET GOODS.
Linens, Table Damask Cloths, Prints, Alpacas, DeBeige Jaconets, Plaid and Stripe Muslins, Jaconet Collars, Sleeves, Broadcloths, &c., for sale by WILLIAM MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine st.

LACE AND OTHER DRAPERY,
In sets and by the yard, selling off at a discount of forty per cent, by order of the ASSIGNEE, at Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

GREAT SALE OF WET SILKS, AT
COLBY'S, cor. Grand and Eldridge sts.
GREAT SALE of WET DAMASKS at
COLBY'S, cor. Grand and Eldridge sts.
GREAT SALE of WET NAPKINS at
COLBY'S, cor. Grand and Eldridge sts.
GREAT SALE of WET BRILLIANTS at
COLBY'S, cor. Grand and Eldridge sts.
GREAT SALE of WET LINEN SHEETING at
COLBY'S, cor. Grand and Eldridge sts.
GREAT SALE of WET LINEN SHIRTING at
COLBY'S, cor. Grand and Eldridge sts.
GREAT SALE of WET QUILTS and BLANKETS at
COLBY'S, cor. Grand and Eldridge sts.
GREAT SALE of WET COTTON SHIRTING and SHEETING, at
COLBY'S, cor. Grand and Eldridge sts.

CLOAKS, MANTELETS AND BASQUES.—Mme. PINCHON informs the ladies of New-York that she has discontinued working for Messrs. HEARN BROTHERS, and also G. A. HEARN, and she is now ready to receive all orders in her line of business from the ladies that will be willing to patronize her. The establishment, temporarily situated at No. 27 Lispenard-st., will be removed on the 1st of May to No. 56 Bleecker-st., east of Broadway. Mme. PINCHON will receive every month by steamer the latest manufactured articles, such as cloaks, mantelets of the latest fashion of Paris, and will inform the ladies of the day of the opening.
F. PINCHON, No. 27 Lispenard-st.
From the 1st of May next at No. 56 Bleecker-st.
East of Broadway.

LADIES INDIA-RUBBER GLOVES AND mits bleach the hands and render them soft, smooth and white. An excellent remedy for chapped hands, salt rheum, &c. Also very useful in housework, and can be worn when other gloves would be spoiled. For sale at all rubber stores, and at No. 36 John-st., up stairs.

STEAM POWER.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of 24th and 25th sts., East River. These Works, erected expressly for mechanical purposes, are peculiarly adapted for either heavy or light machinery; the engines are of 1,000 horse power, and the whole establishment is fitted up in a manner unsurpassed in this country. For terms, apply at the Office on the premises.

STEADY POWER—IN THE DEPOT BUILding, corner of Elm and Franklin sts., one square from Broadway; Croton water, gas, water closets, and every convenience. Inquire of T. BENNETT, on the premises. Heated by steam pipes.

STEADY POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS. Near Broadway, at low rates. Also, a store on Canal-st., running through to Walker-st., by
JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

STEADY STEAM POWER TO LET. Large and small rooms, well lighted, at No. 449 Water-st., between Pike and Rutgers slips.

TO LET—WORKSHOPS WITH STEADY STEAM power, well lighted, Broome-st., corner of Broadway; inquire on the premises of WM. GALE & SON.

TEACHERS.

TO TEACHERS.—APPLICATIONS WILL BE received by the undersigned for the situation of male principal—salary, $800—in Public School No. 1, Mount Vernon, Westchester County, N. Y. None but those that can bring the best recommendations for capacity and character need apply.
JOHN Q. A. BUTLER, No. 231 Water-st., N. Y.
EDWARD J. SMALL, 35th-st., corner 10th-av.
P. L. McCLEWNAN, Mount Vernon.
Committee.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON WEDNESDAY, THE 11TH INST., A GOLD BREAST-PIN with hair set in it. The finder will be suitably rewarded on leaving the same at No. 56 Fulton-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

THALBERG'S CONCERTS.
NIBLO'S SALOON, MONDAY, FEB. 16.
MR. S. THALBERG
Will play fantasias on "Don Giovanni," "Elisir D'Amore," and for the
FIRST TIME IN NEW-YORK,
His "Andante" and "Air Russes."
MADAME D'ANGRI
Will sing arias from "Semiramis," the "Barbiere di Seville," the "Rataplan," and rondo from "Cenerentola."
MADAME JOHANNSEN
Will sing

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE AFFAIRS OF THE FILIBUSTERS.

Many Important Documents Offered in Evidence—Testimony of Gen. Jos. Joachimsen in Gen. Walker's Own Language, Reported—The Farce Gets Into Full Play.

The examination of the Filibusters was resumed yesterday at noon. Mr. Joachimsen offered the following additional documentary evidence as part of the case for the prosecution:

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, DEPARTMENT OF STATE.—To all to whom these presents shall come, greeting:

I certify that the papers hereunto annexed are true copies from the records in this Department.

In testimony whereof, I, WILLIAM L. MARCY, Secretary of State of the United States, have hereunto subscribed my name, and caused the seal of the Department of State to be affixed.

[L. S.] Done at the city of Washington, this 5th day of May, A. D. 1855, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the seventy-ninth.

W. L. MARCY.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 4, 1855.

TO H. L. KINNEY, Esq.—*Sir*: If the enterprise, of which you speak in your letter to me of the 26th ult., is a mere peaceful emigration; if you, and those who propose to go with you, purpose to leave the United States with the intent to transfer your home in a foreign country, the abandonment of your citizenship here, and the rights and privileges belonging to it, and to submit yourselves to the laws of another jurisdiction, it is neither the duty nor the desire of this Government to interfere with your proceedings. By such a course you cease to be citizens of the United States, and can have no just ground for a change of allegiance no claims to protection on such citizens from this Government. You seem, however, to repel the inferences that you intend by submit to the existing sovereign authority of any country. Your design in this respect is indicated by the following passage in your letter:

"It is my purpose to occupy some suitable place, and to establish municipal regulations for the immediate government of the Colonists, so that it may be in my power to enforce order and keep up the forms of civilized society from the beginning."

It is not to be assumed that the country to which you are going is not within the territorial limits of some Government. That it is a part of the sovereignty of a Government is implied in the fact that you claim to have "a grant" for the lands you propose to occupy.

Although you do not state the source or nature of your grant, and the particular country to which you propose to go, it is evident from the title of your association, "The Central American Company," that your destination is Central America, and I know no portion of it over which some of the Central American States have not sovereign jurisdiction. It is very generally understood that your Colony proposes to take possession of a part of the Mosquito country, over the whole of which Nicaragua or Costa Rica claims jurisdiction. The Ministers of those Governments have both declared that you have no grant from their own nation, and they protest against your proposed expedition as an invasion of their rights of property, jurisdiction and sovereignty. If your grant is derived, as it is presumed to be, from a personage called the Mosquito King, it is proper that you should be apprised of the light in which this Government would regard such a title. The political condition of what is called the Mosquito kingdom has for several years past been a matter of discussion between the United States and Great Britain. This Government has uniformly held that the Mosquito Indians are a savage tribe, and that though they have rights as the occupants of the country where they are, they have no sovereign or political authority there, and no capacity to transfer to individuals an absolute and permanent title to the lands in their possession, and that the right of eminent domain—which only can be the source of such title—is in certain of the Central American States.

If the emigrants should (be forced into companies commanded by officers, and furnished with arms, such organization would assume the character of a military expedition, and being hardly consistent with professions of peaceful objects, would devolve upon this Government the duty of inquiring whether it be not in violation of our neutrality act. I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant, W. L. MARCY.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 21, 1855.

TO H. L. Kinney, Esq., &c., &c., &c.:

SIR: I have received your letter of the 13th inst., explaining, and, as I think, modifying your views as presented in your letter to me of the 26th ultimo.

I herewith send you a copy of a paper, the original of which is in my possession. If it is genuine, and has your approval, as it purports to have, any proceedings to carry out the proposed plan would be a violation of our laws, as you will perceive by examining the second section of an act of Congress passed on the 20th of April, 1818. I hope you will be able to assure me that you are in no way connected with such a plan, or that if it has at any time been contemplated, it is now wholly abandoned. Yours, truly,

W. L. MARCY.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—DEPARTMENT OF STATE.—To all whom these presents shall come, greeting: I certify that the papers hereto annexed are correct translations of the originals made by the official translator of this Department.

In witness whereof, I, WILLIAM L. MARCY, Secretary of State of the United States, have hereunto subscribed my name, and caused the seal of the Department of State to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, the fourth day of June, 1855, and of the Independence of the United States of America the seventy-ninth.

W. L. MARCY.

[Translation.]

LEGATION OF NICARAGUA,
WASHINGTON, March 20, 1854.

The undersigned, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Nicaragua, has received orders from his Government to transmit to the Honorable Secretary of State of the American Union the inclosed copy of a dispatch which His Excellency the Minister of Foreign Relations of the Republic addressed him on the 19th of February last, protesting against the project which some citizens of the Union have formed, to colonize the Mosquito coast, resting their right on a pretended grant made by the predecessor of the actual chief of those Indians to a British subject of the name of Shepherd, residing at San Juan, who, it appears, has since transferred the same to several American citizens.

Although the undersigned has not been able as yet to produce a document to prove the reality of said project, and the establishment of a company which has been formed in consequence, under the title of Central America Land and Mining Company, there is, nevertheless, a moral conviction of the real and positive existence of such a project, as well as of the company, at the head of which there are persons sufficiently well known—the strangest part of the affair being, that several of the principal members of the Board of Directors of the Accessory Transit Company of Nicaragua are those who appear mostly interested in this matter.

The undersigned, for want of more decisive data, abstains from making here special mention of other views and projects which are in circulation, with too much the appearance of reality, and which are connected with those of the companies above mentioned. If public rumor is to be believed, and if certain circumstances which are generally divulged are to be relied upon, it is contemplated to do nothing less than to violate the laws of both Republics, by means of an armed inroad into the Territory of Nicaragua, for the purpose of taking possession of the line of transit, and monopolize the same in favor of certain individuals who are interested in the Accessory Transit Company.

The undersigned cannot avoid calling the attention of the honorable Secretary of State to these facts, which are in direct opposition to the rights and interests of a sister republic, a friend and an ally, where public sympathy is so much influenced by North America, and whose interests are so much bound, and so closely united to those of the American Union. The Government of Nicaragua hopes, with the utmost confidence, that the Government of the Union will take the same interest in these circumstances that it has always manifested for the Republic, and that it will adopt such measures as it may deem best calculated to prevent a new complication from being added to those which already existed before for the settlement of the questions of San Juan and of the Mosquito Coast.

Experience has unfortunately sufficiently shown that rumors and announcements of such kinds of projects and enterprises, however vague they may be, are almost immediately followed by acts. The Government of the Union could not foresee, and consequently could not prevent, the recent invasion of Lower California; and it was only when it learned the facts that it hastened, full of the best faith and most sincere regrets, to condemn and to declare such an infraction illegal, concerning which the same vague rumors that are now circulated in regard to the Transit line of Nicaragua and the project of colonizing the Mosquito Coast had been set afloat. The designs of various speculators who were trying to form companies and to send vessels and expeditions to Brazil for the purpose of forcing a passage through the Amazon river were also known. The newspapers of the Union spoke of these projects in the same manner as they have done, not long since, of the company for colonizing the Mosquito country, and of the objects which said Company and some other had in view. And if these projects have been set aside and relinquished, it is undoubtedly owing to the firm and decided stand that the Government of the Union was able to take in order to cause the law of nations to be respected. Nicaragua, owing to the similarity of her institutions and her Government, the community of interests, the sympathy which she professes and which unites her to the United States, thinks she has more cause, and even more right, to expect the favor and protection of the American Union against foreign invasions and against the schemes of the disturbers of public order. Nicaragua has identified her moral and material interests with the moral and material interests of the Union. She has just consolidated, by means of an amicable treaty, the old relations and the ties which happily unite the two Governments and nations, and Nicaragua believes that she has nothing to fear, but rather much to hope from the North American family. The undersigned, in compliance with the orders he has received from his Government, has moreover the honor of addressing himself to the honorable Secretary of State for the purpose of ascertaining whether the Government of the United States is aware of the existence of the pretended "Atlantic and Pacific Canal and Mining Company," and, in the event of the latter attempting to carry out the project which is attributed to it, in contravention of the laws of Nicaragua, will oppose its moral force and the power of its laws to prevent such an outrage and any other illegal project which unauthorized persons may venture upon.

The undersigned hastens, at the same time, to assure Hon. W. L. Marcy that the Government of Nicaragua is, and always will be ready, to listen to and decide upon, according to the rules of justice, any propositions which may be made in due form concerning any project of colonization, or others of a similar character, of acknowledged and common utility, provided that such propositions emanate from respectable persons or companies, who can give competent securities; but at the same time, Nicaragua not only discerns, but protests, in the most solemn manner against all undertaking within her territory, which has not received the sanction of the Government, or which may affect in the least, her rights of sovereignty; and this, not only with regard to the territory which she occupies at present, but also in relation to that which is disputed to her, and where, up to this day, force has been opposed against the free exercise of that sovereignty, inasmuch as all such territories constitute and have always formed an essential and integral part of the territory of the republic, and as such it was recognized by Spain in the treaty of July 25, 1850, which the undersigned had the honor of negotiating, concluding and signing with the Government of Her Catholic Majesty.

The undersigned hopes, with the greatest and most unlimited confidence, that the Hon. Secretary of State of the American Union will take into consideration the contents of this note, and that he will have the kindness, at the same time, to give the undersigned an answer as soon as possible, replying to the points referred to in the same.

The undersigned avails himself of this new occasion to renew to Hon. W. L. Marcy the assurances of his most distinguished consideration.

J. DE MARCOLETA.

Hon. W. L. MARCY, &c., &c., &c.

[Translation.]

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, MANAGUA, Feb. 19, 1854.

To His Excellency Don José de Marcoleta, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Nicaragua in the United States:

MOST EXCELLENT SIR: It has been announced in several newspapers of the United States of North America and through other channels, that a company formed of citizens of those States has purchased a great portion of the Mosquito Territory, from him who is called, in derision, "sovereign" of that miserable and unsivilized tribe, for the purpose of planting there an American colony. In the event of such purchase having recently been made, the sovereignty and independence of Nicaragua would be profaned, her interests impaired, her territorial integrity outraged, and the dignity of her Government treated with contempt. The interest which civilized nations feel in seeing the principles of the law of nations respected, the sacred considerations which, in virtue of these principles, are due to the independence and sovereignty of nations, and the statute laws of all Governments, whether weak or strong, and, more than all, the uprightness of the Government of the American Union, with whom we live on terms of good understanding and harmony, and with whom we happily maintain relations of sincere and cordial friendship, promise us that said Government will condemn and prevent the consummation of an outrage which must at the foundation of international relations, and make us hope that we shall find, among all nations and Governments whose aim is justice and loyalty, that protection and support that are necessary to preserve from harm the inherent rights of Nicaragua to sovereignty and independence, and those which, in virtue of the same, we possess and preserve in the Mosquito Territory.

With these views my Government invokes the friendship of that of the United States, and the justice and interest of all civilized nations, in order that it may preserve unimpaired its sovereign rights of action, and its virtual sway over the territory inhabited by the Mosquitoes.

And, in the unlooked-for event that said company, or any other, should seek to take possession of the territory which it pretends to have secured from those that have no right to alienate the same, since it is no secret to the world that the so-styled King of the Mosquito tribe belongs, with all said tribe, to the Republic of Nicaragua, and that they are all subjects of her Government, and that the denomination of King, bestowed upon a savage Indian, is, and has been properly designated by the American people as a ridiculous farce, which carries on its face universal condemnation, and the contempt of the civilized world—in such unhappy case, I repeat, my Government, in the name of the State which it represents, protests, solemnly, taking the entire world for witness, against the aforesaid purchase, and against any occupation which may be, or has been, attempted on any plea or title whatever, without the consent of the Sovereign of Nicaragua, freely and lawfully given, in regard to any portion of its territory. Said Government declares that it never will recognize such occupation as valid, but that on the contrary, and as a barbarous usurpation. It likewise declares from this moment, that it will never consent to such an occupation, but repel it at all times, making use of all the means in its power in order to defend and maintain the sovereign rights of Nicaragua and the integrity of her territory. For this purpose said Government invokes the moral support of all civilized nations, the aid of friendly Governments, and it asks from all that protection due to a cause which, inasmuch as it is sustained by reason, civilization and justice render sacred.

The Most Excellent General Supreme Director desires your Excellency to send this dispatch to the Governments near which your Excellency is accredited, and to give the same the greatest possible publicity.

I tender to your Excellency my friendly considerations, and I remain with pleasure, your attentive and obedient servant, MATEO MAYORGA.

True copy—J. DE MARCOLETA.

Thomas Dunn was called to the stand and testified as follows: I reside at No. 48 Elm-street, and am carpenter by occupation; I have been to Nicaragua I left New-York on the 9th of February, 1856; a friend of mine, named James Waters, paid my passage; the ticket was given me at No. 347 Broadway, at the Nicaragua Agency; I do not know Alexander C. Law rence; I returned in the *James Adger* on her last trip; Col. Lockridge, of the Nicaraguan army, paid my passage home.

Q.—Were you a soldier in Gen. Walker's army? A.—I decline answering.

Q.—Were you a soldier under General Lockridge.

Mr. Blankman objected to the question, as it might criminate the witness.

Mr. Joachimssen said that the witness knew enough to decide as to what questions to answer or not, as he chose. He intimated that in accordance with State documents submitted in evidence, the witness was not at the present time a citizen of the United States, he having gone to Nicaragua to serve under Gen. Walker.

Mr. Campbell argued that the witness did not leave the United States with any intent to serve in a foreign army, and was still a citizen of this country, and had a citizen's rights, and could not be committed to jail as a witness on any future trial growing out of his evidence. He wished the Commissioner to instruct him on this point, as also to the effect that he was not obliged to answer questions that would criminate himself.

The Commissioner instructed the witness in accordance with the suggestions of Mr. Campbell.

Examination resumed.—I was at Castillo Rapids; Mr. Wilson, the present Alderman of the First Ward, paid my passage up the River San Juan del Norte; I do not know whether he paid the passage of any other parties; I don't know whether Mr. Wilson was a military officer in Nicaragua; while in Nicaragua I worked at my trade for General Walker's Government and received pay for the same; from Granada I went to Chontales; about thirty persons I think went from Granada to Chontales at the same time.

Q.—Were you under the command of any officer in General Walker's army at Chontales? A.—I decline answering.

Q.—Who paid your passage there? A.—I decline answering.

Q.—How long were you at Chontales? A.—About ten days; I afterwards returned to Granada with the same party who left there with me previously.

Q.—Were there more who accompanied you in the service of General Walker? A.—I decline answering.

Q.—Where did you go from Granada? A.—To Virgin Bay; about twenty men went with me; I saw Captain Cruger at Castillo Rapids.

Q.—What position was held by Captain Cruger? A.—I decline answering.

Q.—Were you ever taken a prisoner of war while in Nicaragua? A.—I decline answering.

Cross examination by Mr. Meagher—I do not know Col. Fabens or Captain Bolton and know nothing as to the charges against them; I think Nicaragua a fine and healthy country; I had poor health when I went there and returned from there in good health; Americans died in Nicaragua, but the majority of deaths are caused through intemperance.

Messrs. Campbell and Blankman began to sum up, supposing that the prosecution had closed their case. Mr. Joachimssen the contrary, however, intimated after they had consumed nearly an hour in argument for the discharge of the defendants.

The case was adjourned till 1 P. M., to-day.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—Feb. 12.

Before Hon. Justices Mitchell, Roosevelt and Davies.

DECISIONS.

Lorillard vs. *Lorillard*—Order appealed from modified.

King vs. *Morris*—Order appealed from affirmed, with costs.

Willets vs. *Waitt*—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

PRACTICE—PARTIES TO A SUIT.

Corleton, Administratrix, &c. vs. *Kellogg*—Demurrer allowed, upon the single ground that the infant, D. K. Comstock, mentioned in the pleading, and his guardian, are necessary parties to the further prosecution of the action, since without their presence the amount for which the defendant is liable upon his covenant of indemnity to the plaintiffs intestate, can not be so determined as to conclude the infant and protect the defendant; all the other grounds of demurrer overruled—no costs to either party. Forty days allowed to plaintiffs to amend complaint, by making the guardian and infant parties plaintiff or defendant. If amendment not made, complaint to be dismissed with costs.

SURETY ON A LEASE—MISTAKE.

Wm. Bunch Lattimore, jr. vs. *Wm. L. Howell.*—The action was brought for the recovery of a quarter's rent, amounting to $181 50, due on a lease of a farm in Westchester County, and which the defendant had covenanted to pay as the surety of the lessee.

The defence was that the plaintiff, to induce the defendant to sign the lease as surety, had falsely represented to him that by the terms of the instrument he would only be liable for the rent for the term of six months from the commencement of the lease, and that upon the faith of this representation he had signed the lease without reading it or having it read.

The cause was heard by consent without a Jury.

In support of the defence several witnesses were examined, and there was also rebutting testimony on the part of the plaintiff.

Held, That although it was probable that the defendant had signed the lease under a mistake as to the extent of his liability, the evidence was not sufficient to warrant the Court in saying that he had been induced to do so by any misrepresentation or fraud on the part of the plaintiff.

Judgment for plaintiff for amount of rent demanded, with interest and costs.

Platt and Gerard for plaintiff; Smith and Boese for defendant.

George L. Incherman vs. *Charles McLean.*—Held that the facts set up in the answer constituted no defence, and that it was evident from the admissions made, that the defendant had no defence of which he could avail himself in law or in equity. Demurrer allowed, and final judgement for plaintiff for amount demanded in complaint, with interest and costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Slosson.

LIABILITIES OF COMMON CARRIERS.

Edward C. Richards vs. *Robert F. Westcott, et al.*—The defendants are the proprietors of Westcott's Express. In 1855 a Mr. Davis gave to the defendants a trunk to be delivered at the Erie Railroad depôt. In the trunk were various articles of jewelry, valued at $433 40. The defendants by mistake delivered the trunk on board the steamer *Isaac Newton*, and it went up to Albany. Mr. Davis went to see Westcott & Co. about it, and they promised to have it returned to the City, and as the plaintiff claims, *to deliver it to him in Buffalo*. It was forwarded to him by the defendants, but when it reached Buffalo it was discovered that the trunk had been opened and the jewelry stolen. Mr. Davis transferred his claim to the plaintiff, who sues to recover the amount of this jewelry.

The defendants proved that the trunk had not been opened when it was delivered on board the *Isaac Newton*, and they deny any liability further. They also deny liability on the ground that if there were valuables in the trunk they ought to have been informed and paid accordingly.

The question being rather one of law than of fact, the Jury were ordered to find on some nineteen questions of fact, and the case will be taken to the General Term. Case still on.

Watkinson and Miller and Mr. Schaffer for plaintiff. Storrs and Sedgwick for defendants.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Brady.

Ellen McCarthy vs. *Thomas Darlington.*—Referred to Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr.

The Fire Department vs. *William B. Fash.*—Motion to vacate. Judgment granted.

Thomas L. Bragan vs. *George W. Geer.*—Referred to James Green, Esq.

MARINE COURT.

Before Judge Maynard.

Wm. J. Nevins vs. *Jacob Vanderpool, Jr.*—This was a suit brought by the plaintiff, who keeps a school in West Fifteenth-street, for $75, balance remaining due for the tuition of the defendant's two sons. The amount of the debt due was disputed, although the schooling was not. The Court rendered judgment for the plaintiff for $37 77, with $10 costs and allowance.

Hauster vs. *Gibbard.*—This was a suit for false imprisonment. It seems that Gibbard had a ball at his house some time about Christmas, and it was found necessary, late at night, to turn out some disorderly persons, who, thereupon, returned, to the number of seven, and threw stones against the door, but proceeded no further than damaging it. It was testified that Hauster was not among the persons present, but nevertheless, defendant had him arrested and imprisoned, and also commenced a civil suit against him; but, in both cases, Hauster came off victor, and sued the person who had caused his false imprisonment. Judgment for plaintiff for $200, with $12 costs and allowance.

A Charge of Bribery on a City Official and Certain Police Officers.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Feb. 12.

Before Recorder Smith.

A large audience was attracted to the Court of Sessions yesterday to hear the case of Ferdinand Schmidt, charged with grand larceny. The case was invested with an air of much mystery, but the developments yesterday reflect seriously upon a certain City official and two police officers. Ferdinand Schmidt, in company with a man who gave his name as George Winters, called at the umbrella store of Byrd & Hall, No. 12 Warren-street, on the last day of October, 1854, and bought a lot of umbrellas, for which they paid. After they had left the store two pieces of umbrella silk were missing, and Schmidt and Winters were presumed to have taken them. The next day they called at the store, about seven o'clock in the morning, and bought more umbrellas, but the salesman (Mr. Byrd) watched them closely, and saw Schmidt purloin a piece of black silk, valued at $75, from the glass case, and put it in his pocket.

Mr. Byrd then charged them with the theft, and Winters immediately counted out $150 in gold, saying that would pay for the silk. Mr. Byrd, however, declined to take the money, saying they were rogues, and should be arrested. He then called the employes from the room above, and sent for Mr. Hall, and the two men were taken before Justice Osborne at the City Hall, and the charge made. So far everything was clear enough, but what became of the prisoners after their appearance before Justice Osborne was the mystery. They were never indicted by the Grand Jury, for, after a thorough search of the District-Attorney's office the affidavits against them could not be found. Probably nothing more would have ever been heard of the affair had not Schmidt (fortunately as it appears for the ends of justice) committed another offence, for which he was arrested on the 25th of January last. Mr. Hall, with his employes, went to the Tombs, and all swore positively that Schmidt was one of the men arrested at the store more than two years and three months ago. An indictment was found against Schmidt on this charge by the present Grand Jury, and he was yesterday tried. The prosecution brought forward five witnesses from Byrd & Hall's store, who all agreed Schmidt was the identical man formerly arrested. Mr. Hall, one of the firm, stating that he had met Schmidt in the street twice since the date of the first arrest, and that on one occasion Schmidt bowed to him as he passed. The defence made strenuous efforts to prove they were mistaken as to identity and that Schmidt was in Germany at the time he was alleged to have been seen by Mr. Hall. They said that as the law presumed that all officials did their duty, the Jury must take it for granted that the prisoners arrested at the time the crime was committed were duly punished.

The Recorder in his charge remarked that the defence was right in stating that the law presumed all officials to do their duty, but it was a melancholy fact that instances had occurred where their duty had not been performed. It was clear that in this case the committing magistrate had never sent the papers to the District-Attorney's Office, and the grave offence had been hushed up. The Jury retired and after a short consultation brought in a verdict of Guilty.

Schmidt, who is an intelligent looking German, was then called up for sentence. The usual questions were put to him by the Clerk, and he answered that he was a carpenter by occupation, and had nothing to say why judgment according to law should not be pronounced against him. But said the

Recorder—It has been represented to me, Schmidt, that you gave a large amount of money to some persons when you were first arrested.

Prisoner—Yes, Sir.

Recorder—To whom did you pay this money when you were first arrested?

Prisoner—To officer Martin.

Recorder—How much did you pay him?

Prisoner—A gold watch and $800 or $700.

Recorder—Did you pay the whole amount?

Prisoner—Both myself and comrade paid it.

Recorder—Was there any other money paid?

Prisoner—After that I paid $200 to officer Martin.

Recorder—For what purpose did you pay this money?

Prisoner—I paid it because the officer said he would take the papers away—destroy the affidavits.

Recorder—Were you not put in prison, in the Tombs?

Prisoner—Not in prison; only taken to the Station-house.

Recorder—Did you pay anything to another officer?

Prisoner—Yes, I can't recollect his name; a man with black whiskers.

Recorder—Would you recognize the name if you heard it again? Was he named Webb?

Prisoner—I don't know; I believe he was the Captain of the Station-house?

Recorder—Who—the officer with Martin? Would you know him if you were to see him again?

Prisoner—Yes, Sir.

Recorder—Has Martin been to the Tombs to see you since your last arrest?

Prisoner—No, Sir; no one has been there.

Recorder—Has your wife paid money to any person in reference to this matter?

Prisoner—Yes, Sir; she told me she paid $250 to the merchant who appeared against me, and he said if she would give him $100 more he would get me clear.

Mr. Sedgwick, Assistant District Attorney, (interrupting)—Your Honor, this is all wrong. Mr. Hall is a respectable man, in extensive business, and he was ready, when on the witness stand, to testify under oath as to his connection with this payment of money, but was not permitted to.

Recorder—Never mind. Here is a man arrested on the clearest evidence of guilt, taken before a magistrate, but not committed to the Tombs; and here is the extraordinary fact that the officers received money from him. Let the prisoner be remanded. I am determined to investigate this matter thoroughly, and have the guilty parties punished.

Thomas Sweeny, a middle-aged Irishman, was indicted for burglary in the first degree. He broke into the house of Mary McCabe, a lady of the same nationality, on the 1st of January last, and was caught taking money from Mary's trunk. It was proved that Mary was absent from the house at the time, so Sweeny was convicted for burglary in the second degree only. The Recorder sent him to the State Prison for five years and three months.

Chas. Howard, a respectably-dressed young man was arraigned on a charge of "garroting" Mr. Daniel Tuthill on the night of the 7th of last month, and abstracting a wallet containing $3 50 from his pantaloons pocket. Tuthill, with two friends, had been to the theatre, and were having a jolly time generally. They wanted to refresh themselves with lager beer, and rang the bell No. 37 Howard-street to get it, but they could not obtain admittance. They were then surrounded by a gang of boys, who took unwarrantable liberties with them. They called for the police, who came and arrested all they could. Among those taken into custody was the prisoner, but the evidence was not clear whether he was merely a spectator or one of the garroters, and so the Jury brought in a verdict of not guilty, and Howard was discharged.

A charge of assault and battery, preferred by officer Rosch, of the Twelfth Ward Police, against Peter Kinney, was heard by the Recorder without a Jury. The evidence showed that Roach arrested Kinney without adequate cause, and he retaliated by assaulting the officer. The Recorder remarked that the idea was too prevalent with police officers that they could arrest citizens whenever they chose. They, however, had no authority to arrest a person except he was committing a breach of the peace or they had a warrant for arrest in their hands. For his part, under such circumstances as Kinney was arrested, he should consider it his duty to use every means of defence at his command to prevent an officer from arresting him. He therefore suspended judgment in the case.

The Court adjourned to 11 o'clock this morning.

COURT CALENDAR.—FRIDAY, Feb. 13.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 114, 310, 774, 543, 690, 474, 758, 270, 780, 742, 232, 936, 630 to 640 inclusive.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 445 to 450, 452 to 458, 93, 306, 307. *Part II.*—Nos. 23, 418, 378, 244, 377, 81, 393, 459, 460, 462 to 468 inclusive.

SUPREME COURT.—*Circuit.*—Nos. 266, 1276, 1279, 18, 715½, 1776, 852, 1278, 673½, 1362, 345, 1112, 1857, 1853, 1781, 1795, 1834, 1382, 1176.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 51, 55, 60, 63, 49, 65 to 70, 48, 35, 45.

☞ It is rumored that a suit is pending in the United States Circuit Court, between Messrs Barnes and Park and others, which involves the merits or demerits of the celebrated Mexican Mustang Liniment. The entertaining character of the developments respecting the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers," which recently got into the Courts, suggests the hope that we may now obtain some useful information respecting Liniments. The case is expected to be heard this morning.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets.....*Carefully reported for the N. Y. Times.*

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Feb. 12, 1857—6 P. M.

ASHES—Have not varied. Pearls, $7 62½@$7 68¾; Pots. $7 50@$7 56 ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—The market is quiet, yet steady, to-day. Java, 15c.@15½c.; Laguayra, 11¾c.@12½c.; Maracaibo, 11¾c.@12½c.; Rio, 9¾c.@11¾c.; St. Domingo, 10¾c.; and Bahia, 9¾c.@10c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—The demand is fair; prices rule very firm. Middling Uplands are now worth 13¾c.; do. Gulfs, 13¾c.@13¾c.; and other grades proportionate figures ₱ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour exhibits no really new feature. The supply is moderate, while there prevails a good inquiry both for home use and export. Prices favor factors. The sales since our last embrace about 8,000 bbls., in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	$6 45@$6 50
Straight State	6 50@ 6 55
Favorite and Extra State	6 55@ 6 85
Common to Good Indiana and Upper Lake	6 45@ 6 65
Common to Good Superfine Ohio	6 45@ 6 65
Fancy Michigan	6 45@ 6 65
Extra Michigan	6 65@ 7 75
Extra Indiana and Wisconsin	6 65@ 7 75
Extra Ohio	6 70@ 8 00
Fancy Genesee	6 90@ 7 00
Extra Genesee	7 00@ 8 75
Extra Missouri	6 40@ 8 75

Canadian is unchanged. Superfine to extra is worth $6 50@$7 70 ₱ bbl.; 1,425 bbls. were sold within the range. Southern is quiet at old rates. The transactions since our last comprise only about 850 bbls. low Mixed to Fancy and Extra, at $6 90@$8 and $9 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is in limited supply and fair request, at $5 50@$5 25 for Fine to Superfine ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in moderate demand at old rates; $3 35 for Jersey, and $3 70@$3 75 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. The latter brings $17@$17 50 in puncheons. Buckwheat Flour commands, in lots, $3 62½@$3 ₱ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat is in reduced stock and pretty brisk request at strengthening rates. The transactions since our last amount to about 12,400 bushels, including fair and ordinary to good Western White, at $1 70@$1 75; very ordinary do. Red at $1 40; fair ordinary Southern White at $1 70; and fair to prime do. Red at $1 54@$1 60 ₱ bushel. Rye is scarce and needed, at 93c.@98c. for ordinary to choice, ₱ bushel. Oats are in moderate supply and request, at 53c.@54c. for Ohio and Lake; 49c.@51c. for State; 46c.@49c. for Jersey, and 42c.@46c. for Southern, ₱ bushel. Barley is salable and steady, at $1@$1 32 for very inferior to choice, ₱ bushel—1,800 bushels were sold within the range. Barley Malt commands $1 40@$1 45 ₱ bushel. Corn is heavy and lower. There were sold to-day about 16,500 bushels, at 70c. for unsound; 70½c.@73c. for mixed, in store and delivered; and 70c. for common new Southern White, ₱ bushel.

HAY—There were 280 bales River purchased at $1 for shipment, and $1 12½ for local use, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are quiet, yet steady, at 7c.@10c. ₱ lb.

IRON—Unchanged.

LEAD—The demand is limited; prices are maintained.

MOLASSES—Is lightly dealt in at old rates: New-Orleans, 75c.@76c.; new crop Porto Rico, 66c.@70c.; old do. Porto Rico, 50c.@55c.; new crop Cuba Muscovado, 55c.; and new crop clayed Cuba, at 50c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—The market is tame; quotations are without any noticeable alteration.

OILS—Rule quiet at previous figures.

PROVISIONS—Pork is heavy and languid, with sales reported since our last of about 670 bbls. in lots, at $20 80@$20 40 for old Mess; $21 40@$21 50 for new do.; and $17 50@$18 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Dressed Hogs bring, in lots, 9¾c.@10c. ₱ lb. Cut meats appear in moderate demand, and are infirm at 10¾c.@10¾c. for Hams, and 8¼c.@8¾c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is in light supply and slack request, at from 10¼c.@11¼c. ₱ lb. Lard is moderately active and steady. The transactions since our last reach about 400 bbls. and tcs., mostly Prime, at 13¾c. ₱ lb. Beef is in pretty good demand at very full rates. The transactions since our last consist of 350 bbls., at $9 50@$10 50 for new Prime; $10 75@$13 for Country Mess; $10 75@$13 for repacked do.; $15 50 for new Chicago Mess, and $16 50 for extra do. do., ₱ bbl. New Prime Mess Beef is salable and steady at $20@$28 ₱ tc. Beef Hams are scarce and needed at $20@$22 ₱ bbl. Butter is in fair request, and is worth 16c.@22c. for Ohio; 20c.@26c. for common to very good State, and 26c.@30c. for prime to very choice do., ₱ lb. Cheese is in moderate supply and request, at 11c.@12c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales were made, to-day, of about 85 tcs. common to choice, in lots, at $3 50@$4 37½ ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Are somewhat more freely offered,—while being in rather limited demand, at former prices. There have been sales reported since our last of about 300 hhds. Cuba, &c., in lots, at from 8¾c.@10¾c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—10,000 lbs. Prime were purchased at 11¾c.@12c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—There were 400 bbls. Ohio and Prison taken at 28c @28¾c., mainly at 28c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Exhibited no really new feature. For Liverpool, Cotton ⅛d.@⅜d. ₱ lb.; Flour 2s.@2s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; Grain 7d @8d. ₱ bushel; Beef 4s. 6d. ₱ tc; Resin 2s. 3d.@2s. 6d. ₱ bbl., and Heavy Goods 25s.@27s. 6d. ₱ ton. For other ports, proportionate rates.

BOUNTY LANDS.

LAND WARRANTS.

Land Warrants wanted by
KIETLAND & CO., No. 43 Wall-st.

U. S. PASSPORTS—ISSUED THROUGH J. B. NONES, Notary Public, U. S. Commissioner and Commissioner of all the States, No. 1½ Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Also, Bounty Land, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured by J. B. N.

SMITH J. EASTMAN. JOHN C. LLOYD.

EASTMAN & LLOYD,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
AND DEALERS IN PROVISIONS,
Nos. 40 and 42 Broad-st., New-York,
OFFER FOR SALE:

MIDDLES—1,000 bxs. Long and Short Ribbed and Short Clear, Cincinnati cure.

PORK—Old, 2,000 barrels A. S. White's—an extra article. 300 do. Thin Mess—an extra article. New—1,500 do. Mess, Prime and Clear, City and Western. 500 half-barrels Clear, City Packed.

HAMS—500 tierces A. S. White's and other brands Western, in fine shipping order.

GLAZED HAMS—300 tierces, an extra article for California. 50 do. do. Western Sour, canvased for shipping.

SHOULDERS—100 bhds. Prime Western, Smoked.

LARD—1,000 barrels and 2,000 kegs Prime Leaf, New. 500 barrels and 500 kegs Extra Refined, for shipping.

BEEF—New, 3,000 barrels Buckeye and Chicago Western.

Extra, 1,500 barrels Buckeye, Repacked, Superior.
500 barrels Country and City Prime.
Old, 1,500 barrels Chicago and Western Repacked.
200 barrels Railroad Repacked.

KEROSENE OILS.
KEROSENE LUBRICATING OIL.
KEROSENE ILLUMINATING OIL.
KEROSENE BINNACLE OIL.
PARAFINE RAILWAY GREASE.
ELECTRIC LAMPS.
AUSTENS, AGENTS, No. 50 Beaver-st.

PRINTING BY STEAM—COPPER-FACED TYPE.
STATIONERS' HALL,
Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., New-York.
BOWNE & HASBROUCK,
PRINTERS, LITHOGRAPHERS AND STATIONERS.
All kinds of Printing executed in the best style, with copper-faced type, at the lowest rates.

BILLIARD TABLES.—DECKER'S MECHANICal combination cushions, warranted superior to all others in elasticity and correctness, being lower, yet entirely safe. Tables of all sizes, slate or marble tops; trimmings of every description at the old prices. Manufactory No. 30 Ann-st. L. DECKER, (late Griffith & Decker.)

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST-CLASS THREE-story and basement brick dwelling houses, corner of South 5th and 6th sts., Williamsburg, finished with all the modern improvements, complete in every respect. The corner house has attached to it an extensive garden-store, suitable for a physician or any person requiring such. Also, a three-story and basement brick house, No. 119 South 6th-st., and a cottage-house in 1st-st., on the block from Peck-slip ferry, both in perfect order; all the houses within a five minutes' walk from all the ferries. Also, twenty lots on South 5th-st., and many located in any person desirous of building first-class houses. The above property will be sold cheap, and on very easy terms. Inquire of

J. V. MESEROLE,
Basement Williamsburg City Bank.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE FOLLOWING property, situated in the town of Westport, Conn., a short distance from the Depôt of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, viz: A pleasant house, with fine yard, garden, fruit trees, with or without a barn, and four acres of land adjoining; also, a large house, with or without two barns, and fifty acres of land, adjoining also, a pleasant modern-built house, with garden, vines, fruit trees, &c., with or without a barn, and forty acres of land adjoining

AUCTION SALES.

By Henry T. Leslie & Co., Auctioneers.

SALE OF RICH AND SPLENDID PARLOR and chamber furniture, rich lace curtains, pianos, oil-paintings, THIS DAY, (Friday,) Feb. 15, a quarter of 9 o'clock, at house No. 118 Clinton-place, below 5th-av. The entire contents, consisting of one splendid rosewood drawing-room suite, richly inlaid with pearl, 7-octave, and an inclination which can be fully varied; also, 2 solid rosewood parlor suites, in rich French brocatel, made to order; Brussels and tapestry carpets; rosewood, mahogany, and walnut bedsteads, marble-top etageres, mirror backs and doors; also, corner stands; marble-top centre, side and pier tables; Turkish arm-chairs; reception do., in satin brocatel; several very valuable oil-paintings, mantel ornaments, clocks, &c. Bedrooms—rosewood, marble-top, and mahogany wash and dressing bureaus; marble-top washstands, toilet sets, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, spring and hair mattresses, blankets, pillows, bolsters, feather beds; also, a large variety of China, glass, plated and crockery ware, with which the sale will commence. Sale peremptory, without regard to weather. Catalogues at sale.

E. M. Ludlow, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY, ON BROADWAY, COURTLAND ALLEY, CANAL, WALKER, CENTRE, BOND, AMITY AND GREAT JONES STS., OF THE BANYER AND MARY BEEKMAN ESTATE. E. M. LUDLOW will sell, at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 26, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the following valuable property of the Banyer and Jay Estates:

4 lots on BROADWAY, running through to Courtlandt-alley, 25x125 each.

7 Lots on CANAL-ST., between Broadway and Centre st.

9 Lots on WALKER-ST., between Broadway and Centre-st.

2 Lots on CENTRE-ST., between White & Walker sts.

3 Lots on AMITY-ST.

House and lot No. 20 BOND-ST. Also, one lot on GREAT JONES-ST., rear of above.

Terms liberal. One-fourth money can remain on mortgage, at the option of the purchaser, for five years.

Maps and full particulars at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 14 Pine-st.

Wm. T. Boyd, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE OF SECOND-HAND FURNITURE, &c.—WILLIAM T. BOYD will sell, at No. 66 Nassau-st, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, a large quantity of household furniture, consisting of parlor, bedroom and kitchen furniture, removed for convenience of sale—sofas, chairs, tables, carpets, oil-cloths, hat stands, gas fixtures, bedsteads, bureaus, beds, bedding, washstands, toilet ware, &c.; also, an assortment of superior household furniture, on which advancements have been made, consisting of parlor suites, hair-cloth and hair-cloth; bookcases, marble-top sides and centre tables, etageres, mahogany and rosewood bedsteads; also, a general assortment of fancy goods, China and silver-plated ware, &c., a second-hand desk, iron safe, &c., &c. E. PERSON, Attorney for Mortgagee.

Wm. T. Boyd, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE OF SECOND-HAND FURNITURE, &c.—WILLIAM T. BOYD will sell at No. 66 Nassau-st. on FRIDAY, (to-morrow,) at 10½ o'clock, a large quantity of household furniture by virtue of a chattel mortgage, consisting of parlor, bedroom and kitchen furniture, removed for convenience of sale; sofas, chairs, tables, oil-cloths, hat stands, gas fixtures, bedsteads, bureaus, beds, bedding, washstands, toilet ware, &c. Also, an assortment of superior household furniture on which advances have been made, consisting of parlor suites in brocatel and hair cloth, bookcases, marble top centre and side tables, etageres, mahogany and rosewood bedsteads. Also, a general assortment of fancy goods, China and silver-plated ware. Also, second-hand desks and one iron safe. E. PERSON, Attorney for Mortgagee.

Adrian H. Muller, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE CLIFF AND FORTY-SIXTH-STREET PROPERTY. ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Feb. 17, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, N. Y.

Cliff-Street.—The 3d-story brick dwelling and lot No. 100 Cliff-st., near Frankfort.

Forty-Sixth-Street.—4 lots on the south side of 46th-st., commencing 100 feet west of the 1st-av.: each 20 by 100 feet 5 inches.

On the cliff-st. lots, 50 per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage.

For maps, &c., apply to the Auctioneer, No. 83 Wall-st

P. C. Bulkley, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE.—P. C. BULKLEY WILL sell, by order of the Mortgagee, on MONDAY, Feb. 16, at 11 o'clock, on the premises, the unexpired lease of those 4 valuable stores, known as Nos. 110, 112, 114, 116 Bowery-st. The lease expires May, 1860: yearly rent, $2,300; also, all the fixtures of the Bakery known as Samuel Johnson's, formerly Johnson & Treadwell, consisting of one steam engine and boiler, platform scales, shafting and all the fixtures of a large and extensive bakery.

Tunis Mosherll, Auctioneer.

GOLD, JEWELRY, SILVER AND PLATED WARE, FANCY GOODS, ETC. THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 79 Nassau-st., by TUNIS MORRELL, silver-plated forks, spoons, casters, mugs, goblets, pencils, &c.; also, set of ladies' ornaments in cameo, gold, stone, mosaic, &c.; also, studs, sleeve buttons, chains, brooches, ear-drops, finger rings, gentlemen's pins, slides, lockets, pens, 12 gross metallic pens, 8 oil-paintings.

INSTRUCTION.

SUSQUEHANNA SEMINARY.—BINGHAMTON, BROOME COUNTY, N. Y.—The Trustees of this Institution are happy to be able to announce to the public that it is now in the full tide of successful operation. The Seminary Buildings are new and commodious; the course of instruction is thorough and comprehensive; and the discipline is kind, but firm,—aiming at strict order, prompt obedience, correct deportment, and industry.

BOARD OF INSTRUCTION.

HENRY CARVER, A. M., Principal.
CHARLES H. HAYWOOD, A. M., Professor of Ancient Languages.
FRANK E. CHUBBUCK, Professor of Mathematics.
MISS MARY A. TINKER, Preceptress, and Teacher of French.
MISS HELEN M. GORHAM, Teacher of Primary Department.
MRS. LUCRETIA JOHNSON, Teacher of Drawing and Painting.
J. HILTON JONES, Professor of Instrumental Music.
WILLIAM MARVIN, Professor of Vocal Music.

EXPENSES.—Tuition for Term of fourteen weeks, from $5 to $6. Music, Drawing, and Painting, extra.

Board and Washing, Room furnished and warmed, $2 25 per week.

Tuition, payment made invariably in advance.

CALENDAR.—First Term commences Aug. 27, 1856. Second Term commences Dec. 3, 1856. Third Term commences April 1, 1857.

For further information address the Principal.

S. H. P. HALL, President.

B. N. Loomis, Secretary.

COUNTING-ROOMS
FOR PRACTICE IN
BOOK-KEEPING AND MERCANTILE AFFAIRS.
C. C. MARSH, Accountant,
No. 348 Broadway, Appleton's Building.
Circulars with particulars on application.

MUSIC TAUGHT IN A FEW LESSONS ON the piano, singing, guitar, accordeon and violin. Terms moderate. Five pianos and one melodeon for sale or to let cheap, and pianos tuned, by Prof. DUMSDAY, No. 226 Grand-st.

$112 A YEAR IS CHARGED FOR BOARD and Tuition at the HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, at Claverack, N. Y., three miles from Hudson City. Next term opens April 1st. Male and female. For catalogues, address C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

FURNITURE.

NO. 35 BOWERY.

PARLOR FURNITURE.
DINING-ROOM FURNITURE.
CHAMBER FURNITURE.
OFFICE FURNITURE.
In
ROSEWOOD,
MAHOGANY,
BLACK WALNUT, and
OAK.
FOSTER & LEE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—New and beautiful styles of enameled chamber furniture. Housekeepers in want of this cheap and fashionable style of bedroom furniture will find a large assortment in all colors at H. F. FARRINGTON'S warerooms, Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st., between Broome and Grand. (Old suits repainted.) Dealers supplied on the most reasonable terms.

IRON BEDSTEADS.—THE NEW-YORK IRON Bedstead Manufacturing Company are now ready to execute orders for Iron Bedsteads, &c. Housekeepers about purchasing will find it to their advantage to call. Country dealers, shipping houses and public institutions liberally dealt with. Office No. 175 Centre-st., near Howard.

STATIONERY.

BLANK BOOKS AND STATIONERY FOR 1857.—New and old firms requiring blank books with ruling to commence the new year can be furnished with sets, or parts of sets, made of first-class paper, in stock, or made to order, ruled to any pattern, at the shortest notice, and at reasonable rates, by

ELLIOTT & JAMES,
Stationers and Account-Book Manufacturers,
No. 98 Fulton-st.
A general assortment of Stationery constantly on hand.

PURE JUICE PORT WINE FOR MEDICAL purposes, highly recommended to persons debilitated, or in a state of convalescence. Can be obtained in bottles only, at the Wine Vaults, No. 18 Wall-st.

G. E. MENDUM.

RAILROADS.

CENTRAL RAILROAD.

NEW-YORK, SOUTHERN AND WESTERN ROUTE TO CHICAGO.—Through Passenger Trains leave Jersey City, foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York, as follows, viz.: Express Mail, at 8:30 A. M., for Buffalo, Dunkirk, Erie, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, and all points West. Through Express, at 12 M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Syracuse, Utica, Albany, Troy, Saratoga, Ogdensburg, Montreal, and all points North and East. Through Express, at 4:30 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Syracuse, Utica, Albany, Troy, Saratoga, Ogdensburg, Montreal, and all points North and East. Through Express, at 6:30 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Syracuse, Utica, Albany, Troy, Saratoga, Ogdensburg, Montreal, and all points North and East. Through Express, at 8:30 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Syracuse, Utica, Albany, Troy, Saratoga, Ogdensburg, Montreal, and all points North and East. Through Express, at 10:30 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Syracuse, Utica, Albany, Troy, Saratoga, Ogdensburg, Montreal, and all points North and East. Through Express, at 12:30 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Syracuse, Utica, Albany, Troy, Saratoga, Ogdensburg, Montreal, and all points North and East. Through Express, at 2:30 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Syracuse, Utica, Albany, Troy, Saratoga, Ogdensburg, Montreal, and all points North and East. Through Express, at 4:30 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Syracuse, Utica, Albany, Troy, Saratoga, Ogdensburg, Montreal, and all points North and East. Through Express, at 6:30 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Syracuse, Utica, Albany, Troy, Saratoga, Ogdensburg, Montreal, and all points North and East. Through Express, at 8:30 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Syracuse, Utica, Albany, Troy, Saratoga, Ogdensburg, Montreal, and all points North and East. Through Express, at 10:30 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Syracuse, Utica, Albany, Troy, Saratoga, Ogdensburg, Montreal, and all points North and East. Through Express, at 12:30 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Syracuse, Utica, Albany, Troy, Saratoga, Ogdensburg, Montreal, and all points North and East. Through Express, at 2:30 P.

FROM ALBANY.

The Flood—Breaking Away of the Ice and Rise of the Water—Destructive Freshet—Suffering of the Poor—The Legislature and Veto by the Governor.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 11.

The rains fell and the waters rose and covered the face of the earth.

And the frost came, and the waters were ice, and covered ice.

In two brief sentances you have the outlines of a disaster almost unparalleled. Fill them up with inundated dwellings, sunken vessels, vast drifts of lumber, smoking warehouses, crushed bridges, and the other usual forms of ruin and destruction that mark the progress of a great freshet, and you have a picture of Albany. On Sunday morning, though the warm weather still continued, there was little thought that it would affect the strong ice that bridges the river. But at the west, during Saturday, much rain had fallen. The creeks and larger tributaries of the Mohawk broke up, swelling the latter river so that it soon overflowed its banks. The impetuous wave, sweeping on with a gigantic power, reached the Hudson on Sunday evening. For a time the ice proved strong enough to resist the force of the flood. But it was for a brief interval only. Gradually the barrier began to give away, and in a short time a great portion of the city of Troy was flooded. The broken ice would sweep down until it became wedged. Thence it would rise a vast barrier stretching from shore to shore—damming up the waters until in time they became strong enough to overcome the obstruction. Then another momentous break—a retreat of a few rods, and the wedged cakes would reform into solid, compact masses, strong enough to set back the impetuous flood. Thus gradually retreated upon this city the opposing forces. At Bath, a mile or two above the ferry, was the scene of the last combat that held for a time in check the impending destruction. All Sunday evening, the noise of the battle could be heard through the streets, —the crushing ice resembling the discharges of heavy artillery. About 4 o'clock on Monday morning the last barrier gave away, and the victorious waters swept down upon the city, bearing before them their vanquished foes—the monster battalions of ice. For hours they swept in huge masses past the city—now bearing with them tenanted houses, from whose chimneys the smoke still curled, and now the wrecks of bridges, the *debris* of the docks, piles of lumber, almost limitless in extent, drowned cattle, and occasionally human beings struggling, but ineffectually, to escape from the whirling masses. About nine miles below the city the dam again formed, and this time it makes an effectual resistance. The waters rise with startling rapidity, until at 8 o'clock they have reached a point higher than they have ever before attained in the memory of the oldest inhabitant. They have surrounded the Exchange buildings—have flooded the entire length of Broadway from the quay to the Delavan House. You can approach Stanwix Hall only by water—for it stands on a level with the first floor. The dépôts on the opposite side of the river, that stood so high above the ice last night, are buried now a fathom deep. The cars supposed to be standing on the track, are filled with water. The entire basin between Capitol Hill and the hills of Greenbush, is a plateau of drifting ice.

Throughout Monday and Tuesday the waters recede and advance with almost the regularity of the tides. Gradually, last evening, they seemed to be settling back to their accustomed channels. But now a new element comes in. The weather is rapidly becoming cold. The mercury sinks down—until by 10 o'clock it has reached zero. King Frost has arrested the receding tides—stayed for a time the march of destruction—and thrown a bridge across the angry flood, over which the beleaguered citizens and the accumulated passengers to and from the metropolis may pass in safety.

The current of travel adapts itself to this new channel, and goes on uninterruptedly. The broken bridges are being rapidly repaired—the lodged ice cleared from the tracks—the engines are again puffing off their clouds of steam—and we are once more in intercourse with the outer world.

We shall forget in a short time the flood and the disaster which we see around us. But not so the suffering army of the poor, that it has driven from their homes. They are everywhere—thrust in an hour upon the charity and humanity of their more fortunate fellow-citizens.

But with the enterprise and energy that has always been a characteristic of the leading men of Albany, they have made provisions for this great emergency. While the flood was at its highest—while all around the elements were carrying on their work of destruction—the Messrs SCHOOLCRAFTS, CORNING, DAVIDSONS and WEED, and a host of associates, were taking active measures to relieve those who were suffering. To the coffers of the Committee there is flowing a steady stream of charity that must do much to repair the injury where the injury is most felt. One ceases to be envious of wealth when wealth so promptly and generously gives of its surplus to aid the stricken and destitute.

In the interval between Saturday and to-day, the business of legislation had been dull and monotonous. In the absence of a large number of Senators and Assemblymen, there is an unwillingness to take up important measures.

But, to-day, we have a startling episode. The Supply bill has encountered insurmountable obstacles in the Executive Chamber. It is too heavy a load for Governor KING to take the responsibility of forwarding to the State Department. He has sent it back with certain objections which he deems valid, and which the people at large will deem valid, and which all the world and the rest of mankind will indorse and be glad at. And the Governor, side by side with the approval of his own conscience—and he needs no other incentive to right action—will wear the approval of the good and true of all parties. He will win their approval for doing right—for being Governor and exercising with a high intelligence the prerogative with which the people have intrusted him.

I would like you to publish entire the bill which Governor KING has vetoed—but it would occupy too much space,—instead, I have classified and arranged, under different heads, some of the items which make it up, including entire the amount which the people are called to disburse as "compulsory charity:"

DONATIONS.

To Andre Monument Association	$500 00
To Idiot Asylum Grounds	3,000 00
To Cayuga Asylum for Destitute Children	227 6
To Syracuse Home Association	700 00
To Marshall Infirmary, Troy	1,000 00
To Home of the Friendless, Albany	1,000 00
To Ophthalmic Hospital, New-York	1,000 00
To Buffalo General Asylum	10,000 00
To New-York Hospital (deficiency)	500 00
To Tuition and Board of two Indian Boys	81 97
To Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents (New-York)	10,000 00
To Institution for Deaf and Dumb, (New-York)	31,750 0.
To Nursery of the Children of Poor Women, (New-York)	10,000 00
To Managers of the Woman's Hospital (New-York)	10,000 00
To Managers of Graham Institute, (Brooklyn)	1,500 00
To Eye and Ear Infirmary, (Albany)	300 00
To Western House of Refuge, (Rochester)	14,780 31
To Home of the Friendless, (New-York)	10,000 00
To Idiot Asylum, (Syracuse)	10,000 00
To State Lunatic Asylum, (Utica)	52,000 00
To Poughkeepsie Female Guardian Society	500 00
For regular expenses of last Legislature	$174,948 88
For extras to officers of the same	13,826 34
For Legislative Committees, and expenses incurred by them	25,871 00
For Military Department	11,615 00
For extras to Clerks and Heads of Departments, and for work done in departments	11,950 00
For Miscellaneous—under which head every conceivable demand may be found	12,457 33
Making a total on the items enumerated	137,981 80
	$381,354 55

The Governor confines his objections to the appropriations which are made, as he thinks, in violation of the Constitution. He might have gone further, and with exact justice have questioned the propriety of giving so much from an embarrassed treasury to the support of what are but charities in seeming only. He might have returned the bill with the simple indorsement, "Be just before you are generous," and easily have justified himself before the Legislature and the people.

On the vote to pass the bill, notwithstanding the objections of the Governor, there were but seventeen affirmative votes. Two-thirds of all present were required. A motion was made to direct the Committee of Ways and Means to bring in a new bill, which will probably be done at an early day. Meanwhile many must have to "suffer and to wait."

The Senate had but a brief Executive Session today, at which nothing of importance was done. I believe that, owing to the absence of several Senators, there was nothing done with the Report on the Harbor Masters.

"The New-York Bills" still remain in committee. Incubation goes on slowly, so many different breeds of eggs being in the nest. I lately have hopes, however, that the brood may be worth rearing, especially if the strong good sense of the Committee is permitted to prevail over the crudities and oddities, and importunities, and fiddle-faddle of the outsiders.

Our lines of communication being reopened—the members thereof in New-York—and the members coming back to their labors, we shall probably have active, busy times, doings and undoings, turning in and turning out. All of which—that which occurs, and some that don't occur—will be duly forwarded.

LEO.

Veto of the Supply Bill—The Governor's Message.

To the Honorable D. C. Littlejohn, Speaker of the Assembly:

I return with objections to the Assembly, the bill entitled "An Act to provide for certain expenses of Government prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven."

I have attentively examined the provisions of this bill, which failed to be acted upon last year by reason of the adjournment of the Legislature; and after carefully weighing the responsibility, and the duty imposed on me by the Constitution, I have come to the conclusion that this bill ought not to become a law, and for the following reasons:

It will be perceived in looking at the numerous sections of the bill, that it contains large appropriations of money for the pay and expenses of Committees composed of members of the Legislature, who held their sitting during the recess of the two houses. I object to the payments and allowances to the members of these Committees, because they cannot be reconciled with the Constitution, which regulates and defines the amount of pay and expenses to which a member of the Legislature is entitled, or with the provisions of the law of 14th July, 1855. I assume that the members acting upon the several Committees have been previously paid the three hundred dollars each, to which they were entitled under section 6 of article 3, for their services during the session of the Legislature. That section provides as follows:

"The members of the Legislature shall receive for their services a sum not exceeding three dollars a day from the commencement of the session; but such pay shall not exceed in the aggregate three hundred dollars for per diem allowances except in proceedings for impeachment. When convened in extra session by the Governor, they shall receive three dollars per day. They shall also receive the sum of one dollar for every ten miles they shall travel in going to and returning from their place of meeting od the most direct route."

The plain object of this section was to limit the sum which any member of the Legislature, *as such*, should receive for his services and expenses, during the existence of any one Legislature, to the sum of three hundred dollars, with the addition of one dollar for every ten miles travel. The only cases in which this aggregate can be exceeded, are those specified in the section. These specifications give additional force to the prior words of positive limitation. If, therefore, the sums are claimed by the parties, as *members of the Legislature*, there would seem to be no way of reconciling the claim with the Constitution. If the Legislature had continued in session during all the time while Committees were engaged in their inquiries, the members *serving on the floor* of the two Houses could not have obtained any compensation, and it is not perceived what additional or better claim those members could have who should chance to be engaged on Committees away from the Capitol.

The question then arises, whether compensation can be received by these parties in any other character than that of members of the Legislature. That the Legislature, or either branch of it, has power to institute inquiries into all wrongs which are remediable by legislative enactment, and to pursue such inquiries by the examination of witnesses and otherwise, through the agency of committees of its own body, in the same manner as is practiced by Grand Juries, cannot be doubted. The necessity of such power is obvious, and it has accordingly been exercised by all regularly organized legislative bodies. This power, however, extends only to such matters as are "necessary to enable the Legislature to perform its principal or administrative and legislative functions," and the committees conducting such inquiries, whether during the session or during the recess, *act as members of the Legislature*. They are certainly *civil officers*, and, *as such*, have power to administer oaths, and when authorized to send for persons and papers may issue compulsory process for the attendance of witnesses, and commissions for the examination of witnesses abroad. All these powers are exercised by such committees by *virtue of their office as members of the Legislature*, and not in any other capacity.

It is undoubtedly in the power of the Legislature to appoint officers or organize bodies, other than its Committees, to investigate supposed abuses, or to collect information required as the basis of administrative or legislative action, but this, I apprehend, can only be done by statute, passed in the usual form and approved by the Governor. And no member of the Legislature would be eligible to such post. The statutes now authorize either branch of the Legislature to empower its Committees to appoint Commissioners to take testimony during the recess of the Legislature. The fact that these Commissioners are required to take the oath of office prescribed by the Constitution would indicate that if the Committees, in discharging the same duty, act in any other capacity than that of members of the Legislature,—a new oath of office would be necessary on their part. In my judgment, the provisions of the Constitution and statute before referred to show beyond question that such Committees act in their capacity of *members of the Legislature*, and not otherwise.

It may be insisted that at least the *expenses* of such Committees may be paid. I do not, however, see how such allowances can be made without establishing a principle which would entitle all the members of the Legislature to be paid their expenses in attending its sessions, in addition to the allowance of ten cents a mile for travel. The Constitution furnishes no greater warrant for the allowance in one case than in the other, and none for either. However unfortunate it may be considered that the Constitution has denied to the two Houses power to compensate their Committees for such service and expenses, there is, in my judgment, no room for the exercise of discretion on the part of the Executive in relation to a matter where the provisions of the Constitution seem so clear and imperative.

Having thus stated my objections to the sections of the bill, I cannot close this communication without expressing my sincere regret, that the sums appropriated by the bill, which, in the aggregate amount to more than seven hundred thousand dollars, and especially those for charitable and beneficent objects, as well as for the extinguishment of a part of the State's indebtedness, must necessarily be postponed, should the objections to the bill be sustained.

Would it not be safer and wiser legislation to distinguish and separate, in the future, objects and grants, so manifold and distinct, rather than to group them together, in one general and sweeping enactment? Should the Legislature agree with me, that the objections to the bill are sustained by the Constitution, I trust I may then rely with confidence upon the readiness and liberality of both Houses to afford at the earliest moment effectual and substantial support to every meritorious object in the bill, which has been the subject of this communication.

JOHN A. KING.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 12.

Mr. WADSWORTH presented six memorials, asking for a revision of the Canal tolls.

The object of the memorialists is to make a discrimination in the tolls so that the State should not lose tolls by means of cut-offs, made navigable at the expense of the State, and through which many miles of canal navigation were evaded.

Mr. A. M. SMITH presented a memorial from forwarders, commission merchants, and others, complaining of the inefficiency and neglect of the contractors, superintendents, and under contractors on the canal the past season.

Mr. UPHAM reported his bill transferring the appointment of Auditor from the Canal Commissioners to the Governor.

Mr. BROOKS gave notice of a bill requiring the recording of all marriages.

BILLS PASSED.

To incorporate the American Guano Company.

To incorporate the New-York College of Veterinary Surgeons.

On motion of Mr. C. P. SMITH, the miniature map of the Bay and Harbor of New-York, prepared by the Harbor Commissioners, was ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. C. P. SMITH an Executive Session was ordered for to-morrow noon.

The object is to make public the report on Harbor Masters' Corruptions.

Mr. UPHAM'S bill to reorganize the Canal Department was debated by Messrs. BROOKS and UPHAM at considerable length.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 12.

The bill for the removal of the Quarantine was taken up in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. MABEN opposed the bill, and made an attack on the Commissioners of Emigration.

Mr. VARNUM said these charges of corruption and extravagance against the Commissioners were no new thing. Since their creation they had received and expended nearly four millions of dollars. They had paid to counties nearly one million dollars, and and added four hundred thousand to the property of the State. He defended them against the charges.

Mr. LEAVENWORTH objected to several features in bill and moved that progress be reported on it.

The motion was carried.

The Annual Tax bill was taken up and debated, but no vote taken on the amendments proposed.

The bill appointing three State Tax Commissioners was taken up.

Mr. SHEEMAN moved to amend by naming ABIJAH H. MOSS, of Niagara, ROBERT JEFFERSON, of Lansing, ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, of New-York, the three Commissioners, instead of leaving the appointment to the Governor.

Debate ensued, but no vote was taken.

BILLS PASSED.

For closing Bloomingdale Square.

To authorize the City of New-York to raise $500,000 for a reservoir.

To amend the Lefferts Park Charter.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 125, 127 and 129 Water-street, and No. 6 Murray-street, New-York.

Destructive Conflagration at Newark.

From the Newark Mercury, yesterday.

The most destructive fire of the season broke out at 8¼ o'clock, last evening, in the carriage factory of Messrs. J. M. QUINBY & Co., No. 185 Broad-street. The alarm was not given until the flames had obtained the mastery of part of the buildings. The fire originated in the paint shop, and immediately communicated to a brick building toward Broad-street, (used as a depository,) and to a long three-story frame building, occupied as the workshop, in the rear, toward Mulberry-street. A large three-story brick building, occupied as a machine shop, also caught about the same time as the frame buildings. The two brick structures were so wholly wrapped in flame as to defy all attempts at their preservation, but, notwithstanding the great heat, nearly all the carriages in the buildings were got out. The rear two-story frame buildings burned with great rapidity, and fell with a crash, a considerable time before the others.

The first story of the machine-shop, which was wholly consumed, was occupied by AARON CRAWFORD, edge-tool manufacturer; the second story by ROBERT GRUMMON, silver-plater and brass-founder—both of whom saved the greater portion of their stock. In this building was a sixty-horse power steam-engine, which supplied power for all the various establishments in the vicinity.

The loss of QUINBY & Co. is not precisely ascertained, but we should suppose it to be at least $50,000. All their finished stock was saved. We cannot hear of over $25,000 insurance on the whole property destroyed. This firm was the most extensive carriage-manufacturing establishment in the city. Their whole business will be necessarily suspended for a time.

[TELEGRAPHIC.]

NEWARK, N. J. Thursday, Feb. 12.

The fire which occurred here, last night, burned three houses; destroyed J. M. QUINBY & Co.'s carriage factory in the rear of Broad-street, occupying five buildings. Also, a large building, occupied by F. M. GRAUMON, silver plater; P. TOPHAM, caulkers' tools, and AARON CRAWFORD, edge tools. Also, THOMAS COLGER'S blacksmith shop. The fire broke out in the paint shop, at 8¼ P. M., from a stove. Total loss $50,000—insurance $20,000.

J. M. QUINBY & Co's loss is $40,000, of which only $18,000 is insured. About 200 men are thrown temporarily out of employment by the fire.

Messrs. QUINBY & Co. intend to resume business immediately to fill orders. The light from the fire was seen for miles, and fire engines came from Elizabeth and Jersey, and aided materially in subduing the flames. The night was extremely cold, and much difficulty was experienced in consequence of the freezing of the water.

The firemen worked hard and untiringly, but suffered much from being drenched and frozen.

The fire is the largest that has occurred here for years. No houses were burnt on First street, and the front buildings on Broad-street, containing offices, &c., were saved.

Most of the ready-made stock saved is valued at $20,000, of which half belongs to Messrs. QUINBY & Co

NEW-YORK CITY.

Ross Wallace's Lecture on George Steers.

WM. ROSS WALLACE delivered last evening, at the Tabernacle, a lecture on the "Life and Genius of GEORGE STEERS." It was a very eloquent effort, and was interspersed with several poems of Mr. WALLACE'S own composition. The audience was large and appreciative.

Accidents from Burns.

Policeman JOHNSON, of the Thirteenth Ward, discovered a fire issuing from the house of JOHN MARSHALL, No. 234 Delancy-street, on Wednesday night. On entering the premises he found only two little girls, one aged three and the other five years—the younger sitting in a bed enveloped in flames, and the other hid in a closet. The mother had left them alone for a few moments, when the younger child accidentally set fire to her clothes. The child was rescued but in such a condition that her recovery is regarded as nearly hopeless. The fire was extinguished with a few pails of water.

ROSE BEHETTS, a woman of intemperate habits, was badly burned on Wednesday night, at her residence, No. 41 Worth-street, in consequence of accidentally setting fire to her clothes.

Fires.

IN ELIZABETH-STREET.

About 8¾ o'clock, last evening, a fire broke out in the melting-house of J. C. HULL & SONS, No. 185 Elizabeth street. It originated in the rear of the building, near the furnace, and extended through to the front part occupied as an office by the firm and as a dwelling by their book-keeper, SAMUEL SOUTHERDON. The damage done to the stock, machinery and fixtures is estimated at $1,000; not known whether the loss is covered by insurance. Mr. SOUTHERDON'S furniture was damaged by water to the extent of about $400; insured for $1,000 in the Hamilton Insurance Company. No. 183, the adjoining building, occupied by ALLEN HORNBY as a hide and fat house, was slightly damaged.

IN EAST THIRTY-THIRD-STREET.

A fire broke out in the house No. 208 East Thirty-third-street, at 7 o'clock, yesterday morning. It was extinguished before any material damage was done.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The real "headquarters" are located at No. 308 Broadway, New-York, two blocks above the Park—nearly opposite the Hospital—two doors above Duane-street. Here is the Phrenological Cabinet, containing one of the rarest collections of human heads, busts, &c., in the world. This great cabinet or museum contains thousands of busts and casts from the heads of the most distinguished men that ever lived, emperors, kings, queens, statesmen. Some of the most distinguished of our own and other countries, warriors, explorers, navigators, discoverers, inventors, authors, poets, doctors, divines and lawyers. Also, skulls, human and animal, from all quarters of the globe, including Cannibals, Caribs, Flat-Head Indians, Egyptian mummies, pirates, robbers, murderers and thieves, also numerous paintings and drawings of celebrated individuals, living and dead. Strangers and citizens will find this museum—always open and free—an agreeable place to visit. Phrenological charts, with full written descriptions of character, given when desired, at No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

YOU CAN BE CURED OF CONSUMPTION.

You may depend upon that. Seriously and positively, that terrible malady, which used to be beyond all remedy, has within a few years been brought as readily within the sphere of medical energy as any other disorder. Quacks cannot cure it. Quack medicines will only tamper with it. But hundreds who have already been perfectly cured will testify that consumption (as well as scrofula, rheumatism, palsy, &c.) yield at once to the use of Dr. HENRY ANDERS' Liquid Iodine and Pure Iodine Water. Sold at $1 a bottle by ANDERS & FOSDICK, No. 3 Second-avenue, and No. 862 Broadway; C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, and all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

☞ BRISTOL'S Sarsaparilla stands the test of experience; all its rivals are falling into disuse. It disinfects the blood of the elements of all eruptive and ulcerous complaints, relieves weakness and debility, is infallible in consumption, and is even more highly concentrated than when originally introduced twenty years ago. KEMP'S Worm Pastilles, prepared by the same firm, are agreeable to the taste, contain no mercury, and are infallible as a vermifuge. Sold by D. T. LANMAN & Co., Wholesale Druggists, No. 69 Water-street, New-York, and by all druggists. Sarsaparilla $1, and Pastilles 25 cents per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

"WOODLAND CREAM"—A pomade for beautifying the hair, highly perfumed, superior to any French article imported, and for half the price. For dressing ladies' hair it has no equal, giving it a bright, glossy appearance. It causes gentlemen's hair to curl in the most natural manner. It removes dandruff, always giving the hair the appearance of being freshly shampooed. Price only 50 cents. None genuine unless signed FETRIDGE & Co., Proprietors of the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers." For sale at all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

AMUSEMENTS FOR THE MANY.—Grand gala night this evening at PURDY'S National Theatre. Benefit of the Treasurer, Mr. THOS C. STEERS, the great local drama of "Orion, the Gold Beater," the new farce called "Seeing Fox," the pleasing pantomime of the "Four Lovers," and for the first time the drama entitled the "Mistletoe Bough." Dancing by Miss ADELAIDE PRICE and Mr. M. SEXTON, and singing by Mr. JAS. DUNN, Miss FANNY HERRING, and others.

[Advertisement.]

CHARLES D. FREDERICKS, late GURNEY and FREDERICKS, Photographs, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes. The *comme il faut* establishment of the world. Visitors to the City are invited to call and examine specimens at No. 585 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

[Advertisement.]

"EMPLOYMENT FOR ALL MEN" TO SELL PRATT'S Patent Safety Fluid Lamp.

This Lamp cannot explode from overturning;
From overflowing, or from filling it while lighted.
This lamp cannot explode from any known cause.
Prices of Lamps, 50, 62½ and 75 cents. Depôt, No. 166 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Rheumatism, and all skin or muscular diseases, can be radically cured, if the Ointment be rubbed into the part affected, as salt is rubbed into meat. No external disease can long withstand the combined power of these wonderful medicines.

[Advertisement.]

CATARRH SUFFERERS.—The undersigned having been speedily cured of this most painful and dangerous disease, will inform any one what cured him free of charge. All letters must contain a postage stamp. Address GEO. E. KNOX, Ballston Spa, N. Y.

MARRIED.

MATHEWS—CURTIS.—On Tuesday, Feb. 10, by Rev. Mr. Spaulding, EDWARD MATHEWS, of New-York, to SOPHIE B., daughter of the late H. R. Curtis, of Cincinnati.

☞ Cincinnati papers please copy.

DAKIN—SCHOLES.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Feb. 11, by Rev. A. H. Partridge, T. SPENCER DAKIN to MARIA, youngest daughter of the late James Scholes, Esq., all of that city.

DIED.

DUYCKINCK.—In this City, on Wednesday night, Feb. 11, EVERT, eldest son of Evert A. Duyckinck, aged 16 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at St. Thomas' Church, corner of Broadway and Houston-st., on Saturday, the 14th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M.

REDFIELD.—In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 12, WILLIAM REDFIELD, aged 68 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his father-in-law, the late William Wallace, are invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday, 14th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., without further invitation, from his late residence, No. 58 West 19th-st.

OPDELL.—In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 12, of consumption, MARY ANN MCILVAINE, wife of James Odell.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her uncle, No. 66 9th-av., on Saturday, the 14th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

☞ Melbourne, (Aust.,) papers please copy.

SPENCER.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Feb. 11, after a lingering illness, Mrs. MARIA E. SPENCER, wife of Wm. D. Spencer, and daughter of David H. Reins, printer.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday, the 15th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 158 Spring-st., without further invitation.

BOGART.—In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 12, ELIZA ANN BOGART, widow of Eugene Bogart.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, without further invitation, from her late residence, No. 118 West 34th-st., on Saturday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock precisely.

GILES.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Feb. 12, of water on the brain, ARABELLA H. GILES, infant daughter of Wm. M. Giles, aged 1 year and 4 months.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 57 West 13th-st., this (Friday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

BROWN.—On Wednesday, Feb. 11, of consumption, JOSEPH MANSFIELD BROWN, late of Boston, aged 54 years.

His remains will be taken to Boston for interment.

DODD.—In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 11, of consumption, LILLIE R. DODD, in the 23d year of her age.

Her friends and relatives are requested to attend her funeral, at 2½ o'clock P. M., this day, (Friday,) from her late residence, No. 136 West 19th-st.

DOUGHTY.—At Harlem, on Wednesday, Feb. 11, RACHEL DOUGHTY, in the 76th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of her sons, Albert H., John, George S., and E. Doughty, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, from the residence of her son, E. Doughty, 3d-av., between 123d and 123d sts. Funeral services at the Reformed Dutch Church at 3 o'clock.

MAYBURY.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Thursday evening, Feb. 12, Mrs. WM. MAYBURY, in the 61st year of her age.

The funeral service will be held at her late residence, in Division-av., on Saturday, at 10½ o'clock A. M., when her remains will be taken to Norwalk, Conn., for interment. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

MORRIS.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Feb. 12, HENRIETTA, daughter of William H. and Elizabeth C. Morris, aged 1 year, 6 months and 19 days.

GILL.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, Feb. 11, EMILY, wife of James D. Gill.

Her funeral will take place on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 235 Dean-st., when the friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to

CANDLER.—In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 11, after a short and severe illness, EVELINA CECILIA, eldest daughter of Samuel M. and E. Cecilia Candler, aged 15 years and 11 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her grandfather, Capt. Samuel Candler, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Friday, 13th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her father, No. 62 East 38th-st.

MERWIN.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Feb. 11, Mrs. CAROLINE B., wife of John G. Merwin.

The friends of the family, and those of her brother, Edwin P. Smith, and brother-in-law, John T. Allen, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Friday, at 3 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 151 Sands-st. attend, without further notice.

DE WITT.—At Millstone, N. J., on Monday, Feb. 9, HERVEY GILLETTE, infant son of Charlotte L. and Rev. John De Witt, aged 15 months and 10 days.

VAN SANTVOORD.—At Greenwich, Washington Co., N. Y., on Friday, Feb. 6, LUCY, daughter of Rev. C. Van Santvoord, D. D., aged 15 years.

CRANE.—In Bridgewater, Mass., on Tuesday, Feb. 10, at the residence of his brother, of consumption, Mr. MORTON F. CRANE, formerly of St. Louis, late of New-York City, aged 25 years.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..FEB. 12.

$7,000	Tenn. St. 6s,'90..c	90	300	Reading Railroad.. 81½
5,000	do.....c	90½	750	do..... 81¾
9,000	Virginia 6s.....	92¾	500	do.....b60 81¾
1,000	Miss. State 6s....	88½	200	do.....b60 81¾
5,000	do.....b3	88¾	200	do.....s60 81
2,500	Indiana State 5s..	86	700	do.....s3 81
1,000	N. Y. Cent. R. 6s.	80	200	do.....b10 81
1,500	N. Y. Cen. R. 7s.	101½	250	Mich. Cen. R.R...c 91½
2,000	E. R. C.B'y 1	83½	20	New-Jersey R.R.....120
21,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. B's	98¾	750	Mic S. & N. I. RR.c 74
5,000	do.....	98¾	100	do.....b3 74
1,000	N. Y. & N. 6 p.c. B's	80	250	do..... 74
1,000	H. R. R. 1st mtge.	96½	300	do.....s10 74
100	Bank of Commerce	104½	100	do.....c9 74
13	do.....	104¼	50	do.....c 74¼
87	Bank Com. Dep'y	103½	100	do.....b30 75
5	Am. Exchange Bk.	115	400	do.....b60 76
25	Metropolitan Bank.	108½	170	Panama RR..... 93
13	Commonwealth Bk.	99	138	Ill. Cent. R.R....s3 138
20	Park Bank.....	99	105	do..... 137¾
5	Ohio L. & Trust Co.	98¾	200	do.....b30 139¾
39	Del. & H. Canal Co.	118	50	Gal. & Chic. R.R.s60 104¾
100	Cumb. Coal Co...s3	18	80	do.....s10 105
350	N. Y. Cen. R.R..s60	90	100	do.....s60 105
10	do.....	90¼	150	do..... 105½
200	do.....opg	90¼	400	Clev. & Tol. R.R.. 73¾
200	do.....opg	90¾	750	do.....b30 74
33	do.....p&c	90	450	do..... 73¾
250	Erie Railroad.....c	59½	1000	do.....s60 73¾
850	do.....c	59¾	350	do..... 73¾
50	do.....stwk	59¾	10	do..... 73¾
400	do.....s60	59¾	420	Chi. & Rk I. RR... 98½
100	do.....b15	59¾	50	do.....b10 98¾
1550	do.....b10	59¾	19	do..... 98¾
310	do.....	59½	100	do.....b60 99¾
100	do.....b30	59¾	10	Mil. & Miss. RR.... 71
100	do.....b60	59½	117	La C. & Mil. RR.... 71¾
1350	do.....b60	60	50	do b60 73
20	N. H. & Hart. R'd	123		

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000	Cal St. 7s, '75...	66¾	100	M. S. & N. Ia. R. R. 74¾
1,000	Miss. State 6s....	83¾	100	do.....b10 75
3,000	Te. H. & Al. 2d m.	70	80	do..... 74¾
100	Cumb. Coal Co.b60	18¾	100	do..... 74¾
150	do.....	17¾	100	do..... 75
200	do.....	17¾	28	do.....b30 75¼
200	do.....b60	18	330	do.....b15 75
50	Pacific Mail St. Co.	68	100	Mich. Central R. R. 94¾
50	N. Y. Cent. RR..s60	90	500	Cle. & Toledo R..b3 73½
50	do.....opg	90¾	100	do.....s60 73¾
250	do.....opg	90	300	do..... 73¾
40	do.....	90¾	500	do.....s60 73¾
300	Erie R. R.....b60	59¾	100	do.....s30 73¾
100	do.....s60	59¾	200	do.....b3 73¾
100	do.....s30	59¾	1000	do.....b60 74¾
300	Reading R. R.....s2	80¾	250	do..... 75
200	do.....b60	81¾	300	do.....b30 74
200	do.....b60	81¾	48	Chic. & Rk. I. R.... 98¾
500	do.....s60	80¾	5	N. H. & Hart. RR...123
400	do.....s3	80¾		

THURSDAY, Feb. 12—P. M.

Money is dear and in active request, to-day, but, as remarked in our last report, loans are obtained without difficulty at the price of the day. The old-established Stock and Money Brokers, with whom Money is left at 7 ₰ cent., are making good differences in carrying Stocks and in selling buyers' options, 30 to 60 days, at the Stock Exchange Board. The rates, to-day, range from 12 to 18 ₰ cent., and on one or two Stocks the differences paid were equal to 24 ₰ cent. ₰ annum. The Wall-street Banks are not doing much in the way of demand loans, their means being actively employed in taking care of their Importing and Jobbing customers and their Southern and Western Correspondents. The Discount Brokers are not able to pass select lists of paper better than 9@10 ₰ cent., but at these rates lenders operate with freedom and confidence. The general Money movement of the Street is still embarrassed by the irregularities of the mails. These keep back the ordinary run of drafts on the Sub-Treasury, which for two days amount to only $54,000, and at a time when the income is inconveniently heavy from Custom Duties. The receipts to-day were $246,368; payments $22,415; balance $14,560,024. The expresses brought from Philadelphia, Boston &c., this morning about $150,000 in gold. The increase in this way during the week is already about half a million.

The prices at the Stock Board to-day on the cash transactions were not very different from Wednesday's closing sales. The market is unequal, however, a portion of the share list well-sustained, while other stocks are irregular in demand and closed heavy from the general influence of a close and dear Money market. There is much activity in Michigan Southern and Cleveland and Toledo since the decline of yesterday, and buyers pay good differences on time, 15 to 60 days. Southern Michigan, 74⅛@74¼ cash; 76¼ buyer 60 days; Toledo, 73¼ cash; 74⅝ buyer 60 days Erie left off at 59; New-York Central at 90; Reading 80½@¾; Rock Island, Illinois Central and Galena and Chicago were firm. Missouri Sixes, 83 ₰ cent. The withdrawals from the Bank Department of Missouri Sixes amount to something like half a million of dollars. A further reduction in the Free Bank Currency is anticipated on account of the scarcity of New-York Exchange, but the operation is expected to be more gradual. Virginias and Tennessees are quite firm; 92¾ for the former, 90 for the latter.

The Collins steamer *Baltic* will not leave for Liverpool on Saturday. This fact being made known to the Foreign merchants, to-day, checked operations in Exchange. The next regular mail steamer will be the *Africa* from this port, on Wednesday next. Sterling is 108¾@108¾; Francs, 5.28¾@5.23¾. There are several Southern mails overdue containing liberal remittances. The Cotton export movement last week was equal to an exchange of five million dollars or more.

One of the Chicago papers publishes a story that the President and Superintendency of the Illinois Central Railroad Company have been tendered to Mr. MCCALLUM, of the Erie Railroad Company. We are authorized to say that no change is those offices has been made or contemplated. Mr. JAM

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI.....NO. 1687. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

NEW-YORK HARBOR MASTERS.

[illegible] by the Committee on [illegible] to be made public. It [illegible] to the shipping and [illegible] of this City;

[illegible] Henry R. Selden, President of the [illegible] on the following resolution;

[illegible] That the Committee on Commerce [illegible] and they are hereby authorized [illegible] of the Harbor Masters of the City of [illegible] power to send for persons and papers [illegible] next session.

[illegible] mittee, in pursuance of the above [illegible] to take testimony of merchants [illegible] City of New-York, upon the subject [illegible] time. The Committee, instead of ex[illegible] to the official conduct of the [illegible] tors, or making any charges or specifications [illegible] of them, submit herewith such of the [illegible] publication in form of affidavits [illegible] manner of taking [illegible]

[illegible] difficulty in getting out [illegible] probably, from those who had been made the victims of misconduct in office, were, in some instances, reluctant to state all they knew, from an unwillingness to have their names appear to the public as patronizing a wrong, and also for fear that they might not be able to get such accommodations as heretofore, or as they needed. It will be seen by the affidavits that the facts obtained in some instances were obtained only by a system of close cross-examination. It is manifest that many of the merchants have been compelled to pay money to procure such accommodations as they needed for berths for vessels.

While it is true that there is a scarcity of dock and slip-room in the lower part of the City, yet the merchants could have the same room and same accommodations, under an honest administration of the Harbor laws, as by *purchasing* such accommodations. When berths are obtained by *inducements*, the most wealthy and most reckless get advantages over the small capitalist and prudent merchant.

The merchants are not entirely without fault, for they, or some of them, in order to obtain berths speedily and contiguous to their offices, tempt a harbor master by money to give preferences.

The Harbor Masters allege that the stevedores impose upon the merchants, and that they keep a large part, or the whole, of the amounts said to be paid to the Harbor Masters, as, in many instances, it appears that the payments are made through the stevedores. This may be true, but the Committee have no evidence of the fact, except the declarations of the Harbor Masters. The practice of buying privileges once begun, and the wrong grows and spreads until those who pay most obtain the best accommodations. Harbor Masters, as a general rule, are men of limited means, and it requires a man of full ordinary moral integrity to resist the temptation of receiving money, when urged upon him.

Enough has been developed, in this investigation, to show that the inducement to the wrong, if any, commenced, not, perhaps, at the port of New-York, but at the Capitol and its vicinity. Common Fame has for a long time charged that offices have been obtained there by means of money and corrupt influences. And she is no slanderer. And yet it is difficult to prove the fact, in most cases. Some of the affidavits, and especially that made by Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, one of the Harbor Masters, give a clue to the process of obtaining offices. Common report, in New-York, charges that nearly all the appointments, especially Harbor Masters, have for a long time been obtained by inducements.

The Committee did not mean to charge or insinuate that any such means have been used to influence the Executive, or that they have known or supposed that money has been demanded or paid to obtain influences or offices; but that the Executive Chamber has been besieged by cormorants, there is no doubt. A man of ordinary sagacity cannot spend a session of the Legislature, especially if he mixes with what is called the *third house*, without wondering how so many of them can afford to spend a whole session here without, at least, a per diem allowance.

The Committee may be charged with wandering from the record, but they feel that it is due to the Senate and the State to give expression to their convictions from what they are able to present in the form of testimony and from inferences.

It will appear by the testimony, also, that abuses exist not only with some of the Harbor Masters, but that a system of extortion exists with many, at least, of the Dock Masters. The Dock Masters are corporation officers, police, &c., and it is hoped that the authorities of that City will correct the evil.

There appears to have grown up a practice, at least with some of the Harbor Masters, of charging vessels coastwise, canal boats and lighters with a fee of $2 each.

The law provides that in case of vessels running under coasting licenses (and there are those from Maine to Georgia,) in case of a dispute as to right of berth, the Harbor Master is made the proper officer to settle such dispute, and is entitled to $2 against the defaulting party, but he is not entitled to any charge for giving a berth to or for hauling a vessel. In case of canal boats, he is entitled to $1 for settling the right of parties and no more.

It will be seen by the affidavit of STARK W. LEWIS that his house pays uniformly $2 on each vessel coastwise, even when the Harbor Master has nothing to do with such vessel. It will be seen that no charges of misfeasance have been found to appear against a majority of the Harbor Masters.

The office of Harbor Master is not a laborious office, and in some of the districts it is a sinecure. The pay, by legitimate fees, makes it one of the best offices in the community. There are eleven Harbor Masters. The legal fees are paid by the ship owners (by an arrangement) into the Custom-House, and by the laws such fees are divided equally. From the 1st of January, 1856, to 1st of January, 1857, the amount paid into the Custom-House, and paid out monthly to Harbor Masters, was $37,166 64.

This compensation ought to satisfy an honest man.

In case of abuse of office by Harbor Masters, a merchant would rather pay his money than be at the trouble of making out his cause of grievance and prosecuting it before the Governor.

In conclusion, the Committee recommend that the *Pilot Commissioners and Board of Underwriters in the City of New-York be clothed with power of suspending Harbor Masters and Port Wardens*, and with power to receive complaints, take testimony, and report to the Governor.

The complaints can then be made at once, and the remedy will be at hand.

Dated Feb. 4, 1857.

TESTIMONY TAKEN BY THE COMMITTEE—AFFIDAVITS OF MERCHANTS AND OTHERS.

The following are the most important of the affidavits which were taken in evidence by the Committee:

AFFIDAVIT OF FRANCIS SPIES.

FRANCIS SPIES, being duly sworn, says: he is a merchant and ship owner residing in the city of Brooklyn.

Have you had occasion to employ Harbor Masters? I have.

Have you been required to pay the fees required by law? I have.

Have you been called upon and required to pay for the privilege of obtaining berths for vessels? The first mode of answering that question is to state a conversation I had with Mr. PIERCE, a Harbor Master, at the office of the Panama Railroad Company, No. 78 Broadway, within the past year. He proposed, for the payment to him of the sum of $800 per annum, which he said was the amount another firm paid him, one half to be paid in advance, the remainder in six months, that he would give me the exclusive right to one berth at the upper side of Pier No. 17, East River, for the year. I said in reply, suppose there is another vessel in the berth when our vessel arrives, what am I to do? He replied, I will turn her out and put your vessel in. I then declined the proposition.

Were you to pay wharfage? I was. The proposition was simply to levy black mail.

Have you ever paid any Harbor Master any compensation for berths? I have not; our Stevedore did [illegible] to PIERCE for a berth for the brig *Arabia*, the 11th September last. I have been put to very great inconvenience because I could not obtain a berth for a vessel, when berths were vacant at the wharves where I wanted my vessels to go, and I have understood recently that if I would pay I could have any berth for my vessels I wished.

FRANCIS SPIES.

New-York, Nov. 19, 1856.

AFFIDAVIT OF JOHN B. SARDY.

JOHN B. SARDY, shipping merchant, residing in [illegible], being sworn, says: I have given presents for berths several times to Harbor Masters within the last two years, being confident that I could not have accommodations without such donations; the sums have varied from ten dollars be one hundred dollars for each vessel; they have generally been paid through the stevedores; it is impossible for me to procure a berth from Pier No. 1 to Pier No. 35 N. R. without a fee; I have paid Mr. FOUNTAIN $100; he is now acting as Deputy for Mr. Harbor-Master GREENE; I have paid Mr. BEVINS upon each vessel from $10 to $60; I had a vessel at the end of Pier No. 5 last Winter, when the ice was running, and which was seriously damaged because I could not be accommodated without paying the fees, which I regarded as exorbitant; during this time, other vessels were loaded and unloaded at the same pier; I was assured that the vessels thus favored with berths received them by paying extra fees, and that I could be accommodated in like manner if I would do the same thing; I have been offered, by Mr. BEVINS, for $1,800, the use of Pier No. 9 East River, over and above the usual wharfage; I have also been informed by M. K. WILSON that he has paid $1,700 as extra fees for berths to Mr. BEVINS during the past year; I have also known one and the same berth to be paid for in advance by three different parties, and when only one of these parties could be accommodated; I have paid $100 for a berth which I had been afterwards informed was paid for by other parties at the same rate; to my great inconvenience I have been compelled to take my vessels to the upper part of the City in order to evade these extortions.

JOHN B. SARDY.

New-York, Nov. 19, 1856.

AFFIDAVIT OF WILLIAM ROBERTS.

WILLIAM ROBERTS, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn says, that he is a Stevedore; place of business is No. 34 Old-Slip; I have occasion to procure berths for vessels; I work for Messrs. NESMITH & SONS, C. C. DUNCAN & Co., WALCH, CARVER & CHASE; I have sometimes paid Harbor Masters for berths; sometimes I can get them without pay; Messrs. NESMITHS have made presents through me to Mr. BEVINS ($100) for ship *Ironside*; I also paid Mr. BEVINS $100 for ship *William Stetson*; I paid Capt. FOUNTAIN, through a friend, about two years ago, $30, for C. C. DUNCAN & Co.; I also paid a small sum for the same house to Mr. BEVINS; I paid to Mr. BEVINS $100 for WALCH, CARVER & CHASE for working nights on a vessel for them, by cutting in to get ship in; I paid $30 or $35 to Mr. GREEN, Harbor Master at Pier No. 15 last Summer; I paid Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, Harbor Master, $20 or $25 some three years ago for a berth at pier foot Dover-street; I handed to Capt. BRUMAN a price of a hat, but I do not recollect that it was for any particular accommodation; Capt. B. RUFE, his office No. 46 West-street; I never paid Mr. BURLEIGH anything; I have to his deputy, Mr. MONKYPENNY; berths can be got more readily by paying, as a general thing, than without; I always make engagements to pay for berths at the request and expense of the house I work for; Mr. BEVINS, Harbor Master, has given accommodations to all vessels more readily than any Harbor Master for several years; always attends to business himself, and has no Deputy.

WM. ROBERTS.

New-York, Dec. 19, 1856.

AFFIDAVIT OF STARK W. LEWIS.

STARK W. LEWIS, No. 24 South-street, City New-York, being duly sworn, says he is a shipping merchant; I have had occasion to call on Harbor Masters to obtain berths for vessels; my father and myself have been Agents for the Boston, Portland and Portsmouth Line of Packets since 1832; under Mr. WILSON's time we kept the account for him, and charged $2 for each coasting vessel; same with Mr. JEROME and with Mr. KIPP; we kept the account as well as we could, and at different times loaned him money, say altogether not over $500; this sum has not been repaid; we did not expect it to be repaid when the loan was made.

When Mr. BEVINS came into office I asked him if any change would be made in our berths, he said he did not think there would; up to the present time I have had no positive settlement; on 11th August, 1855, I gave Mr. BEVINS $100 on account; on 1st September, same year, I gave him $100 more; on 2d October I gave him $100 more; on 2d November I gave $100; on 17th November he came to me and wanted a favor—that was to borrow $600; I lent it to him, and the same has not been returned; on 12th March, 1856, Mr. BEVINS said he had some money he did not want to use then, and handed me $900 50; on 15th March he called for the money, and I paid him and let him have $500 in addition; since that time I have had no money transactions with him.

The fees to which he is entitled amount as near as I can calculate to about $65 per month for coasting vessels, canal boats and lighters.

STARKS W. LEWIS.

New-York, Dec. 17, 1856.

AFFIDAVIT OF JAMES NESMITH.

JAMES NESMITH, being duly sworn, says: He is a merchant of the firm of NESMITH & SONS, No. 28 South-Street.

Are you shipping merchants?

We are.

Have you occasion to employ the services of Harbor Masters in obtaining berths for your vessels?

We have; and have for thirty years.

Have you been obliged to pay Harbor Masters for berths?

Until within a year we have to pay nothing or very inconsiderable sums: since then we have had to pay as follows:

For the berth of the ship *Wm. Stetson* at Pier No. 10 East River	$10
For ship Ironsides, at Pier 9, E. R.	100
For ship City of Brooklyn, Pier 9, E. R.	50
For ship Chicago, Pier 46, E. R.	10
For ship Chicago, Pier 45, E. R.	1
For ship Rebecca, Pier 9, E. R.	50
For ship City of Brooklyn, Pier 45, E. R.	10
For ship Wm. Stetson, Pier 45, E. R.	10
For ship Marengo, Pier forgotten, E. R.	10
For ship Progress, Pier 10, E. R.	75
For ship Arabia, Pier 50, E. R.	10
For ship Samuel Dunning, Pier 45, E. R.	10
For ship Arabia, Pier forgotten, E. R.	10

and many others of which I have not the evidence with me.

How did you make these payments to the harbor masters? Through the stevedores, and the payments made by them are rendered in their bill to us.

If you had refused to pay for these berths to the Harbor Masters, could you have obtained berths for your vessels? No; unless we had gone to the upper parts of the City.

Have you had to pay Dock Masters? We have to do so to obtain berths at Corporation Docks.

What amounts have you had to pay Dock Masters? Generally about five dollars for every berth.

Do you know the names of the Harbor or Dock Masters to whom these payments have been made? I do not.

JAMES NESMITH.

New-York, Dec. 4, 1856.

AFFIDAVIT OF GEO. M. CLEARMAN.

GEORGE M. CLEARMAN, having been sworn, says he is a merchant of the firm of STURGES, CLEARMAN & Co., No. 110 Wall-street.

Q.—Are you a shipping merchant? A.—I am.

Q.—Have you occasion to apply to Harbor Masters and Dock Masters for berths for your vessels? A.—We have.

Q.—Have you difficulty in obtaining berths? A.—We have.

Q.—What are these difficulties caused by? A.—By want of proper wharf accomodations.

Q.—Have you at any time paid money, or lent or made presents to Harbor Masters? A.—We have not for berthing ships, but we have been in the practice of paying $2 on each coasting vessel, and for the past 6 months we have increased the sum paid for berths on this description of vessels to $5; our reasons for so doing were because of the increased call that we made on the Harbor Masters for their services; this increase was of our own volition and without any demand from the Harbor Masters; when at the end of the quarter we made up the amount and presented it to Mr. GREENE, he at first refused to receive it, stating that he was perfectly satisfied with the fees paid him, and should be if we paid him nothing; I said to him that as we required his services to get in and out lighters, I saw no impropriety in my offering or his receiving the amount.

How much have you paid him? About $50 a quarter.

When did you pay him last? First of November; I wish to state that this practice is only in continuance of a custom that has existed for 25 years ago.

Have these payments been made because of any difficulty or arbitration in respect to berthing vessels? They have not.

Have either of the Harbor Masters informed you that they had to pay money for their offices?

I am under the impression that Mr. GREENE informed me that it cost him over $2,000 to get his office; Mr. CHAMBERLIN told me he had paid $1,000 at Albany for his nomination; he gave a check for this amount, and the check was returned to him through the bank with the name of the party for whose benefit it was paid indorsed on it; I understood him to say that a person who had been nominated and rejected as a Port Warden had the privilege to name a person for Harbor Master, and received this money; some person from Lansingburgh had offered $750 for the place, and some friend of Mr. CHAMBERLIN present offered $1,000, and Mr. CHAMBERLIN received the appointment; in conclusion, I wish to say that Mr. GREENE had been an attentive and faithful officer.

GEORGE M. CLEARMAN.

New York, Dec, 8, 1856.

AFFIDAVIT OF JAMES J. BEVINS, HARBOR MASTER.

JAMES J. BEVINS, being duly sworn, says he is a Harbor Master for the Port of New-York; I received my commission on 9th of April, 1855.

Did you pay any money to any person or persons to secure your appointment? A.—No, Sir, directly or indirectly.

Did any person pay for you? A.—No, Sir, I never gave any person anything for procuring my appointment.

Have you at any time taken money by gift, loan, or otherwise, for furnishing berths for vessels? Ans.—No, Sir, I never bargained with anybody for a berth; I have received presents after vessels have gone to sea; some of such presents I never knew whom they came from—some of them I do.

Have you ever refused to give a berth to a vessel unless the owner or parties in interest would pay you or make compensation? Ans.—Never in my life, on the contrary, I have told them to hang on at the end of the pier and I would give them a berth as soon as one was vacant, in their regular turn.

Have you had loans made to you by merchants, which was understood by you not to be returned? Ans.—No, Sir.

Have you made loans of any merchants which have not been returned? Ans.—I have not paid all up from some I borrowed.

Did M. K. WILSON, a stevedore, ever give you any money for berthing vessels? Ans.—No, Sir, not for berthing vessels. When I first went on duty in the district, Mr. WILSON told me he had worked the district under Messrs. JEROME & KIPP's administration, some nine years, and he would like to do with me the same he had done with them; that he would put in his bills for extra services as he had done before; as he had been in habit of charging merchants for procuring places for vessels to load and unload, in the shape of presents; he went to tell me what Harbor Masters he had made presents to. He then told me if I would let him work my district, that I could have all the tonnage; he would guarantee to make me presents to amount to $2,000 a year. I told him that I would make no such arrangement; that I was competent to work my own district, and what he proposed to me was contrary to law; he said it was easy getting over that—he would give it in shape of presents; I told him if I was of any benefit to merchants, by coming early and working late, I would receive it from them and not from him; he says, you cannot receive it from them unless you receive it through me; he says, they won't talk to you, but they will with me; I told him I could not help that; he then wanted to know if I would let his vessels come on the district as other Harbor Masters had done; I told him if his vessels got there first, and kept the berths covered, that I would make no charges; he then told me that he owned a shipping interest with Captain SARDY; he asked me what I would take for the exclusive use of the upper side of Pier No. 8, or lower side of Pier No. 9; I asked him if any Harbor Master had ever farmed out his district; he said that would not be farming it out; he owned $18,000 in the ship *Elwood Walter*, and one-quarter of the ship *New-York*, and they were going to start a regular line between here and Liverpool, and that they could not start the line and keep it going unless they could get regular berths like some of the big merchants up town; I would let no side of my pier to him nor Mr. SARDY either; he said SARDY was a bird, and he would set him at me; I told him it was of no use, I did not know Mr. SARDY, and I would not put myself in any man's power; he said other Harbor Masters did it, through their deputies; I told him that made no difference to me; I had no deputies, and I did not want any; I was competent of working my own district; the *Elwood Walter* arrived after this conversation and I put her in a berth for him, and while the ship lay in the berth, Captain SARDY spoke to me—asked me if I had made that arrangement with Mr. WILSON yet; I told him no; he said they could not run a line unless they had a side of a pier; I told him I could not grant it to him or any other man; he told me to come up to the office when I had time, he wanted to talk to me; I told him I would come up to the office if he had any money to lend as I was mighty short; says he, come up, and I will lend you some; I went to his office—he asked me how much I wanted; I told him I was $460 short of taking up a mortgage that was being foreclosed on me, if he would let me have $100 I would try to get the balance of some of my friends on the district; he asked me if I was going to give that steady berth to WILSON; I told him I could not do it, it was impossible; he then told me he had no money, but to call again; I called the next day, or the day after; he told me he was sending a ship away and was very short; I left his office and never went into it after, to my recollection; I came back on the district; Mr. WILSON asked me if I could put the ship *Mary Lee* or *James Drake* between piers 10 and 11 for a harbor, on account of the ice; I asked whose ship she was; he said it was my particular friend Capt. SARDY; I told him it was a great concern that could not loan a man $100, when he was having a mortgage of $1,600 foreclosed on him; he says SARDY is not the man I took him to be; that he had not returns of the ships *Elwood Walter* or *New-York*; they had both remitted to Capt. SARDY, and he could get no money out of him; I put the ship in for him; she laid on me two or three months, and peddled out a cargo of salt; I never received any from the ship or Capt. SARDY, to my knowledge; I put the bark *Panchita* between Piers Nos. 2 and 3, and she laid on all Winter; I hauled her, and hauled her, and received nothing from her; I do not know what Mr WILSON has from merchants; the amount set forth by him was not paid me, or anything like that amount; I now present a paper from stevedores, showing how Mr. K. WILSON managed the district, under other Harbor Masters. It has been said I got $100 from the steamship *Tennessee*; Mr. WILSON came to me and says: "Mr. BEVINS, the ship *Tennessee* is coming up, and we cannot get her into her berth on account of the ice; have you got a place to put her to land her passengers; she will go to sea again in two or three days." I told him that there was no place, unless the ice was cut between piers Nos. 2 and 3. He says: "Mr. DE GRADER is a perfect gentleman, and if you will go to work for us, and cut so as to get this ship in, I will see that Mr. DE GRADER makes you a present, as it will take you until some time in the night, for you will have to wait for the tide to come up." He sent some men, and I set some to work cutting the ice, shoved the ice out of the slip and got the ship in that night. I went went next morning before daylight, and cleared away for coal barges, I received a present from Mr. WILSON at that time, I afterwards came down between 3 and 4 o'clock in the morning to let the ship in again, I think they made me a present the second time and I think it came from DE GRADER, I never made any charge for this as Mr. WILSON has reported. I have never bargained with any person on my district for berths, knowing that it was contrary to law, I never have had any deputy to work my district or collect money for me. I have received presents from merchants and stevedores for working after hours and all hours of the night, some have been liberal and some have not. Mr. JEROME exaggerated his statement $65 more than the presents he gave me. Mr. WILSON has exaggerated his away beyond the mark, I am positive of the fact.

JAS. J. BEVINS.

New-York, Dec. 10, 1856.

AFFIDAVIT OF HARBOR MASTER SCHULTZ.

ALEX. H. SCHULTZ, being duly sworn, says, I am a Harbor Master, my district is from the foot of Barclay-street to the extent of the port of New-York, on the North River. I have never taken any fees for my services beyond ——— have paid through the Custom-House, nor have I received any presents for my services. I do not receive, nor have I received any fee from coastwise vessels, from barges, or from any vessels other than those contemplated by law, and I do not regard myself as entitled to the two dollars fees usually received, from barges and coastwise vessels such fees in my district would amount probably to forty dollars a day, or to about $10,000 a year. The Harbor Master is entitled to fees from coastwise vessels in care of ———, but I have never charged or received such fees.

In regard to Mr. CHAMBERLAIN's appointment as Harbor Master I told Mr. THOMAS that I would be responsible for $1,000 for the appointment of Mr. CHAMBERLAIN if he had pledged himself to pay it; I visited Mr. JOHN J. CHAMBERS, the Private Secretary of Governor CLARK, in regard to Mr. FISHER's nomination; I desired that Mr. FISHER should not be one of the the Harbor Masters, and visited Mr. CHAMBERS at the Secretary's room, and asked him if he could not aid me in defeating FISHER; Mr. CHAMBERS said CHAMBERLAIN had offered $2,500 for the appointment, and I understood that the offer was made to him (CHAMBERS;) my answer was that Mr. CHAMBERLAIN would perform all he agreed to; I afterwards learned that Mr. CHAMBERLAIN had made no such offer to CHAMBERS; this I discovered when both CHAMBERS and CHAMBERLAIN with myself were present together in the City of New-York, On the ground that ships had already paid Harbor Masters fees, I have uniformly advised my associates never to receive any extra compensation.

A. H. SCHULTZ.

New-York, Dec. 30, 1856.

AFFIDAVIT OF CHARLES CHAMBERLAIN, HARBOR MASTER.

CHARLES CHAMBERLAIN, being duly sworn, says: I am one of the Harbor Masters of the port of New-York; received my last commission from Gov. CLARK in April, 1855; my first commission came from Gov. YOUNG, my second from Gov. FISK, and my third from Gov. HUNT; I was an applicant for appointment under Gov. CLARK, but my name was not sent in with the regular appointments, but the name of JOHN THOMAS, of Syracuse, was sent in and rejected by the Senate as Post Warden; Mr. MURRAY, of Canandaigua, was nominated by the Governor as Harbor Master, and rejected; this made a vacancy; hearing of which I went to Albany and found great difficulty in procuring the appointment; my first interview with THOMAS was at the Capitol at Albany; he accosted me with the remark, though a stranger to me, that "I owed him $1,000 for his influence," which was understood to be for the appointment I had received through him, as Harbor Master, my appointment by the Governor having then been confirmed by the Senate; I told THOMAS that I had heard of him before, and that I supposed the money must be paid; he demanded it at once, and I told him he would have to go to New-York to receive it; he objected to this for a time, when I drew my check on the Mechanics' Bank of this City to his (THOMAS order) for $1,000; THOMAS afterwards came to me, for $25 in addition, which I positively refused to give him; but in order that he might have the means to pay his expenses, I gave him a new check for $950 and paid him $50 in money; he came to New-York, and the check was paid at the bank to him in person; Mr. John J. CHAMBERS, who was made one of the Harbor Masters in April, 1855, and who was Governor CLARK's Private Secretary, claimed of me $2,500 for his influence in procuring me the appointment I hold; this was after he was Harbor Master; the claim was pressed by him two or three times, and as often refused by me, and nothing has been paid by me to him; I have no deputy to assist me, and my district lies within piers from Fulton Market to Pier No. 36 inclusive, East River.

CHARLES CHAMBERLAIN.

New-York, Dec. 19, 1856.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—4 Hanover-st., and 181 Broadway

FROM WASHINGTON.

Composition of the New Cabinet—Walker's Chances in the Ascendant—New-England to be Cut Out—The Investigating Committee—Rumors Respecting the Character of this Report, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 13.

The friends of COBB for Secretary of State were thrown into great consternation to-day by the discovery of the promising *coup d'état* in favor of WALKER. The movement was utterly unexpected, and it has gone so far that it is scarcely possible to do anything to check it, WALKER having secured every influence not already pledged to COBB.

If COBB should be defeated for Secretary of State, it is understood that he can obtain either the Secretaryship of the Treasury or the Speakership of the next House, for which latter post he has proved his eminent fitness.

The Democrats of the Pennsylvania Legislature have united in quite a unanimous recommendation of WALKER for the State Department, and dispatches declare that his appointment is looked upon as a certainty at Harrisburg.

It is now deemed certain among the best posted Democrats that FLOYD, of Virginia, will receive the Navy Department, GWIN's reelection to the Senate taking him out of the field for that place.

Pending the strife between CLIFFORD and TOUCEY, a strong effort is making to cut New-England out of a Cabinet appointment altogether; and the proposition is apparently not without some probability of success, if I can judge by the tone of the oracles.

WELLER's failure of a reelection to the Senate excites warm sympathy in his behalf, and a movement is already progressing for his appointment to some Cabinet place. There is an eminent propriety in giving our Pacific friend a representation in the Executive branch of our Government, and WELLER's success is by no means impossible, unless GWIN and BRODERICK should prove hostile—which is not anticipated. SAM MEDARY and the Ohioans generally will sustain his claims.

The Committee of Investigation is getting very impatient. It is now said that they will not wait longer than until Monday for the expected witnesses for the defence. It is also said that the Committee has divided its work, KELSEY being appointed to draw up the General Report, and the case of each member supposed to be implicated by the evidence obtained, being given to a particular member of the Committee for the preparation of a report. Of course these sub-reports will be considered as a whole by the Committee, before they are finally agreed upon. It is rumored that the Committee will report resolutions expelling one member, censuring others, and withdrawing the privilege of the floor from your correspondent,—who has strong hopes of surviving that catastrophe. These latter rumors, however, are so vague that I am not prepared to express any opinion as to their reliability.

The friends of Doctor GWIN are generally elated at his return to the Senate. He will meet a generous welcome here, where he is a deserved favorite among all parties.

Tuesday's New-York mail reached us to-night, but Monday's is still missing.

S.

The Joint Committee to Notify the President and Vice-President Elect—Special Messenger from Kansas—The Washington Territory Troubles, &c.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 13.

The Joint Committee appointed by the two Houses of Congress to wait upon Messrs. BUCHANAN and BRECKINRIDGE, and inform them of their election, will not perform that duty until these gentlemen arrive in Washington, which will be about the 25th instant.

Mr. BRANSCOMBE, a special messenger from Kansas, arrived last night with a memorial from the members of the Free-State Legislature, asking Congress to protect them in their rights, which was to-day presented in the Senate by Mr. WILSON, and referred to the Committee on Territories.

Among the additional papers sent to the Senate relative to the conduct of Governor STEVENS, is one from the people of Washington Territory asking for such action as will protect them in their personal rights, and shield them from the despotic acts of STEVENS, whose removal is anticipated.

JOSEPH C. BOND, of Boston, son of Prof. BOND, of Cambridge, was recently seriously injured at early evening, with a slung shot in the forehead, while passing a vacant lot in Pennsylvania Avenue. The ruffian escaped without accomplishing his supposed purpose, robbery.

Eleven hundred and ten dollars worth of tickets have already been subscribed for, for the National Inauguration Ball.

XXXIVth Congress.....Second Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 13.

Mr. BELL, of Tennessee, gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill providing for the just and fair distribution of the proceeds of the sales of Public Lands among all the States, according to their respective population.

On motion of Mr. WELLER, a resolution was adopted requesting the Secretary of War to communicate copies of all reports which may have been made to that Department by the officers who were sent to the seat of war in Europe in 1855 and 1856. The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of private bills.

The Senate, after transacting some unimportant business, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 13.

The House passed several private bills, including one giving a pension to a black man who acted as a spy in the War of 1812.

Among many reports of a private character was one presented by Mr. CHAFFEE from the Committee on Patents, extending HAYWARD's India Rubber patent for seven years.

He moved the previous question on its passage, but other business was interposed to prevent a vote.

Messrs. PAINE and EDIE made an adverse report in which they assume that HAYWARD was not the original inventor; that the rights of all the persons manufacturing by the process described, since the operation of the patent to GOODYEAR in 1843, are not protected in the bill; and that HAYWARD has amassed a large amount of wealth by his association with a combination.

The Committee was equally divided, Mr. SMITH, of Tennessee, not signing either report.

Adjourned.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Friday, Feb. 13.

NOTICES.

By Mr. SPENCER, to change the name of the Broadway Baptist Church.

By Mr. RIDER, to amend the charter of the village of Flushing.

The bill to amend the charter of the Erie R. R. Co. was discussed till 12 o'clock, when the Senate went into Executive Session with closed doors.

The evening session was consumed in a debate on the resolution requiring the Canal Board to report on the expediency of imposing discriminating tolls on the Canal. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Friday, Feb. 13.

Two bills were passed, one to protect the purchasers of real estate in the partition of lands owned by several persons, and to amend the Plank Turnpike Road law.

Private bills were then considered.

The Comptroller reported that the expense of publishing the Colonial History, unfinished, is $107,501 80, and the Documentary History, finished, $168,740.

A bill was passed to amend the charter of the Chatham Bank.

The bill setting off a district on the East River for the use of canal-boats during the season of navigation was reported upon favorably.

Also, bills to encourage improvement in the breed of horses.

To authorize the sale of the New-York Arsenal.

To incorporate the Commercial Trust Company.

To abolish the fees of County Judges. Adjourned.

Resignation of Senator Clark.

ALBANY, Friday, Feb. 13.

Mr. ZENAS CLARK, Senator from the First District, has resigned his seat in the Senate in consequence of continued ill-health.

THE ELECTION OF A NEW SENATOR.

ALBANY, Friday, Feb. 13.

Governor KING to-day signed a proclamation for the election of a Senator from the Fifteenth District (St. Lawrence and Franklin place) in the room of ZENAS CLARK, resigned. The election will take place on the 5th of March. The proclamation will be published to-morrow.

The Massachusetts Legislature.

BOSTON, Friday, Feb. 13.

The Senate to-day again elected SAMUEL ANDREWS to the office of Major-General by a vote of 27 to 6—thus non-concurring with the House, which yesterday made a choice of E. W. PIERCE for that office.

Convention of Lake Underwriters.

CLEVELAND, Friday, Feb. 13.

The Convention of Lake Underwriters adjourned to-day. The tariff of rates published by the New-York Board of Underwriters was adopted, with slight modifications. The rates of insurance on cargoes were advanced a quarter per cent, but no change was made in the rates on hulls.

From St. Louis.

THE QUESTION OF EMANCIPATION IN MISSOURI—AFFRAY IN KANSAS.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Feb. 12.

The Senate on Tuesday passed, by 25 to 4, a resolution declaring the emancipation of slaves in that State not only impracticable, but any movement towards it impolitic, unwise, and unjust, and that it should be discountenanced by the people.

The House yesterday passed the Senate's resolution against the emancipation of slaves by a vote of 107 to 69.

The Kansas correspondent of the *Democrat* reports that a rencontre had taken place at Tecumseh between Judge ELMORE and the correspondent of the *National Era*, named KAZIA. Both parties were wounded, but not dangerously.

Railroad Accidents.

TRAIN THROWN DOWN AN EMBANKMENT—THREE MEN KILLED.

SCRANTON, Friday, Feb. 13.

The accommodation train was thrown down an embankment to-day, at Factoryville, killing JOHN HOUSTON, the engineer, the fireman and brakeman and dangerously wounding another engineer, named WILLIAM WHITE. The passengers escaped without injury.

PROBABLY FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

ELIZABETH CITY, Friday, Feb. 13.

A man, name unknown, and supposed to be about 40 years of age, was horribly mutilated, about 1 o'clock to-day, by the 10 A. M. train from Philadelphia, while walking on the track about one mile below this place. Both of his legs, his arm and shoulder, are broken, and his forehead is severely cut. He cannot recover.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 13.

No. 128.—*Henry Worthington, et al.*, plaintiff vs. *The Lessee of Araminta Brooke.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the District of Maryland. The matters in controversy in the cause having been agreed upon and settled between the parties, the writ of error was dismissed with costs.

No. 73.—Argument concluded.

No. 74.—*Charles Ballance*, plaintiff vs. *Adolph Papen.*—Argument commenced for plaintiff. Adjourned.

Western Navigation.

PITTSBURG, Friday, Feb. 13.

The river measures seven feet ten inches, and is falling. The weather is mild.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Feb. 13.

The river has fallen six inches to-day. The weather is damp and cloudy.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, Feb. 13.

The river is falling. It measures eight feet eight inches on the Falls. Very little ice is running. The thermometer at noon marked 54° above zero.

Ocean Steamers.

NON-ARRIVAL OF THE NIAGARA.

HALIFAX, Friday, Feb. 13—8:45 P. M.

The steamship *Niagara*, now in her fourteenth day out, has not yet been heard of. A heavy rain storm prevails, with a strong southerly wind. The telegraph works with great difficulty, and the weather is such that it is feared the line will shortly give out entirely.

SACKVILLE, Friday, Feb. 13—11 P. M.

Almost immediately after the reception of the above dispatch we ceased to get a current from Halifax, and presume, therefore, that it will be impossible to resume telegraphing to-night.

ARRIVAL OF THE ANGLO-SAXON AT PORTLAND.

PORTLAND, Friday, Feb. 13.

The screw steamship *Anglo-Saxon*, from Liverpool on the 2d ult., arrived here this morning. Her advices are the same as those received by the *City of Baltimore* at New-York.

THE ARABIA AT HALIFAX OUTWARD BOUND.

HALIFAX, Friday, Feb. 13.

The steamship *Arabia* arrived here from Boston at 10.40, and sailed again for Liverpool at 8 o'clock this (Friday) evening.

The Southern Roads.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Feb. 13.

Travelers for the South can pass over the Columbia and Central Roads to Baltimore, both being in excellent order.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Feb. 12.

COTTON is firm; sales to day 9,500bales. Middling is quoted at 12¾c.@12¾c. SUGAR firm. FLOUR very dull. PORK quiet. LARD quiet, at 12c., in tierces. FREIGHTS to Liverpool ⅝d.@9-16d. STERLING EXCHANGE 6¾ premium.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, Feb. 12.

Sales of COTTON to-day 1,900 bales,—of the week 10,000 bales. The market closed at an advance of ½c.@¾c. on the week. Good middling is quoted at 13c.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Feb. 13.

Stocks heavy. Pennsylvania Railroad, 85⅛; Reading Railroad, 39⅞; Morris Canal, 15⅞; Long Island Railroad, 13¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 48¾.

It has been raining copiously here all this morning.

TWO WEEKS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

Arrival of the George Law.

$1,097,806 IN TREASURE.

GOV. JOHNSON'S MESSAGE.

Election of Messrs. Gwin and Broderick to the U. S. Senate.

EARTHQUAKE IN CALIFORNIA.

New Fillibustering Expedition.

IMPORTANT FROM NICARAGUA.

WALKER'S POSITION IMPROVING.

THE REVOLUTION IN PERU.

Naval Engagement Opposite Callao.

News from New-Granada, South America, and Australia.

The United States Mail steamer *George Law*, WM. LEWIS HERNDON, U. S. N., Commander, from Aspinwall Feb. 3, 8 o'clock P. M., with the passengers, mails and treasure for New-York, brought to Panama by steamer *Golden Gate*, arrived last evening. The *George Law* has experienced very strong Northeast winds, with heavy sea, from the hour of leaving Aspinwall until arrival off Cape Hatteras.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer *Golden Gate*, R. L. WHITING, Esq., Commander, left San Francisco Jan. 20, 6 o'clock P. M., with 466 passengers, the United States mails and $1,533,642 32 in treasure on freight and destined as follows:

For New-York	$1,096,540 64	For England	323,101 68
For N. Orleans	102,000 00	For Panama	13,000 00

the Territories east of the mountains, as the Governor recommends, there can be no question that their removal and maintenance there would be [illegible] to the Government than the present system has proved; we have no doubt. But the difficulty in the way of the proposed change is the Official patronage involved in the present policy, which would be decreased or become less potent if the Indians were put out of the limits of the State. From the present aspect of affairs, we think it likely that those who will represent us in Congress for the next six years, will be more desirous of increasing than diminishing the number and influence of Federal offices in this State, and that their efforts in that behalf will have but little influence to the interests of their constituents.

The Governor presents a clear and forcible view of our financial affairs in detail, which shows an excess of expenditure over the revenue of $350,000 per annum, and a most lamentable want of system and economy in our fiscal arrangements. Like an earnest man of business, comprehending a difficulty and determined to remedy it, he enters into the subject urging the absolute necessity of making every dollar of revenue available, and in a practical and common sense way, points out the means of doing so. The availability of the "Civil Fund" paid into the Federal treasury from customs collected here prior to the admission of the State, and which is now due to the State, is suggested, and the direct application of that fund to the payment of the bonds strongly urged. We are gratified to observe that our views on this important point, as published some days since, are substantially coincided in by the Executive, not that the coincidence is anything, but because the policy suggested by us, before brought directly before the Legislature in official way, and being in itself right, there is every likelihood that it will be adopted, and at once place the payment of the bonds beyond the possibility of doubt, and save to the State two and a half millions of dollars that she is justly entitled to. If the present Legislature should not do anything else, the prosecution of the Governor's recommendation in this regard, to a successful issue, would entitle this body to the lasting gratitude of the people.

In connection with the finances, the Executive urges the amendment of the revenue laws in many essential particulars, by which it is estimated that the revenue will be doubled, without materially increasing the burdens of taxation. It is probable that the increase of receipts that would result from the adoption of the measures proposed, is considerably over-estimated; but, at the same time, we are convinced that it would be sufficiently great to meet the exigencies of government, and instead of adding to, actually decrease the burdens of taxation by equalizing them. The revenue projects set forth are, in the main, not only just and judicious, but eminently practical. But there is one, perhaps two, that, if adopted, would be likely to prove inoperative and unpopular. These, we think, should be passed over; the others, if put into practice, will be amply sufficient for the necessary increase of revenue, and being simple and equal in their operation, will be cheerfully acquiesced in by the people.

Election of Messrs. Gwin and Broderick to the United States Senate.

From the Alta California.

DAVID C. BRODERICK has been elected United States Senator for the long term, in place of [illegible], and Wm. M. Gwin for the short term. Both [illegible] on the first ballot—Mr. [illegible] receiving [illegible] votes, and Mr. Gwin [illegible] votes. [illegible] the election of Gwin is [illegible] disgraceful in its nature, [illegible] were dictated by Mr. BRODERICK, who [illegible] in his own hands a sufficient number of votes to [illegible] the election of whomsoever he pleased. The bargain is said to be that Mr. GWIN yields all claim to any influence in the Federal appointments. Mr. GWIN has published a letter, in which he states that he shall not interfere in the dispensation of Executive favors.

MANIFESTO OF WM. A. GWIN.

To the People of California:

I have thought it proper, in view of the Senatorial contest which has resulted in the election of Mr. DAVID C. BRODERICK and myself to the Senate of the United States, to state to the people of California certain circumstances and facts which compose a part of the history of that arduous struggle.

After a laborious service in the United States Senate, during a term of six years, and at a juncture in the history of the State when the energy and fidelity of a representative could be most fruitful of results, I found myself at the expiration of my term, and after having, as I supposed, outlived the misrepresentations of my enemies, engaged again in a struggle which has been again rewarded with the confidence of the Legislature. My election was attended by circumstances which rarely occur in the course of such contests. A representative, whose evil destiny it is to be the indirect dispenser of Federal patronage, will strangely miscalculate if he expects to evade the malice of disappointed men. But the hostility, malignity and abuse which have pursued my Senatorial career when at a distance from my maligners, and which have accompanied me during the strife just closed, are such, I believe I may say, as a representative has never before endured to survive.

The opposition I have sustained came from an unexpected quarter, and from those whose friendship I had believed, strengthened as it was by personal obligation, nothing could weaken or sever. Ardent, devoted and disinterested friends I had, whose fidelity remained unshaken from first to last, through storm and sunshine alike, and to these, one and all, my grateful acknowledgments are due. But even the force of their attachment, faithful and zealous as it was, would have proved unavailing, if unaided, to meet and conquer the opposition which open hostility and secret treachery had arrayed against me. I had learned in the struggle that he who aids in conferring great official power upon individuals does not always secure friends, and that the force of deep personal obligation may even be converted into an incentive to hostility and hate. In a word, to the federal patronage in the State do I attribute, in a great degree, the malice and hostile energy, which, after years of faithful public service, and towards the closing period of life, have nearly cost me the indersement of a reelection to the United States Senate. From patronage, then, and the curse it entails, I shall gladly in future turn, and my sole labor and ambition from henceforth shall be to deserve well of the State, and to justify the choice of the Legislature in honoring me a second time as a representative of its interests.

I have hinted above at aid other than that received from those whom I had regarded as friends. I refer to the timely assistance accorded to me by Mr. BRODERICK and his friends. Although at one time a rival, and recognizing in him a fierce but manly opponent, I do not hesitate to acknowledge in this public manner his forgetfulness of all grounds of dissension and hostility, in what he conceived to be a step necessary to allay the strifes and discords which had distracted the party and the State. To him, I conceive, in a great degree, my election is due; and I feel bound to him and them in common efforts to unite and heal, where the result heretofore has been to break down and destroy. Wm. W. GWIN.

SACRAMENTO, Jan. 12, 1857.

Earthquake in California,

IN SAN FRANCISCO AND SACRAMENTO.

From the San Francisco Alta.

A severe shock of an earthquake was felt in this city yesterday morning, a few minutes after 8 o'clock, causing a considerable degree of consternation and alarm, particularly in the lower part of the city, where the shock was more severely felt than in the upper portion. A frame house, situated in the rear of the intersection of California and Market streets, occupied by PETER J. EVANS and family, was shaken from its foundation and moved several feet to the southward. The house was elevated some four or five feet from the planking, and stood upon piles; beneath it were placed a number of barrels and boxes. When the under-pinning gave way, the floor of the house rested upon the boxes and barrels, and was broken through in several places. A little girl who was in the house, asleep at the time, narrowly escaped, as the floor beneath her bed was broken through. The shock was generally felt throughout the city—clocks were stopped, gas burners were shaken, crockery and tin rattled in the stove, and at a hotel on Davis-street, where the boarders were breakfasting at the time, the shock was so severe that men, women and children left the table and rushed to the street. By telegraph from Sacramento, we learn that the shock was felt in that city between 7 and 8 o'clock A. M. About a year ago a similar, though much more severe, shock was felt in this city. It is stated that no less than sixty shocks of earthquakes have been felt in this city within the past five years.

AT LOS ANGELOS.

A correspondent writes from Los Angelos: "A severe shock of an earthquake was felt here this morning, (Friday, Jan. 9,) at 8¾ o'clock. The motion seemed to be East and West. The oscillation of the earth resembled the long swell of the sea—it literally swayed backwards and forwards like the rocking of waves, so that it was with great difficulty one could stand up. Articles hung overhead in houses, swung to and fro like so many pendulums. Clocks were stopped. The water in the river and *zanjas* was turned back or overflowed the banks. The people generally fled from their houses into the open air. The vibrations apparently did not cease for some minutes. The damage done to the buildings was slight, as the motions were long and lateral, instead of sudden, violent and vertical. About an hour later another shock was felt."

AT MONTEREY.

A scientific man writes from Monterey: "A smart shock of earthquake—apparently a wave coming from the West and North, and making its line for the South and East—was felt at Monterey about 7 o'clock in the morning of Friday, the 9th inst. It shook some of the oldest adobe buildings in the town, but did no harm whatsoever to things animate or inanimate. The earth seemed moved with the motion of a heaving, rolling wave. It was certainly a horizontal movement, and not a vertical one. Many people in the town, who were about their occupation, did not experience the sensation in the slightest degree; while those who were in bed felt it distinctly."

AT KERN RIVER DISTRICT.

From the Stockton Argus.

On the morning of the 9th Jan., about 6 o'clock, a slight shock was observed at Fort Tejon, which was scarcely perceptible. At about 8¼ o'clock a second shock occurred, which lasted from 3 to 5 minutes, and resembled in sound the rumbling of a train of cars. Nearly all the buildings in the vicinity were seriously injured by the falling of chimneys, plastering and walls. Several adobe buildings in course of erection, and nearly completed, were almost completely demolished. Fortunately they were unoccupied, although the roofs were on, and the work upon the interior nearly finished. Several narrow escapes occurred at the Fort. A man in the kitchen of one of the adobe buildings succeeded in making his escape from the door at the moment the walls fell in. Had he remained in the building a moment longer, his life would have been the forfeit. Dr. TENBROEK, at the Fort, was violently thrown from his feet. At the government mill, which supplies the lumber for the Fort, situated about twenty miles beyond, the mules employed in hauling timber were thrown down, and the mill, for the time, was abandoned. Branches (four feet in circumference,) of trees were broken off, and large oaks fell to the ground.

At Reed's Ranch, a Mexican woman was killed by the falling of an adobe. Several buildings in the neighborhood were very much injured. About a mile above the Fort, a little girl came near losing her life by a limb which fell from the effects of the shock. Rev. Mr. BATEMAN, riding through the country, about 20 miles distant from the Fort, states that in many places upon the road, the earth is upheaved, and exhibits the appearance of a very violent shock. He was informed by a *vaquero* that at a point still further in the mountains, the roads have become almost impassable.

EXTENT OF THE EARTHQUAKE.

The *Bulletin* says the earthquake of Friday last week, so far as the news has reached us, appears to have extended over the whole country, from San Diego to the north of Sacramento—from the coast line to the upper valleys of the Sierra Nevada.

A New and Extensive Fillibustering Expedition Against Northern Mexico.

From the San Francisco Bulletin.

* * * Our remarks are intended to have special reference to the expedition now fitting out against Northern Mexico. It is matter of newspaper notoriety that such a project is on foot and proceeding rapidly towards execution. Of the details, involved as they are in contradiction, it is hardly necessary to speak. It is sufficient to state that it is undoubtedly a fillibuster expedition, though that fact will doubtless be denied, as vehemently and impudently as it has been in the instances which have preceded it. Two plans are suggested as its course of action. The first of these establishes its point of setting out at San Diego, whence it will proceed across the Desert into Sonora. If this route is taken its fate will be as speedy as certain. The difficulties of such a route, the impossibility of arriving in Mexico after a passage over it in a condition to enable the members of the expedition to cope successfully with the forces that will oppose it, are sufficient to convince any one familiar with that region, that extermination will be its fate. The second plan, if it could be successfully commenced, promises better; but its opening attempt is a hazardous one. It is nothing less than a seizure of the port of Guayamas, on the Gulf of California. This point once gained, the expedition of which we write will assume an importance exceeding that of any of the enterprises which have preceded it. But to gain possession of that city, requires an amount of preparation, an extent of resources and a number of men, which it is hardly probable will be concomitants of the undertaking.

NEW GRANADA.

The Imaginary Revolution—Expedition into the Interior—Ship News—Resignation of the American Consul at Aspinwall.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

PANAMA, Tuesday, Feb. 3, 1857.

Although in Carnival time, we hear nothing of the amusements usual at this season; in fact every year the people appear to pay less attention to their old custom of observing the different seasons and set times of the year.

Since my last every thing remains quiet here, except an imaginary revolution, which appears to have originated in the fertile brain of some adviser of our gallant Commodore, MERVINE, at which the Commander-in-Chief of our naval squadron, in the *Pacific*, has evidently taken considerable alarm, as he has prohibited any one on board the *Independence* from being on shore after sundown, or going outside the walls of the city at any hour. Some one doubtless has been playing a hoax on him, or else he is deeper in the secrets of the native fillibusters than any one else; but it is all right to be on the safe side. Lieut. MCCAULEY is about to leave on an expedition to Chepo and the Gulf of San Miguel, the former about twenty, and the latter forty miles distant from Panama, for the purpose of examining the different timbers to be found in these regions suitable for ship-building. The excursion will be an interesting one, and may prove highly useful, as there are many valuable woods in those districts of which little is known.

The *St. Marys* is at San Juan del Sur, looking after WALKER.

The *John Adams* remains at Valparaiso for orders; her Commander, J. B. BOUTWELL, came up by last British steamer in bad health, having been condemned as unseaworthy, and proceeds home by the *George Law*.

The *Decatur* is looked for here very soon.

The *Cyane* remains at Aspinwall. The British squadron have all left our harbor, one for Mexico, one for Peru, and one for Valparaiso.

Consul FLETCHER, of Aspinwall, has sent home his resignation, being unwilling to serve under the new Consular instructions on so small a salary. There will, doubtless, be numerous applicants for the office. Among others, Mr. FOSTER, of the Aspinwall *Courier*, has sent home a petition to be appointed.

IMPORTANT FROM NICARAGUA.

The "Sierra Nevada" at Panama—Report of Walker about to Surrender entrenched—His Position Better than Ever.

From the Panama Star and Herald.

The steamship *Sierra Nevada*, Capt. HUNTINGDON, of the Nicaragua Line, arrived in this port on the morning of the 21st inst. She brings no passengers. The *Sierra Nevada* left San Juan del Sur on the morning of the 18th inst., and came here for the purpose of taking up the passengers who came out from New-York by the steamer *James Adger*, but who went up on the *Sonora*. She left here yesterday evening again for San Francisco.

Captain HUNTINGDON reports that he was at Rivas on the evening of the 17th inst., in company with President WALKER, and that at that time the allies had not taken Virgin Bay, nor had any attempt been made to do so, so that the report which reached us by the British steamer from Greytown, to the effect that the Costa Ricans had taken the bay, was not correct, neither had they made any effort to take San Juan del Sur.

Up to the 17th inst., WALKER had not heard of the river and lake steamers being taken by the Costa Ricans, although, from their non-arrival, he had suspected something of the kind. He had a schooner on the lake of 80 tons, with which he was in hopes of regaining the steamers, in the event of their having fallen into the hands of the allies.

WALKER had, it is reported, an effective force of 1,200 men, among them 150 rangers, well mounted and equipped, and the officers of the *Nevada* state that his position is now as good, if not better, than ever; his men being in good health, and having a good supply of provisions. He is strongly fortified in Rivas, where he has a foundry for the manufacture of cannon and rifle balls.

It appears tolerably well settled that the Nicaragua Line is now broken up, at least for a time, even according to the most favorable accounts, and that for some trips to come the steamers of that line will bring their passengers down here. The *Orizaba*, which was to leave San Francisco on the 20th, will come down here, touching at San Juan del Sur, and will probably bring us the earliest news we may expect to receive of the future movements of the belligerants.

The ship *Narragansett*, of Providence, Captain EDMUNDS, from New-York, with coal, arrived at San Juan del Sur on the 13th inst.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH PACIFIC.

Peru.

PROGRESS OF THE REVOLUTION—NAVAL ENGAGEMENT AT CALLAO—EXCITING SCENE.

Our dates from Callao are to the 10th ult.

The revolutionary movement still continues, and draws nearer the Capital, the possession of the vessels of war giving Gen. VIVANCO a great advantage over the Government, in being able to move his forces from point to point.

On the 31st December the steamer *Apurimac* and brigantine *Loa*, bearing the flag of Gen. VIVANCO, made their appearance in the harbor of Callao, to the great discomfiture of the inhabitants of the town and of the Government party.

Boats from the *Apurimac* were immediately sent to the French ships *Perseverante* and the English steamer *Tribune*, for the purpose of informing the commanders that the object of VIVANCO's visit was not to bombard the town, but to take possession of the steamer *Ucayali*.

No hostilities were commenced that day, but the next, at 4 o'clock, the *Loa* got up steam, and having seven boats filled with armed men entered the bay to windward, with the intention of taking possession of the ship *Antonia Terry*, which was anchored about a musket-shot from the mole. The boats' crew then boarded the *Terry*, and made preparations to lift her anchor. In the mean time General CASTILLA, who was watching the operation, ordered the battalion of RICHINCHA to leave the arsenal with some pieces of artillery and take up a position on the mole; he then rode to the Castle of Independence, and ordered the commander to open fire on the revolutionary vessels, which was done, the *Ucayali* following the example. The *Loa* returned the fire, and the armed force that had boarded the *Terry* immediately re-embarked, seeing that they were exposed to the fire of the *Ucayali*, and to the cannons on the mole. The firing continued for half an hour on both sides, and resulted in five of the revolutionary party being killed and seven wounded, the Government forces suffering no damage.

The *Apurimac* took no part in the action. During the firing the town remained quiet spectators.

Previous to the events just narrated (on the 28th) the *Apurimac*, *Loa* and *Tumbes* had been to the Chincha Islands, where, learning that the *Izcuchaca* had sailed, they followed her, and compelled her to return to the Islands. The Governor of the Island was removed and a new one appointed, and a circular was sent to the agents and captains of vessels, stating that no change would be made in the mode of conducting business. It is said that the three steamers had 1,200 men on board. General VIVANCO issued a circular to the diplomatic agents, stating that he was in possession of the Chinchas, and that all countries would be respected.

President CASTILLA has issued a decree prohibiting the supply of provisions, &c., to the revolutionists, under penalty of trial by martial law.

On the night of the 7th the *Tumbes* and *Catherine Hayes* left Callao harbor with the greater part of the revolutionary force, leaving the *Apurimac* only in Callao, anchored to leeward of *Perseverante*. The *Tumbes* is supposed to have gone to Islay for recruits.

Chili.

GOVERNMENT APPROPRIATIONS—THE COSTA RICAN CHARGE—A WRECK—BUSINESS.

Our advices from Valparaiso are to Jan. 1.

The Government has appropriated $1,527 towards the completion of a burial-ground in the capital, for persons not professing a Catholic religion; $5,000 for the construction of the "Asylum of Providence;" $5,000 for the furtherance of the "Conception Cathedral;" $7,000 for the House of Tribunals; $10,000 as a loan to the Copiapo Corporation for the building of a prison, and $1,500 for the Valparaiso hospital.

The Costa Rican *Chargé*, Mr. TOLEDA, is in Valparaiso negotiating questions of foreign policy of interest to South America.

The Peruvian bark *Pudeto* was wrecked Nov. 27, on her voyage to Ancud, between Cacuahuapi and the rocks of Pelogne.

The U. S. sloop-of-war *John Adams* was still in Valparaiso.

Business has not been so brisk as usual during the fortnight in Valparaiso, owing to the great scarcity of specie, caused by heavy exportations of that article of late to Europe.

Australia.

POLITICS—THE PITCAIRN ISLANDERS—HARVEST—YIELD OF GOLD, &C.

By way of Callao, we have received the Melbourne *Argus* to NOV. 14, being fourteen days later than the previous advices.

As the new Colonial Parliament soon meets, some attention is being paid to the subject of the election of Speaker. Dr. PALMER will most probably be elected in the Legislative Council, and Mr. GRIFFITH in the Assembly.

The Pitcairn Islanders, who have been lately removed by the Government to Norfolk Island, are said to be in great distress, owing to some official mismanagement in not furnishing them with the necessary supplies until the crops in their new settlement are ripe. The people of Melbourne propose to send them provisions and assistance.

An "opposition party" is being organized to meet the Ministers in the approaching session. The *Argus* disapproves of the measure.

The harvest about Melbourne and throughout the Colony promises to be a good one. Flour is dull of sale at £22 per ton.

The merchants of Adelaide are endeavoring to open a trade with the miners by the Murray River.

The yield of gold continues good, and the demand active. New quartz ranges have been discovered, and old ones may continue productive; the amount shipped in 1856 up to Nov. 12, from Melbourne, amounted to 2,488,243 oz., or 103 tons 13 cwt. 2 gr. 3 lbs. 7 oz., valued at £9,952,978. The *Morning Light*, mail packet, which sailed for Liverpool on the 12th, took 125,000 oz.

The American ship *Monsoon*, from New-York, July 25, arrived at Hobson's Bay, Nov. 11.

San Francisco Markets.

MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 19.

FLOUR—Transactions wholly jobbing in their character have summed up merely 494 bbls. domestic brands; 400 quarter sacks domestic superfine sold at $7 87½; 250 do. City Mills at $7; 100 do. Napa at $8; 200 do. Commercial. 100 do. Union, 150 do. Alviso at $8 25; 100 do. City Extra at $8 75; 400 do. Genesee, and 125 do. Hook's at $9; 250 do. Self-Raising at $9 50.

MEAL AND BRAN—1,200 lbs. California ground Buckwheat Meal sold at 9c.; 800 do. do. Buckwheat do. at 4½c.; 4 tons Bran at $35; 2 tons Middlings at 2c.

WHEAT—Sales are 1,100 bags merely in lots at the annexed figures: 600 bags sold, in four parcels, at an average of $2 40; 500 bags choice on terms not made public.

BARLEY—Sales of 500 bags, in four parcels, at the following prices: 200 bags sold at $2 27½; 100 do. at $2 38; 150 do. at $2 27½; 50 do. choice for seed at $2 45.

OATS—1,573 bags sold in seven parcels at the annexed rates: 400 bags sold at $2 57½; 300 do. at $2 60; 300 do. at $2 62½; 150 do. at $2 70; 100 do. at $2 75; 332 do. on private terms; 40 do. choice seed at 4c.

MALT—1,800 lbs. sold at 4½c.

POTATOES—610 bags sold in three lots; 100 bags at $2 12½; 400 do. at $2 25; 110 do. at $2 30.

BUTTER—60 firkins new, in two lots, sold on terms not stated.

BREAD—50,000 lbs. Navy Bread sold at 5½c.; 10,000 lbs. Pilot Bread at 7c.

BEANS—60 bbls. American White Beans sold at 3½c.

RICE—10,000 lbs. China sold at 7c.; 569 mats re-cleaned Manila at 6¾c.

SALT—30 cases Table Salt, 5-lb. bags, sold at auction, at 6¾c.; 20 do. 10-lb. bags, at do., 14½c.

MOLASSES AND SYRUP—100 5 and 8-gallon kegs Seth Adams' East Boston Syrup sold at $1.

SUGAR—150 mats China sweated sold at 10c. There are rumors, most likely reliable, of transactions in crushed at 15½c., but no reported sale. 100 mats Batavian crystallized sold at 10½c.

A portion of the Church choir in the Presbyterian Church of Greenbush recently objected to the congregation taking part in the singing, as they "get out of time." The Church has decided that the congregation may sing.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Mr. Emerson's Lecture on the Conduct of Life.

Rev. Dr. CHAPIN's Church was filled Thursday night with one of the most intellectual audiences of this or any late lecturing season, to hear RALPH WALDO EMERSON discourse on "The Conduct of Life;" such being the title of his lecture. That he kept his audience in rapt attention, and sent them away delighted with the rich intellectual treat in which they were participators, was a matter of course; but for our reporter to attempt to convey, in the brief space at our disposal, any notion, except the faintest possible one, of the lecture itself, would, equally, as a matter of course, be a futile effort. Some "pearls at random strung,"—sentences rich with suggestive materials, and fund for thought,—but almost isolated as they stand, we offer to our readers:

"I confess," said Mr. EMERSON, "that life is rather a subject of wonder than of didactics. We do what we must, and call it by the best name we can. With sympathy we accompany the youth to the door of the arena, but we know, and he knows, that not by strength of ours, but by his own strength, he must stand or fall. That by which a man conquers is a profound secret to all but himself.

It is the fine souls that save us, not what is called fine society. Fine society is our protection against the vulgarity of the bar-room, but it ends there. It is an affair of the clothes-brush. A man is not real because he puts on so many clean shirts. In all we have to do, to draw our breath in and blow it out again? Is the lime in our bones all that holds us together? It is not the gases of our body that constitute life, but conscience, will, motive.

In the streets we grow cynical. Most men are rubbish. In the best men, even, there is sediment. Mankind is divided into two classes—Benefactors and Malefactors. The latter predominate, often unconsciously. We do not wish to be uncharitable, but a man seldom falls sick but most spectators have a faint hope that he will die. The worst of charity is, that the lives you are asked to preserve are not worth preserving. Only the beautiful, fine souls are good, and not the gin-drinking masses. In Old Egypt it was said that the vote of the prophet was equal to one hundred ordinary votes. The estimate is too low. Clay and clay are different, as we discover every day by our preferences. It is a vicious practice of politicians at Washington to pair off, in their votes, as if one was always the balance of the other. Suppose the three hundred at Thermopylæ had paired off with three hundred Persians! Nature makes fifty poor lemons for one that is good. She scatters nations of naked Indians, or nations of white Christians, over the lands, and only furnishes twenty good heads among them. She only hits the white once in a million throws, and gives us one great man in a century. All the great events in colonization and civilization may be traced to some man's private brain. LUTHER said that God could not do without wise men. But the mass are neuters or chimpanzees. We are used as brute atoms until we think; then we use others.

To say that the majority are wicked, means no malice in the observer, but simply that they are ignorant, and borrow their opinion from their neighbors or the newspapers, and that they have not come to themselves. Among them the quadruped interest is very prone to prevail.

The first lesson of history is the good of Evil. Good is a good doctor, but Bad is sometimes better. It is only a crushing despotism that makes Magna Charta possible. PLUTARCH affirms that the fierce wars of ALEXANDER were of the greatest benefit to mankind,—being forerunners of civilization, in all the countries he conquered. So SCHILLER declares that the thirty years' war made Germany a nation. The California adventurers of 1848 were a general jail-delivery of rowdies, but nature watches in all these things, and rules all things for eventual good. All the grand results of history are brought about by these poor and discreditable tools. It is a sentence of ancient wisdom, that God hangs the greatest weights on the smallest wires. Nature is a *chiffonier* that works up every shred and rag, like a good chemist whom I found the other day in his laboratory, who was converting his old shirts into pure white sugar.

Of rules for the conduct of life, one of the first is economy—the principle that every man should maintain himself. It is the creed of mankind, especially of the Teutonic race. A cheerful disposition is inseparable from a rightly ordered life. Nothing can supply the want of sunshine to peaches. The most fantastic castles in the air are better far for use, than the dungeons in the air, which are constantly being caverned out by stormy and discontented people. We should make life and nature better for ourselves, otherwise we had better not been born. The secret of the conduct of life is fidelity to what we are apt for. The hero is he who is immovably centred. We must escape from all false ties, and have courage to be what we are.

The next lecture of this course (which is under the direction of the Young Men's Christian Union) will be delivered by WENDELL PHILLIPS, on Thursday next.

☞ PETER SINCLAIR, Esq., a patriarch in Temperance matters, and a popular talker to children, arrived with the steamer *New-York* from Scotland. Thursday night he addressed a large audience in Dr. E. F. HATFIELD's Church. On Wednesday evening he addressed the boys at their great weekly gathering in the Lee-avenue Church in East Brooklyn. On Monday night he spoke on Temperance in the large room of the Demilt Dispensary. He is making quite a stir. The Juvenile Temperance Society held meetings in different parts of the City every night next week, before which he lectures.

☞ The contract for the erection of the contemplated new passenger dépôt for the New-Haven Railroad, at the corner of Fourth-avenue and Twenty-seventh street, has been given out, and the ground is to be broken for the foundation at an early day. The window-frames and other woodwork are being prepared for use as fast as possible. According to the terms of contract the new dépôt is to be ready for occupancy by the 15th day of May next, at which time the train cars are expected to stop running below that point.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—FEB. 13

Before Judge Ingersoll.

William B. Sickels vs. *Thomas Tileston et al.*—This was a motion for a temporary injunction against the defendants as owners of the steamship *Nashville*, the plaintiff claiming that the defendants were using upon the steamship a cut-off similar to the one used on the steamship *Metropolis*, against which a verdict was obtained as an infringement upon the plaintiff's patent, in the case of Sickels *vs.* Borden, a short time since.

The motion was this morning granted by Judge Ingersoll, giving leave, however, to the defendants to continue to use the cut-off on paying to the plaintiff $12a day, every week, on demand.

For plaintiff, Mr. Dickerson; for defendants, Mr. Cutting.

Wm. B. Sickels vs. *Gideon L. Knapp and John Hughes.*—This was an injunction against the defendants as the lessees of the ferry to Williamsburgh, from the foot of Twenty-third-street and Tenth-street. The same order was entered. For plaintiff Mr. Dickerson. For defendants Mr. Spring.

Wm. B. Sickels vs. *Samuel L. Mitchell and the Savannah Steamship Line.*—This was a similar motion to obtain an injunction against the steamships *Augusta* and *Knoxville*, and a similar order was made. For plaintiff Mr. Dickerson. For defendants Messrs. Benedict, Burr and Benedict.

MARINE COURT.

Before Judge McCarthy.

H. P. Carr vs. *H. B. Kirk.*—Judgment for plaintiff for $102 50, with costs and an allowance of $12.

George Burns vs. *Thomas McLeland.*—Judgment for plaintiff for six cents. This judgment not only does not carry costs, but obliges the plaintiff to pay the costs of defendant.

John Ferrall vs. *The Hudson River Railroad Company.*—Judgment for plaintiff for $265 42, with costs and allowance of $12.

Wm. A. McSpeddon vs. *Hugh Crombie.*—The plaintiff, as assignee of one Thos. McSpeddon, Senior, brings this suit against the defendant, one of the Deputy-Sheriffs of this County, to recover $118 for services rendered as watchman, at the rate of $2 per day, at different stores in this City, where the defendant had made levies. It appeared from the evidence that the Deputy-Sheriffs are in the habit of charging *three dollars* per day for watchman's fees in the levies they make, and allow their deputies only *two*, reserving one for themselves. In this case the defendant further set up that wherever a levy was made, and no funds realized therefrom, they were not to pay the watchmen, as they themselves received nothing. In this particular case, there was an item of 45 days charged, and the work admitted to have been done, but as nothing was realized by the Deputy-Sheriff, he could not pay the watchman anything—this being the uniform custom of the office, and well known to the assignor. This the assignor, however, positively denied, under oath, whereupon the Court rendered judgment for plaintiff for $102—the remaining $16 not being allowed, as no employment was shown as against the defendant.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Daly.

Lewis J. Updike vs. *Thomas F. Campbell.*—The right, if any, acquired by Campbell to the judgment recovered by Jessup & Co. against Updike, is no bar to the examination of Campbell upon the proceedings supplementary to execution, nor will the Judge before whom the proceeding is had look into that matter and adjust the equities of the parties. If the defendant, Campbell, is entitled to set off that judgment, in whole or in part, against the judgment recovered against him by Updike, he must move the Court where the judgment was rendered, to have the Jessup judgment set off against, or a reduction in part of the judgment obtained by Updike.

John Smith vs. *Calvin Baker.*—Judgment for plaintiff on demurrer.

James A. Whalen vs. *David S. Hough.*—Motion denied.

Abiel S. Mills vs. *Abel S. Baldwin.*—Referred to Thomas Boese.

A clause in one of the code bills of the State of Mississippi, prohibiting negroes from preaching, has passed the Legislature of that State by an almost unanimous vote.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange, This Day.

$1,000	Ohio 6s, '60	101¼	100	Reading R. R.	79¼
1,000	do.	101	200	do.	79¼
4,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90.	90¾	300	do.	79¾
5,000	Virginia 6s	92¾	175	do.	79¾
4,000	do.	92¾	300	do.	s30 79¼
500	do.	92¾	100	do.	b30 80
15,000	Missouri State 6s.	83¾	245	do.	79¼
5,000	do.	b60 84¾	700	do.	s6 79¼
2,000	Cali. 8s, '75	66¾	78	L. S. & M. S. R.	70
1,000	N. Y. Cen. R. 6s.	89	25	do.	b3 70¾
1,000	N. Y. C. R. R. 7s.	101¼	73	do.	70¾
2,000	E. R. R. Bs. 1875.	93¾	50	do.	b15 70¾
3,000	H. R. R. R. 2d M.	66	50	Mil. S. & N. Ia. R'd. c	73
1,000	H. R. R. R. 2d M....	73	1029	do.	73
1,000	Ill. C. R. R. Bs..	98	100	do.	b3 73
1,000	T. H. & A. 2d M.	70	500	do.	b30 74
18	Commonwealth B'k	99	30	do.	73¾
6	Ohio Life & T. Co.	96¾	200	do.	b3 73
900	Canton Company	b3 23¾	150	do.	73
22	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	118	100	do.	b60 75¾
50	Cumb. Coal Co.	s60 17¾	100	Panama Railroad..	93
100	do.	s10 17¾	100	do.	92¾
200	do.	17¾	100	Cl. & Pitts. R'd.	b60 53¼
785	N. Y. Cen. R.	opg 89	150	Gal. & Chic. R.	s10 104
150	do.	c 89¾	150	do.	s30 104
50	do.	89	150	do.	s30 104
50	do.	opg 89¾	50	do.	b60 105
500	do.	s30 89¾	6	do.	104¼
200	Erie Railroad	s60 58	800	Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	72
100	do.	58¼	670	do.	72¼
100	do.	b3 58¾	900	do.	72¾
250	do.	s10 58½	300	do.	s30 72
200	do.	58¾	1260	do.	s60 72
650	do.	s10 58	100	do.	b60 72¾
700	do.	b60 58¾	200	do.	b60 72¾
675	do.	b60 58¾	240	do.	s30 72¾
3250	do.	58	730	Chic. & R. I. R.	98¾
100	do.	b3 58	100	do.	98¾
100	do.	b7 58	250	do.	b60 99¼
100	do.	b10 58	250	do.	b60 99¾
100	do.	b15 58¼	150	do.	s30 99
50	do.	b30 58¾	50	do.	s3 99
50	do.	b60 58¾	100	do.	b10 98¼
100	do.	s10 57¾	44	do.	b15 98¾
10	New-Jersey R. R..	121	55	Milwa. & Miss. R.	s3 79
50	Ill. Cen. RR.	137	100	do.	99¼

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	Miss. State 6s....	83¾	500	Reading R. R.	79
1,000	Virginia 6s	92¼	1000	do.	b3 79¼
10,000	Cal. St. 7s, '75...	86¾	100	do.	s30 79
1,000	Ill. Cent. R. Bds.	98	500	do.	79¼
35	Del. & Hud. Cl. Co.	117¾	900	do.	s3 79¼
200	Cumb. Coal Co....	17¾	100	do.	s3 79¼
100	do.	17¾	500	do.	b10 79¾
300	do.	b60 17¾	195	M. S. & N. Ia. R.	73
150	do.	s3 17¾	150	do.	s60 73
50	N. Y. Cent. RR.	opg 88¾	100	do.	b60 76
150	do.	73aftopg 88¾	100	do.	b30 75
100	do.	s30 88	100	Cleve. & Pitts. R. R.	52
100	do.	88¾	10	Gal. & Chic. R. R.	104¼
1050	Erie R. R.	57	500	Cle. & Toledo R....	72
200	do.	s30 57	50	Chic. & Ri. I. R.	s3 98
100	do.	s60 57	50	do.	97¾
300	do.	57¾	50	do.	s30 97¾
200	do.	b60 58	10	La Crosse & Mil. R.	70¼
400	do.	s3 57¾	41	do.	70¼
100	do.	s5 57¾	100	Harlem Railroad..	14¾
150	Illinois Cent. R. R.	137¾	50	Panama Railroad..	92¼
80	do.	138			

FRIDAY, Feb. 13—P. M.

The movement of Gold this week is quite large, but being almost exclusively in the way of the Domestic Exchanges and Custom Duties, the intrinsic effect upon the Money market is really less important than if half the aggregate sum were sent abroad. The large accumulation of Cotton at New-Orleans, and the enhanced prices which at a later day than usual in the season the English trade have consented to pay for it, have thrown the Exchanges materially in favor of that city. London is down to 106½, and New-York 60-day bills to 96⅛@97 ℔ cent. And although a liberal reserve of Gold is already held there, the Banking Law of Louisiana requires the proportion of one-third to Circulation and Deposits to be uniformly preserved. The current of Specie, therefore, has set in that direction; temporarily, of course, and engagements to the extent of $700,000 or $800,000 are made for the Southern steamer sailing to-morrow. At the same time the Exchanges with Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore, rule in favor of New-York, and these cities have furnished, this week, in Gold and Sub-Treasury drafts, all that will be required for the South. We hear to-day of $265,000 in Coin,

FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Letters from Diplomatic and Consular Officers.

Reports from Foreign Countries.

Miscellaneous Documents.

Correspondence between the Department of State and the Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 13, 1868.

The following communications have been received at the Department of State, and are published for the information of the public and the benefit of commerce :

No. 1.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Berlin, March 28, 1868.

SIR : I have the honor to inform you that I have received from the Minister of Foreign Affairs a note, dated the 25th instant, in which he informs me that the Prussian Government has decided to withdraw the prohibition against the importation of American cattle, which was established in consequence of the existence of the cattle plague in the United States.

I have, &c.,

GEORGE BANCROFT.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State, Washington.

No. 2.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Berlin, March 28, 1868.

SIR : I have the honor to inform you that I have received from the Minister of Foreign Affairs a note, dated the 25th instant, in which he informs me that the Prussian Government has decided to withdraw the prohibition against the importation of American cattle, which was established in consequence of the existence of the cattle plague in the United States.

I have, &c.,

GEORGE BANCROFT.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State, Washington.

No. 3.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Berlin, March 28, 1868.

SIR : I have the honor to inform you that I have received from the Minister of Foreign Affairs a note, dated the 25th instant, in which he informs me that the Prussian Government has decided to withdraw the prohibition against the importation of American cattle, which was established in consequence of the existence of the cattle plague in the United States.

I have, &c.,

GEORGE BANCROFT.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State, Washington.

No. 4.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Berlin, March 28, 1868.

SIR : I have the honor to inform you that I have received from the Minister of Foreign Affairs a note, dated the 25th instant, in which he informs me that the Prussian Government has decided to withdraw the prohibition against the importation of American cattle, which was established in consequence of the existence of the cattle plague in the United States.

I have, &c.,

GEORGE BANCROFT.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State, Washington.

No. 5.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Berlin, March 28, 1868.

SIR : I have the honor to inform you that I have received from the Minister of Foreign Affairs a note, dated the 25th instant, in which he informs me that the Prussian Government has decided to withdraw the prohibition against the importation of American cattle, which was established in consequence of the existence of the cattle plague in the United States.

I have, &c.,

GEORGE BANCROFT.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State, Washington.

No. 6.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Berlin, March 28, 1868.

SIR : I have the honor to inform you that I have received from the Minister of Foreign Affairs a note, dated the 25th instant, in which he informs me that the Prussian Government has decided to withdraw the prohibition against the importation of American cattle, which was established in consequence of the existence of the cattle plague in the United States.

I have, &c.,

GEORGE BANCROFT.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State, Washington.

No. 7.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Berlin, March 28, 1868.

SIR : I have the honor to inform you that I have received from the Minister of Foreign Affairs a note, dated the 25th instant, in which he informs me that the Prussian Government has decided to withdraw the prohibition against the importation of American cattle, which was established in consequence of the existence of the cattle plague in the United States.

I have, &c.,

GEORGE BANCROFT.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State, Washington.

No. 8.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Berlin, March 28, 1868.

SIR : I have the honor to inform you that I have received from the Minister of Foreign Affairs a note, dated the 25th instant, in which he informs me that the Prussian Government has decided to withdraw the prohibition against the importation of American cattle, which was established in consequence of the existence of the cattle plague in the United States.

I have, &c.,

GEORGE BANCROFT.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State, Washington.

No. 9.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Berlin, March 28, 1868.

SIR : I have the honor to inform you that I have received from the Minister of Foreign Affairs a note, dated the 25th instant, in which he informs me that the Prussian Government has decided to withdraw the prohibition against the importation of American cattle, which was established in consequence of the existence of the cattle plague in the United States.

I have, &c.,

GEORGE BANCROFT.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State, Washington.

No. 10.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Berlin, March 28, 1868.

SIR : I have the honor to inform you that I have received from the Minister of Foreign Affairs a note, dated the 25th instant, in which he informs me that the Prussian Government has decided to withdraw the prohibition against the importation of American cattle, which was established in consequence of the existence of the cattle plague in the United States.

I have, &c.,

GEORGE BANCROFT.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State, Washington.

No. 11.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Berlin, March 28, 1868.

SIR : I have the honor to inform you that I have received from the Minister of Foreign Affairs a note, dated the 25th instant, in which he informs me that the Prussian Government has decided to withdraw the prohibition against the importation of American cattle, which was established in consequence of the existence of the cattle plague in the United States.

I have, &c.,

GEORGE BANCROFT.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State, Washington.

No. 12.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Berlin, March 28, 1868.

SIR : I have the honor to inform you that I have received from the Minister of Foreign Affairs a note, dated the 25th instant, in which he informs me that the Prussian Government has decided to withdraw the prohibition against the importation of American cattle, which was established in consequence of the existence of the cattle plague in the United States.

I have, &c.,

GEORGE BANCROFT.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State, Washington.

No. 13.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Berlin, March 28, 1868.

SIR : I have the honor to inform you that I have received from the Minister of Foreign Affairs a note, dated the 25th instant, in which he informs me that the Prussian Government has decided to withdraw the prohibition against the importation of American cattle, which was established in consequence of the existence of the cattle plague in the United States.

I have, &c.,

GEORGE BANCROFT.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State, Washington.

No. 14.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Berlin, March 28, 1868.

SIR : I have the honor to inform you that I have received from the Minister of Foreign Affairs a note, dated the 25th instant, in which he informs me that the Prussian Government has decided to withdraw the prohibition against the importation of American cattle, which was established in consequence of the existence of the cattle plague in the United States.

I have, &c.,

GEORGE BANCROFT.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State, Washington.

No. 15.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Berlin, March 28, 1868.

SIR : I have the honor to inform you that I have received from the Minister of Foreign Affairs a note, dated the 25th instant, in which he informs me that the Prussian Government has decided to withdraw the prohibition against the importation of American cattle, which was established in consequence of the existence of the cattle plague in the United States.

I have, &c.,

GEORGE BANCROFT.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State, Washington.

No. 16.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Berlin, March 28, 1868.

SIR : I have the honor to inform you that I have received from the Minister of Foreign Affairs a note, dated the 25th instant, in which he informs me that the Prussian Government has decided to withdraw the prohibition against the importation of American cattle, which was established in consequence of the existence of the cattle plague in the United States.

I have, &c.,

GEORGE BANCROFT.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State, Washington.

No. 17.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Berlin, March 28, 1868.

SIR : I have the honor to inform you that I have received from the Minister of Foreign Affairs a note, dated the 25th instant, in which he informs me that the Prussian Government has decided to withdraw the prohibition against the importation of American cattle, which was established in consequence of the existence of the cattle plague in the United States.

I have, &c.,

GEORGE BANCROFT.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State, Washington.

No. 18.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Berlin, March 28, 1868.

SIR : I have the honor to inform you that I have received from the Minister of Foreign Affairs a note, dated the 25th instant, in which he informs me that the Prussian Government has decided to withdraw the prohibition against the importation of American cattle, which was established in consequence of the existence of the cattle plague in the United States.

I have, &c.,

GEORGE BANCROFT.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State, Washington.

No. 19.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Berlin, March 28, 1868.

SIR : I have the honor to inform you that I have received from the Minister of Foreign Affairs a note, dated the 25th instant, in which he informs me that the Prussian Government has decided to withdraw the prohibition against the importation of American cattle, which was established in consequence of the existence of the cattle plague in the United States.

I have, &c.,

GEORGE BANCROFT.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State, Washington.

No. 20.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Berlin, March 28, 1868.

SIR : I have the honor to inform you that I have received from the Minister of Foreign Affairs a note, dated the 25th instant, in which he informs me that the Prussian Government has decided to withdraw the prohibition against the importation of American cattle, which was established in consequence of the existence of the cattle plague in the United States.

I have, &c.,

GEORGE BANCROFT.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State, Washington.

No. 21.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Berlin, March 28, 1868.

SIR : I have the honor to inform you that I have received from the Minister of Foreign Affairs a note, dated the 25th instant, in which he informs me that the Prussian Government has decided to withdraw the prohibition against the importation of American cattle, which was established in consequence of the existence of the cattle plague in the United States.

I have, &c.,

GEORGE BANCROFT.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State, Washington.

No. 22.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Berlin, March 28, 1868.

SIR : I have the honor to inform you that I have received from the Minister of Foreign Affairs a note, dated the 25th instant, in which he informs me that the Prussian Government has decided to withdraw the prohibition against the importation of American cattle, which was established in consequence of the existence of the cattle plague in the United States.

I have, &c.,

GEORGE BANCROFT.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State, Washington.

No. 23.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Berlin, March 28, 1868.

SIR : I have the honor to inform you that I have received from the Minister of Foreign Affairs a note, dated the 25th instant, in which he informs me that the Prussian Government has decided to withdraw the prohibition against the importation of American cattle, which was established in consequence of the existence of the cattle plague in the United States.

I have, &c.,

GEORGE BANCROFT.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State, Washington.

No. 24.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Berlin, March 28, 1868.

SIR : I have the honor to inform you that I have received from the Minister of Foreign Affairs a note, dated the 25th instant, in which he informs me that the Prussian Government has decided to withdraw the prohibition against the importation of American cattle, which was established in consequence of the existence of the cattle plague in the United States.

I have, &c.,

GEORGE BANCROFT.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State, Washington.

No. 25.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Berlin, March 28, 1868.

SIR : I have the honor to inform you that I have received from the Minister of Foreign Affairs a note, dated the 25th instant, in which he informs me that the Prussian Government has decided to withdraw the prohibition against the importation of American cattle, which was established in consequence of the existence of the cattle plague in the United States.

I have, &c.,

GEORGE BANCROFT.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State, Washington.

No. 26.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Berlin, March 28, 1868.

SIR : I have the honor to inform you that I have received from the Minister of Foreign Affairs a note, dated the 25th instant, in which he informs me that the Prussian Government has decided to withdraw the prohibition against the importation of American cattle, which was established in consequence of the existence of the cattle plague in the United States.

I have, &c.,

GEORGE BANCROFT.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State, Washington.

No. 27.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Berlin, March 28, 1868.

SIR : I have the honor to inform you that I have received from the Minister of Foreign Affairs a note, dated the 25th instant, in which he informs me that the Prussian Government has decided to withdraw the prohibition against the importation of American cattle, which was established in consequence of the existence of the cattle plague in the United States.

I have, &c.,

GEORGE BANCROFT.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State, Washington.

No. 28.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Berlin, March 28, 1868.

SIR : I have the honor to inform you that I have received from the Minister of Foreign Affairs a note, dated the 25th instant, in which he informs me that the Prussian Government has decided to withdraw the prohibition against the importation of American cattle, which was established in consequence of the existence of the cattle plague in the United States.

I have, &c.,

GEORGE BANCROFT.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State, Washington.

No. 29.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Berlin, March 28, 1868.

SIR : I have the honor to inform you that I have received from the Minister of Foreign Affairs a note, dated the 25th instant, in which he informs me that the Prussian Government has decided to withdraw the prohibition against the importation of American cattle, which was established in consequence of the existence of the cattle plague in the United States.

I have, &c.,

GEORGE BANCROFT.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State, Washington.

No. 30.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Berlin, March 28, 1868.

SIR : I have the honor to inform you that I have received from the Minister of Foreign Affairs a note, dated the 25th instant, in which he informs me that the Prussian Government has decided to withdraw the prohibition against the importation of American cattle, which was established in consequence of the existence of the cattle plague in the United States.

I have, &c.,

GEORGE BANCROFT.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State, Washington.

No. 31.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Berlin, March 28, 1868.

SIR : I have the honor to inform you that I have received from the Minister of Foreign Affairs a note, dated the 25th instant, in which he informs me that the Prussian Government has decided to withdraw the prohibition against the importation of American cattle, which was established in consequence of the existence of the cattle plague in the United States.

I have, &c.,

GEORGE BANCROFT.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State, Washington.

No. 32.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Berlin, March 28, 1868.

SIR : I have the honor to inform you that I have received from the Minister of Foreign Affairs a note, dated the 25th instant, in which he informs me that the Prussian Government has decided to withdraw the prohibition against the importation of American cattle, which was established in consequence of the existence of the cattle plague in the United States.

I have, &c.,

GEORGE BANCROFT.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State, Washington.

No. 33.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Berlin, March 28, 1868.

SIR : I have the honor to inform you that I have received from the Minister of Foreign Affairs a note, dated the 25th instant, in which he informs me that the Prussian Government has decided to withdraw the prohibition against the importation of American cattle, which was established in consequence of the existence of the cattle plague in the United States.

I have, &c.,

GEORGE BANCROFT.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State, Washington.

No. 34.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Berlin, March 28, 1868.

SIR : I have the honor to inform you that I have received from the Minister of Foreign Affairs a note, dated the 25th instant, in which he informs me that the Prussian Government has decided to withdraw the prohibition against the importation of American cattle, which was established in consequence of the existence of the cattle plague in the United States.

I have, &c.,

GEORGE BANCROFT.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State, Washington.

No. 35.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Berlin, March 28, 1868.

SIR : I have the honor to inform you that I have received from the Minister of Foreign Affairs a note, dated the 25th instant, in which he informs me that the Prussian Government has decided to withdraw the prohibition against the importation of American cattle, which was established in consequence of the existence of the cattle plague in the United States.

I have, &c.,

GEORGE BANCROFT.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State, Washington.

No. 36.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Berlin, March 28, 1868.

SIR : I have the honor to inform you that I have received from the Minister of Foreign Affairs a note, dated the 25th instant, in which he informs me that the Prussian Government has decided to withdraw the prohibition against the importation of American cattle, which was established in consequence of the existence of the cattle plague in the United States.

I have, &c.,

GEORGE BANCROFT.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State, Washington.

No. 37.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Berlin, March 28, 1868.

SIR : I have the honor to inform you that I have received from the Minister of Foreign Affairs a note, dated the 25th instant, in which he informs me that the Prussian Government has decided to withdraw the prohibition against the importation of American cattle, which was established in consequence of the existence of the cattle plague in the United States.

I have, &c.,

GEORGE BANCROFT.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State, Washington.

No. 38.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Berlin, March 28, 1868.

SIR : I have the honor to inform you that I have received from the Minister of Foreign Affairs a note, dated the 25th instant, in which he informs me that the Prussian Government has decided to withdraw the prohibition against the importation of American cattle, which was established in consequence of the existence of the cattle plague in the United States.

I have, &c.,

GEORGE BANCROFT.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State, Washington.

No. 39.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Berlin, March 28, 1868.

SIR : I have the honor to inform you that I have received from the Minister of Foreign Affairs a note, dated the 25th instant, in which he informs me that the Prussian Government has decided to withdraw the prohibition against the importation of American cattle, which was established in consequence of the existence of the cattle plague in the United States.

I have, &c.,

GEORGE BANCROFT.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State, Washington.

No. 40.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Berlin, March 28, 1868.

SIR : I have the honor to inform you that I have received from the Minister of Foreign Affairs a note, dated the 25th instant, in which he informs me that the Prussian Government has decided to withdraw the prohibition against the importation of American cattle, which was established in consequence of the existence of the cattle plague in the United States.

I have, &c.,

GEORGE BANCROFT.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State, Washington.

No. 41.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Berlin, March 28, 1868.

SIR : I have the honor to inform you that I have received from the Minister of Foreign Affairs a note, dated the 25th instant, in which he informs me that the Prussian Government has decided to withdraw the prohibition against the importation of American cattle, which was established in consequence of the existence of the cattle plague in the United States.

I have, &c.,

GEORGE BANCROFT.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State, Washington.

No. 42.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Berlin, March 28, 1868.

SIR : I have the honor to inform you that I have received from the Minister of Foreign Affairs a note, dated the 25th instant, in which he informs me that the Prussian Government has decided to withdraw the prohibition against the importation of American cattle, which was established in consequence of the existence of the cattle plague in the United States.

I have, &c.,

GEORGE BANCROFT.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State, Washington.

No. 43.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Berlin, March 28, 1868.

SIR : I have the honor to inform you that I have received from the Minister of Foreign Affairs a note, dated the 25th instant, in which he informs me that the Prussian Government has decided to withdraw the prohibition against the importation of American cattle, which was established in consequence of the existence of the cattle plague in the United States.

I have, &c.,

GEORGE BANCROFT.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State, Washington.

No. 44.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Berlin, March 28, 1868.

SIR : I have the honor to inform you that I have received from the Minister of Foreign Affairs a note, dated the 25th instant, in which he informs me that the Prussian Government has decided to withdraw the prohibition against the importation of American cattle, which was established in consequence of the existence of the cattle plague in the United States.

I have, &c.,

GEORGE BANCROFT.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State, Washington.

No. 45.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Berlin, March 28, 1868.

SIR : I have the honor to inform you that I have received from the Minister of Foreign Affairs a note, dated the 25th instant, in which he informs me that the Prussian Government has decided to withdraw the prohibition against the importation of American cattle, which was established in consequence of the existence of the cattle plague in the United States.

I have, &c.,

GEORGE BANCROFT.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State, Washington.

No. 46.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Berlin, March 28, 1868.

SIR : I have the honor to inform you that I have received from the Minister of Foreign Affairs a note, dated the 25th instant, in which he informs me that the Prussian Government has decided to withdraw the prohibition against the importation of American cattle, which was established in consequence of the existence of the cattle plague in the United States.

I have, &c.,

GEORGE BANCROFT.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State, Washington.

No. 47.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Berlin, March 28, 1868.

SIR : I have the honor to inform you that I have received from the Minister of Foreign Affairs a note, dated the 25th instant, in which he informs me that the Prussian Government has decided to withdraw the prohibition against the importation of American cattle, which was established in consequence of the existence of the cattle plague in the United States.

I have, &c.,

GEORGE BANCROFT.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State, Washington.

No. 48.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Berlin, March 28, 1868.

SIR : I have the honor to inform you that I have received from the Minister of Foreign Affairs a note, dated the 25th instant, in which he informs me that the Prussian Government has decided to withdraw the prohibition against the importation of American cattle, which was established in consequence of the existence of the cattle plague in the United States.

I have, &c.,

GEORGE BANCROFT.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State, Washington.

No. 49.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Berlin, March 28, 1868.

SIR : I have the honor to inform you that I have received from the Minister of Foreign Affairs a note, dated the 25th instant, in which he informs me that the Prussian Government has decided to withdraw the prohibition against the importation of American cattle, which was established in consequence of the existence of the cattle plague in the United States.

I have, &c.,

GEORGE BANCROFT.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State, Washington.

No. 50.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Berlin, March 28, 1868.

SIR : I have the honor to inform you that I have received from the Minister of Foreign Affairs a note, dated the 25th instant, in which he informs me that the Prussian Government has decided to withdraw the prohibition against the importation of American cattle, which was established in consequence of the existence of the cattle plague in the United States.

I have, &c.,

GEORGE BANCROFT.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State, Washington.

No. 51.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Berlin, March 28, 1868.

SIR : I have the honor to inform you that I have received from the Minister of Foreign Affairs a note, dated the 25th instant, in which he informs me that the Prussian Government has decided to withdraw the prohibition against the importation of American cattle, which was established in consequence of the existence of the cattle plague in the United States.

I have, &c.,

GEORGE BANCROFT.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State, Washington.

No. 52.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Berlin, March 28, 1868.

SIR : I have the honor to inform you that I have received from the Minister of Foreign Affairs a note, dated the 25th instant, in which he informs me that the Prussian Government has decided to withdraw the prohibition against the importation of American cattle, which was established in consequence of the existence of the cattle plague in the United States.

I have, &c.,

GEORGE BANCROFT.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State, Washington.

No. 53.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Berlin, March 28, 1868.

SIR : I have the honor to inform you that I have received from the Minister of Foreign Affairs a note, dated the 25th instant, in which he informs me that the Prussian Government has decided to withdraw the prohibition against the importation of American cattle, which was established in consequence of the existence of the cattle plague in the United States.

I have, &c.,

GEORGE BANCROFT.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State, Washington.

No. 54.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Berlin, March 28, 1868.

SIR : I have the honor to inform you that I have received from the Minister of Foreign Affairs a note, dated the 25th instant, in which he informs me that the Prussian Government has decided to withdraw the prohibition against the importation of American cattle, which was established in consequence of the existence of the cattle plague in the United States.

I have, &c.,

GEORGE BANCROFT.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State, Washington.

No. 55.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Berlin, March 28, 1868.

SIR : I have the honor to inform you that I have received from the Minister of Foreign Affairs a note, dated the 25th instant, in which he informs me that the Prussian Government has decided to withdraw the prohibition against the importation of American cattle, which was established in consequence of the existence of the cattle plague in the United States.

I have, &c.,

GEORGE BANCROFT.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State, Washington.

No. 56.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Berlin, March 28, 1868.

SIR : I have the honor to inform you that I have received from the Minister of Foreign Affairs a note, dated the 25th instant, in which he informs me that the Prussian Government has decided to withdraw the prohibition against the importation of American cattle, which was established in consequence of the existence of the cattle plague in the United States.

I have, &c.,

GEORGE BANCROFT.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State, Washington.

No. 57.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Berlin, March 28, 1868.

SIR : I have the honor to inform you that I have received from the Minister of Foreign Affairs a note, dated the 25th instant, in which he informs me that the Prussian Government has decided to withdraw the prohibition against the importation of American cattle, which was established in consequence of the existence of the cattle plague in the United States.

I have, &c.,

GEORGE BANCROFT.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State, Washington.

No. 58.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Berlin, March 28, 1868.

SIR : I have the honor to inform you that I have received from the Minister of Foreign Affairs a note, dated the 25th instant, in which he informs me that the Prussian Government has decided to withdraw the prohibition against the importation of American cattle, which was established in consequence of the existence of the cattle plague in the United States.

I have, &c.,

GEORGE BANCROFT.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State, Washington.

No. 59.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Berlin, March 28, 1868.

SIR : I have the honor to inform you that I have received from the Minister of Foreign Affairs a note, dated the 25th instant, in which he informs me that the Prussian Government has decided to withdraw the prohibition against the importation of American cattle, which was established in consequence of the existence of the cattle plague in the United States.

I have, &c.,

GEORGE BANCROFT.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State, Washington.

No. 60.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Berlin, March 28, 1868.

SIR : I have the honor to inform you that I have received from the Minister of Foreign Affairs a note, dated the 25th instant, in which he informs me that the Prussian Government has decided to withdraw the prohibition against the importation of American cattle, which was established in consequence of the existence of the cattle plague in the United States.

I have, &c.,

GEORGE BANCROFT.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State, Washington.

No. 61.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Berlin, March 28, 1868.

SIR : I have the honor to inform you that I have received from the Minister of Foreign Affairs a note, dated the 25th instant, in which he informs me that the Prussian Government has decided to withdraw the prohibition against the importation of American cattle, which was established in consequence of the existence of the cattle plague in the United States.

I have, &c.,

GEORGE BANCROFT.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State, Washington.

No. 62.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Berlin, March 28, 1868.

SIR : I have the honor to inform you that I have received from the Minister of Foreign Affairs a note, dated the 25th instant, in which he informs me that the Prussian Government has decided to withdraw the prohibition against the importation of American cattle, which was established in consequence of the existence of the cattle plague in the United States.

I have, &c.,

GEORGE BANCROFT.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State, Washington.

No. 63.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Berlin, March 28, 1868.

SIR : I have the honor to inform you that I have received from the Minister of Foreign Affairs a note, dated the 25th instant, in which he informs me that the Prussian Government has decided to withdraw the prohibition against the importation of American cattle, which was established in consequence of the existence of the cattle plague in the United States.

I have, &c.,

GEORGE BANCROFT.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State, Washington.

No. 64.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Berlin, March 28, 1868.

SIR : I have the honor to inform you that I have received from the Minister of Foreign Affairs a note, dated the 25th instant, in which he informs me that the Prussian Government has decided to withdraw the prohibition against the importation of American cattle, which was established in consequence of the existence of the cattle plague in the United States.

I have, &c.,

GEORGE BANCROFT.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State, Washington.

No. 65.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Berlin, March 28, 1868.

SIR : I have the honor to inform you that I have received from the Minister of Foreign Affairs a note, dated the 25th instant, in which he informs me that the Prussian Government has decided to withdraw the prohibition against the importation of American cattle, which was established in consequence of the existence of the cattle plague in the United States.

I have, &c.,

GEORGE BANCROFT.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State, Washington.

No. 66.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Berlin, March 28, 1868.

SIR : I have the honor to inform you that I have received from the Minister of Foreign Affairs a note, dated the 25th instant, in which he informs me that the Prussian Government has decided to withdraw the prohibition against the importation of American cattle, which was established in consequence of the existence of the cattle plague in the United States.

I have, &c.,

GEORGE BANCROFT.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State, Washington.

No. 67.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Berlin, March 28, 1868.

SIR : I have the honor to inform you that I have received from the Minister of Foreign Affairs a note, dated the 25th instant, in which he informs me that the Prussian Government has decided to withdraw the prohibition against the importation of American cattle, which was established in consequence of the existence of the cattle plague in the United States.

I have, &c.,

GEORGE BANCROFT.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State, Washington.

No. 68.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Berlin, March 28, 1868.

SIR : I have the honor to inform you that I have received from the Minister of Foreign Affairs a note, dated the 25th instant, in which he informs me that the Prussian Government has decided to withdraw the prohibition against the importation of American cattle, which was established in consequence of the existence of the cattle plague in the United States.

I have, &c.,

GEORGE BANCROFT.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State, Washington.

No. 69.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Berlin, March 28, 1868.

SIR : I have the honor to inform you that I have received from the Minister of Foreign Affairs a note, dated the 25th instant, in which he informs me that the Prussian Government has decided to withdraw the prohibition against the importation of American cattle, which was established in consequence of the existence of the cattle plague in the United States.

I have, &c.,

GEORGE BANCROFT.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State, Washington.

No. 70.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Berlin, March 28, 1868.

SIR : I have the honor to inform you that I have received from the Minister of Foreign Affairs a note, dated the 25th instant, in which he informs me that the Prussian Government has decided to withdraw the prohibition against the importation of American cattle, which was established in consequence of the existence of the cattle plague in the United States.

I have, &c.,

GEORGE BANCROFT.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State, Washington.

No. 71.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Berlin, March 28, 1868.

SIR : I have the honor to inform you that I have received from the Minister of Foreign Affairs a note, dated the 25th instant, in which he informs me that the Prussian Government has decided to withdraw the prohibition against the importation of American cattle, which was established in consequence of the existence of the cattle plague in the United States.

I have, &c.,

GEORGE BANCROFT.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State, Washington.

No. 72.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Berlin, March 28, 1868.

SIR : I have the honor to inform you that I have received from the Minister of Foreign Affairs a note, dated the 25th instant, in which he informs me that the Prussian Government has decided to withdraw the prohibition against the importation of American cattle, which was established in consequence of the existence of the cattle plague in the United States.

I have, &c.,

GEORGE BANCROFT.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State, Washington.

No. 73.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Berlin, March 28, 1868.

SIR : I have the honor to inform you that I have received from the Minister of Foreign Affairs a note, dated the 25th instant, in which he informs me that the Prussian Government has decided to withdraw the prohibition against the importation of American cattle, which was established in consequence of the existence of the cattle plague in the United States.

I have, &c.,

GEORGE BANCROFT.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State, Washington.

No. 74.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Berlin, March 28, 1868.

SIR : I have the honor to inform you that I have received from the Minister of Foreign Affairs a note, dated the 25th instant, in which he informs me that the Prussian Government has decided to withdraw the prohibition against the importation of American cattle, which was established in consequence of the existence of the cattle plague in the United States.

I have, &c.,

GEORGE BANCROFT.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State, Washington.

No. 75.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Berlin, March 28, 1868.

SIR : I have the honor to inform you that I have received from the Minister of Foreign Affairs a note, dated the 25th instant, in which he informs me that the Prussian Government has decided to withdraw the prohibition against the importation of American cattle, which was established in consequence of the existence of the cattle plague in the United States.

I have, &c.,

GEORGE BANCROFT.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State, Washington.

No. 76.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Berlin, March 28, 1868.

SIR : I have the honor to inform you that I have received from the Minister of Foreign Affairs a note, dated the 25th instant, in which he informs me that the Prussian Government has decided to withdraw the prohibition against the importation of American cattle, which was established in consequence of the existence of the cattle plague in the United States.

I have, &c.,

GEORGE BANCROFT.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State, Washington.

No. 77.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Berlin, March 28, 1868.

SIR : I have the honor to inform you that I have received from the Minister of Foreign Affairs a note, dated the 25th instant, in which he informs me that the Prussian Government has decided to withdraw the prohibition against the importation of American cattle, which was established in consequence of the existence of the cattle plague in the United States.

I have, &c.,

GEORGE BANCROFT.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State, Washington.

No. 78.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Berlin, March 28, 1868.

SIR : I have the honor to inform you that I have received from the Minister of Foreign Affairs a note, dated the 25th instant, in which he informs me that the Prussian Government has decided to withdraw the prohibition against the importation of American cattle, which was established in consequence of the existence of the cattle plague in the United States.

I have, &c.,

GEORGE BANCROFT.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State, Washington.

No. 79.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Berlin, March 28, 1868.

SIR : I have the honor to inform you that I have received from the Minister of Foreign Affairs a note, dated the 25th instant, in which he informs me that the Prussian Government has decided to withdraw the prohibition against the importation of American cattle, which was established in consequence of the existence of the cattle plague in the United States.

I have, &c.,

GEORGE BANCROFT.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State, Washington.

No. 80.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Berlin, March 28, 1868.

SIR : I have the honor to inform you that I have received from the Minister of Foreign Affairs a note, dated the 25th instant, in which he informs me that the Prussian Government has decided to withdraw the prohibition against the importation of American cattle, which was established in consequence of the existence of the cattle plague in the United States.

I have, &c.,

GEORGE BANCROFT.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State, Washington.

No. 81.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Berlin, March 28, 1868.

SIR : I have the honor to inform you that I have received from the Minister of Foreign Affairs a note, dated the 25th instant, in which he informs me that the Prussian Government has decided to withdraw the prohibition against the importation of American cattle, which was established in consequence of the existence of the cattle plague in the United States.

I have, &c.,

GEORGE BANCROFT.

Hon. WIL

SATURDAY, FEB. 13, 1857.

The NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served in ... for One Shilling a week. Single ... Mail subscribers SIX DOLLARS a ...

The NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES is published ... (Sundays Excepted.) One edition will ... at THREE o'clock P. M. It ... by mail at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing nearly all ... matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and ... is mailed at THREE DOLLARS a year.

THE WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed ... Two Dollars a year for single Copies. TWENTY-FIVE ... for TWENTY DOLLARS, to one address.

The TIMES FOR EUROPE is published on the ... of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6 cents ... single copies.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the ... of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6 ... for single copies.

Letters, ... to be addressed ... Publication Office, No. 128 Nassau-st., cor. of Beekman.

RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO., Publishers.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The report in the State Senate of the Committee upon the conduct of the Harbor Masters of this City, submitted in secret session, was yesterday directed to be made public. It will be found in full in another part of this morning's TIMES, together with the most important portions of the testimony taken by the Committee, and upon which their report was based. It will be seen by these documents that very gross abuses have existed and do still exist in this department of the public service, and that it was quite time that the attention of the Legislature should be directed to the subject. The Dock Masters are also implicated in these abuses. The legitimate fees of Harbor Masters for the last year amounted to $37,166. The Committee recommend the passage of a law authorizing the Pilot Commissioners and Board of Underwriters to suspend Harbor Masters and Port Wardens for misconduct in office. A summary of the business done in the Legislature yesterday will be found under our telegraphic head.

The U. S Mail steamship *George Law*, with the California Mail of the 20th ult., arrived at this port last evening. The Legislature of California met on the 5th of January, and the Governor's Message was delivered. It is considered an able document; contains some abuse of the Vigilance Committee; recommends the payment of the State debt, and is opposed to repudiation. As already notified, Messrs. GWIN and BRODERICK, have been elected to the U. S. Senate—the former for the short, and the latter for the long term. It is hinted that the election of Mr. GWIN was the result of a disgraceful bargain; we publish his record elsewhere. The earthquake in San Francisco on the 9th, felt throughout the whole State, caused some damage to life and property, and a great fright of alarm.

The Sierra Nevada arrived at Panama, from San Juan del Sur, on the 31st January, and sailed the same evening, *viâ* same port, for San Francisco. She had waited 16 days for the passengers by the James Adger, and finally, getting no news of them, came down here to look after them, but missed them, as they had all gone up on the Sonora. Up to the time the Sierra Nevada left San Juan, (the 18th ult.,) no news had reached WALKER, at Rivas, as to the fate of the lake and river boats, but it appears he suspected they had fallen into the hands of the Costa Ricans, and was about sending a schooner of 80 tons out over the lake, to look after them. He is reported to have 1,200 efficient men with him, and is strongly fortified at Rivas, but of course cut off from all communication with the river. Beyond this, and the fact of his men being reported in good health, the Sierra Nevada brought no news.

The news from Peru is important, and represents the revolution under VIVANCO as progressing towards a climax. The overthrow of CASTILLA was considered certain, and only a question of time. A naval engagement had occurred at Callao, in which the three war vessels that went over to the enemy engaged the forts of the town, and attempted to carry off some of the ships in port. Several of the revolutionists were killed, but no definite result attended the conflict. The ships finally drew off.

In to-day's SUPPLEMENT TO THE TIMES we publish some additional foreign news from our files by the *City of Baltimore*. The telegraphic dispatch from Trieste, announcing the destruction of the factories at Canton, and the determination of Admiral SEYMOUR to spare the city no longer, is generally discredited in London. By the expected steamer at Halifax we shall probably have authentic information on the subject. A few details are received of the capture of Bushire by the British, and it is further stated that, in consequence of this event, the Shah had yielded to the demands of England—consenting to restore Herat to the Afghans, and to dismiss his Prime Minister. Some English journals, and among them the *Times*, believe that the report is premature, but the *Post* semi-officially announces the fact, and the bulk of the evidence goes to show that the Anglo-Persian war has been commenced, and will end with the fall of Bushire.

The steamship "Anglo Saxon" arrived at Portland, yesterday morning, bringing the same advices as those brought by the "City of Baltimore" at this port.

The steamship "Niagara," due at Halifax, is now in her fourteenth day, but nothing had been heard of her at latest accounts.

The "steamship "Alps" will sail to-day for Liverpool with the "Baltic's" mail,—the latter steamer being detained for necessary repairs.

Our Washington correspondence contains intelligence of some interest concerning the movements of the Investigating Committee. It seems probable that the Committee, after all, has not reached the bottom of the subject by any means, but that some of the grossest and worst abuses have evaded inquiry. Still great good has undoubtedly been accomplished by its labors. The opinion prevails that action will be recommended in regard to two or three members. The most important result, however, will be the effect of the evidence upon the moral convictions of the community.

Our special Washington dispatch this morning will be found to contain some interesting speculations relating to Mr. BUCHANAN's Cabinet. Indications still seem to point to ROBERT J. WALKER as most likely to be appointed to the State Department, under the operation of the forcing system.

In the United States Senate yesterday, notice was given of intention to introduce a bill providing for the distribution of the proceeds of sales of public lands among the States. In the House, a report from the Committee on Patents, extending the Hayward India Rubber Patent seven years, was pressed for adoption, but other business was interposed to prevent. Private business occupied the attention of both Houses.

A singular case has just occurred at Detroit, which goes to show that circumstantial evidence though sometimes the most reliable, is not always to be depended upon. A German peddler was seen to enter a certain house, but was not seen to leave it. Suspicion of course rested there—the house was searched, and the supposed traces of a foul murder were discovered—such as blood, bones and burnt clothing. The family were arrested and tried. A complete case was made out, the circumstantial evidence being deemed overwhelming, and the prosecuting attorney was summing up, when the peddler appeared, [illegible] the Court, and turned into a farce what [illegible] in a judicial tragedy.

The Senators elect from California, Hons. WM. N. GWIN and DAVID C. BRODERICK, were visited last evening, by large numbers of their friends and admirers. Mr. GWIN is stopping at the Astor and Mr. BRODERICK at the Metropolitan. One hundred guns were fired in the Park in honor of Mr. BRODERICK's election and arrival. Later in the evening that gentleman was waited upon at his lodgings by the Committees appointed by the Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen to tender him the honor of the City and the use of the Governor's room in the City Hall, in which to receive his friends. Mr. BRODERICK accepted the honor. No formal speeches were made on the occasion. Mr. BRODERICK will remain in this City until Thursday next, when he will start for the seat of Government

Col. BENTON delivered before a masculine audience—there were a few "ladies" there, even as there are in the Bible and the *Thirty Years*—at Dr. CHAPIN's beautiful and half-lighted church, his calm and well-reasoned lecture on "Union," which has been doing so much throughout New-England to familiarize to the people the awful possibilities of a national dissolution. "Some one had blundered" the advertisements so that they seemed to postpone the lecture for a week, and beside the night was a dirty one—and hence the house was not full. The Colonel started from Washington last Tuesday, and Thursday night, when he was engaged to be lecturing at Mr. BEECHER's Church, he was walking half a mile over the ice in the Susquehanna, from the ferry boat, to reach the cars bound northward. The lecture was warmly received, especially the passages which spoke of "Benton," and those which pictured vividly the miserable fate of the Slaveholding States in case of secession.

The report of the Supervisors' Committee on Civil Courts, adverse to the petition of the heirs of the late Judge EDWARDS of the Supreme Court, asking for additional compensation for his services as Judge between July 1, 1852, and Feb. 28, 1855, was adopted by that body at its meeting last night.

In the Aldermen a resolution was adopted, giving the freedom of the City, and the use of the Governor's Room, for reception purposes to Hon. DAVID C. BRODERICK, Senator from California, who arrived last night in the *George Law*. A resolution, directing the Heads of Departments to comply with the provisions of the Charter of 1849, in relation to making written statements of the affairs of their respective offices to the Common Council, at the first meeting of each stated session, was also adopted. The Councilmen's report in favor of removing quarantine to a greater distance from the City, was concurred in.

At the Board of Councilmen last evening, many reports were passed to a third reading; chiefly as to flagging, grading and paving in various localities.

An unsuccessful attempt was made to resist concurrence with the Board of Aldermen, in paying civic honors to Senator BRODERICK from California, seven members voting in the minority.

Bond-street was comparatively quiet yesterday, but few people having curiosity enough to visit the premises where Dr. BURDELL was murdered, while no inquest was going on. The missing man "JOHN," about whom so many questions have been asked, was arrested yesterday, and will be brought up for examination to-day.

The large packing and refinishing establishment of CLEVELAND & Co., Nos. 26 and 28 Broad-street, and extending through to Exchange-place, was, with its contents, almost entirely destroyed by fire between 3 and 4 o'clock yesterday morning. The loss is estimated at $100,000, and there is only a partial insurance.

The 20th of April has been definitely settled upon as the day on which the parade of the City Target Companies is to take place. An adjourned meeting of the Committee of Arrangements was held at the Mayor's Office last evening to perfect the necessary arrangements. Mr. HENRY WILSON, of the Eighteenth Ward, and Captain of the "Harrington Guards," was elected Commander-in-Chief. It was resolved that each Ward constitute a regiment, and that a general invitation be extended to all the Companies from the neighboring cities and towns.

The Hudson River Railroad is now open for the passage of trains from this City to Albany. The first through train from Albany since the freshet arrived last evening at 5 P. M., having left Albany at 7 A. M. The 6 A. M. express train for Albany commences to-day to run regularly.

Two young men, named BENJAMIN MOORE and BENJAMIN DUTTON, clerks in the Intelligence office No. 71½ Allen-street, were arrested yesterday for passing two counterfeit Spanish quarters upon a woman. Both were committed to Eldridge-street Jail in default of $500 bail each.

Yesterday, the 10th day of the Fillibuster Examination, was consumed in hearing counsel argue the motion to discharge the defendants.

The man who garroted DAVID GLASS, opposite the Stuyvesant pear-tree in broad daylight some two weeks ago, was sentenced by Recorder SMITH, yesterday, to Sing Sing for 2 years and 6 months.

The Canal Auditor.

We observe that a bill has been reported from the Canal Committee in the State Assembly, changing the mode of appointment of the Auditor of the Canal Department and somewhat enlarging his duties. The Auditor is now appointed by the Commissioners of the Canal Fund, a Board composed of the Lieutenant-Governor, Comptroller, Secretary of State, Treasurer and Attorney-General. The bill in question gives his appointment to the Governor and Senate, fixes his term of office at three years, and terminates the tenure of the present Auditor on the 1st of January, 1858. The Auditor is hereafter to be a member of the Contracting Board, in place of the Comptroller, and his signature is also to be substituted for the Comptroller's upon all certificates of stock to be issued after the law proposed shall take effect.

The object sought by this projected change is probably political. The effect of the law would be to transfer, at the end of the present year, the office of Auditor from the Americans to the Republicans, provided the Republicans elect the next Senate. But the same transfer will occur even if the law does not pass, provided the Republicans carry the State next Fall,—as all the Commissioners of the Canal Fund except the Lieutenant-Governor are then to be reëlected. The only partisan purpose of the bill, therefore, would seem to be to provide against the improbable contingency of this State's falling into any other than Republican hands next Fall.

The office of Auditor is the most important of all the State offices connected with the management of the Canals. A reckless, improvident, dishonest or even lax Auditor can easily squander hundreds of thousands of dollars every year, and embarrass beyond measure the practical working of the Canals. Thus far the State has been exceedingly fortunate in regard to this office. It has uniformly and under all parties been ably and efficiently filled. The first Auditor was Mr. NEWELL, a Democrat,—strict in his construction of the law, acute in detecting schemes for evading it, and immovable in his resistance to them. The Whigs have had men of equal firmness and integrity in SCHOONMAKER and CORNWELL, and the present Auditor, elected by the Americans. Mr. N. S. BENTON is a most excellent, able and efficient officer. Whatever change in the tenure of the office may be deemed desirable, must be required on other grounds than any growing out of his administration of its affairs. We trust that special care will be taken in legislating on this subject, not to render this office any more likely than it is at present to fall into incompetent or unworthy hands. It is the key to the practical administration of the Canal policy of the State.

The Tricks of Brief Authority.

We publish in another part of the paper quite as much as our readers will care to see of the voluminous correspondence between Lieutenant-General SCOTT and Mr. Secretary-at-War JEFFERSON DAVIS, which has just been issued to the world in obedience to resolutions passed by the Senate of the United States on the 23d and 30th of December last.

A text so tremendously plain as that of these letters needs, perhaps, no commentary. And yet we find it impossible to restrain the natural expressions of indignation and contempt which must rise up in the heart of every honorable and right-minded American gentleman, as he wades through the vituperative verbiage of the Secretary-at-War. We must deal with Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS in print as every decent man must long to deal with him in private. We must point out to the scorn and the reprobation of all patriotic and respectable citizens the multiplied proofs with which this lamentable correspondence teems of such a deliberate intention on the part of the Secretary-at-War to wound the feelings—to irritate the weaknesses and to blast the character of our country's most illustrious living soldier, as no provocation, however poignant, could justify, and no pretexts can conceal.

The length of Mr. DAVIS' letters may deter some of our readers from the careful examination of them which their demerits deserve. An inquest of slander may be made as tedious as an inquest of murder; and we cannot in conscience say that we think the duty of following Mr. DAVIS through the mazes of malignity and insolence in which he delights to involve his simple-hearted, inconsiderate, but venerable antagonist, very much more agreeable than the cognate duty of tracing the motives of murder through the bewildering ramifications of circumstance and of character. But in the one case, as in the other, somebody must do the duty—for society needs to be protected from the slanderer as carefully as from the murderer—and it may even be a question whether the mischief which is done through the slaughter of character by the tongue or by the pen, be not fully as dangerous to the world as that which results from the assassination of the person by the pistol or the dagger.

Into the origin of the feelings which have evidently actuated Mr. DAVIS throughout the whole course of his official intercourse with Lieutenant-General SCOTT we do not now propose to inquire. It is sufficient, and more than sufficient, for us to know that the communications which commence the correspondence now published, and which go back to the date on which the hard-won reward of his most brilliant services was conferred by Congress upon the General in the brevet rank which he now holds, breathe a spirit of demonstrative ill-will, dislike and impertinence, as little consistent with the decorum of administrative station as with the instincts of common courtesy.

Whatever may have been the private relations of Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS with Lieutenant-General SCOTT, the Secretary-at-War of the United States Government had no concern with those relations. In his official capacity, Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS had nothing to do with the personal qualities of WINFIELD SCOTT; it was his duty to address himself to the discharge of whatever business might bring him into contact with General SCOTT in such a temper, and to employ in his correspondence with that officer such language, as should become the first civil authority of the American army when dealing with its first military official. Mr. DAVIS does no such thing. He avails himself of the first convenient opportunity to intimate to General SCOTT his private conviction that General SCOTT was as imbecile in argument as he was peevish in temper. Having provoked by this intimation a somewhat hasty and indignant reply from the General, Mr. DAVIS, evidently rejoicing over the successful inception of his scheme, goes on to ply his light artillery of insinuations and inuendoes, pouring in from time to time a heavier fire of broadly insolent and outrageous epithets. Each reply which he draws from the veteran is made the basis of new operations, until the climax is reached in a letter which felicitously concentrates all the malignities of the previous correspondence. On the 29th of February, 1856, Mr. DAVIS writes to the General a very long and elaborate epistle, in which he reviews the whole difficulty between them and sums up the conclusion, to which he avers that the investigations, charges, replies, rejoinders and replications of months have brought him. In this most extraordinary document he declares the General convicted of theft, peculation, lying, cowardice and hypocrisy, and having asserted and reiterated his absolute belief that the most distinguished officer of the National Army had been guilty, not once or twice, but habitually and throughout his long life of patriotic service, of such conduct as would disqualify a man for admission into any circle of decent society, and commend him to the contempt of all honest persons in the army or out of it, he subscribes himself "very respectfully" the "obedient servant" of this degraded and dishonored hero. There is perhaps no legal tribunal before which such conduct as this of Mr. DAVIS can be properly inquired into, passed upon and rewarded according to its nature. But before the tribunal of public opinion it is the duty of the Press to summon him, and the verdict which he will there meet with cannot be doubtful.

The Secretary-at-War has invited upon himself the scornful sentence of all generous and honorable men, by his disregard of the simplest decencies of consideration in his intercourse with a man which age, station and patriotic services combined to commend to his especial courtesy, and, if need were, to his especial forbearance. He has further provoked the indignation of every patriotic American by the disgrace which he has not hesitated to bring upon the high official station which he holds. Few or none the claims of the now expiring Administration to our respect and our sympathy, these exposures will go far towards [illegible] last lingering [illegible] from its [illegible]. Infatuated indeed must be the official affection which can still wring a sigh from any heart over the return to their proper obscurity of functionaries so petty of spirit, so bitter with partisan passion, and so indecent in their habits of thought and expression, as the "favorites" whom Mr. PIERCE has chosen to dress with "brief authority." Their day is done—their works, we trust, will die with them—but it shall not be our fault if the memory of one of their number does not live awhile, to be a wholesome warning to their successors, and to point a political moral, at least, since it can never adorn a historical tale.

Mr. Buchanan's Cabinet—The Perils of his Position.

The rumors that ROBERT J. WALKER is to be selected by Mr. BUCHANAN as Secretary of State, though at first discredited by the public as unworthy of serious thought, seem to be daily acquiring consistency and authority. We deem it, therefore, a matter of importance that public attention should be directed to the subject.

Of Mr. WALKER's general ability there can be no doubt. He is abundantly known as a man of keen faculties, restless activity, and a capacity for the laborious details of business. But it must also be said that he does not enjoy the confidence of the people of the United States. He may have some reputation as a sharp politician, but his character does not rise to the dignity of statesmanship. He is regarded as liable to connect personal schemes with public affairs, and for the last five years has figured somewhat notoriously in projects of a chimerical, if not a disreputable, nature. And more than all, he is conspicuously associated with that sect of politicians which looks upon flagrant, lawless *filibusterism* as the duty and destiny of the United States. So far as he has a present position before the public, it is as an unscrupulous advocate and promoter of the violent extension of our territory. It is, therefore, very apparent, that if he is selected as the head of Mr. BUCHANAN's Cabinet, it will be and ought to be regarded as interpreting the policy and purpose of the new Administration. From the moment that Mr. WALKER is installed as Secretary of State, it must be and will be inferred that the principles of the Ostend Manifesto are to guide, if not control, the Government.

In this state of things, we cannot refrain from making a few suggestions which,—as they represent the views of a very large portion of the people,—we could wish might reach the ears of the President elect. The position of Mr. BUCHANAN has, no doubt, its difficulties, but it has, also, its advantages. He was elected by a narrow vote, with a heavy, united and emphatic minority against him. But, since his election, a variety of circumstances have conspired to awaken the hope that his Administration may be guided by wisdom and patriotism. Many thousands of our citizens who cast their suffrages against him, having adopted this expectation, have cheerfully and hopefully acquiesced in his election. Mr. BUCHANAN's acknowledged ability, his large experience, his admitted amenity of character, to which have been added glimpses of conservatism in his speech and conduct since the election, have spread the favorable anticipations over the length and breadth of the land.

It is impossible that so old and so skilled a politician as he is, should not recognize this fact and appreciate its force and importance; but whether he will make due use of it, will depend upon the soundness of his patriotism and his judgment. He cannot fail to see the strength of a position in which he is sustained by the party which elected him, with the hopeful concurrence of a considerable portion of those who voted against him. If he can rise to the dignity of a large and generous patriotism, he will be stimulated to employ the power he thus wields for the happiness of the country and his own fair fame; but if a narrow partisanship has given incurable obliquity to his vision, and leanness and littleness to his soul, he may, like his immediate predecessor, mount vauntingly into the Presidency at the beginning and descend ingloriously out of it at the end. The Presidency of the United States is a high position, but that a man may fall from it, is a historical possibility of ominous nearness to him who is now about to wield the sceptre of its power.

That Mr. BUCHANAN is in imminent danger of risking, at the outset, all the advantages of his present prestige, is apparent to every one. Hitherto he has had the reputation of using base and unscrupulous tools, in the promotion of his political designs. It is needless to enter into particulars, for all the world know that he has seemed to select as his counselors, persons more distinguished for cunning and subserviency than honesty and fair fame. It would, therefore, be a significant and unfortunate circumstance, if Mr. BUCHANAN, by placing Mr. WALKER at the head of his Cabinet, should impart to his Administration, at the very outset, these suspicions which have attached to his personal career.

And there is a still stronger point of view, in which this subject is to be regarded. Mr. BUCHANAN signed the Ostend Manifesto, which involved the direct assertion, that if we wanted Cuba, and could not otherwise obtain it, we might lawfully take it by force. Such, however, was the shock that this gave to the moral sense of the civilized world, and such was the general burst of indignation that it occasioned from reasonable men of all parties, in this country, that it was understood to be repudiated, or at least held in abeyance, by Mr. BUCHANAN himself. The selection of Mr. WALKER as Secretary of State would justly be regarded, alike in this country and in Europe, as a redeclaration on Mr. BUCHANAN's part of this Ostend Manifesto.

We need not say that we are among those who, since the election, have been led to form hopes of a wise and patriotic Administration from the new President; nor need we add that such an appointment as we are considering would dash them to the ground. From the moment that such a step is taken, anxiety will enter into the heart and business of the country; from that moment the elements of opposition will move like clouds toward a gathering storm. If it comes, Mr. BUCHANAN will manifestly have invited it. Can this be his desire? If so, then we shall be driven to the conclusion that either the alloy of the debased politician, or the folly and weakness of second childhood, have the mastery of his head and his heart.

[illegible] Expenditures by Disbursing Officers.

A case is now pending before the Supreme Court of this State which incidentally involves most important questions, in relation to the legal limitations to the power of the disbursing officers of the municipal government to spend public money. It is full time that this point should be judicially decided, and it is a matter of rejoicing that an issue of this kind has at length been created. It has been the custom, of late years, for heads of departments to make contracts requiring an outlay from the treasury, irrespective of and beyond the means previously provided by law for that purpose. If such contracts are valid, a liability may be incurred and enforced against the City to any amount whatsoever, wholly regardless of the restraints which are supposed to limit the powers of these officers, and of the appropriations which have been made by the competent authorities. Messrs. EBLING, PURDY, FUREY, SELAH and others know to what advantage for the pockets of themselves and their friends, impunity in making contracts has already led; yet, until now, no efficacious legal resistance has been attempted which should strike at the root of the abuses, naturally proceeding from an arbitrary use of the power which the departments have exercised.

The Constitution of the State of New-York, adopted in 1846, initiated the policy, since adopted by most other States of the Union, of imposing prohibitions or limitations upon the right of Government to create debts. It is manifest, however, that, if the power to make contracts, *which result in debt*, remains untouched, these prohibitions and limitations are nugatory in practice. What effect restrictions upon the debt-creating power are to have upon the contracting power of the Government is a problem, more important to solve than any other connected with the financial workings, not only of the City, but also of the State and of all other Governments, subject to these limitations. Abundant instances have arisen, since 1846, both in the State and City Government, of contracts having been made, and subsequently sanctioned, in a manner which would seem to take for granted that the contracting power is still unlimited. No decision upon the subject has been demanded from the Courts, nor does any, until the present moment, appear to have been deemed necessary. The proceeding now before the Supreme Court probably involves this question, as it does others of a kindred character.

The Board of Education of this City have applied for a *mandamus* to compel the Comptroller to transfer to their control one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, on the ground that the Corporation is bound to supply any deficiency which may arise in meeting their expenditures. The sum thus required is over and above the amount levied by taxation, under the School law, or borrowed in anticipation of moneys so raised. The Board assumes, in fact, that it has the right to incur debts chargeable upon the General Treasury. Whether the question before the Court will turn upon general principles, or upon the construction of particular statutes, remains yet to be seen. The Comptroller, however, denies the legality of the demand which is made upon him, and refuses to pay the money asked for by the Board, unless it shall have been legally declared that the Treasury is liable under such circumstances. The case is before Judge DAVIES, and a precedent will be established by his decision of the highest interest to the tax-paying community.

THE REPORTED TERMINATION OF THE ANGLO PERSIAN WAR.—The first achievement of the British Expedition to the Gulf of Persia appears to have been attended with unexpected success. It is reported that the capture of Bushire is the beginning and the end of the Anglo-Persian war—that, after all his protestations the Shah has yielded without an effort, and will concede all the demands put forth in the British *ultimatum*. The capture of Bushire, in a military point of view, was looked upon as a settled thing, for the native troops, by whom it was garrisoned, had neither the men nor the means to offer serious resistance. But subsequent operations—when the campaign would have been fairly opened—were regarded by the British themselves as hazardous in the extreme, and the fear that they would be attended with the most disastrous results was one of the chief causes that led to a wholesale denunciation of the Persian war. It was shown that in its march from Bushire to Shiraz, a distance of about 130 miles, the English army would have to traverse a country where no provisions could be obtained—passes through which cannon could not be dragged—where horsemen would have to dismount, and where mountains, on either side, offered shelter to the enemy, and, every advantage for a surprise. Many Indian officers of distinction argued that the march was wholly impracticable, and all agreed that its attendant dangers were too great to warrant the undertaking.

We learn, therefore, with surprise, that with ample time to form his plans, and under no immediate pressure or dread of British invasion, beyond the capture of Bushire, the Shah should admit himself vanquished—consent to restore Herat to the Afghans and dismiss his Prime Minister—the chief (and to his pride) most obnoxious points in the British demand. We notice that some English journals, and among them the *Times*, think that the report is premature. But if we are to credit plain statements of fact, there is no room for doubt. The London *Post* semi-officially announces that the Government is in possession of the information that, directly after the Shah heard of the fall of Bushire, he decided to make peace upon the English terms. One circumstance that tends to confirm this announcement is the opposition that Russia is making to an Eastern war at the present time. In the event of an outbreak between Great Britain and Persia, Russia, as the ally and promised protector of the latter, would necessarily be drawn in; and though the day may come when she will eagerly seize such an opportunity to gratify a long-cherished ambition, she is wholly incapable *now* of carrying on a distant war or successfully contending with England in Central Asia. Under the counsel of Russia, therefore, it is easy to believe that the Shah has submitted to any terms rather than provoke a war. If this news be true, the position of Lord PALMERSTON, as First Minister of the United Kingdom, may be considered as secure, for instead of offering excuses for a profitless and aimless expedition to the Gulf of Persia, he will announce a most important triumph.

[illegible] Patent Case. [illegible] to know that there is [illegible] limit, substantially connected with India Rubber, as well as to that article itself. Every newspaper reader has been more or less bored, for the last ten or twelve years, with something about the controversy between GOODYEAR and DAY, touching a rival claim to the Chaffee patent for the manufacture of India Rubber. We have not the slightest notion as to the merits of the contest, but we are heartily rejoiced to learn that it is ended. We publish, in another part of this morning's issue, the opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States, delivered by Judge NELSON at Washington,—and *reversing* a judgment obtained by Mr. DAY in Rhode Island against HARTSHORNE and others, in a trial which lasted over six weeks.

As will be seen from this decision, the Supreme Court hold that DAY has no interest whatever in the Chaffee patent, but that the patent, and all interest therein, belong to WILLIAM JUDSON, as Trustee for CHARLES GOODYEAR and his licensees. This finally determines the controversy against DAY's claim as Assignee of CHAFFEE, which he has litigated so long, not only in Rhode Island, but also in Massachusetts, Connecticut, and New-York.

The decision is interesting not only from the magnitude and importance of the case itself, but also because it supports the ground taken by CHARLES O'CONOR, Esq., and combatted by Judge BETTS, some time since, that fraud cannot be proved to impeach a sealed instrument in a Court of Law, unless to show that the deed was never executed. The astute counsel and the Judge respectively maintained their opinions on this point with no little spirit in publications which our readers may remember,—especially as the contest took the unusual form of a *wager*,—Mr. O'CONOR offering a thousand dollars as a kind of reward for the discovery of valid authority against the proposition which he maintained. A good many shrewd lawyers thought at the time that Mr. O'CONOR's money, as well as legal reputation, were in some peril; but the result shows that both are safe.

THE TRINITY CHURCH CONTROVERSY.—We have already published the substance of a Report submitted to the State Senate by a Committee, of which Hon. MARK SPENCER was chairman, concerning the condition and management of the property held by the Corporation of Trinity Church. The report was very severe and sweeping in its condemnation of that body. As it was shown that it was based wholly upon *exparte* evidence, it was sent back to the Committee with instructions to hear testimony on the other side.

In another part of this morning's TIMES we publish an able and extended letter addressed to Mr. SPENCER, and dealing very sharply with his report. It is written by a gentleman of this City, and will be read with interest by all who have taken any part in the controversy to which it relates.

Interesting Concerning the Movements of the Investigating Committee—The Indiana Senatorial Case.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 10.

It is announced upon official authority that the Committee of Investigation will report, as soon as a few remaining witnesses, summoned from a distance can be examined. The bulk of the labor has been performed. Perhaps the error of this inquiry, like that of the dark tragedy now progressing in New-York, is that a particular theory has been adopted, and almost exclusively pursued, with only occasional and incidental ramifications. In the case of Mr. EDWARDS, of New-York, the impression appears to be that Mr. PAINE's testimony before the Committee was qualified below the point of declaration made to the House, and that Mr. EDWARDS' explanation has relieved much of the admitted embarrassment. Nothing but the testimony itself can satisfy the public how this charge has been produced. So far as Mr. GILBERT, of New-York, and Mr. WELCH, of Connecticut, are concerned—both of whom were seriously compromised by the testimony of SWEENY, opportunity has been allowed to procure rebutting and other evidence to impeach the witness if practicable. Additional testimony implicating Mr. MATTESON, is understood to have been sent for. These are the most prominent cases before the Committee, though others have been introduced collaterally.

The examination of witnesses concerning the manner in which Mr. CORNELIUS WENDELL was chosen printer, in the same House and by some of the same votes through which Mr. BANKS was elected Speaker, did not succeed in proving a combination that has been universally regarded here as one of the most remarkable and suspicious of all those to which attention has been directed. It will not be denied that money was paid out for services on that occasion, and though members of Congress may not appear to be involved in the distribution, the names of those who were recipients might furnish a clue that would be instructive. All the South Americans united in voting for WENDELL, under the general belief, at the time, that the American organ was to share in the spoils, although that obligation is said to have been since repudiated by the person who acted as negotiator. Several Republicans deserted the nominee of their own party, and displayed a sudden zeal for the Democratic candidate which requires explanation. If Mr. WENDELL was required to produce his books and bank accounts, and directly questioned concerning his expenditures at that particular time, there might be light shed upon the transaction. And until this is done, the Committee will have stopped short of public expectation. It is no secret in Washington that moneyed combinations have been formed between particular persons connected with the printing, binding, and other jobs of Congress, by which they have grown suddenly rich, and through this influence have excluded the industrious and deserving. The fact is patent to every eye, and leading Democratic presses have already, under their own peculiar promptings, denounced this source of corruption. In the whole history of the Government there has been no such formidable and concerted organization as radiates from the *Union* office and one or two other concerns, connected with printing, binding and banking. They play into each other's hands, and have enlisted such officials as are necessary to carry out their profitable enterprises. In the absence of this explanation, the enormous wealth accumulated within a few years—an extravagant mode of living, and large donations for party purposes, WENDELL gave $15,000 of the money Republicans helped to vote him towards BUCHANAN's election: and MCGUIRE, the binder to the Senate, gave in proportion—would create suspicions even more prejudicial than the combination itself. Now, while the Committee has its hand in, it might be well to pursue this track. There are certain general facts furnishing a basis of inquiry, and if every man outside of his own party who voted for WENDELL was examined, the *understanding* upon which they thus voted would at least be reached. And that would be a point gained for the future.

One good effect has thus far been produced by the action of this investigation. A movement had been concerted for bringing in a bill to give Texas creditors four millions of dollars in consideration of alleged losses, which has been temporarily, if not entirely, abandoned. The pulse of Congress was just beginning to be felt systematically, when down came this inquisition, sounding like a fire bell in the night. The interested operators startled off, fearing, perhaps, the possibility of a review of former legislation, and resolving to content themselves with the spoils already obtained.

The admission of [illegible], the Indiana Senator, did not excite surprise in any quarter. According to the

...ly, despite increasing aggravation was the ...or in public estimation. The credentials ...presented by the Governor presented the only ...ion upon which the Senate has been accustomed, for when HARLAN was admitted, ...that now submitted was offered, but ...hence of opinion is entertained ...by the friends of having raised the issue, just at this ...the date to which occurred upon it by no ...strengthened the chances of FITCH's rejection. ...majority have resolved, as is intimated, to sustain those fraudulent pretensions, and to stultify them ...by an prompt a repudiation of the principle affirmed in HARLAN'S case, that inclination will not be ...modified by the keen encounter which took ...place yesterday. A reckless exercise of power gives no party strength, and the attempt to exercise it in the present instance, in the face of a notorious conspiracy to outrage the law and to defy constitutional injunctions, would have been visited with that public condemnation, which at last is the only resource of a minority when oppressed by the tyranny of numbers. Throughout the discussion Mr. BRIGHT manifested a disposition to fight the claim out, and to sully down opposition. His high public character and personal interest both at stake, and therefore may be pardoned some excess of zeal. Extenuation for want of senatorial propriety is hardly needed, for neither education nor natural refinement induced him to aspire in that direction. The pretended election in Indiana was conducted under his personal auspices, for he vacated the seat of presiding officer, to apply those arts of management upon which his reputation as a politician exclusively rests. His term will expire on the 4th of March, and every effort has been directed to a reelection. His battle is fought over the shoulders of FITCH, for if one be sustained, the other must. And if this experiment should fail, a further attempt may be made to postpone a decision in BRIGHT'S case until after the 4th of March, when the Legislature will adjourn for two years, thus throwing the vacancies into the hands of a convenient Governor. Yet this man is prominently named for a place in the Cabinet, and has signified to Mr. BUCHANAN, through his friends, that if successful in the present application, he need not be considered in the category of such contingencies.

Notwithstanding all the parade of grief made in South Carolina over the death of PRESTON S. BROOKS, a member of the Committee who came here to attend his remains home, which started this morning, were present in the thronged saloons at Mrs MCCLELLAND'S reception last night,—rather seeking than shunning the notoriety which their mission gave them. And conspicuous among them was Mr. RICHARD YEADON, of the Charleston *Courier*, whose fastidious tastes led him into researches among the milliner girls for charges against Col. FREMONT in the Presidential election. This may be the evidence of social refinement in the land of chivalry, but it would be considered elsewhere not many degrees removed from a spree at an Irish wake. OBSERVER.

THE BOND-STREET MURDER.

Arrest of the Mysterious Missing Man "John"—Some Important Witnesses yet to be Examined—Farrell's Testimony to be Proved True.

The house in Bond-street—No. 31—was the object of less interest yesterday than on any previous day since the murder. This was chiefly owing, undoubtedly, to the fact that the proceedings of the Inquest were suspended. Still, during the whole of the day, even during the rain-storm in the morning, it was not quite deserted; and in the afternoon, when the sky became propitious, about fifty or sixty persons gathered into a knot and conversed, or shifted their position to survey the premises from every point of view.

At noon, yesterday, the "Cook's husband," as he has been called—"JOHN, the errand-man," who, on the testimony of all the inmates of the house, came there two or three times a day, "played with the Cook," and was of constant service in the family, was arrested in a "corner-grocery," at the corner of Grand and Crosby streets, by officer WILSON, of the Fifteenth Ward. The TIMES was the only journal that drew attention to his mysterious absence, and from the time that public attention was directed thereto, the Coroner, Judge CARSON, and the Jury, have interrogated the witnesses who were likely to know anything about him, as to his whereabouts, but to no purpose. As he had not been heard of since the day of the murder, and was evidently keeping himself out of the way, the police were instructed to search for him, but they were unsuccessful till yesterday. He was taken to a cell in Eighth Ward Station, that he might hold no conversation with HANNAH CONLAN, the cook, or any of the witnesses under confinement in the Station-house in the Fifteenth Ward. It is anticipated that his evidence will be of importance. His name is JOHN GILMARTEN. He is rather a good-looking Irishman, about 40 years of age.

We understood at the Station-house yesterday that a gentleman of respectability called on the Coroner yesterday, and stated that he was passing through Bond-street about a quarter of eleven o'clock on the Friday night, and saw a man sitting on one of the steps of the stoop of Dr. BURDELL'S house, who was *doing something with his foot*. He will, together with the Irishman "JOHN," be examined to day.

Nobody, not even the reporters, were allowed to enter the house in Bond-street yesterday, the police in possession having received strict orders to admit nobody. The inquest will be resumed this morning at ten o'clock.

Wallack's Theatre.

Miss MATILDA HERON takes her first New-York benefit to-night, and makes her last appearance for the present in *Camille*, the character which so far has given her her reputation. We need say no more,—for the house is always crowded.

[Advertisement.]

A CARD.—PARTIAL DEAFNESS AND DISCHARGES FROM THE EAR.—Dr. HARTLEY, Principal and Proprietor of the Philadelphia Ear Institution, is now in New-York City, and generously offers to attend all persons suffering from affections of the ear, without charge, until cured, thereby proving his success unequaled, and protecting the deaf from being swindled by paying self-styled aurists exorbitant fees in advance, and the infliction of still more serious evils, by permitting the application of dangerous remedies by inexperienced and unskilful hands.

Dr. H. may here state, that he has no connection whatever with any person advertising to cure deafness. Neither has he given permission for the publication of a certificate, purporting to emanate from him, and cannot, therefore, be responsible for any alarming consequences resulting from rashness and desperation. The loss of money may not be material to some persons, but the deprivation of one of the most important of the senses ought to be regarded and treated with more than ordinary solicitude.

Deafness, noise in the head, and all disagreeable discharges from the ear, speedily and permanently removed, without causing the least pain or inconvenience. A cure in all cases guaranteed where malformation does not exist.

Thirteen years' close and almost undivided attention to this branch of special practice, has enabled him to reduce his treatment to such a degree of success as to find the most confirmed and obstinate cases yield by a steady attention to the means prescribed.

The destruction by fire of the Institution of which Dr. HARTLEY was the head having temporarily released him from his duties in Philadelphia, he will receive calls during each morning at No. 29 Greenstreet.

[Advertisement.]

HALLOTYPES.—(Letters-patent granted Jan. 20, 1857.)—This new and beautiful style of portraiture will FIRST be presented to artists, amateurs, connoisseurs and the public for criticisms on Monday, Feb. 16, 1857, at J. GURNEY'S well-known Photographic Palace of Art, No. 349 Broadway, New-York.

The public are respectfully invited to call and judge for themselves of the superiority of these pictures over other styles, and although executed by the camera, they combine the truthfulness of the photograph with the beauty and finish of the most delicate miniatures on ivory. To quote the expression of one of our celebrated miniature painters, "The stereoscopic effect is wonderful—our occupation is gone—these pictures surpass in every respect our best endeavors."

J. GURNEY holds himself in readiness to execute said pictures for the public on and after the 20th inst. Gallery open from 8 A. M. till 6 P. M.

J. GURNEY, Photographic Artist,
No. 349 Broadway, cor. Leonard-street, New-York.
N. B.—No connection with any other establishment.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The real "headquarters" are located at No. 308 Broadway, New-York, two blocks above the Park—nearly opposite the Hospital—two doors above Duane-street. Here is the Phrenological Cabinet, containing one of the rarest collections of human heads, busts, &c., in the world. This great cabinet or museum contains thousands of busts and casts from the heads of the most distinguished men that ever lived, emperors, kings, queens, statesmen. Some of the most distinguished of our own and other countries, warriors, explorers, navigators, discoverers, inventors, authors, poets, doctors, divines and lawyers. Also, skulls, human and animal, from all quarters of the globe, including Cannibals, Caribs, Flat-Head Indians, Egyptian mummies, pirates, robbers, murderers and thieves, also numerous paintings and drawings of celebrated individuals, living and dead. Strangers and citizens will find this museum—always open and free—an agreeable place to visit. Phrenological charts, with full written descriptions of character, given when desired, at No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.—We take pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to these [illegible]. In Boston, where the "Bronchial Troches" are known, they are household words, and need no testimony to recommend them; but to our readers in Canada, the West, and indeed everywhere, we cheerfully bear testimony, from personal knowledge, of their efficacy. Sold by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

DR. HUNTER ON THE TREATMENT OF CONSUMPTION BY EMETICS.

SECOND SERIES—LETTER NO. IV.

To the Readers of the New-York Daily Times:

In my last letter I reviewed the fatal practice of *bleeding* in the treatment of consumption. Another class of physicians, equally learned and orthodox with the advocates of blood letting, place their hopes on *emetics*. These were first prescribed on the erroneous idea that consumption was mainly caused by "*disorder of the stomach*," resulting in imperfect chymification. Among the advocates of emetics I may mention the names of Dr. SIMMONDS, (author of a work entitled *Practical Observations on the Treatment of Consumption*;) Dr. PARE; Dr. BRYAN ROBINSON, (*Observations on the Virtues and Operations of Medicine*, page 146;) Dr. THOMAS REED, (*Essay on the Nature and Cure of Phthisis Pulmonalis*;) Dr. MARRAT, (*Therapeutics, or the Art of Healing*, page 45;) Dr. DUMAS, of Montpelier, (France;) Dr. GIOVANNI DE VITTIS, Chief Physician of the Military Hospitals of the Neapolitan Army; and many other physicians of sufficient note to hold position as professors in American and British medical colleges. These names and references will show that the practice of giving emetics in consumption is strictly *orthodox*, and may be considered in all respects *regular*. The frequency of their use depends very much on the caprice of the physician. Dr. REED advises that the patient shall "*take an emetic every morning and evening for months.*" SIMMONDS orders them only "*twice a week*," and Dr. VITTIS "*every morning.*" There is also the same discrepancy in regard to the kind of emetics that are to be employed. One orders "*squills*," another "*tartar emetic*," a third "*ipecac*," while a fourth will only use "*sulphate of copper.*" Which of these is the *most* orthodox or regular I am unable to tell.

I should not think it necessary to say anything in condemnation of this absurd and cruel practice, were it NOT for the fact that it is constantly prescribed in this City, by medical men in good standing in the profession. I have at this moment under treatment more than one person who has been thus ignorantly and needlessly tortured. "The idea," said one of these to me the other day, "of curing consumption by turning the stomach inside out every morning, and straining till the blood rushes to the head and face and, as in one instance with myself, actually gushes out of the mouth, is something I cannot understand." Nor could any person understand it who knew anything of the operation of emetics, or the nature of consumption. It is but too much to characterize this practice as both ignorant, cruel, and calculated to exhaust the strength in efforts which have no possible curative influence over the disease, while they invariably destroy the tone of the stomach.

In my next letter I shall take up the "*mercurial treatment*" of consumption. Your obedient servant,
ROBERT HUNTER, M. D.,
No. 828 Broadway.
FEB. 11, 1857.

[Advertisement.]

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC.

HALLOTYPES PATENTED.

The undesigned would respectfully announce that they will exhibit specimens of the "Hallotype" at their Gallery, No. 585 Broadway, on and after the 16th instant, and that they will commence taking them for the public on the 16th, and will deliver them on and after the 19th instant.

The Hallotypes will be taken in this City by J. B. HALL, the inventor and patentee, at the above Gallery.

N. B.—No connection with any other establishments in this City. JOHN BISHOP HALL,
C. D. FREDERICKS.
No. 585 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

[Advertisement.]

THE DAY HAS ARRIVED.

ST. VALENTINE CLAIMS YOUR ATTENTION.

The first business in order is to go to STRONG'S, and buy the Valentines that your sweethearts are expecting.

TAKE TIME BY THE FORELOCK.

Call in the morning, and make a good selection.
The assortment this year is the
LARGEST, BEST, CHEAPEST,
ever shown.
STRONG'S GREAT VALENTINE DEPOT,
No. 93 Nassau-street.

[Advertisement.]

THE CORONER'S INQUEST.

Were it to sit upon the bodies of all who died in the City of consumption, scrofula, rheumatism, palsy, spitting of blood, bronchitis, liver complaints and heart diseases, would bring forth a singular yet truthful verdict. It would unhesitatingly declare, in so many simple words, not that the defunct died by the "visitation of God," but by the visitation of quack. The verdict would be

DIED
For not using that positive remedy
ANDERS' LIQUID IODINE; OR, PURE IODINE WATER.
Sold at $1 a bottle, by ANDERS & FOSDICK, Nos. 3 Second-avenue and 862 Broadway; C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, and all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

GAS FOR THE COUNTRY.—Gas apparatus, after the Patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company.—C. R. WOODWORTH & Co. are now offering for sale a most complete, cheap, simple and efficient gas machine, adapted in all respects to the wants of private dwellings, public and private schools, churches, colleges, factories, foundries, hotels, watering places, &c., as well as of towns and villages. Details will be furnished, by applying in person or by letter to the office of the Company, where a machine can be seen in operation, and descriptive pamphlets obtained.
C. R. WOODWORTH & Co.,
No. 74 Wall-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ White Teeth, Perfumed Breath and beautiful complexion, can be acquired by using the Balm of a Thousand Flowers. What lady or gentleman would remain under the curse of a disagreeable breath, when using the Balm of a Thousand Flowers as a dentrifice would not only render it sweet, but leave the teeth as white as alabaster? Many persons do not know their breath is bad, and the subject is so delicate that their friends will never mention it. Beware of counterfeits. Be sure each bottle is signed FETRIDGE & Co., New-York. For sale by all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

TO RHEUMATIC SUFFERERS.—Every rheumatic sufferer who will send the names of ten or more invalids, residents of his village or city, with the nature of the disease opposite each name, and a postage stamp to prepay reply, shall receive, without charge, an invaluable prescription for the certain cure of the worst forms of rheumatism and neuralgia.

Address Drs. H. K. ROOT & Co., Authors of "*The People's Medical Lighthouse*, &c., No. 512 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

S. COATES & Co., PORTABLE GAS WORKS.—We desire to call public attention to our newly-invented Gas apparatus, designed for country residences, factories, hotels, &c. These works are safe, efficient, and simple in their construction, and warranted to give entire satisfaction. We guarantee purchasers against prosecution by the Maryland Portable Gas Company, or any other parties, for alleged infringement of their patents. Apply to S. COATES & Co., Office No. 376 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.—France and Germany are challenged to produce an article of perfume as lasting and delicate as this. It is a distillation of tropical flowers of matchless fragrance—not a mere chemical composition. The aroma it diffuses is eminently healthful. Every bottle sold brings a dozen orders. Sold by D. T. LANMAN & Co., wholesale druggists, No. 69 Water-street, New-York, and by all druggists, at 50 cents per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers, Tea Dealers, and private families—Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson, from 20c. to 40c.; Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 55c.—all other qualities equally low. Also, 3-lb boxes of good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine—No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt sts.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—How is it that this healing medicament has taken the place of all others in every Dispensary of note throughout the world? Because of its intrinsic worth and immense superiority over all others. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London; and by all druggists, at 25c., 62½c., and $1 per pot or box.

[Advertisement.]

DR. PHINNEY'S FAMILY PILLS.—These long-standing and excellent Pills should be in every family; nearly every sickness can be avoided by their use. For sale by HEGEMAN, CLARKE & Co., 165, 273, 511 and 571 Broadway; BARNES & PARK, 304 Broadway, and A. B. & D. SANDS & Co., 100 Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

THE STATEN ISLAND MURDER.—The New-York *Dispatch* announces in our advertising columns this morning, that the full particulars of that terrible affair will appear in that paper for to-morrow, together with a portrait of Mrs. MATILDA DECKER and her victim.

[Advertisement.]

CARPETINGS, OIL-CLOTHS,
and
CURTAINS AND CURTAIN MATERIALS,
For sale at reduced prices, by
PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 524 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—Go see the beautiful play of "Orion, the Gold Beater," at this house to-night, and with it the laughable pantomime of the "Four Lovers," and the neat drama of the "Mistletoe Bough."

[Advertisement.]

GAS! GAS!!—Gas Fixtures for the Spring trade. Several new patterns more beautiful in design and finish than ever offered before. Call at our great Manufacturing Depôt, No. 376 Broadway.
ARCHER, WARNER & Co.

...his evening, at Burtonian Hall, ... most deeply heart-stirring moral dramas ever produced in this country.

[Advertisement.]

CATARRH SUFFERERS.—The undersigned having been speedily cured of this most painful and dangerous disease, will inform any one what cured him free of charge. All letters must contain a postage stamp. Address GEO. E. KNOX, Ballston Spa, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

FOR SALE—The 3-story and basement house, 50 feet lease of lot, on East Broadway; has gas, Croton water, range, &c. Will be sold at a bargain. Terms easy. Apply to E. LEMON, No. 29 Rose-street.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 126, 127 and 129 Water-street, and No. 5 Murray-street, New-York.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

THE FOLLOWING, FROM THE PEN OF EX-Senator Hannigan, of Indiana, will be appreciated by all:

"We cannot refrain from calling the attention of our readers to the "Hair Restorative" of Prof. O. J. Wood. It will be seen that he has numerous certificates from persons of the highest character, to the merits of his Restorative. From positive knowledge we are also enabled to say that it is in every sense what it professes to be, and we do not hesitate to pronounce it the finest preparation for the head and hair which has, so far, been devised by human ingenuity. We have seen it arrest threatened baldness, and restore to the head its original profusion of natural and glossy hair, and when the latter has been prematurely tinged with gray, we have seen it, like magic, restore the colors of youth and health. The distinguishing property of this, we might truly say, miraculous "Restorative" is, that it gives to the person who uses it the same head of hair that they wore in youth, thus acting in strict compliance with the rules of the first and greatest of all toilet-makers—Nature. No one who has used it will hesitate to unite with us in this testimony to its peculiar merit."—*Covington (Ind.) People's Friend.*

Depôt No. 312 Broadway, and sold by all respectable druggists in City and Country.

GREAT FIRE IN BROAD-ST.

FEBRUARY 12, 1857.

Messrs. S.C. HERRING & Co.—*Gent.*: My HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE, purchased of you last November, was in the store destroyed by fire last night, No. 26 Broad-st., and I am happy to say that on opening the Safe this morning, I found my books and papers in as good order as when placed in the Safe. F. A. DREYER.

GREAT FIRE IN MAIDEN-LANE.

FEBRUARY 13, 1857.

Messrs. S.C. HERRING & Co.—*Gent.*: The HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE I bought of you (for my Principal) a few months since, was in my store, No. 44 Maiden-lane, when burned on the 3d inst., and I am pleased to say my books and papers were completely preserved without injury, and I wish you to send me another of the same kind. GEO. W. MAWSON, Agent.

GREAT FIRE IN PHILADELPHIA.

THE FIRE IN CHESTNUT-ST.—LETTER FROM WM. H. SICKELS.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb 3, 1857.

Messrs. FARREL & HERRING, No 34 Walnut st.—*Gentlemen:* The HERRING'S PATENT SAFE, which I bought from you a few years ago, was in the late fire at the Girard Buildings, on the 28th ult., and has given entire satisfaction. The Safe was taken from the building and opened this morning; it contained all my books, insurance policies and valuable papers, which are found to be "ALL SAFE."

Yours, &c.,
WM. H. SICKLES, Printer,
Late of No. 102 Chestnut-st.
S. C. HERRING & CO.,
Green Block, Nos. 125, 127 and 129 Water-st., and No. 5 Murray-st., New-York.

RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA, &c.—HYATT'S LIFE Balsam is the most certain remedy for the worst cases of these, and all diseases arising from great impurity of the blood. It cured Mr. John McCarty, No. 66 Avenue D, of severe inflammatory rheumatism, asthma, bronchitis, and kidney complaint, after he had been confined to his house most of two years, and his life despaired of. It cured a lady in the family of F. W. Gilley, Esq., of the Bowery Dry Goods Store, No. 136, a terrible case of scrofulous ulceration of nine years' standing, after the case had been treated and abandoned in despair by some of our most eminent physicians. Principal office No. 246 Grand-st. 75 cents per bottle. For sale by druggists, and by Mrs. Hayes, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—THE TIME has arrived to prepare for the Spring and Summer trade. He who buys a Sewing Machine now will have a great advantage over him who purchases after the hurry for work comes on. The fact that Singer's Machines and no other will answer for making clothing, shoe-fittings and general work, is well understood. I. M. Singer & Co.'s *Gazette* is just published, and is full of information about Sewing Machines. Copies sent gratis to all who apply.
I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 323 Broadway, New-York.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES.—The best in the world; the only reliable Hair Dye known, perfect and instantaneous; harmless and beautiful in its results. Applied in twelve private rooms. BATCHELOR'S WIGS surpass all their new improvements satisfy the interested that BATCHELOR'S are permanent. Avoid the ridicule attached to bad dyes and unsightly wigs. The largest and best stock always at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

RUPTURE.—ONLY PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED to MARSH & CO. by the Industrial Exhibition of all Nations, at the Crystal Palace, for their new Patent Radical Cure Truss. References as to its superiority: Professors Valentine Mott, Willard Parker and John M. Carnochan. Open from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M.
MARSH & CO., No. 2½ Maiden-lane, New-York.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—THE HORACE WATERS modern improved pianos and melodeons are to be found only at No. 333 Broadway. Pianos and melodeons to rent, and rent allowed on purchase; for sale on monthly payments. Second-hand pianos from $30 to $150; melodeons, $40 to $135.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBERT M. PATRICK is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated Safes and patent Powder-proof Defiance Locks and Cross-bars. Depôt No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

UNION INDIA RUBBER CO.'S STOCK FOR SALE, at 60 per cent., by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, 4 Broad-st.

MARRIED.

MCELHINNEY—COOK.—On Wednesday, Feb. 11, by Professor T. W. J. Wylie, Mr. WILLIAM MCELHINNEY, of Brooklyn, to Miss ELEANOR H. COOK, of Philadelphia, Penn.

RUCKEL—MESSENGER.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, Feb. 12, at St. Ann's Church, by Rev. B. C. Cutler, D. D., Rev. WILLIAM HUCKEL to CHRISTIANA, eldest daughter of the late Rev. John F. Messenger.

DIED.

REDFIELD.—In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 12, WILLIAM C. REDFIELD, aged 48 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his sons, John H. and C. B. Redfield, and his father-in-law, the late William Wallace, are invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday, 14th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation, from his late residence, 53 West 19th-st.

DAVIS.—In this City, on Friday morning, Feb. 13, EMILY JULIA, second daughter of John H. and Sophia A. Davis, aged 1 year, 4 months and 28 days.

BELL.—In this City, on Friday morning, Feb. 13, of scarlet fever, FLORENCE SMITH, daughter of Geo. H. and Elizabeth Bell, aged 6 years, 4 months and 24 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at Zion Church, Madison-av., corner of 38th-st., this (Saturday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

MINGUS.—In this City, on Friday, Feb. 13, after a lingering illness, ELIZA A. MINGUS, in the 54th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 138 West 11th-st., southwest corner of 6th-av., on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

HERRING.—In this City, on Friday, Feb. 13, EMILY C. eldest child of Frederick W. and Elizabeth Herring, aged 4 years, 3 months and 2 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at No. 31 East Broadway, this (Saturday) morning, at 11 o'clock.

PEARD.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Thursday, Feb. 12, at 12 o'clock P. M., of croup, LOUISA ISABELLA, daughter of Sylvester M. and Lucy M. Beard, aged 2 years and 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Saturday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., from the corner of Bedford-av. and Morton-st.

LYON.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Feb. 13, MRS. CHARLOTTE LYON, widow of Samuel Lyon, in the 59th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, at 3 o'clock P. M., from the house of her son-in-law, Edward Hincken, in Washington-av., between De Kalb and Myrtle avs.

LE COUNT.—In Williamsburg, on Friday, Feb. 13, after a short illness, SUSAN LE COUNT, in the 56th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday afternoon, at 1½ o'clock, from the residence of David Purcy, No. 137 South 5th-st.

BRIDET.—In Williamsburg, on Friday, Feb. 13, of a lingering illness, MARY SARAH, daughter of J. Furman and Rachel P. Briset, aged 1 year, 10 months and 15 days.

SANDS.—At Tarrytown, on Monday, Feb. 9, after a short but severe illness, ELIZA, wife of John E. Sands, aged 41 years, 7 months and 7 days.

Her remains were carried to Orange County for interment.

WILDEY.—At Tarrytown, on Thursday, Feb. 12, at his residence, Capt. JNO. WILDEY, in the 84th year of his age.

His funeral will take place at the Ref. E. Church, on Monday, the 16th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend, without further notice.

OLMSTEAD.—At Portsmouth, Va., on Saturday, Feb. 7, at the Ocean House, after a short and severe illness, Capt. EDMUND F. OLMSTEAD, U. S. N., aged 47 years, son of the late James Olmstead, of this City.

OBITUARY.—The late Mrs. CAROLINE B. MERWIN, whose painful death was noticed in your paper yesterday morning, deserves another notice. Mrs. M. was a dutiful and devoted daughter; from early years her life and her all has been devoted to the comfort and happiness of her aged parents. She lost her father about two years since, after a long illness of five months, during which she was his guardian angel, constant at his bedside night and day, striving to alleviate his sufferings and make his dying bed comfortable. As a devoted child, an affectionate sister, a faithful friend, she had no superior. With all, she was intelligent, and possessed a modesty of deportment, a delicacy of character, which commanded the respect and admiration of all who knew her. She was married on the 10th of December last; a few days after, she was taken sick, since which her sufferings have been indescribable. On Wednesday morning, about 3 o'clock, in a moment of delirium, she stole from the arms of her sorrow-stricken husband, and closed a career of usefulness and devotion to her friends in a most painful manner. But while the manner of her death was most painful to her friends, there are many sweet memories connected with her past life.
M. A. G.

[Advertisement.]

CATARRH SUFFERERS.—The undersigned having been speedily cured of this most painful and dangerous disease, will inform any one what cured him free of charge. All letters must contain a postage stamp. Address GEO. E. KNOX, Ballston Spa, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

FOR SALE—The 3-story and basement house, 50 feet lease of lot, on East Broadway; has gas, Croton water, range, &c. Will be sold at a bargain. Terms easy. Apply to E. LEMON, No. 29 Rose-street.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 126, 127 and 129 Water-street, and No. 5 Murray-street, New-York.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

THE FOLLOWING, FROM THE PEN OF EX-Senator Hannigan, of Indiana, will be appreciated by all:

"We cannot refrain from calling the attention of our readers to the "Hair Restorative" of Prof. O. J. Wood. It will be seen that he has numerous certificates from persons of the highest character, to the merits of his Restorative. From positive knowledge we are also enabled to say that it is in every sense what it professes to be, and we do not hesitate to pronounce it the finest preparation for the head and hair which has, so far, been devised by human ingenuity. We have seen it arrest threatened baldness, and restore to the head its original profusion of natural and glossy hair, and when the latter has been prematurely tinged with gray, we have seen it, like magic, restore the colors of youth and health. The distinguishing property of this, we might truly say, miraculous "Restorative" is, that it gives to the person who uses it the same head of hair that they wore in youth, thus acting in strict compliance with the rules of the first and greatest of all toilet-makers—Nature. No one who has used it will hesitate to unite with us in this testimony to its peculiar merit."—*Covington (Ind.) People's Friend.*

Depôt No. 312 Broadway, and sold by all respectable druggists in City and Country.

GREAT FIRE IN BROAD-ST.

FEBRUARY 12, 1857.

Messrs. S.C. HERRING & Co.—*Gent.*: My HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE, purchased of you last November, was in the store destroyed by fire last night, No. 26 Broad-st., and I am happy to say that on opening the Safe this morning, I found my books and papers in as good order as when placed in the Safe. F. A. DREYER.

GREAT FIRE IN MAIDEN-LANE.

FEBRUARY 13, 1857.

Messrs. S.C. HERRING & Co.—*Gent.*: The HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE I bought of you (for my Principal) a few months since, was in my store, No. 44 Maiden-lane, when burned on the 3d inst., and I am pleased to say my books and papers were completely preserved without injury, and I wish you to send me another of the same kind. GEO. W. MAWSON, Agent.

GREAT FIRE IN PHILADELPHIA.

THE FIRE IN CHESTNUT-ST.—LETTER FROM WM. H. SICKLES.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb 3, 1857.

Messrs. FARREL & HERRING, No 34 Walnut st.—*Gentlemen:* The HERRING'S PATENT SAFE, which I bought from you a few years ago, was in the late fire at the Girard Buildings, on the 28th ult., and has given entire satisfaction. The Safe was taken from the building and opened this morning; it contained all my books, insurance policies and valuable papers, which are found to be "ALL SAFE."

Yours, &c.,
WM. H. SICKLES, Printer,
Late of No. 102 Chestnut-st.
S. C. HERRING & CO.,
Green Block, Nos. 125, 127 and 129 Water-st., and No. 5 Murray-st., New-York.

RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA, &c.—HYATT'S LIFE Balsam is the most certain remedy for the worst cases of these, and all diseases arising from great impurity of the blood. It cured Mr. John McCarty, No. 66 Avenue D, of severe inflammatory rheumatism, asthma, bronchitis, and kidney complaint, after he had been confined to his house most of two years, and his life despaired of. It cured a lady in the family of F. W. Gilley, Esq., of the Bowery Dry Goods Store, No. 136, a terrible case of scrofulous ulceration of nine years' standing, after the case had been treated and abandoned in despair by some of our most eminent physicians. Principal office No. 246 Grand-st. 75 cents per bottle. For sale by druggists, and by Mrs. Hayes, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—THE TIME has arrived to prepare for the Spring and Summer trade. He who buys a Sewing Machine now will have a great advantage over him who purchases after the hurry for work comes on. The fact that Singer's Machines and no other will answer for making clothing, shoe-fittings and general work, is well understood. I. M. Singer & Co.'s *Gazette* is just published, and is full of information about Sewing Machines. Copies sent gratis to all who apply.
I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 323 Broadway, New-York.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES.—The best in the world; the only reliable Hair Dye known, perfect and instantaneous; harmless and beautiful in its results. Applied in twelve private rooms. BATCHELOR'S WIGS surpass all their new improvements satisfy the interested that BATCHELOR'S are permanent. Avoid the ridicule attached to bad dyes and unsightly wigs. The largest and best stock always at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

RUPTURE.—ONLY PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED to MARSH & CO. by the Industrial Exhibition of all Nations, at the Crystal Palace, for their new Patent Radical Cure Truss. References as to its superiority: Professors Valentine Mott, Willard Parker and John M. Carnochan. Open from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M.
MARSH & CO., No. 2½ Maiden-lane, New-York.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—THE HORACE WATERS modern improved pianos and melodeons are to be found only at No. 333 Broadway. Pianos and melodeons to rent, and rent allowed on purchase; for sale on monthly payments. Second-hand pianos from $30 to $150; melodeons, $40 to $135.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBERT M. PATRICK is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated Safes and patent Powder-proof Defiance Locks and Cross-bars. Depôt No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

UNION INDIA RUBBER CO.'S STOCK FOR SALE, at 60 per cent., by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, 4 Broad-st.

MARRIED.

MCELHINNEY—COOK.—On Wednesday, Feb. 11, by Professor T. W. J. Wylie, Mr. WILLIAM MCELHINNEY, of Brooklyn, to Miss ELEANOR H. COOK, of Philadelphia, Penn.

RUCKEL—MESSENGER.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, Feb. 12, at St. Ann's Church, by Rev. B. C. Cutler, D. D., Rev. WILLIAM HUCKEL to CHRISTIANA, eldest daughter of the late Rev. John F. Messenger.

DIED.

REDFIELD.—In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 12, WILLIAM C. REDFIELD, aged 48 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his sons, John H. and C. B. Redfield, and his father-in-law, the late William Wallace, are invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday, 14th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation, from his late residence, 53 West 19th-st.

DAVIS.—In this City, on Friday morning, Feb. 13, EMILY JULIA, second daughter of John H. and Sophia A. Davis, aged 1 year, 4 months and 28 days.

BELL.—In this City, on Friday morning, Feb. 13, of scarlet fever, FLORENCE SMITH, daughter of Geo. H. and Elizabeth Bell, aged 6 years, 4 months and 24 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at Zion Church, Madison-av., corner of 38th-st., this (Saturday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

MINGUS.—In this City, on Friday, Feb. 13, after a lingering illness, ELIZA A. MINGUS, in the 54th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 138 West 11th-st., southwest corner of 6th-av., on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

HERRING.—In this City, on Friday, Feb. 13, EMILY C. eldest child of Frederick W. and Elizabeth Herring, aged 4 years, 3 months and 2 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at No. 31 East Broadway, this (Saturday) morning, at 11 o'clock.

PEARD.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Thursday, Feb. 12, at 12 o'clock P. M., of croup, LOUISA ISABELLA, daughter of Sylvester M. and Lucy M. Beard, aged 2 years and 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Saturday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., from the corner of Bedford-av. and Morton-st.

LYON.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Feb. 13, MRS. CHARLOTTE LYON, widow of Samuel Lyon, in the 59th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, at 3 o'clock P. M., from the house of her son-in-law, Edward Hincken, in Washington-av., between De Kalb and Myrtle avs.

LE COUNT.—In Williamsburg, on Friday, Feb. 13, after a short illness, SUSAN LE COUNT, in the 56th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday afternoon, at 1½ o'clock, from the residence of David Purcy, No. 137 South 5th-st.

BRIDET.—In Williamsburg, on Friday, Feb. 13, of a lingering illness, MARY SARAH, daughter of J. Furman and Rachel P. Briset, aged 1 year, 10 months and 15 days.

SANDS.—At Tarrytown, on Monday, Feb. 9, after a short but severe illness, ELIZA, wife of John E. Sands, aged 41 years, 7 months and 7 days.

Her remains were carried to Orange County for interment.

WILDEY.—At Tarrytown, on Thursday, Feb. 12, at his residence, Capt. JNO. WILDEY, in the 84th year of his age.

His funeral will take place at the Ref. E. Church, on Monday, the 16th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend, without further notice.

OLMSTEAD.—At Portsmouth, Va., on Saturday, Fe

NEW-YORK CITY BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

This department contains the cards of prominent Houses in each line of business.

Artificial Teeth, Jewellery, Silks, Fringes, Gold and Silver Lace, Gilt Braid Trimmings, Gold and Silver Lace Goods, Regalia.
EDELMEYER BROS., (Importers and Jobbers,) 46 John-st.

Advertising Agencies.
S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.....119 Nassau-st.

Bench Screws, Tapsley, Ridge Tools, &c.
T. DOUGLAS, Manufacturer and Dealer, 38 Beekman-st.

Grate and Fender Makers.
WM. H. JACKSON, (formerly W. & N. Jackson & Sons,) No. 441 Broadway, one door from 19th-st.

Boat and Oar Bazaar.
Skiffs, Boats, Ship and Pleasure Boats, of all kinds on hand making an assortment of over 200 Boats. C. L. INGERSOLL & SON, 220 South-st.

Lightning Rods.
A. M. QUIMBY & SON, 128 East 27th, and 119 Nassau-st.

Rubber Goods.
NEW-YORK MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Ole' Patent, Elastic, other rods, insulators, points, vanes, &c., No. 29 Broadway.

Lithographers.
GEORGE HATWARD.....120 Water-st.

Window and Plate Glass, (French and English.)
F. HOPKINS & BROS., (Importers).....61 Barclay-st.

☞ Any additions to the above list should be brought to the office of S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ **Religious Notice.**—An article is now ready on the most important points in the great discussion for twelve nights, ending Jan. 22, 1857, New-York, between a Minister of the Methodist Church, and a Doctor of Divinity of the Universalist Church. Also a reply to the Doctor on six of the most important subjects of the Bible, 1. "The destiny of man." 2. "The Trinity." 3. "The end God had in view when he created man." 4. "The promised end of all men." 5. "The salvation of all men." 6. "The destruction of the Devil." To be had of J. MITCHELL, No. 10 Eldridge-st., New-York.

☞ **Christian Spiritualism.**—Rev. T. L. HARRIS will preach TO-MORROW, at Academy Hall, No. 663 Broadway, opposite Bond-st. MORNING subject—*Orifons of the 19th c.* EVENING, the fifth of the series of discourses upon the phases of City life, subject—*The Widows, the Fatherless, and the Stranger.* Seats free. A collection will be taken up at the close of the evening discourse for the benefit of the fund of the Relief Association, a society formed for the purpose of relieving the condition of the poor and sick of our City.

☞ **New-York Young Men's Christian Association.**—The fourth sermon (in course) will be delivered by Rev. Dr. HAGUE, of Albany, in Calvary Baptist Church, West 23d-st., near 5th av., TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Young men generally are invited to attend. Seats free.
GEO. W. COLLORD, Chairman Lec. Com.

☞ **First-street Church,** between 1st and 2d avs. Preaching TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock, by the Pastor, and at 3 o'clock P. M., by Rev. GEORGE TAYLOR. The thirteenth sermon in the Sabbath evening series will be preached by Rev. E. L. TUCKER, Pastor of the Eastern Congregational Church. Services commence at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **Rev. Dr. Ferris will deliver a Discourse** before the Young Men's Christian Association of the First Reformed Presbyterian Church, SABBATH EVENING next, at 7½ o'clock, in Dr. MCLEOD'S Church, 12th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.
THOMAS H. CUTHELL, Rec. Sec.

☞ **Sermons to Young Men.**—The next Sermon of the course to young men on the Soul, will be delivered next SUNDAY EVENING, by Rev. Dr. DOWLING, at the church corner of Bedford and Downing sts. Subject—*Immortality proved from Reason and Scripture.* Dr. D. will also preach in the morning.

☞ **Rev. Jacob West,** Pastor Elect, will preach in the East Reformed Dutch Church, Bedford-av., near Fulton-st., Brooklyn, on SABBATH MORNING, Feb. 15, at 10½ o'clock, and Rev. E. S. PORTER, of Williamsburg, in the EVENING, services commencing at 7½ o'clock. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ **John-street First M. E. Church**—John-st., between Nassau and William sts. Preaching next SABBATH by Rev. Dr. JOHN S. MITCHELL, of Williamsburg, at 10½ A. M., and Rev. CHARLES E. HARRIS, Christian Jew, at 7 P. M. The public generally are invited to attend. Seats free.

☞ **Memorial Church**—Rev. R. S. HOWLAND, Rector of the Church of Holy Apostles, will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, in the Church, corner of Hammond-st. and Waverly-place, one block from the junction of 11th-st., Greenwich and 7th avs. Services at 10½, 3 and 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

☞ **New-York Young Men's Christian Association.**—Rev. Dr. HAGUE, of Albany, will preach before this Association, in the Calvary Baptist Church, 23d-st., near 5th-av., on SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 15.
GEO. W. COLLORD,
Chairman Lecture Committee.

☞ **Rev. W. H. Lewis, D. D.,** will deliver a sermon before the Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association, TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, in the Church of the Holy Trinity, Clinton st. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock. LYMAN ABBOTT,
Chairman Com. on Lec. and Meetings.

☞ **"A Sign to be Spoken Against."**—That man who, for the sake of Christ and Bible Truth, has made himself of no reputation, will preach TO-MORROW, at 3 o'clock P. M., at Union Building, No. 163 Bowery. The meek and humble followers of Christ are invited to attend.

☞ **Stanton-street Presbyterian Church**—Corner Forsyth-st. Rev. JOSEPH SANDERSON, Pastor. Service each SABBATH, at 10½ and 3 o'clock, conducted according to the usages of the Scotch and Irish Presbyterian Church. Sunday School meets at 9 and 2 o'cl'k.

☞ **Sunday Evening Lectures in Jersey City.**—Rev. O. B. FROTHINGHAM will commence a course of *Sunday Evening Lectures to Young Men* TO-MORROW EVENING, Feb. 15, at the church corner of Grove and Montgomery sts.

☞ **South Congregational Church**—Corner of Court and President sts., South Brooklyn. Preaching TO-MORROW MORNING, by Rev. J. N. SYLANCE; in the EVENING by Rev. NEWALL A. PRINCE. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

☞ **Baptism—Laight-street Church.**—Rev. H. K. GREEN will preach MORNING and EVENING. The subject of the evening discourse—*The Unity and Fellowship of all true Christians.* After which the ordinance of Baptism. Seats reserved for strangers.

☞ **Rev. Abel Stevens, D.D.,** will preach TO-MORROW at 10½ A. M., and Rev. J. H. RYLANCE at 7½ P. M., in First-place Methodist Episcopal Church in Henry-st., fronting on 1st-place, South Brooklyn.

☞ **Rev. J. R. W. Sloane will preach,** TO-MORROW (Sabbath) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the Third Reformed Presbyterian Church, Waverley-place. Subject—*Angels: Their Nature and Office.*

☞ **Universalist Church, Orchard-st.,** near Broome, Rev. Dr. SAWYER, Pastor. Services at the regular hours, 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject for to-morrow morning—*Natural Evil*; and in the evening, *Judas.*

☞ **Central M. E. Church,** 7th-av., corner 14th-st. Rev. THOMAS CARLTON will preach at 10½ A. M., TO-MORROW; Rev. GIDEON DRAPER at 3½, and Rev. ALLEN STEELE at 7½ P. M.

☞ **Religious Notice.**—Rev. J. H. CAMPBELL, of Rhode Island, will preach at the Church of the Restoration, Brooklyn, TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING.

☞ **Rev. D. S. Burnet** will preach, as usual, TO-MORROW MORNING and NIGHT, at the 17th-st. Chapel, immediately west of 6th-av. Topics—*The Deluge of Water and the Deluge of Fire.*

☞ **Rev. S. A. Corey** will preach in the 5th-av. Baptist Church, TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and evening at 7½ o'clock. 5th-av. and 35th-st.

☞ **Rev. Mr. Petie,** of Paterson, N. J., will preach (D. V.) in the Charles-st. Church TO-MORROW, throughout the day, at the usual hours.

☞ **The Church on Eighty-fourth-st.,** (between 3d and 4th avs.,) having been reopened, service may be expected every SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M.

FURNITURE.

NO. 35 BOWERY.

PARLOR FURNITURE.
DINING-ROOM FURNITURE.
CHAMBER FURNITURE.
OFFICE FURNITURE.
In
ROSEWOOD,
MAHOGANY,
BLACK WALNUT, and
OAK.
FOSTER & LEE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, IN ALL COLORS AND STYLES,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
at prices from $25 and upwards.
WARREN WARD,
No. 377 Canal-st., (old No. 38.)
four doors East of Broadway, New-York.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—New and beautiful styles of enameled chamber furniture. Housekeepers in want of this cheap and fashionable style of bedroom furniture will find a large assortment in all colors at H. F. FARRINGTON'S warerooms, Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st., between Broome and Grand. (Old suits repainted.) Dealers supplied on the most reasonable terms.

IRON BEDSTEADS.—THE NEW-YORK IRON Bedstead Manufacturing Company are now ready to execute orders for Iron Bedsteads, &c. Housekeepers about purchasing will find it to their advantage to call. Country dealers, shipping houses and public institutions liberally dealt with. Office 175 Centre-st., near Howard.

TO FARMERS.—THE POUDRETTE MADE BY the subscribers is the cheapest and best manure in the world for corn and vegetables. A pamphlet will be sent (free) to any one sending their address to the Lodi Manufacturing Company, No. 60 Cortlandt-st., New-York City.

NOTICE.—DEMILTOUN, WOOD & CO., HAVE removed to Mechanics' Bank Buildings, No. 28 Wall-st., where they issue Mercantile credits, available in all parts of the world, and to buy and sell Foreign Exchange.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE Protestant girls—one to do chamberwork and take care of children; the other to do housework; is a first-rate washer and ironer. Have City reference, and no objection to go in the country. Call for two days, at No. 44 Essex-st., second floor.

WANTED—FULL OR PARTIAL ENGAGEments, in this City or elsewhere, by two ladies, one an able and experienced teacher of music, the other a graduate of the State Normal School, thoroughly qualified to instruct in the higher English branches. Address X., Box No. 2,814 New York Post-Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART, TIDY Protestant young woman, as chambermaid and to assist in fine washing and ironing. The best of City references given. Can be seen from 9 until 4 o'clock. Call at No. 261 9th-av., between 23d and 24th sts., third floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl, a situation to do general housework of a small private family; a good washer and ironer and baker. Best of City reference. No. 377 10th-st., 2d-floor, back room.

TO STATIONERS AND PAPER DEALERS.—A young man thoroughly acquainted with the staple and fancy stationery business, is desirous of making an engagement with a good house, either in the City or West; can bring the best recommendations from one of the first houses in the City. Address A. Q., Box No. 1,968 New-York Post-Office.

MILLINERS.—WANTED, A PERMANENT SITuation by a lady who has conducted the millinery business for several years, and who is fully competent for all departments. Would go West or South. Address SOUTH AND WEST, at this office.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A MIDDLE-AGED LADY of intelligence and refinement desires a situation as practical housekeeper in some respectable family in the City or country. That of a widower is preferred. Address M. T. DAVIS, No. 187 Spring-st.

WASHING WANTED.—HOTEL AND FAMily washing at the Laundry of the New-York House and School of Industry, No. 100 West 16th-st.

WANTED—EVERY MAN AND WOMAN TO call at No. 413 Broome-st., corner of Elm, and get, free of charge, a new and important medical work. Those ordering by mail must inclose two postage stamps, and direct DR. FENTON, Post-Office, New-York.

WANTED.—PLACES PROMPTLY PROCURED for clerks, teachers, conductors, men for steamers, baggagemen and brakemen, housekeepers, seamstresses, &c. Charges moderate. Apply to GILLEN & CO., No. 6 East Broadway.

BUSINESS WANTED—BY A PRACTICAL and competent business man, with the best City references, and with a view to an interest. Wholesale grocery, provision or produce house preferred. Address MAN OF BUSINESS, this office.

U. S. SCHOOL AGENCY, (1847.) BY E. H. WILCOX & SONS, NO. 298 BROADWAY.—A perpetual introducer, filling all orders, vacancies, and changes for check-holders. Checks are redeemed at 2 per cent., being redeemable and transferrable, $5, $10, $15, &c., every dollar drawing $5 to $100 compensation. No charge to pupils or City Ward Schools.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN OF EDucation, to make herself useful in a family where she would have a quiet, respectable home; must be a good reader, handy with the needle, and have good reference. None others need apply. Inquire at any time between 9 and 12 A. M., and 5 and 7 P. M., at No. 50 Bleecker-st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT SEAMSTRESS who thoroughly understands all kinds of sewing, and who will not object to assist occasionally in the nursery. Good City references required. Call to day, Saturday, 14th inst., at No. 77 East 18th-st., between the hours of 11 and 1 o'clock.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork and plain cooking in a small family. Must have good City references. American or German preferred. Apply at No. 126 Hicks-st., Brooklyn, opposite the Mansion House, between 9 and 2 o'clock.

WANTED—IN AN IMPORTING COMMISSION house a smart, active lad, about 16 years of age, one who is willing to make himself generally useful. Address box No. 862, in handwriting of applicant.

WANTED—SEVERAL FIRST-RATE POCKETbook makers; apply at No. 24 Maiden-lane.
WM. DOANE.

FARM HANDS WANTED.—THE ADVERtiser wishes to engage 8 farm laborers for the coming season—3 males and 1 female—unmarried. One of the men must be an experienced hand and well acquainted with all kinds of work usually done on a grain farm—the other may be less experienced. The girl must understand general housework and care of the dairy. Wages fair, with plenty to do. No Irish need apply. Address, with reference, W. J. P., Lakeville, Conn. Brothers and sister preferred.

BOOK-KEEPER WANTED.—ONE ACQUAINted with the jewelry and fancy goods business preferred. Apply to J. B., stating references, office of this paper.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—IN UNION-SQUARE—A SUITE OF rooms on the second floor to let, together or separate, with board, in a first-class private house, having the modern improvements. Also, a room for a gentleman. References required. Apply at No. 35 Union-square, Broadway side.

BOARDING.—FOUR SINGLE GENTLEMEN can obtain board in a private family, near Wall-st. Ferry, Brooklyn; by immediately addressing A., Box 1,798 Post-Office.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE AND a couple of single gentlemen can be accommodated with good rooms and board at No. 189 Madison-st.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, for a gentleman and wife, a small parlor, with closets attached, or a bedroom. Fire, gas, and dinners at 6 o'clock, will be required, for which from $600 to $650 will be paid in monthly payments. Those keeping boarding-houses, or who will remove on 1st May, need not apply. Address L. M., *Times* office.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY in New-York or Brooklyn, by a gentleman, wife, and child—7 years old. Would furnish rooms, if desired. Moderate conveniences and terms required. Address PRIVATE BOARD, *Times* office.

A WIDOWER, WISHING TO GIVE UP housekeeping, would like to arrange with some respectable private family for board, for himself, three sons, a daughter and nurse; location west of 5th-av., and above 14th-st., preferred. Address Box 1,159 New-York Post-Office.

ROOM—A YOUNG MAN OF CORRECT HABits, desires a furnished room, with or without partial board, in a private family. Reference furnished and everything satisfactory. Address with particulars SUFFICIENT, *Times* Office.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, A SUITE OF ROOMS on second floor in a new house, containing all the improvements, only one block from Broadway; dinner, at 6. Spanish and English spoken; references exchanged. Apply at No. 60 West 26th-st.

TO LET—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH BOARD, at No. 15 Stuyvesant-st., between 9th and 10th sts. References exchanged.

BALLS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—A GRAND BALL and Promenade Concert will be given at the Academy of Music on
THURSDAY, Feb. 19, 1857.
Tickets ($2, admitting one person,) can be obtained only of the following ladies and gentlemen, who have kindly consented to act as
MANAGERS:

Mrs. J. J. Astor,	Mrs. C. Kuhn,
Mrs. L. Aspinwall,	Mrs. A. Le Barbier,
Mrs. S. L. M. Barlow,	Mrs. M. G. Livingston,
Mrs. Isaac Bell, Jr.,	Mrs. A. B. Mott,
Mrs. J. Bishop,	Mrs. G. W. Miller,
Mrs. M. Coles,	Mrs. C. A. Minton,
Mrs. H. A. Coit,	Mrs. J. W. Otis,
Mrs. G. W. Coster,	Mrs. J. C. Peters,
Mrs. R. L. Cutting,	Mrs. W. H. Paine,
Mrs. W. B Duncan,	Mrs. W. E. Post,
Mrs. De Trobriand,	Mrs. E. Pendleton,
Mrs. G. G. Howland, Jr.,	Mrs. F. R. Rives,
Mrs. H. Henderson,	Mrs. L. Rutherford,
Mrs. C. A. Heckscher,	Mrs. R. Ray,
Mrs. W. Hoffman,	Mrs. T. Strong,
Mrs. J. C. Hamilton,	Mrs. M. Taylor,
Mrs. L. C. Jones,	Mrs. T. Tileston,
Mrs. G. Jones,	Mrs. N. H. Wolfe.
Mrs. J. J. Jones.	

W. H. Appleton,	S. M. Fox,	E. M. Newbould,
E. E. Anderson,	M. H. Grinnell,	W. H. Paine,
L. Aspinwall,	J. W. Gerard,	J. V. Parker,
G. Bancroft,	J. Gihon,	A. Perry,
Jas. Bleecker,	G. G. Howland,	Com. M. C. Perry,
L. Bradish,	R. S. Hone,	J. F. Pennman,
H. W. Brevoort,	R. Hecksher,	Walden Pell,
Geo. Bowdoin, Jr.,	G. Hoyt,	J. Roberton,
Jos. Bridgham,	Ogden Haggerty,	J. F. Ruggles,
Wm. Cutting,	Wm. B. Hoffman,	C. T. Stagg,
H. A. Coit,	L. A. Hoffman,	C. F. Stephenson,
S. H. Cary,	W. Irving,	J. Strong,
E. Cunard,	Wm. Jaffray,	L. Schmidt,
G. W. Coster,	W. H. Jones,	L. S. Suarez,
C. A. Davis,	L. C. Jones,	Arthur Shiff,
W. Drayton,	Peyton Jaudon,	F. S. Tallmadge,
V. Delaney,	A. Iselin,	Alex. Taylor,
C. De Rham,	C. Kuhn,	F. L. Waddell,
H. Delafield,	A. M Lawrence,	R. Withers,
E. De Trobriand,	Arthur Leary,	R. C. Winterheff,
Wm. J. Emmet,	P. Marié,	W. Whitewright, jr
R. Emmet, Jr.,	M. M'Comb,	C. T. Winthrop,
Henry Fearing,	R. H. Messinger,	N. H. Wolfe.
Dudley Field,	A. B. Mott,	

GRAND BALL—ON THURSDAY AND SATURday evenings, Feb. 12 and 14, at Mlle. CAROLINE VEZIEN'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 21 Howard-st.; the ball will open at 8 o'clock and close at 12. Tickets 50 cents. The above Academy is open every day for the instruction of ladies and gentlemen, at 3 o'clock P. M. and 7 o'clock in the evening, for practice.

LIGHT-GUARD BALL.—TICKETS CAN BE had at A. B. DODWORTH'S, No. 493 Broadway.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES
No. 806 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
No. 127 MONTAGUE-PLACE, BROOKLYN.
New-York classes on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS. Brooklyn classes on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 3 and 4 P. M. for ladies and children, at 8 P. M. for gentlemen. Ladies' private classes at 2 P. M. Pupils can commence at any time during the season.
Practicing assemblies for ladies and gentlemen EVERY MONDAY EVENING in Brooklyn, and every SATURDAY EVENING in New-York. Former pupils can subscribe for the assemblies alone.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.
FRANK FORESTER'S SPORTING SCENES AND CHARACTERS.

The public are hereby notified by the author that this publication is a fraud on the community.
It consists of four old works published many years ago under separate titles, and does not contain one word which the reading world does not know by heart.
It is published without my authority, and I disclaim all connection with it or its publisher.
I consider this to be an attempt to palm some tame stories—originally written for sporting newspapers, and republished in book form as elaborate sporting works for *practical purposes*, and therefore I take this occasion to guard the public against being defrauded by a false application of my name. HENRY WM. HERBERT.
The Cedars, near Newark, N. J.

A HIGHLY INTERESTING NUMBER.

THE NEW-YORK DISPATCH,
FEBRUARY 15,
Will be one of the most interesting numbers yet issued.
BE SURE TO BUY AND READ IT
If you want to keep up with the times.
It will contain, among other interesting matter, THE FULL PARTICULARS of the MURDER of the Orphan Girl, ANNA HILTON, on Staten Island, with a Portrait of MRS. MATILDA DECKER, who is now in the Richmond Jail, by direction of the Coroner's Jury, on a charge of having BEATEN AND STARVED THE CHILD TO DEATH. In addition to the portrait of Mrs. Decker, we shall give an Engraving showing THE APPEARANCE OF THE GIRL when she was discovered by the neighbors. Also, a sketch of Mr. DECKER'S RESIDENCE at Long Neck, where the series of horrible atrocities were perpetrated which ended in the death of the unfortunate victim, whom the Managers of the Five Points' House of Industry imagined they had placed in a good house in a CHRISTIAN FAMILY! For heartless brutality and fiendish atrocity this Staten Island murder has no parallel in the annals of crime in the United States. We believe there are one or two cases on the records in England somewhat similar, but none in this country. The scene of this tragedy is in the neighborhood rendered notorious by the tragedy in which Polly Bodine participated some years ago.
THE STARTLING REVELATIONS OF A POLICE OFFICER; Or, THE HISTORY OF THE ABANDONED WIFE, which is creating such a stir we can hardly manage to supply the demand for it.
LUATH THE WRECKER, a thrilling story of Shipwreck and Murder, giving a strange account of the meeting of old friends among the dens of vice and crime on the sea-shore.
THE COQUETTE'S TRIAL. By Meta Gray. An interesting sketch from life.
HOW I SHOT MY FIRST TIGER. An exciting adventure in the East Indies.
QUEER PAPERS FROM MY PIGEON HOLE.
MEMORIES OF A BACHELOR.
METAPHYSICS OF LOVE.
HORRORS OF CIVILIZATION.
THE LITTLE COFFIN.
MORE ABOUT RATS.
AN INTERESTING LETTER ON CONSUMPTION.
From the pen of a City Physician, giving an entirely new theory of its causes and how a positive cure may be effected.
GOSSIP WITH AND FOR LADIES.—The Working Girls of New York, their manners, morals and habits; St. Valentine's Day and its results among the Ladies; The Good and the True; Letter from a man who wants a wife.
NOTES AND QUERIES.—Giving a mass of interesting information in answer to the Queries of Correspondents; The solution of knotty questions on Law, Etiquette, Physic, Religious Matters, &c.
NEWS OF THE WEEK—Carefully condensed from Exchanges, Correspondence, Telegraph, and from the gleanings of Special Reporters up to the hour of going to press—giving OVER ONE HUNDRED DIFFERENT ITEMS.
OUR WITS AND GOSSIP WITH READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.—The Last Murder Case; How Mr. Muddlepratt Arrested a Music Teacher on Suspicion of being a Murderer and Robber; A Spicy List of Gossip, showing how the Starch was taken out of one of the Ladies of the Avenue; Curiosities from a Private Museum, now for the first time brought before a discriminating public; Random Ideas; Reflections of a Poor Bachelor Poet; Geography of Gotham, with a full description of its principal Lakes and Rivers; A Sonnet; Dow, jr., on Old Age, one of the Parson's best Sermons; Tom Bell's Ghost, a California "Screed;" The Way to Prevent Raising the Rent, a Characteristic Parisian Anecdote; How a New Married Couple got Stuck in the Mud, a decidedly Trying Scene; "Killed his Man;" An Awkward Misunderstanding; A German on Cod Liver Oil; A Spicy Letter from Paddy Burke, with a Portrait; Getty Gay on Mental Murders and Living Ghosts; together with over a bushel of minor Waifs for the instruction and amusement of the Christians and sinners who read THE DISPATCH.
NEW INVENTIONS AND IDEAS.—Curious Experiments with Ocean Water; How to Kill Rats and Mice without the Danger of using Poison; The Reflecting Telescope; A new and beautiful Granite; What it takes to sustain Animal Life; Curious Discovery in Stereotyping; A new Patent for making Soap; A new Discovery in Colors; Patent for the Production of Ferrocyanides: Another Invention of a Steam-Engine; A Patent Single-Cutter; An Achromatic Microscope; Important Discovery for Gold Miners; A new Substitute for Chloroform; A Cure for Rheumatism; An interesting Item for the Growers of Fruit or Ornamental Trees; A Cure for Cancer discovered by a Neapolitan Physician; A new Way to make Anvils; A new Invention to make Nuts of a superior quality; Electricity successfully applied in the treatment of Chronic Diseases; A new Use of Photography; How to Cork Bottles; An extraordinary kind of Wheat; Important Facts for the keepers of Horses; An improved Vise, &c.
ORIGINAL POETRY.—"The Latter King," by William D. Telfer; "The Death of a Friendless Infant," by Poningoe; "Father Forgive Them," by Finley Johnson; "An Appeal," by Bell Bratable; "The Lovers' Parting," a song, by L. Cheny; "The Name of Burns," by Thomas C. Latto; "The Night was Still," by M. O'Keefe; "Beauty and Mind," by Charles Hedges; "Blanche and Rose," by Julia; "And One There is," &c., by L. E.; "Our Duty," by F. J.
ALL SORTS OF ITEMS.—A Mysterious Customer; Affection of an Elephant; Mormonism, as described by a Seceding Mormom; What the Catholics propose to do in Canada; Infamous Outrage in Boston; A Warning to Young Men; The Strength of the Ostrich; A Singular Fascination; An Item for Ladies; Creation of the Human Race; The Kingly Crown; The Sailors of the World; Niagara Falls Turned to Account; A Tribute to True Womanhood; A Factory Boarding-House; The Latest Swindle; The Future of Texas; A "Bull;" Names of the Days of the Week; A Horrible Casuality; Rights of Married Women in Indiana; A Monster Clock; How a Murderer was Caught in his own Trap; Old English Criminal Law; Curious Facts about Figures; History of an Old Fort; An Extraordinary Negress; Sharp Trick of a French King, &c., &c.
THE WORLD OF LITERATURE.—Notices of new Books; Literary Gossip; Lorette Literature; History of National Ballads; Items, &c.
THE WORLD OF AMUSEMENT.—Criticisms and Notices of all the Musical and Dramatic events of the past week, with hints of what may be expected; together with an unusually great variety of American and European items and opinions, original, translated and selected from various sources; Letter from Mr. Forrest to a young aspirant for Histrionic Honors.
CORRESPONDENCE.
LAW MATTERS.
WHAT WE SAW IN THE BALL ROOM.
EDITORIAL MATTERS.—Female Depravity and Brutality; Bennett again instructs the Courts; The Burdell Case; Despotism of Dry Goods; The Last Police Bill; A Spiritualist Overhauls the *Dispatch*; The *Daily Times* and the Sunday Press; Poison; Pork and Insanity; The Gas Question; Brisk Times Ahead; A New-York Fireman Elected to the United States Senate; Marriage Made Easy; Dogberry among the M. P.'s; Feminine Pluck; Rascality of Bakers—together with four or five columns of Original Items and Paragraphs on the topics of the times.
THE DISPATCH is sold by all News Agents. Price Four Cents. Agents should send in their orders early, so as to get a sufficient supply to meet the demands of their customers.

UNIFORM WITH SIMMS' REVOLUTIONARY AND BORDER TALES.
Published THIS DAY, (Saturday,) Feb. 14:
THE WIGWAM AND THE CABIN,
BY WM. GILMORE SIMMS.
With illustrations by Darley. 12mo, cloth. $1 25.
Already published in the same series, price $1 25 each:

1. THE PARTISAN.	8. GUY RIVERS.
2. MELLICHAMPE.	9. RICHARD HURDIS.
3. KATHE WALTON.	10. BORDER BEAGLES.
4. THE SCOUT.	11. CHARLEMONT.
5. WOODCRAFT.	12. BEAUCHAMPE.
6. THE FORAYERS.	13. CONFESSION.
7. EUTAW.	14. THE YEMASSEE.
15. SOUTHWARD HO!	

Just published:
HALL ON CONSUMPTION. 12mo, cloth. 75 cts.
J. S. REDFIELD, No. 34 Beekman-st.

SECOND EDITION
OF
APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE,
FOR
THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY.
One volume, 12mo, 264 pages. 25 cents.
It contains
ALL THE CHANGES
Received up to the 10th inst. Each number of the GUIDE contains new reading matter, and upwards of 70 Maps of the Principal Railways throughout the country.
D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

FAME—OLD AND NEW PATHS TO IT; A Word to Fathers; A Good Move; The City; Poetry; Arctic Sentiments in Tropical Dress; Items; Personal; Information; Mechanics; in LIFE ILLUSTRATED. 4 cents.

THREE-SCORE YEARS.
This entertaining volume just issued by JAS. FRENCH & CO., Boston, where it has met with great success—containing a full account of the adventurous life of a Bostonian and many details of the war of 1812, with illustrations. Price $1 25. For sale by all booksellers and newsagents. The trade supplied at low rates by G. H. HOLBROOK, No. 11 Stone-st., New-York.

LIFE ILLUSTRATED—A FIRST-CLASS Family Paper, devoted to News, Literature, Science, and the Arts; to Entertainment, Improvement and Progress. Published Weekly at $2 a year; $1 for six months; only 4 cents a copy. For sale by all Newsmen.

IMPORTANT TESTIMONY.—The *Scientific American* says: "LIFE ILLUSTRATED is of large size and faultless typography. Almost every branch of human knowledge is treated by able writers." The Randolph *Whig* says: "LIFE ILLUSTRATED is one of the purest, highest toned publications printed in New-York City." The Cambria *Tribune* says: "Beyond all peradventure the neatest paper in the Union, and to our mind, the best for the family circle." Only 4 cents. For sale by all Newsmen.

RURAL AFFAIRS—AMERICAN AGRICULture; Ladies should learn to Skate, with illustrations; Choice Garden and Flower Seeds; Notes and Queries; in LIFE ILLUSTRATED. Only 4 cents.

FOR SALE—A FILE OF THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES for year 1856, complete; also back numbers for years 1854, '55, '56, up to present date. Address H. F. TICE, or apply at subscription desk of this office.

KNOWLEDGE.—THE COST OF IGNORANCE: "Uncle Sam is rich enough to give us all a Farm;" Plan and Will; in this week's LIFE ILLUSTRATED. Only 4 cents.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"The most beautiful Weekly in the Union."

LIFE ILLUSTRATED—A FIRST-CLASS Family Newspaper, designed to encourage a spirit of Hope, Manliness, Self-Reliance, and Activity among the people; to illustrate life in all its phases. A paper which ought to be read by every family in the land. Published Weekly at 4 cents a copy, $2 a year, or $1 for half a year, by FOWLER AND WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, New-York. Delivered in any part of the City by carriers. Send your names to the publishers by post.

SPIERS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH DICTIONARIES.
AUTHORIZED EDITIONS.
JEWETT'S SPIERS' UNABRIDGED FRENCH AND ENGLISH DICTIONARY.
1,002 pages, 8vo. Price $1 50.
JEWETT'S SPIERS' PRONOUNCING SCHOOL DICTIONARY OF THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES.
716 pages, 12mo. Price, $1 50.
These editions have been edited from the author's latest revised Paris editions, with a view to afford additional aid to the American student, in the numerous English words in general use, not to be found in any other French and English Dictionaries, have been added; and the Americanisms as well as English acceptations of words have been inserted where these differ.
JEWETT'S SPIERS' PRONOUNCING SCHOOL DICTIONARY is the only edition of the author's own abridgment, and the only abridgment of Dr. Spiers' work published in this country. It contains upward of twelve thousand more words than the work entitled "Spiers and Surenne's," but which is really only Surenne's, as will be seen by the following extract from a letter of Dr. Spiers', dated Paris, Jan. 5, 1857, just received by the publishers:
"GENTLEMEN: I beg to acknowledge the receipt of copies of your reprints of my 'General French and English Dictionary,' and of the School edition of this work. I would tender my thanks for this act of courtesy on your part, and I willingly admit that your editions of both these works are *bona fide* what they profess to be, viz.: Reprints of the works the titles of which they bear. You have not, as a publisher of your City has done in one case, added to my work another man's name, and in another case added my name to another man's work. In the book entitled 'Spiers' and Surenne's French School Dictionary,' I can see nothing of mine but my name; the rest may be Mr. Surenne's, or for aught I know, Mr.——'s own, or, to tell the whole truth, it is rather Master Boyer's work of the 17th century, once more served up in new and fashionable outer garments, but having within obsolete, absurd definitions instead of the proper equivalents, and those ridiculous blunders that have puzzled the learners and amused the scholars of both countries these five generations past; definitions and blunders so happily blended, that they render the book about as useful in our time as would be Moore's Prophetic Almanack for the year of our Lord 1699, the one in which Master Boyer's book was first imprinted."
JEWETT'S SPIERS' FRENCH DICTIONARIES have been pronounced the best published by all who have examined them, and the publishers have yet to find that intelligent French teacher who does not give this his warm approval and recommendation. The recommendations of our editions already received are too numerous for publication in this advertisement. Published by
MASON BROTHERS, Nos. 108 and 110 Duane-st., N. Y.

WELLS' LIST OF
NEW AND POPULAR CHARTS,
SPECIALLY SUITED TO THE SALES OF AGENTS.
WELLS' NEW MAP OF THE WORLD—Combining the World on Mercator's projection, and the World on the Equatorial projection, showing the route of Ocean Steamers, Kane's route to the Arctic Regions, and delineating the route from Europe to China and Japan, through the United States, &c. Also Charts, showing the relative proportion of Rain on the Earth, Distribution of Winds, Table of Elevation, &c., with Engravings of the Costumes of all Nations, National Standards, &c. Size 35x43 inches. Price 50 cents.
WELLS' NEW UNIVERSAL CHART, WORLD AT A GLANCE—Embracing the World on the Equatorial projection, Costumes of all Nations, Dial Plate, giving the relative Time in all sections of the World at the same moment, Flags of all Nations, together with Tables, giving the Governments, Religions, Area of square miles, Population, Capitals, Mountains, Rivers, and Cities of the World. Size 28x36 inches. Splendidly colored, on beautiful heavy paper. Price 37½ cents.
WELLS' NEW NATIONAL CHART OF AMERICA'S BATTLES—Magnificently illustrated with America's Military and Naval Heroes, and embracing all the Battles, Skirmishes, and Assaults in which the American troops have been engaged, commencing with the Revolutionary War and ending with the fall of the City of Mexico. Size, 26x32 inches. Price 25 cents.
WELLS' NEW CHART, GALLERY OF THE PRESIDENTS—Containing elegant life-like engravings of all the Presidents, from Washington to Buchanan, and also embracing a complete Chronological Compendium of Important Events in American History, from the Landing of the Pilgrims to the present time. This is the most magnificent Chart of the Presidents ever published, and is furnished at the low price of 25 cents.
WELLS' NEW CHART, No. 2—Embracing the Constitution of the United States, Missouri Compromise, Fugitive Slave Law, Kansas and Nebraska Act, Heads of the Presidents, from Washington to Buchanan, and the Great Seal of the United States, and the Seals of the 31 States. Price 25 cents.
WELLS' NEW CHART, GALLERY OF CRIMEAN HEROES—A magnificent sheet, embracing superb Engravings of the Heroes who signalized themselves in the Crimean War, including Lord Raglan, General Simpson, General Codrington, General St. Arnaud, General Canrobert, Marshal Pellissier, Captain Nolan, hero of the 600 cavalry charge; General Bosquet, hero of the Malakoff; General Windham, hero of the Redan; General Williams, hero of Kars; William Fenn, a noted private soldier of the English Army; General Omar Pasha, General Gortschakoff and Florence Nightingale. Also, portraits of Queen Victoria, Louis Napoleon, Abdel

AMUSEMENTS.

THALBERG'S MUSICALES.

When [illegible] arrived in this country, it was [illegible] would give both Evening Concerts and [illegible]. THALBERG'S movements perplexed [illegible] to take place, yet it never has been [illegible] promise made in the [illegible] always has been a favorite with [illegible] THALBERG is fairbrother and permanently or[illegible] *Musicales* in this country, as he has done [illegible] it being in many respects preferable to [illegible]

To strangers [illegible] might be urged in favor of the *Matinees* would [illegible] reproach of tediousness; Mr. THALBERG [illegible] wishes to have pointed out its leading features, [illegible] commends them to the kind consideration of the [illegible]

The [illegible] of all other assistance (Mr. THALBERG [illegible] only performer at the Matinee, in which he plays [illegible] seven times, according to the length of the pieces, [illegible] the better enabled to illustrate the capabilities of the [illegible] Force through the introduction—in addition to the [illegible] accompaniment of those *chef d'oeuvres* of the [illegible] piano music, who, while writing a time [illegible] were counted by scores and not by thousands, [illegible] that their works should encounter [illegible] gaslights and the excitement of a [illegible] Concert. A room holding a limited [illegible] should, therefore, be selected for the [illegible]

While [illegible] counselled his friends about the [illegible] Mathews, it has been not unfrequently [illegible] him that in a commercial country like this, [illegible] which naturally ought to take place about the [illegible] of the day, could not be so extensively patronized [illegible] Europe, where the aristocracy resort to it as the [illegible] of whiling away a few unengaged hours. This is, [illegible] Matinees in Europe are fashionable, but not [illegible] numbers is generally supposed; they are principally [illegible] by clergymen—by families living out of town [illegible] fellies, who can go there unattended, and above all [illegible] those persons whose delicacy of health, infirmity or [illegible] an exposure to the night air unadvisable.

In the [illegible] American cities there are also a large number of [illegible] whose families reside within a convenient [illegible] of the metropolis; many professional people [illegible] down to any particular business [illegible] Europe; the multiplicity of finishing [illegible] ladies is without a parallel in either [illegible] Vienna. The latter part of the day is, [illegible] monopolized by late dinner and [illegible] and, finally, it is considered that the [illegible] in America is subject to far more sudden and violent [illegible] as dangerous to delicately-framed constitutions [illegible] that of Europe, Mr. THALBERG may be [illegible] fully [illegible] believing, that, if he might not entirely succeed [illegible] the introduction of the *Matinee*, (commencing [illegible] at 1 o'clock,) may be well worth a trial.

The [illegible] has therefore the honor to announce

THREE SUBSCRIPTION MATINEES,

to which [illegible] only will be admitted, the number of which will be limited to four hundred.

MR. THALBERG

will be the only performer, and will play in each *Matinee*

SEVEN PIECES ON THE PIANO,

and will introduce, for the first time in this country,

THE ALEXANDRE ORGAN,

with pedals and knee attachment, expressely manufactured for Mr. Thalberg by Alexandre & son, in Paris.

The capacities of the Alexandre organ are as follows: The power to sustain single notes and chords, while at the same time the most rapid and brilliant passages can be performed [illegible] being sustained by mechanism, governed by the knees, thus leaving both hands free to manipulate; its capability to use single and combine the tones of the violin, flute, oboe, clarionet, horn, bassoon and the human voice.

Scheme of the Matinees musicales.

FIRST MATINEE.

1. Fantasia—Somnambula.....Thalberg
2. Adagio.....Thalberg
3. Sonata in C minor.....Beethoven
4. "Il Trovatore" (on the Alexandre Organ)....Thalberg
5. March Funebre.....Chopin
6. Etude "La Legerite".....Thalberg
7. Fantasia—"Lucrezia Borgia".....Thalberg

SECOND MATINEE.

1. Trio in B major, (Piano, Violin and Violoncello).....Beethoven
2. Fantasia—"Don Giovanni".....Thalberg
3. Etude, (Repeated Notes).....Thalberg
4. Finale—"Puritani" (on the Alexandre Organ) Thalberg
5. Mazurka.....Chopin
6. Fantasia—Lucrezia Borgia.....Thalberg

THIRD MATINEE.

1. Septett.....Hummel
Piano, Flute, Oboe, Clarionet, Alto, Violoncello and Basso.
2. Prayer of Moses.....Thalberg
3. Adelaide (Transcription.).....Beethoven
4. Turnett—"Robert le Diable" (on the Alexandre Organ).....Meyerbeer
5. Tarantella.....Thalberg
6. Duett—"Norma"—(with Mr. Wm. Mason,)..Thalberg

THALBERG'S MATINEES.

Mr. THALBERG will give
THREE MATINEES MUSICALES,
(To subscribers only.)
DODWORTH'S SALOON

has been selected, as being of a size in conformity with the object in view.

The first Matinee will take place on FRIDAY, Feb. 20, the second on TUESDAY, Feb. 24, the third and last on FRIDAY, Feb. 27.

Hour of commencement, 1½ o'clock P. M.

Every care will be taken to make the Matinées as select as possible.

The price of a Subscription Ticket has been fixed at FIVE DOLLARS EACH,

which will admit Subscribers to all the three Matinées. The number of subscribers has been strictly limited to FOUR HUNDRED.

It has been thought advisable not to reserve any seats, (all being, from the smallness of the room, equally desirable for hearing and seeing.)

The Tickets will be ready on MONDAY, Feb. 16, at BREUSING'S Music store, No. 701 Broadway, and at VAN NORDEN & KING'S, No. 45 Wall-st., where subscriptions will be received.

The general arrangements regarding the comfort of the subscribers have been intrusted to Mr. BROWN, (Sexton of Grace Church.)

MISLO'S GARDEN.

Doors open at 6½ o'clock; to commence at 7½ o'clock. Tickets, 50 cents; Orchestra seats, $1; Private boxes, $5.

SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 14, 1857.

LAST NIGHT BUT FOUR OF
THE WONDERFUL RAVELS,
AND THEIR GRAND DOUBLE COMPANY,
previous to their departure for Philadelphia.

Mlle. THERESA ROBERT.
Mme. MARZETTI and LINA WINDEL.
Antoine Ia.....Two Comic Characters.
Jerome Ia.....Two Characters.
Young HINGLEE.....Young AMERICA.
EVOLUTIONS ON THE TIGHT ROPE.
THE CONSCRIPT.
The Conscript.....Antoine
THE ISLE OF NYMPHS.
MEDINA; OR, A DREAM AND REALITY.
Pipolin.....Antoine Ravel.

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday—Last performances of the Wonderful Ravels.

CHAMBERS-STREET THEATRE.

James S. Woon.....Treasurer

BENEFIT
and last night of
Mrs. McMAHON'S
Engagement.

On which occasion she will appear as
JULIA IN THE HUNCHBACK.
SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 14, 1857,
THE HUNCHBACK.

Julia.....Mrs. McMahon
Helen.....Mrs. Coleman Pope
Sir Thomas Clifford.....Mr. L. F. Barrett

To conclude with the laughable farce of the
STATION-HOUSE.
Monsieur Millefleurs.....with song.....Mr. L. Goldsmid
Fanny Faddle.....Mrs. F. Rea

MR. JOHN BROUGHAM'S BENEFIT,
AT BURTON'S NEW THEATRE,
NEXT SATURDAY.

J. B. respectfully invites the coöperation of his friends on the above joyous occasion. A superior Bill has been selected, embodying the largest possible amount of Fun in one evening's performance.

Messrs. BURTON and BROUGHAM will appear together in two humorous pieces.

The great attraction of the DUALITY, or The Unwarrantable Intrusion of Mr. Brougham on Mr. Burton. HIS LAST LEGS. The Doings of the SIAMESE TWINS, and a favorite and laughable piece in which Mr. Burton, Miss Marshall, Mr. C. Howard, Mr. C. Fisher, etc., will appear. Remember, SATURDAY. Box Book now open.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

SATURDAY, Feb. 14,
BENEFIT OF MISS MATILDA HERON,
And last time
for the present of her great impersonation of
CAMILLE.

In consequence of the repeated requests of many patrons of the theatre,

MEDEA

will be produced on Monday evening.

Due notice will be given of the revival of CAMILLE, as the immense attraction of that play has by no means abated.

An early application for seats is particularly recommended.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

The public are respectfully informed that the first benefit in this City of
MISS MATILDA HERON
will take place on
SATURDAY, Feb. 14,
on which occasion she will appear for the last time, for the present, in her great impersonation of the heroine in the play of
CAMILLE,
translated by herself, being the twenty-first night of its performance in New-York, and the two hundred and seventeenth of its performance in this country.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE,
No. 624 BROADWAY, NEAR HOUSTON-ST.
Miss Laura Keene.....Sole Lessee and Directress.

Doors open at 6½. The performance will commence with the overture at 7 o'clock.

MR. T. B. JOHNSTON'S BENEFIT.
SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 14, 1857,
DAVID COPPERFIELD,
Cast with the entire strength of the company, for this night only.

To conclude, for the first time, with a remarkable original play, called
CAMOMILLE.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—DRESS Circle 25 cents; Pit 12½ cents; Orchestra Chairs 50 cts.; Private Boxes $5. THIS EVENING, Feb. 14, the entertainments will commence with the new drama of ORION, THE GOLD BEATER.

To be followed by the favorite pantomime of the FOUR LOVERS.

The whole to conclude with the drama of the MISTLETOE BOUGH.

DR. ABBOTT'S CELEBRATED EGYPTIAN MUSEUM.—The most popular, attractive and instructive Exhibition in the City, and the continual resort of persons of literary taste and refinement, is now open at No. 659 Broadway. Admission 25 cents.

COMEDY, FARCE, BURLESQUE, EXTRAVAGANZA—Everything funny in the dramatic way TO-NIGHT, at Burton's, for Brougham's Benefit.

AMUSEMENTS.

THALBERG'S CONCERTS.

NIBLO'S SALOON, MONDAY, Feb. 16.
S. THALBERG,
MADAME D'ANGRI, MADAME JOHANNSEN,
MRS. E. L. DAVENPORT,
MR. JOSEPH BURKE, SIG. ABELLA,
MR. THALBERG

will play fantasias on "Don Giovanni," "Elisir D'Amore," and, for the first time in New-York, the "Andante" and "Airs Russes."

MADAME D'ANGRI

will sing arias from "Semiramis," the "Barbiere di Seville," the "Rataplan," and roudo from "Cenerentola."

MADAME JOHANNSEN

will sing aria, "Der Freyschutz," Schuberth's "Morning Serenade," and "Volkslied," by Kucken.

MRS. E. L. DAVENPORT

will recite Prof. Longfellow's "Skeleton in Armor."

MR. JOSEPH BURKE

will play De Beriot's "Tremolo."

Seats $1 50 and $1, to be had at BREUSING'S, No. 701 Broadway, and VAN NORDEN & KING'S, No. 45 Wall-st.

On Thursday and Friday will be sold the $1 50 seats only. On Saturday and Monday, the $1 and the remaining $1 50 seats. All seats unsold during the day may be had at the door.

Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8 o'clock.

On WEDNESDAY, the second Concert.

On THURSDAY, Concert in Brooklyn.

THALBERG'S CONCERT IN BROOKLYN,
BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM,
THURSDAY, Feb. 19.
S. THALBERG,

Madame D'ANGRI, Madame JOHANNSEN,
Mrs. E. L. DAVENPORT,
Mr. JOSEPH BURKE. Sig. ABELLA,
Mr. THALBERG.

will play fantasias on "Don Giovanni," "Elisir d'Amore," and, for the first time in New-York, the "Andante," and "Airs Russes."

MADAME D'ANGRI

will sing arias from "Semiramis," the "Barbiere di Seville," the "Rataplan," and Bondo from "Cenerentola."

MADAME JOHANNSEN

will sing aria "Der Freischütz," Schubert's "Morning Serenade," and "Volkslied," by Kucken.

MRS. E. L. DAVENPORT

will recite Prof. Longfellow's "Skeleton in Armor."

MR. JOSEPH BURKE

will play De Beriot's "Tremolo."

Reserved seats, $1 50 and $1, to be had at MAX BROWN'S music store, ROSE'S bookstore, and at VAN NORDEN & KING'S. On Tuesday and Wednesday will be sold the $1 50 seats; On Thursday, the $1 and remaining $1 50 seats. All seats unsold to be had at the door. Doors open at 7½.

THALBERG'S FREE CONCERTS.

To the pupils of the public schools. The first concert will take place on MONDAY, Feb. 16, and the second on THURSDAY, Feb. 19, at 1 o'clock P. M., at
NIBLO'S GARDEN,

The use of which has been generously tendered by William Niblo, Esq.

NOTICE.—No person can possibly be admitted except those who have received circulars of invitation.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE.

SATURDAY—BENEFIT OF MR. JOHN BROUGHAM, who respectfully invites the coöperation of all lovers of mirth at this
GREAT COMIC FESTIVAL.

Five pieces will be presented, embodying as much real, jolly fun as can be crowded into one performance, BURTON AND BROUGHAM WILL APPEAR TOGETHER

In two especial merriments.

Brougham in four parts—Burton in five parts, Saturday—The first piece, HIS LAST LEGS.

In which Mr. Brougham will play O'Callaghan.

The great comic DUALITY.

Wherein Mr. Brougham will perpetrate a most unwarrantable intrusion on Mr. Burton.

The new comic ballet of THE ECCENTRIC LOVERS. With Mlle. Ducy Barre as principal danseuse.

The very favorite farce, second time here, of WANTED, ONE THOUSAND MILLINERS.

Mr. Burton as Joe Bags and Madame Vanderpanic, Mr. Setchell as Tom Tipton and Miss Smithers. Mrs. Hughes as the Apprentice.

To conclude with the very comical farce of THE SIAMESE TWINS.

O'Glib and Chang by Mr. Brougham.
Tim Slow and Eng by Mr. Burton.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

E. A. MARSHALL.....Lessee.
W. R. BLAKE.....Stage Manager.

MR. FORREST

Having recovered from his recent indisposition, will resume his most brilliant series of representations
THIS EVENING, Feb. 14, 1857,
in his great original character of
JACK CADE.

To be followed by the comedietta of
A DAY AFTER THE WEDDING.

Mr. FORREST will perform Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings next week. Box book open in advance.

Mr. H. PLACIDE, who is engaged for a limited period, will make his first appearance this season on Tuesday night.

Mr. BLAKE will also make his first appearance this season next week.

ON MONDAY NIGHT
Will be revived, the historical play called
WILLIAM TELL,

In which Mr. Forrest will appear for the first time in several years.

Performance begins at 7 precisely with the Overture.

MECHANICS' HALL, 472 BROADWAY.
TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS—THIRD AND LAST WEEK AT HOME.
Of the original, well-known and only
CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS,
(Organized in 1842,) now under the management of J. W. RAYNOR and E. H. PIERCE,

whose concerts, despite the inclemency of the weather, have been nightly filled to greet the old favorites on their return. They appear every night this week in an entire change of programme. Doors open at 6½—to commence at 7½. Tickets 25 cents.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.
NEW HALL, No. 563 BROADWAY.
Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

On MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 9, first night of the Allegorical-Operatic, Patriotic and Melodramatic Sketch, entitled

HONOR TO DR. KANE;
Or, "AFFAIRS IN THE ARCTIC REGIONS."
By the whole strength of the Company.
Preceding which, NEGRO MINSTRELSY.
Commences at 7½ o'clock. Tickets, 25 cents.
On FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 13, Benefit of Miss C. HIFFERT, on which occasion will be performed
LUCREZIA BORGIA.

PERHAM'S SEVEN-MILE MIRROR,
OPEN EVERY EVENING,
at 7 o'clock,
AT THE CHINESE ROOMS,
No. 539 Broadway.

ADMISSION.....25 CENTS.
Children half-price.
PERHAM'S GIFT TICKETS,
One dollar each,
ADMIT FOUR PERSONS.

HUTCHINSON FAMILY.
SECOND AND LAST NIGHT
AT
TABERNACLE,
TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 17.
Tickets 25 cents. Doors open at 6½; Concert at 7½.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—SATURDAY EVENING, at 7 o'clock, the great prize drama, THE ORPHAN'S DREAM. Previous to which the POSTURISTIC CONVOLUTIONS.—AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, THE ORPHAN'S DREAM, as in the evening, after which, Posturistic Convolutions. The Living Phantom, the Living Serpents, Happy Family, &c., may now be seen. Admission 25 cents; children under 10, 12½ cents.

WHO LOVES TO LAUGH?—THE GREAT west food for fun ever offered TO-NIGHT, at Burton's, for John Brougham's Benefit.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THE CRYSTAL PALace is still open to the Public, and contains many things curious and wonderful. The statuary alone is worth the price of admission.

THE PALMER MARBLES.—STATUE OF Indian Girl and eleven other pieces of Sculpture, at No. 548 Broadway. Open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admittance 25 cents.

WIT AND HUMOR, MIRTH AND MERRIMENT—Fun and jollity in every variety, for John Brougham's Benefit TO-NIGHT at Burton's.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, NO. 497 BROADWAY.—The best collection of Paintings in this country. It contains 150 Paintings. Open day and evening. Admittance 25 cents.

FIVE FEROCIOUSLY FUNNY PIECES AT BURTON'S, TO-NIGHT, for John Brougham's Benefit.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

GOLD-MEDAL PIANOS!—STEINWAY & SONS have again been awarded the First premium at the late Fair of the American Institute, New-York; and also the First premium Gold Medal at the late Fair of the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, in addition to the three already received, making five first-prize medals within the last 18 months. No. 84 Walker-st.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANOFORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURY'S, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-forte, constructed with the patent arch wrestplank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN, Piano-forte manufacturers, WAREROOM No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, WHERE a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

PIANOS TO LET.—HAINES BROS.' PIANOS to let, at their manufactory, Nos. 330, 332 and 334 3d-av., cor. 31st-st. Rent applied towards purchase if desired. Prices moderate. J. M. PELTON.

COAL.

SCRANTON COAL.—THE DELAWARE, LACKawanna and Western Railroad Company have opened a yard at the foot of 15th-st., East River, for supplying the public with their Scranton Coal at retail, which will be delivered in nice order, of any desired size, to all parts of the City, at the lowest market price. Orders received at the office of the Company, No. 51 Wall-st., or by Mr. ANDREW SEYMOUR, Agent, at the yard.

W. E. WARREN, Treasurer.

New-York, Jan. 26, 1857.

N. B.—Orders for this coal by the cargo delivered at Elizabethport, N. J., New-York, Brooklyn, Williamsburg, and Jersey City, or alongside vessels in the harbor received at the office, No. 51 Wall-st.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—SOUTHERN AND Western dealers and club houses will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing cards, of all qualities, at the depôt of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE PRIVATE RESIDENCE known as Wood Lawn, situated in the village of Orange, N. J., on the Morris and Essex Railroad, one hour's ride from New-York.

The grounds, comprising [illegible] four acres are beautifully laid out in lawn and garden, exhibiting that luxuriance and beauty in the growth of trees, hedges, shrubbery, &c., which the highest culture during the past twelve years could impart.

The House is large, conveniently arranged and most thoroughly built; heated by a furnace and lighted with gas; and, being situated on elevated ground, overlooks one of the finest landscapes in the country, embracing a view of the entire range of the Orange Mountain and the intervening valley from South Orange to Eagle Rock.

The other buildings on the premises consist of a stable, cow-barn, poultry-house, carriage-house and gas house.

The garden abounds in every description of fruit, as apples, pears, peaches, plums, quinces, grapes, raspberries, blackberries, strawberries, &c.

The place is easy of access, being within five minutes' walk of the principal railroad station; is complete in all its arrangements for comfort and convenience, and, on every account, is considered one of the most desirable suburban residences in the vicinity of New-York.

More full particulars will be sold, if desired. A part of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. For further particulars apply to

FAIRBANKS & Co., No. 189 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST CLASS THREE-story and basement brick houses, corner of South 5th and 8th sts., Williamsburgh, fitted up with all the modern improvements, complete in every respect. The corner house has attached to it an excellent coach-house, suitable for a physician or any person keeping horses. Also, a three-story and basement brick house, No. 119 South 4th-st., and a colonnade house in 1st-st., one block from Peck-slip ferry, both in perfect order; all the houses less than five minutes' walk from said ferry. Also, twenty lots on South 5th-st.; and money loaned to any person desirous of building first-class houses. The above property will be sold cheap, and on very easy terms. Inquire of

J. V. MESEROLE,
Basement Williamsburg City Bank.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE FOLLOWING property, situated in the town of Westport, Conn., a short distance from the Depôt of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, viz: A pleasant house, with fine yard, garden, fruit trees, with or without a barn, and four acres of land adjoining; also, a large house with or without two barns, and fifty acres of land adjoining; also, a pleasant wood-built house, with garden, vines and fruit trees, &c., with or without a barn, and forty acres of land adjoining. For further particulars, apply to THEODORE BANKS, Esq., Nos. 25 and 27 Peck-slip, or to D. M. MARVIN, Westport, Conn.

FOR SALE OR TO LET FOR A TERM OF YEARS—Five four-story and basement buildings on 1st-av., near 22d-st., 113 feet front on 1st-av. by 45 feet deep, with engine of 35 horse power, belting and shafting now running in perfect order, with rear buildings, stables and a good yard, formerly occupied by Messrs. Bensons, will be leased to a good and careful tenant for a term of five years. If said property is not leased by the 15th of February, inst., it will be sold at public auction on or about the 1st of March next. For further particulars apply between 12 and 5 o'clock P. M., at No. 312 Pearl-st., up-stairs. THOMAS MORTON.

FOR SALE—IMPROVED PROPERTY IN FEE ON MADISON AND MONROE STREETS.

MADISON-STREET—The first-class three-story brick house and lot of ground No. 108 Madison-st. Lot 25x101 feet.

MONROE-STREET.—The two-story brick house and lot of ground No. 29 Monroe-st. Lot 25x63 feet.

ALSO—Two three-story brick houses and plot of ground in the rear of the above, having an entrance by an alleyway of 4 feet 5 inches on Monroe-st. Terms, two-thirds of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage.

For price and further particulars, apply to
WM. H. FRANKLIN & SON, No. 5 Broad-st.

FOR SALE.—A FIRST-CLASS LARGE DWELLing-house and store, 40x65 feet adjoining, now occupied; barns, carriage-house, wood and other sheds and outbuildings, together with a first-rate garden and about two acres of land, situated in the centre of one of the most enterprising villages in Central New-York, within ten rods of a Railroad, is offered for sale. Price $3,000. For a person wanting such property, no cheaper can be found in the State. For further particulars, address Box No. 1,993, or inquire at the store No. 4 Bridge-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS HOUSES, ON AND near Madison, Union, Washington and Stuyvesant squares. Also, in Howard, Beach, Thompson, Prince, Houston, Bleecker, Amity, Bedford, Wooster, from 4th to 58th sts., Washington, Waverley, Ashland, Livingston and St. Mark's places; 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, Madison and Lexington avs, from $4,000 to $35,000. Also, store property and choice lots. Apply to JOHN S. KELSO, No. 63 William-st. Property registered free of charge unless sold.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE IN Stamford, Conn. The new two-story and attic house on Atlantic-street, five minutes' walk from Depôt; modern finish, filled in with brick, tin roof, piazza front and rear, 15 rooms. The house is well built, with furnace range, grates and gas fixtures. The grounds are handsomely laid out. Terms easy. Apply to W. H. WEED, No. 7 Gold-st., or to JOHN W. LEEDS, Stamford.

FOR SALE, AT RYE-NECK—A COUNTRY residence, with outbuildings, &c. The grounds contain from three to four acres; are handsomely laid out and well stocked with all kinds of fruit trees and ornamental shrubbery. It is near Long Island Sound, and ten minutes' walk of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad. Apply to T. S. SHEPHERD, Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE PROPERTY formerly occupied as a Bolt factory, in 12th-st., near Avenue C, 100 feet front by 103 feet deep, brick building 40x90 on front, brick storehouse and stable on rear. The premises are adapted to any manufacturing business, foundry, or machine shop. There is a steam engine, with boilers ready set, which will be sold with the premises if desired. Apply to HENRY OOTHOUT, No. 3 Cliff-st.

FOR SALE—A BROWN-STONE ENGLISH-basement house, No. 319 West 22d-st., on the best located block in the City, in a fine neighborhood and one of the most convenient houses in New-York; mirrors for sale; also the parlor furniture if required, which is all new; inquire of D. KEYES, No. 3 5 Broadway, on the premises, or of DAVID KEYES, No. 206 West 19th-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 55 WEST WASHINGTON-place. Lot runs through to 4th st.; stable on 4th-st.; two-story basement and attic; gas, baths, water-closets and everything complete. To be seen on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from 10 till 3 o'clock, or inquire at No. 20 Dey st., of CHAS. PARKER. Lowest price $8,000; $5,000 can remain on mortgage, if wanted.

FOR SALE, CHEAP—A BASEMENT AND three-story brick house in 59th-st., between the 2d and 3d avs., containing 15 rooms; house 21-4x38; possession at any time. Also, a neat basement and two-story house in 58th st., near 2d-av., containing 10 rooms; house 23x38; lot 25x100. Apply to JOHN MOWBRAY, northeast corner of Lexington-av. and 34th st., in carpenter shop.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—ONE THREE-story, basement, counter-cellar brick house, 20x36 feet, replete with furnace, baths, range, gas-fixtures, &c., &c. House nearly new, built in the very best substantial manner for the present owner. Premises Clermont, near Fulton-av. $5,250; terms easy. Apply to FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH basement house, brown-stone and brick fronts, known as No. 55 West 23d-st., finished in the most elegant style, and replete with all the modern improvements, being in every respect an A No. 1 house. Can be seen at any time. Size of house 25x65 all the way up. For terms, apply to
JOHN A. HARDENBERGH, No. 134 Warren-st.

URGENT SALE—OWING TO IMPENDING voyage to Europe, a fine, large four-story and basement, high stoop house, 25x55, with all modern improvements, beautifully located and in perfect order. Possession 1st of May. Apply to Mr. ARNOLD, No. 330 4th-av., corner of 25th-st.

FOR SALE.—THE THREE 3-STORY BRICK stores and dwellings situated on the northwest corner of Broome and Mulberry sts. Also, the house No. 181 Mulberry-st., with stable, on the rear of the above. Property rents for $3,700.
A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—THE SUBSTANTIAL BUILT BRICK house, with all the modern improvements, newly painted and in good order; three stacks of chimneys and marble mantels throughout; house 21 feet 5 inches by 50 feet deep; lot half the block; $4,350 can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire at No. 164 East 19th-st.

FOR SALE, A BARGAIN—TWO COTTAGE houses and lots, with stables in rear, on 43th st., between Broadway and 8th-av. This is in a first-class neighborhood; street sewered, &c. Will be sold without stables. Also, two lots on 8th-av., near 48th-st. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 71 Wall-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

FOR SALE—TWENTY-SECOND-STREET—AN excellent full-sized house, three stories high, and containing all the modern improvements, situated in an unexceptionable neighborhood on 22d-st., near 8th-av.; will be sold at a moderate price, the owner being about to leave the City. Price $12,000. Terms accommodating. For further particulars, apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO.

HOUSE AND FURNITURE AT A DECIDED BARGAIN.—A house and lot in Clermont-av., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, together with all the furniture, will be sold at a price much below its true value, and terms very easy, as the owner leaves soon for Europe. For all further particulars, inquire of
F. COLTON, No. 59 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—THE TWO story attic and basement brick house, No. 230 Atlantic-st., near Court, within a few minutes' walk of the ferry; also, the lot in the rear on Pacific-st. Apply to HENRY STARR, No. 179 Broadway, New-York, or No. 59 Court-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE, OR TO LET—WITH EXPENSIVE furniture, the first-class English-basement dwelling-house, with freestone front 20 feet 6 inches—lot, 70 feet deep—situated No. 104 East 21st-st., having the privilege of Gramercy Park. Inquire of
N. WM. STUYVESANT, Jr., No. 56 William-st.

FOR SALE—ON 24TH-STREET, BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs., a brown-stone house, with all modern improvements; price $9,000. Also a three-story brick house on 26th-st., near 7th-av., $6,500. E. B. KINSHIMER, No. 319 4th-av., 3 to 7 o'clock P. M.

FOR SALE—IN WEST 14TH-ST., NO. 176, brown-stone, high-stoop, 20x63. Lot 103 8-12 feet. An elegant dwelling in beautiful order, and complete throughout. Terms easy. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 5 Metropolitan Bank, Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME NEW THREE-STORY high stoop, basement and counter cellar brick house, with all the modern improvements, situated on the south side of 38th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Apply to C. E. HADDEN, No. 108 West 40th-st.

FOR SALE—ON 31ST-ST., NEAR MADISON-AV., a first-class brown stone house, with the parlor carpets and mirrors if wanted. The house is well built, is 20 by 60; lot 20 by 98.9.
E. B. KINSHIMER,
No. 319 4th-av., 3 to 7 P. M.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE front house, four stories high, with basement and underpinning, 20x42, will please in the rear, situated 113 Lexington-av., built in best manner, with all modern improvements. Inquire of J. W. FIELDER, on the premises.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW SMALL THREE-story buildings, with modern improvements, on reasonable terms, corner of 9d-av. and 19th-st.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR TO LET—On the 1st of April, if not sold, with three acres of land, well wooded with natural forest trees, and watered with living springs situated on elevated and healthy ground, in Westchester County, within 11 miles of City Hall, New-York, and 3 or 4 miles from Central Park. It is built in the best manner, of hewed, close boarded, deafened, filled in with brick, and contains kitchen, kitchen-pantry, and ample cellars, dining-room, butler's pantry, drawing room, library, 8 bedrooms and attic finished off; marble mantels, cooking range, dumb waiter, private stairs, and hot and cold water arrangements complete. A building containing stabling for four horses and carriages, a cow, poultry and swine. The establishment is arranged expressly for sale, and calculated to suit a large-sized genteel family with moderate views. The house and inclosures are just finished, with the exception of a little regulating of the grounds, &c., which will be completed immediately upon the opening of the Spring. Access by private conveyances, drive the extent of 3d-av., across Harlem River on McComb's Dam, from which it is distant 1¾ miles, and directly opposite the residence of the subscriber; it is also within half a mile of Tremont Station, on Harlem Railroad. The object of the subscriber is to build and secure the right kind of occupants for suburban villas on such parts of his property as can be spared from his own residence.

For information, apply to J. H. GIFFING, Agent, No. 5 Tryon-row, between 1 and 2 o'clock P. M., or to L. G. MORRIS, Mount Fordham, Westchester, Co., N. Y.

FOR SALE.—IN 53D-ST., 8TH-AV. AND BROADway, high ground at the terminus of the 8th-av. Railroad, just finishing, four 3-story basement and cellar brick houses, with brown-stone trimmings and the modern improvements, full size, 25 by 50 feet, lot 25 by 100, at the actual cost; a good chance to secure a large house in an improving neighborhood, at the price of a small one. Also, in same location, a house 20 by 26, 3-story and basement, with all the improvements, and brown-stone stoop and trimmings, at the low price of $6,000. Liberal amount on either house on mortgage at 5 years. ALLEN & STEVENS, Lumber dealers, 11th-av. and 39th-st.

FOR SALE—THREE LOTS AND TWO SUPERior frame houses, situated on Nevins-st., Brooklyn, very desirable houses—prices, $2,000 and $3,000 each, finely located. Farm 60 acres, situated East Chester, Westchester Co., fine buildings, $6,000; also liberal amount on either house on mortgage at 5 years. ALLEN & STEVENS, Lumber dealers, 11th-av. and 39th-st.

FOR SALE—THE FINE FOUR-STORY ENGlish-basement modern house, No. 209 West 33d-st., between 8th and 9th avs.; beautiful location, first-class neighborhood; house 20x43; lot 100 feet deep; 17 rooms, 3 kitchens, 3 vaults, &c.; house nearly new, fresh painted, and in fine order. Apply on the premises to THOMAS MANSON.

TO LEASE—AS A MANUFACTORY, THE three 4-story houses Nos. 113, 115 and 117 East 38th-st., about 125 feet east of 3d-av., being together 75 feet wide by 50 feet deep. To a good tenant the same would be altered for manufacturing purposes, or the whole ground, 75 feet by 100, built upon to suit the parties. For further particulars, apply to R. H. CUDLIPP, No 119 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—A SUPERIOR HOUSE, BUILT IN the very best manner with seasoned material,—and furnished,—having had the furnace in full blast since the house was inclosed last Fall. This is a rare opportunity to get a perfect house. Also, a number of desirable houses. Apply to LUSH & MOORE, No. 296 4th-av., cor. 25th-st.

FOR SALE—IN SECOND-AV., NEAR 7TH-ST., the house and lot No. 113; three story and basement, with modern improvements. Size of lot 21x98 feet. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A COTTAGE containing 10 rooms, with one quarter acre of land, one-half mile from the ferry on the New-Brighton side of Staten Island. WARD M. LEAN, No. 7 Wall-st.

CHEAP RENTS.—THE SUBSCRIBERS ARE prepared to sell a great variety of houses, in Brooklyn, 25 to 50 per cent cheaper than the same class, at the same distance from business, in New-York.
MILES & BETTS, No. 67 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A NEAT COTTAGE IN SKILLMAN-st., Brooklyn, a few doors north of Myrtle av. cars; finished in good style, with modern improvements. Will be sold very cheap, as the owner is going West. Lot 20x100.
C. H. OLIVER, No. 346 Broadway, room No. 7.

HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET OR LEASE—From 1st of May next, the owner residing in Europe. The brown-stone front house situate in the vicinity of Gramercy Park, No. 96 East 19th-st., large and handsomely furnished.

Also, the upper part of the building known as No. 751 Broadway.

Also, the store basement of said building.

Also, the large brick stable No. 45 East 33d-st. Apply to
FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON,
Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE COUNTRY SEAT WITH TWO acres of land (more if desired) in Rye, Westchester Co., owned and lately occupied by Andrew Clark, Esq., half a mile from the dépôt, and near Rye Beach. The house is 2 story and attic, (filled in,) 38x48 with an extension, handsomely situated, and surrounded with fine shade trees. The garden contains ¾ of an acre, and there is a large quantity of very fine fruit on the premises. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 49 Wall-st., basement of the Insurance Buildings.

TO LET—THE LOWER PART OF A MODERNbuilt three-story house, in West 29th-st., near 6th-av., consisting of three rooms on the first floor, two on the third, kitchen, part of sub-cellar, with privilege in laundry for washing, and in bath-room for bathing. Only a small quiet family without children can be accommodated. Rent $450 per annum. Apply to J. J. ENNIS, No. 24 Nassau-st., cor. Cedar.

TO LET—A GENTEEL 3-STORY AND BASEment house, with gas, bath, water closets, &c., to a party that will purchase the best part of the furniture, some of which he can have to use but a month. This is a rare chance. Rent only $600. Location near 6th-av. and 12th-st. Reason for selling, going to the country. Address Box No. 3,734, Post-Office.

TO LEASE—A FIVE-STORY BUILDING, WITH basement and sub-cellar, 25x55, between Broadway and West Broadway, in Leonard-st., suitable for any light manufacturing business. Will be let to a good tenant low for a term of years. Apply to S. A. MAIN, No. 32 Bond-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—A LARGE ROOM, 36 BY 62

Trade, in the days of old, never made men famous. It was by sturdy blows in the embattled field, by great thoughts dropped out from the pen of the sculptor, or by human forms swelling beneath the sculptor's chisel, or on the painter's canvas, that the men of ancient times become famous. And what is fame but a name wide spread? What more is the fame of NAPOLEON or of SHAKESPEARE?

But now this fame is valued at a certain rate for business purposes: and it is a fortune to any man to have his name known, in connection with his business, throughout the land. As the bards of Greece made their heroes famous, by proclaiming their names and deeds among the tribes of the people, so now do the numberless daily and weekly journals, heralds of information, perform the same office for those who wish to make known their readiness and capacity to serve the public in their lines of business. An advertisement, prominently situated in each of the best circulated journals of the country, will make a man, and his business well known in a short time. Many would desire this notoriety for themselves and their business who could not spare the time necessary to attend to so large a number of separate advertising accounts. For the accommodation of such persons, as well as of publishers, the advertising agency of S. M. PETTENGILL & Co. is established.

The business of advertising agencies being a comparatively new one, it is not strange that many people, being ignorant of its advantages, fail to avail themselves of them. We can illustrate the operation and benefits of the system, we think, in a manner intelligible to all, and in a very few words.

A is a Boston or New-York merchant, proposing to secure to himself a fair share of the Western, Southern, and near-home trade. He is but little known, and has a name to make for selling good bargains. He wishes to advertise in the New-England newspapers; also in the South and West. He determines to put his advertisements in one thousand papers. How difficult, tedious and expensive it would be for him to find out their names, circulation, responsibility, (for they require advance payment from strangers,) and transact the whole business up to paying the bills! Let him go to a good and responsible advertising agency in his own city, and the difficulty becomes annihilated at once. He can look over lists of all the papers in the country, and select the best. He has only to call at PETTENGILL'S Advertising Agency, and say: "Please put that advertisement in five hundred papers, the ones we have selected, for six months," &c.,—and, by-the-way, the bill will not be larger than at the very office of publication, and the whole thing is done. Too distant publishers of newspapers find it, of course, infinitely more convenient to transact their business in a distant city through a single agent, than to transact it with a hundred customers singly, or by mail. He can afford to pay the agent a commission for the advertisements which he procures, on the same principle that the merchant can afford to sell for a more moderate per cent. advance by wholesale than by retail. The advertiser will see from this why the charges to him are just as low at the office of the agent as they would be at the office of publication, to say nothing of the trouble and expense of postages and express charges, which the agency saves him.

Again; an advertising agent can often furnish to an advertiser information in regard to the amount and the character of the circulation of papers, which proves to be of the highest moment. The agent, in most instances, knows the circulation of the papers, and will select those of the largest circulation, if desired; for he well knows that advertisers are generally prudent, sensible men, and that men of this class would as soon think of posting a notice on the inside of the crown of his hat, as of ordering into a paper without circulation. As advertising agency is, therefore, to the advertiser like a general agency office, where no fees are demanded.

HOW AND WHERE TO ADVERTISE.—There are various methods which men adopt in order to extend their business and acquaint customers of their facilities for supplying their wants and inviting trade. They are all good in their way, and to a limited extent serviceable; but of all methods that have been discovered, that of advertising through the medium of a good and long established and widely circulated newspaper takes the lead. There is a time in the life of most business men that they think that some other method will be of greater service to them, but upon trial find themselves to be in error, and books, handbills, cards and circulars are discarded, and are considered worthless, in comparison to the good old way of advertising in the family newspaper. The regularity of its appearance, its news and freshness make it a medium unsurpassed for making any new thing public. No family of intelligence is without it, and those who are accustomed to reading would rather do without one meal a day than lose it. Newspaper publishers generally throughout New-England, and many in every section of the United States and Canadas, have appointed S. M. PETTENGILL & Co. their Agents, in order to increase the amount of their business in their respective papers, by rendering the same facilities to business men as if the offices of publication were *all located in the City and combined in one.* This arrangement advertisers will find to be of great advantage to these, as they can deal with S. M. PETTENGILL & Co. as favorably and more expeditiously than with one thousand different publishers, at their own offices, and publishers also find it better for them to pay an Agent for attending to their advertisers in the cities and dealing only with one man of their appointing, than with a large number that they are not acquainted

As the season for advertising has commenced, and men of business who adopt this infallible mode of attracting purchasers are now making their contracts for the present year, we respectfully invite your attention to the peculiar advantages offered to the business world by our extensive advertising agency. It has now been established for more than eight years, and possesses extraordinary facilities for introducing advertisements and notices, on economical terms, into the columns of the Newspaper Press of the country.

Our business connection with the Press comprehends every desirable medium for advertising in the United States and Canadas, and, by means of a well-organized system of arrangements with newspaper-publishers, we are enabled to secure the prompt appearance, in an accurate shape and an eligible position, of any advertisement with which we may be favored.

Our principal business lies among the first class of merchants, professional men, inventors, &c., and we are prepared to offer references of the very highest character, both among advertisers and publishers. Well known in this City and in Boston, and having by unwearied attention to the interests of our customers established a reputation for promptitude and energy, we cannot go amiss in referring you to any merchant or press comprehended in our extensive connection for any further particulars you may desire to learn.

We would respectfully invite those who wish to advertise to call at our agency, No. 119 Nassau-street, New-York, and No. 10 State-street, Boston, where we doubt not that arrangements can be made for advertising which will be profitable and satisfactory to those who favor us with their patronage.

We are the representatives of between two and three thousand different newspaper establishments, and are authorized to take advertisements and subscriptions at the same rates as at the office of publication.

We will state the advantages of our Agency in a concise form, viz.:

In S. M. PETTENGILL & Co.'s Advertising Agency, much time, trouble and expense are saved the advertiser:

First—By selecting papers of the largest circulation and the best adapted to the business of the advertiser.

Second—The Agents will make out the price of the advertisement for any length of time before sending it, so that the advertiser will know the exact amount of his bill when due.

Third—The Agents will see that each advertisement is inserted in the manner stipulated, and sent promptly.

Fourth—They will send the advertiser one copy of each paper containing the advertisement, and full files can be seen at any time, at their offices, No. 10 State-street, Boston, and No. 119 Nassau-street, New-York.

Fifth—The prices of advertising will be the same as are charged to large customers at the offices of publication, and in many cases our special arrangements are such as will insure a large reduction from the usual rates.

Sixth—Practical information respecting the value of different mediums for advertising, will be cheerfully communicated and assistance rendered without charge.

Seventh—The bill is to be settled with the Agents; and their receipts are regarded as payments by the publishers, and an account is kept with them only.

Eighth—The Agents give their personal attention to business.

ADVANTAGES TO PUBLISHERS.

Publishers find it for their interest to appoint S. M. PETTENGILL & Co. their Agents:

First—Because by so doing they have an increased amount of advertising.

Second—They have dealings with but one instead of a large number.

Third—They know them to be responsible men, who will secure them from the losses to which the press is subject from unknown advertisers.

Fourth—They file the papers and satisfy advertisers that the advertising is done according to contract.

Fifth—Their offices are the head-quarters of editors, publishers, and printers, from all parts of the country. S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.

From the Harrisburg Telegraph.

The following notices of the firm of S. M. PETTENGILL & Co., Advertising Agents in New-York and Boston. We have been doing business for this firm for a number of years, and can cordially indorse all that is said of them. They are prompt and reliable gentlemen, and are worthy of the unbounded confidence of the Press. They send none but cash advertisements, and always settle promptly. The notices are from the very best presses in the country.

From the Chicago Tribune.

We have been doing business long enough with the firm of S. M. PETTENGILL & Co., Advertising Agents in New-York and Boston, and are now well enough acquainted with them to know that they do what they contract to do, pay their bills promptly, and are abundantly responsible for all they contract to do. As some of our country exchanges in Illinois may not be acquainted with this agency, and may class them with the numerous bogus concerns in New-York, we give the following notices of them, and cordially indorse all that is therein said. They are prompt and reliable gentlemen, and are worthy of the unbounded confidence of the Press. They send none but cash advertisements, and always settle promptly. The notices are from the very best presses in the country.

ADVERTISING AGENTS IN NEW YORK.—The large amount of advertising done by New York business men in the West and South, renders it necessary for the latter to have good and reliable agents in that City. We anticipated at one time, owing to the losses and annoyances experienced, to dispense with the service of the agents altogether; but we found the difficulties arising from having no agent greater than those occasioned by the latter. In this emergency it is satisfactory to be able to find good and reliable agents, prompt and accurate in all transactions, and in every respect thorough-going business men. We have found such in S. M. PETTENGILL & Co. For several years we have transacted business with this office, and on no occasion did they fail to meet promptly all their engagements. The satisfaction we have experienced ourselves in our business transactions with these gentlemen induces us to accord them this voluntary testimonial, so that merit may be rewarded, and our friends of the press may have an opportunity of availing themselves of the same advantage that we enjoy, and which experience has rendered us fully capable of appreciating.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

Messrs. S. M. PETTENGILL & Co. are also the agents of the Pittsburg *Gazette* in New-York, and we cordially indorse the above statement of our Cincinnati contempory as to their fidelity and promptness. Our business connections with them have always been of the most gratifying description, and we can recommend them to any of the press who are seeking reliable advertising agents in New-York.—*Pittsburg Gazette.*

We can cheerfully indorse these commendations of Messrs. PETTENGILL & Co. Several years' business relations with them enables us to say that they are alike energetic, prompt and honest.—*Albany Evening Journal.*

We take pleasure in adding our recommendation of Messrs. PETTENGILL & Co. to the above testimonials in their favor, having found them faithful and useful agents for some years past. We would advise all in want of such agents to employ Messrs. PETTENGILL & Co.—*New-Orleans Picayune.*

The above recommendations are well deserved, as we judge, both by the general tone of the country press and from somewhat extensive business transactions with the house referred to. We can recommend PETTENGILL & Co. to such of our publishing friends as desire newspaper agents in this metropolis.—*New-York Tribune.*

We, too, can cheerfully indorse the above in relation to the commendations of S. M. PETTENGILL & Co. Our business relations have been agreeable, and we have ever found them reliable.—*Rome Daily Sentinel.*

We cheerfully add testimony to the above. We have done business for a series of years with Messrs. P. & Co., and can recommend them as prompt, reliable and honorable men.—*Sandusky (Ohio) Register.*

In the above recommendations we fully concur, having much business with the firm of PETTENGILL & Co.—*Natchez (Miss.) Courier.*

In copying the above notices of the agency of Messrs. S. M. PETTENGILL & Co., in New-York, we cheerfully indorse every word written of them.—*Little Rock Gazette and Democrat.*

A compliment, richly deserved. S. M. PETTENGILL & Co., have placed themselves at the head of their line of business, and thoroughly won the confidence and good will of both advertisers and publishers. The result is abundant prosperity.—*Springfield (Mass.) Daily Republican.*

Messrs. PETTENGILL & Co. are reliable, prompt, efficient and responsible agents. From our dealings with them, we can fully indorse the above well-merited commendations. Other Advertising Houses in New-York with whom we have had business dealings, have been "slow pay;" some of them have failed entirely, and at one time and another our losses from this cause have been considerable. Messrs. P. & Co. have always paid us as soon as the money was earned—frequently in advance. Their prompt and honorable dealing has won the confidence of the country press, which had been grossly betrayed by other agencies, and as a consequence great loss incurred by publishers.

We unhesitatingly recommend them to the business men of Troy who may desire to advertise in New-York City, or any section of the Union or the Canadas, as safe and reliable Agents, of ample responsibility, whose facilities enable them to execute orders very promptly, and at the most reasonable rates.—*Troy Daily Times.*

We, too, have had considerable dealings with this firm, and have always found them prompt pay-masters, and accommodating and courteous in every action. It is but just that their efforts to please those whom they serve, should be rewarded, at least by an acknowledgment of obligations to them, and this we the more freely tender, as we have been not so fortunate in our dealings with some other advertising agencies. We cordially recommend them to the advertising community as prompt, energetic and honest men.—*Fairfield (Iowa) Ledger.*

Having had dealings with the above advertising firm during the past two years, we can fully indorse the above complimentary notice, so far as our experience goes. No advertising agent, as far as our experience goes, has been as prompt and reliable as S. M. PETTENGILL & Co. They richly deserve a liberal patronage.—*Geneva (N. Y.) Courier.*

We can fully indorse all of the above. We have found S. M. PETTENGILL & Co. to be gentlemen, in every sense of the word, business men of the first cast, and an honorable, honest and upright firm. We can recommend them to the press everywhere.—*Indianapolis (Ind.) Journal.*

"We say ditto to Mr. BURKE." In our experience we have always found Messrs. PETTENGILL & Co. prompt, obliging and efficient agents, such as we take especial pleasure in commending to the craft.—*Chicago Daily Journal.*

S. M. PETTENGILL & Co., advertising agents, No. 119 Nassau-street, New-York City. This firm are the medium through which a vast amount of business is transacted between the advertisers of large cities and the country press, and to the universal satisfaction, as we have ample means of knowing, of all concerned. Many advertising agents are pests, which the printer, at least, has good reason to avoid; and when a firm forms so honorable an exception to the rule, we feel bound to bear our humble testimony in their favor. We have dealt with them for several years and have found them not only upright in their dealings with the craft, but believe them to be equally so with those who confide their orders to them. Their great experience and study in the philosophy of advertising render it much better for merchants and others to seek their advice than to get along without it.

ADVERTISING AGENTS.—The Troy *Daily Times* copies several complimentary notices of PETTENGILL'S Advertising Agency in New-York, and makes the following comment of its own, which our experience enables us to heartily indorse;

Messrs. PETTENGILL & Co. are reliable, prompt, efficient, and responsible agents. From our dealings with them, we can fully indorse the above well-merited commendations. Other Advertising Houses in New-York with whom we have had business dealings have been "slow pay;" some of them have failed entirely, and at one time and another our losses from this cause have been considerable. Messrs. P. & Co. have always paid us as soon as the money was earned—frequently in advance. Their prompt and honorable dealing has won the confidence of the country press, which had been grossly betrayed by other agencies, and as a consequence great loss incurred by publishers.—*Syracuse (N. Y.) Daily Courier.*

ADVERTISING AGENCIES.—We have more than once been on the point of repudiating this modern institution altogether, going back to "first principles" and holding direct communication with those who advertise with us in the cities. The bogus concerns which are continually imposing upon the country press, have done much to embarrass the only honest and reliable agencies in existence, by destroying confidence in the whole system, and were it not that we should be doing injustice to one or two agents who have served us faithfully and paid us promptly, we might long ago have given it a good riddance and profited by dispensing entirely with their services. But we are free to say, that Messrs. PETTENGILL & Co., who have offices in New-York and Boston, are gentlemen who have never given us cause for complaint in transactions which have continued many years. We are satisfied with their dealings, and have entire confidence in their ability, honesty and fidelity, as our agents. We especially commend their New-York agency as an important auxiliary of the country press. The business of the firm is ever conducted in a liberal, prompt and obliging manner, and we take pleasure in according them the credit of it. We wish we could say as much for some other agencies.—*Taunton (Mass.) Democrat.*

S. M. PETTENGILL & Co.—It gives us pleasure to bear testimony to the promptness and reliability of the above firm, who conduct an Advertising Agency business in New-York and Boston. We have had business transactions with them, covering a period of several years, and have always found them prompt, liberal and business-like in all their transactions. We say this much of them as an introduction of the Agency to the confidence of those publishers in Virginia who may not have had business transactions with them.—*Richmond (Va.) Daily Whig.*

We have much pleasure in stating that we have done business with S. M. PETTENGILL & Co., of New-York and Boston, for several years; our business with them has been gradually increasing; the prices sent us conform with our regular rates, and we have never yet handed in an account to them which has not been paid on presentation. We have, also, found them courteous and obliging in attending to any little commission we have sent to them, and we cordially recommend them as prompt business men, entitled to the confidence of publishers as well as the advertising public.—*Galveston News.*

ADVERTISING AGENTS.

The best advertising agent in the East is S. M. PETTENGILL, who has a prosperous office in Boston, and another in New-York. Mr. PETTENGILL was originally a practical printer, and came naturally into his present position. He is, moreover, a well-bred gentleman; a thorough business man, in honorable and upright in all its dealings, and prompt to meet his obligations. We speak not from hearsay, but from personal knowledge, and a business intercourse with him extending through several years. If any of our men of business have occasion to advertise in Eastern journals, they may rely upon a faithful attention to their interests, if they commit their business to S. M. PETTENGILL, at either of his offices in Boston or New-York.—*Peoria (Ill.) Daily News.*

ADVERTISING AGENTS IN NEW-YORK.—The large amount of advertising done by New-York business men, in every section of the Union, renders it necessary and important for the latter to have good and reliable agents in that City. We attempted at one time, owing to the losses and annoyances experienced, to dispense with the services of agents altogether, but we found the difficulty arising from having no agent greater than those occasioned by the latter. In this emergency it is very satisfactory to be able to find good and reliable agents, prompt and accurate in all transactions, and in every respect thorough-going business men. We have found such in S. M. PETTENGILL & Co. For several years they have transacted business with this office, and on no occasion did they fail to meet promptly all their engagements. The satisfaction we have experienced ourselves in our business transactions with these gentlemen, induces us to accord to them this voluntary testimonial, so that merit may be rewarded, and our friends of the press may have an opportunity of availing themselves of the same advantage that we enjoy, and which experience has rendered us fully capable of appreciating.—*Reading Gazette and Democrat.*

The subdivision of labor is one of the great features of modern civilization. We know of no instance in which the principle has been more successfully applied than in the establishment of S. M. PETTENGILL & Co.'s great Advertising Agency in New-York and Boston. This firm becomes a medium between advertisers and publishers, furnishing such assistance to both parties in their operations, as is found to be exceedingly advantageous and convenient. The advertiser is relieved from the necessity of dealing with a dozen or a hundred different publishers separately, and deals with a single firm as advantageously as he could with each party. To the publisher, also, the agency is of incalculable advantage in the facilitation of business. Advertisers in different parts of the country are made acquainted with the circulation and character of his journal, and are led to transact business to a greater extent than they would if compelled to deal individually with publishers remote from and personally unknown to them. And the publisher runs no risk by receiving his advertising in this way, for instead of being obliged to trust to firms with whose standing he is unacquainted, he deals with a single house, for whose honor and responsibility, not only ourselves, but almost the entire newspaper press of the country, are vouchers. S. M. PETTENGILL & Co. have received the most flattering testimonials of their capacity, integrity and promptness from the vast numbers of our editorial brethren, who have experienced the beneficial effects of their agency in the increased value and extent of their advertising patronage.

From our personal acquaintance with Mr. PETTENGILL, and from our personal experience of several years, of the benefits of this Agency, we heartily recommend him and them to our editorial brethren, as every way worthy of their confidence, always ready and able to advance the interests of the journals for which they act by every means in their power. They will find it well worth while to make S. M. PETTENGILL & Co. their Agents in New-York and Boston.

Their offices are No. 119 Nassau-street, New-York; and No. 10 State-street, Boston.—*Wheeling (Va.) Times and Gazette.*

We can fully indorse the above. Our business relations with Messrs. PETTENGILL & Co., have been of the most amicable kind. The principal, Mr. S. M. PETTENGILL, is a gentleman perfectly familiar with the business over which he presides, and has won the esteem of the press generally by the promptness with which he adjusts all claims upon the Agency.—*New-Bedford Standard.*

S. M. PETTENGILL & Co.—This firm has for several years been extensively engage as Advertising and General Business Agents at Boston and New-York. Their promptitude, reliability, and accuracy in transacting business has given to the firm a high reputation and extensive dealings, as agents for merchants, manufacturers and inventors, in advertising throughout the country. Commencing with a very limited acquaintance with the press, they are now regarded by newspaper publishers throughout the Northern and Western States as the only fully reliable Advertising Agents in the country.

S. M. PETTENGILL'S AGENCY.—Mr. PETTENGILL'S Newspaper Advertising business is, without question, benefiting the whole Western trade. The reputation and character of his house is known throughout the Union. We had occasion, while we were connected with the press in Western New-York, to transact business in the advertising line with this Boston Agency, and we must confess that Mr. P. sent us more advertising, and paid us more money, than any other Newspaper Agent in the East. Merchants and Western traders will most assuredly consult their interests by calling upon Mr. P. His offices are at No. 10 State-street, Boston; and No. 119 Nassau-street, New-York.
Oxford (N. Y.) Citizen.

ADVERTISING AGENCIES.—We feel that we are doing a favor to our friends of the press and the public generally, in commending the business tact and energy of Messrs. S. M. PETTENGILL & Co., agents for procuring advertisements, &c., for city and country newspapers, No. 119 Nassau-street, New-York, and No. 10 State-street, Boston. Beside being prompt and correct in the collection and payment of all demands, they take an interest in the business of their customers and caution them against swindlers, who from to time get up schemes for imposing upon the public by specious advertisements of worthless articles. Our rule, at this time, upon the receipt of an advertisement from an unknown firm in either New-York or Boston, is to inclose the same to Messrs. PETTENGILL for their indorsement, and refrain from inserting it until we hear from them. We believe our readers as well as ourselves have been saved from large losses on account of the care used by Messrs. PETTENGILL & Co. to caution us against swindlers.—*Saratoga (N. Y.) Press.*

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—S. M. PETTENGILL & Co. are Agents for all the Newspapers in the United States (including California) and the British Possession. Some 2,000 different papers are received and filed at their offices, No. 119 Nassau-street, New-York; No. 10 State-street, Boston. They present to the public greater inducements than any other house in the country. They attend to their business, and see that it is done in the best manner, in the best papers, and at the lowest rates. They have arrangements with many papers such as no other Agent can have, and they give their customers this benefit. Advertisers can save money, time and trouble, by giving S. M. PETTENGILL & Co. their advertising.—*Springfield (Ohio) Expositor.*

S. M. PETTENGILL & Co.—We have for several years transacted business with this firm, having offices in New-York and Boston; and had our indorsement been at any time wanted we would have most cheerfully accorded to them the praise of being the most honest, prompt and efficient agents we ever had in those cities—nay, in fact the *only* ones possessing those qualities. The others have uniformly proved to be "bad eggs." An honest and promptly-paying newspaper agent in the Eastern cities has become indispensable to the Western press; and therefore, though our little "mite" of a notice away out here may do its subject but little good, we will nevertheless cast it in as a contribution, hoping that as a tribute to honesty and faithful dealing it may not be entirely without effect.—*Hamilton (Ohio) Intelligencer.*

S. M. PETTENGILL.—This firm comes fully up to our notions of what such a firm should be. Engaged largely in forwarding advertisements to all parts of the Union, they have established for themselves an enviable reputation, which we sincerely wish other agents would imitate. Promptness on the part of PETTENGILL & Co. has won for them a name for integrity which will serve them as a monument of strength. Other firms will either not pay the printer at all, as in many instances, and others will deal out trashy ink, not worth paying freight for.—*Clarion (Pa.) Banner.*

We have special reason to be gratified with the manly and honorable dealing, and promptness and liberality in settlement, of Messrs. S. M. PETTENGILL & Co., advertising agents, No. 119 Nassau-street, New-York City. This firm are the medium through which a vast amount of business is transacted between the advertisers of the large cities and the country press, and to the universal satisfaction, as we have ample means of knowing, of all concerned. Many advertising agents are pests, which the printer, at least, has good reason to avoid; and when a firm forms so honorable an exception to the rule, we feel bound to bear our humble testimony in his favor.—*Utica N. Y. Observer.*

Messrs. PETTENGILL & Co., who have offices in New-York and Boston, are gentlemen who have never given us cause for complaint in transactions which have continued many years. We are satisfied with their dealings, and have entire confidence in their ability, honesty and fidelity, as our agents. We especially commend their New-York agency as an important auxiliary of the country press. The business of the firm is ever conducted in a liberal, prompt and obliging manner, and we take pleasure in according them the credit of it. We wish we could say as much for some other agencies.—*Taunton Daily Gazette.*

WELL-DESERVED.—A just compliment to the advertising agency of Messrs. PETTENGILL & Co., who have offices in New-York and Boston, appears in the Taunton *Gazette*, which we can fully indorse. We have had a good deal of business with these gentlemen and they have been uniformly prompt and courteous in the discharge of their duties as agents. We trust they may continue to secure the patronage and confidence of the public as heretofore, for we are pefectly assured they are deserving of the same.—*New-Bedford Mercury.*

NEWSPAPER AGENCY.—S. M. PETTENGILL is a general Newspaper Agent for procuring advertisements, &c., in New-York and Boston. We have found him prompt, upright and reliable—which is a good deal more than we would like to say of some others in the same business.—*Rochester Daily American.*

Messrs. PETTENGILL & Co. are gentlemen of enterprising business habits, and faithful in the performance of all business intrusted to their care. We therefore commend their Directory to the notice of all, as it presents to the purchaser inducements worthy of notice.—*Bower (N. H.) Gazette.*

S. M. PETTENGILL'S newspaper agency continues rapidly to grow in the confidence and respect as well of the press as of the merchants and other advertisers of the day. Their New-York Agency is conducted admirably, and they are prompt and faithful in the performance of all their duties.—*Springfield (Mass.) Republican.*

We invite the attention of our Cape readers to the list of cards, or *Business Directory*, which will be found in our advertising columns to-day. It is received through the Agency of S. M. PETTENGILL & Co., of Boston, who have done more to systematize the business of advertising, and aid the city merchants in securing a large country trade, than has ever been done before. All who have done business through the Agency of Mr. PETTENGILL, with the country press, award to him great credit for his prompt and faithful manner of doing business—and the extensive business with which he has been entrusted by them is evidence of their entire confidence in his business capacity.
Barnstable (Mass.) Patriot.

S. M. PETTENGILL & Co., our agents in New-York and Boston, are winning the good opinions of the press throughout the country, by their uniformly gentlemanly and liberal conduct in their business, we are happy to add our testimony in their behalf, in all our transactions with them, we have invariably found them good men and true.—*Newcastle (Me.) Democrat.*

We can testify that Mr. PETTENGILL'S prices have been more satisfactory, and his manner of conducting his business more prompt than any other agent we have ever employed; and we are well satisfied to retain him as the agent for our paper. Mr. PETTENGILL has ever served us with fidelity, and treated us in a manner usual to true gentlemen.—*Hallowell Gazette and Cultivator.*

NEWSPAPER AGENCY.—We ought before this time to have spoken more fully of the Newspaper Agency of S. M. PETTENGILL, No. 10 State-street, Boston, and No. 119 Nassau-street, New-York. From the establishment of Mr. PETTENGILL'S agency to the present time we have had occasion to transact with him a large amount of business, and, through this whole period, he had proved himself to be not only an honest and honorable, but also a very capable, person. Some of the business intrusted to him has been transacted to a much better advantage than we could have done it ourselves, and his charges for commission have been exceedingly moderate. A disposition for *gouging* he has never betrayed, but, on the contrary, has exhibited a liberal and noble spirit. He may well be termed a *whole-souled* man.

The experience which Mr. P. has in the newspaper business, together with his extensive personal acquaintance both with the business community of Boston and New York, and numerous business men throughout the country, peculiarly fit him for an agent to transact all business connected with the newspaper press, and we can assure our contemporaries who may have business to entrust to his hands, that, if he succeeds as well for them as he has for us, they will not regret having appointed him their agent.
—*Vermont Family Gazette.*

That Mr. PETTENGILL is all he is represented to be by our friend of the *Gazette* we are sure, and our readers will be of the same opinion if they will only look at the next page and see his list of advertisers.—*Boston Daily Bee.*

OUR AGENT IN BOSTON.—Mr. S. M. PETTENGILL is agent for us in Boston for advertising, for receiving subscriptions for our paper, and other matters, and has been for some time, and we find him reliable, active, and well qualified for such an important station. He is a gentleman of integrity and perseverance. We are pleased to learn that the business of his agency has largely increased, and we would most cordially recommend this Agency to all our brethren of the press, and to the business public throughout the country. The advantages resulting will be found, we believe, mutual and many.—*Dover Gazette.*

For several years the publisher of this paper has done a large amount of business with Mr. PETTENGILL, and we can and do heartily endorse the above commendation. It is pleasant to do business with such a man.—*Lowell Journal and Courier.*

The attention of our readers, and traders in particular, is solicited to Messrs. S. M. PETTENGILL & Co.'s Boston Card List, to be found in to-day's paper. This list embraces some of the best and most desirable firms to deal with in the city. Indeed Messrs. PETTENGILL & Co. do not procure the favors of any but those who they can most cheerfully recommend. No other Agency in the United States so far as we are acquainted, has paid so much attention to the integrity of those for whom they do business, as has Messrs. S. M. PETTENGILL & Co., and we always feel safe in recommending any firm for whom we advertise through them.—*Skowhegan Clarion.*

All our exchanges are puffing PETTENGILL. Who dares presume that all the papers may be mistaken?—*Farmington Chronicle.*

Messrs. PETTENGILL & Co., whose capacity, promptness and integrity are gaining for them a wide and merited popularity in their department of enterprise, are the accredited agents of a large number of the first journals of the country, and in that relation the community find in them a valuable medium for the disposal of their advertising arrangements. It is becoming better and better understood that the most certain means of securing public patronage is by a judicious system of advertising, and the business men of Boston, appreciating this fact, are reaping its benefit through the well-established agency of Messrs. PETTENGILL & Co. We ask liberal patronage for those whose business addresses will be found in the Directory referred to.—*Worcester Transcript.*

The rule which we have adopted is, to authorize but *one* house to act as our agent—that of S. M. PETTENGILL & Co.—and of all other "agencies" to require *advance* payments. From this rule we make no deviation, and consequently we suffer no losses. Messrs. P. & Co. are responsible men, prompt and obliging in their manner of doing business—and we believe it would be to the interest of publishers generally, if they should get entire control of the "newspapers' agency" business in New-York City.—*Cooperstown Journal, N. Y.*

Our rule at this time, upon the receipt of an advertisement from an unknown firm in either New-York or Boston, is to inclose the same to Messrs. PETTENGILL for their indorsement, and refrain from inserting it until we hear from them. We believe our readers, as well as ourselves, have been saved from large losses on account of the care used by Messrs. PETTENGILL & Co. to caution us against swindlers.—*Saratoga Daily Times.*

S. M. PETTENGILL, the renowned Newspaper Advertising Agent, has associated with him in business Mr. J. E. C. HALL. We take this occasion to say that in all our dealings with Mr. PETTENGILL, we have found him as prompt as a musket.—*Northampton Courier.*

S. M. PETTENGILL, the Newspaper and Advertising Agent, Boston, is gaining celebrity for his usefulness, promptness and urbanity in his line.—*Amherst Cabinet.*

We would most cordially recommend this Agency to all our brethren of the press and to the business public throughout the country. The advantages resulting will be found, we believe, mutual and many.
Dover Gazette.

During the last five years the publisher of this paper has done a large amount of business with Mr. PETTENGILL, and we can and do heartily indorse the above commendation. It is pleasant to do business with such a man.—*Lowell Daily Journal and Courier.*

Together, they are a team; success to them.—*Telegraph, Jersey City.*

Mr. PETTENGILL and his partner have, by their promptitude and business habits, gained the confidence of the best publishing offices in New-England, and merchants who advertise through the medium of this firm, are certain of a wide-spread circulation.
Manchester Democrat.

Any business entrusted to this firm, as we have had frequent occasions to know, will be promptly attended to.—*Albany Evening Journal.*

Mr. PETTENGILL, when spoken of by editors who are personally acquainted with him, it is in the warmest terms of friendship. We understand that his Agency is permanently established—it is a fixed fact—and opposition is but "kicking against the pricks."—*Brandon Post.*

S. M. PETTENGILL, No. 10 STATE-STREET, GENERAL NEWSPAPER AGENT, COLLECTING AGENT, &c.—Should any of our readers need an agent in his line in Boston, we can confidently recommend Mr. PETTENGILL as a prompt and efficient one. We judge from experience, as Mr. PETTENGILL has transacted business for us much to our satisfaction.—*Mobile Daily Advertiser.*

S. M. PETTENGILL has won the confidence and respect of all who has business with him. He is a popular, prompt and enterprising newspaper Advertising Agent.—*Springfield Republican.*

We cheerfully commend the agency of S. M. PETTENGILL & Co. to any of our friends who may have occasion to do business in Boston or New-York, through an agency, whether connected with the press or otherwise.—*Bath Eastern Times.*

The promptness and efficiency with which this firm have transacted the business of newspapers and advertisers have won for them an enviable reputation, and hence their success. They are now the only agents for this paper in Boston and New-York.—*Plymouth Rock.*

Messrs. PETTENGILL & Co., whose capacity, promptness and integrity are gaining for them a wide and merited popularity in their department of enterprise, are the accredited agents of the first journals in the country.—*Worcester Transcript.*

These gentlemen are well recommended as business men, and will attend promptly to all orders.—*Mobile Daily Advertiser.*

Messrs. PETTENGILL & Co.'s Agency is an efficient, business one, and every way responsible. In all our relations with these gentlemen, we have found them prompt, straight-forward, energetic business men.—*New-Bedford Standard.*

S. M. PETTENGILL has been indefatigable in labors, and we have heard of no instance in which he did not give satisfaction.—*Bangor Daily Mercury.*

Mr. PETTENGILL attends to all business entrusted to him in a thorough manner.—*Gazette and Courier, Greenfield.*

They spare no exertion to render their services acceptable and profitable to those who intrust business to their hands.—*Agusta (Me.) Farmer.*

Mr. PETTENGILL has acted for us in Boston some time, and our experience with him fully justifies us in recommending him to advertisers and publishers as faithful and reliable.—*Portsmouth Messenger.*

NEW-YORK ADVERTISEMENTS.—The attention of readers, whether merchants or otherwise, will be attracted to a card of advertisements of New-York houses, found in another column of to day's *Courier*. These advertisements come to us through the Advertising Agency of S. M. PETTENGILL & Co., of New-York; and we avail ourselves of the opportunity thus offered to express our sense of the fair, upright, honorable and capable manner of doing business which has uniformly characterized their every transaction with us. Mr. PETTENGILL is a Connecticut man, who has won his way to the confidence of business men in New-York, and, through them, to a prosperous business of his own, by energy of character, capacity and unswerving integrity. We confidently recommend him to any of our friends who may have occasion to employ the services of any one, either in the advertising line or in making collections of notes, bills or accounts, whether in New-York or Boston—as he has an Agency in Boston.—*Norwich Courier.*

We take pleasure in commending the services of Messrs. S. M. PETTENGILL & Co., is located at No. 10 State-street, Boston, and No. 119 Nassau-street, New-York. We have had dealings with these gentlemen for some time past, and on every occasion we have found them exceedingly liberal and strictly honorable. When our bills against them fall due, we never hesitate to transmit the same per mail, receipted; and we should add, the instance has not yet occurred of our failing to receive due returns. Such men deserve the confidence and patronage of the public.
Providence Advertiser.

Mr. PETTENGILL, in forwarding his advertisements, we believe, has done so to those papers having the *widest circulation*, thus showing a desire to do justice to those who intrust their business to him. We are of those who can recognize true worth wherever we find it, and like a fair competition in all kinds of business.—*Bennington Gazette.*

S. M. PETTENGILL.—The enterprising and gentlemanly Boston Newspaper Agent, has one remarkable virtue, viz.: *he pays the printer promptly.* This trait of character ought to secure him the friendship of the intelligent public for all time. To business men he is an example, to printers a blessing.
Burlington Sentinel.

We must cordially recommend him to all merchants and classes who have business with the newspaper press, and to all brother editors and proprietors throughout the country, who desire to have a good and efficient agent in the city of Boston. Mr. PETTENGILL'S office is No. 10 State-street, Boston; No. 119 Nassau-street, New-York.—*Lynn Bay State.*

We have found Mr. S. M. PETTENGILL & Co.'s Newspaper and Advertising Agency, No. 10 State-street, Boston, and No. 119 Nassau-street, New-York, to be very pleasantly conducted, and on such principles that we are glad to recommend it to the confidence of those whom it may concern.—*Vermont Chronicle.*

We have had numerous business transactions with Mr. PETTENGILL, and have found him uniformly prompt and gentlemanly.—*Burlington Free Press.*

We have found Mr. S. M. PETTENGILL'S Newspaper and advertising Agency, No. 10 State-street, Boston, to be very pleasantly conducted, and on such principles that we are glad to recommend it to the confidence of those whom it may concern.—*Vermont Chronicle.*

Mr. PETTENGILL appears to be a very active, intelligent and prompt business man, and those sending orders through him will not fail to be pleased with his attention.—*Greenfield Republic.*

Mr. S. M. PETTENGILL, an agent for all business in that city, keeps the best regulated advertising office in the United States, as we have before said. He is a gentleman and a business man. His good traits in the matter of sending advertisements to the papers of the widest circulation, charging the least commission, being the most prompt in settling dues, and being a complete gentleman, has won him the confidence of the entire New England press and advertising public, and induced us to drop all other agencies and appoint him our only agent in that city. We would add that Mr. P. is a practical printer, and is therefore doubly desirable as an agent in making purchases of material, stationery, &c., for country editors.—*Greylock Sentinel.*

BUSINESS CARD EXTRA.—We circulate, in connection with our paper this morning, an Extra containing Messrs. PETTENGILL & Co.'s Business Card Directory. Our neighbors are a wonderful people for pushing themselves—we mean their business—into notice. They are not satisfied with the broad area which their own extensive country affords them, but they must intrude upon Queen VICTORIA'S dominions. Well, if they never accost us in a worse spirit than this, we shall never complain. Commerce and civilization know no bounds. Let us buy of one another as freely as we can. If Jonathan can supply our wants cheaper than we can produce ourselves, self-interest will direct our hearts. We invite the reader's attention to the Extra. The reading will cost him nothing, and may do him good.—*St. Johns News.*

PETTENGILL'S BOSTON BUSINESS DIRECTORY.—We would invite the particular attention of Merchants and others who contemplate visiting Boston, to purchase goods of any kind, to the list of CARDS collected by S. M. PETTINGILL, Esq., and published in to-day's Journal. Mr. P. is one of the most systematic, enterprising business men in Boston, and his Directory presents to the publisher inducements worthy of attention.—*Belfast Journal.*

PETENGILL & Co., newspaper and advertising agents, have achieved an enviable reputation in their line of business, for enterprise and reliableness, and deserve the favors and confidence of the business public. They are our only authorized agents for New York City.—*Gazette and Courier, Greenfield, Mass.*

ADVERTISING AGENCY.—S. M. PETTENGILL & Co., Advertising Agents,

Supplement to the Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1857.

ADDITIONAL FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

Termination of the Anglo-Persian War.

The Capture of Bushire and the Reported Submission of Persia.

From the London Times, Jan. 26.

By telegraphic dispatch we learn that the Island of Karrack, in the Persian Gulf, was occupied on Dec. 4, and that Bushire surrendered on the 9th, after four hours' fire from the fleet, without a single casualty on our side. The fort of Bushire had been captured on the previous day. In the action Brigadier STOPFORD and three other officers were killed, one officer was wounded, and the force lost besides about 20 RANK and file. The absence of details makes it impossible to express well grounded opinions on this, the first operation of the war; but it seems that both the rumors prevalent beforehand were without foundation. Bushire could neither have been abandoned, nor, on the other hand, defended by a large Persian army. The garrison had, no doubt, been reinforced, and the works of the town strengthened to receive us. But the issue of the contest could not be doubtful. The island and port which were the first objects of the expedition fell at once into the hands of the British.

The news received through Vienna that the Persian authorities had, on the fall of Bushire, accepted the conditions of the British Government, though published as authentic on Saturday, *seems somewhat untrustworthy*. It may be that the conditions of surrender have been confounded with some general conditions of peace. It is difficult, indeed, to see how there could have been at Bushire any one on either side competent to treat on so important a subject. And as to the Court of Teheran having been affected by the intelligence so as to make its submission, *we cannot understand how the news of this decision should reach England cotemporaneously with the news of the event which caused it*. Bushire is 300 miles from Teheran, and the communication between them is by no means rapid. We may also doubt that the Persians should make their submission on the occurrence of what they must have known was an inevitable event. No counselor of the Shah, native or foreign, could have given him any hope of successfully opposing the English landing. If there be any truth in the reports of his determination to resist, he must have counted on the ulterior difficulties of the enterprise—the pesilential climate of the Gulf, the passes to be traversed before Shiraz or Ispahan can be reached, and the hundreds of miles of desert which separate us from the city which is the alleged cause of the conflict. Therefore, though we shall be glad to hear any confirmation of the news that the Persian Government has succumbed, we think it better to regard it at present *as a perversion of the merely military surrender of the fort and town.*

There is better reason, however, to hope for the termination of this miserable dispute. If it be true that the Persian Court, drawing its intelligence from St. Petersburg, and inspired with additional reverence by the fall of Kars, formed a low estimate of the power of England, the ambassador FERUK KHAN will have an opportunity of undeceiving his master. He has already arrived in Paris, where the Emperor has addressed him in a speech expressing his extreme regret that there should be war between us. Now, although we think it would be both impolitic and undignified on our part to accept anything like mediation between ourselves and an Eastern State, we can have no objection to the Persian Envoy learning from foreign courts what opinion is formed of the contest in which his sovereign is engaged. The folly of attempting to withstand such a power as England will, no doubt, be made clear to the understanding of the Ambassador. He will perceive that it is to the advantage of Persia to make peace at once, before things become really serious, before a great war has been entered upon, and the loss of troops and money provokes the British nation to further demands. The question is to us one of loss or gain; to the Persian empire it is one of safety. If the war be continued, we know the consequences. We shall lose several scores of brave officers and many hundreds of men by heat or sickness, or fatigue or the sword of the enemy. We shall embarrass the resources of India for years, check improvements, hamper commerce, delay the schemes for canals and railways, cotton-planting, and tea-planting, perhaps keep up the income-tax at home, and postpone for a period the removal of other financial burdens. But of the issue of the conflict there can be no doubt. That the Persian Government should believe in the power of Russia to help it is not wonderful, when even in Europe similar illusions prevail. In spite of the events of the last war, which showed Russian armies unable to prevail against half-disciplined foes on the Danube and in Armenia, in spite of the acknowledged exhaustion of the empire, and its inability to obtain funds evon for industrial undertakings, there are persons who affect to believe in a Russian march of 1,000 miles, from Georgia to Herat, or another less in length, but even greater in difficulty, to the shores of the Persian Gulf. A little communication with sensible men will show even an Oriental diplomatist the folly of such expectations, and we cannot doubt that either in person or by his influence on the Court he represents FERUK KHAN will aid in bringing the quarrel to a close.

Yet, whatever may be in store, the public will learn with satisfaction that the first success has been easily won. We have, indeed, to regret the loss of four officers killed—an unusually large proportion to 20 men killed and wounded. Brigadier STOPFORD was a veteran in Eastern war, for he had been in Afghanistan in 1841-2, and had commanded his regiment, the 64th, at Maharajpore. The other three officers were in the Company's service.

From the London (Jan. 26) Correspondence of the Manchester Guardian.

In my letter of Saturday I ventured to assure you that the news published that evening, as to the submission of Persia, was perfectly authentic; and though the *Times* of yesterday, from incomplete information, expressed doubts upon the subject, *there is now no reason to regard it otherwise than with confidence.* It was expressed from Teheran to Lord STRATFORD, and by him to Sir HAMILTON SEYMOUR, who sent it to the Government here. It came to Constantinople from the Turkish Minister at Teheran. Lord STRATFORD has full powers to arrange the Persian dispute, and restrain or push on the military operations on our side, as he may consider most expedient; and the probability is that the Turkish Ambassador to Persia was made the means of acquainting Lord STRATFORD with the intention of the Shah's Government to acquiesce in the demands of Great Britain.

As to the geographical impossibilities suggested by some of the papers, a little consideration and calculation will serve to dispose of them. We now learn that Bushire was captured on the 9th of December, and the news probably reached Teheran on the 16th. Assuming that the Persians made up their minds in three days, and that their decision was dispatched to Constantinople on the 29th, the courier would have more than thirty days to reach that capital, in order to enable Lord STRATFORD to telegraph the news last Thursday or Friday. Now, from Teheran to Trebizond is something like 1,200 miles, and from Trebizond to Constantinople a day and a half only; so that there is no ground whatever for disbelieving the news on geographical considerations. When the *Times* says that we could not well receive the intelligence of the capture of Bushire, and of the political result at Teheran, within twenty-four hours of each other, it seems to lose sight of the fact that the former news comes from Bombay. The great reason, after all, for crediting the fact is, that Lord STRATFORD credits it, and that Lord PALMERSTON credits it. Besides, when we know (as I have informed you from time to time for some months past) that our Ministers here are convinced *that the Russian diplomatists are doing their best to prevent the Persians from going to war*, it, to a great extent, takes away from the apparent improbability and suddenness of the concession.

THE RECEPTION OF THE PERSIAN AMBASSADOR BY THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH.

From the Paris Moniteur.

His Excellency FEROUKH KHAN, Ambassador from Persia, received a public audience on Saturday from the Emperor, in the throne-room at the Tuileries, and presented the letters accrediting him to his Imperial Majesty. His Excellency was received at the same time by the Empress. Their Majesties were attended by the great officers of the Crown, the grand Mistress of the Empress' household, the Lady of Honor of Her Majesty, and the ladies of the Palace. The Minister for Foreign Affairs attended at the audience.

His Excellency the Persian Ambassador addressed the following speech to the Emperor:

SIRE: The friendly relations which so long existed between France and Persia having been again consolidated by a recent circumstance, I have been charged by the very powerful shah-in-Shah of Iran, my august Sovereign and benefactor, to bear to your Imperial Majesty the compliments and congratulations of my Sovereign. It is a happiness for me that my mission has occurred at a period when France is loaded with so many blessings from Heaven—first, the glorious accession of your Imperial Family to the throne of France; next, Sire, the birth of his Imperial Highness, the heir of your crown—an event which is a guarantee for the duration of your Majesty's dynasty, and a subject of joy for all Frenchmen and for all the friends of France; next, the conclusion of peace between the two powerful allies and Russia in this same capital of France. In fine, Sire, I come to France after the conclusion of a treaty between Persia and the powerful Empire of France—a fact which had ever been the object of the hopes and wishes of the two States, an object to which the efforts of the governors and the sovereigns of the two States tended, and which is now accomplished, with the assistance of God, conformably to the intimate desire of the august Sovereigns of France and of Iran.

To the speech of the ambassador the Emperor made the following reply:

MONSIEUR L'AMBASSADEUR: I am happy that your sovereign had charged you to bring me his congratulations. When the war broke out in the East I sought with pleasure to renew our former relations with Persia, and her neutrality was not useless to us. I now congratulate myself upon the treaty of commerce concluded between our two countries, as commercial relations firmly established always cement the friendship of nations. It is with regret I heard of the war which has broken out between you and one of my most intimate allies, but I make most ardent wishes that your mission to this portion of the globe may hasten the return of a lasting peace. I thank you for the flattering things you have said to me for France and for the Prince Imperial, and I beg of you to believe in my full sentiments of benevolence towards you.

FEROUKH KHAN, after having presented to their majesties the persons attached to his suite, handed to the Emperor, in the name and on the part of his sovereign, the Royal Order of Persia and presents for the Empress and the Imperial Prince.

His Excellency the Persian Ambassador and his attendants were conveyed to the Palace of the Tuileries in carriages of the Court, and reconveyed, after the audience, to the hotel of the Persian Embassy, with the same ceremony.

THE CHINESE WAR.

Comments upon the Last News from China—The Course to be Pursued with the Chinese.

From the London Times, Jan. 26.

After all we have written against wanton aggression and unnecessary wars, and after the brief respite we have enjoyed from tidings of blood and fire, it will not be supposed that we can hear with much satisfaction that hostilities have been recommenced between the Europeans and the Chinese, that the factories have been attacked and partially destroyed, that a nephew of the Governor of Hong Kong has lost his life in the confusion that followed, and that it has been found no longer possible to spare the city of Canton. Whatever the extent of the mischief, the results, or the responsibility, these are deplorable events. Many innocent persons will suffer the worst evils of war, and a wide current of injurious consequences will spread over nations and ages to come. Nor is the calamity the less because it may happen to be unavoidable. We deeply regret this untoward occurrence, and all the more because at the same moment we find ourselves engaged in a war at the other end of that continent. But we must say that, on the evidence before us, taking men as they are, and considering the inevitable consequences of the vicious system in which the Europeans have weakly acquiesced, we do not see how this rupture with China could have been helped or long deferred. We have only to imagine the case of a barbarian Power so jealous of its European visitors, with whom, nevertheless, it carried on a large commerce, as to insist on their always communicating blindfolded, or only in the night, and then without lights, or by means of certain stupid and corrupt interpreters, or under some other absurd and awkward condition. There would inevitably be misunderstandings which it would be impossible to set right, and, as it would really be impossible either to find out in each tribe who had made the first slip, or to repair it when made, the responsibility would rest on the side that had insisted on the intercourse being carried on upon so dangerous a footing. In this particular case it would appear that there were mistakes on both sides. They were mistakes naturally incident to the state of things required by the Chinese. That state of things was itself a continual insult—insulting in its nature, arising out of a desire to insult us, and productive of new insults on the part of the population. In the first step in this affair the Chinese authorities believed they were insulting us, and delighted in the idea. They had been emboldened to the act by our long submission, and they rejoiced in the opportunity of showing their own people how high a tone they could take with the outer barbarians. Through their own arrogance the negotiations were carried on in a way that must come to nothing, and, as they have chosen to play the game of the wolf and the lamb with all the ferocity and none of the strength required for the aggressive part, they must take the consequences.

The real fault on our side—and it is a fault, a most unaccountable fault—is that we have submitted for so many years to a systematic violation of the treaty so dearly won by the former war. By that treaty we were to have free access to certain ports, and, though the Chinese might reasonably insist on any police regulations, or any restrictions necessary for the peace and safety of the empire, they required much more, and they were perfectly aware that they required much more, than the treaty, to any common understanding, allowed them to do. The treaty was to give us a freedom of intercourse, for commercial purposes, which we had not before enjoyed, and the Chinese have obstinately refused to give us at Canton any more intercourse than we had before enjoyed. They tried the same policy, if so it may be called, at the northern ports, and were beaten by the superior firmness of the British representatives. At Canton either our difficulties were greater, or the Chinese authorities presumed more on their own strength and the ready sympathy of a fanatical population, and the result was unfortunately different. We have not gained a step there. We have suffered uniform exclusion, and, every now and then, insult and outrage. As a correspondent reminds us, it is only ten years since four Englishmen, taking a mouthful of fresh air in the neighborhood of Canton, were surrounded and literally worried to death by a brutal crowd. More recently a French missionary has been seized, tortured, and, contrary to treaty, put to death, simply for being found at large. A few years ago scarce a mail arrived without the news of some insult, and if there has been less of it lately it is simply because we have gradually yielded ground, and acquiesced in the extravagant pretensions of the Chinese authorities. Indeed, for a long period the British Consul at Canton has not been allowed the least communication with them. It appears that this very affair of the *Arrow* is not the first, or the second, of the sort that has occurred, and that it is not long since the Chinese seized a lorcha with our colonial register, took down the colors, dismantled it of its sails and rigging, and refused to give up the hull till the latter was rescued by the boats of our men-of-war, when the Chinese would give no compensation to the owners. Indeed, it is evident that they have resolved to set at nought the colonial ordinance under which we have registered native-built vessels, even though they had ample notice of the ordinance, had not a word to say against it, and could not deny it to be according to the treaty. No doubt they found that in the constant passage to and fro of a vessel which could not at once be distinguished from those in their own hands, and which of course, too, was manned by natives, they had a new difficulty in keeping up the bar of excommunication between themselves and the foreigner. But, the more reason they had for disliking an honest execution of the treaty, the more were they bound to prepare themselves to carry it out.

Should the rupture go on to its natural consequences, to the ultimate submission of the Chinese, to large concessions on their part, and to a final surrender of their ridiculous exclusiveness, it is some comfort to know that all this cannot do harm, and will probably do good, in the present state of China. The last time these questions were discussed, China, of which we knew little indeed, was regarded as a marvel of domestic policy and administration. It was believed to be as remarkable for its internal peace, unity, subordination of classes, good government, content, and all the material parts of a political Utopia, as for its exclusion of foreigners, and philanthropists were found to justify the latter on the ground of the former. On what pretence could we demand to force our way into an empire which clearly had so little to gain from us, and in which we could have no place but as learners? Had they not a perfect right to maintain regulations so justified by the result, even though that result might not in all respects accord with European tastes and opinions? These expressions no longer apply to an empire which for seven years has been ravaged by two ruthless factions, tearing one another to pieces and perpetrating massacres beyond the most horrible precedents of history. They do not apply to the city of Canton, or to its humane and enlightened Governor, who during his reign has butchered in cold blood 70,000 persons in the shambles of his city on the ground of their being in the interest of the rebels, Philanthropists, even in their most experimental moods, do not now beseech us to spare this fair region the contamination of European manners. Indeed, as our faith has itself been horribly travestied by one of these factions, and as many of the massacres are perpetrated either for or against a supposed sympathy with our religion, it certainly is to be wished that we should have an opportunity of speaking for ourselves. At all events, matters cannot possibly be worse through the admission of Europeans, and now, we conceive, is the time for demanding that common right of mankind. To the best of our belief our exclusion is maintained, not from grounds of policy, not from national feeling or prejudice, but from some very small and mercenary considerations. We are shut out of Canton, and the population of the city are instigated to assist in our exclusion simply, or at least mainly, to prevent a freedom of trade. Once admitted into Canton to trade with whom we please there is an end, not indeed of the export duties on Chinese produce, but of all the little perquisites and profits made by the local authorities, from the Commissioner downwards. In fact, exclusion is only another name for corruption, which is easy enough so long as no European can enter Canton, and every pound of tea passes through the hands of the Chief Commissioner. But once we are in, as the spirit of the treaty allows us, there is an end of all underhand gains, much as the trade itself, the two countries, and the whole population of China, would gain by the loss.

The Triple Alliance Against China.

From the Brussels Correspondent of the Manchester Guardian.

The situation of affairs relative to China seems to have taken a new turn, and that little satisfactory to Russians, as to those who have joined in the hurrah against the British Government, in regard to operations at Canton. China, it is affirmed, is on the eve of being exposed to triple assault, for the purpose of inducing or forcing the Celestial Empire to open its ports to commerce without distinction of nations. So that in point of fact, the news of the British Cabinet being supported by the two greatest nations on the old and new continent, though commencing with somewhat rough proceedings, in which the United States have borne a prominent share, will probably terminate to the indubitable advantage of those who, on the continent, have most vilified the conduct of the British Admiral. It is remarkable, by the way, that these assailants have studiously slurred over the vigorous measures adopted by the United States Naval Commander at Canton, or have sought to show that the chastisement inflicted by the American vessels was justified by circumstances. The *Nord* alludes to this new aspect of affairs thus:

"China, according to our Paris information, is on the eve of being exposed to a triple coalition. France, England, and the United States, are said to have come to an understanding to obtain from the Celestial Empire the opening of her ports, too long closed to the world's commerce. If this prefatory *entente* be real, the cabinet of London will have assumed for England the violent part of scapegoat, a part which may perhaps throw doubts on the continuation of this accord when the balance-sheet of results come to be summed up, and which it would appear are not to the taste of all the world in England."

A Sharp Answer to Sir Robert Peel from the Prince de Ligne.

From the Brussels Correspondence of the London Press.

On Monday, the 19th, a numerous deputation of the English residents at Brussels, naval, military, and civilian, waited upon the Prince DE LIGNE, at his hotel in the Rue Royalé, to declare their reprobation of the personal vulgarities uttered by Sir ROBERT PEEL against the Prince in his disreputable speech at Birmingham. The deputation expressed a hope that the offence would be judged by him to be—as it was, in fact—an isolated ebullition of low breeding, highly displeasing to the English of all parties, and which the unanimous censure of the Anglican press had placed in its true light—as unbecoming a gentleman. A deep regret was also signified that the nobleman selected by the King of the Belgians to be his special Ambassador at the coronation of the Queen of England in 1838, and lately deputed in the same capacity to the Emperor of Russia, should have met with an insult from an Englishman, utterly unprovoked, and couched in terms unknown to the language and to the sentiments of honorable men.

The Prince DE LIGNE, in warm terms, acknowledged the compliments paid him by the deputation, and observed:

"Gentlemen, believe me that I am most grateful for this spontaneous act of courtesy and good will; and I am deeply sensible of the generous kindness that has prompted you thus to repel the vulgar aggression made upon me by Sir ROBERT PEEL. I conjure you to be persuaded that I do not suffer the displeasure I may experience at this low-bred indignity to affect for one instant the high respect and sincere regard long and cordially entertained by me for England and the English. The coarse verbiage adopted by Sir ROBERT PEEL to revile me belongs only to a sot (*ivrogne*) and a blackguard, (*gamin*,) and as such I regard it with proper contempt; but, without seeking that personage, should chance ever place me in unpalatable contact with him, I shall not hesitate to say that his conduct towards me has been that of an underbred good-for-nothing (*mal élevé et vaurien*). And now, gentlemen, on my part I have to express my sorrow and extreme displeasure that any countrymen of mine, and without my authority, should have used this untoward circumstance as a reason to offer you the incivility of refusing your admission to the *bal noble*. Such conduct on their part appertains to that category of social offences which we have had occasion to deplore. I have been greatly pained at such ill-bred and unworthy conduct. Allow me, gentlemen, to say that out of this unpleasant occurrence I have, at any rate, derived the pleasure of making your personal acquaintance, and of being able, in returning you my hearty thanks for your considerate attention, publicly to testify my constant and ardent regard for your country, its inhabitants, and its institutions."

Another Arrowsmith.

From the London Post.

GEORGE WASHINGTON AN ENGLISHMAN.

To the Editor of the Morning Post:

SIR: I read, in the *Stars or Stripes, or American Impressions*, that Gen. WASHINGTON never went to England, although he wished to do so. I think there were good grounds for him doing so, because he was born in England; he was a son of the English soil. AUGUSTIN WASHINGTON was born in Virginia, but GEORGE WASHINGTON was born in Cookham, Berkshire, 19 miles from Windsor, from the second wife of his father, Miss BULL. The house in which he was born does not exist any longer, but the natives are aware of the fact, and assure that the books of the parish have been destroyed by Americans. The case was slightly mentioned at the time of the election of Mr. WASHINGTON to the Presidency, but the general enthusiasm to the great man stopped the rumor. Something very like lately occurred with the Chief of the Police in New-York. I am, Sir, yours obediently, H. MATTHEWS.

JAN. 20. 1857.

Miscellaneous European News.

THE RESOLUTE.—The *Resolute* Arctic exploring ship, stationed at Chatham, has had nearly the whole of her internal fittings removed, and yesterday her water tanks were taken out and placed in the dockyard. The men belonging to the dockyard are busily engaged dismantling her, and a great part of her rigging has been removed. She is lashed alongside the *Resistance*, but will be removed to the sheer hulk for the purpose of having her masts taken out.

OPENING OF THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.—The Queen has intimated her intention not to open Parliament in person. The speech from the throne upon the re-assembling of Parliament will, therefore, be delivered by Lords Commissioners, on Tuesday, Feb. 3. The address, in answer to the speech from the throne, will be moved in the Lords by the Earl of CORK, and we believe will be seconded by Earl COWPER. Both these young noblemen have but lately succeeded, at an early age, to their family honors. The address of the Commons will be moved by Sir JOHN RAMSDEN, Bart., Member for the borough of Taunton; and seconded by Sir ANDREW AGNEW, Bart., Member for Wigtonshire.—*London Observer.*

MUTINY ON BOARD AN AMERICAN SHIP IN THE CLYDE.—On Wednesday night, a serious mutiny broke out on board the ship *Echo*, of Portland, United States, lying at the Tail of the Bank, and bound for New-Orleans. During the evening the master went off to the vessel with several seamen. On the way out, one of these, named TIMOTHY DESMOND, who was intoxicated, attempted to jump into the river, and on the master interfering, struck him a severe blow on the face. When they reached the ship the master had him "seized up," for punishment, when several others of the crew interfered, and a fight took place, in which the captain was wounded on the left hand, and the first mate seriously stabbed on the right arm. The master sent ashore to the police-office for assistance, which was furnished, and DESMOND and four other seamen, all of them Americans, we believe, were apprehended and brought on shore.—*Greenock Advertiser.*

EVACUATION of the PRINCIPALITIES.—Speaking of this event the Vienna correspondent of the London *Times* says: "The Austrians have actually begun to move, so a telegraphic dispatch, arrived the day before yesterday from Bucharest, announces. They have stopped all their contracts, and in several cases paid a forfeit for doing so. The weather, as if to favor these good intentions, has changed all on the Danube line since the beginning of the year. The roads, which had been until then all but impassable, are now hardened by frost and covered with snow, so that no difficulties will be encountered in the retreat.

VERGER.—There is much surprise amongst magistrates at the delay in VERGER'S execution; for it is thought the Court of Cassation ought to have been summoned, and to have given its verdict last week, and that he ought to have been executed on Saturday, Jan. 24.

FILLIBUSTERING EXPEDITION ON FOOT IN MAURITIUS.—A journal, named the *Cernéen*, published in the Island of Mauritius, as quoted by *La Presse*, of Paris, contains a proclamation, which the Government has just issued, warning the inhabitants against an attempt which seems to have been made there to get up a fillibustering expedition to Madagascar. The proclamation states that Her Majesty, Queen RANAVALO, of Madagascar, having recently expressed some apprehensions with regard to a supposed intention of the British Government in Mauritius to assume the occupation of a part of her territories, the British Government considers it necessary to warn all English or foreign residents in the Island of Mauritius that they will render themselves liable to expulsion from it, if they are guilty of "Any act which could tend to cast doubt upon the good faith of the English Government with respect to the amicable relations which exist between itself and the Government of Madagascar."

LOSS OF THE SHIP CONFEDERATION.—On Friday morning last, during the heavy gale which prevailed on our coast, the ship *Confederation* struck on Burbo Bank. The crew were taken off by the life-boat. The captain, first mate, and a boy, who, from some cause yet unexplained, remained on board to the last, met with a watery grave. The ship has since become a total wreck, and the cargo is floating about in various directions. Some portions of it have been washed up at Bootle Bay and New-Brighton. The *Confederation* was inward bound from Philadelphia, and had a general cargo, consisting of breadstuffs, provisions, &c. She was owned by Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. She was an American-built ship, of about 1,200 tons burthen. Scarcely a vestige of the wreck now remains on the bank where the unfortunate vessel first struck. The remnants of the ship, cargo, &c., have been taken in charge by the proper authorities.—*Liverpool Paper.*

THE SEARCH FOR SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.—People in England are still bent on looking for Sir JOHN FRANKLIN—discovering, if not himself, at least, his fate. At a meeting of the Geographical Society, in London, Lieutenant PIM, R. N., read a paper recommending a further search. He argued that nothing in the relics found by Dr. RAE showed that any of the men belonging to the Franklin expedition had perished—none of their bones, or any other evidence to that effect. He believes it very possible that some of them, at all events, are still alive in the wandering huts of the Eskimos. The missing ships probably reached King William's Land, and to that locality he would direct the renewed search. He proposed that two small screw-vessels should be employed—one proceeding through the Sound, and the other making its way, eastward, from Behring's Straits, while, at the same time, an overland party would travel north, along the Great Fish River, all bound for a stated rendezvous. Lieutenant PIM recommends small vessels and small parties, and, especially, the employment of dogs. Large parties exhaust provisions, and dogs guard best against the delays and losses resulting from sickness among the men. If the camel is the *ship* of one desert, the dog may be called the *tug* of the other—both indispensable by the human wayfarers. No doubt, those Arctic explorings are not at an end. Lady FRANKLIN is still bent on the search, and very probably shares the belief of the lieutenant that some of the missing navigators are still in the land of the living. The belief is a reasonable one; and, in such a day of enterprise as this, when people go round the world, and up and down in it, for far less interesting purposes, no coldness of feeling, or dullness of curiosity can prevail against the impulses of friendship and personal affection. No doubt, the secret of Sir JOHN'S fate exists among some of the Eskimo tribes, and an effective mode of inquiry would oblige them to reveal it.

BATTLE OF WATERLOO:—PARIS, July 24, 1815.—I went to the Duke's hotel.... We found the Duke with a large party seated at dinner. He called out in his usual manner directly I entered, "Ah, MALCOLM, I am delighted to see you." I went and shook hands, introduced Lord JOHN CAMPBELL, and then sat down. I mention this trifle because it showed me at once that his astonishing elevation had not produced the slightest change. The tone, the manner, everything was the same. After dinner he left a party he was with when I entered, and, shaking me by the hand, retired to one end of the room, where he shortly stated what had occurred within the eventful month. "People ask me for an account of the action," he said. "I tell them it was hard pounding on both sides, and we pounded the hardest. There was no manœuvring," he said; "BONAPARTE kept his attacks, and I was glad to let it be decided by the troops. There are no men in Europe that can fight like my Spanish infantry; none have been so tried. Besides," he added with enthusiasm, "my army and I know one another exactly. We have a mutual confidence, and are never disappointed." "You had, however," I observed, "more than one-half of your troops of other nations." "That did not signify," he said, "for I had discovered the secret of mixing them up together. Had I employed them in separate corps, I should have lost the battle. The Hanoverians," he added, "are good troops, but the new Dutch levies are bad. They, however, served to fill gaps, and I knew where to place them."..... ALAN and myself expressed our gratification at seeing the state of the hospitals at Brussels, and told him how delighted we were to find that through the discipline he had established, and the good conduct of the troops, the English character stood so high that the name was a passport to the houses of those they had conquered.—*Sir John Malcolm's Letters.*

LADIES SKATING.—A remark made by a writer in our little comrade periodical, the *Schoolfellow*, to the effect that girls should learn to skate as well as boys, is one which should not be lightly passed over. It is a matter which should be impressed on the minds of parents and teachers. We do not believe there is any better mode of feminine exercise in the world than that of skating. In the first place, it is eminently healthful; and, in the next, we know nothing more strikingly graceful than the attitude of young women in that bracing and blood-reddening pastime. The dance is nothing to it; not half so animating, or so bewitching, if we may use the strong language of the very young people. When we recommend anything to the ladies, it is very fit we should always keep in view those ideas of grace which must necessarily have such a great influence over them. A young lady, in a neat, succinct dress, balancing herself on a delicate pair of skates, and gliding along, beside a father or a brother, or in the midst of a merry group, would show a thousand times more attractively than another tripping down Broadway, in all the glory of a balloon petticoat and the evasive little bonnet of the empress' pattern. There is no indelicacy in such *en ice* amusement, where ladies are properly attended and know the movement. Female skating is no novelty; for, in one of the lands of our forefathers, (Holland,) the milk-maidens, with their pails on their heads, are described as gliding over the ice with rare speed and security. Others, of a higher order, make skating their amusement. In this country, where women become so pale, thin and unhealthy, for want of exercise which the sex accustom themselves to in other parts of the world, the custom of teaching the girls to skate as well as the boys, is one greatly to be desired. American ladies are high-spirited; they, also, like a little innovation in the rough direction of the stronger sex. Well, here is what will exactly suit their ideas of change. Something which, as we said before, will help to make active children grow into healthful women, and at the same time give them the color and development—the grace and symmetry which, we hope, will always be the characteristics of the gentler sex.—*Putnam's Magazine.*

RELIGIOUS PERSONALITIES.

Beecher, Bacon, the Independent and Christian Intelligencer.

From the Rochester Democrat.

Within the last two months a manifestation of newspaper controversy, in the religious press, has occurred, the moral of which has not been, yet ought to be deduced.

Our readers are aware that HENRY WARD BEECHER has edited a book of hymns, called the *Plymouth Collection*, which has, perhaps, unfortunately, yet inevitably, come into competition with the *Connecticut Collection*, edited by Dr. LEONARD BACON. A feature of the former is a fusion of hymns and tunes in one volume, in order to promote congregational singing. Rev. L. W. BACON, a son of Dr. BACON, and who is so well and worthily known in Rochester, adopted (not improperly) this feature, in a new edition of a portion of the *Connecticut Collection*, with tunes attached. This edition was reviewed in the *New Englander*, of which Dr. L. BACON is one of the editors. The review was not only highly laudatory of Mr. BACON'S book but severe on the *Plymouth Collection*; whose publisher, Mr. A. S. BARNES, felt a natural curiosity to ascertain its authorship; and we think that Mr. BARNES, from whom we have incidentally obtained some facts, would not forbid this reference to his authority, which carries respect and influence wherever it goes. The result was that by the "mouth (or rather letters) of two or three witnesses," whose testimony it would be difficult to doubt, Mr. BARNES arrived at the "moral conviction," as the N. Y. TIMES would say, that Rev. L. BACON wrote the review of his own book, for the *New Englander*, partly edited by his father. This was stated to Mr. BEECHER, and the evidence shown to him. He arrived at the same conviction—and it would be impossible for any one to arrive at a different one who has faith in human testimony, and does not ignore "circumstantial evidence."

In consequence, Mr. BEECHER, over his own signature, stated his conviction in the *Independent*, in a style of characteristic pleasantry, which, very likely, did not materially deaden the force of the blow. It was not long before the charge was indignantly denied, and in the following *Independent*, Mr. BEECHER, over his own signature, retracted and apologized in so generous a manner that everybody was ready to forgive the error on seeing the fullness of the acknowledgment. He had made a mistake, in venturing on an injurious publication concerning a brother minister, even although he was sure of its truth. But more than this, an editorial appeared in the same paper, which at considerable length rebuked Mr. BEECHER, not only in indignant, but, as many think, in disrespectful terms. Rev. L. W. BACON said to Mr. BEECHER, substantially, "You say you had satisfactory evidence that I wrote that review to my own book; but you never asked me whether it were so; you never asked the publisher whether it were so. You should have applied to me or the publisher, and to no one else, and either of us would have told you that I did not write it." This sounds plausible, and yet, every editor knows and every publisher knows, that if any one demands the authorship of an offensive article, published anonymously, his demand is met with a decided refusal.

Imagine Mr. BEECHER writing to Mr. BACON as follows:

MY DEAR BROTHER: Did you write that review of your own book, in the *New-Englander?*

Truly yours, H. W. B.

It is not difficult to conceive that the reply would read:

DEAR SIR: Your question is impertinent, and an answer is declined, &c.

Or imagine Mr. BEECHER addressing the publisher with a request to know who wrote that article, putting his book in bad comparison with Mr. BACON'S. It is not difficult to conceive that the reply would be briefly:

DEAR SIR: When we wish to have the names of our contributors known, we publish them. Your curiosity, Sir, is offensive.

Mr. BEECHER may be a rash man, but such rashness would be impossible. Take another example. We have no doubt that Dr. BACON wrote the editorial in the *Independent* referred to above, and we do not hesitate to state our conviction of this upon the "circumstantial evidence" in our possession, and yet we have never asked either editor or publisher, and to do it would be absurd. We are aware that when Mr. BEECHER *drops down* on a man, it is apt to put him in a very uncomfortable position, JOHN MITCHEL, for example, found it so. And yet we are sure that nothing could be of more service to a rising author than to have BEECHER let off a squib at him, and then publicly apologize. The pyrotechnics may scorch, but their light reveals him to the world. Indignation on his part would change to gratitude, and public opinion should justify a quiet chuckle from injured innocence rather than the loud retort of offended virtue.

But besides Mr. BACON'S letter and Dr. BACON'S editorial, the same "*Independent*" contains a note from the Rev. Z. EDDY, announcing himself as having "composed" the review. "Who is Mr. EDDY?" the public ask. We reply, many worthy things might be stated of him, but the ones of special interest at present are, that he is the gentleman who assisted Mr. BACON in the preparation of this same Hymn Book, who kindly "composed" an anonymous review of it for the New Englander, and who then generously relieved Mr. BACON by frankly stating the authorship. Now there are two reasons why Mr. EDDY should not be criticised for reviewing a book, in whose preparation for the press he was a partner; for the same reasons we would not criticise Mr. BACON, if, perchance, he made bright suggestions to Mr. EDDY'S article, for the same reasons we would not find fault with Dr. BACON, for carefully and editorially revising the "proofs" of Mr. EDDY'S article previous to their publication in the *New-Englander*, supposing that he did so, for he has a paternal interest in the book (paternal in two senses;)—and these reasons are, that neither of them are the *authors* of the book, and neither of them receive any share in its financial profits. They were its compilers. It was a work done for the Churches, and it was perfectly legitimate for its compilers to see to it that it was well reviewed. For the *same* reasons we should not criticise Mr. BEECHER for articles in the *Independent* defending his hymn book. And when such articles are published over one's own signature, so that the author is personally responsible for what he says in favor of his own compilation, and everybody understands the relations, and takes the articles for just what they are worth, there is no possible objection to them. Mr. BACON or Mr. EDDY might have written reviews defending the *Connecticut Collection* over their own signatures, till everybody was tired of them, and nobody would have questioned either the propriety or the modesty.

But when Mr. BACON or Mr. EDDY by an anonymous review of their book appropriate to themselves the influence of a leading journal, or at least allow the impression to be made that a disinterested third party is sitting in judgment, nay more, when either of them go further than this, and depreciate a rival hymn book, then they do what is neither suitable nor modest. Mr. BACON denies that he did this, and we are glad that he did not. But when he charges on Mr. BEECHER the same act he mixes up in one category two things as different as evil from good. He confounds the writing of an anonymous article leading one's own book and abusing a rival one, with the writing an article over one's signature, which does not abuse a rival. It was the latter which Mr. BEECHER did. It was the former which Mr. BACON was supposed to have done. He retorts that Mr. BEECHER had done the same which Mr. BEECHER ridiculed in *him*. It was not the same thing, and Mr. BACON'S acute mind should have seen the difference.

The wrong of the whole affair lies in this, that Mr. EDDY'S article contained severe strictures on a rival hymn book, edited by a brother clergyman, that Dr. BACON permitted the *New-Englander* to be used for such a purpose, and that such an article was allowed to convey with it the influence of an uninterested and impartial review by being published anonymously. We do not wonder that Mr. BARNES sought to neutralize that influence, when he became satisfied that Mr. BACON wrote the article. We do not wonder that he accepted the evidence which he received, as positive proof; we do not wonder that Mr. BEECHER, already goaded by attacks upon a favorite work of years, should have fired one shot in answer; we do not wonder at his acknowledgment of mistake, though doubtless trying; but we do wonder that there the matter was not dropped, before the world was so strenuously assured that H. W. B. is a rash man, and does not edit the *Independent*, and that L. W. B. is a "young brother," and did not write the review.

Mr. BEECHER, like a sensible man, makes no reply to his brethren; and thereupon certain papers, among which we may mention the *Christian Intelligencer*, open on an abuse of his personal character, which rivals in vulgar epithets the loose slanders of the political press. Such style from a religious newspaper will not do. The moral sentiment of the community will not sustain it; the Christian sentiment is pained by it; the Gospel and all good teachings forbid it. It is undignified, unmanly, unchristian. Only pugilists and infidels enjoy it. It degrades the religious press to the low standard of partisan morality. It makes the religious profession, which inculcates yearning love for all of the household of faith; which grieves, not glories over errors; which forgives the penitent instead of belaboring; which uses the cloak of charity to hide, instead of the fire-brand of denunciation to reveal—the religious profession, which stands on the platform of Christianity rather than of the world, such articles from whatever religious newspaper, make of it a bye-word and a reproach. This is the moral we would reach. This is the moral we would have every editor of a religious newspaper reach. Public sentiment, Christian sentiment, must rise up in condemnation of these bitter personalities between believers in the same faith, and expectants of the same Heaven. We have had enough of them.

And let honor be given to that editor, outspoken praise to that preacher who first turns obediently into the serene path of his master, who, "when he was reviled, reviled not again."

But one says, "Innocence attacked must strike back." Not so. Truth *silent*, is stronger than the whole world rampant. The *Intelligencer* says, substantially, "if Mr. BEECHER had anything to say in defence, if that 'satisfactory evidence' were not a fiction, he would reply. Silence is proof of guilt." We would remind the *Intelligencer* of a passage of scripture with which it ought to be familiar: "And behold one of them which were with Jesus stretched out his hand and drew his sword and struck a servant of the High Priest, and smote off his ear. Then said Jesus unto him, 'Put up again thy sword into his place, for all they that take the sword shall perish by the sword; thinkest thou that I cannot now pray to my Father, and he shall presently give me more than twelve legions of angels?'" Christ was Innocence embodied, yet he "opened not his mouth." He forbade Peter to strike back, although right and might were on his side. And there have been men—brave men they were—since, there are *such men now*, who bear calumny without a refuting word, although they

THE MEDITERRANEAN.

Hail Columbia—The Valetta Mail Steamer—The Nubia—Malta—Moonlight on the Sea.

ON BOARD STEAMER NUBIA, MEDITERRANEAN SEA.

In my letter of yesterday I sketched the scene on the deck of the steamer. This morning it is scarcely different. The heat of the day has driven me from the deck and I am seated in our cabin, which is the starboard poop cabin and altogether the best one on board ship. Door and windows are all thrown wide open and my seat commands a view of the entire length of the deck of the steamer which is one of the finest vessels I was ever on board. The deck is a spar deck, reaching from stem to stern, with nothing to obstruct the view of the forecastle from my window. How we came to be so well accommodated on the ship will appear presently.

As I commence writing the band is playing Hail Columbia, and I need not tell you that it startled us to hear it, as well as delighted us, for we four are the only Americans on the ship and the Coast of Africa is in full view all along the Southern horizon.

My last ended with our arrival at Marseilles. We had been assured everywhere that the French and Austrian steamers on the Mediterranean were to be most diligently avoided, and that the English line in connection with the Overland Mail was far preferable. The published circular of the Oriental Company which was handed us at Paris informed us that at Marseilles we could be booked to Alexandria at the rate of eighteen pounds a passenger. But on our arrival at Marseilles the agent informed us that he could give us passages no farther than Malta, and that as we must there transfer to the steamer which left England on the 20th and which would be waiting our arrival, it was very doubtful whether we could get passages to Alexandria at all. This was far from satisfactory. But with American confidence in our good luck we took passages for Malta.

All that could happen in the event of our failing to get passages on the *Nubia* was that we might find it necessary to take the French steamer to the Piræus and the Austrian steamer thence to Egypt, or at the worst wait a fortnight at Malta and cool off quietly.

The *Valetta* was the English steamer from Marseilles to Malta. She is a small, well built vessel, constructed originally for the purpose of carrying the mails rapidly. Hence she has poor accommodations for passengers.

In my experience I have never known anything so intensely horrible as those three days on the *Valetta*. The cabins were hot and totally destitute of ventilation. The deck was narrow, crowded and wet. The spray was going over the ship from stem to stern all the time, and yet ladies lay all over the deck in every nook and corner, drenched with water, miserably sick, weeping, crying out, fainting, some in hysterics, some in abject despair, so that it was absolutely the most horrible scene of suffering on ship board that I have ever witnessed. Nor did we have what would be ordinarily called heavy weather. I have seen worse on Long Island Sound. But the vessel was not fit to carry passengers, and the filth and dirt exceeded description. Vermin of every kind abounded, and cockroaches did not hesitate to cross the dinner-table in troops.

One lady, the wife of one of the English generals, of whom we had three on board, was so ill that we expected her death from hour to hour. Through all this our American stomachs remained in good condition, nor were we at all sick, either ladies or gentlemen, though from Friday morning till the next Monday the four of us did not do as much sleeping as would ordinarily suffice for one person for one night.

We sailed on Friday, the 28th, after taking in the mails for India, which arrived by train from Paris, at 9 o'clock in the morning. The day was fine, the mistral was blowing freshly off shore, and as we ran by the island and chateau of If, celebrated by DUMAS in his novel *Monte Christo*, the sea began to be heavy. It was manifest that the engines of the steamer were not in the best state, for they were unwilling to put any pressure on them, and we made but about seven knots an hour in the stillest times, and not more than four in the heavier sea. At 9 o'clock on Saturday morning, we were off the northeastern point of Sardinia, and we ran through the Straits of Bonifacio, with Sardinia on the right and Corsica on the left. The next day, Sunday, we made Sicily at noon, but of all miserable days on ship-board that was the worst. A wind from the south was blowing hard. They called it a Sirocco, perhaps it was so. But there was nothing dry about it. It soaked us from head to foot with the spray of the Mediterranean, and we began to remember Paul, and to fancy we had fallen on his "place where two seas met." But with evening came more quiet times, and on Monday morning we were running up to the entrance of the beautiful harbor of Valetta, the port of Malta.

The *Nubia* was lying in the port ready for sea, only waiting our arrival. Without a moment's delay I was down the side of the ship and in one of the small boats with which the harbor is crowded, and in three minutes I was on the deck of the *Nubia*. She was already full. Full to overflowing. The Purser replied to my request for places, that he could not give us a place to stand, much less to sleep. He had two hundred passengers for India, and no room for fifty of them. All this was very well to an Englishman, but to an American it was Greek, Hebrew, absolutely unintelligible.

"But you must have some places?"

"Not an inch."

"Yes, I understand, but still there are always some places left when a ship is full, and I am very sure you can take care of us."

"Couldn't do it if it was my father."

"No, because he wouldn't pay for the trouble he gave you. But we expect to, and if you could find a comfortable cabin for us, where we can be by ourselves, and get over the villainous treatment we have had on the *Valetta*, why we will pay anybody that has to be paid for turning out to make room for us."

I looked at him and he looked at me. He seemed to like my pertinacity. He saw that I thoroughly understood the business of traveling.

"I'll tell you," said he. "Just go back on board the *Valetta*, and bring your people here as fast as you please. I'll take care of you, and not turn any one out, either."

Whereupon I returned for them, and in five minutes more had them under the awning of a little harbor boat, and pulled on board the *Nubia*, where the purser met us and showed us to this cabin wherein I am now sitting.

Imagine a steamer three hundred feet long, with a flush deck fore and aft. Across the stern is built a house just eighteen feet deep. The middle of this is open, and occupied by the ship's wheel. On each side of the wheel is a small room, with one door and four windows, opening, one forward, one aft, and two on the side. These are our quarters.

The vessel is, as I have said, one of the finest I have ever seen. Everything is clean, elegant and comfortable. I rise every morning and go immediately to the bath-rooms, which are arranged with hot and cold water. Then the steward brings us a cup of coffee and a bottle of soda water. We breakfast at nine, lunch at twelve, dine at four, and have tea and supper all along through the evening. There is a very good band, belonging to the ship, which discourses pleasant music at all hours of the day, especially in the evenings, which have thus far been exceedingly beautiful. Since we left Malta, the weather has been as calm and quiet as heart could wish. There is neither ripple nor swell. The ship is as steady as a North River steamer, without perceptible roll or motion. The air is that of the sunny South. Everything shows us that we are in new countries to our eyes. We are daily eating almonds, with the green pods unbroken when we take them from our plate; figs of every variety; pomegranates, dates and grapes, of every hue and taste.

We remained at Malta but a few hours. Only long enough to go on shore and purchase some stores that we shall need for a Winter on the Nile, and returning to the ship we sailed at 3 o'clock in the afternoon for Alexandria.

That first evening after leaving Malta will long remain in my memory. It was an evening of such moonlight as I had heard of and dreamed of, but never before saw. It was as if all the stars had lent the moon their light, for it was more like starlight than moonshine. The sea and sky were one There was no horizon. We were floating in space. Around, above, below us, everywhere, were stars and light. One by one, or in groups of two or three, the passengers went below deck to sleep in their rooms. We remained near our deck-cabin, and when the ladies grew weary, and went to seek some restoration after their suffering on the other steamer, I lay down on the little deck over the cabin dead-lights, and watched the sky. The night sped on and I slept. Three times I woke and saw above me the same old friends of my nights in the forests of America, the same gentle Pleiades, and the flaming head of Taurus, and three times I slept again, peacefully, quietly, calmly, and the ship rushed on by the Adriatic Sea, and the morning dawned at length over the Holy Land away to the East. It was a night of nights, never to be forgotten.

FROM KANSAS TO ST. LOUIS OVERLAND.

A Stage Ride through Missouri.

NO. V.

FROM CALIFORNIA TO ST. LOUIS.

We had now two good coaches and one *good* team—the other, as we were advised beforehand, being baulky. Luckily the good team was destined for the coach containing our original party, though part of our baggage had been transferred to the other one to equalize the loads. When the time arrived for starting, coach No. 2 stood still instead; the horses manifesting a disposition to accept any alternative rather than recommence their travels; but after some ten minutes of coaxing, whispering and hard swearing on the part of their masters, they thought better of it and dashed off in a highly indignant style.

Fortunately, the road was better and we began to believe in the possibility of getting somewhere. Our course lay through a country a good deal broken, and by no means equal to the Western part of the State. The improvements scarcely deserved the name, although we saw several indubitable evidences of long settlement. In fact, we everywhere discovered indications of the *cure*. No villages greeted our longing gaze as we rattled over the road; no thrifty, cheerful homes looked out upon us from surrounding groves. At one stopping place, we found a *Railroad Hotel, a horse saw-mill* and a *whisky-shop*, to compose the only important *point* within fifteen miles of *Jefferson City*. All that looked encouraging in the way of progress was an occasional glimpse of the Pacific Railroad grade, which is slowly progressing westward, notwithstanding the unmarketable character of the Bonds of the Border-Ruffian States.

We changed teams within about ten miles of Jefferson, a little while before sunset, and got under way again without needless loss of time. But the drivers spoke ominously of the state of the road, and gave us no high opinion of their own confidence in their own skill. Within half an hour, *our* coach brought up suddenly in a mud-hole, which took in the front wheels and the hub, and from which the vehicle was extricated only by the old agency of rails and human sinews. Then we went down hills and up hills, and through sloughs; and finally were overtaken by darkness before we had made five miles.

At about this point, we stopped at the best-looking farm-house we had seen that day, located on a beautiful knoll, and bought some apples. I inquired of the negro who furnished them the value of land in that region. He stated that his master's farm, composed of several hundred acres of fine bottom-land, except the knoll where the house stood, could be bought for *eight dollars* an acre.

Away we went, again, and in about half a mile found ourselves in the worst mud-ruts we had seen at all. But, luckily, there were two, one for each set of wheels, so that the coach maintained its equilibrium, while the forward axletree lay bodily on the ground. Fortunately, though, in the timber, our unfailing rails were at hand, and a little labor again set the coach free. This was our last real delay; though most of us walked a good deal, and picked out the road for the drivers, yet we made constant progress, and about 9 o'clock were rewarded by a triumphant entry into Jefferson City, and tolerable quarters at the *Virginia Hotel*; said to be the best in town, and a very ordinary affair at that.

Here I was surprised to find acquaintances; Mr. S. of Lawrence and Mr. K. of Kansas City. The latter had, in September, made a purchase of real estate in Kansas City, (giving the seller a profit of some $10,000 on an eighteen months' investment of about a third that sum,) and was now returning to look after his purchase, *which, in the meantime, has about doubled in value*; not a bad profit in such times, and characteristic of that region while we have anything like peace.

Jefferson City might be made a fine town. It is handsomely located on the south side of the Missouri, and contains some decent buildings, including the Capitol. It is being improved, too, of late, by the grading and macadamizing of several of its streets, a process much needed, and due, probably, to the impulse given by the Pacific Railroad, of which it is the present terminus.

There is in Winter but one train a day from Jefferson City to St. Louis, and this leaves at 2 o'clock P. M. So we had the forenoon for observation, though there was but little to repay it. All were as anxious to get out of town as they had been to arrive. I must not omit to say that we found our Vermont pedestrian at Jefferson City; he having, as usual, beat the stage! He was tempted to give the cars a trial!

We took the train about 2 o'clock, and reached St. Louis about 8 o'clock—making six hours going a hundred and twenty-five miles—about eighteen miles the hour! I have ridden two-thirds of this distance in an hour in an eastern stage-coach. But still, Missouri railroading is so vastly superior to Missouri stage-coaching, that we were well pleased with the change. The Pacific Road is not a good one, notwithstanding its great cost. It winds a great deal about among hills, going up and down steep grades and over a good many streams—some quite large. The bridges are, in general, poorly constructed, and the rails on the curves badly bent. But the cars are good and the trip not unpleasant. The fare between St. Louis and Jefferson is five dollars; just *four cents* a mile—double that of the New-York Central.

There is an instance of magnificent speculation in the history of the construction of this Road. The entire contract was taken by a St. Louis Company, who sub-let the sections at a profit of nearly *one hundred per cent.*! Had the funds first provided for the building of the road been properly expended, they would have sufficed for its completion, and the locomotive might now bear us to the very border of Kansas.

It was not till my arrival at St. Louis, and at that most admirable of hotels—BARNUM'S—that I really felt myself again surrounded by the blessings of civilization—a good bath—a splendid supper—a glorious bed—with those little attentions on the part of mine hosts, BARNUM & FOGG, which make every guest feel their house his home—all conspired to put me in the best of humor with all the world. Even Col. Filibuster TITUS, who came athwart my sight next morning, in full feather, inveigling sundry simpletons into his Nicaragua net, excited no worse emotions than pity—a feeling to which he, from all we know of his history, must be a stranger.

And now, these hasty notes being concluded, a few words as to their object. It has been mainly to give such as may contemplate this route to Kansas, an idea of its character, that they may count the cost beforehand, and to show the immense change in public sentiment in Missouri within a few months. The latter fact is noticeable to all who have an opportunity to observe it;—"he who runs may read." That a reaction has taken place in the public opinion of the State, I regard as certain. This border-ruffian *furore*, which has been the parent of so much violence and wrong, was one of those moral epidemics with which communities are sometimes afflicted, and its crisis has passed. Resulting from ignorance among the masses, and that jealousy of freedom which forms so admirable a material for the incendiarism of ATCHISON and JEFF. DAVIS, time has brought some enlightenment, and the people of Missouri now see that their unscrupulous frenzy has reacted on themselves, and that they and their blinded leaders are now all fallen together into the ditch. With these facts before us, and the certainty that DOUGLAS and the dominant politicians are *afraid* to allow Kansas to be made a Slave State, *after all that has passed*, with the great improvement in Kansas itself since the accession to power of Gov. GEARY, it seems to me an almost certainty that we shall have no repetition of these armed onslaughts of government mobs on the people, and that all that is now needed to secure the triumph of freedom is EMIGRATION OF NORTHERN CITIZENS AND INVESTMENT OF NORTHERN CAPITAL.

The whole distance from St. Louis to Kansas City by land is 300 miles; 125 to Jefferson City by railroad, and 175 from there to Kansas by stage. The railroad fare is $5, and the stage fare $15; the stage *time* (when they make it) three days and nights. W.

Anno Domini 1769.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

It is worth while to note (and it cannot be noted without a smile) that no reference whatever has yet been made to this memorable year, none at least that has fallen under the writer's eye, that does not utterly go astray as to its biographical memoranda in connection therewith. The catalogues given in such cases of its remarkable births is very apt to be meagre, and however so, almost certain to be interpolated. Your correspondent of the 30th of December, who speaks of RICHARD MCCUNDY as the last survivor of the Yale College class of 1767, and names as the year of his birth 1769, lapses in what he subjoins, into the universal error. "A year memorable," he adds, "as giving birth to NAPOLEON BONAPARTE, his great antagonist Lord WELLINGTON, LOUIS PHILIPPE, of France, and our own JOHN QUINCY ADAMS." Unluckily, only the majority of this list is correct. Neither LOUIS PHILIPPE nor our own great worthy has any concern in the matter; the former being born in 1773, the latter in 1767. The truth is, that a comparison of these sort of notices, in obituaries or dictionaries, only serves to show that the surrounding years are made tributary to the triumphs of 1769. Sir WALTER SCOTT,—his name being deemed so rich a prize,—and the deviation from history so slight,—is continually made to swell the list; and MACKINTOSH very nearly as often. They are errors precisely like those of your correspondent's; the first two years after, and the latter four years in advance of the true time.

It seems rather singular that these several writers in no case appear to resort to the biographical dictionaries, (if libraries be within access,) to back their statements. A more flagrant piece of anachronism than has yet been cited, occurs in possibly the last collection taking that name that has been issued among us. In the *Cyclopædia of Biography*, as it is called—of ambitious pretension and the very humblest fulfillment—the article Wellington, presents the Duke, NEY and GOETHE, as combining to make up the galaxy of 1769. The article too, bears the initials of Sir ARCHIBALD ALISON;—think of that, gentle reader! The *learned* historian (who in his endeavors, perhaps, after the loftier attributes of his office, loses sight of such petty things as dates) will receive, without offence, it is hoped, our reminding, that GOETHE, at this alleged time of his birth, was just winding up his minority, having been born, not in '69 but in '49.

The best and fullest series of the remarkables of the year in question is given in a note to the *American Almanac* for 1834, (p. 300 ;)—best, as being happily grouped, and fullest, though not complete. To that list of *thirteen* names, some three or four additions of equal mark should be made. With the three great marshals of NAPOLEON (SOULT, LANNES and NEY) may as worthily be conjoined, though he died too soon for that crowning honor, JOUBERT who heroically fell on the field of Novi, Aug. 1799, against SUWARROW and the Russians; TALLIEN, of French revolutionary memory, whose lasting honor it is to have struck the first blow in the downfall of ROBESPIERRE; and our own DEWITT CLINTON Yet even this enumeration is not proof against questioning and skepticism. In that unfinished autobiography of CHATEAUBRIAND (one of the accounted number) the very item in quoted from the parish register of his Commune, of Sept. 4, 1768, as his birthday. In a note he adds: "On the 15th of August, 1768, just twenty days before my birth, BONAPARTE, the destroyer of old French society, was born in another island situated beyond the opposite shore of France." Is not this, with a witness, killing two birds with one stone! The writer will not trespass upon your space to argue this point further; but it surely gives some plausibility to the passage from CHATEAUBRIAND, that it has been once and again affirmed (the authority does not readily come up to my memory) that NAPOLEON, when at the summit of power, contrived to vitiate the register of his birth by post-dating, from the vanity so characteristic of being thought a native-born citizen of the great empire. Corsica had, during the interval, been annexed to France. This then may still be an open question. Of the noble array of names which have occupied me so long, ALEXANDER (Baron HUMBOLDT,) only survives. The other stars of the year, (not incidentally mentioned already) are the Baron CUVIER, Lord CASTLEREAGH, the great traveler; EDWARD DANIEL CLARKE, Sir Thomas LAWRENCE, (President of the Royal Academy,) Bishop MIDDLETON, of Calcutta, and MEHEMET ALI, of Egypt. ***

Miss Heron—A Retrospective Review.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The performance of "Camille," at Mr. WALLACK'S pleasant little theatre, is announced, I observe, for the fifteenth time. The observation leads me to reckon up the small fortune I have spent in marshaling thither bevies of friends, chiefly female, which my injudicious enthusiasm has rendered it necessary to invite to the entertainment; and whether I am shocked at the sum total, or have other grounds for sober thought, I have certainly just struck a balance to the disadvantage of the investment. The first half-dozen presentations were, I own, as finished and perfect as the dramatic art in its highest reach, the reproduction of nature, authorizes us to hope for. Miss HERON not only creates in the text, but realizes in action, that lady of the camelias whom DUMAS only foreshadowed. Her playful *abandon* is exquisite; the serious touches that fly across the clear sky of the first two acts, and down to the middle of the third, are the nicest result of a fine adjustment of light and shadow; and from that point to the end the movement is the faultless concentration of passion and pathos, refined to the touching simplicity of nature, and elaborated with the microscopic accuracy of one of GERARD DOW'S paintings. It is no wonder the audience was carried away with sympathy, delight, admiration. It was just, I firmly believe, to recognize in the lady the genius which time might mature into excellence transcending the attainments of either RACHEL or RISTORI. The interview with the elder DE VAL, where the subdued humility and tenderness of manner and tone so appropriate to such a woman in the presence of her lover's father fail to impress the "Hermit of the Fifth Avenue," impressed me as the consummation of good taste and natural sentiment. And all these effects were achieved with the disadvantage of indifferent support, an inadequate stage and appointments, and an apparent abandonment of everything like stage management. Mr. SOTHERN was cast for a character beyond his reach, and either ranted, as in the first four acts, or played an inanimate pantomime, as in the fifth. Mrs. VERNON conformed to stage precedents, by sacrificing everything to produce a silly laugh. The weather was the worst an actress ever played against. Yet the first week was an undoubted triumph—a series of triumphs, indeed, each exceeding the other in enthusiasm. Miss HERON had placed herself at the head of her profession. Be assured I had no disposition *then* to weigh the gratification against dirty dollars and cents.

The second week tells another story. The houses have been as large; the audience as enwrapt, if not as enraptured; the weather as trying as before. But, I am constrained to notice, that either through weariness or disgust, Miss HERON'S acting has lost that careful elaboration, that minute finish, which first secured applause. Touches that were in the first instance so effective are omitted altogether. Proprieties of situation and attitude are sacrificed to the comfort of resting in a snug arm-chair, not always free from infirmity in the legs. The subordinates are permitted to trifle with the text; in fact, encouraged in it by Miss HERON'S example. There is a general slovenliness, suggesting the idea that the fair lady is already satisfied with her success, or else so fatigued with the routine of nightly repetition, as to play with augmenting indifference. Mr. SOTHERN becomes still more awkward; Mrs. VERNON still more addicted to her farcical laugh-traps. In the case of an accident, there is neither prompter nor stage manager at hand to extricate the lady from an embarrassing position, to apologize for the rotten "properties," or to cause the wreck to be removed from the stage. Certainty of success, artistic and pecuniary, seems to have laid all ambition and care asleep. The triumph is too well assured to be the subject of further solicitude.

Under other circumstances, Mr. Editor, I for one should say nor care nothing about it. But recognizing the rare qualities of Miss HERON, I am sadly disappointed at recognizing also the omission of that first characteristic of a great artist, that unswerving loyalty to her profession which forbids neglect or slight unless upon the ground of physical inability. If true to her genius and reputation she will never, through indolence, act beneath her highest standard of perfection. It was one of the most creditable traits of RACHEL, that even when unfitted by ill health to appear at all, she never permitted the audience to observe any variation in her impersonation; it was always and uniformly the perfect realization of her fine ideal. If Miss HERON, before playing a fortnight in this City, permits her acting to lose its fidelity, and conscientious nicety of detail, we shall have to admit she is no RACHEL. She may have her genius, but not her talent, industry and devotion to the noblest and finest of the fine arts. W.

SUBURBS, Friday, Feb. 6, 1857.

The Breadstuffs, Provisions and other Produce Markets—General Agricultural Intelligence.

NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES OFFICE,
Thursday, Feb. 12, 1857.

The Produce markets exhibit symptoms of gradual improvement. The receipts from the interior are quite moderate; while the demand is steadily reviving; and prices of most articles favor factors. The weather was mild and favorable in the early part of the week, which helped to infuse renewed vigor into general business. Towards the close the sharp, deadening cold returned, checking out-door movements somewhat. The terrible freshets in the principal rivers of this and the neighboring States, caused by the late rapid thaw, have seriously injured the railway lines communicating with the interior, thereby lessening the means of getting produce to market; besides destroying immense amounts of property, and, it is to be feared, occasioning the loss of many lives.

The reported receipts (by railway and by coastwise vessels) of Breadstuffs during the past week did not exceed 7,000 bbls. of Wheat Flour, and 31,000 bushels of Wheat, against b__t 6,500 bbls. of Wheat Flour, and 30,000 bushels o_ Wheat during the preceding week, and about 16,000 bbls. of Wheat Flour, and 17,000 bushels of Wheat during the week ending with the 29th ult

The reported sales o adstuffs for the last week comprised about 57, bls. of Wheat Flour, 57,700 bushels of Wheat, 93,000 bushels of Corn, 8,400 bushels of Rye, and 2,400 bushels of Barley,—showing an increase of about 12,520 bbls. of Wheat Flour, and 19,700 bush_ls of Wheat,—with a decrease of about 55,000 bushels of Corn, 11,700 bushels of Rye, and 1,500 bushels of Barley, as compared with the reported transactions of the preceding week,—which embraced about 44,940 barrels of Wheat Flour, 38,000 bushels of Wheat, 148,000 bushels of Corn, 20,100 bushels of Rye, and 3,900 bushels of Barley. By reducing the Flour to Grain, at the usual rate of five bushels to the barrel, and adding the product to the actual amount of Grain, the reported sales of Breadstuffs during the week just closed are shown to be about 14,100 bushels more than those of the preceding week.

We subjoin a comparative statement of the reported sales of Breadstuffs for the last week and the corresponding week of last year:

	1856.	1857.
Wheat Flour.....bbls.	61,100	57,460
Wheat.....bushels.	39,300	57,700
Corn.....bushels.	96,800	93,000
Rye.....bushels.	53,000	8,400
Barley.....bushels.	.....	2,400
Total Flour and Grain, bushels.	434,500	448,800

As compared with the prices of Breadstuffs a week ago, most kinds of Western Canal Wheat Flour close 10c. ₱ bbl. higher, with a reduced stock and a good general demand. Canadian Flour is very scarce, and up 10c.@20c. ₱ bbl., being much needed. Southern Flour ruled dull and heavy, at drooping rates, until yesterday, when it was less freely offered, white being in pretty good request at prices about 10c. ₱ bbl. under those of last Wednesday. Wheat opened tamely and languidly, but it is now rather briskly inquired for, and is held with renewed confidence. The supply of desirable lots is much restricted. Corn is in good demand, and it has risen 2c. ₱ bushel. Rye is sparingly offered at about previous figures. It is in moderate request. Barley is scarce and wanted. Prices are well supported. Oats are plentier and a shade cheaper, yet lightly dealt in.

Cotton is in very good demand, and is steadily increasing in value,—having advanced ½c. ₱ lb. since last Wednesday. The receipts are fair, but receivers are not anxious sellers, as they generally look for still better prices. The consumption is unusually extensive,—especially in the west of Europe; and factors think they can find ready purchasers for all that they will furnish, on their own terms. The present strength and buoyancy of the market are symptoms seemingly favorable to this view of the future. There is, however, comparatively little disposition to buy largely on speculation, prices having already risen to a point which would suggest great prudence on the part of consumers in purchasing supplies of which they are not in urgent need. Our available stock is now about 93,200 bales, against 44,300 bales same time last year. The receipts of Cotton at all the shipping ports, to latest dates this season, have been 2,015,077 bales, against 1,985,203 bales to the corresponding period of last season. The total exports of Cotton from the United States, so far this season, have been 887,965 bales, against 1,217,482 bales to the same time last season. The total stock on hand and on shipboard, in all the shipping ports, at the latest dates, was 809,482 bales, against 608,240 bales at the same period last year. The stock in the interior towns, at the latest dates, was 111,979 bales, against 88,844 bales at the corresponding period a year ago.

Provisions have been in fair demand at very full rates. The supplies of most articles are still moderate.

Groceries have been more freely purchased,—Coffee and Sugars at rather firmer prices, and Teas at full rates,—but Molasses has declined, under the pressure of comparative large arrivals.

No very important change has occurred in other commodities.

Our various market reports, brought up to the latest moment, will furnish all further necessary information in the different departments of business.

The Ice Harvest

Has been unusually abundant, and the crop gathered of great thickness and purity. The January ice, on most ponds and rivers, was from 18 inches to 2 feet thick, and clear as crystal. If all the houses are not stuffed to their fullest capacity, the fault cannot be in the season. Ice ought to be cheap next Summer. It is interesting to notice the large increase in the use of ice in all our villages, and even in the rural districts. Icemen who could not dispose of a hundred dollars worth of the article ten years ago, now make annual sales to the amount of several thousand dollars. It is fast becoming a necessary of life in every well-regulated household during the hot weather. It is even more necessary in the country, than in the city where marketing must be brought from a distance, and meats must be kept for more than 24 hours. Many farmers find it indispensable in carrying their butter to market, in the best condition, and lay in their own supplies of ice. An ice-house well filled is a very desirable part of a farmer' preparations for the Summer. Many have built ice-houses the past season, and have laid in their first stores this Winter.

Ice forms a large article of export, and New-England crystal is found in almost all important tropical ports. Quite a large trade is carried on in Constantinople with Boston ice. We learn from a private letter, that a Russo-American company has been formed in the Turkish capital, with special privileges granted by the Russian Government, and running twenty-five years, to cut ice in one of the Russian rivers and ship it to market. Thus Yankee ideas are penetrating the lands of the Turk and the Cossack.

Bad Butter—Pure Milk, &c.

Last week we chanced in to "lunch," at one of our City restaurants, where we overheard a bit of conversation, which we put down *verbatim*, as nearly as we can from memory:

"Where do you suppose this stuff comes from?" said a respectable old gentleman to his neighbor, as they sat at one of the marble tables, at an eating-house in Broadway. This gentleman was a Connecticut farmer of the neatest sect, who had come to the city to dispose of a small lot of fat cattle for himself and friends. His neighbor was a city merchant who had left Hookertown in the days of his youth, and for thirty years had dined down town, and for the most part on beef steak and plum pudding. The boy who waited upon John Jones always knew what he would call for, as well before as after he had given his order. He came from the land of steady habits, and carried the habit steadily along, of dining on beef, except in shad time, when he diverged a little to the fish, to which his native State has given a market name.

Timothy Bunker and Jones had grown up together, and nothing was more natural and pleasant than for Jones to ask his old friend to dine with him.

"Pray, what do you call stuff, Timothy?"

"Why this wretched butter! I tell you what it is, John, I have been in the City four days, and I have been into a considerable many eating houses, some of your fine ones and some that ain't so fine, and I haven't found but one place where there was a bit of decent butter, and that was down in Fulton-street, at a place where they kept liquor. Now, you know I am dead set *agin* liquor, and should always like to patronize a temperance house if I could; but I can't eat bad butter, even to help along that good cause. I think it is agin both law and gospel to have so much of this bad butter around. The grand objection to alcohol is, that it is a poison; and I guess the same objection holds good agin this spoil'd butter. You see when an apple begins to decay, nobody thinks of eating it; it tastes bad, smells bad, and makes a body feel bad if he eats it. Now, applying the same rule, I calculate that this stuff is poisonous to the system You see, Nature has given us taste to detect an unwholesome thing before it goes into the stomach, and our natural instincts are pretty safe guides in such things. Now, being a poison, John, I calculate that selling spoiled butter is about as much of a sin as selling any other poison, and that you have a great many wicked folks here in this City beside the rumsellers."

"That is all true, Mr. Bunker, undoubtedly, but you know this butter all comes from the country."

"I do not know about that; you may go through Hookertown from one end to the other, and you can't find so much of this stuff as I have seen in these four days. I guess they must have some way of mixing it up with lard and other things in your markets, or else when they get a lot of poor stuff they run it all up with a lot of good, so as to make the whole sell. At any rate the butter is good in the country, and it is not good here, and you can account for the spoiling of it in any way to suit yourself. I have seen so much of it here that I did not know but your City people liked it all the better for having a pretty strong taste, and that the dealers had to keep it a good while before it was fit to eat, just as they keep poultry and game a little longer than we think is decent out in the country. I find you have some queer notions here about the best condition of things to eat and drink. A Quaker friend over on Long Island told me it was no kind of use to try to sell

PURE MILK.

He had tried the genuine article when he first began the milk business, and all his customers suspected him of thickening it with flour. So, just to keep up a Christian reputation among his City friends, he had to follow the fashion and dilute a little. Indeed, I have thought the looks of things here in the City went a good deal further than the things themselves, and if you only have a gilded saloon, bright lights, and a marble table, it matters very little what there is on it. Actually, I never was so put to it to find something decent to eat as I have been since I came to town this time.

Whatever may be thought of the speculations of our worthy Connecticut friend, there is a prodigious amount of adipose matter, offensive both to taste and smell, that is palmed off upon our citizens—as butter. It not only greets one at the sixpence a plate establishments in the lower part of the City, but at the more elegant and fashionable places upon Broadway, where the two shilling ivory cards are deposited by the side of your roast beef. Indeed, there is ground for apprehension that the standard of butter is quite as much degenerated as that of milk; and as the age is progressive, and tastes change, the time may not be distant when sweet butter will cease to be fashionable in our City. The article may yet be on exhibition at the Crystal Palace, as a sample of the barbarous products and usages of the country. Rank butter may yet take rank as one of the elegancies of City life.

EGGS.

That are known to be destitute of sulphuretted hydrogen, always command a good price, and, at this season of the year, are always scarce and high. They are so tempting to delicate appetites, though a hearty sort of food, that they will always be eaten as long as they can be procured at any price. It has always seemed strange to us, that farmers will not take more pains to have this luxury always ready for market in the Winter season. With a little outlay of money and pains-taking, hens will lay through the coldest weather. While prices are up to three shillings a dozen and more, we wish to impress this fact upon their attention, so that they may be ready for another Winter.

A HEN-HOUSE

Is indispensable to secure this result. The hens do not like snow, and they should be under no necessity of wading through it to procure the food and water they need. The best arrangement for a hen-house is a structure partly under ground, in a sheltered location, with a door and windows looking out south. The whole south front should be made of glass, to admit as much light and heat from the sun as possible. Dryness, light, heat and ventilation, are the important things in the construction of the building. It may be very elegant and costly, or it may be very rough and cheap; these qualities will not affect its value for the use of the hens.

When the hens are housed during the storms and the coldest weather, they should be regularly supplied with various kinds of grain, with boiled potatoes or some kind of roots, mashed and mixed scalded meal, and given warm, once a day. They also want oyster shells and ashes, and clean water to drink every day. Particular care should be taken of the roost, to keep it clean and well ventilated. The droppings should either be removed and put in a barrel with plaster daily, or they should be kept well covered with charcoal dust or muck, to prevent the escape of ammonia. This is more frequently the source of disease in fowls than all other causes united,—sore eyes, swollen throat, croup, and other kindred diseases come of this neglect. As they are cut off in their Winter quarters from the insects to which they have access in Summer, it will be necessary to furnish animal food two or three times a week. This treatment has never failed to give us eggs in abundance in Winter.

Shade Trees.

A REMEDY FOR SNOW-BLOCKED RAILROADS.

Hundreds of thousands of dollars have been spent upon our Northern railroads, this Winter, in clearing their tracks of snow-drifts. Travel upon many of them has been wholly stopped for eight or ten days at a time, and has been exceedingly irregular upon all of them for two or more months. The damage to all the business interests of the country from this cause is past computation. The difficulty does not lie in the amount of snow that has fallen, for where the snow falls level, even if it be two feet in depth, it is readily cleared out with the snow-plow, so that the trains are only a little behind time. The obstruction arises from the deep cuts along the roads where the snow is piled in from four to ten feet deep, and which can only be removed by the slow and tiresome process of shoveling by hand.

We believe there is a simple and inexpensive remedy for all this obstruction of travel. A remedy has been attempted upon some roads, by erecting high board fences above the cuts, at a little distance from the road, but with only partial success. The fence turns the gust of wind upon which the snow is borne, but it does not determine the location of the bank. The wind is forced up an inclined plane by the fence, and the snow is deposited at a greater or less distance from the fence, according to the force of the wind. Sometimes it falls in the right place; again it is lodged upon the track, and provokingly forms a worse obstruction than would have been made without the fence.

It is well known that snow falls upon a perfect level in the forest, in the most violent storms. Our remedy, then, is to plant a belt of evergreens along the north side of railroads, or at least in those places where the large drifts are usually made. It is only a small part of the distance upon a road that is so banked up as to make shoveling by hand necessary, generally not more than one-eighth to one-tenth of the whole length.

Almost all our severe snow-storms come from the north and northeast. Upon the windward side of these exposed parts of the road we would plant two close rows of *evergreens* at a distance of two or more rods from each other. The kind of evergreens is not a matter of vital importance. The kind indigenous to the region through which the road passes will answer well enough. Hemlock, white pine, arbor vitæ, spruce and fir are all suitable for this purpose. The Norway spruce, however, we regard as decidedly the best for all localities. It will grow upon poor soil, and makes a very perfect screen. It grows more rapidly than most evergreens, and with good treatment, frequently adding three feet to his height annually. As an ornamental tree it has no superior among our evergreens, and were this to be adopted by all the railroads, the long, green belts of graceful trees, loaded with snow or hung with pendent jewels of ice, would form a beautiful feature in Winter travel.

The first outlay for planting the trees would be considerable, but nothing like the expense occasioned by snow-drifts and the consequent hindrance and irregularity of trains, and the loss of fares for passengers and freight. If thrifty trees three feet high were selected, they would afford partial protection in two years, increasing, of course, with their growth. When ten or twelve feet high, it would be complete. The philosophy of it is this: A row of well-grown evergreens deadens the force of the wind, and makes it deposit the snow both before and after it passes. A second row makes a space of still air between itself and the first, in which the snow falls as level as in the forest. Of course, the road beyond the second row could only receive the average fall of snow, and would be easily cleared with the snow-plough.

The amount of protection afforded by a row of evergreens, both against snow and keen cutting winds, is much greater than one would suppose without personal observation. Judge MERON, of Shelburne, Vt., has a garden of two acres, inclosed with an Arbor Vitæ hedge, now 25 feet high or more. Here, not only are the snow-drifts prevented, but the garden is protected from the chilling east winds, the climate is changed, and many flowers, shrubs and vegetables are grown with success, that are only raised in more southern latitudes without shelter.

We commend these suggestions to our Railroad Corporations. Tree-planting along the exposed parts of the roads will not only be a great convenience to the public in furnishing unobstructed roads for Winter travel, but will save the companies heavy bills of expense for labor and the breaking of machinery. If the terrible drifts of this severe Winter shall teach them this lesson, and lead to the adoption of the remedy, they will not be without their utility.

Testing Seeds.

It is a matter of great importance to the farmer not only to have the seeds on hand for his Spring sowing, but to know that he has a genuine article. The season of sowing is with most crops very short in our climate, and if the first sowing be lost, the second yields but an imperfect crop, or is altogether a failure. Thousands of dollars are lost through seeds which have lost their vitality through age, or which never had any on account of imperfect ripening.

The quality of seeds are easily tested even in Winter. If one has a hot-bed, plant a sample in the usual way under glass, and if they are good they will germinate in a few days. If there be no hot-bed, they may be planted in a flower-pot and set upon the sill of the window in a warm room, fronting south. A few days will show whether they can be trusted in the field and garden. Three or four pots upon the window-sill will test all the seeds a farmer wishes to plant. If they will not come up under these favorable circumstances, new seeds should be procured at once.

Clean the Bark of Fruit Trees.

The mild days of this month will answer for this purpose. Apple and pear trees are frequently infested with bark lice of several varieties. They are found not only upon the trunk and larger limbs, but upon the twigs, nicely glued on around the buds, ready to take advantage of the first appearance of the tender leaves. After the foliage has started, it is difficult to remove them without destroying many of the buds and leaves. *Now* it can be done with very little danger to the buds. In the case of young trees, it is indispensable to their thrift, that the bark should be cleared of these robbers. They should be followed up with brush and strong soap suds, at

TRINITY CHURCH.

Letter to Hon. Mark Spencer, by a Citizen of New-York.

To Hon. M. Spencer, Chairman of "the Select Committee," of the New-York Senate:

SIR: The undersigned, an humble citizen of your State, respectfully acknowledges the receipt of two printed copies of the "Report of the Select Committee to whom was referred the Report of Trinity Church."

Inasmuch as the Legislative Body for whom this Report was intended, had referred it back to your Committee, because incomplete in some of its most important particulars, I was surprised that you should thus freely and widely circulate this partial and imperfect result of your investigation. I cannot but regard this hasty action as an attempt to lead, or rather mislead, legislation, by influencing public opinion. Your Report, therefore, loses the authority and dignity of an official document, appealing to the sober judgment and wise deliberation of a Senate, and mingles with the common herd of pamphlets by which Trinity Church has been assailed.

As one of the people thus appealed to, having no voice in the councils of this corporation, yet cognizant of some matters whereof your Committee appear ignorant, I venture a few words in reply. As a member of the Episcopal Church, as a citizen of New-York, I am not less anxious that injury should not be done to the one, than that injustice should not be done by the other. The Church may better bear the injury of spoliation, than that the State endure the curse of sacrilegious robbery To what issue you would lead the public mind, I do not know. Your Report does not decide this grave question. But it is easy to persuade the public to take to itself what it has been taught to regard as improperly held by another. It seems a strange conclusion, but there are many who think that if it can only be established that this great endowment has been unwisely or improperly administered by its existing Trustees, it reverts to, or becomes subject to, the public. That is: a noble charity, coeval with the early rise of this great City, resting upon the same foundation, part and parcel of the soil on which our homes are built, intended by its donors as a blessing for all time, must depend for perpetuity upon the folly or the wisdom of twenty-two fallible men, elected every passing year! While such strange notions of right and wrong have any prevalence, your Report, Sir, will open many greedy mouths, and outstretch many covetous hands! As a citizen, therefore, who feels that for a State as well as an individual, "honesty is the best policy," let me advise my fellow-citizens of the fallacies, the mistakes, the misrepresentations, by which they might be led to this unrighteous issue.

Before taking up these particulars, as found in your report, I must express my strong apprehensions of the dangerous tendency of the legislative action from which your Committee sprung. The fathers of our country—would that their children might ever follow in their steps—in all their words and acts declared the strongest hostility to any union between the Church and State. They well knew, instructed by the history of all the past, that religious freedom and political liberty alike required this separation. With this feeling firmly implanted in the public mind, the State has ever shown the greatest jealousy of any church interference with politics. Knowing that a good rule must work both ways, she has wisely guarded against any intermeddling with the polity or property of the Church. While she extends the same protection to the rights and property of the Church, by which she guards the interests and liberties of her private citizens, further she has declared it was not her province to intrude. She has ever felt that her unhallowed foot must trample upon the dearest and most sacred liberties, when she invaded the sanctuary of the Church, to intermeddle with its affairs, no less than if she rudely entered into the sanctuary of each private home.

The wealth of a Church, if honestly acquired, gives the State no more right of interference, than the wealth of each individual citizen. Why might not a legislative committee have been appointed to inquire into the administration of the properties of Mr. Girard or Mr. Astor, as well as in the case of Trinity Corporation? I can only discover two reasons on which such a right could be founded. If the endowment of Trinity Church had been the gift of the State, then perhaps it would have been her duty to see that her bounty was properly administered. Or, if Trinity was using her money or her influence against the State, or in such a way as to endanger its interests, then she would justly be liable to legislative interference. But as neither of these reasons can be offered, I must hold that in this interference with the administration of property, over which she has no rightful control, the State is establishing a rule, that may work the other way to her own evil and detriment. When politicians think it their duty to call the Church to an account for the management of her own affairs, the Church may deem it necessary to see what kind of men are intrusted with such dangerous influence. On these grounds, as an American citizen, jealous of the liberties and rights both of Church and State, I must express profound regret that your Select Committee was ever appointed.

Let me now, Sir, call your attention to some points in this report, taking them up in the order in which they are found.

In your general account of the manner in which this investigation was carried on, you state, that your Committee sat for *parts* of *five* days in the month of December. You had before you "between thirty and forty" witnesses,—eleven of them Clergymen, and three of these assistant ministers of Trinity Church. "Four of the vestry (including one formerly a vestryman,) appeared before us, only one of whom declined to be sworn."

This account of your proceedings, I must confess, does not impress my mind with any large sense of the extent of your labors, and the profundity of your researches. Having been informed of the very brief catechism to which you subjected some of your witnesses, and of the categorical answers you demanded, allowing no latitude of explanation; I am not surprised that parts of five short days sufficed for your investigation. Whether this was consistent with the dignity of the body you represented, or the magnitude of the interests at stake, is another question. Being a "Select Committee," I presume you may have thought that the number of witnesses, and the character of the questions addressed to them should also share the consistency of *selectness*.

I have also been informed, on the best authority, that the judgment you exercised in the selection of your witnesses was only equal to the discretion with which you selected questions for their answers. When witnesses attempted explanations of concise answers to direct questions, even when you allowed this liberty, the softening effect of the explanation was not recorded. Such a record may tell "the truth," but not "the whole truth."

The Clergy of Trinity, let me remind you, are *nine*. The vestry numbers twenty-two. Of the latter you select as witnesses, *three*, the one you include to make "*four* of the vestry," being only "formerly a vestryman." Of these three, one you say "declined to be sworn," so that you only had *two* after all!

I am inclined to think, that if they had been premonished of the manner of your investigation you would have had to regret such refusals on the part of more.

You do not mention the fact, that a prominent layman, not of the vestry, declined to be sworn unless you allowed him to write his own questions. He did so on the ground that the questions you asked him to answer under oath concerned matters of *opinion* and not of *fact*. I do not know what lawyers would think of this, but to my unskilful mind it seems that an *opinion* given under oath has no more weight or authority than any less formal expression. No amount of swearing can give any force to an *opinion*—its whole weight lies in the knowledge, judgment, and experience of him who utters it I think, therefore, with humble submission to higher wisdom, that this layman and vestryman were right not to swear, when by it they could "not make one hair white or black."

In relation to the clerical witnesses, I only object to the *selectness* of the number, the *selectness* of the questions addressed to them, and the consequent *selectness* of the answers required of them. Perhaps, as I am not well versed in legislative proceedings, all this may be in harmony with the office of a "Select Committee." If it was your office, Sir, carefully to *select* out of the testimony of five friends of Trinity, and seven times the number of her foes, all the evil which could be said against her, and to offer this bushel of chaff instead of the grains of truth, which another kind of winnowing might have afforded to the New-York Senate, then, Sir, your Committee has, in the opinion of one humble citizen, faithfully fulfilled its office.

Your Committee in this report very properly considers in order "the five original resolutions of inquiry," under which it was appointed. My remarks must follow the same order.

THE FIRST RESOLUTION requires that the Vestry should report the number and names of those entitled to vote at the annual election of Wardens and Vestrymen, &c., together with the names of those who did actually vote at the last three annual elections.

Your Report complains that although the vestry gave the number (305) of legal voters, the names were not given—also that several persons have found it difficult to obtain a list of these names. These I deem questions of policy, in which even though I may not justify the course pursued, I can hardly regard them as of much consequence in the present inquiry, since the list of names has been supplied to your Committee. To one used to the "changes and chances" of parish life in a large city, it is no matter of surprise that this list, including persons worshipping in four churches, should contain the names of "persons (it would have been well to specify the exact number) who have removed from the city, and also of others who have long been dead,—some of them for years." This last might seem a startling fact to some who, like your Committee, are ignorant of the fact that the proprietors of pews, as of lands, may have families and heirs to take their places, and that a father's honored name may be left upon such a list, as on the door of his former home, for years after he has been dead. I happen to know that it has been decided in a disputed case, that the heir-at-law had a right to vote when his deceased father's name still stood upon the list or Corporators, and that of the son who claimed the right had never been recorded.

The manner in which your Report further complains of the restrictions by which the trustees of this great charity have limited the sudden, or rapid increase of its "Corporators," and of their action in the case of Trinity Chapel, opens a wide field for difference of opinion. The judgment which might condemn the wisdom or policy of their action need not impeach the purity of their motives, or the honesty of their intentions. So far as I am conversant with such matters every great trust is wisely guarded against any exposure to sudden and violent changes in the persons of its administrators. Trinity Parish is not to be judged by the rules which govern ordinary congregations. Some may think, without any imputation of their wisdom or their honesty, that the door of entrance, which in other parishes should be opened or closed only with an easy latch, should, in this case, be guarded with some additional bolts and barriers. So it always is where a great moneyed interest has to be guarded. Unfortunately sufficient care of this kind has not always been observed by church corporations—for "the children of this world are wiser in their generation than the children of light."

Suppose, Sir, that your report has proved the present Corporation of Trinity Church to have been over-scrupulous, over careful, or even narrow-minded in the cautions with which they have preserved the trust committed to them, from the uncertain consequences of contested elections, from the mutations of an ever varying and suddenly increased constituency! What then? Charge them, if you will, with folly—but while you dare not to charge them with dishonesty, still less, on this account, may you take from them what they have sought to guard by excessive vigilance. No one yet has ever accused a member of this Corporation of seeking to advance his private interest by a corrupt use of its funds. I believe it stands in this respect almost solitary and alone among the rich corporations of this country.

Your Report, Sir, considers the precautionary measures adopted by this Corporation in providing against supposed danger, in the case of a large and influential congregation suddenly formed in the parish, as calling for legislative condemnation. The climax of this transgression is that this action was intended "to preclude the creation of a Corporator." These measures may have been unwise, but you cannot show, your Report is weak in attempting to do so, that they call for legislative interference with property, wherein the State has no right or title, over which, unless in case of fraud, it has no just control.

Your Committee may deem all such cautions and restrictions needless. The experience of the Church is at variance with this conclusion. You, Sir, may have had some acquaintance with the fact, that there are in State and City elections practices called "colonizing," and "pipe-laying." I have known practices, somewhat similar, attempted in the Church.

THE SECOND RESOLUTION requires the Vestry to report "*the amount of money expended by said Corporation in building or in aiding and assisting to build free Churches in the destitute portions of the parish of Trinity Church,*" &c., &c.

Your Report answers this important inquiry in one brief, emphatic sentence: "*As to free Churches, it does not appear from her report that Trinity has ever built any.*" This laconic assertion, while seemingly true, is most untrue in *fact*. If you mean by "free churches" what are technically called "poor churches"—for the poor, as a separate and distinct class, wherein poverty may not come in too near contact with wealth—wherein Lazarus and Dives may not jostle each other—then your Report is true. I rejoice to think that Trinity Church has not employed her wealth to perpetuate the absurd notion, most absurd in a democratic country, that the "almighty dollar" can create, not "a Corporator," but an aristocracy in religion! Do you mean, Sir, by "free churches," cheap ones of modest exterior, and plain interior, in keeping with the circumstances and homes of poverty—telling us that the God of the poor requires only an humble sanctuary, while the rich man's God must be worshipped in a glorious temple? Trinity has indeed built no such "free church!"

But, Sir, she has placed right in the midst of "the most destitute portions of the parish," fronting upon the moral destitution which crowds in and about Wall-street, and backing upon the physical destitution in her rear, a glorious "free Church," the noblest in the land! She has lifted up a stately spire to point the rich and the poor together to the world above, whose treasures are offered "without money and without price." She has placed in her towers a chime which rolls day by day an *adeste fideles* over the temples of Mammon and the homes of poverty. Her gates are never shut. A place, and that not the meanest, is never denied to the poorest worshipper. By every expedient, and with every attractive influence, the poor are invited and urged to enter. Their children are gathered in, and all their wants provided for. Their sick are visited, and never is a needy supplicant, worthy of aid, sent empty away. The poor from distant lands find often here their first shelter—their earliest welcome. Sir, your Committee cannot have ever worshipped in Trinity, or read the Rector's last Report to the Vestry, or you would not have penned the sentence, that Trinity has never built a free Church. In reality, she has built the noblest and truest one in all the land.

Sir, I have carefully considered the report of what has been done in this whole parish for the last year; I have certain information of what I say—not gathered from partial or uninformed witnesses—and I deliberately affirm that Trinity Church, as a Missionary Church, standing on Missionary ground, as a free Church in the midst of a destitute population, has no parallel in the Churches of the land. Point me to another of which it may be said that, from the day of its consecration, from morning till night, in Summer and Winter, in cold or heat, it has never once been shut, for repairs, for cleaning, or for any other pretext! Here there are clergymen during parts of every day *to face* the poor, to answer all their demands, and sextons never absent to summon the clergy at every call of need. Is this, Sir, not providing for the poor? Such a Church, with all its costly provision, may not come up to the Senatorial idea of a free Church, but I must assure you, Sir, it nobly fulfils my humbler ideal!

You seem afterwards to complain of the cost of this church. Sir, few New-Yorkers, even though not of our communion, would sympathize with such a complaint. Ask some fellow-citizen who has returned from foreign lands, what were his emotions when his eye once more gazed, from the vessel's deck, upon the spire of glorious Trinity. Ask our citizens what are their feelings when they bring every stranger visiting this City, first to see Old Trinity. I think the verdict of your fellow-citizens would not sustain your Report, in censuring the Vestry of Trinity for employing so much of the funds committed to their care, for the benefit of New York, in the erection of this noble edifice, the pride and ornament of our City—the joy at once of the poor and the rich. All that is invested in Trinity fulfills, in the happiest manner, the terms of the original endowment. Yes, Sir, it goes beyond them, and includes more. It is not only "for the use and behalf of the inhabitants from time to time inhabiting and to inhabit within our said City of New-York in communion of our said church"—but Trinity stands for the benefit of every citizen, be his creed what it may. All can claim a share in her beauty, and make it a joy forever!

What has been said of Trinity as a free church, is true in a large measure of St. Paul's and St. John's. These noble churches, under the special care of most zealous and devoted clergymen, all of them doing the work of missionaries among the poor, are to a considerable extent free churches. The whole amount of pew rents in Trinity and these two chapels does not, I am told, pay even one-half the cost of the music! They are almost wholly, with their clergy and lay assistants, sustained by the funds in the hands of the Corporation.

If, Sir, you had spent part of the time occupied in catechizing the enemies of Trinity and those who know little or nothing of her operations among the poor, in visiting St. Paul's Mission Office, or St. John's Dorcas and Industrial School, your Report would have conveyed a truer account of what Trinity is doing for the poor. At least, you would never have penned the answer I have noticed to the second resolution of the Senate, nor would your Report have dismissed the *third resolution* with that curt meagre and untrue declaration: "It appears in the evidence that Trinity Church has never, at any time, established or endowed any institution of charity or benevolence, *even for her own poor.*"

As a churchman, I have been taught to think that the Church of the Living God, dispensing with her own hand the Bread of Life, ministering to both temporal and spiritual necessities, as we have shown is the case in Trinity and her chapels, is the truest and noblest "institution of charity or benevolence." Thinking so, I must conclude that your Report does not, in most essential particulars, return true and just answers to the questions of the second or third resolutions of the Senate.

I claim, Sir, that in the judgment of truth and justice, the sums bestowed in the erection and support of Trinity and her two "down-town" chapels, should to a large degree set down as (I use the terms of the resolutions) "money expended by said Corporation in building, or in aiding and assisting to build free churches in the destitute portions of the parish of Trinity Church, as originally constituted and declared," and as "appropriations made by them" to "institutions of charity and benevolence." You, Sir, have a perfect right to differ from me in this view. I also, Sir, have a perfect right to differ with you. The Corporation of Trinity have also a right, seeing we live in a free country, to differ from us both. The New-York Senate may differ with us all; but still this will give them no right to drag before their bar either you or me, or the Corporation of Trinity Church, for the exercise of that highest prerogative of a freeman, the use of his private judgment in the determination of right and wrong. If I were disposed to set up my own private judgment as a Censor of this Corporation, the grounds of my complaint would be that they had bestowed too large a proportion of their funds beyond the circle of their own proper parish. You and the Senate may take the opposite view of what they were bound to do. What then? Surely, in a free country, under our boasted free institutions, this cannot make out a case for legislative interference. In Naples, Austria, or Russia, it might be a case for an inquisitorial visit!

But, Sir, who are these whose voices are loudest in complaining of Trinity's lack of charity and failure in her care of the poor? Who, Sir, are these swift witnesses against her? Ah! there's the rub! Are they the poor themselves? Are these voices from down-town? I am sadly misinformed if most of your witnesses did not come by omnibus and railroad to testify against Trinity in parts of the City which they have deserted! I, Sir, am not an old man. But I remember well when there were churches at the corner of Rector-street, in Beekman-street, in Anthony-street, near the Five Points, and in Canal-street. Now, when the former dwelling of one rich man has become the habitation of a dozen or score of poor families, and the population below Canal-street has increased some 30,000, these churches have moved in the track of the rich, and left Trinity alone to provide for all this poverty and destitution. And because she would not buy and sustain their cast-off churches, she is to be censured—she is to be held up to the Senate and people of New-York as having allowed this church to be razed, that to be sold to the Romanists, and another to be turned to secular uses! You, Sir, and your honorable Committee, misled by such witnesses, have some excuse for your mistaken censure. But let it not come from those who, having deserted the destitute part of the City in which she alone remains at her post, have sat down in rich pastures beside the broad avenues, carrying with them the endowments by which Trinity has enriched them. Surely, Sir, to such witnesses against Trinity apply those words of our Divine Master, "First cast out the beam out of thine own eye, and then shalt thou see clearly to cast out the mote out of thy brother's eye."

As my present object is mainly to show that your report utterly fails to make out a case against Trinity which calls for legislative interference, I feel that this does not call upon me to undertake the justification of every particular act and appropriation of the Vestry. They may have, in some cases, pursued a mistaken policy: they may not always have adopted the wisest or best measures. But who can stand the application of such a rule of judgment? I fear, Sir, that even the honorable body you represent might hardly venture to claim such infallibility for all their acts and all their measures.

I pass now, Sir, to the FOURTH and FIFTH (I am happy to say the last) Resolutions by which your investigations were directed

These Resolutions ask for a statement of the estimated value of the property of Trinity Church, and her annual income. An answer to these points had already been given to the public in a pamphlet entitled *Facts against Fancy*, and to the Senate in an official report of the Vestry. It seems that these statements were founded upon the assessed value of their property, according to which they and their tenants paid their taxes. The Vestry having refused to alter these statements, "your Committee received such evidence as they could obtain." Of course, as the rules of judgment were so different, and as there was some room in such evidence for the play of "fancy," the conclusions in your report, and that of the Vestry, were widely different.

Into the particulars of these varying estimates I am not called to enter. I prefer leaving this part of your report to be answered by those who have in their hands the data on which alone a correct response can be framed. There are, however, in this part of your report, some misstatements and misapprehensions which come within the reach of my knowledge to correct.

You say that "two very considerable items of property are to be added to those stated in the *report*. The *first* is, the bonds and mortgages which Trinity Corporation has required from churches to which she has made appropriations, which bonds are drawn bearing interest from the date of the grant." These mortgages, adding the interest due on them, amounted to $671 952 89. You little regard the reason given by the Vestry for the omission of these mortgages from the report, viz.: that "*they are not productive income,*" and are never expected to be so. You as little appreciate the force of the reason given for not canceling them, viz.: *that they are only held to secure to the permanent use of the Church, the buildings and property on which they are loaned.* You seem to forget the fact, that churches thus endowed by Trinity have been disposed of, and the congregations have deserted that part of the city for whose benefit the endowment was given, and then the charge is brought against Trinity of not providing for those waste places. If more of such bonds and mortgages had been retained, rich congregations might have had to build their own churches, while the poor might have occupied the sanctuaries deserted, because they were not in a fashionable neighborhood.

The second item of property not included in the Report of the Vestry, is their interest in St. John's Park. To those citizens who know how very dim and distant is the prospect of this *reality*, the Vestry will be excusable for not including this remote *probability* among *actualities*. The fact that the Vestry refused to sell their interest in this Park for less than $4t.0,000, leads your Committe to the conclusion, that they should have included the venerable shadow of St. John's ancient trees in their *real* estate. Perhaps your Committee has never heard it said, *I have*, that the Vestry refused at first to listen to the proposal for the sale of their interest in this Park. Perhaps you have never heard it whispered, *I have*, that this exorbitant price was fixed upon their share to prevent this sale! These two items are instructive, as they show in what manner the Committee added $971,952 89 to the property reported by the Vestry. I and others, Sir, are thus at liberty to infer from these items, that your Report, in its laudable anxiety to increase the property of Trinity, has made similar mistakes in its calculations.

In speaking of the proportion of her landed estate which Trinity has given away, the smallness of which you afterwards grievously complain of, you are compelled to make this admission: "The estate of Trinity Church originally consisted, according to the *report*, of 2,068 lots, of which, since the year 1748, 318 lots have been given away—691 remain, and 1,059, as is inferred, have been sold." Thus two-thirds of her original landed property have been alienated.

But this whole question relating to the property can only be fairly discussed by those who have the correct *data* at hand. I have neither sought nor obtained any information from official authority. I am arguing this matter wholly upon such knowledge as may be gained by any and every citizen, taking a plain common-sense view of the subject. I pass now to consider some points in your discussion of the legislative act of 1814.

By this act the title of the Corporation was changed from "*The Rector and Inhabitants of the City of New-York in communion of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the State of New-York,*" to "*The Rector, Churchwardens, and Vestrymen of Trinity Church in the City of New-York.*" Your Report, Sir, seems to consider this act as passed only on grounds of *expediency*. I, Sir, with a higher estimate of the wisdom and justice of the Legislature of New-York, regard this act as founded on the stronger and deeper basis of *right*. I could not but notice, that when quoting (p. 14) the original title of the endowment, you carefully cut off its *head*, because, I suppose, that is "the head and front of its offending!" You say the property "was given by the English crown for the *use and behalf of the Inhabitants, &c.*" But, given *to* whom? You do not say. I therefore must say for you, to *Trinity Church*—that being the only existing parish. Do you suppose the original donors ever dreamed, in *their* "wildest dreams," of such a City as this now is—and that the old pastures and potato-fields of "the King's farm" would be covered with merchant palaces! No, Sir, they gave that farm *to* Trinity Church, for the use of the inhabitants of New-York in communion with the Church of England, and when the old parish Church would not contain these inhabitants, they supposed not that new parishes would be formed, but that chapels would grow up around the old parish Church, according to the uses of the Church of England. The law of 1814, giving its proper title to this Coporation, was therefore only a renewal, and interpretation, of the original endowment. It was founded, as all laws should be, upon *right*.

It was a law also fully sustained by *expediency*, almost required by the necessity of the case. No one, I presume, would desire to see here a revival of the old parish organizations of England—which would make all the churches of New-York chapels of Trinity! How else could the former title stand of which the present one is an amendment,—"The Rector and Inhabitants of the City of New-York in communion of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the State of New-York?" According to this, no matter how the inhabitants "increase and multiply," there can only be one "Rector of New-York," the head of the Corporation to whose care this trust was committed! And then, how and where should this Corporation, for it would be a very large one, meet? So much for the necessity requiring the title of 1814.

And *justice* equally demanded it. When separate parishes were formed, having Wardens and Vestrymen of their own, and they received a portion of this endowment to manage for themselves, it was not just that they should have a voice in the elections of this incorportion, and thus also have a control over *the whole* inheritance, when they had said "Give me the portion of goods that falleth to me," and had departed with this.

Your argument, that because the act of 1814 provides for certain contingencies, therefore the Vestry is bound to carry out these provisions, has no legal force. These provisions only facilitate the action of the Vestry, they do not make such action necessary. Of as little weight as authority, are the inducements by which you say Col. Troup, whether or not an authorized agent of Trinity, influenced the Legislature to pass this Act. They do not at least bind the Vestry to any absolute and unchangeable policy. Although you are very earnest in trying to make out a case, your Report utterly fails to prove that the law of 1814, one we have shown to be of *right*, of *necessity*, of *expediency*, chains down the Vestry to any absolute rule, or compels them to give away the lands or money intrusted to them in any particular shape or form, or to any specified objects or persons. You labor hard to prove that the promises have not been fulfilled, which were made to obtain this act. You imply that good faith has not been kept with the Legislature, and therefore they are to call the Vestry to account. While your Report says, that it does "not charge" that those who obtained this law "were guilty of deliberate and premeditated fraud, in setting forth inducements which they never intended to realize," you place on record the following pregnant implication—one, allow me to say, Sir, which should not have been penned except upon far stronger grounds than those on which you have sought in vain to justify it:—*but thus much your Committee feel bound to say, that, if there had been any such fraudulent intention to obtain power under that law, in order to defeat the very ends of justice which it proposed to secure, your Committee cannot see that it would have been necessary for the corporation, in that case, to alter in any respect that which has been their actual course, in order to carry out such fraudulent intention with entire success.*

Your Report fails to justify such implication, and therefore fails to make out a case justifying legislative interference.

If the Vestry have violated the law, then they may be called to an account. But you only show that they have not, in the judgment of your Committee, pursued the best policy under this law, or made the wisest use of its provisions. This is quite another thing! This question of policy opens a wide field for difference of opinion. I do not think it quite consistent with the genius of our institutions to debar individuals or corporations the right of the free exercise of their judgment.

I must here say, that so far as I am able to judge, your Committee is as much mistaken in its statement of facts as in the line of policy you would recommend to the Vestry. You say, "Trinity has never built any Church for the working classes, or in those parts of the City chiefly inhabited by them." Trinity, St. Paul's and St. John's, surrounded by and largely accommodating such a population, refute this charge. We need not repeat here what has been said in another place, on this subject. And then you say, "that three Churches, situated in districts almost wholly inhabited by the working classes," have been lost to these classes. But why have they been so lost? Because their own Rectors, Wardens, and Vestrymen have sold them, in order to go up town among the rich and affluent. And you would advise the policy on the part of Trinity of following upon the heels of these retreating congregations, and make it her duty to buy up their cast-off Churches, and thus employ her funds to encourage such desertions.

Sir, I feel it my solemn duty to protest against the injustice of all these and like attacks. Within a few years seventeen places of worship have moved from this destitute part of the City, and even Methodism, once so plain, has cast off the sackcloth of down-town poverty, and is anxious to array itself in the purple and fine linen of up-town magnificence! Amid all this hurry up-town, Trinity, with her chapels, has stood unmoved, seeking to discharge her duty to all around—and now it is brought, even in your Report, as evidence against her "liberality and zeal"—that she has not wealthy congregations! You blame her for not caring for the poor, and then you censure her because her congregations are not rich! Your Report charges this as one of the results of the policy pursued by the Vestry—"their own active liberality and zeal have been so far weakened, that their four congregations united do less," (*i. e.*, contribute less money.) "as is testified, than one single independent congregation in the same City, with little or no endowment." Instead of drawing the just conclusion from this, and saying that it resulted from the fact, honorable to Trinity, that she has kept her ground among the poor and the working-classes, who cannot contribute as largely as the Fifth-Avenue worshipers, and who form a goodly part of her congregations; you attribute the comparative smallness of their contributions to poverty of *spirit* rather than of *pocket*. Now, Sir, I have good authority for saying, that the "single independent congregatian" to which you refer, whose former down-town church is now worshiped in by the Romanists, has more wealth among its individual worshipers, than is contained in the congregations of Trinity and all her chapels! Truly, Trinity finds it very hard to please all.

Your report is hardly less just in another evidence it gives "of the same general torpor." "There is so little interest in the Vestry elections, that in eight out of the past ten years, an average of hardly one in ten of the corporators cared to appear; and on one occasion, only twenty-three persons voted for the twenty-two Wardens and Vestrymen." A little acquaintance with vestry elections would have saved you from a resort to such weak evidence in support of so strong a fact! I have known in the largest and most important parishes, only *four* or *five* votes cast year after year. This is usual, unless there is some disturbing cause in the elections. And most parishes prefer *torpor* in this respect to the excitement of convulsion! I fear there would be an annual epilepsy of this kind, if the corporators were as extensive as the former title indicated.

Pursuing the course, whose windings and turnings I have not always thought necessary to follow, your report arrives at the conclusion that Trinity has not "done its utmost" in the applications of the funds intrusted to her care. That she has done more than you, Sir, or others admit, I have shown. That she has done the *utmost*, I hardly think she would be disposed to claim. The responsibility of such a trust is great. It is very hard to administer to the satisfaction of others, not less difficult to discharge to the full satisfaction of one's own conscience. That trustees of such a large fund, endowed for so great and holy an end, should become over-careful, over-fearful it may be, is natural. But whatever caution this Vestry has exhibited in preserving the charity committed to their care, they are not, as some suppose, hoarding up treasures in useless heaps. Their income has not been, whether they ought rightly to increase their present debt, in view of their future increase of wealth, or sell their property at a sacrifice, or wait until neither resort shall be necessary. There is no hoarding up of money; there is only a retaining of property until its full value may be realized. They may have erred in this policy; still it is no great crime, since it may be the error of honest and conscientious men.

God forbid that the treasures they have so carefully guarded for the church of God, should prove too strong temptation for the cupidity of man to resist! I trust in God, that the authorities of this great State, themselves standing on too high an elevation for such low desire, will never be urged to any unjust action by the avarice which incites others to covet a share in the property now vested in the Corporation of Trinity Church.

This brings me to the last point I shall notice in your Report. It is last, Sir, but not least. It is the sum of the whole matter, the grave question which has pressed upon my mind from the beginning to the end of this discussion. *To what issues* would your Report, supposing all its assumptions be true, lead the Senate of New-York? You give us no hint of this—yet the conclusion of your Report would lead us to infer that you expect some *action*. Your Committee declare over their proper signatures, that their Report "is now respectfully submitted for *such action* by the Legislature as the importance of the interests involved may be supposed to require."

I wish, Sir, you had placed before the citizens of this State, and duly forewarned them of the character of this action, in a case which nearly concerns the honor of the State, the rights of her citizens, and the security of their property. Let them have timely warning if they are in danger of sharing the guilt of sacrilege, the infamy of agrarianism! Let them know beforehand if there is any *action* proposed, on the part of their Legislature, which shall destroy all sense of security in vested rights, and place the most sacred endowments at the mercy of the popular will. The strongest proofs, such as your Report does not give, that their solemn trust has not been faithfully discharged by the past or present members of this Vestry, can never affect the perpetuity of this endowment. The folly or even the wickedness of trustees can never affect the rightconsness of a trust.

What action, then, can you propose? I can only imagine two issues as contemplated by those who sought the appointment of your Committee. At least, I know there are two classes of expectants, who are eagerly looking to the action in which your Report may issue.

First, are those who desire to see the title of this property, as amended in 1814, restored. These hope for its division and subdivision among all the Episcopal churches in New-York! These can have little care for the real interests of the Church; they care more for the fragments of this broken endowment. Sir, the Legislature of New-York can entail no greater curse upon the churches in this City, than by casting among them such a bone of contention, such an apple of discord. How shall it be divided and subdivided? Shall those have any part who have already had their share? Shall the present churches take all? or shall a part, or what part, be reserved for future parishes? These, and a thousand like questions—enough to occupy for all time all the lawyers of the City—would divide, and distract, and perplex the Church. Surely, Sir, the very worst accusations against those who now hold this trust, cannot make out a case a thousandth part as bad as this result. The worst you can say of its present administration is, that it is negative of good; that would make it a positive evil.

Next, we have those who hope the State will appropriate to itself what the Church has failed rightly to use! Among these are a crowd of greedy expectants, who look to share, in some way, the spoils. There are others who regard, with jealousy, the wealth which is in the hands of the Church. Be they who or what they may, be their intents and motives what they will, I pronounce all such enemies of the State more than enemies of the Church. The curse of sacrilege, whether it has fallen upon a State or an individual, has ever been a woful and bitter one. I, for one, have too much confidence in her Legislators, to suppose for a moment that they would bring such evil, and such dishonor upon the State of New-York.

I have heard it, Sir, in foreign lands, declared to be a lasting honor to our fathers, that they confirmed the title to this endowment given by the British Crown. Let not their children prove themselves unworthy this just renown.

I desire, Sir, in conclusion, to repeat what I have already affirmed, that I have not addressed you as an advocate of the action of the Vestry of Trinity Church—the defender of its policy. It is the integrity of the trust, of which I am the earnest advocate. There are 305 Corporators, and even if the 22 Vestrymen fail in their duty, there must be sufficient honesty among the former number of our citizens to apply the proper remedy, the only just and proper one, the power which resides in the ballot-box. The action and policy of Trustees are to be viewed distinct and separate from the trust they administer. To change them might be right, to touch this would be a fearful wrong.

I have written, Sir, as one not more jealous concerning the interests of the Church, than for the honor I share as A CITIZEN OF NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 6, 1857.

Congress and the Public Press.

From the Baltimore Patriot.

Some short time ago the *National Intelligencer* deprecated, in an elaborate article, all attempts on the part of the press to lower the reputation of Congress by prejudicing the popular mind. We doubt whether such a feat of Journalism could possibly be achieved so long as the conduct of the members themselves was pure and patriotic, and their official acts free from all other reproach than errors of judgment or political prejudices. As the honor of an individual is in his own keeping, so is that of a legislative body—if the man is traduced, he confronts his accuser and proves his innocence, and demands such satisfaction as the nature of the case requires. If a legislative body is slandered, it has the same opportunity for vindicating itself, and it will not satisfy public opinion by sneering at the daily press as a "compound of rags and lampblack," and by refusing to investigate any charges that may have been made, until the truth of those charges is endorsed by a fellow representative. In the case now pending, the Committee was appointed upon the strength of the accusation brought by Mr. PAINE, of North Carolina, and it is confidently believed, that the "*moral conviction*" *of legislative corruption expressed by the* NEW-YORK TIMES *is fully justified by the testimony of witnesses already examined.* But would these facts have been brought to light if the press had remained silent? No! Would Mr. PAINE have come forward voluntarily as an accuser? He himself has told the House distinctly that he would not have done so, and gave as a reason the utter indifference evinced by that body to a similar accusation when made by a member from Pennsylvania the previous session. And yet a defiance was launched at the public press for making known that which no one else dared to expose. The "moral convictions" of a respectable journal are worthy of consideration even by a "dignified" House of Representatives, and that House best consults its dignity when it examines into the truth of accusations confidently made, and promptly wipes out the stigma which has been cast upon it.

The Assault upon the Middletown Editor.

From the Middletown (Conn.) Sentinel, Tuesday.

On Monday morning last our city was thrown into considerable excitement by the statement that WALTER S. CARTER, Esq., editor of the Middlesex County *Argus*, had received a cowhiding at the hands of Captain JAMES DE KAY, while in the bookstore of A. PUTNAM, Esq. The origin of the affair was owing to an article published in the last number of the *Argus*, reflecting severely upon Professor HARWOOD, a brother-in-law to Captain DE KAY, and also upon Mrs. HARWOOD and her sister, calling them no ladies, &c., accusing them of hissing at and of the late indignation meeting, when he attempted to speak. As to this matter we cannot speak positively, as we have heard it said by some that such was the fact, while others in their vicinity deny that any such thing took place. If they did hiss them they were open to censure, because it is a right of every one to speak if they see fit in public meetings, and we not believe any one is justified in hissing, be the speaker who he may.

As to the cowhiding of Mr. CARTER we cannot give our approval—it is a thing we never have approved of, and never shall, that because an editor publishes articles dissatisfactory to any one they have the right to meet him in the streets and administer such punishment as they see fit. No good citizen will claim that anything of this kind does good, while it is directly at variance with law. That Mr. CARTER'S article was uncalled for, is our opinion. We feared that it would be followed by such a course as took place on Monday, but we were in hopes that such would not be the case, but was anything to be done by the parties, that it would be done legally, by a suit against Mr. CARTER for libel or slander.

Capt. DE KAY is a young man, of some 23 or 24 years of age, of good height and form. Mr. CARTER is a young man, of some 26 or 27 years of age, of delicate constitution. The manner of administering the cowhiding, so far as we can learn, was brutal—the blows being struck on the head or near it. Mr. CARTER'S constitution is not a robust one, but a very delicate one, which will not bear much. We understand that last evening he had some fever, and was unable to see any one. Mr. C. has been troubled for a few years past with bleeding at the lungs, and his treatment at the hands of DE KAY has brought it on again.

A Grand Jury Complaint was got out yesterday, and placed in the hands of Deputy-Sheriff CORNWELL, for the arrest of Captain DEKAY, which was promptly done. The time of trial was set for last evening, at WARNER'S office, but the crowd was so large that it was thought prudent to adjourn to the Court House, which was well filled—Justice LATHROP Presiding. No testimony was taken. Leave was asked and obtained to add to the writ, (which was before for assault and battery,) assault on the body of WALTER S. CARTER, Esq., with intent to kill. Another, that the case be postponed until this afternoon, at 4 o'clock, at the office of Mr. WARNER. The reason asked for granting this, that Dr. CHAS. WOODWARD, the attending physician, thought that it would be impossible to tell what turn the case might take under three or four days. The excitement in the community was great, and almost every one speaks condemnatory of the chastisement. It could not be otherwise.

☞ The *Episcopal Recorder* is responsible for the following fact and comment:

SEEING THE ELEPHANT.

"The following announcement was made a few months since, in connection with a Presbyterian Church in Baltimore:

The ladies of the Sixth Church, corner of Maryland-avenue and Sixth-street, respectfully announce to the public that their Fair is now open, and that they will be most happy to receive visits from all who feel disposed to patronize them and promote the cause in which they are engaged. The Committee of arrangements are most happy to announce that they have succeeded, at considerable expense, in making an arrangement with the proprietor of the celebrated elephant, Young Columbus, who has created such a *furore* in private circles in this city, and that he will exhibit his wonderful sagacity and *amazing intellect* in the performance of various astonishing feats between the hours of 9 and 10, during the week."

Perhaps, when one of the most popular of the recent sermons of Rev. Mr. WADSWORTH, whose orthodoxy as an Old School Presbyterian divine no one can dispute, closed with a collect in adoration of the American eagle, the introduction of the 'celebrated elephant, Young Columbus, who has created such a *furore* in private circles in this city,' cannot be considered as a novelty among the attractions of Presbyterian ecclesiology. Whatever may be the incongruity of the elphant's character for a religious exhibition, it may at least be said in favor of him, it was not part of the performance that he should be prayed to, as was the case of the eagle whom Mr. WADSWORTH invoked."

Prize Debates in Yale College.

The annual prize debates before the Literary Societies in Yale College, were delivered during the past week, as follows:

Brothers in Unity.—Sophomores: Question—Was the formation of the Vigilance Committee in San Francisco

TO MAUD.

BY AUG. BLAUVELT.

I.

This world, which mortals so dispraise,
To me, my MAUD, is very fair;
For thou art in it, like a May,
Dispensing beauty everywhere.
Each golden day my blessed soul
Is floating in thy smiles and love,
And singing wilder strains of joy
Than all the robins in the grove.
And, on the tuneful tide of dreams,
Thy spirit undulates with mine,
Nor are the water-lillies' souls
By half so white and sweet as thine.

II.

I have a dozen darling friends,
In North and South, and East and West,
And all declare, *No maid so fair*
But sells her heart for yellow pest.
They think it so, but this I know—
WILL LELAND rides with costly steeds,
And I must walk through rain and sleet;
WILL LELAND cannot count his deeds,
And I've not where to rest a night;
Yet WILL would give thee all his gold,
To place within his lily hand
Thy ruby love, which *I* may hold.

III.

Sweet bliss, that slid into my heart,
With all thy beauty, warmth and light,
As slips the moon into the sky
Upon a genial Summer night.
My own rare MAUD! I would that all
The maidens were as fair as thou,
And, being thus, were yet as true;
For then would they who suffer now
With broken hearts "dry up their tears."
And, with a rapture such as mine,
Tingle and thrill through all the years.

EUTERPE COLLEGE, Feb., 1857.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

No. 30.—DECEMBER TERM, 1856.

ISAAC HARTHORN AND DAN'L HAYWARD, PLAINTIFFS IN ERROR, *vs.* HORACE H. DAY.

In error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Rhode Island.

Mr. Justice NELSON delivered the opinion of the Court.

This is a writ of error to the judgment of the Circuit Court of the United States, holden by the District Judge in and for the District of Rhode Island.

The action was brought by Day against the defendants below for an alleged infringement of a patent for the preparation and application of India-rubber to cloths, granted to E. M. Chaffee August 31, 1836, and renewed for seven years from the 31st August, 1850. The plaintiff claimed to be the assignee of the patent from Chaffee. The defendants sought to protect themselves under a license derived from Charles Goodyear, whom they insisted was the owner, and not Day, of the renewed patent. Goodyear became the owner of the unexpired term of the original patent on the 28th July, 1844, and on the same day granted to certain persons, called "The Shoe Associates," the exclusive use of all his improvements in the manufacture of India-rubber, patented, or to be patented, during the term of any patents or renewals which he might own, or in which he might be interested, "so far as the same are, or may be, applicable to the manufacture of boots and shoes."

The defendants claimed a license under the Shoe Associates.

Chaffee, the original patentee, made application to the Commissioner of Patents, the 22d May, 1850, for the renewal of his patent, in which he states that the then present owners were willing and desirous that it should be renewed, and in that event that they ought to make him further compensation for the invention. And on the next day, 23d May, 1850, he entered into an agreement with Goodyear in which he stipulated to convey to him the patent on its renewal for the extended term, in consideration of $3,000.

There seems to have been some agreement or understanding that the then owners of the patent, and their licensees, should be at the expense of the renewal.

William Judson had become interested in one-eighth of the patent in 1846, by an assignment from Goodyear, and in 1848 he, in conjunction with Seth P. Staples, was appointed by Goodyear his attorney and agent, in taking out, renewing, extending and defending his patents; and a fund was provided by Goodyear for defraying the expenses of these proceedings, and placed in the hands of Judson. By the consent of Goodyear, Judson subsequently became his sole agent and trustee of the fund for the purposes mentioned.

The patent was renewed in pursuance of the application on the 30th August, 1850. Soon after this renewal, to wit, on the 5th September, 1850, an agreement was entered into between Chaffee and Judson, which recites the renewal, and that the expenses were large, and also that at the time of the renewal the patent was held by Goodyear for the benefit of himself and his licensees; and, further, that he had agreed with Chaffee for himself and those using the patent under him, that they would be at the expense of the extension, and make an allowance to him, Chaffee, of $1,200 per annum, payable quarterly during the period of the extension; and reciting also that Judson had had the management of the application for the renewal, and had paid, and became liable to pay, the expenses thereof, and had agreed to guarantee the payment of the annuity of $1,200; and the agreement then provided as follows: "Now I (Chaffee) do hereby, in consideration of the premises, and to place my patent so that in case of my death, or other accident or event, it may enure to the benefit of said Charles Goodyear, and those who hold a right to the use of said patent, under and in connection with his licensees, according to the understanding of the parties interested, nominate, constitute, and appoint, said William Judson my trustee and attorney, irrevocable, to hold said patent, and have the control thereof, so as no one shall have a license to use said patent or invention, or the improvements secured thereby, other than those who had a right to use the same when said patent was extended, without the written consent of said Judson first had and obtained."

At the close of the agreement, Judson stipulates with Chaffee to pay all the expenses of the renewal, and also the annuity of $1,200; and also to be at all the expense of sustaining and defending the patent; and Chaffee reserves to himself the right to use the improvement in his own business.

This contract was entered into without the privity of Goodyear, and changed materially the terms and conditions of that made by him with Chaffee on the 23d May. He was at first dissatisfied with the change when it came to his notice, but afterwards acquiesced.

The contract continued in operation down to the 12th November, 1851, when a modification of the same took place.

This last contract recites that there was an omission in that of 5th September, in not stating that if the said licensees continued to use the improvements they should pay their just proportion of the expenses and services in obtaining the renewal, which it was intended they should pay to Judson; and recites also that there was no stipulation on the part of Judson to pay to Chaffee $1,500 per annum, as claimed by him; and it is then agreed that the licensees shall pay their share of the expenses to Judson as a condition to the granting of a license by him to them; and that on the payment of such share of the expenses a license shall be granted to them. And, it was further agreed, that Judson should pay Chaffee the $1,500 per annum; and also that Judson might use Chaffee's name in the prosecution of infringements of the patent, or for any other purpose in relation to the use of it, he holding Chaffee harmless from all costs, &c., and he, Judson, to have all the benfits to be derived from said suits.

It will be perceived that the only provision in this agreement differing from that of 5th September, in which Chaffee has any interest, is the one providing for an annuity of $1,500, instead of $1,200. All the other provisions are for the benefit of Judson. This annuity was paid down to the 1st December, 1852, when some difficulty arose between Judson and Chaffee, and the payment ceased.

On the 1st of July thereafter, Chaffee undertook, in consequence of this default, to revoke and annul the power and control of Judson over the patent, and to forbid his acting in any way or manner under the agreements of the 5th of September, and of the 12th November, above referred to; and on the same day, for the consideration of $11,000, assigned the renewed patent to Day, the plaintiff in this suit. Day, on the 2d July, 1853, gave notice to Judson of the assignment, offering to pay, at the same time, all sums there might be due him, if any there were, for moneys advanced in procuring the extension of the patent, or in any other way paid for Chaffee on account of said patent. The above is the substance of the case, as appears from the written agreements of the parties in the record. The questions involved turn essentially upon the points:

1. As to the operation and effect to be given to the three agreements which have been referred to, and especially, of that of the 5th September, 1850, between Chaffee and Judson; and

2. The force and effect of the attempted rescindment of these agreements by Chaffee on the 1st July, 1853, on account of the neglect or refusal of Judson to pay the annuity of $1,500.

1. It is not important to examine particularly the agreement between Goodyear and Chaffee of 23d May, as that was, in effect, superseded by the one entered into with Judson, the 5th September, to which Goodyear afterwards assented.

It is important only as leading to the latter agreement, and may, therefore, assist in explaining its provisions.

By this first agreement, Chaffee bound himself to assign to Goodyear the renewed patent as soon as it was obtained, for the consideration of $3,000. Goodyear became thus equitably entitled to the entire interest in the patent during the extended term, and could have invested himself with the legal title on the payment, or offer to pay the $3,000, had he not subsequently acquiesced in the modification of it with Judson. Judson was also the agent and attorney of Goodyear, generally, in his applications for patents, in obtaining renewals, and in the litigation growing out of the business; and was the trustee of a fund provided by Goodyear to meet the expenses. It was, doubtless, on account of this interest of Judson in the improvement, and his general authority from Goodyear in the management of his patent concerns, that led him to enter into the new arrangement with Chaffee, of the 5th September, in the absence of his principal. Goodyear might have repudiated it, and insisted upon the fulfillment of the first agreement. He thought fit, however, after a full knowledge of the facts, to acquiesce; and his rights, therefore, and those claiming under him, must depend upon this second agreement.

In respect to this agreement, whether the title which passed from Chaffee, in the renewed patent to Judson, was legal or equitable, the Court is of opinion, that the entire interest and ownership in the same passed to him for the benefit of Goodyear, and those holding rights and licenses under him. The instrument is very inartificially drawn, but the intent and object of it cannot be mistaken. Chaffee, in consideration of the premises, which included the annuity of $1,200, "and (in his own language) to place my (his) patent so that in case of death or other accident or event, it (the patent) may enure to the benefit of said Charles Goodyear, and those who hold a right to the use of said patent, under and in connection with his licenses," &c., nominates and appoints "said William Judson, my trustee and attorney irrevocable, to hold said patent, and have the control thereof, so that no one shall have a license, &c., other than those who had a right to use the same when said patent was extended, without the written consent of said Judson;" and at the close of the agreement he reserves the right to use the improvement in his own business. At this time, as we have seen, Judson was the owner of one-eighth of the patent, and was the general agent and attorney of Goodyear in all his patent business transactions. It is apparent that the only interest in the patent, left in Chaffee, was the right reserved for his own personal use. The annuity and indemnity against the expenses of the renewal were the compensation received by him for parting with the improvement. The contract of Nov. 12 has no material bearing upon this part of the case. Most of the provisions were for the benefit of Judson, in relation to the licensees under Goodyear. The only provision important to Chaffee is the stipulation for the increased annuity of $1,500.

2. Then as to the attempted rescindment of the contracts. The agreement of 5th September had been in force from its date down to the 1st July, 1853, a period of two years and nearly ten months. During all this time the licenses of Goodyear, at the date of the renewal of the patent, and those whom Judson may have granted a license to, since the renewal, had a right to use the improvement, and especially the Shoe Associates referred to in their agreement with Goodyear, 1st July, 1848. Besides this stipulation with Goodyear, their right was expressly recognised by Chaffee himself in the agreement with Judson of the 5th of September.

The effect of the rescindment as claimed, and which would be necessary to enable the plaintiff to succeed in his action against the defendants, would be to break up the business of these licensees, by divesting them of their rights under this agreement; rights acquired under it from all parties connected with or concerned in the patent, and especially from Chaffee, the patentee, who placed it in the hands of Judson for the benefit of Goodyear, and those holding under him. The effect would also be to deprive Goodyear or Judson, or whichever of them had paid the expenses of obtaining the renewal, of the equivalent for those expenses, except as they might have a personal remedy against Chaffee. To the extent above stated, the agreement of the 5th September was already executed, and in respect to parties concerned the abrogation would work the most serious consequences.

As we have already said, the ground upon which the right to put an end to the agreement is the refusal to pay the annuity of $1,500 after December, 1852. Judson proposed to Chaffee to resume the payment in June, 1853, which was declined, but we attach no importance to this fact, especially as we are in a court of law. But, in looking into the agreements of the 5th of September, and also the one of the 12th of November, the court is of opinion that the payment of the annuity was not a condition to the vesting of the interest in the patent in Judson, and, of course, that the omission or refusal to pay did not give to Chaffee a right to rescind the contract, nor have the effect to remit him to his interest as patentee. The right to the annuity rested in covenant, under the agreement of the 12th of November. One of the objects of that agreement was to obtain from Judson this covenant. From the terms and intent of the agreement, the remedy for the breach could rest only upon the personal obligation of Judson, as by the previous one of the 5th of September, the interest in the patent had passed to Goodyear and his licensees, and no default or act of Judson could affect them. Chaffee chose to be satisfied with the covenant of Judson, without stipulation or condition as it respected the other parties, and he must be content with it.

The cases of Brooks *vs*, Stolly, (3 McLean, 526,) and Woodworth *vs*. Weed, (1 Blatchford,165,) have no application to this case.

The attempt to rescind the contracts, being thus wholly inoperative and void, in the opinion of the court, of course no interest in the patent passed today, under the assignment of the 1st July, 1853.

Evidence was given on the trial in the court below, for the purpose of proving that the agreement of the 5th of September was procured from Chaffee by the fraudulent representations of Judson, which was objected to but admitted.

The general rule is, that in an action upon a sealed instrument in a court of law, failure of consideration, or fraud in the consideration, for the purpose of avoiding the obligation, is not admissible as between parties and privies to the deed; and, more especially, where there has been a part execution of the contract. The difficulties are in adjusting the rights and equities of the parties in a court of law, and hence, in the States where the two systems of jurisprudence prevail of equity and the common law, a court of law refuses to open the question of fraud in the consideration, or in the transaction out of which the consideration arises, in a suit upon the sealed instrument; but turns the party over to a court of equity, where the instrument can be set aside upon such terms, as, under all the circumstances, may be equitable and just between the parties. A court of law can hold no middle course; the question is limited to the validity or invalidity of the deed.

Fraud in the execution of the instrument has always been admitted in a court of law, as where it has been misread, or some other fraud or imposition has been practiced upon the party in procuring his signature and seal. The fraud in this aspect goes to the question whether or not the instrument ever had any legal existence. (2 J. R., 177; 13 Ib. 430; 5 Cow. 506; 4 Wend. 471; 6 Munf. 358; 2 Rand. 426; 10 S. & R. 25; 14 Ib. 208; 1 Alab. 100; 7 Misso. 424; 4 Dev. & Bat. 436; C. & H. Notes, part 2, p. 615, Note 306, ed. Gould & Banks, 1850.)

It is said that fraud vitiates all contracts, and even records, which is doubtless true in a general sense. But it must be reached in some regular and authoritative mode, and this may depend upon the forum in which it is presented, and also upon the parties to the litigation. A record of judgment may be avoided for fraud, but not between the parties or privies in a court of law.

The case in hand illustrates the impropriety and injustice of admitting evidence of fraud to defeat agreements of the character in question in a court of law. We have a record before us of 1,055 closely printed pages of evidence submitted to the Jury, and a trial of the duration of some six weeks. Goodyear and his licensees had acquired vested and valuable rights under the agreements in this patent, and were in no way privy to, or connected with, the alleged fraud, nor parties to this suit; and yet it is assumed, and without the assumption the fraud would be immaterial, that the effect of avoiding the agreements would be to abrogate these rights. They had been in the enjoyment of them for nearly three years, and may have invested large amounts of capital in the confidence of their validity. They were derived from Chaffee himself, the patentee of the improvement. A court of equity, on an application by him to set aside the agreements on the ground of fraud, would have required that these third parties in interest should have been parties to the suit, and would have protected their rights, or secured them against loss, if it interfered at all, upon the commonest principles of equity jurisprudence.

Some slight evidence was given in the Court below upon the question whether the agreement of the 5th of September was sealed at the time of the execution. But the instrument produced was sealed, and is recited in the subsequent agreement of the 12th of November, as an agreement signed and sealed by the parties.

A question was also made as to the authority of the Shoe Associates to grant a license to defendants. But they held under Goodyear the right to the exclusive use of the improvement for the manufacture of boots and shoes. They were competent, therefore, to confer the right upon the defendants. Besides, the point is not material in the view the Court have taken of the case, as upon that view no interest in the patent vested in the plaintiff under the assignment from Chaffee.

It will be seen, by a reference to the bill of exceptions, that upon our conclusions in respect to several points raised in the case, the rulings of the Court below were erroneous, and consequently the judgment must be reversed, and a *venire de novo* awarded.

James T. Brady and Charles O'Conor, for plaintiffs in error.

Test: WM. THOS. CARROLL, C. S. C. U. S.

Business Before the Legislature.

A NEW POLICE BILL.

Mr. PETTY introduced into the Senate a bill to reorganize the Police Department in the City and County of New-York, which varies in its features from the bills heretofore introduced. It provides for the appointment by the Governor, with consent of the Senate, of four Police Commissioners, two for two years and two for four. The Commissioners to establish rules for the Department, to appoint a Chief of Police, one Captain for each Ward or patrol district, two Lieutenants for each Ward, the necessary clerks, &c., and not exceeding 1,400 police patrols. They also appoint clerks of Police Courts, expiration of the terms of the present clerks, and enter on their duties ten days after the passage of the act. The present chief, and other officers and men, to hold office until their successors are appointed. Hereafter, two Commissioners are to be elected every two years at the charter election, only one name being on each ballot, and the Mayor appointing the person receiving the next highest number of votes to the one elected. The salary of the Commissioners to be $3,000 a year, and of their clerk, $2,000. False swearing before the Commissioners to be perjury. No Commissioner to hold any other office. No person to be appointed to the force unless he be a citizen and resident of New-York, have certificates of character from twenty-five reputable citizens, and of soundness of constitution from a known surgeon, and can read and write English legibly. All members of the Department, except Commissioners, to hold office for six years unless removed for cause. Additional policemen may be appointed, provided they wear the Police uniform and are subject to all regulations of the force. At elections the Commissioners to locate the polls, and to detail two policemen to attend at each poll.

The commissioners have full power to organize a detective police, under a special captain, whose salary shall not exceed $1,500 per year, and four lieutenants at $1,200 a year each. The force not to exceed in numbers one fourth of the regular force, and to receive salaries of $1,000 each. The detectives to serve criminal process of New-York Courts—to attend steamboat and railroad depôts, post-offices and all public places. Some of them are to act as inspectors of the junk and pawn brokers' shops. The officers of the detectives have authority to call to their assistance any member of the regular police, secure the arrest of offenders, or to preserve peace. The Mayor has power to direct the police force—except the detectives—to perform any duty necessary for the preservation of peace or protection of citizens, and may suspend policemen for cause, notifying the Commissioners of the fact within six days. The Commissioners alone have power to expel, and a person expelled from the Department is ineligible to reappointment. The salary of the Chief is fixed at $3,000; of captains at $1,200; of lieutenants at $1,100; of patrolmen, doormen, &c. at $900. Acts inconsistent with the above are repealed, and parts of acts not in conflict with the bill are continued in force.

THE STATEN ISLAND FERRY.

Mr. SLUYTER, from the Committee on Commerce and Navigation, reports in favor of the Staten Island Railroad Ferry bill. The Committee offer the following reasons for urging speedy passage on the bill:

Staten Island can only be regarded as one of the suburbs of New-York—a sort of outer Ward, as it were, which, like Brooklyn, Jersey City, Hoboken, &c., is inhabited by merchants and others doing business in New-York, who need, and are justly entitled to, every facility of transit between the two places. The rapidly-increasing trade and travel will be immeasurably enhanced by the building of the Staten Island Railroad; and the present ferry accomodations will then be wholly inadequate to the wants of the public. The completion of this road will shorten the time of communication between New-York and Philadelphia by nearly an hour, and will develop the resources of the interior of the Island to such an extent that increased ferry facilities will inevitably be required for the large population that will be speedily located along the line of the road.

Public utility and necessity call for the granting of the privileges contained in the bill; and the Committee are convinced that these privileges are only calculated to confer a great and lasting benefit upon the traveling public, without injuriously affecting the rights of any individual or corporation. At present there is but a single Company running ferry boats between Staten Island and New-York, and the Committee are satisfied from the testimony of respectable and influential citizens, who have appeared before them, that the language of the memorial relating to the bill expresses the views of a very large majority of the inhabitants of the Island. These memorialists, Messrs. Edward Banker, Lloyd Aspinwall, William B. Townsend, William Emerson, Levi Cook, N. Dane Ellingwood, John A. C. Gray, W. C. Pickersgill, Haynes Lord, Andrew Hood, and many other names of equal character and influence, "believing, as they do," (in the language of their memorial,) "that the convenience, security, happiness and best interests of the commercial and all other classes of citizens, imperatively demand the immediate establishment of an additional and direct ferry between the easterly side of Staten Island and the southerly point of New-York City, with commodious, fast and staunch boats, well adapted to overcome every impediment of ice, &c., as well as to save time in transit, earnestly pray for the passage of the bill."

Parties have appeared before the Committee representing the interests of the present Ferry Company; but they have altogether failed to show any good cause against the passage of the bill. The Committee do not charge that this Ferry Company in fact they cannot resist the conviction that—having all the power—*it may become* an odious monopoly, which is wholly opposed to the genius and spirit of our institutions.

The Committee are of opinion that the prayer of the petitioners should be granted, and, for the reasons adduced, recommend the passage of the bill.

The report is signed by S. Wakeman, James S. Sluyter, R. M. Sherman, A. J. Tiffany and John Hanford, being all the Committee.

The Rochester *Union* says on the divisions of the Central Road east of Syracuse more than one-half of the locomotives are disabled and in the workshops, and few of the engines in use can make two successive trips without repairs.

The whole amount received in Boston, for water rents, during the year 1856, was $282,651 82, i. e., $2,651 84 more than was estimated at the beginning of the year. The whole amount of expenditures has been $81,429 35.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given, that the copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of WHITE & KNAPP, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, I. W. Knapp retiring from said firm. Either of said partners will act and use the name of said firm in settlement and liquidation of debts.

BROOKLYN, Feb. 7, 1857. EDWARD D. WHITE.
IVERSON W. KNAPP.

N. B.—All persons having claims against said firm will present them, and all persons indebted to same are requested to make prompt settlement.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the name and style of A. SHALER & CO., was dissolved on the 1st day of January last by mutual consent. HENRY L. CATHELL withdrawing from the firm. Either party is authorized to use the name of the firm in liquidation. ALEXANDER SHALER,
HENRY L. CATHELL.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 12, 1857.

DISSOLUTION.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership between WILLIAM CHARLES DAVIES and CHARLES ALFRED HANDS, under the firm of DAVIES & HANDS, is dissolved. The business of the late firm will be settled and carried on by the subscriber only. CHAS. A. HANDS.

NOTICE.—WE HAVE THIS DAY ADMITTED Mr. THOMAS S. CHRISTY as a partner in our house, and the business will hereafter be conducted under the firm of CHRISTY, CONSTANT & CO., at No. 48 Murray-st.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1857.

RAILROADS.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul's, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest, *via* New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 198 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., New-York. JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after Monday, Dec. 22, 1856, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.: Buffalo Express, at 6:30 A. M., for Buffalo. Dunkirk Express, at 6:30 A. M., for Dunkirk. Mail, at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Passengers by this train remain over night at Owego, and proceed the next morning. Chicago Express, at 12 M., for Dunkirk. Rockland Passenger, at 4 P. M., *via* Sufferns for Piermont and intermediate stations. Newburg Express at 4 P. M., for Newburg and Otisville and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 6:30 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations.

THE ABOVE TRAINS RUN DAILY, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning, with Buffalo, Corning and New York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend, with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TIME.—Commencing Monday, Jan. 19, 1857.—Two daily trains to Albany, Sundays excepted. Fare $1 50 from New-York to Albany. Leave New-York as follows, from station corner of White and Centre sts.

8:10 A. M. Mail train, running directly through without change of cars, and connecting at Chatham Four Corners with the Western trains for Pittsfield, North Adams, and other stations.

4 P. M. Express, running directly through without change of cars, and connecting with Central train at 11 P. M. for the West.

RETURNING, LEAVE ALBANY.

8:15 A. M. Mail train for New-York direct.
5 P. M. Express, without change of cars.

Tickets to be obtained, and baggage checked, at the office of the Western Railroad, Albany, or at White and Centre, Broome, or 29th-st. and 4th-av., New-York.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK TO RUTLAND, BURLINGTON, PLATTSBURG, ROUSE'S POINT AND MONTREAL, SAME DAY.—Leave New-York and Hudson River Railroad at 6:30 A. M.; leave Troy by Troy and Boston Railroad at 11:50 A. M.; arrive at Rutland at 2:30, Burlington 5:15, Plattsburg 7:15, Rouse's Point 8 P. M., Montreal 10:30 P. M., and Ogdensburg next morning. Leave New-York at 11½ A. M.; (Nov. 3 this goes into effect;) leave Troy by Troy and Boston Railroad at 6:45; arrive at Rutland 9:15 P. M., lodge; leave at 6 A. M., for Ogdensburg and Montreal same afternoon. Leave New-York at 4:45 P. M., lodge at Troy; leave at 8:30 A. M., for all points north and east of Rutland.

ISAAC V. BAKER,
Superintendent of Troy and Boston Railroad.

MAY 5, 1856.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, to Scranton, Great Bend, the North and West, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, to Manch Chunck.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Jan. 1, 1857.—Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M. and 3:10 P. M.; for Somerville, at 7:30 and 11 A. M., 3:10 and 4:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 11 A. M., 3:30 and 4 P. M.

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST *via* JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., $3; 12 M., $3 25; stopping at all way stations. 11 and 4 go to Kensington. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati ($17 and $13 50) and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 6 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—ON AND after Saturday, Feb. 14, and until further notice, two daily Express trains for Hudson, connecting, without change of cars, direct for East Albany and Troy, with trains of the Hudson and Boston Railroad, will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows:

At 6 A. M., due at East Albany at 2:50 P. M.
At 11:15 A. M., due at East Albany at 6:55 P. M.

The Express train at 3:30 P. M. will run only to Poughkeepsie for the accomodation of local travel, and the 6:45 P. M. Emigrant train will be discontinued.

The road between New-York and Hudson has been repaired and is now in good running order.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM FEB. 9, 1857, the trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Train, 6:10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; Mail, 11.15 A. M.; Emigrant, 6:45 P. M.; For Poughkeepsie, 8:00 A. M. and 12:00 M. and 4:45 P. M.; For Sing Sing, 4 P. M.; For Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Sing Sing and Peekskill trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 5:30 and 10:25 A. M. and 4:45 P. M.; and Albany at 6:00 and 10:45 A. M., and 5:15 P. M. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

LAND ROUTE—NEW-YORK TO PROVIDENCE, &c.—On and after Dec. 1, 1856, Express Trains of the Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad will leave Hartford on the arrival there of the Express Trains of the New-York and New-Haven, and New-Haven, Hartford, and Springfield Railroads, which leave New-York at 8 A. M. and 3 P. M., respectively. S. ASHBURNER,
Chief Eng'r. and Supt. H., P. and F. R. R.

DIVIDENDS

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Jan. 24, 1857.

SEVENTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of four per cent. on the capital stock thereof, out of its net earnings for the six months which will expire on the thirty-first instant, payable on the twentieth day of February next, upon stock registered at New-York, Boston, and Albany, and on the twentieth day of March next, upon stock registered at London on or before the fifteenth day of January instant.

Stockholders whose stock is registered at New-York, will receive their dividends at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.; those whose stock is registered at Boston, at the office of J. P. THAYER & BROTHER; those whose stock is registered at Albany, at THE ALBANY CITY BANK; those whose stock is registered at London, at THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, at the rate of 4*p.* 1d. to the dollar.

The Transfer Books will be closed at New-York, Boston and Albany, at the close of business on Saturday, the thirty first of January instant, and will be reopened on the morning of Monday, the twenty-third of February next. The Transfer Books at London remain closed from the fifteenth of January inst., to the second of February next. GILBERT L. WILSON, Assistant Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Jan. 6, 1857.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. FROM the net earnings of this Company to the 30th of November, 1856, has this day been declared, to be paid to the Stockholders of the Main Line, standing on the books of the Company on the 15th of January inst., payment to be made in the bonds of the Company, payable on the 1st of January, 1870, with interest payable semi-annually, at the rate of seven per cent. on the 1st of January and July of each year, in the City of New-York. The bonds will be ready for delivery on the 15th of February. E. ROCKWELL, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE PETER COOPER FIRE INsurance Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of seven per cent., payable at the office of the Company, corner of 3d-av. and 9th-st., on and after MONDAY, the 2d day of February. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 20th inst., to the 2d of February.

JANUARY 15, 1857. WM. H. RIBLET, Secretary.

THE PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE CO. continues to issue policies on goods, wares, merchandise, stores, dwellings, &c., on liberal terms.

Offices corner 3d-av. and 9th-st., and No. 61 Wall-st.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 31 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-Office.—The Directors of the Manhattan Life Insurance Company, have this day declared an interest dividend of one and a half per cent. on the Capital stock. Also, an extra dividend of Four and a half per cent. out of the profits of the business for the last year, payable on and after the 16th inst., at the office of the Company, No. 31 Nassau-st. The transfer books are closed until the 16th inst. N. D. MORGAN, President.

J. L. HALSEY, Secretary *pro tem.*

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL CO.,
Corner Broadway and Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1857.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIdend of 5 per cent., on the capital stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, has this day been declared, payable at the office of the Company in the City of New-York, on and after the 20th day of February, instant.

The transfer books will be closed from the 11th to th 20th instant, both inclusive.

GEORGE A. HOYT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Feb. 4, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent., payable to the stockholders on demand at the office of the Company, No. 72 Wall-st.

D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

OFFICE NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 67 Wall st. NEW-YORK, Feb. 11, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable 16th inst. L. G. IRVING, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.
No. 81 Pine-st., (Great Western Buildings.)
CASH CAPITAL, $300,000.

This Company insures property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire, on as favorable terms as similar institutions in this City.

DIRECTORS:

Joseph Walker,	Joseph Lawrence,	Edward Haight,
Wm. F. Mott,	Jas. G. Garner,	Sam. C. Paxson,
John Halsey,	Richd. P. Bruff,	Wm. Birdsall, Jr.,
Edward Wood,	L. B. Wyman,	Wm. H. Hussey,
Robert L. Case,	Edwd. Willetts,	D. Cromwell, Jr.
Wm. Dennistoun,	E. J. Donnell,	Chas. E. Parker,
Edwd. Merritt,	John R. Willis,	John D. Warren,
Henry Barrow,	Smith Lawrence,	Edwd. Cromwell.
Geo. B. Grinnell,	John Allen,	Matthew Mitchell,
B. M. Whitlock,	R. Lindley Murray,	Wm. A. Butler.
Geo. H. Beyer,	E. W. Corlies,	S. T. Valentine,
Charles Ely,	Wm. M. Wilbatt,	David B. Keeler.

JOSEPH WALKER, President.

THOMAS W. BIRDSALL, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING AND COLLECTING OFFICE.
SMALLEY, WEED & BARTLETT,
No. 54 Wall-st., New-York.

GEO. C. SMALLEY, WM. C. WEED, ALFRED W. BARTLETT, will give special attention to the negotiation of notes and loans. Also to the purchase and sale of

STOCKS AND BONDS,

at the Brokers' Board, strictly on commission.

Having prompt and reliable correspondents, will negotiate and collect paper payable at all the principal points in the United States and Canadas.

REFERENCES—Moses Taylor, Esq., Wm. B. Astor, Esq., New-York.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1857.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.

We issue sight bills on the

UNION BANK OF LONDON.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, Ireland.

In sums from £1 upwards, at ⅛ per £

Address,
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

FOURTEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK—For the year ending Jan. 31, 1857.

RECEIPTS.

For Premiums and Policy Fees	$808,101 98
For Interest on Investments	230,170 59
For Annuities	6,963 60
Total	$1,045,235 17

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid Claims by Death	$378,183 81	
Paid Additions to same, being Profits	18,737 49	
Paid Surrendered Policies and Dividends	33,595 53	
Paid Reduction of Premiums	1,992 04	
Paid Annuities	2,564 69	
Paid Commissions to Agents	32,562 46	
Paid Expenses, including Rent, Taxes, Salaries, Postages, Exchanges, Medical Examinations, Printing, Stationery, &c.	66,919 21	
		$434,485 23
Net increase of Assets during the year		$310,749 94
Net Assets Jan. 31, 1856		3,178,034 28
Total net Assets Jan. 31, 1857		$3,788,784 22

ASSETS.

Cash on hand and in Bank	95,320 26
Invested on Bond and Mortgage	3,639,796 40
Deposited for Taxes, Fire Insurance, &c.	6,121 08
Due by Agents	47,547 48
Total	$3,788,784 22
Number of Policies issued during the year	2,041
Number of Policies in force Feb. 1, 1857	9,794

I have examined the above Statement, and believe it to be correct, SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Fred. S. Winston,	Richard Patrick,	Alfred Edwards,
Millard Fillmore,	Joseph Blunt,	Lucius Robinson,
David Dudley,	Nathan'l Hayden,	Sam'l D. Babcock,
Wm. Bradley,	Jonathan Miller,	Wm. E. Dodge,
Henry A. Smythe,	Abra'm Bininger,	Chas. J. Stedman,
Robt. H. McCurdy,	John Wadsworth,	Cephas H. Norton,
John V. L. Pruyn,	Jno. P. Yelverton,	John P. Treadwell,
William Betts,	Wm. J. Bunker,	Ezra Wheeler,
I. Green Pearson,	Sam'l L. Cornell,	Wm. H. Popham,
William Moore,	Sam'l E. Sproulls,	Lycurgus Edgerton,
John B. Swift,	John M. Stuart,	W. Smith

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI.....NO. 1688. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

FROM EUROPE

Arrival of the Europa at Halifax.

The Reported Termination of the Anglo-Persian War.

CONTINUED HOSTILITIES IN CHINA.

The Chinese Apologizing to the Americans.

EXECUTION OF THE ASSASSIN VERGER.

COTTON AND BREADSTUFFS QUIET.

Increased Stringency in Money Market.

Consols 93 1-8@93 1-4.

[By the American Printing Telegraph Company's Lines. Office No. 21 Wall-st. n.]

HALIFAX, Saturday, Feb. 14.

The Royal Mail steamship *Europa*, Captain LESTER, arrived here at 8 this early hour this (Saturday) morning, and will be due at Boston on Sunday evening.

She left Liverpool on Saturday the 31st ultimo her news consequently three days later than that received by the *City of Baltimore* at New-York.

European affairs generally were in a state of quietude, and the main interest was centered in the Chinese and Persian questions.

The London *Globe* has a telegraph from Constantinople, dated Jan. 12, announcing that the British Embassy have removed from the vicinity of the Isle of Sesphonia.

The Persian Difficulty.

It is believed that Persia has submitted to the demands of the British, but the intelligence is yet received with doubt. The London *News* says that Lord CLANRICARD has telegraphed that Persia submits, not only to the fall of Bushire, but on general grounds. Details of the capture of Bushire have been received from Bombay under date of Jan. 2 and Nov. 29. Some reinforcements had arrived off the port of Bushire. Correspondence ensued, and on Dec. 3 the British ultimatum, a copy of the declaration of war. Next day the British took possession of the Island of Karrack without opposition, as a military dépôt. During the 6th and 8th the British troops disembarked at Reshire Bay, 12 miles southwest of Bushire, the men landing with three days rations and without baggage. On the morning of the 9th the army in two brigades advanced along the coast towards the ships, which were shelling a little ahead on the flank.

The ship *Assaye*, on coming abreast of Fort Bushire, opened fire at from a distance of seventeen hundred yards, and dislodged the garrison, eight hundred of whom occupied a new position opposite the British attack. Major STOFFORD was shot dead while waving on his men to the attack. The British thereupon marched on the enemy, who fought sharply with the bayonet, and driven back upon the fort whence they attempted to escape, but were met by the British Rifles, enveloped, and by the cavalry, headmost. Col. MAJOR, of the cavalry, was killed.

The enemy were not Persians but Arabs. They lost [illegible] and a large number of men. The British loss is reported to be thirty-five men. Bushire was then summoned to surrender, and the channel having been surveyed during the night, the city was bombarded and replied steadily for four hours, and then surrendered, when the British entered the town. The ships report no loss in the fleet.

The Governor, commander of the fleet, and an officer reported to be the Minister of War, were made prisoners. The garrison being too numerous to remain were escorted some distance into the interior and liberated.

Bushire was proclaimed British Territory and a free port.

The city became quiet, but reports were rife of unbecoming conduct on the part of the British after the capitulation of the town.

The Chinese War.

DESTROYING OF THE FACTORIES AND THE BANKS—OPERATIONS OF THE BRITISH.

Details are to hand confirming telegraphic accounts of the Chinese troubles. An extra of the *Herald* of Dec. 16 says:

"The factories have been burnt down by the Chinese, and the only particulars we have ascertained are, that at 11 o'clock on Sunday night the flames burst out in every direction. Vigorous efforts were made by the seamen and marines to stop its progress, but all attempts were fruitless, and the fire raged throughout the night and up to the time of the steamer's leaving. At first some hopes were entertained that the flames might be extinguished, but fresh fires burst out.

DENT & Co.'s premises were the first to go, and the whole of Paushun Hong. Imperial, French, Minques Solks—all the Hongs, indeed, are destroyed. The only houses untouched when the steamer left were the British Consulate, AUGUSTINE, HEARD & Co.'s, H. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.'s, TURNER & Co.'s, and one or two others in the English Hong; RUSSELL & Co.'s, in Swedish Hong, and WETMORE & Co.'s Imperial Hong; and whether they would ultimately escape was very doubtful.

The three banks, Oriental, Agra and Mercantile, were on fire with no hopes of saving them. Admiral SEYMOUR had withdrawn his men into the garden, the only refuge left for foreigners. What steps the Admiral means to take are unknown, but there is little doubt that the city of Canton will be no longer spared, and the discharge of rockets and shell is already said to have commenced.

The papers then proceed to relate the events that occurred before the burning of the factories. It is reported that the Chinese have apologized to the American authorities for the outrages committed against the American flag.

OPERATIONS OF THE AMERICANS—REPORTED APOLOGY FROM THE CHINESE AUTHORITIES.

The London *Times* Hong Kong correspondence dated Dec. 15, says:—On the 15th November, Captain FOOTE, of the United States ship *Portsmouth*, was on the way from Whampoa to Canton, in the ship's pinnace, for the purpose of withdrawing the American marines stationed in the foreign factories, when, in passing the Barrier Forts the boats were fired at by the Chinese, and were obliged to put back to Whampoa, notwithstanding that the American flag was flying at the time and was also waved from the boat so that there might be no mistake, The American flag men-of-war *Portsmouth* and *Levant* moved up the river and bombarded the forts which the Chinese defended, bravely replying with a well-directed fire, killing two men and wounding others, and doing some damage to the vessels. Commodore ARMSTRONG then wrote to the Viceroy, demanding an apology within twenty-four hours. The reply being unsatisfactory, the Americans at once proceeded to take the forts, which [illegible] since destroyed.

In the [illegible] several lives were lost. Since this took place "Yeh" has written to the American authorities that their flag shall be respected, and that [illegible] only a mistake that led to the misunderstanding. These are yet one or two small points at issue, but I understand that the Americans will accept [illegible] and withdraw from Canton.

The Plenipotentiaries and Naval Commander-in-Chief of Great Britain and America have held a conference at Shanghai, but there have been no results [illegible] received at.

The China Mail of the 11th, says that the American [illegible] had accident in completing the destruction of the Barrier Forts; one of the mines exploded through the carelessness of a seamen, killing him, and [illegible] shipmates, and wounding six others.

The *Portsmouth* and *Levant* had returned to Whampoa.

A dispatch says the French had destroyed some forts.

Great Britain.

The London *Morning Herald* persists in its statements of an attempted reconstruction of the Cabinet by an infusion of the Aberdeen Party.

The London *Post*, the Government organ, asserts that the statements of the *Herald* are unfounded, and that it has gone hopelessly mad.

It is, however, generally believed that some such [illegible] is being negotiated among the party.

The principal merchants of Liverpool have presented an address to Sir JOHN MCNEIL and Col. TULLOCH, being the only acknowledgment yet given for their report upon the Crimea mismanagement.

The first meeting of the Mercantile Law Reform Conference took place in London. Lord BROUGHAM presided, and delegates from the principal cities at-

tended. A deputation was appointed to call upon Lord PALMERSTON respecting the Bankrupt Laws. The subject of a Tribunal of Commerce was referred to a Committee.

The workingmen of London had formed emigration companies on a large scale to Canada and Australia.

The ticket-of-leave convicts have held a public meeting in London on the call of HENRY MAYHEW. The meeting was favorable to tickets of leave being good only in the Colonies.

All the prisoners in the case of the recent mutiny on board the ship *Bogert* have been liberated except CAMPBELL, the second mate, who is held on the charge of shooting.

Italy.

From Naples accounts are deplorable. Terror reigns throughout the Capital and Kingdom. Arrests continue incessantly. A Priest has attempted to assassinate the Archbishop of Matera, while he was giving his benediction to the people. The Archbishop was wounded, and a canon, who attempted to protect him, was shot dead by the assassin.

France.

EXECUTION OF VERGER.

PARIS, Friday.

The Court of Cessation having rejected VERGER'S appeal yesterday, the assassin was executed this morning. He was greatly distressed, and it was found necessary to carry him to the scaffold.

The Court of Cessation has pronounced judgment to-day upon the appeal from the decision of the Imperial Court of Lyons, with reference to the illegality of distributing electoral bulletins or voting tickets without a special permission from the authorities. The judgment of the Court of Cessation is against the liberty of distributing electoral bulletins.

NAPLES, Jan. 29.

A period has been fixed within which political prisoners must decide whether they will implore the Royal clemency or suffer transportation.

A decree has been issued effecting certain reforms in the postal system. Other decrees of reform are expected.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Liverpool Cotton Market—JAN. 31.

The *Brokers' Circular* reports that the market opened firm, but fell off towards the close,—and although prices were somewhat stiffer, the quotations on the week showed no change. Holders offered freely, but at the same time exhibited no disposition to press sales.

The week's business amounts to 61,000 bales, including about 18,000 to speculators and exporters. The market closed quietly, the sales of Friday being restricted to 7,000 bales. The official quotations were as follows:

Fair Orleans.....	8d.	Fair Uplands.....	7¾d.
Middling.....	7 11-16d.	Middling.....	7⅜d.

The stock on hand was estimated at 295,000 bales, of which 191,000 bales were American.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.

Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. report WHEAT quiet but firm. Holders free sellers, but not pressing on the market. Red quoted at 8s.@9s.; White 9s. 3d.@9s. 10d. FLOUR inactive, Western Canal selling at 31s.@32s.; Baltimore and Philadelphia, 31s. 6d.@32s. 6d.; Ohio, 34s.@35s.. CORN in improved demand and slightly dearer, holders demanding an advance of 3d.@6d. per qr. Sales of mixed at 33s. 6d.@33s. 9d.; Yellow, 34s.@34s. 3d.; White, 35s.@35s. 6d.

Liverpool Provision Market.

Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. report a very dull market for old BEEF with small sales at 75s.@90s. New wanted. PORK in rather better request at former rates. BACON—A small business doing, but prices firm. Short Middles selling at 54s.@55s. Boneless at 55s.@56s. Long Middles 53s. 6d.@54s. Boneless 54s. @55s. Cumberland 52s.@53s. LARD—Buyers of small quantities at 68s. 6d.@69s. on the spot and at 66s. 3d. @66s. 6d. to arrive. TALLOW—Firm at 62s. 6d.

Liverpool Produce Market.

The Broker's Circular reports, SUGARS active at an advance of 6d.@1s. RICE slightly lower. Common RESIN steady. Nothing doing in TURPENTINE or TAR, SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE quiet at 44s. 6d. ASHES—Sales unimportant. QUERCITRON BARK slightly cheaper—sales of Philadelphia at 12s., and Baltimore 11s.@11s. 6d. CLOVER SEED quiet, with sales at retail at 70s. WHALE OIL—Market bare—twenty tons crude Sperm sold at £90. LINSEED OIL in good demand at 39s. 6d.@40s. 6d. SEAL and COD OILS unchanged, with a moderate business doing. PALM OIL—Sales of the week 360 tons at £40@£46 10s. OLIVE OIL in improved request, and somewhat firmer. JUTES quiet. HIDES active, with an advancing tendency. SUGARS active, at an advance of 6d.@1s. MOLASSES quiet. TEAS 1d. higher on both Congou and Green with an unsettled and excited market; sales of Congou at 1s. 1d.@1s. 1¾d. COFFEE active and the middling and lower qualities slightly higher. RICE a trifle lower—sales of Carolina at 21s. 6d.@22s. 6d.

Liverpool Freight Market.

The FREIGHT market generally exhibited no change. The demand for New-York was quiet at the following rates: Iron and Hardware, 15s.; Chemicals, 17s. 6d.; Dry Goods, 12s. 6d.@17s. 6d.; Crates, 6s.; Salt, 12s. 6d.; Passengers, $3.

Manchester Market.

Trade in Manchester was quiet, and prices generally were unchanged.

The circular of an influential Liverpool House says: "The shipments of Cotton to Liverpool are unusually large. The quantity now at sea is estimated at 180,000 bales, and it is thought that the Chinese difficulties must divert to the Liverpool market more than the usual proportion of the crop. The continued large purchases by speculation and exporters of India cotton to arrive, are creating some interest. The improved quality of the crop and relatively moderate prices as compared with American having induced speculators to contract for cotton, that in all probability may not be shipped from Bombay before April next.

London Markets.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS & Co. report IRON quiet and prices steady at £8 for Welsh Bars and £8 5s. for Rails. Scotch Pig, 78s. 6d. COPPER steady. Sheathing, 15d. LEAD firm at 23s. for Common Pig. Block TIN, 142s.; and Banker, 145s. BREADSTUFFS quiet. Sales of FLOUR at 30s.@34s. White WHEAT, 64s.@ 68s.; Red, 59s.@62s. COFFEE slightly dearer. MOLASSES quiet. RICE generally active at slightly reduced rates. SUGAR firm, at an advance of 6d.@ 1s. SALTPETRE dull. TALLOW in active demand at 63s. for Y. C. LARD inactive. Western quoted at 76s.@78s. Jute dull. HEMP quiet, at 36s.@36s. 6d. for Russian. SPERM OIL—Sales of American extra, at £90, and of Pale Seal, at £49 10s. Cod £49. Olive firm. Sales of Gallipoli at £62, and Mogadore £58. Palm Oil, 44s.@46s. Dinseed firm at 41s. An active demand for Linseed Cakes at 12½s.@11½s. for York, and 10½s. for Boston. Crude Turpentine Sales during the week 2,000 bbls., at 10s. 6d.

London Money Market.

The market continued without the least improvement. The demand out of doors, and at the Bank of England, was active at full rates, being much wanted on the stock exchange, at 6½ ₰ cent. General business requirements were less urgent. Consols for money at 93¼@93¼. Mexican dollars selling at 5s. 1½d. The bullion in the Bank of England, during the week ending the 24th, had increased about £60,000.

London Times City Article.

FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 30.

The English funds opened with a tendency to steadiness this morning, but the market soon relapsed, and ultimately exhibited great heaviness. There was no political news, and the market was influenced solely by pressure for money, which was increased by the arrangements in connection with foreign settlements, and by the India House having withdrawn a sum which they had temporarily lent upon stock. The rate for loans on good securities was 6¾ ₰ cent., and advances were obtained from the Bank on those terms. In the discount market there was undiminished activity. Applications at the Bank were numerous. The amount of Gold taken from the Bank to-day, for exportation, was only about £10,000. It is estimated that the amount to be taken out by the steamer *Ripon*, to India and China, on the 4th of February, will be between £700,000 and £800,000—nearly all in silver. The closing quotations of French Three ₰ Cents this evening was 67.30 centimes for money and accounts, showing a renewed decline of nearly ¼ ₰ cent.

Letters from Paris to-day mention a current report that M. MIRES, finding his Spanish Loan of £3,000,000 proceeding exceeding heavy, intended to visit London next week to offer terms to holders on certificates of confiscated coupons.

The *Daily News* City Article of Friday evening says: "The funds show a fresh fall of about one-quarter per cent., owing to the increased lightness of the money market, which is gradually breaking down outstanding speculation for higher prices. English railway shares were especially well supported, in face of the continued downward movement of the funds. The demand for money to-day was extraordinarily active in the discount market, at the Bank, and in all other quarters, and considerable tightness was experienced.

American Securities.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS & Co. and Messrs. BELL & Co. report a good demand for American Securities generally, and a firm market, at the following quotations: United States Sixes, of 1867 and 1868, 104@ 105; Massachusetts Fives, 100½@101¾; Pennsylvania Fives, 72¾@73¾, ex dividend; Pennsylvania Fives, of 1877, 80½@81; Maryland Fives, 89@91; Virginia Fives of 1888, 82@84; Virginia Sixes of 1886, 83@84; Alabama Fives, 78@80; Tennessee Sixes, 83@85; Erie Railroad 3d mortgage, 87@89; ditto Convertibles, 80@82; ditto Sinking Fund, 85@87; New-York Central Sevens, 98@95; ditto Sixes, 86@92; Pennsylvania Central 1st mortgage, 88¾@89¾; Illinois Central Sevens, 105@107; ditto Sixes of 1875, 85@87; ditto Sevens, 89@90; ditto $30 paid 27@28 premium; Michigan Central Eights of 1869, 94¾@95¾; Panama Bonds, 92@93.

Havre Market.

The sales of COTTON for the week, from the 21st to the 27th January inclusive, amounted to 4,000 bales. The market opened firm, but fell off towards the close. New-Orleans *Très Ordinaire*, 109f.; Mobile, 106f.; Uplands, 107f. Stock on hand 76,000 bales. In the French manufacturing districts a slightly improved demand had sprung up. The Havre WHEAT market was considerably lower. FLOUR was also very dull. Ohio selling at 41f. and Orleans 42½f. ASHES unchanged. RICE steady. COFFEE firm. SUGAR slightly dearer. TALLOW—An advancing tendency. WHALEBONE—Nothing doing, but quotations unchanged. DYEWOODS without change.

Arrival of the Europa at Boston.

BOSTON, Sunday, Feb. 15.

The steamship *Europa* arrived here at 8¼ o'clock this evening, and her mails will be forwarded in the early train to-morrow morning.—due in New-York about 5 P. M. The papers contain nothing of interest additional to the Halifax dispatch.

STATE AFFAIRS.

The Supply Bill—Compensation of Officers of the Legislature—A New Temperance Bill—Action of the State of Georgia.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

ALBANY, Saturday, Feb. 14, 1857.

The shattered fragments of the Supply Bill are to be gathered together again by the Committee on Ways and Means—grouped together in proper shape, and put upon their passage over Jordan, in such manner as may insure them an approving reception when they reach the Executive chambers.

It is understood that the appropriations to pay the committees appointed by previous legislatures, to make certain examinations, will be put in a separate bill, and in such a manner as to obviate the Constitutional objection. This should be done. The committees for whose payment these items of appropriations are made, were raised in good faith. They were charged with important investigations, and I believe there is no doubt of the ability and fidelity with which they discharged their trusts. The compensation demanded is below rather than above a fair compensation—in some cases I know it to be totally inadequate to the time devoted to the investigations, and the expenses necessarily incurred. "The laborer is worthy of his hire," and certainly the hire of the legislator is vastly disproportioned to the services he is expected to render the State. While I have no doubt of the correctness of the views entertained by Gov. KING in withholding his assent to the Supply BILL, I still consider it the duty of every legislature to provide for the liquidation of these just claims, if it can be done, in any satisfactory manner.

Is it not to be regretted that Gov. KING was content to confine his objections to the Supply bill to those items which he deemed more in conflict with the Constitution? Could he not with marked propriety have adverted to a vast proportion of its provisions, and questioned, at least, the propriety of their being gathered in one enactment? Could he not justly have said: "Gentlemen of the Legislature, the Supply bill is becoming a large omnibus—never full—and yet terribly crowded? Why sweep such a drag-net over the State, at the close of every session? Why make such an indiscriminate haul? Why not take trout, when you go trout-fishing, and eels when you go eeling? Why let wriggle through the other, until it is difficult to tell which is eel and which is trout?" A few such questions would have had a fitting place in the veto message. I hope they will be answered by the Legislature, though they were not asked by the Governor—and yet they would have better graced the the Executive message.

While I am on this subject, I want myself to make one or two suggestions to the Committee of Ways and Means. It is an admitted fact, that the compensation of the officers of the two Houses is much too low. This fact is admitted in every Supply bill that has ever passed the Legislature since the law fixing the compensation was first passed. In fact it was admitted by the very Legislature that enacted the law—which voted extra allowances to its own officers, almost in the same breath that it sought to restrict the pay of their successors. In every year, as regularly as the year came round—and very properly too—the officers of the two houses have been voted a compensation in addition to that fixed by law. If this additional allowance is right, as it undoubtedly is, why not provide for its certain payment by enacting a law? Why leave to chance or caprice the recognition of a State obligation? Why subject those who have rendered service to the annoyance and necessity of importuning for that which they have honestly and fully earned? Why force them to become in a measure the advocates of improper appropriations, because they might jeopardize their own just claims? Such is the effect of the present system. Is it not time it was reformed, and the evil abated? Why not take this time and occasion to review the existing statutes, and to establish a more uniform, regular and strictly defined scale, for the compensation of the *attachés* of the Legislature?

With equal propriety the salaries of the clerks in the public offices might be examined and adjusted. They, too, are under the necessity of relying upon personal importunities and chance legislation. From the heads of Department to the copying clerks, the scale of reward is at least 33 per cent. below what the State should pay its servants. The present basis of compensation was fixed at a period anterior to the introduction of modern improvements, and was based upon the presumption that flour would never be more than $5 a barrel, beef 6 cents a pound and potatoes 20 cents a bushel. Besides, those who adjusted the scale had not the remotest conception of the cost of modern outfits. They never could have dreamed of hoops, and the little etceteras that surround them. They were oblivious of ostrich feathers and kid gloves, and only dimly mindful of cosmetics and champagne. For them there was no balm of thousand flowers—no water of cologne—and those thousand-and-ninety perfumes whereof we of to-day are redolent were to them undiscovered—boons, blessings and luxuries reserved for their more favored posterity. Judged by the prices current of to-day, in comparison with the prices current of that period, the Department salaries should be augmented at least one-half. Let this Legislature do now what has so long been left undone, and not longer leave undone what should have been done long since.

—If the Legislature resists that series of duns they are bomb-proof.

The most noticeable feature of to-day's legislation is the new Temperance bill reported by the majority of the Select Committee of the Senate, to whom was referred the Governor's Message. I send it entire.

Mr. SLUYTER'S bill to provide for the more speedy collection of wages, is another advance in the career of class legislation. It is a legitimate offspring of the theory which prompted the enactment of lien laws. I had supposed that in demolishing the odious landlord's warrant, we were preparing for a more enlarged and liberal system. But the tendency appears to be again towards special and class legislation—with this difference—that formerly it was the wealthy who enjoyed extraordinary privileges, while now the working classes are the favored. If there is to be class legislation, the poor and the dependent certainly should be the most favored. But is it not better that the scales of justice should be equally balanced—that neither one nor the other should have the preference? Because it only foreshadows and promotes the abolition of all the forms and power by which debts are collected, I should favor this new innovation. But I prefer that the ultimate good should be delayed for a time rather than that its attainment shall be hastened by such a series of enactments.

Mr. BURR HIGGINS is a Director in the Manufacturers' and Mechanics' Bank. The Manufacturers' and Mechanics' Bank is an institution doing business in the city of Columbus, in the County of Muscogee, in the State of Georgia. On the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, this institution made issue of a piece of paper, in the significance of a bank bill, whereon they promised to pay on demand $3 in specie or current bank bills, at par, to whoever might demand the same. On some day in November last some person to the writer hereof unknown, handed this significance of a bank bill over the counter of the institution aforesaid, and then and there demanded, required, insisted and persisted upon receiving, therefore the rhino, or some other significance of a bank bill that should be of the value of three Mexican castings. The cashier quietly informed this person, to the writer hereof unknown, that he was not then and there prepared to liquidate any such demands—that the elephant which he had the honor to exhibit, had never learned the science of transmutation, &c., &c., to an unlimited extent.

Well, what of all that? Wall-street, or William-street, or Nassau or Beekman can furnish a hundred just such instances, and do daily.

And so they do. But in Wall-street, and William street and Nassau and Beekman, the story would al be told, that person, to the writer hereof unknown, would have considered his presentation of this significance of a bank bill as an act of extreme verdancy, promptly to be demolished.

Not so in Georgia—not so the person to the writer hereof unknown. He goes whining to the people of Georgia, and the people of Georgia, by twelve lawful and true men, listen to him. And the people of Georgia go casting about for some person who shall make good this wrong inflicted upon the person holding that insignificant significance of a bank bill—and finding the cashier and President have vamosed, they light down upon Mr. BURR HIGGINS, who is a director in the institution aforesaid. The people of Georgia move slow, and before they came down upon BURR HIGGINS, BURR HIGGINS has taken the Sabine slide, landing fair and square here in New-York State. And now the people of Georgia, through the Governor of Georgia, are soliciting that Governor KING shall command the people of the State of New-York to send back BURR HIGGINS to the City of Columbus, in the county of Muscogee, in the State of Georgia.

We have endured many things from the State of Georgia. We might give up a nigger, with a very slight contortion of countenance. Niggers are cotton, and cotton is king, and Wall-street and South recognizes that sovereignty. But I think Georgia has asked too much, this time—she has the wrong swine by the ear. I think even Wall-street must remonstrate against giving up a man whose only crime happens to be an inability to redeem a promise. Will not the Board of Brokers indignantly protest—will not the Chamber of Commerce solemnly memorialize—against such an outrage? LEO.

A New Prohibitory Law—Temperance Bill Reported by the Senate Committee.

The Select Committee of five, to whom was referred that part of the Governor's Message relative to Temperance, and also the two or three bills on the subject which have been introduced this session, reported in favor of the following Act. It is a majority report—Messrs. WADSWORTH and BROOKS dissenting:

SECTION 1. Every person who shall directly or indirectly sell, or be in any way concerned in the sale of any intoxicating drinks, to be used as a beverage, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be punished for the first offence by a fine not exceeding $50, and by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding 30 days, and for the second and every subsequent offence, by a fine of not less than $50, and a like imprisonment, not less than 30 days.

SEC. 2. It shall be unlawful for any person to be or become intoxicated in any store, grocery, tavern, or of any other place where intoxicating drinks may be sold, or to appear in any street or public place in an intoxicating condition; and for each such offence shall be liable to a fine of $10; and it shall be the duty of the magistrate before whom he may be brought to examine him in relation to the cause of such intoxication, and the violation of this act; but the testimony so given shall in no way be used against him, except in case of indictment for perjury, and the provisions of section four of this act shall apply to such person and examination.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of every Overseer of the Poor, and of every Deputy Sheriff, Constable, Marshal or Police Officer to give or make complaint before a proper magistrate, against and prosecute to trial and judgment every person whom he knows or is credibly informed to have been guilty of a violation of the act, or of any provision, and shall receive for each conviction under the same, five dollars; and for each trial upon which there is no conviction, three dollars; and for each judgment against a person for being intoxicated, three dollars, to be paid by the county in which the same is had or recovered; and every officer and person who shall neglect, omit or refuse to discharge the duty imposed upon him by this section, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished, for the first offence by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding sixty days, or by fine not exceeding $100, or by both; and for every subsequent offence by like fine or imprisonment.

SEC. 4. Every person offending against the provisions of this act shall be a competent witness against any other person so offending, and may be compelled to appear and give evidence before any magistrate, Grand Jury, or in any Court, in the same manner as other witnesses, and, in case of a witness, upon being subpœnaed, refusing or neglecting to appear, he shall be proceeded against for contempt of Court.

SEC. 5. All fines received or collected under this act shall be applied to the support of the poor in the several cities, towns and counties in which they were imposed and collected.

SEC. 6. In default of the payment of any fine imposed or recovered under this Act, the person liable therefor shall be committed to the County Jail, and there remain until the fine is paid.

SEC. 7. This is a remedial statute, and shall be liberally construed by Judges and Courts enforcing the same; and every Grand Jury shall be specially charged to inquire into and present by indictment all violations of it.

SEC. 8. No license to sell liquor shall hereafter be granted.

SEC. 9. The Act entitled "An Act for the prevention of intemperance, pauperism, and crime," passed April 9, 1855, is hereby repealed.

SEC. 10. This Act shall take effect the first day of May next.

ARRIVAL OF THE EMPIRE CITY.

News from Havana—Grand Military Review—Shipping and Commercial Intelligence.

The Empire City, Capt. S. P. Griffin, left New Orleans at 8 A. M. the 5th, and arrived at Havana at 1 P. M. on the 8th—coaled—transferred her California mails and passengers to the Granada for Aspinwall, and left on the 10th at 10¾ o'clock for this port.

Since leaving New-Orleans, the *Empire City* has encountered constant strong and adverse gales up to the last 36 hours, but from Cape Hatteras to Sandy Hook the weather has been spring-like, with smooth sea, in strong contrast to her outward experience of the same locality—having here experienced the hurricane of 18th and 19th January.

Nothing of special moment is noticed at Havana since last advices. On the afternoon of Sunday, the 8th, His Excellency, Gen. CONCHA, reviewed some 15,000 troops under the fort "Castella de Principe," who afterwards went through the evolutions of a mock battle.

An eye witness to the latter reports all as having "gone off" pleasantly, with the exception of a private's head, shot away by an awkward rear file, and an officer's horse, freighted with its rider.

The steamship *Black Warrior* arrived from New-York on the 8th, at 5 P. M., and left next morning for New-Orleans.

The bark *Cornelia* and brig *Africa* wished to be reported as having arrived from New-York,—no date furnished.

The *Empire City*, on leaving, exchanged signals outside the harbor with steamship *Philadelphia*, bound in.

On Thursday, 12th, at 8:50 A. M., lat. 27° 50' lon. 79° 49', passed herm. brig *Young America*, standing to the northward.

Among her passengers from Havana she brings Capt. J. H. MUNSON, late master of schooner *E. A. Tufts*, of Machiasport, from New-York Jan. 6th, for Darien, Ga., who, with his crew, was taken off his vessel by brig *L. T. Knight*, Capt. GRIFFIN, on the 17th January, and also Capt. BROWN, late of bark *Maria Hersey*, of Portland, from Cardenas Jan. 5th, for Philadelphia, brought with his crew to Havana by brig *Sutton*, of New-York, having suffered in the disastrous gale of Jan. 18th.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

HAVANA, Tuesday, Feb. 10, 1857.

In Havana there has been little of interest since my last advice, out of commercial circles.

Sugars have been in active request for the United States, at some advance.

Col. A. R. BLYTHE, United States Consul, has returned to his post accompanied by his bride, and taken rooms at the Hotel Cubano.

We had a splendid military treat on Sunday last, and a neat sham battle near Fort Principe, in which, fortunately, there were very few grave casualties to enumerate.

The Opera Company closed last night—unless they should conclude to give one more "last." MAX MARETZEK has done well—goes to New-Orleans for a trial of strength with the French Opera in that city.

The steamship *Philadelphia* is expected this morning. Anxiety is felt for her safety, being out of time.

Preparation for contest with Mexico continues, but war will not be the result.

The bark *Maria Hervey* foundered at sea—crew and officers saved and brought to this port by the brig *Sultan*, and sent home by the United States Consul.

Brig *Sultan* lost mate overboard, JOHN ROCHE. The brig *Cadet* lost one man overboard in bad weather; name not given.

[*By Telegraph.*]

CHARLESTON, Friday, Feb. 13.

The steamship *Isabel*, with Key West and Havana dates to the 10th inst., has arrived at this port The news is unimportant.

Among her passengers are MAX MARETZEK and his opera troupe.

The British ship *Crown* had gone to pieces.

A Telegraph Company had been formed in Havana to lay a cable to Key West.

Dr. KANE'S health had much improved.

Carthagena correspondence says that the British would not carry into effect the blockade until the action of Congress was known.

The *Empire City* arrived at Havana on the 8th inst.

Sugars were active and molasses dull, with small receipts.

FAUGH-A-BALLAGH!

An Irish Riot in Hudson City, N. J.

A Free Fight 'twixt Corkonians and Far-downers.

One Dead, Several Fatally Wounded, and about Fifty taken Prisoners.

THE NEW-JERSEY MILITIA CALLED OUT.

Word having reached us Saturday evening that a terrible riot was raging at the Erie Railroad Improvements in Hudson City, (about two miles from the Sybil's Cave in Hoboken,) we dispatched several of our reporters to the spot, who found, indeed, that it was a terrible riot. It took no little time in the confusion that prevailed to get at its origin,—every man, woman and child having a different story to tell, and in a brogue so much increased by the excitement that the more they said the less was understood.

There are some twelve hundred Irishmen engaged on the Bergen tunnel of the Erie Railroad, and Saturday being their monthly pay-day, they celebrated it as usual with a grand carousal. Whisky flowed freely, and under its inspirations a "ruction" was soon raised. It began as such things generally do, between a Corkonian and a Far-Downer—discussing a little briskly the merits of their factions.

A Corkonian, our Yankee readers must know, is an Irishman from the Province of Munster, which is in the South of the Emerald Isle. A Far-Downer comes from "the black North," or that portion of the Island which is nearest Scotland—where the Giant's Causeway is. Each claims that he is the better man, and when either has the whisky in he can always prove it. It is an ancient feud, and of obscure origin. St. Patrick takes no sides in the matter.

If Irishmen had not, many a poor fellow would have died comfortably in his bed, who went to the gallows, or Van Dieman's Land for life. Coming to America never cures this factious feeling, as every day's report from some place shows.

The argument of Saturday came early to a knock-down, and both parties soon being reinforced by friends, the fight became general throughout the village of shanties bordering on the tunnel. In a very short time full five hundred Irishmen were engaged in a most terrible riot and fight. Towards 8 o'clock in the evening, a rush was made for the "shanties," and four of them were soon in ashes, while four others were as soon pulled down. Stones, brickbats, clubs, and every immaginable missile flew in all directions. Pistols and guns, knives, axes, clubs, cartrungs, bars of iron, &c., were brought into requisition. The Sheriff of Hudson County, HENRY B. BEATY, also residing in Hudson City, was quickly on the ground with a force, and dispatches were sent to Hoboken City, Jersey City, and Bergen, for the various military companies to march immediately to the ground.

Mayor C. V. CLICKENER, of Hoboken, with commendable alacrity, at once dispatched orders to Col. ALEX. SHALER, commandant of the First Regiment, and to the various military companies in the City. Some delay was experienced in sending to New-York for cartridges, of which, unfortunately, the companies had but a small supply, but at about 10 o'clock they were collected together, and at once proceeded to the scene of the riot. The following were the companies from Hoboken:

Highland Guard, Capt. JAMES T. HATFIELD.
National Guard, Capt. G. VAN HOSTEN.
Hudson Rifles, Capt. F. W. BOHNSTRADT.
Hudson Artillery, Capt. WM. HEKAMER, and the Hudson County Cavalry.

When about half-way up Bergen Hill, the military halted, at the order of Under-Sheriff JOHN M. FRANCIS, to wait until the wounds of a prisoner could be dressed in order to escort him to the County Prison, which caused a delay of half an hour.

Col. SHALER hoped to bring his men upon the ground before the rioters could discover them, but he was disappointed, as they had received intelligence that the "military were coming," and in a few minutes they had either fled or taken refuge in the various shanties about the ground. Several, however, were arrested while in the act of escaping and immediately conveyed to jail. The Public School-house was taken possession of by a very large party of the "Orange men," but the military surrounded it and several of the ringleaders were taken prisoners and conducted to jail, accompanied by a file of soldiers from the National Guard. A great number were afterwards arrested.

It being suspected that a number of the aggressors had concealed themselves in the shafts, a guard was placed over each, in order to secure them in the morning. Several desperate fellows were captured at daylight, when they attempted to come out of their hiding places. The first Regiment assisted by the Jersey City Continentals, Capt. SANDERSON, accompanied by Sheriff BEATY, Under Sheriff FRANCIS, Mayor VAN RIPER, of Hudson City, Mayor CLICKENER, of Hoboken, and a large number of citizens, continued visiting the shanties and various buildings about the works, and making arrests until about 4 o'clock in the morning. At that time, all noise and rioting had ceased, and the First Regiment were dismissed for the night, the Continentals of Jersey City remaining on guard. They were relieved in the morning by the National Guards of Hoboken.

Dr. F. D. MULFORD, of Hoboken, was early at the scene of the disturbance, and unremittingly labored during the night in dressing the wounds of the injured. Even before his arrival at Hudson City, his services were brought into requisition in attending to the case of PATRICK FLANNAGAN who was found by the doctor and Under-Sheriff FRANCIS in an unoccupied saloon on the Bergen Hill road, belonging to Mr. OVERLY. As they were passing the building, their attention was attracted by loud and awful groaning. A light was procured from a neighboring house, and they entered the building, where FLANNAGAN was discovered lying insensible upon the floor, buised, cut and covered with blood, one eye protruding from its socket, and his head literally covered with scalp wounds. On examination two arteries were shown to have been severed, and his life was ebbing fast away. He was removed to the residence of Mr. GERANKY, near by, who afforded every facility for dressing his wounds, and he was then taken to the jail under an escort of the cavalry. In visiting the shanties Dr. MULFORD found a large number who had been injured in various ways. In one shanty, where there were four men and three women,—most of whom, from free use of whisky were unconscious of passing events—a woman was found, giving the name of Mrs. MULLIGAN, who had barely escaped with life from the flames of her burning shanty. She had sustained severe injuries from the clubs of the maddened rioters. Her head showed two terrible scalp wounds and her left shoulder blade was fractured. Yesterday evening there was but little hope of her recovery.

In the next shanty visited was found a man named KELLY, who had been stabbed in the chest in two places. The wounds appeared to have been inflicted with a jack-knife. The doctor probed the one under the right arm, and immediately pronounced it fatal the knife having entered the lung, causing internal hemorrhage. His wife stated that a descent was made upon their dwelling by a party of five or six of the rioters, and her husband received his injuries while defending the door.

A little girl, whose father was among those arrested on Saturday, was injured so seriously in the melee that she yesterday died.

JOHN QUINN was shot in the eye. He was not a participator in the riot. He arrived from Baltimore on Saturday afternoon, and was getting out of the Bergen stage when he was shot.

Almost all of those arrested were injured in some way,—for every man who was found by the military with head smashed, fingers cut, or having sustained injuries of any character, was seized upon as a participant in the fight, and at once assigned a position in the ranks between two soldiers, and marched to prison. Those who needed medical care were furnished it on arriving at the jail.

When the news of the riot had become known the greatest consternation prevailed throughout the city. Every man hurried to his home to protect his family, and adopted and brought into action all the means for security and defence at his command. Doors were barred and barricaded, windows darkened, and firearms, clubs, &c., were prepared to use if the emergency made them necessary. The families generally quartered themselves in the basements of their houses, as the safest places in case of an attack.

THE [illegible]-STREET MURDER.

THE END OF THE CORONER'S INQUEST.

That "John" Knows Nothing.

Snodgrass on the Stand---His Testimony Contradicted by Two Witnesses.

THE DAGGER THAT DID IT.

Coroner Connery's Charge and the Jury's Verdict.

Eckel and Mrs. Cunningham Held to Answer the Charge of Murder—Snodgrass as an Accessory, and the Young Ladies Detained for the Action of the Grand Jury.

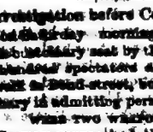
The investigation before Coroner CONNERY was resumed at half-past 9 this morning. Judge CAPRON assumed his usual legal seat by the side of the Coroner. A thousand spectators assembled on the opposite sidewalk in Bond-street, but the Police were unusually chary in admitting persons into the house.

WHAT TWO WARRIORS USED?

Judge CAPRON approached the reporters' table before the investigation was resumed, and produced a letter which appeared to him to throw light upon the character of the perforations in Dr. BURDELL's shirt. The letter is as follows:

NEW-YORK, Feb. 12, 1857.

Judge CAPRON—Sir: I got information from a drawing given in a newspaper that Dr. Burdell's shirt shows several cuts of this remarkable angular form,



and just now I read that you, examining Dr. Woodward, therefore supposed that the wounds inflicted upon the body of Dr. B. could not have been made by the same instrument. This might lead perhaps the inquisitorial parties into a fruitless way, and as I am desirous to prevent them from going on it, I beg leave to call your attention to the inclosed drawing, which shows evidently that the cuts in the shirt are likely to have been made by the same instrument, and that the surprising angular form of several of them *could have been caused by a plait only of the shirt.*

Yours respectfully, A. J. GILLEH.

[The drawing inclosed exhibited a stroke apparently straight, extending across a triangular fold; opening this fold gives the exact appearance *of a triangular cut.*]

Judge CAPRON said this letter relieved his mind of doubts which he had entertained, and in reference to which he had questioned the physicians without satisfactory results. He had hitherto been unable to see how cuts differing so much in character could have been inflicted by one instrument, nor could he reconcile with the hypothesis that one person struck all the blows, the fact which seemed to be established that more than one instrument had been used; for it is impossible to believe that one person used two weapons. The explanations of Mr. GILLEH had thrown much light upon this point, and the Judge expressed his conviction that but one instrument was used.

Drs. Gourlay and Woodward were appealed to, for confirmation of Gilleh's theory, but scouted it with great emphasis. Dr. Woodward states that the cut in the *plait* of the shirt and the wound in Dr. Burdell's heart were correspondent.

CAPT. RYNDERS ON HAND.

There was some excitement up-stairs before the Coroner made his appearance. Capt. Isaiah Rynders was among the earliest visitors at the house to-day, and is said to have had a pleasant and lively little time with Snodgrass, who is confined in the witnesses room. Rynders, it was currently reported, distinctly charged the young gentleman with knowing more about the affair than he chose to divulge. He began his asseverations before he knew Snodgrass was in the room, but when confronted with him immediately reiterated them. Snodgrass was removed from the room to get rid of the Captain. Rynders went down stairs and took a stand in the jury room, where he regarded with a smiling countenance such of the reporters as endeavored to get from him the facts of the matter—replying only: "I can't disclose anything now; I expect I shall be put on the stand."

A Bystander—Is it a fact that you talked with Snodgrass this morning, Captain?

The Captain nodded his head and winked.

Q.—What did you say to him—did you pitch into him?

The Captain—A little.

The room was ordered to be cleared.

A policeman leaned over the table and accosted the Captain—"What's your name, Sir? Are you called as a witness?"

Captain Rynders—My name is Rynders, supposed to be Isaiah. [Great laughter.]

Policeman subsided.

MORE WITNESSES.

Coroner—Gentlemen of the Jury, I was of opinion when we last adjourned that we had no other witnesses to examine, but from information which I received yesterday I considered it right and just that I should act upon that information, and we will, therefore, examine one or two or three witnesses more. I was called on yesterday frequently by five or six gentlemen, stating that they could give a very excellent character of Farrell. I have been called upon by one gentleman—I might as well give his name—Mr. Ely—who says he can produce a person who heard the man say so and so—that he was drunk, &c. I would say, gentleman of the Jury, knowing what belongs to the Court over which I preside, that this is not a court of desence—that an opportunity will subsequently be afforded to all those persons wishing to test character after our investigation. The Jury has nothing to do but to find out who was the perpetrator of the murder. We ultimately submit their decision to the Grand Jury and District-Attorney for the future action of the law.

MR. SNODGRASS RECALLED.

George Vail Snodgrass recalled and examined by the Coroner.

Coroner—You have been sworn before, and you are still under the same obligation as regards your testimony. Did you ever recently, or at any time, go out in company with Mrs. Cunningham to buy a dirk, dagger, or sword-cane?

Witness—(Promptly and emphatically)—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you recently or at any time buy a dagger or dirk yourself? A.—(Emphatically as before]—No, Sir.

Coroner—That is all I have to ask.

MRS. ALVISET'S TESTIMONY.

Mrs. Margaret Alviset sworn and examined by the Coroner.

Q.—Where do you live? A.—In Broadway, No. 590.

Q.—About two weeks ago, did a young man whom you have since recognized as Mr. Snodgrass, call at your store in Broadway to purchase a dagger? A.—I saw a young man about two or three days before the Doctor was killed, and I sold him a dagger-knife—a four-cornered blade.

Q.—This was the Wednesday or Thursday before the murder of Dr. Burdell? A.—It was two or three days; I can't tell you exactly.

Q.—Did he not try one of them and object to it because it was not strong enough? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did he not finally select an old one, for which he paid you $8? A.—He paid $8 for one—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Were you here before to identify Mrs. Cunningham and Mr. Eckel as parties who bought a sword cane in your store? A.—I was here day before yesterday.

Q.—When was it you had a dispute with Mr. Snodgrass as one of the persons who bought the dagger in your store about two weeks ago? A.—A gentleman wanted to bring me up stairs, and there was an officer there who told me "who sent you up?" and I said "Already;" then he told us to go round back there, there is a place for witnesses down stairs; I didn't like to go down there it looked so black, so he said go in the front room; so I went, and there I saw a young gentleman sitting on the stove; I told the policeman that I wanted to get my dinner, and if he had not been in such a hurry with me I could have taken it in five minutes; I wanted to take my dinner before; so the young man spoke to me in such a rough way, and said that he was here without dinner, and was the day before without dinner, and I might as well be without dinner myself; I saw that young man before when he was in the store, and so I told him I had seen him; but may be, said I, he has more right to be here than me; he told me "You think so?" then I went to the front window in the kitchen; I didn't speak to him any more; the officer told him he would go with him to get his dinner, and I may go to the window; said he to the young man: "Have you money?" and the young man says: "Yes," the officer says "That's enough;" so he take a bundle of bills and turn them over and said that is more than he want; then he went off, and I didn't see him any more.

Q.—Did you see the young man, to-day, since you came into this place? A.—I see him up stairs.

Q.—Were you brought into his company in order to recognize him? A.—Yes, Sir; I knew him very well.

Q.—Did you recognize him as the person who bought the knife of you? A.—Yes, Sir, I sold him the knife.

Q.—(Exhibiting a dagger)—Don't that bear a similitude to the knife you sold him? A.—That is the same blade—the same size—five inches long—exactly like it: it had a handle when I sold it.

[The dagger exhibited was without a handle.]

Coroner—Madam, I request of you to walk over to that crowd of people in the front room, and see if you recognize anybody?

Witness goes up to the barrier which separates the two apartments, and taking a cane from one of the officers, which he had in his hand, stretches it out and lays it on the shoulder of Snodgrass.

SNODGRASS ORDERED INTO CUSTODY.

Coroner—Officer, I give you orders to take Mr. Snodgrass into custody; I will furnish you with legal authority.

EXAMINATION RESUMED.

Judge CAPRON asked permission of the Coroner to ask the witness some questions, which was given.

The Coroner, in the meantime, said if gentlemen in the room did not keep silent he would have to decide to clear the jury-room, except for reporters.

Q.—I wish you to state to the jury whether there was any controversy between you and Mr. Snodgrass at the time he was in the store which led you to notice him particularly; tell the jury about the money? A.—If I had speak to him, you mean? I don't understand very good English; you mean if I talked with the young man about the money?

Q.—Was there any difficulty between you at the time he was in the store to buy the knife? A.—Yes, Sir, we look at the bills if they are good, and so he says in a rough way, "You think I give you bad money?" then the girl look at the money, and he say, "Are you satisfied now? are they good?" I tell him "Yes;" then after he left I said he was a real *blanc bec*: he never was out of his father's house much.

Q.—What street did he go to from your store? A.—I don't know; he goes up Broadway.

Q.—Did he cross the street, do you recollect? A.—No; he goes up the sidewalk.

Q.—Is your store below or above Bond-street? A.—It is in the Metropolitan Hotel.

Q.—Then it is below? A.—Yes, it is near Mr. Faverge's; it is next door to the cigar store.

Q.—Was his face differently dressed from now—his beard? A.—I don't know of particulars; he had a moustache, very light, when he come in, and a hat on.

Q.—A light moustache? A.—Not very long.

Q.—Has that been changed, or not? A.—To-day he has none, and I knew him just when I came in up stairs; I see he had taken them off, but I knew him just as well.

A Juror—Will your girl know him? A.—No, because she didn't look as much as I did; that is my business.

Judge Capron—What is the name of the other person in the store that also recognized him?

Officer—Agnes Smith.

Judge Capron—Let her come up.

THE MAN EVANS.

Coroner—Now, gentlemen, I must have silence here. Officer, if the meeting is disturbed again, you will please put everybody out of the room. Gentlemen of the Jury, I sent off four telegraphs yesterday. I have received answers to two. One inquires about the whereabouts of this Cadwallader Evans. The deputy keeper of the Moyamensing Prison, J. Wilkie, telegraphs:

"He is not in Moyamensing Prison, unless an alias."

The keeper, J. S., Hallowell, telegraphs:

"Cadwallader Evans was discharged May 22, 1854; whereabouts unknown; have heard he is in Virginia."

JOHN GILMARTEN'S TESTIMONY.

John Gilmartin, sworn and examined by Judge CAPRON.

Q.—Were you acquainted with this family that occupied the house? A.—Yes, Sir—not with all the family; I was acquainted with Mrs. Cunningham, her two daughters, and her two sons; I didn't know the one that is in the country.

Q.—Did you serve her in the capacity of servant, or any other capacity? A.—Yes, Sir, I have done some errands and messages for her.

Q.—Did you live with her? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—When were you here last, in reference to the murder of Dr. Burdell? A.—It was either on the Monday or Tuesday night previous; I am not certain which one of the two.

Q.—Were you here the day that the murder was discovered—Saturday? A.—No, Sir; I came here Sunday morning to get some clean shirts, and I found a crowd around the door, and I didn't try to come in. I got my washing done here by the person who was cook—Hannah—an old acquaintance of mine; she got the privilege of getting my washing done here.

Q.—Did you know Dr. Burdell? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Were you acquainted with him? A.—He knew me to speak to me; I never saw him in the street in my life, but once on the stoop here one night I came from Broadway I thought I saw him, and I asked Hannah if the Doctor did not wear a shawl; I thought it was him because I have seen him in the house.

Q.—When was that? A.—That was on the night this new theatre was opened in Broadway.

Q.—Did you ever talk with Mrs. Cunningham? A.—Yes, Sir, I have.

Q.—Did you ever talk with Mrs. Cunningham about the Doctor? A.—No, Sir, I don't think I ever did.

Q.—Did you ever see Mrs. Cunningham and the Doctor together in company? A.—I did, Sir.

Q.—When? A.—The first time I saw them together was down in the basement.

Q.—When the last time? A.—The last time of all is perhaps three or four weeks ago—either three or four.

Q.—Where was that? A.—Up stairs.

Q.—In the Doctor's room? A.—No, Sir; in Mrs. Cunningham's room I think it was.

Q.—In the third story? A.—Yes, Sir; I was down stairs, and I don't recollect who she sent down for me, but I think she sent somebody for me to come and assist in moving the table and putting up the shades.

Q.—Was the Doctor engaged in aiding her? A.—He was; I will tell you how he came to aid her too: I think the young ladies were in the room at the time, and I think there was a lady in the room sewing, and some of them went out when I went in; I don't know whether it was a table or what it was, but it had a pile of books on it; then I moved another table to stand on; I brought it down from the attic rooms—a common square table; she undertook to fix the gas-light, and she discovered that the pipe was stopped up, and she went and told the Doctor about it, and he came up and looked at it and pronounced it to be stopped up intentionally to save gas, and he said it must have been done by Mrs. Jones, who was stingy; that it was just like her; she was stingy and she hadn't much to shew for it; so him and her went off to get something to probe it out, and he probed it out; it might be putty or something, and him and her were conversing; I did not take any notice, for I was hanging the shades; that is the last time I saw them.

Q.—Did you ever hear either of the two daughters say anything to the Doctor? A.—I don't know that I ever did.

Q.—Ever see them in company? A.—I have never seen them in company at all unless going through the house; they might be without my seeing them; I did not go through the upper part of the house; it was very seldom that anybody went down for me; if Mrs. Cunningham wanted me to go she would send Hannah for me.

Judge Capron—I am quite satisfied from the examination thus far, from the fact that this witness never saw the Doctor but once or twice, and never had any communication with these parties; that you might examine him all day and get nothing. If you think otherwise you may see, Mr. Coroner, if you can elicit anything.

EXAMINED BY THE CORONER.

Q.—Were you out of the City since the murder? A.—Yes, Sir, I went out a little ways to see a man at Farmington, and I tried to get back that day but could not do so.

Q.—Were you ever in Newark, Sir? A.—Not lately.

Q.—How long ago? A.—I was there a great many times some years ago.

Q.—Have you been there since the murder? A.—No, Sir, I have not, but I was in Morristown; I tried to get back also the same way I came; I could not find the man I wanted to see.

Q.—Were you ever in the habit of peddling? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Had you your arm in a sling within the last fortnight? A.—No, Sir; never, to my knowledge, at any time.

Q.—Did Mr. Eckel or any member of Mrs. Cunningham's family, or Mr. Snodgrass, give you a trunk to take to any place? A.—No, Sir; I never took a trunk out of this house in my life.

Q.—Never took a trunk? A.—Never a single package, unless my own shirts, and that I have not taken for three weeks; my shirts have been here three weeks.

Q.—Had you any clothes from Hannah to be washed that had spots of blood on them? A.—Never, never, nothing except my own shirts; sometimes she brought them, and sometimes I went for them, but it has been all of three weeks since I brought away my own shirts; I wear two of Mr. Miles' shirts; I have got on one now, and I have had it on a week.

Q.—Did you see Hannah, the cook, since the murder? A.—No, Sir.

A Juror—Did you try to keep out of the way since the murder, A.—No, Sir; I slept in my room.

Witness, while signing the deposition, announced that when he was down stairs somebody had taken his likeness in presence of two officers. The Coroner proclaimed silence and announced this fact—saying, "I give you all there is, gentlemen!" [A laugh.]

AGNES SMITH'S TESTIMONY.

Agnes Smith, sworn and examined by Judge Capron.

Q.—Where is your place of business? A.—No. 590 Broadway.

Q.—In whose employment are you? A.—Mrs. Alviset's.

Q.—In the same establishment in which the lady that has just been examined is employed? A.—Yes, Sir, the same.

Q.—Have you been down to the station-house within a short time to see a man there? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Mr. Snodgrass? A.—Yes, Sir, I understood it was the same person.

Q.—Had you seen, at any other place and time, the same young man? A.—I remember his face, but where I had seen him I cannot positively say; I cannot positively swear that I saw him there.

Q.—You mean in the store? A.—In the store.

Q.—Do you remember of a young man coming into the store to buy a dirk? A.—Well, not to remember particularly the young man; we have sold within three weeks upwards of a dozen dirks.

Q.—But you don't remember distinctly of recognizing this young man? A.—As to buying the one spoken of? No, Sir, I do not; I remember the conversation that passed between them—of the young man speaking so roughly to her.

Q.—To the other lady? A.—To the other lady.

Q.—You know there was a young man came in there and had a rough conversation? A.—Yes, Sir; I don't know which of us he addressed the conversation to, but [illegible] was dissatisfied at the [illegible]

Q.—Not what? A.—Not very friendly.

Q.—Did you know Mrs. Cunningham? A.—I did, sometime ago, merely seeing her; I was not acquainted with her.

Q.—Did you ever converse with her about the Doctor? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you ever hear anything of the nature of the difficulties existing between the Doctor and Mrs. Cunningham? A.—I have heard it spoken of.

Mr. Capron—If it is mere hearsay, that is not of any moment.

Witness—No, Sir; it is nothing more.

Mr. Capron—I want to get at what you know, if you know anything.

Witness—For the last year past I did not hear him speak of her at all.

The Coroner—If there any other evidence now to be offered to the Coroner and the Jury? I proclaim this aloud. Everybody knows that I have been solicitous to find out every information that I could possibly arrive at, and, having got all that I could desire, I ask if there be any other person, even in this crowd, who knows anything concerning Dr. Burdell, or his family relations here with the Cunninghams? If not, with the consent of the Jury I will commence to address them.

A pause ensued, during which no indication was given of a wish to comply with the Coroner's request.

The Coroner again rose and said: Officers, I hope that you will see that order be preserved in this room, and that no applause or disapprobation, nor any expression of that nature, shall be made use of here. We have to perform a solemn duty, and I hope the good mind of the audience present will show them at once the propriety of adopting the course that I now suggest. As I read each page—(I am now speaking to the press)—I will tear off each page and hand it over to you, if you think proper.

Reporter for an Evening Paper—Thank you.

Reporter for a Morning Paper—Hold on, Coroner, till you get through.

Another Reporter—Yes, we will wait till you get through.

Reporter of Evening Paper—Hand it over—that is the best way. [Confusion.]

Coroner—I wish, gentlemen, to suit you all, and to follow the desire of a majority of you.—I want you to agree, gentlemen, among yourselves. I will give you five minutes to agree among yourselves.

A Reporter—Let the big papers have it.

Reporter for Evening Paper—Never mind for big or little papers. We wish you to hand it over here.

Coroner—I want a majority of you to agree.

Reporter for Evening Paper—That is a ridiculous remark, entirely, about big and little papers.

Coroner—I know no more distinction between a big proprietor and a little proprietor than I know between the aristocrat and the poor man. [Confusion.]

A Voice—Put it to a vote.

Another Voice—Yes, that is the right way. [Renewed confusion.]

Coroner—Now, then, gentlemen, I will exercise my own judgment in this case; and as I find you are disagreed, I will not deliver this manuscript over till I have done.

Several Voices—That is good.

The Coroner then rose and addressed the Jury as follows:

CORONER'S CHARGE.

GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY: I have to congratulate you that our labors in this important case are approaching a close, and I cannot refrain from expressing my thanks to you collectively, and to each juror individually, for the patient attention which you have bestowed on the case as it progressed. The duty which the law has cast upon us has been and is to inquire how and by what means Dr. Harvey Burdell, upon view of whose body the present inquest is held, came by his death. I think I may assert, without fear of contradiction, that there has never been an inquest held in this City which has attracted more, if so much, of public attention as the present one. The public mind, some fourteen days ago, was startled on learning from the channels through which the passing events of the day are made known, that a respectable citizen, a gentleman of wealth and good station in society—had been foully and brutally murdered, *I might say butchered*, and in his own house, and that at that time there was no clue to discover the perpetrators of the foul deed. The moment our proceedings commenced the eyes of the public were rivetted upon us, and the evidence of each day as we progressed was looked for and read with intense anxiety, in order to learn if there was any probability that the guilty party or parties could be discovered and brought to the bar of criminal justice to answer for the crime. Not only did this general anxiety exist to learn how the inquiry progressed, and what disclosures were elicited by the evidence, but that great engine for good or evil —the *public Press*—thought it fit and proper to commence, and from day to day carry on a severe criticism on the presiding officer of this inquiry, tending to lead the public mind to the conclusion that the inquest would prove abortive owing to his incompetency to conduct the investigation; charging the Coroner with adopting but one theory of the case and following up that theory to *the exclusion of all others.* It must be apparent to every one that either one or other of these theories must be correct. The murder was committed by or with the privity of some inmate or inmates of the house of the murdered man,—*or*, by some person or persons who entered the house unknown to those inmates, committed the murder and then left the house. Gentlemen, I am free to admit that I thought it right to proceed as if the first theory was the true one. There appeared to me at a very early period of our labors evidence pointing in *that* direction—none in the contrary direction, but I deny most emphatically that I have followed up that theory to the exclusion of the other, if any evidence could have been obtained to sustain it. I had parties engaged night and day, searching for evidence of where and with whom Dr. Burdell was during the whole of the Friday evening of the murder, and also to ascertain if any person was seen to enter that house, during any portion of that evening, who might have been concealed therein when the Doctor entered, or who entered after him. The inquiries on this head were fruitless, and in the absence of any evidence supporting a contrary theory, I did think it right to follow out the theory with which I first became impressed, and was determined to pursue it until it was established by evidence or shown to be erroneous. I do not regret the course which I have pursued, and as *this case* is to be governed by *your* verdict, I leave *my conduct* to the verdict of an enlightened public, which, I venture to think, will come to the conclusion that the cause of public justice has not suffered under my humble administration of it. It is always unpleasant for a party so speak of himself, but he is sometimes *compelled* to do so in self-vindication, and his silence might be construed into an acquiescence in the justice of the charges brought against him. For this reason, and for this reason alone, have I ventured to speak of myself, and trusting that the Jury whom I have the honor to address will think the remarks which I have made as to my own conduct have not been uncalled for. Dismissing this preliminary personal matter, I will proceed to call your attention to the case itself. It is one almost unparalleled in the annals of crime. The country looks to you to render a true verdict according to the evidence, but let not the *magnitude* of the crime, let not your *abhorrence* of it, or your desire to see the justice of the country vindicated lead you to impute guilt to any one upon whom the evidence does not fix guilt—so, on the other hand, sympathy towards any party on whom guilt is fixed by evidence satisfactory to your minds should not be allowed to influence your finding. You will bear in mind that your verdict does not decide the guilt or the innocence of any party. Your finding may indeed subject parties to be deprived of their liberty for a time, and oblige them to answer before another Jury, who will then decide the important question of guilty or not guilty, and, therefore, as your verdict may have the effect which I have mentioned, you will take care that it is based on evidence which carries conviction to your minds that public justice requires the sacrifice of personal liberty until the party accused by your verdict has had the opportunity of rebutting or explaining, which cannot be done in this court, the facts which appear to be established before us.

Gentlemen, we are relieved in this case from the necessity of all inquiry into what the law terms the *corpus delicti*—That Dr. Burdell *was murdered*, that the instrument, whatever it was, which penetrated his heart, and also divided the jugular vein as well as the external and internal carotid arteries caused his death, there can be no question, no doubt,—that the injuries referred to were inflicted by some other person or persons, and *not* by himself, the evidence on this point is so plain and decisive that I need not refer to it. I think, gentlemen, you will have no difficulty without my referring to the testimony on the point, in coming to the conclusion that the murder was committed between the hours of 10 and 11 on the evening of Friday, the 30th of January —perhaps near the hour of 11. I am anxious to dispose of what is *plain* and *indisputable* in the case, before calling your attention to what is in doubt and uncertain. That the house was the house of Dr. Burdell is clear—that he occupied or used for his own purposes a portion of the house is also clear, and that he was murdered in that portion of the house which he so occupied is equally indisputable. The next point which we have beyond question is that on the night of the 30ht, of January the inmates of the house were Mrs. Emma Augusta Cunningham, Augusta, her eldest daughter, Helen, her youngest daughter, her two sons aged 9 and 7 years, John J. Eckel, Geo. Vale Snodgrass, Hannah Conlon, the cook, and Danl. Ullmann. This latter name we may exclude, as he did not enter the house until after, or about midnight. Where it is clearly established that the crime of murder was perpetrated, and there is no direct evidence of who was the murderer, we are driven to resort to *circumstantial* or *presumptive* proof to ascertain *who* is the guilty agent. In the present case, in the absence of direct proof, we look around and inquire,—

First—Was there any person who possessed the *means and opportunity* of perpetrating the offence?

Second—Was there any person possessing such means and opportunity who had a *motive* for such perpetration?

Third—Do we find any persons using any means and precautions to avoid suspicion and inquiry?

That Eckel, Snodgrass, and Mrs. Cunningham possessed the *means and opportunity* of perpetrating the crime admits of no doubt. Whether they, or any two or one of them *did* perpetrate it, is another question.

But upon the second point, had the parties possessing means and opportunities any motive for committing the bloody deed, demands your serious attention. It appears that on the 28th of October last Mrs. Cunningham and Dr. Burdell, *or some one personating Dr. Burdell*, were married by Rev. Mr. Marvine—of the *fact* of a marriage having been solemnised, and *that* Mrs. Cunningham was married *to some one*, there can be no doubt; but was the person to whom she was married Dr. Burdell or some one else? The evidence of Mrs. Cunningham, of Augusta Cunningham, of Mrs. Alviset, and of Dr. Burdell was that Dr. Burdell was the person married to her mother; you will look and see whether the testimonials to the effect on the back of the attendant circumstances. Dr. Burdell never acknowledged his marriage with Mrs. Cunningham, but, on the contrary, spoke of her in terms which would lead to the inference that no marriage between him and Mrs. Cunningham had ever taken place. The conduct of Mrs. Cunningham was, it appears, had every motive for making the marriage known, was consistent with that of Dr. Burdell. Do you believe that if a marriage with Dr. Burdell had taken place, he would have allowed his wife to have her sleeping apartment in a room adjoining to, and communicating with, *the bedroom of Eckel*—that he would speak of her as a mere tenant and occupant of his house, of whom he was determined to get rid on the 1st of May—that he would uniformly take his meals out of the house, and conduct himself *after* the 28th of October exactly as he had done *before* that date. On this part of the case I beg your particular attention to the evidence of Mr. Chatfield and Mr. Thayer, for their testimony tends to show that about a month after the supposed marriage of Dr. Burdell with Mrs. Cunningham, we find the latter making use of expressions that could not have been consistent with truth, and would not have been used by her had she become the wife of Dr. Burdell at the date indicated by the marriage certificate. The question whether Dr. Burdell was or was not married to Mrs. Cunningham, has a most important bearing on the case, because if you shall come to the conclusion that the marriage of Mrs. Cunningham was with Eckel, taking for that purpose the name of, and impersonating Dr. Burdell, a very strong motive is shown both in *Eckel and Mrs. Cunningham* for putting Dr. Burdell out of the way. As the widow of Dr. Burdell, she would, on his decease, become entitled to considerable property, and she thus had a pecuniary interest in his death; and if the marriage was with Eckel, personating Dr. Burdell, it shows him to have been a party to the fraud, necessarily looking forward to the benefits resulting *to him* therefrom in a pecuniary point of view as the *de facto* husband of Mrs. Cunningham. Supposing this fraud to have been perpetrated, it is difficult to conceive in what way the parties could be benefitted by it, *except* by Dr. Burdell's death. Is it consistent with probability that the parties concocted the fraud, (if in point of fact it was concocted,) without any ulterior object or expectation of benefit from it—without at the time it was resolved on having in their minds some definite plan of action *to reap the fruits of it?* It is contrary to all our experience that a man will commit a fraud without a motive, and conversely, that if he has committed such a fraud, he had a motive for doing it. So again, if two parties join in committing a fraud, the natural inference is that each of them was a party in carrying it out to consummation, and therefore, if you should be of opinion that the marriage of Mrs. Cunningham was *de facto with Eckel*, and *not* with Dr. Burdell, and if the evidence satisfies you that Eckel was a party whose hands were imbrued in the blood of his victim, I don't see how you can come to any other conclusion than that Mrs. Cunningham *must* have been and *was* a party privy to, and counseling, aiding and abetting Eckel in the commission of the murder.

These, however, are questions entirely for your consideration, and you will draw your own conclusions from the facts appearing in the evidence. If, gentlemen, you should come to the conclusion that the marriage of Mrs. Cunningham was not with Dr. Burdell, and also was not with Eckel, *but with some other person*, then, although the presumption of guilt from motives of interest would remain as to Mrs. Cunningham, as to Eckel it would be entirely removed. The evidence as respects Mr. Snodgrass is weaker than that against Eckel and Mrs. Cunningham. As to him, although it is apparent that he possessed the means and opportunity of perpetrating the crime, there is no proof of any motives similar to those which give weight to the case as against Eckel and Mrs. Cunningham. Still, however, I must call your attention to the evidence *as it affects Snodgrass.* He appears to have been on terms of intimacy with Mrs. Cunningham and her daughters. He was in the house on the night of the murder. You will say whether the murder could have been or was committed by one person alone. If you are satisfied that more than one person was engaged in the actual commission of the murder, and exclude Mrs. Cunningham's daughters and sons, and the female servants from all participation in the act, then you will consider whether you can safely come to the conclusion that Snodgrass was a party aiding Eckel in the bloody tragedy. I must tell you that a party is not to be implicated and sent to trial where the case is one of *suspicion* only. *To justify a verdict against any one* you must be satisfied by the *evidence* that the case is more than one of suspicion—that it has satisfied your minds that any party implicated by your verdict, committed, or was aiding or abetting in the commission of the crime. Considering the great attention which you have paid to this case, and that every tittle of evidence which has been adduced, has appeared with great accuracy in the public papers, I shall not, unless you desire it, go over the evidence in detail, but will place in your hands, when you retire, a copy of the paper containing the evidence at length.

Possibly, gentlemen, I shall be blamed for taking this course, because I saw it *predicted* in one of the public journals of this City on Thursday last, that I should probably consume *an entire day* in my summing-up of the case, and as that prediction will not be verified, I shall wait with calm resignation the castigation that awaits me for presuming to falsify the prediction referred to. (Laughter.) I do not shrink from the task of going over the evidence in detail, from any desire to save myself the trouble of doing so, but considering that the whole of the testimony is in print, and can be referred to by you on retiring, to deliberate upon your verdict—considering also the great attention which you have bestowed upon the case as it has progressed—considering further that this is not the tribunal before which the guilt or innocence of any party is absolutely fixed—that the evidence is on one side, and that there is not a conflict of testimony to be sifted and weighed by the presiding Judge, for the guidance of the Jury, as upon a trial of an indictment—I think the ends of justice will be best promoted by the adoption of the course which, after due deliberation, I have decided to take, viz., to give you the general effect of the evidence, and the conclusions to be drawn from it, leaving it to you to refer to it in detail, if you shall deem it necessary to do so. There is, however, the evidence of *one witness*, of such vast importance that I feel I ought to make a few observations upon it. I mean the testimony of John Farrell, which was taken on the 10th inst. Gentlemen, it is, as you are aware, the peculiar province of a Jury to decide on the degree of weight that they think fit to give to the testimony of each and every witness testifying before them. They have the advantage (not possessed by those outside the Court) of seeing the manner and demeanor of the witness, his willingness or unwillingness to testify, and to how any weight can be attached to the evidence of a witness, the Jury must be satisfied that he is the witness of truth, and comes forward to speak of facts of which he is cognizant, and not to relate a tale the product of his own invention.

The impression made on my mind, at the time, was, and it still remains, that the witness whose name I have mentioned was the witness of truth; that he came before us and testified to facts and occurrences within his own knowledge; and, if the same impression was made on *your* minds, then the next question which you will ask yourselves is this: Could the witness have been mistaken? Had he the means and opportunity of seeing that the person who came down in his shirt-sleeves, a few minutes after the person whom we have reason to presume was Dr. Burdell entered the house, was Eckel? If you believe that the witness in question was the witness of truth, and was not mistaken in his identification of Eckel, we have these facts established: That, within two minutes after Dr. Burdell entered the house, a cry was uttered within it as of a person being injured; that such cry was sufficiently loud to be heard outside the house; that, in another minute or so, all was silence, and Eckel then appears at the front door, and there, on the side-post of that door, stamps with his left hand, wet with the blood of his victim, proof of his guilt. For what purpose he came to the front door we cannot positively say; but it may be inferred, and I think the inference is a natural one, finding that his victim was dispatched, and having a murderer's fears that the cries may have been heard by some person outside, he ventured to the door, to satisfy himself that they had not been heard, thereby furnishing the strongest possible circumstantial evidence against himself, that he was the murderer or one of the murderers, (if more than one was engaged,) in this horrid tragedy. Thus, gentlemen, by what *man* terms *accident*, but which many more fitly be termed the just and wise interposition of that Being who guides and governs all, and from whom no secrets are hidden, was the witness *Farrell* on the very spot at the *needed moment*, and was there made by the murderer himself a witness of his guilt. The evidence of Farrell clears up another difficulty which was presented at an early period of our inquiry. You will recollect that it was proved that there was blood on the staircase and passage of the first floor, showing that the murderer came down stairs, and these appearances of blood suggested the thought that the murderer left the house, and if so, that no inmate of the house was implicated. The appearance of Eckel at the front door at once removes the difficulty, and furnishes corroborative proof of the truth of the hypothesis that the murder was not the work of any one who was concealed in the house, or who entered after Dr. Burdell. Gentlemen, you will recollect the course I took to test this witness's accuracy, for of his veracity I had no doubt. I had Eckel sent for and placed promiscuously amongst about 30 other persons, and without the witness knowing that Eckel was in the room. I desired him to look around and see if he could point out the man who came to the door when he was on the steps; and from the 30 persons he picked out Eckel as the man, and he was not aware that the person he had so selected was Eckel, until informed by me on his return to this room. If you can place full reliance upon the testimony of Farrell, and are satisfied that he has been under no mistake in his identification of Eckel, then the presumptions of the guilt for your consideration are threefold, as stated in a former part of my address.

First—Had he the means and opportunity of perpetrating the crime?

Second—Had he a motive to commit it?

And 3d—Did he use means and precautions to avoid suspicion or inquiry?

If you answer these questions in the affirmative, gentlemen, the case as against Eckel is one of

[illegible] to whom the was married Dr. [illegible] or some one else? The evidence of Mrs. Cunningham, of Augusta Cunningham, of Mrs. Alviset, and of Dr. Burdell was that Dr. Burdell was the person married to her mother; you will look and see whether the testimonials to the effect on the back of the attendant circumstances. Dr. Burdell never acknowledged his marriage with Mrs. Cunningham, but, on the contrary, spoke of her in terms which would lead to the inference that no marriage between him and Mrs. Cunningham had ever taken place. The conduct of Mrs. Cunningham was, it appears, had every motive for making the marriage known, was consistent with that of Dr. Burdell. Do you believe that if a marriage with Dr. Burdell had taken place, he would have allowed his wife to have her sleeping apartment in a room adjoining to, and communicating with, *the bedroom of Eckel*—that he would speak of her as a mere tenant and occupant of his house, of whom he was determined to get rid on the 1st of May—that he would uniformly take his meals out of the house, and conduct himself *after* the 28th of October exactly as he had done *before* that date. On this part of the case I beg your particular attention to the evidence of Mr. Chatfield and Mr. Thayer, for their testimony tends to show that about a month after the supposed marriage of Dr. Burdell with Mrs. Cunningham, we find the latter making use of expressions that could not have been consistent with truth, and would not have been used by her had she become the wife of Dr. Burdell at the date indicated by the marriage certificate. The question whether Dr. Burdell was or was not married to Mrs. Cunningham, has a most important bearing on the case, because if you shall come to the conclusion that the marriage of Mrs. Cunningham was with Eckel, taking for that purpose the name of, and impersonating Dr. Burdell, a very strong motive is shown *both in Eckel and Mrs. Cunningham* for putting Dr. Burdell out of the way. As the widow of Dr. Burdell, she would, on his decease, become entitled to considerable property, and she thus had a pecuniary interest in his death; and if the marriage was with Eckel, personating Dr. Burdell, it shows him to have been a party to the fraud, necessarily looking forward to the benefits resulting *to him* therefrom in a pecuniary point of view as the *de facto* husband of Mrs. Cunningham. Supposing this fraud to have been perpetrated, it is difficult to conceive in what way the parties could be benefitted by it, *except* by Dr. Burdell's death. Is it consistent with probability that the parties concocted the fraud, (if in point of fact it was concocted,) without any ulterior object or expectation of benefit from it—without at the time it was resolved on having in their minds some definite plan of action *to reap the fruits of it?* It is contrary to all our experience that a man will commit a fraud without a motive, and conversely, that if he has committed such a fraud, he had a motive for doing it. So again, if two parties join in committing a fraud, the natural inference is that each of them was a party in carrying it out to consummation, and therefore, if you should be of opinion that the marriage of Mrs. Cunningham was *de facto with Eckel*, and *not* with Dr. Burdell, and if the evidence satisfies you that Eckel was a party whose hands were imbrued in the blood of his victim, I don't see how you can come to any other conclusion than that Mrs. Cunningham *must* have been and *was* a party privy to, and counseling, aiding and abetting Eckel in the commission of the murder.

These, however, are questions entirely for your consideration, and you will draw your own conclusions from the facts appearing in the evidence. If, gentlemen, you should come to the conclusion that the marriage of Mrs. Cunningham was not with Dr. Burdell, and also was not with Eckel, *but with some other person*, then, although the presumption of guilt from motives of interest would remain as to Mrs. Cunningham, as to Eckel it would be entirely removed. The evidence as respects Mr. Snodgrass is weaker than that against Eckel and Mrs. Cunningham. As to him, although it is apparent that he possessed the means and opportunity of perpetrating the crime, there is no proof of any motives similar to those which give weight to the case as against Eckel and Mrs. Cunningham. Still, however, I must call your attention to the evidence *as it affects Snodgrass.* He appears to have been on terms of intimacy with Mrs. Cunningham and her daughters. He was in the house on the night of the murder. You will say whether the murder could have been or was committed by one person alone. If you are satisfied that more than one person was engaged in the actual commission of the murder, and exclude Mrs. Cunningham's daughters and sons, and the female servants from all participation in the act, then you will consider whether you can safely come to the conclusion that Snodgrass was a party aiding Eck

...that my remarks must be taken generally, as the evidence was closed. The additional fact of this day, as affecting Snodgrass, as we have it from recollection that I spoke with Farrell ... You will be kind enough to weigh it well, and connect it with the other evidence affecting the case to which I have directed your attention.

I will now say, the Coroner added, that I cannot refrain from this position, without offering my sincere thanks to Judge Capron, and other Judges of the City of New-York, for aiding me in the arduous discharge of the duty which was placed upon me, to ferret out the perpetrators of the horrible deed which we have been investigating. I thank them sincerely; it shows that the law, and that is that, thank God, we are surrounded by good men in high positions, who will come to the rescue whenever it is necessary, in order to save the ... from midnight assassin. I must ... sincere thanks to Captain Dilkes, of the Ward Station, for his energy throughout the whole proceeding in this case, being always anxious not only to further the objects I had in my mind, but to further the great interests of the community by his care and attention, and every exertion which, on his part, he has given to the case. Also to Officer Davis, who had been there for all the period of the inquiry, a faithful, honest, upright member of the community. Having done my duty, I leave the ... with the Jury.

I would say here that I have a book here, with the laws I formed above, containing the law as applicable to your investigation.

FARRELL'S TESTIMONY CORROBORATED.

The Jury were about to retire, when Capt. Dilkes pushed his way forward to the Coroner and said: "There is a gentleman here—a most respectable gentleman—who saw Farrell sitting on the steep of this house.

The witness was sworn by the Coroner, but not examined until taken before the Jury up stairs.

Coroner—Gentlemen, I wish to announce to you, particularly of the press, that a gentleman has just arrived here who will testify to the Jury that he saw the witness Farrell sitting on the steps of this stoop at the hour mentioned by him on the night of the murder.

A Voice—What is his name?

Capt. Dilkes—D. C. Waller; he resides at No. 91 Mercer-street, in this City.

Judge Capron subsequently informed the reporters that Mr. Waller had testified that he saw the man Farrell sitting on the door steps doing something with his shoe—that he had his shoe in his hand; he (Mr. Waller) thought it singular; and that he (Waller) saw the door opened by a man in his shirt sleeves as described by Farrell himself.

Another disgraceful scene occurred among the reporters, arising out of a difficulty as to the proper distribution or appropriation of the manuscript of the Coroner's charge.

The affair was finally settled by the Coroner making an order of the suggestion that one person should read the charge so as to give the reporters of all the papers equal facilities in the way of copying.

THE DUPLICATE OF THE DAGGER BOUGHT BY SNODGRASS IS PRONOUNCED CAPABLE OF PRODUCING THE WOUNDS ON DR. BURDELL'S CLOTHES AND BODY.

Dr. G. F. Woodward, who had taken away the dagger the duplicate of which Madame Alviset swore she had sold to George V. Snodgrass, entered the room before the Jury retired, and made the following statement:

I was handed the dagger,—*the fac simile* of the one purchased by Snodgrass—for the purpose of ascertaining if it could have produced the wounds on Dr. Burdell's body. After trying the dagger on a dead body, I give it as my opinion that all the wounds Dr. Burdell received might readily have been made by that dagger. I also experimented with the dagger on some clothing, and the holes made corresponded with those found in the garments of Dr. Burdell.

THE LAST SCENE OF ALL.

At about a quarter to 5 o'clock the Jury retired.

The large crowd which had occupied the street in front of the house during the day, the throng of more fashionable spectators who crowded the front parlor, and the changeable detachment of hangers-on who succeeded, by one pretence or another, in obtaining admission to the Coroner's room, lingered pertinaciously for two or three hours in the hope of hearing the verdict. As 9 o'clock approached, however, and no sign was made by the jurors indicating that they had agreed, the patience even of the most patient began to tire, and people dropped off, one by one, until the crowd outside had dwindled down to half a dozen, and the assemblage inside, exclusive of members of the press and police officers, had so far diminished as hardly to exceed a score. After the tedious task of transcribing the Coroner's charge had been completed by the reporters—and the event was celebrated with sundry jokes and numerous hearty congratulations—the scene within became unusually animated, and assumed a free-and-easy air strangely at variance both with the occasion and the place. Groups of five or six were scattered here and there through the room, discussing the probable terms of the verdict, the probable chance of the ultimate conviction of the accused, the probable disposition of the house, the probable fate of the children, the probability of success in raising a fund to buy drinks all round, and a perfect litany of other chances, speculations, probabilities and reflections. A fitful intervals appeared the Coroner, and no sooner would his good-humored face show itself within the door, than he was beset by a torrent of queries as to what the jury was doing, and whether they had agreed. "Gentlemen," said he, on the first occasion, "I have just been up there; I rapped at the door and told them that if they thought they could not agree before 12 o'clock I would go home, because I'm completely done up, and come back in the morning. They informed me, gentlemen, that they are drawing up the verdict, and so we'll have it in a short time."

The next time he reported progress, which was about an hour later, the Jury had cut five lines to write—which took them half an hour more.

In the meantime, the jollity increased down stairs. One enterprising individual raised a supply of crackers and cheese which was extensively partaken of by the five-cent contributors who clubbed to provide funds for the purchase. Another heightened the pleasures of the repast by relating some queer mistakes in which the reporters or printers had fallen in giving the testimony of witnesses examined during the inquest. Among the other singular errors that occurred he stated that one had been brought to his attention that morning by *Dr. Garish* whom he had heard him implore, with choking voice and eyes full of tears, the reporter of the *Herald* to correct that portion of his evidence, as published in that paper in which he had been made to say that he had examined the wounds in the body of Dr. Burdell, and "found one in the heart under the navel."

Towards the close of the entertainment the Coroner again entered, and was magnanimously presented with the fragments, to-wit: a cracker and a half and the cheese crust. Somebody suggested that he should treat "the press."

"No, by George," said he, "I think the press ought to treat me. I have been giving them food for a fortnight—filling their rapacious maw, almost to choking, for two whole weeks, and I think they ought to give me food for one night."

"Well, but, Coroner," said a third, "you know the press has treated you already."

"Yes," says the Coroner, "I know what you mean."

"D——d badly," said a fourth.

"Exactly," was the general response.

"Well, gentlemen," said the Coroner, "notwithstanding all the Press has said against me, I can say that I never used an indiscretion at this table. I never thought of using one—but in the case of that little Irishwoman, Mary, I adopted the plan of extracting what she knew from her, which I thought most likely to succeed. But, as for indiscretions, I never meant them—I protest solemnly to God—(and here he reverently removed his hat)—I never meant them."

Everybody agreed with the Coroner, and the feeling was universally expressed that he had done as well as he possibly could, and was, in fact, entitled to the distinguished consideration of being regarded as a genuine old brick.

Time gradually wore on. The last cigars were smoked down to the smallest possible stumps. The last jokes were cracked. Some of the officers had dropped asleep on the sofas. The conversation had subsided into little more than an occasional whisper. Little Georgie Cunningham crept silently in and out the room; but, with the thoughtlessness of his years, seemed to look on the whole affair as rather droll. It was now after ten o'clock, and everybody had grown thoroughly tired. The scene presented a striking and ... contrast to that which occurred on the same night and in the same place precisely one month before, when Mrs. Cunningham gave her brilliant ... hundred dollar party—when wine, music, the dance, and song—all the revelry of unconstrained en-

...opposite at No. 36 Bond-street, did hear a cry as of murder, by a male voice, the last syllable uttered abruptly, as if the utterance had been suddenly checked. This was shortly before 11 o'clock. At ten minutes before 11 o'clock a strange man passed, and when a few steps beyond No. 31, heard a shriek or cry. Saw no person in the street, though there might have been some one on the lower side, as he could not see distinctly there. Mr. WILLIAM ROSS swears to going from Broadway through Bond at the same time, following Dr. BURDELL, whom he saw go up the steps of No. 31, enter with a latch key, and disappear. He had gone but eight or ten yards further when he heard a cry of murder—as if from No. 31; the latter syllable inaudible. Looked around and saw no one in the street. JOHN FARRELL sat down on the door-step of No. 31 a few minutes before 11, to adjust the string in his shoe. While there, a gentleman coming from the Bowery, with a shawl about him, went up the steps, and entered with a latch key. Within three minutes after he heard the cry of murder distinctly from the inside; and in another minute a person opened the door and asked him what he was doing there. The one who opened the door was in his shirt sleeves, held the door half open with the right hand, and leaned with his left against the door jamb, where the marks of blood had been noted. FARRELL recognized ECKEL unhesitatingly as the man who opened the door and spoke to him. D. C. WALTER confirms the statement of FARRELL, having passed along Bond-street shortly before 11; seen him on the steps, and seen a person holding the door open and speaking to him. Dr. and Mrs. MAIN, living opposite, going home about 1 o'clock, smelt the smoke of burning woolen in the neighborhood. DE WITT BALDWIN, and others leaving the house No. 16 Bond-street at 11¼, had remarked that somebody was burning woolen stuff or something of that kind somewhere. The occupants of No. 29, adjoining the scene of the murder, testified to hearing no noise and perceiving no unusual smell that night; as did also ERASTUS WILSON, of No. 27, and WM. J. STAPLES, of No. 30, opposite. Mr. and Mrs. RAUSCH, visiting at No. 29, smelled something like burning leather upon leaving at 11¼.

TRANSACTIONS IN THE HOUSE ON FRIDAY.

Forenoon.—Mrs. CUNNINGHAM, with BURCHELL, the office boy, cleaned up the Doctor's rooms. (BURCHELL's testimony.)

Three P. M.—Mrs. CUNNINGHAM in the parlor entertaining lady visitors. (BURCHELL.)

Three and a half P. M.—JOHN H THOMPSON called to see Mrs. C. at her request, in regard to a note she desired to have discounted. While there the Doctor went out.

Four P. M.—Mr. ULLMAN went to his room, on the third floor; left the house at 5.

Afternoon.—According to SNODGRASS, Mrs. CUNNINGHAM and Mr. ECKEL in the parlor together, talking.

Five and a half P. M.—Mr. ECKEL came in to dinner; the whole family together at dinner, SNODGRASS excepted, who came in an hour later; none but the Cunningham family, ECKEL, SNODGRASS, and the cook, in the house from dark until bed time.

Seven and a half to Eight and a half P. M.—SNODGRASS out with HELEN CUNNINGHAM buying veil.

ECKEL in the house the whole evening, with the exception of a few minutes; in the parlor from 9 to 10; Mrs. CUNNINGHAM joined him there at 9¼; at ten they called up the cook, and sent her to bed.

Ten and a half P. M.—SNODGRASS went down to the basement for water; no one there; returning to the third floor found the whole family, Mr. ECKEL included, in Mrs. CUNNINGHAM's bed-room.

Eleven.—SNODGRASS retired to his room on the fourth floor, and went to bed. About three minutes before, ECKEL, who had been sitting by the fire with his boots off, went to bed. When SNODGRASS withdrew, he left Mrs. C. and her two daughters in the room. Mrs. C., according to her testimony, stepped to Mr. ECKEL's door to hand him a note, which had been left for him in the course of the afternoon and forgotten, after which, not feeling well, she undressed and got into bed. The daughters joined her shortly after.

WHEREABOUTS OF DR. BURDELL ON FRIDAY.

Eleven A. M.—Dr. RICHARD COX called; was told Dr. B. was at the Artisans' Bank.

One P. M.—Dr. Cox called again, found Dr. B. in his office, and had some operations performed on his teeth.

One P. M. (about)—Dr. ALBERT T. SMITH, Dr. BURDELL's partner, saw the latter in his office.

Four P. M. (about)—JOHN H. THOMPSON, while talking to Mrs. CUNNINGHAM, swears he saw Dr. BURDELL leave the house.

Four P. M.—HANNAH CONLAN, the cook, saw Dr. B. in the house,

Four and a half P. M.—Dr. BLAISDELL left Dr BURDELL at the house, in the company of Dr. COX,

Five P. M. (about)—Dr. COX returning was told that Dr. B. had gone to his dinner at Metropolitan Hotel, and would not be back.

Five and a half P. M.—Dr. BURDELL seen to leave the house by Dr. MAIN, living opposite.

Nine or nine and a half P. M.—Seen standing at the corner of Bond and the Bowery, by ROBERT A. TOBEY.

Ten and three-quarters—According to WILLIAM ROSS, Dr. B. reëntered the house, coming from the direction of Broadway. At the same time, according to the testimony of JOHN FARRELL, he entered the house coming from the direction of the Bowery. From five and a half, when he was seen leaving the house, until his return at ten and three-quarters, we have no testimony as to the Doctor's whereabouts, save for the passing recognition by TOBEY at nine or nine and a half.

RELATIONS OF DECEASED WITH MRS. CUNNINGHAM.

Daughters testify that the acquaintance was of long standing. Friends of the Doctor recollect his speaking, in the Summer of 1855, of a rich widow, Mrs. CUNNINGHAM, with whom he had just become acquainted. She came with him that year from Saratoga, and took lodgings with Mrs. MARGARET JONES, who then kept the house No. 31 Bond-street, as a boarding house. On the 25th November, 1855, according to HANNAH CONLAN, the cook, Mrs. C. miscarried of a child, which she ascribed to Dr. BURDELL. In May, she took a lease of the house No. 31 Bond-street, and commenced housekeeping. For a short time, Dr. B. took his meals in the house; then began to board elsewhere. In June, 1856, Mrs. C. swore in the affidavit upon which an action for breach of promise was subsequently founded, that Dr B., upon her visiting Elizabethtown in his company, had sexual intercourse with her; and at a later period, when she declared herself pregnant, that he produced abortion. Since last April the quarrels between Dr. B. and Mrs. C. had been frequent and violent. Mrs. JONES, Mrs. HUBBARD, the boys ASHTON, CALLAGHAN, and BURCHELL, the servants, the CUNNINGHAM girls, policemen LITTELL, DAVIS, and MOORE had witnessed them. The Sheriff, Mr. WILLETTS, his Deputy, HUGH CROMBIE; and Messrs. CHATFIELD and TRAVER, Mrs. CUNNINGHAM's counsel, had known of them professionally. To his friends, Dr. BLAISDELL, Dr. COX, Dr. ROBERTS; Mrs. MARY CRANE, Mrs. HUBBARD, and to Mrs. STANSBURY, who had engaged to take the house for the coming year, Dr. BURDELL had talked freely of his troubles with Mrs. CUNNINGHAM, and desired to get rid of her; and this down to the day of his death. The main dispute had occurred in September, when he had accused her of stealing a note she had given him for $608 from his safe. The quarrel ran high, and both parties called in policemen, who witnessed Mrs. C. strike the Doctor. Shortly after, Mrs. C. instituted actions for breach of promise and for slander against Dr. BURDELL; but withdrew them a week or two after—namely, on the 22d of October, when papers were drawn settling the mooted points. The ill-feeling continued to the last. Mrs. CUNNINGHAM kept unflagging watch upon the Doctor's every movement; employed the boys to overhear his conversations; lingered about the entries when persons were talking to the Doctor; exhibiting marks of inordinate jealousy. There is no doubt that Dr. BURDELL feared and hated the woman intensely, and looked forward with the utmost eagerness to the 1st of May, when he could eject her from the house. Mrs. CUNNINGHAM, in her testimony, accounts for her conduct by saying she was jealous of the Doctor.

Were these two married? To sustain the allegation, we have the oath of Mrs. CUNNINGHAM and her eldest daughter, who witnessed the ceremony; that of the clergyman who performed it; that of his two servants who were present at it. We have the marriage certificate; and the record of the marriage in the minister's books; we have the collateral testimony of HELEN CUNNINGHAM, that on the evening of October 28, the date of the alleged marriage, Dr. B., Mrs. C. and AUGUSTA left the house together; the mother bidding her remember the fact, and so impressing the circumstance upon her memory. To discredit the marriage, and to raise the assumption that ECKEL or some other individual personated the Doctor, and imposed upon the clergyman, we have a variety of

...minister, while he was aware of the ... and ARCHBELL, was that ... whether he knew Dr. ... five him dead, or as ... ECKEL, whom he saw. Dr. ... as offering the closest resemblance. The ... were equally undecided. Mrs. SOLLENBACH and her daughter EMILY, recollected Mrs. C. and ECKEL coming to their rooms on Broadway the ... in the latter part of October, and waiting there for a gentlemen, who finally joined them, and to whom Mrs. C. handed a piece of paper, and who went away with them. Mrs. SOLLENBACH had not seen the man; and her daughter had not noticed him sufficiently to identify him. It was shown by Dr. SMITH, Dr. BLAISDELL, Mr. STEVENS, Mrs. HUBBARD, Mrs. CRANE, Dr. COX, that Dr. BURDELL had transacted business with her, as if they were wholly independent of him; had in the middle of January excepted an agreement from her that she should vacate the house on the 1st of May next, and was about leasing his house to Mr. STANSBURY. On the day of his death he had said to the wife of Mr. S., speaking of Mrs. CUNNINGHAM: "She thinks I am an old bachelor worth about $100,000, and do not know what I want myself. She is determined I shall marry her, and I am determined I shall not; *out of the house she shall go.* If it cost me damages, I will pay them, before she shall remain in it after the 1st." Dr. BLAISDELL and Dr. COX swear to Dr. BURDELL having declared, as late as a few days before his death, that he never would marry; he so distrusted and disliked the female sex. To Mr. STEVENS and wife, about the middle of January, speaking of Mrs. C., he said: "That woman wanted me to marry her; I would not have her to save all my money and my life." He said to Mrs. CRANE, on the 23d January, that he "was not married, and never intended to be." He told Dr. BLAISDELL so on the afternoon of the murder, and Dr. COX swears to the same statement. Add to these the all-important fact that *three weeks after* the date of the alleged marriage, Mrs. C. consulted her counsel as to renewing the action for breach of promise—a fact attested by the evidence of LEVI S. CHATFIELD and E. C. TRAVER—and a strong presumption is raised against the marriage. That the conduct of Dr. B. in the house, and his habits with respect to lodging and eating, remained unaltered after the 28th of October, is shown by the testimony of all who have been in the habit of seeing him there. He still slept alone, and still took his meals at the Hotel; absented himself from the party of Jan. 14; wondered at Mrs. CUNNINGHAM's extravagance in spending $300 so foolishly; congratulated himself on getting rid of her so soon as the 1st of May. No sufficient reason has been assigned for concealing the marriage. It was not disclosed until the morning following the murder.

RELATIONS OF MRS. CUNNINGHAM AND ECKEL.

JOHN J. ECKEL came to the house to board early in the Fall; spent most of his time when not at business with the family; was in the habit of sitting, with the rest, in her bedroom, where at night he would pull off his boots, and doze in a chair by the fire; was in the habit of assuming authority in the household; according to MARY DONOHUE, servant, behaving as if master of the house; is supposed to have acted as Mrs. C.'s lawyer in one instance, in her intercourse with the STEVENSES, under the assumed name of Van Dolan; Mrs. CUNNINGHAM accompanied him to the wig-maker's, about the 19th of Jan., to assist him in choosing a toupee; and afterwards accompanied him to get it, when completed; his bed-room adjoined Mrs. CUNNINGHAM's, with a door between; their relations were such that Dr. BURDELL had told Mrs. C., in the presence of HANNAH CONLAN, that he had looked through a key-hole, and saw conduct between her and ECKEL that he did not like; the same remark he made to Mrs. STEVENS, a fortnight before his death, in regard to Mrs. C.'s behavior with a man in the house; he had observed them, he said, through a key-hole; MARY DONOHUE had heard Mr. ECKEL remark at table a few days before the murder, that it "would be a little matter for him (Dr. B.) if he did get a knock, if it could be done handy;" she had also heard Mrs. C. say, recently, "Dr. B. was a very bad man; it was time he was out of the world;" Dr. BURDELL, on the day of the murder, told Dr. BLAISDELL, "they had abused him, and said he ought to have his head broke." Officer DAVIS testified that during the quarrel in September, when Mrs. C. struck the doctor, she threatened "she would have his heart's blood." SNODGRASS swore that at the table one day he asked her "if she did not wish the doctor were dead?" She replied, "she did not tell all she knew."

RECEPTION OF THE NEWS OF THE MURDER BY THE PARTIES SUSPECTED.

John J. Burchell—Mrs. C. began to cry: Mr. SNODGRASS held her awhile on the bed.

Hannah Conlan—They all seemed confused. Mr. SNODGRASS went down to see, and came up, saying it was true. Mrs. C. seemed crazy: tore her hair.

Snodgrass—I thought she (Mrs. C.) was going to faint, and caught her in my arms. She commenced raving when Dr. ROBERTS came in.

Dr. Maine—The youngest of the two young ladies lay across the bed, and appeared to be in great agony. I tried to relieve her, and loosed her corset; the old lady was exclaiming, "He is dead, and I always liked him, and thought a great deal of him." I thought her "fainting" different from the other's.

William Cunningham—I do not know what she (Mrs. C.) said first; she was running round the room and did not know what to do, and my sister fainted, and had a fit. She fainted away on the bed.

Snodgrass.—(recalled)—I was sitting in Mrs. CUNNINGHAM's room playing the banjo; the two Misses CUNNINGHAM were there, and Mrs. C.; the cook came up * * * and said, "You are enjoying your selves so, and the Doctor is dead down stairs." They all began to halloo; I immediately started down stairs to see if it was true. I opened the door and saw Dr. BURDELL; I met Mrs. CUNNINGHAM on the stairs, as I returned. I do not remember that she said anything. Miss HELEN fainted in her chair. AUGUSTA seemed excited but did not faint. Mrs. C. wanted to go down: I would not let her.

Dr. Roberts—Mr. SNODGRASS sat by the chair, holding Mrs. CUNNINGHAM; she was in a great state of excitement, and the young ladies were, and I tried to quiet them, and I stayed but a few moments, and I came down and found, as we thought, that he had died in a fit; I then immediately went up to them, and told the ladies that it was not as bad as they imagined—that he had probably died a natural death; then Mrs. CUNNINGHAM appeared to be a little more easy; she said, "Did he die a natural death?" after that I came away, and I then found that he was murdered, and I think I then told them that he was murdered; what passed in the room I could not remember—not half that was said or done; in fact, there was very little said, because it was a very solemn time; I felt so, at least, to see a friend of mine cut up in that manner; and after I went up the third time, Mrs. CUNNINGHAM said there had been an officer there to see what she was going to say or swear to about it; she said, "I cannot give my name as CUNNINGHAM—it is BURDELL;' I said, "How is that?" she said, "I was married to the Doctor;" I said, "When?" for it astonished me, and I inquired; she said, "Some time ago;" I said, "Have you a marriage certificate?" she said she had; I asked her to let me see it; she said she had the marriage certificate, that could tell me more than she could tell me in one hour; she hunted up the certificate from somewhere, and I read it; that was the first I knew; there was some little remark about it.

Daniel Ullman—After the first outcry I heard Mrs. C. dash herself against the door separating the rooms, and exclaim, "Dr. BURDELL is dead! Oh, Mr. ULLMAN, Dr. BURDELL is dead!"

Frederick Eberhardt, (ECKEL's clerk)—He (Mr. ECKEL) remained at the office until 1, or thereabout, when one of the men who carry the hides up to the establishment in Fourth-street, stepped at the office, and informed Mr. ECKEL that a boy had been at his place of business in Fourth-street and given him a verbal message to the effect that a man was dead at his place of residence, and Mr. ECKEL was requested to come home immediately.

Mr. ECKEL seemed much surprised, took his umbrella and said he would return as soon as possible.

He was gone about two hours and returned; told us a man was murdered, he couldn't tell how.

APPREHENSIONS OF DR. BURDELL.

The two STEVENSES testify that he complained of being robbed, the key of his safe, and valuable papers being stolen, and, to preserve papers, would have to deposit them at the bank. About the middle of January he told Mr. STEVENS—"I am actually afraid to stay in my own house." Mr. STEVENS said—"You are a man of means; I would not stay if I feared for my life." He said he was cautious, and he thought he would stay till May, and get the house clear. MARY DONOHUE, servant, swore that on the 24th January the Doctor said it was not safe to remain here, and said to HANNAH CONLAN, "I want you to bear wit-

...ter. Witness had ... C. ...

Dr. COX called ... Dr. BURDELL shortly before his death—before he complained and sickness found; perceive in the breath: on the day preceding the evening of the death he had brought Dr. BLAISDELL to come and stay with him that day; to come that very night, and stay with him, as he did not feel safe under the circumstances. Dr. BLAISDELL agreed to do so, but was detained at home by company.

CHARACTERISTICS OF DR. BURDELL.

All the witnesses testify to his temperate habits and uniform regularity of life. MARY DONOHUE, that he was always home between ten and eleven at night. Dr. MAIN, living opposite, that he knew the Doctor to be always in the house before eleven, by noticing his gas lit; had often in summer talked to him across the street. Dr. ROBERTS, that he always calculated to be in bed by ten, unless on special occasions. SNODGRASS disagreed with these witnesses, in crediting Dr. BURDELL "used to come home at late as two in the morning;" he came home between ten and two in the morning." Dr. BLAISDELL thought the deceased lacking in courage, and without physical strength; so much so that a boy ten years old could have overcome him. Dr. SMITH regarded Dr. BURDELL as a man of great muscular power. He was a very peculiar man: one hour in a bad humor, the next extremely pleasant. Several witnesses describe him as a "passionate man;" others as a quiet, gentlemanly, prudent man. All agree that he was extremely penurious.

EXISTENCE OF A WILL.

CYRENIUS STEVENS, Mrs. HUBBARD, RICHARD C. FAGG, HARVEY HYDE and Dr. BLAISDELL all swear that Dr. BURDELL had told them that he had made a will. Mr. SPICER or SPENCER of Sackett's Harbor, told Mrs. HUBBARD that he had seen and read Dr. BURDELL's will. To Mr. HYDE he had named one of the legatees in the instrument, and the amount left him. To Dr. BLAISDELL, who often had urged him to make a will, he had exhibited it the week before his death, and detailed the several provisions in it. No such instrument can now be found.

COLLATERAL CIRCUMSTANCES.

The discovery of papers in ECKEL's secretary, that belonged to and should have been in the custody of Dr. BURDELL.

The discovery of a key to Dr. BURDELL's safe among the effects of Mrs. CUNNINGHAM.

The overthrow of the theory put forward by SNODGRASS and the counsel of Mrs. CUNNINGHAM that EVANS, a convict, since found to be under lock and key in the Maryland Penitentiary, was the perpetrator.

The absence of motive elsewhere than in the house for murdering Dr. BURDELL without robbing him.

The strong evidences that it was done by persons in the house, even supposing the testimony of FARRELL to be spurious.

The fact of SNODGRASS purchasing a dagger just before the murder, denying his having done so, under oath, and a similar dagger being found capable of making the wounds found in the dead body.

The identification by FARRELL of ECKEL as the man who opened the door; when, if Mrs. CUNNINGHAM, AUGUSTA, HELEN and SNODGRASS did not swear falsely, he was sitting in their midst, by the fire in the third story. If then we are to admit the credibility of FARRELL—and it can scarcely be doubted, since the corroboration furnished by Mr. WALTERS—the whole testimony of the inmates of the house has been arranged so as to screen the guilty and insure the success of a preceding conspiracy, to which Mrs. C., her eldest daughter, ECKEL and SNODGRASS were parties.

The disappearance of the will seen by two witnesses, and heard of by several, is another significant fact.

From this careful collation and classification of the evidence, we are driven to an inevitable "theory" of the crime. We are to assume that ECKEL was the main actor in the tragedy. The plan dated back from the time when ECKEL was introduced into the house early in the Fall. We are to believe that then Mrs. CUNNINGHAM, hopeless of inducing Dr. BURDELL to marry her, and incensed at his charges of dishonesty and theft, conceived the idea of a fictitious marriage and subsequent murder. The marriage rite constituting Act I. of the tragedy, was effected on the 28th of October, when, leaving the house with Dr. BURDELL, Mrs. C. and her daughter parted from him, and were subsequently joined by ECKEL disguised, either at Mrs. SOLLENBACH's, or elsewhere, and that the three went together to the clergyman. We are to believe Miss AUGUSTA CUNNINGHAM a party to thus much of the crime. If we are convinced of a false marriage, we must likewise be convinced that the death of Dr. BURDELL was designed to follow, and that that event is but the complement of the fraud. The intention of Dr. BURDELL to lease his house on Saturday to Mrs. SALISBURY may have precipitated the execution of the plot on Friday. The intimacy of Mrs. C. with ECKEL is sufficiently established, and also that she was alone with him several times on the fatal day. We are to assume, then, that all was arranged; that Mrs. C., to attest her innocence, was to have both her daughters sleep with her that night; that ECKEL, while sitting in the bedroom in his stocking feet, heard Dr. BURDELL enter, and slipped out of the room; that Dr. BURDELL passed up to his room, entered, lit his gas, took off his shawl and overshoes, when ECKEL knocked at the door. Opening it, he was at once seized by the throat, so as to stifle any but a half-audible sound; stabbed rapidly, repeatedly and violently, while he vainly sought to release himself or to raise his voice; and then fell forward, face downward, upon the floor, dead. ECKEL then instantly retreated down stairs, groping his way in the dark, towards the kitchen, where he might obliterate all stains of the crime; on the way, desirous to know whether the first outcry of his victim had excited notice in the street, he opened the front door and saw FARRELL sitting on the step. The impulse to ascertain whether he was sitting there as a listener was irresistible, and hence the question, "*What are you doing there?*" The traces of blood then indicate that he felt his way to the basement stairs, went down, and there probably washed from his person the blood that must have been upon it, and burnt up the blood-stained portions of his dress in the fire. This done, he crept back to his room, when Mrs. CUNNINGHAM, to ascertain his success, came to the door with a note which he had probably already seen, and asked if it were accomplished. Such is the obvious drift of the evidence. It is but a theory, and by no means conclusive. We may still do well to bear in mind that the whole is in reality, and the parties charged may be entirely free from guilt.

Yesterday's Incidents.

Not since the announcement of the murder has Bond-street been more crowded than yesterday. All day long, at least a thousand persons formed a stationary crowd about the scene of attraction, while the pedestrians who only halted a few moments and passed on must have numbered several thousands. This latter class was largely composed of respectable ladies and gentlemen.

An officer, appointed by the Public Administrator, was associated with Policeman DAVIS in charge of the house. No person was permitted to enter on any pretence whatever. The Misses CUNNINGHAM and the two little boys still remain there, but the girls will be removed to the Tombs, it is expected, to-day. The condition of the poor boys—one ten and the other nine years old—is most pitiable. They do not appear to have the slightest perception of their position, or of their mother's peril. The eldest was in the room where the inquest was held, on Saturday night, for some hours, while the Jury were deliberating up stairs, and on the rendition of the verdict he looked on quite unconcernedly. Nor do his sisters seem to feel their situation, but conduct themselves in a jocund manner. Their deportment on Friday and Saturday, when they visited their mother in the Tombs, was such as to astonish the warden, doctors and officers of that prison. They were dressed in rich silks, with very valuable fur capes, heavy gold bracelets, and other expensive jewelry. While waiting for admission in the outer corridor, they carefully arranged their apparel, and altogether behaved very little like persons about to enter the cell where their mother was confined on a charge of murder.

Mrs. CUNNINGHAM maintained yesterday the same stolid indifference which has marked her demeanor throughout the whole of the proceedings since the first day of the inquest. She remarked that she would prosecute the editors of all the newspapers immediately she regained her liberty. Her daughters, she added, would not be confined in the Tombs one day, as she would send for friends and get them bailed out.

ECKEL's conduct has not much varied since the ...

...day. He was a little grave yesterday from the previous time, but still insisted that now [illegible] "was not all right yet." He was supplied with the Sunday newspapers, and spent the greater part of the day reading them.

SNODGRASS, who was only temporarily committed on Saturday, was yesterday fully committed by the Coroner. He was removed from the Fifteenth Ward Station-house to the Tombs in the afternoon. When he left the Station-house he was very despondent, and we were told by the officers present asserted his innocence, and attacked the character of Madame ALVISET, the witness who swore to his purchase of the dagger, in language so gross as to be quite unfit for publication.

FARRELL remains at the Fifteenth Ward Station-House under the charge of an officer. He is not kept in a cell, but sits in the officers' ... in the streets whenever he pleases, ... accompanying him. He was formerly ... two years in the Bonded Warehouse, and ... one of the Heads of Department there ... and told him that if his character ... the trial, he could rely on at least ... from that quarter, who would fully ... tation as a temperate, honest ... Several other gentlemen, to ... FARRELL is known, have also signified their wishes to bear similar testimony to his general good character.

FARRELL's family are very poor. He has a wife and three children, the eldest eight years, and the youngest sixteen months old. Some small ... have already been collected for their ... ther aid, either from private individuals ... city authorities, is necessary, as FARRELL ... tained as a witness for some time to come.

The "Burdell murder case" will now come before the Grand Jury, and if a true bill of indictment should be found against the parties suspected, it will probably be brought before the close of February term of the Court of Sessions.

Administration of Dr. Burdell's Personal Estate.

The Public Administrator is to Take it in Charge.

SURROGATE'S COURT—FEB. 14.

The Surrogate's Office was crowded on Saturday, at 11 A. M., to hear further argument upon the application of the Public Administrator for an order directing him to take charge of the personal property of Dr. Burdell, and for letters of collection during the controversy likely to ensue.

The following counsel appeared: A. B. TAPPAN, Esq., for Public Administrator; Messrs. PATTERSON and EASTMAN for William Burdell; Charles EDWARDS, Esq., for children of John Burdell; Samuel C. TILDEN, Esq., for George D. Bulen, and Messrs. H. L. CLINTON and B. C. THAYER for Mrs. Cunningham.

Mr. CLINTON stated that, upon reflection, he had decided that the most judicious course would be to grant the order asked for. The Public Administrator was the most fitting party to have such charge. He was not interested and he was responsible. The statute, too, required that he should exercise supervision over the effects of the deceased in the interim of a contest as to the administration of the ... personal property was safe while the inquest ... as the house where this property was would ... during this time under the charge of the police. The inquest, however, might possibly terminate that day, and for this reason he urged that the order be granted at once.

Mr. Charles EDWARDS said he could not ... Mrs. Cunningham, the alleged widow of Dr. BURDELL, as having any right at present in the matter ... before the Surrogate. He insisted that there was no widow Harvey Burdell, and that Mr. Clinton, as counsel for such alleged widow, had no standing or right in the present argument until he had put in a formal petition on behalf of Mrs. Cunningham; if any such petition was to be put in it should be stated without delay; he had expected such a petition would have been presented that morning, and he ... loss to account for its not being presented; as the case stood at present he should urge upon the Court to pay no attention to the suggestions of Mr. Clinton.

Mr. CLINTON stated that thus far no official notice had been served, either upon him or the clients of the petitions already submitted to the Surrogate. He could assure the opposing counsel that Mrs. Cunningham intended to put in a petition, and the same would be filed at an early day.

Mr. PATTERSON remarked that this was the first intimation the counsel for the heirs of Dr. Burdell had had notice of an intention on the part of Mrs. Burdell to submit a petition, touching the administration of Dr. Burdell's estate. He agreed with Mr. EDWARDS in urging that such petition should be presented at once.

Mr. TAPPAN contended that however counsel might feel in the case, it was of the utmost importance some person should be chosen at once to take charge of the property and effects of Dr. Burdell. The most proper party obviously to assume such charge till the termination of the litigation likely to arise was the Public Administrator. The statute in the case authorised the Public Administrator to take charge of the effects, chattels, credits, &c., of which he had possession at the time of his death, or within twenty days previous thereto, unless they shall have been delivered to the Public Administrator, or accounted for satisfactorily by those in whose possession the effects of the deceased had fallen. He only asked the granting of the application for charge of this property as being his duty in the premises.

Mr. TILDEN urged that immediate decision be given by the Surrogate for the custody of the effects of the deceased. He stopped at the house No. 31 Bond-street that morning, and had seen the Coroner, and was told by him that the inquest would probably terminate that day. There was no necessity for delay, so far as he could see. A collector ought to be appointed at once to look after the property in question, and he was willing to leave the appointment of the party to the Surrogate. He was only strenuous that the party so appointed should be named immediately.

The Surrogate stated that there was no doubt but that it would become his duty to appoint a Collector, in case of the certainty of a long litigation; but there was no certainty of a prolonged litigation. He had no right to assume that such would be the case. He deemed it incumbent on him, however, to appoint some one to take charge of Dr. Burdell's personal effects, for the inquest was likely soon to terminate. He would, therefore, appoint the Public Administrator. He advised that if Mr. Clinton intended to submit a petition on behalf of Mrs. Cunningham, that he do so immediately. It could be done in a moment, by getting a blank from the adjoining room.

Mr. CLINTON stated that he had had some delicacy in speaking of this matter to Mrs. Burdell during the continuance of the inquest. He repeated his assurance that a petition should be filed speedily.

Mr. EDWARDS wished to know what extent of time would be allowed to Mr. Clinton to present such petition.

The Surrogate gave him till Wednesday next.

Some discussion ensued as to whether the different counsel should not be allowed to overlook the papers of Dr. Burdell in concert with the Public Administrator.

The Surrogate decided that such privilege should be granted to all the counsel in the case.

An adjournment here took place till Wednesday next at 11 A. M., to receive the petition of Mrs. Cunningham.

Was Dr. Burdell Married?

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

A correspondent in Friday's paper has gone with great care over the facts of the case relative to the marriage, but has omitted a very important one in favor of Mrs. C. The evidence of two policemen called relative to the difficulty about the note shows that Mrs. C. said before them and in the presence of the Doctor, "I am his wife." This, to me, is the most important testimony of all, because direct, and the declaration of one party in the presence of the other. What the Doctor states to Cox and other witnesses, it must be remembered, is of no more force than the statement of Mrs. C. to other parties. Besides, it certainly looks somewhat extraordinary that he should be continually denying the marriage with Mrs. C., when not called upon to make any statement relative to it. As to the will, if one existed, it can be easily proved if of any validity; because it must be executed before two witnesses, and each and both must make oath that the testator BURDELL "signed, sealed, published and declared it to be his last will and testament in their presence." So, even admitting the will was destroyed, there can still be produced the witnesses, if it was ever properly executed.

A paper was found among ECKEL's, purporting to be an affidavit made by the Doctor, on the 9th of October, that no will had ... that time been made. This paper was shown to be genuine. Might not this have really some bearing upon the intended marriage made afterward? Is it reasonable to suppose that any one would have used so publicly the name of BURDELL? that Mr

[illegible] DAILY TIMES.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, FEB. 16, 1857.

The NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served in the City and vicinity for ONE SHILLING a week. Single Copies, TWO CENTS. Mail subscribers SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES is published daily (Sundays Excepted.) One edition will be issued at noon and the other at THREE o'clock P. M. It will be forwarded by mail at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing nearly all the reading matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday, is mailed at THREE DOLLARS a year.

The WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed at TWO DOLLARS a year for single Copies. TWENTY-FIVE Copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, to one address.

The TIMES FOR EUROPE is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6 cents for single copies.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6 cents for single copies.

Terms, invariably cash in advance.

Publication Office, No. 128 Nassau-st., cor. of Beekman.

RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO., Publishers.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

By the *Europa* at Halifax, we received three days later intelligence from Europe. The Indian mail had been received in London, with details of the capture of Bushire. The place had been proclaimed British territory and a free port. We have no confirmation of the statement that Persia had submitted to the demands of Great Britain, and it is yet received with doubt. The China news is interesting. The factories at Canton had been burnt by the Chinese, though vigorous efforts were made by the seamen and marines to stop the progress of the flames. No hopes were entertained of saving the three Banks, Oriental, Agra and Mercantile, which were on fire when the mail left. It was believed Admiral SEYMOUR would no longer spare the city of Canton, and the discharge of rockets and shells, preparatory to the work of destruction, had already commenced. It is reported that the Chinese had apologized to the American authorities for the outrages committed against the American flag.

There was a terrible riot among the Irish laborers on the Erie Railroad Tunnel "works," at Hudson City, about two miles from Hoboken, New Jersey, on Saturday afternoon and evening, which lasted until late Sunday morning,—in which one child perished, two men at least were so seriously injured that it is thought their wounds must soon prove fatal; a great many heads were broken, and several shanties burned. The militia were called out, and between forty and fifty of the rioters were captured and marched off to the County jail. The militia were called out anew on Sunday afternoon, as the riot threatened to reopen. The origin of the trouble was whisky,—it being pay-day—which stimulated a Corkonian to boast himself a better man than a Far-Downer. The challenge was accepted—the village of shanties was aroused, and from a friendly fight it became a free and ferocious one. Our reports from the scene are to one o'clock this morning. The light of the burning shanties was seen from our City Hall.

The Burdell Investigation was closed on Saturday night, with the verdict of the Coroner's Jury. The early part of the day was taken up with evidence tending to show the complicity of young SNODGRASS in the commission of the murder. He was the first witness called, and in answer to questions from the Coroner, distinctly denied that he had ever purchased a dirk or sword-cane, either by himself or in company with Mrs. CUNNINGHAM. To rebut this testimony, Mrs. ALVISET, the wife of a cutler, whose store is on Broadway, was put on the stand, and not only testified that a young man resembling SNODGRASS had purchased a five-inch, four-cornered dirk of her, but, when confronted with him, immediately identified him as the person. The Coroner instantly ordered SNODGRASS into custody, and he was at once removed to the Fifteenth Ward Station-house, where he remained in confinement during yesterday. Mrs. ALVISET's recognition of SNODGRASS produced a scene of excitement, only excelled by that in which FARRELL identified ECKEL a few days ago. A few more witnesses were examined, but nothing of importance was elicited beyond these facts, viz.: that the dagger purchased by SNODGRASS, a *fac simile* of which was produced, could have inflicted all the wounds upon the Doctor's person; and that the man FARRELL was observed by another party, one Mr. WARRELL, living in Horatio-street, on the night of the murder, sitting where he says he did. This latter witness was not placed on the stand at all. The Coroner began his summing up at a late hour in the afternoon, and occupied an hour in charging the Jury. He advanced and argued his theory that the murder was committed by ECKEL and Mrs. CUNNINGHAM, and that SNODGRASS was privy to the deed as an accessory before the fact; discredited the statement that Mrs. CUNNINGHAM was married to Dr. BURDELL, but did not doubt that a marriage took place, in which ECKEL, or some other party personated the Doctor; thus establishing the fact of a purpose in the commission of the murder. The Jury went out a few minutes before 5 o'clock, and returned at 10¼ P. M., after an absence of five hours and forty minutes, with a verdict of guilty against Mrs. CUNNINGHAM and ECKEL, against SNODGRASS as an accessory before the fact, and against the two daughters, AUGUSTA and HELEN, as accessories before or after the fact. The verdict was received with manifestations of approbation. The Coroner took immediate measures for the committal of the daughters to prison to await the action of the Grand Jury. So ends the first chapter.

The steamship *Empire City* arrived last night, from Havana on the 10th, and we have still later advices by way of Charleston, by telegraph; but the news is of very little importance. Preparations were still proceeding for a collision with Mexico, but it was thought that nothing serious would result. The Purser of the *Empire City*, Mr. C. H. DENISON, informs us that Dr. KANE's health was improving, but that he was still very feeble.

In the U. S. Senate on Saturday, the House bill for the construction of a wagon-road from Fort Kearney to California was passed. The Minnesota Land bill introduced by Mr. TOOMBS, in compliance with a memorial from Gen. SHIELDS and others, was passed after some debate, by a vote of 32 against 10. The provisions of the bill will be found outlined in our report of the proceedings. The Tariff then occupied attention until the adjournment. In the House, a communication from the Secretary of War was introduced, which recommends the appropriation of $10,000 for promoting the manufacture of nitre. The Tariff was considered in Committee of the Whole.

A memorial was presented in the State Senate on Saturday from the Chamber of Commerce, asking for the removal of Quarantine. Several petitions were presented in the Assembly relative to the Brooklyn ferries, and for a new Staten Island Ferry. The bill to alter the Commissioner's Map of Brooklyn was passed. A bill was introduced to authorize the widening of Broadway and Bloomingdale Road between Fifty-seventh and Fifty-ninth streets.

A new Prohibitory Law has been reported in the State Senate by a majority of the Select Committee upon that subject. It is brief but rigorous in its provisions. The first section makes it a misdemeanor for any person to sell any intoxicating liquor as a beverage, and punishes such offence by fine and imprisonment. The second makes it an offence, punishable by fine, to be intoxicated in any public place. And subsequent sections enjoin upon officers the prosecution and punishment of all violations of the law. The act was reported by a majority of the Committee—the minority dissenting. If the subject is taken up in earnest, the bill will be very likely to pass.

Latest advices from Tampico state that the insurgents under GARZA had established outposts within sight of the city, and that an assault was daily expected.

The ship which ran down the *Great Western* in a dense fog on Sunday night, the 8th inst., East of Nantucket, proves to have been the *Saranac*, for Philadelphia, which has arrived in the Delaware badly damaged by the collision, though not so seriously as the New-York ship.

The steamers *Bay State* and *State of Maine* started on Saturday to force a passage through the Sound, and have probably opened navigation for the season.

General CAZNEAU informs us that a private letter, received in this City by the *George Law*, gives intelligence from General WALKER of the 22d ult., five days later than the news brought by Capt. HUNTINGDON. General WALKER was then just preparing to go up the river and attempt to get possession of San Carlos. The necessary launches were completed to transport the required force.

There were an unusual number of fires yesterday afternoon, but only one of them resulted in any serious loss. At 2 o'clock P. M. flames were discovered issuing from the dye and fancy goods store of J. RONALDSON, No. 789 Broadway, near Ninth-street. The damage done is estimated at between $25,000 and $30,000; and the insurance at $20,000. The origin of the fire is not known.

In the Supreme Court a case was argued at the General Term, praying for a *certiorari* to review the assessment for regulating and grading Third-avenue. Some of the property-owners along the line of the grading district claim that the contractor employed by the Common Council to perform the work charged some $26,000 more than the amount for which another contractor offered to do the same work, and that the returns of some of the items in his bill were entirely at variance with those given in his estimate. The matter has been brought into Court by the plaintiffs, who are determined to expose the way in which City contracts are too often performed.

The United States District Grand Jury commence their sitting to-morrow, with the prospect of an unusual amount of business. The most important cases for their consideration are a charge against some new fillibusters, a charge of the illegal use of United States mail-bags, and the recent diamond-smuggling on board the steamer *City of Washington*.

The argument upon the motion to discharge Ex-Consul FABENS and Captain BOLTON, the arrested fillibusters, was completed on Saturday. The Commissioner delivers his decision to-day, at 11 A. M., to which time the case was adjourned.

The End of the Inquest.

After one of the most tedious and clumsy examinations on record, the Coroner's Jury impanneled to inquire into the causes of the death of Dr. BURDELL, have at last concluded their labors. At 10½ o'clock on Saturday night they rendered their verdict to the effect that Dr. BURDELL was murdered on the 30th of January, 1857, and that Mrs. CUNNINGHAM and JOHN J. ECKEL were principals in the commission of the crime, being aided and assisted therein by GEORGE VAIL SNODGRASS as an accessory before the fact.

Mrs. CUNNINGHAM, ECKEL and SNODGRASS are accordingly now held in custody to await the action of the Grand Jury.

This result, which has been steadily aimed at from the first by the persons engaged in conducting the inquest, will surprise nobody. It is indeed to be admitted that the general impressions of the public at large had anticipated this verdict, and that Mrs. CUNNINGHAM and Mr. ECKEL, at least, were *morally* tried, convicted, sentenced and hung in half the drawing-rooms of the City more than a week ago. On the question of the complicity of young SNODGRASS the opinions of the community have been more divided; but the revelations made during the last two days of the inquest, and particularly on Saturday, have gone far towards implicating him also in the condemnation passed upon his acquaintances.

We have frequently given our reasons for reprobating in the strongest terms the manner in which this Inquest has been conducted, and it is as unnecessary for us to restate those reasons now, as to say that their force is in no degree affected by the results of the Inquiry.

Our objections to the course pursued by the Coroner were so grave and weighty, and rested upon abstract principles of justice, so firm and enduring, that they must remain unshaken to the end of time. Though the guilt of the parties whom Mr. Coroner CONNERY has succeeded in handing over to the attention of the Grand Jury should be established by the most direct evidence, as it is now by circumstantial evidence very strongly indicated, our citizens, we hope, will not be led, in their joy over the detection of two great criminals, to forget their righteous and reasonable indignation against the persons who perverted a solemn inquest into a savage inquisition, and recklessly trampled upon the rights of presumable innocence in their hot search after the traces of possible guilt. The "persons," we say, for we regret to be obliged to include Judge CAPRON in the censure which all the respectability and decency of the City has already passed upon Dr. CONNERY. We are not even sure that a heavier measure of obloquy should not be meted out to the Judge than to the Coroner; for while the latter personage is to be condemned for his blundering and unjustifiable proceedings in the discharge of official duties, to which he had been called by grace of the primary meetings, although disqualified for them by the act of nature,—the former gentleman has voluntarily incurred the animadversions of the press and the public, by making worse a matter which he had undertaken to mend, and by doing very badly what he was intellectually competent to do well.

This deplorable affair has now floated into the regular channels of justice, and it has become the duty of all good citizens to do their part towards securing a fair trial for the persons who, in all probability, will be soon summoned to put themselves, their characters and their lives at the mercy of the intelligence and the impartiality of twelve of their countrymen. So much has the public attention been excited by the preliminary investigations now just ended, and so strong have been the influences brought to bear upon public opinion in one direction, that it will be a sufficiently difficult matter to secure such a Jury as justice and the law demand. Let those members of the community, therefore, who are liable to be called to perform the terribly responsible functions of Jurymen remember that, although Coroner CONNERY and Judge CAPRON did their best to convert the Bond-street Inquest into a trial, they could not fully accomplish their purpose because their extemporized tribunal lacked the most essential conditions of a Court of Justice. Mrs. CUNNINGHAM and Mr. ECKEL have not really been convicted. The chain of circumstantial evidence has not even been wound firmly about them. Many links are yet wanting in that chain, while of the soundness of some of the links already forged and coupled together, very reasonable doubts may be entertained by calm and unimpassioned lookers-on. The interval which must elapse between the presentment of the Grand Jury and the trial itself, may develop many new and important aspects of this crime, but it can produce nothing so important to that final award of justice which it should be our deepest and indeed our only desire to see exactly made, as a calmer and more considerate condition of the public mind. Physicians tell us that the popular panic which always accompanies the advent of a pestilence, is the most powerful ally of that pestilence; and when the gregarious sympathies of an excited population are turned by any means whatever against any man or any set of men, it becomes continually more and more difficult for the intelligence of the people to act upon their case.

Revolting as the murder of Dr. BURDELL was, and anxious as we all are for the punishment of those by whom he was done to death like a dog in the silence of the night, and in the fancied security of his own house, we must be at least as anxious that the public should not be hurried into a judicial murder, and that persons of whose guilt much reasonable doubt exists should not be remorselessly hounded to the gallows.

The social significance of the revelations which have been made at the inquest in Bond-street has been abundantly talked about, but much still remains to be said on that subject. We do not think that our rural friends will drop the theme till they have satisfied themselves that Gotham is so exceeding wicked a City, that any average resident of Gomorrah would feel himself obliged to shake off the dust of his shoes against it. And we shall not be astonished to hear that some provincial pundit, borrowing a hint from the classic legend of Arethusa, has advanced the theory that the cities which sank in the Dead Sea have risen again on the shores of the Hudson and the East River.

One reflection, however, we may spare our country cousins the trouble of making for us. It is clear that the children of Mrs. CUNNINGHAM ought not to be exposed to influences even worse than those in which they have been living heretofore. While their natural protector rests under the dreadful shadow of the law, we trust that some right-minded person will take the order for their proper supervision. The accusation which has thrown them upon the world should commend them to the guardianship of the community in whose interest that accusation has been made. If we do our duty by them, we can await with more complacency the issues of a dreadful tragedy, and dismiss with more composure the dismal nonsense and lamentable dullness of Coroner CONNERY, of whom we ought, in fairness, to say, at parting, that he has, at least, shown himself accessible to criticism, and amenable to public opinion. His charge was neither frivolous nor facetious, and those who may be inclined to quarrel with his occasional outbursts of incomprehensible and insurrectionary eloquence should be to "milder moods disposed" by the consideration that he might have been five times as wild, as windy, and as heavy as he was, had he not been determined to disappoint "the predictions of the Press!"

Gas in New-York and Brooklyn.

The tax-payers of New-York and Brooklyn are at the present moment expressing dissatisfaction "both loud and deep" against the gas companies on both sides of the water. In New-York the Manhattan Gas Company has lately, by pressure from without, been compelled to reduce their price from $3 50 per 1,000 feet to $2 50. This decrease of price, however, brings no alleviation of our monthly bills. The Company tell us that their liberality has been thrown away; for since the material has been cheaper, the citizens have become improvident and reckless, and the consumption has, consequently, become lavish. If we doubt our own want of thrift the Company will produce their books.

Mr. ROOME, the President of the Company, in his statement before the Committee of the Common Council, gives his constituents an excellent character for liberality, for honesty, but specially, for a patient forbearance worthy of all imitation. He accounts for the excess in consumption, and, consequently, increased manufacture, by the gayety of the Winter of 1856, and *by people enjoying themselves, and not stinting themselves in their gas*. Like the great Bumble, however, he is horrified that the public are not satisfied—they are continually "asking for more." His ideas seem, in fact, to be tinged with a morbid hue. He says "They (the public) are always grumbling, and will continue to grumble until the gas shall be given for nothing, and even then will probably grumble if a Company allows the pipes to freeze, or the meter to get out of order." Such are the penalties of greatness. The Company, but specially the President, have to satisfy the cravings of an insatiate monster, whose cry, like that of the daughter of the horseleech, is still "*Give—Give!*" The labors of SISYPHUS and his cotemporaries must be a joke to that of the worthy President. We have heard of the "slights of office," but who, if there were no "sweets of office," "would (such) fardels bear."

It may not be impertinent to remind the parties conducting this inquiry in behalf of the public, that proof of the quantity manufactured does not establish the perfect good faith of the Company. A sudden increase, as Mr. ROOME admits, of 28 per cent. in manufacture is scarcely to be accounted for by a sudden access of light-heartedness in our citizens and indifference to their gas dues. The *quality* manufactured is as important as the quantity. Perhaps more so. Every school-boy knows that certain species of coal give out more gas in combustion than others. Even if the Company use none but the best, which, of course, they will tell us they do, they can by mere management or mismanagement of their retorts materially deteriorate the quality of the gas so as to require a larger quantity to be burned to give a good light. Dr. URE tells us that if the operation of gas-making be conducted in a niggardly spirit and be not stopped some time before the gas ceases to come over, "gases with feeble illuminating power will be evolved and will injure the contents of the gasometer."

Our Brooklyn friends seem to think they have some grounds of complaint too. The Brooklyn Gas Company have a pretty little monopoly.—They enjoy the unopposed right of *meting* out to the inhabitants such measure of illumination as they see fit. There has been no threat of rivalry, and, notwithstanding the warning example of the Manhattan, the Brooklyn dispensers of light keep their prices at the good old standard of $3 50. Why there should be any difference between the two sides of the river we know not. Coal must be equally cheap in one as the other. We see that a petition has been presented to the Common Council of Brooklyn on behalf of a new Company offering to supply at $2 50.—This is a good sign. The gods help those who help themselves. Competition is the only check that can be enforced upon these powerful corporations which, having, as lawyers say, no souls, cannot be expected to have consciences, and may safely therefore allow the corporate greed of gain to outweigh the duties as citizens of individual members. Competition at the outset often, however, ends in collusion. Care should be taken to prevent that fusion of interests by which rivals for public favor often end their differences, and saddle the cost of rivalry on the public.

There is nothing new under the sun; but it is astonishing how even the obnoxious institutions of worn-out systems will reappear. Monopolies are utterly repugnant to free Government; they were among the most odious privileges of feudal despots. Theoretically they cannot exist in a Republic. Practically the yoke is fashioned and cunningly disguised by half-a-dozen capitalists in a back office, and is slipped over our necks, fastened and riveted before we know our misfortunes. Once *sub jugo*, these gentlemen are right well aware that it will take many a kick and many a plunge, and most difficult of all, unity of purpose, to shake ourselves free again.

Legal Aspects of the Burdell Inquest.

In estimating the effect of the evidence against Mr. ECKEL and Mrs. CUNNINGHAM upon a theory of their complicity in the assassination of Dr. BURDELL, it must be remembered that a great portion of the evidence taken by Mr. Coroner CONNERY will be inadmissible before a Grand or Petit Jury. Any statement tending to throw light on the *cause* of death, and leading to a discovery of other facts, may be very well considered by a Coroner's Jury. But when the question of guilty presumption is to be passed upon, only *legal* evidence can be weighed. Thus all the opinions, the theories, the hearsays, the criticisms of countenance, the interpretations of acts, the comparisons of handwriting, and the moral suspicions testified to by witnesses, must be excluded in the determination of guilt and innocence. A very important mass of evidence, arising from the fears and declarations and exhibitions of writings of Dr. BURDELL, will have to be deducted from the Coroner's minutes, because the declarations of a deceased, unless made in the hour of sensible dissolution, (with the fears of eternity substituted for the oath in a Court of Justice,) or uttered when in the presence of a party on trial, with opportunity for his acquiescence or denial, are as much hearsay as those of third parties. *Andrew Williams*, a convicted murderer, walks the streets of New York to-day, because the declarations of his deceased wife, whom he was accused of poisoning, were improperly admitted; and when the hour for a new trial arrived, the main witness was not to be found, and if she had been, the probabilities are strong that without these declarations an important link would have been wanting. Similar difficulties were encountered in the *Corlies*, *Leutner*, and *Walker* murder trials.

The Grand Jury cannot find a bill except upon legal testimony so strong that if it were uncontradicted, and its members were on a petit jury their oaths and convictions of guilt would override the rational doubt of innocence; and we take it that to-day, when it is understood that they are to examine into the matter, the Grand Inquest will cautiously weigh legal facts only. More prejudice often arises to justice from rash prosecutions of a theory of guilt, that end in acquittals and consequent immunity of example, than from a cautious waiting upon the actions of suspected parties, and a temporary suspension of headlong pursuit. If ECKEL and Mrs. CUNNINGHAM were placed upon trial and acquitted, no matter how much or how strong new evidence might turn up from the Surrogate's examination into the alleged marriage, or from developments of circumstances in other directions, they never could be placed at the bar of justice again. We have, in this country, no Scottish verdict of "*not proven*," but the constitutional plea of "*autrefois acquit*" is sweeping in its effect upon the future liberty of the prisoner again arrested for the same offence. And down to the moment when a prisoner's liberty is submitted to jury deliberation it is shielded by the broad rule of the law, that the testimony must be so strong as to exclude every other reasonable and rational presumption save that of guilt, in order to procure a verdict of condemnation.

CORONER CONNERY.—Now that the connection of Coroner CONNERY with the murder of Dr. BURDELL has come to an end, we take it for granted he will himself be put upon trial for the manner in which he has seen fit to conduct it. The public has already been made familiar, through the daily reports, with the general tenor of his conduct and with special instances of his brutal disregard of decency as well as law. But there are many other facts connected with this matter which demand inquiry.

We have heard it stated on good authority that the treatment experienced by the whole CUNNINGHAM family, under the express orders of the Coroner, has been such from the very beginning as would disgrace a tribe of savages,—that the young ladies, as well as the mother, were subjected to a shameful examination of their persons, and that not one of them was permitted for several days, for any purpose whatever, to be alone, or to leave the room except under the constant *surveillance* of a policeman. We have heard also that the venerable father of young SNODGRASS, calling upon the Coroner in reference to his son's detention, was treated by him with coarse and wanton insult.

We do not suppose that Coroner CONNERY in this matter has done anything intentionally wrong, or that he has mismanaged the inquest from any vicious motive. On the contrary, we presume he has considered himself as doing his duty from the outset. But he is none the less unfit for his place. He has been guilty of conduct utterly unbecoming a judicial officer and a gentleman. He has violated the law, trampled upon personal rights, outraged the public sense of decency, and disgraced the administration of law in this City. If his conduct of this case is suffered to pass without inquiry, the world will be justified in setting us down as a race of Yahoos,—where the pursuit of crime is attended with greater brutality than its perpetration.

SNODGRASS AS AN ACCESSORY.—Young SNODGRASS has been committed to prison as an accessory to the murder of BURDELL. The Coroner and part of the Jury have seemed anxious to accomplish this result from the beginning, but have been prevented from doing so by a lack of evidence, as there was nothing whatever to connect him with the affair, except the fact that he should have been in the house at the time and heard no noise. At the last moment, however, this defect was somewhat ingeniously supplied. A young lady was found who testified that, two or three days before the murder, she sold a dagger to a young man, who she thinks was SNODGRASS,—similar to a dagger which was shown to her,—and which a doctor says might have inflicted the wounds. But no such dagger has been found either in possession of SNODGRASS, or upon the premises, or elsewhere. The whole affair is a mere hypothesis. SNODGRASS denied under oath that he had purchased any dagger at all.

WITNESSES.—There is reason to believe that several persons, cognizant of facts having a more or less important bearing upon the guilt of the parties accused of the murder of Dr. BURDELL, have been deterred from presenting themselves by the treatment which witnesses have experienced from the Coroner. We trust that all such persons will communicate freely with the Grand Jury, which now takes the matter in hand. We have received several communications on the subject from parties who state facts of decided importance if they are true. As the names of responsible authors have been withheld, from the apprehensions we have referred to, we have not made their letters public. As the actual inquest remains still to be performed, we hope it will be as thorough and complete as possible.

PROSPECTS OF SOME VERY PRETTY QUARRELS.—We supposed that the very free-and-easy manner in which that hair-brained Baronet, Sir ROBERT PEEL, described some of the big bugs whom he saw at Moscow, would lead to difficulties, and it appears by the last news from Europe that we were not far from right. The Prince DE LIGNE, who represented the King of Belgium at Moscow, had already called the dashing baronet "a sot and a blackguard," and the French press was particularly severe upon him. The Count DE MORNY was expected to call him to account, and he had a pretty fair prospect of a dozen duels if he should have the good fortune to fight his way through so many.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—4 Hanover-st., and 181 Broadway.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Forthcoming Report of the Investigating Committee—Mr. Buchanan's Cabinet.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Feb. 15.

There is little doubt that the Corruption Committee will report on Tuesday. They will report in favor of the expulsion of at least three members. A movement will probably be made to suppress the publication of the report, which will fail if attempted.

It is now generally conceded that neither BRIGHT nor WRIGHT of Indiana are in the field for a Cabinet appointment, although if COBB fails of the State Department, and BRIGHT of the Senatorship, the latter is quite likely to be Secretary of the Interior after all. The statement that the members from Ohio will favor WELLER for the Cabinet is contradicted, and it is now said that they will oppose him. S.

Convictions for Forging Land Warrants—A Duel.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 14.

There have been about twenty convictions during the last year for the forging of land warrants. The last three were in Maine, of which the Pension Office received intelligence to-day by telegraph.

Messrs. STODWELL and LEE, of Virginia, had a hostile meeting at Mr. BLAIR's residence, this afternoon. After three bloodless shots hostilities were suspended, and a Board of Honor appointed to effect an adjustment of the difficulties. Messrs. BOCOCK, KEITT, and GOODE, members of the House, and Capt. CORBIN, were on the ground.

XXXIVth Congress---Second Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 14.

WAGON ROAD TO CALIFORNIA.

On motion of Mr. WELLER, the Senate considered the House bill for the construction of a wagon road from Fort Kearney, *viâ* the South Pass of the Rocky Mountains, and the Great Salt Lake Valley, to the eastern portion of California, and it was passed.

THE MINNESOTA LAND BILL.

On motion of Mr. TOOMBS, the Senate took up the Minnesota Land bill, introduced by him in compliance with a memorial from Gen. SHIELDS and others.

Mr. BIGGS, of North Carolina, as a representative of one of the old States, entered his protest against this method of disposing of the public domain.

Mr. FOOT, of Vermont, thought it was too late in the day after the numerous grants of this kind to raise such objection.

Mr. STUART, of Michigan, explained that the quantity of land granted by the bill was 1,300,000 acres—much less than some of the States have received. The bill finally passed by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Bell of Tenn, Benjamin, Brown, Case, Crittenden, Dodge, Douglas, Durkee, Fish, Fitch, Foote, Foster, Geyer, Green, Iverson, James, Johnson, Jones of Tenn, Mallory, Nourse, Pearce, Rusk, Sebastian, Seward, Stuart, Toombs, Trumbull, Wade, Weller, Wilson, Yulee—32.

NAYS—Messrs. Biggs, Bigler, Brodhead, Clay, Evans, Hunter, Mason, Pugh, Reid, Slidell—10.

The bill grants lands to Minnesota for the purpose of aiding in the construction of railroads from Stillwater, by way of St. Paul and St. Anthony, to a point between the foot of Big Stone Lake and the mouth of the Sioux Wood River, with a branch *viâ* St. Cloud and Crow Wing, to the navigable waters of the Red River of the North, and at such point as the Legislature of the Territory may determine, from St. Paul and from St. Anthony *viâ* Minneapolis, to a convenient point of junction west of the Mississippi, to the southern boundary of the Territory in direction of the mouth of the Big Sioux River, with a branch to the north on the line of the State of Iowa, and from Winona *viâ* St. Peters, to a point on the Big Sioux River south of the forty-fifth parallel north latitude; also from La Crescent *viâ* Target Lake up the valley of Root River to a point of junction with the last-mentioned road, east of range seventeen. The lands are to be selected in alternate sections.

THE TARIFF.

Mr. SEWARD, of New-York, moved to take up the bill reported by him from the Committee on Commerce, to amend the tariff act of 1846, making it lawful for the owner, consignee, or the agent of imports, which have been actually purchased or procured otherwise than by purchase, on the entry of the same to make such addition in the entry to the cost or value given in the invoice as, in his opinion, may raise the same to the true market value of such imports in the principal markets of the country whence the importations shall have been made, and to add thereto all costs and charges which, under existing laws, would form a part of the true value at the port

where the same may be entered. It is intended by the above amendment to prevent undervaluations, and to secure to the Government the proper duties on the entry, there is substituted in the duties levied by law on the same, there shall be levied, collected, and paid a duty of twenty per centum ad valorem on such appraised value, provided, nevertheless, that under no circumstances shall the duty be assessed upon an amount less than the invoice or entered value, any law of Congress to the contrary notwithstanding.

Mr. HUNTER, of Virginia, was not yet prepared to consider the bill.

Mr. TOOMBS, of Georgia, said this was a measure which ought to be passed without delay.

Mr. HUNTER was disposed to take it up on Monday.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 14.

PITTSBURGH.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Secretary of War, recommending an appropriation of $10,000 for instituting a series of researches for promoting the manufacture of nitre.

The consideration of private bills was resumed.

THE TARIFF.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Tariff bill.

Mr. SMITH, of Virginia, opposed a protective policy, and argued against taking the duty off of wool.

Mr. GARNETT, of Virginia, insisted that if any change be made in the Tariff, it should be towards free trade, and not for protection, as the bill proposes.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, made a speech favorable to the lead interest.

Mr. HORTON, of Ohio, supported the bill as reported by a majority of the Committee on Ways and Means.

Adjourned.

From the South.

THE FIRE AT MOBILE—NAVIGATION AT DELTA-MORE.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Feb. 15.

New-Orleans papers of Saturday (8th inst.) and Sunday have been received.

The fire at Mobile on the 9th destroyed the Montgomery, Planters and West's warehouses, with 13,000 bales of Cotton, valued at $650,000, of which $300,000 are insured in Mobile, $180,000 abroad, and the remainder uninsured. It was the largest fire in Mobile since the year 1839.

The steam tug *Atlantic* arrived up to-day. She towed up the ship *William Tell* to Petersburg, and brought up several vessels from Annapolis. The channel is now fully open. Several vessels have come up under sail.

The Case of Rev. Mr. Kalloch, of Boston.

BOSTON, Sunday, Feb. 15.

The morning service at Tremont Temple to-day was crowded to excess. Rev. Mr. KALLOCH briefly addressed the congregation on the subject of the indictment found against him for adultery. He had no desire to avoid, but courted an investigation. In the meantime, he would temporarily resign his pastoral duties, and meet the charges as a citizen of the Commonwealth, hoping soon to resume his ministerial labors. He then announced that Rev. NATHANIEL BUTLER, of Maine, with other clergymen, would fill the vacancy caused by his temporary withdrawal. The service then proceeded, Mr. BUTLER officiating.

News from Tampico.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Feb. 12.

Advices from Tampico of the 2d instant represent business there as completely stagnant. The insurgent leader, GARZA, had established his outposts within sight of the city, and an assault was daily expected. The citizens were anxiously looking for the arrival of General MARINO.

Burning of the Plainville Knitting Factory.

HARTFORD, Saturday, Feb. 14.

The Plainville Knitting Factory, at Plainville, Farmington, was destroyed by fire yesterday afternoon with all its machinery and contents. The loss is about $60,000. Insured $38,000, in this city and Providence companies. The Company was a joint-stock one.

Southern Travel.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Feb. 14.

The regular trains for Baltimore are resumed. A track has been laid on the ice across the Susquehannah to the ferry. The Delaware River and Chesapeake Canal are also open, and the boats are again making trips.

Sinking of the Steamer Emma Baldwin—The Illinois River, &c.

CHICAGO, Friday, Feb. 13.

The steamer *Emma Baldwin*, with a cargo of Flour and Pork, sunk in the Illinois River on Saturday last.

A bill to improve the Illinois River was passed in the Legislature yesterday. It grants a charter to a Joint Stock Company, to create slack water navigation and collect tolls.

Disaster to the Ship Saranak.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Feb. 14.

The ship *Saranak* arrived at the Breakwater yesterday in distress, in consequence of a collision with the ship *Great Western*. She had lost her bowsprit, cutwater, foremast head and main-topmast.

The Steamship Black Warrior aground in the Mississippi.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Feb. 13.

The steamer *Black Warrior* is aground near the Balize. Her passengers have arrived up, but as yet we have not got either her mails or papers.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

THE WIDOW'S VALENTINE.

BY NAPOLEON B. QUICK.

The dear Widow EDITH dropped a note, (she grows livelier,)
As up the saloon like a white swan she passed:
And she threw such a ravishing glance o'er her shoulder,
And flirted her fan, till my bosom beat fast.

She is not two and twenty—her husband was eighty—
Her lips are pomegranates, her eyes seize in mine,
And her fortune belongs to the class they call weighty,
And stands Number One on good SEXTON BROWN'S LIST!

I picked up the *billet*—now Fortune be dead me!
"Why do you," she asks, "your sweet person deform?
I do not dislike you—but he who would wed me,
Must prove that his love is both PRUDENT and WARM!"

"When your clothes are poor fits, other poor fits will follow,
And he who aspires to replace Mr. PITTS—
Oh, his figure must have all the grace that Apollo
Would have, IF APOLLO HAD TRADED WITH SMITH'S!"

SMITH BROTHERS' One Price Wholesale and Retail Clothing Warerooms, Nos. 122 and 149 Fulton-st. New-York.

ANOTHER VICTORY FOR THE WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE.

Messrs. R. G. WILDER & Co., No. 122 Water-st., New-York:

GENTLEMEN: It affords me pleasure to say that the WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE I purchased of you a few months since, preserved in good condition all my books, papers, watches, diamonds and jewelry at the fire No. 44 Maiden-lane, on Monday night, the 2d inst. You will please place my books and papers in another safe of the same kind, which I will send for as soon as I locate. Very respectfully,

NEW-YORK, Feb. 5, 1857. GEO. RAPHAEL.

SEWING MACHINES.—I. M. SINGER & CO.'S *Gazette*, a beautiful pictorial paper, contains full and reliable information about sewing machines, and answers all questions that can be asked on the subject. All who read this paper will learn how to purchase a sewing machine with which $1,000 a year, clear profit, can be made, and will be protected from being imposed upon, by any of the humbug machines now before the public. I. M. SINGER & CO.'S *Gazette* will be sent gratis to all who apply by letter or otherwise.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway, New-York.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES.—The best in the world; the only reliable Hair Dye known, perfect and instantaneous; harmless and beautiful in its results. Applied in twelve private rooms. BATCHELOR'S WIGS surpass all; their new Improvements satisfy the intended that BATCHELOR'S are permanent. Avoid the ridicule attached to bad dyes and unsightly wigs. The largest and best stock always at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

LOOK OUT
FOR ONE
ADVERTISEMENT
On the third page of this paper in the Dry Goods column.

W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

RUPTURE—ONLY PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED to MARSH & CO. by the Industrial Exhibition of all Nations, at the Crystal Palace, for their new Patent Radicals Cure Truss. References as to its superiority: Professor Valentine Mott, Willard Parker and John M. Carnochan. Open from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M.

MARSH & CO., No. 2½ Maiden-lane, New-York.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—THE HORACE WATERS modern improved pianos and melodeons are to be found only at No. 333 Broadway. Pianos and melodeons to rent, and rent allowed on purchase; for sale on monthly payments. Second-hand pianos from $60 to $150; melodeons, $40 to $125.

$112 A YEAR IS CHARGED FOR BOARD AND Tuition at the Hudson River Institute, at Claverack, New-York, three miles from Hudson City. Next term opens April 17. Male and female. For catalogues, address C. H. GARRISON, A. M., Principal.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Hair Cleansed from Dandruff, Changed Hands, Tufts, &c.—BRICKELL, CLARK & CO.'S COMPOUND CAMPHORATED ICE, with Glycerine, will prove a successful, agreeable and certain remedy to prevent dandruff. H., C. & CO.'S BALSAMIC GLYCERINE LOTION will be found very efficacious, and a most delightful toilet article. Prepared only by BRICKELL, CLARK & CO., Chemists and Druggists, Nos. 165, 272, 511 and 768 Broadway.

☞ Are Your Lungs Diseased, and would you be cured, do not allow yourself to be experimented upon, but try a remedy that has relieved thousands and proved itself worthy of your confidence. We refer to Dr. WISTAR'S Balsam of Wild Cherry. None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS.

☞ Burnett's Kalliston and Burnett's Oriental Tooth Wash for sale by C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway.

☞ The Second Union Meeting of the Temperance Societies in New-York and vicinity, in opposition to the license system and in favor of prohibitory law, will be held at the Broadway Tabernacle on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 18th inst. Hon. Judge CAMPBELL will preside, and addresses be made by Rev. Messrs. WARD BEECHER, Rev. T. L. CUYLER, Rev. Dr. PATTON, and PETER SINCLAIR, Esq., of Edinburg. The public are invited to attend.

WM. E. DODGE, A. T. U.
JAMES O. BURNETT, City All.
W. H. ARMSTRONG, G. W. P. S. of T.
E. L. SNOW, L. S. U.
Capt. G. RICHARDSON, Mar. Soc.
Dr. J. T. ALLEY, Jun. Soc.

☞ The Hutchinson Family.
LAST NIGHT
at
TABERNACLE
TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 17.
Tickets 25 cents. Concert at 7½ o'clock.

☞ To Rectifiers.—DR. FEUCHTWANGER'S smoothing and clearing preparation is now indispensable to domestic liquor distillers and dealers. It takes the edge and sharp taste of the spirit and makes it smooth, old and clear. Best essences of Bourbon and rye whisky, rum, gin, apple and peach brandy for sale by Dr. FEUCHTWANGER, No. 143 Maiden-lane.

☞ Brooklyn Athenæum.—Rev. A. A. WILLITTS will deliver the fourteenth lecture of the course at the Brooklyn Athenæum, on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 17, commencing at 8 o'clock. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Subject—*A Plea for Home*. Tickets, 25 cents each, may be had at the usual places.

☞ Dr. Alban Goldsmith, late Professor of Surgery, will resume the practice of Lithotripsy, or removing stone from the bladder without cutting, together with all the diseases of the same region. Office No. 70 Franklin-st. Hours from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.

☞ School of Design Lectures.—The Fifth Lecture in this Course will be given by Rev. R. S. STORRS, of Brooklyn, at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on the Evening of the 24th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Sir Walter Raleigh*. Tickets 25 cents.

PERSONAL.

THE TWO YOUNG LADIES WHO GOT IN a stage on the corner of Broadway and 34th-st. on Saturday afternoon, 14th inst., about 4 o'clock, will hear of something to their advantage by sending their address to the two gentlemen who saw them there and afterwards rowed them in a carriage in Broadway. Address HARRY DUVAL & CO., Broadway Post-Office.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF HENRY T. ARNOLD, formerly of Derby, England. Should this meet his eye or that of any knowing his whereabouts, they would confer a great favor by informing H. ARNOLD, Derby, England, or C. C. MILLS, Van Buren Centre, N. Y. Exchange papers please notice.

MATRIMONIAL.

MATRIMONIAL.—A GENTLEMAN, FORTY years of age, of first-rate social position, independent circumstances, widower, desires to correspond with a lady, with a view to matrimony. The lady must be between 25 and 35, pecuniarily independant, respectable connections; refinement of mind preferred to beauty of person. References exchanged. Address J. YARBOROUGH, Union-square Post Office, New-York.

LECTURES.

MR. A. A. STARR, THE CELEBRATED MICROscopist, will lecture on and exhibit the wonders of creation as revealed by the microscope, at the Brooklyn Institute, on MONDAY EVENING, the 16th inst., for the benefit of Rev. J. W. C. PENNINGTON, D. D. Tickets 25 cents. Doors open at 6½ o'clock. Lecture to commence at 7 o'clock.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

FIFTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A monthly meeting of the Vth Ward Republican Association will be held on THIS (Monday) EVENING, Feb. 16, at 7½ o'clock, at No. 64 Varick-st. A general attendance is requested.

JOHN A. KENNEDY, President.
A. C. HEXAMER, T. C. LELAND, Secretaries.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

HOTEL LEASE AND FURNITURE FOR SALE.—An excellent opportunity is here offered to any one that can command a few thousand dollars, to get immediate possession of a first-class Hotel in the city of Philadelphia, situated in the most fashionable thoroughfare of the city, and furnished in as complete a style as any hotel in the country—the lease having several years to run. The present proprietor wishes to dispose of the whole establishment, or will take in a partner of practical experience, as circumstances beyond his control demand his personal attention from the hotel. Address H. K. WINDER, Philadelphia Post-Office.

$25,000.—PARTNER WANTED, WITH ABOVE SUM.—Any capitalist, desirous of investing the above, has an opportunity rarely to be met with, in a safe and lucrative manufacturing business, now in full operation, established seven years. The best mercantile reference will be given in the City. None but principals need apply. Address X. N., this office; real name, stating where an interview can be had; likewise send references.

FOR SALE.—A RARE CHANCE.—THE SUBscriber wishing to retire from business will sell his Chelsea Iron Railing, Grate and Fender Factory, which has been in successful operation for the past 20 years. It has all the facilities arising from a good engine, such as blowing, screwing, punching, turning and drilling. Any one wishing to avail themselves of this opportunity would do well to call soon and examine for themselves. No. 336 West 16th-st., near 9th-av. RICHARD MOORE.

CLOTHING STORE FOR SALE.—THE proprietor of a Clothing Store thinks of leaving the City, and therefore offers his stock, fixtures, lease and good will for sale. The store is well established in an excellent location and doing a good business. To any one about to commence or change his business this is a chance rarely offered. Apply at No 447 Hudson-st.

$3,000 TO $5,000.—A THOROUGH BUSIness man, capable of taking charge of a business enterprise, having $3,000 to $5,000 to invest, can hear of an opportunity to make a safe and profitable arrangement by calling at No. 22 Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway.

$2,000.—THE ADVERTISER WISHES to connect himself with a wholesale grocery or provision house, where not more than the above sum would be required. Can give the most satisfactory references. Address H. M., this office.

FOR SALE, CHEAP—A LARGE LOT OF type, cases, racks, chases, stones, &c., &c; 500 lbs. brevier, 150 lbs. nonpareil, 100 lbs. agate. All of the above-named material is nearly new, and will be sold cheap for cash. Inquire of WM. C. FORD, No. 107 Fulton-st., 2d floor.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF a fancy store, in a good location, on the 4th-av., doing a good business, new stock, and handsomely fitted up; rent moderate. Must be sold, as the present owner is going away. Apply to H. STREET, No. Nassau-st.

TO LET—A LUMBER YARD AT SING SING. An old stand for business, with a good dock attached. Inquire of the subscriber on the premises.
SAMUEL S. SMITH.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—FOUR SINGLE GENTLEMEN can obtain board in a private family, near Wall-st. Ferry, Brooklyn, by immediately addressing A., Box 1,796 Post-Office.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, for a gentleman and wife, a small parlor, with closets attached, or a bedroom. Fire, gas, and dinners at 6 o'clock, will be required, for which from $600 to $650 will be paid in monthly payments. Those keeping boarding-houses, or who will remove on 1st May, need not apply. Address L. M., *Times* office.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Pleasant and newly-furnished apartments for a gentleman and lady or two single gentlemen. Inquire at No. 54 Willow-st.

A WIDOWER, WISHING TO GIVE UP housekeeping, would like to arrange with some respectable private family for board, for himself, three sons, a daughter and nurse; location west of 5th-av., and above 14th-st., preferred. Address Box 1,159 New-York Post-Office.

ROOM—A YOUNG MAN OF CORRECT HABits, desires a furnished room, with or without parlor, in a private family. Reference furnished and everything satisfactory. Address with particulars SUFFICIENT, *Times* Office.

KEROSENE OILS.
KEROSENE LUBRICATING OIL.
KEROSENE ILLUMINATING OIL.
KEROSENE BINNACLE OIL.
PARAFINE RAILWAY GREASE.
ELECTRIC LAMPS.
AUSTENS, AGENTS, No. 50 Beaver-st.

PRINTING BY STEAM—COPPER-FACED TYPE.
STATIONERS' HALL,
Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., New-York.
BOWNE & HASBROUCK,
PRINTERS, LITHOGRAPHERS AND STATIONERS.
All kinds of Printing executed in the best style, with despatch and at the lowest rates.

THE WARNER PUMP,
AND WEST'S IMPROVED PUMP,
Sold by A. W. GAY & CO., No. 118 Maiden-lane.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.

By the OWNER of the COPYRIGHTS of and PUBLISHER of
FRANK FORESTER'S SPORTING SCENES AND CHARACTERS.
WHICH CONTAINS FULL REMARKS ON ALL KINDS OF
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN SHOOTING AND SPORTING.
Being one of the most Entertaining Works on Sporting ever printed.

The public are hereby notified that this publication contains the FOUR BEST WORKS EVER WRITTEN BY FRANK FORESTER, all entire and complete, printed on the finest paper, and handsomely bound in cloth in two fine volumes.

From the coarse style in which these four works were originally published, however, in 1843 and 1850, they had a comparatively small sale, and the copyrights of them which had been sold by the author to the original publishers, went begging, in consequence, from one house to another, until the present publisher purchased them, and in hopes to extend the reputation of Frank Forester, has printed and published these Sporting Scenes and Stories in a decent, becoming, and permanent style.

The works are now issued by the AUTHORITY OF THE PUBLISHER, for as the Author has once received what, at the time, he considered an equivalent for the copyrights, it is hardly to be supposed that he wishes to be paid for them again, or is really otherwise than grateful that the four books are printed and published for the first time in a beautiful style, handsomely illustrated from designs by Darley.

It is to be hoped, now that the books are issued in a style fit for gentlemen to read, that some portion, at least of the public may learn to "KNOW THEM BY HEART."

Be particular to ask for "FRANK FORESTER'S SPORTING SCENES AND CHARACTERS," and take no other for it.

READ THE TESTIMONY OF THE PRESS.

From the National Magazine for March.

"There are no volumes in the language, of the kind, equal to these 'Sporting Scenes and Characters.' The character of Tom Draw will live as long as that of Cooper's Leather-Stocking. Mr. T. B. Peterson has issued these volumes in a very elegant style, on thick paper, with graphic embellishments and in tasteful bindings. There are few gentlemen who will not read the 'Sporting Scenes' with delight, and even instruction."

From the Evening Argus.

"All that are fond of sport will find a treasure in Frank Forester's Sporting Scenes and Characters, published by Peterson."

From the Evening Bulletin.

"These 'Scenes and Characters' must prove to be extremely popular, and will be bought and sought by the lovers of lively reading."

From the Pennsylvania Inquirer.

"These volumes are full of life, spirit and entertainment. Nothing more racy or sprightly of the kind could well be imagined. The scenes and characters are at once graphically and glowingly described."

Price of the complete works, $2 50.

Copies of the above work will be sent to any person, to any place at all, FREE OF POSTAGE, on their remitting the price to the Publisher, in a letter.

Published and for sale by T. B. PETERSON,
No. 102 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

THE NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE,
READY THIS MORNING,
WILL CONTAIN THE VERDICT OF THE CORONER'S INQUEST, AND ALL THE LATEST
NEWS ABOUT THE
BOND-STREET MURDER,
ILLUSTRATED WITH PORTRAITS OF THE
THREE CUNNINGHAMS,
DR. BURDELL, ECKEL AND SNODGRASS.
Also, from original Drawings made expressly for
THE POLICE GAZETTE,
MRS. CUNNINGHAM REFUSING TO ANSWER
THE INQUEST WHEN BROUGHT UP
FOR RE-EXAMINATION;
PORTRAIT OF THE WITNESS FARRELL;
FARRELL ON THE STEPS OF THE HOUSE NO.
31 BOND-STREET;
ECKEL SEEN AT THE DOOR BY FARRELL;
FARRELL RECOGNIZING ECKEL IN PRESENCE
OF THE CORONER;
PORTRAITS OF HANNAH, THE COOK, AND
JOHN, HER LOVER;
PICTURE OF MRS. CUNNINGHAM ENTERING
THE TOMBS;
ECKEL IN HIS CELL.
THE POLICE GAZETTE WILL ALSO CONTAIN PORTRAIT OF MRS. GARDINER, ARRESTED FOR POISONING HER HUSBAND, THE POSTMASTER OF HINGHAM, MASS.
THE POLICE GAZETTE IS THE GREAT CRIMINAL PAPER OF THE UNION. PRICE FOUR CENTS.
ROSS & TOUSEY,
WHOLESALE AGENTS, NO. 103 NASSAU-ST.

ROBERT CARTER & BROTHERS,
No. 530 Broadway, corner of Spring-st.,
HAVE JUST PUBLISHED:
LOFTUS' CHALDEA AND SUSIANA. Illustrated, 8vo. $2.
A RAY OF LIGHT. By the author of "A Trap to Catch a Sunbeam." 35 cents.
THE GIANT KILLER. By the author of the "Claremont Tales." 18mo. 30 cents.
LIFE; or, ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE DIVINE WISDOM, manifested in the forms, structure, and instincts of animals. By P. H. GOSSE. 18mo. Illus. $1.
BONAR'S DESERT OF SINAI. 12mo. $1.
MEMORIES OF BETHANY. By the author of the "Footsteps of St. Paul." 16mo. 60 cents.
LEE ON INSPIRATION. 8vo. $2 50.
DR. SPRAGUE'S ANNALS OF THE AMERICAN PULPIT. 2 vols. 8vo. $5.
DR. STORRS ON THE HUMAN SOUL. 8vo. $1 75.
DR. HODGE'S ESSAYS AND REVIEWS. 8vo. $2 50.
NEARLY READY, AND IN PREPARATION:
RYLE'S EXPOSITORY THOUGHTS ON MATTHEW.
BONAR'S HYMNS OF FAITH AND HOPE.
THE WAY HOME.
DR. HODGE ON FIRST CONVICTIONS.
DICK'S CHRISTIAN PHILOSOPHER. New Ed.
THE CHILDREN OF THE KINGDOM. By Rev. D. A. TING.
DR. HAMILTON'S LESSONS FROM THE GREAT BIOGRAPHY.
CAVE'S LIVES OF THE APOSTLES. 2 vols.
LEIGHTON ON THE CREED, LORD'S PRAYER, &c.

WILL BE PRINTED EARLY THIS MORNING
An Extra Edition of the
NEW-YORK DISPATCH.
The publishers were unable to supply the demand for this week's paper. Those who desire to get the full particulars of the atrocious murder of Anna Hilton, a friendless little Orphan Girl, by a female fiend on Staten Island, to whose care she was committed by the Managers of the Five-Points House of Industry, can get the DISPATCH from the news agents this morning. It contains a Portrait of Mrs. MATILDA DECKER now in custody—an Engraving showing the appearance of her victim as found in the garret by the neighbors, with a view of her residence at Long Neck. Price Four Cents. Publication Office, No. 23 Beekman-st.

THREE-SCORE YEARS.
This entertaining volume just issued by JAS. FRENCH & CO., Boston, where it has met with great success—containing a full account of the adventurous life of a Bostonian and many details of the war of 1812, with illustrations. Price $1 25. For sale by all booksellers and newsagents. The trade supplied at low rates by G. H. HOLBROOK, No. 11 Stone-st., New-York.

THE REVELATIONS OF A POLICE OFFICER
in the
NEW-YORK DISPATCH
Are creating a sensation among the parties whose villainy is brought to light. Get a copy of the Extra Edition, printed this morning, and read the Narrative of THE ABANDONED WIFE. For sale by all Newsmen. Price Four Cents.

GIFTS! GIFTS! GIFTS!
Presents varying in value from 25 cents to $100, given away to purchasers of Books. Great inducements offered to agents. Full catalogues with explanations sent free on application by mail to any part of the City or country.
EVANS & CO., No. 409 Broadway.

READY THIS MORNING!
An Extra Edition of the
NEW-YORK DISPATCH.
Those who were disappointed yesterday will be supplied this morning by the News Agents. Price Four Cents.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 16, 1857.
NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT all persons who require to be VACCINATED will be attended to promptly, without charge, by application at either of the Dispensaries, where Physicians are constantly in attendance; and it is recommended that all who have not been Vaccinated, should avail themselves immediately of the opportunity thus offered.
The New-York Dispensary is located at the corner of Centre and White sts.
The Eastern Dispensary, in Ludlow-st., in the rear of Essex Market.
The Northern Dispensary is located corner of Waverley-place and Christopher-st.
The Demilt Dispensary is located at No. 371 2d-av.
The Northwestern Dispensary is located at 511 8th-av.
FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

BLANK BOOKS AND STATIONERY FOR 1857.—New and old firms requiring blank books with which to commence the new year can be furnished with sets, or parts of sets, made of first-class paper, in stock, or made to order, ruled to any pattern, at the shortest notice, and at reasonable rates, by
SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers and Account-Book Manufacturers,
No. 98 Fulton-st.
A general assortment of Stationery constantly on hand

VALENTINE WEEK—PRICES REDUCED.—Those who were unable to get their Valentines in the great rush at STRONG'S, on Saturday, may console themselves with the saving in price. For those who have Valentines to answer, now is the time. The great Depôt is at STRONG'S, No. 98 Nassau-st.

BILLIARD TABLES.—DECKER'S MECHANical combination cushions, warranted superior to all others in elasticity and correctness, being lower, yet entirely safe. Tables of all sizes, of the finest marble tops; trimmings of every description at the old prices. Manufactory No. 20 Ann-st. L. DECKER, (late Griffith & Decker.)

DRY GOODS.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS! HOUSEKEEPING GOODS!
Just opened by BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway
Viz.: Blankets, Quilts, Draperies.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 7-4, 8-4, 9-4,
10-4, 11-4, 12-4, Sheetings.
Muslin and Linen Shirtings.
Also a full assortment of Drawer Goods,
Viz.: Plain, Striped, Plaid and Dotted Swiss,
Plain, Striped and Plaid Cambric and Jaconet,
Nainsook and Book Muslin and Brilliants, &c., &c.

LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS.
PER STEAMER ARABIA.
1,000 dozen gents' Colored Border Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, from 25 cents to 50 cents, each.
600 dozen Plain do., from $2 25 to $6 dozen.
1,000 dozen Ladies' Hemstich do., from $2 25 to $7 dozen.
2,000 Embroidered Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, from 50 cents to $25 each. BEEKMAN & CO.,
No. 473 Broadway.

THE LAST GREAT SACRIFICE!
TO CLOSE THE CONCERN!
500 Pieces HEAVY BARNSLEY
DOUBLE DAMASK DIAPER, 12x1 wide,
At 8s. per yard, worth 18s.,
at the
GREAT SALE,
No. 703 Broadway,
near 4th-st.

THE LAST GREAT SACRIFICE!
ALL OUR FRENCH AND ENGLISH LAWNS,
Of the Finest Quality,
And the Most Beautiful Colors,
At One Shilling per yard.
at the
GREAT SALE,
No. 703 Broadway,
near 4th-st.

THE LAST GREAT SACRIFICE!
150 Pieces LINEN PILLOW CASING, 6x4 wide,
Slightly Soiled,
At 4s. per yard, worth 8s.
at the
GREAT SALE,
No. 703 Broadway,
near 4th-st.

SETS! SETS! SETS! SETS! SETS!
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway
Will offer on Monday, 16th,
The balance of those
Jaconet and Cambric Sets, from $1 to $2 50,
Received per steamer *Arabia*.

SPRING SILK ROBES AND SPRING SILKS,
Just received by BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway, New in style
And at reasonable prices.

OPENING OF SPRING GOODS
AT RETAIL.
A. T. STEWART & CO. will open on MONDAY, Feb. 16, their first importation of
PARIS DRESS GOODS,
Comprising
SILKS,
GRENADINES,
ORGANDIES,
JACONETS,
BAREGES,
CHALLIES,
MOUSELINE DE CHENE,
FOULARD SILKS,
MATERIALS FOR TRAVELING DRESSES, &c., &c.
Also,
A Splendid assortment of
ROBES A VOLANTS
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

A RARE CHANCE.
200,000 DOLLARS'
Worth of China, Glass, Gas Fixtures, Clocks, Bronzes, Plated Ware and Cutlery,
AT COST.
We are now marking and arranging our stock of the above goods, with the view of offering them to the public at prices that will effect the disposal of the entire amount during the coming Wintry days. The sale will commence ON MONDAY, FEB. 23D, INST.
Families in want of such goods will find this an opportunity not often met with in New-York. Proprietors of hotels, boarding-houses and restaurants, can well afford to supply themselves for six months ahead. The sale will be for
CASH, WITHOUT DISCOUNT.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.
Between Houston and Bleecker sts.

1857. SPRING MANTILLAS. 1857
JACOB LANSING,
IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER
OF
MANTILLAS, &c.,
Is now prepared to exhibit a
COMPLETE AND MAGNIFICENT STOCK,
comprising all the
NEWEST AND MOST DESIRABLE STYLES,
TO WHICH HE INVITES THE ATTENTION OF
CITY, SOUTHERN AND WESTERN JOBBERS.
THE ABOVE WILL BE OFFERED AT THE
VERY LOWEST PRICES, AND ON
LIBERAL TERMS.
No. 42 CEDAR-STREET,
BETWEEN NASSAU AND WILLIAM.

W. JACKSON,
NO. 551 BROADWAY,
has received per steamer *Baltic*, and will open at wholesale and retail, on Monday, the 16th inst.,
Eight cases of Spring Mourning Goods, designed expressly for this house, all very desirable and cheap.
W. JACKSON'S New Mourning Store,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

AT FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE,
No. 653 BROADWAY,
Will be offered on Monday a full assortment of black and colored real pineapple goods (*not French*) by the yard or piece, at wholesale and retail. Many of these goods were imported expressly for Summer bonnets, for which early orders are solicited. The above establishment is filled with India Dry Goods, Chinaware, and Curiosities, worthy the attention of those desirous of purchasing.

WET GOODS, WET GOODS.
From the *Atlantic* and other vessels, consisting of Ginghams, English and French Prints, Plain, Plaid and Stripe Cambric, Spool Cotton, Toilet Covers, &c., just bought at auction, and for sale cheap at
No. 531 Greenwich-st., between Spring and Vandam.

STEEL SPRING SKIRTS.
DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD'S superior steel spring skirts, with adjustable bustle, the best article of the kind ever produced, can be found in all the first-class retail dry goods and fancy stores in this City and throughout the country. Patent applied for, and none genuine unless stamped with their trade-mark.

YARD-WIDE ENGLISH PRINTS.
SPRING PATTERNS
will be opened on Monday, Feb. 16,
at 12½ cents per yard.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

COIFFURES, COIFFURES.
IMPORTATIONS INCESSANTLY, and for the INAUGURATION BALL at WASHINGTON. RECHERCHE GARNITURES at
PAVILION DE FLORA, No. 361 Broadway.
JAMES TUCKER.

SPRING SILKS,
AT ONE DOLLAR PER YARD.
A choice and fashionable assortment will be opened on Monday, Feb. 16.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

GREAT SALE OF WET GOODS
AT COLBY'S, CORNER GRAND AND ELDRIDGE STREETS.
Wet Silks, Wet Damasks, Wet Linen Shirting and Sheeting, at COLBY'S,
corner Grand and Eldridge streets.

GREAT SALE OF WET GOODS
AT COLBY'S, CORNER GRAND AND ELDRIDGE STREETS.
Wet Silks, Wet Damasks, Wet Nainsook, Wet Shirtings, at COLBY'S
corner Grand and Eldridge sts.

GREAT SALE OF WET GOODS
AT COLBY'S, CORNER GRAND AND ELDRIDGE STREETS.
Wet Brilliants, Wet Jaconet, Wet Nainsook, Wet Plaids, Wet Quilts, Wet Blankets, at COLBY'S,
corner Grand and Eldridge sts.

LINENS, SHIRTINGS, and TABLE-LINENS,
Selling off at 40 per cent. discount, at Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., by order of Assignee.

FRENCH JACONETS, 18., WORTH 2S. 6D.
BAREGES, 1s., worth 2s. 6d.
CHALLIES, 2s. 6d., worth 6s.
Selling off by order of the Assignee at Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

CLOAKS, MANTELETS AND BASQUES.—Mme. PINCHON informs the ladies of New-York that she has discontinued working for Messrs. HEARN BROTHERS, and also G. A. HEARN, and she is now ready to receive all orders in her line of business from the ladies that will be willing to patronize her. The establishment, temporarily situated at No. 27 Lispenard-st., will be removed on the 1st of May to No. 56 Bleecker-st., east of Broadway. Mme. PINCHON will receive every month by steamer the latest manufactured articles, such as cloaks, mantelets of the latest fashion of Paris, and will inform the ladies of the day of the opening.
F. PINCHON, No. 27 Lispenard-st.
From the 1st of May next at No. 56 Bleecker-st.
East of Broadway.

LADIES' HOOPS.—THE PUBLIC ARE CAUtioned against worthless and miserable imitations in various shapes of the original and true "PATENT GUTTA PERCHA CORD," first made, and introduced by me. Call at my store and examine the genuine, and you will be satisfied of its merits. SAMUEL C. BISHOP, Sole Manufacturer and Patentee for the United States, No. 181 Broadway.

STEEL SPRING SKIRTS.—THE ATTENtion of the ladies is called to this new and beautiful style of skirt. Also, crinoline, corded, hair-cloth, tucked, embroidered, and about 40 different kinds; also, a complete assortment of laces and embroideries, gloves, &c.
FORMAN & CO., No. 705 Broadway.

INDIA RUBBER GLOVES AND MITTS bleach the hands, and render them soft and smooth, cure chapped hands, salt rheum, &c. Also, very useful in housework as they can be worn where other gloves would be spoiled. For sale at all rubber stores, and at No. 26 John-st., up stairs.

DRY GOODS.

THE LAST GREAT SACRIFICE!
IN ALL OUR LINEN,
SATIN DAMASK NAPKINS,
DOILIES,
TOWELINGS,
&c., &c., &c.,
At One Half the Original Cost,
at the
GREAT SALE,
No. 703 Broadway,
near 4th-st.

THE LAST GREAT SACRIFICE!
ALL OUR BEST LINEN SHIRTINGS,
Slightly Soiled,
Best Quality,
Charleys', Hays' and Richardson's Make,
At 2s. 3d. per yard, worth 5s.,
at the
GREAT SALE,
No. 703 Broadway,
near 4th-st.

347 BROADWAY.
GREAT BROADWAY SALE,
UNDER LIQUIDATION.
ANOTHER GREAT REDUCTION
MADE ON THE WHOLE STOCK.
DRESS SILKS
Cheaper than can be found in the City.
ALSO,
SHAWLS,
CLOAKS,
MERINOES,
SAXONY PLAIDS,
BAREGES,
TISSUES,
CHALLIES,
DEBEIGES,
BOMBAZINES,
ALPACAS,
DELAINES,
POPLINS,
&c., &c., &c.
The above sale offers a rare chance for the ladies to obtain bargains. G. B. WILLIAMS,
corner Leonard-st.
N. B.—Fixtures of Store for sale.

347 BROADWAY.
ATTENTION OF DRY GOODS BUYERS,
TO OUR GREAT SALE,
UNDER LIQUIDATION, which is now being carried on and will be continued until the whole
PROPERTY IS SOLD.
Particular attention is directed to the Staple Goods in this stock such as
IRISH LINENS,
LINEN SHIRTINGS,
LINEN DAMASKS,
NAPKINS,
TOWELS AND TOWELING,
DOMESTIC MUSLINS,
FLANNELS,
JACONETS,
CAMBRICS,
BRILLIANTS.
The whole of the above Goods, merchandize, &c., &c., must be sold in order to close the business.
G. B. WILLIAMS, corner of Leonard-st.
N. B.—Fixtures for sale.

347 BROADWAY.
GREAT SALE
UNDER LIQUIDATION.
LINEN DAMASK.
Our entire stock of
TABLE DAMASKS
will be offered for sale,
THIS WEEK
at 25 per cent. cheaper than the same goods can be bought in Europe at this time.
Ladies will please call and examine the stock.
G. B. WILLIAMS, corner Leonard-st.
N. B.—FIXTURES FOR SALE.

347 BROADWAY.
SILKS, SILKS, SILKS,
At the
GREAT BROADWAY SALE, UNDER LIQUIDATION.
Will be offered for sale, this week:
DRESS SILKS,
At extraordinary bargains.
Greater inducements offered than ever before known in this City, as the whole of this immense STOCK must be sold without reserve.
G. B. WILLIAMS, corner Leonard-st.

SILKS, SHAWLS AND CLOAKS
Selling off at half price at Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., by order of Assignee.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED.—TWO COMPETENT GIRLS, WITH excellent City reference, want situations in this City; one as cook, a most capable baker, understands meats and poultry, a good washer and ironer, can do up linens in style; wages $8. The other as laundress and chamber-maid, or as regular laundry and parlor maid; is fully competent; wages $7. Call or address No. 216 East 33d-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR TWO CAPABLE Protestant girls, one as chambermaid and seamstress, or would take a cook's place; the other as chambermaid and laundress, or nurse and chambermaid, or would do housework. Both have had considerable experience in first-class families and have the highest references. Apply at MANNING'S, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable Protestant girls—one to do chamberwork and take care of children; the other to do housework; is a first-rate washer and ironer. Have City reference, and no objection to go in the country. Call for two days, at No. 44 Essex-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation as nurse; can take care of a baby from its birth; has the best of reference from her last place, where she has lived the last three years; can do chamberwork and sew. Call at No. 35 Hamersley-st., first floor front room, for one day.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART, TIDY Protestant young woman, as chambermaid and to assist in fine washing and ironing. The best of City references given. Can be seen from 9 until 4 o'clock. Call at No. 201 7th-av., between 23d and 24th sts., third floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as seamstress; she understands cutting and fitting in a private family. Can give the best of City reference. Apply at No. 112 Canal-st. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A CLERK, THOROUGHLY ACquainted with the Continental Banking and Exchange business, must correspond fluently in English and German. Address, with real name and address, Box No. 2,564 Post-Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, to cook, wash and iron; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; is both willing and obliging. Call for 2 days at No. 100 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th ave.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl, a situation to do general housework of a small private family; a good washer and ironer and baker. Best of City reference. No. 377 10th-st., 2d-floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation as cook, in a respectable private family; is a good washer and ironer, and has good references from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 781 Washington-st., New-York, corner of Jane-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation, to do general housework or chamberwork and assist in the washing, in a small private family. Good city reference. Call at No. 90 Cannon-st., 2d floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as chambermaid, waitress or seamstress. Good City reference can be given. Call at No. 443 4th-st., between 1st and 2d ave., first floor, front room.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY THREE PROTestant girls; one as cook, one as chambermaid and seamstress, one as chambermaid and waiter, or laundress. Also, by a first-rate cook, and five nice colored women. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

COOK.—A NICE RESPECTABLE WOMAN DEsires a situation; is a first-rate cook, understands the cooking of meats, game, poultry, soups, jellies, is good at pastry and a good baker; has lived in the best of families and highly recommended. Call at No. 443 4th-st., bet. 1st. and 2d-avs., 1st. floor, front room.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A MIDDLE-AGED LADY of intelligence and refinement desires a situation as practical housekeeper in some respectable family in the City or country. That of a widower is preferred. Address M. T. DAVIS, No. 137 Spring-st.

U. S. SCHOOL AGENCY, (1847,) BY E. H. WILCOX & SONS, NO. 298 BROADWAY.—A perpetual introducer, filling all orders, vacancies, and changes for check-holders. Checks are redeemed at 1 or 2 per cent., being renewable and transferrable, $5, $10, $15, &c., every dollar drawing $50 to $100 compensation. No charge to pupils or City Ward Schools.

WASHING WANTED.—HOTEL AND FAMily washing at the Laundry of the New-York House and School of Industry, No. 100 West 16th-st.

BUSINESS WANTED—BY A PRACTICAL and competent business man, with the best City references, and with a view to an interest. Wholesale grocery, provision or produce house preferred. Address MAN OF BUSINESS, this office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork and plain cooking in a small family. Must have good City references. American or German preferred. Apply at No. 126 Hicks-st., Brooklyn, opposite the Mansion House, between 9 and 2 o'clock.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN 18 OR 20 YEARS OF age, as entry clerk; one who writes a fair hand, is correct in figures, and of good character, may address Box No. 2,689 lower Post-Office.

WANTED—A WATCHMAKER, FOR A GOOD situation in the country; must be well recommended; single man preferred.
READ, TAYLOR & CO., No. 9 Maiden-lane.

WANTED—IN AN IMPORTING COMMISSION house a smart, active lad, about 16 years of age, one who is willing to make himself generally useful. Address box No. 862, in handwriting of applicant.

TEACHERS.

A GRADUATE OF YALE AND AN ADVANCED scholar in the Sciences, would like employment as Tutor, one hour each day. His references are from the first professional men in this City and New-Haven. He would like board and room up town, where his service would be accepted as part or entire compensation. Address A., one week, New-York Daily *Times*.

A FIRST-CLASS TEACHER, (M. A.,) PRINcipal 7 years, teaches four languages, natural sciences, &c., thorough, energetic disciplinarian, wants a principalship or a partnership in a family school. Address PHI BETA KAPPA, North Adams, Mass.

AMUSEMENTS.

THALBERG'S MATINÉES MUSICALES.
CARD OF THE MANAGEMENT.
When Mr. THALBERG first arrived in this country, it was announced that he would give both Evening Concerts and *Matinées*, by-and-by.
The rapidity of Mr. THALBERG'S movements permitted only the former to take place, yet it never has been his intention to leave unfulfilled the promise made in the beginning. Moreover it always has been a favorite wish of Mr. THALBERG'S to introduce and permanently establish the *Matinées Musicales* in this country, as he has done in Europe, it being in many respects preferable to Evening Concerts.
To state all that might be urged in favor of the *Matinée* would induce the reproach of tediousness; Mr. THALBERG simply wishes to have pointed out its leading features, and recommends them to the kind consideration of the public.
From the absence of all other assistance (Mr. THALBERG being the only performer at the Matinée, in which he plays six or seven times, according to the length of the pieces,) he will be better enabled to illustrate the capability of the Piano-Forte through the introduction—in addition to his own compositions—of those *chef d'œuvres* of the master spirits of Piano music, who, writing at a time when audiences were counted by scores and not by thousands, never intended that their works should encounter the glitter of innumerable gaslights and the excitement of a modern Evening Concert. A room holding a limited number of persons should, therefore, be selected for the *Matinée*.
When Mr. THALBERG consulted his friends about the expediency of giving *Matinées*, it has been not unfrequently observed to him that in a commercial country like this, the *Matinée* which naturally ought to take place about the middle of the day, could not be so extensively patronized as in Europe, where the aristocracy resort to it as the means of whiling away a few unengaged hours. This is a mistake. *Matinées* in Europe are fashionable, but not quite so exclusive as is generally supposed; they are principally attended by professional people—by young ladies from seminaries—by clergymen—by families living out of town—by ladies, who can go there unattended, and above all by those persons whose delicacy of health, infirmity or age renders an exposure to the night air unadvisable.
In the large American cities there are also a large number of merchants whose families reside within a convenient distance of the met

NEW-YORK CITY.

Funeral of the late Rev. W. C. Redfield.

The funeral of the late Mr. WM. C. REDFIELD, the well-known meteorologist, took place on Saturday, at 2 o'clock, from his residence, No. 59 William Nineteenth-street.

The clergy in attendance were Rev. JOHN CRAWE, Rev. A. J. WOOD, Rev. Doctor ADAMS, and Rev. Dr. WARNER. The pall-bearers were Messrs. VAN SANT WOOD, J. DELAFIELD, C. PERRY, G. W. BLUNT, R. L. STEWART, H. SOUTHGATE, H. J. REDFIELD, and W. LEWOW, Physicians; Doctors COOMBS and HOFFMAN.

The introductory part of the service was read by Rev. Mr. CRAWE, who recited appropriate selections from the Apostolic Epistles.

The address was delivered by Rev. Mr. WOOD.

Adverting to the character of the exit of a good man, the speaker alluded directly to the last hours of the deceased, who "calmly, humbly, trustfully, gave himself to meet God's holy will—to that sleep from which there will be a blessed awakening beyond the grave and its corruptions." The sweetness, consistency and many excellencies of his character were specially noticed. He was born in 1789—the son of a sea-captain, who died early. He had a pious and devoted mother, who gave a bias like her own to his character. While yet young, he sought to be useful. He was among the first to develop steam navigation between Hartford and New-York. He was prominent in the formation of the Erie Canal. In 1815, he gave himself to the investigation of the LAW OF STORMS, and has bequeathed to the world some valuable discoveries. He was an ardent lover of nature, and ever forward in every benevolent effort. But, as he said, the Reverend gentleman was disposed to speak rather of his religious character. He ever maintained an exemplary and consistent Christian walk; his mother's Saviour became also his own. His piety was neither sinful, noisy, nor obtrusive; it was the life that was "hid with Christ in God." Calm and silent in its flow, his was a religion that shed the warm sunshine of benevolence and conscious happiness wherever he went. He was a member of the congregation of the Scotch Presbyterian Church, and seldom (though occasionally) wandered. He loved all who loved the Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity, yet had his preferences.

His last illness was brief. After the first few days he was aware of its termination, and though in great pain, not a murmuring word nor an impatient expression fell from his lips. His mind was occasionally clouded, yet he could recognize the presence of his Saviour. On the last morning of his life he said, "Just as God pleases—I have no anxiety." Being asked if his mind was in perfect peace, he said: "*It is, it is; thanks to my Saviour; I know in whom I have believed.*"

"And so," said the speaker, "after he had served his own generation, he fell asleep; those who sleep in Jesus will God bring with him."

Rev. Dr. ADAMS concluded the service with prayer.

The body was removed to Greenwood for interment.

Dead Infant Found.

A dead infant was found in a box on Saturday afternoon, in Thirty-ninth-street, between Fourth and Lexington avenues. It was taken to the Twenty-first Ward Station-house, where an inquest upon it was held by Coroner PERRY, and a verdict of "still-born" rendered.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—MONDAY, Feb. 16.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 538, 114, 543, 474, 753, 742, 825, 555, 98, 463, 464, 673, 814, 590, 813, 830 to 835, 837 to 840, 613, 756, 136, 319, 166.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 14, 73, 119, 151, 206, 302, 344, 347, 381, 57, 149, 201, 298, 306, 313. *Part II.*—Nos. 418, 373, 244, 377, 81, 323, 469 to 474, 199, 276, 419.

SUPREME COURT.—*Circuit.*—Nos. 589, 655, 297, 794, 679, 182, 813, 3, 601, 632, 675, 677, 672, 679, 681, 682, 683, 687, 688, 689.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justices Roosevelt, Mitchell and Davies.

DECISIONS.

The following cases were decided at General Term on Thursday, and the decision given in Friday's TIMES. We give below the opinions of the Court in two suits, which present points of some interest.

POWERS OF A RECEIVER—TEST OF VALUE OF REAL ESTATE.

Lorillard vs. *Lorillard et al.*—MITCHELL, J.—Mr. Dean, the receiver of certain real estate in this cause, pursuant to an order of the court, in January, 1853, executed a lease of the property on the northeast corner of Broadway and Fulton street to E. H. Hudson, for twenty-one years from the 1st of May following, unless certain annuities should sooner die, at the annual rent of $14,500, payable quarterly; the lessee to pay all taxes and assessments, and to erect a building to cost at least $10,000, which was to belong to the owners of the land. The building was erected at a cost of about $30,000, probably including in that cost interest and rent during its erection. Francis Morris advanced to Hudson all the moneys expended by him on the premises, and as his security, took an assignment of the lease in March, 1853, for the whole term, save only one day; the assignment reserves no rent to the assignor—is for no consideration but $1; and has, immediately after the *habendum*, a clause as follows, "*subject*, nevertheless, to the *rents, covenants*, conditions and provisions therein also mentioned," with a proviso that Morris might surrender at the end of three years. Morris immediately entered into possession, and has collected all the rents; he paid the annual rent to the receiver to 1st May, 1855, inclusive. He found (as is said) that the rents received by him would not pay the ground rent and taxes, and offered to the receiver in May, 1855, to surrender the lease and take a new one at $8,000 a year, and the receiver is said to have agreed to apply to the Court for authority to make such arrangement. In August following, Morris paid $3,000, subject to the completion of such agreement. Since that time he has paid nothing, but has received the rents and retained them. Mr. Dean died soon after that date, and the present receiver, Ezra P. Davis, was appointed in his place. In September last, he applied to the Court for leave to carry out the arrangement proposed by Morris, so as to take effect as of the 1st of May, 1855. Mr. Morris thus to pay the back rents, at the rate of $3,000 a year, and the taxes and assessments.

A little more than three-fifths in interest of the owners of the property concur in the application of the receiver; nearly two-fifths in interest oppose it. The referee and the Special Term have opposed it; still it appears to this Court incompetent to give its assent to such an arrangement. The rent of $14,500 was obtained at auction, some persons bidding $14,000, and others running it up from that sum, by $100 at a time, to the last bid of $14,500. There is no evidence that property has since fallen in value, or that if the same trial by auction should be made the same rent, or one far exceeding $8,000 could not be obtained, except that witnesses estimate the gross annual rents at from $10,500 to $15,000, and the annual expenses at an average of about $3,750. The same witnesses would probably have put the same estimate on the property before it was leased at auction, and yet persons bid against the lessee to $14,000 and $14,400, and Mr. Morris thought them so favorably of the lease as immediately to take an assignment of it for all the term except one day, as his security for nearly $30,000. As Hudson is, and probably was entirely irresponsible, Mr. Morris must have valued the lease as worth to the lessee more than $30,000. Other persons may estimate it in like manner at auction, or at least think that after the $30,000 are expended on the premises, they can manage it so that it will pay the rent obtained at auction in 1853, before that money was expended on it.

Under these circumstances, the Court considers the only fair test of value is at auction.

It is said that Mr. Morris now offers to pay $3,000 per annum, now in arrear for nearly two years, and the taxes and assessments for the same period, and that, for this advantage to the estate, the three-fifths owners desire to complete the arrangement with him, and that he cannot be made liable as assignee, as the whole term was not assigned to him, and he did not covenant to pay the rent.

It is not necessary to decide whether he could be liable as assignee or not, under the circumstances already detailed, and such others as they afford ground to infer. There is just reason to infer that Hudson was the mere instrument of Morris, and that, in fact, no title of any kind was intended to vest in him. Before his term was to commence, he had transferred his interest in it to Morris, for the whole period, except one day, (the exception being of no benefit to him, and only intended to save Morris from liability as assignee;) he never was in possession, for a single day, or expended one dollar upon the premises, or received one dollar from it. Morris immediately entered into possession, collected all the rents, and paid all such rent as has been paid to the lessor; he alone offers to surrender the lease—he alone has received and kept the rents since the 1st of May, 1855. Whether liable or not, under these circumstances, in the old common-law action, as assignee, it is very possible that he may be liable now in a complaint showing all the facts—his liability to Hudson, Hudson's irresponsibility, and that the assignment was expressly subject to payment of the rents. If he could not be made liable after he surrendered the premises—it may be that while he continued in possession of the lands thus received by him expressly subject to the rents—he was bound to Hudson to pay such rents, or, at all events, to apply the rents received by him to such payment, and that, under our present system, the lessor could enforce in his own favor that obligation to Hudson.

So far, the rents being unpaid, ejectment lies to recover the lands, and as Morris is the person in possession and collecting the rents, may they not be collected from him in the same action under a claim for the mesne profits? As he is not a party to these proceedings, the Court does not choose to express its opinion definitely on these matters.

To authorize the proposed arrangement would encourage Mr. Morris and all other persons tenants under a lease sanctioned by this Court—first to refuse to pay their rents—next to propose to substitute inferior obligations in place of those they had entered into, and then (as in this case) to urge, that inasmuch as they had taken their measures from the beginning to reap all the pecuniary benefits they could and yet to evade its liabilities, the rents they took rents which they had collected were fair rents, paid over for nearly two years, and that the Court, in respect of the parties to acquiesce, and thus force the parties and the Court to accept of their terms. If Mr. Morris wishes any favorable terms from the Court, he should first pay all the rent in arrear at the rate of $3,000 a year and all taxes and assessments, and surrender the lease, receiving a surrender from Hudson also, and as it is understood that the parties interested are willing to submit to an inferior sum, then he might be discharged from further liability; the receiver then should immediately advertise the premises to lease for the residue of the term at auction on the same terms mentioned in the present lease, except that the lease should require the present building to be sustained or a new one equally good to be kept erected. Security should also be required for the payment of the rent, &c., either by one or more sureties, or by a deposit of some kind.

If Mr. Morris does not consent to this, the receiver should immediately provide to eject him and the occupants under him by an action to recover the lands and their profits, or in such other way as he may be advised. It is not proper now to say whether the court would not give summary relief against him as one holding under the court, and subject to its jurisdiction. The order appealed from should be modified accordingly.

WHAT ARE LIENS?—NOTICE OF MOTION.

Rufus H. King vs. *Peter Morris, &c.*—MITCHELL, J.—Morris mortgaged the lands for $6,500, and then sold them to Mrs. Davis, subject to the mortgage—he alone was liable for any deficiency. At the foreclosure sale, the property brought only $2,665, which would have made Morris liable for a large deficiency; he offered to bid on a resale, if made, $4,950. Although the original sale was perfectly regular, there were circumstances appealing to the equity of the Court sufficient to induce it to order a resale *on terms*. Mrs. Davis had offered to Lawrence $150, and to Eno 200 for a resale.

The Special Term in April, 1855, required Morris to make certain payments, intended to indemnify the purchasers, and also to enter into a stipulation that the premises, on a resale, should produce not less than $4,950; and that unless he comply or tender a compliance with all the provisions of that order in three days after the amount payable should be determined, and a demand made upon him therefor, either party might apply to the Court for an order that the late sale be carried into effect; and that out of the proceeds of the resale the Sheriff repay to Morris the sums which he was first to pay to the late purchasers.

At General Term in October, 1855, this order was affirmed, except that it was directed that Mrs. Davis, out of the surplus moneys to arise from the resale of the premises, pay to Lawrence and to Eno, respectively, the sums which she had offered to pay.

The purchasers appealed from this order to the Court of Appeals, but the appeal was allowed to be dismissed by default on the 8th April, 1856, as the order was thought not to be appealable.

The lots were vacant, but the only control over them was exercised by Morris; an order of the Corporation being made that they should be filled up as sunken lots. He applied and obtained leave in June, 1855, to have the work done himself; and on 5th September, 1855, he paid on that account $210. This expense, therefore, was never strictly a lien on the lots.

An attorney afterwards bought the judgment, and was substituted for the attorney of the plaintiff and for the attorney of Mrs. Davis, and had the property sold under the judgment, on 3d June, 1856, without the knowledge of Eno or Lawrence; and Morris bought it himself at $4,100, instead of $4,950, as he had stipulated.

Eno applied in September last that Morris be required to pay him the $200 which he was to receive out of the surplus, or that the sale to Morris be annulled, and the deed to be canceled, and the sale to Eno be consummated.

The Sheriff's report of sale shows the amount due by the judgment was.....$3,113 86
Interest.....276 67
Costs of plaintiff and interest.....152 15
For liens, &c.....941 70
Sheriff's costs.....76 30
Taxes.....32 73
Total.....$4,592 91
And states the deficiency is.....492 31

If Morris had bid $4,950, as he was bound to do, instead of a deficiency, there would have been an excess of $357 69, which would have been surplus funds, coming to Mrs. Davis, *but out of which* she, by the decree of the General Term, was to pay the $200 and $150 to Eno and to Lawrence. If Morris had made the stipulated bid, this excess would have been paid into court, and Eno and Lawrence would have been paid out of it, before Morris or Mrs. Davis could get anything.

The $210 paid by Morris for filling in the lots, would not have been a prior lien on the surplus to the claim of Eno and Lawrence—first, because it *never was a lien*, in fact; and next, because it must be considered as having improved the value of the land as much as was paid for the improvement, or else as a charge on the owner to restore the property from an unhealthy condition.

The $941 70 paid by the Sheriff as for liens, &c., was not paid for any *then existing liens*, but was repaid by the Sheriff to Morris, for moneys which he had paid to the former purchasers. That amount was to be repaid to him out of the surplus; but not in priority of what was to be paid to the purchasers out of that fund, but, on the contrary, the order treats him as to be postponed to them when their rights are compared; and if they were on an equal footing, he would have no right to take any then, except *pari passu* with them.

Objection is made that Mrs. Davis has had no notice of the motion. Mr. Van Namee is substituted as her attorney, and and appeared at the Special Term as *deponent* on behalf of Mr. Morris, and no objection appears to have been made then of the necessity of notice to her. She could not object to Morris paying the money; and if she had any rights to the money Morris could have produced her affidavit to that effect.

He also objects that the order, in one alternative requires a deed to be executed by him and his wife and the mortgages executed by him to be canceled. This was with the general prayer of the order to show cause why the sale should not be annulled and the deed be canceled. The most efficient mode, under these circumstances, of annulling the sale, was to cause a reconveyance of the lands free from incumbrances as the order directs. If Morris is not able to pay the $200, or to procure the assent of his wife or of the mortgagees, and shows this to the Court, and that he has strenuously endeavored to comply with the order, this may exempt him from an attachment; but this does not show that the present order is incorrect. The order appealed from should be affirmed with costs.

Before Hon. Justices Mitchell, Roosevelt and Davies.

THE THIRD AVENUE GRADING CASE—ALLEGED FRAUDS IN PERFORMING CONTRACTS—INTERESTING TO PROPERTY OWNERS.

In the Matter of the Application of Gouverneur S. Bibby for a Certiorari to Review the Assessment for Regulating and Grading Third avenue from Sixty-first-street to Eighty-second-street, in the City of New York.—This was an application for a *certiorari* to remove the assessment for regulating and grading the Third-avenue, between Sixty-first and Eighty-second streets. The application was made before Justice Clerke, of the Supreme Court, some months ago, and in view of its importance he ordered it to be heard before the General Term. It therefore comes on before this Court as an original motion. The application is made on the petition of Gouverneur S. Bibby, and substantially on that also of Messrs. Beekman, De Peyster, Anson Livingston, the estate of Schermerhorn, the estate of Benjamin De Forest, Cadwallader, Colden, of Philadelphia, and others.

Theodore E. Tomlinson appeared as counsel on behalf of the plaintiffs, and Martin V. Wilcoxson for the Corporation. The affidavit of Gouverneur Bibby recites that the application for grading the avenue was opposed by all the owners, without exception—that the avenue had been regulated and graded at great expense, at the charge of the City—that the proposed alteration, instead of being a benefit, was an actual injury to the property—that this grading was ordered solely for the purpose of accommodating the Third-avenue Railroad, which should be made to pay the expense of it—that the Street Commissioner caused an estimate and specification of the work to be made, and in that estimate it was asserted that there were 32,000 cubic yards of filling, 31,000 cubic yards of earth excavation, 8,000 yards of retaining wall, and 500 cubic yards of a new retaining wall to be built; 40 lineal feet of arched culvert of 5 feet span, and 40 lineal feet of 3 feet span. When the bids for the contract were sent in, Mr. Brown was the lowest contractor on the estimate, and his contract amounted to $21,780; but when he presented his bill and was paid, it was found that instead of $21,780, it amounted to $42,474. This estimate set forth the items as follows: One cent a yard for filling, while the return of work performed showed that there was really no filling in done. The number of cubic yards of earth excavation, which was stated at 31,000, and the estimate for which was 50 cents per yard, was increased in the return to 48,985; and while 50 cents a yard was charged by Mr. Brown, 15 cents was the rate fixed by another contractor. It is represented in the estimate that there were 8,000 cubic yards of retaining wall to be built, while the number returned in the bill is 1,665, the price per yard being 30 cents. There were also 500 cubic yards of new retaining wall in the estimate, which the contractor sets down at $4 per yard in the estimate, while the actual return states the number at 5,981. It is charged in general terms that the contract was given in reality to the highest, instead of the lowest bidder, and that the whole work, which cost $42,000, could have been done by one of the other contractors at his estimate for $16,000.

The counsel for plaintiff said it had been claimed on behalf of the Common Council that they regulated and graded this avenue under the 175th section of the act of 1813, which he contended applies only to streets, and not to avenues and highways, and that it has always been held by the Common Council that the grading, &c., of the public thoroughfares, especially the Third-avenue, should be done at the expense of the City, and not the owners of property. This question, Mr. Tomlinson said, had been discussed in 1817, '18, '19 by the Common Council, when about $100,000 was expended out of the City Treasury for regulating and grading the Third-avenue; and in 1821 the question came up under the same section regarding this avenue for decision, and it was then held that the City should pay, and not the owners of the property. This was proved by reference to the proceedings of the Common Council of 1821, page 247.

Mr. T. also contended that as the Common Council had no jurisdiction under the act that the *certiorari* must be allowed, and cited authorities to that effect; that the contract regulating the Third-avenue was fraudulent and oppressive; that where an inferior tribunal acted oppressively the Court could reverse on *certiorari*, in support of which he quoted several authorities; that no opposing affidavits as to the merits could be introduced on this motion, as all that testimony should be introduced before the Common Council, and that a *certiorari* and not an injunction was the only remedy in support of which authorities were cited. It has been contended, said the counsel for plaintiff in conclusion, that the Common Council are the sole judges, and on their own motion can order and direct avenues to be graded and regulated regardless of the interests of the people or the owners of property along the line of the alleged improvements. If such an arbitrary precedent were established, it should be reversed. The discretion vested in the Common Council is a legal discretion, and they are responsible for its abuse. It has been held that where an act gives to an inferior tribunal the power of decision, and makes that decision final that still it is the office of the writ of *certiorari* to reverse even that decision when contrary to the principles of law; that it is monstrous doctrine that the same body that perpetrated a wrong should be the judge of its propriety; that it had been held in numerous cases that the only mode of reviewing an assessment was by the writ of *certiorari*, which is almost next in importance, in many instances, to the writ of *habeas corpus*; that the importance of this case in the view of the men who had made the application—in view of the vast amount of property—in view of the administration of the government of our City, and of the administration of justice itself—all demand that the plaintiffs, at least, should have a hearing before the Supreme Court of the State.

On the other hand it was contended by the counsel for the Corporation, that the Court could not review on *certiorari* questions of evidence, to which the reply was made that there were no questions of evidence; that the facts were conceded, and that the only questions were questions of law. It was also contended by the defence that the decision of the Common Council was final, and that if there was any fraud the only means of recovery would be by action. To this it was argued that the contrary had been decided and that *certiorari* was the only remedy. The Common Council it was urged had a right to grade our streets without any application being made therefor; but it was contended in opposition that they, if they had, it was a naked power, and that they were responsible for its exercise, and if the Court could see that it was prejudicial to the public interest they would review as had been asked.

The Court heard the argument of the motion, and will render a decision soon.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Peabody.

Harms vs. *Tripp.*—Motion granted, on payment of costs of judgment by defendant.

Penniman vs. *Deal.*—Case settled.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before full Bench.

DECISIONS.

Charles W. Drude vs. *Franz Connulozzie.*—New trial granted on terms. Order to be settled.

William Chapman vs. *New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company.*—Judgment affirmed.

Asa Willis vs. *John Orser, Sheriff, &c.*—New trial granted. Costs to abide event.

John H. Prentiss, &c., vs. *Henry H. Dyke, &c.*—Motion for new trial denied. Judgment affirmed with costs.

Edwin Clark, et al., vs. *John Dearborn, impleaded.*—Verdict set aside and new trial ordered. Costs to abide event.

John Wilmot, et al., vs. *Thomas Richardson, et al.*—Verdict set aside and new trial ordered. Costs to abide event.

Monell D. Bowen vs. *New-York and Harlem Railroad Company.*—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

William G. Tuller vs. *John H. Davis.*—Verdict set aside, and judgment for defendants.

The President, &c., of the Nantucket Pacific Bank vs. *Horatio N. Stebbins—The same* vs. *The same.*—Judgments as modified affirmed.

Republic of Mexico vs. *Francisco de Arrangoiz.*—Appeals dismissed, with costs.

Charles F. Weber, et al., vs. *George N. Sampson, et al.*—Judgment of dismissal of complaint affirmed, with costs.

George S. St. John vs. *The Mayor, &c., of New-York.*—New trial ordered.

George M. Pratt vs. *George W. Hinchman.*—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Brady.

ANOTHER BREACH OF PROMISE SUIT—THE LADY WANTS $10,000.

Esther Leopold vs. *Morris Meyer.*—This is an action for breach of promise of marriage. It now comes before the court on a motion to discharge the defendant from arrest, he having been held to bail in the sum of $5,000. It appears from the affidavits on the part of the plaintiff, that in February, 1856, while she was residing with her parents in the Second-avenue in this City, she became acquainted with defendant, who resides in Houston, in the State of Mississippi. That in the month of August last, as he was about to leave the City, he told plaintiff that he owned a plantation and lots of slaves, and was very wealthy, and then he "broached" the subject of marriage to plaintiff, and finally proposed to marry her, to which she assented, and defendant desired her to marry him immediately, but it was finally put off to January, 1857, at which time it was understood on all sides that the wedding was to take place. That previous to that time the defendant had shown his attachment to plaintiff by making her valuable presents as tokens of regard, among which was his miniature, and that she, fully relying on defendant's repeated promises, had gone to the expense of making the necessary arrangements for the marriage, and had remained single, and had declined several very good offers of marriage, on his account. And plaintiff further alleges that she has been deeply injured in her feelings and character, by his refusal to marry her, and asks $10,000 to heal her lacerated heart. The defendant admits the promise of marriage, and says that he has a very high opinion of the "person, character, and accomplishments" of the plaintiff, but that, although the parents of the plaintiff had repeatedly asked him as to his wealth, yet that he had carefully avoided giving them a definite answer; that, on his return from the South, in January last, he went to the residence of the plaintiff, with a "light heart and the happiest feelings," and had not the remotest idea of breaking off with the said plaintiff; and that he had seen plaintiff, and told her that his health had been failing him for some time, and that, for that reason, he desired to put off the marriage, in the hope that he might recover and fulfill his engagement with her. The defendant further says that the action, on the part of the plaintiff's parents, has been such as to "worry him much," though he still continued to "love, honor, and respect" the plaintiff.

The counsel for defendant further stated, in open Court, that his client had gone with the Jailor of the Eldridge Prison, in which he was confined, to see the plaintiff, and had then and there offered to marry her, but that she had refused him. Decision reserved.

Henry Dolan vs. *Andrew Beiser.*—Referred to Thomas Boese.

James Alcock vs. *Sanislas Giberton.*—Motion to set aside default granted.

Garroters Kindly Cared for.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—FEB. 14.

Before Recorder Smith.

Saturday was sentence day in the Court. The garrote robbers, it will be seen, were not more favored at the Recorder's hands than were they by the City Judge.

Peter Rowe was called up, and was addressed by the Recorder thus:

The offence for which you have been found guilty could consign you to the State Prison for the term of your natural life. The evidence has shown that on the night when this crime was committed, complainant was by you waylaid, knocked down and robbed. The law knows no higher crime than this, except that of murder, and that crime might have been committed by you if it had been necessary for your purposes—for one desperate enough to commit highway robbery, would not hesitate to commit the crime of murder. I do not myself believe that the severity of punishment promotes the end for which punishment was intended so much as the certainty of punishment; for if the punishment inflicted be too severe it excites sympathy for the prisoner. As the discretion is given to the Court to imprison you for the term of your natural life or for a less period, I consider that on account of your youth, justice will be fully served by a sentence of less than life. The sentence of the Court is that you be imprisoned in the State Prison for the term of twelve years and six months.

Kelly, another garroter, received this sentence.:

In your case, Kelly, there is something which shows great desperation of character not usual in one of your years. The witnesses of the occurrence testified that they dared not arrest you for fear of personal violence to themselves. You followed the complainant from the house in which he was stopping to the corner of the street, assaulted him and knocked him down, and you robbed him while a person was raising him from the ground. I do not believe there is a city in the Union, nor in the civilized world except this, where the perpetrator of such an outrage could escape arrest at the time the offence was committed. In this City with its eleven or twelve hundred police, none were near to preserve the public peace, and to protect the citizen. Four able-bodied men were standing by, yet you escaped arrest at the time. This fact speaks in a language which cannot be misunderstood of the duty of the Courts to rid the community of such desperadoes. I shall sentence you for a long term of years. The sentence of the Court is that you be imprisoned in the State Prison for the term of 15 years and 3 months.

Clark, who was indicted with Kelly, for the same offence, was then called up. The Recorder remarked:

Clark, you appear from the evidence to be not so old in crime. You did not take so active a part in this outrage as did Kelly. You have been defended by able counsel, and everything has been done in your behalf to clear you that human ingenuity could devise, but not a single friend has testified in your favor. The Jury have convicted you upon the clearest possible testimony. In pronouncing sentence I shall discriminate between you and your comrade, but as this is not your first offence, I shall sentence you to the term of ten years and six months.

Patrick H. Doyle pleaded guilty to assault and battery. Many witnesses testified to his previous good character, and he was let off with the sentence of three months in the Penitentiary.

Jane Anderson pleaded guilty to a charge of petit larceny, and was sent for six months to the Penitentiary.

Sentence was suspended, for various reasons, in the cases of Sarah A. Smith, John Powers, Douglas R. Donnelly and Patrick Smith, all guilty of petit larceny, and they left the Court rejoicing.

The Court adjourned to Monday at 11 o'clock.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—On the 1st of April, for sale, with three acres of land, well wooded with natural forest trees, and watered with living springs, situated on elevated and healthy ground, in Westchester County, within 11 miles of City Hall, New-York, and 3 or 4 miles from Central Park. It is built in the best manner, of wood, sheathed, clapboarded, deafened, filled in with brick, and contains kitchen, kitchen-pantry, and ample cellar, sitting-room, butler's pantry, drawing room, library, 3 bedrooms and attic finished off; marble mantels, cooking range, dumb-waiter, private stairs, and hot and cold water arrangements complete. A building containing stabling for four horses and carriages, a cow, poultry and swine. The establishment is arranged expressly for sale, and calculated to suit a large sized genteel family with moderate views. The house and residence are just finished with the exception of a little painting of the grounds, &c., which will be completed immediately upon the opening of the Spring. Access by private conveyances, drive the extent of 8th-av., cross Harlem River on McComb's Dam, from which it is distant 1¼ miles, and directly opposite the residence of the subscriber; it is also within half a mile of Tremont Station, on Harlem Railroad. The object of the subscriber is to build and secure the right kind of occupants for suburban villas on such parts of his property as can be spared from his own residence.

For information, apply to J. H. GIFFING, Agent, No. 75 Tryon-row, between 1 and 2 o'clock P. M., or to L. G. MORRIS, Mount Fordham, Westchester, Co., N. Y.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST CLASS THREE-story and basement brick houses, corner of South 5th and 8th sts., Williamsburgh, fitted up with all the modern improvements, complete in every respect. The corner house has attached to it an excellent coach-house, suitable for a physician or any person keeping horses. Also, a three-story and basement brick house, No. 119 South 4th-st., and a colonnade house in 1st st., one block from Peck-slip ferry, both in perfect order; all the houses less than five minutes' walk from all the ferries. Also, twenty lots on South 5th-st.; and money loaned to any person desirous of building first-class houses. The above property will be sold cheap, and on very easy terms. Inquire of J. V. MESEROLE, Basement Williamsburg City Bank.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE FOLLOWING property, situated in the town of Westport, Conn., a short distance from the Depôt of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, viz: a pleasant house, with the yard, garden, fruit trees, with or without a barn, and four acres of land adjoining; also, a large house with or without two barns, and fifty acres of land adjoining; also, a pleasant modern-built house, with garden, vines, fruit trees, &c., with or without a barn, and forty acres of land adjoining. For further particulars, apply to THEODORE BANKS, Esq., Nos. 26 and 27 Peck-slip, or to D. M. MARVIN, Westport, Conn.

FOR SALE OR TO LET FOR A TERM OF YEARS—Five four story and basement buildings on 1st-av., near 23d-st., 118 feet front on 1st-av. by 45 feet deep, with engine of 35 horse power, belting and shafting now running in perfect order; with rear buildings, stables and a good yard, formerly occupied by MORTON & BANNER, will be leased to a good and careful tenant for a term of five years. If said property is not leased by the 15th of February, inst., it will be sold at public auction on or about the 1st of March next. For further particulars apply between 12 and 5 o'clock P. M., at No. 312 Pearl-st., up-stairs. THOMAS MORTON.

FOR SALE—IMPROVED PROPERTY IN FEE ON MADISON AND MONROE STREETS.

MADISON-STREET—The first-class three-story brick house and lot of ground No. 108 Madison-st. Lot 25x101 feet.

MONROE-STREET.—The two-story brick house and lot of ground No. 29 Monroe-st. Lot 25x63 feet.

Also—Two three-story brick houses and plot of ground in the rear of the above, having an entrance by an alley-way of 4 feet 5 inches on Monroe-st. Terms, two-thirds of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage.

For price and further particulars, apply to WM. H. FRANKLIN & SON, No. 5 Broad-st.

FOR SALE.—IN 53D-ST., 8TH-AV. AND BROADway, high ground at the terminus of the 8th-av. Railroad, just finishing, four 3-story basement and cellar brick houses, with brown-stone trimmings and the modern improvements, full size, 25 by 50 feet, lot 25 by 100, at the actual cost; a good chance to secure a large house in an improving neighborhood, at the price of a small one. Also, in same location, a house 20 by 36, 3-story and basement, with all the improvements, and brown-stone stoop and trimmings, at the low price of $6,000. A liberal amount on either house on mortgage at 3 years. ALLEN & STEVENS, Lumber dealers, 11th-av. and 39th-st.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE IN Stamford, Conn. The new two-story and attic house on Atlantic-street, five minutes' walk from Depôt; modern finish, filled in with brick, tin roof, piazza front and rear, 15 rooms. The house is well built, fitted with furnace range, grates and gas fixtures. The grounds are handsomely laid out. Terms easy. Apply to D. W. H. WEED, No. 7 Gold-st., or to JOHN W. LEEDS, Stamford.

FOR SALE, AT RYE-NECK—A COUNTRY residence, with outbuildings, &c. The grounds contain from three to four acres; are handsomely laid out and well stocked with all kinds of fruit trees and ornamental shrubbery. It is near Long Island Sound, and ten minutes' walk of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad. Apply to T. S. SHEPHERD, Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE PROPERTY formerly occupied as a Bolt factory, in 12th-st., near Avenue C, 100 feet front by 108 feet deep, brick building 40x90 on front, brick storehouse and stable on rear. The premises are adapted to any manufacturing business, foundry, or machine shop. There is a steam engine, with boilers ready set, which will be sold with the premises if desired. Apply to HENRY OOTHOUT, No. 3 Cliff-st.

FOR SALE—THE VERY CONVENIENT TWO-story and basement house No. 322 West 24th-st, in the rear of London Terrace, suitable for a small family. The house is well arranged, and has the gas throughout, water, &c.; court yard in front; the price and terms at which the house will be sold, will make the rent equivalent to about $2,500. Apply to MILLER & MORRIS, Marble Building, No. 11 Pine-st.

TO LEASE—AS A MANUFACTORY, THE three 4-story houses Nos. 113, 115 and 117 East 28th-st, about 125 feet east of 2d av., being together 75 feet wide by 50 feet deep. To a good tenant the same would be altered for manufacturing purposes, or the whole ground, 75 feet by 100, built upon to suit the parties. For further particulars, apply to R. H. CUDLIPP, No. 119 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—A SUPERIOR HOUSE, BUILT IN the very best manner with seasoned material,—and furnished,—having had the furnace in full blast since the house was inclosed last fall. This is a rare opportunity to get a perfect house. Also, a number of desirable houses. Apply to LUSH & MOORE, No. 296 4th-av., cor. 25th-st.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME THREE-STORY and high basement house and lot at No. 88 West 44th-st., between Broadway and 6th av.; size of house, 18 feet 9 inches by about 45 feet deep, lot 98 feet 9 inches deep, with all the modern improvements, and finished in best manner. Price $8,000; $4,000 can remain on mortgage. Terms accommodating. Apply to WILLIAM J. TODD, No. 77 Front-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BASEMENT and sub-cellar brick house and lot No. 63 South 9th-st., Williamsburg. The house is modern finish, and replete with every convenience, gas, &c., a few minutes' walk from Peck-slip and Division-av. ferries; desirable neighborhood. Terms easy. Apply on the premises, or to HEMMENWAY & BEVERIDGE, Wall-st. Ferry, New-York.

FOR SALE—NO. 55 WEST WASHINGTON-place. Lot runs through to 4th st.; stable on 4th st.; two-story basement and attic; gas, baths, water-closets and everything complete. To be seen on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from 10 till 2 o'clock, or inquire at No. 20 Dey st., of CHAS. PARKER. Lowest price $9,000; $5,000 can remain on mortgage, if wanted.

FOR SALE, A BARGAIN—TWO COTTAGE houses and lots, with stables in rear, on 48th st., between Broadway and 8th-av. This is in a first class neighborhood; street sewered, &c. Will be sold without stables. Also, two lots on 8th-av., near 48th-st. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 71 Wall-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

FOR SALE—TWENTY-SECOND-STREET—AN excellent full-sized house, three stories high, and containing all the modern improvements, situated in an unexceptionable neighborhood on 22d-st., near 8th-av.; will be sold at a moderate price, the owner being about to leave the City. Price $12,000. Terms accommodating. For further particulars, apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO.

FOR SALE—THE DESIRABLE THREE-STORY house No 15 West 45th-st., (near 5th-av.,) containing all the modern improvements, and recently put in first-rate order. Terms easy. For particulars, inquire on the premises, after 2 o'clock, or of WOOD & HUGHES, No. 104 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—THE TWO story attic and basement brick house, No. 230 Atlantic-st., near Court, within a few minutes' walk of the ferry; also the lot in the rear on Pacific-st. Apply to HENRY STARR, No. 179 Broadway, New-York, or No. 59 Court-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE front house, four stories high, with basement and under-cellar, 20x46, with piazza in the rear, situated 112 Lexington-av., built in best manner, with all modern improvements. Inquire of J. W. FIELDEN, on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE HANDSOME THREE-STORY and basement, high stoop Philadelphia brick house, No. 158 West 24th st.; house 20x50, lot 20x100; built in the most substantial manner, with all the modern improvements; price $8,000. A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN AT A BARGAIN—Three modern-built cottage houses, situated on Carlton-av., near Fulton-av. Price $2,300; $1,300 on bond and mortgage. Apply to JNO. J. DRAKE, No. 13 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE LOT ON 2D-AV., 49 feet 4½ inches south of 36th-st. Lot 24 feet 8½ inches, by 100 feet deep. HORACE SOUTHWAYD, No. 147 Maiden-lane.

LEASEHOLD PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The 3-story brick house No. 133 Monroe-st., near Rutgers-place. House has hot and cold water throughout, bath and gas on four floors, is in perfect order, convenient to East Broadway stages, and in a good neighborhood. Will be sold low, as the owner is going to the country. Apply on the premises, or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Fine-st.

$7,000 HOUSE FOR SALE IN WEST 20th-st., neighborhood excellent; house new and has all modern improvements, except heaters; high brown-stone stoop and balcony in front. Apply to VANLIEW & SOUTHWICK, No. 61 Chambers-st.

$2,500 FOR SALE OR TO LET—A HOUSE at STOCKBRIDGE, MASS., with garden, barn and ice house. Apply to J. R. DEY, Esq., No. 69 Courtland-st., New-York.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOUR THREE-STORY HOUSES—FOR SALE FOR $21,000, a first-class four-story brown-stone house on 14th-st., near 3d-av. Rent $1,800, or less by half the block. Will be sold lower for cash. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW

AUCTION SALES.

CORPORATION SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

Public notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the authority vested in them by the laws of the State, and the ordinances of the Common Council, the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, of the City of New-York, will sell at public auction, under the direction of the Comptroller, E. H. Ludlow, auctioneer, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of February, 1857, at noon, at the Merchants' Exchange in the City of New-York, the following real estate, viz:

1st. The three-story brick building formerly occupied as an engine-house, and the lot No 40 Christie-st.—that portion of the lot not occupied by the engine-house is under lease till May 1st, 1858, at the annual rent of $100, and the property will be sold subject to the lease recorded in book of special leases, page 184, in the Comptroller's office.

2d. Two lots on the west side of the Bowery, (as extended,) between James-st. and Roosevelt-st.

3d. Six lots, with the buildings thereon, on the southerly side of Chatham-st. and the westerly side of Pearl-st., now known as Nos. 111, 113, 115, 117, 119, 121 Chatham-st., and Nos. 467, 469, and 461 Pearl-st.

4th. Three lots, now known as Nos. 451, 453, and 455 Pearl-st., will be sold separately, subject to the conditions of the lease of the same, recorded in leases of City lots, page 168, in the Comptroller's office, and which will expire on the first day of May, 1859; the purchaser of each of the lots will be entitled to receive $255 25-100 per annum of the rent reserved by the lease, after the first day of May next, and will be required to assume the covenants of the lease in regard to the payments for buildings at the expiration of the lease.

5th. The lot on the northwest corner of William and Pearl sts., now known as No. 449 Pearl-st., and No. 271 William-st., subject to the conditions of the lease of the same, recorded in lease of City lots, page 172, in the Comptroller's office, and which will expire on the first day of May, 1859; the purchaser of this lot will be entitled to receive the rent reserved in the lease of $262 50-100 per annum after the first day of May next, and will be required to assume the conditions of the lease in regard to the payments for buildings at the expiration of the lease.

6th. The house and lot on north side of 5th-st., commencing 60 feet west of the 3d-av, lot 20 feet front and rear, and 94 feet 8 inches deep on both sides, house 15 feet by 34 feet 2 inches.

7th. The house and lot north side of 126th-st., commencing 213 feet west of Avenue C, lot 25 feet front and rear by 103 feet 3 inches deep on both sides, with three story brick building on the front of the lot, 20 feet wide and 40 feet deep, lately built for an engine house; the rear of the lot is covered by and occupied as a foundry.

8th. Four lots on south side of 53d-st., commencing 90 feet west of Lexington-av.

9th. Thirty-six lots, being the southerly half of the block between 74th and 75th sts. and the 3d and 4th avs.

10th. Thirty-six lots, being the southerly part of the block between 80th and 81st sts. and 3d and 4th avs.

11th. Twelve lots on 116th and 117th sts., between the 3d and 4th avs.

12th. A piece of rear ground on the block bounded by Cherry-st., Oak-st. and the Bowery, (as extended,) now used as part of the yard of IVth District Police Station House.

Full covenant warrantee deeds will be given.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. of the purchase money and the auctioneer's fees of $5 per lot, to be paid to the Collector of the City Revenue on the day of sale; fifteen per cent. on the first day of May next, when the deeds will be ready for delivery; the remainder of the purchase money (seventy-five per cent.) may remain on bond and mortgage, at the option of the purchaser, for five years, from the first day of May, 1857, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually.

Lithographic maps of the property to be had at the Comptroller's Office, No. 5 Hall of Records, after the 27th inst. FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller
JAMES M. SMITH, Jr., Recorder.
A. V. STOUT, Chamberlain.
THOS. McSPEDON, Ch. Fin. Com. Board Ald.
T. JONES, Jr., Ch. Fin. Com. Board Com'lmen.
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
Comptroller's Office, Jan. 20, 1857.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, FEB. 16, AT 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern:

$10,000 Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad 1st mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.
$2,000 Manchester Mining and Manufacturing Co.'s 6 per cent. Bonds.
$6,000 Ohio and Mississippi Railroad 2d mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.
$7,000 Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad 2d mortgage Bonds.
$3,000 Milwaukee and Horicon Railroad 1st mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds.
$5,000 New-York and New-Haven Railroad 1st mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds.
$42,890 Atlantic Mutual Insurance scrip of 1856 and '57.
$6,000 Sun Mutual Insurance scrip of 1853.
$970 Union Mutual Insurance scrip of 1856.
$410 Orient Mutual Insurance scrip of 1855 and '56.
$2 50 New-York Mutual Insurance scrip of 1853.
$680 Pacific Mutual Insurance scrip of 1856 and '57.
6 shares Chicago, St. Paul, and Fond du Lac Railroad.....$100 each
50 shares Harlem Railroad (preferred stock).....$100 each
10 shares Union Ferry Co.....$50 each
128 shares Union India Rubber Co.....$100 each
29 shares Oriental Bank.....$25 each
100 shares Bank State of New-York.....$100 each
50 shares Mechanics' Banking Association.....$25 each
40 shares Rutgers Fire Insurance Co.....$25 each
59 shares Citizens' Fire Insurance Co.....$30 each
50 shares Lafarge Fire Insurance Co.....$40 each
75 shares Great Western Insurance Co.....$100 each
5 shares Empire City Insurance Co.....$100 each

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. this day, and the balance before 1 o'clock to-morrow. The accrued interest on all the Bonds will be charged to the purchaser. Next regular sale on THURSDAY, Feb. 19.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEES' SALE OF LEASEHOLD AND FREE PROPERTY ON McDOUGAL, GREENWICH, NORTH MOORE, DUANE, WEST AND WASHINGTON STREETS.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 19, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of James Beatty and Wm. E. Mitchell, Assignees.

McDOUGAL STREET.—Lot No. 172 McDougal-st, E. S., between Amity and 4th sts., 18 x25 feet, with the two-story and attic brick dwelling thereon, with all modern improvements; rents for $300.

GREENWICH-STREET.—Lease-hold premises Nos. 376 and 378 Greenwich st., and Nos. 74 and 76 North Moore-st., being the southwest corner of North Moore and Greenwich-sts; lease from Trinity Church; has five years to run from May next; ground rent $110, with renewals of 21 years each; is now rented for $1,550 per annum. Lot 36'. 6x54 feet.

DUANE AND GREENWICH STREETS.—The unexpired lease of four years from 1st May next, of No. 333 Greenwich-st., and Nos. 187 and 189 Duane-st., being the north west corner of said streets, 40x50 feet—ground rent $1,650, subject to no taxes, assessments or water rents.

WASHINGTON AND WEST STREETS.—One undivided third of two lots, with the two five-story brick stores thereon, No. 20 West, and No. 32 Washington st., running through, 25 feet wide by 179 ft 6 deep—rented for two years each from May next at $4,500 per year.

All the right, title and interest of Volney Elliot in a farm in Bloomfield, Essex County, New Jersey, containing about 20 acres, on the old road from Newark to Bloomfield, half a mile from Bloomfield Railroad Depot, and now occupied by Volney Elliot. The improvements consist of a good story-and-a-half frame-house, barn and sh d—sold subject to mortgage of $4,300, now due.

ALSO,

SIXTH-AVENUE AND TWENTY-SIXTH-STREET.—One desirable lot on the southeast corner of 6th-av and 25th-st., 25 feet 7 inches front, including court-yard and 75 feet deep.

Maps at the Auctioneer's office, No. 38 Wall-st.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY, ON BROADWAY, COURTLAND ALLEY, CANAL, WALKER, TWENTY-FOURTH AND GREAT JONES STS., OF THE BENYER AND JAY ESTATES.—E. H. LUDLOW & Co. will sell, at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 26, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchant's Exchange, the following valuable property of the Benyer and Jay Estates:

4 lots on BROADWAY, running through to Courtlandt-alley, 25x175 feet.

7 Lots on CANAL-ST., between Broadway and Centre st.

9 Lots on WALKER ST., between Broadway and Centre-st.

2 Lots on CENTRE-ST., between White & Walker sts.

2 Lots on AMITY-ST.

House and lot No. 1 BOND-ST. Also, one lot on GREAT JONES-ST., rear of above.

Two-thirds of the purchase money can remain on mortgage, at the option of the purchaser, for five years.

Maps and full particulars at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 14 Pine-st.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF THE LARGE CABINET FACTORY, KNOWN AS Nos. 161, 163 and 165 Attorney-st., between Houston and Stanton sts.—Messrs. A. J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell at public auction on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 25, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the valuable plot of grounds with the buildings steam engine and fixtures thereon, known as Nos. 161, 163 and 165 Attorney-st., and being in size 75 feet front and rear, by 100 feet deep. Upon the premises have been erected two five-story front and rear buildings, with high basements and cellars, and containing a new and powerful engine, with shafting, belting, &c. The owner leaving the City desires to dispose of this property. The establishment is well adapted for a piano-forte manufactory or for any mechanical business requiring ample accommodations. Maps and further particulars at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Broad-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE CLIFF AND FORTY-SIXTH-STREET PROPERTY.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 17, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, N. Y.

CLIFF-STREET.—The 3d-story brick dwelling and lot No. 100 Cliff-st., near Frankfort.

FORTY-SIXTH-STREET.—4 lots on the south side of 46th-st., commencing 100 feet west of the 1st-av.; each 20 by 100 feet 5 inches.

On the 46th-st. lots, 50 per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage.

For maps, &c., apply to the Auctioneer, No. 38 Wall-st

WM. WITTERS, Auctioneer.

HOTEL FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—ON TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Feb. 17 and 18, at 10 o'clock each day, at the Mansion House, Nos. 97 and 99 Chambers-st., consisting of parlor, chamber, dining-room, office and kitchen furniture, about 75 chambers, 1st quality hair mattresses, bedding, &c. The above is in good condition and worthy of the attention of families and dealers.

TERMS CASH, in bankable money, and a cash deposit will be taken from every purchaser of at least 25 per cent. WM. WITTERS, office No. 187 (old) Canal-st. Cash advances on all kinds of property.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE.—P. C. BULKLEY WILL sell, by order of the Mortgagee, on MONDAY, Feb. 16, at 11 o'clock, on the premises, the unexpired lease of those 4 valuable stores, known as Nos. 110, 112, 114, 116 Beekman-st. The lease expires May 1, 1860; yearly rent, $2,000; also, all the fixtures of the Bakery known as Samuel Johnson's, formerly Johnson & Treadwell, consisting of one steam engine and boiler, platform scales, shafting and all the fixtures of a large and extensive bakery.

J. S. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA AT AUCTION.—J. S. H. BARTLETT will sell on TUESDAY, Feb. 17, at 10 o'clock, at No 281 Pearl-st. in lots, from the shelves, all kinds Boote's and other white granite ware, common ware, glass, China, &c. Sale positive, and goods well packed for shipping. Retailers and country merchants will find it for their interest to attend

---

AUCTION SALES.

RUSSELL W. WHITCOMB, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, TO-MORROW, FEB. 17, AT 10½ o'clock, at No. 182 West Eighth, the entire splendid oval rosewood furniture, contained in the above first-class house. This sale offers to purchasers an opportunity to obtain the most elegant and costly furniture, and works of art, to be had in this country or Europe, at auction prices. The entire furniture and other elegant arrangements are for absolute sale. Purchasers from a distance can rely, not only on the furniture being as represented in this advertisement, but that the entire catalogue will be sold without reserve—consisting, in part of four round corner rosewood piano fortes, made in Boston, a fine instrument, with st ol and cover; splendid carved r sewood parlor furniture, en suite, covered in brocatel, one elegant double suit, covered in maroon velvet, with covers; one do. in mosquet; two elaborately-carved rosewood etageres, full marble tops, mirror fronts; statuary-top centre and pier tables, magnificent pier and mantel mirrors, with bases; brocade and lace curtains, costly Chinese earthenware; marble music cabinet, velvet and Wilton carpets, six splendid English chandeliers; rosewood, Turkish and reception chairs, consoles in Italian work; rich mantel clock and ornaments; Elizabethan chairs, with a fine collection of oil-paintings, richly framed; rosewood secretary, corner etageres, mirror backs; elegant mantel vases; bronzes, candelabras, &c. Chamber, dining-room and, library furniture—elegant rosewood marble-top bureaus, washstands, rich carved bedsteads, and commodes, almade in the best manner; superb hair mattresses, and bedding; rosewood library bookcases, rosewood furniture, en suite, in hair cloth; rosewood sofas, tête-à-têtes, French chairs, fancy tables, rich embossed engravings, extension dining and tea tables, dining chairs, elegant variety of rich silver-plate, French China and crystal cut glass of every description, ivory and pearl cutlery, with a great variety of other parlor, chamber and dining room furniture, in oak and mahogany, with the basement furniture, splendid hall-stand, chairs, &c. Catalogues will be issued early on the morning of sale, which will be positive, without regard to weather.

H. S. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEES' SALE OF FINE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—H. S. LEEDS will sell, THIS DAY, Feb 16, at 10½ o'clock, all the furniture in the dwelling No. 121 West Eighth street. The sale comprises, in part, viz., two solid rosewood framed suites of parlor furniture, in rich brocatel, one of seven pieces, the other of nine pieces; splendidly carved rosewood Egyptian marble-top etagere, mirror doors and back; also, corner etageres to match; rosewood marble-top centre and side tables, richly carved; one large pier glass, 96x24, with brackets and slab; several splendid oil paintings, gems; rich Dresden vases and figures, pendules, &c.; parlor ornaments. Brussels carpetings, oil-cloth and chamber carpets. The chamber furniture consists of rosewood and mahogany bed steads, spring mattress, hair do., mahogany spring-seat chairs, couches, mahogany tables, rosewood marble-top dressing bureaus and washstands, toilet sets, feather beds, pillows, blankets, spreads, &c. Dining-room—Extension table, China tea and breakfast sets, cut-glass bowls, tumblers, and a general variety of kitchen ware. Piano-forte—Richly inlaid piano-forte, seven-octave, inlaid plate and front, a superb instrument, made to order. The whole will be sold positively, no reserve, without regard to weather. Catalogues on the morning of sale. The goods to be removed, if possible, on the day of sale. By order of W. SPECK.

TUNIS MOERELL, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—SALES ROOM No. 73 NASsau-st., between Fulton and John. THIS (Monday) MORNING, to pay cash advanced on 12 Oil-Paintings, Oval Mirrors &c., a quantity of second-hand furniture in variety, new furniture of rosewood, melodeon choice gold jewelry, silver-plated table ware; 50,000 cigars. Buyers may select any article, which will be immediately sold and delivered to avoid detention.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

HARLEM PROPERTY AT AUCTION BY JAMES M. MILLER, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York. On TUESDAY, Feb. 17, 1857, at 12 o'clock, M., under the direction of N. Jarvis, Jr., Esq., Referee, about 100 lots and gores on 8th av., and 133d, 131th and 135th sts., the most desirable location in Harlem perfectly level, free from rock—title perfect. For maps, terms, &c. apply to the Auctioneer, No. 81 Maiden lane.

JOHN BOYD, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON TUESDAY, FEB. 17, AT 10½ o'clock at the house No. 413 Broome-st., corner of Elm, the household furniture contained therein, consisting of rosewood 6¾-octave Piano-Forte, rosewood and mahogany parlor suits, in brocatel and hair cloth; rosewood, mahogany, black walnut, and enamel bedroom suits, &c., &c Sale positive.

HENRY G. EVANS, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY, GLASS, AND CHINA.—H. G. EVANS will sell from the shelves on TUESDAY, Feb 17, at 10 o'clock, a full assortment of first quality white granite, light blue, c., and other ware, China vases, colognes, glass ware, &c., &c. Goods carefully repacked for shipping.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING AND COLLECTING OFFICE.
SMALLEY, WEED & BARTLETT,
No 54 Wall-st., New-York.

GEO. C. SMALLEY, WM. C. WEED, ALFRED W. BARTLETT, will give special attention to the negotiation of notes and loans. Also to the purchase and sale of
STOCKS AND BONDS,
at the Brokers' Board, strictly on commission.

Having prompt and reliable correspondents, will negotiate and collect paper payable at all the principal points in the United States and Canadas.

REFERENCES—Moses Taylor, Esq., Wm. B. Astor, Esq., New-York.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1857.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.

We issue sight bills on the
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, Ireland.
In sums from £1 upwards, at $5 per £
Address,
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

TWELFTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY—

Amount of assets Jan. 1, 1856		$1,059,088 65
Amount of premiums received during the year ending Jan. 1, 1857		$348,863 91
Amount of interest received and accrued during the year ending Jan. 1, 1857	59,299 96	
Amount of endowment received same time	59 40	408 223 27
Total		$1,467,281 92

DISBURSEMENTS.

Amount paid for losses by death	$175,558 29	
Amount paid interest on dividends, reinsurance, &c.	18,863 37	
Amount paid for taxes	2,791 42	
Amount paid salaries, fees to Physicians, Trustees, &c.	13,622 92	
Amount paid printing, stationery, office rent and expenses, law expenses, &c.	5,104 53	
Amount paid for commissions, medical examinations, postages, advertising, exchanges, &c.	53,369 08	
Amount of canceled notes and return premiums on canceled policies	25,376 73	275,686 33
Total		$1,191,045 59

ASSETS.

Cash on hand	$83,085 39
Invested in New-York State securities	103,333 04
Bonds and mortgages	497,564 28
Quarterly and semi-annual premiums due subsequent to Jan. 1, 1857	12,979 95
Interest accrued up to Jan. 1, 1857	24,023 65
Notes received for 40 per cent. of premiums on life policies bearing interest	459,412 35
Premiums on policies in hands of Agents	20,096 95
Total	$1,191,545 59

The trustees have declared a scrip dividend of 30 per cent. on all Life Policies which have been in force 12 months prior to Jan 1, 1857, and 6 per cent. interest in cash upon all previous dividends, payable on and after the first Monday of March next to those holding certificates, and to be allowed in settlement of the next premium, where parties have given premium notes.

TRUSTEES.

Morris Franklin,	Alf. Freeman, M.D.,	John M. Nixon,
John S. Bussing,	Henry I. Seaman,	Loring Andrews,
Daniel S. Miller,	William Barton,	W. C. Duncanberry
B. Suydam, Jr.,	George Street,	I. C. Kendall,
J. J. Rogers,	John Mairs,	Wm. Patrick,
David Dows,	Russell Dart,	W. H. Appleton.
C. J. Martin,	Pliny Freeman,	

MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.
PLINY FREEMAN, Actuary.

CAUTION—TO CAPITALISTS, CONVEYANCERS AND THE PUBLIC.—The public are cautioned against certain mortgages on property in the city of Philadelphia, described as a certain tract or parcel of marsh or crippled land, situate on the west side of the Schuylkill River, north of Market-st. Bridge, formerly in the township of Blockley, and now in the XXIVth Ward of the city of Philadelphia. The undersigned, who executed those mortgages, never had any valid title to the premises, and received no consideration for the mortgages in question. He has been imposed upon, and the whole affair is an imposture, well understood in Philadelphia. New-York capitalists are warned against them.

FRANK BROWN.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 10, 1857.

MILWAUKEE CITY BONDS.—PERSON holding Milwaukee City 10 per cent. Bonds, maturing the 31st day of March, 1857, can have the privilege of exchanging them, if they wish, on fair and equitable terms, for Milwaukee City 7 per cent. Bonds, payable 20 years from Feb. 1, 1857, with semi-annual interest, (issued under an ordinance establishing a Sinking Fund, &c.,) by applying at the office of Messrs. MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 23 William-st., at any time before the 1st day of March next.

J. S. CROSS, Mayor of the City of Milwaukee.
MAYOR'S OFFICE, MILWAUKEE, WIS., Feb. 1, 1857.

WILLIAM J. BELL & CO., NO. 35 WILLIAM-ST., offer for sale the following securities:

$10,000 Milwaukee City 7's.
$12,000 Milwaukee and Horicon Railroad Company's 1st Mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds.
$10,000 Milwaukee and Horicon Railroad Company's Farm Mortgage Bonds.
$10,000 Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad Company's 1st Mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds.
$5,000 Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad Company's Farm Mortgage Bonds.

FINANCIAL NOTICE!!!—THE SUBSCRIBERS are now prepared to negotiate stocks, notes, bonds and mortgages, and real estate. Also, to loan on satisfactory securities any amount of money, from $50 up to $50,000. All business promptly attended to in a strictly confidential manner. JAMES T. LEETE & CO.,
No. 320 Broadway, corner of Reade-st., Rooms 9 and 14.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (last issue,) having twenty years to run; interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 265 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1857.—The annual election for 30 Directors and three Inspectors for the next election of this Company, will be held on Tuesday, the 17th inst., at the office of the Company. The poll will be held open between the hours of 11 and 2 o'clock P. M.

JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

FOURTEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK—For the year ending Jan. 31, 1857.

RECEIPTS.

For Premiums and Policy Fees	$808,101 98
For Interest on Investments	220,170 59
For Annuities	6,813 60
Total	$1,045,285 17

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid Claims by Death	$279,183 81	
Paid Additions to same, being Profits	18,737 49	
Paid Surrendered Policies and Dividends	32,895 52	
Paid Reduction of Premiums	1,862 04	
Paid Annuities	2,564 69	
Paid Commissions to Agents	32,562 46	
Paid Expenses, including Rent, Salaries, Postages, Exchanges, Medical Examinations, Printing, Stationery, &c.	66,919 21	
		$434,685 22
Net increase of Assets during the year		$610,749 94
Net Assets Jan. 31, 1856		3,178,014 28
Total net Assets Jan. 31, 1857		$3,788,784 23

ASSETS.

Cash on hand and in Bank	95,720 26	
Invested on Bond and Mortgage	2,638,795 40	
Deposited for Taxes, Fire Insurance, &c.	6,121 08	
Due by Agents	47,547 48	
Total	$3,788,784 23	

Number of Policies issued during the year..... 2,941
Number of Policies in force Feb. 1, 1857..... 9,794

I have examined the above Statement, and believe it to be correct, SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Fred. S. Winston,	Richard Patrick,	Alfred Edwards,
Millard Fillmore,	Joseph Blunt,	Lucius Robinson,
David Hoadley,	Nathan'l Hayden,	Sam'l D. Babcock,
Wm. V. Brady,	Jonathan Miller,	Wm. E. Dodge,
Henry A. Smythe,	Abr'm Bininger,	Chas. J. Stedman,
Robt. H McCurdy,	John Wadsworth,	Cephas H. Nottoh,
John V. L. Pruyn,	Jno. P. Yelverton,	John P. Treadwell,
William Betts,	Wm. J. Bunker,	Ezra Wheeler,
I. Green Pearson,	Sam'l L. Cornell.	Wm. H. Popham,
William Moore,	Sam'l E. Sprouls,	Lycurgus Edgerton,
John B. Swift,	John M. Stuart,	W. Smith Brown,
Geo. S. Coe,	Hamlin Blake.	George R. Clark.

FRED'K S. WINSTON, President.

ISAAC ABBATT, Secretary.
SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.
MINTURN POST, M. D. Medical Examiner.
Office, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

TO CAPITALISTS.—$10,000 TO $12,000 WANTed in a manufacturing business of a cash article. To any one having the above at command, this is as favorable an opportunity as ever offered for its investment. Full particulars will be furnished by giving real name and address A. B., *Times* office.

THE COUPONS DUE AND PAYABLE IN this City 1st March next from the Bonds of Marshall County, Illinois, will be paid on presentation at our office, No. 8 Wall-st, on and after 2d proximo.

ATWOOD & CO.

GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.—The Second Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of this Company, due in 1875—Interest payable half-yearly in New-York—are for sale by

STRACHAN & SCOTT, No. 51 William-st.

$20,000 OF STOCK IN THE U. S. SELF-Generating Gas-Light Company for sale, at the office No. 399 Broadway, at par, until the first Monday in March next.

SOLOMON ANDREWS, Secretary.

$20,000 BONDS AND MORTGAGES and Commercial paper negotiated, advances made on property, real estate bought, sold and rented by JOHN J. DRAKE, No. 18 Cedar-st., N Y.

THE COUPONS ON THE BONDS OF THE Boston, Concord and Montreal Railroad Company due 15th February, 1857, will be paid by J. A. UNDERWOOD & SON, No. 2½ Exchange place.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, 3d-av., corner 9th-st., open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits. T. P. STILLMAN, Pres.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

DIVIDENDS

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, JAN. 6, 1857.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. FROM the net earnings of this Company to the 30th of November, 1856, has this day been declared, to be paid to the Stockholders of the Main Line, standing on the books of the Company on the 12th of January inst.; payment to be made in the bonds of the Company, payable on the 1st of January, 1870, with interest payable semi-annually, at the rate of seven per cent., on the 1st of January and July of each year, in the City of New-York. The bonds will be ready for delivery on the 15th of February.

E. ROCKWELL, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE PETER COOPER FIRE INsurance Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of seven per cent., payable at the office of the Company, corner of 3d-av. and 9th-st., on and after MONDAY, the 2d day of February. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 20th inst., to the 2d of February.

JANUARY 15, 1857. WM. H. RIBLET, Secretary.

THE PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE CO. continues to issue policies on goods, wares, merchandise, stores, dwellings, &c., on liberal terms.

Offices corner 3d-av. and 9th-st., and No. 61 Wall-st.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 31 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-Office.—The Directors of the Manhattan Life Insurance Company, have this day declared an interest dividend of Three and a half per cent. on the Capital stock. Also, an extra dividend of Four and a half per cent. out of the profits of the business for the last year, payable on and after the 16th inst., at the office of the Company, No. 31 Nassau-st. The transfer books are closed until the 16th inst. N. D. MORGAN, President.

J. L. HALSEY, Secretary *pro tem.*

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL CO., Corner Broadway and Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1857.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIdend of 5 per cent., on the capital stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, has this day been declared, payable at the office of the Company in the City of New-York, on and after the 20th day of February, instant.

The transfer books will be closed from the 11th to the 20th instant, both inclusive.

GEORGE A. HOYT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Feb. 4, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent., payable to the stockholders on demand at the office of the Company, No. 72 Wall-st.

D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

OFFICE NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 67 Wall-st. NEW-YORK, Feb 11, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable 16th inst.

L. G. IRVING, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE
HARMONY FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 6 BROAD STREET,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1857.

The following gentlemen were duly elected Directors of this Company, at the annual election, held at the office, on Monday, 5th instant, viz.:

W. Callender,	Fred'k DePeyster,	T. James Glover,
Eugene Dutilh,	Jas. Donaldson,	F. H. Howell,
P. A. Hargous,	John Brouwer,	L. P. Bell,
M. X. Harmony,	Arthur Leary,	L. Wells,
Peter Morris,	G. W. Cosier,	J. M. Motley,
	Henry Morgan,	John Garcia.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, held this day, Wm. Callender was unanimously reelected President for the ensuing year. R. G. GLOVER, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—CASH CAPITAL $250,000, with a large surplus. Office No. 52 Wall-st., opposite the Merchants' Exchange.

HUGH LAING, President.

DIRECTORS:

Hugh Laing,	Silas Bronson.	G. A. Townsend.
C. W. Lawrence,	E. R. Ennis,	Don A. Cushman,
E. Townsend,	John Watson,	U. J. Smith,
C. R. Swords,	Jos. W. Corlies,	Alfred Wills,
Ellis Willis.	Samuel Willets,	E. L. H. Ward,
Stuart C. Marsh,	Wm. K. Strong,	Robert M. Bruce,
John Penfold,	S. T. Nicoll,	J. S. Boyd,
John Compton,	Geo. Griswold, Jr.,	C. Y. Delvalle,
D. Henry Haight,	Noah S. Hunt,	Henry S. Leverich,
Jos. Lawrence,	Thomas Small,	L. Turnure.
L. S. Suares,	J. H. Ransom,	

JAMES B. AMES, Jr. Secretary.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

A MAGNIFICENT DOUBLE ROUND 7-OCTAVE rosewood piano for sale, richly finished, with four round corners, back same as the front serpentine scolloped work in rich artistic carving, braced diagonally, celebrated maker, unexpired warrantee for two years, four months in use, sweet brilliant tone; can be fully tested; together with rich stool and cover. Cost the owner $590; will be sold to a cash customer for $265. Apply for three days, at No. 678 6th-av., near the Crystal Palace, from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M.

A NEW 6 7-8 OCTAVE ROSEWOOD round-corner French Grand Action Piano-Forte, with metallic plate and bar-beveled top fret-desk, made by that celebrated maker, C. S. Seabury, late Dubois & Seabury; has never been used. Will be sold for $195, and warranted. Apply at No. 132 12th-street, between 5th and 6th avs.

GOLD-MEDAL PIANOS!—STEINWAY & SONS have again been awarded the First premium at the late Fair of the American Institute, New-York; and also the First premium Gold Medal at the late Fair of the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, in addition to the three already received, making five first-prize medals within the last 16 months. No. 84 Walker-st.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent sush wrestplank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN, Piano-forte manufacturers, WAREROOM No. 25 Grand-st., near Broadway, WHERE a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

PIANOS.—N. THURSTON & SONS, NOS. 8 AND 16 Bible House, Astor-place, offer at low prices, several superior 7-octave rosewood piano-fortes, warranted in every respect. Also pianos to hire.

TO FARMERS.—THE POUDRETTE MADE BY the subscribers is the cheapest and best manure in the world for corn and vegetables. A pamphlet will be sent (free) to any one sending their address to the Lodi Manufacturing Company, No. 60 Cortlandt-st., New-York City.

MEDICAL.

CLOVE ANODYNE TOOTHACHE DROPS.

This remedy is a positive remedy, acts so instantly upon the nerve of the tooth (decayed tooth) it gives it will not, unpleasantly affect the breath like Creosote, injure the gums or destroy the enamel of the teeth; the numerous cures it has accomplished are well attested, and it has only to become generally known to be as highly appreciated by the public as it has long been by dentists.

Prepared and sold by A. E. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—MR. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over 300 certificates of its virtue, all within 20 miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the eyes and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial, it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appear to me surprising—first, that it grows in our pastures in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value have never been known until I discovered it in 1846; second, that it should

NEW-YORK CITY.

Superintendent Kennedy is to be removed from the Fifteenth Ward Station-house last night. He will be transferred this morning to the Tombs. He denies all knowledge of the affair, but he says he now knows that he has been used as a tool by the CUNNINGHAMS for the accomplishment of some of their schemes. Mrs. C. once wished him to go, he says, and board at the Everett House (she paying his expenses) in order to get acquainted with a rich young man living there, whom she wished to have introduced to her daughters. SNODGRASS, however, refused.

BARRELL was also in the Station-house last night. Capt. TAYLOR, late of the New-York Volunteers, visited him yesterday afternoon, and gives him an excellent character. He has known him for several years, and says that he is a sober, honest, trustworthy man.

Marine Matters.

THE COLLISION OF THE GREAT WESTERN.—The ship which was in collision with the *Great Western*, already reported, and which did such serious damage to that vessel, proves to have been the ship *Saranac*, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, the latter ship having arrived in the Delaware with loss of bowsprit, cutwater, head of foremast, &c. This verifies the opinion of Capt. FURBER, of the *Great Western*, as to the identity of the vessel which was mentioned in our report of the disaster.

Recovery of the Remains of Mr. and Mrs. Bosch.

The remains of Mr. and Mrs. BOSCH, who were burned to death at the fire at the corner of Mercer and Bleecker streets last Tuesday morning, were dug out of the ruins about 5 o'clock Saturday afternoon. The bodies were so disfigured as to be almost beyond recognition. An inquest was held upon them by Coroner PERRY. A verdict of "accidental burning" was returned.

The Henry Clay Case.

The suit of LOCKETT and wife against the owners of the steamer *Henry Clay*, destroyed by fire on the North River, which has occupied the Circuit Court, Brooklyn, before Judge STRONG, for several weeks past, it is confidently expected will be brought to a close to-day. Counsel summed up on Saturday, and this morning Judge STRONG will charge the Jury.

☞ The number of deaths last week, 438, was just one more than the week preceding. There were 37 fatal cases of scarlet fever—11 less than the week before. The fatal croup cases were increased from 12 to 20.

☞ The Wall-street, and the Fifth-avenue and Fulton Ferry omnibuses, after the 1st March, will require payment from passengers on entering. The line that crosses from Fulton Ferry to Canal-street and East River have long been under a similar rule, and it works well.

☞ At the Astor House, Saturday night, the friends of United States Senator BRODERICK, of California, completed the arrangements for a complimentary dinner to him while he remains in the City.

Fires.

IN BROADWAY.

About 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, the premises No. 789 Broadway, occupied by JAMES RONALDSON, dealer in dry and fancy goods, was discovered to be on fire. When the alarm was given the flames had made considerable headway. The entire stock, valued at $30,000, was almost all destroyed. There is an insurance on it for $16,000. The adjoining store, No. 791, occupied by Mrs. DE YEARNE as a ladies' and children's outfitting store, was damaged to the extent of about $200. Insured for $1,500 in the Astor, $1,200 in the Stuyvesant, and $1,500 in the Empire City. The origin of the fire has not been ascertained. It is believed to have originated about 8 o'clock in the morning, for at that hour a lady, a dressmaker, who occupies the third floor, asserts that she observed a strong smell of smoke in her premises.

IN A MATCH FACTORY.

At 2½ o'clock P. M. the Rose-hill Match factory, at the corner of Second-avenue and Thirtieth-streets, was discovered to be on fire. The flames were soon put out; damage about $500. No insurance.

IN FORTY-EIGHTH-STREET.

The alarm for the First District, at 4½ o'clock, was caused by a slight fire in a shanty near the corner of Forty-eighth-street and First-avenue.

IN THE ASTOR-PLACE-HOTEL.

About 5¾ o'clock an alarm of fire for the Fourth District was caused by the burning of a window curtain in the Astor-place Hotel.

TWO MORE ALARMS.

Two other alarms were given during the afternoon; one of them (for the Fourth) was caused by the breaking out again of the fire at No. 789 Broadway, and the other by the burning of a chimney at the corner of Prince-street and Broadway.

IN THE BOWERY.

About 8½ o'clock last evening a fire broke out in the shoe store No. 283 Bowery, which did about $800 damage.

[Advertisement.]

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC.

HALLOTYPES PATENTED.

The undesigned would respectfully announce that they will exhibit specimens of the "Hallotype" at their Gallery, No. 585 Broadway, on and after the 16th instant, and that they will commence taking them for the public on the 16th, and will deliver them on and after the 19th instant.

The Hallotypes will be taken in this City only by J. B. HALL, the inventor and patentee, at the above Gallery.

N. B.—No connection with any other establishments in this City. JOHN BISHOP HALL,

C. D. FREDRICKS,

No. 585 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

[Advertisement.]

IMPORTANT CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC AND PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS.

It having been announced in the Photographic journals and the daily papers that specimens of the Hallotype would be exhibited at Nos. 585 and 249 Broadway on the 16th inst., the undersigned would state that justice to the public, to himself and to the art of which he is the inventor and patentee demands of him the following statement:

The specimens exhibited by J. GURNEY at No. 349 Broadway, will not give a correct idea of the merits of this new art, as they were not executed in strict accordance with instructions given by the undersigned, and for this reason he will not exhibit at his Gallery, No. 585 Broadway, any of the specimens produced at No. 349 Broadway, which he had designed aiding, and during his absence from the City some of the most important parts of the manipulation were neglected. All the specimens, therefore, which he will exhibit at No. 585 Broadway will be those produced since the 13th inst. at his own Gallery, he having also recently made some very important improvements. The undersigned will not, therefore, be in any way responsible for the results produced at any other establishment, as the Hallotypes will only be made under his personal direction at No. 585 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

JOHN BISHOP HALL.

[Advertisement.]

HALLOTYPES.—(Letters-patent granted Jan. 20, 1857.)—This new and beautiful style of portraiture will first be presented to artists, amateurs, connoisseurs and the public for criticisms on Monday, Feb. 16, 1857, at J. GURNEY'S well-known Photographic Palace of Art, No. 349 Broadway, New-York.

The public are respectfully invited to call and judge for themselves of the superiority of these pictures over other styles, and although executed by the camera, they combine the truthfulness of the photograph with the beauty and finish of the most delicate miniatures on ivory. To quote the expression of one of our celebrated miniature painters, "The stereoscopic effect is wonderful—our occupation is gone—these pictures surpass in every respect our best endeavors."

J. GURNEY holds himself in readiness to execute such pictures for the public on and after the 20th inst. Gallery open from 8 A. M. till 6 P. M.

J. GURNEY, Photographic Artist,

No. 349 Broadway, cor. Leonard-street, New-York.

N. B.—No connection with any other establishment.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers, Tea Dealers, and private families—Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson, from 20c. to 40c.; Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 35c.—all other qualities equally low. Also, 5-lb boxes of good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine—No. 126 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt sts.

[Advertisement.]

"EMPLOYMENT FOR ALL MEN" TO SELL PEASE'S Patent Safety Fluid Lamp.

This Lamp cannot explode from overturning; From overflowing, or from filling it, while lighted. This lamp cannot explode from any known cause. Prices of Lamps, 50, 62½ and 75 cents. Dépôt, No. 108 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Grand Musical and Literary Festival, to be given this evening, Feb. 26, 1857, by the pupils of Grammar School No. 2, at the Broadway Tabernacle, assisted by O'TAKE'S Band, of Newark. Tickets, 25c; to be had at the school, No. 51 Laurens street, and at the door. Doors open at 6½ o'clock; performance to commence at 7.

[Advertisement.]

CARPETINGS, OIL-CLOTHS, and CURTAINS AND CURTAIN MATERIALS, For sale at reduced prices, by PEVERON & HUMPHREY, No. 524 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

KENT'S WORM PASTILLES.—Vermifuges charged with mercury, or which require calomel as an after-cure, are deadly to children. The Pastilles are all vegetable; yet their effect is more immediate and complete than that of any mineral preparation. No less direct, rapid and certain is the operation of BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA in all ulcerous and eruptive maladies. It purifies and reinvigorates the whole system. Sold by D. T. LANMAN & Co., wholesale druggists, No. 69 Water-street, New-York, and by all druggists. Sarsaparilla $1, and Pastilles 25c. per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—N. R. CLARK'S great drama of "Orion, the Gold Beater," continues to excite the theatre-going public. During the past week the favorite National has been crowded to overflowing. To-night it will be repeated, with the grand pantomime of the "Magic Pills," and the drama of the "Blind Boy."

[Advertisement.]

TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS.—A retired clergyman, restored to health in a few days, after many years of great nervous suffering, is anxious to make known the means of cure. Will send (free) the prescription used. Direct to Rev. JOHN M. DAGNALL, No. 59 Fulton-street, Brooklyn, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

CATARRH SUFFERERS.—The undersigned having been speedily cured of this most painful and dangerous disease, will inform any one what cured him free of charge. All letters must contain a postage stamp. Address GEO. E. KNOX, Ballston Spa, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

GAS! GAS!!—Gas Fixtures for the Spring trade. Several new patterns more beautiful in design and finish than ever offered before. Call at our great Manufacturing Dépôt, No. 376 Broadway.

ARCHER, WARNES & Co.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 185, 187 and 189 Water-street, and No. 5 Murray-street, New-York.

BIRTH.

In Brooklyn, E. D., on Sunday evening, Feb. 15, HANNAH T., wife of Sylvanus Lyon, of a son.

MARRIED

LOCKWOOD—VANDERBILT.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, Feb. 11, by Rev. Joseph B. Wakeley, WM. T. LOCKWOOD to MARY E. VANDERBILT, all of this City.

KISSAM—STRIKER.—On Wednesday, Feb. 11, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. D. G. Wright, of Prattsville, BENJAMIN A. KISSAM, of New-York, to SARAH A., daughter of Col. H. D. H. Snyder, of Woodland, Ulster Co., N. Y.

DIED.

NACK.—In this City, on Saturday night, Feb. 14, ELIZABETH NACK, aged 68 years and 5 days, daughter of the late Mathias Nack.

Her friends, and those of the family, are requested to attend her funeral, without further invitation, from her late residence, No. 47 Barrow-st., on Tuesday, the 17th inst., at 1 o'clock A. M.

CARPENTER.—On Saturday, Feb. 14, JANE, wife of Nathaniel H. Carpenter, in the 50th year of her age.

Her remains will be taken to Orange County for interment.

YENI.—On Thursday morning, Feb. 12, ALFRED, eldest child of Frederick A. and Leonora C. Yeni, aged 4 years, 4 months and 17 days.

Remains were interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

BOUTON.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, Feb. 15, at 2 o'clock, GRACE, daughter of Chas. A. and Elizabeth A. Bouton, aged 1 year, 8 months and 13 days.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from 5 Douglas-st.

LOWITZ.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday evening, Feb. 14, suddenly, MARTIN M. LOWITZ, a native of Hamburg, Germany, aged 21 years.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 198 Clinton-st., this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

EGAN.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Feb. 14, Mrs. CATHARINE E. EGAN, wife of Kieran Egan, aged 21 years.

Her funeral will take place from the residence of her father, Michael Morris, No. 25 Jersey-st. Paterson, N. J., this day, (Monday,) at 3 o'clock P. M. The friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral. The first train leaves at 9½ o'clock A. M.; the last at 1 P. M.

O'CONNELL.—In Williamsburg, on Saturday evening, Feb. 14, KATY, second daughter of Patrick and Mary O'Connell, in the 4th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend her funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 34 South 2d-st.

DEMOREST.—In South Bergen, N. J., on Sabbath morning, Feb. 15, after a lingering illness, MARGARET WILLAMINA DEMOREST, wife of W. J. Demorest, aged 33 years.

Her funeral will take place at her late residence, corner of Newark Plank Road and Bergen-av., this (Monday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock. Her relatives and friends and the friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. Stages from Jersey City Ferry pass the door.

GROOT.—In Hoboken, on Saturday, Feb. 14, MENNIE, infant daughter of J. R. and Mary Groot.

Funeral this day, (Monday,) Feb. 16, at 1 o'clock P. M., from their residence, No. 21 Hudson-terrace.

WILDEY.—At Tarrytown, on Thursday, Feb. 12, at his residence, Capt. JNO. WILDEY, in the 84th year of his age.

His funeral will take place from the M. E. Church, this day, (Monday,) at 11 o'clock A. M. The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend, without further notice.

STRIKER.—At South Bend, Ind., on Tuesday, Feb. 10, after a short illness, Mrs. HANNAH STRIKER, in the 77th year of her age, widow of Peter Striker, and eldest daughter of the late Samuel De Lamater, of this City, deceased, and grandmother of Hon. Schuyler Colfax, M. C.

The memory of the just is blessed.

BELL.—At Washington, on Tuesday, Feb. 10, ELIZABETH A., wife of Samuel P. Bell.

☞ The funeral of BERNARD BOSCH, aged 50 years, and CATHARINE, his wife, aged 46, who lost their lives at the fire at No. 1 Leroy-place, on Tuesday, Feb. 10, will take place this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from St. James, Lutheran Church, Mulberry, near Grand-st. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend. Their remains will be taken to Greenwood.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..FEB. 14.

$500 Ohio 6s, '60	101¾	40 Tradesmens Bank	120
6,000 Kentucky St.6s.	102¾	50 Del. & H. C. Co.	b60 118¾
1,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90.	90¼	500 Reading R. R.	c 78⅝
2,000 do.	91	$200 do.	78¾
4,000 Virginia 6s	93	300 do.	b10 78⅝
11,000 do.	93⅛	200 do.	s60 78⅝
10,000 Missouri State 6s	83½	500 do.	s30 78¼
10,000 do.	83¾	400 do.	s30 78
15,000 do.	83¾	200 do.	b60 79⅛
2,000 Erie R. C. b. '71.	82⅝	500 do.	b60 78⅝
2,000 Hud. Riv. R. 2d M.	64⅛	600 do.	b30 79
13,000 Ill. Cen. R. E. Bs.	98	250 do.	s60 78
1,000 Ill. F. Bds. w. p.	94	250 do.	78⅛
1,000 L. E. & W. 1st M.	86⅞	305 Mich. S. & N. I. R. R.	72⅝
3,000 Lake E. W. 2d M.	46⅞	20 do.	72⅝
2,000 Chi. & R. Is. B's	95	300 do.	c 72⅝
5,000 H. & St. J. RR. b's	75	375 do.	b3 75
8 Bk of State of N. Y.	105⅞	400 do.	c 73⅛
150 Bank of Com. scrip	104	100 do.	b10 72⅝
15 Park Bank	99½	100 Panama R. R.	b30 99⅜
50 N. Y. Cen. RR.	b30. 88⅛	100 Illinois Cent. R. R.	137⅛
100 do.	s30 88⅛	5 do.	138
150 do.	opg 88⅜	100 Gal. & Chi. R. R.	c 104
200 do.	s30 88⅛	50 do.	s60 104
225 do.	opg 88⅜	50 do.	b60 105
200 do.	b3 alt. opg 88⅛	300 Clev. & Tol. R.	s60 71½
6 do.	88¾	1510 do.	71⅝
400 do.	b60 89¼	1200 do.	71⅝
2200 Erie R.	s10 57	2850 do.	s5 71⅝
100 do.	s15 57	400 do.	s60 71⅜
2835 do.	57	300 do.	s30 71⅝
1750 do.	b5 57	1200 do.	b60 73
50 do.	57¼	400 do.	b60 72⅝
200 do.	s30 57	600 do.	b20 71⅝
100 do.	b10 57⅛	8 Chi. & R. I. R. R.	87⅛
550 do.	b30 57⅛	100 do.	s5 87⅛
300 do.	b60 58	100 do.	b60 90
100 do.	b60 57⅞	50 Indiana & Ohio R. R.	65
200 do.	b30 57⅞	100 Lacrosse & Mil. R. R.	70⅝
2100 do.	s30 56⅝	90 do.	70⅝
200 do.	b5 56⅞	250 Cum. Coal Co.	s5 17½
100 do.	s5 56⅞	100 do.	17⅝

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 Miss. State 6s	82½	500 Reading R. R.	s30 78⅝
500 N. Y. Cent. R. 6s	89	100 do.	s10 78⅝
50 Bowery Bank	102¾	1000 do.	s30 78⅝
40 Mech. Bank's Ass'n	101¾	400 do.	s5 78⅝
10 Park Bank	99¼	250 M. S. & N. Ia. R. R.	74
100 Cumb. Coal Co.	b60 18⅝	250 do.	b60 75
50 Cleve. & Pitts. R. R.	51⅝	100 do.	74⅛
50 Panama Railroad	93⅝	10 do.	74⅛
50 N. Y. Cent. R.	b60 89	100 Illinois Cent. R. R.	137⅛
100 do.	b30 88⅝	500 Cle. & Toledo R.	71⅝
415 Erie R. R.	57⅝	1000 do.	71⅝
500 do.	s30 57⅜	400 do.	s60 71⅝
100 do.	b30 58	50 do.	b60 73
100 do.	b60 58⅛	50 Chic. & Rk. I. R.	98
800 do.	b60 58⅜	100 do.	98⅜
14 Mich. Central R. R.	93⅝	50 do.	98⅝

MONDAY, Feb. 16—A. M.

A considerable degree of interest is felt in financial circles as to the consequences which might grow out of the adjournment of Congress on the 4th March without a readjustment of the Tariff so as to bring the surplus means of the Treasury within a more reasonable compass. The press has not been unmindful of the duty of urging some sort of action by that body to get rid of the increasing accumulation in the vaults of the Treasury. Our own reference to the subject the other day was confined to the suggestions of a larger Naval expenditure, or a division of the surplus among the States, or the repeal of the Sugar duties and the duties upon raw material and drugs used in domestic manufactures. Since then, our neighbor of the *Journal of Commerce*, one of the influential friends if not an organ of the incoming Administration, has intimated that the Democratic Senate will not agree to a division of money among the States, and some alarm is expressed in fear of the more than probable failure of the Tariff readjustment, owing to the conflict of local or sectional views in or between the two branches of Congress. The *Journal*, therefore, falls back in apparent despair upon its only other alternative—certainly a very desperate one to contemplate—of suffering the accumulation in the Sub-Treasury to go on *until it runs the Bank dry*, and then the accumulation *must* stop for the want of Imports and Custom Duties. This presupposes that everything will then go by the board together, as in 1857—Treasury and all.

We are certainly as desirous as our neighbor to see some means adopted to be rid of the extra accumulation in the Treasury. But let us not exaggerate the consequences of failure of a new Tariff in order to frighten Congress into hasty legislation. Let us not despair of the country, because of its plethora of wealth, merely to effect a favorite scheme of blood-letting from the Treasury. If a good Tariff bill, inflicting no local or sectional wrong, breaking down no great Domestic interest, relieving the popular class of consumers of West India Sugars, without affecting the Iron and Woolen mills at home, already fighting hard against Foreign competition, we shall rejoice to see it adopted, if only to reduce the revenues not wanted by the Government. Our neighbor almost gives up this hope. He opposes free Sugars himself, while others oppose free Wool, and while blaming the stubbornness of the latter, he can make no allowance for the possibility that his own views may stand in the way of a reasonable compromise. This may be natural enough. At the same time, if the Tariff bills are all to fall through, it seems unmanly in a practical commercial journal to despair of all other relief. Suppose we turn to a few alternative suggestions.

In the first place, there is to be *no fifty millions* surplus in the Treasury, as calculated on by the *Journal*, during the calendar year 1857. The Secretary estimates that without some extraordinary appropriations or a reduction of the revenue, the surplus will reach $43,000,000 by the end of the next fiscal year, June 30, 1858. The present surplus—close of January, 1857—is $21,496,881. It stood at the close of the previous January, $24,-081,525. It stood at the close of the last fiscal year, June 30, 1856, $20,009,244. The increase since is not quite a million and a half, although the scale of Custom Duties at this port alone has been enlarged within the seven months, $3,702,-000. The New York Sub-Treasury balance at the close of January, 1856, was $12,251,423; at the close of January, 1857, $14,489,344. It now stands, by the extra receipts of the fortnight in February, $14,620,000. But it stood $14,656,000 at the close of April last year, without inconvenience to the Banks. We do not believe the new Administration will so far risk the popularity of the system as to suffer the general surplus to go higher than (if so high as) $28,000,000, at which it has stood once before. Nor do we believe the new Secretary, whoever he may be, will fail to keep down, as far as practicable, the New-York balance. Still the present sum is inconvenient enough, and we differ with our neighbor as to the apprehended evil only in degree. But let us not forget that the Government still owes $30,737,129 in the regular funded debt, most of it having still ten years to run. A standing offer from the Secretary of 11⅛ ₱ cent., equal to a bounty of two and a half years' interest, has almost ceased to elicit the further surrender of these stocks. But it does not follow that an offer of 30 ₱ cent. premium, equal to a bounty of five years' interest, would not bring in a good part of the debt, particularly the half of the thirty millions reported by the Secretary as held in this country. To leave the debt unpaid till 1867-'68 would cost the Treasury 60 ₱ cent. The saving is worth looking after, besides the facility of disbursing the surplus and enhancing the credit of the Government abroad, where the other moiety of the debt is held. To pay in advance $15,000,000 to Foreigners would to be sure increase, to some extent, the export of gold, but not to the full extent, and even if it did, the money would be unlocked to the commerce of the world. The operation would, at least, relax the hard, uncommercial feature of the Sub-Treasury law.

Furthermore, on this point: The Federal Government owes $18,897,357 in unfunded Indian Annuities—part permanent, and part limited. This fact is not generally understood; but the figures, last year, were:

Limited Annuities running to 1901	$12,671,049
Permanent Annuities	6,226,708
Total unfunded Indian Debt	$18,897,757

The permanent annuities are all made equal to 5 ₱ cent. The annuities which expire by limitation, between the years 1857 and 1901, are, at their present value, equal to a 5-₱-cent. stock of $12,-671,049. The Government, therefore, virtually pays 5 ₱ cent. on the whole sum. Why not invest one or both the foregoing items in the 6-₱-cent. Stocks of the separate States, in the discretion of the President, the Secretary of the Treasury and the Home Department? A simple resolution of Congress, authorizing the Secretary of the Home Department to purchase these annuities, and put the proceeds in trust, would accomplish the object as effectually as the present existing resolution enables the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase the Funded Debt, without limit as to price. Besides, the operation is not without precedent. President JACKSON, in treating with the Chickasaw Indians for their lands east of the Mississippi, and with some other tribes, about the same time, stipulated to invest the money in trust, which was done in State Stocks, for the safe keeping and security of which the Government is responsible. These stocks amount to $3,511,624. They consist of the direct or indorsed obligations of ten or twelve different States. The Government thus saves the annual interest on three and a half millions, payable to the Southwestern tribes, while taxed *—with an overflowing Treasury—*with the interest on nearly nineteen millions Northwestern Annuities.

Again: If the Funded Debt of $30,737,000 cannot be purchased at any reasonable offer from the Treasury, a Sinking Fund, for its liquidation at maturity, can be created by joint resolution, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury, in his discretion, and under the advice of the President, to invest the sum of $10,000,000, or $20,000,000 in regular interest-paying State obligations, to be held as the Chickasaw Trust Fund is now held in a variety of these Stocks. This would be an alternative to the purchase direct of the Federal Debt at 125 or 130 premium, though the latter, in a national point of view, would be the simpler and more desirable process. A fair and equitable readjustment of the Tariff, to yield $15,000,000 less revenue, and to take effect the 1st July next, would probably be more generally acceptable than all other plans. The immediate effect would be to postpone the orders for the Summer importation beyond that date, thus enabling the Treasury surplus to be reduced by the current disbursements of the Government.

The Foreign Trade of the past week was extraordinarily active in the line of Import entries at New-York, and unusually large in the way of Export clearances from the Cotton ports. Both have contributed to an equally active movement of Specie, first for the payment of duties here, and secondly to equalize the Exchanges at the South, which are against New-York, and with Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, which are in our favor. The Custom Duties at New-York for the week reach the large total of $1,577,000, and the disbursements from the Government office being comparatively light, the Specie balance on Saturday afternoon stood $14,620,370, against $13,618,-009 at the close of the previous week. The Gold remittances to the South were $750,000 to New-Orleans and $50,000 to Savannah. The receipts of Gold by express from the neighboring cities are at least $800,000. Some of the estimates in the Street exceed a million. The direct Export of Specie is $348,216 to Havana on Saturday. There was also sent to Boston for shipment by the Cunard steamer on Wednesday last $200,000. The receipts from California on Saturday were $1,097,-806. The Bank reserve which averaged $11,143,-894 last Monday will of course average considerably lower under the foregoing movements, though the calculation is that the average sum to be shown on the statement this afternoon will exceed ten millions of dollars, with the advantage of a rising average at the beginning of business for the new week.

The Import entries at New-York are equally heavy on the Dry Goods, General Merchandise and Free list. The total is $7,942,070, the largest ever entered in a single week. The figure for the week ending Feb. 16, last year, is $3,659,121. The Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods are $1,313,913, against $1,460,308 last year.

According to the official Custom-House returns of the Foreign Trade at New-York, which we published a few days since in tabular form by months, the Import of Foreign Merchandise, excluding Bullion, from the 1st July last, the beginning of the current Treasury year, to 31st January ult., say seven months, amounted to..$192,392,000
Add two weeks in February..... 14,353,311

Total to date..... $186,655,311
Against same time last year..... 110,492,562

Increase to date..... $26,162,749

The same tables make the Export of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign reëxported, amount to..... $48,481,000
Add two weeks in February..... 2,388,115

Total to date..... $50,869,115
Against same time in 1856..... 47,942,420

Increase to date..... $2,926,695

The same tables make the Export of Specie..... $25,753,000
Add two weeks in February..... 1,526,028

Total since July 1..... $27,279,028
To same time in 1856..... 11,077,111

Increase to date..... $16,201,917
Increased Produce Exports as above..... 2,926,695

Increase all Exports to date..... $19,128,612

The Export of Cotton from the Southern receiving ports to Foreign States, of the new crop, from 1st September last to the close of first week in February, amounted to—

885,000 bales av. $55	$48,675,000
vs. 1,213,000 in '56, av. $42 92	51,061,000
Decreased Export thus far	$2,386,000

Stock on hand:

In 1857, 786,000 bales, worth	$13,230,000
vs. 1856, 598,000 bales, worth	25,666,000
Increased value Cotton on hand	$17,564,000

The following is a comparative statement of the exports, hence, of the principal articles of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods for the week, and the week ending Feb. 16, last year:

	1856. Quantity.	1856. Value.	1857. Quantity.	1857. Value.
Cotton, bales	5,380	$259,170	9,289	$539,915
Flour, bbls.	27,773	247,184	21,286	154,510
Corn Meal, bbls.	1,139	5,550	415	1,358
Wheat, bushels	8,110	16,412	50,758	88,958
Corn, bushels	42,346	37,980	95,061	71,794
Rye,* bushels	....	....	693	650
Pork, bbls & tcs.	4,805	81,835	526	10,221
Beef, bbls. & tcs.	963	17,873	368	5,388
Bacon,* lbs.	....	....	631,320	79,786
Hams,* lbs.	....	....	17,256	2,255
Lard,* lbs.	....	....	398,708	47,753
Butter,* lbs.	....	....	6,413	1,433
Cheese,* lbs.	....	....	20,047	2,175
Total Produce		$665,954		$1,006,202
Miscellaneous		647,959		454,106
Total for the week		$1,312,913		$1,460,308

* These Items were included in miscellaneous goods, in our export statement every week of last year. Hence, we cannot furnish comparative figures, in detail, this year. Next year we shall be enabled to do so regularly, by keeping up the record as now arranged through the current year.

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

	Saturday, Feb. 7.	Saturday, Feb. 14.		Saturday, Feb. 7.	Saturday Feb. 14.
N. Y. Cen.	91¾	88⅜	Virginia 6s	92⅜	91⅜
Erie	61	57⅛	Missouris	84¼	83¼
Reading	56¾	78⅝	Ohios of 1856	109	109
Mich. South	79	74⅝	Californias, '75	66	66⅜
Toledo	75¾	71¾	Illinois Cen.	99	98⅛
Rock Island	99	98⅜	Ills. C. Scrip	128	137⅜
Mich Central	96	93⅛	Erie's of '75	96	95
Panama	94	92⅛	Hud. Thirds	68⅛	64⅛
Galena	105½	104*	Penn. Coal	100⅜	63*
Hudson Riv.	81⅜	80	Del. & Hud.	119¾	118

* Ex dividend of 5 ₱ cent.

The decline at the Stock Exchange, it will be noticed, is large and very general. The operations of the closing three days of the week were quite excited, growing partly out of the use made by the speculators for the fall of the Specie movements and the reported continued stringency in Money in England, and partly out of the urgent demand for Money, on the Street and at Bank, generally at dearer rates than have been paid since the beginning of the new year. The business at the Brokers' Board on Saturday was very large. At the opening of the early session, one or two prominent sellers offered heavy lines of Erie, Reading, and Toledo, seller 3, 10, and 30 days, (the three days' option being equivalent to a cash delivery without notice,) and this brought forward free purchasers at the decline and ran up the transactions of the morning to 30,000 shares. It was understood that a telegraphic dispatch four hours in advance of the press, from the *Europa* at Halifax, was in private hands, and although the cipher for Consols is only ¼ ₱ cent. lower, and the quotations for Cotton, Grain, and American Stocks not unfavorable, the foregoing speculative sales were made on the report of continued closeness in the London Discount Market. In the afternoon, on the publication of the heads of the news, there was a slight reaction, the general market closing steady.

The applications for discounts at the large down-town Banks were heavy from the merchants and from the interior Bankers keeping accounts with these Banks. The effect was to put up the rate of outside discounts on prime paper about 1 ₱ cent., and on second-choice bills 1@2 ₱ cent. over the rates of the previous week. We now quote 9 ₱ cent. for the former, and 12 ₱ cent. for the latter. The demand loans held by the Banks were much reduced in particular quarters, and this enhanced the differences paid at the Brokers' Board on time contracts. The buyers' options cost on some Stocks as high as 2@2½ ₱ cent. a month, and on others 14@18 ₱ cent. ₱ annum. Foreign Bills, London, first-class, were done at 108⅝@108¼ prompt cash, and 108½@108¾ ₱ cent. on a few days' credit or in settlements. Francs 5.23¾@5.22½. On Saturday the general appearance of the Money market was quiet, and although the movement of demand loans continued large, the bank accounts of the Brokers were made up earlier and with less trouble than on the previous few days. The irregularity of the mails, both South and West, caused part of the trouble of the Street, and this was not fairly relieved until Saturday.

The dividend of 3 ₱ cent. which the managers of the New-Haven Road recently declared, to be paid this day, to a list of Stockholders of their own arbitrary selection, has very properly been restrained by the Courts. This property is evidently doomed to endless litigation and ruin unless some compromise between all the Stockholders is agreed upon in general meeting. We understand that another yearly election of managers will not be suffered to take place without it is made less proscriptive to the holders of the Stock than for the last year or two. The Legislature of Connecticut having authorized a mutual settlement of the pending difficulties and such settlement having been repeatedly declined under the wrong-headed counsels that, unfortunately for all parties, rule the management, other redress will now have to be sought.

The New-York Central Road earned in January $462,262, against $447,104 the same month last year. The Baltimore and Ohio Road earned $301,778, against $188,830 same month last year. Both these great lines have done unusually well against the serious obstructions of a hard Winter.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN ROAD—JAN. 1.

Gross income of Road, 1856	$2,556,040
Boat Earnings	115,566
Mail service	43,242
Total	$2,741,848
Expense Operating	$1,821,009
Expense and Loss of Boats	227,761
Taxes	50,000
Interest on Debt, &c.	370,607
10 ₱ cent. in Dividends	645,050—2,614,427
Leaving Surplus of	$120,491

Of the surplus, $80,000 has been contributed to the Sinking Fund. The Company lost one of their boats, the *Northern Indiana*, and were not able to complete the new *Western Metropolis* until late in the season. These drawbacks and the early withdrawal of the Lake service brought this branch of the traffic in debt $112,195, notwithstanding which the report of the year shows a liberal margin over 10 ₱ cent. to the stockholders. The Company will have two new steamers ready for the Lake service on the opening of navigation this season. These, with the Detroit and Toledo connection by rail, will place the concern in better competition than heretofore for the Western traffic.

The Lake Superior *Miner* has the following information of the product of the Copper-Miners in that region for 1856:

Minnesota Mine	3,718,403 lbs.,
of which but 255,854 lbs. were stamp work.	
Cliff	3,291,239 lbs.
Rockland	489,918 lbs.,
of which 99,568 lbs. were stamp work.	

The following shipments were made by the various mines on the Point during the last season. We only regret that we are not able to make the list complete at present:—

Cliff	3,095,404	Fulton	4,500
North American	645,498	Northwestern	30,683
Connecticut	44,080	Copper Falls, about	396,000
Central	105,487		

The last-named mine shipped some pounds more than the amount in the table.

The following is the amount in round tons shipped from the Portage Lake District:—

Isle Royale	225	Quincy	20
Portage	101	Pewabic	103
Huron	22		

The entire shipments for the season from the port of Ontonagen were 2,156 masses, weighing 3,-332,260 lbs., and 3,165 bbls., weighing 2,201,811 lbs. The value of the whole is about $1,000,000.

Markets.....*Carefully reported for the N. Y. Times.*

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Feb. 14, 1857—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are quiet, yet steady. Stock in the inspection Warehouse to-day, 453 bbls. Pearls, and 337 Pots—together 790 bbls.

COFFEE—Rio is actively inquired for at strengthening rates. Other kinds are in moderate demand and are quite firm. Java, 14¾c.@15¼c.; Laguayra, 11¼c.@12¾c.; Maracaibo, 11¾c.@12¾c.; Rio, 9½c.@11¾c.; St. Domingo, 10¾c.; and Bahia, 9¼c.@10c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Is in lively request and is on the advance. Middling Uplands 13½c.; do. Gulfs, 13½c @ 13¾c.; and other grades proportionate figures ₱ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is in moderate demand at about previous quotations, with sales reported since our last of about 6,500 bbls., in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range:

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI.....NO. 1669. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE EUROPA'S MAILS.

PROGRESS OF THE CHINA WAR.

The Apology from the Canton Authorities to the Americans.

BURNING OF THE FACTORIES.

Renewal of the Bombardment by the British.

PARTICULARS OF THE CAPTURE OF BUSHIRE.

The Mails by the Cunard steamship *Europa* reached this City yesterday evening. From our London files we obtain some interesting particulars of the China news.

A private letter, dated Hong Kong, Dec. 16, received in Boston per *Europa*, says: "The United States ship *Levant* is near the factories. The *San Jacinto*, flag ship, is at Whampoa, and the *Portsmouth* is at Hong Kong, bound to Shanghae. Her officers and men have exhibited the greatest gallantry and skill in the engagements with the Barrier Forts, and on guard duty at Canton. None of the officers of the squadron were wounded in the recent engagements."

The Plenipotentiaries and Naval Commanders-in-Chief of Great Britain and America had held a conference in Canton, but there had been no results of importance.

The British, according to latest accounts, were throwing shot and shell into the city, which it was expected would be destroyed in a few days.

Admiral SEYMOUR, it is said, intends to keep Canton as a material guarantee for the observance of the treaty of 1847.

The Imperial Commissioner YEH had shown no signs of submission; but the Mandarins and Chinese merchants were very desirous of a settlement, of which, however, there appeared little prospect.

Trade was entirely suspended at Canton, and nearly all the foreign residents had left the place for Macao and Hong Kong, where a few sales of Cotton are all that are reported.

The rebels had latterly gained some successes in the Canton Province, which would embarrass the Imperialist cause very materially. The large town of Sing Yuen, situate on the river, about 40 miles above Canton, had fallen into their hands, and numerous bands of bandits were ravaging the surrounding country, from which the troops had been withdrawn for concentration at Canton.

The mails bring also accounts of the capture of Bushire by the British Expedition to the Persian Gulf. Particulars will be found below.

Our European news is scanty.

A telegraphic dispatch from Messina, in the London *Post* says:

"Political arrests in Sicily increase in the most deplorable and odious manner, without any discrimination, and even against the opinions of the local authorities.

The prisons are so incumbered that it has been found necessary to dispose of the prisoners. Twenty-five were embarked in the night between the 20th and 21st on board the steam-corvette the *Miseno*, to be transported to the Rocks of Utica and Favigliano, desert islets off the west coast of Sicily.

Some of the prisoners were garroted, and the exasperation of the people is extreme.

A dispatch from Naples in the London *Globe* says: "A priest has attempted to assassinate the Archbishop of Matera, while he was giving his benediction to the people. The Archbishop was wounded; and a canon, who attempted to protect him, was shot dead by the assassin."

A notice from the British Admiralty states that a medal will be granted to all persons of every rank and class who have been engaged in Arctic expeditions between the years 1818 and 1855. One clause in the notice says specially that the medal shall be given "to the officers, seamen and others who were engaged in the expeditions to the Arctic seas equipped by the Government and citizens of the United States."

The Anglo-American Demonstration at Canton.

BRITISH OPERATIONS.

ADMIRAL SEYMOUR'S REPORT—CAPTURE OF THE FRENCH FOLLY.

NIGER, at Canton, Sunday, Dec. 14, 1856.

SIR: I have the honor to report proceedings at Canton since my letter, No. 106, of the 24th ult., for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

2. On the 25th the United States' Commissioner informed American citizens that the Imperial High Commissioner having failed to render satisfaction for the recent insult to their flag, Commodore ARMSTRONG would not desist from aggressive measures till ample apology should be made, and a guarantee given that the American flag should be respected for the future.

The Commodore determined on the demolition of the Barrier Forts, the capture of which I have already reported, and commenced blowing them up.

In the afternoon of the same day 37 war junks issued from a creek, and anchored in line about four miles from the *Encounter* in shoal water. Captain O'CALLAGHAN endeavored to get within range of them the following day, but without effect. The Chinese fired several shots, which fell short. These junks have since retired.

3. Reports having reached me that the Chinese were busily employed in re-arming the Blenheim Fort, I sent the *Barracouta* down the Macao Passage on the 26th, with Captain TWISS and a party of Royal Artillery, to check any such proceedings, and to destroy the fort. About 150 soldiers were found there, and 15 guns had been mounted. The troops were driven out and the guns rendered useless; a few mines under the works completely destroyed them. Commander FORTESCUE, before leaving, informed the head man of the adjoining village, who had superintended the progress of the works under promise of reward from the Mandarins, that any further attempt to restore the fort would result in the burning of the place.

4. On the 29th two ten-inch mortars were mounted on the Dutch Folly, and their range was tried on the French Folly Fort.

5. On the 3d inst. a most melancholy occurrence took place. Captain COWPER, R. E., who had been detached for service at Canton, was superintending the pulling down of some Chinese houses outside the factory, when one of them suddenly fell on him, from which he sustained such extensive injries as to cause his death in less than three hours. Captain COWPER had been of the greatest assistance in strengthening our position, and I cannot too highly express my admiration of the zeal and professional ability he displayed. Her Majesty's service has sustained a severe loss in his untimely end. I sent the *Coromandel* to Hong Kong with the remains of the deceased gallant officer.

6. The Chinese authorities having rearmed and strengthened the French Folly fort, situated near the southeast city gate, having in its rear extensive barracks occupied by troops, and erected flanking sandbag batteries on either side of it, notwithstanding we had endeavored to check them by the fire of the guns and mortars in the Dutch Folly, I determined on its destruction, as threatening a hostile concentration of force, and being an obstacle to the free navigation of the river by the passage through the Barrier Forts. The *Encounter* and *Barracouta* accordingly shifted their positions to below the Dutch Folly on the evening of the 3d, and on the following morning I embarked in the *Encounter*, and dropped down to the fort, accompanied by the boats of the squadron, having on board about 350 small-arm men and Royal Marines, under the command of Captains WILSON and Hon. A. A. COCHRANE, C. B., of the *Winchester* and *Niger*, and Captains PENROSE and BOYLE, of the Royal Marines. The ships were anchored about 850 yards from the fort, being as near as the depth of water permitted, and at 7 A. M. a heavy and effective fire was opened from them, and from the Dutch Folly; the boats soon after pushed on shore, and our flag was planted on the walls of the fort amid the hearty cheers of the assailing parties. The Chinese troops twice attempted to rally, but were quickly driven back, and the affair was over within one hour from the first gun being fired. The fort mounted about 20 heavy guns, with others of various calibre in the sandbag batteries. Those in the fort were mounted somewhat similarly to ships' guns, with breechings secured to spurs across the outside of the embrasures. This gives some color to the report that many of the garrison had served in European ships.

The usual official placards were found on the walls of the French Folly, offering rewards for the murder of all Englishmen, and of Chinese in their employ.

As soon as resistance had ceased, a party of Royal Artillery, under command of Capt. G. ROLTON, commenced the destruction of the fort.

Mines were sunk and sprung under the works, which laid the whole of the massive granite in a heap of ruins, barely one stone being left in its original position. The guns were destroyed, and their new carriages burnt. Throughout the day feeble attempts were made by the Chinese troops to disturb our operations, rendering it necessary for our covering parties and boats' guns to keep them from advancing. These buildings ultimately caught fire, and were burnt to the ground.

During our operations the Dutch Folly Fort, in charge of Commodore Hon. C. ELLIOT, threw shells from the mortars into the city, where troops had been previously observed, which fortunately exploded two magazines.

The gallantry and promptitude displayed by the officers and men, and the rapid success which [illegible] deserve my warmest commendation. I am happy to be able to state that our loss only amounted to one private, Royal Marines, of Her Majesty's ship *Winchester*, killed, and one seaman slightly wounded.

The ships were hulled several times—the *Encounter* by a 68-pounder shot. The ships returned to the Factory Creek on the 5th.

It has been reported that the Chinese authorities placed great confidence in the strength of the fort, backed as it was by the presence of a large body of troops. On the 5th, a seaman belonging to the *Comus*, and a private Royal Marine, of the *Sybille*, having, contrary to orders, strayed from their post in the Macao Fort to Honam Island were attacked by some of the inhabitants of the village of Nan Pien. The marine was murdered, and his head carried off; the seaman jumped into the river, and was drowned. The next day I sent the *Barracouta* to the locality, and burnt the village, which was found deserted. I also issued a proclamation, of which I enclose a copy, pointing out the cause of this punishment, and threatening the same consequences should any Englishman lose his life in a similar manner.

8. The American ships-of-war completed the demolition of the Barrier Forts on the 6th, and dropped down to Whampoa. These forts were of enormous strength and solidity, being entirely built of large blocks of granite, with walls 9 or 10 feet thick. They were heavily armed, many of the guns being 7 or 8 tons weight, with a bore of 13 inches; one brass 8½-inch gun was over 21 feet long.

The *Levant* arrived yesterday at Canton.

9. A party of 90 officers and men, belonging to the *Calcutta*, came up on the 7th to replace the *Winchester*'s detachment.

10. I visited the Bogue Forts on the 8th. They have been effectually dismantled under the direction of Captain the Hon. KEITH STEWART, of the *Nankin*.

11. A seaman belonging to one of the river steamers was seized by some of the officials on the 12th inst., who attempted to kill him. He managed, however, to effect his escape, though severely wounded. I immediately dispatched Captain HALL to pull down the Government buildings and Custom-house, where the seizure was made, which was promptly executed. It is only by summary proceedings that we can hope to avert the evil intent of the High Commissioner's premiums for our heads.

12. Numerous complaints of piracies in the neighborhood of Hong Kong having been made to me, I dispatched the *Sampson* to check them. In her first cruise she captured one junk and destroyed five. In the second she saw no suspicious vessels and is now at Hong Kong.

13. I have had no communication with the Imperial Commissioner, His Excellency having withdrawn the troops from the neighboring districts for the protection of Canton. The country is represented to be in a most disorganized state, bands of robbers committing depredations and murders in every direction. I learn that there are from 17,000 to 20,000 troops and militia in the city, but they have not as yet made any offensive demonstration, and even were they to attack the factories I should have no fear of the result.

14. The stoppage of the traffic at Canton must cause a severe pressure. The river, which used to be thronged with junks and boats, is now comparatively clear, and I feel a confident hope that the measures which have been taken will prove successful.

When the proper time arrives the fulfillment of stipulations, granted by treaty, should be rigidly insisted on.

Compulsion is the only argument to convince the Chinese. Moderation is considered but another name for the want of means to enforce compliance.

15. A few shells were thrown into the city yesterday from the Dutch Folly in the direction of the Government buildings.

It is gratifying to report that the force continues healthy and in excellent spirits.

17. I inclose copies of correspondence relative to this letter, with a schedule of the same. I have, &c.,

M. SEYMOUR,
Rear-Admiral and Commander-in-Chief.

The Secretary of the Admiralty, London.

18. I inclose a copy of a letter which I have just received from the United States Commissioner to the American Consul at Canton, which will show the state of affairs as regards the Americans. M. S.

AMERICAN OPERATIONS.

THE DESTRUCTION OF THE BARRIER FORTS—AN APOLOGY FROM THE CHINESE AUTHORITIES.

Hong Kong (Dec. 15) Correspondence of the London Times.

Affairs at Canton have undergone but slight alteration since we last wrote, it being, apparently, Sir MICHAEL SEYMOUR'S policy to hold his present position until he receives from home replies to his dispatches by last mail.

On the 15th of November Captain FOOTE, of the United States ship *Portsmouth*, was on his way from Whampoa to Canton in the ship's pinnace, for the purpose of withdrawing the American Marines stationed in the foreign factories, when, in passing the Barrier Forts, the boat was fired at by the Chinese, and obliged to put back to Whampoa, notwithstanding the American flag was flying at the time, and was, also, waved from the boat, so that there might be no mistake. The American men-of-war *Portsmouth* and *Levant* immediately moved up the river and bombarded the forts, which the Chinese defended bravely, replying with a well-directed fire, killing two men and wounding others, and doing some damage to the vessels. Commodore ARMSTRONG then wrote to the Viceroy demanding an apology within 24 hours. The reply being unsatisfactory, the Americans at once proceeded to take the forts, which they have since destroyed. In this service several lives were lost. Since this took place YEH has written to the American authorities to say that their flag shall be respected, and that it was entirely a mistake which led to the late misunderstanding. There are yet one or two small points at issue, but we understand that the Americans will accept this apology, and withdraw from Canton.

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

"UNITED STATES' LEGATION—United States' Frigate *San Jacinta*, WHAMPOA, Nov. 5, 1856.

SIR,—His Excellency, Yeh, Imperial Commissioner and Governor-General, having failed to render the satisfaction due and demanded for the recent insult to the United States' flag by the Barrier Forts, Commodore JAMES ARMSTRONG, Commander-in-Chief of the naval forces of the United States in China, &c., compelled by a sense of public duty, will not desist from the measures which the policy of the Imperial Commissioner imposes upon him till he apologizes for the outrage on the flag, and guarantees for its proper respect in future are obtained. You will therefore notify to the citizens of the United States at Canton, accordingly. Respectfully, &c.,

PETER PARKER.

O. H. PERRY, Esq., United States Consul, Canton."

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES, MACAO, Dec. 1, 1856.

SIR,—A dispatch from Commodore JAMES ARMSTRONG, of this day's date, informs me that on the 6th inst. the demolition of the Barrier Forts was completed, and the ships had returned to the anchorage at Whampoa, and in a few days the damage to the vessels would be repaired. Inclosing me copies of his correspondence with the Imperial Commissioner, he observes—'Here I presume it will end, and so long as he, the Imperial Commissioner, does not commit any act of violence against our flag or citizens we shall rest upon our arms.' His Excellency YEH, in a dispatch of the 7th inst., writes Commodore ARMSTRONG—'From this I see your Excellency has a clear knowledge of affairs—there is no matter of strife between our respective nations. Henceforth let the fashion of the flag which American ships employ be clearly defined, and inform me what it is beforehand. This will be the verification of the friendly relations which exist between the two countries.'

I have this day resumed correspondence with the Imperial Commissioner, demanding attention to various important subjects which I have chosen to place in abeyance pending the adjustment of the naval question; among them other instances in which the flag of the United States has been fired on by the Chinese, and the rights of the United States' citizens, under treaty, have been brought to His Excellency's notice, who has been informed that, failing to render the satisfaction demanded for the violation of the treaty by the forts of Klang-Shan, that matter will also be handed over to the Commander-in-Chief of the United States naval forces in China to manage.

This brief *exposé* of the present state of our relations to the Chinese Government at your port you are authorized to communicate for the information of the United States citizens within your consular jurisdiction. Respectfully, &c.,

PETER PARKER.

O. H. PERRY, Esq., United States Consul, Canton.

DESTRUCTION OF THE FOREIGN FACTORIES AT CANTON.

From the China Mail Extra, Dec. 16.

The factories have been burnt down by the Chinese, and the only particulars we have ascertained are, that at 10½ or 11 o'clock on Sunday night the beating of tom-toms sounded the alarm and instantly the flames burst out in every direction. Vigorous efforts were made by the seamen and marines to stop their progress, but all such attempts were fruitless, and the fire raged throughout the night and up to the time of the steamer leaving. At first some hopes were entertained that the flames might be extinguished, but fresh fires burst out all round. DENT & Co.'s premises were about the first to go, and the whole of the Paoushun Hong, the Imperial French, Minqua's, Soike—all the hongs indeed—are destroyed; the only houses untouched when the steamer left being the British Consulate, AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.'s, and JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.'s, TURNER & Co.'s, and one or two others in the New English hong; RUSSELL & Co.'s in the Swedish hong; and WETMORE & Co.' in the imperial hong; and whether they would ultimately escape the fate of the others was very doubtful. The three banks—the Oriental, Agra, and Mercantile—were on fire, with no hopes whatever of saving them; and Admiral SEYMOUR had withdrawn his men into the garden—the only refuge left for foreigners.

Only one fatal accident is known to have occurred; Mr. ODIORNE T. LANE, nephew of Sir JOHN BOWRING, having been killed, crushed by the falling in of a wall at FLETCHER & Co.'s house, which was blown up by our people. Dr. WINCHESTER, the acting vice-consul, was with him at the time, but received only some slight bruises.

What steps the Admiral means to take are, of course, unknown, but there is little doubt that the City of Canton will be no longer spared, and the discharge of rockets and shell is said already to have commenced.

From the Hong Kong Register Extra, Dec. 16.

On Sunday night, the 14th instant, at 11 o'clock, the factories to the west of British Factory were set on fire in six places, and when the steamer *Lily* left on Monday at four P. M. the destruction was complete, with the exception of two houses facing the American Garden, now or lately in the occupation of Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., but as all behind were burning they were expected to go also. The house built at the bottom of Hog Lane for a personage, was blown up to prevent the flames spreading to the houses in the British Factory—but our informant seemed to doubt if it would be attended with success. During the conflagration the Dutch Folly Fort was throwing shells and rockets into the city. No attack was made—the Chinese contenting themselves with burning the empty houses, by which their own people will be the greatest sufferers.

Since writing the above, we have dates two hours later, to 6 P. M. yesterday. By them we learn that the Oriental Bank was at that time in full blaze—the Agra and Mercantile Banks burned down—the Consulate still standing, but expected to go, with all the remaining buildings in the factories. The fire commenced behind the premises of Messrs. DENT & Co., and all the houses fronting the American Gardens, except those of RUSSELL & Co. and WETMORE & Co. burned; the two last-named were saved for the time. We are sorry to learn that the fire has been accompanied with loss of life,—Mr. O. T. LANE, of the Consulate, having been killed by the blowing up of the personage, and Dr. WINCHESTER, Vice-Consul, slightly bruised.

Another account says: "About 7½ o'clock last night, (the 15th,) Admiral SEYMOUR, looking out of his bedroom window, saw some Chinese with flambeaux and fire-balls, setting fire to the remains of the Chinese houses in Thirteen and Factory streets, in the rear of Messrs. DENT & Co.'s. A light south wind was blowing at the time, and the flames soon crowded to windward into New Chinese street, the want of water, this being low, rendering it quite impossible to put a stop to them. By daylight the fire was at its height, approaching the ruins of Hog-lane. At 10 o'clock it was determined to blow up the Parsonage House, in order to keep the fire from the British factories—the windows of the Oriental Bank and Messrs. HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.'s, notwithstanding, being kept in a 'char,' only by the constant pouring on of water—the hose ably directed by the Honorable Captain COCHRANE and Captain HALL. The *Lily* leaves at 3, and will report the fire as having consumed everything west of the British Factories, as far as One or Two-streets, beyond Mowqua-street, say from Hog-lane to the lately pulled down Transit Duty Lower House—excepting only the front parts of Messrs. RUSSELL & Co.'s house, and of Mr. FISCHER'S, together with the Club House, and the house in Tsching-kie lately occupied by Messrs. ANGIER & ALLANSON. To the above we have to add that when the postal steamer *Thistle* left, every factory was more or less in flames, and Mr. ODIORNE T. LANE, second assistant in the British consulate had just met his death by the fall of a house on him."

CANTON TO BE DESTROYED.

The *Straits Times and Singapore Journal*, of the 23d December, states that its latest advices from Canton mention that "the British were pouring shot and shell into the city, which place, it was expected, would be completely destroyed in a few days."

TERRIBLE CONSEQUENCES OF THE PRESENT CONDITION OF CANTON.

From the China Mail.

We hear this day of one terrible consequence of the present condition of Canton. Yeh, it seems, has been concentrating there all the troops ordinarily distributed through the surrounding country, and some of the districts from which the garrisons have been withdrawn have been consequently overrun by thousands of Hak-ka men. Within the last three weeks the magisterial districts of Sinhwui. Sin-ning, K'ai-p'ing, and Hoh-shan, have suffered fearfully. Some fifty towns and villages are said to have been sacked and burned; the inhabitants massacred without distinction of age or sex; and it is computed that some 30,000 people have been turned out of house and home. Many are stated to have reached Macao, and some even this Island. Making due allowance for Chinese amplification, there appears to be little doubt of the main facts. The account, furnished us by a Chinese, is more than usually detailed, so far as the specification of the localities afflicted is concerned. At Hohshan, the magistrate was among the slain, and the Hak-kas, styled rebels of course, were in possession of the city. What the title of their body may be, if they have assumed any, is not known.

THE ANGLO-PERSIAN WAR.

Particulars of the Occupation of Karrack, and the Capture and Bombardment of Bushire.

Bombay (Jan. 2) Correspondence of the London Times.

The members of the Bombay Government and the public generally were beginning to look with some anxiety for news of the Persian expedition, when, on Christmas eve, arrived the steam frigate *Semiramis*, dispatches announcing the capture of Bushire, and the occupation of the Island of Karrack.

When I closed my last letter a slow native craft had just brought us letters from the Admiral and the head-quarters division of the fleet, dated Muscat, Nov. 19. By the 24th, as we now learn, the whole force had reached the appointed place of rendezvous, the port of Bunder Abbas. Thence they made sail for Bushire, on the 26th, in three divisions. On the 29th, the steam frigate *Feroze*, towing two transports, and the corvette *Falkland* hove in sight of the town, affording to the garrison and inhabitants the first certain information of the approach of an armed British force.

The Governor immediately addressed Captain JONES, the Resident, officially, inquiring as to the destination of the vessels, and their errand in Persian waters. The Resident's reply was dispatched on Dec. 3, from the flag-ship *Assaye*, whither he had repaired for conference with General STALKER and Sir HENRY LEEKE. It announced that the functions of the writer, in connection with Persia, had ceased, by order of the British Government, and that it lay with the "Sirdar General SAHIB" to answer the Governor's queries. This the General did by sending, together with Captain JONES' letter, a copy of the proclamation of war put forth by the Governor-General of India.

No answer was received to these communications, and on the following, the 4th, Karrack was taken possession of as a military depôt, and occupied by two companies of the 2d Beloochees. No opposition was offered—indeed, our people found only a handful of ill-fed and unpaid mercenaries, to whom their advent was rather a boon than otherwise. The Island of Karrack, once the seat of a Dutch factory expelled from Bussora, was, it will be remembered, held by a British force during the greater part of 1839 and the two following years. It is about 4½ miles long, and lies to the north-west corner of Bushire, distant about 30 miles.

On the 6th most of the transports, which had been somewhat scattered by head winds, having rejoined, the fleet dropped down to Halilla-bay, 12 miles to the southeast of Bushire. This was the spot recommended for the landing of the troops by Captain ETHERSEY, of the Indian Navy, Commander of the Gulf squadron, and a better (writes the *Resident*) could not have been selected. On the morning of the 7th, with most favorable weather, and the sea as smooth as a mirror, the landing commenced. Eight gun boats, armed with 24-pounder howitzers, were sent in advance, and by a few well-directed shots cleared a date grove near the beach of a party of the enemy, who retired with the loss, as was afterwards discovered, of a leader of some note. The disembarkation then proceeded without molestation, and continued for two days. No beasts of burden being procurable, tents and baggage of all kinds were left in the ships, and the men landed with three days' rations in their haversacks. At this time of year there is frequently heavy rain in the Gulf; but now, fortunately, the weather was fine and clear, and the men were comparatively slightly inconvenienced.

On the morning of Sunday, the 9th, the force commenced its advance upon Bushire, distant, as I have said, about 12 miles. I should mention, by the way, as it may occur to you to wonder that a nearer point was not selected for the disembarcation, that the coast from Bushire to Halilla Bay presents an unbroken line of cliff, of no great height indeed, yet quite insurmountable for artillery, while in the bight of the bay the land slopes gently upwards from a fine broad beach. The first brigade, commanded by Colonel STOPFORD, on the right; the second, under Colonel HOMMER, on the left. The steam frigates moved on the left flank of the army in support. Gradually drawing ahead, Sir HENRY LEEKE, in the *Assaye*, found himself about noon abreast of the old Portuguese (in the dispatches called Dutch) Fort of Bushire four and a half miles below Bushire. This and the neighboring ruins he observed to be occupied in force by the enemy. The position is described as a strong one, the fort having the cliff on one side, and a wall and ditch, deep though dry, on the others.

The *Assaye*, 1,700 yards distance, immediately opened fire with shot and shell from her eight-inch guns. The effects were shortly seen in the precipitate flight from the fort of a large portion of its garrison, of which the whole force is estimated at from 1,500 to 2,000 men. Some 800, as it is supposed, remained, however, to stand the attack of the army, which was now rapidly approaching in line. As the troops came up with the enemy the *Assaye* necessarily ceased firing, and Gen. STALKER finding the enemy's shot dropping among his men gave the word for the assault. Brigadier STOPFORD had dismounted to lead his Brigade in the rush at the works. With a wave of his sword he was just calling to the men of his own regiment, the 64th, to come on, when a matchlock ball struck him in the breast, and he dropped dead upon the spot, shot through the heart.

Furious at the fall of their Colonel, his corps dashed at the enemy's position, and in honorable rivalry with the Europeans was the other regiment of the brigade, the 20th Native Infantry, through whose ranks went the cry that the corps had never been in action before, and that now was the time to show what it could do. The 2d Europeans and the rest of the second brigade were also well up. For a while the fighting was sharp, and the bayonet bloodily at work, as the assailants forced the enemy back from the ruined houses and garden walls, and closed upon the fort. That entered, the survivors among its defenders broke out and endeavored to effect their escape. Many slipped down the low cliff, and were making off unperceived, when the 4th Rifles, who were on the extreme left of the advance, resting upon the sea, caught sight of them, and brought their fire to bear upon them with fatal effect.

Others got out upon the plain and were then charged by the Poonah Horse and a squadron of the Third Cavalry. In command of the latter was Colonel MALET. This officer in the *mêlée* saved the life of a man whom a trooper was about to cut down. The Colonel turned away, and the scoundrel, catching up his matchlock, which he had dropped on imploring quarter, shot his benefactor dead. Two other officers fell in the affair, both Lieutenants in the 20th, UTTERSON and WARREN, and yet—most strange disproportion—one only was returned as wounded. Among the native and non-commissioned officers and men the loss amounted to six killed and thirty-five wounded. Our opponents in this smart skirmish were not regular Persian troops, but Arab mercenaries belonging to two of the most powerful among the sea-coast tribes—the Dashti and the Tungestooni—and lost, it is believed, three chiefs of note, besides great numbers of lower degree.

Meanwhile Captain JONES, the resident, had proceeded to Bushire in a small steamer, bearing a summons to the Governor to surrender, and offering most favorable conditions both to soldiers and to non-combatants. But his flag of truce was fired upon from the town, and he returned to the Admiral. An apology from the Governor followed, disclaiming the discourteous act, which he attributed to the ignorance of an artilleryman, and begging for 44 hours' delay, which the General and Admiral promptly refused. The anchorage was buoyed during the night by the boats of the fleet, and at 8 in the morning of the 10th the steamers anchored off the defences of the town with springs upon their cables, while the army approached upon the land side. A redoubt commanding the works on the plain, from which Bushire derives its supply of water, was shelled in the morning by some of the lighter vessels, and its garrison forced to retire into the town. The engagement then commenced between the ships and the defences, and continued for four hours, when the enemy finally ceased firing, and lowered the Persian colors. Their firing is said to have been steady and well sustained, yet, strange to say, not a single man in the fleet was touched. The *Semiramis* was hulled once, and she and the *Feroze* and others suffered a little in their masts and rigging, but that was all. It is true that the principal strength of the defences was on the land side, where the enemy expected to be attacked, and were ready, so far as regards the number of guns, to give us a very warm reception indeed. Still, there were many guns on the sea face also; and, moreover, at the southern angle of the town were two troublesome erections in the nature of stockades, formed of date trees, strongly faced with an earthen embankment. These it took some time and good gunnery to silence.

It was noon when the Persian flag fell and the ships ceased firing. The army was then drawn up in line opposite the land face of the town; and their imposing attitude, and the recollection of the skirmish the day before, no doubt had their share in inducing the Persian Commandant to surrender. After some little delay, and not without threat of an assault, the gate opened, and the Governor and the Commander of the Forces came out and surrendered themselves prisoners of war. Another notable personage was taken, who had, I believe, been sent down from Teheran to raise the tribes against us, and whose Persian title is translated "Minister of Foreign Affairs." The remainder of the garrison who marched out gave up their arms, and, being too numerous to be retained in the present state of the commissariat, were escorted some distance into the interior by the Poonah Horse, and there set free. At 4½ o'clock the British flag was hoisted by Lieutenant CLARKSON, First of the Assaye, on the Residency flagstaff, the Shah's staff having been felled by the garrison in their hurry to lower the flag.

Three days after the fall of the place, Sir HENRY LEEKE left in the *Assaye*, bringing with him the three principal prisoners, the captured flag, and various specimens of Persian arms and accoutrements.

The question remains, will the Shah succumb on learning the fall of Bushire? That he will do so must make one among the many conjectures respecting the future of the war; but that he will not appears at present more probable. The late Governor or Durga Beg (Lord of the Sea) strongly affirms that *his master is prepared to resist to the uttermost*, and copies of the Teheran *Gazette* have been brought down from Bushire, which not only contain general orders, after the European fashion, complimenting and rewarding the officers who were engaged at Herat, but also announce the impending invasion by the infidels, *and call upon the country to rise in arms, and expel them from the country of the faithful*. It is, of course, possible that the ardor of the Government of Teheran may evaporate at hearing—if, indeed, they truly hear—of the broadsides of the fleet and the bayonets and guns of the army. But the Government of India is prepared to follow up forcibly the blow that has been struck. 7,000 additional troops are to be sent up forthwith, all, or nearly all, from the Bombay Presidency, and rumors even swell the full amount of the second force to 25,000 men.

PROCLAMATION.

The town and outworks of Bushire, after a four hours' cannonade, having surrendered unconditionally to a combined naval and military force assembled for storm before the place, were formally taken, in the name of her Majesty Queen VICTORIA, yesterday afternoon. The British colors were hoisted at the residency flagstaff in the town at 4 30 P. M. the topmast of his Majesty the Shah of Persia's flagstaff having been felled in token of submission.

This occupation of Bushire, on the main land of the Persian territories, was announced officially this day, with a salute of 21 guns from the fleet, the ships being dressed in the usual form.

God save the Queen.

By order of the Major-General Commanding the Persian Field Force. (Signed) FELIX JONES,
Political Agent with the Persian Field Force, and Resident in the Persian Gulf.

BRITISH RESIDENCY, Bushire, Dec. 11, 1856.

With reference to the above proclamation, the town of Bushire is declared to be a military post, under British rule, and, for the present, subject to the operations of martial law. All parties, therefore, living under British protection, are warned of the bad consequences of trespassing upon the rights of individuals, or in aiding or abetting others in designs against the State.

The port of Bushire is declared free from all duties until further notice.

Warlike stores of every description, coming under the denomination of contraband war, will be seized and confiscated; as also wines, beers, spirituous liquors, which are pronounced unsaleable in the town or districts without especial license.

All other articles, whether for consumption or trade, may be imported or exported at will.

The traffic in slaves is abolished. Newly imported negroes of every age and sex will be seized and set free.

Parties desirous of settling here will be permitted, so long as they continue to live peaceably in recognization of British law.

Wearing arms except by the military police, is declared unlawful. Weapons will therefore be seized wherever found. Parties coming in from the sea, or from the country, such as muleteers, Arab seamen, or travelers in pursuance of peaceful occupation, are required only to deposit their arms at the bunders or at the gate. They will be restored again on quitting the town.

All parties living under the protection of the British Government may pursue their lawful occupations without let or hindrance, and the free worship of Almighty God, according to conscience, is tolerated by British law. Let none therefore fear oppression on account of religious opinions.

Petty crimes and misdemeanors are punishable in conformity with camp and garrison usages; but graver offences must be referred for the decision of the Major-General commanding the expeditionary force.

By order of the Major-General Commanding the Persian Field Force. (Signed) FELIX JONES,
Political Agent with the Field Force, and Resident in the Persian Gulf.

The Albany Flood.

ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 12, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

DEAR SIR: We see, by your paper, a statement that our manufactory and engine have been entirely swept away by the flood, which is not the case. We are not injured as much as we expected, and are well supplied with machines to fill present and future orders. Yours with respect, RICH. H. PEASE.

Obituary.

GALES SEATON, Esq., eldest son of Col. SEATON, of the *National Intelligencer*, died on Tuesday evening, at his residence in Washington, after a brief illness, in the fortieth year of his age. For a number of years he was editor and proprietor of the Raleigh *Register*.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—4 Hanover-st., and 181 Broadway.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Monday, Feb. 16.

Mr. BROOKS presented a petition for aid to the Children's Aid Society.

The annual report of the Commissioners of Emigration was then received,

Mr. BROOKS reported, in writing, in favor of the bill to secure and preserve the purity of the ballot-box.

Mr. KELLY introduced a bill providing for the better security of circulating notes by obliging the mortgages deposited with the Superintendent of Banks to be on improved and productive lands, and only to be taken at eighty per cent. on the amount of the principal.

A concurrent resolution to adjourn from Friday till Tuesday at 7 P. M., was laid over.

A resolution of inquiry as to the propriety of closing the Canal Locks on Sundays was adopted.

The bill amending the general Banking Law was ordered to a third reading; also the bill increasing the salary of the Bank Superintendent.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Monday, Feb. 16.

Mr. VARNUM presented a petition for aid from the school fund, for the schools of the Children's Aid Society.

A memorial was presented from the Chamber of Commerce, against the removal of the Quarantine Buildings, but asking for the establishment of a Quarantine below for infected vessels.

Mr. SLUYTER gave notice of a bill to incorporate an Accidental-Death Insurance Company.

BILLS PASSED.

To enable the Mutual Marine Insurance Companies to increase their cash capital.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. VARNUM, to abolish the Marine Court of New-York, and provide for the election of an additional number of Judges to the Court of Appeals.

Mr. B. JOHNSON introduced concurrent resolutions extending the elective franchise to people of color.

The bill providing for the payment of the debts o Williamsburgh was passed.

The New York Annual Tax Bill was then debated, and was ordered to a third reading after reduction of the total amount to $220,000. The amendments were strongly opposed by Messrs. KIVLEN and JOHN J. REILLY.

The bill abolishing the Marine Court was taken up and debated on the question of reference.

Mr. KIVLEN urged the reference of the bill to the New-York Delegation.

This, it was considered, would be equivalent to the defeat of the bill, and finally, after a hard struggle, it was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Convention of Radical Abolitionists.

UTICA, Monday, Feb. 16.

A general convention of the Radical Abolitionists assembled here this afternoon.

CHARLES L. REMOND presided, assisted by several Vice-Presidents and Secretaries.

About 100 persons were present.

Speeches were made by Messrs. GARRISON, REMOND, POWELL, of Massachusetts, SUSAN B. ANTHONY, Miss REMOND, Miss SARAH CLARK, PARKER PILLSBURY, and other notables in attendance.

The Convention, in a series of resolutions, fully indorse the sentiments of the Disunion Convention held at Worcester, and openly avow secession.

The meeting continues to-morrow.

The Health of Dr. Kane.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Feb. 16.

Judge KANE has received dispatches contradicting the favorable accounts concerning Dr. KANE's health, and giving grounds for the fear that his death has occurred ere this at Havana. Judge KANE did not appear on the bench to-day in consequence of this intelligence, though it was the first day of the term.

Present State of Navigation, &c.

THE SUSQUEHANNAH AT HAVRE DE GRACE.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Feb. 15.

The passenger footway, constructed by the Railroad Company at Havre de Grace, is substantial and safe for passengers and baggage, the transit being made with great facility. To-day a force of three hundred men are at work opening the steamers' channel, with every prospect now of resuming the regular transit for freight and passengers by Monday evening, and it may be earlier.

LAKE ONTARIO AND THE RIVER GENESEE.

OSWEGO, Monday, Feb. 16.

The brig *W. Lewis*, which was frozen in, in the Genesee River last Fall with a cargo of wheat, arrived here this afternoon. Navigation on Lake Ontario is uninterrupted.

LONG ISLAND SOUND.

BOSTON, Monday, Feb. 16.

The steamer *Bay State* will leave Fall River to-night, with passengers and freight. Sound navigation is now open.

The mail for New-York, *vid* Stonington and the Sound, was despatched at half-past 5 P. M. to-day.

THE HUDSON RIVER AT ALBANY.

ALBANY, Monday, Feb. 16.

The ferry-boat on the Hudson River made a crossing to-day. The weather is mild.

The weather here to-day has been rainy. The river is again rising and a freshet is anticipated, but there are no apprehensions that it will be as severe as the recent one.

Southern Travel.

HAVRE DE GRACE, Monday, Feb. 16.

The ferry-boat reached Perryville at noon, to-day. The plank-road was carried away by the ice, and it, moving down a few moments after the passage of the 11 o'clock train, passed over the ferry. The *Maryland* attempted to cross the river with passengers from Philadelphia, but could get only half over, where she remained at last accounts.

The Case of James Simmons.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Feb. 16.

The case of JAMES SIMMONS, found guilty of murder in the first degree ten years ago on account of poisoning his father's family, two of whom died has been disposed of by the Supreme Court, and he is ordered to be hung on the 14th of April next.

The Southern Mail, &c.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Feb. 16.

We have received no mail south of Savannah to-day.

Mr. PEABODY has donated $300,000 for the establishment of an institution in this city, to embrace a free library, a musical academy, and picture gallery. The donation is to be increased hereafter to $500,000.

Accident on the Central Railroad.

ALBANY, Monday, Feb. 15.

The engine on the freight train of the Central Railroad, last night, became detached from the tender The fireman, JEREMIAH TALLMAN, of Utica, fell between them, and was instantly killed. His body was horribly mutilated.

Town Elections.

ALBANY, Monday, Feb. 16.

Reports from St. Lawrence County state that in the recent town elections 25 towns elected

been engaged within the last few years, they alone should exclude him from the successorship to Mr. MARCY. The choice of Mr. WALKER, moreover, would be the signal for a general disruption in the Democratic ranks, and the cautious shrewdness of Mr. BUCHANAN will naturally be employed to build up and not to tear down the party to which he belongs.

Again, the lacerations of those who recommend Mr. WALKER, solely to injure the incoming Administration, cannot be less evident to Mr. BUCHANAN than it is to the public. The outcry which the very name of Mr. WALKER has produced, among thinking men of all parties, is an abundant guarantee that he can, in no case, attain the object of his present ambition. The telegraphic *reliabilities* of the past few days have originated with his friends, but they will not avail to effect the end they have in view.

Neither do I think that Mr. BRIGHT has any chance of a Cabinet place. To what extent the rumor is true, I am not prepared to speak on higher grounds than "moral conviction;" but it is the belief among Mr. BRIGHT'S *enemies* (and they are legion both here and in Indiana) that the immense fortune he has secured, *since he became a United States Senator*, is, of itself, an abundant reason for considering him unfitted for the joint offices of legislator and private speculator. However honestly a man may engage in operations, concerning which he is able to exercise a Cabinet or Congressional influence, his motives will be suspected, and scandal will be given, whisperings will be succeeded by more or less open charges, and distrust and a tainted reputation cannot fail to be their ultimate result. Vehement endeavors have been made to secure Mr. BRIGHT a Cabinet position, but those who are best informed do not think that he will attain it. The names of CASS, MARCY, HUNTER, MASON, &c., have also passed away from men's mouths. The wish that Mr. MARCY should be retained, though strongly desired in all parts of the country, is supposed to have met with so little favor at Wheatland, that few have had the courage to urge it.

An intimate correspondent of Mr. BUCHANAN'S, who is probably as accurately "booked up" as any one can be, remarked, yesterday, that he "knew as much as any body did with respect to Mr. BUCHANAN'S intentions," which meant that he "*knew nothing*." The certainties which abound in the papers, are not only uncertainties, they have no basis whatever beyond a few general negative demonstrations, by which a tolerably fair conception of some parts of Mr. BUCHANAN'S programme may be formed. Thus, were I a betting man, I should be willing to wager *largely* that FLOYD, of Virginia, GLANCY JONES, of Pennsylvania, COBB, of Georgia, and either TOUCEY or CLIFFORD, of New-England, will be given Cabinet places. This is, of course, merely the "guess" of an individual; but no one else can give you anything more accurate. That Mr. BUCHANAN will be impartial and anti-sectional on the Slavery question, is known, because he has repeatedly said so. That he will refrain from interfering in behalf of the South in the Territories, is also known, because he has declared so continually since his election, and has authorized his friends to do the same. That he will be conservative, and opposed to Ostend Manifesto filibusterism, was virtually pronounced in his letter accepting the Cincinnati nomination, and has been otherwise reiterated since that document was written. That he will not admit men into his councils of an extreme type, but will give "a wide berth" to disunionists of both the North and the South, is equally believed by every Democratic statesman who pretends to a knowledge of his sentiments.

From such data, it is easy to conclude what will *not be* done by the incoming Government. It is not difficult to predict who can not and will not be permitted to participate in it. It requires, perhaps, greater sagacity to foresee what the positive line of action will be which Mr. BUCHANAN has prescribed for himself; but with a reasonable conviction that he will eschew those evils respecting which the country is most sensitive, it is reasonable to conclude that a legitimate development of the internal and external prosperity of the nation will be cultivated in a manner which will meet with general approbation.

Any reports that may have reached you in relation to local appointments, are still more premature than those above referred to. *Nothing whatever* has been done or intimated on the subject, further than that none of the present federal officers will be permitted to retain their places beyond the period when their time of office expires. Mr. CISCO, of the Assay Office is supposed by some to be sure of retaining his post, simply on the ground that it will be next to impossible to find an equally competent successor; but, as a general rule, Mr. BUCHANAN has distinctly and emphatically declared that he "believes in rotation in office." The cat cannot remain long in the bag, and then we shall see all that there is to be seen. The inaugural will tell us a great deal, and the acts which follow it much more. But a fortnight remains before the 4th of March, up to which time—perhaps until the last day of Gen. PIERCE'S term—positive prognostications and assertions will be but a sign of the folly of those who make them.

The Tammany Hall squabble has taken exactly the phase I foretold to you over a month ago. If you would set a shrewd reporter on the track of some of the New-York Hotel, Post-Office, back door and front cellar, and other conferences that are held by the belly politicians of your City, for the purpose of "ruling or ruining," you would get hold of no small number of rich facts. One of these days, if I get bilious, I may give you what details reach us here. Of late, I have joined the Peace Society,—the more willingly that the political suicide of most of the leaders of the 4,600 invites to amiability, and renders their slaughter superfluous. A Coroner's inquest, in these days of Conercys, may, however, be amusing.

P. H.

THE DALLAS TREATY—CABINET SPECULATIONS—MR. BUCHANAN'S ADVENT, ETC.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 14, 1857.

The real difficulty in the way of amending the Dallas Treaty, is the objection to confirm what is called the British Construction of the Clayton-Bulwer Convention. When the latter was discussed in 1850, its advocates claimed it to be a practical liberation of Central America from British thraldom. Judge DOUGLAS, who then led the opposition, dissented from that opinion, and maintained that the language of the instrument was so couched as to recognise the very protectorate which it was designed to destroy, and such would be the interpretation on the other side. Still, the Convention was confirmed, and the prediction became verified in time. And now, the Dallas Treaty recognizes, they say, the right of this interpretation, and the Senate is asked to ratify what has been denied, on our part, since the negotiation was made six years ago. These facts were all brought out in the debate, when the Treaty was recently recommitted, and although there was a disposition to save Mr. DALLAS from the humiliation of a rejection, still Judge DOUGLAS and his friends felt called upon to vindicate their consistency, by a decided condemnation of the whole arrangement.

But, underlying the general objections that have been urged, in one form or another, is the real one, to get rid of the obligation, against extending "manifest destiny" over Central America. DOUGLAS contends that the day is not distant, when that necessity must come, and as a means of providing for the contingency, these entangling complications should be dissolved. Hence, the interest with which he is identified, is prepared to abrogate the Clayton contract now, or leave the question suspended until a more opportune moment may offer. He is a member of the Committee on Foreign Relations, and will resist the attempt to patch up a modification, because the whole character of the Treaty must be changed, to obviate the radical difficulties now standing in the way of its ratification. Mr. MARCY has suggested amendments, which would seem to meet some of the ostensible obstacles; but they do not cover the true but undisclosed ground of hostility. For these reasons, there is little prospect that the Treaty can be confirmed in an amended form, and it is doubtful if the efforts will now be made. When it is suggested, that a collision with England might ensue from leaving such a cause of irritation open, the Progressive Democracy answers, that peace was preserved during six years of angry controversy on this subject, and, therefore, may still be preserved longer.

From the embarrassing complications attending the choice of a Secretary of State, it is understood that Mr. BUCHANAN'S mind has, within the last few days, turned unexpectedly towards Mr. MARCY. The attempt to revive Gen. CASS has failed, and this movement for Mr. WALKER never had a particle of vitality from the beginning. Mr. HUNTER being out the way, and Mr. MARCY precluded, according to the original programme, opinion had settled down pretty conclusively upon Mr. COBB, who at the outset was designated for the Treasury. Mr. BUCHANAN was known to have manifested a partiality, which insured him an invitation, no matter who might be excluded, and hence, when the others were ruled off, this conclusion in his favor was reasonable. Though ambitious of the first place, Mr. COBB is not insensible to his deficiency in high qualification, and that consciousness induced him to express a readiness to serve under Mr. MARCY or Gen. CASS, while refusing to occupy a similar relation to Mr. HUNTER or Mr. WALKER. Now, that the time of decision is getting rapidly narrowed down, Mr. BUCHANAN begins to realise the importance and responsibility of putting a strong man in the Department of State. He has ignored it heretofore, under the vague idea that he could be both President and Secretary. Mr. MARCY'S ability is conceded on all sides, and more than this, he stands in nobody's way for the succession, which ought to be a good recommendation in these times. A large movement was started in New-York, under the auspices of the Chamber of Commerce, for his retention, but was immediately checked, through his direct instrumentality, when the intelligence reached here. If Mr. BUCHANAN should entertain this idea favorably now, it will be in obedience to a necessity imposed by public sentiment, rather than to any personal inclination. An old dodge yet lingers in his Scotch-Irish nature, which neither time nor civility has removed entirely. Even Judge DOUGLAS has emphatically expressed the opinion, that, as a matter of policy, the retention of Mr. MARCY would be wise and advantageous, as inviting the confidence of the country to the new Administration, at its start. And this same conviction is shared by nearly all the leading men of the party, in both branches of Congress. Still, Mr. BUCHANAN has strong prejudices to conquer before he can adopt himself to this alternative; and, should he finally yield them—which I doubt—the concession will be extorted by circumstances beyond his control. He is announced to be here on the 25th, but this point will probably be determined within the next four or five days. To keep it open longer would be to assume that gentlemen were so anxious for position as to disregard all the usual proprieties in claiming reasonable notice. Even if the place should now be tendered to Mr. MARCY, some of his friends express misgiving whether he could be induced to accept it as a *pis aller*; whereas, if the compliment had been offered in the first instance, he might have relieved Mr. BUCHANAN from any anxiety on his account.

President PIERCE has accepted an invitation from Mr. MARCY to occupy a part of his residence after the 4th of March, until it may be considered prudent for Mrs. PIERCE to return to New-England. Consequently, the proposed journey to the South has been abandoned for the present.

Mr. CORCORAN, the banker, entertained Mr. PEABODY with a splendid dinner party last night, at which the foreign legations and various departments of the Government were well represented. It does not trench upon privacy, for the occasion was almost of a public character, to say that three gentlemen at the table, including the host, guest, and a mutual friend from New-York, represented in their own persons, quite ten millions of dollars. Such a trio has never before, at any one time, occupied seats under the same mahogany in Washington, and perhaps may never again.

The *Union* has been enlisted as an outside advocate in the Indiana case, and while occupying the position of Administration organ, has had the gross indelicacy to present *ex parte* statements, intended to prejudice opinion in favor of the claimants. And the political indications justify the inference that the attempt will be made to foist these men upon the Senate in defiance of all right and law. Some members of the Judiciary Committee may not be tractable, but in order to compose the internal divisions which have arisen from competition for places in the Cabinet, concessions may be made to BRIGHT that would be denied under another state of circumstances. OBSERVER.

THE MINNESOTA LAND BILL—THE KANSAS JUDICIARY—THE CORRUPTION COMMITTEE, ETC.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 14, 1857.

THE NEW MINNESOTA RAILROAD BILL.

When I penned a paragraph the other day in favor of an early grant of a reasonable amount of public land to aid the Territory of Minnesota in the construction of railroads, I stated that I had not seen the new Minnesota Land Bill, recently introduced in the Senate by Mr. TOOMBS. Since then I have obtained a copy, and find upon perusal that it is as odious in some of its features as the one which recently collapsed in the House under the criticisms of the DAILY TIMES. Its description of routes of the proposed local railroads, is slightly changed from the former bill, but the aggregate of the grab is just as large if not larger, amounting as near as I can estimate it, to over six and a half millions of acres. The length of local railroad thus proposed to be made, I estimate to be about 1,700 miles, all of which would of course be the property of corporate monopolies, created by the public aid. Valuing the lands at five dollars per acre—a low estimate when compared with the prices actually received for lands obtained by other railroad companies, under similar circumstances—and we have here an aggregate of over *thirty millions of property* to be given into the hands of an association of monopolists, to rule the future State of Minnesota.

To expect such a measure to succeed when brought under the light of intelligent discussion, is absurd. It never had a chance of success, except by sudden report from Committee, and a prearranged programme which should crowd it through by *votes* without discussion or investigation. Even Mr. BENTON, of Indiana, who is so indignant that a member of the Press should have the temerity to expose such a scheme, will not deny that at the very hour when he ventured his ill-tempered philippic against your correspondent, he had this Minnesota Land bill stowed away in his private drawer in the House, ready engrossed in advance, with the full expectation that he would have the opportunity to crowd it through without full discussion in open House. Such a process may be excusable in a perfectly clear case, and is excusable, doubtless, where there is eminent necessity for its adoption to evade unreasonable and factious opposition; but it will trouble the Reverend Honorable member from Indiana a good deal to convince the people that the attempt to adopt it in this instance gives a shade less force to the suspicions excited by the details of the bill itself, and its open advocacy by parties who are well known to make promiscuous lobbying their sole business, careless of anything and every thing save the fees they are able to filch from those who are timid enough to fear their opposition.

THE TRUE LAND GRANT POLICY.

Lest charges of inconsistency made elsewhere should create a false impression, let me state distinctly the ground I have always occupied in regard to these railroad grants. This correspondence has repeatedly advocated the alternate-section-grant policy. From its initiation to the present time I have never failed to support it. I have still full faith in its propriety and its public advantage. But that does not and cannot commit me to an *abuse* of a system which is good in itself: and that is precisely what I complain of in the Minnesota bill. Take the case of the Illinois Central Road for instance. There was a wide tract of country scarcely explored by the white man. It was a sort of fertile desert. The grant to the Illinois Central Railroad Company opened a great artery of agriculture and commerce through the centre of this desert, inviting settlement, and in an incredibly short space of time gave a life and activity to the whole State which has already led to the projection or construction of a net-work of additional roads by private enterprise, unaided by Congress.

It is such a policy which I have always approved, and am ever ready to sustain. Minnesota is entitled to aid in the creation of a great central railroad artery, to infuse life into her widest recesses, and connect the latter with leading points of outlet. But that is quite a different thing from the zig-zag rambling chain of roads, marked out apparently for the chief purpose of securing the largest possible amount of the most valuable public lands for speculative purposes. In this essential particular the Minnesota bill differs widely from the bills making grants of land in aid of the Illinois Central Railroad, and for certain roads in Wisconsin and Michigan. Build a grand trunk road through the wilderness by public aid, and the minor connections will speedily be enabled to take care of themselves. But better abandon the whole policy than pervert it as is now proposed. Members of Congress who are so fearful of being suspected that they cannot afford to do justice to the citizens, will doubtless be constrained to examine this subject with care, ere they determine their course upon it.

THE KANSAS JUDICIARY.

Your correspondent was right in doubting the statement that the Senate had rejected the nomination of Mr. HARRISON, who was nominated Chief Justice of Kansas, vice Judge LECOMPTE, removed. A union of those who believe the President has no power to remove a Judge, with those who stand by LECOMPTE on personal and sectional grounds, at present proves sufficient to prevent Mr. HARRISON'S confirmation; and the probability seems to be that the nomination will lay over until after the 4th of March, for Mr. BUCHANAN'S consideration. Meantime LECOMPTE triumphs so far as to retain his office, to the great disgust of Governor GEARY and all fair-minded men who have witnessed or experienced the effects of his abuse of power. If the question is left open until after the 4th of March, we shall have a prompt opportunity of learning whether or no Mr. BUCHANAN can be relied upon to sustain his friend GEARY in his efforts to give peace and good government to Kansas Territory.

THE CORRUPTION COMMITTEE.

The Committee of Investigation is very impatient of the delay to which their report has been subjected; but it is now understood that they are determined to report on Tuesday next, whether or no. There is much diversity of opinion among outsiders as to the probable result; and a good deal of premature sympathy is expressed for the parties expected to be most deeply implicated by the testimony taken. This is natural, for there is a great repugnance everywhere to the whole matter of secret investigations, which will be certain to have an effect against the Report and the Committee, unless the latter shall have pursued a course towards the accused members which is fair upon its face. For instance, if they have given such parties fair opportunity to cross-examine witnesses against them, and reasonable opportunity to procure whatever testimony is necessary to give proper force to their statements and explanations in defence—and shall then feel constrained to report essential facts tending to show corruption, and thus indicating their own opinion that they have not been satisfactorily met—in such an event the public will feel a confidence in the purity of their purposes, and the House will treat their report with respectful deference.

But if they shall fall into the error of reporting mere suspicions of other parties, and ex-parte statements and conversations inadmissible in any well-regulated court, and shall thus throw a cloud over fellow members, without a positive fact tending to give that cloud any substantial basis, then, as sure as fate, their course will re act upon themselves—the House will sympathize with the victim of moral assassination, and no matter how dark the suspicions against him, will rally to his side. The effect of such a turn in affairs cannot be otherwise than utterly destructive of much of the good which we might hope would flow from this investigation. It is to be hoped that the public mind will not let any party spirit, sympathies or prejudices, nor any error of the Committee, should they fall into such, distract it from a fair, candid and rigid judgment of the *facts*, whatever they may be.

S.

XXXIVth Congress.....Second Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 16.

NEW SENATOR.

Mr. WELLER presented the credentials of Mr. GWIN, Senator from California, who qualified and took his seat.

Mr. FESSENDEN presented the credentials of Mr. HAMLIN, Senator elect from Maine, from the 4th of March next.

Mr. WILSON introduced a bill to pay Massachusetts $227,000, being the balance due that State for disbursements during the war of 1812. The bill was referred.

TRANSMISSION OF PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.

On motion of Mr. FISH, a resolution was adopted calling on the Postmaster-General to inform the Senate whether any, and if so, what additional legislation is required to insure the transmission through the Post-Office, and delivery to the persons to whom directed, of public documents franked by members of Congress.

Nothing of general importance was done in open session. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 16.

RIVER AND HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Illinois, from the Committee on Commerce, reported, under a suspension of the rules, about fifty Senate bills making appropriations for River and Harbor improvements, which were referred to the Committee of the Whole.

THE CHAFFEE PATENT.

Mr. FULLER, of Pennsylvania, moved that the Committee of the whole be discharged from the further consideration of the bill extending the Chaffee India Rubber Patent for seven years. Negatived by a vote of 62 against 116.

SOUTH CAROLINA CLAIMS.

There was an earnest Parliamentary contest between the friends and foes of the bill authorizing the settlement of the claims of a Company of South Carolina Militia for services during the War of 1812. Three hours were thus spent. The subject was passed over till Monday next.

THE TARIFF.

The House went into Committee on the Tariff Bill.

Mr. WAKEMAN invoked members to harmonious action with a view to reduce the revenue and prevent financial convulsions. He maintained that the bill should be framed looking to all, and not to particular interests, and intimated that he should support the bill of a majority of the Committee of Ways and Means, and move amendments reducing the duty on sugar, salt and lead, and admitting manilla hemp free. Adjourned.

INTERESTING FROM CUBA.

The Diplomatic Rupture with Mexico—Return of the Spanish Envoy—Probabilities and Improbabilities of a War—Miscellaneous News.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

HAVANA, Tuesday, F b. 10, 1857.

Colonel FLORENTE, whose departure for Mexico in the war steamer *Isabel Segunda* was noticed in a former letter, returned in the English packet *Clyde* on the 8th. I understand that his application for redress from the Mexican Government was not so speedily attended to as his fiery disposition required, and in pursuance with instructions directed the Spanish Chargé, Señor SIROLA, to demand his passports for himself and all the legation. The party proceeded at once to Vera Cruz, and embarked for this place, where they arrived on the 1st. No new attack has been made on Spanish honor, and the whole subject is to be laid before the Ministry of Madrid, who will decide what is best to be done in these trying circumstances. Though our large-mouthed and long-eared "*tasajocracy*" (jerked-beef aristocracy) are for decided measures of hostility, I can assure you that different views are entertained by the kitchen cabinet. General CONCHA knows too much of the critical position of this island to risk a war with Mexico, in which Spain would have to contend with the united powers of "filibusterism," Southern extension men, and hosts of greedy privateers. And for what? To avenge the death of a few runaway officers and men, who have left their country for its good—men who virtually renounced their rights to the Spanish protection by serving in the ranks of a foreign army. Armed intervention during the despotic sway of SANTA ANA, when the "*European idea*" were to be carried out, would have been feasible, perhaps politic, but now things have changed considerably. The Mexican nation does not want the Bourbon fondling. The Spanish crosses and decorations have been squandered in vain.

I see from late papers that General LAFRAGUA has been appointed Mexican Ambassador to the Court of Madrid. He arrived here by the English packet, and is empowered to settle all old scores with the Cabinet of Queen ISABELLA. Should he need information about the claims, certain Mexican merchants in this city might furnish him very strong evidence of the guilt of SANTA ANA and his colaborers.

Yesterday, we were treated to a grand sham-fight, given by the soldiers and volunteers. Fort Principe was duly assaulted and captured by our troops, and huzzaed by the crowd of negroes and loafers for their bloodless victory. No accident occurred this year, owing to the very wise precaution of not allowing the columns to approach each other. Notwithstanding, an officer received a severe thrust of a bayonet from some enthusiastic soldier, who probably mistook him for a Mexican.

The *Diario de la Marina* has favored us with three long editorials in answer to some strictures made in your paper, on the tariff of this island. As usual in such cases, the *Diario* takes to the political view of the case, the last resource of a fool who has no answer to make.

The bank-mania is still on the increase, and hundreds are pushing forward to take stock in all the various speculations now in the market. The last one is the establishment of a Society, the *Crédit Mobilier* of Paris, with a capital of $4,000,000. The amount is nearly all subscribed.

The opera keeps us to-day on the *Isabel*. The enthusiasm for Madame LAGRANGE has continued to the last. I understand that she has promised to return next Winter.

A Spanish Fair—Gayety and Gambling among the Aristocracy at Guines.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

GUINES, Monday, Feb, 2, 1857.

Our Lent mother, the Church, having been good enough to grant us two holidays, instead of the usual invitation, no matter who might be excluded, and hence, when the others were ruled off, this conclusion in his favor was reasonable. Though ambitious of the first place, Mr. COBB is not insensible to his deficiency in high qualification, and that consciousness induced him to express a readiness to serve under Mr. MARCY or Gen. CASS, while refusing to occupy a similar relation to Mr. HUNTER or Mr. WALKER. Now, that the time of decision is getting rapidly narrowed down, Mr. BUCHANAN begins to realise the importance and responsibility of putting a strong man in the Department of State. He has ignored it heretofore, under the vague idea that he could be both President and Secretary. Mr. MARCY'S ability is conceded on all sides, and more than this, he stands in nobody's way for the succession, which ought to be a good recommendation in these times. A large movement was started in New-York, under the auspices of the Chamber of Commerce, for his retention, but was immediately checked, through his direct instrumentality, when the intelligence reached here. If Mr. BUCHANAN should entertain this idea favorably now, it will be in obedience to a necessity imposed by public sentiment, rather than to any personal inclination. An old dodge yet lingers in his Scotch-Irish nature, which neither time nor civility has removed entirely. Even Judge DOUGLAS has emphatically expressed the opinion, that, as a matter of policy, the retention of Mr. MARCY would be wise and advantageous, as inviting the confidence of the country to the new Administration, at its start. And this same conviction is shared by nearly all the leading men of the party, in both branches of Congress. Still, Mr. BUCHANAN has strong prejudices to conquer before he can adopt himself to this alternative; and, should he finally yield them—which I doubt—the concession will be extorted by circumstances beyond his control. He is announced to be here on the 25th, but this point will probably be determined within the next four or five days. To keep it open longer would be to assume that gentlemen were so anxious for position as to disregard all the usual proprieties in claiming reasonable notice. Even if the place should now be tendered to Mr. MARCY, some of his friends express misgiving whether he could be induced to accept it as a *pis aller*; whereas, if the compliment had been offered in the first instance, he might have relieved Mr. BUCHANAN from any anxiety on his account.

President PIERCE has accepted an invitation from Mr. MARCY to occupy a part of his residence after the 4th of March, until it may be considered prudent for Mrs. PIERCE to return to New-England. Consequently, the proposed journey to the South has been abandoned for the present.

Mr. CORCORAN, the banker, entertained Mr. PEABODY with a splendid dinner party last night, at which the foreign legations and various departments of the Government were well represented. It does not trench upon privacy, for the occasion was almost of a public character, to say that three gentlemen at the table, including the host, guest, and a mutual friend from New-York, represented in their own persons, quite ten millions of dollars. Such a trio has never before, at any one time, occupied seats under the same mahogany in Washington, and perhaps may never again.

The *Union* has been enlisted as an outside advocate in the Indiana case, and while occupying the position of Administration organ, has had the gross indelicacy to present *ex parte* statements, intended to prejudice opinion in favor of the claimants. And the political indications justify the inference that the attempt will be made to foist these men upon the Senate in defiance of all right and law. Some members of the Judiciary Committee may not be tractable, but in order to compose the internal divisions which have arisen from competition for places in the Cabinet, concessions may be made to BRIGHT that would be denied under another state of circumstances. OBSERVER.

THE MINNESOTA LAND BILL—THE KANSAS JUDICIARY—THE CORRUPTION COMMITTEE, ETC.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 14, 1857.

THE NEW MINNESOTA RAILROAD BILL.

When I penned a paragraph the other day in favor of an early grant of a reasonable amount of public land to aid the Territory of Minnesota in the construction of railroads, I stated that I had not seen the new Minnesota Land Bill, recently introduced in the Senate by Mr. TOOMBS. Since then I have obtained a copy, and find upon perusal that it is as odious in some of its features as the one which recently collapsed in the House under the criticisms of the DAILY TIMES. Its description of routes of the proposed local railroads, is slightly changed from the former bill, but the aggregate of the grab is just as large if not larger, amounting as near as I can estimate it, to over six and a half millions of acres. The length of local railroad thus proposed to be made, I estimate to be about 1,700 miles, all of which would of course be the property of corporate monopolies, created by the public aid. Valuing the lands at five dollars per acre—a low estimate when compared with the prices actually received for lands obtained by other railroad companies, under similar circumstances—and we have here an aggregate of over *thirty millions of property* to be given into the hands of an association of monopolists, to rule the future State of Minnesota.

To expect such a measure to succeed when brought under the light of intelligent discussion, is absurd. It never had a chance of success, except by sudden report from Committee, and a prearranged programme which should crowd it through by *votes* without discussion or investigation. Even Mr. BENTON, of Indiana, who is so indignant that a member of the Press should have the temerity to expose such a scheme, will not deny that at the very hour when he ventured his ill-tempered philippic against your correspondent, he had this Minnesota Land bill stowed away in his private drawer in the House, ready engrossed in advance, with the full expectation that he would have the opportunity to crowd it through without full discussion in open House. Such a process may be excusable in a perfectly clear case, and is excusable, doubtless, where there is eminent necessity for its adoption to evade unreasonable and factious opposition; but it will trouble the Reverend Honorable member from Indiana a good deal to convince the people that the attempt to adopt it in this instance gives a shade less force to the suspicions excited by the details of the bill itself, and its open advocacy by parties who are well known to make promiscuous lobbying their sole business, careless of anything and every thing save the fees they are able to filch from those who are timid enough to fear their opposition.

THE TRUE LAND GRANT POLICY.

Lest charges of inconsistency made elsewhere should create a false impression, let me state distinctly the ground I have always occupied in regard to these railroad grants. This correspondence has repeatedly advocated the alternate-section-grant policy. From its initiation to the present time I have never failed to support it. I have still full faith in its propriety and its public advantage. But that does not and cannot commit me to an *abuse* of a system which is good in itself: and that is precisely what I complain of in the Minnesota bill. Take the case of the Illinois Central Road for instance. There was a wide tract of country scarcely explored by the white man. It was a sort of fertile desert. The grant to the Illinois Central Railroad Company opened a great artery of agriculture and commerce through the centre of this desert, inviting settlement, and in an incredibly short space of time gave a life and activity to the whole State which has already led to the projection or construction of a net-work of additional roads by private enterprise, unaided by Congress.

It is such a policy which I have always approved, and am ever ready to sustain. Minnesota is entitled to aid in the creation of a great central railroad artery, to infuse life into her widest recesses, and connect the latter with leading points of outlet. But that is quite a different thing from the zig-zag rambling chain of roads, marked out apparently for the chief purpose of securing the largest possible amount of the most valuable public lands for speculative purposes. In this essential particular the Minnesota bill differs widely from the bills making grants of land in aid of the Illinois Central Railroad, and for certain roads in Wisconsin and Michigan. Build a grand trunk road through the wilderness by public aid, and the minor connections will speedily be enabled to take care of themselves. But better abandon the whole policy than pervert it as is now proposed. Members of Congress who are so fearful of being suspected that they cannot afford to do justice to the citizens, will doubtless be constrained to examine this subject with care, ere they determine their course upon it.

THE KANSAS JUDICIARY.

Your correspondent was right in doubting the statement that the Senate had rejected the nomination of Mr. HARRISON, who was nominated Chief Justice of Kansas, vice Judge LECOMPTE, removed. A union of those who believe the President has no power to remove a Judge, with those who stand by LECOMPTE on personal and sectional grounds, at present proves sufficient to prevent Mr. HARRISON'S confirmation; and the probability seems to be that the nomination will lay over until after the 4th of March, for Mr. BUCHANAN'S consideration. Meantime LECOMPTE triumphs so far as to retain his office, to the great disgust of Governor GEARY and all fair-minded men who have witnessed or experienced the effects of his abuse of power. If the question is left open until after the 4th of March, we shall have a prompt opportunity of learning whether or no Mr. BUCHANAN can be relied upon to sustain his friend GEARY in his efforts to give peace and good government to Kansas Territory.

THE CORRUPTION COMMITTEE.

The Committee of Investigation is very impatient of the delay to which their report has been subjected; but it is now understood that they are determined to report on Tuesday next, whether or no. There is much diversity of opinion among outsiders as to the probable result; and a good deal of premature sympathy is expressed for the parties expected to be most deeply implicated by the testimony taken. This is natural, for there is a great repugnance everywhere to the whole matter of secret investigations, which will be certain to have an effect against the Report and the Committee, unless the latter shall have pursued a course towards the accused members which is fair upon its face. For instance, if they have given such parties fair opportunity to cross-examine witnesses against them, and reasonable opportunity to procure whatever testimony is necessary to give proper force to their statements and explanations in defence—and shall then feel constrained to report essential facts tending to show corruption, and thus indicating their own opinion that they have not been satisfactorily met—in such an event the public will feel a confidence in the purity of their purposes, and the House will treat their report with respectful deference.

But if they shall fall into the error of reporting mere suspicions of other parties, and ex-parte statements and conversations inadmissible in any well-regulated court, and shall thus throw a cloud over fellow members, without a positive fact tending to give that cloud any substantial basis, then, as sure as fate, their course will re act upon themselves—the House will sympathize with the victim of moral assassination, and no matter how dark the suspicions against him, will rally to his side. The effect of such a turn in affairs cannot be otherwise than utterly destructive of much of the good which we might hope would flow from this investigation. It is to be hoped that the public mind will not let any party spirit, sympathies or prejudices, nor any error of the Committee, should they fall into such, distract it from a fair, candid and rigid judgment of the *facts*, whatever they may be.

S.

XXXIVth Congress.....Second Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 16.

NEW SENATOR.

Mr. WELLER presented the credentials of Mr. GWIN, Senator from California, who qualified and took his seat.

Mr. FESSENDEN presented the credentials of Mr. HAMLIN, Senator elect from Maine, from the 4th of March next.

Mr. WILSON introduced a bill to pay Massachusetts $227,000, being the balance due that State for disbursements during the war of 1812. The bill was referred.

TRANSMISSION OF PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.

On motion of Mr. FISH, a resolution was adopted calling on the Postmaster-General to inform the Senate whether any, and if so, what additional legislation is required to insure the transmission through the Post-Office, and delivery to the persons to whom directed, of public documents franked by members of Congress.

Nothing of general importance was done in open session. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 16.

RIVER AND HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Illinois, from the Committee on Commerce, reported, under a suspension of the rules, about fifty Senate bills making appropriations for River and Harbor improvements, which were referred to the Committee of the Whole.

THE CHAFFEE PATENT.

Mr. FULLER, of Pennsylvania, moved that the Committee of the whole be discharged from the further consideration of the bill extending the Chaffee India Rubber Patent for seven years. Negatived by a vote of 62 against 116.

SOUTH CAROLINA CLAIMS.

There was an earnest Parliamentary contest between the friends and foes of the bill authorizing the settlement of the claims of a Company of South Carolina Militia for services during the War of 1812. Three hours were thus spent. The subject was passed over till Monday next.

THE TARIFF.

The House went into Committee on the Tariff Bill.

Mr. WAKEMAN invoked members to harmonious action with a view to reduce the revenue and prevent financial convulsions. He maintained that the bill should be framed looking to all, and not to particular interests, and intimated that he should support the bill of a majority of the Committee of Ways and Means, and move amendments reducing the duty on sugar, salt and lead, and admitting manilla hemp free. Adjourned.

INTERESTING FROM CUBA.

The Diplomatic Rupture with Mexico—Return of the Spanish Envoy—Probabilities and Improbabilities of a War—Miscellaneous News.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

HAVANA, Tuesday, F b. 10, 1857.

Colonel FLORENTE, whose departure for Mexico in the war steamer *Isabel Segunda* was noticed in a former letter, returned in the English packet *Clyde* on the 8th. I understand that his application for redress from the Mexican Government was not so speedily attended to as his fiery disposition required, and in pursuance with instructions directed the Spanish Chargé, Señor SIROLA, to demand his passports for himself and all the legation. The party proceeded at once to Vera Cruz, and embarked for this place, where they arrived on the 1st. No new attack has been made on Spanish honor, and the whole subject is to be laid before the Ministry of Madrid, who will decide what is best to be done in these trying circumstances. Though our large-mouthed and long-eared "*tasajocracy*" (jerked-beef aristocracy) are for decided measures of hostility, I can assure you that different views are entertained by the kitchen cabinet. General CONCHA knows too much of the critical position of this island to risk a war with Mexico, in which Spain would have to contend with the united powers of "filibusterism," Southern extension men, and hosts of greedy privateers. And for what? To avenge the death of a few runaway officers and men, who have left their country for its good—men who virtually renounced their rights to the Spanish protection by serving in the ranks of a foreign army. Armed intervention during the despotic sway of SANTA ANA, when the "*European idea*" were to be carried out, would have been feasible, perhaps politic, but now things have changed considerably. The Mexican nation does not want the Bourbon fondling. The Spanish crosses and decorations have been squandered in vain.

I see from late papers that General LAFRAGUA has been appointed Mexican Ambassador to the Court of Madrid. He arrived here by the English packet, and is empowered to settle all old scores with the Cabinet of Queen ISABELLA. Should he need information about the claims, certain Mexican merchants in this city might furnish him very strong evidence of the guilt of SANTA ANA and his colaborers.

Yesterday, we were treated to a grand sham-fight, given by the soldiers and volunteers. Fort Principe was duly assaulted and captured by our troops, and huzzaed by the crowd of negroes and loafers for their bloodless victory. No accident occurred this year, owing to the very wise precaution of not allowing the columns to approach each other. Notwithstanding, an officer received a severe thrust of a bayonet from some enthusiastic soldier, who probably mistook him for a Mexican.

The *Diario de la Marina* has favored us with three long editorials in answer to some strictures made in your paper, on the tariff of this island. As usual in such cases, the *Diario* takes to the political view of the case, the last resource of a fool who has no answer to make.

The bank-mania is still on the increase, and hundreds are pushing forward to take stock in all the various speculations now in the market. The last one is the establishment of a Society, the *Crédit Mobilier* of Paris, with a capital of $4,000,000. The amount is nearly all subscribed.

The opera keeps us to-day on the *Isabel*. The enthusiasm for Madame LAGRANGE has continued to the last. I understand that she has promised to return next Winter.

A Spanish Fair—Gayety and Gambling among the Aristocracy at Guines.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

GUINES, Monday, Feb, 2, 1857.

Our Lent mother, the Church, having been good enough to grant us two holidays, instead of the usual

and shot as instigators of the rebellion among the savage hordes. Their names are not given.

The Vera Cruz Railroad is progressing finely. A fine engine was landed here last week for the use of the road.

It is currently reported here that the Mexican Government has refused to give Mr. ALSOPP his exequatur to act as English Consul *vice* BARRON, in Tepic. A severe shock of earthquake was felt in Mexico on the afternoon of the 18th. No damage was done

Business is very dull here, owing to our domestic feuds, but the closing of the port of Tampico may throw a considerable amount of business into this place. The decree ordering its close was published in Mexico on the 10th inst. It is only conditional, however, and in case the authorities guilty of the "pronunciamento" of the 31st October last recognize the officers subsequently appointed by COMONFORT and take the oath of allegiance, the decree will not be enforced. It is generally believed here that the people of Tampico will submit, to save their port from being closed, and business from being ruined.

NEW-YORK CITY.

The French Railway Frauds.

The parties arrested in this City, charged with being implicated in the heavy fraud upon the French Railway Company, were to have been examined yesterday before United States Commissioner BETTS. The examination was assigned to take place in pursuance of the application of the French Consul of this City to have them sent to France for trial under the present extradition treaty between France and the United States. With a view to evade this examination, and if possible to get themselves entirely clear of their present uncomfortable durance, a writ of *habeas corpus* was issued last Saturday evening to have the parties brought yesterday morning for examination before Justice BOSWORTH of the Superior Court. It so happened the writ proved to be informal, and on motion of the District Attorney, the same was dismissed by the Justice. Another *habeas corpus* writ was issued yesterday, and the case thereon will come up again before Justice BOSWORTH on Friday next. In the interim the examination before Commissioner BETTS has to lie over.

The Forger Huntingdon.

The rigors of the law begin to be relaxed in the case of this gentleman. We learn that he has been relieved from the rough labor of nailing up bedsteads, and transplanted into the office of Mr. WOODRUFF, the contractor,—there to prepare himself for keeping the books; for, strange as it may seem

...Nest 4,000 bbls., in lots, mainly at prices within the...

......	$5 40@$5 45	
......	6 45@ 6 50	
...Canal and Upper Lake.	6 50@ 6 80	
...Ohio.....	6 45@ 6 65	
......	6 45@ 6 65	
......	6 65@ 7 75	
...Indiana and Wisconsin.....	6 65@ 7 75	
Extra Ohio.....	6 80@ 7 00	
Fancy Genesee.....	7 00@ 8 75	
Extra Genesee.....	6 40@ 8 75	
Extra Missouri.....		

Canadian remains unchanged. Superfine to extra is worth $5 50@$7 65 ₰ bbl.; 560 bbls. were sold within the range. Southern rules very quiet at old rates. The transactions since our last comprise only about 750 bbls. low Mixed to Fancy and Extra, at $8 90@$8 and $8 ₰ bbl. Rye Flour is in limited supply and fair request, at $5 50@$5 75 for Fine to Superfine ₰ bbl. Corn Meal is in moderate demand at old rates; $3 85 for Jersey, and $3 70@$3 75 for Brandywine, ₰ bbl. The latter brings $17@$17 50 in puncheons. Buckwheat Flour commands, in lots, $2 50@$2 75 ₰ 100 lbs.

FRUIT—The demand is fair, at very uniform prices for the leading articles. Sales were made by auction, to-day, of 250 bxs. Messina Lemons, at $1 75@$1 85, and 3,470 bxs. do. Oranges, at $1 55@$2 ₰ box.

GRAIN—Wheat is in fair request, but at prices under the claims of factors. Hence, business is restricted. Sales have been reported since our last of only about 8,500 bushels, including Western White on private terms; and very ordinary Western Red (Spring) at $1 40 ₰ bushel. Rye is scarce and needed, at 90c.@96c. for ordinary to choice, ₰ bushel. Oats are in moderate supply and request, at 53c.@54c. for Ohio and Lake; 59c.@61c. for State; 47c.@49c. for Jersey; and 42c.@46c. for Southern, ₰ bushel. Barley is salable and steady, at $1@$1 32 for very inferior to choice, ₰ bushel. Stock quite light. Barley Malt commands $1 40@$1 45 ₰ bushel. Corn is in good demand, but is unsettled in price. There were sales reported to-day of about 23,500 bushels, at 70c. for unsound, and 71c.@73c. for mixed, in store and delivered, ₰ bushel.

HAY—Sales of 400 bales River were effected, at $1 for shipment, and $1 12½ for local use, ₰ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Mr. H. D. HULL, broker, states that the receipts continue large with a fair demand, and sales to a considerable extent have been made at about previous rates. The transactions noticed below show a slight decline on some descriptions, while on Rio Grandes an advance of ½c ₰ lb. has been realized. The demand is in a great measure restricted by the difficulty of shipping inland, as the railroads are much obstructed by the recent freshet. The heaviest portion of the supply from Orinoco River for the present is now in, and we can expect but one cargo from there direct for some time, as the dry season has commenced, when the rivers are too low for the steamers to run. The *Nebraska*, from Orinoco *viâ* Wilmington, may be expected daily. Our receipts this month will probably foot up larger than for any month this year, as they embrace a large number of vessels which were expected during January. The *Receipts this week* have been 41,866 Hides from foreign ports, and 14,373 Coastwise, as follows: 13,651 dry, and 1,783 salted Buenos Ayres ₰ *Hamilton*; 1 500 Orinoco from the *Juniata Wilhelm* (ashore;) 4,473 do. from the *Bolivar, viâ* St. Thomas; also 1,700 more do ₰ *Guayama*, omitted last week; 6,313 Porto Cabello ₰ *Brontes* and *H Neal*; 3,404 Vera Cruz ₰ *Flash*; 3,104 Maranham and Para ₰ *Ocean Eagle*; 3,230 Savanilla ₰ *P. Jones* and *Alice Parlsten*; 1,278 Port au Platt ₰ *Eastern Belle*; 556 from Havana; 356 from Mexico; 303 from St. Johns, N. F., and 14,373 from Coastwise ports. Total, 56,239 Hides.

Sales have been: 14,354 Dry Rio Grande, 21½ lbs., at 33c @33¾c., 6 months, usual selection; 1,583 Dry Maracaibo, 22 lbs., at 30c., 6 months, usual selection; 1,600 Dry Vera Cruz, 18 lbs., at 30c., 6 months, rejecting bad and water damaged; 500 Dry Porto Cabello, 22 lbs., at 30c., 6 months, rejecting water damaged; 1,500 Wet Orinoco, (at invoice weight,) at 27c., 6 months, as they run; 150 Dry Trinidad, 23 lbs., at 28c., 6 months, rejecting water damaged; 178 Dry Texas, 20 lbs., at 26c., 6 months, rejecting water damaged; 200 Dry Salted Charleston, 26 lbs., at 20½c., cash, rejecting water damaged; 810 Dry Western, 18 lbs., at 23c., cash, rejecting water damaged; 2,500 Dry Porto Cabello, (to arrive,) 22 lbs., at 30c., 6 months, rejecting bad and water damaged; 4,564 Dry Salted Maranham, (part to arrive,) 27 lbs., at 25c., 6 months, rejecting bad and water damaged; 419 Wet Salted Para, 38 lbs., at 16¼c., 6 months; 354 Wet Salted Rio Salted Cows, 42 lbs., at 16½c., 6 months; 510 Wet Salted Buenos Ayres Cows, 48 lbs., at 16¾c., 6 months; 1,783 Wet Salted Buenos Ayres Cows, (for export,) 47 lbs., at 16½c., 6 months, less the duty; 311 Wet Salted Cape of Good Hope, (to go East,) 50 lbs., at 14½c., cash, less 4 ₰ cent.; 100 Wet Salted Florida, 65 lbs., at 13c., cash, less 4 ₰ cent.; 500 Wet Salted Western, (for export,) at 12½c., cash; 113 Wet Salted Bermuda, 80 lbs., at 12c., cash; 200 Country Slaughter, 53 lbs., at 12c., cash; 1,675 Dry Barcelona, 25 lbs., on private terms; 2,651 Dry Port au Platt, 18½ lbs., on private terms; 433 Dry and Dry Salted Maracaibo, on private terms; 589 Dry Savanilla, 23 lbs., on private terms; 1,021 Dry Texas, 21 lbs., on private terms; 1,900 Green Salted Western, 60 lbs., on private terms. Expected to arrive shortly at this port: The *La Becay*, from Buenos Ayres, with 10,000 Hides; the *S. A. Hammond*, from Rio Grande, with 14,000 Hides, (at Bermuda;) the *H. C. Brooks*, from Rio Grande, with 10,000 Hides; the *W. A. Stevens*, from Rio Grande, with 8,000 Hides; the *Nebraska*, from Orinoco, with 19,000 Hides, (at Wilmington,) the *Jungen Wilhelm*, from Orinoco, with 8,000 Hides, (ashore;) the *Sullivan*, from Orinoco, with 7,000 Hides; the *Abbey Taylor*, from Aspinwall, with 4,000 Hides, (at Bermuda;) the *Horatio*, from California, with 12,000 Hides and others. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 58,000, (same time last year, 58,650—year before, 54,584) as follows: 9,000 Dry Buenos Ayres; 31,200 Dry Orinoco; 1,300 Dry Maracaibo; 5,000 Dry Savanilla; 1,600 Dry Porto Cabello; 600 Dry Curacoa and West Indian; 2,500 Dry Tampico and Matamoras, (coastwise;) 700 Dry Mexican; 2,000 Dry Rio Hache; 300 Dry Honduras; 3,500 Dry Southern, Texas, &c.; 300 Salted Rio Grande.

HOPS—Continue to sell slowly, but regularly, at 7c. @10c. ₰ lb.

IRON—Is in limited request at previous figures.

LEAD—Rules quiet, yet steady.

LEATHER—Mr. HULL reports the market for Sole quiet, with light receipts and sales. The Leather which has been detained on the roads by the severity of the weather, is coming forward very slowly, and but few of the tanners have commenced seading in their Fall stocks. The receipts will consequently be very light for some weeks. Prices are firm with every prospect of an active demand and higher rates on the opening of navigation. Oak tanned, although extremely high, sells very freely at my outside figures. The market is almost entirely bare of Upper in rough SOLE.

	Hemlock.	Oak.
Receipts during the week, Sides.....	15,200	4,700
Sales during the week, Sides.....	15,200	4,200
Stock at the close of the week, Sides..	17,300	4,200

We quote: Oak Slaughter and salted, good light, 38c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter and salted, good middle, 38c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter and salted, good heavy, 34c. @37c.; Oak light, Southern, 34c.@36c.; Oak heavy, for bending, 37c @40c.; Oak heavy, Spanish, good, all weights, 34c.@36c.; Oak heavy, cropped, 42c @44c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good light, 32½c.@33c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good middle, 32½c.@ 33c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good heavy, 29c @ 30c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c, good light, 31½c.@32c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good middle, 31½c.@32c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c, good heavy, 28½c.@29½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres damnaged, all weights, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres poor, all weights, 20c.@21c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 31c.@32c., on six months' credit.

LIME—Rockland is still sparingly offered, and purchased at $1 06 for Common, and $1 25 for Lump, ₰ bbl.

MOLASSES—Is inactive at former figures. New-Orleans, 75c.@76c.; new crop Porto Rico, 65c @70c.; old do. Porto Rico, 50c. @55c.; new crop Cuba Muscovado, 56c @60c.; new crop clayed Cuba, at 50c.; and old do. at 45c., ₰ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—The market is generally quiet; prices, however, are pretty well supported.

OILS—A very moderate demand exists for the principal articles in this line at unchanged quotations.

PROVISIONS—Pork is rather brisker and firmer.—sales having transpired since our last of about 750 bbls., in lots, at $20 50 for old Mess; $21 40@2150 for new do; and $17 50@$18 for Prime, ₰ bbl. Dressed Hogs brisk, in lots, 9¾c.@9¾c ₰ lb. Cut Meats appear in moderate demand, and are steady at 10¾c.@10¾c. for Hams, and 8¾c @8¾c. for Shoulders, ₰ lb Bacon is in light supply and fair request, at from 10¾c.@ 11¾c. ₰ lb. Lard salable and firm. The transactions since our last reach about 425 bbls. and tcs., mostly fair to Prime, (to arrive and here,) at 13¾c. @13¾c. ₰ lb. Beef is in pretty good demand at very full rates. The transactions since our last consist of 358 bbls., at $9 50@$10 50 for new Prime; $10 65@ $13 for Country Mess; $15 25@$15 50 for repacked Western Mess; and $16 50 for extra Chicago do., ₰ bbl. New Prime Mess Beef is salable and steady at $21@$22 ₰ tc. Beef Hams are scarce and needed at $20@$22 ₰ bbl. Butter is in fair request, and is worth 18c.@22c. for Ohio; 20c.@26c. for common to very good State, and 26c.@30c. for prime to very choice do., ₰ lb Cheese is in moderate supply and request, at 11c.@12c. ₰ lb.

RICE—Sales were made, to-day of about 100 tcs. common to choice, in lots, at $3 50@$4 37½ ₰ 100 lbs.

SKINS—Mr. HULL sums up the week's business thus: "GOAT—I notice the arrival this week of the *Rush*, from Vera Cruz, with 570 bales Mexican Goat. This is the first large shipment this season, and, although not so large as was expected, will supply the market for the present. Prices are much higher than last year, and even at these high rates they afford but little profit. I notice the sale of 9 bales, weight 200 lbs., at 38c., cash, less 5 ₰ cent., and 125 do., 217@220 lbs., at 40c., 6 months; 280 bales Curacoa at 64c.@ 65c.; 100 Rio Hache, at 37½c., 6 months; 10,000 Cape Good Hope on private terms. DEER—The demand is fair at former rates. I notice sales of 5,000 lbs. Missouri at 58c.@60c.; 1,000 lbs. Florida, at 30c.; 200 lbs. Maracaibo, at 50c., with an allowance for salt; 800 Texas, at 27c.@28c., cash."

SUGARS—The demand is rather tame; prices show no further variation. Sales have been reported of about 975 hhds. Cuba, &c., in lots, mostly at from 8¾c.@10¾c. ₰ lb.

TALLOW—There have been 10,000 lbs. prime purchased at 12c. ₰ lb.

WHISKY—Sales of 480 bbls. Ohio and Prison were reported at 28c.@28¾c. ₰ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were quiet and languid. For Liverpool, Cotton, 7-32d.@9-16d. ₰ lb; Flour, 2s.@2s. 3d. ₰ bbl.; Grain, 6½d.@7½d. ₰ bushel; Beef, 4s. 6d. ₰ tc.; Rects, 2s. 3d. ₰ bbl., and Heavy Goods, 22s. 6d @ 25s. ₰ ton. For other ports, proportionate rates.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets.....*Carefully reported for the N. Y. Times.*

NEW-YORK, Monday, Feb. 16, 1857—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are in pretty fair demand at former prices. Pearls, $7 03¾@$7 06¾; Pots, $7 56¼@ $7 67½ ₰ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Rio is in pretty good request, while other kinds are moderately sought after at previous figures. Java, 14½c.@15½c.; Laguayra, 11½c.@12½c.; Maracaibo, 11¾c @12¾c.; Rio, 9¾c.@11¾c; St. Domingo, 10¾c.; and Bahia, 9¾c.@10c. ₰ lb.

COTTON—The demand is still animated; prices favor factors. Middling Uplands, 13¾c.; do. Gulfs, 13¾c.@13¾c.; and other grades proportionate figures ₰ lb. Some owners will not sell their supplies at even these high rates, as they look for a further rise.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour is moderately active—prices, however, are somewhat unsettled. The supply is not very heavy, but many factors evince a growing desire to realize. This injures prices, especially of low grades. The sales reported since our last comprise

EARTHENWARE—The supply is moderate,—while the demand is moving,—though it is not general, as the bulk of the orders in market being from foreign buyers. Prices are quite firm,

Convention of Lake Underwriters at Cleveland.

The third annual Convention of Lake Underwriters met at the American Hotel in Cleveland on Wednesday, WM. J. WHALING, of Milwaukee, President, and Capt. DOBBINS, of Buffalo, Secretary. The objects of the Convention were stated in a clear and very forcible manner, by Capt. DARE. Capt. DARE stated that the new rule restricting the loading of "iron and other dead weight," to the tonnage of the vessel, had been productive of great good; also, that the new plan of uniform classification and registration of vessels, and a tariff of premiums according to classes," had inaugurated a new era in lake underwriting, and was, indeed, the saving clause of insurers, while at the same time its influence on marine architecture and on the commerce of the lakes, was most beneficent.

From the report of Capt. DOBBINS, we gather that the marine losses on the great lakes for 1856 were three millions and thirty-eight thousand dollars, being an increase *of a quarter of a million of dollars* over the losses of 1855. There has been a steady increase in the number of disasters since 1850, when the sum total was but half a million of dollars—an increase far beyond the proportionate increase of tonnage and property afloat.

The total loss by steam vessels during the year 1856, was.....$1,378,100
By sail vessels..... 1,660 774

Total..... $3,038,874

Of these, 29 steam and 77 sail vessels were total losses; the loss of life in 1856 was 407; in 1855, 118; an increase of 289. Perhaps Mr. MILLER, of the *Daily Commercial*, will make some comparison with river disasters for the same period.

The total number of sail and steam vessels on the lakes is 1,256; tonnage, 389,736; valued at $12,944,360.

The Detroit Murder Case.

THE ALLEGED VICTIM ASTONISHES EVERYBODY BY APPEARING IN COURT.

Some days since, a peddler named SAMUEL KITTS, aged 19, entered the house of a man named BICKLY, in Detroit, whose family consists of three ladies and a little son. The peddler was missed by his friends. He was traced to BICKLY'S house—he had never been seen to leave that house afterwards! The three ladies in BICKLY'S family, Mrs. MARY BICKLY, Miss NORAH BICKLY, and Mrs. MARY SHEHAN, were arrested on the charge of murder, and lodged in jail at Detroit. Old BICKLY and his son were not taken because they were too unwell to be removed. The examination of the parties commenced on Friday.

The "murdered" man's brother testified that he had visited the prisoners' house and made a search. Saw fresh blood on the floor and wall; found bones and a piece of cloth in a barrel of ashes; he thought the cloth belonged to his brother's vest; saw blood on the barn and on the snow.

A man named PRABODY saw blood and "smelt something burning."

The *Free Press* says that the counsel were about summing up the case on Saturday, when a little Dutchman (the peddler) who had stood with his hands in his pockets, a quiet spectator of the scene, stepped forth and protested against any such liberties being taken with his affairs, declaring that he had neither been slaughtered nor buried, and was being deceived into the small show of sheep bones and horse hair which the table before him afforded, he felt indignant at the idea.

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION IN BUFFALO—SEVEN LIVES LOST!—At about 1 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, the steam boiler connected with the machinery used to drive the pumps on T. D. BARTON'S Section of Canal Enlargement, near Black Rock Dam, exploded with a fearful crash, involving the destruction of property and the loss of life. The building in which it was inclosed was a temporary structure, and was totally demolished. The boiler itself was thrown into fragments in all directions, causing the instant death of JOHN STOUGHTON, the engineer; JOHN RIDER, a fireman, and the following laborers, who were at work in the Canal a short distance from the building in which the machinery was operated: JAMES CROTTY, JOHN HACKETT, JOHN DEVIT, CORNELIUS DOWNING, DANIEL FOARER. The following persons were wounded: THOMAS FLANAGAN, (badly, and it was thought fatally;) WILLIAM STOUGHTON, (leg broken;) MICHAEL BRENNAN, (leg broken.)—*Buffalo Express*, 12th.

A MAN ATTACKED BY A WOLF IN THE STREETS OF MADISON, WIS.—Last Saturday morning, a young man named P. BOWMAN was attacked by a wolf in Washington-avenue, in that city. It flew at his throat, and but for his presence of mind, in quickly drawing a small knife and stabbing it, he would doubtless have been killed. It followed him, however, and made subsequent attempts to get at him, till he arrived at the American House, where he worked. Even there it stood in the middle of the street and did not leave till two Germans sallied forth to attack it. The same animal, it appears, also attacked another man the previous evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
OPERA FUND BALL
AND
PROMENADE CONCERT,
at the Academy of Music, on
THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 19, 1857,
Kammerer's Band is engaged for the Dances, and the Orchestras of the Opera for the Concert. Extensive additions have been made to the
DECORATIONS,
including a BELVIDERE and an
ARCHITECTURAL AND NIGHT SCENE,
by Signor ALLEGRI,
with
FOUNTAIN
AND PARTERRE OF CHOICE FLOWERS,
from the Conservatory of Mr. Buchanan.
Arrangements for the supplying of refreshments have been made with an experienced caterer. Several additional cloakrooms have been fitted up.
No hats, coats or canes will be allowed on the floor.
Carriages on arriving will pass up Irving-place, and take away in reverse order.
Tickets, $2, admitting one person, may be obtained of the Managers, and at the Music Stores of WM. HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway; C. BREUSING, No. 701 Broadway; SCHARFENBERG & LUIS, No. 709 Broadway; NUNNS & CLARK, No. 785 Broadway; and at the Bookstore of T. J. CROWEN, No. 699 Broadway.
Doors open at 7½ o'clock. Concert will commence at 8 o'clock, and Dancing at 9 o'clock.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA.
REAPPEARANCE OF
MADAME CORA DE WILHORST.
MAURICE STRAKOSCH has the honor to announce that, encouraged by the great success of his first season, and stimulated by the patronage of the public, for which he returns his sincerest acknowledgments, he has determined to give another season of the ITALIAN OPERA, to continue during Twelve Nights, which will commence on
MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 23,
When, by general desire, Donizetti's Opera,
LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR,
Will be performed for the only time during the season.
LUCIA.....Madame CORA DE WILHORST
(Her first appearance since her recent severe indisposition.)
Edgar.....Sig. Tiberini | Ashton.....Sig. Morelli
Arthur.....Sig. Arnoldi | Raymond.....Sig. Gariti
Director and Conductor.....MAURICE STRAKOSCH
Parquet, Dress Circle, First Tier.....$1
Second Seats..50c. extra. | Amphitheatre.....25c.
Family Circle.....50c. | Private Boxes, from $6 to $30
Subscription for Twelve Nights, including reserved seat, $12.
The Box-Office is now open every day from 9 A. M. until 5 P. M.
Season Subscriptions, Boxes and Reserved Seats for MONDAY may be secured at the Academy of Music until Saturday, the 21st, when all the usual Ticket Offices will be opened.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
E. A. MARSHALL.....Lessee.
W. R. BLAKE.....Stage Manager.
MR. H. PLACIDE
Will make his first appearance this season and perform
TWO POPULAR CHARACTERS.
During his engagement a series of sterling comedies will be performed, in which the full talent of the theatre will be combined.
On TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 17, 1857,
Will be acted the comedy of
JOHN BULL.
Job Thornberry.....Mr. H. Placide
The farce of
A NABOB FOR AN HOUR.
Sam Hobbs.....Mr. H. Placide
Dick Dumpy.....Mr. T. Placide
TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY—Mr. FORREST as WILLIAM TELL; also on Friday night.
THURSDAY—Mr. H. PLACIDE will make his second appearance. Mr. BLAKE will also perform first time this season.
Performance begins at 7 precisely with the Overture.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.
CROWDED AND FASHIONABLE HOUSES EVERY NIGHT.
TUESDAY.—A new comedy, written for this theatre, THE FOUR PHANTOMS;
OR,
THE LEGEND OF ST. MARK.
In which Mrs. Ada Plunkett will appear.
Mr. Brougham, Mr. Burton,
Mr. Mark Smith, Mr. J. Moore, and Miss Polly Marshall.
Some new scenery by Mr. Heilge.
Act 1. The Legend. Act 2. The Graveyard.
Act 3. The Last Hour.
The new comic ballet of
THE ECCENTRIC LOVERS.
And the favorite comedy of OUR WIFE.
Supported by the comic talent of the company.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Doors open at 6½ o'clock; to commence at 7¼ o'clock.
Tickets.....50 cents.
TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 17, 1857.
LAST NIGHT BUT TWO OF
THE WONDERFUL TRAVELS,
Mlle. THERESA ROBERT.
Mme. MARZETTI. Mlle. LINA WINDEL.
AND THE ENTIRE DOUBLE COMPANY.
Antoine in.....Two Comic Characters.
Jerome in.....Two Characters.
Last night of
MEDINA.
Comic pantomime,
THE SECRET MARRIAGE.
Ballet Divertissement,
FLORA AND ZEPHYR.
Grand spectacle, comic pantomime, for the last time,
MEDINA; OR, A DREAM AND REALITY.
Pipolin.....Antoine.
Wednesday and Thursday—Last appearance of the Ravels.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE,
No. 624 BROADWAY, NEAR HOUSTON-ST.
Miss Laura Keene.....Sole Lessee and Directress.
Doors open at 6½. The performance will commence with the overture at 7 o'clock.
TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 17, 1857,
RACHAEL THE REAPER.
with the original cast, including Miss Laura Keene, Mrs. Wheatleigh, J. A. Smith, Burnett, Lingham, T. B. Johnston, Mrs. H. P. Grattan, &c., &c.
OPERATIC SELECTIONS BY THE ORCHESTRA.
SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.
Supported by Messrs. Jordan, Burnett, Johnston, Lingham, Wemyss, Reeve, Kellogg, Carpenter, McDonald, Hayes, Benson, Harcourt, Mrs. H. P. Grattan, Mrs. Johnston, Mrs. Alleyne and Miss Laura Keene.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT, (Tuesday,) the 17th,
MISS MATILDA HERON
will appear for the second time in Euripide's tragedy of
MEDEA,
translated and adapted for the American stage by Miss Heron herself.
To-morrow, (Wednesday,) 22d night of CAMILLE.
Thursday—MEDEA. Seats secured in advance.
Favorite afterpieces each evening.

MECHANICS' HALL,
NO. 472 BROADWAY.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
FOURTH AND POSITIVELY LAST WEEK
of the original, well-known and only
CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS,
(organized in 1842. The first and oldest established band in the world.) Now under the management of
J. W. RAYNOR & E. H. PIERCE.
Houses crowded nightly to greet the old favorites. A decided triumph. An entire new bill for this the last six nights, of the Christy's at home, to commence at 7½. Tickets 25 cents. J. T. DONNELLY, Agent.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.
NEW HALL, No. 585 BROADWAY.
Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.
GREAT SUCCESS of the Grand Operatic Sketch, entitled
HONOR TO DR. KANE:
Or, "AFFAIRS IN THE ARCTIC REGIONS."
Which will be repeated all the week, with
NEGRO MINSTRELSY.
Commences at 7½ o'clock. Tickets, 25 cents.
On FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 20, Benefit of H. CARPOL.

HUTCHINSON FAMILY.
SECOND AND LAST NIGHT
AT
TABERNACLE,
TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 17.
Tickets 25 cents. Doors open at 6½; Concert at 7½.

ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK.—A Grand Concert, in aid of the CHARITABLE FUND of this Society, will be given at NIBLO'S on FRIDAY, Feb. 20, on which occasion the following distinguished Artists will appear:
Mr. Thalberg, Signorina Parodi,
Signor Tiberini, Senora Patti Strakosch,
Signor Morelli, Mr. Maurice Strakosch,
Monsieur Paul Jullien, Mr. Wm. Mason.
The Harmonic Society, Dodworth's Band.
Mr. G. T. Bristow.....Conductor.
The Programme, which will be unusually attractive, will be published in a few days.
Tickets, One Dollar each, may be had of the Concert Committee; at the *Albion* Office, No. 18 Beekman st; VAN NORDEN & KING'S, No. 45 Wall-st.; and at the Music stores.
The sale of tickets will commence on Wednesday, the 18th inst., and can be had till all are sold, the number being limited. No reserved seats. Doors will open at 6½, and the Concert commence at 7½ o'clock.
CONCERT COMMITTEE.
C. B. TILLMAN, Chairman. E. M. NEWBOULD,
JOSEPH FOWLES, THOMAS DIXON,
JNO. C. BEALES, M. D., W. D. CUTTERSTSON,
ROBERT HAGE, WILLIAM YOUNG,
HERSEY OWEN, HENRY DYER,
J. T. WALKER, ROBERT WALLER,
EDWD. F. WARD, Secretary and Treasurer. J. G. WELLS,
M. B BURNETT,
WILLIAM M. SMITH, J. LEAVCRAFT,
CHARLES VINTON, ARTHUR KENDALL,
A. H. GIBBES.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—DRESS Circle 25 cents; Pit 12½ cents; Orchestra Chairs 50 cts.; Private Boxes $6. THIS EVENING, Feb. 17, the entertainments will commence with the new drama of
ORION, THE GOLD BEATER.
Lindell.....J. H. Allen | Pat Mahaney.....G. L. Fox
Revival of the grand pantomime of
MAGIC PILLS.
And the drama of the
FRENCH SPY.

ARNHOLD, THE MAN IN MINIATURE, IS now exhibiting at No. 327 Broadway, opposite the Broadway Theatre. ARNHOLD is the greatest curiosity in the world, 3 years old, has a beard, and is fully developed like an adult male. Admission 25 cents.

DR. ABBOTT'S CELEBRATED EGYPTIAN MUSEUM.—The most popular, attractive and instructive Exhibition in the City, and the continual resort of persons of literary taste and refinement, is now open at No. 659 Broadway. Admission 25 cents.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THE CRYSTAL PALACE is still open to the Public, and contains many things as curious as it is wonderful. The statuary alone is worth the price of admission.

THE PALMER MARBLES.—STATUE OF Indian Girl and eleven other pieces of Sculpture, at No. 548 Broadway. Open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admittance 25 cents.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, NO. 497 BROADWAY.—The best collection of Paintings in this country. Description 100 Paintings. Open day and evening. Admission 25 cents.

THE BIBLIOTHEQUE, TUILERIES PALACE, MADAME D'ANGRI, MADAME JOHANNSEN, MR. JOSEPH BURKE, Sig. ABELLA, MR. THALBERG will play fantasias on "Don Giovanni," "Elisir d'Amore," "The Prayer of Moses," and Bondo from "Cenerentola." For the first time in New-York, the "Andante," and "Airs Russes."
MADAME D'ANGRI
will sing arias from "Semiramis," the "Barbiere di Seville," the "Rataplan," and Bondo from "Cenerentola."
MADAME JOHANNSEN
will sing arias "Der Freischütz," Schubert's "Morning Serenade," and "Volkslied," by Kucken.
MRS. E. L. DAVENPORT
will recite Prof. Longfellow's "Skeleton in Armor."
MR. JOSEPH BURKE
will play De Beriot's "Tremolo."
Reserved seats, $1 50 and $1, to be had at MAX BRAUN'S music store, ROSE'S bookstore, and at VAN NORDEN & KING'S. On Tuesday and Wednesday will be sold the $1 50 seats; On Thursday, the $1 and remaining $1 50 seats. All seats unsold to be had at the door. Doors open at 7½.

THALBERG'S CONCERTS IN BROOKLYN,
THURSDAY, Feb 19.
THE SALE OF SEATS
Commences THIS MORNING at 9 o'clock at ROSE'S bookstore and at MAX BRAUN'S, in Brooklyn; and at VAN NORDEN & KING'S, No. 45 Wall-st., New-York.

THALBERG'S SCHOOL CONCERTS IN BROOKLYN.
The first of Mr. THALBERG'S gratuitous concerts to the pupils of the Brooklyn and Williamsburg public schools will be given on THURSDAY, Feb. 19. No person admitted but the pupils, the teachers, the clergy and the press.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—THE Great Prize Drama of THE OLD FOLKS AT HOME revived.—TUESDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, A KISS IN THE DARK, and AWAY WITH MELANCHOLY, and POSTURISTIC CONVOLUTIONS. EVENING, at 7 o'clock, the domestic drama of OLD FOLKS AT HOME, and Posturistic Convolutions. The Living Phantom, Living Fat Woman, Happy Family, and Lady Franklin's Cake, pronounced to the *Republic* may be seen. Admission 25 cents; children under 10, 12½.

BALLS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—A GRAND BALL and Promenade Concert will be given at the Academy of Music on
THURSDAY, Feb. 19, 1857.
Tickets ($2, admitting one person,) can be obtained only of the following ladies and gentlemen, who have kindly consented to act as
MANAGERS:

Mrs. J. J. Astor,	Mrs. C. Kuhn,
Mrs. L. Aspinwall,	Mrs. A. L. Barbier,
Mrs. S. L. M. Barlow,	Mrs. M. G. Livingston,
Mrs Isaac Bell, Jr.,	Mrs. A. B Mott,
Mrs. J. Bishop,	Mrs. G. W. Miller,
Mrs. M. Colee,	Mrs. C. A. Mixton,
Mrs. H. A. Coit,	Mrs J. W. Otis,
Mrs. G. W. Cosier,	Mrs. J. C. Peters,
Mrs. R. L. Cutting,	Mrs. W. H. Paine,
Mrs. W. B Duncan,	Mrs. W. E Post,
Mrs De Trobriand,	Mrs. E Pendleton,
Mrs. G. G. Howland, Jr.,	Mrs. F. R Rives,
Mrs. H. Henderson,	Mrs. L. Rutherford,
Mrs C. A. Heckscher,	Mrs. R. Ray,
Mrs. W. Heffman,	Mrs. T. Strong,
Mrs. J. C. Hamilton,	Mrs. M Taylor,
Mrs. L. C. Jones,	Mrs T. Tileston,
Mrs. G. Jones.	Mrs. N. H. Wolfe.
Mrs. J. J. Jones.	
W. H. Appleton,	S. M. Fox, E. M. Newbould,
E. E. Anderson,	M H Grinnell, W. H. Paine,
L Aspinwall,	J. W. Gerard, J. V. Parker,
G. Bancroft,	J. Gihon, A Perry,
Jas. Bleecker,	G. G. Howland, Com. M. C. Perry
L Bradish,	R. S. Hone, J. F. Penniman,
H. W. Brevoort,	R. Heckscher, Walden Pell,
Geo. Bowdoin, Jr.,	G. Hoyt, J. Robertson,
Jos. Bridgham,	Ogden Haggerty, J. F. Ruggles,
Wm. Cauling,	Wm. B. Hoffman, C. T. Skaggs,
H. A. Coit,	L. A Hoffman, C. F. Stephenson.
S. H. Cary,	W. Irving, J. Strong,
E. Cunard,	Wm. Jaffray, L. Schmidt,
G. W. Coster,	W. H. Jones, L. S. Suarez,
C. A. Davis,	L. C. Jones, Arthur Shiff.
W. Dryson,	Peyton Jaudon, S. Tallmadge,
V. Delannoy,	A. Iselin, Alex. Taylor,
C. De Rham,	C. Kuhn, F. L. Waddell,
H. Delafield,	A. M Lawrence, R. Withers,
E. De Trobriand,	Arthur Lear, R. C. Winterbotham,
Wm. J. Emmet,	P. Marié, W. Whitewright, jr
R. Emmet, Jr.,	M. M'Comb, C. T. Winthrop,
Henry Fearing,	R. H. Messinger, N. H. Wolfe.
Dudley Field,	A. B. Mott,

ARMOUR GUARD.—FIRST ANNUAL MILITARY and civic soiree at Niblo's Saloon, on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 17, 1857. Tickets $3; can be obtained of the members of the Company, or at the door on the evening of the Ball
Capt. PETER D. BRAISTED, Jr., Chairman.
WM. F. SCOTT, Secretary and Treasurer, No. 75 Carmine-st.
N. B.—Military gentlemen are requested to appear in uniform.

GRAND BALL—ON MONDAY EVENING, 23d Feb. 18, at Mlle. CAROLINE VEZIEN'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 21 Howard-st.; the ball will open at 8 o'clock and close at 12. Tickets 50 cents. The above Academy is open every day for the instruction of ladies and gentlemen, at 3 o'clock P. M. and 7 o'clock in the evening, for practice.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES
No. 806 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
No. 127 MONTAGUE-PLACE, BROOKLYN.
New-York classes on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS. Brooklyn classes on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 3 and 4 P. M. for ladies and children, at 8 P. M. for gentlemen. Ladies' private classes at 2 P. M. Pupils can commence at any time during the season.
Practising assemblies for ladies and gentlemen, EVERY MONDAY EVENING in Brooklyn, and every SATURDAY EVENING in New-York. Former pupils can subscribe for the assemblies alone.

WANTED—BY TWO STEADY, RESPECTABLE girls; situations; one as good plain cook, and experienced in the care of bread, would assist in the washing and ironing; the other is an experienced nurse, can take charge of an infant from its birth, or would do chamberwork and fine washing, is a good plain sewer. Both have best City reference of 5 years. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 121 1st-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR TWO CAPABLE Protestant girls; one as chambermaid and seamstress, or would take a cook's place; the other as chambermaid and laundress, or as seamstress and chambermaid, or would do housework. Both have had considerable experience in first-class families and have the highest references. Apply at MANNING'S, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PORTER IN A dry goods, cotton or other store by a man of great experience in the receipt and delivery of goods; can mark sample and would make himself useful in any way he could. Good City references. Address JOHN RIELEY, No. 2198 Post-Office. N. B.—A small salary taken to commence with.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE Protestant young women, the one as cook, washer and ironer; bakes bread, pies, cakes, &c.; the other as chambermaid and washer, or chambermaid and seamstress. Both have the best of City references, and have no objections to go any distance in the country. Call or address, for two days, No. 24 3d av., Bible House.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO INTELligent willing girls; one is a good cook, makes excellent bread and pastry, and is a first-rate washer and ironer; the other is a neat chambermaid or nurse, and does the best of sewing; no objection to the country; understand the management of milk and butter; have 5 years' reference. Call at No. 129 Waverly-place.

WANTED—SITUAT

...FEB. 17, 1857.

...NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served in ... regular visitation for ONE SHILLING a week. Single ... TWO CENTS. Mail subscribers SIX DOLLARS a ...

...NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES is published ... Evening, (*Sundays Excepted.*) One edition will ... issued at noon and the other at THREE o'clock P. M. It ... be sent by mail at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing nearly all ... leading matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and ... is mailed at THREE DOLLARS a year.

The WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed ... TWO DOLLARS a year for single Copies; TWENTY-FIVE ... for TWENTY DOLLARS, to one address.

The TIMES FOR EUROPE is published on the ... of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6 cents ... single copies.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the ... of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6 ... for single copies.

Terms, *invariably cash in advance.*

Publication Office, No. 138 Nassau-st., cor. of Beekman.

RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO., Publishers.

To Correspondents.

We continue to be flooded with communications concerning the Burdell inquest. As this is now ended, and the whole case has gone into the hands of the Grand Jury, we see no good end to be attained by publishing them. Unless, therefore, they contain new views or new facts we must decline giving them insertion.

The pressure of news upon our columns has prevented the publication of sundry communications for which we hope to make room ere long.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

From the *Europa's* mails, which reached this city last evening, we have additional details of the China news. The authorities of Canton had apologized to the Americans for firing at their boat's crew and insulting their flag—giving as an excuse that it was a mistake—and this, it was believed, would be accepted. The British Admiral's official report is received, and gives a history of the attack on the "French Folly," which had been re-occupied by the Chinese. Latest accounts say the Admiral here commenced to storm the city with shot and shell, and its complete destruction would probably be effected in a few days. Among our extracts will also be found particulars of the burning of the Factories at Canton—a summary of which has already been received by telegraph.

Our Mexican correspondence contains some important news. The Republic, from robberies, assassinations, and political feuds within, and from its entangled relations with foreign powers, is in a most deplorable condition. It is to be regretted exceedingly that the Government of President COMONFORT, inaugurated under such favorable auspices, now lacks both unity and strength wherewith to contend against the combination of misfortune and evils that threaten its overthrow, murder and the most daring robberies, committed with impunity—Indians slaughtering men, women, and children in unprotected districts—revolution making a most dangerous headway in the North—dissensions in the Cabinet—and a complete diplomatic rupture with Spain are calamities, that will, we fear, prove too much even for the present enlightened and distinguished chief the of Mexican Republic.

Our Havana correspondent gives some additional details of the rupture between Spain and Mexico, and the return of the Spanish envoy to Cuba. From the accounts furnished it will be seen that there is no very great probability of an actual outbreak of hostilities.

It will be seen from our Special Washington Dispatch, that the Corruption Investigating Committee will, without doubt, make their report today, without waiting for the testimony of expected witnesses.

Our Washington correspondents send us a variety of interesting and curious speculations. Nothing is known about the Cabinet, but it is very positively asserted that Mr. ROBERT J. WALKER will not be a member of it. Our occasional Democratic correspondent predicts a conservative programme for the new President, and deprecates the premature censures that have been bestowed upon him in advance. Another correspondent thinks Mr. MARCY's chance of remaining in his present position to be good.

In the United States Senate, yesterday, the credentials of Mr. GWIN, from California, and Mr. HAMLIN, from Maine, were presented. A bill was introduced and referred, to pay Massachusetts a balance of $227,000 for disbursements during the War of 1812. Inquiry was directed to be made relate to the failure of the Post-Office Department to forward and deliver documents franked by members of Congress. In the House, about fifty Senate bills, making appropriations for river and harbor improvements, were reported from the Committee on Commerce under a suspension of the rules, and referred to the Committee of the Whole. The House refused to discharge the Committee of the Whole from the further consideration of the bill extending the Chaffee India Rubber Patent. Three hours were consumed in debate on the bill to settle the claim of a South Carolina militia company for services in 1812. The Tariff bill was then debated in Committee of the Whole.

After a discussion of the provisions of the Central American Treaty by the Senate in Executive Session yesterday, its further consideration was postponed until the 5th of March. The Extradition Treaty between the United States and the Netherlands was ratified.

Dispatches from General WOOL, received at the War Department, represent that peace prevails throughout the Department of the Pacific, and that there are no apprehensions of a renewal of hostilities on the part of the Indians—at least not so long as they are treated with ordinary justice.

The political majority of the Canal Board have been for some time at issue with Canal Commissioner FITZHUGH, in regard to the location of the line of enlarged Canal at Port Byron, Cayuga County; they claimed the right to change the line without the Commissioner's consent. Judge HARRIS, some weeks since, granted an injunction upon their action in so doing, but they appealed from his decision, which is now *sustained* by the Supreme Court. We presume the majority will not contest the point further, unless they are desirous of retarding the completion of the work of enlargement.

A general Convention of the Radical Abolitionists assembled at Utica yesterday, and will continue to-day. A series of resolutions was passed fully indorsing the sentiments of the Convention held at Worcester. About one hundred persons were present.

It is stated that private letters have been received in Philadelphia contradicting the favorable reports relative to Dr. KANE's health. It is feared that his death has occurred.

The average temperature at New-Orleans during the month of January was 54°.

In the State Senate yesterday, a bill was introduced providing for the better security of banknotes. It makes it necessary that the mortgage deposited with the Bank Superintendent shall be on improved and productive lands, and that they shall be only taken at eighty per cent. In the Assembly, a memorial was presented from the Chamber of Commerce of this City, against the removal of the Quarantine buildings, but asking for the establishment of another quarantine for infected vessels. Notice was given of a bill to incorporate an Accidental Death Insurance Company. The bill providing for the payment of the debts of Williamsburg was passed. The New-York Tax bill was ... after a reduction of ... $2,000.

The excitement ... consequence of the ... yesterday unabated. No further outbreak had taken place, but the authorities considered it advisable to keep one of the military companies under arms to prevent any attempt that might be made to rescue those of the rioters detained in custody. The wounded it was thought would all recover, except the man KELLY, who was severely stabbed. The report that a child had been killed in its mother's arms during the progress of the riot proves to have been incorrect. A legal investigation into the affair was begun yesterday at the Hudson County Court-House, the Mayor acting as magistrate. A number of witnesses were put upon the stand, but from none of them were any very important facts elicited. The investigation will be resumed to-day.

The Board of Councilmen, last evening, concurred with the Aldermen in agreeing with the Committee of the Fire Department as to the nomination of HENRY HOWARD as Chief Engineer. Mayor WOOD sent to them a veto upon the resolutions for removing Quarantine, because the Health Officers of last season were complimented therein, which compliment, he thought, should be censure; and because the movement was directed by speculators in landed property. Comptroller FLAGG writes to the Board to denounce the appointment of the *Sunday Leader* as an organ for advertising their proceedings, chiefly because the President of the Board of Aldermen is one of the proprietors, and thereby ineligible for any contract under the City Government.

Senator BRODERICK, of California, held levee at the Governor's Room, City Hall, yesterday, between 12 and 2 P. M. A large number of citizens shook his hand.

The case of JOSEPH LOCKITT against the owners of the steamboat *Henry Clay*, (burnt on the Hudson some years since,) was ended yesterday, after fifteen days of trial before Judge STRONG, by a verdict for the defendants—the owners.

The project of opening a new line of stages through Lexington-avenue failed of an affirmative vote by the Aldermen last night, when it was the special order. That settles the matter for the present.

In the Court of Sessions yesterday, Recorder SMITH addressed a special charge to the Grand Jury on the Burdell-murder case. In view of the present excitement on the subject, it is of unusual interest. Several burglars were convicted, and one of them was heavily sentenced.

The new store of Messrs. WILSON, MIDGLY & JENNINGS, at the corner of Duane and Church streets, was robbed by burglars on Monday evening of over $30,000 worth of silk and other goods. The burglars entered a building adjoining by forcing off a padlock, and from this building they entered the silk store by cutting a hole through the side wall, a thickness of three feet of solid masonry. One of the burglars was subsequently captured, having with him all the stolen property in a wagon.

Corruption in Congress.

To-day, it is expected, the Committee of Investigation will report the result of its inquiry into the charges of Congressional Corruption. It is over a month since the inquest was begun. Numerous witnesses have been examined,—some of whom are reported to have told all they knew, while others, it is suspected, found it convenient to know but little. The Committee has made a great show of zeal, and we believe has been desirous of probing the charges to the bottom. It embraced among its members several gentlemen of character, intellectual ability and legal experience: and whatever errors they may have committed, we have no reason to suspect them of any wish or willingness to screen the guilty or to ignore abuses in Congressional legislation.

The investigation grew out of an editorial in the DAILY TIMES of Jan. 6, which was read in the House of Representives by the clerk upon the demand of Hon. Mr. KELSEY of New-York. An effort was immediately made by several members to sneer the matter down by stigmatizing the charges as mere newspaper slander,—and the attempt would probably have proved successful, but for the prompt declaration of Mr. PAINE of North Carolina, that in one specific instance he *knew* the charges to be true. A resolution was then adopted, ordering an investigation, and ostentatiously basing it, not upon newspaper statements, but upon the explicit declaration of a member of the House. Yet the record of the first day's proceedings of the Committee will show that they took the ground at the very outset, that the inquiry was ordered exclusively on account of the charges made in the DAILY TIMES, and that the Editor of that journal must give evidence which should convict individual members of the corruption charged, or the whole investigation must fall through. This was a very ingenious dodge on the part of the Committee. Its real purpose was to change the character of the inquiry, and to make it an inquest upon the TIMES instead of one upon Congress. In spite of the seductions of the Committee, backed by the bullying of a large portion of the Press, the TIMES declined to accept the honor and responsibility of such a position. The Committee was assured that the TIMES was not responsible to Congress or its Committees,—but to the legal tribunals of the country,—for its conduct:—that the position taken by the Committee was precisely the opposite of that taken by the House,—and that, while the TIMES would take care that all the statements it had made should be sustained to the satisfaction of the public, it neither acknowledged nor assumed any responsibility for the Committee, which must perform the duty imposed upon it in its own way and to the best of its ability. The TIMES had brought no charge against individual members; it had asserted no personal knowledge of corruption in Congress on the part of its Editor, nor did it claim to be in possession of legal evidence which would convict any person of the misconduct charged. It did claim knowledge of the truth of its statements entirely sufficient for its own purpose, which was to call public attention to the evil. Congress wanted *more* knowledge, and for a different purpose, namely the punishment of the guilty parties and the vindication of its own character:—and it had imposed upon the *Committee*, and not upon the TIMES, the investigation of the subject.

The Committee, it is presumed, acquiesced in this view of the case,—which has at all events been the basis of its subsequent action. How far they have succeeded in obtaining testimony upon the subject, their report will show. From the very outset we have foreseen the difficulties that would embarrass their action. Witnesses to corruption must from the necessities of the case be, to some extent, accomplices in it; and they are not very likely to come forward to criminate themselves. There are so many ways, moreover, of evading direct responsibility in such cases, that it is very difficult to fasten upon individual members acts of ... on guilty. Still we ... if the report does not ... quite enough to justify everything that the TIMES has said upon the subject. We reprint in another portion of this sheet the article which prompted the inquiry,—in order that the precise nature of our statements on this subject may be understood. It will be seen how unfounded are the assertions, so freely made, that we claimed to be in possession of evidence that would convict members of Congress of corruption. But if the Committee has found such evidence, we shall be fully justified by it in everything we have stated on the subject,—and we have no doubt the public will decide that it was quite time such misconduct should be denounced and branded as it deserves.

Judgments of the Court of Claims for Overpaid Duties.

Public attention is, just now, especially attracted to the revenue cases passed upon by the Court of Claims, as they have become the subject of Congressional action, both in the Senate and House of Representatives. The Court, upon a most deliberate, profound and careful investigation, and after reargument in several cases, in order that every possible question of law or fact growing out of the subject should be thoroughly disposed of, have recently given quite a number of judgments in favor of importers, for duties illegally exacted from and paid by them.

The action of Congress on these judgments, which have been reported from the Court, is at present suspended in doubt. The Senate seems disposed to act favorably, but the House adversely, on them.

The subject is one of special interest, not to importers alone, but to this whole business community. We propose to give briefly an exposition of the principles on which the Court has acted in rendering the decisions in question.

The main points decided relate to the object and effect of protest, and the consequences of failure to make protest. It is a doctrine of the law of agency, long and well-settled, that where money is illegally demanded and received by an agent, he cannot exonerate himself from personal responsibility by paying it over to his principal. It proceeds upon the assumption, that the money in such case *belongs*, not to the agent's principal, but to the party paying it. The right to recover it back, is founded on what the law terms an implied *promise* to pay what in good conscience the party receiving the money is *bound* to pay. The right to recover, in the familiar action against the collector, is based upon this well-known doctrine of the common law. The object of the notice or "protest," which the act of Congress prescribed, was to warn the Collector that the importer, or party paying the duties, meant to hold him, the Collector, as agent personally responsible for the money. In case such protest was not made in time, or before the money was paid over by the Collector to the Government, his principal, which payment over is assumed to take place at once, the importer, by statute, lost his action against the Collector, ... recover back his money illegally demanded and received for duties not imposed by law, as Government, the *principal* in the transaction, could not be sued. The merchant had left then only his appeal to Congress by petition or memorial, notwithstanding his claim, as to its justice and efficacy, continued in full force. This petition to Congress, in such case, was indeed an application for justice and nothing else.

Now, in transactions between individuals, where the agent has paid over to his principal, in good faith and without notice, moneys illegally received by him in his character as agent, even though the agent may thereby have become, individually, exonerated, the party who paid the money to the agent still retains and continues to retain, in full force, his legal right of action to recover such money from the principal.

But, although as between individuals and the government, the same right against a principal was as an *abstraction* perhaps admitted, in practice it was generally ignored, and the retention or appropriation by the treasury of the duties exacted and paid without protest, although not imposed by law, was excused or disguised and covered up under the convenient name of a "gift." As such, the treasury has habitually regarded and treated duties paid over without protest, although improperly imposed. Congress, indeed, has sometimes granted redress to the importer, but rather as an act of grace than as a right.

The Court of Claims holds and has solemnly adjudged, in the cases now pending on its report before Congress, to which we have alluded, that a payment cannot be voluntary unless it is made in the exercise of a *free will*. And further, that, although where money is paid with a knowledge of the facts, but in ignorance of the law, it is constructively and in legal acceptance a gift to the person who receives it, there is a clear and practical distinction between *ignorance* and *mistake* of the law. That where money is paid under an actual mistake of the law, made directly with reference to the law itself, the payment is not voluntary or a gift to the party receiving it. And that where money is paid by a party under a mistake of his rights and his duty, and which he was under no legal or moral obligation to pay, and which the recipient has no right, in good conscience, to retain, it may be recovered back, whether such mistake was one of fact or one of law.

In pursuance of these views, the Court further, in making application of them to cases before it, have held that money collected for duties not imposed by law, and which, therefore, did not *belong* to the United States, could not have become their property by the mere payment of it to the treasury, "*upon any principle of law, or of reason, or of justice, or of Christian morals.*" That to retain money thus falling into the public treasury, is as unconscientious in the United States as in an individual who had received money under similar circumstances, and the legal duty or liability to repay it the same with both. And that where an importer, at the time of the passage of the Act establishing the Court of Claims, had a just claim against the Government for money paid it by mistake for duties not imposed by law, but no enforceable remedy for its recovery, and had lost his remedy against the Collector, and the Treasury would give no redress; his claim, as at its origin, still rested on an implied contract on the part of the United States to pay him back his money, and comes within the words, of the ... Act constituting the Court, and is one of the cases for which it was designed to provide.

This is a summary of the grounds on which the Court has founded its judgments in the above cases. They commend themselves to the intelligence and conscience of the public, and it is hoped public opinion will induce Congress to treat as final and conclusive decisions so truly consistent with private right as well as with public honor.

The New California Senator.

Senator BRODERICK is a striking illustration of the saying of TALLEYRAND, that nothing is successful in this world but success. Mr. BRODERICK left here some six or seven years since to seek his fortune in California, after having made an unsuccessful attempt to be elected a member of Congress. He had been a stone cutter, a porter-house keeper, and foreman of an Engine Company, employments which indicated plenty of bodily stamina, but not exactly the qualities to fit a youth for the duties of a Senator.

However, it is one of the blessings of a free country that anybody may be anything, and Mr. BRODERICK, who has heretofore been better known as *Dave*, keeping this in mind, determined to be a United States Senator. By virtue of good engineering and perseverance, he has succeeded in his aims, and on his return to his native City he is saluted with the welcome of a hundred guns.

We have never heard of any eminent services or brilliant exploits rendered by Mr. BRODERICK in California. But what of that? He has shown himself abundantly capable of taking care of himself; he is a Senator for six years, and that is sufficient. Yesterday he held a *levée* in the Governor's Rooms of the City Hall, and a flock of distinguished gentlemen, Ex-Senators, Governors, Aldermen, Judges and admirers of success generally, paid their respects to him, none of whom thought it worth while to bid him God-speed when he set off on his adventures.

Senator BRODERICK we believe to be about the best man of his party who could have been elected, and those who know him best entertain the best opinion of his abilities. We hope he will not disappoint their expectations. Just before leaving for California, he said in a half-desponding tone to a more successful politician than himself: "You have a field for the exercise of your talents, but I have not." He has now found his field, and it remains to be seen what he will reap in it.

MORALIZINGS ON THE BURDELL MURDER.—There is a strange disposition in certain quarters to make society in New-York responsible for the horrid crime of Dr. BURDELL's murder. As though such an occurrence were an unheard-of event. But, many just such tragedies have been enacted in all parts of the world and in all ages. At one of our theatres, last night, a play was presented for the first time in this country, based upon a very similar event, one of the oldest fables in the literature of Greece. *Medea* was deserted by her husband to go and live with a strange woman, and she, to be revenged upon him, kills her two children, of whom he was the father. Finally she is borne off in a fiery chariot, taking her two children with her, and as their father begs to be permitted to touch the soft skin of his dead sons, she glowers at him in her fierce wrath, and, with the bitter feeling of an injured woman, bids him remain on earth and grow old. The fable was old in the days of EURIPIDES, yet it is fresh and fearful now as then. Trace the course of the two tragedies to their origin, and the story of the Medea of antiquity will not be found very different from that of the Medea of Bond-street. A disregard of marriage ties, the sacrifice of domestic duties to the gratification of unbridled passions, led to the murder of the sons of Jason, and to the fearful deed with which the thoughts of the community have been saturated during the past two weeks.

The differences are very slight between the two dramas. Coroner CONNERY supplies the place of the Greek chorus, and all the rest is unchanged. *Medea* moved in the upper circles of her day, and claimed descent, in fact, from the Sun himself; she ran off with her lover, knowing that he had murdered her brother; and when he deserted her for another woman she first tried to murder him, and then, with a refinement of cruelty worthy of a woman scorned, she murdered her own offspring to spite him. Mrs. Medea, and Jason, Esq., belonged to the Fifth-aveneudles of the ancient world, yet they had the same vulgar passions that instigate the ungodly of our days to commit crime. Love, jealousy, pride, avarice and revenge, are the great staple passions of humanity, and they have no more to do with New-York society, with "fashionable religion," or our peculiar institutions, than with the laws of the Medes and Persians. They are independent of all society—they are the concomitants of our fallen and unregenerate natures, and stick to us with fearful tenacity. All that we have to encourage us is that they are less abundant, and less virulent than they were in the old time, before the light of Christianity shed its divine influences upon the world, and we believe they are constantly undergoing the process of subjugation by the influences of civilization. Seeing what crimes have been committed in the great cities of the old world in past times, and what terrible deeds are even now perpetrated in our rural towns, the occasional developments of crime in New-York should not excite so much wonder, as the infrequency of their occurrence.

AN IRISH ROW.—The sporadic riot among the Irish laborers on the Bergen Tunnel on Saturday was rather more serious in its consequences than such riots usually have been, but, beyond the personal injury suffered by some of the persons engaged in it, and the temporary suspension of the work upon which they were employed, it amounts to nothing. It was only an Irish row, and Irish rows are as easily excited as they are put down. It was a type of all the Irish rows and revolutions that have occurred since the days of BRIAN BOROIHME—a fight for the sake of fighting. It shows what little hope there can ever be for the success of an Irish rebellion when such bloody feuds can exist between emigrants from neighboring counties in a distant country. Here are some 1,200 Irishmen working together, when suddenly they remember some traditional feud which had its origin before the time of St. Patrick, and has been nurtured by their ancestors, and they fall afoul of each other with the ferocity of demons and a wild hulla-balloo ... [illegible] ... which can only be quelled by the intervention of the militia. If they had been left alone, they would have *destroyed* each other, in the style of the Kilkenny cats, who were the true types of Irish parties. Until the "O'Briens and O'Flahertys" can learn to agree among themselves they can never hope to made head against a common enemy.

OUR AMIABLE NEIGHBORS.—The assumption of our country cotemporaries that murder and robbery are crimes indigenous in New-York, and that the thrift and energy that beget prosperity also generate immoralities, is not based upon facts. We wish that the small towns and rural districts were as free from evil-minded people as our amiable cotemporaries would have us believe, for, if they were, we should be strongly tempted to change our residence. But from some experience, and a pretty general acquaintance with what is going on in various parts of the country, we do not find that there is more rascality and crime in the commercial metropolis of the Union than in the smaller towns.

One of our Boston cotemporaries, basing his remarks upon the recent tragedy in Bond-street, enlarges at great length upon the wickedness of New-York, and, in the succeeding paragraph gives an account of the murder of the postmaster of Hingham by his wife. The Albany *Evening Journal* has an article about "the defencelessness of life and property" in this "misgoverned city," and then proceeds to give the particulars of a case of garroting in the pleasant little city of Troy. It would be as well if our amiable neighbors would remember the injunction about the beam in the eye.

BITTER REFLECTIONS.—The Philadelphians take the transfer to New-York of the screw steamships which were to connect their port with Liverpool, very much to heart; and now that their dream of commercial supremacy has been dispelled, they begin to regret the exultations in which they indulged when these ships first steamed up the Delaware. "The captains of these steamers," says the Philadelphia *Journal*, "were welcomed with feasting and merriment, and all kinds of professions were made under the inspiration of champagne." But champagne and speeches, as the Philadelphians have sadly learned, amount to very little in establishing a line of steamships. We are sorry to see our neighbors of the Quaker City so very much cast down about so small an affair. They should make up their minds to get along without ocean steamers, and employ their capital and their energies in another direction. Instead of lamenting over the champagne suppers they gave to the Captains of the steamers, let them console themselves with the reflection that they had a good time and indulged for a while in a pleasant dream of rivaling New-York.

DR. CONNERY'S NATIVITY.—The *Irish American* closes a very long, zealous and futile defence of Coroner CONNERY's conduct in the Burdell Inquest, with the following:

"We hope we are wrong—we wish we were deceived—but we do really believe that if Dr. CONNERY *had not had the honor of being born in Ireland*, he would not, at the present writing, have to encounter an outcry so savage and merciless as that to which we refer."

This is the first time we have seen the Coroner's place of nativity brought into the discussion of his official conduct. What is said may possibly be true. Whether it is or not, one thing does not admit of doubt, namely, that if Dr. CONNERY "had not had the honor of being born in Ireland," the *Irish American* would never have volunteered its services in his defence.

Miss Matilda Heron in Medea.

Miss MATILDA HERON passed the fiery ordeal of a second *début* last night with success. The play selected for the occasion was "Medea," distilled by M. LEGOUVE, and condensed by Miss HERON for convenient application. It has been the fate of this tragedy, from the time of EURIPIDES down to the present day, to undergo the improvements and modifications of innumerable adaptors. Among the moderns, CORNEILLE was, perhaps, the most important, LEGOUVE the least so. The original maintains its position among scholars as one of EURIPIDES' most powerful, as it is one of his most unequal works. It is sufficient for our purpose to say that M. LEGOUVE departs from the original in many important respects, and that Miss HERON's version is a short and creditable adaptation of the latter. The dialogue is occasionally marred by poetic commonplaces, and by an ambiguity which does not always possess the merit of being mellifluous.

The story of the tragedy is known to every reader of classic literature, but as there are others who will witness its performance we will briefly recapitulate it. Our much-abused friend *Jason* is the hero. To obtain possession of the golden fleece he goes to Colchis, where he is required to yoke two brazen-footed bulls that breathe fire, plough a certain portion of land with them, and sow the teeth of a dragon, from whence a host of armed men arise. Whilst in discharge of these onerous duties he makes the acquaintance of the King's daughter *Medea*—a benevolent creature who falls desperately in love with the hero. The affection appears to be mutual, and the couple elope to Greece. Here *Medea* proves her devotion in a sanguinary but heroic manner, and contributes to the State two children with hard names. *Jason* ought to be the happiest of men, but he is false like the rest of his sex, abandons his wife and children, goes to Corinth and contracts a matrimonial alliance with the king's daughter *Creusa*. *Medea*, mistaking her husband's absence, and mistrusting it, follows him, discovers the truth, and prevents its consummation by a miscellaneous slaughter. *Jason's* infidelity and the dreadful consequences of it are the subject of the tragedy.

In selecting this tragedy for representation Miss HERON has been actuated, we should imagine, by a desire purely artistic, to indicate the verge and swing of her genius; to show that it revolves in no narrow circle, and that it can grasp the loftiest passions with firmness. The play *as* a play can never be popular; but as a medium for the display of Miss HERON's powers it will have its success. In *Camille* Miss HERON interpreted the agonies of a purely sacrificial love; in *Medea* it is the same passion maddened by jealous fear, and finally overturned by the wildest thirst for revenge; a thirst so diabolical that it is sated only in the blood of her own offspring. To sustain this, or any other character in ancient tragedy, requires a remarkable combination of physical and psychological gifts. There is actually no culmination, no progress, in the play. The catastrophe is anticipated from the commencement, and the only interest evolved is from the struggle of maternal tenderness with the fiercer emotions which rend the bosom of Medea. In each of these phases, Miss HERON is admirable. Her soliloquy in the first act, where she compares herself to a lioness guarding her cubs, was terrific with the intensity of awful meaning she threw into it. Her appeal to her children, in the third act, was overpowering in its utter desolation. The latter scene was, in our estimation, by far the most artistic and powerful we have yet seen Miss HERON render, and is in itself sufficient to maintain the high position that has been awarded to her by the public. We do not wish it to be understood that these were the only points of the tragedy worthy of commendation. Far from it. In almost every scene there were indications of bold and daring originality, resulting in effects which must be seen to be appreciated.

All plays of this school are more or less spasmodic, and for this reason the effect is unsatisfactory on the mind. Although Miss HERON's performance was well sustained throughout, it seemed more fragmentary than was actually the case. Compared with *Camille*, the majority will award the prize to the latter. Some of the lady's attitudes were fine and impressive, but there was at times an absence of the dignified repose ... [illegible] ... Jason was far too impetuous and haughty. In this play *Jason* is not the resplendent hero, the chief of the Argonauts, the companion of demigods; but an ungrateful and perfidious blackguard, who knows that he is guilty, and tries by the meanest sophistry to hide his guilt from himself. The other characters were decently sustained.

At the end of each act Miss HERON was called out, and received a double bouquet at the fall of the curtain. The demonstration was complete.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The first season under M. MAURICE STRAKOSCH came to a successful close on Friday evening, on which occasion the "Trovatore" was played to a very large audience. In spite of bad weather, unfavorable season, old operas, hostile papers, &c., M. STRAKOSCH has made a pecuniary success. His experimental campaign of twelve nights has resulted in five moderately full houses, and seven large and remunerative ones. The last night's house contained, we believe, more money than on any previous occasion. Thanks to the economy of his arrangements, M. STRAKOSCH has made both ends meet in a satisfactory manner, and will commence another campaign on Monday next. Mme. DE WILHORST, whose sudden indisposition occasioned the management much loss, has now entirely recovered, and will sing on most of the nights of the coming season.

THALBERG'S CONCERT.—An immense house greeted Mr. THALBERG's reappearance last evening. The novelties of the evening were two new pieces by THALBERG and a declamation by Mrs. E. L. DAVENPORT. Mesdames JOHANNSEN and D'AVESE assisted, and Mr. BURKE, the violinist, played Sconer's "Tremolo," with effect. Mr. THALBERG produced from his *repertoire* the "Andante" and "Rondeau Arie," never played before by him in this country. It is quite needless to say that they were charmingly executed.

In the morning Mr. THALBERG gave a very delightful Free Concert to the pupils of the Public Schools. Some 2,500 boys and girls were delighted.

Marine Matters.

SOUND NAVIGATION RESUMED.

The Steamer *C. Vanderbilt*, Capt. FRAZER, left for Stonington at her regular hour (4 o'clock) yesterday afternoon; this is the first boat sent by this line since the ice blockade. She had a large freight but few passengers.

The Steamer *Empire State*, of the Fall River Line, left at 2 o'clock. The *Bay State* and *State of Maine* which left New-York on Saturday, P. M., reached Fall River at 9 o'clock Sunday morning.

The Steamer *Worcester*, of the Norwich and Worcester Line, also left yesterday at 2 o'clock, and the *Connecticut* is expected here to-day, she having left New-London yesterday afternoon. This line have had three large steamers—the "*Boston*," "*Lexington*" and "*M. Sanford*"—running to New-London, via Sandy Hook, during the ice obstructions through the Sound, for the transportation of freight. After the arrival of the "*M. Sanford*" to-day this outside line will be suspended, and the regular trips, as heretofore, resumed through the Sound. Large quantities of freight go by each boat, but passengers are waiting for the ice to give way, when travel will resume its wonted channels.

NEW-JERSEY AND CENTRAL RAILROAD.

The Erie passengers all go by this route at present. The *Wyoming* leaves pier No. 1 North River at 7½ o'clock A. M., and from foot of Cortlandt-street, at 3:30 P. M., to connect at Great Bend with the Erie Road. The boats are not regular on account of the ice, but passengers go forward by New-Jersey Railroad from the foot of Cortlandt-street. In a few days it is expected they will resume operations by the regular line.

THE EASTERN BELLE.

The bark *Eastern Belle*, ashore on Long Beach, has been discharged and hove off on to the outer bar. She is leaking badly, but it is thought that she will be brought up to the city season at the extra steam pump arrives, which is on the way down. Her cargo is being reshipped from the Beach on board of lighters.

The Hamburg steamer *Borussia*, Capt. EHLERS, left yesterday forenoon for Hamburg with eight cabin, and 45 steerage passengers. She also carried a large freight.

The French steamer *Vigo*, Capt. SHARP, left yesterday noon for Havre, with seven passengers, among whom was Mr. CLAYTON, United States Consul at Moscow.

A thick fog prevailed yesterday morning, by which the Brooklyn and Williamsburg Ferries were considerably interrupted in their trips, to the annoyance and detention of people desiring to reach the City. The Hoboken and Jersey City ferries experienced the same difficulty, one boat waiting for the other to arrive before starting to avoid the danger of collision.

The following telegraphic dispatches have been received by ELWOOD WALTER, Esq., Secretary of the Board of Underwriters:

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sunday, Feb. 15

The ship *Columbia*, of Bath, from Newport, Wales, with a cargo of railroad iron, went ashore on the South Breaker to-day, in a squall, in the same manner that the ship *Fides* went on. She will probably be a total loss.

Schooner *Pocahontas*, from New-York, got ashore in the Beach Channel on the 13th. Steamers have been sent to her assistance.

BEAUFORT, N. C., Friday, Feb. 13.

Schooner *R. L. Myers*, of and from New-York, is stranded upon Acracock Bar.

The Henry Clay Case.

This case, which has been before the Circuit Court, Brooklyn, for several weeks, was brought to a close yesterday, the jury rendering a verdict in favor of Defendants—the owners of the *Henry Clay*.

☞ Circuit Court Calendar, (Brooklyn,) for this day. Nos. 22, 26, 27, 28, 31, 34, 36, 37, 39, 41, 42, 44, 45, 46, 48.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

R. R. R.—RADWAY'S READY RELIEF IS A household remedy. In cases of accidents or sudden sickness it will quickly relieve the sufferer from pain and protect you against any serious difficulty. Small-Pox, Scarlet Fever, Cholera, Bilious Fevers, &c., Radway's Relief and Regulators will cure and prevent. A dose of Radway's Relief or Regulators has time and again saved life.

R. R. R. office, 162 Fulton-st., N. Y. Sold by Dr. Fisher, corner of Bleecker and Christopher-sts. and 197 Ninth-av.; Norton's, 448 Eighth-av.; Dr. Guion, corner of Bowery and Broome-sts.; W. B. Zeiber, No. 44 South Third-st., Philadelphia; Mrs. Hayes, No. 175 Fulton-st. Brooklyn.

THE ROTARY LOCK!
A PERFECT SECURITY AGAINT BURGLARS.
FOR SALE BY
MANY, BALDWIN & MANY,
No. 49 John-st.

INSURE YOURSELF AGAINST BURGLARY!
EXTRA SAFE NIGHT-LATCHES.
MANY, BALDWIN & MANY,
No. 49 John-st.

EXTRA SAFE PADLOCKS,
FOR STORE AND VAULT DOORS.
MANY, BALDWIN & MANY,
No. 49 John-st.

SEWING MACHINES.—I. M. SINGER & CO.'S *Gazette*, a beautiful pictorial paper, contains full and reliable information about sewing machines, and answers all questions that can be asked on the subject. All who read this paper will learn how to purchase a sewing machine with which $1,000 a year, clear profit, can be made, and will be protected from being imposed upon by any of the humbug machines now before the public. I. M. SINGER & CO.'S *Gazette* will be sent gratis to all who apply by letter or otherwise.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway, New-York.

LEARY & CO.'S NEW QUARTERLY PATTERN for Gentlemen's Dress Hats, is this day issued, together with a large invoice of Paris Hats of late styles, including the celebrated Cambridge Soft Hat, (a new water-proof article,) in various colors, and for sale at our counters only.
LEARY & CO.,
Leaders of Fashion for Gents' Hats,
Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House, Broadway.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE WIGS AND TOUPEES.—The best in the world; the only reliable Hair Dye known, perfect and instantaneous; harmless and beautiful in its results. Applied in twelve private rooms. BATCHELOR'S WIGS surpass all; their new improvements satisfy the interested that BATCHELOR'S are permanent. Avoid the ridicule attached to bad dyes and mighty wigs. The largest and best stock always at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

LOOK OUT
FOR OUR
ADVERTISEMENT
On the third page of this paper in the Dry Goods column.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

SMITHSONIAN HOUSE,
BROADWAY, ... OF HOUSTON-ST., NEW-York. Hotel ... on the European Plan, or on the American ... at option. ... Cars, and best throughout. ... BENJAMIN ROBERTS.

UNION INDIA RUBBER COMPANY'S ... for sale cheap by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, 4 ...

[illegible] Trial.

End of the Irish "Faction" at Hudson City.

The Military Still Under Arms—The Prisoner and the Wounded—A Visit to the Scene of Conflict—Commencement of the Legal Examination, &c., &c., &c.

It was an Irish riot,—a ferocious "faction" fight. What more can be said about it? Like all such it originated in whisky and ended in bloodshed. Two began it, but nearly all in the patches had a hand in before it was concluded. The excitement which it occasioned continued yesterday, but in a lesser degree. Many from the neighboring cities and towns visited the scene of disturbance, and the immediate residents seemed for the time to have vacated their ordinary occupations, to meet in the streets and discuss the matter in knots, or assemble about the Court House and Jail, to await anxiously the result of the legal proceedings.

The Hoboken military, which had been on duty until that time, were dismissed about 2 o'clock yesterday morning, and their place supplied by the "Washington Greys," of Hudson City, Lieut. PRYOR commanding. The "Greys" numbered 30 muskets. Besides this force, 30 special policemen were sworn in.

The whisky being out, and the most vicious being incarcerated, there was no attempt of any kind at disturbance.

The workmen very generally suspended labor, and during the entire day hundreds of them thronged about the Court-House, greatly interested in the proceedings which were going on before the Mayor.

None of

THE WOUNDED

have died. JAMES KELLY, who was so badly stabbed, cannot recover.

JAMES FLANNAGAN and VINCENT MCKENNA, the two others most severely beaten, will probably recover. They present a digusting appearance—their heads are swolen and bloody, eyes closed, faces battered, and their clothes besmeared with mud. FLANNAGAN is the greater sufferer; for in addition to his other injuries, several of his ribs are broken and he is otherwise badly bruised about the body. Our Reporter found him lying in the middle of one of the upper corridors on a pallet of straw. He seemed to be in much pain; said he was pretty well cared for but would feel better if removed to some Hospital. He is a Connaught man, and unmarried. He declares solemnly he had no "act or part" in the riot, and that he was suddenly assailed and beaten on the night of the riot by a man with whom he had been drinking on friendly terms in the early part of the evening. He gave the name of this man, and asked eagerly "Can nothing be done with him?"

"Certainly," he was answered, "if you can swear positively that it was by him you were beaten."

"He had an ould grudge in for me, ye see," said FLANNAGAN, "but I did'nt think he'd act so treacherously. He hit me before I knew it, and ye see I had a cup or two in."

He then went on to explain the cause of the animosity between himself and the man whom he accused of having beaten him, but the explanation was not a very lucid one.

MCKENNA is a Corkonian—very athletic, and seemingly an honest fellow. He was able to walk about, though there was scarcely a part of his head or face that was not in some way wounded and disfigured. He said he was not at all alarmed, for he knew that when the truth came out he would be liberated—"For ye see, Sur," he said, "I did not rise me hand to a livin' mortal, good or bad. I was out with a friend, ye see, and just as I was goin' home, and when I got on top of the hill, I saw the shanties in a blaze, and heard the ruction goin' on. Two fellows then came up to me and said, (I tell ye God's own truth,) 'Who are you?' 'Well,' said I, 'as to that, I suppose it don't make much odds.' Just then, Sur, one of them draws off, and, with a piece of a board, hit me a wipe here, (pointing to a terrible wound on the side of the head,) and that's all I know about it."

The wounds of the others are comparatively trivial.

NOT YET "KILT."

The little girl, MARY BARRETT, reported dead on Monday, is as well as she possibly can be, and was not in any way injured during the riot. The rumor of her death arose from a statement of her mother, who, on Sunday night, rushed screaming to the authorities with the announcement that her "babby had been kilt entirely!" But the babby was not even "kilt" partially.

THE FACTIONS.

Justice to the "Fardowns" demands the mention that the ruction on Bergen Hill was not between "Corkonians" and "Fardowners," but between "Corkonians" and Connaught men. There is a distinction. The "Fardowners" are from the "far north," or province of Ulster; while the Connaught men, as their name implies, come from the province o' Connaught, or the west.

Those from the province of Munster are generally designated by the slightly disparaging term o "Corkonians." The men of the other province o Ireland,—Leinster—appear to have no special ill-will to any one of the other three provinces, and sometimes takes sides with one party and sometimes with another. Being, as a whole, more cultivated than those from either of the other provinces, they seldom, however, take sides at all.

THE SCENE AT HUDSON CITY

Yesterday was not a romantic one. Its streets and the roads leading to it were in a horrible condition. The scattered houses looked deserted and lonely, and the little board shanties built upon the "patches" and occupied by the laborers, looked as though they had recently been subjected to a heavy bombardment which caused their occupants to flee away in haste for shelter elsewhere. Fat pigs waddled about their doors uncontrolled in their movements, and a few lean dogs sneaked cowardly around, seemingly ashamed of the conduct of their masters.

The smoking ruins of four of the shanties were to be seen half covered by their mud foundations, about which were grouping some women and children in search, no doubt, of some remnant of their property. The occupant of one of the largest of the destroyed shanties, an old woman who kept boarders, is in a state of desperation at the loss of some $40 in bills, which she said were burnt with her trunk, containing her clothes.

There were but few men about. Nearly all of those not in prison being about the Court-House or at work in the shafts. Those that were to be seen were very cautious in their remarks to strangers. They all seemed to heartily regret the occurrence of the riot, and some of them avowed their intention to clear away entirely from such a "murtherin set." No two agreed as to the origin of the fight; the Corkonians putting the blame upon the Connaughtmen, and the Connaughtmen upon the Corkonians.

Several other participants in the riot were arrested yesterday, two of them in Jersey City, to which place they had fled to be out of the reach of justice.

Such facts in reference to this matter as were elicited at the legal examination, will be found below:

The Legal Inquiry.

The investigation was commenced at about 12½ o'clock, before Mayor VAN RIPEN. The Court Room was crowded.

The District-Attorney, Mr. J. DUNN LITTELL, examined the witnesses.

After the prisoners had been brought into Court, the District-Attorney stated that he had asked Mr. J. W. OLMSTED to appear as counsel for them, but he had refused. He desired that they should be represented by counsel, and he suggested to the Mayor to send for Mr. OLMSTED, who would probably come on his solicitation. He was accordingly sent for but refused to attend, and so the investigation proceeded without him.

SAMUEL ROBINS, Esq., Chief of Police, then called the names of the prisoners, as follows:

1. James Barrett.	24. Charles Tanly.
2. Phillip Gilmartin.	25. James Brannan.
3. John Sullivan.	26. Thomas Farrell.
4. James Flanigan.	27. Thomas Crosbey.
5. Timothy Corbitt.	28. Michael Burns.
6. Dennis Falvey.	29. John McGreevey.
7. Thomas Mullaney.	30. James Annin.
8. Owen Connely.	31. Thomas Sharkey.
9. Thomas Stokes.	32. Martin Hunt.
10. Michael Manahan.	33. Michael Dolan.
11. John Quinn.	34. Thomas Riley.
12. Patrick Coleman.	35. Michael Caugh.
13. Jerry Daley.	36. James Donly.
14. John Hanly.	37. John Moran.
15. Morris Lee.	38. Edward Gilmartin.
16. Thomas McCarthy.	39. Peter Cahill.
17. James Bolan.	40. Patrick Tracy.
18. John Corbitt.	41. Michael Paden.
19. Thomas Costillo.	42. Patrick Douly.
20. Patrick Reynolds.	43. James McDermett.
21. Thomas Morrison.	44. Thomas McMahon.
22. Jimmy Poole.	45. Patrick Cullen.
23. Michael Sweed.	

The first witness called was Mr. *James H. Mallory*, the contractor for building the tunnel: These men have formerly been employed by him; most of them were [illegible] Saturday the riot commenced at about 2 o'clock on Saturday last; I do not know personally of any facts in regard to this riot; all that I can ascertain the facts it was a fight between the Corkonians and Fardowners; there was no strike for wages, or anything of that kind on Saturday; the fight that I saw only lasted a few moments; I understood from fifty to one hundred attacked one man; the man attacked was JAMES BARNET; I don't know who inflicted the injuries upon him; the fight, I should think, continued some ten or fifteen minutes; I asked the cause of the fight and was told that some fifty men had attacked BARNET while he was going to his work; I saw no fight from two to two and a-half o'clock at shaft two; I know all by sight that engaged in the fight I saw; there is only one of them among the prisoners; I don't know of any in custody now who were in that fight; I saw five or six men fighting with stones and clubs; some ten or fifteen others soon gathered around them; this fight lasted three minutes; Patrick Coleman was engaged in it; I don't see him present now; I do not know of any one who was present at this fight from whom any information could be obtained; about five o'clock in the afternoon the fight again broke out, and the attack was made upon the shanties; they tore them down and set four or five on fire; I saw them tearing down the shanties; I believe these shanties were occupied at the time; the man Coleman has been in my employ a month or two; he was intoxicated on Saturday; I do not think any children were burned to death in those shanties; I believe the riot continued the greater part of the night; although I don't know of any disturbance after ten o'clock, as I went to bed at that hour; I think that Patrick Collins is a bad man; I can't give the name of any person who set fire to the shanties nor can I give the names of any who inflicted the injuries upon Gilmartin; I do not know the names o the men in my employ who have not yet been arrested, but I know their features; I can say nothing further in relation to this matter, as I kept away from the trouble.

Cornelius Calvin, Mr. Malorry's time-keeper, was then sworn, and testified: I did not know the first man engaged in the disturbance; I saw the fight in the distance; I think of the 1,200 men in Mr. Mallory's employ, some 350 or 400 were fighting; I don't know who inflicted the injuries on John Barnet; I didn't see any weapons; I heard reports of firearms; I don't know positively who was shot; I heard a man was shot in the neck; I can't state anything further of this transaction; I went to Prison this morning to get the names of the prisoners.

William Joy was next sworn, and testified: I am foreman under Mr. Mallory; I saw a little of this riot; the men here—some of them—worked under me till about eight o'clock; Thomas Sharkey, Edward Gilmartin, and Patrick Tracey, worked up to seven or eight o'clock Saturday evening; they commenced at No. 1 shaft; they left work, saying that they could not see their shanties burn; I did not know any men engaged in the riot; I can't say how many were engaged in the fight; about fifty of the men were paid in the morning; they were all sober; they don't drink at the shafts; I don't know anything further in relation to the affair.

Ellen Sullivan was then sworn and examined; she held a babe in her arms: I lived in one of the burned shanties; I have no place to live now; I was inside when the shanty was set on fire; it took place about nightfall; I don't know the names of the men who set my shanty on fire; I could point them out if I saw them; I am married; my husband, James Murphy, is in the "ould counthry;" I saw all the riot; it commenced between one and two o'clock; I don't know who commenced it; three or four first began fighting, and round my shanty the numbers increased from fifteen to thirty; they tore the boards with axes, &c.; I was up stairs at the time; Mrs. Lee was in the house; her husband is named Morris Lee; my sister was also inside; Mrs. Lee was up stairs, and my sister when they commenced to tear the shanty; I called them down; the men came into the shanty and tore my trunk from my hands; I heard men outside say, "Shoot the women," but I don't know who they were; I then left the shanty and ran a while, and then came back, and the bed, trunk, table and all were on fire when I returned to the shanty; I snatched the trunk, and the men took it and tossed it back into the fire; the shanty was then burned; Mrs. Powell's shanty was also burned; didn't know if some men burned it; I didn't see any fire-arms of any kind; I saw one man beating another, and would know the man if I saw him; I had $230 or $270 in my trunk; I did not see them open it, but they threw it in the fire, and all the money was lost; only two shanties were burned whose occupants I knew; there were four burned altogether; no life was lost in my shanty, but I was burned, and the child's dress caught fire; I had to tear my apron off; I don't know anything more but what I have told; I had no boarders but my brother and another man; I was preparing to take boarders on the 1st of the next month; I had a fire in the stove in the shanty; the fire took place on the opposite side from the above first; the stove was safe at that time.

[At this point of the testimony the prisoners were requested to stand up that the woman might recognize any whom she saw at the fight. Mayor Van Reipen addressed them thus: "*Four* of you prisoners stand up, *five* at a time." She recognized John Moran, Michael Dolan, Patrick Donelly and James McDermott, and stated there were two others who had not been arrested.]

Witness resumed—The men whose names I mention I recognize as being those engaged in burning my shanty; I have not seen any of the wounded men; I don't know whether any of these men were the leaders; in such confusion I couldn't hear one giving direction; I left these four men at my shanty when I ran away; I can't say how many were at Mrs. Powell's shanty, as I was too far off; I can't tell you who would a be good witness to examine, as everybody ran away; Mrs. Powell's husband is dead.

Mary Kelly, wife of the man dangerously injured, next testified: I live in one of the shanties on Mr. Riley's land; I was at home, attending my sick child; my husband was "struck" in three places; his name is Jas. Kelly; Dr. Mulford has been with him since he was first "struck;" he is wounded in the breast; one wound on the right side and one on the left side; he was also severely kicked; the Doctor says the wounds were given with a dirk-knife; he worked in shaft No. 7; he had been for his money, and was coming home; he came to dinner about two o'clock; I don't know how long he stayed at home, but think it was over two hours; he went to get his pay; he was sober at the time; he didn't tell me anything about the riot before dinner; I knew nothing of the riot until he came home in the evening and said he was stabbed; it was about half-past five; I saw the crowd below our house, and he was running away from them; my husband has not been able to leave the shanty nor to move except he is lifted; he has been engaged at the works about seven months; he never had a difficulty with any of them before; none of the men ever came to the shanty to quarrel with him; I found all his money in his pocket the next morning; I don't know the person who stabbed my husband, but Terry Bird told me last night he knew who stabbed him; he didn't tell me the names; two men were there at the time; Terry said nothing more about the matter; my husband don't expect to live; yesterday he had hope of living, but to-day he says he knows he will die; he told me he did not know who stabbed him; a German doctor (Koch) was in the house when my husband came in; he was attending the sick child; he examined my husband's wounds the moment he came in; I know no more of the occurrence; my shanty is not near those that were burned.

REV. MR. COYLE REFUSES TO TELL WHAT WAS SAID AT THE CONFESSIONAL.

Rev. James Coyle, of St. Mary's Church, Jersey City, sworn and examined by the District Attorney:—About 9 o'clock on Saturday night, a person came to me and said, that there had been a riot on Bergen Hill, and that my assistance was required by a man named HARTIGAN; I proceeded to the Hill, but did not see HARTIGAN; I was then told that a man named KELLY was also badly injured; I went then and saw KELLY, TERRY BIRD accompanied me to his house; he directed me that KELLY was hurt, it was another man that told me that; I found KELLY insensible; I can state nothing that occurred at KELLY's house which bears upon this case; TERRY left there with me; he told me nothing of who the man was that stabbed KELLY; what KELLY said to me at that time was very discordant; I have not seen KELLY since Saturday night; I know nothing whatsoever of the riot; the names of some of those engaged in it I know by hearsay only; I first heard that a man named MICKSTY KELLY was the instigator of the riot; but I found that he had been sick in bed for some days, and that it was not true; a man named BRIAN, whose first name I don't know, told me this about KELLY; another man, whom I don't know, told me that CARTY was the instigator of the riot; I have no knowledge of any others being wounded, except HARTIGAN and KELLY.

District-Attorney—What conversation took place between Kelly and yourself on Saturday night?

Witness—I have told you that Kelly was insensible, and that he spoke discordantly.

Q.—Did he make any confession to you of anything relating to this riot? A.—I object to answer anything regarding a confession.

Q.—For what reason? A.—The confession is a thing too sacred.

District-Attorney—I want you to answer the question—tell me what he confessed?

Witness—I do not want to answer the question; I say that a man who makes a confession has simply confessed; I do not want to speak of the matter.

Q.—I want you to say whether Kelly made a confession. A.—I will not answer whether he made a confession or not.

Q.—What was Kelly's condition when you saw him? A.—It was very low, as far as I could judge; I told you before I thought he was insensible.

District Attorney—Mr. Coyle, you understand that I do not want you to answer any questions which you may clerically be obliged not to divulge, but it is proper for me to ask you whether Kelly made a confession to you or not—one witness has already sworn that he made a confession.

Witness—I object to that question; I am willing to answer every question that it is proper for me to answer.

District Attorney—But you may think a question not proper to answer that is very proper.

Witness—I have my own idea of that.

Q.—Do you know many of the men engaged in this work? A.—I knew few personally, but knew many by sight.

Q.—Do you know anything else about this riot A.—I can give no information but what I have already stated; I have told all I know about it.

Q.—Did Terry Bird tell you he knew who stabbed Kelly? A.—I did not hear him say that he knew who stabbed Kelly.

Q.—Mr. Coyle, did Kelly say to you anything about his participation in this riot? A.—I don't recollect; I don't think he did.

Q.—Did he mention the name of any other person who participated in this riot? A.—I don't recollect.

Q.—Did he tell you in what manner he received his injuries? A.—He did not.

Q.—Did he say anything to you on the subject of the riot? A.—I don't remember; you remember I am only answering you of things which may have happened out of the confessional; I object to answering any question as to what he may have said at confessional.

District-Attorney—Now, in regard to what he said to you at confession, if he made any, I ask you if he said anything to you in reference to his participation in this riot? [Witness hesitates.] Do you understand my question, Sir?

Witness—I do, Sir.

District-Attorney—I ask you, Sir, whether, during his confession to you, he said anything of his participation in this riot?

Witness—I object to the question.

Q.—For what reason? A.—Because I consider it a revelation of what takes place in confessional, which we hold to be sacred and inviolable.

Q.—Is there any personal penalty attached to the clergy for anything told of a confession? A.—I decline to answer that; my reason for refusing is, that I consider it against the rule to violate a confessional, or disclose the secrets of the confessional.

Mayor Van Reipen—I think it your duty to disclose anything Kelly may have said to you relative to this riot, and to throw all the light on this investigation you can.

Witness—I have given all the light that I can.

District Attorney—(to Mayor)—I have not understood from him whether Kelly made a confession or not; [turning to witness]—I put one question to witness which I think should be answered, that is, whether Kelly said anything to you in a confession or otherwise about this riot?

Witness—I think that is a question which should not be answered by me.

Q.—Where do you reside, Sir? A.—In Jersey City, St. Mary's Church.

The Mayor—(entreatingly)—If he made any confession, it's the easiest way of getting at the right of this matter for you to answer it.

Witness—It's a question I cannot answer, and shall not; I said in the beginning, Mr. Kelly was insensible; he said things I understood, but whether he understood them himself I don't know; they were incoherent.

Q.—Well, did he say anything in relation to this riot? A.—I have made you understand my position from the first, in reference to such a question; I decline answering it.

District-Attorney—That is all, Sir. Stand aside, you may be wanted again.

Witness—I can be found at my residence in Jersey City.

Mr. Coyle was allowed to retire. During the continuance of the foregoing conversation the most breathless interest was evinced by all within the Court-room.

Several other witnesses were examined, mostly females, who recognized among the prisoners several of the rioters. A man named THOMAS COSTELLO was identified by Mrs. BARNET as the one who so seriously injured her husband. The investigation was adjourned to this morning at 10 o'clock.

A New Dodge—Caution.

The driver of one of the Eighth-street (Tompkins' line) stages received a new genuine quarter from a gentleman on Saturday morning, and after pretending to make change, turned to say: "This quarter is bad." The gentleman, of course, received the quarter back and paid his fare in money that would not be so likely to be disputed. When he reached the sidewalk, he found a "bogus" piece had been passed to him in exchange for his good money.

Tried to Cut his Throat.

A young man named JOHN EWING tried to commit suicide by cutting his throat with a razor at his residence, No. 78 Broome-street, between 12 and 1 o'clock on Sunday morning. The gash inflicted was not deep enough. He had been heard to threaten to kill himself previously, alleging as a reason that he was destitute and unable to find employment.

☞ A subscription of $13,000 has been raised towards establishing a ferry route from Westchester village to this City; the boat to run twice a day. The success of the *Sylvan Shore* that plies from the neighborhood of Peck-Slip to Harlem encourages the friends of this new enterprise.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Certain Cure for Chapped Hands, Face, &c., &c.**—HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.'S COMPOUND CAMPHOR ICE, with Glycerine, will prove a convenient, agreeable and certain remedy to prevent chapped hands. H., C. & CO.'S BALSAMIC GLYCERINE LOTION will be found very efficacious, and a most delightful toilet article. Prepared only by HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., Chemists and Druggists, Nos. 165, 373, 511 and 756 Broadway.

☞ **Neck Ties, Stocks, &c.**
SMITH & BROUWER,
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF
NECK-TIES, STOCKS, &c.,
NO. 49 VESEY-ST.,
Would call the attention of WHOLESALE BUYERS to their extensive assortment of Spring and Summer styles.

☞ **The Popularity of Rushton's Cod-Liver Oil** as a remedy for pulmonary diseases, is rapidly on the increase, and scarcely a day passes without some one is cured by its use. FREDERICK V. RUSHTON'S name is in full on each label, without which it is not genuine. No. 10 Astor House, corner Barclay-st., and No. 417 Broadway, corner Canal-st.

☞ **Oxygenated Bitters.**—This peculiar efficacious medicine has no equal, and a trial will satisfy the most skeptical sufferer that in regard to the power of this remedy, too much cannot be said in its praise. It will cure dyspepsia.

☞ **Burnett's Kalliston and Burnett's Oriental Tooth Wash** for sale by C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway.

☞ **The Second Union Meeting** of the Temperance Societies in New-York and vicinity, in opposition to a return to a license system and in favor of prohibitory law, will be held at the Broadway Tabernacle on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 18th inst. Hon. Judge CAPRON will preside, and addresses be made by Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, Rev. T. L. CUYLER, Rev. Dr. PATTON, and PETER SINCLAIR, Esq., of Edinburg. The public are invited to attend.
WM. E. DODGE, A. T. U.
JAMES O. BURNETT, City All.
W. B. ARMSTRONG, G. W. P. S. of T.
E. L. SNOW, L. S. U.
Capt G. RICHARDS[illegible], Mar. Soc.
Dr. J. T. ALLEY, Jun. Soc.

☞ **The Hutchinson Family.**
LAST NIGHT
AT
TABERNACLE.
TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 17.
Tickets 25 cents. Concert at 7½ o'clock.

MEDICINE WITHOUT PAY.

☞ **I will present one box of my Magnetic Salve** to any respectable patient who will call and receive it. For Burns, Chilblains, Scrofula, and Salt Rheum, unsurpassed. S. B. SMITH, Electro-Magnetist, No. 77 Canal-st., between Broadway and Church-st.

☞ **The Hutchinson Family** are giving a few Concerts in New-York and vicinity before their departure for the Great West. They give their Farewell Concert to the citizens of New-York at the Tabernacle THIS EVENING. The programme is a very choice one. Go early if you wish to secure a seat.

☞ **Brooklyn Athenæum**—Rev. A. A. WILLITTS will deliver the fourteenth lecture of the course at the Brooklyn Athenæum, on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 17, commencing at 8 o'clock. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Subject—*A Plea for Home*. Tickets, 25 cents each, may be had at the usual places.

☞ **Druggists' Fancy Goods Exclusively**—Combs, Brushes, Lubin's extracts, Low's and Cleaver's soaps, surgical instruments, rubber-goods, Paris toilet articles in endless variety, and every article sold by druggists, except drugs, imported and sold, wholesale only, by RUFUS K. MCHARG & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st.

☞ **Rev. Henry Ward Beecher will Lecture** at the Westminster Chapel, cor. First-place and Clinton-st., Brooklyn, on THIS (Tuesday) EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Subject—"THE COMMONWEALTH." Tickets, 25 cts. JOSEPH NEILSON, Chairman Lecture Committee.

KEROSENE OILS.
KEROSENE LUBRICATING OIL.
KEROSENE ILLUMINATING OIL.
KEROSENE BINNACLE OIL.
PARAFINE RAILWAY GREASE.
ELECTRIC LAMPS.
AUSTENS, AGENTS, No. 50 Beaver-st.

AMERICAN DRUGGISTS' CIRCULAR.

Advertisements for the Third (March) Number must be sent to the office No. 158 Grand-st., until Saturday next, at the latest. Circulates most extensively in every State of the Union.

THE WARNER PUMP,
AND WEST'S IMPROVED PUMP,
Sold by A. W. GAY & CO., No. 118 Maiden-lane.

☞ **PRESERVE AND RESTORE YOUR HAIR.**—MRS. MORGAN'S PREPARATION FOR THE HAIR is warranted equal to any in the world, and to accomplish what is professed for it, viz: the restoration of the hair in bald people, in from two to six months' use. Any one wishing to see genuine certificates, and have references to people in New-York City, whose heads are now covered with hair from its use, will please call at the principal office, No. 105 8th-av., New-York. Investigation solicited, whether by buyers or not.

☞ **TWINE AND CORDAGE WAREHOUSE.**—J. P. TRAVERS, No. 197 William-st.—Twines suitable for hardware and dry goods dealers, ship chandlers, grocers, druggists, sail makers, bookbinders, fishermen, paper makers, brooms, weavers, &c., &c. Stores fitted up with full ropes and slings in the best manner.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.

By the OWNERS of the COPYRIGHTS of said PUBLISHER of
FRANK FORESTER'S SPORTING SCENES AND CHARACTERS.

WHICH CONTAINS FULL REMARKS ON ALL KINDS OF
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN SHOOTING AND SPORTING.

Being one of the most Entertaining Works on Sporting ever printed.

The public are hereby notified that this publication contains the FOUR BEST WORKS EVER WRITTEN BY FRANK FORESTER, all entire and complete, printed on the finest paper, and handsomely bound in cloth in two fine volumes.

From the coarse style in which these four works were originally published, however, in 1848 and 1850, they had a comparatively small sale, and the copyrights of them which had been sold by the author to the original publishers, went begging, in consequence, from one house to another, until the present publisher purchased them, and in hopes to extend the reputation of Frank Forester, has printed and published these Sporting Scenes and Stories in a decent, becoming, and permanent style.

The works are now issued by the AUTHORITY OF THE PUBLISHER, for as the Author has once received what, at the time, he considered an equivalent for the copyrights, it is hardly to be supposed that he wishes to be paid for them again, or is really otherwise than grateful that the four books are printed and published for the first time in a beautiful style, handsomely illustrated from designs by Darley.

It is to be hoped, now that the books are issued in a style fit for gentlemen to read, that some portion, at least, of the public may learn to "KNOW THEM BY HEART."

Be particular to ask for "FRANK FORESTER'S SPORTING SCENES AND CHARACTERS," and take no other for it.

READ THE TESTIMONY OF THE PRESS.

From the National Magazine for March.

"There are no volumes in the language, of the kind, equal to these 'Sporting Scenes and Characters.' The character of Tom Draw will live as long as that of Cooper's Leather-Stocking. Mr. T. B. Peterson has issued these volumes in a very elegant style, on thick paper, with graphic embellishments and in tasteful bindings. There are few gentlemen who will not read the 'Sporting Scenes' with delight, and even instruction."

From the Evening Argus.

"All that are fond of sport will find a treasure in Frank Forester's Sporting Scenes and Characters, published by Peterson."

From the Evening Bulletin.

"These 'Scenes and Characters' must prove to be extremely popular, and will be bought and sought by the lovers of lively reading."

From the Pennsylvania Inquirer.

"These volumes are full of life, spirit and entertainment. Nothing more racy or sprightly of the kind could well be imagined. The scenes and characters are at once graphically and glowingly described."

Price of the complete works, $2 50.

Copies of the above work will be sent to any person, to any place at all, FREE OF POSTAGE, on their remitting the price to the Publisher, in a letter.

Published and for sale by T. B. PETERSON,
No. 102 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

THE BEST FRENCH AND ENGLISH DICTIONARY.

D. APPLETON & CO.,
Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway, publish:
SPIERS' AND SURRENNE'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH AND ENGLISH AND FRENCH PRONOUNCING DICTIONARY.
Edited by G. P. QUACKENBOS.

One large volume, 8vo, of more than 1,300 pages, printed in neat type, on fine paper, and strongly bound. Price $3.

THE PUBLISHERS CLAIM FOR THIS WORK:

1. That it is a revision and combination of (Spiers') the best defining, and of (Surenne's,) the most accurate, Pronouncing Dictionary extant.
2. That in this work the numerous errors in Spiers' Dictionary have been carefully and faithfully corrected.
3. That some three thousand new definitions have been added.
4. That numerous definitions and constructions are elucidated by grammatical remarks and illustrative clauses and sentences.
5. That several thousand new phrases and idioms have been embodied.
6. That upward of twelve hundred synonymous terms are explained, by pointing out their distinctive shades of meaning.
7. That all of the irregular parts of the verbs are inserted in alphabetical order, so that one reference gives the mood, tense, person and number.
8. That some four thousand new French words connected with science, art and literature have been added.
9. That every French word is accompanied by as exact a pronunciation as can be represented by corresponding English sounds, and *vice versâ*.
10. That it contains a full vocabulary of the names of persons and places, mythological and classical, ancient and modern.
11. That it is the most complete, accurate and reliable Dictionary of these languages published.

A LETTER FROM THE EDITOR.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 14, 1857.

MESSRS. D. APPLETON & CO.—*Gentlemen*: I perceive by advertisements in the morning papers that certain parties are endeavoring to cast reflections on your editions of Spiers' and Surrenne's French Dictionaries. Though I have no interest in these works, yet, as editor of the larger one, entitled "Spiers' and Surenne's French and English Pronouncing Dictionary," I may without impropriety ask the privilege of saying a few words on the subject. The public will be able to judge of the comparative merit of your edition and the "authorized edition," the superiority of which is so strongly affirmed by the parties publishing it, when they are informed of the following facts: Sixteen months of hard labor were devoted to a revision of the work by your American editor—a critical examination having proved to his satisfaction that, though Professor Spiers' general plan was an excellent one, and though he had done much to entitle him to the gratitude of students, yet that many important terms, definitions and idioms were omitted, and that the value of the work was materially impaired by carelessness of execution and inaccuracies calculated to bewilder and annoy those who consulted it. Every word, definition, &c., was therefore submitted to a rigid scrutiny, and tested by the dictionaries of the Academy, Landais, Bescherelle, Boiste, and other standards. The result was as follows: Over three thousand errors in the Paris edition—many of them vital—were corrected; crabbed and ungrammatical English was made intelligible; the pronunciation of every word was given according to Surrenne's approved notation; three thousand additional definitions, gleaned from the works of classical as well as living authors; one thousand illustrative clauses and sentences, and four thousand new phrases and idioms in common use were incorporated; the parts of the irregular verbs and the leading synonyms of the language, with explanations of their shades of meaning, both wanting in the Paris edition, were introduced alphabetically, and four thousand new French words, authorized by the best usage, were inserted.

These features were of such self-evident importance, that, as far as my knowledge goes, the American edition was everywhere hailed as a great improvement on the Paris work. Washington Irving, who is certainly a competent judge, and who does not express an opinion inconsiderately, says in regard to this work: "As far as I have had time to examine it, it appears to me that Mr. Quackenbos, by his revisions, corrections, and additions, has rendered the Paris edition, already so excellent, the most complete and valuable lexicon now in print." The late John C. Spencer wrote as follows: "I already own a copy of Spiers, published in Paris and Boston in 1849; yours appears more compact, and yet in all respects equal to that, and in definition and pronounciation superior." Similar opinions have been expressed by the best scholars in the country, whose testimony is no doubt conclusive to all—except Prof. Spiers and the American publishers of his "authorized edition."

As to the smaller French Dictionary which you publish, and which Prof. Spiers makes the object of special attack, with the preparation of this, as you are aware, I have nothing to do. I can only say that it has been in use for some years in my school, and that my French classes have found it considerably more useful than "Moore's Prophetic Almanack for the year of our Lord, 1699"—Prof. Soier's opinion to the contrary notwithstanding. During the time that it has been so employed, I have heard no complaints respecting it from either scholars or teachers.

Your obedient servant,
GEO. PAYN QUACKENBOS.

A new enlarged edition, in large type, of SPIERS' and SURRENNE'S STANDARD PRONOUNCING FRENCH DICTIONARY,
in two parts. I. French and English. II. English and French. Being an abridgment of the larger work.
One large vol. 12mo., 577 pages. Price, $1 50.

The abridged edition was made from the larger work above mentioned, the sheets having been forwarded to Prof. Surrenne, the eminent French teacher of Edinburg, whose talents as a linguist are universally acknowledged.

FOR GENTLEMEN ONLY.

If you would be Fashionable and Polite, read the following book:
THE AMERICAN GENTLEMAN'S GUIDE
TO
POLITENESS AND FASHION;
OR,
Familiar Letters to his Nephews, containing Rules of Etiquette, Directions for the Formation of Character, etc., etc., Illustrated by Sketches Drawn from Life, of the Men and Manners of our Times.
BY HENRY LUNETTES.

CONTENTS.

DRESS—Morning Costume; Mode of Wearing the Hair and Beard; Street and Morning Visits; The Fashionable Hat; Traveling Gloves; Man of Fashion; Details of Gentlemen's Dress.

MANNERS—True Politeness; Proper Mode of Salutation; Parting Ceremonies; Walking with Ladies; Drawing-Room Rules; Visitors taking Leave; Wedding Receptions; Leaving Cards; Secret of Popularity; Manner at a Public Table; Driving with Ladies.

THE TOILET—The Hair; The Teeth; The Nails; The Feet; A Complete Wardrobe; Accomplishments of a Gentleman; Converse Rule.

LETTER-WRITING—Variety of Styles; A Good Business hand; Letters of Introduction; Specimen of Letters; Cards, Envelopes, etc.; Letter to a Lady of Fashion; Personal Introductions; Manner on such Occasions; Evening Parties; Visiting Cards; Models in Letter-Writing; Notes of Invitation.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS—Music, Dancing, Riding, and Driving; The Art of Conversation; Quickness at Repartee; The Tie of a Cravat; Walking, Standing, Sitting; Decorum in the Presence of Ladies; Helping Ladies at Table; Neatness, Order, and Regularity; Matters of the Toilet; Reading for Amusement; A Cultivated Taste.

CHOICE OF COMPANIONS AND FRIENDS—Selection of Pursuit in Life; Courtship; Marriage; Selection of Associates; The Art of Pleasing; Presents; Complimentary Attentions; Cupid turned Carrier; Wedding-Cards and Welcome News.

One neat 12mo volume. Price $1 25
WITH A PORTRAIT OF COUNT D'ORSAY.
DERBY & JACKSON,
Publishers, No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York.
And for sale by all Booksellers and Agents everywhere.
☞ Copies sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of price.

MASONIC BOOKS.—JACHIN & BOAZ, OR A Key to the Door of Freemasonry, $2 50; Anderson's Constitutions, $2 50; Allyn's Ritual of Freemasonry, $5; Plate on the Soul's Immortality, $1; Cupper's Stairbuilder's Guide, $5. By remitting the books will be sent by mail (post-paid,) WM. GOWANS, No. 178 Fulton-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

WILL BE READY THIS DAY.

MRS. HENTZ'S LAST BOOK.
LOVE AFTER MARRIAGE:
And Thirteen Other Choice
NOUVELLETTES OF THE HEART,
BY MRS. CAROLINE LEE HENTZ,
Author of "Linda," "Rena," "Planter's Northern Bride," "Marcus Warland," "Eoline," "Robert Graham," "Helen and Arthur," "Courtship and Marriage," "The Banished Son," &c.

Complete in one large duodecimo volume, bound in cloth. Price $1 25 in cloth; or in two volumes, paper, $1

For sale by all booksellers, everywhere, and published by T. B. PETERSON,
No. 102 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

Copies sent per mail, post paid, on receipt of price.

KNOW THYSELF!

IIIII
II
II
II
II
II
II
II
IIIII

MM MM
MMM MMM
MM M M MM
MM M M MM
MM M M MM
MM M M MM
MM M M MM
MM M M MM
MM M MM

RRRRRRRRRR
RR RRRR
RR RRR
RR RRR
RRRRRRRRRR
RRRRRRRR
RR RR
RR RR
RR RR
RR RR

A
AA
AAA
AA AA
AA AA
AAAAAAAA
AA AA
AA AA
AA AA

YY YY
YY YY
YY YY
YY YY
YY YY
YY
YY
YY

THE POPULAR CYCLOPEDIA OF DOMESTIC MEDICINE, by KEITH IMRAY, M. D., is a book that no family should be without. It contains a complete treatise on Anatomy and Physiology, as well as a complete system of Medicine. It is highly recommended by the Faculty, as well as by more than 300 of the leading newspapers of the country. Some few reasons why every family should own it:

It contains rules which, if followed, will prevent one-half of the sickness which now occurs. Directions for treating and nursing the sick, suggestions which will greatly diminish the sufferings of the sick room. Recipes for the preparation of nutriments, drinks, washes, lotions, &c. Such information relative to diseases, that the reader may know his danger when sick, and avoid such practices and exposures as would prove injurious. Descriptions of medicines, their properties, their uses, their doses, &c.

It contains just the information which every well-qualified, judicious practitioner desires his patrons to possess. It teaches how to treat cases of slight indisposition, and shows the importance of promptly calling in medical advice in severe cases. It shows the necessity of strictly following the directions of the physician. It contains information by which any one, at a glance, may know the dose of the medicines in common use. It is a deeply interesting book for general reading, independent of its practical character. In fact, it contains everything a family need to know as to their medical treatment.

IMRAY'S DOMESTIC MEDICINE is the best and cheapest work of the kind ever published.

[illegible] FOR SALE.

[illegible] OF [illegible] per cent, with three [illegible] Church near Grand- [illegible] stories and attic with [illegible] throughout the house, [illegible] tea-room, extension on [illegible] Within 11 miles of [illegible] from Central Park. [illegible] wood, sheathed, clap- [illegible] brick, and contains [illegible] cellars, dining-room, [illegible] drawing room, library, 3 bedrooms and [illegible] of marble mantels, cooking range, dumb [illegible] furnace, and hot and cold water arrange- [illegible]. A building containing stabling for four [illegible] carriages, a cow, poultry and swine. The [illegible] is arranged expressly for sale, and calcu- [illegible] respectable family with moderate [illegible] and [illegible] are just finished, with [illegible] to the requirements of the grounds, &c. [illegible] will be delivered immediately upon the opening of [illegible]. Access [illegible] private beach-privileges, drive the en- [illegible] of [illegible]-cross, Marion River on McComb's Dam, [illegible] which it is distant 1¼ miles, and directly opposite [illegible] residence of the subscriber; it is also within half a [illegible] of Tremont Station, on Harlem Railroad. The ob- [illegible] subscriber is to build and secure the right kind [illegible] of houses for suburban villas on such parts of his [illegible] as can be spared from his own residence.

[illegible] parties, apply to J. H. GIFFING, Agent, No. 25 [illegible], between 1 and 3 o'clock P. M., or to L. G. [illegible], Mount Fordham, Westchester, Co., N. Y.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST CLASS THREE-story and basement brick houses, corner of South 5th and 6th sts., Williamsburgh, fitted up with all the modern improvements, complete in every respect. The corner house has attached to it an excellent coach-house, suitable for a physician or any person keeping horses. Also, a three-story and basement brick house, No. 119 South 4th-st., and a colonnade house in 1st-st., one block from Peck-slip ferry, both in perfect order; all the houses less than 10 minutes' walk from the ferries. Twenty lots on South 5th-st.; and money loaned to any person desirous of building first-class houses. The above property will be sold cheap, and on very easy terms. Inquire of

J. V. MESEROLE,
Basement Williamsburg City Bank.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE FOLLOWING property, situated in the town of Westport, Conn., a short distance from the Depôt of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, viz: A pleasant house, with fine yard, garden, fruit trees, with or without a barn, and four acres of land adjoining; also, a large house with or without two barns, and fifty acres of land adjoining; also, a pleasant modern-built house, with garden, vines, fruit trees, &c., with or without a barn, and forty acres of land adjoining. For further particulars, apply to THEODORE BANKS, Esq., Nos. 25 and 27 Peck-slip, or to D. M. MARVIN, Westport, Conn.

FOR SALE OR TO LET FOR A TERM OF YEARS—Five four-story and basement buildings on 1st-av., near 23d-st., 118 feet front on 1st-av. by 45 feet deep, with engine of 25 horse power, belting and shafting [illegible] running in perfect order, with rear buildings, stables and a good yard, formerly occupied by MORTON & BREMNER, will be leased to a good and careful tenant for a term of five years. If said property is not leased by the 15th of February, it will be sold at public auction on or about the 1st of March next. For further particulars apply between 12 and 5 o'clock P. M., at No. 212 Pearl-st., up-stairs.

THOMAS MORTON.

FOR SALE—IMPROVED PROPERTY IN FEE ON MADISON AND MONROE STREETS.

MADISON-STREET.—The first-class three-story brick house and lot of ground No. 108 Madison-st. Lot 26x101 feet.

MONROE-STREET.—The two-story brick house and lot of ground No. 29 Monroe-st. Lot 25x63 feet.

ALSO—Two three-story brick houses and plot of ground in the rear of the above, having an entrance by an alley-way of 4 feet 5 inches on Monroe-st. Terms, two-thirds of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage.

For price and further particulars, apply to
WM. H. FRANKLIN & SON, No. 5 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS LARGE DWELLing-house and store, 40x65 feet adjoining, now occupied; barns, carriage-house, wood and other sheds and outbuildings, together with a first-rate garden and about two acres of land, situated in the centre of one of the most enterprising villages in Central New-York, within ten rods of a Railroad, is offered for sale. Price $8,000. For a person wanting such property, no cheaper can be found in the place. For further particulars, address Box No. 1,092, or inquire at the store No. 4 Bridge-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE IN Stamford, Conn. The new two-story and attic house on Atlantic-street, five minutes' walk from Depôt; modern finish, filled in with brick, tin roof, piazza front and rear, 16 rooms. The house is well built, fitted with furnace, range, grates and gas fixtures. The grounds are handsomely laid out. Terms easy. Apply to W. H. WEED, No. 7 Gold-st., or to JOHN W. LEEDS, Stamford.

FOR SALE AT RYE-NECK—A COUNTRY residence, with outbuildings, &c. The grounds contain from three to four acres; are handsomely laid out and well stocked with all kinds of fruit trees and ornamental shrubbery. It is near Long Island Sound, and ten minutes' walk of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad. Apply to T. S. SHEPHERD, Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE PROPERTY formerly occupied as a Bolt factory, in 12th-st., near Avenue D, 100 feet by 108 feet deep, brick building inside on front, brick storehouse and stable in rear. The premises are adapted to any manufacturing business, foundry, or machine shop. There is a steam engine, with boilers ready set, which will be sold with the premises if desired. Apply to HENRY OOTHOUT, No. 3 Cliff-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—No. 45 8th-av.; house and lot; price $7,000.
No. 14 East 19th-st.; house and lot; price $9,000.
No. 216 West 16th-st.; house and lot; price $4,000.
No. 365 Hudson-st.; house and lot; price $3,000.
No. 114 East 39th-st.; lot; price $2,500.
Part of the purchase money may remain on mortgage, if desired. Inquire of GEO. C. FURMAN, No. 29 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEment brick house and lot, No. 607 Houston-st.; (size lot 20x65 feet); has all the modern improvements, viz.: hot and cold water baths, water closets, wash bowls and tubs, range, gas, &c.; recently painted, and in good order. For terms, apply to HENRY DEMAREST, No. 607 Broadway.

FOR SALE—NO. 85 WEST WASHINGTON-place. Lot runs through to 4th-st.; stable on 4th-st.; two story basement and attic; gas, baths, water-closets and everything complete. To be seen on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from 10 till 3 o'clock, or inquire at No. 20 Dey-st., of CHAS. PARKER. Lowest price $8,000; $5,000 can remain on mortgage, if wanted.

FOR SALE, A BARGAIN—TWO COTTAGE houses and lots, with stables in rear, on 48th-st., between Broadway and 8th-av. This is in a first-class neighborhood; street sewered, &c. Will be sold without stables. Also, two lots on 8th-av., near 48th-st. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 71 Wall-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

FOR SALE—TWENTY-SECOND-STREET.—AN excellent full-sized house, three stories high, and containing all the modern improvements, situated in an unexceptionable neighborhood on 22d-st., near 8th-av.; will be sold at a moderate price, the owner being about to leave the City. Price $12,500. Terms accommodating. For further particulars, apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—THE TWO story attic and basement brick house, No. 230 Atlantic-st., near Court, within a few minutes' walk of the ferry; also the lot in the rear on Pacific-st. Apply to HENRY STARR, No. 179 Broadway, New-York, or No. 59 Court-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—THE THREE 3-STORY BRICK stores and dwellings situated on the northwest corner of Broome and Mulberry sts. Also, the house No. 181 Mulberry-st., with stable, on the rear of the above. Property rents for $3,760.
A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—IN WEST 16TH-ST., NO. 176, brown-stone, high-stoop, 25x68. Lot 103 6-12 feet. An elegant dwelling in beautiful order, and complete throughout. Terms easy. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank, Pine-st.

FOR SALE IN SOUTH BROOKLYN—THE excellent three-story and basement house No. 79 Woodhull, near Henry-st., in all respects well built and in complete order. Apply to THEODORE DEHON, No. 20 Wall-st., near Broadway.

FOR SALE—IN SECOND AV., NEAR 77TH-ST., the house and lot No. 113; three story and basement with modern improvements. Size of lot 21x98 feet. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank building.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE front house, four stories high, with basement and underpinning, Sandstone piazza in the rear, situated 112 Lexington-av., built in best manner, with all modern improvements. Inquire of J. W. FIELDER, on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE 3-STORY AND ATTIC BRICK house No. 206 West 18th-st., near the 8th-av. House 20 ft. 6x60; lot, 99 feet. It contains all the modern improvements, and has recently been put in complete order.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE LOT ON 2D-AV., 49 ft 4½ inches south of 34th-st. Let 24 feet 8½ inches, by 100 feet deep. HORACE SOUTHWAYD,
No. 147 Maiden-lane.

$6,500—$7,500—$8,000—FOR SALE IN 48th-st., two three-story and basement brick stoop houses, near Broadway, and one near the 8th av., and two in 51st-st., near the 8th-av. All the above houses are finished in the best manner, and are built of the best materials of their several kinds, with all the modern improvements, and are easy of access by the 8th-av. cars and Broadway stages, and in the immediate vicinity of the great Central Park. Inquire of ONDERDONK & PINDLY, on the premises, or J. V. ONDERDONK, 48th-st., sixth house east of 8th-av. Terms easy.

COUNTRY SEATS.—HOUSES OF ANY DEgree of accommodation and with any number of land from half an acre to five acres, will be put up with all the necessary outside improvements for a stipulated sum, in one of the most eligible situations on the Hudson River, within 2 miles of the City Hall, and with frequent access by cars to the City. Terms easy. Address J. C. SIDDY, Sprayten Duyvil, or care of RICHARDSON & BOYNTON, No. 374 Broadway.

TO CARTMEN, EXPRESSMEN AND OTHERS.—A new two-story and basement house with stables for sale on 9th-st., South Brooklyn, $1,650; one double cottage on 4th-av., $1,300; 20 other houses very cheap. Apply to J. VANDERBILT, No. 57 Fulton-st. Office open from 6 to 8.

$9,600—HOUSE FOR SALE IN WEST 30th-st., neighborhood unexceptionable, in excellent order, and replete with all modern improvements. The furniture, &c., complete, would be sold if desired. Apply to VANLIEW & SOUTHWICK, No. 61 Chambers-st.

CHEAP RENTS.—THE SUBSCRIBERS ARE prepared to sell a great variety of houses, in Brooklyn, 25 to 30 per cent cheaper than the same class, at the same distance from business, in New-York.
MILES & BETTS, No. 67 Wall-st., New-York.

$2,500.—FOR SALE OR TO LET—A HOUSE in STOCKBRIDGE, MASS., with carriage, barn and ice house. Apply to
J. E. DEY, Esq., No. 60 Courtland-st., New-York.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE TO CLOSE A CONCERN.—The necessary brick house and lot No. 112 Division-st., near Allen-st.
A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

HOUSE AND LOTS FOR SALE.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—NO. 57 AL- [illegible] Church near Grand- [illegible] stories and attic with [illegible] throughout the house, [illegible] tea-room, extension on [illegible] hot and cold water [illegible] fitted from the base- [illegible] Hodenpyl's heaters. A part of the [illegible] money can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire on the premises or at No. 110 Chatham-st., cor. Pearl, of W. A. MAXWELL.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A fine farm in New-Jersey, about two hours' distant from New-York, and convenient to churches and schools. There is a comfortable house and fine large barn, two wells of good water, plenty of fruit, &c., and over 135 acres of good land. Apply at No. 115 Nassau-st., Room No. 3, first floor, rear hall.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ON 38TH-ST., BETWEEN 4TH AND Madison avs., to close an estate, a very genteel three-story brick house, with modern improvements, gas fixtures, &c. Price $7,500. Also, one on 26th-st., $9,000. The above will be sold on easy terms. E. B. KINSHIMER, No. 319 4th-av., 3 to 7 P. M.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE ON STATEN ISLAND.—A neat Cottage with stables &c., on two acres of excellent land, with good water and abundance of fruit; healthy and highly respectable neighborhood. For full particulars and a person to show property for the next four days, apply to WM. W. SMITH, No. 11 Warren-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE IN EAST-BROADWAY.—For sale, the superior three-story and attic brick house and lease of lot for 21 years, No. 197 East Broadway, fourth house above Jefferson-st., south side. The house is pleasantly situated, in good order, and contains the modern improvements. Apply on the premises, or to S. RAYNOR, No. 35 Beekman-st.

VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE. Three corner lots on 86th-st. and Lexington-av.; also, three on corner of 5th av.; also, six in vicinity of Central Park; also, two on 31st-st. Also, to lease, a plot of ground on Broadway, below 14th-st.
E. B. KINSHIMER, No. 319 4th-av.

FOURTEENTH-STREET.—FOR SALE FOR $11,000, a first class five-story brown-stone house in 14th-st., near 3d-av., south side. 17 feet by half the block. Will be sold lower for cash. Apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW SMALL THREE-story buildings, with modern improvements, on reasonable terms, corner of 2d-av. and 19th-st.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—THE THREE NEW FOUR-STORY buildings Nos. 205, 207 and 209 (new) Canal-st., well calculated for wholesale or retail jobbing business.

The large three-story dwelling and store No. 203 Grand-st., corner of Mott-st. A fine situation for a dry goods store.

The four new three-story and high basement houses Nos. 84, 86, 88 and 90 West 25th-st., finished with all the modern conveniences. Possession 1st of April.

The third floor of building corner Bowery and Division-st., lighted by 26 windows, and fronting Chatham-square; well adapted for trade or light mechanical business.

The comfortable two-story brick dwelling No. 21 Hubert-st., near St. John's Park.

Apply to HARDMAN & OSBORN,
No. 150 Canal-st., corner of Bowery.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET OR LEASE—From 1st of May next, the owner residing in Europe. The brown-stone front house situate in the vicinity of Gramercy Park, No. 96 East 19th-st., large and handsomely furnished.

Also, the upper part of the building known as No. 751 Broadway.

Also, the store basement of said building.

Also, the large brick stable No. 45 East 32d-st. Apply to FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON,
Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE COUNTRY SEAT WITH TWO acres of land (more if desired) in Rye, Westchester Co., owned and lately occupied by Andrew Clark, Esq., half a mile from the depôt, and near Rye Beach. The house is 2 story and attic, (filled in,) 38x48 with an extension, handsomely situated, and surrounded with fine shade trees. The garden contains ¾ of an acre, and there is a large quantity of very fine fruit on the premises. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 49 Wall-st., basement of the Insurance Buildings.

TO LET OR LEASE—THREE FOUR-STORY basement-houses (new,) Nos. 132, 134 and 136 West 36th-st., between 7th and 8th-avs., first block from 7th-av.—neighborhood first-class, have all the modern improvements, such as gas, range, baths, marble mantels, &c., good cellars and yards, all in perfect order. Possession at once. Will be rented to a desirable tenant at the low rent of $550. Apply to J. KELLEY, on the premises, or of RAY BROTHERS, No. 8 Dey-st.

$300—$350—TO LET—ON BERGEN Heights, near Jersey City Ferry, four first-class cottage-houses, on an omnibus route, beautifully situated, and commanding a fine view of the bay and surrounding city and country. Location healthy, pure air, good water. Apply at the office of *Daily Telegraph*, No. 21 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

TO LET OR FOR SALE.—A FIRST-CLASS brown stone front house, 26 feet 6 inches wide, 3 rooms deep, neatly decorated and furnished; will be rented to a small family, furnished, from the 1st of May next. Situation near 5th-av. and below 23d-st.; may be seen on application to J. B. SMITH, No. 5 Hall of Records; rent, $3,000.

TO LEASE—A FIVE-STORY BUILDING WITH basement and sub-cellar, 25x85, between Broadway and West Broadway, in Leonard-st., suitable for any light manufacturing business. Will be let to a good tenant low for a term of years. Apply to S. A. MAIN, No. 32 Bond-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—A LARGE ROOM, 36 BY 65 feet, well lighted and ventilated, having gas, water and water-closets on same floor, recently occupied by the Board of Brokers; also a suite or single offices on the second flight. Apply at CORN EXCHANGE BANK, No. 13 William-st.

TO LET, AT ASTORIA—TWO HOUSES, AT moderate rents; one containing ten rooms and kitchen; the other five rooms and good cellar, with half an acre of ground attached to each; shade trees, &c. Apply to Mrs. WHITING, at Astoria, or to J. M. THORBURN & CO., No. 15 John-st., New-York.

TO LET FROM MAY 1—THE NEW FIVE-story and basement brick building, 30x80, in the rear of Nos. 43 and 45 Centre-st., suitable for printers or manufacturers, well lighted, with vaults in the basement, and entrway from the street. For plans, terms, &c., apply to S. S. RIKER, No. 150 Nassau-st.

TO LET—THE FOUNDRY IN THE VILLAGE of Peekskill, Westchester County, known as the Peekskill Foundry. Inquire of the subscriber, on the premises, or at No. 210 Water-st., New-York.
F. P. FLAGLER.

TO LET FOR A LARGE MANUFACTORY—The 4-story brick building, 125 feet front on 6th-av., corner of 47th-st., is strongly built and well lighted. Apply to Mr. KING, in the building on 47th-st., in the rear or to G. J. FOREST, No. 146 Pearl-st.

TO LET—FOUR NEW THREE-STORY BASEment houses in 25th-st., near the 6th-av., finished in the best style, with all the modern conveniences. Possession given 1st April. Apply to HARDMAN & OSBORN, No. 150 Canal-st., corner of Bowery.

TO LET—THE LARGE ROOM 40x82, WITH rooms above, Nos. 48 and 50 Cortlandt-st., well adapted for the shoe, clothing, hat or other business, with immediate possession. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, to PETER A. H. JACKSON.

TO LET—WITH STEAM-POWER, LARGE AND well-lighted lofts, with any amount of permanent and reliable steam-power, furnished by engines of over one thousand horse power, in the first-class buildings Nos. 95 and 97 Cliff-st. Apply on the premises.

TO LET.—A LARGE COMFORTABLE DWELLing-house, with stable and out-houses, and more than an acre of ground, on 50th-st., near 2d-av.; rent moderate. Apply to HENRY GATES, in 50th-st., next door to the Church, between 2d and 3d avs.

TO LET—LOFTS, WELL LIGHTED, IN THE new brown-stone building No. 295 Hudson-st., near Canal. A superior location for any light business, saloon, sale-rooms, cloak, clothing, or gimp manufacturers, or lodge rooms. Immediate possession if desired. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—A COTTAGE, AT BEDFORD, L. I., within two minutes' walk of Fulton-av. cars, containing ten rooms, with large garden, &c. Possession, if desired, immediately. Apply to STEPHEN PRITCHARD, No. 59 Maiden lane, New-York.

TO LET.—NO. 731 EIGHTH-AVENUE.—VERY desirable, first class store and suite of rooms to be let or leased, all in complete order; access by stages and cars. Apply to J. M. DAVIES, No. 66 Wall-st.

TO RENT.—THE ENGLISH BASEMENT HOUSE No. 43 West 19th-st., between 5th and 6th ave. This house is built in the best manner; has Croton water, gas, and all the modern conveniences; is in perfect order. Apply to JOHN C. LORD & BRO., No. 181 Water-st.

TO RENT.—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE No. 72 East 15th-st., near Irving-place. This house is built in the best manner; has all the modern conveniences, and is in perfect order. Apply to JOHN J. LORD & BRO., No. 181 Water-st.

TO LEASE—SIXTH-AVENUE STORES, NOS. 235, 237 and 239, with dwellings above, from May next, for five or ten years. Apply to WM. S. VANDERBILT, No. 408 Broadway.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—IN THE Bible House, Astor-place, with every convenience, and in a desirable location. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

STORE TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE, Astor place, fronting on ooth Astor-place and 4th-av., a desirable location. Apply in the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE, Astor-place, very desirable. Apply in the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET.—THE 3-STORY ATTIC AND BASEment house, No. 53 Bond-st. Inquire of F. A. LIVINGSTON, No. 8 Greenwich-st., from 9 to 4 o'clock.

TO LET—SEVERAL VERY GOOD OFFICES IN the superior fire-proof building, corner of Wall and Pearl sts. Inquire at the Seamen's Bank for Savings.

TO LET—STORE, NO. 38 MAIDEN-LANE, NEAR Nassau-st. Inquire of ROBERT RENNER, No. 7 Nassau-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE THIRD FLOOR IN NO. 12 ANN-st.; would be made into two rooms to suit tenant. Inquire in Trass Office, No. 4.

YONKERS—YONKERS—TO MANUFACTURERS—To let or lease, the large new four-story brick building, fronting on the river and near the Hudson Railroad Depot, steamboat and sloop landing, at Yonkers; is extremely well built and well lighted. Apply to L. A. GOUDE, over Post Office, opposite, or of H. T. DEVOE, No. 320 West-st., New York.

HOUSES TO LET.

HOUSE TO LET OR LEASE.—THE ENtire basement house No. 263 West 30th-st., (opposite the Episcopal Seminary,) papered and painted throughout, and with all the modern improvements, gas fixtures, &c., if desired. Apply to FRANCIS HOWLAND, No. 110 Broadway, room No. 4.

TO LEASE—AS A MANUFACTORY, THE three 4-story houses Nos. 113, 115 and 117 East 29th-st., about 125 feet east of 3d av., being together 75 feet wide by 50 feet deep. To a good tenant the same would be altered for manufacturing purposes, or the whole ground, 75 feet by 100, built upon to suit the parties. For further particulars, apply to R. H. CUDLIPP, No. 119 Nassau-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—IMMEdiate possession can be had of the first-class, large, handsome house, well furnished, No. 140 12th-st., near 5th-av. Apply to FRANKLIN CERRITT, No. 17 Broadway, or to PARK BENJAMIN, No. 47 7th av., corner 14th-st.

TO LEASE—THAT ELEGANT PROPERTY situated No. 192 Chatham-st., being one of the best business locations in this City. To a good tenant it will be leased for a term of years. It is situated directly opposite Oliver st., on the Bowery extension. Inquire of J. S. SANDFORD, No. 51 Liberty-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—LARGE, WELL-LIGHTED room, suitable for show-rooms, offices, &c., in the building No. 15 John-st., near Broadway. Inquire of J. M. THORBURN & CO., No. 15 John-st.

HOUSES AND ROOMS WANTED

WANTED TO RENT IN BROOKLYN—A good three-story, or two-story and attic, brick or frame house, with modern improvements, suitable for a small family. Neighborhood must be unexceptionable, and within a mile of Wall-st. or Fulton ferries preferred. Possession in March. Rent $400 to $500. Address P. S., Box No. 366 Post-Office.

WANTED TO HIRE—A HOUSE OR COTTAGE, with flower garden, stables, &c., handsomely located in some pleasant town on Hudson River, within 30 miles of the City. Possession desired early in March. Address H. M. HUMPHEY, Bank of New-York.

WANTED—BY A SMALL FAMILY OF THREE persons—gentleman, wife and servant—part of a modern house, located between 2d and 20th sts., and west of 1st-av. Persons having such to dispose of may address W. M. R., *Times* Office.

WANTED TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF years, a two story attic and basement house, West of Broadway and South of 15th-st; rent not to exceed $500. Address, stating location and terms, D. A. S., *Times* Office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—HOUSE AND lot with sub cellar for cash. Price not to exceed $8,000—situated between 4th and 7th ave., from 4th to 35th sts. Address J. R., Box No. 333 Post-Office.

WANTED—FROM 1ST MAY NEXT, A THREE-story brick dwelling; location preferred above Bleecker-st. Address C. L., Box No. 3,594 New-York Post-Office.

WANTED—A HOUSE WITH MODERN IMprovements, between 10th and 30th sts., 2d and 7th ave. Rent not over $800. Address S. J., Box No. 1,306 Post-Office.

HOUSE WANTED.—WANTED TO HIRE A medium-size three-story house (new one preferred), with all the modern improvements. Parlors on first floor and dining room back. Location between 9th and 30th sts. and 4th and 8th ave. Possession desired by the 15th April. Rent from $600 to $900 per annum. Address "BOUSE," Box No. 1533, Post-office, New York.

HARLEM LOTS WANTED FOR CASH.—10 to 20 lots in one body are wanted for the purpose of building a factory. Parties having property to sell lying near the East or Harlem River may send maps, &c., with the lowest cash price, to New-York Rubber Company, No. 31 Liberty-st.

HOUSES AND ROOMS WANTED

WANTED TO RENT IN BROOKLYN—A good three-story, or two-story and attic, brick or frame house, with modern improvements, suitable for a small family. Neighborhood must be unexceptionable, and within a mile of Wall-st. or Fulton ferries preferred. Possession in March. Rent $400 to $500. Address P. S., Box No. 366 Post-Office.

WANTED TO HIRE—A HOUSE OR COTTAGE, with flower garden, stables, &c., handsomely located in some pleasant town on Hudson River, within 30 miles of the City. Possession desired early in March. Address H. M. HUMPHEY, Bank of New-York.

WANTED—BY A SMALL FAMILY OF THREE persons—gentleman, wife and servant—part of a modern house, located between 2d and 20th sts., and west of 1st-av. Persons having such to dispose of may address W. M. R., *Times* Office.

WANTED TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF years, a two story attic and basement house, West of Broadway and South of 15th-st; rent not to exceed $500. Address, stating location and terms, D. A. S., *Times* Office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—HOUSE AND lot with sub cellar for cash. Price not to exceed $8,000—situated between 4th and 7th ave., from 4th to 35th sts. Address J. R., Box No. 333 Post-Office.

WANTED—FROM 1ST MAY NEXT, A THREE-story brick dwelling; location preferred above Bleecker-st. Address C. L., Box No. 3,594 New-York Post-Office.

WANTED—A HOUSE WITH MODERN IMprovements, between 10th and 30th sts., 2d and 7th ave. Rent not over $800. Address S. J., Box No. 1,306 Post-Office.

HOUSE WANTED.—WANTED TO HIRE A medium-size three-story house (new one preferred), with all the modern improvements. Parlors on first floor and dining room back. Location between 9th and 30th sts. and 4th and 8th ave. Possession desired by the 15th April. Rent from $600 to $900 per annum. Address "BOUSE," Box No. 1533, Post-office, New York.

HARLEM LOTS WANTED FOR CASH.—10 to 20 lots in one body are wanted for the purpose of building a factory. Parties having property to sell lying near the East or Harlem River may send maps, &c., with the lowest cash price, to New-York Rubber Company, No. 31 Liberty-st.

FARMS FOR SALE.

RARE CHANCE.—A FINE COUNTRY SEAT and farm for sale, within an hour of New-York, about 2½ miles from Newark, on the upper road to Elizabethtown, adjoining Prof. J. J. MAPES'. The farm consists of 4½ acres, 5 of which are well stocked with every variety of fruit trees and vines of all the rarest and most delicious kinds. Of the remainder about 32 acres consist of fine upland meadow land, woods, apple and peach orchards, with 4 acres of grass. The supply of pure spring water, having sufficient head for fountains and for carrying the water over every part of the buildings; and also of muck and salt meadow land—there is about 10 acres.

The buildings consist of a large and commodious Swiss cottage house, with wings and library attached, dining-room and kitchen in the rear, together with bath-rooms, closets and all conveniences of the kind, with out-buildings, consisting of 2 farm-houses in good order, 2 large barns, wood-house, corncrib, carriage-house, cow-house and coal-house. Also, an ice-house well stocked with clear ice, and hen-house, all in good order.

The grounds are beautifully laid out with rare flowers, shrubbery, &c. The residence stands on high ground, commanding an extensive view, comprehending New-York Bay, Staten Island, New-York City, Newark, &c. Price $25,000.

The house and 10 acres, with garden and lawn, will be sold for $16,000.

Property in the vicinity is rapidly rising in value, and this offers an elegant residence to any one who can afford it, as well as a profitable investment.

For further particulars, apply to ALBERT PALMER, or to J. HUNTINGDON, No. 120 William st., New-York, or to S. B. ALLING, No. 35 Walnut-st., Newark, N. J.

COUNTRY SEAT AT WHITESBORO—Whitesboro is one of the most beautiful villages in central New-York, and is situated three-and-a-half miles West of the City of Utica, with which it has frequent daily connection by Railroad and omnibus. This property is delightfully located in the heart of the village, on its main avenue, and fronts the public square. The dwelling-house is large and commodious, the barn, carriage-house, out-buildings, are ample and convenient, the streets, yards, and gardens, are large, airy, and ornamented with fine trees and shrubbery, together with near 20 acres of first-rate land. Whitesboro is very healthy, and possesses all the comforts and conveniences of City life, without its expenses, such as churches, seminaries, schools, stores, bank, &c. This location would suit a gentleman of rural taste wishing to enjoy city and country life combined, as a large village property is seldom offered for sale. The buildings being extensive they might be used for some public or professional business. This valuable property is offered at the low price of $5,000. For further particulars, apply to I. P. VEEDER, No. 98 Broadway, New-York; S. N. DEXTER and C. H. TOLL, Whitesboro, Oneida County, New-York.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT SITUATE AT Pelham Bridge, Westchester County, 6 miles from Harlem. The location cannot be surpassed, it being located immediately at the termination of Pelham Bridge, and has a water front of 600 feet; the house is 4 years old 3 stories with a two story kitchen and 4 parlors on the first floor, built in the best manner; there is on the premises a good barn, boat and out-houses, with three acres of ground and plenty of fruit trees. To a gentleman desirous of a splendid country seat the property presents inducements so dom met with; two thirds of the purchase money can remain for a term of years on bond and mortgage. Apply on the premises, or of JACOB L. DODGE, No. 17 Charles-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE FARM IN WESTchester County, about one mile westerly from East's Corners Station, on Harlem Railroad, 24 miles from the City, on road leading from White Plains to Dobbs' Ferry, and 3½ miles from latter, where several steamboats run daily.) 120 acres superior land on elevated ground, good house and out buildings, good water, very healthy, choice fruit of all kinds; churches, schools, &c., convenient; could be divided into small farms or country seats, having 60 acres each side of the road; good location, fine views of adjoining country; will sell the whole or a part. Apply on the premises to W. E. HASKINS, or MELICK & HAZELTINE, No. 208 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—IN AN ELIgible situation a few miles above the Highlands, on the east bank of the Hudson, and within five minutes' walk of a depôt, fifty acres of excellent land, containing an admirable building site, and partly improved. The neighborhood is one of the best on the river, and in the immediate vicinity of school's churches, &c. The advertiser will build upon the adjoining land. Could sell the property on reasonable terms for real estate in the City of New-York, or for other first class securities. For further particulars, apply to Mr. E. H. LUDLOW; or, by letter, to Box No. 2,008 Post Office.

FOR SALE.—A 480 ACRE FARM, PETERSBURGH, VA., with fine buildings; 50 acres under good cultivation; 400 are fine woodland; price, $8,000. Also, superior frame house, Skillman-st., Brooklyn, $2,500; also 2 splendid lots, 103d-st., price $700 each; also, splendid clothing store 3d-av., fine business, price $350; also, parts or wanted with $50 perfumery and toilet soap business; also, gentleman wants situation; will invest $3,000 in some established house. Apply at No. 113 Chamber-st., Room No. 4.

FARM FOR SALE—CONTAINING ABOUT 17 acres of good land; two good dwellings, and all the necessary out-buildings; an abundance of fruit and excellent water; carriage wagons and farming utensils can be purchased with the farm. The above is situated about 20 miles from the City of New-York on the New-Haven Railroad, in Westchester County. Terms easy. Inquire of J. DE LAYRE, No. 157 Atlantic-st., or to WM. ONDERDONK, No. 37 Willow-place, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—CHESTNUT GROVE—THE RESidence of ARTHUR TAPPAN, situated on the east bank of the Passaic, near Belleville, N. J. It contains 25 acres of land in a high state of cultivation, a natural grove near the house, and a variety of fruit trees. Dwelling-house, newly built, commanding a fine view of the river and surrounding country. For further particulars apply on the premises, or to EDWARDS BROTHERS, No. 29 William-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK LANDS FOR SALE.—ONE thousand acres of land, advantageously located on the line of the Sackett's Harbor and Saratoga Railroad in Hamilton County, will be sold upon easy terms, or exchanged for personal property or city lots. A chance for a liberal profit will be afforded to the purchaser. Address H. S. L., *Times* office.

FOR SALE—A FINE COUNTRY SEAT AT Stamford, Conn., and 45 or 71 acres of first-rate land; it is beautifully situated in the village of Stamford, Conn. Will be sold much less than its value. Inquire of S. P. TOWNSEND, No. 33 Nassau-st.

SPLENDID FARM MUST BE SOLD TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—160 acres of elegant land, with large first-class buildings, well watered and fenced, within 30 miles of New-York, near the line of New-Jersey Central Railroad. Apply to WM. W. SMITH, No. 11 Warren-st., New-York.

TO LET—STORE, NO. 38 MAIDEN-LANE, NEAR Nassau-st. Inquire of ROBERT RENNER, No. 7 Nassau-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE THIRD FLOOR IN NO. 12 ANN-st.; would be made into two rooms to suit tenant. Inquire in Trass Office, No. 4.

SPLENDIDLY-IMPROVED COUNTRY SEAT—For sale or exchange for City property, 18 acres, at Glen Cove, L. I., with large mansion, 44x40, piazzas, cupola and wing, 30x34, barn, carriage and ice houses, all built in 1854. A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FARM FOR SALE—SITUAUED 1½ MILES from the Chestnut-st. depôt, Newark, N. J., containing 24 acres, 5 of which is a fine wood lot, balance very productive. For particulars, apply at No. 27 Maiden-lane.

TO RENT OR LEASE.—A FARM OF ONE hundred acres, within eight miles of Washington. For particulars apply to JNO. H. McCUTCHEN, Washington, D. C.

STEAM POWER.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE [illegible] Works, foot of 10th and 11th sts., East River. These Works, erected expressly for mechanical purposes, are particularly adapted for either heavy or light machinery; the engines are of 1,000 horse power, and the whole establishment is fitted up in a manner unsurpassed in this country. For terms, apply at the Office on the premises.

STEADY POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS—Near Broadway, at low rates. Also, a store on Canal-st., running through to Walker-st., by
JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

STEADY STEAM POWER TO LET.—Large and small rooms, well lighted, at No. 499 Water-st., between Pike and Rutgers slips.

STEAM POWER.—ROOM TO LET ON FIRST-floor with steam power. Apply to DIETZ & CO., No. 133 William-st.

TO LET—WORKSHOPS WITH STEADY STEAM power, well lighted, Broome-st., corner of Broadway; inquire on the premises of WM. GALE & SON.

BOUNTY LANDS.

U. S. PASSPORTS—ISSUED THROUGH J. B. [illegible]ONNET, Notary Public, U. S. Commissioner and Commissioner of all the States. No. 154 Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Also Bounty Land, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured by J. B. W.

LAND WARRANTS BOUGHT AND SOLD—Lands located and investments made in the Western States and Territories.
GREEN & SEWELL,
Bankers, No. 29 Wall-st., New York.

AUCTION SALES.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, FEB. 17, AT 10½ o'clock, at No. 162 West 31st-st., the entire splendid second-hand furniture, contained in the above first-class house. This sale offers to purchasers an opportunity to obtain the most elegant and costly furniture, and works of art, to be had in this country or Europe,

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 14, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$4,456,280 56
Average amount of Specie.....707,749 22
Average amount of Circulation.....941,120 00
Average amount of Deposits.....4,461,037 10
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, L. S. DARLING, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 16th day of February, 1857.
E. A. CHAMBERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ASTORIANS' BANK, required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 14, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$785,088 30
Average amount of Specie.....53,638 75
Average amount of Circulation.....97,840 00
Average amount of Deposits.....480,773 36
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, OMAR T. LEAKE, Cashier of the ASTORIANS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
C. T. LEAKE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 16th day of February, 1857.
E. A. CHAMBERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK, CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 14, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$660,804 00
Average amount of Specie.....32,476 00
Average amount of Circulation.....32,420 00
Average amount of Deposits.....467,288 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE D. [illegible], Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 16th day of February, 1857.
E. A. CHAMBERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA, required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 14, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$4,196,892 57
Average amount of Specie.....739,906 23
Average amount of Circulation—notes of late Bank.....33,679 00
Average amount of Deposits.....4,851,068 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES PUNNETT, Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. PUNNETT, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 16th day of February, 1857.
JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 14, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$11,208,318 00
Average amount of Specie.....926,853 43
Average amount of Circulation.....2,066 00
Average amount of Deposits.....6,837,824 45
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 16th day of February, 1857.
JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 14, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,971,792 98
Average amount of Specie.....87,544 44
Average amount of Circulation.....95,577 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,185,016 82
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 16th day of February, 1857.
JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 14, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$6,422,006 27
Average amount of Specie.....269,871 14
Average amount of Circulation.....295,322 00
Average amount of Deposits.....2,564,341 90
City and County of New-York, ss.—I WILLIAM B. [illegible], Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. MIEKER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 16th day of February, 1857.
THOMAS STEWART, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 14, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,655,417 84
Average amount of Specie.....107,481 55
Average amount of Circulation.....77,805 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,414,238 18
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ISAAC SEYMOUR, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.
I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 16th day of February, 1857.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 14, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$4,088,893 57
Average amount of Specie.....568,975 00
Average amount of Circulation.....73,725 00
Average amount of Deposits.....4,439,689 77
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. LOWRY, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 16th day of February, 1857.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK AND THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 14, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$8,914,047 08
Average amount of Specie.....498,753 16
Average amount of Circulation.....520,160 00
Average amount of Deposits.....2,787,096 23
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE W. DUER, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
G. W. DUER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 16th day of February, 1857.
A. C. GRAHAM, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BOWERY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 14, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,005,688 86
Average amount of Specie.....58,440 39
Average amount of Circulation.....106,826 00
Average amount of Deposits.....867,572 50
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, NATHANIEL G. BRADFORD, Cashier of the BOWERY BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
N. G. BRADFORD, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 16th day of February, 1857.
JAS. L. BARNES, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 14, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,451,491 99
Average amount of Specie.....98,488 41
Average amount of Circulation.....321,078 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,241,881 83
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN L. EYRE, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. L. EYRE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 16th day of February, 1857.
WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 14, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$666,604 51
Average amount of Specie.....17,450 00
Average amount of Circulation.....138,176 00
Average amount of Deposits.....200,786 97
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, C. S. VANDERHOOF, Cashier of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
C. VANDERHOOF, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 16th day of February, 1857.
E. SUMMERSON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250 Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 14, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,295,984 83
Average amount of Specie.....149,659 42
Average amount of Circulation.....123,615 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,065,984 83
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, BENEDICT LEWIS, Jr., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
BENEDICT LEWIS, Jr., Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 16th day of February, 1857.
GEORGE G. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 14, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$610,599 08
Average amount of Specie.....34,306 33
Average amount of Circulation.....113,607 00
Average amount of Deposits.....376,437 59
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 16th day of February, 1857.
D. HADDEN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 14, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,465,279 50
Average amount of Specie.....399,863 83
Average amount of Circulation.....296,957 33
Average amount of Deposits.....1,243,324 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. Q. JONES, President of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. Q. JONES, President.
Sworn before me, this 16th day of February, 1857.
J. B. NORES, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 14, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$774,951 99
Average amount of Specie.....65,986 94
Average amount of Circulation.....191,719 00
Average amount of Deposits.....634,093 97
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier of the CITIZENS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 14th day of February, 1857.
A. M. HAGERSON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK OF NEW-YORK, required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 14, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,894,146 71
Average amount of Specie.....109,779 11
Average amount of Circulation.....32,040 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,892,897 57
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, L. TAYLOR, President of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
MOSES TAYLOR, President.
Sworn before me, this 16th day of February, 1857.
W. O. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 14, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$8,010,451 31
Average amount of Specie.....223,964 19
Average amount of Circulation.....25,451 00
Average amount of Deposits.....2,721,507 71
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. F. WARNER, Cashier of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
B. F. WARNER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 16th day of February, 1857.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 14, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,411,689 95
Average amount of Specie.....58,899 99
Average amount of Circulation.....85,868 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,358,689 68
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. PLATT, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
F. A. PLATT, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 16th day of February, 1857.
ANDREW KOHLER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 14, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$511,092 00
Average amount of Specie.....58,683 00
Average amount of Circulation.....89,664 00
Average amount of Deposits.....447,964 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, DAVID BANKS, President of the EAST RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
D. BANKS, President.
Sworn before me, this 16th day of February, 1857.
WM. H. RIBLET, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 14, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,672,466 22
Average amount of Specie.....91,149 59
Average amount of Circulation.....116,732 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,531,738 91
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. J. LANE, Cashier of the FULTON BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. J. LANE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 16th day of February, 1857.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 14, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$739,813 99
Average amount of Specie.....34,900 74
Average amount of Circulation.....60,342 00
Average amount of Deposits.....596,056 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 14th day of February, 1857.
JAS. HARRISON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 14, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$639,316 19
Average amount of Specie.....56,522 21
Average amount of Circulation.....83,397 00
Average amount of Deposits.....543,030 11
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier of the GROCERS' BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 16th day of February, 1857.
JOHN C. BERGH, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 14, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,531,195 47
Average amount of Specie.....52,334 58
Average amount of Circulation.....116,264 00
Average amount of Deposits.....763,890 37
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS L. TAYLOR, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
THOMAS L. TAYLOR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 16th day of February, 1857.
W. O. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 14, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,791,405 97
Average amount of Specie.....113,070 75
Average amount of Circulation.....191,669 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,179,678 67
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, LUCIUS HOPKINS, President of the IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
LUCIUS HOPKINS, President.
Sworn before me, this 16th day of February, 1857.
THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 14, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$399,995 00
Average amount of Specie.....19,315 00
Average amount of Circulation.....97,976 00
Average amount of Deposits.....201,436 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM STEBBINS, Cashier of the ISLAND CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WM. STEBBINS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 16th day of February, 1857.
E. A. STANSBURY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 14, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$785,795 45
Average amount of Specie.....53,564 98
Average amount of Circulation.....103,449 00
Average amount of Deposits.....606,354 99
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
DANL. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 16th day of February, 1857.
JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 14, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,140,327 56
Average amount of Specie.....143,755 99
Average amount of Circulation.....231,197 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,794,198 89
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS R. AGLY, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
T. R. AGLY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 16th day of February, 1857.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—Of the average daily balance of the following accounts, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 14, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$4,937,669 66
Average amount of Specie.....351,109 85
Average amount of Circulation.....310,235 00
Average amount of Deposits.....2,388,062 02
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES M. MORRISON, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 16th day of February, 1857.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 14, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$966,637 98
Average amount of Specie.....34,059 90
Average amount of Circulation.....97,755 00
Average amount of Deposits.....886,149 88
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. C. BEACH, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK, being duly sworn depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. C. BEACH, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 16th day of February, 1857.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 14, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,703,322 70
Average amount of Specie.....143,488 87
Average amount of Circulation.....175,267 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,176,623 38
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROMER M. HAYDOCK, Cashier of the MARKET BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 16th day of February, 1857.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 14, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$4,026,840 15
Average amount of Specie.....351,575 46
Average amount of Circulation.....128,089 00
Average amount of Deposits.....3,226,111 21
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GIDEON DE ANGELIS, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 16th day of February, 1857.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 14, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,809,305 93
Average amount of Specie.....55,718 28
Average amount of Circulation.....205,305 00
Average amount of Deposits.....916,701 19
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN J. STEPHENS, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. J. STEPHENS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 16th day of February, 1857.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 14, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,376,852 77
Average amount of Specie.....99,605 15
Average amount of Circulation.....26,252 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,928,491 73
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. BLAKE, Cashier, of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. J. BLAKE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 16th day of February, 1857.
C. M. WEMPLE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 14, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$6,465,132 59
Average amount of Specie.....1,051,725 39
Average amount of Circulation.....247,780 00
Average amount of Deposits.....4,324,597 26
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, AUGUSTUS B. SILLIMAN, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. B. SILLIMAN, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 16th day of February, 1857.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 14, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,884,446 27
Average amount of Specie.....177,844 33
Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late Bank.....107,168 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,884,357 26
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. J. OAKLEY, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 16th day of February, 1857.
JOHN HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 14, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$5,766,025 67
Average amount of Specie.....613,766 61
Average amount of Circulation.....188,759 00
Average amount of Deposits.....5,488,825 10
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY MEIGS, Jr., Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
H. MEIGS, Jr., Cashier.
Sworn before me this 16th day of February, 1857.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 14, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,369,956 00
Average amount of Specie.....69,568 00
Average amount of Circulation.....117,318 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,015,560 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. A. TOOKER, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. A. TOOKER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 16th day of February, 1857.
J. VAN NAMEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 14, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,063,126 01
Average amount of Specie.....156,947 65
Average amount of Circulation.....169,669 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,222,963 94
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. T. HOOGLAND, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
B. T. HOOGLAND, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 16th day of February, 1857.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 14, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$373,851 17
Average amount of Specie.....10,969 59
Average amount of Circulation.....92,700 00
Average amount of Deposits.....211,236 51
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier of the NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 16th day of February, 1857.
E. LAWRENCE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 14, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$460,734 22
Average amount of Specie.....26,040 21
Average amount of Circulation.....26,752 00
Average amount of Deposits.....154,277 43
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FREDERICK T. HAYES, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
F. T. HAYES, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 16th day of February, 1857.
JOHN ANDERSON, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 14, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$206,083 93
Average amount of Specie.....39,346 47
Average amount of Circulation.....13,645 00
Average amount of Deposits.....209,204 80
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 16th day of February, 1857.
JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NORTH RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 14, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,265,656 77
Average amount of Specie.....79,156 79
Average amount of Circulation.....129,760 00
Average amount of Deposits.....787,092 94
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. R. HAYES, Cashier of the NORTH RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. R. HAYES, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 16th day of February, 1857.
JOHN HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 14, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,720,710 88
Average amount of Specie.....33,914 36
Average amount of Circulation.....129,170 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,246,178 94
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, PARKER HANDY, Cashier of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
PARKER HANDY, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 16th day of February, 1857.
OSCAR W. STUYVESANT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 14, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$458,862 00
Average amount of Specie.....40,142 20
Average amount of Circulation.....114,172 50
Average amount of Deposits.....366,789 89
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. A. HALL, Cashier.
Sworn before me this 16th day of February, 1857.
WM. L. WOOD, Police Justice.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 14, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$952,739 87
Average amount of Specie.....62,547 00
Average amount of Circulation.....115,413 00
Average amount of Deposits.....680,551 72
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. J. CAMPBELL, Jr., President of the PACIFIC BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
J. CAMPBELL, Jr., President.
Sworn before me this 16th day of February, 1857.
WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PARK BANK—As required by Chap. 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 14, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,009,496 93
Average amount of Specie.....148,913 07
Average amount of Circulation.....188,085 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,802,396 71
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier of the PARK BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 16th day of February, 1857.
WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 14, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$745,850 61
Average amount of Specie.....53,079 97
Average amount of Circulation.....116,367 00
Average amount of Deposits.....483,855 25
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GODFREY W. LEAKE, Cashier of the People's Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 16th day of February, 1857.
EDWARD P. CLARK, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 14, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,490,898 31
Average amount of Specie.....252,307 51
Average amount of Circulation.....93,583 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,751,901 59
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. M. BRYSON, Cashier of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
F. M. BRYSON, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 16th day of February, 1857.
WM. CURTIS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 14, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,900,520 00
Average amount of Specie.....163,450 00
Average amount of Circulation.....242,365 00
Average amount of Deposits.....2,344,395 07
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. A. KISSAM, Cashier of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.
W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 16th day of February, 1857.
SAMUEL P. BELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE TRADESMEN'S BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 14, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,560,698 83
Average amount of Specie.....94,309 21
Average amount of Circulation.....258,365 00
Average amount of Deposits.....996,994 61
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, RICHARD BERRY, Cashier of the TRADESMEN'S BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.
RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 6th day of February, 1857.
E. B. FELLOWS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE UNION BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 14, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,710,299 93
Average amount of Specie.....272,668 01
Average amount of Circulation.....180,781 00
Average amount of Deposits.....2,272,791 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. H. ARTHUR, Cashier of the UNION BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. H. ARTHUR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 16th day of February, 1857.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

FINANCIAL.

FOURTEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK—For the year ending Jan. 31, 1857.

RECEIPTS.

For Premiums and Policy Fees		$808,101 98
For Interest on Investments		230,170 59
For Annuities		6,962 60
Total		$1,045,235 17

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid Claims by Death	$279,183 81	
Paid Additions to same, being Profits	18,737 49	
Paid Surrendered Policies and Dividends	32,525 52	
Paid Reduction of Premiums	1,962 04	
Paid Annuities	2,564 69	
Paid Commissions to Agents	33,563 46	
Paid Expenses, including Rent, Taxes, Salaries, Postages, Exchanges, Medical Examinations, Printing, Stationery, &c.	66,919 21	
		$434,485 23
Net increase of Assets during the year		$610,749 94
Net Assets Jan. 31, 1855		3,178,034 28
Total net Assets Jan. 31, 1857		$3,788,784 22

ASSETS.

Cash on hand and in Bank	95,330 26
Invested on Bond and Mortgage	3,639,795 40
Deposited for Taxes, Fire Insurance, &c.	6,121 08
Due by Agents	47,547 48
Total	$3,788,784 22

Number of Policies issued during the year.....2,041
Number of Policies in force Feb. 1, 1857.....9,794

I have examined the above Statement, and believe it to be correct.
SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Fred. S. Winston,	Richard Patrick,	Alfred Edwards,
Millard Fillmore,	Joseph Blunt,	Lucius Robinson,
David Hoadley,	Nathan'l Hayden,	Sam'l D. Babcock,
Wm. V. Brady,	Jonathan Miller,	Wm. E. Dodge,
Henry A. Smythe,	Abr'm Bininger,	Chas. J. Stedman,
Robt. H. McCurdy,	John Wadsworth,	Cephas H. Norton,
John V. L. Pruyn,	Jno. P. Yelverton,	John P. Treadwell,
William Betts,	Wm. J. Bunker,	Ezra Wheeler,
I. Green Pearson,	Sam'l L. Cornell,	Wm. H. Popham,
William Moore,	Sam'l E. Sproulls,	Lorenzus Edgerton,

Rents they say are to be higher the residences among them over, by from $50 to $60. To get single houses for $200, $400, or even $500, in anything like pleasant part of the City, was almost impossible years ago, but henceforth the $400 people must continue to live with other families in their houses, or go across the water to Brooklyn or Jersey. Rents are about to advance somewhat in both these places, but there are hosts of suburban homesteads to let, within an hour's walk of "down-town," cheap enough for anybody.

Gas in Yorkville and Harlem.

The Harlem Gas-Light Company, having completed their Works at One Hundred and Eleventh-street, (corner of First-avenue,) and laid their mains, have commenced manufacturing gas. But it will require five or three days to get the 100,000 feet of gas necessary to start with, and get the mains so clear of air as to be able to furnish customers. The works cost $250,000. Mains have been laid through the Third-avenue, from Seventy-ninth-street to Harlem River, and through most of the graded streets in Yorkville and Harlem.

☞ A gentleman hired a coach the other night to carry him to a party in Brooklyn. The place which he desired to reach was situated near the South Ferry, but the John, unacquainted with the different modes of access to the City of Churches, took him over the Hamilton Ferry, whose Ferry House he mistook for that of the South Ferry adjoining. The mistake was not discovered until after a ride of some distance in the wrong direction on the other side, and it was not finally rectified by the blundering driver until the party was about over. For the sake of his fagged-out horses, if the convenience of his customers is no consideration with him, the stable-keeper should keep his employes posted on the means of access to the suburbs.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

The Board of Aldermen met yesterday evening, the President, Alderman CLANCY, in the Chair.

Among the resolutions presented was the following by Alderman TUCKER, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation be and he is hereby requested to comply with the resolution passed by the Board of Aldermen, Dec. 18, 1856, relating to the affairs of the Commissioners of the Central Park, at his earliest convenience.

A memorial was presented by Alderman BLUNT, on behalf of Joseph K. Riggs, praying that as a sale to him of certain lots on the northerly side of Eighteith-street, by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, was made while proceedings were pending to convert the premises into a portion of the Central Park, therefore, the Corporation, on receiving back the property, should restore to the owner all that he has paid for it. The matter was referred to the Committee on Finance.

A petition was presented from P. F. Secor, proposing to sell for the sum of $150,000, a block of ground between Eleventh and Twelfth streets, and Avenue D and East River, for "the use and purposes of a market." Referred to the Committee on Markets.

The Committee of the Fire Department, reported in favor of confirming the nomination of Harry H. Howard as Chief Engineer of the Fire Department. The report was adopted almost unanimously. Alderman TUCKER alone, voting in the negative.

Alderman ADAMS moved that the report be transmitted to the Board of Councilmen for immediate action. The motion was carried, and the report transmitted accordingly.

The Committee of the Fire Department submitted a report relative to the report of the same Committee of the Board of Councilmen, on the decision of the Board of Fire Commissioners, in favor of suspending members of Hose Company No. 3, for running their apparatus on the sidewalk in Centre-street. The Aldermanic Committee reported, that as it appeared from the report made by the Councilmen that the Common Council had failed to confirm or refer back the subject, and that the original decision of the Fire Commissioners, under the act of March 10, 1856, had become final and without appeal—(as sustained by the opinion of the Corporation Counsel)—therefore, they recommended that the Board recede from its former action of Feb. 2, and concur with the Board of Councilmen. The report was accepted.

The same committee reported in favor of referring back the decision of the Board of Fire Commissioners for reconsideration, relative to the complaint of Hose Co. No. 54, against Assistant Foreman of Engine Co. No. 11, for an assault on W. H. FLEET, one of the members of the former Co., on the night of the 3d October last. The report was accepted.

Another report was received from the same source in favor of sending back for reinvestigation and decision Document No. 231 of the Fire Commissioners, by which the Board suspended the foreman of Hose Co. No. 11 on the complaint of Hose Co. No. 35, for crossing the railroad track and taking a position immediately ahead of Hose Co. No. 35. The report was accepted.

A report was received from the Committee on Markets in reply to a petition of Mr. David Palmer, President of the Dry Dock Company, who accused the Committee of reporting in reference to the selection of a plot of ground for a market at the East River before allowing the petitioner an opportunity of presenting to the Committee the advantages of the lots which he proposed to sell to the City for the purpose in question. The Committee recommended that the petition be laid on the table, and that the Board concur with the action of the Board of Councilmen, as recommended in a previous report.

The Report was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Alderman McSpedon—Submitted a resolution providing that, whereas, the Harlem and New-Haven Railroad cars are constantly running off the track in consequence of the imperfect condition in which it is kept, and thereby obstructing the travel on the City cars on the Third and Fourth-Avenues to the serious injury of those residing in the upper part of the City, therefore, that the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby instructed to cause the Harlem Railroad Company to put their track in thorough condition forthwith, and if the Company fail to comply within one week after the passage of this resolution, that the Third-avenue Railroad Company have permission to lay a new track on the line of the Bowery from Fifth-street to Grand, instead of the old track, and shall enjoy all the privileges now held by the Harlem Railroad Company below Fifth-street, on the line of the Bowery. The resolution was adopted.

On motion of Alderman WILSON the special order for the evening being the matter of the establishment of a new line of stages through Lexington-avenue was taken up for action.

The majority report against the proposed line was lost by a vote of 10 to 10.

The minority report in favor of the line was lost for want of a constitutional vote, there being 11 for and 10 against.

A motion to reconsider was also lost by a vote of 10 to 10.

The Report of the Fire Marshal was accepted and ordered on file.

A number of documents from the Board of Councilmen were received and disposed of.

Alderman MCCONKEY, who had, though in his seat, omitted to vote on the motion to reconsider in the matter of the proposed line of stages through Lexington-avenue, rose and asked permission of the President to have his vote recorded in the affirmative.

[This would have had the effect of bringing the whole subject up again, inasmuch as there would then have been 12 votes—(which being a majority of the whole Board, is what is termed a Constitutional vote)—in favor of a reconsideration.]

The question as to whether under the circumstances the Alderman's vote could be recorded, elicited much discussion.

The President announced that if the Board permitted he would allow the Alderman to have his vote recorded as a mere expression of opinion on the subject, but not so as to affect the previous action of the Board, whereupon

Alderman MCCONKEY withdrew his motion to be allowed to vote, and thus the matter remained *in statu quo*.

The Board then adjourned till Wednesday evening at 5 o'clock.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

The Board of Councilmen met yesterday afternoon, the President J. N. PHILLIPS, Esq., in the chair.

OTTARSON RAKES DOWN THE BOARD FOR ILLEGAL ACTION.

Immediately upon the reading of the minutes, and before their confirmation, Councilman OTTARSON submitted a motion to correct the same, as follows:

Whereas at the last meeting of the Board a resolution was received from the Board of Aldermen, and, notwithstanding the opposition of several members, was adopted by this Board on the same night of its origin and adoption by the Aldermen; and whereas such action by this Board is in direct violation of Section 5 of the Amended Charter of 1849, which declares that "no act, resolution, or ordinance, which shall have passed one Board, shall be acted on by the other Board upon the same day, unless by unanimous consent, except in cases of invasion, insurrection or pestilence;" and whereas the visit of the honorable Senator from California cannot justly be considered a "pestilence," and that no "invasion" or "insurrection" existed at the time of the adoption of the resolution; therefore

Resolved, That so much of the minutes as have reference to the resolution complimentary to Hon. DAVID C. BRODERICK, except its reception as "papers from the Board of Aldermen" be stricken out.

Councilman MCCAHILL hoped it would not be entertained. He moved that it be laid *under* the table. [Laughter.]

The President said the motion *could not be entertained*, the paper had been passed out of the Board.

Councilman OTTARSON urged that the vote on the final adoption was incorrect. The whole business had been unlawfully done, and the proceedings better be expunged from the minutes.

Councilman HASWELL said the record could not be altered; if erroneous or illegal the Board might take such action as they saw fit on the question of the approval of such minutes.

The PRESIDENT admitted that there was a mistake in the printed, though not in the original minutes, as to the names and number voting.

THE PRESIDENT TAKES ACTION.

It was moved put and carried, that the resolution of Councilman Ottarson be laid on the table—(the President having previously decided that the motion could not be entertained,)—Councilman OTTARSON voting singly in the negative.

A resolution to extend and widen Crosby-street from Chambers to Fourteenth-street, to connect with Irving Place, was referred to the Committee on Streets. So also was a resolution to remove trees in Franklin-street. A resolution to regulate and grade One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, from Third to Fourth-Avenues, was referred to the Committee on Roads. A petition to open Fortieth-street, between First and Second Avenues, was referred to the Committee on Streets.

A variety of reports upon assessments were forwarded a stage.

HARRY HOWARD, CHIEF ENGINEER.

The Board concurred with the Board of Aldermen in agreeing with the Committee of the Fire Department, as to the nomination of HENRY HOWARD as Chief Engineer.

THE MAYOR VETOES REMOVAL OF QUARANTINE.

A communication was received from the Mayor constituting a veto upon the resolutions for removing Quarantine. His reasons are, that the Health officers of last season are complimented therein, which compliment, he thought, ought to be censure; and further, that the movement was directed by speculators in landed property.

COMPTROLLER FLAGG IS DOWN UPON THE "LEADER."

Comptroller FLAGG addressed the Board in a communication denouncing the illegality of the appointment of the *Sunday Leader* as an organ for the publication of their proceedings. He refuses to pay the *Leader* for Corporation advertising—first, because the awarding of the contract to that paper was illegal, the Charter requiring that sums paid out by the City over $250 shall be given by contract to the lowest bidder; and also, because the President of the Board of Alderman is one of the proprietors of the paper,—the Charter declaring it illegal for any member of that body to be interested in any contract under the City Government.

The Board then adjourned until Wednesday evening.

Councilmen's Committee on Finance.

About a month ago, this Committee agreed to recommend the appropriation of $2,000 for the purpose of getting up a new system of music for the use of the Institution for the Blind, provided that other cities will subscribe to make up the amount of $8,000, being the estimated expense of the publication. Boston has already responded with $2,000. *Yesterday*, the same Committee reported in favor of donating $500 for the relief of those employed in the manufacturing establishment of the same institution who are out of employment, and who are also blind, not from birth, but accidentally so.

[Advertisement.]
HALLOTYPES.

A CARD TO THE PUBLIC AND PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS.—"Honor to whom honor is due." The undersigned in answer to a card in yesterday's papers signed JOHN ELLWOOD HALL, in which he repudiates all paternity with the pictures produced in my establishment under the title of "Hallotypes," would state in justice to himself and the public that the substance of said article is false.

Having an exclusive interest to practice the above style in my establishment, No. 349 Broadway, and having sustained the expenses attendant on securing the letters patent by and with the consent of said HALL, and being equally interested with him in the disposal of said patents throughout the United States and Europe, I am at a loss to account for the language he has employed.

The 50 specimens, by this process, which I had on exhibition at my gallery yesterday, and which were greatly admired by some 500 artists and connoisseurs who examined them, were produced under his direction and by our patented process, and I am perfectly willing to leave the public to decide upon the merits of the few specimens that have received his *exclusive personal "manipulation"* in comparison with those produced in my establishment, under our joint supervision.

As the patent right for the Hallotype can only be disposed of by the consent of both parties, I leave the public to judge of the propriety, as well as the honesty, exhibited in the repudiation of legal obligations and the newly discovered process on the eve of its introduction.

J. GURNEY, Photographic Artist,
No. 349 Broadway, corner of Leonard-street.
N. B.—No connection with any other establishment.

[Advertisement.]
M. B. BRADY requests the attention of the public to an entirely new application of the PHOTOGRAPH, the results of which are exhibited at his Gallery; they surpass in artistic grace any work of the Camera hitherto produced, and are as unlike the ephemeral diversions of the Art which obtain a transient currency as possible. The artistic community unite in awarding them the highest place ever attained by a Camera Picture. Chemical discoveries made within the past year have established the complete durability of the PHOTOGRAAH, while the cost of its production has been materially lessened. Every grade of Portraiture, from the equisitely elaborated Miniature to the life-size picture, is readily produced. The corps of artists associated with Mr. BRADY have no superiors in this country. The durability of each picture is guaranteed, and those who are likely to be diverted by the inartistic novelties which from time to time attract public attention will please bear this in mind. On and after the 20th instant PHOTOGRAPHS will be produced at BRADY'S Lower Gallery, No. 205 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st.

[Advertisement.]
BRANDRETH'S PILLS.—When they are used they require no extra care in diet or clothing; the body is, in fact, less liable to take cold after than before the pills were used. A gentleman of high respectability, whose letter can be seen at the principal office, writes: "I am now 52 years of age. * * * * For 20 years I have used your pills as my family medicine, and I wish no other; and I have never had occasion to call a physician in my family (save in the sickness of my wife with children) during the 20 years."

Beware of counterfeits. All pills with No. 241 Broadway on the side label are counterfeits. Purchase at principal office, No. 43 Brandreth Building, Nos. 415 and 417 Broadway. 25 cents a box.

[Advertisement.]
MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.—All ordinary scented waters are utterly vapid when compared with this. It exhales the breath of flowers, gathered in the full redolence of their perfume. Sprinkle it around, and it freights the air with fragrance. A few drops on the handkerchief, render it precious to the sense. Sold by D. T. LANMAN & Co., Wholesale Druggists, No. 69 Water-street, New-York, and by all druggists, at 50 cents per bottle.

[Advertisement.]
HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Why tarry or hesitate if you are sick or suffering? Here are your remedies! Whatever may be your ailment, it needs but a trial of their wonderful efficacy to insure immediate relief. Sold at the manufactory, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London; and by all druggists, at 25c., 62½c., and $1 per pot or box.

[Advertisement.]
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are especially adapted for the cure of Dyspepsia, and bilious complaints. It is a universally admitted fact, that they never fail to cure these disorders, even after all other medicines have been tried in vain. Sold at the manufactories; 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London; and by all druggists, at 25c., 62½c.; and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]
CARPETINGS, OIL-CLOTHS,
and
CURTAINS AND CURTAIN MATERIALS,
For sale at reduced prices, by
PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 524 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]
☞ "Orion, the Gold Beater," together with the pantomime of the "Magic Pills," and the drama of the "French Spy," are to be performed at PURDY'S National Theatre to-night. This will certainly form an excellent entertainment.

[Advertisement.]
CHARLES D. FREDERICKS, late GURNEY and FREDERICKS, Photographs, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes. The *comme il faut* establishment of the world. Visitors to the City are invited to call and examine specimens at No. 585 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

[Advertisement.]
CATARRH SUFFERERS.—The undersigned having been speedily cured of this most painful and dangerous disease, will inform any one what cured him free of charge. All letters must contain a postage stamp. Address GEO. E. KNOX, Ballston Spa, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]
☞ S. COATES & Co. have received the highest premium awarded by the American Institute for Portable Gas Works. Apply at No. 376 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]
HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 185, 187 and 189 Water-street, and No. 5 Murray-street, New-York.

BIRTH.

LEONORI.—At Fairmount, Westchester Co., N. Y., on Monday, Feb. 16, the wife of R. U. LEONORI, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIED.

LEAVITT—PETRIE.—In this City, on Saturday evening, Feb. 7, by Rev. Dr. J. Thomson, Capt. GEORGE F. LEAVITT, of the bark *Cuba*, to MARGARET W., daughter of the late W. W. Petrie, Esq., all of this City.

LAMBERT—CORNELL.—In this City, on Monday, Feb. 16, by Rev. J. B. Wakeley, Mr. GEORGE R. LAMBERT, of New-Rochelle, to Miss HENRIETTA CORNELL, of New-York City.

DIED.

DONALDSON.—In this City, on Monday, Feb 14, after a lingering illness, JAMES H. DONALDSON, in the 23d year of his age.

His friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father-in-law, Wm. Harnett, No. 54 Lexington-av., on Wednesday, Feb. 18, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

BAYLY.—In this City, on Sunday evening, Feb. 15, ELIZA BAYLY, wife of John A. Bayly, aged 36 years, 2 months and 21 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday morning, at 9½ o'clock, from the residence of her father, Dr. J. Young, No. 168 Hudson-st. Her remains will be taken to Rhinebeck for interment.

☞ Kingston and Rhinebeck papers please copy.

TOTTEN.—In this City, on Monday, Feb. 16, GEORGE FRANKLIN, son of Rutgar B. and Ellen Totten, aged 4 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his parents, 294 Greenwich-st.

BAYLES.—In this City, on Sunday, Feb. 15, at 11 o'clock P. M., of marasmus, HARVEY BAYLES, son of N. Harvey and Kate Bayles, aged 3 months and 4 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Monday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice, from No. 193 East Broadway.

BENJAMIN.—In this City, on Monday, Feb. 16, JANE E., wife of E. Benjamin, and daughter of Jane Dartnell.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, at 1½ o'clock P. M., this day, (Tuesday,) from her late residence, No. 111 Allen-st., without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

HOOVER.—In Jersey City, on Monday morning, Feb. 16, WILLIAM RODGERS, infant son of Joseph B. and Almy M. Hoover.

The friends are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 53 Jersey-av., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

WELLES.—At Lowville, Lewis County, on Saturday, Feb. 7, MELANCTHON W. WELLES, in the 87th year of his age.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...FEB. 16.

$5,500	Ohio 6s, '60	101	200	Erie Railroad	b3 57
15,600	do	100¾	145	do	b60 57¼
2,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	91	550	do	b60 57¼
10,000	Virginia 6s	91¾	260	do	b10 57
18,000	Miss. State 6s	83	550	do	c 56¾
2,000	do	82¾	1050	do	s10 56¾
1,000	Cal. St. 7s, '76	86¼	100	do	s30 56¾
5,000	do	b7 66	300	do	s60 56¾
$800	N.Y. C. R.R. 7s	101	150	do	b60 57⅛
1,000	do	101¾	50	do	b60 57⅛
3,000	E. R.R. C. 4s	71 83¾	450	do	b30 57¼
2,500	H.R. R.R. 1st Mt.	96¾	100	do	b10 57
5,000	H.R. R.R. 2d Mt.	86	250	do	c 56¾
2,000	H.R. R.R. C. Bs.	63	200	do	c 57
3,000	Ill. Free'd Bs. w.p.	93¾	100	do	s10 57
5	Bank of Com	104¾	100	do	s30 57
5	Bank Com. Scrip	104	100	do	b24 57⅛
20	Com'th Bank	98¾	10	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	69½
100	N. Y. Gas Co	150	40	do	69
10	La C. & Mil. RR	70½	84	Gal. & Chi. R. R.	104
100	Cum. Coal Co	b60 18	50	do	s10 103¾
500	do	s30 17⅝	20	Cle. Col. & C. RR.	b3 102
400	do	b60 17¾	100	Hud. Riv. R'd	c 38
800	do	17⅛	200	Reading R'd	s10 78½
200	do	17⅜	500	do	78¾
1000	do	s3 17¾	300	do	b10 78½
1000	N.Y. Cen. R.R.	s10 88	100	do	b60 79¼
100	do	88	100	do	b60 79
100	do	s60 88	2400	do	s30 78¼
50	do	cpg 88½	2200	do	78¾
550	do	b60 88¾	500	do	s10 78½
200	Clev. & Tol. RR	c 71¾	100	do	b10 78¾
395	do	71¾	600	do	b30 78¾
50	do	s60 71¾	500	do	b10 78¼
100	do	71¾	500	do	s60 78
500	do	s3 71¾	300	Mh. S. & N. Ia. R.	c 73½
500	do	s30 71¾	100	do	s30 73¾
100	do	b15 72	800	do	74
29	C. & R. I. R.	98¼	200	do	74½
300	do	s3 98	539	do	74¾
50	do	s30 98	100	do	b60 75¼
100	do	b30 98¾	50	do	b30 75
100	do	b60 99¾	150	do	b30 75¾
100	do	s10 98	50	D. & H. Ca. Co.	s60 117½
5	do	98¾	40	do	117¾

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board, the following sales of Stocks and Bonds were made at auction by ALBERT H. NICOLAY:

$2,000 Manchester Min. and Mfg. Co.'s 6s, int. add. 60½
3,000 Ohio & Miss. R. R. 2d Mort. Bds., int. add. 46½
5,000 N.Y. & N.Hav. R.R. 1st Mort. Bds., int. add. 79
10,000 Atlantic Mutual Insurance Scrip, of 1856 72¼
1,920 Atlantic Mutual Insurance Scrip, of 1856 73½
1,250 Atlantic Mutual Insurance Scrip, of 1856 73½
500 Atlantic Mutual Insurance Scrip, of 1857 70
420 Atlantic Mutual Insurance Scrip, of 1857 70¾
100 Atlantic Mutual Insurance Scrip, of 1857 66½
6,000 Sun Mutual Insurance Scrip, of 1853 53
770 Union Mutual Insurance Scrip, of 1856 52
230 Orient Mutual Insurance Scrip, of 1855 45
180 Orient Mutual Insurance Scrip, of 1856 40
8,250 New-York Mutual Insurance Scrip, of 1853 34
510 Pacific Mutual Insurance Scrip, of 1856 51½
170 Pacific Mutual Insurance Scrip, of 1857 47½
6 shares Chicago, St. Paul and Fond du Lac R.R. 27½
50 shares Harlem Preferred 51¾
10 shares Union Ferry Company 90
20 shares Oriental Bank 103¼
40 shares Rutger's Fire Insurance Company 103
10 shares Lafarge Fire Insurance Company 50¾
50 shares Citizens' Insurance Company 136½
5 shares Empire City Insurance Company 116½

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	Miss. State 6s	83	300	Cle. & Toledo R.	72
3,000	do	s3 83¼	500	do	s60 72
3,000	Ill. Cent. R. Bds.	98¼	500	do	72¾
1,000	do	98¾	400	do	72¾
20	National Bank	108	100	do	72¾
200	Cumb. Coal Co	17¾	600	do	s60 72¾
100	do	b60 17¾	1000	do	b15 73
50	do	b10 17¾	100	do	s30 73¼
300	do	17¾	600	do	s3 73½
80	Gal. & Chic. R. R.	104	400	do	72¾
200	N. Y. Cent. RR.	s60 88	250	Reading R. R.	79
50	do	cpg 88¾	200	do	s15 79
25	do	b60 89	500	do	b60 79¾
100	Erie R. R.	s3 57¾	50	M. S. & N. Ia. R. R.	74¾
400	do	s3 57¾	150	do	s3 75
50	Chic. & Rk. I. R.	98¾	100	do	75¼
50	do	98¾			

MONDAY, Feb. 16—P. M.

The Official Averages of the condition of the Banks in the City of New York, for the week ending Saturday last, February 14, the particulars of which are advertised by each bank separately in another page of this paper, present, in the aggregate, the following changes from the previous weekly statement of February 7:

Decrease in Loans	$153,913
Decrease in Specie	646,512
Decrease in Circulation	275,018
Decrease in Withdrawn Deposits	53,666

After the very heavy gold movements of the week, the statement is deemed a satisfactory, as well as consistent one. The transactions through the Clearing House were about four millions a day less than the extraordinary clearances of the previous week. Including these and the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday afternoon, the following is the general

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	Feb. 16, 1856.	Feb. 14, 1857.	Feb. 7, 1857.
Capital	$49,462,000	$59,263,000	$59,263,000
Loans	99,401,315	112,722,799	112,876,712
Specie	15,678,736	10,497,382	11,148,894
Circulation	7,698,411	8,151,799	8,426,817
Gold Deposits	83,030,944	91,917,188	96,029,489
Exchanged	25,740,061	25,973,693	30,032,278
Undrawn	64,339,382	65,943,495	65,997,161
Sub-Treasury	11,195,528	14,620,370	13,618,009
1856, Feb. 16—Gold in Bank			$15,678,736
In Government Office			11,195,528
Total Reserve in City			$26,874,264
1857, Feb. 14—Gold in Bank			$10,497,382
In Government Office			14,620,370
Total Reserve in City			$25,117,752

The week opens on a less active Money movement, and the market, without being much cheaper to-day, is decidedly easier than for the most part of last week. The duties at the Custom-House were $210,000; the whole receipts $463,385; payments, $388,815; balance this afternoon, $12,694,940. The demand loans to Brokers were not much disturbed to-day. The rates of Discount are unaltered; 9 ₱ cent. for prime, and 10 to 12 ₱ cent. for fair to second choice names. The Foreign Bill market is down ¼ ₱ cent. The leading drawers ask but 108¼ on London, and some Cash sales were made to-day at 108¼@⅜, first-class bills. The telegraphic dispatches from New-Orleans and Mobile to Saturday, Feb. 14, quote 106@106¼. The Stock market improved at the close of the early Board of Brokers. On the opening a prominent seller, usually operating on the *Bull* side pressed some large lots of Erie and Reading on sale, and other parties put about 1 000 shares New-York Central on the market, seller's option 10 days, all of which were freely taken at 56⅞@57 for Erie, 78¼ for Reading, and 88 for Central; immediately subsequent to which the general market began to stiffen, and closed in the afternoon at an advance of ⅜@¾ ₱ cent. on the shares just mentioned, and 1¾@2 ₱ cent. on Southern Michigan to 76, and Cleveland and Toledo to 72¾. The closing temper was decidedly firmer than for three or four days past. The heavy decline of last week has evidently brought forward a number of substantial outside orders, part of them from the interior of the State.

We hear that Mr. RICHARD BELL, long connected with the Bank of British North America, as the senior acting agent in this City, has forwarded his resignation to the parent Board in London, to take effect on 1st of April, with the view to the acceptance of a very eligible offer to take charge in the new banking house in this City, recently established by Mr. ROSS, of New-Orleans. We also hear that Mr. CONOVER, Cashier of the Importers' Bank, is about to resign, to go into business on his own account in Wall-street.

The Foreign Mails by the *Europa*, at Boston, from Liverpool Saturday, Jan. 31, reached our Post-Office about 8 o'clock this evening. The general market and financial news had been anticipated by the telegraphic dispatches of Saturday and this morning. The Bank of England reports show no change in the rate of interest, and no falling off in the Specie reserve. The report of the condition of the Bank, however, is made up to Saturday, Jan. 24, subsequent to which date there were some further withdrawals of Gold for the Continent, which will tell on the next report, unless counteracted by additional receipts from Ireland and Turkey.

The Court of Directors, at their meeting on Thursday, Jan. 29, saw nothing in the prospects of the Bank to justify an advance in the terms of discount, although such a step was partially, if not generally, looked for. A considerable number of the English railway dividends, for the last half of the year 1856, are turning out ¼@½ ₱ cent. better than the previous semi-annual dividends, and their shares, in consequence, were firm, notwithstanding the closeness and dear price of money. The Circular quotations in regard to American Stocks are variously reported on. We copy the different authorities, as far as our advices have been received from the Post-Office, to the hour of writing—the circular of Mr. E. F. SATTERTHWAITE being the least favorable:

LONDON, Friday Evening, Jan. 30.

The return from the Bank of England for the week ending Jan. 24, gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Public deposits	£4,122,921	Increase..£725,807
Other deposits	9,985,005	Decrease. 1,090,926
Rest	3,389,140	Increase.. 9,237

On the other side of the account:

Government securities	£ 1,569,431	Increase.. £18,964
Other securities	15,829,154	Decrease.. 757,047
Notes unemployed	4,851,780	Increase.. 341,830

The amount of notes in circulation is £19,089,935, being a decrease of £378,070; and the stock of bullion in both departments is £10,116,282, showing an increase of £5,873 when compared with the preceding return.

The following table will show the fluctuations in Consols since the 24th inst.:

	FOR MONEY.			FOR ACCOUNT.		
Jan.	Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.	Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.
Sat. 24	93⅜	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝	93¾	93¾
Mon. 26	93⅜	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
Tues. 27	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞	93¾	93⅞	93⅞
Wed. 28	93⅞	93¾	93¾	93¾	93⅞	93⅞
Thur. 29	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
Fri. 30	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞

The demand for Money continues unabated, while the withdrawals of Bullion for export to the Continent have been remarkable for their steadiness, having, for the last ten days averaged from £30,000 to £40,000 daily, reaching in the course of a fortnight to nearly half a million sterling. It was generally expected that owing to the activity in the Money market, and the continued drain of Bullion, the directors of the Bank of England would have been compelled to make an advance in the rate of discount, with a view to check the exportation of the precious metal, and general satisfaction was expressed by the commercial community at the breaking up of the "Parlour" yesterday without making any alteration. The approach of the 4th of the month, and the extra demand for accommodation to meet the engagements falling due on that day, do not give any hope of an early relief to the market. The return of a large amount of bullion from Ireland has, to a considerable extent, served to counteract the drain to the Continent, and many well-informed persons anticipate that, when the promised arrival of nearly half a million sterling in silver from Mexico arrives, as well as supplies of gold now due from Australia, (the Heatherbell, with a large quantity, being now 89 days at sea,) an easier feeling may be looked for. In any case, however, the first step it is likely the bankers will take will be to make a difference in the charge for long and short bills, to be followed possibly by an increase in their rate of discount from 6 to 6½ ₱ cent. The arrivals of specie have been limited during the week.

The accounts from the German money-markets appear more favorable than for some time past. Capital is becoming more abundant, and there is a disposition on the part of the public to make investments.

The position of the market for American securities is thus noticed by Messrs. D. BELL, SON & Co.: "During the past week there has been a good demand for American securities generally. In the various State Stocks a moderate amount of business had been done. Of the first class Railroad bonds there have been considerable purchases for investment, whilst the more speculative bonds and shares have been offered more freely at lower prices. And Messrs. BARING say: "Prices are maintained. We quote United States 6s Bonds of 1868, 104@105. Pennsylvania 5s Certificates 72½@73¼, ex dividend; Bonds 80@81, ex dividend. Virginia Dollar 6's 93@94. Maryland Sterling 5's 90@91. Massachusetts Sterling 5's 100¾@101, ex dividend. Boston City 4½'s 91. Pennsylvania Central Railroad 6's 88½@89½. Panama Sterling 7's 93. New-York Central 7's 93@95; ditto 6's 80@82. Michigan Central 8's 94½@95¾. Canada 6's 110¾. Nova Scotia 6's 103, ex-dividend.

On the same subject, Messrs. ROBERT BENSON & Co. write: "There has been less amount of business doing in American Securities. Michigan Central Railroad 8 ₱ cent. Bonds of 1869 have changed hands at 95 and 95¾, and the Shares at 88. Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Bonds at 75. New York Central 7 ₱ Cents at 93¾ and 94; 6 ₱ cent. Bonds at 81¾ and 82, and the Shares at 86. Erie 3d mortgage Bonds at 83¾, and the Bonds of 1875 at 84, ex coupon. Pennsylvania 1st Mortgage at 89¾, and the 2d Mortgage Sterling Bonds at 95¾. The Illinois Central Securities have scarcely maintained the extreme advance noticed in our last Circular. The 7 ₱ cent. Construction Bonds have been sold at 90½ and 93¾; and the Shares at 29¾, 29, 28¾ and 27¾ premium. Some Chicago and Mississippi Bonds have been sold at 50

And Mr. E. F. SATTERTHWAITE reports: "There have been some considerable transactions in American Railroad Bonds, and more disposition has been shown to realize, even in first-class Securities. Illinois Central Bonds are freely offered at our quotations, with very little disposition to buy. Shares are also more offered at the late advance. We note sales of Michigan Central 1869, Erie 1883 and 1875, to some extent at former rates. The decision of the Supreme Court of California in reference to the legality of the State Debt has exercised an unfavorable influence upon all American Securities."

The opening of navigation on the Western rivers is much rejoiced over by business people at New-Orleans and in the cities on the Ohio and upper Mississippi Rivers. The financial effect will be to enable the Ohio, Kentucky and Missouri Banks to make their usual collections at New-Orleans, from which point they direct most of their New-York remittances in the early Spring. It will also turn the exchanges at New-Orleans more in favor of New-York than the present low ruling. Eastern Exchange is already cheaper and more abundant at Cincinnati. We hear from Chicago also that the Illinois currency for some weeks pressing on that market for New-York Exchange is less abundant, and the exchange sought for more abundant. In the Missouri Legislature the new banking measures have not taken permanent shape, but the present proposition looks to a further sinking fund for the State Debt, equal to $120,000 a year, by way of collecting an annual bonus of one ₱ cent. on $12,000,000 new banking capital. The measure also proposes the further sinking of the State Debt, through a permanent deposit to be made with the State Commissioners by the Banks, of 2½ ₱ cent. on their gross circulation, in State Bonds. This last fund is held as the property of the banks, but not at their disposal until the withdrawal of their circulation. They are also required to invest 2 ₱ cent. of their yearly profits in State Bonds, as additional security for the bill-holders.

The Milwaukee and Mississippi Road Company held their yearly meeting at Milwaukee a few days since. The report of the managers was highly satisfactory. The profits to the Stock were 10 ₱ cent., with a reserve of $50,000 to the Sinking Fund, and $39,984 for contingencies. The Road was operated at an expense of 45 ₱ cent. on a gross income of $680,472. The Company have already purchased with the Sinking Fund $122,000 of their debt—the cash contribution of the two years since its establishment being $107,000. Much regret is expressed by the Milwaukee *Sentinel* at the retirement of the old President, Mr. JOHN CATLIN, of this City, on account of weak health; but an able successor has been appointed, in Mr. E. H. BROADHEAD, the General Superintendent, who will combine the duties of both offices. Mr. CATLIN remains in the Direction.

The Boston *Morning Post*, a leading Administration paper, thus refers to the unanimity with which a reduction of the revenue is urged upon Congress:

"There never was greater unanimity than that which prevails as to the necessity of action on the tariff. It is conceded, on all hands, that the revenue should be reduced, and done at once. The commercial embarrassments in the country can hardly be relieved by the Government, while the present enormous surplus in the treasury can hardly fail to work deleteriously on all interests. When such is the case, as to the necessity for legislation, it would be deplorable if the conflict of interests should be so severe as to prevent all action; so render it impracticable to arrive at any satisfactory conclusion. Such is the result predicted by some of the Washington letters: but those who look to the benefit of our great national interests must unite in hoping that there will be found good sense and patriotism enough at Washington to agree upon a measure that will effect a wise reduction of the revenue."

The completion of the Allentown link of the chain of road from this City to the West *viâ* the New-Jersey Central, Lehigh Valley and Penns

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI.....NO. 1690. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE CHINA WAR.

Important and Highly Interesting Particulars of the American Operations at Canton.

Capture and Destruction of the Barrier Forts.

Commodore Armstrong's General Order After the Engagement.

Subsequent Movements of the American Squadron.

CAPTURE OF THE BARRIER FORTS, AND THEIR DEMOLITION—EXPLOSION OF A MINE AND SERIOUS LOSS OF LIFE—TERRIBLE EFFECTS OF THE AMERICAN FIRE—NUMBER OF AMERICANS KILLED AND WOUNDED—GALLANT CONDUCT OF THE SEAMEN AND MARINES—SECRET OF THE ACCURACY OF THE CHINESE FIRE—CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN COMMODORE ARMSTRONG AND THE GOVERNOR OF CANTON—NO APOLOGY YET OFFERED.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

UNITED STATES SLOOP-OF-WAR PORTSMOUTH, OFF THE BARRIER FORTS, NEAR CANTON, Saturday, Dec. 6, 1856.

I forwarded by the special mail steamer of the 25th ult. an account of American operations at this place up to that date. The operations since that time, in the demolition and destruction of the captured forts, although they have been less exciting, have hardly been less important.

On Sunday, Nov. 23, the day after the attack upon, and capture of, the last of the "Barrier Forts," a party of sailors and marines from the *Portsmouth* and *Levant* reoccupied that fort, preparatory to the work of demolition, upon which the Commodore had decided; and on Tuesday, the 25th, Commander BELL having returned from Whampoa, with powder and mining implements, together with a reinforcement of men, the work was fairly commenced. To-day it has been completed, after two weeks of incessant and exhausting labor, and the two ships are now dropping down the river to Whampoa, leaving the forts in ruins.

The plan adopted by Captain BELL was to undermine the wall between every two embrasures, and to excavate to the lowest tier of the huge blocks of granite which formed the foundations. Upon this floor was placed the powder, (fifty pounds of which were used for each explosion;) the heavy guns of the fort, and other weights, were then placed over the mouth of the mine) and a train of powder introduced through hollow bamboos. This plan was entirely successful. In a majority of instances the explosions resulted in the entire and immediate overthrow of that part of the walls which they were intended to affect—and in the remaining instances they so shattered it from its foundation, that an hour or two of work with crowbars would complete the demolition. The aggregate number of the mines exploded was one hundred and twenty five. Too much credit can hardly be awarded to Captain BELL, and to the officers and men under him, for the energy and skill with which their difficult work has been undertaken and carried through to its conclusion.

While occupying the forts our party was almost nightly aroused by alarms of the Chinese, and on one occasion they actually approached within twenty yards of the fort in large numbers, and with the evident design of making an attack. A few rounds of musketry however, and a prompt use of the howitzers was sufficient to disperse them. They managed to throw a number of rockets and stink-pots, but without doing any injury to our men; and in their retreat they left behind them two or three of the scaling ladders which they had brought with them.

Just when the party had nearly finished their work and when the mines in the last fort were nearly ready to be exploded, a most fatal and distressing accident occurred, by which three men were instantly killed and nine others wounded more or less severely. A mine had been prepared,—the powder deposited and the train laid; Lieutenant BELKNAP who was superintending it, had gone away for a moment in order to direct the removal of a heavy gun upon the mouth of the mine, when one of the workmen carelessly struck the steel-pointed end of his crowbar against a stone, upon which the train was laid. As might have been expected it struck fire and a spark communicated to the powder. The man who was using the crowbar, (a seaman from the *Portsmouth*,) and another seaman from the same ship were blown to pieces, and their arms and legs and mangled bodies scattered in all directions. A boatswain's mate from the *San Jacinto* was also instantly killed. Two men from the *Portsmouth* and seven from the *Levant* were wounded,—most of them severely, though it is believed they will all recover. Lieutenant BELKNAP's escape was a narrow one. He was returning and was within a few feet of the mine when the explosion took place.

There is, not now a single embrasure in any one of the four forts from which a gun could be safely fired. They must be entirely rebuilt to be of any use in future. It should be remembered that they were very strongly constructed, that their natural position was most admirable, and that their destruction has been accomplished,—not by scientific engineers, but by officers and men to whom the work was entirely new.

I was surprised to see the terrible effect of the shot and shell from the two ships, which a visit to the forts exhibited. The massive granite walls of the first fort, which was within a range of 480 yards of the *Portsmouth* on the 16th ultimo, were shattered, overthrown, and, in some instances, pulverized to a powder as fine as flour. The accuracy of the firing, too, was most admirable. The embrasures of the forts are provided with doors lined with iron, which are closed while the guns are run in and being loaded. one of these doors I noticed penetrated by shot in three places. The shell burst very perfectly, and into very small pieces. As the forts were crowded with Chinese, they must have suffered a fearful loss. All the buildings inside of the walls were unroofed and torn to pieces by the explosions. The enemy could stand, with comparative ease, the solid shot of the *Levant*, but the "*rotten* shot" of the "black devil," as they have styled the *Portsmouth*, and also the shell and shrapnel from the efficient howitzers were altogether intolerable. Had the *Portsmouth* been equipped with a less efficient battery than the one which she now carries, she could hardly have sustained the rapid and accurate fire of the four forts as she did on Sunday, the 16th. She fired on that day alone no less than two hundred and thirty shells; and the total weight of the iron and powder which she threw during the several engagements was about eighteen tons.

A fact has come to light, since my last letter was mailed, which accounts for the unprecedented skill and accuracy with which the guns of the Chinese were handled. The French frigate *Sybille*, when she arrived on this station, three years ago, had lost a large number of her crew by some very fatal epidemic, and in order to supply their place she shipped a hundred and twenty Chinese, who remained with her till about two months ago, when she was ordered home, and they were discharged. These men, with all the advantages of a strict and protracted French discipline and training, were in the forts employing their superior skill and courage in working their powerful guns, and the fact of their presence must have emboldened their countrymen to a resistance more pertinacious and effective than they would otherwise have dared to offer.

It will be remembered that in my last letter I alluded to the assault upon the fourth and last fort, as made in the very face of its guns, which were sending a terrible shower of round shot and grape all about our party. Happily, their guns had been trained a little too high, so that the most of the balls fell in the water just beyond the boats. Seeing their error, the enemy had reloaded and trained his guns directly upon them, and as they retreated left a slow match burning. As the advance of our party entered the fort they discovered the guns just on the point of discharging at the boats in the rear, which had not yet landed. They swept away the priming just in time to prevent that calamity, and so the fort was taken without the loss, on our part, of a single man.

The excellent and soldier-like behavior of the companies of marines from the *San Jacinto*, *Portsmouth* and *Levant*, was such as to call for special commendation. Their perfect drill and discipline and their cool bravery did much towards insuring to the storming parties such complete success. It could not but result in the increased efficiency of our ships-of-war, especially on stations like this—where shore expeditions are so likely to be needed—if there were a greater number of marines attached to them. I feel that the value and importance of this corps is popularly under-estimated and is too little appreciated by Government.

Since I last wrote, one of the men reported wounded has died of his injuries. The list of killed and wounded is now *seven* killed and *twenty-two* wounded. This does not include the men injured by the explosion of the mine, which, if added, would make a total of *ten* killed and *thirty-one* wounded. Of course also, it does not include the sickness and death which has occurred and may yet occur, from the hardship, the exposure and the excitement which the officers and men have endured for three weeks incessantly. The reaction from that excitement, and the results of that exposure, are already being felt; three or four deaths from disease thus contracted have already occurred, and the *Portsmouth*, and *Levant*, have each a sick list of more than 40. The *San Jacinto* has about the same number.

On Tuesday, Dec. 2, the news reached us that a fleet of some thirty or forty rebel junks had come up the river, and anchored about a mile below the shipping of Whampoa, and on Friday, 5th, one of these junks, by permission of Commodore ARMSTRONG, came up the stream, passed our ships and visited the forts which we had destroyed. The junk pulled thirty or forty oars, carried six guns and was manned by fifty men. A large, red flag, the rebel ensign, and another with the name of TAE PING WANG (the rebel chief) were flying from their masts. I was not favorably impressed with the appearance of the revolutionists, and I am told on authority which I am strongly disposed to credit, that, although they claim alliance with TAE PING WANG, they are, in reality, only pirates and outlaws, and are not recognized by the revolutionists of the north in the slightest degree. It was originally the intention of their whole fleet to come to and take possession of the forts. But Commodore ARMSTRONG, after having once given them permission to come into those forts which we had destroyed, afterwards very properly revoked it and forbade them to occupy any of the forts until we had left the barrier altogether, fearing that otherwise we might seem to be implicated in their movements and considered as expressing sympathy with their designs.

Letters have been passing between the Commodore and the Governor General of Canton ever since the 17th of Nov. The whole tenor of the correspondence on the part of the Governor has been extremely unsatisfactory. He has at no time apologized or expressed any regret for the repeated insults to our flag, and I have little doubt, from his obstinate qualification of the firing upon our boats, and from other facts which have come to my knowledge, that it was done with his full sanction and approbation, if not by his express orders. It is proper to mention that this officer is not only the Governor of Canton and the adjoining Province, but is also a member of the Emperor's privy council or cabinet, and also, I believe, the Superintendent of Foreign Affairs. His rank is one of the highest in the Empire. G. B. B.

MOVEMENTS OF THE AMERICAN SQUADRON—COMMODORE ARMSTRONG'S GENERAL ORDER ON THE LATE ENGAGEMENT—BRITISH OPERATIONS—CAPTURE OF THE FRENCH FOLLY.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

U. S. SHIP PORTSMOUTH, WHAMPOA, China, Friday, Dec. 12, 1856.

The *Portsmouth* and *Levant* dropped down from the Barrier on Saturday evening, but about two miles above this place the *Portsmouth* got very badly aground. As the tide receded, she careened over so badly as to render it impossible to stand upright on her decks. After a hard day's work, and after lightening her, she floated at the flood tide of Sunday evening, and was towed down and safely anchored with the other ships of the squadron at Whampoa.

The squadron will now disperse. The Commodore in the *San Jacinto*, his flag-ship, will remain at Whampoa; the *Levant* will go to Canton, and the *Portsmouth* will beat up, against the Monsoon, to Shanghae. Of course, unless some further provocation is given by the Chinese, any further hostile operations on our part are entirely uncalled for. I think that the Governor of Canton, after the lesson he has received, will be careful that no such provocation shall be permitted.

On Monday last, by order of the Commodore, the following "General Order" was read on board all the ships of the squadron;

To the Commanders, Officers, Seamen and Marines of the U. S. ships Portsmouth, San Jacinto and Levant:

In the midst of peace you have been called upon to redress an assault upon the flag of your country. The necessity of such a step is much to be regretted by us all, even though the manner in which your stern duty has been performed is so honorable to yourselves.

I should omit an act of justice to you, to those who have bravely fallen in the performance of their duty, and to the service to which you belong, if I hesitated to make this official acknowledgment of the faithful and honorable manner in which all have borne their part.

The embarrassment has been to check the earnest zeal with which both officers and men have sought to place themselves in the most daring and hazardous positions, and to keep them at any duty, however necessary, which did not bring them in contact with the enemy.

Among the satisfactory results of the conflict in which you have been engaged is the proof it presents of the intelligent subordination so generally exhibited in this emergency, and also of the magnanimity which has enabled you, under aggravating acts, to respect the rights of the people whose authorities had forced you into hostility, and thus to do the highest honor to the flag you represent.

Your best reward is the consciousness of having well done your duty; but I should be wanting in mine unless, in this public manner, I conveyed to you my earnest thanks, with the hope that you will receive, as you have merited, the high honor of your country's approbation.

Given under my hand, on board of the United States flag-ship *San Jacinto*, at Whampoa, China, on this 6th day of December, 1856.

JAMES ARMSTRONG,
Commander-in-Chief of the U. S. Naval Forces in the East-India and China Seas.

The only important operation of the English at Canton, since I last wrote, has been the capture of the "French Folly" fort. The Chinese made a vigorous resistance, but the fort was taken by storm, with a loss, on the part of the English, of one killed and two wounded. The English have, as yet, had no work to do which can compare in importance, in danger and in success, with the operations of our squadron at the Barrier. The Admiral is evidently disposed to prosecute his measures slowly and deliberately at present, awaiting orders and reinforcements from home, before proceeding to a systematized war. There are already some ten or twenty gun-boats and several larger ships on their way to join Admiral SEYMOUR's squadron; and I suppose still more will be fitted out as soon as the news by the last mail shall have reached the British Government.

Of course, there are endless rumors of attack and danger—of new measures upon the part of the Governor-General—of new designs on the part of the English. The rebels—or pirates, whichever they may be—are, no doubt, all about us in the neighborhood of Canton, and along the whole length of the river. They are now threatening Whampoa, and night before last an unimportant action took place between several of their junks and a number of mandarin-boats, in which the latter were worsted. Wherever these insurgents go, their presence produces great consternation among the inhabitants. On the day when they sent one of their boats to the Barrier Forts, the people could be seen running into the villages and driving their flocks of chickens and other fowls away from the river and the open fields, where they would be exposed to plunder. It is really painful to think of the misery which the distracted state of the country must produce among the poorer classes, during the Winter which is just commencing. G. B. B.

THE VERY LATEST.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

U. S. S. PORTSMOUTH, WHAMPOA, China, Dec. 12.

The foregoing letters bring my narrative of events down to the latest possible date, and probably, so far as American operations are concerned, to their conclusion.

We shall probably leave for Shanghae to-morrow. The rebels are said to have approached very near to that city. G. B. B.

From the Boston Traveller.

A postscript to a circular from BAINS & Co., dated Singapore, Dec. 22, says:

"The Foreign Factories were all burnt down by the Chinese on the 15th inst. The British fleet had in consequence renewed the bombardment of the city."

A letter from D. N. SPOONER, Esq., to the Exchange News Room, dated Hong Kong, Dec. 15, says:

"The U. S. steamer *Levant* is near the Factories. The *San Jacinto* (flag-ship) is at Whampoa. The *Portsmouth* is at Hong Kong, bound for Shanghae.

"Our officers and men have exhibited the greatest gallantry and skill in the engagement with the Barrier Forts, and on guard duty at Canton. None of the officers of the squadron were wounded in the recent engagements."

THE BOND-STREET MURDER.

Proceedings Before the Grand Jury.

Farrell at Liberty as a Witness Without Bail.

THE OTHER WITNESSES TO BE DISCHARGED.

Visit to Mrs. Cunningham and Eckel at the Tombs---Interview with Snodgrass.

Mrs. Cunningham's Application for Letters of Administration.

The Grand Jury commenced their investigation yesterday morning, about 11 o'clock. Their proceedings, of course, were kept secret. FARRELL, HANNAH CONLAN, the cook; MARY, the housemaid, and SNODGRASS, were the principal witnesses examined. Some little rumors leaked out of the Jury-room. For instance, it was said that SNODGRASS had made a clean confession, implicating Mrs. CUNNINGHAM, as principal, and her daughter, AUGUSTA, as accessory. The origin of this rumor was his statement yesterday, before the Coroner, that if any parties in the house were cognizant of the murder, Mrs. CUNNINGHAM and her eldest daughter were those parties.

The Grand Jury continued their investigation to a late hour. The witness FARRELL was discharged without bail, his honesty being relied upon for his reappearance. It was understood that the cook and housemaid would be set at liberty this morning, and that AUGUSTA and HELEN CUNNINGHAM would likewise be discharged, immediately their testimony had been received by the Grand Inquest. This general delivery of witnesses is in accordance with the theory of the District-Attorney, that no mere witnesses should be treated as prisoners and confined in jail.

These young ladies still remain at the house in Bond-street, in company with their little brothers, under the surveillance of the officer appointed by the public administrator, and Officer DAVIS, of the Fifteenth Ward.

It is expected that the Grand Jury will finish their investigation, into this almost unparalleled case, some time this evening. Most of the evidence brought before the Coroner will be excluded altogether, but enough will be produced, it is believed, to justify the finding a bill of indictment. In that case, no time will be lost in bringing the case before a petit Jury for trial.

A great excitement was occasioned in the neighborhood of the Brooklyn City Hall, on Saturday morning. It seems that a very young couple applied to Justice CURTIS to be united in the bonds of holy matrimony, and some of the bystanders, noticing their youthful appearance, remarked that they might be SNODGRASS and HELEN CUNNINGHAM, about to become man and wife. The report spread like wildfire, and by the time that the smiling Justice had performed his agreeable task and had pocketed his fee, the neighborhood was crowded with gaping spectators, who afterwards separated and told, far and near, what they had seen. The story is still afloat, and has come over to New-York.

SNODGRASS states that he and the girls several nights in succession had placed cotton loosely under the door leading from ECKEL's to Mrs. CUNNINGHAM's room. In the morning they always found this cotton displaced. This satisfied them, he says, that the door—contrary to Miss AUGUSTA's testimony—was opened during the night.

The attendance of curious spectators about the house in Bond-street, has diminished to about thirty stationary persons, and about an equal number who linger for two minutes and then pass on. Judging from their appearance most of them are not members of distinguished circles.

The report that was currently received in the City that the Sisters of Mercy had offered to receive the Misses CUNNINGHAM into their Asylum, was totally unfounded. The "Sisters" have issued a card denying the report, and stating that only those persons whose character is undoubted can become inmates of their institution.

Mrs. Cunningham Burdell in Prison.

Take any woman of ordinary, or even of extraordinary character, accuse her of murder, let her be subjected to the rough inquisition of Coroner CONNERY, let her be badgered by policemen, separated from her children, torn from her once comfortable home, and thrust into the narrow cell of a prison, and the natural result which the imagination pictures to itself is either the picture of a wailing Magdalen or an infuriate Medea. It was with the anticipation of encountering some such harrowing spectacle that we availed ourselves yesterday of the permission granted by one of the Governors to visit Mrs. CUNNINGHAM in her cell at the Tombs. Not wishing to intrude upon her against her wishes, we sent up our name by the Matron of the prison, Mrs. FOSTER, and received an intimation that Mrs. BURDELL was willing to receive us. Stopping a moment before ascending the gallery, while a company of wretched looking women passed out of the apartment where they had been eating their dinner, we mounted the iron stair that led to the cell of the unfortunate lady, and stooping before the low door found ourselves at once in the presence of this much-talked-of woman. Certainly nothing could have been more unlike a Magdalen or Medea. In a soft and pleasant voice she replied to our salute and requested us to sit down. There was just a slight emotion perceptible in her countenance, such as might have been shown by any lady on being presented to a stranger, but nothing more, to indicate that she was placed in such an extraordinary position. Not considering ourselves in the character of a prosecuting attorney, nor feeling that we had any right to put her through a course of cross examinations as to her participation in the terrible tragedy with which her name was connected, we allowed her to allude to the subject herself, which she did in reply to a remark respecting her first husband, whom we had slightly known. That she should declare her entire innocence of the terrible deed of which she is accused was a matter of course; she said she was perfectly confident of being able to clear herself from all the imputations that had been cast upon her, and regarded her imprisonment as a temporary inconvenience, to which she should submit as well as she could. There were certain things which she might have told respecting Doctor BURDELL, that she had refrained from doing out of respect to his memory, but they would all be made known in proper time. She did not regard any of the evidence that had been elicited by the Coroner's Jury as implicating her in the murder. As to her marriage, it was to have been made public in June, when she and the Doctor were to go to Europe, taking her eldest daughter with her, to whom he was very much attached. She could form no idea as to who the person was by whom the murder had been committed, nor what the motive for it could have been, and had no theory about it. The Doctor was an excitable and quarrelsome person, and might well have provoked a murderous attack upon him. He had probably been in some improper place on Friday night, and as no one had come forward to acknowledge that he had been seen, it confirmed the supposition that those who knew where he was had their reasons for keeping it secret. This was the substance of what she had to say upon the subject, and it was said in a perfectly quiet and serious though unaffected manner. She wished to be called BURDELL, and if those who came to see her would do so, it would save her from the embarrassment of correcting them when they addressed her as Mrs. CUNNINGHAM.

In person she has not the appearance of being a day older than she represents herself, 36; her figure is a little full, with a fine bust, and her face is a full oval.

Her features are regular, her eyes gray, and the expression of her countenance when she is speaking is amiable and prepossessing, while her manner is that of a well-bred woman. Her hair is a dark brown and brushed plainly over the temples. She wore a black bombazine dress and a brown fur tippet or mantle; on her wrists were jet bracelets, and in her belt a gold watch with a gold chain. The cell in which she is confined is like those appropriated to the other prisoners, except that it is wider at its entrance, and has room for two beds. The only other furniture besides two seats is a small mahogany table, on which was placed some sewing materials, a letter she had just received from her eldest daughter, and three books, one of which was GOODRICH's *History of Europe*; the other two were a testament and a hymn book.

It is not for us to give an opinion of the guilt or innocence of this woman. She may be a Lucrezia Borgia, and her house may have been a *Tour de Neele*, but no facts have yet been elicited to prove either the one or the other. She certainly bears herself with a degree of self-possession, and presents a composure which is equally wonderful, whether she be guilty or innocent. We may remark here, that none of the portraits published of her give the most remote idea of her personal appearance.

The woman who sleeps in the cell with her is highly indignant at the mention of her name in some of the papers; she is not a prisoner, but an unfortunate, who has been compelled to seek a shelter in this place and has volunteered to be the companion of Mrs. BURDELL, who is grateful for the companionship of one of her own sex in her trying situation.

Eckel.

Passing from the women's prison, we made our way to No. 42, in the second story gallery of the men's department, where ECKEL is confined, and, on making known our desire to see him, was at once admitted to his apartment. We must do Mr. ECKEL the justice to say, that for a person who has been sent to prison on so serious a charge as that of murder, he maintains a marvelously cheerful and unruffled appearance. Mr. ECKEL was, very naturally, more communicative, and spoke with greater freedom about the murder of Dr. BURDELL than Mrs. CUNNINGHAM had done. He pretends to be entirely unconcerned as to the result of his imprisonment, and has not the least doubt of his release the moment his case shall be submitted to a legal investigation. He has been annoyed only, saving the inconveniences of his confinement, by the representations of his being a savage and ferocious fellow; and, if he can as easily rebut all the allegations against him as he can this one, it will be well for him. Mr. ECKEL is just the opposite of a ruffianly-looking person. His manner is perfectly frank, and his replies to any question put to him are prompt, seemingly, and unreserved. In person he is undersized, being, not to exceed, five and a half feet high; and his weight cannot be much more than 130. He says his average weight has been 134. His hands are small and delicate, and his finger nails are very long; they look as though they had not been pared in a good while. He is very far from being a powerful-looking man, and not one that any ordinary man would have cause to fear an encounter with. His face is full and fair and wholly free from any expression of anxiety, and his forehead is entirely destitute of corrugations of any kind. He wears his sandy-colored beard naturally, and his moustache covers up the form and expression of his mouth, except when he smiles, which he does often. The only remarkable feature of his face is his nose, and that is very remarkable, being a perfect hook-bill and crescent-shaped. There have been a good many incorrect statements published about him. He is not a native of Morristown, as has been stated, but of Alexander, in Huntington County, New-Jersey. His grandfather was a German, and his father was a farmer and country storekeeper.

Both of his parents are dead, but he has brothers and sisters living in New-Jersey. He assisted his father on the farm, and in the store, until he was twenty-four years old, when he came to New-York, in 1847, and was a clerk with AGAR & Co., provision dealers on the North side of the City; he afterwards became a partner in the firm of MATTISON & Co., hide and leather dealers, No. 34 Spruce-street, and, on dissolving with them, established himself in the business which he was carrying on in Stanton-street, when the murder of Dr. BURDELL occurred. He is generally known in the Swamp, and Mr. SMITH ELY, of No. 9 Ferry-street, now attends to his affairs for him. It was with this gentleman that he had an appointment when he left the house in Bond-street on the morning after the murder. His business was in a prosperous condition, and his dealings with the butchers, of whom he made purchases of hides, were large; his settling-day with them was on Saturday, and, as he was usually in advance to them some four or five thousand dollars, it was a busy day with him. He says that the defect in his character which his friends used to tell him of was his tender-heartedness and his too great disposition to do favors for others. As to Dr. BURDELL, he says he never had anything to do with him at all—knew very little about him—but had formed an unfavorable opinion of him when he first saw him. But he had never had any quarrel with him, nor ever suspected that he was married to Mrs. CUNNINGHAM. As to his personating the Doctor on that occasion he laughed at the absurdity of the supposition that on so short an acquaintance as ten days he could have formed so close an intimacy with Mrs. CUNNINGHAM as to have led to such a scheme. And, it must be confessed, that if they had not known each other previously to his going to Bond-street to board, the idea is preposterous. He has no theory as to the murder, but supposes it to have been committed by somebody who entered the house from the street door after the doctor came home. In regard to FARRELL he mildly says that person was mistaken as to seeing him, as he never went to the street door in his shirt-sleeves on any occasion; and he denies having refused to take off his coat when the Coroner asked him to do so; he merely said he would like first to see his lawyer if he were present. He says that when Coroner CONNERY first came to Bond-street, before commencing the investigation, he asked ECKEL for some brandy which he got from Mrs. CUNNINGHAM and gave to him.

ECKEL appears perfectly at his ease, reads the papers every morning, eats heartily and sleeps soundly; and awaits his acquittal and discharge confidently. He is dressed like an ordinary business man, in a brown office coat, similar trowsers, and a palm-leaf merino waistcoat. The only articles of jewelry about his person were a plain gold shirt stud, a heavy gold watch chain and a diamond ring.

Of course men who are guilty of the crime of murder are not likely to confess it while there remains any possibility of escape from punishment, and to say that ECKEL professes entire ignorance of the manner and means of Dr. BURDELL's death is only to repeat what every one knows he would say. But his manner is not that of a guilty person, and if he committed the deed, or was in any manner accessory to it, he possesses a wonderful power of dissimulation.

As to SNODGRASS, Mr. ECKEL thinks him an innocent but reckless and harum-scarum kind of fellow; roguishly inclined, but not altogether vicious; he says they lived very comfortably at Mrs. CUNNINGHAM's; he made one of the family, and the night of the murder they were all in Mrs. CUNNINGHAM's room marking clothes and packing things up preparatory to the children going off the next morning. The missing trunk which had caused so much talk, he lent to Mrs. CUNNINGHAM to pack her daughter's clothes in; it was in the house during all the time of the inquest, and since Mrs. BURDELL has been in the Tombs it has been sent down there with her clothes in it.

SNODGRASS having been taken down to the Grand Jury, we had not the pleasure of paying that young gentleman a visit in his cell.

George Snodgrass.

SNODGRASS was out yesterday afternoon, attended by an officer out of uniform. He took an airing in the streets, and appeared quite at his ease. He desires us to contradict explicitly the statement that he is said to have made in the Tombs, to the effect that Mrs. CUNNINGHAM desired him to take board at the Everett House, his expenses to be paid in consideration of his introduction of certain well-to-do young gentleman to the society of the daughters in Bond-street. SNODGRASS declares that this story has been trumped up; that he never said anything that could be construed into such an assertion, and that there is no fact which could have given foundation for the published statement. Captain EYNDERS has visited SNODGRASS since his committal to the Tombs, to make amends for the harsh treatment he gave him on the last day of the Inquest in Bond-street. SNODGRASS accepted the Captain's explanations, and peace may be said to have been restored between the belligerent parties. SNODGRASS was to have been brought before the Grand Jury yesterday, to testify of his knowledge of the circumstances of the murder. The result of the examination has not transpired, of course; the proceedings of the Grand Jury being secret.

Rev. Dr. SNODGRASS arrived in town from Goshen yesterday morning. He has been offered the assistance of eminent counsel for the defence of his son.

The New-York correspondent of the Boston *Journal* gives the following particulars concerning SNODGRASS:

The case of young SNODGRASS is a case equally in point. He is the son of a Presbyterian clergyman. His father was settled in the Fifteenth-street Presbyterian Church—a church built and sustained by the munificence of the "Lenox Family." He has the first rank in the old school Presbyterian body. Dr. SPRING, Dr. POTTS, Dr. ALEXANDER, have no higher rank than he. GEORGE remained in New-York when his father left it. Mrs. CUNNINGHAM was a member of his father's congregation. She was one of those bold, energetic women, who will get influence in any place where they may be. Her daughters were young, and were in the Sunday School with young SNODGRASS. The intimacy continued. SNODGRASS stood fair in society. He was a smart fellow, and with his mates was a leader. His tastes were low. He could play on a variety of instruments. He performed on the banjo and the negro minstrelsy. His likeness found in his trunk represents him with a jaunty cap on the side of his head, his hair curled and his banjo under his arm. He complains that the printing of his portrait from this picture was by force and fraud. He says that MEADE & BROTHERS proposed to pay him $50 for his portrait, and that he refused to sit; that thereupon the police officers having him in charge held him down, took his keys away from him by force, and stole his likeness and had the same put in print.

But SNODGRASS had another side. He was entry-clerk in a large importing hardware house on Broadway. So far as it appears, he has done his duty well in that capacity. He was the son of a respectable and honored clergyman, and was made welcome to the homes of the families who once composed his father's parish. His local standing was good, for none knew of the position he maintained with the Cunningham family till the murder of Dr. BURDELL. He was an attendant of Rev. Dr. POTTS' Church, in University-place. As the son of a former pastor and intimate clerical friend, he was an occupant of the pew with the family of his pastor, and the companion of his children. He was also a member of the Bible class in the same church.

As might be expected, the circumstances attending his case have produced profound excitement and alarm. None too much so, none more than there is occasion for. The lives the young men lead in New-York—their secret chambers—their extravagance and conduct—mostly unknown to those who hope to lean on them for support and comfort in old age—is quite enough to create general alarm.

Administration of Dr. Burdell's Estate—Application of Mrs. Cunningham for Letters of Administration.

The following petition was filed yesterday at the Surrogate's Office, by Mr. H. L. CLINTON, counsel for Mrs. CUNNINGHAM, the alleged widow of Dr. BURDELL. It will be seen that Mrs. CUNNINGHAM affixes her name to the petition as the widow of the deceased Doctor, and asks that letters of administration of the estate be granted to her:

COUNTY OF NEW-YORK—SURROGATE'S COURT.

In the matter of the application for letters of administration on the estate of Harvey Burdell, deceased.—To Alexander W. Bradford, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York: The petition of Emma Augusta Burdell, of the City and County of New-York, respectfully shows: That she is the widow of Harvey Burdell, late of the City of New-York, deceased. That the said Harvey Burdell departed this life at the City of New-York, on or about the 30th day of January last past. That the said deceased died a violent death at the hand of some person or persons unknown to your petitioner, and died intestate, as your petitioner verily believes. That your petitioner is informed and believes that diligent search and inquiry has been made for a will of the said deceased, and that none has been found, and no information obtained of the existence of any will made by him. That your petitioner has, to the best of her ability, estimated and ascertained the value of the personal property of which the said deceased died possess, and that the same does not exceed in value the sum of about $10,000. That your petitioner is informed and believes that the said intestate left him surviving, William Burdell, residing in Franklin County, in the State of Ohio; James Burdell, residing now, or lately residing, in the State of Indiana, and Lewis Burdell, residing in the City of New York. That the above named persons are the only surviving brothers of the deceased, of full blood, and that they are all of full age. That Anna Margaret Burdell, Emma Louisa Burdell, and John Charles E. Burdell, are the only surviving children of John Burdell, late of the City of New York, deceased, who was also a brother of the said Harvey Burdell, of full blood, and that all the said children of John Burdell are minors. That Mary Esther McKee, Clarina McKee, James McKee, and —— McKee, are minors, children of Esther McKee, deceased, who was the wife of Allen McKee, and sister of the half blood of said Harvey Burdell, deceased, and that the said minor children reside, as your petitioner is informed and believes, with the father, Allen McKee, in the State of Ohio; that Alice Burlin, wife of George D. Burlin, is also a sister of the half blood, and resides with her husband in the City of New-York; that Mary Ann Field, wife of Phillip Field, is also a sister of said Harvey Burdell, deceased, of the half blood, and resides with her husband in Dodge County, in the State of Wisconsin; that Lester Larnor, who resides at Sackett's Harbor, in the State of New-York, is also a brother of the half blood of said deceased; and that, to the best of your petitioner's information and belief, the above mentioned are all the next of kin of said deceased who are now living; that the said intestate left him surviving no descendant, father or mother, as your petitioner is informed and believes. Your petitioner further shews that she was married to the said deceased in the City of New-York on the 28th day of October last past, and was his wife at the time of such death.

Your petitioner further shows that the said intestate at or immediately previous to his death was an inhabitant of the County of New-York; that your petitioner is of full age; and that she is informed and believes that the Surrogate of the County of New-York has sole and exclusive power to grant letters of administration on the goods, chattels and credits of the said intestate.

Your petitioner therefore prays that such letters may be granted to her, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided. And your petitioner will ever pray, &c.

Dated this 17th day of February, 1857.

(Signed,) EMMA A. BURDELL.

This morning, at 11 o'clock, is assigned for argument of counsel before the Surrogate, touching the action to be taken, by the Surrogate, upon the different petitions presented relative to the administration of Dr. BURDELL's estate. An exciting and prolonged contest must ensue.

CORRECTION.

The Sisters of Mercy will feel grateful to the Editor if he will have the kindness to contradict the inclosed notice, which appeared in the *Tribune* of this morning:

"We understand it is the intention of the authorities to place them in the Convent of the Sisters of Mercy, in Houston-street, until their case is disposed of."

No application has been made for the admission of HELEN and AUGUSTA CUNNINGHAM to the Institution adjoining the Convent of Mercy, and, even if made, would not be acceded to under their present circumstances.

MONDAY, Feb. 16.

SAINT CATHERINE'S
CONVENT OF OUR LADY OF MERCY.
No. 534 Houston-street.

THE FOG.

The City Out of Sight—The Ferries in the Clouds—Navigation of the Rivers Suspended—Ferry-boats Smashed—Collisions, Crowds, Complaints and Congratulations.

No part of creation enjoys so many methods of ruin as the suburbs of New-York—and of these suburbs none have such a riot of ruins—such a profusion of opportunities to go to wreck as Brooklyn and Williamsburg. In Midwinter it is the ice;—as Spring approaches, it is the fog that sows salt on the foundations of these towns and gives citizens the idea that moss grows on all their door steps, grass in all their streets, and that rents must surely be cheaper there than false oaths in the Criminal Courts. Yet as the frost gets fairly out of the ground the fogs always have cleared up, and Brooklyn, in all its districts, looked so clean and tempting again that the streets and the door steps and the halls of residences throng with house-hunters, and far out into the rural districts rents steadily increase from year to year.

It required a good deal of faith, though, to believe it yesterday, for the fog that settled down upon the rivers and lay like a huge incubus on the City, seemed to enter into our houses, smoke like all crevices, cracks, crannies, as if it meant to make itself at home for the season—had brought its knitting-work and thought to sit down to it. We have seen fogs before, but they were illuminations compared with this. It began before morning dawned, lifted a little about 3 o'clock, but shut down again almost immediately heavier, closer, darker than ever. Men lighted the gas an hour or two earlier than usual, and to all out-door intents and purposes it was night before sundown. The nearest street lamps, until you were within three yards of them, looked like lighthouses miles out at sea. The tallest warehouses were only two stories high, and the churches vanished into nothing before you had reached their belfries. When the fire-bell rung from the tower almost overhead, it seemed like a ringing of bells from castles in the air—as if the Laputan people and country were hovering over head—stopping a day to take some observation. It was so wet and muddy below, and so wet and thick above and on every side, that one felt as if he were walking on the bottom of the sea, and naturally put out his hand to learn if his neighbor were not scaly—and when a pretty girl drifted by he looked down to see if she did not taper down and spread herself in a fish's tail.

It was an incidental result, but such unwonted humidity in the atmosphere left the insensible perspiration from everybody's skin unabsorbed, hence came intolerable headaches, "stuffings of the head," watery eyes, *grippes*, infinenzas. Gentlemen from the suburbs could not get home to replenish their supply of handkerchiefs, and so hosts of retail dry goods men made the basis for handsome fortunes by their unprecedented sales of linen.

The ferry people, to a great extent, took Job's wife's advice, and cursed the day. As we tell below, their boats met some serious mishaps, and from morning to midnight, it was a time to test all that their pilots knew, and fetch all their judgment, skill, patience, and the retinue of Christian virtues into lively exercise. It was frightful to see the crowds that each boat at the Fulton Ferry took across. The delays were so great and the trips so long that on both sides carts, carriages, drays, and armies of men and women were piled up as if each city had come to a new Evacuation Day, and there was but one boat to transport the whole City in. The carts had a specially bad time of it, for no sooner was a boat made fast on the New-York side, than the rush of men from the bridge occupied every foot of room on it, so that to think of letting a cart on was ridiculous. When the decks and cabins were crammed, they climbed to the upper decks and jostled the pilots on the look-out. The bells kept ringing from the cross-trees on shore, and by their clatter alone the pilots steered. When a boat was coming in, you first would see a star shining dimly out of the cloud, then suddenly a dozen lights, and the next instant hear the crash against the wharf, or into some ship near by. A boat's length ahead was as far off as Sandy Hook for anything that could be seen of it—from the round-house at times it was scarcely possible to discern the flag-staff on the boat's bow. So, letting go the chains from the bridge and steaming out into the stream was like clearing for unknown regions; the last wharf-logs were the Pillars of Hercules, and the next plunge ahead the "nothing" which was "beyond" them.

The deck hands warned the crowd to keep as far aft as might be, lest some stray bowsprit should impale the crowd. More than once during the day passengers smelt the tar of rigging close to their noses, when they thought they were in the middle of the stream. It was an all-day wonder that none were killed at the landing. The crowd going off met the impatient crowd going on, face to face, at the gap between the boat and bridge, and more than one tumbled in, but none perished. One poor little fellow's heart was broken to see his father fall in. The crowd clutched him by the coat and held him up just so that his legs got the nip—but, fortunately, the boat's headway was almost off, and no bones were broken. Heaven save us from the chance he had, poor fellow, of being crushed to a jelly!

At 10 o'clock, last night, it lightened up a little—only a little, however—and when we went to press, the perpetual scream of the whistle of boats belogged and the clangor of bells on this side, showed that they were still steering by the ear. It is due to the Mother Country to

Midnight in The House of Murder.

BY ELIZABETH OAKES SMITH.

There are more things in heaven and earth, Horatio, than are dreampt of in your pallosophy. *Shakespeare.*

Mr. Flamen.—The hall was very dark—the gas turned off.

Mr. Williamson.—Oh, yes; *but it seemed unusually dark.—Testimony in the Burdell Murder.*

Up the staircase—slowly—slowly—
Walked the weary feet that night;
Hollow echoes answer lonely
To the foot, however light.
Up the staircase, to the broadstair,
Turns he sharply to the right,
There is anguish in the still air,
There are shapes athwart the sight.

No, the eye has only treasured,
Diamond-like, a hidden ray;
And by this, the darkness measured,
Shows it darkest ere the day.
Was that sigh a human sighing?
Was that groan from human heart?
Was that sob from lips in dying?
Then a whisper—"We depart."

Murky thick, the blackness beneath
As he gropes through the gloom,
Like to one, who, sleeping, dreadlock,
That he wakes within a tomb.
And the baluster he holdeth
Has a cold sepulchral damp,
And the heavy air enfoldeth
Gloom and gloom like dying lamp.

There's a vapor, foetid, stealing
Over all the shuddering sense,
Like a charnel-house revealing
What we are, the spirit hence.
Sure, the darkness is appalling—
Deeper than all midnight gloom—
Voices, muffled, shrieking, calling,
Such as fill a haunted room.

Thrills the flesh beneath the fingers
Of a dim and shadowy hand,
And a breathing faintly lingers—
Now, a touch is on the hand.
Now, a presence slowly gliding
Up the stairs before his feet,
Without footfall, stilly sliding,
Making darkness more complete.

Sure, the way is very darksome—
Sure, the stillness voice hath found—
For through all the chambers, lonesome,
Comes a call as from the ground.
Thus the stranger upward wending,
Marked how deep the deepened night,
Never knowing the wild rending
Of a soul upon its flight.

Unannealed, and prayerless, driven
To the Judgment seat on high—
Unrepented sins unshriven,
"God be merciful," the cry,
Smothered ere it left the portal
Of the terror-stricken brain—
Oh! the cry, so more than mortal,
May we never hear again.

For the blood of this our Brother,
Cries from out the startled earth,
And unwillingly our mother
Taketh up the monstrous birth;
All her children, where they languish
In her caves and cells profound,
Answer back the cry of anguish—
"Human blood is on the ground."

And it reached the deep pavilions
Of God's everlasting throne,
Calling forth its many millions,
Startled at the anguish-tone.
High archangels downward bending,
From their crystal walls to know,
What poor human heart is rending
In its agonized woe.

Gentle spirits, grief enfolding,
Chant evangels low and sweet,
How God's love is ever holding
Mercy nearest to His feet;
"God be pitiful," are chanting,
From their dear, supernal spheres,
With their white wings downward slanting,
Where exhale poor human tears.

Not alone the dear God leaves us,
But with cheering hand and voice—
Thus assuaging all that grieves us,
Doubting joy when we rejoice.
We are needful each to other,
In the battle-field of life—
We are needful, friend and brother,
Household links—the husband, wife.

We must walk with kind endeavor—
Not alone, but linked in love,
That God's angel-bands may never
Fail to see us from above—
And the cherubim all flaming,
As of old at Eden's gate,
In God's book of record naming,
Round our paradise shall wait.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 12, 1857.

LITERARY GOSSIP FROM ABROAD.

Sir CHARLES NAPIER, determined to put his case fully before the world, has resolved to publish his own Account of the Campaign in the Baltic. It is advertised by BENTLEY, of London, as nearly ready. If it be printed with the illustrious author's own orthography—which is original, and rather different from WORCESTER, WEBSTER, JOHNSON and RICHARDSON—it will be almost as amusing as the *Times* of Mr. PEPPER. Though somewhat over seventy, the Admiral is as quarrelsome and touchy as an Irishman. By the way, he is cousin to the new Ambassador from England. Cousin, also, is he to Sir WILLIAM NAPIER, the historian of the Peninsular War, and the late Sir CHARLES J. NAPIER, the conqueror of Scinde. The curious in historical details may recollect that when GEORGE III. came to the throne, in 1760, he was very much in love with the beautiful Lady SARAH LENNOX, daughter of the second Duke of RICHMOND. Custom did not sanction the marriage of the sovereign with a subject, and GEORGE was compelled to marry a German princess, who, as if for contrast, was as ugly as Lady SARAH was lovely—so ugly that, when he first saw her, the King actually shrank back from a feeling of disappointment, perhaps of disgust. At the marriage, to make it more of "a muddle," Lady SARAH bore the bride's train. Soon after, this handsome damsel got married to a baronet, from whom she was soon divorced. After that she married Col. NAPIER, by whom she had three sons, CHARLES, WILLIAM and GEORGE, each of whom won the Knighthood of the Bath, and has also won reputation by the pen as well as the sword.

The London literary journals have lately been occupied with a paper war, between Mr. IVAN GOLOVIN, author of a rather strange work on the United States, and Mr. SQUIER. The *casus belli* is an assertion in Mr. GOLOVIN's book that the HARPERS, publishing establishment had [illegible] down by a New-York mob, because [illegible] had republished DICKENS' [illegible]. Mr. E. G. SQUIER comes to the [illegible] publishers, and declares that [illegible] that the press of Messrs. HARPER [illegible] destroyed by a mob, at any time, or [illegible] Thus the main issue is settled, [illegible] squabble as to whether [illegible] that.

G. P. R. JAMES is announcing a new novel—somewhat about the style of the [illegible], to be called *Leonora D'Orco*. The publishing house of LONGMANS advertise a third edition of Miss JANE PORTER'S *Legends* [illegible] Mr. [illegible] *Scottish Chiefs*, the [illegible] *Pastor's Fireside*, and [illegible] *Thaddeus of Warsaw*, the [illegible] *Modern Greece*, and [illegible] *Recollections of a Naval Life*, by the [illegible] Captain [illegible] R. N. [illegible] *Recollections of a Literary Life*, by Mrs. [illegible] *Memoirs of Mary, Queen of Scots*, and [illegible] *Lives of the Queens of England*, by [illegible] *Lives of the Princesses of England*, by [illegible] *Lives of the Lord Chancellors and Keepers of the Great Seal*, by [illegible] *Lives of the Chief Justices of England*, by [illegible] *Lives of the Lord Chief Justices*, by [illegible] *Lives of the Lord Chancellors and Keepers of the Great Seal of Ireland*, by [illegible] *Lives of the Chief Justices of Ireland*, by [illegible] *Lives of the Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer*, by [illegible] *Lives of the Judges of England*, by [illegible] *Lives of the Judges

[illegible] Q.—Did you see [illegible] Moore? A.—I never have seen him [illegible] before.

Q.—Is Dr. Moore here?

Witness looked up and looked around the Court-room.

Mr. Bridgeman, of course Dr. Moore is here.

Witness—Stand up and looked around the Court-room.

Q.—Where did you first become acquainted with the Doctor? and where? A.—The first time was at his own house, in Chambers st; I was shown where the house was; this was at night, in the month of June last.

Q.—Did any one accompany you to the office of Dr. Moore? A.—The man who is dead showed me the house.—Jas. H. Still; I saw the Doctor there.

Q.—Now go on and state the conversation that took place between you? A.—I went into his room; when I went in he said he supposed I was the man that Still had spoken of to him; I told him I was; he told me to be seated, and I sat down; he said I was the very man he wanted to see; he asked me could I kill a man in cold blood; I told him that I could do almost anything, or do anything; he then said to me that he had a friend that had been ill-treated, and that there was a man whom he wanted knocked down.

Q.—What was your reply to that? A.—I told him that if that was all it could be easily done; he said he wanted him knocked down and he did not care if he never got up; says I, "Dead?" "Yes," said he, "dumb;" he said that it was not himself, that it was for a friend of his he was doing it; that he only superintended for this friend of his; that it was not for himself, it was for this man; I wanted to know of him if the person lived in town.

Q.—What person? A.—The person he wanted knocked down; he said No, that he did not live in town; he lived out of town, within an hour's or an hour and a half's ride on the cars; I says to him, "What would I get after this was accomplished?" what would he give.

Q.—Before that did he tell you where the person lived? A.—He said he could tell me; that it was in Trenton; he proposed telling the name, and I told him I did not want to know either of the names—his or the other man's.

Q.—Well, you asked him what you were to get. What did he say? A.—He said that if that was done or accomplished, this man could recover his losses; that this other one was living off in Trenton, and that I could get from $1,000 to $1,500 or $2,000 when it was accomplished; he then told me, says he, "The man is not very strong now, but," says he, "your money is sure; you will get your money—call upon me when it is done;" I wanted to know what I would get to go in the first place, down; he said that the man was not strong—he was weak—and that he had been burned; he considered that the man had been burned, played with, and he repeated the two words; that he could not afford to give so much as I wanted, signifying until it was done, but he could give $40 or $50.

Q.—That is, advance so much at that time? A.—Yes, Sir, for this man; I asked him where was the man—that I would like to see the man, to make a bargain with him myself; he said he could not be seen—that he was poor, and that all the money to be given had to come through him; I then told him that if I went and did the job I wanted to know where I would get my money from; said he, "You know me; your money is sure you can call upon me; he then told me where the man lived in Trenton—in Cottage-row, he said it was called.

Q.—Told you the man he wanted knocked down lived there? A.—Yes, Sir, but he did not tell me the name; I told him that I did not want to know either of their names; he said he was a friendly kind of a man; that I could come in as a fugitive slave, that he would receive me, that he had two cooks, one black and one white, and I could get in with the cooks; I told him I could; he told me to secrete myself for my chance, and with my chances I could get to do the deed; he asked me then how would I do it; I told him that I had it in my mind; that I had gum elastic boots, and could go up into his bed-room very easy; he signified that was dangerous, that I would arouse the balance of the people in the house; I said I knew what I could do—I would put them all asleep; said he, "Do you use chloroform?" said I, "Yes, Sir;" I knew no more about chloroform than a hog. (Laughter); he signified that it would be better to take another chance, that if I could not get into the house I could into the barn in the yard, and that the yard and back-house connected together with some trees.

Q.—What were you to do then? A.—To lie in wait for him if he should come out at night; he said that he came out at eight or nine o'clock almost every night, and went to the back yard that opened at the corner of the stable; that I would have a chance to knock him down; and he considered a short hammer to be the best.

Q.—Did he describe the appearance of the gentleman you were to knock down with the hammer? A.—Yes, Sir; he said he was a fine, good-looking, portly man, and wore a little goatee; "What you may call," said he, "a good-looking man, and a little gray."

Q.—Did he give you any directions as to where you should strike? A.—Yes, Sir; he said I must try and strike him, not here or here, [pointing to forehead and top part of head,] but here, [pointing to temple, showing it on his own temple;] "If you strike him here," [pointing to upper part of head,] said he, "the hammer would drive the skull down and press the brain, but I with my paws could raise it off the brain, and he would hop up immediately; it would press the skull against the hammer, and the man would be speechless, but when it was raised up the man would rise upon his feet;" but I must strike him here on the temple, and there would be no raising him.—[showing on his own temple.]

Q.—Was there anything else took place at that time? A.—Yes, Sir; he said that I should make a sure blow of it; and if I could not get to do it, then I could open a little store of some kind, and lay a time to watch opportunities; that board and rent were cheap.

Court—I understand you that during this conversation the other man was by? A.—No, Sir; the other man was by at no time.

Q.—Still was not present? A.—No, Sir; he merely showed me where the door was; there was no man by.

Q.—Is that all the conversation that took place at that time? A.—I will tell you, Sir. [A moment's pause—witness paused as if from pain, and asked for a drink of water, after which he proceeded:] I called there several times; I did not keep an account, but some four or five times I wanted to know what he would give me to start on, and every time he would have no money much, or I would not go for the amount, and I was just fool enough not to go for any amount—never to go for the amount he had with him; I wanted one hundred dollars; he said that was cheap enough; I told him I could not stain my hands for so little an amount as that with the blood of man; said he, "Oh that is nothing! there are people enough in England would kill a man for $5 or $10; he then said if I did not get that chance, was I a good shot? I told him I was; "Well," said he, "that is the man. Suppose there was to fly up a parcel of birds, and you were to fire into them, how many could you kill?" Said I "Two, or perhaps more; if it was a double barrel perhaps the whole flock;" said he, "He is very fond of hunting, and he has a dog."

Q.—This gentleman in Trenton? A.—Yes, Sir; I speak of nothing but the two men; the Trenton man and Dr. Moore; he said that would be a chance to *pop him over there, through a mise shot*; I made up my mind, and I told him he should be prepared at such a time; that I should call; I always called in the evening, after candle-light.

Q.—Did you ever receive anything from the Doctor? A.—I never received a cent from the Doctor; I agreed to *go*, and when I got ready to go, the small amount he had ready did not suit me, and I made excuses that I could not go; that I had business elsewhere, in Buffalo, that I should go and attend to; said he "You had better stay and do this"; I told him No, that I must attend to that; that there were some sportsmen had a room there, and they were about breaking up, and if I was there I would become accessory to things that would be wrong to me.

Q.—When did you see the Doctor again? A.—He told me to call again the next evening; I called, but I told him previous to this that I could not make a bargain with him—that I wanted to see the other man; he told me that the man was poor; that I could not see him; I told him that going for this little amount, and after the deed was transacted I might not get anything. "Oh! no," says he, "he is a whole-souled, whole-hearted fellow," and he would see me paid. "Supposing," said I, "that I should do this deed, and, as he is rich, there should be a reward put out of some quantity of dollars, perhaps $15,000 or $16,000, and I come to you, you might be the first man to say to me, there is a reward offered for you, and I will have you taken up,—and what chance would I have to get any money at all?"

Q.—Had you known Still long? A.—Yes, eight or nine years; I cannot tell when he died, I was so sick myself; I called here after he was sick, but never before.

Q.—Did you ever go to Trenton any time after seeing the Doctor? A.—No, I have not been there for fourteen or fifteen years, when I passed there with some carrier pigeons.

Q.—When did you first see Mr. Livingston? A.—I guess the first time was at your office.

Q.—When you first made your affidavit in this case? A.—Yes, that was the first time I saw Mr. Livingston.

Q.—Do you know whether Still went to Trenton, to your knowledge? A.—I told him—

Q.—I want your knowledge; were you and Still together at any time at Dr. Moore's office, when both had an interview with him? A.—No, Sir; he showed me the door and walked on; Dr. Moore said he thought Still was rather weak in mind to undertake it.

Q.—He wanted to get a strong-minded man? A.—Yes, Sir; he wanted to get a desparado; I went under the name of a desparado.

Q.—You told Dr. Moore that you were a desperado? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You assumed the character for the occasion? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Had you any intention at all of doing what the Doctor requested you? A.—No, Sir; how could I, when I was never brought up to anything of that kind? I had no intention of killing him, or any one.

Q.—Did you go with Still to Trenton? A.—No; he came to me and got money from me.

The Court—He knows nothing of Still going to Trenton of his own knowledge.

Cross-examined by Mr. Brady: Q.—How old are you? A.—I am between 41 and 42; I was born in Lexington, Ky., near Henry Clay's place; my parents lived there; I am sick; the Doctor says it is rheumatism; I have the Doctor's card (producing a card bearing the name of Dr. Corson,) it is four or five days since I commenced with him.

Q.—Four or five days since you were first taken sick? A.—No, Sir, I have been sick for the last three or four months; I never lived in Trenton; I have changed horses only once.

Q.—That was fourteen or fifteen years ago when you came through with carrier pigeons? A.—Yes.

Q.—I suppose that they were connected with some policy office? A.—They were for some gentleman like yourself. [Laughter.] I cannot tell what they were for; they were for a gentleman of high standing; I remember the name of one, Mr. Tripp, who lived at Albany.

Q.—Was the gentleman in the lottery business? A.—No, Sir, he was in the dry goods; I mistrusted he wanted the pigeons to send them back and forward, to find the price of goods and take advantage of it; he kept two or three stores at Albany.

Q.—How long have you lived in this section of the world? A.—Between twenty-one and twenty years, in this City; I have been cooking mostly, and I have been at the Exchange Banks as a carrier or anything I could get; I cooked for some hotels, for steamboats and ships; I cooked for Mr. Harris' hotel in Greenwich-street, close to Mr. Stuart's sugar-house; it is near a year and a half since I was engaged to cook regularly; I cooked some last Summer, on boats, on the *Hendrick Hudson* for a month and a half, until I could not do anything.

Q.—How long did you know Still? A.—I cannot tell; he was a barber on the boats; he followed clothes-cleaning, I believe; he was married; I am not married.

Q.—Where did he live at the time you say this thing took place with Dr. Moore? A.—I think it is called Leonard-street, but I am not acquainted enough with the City to say whether Leonard or Anthony-street.

Q.—You know what a policy office is? A.—I cannot say that I know exactly the meaning of policy; I know what betting on numbers and cards is.

Q.—When did you find out about policy places? A.—That is easily found out; little children find that out; they are all over the City, more numerous than churches. [Laughter.]

Q.—You have been in a great many? A.—Yes, Sir, in many a one, and if I do not die I expect to be in more.

Q.—You have often played on policies? A.—Oh yes, Sir, often; when I had money I played; two years since I played $2 worth, and lost it, and it so grieved me that if I play anything now I spend four cents, and that is the height of my ambition; it is three weeks since I played anything.

Q.—What was the last office you played at? A.—I cannot tell; I did not play it myself; up-town somewhere, not a great way from Varick-st.; it may be in Varick-st.; If I had $10, I could find some person, black or white, to play it for me; they are all fond of it; I cannot say tha I am agent for any of them; they are their own agents, for they find their own money.

Q.—There is such a thing in playing policy as getting burned? A.—I do not know that there is; I do not know that I heard the expression used.

Q.—How are you "burned" then? A.—That is what I want to know; I know no meaning of burned, except a man is burned with a chunck of fire.

Q.—You told the Jury that Dr. Moore said the man for whom he was superintending had been "burned" and played with; what do you mean by that? A.—That was his own meaning; that seems plain enough; I should think that he had lost money and did not like to give me any money, afraid I would do the same he had been done before—that the man took money and did not go; that was the meaning of it, as far as I could know.

Q.—You understand by that that he had lost money? A.—Yes, Sir—that he had been played with.

Q.—Did you never before hear anybody call losing money "burned?" A.—No, Sir; if I did, I have forgotten.

Q.—When for the first time in your life did you see Dr. Moore? A.—The night Still took me there; Still did not go in; it was in June.

Q.—I want you to tell the Jury what you went to Dr. Moore's office for, the first time. Let us know about that exactly. A.—What was my idea for going there? Yes, Sir, I will tell the Jury, if they will listen; I went to go under the character of a desperado, to get out of him what we could, and to keep us from being considered in a conspiracy; I went to clear Still, as he kept crying to me.

Q.—It was part of your design to get money from Dr. Moore? A.—Do you want me to answer that? It was my intension to go there and get the money, but I did not calculate to use it; I calculated to lay the money aside, to bring Still and myself out clear, and I told that to men previous to going there.

Q.—Had you ever played the character of a desperado before? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You had never been engaged in a crime? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Had you ever pretended that you intended to commit a crime? A.—No, Sir; I and Still were not very intimately acquainted.

Q.—You were not very intimate with Still; you had no other reason in the world for going to Dr. Moore's office except to pretend you were a desperado, and that you would kill a man for money; to get money, and not to use it, and for the purpose of preventing Still from being charged with conspiracy; is that what you say? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You had never been charged with conspiracy? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Were you sick when you went to Dr. Moore's office? A.—No, Sir; I was sick on one evening when I went there, and I did not tarry but a short time.

Q.—Did you go to his office at any time to get him to prescribe for you? A.—No, Sir, I never did.

Q.—You never went there and complained that your bowels were out of order? A.—No; when people came in we turned the discourse on that; I never said I wanted medicine; he never directed me to take pills or other medicine, I am sure of that; he gave me no bottles or prescriptions, or anything of the kind.

Q.—When Dr. Moore told you that the man he wanted knocked down, as you say, lived in Cottage-row, Trenton, had you ever heard of it before? A.—No, Sir; I guess I would have know how to find it; I do not know how many houses in Cottage-row; I think he said four or five houses; I do not know whether five or fifty are there; there might be five hundred.

Q.—Which one did he describe as that where the man lived whom he wanted knocked down? A.—The one with the barn and trees attached.

Q.—Trees in front of the house? A.—He did not say the front or where, but he said the yard.

Q.—What reason had you for not wanting to know the name of the man? A.—I did not want to know the name of the man until I was ready to go.

Q.—You never intended to go? A.—No, Sir, I did not.

Q.—Was that the only reason then that you did not want to know the name? A.—No, Sir, that was not the only reason; I wanted to get all I could out of him, and then get the name, and I would know what to do.

Q.—What would you have done? A.—The same I have done now—come and reported to the man, and let him know what danger he was in.

Q.—Up to the last time you saw Dr. Moore you say you had not heard the name of the man you were to knock down? A.—I did not say I had not heard it; he told me in speaking both names which I told him not; said he: "When you were doing this would you not be scared and say Dr. Moore directed me to kill this man?" I said: "No, Sir, I would not do anything of the kind; I would not call your name or Mr. Livingston's; he had just before told me the name. Then said I, "Suppose I should be caught?" "Well," says he, "you can set up as if you were crazy, and say that the Lord directed you to go and kill so many families." [Laughter.] There is Dr. Moore, and he knows he told me those words; he never told me Mr. Livingston's name until he said "Are you not afraid that you would be scared, and say Dr. Moore told me to kill Mr. Livingston;" that was the first time I heard the name.

Q.—You never went to tell Dr. Livingston that you had been employed to take his life? A.—No, Sir; Still said he was going; it was Mr. Philips, the lawyer, first sent for me; I think Still came for me; I came to Mr. Philips' office; do not know how many were there; Mr. Livingston came in after I had been there a minute or so; I had a very short talk with him; I got no money; I never got any money for my trouble in this business, either from Mr. Livingston, Mr. Philips, or any one else; Still was sick and was brought before the Grand Jury in a carriage.

Q.—How long was he sick? A.—Oh! I cannot tell you; good God, you go too far for me.

Q.—Had you and Still been ever in any scrape? A.—No, Sir; I have not been in any scrape—no petticoat scrape or anything; I have never been in any scrape at all.

Q.—Was Mr. Livingston in the Grand Jury room when you and Still came? A.—He was in the room and then came outside; he talked with me about my health no further; he called at my place before that to see me twice; I was not in; Mr. Ward told me he called, and I went to Mr. Philips' office.

Q.—When you first went to see Dr. Moore did he ask you if you were in a scrape? A.—Yes; I made out that I had been in scrapes; he wanted to know where I could be seen; I told him I could not be seen, and that I lived all over.

Q.—Did you tell him you had been in prison? A.—No, Sir, that would not have done; I did not tell him that I had struck a man down; I have struck men down; I did not tell him I had committed violence; I put my hand on my breast, and said I knew what I had there.

Q.—You tried to convey the idea that you were a desperate fellow? A.—Oh, yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you and Still ever have any conversation, in which you talked about going to Trenton to see Mr. Livingston, and get money from him? A.—I had a conversation like this—not to get money—for I told him it was scarce worth while to go at all, or have anything to do do with it, for, said I, "as its respects our color, we are looked upon as the last of the earth, any way, and we would not be believed, and it is hardly worth while going, except to clear us from conspiracy.

Q.—How long after you had this conversation that you say you had with Dr. Moore, did you go to Mr. Philips' office? A.—My dear Sir, I cannot keep track of the time.

Q.—Was not the first thing said between you and Dr. Moore—this by you, in reference to what was to be paid—"for such a crime a man would not stain his hands less than $1,000 or $2,000? A.—That was what I said, that I would not stain my hands under that? he was the first person to name the amount; he said nothing about a "legacy;" I do not know that he said anything about $10,000 or $5,000: he might have said about $5,000; when I told him I could not make a bargain with him, and I wanted to see the other man, he said I could not see him, but if he had the money he would not begrudge $5,000; I told him I would get in with the cook and stay all night, and I had gum elastic boots to do the thing safely; I did not know that persons who committed burglary used gum elastic boots; it was my own idea; I said I was equipped.

Q.—Did he tell you in what part of the house Mr. Livingston slept? A.—I think he said the first or second floor above; he did not say he had never been there.

Q.—Had you ever used any chloroform? A.—No; I would not know it; Dr. Moore said the best way to knock Mr. Livingston down was when going to the privy at night, at 8 or 9 o'clock. After we agreed about the hammer he spoke of shooting; I told him I had a gun; I have only a gun-barrel—one that would not go off without it was carried off (laughter.)

Q.—When you told the story to Mr. Phillips he wrote it down? A.—Yes; he did not read it to me; I swore to it, but I cannot read writing; he never showed it, or talked about it to me since.

[Mr. Brady read the affidavit of witness made July 7, 1856, calling the attention of the Jury to such words as "suburbs," "equipped," "sympathies," and "legacy," as he meant to show hereafter that other persons put the words in the witness's mouth.]

Q.—Did you say to the Doctor that you would give the man a tap on the head? A.—No, sir.

Re-direct, by Mr. Phillips—I spoke of the matter to Mr. Charles King, who lives up-town; to Mr. John Storts, Vesey-street, and to Mr. Niverson, corner of West and Jay streets; I was in the Doctor's office on the evening of 4th July last; a sky rocket came in through both panes of glass, which alarmed me; the boy was always told he might go out when I was in the office talking to the Doctor; he seemed glad to get away.

THE DOCTOR'S BROTHER TESTIFIES AGAINST HIM.

Benjamin Price Moore was called and examined by Mr. Philips. He came forward with a hasty step, and he seemed to labor under some excitement, his hands twitching nervously while on the stand.

Q.—Where do you reside? A.—In New-Jersey; last Spring I resided in Southport, Connecticut; I am brother to Doctor Price Moore; I was in New-York in April last; I never saw Mr. Livingston until I went to his house in the month of November last; in the early part of April I was in New-York; Doctor Moore's office was then in Chambers-street, No. 151; he slept in a room off the office, divided off by a sheeting tacked light; I slept on the sofa in the front room.

Q.—Had you any conversation with the Doctor that night in reference to Mr. Livingston? A.—Yes, Sir; I came down to get things for the farm, belonging to him; he was short of money; he said if I would buy the stock with my own money he would refund it to me soon; he said, "If I could get my money from Mr. Livingston I would be well enough off; or if you go on there and take Livingston's life, he has got $40,000 belonging to me and I will give you one half, or $20,000;" my reply was that I had never seen Mr. Livingston, and did not know him; he said he would point him out to me on the street

[illegible] DAILY TIMES is served in the City for One Shilling a week. Single Copies [illegible] Mail subscribers Six Dollars a year.

The [illegible] YORK EVENING TIMES is published every Evening, (Sundays Excepted.) One edition will be issued [illegible] other at twelve o'clock P. M. It will be sent by mail at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

The [illegible] WEEKLY TIMES, containing nearly all the [illegible] matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday [illegible] at Three Dollars a year.

The [illegible] TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed at Two Dollars a year for single Copies. Twenty-Five Copies for Twenty Dollars, to one address.

The TIMES FOR EUROPE is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6 cents each for single copies.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6 cents each for single copies.

Terms, [illegible] cash in advance.

Publication Office, No. 128 Nassau-st., cor. of Beekman.

RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO., Publishers.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

We understand that private advices were received in the City yesterday, fully confirming the statement made by an occasional Washington correspondent in the TIMES of yesterday, that Mr. R. J. WALKER is not to hold a place in the Cabinet of Mr. BUCHANAN. It is added that Mr. W. caused it to be understood from the outset that he would accept no office but that of Secretary of State, and that after deciding that this was to go elsewhere, Mr. W. was tendered the Secretaryship of the Treasury, which he declined. It is now believed that HOWELL COBB, of Georgia, will be Mr. MARCY's successor in the State Department. This will be regarded by the country at large as a conservative and safe appointment, and will be welcomed as a seasonable relief from the apprehensions created by the rumors in regard to Mr. WALKER.

Our correspondent, on board the *Portsmouth* recently engaged in hostilities at Canton, furnishes us with an interesting account of the part that the Americans have taken in the demonstration against the Chinese. Many more details and particulars are given than could be obtained through any other source. The list of casualties on our side, in the attack upon the Barrier Forts, amounted to seven killed and twenty-two wounded, besides an additional loss of three killed and nine wounded through the explosion of a mine, prepared for the destruction of one of the captured forts. No officers are reported among the killed. In his general order, issued after the engagement, Commodore ARMSTRONG pays the highest compliment to the bravery and discipline of officers and men engaged in the conflict. Our correspondent, it will be observed, makes no mention of the reported apologies from the Governor-General of Canton for the insult offered to the American flag; on the contrary, he states that the conduct of the Chinese functionary was still very unsatisfactory. The American squadron had dispersed;—the Commodore, in his flag-ship *San Jacinto*, would remain at Whampoa: the *Levant* was at Canton; and the *Portsmouth*, according to our latest advices, was about to leave for Shanghae.

In the United States Senate, yesterday, a bill was introduced to further amend the Act to secure safety in steamboat and railroad travel. The bill to increase the pay of officers of the Army was passed without amendment, and now only awaits the signature of the President to become a law. Several other bills were passed. In the House, the motion to reconsider the vote referring the Submarine Telegraph bill to the Post-Office Committee was called up. A motion to lay that motion on the table was negatived, and the House agreed to reconsider. A motion to lay the bill on the table was then negatived, and, after an ineffectual attempt to refer it to the Committee of the Whole, it was finally recommitted to the Committee of Ways and Means, for amendment. The House passed, by 20 majority, the bill repealing all the laws of Kansas, declaring the Shawnee Mission Legislature spurious, and providing for a new election.

The bill to increase the pay of the Officers of the Army, which has been so long pending in Congress, has at last passed both Houses, and is probably now a law. This is an eminently just and proper act—one which will command the approbation of the whole country. No class of public servants have been so wretchedly rewarded for their services as our army officers. The pay has never been sufficient to enable them to live in a style in any degree corresponding to their position. The new bill fixes the annual pay of the several officers of the following figures:

	Salary.	Increase.
Lieutenant-General	$10,620	$1,525
Brigadier-General	7,500	1,100
Colonel	3,000	300
Lieutenant-Colonel	2,500	650
Majors	2,200	550
Captains	1,800	400
Lieutenants	1,600	300

This, on the average, is not a large, but it will be a timely, addition to their pay.

Our Washington dispatches this morning will be found to contain a variety of interesting intelligence. The Corruption Investigating Committee did not make their report yesterday, as anticipated, the witnesses for the defence being expected to arrive immediately; but as their testimony will be very brief, it will delay the report but a short time. It will probably be made to-day.

In the State Senate yesterday, a communication was received from the Attorney-General, in answer to the inquiry whether the Governor and Senate have power to appoint officers for cities and villages. He is of opinion that no officer whose duties pertain to cities and villages can be appointed directly or indirectly by the Governor or Legislature. In the Assembly, a substitute for the Quarantine bill was introduced, which provides that the site selected shall be approved by the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, and Comptroller, and fixes the method of disposing of the old grounds.

We have dates from Bermuda to the 3d inst. Nothing of interest is reported from that Island; but, says the *Gazette*: "Cholera is prevailing to an alarming extent at Georgetown, Demerara, and the authorities are exerting themselves to the utmost to check its progress. H. B. M. ship *Perseverance*, which had taken over detachments of the 1st and 2d West India Regiments from Barbadoes to Demerara, returned to Barbadoes with the troops on board, having been unable to land them on account of the disease."

The bill lately passed by the Kansas Legislature, authorizing the Courts to take bail in certain cases, and vetoed by Governor GEARY, has been repassed over his veto, in the House, with a single dissenting vote.

Albany is visited by another flood, and the water is higher than ever known before, excepting in 1839 and last week. The destruction of property, however, is comparatively trifling, precautions having been taken for its prevention.

The Grand Jury, in Secret Session of course, are busy investigating the Bond-street murder. Yesterday SNODGRASS, the domestics, and the Misses CUNNINGHAM were before them. FARRELL is allowed to go home, trusting his honor to be on hand when demanded. The other witnesses are to be set at liberty soon. Mrs. CUNNINGHAM, alleging herself the widow of Dr. HARVEY BURDELL, sent in a petition yesterday to the Surrogate, asking that letters be granted to her of administration upon the Doctor's estate. In the petition she avers that "the deceased died a violent death at the hand of some person or persons unknown to her."

Counsel are to be heard to-day, before the Surrogate upon the different petitions submitted.

Commissioner MORGAN, before whom the filibuster examination took place, has postponed till Thursday at 5 P. M. his decision upon the motion to discharge the parties.

Brooklyn and Williamsburg enjoy the distinction of being ruined oftener than any other portion of our beloved country. In Winter they are ruined by the ice, in the Spring by the fog. The fog ruin was at its intensity yesterday—the East River—and the Jersey suburbs are in the same predicament—being for a great part of the day and night covered with an exceedingly thick fog. Many of the ferry-boats hauled off and didn't try the passage. To those that did try it, some serious accidents happened.

The riot in Hudson City, N. J., of Saturday last, still occasions excitement in that place. The authorities deem it prudent to keep a company of militia on the ground, as an attack on the jail is feared. Two men were arrested on Monday night at the Jersey City Ferry, who were attempting to escape to New-York. One of them, DAVID COLEMAN, has been recognized as the leader in the riot, and it is thought he is the man who stabbed KELLY. The latter remains in a very low condition. The legal inquiry will probably close to-day, but on account of the disinclination of most of the witnesses to tell all they know of the occurrence, it is probable that of the forty-seven arrested, only about fifteen or twenty will be held to answer the charges which are brought against them.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, the trial of Dr. M. PRICE MOORE, for conspiring to murder ALFRED S. LIVINGSTON, Esq., of Trenton, N. J., was commenced before Recorder SMITH, Hon. WM. L. DAYTON, Republican candidate for Vice-President, conducted the prosecution with JONAS B. PHILIPS, Esq., and JAS. T. BRADY, Esq., appeared for the accused. One of the colored men, named STILL, whom it is charged the Doctor employed to murder Mr. LIVINGSTON, has died within the month. The other, named WESLEY, gave evidence strongly implicating the Doctor, and he was confirmed, as to the feeling existing, by the brother of the accused, who voluntarily came forward to testify that Dr. MOORE had incited him at one time to kill Mr. LIVINGSTON, and he would divide the $40,000 he expected with him. The case proceeds to-day.

Senator Douglas and the Treaty with England.

We do not know how better to describe Senator DOUGLAS, of Illinois, as he appears in his capacity of statesman, than in the words which the historian CLARENDON uses to paint the portrait of a certain General officer in King CHARLES' army, whose name is now of no significance whatever, though it was famous enough in his own day.

This personage has come down to us as "a man of few words, but much compliance, whose opinions in a council of war were always framed in accordance with his notion of what the King wished should be done."

Senator DOUGLAS does not make many speeches, and this forbearance of his has been counted to him for a virtue. It is certainly an indication of astuteness, and we cannot find fault with the Senator for making the best of his resources. But a man of "much compliance," who refrains from words only to abound in activity, is a very dangerous councilor in the affairs of a great nation; and Senator DOUGLAS could not do so much harm in a century of effervescent eloquence as he seems to have accomplished now at Washington, in the course of a very few weeks of almost unobserved interference with the diplomatic business of the country. While other men waste themselves in *talking* for Buncombe, he is *acting* for Buncombe, and is busily endeavoring to confuse the Councils of the State, "in accordance with his notion of what the 'sovereigns' wish should be done."

All accounts agree in representing the opposition to the ratification of the "Dallas-Clarendon" Treaty as being organized and consolidated by the efforts of a knot of men, among whom General CASS is the most conspicuously noisy, and Senator DOUGLAS the most silently efficient.

We have neither the time nor the inclination to consider the position of General CASS in regard to this matter. That "age should not wither, nor custom stale" the infinite, unappeasable, Achillean Anglo-phobic rage of the Michigan Senator, does not surprise us, as it can surprise no one who understands the nature of his mind. Nor does it much alarm us to listen to the tempestuous declamations of a venerable chieftain, who, had he been as authentically aboriginal in his race as he is in his instinct, would certainly have been known and honored in all the wigwams and at all the council-fires of the red man by the sobriquet of the "Northwest Wind."

It is upon the proceedings of the present partner of his purpose that we desire to concentrate public attention. We wish to awaken the country to the fact that Senator DOUGLAS and his coadjutors are doing their best, or rather their *worst*, to defeat the settlement of the vexatious questions which have so long and so needlessly embittered our relations with Great Britain, out of deference to their own notions of popular feeling, and not at all out of any regard for the public interests.

It is audaciously advanced as a good and sufficient reason for the rejection of an arrangement which has been framed with the greatest deliberation by a Democratic statesman, whose experience and whose patriotism had commended him to a Democratic Administration for the highest diplomatic post which an American can be called to fill, that this arrangement conflicts with a passionate popular prejudice.

No man has ventured to deny that the terms of the "Dallas-Clarendon" treaty are in themselves fair and just, for no man has had the confidence to say that Great Britain can be expected to resign the entire control of the Trans-Isthmian commerce of the world into our hands. The United States have a right to demand that a preponderating importance shall be conceded to them in the arrangement of all questions that concern the American continent. But Great Britain cannot consent to be left entirely out of the account. She is immensely interested in all these questions, for she is not merely the first commercial Power of the globe, but by virtue of her colonial possessions she is also the second Power of the Western Hemisphere.

All commercial men, all intelligent men, of whatever profession or occupation, know that the English Ministry which should propose a complete surrender of the claims and the influence of England in Central America, could not hold office for a single hour. It is not possible that our differences with England can be arranged on any other basis than on one of mutual good-will and the rational recognition by the respective parties of each other's reasonable rights. Senator DOUGLAS and his allies know this perfectly well. But they know too that the interests and the inclination of England alike, bind her very strongly to the maintenance of peace with this country. They would be the first men to clamor for the ratification of the "Dallas-Clarendon" Treaty, did they not believe that the ties which unite the great Anglo-Saxon Empires of the Old World and the New, are strong enough to bear the pressure of severe misunderstandings and of much mutual injustice. But believing this, they do not hesitate to trifle with interests so vital to the national prosperity and the national honor as those involved in the "Dallas-Clarendon" Treaty, and are perfectly willing to endanger the relations of American enterprise, and to blacken the reputation of American diplomacy, for the sake of seeming to act in accordance with the prejudices of the people.

We cannot permit ourselves to fear that their machinations will be successful. They have done mischief enough already by irritating afresh the diseased sentiment of the country, and by affording the world a new illustration of the melancholy fact, that it is sometimes possible for the smallest men to climb into the highest places of the Republic. We will cherish the hope that there are still some statesmen to be found even in the councils of the Democratic majority of the Senate, and that their statesmanship will triumph even there over the "much *compliance*" and little principle of the reckless adulators of popularity.

Official Morality.

Our last Friday's paper contained a report of the trial and conviction of one FERDINAND SCHMIDT. He had been in custody over two years for the offence of which he is now convicted, and although committed to answer the charge he disappeared from custody, and no bill was ever presented to the Grand Jury. After a free course of two years, Mr. SCHMIDT, not having seen the error of his ways, was arrested for another offence. After this trial the following conversation took place between the learned Judge and the prisoner at the bar:

Recorder—It has been represented to me, Schmidt, that you gave a large amount of money to some persons when you were first arrested.

Prisoner—Yes, Sir.

Recorder—To whom did you pay this money when you were first arrested?

Prisoner—To Officer Martin.

Recorder—How much did you pay him?

Prisoner—A gold watch and $600 or $700.

Recorder—Did you pay the whole amount?

Prisoner—Both myself and comrade paid it.

Recorder—Was there any other money paid?

Prisoner—After that I paid $200 to Officer Martin.

Recorder—For what purpose did you pay this money?

Prisoner—I paid it because the officer said he would take the papers away—destroy the affidavits.

Recorder—Were you not put in prison, in the Tombs?

Prisoner—Not in prison; only taken to the Station-house.

Recorder—Did you pay anything to another officer?

Prisoner—Yes, I can't recollect his name; a man with black whiskers.

Recorder—Would you recognize the name if you heard it again? Was he named Webb?

Prisoner—I don't know; I believe he was the Captain of the Station-house.

Recorder—Was the officer with Martin? Would you know him if you were to see him again?

Prisoner—Yes, Sir.

Recorder—Has Martin been to the Tombs to see you since your last arrest?

Prisoner—No, sir; no one has been there.

Recorder—Has your wife paid money to any person in reference to this matter?

Prisoner—Yes, sir; she told me she paid $250 to the merchant who appeared against me, and he said if she would give him $100 more he would get me clear.

Mr. Sedgwick, Assistant District-Attorney, (interrupting)—Your Honor, this is all wrong. Mr. Hall is a respectable man, in extensive business, and he was ready, when on the witness stand, to testify under oath as to his connection with this payment of money, but was not permitted to.

Recorder—Never mind. Here is a man arrested on the clearest evidence of guilt, taken before a magistrate, but not committed to the Tombs; and here is the extraordinary fact that the officers received money from him. Let the prisoner be remanded. I am determined to investigate this matter thoroughly, and have the guilty parties punished.

We trust the Recorder will be as good as his word, and that the matter will be thoroughly investigated.

In our impression of the next day, (Saturday,) we gave the report to the State Senate of the Committee on Commerce and Navigation. This report states expressly that some of the Harbor Masters of the City of New-York have corruptly received "inducements" for affording the accommodations to vessels which it is the express intention of their office to provide and superintend without bribes or other "inducement." The Harbor Masters are, however, but following out the course deducible from the antecedents of their official career. They began, it seems, by paying for their appointments.

Historians generally stigmatize official corruption and venality as among the foremost causes of the decay of those governmental systems which are among the ruins of the past. It is not a little strange, then, that in the two youngest powers of the world—Russia and the United States—the exact opposites in their principles of statecraft, this habit of official corruption should be so rife. In Russia every movement connected with the public service is accompanied by a tax levied for the private advantage of functionaries, whose gradations of rank are preserved in the ascending scale of the propitiatory bribe. The Emperor NICHOLAS, with all the force of his powerful mind and inflexible will, endeavored to remove this national disgrace. His peremptory orders and known sentiments, though seconded and enforced by the most terrible punishments, were perfectly vain.

With us the system seems quite as bad, though a power a thousandfold more potential than all the NICHOLASES is against it. The press is continually pouring out the vials of its indignation. The cause of its maintenance is in public sentiment. As long as parties will pay, and the public will tolerate payment, officials, whether Russian or American, will receive. So long as the predominant sentiment is, "Put money in thy purse," and that the public officer who grows wealthy over a starveling salary is considered a "smart" fellow, there will be no remedy applied. A few small rogues will now and then be found out and pilloried, whereby the great ones will escape. A law, punishing both giver and receiver, and giving a reward to the informer, might do some good; but public opinion is your real reformer, without the support of which the laws themselves, falling into contempt, become *effete* and useless.

KANSAS IN CONGRESS.—The House of Representatives, it will be seen, passed a bill yesterday, by a majority of *twenty*, repealing all the laws of Kansas, declaring the present Territorial Legislature spurious and providing for a new election. Although there is little reason to hope that the Senate will concur in this action, it is nevertheless of considerable importance as an indication of the increasing strength of a just sentiment in regard to Kansas. It would be a fortunate event for the country, and for the incoming Administration, if the Senate would cooperate with the House in thus removing the most formidable obstacle to the restoration of peace in Kansas, and one of the most fruitful sources of ill-feeling and contention in the Union at large. The sincere friends of Mr. BUCHANAN cannot but desire such a consummation.

Mexico.

The position of affairs in Mexico is peculiarly interesting. The breach with Spain has widened until apparently nothing short of a war can bridge it; and yet a conflict at the present moment would so endanger the Spanish Islands that it is not to be seriously contemplated. It is true the Spanish Ambassador has finally left Mexico, and closed the embassy; it is true also that a formidable show of naval preparation is made at Havana, as if nothing but blood could allay the Spanish thirst for vengeance. Yet with the inauguration of President BUCHANAN, who is regarded at Madrid as the incarnation of all fillibusterism past, present and to come, it is hardly possible the Spanish Government will run the extraordinary hazard to which a conflict at this moment would apparently expose her American Islands. It is more likely that the pretence of Mexican difficulties is the mask for defensive measures against Americans, which her fears deem necessary.

Externally, therefore, no immediate disturbance threatens the Administration of President COMONFORT. There are, however, threatening elements within. Señor LERDO, author of the decree dissolving the Ecclesiastical Land Monopoly, has left the Cabinet; the President having hesitated to prosecute that measure to the radical point which wisdom and the Secretary regard as essential to the cause of stable Government. The loss is serious; for it has been well understood that the brains of the existing *régime* were supplied by Señor LERDO, just as the physical power was furnished by Gen. ALVAREZ. The latter is represented as approving fully the action of the retiring Secretary, who announces himself as a candidate for the Presidency at the May election. To support him he will have the better portion of the Mexican population, strengthened by the new and powerful interest of small proprietors, who have divided among themselves the confiscated lands of the Church. Gen. COMONFORT will probably fail to conciliate the clergy by his halting policy; so that the contest will really lie between a candidate of the priesthood and the originator of the mortmain law. No more interesting crisis has occurred in Mexican history. Its decision will determine finally the preparation of that people for the intelligent exercise of self-government. The wealth and power of the Church have misgoverned the country since the days of CORTEZ. If they be now paralysed, there is some hope left for Spanish America.

MUD AND WATER.—Mud in the streets, on the crossings, about the pavements, on the door-steps. Mud in the hall; tracked in upon Wilton of triple pile; up stairs in the choice bedroom; down stairs in the dining-room. Mud upon boots, and clogs, and rubbers; on the hem of the skirt; on the pantaloon leg—mud everywhere—omnipresent, unfathomable, noisome—the consistency of plaster, the adhesiveness of paste, the stain of a well-ground pigment. Mud, slime, filth, we walk and splash through all day, as if the Noahtic deluge had subsided only last week. Such mud as pre-Adamite lizards wallowed in; such mud as won for Paris, in ancient days, the title of "City of Mud." We import it into our homes involuntarily, and anticipate no relief but in the dry season, when the foul intruder shall return to dust, and, in that shape, still haunt our inmost retreats. We are doomed to mud, as we are to dust. While the world lasts, and Commissioner EBLING holds over, we shall escape neither. Who shall deliver us from this cleaving mischief?

Why not the Croton Aqueduct Department? The ponds supplying Croton were never so high as just now. Never could water be better spared from the reservoirs, or the loss be more readily replaced; never was there such need of rivers of water to purify the thoroughfares. Nature, who sometimes sends storms and showers to do the work of the tardy street-sweeper, just now unkindly sends nothing but fogs to aggravate the ill. If such streets as are free from snow and ice were deluged from the hydrants, we should once more see paving stones and detect crossings. The flood of water would readily carry the thin paste through the sewers into the rivers. The face of the City would be honestly washed, and we might laugh to scorn the malfeasance of civic officials. The power is with the Croton Board. Will it turn on the water?

THE BURDELL MURDER AND THE GRAND JURY.—The Grand Jury is now earnestly and vigorously prosecuting the inquiry into the mystery of the murder of Dr. BURDELL. Their proceedings are secret, and it would be improper, therefore, to state anything that may have come to our knowledge in regard to their action. The public, however, will be glad to know that there is every reason to hope for a successful result of their labors. Several witnesses, who were deterred from presenting themselves at the Coroner's inquest by the extraordinary treatment which that official extended to all connected with the case, have given information of importance to the Grand Jury, and traces have been found which may lead to the detection of the guilty parties. The services of the Detective Police have also been called into requisition and promise to be efficient. For some reason or other the Coroner ignored this department of the government, and put the matter in charge of the Sheriff. It is too soon to be very sanguine,—but we are not without good grounds for hoping that the fearful mystery which hangs over this murder will be eventually dispelled.

Burton's Theatre.

An original play of more than average merit was produced here last night with complete success. It bears the curious title of the "Four Phantoms," and is founded on a supposed legend which explains the virtues of St. Mark's eve. The plot is slight, but it is distinct, well-shaped and original. The treatment belongs to the school of farce-writing rather than to the higher one of comedy.

The legend is to the effect that persons (properly initiated) visiting the churchyard on the eve of St Mark's and watching there with due reverence will see the spirits of those who are to die during the coming year pass before them. The application is as follows: *Sir Methuselah Rust*, (Mr. FISHER,) an old baronet, with a large rent roll, lives with his young wife on terms of domestic infelicity. At first it is extravagance, and then incompatibility of temper. She resolves to obtain a divorce, and goes to his library for the purpose of instructing his steward to that effect. Whilst in this apartment his eye falls on an old volume. He opens it carelessly and turns over the leaves. It is St. Mark's eve, and the details of the legend strike him to ask if there is any truth in it. Shortly afterwards his wife enters; reads also, and comes to a similar resolution. They both repair to the churchyard; meet, and return home with the superstitious belief that the other will die before the end of the year. In view of this awful possibility all their old differences are forgotten, and the most considerate kindness prevails. Between the second and third act there is a lapse of a year. It is once more the eve of St. Mark's, and the awful moment is supposed to be at hand. An explanation takes place: the mystery is explained, and everything passes away but the consciousness that St. Mark has brought gladness and good temper into the house of an intelligent old gentleman. There is an underplot in which the domestics of the household go through the same experience as the principals, with the same result.

It will be perceived that the play is based on a very pretty little idea. The elaboration is excellent, and possesses the merit of never being tedious. The dialogue is at times brilliant—especially so in the first act—and generally good, although unequal. The construction is farcical—that is to say, the characters come on one after another like the slides in a magic lantern, without rhyme or reason, but with good effect. Taken as a whole it is by far the most amusing piece Mr. BURTON has produced lately, and merits what it received—an appreciative welcome.

It was excellently cast, and excellently played. Mr. BURTON as a Cockney steward with a violent passion for the letter H, (which by the way is *not* common in England, but according to a competent authority the rarest luxury that can be obtained,) was inimitable. Mr. BROUGHAM as an Irish groom was also excellent. Mr. FISHER as the Baronet quiet effective and generally good. Mr. MORAN in a small part, everything that could be desired. The author has been least successful in his female characters. Miss POLLY MARSHALL as a Lady's maid, has little or nothing to do except look pretty and say "O law!" both of which she does charmingly. This lady is a perfect model of tidyness, and in her line, the best actress in New-York. Mrs. ADA PLUNKETT as the heroine, has more opportunities, and did the best she could with them. Mrs. PLUNKETT possesses talent, but it has been vitiated in a bad school. She does not strike as a very powerful attraction for the leading business, although she would unquestionably be useful in a less prominent position. A little more taste in dress would be acceptable in this lady. We would respectfully suggest to her that a midnight visit to a damp churchyard is not usually undertaken in a ball dress, and also that the occasion for a ball dress at all is not apparent in the play.

The getting up of the play reflects no credit on the management. With a single exception, the scenery is old and worthless. Even as such, it is badly placed on the stage. The exterior of Rust Hall, for instance, is represented as an exaggerated French chateau, cold and cheerless as the Tombs. To support this Mr. BURTON has two wings, (or side pieces,) representing gay Italian casements with brilliant drapery floating in the air. The exception to which we have referred is the churchyard scene—which as a churchyard scene possesses merit, but as a churchyard scene for this particular place is ridiculous. The time when the audience is supposed to see it is midnight—the artist has depicted a brilliant twilight, in early summer—the sun scarcely sunk beneath the horizon. The occasion is one of mournful solemnity. Mr. BURTON improved his opportunity by lighting up an extravagantly gorgeous church window—purpose unknown, unless it is to flood the characters with light, and display the author's object. Let us be thankful, however, that a Morris-dance was not introduced. Things like these, so common at Mr. BURTON's Theatre, tinge the mind with disgust even when it is most filled with pleasure.

In the third act, by the way, all the characters appear in mourning, anticipatory of each other's death. This seems to us to be an unmeaning and unnecessary descent to low farce. We offer this suggestion to Mr. PLUNKETT, who was announced by Mr. BROUGHAM as the author of the piece.

A Heroine Arrived—The Young Wife who took Neptune's Car around Cape Horn.

Among the passengers from California, who arrived by the steamer *George Law*, on Saturday, there was an invalid who had to be borne from the vessel to his hotel upon a litter. By his side, superintending every movement, was a young lady, of prepossessing person, but with a countenance care-worn and anxious from long watching. The invalid was Captain JOSHUA P. PATTON, late of the ship *Neptune's Car*, of New-York, and the lady was Mrs. MARY A. PATTON, his wife, by whom return home under circumstances of peculiar misfortune. Capt. PATTON left New-York for San Francisco about the middle of August, 1856, in command of the *Neptune's Car*, belonging to MESSRS. FOSTER & NICKERSON of this City, carrying with him his wife, who had previously accompanied him on two voyages. Sailing about the same time for San Francisco were the ship *Romance of the Seas*, and the *Intrepid*, both fast clippers. Capt. PATTON, proud of his ship, and confident of her sailing qualities, declared his intention to beat the others, if possible, in reaching their common port of destination, and made every exertion within the bounds of prudence to insure a quick passage.

They had not been long at sea, however, before Capt. P. discovered that he was not sustained by his first officer. This indifference of the mate, which by degrees grew into sullenness and neglect of his duties, devolved extra cares and watchfulness upon the Captain, who by the time the ship had reached Cape Horn was worn out with fatigues and cares. The mate was found on several occasions asleep in his watch, with the ship under shortened sail, when the wind and weather were most favorable for making the run. A repetition of these misdemeanors finally decided Capt. PATTON to put the mate off duty, which was done about the time they doubled Capt Horn. The increased difficulties which this unpleasant state of things occasioned, brought the Captain down with a fever about the time they passed the straits of La Maire. He struggled against it for a week, and was then compelled to quit the deck, not however without hope that his confinement would be but temporary. As long as he possessed sufficient strength he conferred with his wife as to the vessel's management, and directed her, in case he was wholly disabled, to navigate the ship to San Francisco, giving the second mate the orders how to steer. Despite the constant nursing of his wife, the disease triumphed, settled into a congestion of the brain, producing delirium and blindness.

True to her husband's directions the wife took up the sextant, and daily, at meridian and at night, made the necessary observations, and, unassisted, kept the run of the ship, giving her orders as to the course to be steered. At the same time she consulted all the medical authorities at hand as to the treatment of her husband's case, and applied herself in every way to restore him to health.

The mate, meantime, sought to excite a mutiny among the crew, and desired to carry the ship into Valparaiso, but in this he was foiled. Mrs. PATTON assembled the sailors upon the quarter-deck and explained to them the helpless condition of her husband, at the same time appealing to them to stand by her and the second mate. To this appeal each man responded by a promise to obey her in every command. The mate lost his power over the crew from that hour, and Mrs. P., without a rival, directed every movement on board. The men manifested their sympathy by the greatest alacrity in obeying her orders, as well as those of the second mate, who superintended the working of the ship, until she arrived at San Francisco on the 13th of November. Those who saw her enter the harbor say no vessel ever came into that port looking better in every respect. The *Romance of the Seas* had arrived only eight days before her.

The case of Captain PATTON and his wife becoming known to the Masons, of which fraternity he is a member; temporary provision was made for them, and by their assistance they have been forwarded to their friends on board the *George Law*. They arrived here totally destitute, and the situation of the devoted wife is rendered the more trying by the near approach of the period of her confinement.

The case having been brought to the attention of the Board of Underwriters, the matter was yesterday referred to a Committee, who reported in favor of paying Mrs. P. $1,000 as a temporary relief. Her discretion and heroism have saved a very large sum to the insurers, which would have been lost had the councils of the mate prevailed, and the ship been carried into Valparaiso. It is understood that some further appropriation will be made for their relief, and that the owners of the ship, and the merchants of New-York, propose to take some further notice of the case.

The Captain is still very low, his eye-sight lost, his recovery by no means certain. Mrs. PATTON is yet but 20 years of age, and has been married about 4 years. She is a native of Boston, a mighty pretty woman and a HEROINE. The parties were accompanied to New-York by Dr. HARRIS, of this City, who has had the treatment of Capt. P.'s case since his arrival in San Francisco.

[illegible] Her sails, standing [illegible] that he would have [illegible] had sufficient force to navigate her.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Jan. 30—The *Arin Cambria* broke up on the evening of the 23d; the captain, chief officer, and a boy, unfortunately [illegible]. The cargo and wreck continued to drive on shore up to the 28th; all or nearly so were driven on or picked up on the Cheshire Shore; nearly 1,100 packages have been picked up; the hull has come ashore in seven large pieces, at various points. The *J. L. Warner* was, on the 29th, floated off, lower hold full of water and cargo.

The bark *John J. Palmer*, yesterday afternoon during the fog, while attempting to get out of the East River, in tow of a steam tug, went ashore on the rocks off Fort Columbus, Governor's Island. The steam-tug *Wm. H. Webb* went to her assistance, but had not succeeded in getting her off up to last night.

The steamship *Florida*, CROWELL, from Savannah, while coming in the Hook, yesterday, during the fog, went ashore on Romer Shoal. The passengers were brought to the City by steaming *Screamer* and landed at Pier No. 1, North River.

The Last of the Frozen Fleet in the Chesapeake.

Capt. TOOKE, the agent of the Underwriters, who went to the relief of the ice-bound fleet at Hampton Roads, returned yesterday, and has favored us with the following memoranda:

THE ICE.

Capt. T. left Norfolk by the steamer *Georgia*, on Friday night, for Baltimore. Near the Shoe, and in the vicinity of Back River, the ice was found still heavy, and quite compact, requiring great exertion to penetrate it; but, after passing York Spit, they met with no material obstruction as far as Kent Island. Seven miles below Baltimore the ice was solid across from shore to shore, a narrow channel only remaining, which was opened by the steamer *Herald*. The *Georgia*, following this channel, reached Baltimore in safety, being 20 hours from Norfolk. The usual time is 12 hours.

The following vessels are reported by Capt. TOOKE:

Bark *George Thomas* sailed for New-York.

Brig *Santa Clara* would proceed at once to her port of destination, without repairs.

Schooner *Yorktown* would make temporary repairs and proceed to Petersburg.

Brig *Laura*, of Baltimore, to proceed at the first opportunity.

Brig *Wheaton*, of Eastport, was repairing, and would then proceed on her voyage.

The schooner *Abby Whitman*, of Boston, would sail for her port of destination soon. The Swedish bark *Anna* would be towed to Baltimore in a day or two, where she would procure new masts. The bark *George and Henry* had taken her copper back from the lighters, and would be towed to Baltimore in a day or two.

The schooner *Eclipse*, which was brought into Old Point by some of the crew of the *Samuel Russell*, was ordered to New-York.

The bark *Maria*, of Baltimore, was the last vessel left ashore on Friday, and on Saturday anchors and chains were sent to her, with a steamer, and she was hauled off, and placed in a safe position.

Thus ends the history of one of the severest Winters, with its accompanying disasters, ever experienced in the lower Chesapeake.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

THE GREATEST NATURAL ORNAMENT TO the "human form divine," is unquestionably a fine, luxuriant and healthy growth of hair. It has been so esteemed in all ages of the world, among all nations, both savage and civilized: hence the Indian brave regards the scalp of his enemy as his greatest trophy. For a similar reason the fashionable belle disguises the region of vanity, as well as her other phrenological organs, with borrowed locks. Hence, too, all ladies and gentlemen of correct and cultivated taste, feel uneasy when their locks or ringlets show symptoms of being diseased by either becoming harsh and unruly, or beginning to fade, well knowing that though their features and complexion may be comely, they at once lose more than half their charms. Hence, too, all mothers of correct taste instil into the minds of their sons and daughters, at even a tender age, the necessity of carefully dressing their hair, if they would be admired or even tolerated in good society; and hence, too, all seeking for a companion of cultivated taste, would never think of selecting one unless she gave unequivocal evidence of care and taste in this particular. Then surely all will admit that he who has discovered a mode of preventing the hair from showing the inroads of cerebus time by turning prematurely gray—a method by which it can be restored when falling off or turning white, as well as a way of promoting its continued and luxuriant growth—is justly entitled to rank among the benefactors of the human race. Reader, if you will peruse the mass of evidence from the distinguished and intelligent from all parts of the country in favor of Prof. WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE, we think all will agree with us that no lady or gentleman, whether gray, bald, or diseased in scalp, or whether only wishing to preserve that beautiful ornament, the hair, should ever be without a bottle upon their toilet. We advise all, old and young, to use so valuable a preparation. We will add that all who give the Professor a call at No. 114 Market st. will see not only one of the largest, but finest assortments of perfumery, fancy and toilet articles, sold extremely low, ever brought into our city; but besides, his soda and fountain cannot be beat anywhere. Ladies and gentlemen, call, and our word for it, you will go away pleased with yourselves and all the rest of mankind.—*Chicago Courier*.

Depôt No. 312 Broadway, and sold by all druggists.

THE ROTARY LOCK!
A PERFECT SECURITY AGAINT BURGLARS.
FOR SALE BY
MANY, BALDWIN & MANY,
No. 49 John-st.

INSURE YOURSELF AGAINST BURGLARY!
EXTRA SAFE NIGHT-LATCHES.
MANY, BALDWIN & MANY,
No. 49 John-st.

EXTRA SAFE PADLOCKS,
FOR STORE AND VAULT DOORS.
MANY, BALDWIN & MANY,
No. 49 John-st.

ANOTHER VICTORY FOR THE WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE.

Messrs. B. G. WILDER & Co., No. 122 Water-st., New-York:

GENTLEMEN: It affords me pleasure to say that the WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE I purchased of you a few months since, preserved in good condition all my books, papers, watches, diamonds and jewelry at the fire No. 44 Maiden-lane, on Monday night, the 2d inst. You will please place my books and papers in another safe of the same kind, which I will send for as soon as I locate. Very respectfully,

NEW-YORK, Feb. 5, 1857. GEO. RAPHAEL.

SEWING MACHINES.—I. M. SINGER & CO.'S *Gazette*, a beautiful pictorial paper, contains full and reliable information about sewing machines, and answers all questions that can be asked on the subject. All who read this paper will learn how to purchase a sewing machine with which $1,000 a year, clear profit, can be made, and will be protected from being imposed upon by any of the humbug machines now before the public. I. M. SINGER & CO.'S *Gazette* will be sent gratis to all who apply by letter or otherwise.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway, New-York.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES.—The best in the world; the only reliable Hair Dye known, perfect and instantaneous; harmless as beautiful in its results. Applied in twelve private rooms. BATCHELOR'S WIGS surpass all; their new improvements satisfy the interested that BATCHELOR'S are permanent. Avoid the ridicule attached to bad dyes and unsightly wigs. The largest and best stock always at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

LOOK OUT
FOR OUR
ADVERTISEMENT
On the third page of this paper in the Dry Goods column.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

LEARY & CO.'S NEW QUARTERLY PATTERN for Gentlemen's Dress Hats, is this day issued, together with a large invoice of Paris Hats of late styles, including the celebrated Cambridge Soft Hat, (a new water-proof article,) in various colors, and for sale at our counters only.
LEARY & CO.,
Leaders of Fashion for Gents' Hats,
Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House, Broadway.

TO TEA DEALERS AND GROCERS.
We invite attention to our stock of Oolong, English Breakfast, Young Hyson, and other teas, including some choice chops from recent arrivals, which we are yet selling at moderate prices for cash, or on usual time for approved paper.
JAMES CASSIDY & CO.,
No. 135 Front-st.

RUPTURE.—ONLY PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED to MARSH & CO. by the Industrial Exhibition of all Nations, at the Crystal Palace, for their new Patent Radical Cure Truss. References as to its superiority: Professors Valentine Mott, Willard Parker and John M. Carnochan. Open from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M.
MARSH & CO., No. 2½ Maiden-lane, New-York.

BECKER'

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ *Coverdale's Comp'ex'n for Chapped Hands, Face, &c., &c.*—BEEKMAN, CLARK & CO.'S COMPOUND CAMPHOR ICE, with Glycerine, will prove a convenient, agreeable and certain remedy to prevent chapped hands, &c. B., C. & CO.'S BALSAMIC GLYCERINE LOTION will be found very efficacious, and a most delightful toilet article. Prepared only by BEEKMAN, CLARK & CO., Chemists and Druggists, Nos. 163, 273, 311 and 756 Broadway.

☞ **A Sure Cure for a Cough.**—WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY is pleasant to the taste, and seldom fails to effect a speedy cure of every species of throat and lung diseases. It is a scientific preparation, skillfully compounded. None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS.

☞ **Burnett's Kalliston and Burnett's Oriental Tooth Wash** for sale by C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway.

☞ **The Second Union Meeting** of the Temperance Societies in New York and vicinity, in opposition to a return to a license system and in favor of prohibitory law, will be held at the Broadway Tabernacle THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, the 18th inst. Hon. Judge CAMPBELL will preside, and addresses be made by Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, Rev. T. L. CUYLER, Rev. Dr. PATTON, and PETER SINCLAIR, Esq., of Edinburg. The public are invited to attend.

WM. F. DOLGE, A. T. U.
JAMES O. BURNETT, City All.
W. H. ARMSTRONG, G. W. P. S. of T.
E. L. SNOW, L. S. U.
Capt ED RICHARDSON, Mar. Soc.
Dr. J. T. ALLEY, Jun. Soc.

☞ **To Rectifiers.**—DR. FEUCHTWANGER'S smoothing and clearing preparation is now indispensable for domestic liquor distillers and dealers. It takes the edge and sharp taste of the spirit and makes it smooth, old and clear. Best essences of Bourbon and rye whisky, rum, gin, apple and peach brandy for sale by Dr. FEUCHTWANGER, No. 143 Maiden-lane.

☞ **Rev. Dr. McLeod will lecture to the** Young Men's Christian Association of the First Reformed Presbyterian Church THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the lecture room of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, 12th-st. between 6th and 7th avs. Subject—*James Renwick, the Young Martyr.*

☞ **Dr. Alban Goldsmith,** late Professor of Surgery, will resume the practice of Lithotripty, (or removing stone from the bladder without cutting,) together with all the diseases of the same region. Office No. 70 Franklin-st. Hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

PERSONAL.

THE TWO YOUNG LADIES WHO GOT IN a stage on the corner of Broadway and 34th-st. on Saturday afternoon, 14th inst., about 4 o'clock, will hear of something to their advantage by sending their address to the two gentlemen who saw them there and afterwards passed them in a carriage in Broadway. Address HARRY DUVAL & CO., Broadway Post-Office.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF HENRY T. ARNOLD, formerly of Derby, England. Should this meet his eye or that of any knowing his whereabouts, they would confer a great favor by informing H. ARNOLD, Derby, England, or C. C. MILLS, Van Buren Centre, N. Y. Exchange papers please notice.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

PUBLIC MEETING.—DURING THE LAST Summer, when that fearful and fatal pestilence which is still fresh in our memories, had fixed itself upon our borders, threatening our City and filling its inhabitants with alarm, the labor of visiting and ministering to the necessities of the sick and dying fell heavily upon a few philanthropic and heroic individuals.

Among them, it will be recollected, Drs. DU BOIS and CRANE, of New-Utrecht, distinguished themselves by constant, courageous and untiring devotedness to the perilous duty of dispensing professional aid to those who were stricken down by the destroying pestilence, and at last fell themselves, dying martyrs for the public good. The widow of one (Dr. CRANE,) has thus been left, with three children, and without adequate means of support.

The undersigned feel that they are but anticipating the public sentiment, in proposing that some suitable expression and substantial evidence of appreciation should be given by the community of the services and self-sacrifice of these members of the medical profession, particularly with a view to the relief of the widow and children of Dr. CRANE.

For this purpose we respectfully request our fellow-citizens to attend a meeting to be held at the Governor's room, in the City Hall, Brooklyn, on THURSDAY EVENING next, (19th inst.) at 7½ P. M., to adopt such measures as may be deemed suitable to accomplish the object above stated.

SAM'L S. POWELL, Mayor, JAS. W. HARPER, Esq.,
GEO. HALL, Ex-Mayor, JOS. O FULLER, Esq.,
Hon. J GREENWOOD, PETER G. TAYLOR, Esq.,
Hon. ROLLIN SANFORD, HENRY C. BOWEN, Esq.,
Hon. JOHN DIKEMAN, W. A. PLATENIUS, Esq.,
A. A. LOW, Esq., K. POPPENHUSEN, Esq.,
WM. H. CARY, Esq., H. JUTELLUS, M. D.,
H. E. PIERPONT, Esq., DANIEL AYRES, M. D.,
ROB'T SHIRWELL, Esq., GEO. J. BENNETT, M. D.,
ED. W. FISKE, Esq., LOUIS BAUER, M. D.,
EDWARD DODGE, Esq., A. KALT, M. D., and others.
A. W. BENSON, Esq.,
HENRY E. VAIL, Esq.,

By order of the Committee.
JOSEPH R. E. JONES, M. D., Secretary.
BROOKLYN, Feb. 16, 1857.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.—BANQUET AT THE ASTOR HOUSE.—The Association of the "Friends of Civil and Religious Liberty" will give their second Annual Banquet in commemoration of the birthday of the Father of his Country, at the Astor House, on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 23, 1857. Tickets for the dinner may be had of the Treasurer, RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Esq., at the County Clerk's Office, City Hall, until Saturday, 21st inst., at noon.

JAMES T. BRADY, President.
WM. E. ROBINSON, Secretary.

MASONIC.—THE MEMBERS OF LA FAYETTE Lodge No. 64 F. and A. M. are hereby summoned to attend a special communication of the Lodge to be held at Gothic Room, Odd Fellows' Hall, on WEDNESDAY, at 11 o'clock A. M., to attend the funeral of our late brother, WM. K. TAYLOR.

By order,
W. IRVING ADAMS, Secretary.

HARMONIC SOCIETY.—THE MEMBERS OF this Society are requested to attend a rehearsal for the Concert of St. George's Society at Niblo's, on FRIDAY MORNING, at 9 o'clock.

MINNESOTA SETTLEMENT ASSOCIATION.—Notice is hereby given to members of this Association, to attend a meeting held THIS EVENING, at No. 163 Bowery. S. S. BERRY, Secretary.

LECTURES.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN UNION OF NEW-YORK.—Sixth Lecture, by WENDELL PHILLIPS, at Dr. Chapin's Church, No. 548 Broadway, THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 19, at 7½ o'clock. Subject: *The Philosophy of Reform.* Tickets, 25 cents. For sale at the bookstore of C. S. FRANCIS & CO., No. 551 Broadway, and at the door.

DWIGHT H. OLMSTEAD,
Chairman Lecture Committee.

SCHOOL OF DESIGN LECTURES.—THE next Lecturer for this course is Rev. R. S. STORRS, of Brooklyn. The Lecture will be given at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 24, at 7½ o'clock. Subject: *Sir Walter Raleigh.* Tickets 25 cents.

STEPHEN H. BRANCH WILL LECTURE THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, at Hope Chapel, opposite the New-York Hotel, on *Early Years.* Tickets 25 cents.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON MONDAY, THE 16TH INST., BEtween No. 7 Lamartine-place (West 29th-st.) and Bloomingdale, a Lady's GOLD BREAST-PIN, oval, shaped, with hair set inside a row of pearls and jet—marked on the back with name and date. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at the Treasurer's Office, Hudson River Railroad, No. 68 Warren-st.

NOTE LOST.—A NOTE DATED FEB. 18, 1857, made by N. C. Platt, Treasurer, to order of Lewis Roberts, jr., for $2,000, and not indorsed. Payment of same has been stopped.

KEROSENE OILS.
KEROSENE LUBRICATING OIL.
KEROSENE ILLUMINATING OIL.
KEROSENE BINNACLE OIL.
PARAFINE RAILWAY GREASE.
ELECTRIC LAMPS.
AUSTENS, AGENTS, No. 50 Beaver-st.

PRINTING BY STEAM—COPPER-FACED TYPE. STATIONERS' HALL, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., New-York. BOWNE & HASBROUCK, PRINTERS, LITHOGRAPHERS AND STATIONERS. All kinds of Printing executed in the best style, with copper-faced type, at the lowest rates.

AMERICAN DRUGGISTS' CIRCULAR.
Advertisements for the Third (March) Number must be sent to the office No. 158 Grand-st., until Saturday next, at the latest. Circulates most extensively in every State of the Union.

THE WARNER PUMP,
AND WEST'S IMPROVED PUMP.
Sold by A. W. GAY & CO., No. 118 Maiden-lane.

PRESERVE AND RESTORE YOUR HAIR.—MRS. MORGAN'S PREPARATION FOR THE HAIR is warranted equal to any in the world, and to accomplish what is professed for it, viz: the restoration of the hair in bald people, in from two to six months' use. Any one wishing to see genuine certificates, and have references to people in New-York City, whose heads are now covered with hair its use, will please call at the principal office, No. 105 8th-av., New-York. Investigation solicited, whether by buyers or not.

MLLE. L'ESTRANGE WILL, UPON REceipt of 25 cents or its equivalent in stamps, send any person a true picture of their past and present life; their prosperity in love affairs, journeys and lawsuits; also a secret by which they can secure immediately the love of the opposite sex. Address, with return postage, MLLE. L'ESTRANGE, New-York Post-office.

LADIES' HOOPS.—THE PUBLIC ARE CAUtioned against worthless and miserable imitations in various shapes of the original and true "PATENT GUTTA PERCHA CORD," first made and introduced by me. Call at my store and examine the genuine, and you will be satisfied of its merits. SAMUEL C. BISHOP, Sole Manufacturer and Patentee for the United States, No. 161 Broadway.

OWNERS OF HORSES WILL FIND DR. TOBIAS' LINIMENT in pint bottles at 50 cents superior to anything else for curing colic, swellings, galls, bruises, lumps, &c. Sold by all the storekeepers and druggists. Depot No. 19 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY.
MRS. HENTZ'S LAST BOOK,
LOVE AFTER MARRIAGE:
And Thirteen Other Choice
NOUVELLETTES OF THE HEART,
BY MRS. CAROLINE LEE HENTZ,
Author of "Linda," "Rena," "Planter's Northern Bride," "Marcus Warland," "Eoline," "Robert Graham," "Helen and Arthur," "Courtship and Marriage," "The Banished Son," &c.

Complete in one large duodecimo volume, bound in cloth. Price $1 25 in cloth; or in two volumes, paper, $1

For sale by all booksellers, everywhere, and published by T. B. PETERSON,
No. 102 Chesnut-st., Philadelphia.
Copies sent per mail, post paid, on receipt of price.

GET THE GENUINE.
Price $1 50.
JEWETT'S SPIERS' PRONOUNCING SCHOOL DICTIONARY OF THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES, by J. L. JEWETT, Editor of "Ollendorf's New Method," is the
ONLY ABRIDGMENT
Of Dr. Spiers' celebrated work published in America, as will be seen from the following extract from a letter, dated Paris, Jan. 5, 1857, just received by the publishers:

"GENTLEMEN: I beg to acknowledge the receipt of copies of your reprints of *my General French and English Dictionary*, and of the school edition of this work. I would tender my thanks for this act of courtesy on your part, and I willingly admit that your editions of both these works are *bona fide* what they profess to be, viz.: reprints of the works the titles of which they bear. You have not, as a publisher of your City has done in one case, added to my work another man's name, and in another case added my name to another man's work. In the book entitled '*Spiers' & Surenne's French School Dictionary*,' *I can see nothing of mine but my name.*

* * * * * * *

It may not, perhaps, be uninteresting to you to know that I find in *Spiers' & Surenne's* French *School Dictionary* those self-same amusing characteristics that rendered the old French Dictionaries such comic productions. For instance, *arson* is still translated inis as in the venerable Boyer, *l'action de mettre le feu exprès à une maison.* This is a definition in inelegant common French, but such a definition as can but lead into error, since the French have an exact equivalent, *incendie par malveillance*, as is to be found in the octavo edition of 'Spiers' & Surenne's French and English Pronouncing Dictionary.' Might not one be tempted to ask how is it that these two editions, so-called of 'spiers' & Surenne's' Dictionaries, differ so extremely in one and the same word? My editions published in Paris do not differ at all, nor do your editions published in New-York. But to return to the School Dictionary.

Trowsers and *waistcoat* are the Shibboleth of French and English dictionaries. The former I still find *traduced* into French by words that signify *sailor's breeches* (culotte de matelot) and *chaussesu*, which might be translated by *small clothes*, rather, in an old unmentionable term, which no tailors but those learned in the lore of antiquity could understand. *Waistcoat* has no equivalent at all, for it is called in 'spiers' & Surenne's French School Dictionary' *veste* and *camisole.* Now, *veste* means a *round jacket*, and *camisole* a *short night-dress*, not worn in our parts of the world—at least to my knowledge—as a waistcoat. The only translation wanting is the proper term, *gilet.*

Pine apple is still faithfully translated in 'Spiers' & Surenne's French School Dictionary' by *pomme de pin.* It requires no ordinary effrontery to ascribe to me this translation when I have said, in the preface to my 'General French Dictionary' as follows: "*Pomme de pin* has been so invariably translated by *pine-apple*, and *vice versâ*, that all the French journals, in their account of the city feast of Nov. 9, until within the last two or three years, annually charged the Aldermen of London, proverbially renowned for their good taste, with having eaten (each to their digestions) so many hundred *fir-cones*, in French *pommes de pin!*"

* * * * * * *

JEWETT'S SPIERS' PRONOUNCING SCHOOL DICTIONARY contains upwards of 12,000 more words than the work entitled "Spiers' & Surenne's School Dictionary," but which contains none of the distinguishing characteristics of Dr. Spiers'; has all the American acceptations of English words, and by a superior typographical arrangement combines the advantages of a larger dictionary with the portableness and moderate price of a smaller one. Price $1 50.

Published by MASON BROTHERS,
Nos. 108 and 110 Duane-st., New-York.

WE ALSO PUBLISH:
JEWETT'S SPIERS' UNABRIDGED FRENCH AND ENGLISH DICTIONARY.—From the latest Paris Edition—Revised, Corrected and especially adapted to American Students. By Prof J. L. JEWETT, Editor of "Ollendorf's New Method of Learning French," &c. Price $2 50.

JUST PUBLISHED:
PARLOR DRAMAS;
OR,
DRAMATIC SCENES FOR HOME AMUSEMENT, SOIREES, EXHIBITIONS, &c.
BY WILLIAM B. FOWLE,
Author of "The Hundred Dialogues."
Price $1.

Fifteen Dramas, both serious and humorous, admirably adapted to the drawing-room, requiring but little scenery, and from fifteen minutes to an hour's time in representation. Every piece in the book is new and original, and of a good character, affording both instruction and entertainment.

For sale by all Booksellers. Sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of price.

Also, a New Edition of
100
DIALOGUES,
THE HUNDRED DIALOGUES. By WILLIAM B. FOWLE. New and original pieces, and the most popular book of the kind ever published. Price $1, by mail, post-paid.

RECENTLY PUBLISHED:
A new Edition of
THE AMERICAN PULPIT.
BY HENRY FOWLER.
Price $2.

Of the several volumes which have recently appeared on The Pulpit, this is the most interesting to the general reader. It presents faithful portraitures of
PROMINENT LIVING PREACHERS,
and embraces interesting Narratives of the most important Religious and Reformatory Movements of the last Seventy Years.

Among other matters of interest this work contains
GEMS FROM BEECHER,
being choice selections reported from the Sermons and Prayers of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, with an accurate and finely engraved Steel Portrait.

Also, FINE STEEL PORTRAITS of
Rev. Drs. E. N. KIRK, ROBERT BAIRD,
C. G. SOMERS, ORVILLE DEWEY,
S. H. COX, STEPHEN H. TYNG,
And of Rev. Messrs. WM. H. MILBURN,
THEODORE L. CUYLER, and
ALBERT BARNES.

To be had of all Booksellers, or of the Publishers, by mail, post-paid.

J. M. FAIRCHILD & CO., Publishers,
No. 109 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR GENTLEMEN ONLY.
If you would be Fashionable and Polite, read the following book:
THE AMERICAN GENTLEMAN'S GUIDE
TO
POLITENESS AND FASHION;
OR,
Familiar Letters to his Nephews, containing Rules of Etiquette, Directions for the Formation of Character, etc., etc., Illustrated by Sketches Drawn from Life, of the Men and Manners of our Times.
BY HENRY LUNETTES.
CONTENTS.

DRESS—Morning Costume; Mode of Wearing the Hair and Beard; Street and Morning Visits; The Fashionable Hat; Traveling Gloves; Mau of Fashion; Details of Gentlemen's Dress.

MANNERS—True Politeness; Proper Mode of Salutation; Parting Ceremonies; Walking with Ladies; Drawing-Room Rules; Visitors taking Leave; Wedding Receptions; Leaving Cards; Secret of Popularity; Manner at a Public Table; Driving with Ladies.

THE TOILET—The Hair; The Teeth; The Nails; The Feet; A Complete Wardrobe; Accomplishments of a Gentleman; Converse Rule.

LETTER-WRITING—Variety of Styles; A Good Business hand; Letters of Introduction; Specimen of Letters; Cards, Envelopes, etc.; Letter to a Lady of Fashion; Personal Introductions; Manner on such Occasions; Evening Parties; Visiting Cards; Models in Letter-Writing; Notes of Invitation.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS—Music, Dancing, Riding, and Driving; The Art of Conversation; Quickness at Repartee; The Tie of a Cravat; Walking, Standing, Sitting; Decorum in the Presence of Ladies; Helping Ladies at Table; Neatness, Order, and Regularity; Matters of the Toilet; Reading for Amusement; A Cultivated Taste.

CHOICE OF COMPANIONS AND FRIENDS—Selection of Pursuit in Life; Courtship; Marriage; Selection of Associates; The Art of Pleasing; Presents; Complimentary Attentions; Cupid turned Carrier; Wedding-Cards and Welcome News.

One neat 12mo volume. Price $1 25.
WITH A PORTRAIT OF COUNT D'ORSAY.
DERBY & JACKSON,
Publishers, No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York.
And for sale by all Booksellers and Agents everywhere.
*** Copies sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of price.

THE AMERICAN PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL
For February contains: George Stephenson, the Father of Railways, his Character, with portrait; Value of Phrenology to Business Men; Inhabitants of Southwestern Africa, (illustrated;) Power of Body over Mind; Phrenology and the Lovers; Arctic Life, (illustrated;) Napoleon and Phrenology; Habits; The "Angel Gabriel;" Chinese Sugar-Cane, (illustrated with Plant and Mill;) A List of Garden and Flower Seeds. Price 10 cts. or $1 a year. Published by FOWLER AND WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

GIFTS! GIFTS! GIFTS!
Presents varying in value from 25 cents to $100, given away to purchasers of Books. Great inducements offered to agents. Full catalogues with explanations sent free on application by mail to any part of the City or country.
EVANS & CO., No. 409 Broadway.

ALMANACS FOR 1857.
The American Almanac and Repository of Knowledge for the year 1857, 12mo, 374 pages; price $1. The New-York Almanac and Weather Book; 25 cents. The Rural Register and Cultivator Almanac, illustrated; 25 cents. The *Tribune* Almanac; 12 cents. The Phrenological Almanac; 6 cents. The Water-Cure Almanac; 6 cents. FOWLER AND WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

$1.—NO PEN NOR INK USED, NO COPY IMITATED, NO TEACHER REQUIRED.—MACLAURIN'S Patent Self-Instructing Process in Penmanship enables every one to write with the greatest ease, elegance and rapidity. It has been amply tested, and permanently established in the Public Schools of New-York, and in the counting-rooms of our first merchants. The Process, complete, with full directions for use, will be sent, prepaid, on the receipt of $1. To clubs or agents, six copies for $5. Address LELAND & MACLAURIN, No. 345 Broadway, New-York.

MASONIC BOOKS.—JACHIN & BOAZ, OR A Key to the Door of Freemasonry, $2 50; Anderson's Constitutions, $2 50; Allyn's Ritual of Freemasonry, $5; Plato on the Soul's Immortality, $1; Cupper's Stairbuilder's Guide, $6. By remitting the books will be sent by mail (post-paid,) WM. GOWANS, No. 179 Fulton-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE WATER-CURE JOURNAL
For February contains: Nature of Crises; Thoughts in Spare Minutes; Bringing up Children; Anticorbutic Fitness; Reading—Russell Seville's Children; Laws of Health; Chronic Erysipelas; Premature Death; Causes; Exercises for School-Girls; Rules to Walk; Kinesipathy; Concealed Weapons. THE MONTH—Scarlet Fever; Diet in Relation to Longevity, by Dr. Trall; Fat Food; Home Treatment; The Web of Life, etc. Price 10 cts., or $1 a year. Published by FOWLER AND WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

PHOTOGRAPHY.
Published this day:
A MANUAL OF THE COLLODION PROCESS,
Giving in detail a method for producing Positive (Ambrotype) and Negative pictures on glass—a fully practical work, by S. D. HUMPHREY. 216 pp., cloth, $1.
S. D. HUMPHREY, No. 37 Bleecker-st.

DRY GOODS.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS! HOUSEKEEPING GOODS!
Just opened by BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway
Viz.: Blankets, Quilts, Draperies.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 7-4, 8-4, 9-4,
10-4, 11-4, 12-4, Sheetings:
Muslin and Linen Shirtings.
Also a full assortment of Drawer Goods,
Viz.: Plain, Striped, Plaid and Dotted Swiss,
Plain, Striped and Plaid Cambric and Jaconet,
Nainsook and Book Muslin and Brilliants, &c., &c.

THE LAST GREAT SACRIFICE!
IN ALL OUR LINEN,
SATIN DAMASK NAPKINS,
DOILIES,
TOWELINGS,
&c., &c., &c.,
At One Half the Original Cost,
at the
GREAT SALE,
No. 703 Broadway,
near 4th-st.

THE LAST GREAT SACRIFICE!
ALL OUR BEST LINEN SHIRTINGS,
Slightly Soiled,
Best Quality,
Charleys', Hays' and Richardson's Make,
At 2s. 3d. per yard, worth 5s.,
at the
GREAT SALE,
No. 703 Broadway,
near 4th-st.

THE LAST GREAT SACRIFICE!
TO CLOSE THE CONCERN!
1,000 Patterns RICH CHALLIS,
At $2 50, worth $6,
at the
GREAT SALE,
No. 703 Broadway,
near 4th-st.

THE LAST GREAT SACRIFICE!
TO CLOSE THE CONCERN!
500 Pieces HEAVY BARNSLEY
DOUBLE DAMASK DIAPER, 12x4 wide,
At 8s. per yard, worth 18s.,
at the
GREAT SALE,
No. 703 Broadway,
near 4th-st.

THE LAST GREAT SACRIFICE!
ALL OUR FRENCH AND ENGLISH LAWNS,
Of the Finest Quality,
And the Most Beautiful Colors,
At One Shilling per yard,
at the
GREAT SALE,
No. 703 Broadway,
near 4th-st.

LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS.
PER STEAMER ARABIA.
1,000 dozen gents' Colored Border Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, from 25 cents to 50 cents, each.
600 dozen Plain do., from $2 25 to $6 dozen.
1,000 dozen Ladies' Hemstich do., from $2 25 to $7 dozen.
2,000 Embroidered Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, from 50 cents to $25 each. BEEKMAN & CO.,
No. 473 Broadway.

THE LAST GREAT SACRIFICE!
150 Pieces LINEN PILLOW CASING, 4/4 wide,
Slightly Soiled,
At 4s. per yard, worth 8s.
at the
GREAT SALE,
No. 703 Broadway,
near 4th-st.

SETS! SETS! SETS! SETS! SETS!
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway
Will offer on Monday, 16th,
The balance of those
Jaconet and Cambric Sets, from $1 to $2 50,
Received per steamer *Arabia.*

SPRING SILK ROBES AND SPRING SILKS,
Just received by BEEKMAN & COMPANY
No. 473 Broadway, New in style
And at reasonable prices.

A RARE CHANCE.
200,000 DOLLARS'
Worth of China, Glass, Gas Fixtures, Clocks, Bronzes, Plated Ware and Cutlery,
AT COST.

We are now marking and arranging our stock of the above goods, with the view of offering them to the public at prices that will effect the disposal of the entire amount during the coming ninety days. The sale will commence ON MONDAY, FEB. 23D, INST

Families in want of such goods will find this an opportunity not often met with in New-York. Proprietors of hotels, boarding-houses and restaurants, can well afford to supply themselves for six months ahead. The sale will be for

CASH, WITHOUT DISCOUNT.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Nos. 681 and 683 Broadway,
Between Houston and Bleecker sts.

1857. SPRING MANTILLAS. 1857
JACOB LANSING,
IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER
OF
MANTILLAS, &c.,
is now prepared to exhibit a
COMPLETE AND MAGNIFICENT STOCK,
comprising all the
NEWEST AND MOST DESIRABLE STYLES,
TO WHICH HE INVITES THE ATTENTION OF
CITY, SOUTHERN AND WESTERN JOBBERS.
THE ABOVE WILL BE OFFERED AT THE
VERY LOWEST PRICES, AND ON
LIBERAL TERMS.
No. 49 CEDAR-STREET,
BETWEEN NASSAU AND WILLIAM.

AT FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE,
No. 653 BROADWAY,
Will be offered on Monday a full assortment of black and colored real pineapple goods (*not French*) by the yard or piece, at wholesale and retail. Many of these goods were imported expressly for Summer bonnets, for which early orders are solicited. The above establishment is filled with India Dry Goods, Chinaware, and Curiosities, worthy the attention of those desirous of purchasing.

STEEL SPRING SKIRTS.
DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD'S superior steel spring skirts, with adjustable bustle, the best article of the kind ever produced, can be found in all the first-class retail dry goods and fancy stores in this City and throughout the country. Patent applied for, and none genuine unless stamped with their trade-mark.

F. DERBY & COMPANY,
IMPORTING TAILORS, No. 12 Park-place,
Are closing their large stock of imported goods, the latest London and Paris styles.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
at very low prices
BEFORE REMOVAL.

COIFFURES, COIFFURES.
IMPORTATIONS INCESSANTLY, and for the INAUGURATION BALL at WASHINGTON. RECHERCHE GARNITURES at
PAVILION DE FLORA, No. 361 Broadway.
JAMES TUCKER.

GREAT SALE OF WET GOODS
AT COLBY'S, CORNER GRAND AND ELDRIDGE STREETS.
Wet Silks, Wet Damasks, Wet Linen Shirting and Sheeting, at COLBY'S,
corner Grand and Eldridge streets.

GREAT SALE OF WET GOODS
AT COLBY'S, CORNER GRAND AND ELDRIDGE STREETS.
Wet Silks, Wet Damasks, Wet Napkins, Wet Shirtings, at COLBY'S
corner Grand and Eldridge streets.

GREAT SALE OF WET GOODS!
AT COLBY'S, CORNER GRAND AND ELDRIDGE STREETS.
Wet Brilliants, Wet Jaconet, Wet Nainsook, Wet Plaids, Wet Quilts, Wet Blankets, at COLBY'S,
corner Grand and Eldridge sts.

LINENS, DAMASKS, SHEETINGS,
SHIRTINGS, FLANNELS,
Selling off at forty per cent. discount, at Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., by order of Assignee.

FRENCH JACONETS, 1s., WORTH 2s. 6d.
Barèges, 1s., worth 2s.
Challies, 2s. 6d., worth 6s.
Selling off at Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., by order of assignee.

CLOAKS, MANTELETS AND BASQUES.—Mme. PINCHON informs the ladies of New-York that she has discontinued working for Messrs. HEARN BROTHERS, and also G. A. HEARN, and she is now ready to receive all orders in her line of business from the ladies that will be willing to patronize her. The establishment, temporarily situated at No. 37 Lispenard-st., will be removed on the 1st of May to No. 56 Bleecker-st., east of Broadway. Mme. PINCHON will receive every month by steamer the latest manufactured articles, such as cloaks, mantelets of the latest fashion of Paris, and will inform the ladies of the day of the opening.
P. PINCHON, No. 37 Lispenard-st.
From the 1st of May next at No. 56 Bleecker-st.
East of Broadway.

INDIA RUBBER GLOVES AND MITTS bleach the hands, and render them soft and smooth, cure chapped hands, salt rheum, &c. Also, very useful in housework, as they can be worn where other gloves would be spoiled. For sale at all rubber stores, and at No. 36 John-st., up stairs.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY 2 COMPETENT tidy girls, with excellent City reference, one as cook, a good competent baker; understands a meat and poultry, pastry, soups of all kinds; washing, does part of the washing and ironing. The other is regular waitress or seamstress and chambermaid; understands her business in all its branches; she will go 20 miles if required; wages $7 to $8. Call or address No. 219 West 28th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as good plain cook, washer and ironer, and is a first-rate baker; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; has good reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged. Call at No. 124 Mott-st., third floor, back room.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable Protestant girls—one to do chamberwork and take care of children; the other to do housework; is a first-rate washer and ironer. Have City reference, and no objection to go in the country. Call for two days, at No. 44 Essex-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY AN ACTIVE, INTELLIGENT Protestant Scotchman, a situation as porter in a hotel or store; can drive and care horses well; can take charge of a garden; will be found careful, able and willing; has been with one gentleman since landing. Call at No. 129 Waverly-place.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation as a private family, to do general housework. The best of City references can be given. Can be seen for two days, at No. 428 4th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., back room.

WANTED—SITUATIONS AS A GOOD COOK and to wash and iron, by a very competent woman, with good City reference; is a good hand at baking and pastry; also, as chambermaid and waiter, by a first, active girl. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman, a situation as cook, and is capable of filling her place; understands pastry in all its branches; has the best of City reference; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 239 East 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, as cook in a private family; is a good cook, and an excellent washer and ironer; good City reference given. Call at No. 242 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY RESpectable young woman; is a professed cook, understands her business in all its branches, and is an excellent baker. Apply at No. 129 7th-av., corner 19th-st., tin suited. Best of City references given.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A PROFESSED cook, by a very competent woman, with the best of City reference; understands soups, made-up dishes, pastry, jellies, boning, and game of all kinds, &c. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl, a situation to do general housework or a small private family; is a good washer and ironer and baker. Best of City reference. No. 377 10th-st., 2d-floor, back room.

WANTED—TO LANDLORDS AND THOSE HAVing unoccupied dwellings. A man and wife only, of irreproachable character, are desirous of getting a house to mind until rented. References given. Apply at No. 360 East 19th-st. T. BRIEN.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO ENGLISH women; one as infants' nurse, one as chambermaid and seamstress. Also, by a Protestant girl as chambermaid and waiter. Also, by three nice colored women. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY A tidy, industrious girl, who thoroughly understands her business. The best of City reference. Inquire at No. 209 East 14th-st. for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, IN A private family, by a steady, active man, with good City reference. Call at No. 309 4th-st., corner of Greene-st., in the store.

GOVERNESS WANTED.—A LADY COMPEtent to teach French, music, and the higher branches of an English education, is wanted, to reside in a gentleman's family, in a pleasant location near this city. Address, with reference, Q. L., New-Brunswick, N. J.

HELP WANTED.

PRIVATE SECRETARY WANTED.—A MAN of versatile talents, with a good command of the English language in composition, and of fair business address. Address AUTHOR, this office.

WANTED—A WATCHMAKER, FOR A GOOD situation in the country; must be well recommended; single man preferred.
READ, TAYLOR & CO., No. 9 Maiden-lane.

WANTED—A SEAMSTRESS, AT NO. 20 WAverley-place. She must understand cutting and fitting children's clothes. City references required.

WANTED—A DRY GOODS SALESMAN.—APply to JOURNEAY & BURNHAM, No. 141 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—IN A LADIES' FRENCH BOARDING School, a short distance from the City, a young lady to teach the ordinary English branches, Algebra, and Elementary singing. Salary $100 per year, together with board and thorough instruction in French. Address C. M. C., care of C. SHEPARD, No. 152 Fulton-st., New-York.

TEACHER.—A German lady who speaks French and English, and is an accomplished musician, wishes to meet with an engagement as a teacher in a private family. Best references given and required. Address P. R. H., No. 161 Lexington-av., New-York.

A FIRST-CLASS TEACHER, (M. A.) PRINcipal 7 years, teaches four languages, natural sciences, &c., thorough, energetic disciplinarian, wants a principalship or a partnership in family school. Address PHI BETA KAPPA, North Adams, Mass.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE and two or three single gentlemen can be accommodated with full or partial board at No. 97 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway. Unexceptionable references given and required.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Pleasant and newly-furnished apartments for a gentleman and lady or two single gentlemen. Inquire at No. 54 Willow-st.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENtleman and his wife, on the Hudson River within an hour or an hour and a half's ride of the City, to commence on the 1st of July; also, board for a family of five, to commence at the same time. Address, stating situation and terms, N. J. C., at the office of this paper.

ROOM—A YOUNG MAN OF CORRECT HABits, desires a furnished room, with or without partial board, in a private family. Reference furnished and everything satisfactory. Address with particulars SUFFICIENT, *Times* Office.

NO. 3 MONROE-STREET.—FURNISHED rooms to let, with or without board, to single gentlemen, at No. 3 Monroe-st., near Catharine.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

GOLD-MEDAL PIANOS!—STEINWAY & SONS have again been awarded the first premium at the late Fair of the American Institute, New-York; and also the First premium Gold Medal at the late Fair of the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, in addition to the three already received, making five first-prize medals within the last 16 months. No. 84 Walker-st.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes constructed with the patent overstrap plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN, Piano-forte manufacturers, WAREROOM No. 128 Grand-st., near Broadway, WHERE a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

INSTRUCTION.

OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH'S ACADEMY OF PENMANSHIP AND BOOK-KEEING, NO. 363 BROADWAY.—Open day and evening for the reception of pupils and visitors. New pupils received daily this week at reduced charges and full satisfaction guaranteed to all.

A few hints from a perfect master, are often of more service in developing the capacities of a pupil, than the most protracted lessons of an inferior teacher.—W. C. BRYANT.

From the New-York Courier and Inquirer.

The Chirographic Art is much more important to mankind than it is generally considered, and Mr. Goldsmith may very well claim to be considered at its head.

From the Home Journal, June 25, 1853.

In every profession there is a recognized leading man—one whose pre

LONG ISLAND.

Brooklyn Lectures.

The Presbyterian Presbyterian Church Course of lectures concluded last Wednesday evening—the [illegible] course, we understand. The last lecture was delivered by Prof. HOWARD CROSBY—Subject: *Priest-Kings of Europe and Asia*, and Mr. J. E. BUTMAN—Subject: *Fashion*. The money raised by tickets goes to support and improve the Sabbath School in connection with the Church.

Effect of Reducing the Police.

Two of the Brooklyn fire companies got to racing up Fulton street while returning from a fire on Sunday night. The Captain of the District was powerless—he could not stop it, as, under the new regulations, he had only three men on duty at the time, and such a force would have been perfectly useless if an attempt had been made.

Violating City Ordinances.

On Saturday, Officer JACOBS, of the Mayor's office, Brooklyn, arrested WILLIAM CARRENIS for violating a city ordinance in not taking proper care of his premises. He was fined $25. A few such fines as this, promptly administered, will render Brooklyn more healthy than usual the coming season.

☞ Judge BIRDSEYE decided yesterday that it was all right for the Mayor and Aldermen of Brooklyn to remove from office policemen, &c., and with no further notice than the appointment of their successors.

Mortality in Brooklyn.

The Brooklyn Health Officer makes the following report of deaths for the week ending last Saturday: Males, 55; Females, 52; Total, 107. Men, 12; Boys, 43; Women, 22; Girls, 30.

Diseases—Consumption, 21; scarlet fever, 10; convulsions, 10; inflammation of lungs, 9; still born, 6; inflammation of brain, 4; croup, 4; old age, 4; marasmus, 3; debility, 3; disease of heart, 3; congestion of lungs, 3; dropsy in head, 3; congestion of brain, 2; bronchitis, 2; dysentery, 2; disease of mesentery, 2; premature birth, 2; colic, 1; disease of liver, 1; erysipelas, 1; small-pox, 1; premature confinement, 1; pleurisy, 1; puerperal fever, 1; cancer of stomach, 1; tetanus, 1; bleeding from lungs, 1; inflammation of bowels, 1; aphtha, 1; suffocation, 1; burned, 1; remittent fever, 1; total, 107.

Ages.—Still-born and premature, 8; under one year, 29; 1 to 2, 3; 2 to 5, 20; 5 to 10, 3; 10 to 20, 5; 20 to 30, 9; 30 to 40, 4; 40 to 50, 7; 50 to 60, 6; 60 to 70, 4; 70 to 80, 1; 80 to 90, 3; 90 to 100, 1.

Nativities.—United States, 90; Ireland, 11; England, 2; Germany, 3; Scotland, 1.

Suicide.

A man named Edward J. Fruen, an employee in Burden's foundery, committed suicide at his residence, No. 307 Pearl-street, Brooklyn, Monday night, by shooting himself with a pistol. He came home from his work late in the evening, and was talking with his wife about a person who had committed suicide some time ago in the vicinity, and taking a pistol from his pocket held the muzzle to his head by way of illustration, and discharged it. Deceased was 40 years of age, and subject to fits of despondency.

ANOTHER OUTRAGE.—A woman named MARY ANNE WILLIAMS was dragged into a cellar on Tillary-street, Brooklyn, Saturday night last, by a gang of villains, who robbed her of $10, and would undoubtedly have violated her person if she had not resisted strenuously. Two persons were arrested upon suspicion of being concerned in the transaction, but as they could not be identified by the woman, they were discharged.

THAT NEW FERRY.—JOHN A. DAYTON, Esq., has at last got his lease from the city of Brooklyn of the slip at the foot of Fulton-street, for ferry purposes. The lease is for ten years, and Mr. DAYTON agrees to put the ferry in motion within one year, and not to charge more than 1 cent for foot passengers, with commutation privileges. He has yet to secure a slip on the New-York side of the River before he can commence operations.

☞ News has been received of the death of A. D. MOORE, formerly one of the principal stockholders of the Williamsburg Ferries. About a year since Mr. MOORE, in consequence of ill-health, disposed of his property in Williamsburg and removed to Florida, where he died on the 10th of last month.

The Plaint of the Savage.

The Braves of the Sacs and Foxes have had an interesting interview with the Governor of Iowa, at the Capitol. They grieve for the loss of their hunting grounds.

The Sacs and Fox Indians, in the time of BLACK-HAWK and KEOKUK, owned what is now the State of Iowa. By treaty, they ceded their lands to the Government, and removed west of the Missouri. A portion of the Fox or Musquaka tribe were not satisfied, and returned to their old hunting grounds. They claim that their chief reserved a portion of their lands, and that the chiefs of the Sacs were not authorized to act for them. Their object is to get possession of their old lands again. The Legislature, by law, now permits them to hold title to lands within certain limits.

Their interview with the Governor was conducted with Roman dignity, and the speech of their orator for the occasion was a dignified and powerful specimen of native eloquence, which, doubtless, lost much of its strength by its imperfect interpretation. The chiefs and braves were in full costume, with faces painted, heads shaved, and dressed in a manner to indicate the rank and exploits of each.

The chief Brave said:

"We do not wish to offend you. You know a great deal. We know very little. We do not know anything. We talk to you as our brother. We have left our hunting-grounds, and when we return we find everywhere the houses of the white man. We do not complain of you. We complain rather of our own people."

Disastrous Conflagration in Louisville—Loss Over $200,000.

From the Louisville Journal, 10th.

One of the largest fires that has occurred here for several years broke out about 12½ o'clock yesterday morning in the store of Messrs. GALLAGHER & CO., which spread with extraordinary rapidity, and before it could be got under des royed it and the three warehouses on the east and two small buildings on the west.

Messrs. GALLAGHER & Co. carried on a general grocery and commission business. Their stock consisted of bagging and bale rope, coffee, teas, wines, &c. They estimate their loss at $60,000, and were fully insured—about $40,000 in this city and the remainder at the East. They lost everything.

Mr. RICHARD ATKINSON, produce and commission merchant, occupied the adjoining warehouse. His stock in store consisted of 500 tierces lard, 350 bags coffee, 60 hhds. bacon, 60 bbls. whisky, 40 bales sheetings, and some other articles, on which he had an insurance of $20,000 in foreign agencies in the city. He saved all his books and papers.

Messrs. BRANNIN & SUMMERS, produce, grocery, and commission merchants, adjoined Mr. ATKINSON. Every thing in their house was destroyed, but they saved their books and papers. Their loss is nearly $50,000, and they are fully insured.

Messrs. BARTLEY, JOHNSON & Co., lost also everything.

As to the origin of the fire, nothing positive is known. It commenced in the front part of Messrs. GALLAGHER & Co.'s house, and from the fact that Mr. GALLAGHER has been burned out several times, it is inferred that the fire was the work of an incendiary.

Losses.

Liverp'l and London.	$20,000	Atlantic, Providence	5,000
Mutual	15,000	Home, New-York	15,000
Com. Louisville	10,000	Ætna, Hartford	19,500
Franklin, Louisville	9,000	Phœnix, Hartford	7,500
Falls City, Louisv'le	7,000	Franklin, Phila.	15,000
City, Cincinnati	5,000	Continental, N.York	5,000
Howard, New-York	3,500	Val. of Va. Richm'd	7,500
Hartford, Hartford	10,000	State Mut. Harrib'g	5,000
Delaware, Phila.	5,000	Ky. Mut., Louisville	7,000
Merchant's, Phila.	5,000	Total	$181,000

NORTH CAROLINA STATE STOCKS.—This reliable old State always makes her work sure as she proceeds, and never leaves anything affecting her credit to doubt or uncertainty. The Legislature two years ago raised the tax on property one-half, and the Legislature which has just adjourned raised the tax one-fourth more, besides establishing a sinking fund for the gradual extinction of the public debt. Thus is the security and value of the stocks of the State placed beyond all doubt, rendering them a safe investment.—*National Intelligencer.*

☞ Experiments have been made before the London Society of Arts, on a new article resembling *guano*, belonging to the class *Serpentaria*, famed for being an antidote to the poison of the rattlesnake. But a rabbit, exposed to the bite of a puff-adder, died quickly of convulsions, although eight or nine drachms of an infusion of the root were given by Dr. CHAMBERS to the timid little creature before being exposed in the cage, and more immediately after the sting inflicted on one of the hind legs, which became quickly paralyzed.

RIOT AT FORT PLAIN, N. Y.—The last town meeting at Fort Plain, held a few days ago, produced a riot, in which pistols, clubs and knives were used, and three men, named HENDERSON, HAWN and CONNEEN, were stabbed by a desperado named SOLOMON TIMMERMAN. The same fellow attempted to kill several others. The fight originated in a drunken row in the bar-room of Simms' Hotel.

MURDER.—Mr. J. CRAFT, of Marlborough, Ulster co., was knocked down, on the 15th, while on his way home, and robbed of one hundred and fifty dollars and his watch. He has since died from the effects of his cuts and wounds. The highwaymen have not been discovered.

THE MIDDLETOWN AFFRAY.—Capt. DEKAY has plead guilty to the charge of assaulting the editor of the Middlesex County *Argus*, Mr. CARTER, and has been held to bail for trial in the sum of $1,200. He has also been sued for damages by Mr. CARTER, the amount claimed being $15,000.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets.....*Carefully reported for the N. Y. Times.*

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Feb. 17, 1857—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are in request, and are steady in prices. Pearls, $7 62½@$7 68¾; Pots, $7 56¼@$7 62½ ₱ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—American Yellow is in light supply and moderate demand at old rates.

CANDLES—The inquiry is fair and prices are firm.

COFFEE—The demand is pretty brisk; prices are unaltered. Java, 14½c.@16½c.; Laguayra, 11½c.@12½c.; Maracaibo, 11¾c.@12½c.; Rio, 9¾c.@11¼c.; St. Domingo, 10½c.; and Bahia, 9¼c.@10c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Is in fair request at full quotations: Middling Uplands, 13½c.; do. Gulfs, 13¼c.@13¾c.; and other grades proportionate figures, ₱ lb.

FISH—The supply is still limited, as also are the requirements of buyers, of nearly all descriptions. Prices are nominally the same.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is depressed and declining, sales having transpired since our last of only about 5,200 bbls., in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	$6 40@6 45
Straight State	6 45@ 6 50
Favorite and Extra State	6 50@ 6 80
Common to Good Indiana & Upper Lake	6 35@ 6 60
Common to Good Superfine Ohio	6 40@ 6 60
Fancy Michigan	6 40@ 6 60
Extra Michigan	6 60@ 7 75
Extra Indiana and Wisconsin	6 60@ 7 75
Extra Ohio	6 60@ 8 00
Fancy Genesee	6 70@ 6 90
Extra Genesee	6 90@ 8 75
Extra Missouri	6 40@ 8 75

Canadian remains unchanged. Superfine to extra is worth $6 50@$7 65 ₱ bbl.; 800 bbls. were sold within the range. Southern is pretty brisk and steady. The transactions since our last comprise only about 2,800 bbls. low Mixed to Fancy and Extra, at $6 90@$8 and $9 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is in limited supply and fair request, at $5 50@$5 25 for Fine to Superfine ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in moderate demand at old rates; $3 90@$3 25 for Jersey, and $3 70@$3 75 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. The latter brings $17@$17 50 in puncheons. Buckwheat Flour commands, in lots, $3 50@$3 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat is pretty briskly sought after, but generally at prices which do not satisfy factors. Hence the current movements are limited. We have heard of sales of 28,500 bushels, including good to choice Western White, at $1 75@$1 80; and ordinary Western Red (Spring) at $1 40 ₱ bushel. Rye is dull and heavy, with sales reported of 2,100 bushels ordinary to choice, (old and new,) at 89c.@95c. ₱ bushel. Oats are in moderate supply and good request, at 52c.@54c. for Western; 50c.@52c. for State; 48c.@50c. for Jersey; and 43c.@47c. for Southern, ₱ bushel. Barley is salable and steady, at $1@$1 32 for very inferior to choice, ₱ bushel. Stock quite light. Barley Malt commands $1 40@$1 45 ₱ bushel. Corn is in good demand, at rising prices. There were sales reported to-day of about 35,000 bushels, at 70c.@71c. for unsound, and 71¼c.@73½c. for mixed, in store and delivered, ₱ bushel.

HAY—Sales of 500 bales River were effected, at $1 for shipment, and $1 12½ for local use, ₱ 100 lbs.

HIDES—The supply is heavier; the demand is rather tame; prices are quoted steady, but less buoyant.

HOPS—Continue to sell slowly, but regularly, at 7c. @10c. ₱ lb.

IRON—Remains in limited request at previous figures.

LEAD—Rules quiet, yet steady.

LEATHER—The supply of sole is very moderate the demand is fair; prices are well maintained.

LIME—Rockland is arriving and selling very slowly at $1 05 for Common, and $1 25 for Lump, ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—Appears inactive at former figures. New-Orleans, 75c.@76c.; new crop Porto Rico, 65c.@70c.; old do. Porto Rico, 50c.@55c.; new crop Cuba Muscovado, 50c.@60c.; new crop clayed Cuba, at 50c.; and old do. at 45c., ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin, Tar and Crude Turpentine are in limited demand, but are stiffly held. Spirits Turpentine is pretty active and firm, at previous full rates.

OILS—The demand is moderate, while prices are reported steady, for all kinds.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in good request at former quotations, sales having transpired since our last of about 1,000 bbls., in lots, at $20 50 for old Mess; $21 50 for new do.; and $17 50@$18 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Dressed Hogs bring, in lots, 9c.@9¼c. ₱ lb. Cut Meats appear in moderate demand, and are steady at 10¾c.@10¾c. for Hams, and 8¼c.@8¾c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is in light supply and fair request, at from 10¼c.@11¼c. ₱ lb. Lard is brisk and firm. The transactions since our last reach about 1,250 bbls. and tcs., mostly fair to Prime, (to arrive and here,) at 13¾c.@13¾c. ₱ lb. Beef is in pretty good demand but at irregular rates. The transactions since our last consist of 650 bbls., at $9 50@$10 25 for new Prime; $10 50@$13 for Country Mess; $15 25@$15 50 for repacked Western Mess; and $16 50 for extra Chicago do. ₱ bbl. New Prime Mess Beef is salable and steady at $21@$29 ₱ tc. Beef Hams are scarce and needed at $20@$22 ₱ bbl. Butter is in fair request, and is worth 16c.@22c. for Ohio; 20c. @26c. for common to very good State, and 26c.@30c. for prime to very choice do., ₱ lb. Cheese is in moderate supply and request, at 11c.@12c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales were made, to-day, of about 75 tcs. common to choice, in lots, at $3 50@$4 37½ ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Are dull and heavy, with sales reported of only small lots of Cuba, &c., at from 9¾c.@10¼c. ₱ lb. In the recently-issued annual statement of the Sugar trade of the United States, reference was made to the expedition to the West Indies and South America, in search of specimens of sugar-cane not as yet cultivated in this country. In the New-Orleans *Picayune* of the 7th inst. we find the results of this expedition reported thus: "The United states bark *Release*, Lieutenant SIMS commanding, arrived yesterday afternoon at this port, with over 1,000 boxes of cane-cuttings, plantain, banana, eddo, and other plants, from Laguayra, South America. The *Release*, it will be recollected, was sent out at the instance of Hon. CHARLES MASON, United States Commissioner of Patents, to South America, to select specimens of cane not in cultivation in the United States. Mr. TOWNSEND GLOVER, of the Patent Office, was detailed to make the selections. The *Release* sailed from New-York on the 7th of November, 1856, and arrived at Demerara on the 26th of that month. At this place she took aboard over 400 boxes of the Labba-cane variety, besides plantains, bananas, eddos, and buck yam-roots. From Demerara the *Release* proceeded to Laguayra. No cane of note grows at this place, but it is the nearest port to Caracas, where the directions of the Patent Office ordered the cane to be cut. The difficulty of transporting the cuttings from Caracas to Laguayra may be estimated from the fact that the city of Caracas lies 5,000 feet above the level of the sea. The variety selected at Caracas is the purple or red species. About 500 boxes were taken aboard at Laguayra. Mr. GLOVER, with whom we had lengthened conversation, speaks in the highest terms of the country, it needing but American enterprise to develop its rich and boundless resources. Caracas impressed him very favorably, notwithstanding the manifold traces yet visible of the memorable earthquake of 1823. Mr. GLOVER also expressed himself greatly indebted to the authorities there for kindly offers to aid him in his mission. The cuttings have been made with a great deal of care, and several planters who examined those not in boxes expressed themselves highly pleased. Should the cuttings in the boxes turn out to be well preserved, as we hope they will, we may anticipate great benefits to the sugar interest. We were also shown a large number of curiosities selected by Mr. GLOVER, which no doubt will enrich the collection of the Patent Office at Washington."

The *Release* left Laguayra on the 16th of January, and arrived on Wednesday evening at the Balize.

TALLOW—There were 8,000 lbs. prime sold at full rates.

TOBACCO—The market is pretty brisk and maintains its firm aspect,—the sales since Friday include: 72 hhds. Kentucky and Maysville at 14c.@18c.; 118 bales Havana at 30c.@37½c.; 115 bales Sarua and 50 bales Cuba on private terms; 60 cases Seedleaf at 18c. @28c., and 64 cases Florida at 25c.@70c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—We heard of sales of 300 bbls. Jersey, Ohio and Prison, in lots, at from 28c.@29c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were heavy and inform. For Liverpool, Cotton, 7-32d.@¼d. ₱ lb.; Flour, 2s.@2s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 6d.@7½d. ₱ bushel; Beef, 4s. 3d.@4s. 6d. ₱ tc., Resin, 2s. 3d. ₱ bbl., and Heavy Goods, 22s. 6d.@25s. ₱ ton. For other ports, proportionate rates.

Spirit of the Trade Circulars.

A. F. DE LUZE'S FLOUR AND GRAIN CIRCULAR.

[Per *Africa*.] NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Feb. 17, 1857.

FLOUR—State and Western—My last report was of the 9th inst., per *Arabia*, *vid* Boston. We are since in possession of advices per *City of Baltimore* and *Europa*, with Liverpool dates down to 31st ult. Little change has taken place in our market during the past week. Some inquiry has existed for shipment to Spain, with a fair demand for the home trade. The receipts have been light and prices are without change of note.

WHEAT—Prime samples of both White and Red have continued in fair request for export to Spain and the south of France; other qualities are sought after, and of uncertain value.

INDIAN CORN—We have had a quiet market, with much firmness on the part of holders. Western mixed can be quoted 2c. ₱ bushel better.

RYE—In limited supply and request, 92c.@95c. ₱ 56 lbs.

FREIGHTS—To London, Flour 2s. 10¾d.@3s. ₱ bbl.; Liverpool, Flour 2s.@2s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; Grain 6¾d.@7d. ₱ bush. Havre, Flour 65c.@70c. ₱ bbl.; Grain 20c. ₱ bush. Marseilles, Flour 90c.@$1 ₱ bbl; Grain 22c. @23c. ₱ bush. Lisbon, Flour $1 ₱ bbl.; Grain 23½c. ₱ bush., nominal. Cadiz, Flour $1 ₱ bbl.; Grain 22½c. ₱ bush., nominal.

BLANK BOOKS AND STATIONERY FOR 1857.—New and old firms requiring blank books with which to commence the new year can be furnished with sets, or parts of sets, made of first-class paper, in stock, or made to order, ruled to any pattern, at the shortest notice, and at reasonable rates, by

SLOTE & JANES,
Blank Book Manufacturers,
and Account-Book Stationers,
No. 98 Fulton-st.

A general assortment of Stationery constantly on hand.

TO FARMERS.—THE POUDRETTE MADE BY the subscribers is the cheapest and best manure in the world for corn and vegetables. A pamphlet will be sent (free) to any one sending their address to the Lodi Manufacturing Company, No. 60 Cortlandt-st., New-York City.

NOTICE.—DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO. MAY removed to Mechanics' Bank Building, No. 35 Wall st., where they have Mercantile credits, available in all parts of the world, and to buy and sell Foreign Exchange.

NEW-YORK CITY BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The following list consists of prominent houses in each line of Business:

Berlin Wool, Embroidery Silks, Fringes, Gimps, Buttons, Ladies' Dress Trimmings, Gold and Silver Articles for Regalia.

KOHLSAAT BROS., (Importers and Jobbers) 48 John-st.

Advertising Agents.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.....119 Nassau-st.

Hardware, Cutlery, Edge Tools, &c.

T. BOUGLAS, Manufacturer and Dealer, 88 Beekman-st.

Grate and Fender Makers.

WM. H. JACKSON, (formerly W. & N. Jackson & Sons,) No. 302 Broadway, one door from 19th-st.

Boat and Oar Bazaar.

Life, Race, Ship and Pleasure Boats, of all kinds on hand making an assortment of over 200 Boats. C. L. INGERSOLL & SON, 239 South-st.

Lightning Rods.

A. M. QUIMBY & SON, 192 East 27th, and 119 Nassau sts.

LYON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Ohr' Patent, Also, other rods, insulators, points, vanes, &c., No. 348 Broadway.

Lithographers.

GEORGE HAYWARD.....120 Water-st.

Window and Plate Glass, (French and English.)

F. HOPKINS & BROS., (Importers).....61 Barclay-st.

☞ Any additions to the above list should be brought to the office of S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR TO LET—On the 1st of April, if not sold, with three acres of land, well wooded with natural forest trees, and watered with living springs situated on elevated and healthy ground, in Westchester County, within 12 miles of City Hall, New-York, and 3 or 4 miles from Central Park. It is built in the best manner, of wood, sheathed, clapboarded, deafened, filled in with brick, and contains kitchen, kitchen-pantry, and ample cellars, dining-room, butler's pantry, drawing room, library, 8 bedrooms and attic finished off; marble mantels, cooking range, dumb waiter, private stairs, and hot and cold water arrangements complete. A building containing stabling for four horses and carriages, a cow, poultry and swine. The establishment is arranged expressly for sale, and calculated to suit a large sized genteel family with moderate views. The house and inclosures are just finished, with the exception of a little regulating of the grounds, &c., which will be completed immediately upon the opening of the Spring. Access by private conveyances, drive the extent of 8th-av., cross Harlem River on McComb's Dam, from which it is distant 1¼ miles, and directly opposite the residence of the subscriber; it is also within half a mile of Tremont Station, on Harlem Railroad. The object of the subscriber is to build and secure the right kind of occupants for suburban villas on such parts of his property as can be spared from his own residence.

For information, apply to J. H. GIFFING, Agent, No. 75 TRYON-ROW, between 1 and 2 o'clock P. M., or to L. G. MORRIS, Mount Fordham, Westchester, Co., N. Y.

THE FOLLOWING FIRST-CLASS HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE:

TWENTY-THIRD-STREET—2 houses on South side of 23d-st., near 5th-av. Brown stone.

THIRD-STREET—House North side of 10th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

SECOND-AVENUE—2 houses between 12th and 13th sts., East side. Brown stone.

NINETEENTH-STREET—House on South side of 19th-st., near 2d-av.

THIRTY-SIXTH-STREET—3 houses on North side of 36th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs. Brown stone, 4 stories high.

FORTY-THIRD-STREET—House on 43d-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. Brown stone.

THIRTY-FIFTH-STREET—House on North side of 35th-st., 80 feet East of 4th-av.

THIRTY-SIXTH-STREET—12 houses on 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

THIRD-STREET—House South side 3d-st., near Bowery.

FIFTEENTH STREET—5 lots South side 15th-st., near Stuyvesant-square.

FOURTEENTH-STREET—7 lots North side of 14th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

EIGHTH-STREET—1 lot North side of St. Mark's-place, near 2d-av.

SECOND-AVENUE—1 lot West side of 2d-av., near 10th-st.

TWENTIETH-STREET—10 lots North side of 20th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

Apply at No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE PROPERTY formerly occupied as a Bolt factory, in 12th-st., near Avenue C, 100 feet front by 103 feet deep, brick building 40x90 on front, brick storehouse and stable on rear. The premises are adapted to any manufactoring business, foundry, or machine shop. There is a steam engine, with boilers ready set, which will be sold with the premises if desired. Apply to HENRY GOTHOUT, No. 3 Chit-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 55 WEST WASHINGTON-place. Lot runs through to 4th st.; stable on 4th-st.; two-story basement and attic; gas, baths, water-closets and everything complete. To be seen on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from 10 till 2 o'clock, or inquire at No. 20 Dey st., of CHAS. PARKER. Lowest price $8,000; $6,000 can remain on mortgage, if wanted.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEment brick house and lot, No. 607 Houston-st.; (size of lot 20x85 feet); has all the modern improvements, viz.: hot and cold water baths, water closets, wash basins and tubs, range, gas, &c.; recently painted, and in good order. For terms, apply to HENRY DEMAREST, No. 607 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, AT OYSTER BAY, Long Island, a farm of 30 acres, with Gothic Cottage, barn, carriage house, granary, poultry house, &c. Also in the village, a handsome dwelling, containing 12 rooms, well lighted and ventilated. Apply to the owner, J. MONILAWS. No. 9 Lafayette Place.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—THE TWO story attic and basement brick house, No. 230 Atlantic-st., near Court, within a few minutes' walk of the ferry; also, the lot in the rear on Pacific-st. Apply to HENRY STARR, No. 179 Broadway, New-York, or No. 59 Court-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—THE DESIRABLE THREE-STORY house No. 15 West 35th-st., (near 5th-av.,) containing all the modern improvements, and recently put in first-rate order. Terms easy. For particulars, inquire on the premises, after 2 o'clock, or of WOOD & HUGHES, No. 104 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE, OR TO LET—WITH EXPENSIVE furniture, the first-class English-basement dwelling-house, with freestone front of 20 feet 6 inches—lot, 70 feet deep—situated No. 104 East 21st-st., having the privilege of Gramercy Park. Inquire of

N. WM. STUYVESANT, Jr., No. 56 William-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A BROWN STONE front dwelling house, 21 5-12x55 feet, with modern improvements, No. 5 East 30th-st., near 5th-av. Inquire of G. W. MILLER, No. 53 Murray-st., up stairs, or No. 31 West 26th-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE front house, four stories high, with basement and undercellar, 20x46, with piazza in the rear, situated 112 Lexington-av., built in best manner, with all modern improvements. Inquire of J. W. FIELDER, on the premises.

FOR SALE.—THE FOUR STORY ENGLISH basement house No. 44 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., in a very pleasant location; size of house 17x51; lot 17x100. For full particulars inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE 2-STORY AND ATTIC BRICK house No. 286 West 18th-st., near the 9th-av. House 20f. 6x40; lot, 92 feet. It contains all the modern improvements, and has recently been put in complete order.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT KNOWN as No. 79 4th-st., between South 4th and South 5th sts., Brooklyn, E. D. The lot is 25 feet wide by 103 feet deep. Apply at No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av., New-York.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE LOT ON 2D-AV., 49 feet 4½ inches south of 36th-st. Lot 24 feet 8½ inches, by 100 feet deep. HORACE SOUTHWAYD, No. 147 Maiden-lane.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—NO 57 Allen-st., next to the Presbyterian Church near Grand-st. Lot 25x87.2; house of brick, 2 stories and attic with basement and under-cellar, also tea-room, extension on rear 2 stories and basement, gas throughout the house, good range in the kitchen, bath room, hot and cold water to the 2d story. The whole house heated from the basement by one of Hedenburgh's heaters. A part of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire on the premises, or at No. 110 Chatham-st., cor. Pearl, or of A. M. MAXWELL.

$6,500—$7,500—$8,000.—FOR SALE IN 18th-st., two three-story and basement high stoop houses, near Broadway, and one near the 8th av., and two in 21st-st., near the 8th-av. All the above houses are finished in the best manner, and are built of the best materials of their several kinds, with all the modern improvements, and are easy of access by the 8th-av. cars and Broadway stages, and in the immediate vicinity of the great Central Park. Inquire of ONDERDONK & FINDLY, on the premises, or J. V. ONDERDONK, 52d-st., sixth house east of 8th-av. Terms easy.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—BEAUTIFULly situated in New-Jersey, nineteen miles from New York by railroad, and only 300 yards from the depôt; two acres of garden; every variety of choice fruits in full bearing; two-story cottage, nearly new, with every convenience; barn, carriage-house, hennery, &c.; plenty of shade and ornamental trees and shrubbery. Terms easy, and possession any time. Apply to J. M. HIBBS, Room No. 7 Bank of Commerce Building, cor. of Cedar and Nassau sts.

LEASEHOLD PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The 3-story brick house No. 133 Monroe-st., near Rutgers-place. House has hot and cold water throughout, bath and gas on four floors, is in perfect order, convenient to East Broadway stages, and in a good neighborhood. Will be sold low, as the owner is going to the country. Apply on the premises, or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE IN EAST-BROADWAY.—For sale, the superior three-story and attic brick house and lease of lot for 21 years, No. 197 East Broadway, fourth house above Jefferson-st., south side. The house is pleasantly situated, in good order, and contains the modern improvements. Apply on the premises, or to S. RAYNOR, No. 35 Beekman-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—THE ENGLISH BASEment house and lot No. 283 West 20th-st., (opposite the Episcopal Seminary,) papered and painted throughout, and with all the modern improvements, gas fixtures, &c., if desired: lot 16 feet 8 by 91 feet 8 inches. Apply to FRANCIS HOWLAND, No. 110 Broadway, room No. 4.

TWO HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE—Situated in Beach-st., second and third doors from West Broadway. These houses are in good condition, occupied by their owners. Will command a suitable rent, and from their location must improve in value. Terms easy. Apply to JOHN LLOYD & SON, No. 15 Nassau-st.

VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE. Three corner lots on 35th-st. and Lexington-av.; also, three on corner of 5th av.; also, six in vicinity of Central Park; also, two on 31st-st. Also, to lease, a plot of ground on Broadway, below 14th-st.

E. S. KINSHIMER, No. 319 4th-av.

TO CARTMEN, EXPRESSMEN AND OTHERS.—A new two-story and basement house with stables for sale on 9th-st., South Brooklyn, $1,650; one double cottage on 4th-av., $7,000; 26 other houses very cheap. Apply to J. VANDERBILT, No. 57 Fulton-st. Office open from 8 to 8.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A HANDSOME new three-story and basement Philadelphia-brick house, on Lafayette-av., near Flatbush and Fulton avs. House 20 by 43 feet, with all modern improvements—bath, range, gas, &c. Lot 20 by 100 feet—15 feet court-yard in front. All first-class houses on the block and adjoining block. Neighborhood good. Possession may be had immediately.

Also, a new three-story and basement brick house, on Hampden-st., near Fulton-av., with all modern improvements. House 20 feet 10 inches by 36 feet, with piazza.

Also, a nice new three-story English-basement house, on Hampden-st., near Washington Park, with all modern improvements. A genteel house for a small family, in good neighborhood, and convenient to cars and ferry. House 16 feet 8 inches by 40 feet. Lot 16 feet 8 inches by 100 feet. The above will be sold on easy terms. Apply to

D. S. DUNCOMB, No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST CLASS THREE-story and basement brick houses, corner of South 5th and 6th sts., Williamsburgh, fitted up with all the modern improvements, complete in every respect. The corner house has attached to it an excellent coach-house, suitable for a physician or any person keeping horses. Also, a three-story and basement brick house, No. 119 South 4th-st., and a cottenade house in 1st-st., one block from Peck-slip ferry, both in perfect order; all the houses less than five minutes' walk from all the ferries. Also, twenty lots on South 5th-st.; and money loaned to any person desirous of building first-class houses. The above property will be sold cheap, and on very easy terms. Inquire of

J. V. MESEROLE,
Basement Williamsburg City Bank.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE FOLLOWING property, situated in the town of Westport, Conn., a short distance from the Dépôt of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, viz: A pleasant house, with fine yard, garden, fruit trees, with or without a barn, and four acres of land adjoining; also, a large house, with or without two barns, and fifty acres of land adjoining; also, a pleasant modern-built house, with garden, vines, fruit trees, &c., with or without a barn, and forty acres of land adjoining. For further particulars, apply to THEODORE BANKS, Esq., Nos. 25 and 27 Peck-slip, or to D. M. MARVIN, Westport, Conn.

FOR SALE OR TO LET FOR A TERM OF YEARS—Five four-story and basement buildings on 1st-av., near 23d-st., 113 feet front on 1st-av. by 45 feet deep, with engine of 25 horse power, belting and shafting now running in perfect order, with rear buildings, stables and a good yard, formerly occupied by MORTON & BLEECKER, will be leased to a good and careful tenant for a term of five years. If said property is not leased by the 16th of February, inst., it will be sold at public auction on or about the 1st of March next. For further particulars apply between 12 and 5 o'clock P. M., at No. 312 Pearl-st., up-stairs. THOMAS MORTON.

FOR SALE—IMPROVED PROPERTY IN FEE ON MADISON AND MONROE STREETS.

MADISON-STREET—The first-class three-story brick house and lot of ground No. 108 Madison-st. Lot 25x101 feet.

MONROE-STREET.—The two-story brick house and lot of ground No. 29 Monroe-st. Lot 25x63 feet.

ALSO—Two three-story brick houses and plot of ground in the rear of the above, having an entrance by an alley-way of 4 feet 5 inches on Monroe-st. Terms, two-thirds of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage.

For price and further particulars, apply to

WM. H. FRANKLIN & SON, No. 5 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE IN Stamford, Conn. The new two-story and attic house on Atlantic-street, five minutes' walk from Dépôt; modern finish, filled in with brick, tin roof, piazza front and rear, 15 rooms. The house is well built, fitted with furnace range, grates and gas fixtures. The grounds are handsomely laid out. Terms easy. Apply to W. H. WEED, No. 7 Gold-st., or to JOHN W. LEEDS, Stamford.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, SITUated at North Orange, New-Jersey, within five minutes walk of Morris and Essex Railroad Depot. This property consists of two acres of ground, with a handsome new double house on it. To any person doing business in the city who wishes to reside in the country, this is a rare chance. Price $10,000; a large portion of the money can remain on bond and mortgage. For further particulars inquire of JOHN M. BRUCE, Jr., No. 6 Jauncey-court, Wall-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A FIRST-CLASS three-story brown-stone basement and under-cellar brick house, built expressly for the present owner and occupant a year since; it is complete with every modern convenience—bath, water-closet, range, heater, stationary wash tubs, gas, statuary, marble mantels, &c.; size, 22x44; location unsurpassed; lowest price, $6,000. If desired, $5,000 can remain on mortgage. Apply on the premises, Clermont-av., fourth house south of Lafayette av., or of H. JOHNSON, No. 27 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE—THE VERY CONVENIENT TWO-story and basement house No. 323 West 34th-st., in the rear of London Terrace, suitable for a small family. The house is well arranged, and has the gas throughout, water, &c.; court yard in front; the price and terms at which the house will be sold, will make the rent equivalent to about $350. Apply to MILLER & MORRIS, Marble Building, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME THREE-STORY and high basement house and lot at No. 88 West 44th-st., between Broadway and 6th av.; size of house, 18 feet 9 inches by about 45 feet deep, lot 98 feet 9 inches deep, with all the modern improvements, and finished in best manner. Price $8,000; $4,000 can remain on mortgage. Terms accommodating. Apply to

WILLIAM J. TODD, No. 77 Front-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BASEMENT and sub-cellar brick house and lot No. 63

AUCTION SALES.

COMPTROLLER'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Public notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the authority vested in them by the laws of the State, and the ordinances of the Common Council, the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, of the City of New-York, will sell at public auction, under the direction of the Comptroller, E. H. Ludlow, auctioneer, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of February, 1857, at noon, at the Merchants' Exchange in the City of New-York, the following real estate, viz:

1st. The three-story brick building formerly occupied as an engine-house, and the lot No. 49 Christie-st.—that portion of the lot not occupied by the engine-house is under lease till May 1st, 1868, at the annual rent of $100, and the property will be sold subject to the lease recorded in book of special leases, page 164, in the Comptroller's office.

2d. Two lots on the west side of the Bowery, (as extended,) between James-st. and Roosevelt-st.

3d. Six lots, with the buildings thereon, on the southerly side of Chatham-st. and the westerly side of Pearl-st., now known as Nos. 111, 113, 115, 117, 119, 121 Chatham-st., and Nos. 457, 459, and 461 Pearl-st.

4th. Three lots, now known as Nos. 451, 453, and 455 Pearl-st., will be sold separately, subject to the conditions of the lease of the same, recorded in leases of City lots, page 164, in the Comptroller's office, and which will expire on the first day of May, 1859; the purchaser of each of the lots will be entitled to receive $283 33-100 per annum of the rent reserved by the lease, after the first day of May next, and will be required to assume the covenants of the lease in regard to the payments for buildings at the expiration of the lease.

5th. The lot on the northwest corner of William and Pearl sts., now known as No. 449 Pearl-st., and No. 271 William-st., subject to the conditions of the lease of the same, recorded in lease of City lots, page 172, in the Comptroller's office, and which will expire on the first day of May, 1859; the purchaser of this lot will be entitled to receive the rent reserved in the lease of $200 50-100 per annum after the first day of May next, and will be required to assume the conditions of the lease in regard to the payments for buildings at the expiration of the lease.

6th. The house and lot on north side of 58th-st., commencing 20 feet west of the 3d-av., lot 20 feet front and rear, and 94 feet 8 inches deep on both sides, house 15 feet by 34 feet 8 inches.

7th. The house and lot north side of 124th-st., commencing 212 feet west of Avenue C, lot 25 feet front and rear by 103 feet 8 inches deep on both sides, with three-story brick building on the front of the lot, 20 feet wide and 40 feet deep, lately built for an engine house; the rear of the lot is covered by and occupied as a foundry.

8th. Four lots on south side of 53d-st., commencing 90 feet west of Lexington-av.

9th. Thirty-six lots, being the southerly half of the block between 79th and 78th sts. and the 2d and 4th avs.

10th. Thirty-six lots, being the southerly part of the block between 80th and 81st sts. and 3d and 4th avs.

11th. Twelve lots on 119th and 117th sts., between the 3d and 4th avs.

12th. A piece of rear ground on the block bounded by Cherry-st., Oak-st. and the Bowery, (as extended,) now used as part of the yard of IVth District Police Station House.

Full covenant warrantee deeds will be given.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. of the purchase money, and the auctioneer's fee of $5 per lot, to be paid to the Collector of the City Revenue on the day of sale; fifteen per cent. on the first day of March next, when the deeds will be ready for delivery; the remainder of the purchase money (seventy-five per cent.) may remain on bond and mortgage, at the option of the purchaser, for five years, from the first day of May, 1857, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually.

Lithographic maps of the property may be had at the Comptroller's Office, No. 9 Hall of Records, after the 27th inst.

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.
A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller.
JAMES M. SMITH, Jr., Recorder.
A. V. STOUT, Chamberlain.
THOS. McELRATH, Ch. Fin. Com. Board Ald.
T. JONES, Jr., Ch. Fin. Com. Board Com'n'ers.
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
Comptroller's Office, Jan. 29, 1857.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEES' SALE OF LEASEHOLD AND FEE PROPERTY ON McDOUGAL, GREENWICH, MOORE AND GREENWICH AVENUE AND WASHINGTON STREETS.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 19, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of James Beatty and Wm. E. Mitchell, Assignees:

McDOUGAL-STREET.—Lot No. 152 McDougal-st, E/S., between Amity and 4th sts., 30x35 feet, with the two-story and attic brick dwelling thereon, with all modern improvements; rents for $-00.

GREENWICH-STREET.—Leasehold premises Nos. 376 and 378 Greenwich-st., and Nos. 74 and 76 North Moore-st., being the southwest corner of North Moore and Greenwich-sts.; lease from Trinity Church; has five years to run from May next; ground rent $10, with renewals of 21 years each; is now rented for $1,500 per annum. Lot 39.6x54 feet.

DUANE AND GREENWICH STREETS.—The unexpired lease of four years from 1st May next, of No. 332 Greenwich-st., and Nos. 147 and 189 Duane-st., being the northwest corner of said streets, 40x50 feet—ground rent $1.85), subject to no taxes, assessments or water rents.

WASHINGTON AND WEST STREETS.—One undivided third of two lots, with the two five-story brick stores thereon, Nos. 90 West, and No. 26 Washington-st., running through, 25 feet wide by 179 feet deep—rented for two years each from May next at $4,500 per year.

All the right, title and interest of Volney Elliot in a farm in Bloomfield, Essex County, New-Jersey, containing about 22 acres, on the old road from Newark to Bloomfield, half a mile from Bloomfield Railroad Depot, and now occupied by Volney Elliot. The improvements consist of a good story-and-a-half frame-house, barn and sh d—sold subject to mortgage of $4,200, now due.

ALSO,

SIXTH-AVENUE AND TWENTY-SIXTH-STREET.—One desirable lot on the southeast corner of 6th-av and 26th-st., 26 feet 7 inches front, including court-yard and 75 feet deep.

Maps at the Auctioneer's office, No. 38 Wall-st.

T. C. HOUGHTON, Auctioneer.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF NEW AND FASHIONABLE FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTES, FRENCH PLATE MIRRORS, OIL PAINTINGS, &c.—ON THURSDAY, (to-morrow,) at 10½ o'clock, at salesrooms No. 118 Nassau-st., consisting, in part, of superior rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, by City maker, fine-toned, and a splendid instrument; richly-carved rosewood parlor suit in three-colored satin brocatel; two suits do., in crimson and maroon brocatel; three suits do., in green plush; one mahogany parlor suit in hair cloth, which was made to order, of very superior workmanship; six suit plain do., elegant rosewood etageres, various styles; French secretaires, library bookcases, solid rosewood centre and sofa table, with Italian marble-tops; elaborately-carved oak and walnut sideboards, which for style and elegance are equal to any in the City; custom-made extension dining tables, chairs, sofas, tete-a-tetes, arm-chairs, fine lounges and easy chairs, carved rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus and washstand with marble tops, mahogany wardrobes, hair mattresses, &c. Also, a large invoice of French plate pier and mantel glasses and oil-paintings in rich gilt frames. Catalogue now ready. The public are solicited to call and examine the articles. Parties wishing to purchase are assured that every article on the catalogue (which is made up from a stock of over fifty thousand dollars' worth) will be peremptorily sold to the highest bidder. Every facility afforded to purchasers for boxing and shipping.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY, ON BROADWAY, COURTLAND ALLEY, CANAL, WALKER, CENTRE, BOND, AMITY AND GREAT JONES STS., OF THE BANYER AND JAY ESTATES.—E. H. LUDLOW & Co. will sell, at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 26, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchant's Exchange, the following valuable property of the Banyer and Jay Estates:

4 lots on BROADWAY, running through to Courtlandt-alley, 23x175 feet.

7 Lots on CANAL-ST., between Broadway and Centre st.

9 Lots on WALKER-ST., between Broadway and Centre st.

3 Lots on CENTRE-ST., between White & Walker sts.

2 Lots on AMITY-ST.

House and lot No. 29 BOND-ST. Also, one lot on GREAT JONES ST., rear of above.

Two-thirds of the purchase money can remain on mortgage, at the option of the purchaser, for five years.

Maps and full particulars at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 14 Pine-st.

WM. B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON FRONT STREET, NEW-YORK; ALSO VACANT LOTS ON PROSPECT STREET, CITY OF BROOKLYN.—WM. B. FRANKLIN will sell at Auction at the Merchants' Exchange, Feb. 24, 1857, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants' Exchange, New York, the following desirable improved property:

FRONT-STREET, New-York.—The four-story fire-proof store and lot of ground known as No. 341 Front-st., near Peck Slip. Lot 22 feet 9 inches front, 21 feet 6 inches rear, 69 feet 2 inches on one side, and 69 feet 4 inches on the other. Also on

PROSPECT-STREET, BROOKLYN.—The vacant lot of ground on the Southeast corner of Prospect and Charles sts., 25 by 100 feet 3 inches.

ALSO—4 Lots on Prospect-st, adjoining the above, each 25 by 100 feet 3 inches.

Terms at sale. Maps may be obtained at the office of the auctioneers, No. 5 Broad-st., New-York.

JOHN L. BUCKLEY, Executor.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE ON WASHINGTON, RECTOR AND WOOSTER STREETS.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 18, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

WASHINGTON-STREET—The valuable lots with the buildings thereon, Nos. 99, 100 and 101 Washington-st., being 54 feet front, and in depth on Rector-st. 87 feet 4 inches.

WOOSTER-STREET—Nos. 115, 117, 119 and 121 Wooster-st., near Prince-st., being together 100 feet front and 100 feet deep, with the two dwelling-houses, and the cabinet warehouse thereon. Part of the purchase money can remain on mortgage. Maps and full particulars at the office of the auctioneers.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

WILLIAM IRVING & CO. WILL SELL at auction on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 18, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 8 Pine-st., household furniture, &c., comprising English Brussels carpets, carved mahogany sofas, chairs, lounges, and arm-chairs, mahogany and rosewood marble-top pier and centre tables, piano-forte, oil-paintings and engravings, French plate pier and mantel mirrors, lace curtains, mahogany bookcases and secretaries, rosewood lounges in brocatel, dining and tea tables, arm chairs, rosewood and black walnut French bedsteads, cottage do., marble-top dress bureaus, washstands, wardrobes, feather beds, hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, oil-cloth, &c., together with a general assortment of kitchen furniture.

E. B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF HATS, CAPS, HATTER'S MATERIALS, &C.—By E. B. FRANKLIN & CO., at warehouse No. 85 Nassau-st., THIS (Wednesday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, will be sold, without reserve, by order of the undersigned, a stock of superior silk, beaver, and felt hats, men's, boys', and infants' caps, straw hats, fancy caps, and a general assortment of finished and unfinished goods, in the line; also hat show stands, show cases, signs, hat blocks, &c., &c. This sale is worthy the attention of the trade, as the stock is first quality and will positively be sold without reserve, by order. SAMUEL BROWN, Attorney.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—BY E. B. FRANKLIN & CO., THIS (Wednesday) MORNING, at 11 o'clock, at salesroom No. 85 Nassau-st., sale of large and splendid stock of furniture for parlors, chambers, dining-room and library, comprising general assortment in suites and single lots, the whole to be sold to close an estate, offering great inducements to the trade and private families in want of good furniture; also, fancy goods, plated ware, China ware, oil-paintings, mirrors, lace curtains, &c. Sale positive, rain or shine.

AUCTION SALES.

WILLIAM H. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE, BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT, OF VALUABLE IMPROVED PROPERTY ON CANAL, CHRISTIE, STANTON, WOOSTER, GREENE, BAYARD, ESSEX, BROOME, MULBERRY AND PARK STREETS, BELONGING TO THE ESTATE OF ELIJAH VALENTINE DECEASED.—WM. H. FRANKLIN & SON will sell, at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 26, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the following valuable improved property:

CANAL AND CHRISTIE STREETS.—The five-story brick house and plot of ground on the northwest corner of Canal and Christie sts., and known as Nos. 125 and 127 Canal-st.

STANTON AND CHRISTIE STREETS.—The two-story and attic brick house and lot of ground on the northeast corner of Stanton and Christie sts., and known as No. 28 Stanton-st.

WOOSTER-STREET.—Three lots of ground with the improvements thereon on the east side of Wooster-st., near Bleecker-st., and known as Nos. 202, 204 and 206 Wooster-st.

GREENE-STREET.—Three lots in the rear of the last described on Greene-st.

BAYARD-STREET.—Three two-story and attic brick houses and lots Nos. 80, 82 and 84 Bayard, near Mott-st.

ESSEX-STREET.—The three-story brick house and lot of ground No. 71 Essex, near Broome-st.

BROOME-STREET.—The valuable lot of ground with the improvements thereon on the southwest corner of Broome and Essex sts.

ALSO—Two lots with the buildings thereon adjoining the above on Broome-st.

MULBERRY-STREET.—The two story and attic frame house and lot of ground on the southwest corner of Mulberry and Park sts., known as No. 29 Mulberry-st.

ALSO—The three-story brick house and lot on the northwest corner of Mulberry and Park sts., and known as No. 31 Mulberry-st.

ALSO.—The brick houses and lots of ground adjoining the last described, and known as Nos. 33, 35 and 37 Mulberry-st.

PARK-STREET.—The houses and lots on the south side of Park-st., near Mulberry-st., known as Nos. 85, 87, 89, 93 and 95 Park-st.

Terms at sale.

Lithographic book maps, describing the above property, may be obtained at the office of the auctioneers, No. 5 Broad-st.

STEPHEN H. THAYER, Referee.
No. 150 Nassau-st.

D. S. HOGUE, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION, THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) Feb 18, at 10½ A. M, all the rich household goods in the elegant private house No. 248 West 23d-st. The house is replete with all the articles and appurtenances for genteel housekeepers and all in fine order, to be sold without reserve. From the catalogue, which is now ready, may be enumerated the following, viz: China dinner and tea sets, ivory cutlery, cut glass ware, silver tea sets, salvers, spoons and forks, two solid rosewood suites, four centre and side tables, velvet and Brussels carpets, pier and oval glasses, fine oil-paintings, mantel clocks and decorations, bronzes, etageres, work tables, imported gas fixtures, finely-toned 7-octave piano-forte, nearly new, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, bureau and washstands, sofas, chairs, feather beds, and pillows, fine hair mattresses, tables, rockers, fine blankets and bedding, together with a multitude of other articles too numerous to mention. Housekeepers will find this sale particularly worthy of attention from the large quantity and fine quality of the goods. Sale commences in the parlors at precisely 10½ A. M.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON FOURTEENTH AND FIFTEENTH STREETS, AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell, at auction, on TUESDAY, Feb. 24, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the following-described real estate viz:

FOURTEENTH-STREET.—3 Lots on the northerly side of 14th st., commencing 170 feet 8 inches east of Avenue A.

Also, 4 Lots commencing 100 feet east of the last described lots.

FIFTEENTH-STREET.—2 Lots on the southerly side of 15th street, commencing 250 feet west of Avenue B.

For further particulars and maps, apply at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 39 Wall-st.

SAMUEL OSGOOD, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.—SAMUEL OSGOOD & CO., auctioneers, store No. 81 Nassau-st., will sell at auction TO-MORROW, (Thursday,) Feb. 19, at 10½ o'clock A. M., the entire furniture contained in house No. 31 3d-av., comprising parlor, bedroom, kitchen and other furniture, carpets, &c. All of which is in excellent order. Terms of sale, cash in bankable money. Goods to be removed on day of sale. Deposits required.

HANDSOME FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—To pay advances, by PEED & COLE, on Wednesday, Feb 18, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 242 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, comprising rosewood and mahogany parlor furniture, plain and dressing bureaus, mahogany and other bedsteads, pier and oval glasses, enameled chamber suites, carpets, oil cloth, hat stands, china and glass and silver plated ware, cutlery, kitchen furniture, &c. Also, two piano-fortes.

HARDWARE AUCTION NOTICE.—JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP'S fourth regular Spring trade sale will take place on THURSDAY, Feb 19, at 10 o'clock, at No 216 Pearl-st., comprising the balance of an extensive stock of a hardware dealer, most of which are good salable articles; also new goods in great variety; also one cask damaged padlocks, &c., &c. Catalogues ready.

FINANCIAL.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE MUTUAL Benefit Life Insurance Co., JANUARY 1, 1857. Office, No. 161 Market-st., Newark. Agency, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

Balance per statement, Jan. 1, 1856	$2,240,905 47
Premiums rec'd during the year	$507,049 37
Interest received during the year	138,316 90
Total receipts for 1856	$645,366 27
Paid losses unpaid Jan. 1, 1856, $6,760 00	
Paid losses by death during the year	$118,543 76
	$169,243 76
Paid canceled policies	23,328 86
Paid salaries, taxes, postage, exchange, &c.	23,390 78
Paid commissions to agents	30,827 77
Paid physicians' fees	2,750 50
	$248,544 65
Balance	$2,636,827 99
Paid dividends during the year	142,314 91
Net balance, Jan. 1, 1857	$2,494,512 18
Amount unpaid, not due, and awaiting proofs of death	53,000 00

ASSETS.

Cash on hand	$ 52,941 77
Newark City 7 per cent. bonds	22,000 00
Albany City (N. Y.) 6 per cent. bonds	25,000 00
Troy City (N. Y.) 6 per cent. bonds	25,000 00
Brooklyn City (N. Y.) 6 per cent. bonds	50,000 00
Annuity bond of the State of Massachusetts	800 00
Bonds and mortgages on real estate worth double the amount	1,338,189 53
Real estate	28,109 01
Premium notes, drawing 6 per cent. interest	923,278 82
Loans on scrip	6,471 62
Premiums, notes and cash in course of transmission	17,721 43
	$2,494,512 18
Net accumulation, Jan. 1, 1857	$2,494,512 18
Total amount of dividends paid to date	857,807 57
Total amount of claims by death paid to date	1,506,224 60
	$2,858,534 35

The Directors have declared a dividend of thirty-five per cent. on premiums paid in 1856, and have ordered the payment of the eighth dividend, declared Jan. 1, 1857, to be paid as the premiums become due in 1857.

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS.

ROB'T L. PATTERSON,	EDWARD A. STRONG,
CHAS. S. MACKNET,	JOHN R. WEEKS,
LEWIS C. GROVER,	ANDREW S. SNELLING,
JOSIAH O. LOW,	RANDALL H. GREENE,
HENRY McFARLAN,	NOEL W. CONDIT,
I. H. FROTHINGHAM,	NEHEMIAH PERRY.

ROBERT L. PATTERSON, President
JOEL W. CONDIT, Vice-President.
BENJAMIN C. MILLER, Secretary.
JOS. L. & J. P. LORD, Agents, New-York.
JOS. P. BRADLEY, Mathematician.
LEWIS C. GROVER, Attorney and Counsel.
JAMES STEWART, M. D., Medical Adviser, New-York.
JOSEPH B. JACKSON, M. D., Medical Adviser, Newark.

FOURTEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.—For the year ending Jan. 31, 1857.

RECEIPTS.

For Premiums and Policy Fees	$808,104 98
For Interest on Investments	220,170 59
For Annuities	6,992 60
Total	$1,045,235 17

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid Claims by Death	$279,183 81
Paid Additions to same, being Profits	18,737 49
Paid Surrendered Policies and Dividends	38,525 52
Paid Reduction of Premiums	1,992 04
Paid Annuities	3,564 69
Paid Commissions to Agents	32,562 46
Paid Expenses, including Rent, Taxes, Salaries, Postages, Exchanges, Medical Examinations, Printing, Stationery, &c.	60,919 21
	$434,485 23
Net increase of Assets during the year	$610,749 94
Net Assets Jan. 31, 1856	3,178,034 38
Total net Assets Jan. 31, 1857	$3,788,784 32

ASSETS.

Cash on hand and in Bank	95,330 26
Invested on Bond and Mortgage	3,639,795 40
Deposited for Taxes, Fire Insurance, &c.	6,121 08
Due by Agents	47,547 48
Total	$3,788,784 22
Number of Policies issued during the year	2,041
Number of Policies in force Feb. 1, 1857	9,734

I have examined the above Statement, and believe it to be correct, SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Fred. S. Winston,	Richard Patrick,	Alfred Edwards,
Millard Fillmore,	Joseph Blunt,	Lucius Robinson,
David Hoadley,	Nathan'l Hayden,	Sam'l D. Babcock,
Wm. V. Brady,	Jonathan Miller,	Wm. B. Dodge,
Henry A. Smythe,	Abra'm Bininger,	Chas. J. Stedman,
Robt. H McCurdy,	John Wadsworth,	Cephas H. Norton,
John V. L. Pruyn,	Jno. P. Yelverton,	John P. Treadwell,
William Betts,	Wm. J. Bunker,	Ezra Wheeler,
I. Green Pearson,	Sam'l L. Cornell,	Wm. H. Popham,
William Moore,	Sam'l E. Sproulls,	Lycurgus Edgerton,
John B. Swift,	John M. Stuart,	W. Smith Brown,
Geo. S. Coe,	Hamlin Blake,	George R. Clark.

FRED'K S. WINSTON, President.
ISAAC ABBATT, Secretary.
SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.
MINTURN POST, M. D., Medical Examiner.
Office, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.—The Second Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of the Company, due in 1875—interest payable half-yearly in New-York—are for sale by

STRACHAN & SCOTT, No. 51 William-st.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING AND COLLECTING OFFICE.

SMALLEY, WEED & BARTLETT,
No. 54 Wall-st., New-York.

GEO. C. SMALLEY, WM. C. WEED, ALFRED W. BARTLETT, will give special attention to the negotiation of notes and loans. Also to the purchase and sale of

STOCKS AND BONDS,

at the Brokers' Board, strictly on commission.

Having prompt and reliable correspondents, will negotiate and collect paper payable at all the principal points in the United States and Canadas.

REFERENCES—Moses Taylor, Esq., Wm. B. Astor, Esq., New-York.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1857.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.

We issue sight bills on the
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, Ireland.
In sums from £1 upwards, at 95 per £
Address,
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

TWELFTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Amount of assets Jan. 1, 1856		$1,069,098 65
Amount of premiums received during the year ending Jan. 1, 1857		$348,563 91
Amount of interest received and accrued during the year ending Jan. 1, 1857	59,299 96	
Amount of endowment received same time	59 40	408,233 27
Total		$1,487,231 92

DISBURSEMENTS.

Amount paid for losses by death	$176,558 29	
Amount paid interest on dividends, reinsurance, &c.	18,863 37	
Amount paid for taxes	2,791 43	
Amount paid salaries, fees to Physicians, Trustees, &c.	13,622 92	
Amount paid printing, stationery, office rent and expenses, law expenses, &c.	5,104 62	
Amount paid for commissions, medical examinations, postages, advertising, exchanges, &c.	23,369 08	
Amount of canceled policies and return premiums on canceled policies	25,376 73	275,686 33
Total		$1,191,545 59

ASSETS.

Cash on hand	$33,085 39
Invested in United State securities	153,383 04
Bonds and mortgages	497,584 28
Quarterly and semi-annual premiums due subsequent to Jan. 1, 1857	12,979 95
Interest accrued up to Jan. 1, 1857	24,023 63
Notes received for 40 per cent. of premiums on life policies bearing interest	450,412 35
Premiums on policies in hands of Agents	20,096 95
Total	$1,191,545 59

The trustees have declared a scrip dividend of 20 per cent. on all Life Policies which have been in force 12 months prior to Jan 1, 1857, and 6 per cent. interest in cash upon all previous dividends, payable on and after the first Monday of March next to those holding certificates, and to be allowed in settlement of the next premium, where parties have given premium notes.

TRUSTEES.

Morris Franklin,	Alf. Freeman, M.D.,	John M. Nixon,
John S. Bussing,	Henry I. Seaman,	Lor ng Andrews,
Daniel S. Miller,	William Barton,	W. G. Disenberry
H. Suydam, Jr.,	George Greer,	L. C. Kendall,
J. I. Rogers,	John Mairs,	Wm Patrick,
David Dows,	Russell Dart,	W. H. Appleton.
C. J. Martin,	Pliny Freeman,	

MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.
PLINY FREEMAN, Actuary.

BONDS OF THE MILWAUKEE AND HORICON RAILROAD CO.—The subscribers offer for sale, in sums of $1,000 and upwards, $50,000 of the first mortgage, 8 per cent. convertible sinking fund Bonds of this Company, forming a portion of its entire issue of Bonds, amounting in all to $420,000, and secured by a first mortgage on forty-two miles of the road, and all its real estate and rolling stock. Thirty of these forty-two miles are completed, at a cost of over $800,000, and all the materials for the remaining twelve miles (the greater part of which is graded) are already purchased, and the Company's storehouse at Milwaukee.

A. J. BLEECKER & CO.

MILWAUKEE CITY BONDS.—PERSONS holding Milwaukee City 10 per cent. Bonds, maturing the 31st day of March, 1857, can have the privilege of exchanging them, if they wish, on fair and equitable terms, for Milwaukee City 7 per cent. Bonds, payable 20 years from Feb. 1, 1857, with semi-annual interest, (issued under an ordinance establishing a Sinking Fund, &c.,) by applying at the office of Messrs. MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 23 William-st., at any time before the 1st day of March next.

J. B. CROSS, Mayor of the City of Milwaukee.
MAYOR'S OFFICE, MILWAUKEE, WIS., Feb. 1, 1857.

WILLIAM J. BELL & CO., No. 35 WILLIAM-ST., offer for sale the following securities:

$10,000 Milwaukee City 7's,
$12,000 Milwaukee and Horicon Railroad Company's 1st Mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds.
$10,000 Milwaukee and Horicon Railroad Company's Farm Mortgage Bonds.
$10,000 Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad Company's 1st Mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds.
$5,000 Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad Company's Farm Mortgage Bonds.

TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY:

$8,000,
$4,000,
$3,000,
$2,000,
$1,000.

By P. C. BULKLEY, No. 49 Wall-st., basement.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late issue,) having twenty years to run; interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—No. 95 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1857.—The annual election for 20 Directors and three Inspectors for the next election of this Company, will be held on Tuesday, the 17th inst., at the office of the Company. The poll will be held open between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock P. M.

JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

THE COUPONS DUE AND PAYABLE IN this City 1st March next from the Bonds of Marshall County, Illinois, will be paid on presentation at our office, No. 8 Wall-st., on and after 2d proximo.

ATWOOD & CO.

$20,000 OF STOCK IN THE U. S. SELF-Generating Gas-Light Company for sale, at the office No. 329 Broadway, at par, until the first Monday in March next.

SOLOMON ANDREWS, Secretary.

$20,000 BONDS AND MORTGAGES and Commercial paper negotiated, advances made on property, real estate bought, sold and rented by JOHN J. DEAKE, No. 18 Cedar-st., N. Y.

$20,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE—In smaller sums, on improved or available real estate in this City or Brooklyn. Inquire of N. WILLIAM STUYVESANT, Jr., No. 56 William-st.

THE COUPONS ON THE BONDS OF THE Boston, Concord and Montreal Railroad Company due 15th February, 1857, will be paid by J. A. UNDERWOOD & SON, No. 22 Exchange place.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

DIVIDENDS

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Jan. 6, 1857.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. FROM the net earnings of this Company for the 30th of November, 1856, has this day been declared, to be paid to the Stockholders of the Main Line, standing on the books of the Company on the 15th of January inst., payment to be made in the bonds of the Company, payable on the 1st of January, 1870, with interest payable semi-annually, at the rate of seven per cent., on the 1st of January and July of each year, in the City of New-York. The bonds will be ready for delivery on the 15th of February.

E. ROCKWELL, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE PETER COOPER FIRE INsurance Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of seven per cent., payable at the office of the Company, corner of 3d-av. and 9th-st., on and after MONDAY, the 2d day of February. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 30th inst., to the 2d of February.

JANUARY 15, 1857. WM. H. RIBLET, Secretary.

THE PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE CO. continues to issue policies on goods, wares, merchandise, stores, dwellings, &c., on liberal terms.

Offices corner 3d-av. and 9th-st., and No. 61 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Feb. 4, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent., payable to the stockholders on demand at the office of the Company, No. 72 Wall-st.

D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

OFFICE NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 67 Wall-st. NEW-YORK, Feb. 11, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable 16th inst.

L. G. IRVING, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE
HARMONY FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 6 BROAD STREET,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1857.

The following gentlemen were duly elected Directors of this Company, at the annual election, held at the office, on Monday, 5th instant, viz.:

W. Gallender,	Fred'k DePeyster,	T. James Glover,
Eugene Dutilh,	Jas. Donaldson,	E. H. Howell,
P. A. Hargous,	John Brouwer,	S. P. Bell,
M. X. Harmony,	Arthur Leary,	L. Wells,
Peter Morris,	G. W. Coster,	J. M. Molley,
	Henry Morgan,	John Garcia.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, held this day, Wm. Callender was unanimously reelected President for the ensuing year. R. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—CASH CAPITAL $250,000, with a large surplus. Office No. 52 Wall-st., opposite the Merchants' Exchange.

HUGH LAING, President.

DIRECTORS:

Hugh Laing,	Silas Bronson,	G. A. Townsend,
C. W. Lawrence,	E. R. Eno,	Don A. Cuhaman,
E. Townsend,	John Watson,	U. J. Smith,
C. R. Swords,	Jos. W. Corlies,	Alfred Wills,
Ellis Willis,	Samuel Willets,	S. L. H. Ward,
Stuart C. Marsh,	Wm. K. Strong,	Robert M. Bruce,
John Fenfold,	S. T. Nicoll,	J. S. Boyd,
John Compton,	Geo. Griswold, Jr.,	A. Y. Delvalle,
D. Henry Haight,	Noah S. Hunt,	Henry S. Leverich,
Jos. Lawrence,	Thomas Smull,	L. Turners.
L. S. Suares,	J. H. Ranson,	

JAMES B. AMES, Jr. Secretary.

MEDICAL.

SANDS' SALT RHEUM REMEDY.

THE GREAT SUCCESS OF THIS MEDICINE in curing Diseases of the Skin, such as Salt Rheum, Ring Worm, Itch, Scald Head, Eczema, Psoriasis, &c., is without a parallel in the annals of medicine. SANDS' SARSAPARILLA is recommended to be used to throw out the unhealthy humors from the system, when by applying the Salt Rheum Remedy externally, reliance may be placed upon a speedy and permanent cure.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—MR. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over 300 certificates of its virtue, all within 20 miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the eyes and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst cases of ringworm.

Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial, it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appear to me surprising—first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846; second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold several thousand bottles per day.

No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get, and enough of it.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over 8 years dessert spoonful; children from 5 to 8 years, tea-spoonful.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

Special to the New-York Daily Times.

Washington Bureau of the N.-Y. Daily Times, 4 Hanover-st., and 181 Broadway.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Adjournment of the Investigating Committee to Re-assemble—The Expected Witnesses—Mr. Buchanan's Cabinet—Passage of the Bill to Increase the Pay of Army Officers—The Central American Treaty, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 17.

The Corruption Committee reconsidered their determination of last night to report to-day, in consequence of dispatches to the effect that the expected witnesses would certainly be here to-night. By some strange fatality they have still not arrived, although it is some five days since the officer in charge of them telegraphed that he was on his way from Jefferson county, New-York. Since then other parties from further west have arrived, but the witnesses are still behind. They are now expected to-morrow morning, when the Committee will have an early meeting; and as they have only to examine the witnesses upon the point of the credibility of a former witness, it will not occupy much time—and the report will be made to-morrow afternoon whether they arrive or not.

Cass stock for Secretary of State is at a premium to-night. His selection is deemed quite certain at the White House, and in some other high Democratic quarters. My best judgment, in view of all the accessible information is, that there is no good basis for such an expectation.

It is understood that the FERNANDO WOOD clique is operating in certain quarters, which creates some excitement. It is suggested that this course is not likely to aid the success of WOOD as a candidate for the New-York Collectorship, upon which stake he has set his heart. There is already a powerful, though rather quiet, combination of Democratic mercantile and political influence ready to oppose strenuously a concentration of the power of Federal as well as Municipal patronage in the hands of any one man. This engine is getting prematurely in motion, in consequence of WOOD's interference in Cabinet-making.

If WALKER is appointed to the State Department, the following may be deemed a pretty good guess of the programme:

Secretary of State.....ROBERT J. WALKER.
Secretary of the Treasury..HOWELL COBB of Ga.
Secretary of War.....PICKENS of So. Ca.
Secretary of the Navy.....Ex-Gov. FLOYD of Va.
Secretary of the Interior..BRIGHT of Ind.
Postmaster-General.....JONES of Penn.
Attorney-General.....TOUCEY of Conn.

I do not feel so confident of my programme for the War Department, but if neither PICKENS nor WELLER gets it, it will go to some Middle State. BRIGHT is bitterly opposed in some quarters. JAKE THOMPSON, of Mississippi, is talked of with confidence for some place, but I do not believe he has any strength, except in a desire of certain parties to get him out of the way as a candidate for the Senate, for which place he is well qualified, and sure of success.

The bill to increase the pay of army officers only needs the signature of the President to become a law.

The vote, to-day, for repealing the Kansas code causes great rejoicing among the friends of Free Kansas.

Every Conservative man in the Senate favors the Central American Treaty as it stands; but it receives the support of very few regular Democrats. The whole difficulty is, Fillibusterism against the Peace men, and unless Mr. BUCHANAN makes it a point of his policy to put it in a shape in which it will certainly receive its ratification by Great Britain. There is little doubt that it will fail altogether. S.

[FROM OUR REGULAR TELEGRAPHIC REPORTER.]

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 17.

It is believed to-night by members of Congress and others, both from letters and verbal reports from Wheatland, that the Cabinet of Mr. BUCHANAN will be composed as follows:

Mr. CASS, as Secretary of State.
Mr. COBB, of Georgia, as Secretary of the Treasury.
Ex-Gov. FLOYD, as Secretary of War.
Ex-Gov. BROWN, of Tennessee, as Secretary of the Navy.
Mr. TOUCEY, as Attorney-General.
Mr. JONES, of Pennsylvania, as Postmaster-General.
JACOB THOMPSON, of Mississippi, as Secretary of the Interior.

The bill increasing the pay of officers of the Army, which now awaits the signature of the President, will increase Lieut. Gen. SCOTT's salary $1,828; making his yearly compensation $10,620. The bill increases each of the Brigadier General's salaries $1,100; the Colonels' salaries $800; the Lieut. Colonels, $650; the Majors' $550; the Captains' $400, and the Lieutenants' $300;—making their salaries, respectively, $7,560, $3,000, $2,500, $2,200, $1,800 and $1,600. The average increase is $500 to each officer, or in all $525,000. An old law provides that any increase of the pay of the Army shall relatively affect that of the Marine Corps.

The following are the names of all the members from non-slaveholding States who joined the Southerners in voting against the bill in the House declaring the Legislature of Kansas spurious, its laws invalid, and providing for a new election: Messrs. Allen, Broom, Cadwallader, English, Florence, Fuller of Maine, Hall, Harris of Illinois, Kelly, Miller of Indiana, Morrison, Packer, Peck and Whitney.

The Western New-York witnesses who were summoned by the Investigating Committee last Friday week have not yet arrived. The Committee is ready to report, and one of its members says the report will be sent in to-morrow.

It is confidently asserted by the friends of the Minnesota Land bill that nothing has been discovered by the Committee throwing suspicion on that measure. General SHIELDS received this assurance from a member of the Committee.

A petition numerously signed by citizens of California, asking the expulsion of Mr. HERBERT, has been referred to the Committee on Elections in the House.

The Dallas-Clarendon treaty was mainly attacked by Democrats in the Senate. Mr. SEWARD is understood to have made a speech in its favor, as did others on the Republican side.

There is now no difficulty at Susquehanna Ferry. The boat is making her usual trips. All freight and passengers making regular connections.

The New-York mails of this morning have been received. All the hotels in the city are full, and hundreds of people are arriving by every train.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 12, 1857.

Patrick Burke, plaintiff in error, vs. *William H. Gaines and wife*, defendants, in error.—This was an action in ejectment for the celebrated Hot Springs in Arkansas, and was brought under the statutes of that State permitting such actions on a certificate of preemption.

The claimants settled upon this land in 1829 under the preemption laws; but in 1832 Congress passed an act reserving the Hot Springs tract from preemption. Afterwards another act was passed confirming all preemption which had previously arisen, but which had not been perfected owing to the fact the country had not been surveyed. Claimants had settled on the Hot Springs tract prior to any reservation by Congress, but failed to perfect title owing to the want of surveys. The country was surveyed in 1839, and the interesting question now presents itself, "Does the act confirming these imperfect preemptions include the imperfect preemption upon the Hot Springs tract, and consequently repeal the act of 1832 reserving it?" This case was to have been argued to-day by Governor WISE, of Virginia, but, in his absence, A. H. LAWRENCE appeared for claimants, and R. H. GILLETT for defendants. The issue is presented upon an argued case under the advice of the Attorney-General, as the Executive Department is unwilling to issue patent to claimant, unless the Supreme Court decides the act of 1832 repealed by subsequent legislation. Why the reservation was made can not be imagined, unless it was in contemplation to remove there the seat of Gov-

ernment, with a view of building [illegible] tion by the water, the inconvenience of [illegible] Potomac.

No decisions delivered to-day by either the Supreme Court or the Court of Claims.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. [illegible]

Mr. DEBOW, of Louisiana, was admitted to the bar.

Case No. 56.—*James Fletcher's heirs* vs. *Co ins Bank*. Judge CAMPBELL delivered an opinion affirming the decree of the Circuit Court of the Eastern District of Louisiana, with costs.

No. 58.—*The Commercial Marine Insurance Company of New-York* vs. *The Union Mutual Insurance Company of New-York*.—Judge CURTIS delivered an opinion affirming the decree of the Circuit Court of Massachusetts with costs and interest until paid at the legal rate per annum that similar decrees bear in the Courts of the State of Massachusetts.

No. 74. *Josiah Cotton*, Administrator of PRISCILLA COTTON, deceased, et al. vs. *Allen Cotton* et al.—Argument continued by Mr. LAWRENCE for defendants, and concluded by Mr. BAXTER, for plaintiffs.

No. 76. *United States* vs. *The Heirs of Miguel Peoreno*.—Argued by Attorney-General CUSHING for appellants, and Mr. BOND for appellees.

No. 99 is the next case on the regular call of the docket.

XXXIVth Congress---Second Session.

SENATE—WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 17.

HOME VALUATION.

Mr. SEWARD's bill to protect the Home Valuation principle of the Tariff act of 1846 was laid on the table, at his own instance, in order to avoid embarrassment to its consideration, in consequence of Mr. ADAMS' amendment to exempt railroad iron from duty. It is Mr. SEWARD's intention to call it up at a future day.

BILLS PASSED.

The Senate passed the bill in addition to an act the more effectually providing for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States; also the bill to amend the act providing for the better organization of the Treasury, and for the collection, transfer, safe-keeping and disbursement of the public revenue; also, the bill confirming to the several States the swamp and overflowed lands thereon.

TRAVEL BY STEAM.

Mr. SEWARD introduced a bill to further amend the act for the better security of the lives of passengers on roads and vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam.

PUBLIC LANDS.

Mr. BELL, of Tennessee, introduced a bill to secure to all the States some greater measure of justice and equality in the distribution of the public lands and their proceeds.

INCREASED PAY TO ARMY OFFICERS.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the bill to increase the pay of officers of the Army, which was passed after debate without amendment.

THE RIVER NIGER.

On motion of Mr. TOOMBS a resolution was adopted calling on the Committee of Commerce to inquire into the expediency of exploring the river Niger in Africa.

DARIEN SHIP CANAL

On motion of Mr. BRODHEAD a resolution was adopted directing the Committee on Commerce to inquire into the expediency of authorizing the Secretaries of War and the Navy, under direction of the President, to employ such officers as they think proper to make such exploration and verification of general surveys already made for a ship canal near the Isthmus of Darien, to connect the waters of the Pacific with the Atlantic by the Atrato and Trundo Rivers.

Mr. JOHNSON, from the Committee on Printing, reported in favor of printing 27,000 extra copies of the mechanical part of the report of the Commissioner of Patents. Agreed to. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 17.

THE SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH BILL.

Mr. WAKEMAN called up Mr. BARBOUR's motion to reconsider the vote by which the Senate's Submarine Telegraph bill was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices.

Mr. JONES, of Tennessee, moved to lay that motion on the table. Negatived by 77 against 114.

The question on reconsidering was carried.

Mr. JONES, of Tennessee, moved to lay the bill on the table. Negatived by 77 against 121.

He then ineffectually moved to refer the bill to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union; the vote being 74 against 112.

Mr. JONES, of Tennessee, moved that the further consideration of the bill be postponed to the 3d of March.

Negatived by 74, against 114.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, said he would interpose no objection to the amendments which had been designated, namely, proposing that the line shall be open to the people of the United States, without limit of time, and that at the end of ten years this Government may give a year's notice to terminate the contract.

Mr. FLORENCE asked, what security have we of controling messages over an entire line from London to Washington. None whatever. This Ocean and Atlantic Submarine Telegraph Company is but one link in a great chain. There are three distinct corporations composing the means of communication; one of which is a monopoly of the lines extending from Nova Scotia to New-York. Hence, we have no certainty in the transmission of dispatches from London to Washington, and can only have that assurance by having one line, identical in interest, extending from each of the two last mentioned cities to the other.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, referred to the few remaining days of the session, and invoked gentlemen to dispose of this measure in order, and then proceed to the consideration of various important bills.

Mr. FLORENCE said that this only went to shew the power of corporations to influence Congress and interrupt the public business.

Mr. CAMPBELL replied that he did not know what amount of influence corporations had here been offering, but during his term of service, he recollected that a national vessel had been employed to bring a foreigner, KOSSUTH, to this country. The gentleman had no constitutional scruples that time, nor for voting to send a vessel with supplies to Ireland during the famine. At the last session the gentleman from Pennsylvania voted to send a national vessel to Cape Verde.

He did not know that the gentleman acted under the force of any corporation, but for a particular class of voters. He recollected, too, at the last session of Congress, the gentleman sanctioned a measure proposing that a vessel be sent out for sugar-cane cuttings. He could see nothing unconstitutional in all this. As to the Submarine Telegraph, it was one of the greatest schemes of the age. Congress have the power to aid it in the manner proposed, and he was willing to meet our ancient enemy, now our present ally, midway on the ocean and there shake hands.

Mr. FLORENCE could see no analogy between the cases cited by the gentleman from Ohio, and that before the House. As to sending a vessel to Cape Verde he was influenced by natural benevolence of heart.

Mr. WAKEMAN moved to recommit the bill to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, where such amendments as proper could be made. Agreed to.

KANSAS.

The House passed, by a vote of 99 against 79, a bill for the relief of the people of Kansas, and repealing all the rules and regulations, purporting to be laws adopted at the Shawnee Mission, by a body of men claiming to be the Legislature, and declaring invalid all the acts and proceedings of that assembly; likewise providing for a new election of members to the Legislature, and pains and penalties for illegal voting and unlawful interference with the rights of voters.

A separate vote was taken on the preamble of the bill, declaring unjust and unwarranted the test oaths proscribed for voting or holding office in Kansas; and that the House Committee of Investigation report that the Legislature was not elected by legal voters, but was forced upon them by non-residents in violation of the organic act of the Territory, and having thus usurped legislative power, it enacted cruel and oppressive laws. Adopted, by 95 against 68. Adjourned.

[*Note.*—Owing to the bad working of the Southern lines, our Congressional report reached us in a very imperfect and confused state. We give the report relative to the Atlantic Telegraph bill as it reached us, though a special dispatch informs us that the bill was finally recommitted to the Committee of Ways and Means by a vote of 112 against 74. Thus indicating the probable success of the bill, after it shall have been slightly amended, as proposed by its friends.—*Rep.*]

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 17.

ERNESTINE ROSE and others petitioned for the right of suffrage for women.

A remonstrance from the citizens of Oswego was presented against discontinuing tolls.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

For amending the law relative to limited partnerships.

To increase the salaries of the State Prison Officers.

To provide for the payment of the money funded for the benefit of the Stockbridge Indians to an Indian party of the tribe in Wisconsin.

Mr. PETTY gave notice of a bill regulating the law of adoption.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. BRADFORD, to facilitate the formation of Educational Associations.

By Mr. BROOKS, to make certain the recording marriage ceremony.

The Attorney-General, in reply to the resolution o

[illegible] tain solely to cities and villages, states [illegible] article 6, section 18 of the Constitution, [illegible] the Governor nor Senate, or Legislature, have [illegible] point any officers whose duties are of a [illegible] character. He considers that one prominent [illegible] the new constitution was to decentralize [illegible] ernment by taking away the power [illegible] Governor, to confer it upon localities [illegible] election or appointment, and believes [illegible] that under Article 10, Section 2d, [illegible] whose duties pertain to cities or villages [illegible] elected only by the people of such cities or [illegible] or appointed by the officers, or in [illegible] by the authorities of such cities or [illegible] except in [illegible]

The Upper Canada bill was debated and made the special order for [illegible]

The resolutions conferring the right of suffrage on colored citizens was debated.

Mr. Brooks offered an amendment, requiring voters to be able to read the English language, which was accepted.

The resolutions were then tabled and ordered to be printed.

The concurrent resolutions to adjourn from Friday till Tuesday were adopted.

BILLS PASSED.

To amend the act relative to Banks, Banking Associations, and Individual Bankers.

Relative to summonses from the New York Marine Court.

To pay the expenses of the Connecticut Boundary Commission.

To prevent the reburning of charcoal in Brooklyn.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 17.

Mr. LEAVENWORTH introduced a substitute for the Quarantine bill. It provides as follows: That the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and Comptroller shall approve the site selected and the improvements designed; that the Commissioners of the Land Office shall map out and sell, at appraisal or at the Merchants' Exchange, the old grounds, one-quarter of the amount for which they are sold to be paid down, and the balance in one, two and three years, at 6 per cent. interest.

The bill to provide for the appointment of Loan Commissioners by the Board of Supervisors was debated and progress reported.

The resolutions instructing the Committee to report a Registry Law for the State was debated by Mr. VARNUM in favor, and by Mr. MAHEN against the law,

From Albany.

ANOTHER GREAT RISE IN THE HUDSON—ACCIDENT ON THE HUDSON RIVER ROAD—SUICIDE.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 17.

The river rose considerably last night. The lower part of South Broadway is flooded. Owing to past experience preparations were made, and consequently the destruction of property was trifling as compared with the recent flood.

The flood is higher than at any previous freshet, except those of 1839 and last week.

The up-train over the Hudson River Road from New-York this morning ran off the track through the misplacement of the switch of the Berkshire and Hudson Road. The engineer, named SHOOK, residing in Hudson, reversed the engine, blew the whistle and jumped off, injuring himself very much. None of the passengers were hurt.

A man, unknown, of respectable appearance, supposed to be just in from Boston, jumped off a ferry-boat this morning, while crossing the river. He told the passengers to make way, and quietly jumped over.

News from Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Feb. 17.

The Kansas correspondent of the *Republican* says that a bill authorizing the Courts to admit bail in certain cases, vetoed by Gov. GRABY, has been passed over his head with but one dissenting vote in the House.

The Commissioners appointed to investigate the charges against Surveyor-General CALHOUN have reported in his favor.

Gen. CLARKE, charged with killing Mr. BARBOUR, has given himself up and entered a recognizance to appear before the Court in March.

Michigan Legislature.

DETROIT, Tuesday, Feb. 17.

The Legislature adjourned on Monday noon. Acts were passed, disposing of the lands given the State by the General Government to certain railroad companies; a banking law, to be submitted to the people in 1858; granting aid to Michigan emigrants in Kansas; and organizing an independent Supreme Court. Resolutions were adopted, instructing our Congressmen to admit Kansas as a Free State.

The Convention of Radical Abolitionists.

AUBURN, Tuesday, Feb. 17.

The Convention of Radical Abolitionists adjourned this evening. The day was consumed in speaking by Mr. GARRISON and others, who not only denounced the Federal Constitution, the political parties of the day, and the press, but the American Church as irreligious. The meeting was tedious, and the attendance small.

The Southern Mail, &c.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Feb. 17.

New-Orleans papers of Wednesday of last week are to hand, but they contain no news of consequence.

All the trains from Philadelphia came through in good time to-day, and travel is fully resumed.

Loss of the Schooner Villette.

HALIFAX, Tuesday, Feb. 17.

The schooner *Villette*, hence for New-York, was totally lost off Cross Island on the 11th inst.

Personal.

☞ The following dispatches in relation to Dr. KANE, the first of which is directed to Mr. HENRY GRINNELL, have been received in this city:

HAVANA, Feb. 13, 1857.—Dr. KANE is still alive, but cannot last through the day. His mind keeps right. He has just bid his friends and countrymen farewell. WILLIAM MORTON.

At a late hour last night the following dispatch was received:

HAVANA, Feb. 13, 1857.—Dr. KANE is dying. He cannot live but a few moments. Mind right; departing very hard.

PETER G. WEBSTER, of New-York, has been admitted to practice as an Attorney and Counselor in the Supreme Court of the United States.

That "Irish Row."

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: Will you permit one of "the Irish" of this City to call to your attention the fact, that there are over 200,000 natives of Ireland, within ten square miles of your office, minding their lawful business, who ought no more to be aspersed for "the row" at Bergen Hill, than ought this whole country for the Burdell murder, the Philadelphia "Killers," or the Baltimore "Plug-Uglies."

Your sweeping assault on our whole class, on account of a few sots, or scoundrels, maddened by liquid poison, would in justice require this commentary to be made public. T. D. McGEE.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Feb. 17, 1857.

[Advertisement.]

☞ In BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA are combined a tonic, laxative and disinfectant. It strengthens the stomach, regulates the secretions, and refines and quickens the sluggish and infected blood. In diseases of the Lungs, Scrofula, Dropsy and all eruptions, its curative effect astonishes the most sanguine. KEMP'S WORM PASTILLES are at once agreeable, harmless and irresistible. Sold by D. T. LANMAN & Co., wholesale druggists, No. 69 Water-street, New-York, and by all druggists. Sarsaparilla, $1, and Pastilles, 25c. per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

THE POTENT REMEDY.—It is a well known truth that as a purgative medicine there is none equal to the Brandreth pills. They purify the blood, and thus remove out of the course of the circulation all those humors which cause pain and suffering; and they are safe in all ages and conditions of life. Beware of counterfeits. All pills with No. 241 Broadway on the side label are counterfeits. Purchase at principal office, No. 48 Brandreth Building, Nos. 335 and 417 Broadway. Sold also at No. 52 Division-street. 25 cents a box.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—The whole world has, with one voice, indorsed the favor of these wonderful medicines as being the only remedy for old wounds, sore legs, sore breasts, even when all other remedies have failed. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London; and by all druggists, at 25c., 62½c., and $1 per pot or box.

[Advertisement.]

GAS! GAS!!—Gas Fixtures for the Spring trade. Several new patterns more beautiful in design and finish than ever offered before. Call at our great Manufacturing Dépôt, No. 376 Broadway.

ARCHER, WARNER & Co.

[Advertisement.]

ATTENTION is directed to the public to an entire new application of the STEREOSCOPE, the specimens now exhibited at his Gallery; they surpass in artistic grace any work of the Camera Obscura produced, and are as unlike the ephemeral diversions of the Art which obtain a transient currency as possible. The artistic community unite in awarding them the highest place ever attained by a Camera Picture. Chemical discoveries made within the past year have established the complete durability of the PHOTOGRAPH, while the cost of its production has been materially lessened. Every grade of Portraiture, from the exquisitely elaborated Miniature to the life-size picture, is readily produced. The corps of artists associated with Mr. BRADY have no superiors in this country. The durability of each picture is guaranteed, and those who are likely to be diverted by the inartistic novelties which from time to time attract public attention will please bear this in mind. On and after the 20th instant PHOTOGRAPHS will be produced at BRADY'S Lower Gallery, No. 205 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st.

[Advertisement.]

☞ ANDERS' LIQUID IODINE, OR PURE IODINE WATER, is a medicine indorsed by the faculty as a certain cure for Consumption. It has cured thousands.

ANDERS' LIQUID IODINE, OR PURE IODINE WATER, is no quack article, but a genuine cure for the worst cases of Rheumatism, and may be depended upon.

ANDERS' LIQUID IODINE, OR PURE IODINE WATER, is unapproached by any medicine ever known, for the thorough eradication from the system of that terrible scourge Scrofula.

ANDERS' LIQUID IODINE, OR PURE IODINE WATER, never fails in curing the Palsy. It acts like a charm and makes the patient healthier and stronger than ever.

ANDERS' LIQUID IODINE, OR PURE IODINE WATER, cures disorders arising from impurity of the blood, heart disease, liver complaint, &c., without fail.

ANDERS' LIQUID IODINE, OR PURE IODINE WATER, is sold at $1 a bottle by ANDERS & FOSDICK, No. 3 Second-avenue, and No. 862 Broadway; C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, and MRS. HAYES, Brooklyn.

[Advertisement.]

GAS FOR THE COUNTRY.—Gas apparatus, after the Patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company.—C. R. WOODWORTH & Co. are now offering for sale a most complete, cheap, simple and efficient gas machine, adapted in all respects to the wants of private dwellings, public and private schools, churches, colleges, factories, foundries, hotels, watering places, &c., as well as of towns and villages. Details will be furnished, by applying in person or by letter to the office of the Company, where a machine can be seen in operation, and descriptive pamphlets obtained.

C. R. WOODWORTH & Co.,
No. 74 Wall-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ A Retired Physician, whose sands of life have nearly run out, discovered whilst living in the East Indies a certain cure for consumption, bronchitis, asthma, coughs, colds, and general debility. Wishing to do as much good as possible, he will send to such of his afflicted fellow beings as request it, this recipe, with full and explicit directions for making it up and successfully using it. He requires each applicant to inclose him one shilling; three cents to be returned as postage on the recipe, and the remainder to be applied to the payment of this advertisement. Address Dr. H. JAMES, No. 19 Grand-street, Jersey City, N. J.

[Advertisement.]

S. COATES & Co., PORTABLE GAS WORKS.—We desire to call public attention to our newly-invented Gas apparatus, designed for country residences, factories, hotels, &c. These works are safe, efficient, and simple in their construction, and warranted to give entire satisfaction. We guarantee purchasers against prosecution by the Maryland Portable Gas Company, or any other parties, for alleged infringement of their patents. Apply to S. COATES & Co., Office No. 376 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The firm of DEVENOGE & CHARLES is this day dissolved by mutual consent. LEON DEVENOGE.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 14, 1857. EDMUND C. CHARLES.

CHARLES' London Cordial Gin Dépôt is removed to No. 40 Broadway, at which location I shall carry on the business as heretofore. EDMUND C. CHARLES.

[Advertisement.]

PHRENOLOGY.—Strangers and citizens will find the Phrenological Cabinet an agreeable place to visit. It contains many rare curiosities. Examinations, with charts, and written discriptions of character, given when desired. Rooms always open and free to visitors. No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Great excitement has been produced in the theatrical world by the presentation of COBB's great story of "Orion, the Gold Beater," at PURDY'S National Theatre. It is performed nightly to overflowing houses. Go see it to-night, and with it the pantomime of the "Magic Pills," and drama of the "Blind Boy."

[Advertisement.]

CARPETINGS, OIL-CLOTHS,
and
CURTAINS AND CURTAIN MATERIALS,
For sale at reduced prices, by
PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 534 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

"OLD FOLKS AT HOME" TWICE TO-DAY—At BARNUM's MUSEUM. This is one of the most choice and beautiful of all the moral prize dramas written for the Museum. It is to be repeated this afternoon and evening.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 185, 187 and 189 Water-street, and No. 5 Murray-street, New-York.

MARRIED.

ROBMAN—LORILLARD.—In this City, on Monday, Feb. 16, at Grace Church, by Rev. Dr. Taylor, HENRY S. ROBMAN to ELIZABETH BAYARD, daughter of the late Jacob Lorillard.

DIED.

SEAMAN.—In this City, on Monday, Feb. 16, ELIZABETH B., daughter of the late Capt. John Seaman.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of her brothers-in-law, Rev. Thomas Mallaby and Dr. Seth Geer, are invited to at end her funeral, without further invitation, at the residence of Dr. Geer, No. 324 4th-av., on Thursday morning, 19th inst., at 11 o'clock precisely. Her remains will be taken to Staten Island for burial. Carriages will be in attendance at Vanderbilt Landing on the arrival of the 1 o'clock boat from New-York.

EBLING.—In this City, on Monday, Feb. 16, of water on the brain, PHILLIP A. EBLING, the beloved son of Joseph E. and Mary A. Ebling, aged 14 years, 1 month and 16 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, foot of East 121st-st., Harlem, this (Wednesday) morning, at 11 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Greenwood.

HALSEY.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Feb. 17, JACOB LAFAYETTE, youngest child of Jacob L. and Mary C. Halsey, aged 7 months and 17 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, at the house of his parents, No. 145 East 21st st., at 10½ o'clock on Thursday morning next.

DONALDSON.—In this City, on Monday, Feb. 16, after a lingering illness, JAMES H. DONALDSON, in the 32d year of his age.

His friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father-in-law, Wm. Harnett, No. 54 Lexington-av., on Wednesday, Feb. 18, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

FAIR.—In this City, on Tuesday afternoon, Feb. 17, at his residence, No. 21 Jay-st., after a lingering illness, ROBERT FAIR, son of the late Thomas Fair.

The funeral will take place on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation. His remains will be taken to the Friends' burial ground for interment.

HUNCKEY.—On Tuesday, Feb. 17, HENRIETTA EMMA, daughter of Jno. and Alphonsia Hunckey, aged 17 months and 2 days.

Services on Thursday, Feb. 19, at 3 o'clock P. M.

☞ Washington, D. C., papers please copy.

BERDELL.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Feb. 17, of inflammation of the lungs, EVA, adopted daughter of Thos. B. and Julia C. Berdell, in the 4th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 127 Remsen-st., without further invitation.

TAYLOR.—At Fort Lee, on Sunday, Feb. 15, at the residence of his father, of consumption, THOMAS K. TAYLOR, in the 30th year of his age.

Members of Lafayette Lodge, No. 64, and Acacia Lodge, and fraternity in general, are invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Wednesday,) at 1 o'clock P. M., at Canal-st. Ferry. Carriages will be in readiness to convey them to Greenwood.

DISBROW.—At New-Rochelle, on Tuesday morning, Feb. 17, after a short illness, MRS. CATHARINE S. DISBROW, aged 55 years and 10 months.

Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment. Will leave the New-Haven Depôt at 10½ o'clock Friday morning.

GELSTON.—In Canandaigua, N. Y., on Monday, Feb. 16, at the residence of Judge Taylor, after a short illness, Miss GELSTON, daughter of the late John Gelston, of this City.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..FEB. 17.

$15,000	Miss. State 6s...	83½	100	Erie Railroad	s3	57⅝
30,000	do	b3 83½	1850	do	s3	58
1,000	do	83¾	300	do	s10	58
500	Louisiana St. 6s..	86	500	do	s30	58
5,000	N. Y. State 6s, '60	102	300	do	b10	58¼
3,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90.	90½	50	do	b60	58⅜
2,400	City 5s, '70....	92½	200	do	b60	58⅜
2,000	Hd. Riv. R. 1st m.	97	450	do		57⅝
2,000	Hd. Riv. R. 2d m.	86	100	do	b30	58½
3,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	98¾	300	do	s30	57⅝
20,000	do	b30 86	100	do	b30	58
5,000	do	b60 98¾	700	do	b60	58¼
5,000	do	97⅞	50	do	s10	57⅜
10,000	do	b60 98¾	300	do	s60	57⅝
3,000	Ter. H. & A. 2d M..	70	300	do	s4m	57⅝
38	National Bank.....	107¾	100	do	s12m	57
11	Bank of Com.....	104½	150	do	s3	57⅜
130	do	104¾	200	Hudson River R.	b60	28½
15	Ocean Bank.....	95	10	Third Avenue Rail.		87
10	Metropolitan Bank.	103½	100	Ill. Central Rail....		134
42	do	103	6	do		133
25	Park Bank.....	99¾	148	Galena & Chic. Rail.		104
18	Am. Exch. Bank...	114⅞	50	do	b60	105
100	Cumb. Coal Co...	s7	17¾	100	Ch. & Rock I. R.	b60	99½
50	do		17¾	100	do	s3	99¾
100	do	s30	17¾	200	Reading Railroad		79¾
75	R. R. Stock Co..	s5	18	375	do	b60	79¾
275	Mo. Trust Co.....	c	8	50	do	s10	79¾
50	Del. & H. Co. Can.	s30	117¾	200	do	s30	79⅞
500	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	b60	90	1000	do		79¾
400	do	c	89⅜	100	do	b3	79¾
50	do	s3	89⅜	500	do	s3	79¾
200	do	b15	89⅜	300	do	s30	79⅞
100	do	s30	89⅜	400	do	s3	79
100	do	c	89⅜	50	do	b60	79⅝
100	do	s30	89¼	50	M. S. & N. I. R.		75
500	do	s60	88	100	do	b15	76
50	do	b30	88⅜	200	do	b15	75⅜
50	Cleve. C. & C. R. R.	101½	100	do	c	75¾
350	Clev. & Tol. R.....	72⅜	257	do		75⅜
200	do	c	72⅜	150	do	b30	76
200	do	s30	72⅝	50	do	s60	75
200	do	s10	72⅝	50	do	s60	75¼
650	do		72⅜	100	do	b30	75⅜
100	do	b15	72⅜	100	do	s30	75
300	do	b60	74	350	do	c	75¼
8	N. H. & Hart R....	122	25	Panama Railroad..		93
25	La Crosse & Mil. R.	70¾	30	do	b60	94
25	Mich. Cen. R. R....	94	20	do		92½
10	Clev. & Pitts. R. R.	58				

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	Virginia 6s.....	91¾	50	Cle. & Toledo R.	b60	74
50	Ill. Cent. Rights.	133¾	200	do	s10	73½
1,000	Ill. F'd Bds. w.p.	94	150	do		73½
200	Cumb. Coal Co.	b60 17¾	100	do	s10	73⅝
100	do	s60 17¾	10	do		73¾
100	do	17¾	200	do	b30	73¾
600	Reading R. R....	s60 78½	350	Erie R. R.	s5	57½
250	do	78¾	400	do	b60	58
100	do	s60 78¾	50	do	b3	57½
100	do	s3 78¾	500	do		57¾
50	M. S. & N. Ia. R. R.	74½	50	Hud. Riv. RR...	b60	98
200	do	74¾	11	Illinois Cent. R. R.		134
6	do	75	55	Gal. & Chic. R. R.		104
100	do	b3 74¾	5	La Crosse & Mil. R.		70½
200	do	b60 75¾	10	do		70½
37	Chic. & Ri. I. R....	99¾	12	N. Y. Cent. RR.....		88½
25	do	98				

TUESDAY, Feb. 17—P. M.

The inquiry for Money to-day was more active than on Monday. Three or four of the large Banks have temporarily withdrawn nearly the whole of their call loans from the Brokers to accommodate regular mercantile customers with discounts. And in addition to this cause of an extra pressure for temporary loans, the Foreign Banking houses are using their money in the purchase of cheap bills. The rates on London, to-day, are 108¾@108⅞ for prime names, and the cash transactions for the packet to-morrow scarcely average the inside figure. The supply is liberal from the South, though mostly under the control of three or four prominent houses. The clearances of Cotton, for the week, from the Southern ports, are about 108,000 bales—equal to an exchange of six million dollars, part of which has been taken at Mobile and New-Orleans as low as 106¼@106⅜ ₱ cent. on London. These large operations, being coincident with the unusually heavy import of Foreign Goods at New-York the past week, have caused an activity not only in money, in the ordinary sense, but in the movement of Gold itself, which, temporarily and very naturally, increases the dearness of interest, but which really presents none of the characteristics of "pressure" or "panic," and which is as far from denoting a "crisis" as a remunerative trade on both sides the commercial account with Foreign States could possibly be. That the demand upon New-York capital will bear heavily for a week or two there is no question, but that the supply of means, at the enhanced price which such a trade can well afford to pay, will be equ

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI.....NO. 1691. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

...NOW IT WAS THAT ...TO HAVE A CHANCE —...LOYD, AND TOUCEY TO ...HIS CABINET, AND PROBABLY CASS, ...BROWN AND THOMPSON—FIRE-EATERS ON ...—RECIPROCITY TREATY WITH ...—TAMMANY HALL.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES.]

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 17, 1857.

Probabilities respecting the *personnel* of Mr. BUCHANAN'S Government are narrowing down rapidly to the compass of a very few names—chiefly of the very gentlemen whom I named to you as early as the beginning of December. I then wrote to you, and I have seen no reason since for changing the *guess*, (it is nothing more,) that CASS, J. GLANCY JONES, FLOYD, of Virginia, and either TOUCEY or CLIFFORD from New England, would probably form a part of the new Government. If "what every body says" proves true, my prediction will be astonishingly verified. To these four gentlemen may now be added BROWN of Tennessee, and, possibly, THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. BELL'S friends, or rather politico-speculating partisans, have urged him incessantly for the post of Secretary of the Interior, and fears have been felt at moments, lest their efforts should be attended with success. It is deemed more likely, now, that he will be passed over.

The all-engrossing question, of course is, who will receive the port-folio of Secretary of State? Let me assure you that Mr. ROBERT J. WALKER has but a faint chance of obtaining either that or *any other* Cabinet position, his friends to the contrary notwithstanding. The outside pressure in his favor, after the November election, was concocted, and received its first impulse at the New York Hotel, and in the office of Mr. BENNEWORTH, in Wall street. It was intended to secure the Collectorship of your port to the latter gentleman, (he now wants a foreign mission,) a perpetuity of letter distribution and liquor to poor FOWLER, and general control of local and federal patronage to the 4,600 of your City, and the Plitt-Forneyites of Philadelphia. JEFFERSON DAVIS, RUNNELS, and the Fire-eaters generally, saw their interests in the same direction, and kept the ball in motion, though on a broader field. The first aspiration had been exclusively towards grabbing, monopolies, money bags, spoils of place, and the mere bread and cheese of politics. WALKER'S Southern comrades, however, conceived that they had a right to look for a much wider sweep of mischief, from his restless, unscrupulous mind, than could be effected if his sphere of action were confined to the Treasury Department. A regular bedlamry game of blind man's buff with the international and financial relations of the country, was hoped for, if he could be smuggled into the post of Secretary of State. His reign would have been the millennium of buccaneers and fillibusters, with a National debt at its close of five hundred millions, and war with all creation. A renewal towards Spain of the wolf-and-lamb scheme of SOULE, was avowedly part of the programme, and hot-house—that is, hot-water—development was to take the place of healthy, natural expansion. No honest statesman *could*, by any possibility, have procured the quantity of that quality of backing which Mr. WALKER has had at Wheatland. Petitionary letters from Senators, members of Congress, merchants, (but few of the latter have been obtainable,) politicians of high and low degree have been begged, bought, bullied and intrigued for, until it was calculated that failure was impossible to so powerful a supporting force. Hence the enthusiasm of the conspirators, and the positiveness of their assertions that Mr. WALKER would be Secretary of State. To this has been added, within a fortnight, the bold wile of writing and telegraphing through the country that Mr. WALKER'S appointment was already decided on, in order to elicit that *ex post facto* indorsement which comes, as a matter of course, from the supine, interested and cowardly. The ground-swell of popular sentiment, both North and South, has been against so fatal a selection; and even if it had not, the correct, statesman-like instincts of the President elect have rendered him proof against entertaining so suicidal a project for his Administration.

A large share of the courage of Mr. WALKER'S allies, in demanding for him the Premiership, has been derived from the undisputed fact, that he justly enjoyed Mr. BUCHANAN'S confidence at the close of the administration of President POLK. In many respects, the part of Mr. WALKER'S history which immediately preceded 1848-9, was creditable to himself, and beneficial to the country. *If his hands were as clean, and he stood as free from political and personal taint now as he did then*, no such outcry would have been heard at the prospect of his elevation to the Secretaryship of State, and I think it more than probable that he would have been Mr. BUCHANAN'S first choice. Mr WALKER'S filibustering identifications, disgraceful speculations, and objectionable associations *of the last few years*, form the ground-work of the insuperable objections to him in the public mind, and render it impossible for a Cabinet, worthy of confidence, to be constructed with him at its head.

It still remains to be answered—who will be Secretary of State? *Nobody knows*, and that is the only answer which is yet worth anything. COBB is favorably thought of, and he is by far the best man in the field, although many of his friends believe that his superior fitness for Secretary of the Treasury may compel his botunding his ambition to the latter place. CASS' name is again in the mouths of his friends, but not that I can discern with any better cause than the high personal estimation in which Mr. BUCHANAN holds him, and the apparent want of some one else to talk about. MARCY is, unfortunately, too little in favor at Wheatland to be spoken of much louder than a whisper; yet the general feeling is one of regret that he is out of the question. Mr. SLIDELL'S appointment would be hailed with universal enthusiasm; but his resolution is unwavering to accept of no Cabinet place. The suggestion has been made that the "right man" might be found on the bench of the Supreme Court, but I am not able to inform you who is referred to. In a little time—an the 25th inst., it is said—we shall know all about it, and until then all the "*guesses*" in the world are permissible, and *all* may prove to have been shadows without substance.

I have never ceased to reiterate, in these occasional letters, that the policy of Mr. BUCHANAN would prove to be an eminently national and conservative one. I am sorry not to have been able to carry complete conviction to your mind in this respect. The TIMES has not ceased to "hope for better things," but with an occasional "can any good come out of" a Democratic Administration, which is not a little amusing to a wool-dyed Democrat, who can scarcely imagine political wisdom outside of his own fold. The event will prove that we know our man more accurately than you can know them. There is more danger, in the long run, lest the anti-sectional, national programme which Mr. BUCHANAN will adopt, should expose him to Southern hostility—under the lead of DAVIS, TOOMBS, ATCHISON, and their sympathizers, than that he should continue to be misunderstood at the North. *Since the visit, however, in November last, of Governor Wise, to Wheatland*, the National party at the South has found its nucleus both in men and in the press. It was even the wish of these latter, that the substance of the bill which passed the House to-day, repealing the laws of Kansas, should be adopted by the Senate, and that Mr. BUCHANAN should thus be enabled to begin his Administration with a clear field to *refrain* from acting on. Were the phraseology of that bill less objectionable—pronouncing dogmatically, as it does, against the rights of the Shawnee Mission Legislature, and declaring its acts invalid,—the Senate would, I think, have adopted it. It may even now compel an amendment. Our friends deplore that the legality issue should have been tacked, with so little policy, on so important a measure, as it may prevent the greatest stone of scandal from being levered away, before the 4th of March, from Slavery politics. Notwithstanding this, however, and even if the relief so much needed is not granted by the present Congress, no countenance whatever will be given to the faction at the South which would compel the President elect to *force* Kansas into the Union as a Slave State, against the will of the people of the Territory, and in opposition to the spirit of the Kansas-Nebraska law. If the question of Slavery or Freedom in Kansas is not virtually settled this Winter, it will be left, *entirely* and *exclusively*, to the decision of the majority of the inhabitants of that Territory, when its future institutions shall be. *That is*, Kansas, with the consent and wish of Mr. BUCHANAN'S Southern rational friends, at the head of whom will stand Messrs. WISE and SLIDELL, may be free, uninfluenced by border ruffianism, provided it decides to be free itself. The fulsome Slavery extensionism of the last few years will be abandoned entirely. On this account justice seems to demand that the impartial Press of the Free States should begin to extend the olive branch to the South, and express their appreciation of the services which have made it acceptable. I am convinced that it would already be *cordially* accepted by the Southern masses, as a result of the liberal foreshadowings which have taken place at Wheatland. Fire-eaters and intervention Abolitionists are beginning to sink back into the impotent positions they occupied twenty years ago.

I rejoice to see that the Havana *Diario*, of the first week of this month, has taken up the subject of free-trade, as discussed by the TIMES in its articles on Cuba and Cuban commerce. Nothing is more needed than a friendly and dispassionate consideration of our relations with the Spanish West Indies, in the tone and spirit which the *Diario* points out. The American Government neither wants to buy, beg, borrow, or steal a solitary acre of Spanish Territory, but nearly all the filibustering endeavors of our superfluous population have had their origin in the protectionist absurdities which exclude, on the one hand, our corn, fish, lumber, and on the other sugar and tobacco. If a reciprocity treaty for Cuba, on the basis, if not to the extent, of the one which connects us with Canada, could be negotiated with the Court of Madrid, it would be a wise stroke of policy on the part of the American Government, and the safest method of repelling hostile attempts, which could be adopted by Spain. If the time, after that, should come when Cuba is indispensable to us, it would, under the altered relations, be easy to acquire it by purchase. It is confidently predicted by some of Mr. BUCHANAN'S friends, that before 1860 Cuba will belong to the United States. I do not believe it; but I do believe that a sure method will be devised of remedying the inefficiency of Mr. DODGE, and that a new commercial basis, of a more liberal character, will be insisted on. A policy is desirable which is sufficiently conciliatory to mollify Spanish pride, offended by the Ostend Manifesto and the forays of 1853; but also firm and careful in choosing the most direct means to put an end to the vexed question of our relations with the West India possessions of Queen ISABELLA.

I meant to have communicated to you an epitome of the information which reaches me, respecting your Tammany Hall rebels and the squirmings of the residuum of the tail end of SCHELL, SICKLES, FOWLER, &c.—ism; but it is hardly worth while. I will wait for the Coroner's inquest. It will come off before many days. They say here that FOWLER and SCHELL have consummated a bargain by which to attain the objects of their respective longings. SCHELL is to give FOWLER the Hard influence, and is to receive from the Postmaster, in return, the Barnburner suffrage. The slip up will be, that like Satan's offer of "the earth and all things therein," each has trafficked away what he has no possession of or control over. It is "no go," gentlemen. First of all, though, we must see who is to be Secretary of State.

P. S.—*I am convinced, nearly beyond a doubt, that* CASS *is resolved on for the place of Premier.*

KANSAS POLITICS.

Serious Affray—Action of the Territorial Legislature—Critical Position of Affairs.

[FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.]

LECOMPTON, K. T., Saturday, Jan. 31, 1857.

A gentleman residing at Tecumseh has just informed me of an unfortunate occurrence that took place in that town last evening, or yesterday afternoon.

It appears that a correspondent of the Kansas *Tribune*, (Topeka,) named KAGY, has recently published several articles which Judge ELMORE considered personally injurious and offensive, and consequently the Judge determined to cane KAGY the next time he should meet him. Yesterday afternoon KAGY came into Tecumseh where Judge E. resides, and an opportunity was afforded for a collision. I learn that Judge ELMORE met KAGY on the steps of the Court-House, and after some harsh language between them he struck KAGY with a cane, whereupon the latter drew his revolver and fired, wounding the Judge very seriously, if not mortally, in his hip and thigh,—the ball passing through his private parts. Judge E. immediately drew his revolver and fired upon KAGY, and a general shooting affair then ensued,—KAGY, being slightly wounded, took refuge in the house of a man named OSBORN, and ELMORE being carried into the County Clerk's office.

The whole affair is considered a personal one, and no disposition was manifested by either party to make a political matter of it. I am not acquainted with KAGY, but if he was assaulted as reported, of course his friends will condemn the Judge. The latter I am well acquainted with, and for his own sake, as well as on account of his estimable wife and children, I deeply regret the circumstance. He is a native of Alabama. The late Senator ELMORE, of South Carolina, was his brother, and the present Senator FITZPATRICK is his brother-in-law. Mrs. E. is a relative of Senator BUTLER, of South Carolina. Although a strong Pro-Slavery man, Judge ELMORE has hitherto been quite conservative in his views, and was generally respected by the Free-State men as a fair kind of a man.

The action of the Legislature thus far is not in accordance with reported advice from leading Democratic politicians at Washington. A breach has been purposely effected with the Governor and an effort will be made to impair his standing with the Administration. The truth is, the Pro-Slavery Party is divided. The ultra portion, (a small minority,) headed by the leaders of last year, seek to perpetuate their own individual power and influence, by renewing agitation, if possible, and thereby deterring emigrants from coming to the Territory until they can perfect their plans. The ultra portion may be set down as anarchists. The conservative portion of the party regard GEARY as having acted as fairly and impartially as circumstances would permit, and, having become tired of strife, will now stand by GEARY in maintaining peace at all hazards.

The Legislative project in regard to a State Constitution is in a very unsatisfactory and dangerous shape. I have not time for particulars. Better, far better, would it be for the future welfare of the Territory, for the House of Representatives to pass the Toombs-Douglas bill, than for the Act calling a Convention to frame a State Constitution to become a law. The objections that were originally urged against the Toombs bill, although important then, are not so important now. I would ten times rather risk President PIERCE, to-day, in the appointment of Commissioners, &c., than the bill now before the Legislature. Let members of Congress of all parties consider the present condition of Kansas. Gen. PIERCE, the Washington *Union* and Gov. GEARY have lately manifested a desire to give fair play to the actual inhabitants of Kansas, and as Mr. BUCHANAN has no personal ends to serve beyond securing for his Administration an honorable name in history, I am not afraid to risk the fate of Kansas under the Nebraska bill in his hands. If the Toombs-Douglas bill can be passed now, it would be better than nothing. But what is most needed is simply *authority by act of Congress to call a new election after 30th March next.* The Organic Act, without doubt, contains such authority, but an expression by Congress in favor of such a measure would overcome all objections or obstacles—would relieve Mr. BUCHANAN of great embarrassments hereafter and secure to all parties equal and exact justice. Several prominent Democratic Senators have heretofore expressed themselves in favor of such a measure, and if the second section of Mr. GROW'S bill, without any preamble or additions in any way, could be got through the House, *it would forthwith pass the Senate.* So mote it be! Something must be done speedily to thwart the unfair project now before the Legislature.

Notwithstanding President PIERCE'S recommendation in his Message, that some of the obnoxious laws of Kansas should be repealed; notwithstanding Gov. GEARY'S calm and impartial review of the Kansas statutes and his efforts to procure their modification; notwithstanding urgent entreaties of Democratic Senators, and the promises of a few comparatively conservative members of the Kansas Legislature to the same effect, nothing has yet been done, *nothing will be done by the present Legislative Assembly likely to impair the efficiency of the Pro-Slavery organization, or afford the Free State men an equal chance at the polls.*

Let emigrants hurry to the Territory—not in a war-like attitude, but as peaceful bona *fide* settlers. Let them bring their families, their capital and their agricultural implements, and machinery of all kinds. No further difficulties of a hostile character need be feared. The people of St. Louis, the steamboat interest on the Missouri, and the merchants, mechanics and farmers of Western Missouri, are alike opposed to any further troubles, and will afford every possible assistance to emigrants, without distinction of party or section. Let those who come act like decent people, who know and desire to maintain their own rights, and respect the rights, feelings and institutions of the people of other States. Here in Kansas we are all anxious to make good our past losses and disappointments, and consequently nine-tenths of the present population of Kansas will support Gov. GEARY in his peace policy. Claims are advancing in price throughout the Territory. Leavenworth is quiet, and during the Spring will grow very rapidly, as the title may be regarded as settled. Lawrence is improving as fast as lumber can be obtained, and will soon have a population that will entitle it to be called a city. Lecompton is at a standstill and will turn out a losing operation, as the members of the Legislature are all disgusted with the town, its shanties, groggeries, cold victuals and miserable accommodations. The capitol building was commenced and $50,000 expended upon a basement—how or for what purpose is only known to the initiated. It is owned by a few individuals, and is so unfavorably located that three-fourths of the people of the Territory would, to-day, if they had the opportunity, vote to remove the Capital to some other part of the Territory. Pro-Slavery men, equally with others, are disgusted with Lecompton. Tecumseh is a thriving town, and improving rapidly. The buildings are principally brick and stone, and the town site unsurpassed for beauty and advantages. The residents of Tecumseh are generally conservatives from both sections of the Union. The Tecumseh bridge across the Kansas River has been commenced; workmen are now quarrying and delivering stone for the abutments and piers. The bridge will cost about $20,000, and will certainly prove a very profitable investment. Topeka is growing, also, and the "Yankees" who cannot get accommodations in Lawrence, generally go next to Topeka, with their "baked beans" and "codfish." The Waubousa settlement has been quite successful—being beyond the reach of disturbances. All the settlements about Fort Riley report health and prosperity. L.

IMPORTANT FROM THE RIVER PLATE PROVINCES.

Second Exploration of the River Salado—Capt. Page's Discoveries Confirmed—The First American Ship at the Rosario—Movement to Separate Buenos Ayres from the Provinces—Discovery of New Mines, &c.

We have received files of papers from Buenos Ayres to the 20th of December.

Advices from Parana are important.

The grand problem of the navigability of the Rio Salado or Juaramento, an affluent of the Parana had been satisfactorily solved. General ANTONIO TABOADO and his adventurous companions, having started for Santiago del Estero, had arrived safely at Santa Fé, and give the following report of their voyage:

The river Salado is navigable at all seasons, from Santa Fé to Sandia Paso; a distance of three hundred miles by land, but perhaps three times that distance by water, owing to the sinuosities of the River.

The only difficulty to be encountered is at one point, the Estero del Bracho, where the river is rather shallow; a difficulty that may easily be removed, and at a trifling cost.

On an average the bed of the river has 7½ feet water, and six feet at the lowest part.

From December to June the river will be navigable as far as the Province of Salta.

The Indians along the banks were perfectly inoffensive.

In commenting upon this, the *Nacional Argentino* remarks:

Such are the data transmitted to us. It would be superfluous to dwell on the importance of the affirmative solution given to the problem of the navigability of the Salado. Such an enterprise is sufficient to immortalize the Government under which it is achieved, and to transmit to posterity the names of those who patronised it.

By means of the navigation of the Salado, four Provinces, Santa Fé, Santiago, Tucuman, and Salta, are about to undergo a complete transformation; as also the Chaco, that always remained in its primitive barbarism, though some writers of other times were pleased to denominate it "the richest jewel in the crown of Spain."

Steam is the grand magician that will call into life a new agricultural, industrial, and commercial world.

The interior Provinces will be placed in rapid communication with the Parana and the Ocean; and by attracting hands and capital, will develope the inert and unexplored resources they contain.

The following intelligence indicating that a direct trade has been established between the Rosario, one of the chief towns in the Province of Santa Fé on the right Bank of the Parana, and the United States, is highly interesting. The *Confederacion* says:

This evening or to-morrow the American bark *Salem*, from Boston, will enter our port with a general cargo. The vessels *Warren* and *White* have also sailed subsequently to the *Salem*, from the same port with destination to the Rosario.

News latterly received from Liverpool, announce that the vessels were loading with general cargoes for the Rosario, one of which belongs to the house of Mr. BUNGE of Buenos Ayres.

Better still, we acquaint our readers that on board the *Salem* comes a North-American gentleman, Mr. BRACKET, owner of the cargo, who purposes establishing a powerful house in the Rosario, to keep up a permanent and considerable trade between this City and the United States.

An article published in the *Nacional*, of Buenos Ayres, and supposed to have an official origin, had created quite a sensation. The article proposes a separation of Buenos Ayres from the sister Provinces and its independence under the name of "The Republic of the Plate," with the ancient flag of the Argentine Republic.

Two mines—one of gold and the other of silver—has been discovered in the Province of Catamarca. They are reputed the richest that have yet been discovered.

In the Montevideo elections, the Government had triumphed by a large majority. No violence had taken place.

Personal.

WENDELL PHILIPS lectures this evening at Dr. Chapin's Church.

Senator DOUGLAS makes the principal speech at the banquet in honor of WASHINGTON on the 23d.

North and South—A Slight Contrast.

EDENTON, N. C., Saturday, Dec. 14, 1856.

WM. H. SEWARD, ESQ.—SIR: The object of this letter is to inform you that a black man, or negro, calling himself ANTHONY ADAMS, hailing from Port Jervis, New-York, has been in jail here since the 20th of June, at an expense of thirty cents per day, and will be sold, if his identity cannot be established by some respectable white person. His friends have been informed of his whereabouts, and that he certainly will be sold for his jail fees if some one who knows him does not come on and release him. He appears to be a quiet man.

His offence is that he came to *reside* in the State. Our laws will not allow Northern free negroes to settle among us.

It is a burning shame that the citizens of Port Jervis should allow a citizen to remain in jail simply because they are too penurious to come on and recognize him, and a damnable shame that the great State of New-York, after shrieking for negro freedom—voting for FREMONT and free negroes—should abandon one of her citizens. You being at the head of your Republican party—a man of sense and cunning—is the reason why I address you. If you *will* not help your friend, you must call on your friend HORACE GREELEY. Had it not been for Col. R. T. PAINE, who is in the House of Representatives, the negro would have been sold long since. Call on Col. PAINE for information.

Yours, &c., FRED. L. ROBERTS,

To this letter Mr. SEWARD replied as follows:

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 17, 1856.

DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 14th instant, informing me "That a black man, calling himself ANTHONY ADAMS, hailing from Port Jervis, New-York, has been in jail since the 20th of June last, at an expense of thirty cents per day, and will be sold if his identity cannot be established by some respectable white person—that his friends have been informed of his whereabouts, and that he certainly will be sold for his jail fees if some one who knows him does not come on and release him," has just been received.

The subject is entirely new to me, and I thank you, very sincerely, for the information.

I have at once written to a discreet person at Port Jervis, requesting that an agent, qualified by the necessary personal acquaintance with the person, may go to your place and effect the release.

Meantime, I beg you to do me the favor to obtain a statement of the jail fees and other expenses required for his liberation, and to draw on me, at sight, at this place, for the amount, and I will pay the same on sight of your draft, so that the danger which may result from delay at Port Jervis may be avoided.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

FREDERICK L. ROBERTS, Esq., Edenton, N. C.

Man Missing.

A man named BARNETT, newsman at Saugerties, is supposed to be drowned. He left Saugerties Wednesday morning to cross the ice to get the papers, and has not since been heard of. Much anxiety is felt in consequence.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—4 Hanover-st., and 181 Broadway.

IMPORTANT FROM NICARAGUA.

Walker's Position More Favorable.

The Costa Ricans Defeated on the San Juan by Col. Lockbridge.

DEFEAT OF THE ALLIES AT ST. GEORGE'S.

Arrival of Col. Titus with his Recruits at Greytown.

NEW ORLEANS, Tuesday, Feb. 17.

The steamer *Texas*, from Greytown 10th inst., has arrived at the Balize. The steamer *Tennessee*, from New-York, with recruits and ammunition for WALKER, had arrived at Greytown, as also had Col. TITUS with his recruits from Kansas.

Col. LOCKBRIDGE had proceeded up the river from Greytown to CODY'S Point, at the mouth of the Sarapiqui, where he attacked and defeated 300 Costa Ricans, with a heavy loss to the enemy, and but a trifling one to himself. His steamer's machinery getting out of order he was obliged to put back to Punta Arenas. After repairing he proceeded back again and it was thought at Punta Arenas that he would in a week be in full possession of the river,

The advices from WALKER'S position are to Feb. 3, received at Panama, by the *Orizaba*. These advices are undoubtedly from WALKER'S agents, and are to be accredited accordingly. It is stated that the Allies, under CANAS, had made their appearance in the vicinity of Rivas, but were driven back; also, that, on the 28th January, Gen. HENNINGSEN, with 400 troops, attacked 1,500 Costa Ricans at St. Georges, and, after driving them from their position, returned to Rivas.

WALKER'S whole force is rated at thirteen hundred men, of whom eleven hundred are fit for duty, and in good health and spirits, and having three month's supply of provisions and ammunition.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Mr. Buchanan's Cabinet—Conflicting Statements—Progress of the Investigating Committee, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 18.

It is now known here definitely that Mr. BUCHANAN did settle upon his Cabinet yesterday, but the wisest and shrewdest agents at Lancaster, of the various cliques, telegraph to-night that they are utterly unable to ascertain what the decision is.

The impression grows hourly that CASS is selected for Premier, notwithstanding Mr. BUCHANAN has frequently declared that his age put him out of the question. CASS'S appointment, however, settles the various difficulties. By it the new President avoids taking part in the Indiana quarrel by appointing either WRIGHT or BRIGHT, heading the rival factions. He also, in a measure, satisfies BRIGHT, who is for CASS next to COBB, and avoids the bitter hostility which he would have received from DOUGLAS, had he appointed BRIGHT. He also opposes the fire-eaters, who are bitterly opposed to giving COBB the Premiership. If CASS is Secretary of State, the appointment of JAKE THOMPSON to the Cabinet is more probable.

My dispatch of last night was botched. I did not refer to Mayor WOOD as a candidate for the Collectorship, but to his underatood desire to secure it for his own nominee.

The Corruption Committee are sitting to-night to finish the examination of witnesses. They again promise positively to report to-morrow. The effort to impeach the veracity of the witness SWEENEY is still making, but I see no reason to believe that it will be even partially successful. The greatest excitement prevails in anticipation of the report. S.

LATER.

Eleven o'clock P. M.—Dispatches from Lancaster, to-night, state, with apparent reliability, that Mr. BUCHANAN has telegraphed to COBB to know whether he will accept the Secretaryship of the Treasury under WALKER as Premier; also, that BRIGHT is to go into the Cabinet, and that the Douglas opposition is to be quieted by some other arrangement.

I give the various conflicting statements for what they may be worth. S.

[FROM OUR REGULAR TELEGRAPHIC REPORTER.]

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 18.

The *Union* of this morning contains a proclamation by the President, calling the Senate together on the 4th of March, as follows:

Whereas, Objects of interest to the United States require that the Senate should be convened at 12 o'clock on the 4th day of March next, to receive and act upon such communications as may be made to it on the part of the Executive:

Now, therefore, I, FRANKLIN PIERCE, President of the United States, have considered it to be my duty to issue this my proclamation, declaring that an extraordinary occasion requires the Senate of the United States to convene for the transaction of business at the Capitol, in the city of Washington, on the 4th day of March next, at 12 o'clock at noon of that day, of which all who shall at that time be entitled to act as members of that body are hereby required to take notice.

Given under my hand and the seal of the United States, at Washington, this 16th day of February, Anno Domini 1857, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-first.

By the President: FRANKLIN PIERCE.

W. L. MARCY, Secretary of State.

Mr. BUCHANAN will be in Washington about the 26th inst. Apartments have been secured for him at Kirkwood House.

The Senate was in Executive Session to-day on the nominations for the Navy. A warm debate sprung up in view of the fact that Courts of Inquiry for officers aggrieved by the action of the late Naval Board, may recommend the restoration of a sufficient number of those heretofore suspended to fill the present vacancies in the Navy.

A day has been set apart by the Senate for the disposal of the Kansas Judgeship nomination.

The President has approved of the Wagon Road Bill.

The Investigating Committee was prevented from reporting to-day in consequence of the arrival of witnesses, and their examination. The Committee are to have a meeting to-night, to arrange for to-morrow.

U. S. Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 18.

No. 38. *Thomas Richardson* vs. *the City of Boston.*—Judge GRIER delivered the opinion of the Court, reversing the decree of the U. S. Circuit Court of Rhode Island, with costs, and remanding the cause with directions to award *venire facias de novo.*

No. 43. *Archibald Babcock* vs. *Edward Wyman.*—Judge MCLEAN delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the decree of the U. S. Circuit Court of Massachusetts, with costs and interest until paid.

No. 58.—*Thos. A. Bonalds, Executor, et al.* vs. *Jno. H. Lewis.*—Judge MCLEAN delivered the opinion of the Court, reversing the decree of the United States District Court of Alabama, with costs, and remanding the cause with further proceedings.

No. 100.—*Thos. Jackson, et al., Owners of the Steamboat Wetumpka*, vs. *the Steamboat Magnolia, Wm. F. Jones, Master.*—Argued by Mr. PHILLIPS for the appellees.

No. 101.—*Frederick Notube's heirs* vs. *Wm. W. Woodfolk.*—Submitted on record and printed arguments, by Mr. PIKE for the appellants, and by Mr. MEIGS for the appellees.

No. 102.—*Wm. Byers* vs. *Francis Surget.*—Argued by Mr. LAWRENCE for the appellee.

No. 103.—*Boswell Beebe et al.* vs. *Wm. Russell.*—Submitted on record and printed arguments by Mr. LAWRENCE for the appellants and by Mr. PIKE for the appellee.

XXXIVth Congress.....Second Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 18.

Mr. WILSON introduced a bill to procure a marble bust of the late Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, WM. CUSHING, of Massachusetts.

Mr. STUART introduced a bill to amend the Patent Office laws.

Mr. SEWARD reported a bill providing for the exploration of the River Niger.

The bill to prevent the counterfeiting of United States coin was passed; also, a bill supplementary to the act of March, 1851, to ascertain and settle private land claims in California.

The Senate passed the bills dividing Missouri and Texas, each into two judicial districts.

Mr. GWIN gave notice of his intention to introduce bills authorizing the construction of Northern, Southern and Central Pacific Railroads, and securing the right of preëmption on California lands.

Mr. BELL, of New-Hampshire, presented a petition from the Boston, Concord and Montreal Railroad Company, praying for a grant of lands to enable them to pay the debts contracted in constructing the road.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 18.

PASSAGE OF THE SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH BILL.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, reported back from the Committee of Ways and Means the Senate's Submarine Telegraph bill, with the following amendments, namely: That citizens of the United States shall have the right to the use of the line for all time, instead of fifty years; "that the United States and the citizens thereof shall enjoy the use of the said Submarine Telegraph communication for all time, on the same terms and conditions which shall be stipulated in favor of the Government of Great Britain, and the subjects thereof, recognizing the equality of rights among the citizens of the United States in the use of the said Submarine communication, and the lines of telegraph which may at any time connect with the same at its terminus on the coast of Newfoundland and the United States, in any contract so to be entered into by such person, persons, or association with that Government, and providing that it shall be in the power of Congress, after ten years, to terminate the contract on a year's notice."

An ineffectual effort was made to table the bill, which was passed amended as above, by a vote of 112 against 81. The amendments require the concurrence of the Senate.

THE TARIFF.

The House went into Committee on the Tariff bill.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, presented a bill, and explained that it was that reported by a majority of the Committee of Ways and Means last session, and modified by adding various articles to the free list and leaving the item of wool with a proviso, that all wool of the value of fifteen cents or less, and fifty cents and over per pound, at the port of importation, shall be duty free, and leaving the intermediate kinds with the present duty of thirty per cent. Lead, hemp, iron and sugar remain as they are. This bill would reduce the revenue six millions of dollars directly, and probably four to six millions indirectly, by the facilities it would give the manufacturing interests of the country.

This, after a debate and the offering of other propositions, was agreed to as a substitute for Mr. MILLSON'S bill, which contemplated a reduction on all the present schedules. The former is still open to amendment.

The Committee rose.

THE COINAGE BILL.

The House concurred in the Senate's amendment to the coinage bill, making it lawful for two years to pay out at the mint the new cents authorized to be coined, for the fractional parts of the Spanish and Mexican dollar. Adjourned.

Nomination of United States Senator for New-Jersey, &c.

TRENTON, Wednesday, Feb. 18.

Hon. JOHN R. THOMSON has received the Democratic Caucus nomination for United States Senator. The joint meeting of the Legislature takes place to-morrow. A bill to extend the Morris and Essex Railroad to the Hudson River passed the House to-day.

Congressional Nominations in Connecticut.

HARTFORD, Wednesday, Feb. 18,

Hon. EZRA CLARK, Jr., of the Fi st Congressional District, and Hon. SIDNEY DEAN, of the Third District, were to-day renominated to Congress.

Nomination for Governor of Connecticut.

HARTFORD, Wednesday, Feb. 18.

Hon. SAMUEL INGHAM was unanimously nominated for Governor by the Democrats to-day.

Nova Scotia Legislature.

HALIFAX, N. S., Wednesday, Feb. 18.

In the Legislature to-day, Hon. Mr. JOHNSTON moved a resolution declaring a want of confidence in the Government. The House divided on it, and the Government were defeated by a majority of six. Two conservative members were absent. There is great excitement.

Arrest of an Editor as an Abolition Agent.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Feb. 18.

V. S. LUDWIG, formerly an editor of a German paper in this city, was arrested at Savannah on Friday, as an Abolition agent, and notified to leave the city under the penalty of a coat of tar and feathers.

Railroad Accidents.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE LAKE SHORE RAILROAD.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Feb. 18.

The Express train going East on the Lake Shore Railroad was thrown off the track by the breaking of a rail yesterday morning, near Dunkirk, and two cars were precipitated down a high embankment. Miss BRAINARD, of Attica, and an Irishman were killed, and several others more or less injured.

REPORTED ACCIDENT ON THE HUDSON RIVER ROAD.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 18.

It is reported that a freight train over the Hudson River Road ran off the track last night, or early this morning, killing the engineer and several cattle.

Condition of the Hudson River.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 18.

The flood continues, but the water is gradually falling. The repairing on the Hudson River Road has been stopped. The weather is very mild and damp.

NEWBURG, Wednesday, Feb. 18.

Regular communication between Fishkill and Newburg by the Ferry-boats was resumed to-day.

The Ship Columbian and Schooner Pocahontas Ashore.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Feb. 18.

The ship *Columbian*, with a cargo of railroad iron, went ashore off Charleston and bilged. She is insured in Boston.

The schooner *Pocahontas*, from New-York for Charleston, went ashore on Sullivan's Island. She would get off when lightened, if the weather held good.

U. S. Steamer Princeton.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Feb. 18.

The U. S. steamer *Princeton* has been ordered to the Philadelphia Navy Yard as the receiving ship, in place of the *Union*, sunk by the ice.

Celebration of St. Patrick's Day.

A meeting of delegates from fifteen Irish societies, to celebrate "St. Patrick's Day," was held at Montgomery Hall, Prince-street, last evening. Ex-Alderman DOHERTY was elected Chairman, and THOMAS CUSHING, Secretary. A Committee of five was named to invite military companies to participate in the celebration. It was resolved to meet every Tuesday till March 16.

Mr. DOLAN, the proprietor, presented a bill of the damages for furniture, glass, &c., broken on the last night of meeting, which was ordered to be paid. The Captain of the Police was in attendance to preserve order. The Chairman found [illegible] ingdom the amount of [illegible] presents a [illegible]

The Fogs—Movements of Ferry Steamers.

The fog was very dense on the East and North Rivers until the middle of the forenoon of yesterday, but a warm sun soon scattered it, so that it only lingered but lightly upon the rivers and docks. In the afternoon it became quite dense, and good judges decided that this third [illegible] of the term was the end of the present "cycle." The ferries again resumed operations with their wonted regularity. The Peck-slip Ferry ran no boats at all [illegible] o'clock P. M. of Tuesday, until one o'clock yesterday. The collision of the *Niagara*, already mentioned, damaged that boat about $600. No others sustained.

This suspension of the Peck-slip boats caused great confusion and delay among the foot-passengers, but the cartmen were in great tribulation, being obliged to be pelled to cross Grand-street and Division-street. This occasioned an immense rush at [illegible] that with the jam and the consequent [illegible] precedence, very lively scenes were witnessed, and there were several narrow escapes from broken limbs and other disasters.

FULTON FERRY.

The accidents to three of the boats of this Company, almost simultaneously on Tuesday morning, begat an unusual amount of caution in the [illegible] their boats; and during the forenoon only [illegible] were run, at irregular intervals. At 1 o'clock, however, the third boat was put on, and [illegible] were resumed. At 3 o'clock there was [illegible] turning fog.

HAMILTON-AVENUE AND ATLANTIC-STREET.

Only two boats were run through the day. A third boat will be put on when the [illegible] passed.

A large accumulation of people on one of the Catharine-street ferry bridges caused it to sink suddenly on one side, by which the crowd had a narrow escape from a cold bath.

At Roosevelt-street no boats have been run at all since late on Monday evening.

HOBOKEN FERRY.

The boats on this Ferry did not cross oftener than 30 and 45 minutes up to noon.

STATEN ISLAND.

The long route of these boats requires great caution in their movements; consequently there was some irregularity as to the arrival and departure up to 1 o'clock, when the boats left as usual.

The *Huguenot* made but three trips during the day to Port Richmond.

The *Hunchback* during the fog yesterday afternoon, while grouping her way down to Staten Island, came in collision with Fort Columbus, Governor's Island, and had her bow stove in, which caused her to make considerable water, but by the use of her steam pumps she succeeded in reaching Quarantine-slip, Staten Island.

The *Island City*, running in connection with the Flushing Railroad, resumed her regular trips yesterday, after having been laid up since Jan. 8, by reason of the ice in the East River and at Hunter's Point. There was great rejoicing among the Flushingites last evening at the prospect of being relieved from their daily pilgrimage by land from Hunter's Point to the Peck-slip or Fulton Ferries.

THE SOUND STEAMERS.

The *Bay State*, of the Fall River Line, which left that place on Monday, was so befogged on her return trip as to be obliged to stop near Sands Point, not being able to pick her way through the drift ice. The passengers becoming impatient of delay, took to the ice, and to the number of twenty-five or thirty, made for the shore; one man, whose name could not be ascertained, slumped through, and was with difficulty r

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Communication from Mayor Wood.

[illegible] at 5 o'clock, yesterday—the Pres[illegible]

[illegible] from the Mayor was received. The [illegible] to read it, but had not proceeded

[illegible] WILSON moved that the reading be sus[illegible] the usual number of copies be printed in [illegible] form, which motion was carried.

The communication is as follows:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 18, 1857.

GENTLEMEN: I return you my thanks for the [illegible] of the recommendation made [illegible] the communication of the 5th ultimo. The [illegible] promptitude with which the reforms suggested, especially with reference to a new City charter, were carried [illegible] practical effect, by the adoption of a proper [illegible] is evidence of your knowledge of the subject, [illegible] of your appreciation of the general [illegible] the people with reference to it.

[illegible] you suggest that the Legislature will give to your recommendation such respectful consideration as its importance, and the source from which it originates, [illegible] it to receive.

It appears to me that a form of charter which has obtained the approval of nearly every member of the late Board of the Common Council, and has been recommended by the Mayor, should receive the concurrence of the Legislature with little hesitation. It is [illegible] that body to assume that the constituted [illegible] of the people to be affected by [illegible] can be, and hence should be, entrusted with its construction. If these are either ignorant or unmindful of the true interests of those they represent, and to whom they are responsible, it is not to be supposed that legislators, who can not claim superior information or the possession of superior intelligence, and who acknowledge no accountability to either their official acts, are better qualified, or more competent, to determine a matter of this character. Therefore, we have a right to conclude that the charter submitted by us will be adopted, not only on the ground of our own better acquaintance with the practical wants of the City, and of the defects in the present charters, but upon the simple American Republican doctrine, that our community has the right to select its own form of municipal government, so long as it is not repugnant to the Constitution of the United States or of the State of New-York.

With these views, so obviously correct, I am forced to conclude that several schemes relative to this City, already presented to the Legislature, and others in contemplation, equally obnoxious, cannot receive the indorsement of that body. It will be, indeed, not only an unfriendly omission not to pass the form of charter we have presented, but a positive infraction of our inherent rights, to force upon us another which in its provisions is abhorrent to our pride, adverse to our well-being and good government, and an insult to our own intelligence.

PUBLIC FINANCES.

I regret that no improvement has been manifested either in the management of this important department of the City Government, or in the general aspect of our fiscal affairs. The same reckless expenditure and loose manner of keeping and arranging accounts continue. Each department, with probably but one or two exceptions, conducts this part of its duties in a manner peculiarly its own; without, apparently, sufficient inclination or power, in any quarter, to adopt a general and uniform system of reform. I can but think, however, that much power rests in the Finance Department, over this whole subject; but it must be impartially exercised. There should be no rule applied to one department and not to the rest. Laws and regulations for the control and management of public business are intended to be operative, equally, upon all, and not to be the instruments of oppression in some cases, and of indulgence in others. If in time that where the head of a department, or of a bureau, has by gross neglect, or apparent corruption in the discharge of his duties, so conducted its affairs as to create suspicion, the rules of the Finance Department should be applied with stringency and circumspection; but there can be no reason why this course should not be applied to all, whether suspected or not. It is unquestionably right that the expenditure of every dollar should be closely scrutinized, and in all cases satisfactory vouchers, and the unquestionable authority of law required, before payment is made. It will not do to say that, because a particular department has the confidence of being honestly and correctly managed, it is to be permitted to incur liabilities, or to expend money, without the same check, and the application of the same rule which is applied to the worst managed. To act otherwise is impolitic, unfair, and produces dissatisfaction and want of harmony, which is indispensable in the proper management of the public business of a great City like New-York.

Another practice in vogue in the Finance Department, which is not only a violation of law, but exceedingly detrimental to the interests of the Corporation, as well as to the rights of individuals, is that of drawing from the several appropriations sums, not comprehended within those originally specified; or in other words, of devoting to one object moneys appropriated for another. This is not uncommon, and leads to many disappointments. Thus, the Police Department almost invariably finds its appropriation for salaries exhausted, and the policemen deprived of their pay long before the expiration of the year for which it has been appropriated. This would seem impossible, when it is recollected that full pay for every man, at the stated salary, is placed to the account of salaries for this department, and no deduction is made, in the estimate, for vacancies, suspensions from pay, or loss of time by sickness—cases in which no pay is allowed; and yet the appropriation is exhausted long before the expiration of the year, although large amounts from these causes are not required, and are not drawn for. Of course a portion of the appropriated amount must have been drawn upon to meet other objects, it may be, far less deserving or urgent than the policemen's pay. In 1856 $325,500 were placed in the tax levy, for salaries of the Police Department, but without any authority or necessity there were paid from it over $20,000 for *other* objects, in no way connected with the purpose for which the appropriation was originally made.

It is with reluctance that reference is made to the apparent errors in the administration of this department, but in pursuance of the high and responsible duties which devolve upon me as Mayor, I do not feel at liberty to omit censure in any case where it properly belongs. I do not charge intended wrong upon the head gentleman who conducts our fiscal affairs; but I do say that the details of the business of his office are loosely and negligently conducted, and that there is no department in which reform can be introduced with more profit and advantage to the public. The order, system, and positive compliance with stringent laws and fixed principles, which should govern the multifarious and complicated duties, are omitted; and in its place we have uncertainty, dependence upon the caprice or will of several individuals, and a confused, unsatisfactory and heterogeneous [illegible] as detrimental to the public interests, as it is repugnant and disagreeable to persons whose business obliges them to that department. The internal [illegible] of an office which keeps the accounts and conducts the [illegible] of so large an amount as this does, should be conducted with as much decorum and order as the largest banking institution in the country.

PERMANENT CITY DEBT.

Redeemable from the Sinking Fund, Jan. 1, 1857.

6 per cent. Water Stock, redeemable Jan. 1, 1868	$3,000,000 00
5 per cent. Water Stock, redeemable Jan. 1, 1880	2,500,000 00
5 per cent. Water Stock, redeemable Nov. 1, 1870	3,000,000 00
5 per cent. Water Stock, redeemable July 12, 1870	235,000 00
5 per cent. Water Stock, (New Reservoir,) redeemable Oct. 1, 1876	99,100 00
6 per cent. Water Stock, redeemable Nov. 1, 1870	2,147,000 00
5 and 6 per cent. Croton Water Stock, redeemable Feb. 1, 1880	1,000,000 00
7 per cent. Water Loan, redeemable Feb. 1, 1867	990,488 00
5 per cent. Fire Indemnity Stock, redeemable May 15, 1870	402,766 00
5 per cent. Building Loan Stock, No. 3, redeemable Nov. 1, 1870	75,000 00
5 per cent. Building Loan Stock, No. 4, redeemable Nov. 1, 1873	115,000 00
5 per cent. Central Park Fund Stock, redeemable July 1, 1880	715,200 00
Total amount Jan. 1, 1857	$14,280,156 00
Amount of Corporation Stocks held by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund on acct. of Redemption of City Debt. $4,626,476 00	
Interest 417,000 00	
Bonds and Mortgages 938,718 29	5,982,194 29
Actual amount of Permanent Debt, Jan. 1, 1857	$8,361,961 71
Decrease, as compared with the amount Jan. 1, 1856	$44,210 45.

FUNDED DEBT.

Redeemable from Taxation, Jan. 1, 1857.

6 per cent. Public Building Stock, payable 1860	$500,000
6 per cent. Stock for Docks and Slips, payable 1867 to 1870	500,000
6 per cent. Public Education Stock, payable 1873	154,000
Total amount of Funded Debt, payable from taxation, Jan. 1, 1857	$1,154,000
Decrease, as compared with the amount Jan. 1, 1856	$50,000
Funded Debt, Redeemable from Central Park Assessments, Jan. 1, 1857.	
6 per cent. Central Park Assessment Fund Stock, payable in 1880	$1,400,000

LIGHTING THE OIL LAMPS.

On the 26th February, 1854, an agreement was entered into between HENRY ARCULARIUS, Jr., Commissioner of Streets and Lamps, on the part of the Corporation, and SAMUEL D. SAMLOWS, Jr., for himself, for the purpose of supplying and keeping clean the public oil-lamps of the City of New-York, and to furnish the necessary oil and other materials for lighting the same, and for the Fire Department, markets, prisons, [illegible] and other public places; the best quality of sperm oil to be supplied and used from the first day of November to the first day of March, inclusive, in each year, during the term of seven hundred and seven days, commencing on the 1st day of March, 1854. In consideration of which the said SAMLOWS has been appointed from that time to the present, the Commissioner having paid to him $[illegible] per annum, in monthly payments. [illegible] D. SAMLOWS, Jr., has assigned the contract to [illegible] and the Commissioner having consented to the assignment, the contract to be binding on the City, it would not relieve the contractor, and might not have been fulfilled [illegible] should have proven disadvantageous. It is only necessary, however, for my purpose to state the fact, that this contract has been continued to the present time and the money regularly paid, although there is a reduction of about [illegible] fourths of the number of lamps to be lit and oil to be supplied.

When the agreement was originally made there were, in the whole city, about 6,000 lamps to be cleaned, lit, and supplied with the best of oil, and the sum allowed, viz., $69,700, was considered an extravagant allowance; in fact, at least twenty per cent, above a fair equivalent for the service; but almost every month since the gas companies have been laying mains, placing lamp-posts and lamps and supplying gas, until, instead of six thousand public oil lamps, we have now but two thousand two hundred and twenty-four altogether, and only about two-thirds of them are supplied with lamps. The engine houses, markets and other public buildings are altogether supplied with gas, and no oil whatever is used; but the Comptroller has continued to draw his warrant for $4,891 66 per month, in favor of SMITH D. BELLOWS, on the basis of the contract in 1854, when more than four times the present service and equivalent were rendered by the contractor. Admitting the validity of this contract until March 8, 1855, it can have no obligation upon the City, since, and instead of $69,700 for each of the two intervening years, which have been paid to Mr. BELLOWS by the Comptroller, making a total of $105,400, it is well known by every citizen conversant with the subject that twenty thousand dollars would have been sufficient compensation for the oil and labor furnished. But this is not all, for notwithstanding this unauthorized outlay of the public money, without an equivalent, every citizen, living within the oil-lamp district, is aware of the almost entire absence of light in that vicinity at any time. It is safe to say, that out of 1,500 lamps which Mr. BELLOWS assumes to light, not one third of them are touched, and on a moonlight night, constructively so or otherwise, he deems himself entirely exempt from lighting them at all. The citizens of the upper wards, where the gas lamps have not yet been introduced, complain, and, as I know by experience, for good cause, of the want of light. It is bad enough to pay such enormous sums for even a small part of what was originally contracted for, but beyond endurance to receive nothing at all in return. In my judgment, Mr. BELLOWS has been over-paid a very large sum, and the City has a valid claim against him for restitution; however this may be, let me urge you to immediate action in the premises, that the public as well as the private interests of individuals in the upper districts may be protected. The latter are now subject to an additional tax upon their real estate, in consequence of its being within what is called the "Lamp District," but so far as benefit to it is concerned, in consequence, it might as well be in Kamtschatka. This subject is of paramount importance, and let me respectfully ask your early attention to it.

RELIEF TO BROADWAY.

It appears to be little better than a waste of time to revive this grave subject. It has employed the thoughts of more than one of my predecessors, and has been made the topic of special communications to previous Common Councils, by myself. But, conscious of the necessity of some immediate and effective relief to this great thoroughfare, I am compelled to make another effort toward the accomplishment of so desirable an object.

The suggestion of making a parallel avenue contiguous to, and in the immediate vicinity of, Broadway, by which to draw off a portion of travel, is entitled to some consideration, as it would, no doubt, decrease the obstructions in that street to some extent; but, in my opinion, fashion, and the character of our people, with the world-wide reputation of Broadway would still make it the great *boulevard* of New-York, to which "all the world" will wend its way. Therefore, even if a parallel street should be opened, some additional action is required in improving Broadway itself.

There have been many propositions by which to accomplish this, some of which have been feasible, but attended with great expense; whilst others have been good in theory, but entirely impracticable.

Upon an examination of the whole subject, I am satisfied that the least costly and most effectual relief will be obtained by widening the carriage-way. This, I suggest, in a way which though novel, is yet easy and economical. The sidewalks cannot be much diminished, if at all, but additional width can be obtained at a comparatively small cost, by withdrawing the permission granted to the owners of property to occupy a portion of the highway with areas, steps, porticoes, &c. By removing *all* obstructions, of these or any other kinds and flagging the sidewalks flush up to the line of the street, even with the houses, an average of upward of 6 feet would be gained on either side of the street; the curbs could then be *set* that distance further from the centre of the street, and thus give 12 feet additional width. This increase will be equal to one-fifth of the present width, and will be a greater relief, in practice, than would seem apparent in statement. The cost of this improvement has the merit of economy. If the Common Council have the right to rescind any action of their predecessors, by which the owners of the lots on Broadway and other streets have been permitted to place these unsightly obstructions on the sidewalk—a part of the highway supposed to be devoted to the public—very little outlay would be required; but, if additional legislation, or judicial action, be necessary, it appears to me there can be little difficulty in obtaining it. If the private owners of property on Broadway have acquired any right to use or incumber the public property for which they are entitled to compensation, it can amount to but a nominal damage beyond the expense of removing the obstructions, and in some cases, altering their buildings to accommodate them to the absence of projecting steps, &c. With respect to a very large number of these buildings, the expense of this alteration would be trifling. There are about 850 buildings on Broadway, from the Battery to the Union-park, and estimating the cost of this improvement at $200 per house, the whole expense will be but $170,000.

All other incumbrances should also be removed, and the power to do so should be placed in the Mayor's office. Standing, swinging or projecting signs, should not be tolerated, and the awning-posts and lamp-posts could be dispensed with, by substituting iron projections from the houses. I hope you will at once take up this subject, and give it the consideration to which its importance so fully entitles it.

The condition of the Russ pavement is also a subject of frequent complaint; this pavement should be grooved or removed altogether. The iron pavement opposite the Post-Office, in Nassau street, meets general approval, and I suggest that it be considered whether it would not be advantageously laid on Broadway.

CRYSTAL PALACE—RESERVOIR SQUARE.

I call your attention to the expiration of the term for which the Crystal Palace Company were to have the occupancy of the Reservoir Square for the purposes of an Industrial Exhibition of all nations. This lease was made by the Corporation, on the 23d of March, 1852, with EDWARD RIDDEL, for the term of five years, from 3d January, 1852, at the rent of $1 per year, and it was covenanted that said RIDDEL, or his assignees, should "quit and surrender the premises in as good state and condition as reasonable use and wear thereby would permit, damages by the elements excepted." By the expiration, on the 3d ult., of the period for which this lease was made, it would seem to be the duty of the Corporation to re-enter and take possession. Whether the building has become the property of the Corporation, by the conditions of the lease, or whether it is the duty of the representatives of the lessee to remove the Crystal Palace forthwith, or whether the building could be advantageously appropriated to public purposes, are questions I submit to your consideration. It is very certain that action should be taken, without delay, as not only the interests of the Corporation, but of those who own building lots in the vicinity, (which were purchased of the City upon the assurance that Reservoir-square should be kept open and improved as a public park,) demand that some speedy and permanent disposition should be made of the subject, doing justice to all parties.

REDISTRICTING THE CITY.

The Election Districts require material alteration. At the late election in this City, many citizens were excluded from the exercise of the elective franchise, in consequence of the expiration of the time limited by law for that purpose, before they could reach the Inspectors, though having waited several hours for that purpose. The great addition to the population of the City since the present Districts were made, has increased the number of voters to such an extent as to render it almost impossible to take all within one day in every District as now formed. At the last election this evil was so grievous, and operated so extensively, as to cause very general complaint. There can be no question that every obstacle to the voter should be removed. This first and dearest right of the citizen should be as free and unrestricted as any other gift which God and nature have imparted to man for his protection and welfare, and it is the duty of the public authorities to remove any hindrance, and give every aid in its free and full exercise. I therefore recommend that measures be taken for the entire redistricting of the City so as to place not over five hundred voters in each, the number originally designed.

NEW CITY HALL.

It is three years since the subject of erecting a new City Hall was agitated; the old Alms-house buildings on Chambers-street, which had been for several years used for public purposes were about that time destroyed by fire, and the necessity for more room, not only for court but for municipal uses, became so apparent that it was resolved to build a new City Hall.

The only attempt made by the Common Council for this purpose appears to have been confined to the adoption of the plans. These failing to meet my approval, no further steps have been taken. Whatever differences there may be, as to size, order of architecture, location or character of the proposed hall, there appears to be no difference as to its necessity.

This is conceded, and I think the public, whose property is to pay the expense, have received to submit to very reasonable outlay in its construction, provided the money is spent judiciously and honestly, and the appropriation limited.

But no definite action has been accepted in the discussion of this question, by the public, since the old Park, where the present City Hall stands, is now the "degre spot" for the location of the building. To this [illegible] would [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

New-York Daily Times.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.

Before Hon. Justice Bosworth.

THE ERIE RAILROAD TRADE.

The Northern Railway of Florida vs. *Carpenter et al.*—The accident will to *Adams* corpus to bring up the defendants, was made returnable yesterday. But the petitioners objected to tendays for which required by the statute. (3 R. S., p. 808, § 93.) In consequence of this important delay the Sheriff did not produce the prisoners.

	Rec'd.	Shipped.	Wash.	Mich. Cent.	Shipped and Exchange.	Sales.
Erie Railroad	347	Reserv.				
Hudson River Railroad	1340					304
Hudson River Boats	116	41	116	1063		339
Harlem Railroad						
New-Haven Railroad	68					
Camden & Amboy R. R.						344

The Cattle at Forty-fourth-street were derived from the following sources :

Ohio	706
Pennsylvania	
New-York	806
Connecticut	462
Canada	100
Illinois	
Kentucky	199
Michigan	
Indiana	308
N-w-Jersey	33
Virginia	
Wisconsin	
Iowa	
Canada	

Beeves were sold per 100 lbs. gross, as follows :

Quality.	Price.	Amount.
Extra quality	$9 00	$2,826 00
First quality	7 00	839 00
Second quality	6 00	924 00
Third quality	4 75	333 00
Poorest grade	4 00	450 00
Cows (per head)	3 25	1,111 00

Sheep and Lambs.

Drovers reports 97 Milch Cows selling at $30@$60 for common ; $60@$80 for regular market. Irregular sales are sometimes made at Bergen Hill, N. J., and from the Hudson River Boats.

The Erie railroad sales on the Washington Yards is on WEDNESDAY of each week. The reports from all the yards are made up for the preceding week to the evening of that day.

Drovers reports 97 Milch Cows, selling at $30@$60 for common ; $60@$80 for good, and a few at $90@$100. Market rather dull, with a sufficient supply. The demand is moderate, and sales reported since our last comprise 100 head at $60@$70 ; 60 at $70@$80 ; 40 at $90@$100 ; 30 at $40@$50 ; 20 at $30@$40 ; 10 at $50@$60 ; 10 at $80@$90 ; 10 at $100@$110 ; 10 at $110@$120 ; 10 at $120@$130 ; 10 at $130@$140 ; 10 at $140@$150 ; 10 at $150@$160 ; 10 at $160@$170 ; 10 at $170@$180 ; 10 at $180@$190 ; 10 at $190@$200 ; 10 at

...DAY, FEB. 19, 1857.

...YORK DAILY TIMES is served in ... and the Country at Three Cents a week. Single ... Mail subscribers Six Dollars a ...

...EVENING TIMES is published ... Sundays Excepted.) One edition will ... and the other at THREE o'clock P. M. It ... itself at the numerates at the DAILY TIMES. ... WEEKLY TIMES, containing nearly all ... of the Daily, published Tuesday and ... at Three Dollars a year.

...TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed ... Subscribers a year for single Copies. TWENTY-FIVE ... Twenty Dollars, to one address.

...FOR EUROPE is published on the de... Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6 cents

...FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the ... mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6 cents

...Terms, invariably cash in advance.

...Publication Office, Nos. 128 Nassau-st., cor. of Beekman.

...RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO., Publishers.

...Times for California.

...FOR CALIFORNIA will be issued To... morning, in season to mail by the U. S. ... George Law. Mail closes at 1 o'clock ... paper will contain complete Summaries of Foreign and Domestic Intelligence, received since ... of the last steamer for California; Pro... in Congress; Reports of all Public Meetings, ... Commercial Affairs; full lists of Marriages and ... Editorial Articles on Current Topics, and a ... of Miscellaneous Matter.

...In wrappers ready for mailing, 6 cents per ... Agents will please send in their orders as early ...

NEWS OF THE DAY.

By the arrival of the *Texas* at New-Orleans, we receive late and interesting news from Nicaragua. Colonel LOCKRIDGE had made his anticipated expedition up the San Juan River, and had attacked and defeated the enemy; but, owing to a derangement in the machinery of his steamer, he was obliged to put back to Punta Arenas to repair damages. It is expected that, with the reinforcements he received by the *Texas* and *Tennessee*, he will regain possession of the river in a week. We have reports from WALKER's head-quarters to this date. At that time his force consisted of eleven hundred men fit for duty. There are rumors of two battles having been fought. In one case, the allies, who had appeared in the vicinity of Rivas, were driven back, and in the other Gen. HENNINGSEN had driven the Costa Ricans from their position at St. George's. On the whole, the news is highly favorable to Gen. WALKER's interests.

The Corruption Committee at Washington has had work to bring its labors to a close. Some of those members whose conduct is impeached, finding it impossible to clear themselves by direct evidence, are hunting for testimony to discredit the witnesses against them. We hear that men have been employed, after a long search, to throw doubts upon the veracity of one of the principal witnesses concerning the conduct of certain members from this State. This is one of the hazards encountered by every man who ventures to give any information on such a subject: and considering the vehemence with which witnesses are hunted down, it is little singular that any have been found willing to give the Committee the benefit of their knowledge. It is now reported that the Report will probably be made to-day.

But twelve more working days remain for the present Congress, in which to go through with the great amount of legislation before them. The probability is that the report of the Investigating Committee, when presented, will occupy a great portion of the remaining time. The Senate yesterday passed the bills dividing Missouri and Texas each into two judicial districts. Senator GWIN gave notice of his intention to introduce bills to authorize the construction of three railroads to the Pacific. In the House, the Submarine Telegraph bill was reported back from the Committee of Ways and Means, with amendments, and after an ineffectual effort to table it, it was passed by a vote of 112 against 81. The Tariff was discussed in Committee of the Whole, and a bill reported from the Committee of Ways and Means was agreed to as a substitute for that of Mr MILLSON. It is the same as that of last session, with some modifications. The Senate's amendment to the coinage bill was agreed to.

We hear from Albany that Dr. R. H. THOMPSON, the present Health Officer, has been renominated by the Governor. This mark of confidence is well deserved. That responsible and important position has seldom if ever been filled with greater efficiency.

The Attorney-General of the State has sent into the Legislature an elaborate opinion, to the effect that all City officers must, in accordance with the Constitution, be either elected by the people or appointed by the authorities of those cities. The opinion is against the projected bill giving the appointment of sundry Commissions for this City to the Governor and Senate.

A summary of the business done in the Legislature yesterday, will be found under our telegraphic head.

Interesting news is received from the River Plate Provinces. Captain PAGE's exploration of the Salado—a river that rises in the Western Cordillera, and empties itself into the Parana at Santa Fé—has been followed up by a native expedition, and the navigability of the stream, first established by Captain PAGE, is now fully confirmed. The Provinces of Santa Fé, Santiago, Tucuman and Salta are thus placed in communication with the Atlantic, and a speedy development of their resources may be anticipated. A proposition is on foot to separate Buenos Ayres from the sister Provinces and to make it independent under the name of the "Republic of the Plate;" but there seem to be many obstacles to the success of the scheme. The arrival of an American Bark in the Parana, from Boston—an inauguration of a direct trade between the Rosario and the United States—had created quite a sensation. It is doubtless an important event in the commercial history of the Provinces on the Parana.

The Grand Jury are sworn to secrecy. The "Mysteries of Udolpho" delighted our boyhood, but the mysteries of the Grand Jury perplex our manhood. Even the hidden things of Eleusis did not surprise them. All that is known of their proceedings yesterday is that they met at 10 o'clock A. M., and adjourned before 7 P. M.; that the aspect of the Burdell case is not changed, and that their labors may perhaps terminate to-day. No more witnesses have been discharged. All parties remain as they existed yesterday. The Misses CUNNINGHAM and their young brothers are still in Bond-street. Some curious rumors are afloat.

The Board of Supervisors met last night, but did nothing of public interest. In the Board of Aldermen the special order for the evening was the report of the Committee on Markets, asking concurrence with the Board of Councilmen in purchasing the property of Mr. LOWBER, at the foot of Sixteenth-street, East River, for a market site, at a cost of $136,000. Aldermen BLUNT, TUCKER and MORTIMER opposed the adoption of the report, on the ground that the price was too much, and that the title was not clear for a portion of the land, which lay outside of the exterior line of the City, as laid down by the Street Commissioners. Alderman TUCKER moved that the matter be taken on the report until the Legislature had decided upon the exterior line. The motion was lost by a vote of 10 to 6, and by the same vote the report was adopted.

In the Board of Councilmen, last evening, $500 were devoted to the ball to be given this week by the third class attendant upon the Volunteer fire companies on Washington's birthday. A resolution was referred directing the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies to advertise for proposals for the erection of *iron stairways* at a sufficient height above Broadway, one at the corner of Fulton, the other at the corner of Chambers-street. A resolution was adopted *requesting* the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps to clean the streets. The Board concurred with the Aldermen in requiring the Harlem Railroad Company to put their track in order within a week. A communication was received from His Honor the Mayor, which was referred to the various Committees.

The cattle train on the Hudson River Railroad met with an accident on Tuesday evening at Slaughter Point, one mile below Oak Hill, from the loosening of a bolt, by which the engineer was killed. It is supposed that he died from exhaustion, as he was found next morning, the body warm, with no hurt except a slight cut on the lip. He lay on his face under the tender. No other person was hurt. Forty or fifty oxen were killed.

The brothers TAYLOR, brokers in Chatham-street, who were arrested some time since for dealing in spurious bank-notes, have been dismissed from arrest by City Judge RUSSELL.

The ice is breaking up in the Hudson River. People cross at Hudson in a skiff—the ice being out of the two currents and the boats being drawn across the ice between. At Oak Hill the steam Ferry-boat is running.

In the Supreme Court, yesterday, the case of BROWN *vs.* LELAND, HUDSON *et al.*, was commenced. The plaintiff was employed as Superintendent of the Missouri Lead Company, and not being able to get his salary sued the Company and obtained a verdict. The Company, however, being insolvent, he sues the defendants as Stockholders on the judgment recovered. Mr. HUDSON, one of the defendants, is the money editor of the *Herald*, and it is expected that to-day some developments in stock-jobbing may be made.

The examination was resumed yesterday before the Surrogate relative to the administration of the Estate of Mr. GEORGE GUYNET, one of the passengers lost with the steamer *Arctic*. GEORGE F. ALLEN, the second of the three persons who survived the disaster, was examined. His testimony corroborated the evidence of Capt. LUCE, published at length in the TIMES at the opening of the case.

The parties charged as implicated in the heavy fraud upon the French Railway Company, were brought before Commissioner BEITS yesterday for examination upon the preliminary question whether they shall be tried in the United States or sent to France for trial. Counsel in the case consumed the whole day in arguing the question of the jurisdiction of the Commissioner and a motion to discharge the prisoners. The argument will be continued to-day.

The Parish Will case—after a delay of several weeks—came up again yesterday before the Surrogate. Mr. JAMES C. FISHER, who was present at the execution of the will, was recalled and was the only witness examined. His evidence elicited nothing new or of striking interest.

The prosecution closed yesterday in the case of Dr. PRICE MOORE, charged with conspiracy to murder ALBERT S. LIVINGSTON, Esq., of New Jersey, and Mr. BRADY opened for the defence, making a counter-charge of conspiracy against Mr. LIVINGSTON and the witnesses.

The first through train which has left Jersey City over the New-York and Erie Railroad, since the destruction of the railroad bridge over the Delaware River at Cochocton, left last evening.

A second Union meeting of the Temperance Societies of the City was held last night in the Tabernacle. The object of the meeting was publicly to inaugurate a new "opposition to a return to a license system, and in favor of prohibitory law." Ex-Judge CAPRON, Rev. Mr. MARSH, Rev. Mr. CUYLER, Dr. PATTEN, and Mr. PETER SINCLAIR, of Edinburg, addressed the meeting.

A seaman, named THOMAS CAMPBELL, one of the crew of the bark *Three Bells*, who acted such a noble part in the rescue of passengers from the steamer *San Francisco*, now lies dangerously ill, at his residence, in Brooklyn, from the effect, as he says, of brutal beatings received at the hands of the captain and master of the ship *Ellen Austin*, while on a voyage from this port to Liverpool in November last. The captain and mate of this ship (GARRICK and KENNEDAY,) are now before the U.S. Commissioner, undergoing examination on a similar complaint.

A person named PATRICK MURRAY has been arrested in Brooklyn for deliberately turning hot water upon a man, against whom he entertained ill-will.

Another citizen of Brooklyn is missing. JOHN W. GRIGSON, Sexton of St. Peter's Church, has not been seen since 10 o'clock on Sunday morning last, at which hour he left his residence, No. 212 Myrtle-avenue, to attend to his duties at the church. He had about $200 on his person.

EDWARD BARNES, a resident of the Eastern District of Brooklyn, has been arrested on a warrant issued by Coroner SNELL, on a warrant charging him with having caused the death of his wife by numerous beatings.

The joint meeting of the two Houses of New-Jersey Legislature, for the election of a United States Senator, takes place to-day. Hon. JOHN R. THOMSON was nominated yesterday by the Democratic caucus.

The preliminary examination of the parties charged with participating in the late Irish riot at Hudson City, N. J., was brought to a close yesterday before Mayor VAN REIPEN. No additional facts of importance as to the origin of the riot were elicited. It would appear that the parties most guilty have managed to evade arrest. The Mayor decided to hold all the arrested parties—three of them for arson and riot, nineteen for riot, and the remainder for future action. All the wounded are recovering. Nearly all the laborers not under arrest have resumed work; the military force has been dismissed, and no further trouble is anticipated.

The Legislature of Nova Scotia yesterday voted a want of confidence in the Government.

The News from Nicaragua.

By the arrival of the steamer *Texas* at New-Orleans we have news from the San Juan River to the 10th, and rumors from Gen. WALKER's main force at Rivas to the 3d inst. As we anticipated, Col. LOCKRIDGE has first attacked Serapiqui. He defeated the Costa Ricans with great slaughter, and then advanced up the river to obtain, if possible, the possession of its whole line. The occupation of Serapiqui by LOCKRIDGE threatened to interrupt the direct communication between the Costa Rican forces on the river and their base in their own country, and with the reinforcements received by the *Tennessee* and *Texas* the Colonel can cut it off altogether, and probably regain the whole river to San Carlos.

These successes, however, will not give WALKER command of the lake, and until that is regained he cannot unite his forces.

The rumors from WALKER's headquarters are that two battles have been fought, but without any strategical results. They leave the position of the contending forces almost unchanged.

In case the Allies reinforce their troops on the San Juan River to resist LOCKRIDGE, they may be sufficiently weakened to render a decisive attack by WALKER a not improbable event. A much wiser course for them would be to abandon the river, which they hardly can maintain. They might then concentrate their whole force upon WALKER before he could regain possession of the lake, and his defeat would secure the Isthmus, between the lake and the Pacific. But the Costa Ricans would still have to contend against the force on the river San Juan, and LOCKRIDGE, if in possession of San Carlos, could await, in security, reinforcements and the rainy season to enable him to regain command of the lake, by bringing boats from the Atlantic of superior force to those recently lost. The moment the Allies lose both the lake and river, their position on the Isthmus can be attacked, and they would be no better off than when they commenced their recent operations on the line of the San Juan.

The news published this morning is very favorable to the fillibuster cause. It indicates the probability of successful operations by the division from Punta Arenas, and holds out every hope that the body under WALKER's immediate command will be extricated from its position without any material mishap.

Kansas Politics.

The affairs of Kansas seem to be again drifting into confusion and strife. A letter from a correspondent at Lecompton, which we publish in another column, makes it apparent that Governor GEARY is quite certain to be involved in open hostilities with the Territorial Legislature, merely because he is unwilling to aid their renewed attempts to impose Slavery forcibly upon the people of the Territory. In his Message the Governor presented a very able review of the existing code of laws, and urged the immediate repeal of such as infringe the rights of the people and repudiate the recognized principles of civil liberty. It was also clearly his desire that the call for a Convention to frame a State Constitution should be postponed, until the population of the Territory should authorize its application for admission into the Union, and also until the passions of the people should have time to cool and society become stable and able to protect itself from unjust aggression. These purposes, which clearly had the best interests of the Territory in view, the Legislature seems resolved to thwart. It has called a Convention to form a State Constitution to meet in June,—restricted the right of voting for members to those who shall be in the Territory in April, and clogged the whole movement with a variety of provisions which cannot fail to renew the bitter and bloody contests from which, it was hoped, the people of the Territory had been relieved.

Such a result dispassionate men of all parties must view with alarm. It cannot fail to be highly injurious to the best interests of Kansas and of the whole country. The people of Kansas want *peace*. They need it for the establishment of homes, the settlement of the country and the organization of their new society. Peaceful emigration is pouring into the Territory and the pursuits of peace are taking the place of those fatal and revolting conflicts by which the past history of Kansas has been so sadly stained. For such a consummation all parties should be willing to sacrifice something of their prejudices and their passions; and all conservative men should combine to enforce silence and quiet upon the fierce fanatics who are eager to embroil the Territory anew in their contentions.

The term of the Territorial Legislature expires on the 21st of the present month,—Saturday next. A new session and a new election should be forthwith ordered. We think it not improbable that Governor GEARY will himself take the responsibility of summoning both,—as he has the power to do under the Nebraska bill. But he should not be left thus single-handed to contend with the Territorial authorities. He deserves and should receive the support and aid of those in Congress, without distinction of party, who would promote the welfare of the Territory and the peace of the country. We cannot doubt that a large portion of the Democratic Party,—all indeed who believe in the doctrine of Popular Sovereignty and are desirous of seeing it fairly carried out,—will stand by him in his endeavors to secure justice and fair play to the settlers of Kansas, against the factious attempts of the Anarchists to plunge the country into fresh disorders. Nor should the Republicans hesitate a moment in coöperating with any who are disposed to aid in this endeavor.

Mr. GROW's bill has passed the House of Representatives by a decisive majority. If it should become a law, it would accomplish the object sought. But it is idle to attempt to conceal the fact that it contains provisions which render its passage in the Senate hopeless. It not only repeals the laws of Kansas, and provides for the election of a new Legislature, but it bases this action upon the spurious character of the present authorities. That the Legislature of Kansas is a sham, and an imposture—as destitute of any rightful authority to make laws for the people of Kansas as a mob in the streets of Lawrence would be, we have no doubt. But the Senate of the United States does not hold that position. It is committed against it, and if this declaration is made essential to any remedial legislation whatever, Kansas can have no relief.

We hope that a more just and practical policy may be pursued. The bill just passed by the House will go to the Senate. Instead of being rejected, we trust it will be amended. We hope some of the more moderate and considerate of the Democratic Senators will take the lead in putting it in such a shape as will afford substantial relief to Kansas, without involving them in inconsistencies of conduct which we have no right to expect or ask at their hands. Let them pass a bill authorizing the Governor to order a new election and call a new Session of the Legislature, and repealing so much of the Kansas code as prevents freedom of speech and of suffrage in the Territory, and send it back to the House for its concurrence. If the Republicans shall then refuse to acquiesce, because it does not declare all the legislation of Kansas invalid, and the legislature itself a sham, the responsibility for the evils and the wrongs of Kansas will no longer rest where it has done hitherto.

VICE AND JOKES IN THE RURAL DISTRICTS.—We are now and then painfully reminded that the ability to take a joke is among the rarest gifts bestowed upon men—especially in the rural districts. We don't pretend to be very funny, and it is very rarely that we venture on being even "as funny as we can." But we were tempted a few days since by the Hingham murder to crack a grim joke at the expense of our country friends, whose souls have been convulsed with horror at the awful depravity of New-York, as revealed in the Burdell murder. The chance was very good for turning the tables,—and taking up their own logic, we ventured to descant a little on the relations of Puritanism to poison and of asceticism to arsenic, as revealed by the Hingham tragedy.

The experiment is a failure. We shall not repeat it in a hurry. Our table groans under the indignant epistles of our outraged rural readers, who are shocked beyond expression at the sentiments of the TIMES concerning vice in the rural districts! The country press, too, takes up the strain and belabors us with fearful violence. The Troy *Whig* is particularly rhetorical and vehement. The country is a great institution,—but if all the fools in it should die suddenly, its population would fall off tremendously.

The Mayor's Message.

Mayor WOOD's Message went to the Common Council last night, and is given to the readers of the TIMES this morning. It is a good document. It is clear, sensible and practical. In the main it is free from the faults of the remarkable paper issued by the Mayor upon his second advent into office, while it has all its merits, with the addition of some that are new. Whatever may be the defects of Mayor WOOD, incompetency is not among them. He has ability, vigor, courage and industry enough to make him by far the best Executive this City has ever had. What he lacks is the sagacity to perceive that, even if this is not enough for his ambition, acting as if it were is the surest means of rising higher. There is nothing in the world which the public sense is surer to detect, or more likely to resent, than an overweening personal ambition. The men in this country who have risen highest have been those whom the people deemed the least ambitious: while the most conspicuous and disastrous failures have been made by those who, besides being the most restless and resolute in their endeavors to achieve success, have had the least tact in concealing them.

The Mayor urges upon the Legislature the paramount duty of giving this City just such a charter as the Mayor and Common Council say it should have. If this duty is imperative, it is not easy to see why the Legislature should have been charged with its performance. Upon the Mayor's theory, the City Government should have had authority to amend *ad libitum* the City Charter. The fact that the State Legislature is empowered exclusively to frame a charter for the City, involves the right and the duty of exercising its own discretion. We presume the Mayor is right—as we certainly hope he is—in assuming, that this body will not force upon us a charter "abhorrent to our pride, adverse to our well-being and good government, and an insult to our intelligence."

The Mayor opens a war, respectful in its terms, but decided in its bearing, upon Comptroller FLAGG. His principal complaint against the Finance Department is, that its rules are applied with unequal stringency to the several branches of the public service—that moneys appropriated to one object are used for another, and that there is a lack of order, system and certainty in the management of its details. How much ground there may be for these allegations we have not the means of judging. If they are true, reform is properly recommended. A specific charge is made against the Comptroller of having continued to pay $4,391 to S. D. BELLOWS monthly, for lighting City lamps, under a contract which expired on March 8 1855, and has never since been renewed. This matter deserves the attention which the Mayor asks for it.

The Mayor suggests a plan for relieving Broadway, which is less novel than he supposes, inasmuch as it was urged in the DAILY TIMES over a year ago, but which is none the less feasible, economical or desirable on that account. He advises the removal of all areas, steps, porticoes, projecting signs, lamp-posts and other obstructions from the sidewalks, and the flagging of the sidewalks flush up to the houses on the one side and the street on the other; this would give an average increase to the width of the walk of six feet on each side, and the Mayor advises setting the curb back so much further from the centre of the street. This would give a carriage-way twelve feet wider than the present, an increase of *one-fifth*. It would be a sensible and very desirable relief; but we are not quite sure that the *sidewalks* in Broadway do not need it quite as much as the carriage-way. The crowd of pedestrians in that magnificent promenade has already become greater than its limits accommodate and it is increasing every year. The removal of the areas, steps, &c., should by all means be made. The estimated expense of the change is but $170,000; and whether the increased area thus gained be appropriated to carriages or pedestrians, it would be of the greatest value.

The absolute necessity of reform in the management of the City Railroads is forcibly and justly urged upon the Common Council. The convenience of the public, and the comfort of passengers, are habitually and flagrantly disregarded by the Companies which have obtained these large grants of power and privilege over our public streets:—and the suggestion of the Mayor that stringent ordinances on this subject should be passed for the protection of the public, deserves prompt and favorable attention. The manner in which several of the Railroads running into the City have disregarded the positive obligations of law in regard to their management, induces the apprehension that, with the means of influence at their command, the authorities of the City are paralyzed and powerless. These matters merit the consideration which the Mayor invokes on their behalf.

These are the leading topics of the Message. Its recommendation that the present City Hall and other public buildings in the Park be devoted to the Courts, and that a new City Hall for the City Government be forthwith erected on Madison Square, is open to grave objections, and is fortunately not likely to be acted upon without due consideration. The substitution of the iron for the Russ pavement,—the necessity of disposing of the Crystal Palace,—of redistricting the City for election purposes,—of disposing of the snuff-box left by Gen. JACKSON for the most valiant New-York soldier, and of carrying forward the general improvements in the streets, buildings and wharves of the City so as to keep pace with the growing demands of business, are urged upon the attention of the Common Council.

We trust the message will receive the attention to which the importance of its topics, and its intrinsic merits, alike entitle it.

[illegible] Carolina. He was enslaved, by a [illegible] and [illegible] in North Carolina, as a mere act of oppression directed against an individual black, has nothing very remarkable about it. Black men suffer wrongs a great deal worse than this daily and hourly in every one of the Slave States, and no one thinks it worth while to select any particular case out of the three millions, and lament over it. Every single slave undergoes in his own person each year of his life, as much injustice as man can possibly inflict on his fellow. We inveigh against the system in general, but for the hardships of individual negroes people in the North on the whole can't work up much sympathy. So much the better for us, as far as our own comfort is concerned. If we felt as we ought to feel, the outrages which every slaveholder hourly inflicts on humanity, we should never have done howling and sitting in sackcloth and ashes. Our indignation would burn us up. Our tears would wash us out.

But ADAMS was a free man, born of free parents, and the citizen of a Free State—a State which has in it more of the elements of greatness, more wealth, more enterprise, more art, science, literature, more material strength and population than two-thirds of the States of modern Europe. Whether he was a qualified voter or not, we do not know, and even if he was not, it does not interfere with his claims to the protection of his Government.

The case is thus completely removed out of the category of ordinary outrages on "niggers" or "darkies." For us he is neither "nigger" nor "darkie." He is ANTHONY ADAMS, of Orange County, in the State of New-York, an heir of Magna Charta, of the Bill of Rights, the Declaration of Independence, and all the rest of the "bills" and "declarations." Consequently his capture and detention settle at once and forever the long disputed question, whether or not the North has any interest in the domestic institutions of Southern States; whether or not we have a right to dictate, or remonstrate with regard to any line of policy which North or South Carolina may see fit to adopt in its internal administration. We do not care two straws for ADAMS' personal sufferings in this matter. They are mere trifles in comparison with those to which millions of the same race are condemned. Six months' imprisonment is a small sentence when compared with one of hard labor for life. The man is nothing. The principle asserted in his case is everything.

This citizen of New York ships on board a coasting schooner, trading to North Carolina. He falls sick at Plymouth in that State, and is sent to a hospital. He recovers after an illness of two months, and finds his ship gone. While waiting for an opportunity of getting back to his native place, he obtains employment, at one time on the roads and at another in a fishing boat, and finally falls sick again. He recovers once more, but is still convalescent, and unable to work, when, while talking with the hands of a steamboat, at the quay, the boat is put in motion, and fearing to be carried off, he attempts to jump ashore. He is instantly seized by the captain, charged with being a run-away slave, and is carried to Edenton, where he is delivered over bound to a constable, and shut up in jail. He is tried for coming to "reside" in the State, condemned in the penalty of $500, failing the payment of which he is ordered to be sold into slavery. The judgment was set aside as illegal, but in the meantime he had run up a bill of $75 jail fees, to meet which, failing payment, he was to be sold also. So he was to be sold in any case. Mr. SEWARD and a Mr. BENNETT came forward when matters were in this condition, and the one with his purse, and the other with the most generous personal exertion, obtained his release, and finally, after infinite trouble, and the execution of a bond for $1,000, guaranteeing the prisoner's claim to American citizenship, he finds himself a free man on free soil.

The above are the leading features of the case. There are some points in it, particularly Mr. SEWARD's correspondence with a ribald individual named ROBERTS, which we are sorry to be obliged to pass over almost without comment, because it exhibits in a striking light the contrast between a Northern gentleman, and a Southern "chevalier," the one courteous and gentle as BAYARD, the other foul-mouthed and truculent as the skipper of a coal brig. We owe Mr. SEWARD a debt of thanks for his share in an illustration so apt, and we hope so useful, of the mighty differences between our chivalry and that of our Southern neighbors. To help the poor and friendless is a knightly act; to help them with grace and magnanimity is more knightly still. We are content to put this case before the world, along with SEWARD's letter, and side by side with the Brooks assault, as fair specimens of Northern and Southern notions of the chivalrous, and ask the gentlemen of all civilized countries to judge between us.

It is more to our purpose to suggest to the public one or two inquiries in connection with this case. The Constitution of the United States guarantees to all the citizens of each State the right "to all the privileges and immunities of the citizens in the several States;" but it leaves it in the power of every State to decide who shall be considered its citizens and who shall not. The man whom any State Constitution presents to the Union as a citizen the Union is bound to accept as such, and to secure him in the enjoyment of the rights and privileges which its laws concede to all who bear this character.

Now every one of the Slave States practically claims and exercises the right of judging for us who are entitled to be considered citizens of this State of New-York, and who are not. North Carolina has done so in the case of ADAMS. In other words, the Courts of North Carolina, to all intents and purposes, assume the right to interpret our laws in their bearing on our own people. We have refused this privilege with no small display of indignation in divers controversies, to some of the mightiest powers in the world. We refused it, through Mr. MARCY, with great display of diplomatic acumen, in the recent controversy with Great Britain on the enlistment question. There is no claim which we have asserted with so much vigor and success, as our sole and undivided right of judging who are entitled to the protection of our laws and who are not. We asserted it at the cannon's mouth in a more than doubtful case three years ago at Smyrna in the case of KOSSTA the Hungarian. That man was to Austria much more obnoxious than ADAMS is to South Carolina. He was enslaved, by a [illegible] and [illegible] in North Carolina, as a mere act of oppression directed against an individual black, has nothing very remarkable about it. Black men suffer wrongs a great deal worse than this daily and hourly in every one of the Slave States, and no one thinks it worth while to select any particular case out of the three millions, and lament over it. Every single slave undergoes in his own person each year of his life, as much injustice as man can possibly inflict on his fellow. We inveigh against the system in general, but for the hardships of individual negroes people in the North on the whole can't work up much sympathy. So much the better for us, as far as our own comfort is concerned. If we felt as we ought to feel, the outrages which every slaveholder hourly inflicts on humanity, we should never have done howling and sitting in sackcloth and ashes. Our indignation would burn us up. Our tears would wash us out.

But ADAMS was a free man, born of free parents, and the citizen of a Free State—a State which has in it more of the elements of greatness, more wealth, more enterprise, more art, science, literature, more material strength and population than two-thirds of the States of modern Europe. Whether he was a qualified voter or not, we do not know, and even if he was not, it does not interfere with his claims to the protection of his Government.

The case is thus completely removed out of the category of ordinary outrages on "niggers" or "darkies." For us he is neither "nigger" nor "darkie." He is ANTHONY ADAMS, of Orange County, in the State of New-York, an heir of Magna Charta, of the Bill of Rights, the Declaration of Independence, and all the rest of the "bills" and "declarations." Consequently his capture and detention settle at once and forever the long disputed question, whether or not the North has any interest in the domestic institutions of Southern States; whether or not we have a right to dictate, or remonstrate with regard to any line of policy which North or South Carolina may see fit to adopt in its internal administration. We do not care two straws for ADAMS' personal sufferings in this matter. They are mere trifles in comparison with those to which millions of the same race are condemned. Six months' imprisonment is a small sentence when compared with one of hard labor for life. The man is nothing. The principle asserted in his case is everything.

This citizen of New York ships on board a coasting schooner, trading to North Carolina. He falls sick at Plymouth in that State, and is sent to a hospital. He recovers after an illness of two months, and finds his ship gone. While waiting for an opportunity of getting back to his native place, he obtains employment, at one time on the roads and at another in a fishing boat, and finally falls sick again. He recovers once more, but is still convalescent, and unable to work, when, while talking with the hands of a steamboat, at the quay, the boat is put in motion, and fearing to be carried off, he attempts to jump ashore. He is instantly seized by the captain, charged with being a run-away slave, and is carried to Edenton, where he is delivered over bound to a constable, and shut up in jail. He is tried for coming to "reside" in the State, condemned in the penalty of $500, failing the payment of which he is ordered to be sold into slavery. The judgment was set aside as illegal, but in the meantime he had run up a bill of $75 jail fees, to meet which, failing payment, he was to be sold also. So he was to be sold in any case. Mr. SEWARD and a Mr. BENNETT came forward when matters were in this condition, and the one with his purse, and the other with the most generous personal exertion, obtained his release, and finally, after infinite trouble, and the execution of a bond for $1,000, guaranteeing the prisoner's claim to American citizenship, he finds himself a free man on free soil.

The above are the leading features of the case. There are some points in it, particularly Mr. SEWARD's correspondence with a ribald individual named ROBERTS, which we are sorry to be obliged to pass over almost without comment, because it exhibits in a striking light the contrast between a Northern gentleman, and a Southern "chevalier," the one courteous and gentle as BAYARD, the other foul-mouthed and truculent as the skipper of a coal brig. We owe Mr. SEWARD a debt of thanks for his share in an illustration so apt, and we hope so useful, of the mighty differences between our chivalry and that of our Southern neighbors. To help the poor and friendless is a knightly act; to help them with grace and magnanimity is more knightly still. We are content to put this case before the world, along with SEWARD's letter, and side by side with the Brooks assault, as fair specimens of Northern and Southern notions of the chivalrous, and ask the gentlemen of all civilized countries to judge between us.

It is more to our purpose to suggest to the public one or two inquiries in connection with this case. The Constitution of the United States guarantees to all the citizens of each State the right "to all the privileges and immunities of the citizens in the several States;" but it leaves it in the power of every State to decide who shall be considered its citizens and who shall not. The man whom any State Constitution presents to the Union as a citizen the Union is bound to accept as such, and to secure him in the enjoyment of the rights and privileges which its laws concede to all who bear this character.

Now every one of the Slave States practically claims and exercises the right of judging for us who are entitled to be considered citizens of this State of New-York, and who are not. North Carolina has done so in the case of ADAMS. In other words, the Courts of North Carolina, to all intents and purposes, assume the right to interpret our laws in their bearing on our own people. We have refused this privilege with no small display of indignation in divers controversies, to some of the mightiest powers in the world. We refused it, through Mr. MARCY, with great display of diplomatic acumen, in the recent controversy with Great Britain on the enlistment question. There is no claim which we have asserted with so much vigor and success, as our sole and undivided right of judging who are entitled to the protection of our laws and who are not. We asserted it at the cannon's mouth in a more than doubtful case three years ago at Smyrna in the case of KOSSTA the Hungarian. That man was to Austria much more obnoxious than ADAMS is to South [illegible] upon his right to our protection, though [illegible] finding was ever so strictly in accordance with the laws of the Empire.

Take the case of Mr. CHARLES L. [illegible], who, being an American citizen, was [illegible] upon suspicion of being a [illegible] in Hungary. Suppose the American [illegible] had laid down a rule regarding persons possessing eyes and beard of a particular [illegible], under the operation of which this [illegible] fell, and by which he was liable to be sold into slavery, failing the payment of certain jail fees. Should we have thought of acknowledging their right for a moment, to apply such a rule, though it were "the law of the Medes" ten times over, to an American citizen? Should we not, on the contrary, have laughed them to scorn, and demanded his liberation, armed in hand? Are we to suffer from North Carolina, an impoverished and half-barbarous community, who has, by her solemn adhesion to the Federal Constitution, bound herself to accept our own definition of our citizenship, an insult and defiance which we repel with leveled bayonet when they come from old and powerful monarchies who are, unless we admit obligation to respect our laws—those of all cases in which they come in direct collision with their own? We know that these [illegible] will no sooner reach the eyes of [illegible] than thousands will suggest [illegible] to the Supreme Court as the [illegible] of deciding the controversy. To this we reply that we are sick of legal fictions, that every man in the Union knows, to call up and do, that in all disputes arising out of the Slave question, justice in this country is crippled, her tongue is mute and her arm paralyzed. He knows that in every one of the Slave States infringements of Slave law are punished not by judicial sentence, but by mob violence, he knows that years have elapsed since any Federal Court made even a pretence of deciding a suit or trial arising out of the relations between white man and black, or in any way influenced by those relations, upon its naked merits. The Federal Government has long ago declared that the issue has become too portentous, and the passions it has roused, too violent for it to take any decided action in the matter. The moderate and timid men of the day cry peace, peace! They tell us Southern institutions are not our affair, and that we must leave the South to work out of the difficulty in her own way; that as long as Slavery does not meddle with us, we need not meddle with Slavery. We assert, and this case of ADAMS is one of a thousand proofs of the truth of our assertion, that living under one flag in the Union, it is impossible that the laws of other States should not affect us, and that the laws of the Slave States do affect us.

We are told that the Slave laws are necessary as long as Slavery exists, and that the consequences of them, of which we complain, are the inevitable consequences [illegible] reason why we should submit to them when they outrage and insult us. We meet every day with men who lay down rules of action for themselves, which are obnoxious to others only in their consequences, but when these consequences flow naturally and unavoidably from those rules, the legality of the cause does not by any means absolve from all responsibility for the injury and insults wrought by the effect.

We can offer no legal objection to one of our neighbors turning his house into a brothel, but as soon as the customs and rules of the establishment tend, even by logical sequence, to the annoyance or insult of our wife or daughter, we take summary measures in that behalf. A convict determines to escape from prison, and finds it necessary in order to carry out his intention, to kill the warden. He is secured and carried back to his cell. He informs us that the murder was an absolute and inevitable consequence of his determination to carry out his plan of escape at all hazards. "Sir," says Society, "your logic is unimpeachable. Your deductions are rigidly accurate; but, nevertheless, in one week from this time we shall take you on a hurdle to the place of execution, and hang you by the neck until you are dead."

If cases such as this of ADAMS recur, people will very soon come to the conclusion that the Constitution is simply so much waste paper. We know with what facility men are led to convert *factum* into *jus*; and we would, therefore, warn those who are friends of the Confederation as it exists to take heed lest by hushing up matters of this sort, in their foolish solicitude for an outward show of tranquillity, they only sow the seeds of disorders still worse than any with which we are as yet threatened.

The Absorbing Topic.

The Burdell murder has ceased to be the all-engrossing topic of conversation, and one that penetrates to our soles if not to our bosoms, has taken its place. Everybody now talks of the shocking condition of the streets. It is not a very novel subject it is true; but it is irresistible in its appeals to our attention; it takes hold of us and meets us everywhere; there is no escaping it, and it will be talked about. Standing in a crowd of mud-besmeared citizens yesterday, waiting for a favorable opportunity to wade across Broadway, we overheard the following dialogue between two gentlemen who stood behind us. Their conversation sounded very much like the dialogues between the 1st. and 2d. citizens in Shakespeare's Roman plays, and not knowing the names of the interlocutors we distinguish them by such numeral appellations:

1st Cit.—Isn't this "horrible?"

2d Cit.—Perfectly; I have damaged my clothes more than ten dollars' worth to-day.

1st Cit.—There ought to be a Vigilance Committee to take the villains in hand who mismanage things so.

2d Cit.—Ah! you may well say that—the scoundrels.

1st Cit.—A friend of mine has just come back from Russia; he says you can't speak against the government there.

2d Cit.—Why not?

1st Cit.—Because they won't let you. They would send you to Siberia if you did.

2d Cit.—Well, that's bad.

1st Cit.—Yes; but then they keep the streets clean.

2d Cit.—Good. But we cannot expect anything here while we put thieves into office.

1st Cit.—Well, they steal a good deal there too; but then they give something in return for their stealings.

2d Cit.—I'll go to Russia.

The snarl of omnibuses, wagons, carts, coaches and grocers' carriages that had in-

peded the crossing, having been disentangled just enough to permit a passage across the street, we heard no more; but we had the luck to see the second citizen receive a shower of mud on his precious person from the wheels of an omnibus which came rattling past him, which probably strengthened him in the determination to emigrate to a despotic Government, where, if the people do not enjoy the happy privilege of abusing their rulers, they can at least enjoy the comforts of clean streets.

The Markets

Exhibited a better supply yesterday than was expected after the total suspension of freight trains on the Erie Railroad, and considerable detention on other roads. The receipts of Beef Cattle for the past week numbered 3,227, which is but little below the average receipts for last year, and just equal to the weekly average for 1855. Prices declined somewhat, a fact which may be well brought to the notice of retailers, as at least some of them have advanced their rates to consumers recently.

CORRECTION.—We mentioned a day or two since that an application to the Governor for the pardon of KISSANE was brought to us by the Private Secretary of Gov. CLARK, who desired for it the signature of the Editor of the TIMES. We are reminded—of what is the fact—that the application was made in October, and that Mr. CHAMBERS, the person referred to, had ceased to be the Governor's Private Secretary nearly six months previous.

THE COLLECTORSHIP.—We are authorized and requested to say, with reference to a paragraph in yesterday's dispatch from Washington, that Mayor WOOD has never been and is not now desirous of an appointment as Collector of this Port, and that he would not accept it if it were tendered to him.

Curious and Romantic History of Count de Morny's Bride.

From a Private Correspondent.

GENEVA, Thursday, Jan. 22, 1857.

The chief topic of exciting conversation in the diplomatico-financial world, in which Geneva holds a high place, is the marriage of Count DE MORNY, celebrated on the Bourse as well as in the Cabinet, with the Russian Princess SOPHIE TROUBETZKOI.

About eight or nine years ago, the young Princess, with her mother, lived here, and, then a child, went to a boarding-school in this vicinity. The romantic story of both is within the memory of all, and is now on every one's tongue.

Nineteen years ago, a Miss MOUSSINE POUSCHKINE, belonging to one of the oldest Russian families, young and beautiful, was maid of honor to the Empress ALEXANDRIA, wife of the deceased NICHOLAS. She lived at the Winter Palace, the Imperial residence. Gayety at that time was all the rage. A flirtation commenced between the fair maid of honor and Prince SERGIUS TROUBETZKOI, a young and last officer of the Guards, and whose parents were among the most select *habitués* of the Imperial mansion. The Prince had no idea of marriage; the lady strayed from the paths of virtue; the affair became known; the Empress brought it to the notice of the Emperor, and the seducer was ordered to marry his victim within twenty four hours. This was, of course, done; but Prince SERGIUS, on the very day of his marriage, resigned his commission and abandoned his wife.

A few months afterward a young Princess was born. The abandoned mother mourned for a while her faithless spouse, but, finally, having taken a gayer view of life, she was again accused by the otherwise not too rigid opinion of the world at St. Petersburg, of various *liaisons* with the gallants of the day, and among others, with the veteran RIBEAUPIERRE. She at length left St. Petersburg on a traveling tour, stayed some time in Geneva, and settled at last in Paris, where she "did the honors" of the bachelor establishment of M. DE KISSELEFF, Russian Minister of Eastern war celebrity, and now Minister at Rome. Scandal assures us that the lady's intimacy with DE KISSELEFF was not a fruitless one. * * *

After this event, the mother withdrew her daughter from Geneva, and both returned to St. Petersburg, where the young Princess was to finish her education in a monastery—an aristocratic educational establishment, under the direct superintendence of the Empresses.

Prince SERGIUS, her father, after leaving the army, resided for some years in Paris, and afterwards in Italy, with his brother, Prince ALEXANDER, well known as the friend of the celebrated TALIONI, husband of her daughter, and possessor of one of the most charming villas on the Lake of Como. In 1849 and 1850, Prince SERGIUS returned to St. Petersburg, where the gay Lothario again had the fortune to ensnare a young girl of good fortune. The couple tried to run away, but were caught at Cronstadt just as they were on the point of leaving for Germany. They were separated, and the Prince was sent by NICHOLAS to the army of the Caucasus, (and not, as erroneously stated, to Siberia,) there to cool his blood in conflicts with the Circassians.

The Princess SOPHIE, at the completion of her education in the monastery, was created maid of honor—it being customary to bestow this distinction yearly on two or three pupils who passed the best public examination in the presence of the Empress and the Court. Care, of course, is taken that the lot shall fall on the handsomest and best born.

Such is the romantic story of the present Countess DE MORNY. She, like her husband, is an *enfant de l'amour*. Both her father and mother, though highly aristocratic by birth, are very poor, and should it be true that the Emperor bestowed an income of $30,000 a year on the bride, the for one is taken from the public or Imperial domain, and not from any confiscation, as is erroneously stated, for there is no such thing as confiscation in Russia proper. In this case there was nothing to confiscate. The Imperial munificence is a shrewd and judicious investment.

As to the projected marriage between the Count DE MORNY and Miss H——, of New York, those who *know* positively affirm that a difference in religious views was not a cause of the match being broken off, but that positive orders of LOUIS NAPOLEON forbade his brother to commit a *mésalliance*. * * *

THE IRISH RIOT AT HUDSON CITY.

Conclusion of the Preliminary Examination—All the Prisoners Detained—Three for Arson and Riot, Nineteen for Riot, and the Remainder on Charges of a Minor Nature not yet Announced—Statements of two of the Accused—The Special Force yet on Duty.

The excitement occasioned by the late Irish riot at Hudson City has almost died away. All the wounded, including KELLY, are rapidly improving, and it is now quite probable that no deaths will result from the *melée* of Saturday. Nearly all of the laborers not implicated in the disturbance have resumed work again at the shafts, and no fears of further trouble are apprehended. The "Continentals," Captain SANDERS, of Jersey City, were on duty yesterday, but were dismissed from further service at the conclusion of the preliminary examination. The special police for a while remain on duty some days longer.

The preliminary examination was resumed and concluded yesterday. As on the previous days, the Court-room was crowded with citizens and friends of the accused, who watched the proceedings eagerly. No new facts of any importance were elicited. At the conclusion of the examination the Mayor detained all those under arrest—three of them for arson and riot and nineteen for riot. The remainder of the prisoners were held for further action.

We annex a report of the last day's proceedings:

CONCLUSION OF THE LEGAL EXAMINATION.

The legal examination was resumed at 1½ o'clock and after a few witnesses had been examined, was concluded.

One of the laborers named *John Coughlin*, testified that while going to his shanty on Saturday afternoon, in company with one of the blacksmiths, named John O'Brien, he was met by three men, one of whom struck at him with a bayonet. He did not know either of the three men by sight or name. After the assault upon him he went to his home, and did not leave it again that night.

Dr. Moulford, of Hoboken, testified to the extent and nature of the wounds inflicted upon Vincen McKenna, one of the wounded men in jail. He did not regard the wounded man's condition as a critical one. The Doctor added: "I heard McKenna tell the Mayor that Rowland, the man who fled to Hoboken, was the person who committed the injuries upon him.

Mrs. Catharine Freeland testified to two men having entered her shanty about two o'clock Saturday afternoon, while her boarders (whose names she gave) were at dinner; they appeared to have a "little sup in;" and "after bidding the time of day," sat down; when dinner was over her boarders left, and then the two men being alone, began to fight; she ran out with her baby, screaming for help, and two men, strangers to her, came in and seperated the belligerents, who then went away, having "beat each other badly." She said: "I saw one of the men who fought in my house among the prisoners yesterday; his name is Vincent McKenna; I don't know the name of the other man; he had on a gray shirt and a coat; I never saw him before nor since."

Charles McNicholl, one of the firemen of the work, testified to knowing Rowland, and gave a description of his personal appearance, which agreed with the description given by Mrs. Freeland of the man who fought with McKenna in her country.

Here the examination was announced closed, and the Mayor and District-Attorney retired to deliberate upon the disposition of the accused. After a half hour's absence they again came into Court, when the District-Attorney arose, and moved that the parties—twenty-two in number—whose names are annexed, be held to await the action of the Grand Jury,—the three first named for arson and riot, and the remainder for riot only.

David Coleman, Patrick Poole, Jeremiah Delay, Thomas Murphy, Thomas Farrell, Patrick Coleman, John Sullivan, John Corbett, James Barnett, Thomas McCarthy, Timothy Coughlan, Thomas Costello, Michael Dolan, Patrick Donnelly, James McDermott, John Moran, James Donnelly, Vincent McKenna, Thomas McMahon, Philip Gilmartin, Dennis Farley, Patrick Collans.

The Mayor said that he should hold the parties named by the District-Attorney, and that he should also detain all the other parties then in prison, on other charges, of a minor character. The offence committed was a grave one—many were badly maimed and bruised, and two or more might die of their injuries. A check should be put to such business, and an example made of the guilty, and he was determined to do all his power to bring them to justice.

After some further deliberation His Honor announced that of the twenty—two specially named by the District Attorney he should commit the three charged with arson and riot, without bail:—That the bail of Thomas Farrell, Patrick Coleman, and Dennis Farley would be fixed at $300, that of John Sullivan at $100, and that all the rest should find sureties for their appearance in the sum of $200 each.

STATEMENT OF TWO OF THE ACCUSED.

Mr. E. B. Wakeman, of Jersey City, then announced that he appeared for two of the accused—James and Patrick Donnelly. He thought that before this commitment his clients were entitled to an examination, that their statements should be heard, and he therefore asked that they be brought in and examined. The District-Attorney acceded to the request, and the Donnelly's were brought in, one at a time, and examined. Each was told that they might or might not make a statement, and that in naming they said they were not compelled to criminate themselves. Both the Donnelly's are young and inoffensive-looking men. James was first examined, he spoke as follows:

STATEMENT OF JAMES DONNELLY.

I want to tell all I know about the affair; all that I know about it is this; I was a stranger in the place,—having no one but my brother—and lived away from the village, out in the woods almost; the first I heard of the trouble was about 5¾ o'clock, when we heard the firemen blowing their horns; my brother—I mean my brother Patrick—(I have three brothers, and five if they were rightly counted, but none of them was ever in jail before but myself, [laughter]—my brother Patrick told me to go on home, that there was no danger; I then saw the shanty on fire, and I ran over to it and stood beside it; some firemen were there with sticks, pushing the shanty; there was a plank lying down alongside; one of the firemen asked me to give him a hand at the plank, so that he might shove down the ladder that was on fire; the ladder was the one used for the people to get up into the loft of the shanty; I then took hold of the plank, and lying beside it was a bit of board, which I took up, and, in shoving it, I pushed another piece of board into the fire; a boy then came up to me and asked me what I done that for; I told him that was none of his business; he then went and told the constables that I had set the shanty on fire; another boy came along, and I said they were going to take me up; so I walked away then, as I didn't want to get taken up; the constables cried out to stop me—and then, just as I reached the hill, a man took hold of me; I told the man he might not hold me, for I would stand; the fireman who asked me to help him at the plank, had a fireman's cap with a number on it; I did not take any notice of the number; the man was a stout man, and had whiskers; that is the boy, I think—[pointing to a lad named Wendall, who stood near,]—whom I told to mind his own business; I know no more about the matter at all.

STATEMENT OF PATRICK DONNELLY.

Patrick Donnelly was then examined. He said:

The first I heard of this was when I was going home between 2 and 3 o'clock Saturday; I saw a number of men gathering around shaft No. 3; I went home, and heard that there was a man badly beaten; from that time till 10 o'clock, they were making an odd muss now and then; in the evening between 6 and 7 o'clock, I took my trunk out of the shanty and laid it under Mr. Riley's new house; I took it from there afterwards and put it in another shanty, where I went and had my supper; I afterwards went into another shanty, and then next to my own, and stopped there until I was taken; when the fighting was going on, and before I was taken, I saw my brother Jim outside of the shanty, and I told him to clear away before any police came; or before he got killed; my brother left; this was about 8 or 9 o'clock; that is all I know about it.

A DISCUSSION BETWEEN MR. WAKEMAN AND THE DISTRICT-ATTORNEY.

Mr. Wakeman said that, having only that morning been retained as counsel for the brothers Donnelly, he was not fully aware of the charges against them. He would like to see the affidavit upon which they were held.

Mr. Littell, the District-Attorney, said he did not think the counsel had any right to see the affidavit asked for.

Mr. Wakeman thought otherwise. He referred to the law relating to such question, and contended his right to see the affidavit.

Mr. Littell remarked that he could not go over the whole examination again to please the counsel. The prisoners should have had counsel before. Besides, the gentleman, if he read the newspapers, must be well aware of the nature of the charges against his clients. He would positively refuse to submit to the counsel *there in open* Court the affidavits for which he asked; but if he would accompany him to his (Mr. Littell's) office, the papers would be exhibited to the counsel as a matter of *courtesy* merely.

Mr. Wakeman argued further in maintenance of his right to see the affidavit.

The Mayor said—"I shall object, Mr. Wakeman, to your seeing the affidavit here at this time."

Mr. Wakeman—May it please your Honor, you know nothing of law!

The Mayor—Common sense, they say, goes further than law.

Mr. Wakeman then asked to see the commitment, and was answered that the accused was detained by verbal *order* of the Mayor. The counsel for the defence remarked that these were very strange proceedings, and intimated that all the prisoners were illegally detained. He thought outside feeling and influence *should* have nothing to do with the legal action in the matter, and then left apparently disgusted with the whole transaction.

The prisoners were then remanded again to prison, no bail having been offered for any of them. The preliminary examination was then concluded. The Court room was cleared and all retired.

So rests the matter at present.

The Riot in New-Jersey—Revelation of the Secret of the Confessional Demanded by the Mayor of Hudson City.

During the investigation in which the authorities are engaged, to discover the guilty parties in the late riot, the undersigned priests have been solicited to reveal all the knowledge supposed to have been obtained by them at the confessional, as they had responded to the call, in their capacity as priests of the Catholic Church, to administer her rites to two sick men wounded in the riot.

Whilst entertaining, as they do, the strongest conviction of the obligation, before God and man, of their duty to the State; and most willing as they are, at all times, to discharge the same as faithfully as they can, they do not and cannot believe it any part of their *civil* duties to reveal the secrets of the confessional.

What sensible person would confess to a clergyman whose visit, instead of consolation, would only excite feelings of mistrust and horror, and whose ministry would be converted into the function of a spy or a secret police, under the hypocritical garb of religion and friendship?

What authority is competent, in this free country especially, to enact laws compelling a clergyman to violate one of the most sacred institutions of his religion, and thereby obliging him, in contravention of the natural law, to disqualify himself forever from the exercise of his priesthood, and to subject himself to degradation, whilst at the same time his conscience was convicting him, by the act of compliance, of a grievous sin?

Such a revelation is forbidden by the acts or decrees of an œcumenical Council of the Catholic Church. Neither during the life nor after the death of the penitent can the confessor, directly or indirectly, in any case or for any purpose whatever, were it even to save his own life, reveal the sacred seal.

What would be the result were it otherwise? The Sacrament of Confession, as also the Catholic Church, (of which this Sacrament is an *essential* part,) would fall into ruin. This is impossible.

Legal gentlemen are aware of the usages of the Courts of law in the old country regarding the rights and freedom of religion in this respect; as well as of the decisions of several Courts in this country on this point, which have justified clergymen under circumstances parallel to this in which the undersigned clergymen have been placed.

Confident that they are shielded by the Constitution in the freedom of conscience and peaceful exercise of their religion, the undersigned trust that their conduct in declining to answer the questions regarding the sacramental secret in confession, will not be viewed as exhibiting any disrespect to the laws or civil authority.

JAMES COYLE,
Jersey City, Feb. 18. J. VENUTA.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

HATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES.—The best in the world; the only reliable Hair Dye known, perfect and instantaneous; harmless and beautiful in its results. Applied in twelve private rooms. HATCHELOR'S WIGS surpass all; their new improvements satisfy the interested that HATCHELOR'S are permanent. Avoid the ridicule attached to bad dyes and unsightly wigs. The largest and best stock always at HATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

HALLOTYPES.

LETTERS PATENT GRANTED JAN. 20, 1857.—A large collection of this new and beautiful style of portraiture is now on exhibition at J. GURNEY'S well-known Photographic Palace of Art, No. 349 Broadway, New-York.

The public are respectfully invited to call and judge for themselves of the superiority of these Pictures over other styles; and although executed by the camera, they combine the truthfulness of the first photographs with the beauty and finish of the most delicate miniature on ivory. To quote the expression of one of our most celebrated miniature painters,

"The stereoscopic effect is wonderful; our occupation is gone. These pictures surpass in every respect our best endeavors."

J. GURNEY holds himself in readiness to execute said pictures for the public on and after the 20th inst. Gallery open from 9 A. M. till 6 P. M.

J. GURNEY, Photographic Artist,
No. 349 Broadway, corner Leonard-st. New-York.
N. B.—No connection with any other establishment

SEWING MACHINES.—I. M. SINGER & CO.'S *Gazette*, a beautiful pictorial paper, contains full and reliable information about sewing machines, and answers all questions that can be asked on the subject. All who read this paper will learn how to purchase a sewing machine with which $1,000 a year, clear profit, can be made, and will be protected from being imposed upon by any of the humbug machines now before the public. I. M. SINGER & CO.'S *Gazette* will be sent gratis to all who apply by letter or otherwise

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway, New-York.

LEARY & CO.'S NEW QUARTERLY PATTERN for Gentlemen's Dress Hats, is this day issued, together with a large invoice of Paris Hats of late styles, including the celebrated Cambridge Soft Hat, (a new water-proof article,) in various colors, and for sale at our counters only.

J. LEARY & CO.,
Leaders of the fashion for Gents' Hats,
Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House, Broadway.

LOOK OUT [illegible]
FOR OUR
ADVERTISEMENT
On another page of this paper in the Dry Goods column.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

TO TEA DEALERS AND GROCERS.

We invite attention to our stock of Oolong, English Breakfast, Young Hyson, and other teas, including some choice chops from recent arrivals, which we are yet selling at moderate prices for cash, or on usual time for approved paper.

JAMES CASSIDY & CO.,
No. 135 Front-st.

$112 A YEAR IS CHARGED FOR BOARD AND Tuition at the Hudson River Institute, at Claverack, New-York, three miles from Hudson City. Next term opens April 17. Male and female. For catalogues, address C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

HECKER'S FARINA JELLY.—THIS WHOLESOME and delicious article is served up with rich sauce daily, at TAYLOR'S Saloon, No. 365 Broadway, corner of Franklin-st.

KEROSENE GAS LIGHT STOCK FOR SALE cheap by ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
No. 4 Broad-st.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Certain Cure for Chapped Hands, Face, &c., &c.**—HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.'S COMPOUND CAMPHOR ICE, with Glycerine, will prove a convenient, agreeable and certain remedy to prevent chapped hands. H., C. & CO.'S BALSAMIC GLYCERINE LOTION will be found very efficacious, and a most delightful toilet article. Prepared only by

HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., Chemists and Druggists,
Nos. 165, 373, 511 and 756 Broadway.

☞ **Neck Ties, Stocks, &c.**
SMITH & BROUWER,
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF
NECK-TIES, STOCKS, &c.,
NO. 49 VESEY-ST.,

Would call the attention of WHOLESALE BUYERS to their extensive assortment of Spring and Summer styles.

☞ **The Popularity of Rushton's Cod-Liver Oil** as a remedy for pulmonary diseases, is rapidly on the increase, and scarcely a day passes without some one is cured by its use. FREDERICK V. RUSHTON'S name is in full on each label, without which it is not genuine. No. 10 Astor House, corner Barclay-st., and No. 417 Broadway, corner Canal-st.

☞ **A Remedy for Dyspepsia.**—The OXYGENATED BITTERS have been tested by scientific men, and proved to combine the most valuable tonic properties. Being free from alcohol, no reaction is suffered by the most delicate constitutions.

☞ **Burnett's Kalliston and Burnett's Oriental Tooth Wash** for sale by C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway.

☞ **Sacred Concert.**—The choir of the Allen-st. Presbyterian Church (Allen-st., near Grand) will give a concert of Sacred Music THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Feb. 19, at 7½ o'clock, on which occasion they will be assisted by a number of their musical friends, who have kindly volunteered their aid. The proceeds to be applied to defraying the expense of placing an organ in the church. Tickets, 25c., may be had at the door.

☞ **Druggists' Fancy Goods Exclusively**—Combs, Brushes, Lubin's extracts, Low's and Gleaver's soaps, surgical instruments, rubber-goods, Paris toilet articles in endless variety, and every article sold by druggists, except drugs, imported and sold, wholesale only, by RUFUS K. McHARG & CO., No. 35 Nassau-st.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF HENRY T. ARNOLD, formerly of Derby, England. Should this meet his eye or that of any knowing his whereabouts, they would confer a great favor by informing H. ARNOLD, Derby, England, or C. C. MILLS, Van Buren Centre, N. Y. Exchange papers please notice.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

WILLIAMSBURG MEETING.
AT THE ODEON TO-NIGHT,
AGAINST HIGH TAXES.
FOR OUR OWN CITY GOVERNMENT.

PUBLIC MEETING.—DURING THE LAST Summer, when that fearful and fatal pestilence which is still fresh in our memories, had fixed itself upon our borders, threatening our City and filling its inhabitants with alarm, the labor of visiting and ministering to the necessities of the sick and dying fell heavily upon a few philanthropic and heroic individuals.

Among them, it will be recollected, Drs. DE BOIS and CRANE, of New-Utrecht, distinguished themselves by constant, courageous and untiring devotedness to the perilous duty of dispensing professional aid to those who were stricken down by the destroying pestilence, and at last fell themselves, dying martyrs for the public good. The widow of one (Dr. CRANE,) has thus been left, with three children, and without adequate means of support.

The undersigned feel that they are but anticipating the public sentiment, in proposing that some suitable expression and substantial evidence of appreciation should be given by the community of the services and self-sacrifice of these members of the medical profession, particularly with a view to the relief of the widow and children of Dr. CRANE.

For this purpose we respectfully request our fellow-citizens to attend a meeting to be held at the Governor's room, in the City Hall, Brooklyn, on THURSDAY EVENING next, (19th inst.) at 7½ P. M., to adopt such measures as may be deemed suitable to accomplish the object above stated.

SAM. S. POWELL, Mayor, JAS. W. HARPER, Esq.,
GEO. HALL, Ex-Mayor, JOS. O FULLER, Esq.,
Hon. J. GREENWOOD, PETER G. TAYLOR, Esq.,
Hon. ROLLIN SANFORD, HENRY C. BOWEN, Esq.,
Hon. JOHN DIKEMAN, W. A. PLATENIUS, Esq.,
A. A. LOW, Esq., E. POPPENHUSEN, Esq.,
WM. H. CARY, Esq., H. CULLEN, M. D.,
H. E. PIERPONT, Esq., DANIEL AYRES, M. D.
ROB'T SHIRWELL, Esq., GEO. J. BENNETT, M. D.,
ED. W. FISKE, Esq., LOUIS BAUER, M. D.,
EDWARD DODGE, Esq., A. KALT, M. D., and others.
A. W. BENSON, Esq.,
HENRY F. VAIL, Esq.,

By order of the Committee.
JOSEPH B. JONES, M. D., Secretary.
BROOKLYN, Feb. 16, 1857.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.—BANQUET AT THE ASTOR HOUSE.—The Association of the "Friends of Civil and Religious Liberty" will give their second Annual Banquet in commemoration of the birthday of the Father of his Country, at the Astor House, on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 23, 1857. Tickets for the dinner may be had of the Treasurer, RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Esq., at the County Clerk's Office, City Hall, until Saturday, 21st inst., at noon.

JAMES T. BRADY, President.
WM. E. ROBINSON, Secretary.

NINTH WARD.—THE REGULAR MONTHLY meeting of the IXth Ward Republican Association will be held at the Bleecker Buildings, THIS EVENING, the 19th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Members will please be punctual in attendance, as the election for President will take place this evening, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of John Keyser, Esq.

NELSON D. THAYER, Secretary.

HARMONIC SOCIETY.—THE MEMBERS OF this Society are requested to attend a rehearsal for the Concert of St. Georges' Society at Niblo's, on FRIDAY MORNING, at 9 o'clock.

LECTURES.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN UNION OF NEW-YORK.—Sixth Lecture, by WENDELL PHILLIPS, at Dr. Chapin's Church, No. 548 Broadway, THURSDAY EVENING, Feb 19, at 7½ o'clock. Subject: *The Philosophy of Reform.* Tickets, 25 cents. For sale at the bookstore of C. S. FRANCIS & CO., No. 554 Broadway, and at the door.

DWIGHT H. OLMSTEAD,
Chairman Lecture Committee.

GEOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL SOCIETY.—A paper will be read THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock, at the small Chapel of the New York University, Washington-square, by Dr. THOMAS ANTISELL on the *Orography of North America.*

Free to members of the Society and their friends.

SCHOOL OF DESIGN LECTURES.—THE next Lecturer for this course is Rev. R. S. STORRS, of Brooklyn. The Lecture will be given at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 24, at 7½ o'clock. Subject: *Sir Walter Raleigh.* Tickets 25 cents.

KEROSENE OILS.
KEROSENE LUBRICATING OIL.
KEROSENE ILLUMINATING OIL.
KEROSENE RINNACLE OIL.
PARAFINE RAILWAY GREASE.
ELECTRIC LAMPS.
AUSTENS, AGENTS, No. 50 Beaver-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

OUT THIS MORNING.
THE LEDGER OF ROMANCE,
Containing the progress of the two great tales,
"DEATH; OR, LOST AND WON,"
and
THE GREAT HUNTINGTON TALE
is
OUT THIS MORNING.

OUT THIS MORNING.
THE LEDGER OF ROMANCE,
Containing the progress of the two great tales,
"DEATH; OR, LOST AND WON,"
and
THE GREAT HUNTINGTON TALE,
OUT THIS MORNING.

OUT THIS MORNING.
THE LEDGER OF ROMANCE,
Containing the progress of the two great tales,
"DEATH; OR, LOST AND WON,"
and
THE GREAT HUNTINGTON TALE
is
OUT THIS MORNING.

OUT THIS MORNING.
THE LEDGER OF ROMANCE,
Containing the progress of the two great Tales,
"DEATH; OR, LOST AND WON,"
and
THE GREAT HUNTINGTON TALE
is
OUT THIS MORNING.

OUT THIS MORNING.
THE LEDGER OF ROMANCE,
Containing the progress of the two great Tales,
"DEATH; OR, LOST AND WON,"
and
THE GREAT HUNTINGTON TALE
is
OUT THIS MORNING.

THIS WEEK'S LIFE ILLUSTRATED contains: Mrs. Farnham on California—A Review; Fort Dearborn—Sketch, with Engravings; Chemico Matches; A Thrilling Tale, or a Chicago Novel; the Miseries of Misers; Rural Affairs—A New-Jersey Fertilizer; Our Charitable Institutions; The Event of the Year; Socrates a Common-Sense Philosopher; The Floods; Tricks upon Travelers.

Man Measurement; The City—The Bond-street Tragedy; The Astor Library; State Hospital for Women; Riot; A New Steamboat Route; Fires; Fatalities; Poetry—Our Sailors; Items; Personal; Varieties; Notes and Queries; The Disease among Hogs; Snake, with Illustrations.

Only 4 cents. For sale by all Newsmen. Publication Office No. 308 Broadway. Delivered by carriers to any part of the City.

GET THE GENUINE.
Price $1 50.

JEWETT'S SPIERS' PRONOUNCING SCHOOL DICTIONARY OF THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES, by J. L. JEWETT, Editor of "Ollendorf's New Method," is the

ONLY ABRIDGMENT

Of Dr. Spiers' celebrated work published in America, as will be seen from the following extract from a letter, dated Paris, Jan. 5, 1857, just received by the publishers:

"GENTLEMEN: I beg to acknowledge the receipt of copies of your reprints of my *General French and English Dictionary*, and of the school edition of this work. I would tender my thanks for this act of courtesy on your part, and I willingly admit that your editions of both these works are *bona fide* what they profess to be, viz.: reprints of the works the titles of which they bear. You have not, as a publisher of your City has done in one case, added to my work another man's name, and in another case added my name to another man's work. In the book entitled '*Spiers' & Surenne's French School Dictionary*,' I *can see nothing of mine but my name.*

* * * * *

It may not, perhaps, be uninteresting to you to know that I find in *Spiers' & Surenne's* French *School Dictionary* those self-same amusing characteristics that rendered the old French Dictionaries such comic productions. For instance, *arson* is still translated in it as in the venerable Boyer, *l'action de mettre le feu exprès à une maison.* This is a definition in inelegant common French, but such a definition as can but lead into error, since the French have an exact equivalent, *incendie par malveillance*, as is to be found in the octavo edition of 'Spiers' & Surenne's French and English Pronouncing Dictionary.' Might not one be tempted to ask how is it that these two editions, so-called of 'spiers' & Surenne's' Dictionaries, differ so extremely in one and the same word? My editions published in Paris do not differ at all, nor do your editions published in New-York. But to return to the school Dictionary.

Trousers and *waistcoat* are the Shibboleth of French and English dictionaries. The former I still find *traduced* into French by words that *signify sailor's breeches* (culotte de matelot) and *chaussezu*, which might be translated by *small clothes*, or rather, is an old untranslatable term, which no tailors but those learned in the lore of antiquity could understand. *Waistcoat* has no equivalent at all, for it is called in 'Spiers' & Surenne's French School Dictionary' *veste* and *camisole*. Now, *veste* means a *round jacket*, and *camisole* a *short night dress*, not worn in our parts of the world—at least to my knowledge—as a waistcoat. The only translation wanting is the proper term, *gilet*.

Pine-apple is still faithfully translated in 'Spiers' & Surenne's French School Dictionary' by *pomme de pin*. It requires no ordinary effrontery to ascribe to me this translation when I have said, in the preface to my 'General French Dictionary' as follows: "*Pomme de pin* has been so invariably translated by *pine-apple*, and *vice versâ*, that all the French Journals, in their account of the cities feast of Nov. 9, until within the last two or three years, annually charged the Aldermen of London, proverbially refowned for their good taste, with having eaten (peace to their digestions) so many hundred *fir-cones*, in French *pommes de pin*!"

* * * * *

JEWETT'S SPIERS' PRONOUNCING SCHOOL DICTIONARY contains upwards of 12,000 more words than the work entitled "Spiers' & Surenne's School Dictionary," but which contains none of the distinguishing characteristics of Dr. Spiers'; has all the American acceptations of English words, and by a superior typographical arrangement combines the advantages of a larger dictionary with the portableness and moderate price of a smaller one. Price $1 50.

Published by MASON BROTHERS,
Nos. 108 and 110 Dunne-st., New-York.

WE ALSO PUBLISH:

JEWETT'S SPIERS' UNABRIDGED FRENCH AND ENGLISH DICTIONARY.—From the latest Paris Edition.—Revised, Corrected and especially adapted to American Students. By Prof. J. L. JEWETT, Editor of "Ollendorf's New Method of Learning French," &c. Price $3 50.

FOR GENTLEMEN ONLY.

If you would be Fashionable and Polite, read the following book:

THE AMERICAN GENTLEMAN'S GUIDE
TO
POLITENESS AND FASHION;
OR,
Familiar Letters to his Nephews, containing Rules of Etiquette, Directions for the Formation of Character, etc., etc., Illustrated by Sketches Drawn from Life, of the Men and Manners of our Times
BY HENRY LUNETTES.

CONTENTS.

DRESS—Morning Costume; Mode of Wearing the Hair and Beard; Street and Morning Visits; The Fashionable Hat; Traveling Gloves; Man of Fashion; Details of Gentlemen's Dress.

MANNERS—True Politeness; Proper Mode of Salutation; Parting Ceremonies; Walking with Ladies; Drawing-Room Rules; Visitors taking Leave; Wedding Receptions; Leaving Cards; Secret of Popularity; Manner at a Public Table; Driving with Ladies.

THE TOILET—The Hair; The Teeth; The Nails; The Feet; A Complete Wardrobe; Accomplishments of a Gentleman; Converse Rule.

LETTER-WRITING—Variety of Styles; A Good Business hand; Letters of Introduction; Specimen of Letters; Cards, Envelopes, etc.; Letter to a Lady of Fashion; Formal Introductions; Manner on such Occasions; Evening Parties; Visiting Cards; Models in Letter-Writing; Notes of Invitation.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS—Music, Dancing, Riding, and Driving; The Art of Conversation; Quickness at Repartee; The Tie of a Cravat; Walking, Standing, Sitting; Decorum in the Presence of Ladies; Helping Ladies at Table; Neatness, Order and Regularity; Matters of the Toilet; Reading for Amusement; A Cultivated Taste.

CHOICE OF COMPANIONS AND FRIENDS—Selection of Pursuit in Life; Courtship; Marriage; Selection of Associates; The Art of Pleasing; Presents; Complimentary Attentions; Cupid turned Carrier; Wedding-Cards and Welcome News.

One neat 12mo volume. Price $1 25.

WITH A PORTRAIT OF COUNT D'ORSAY.

DERBY & JACKSON,
Publishers, No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York.
And for sale by all Booksellers and Agents everywhere.
*** Copies sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of price.

THE AMERICAN PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL

For February contains: George Stephenson, the Father of Railways, his Character, with portrait; Value of Phrenology to Business Men; Inhabitants of Southwestern Africa, (illustrated;) Power of Body over Mind; Phrenology and the Lovers; Arctic Life, (illustrated;) Napoleon and Phrenology; Habits; The "Angel Gabriel;" Chinese Sugar-Cane, (illustrated with Plant and Mill;) A List of Garden and Flower Seeds. Price 10 cts., or $1 a year. Published by FOWLER AND WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

GIFTS! GIFTS! GIFTS!

Presents varying in value from 25 cents to $100, given away to purchasers of Books. Great inducements offered to agents. Full catalogues with explanations sent free on application by mail to any part of the City or country.

EVANS & CO., No. 409 Broadway.

A NEW AND VERY ATTRACTIVE BOOK will be published on SATURDAY, the 21st, by C. SCRIBNER, Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway, New York. SCAMPAVIAS: FROM GIBEL TAREK TO STAMBOUL. By HARRY GRINGO, (Lieut. WISE, U. S. N.) 1 vol. 12 mo., with thirty illustrations from Original Designs, by "A Brother Blue Jacket." $1 25.

"This author has given the pleasure that Dickens gives to millions, using carelessly, profusely and jollily two or three of the rarest qualities of genius. For that power of unexpected parallelism which brings together suddenly and laughably the most distant opposites in grotesque similitude; for the quick analysis of a thought or feeling which supplies material for wit; for the genial and irresistible humor which makes what people familiarize by the phrase, 'the merriest fellow in the world,' we hardly know the equal of the author of 'Scampavias.'"—*Home Journal.*

Also ready on same day. The Fifth Thousand and a New and Revised Edition of LOS GRINGOS: AN INSIDE VIEW OF MEXICO AND CALIFORNIA, WITH WANDERINGS IN PERU, CHILI AND POLYNESIA. By Lieut. WISE U. S. N. 1 vol., 12mo. $1 25.

"The work itself is one of the most charmingly natural, fresh and entertaining we had the pleasure of dwelling over for years."—*Albany Atlas.*

"In the varied scenes and adventures he describes, he is entirely au fait, and whether on ship or shore, 'chasing the wild deer,' or being chased by the grisly bear, shooting brigands or dancing fandangoes, swimming with the Sandwich Island girls, or 'doctoring' interesting young ladies in fits, he is equally at home."—*Literary World.*

Will be published on SATURDAY, Feb 28, a New and Original Work by MRS. NICOUENET, EXAMPLES FROM THE EIGHTEENTH AND NINETEENTH CENTURIES. 1 vol., 12mo. 75c. A NEW-ENGLAND HISTORY—From the Discovery by the Northmen, A. D. 986, to A. D. 1776. By CHAS. W. ELLIOTT. 2 vols., 8vo, Portraits. $4.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY.
MRS. RENTZ'S LAST BOOK,
LOVE AFTER MARRIAGE;
And Thirteen Other Choice
NOUVELLETTES OF THE HEART,
BY MRS CAROLINE LEE HENTZ,
Author of "Linda," "Rena," "Planter's Northern Bride," "Marcus Warland," "Eolina," "Robert Graham," "Helen and Arthur," "Courtship and Marriage," "The Banished Son," &c.

Complete in one large duodecimo volume, bound in cloth. Price $1 25 in cloth; or in two volumes, paper, $1

For sale by all booksellers, everywhere, and published by

T. B. PETERSON,
No. 102 Chesnut-st., Philadelphia.

Copies sent per mail, post paid, on receipt of price.

News from all countries, and items that make This Spirit, the best, a good fellow can take.

As the proof of the pudding is in the eating it, The test of the spirit is in the reading it.

PORTER'S SPIRIT OF THE TIMES.
Another great number is
OUT TO-DAY,
SIXTEEN LARGE PAGES.
Filled to overflowing with choice gems of sparkling wit.
GET IT EARLY THIS MORNING.
It may be had at any of the news rooms.

LOOK WHAT FOLLOWS:
ASSES ON HORSES vs. MASSACHUSETT STATE AGRICULTUR

AMUSEMENTS.

THALBERG'S SUBSCRIPTION MATINEES. FRIDAY, 20th; TUESDAY, 24th; and FRIDAY, 27th.

CARD OF THE MANAGEMENT.

In consequence of the rapid sale of the Subscription Tickets, all those ladies who have left their names at the Thalberg Ticket Offices are requested to call for their tickets on or before Thursday, Feb. 19, as, should they not do so, the very limited subscription list must at once be filled up.

CHANGE OF HOUR.

A majority of the subscribers having expressed a preference for a somewhat later hour, the Matinées will commence at 3 o'clock instead of half-past one.

SCHEME OF THE THREE MATINEES MUSICALES.

FIRST MATINEE.

1. Fantasia—Sonnambula.....Thalberg
2. Andante.....Beethoven
3. Sonata in C sharp minor.....Beethoven
4. "Il Trovatore" (on the Alexandre Organ).....Thalberg
5. March Funebre.....Chopin
6. Etude "La Légèrté".....Thalberg
7. Fantasia—"L'Elisir d'amore".....Thalberg

SECOND MATINEE.

1. Trio in B major, (Piano, Violin and Violoncello).....Beethoven
2. Fantasia—"Don Giovanni".....Thalberg
3. Etude, (Repeated Notes).....Moscheles
4. Finale—"Puritani" (on the Alexandre Organ).....Thalberg
5. Mazurkas.....Chopin
6. Fantasia—Lucrezia Borgia.....Thalberg

THIRD MATINEE.

1. Septett.....Hummel
Piano, Flute, Oboe, Clarionet, Alto, Violoncello and Bass.
2. Prayer of Moses.....Thalberg
3. Adelaide (Transcription).....Beethoven
4. Tarantella—"Robert le Diable" (on the Alexandre Organ).....Meyerbeer
5. Tarantella.....Thalberg
6. Duett—"Norma"—(with Mr. Wm. Mason,)..Thalberg

MR. THALBERG

will be the only performer, and will play in each *Matinée*

SEVEN PIECES ON THE PIANO,

and will introduce, for the first time in this country,

THE ALEXANDRE ORGAN,

with pedals and knee attachment, expressly manufactured for Mr. Thalberg by Alexandre & son, in Paris.

The capacities of the Alexandre organ are as follows: The power to sustain single notes and chords, while at the same time the most rapid and brilliant passages can be performed—the notes being sustained by mechanism, governed by the knees, thus leaving both hands free to manipulate; its capability to use single and combine the tones of the violin, flute, oboe, clarionet, horn, bassoon and human voice.

Hour of commencement, 3 o'clock P. M.

The price of Subscription Tickets has been fixed at FIVE DOLLARS EACH,

which will admit the Subscribers to all the three Matinées. The number of subscribers has been strictly limited to FOUR HUNDRED.

Subscriptions will be received at BREUSING'S Music store, No 701 Broadway, and at VAN NORDEN & KING'S, No. 45 Wall-st.

The general arrangements regarding the comfort of the subscribers have been intrusted to Mr. BROWN, (Sexton of Grace Church.)

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Nearly nine-tenths of the tickets have been subscribed for by ladies belonging to the first families in the City. In view of the responsibility thus devolved upon the Management, a correct address will be required from every subscriber—a determination which will insure the utmost respectability of the audience, and will be appreciated by no one more than the subscribers themselves.

THALBERG'S CONCERT IN BROOKLYN

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM,

THURSDAY, Feb. 19.

S. THALBERG,

Madame D'ANGRI, Madame JOHANNSEN,
Mrs. E. L. DAVENPORT,
Mr. JOSEPH BURKE, Sig. ABELLA,
Mr. THALBERG,

will play fantasias on "Don Giovanni," "Elisir d'Amore," and, for the first time in Brooklyn, the "Andante," and "Airs Russes."

MADAME D'ANGRI

will sing arias from "Semiramis," the "Barbiere di Seviglia," the "Ratapian," and Bondo from "Cenerentola."

MADAME JOHANNSEN

will sing aria "Der Freischütz," Schubert's "Morning Serenade," and "Volkslied," by Kucken.

MRS. E. L. DAVENPORT

will recite Prof. Longfellow's "Skeleton in Armor,"

MR. JOSEPH BURKE

will play De Beriot's "Tremolo."

Reserved seats, $1 50 and $1, to be had at ROSE'S bookstore, and at VAN NORDEN & KING'S. On Tuesday and Wednesday will be sold the $1 50 seats; On Thursday, the $1 and remaining $1 50 seats. All seats unsold to be had at the door. Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8.

THALBERG'S CONCERTS IN BROOKLYN,

THURSDAY, Feb. 19.

THE SALE OF SEATS

Commences THIS MORNING at 9 o'clock at ROSE'S bookstore, in Brooklyn, and at VAN NORDEN & KING'S, No. 45 Wall-st., New-York.

THALBERG'S SCHOOL CONCERTS IN BROOKLYN.

The first of Mr. THALBERG'S gratuitous concerts to the pupils of the Brooklyn and Williamsburg public schools will be given on THURSDAY, Feb. 26. No person admitted but the pupils, the teachers, the clergy and the press.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA.

REAPPEARANCE OF
MADAME CORA DE WILHORST.

The public are informed that, encouraged by the great success of his first season, and stimulated by the patronage of the public, for which he returns his sincere acknowledgments, he has determined to give another season of the ITALIAN OPERA, to continue during Twelve Nights, which will commence on

MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 23,

When, by general desire, Donizetti's Opera,

LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR,

Will be performed for the only time during the season.

LUCIA.....Madame CORA DE WILHORST
(Her first appearance since her recent severe indisposition.)

Edgar.....Sig. Tiberini | Ashton.....Sig. Morelli
Arthur.....Sig. Arnoldi | Raymond.....Sig. Barilli
Director and Conductor.....MAURICE STRAKOSCH.

Parquet, Dress Circle, First Tier.....$1
Second Seats...50c. extra. | Amphitheatre.....25c.
Family Circle.....50c. | Private Boxes, from $6 to $30

Subscription for Twelve Nights, including reserved seat, $12.

The Box-Office is now open every day from 9 A. M. until 5 P. M.

Reserved Seats for MONDAY may be secured at the Academy of Music on Saturday, the 21st. All the usual Ticket Offices will be opened.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA.

Reappearance of
MADAME CORA DE WILHORST,
On MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 23.

The Box Office for securing seats is now open at the Academy of Music.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA.—TO THE SEASON SUBSCRIBERS.—The Box office at the Academy of Music is now open for another Subscription Season of 12 nights. Subscription for Balcony, First Tier and Parquet, for 12 nights, including a choice of seats, $12.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Doors open at 6½ o'clock; to commence at 7½ o'clock.
Tickets.....50 cents.

THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 19, 1857.

POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT OF
THE WONDERFUL RAVELS,
Mlle. THERESA ROBERT,
and
THE ENTIRE DOUBLE COMPANY.

Antoine.....as.....Robert and Pipolin
Jerome.....as.....Bertrand and Morell

Last night of
MEDINA.

Comic pantomime of
ROBERT AND BERTRAND.

Robert.....Antoine | Bertrand.....Jerome

Great success of Brillat's new ballet,
LA BOUQUETIERE.

Mlle. Robert, Mme. Marzetti, Mlle. Lina Windel, and the Ballet Company.

Polka, by the
LITTLE KATY NATHANS,
only 4 years old, pupil of Paul Brillant.

MEDINA; OR, A DREAM AND REALITY.

Apollo.....Antoine

Friday—Grand Concert of the St. George's Society.

MENDELSSOHN UNION.

The Second Concert, third season, will take place on SATURDAY EVENING next, at City Assembly Rooms, Broadway.

The programme will consist of "Rossini's"
STABAT MATER.

A vocal quartette by Wm. Mason and Mendelssohn's "ATHALIE."

The solos will be sustained by members of the society.

Pianist, Mr. BERGE.

Conductor, Mr. G. WASHBOURN MORGAN.

Subscription tickets for the season at five dollars each, entitling to two admission, to each of the four concerts and all the rehearsals, can be obtained at Messrs. Ely & Munger's piano-forte warerooms, (St. Nicholas Hotel,) or at Wm. Hall & Son, corner Broadway and Park-place.

MECHANICS' HALL,
NO. 472 BROADWAY.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
FOURTH AND POSITIVELY LAST WEEK
of the original, well-known and only
CHRISTY MINSTRELS,
organized in 1842. The first and oldest established band in the world.) Now under the management of
J. W. RAYNOR & E. H. PIERCE.

Houses crowded nightly to greet the old favorites. A decided triumph. An entire new bill for this the last six nights, of the Christy's at home, to commence at 7½. Tickets 25 cents. J. T. DONNELLY, Agent.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.
NEW HALL, No. 585 BROADWAY.
Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.
GREAT SUCCESS of the Grand Operatic Sketch, entitled
HONOR TO DR. KANE;
Or, "ADVENTURES IN THE ARCTIC REGIONS."
Which will be repeated all this week, with
NEGRO MINSTRELSY.
Commences at 7½ o'clock. Tickets, 25 cents.
On FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 20, Benefit of E. CARROL.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

THURSDAY, FEB. 19,
MISS MATILDA HERON
In her own play of
MEDEA.
To-morrow,
CAMILLE.
Favorite petite comedies each night.
A new comedietta is in rehearsal.
Seats secured three days in advance.

ARNHOLD, THE BEARDED BOY, OR THE Man in miniature, is now on exhibition at No 337 Broadway, opposite the Broadway Theatre. This wonderful boy is only three years old, weighs one hundred pounds, has a beard, whiskers and moustache, and nearly his whole body covered with hair. Admittance 12 cents.

TO FARMERS.—THE POUDRETTE MADE BY the subscribers is the cheapest and best manure in the world for corn and vegetables. A pamphlet will be sent gratis to any one sending their address to the Lodi Manufacturing Co., at No. 60 Cordandt-st., New-York City.

AMUSEMENTS.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE.
No. 624 Broadway, near Houston-st.
Miss Laura Keene.....Sole Lessee and Directress.
Doors open at 6½. The performances will commence with the overture at 7 o'clock.

THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 19, 1857,
GREAT ATTRACTION.
First night of Shakespeare's comedy of
MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.
With a powerful cast, in which
Messrs. Jordan, Burnett, Lingham, Smith, Johnston, Stoddart, Wemyss, Miss Laura Keene, Miss Clifton, Miss Manners, and others will appear.
To conclude (by request) with the
Amusing Dramatic Production of
FIRST NIGHT;
Or, THE LIFE OF AN ACTRESS.
Supported by Messrs. Wheatleigh, Burnett, Smith, Lingham, Misses Clifton, Alleyne, Jefferson and others.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—EXTRA.

The Management has the pleasure to announce that, in response to a request signed by a large number of distinguished citizens, authors, artists, journalists, and others, and with a view to encourage one of the most successful of American dramatists to still further efforts in the same field,

SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 21,

has been set apart for the performance of the American comedies

YOUNG NEW-YORK,
And
MY WIFE'S MIRROR.

The representation being for the benefit of the author, Mr. E. G. P. WILKINS.

Seats may now be secured at the Box Office.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

E. A. MARSHALL.....Lessee.
W. R. BLAKE.....Stage Manager.

GREAT COMEDY COMBINATION.
MR. H. PLACIDE,
MR. BLAKE,
and an unapproachable cast of favorite actors.

THIS EVENING, (Thursday,) Feb. 19, 1857.
in Colman's sterling production of the
POOR GENTLEMAN,
with the farce of
THE ETON BOY.

TO-MORROW (Friday)—Mr. FORREST for the last time as WILLIAM TELL.

SATURDAY—THE BROTHERS PLACIDE as the TWO DROMIOS.

Mr. FORREST will perform Monday, Wednesday and Friday next week.

Comedy Combination Nights—Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

See full programme. Overture at 7 o'clock precisely.

THALBERG'S THIRD CONCERT.
NIBLO'S SALOON, SATURDAY, Feb. 21.
S. THALBERG,
MADAME D'ANGRI, MADAME JOHANNSEN,
MRS. E. L. DAVENPORT,
MR. JOSEPH BURKE, SIG. ABELLA,
MR. THALBERG

will play "La Somnambula," "La Tarantella," "Home, sweet Home," and

For the First and Only Time,
(at the Evening Concerts),
HUMMEL'S CELEBRATED SEPTETT,

for piano, flute, oboe, horn, viola, violoncello and contrabasso.

MADAME D'ANGRI

will sing Arias from "Saffo," "Il Barbiere di Sevilla," the "Brindisi," from "Lucrezia Borgia," and Andante and Waltz by Signor ABELLA.

MADAME JOHANNSEN

will sing "Grace," from Robert le Diable, Lied by Sponnholz, and "Tambour-lied," by Abt.

MRS. E. L. DAVENPORT

will recite "The American Flag," by Drake.

MR. JOSEPH BURKE

will play an Air Varie, by Beriot.

Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8 o'clock.

Reserved Seats $1 50 and $1; the sale of Seats commences on THURSDAY, Feb. 19, at 9 o'clock, at BREUSING'S, No. 701 Broadway, and VAN NORDEN & KING'S, No. 45 Wall-st.

ORDER OF THE SALE.

On Thursday and Friday will be sold the $1 50 reserved seats only. On Saturday the $1 and remaining $1 50 reserved seats. All seats unsold during the day may be had in the evening at the door.

On THURSDAY, Mr. THALBERG'S Concert in Brooklyn.

On FRIDAY, Mr. THALBERG plays at the Concert of the St. George's Society.

On TUESDAY next, Feb. 24, THALBERG'S Fourth Evening Concert.

CONCERT OF THE ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY.

FRIDAY, Feb. 19, at NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Admission One Dollar.
Mr. THALBERG
will play "Lucrezia Borgia," Fantasias, "God Save the Queen," and "Norma," with
Mr. WILLIAM MASON.
For particulars, see full advertisement.

THALBERG'S SECOND FREE CONCERT

To the Pupils of the Public Schools will take place THIS MORNING, at 1 o'clock, at Niblo's Garden.

MME. D'ANGRI

has kindly volunteered her services.

Members of the Press, the Clergy and Physicians, will be admitted on presentation of their circulars.

THALBERG'S MATINEES.
THE FIRST SUBSCRIPTION MATINEE,
FRIDAY, 2 o'clock P. M.,
DODWORTH'S SALOON.

NOTICE—Doors open precisely at 1½ o'clock.

CARD.

The management have much pleasure in announcing that the attempt to introduce the "Matinee Musicale" has perfectly succeeded.

THREE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY TICKETS

Having been subscribed for up to Wednesday evening.

The remaining twenty tickets will be sold to-day, and the Subscription List positively closed this (Thursday) evening.

The management reiterates the pledge that not one ticket beyond the 400 announced will be sold.

A NEW SERIES OF MATINEES

Will be given, the first of which will take on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 25. Full particulars to-morrow.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 19, at 7 o'clock. The popular Dramatic Drama of THE WILLOW COPSE, and the marvelous personage known as LE SERPENT DU DESERT, the Azi Cheriff, from Arabia. AFTERNOON, at 3—ROMANCE UNDER DIFFICULTIES THE IRISH LION, and feats of LE SERPENT DU DESERT. The LIVING PHANTOM, AFRICAN SERPENTS, HAPPY FAMILY, &c. Admission 25 cents; children under 10, 12½ cents.

ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK.—A Grand Concert, in aid of the CHARITABLE FUND of this Society, will be given at NIBLO'S on FRIDAY, Feb. 20, on which occasion the following distinguished Artists will appear:

Mr. THALBERG, Mlle. PARODI,
Signor TIBERINI, Mlle. A. PATTI STRAKOSCH,
Signor MORELLI, MAURICE STRAKOSCH,
M. PYUL JULIEN. Mr. WILLIAM MASON,
THE HARMONIC SOCIETY, Mr. G. F. BRISTOW,
with DODWORTH'S BAND.

PROGRAMME OF PERFORMANCE.

FIRST PART.

National Overture.....Dodworth's Band

SELECTIONS FROM THE "MESSIAH"

1. Chorus—"And the Glory of the Lord."....Handel
Harmonic Society.
2. Solo—"Come unto Him."....Handel
Miss Andem.
3. Chorus—"For Unto Us a Child is Born."....Handel
Harmonic Society.
4. Solo—"The Trumpet shall Sound."
Mr. Wooster.
5. Chorus—"Worthy is the Lamb."
Harmonic Society.
6. Solo—"I Know that my Redeemer Liveth."
Mlle. Theresa Parodi.
7. Chorus—"Hallelujah."
Harmonic Society.

Conductor.....Mr. Geo. F. Bristow

SECOND PART.

1. National Anthem—"God Save the Queen."
Mlle. Theresa Parodi, Madame A. Patti Strakosch, Signor Morelli, Chorus and Orchestra.
2. Fantasia—"Lucrezia Borgia".....Thalberg
Mr. Thalberg.
3. Duet—"Traviata."....Verdi
Mlle. Theresa Parodi and Signor Tiberini.
4. Fantasia—"The English."....Thalberg
Mr. Thalberg.
5. Romanza—"Amor Funesto."....Donizetti
Signor Morelli.
6. Ballad—"Within a Mile of Edinborough town."
Madame A. Patti Strakosch.
7. Fantasia—"Norma".....Thalberg
On two Pianos. S. Thalberg and Wm. Mason.
8. Romanza—"E Morta."....Donizetti
Signor Tiberini.
9. Fantasia—"La Favorita."....Allard
Mons. Paul Julien.
10. Finale—"Tiger Quickstep."....Dodworth
Dodworth's Band.

Conductor.....Maurice Strakosch

Tickets, One Dollar each, may be had of the Concert Committee of the Society; at the *Albion* Office, No. 18 Beekman-st.; VAN NORDEN & KING'S, No. 45 Wall-st.; and at the Music stores of HALL & SONS, and BREUSING. Private boxes, $5 each extra.

Doors open at 6½, and Concert commence at 7½ o'clock.

CONCERT COMMITTEE.

C. B. ELLIMAN, Chairman. E. M. NEWBOULD,
JOSEPH FOWLER, THOMAS DIXON,
JNO. C. BEALES, M. D., W. D. CUTHBERTSON,
ROBERT BAGE, WILLIAM YOUNG,
HENRY OWENS, HENRY DYER,
J. T. WALKER, ROBERT WALLER,
EDWD. F. WARD, Secretary and Treasurer. J. C. WELLS,
M. B. BURNETT,
WILLIAM M. SMITH, J. LEAYCRAFT,
CHARLES VINTON, ARTHUR KENDALL,
A. H. GIBBES.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—DRESS Circle 25 cents; Pit 12½ cents; Orchestra Chairs 50 cts.; Private Boxes $5. THIS EVENING, Feb. 19, the entertainments will commence with the new drama of
ORION, THE GOLD BEATER.
Lindell.....J. H. Allen | Pat Mahoney.....G. L. Fox
Revival of the grand pantomime of
MAGIC PILLS.
And the drama of the
PEOPLE'S LAWYER.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM.—CONCERT IN Behalf of the Building Fund of St. Peters Episcopal Church, MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 23, 1857. The following eminent artists will appear on this occasion; viz. Mrs. EMMA G. BOSTWICK, Mr. GOLDBECK, and Mr. APTOMMAS. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Concert to commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets 50 cents, to be had at WM. W. ROSE'S Book Store, No. 142 Atlantic-st. WM. H. BABCOCK'S Book Store, No. 246 Fulton-st or at the door on the evening of the Concert.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THE CRYSTAL PALace is still open to the Public, and contains many things curious and wonderful. The statuary alone is worth the price of admission.

THE PALMER MARBLES.—STATUE OF Indian Girl and eleven other pieces of Sculpture, at No. 548 Broadway. Open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admittance 25 cents.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, NO. 497 BROADWAY.—The best collection of Paintings in this country. It contains 150 Paintings. Open day and evening. Admittance 25 cents.

BALLS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—A GRAND BALL and Promenade Concert will be given at the Academy of Music on

THURSDAY, Feb. 19, 1857.

Tickets ($2, admitting one person), can be obtained only of the following ladies and gentlemen, who have kindly consented to act as

MANAGERS:

Mrs. J. J. Astor,	Mrs. C. Kuhn,	
Mrs. L. Aspinwall,	Mrs. A. Le Barbier,	
Mrs. S. L. M. Barlow,	Mrs. M. G. Livingston,	
Mrs. Isaac Bell, Jr.,	Mrs. A. B. Mott,	
Mrs. J. Bishop,	Mrs. G. W. Miller,	
Mrs. M. Coles,	Mrs. C. A. Murray,	
Mrs. H. A. Coit,	Mrs. J. W. Otis,	
Mrs. G. W. Cooper,	Mrs. J. G. Peters,	
Mrs. R. L. Cutting,	Mrs. W. M. Paine,	
Mrs. W. B Duncan,	Mrs. W. E. Poe,	
Mrs. De Trobriand,	Mrs. E. Pendleton,	
Mrs. G. G. Howland, Jr.,	Mrs. F. S. Rives,	
Mrs. H. Henderson,	Mrs. L. Rutherford,	
Mrs. C. A. Heckscher,	Mrs. R. Ray,	
Mrs. W. Hoffman,	Mrs. T. Strong,	
Mrs. J. C. Hamilton,	Mrs. M. Taylor,	
Mrs. L. C. Jones,	Mrs. T. Tileston,	
Mrs. G. Jones,	Mrs. N. H. Wolfe.	
Mrs. J. J. Jones.		
W. H. Appleton,	S. M. Fox,	E. M. Newbould,
E. E. Anderson,	M. H. Grinnell,	W. E. Paine,
L. Aspinwall,	J. W. Gerard,	J. V. Parker,
G. Bancroft,	J. Gibon,	A. Pond,
Jas. Bleecker,	G. G. Howland,	Comm. M. C. Perry,
E. Bradish,	R. S. Hone,	J. F. Pennilman,
H. W. Brevoort,	R. Heckshar,	Walden Pell,
Geo. Boudoin, Jr.,	G. Hoyt,	J. Roberton,
Jos. Bridgham,	Ogden Haggerty,	J. F. Rossiter,
Wm. Cutting,	Wm. B. Hoffman,	C. T. Stagg,
H. A. Coit,	L. A. Hoffman,	C. F. Stephenson,
S. H. Casey,	W. Irving,	J. Stevens,
E. Canard,	Wm. Jaffray,	L. Schmidt,
G. W. Coster,	W. H. Jones,	L. S. Suares,
C. A. Davis,	L. C. Jones,	Arthur Shiff,
W. Drayton,	Peyton Jaudon,	F. S. Tallmadge,
V. Delauney,	A. Iselin,	Alex. Taylor,
C. De Rham,	C. Kuhn,	F. L. Waddell,
H. Delafield,	A. M. Lawrence,	J. Withers,
E. De Trobriand,	Arthur Leary,	E. C. Winterhoff,
Wm. J. Emmet,	P. Marié,	W. Whitewright, jr
R. Emmet, Jr.,	M. M'Comb,	C. T. Winthrop,
Henry Fearing,	R. H. Messinger,	N. H. Wolfe.
Dudley Field,	A. B. Mott,	

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES
No. 806 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
No. 127 MONTAGUE-PLACE, BROOKLYN.

New-York classes on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS. Brooklyn classes on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 3 and 4 P. M. for ladies and children, at 8 P. M. for gentlemen. Ladies' private classes at 2 P. M. Pupils can commence at any time during the season.

Practicing assemblies for ladies and gentlemen EVERY MONDAY EVENING in Brooklyn, and every SATURDAY EVENING in New-York. Former pupils can subscribe for the assemblies alone.

STEAM POWER.

TO RENT—No. 123 MERCER-ST., ROOMS WITH and without steam-power; No. 600 Broadway, club rooms, drill rooms, &c.; No. 134 Crosby-st., dwelling-house; No. 630 Broadway, dwelling-house; No. 438 Broome-st, near Broadway, large basement store; Staten Island, cottage and grounds. Apply to
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, No. 561 Broadway

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of 24th and 25th sts., East River. These Works, erected expressly for mechanical purposes, are peculiarly adapted for either heavy or light machinery; the engines are of 1,000 horse power, and the whole establishment is fitted up in a manner unsurpassed in this country. For terms, apply at the Office on the premises.

STEAM POWER—IN THE DEPOT BUILDing corner of Elm and Franklin sts., one square from Broadway. Croton water, gas, water-closets and every convenience. Inquire of T. BENNETT, on the premises. Heated by steam-pipes.

STEAM POWER TO LET—IN A WELL-lighted loft—very desirable—two minutes' walk from South Ferry, Brooklyn.
W. A. COLLINS, No. 16 Maiden-lane, up stairs.

STEAM POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS—Near Broadway, at low rates. Also, a store on Canal-st., running through to Walker-st., by
JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—Large and small rooms, well lighted, at No. 499 Water-st., between Pike and Rutgers sts.

STEAM POWER.—ROOM TO LET ON FIRST-floor with steam power. Apply to DIETZ & CO., No. 132 William-st.

INSTRUCTION.

OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH'S ACADEMY OF PENMANSHIP AND BOOK-KEEING, NO. 362 BROADWAY. Open day and evening for the reception of pupils and visitors. New pupils received daily this week at reduced charges and full satisfaction guaranteed to all.

A few hints from a perfect master, are often of more service in developing the capacities of a pupil, than the most protracted lessons of an inferior teacher.—W. C. BRYANT.

From the New York Courier and Inquirer.

The Chirographic Art is much more important to mankind than it is generally considered, and Mr. Goldsmith may very well claim to be considered at its head.

From the Home Journal, June 25, 1853.

In every profession there is a recognized leading man—one whose preeminence is so decided, that nobody calls it in question. Among those who teach the art of writing, Oliver B. Goldsmith is just that indisputably preeminent person and recognized head of the profession.

A LADY WISHES TO OBTAIN A FEW lady pupils in Spanish; will instruct at their residences, or at her own. Terms moderate. Reference exchanged. Address Y. Z., *Times* office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON MONDAY, THE 16TH INST., BEtween No. 7 Lamartine-place (West 29th-st.) and Bloomingdale, a Lady's GOLD BREAST-PIN, oval, shaped, with hair set inside a row of pearls and jet—marked on the back with name and date. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at the Treasurer's Office, Hudson River Railroad, No. 68 Warren-st.

BOUNTY LANDS.

U. S. PASSPORTS—ISSUED THROUGH J. B. NONES, Notary Public, U. S. Commissioner and Commissioner of all the States, No. 1½ Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Also, Bounty Land, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured by J. B. N.

LAND WARRANTS BOUGHT AND SOLD—Lands located and investments made in the Western States and Territories.
GREEN & SEWELL,
Bankers, No. 29 Wall-st., New York.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—SOUTHERN AND Western dealers and club houses will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing cards, of all qualities, at the depôt of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

IN THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN, FEB. 1 1857.—Resolution by Alderman TUCKER:

Whereas, Complaints being daily made by the public in relation to the insufficient accommodations furnished by the various City Railroads, and

Whereas, The provisions in their several grants or charters are ample and sufficient to compel them to furnish such accommodations as the public convenience may require; therefore, be it

Resolved, That it be referred to the Committee on Railroads, with instructions to thoroughly investigate the whole subject relating thereto, and report the result of said investigation, to this Board, at an early day; and further, that said Committee have power to send for persons and papers.

Which was adopted.

In pursuance of the foregoing preamble and resolution, the Committee on Railroads of the Board of Aldermen will meet on THURSDAY next, at 2 o'clock P. M., at No. 8 City Hall, at which time all the parties interested in the above matter will be heard.

THOMAS M'SPEDON,
THOMAS W. ADAMS,
PETER MONEGHAN,
WM. B. DRAKE,
JACOB H. VALENTINE,
} Committee on Railroads

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 16, 1857.

NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT all persons who require to be VACCINATED will be attended to promptly, without charge, by application at either of the Dispensaries, where Physicians are constantly in attendance; and it is recommended that all who have not been Vaccinated, should avail themselves immediately of the opportunity thus offered.

The New-York Dispensary is located at the corner of Centre and White sts.

The Eastern Dispensary, in Ludlow-st., in the rear of Essex Market.

The Northern Dispensary is located corner of Waverley-place and Christopher-st.

The Demilt Dispensary is located at No. 371 2d-av.

The Northwestern Dispensary is located at 511 8th-av.

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

CLOSING SALE PREVIOUS TO REMOVAL.—E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO'S new store, corner of Broadway and Broome-st., will be ready for occupation on the 15th day of March, and having a special stock of goods now part to close with, they are desirous of closing out their balance of their present stock previous to removal. A perusal of the following list will convince every one that the prices at which we are now selling will defy competition.

White dining services, 142 pieces	$17 50
White toilet sets, 10 pieces	1 00
Fancy decorated toilet sets, 11 pieces	4 75
Fancy decorated tea-sets, 44 pieces	6 50
Cut-glass goblets, per doz	1 75
Cut-glass Champagnes, per doz	1 25
Cut-glass wines, per doz	88
Pipestem Sherry wines, per doz	1 38
Pipestem, engraved Sherry wines, per doz	2 50
Engraved Bohemian Claret glasses, per doz	2 50

And plated ware, cutlery, gas fixtures, &c., in proportion.

ADVERTISE NORTH.	VISSCHER, OWEN & Co.
ADVERTISE NORTH.	GENERAL ADVERTISING AGENTS
ADVERTISE NORTH.	Appleton's Building, No. 346
ADVERTISE NORTH.	Broadway, New-York.
ADVERTISE SOUTH.	Will advertise for merchants,
ADVERTISE SOUTH.	manufacturers and business
ADVERTISE SOUTH.	men generally, in any part of
ADVERTISE SOUTH.	the United States or Canadas,
ADVERTISE EAST.	at the lowest possible rates.
ADVERTISE EAST.	Newspapers from every part of
ADVERTISE EAST.	the United States and Canadas
ADVERTISE EAST.	kept on file for the inspection of
ADVERTISE WEST.	advertisers, and every informa-
ADVERTISE WEST.	tion as to the best places and
ADVERTISE WEST.	papers cheerfully given.

TO RENT OR LEASE.—A FARM OF ONE hundred acres, within eight miles of Washington. For particulars apply to JNO. H. MCCUTCHEN, Washington, D. C.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

THE FOLLOWING FIRST-CLASS HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE:

TWENTY-THIRD-STREET.—2 houses on South side of 23d-st., near 5th-av. Brown stone.

TENTH-STREET.—House North side of 10th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

SECOND-AVENUE.—2 houses between 12th and 13th sts., East side. Brown stone.

TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET.—House on South side of 19th-st., near 2d-av.

THIRTY-SIXTH-STREET.—3 houses on North side of 36th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs. Brown stone, 4 stories high.

FORTY-THIRD-STREET.—House on 43d-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. Brown stone.

THIRTY-FIFTH-STREET.—House on North side of 35th-st., 80 feet East of 4th-av.

THIRTY-SIXTH-STREET.—12 houses on 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

THIRD-STREET.—House South side 3d-st., near Bowery.

FIFTEENTH-STREET.—5 lots South side 15th-st., near Stuyvesant-square.

FOURTEENTH-STREET.—7 lots North side of 14th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

EIGHTH-STREET.—1 lot North side of St. Mark's-place, near 2d-av.

SECOND-AVENUE.—1 lot West side of 2d-av., near 10th-st.

TWENTIETH-STREET.—10 lots North side of 20th-st., between 1st and 3d avs.

Apply at No. 189 16th-st., near 3d-av.

FOR SALE.—THE PRIVATE RESIDENCE known as West Lawn, situated in the village of Orange, N. J., on the Morris and Essex Railroad, one hour's ride from New-York.

The grounds, comprising nearly four acres, are beautifully laid out in lawn and garden, exhibiting that luxuriance and beauty in the growth of trees, hedges, shrubbery, &c., which the highest culture during the past twelve years could impart.

The House is large, conveniently arranged and most thoroughly built; heated by a furnace and lighted with gas; and, being situated on elevated ground, overlooks one of the finest landscapes in the country, embracing a view of the entire range of the Orange Mountain and the intervening valley from South Orange to Eagle Rock.

The other buildings on the premises consist of a stable, cow-barn, poultry-house, carriage-house and gas house.

The garden abounds in every description of fruit, as apples, pears, peaches, plums, quinces, grapes, raspberries, blackberries, strawberries, &c.

The place is easy of access, being within five minutes' walk of the principal railroad station; is complete in all its arrangements for comfort and convenience, and, on every account, is considered one of the most desirable suburban residences in the vicinity of New-York.

More land adjoining will be sold, if desired. A part of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. For further particular, apply to
FAIRBANKS & Co., No. 189 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE.—A FIRST-CLASS LARGE DWELling-house and store, 40x55 feet adjoining, now occupied; barns, carriage-house, wood and other sheds and outbuildings, together with the garden and orchard attached to 2 acres of land, situated in the centre of one of the most enterprising villages in Central New-York, within ten rods of a Railroad, is offered for sale. Price $8,000. For a person wanting such property, no cheaper can be found in the State. For further particulars, address Box No. 1,092, or inquire at the store No. 4 Bridge-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—SPLENDID HOUSE AND STABLE House having all the improvements; grand house worth $13,000, located on Hammond-st.; grand opportunity; also 5,000 acres splendidly-located Wisconsin land, best in the State; price $10 to $15 per acre; also superior bakery for sale, now doing fine business, price $600; also partner wanted, with $150; splendid magical exhibition—grand chance. Apply No. 113 Chambers-st., Room No. 4.

FOR SALE CHEAP—No. 45 8th-av.; house and lot; price $7,000.
No. 114 East 19th-st.; house and lot; price $9,000.
No. 216 West 16th-st.; house and lot; price $4,000.
No. 365 Hudson-st.; house and lot; price $3,000.
No. 114 East 30th-st.; lot; price $2,500.
Part of the purchase money may remain on mortgage, if desired. Inquire of GEO. C. FURMAN, No. 29 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 55 WEST WASHINGTON-place. Lot runs through to 4th st.; stable on 4th-st.; two-story basement and attic; gas, baths, water-closets and everything complete. To be seen on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from 12 till 2 o'clock, or inquire at No. 26 Dey-st., of CHAS. PARKER. Lowest price $8,000; $5,000 can remain on mortgage, if wanted.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEment brick house and lot, No. 607 Houston-st.; (size of lot 20x85 feet); has all the modern improvements, viz.: hot and cold water baths, water closets, wash basins and tubs, range, gas, &c.; recently painted, and in good order. For terms apply to HENRY DEMAREST, No. 607 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, AT OYSTER BAY, Long Island, a farm of 30 acres, with Gothic cottage, barn, carriage house, granary, poultry house, &c. Also in the village, a handsome dwelling, containing 17 rooms, well lighted and ventilated. Apply to the owner, J. MONTAWS, No. 9 Lafayette Place.

FOR SALE—THE HANDSOME THREE-STORY and basement, high stoop, Philadelphia-brick house, No. 158 West 24th-st.; house 20x50, lot 20x100; built in the most substantial manner, with all the modern improvements; price $8,000.
A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—THE TWO story attic and basement brick house, No. 330 Atlantic-st., near Court, within a few minutes' walk of the ferry; also, the lot in the rear on Pacific

AUCTION SALES.

WILLIAM H. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE, BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT, OF VALUABLE IMPROVED PROPERTY ON CANAL, CHRISTIE, STANTON, WOOSTER, GREENE, BAYARD, ESSEX, BROOME, MULBERRY AND PARK STREETS, BELONGING TO THE ESTATE OF ELIJAH VALENTINE DECEASED.—WM. H. FRANKLIN & SON will sell, at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 26, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the following valuable improved property:

CANAL AND CHRISTIE STREETS.—The five-story brick house and plot of ground on the northwest corner of Canal and Christie sts., and known as Nos. 125 and 127 Canal-st.

STANTON AND CHRISTIE STREETS.—The two-story and attic brick house and lot of ground on the northeast corner of Stanton and Christie sts., and known as No. 28 Stanton-st.

WOOSTER-STREET.—Three lots of ground with the improvements thereon on the east side of Wooster-st., near Bleecker-st., and known as Nos 202, 204 and 206 Wooster-st.

GREENE-STREET.—Three lots in the rear of the last described on Greene-st.

BAYARD-STREET.—Three two-story and attic brick houses and lots Nos. 30, 32 and 34 Bayard, near Mott st.

ESSEX-STREET.—The three-story brick house and lot of ground No. 71 Essex, near Broome-st.

BROOME-STREET.—The valuable lot of ground with the improvements thereon on the southwest corner of Broome and Essex sts.

ALSO—Two lots with the buildings thereon adjoining the above on Broome-st.

MULBERRY-STREET.—The two story and attic frame house and lot of ground on the southwest corner of Mulberry and Park sts., known as No 29 Mulberry-st.

ALSO—The three-story brick house and lot on the northwest corner of Mulberry and Park sts., and known as No. 31 Mulberry-st.

ALSO.—The brick houses and lots of ground adjoining the last described, and known as Nos. 33, 35 and 37 Mulberry-st.

PARK-STREET.—The houses and lots on the south side of Park-st., near Mulberry-st., known as Nos. 85, 87, 89, 93 and 95 Park-st.

Terms at sale.

Lithographic book maps, describing the above property, may be obtained at the office of the auctioneers, No. 5 Broad-st.

STEPHEN H. THAYER, Referee.
No. 150 Nassau-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEES' SALE OF LEASEHOLD AND FEE PROPERTY OF McDOUGAL, GREENWICH, NORTH MOORE, DUANE, WEST AND WASHINGTON STREETS.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 19, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of James Beatty and Wm. R. Mitchell, Assignees:

McDOUGAL-STREET.—Lot No. 152 McDougal-st, E. S., between Amity and 4th sts., 30x35 feet, with the two-story and attic brick dwelling thereon, with all modern improvements; rents for $30.

GREENWICH-STREET.—Leasehold premises Nos. 376 and 378 Greenwich-st., and Nos. 74 and 76 North Moore-st., being the southwest corner of North Moore and Greenwich sts.; lease from Trinity Church; has five years to run from May next; ground rent $10, with renewals of 21 years each; is now rented for $1,500 per annum. Lot 39. 6x34 feet.

DUANE AND GREENWICH STREETS.—The unexpired lease of four years from 1st May next, of No. 332 Greenwich-st., and Nos. 187 and 189 Duane-st., being the northwest corner of said streets, 40x59 feet—ground rent $1,850, subject to no taxes, assessments or water rents.

WASHINGTON AND WEST STREETS.—One undivided third of two lots, with the two five-story brick stores thereon, No. 20 West, and No. 23 Washington-st., running through, 75 feet deep—rented for two years each from May next at $4,500 per year.

All the right, title and interest of Volney Elliot in a farm in Bloomfield, Essex County, New-Jersey, containing about 22 acres, on the old road from Newark to Bloomfield, half a mile from Bloomfield Railroad Depôt, and now occupied by Volney Elliot. The improvements consist of a good two-story-and-a-half frame house, barn and sh d—sold subject to mortgage of $4,200, now due.

ALSO,

SIXTH-AVENUE AND TWENTY-SIXTH-STREET.—One desirable lot on the southeast corner of 6th-av. and 26th-st., 25 feet 7 inches front, running court-yard and 75 feet deep.

Maps at the Auctioneer's office, No. 38 Wall-st.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

ATTRACTIVE SALE OF FASHIONABLE furniture at the residence No. 153 21st-st., a few doors West of 6th-av. R. W. WESTCOTT will sell by catalogue TO-MORROW, (Friday) at 10½ o'clock all the elegant furniture and house-furnishing articles contained in the above dwelling, by which he will invite the special attention of all in want of superior furniture. The sale will be positive rain or shine, and deposits required of every purchaser, as the goods must be removed immediately from the premises. The sale will commence in the dining room with a splendid variety of rich China, solid silver, cut glass, extension dining and tea tables, dining chairs, buffet with marble top, carpets, cutlery, enameled bedsteads, chamber sets, mattresses, &c.

PARLORS—Splendid rosewood piano-forte richly inlaid, with round corners, used but two months; double suit rosewood parlor furniture, two sofas, two arm chairs, six parlor chairs, made by Resch, with slip covers; one elegant suit in brocatel, with covers; three superb carved rosewood etageres, velvet carpets, rosewood reclining lounges and chairs, reception chairs in moquet, rosewood centre and pier tables with marble tops, lady's French secretary, 2 magnificent pier mirrors with bases, 2 mantel do., brocade and lace curtains, French painted shades, rich China vases, jewel boxes card receivers, bronzes, &c., with a fine collection of oil-paintings, elegant rosewood secretary, book-case, fine English six-light chandeliers, &c.

CHAMBER AND LIBRARY.—Elegant rosewood bedsteads, dressing bureaus, full marble-top washstands, China toilet sets, velvet carpets, rosewood sofas, lounges, tête-à-têtes, 20 large hair mattresses and beds, clocks, oval and plain mirrors, ottomans, rosewood and mahogany chairs, rockers, Voltaire chairs, &c., with a large variety of rosewood, mahogany and oak furniture, not mentioned in this advertisement, the sale of which will be strictly without reserve. No postponement.

T. C. HOUGHTON, Auctioneer.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF NEW AND FASHIONABLE FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTES, FRENCH PLATE MIRRORS, OIL-PAINTINGS, &c.—THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at 10½ o'clock, at salesrooms No. 113 Nassau-st., consisting, in part, of superior rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, by City maker, fine-toned, and a splendid instrument; richly-carved rosewood parlor suit in three-colored satin brocatel; two suits do., in crimson and maroon brocatel; three suits do., in green plush; one mahogany parlor suit in hair cloth, which was made to order, of very superior workmanship; six suits plain do., elegant rosewood etageres, various styles; French secretaires, library bookcases, solid rosewood centre and sofa table, with Italian marble tops; elaborately-carved oak and walnut sideboards, which for style and elegance are equal to any in the City; custom-made extension dining tables, chairs, sofas, tête-à-têtes, armchairs, iron frame lounges and easy chairs, carved rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus and washstands with marble tops, mahogany wardrobes, hair mattresses, &c. Also, a large invoice of French plate pier and mantel glasses and oil-paintings in rich gilt frames. Catalogue now ready. The public are solicited to call and examine the articles. Parties wishing to purchase are assured that every article on the catalogue (which is made up from a stock of over fifty thousand dollars' worth) will be peremptorily sold to the highest bidder. Every facility afforded to purchasers for boxing and shipping.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY, ON BROADWAY, COURTLAND ALLEY, CANAL, WALKER, CENTRE, BOND, AMITY AND GREAT JONES STS., OF THE BANYER AND JAY ESTATES.—E. H. LUDLOW & Co. will sell, at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 26, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchant's Exchange, the following valuable property of the Banyer and Jay Estates:

4 lots on BROADWAY, running through to Courtland-alley, 28x175 feet.

7 Lots on CANAL-ST., between Broadway and Centre st.

9 Lots on WALKER-ST., between Broadway and Centre st.

2 Lots on CENTRE-ST., between White & Walker sts.

2 Lots on AMITY-ST.

House and lot No. 20 BOND-ST. Also, one lot on GREAT JONES-ST., rear of above.

Two-thirds of the purchase money can remain on mortgage, at the option of the purchaser, for five years.

Maps and full particulars at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 14 Pine-st.

WM. H. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE STORE PROPERTY ON FRONT STREET, NEW-YORK; ALSO VACANT LOTS ON PROSPECT STREET, CITY OF BROOKLYN.—WM. H. FRANKLIN & SON will sell at Auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 24, 1857, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants' Exchange, New York, the following desirable improved property:

FRONT-STREET, New-York.—The four-story fire-proof store and lot of ground known as No. 241 Front-st., near Peck Slip. Lot 22 feet 9 inches front, 21 feet 6 inches rear, 86 feet 2 inches on one side, and 86 feet 4 inches on the other. Also on

PROSPECT-STREET, BROOKLYN.—The vacant lot of ground on the Southeast corner of Prospect and Charles sts., 25 by 100 feet 3 inches.

ALSO—4 Lots on Prospect-st. adjoining the above, each 25 by 100 feet 3 inches.

Terms at sale. Maps may be obtained at the office of the auctioneers, No. 5 Broad-st., New-York.

JOHN L. BUCKLEY, Executor.

F. NASH, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE.—RICH AND COSTLY HOUSE hold furniture, velvet carpets, French plate mirrors, oil paintings, solid silver ware, articles of vertu, &c. THIS (Thursday,) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence of Professor BEAUDRY, No. 220 West 14th-st., near 8th-av., will be sold the entire elegant furniture contained in said house, consisting of costly velvet and Brussels carpets, solid rosewood parlor suites, magnificently carved frames, covered in satin and silk plush; solid rosewood center and side tables, rosewood etageres with rich plate glass doors and back, oil paintings, French plate mirrors, superior rosewood piano-forte, with solid pearl keys, silk and satin brocade window-curtains, with heavy lace do., elegant rosewood secretary, bookcase, together with all the dining-room and chamber furniture, crockery, China-ware glass ware, solid silver ware, extension table, clocks, solid rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, beds and bedding, hair mattresses, carpets, rosewood hall-stands, &c. Sale positive. Particulars in *Herald*.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF THE LARGE CABINET FACTORY.—Known as Nos. 161, 163 and 165 Attorney-st., between Houston and Stanton sts.—Messrs. A. J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell at public auction on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 25, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the valuable plot of ground with the buildings, steam engine and fixtures thereon, known as Nos. 161, 163 and 165 Attorney-st., and being 75 feet front and rear, by 100 feet deep. Upon the premises have been erected two five-story front and rear buildings, with high basements and cellars, and containing a new and powerful engine, with shafting, belting, &c. The owner leaving the City desires to dispose of this property. The establishment is well adapted for a piano-forte manufactory or for any mechanical business requiring ample accommodations. Maps and further particulars at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Broad-st.

TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer.

TO GROCERS.—FOUR CHESTS IN ORIGINAL cases of Young Hyson (said to be a superior article) sold at No. 79 Nassau-st., THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock; good chance to test quality. Also Old Tom Gin, Cognac Brandy, cigars. Also second-hand and new furniture for entire furnishing. Also gold jewelry, silver plated ware, shirt bosoms, collars, rifles. Extra collection of goods in every-day demand will be sold.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, Feb. 19, AT 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern:

$4,000 Milwaukee and Horicon Railroad 1st mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds.
$6,000 New-York and New-Haven Railroad 1st mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds.
$5,000 Great Western (Illinois) Railroad 1st Mortgage 10 per cent. Bonds.
$10,000 Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad 7 per cent. Bonds.
$1,000 Covington City 6 per cent. Stock.
$1,087 50 Sacramento City 7 and 10 per cent. Bonds.
$10,000 Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad 2d mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.
$5,000 Northern Indiana Railroad (Goshen Branch) 7 per cent Bonds.
$1,000 Manchester Mining and Manufacturing Co.'s 6 per cent. Bonds.
$10,000 Great Western (Illinois) Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 per cent Bonds.
$2,000 Pacific Mutual Insurance scrip of 1857.
$4,620 Atlantic Mutual Insurance scrip of 1856 and '57.
$1,950 Orient Mutual Insurance scrip of 1855 and '56.
$760 Sun Mutual Insurance scrip of 1856.
$1,100 Union Mutual Insurance scrip of 1853 and '54.
$1,092 30 New-York Mutual Insurance scrip of 1853.
$115 Republic Fire Insurance scrip.
50 shares American Plate Glass Co.....$100 each
25 shares Ohio Diamond Coal Co.....$25 each
12 shares Grocers' Steam Sugar Refining Co...$100 each
20 shares Union Ferry Co.....$100 each
38 shares Chicago, St. Paul, and Fond du Lac Railroad.....$100 each
50 shares Mechanics' Banking Co.....$25 each
10 shares Artisans' Bank.....$100 each
10 shares Mechanics' Bank of Williamsburg....$50 each
50 shares Great Western Insurance Co.....$100 each
20 shares Relief Fire Insurance Co.....$50 each
40 shares Lafarge Fire Insurance Co.....$40 each
40 shares Beekman Fire Insurance Co.....$25 each
20 shares Rutgers Fire Insurance Co.....$25 each
1,000 shares Mellville Gold Co.....$5 each
34 shares Swanton Coal & Iron Co.....$100 each
14 shares American Guano Co.....$100 each

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. this day, and the balance before 1 o'clock to-morrow. The accrued interest on all the Bonds will be charged to the purchaser. Next regular sale on MONDAY, Feb. 23.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.

HENRY T. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, at No. 121 6th st., on FRIDAY, Feb. 20, at 10½ o'clock, consisting, in part, of one splendid rosewood piano-forte, rosewood parlor suites, covered in satin brocatel, rosewood centre and side tables, with Egyptian marble tops; rich, carved side and corner etageres, with mirror doors and backs; elegant bronze and ormolu clocks; Italian and French China vases, French pier and oval mirrors, mahogany sofas, sofa-beds, couch-beds, Turkish chairs, large and small rockers, carved mahogany rosewood bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, bedding, Brussels and ingrain carpets; also, a large assortment of dining-room furniture, extension table, China and glass ware, cutlery &c., &c. The whole to be sold without reserve, rain or shine.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON FOURTEENTH AND FIFTEENTH STREETS, AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell, at auction, on TUESDAY, Feb. 24, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the following-described real estate viz:

FOURTEENTH-STREET.—3 Lots on the northerly side of 14th-st., commencing 170 feet 6 inches east of Avenue A.

Also, 4 Lots commencing 100 feet east of the last described lots.

FIFTEENTH-STREET.—2 Lots on the southerly side of 15th street, commencing 230 feet west of Avenue B.

For further particulars and maps, apply at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 38 Wall-st.

HARDWARE AUCTION NOTICE.—JOHN E. HANEWEKER'S fourth regular Spring trade sale will take place on THURSDAY, Feb. 19, at 10 o'clock, at No. 216 Pearl-st., comprising the balance of an extensive stock of a hardware dealer, most of which are good saleable articles; also new goods in great variety; also one cask damaged padlocks, &c., &c. Catalogues ready.

FINANCIAL.

FOURTEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK—For the year ending Jan. 31, 1857.

RECEIPTS.

For Premiums and Policy Fees	$808,101 98
For Interest on Investments	330,170 69
For Annuities	6,962 60
Total	$1,045,235 17

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid Claims by Death	$279,189 31
Paid Additions to same, being Profits	19,727 49
Paid Surrendered Policies and Dividends	22,625 52
Paid Reduction of Premiums	1,998 04
Paid Annuities	2,564 69
Paid Commissions to Agents	33,562 46
Paid Expenses, including Rent, Taxes, Salaries, Postages, Exchanges, Medical Examinations, Printing, Stationery, &c.	65,919 21
	$424,486 23
Net increase of Assets during the year	$610,749 94
Net Assets Jan. 31, 1856	3,178,034 28
Total net Assets Jan. 31, 1857	$3,788,784 22

ASSETS.

Cash on hand and in Bank	95,320 26
Invested on Bond and Mortgage	3,639,796 40
Deposited for Taxes, Fire Insurance, &c.	6,121 08
Due by Agents	47,546 48
Total	$3,788,784 22
Number of Policies issued during the year	2,041
Number of Policies in force Feb. 1, 1857	9,794

I have examined the above Statement, and believe it to be correct,
SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Fred. S. Winston,	Richard Patrick,	Alfred Edwards,
Millard Fillmore,	Joseph Blunt,	Lucius Robinson,
David Hoadley,	Nathan'l Hayden,	Sam'l D. Babcock,
Wm. V. Brady,	Jonathan Miller,	Wm. B. Dodge,
Henry A. Smythe,	Abra'm Bininger,	Chas. J. Stedman,
Robt. H. McCurdy,	John Wadsworth,	Cephas H. Norton,
John V. L. Pruyn,	Jno. P. Yelverton,	John P. Treadwell,
William Betts,	Wm. J. Bunker,	Ezra Wheeler,
I. Green Pearson,	Sam'l L. Cornell,	Wm. H. Popham,
William Moore,	Sam'l E. Sproulls,	Lycurgus Edgerton,
John H. Swift,	John M. Stuart,	W. Smith Brown,
Geo. S. Coe,	Hamlin Blake,	George R. Clark.

FRED'K S. WINSTON, President.

ISAAC ARDEN, Secretary.
SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.
MINTURN POST, M. D., Medical Examiner.
Office, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

BANKING AND COLLECTING OFFICE.
SMALLEY, WEED & BARTLETT,
No. 44 Wall-st., New-York.

GEO. C. SMALLEY, WM. G. WEED, ALFRED W. BARTLETT, will give special attention to the negotiation of notes and loans. Also to the purchase and sale of
STOCKS AND BONDS,
at the Brokers' Board, strictly on commission.

Having prompt and reliable correspondents, will negotiate and collect paper payable at all the principal points in the United States and Canadas.

REFERENCES—Moses Taylor, Esq., Wm. B. Astor, Esq., New-York.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1857.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
We issue sight bills on the
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, Ireland.
In sums from £1 upwards, at par per £
Address,
TAYLOE BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.—No. 49 Wall-st.
CAPITAL ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

THIS COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY OF MONEY PAID INTO COURT, and is authorized to act as guardian or receiver of estates.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS,
BY ORDER OF ANY COURT IN THIS STATE,
(including Surrogate's,) 5 per cent.

From individuals or corporations, for a period of six months, or to be paid on thirty days' notice, 5 per cent.

For a less period, or on shorter notice, 4 per cent.

TRUSTEES:

Joseph Lawrence,	Greene C. Bronson,	Watts Sherman,
Edwin D. Morgan,	Daniel S. Miller,	B. F. Wheelwright,
Erastus Corning,	Caleb O. Halsted,	Edmund Coffin,
James Suydam,	Thos. W. Pearsall,	Thomas Slocomb,
Shepherd Knapp,	Peter Cooper	Clinton Gilbert,
William Tucker,	Thomas Tileston,	Cornelius Smith,
Royal Phelps,	John J. Phelps,	J. J. Astor, Jr.,
John J. Cisco,	Wilson G. Hunt,	R. H. Ashworth,
Jacob Hasen,	D. H. Arnold,	Daniel D. Lord.
James S. Seymour,	Charles F. Bill,	

JOSEPH LAWRENCE, President.
JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.

CAUTION—TO CAPITALISTS, CONVEYANCERS AND THE PUBLIC.—The public are cautioned against certain mortgages on property in the city of Philadelphia, described as a certain tract or parcel of marsh or crippled land, situate on the west side of the Schuylkill River, north of Market-st. Bridge, formerly in the township of Blockley, and now in the XXIVth Ward of the city of Philadelphia. The undersigned, who executed those mortgages, never had any valid title to the premises, and received no consideration for the mortgages in question. He has been imposed upon, and the whole affair is an imposture, well understood in Philadelphia. New-York capitalists are warned against them.

FRANK BROWN.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 10, 1857.

MILWAUKEE CITY BONDS.—PERSONS holding Milwaukee City 10 per cent. Bonds, maturing the 31st day of March, 1857, can have the privilege of exchanging them, if they wish, on fair and equitable terms, for Milwaukee City 7 per cent. Bonds; payable 20 years from Feb. 1, 1857, with semi-annual interest, (issued under an ordinance establishing a Sinking Fund, &c.,) by applying at the office of Messrs. MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 25 William-st., at any time before the 1st day of March next.

J. B. CROSS, Mayor of the City of Milwaukee.
MAYOR'S OFFICE, MILWAUKEE, WIS., Feb. 1, 1857.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late issue,) having twenty years to run; interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

THE COUPONS DUE AND PAYABLE IN this City 1st March next from the Bonds of Marshall County, Illinois, will be paid on presentation at our office, No. 8 Wall-st., on and after 2d proximo.

ATWOOD & CO.

$20,000 OF STOCK IN THE U. S. SELF-Generating Gas-Light Company for sale, at the office No. 329 Broadway, at par, until the first Monday in March next.

SOLOMON ANDREWS, Secretary.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS and Managers of the New-York and Passaic Quarrying Company will be held on MONDAY, March 2, in the office of James Renwick, Esq., Tontine Building, Wall-st.

JOHN WRIGHT, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

WILLIAM J. BELL & CO., NO. 35 WILLIAM-ST., offer for sale the following securities:

$10,000 Milwaukee City 7's.
$12,000 Milwaukee and Horicon Railroad Company's 1st Mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds.
$20,000 Milwaukee and Horicon Railroad Company's Farm Mortgage Bonds.
$10,000 Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad Company's 1st Mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds.
$6,000 Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad Company's Farm Mortgage Bonds.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—No. 165 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1857.—The annual election for 30 Directors and three Inspectors for the next election of this Company, will be held on Tuesday, the 17th inst., at the office of the Company. The poll will be held open between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock P. M.

JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

$28,000.—BONDS AND MORTGAGES for sale at a discount, in sums of $1,500, $2,000, $3,000, $3,200 and $5,000. Above are first-class purchase money mortgages on improved property in Brooklyn, worth double the amount, having from nine months to three years to run.

CHAS. R. MILLER & CO., No. 195 Broadway.

GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.—The Second Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of this Company, due in 1875—interest payable half-yearly in New-York—are for sale by

STRACHAN & SCOTT, No. 51 William-st.

$20,000 BONDS AND MORTGAGES and Commercial paper negotiated, advances made on property, real estate bought, sold and rented by JOHN J. DEAKE, No. 18 Cedar-st., N. Y.

THE COUPONS ON THE BONDS OF THE Boston, Concord and Montreal Railroad Company due 15th February, 1857, will be paid by J. A. UNDERWOOD & SON, No. 22 Exchange place.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-St., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

DIVIDENDS

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Jan. 6, 1857.

A DIVIDEND OF EIGHT PER CENT FROM the net earnings of this Company to the 30th of November, 1856, has this day been declared, to be paid to the Stockholders of the Main Line, standing on the books of the Company on the 15th of January inst., payment to be made in the bonds of the Company, payable on the 1st of January, 1870, with interest payable semi-annually, at the rate of seven per cent., on the 1st of January and July of each year, from the date of New-York. The bonds will be ready for delivery on the 13th of February.

E. ROCKWELL, Secretary.

OFFICE NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 67 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Feb 11, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable 16th inst.

L. G. IRVING, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.
No. 31 Pine-st., (Great Western Buildings.)
CASH CAPITAL, $200,000.

This Company insures property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire, on as favorable terms as similar institutions in this City.

DIRECTORS:

Joseph Walker,	Joseph Lawrence,	Edward Haight,
Wm. F. Mott,	Jas. G. Garner,	Sam. C. Paxson,
John Halsey,	Richd. P. Bruff,	Wm. Birdsall, Jr.,
Edward Wood,	L. B. Wyman,	Wm. H. Hussey,
Robert L. Case,	Edward Willets,	N. Cromwell, Jr.
Wm. Dennistoun,	E. J. Donnell,	Chas. E. Parker,
Edwd. Merritt,	John B. Willis,	John D. Warren,
Henry Barrow,	Smith Lawrence,	Edwd. Cromwell,
Geo. B. Grinnell,	John Allen,	Matthew Mitchell,
B. M. Whitlock,	R. Lindley Murray,	Wm. A. Butler.
Geo. H. Bayer,	E. W. Corlies,	S. T. Valentine,
Charles Ely,	Wm. M. Abbatt.	David B Keeler.

JOSEPH WALKER, President.
THOMAS W. BIRDSALL, Secretary.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, FEB. 16, 1857.—The BANK OF YONKERS has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the PARK BANK, in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of the American Exchange Bank as such agent, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.

JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

THIRTEEN VESSELS FOR SALE—
Viz: sloops Emeralda, Julia, Columbus, Pennsylvania, Emigrant, Mary A. Smith, Pierre Van Cortland, Amble and Exertion; schr. Richard Morrell; also scow-sloops Julia, Grampus and Erie. The above vessels are all of light draft of water, and vary in price from six hundred to three thousand five hundred dollars. For particulars, inquire of

JOHN C. BAXTER & SON,
Shipchandlers, No. 308 West-st., above Spring.

FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE FOR FARM or for houses in New-York or Brooklyn, some good 1st Mortgages, a stock of valuable books, stereotype plates; also a stock of Yankee notions, combs, jewelry, &c. Rare inducements. Send description of property to JOHN BRAINERD, Wall-st. Ferry, Brooklyn.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH A CAPITAL OF $10,000 in a manufacturing business, whose sales have increased to render it necessary to have larger accommodations and increased capital. The business has been long established and is paying well. Address, with real name, WILKINSON, *Times* office.

A PARTNER WANTED—WITH A MODERATE capital, in a mercantile business already established, having been in successful operation over 12 years; one of the partners retiring leaves a vacancy which may be filled by a smart business man, with some means. Address E. O. S., *Times* Office.

$10,000 TO $20,000.—TO BREWERS AND DISTILLERS.—The advertiser will invest the above amount in some good, safe, and well-established business. Address C. B. WELCH, care Box No. 3,726 Post-Office, stating when and where an interview may be had.

TO CAPITALISTS.—$10,000 TO $12,000 WANTED in a manufacturing business of a cash article. To any one having the above at command, this is as favorable an opportunity as ever offered for its investment. Full particulars will be furnished by giving real name and address A. B., *Times* office.

$1,000 READY CASH, AND $1,000 more in three months, will purchase one-half of one of the best manufacturing establishments in New-York. The business done principally for cash, little or no competition, and no risk. Address E. W., *Times* Office.

STEAMBOAT FOR SALE—THE STEAM-boat ISLAND CITY, connecting with the Flushing Railroad, with or without all the privileges and lease of Fulton Market Wharf. Apply to A. C. UNDERHILL, at office of E. Hanford, architect, No. 5 Park Bank.

$400.—FEED STORE FOR SALE—BEST paying stand on the east side of the City—horse, wagon, harness and sleigh; 30 horses on the premises; now doing a large business. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. Apply at No. 294 Delancy-st.

CITY EXPRESS FOR SALE.—PARTIES desirous of engaging in the City Express, may purchase an old established business, by inquiring at No. 104 West 33d-st., before 10 o'clock A. M.

COAL FREIGHTS.—WANTED, SEVERAL small vessels to carry coal from New-York to Providence, Nantucket and New-Haven. Apply to DELAWARE & HUDSON CANAL CO., No. 29 William-st.

TO BARBERS.—FOR SALE.—BATHING-TUBS, tanks, boiler, with all the necessary furniture and fixtures for a bathing establishment. Will be sold cheap. Address T. H. A., *Times* Office.

TO LET—A LUMBER YARD AT SING SING. An old stand for business, with a good dock attached. Inquire of the subscriber on the premises.

SAMUEL S. SMITH.

EXPRESSES.

1857. FAST FREIGHT LINE. 1857.
MERCHANTS' DISPATCH.
OWNED BY THE AMERICAN EXPRESS CO.

This responsible Fast Freight Line contracts goods from New-York, Boston, and Albany, to Buffalo, and points West and South at fair rates, and guarantees time. Having reliable agents of our own at all points of transhipment, and running cars used exclusively by us on fastest freight trains, we are enabled to give goods greater dispatch than any other Freight Line out of New-York and Boston. For bills of lading or contracts apply to

A. H. LIVINGSTON, No. 197 Broadway, New-York.
G. G. KIDDER, No. 109 State-st., Boston.
J. B. F. BARNARD, No. 499 Broadway, Albany.
General office in old depôt of Lake Shore R. R. Buffalo.
P. S. MABBY, Superintendent.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

GOLD-MEDAL PIANOS!—STEINWAY & SONS have again been awarded the First premium at the late Fair of the American Institute, New-York; and also the First premium Gold Medal at the late Fair of the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, in addition to the three already received, making five first-prize medals within the last 16 months. No. 84 Walker-st.

ORGANS.—CHURCH ORGANS FOR SALE.— One elegant Gothic organ, 12 stops, pedal bass, 16 feet c. c. c., 15 feet high, 10 feet front; one 8-stop, Gothic case 10 feet high, 6 feet front; one 6-stop, 9 feet 6 inches, 6 feet front, with all the modern improvements and warranted.

W. H. DAVIS, No. 40 Downing-st.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURY'S, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrestplank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN, Piano-forte manufacturers, WAREROOM No. 13 Grand-st., near Broadway, WHERE a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

GREAT BARGAIN.—AN EXCELLENT ROSEwood piano-forte, of beautiful tone and touch, but little used and fully warranted, will be sold as above, and an old piano taken in exchange. Call at No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

PIANOS.—N. THURSTON & SONS, NOS. 8 AND 10 Bible House, Astor-place, offer at low prices, several superior 7-octave rosewood piano-fortes, warranted in every respect. Also pianos to hire.

PIANOS TO LET.—HAINES BROS.' PIANOS to let, at their manufactory, Nos. 330, 332 and 334 3d-av., cor. 21st-st. Rent applied towards purchase if desired. Price moderate.

J. M. PELTON.

MEDICAL.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

In this preparation we have all the restorative properties of the root combined and concentrated in all their strength and efficiency; accordingly we find it resorted to in cases of scrofula, liver complaint, salt rheum, dyspepsia and general debility, with unprecedented success, as it speedily purifies the blood, restores to the stomach its tone, and imbues with healthful impulses the entire organization.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE.—TRIESEMAR.—None are genuine unless the engravings of the Seals of the Patent Office of England, the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Vienna, are fixed upon each wrapper, and around each case.

Sold by Dr. H. A. BARROW—Member of the Imperial College of Vienna, and Royal College of Surgeons, London who may be personally consulted at his residence, No. 157 Prince-st. (five blocks west of Broadway,) New-York, from 11 o'clock in the morning till 3, and from 4 o'clock till 8 in the evening, (Sundays excepted.)

TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c.; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copaiva and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2, and 3, are prepared in the form of a lozenge, devoid of taste or smell, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. *Sold in tin cases and divided in separate doses, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c.* Price $5 each, or four cases in one for $15, which saves $5; and in $20 cases, whereby there is a saving of $5.

Special arrangements having been made with the various Expresses, guinine-dollar cases of the Triesemar, and the larger sizes, will be forwarded by Dr. Barrow, carriage paid, immediately on receiving a remittance, to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer, thus securing to the public genuine European preparations, and effectually protecting them from spurious and pernicious imitations. The three-dollar cases sent as usual, but not free of carriage.

☞ No. 157 Prince-st., (two blocks west of Broadway,) New-York.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is far superior to all other rem

STATE AFFAIRS.

Action of the Legislature—The Supply Bill—State Charities—The Canal Bill—Amendments to the City Charter—The Quarantine, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

ALBANY, Monday, Feb. 16, 1857.

The Supply Bill has been disintegrated—and the fragments gathered under four different heads, or rather embodied in four distinct bills. They have not yet been passed upon in Committee of Ways and Means, and it is yet doubtful whether they will be reported. I understand that all extras to officers of the Legislature, and all extras to heads and clerks in Departments, are cut off.

The Committee at present have included every appropriation originally made in the Supply Bill to what are called "charitable institutions." I have much hesitation in expressing my conviction that in thus renewing these donations, the Committee has been guided as much by its sympathies as by its judgment. To all State institutions, where charities are dispensed, it is proper that the State should provide ample means. When the Treasury is overflowing, it is wise and fitting that localities should be the recipients of liberal donations—where the State can have satisfactory assurances that the donations thus made will be prudently administered for the benefit of those in whose behalf they are invoked. But it is not fitting nor proper, that from a Treasury already exhausted, there should be drawn thousands of dollars to be passed into the unrestricted possession of irresponsible and in some cases I fear imprudent if not improvident almoners. Shall I instance some of them? Take for example that for the New-York Deaf and Dumb Asylum—one of the most noble and enlarged of all our charities. And yet to-day, I am satisfied that it would be no injustice to strike from the bill the item of $31,750 named for that institution. I am confident that the history of that institution is a history of wasteful extravagance bordering closely upon misapplication. The late expenditures upon that institution, if common report and every-day observation can be relied on, have been wasteful in the extreme; and the Legislature should not increase the amount of its resources until a full and explicit refutation and explanation is made of the manner in which former donations have been expended.

It is difficult to pick out other exceptions that should be made. In counseling the withholding of material aid, we must expect to encounter the appalling features of every form of suffering. Already, it is proposed to give $20,000 to a Consumptive Hospital, and that passed, a half dozen more of a similar character will follow suit—waiting only for the door to be pushed open. I know that this knife of economy carves its way through myriads of the wretched and suffering—but the necessity which prompts its use should outweigh all other considerations.

Senator UPHAM's bill to provide for enlarging the powers and defining the duties of the Contracting Board was the subject of debate this morning—Senator NOXON replying at length to the objections to the measure raised by Senator BROOKS. The opposition of Senator BROOKS was tinged by the fear that the provisions of the bill would operate to take from the present State Officers the control they now have over the canals—the advocacy of Mr. NOXON seemed prompted by an earnest desire to reform abuses now existing, and to prevent, for the future, such wasteful expenditures as have heretofore done so much to arrest the speedy completion of the work of enlargement.

There can be little doubt of the benefit which would accrue to the State from the enactment of such a law. In the experience we are had of the system of letting out the repairs, we have assurances of the best results when the system shall be extended throughout the length of the Canals. The other feature is that which places the supervision of the State improvements where it properly belongs—viz.: the Canal Commissioners and the State Engineer. The law now requires them to be constantly on the Canals—makes it their duty to supervise all the work in progress, and yet gives them no control over those whom they are charged to supervise—and no power to arrest unnecessary or wasteful expenditures. This power they should possess—(it is given to them by the terms of this bill)—and then we shall have a close individual responsibility as a guarantee that the money appropriated will be judiciously expended.

The Committee on Cities and Villages of the Assembly have not yet decided what disposition they will make of the five or six, or rather dozen, of bills relating to the City of New-York, which have had reference to them. In fact, I believe the Committee has not yet progressed so far as to conclude the hearing of arguments in favor and against the measures. As, however, the last installment of tinkerers was under the indorsement of some of those who profess to be reporters in the house, I judge the fund of suggestions and objections must have very nearly run dry.

Next the Committee must compare notes as to general features, examine details, and then consider the mass of arguments to which they have listened. This will necessarily take much time, so that I hardly think we shall have any report until the reassembly after the adjournment over for the celebration of WASHINGTON'S birthday.

Judging from present appearances—or rather from appearances prior to this morning—I conclude the Committee will report the five bills presented by Mr. POMEROY substantially as they were referred. This morning Hon. S. B. CUSHING, the Attorney-General, submitted a reply to the resolution of the Senate, asking whether, in his opinion, the Governor or the Governor and Senate had the power to appoint town, village, city, or judicial officers. The Attorney-General expresses his convictions that the Constitution prohibits the exercise of such power. His opinion is based not only upon the wording of the Constitution, but upon the well-known intent and settled purposes of those who framed the fundamental law. If the Committee are reached by the conclusions of the Attorney-General, they will not be able to embody in their bills features which the friends of those measures will deem essential. It will be idle to think of legislating for the improvement of the City government, if the measures initiated for that purpose, are to depend for their interpretation and enforcement upon those now in power there.

Is not the right way to reform the abuses of your municipality rather obscure? I have read pro and con. the discussions of the local presses—have been button-holed by the hour by the innumerable host who labor under the fear that New-York and Brooklyn must soon parallel the history of Sodom and Gomorrah—and yet I have anything but a clear perception either of the machine which should be fired up or the track upon which it should be run. To save further trouble, would not New-York consent to step out of existence, or what is better, attach herself to the dominions of GIL DAVIS?

The removal of Quarantine was discussed briefly in the Assembly this morning. Mr. LEAVENWORTH submitted a series of amendments—or rather a substitute for the original bill reported by the Committee. These embodied such safeguards as Mr. LEAVENWORTH deemed necessary to secure the proper and honest fulfillment of the purposes of the bill. These amendments were so numerous that it was necessary to have them printed. For this purpose progress was reported on the bill, with the understanding that it should be brought up again at an early day. The determination to pass this measure is evident. The health and continued prosperity of New-York and Brooklyn, as well as the wishes of the people of Richmond County, are involved—and the Legislature would be culpably neglectful if a measure in which the commercial metropolis has such a viral interest is not promptly enacted. I do not know that it is practical to remove from our outskirts the Quarantine establishment—but I do know that after the peril of last Summer, it would be more than criminal in us to leave undone of anything that may possibly tend to arrest the danger of an epidemic.

I hear rumors that interested parties—those who think that they are to be inconvenienced by the proposed removal—are engaged in organizing an opposition to the measure. I learn further that the opposition is to have "material" as well as "moral" weight. I can well believe that such an opposition is possible—I know that it will be as unsuccessful as it is disgraceful—and the people of New-York should promptly petition in favor of the removal to the most remote point of the Quarantine establishment.

The weather is warm and pleasant; we have a thaw on hand that promises soon to waste away the ice embargo that shuts off steamboat communication between Gotham and Albany. At present we seem to be connected with no particular place—either by boat or rail. I shall particularly appreciate any change that promises to relieve us from the necessity of placing our dependence upon those who have taken advantage of unforseen circumstances to impose upon the traveling public. If the prospect of the opening of other avenues has the effect to promote the growth of some little enterprise and energy in a corporation that should have been prepared for the emergency of the past week, I and the public will feel particularly grateful. LEO.

How are City Officers to be appointed—Opinion of the Attorney-General.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL, ALBANY, Feb. 15, 1857.

The Attorney-General acknowledges the receipt of the following resolutions of the Senate:

STATE OF NEW-YORK, IN SENATE, Jan. 28, 1857.

Resolved, That the Attorney-General inform the Senate whether, in his opinion, under Section 2, Article 10, of the State Constitution, it is in the power of the Legislature of this State, or of the Governor of this State with or without the concurrence of the Senate, to appoint city or county officers to administer any duties appertaining solely to the cities and counties of the State, and whether such powers exist in regard to any departments of government already in power, or which may be established by law. And that the Attorney-General be directed to communicate to the Senate his opinion as to the nature and extent of the restrictions imposed and powers conferred on the Legislature by and under Section 2, Article 10, of the Constitution. By order,

S. P. ALLEN, Clerk.

"STATE OF NEW-YORK, IN SENATE, Feb. 11, 1857.

"*Resolved*, That the Attorney-General, in his answer to the resolution of the Senate, as to the powers conferred upon the Legislature and people under Article 10, Section 2, of the State Constitution, be also requested to communicate his opinion, whether it is in the power of the Governor and Senate, or of the Legislature, under Article 6, Section 18, of the Constitution, to appoint any officers of cities and villages, whose duties shall be of a judicial character. By order. S. P. ALLEN, Clerk."

And in answer thereto, replies: That under Article 6, Section 18, of the Constitution, neither the Governor and the Senate, nor the Legislature have the power to appoint any officers of cities or villages, whose duties are of a judicial character. By that Article and Section all judicial officers in those places, are to be elected. This applies, as well to those strictly judicial, as to those whose duties are of a judicial character.

The matters contained in the first resolution are more difficult to answer satisfactorily.

The Section in that resolution referred to, reads as follows:

"All county officers, whose election or appointment is not provided for by this Constitution shall be elected by the electors of the respective counties or appointed by the Boards of Supervisors, or other county authorities, as the Legislature shall direct. All city, town and village officers whose election or appointment is not provided for by this Constitution shall be elected by the electors of such cities, towns and villages, or of some division thereof, or appointed by such authorities thereof as the Legislature shall designate for that purpose. All other officers, whose election or appointment is not provided for by this Constitution, and all officers, whose offices may hereafter be created by law, shall be elected by the people, or appointed, as the Legislature may direct."

The resolution referred to is quite comprehensive in its terms, calling for an opinion not only as to the powers of appointment of local officers, but also as to the nature and extent of the restrictions imposed and power conferred by this section of the Constitution.

The sole object of interpretation of the Constitution is to discover the intention of the framers. Various well settled rules are laid down by which to ascertain the true meaning of statutes, prominent among which is the *reason* of the enactment; that is, the motives which led to the making of it—the object in contemplation at the time the act was passed. Attention should be paid to the circumstances, whenever there is question, either of explaining an obscure, ambiguous, indeterminate passage, or of applying it to a particular case. The whole context must be considered, in endeavoring to collect the intention, although the immediate object of the inquiry be the meaning of an isolated clause.

Testing this section of the Constitution by these rules, as laid down by SMITH on the Construction of Statutes, what was the intent of its framers?

Prior to the adoption of this Constitution, the Governor with the concurrence of the Senate, appointed many of the prominent officers, not only State, but county and city. One prominent object of the new Constitution was to decentralize the Government in this respect, to take away the power of appointment from the Governor and confer it upon the localities, either by election or appointment. The Governor has not now, by express enactment, the power to appoint any but military officers.

With this fact in view the interpretation of this section is not difficult.

By this section neither the Legislature nor the Governor, with or without the concurrence of the Senate, can appoint City and County officers in existence and known to the Constitution at the time of its adoption. It plainly points out by whom they are to be elected or appointed, and of course precludes all other modes.

Had the section closed at the end of the sentence in reference to cities, &c., and with the words "as the Legislature shall designate for that purpose," no question would have arisen.

The remainder of the section creates the doubt. It goes on to provide for the election or appointment of officers other than City and County, and with whom we have nothing to do.

The next sentence clearly shows that the former part of the section applies to offices in *existence* when the Constitution was adopted, and this last sentence, to those, whose offices might be thereafter legally created.

Did the framers of the Constitution intend that all officers then known should be elected or appointed, in a prescribed way, by the local powers, and yet leave to the Legislature, the unlimited power to make all new officers elective by any class of people, or appointed by any power it might select?

The language is "all officers whose office may hereafter be created by law shall be elected by the people or appointed as the Legislature may direct."

Elected by what "people?" Will any one pretend that within the spirit and intent of this phrase (without regard to the preceding clauses) the Legislature can enact that the Mayor or other city officer can be elected by the people of the whole State, or by any "people" other than of the particular city in which he is to officiate? No lawyer will for a moment claim this.

The word "people" then is clearly limited to the locality. Is not the appointing power equally so? None will contend that the power of the people to elect is more restricted than the power to appoint.

Again, by another rule of construction, when words preceding are limited in their application, subsequent ones in the same connection are limited by those preceding.

This latter clause must be construed in connection with the former part of the section, and its true reading is "shall be (*in like manner*) elected or appointed."

Thus the whole section is harmonious, and carries out the evident intent of its framers. We cannot suppose that they intended to provide for two antagonistic modes of electing or appointing this class of officers; or that an emergency would ever arise in which the people of a locality, or the authorities thereof, could not safely be intrusted with the power of selecting their own officers.

The undersigned, then, is of the opinion that, under this section of the Constitution, all county officers, in existence, or to be created, must be elected by the people of the County, or appointed by the authorities thereof; all city officers, by the electors of the city, or authorities, and all State officers must be elected by the people of the whole State, or appointed by the Governor and Senate; that this is the nature and extent of the restrictions imposed, and the powers conferred.

All which is respectfully submitted.

S. B. CUSHING, Attorney-General.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 18.

PETITIONS.

For the incorporation of the New-York Warehousing Co.

Mr. SPENCER presented a report from the Commissioners appointed to visit the charitable institutions of New-York and Brooklyn.

The Senate then went into Executive session.

Mr. VARNUM gave notice of a bill to amend the Charter of the Metropolitan Gas Co., and to amend the Common School law of New-York.

Mr. JOHN J. REILLY gave notice of a bill to provide for the better regulation of the City Railroad Companies.

BILLS PASSED.

To amend the charter of the Orphans' House of the P. E. Church, New-York.

The New-York Annual Tax bill.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 18.

Committees reported favorably the following bills:

To authorize the inhabitants of Suffolk County to regulate the planting and taking of oysters in bays in that county.

To amend the Revised Statutes relative to the performance and recording of the marriage contract and proof thereof.

Mr. SPENCER reported a bill to regulate taxation, assessment and creation of debt by cities. It provides that no city debt shall exceed five per cent. of the assessed valuation, and that no debt shall be created without a two-third vote of the Common Council, previously authorized or subsequently ratified by the Legislature, except for the annual expenses or for a sinking fund to meet the interest and principal, to be raised by tax; also, provides that cities may borrow money and pay existing debts without authority of the Legislature; that no city security shall be sold at less than par value and no commission be paid, and inflicts penalties for violation by the city authorities.

Mr. LEAVENWORTH put in a series of bills in relation to the enlargement and completion of the Canals.

The first bill authorizes the raising of $3,250,000 for the fiscal year commencing October, 1857, and $1,000,000 for the fiscal year commencing 1858. The money is to be raised as follows: $1,400,000 from the premiums on the nine million loan; $1,350,000 by one-mill tax for one year, commencing October, 1857; $500,000 by a loan under section 10, article 7, of the Constitution, and $1,000,000 by a three-fourth-mill tax for the year commencing October, 1858.

The second bill appropriates to each canal in proportion to the amount of unfinished work on Jan. 1, 1857.

The third bill appropriates various sums belonging to the Canal Fund to the payment of land damages and extraordinary repairs.

Health-Officer of New-York—Commissary General, &c.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 18.

The nomination of Dr. THOMPSON, the present incumbent, as Health-Officer of New-York, went into the Senate in executive session to-day. No Port Wardens or Harbor Masters were nominated.

J. H. HOBART WARD was confirmed to-day by the Senate as Commissary-General.

The Democratic members of the Legislature congregate *en masse* to-night to attend Gov. KING's levee.

NEW-YORK CITY.

THE BOND-STREET MURDER.

A Bloody Carpet-Bag.

On Saturday, the day after the murder of Dr. BURDELL, a man called at the Trunk Store of Mr. HILL, No. 439 Hudson-street, near Morton, and purchased a large carpet-bag, into which he put a bundle of clothing, after which he locked the bag and took the key, stating at the same time that he would leave the bag for a short time, as he was going to New-Haven. The bag remained for several days and the man not calling, a suspicion arose in Mr. HILL's mind that the bag might have some connection with the Bond-street affair. Mr. HILL called in a Policeman and the bag was opened and its contents examined—*it contained a number of bloody garments and other suspicious indications*, which it is thought may afford a clue to unravel the mystery that surrounds the Burdell tragedy.

Promise to Prove an Alibi for Snodgrass.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Seeing many false statements in relation to GEORGE V. SNODGRASS, I will simply say that he has been in my employment since the 1st of January, and he has always fulfilled his duties to my entire satisfaction, and was in my store at the time the dagger was said to have been purchased, which can be proved when called for by young men in my employment. Hoping that this will silence the many slanders against him and his family, I remain

DAVID MCMURRAY, Jr., No. 252 Pearl-street.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Feb. 18, 1857.

Administration of Dr. Burdell's Estate.

The subject of the administration of Dr. Burdell's Estate came up yesterday morning at 11 o'clock before the Surrogate, pursuant to adjournment. The same counsel appeared for the different parties interested as on the previous occasions.

Mr. Clinton, counsel for Mrs. Cunningham, the alleged widow of Dr. Burdell, made formal presentation of her petition (published in this morning's TIMES) asking that letters of administration of the estate of Dr. Burdell be granted to her. He said he was ready at any time the Surrogate might name to submit proofs of the marriage of Mrs. Cunningham to Dr. Burdell, and her right consequent thereon to administer his estate.

Mr. Edwards said that as one of the counsel for the next of kin of Dr. Burdell, he stood prepared to enter issue upon the subject of the alleged marriage.

Mr. Patterson stated that Mr. Wm. Burdell, for whom he appeared, was then absent in Ohio, but he should speedily file a traverse to the petition of Mrs. Cunningham. He asked that time be granted for that purpose.

Mr. Edwards said he was prepared to file his objections to Mrs. Cunningham's petition forthwith, and immediately submitted the following affidavit and traverse:

SURROGATE'S COURT.—*In the matter of the estate of Harvey Burdell, deceased—City and County of New-York, ss.*—Charles Edwards, special guardian to defend and next friend of Anna Margaret Burdell, Emma Louisa Burdell, and Charles E. (called when a child John) Burdell, infants, being sworn, maketh oath and saith, that the said Anna Margaret, Louisa, and Charles E., are as this deponent has been informed and believes, three of the next of kin of the above deceased Harvey Burdell, and this deponent verily believes that there are just and substantial objections to the granting of administration to the goods, chattels, and credits of the said Harvey Burdell, deceased, to Emma Augusta Cunningham, calling herself Emma Augusta Burdell. CHARLES EDWARDS.

Sworn at the City of New-York this 18th day of February, 1857. WM. RIPLEY, Com. of Deeds.

SURROGATE'S COURT.—*In the matter of the Estate of Harvey Burdell, deceased.*—Objections of Anna Margaret Burdell, Emma Louisa Burdell, and Charles E. Burdell, three of the next of kin of the deceased, to the application of Emma Augusta Cunningham, calling herself Emma Augusta Burdell.

First Objection.—For that the said applicant was not married to the above-named Harvey Burdell, now deceased, as is falsely alleged in the said application, and therefore she was not his widow at the time of his death, as is also therein falsely alleged.

Second Objection.—For that the said applicant has a husband living.

(Signed,) ANNA MARGARET BURDELL,
EMMA LOUISA BURDELL, and
CHARLES E. BURDELL,
By the special guardian appointed by the Court,
CHARLES EDWARDS.

After a short conference between the counsel, it was arranged to adjourn till the 3d of March next, and then enter upon the proof as to the marriage of Mrs. Cunningham to Dr. Burdell.

Found Drowned.

The body of an unknown man was yesterday morning found floating in the river off the Battery. The Coroner was notified.

☞ The officer MARTIN, against whom charges are pending before the Police Commissioners for alleged misdemeanor in office, is not Wm. H. MARTIN, First Lieutenant of the Fifth Ward Police.

The office of H. L. EMMONS, JR., & Co., No. 105 West Twenty-sixth-street, was entered by thieves on Tuesday afternoon last and $23 in cash, besides sundry articles of wearing apparel, abstracted therefrom.

[Advertisement.]

M. B. BRADY requests the attention of the public to an entirely new application of the PHOTOGRAPH, the results of which are exhibited at his Gallery; they surpass in artistic grace any work of the Camera hitherto produced, and are as unlike the ephemeral diversions of the Art which obtain a transient currency as possible. The artistic community unite in awarding them the highest place ever attained by a Camera Picture. Chemical discoveries made within the past year have established the complete durability of the PHOTOGRAPH, while the cost of its production has been materially lessened. Every grade of Portraiture, from the exquisitely elaborated Miniature to the life-size picture, is readily produced. The corps of artists associated with Mr. BRADY have no superiors in this country. The durability of each picture is guaranteed, and those who are likely to be diverted by the inartistic novelties which from time to time attract public attention will please bear this in mind. On and after the 20th instant PHOTOGRAPHS will be produced at BRADY'S Lower Gallery, No. 205 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st.

[Advertisement.]

A GOOD THING IN THE HOUSE.—In the good old times of our grandfather, the provident housewife always had her "lavender compound" to cure cholics and similar affections in the family. Fashion has substituted the brandy-bottle in our day. But a reform is on foot. No family now feels safe without having constantly on hand, as an invigorating and tonic cordial, MESSENGER'S only really imported London Cordial Gin, retailed at 50c. and $1, in pint and quart bottles, by C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-street, Brooklyn; by all grocers and druggists; and wholesale to the trade by R. E. MESSENGER & Co., No. 58 Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

BRANDRETH'S PILLS.—No medicine in the world can at all compare to them in this, that they may be taken at any time, night or day, before or after or with dinner or supper. When the eyes are yellow, when the head aches, when the stomach or the bowels are out of order, one single dose of four or five pills will benefit beyond the power of words to describe. Beware of counterfeits. All pills with No. 241 Broadway on the side label are counterfeit. Purchase at the principal office, No. 43 Brandreth Building, Nos. 415 and 417 Broadway. Price 25 cents a box.

[Advertisement.]

"A WOMAN ON FIRE"—AWFUL ACCIDENT FROM CAMPHENE.—A female residing at No. 84 Park-street was burned to death from a fluid-lamp exploding while filling. "Pratt's Patent Safety-Lamp cannot explode," from overturning, overflowing, or filling, while lighted. Prices: 50 cents, 62½ cents, and 75 cents. Dépôt, No. 166 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The firm of DEVENOGE & CHARLES is this day dissolved by mutual consent. LEON DEVENOGE.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 14, 1857. EDMUND C. CHARLES.

CHARLES' London Cordial Gin Dépôt is removed to No. 40 Broadway, at which location I shall carry on the business as heretofore. EDMUND C. CHARLES.

[Advertisement.]

PHRENOLOGY.—Strangers and citizens will find the Phrenological Cabinet an agreeable place to visit. It contains many rare curiosities. Examinations, with charts, and written descriptions of character, given when desired. Rooms always open and free to visitors. No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

CARPETINGS, OIL-CLOTHS,
and
CURTAINS AND CURTAIN MATERIALS,
For sale at reduced prices, by
PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 594 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 5 Murray-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ A Retired Physician, whose sands of life have nearly run out, discovered whilst living in the East Indies a certain cure for consumption, bronchitis, asthma, coughs, colds, and general debility. Wishing to do as much good as possible, he will send to such of his afflicted fellow beings as request it, this recipe, with full and explicit directions for making it up and successfully using it. He requires each applicant to inclose him one shilling; three cents to be returned as postage on the recipe, and the remainder to be applied to the payment of this advertisement. Address Dr. H. JAMES, No. 19 Grand-street, Jersey City, N. J.

[Advertisement.]

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.—Even in mid-Winter the perfume of fresh flowers regales the senses of all who use this crowning luxury of the toilet. Its fragrance outlives that of the finest Cologne, or the rarest essences of Lubin. The fairest complexion grows fairer; the harshest skin softens by its use as a cosmetic. Sold by D. T. LANMAN & Co., wholesale druggists, No. 69 Water-st., New-York, and by all druggists, at 50c. per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Lovers of amusement will find an abundance, both in quality and quantity, at PUBOR'S National Theatre to-night. "Orion, the Gold Beater," the "Magic Pills," and "People's Lawyer," three as interesting and instructive pieces as any one could wish to see, the entire strength of the excellent company appearing. Make early application for places.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—THE BLOOD.—None can be healthy unless this vital fluid be kept pure. This wonderful medicine eradicates all noxious particles of matter, acting directly on the liver, kidneys and bowels. None need be sick if they use this remedy.

[Advertisement.]

☞ S. COATES & Co. have received the highest premium awarded by the American Institute for Portable Gas Works. Apply at No. 376 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

On and after MONDAY, the 23d inst., PHOTOGRAPHS will be produced at BRADY'S Lower Gallery, No. 205 Broadway, corner of Fulton st.

MARRIED.

LOCKWOOD—SMITH.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 17, by Rev. Edward Lathrop, ROSWELL E. LOCKWOOD and ANN AUGUSTA, daughter of the late James Smith, of this City.

MONTGOMERY—WOODRUFF.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, Feb. 11, by Rev. E. F. Hatfield, Mr. WM. J. MONTGOMERY to Miss MARY J. WOODRUFF, all of this City.

WORK—WOOD.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 17, at Calvary Church, by Rev. Dr. Hawks, Mr. FRANK WORK, of this City, to Miss ELLEN WOOD, late of Ohio.

RUSHTON—ASHMEAD.—At Philadelphia, on Wednesday, Feb. 18, by Rev. Thomas Street, FREDERICK V. RUSHTON, of this City, to BELINA, daughter of Isaac Ashmead, Esq., of the former place.

DIED.

CLOCK.—In this City, on Fourth Day, Feb. 18, Mrs. ELIZABETH CLOCK, in the 90th year of her age.

Her funeral will take place from the residence of her grandson, Abm. C. Carpenter, Esq., No. 37 Gouverneur-st., on Sixth Day (Friday) morning, at 10½ o'clock. Her friends and acquaintances are invited to attend, without further notice.

FAIR.—In this City, on Tuesday afternoon, Feb. 17, at his residence, No. 21 Jay-st., after a lingering illness, ROBERT FAIR, son of the late Thomas Fair, in the 44th year of his age.

The funeral will take place on Friday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation. His remains will be taken to the Friends' burial ground for interment.

HUNCKE.—At the Napoleon Hotel, Hoboken, N. J., on Tuesday, Feb. 17, HENRIETTA EMMA, only child of John and Alphonsine Huncke, aged 17 months and 2 days.

Her remains will be taken to Bergen Cemetery for interment, this day. (Thursday,) at 1 o'clock P. M.

☞ Washington, D. C., papers please copy.

DISBROW.—At New-Rochelle, on Tuesday morning, Feb. 17, after a short illness, Mrs. CATHARINE T. DISBROW, aged 56 years and 10 months.

Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment. Will leave the New-Haven Depôt, in Canal-st., at 10½ o'clock this (Thursday) morning.

RAFELYE.—At the Island of Cuba, on Thursday, Feb. 5, MARTIN S. RAPELYE, aged 38 years, 11 months and 24 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Thursday,) at 12 o'clock, from the residence of Miss Phebe Hagher, at Jamaica, L. I.

TOMKINS.—On Monday, Dec. 15, on his passage home from Pernambuco, JOHN H. TOMPKINS, son of Elizabeth H Tompkins, and grandson of Martha Hees, aged 38 years.

SEAMAN.—In this City, on Monday, Feb. 16, ELIZABETH B., daughter of the late Capt. John Seaman.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of her brothers-in-law, Rev. Thomas Mallaby and Dr. Seth Geer, are invited to at end her funeral, without further invitation, at the residence of Dr. Geer, No. 324 4th-st., on Thursday morning, 19th inst., at 11 o'clock precisely. Her remains will be taken to Staten Island for burial. Carriages will be in attendance at Vanderbilt Landing on the arrival of the 1 o'clock boat from New-York.

HALSEY.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Feb. 17, JACOB LAFAYETTE, youngest child of Jacob L. and Mary C. Halsey, aged 7 months and 17 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, at the house of his parents, No. 145 East 21st st., at 10½ o'clock on Thursday morning next.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..FEB. 18.

$1,000	N. Y. St. 5s, '60..101	110	Erie Railroad		57
11,000	Virginia 6s	c 91½	900	do	s3 56
7,000	Miss. State 6s	c 83½	450	do	c 57½
11,000	Cal. State 7s, '75..65		100	do	s30 57
1,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90.	83½	200	do	b3 57
2,000	N. Y. Cen. R. 6s	s3 88½	321	do	s 57½
1,000	Erie R. 8s, '75..b5	93	250	do	b60 58
2,000	H. & R. R. 2d M.	98	300	do	s3 57½
5,000	H. & R. R. 3d M.	b60 65	100	do	b60 58½
1,000	M. So. 1st Mt. Bs.	95	200	do	b15 57½
5,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bs.	97½	600	Reading Railroad	78½
8,500	do	97¾	1350	do	b3 79
500	do	97¾	400	do	b60 79
21	Ill. Cen. Rights	128	200	do	s30 78½
14	National B'k Scrip	107½	200	do	b10 78½
45	Bank of Commerce	104½	13	do	78½
10	Am. Ex. B'k Scrip	103	100	do	s60 78½
15	Amer. Ex. Bank	114½	20	Mich. Cent. Rail	93½
60	Park Bank	98½	150	M. S. & N. Ia. R.	b3 74
17	Metropolitan Bank	108½	100	do	74
100	Canton Co.	s3 22½	100	do	c 73¾
50	Nic. Transit Co.	5	50	do	b10 74
560	Cumb. Coal Co.	17¾	100	do	s30 73¾
100	do	c60 17¾	50	do	s30 73¾
100	N. Y. C. R.	s10 aft. opg 87½	300	do	s3 73¾
50	do	opg 87½	185	do	b3 73¾
700	do	opg 87½	600	do	c 73¾
100	do	b30 88	50	do	s60 73¾
100	do	b30 87½	100	do	b30 74½
200	do	s10 87½	100	do	b30 74½
100	do	p & c 87¾	50	do	s30 74½
100	do	b60 88	350	Illinois Cent. R. R.	131
150	do	s30 87½	350	do	b45 131½
300	do	c 87½	100	Gal. & Chi. R'd	103¾
150	do	s10 87½	689	Cler. & Tol. R'd	c 72
10	Cl. C. & Cin. R'd	102	300	do	s15 72
10	do	101½	100	do	s30 72¾
80	La. Cr. & Mil. R. R.	70½	100	do	s30 72¾
80	do	70½	100	do	b3 72¾
190	Chi. & R. I. R. R.	c 98	100	do	b60 73½
50	do	b60 99¼	50	Hud. Riv. Rd.	b60 28

SECOND BOARD

$1,000	Erie R. bs. '75	b10 93	65	Panama R. R.	b10 99¾
1,000	N. Y. Cn. R. N. Bs.	98	190	Illinois Cent. R. R.	131½
6	Park Bank	99¼	250	Cle. & Toledo R.	72½
15	Ocean Bank	95	100	Chic. & R. I. R.	s3 98¾
50	Nic. Transit Co.	5¼	60	La Crosse & Mil. R.	70¼
21	N. Y. Cent. RR.	87¾	100	Erie R. R.	b3 57½
50	do	opg 87¾	200	do	b60 58¼
300	Reading R. R.	b60 79¾	100	do	b60 58
200	do	s30 78¾	100	do	s30 57¾
700	do	s3 78¾	50	Gal. & Chic. R. R.	103½
200	M. S. & N. Ia. R. R.	73¾	25	Wis. Lake Shore R.	58
150	do	73¾			

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 18—P. M.

The Street demand for Money was less pressing to-day than on Tuesday, and the Stock Brokers generally, at the close of business hours, reported a much easier supply. At the same time, the mercantile inquiry at Bank is kept up, and three or four of the large Banks, dealing with the Importing interest, have had to call in nearly the whole of their demand loans to accommodate the wants of their regular customers. This report, however, does not apply generally to the Wall-street Banks. The movements of Gold this week have greatly fallen off. The Sub-Treasury received to-day $317,517, and paid out $292,367. The balance this afternoon is $14,837,261, against $14,620,370 on Saturday last. The export by the *Africa* is $212,000. The Domestic Exchanges of the week will bring in and send out less by one-half than last week, and will about equalize the movement. The telegraph to-day from the South quotes light bills on New-York at New-Orleans ¾@⅞ discount, and Sterling 107. Last week, 1¼@1½ discount was paid against New-York, and 106¼@106½ for London. The remittance of Gold to that point, arranged for the *Empire City* to-morrow, will probably be the last of any importance. The engagements to go, if not countermanded by telegraph, are $300,000 to $400,000. The Discount Brokers to-day are passing prime paper, 90 days to four months, at 10 ₱ cent. ₱ annum. Some choice 60-day bills are held for 9 ₱ cent. In reference to Foreign bills, we find that the bulk of the Cash business done yesterday for the *Africa* was at 108¼ ₱ cent. The whole range was 108⅛@108¼ for Bankers' signatures or indorsements. A large trade was done to-day in Cotton *in transitu* between the South and Liverpool on the basis of 13⅜ cents for middlings.

Although we had a quieter day in Money, the market is yet too unsettled to impart an active confidence to Stocks, while the comparatively low figures to which the list has been sold down within this and last week have brought prices to a stand. The turn this afternoon was, if anything, for the better, the general market closing steady, though not materially different from the last prices of Tuesday. In the forenoon the disposition was to lower rates. The principal fluctuations of the day were, Erie from 57 to 57⅛@⅝@⅜; New-York Central, 87¾@⅞; Reading, 78¾@⅞@¾, and Michigan Southern 74@73¾@⅝@¾; Illinois Central Shares fell off to 131@131½ on the *Europa's* advices of a lower market in London, and Illinois Central Bonds were done at 97½@⅝, which is 1 ₱ cent. lower than before the steamer. State Stocks, with the exception of California 70, are steady. Californias dropped to 65.

While the Custom Duties going into the Sub-Treasury have very materially fallen off this week, the Specie balance continues to gain moderately, owing to the non-appearance or limited amount of disbursing drafts. This is the more to be regretted, as the balance is already unwieldy. But the attention of the Government we know has this week been called to the subject through various influential channels from this city, and measures will no doubt be taken, at an early day and before the adjournment of Congress, to audit and pay off old appropriations that can be reached, as well as to increase the new. The higher offer of 125 per cent. for the Government Debt has also been suggested.

The City Comptroller will award a million of New-York City 6 ₱ cents., Croton Reservoir Loan, to the highest proposals which may be filed with him on or before the 28th February inst.

It is stated that Mr. HENRY MEIGS, Jr., Cashier of the Metropolitan Bank, is about to resign to go into the Stock business with Mr. WM. ALEXANDER SMITH, of the Brokers' Board:

The receipts of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Co. for January were as follows:

January, 1857	$86,909 47
January, 1856	100,701 25
Decrease	$13,791 78

The New-York and Erie Road, so obstructed for several days by the damage to one of the bridges on the Delaware River, as to be compelled to send their trains *via* Scranton over the Delaware and Lackawanna line, resumed its direct traffic to-day.

The last Circular of Mr. E. F. SATTERTHWAITE, of London, addressed to his English constituents, notices, to correct, a very gross and unjust error into which the London *Bankers' Circular* has fallen in regard to the Certificate Loan of the New-York Central Company. Of course the *Bankers' Circular*, usually an intelligent and fair authority, was misled by the repeated perversions of the Central report indulged by the New-York *Herald*, and the following explanation from Mr. SATTERTHWAITE will set the matter right before the English public:

For the information of our friends who are Stockholders in this road, we extract the following articles from the Consolidation Agreement, entered into under an Act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, (chapter 76 of the Laws of 1853,) as follows; viz.:

ART. 15. The said new Corporation (New-York Central,) shall, without delay, after its organization, issue to the Stockholders of the respective Companies, parties hereto, and entitled thereto as aforesaid, and in proportion to their respective interests, certificates, of such

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI.....NO. 1692. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Report of the Corruption Investigating Committee.

NAMES OF THE MEMBERS IMPLICATED.

Abstract of the Testimony Before the Committee.

EXCITING DEBATE IN THE HOUSE.

XXIVth Congress---Second Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 19.

THE HOUSE KANSAS BILL.

The Senate took up the House bill for the relief of the people of Kansas, repealing the laws and providing for a new election.

Mr. ADAMS, in order to avoid discussion, moved that the bill lay on the table.

Negatived by a vote of 17 against 24.

Mr. GREEN said he had voted against laying the bill on the table because he wanted it examined by the Judiciary Committee. He had personal information that all the obnoxious laws had been repealed by the local authorities of Kansas.

Mr. WELLER renewed the motion to lay the bill on the table, as likely to create discussion, and prevent action on important matters of legislation. Agreed to, [illegible]

THE SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH.

The Submarine Telegraph bill, with the House amendments, was then taken up, when Mr. HUNTER moved to refer it to the Post-Office Committee.

Mr. THOMPSON, of Kentucky, hoped that this would be done, and that the Committee would never report the bill back. He believed that this was an expenditure of the public money without sufficient facts or data to authorise it. We know no more about the elevations or depressions of the bottom of the ocean than about the mountains or valleys in the moon. Who can tell whether this little wire may not be broken by a whale, or bitten off by a shark? He illustrated his views by numerous anecdotes, creating much merriment.

Mr. BUSH replied that it was no new thing for propositions of this kind to be assailed with ridicule. Some years ago, when it was proposed to establish a telegraphic line between Washington and Baltimore, a member offered an amendment for a telegraph line to the moon. He then proceeded to demonstrate the feasibility of the present scheme, and the advantages to be derived from it.

Mr HUNTER and Mr. BUTLER opposed, and Mr. BELL, of Tennessee, Mr. STUART and Mr. SEWARD advocated the bill. The debate was not, however, concluded.

LANDS IN CHELSEA, MASS.

Mr. WILSON offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the Senate whether the lands owned by the United States in Chelsea, Mass., have been sold as authorized by the act of the 3d of March, 1855, and if so, whether they were sold at public or private sale; to whom sold, and at what price. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 19.

DUTY ON IRON.

Mr. LETCHER, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill extending the time for the Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad to pay the duty on iron; the embarrassment of its finances having been occasioned by the late prevalence of yellow fever.

Mr. [illegible], of Pennsylvania, moved to table the bill. Agreed to by four majority.

REPORT OF THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

Mr. DAVIS, of Maryland, by direction of the Investigating Committee, said he had been directed to make a special report in the case of WM. A. GILBERT, of New-York. He moved that the report be printed, and stated that he should move when that question was determined, to postpone the consideration of the subject till next Monday.

Mr. GROW denied that the Committee have a right to make this report as a question of privilege. They must first obtain leave, especially if the report implicates any members of this House.

Mr. LETCHER and others, amidst the excitement, loudly demanded the reading of the report.

Mr. GROW resuming, said the Committee have exceeded their authority and violated the constitutions rights of the members.

The Speaker said Mr. DAVIS must state the character of the report.

Mr. SMITH, of Virginia, understood the Committee were instructed to make a report and not a statement merely.

Mr. ORR remarked that if the House desired to know the contents of the report, let it be read.

Mr. GROW resumed his speech with much earnestness, and was called to order by several members.

The Speaker said that the report could not be read, because it was in the nature of debate.

Amid confusion Mr. BENNETT, of New-York, moved that the report be recommitted. He was opposed to thus proposing to expel a Member by resolution without due notice.

Mr. FLORENCE—We don't know what is proposed until we hear the report read. I object to the motion of the gentleman from New-York.

Half a dozen Members struggled for the floor.

Mr. HOUSTON insisted on the reading of the report.

After further proceedings, Mr. BENNETT said the report was of grave import, and affected one of his colleagues. No man in this land could be accused, tried and condemned, without a hearing; much less could judgment against a Member be brought in here and put through under the pressure of the previous question. The Committee were appointed in consequence of an article in the NEW-YORK TIMES, charging corrupt combinations on the part of members.

Mr. HARRIS, of Illinois, called Mr. BENNETT to order.

The Speaker ruled Mr. HARRIS out of order, but he continued speaking, amid cries of "Order!" during which the Speaker said he would direct the Sergeant-at-Arms to arrest him or any other person violating the rules.

Mr. HARRIS' reply was not heard.

Conversation ensued as to the duties of the Committee under the authority of the resolution by which they were appointed, and finally

Mr. DAVIS, of Maryland, read the report in the case of Mr. GILBERT.

The report sets forth the evidence in Mr. GILBERT's case, saying the House can judge for themselves respecting the justness of the conclusions of the Committee.

Mr. WATSON interposed, saying that he understood that the duty of the Committee was merely to report the evidence, and that Mr. GILBERT had had no opportunity to confront his accusers.

Mr. ORR replied that the gentleman was not correctly informed. Every facility was accorded Mr. GILBERT.

Mr. DAVIS resumed the reading of the report, showing that Mr. SWEENEY and Mr. TRIPLETT were witnesses against Mr. GILBERT, both having been examined separately and given their testimony reluctantly. Allusion is made to the summoning of witnesses to discredit the testimony of Mr. SWEENEY and by the latter to sustain his character. The Committee give their opinion in favor of the truthfulness of Mr. SWEENEY's statements made under oath, and offer the following resolutions:

That WM. A. GILBERT, member of this House from New-York, did agree with F. F. C. TRIPLETT, to procure the passage of a resolution or bill through the present Congress for purchase by Congress of certain copies of the book of said TRIPLETT on the pension and bounty land laws, in consideration that the said TRIPLETT should allow him to receive a certain sum of money out of the appropriation for the purchase of the book; that [illegible] did cast his vote on the Iowa Land bill, depending before this Congress, for a grant of land and [illegible] consisting of seven square miles of land and [illegible] stock given, or to be given to him; that Mr. GILBERT be forthwith expelled from this House.

[illegible]port is signed by Mr. DAVIS, of Maryland; [illegible] Mr. WARNER—Mr. RITCHIE, and Mr. [illegible] Chairman, dissenting.

[illegible]now stated that Mr. GILBERT was not notified [illegible]rges against him.

[illegible]n replied that a complete copy of the testi[illegible] was furnished the accused and an opportunity [illegible] defence.

[illegible] said that the reputation of no member [illegible] thus be stabbed, and that he should be permitted [illegible] his testimony in his own way. He [illegible] and violated the constitutional rights of [illegible] in their Star Chamber proceedings, in summoning witnesses from the streets to blacken his character. He denies that Mr. SWEENEY was entitled to credit anywhere. While the Committee were ready to stab this member they stood like a wall of fire around the character of Mr. SWEENEY, who could sit there during the examination while Mr. GILBERT was denied that right.

It was a proceeding unheard of in the history of the country, and God grant that it may be the last. If men are to be assailed, let it be in daylight. The committee had taken the testimony of this witness, who his neighbors declare could not be believed under oath. As to the other witness, Mr. TRIPLETT, he was discharged from office for malfeasance. This was the kind of testimony adduced. In the case of the Iowa land bill, Mr. SWEENEY is the witness, and there was a member who believed that Mr. GILBERT told him that he was to receive several squire miles of land and some stock for his vote for that measure. If he was correctly informed, Mr. CHASE did not corroborate the statement.

Mr. DAVIS, of Maryland, replied that the Committee had not proposed to put any man on trial. They had done what the House ordered them to do—a task of which they most cheerfully would have relieved themselves. They had examined as to whether there were corrupt combinations among members, to which they were directed by an almost unanimous vote. They had taken testimony and reported it to the House, and because that testimony implicates a member, it cannot, in the judgment of Mr. GROW, be reported. Were the Committee to stop with a mere report of the evidence? The resolution required them to report what action, in their opinion, was proper to be taken. He should treat Mr. GROW's suggestions with utter contempt. Were the Committee sent on a child's errand to hunt up conspiracies and then conceal them. If the House had sent him on any such errand they had mistaken the instrument. He had resolved to do what was right.

Mr. BENNETT, of New York, did not design to attack any member of the Committee, but questioned their jurisdiction. The report was nothing but an ingenious argument against the accused, coupled with a resolution for his expulsion. Was it ever before heard that under the resolution for their appointment they could act as grand and petit jury and court to condemn him? If the Committee were angels from heaven instead of members of Congress he should object to their jurisdiction. "We have tried nobody" they say; no, but they have condemned the man without trial.

The Committee should have made a general report only. What if Mr. SIMONTON published a lie in the TIMES? Were we to take it up as true, and pass a law to milk corruption out of corrupt witnesses? Mr. SWEENEY was a poor miserable specimen of degraded humanity. He understood that the report of the evidence was already in the hands of two or three papers in New-York; and it would have the effect to excite prejudice against the accused. There must be a victim, and hence the cry of mad dog is raised. There is an absence of manliness in such a course, and extreme injustice may be done by this proceeding. The accused should have a fair hearing. He protested against the course of the Committee.

The Speaker decided that as this was a partial report, the House must determine whether it should be received as a question of privilege.

Mr. ORR said that it was not surprising that the Committee were arraigned. He had anticipated that if he discharged his duty according to his conscientious convictions, he would meet with censure, but he was prepared for it. Let the public judge of his conduct when the full publication of the Committee's proceedings shall be made. They had under the resolution of their appointment full authority and jurisdiction to make the pending report. It was only a few friends of the accused who discussed the merits of the report before the evidence had seen the light. The gentleman had spoken disparagingly of the character of the witnesses. As one of the Committee he should have been happy to say to the House and the country that these witnesses were unworthy of belief, but he could not. One remarked that Mr. SWEENEY was turned out as a doorkeeper of the House, and that he was a miserable specimen of humanity. Only a brief year ago, however, this reviled witness was placed in that office by Mr. GILBERT's influence and indorsement. As to Mr. TRIPLETT being dismissed from office for malfeasance where was the proof?

Mr. BENNETT, of New-York, rose to a point of order.

Mr. ORR remarked that it came with a signal grace from Mr. BENNETT, who had denounced the witnesses as unworthy. It was the first time that he had ever heard of such an accusation against Mr. TRIPLETT, and the parties interested in establishing such a fact would have introduced testimony, if it had been true to prove it.

Mr. GROW explained that he had been informed that such was the fact, but that he did not make the statement of his own knowledge.

Mr. ORR—The gentleman said he heard it—he should name his author.

Mr. GROW—I have said all I've got to say. [Laughter.] It did not come from the member from New-York.

Mr. A. K. MARSHALL and Mr. HUMPHREY MARSHALL severally said they knew Mr. TRIPLETT intimately as a Kentuckian, and bore their testimony as to his good character. So far from having been dismissed from office, he voluntarily resigned. His character would favorably compare with that of any member in the House.

Mr. ORR—So much for the character of this witness. It was a total mistake for gentlemen to think that the Committee have made an *ex parte* report. The accused came before them, and examined witnesses on every point. He was not denied this privilege in a single instance.

Mr. KUNKEL had no doubt of the integrity of the Committee, but the evidence submitted in the pending case was only a summary and was calculated to have a prejudicial effect in the minds of the public The case was too strongly stated against the accused. He would not deal with conversations such as Mr. SWEENEY had adduced, but with facts established beyond doubt.

Mr. ALLISON asked, suppose you reject the report, what is the position of the accused? He would be without the power to vindicate himself before the House, and hence he wanted the report received and printed that the accused might vindicate himself. He wished, too, to vindicate the Committee for performing their duty, for which they had been arraigned. If, as charged, this was Star Chamber inquisition, and the Committee guilty of impropriety, it should be exposed.

Mr. GALLOWAY did not intend to be placed in a false position. If he were in Mr. GILBERT's position, he would not only court, but demand an investigation. He would go to the country on the merits of the case, and not resort to special pleading. He declared himself a friend of Mr. GILBERT, and therefore wishes a full investigation, in order that justice might be meted out to him. He concurred with Mr. ALLISON, that the Speaker made an excellent selection in the appointment of the Committee. Did any one believe that they were capable of corruption? Did any one think that they would put forward a one-sided statement? To entertain that suspicion would be to charge them with corruption as gross as that which they charge against others. The House were not now trying the man, and he invoked his friends to take a position which they could maintain before the country.

Mr. SAGE moved that the House adjourn, but the question was decided in the negative.

Mr. WAKEMAN maintained that the Committee had a right to proceed in the investigation of the charges against his colleague (GILBERT.) They should have reported that, in the course of the examination, they discovered a member implicated, and the House would have directed them how to proceed. He objected to the position of the question. The resolution required the Committee to inquire as to whether there was a corrupt combination among members but they have reported nothing of the kind. Instead they have reported an argument, winding up with a resolution to expel his colleague. If the House act on this resolution they would expel him without a fair trial. Let the report go over, the question being on its adoption.

Mr. DAVIS of Md. said there were now in the hand of the Committee three special reports referring to the testimony in general, and a final report in possession of the Committee with all the testimony, including the questions and answers.

Mr. RITCHIE said there was a sort of minority report by the Chairman of the Committee.

All the reports were ordered to be printed, only five members objecting, and their further consideration postponed to Wednesday next.

Mr. KELSEY offered a resolution which was adopted that the Clerk be directed to pay FRANCIS H. SMITH, $650 for his services in reporting the proceedings and testimony before the Committee.

Mr. ORR moved that five or ten thousand of the reports be printed.

No question was taken on the motion.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, made an ineffectual appeal to the House to go into Committee on the Tariff Bill.

The three special reports of the Committee are signed by all the members of the Committee except Mr. KELSEY. They embody the testimony in each case, and conclude with the following resolutions:

That WM. W. WELCH did corruptly combine with WM. A. GILBERT, a member of this house from New-York, to procure the passage of a resolution or bill through the House for the purchase of certain copies of *Triplett on Pension and Bounty Land Laws*, for money—to be paid to the said GILBERT on its passage; that WM. W. WELCH did attempt to procure money from JAMES E. SWEENEY for reporting favorably on the claim of ROXANA KIMBALL, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, at this Congress; that WM. W. WELCH, a member of this House, from Connecticut, be forthwith expelled from this House.

The Committee on Mr. EDWARDS' case report as follows:

Resolved, That FRANCIS S. EDWARDS, a member of this House from the State of New-York, did on the 23d day of December last attempt to induce ROBERT T. PAINE, a member of the House from the State of North Carolina, to vote contrary to the dictates of his judgment and conscience, on the bill making a grant of lands to aid in the construction of a railroad in the territory of Minnesota by holding out a pecuniary consideration to the said PAINE for his support of said bill.

Resolved, That the said FRANCIS S. EDWARDS be and he is hereby expelled from the House.

The Committee in the case of Mr. MATTESON report as follows:

Resolved, That ORSAMUS B. MATTESON, a member of this House from the State of New-York, did incite parties deeply interested in the passage of a joint resolution for securing the Des Moines grant, to have, hold and use a large sum of money and other valuable considerations, corruptly, for the purpose of procuring the passage of said joint resolution through this House.

Resolved, That Hon. ORSAMUS B. MATTESON, in declaring that a large number of the members of this House had associated themselves together and pledged themselves each to the other, not to vote for any law or resolution granting money or lands unless they were paid for it, has falsely and wilfully assailed and defamed the character of this House, and has proved himself unworthy to be a member thereof.

Resolved, That Hon. ORSAMUS B. MATTESON, a member of this House from the State of New-York, be, and hereby is, expelled therefrom.

ABSTRACT OF THE TESTIMONY.

JAMES R. SWEENEY, of Watertown, N. Y., an ex-messenger of the House of Representatives, was asked by Mr. ORR (in the Committee) whether he knew of his own knowledge of "any attempt of any member of Congress to obtain compensation for votes given or to be given upon any measure now pending, or that has been pending during the present Congress."

The witness said he knew of a case in which a member agreed to get a bill or project through the House for a certain amount of money—a book relating to the pension and bounty land laws, by Captain TRIPLETT, of Washington.

When he was asked the name of the member, he said he preferred that the Committee should relieve him from answering the question; presuming that they could get the name from some other witness.

In stating the circumstances of this case, Mr. SWEENEY produced the following paper:

The Clerk of the House of Representatives will pay to J. R. SWEENEY, out of the appropriation in behalf of me, for certain copies of my work on the pension, bounty land, and other laws, passed at this session of Congress, the sum of fourteen thousand five hundred dollars, ($14,500,) for which this shall be the receipt.

AUGUST, 1856. F. F. C. TRIPLETT.

The witness, in answer to the question what was to be done with this sum after he had collected it from the Clerk, said that there was a misunderstanding upon that subject; and as he supposed there would be conflicting testimony upon it, he desired to have the question postponed for the present. He said, however, that this contract—not the written one, but *the* contract—was entered into in his presence between the author of that work and the member of Congress. At the time no writing was made; figuring was done. At a subsequent day the witness was requested to procure that writing. He was asked to get it from Mr. TRIPLETT.

By Mr. ORR—By which party?

WITNESS—By the member.

By Mr. ORR—Then you applied to Mr. TRIPLETT for it?

WITNESS—Yes, Sir; he gave it to me; I was requested to take it in my own name; I repeat that, in making these statements, I do not disclaim having any interest in the measure; I simply disclaim having any pecuniary interest in that paper.

By Mr. ORR—Who was the member with whom this contract was entered into in your presence?

WITNESS—Am I bound to answer the question directly?

By Mr. ORR—It is the opinion of every member of this Committee that you are required to answer the question; and if the decision of the Supreme Court is worth anything, we are fortified by that. We require you to answer the question.

WITNESS—Hon. WILLIAM A. GILBERT.

The witness subsequently stated that he did not know that he was instructed, in so many words, to pay the money to anybody.

By Mr. ORR—Then it was the understanding that it was to be paid to Mr. GILBERT by you?

WITNESS—That was the understanding at the interview to which I have referred; as I have stated, I was not called on afterwards to pay it to anybody.

And at another stage of the examination he said he had no distinct recollection, at this time, of hearing any other member, or of hearing Mr. GILBERT, in the presence of any other member, say that they were interested in the bargain to which he had referred.

By Mr. DAVIS—Have you any information going to show that any Member of Congress has received money, or land, or other valuable consideration, for the vote given by him on any measure pending, or that has been pending, before the present Congress?

WITNESS—I ask the Committee, as gentlemen and as lawyers, whether I am bound to answer that question?

By the CHAIRMAN—The Committee are unanimously of opinion that you are.

WITNESS—Then I answer that I have been told by a Member of Congress that he received a certain amount for his vote and influence to the passage of the Iowa Railroad bill.

By Mr. ORR—Who was the member?

WITNESS—Hon. WILLIAM A. GILBERT.

In reply to the interrogatory What was the amount? the witness replied, "I do not know whether he received this or not. He said to me that he received seven square miles of land and some little stock." The negotiation, according to his impression, was made with Mr. CHASE, an ex-Member of Congress from New-York. The witness wished to state under oath that there was no arrangement between Mr. GILBERT and himself by which he was to be involved in the matter. Whatever connection he had with the matter was entered into in confidence, as a matter of accommodation for the other parties. In no other way than that had he any interest, except what was between the author and himself.

Mr. SWEENEY, the day after the above testimony was given, said there was a claim involving a small amount of money pending before one of the Committees of the House, which I desired to have favorably reported, and so stated to the member to whom the papers were referred for examination. He said to me that he had no doubt himself that it was a meritorious claim; but some of the Committee scrutinized such matters closely, or words to that effect; and that he would have to wait a favorable opportunity, or that, perhaps, it might become necessary to use a little money—fifty dollars or so—to make all right. This is all I remember to have been said between us relative to the subject. No money was paid or demanded, unless that be construed into a demand.

By Mr. WARNER—What was the nature of the claim?

The witness refused to answer any question as to the nature of the claim or the name of a member, unless the Committee construed such a refusal as a contempt of the House. The Committee decided that they should so hold such refusal to be a contempt of the House.

WITNESS—It was an invalid pension claim.

By Mr. WARNER—Who was the claimant?

WITNESS—A widow woman.

By Mr. WARNER—State her name?

WITNESS—ROXANA KIMBALL.

By Mr. WARNER—What was the name of the member?

WITNESS—WILLIAM W. WELCH, of Connecticut.

By Mr. WARNER—Has that claim been reported?

WITNESS—It was reported upon its merits, without any other consideration, as I understand.

By Mr. WARNER—What was your reply when Mr. WELCH stated that it might become necessary to use fifty dollars?

WITNESS—I really do not know that I made any reply, or that we ever alluded to the subject between ourselves afterwards.

By Mr. WARNER—There was no money paid for reporting the claim as far as you know?

WITNESS—There has never been a cent paid, as far as I know and believe.

By Mr. ORR—Did you communicate this to the claimant, or to any other person?

WITNESS—I believe I never told it to but two individuals; one was a member of Congress, and the other a gentleman outside.

TESTIMONY OF MR. TRIPLETT.

F. F. C. TRIPLETT, being sworn, said he had never approached any member upon any subject with an improper proposition.

By Mr. ORR—Had you been brought in contact with any member in that connection?

WITNESS—I have. I suppose there is nobody who knows the organization of Congress, who expects to carry anything through it merely from love of justice.

By Mr. ORR—Is that the general reputation of Congress?

WITNESS—That is the general reputation of Congress.

During the examination of this witness in relation to his order on the Clerk for $14,500, in the event of the passage of a resolution for the purchase of his book, he said he received a message from a member of Congress that he desired to be introduced to him, and to see him in reference to this book project.

Mr. ORR—Was it your impression when Mr. SWEENEY made application to you for the writing, that it was made in consequence of anything that had passed between him and the member; in other words, that his application was based upon an interview with the member?

WITNESS—That was my impression, though the member never told me so; I do not know that he and I ever had a conversation about that at all; the truth is, that Mr. SWEENEY came to me originally upon the subject; he knew all about the matter from the first; I supposed that he was a friend of his party, and that if I paid him it would be satisfactory to the party.

The witness hesitated to give the name of the member, but the Committee unanimously decided that he was bound to answer the interrogatory.

The witness then named WILLIAM A. GILBERT, of New-York, saying, "of course I had conversations with other members of the House, but this was the only thing that seemed like a definite understanding with a member."

The witness further stated that another member of Congress had conversed with him about the book, "the tenor of which was based upon the idea of receiving a part" of the contract; and he recollected that on one occasion the member asked him, in the event of their having to distribute more money than they had contemplated, whether he (TRIPLETT) would not do what was right, or something of that sort.

Question by Mr. ORR—What was the name of that member?

WITNESS—Dr. WELCH, of Connecticut.

STATEMENT OF MESSRS. GILBERT AND WELCH.

On Tuesday, Feb. 3, 1857, Hon. W. A. GILBERT appeared before the Committee, who informed him that they had adopted the rule of allowing any gentleman who might be implicated to make such statements as he might desire to make, either under oath or without oath, at his option, but the Committee would not regard him as a witness.

Mr. GILBERT replied that for his own vindication, he should prefer to make his statement under oath.

Hon. W. W. WELCH was present during the foregoing conversation with Mr. GILBERT, and was informed that the Committee would take the same course in respect to him.

Mr. WELCH, on the 4th of February, addressed a statement to the Committee, in which he says he reported the bill for the relief of ROXANA KIMBALL, upon its merits only. "I utterly deny," he continues, "that I ever stated to the witness SWEENEY, or to any other person, that it might be necessary to use any sum of money whatever, for the procuring of such Report." As to TRIPLETT's testimony, he says that "I never understood from TRIPLETT or any other person, that myself or any other member of Congress would receive any pecuniary benefit from it whatever. No language used by me to Mr. TRIPLETT could have justly implied such a thing, whatever construction he might put upon it; for I repeat, no such thing was in my mind. I had several conversations with him upon the subject of his book, and no doubt expressed what I felt—a desire that he might be remunerated for his labor, and that his book might be purchased for distribution; but nothing was further from my mind than any corrupt bargain or understanding with respect to it."

Hon. WM. A. GILBERT also appeared before the Committee on the same day, and submitted a statement under oath, in the course of which he says: "No engagement was made with me by Mr. TRIPLETT, SWEENEY, or any other person, whereby I was to have, or did expect to have, any benefit from the passage of the (book) resolution. I never knew of, or had the remotest idea of, the existence of the writing or order until after it was produced before the Committee.

"In regard to the conversation alleged to have occurred between Mr. SWEENEY and myself, in reference to my vote on the Iowa Land bill, I have to say that I have not the slightest recollection of ever having had a conversation with him upon that subject, and I know that I never told him that I was to have seven square miles, or any other quantity of land, for my vote.

"I never stipulated for any quantity of land, or any pecuniary consideration for my vote on that or any other bill; I have voted upon all measures before Congress, since I have been a member, according to the dictates of my own judgment, and not from motives of personal gain.

"Soon after the organization of the present House of Representatives, to wit, the forepart of February, I left the city, and returned home to Jefferson county, New-York; that while at home, I was informed that SWEENEY was a communicative and mischief-making man, and that I would find him so; that after that I had no confidence whatever in him, and that my reserve dness in his presence was noticed and spoken of by more than one who boarded at the same house with me, and were occasionally in my room; I can prove that I was not in the habit of talking with him freely, and cautioned others not to do so," etc.

TESTIMONY OF HON. MR. PAINE.

Hon. ROBERT T. PAINE, sworn—Said in answer to an interrogatory, that he did not know of an effort to procure a vote for the passage of a bill pending before the House, by holding out a consideration for the support of the bill. Such a consideration was held out by Hon. FRANCIS E. EDWARDS, a representative from the State of New-York, to him, and the consideration named was $1,500. He then proceeded to detail the conversation between them, and that the answers to the interrogatory were inferences which he drew. From the conversation, they were such as were impressed upon his mind.

TESTIMONY OF HON. MR. VALK.

Hon. W. VALK, sworn: Said that perhaps ten days from the commencement of the present session of Congress, Judge EDWARDS asked him how he felt towards the Minnesota Land bill, to which Mr. VALK replied that he felt hostile to the principle of the bill. As near as he could recollect, Judge EDWARDS said he or his brother (he could not say which) owned considerable land near where the road would pass; and that it would be enhancing the value of those lands very much if that bill could have a favorable vote. Mr. VALK replied to him that he would look into the merits of the bill, but that he should give it no consideration except upon its intrinsic merits; that he should vote for or against it, as he thought just.

STATEMENT OF HON. MR. EDWARDS.

Hon. FRANCIS S. EDWARDS made a statement under oath, in the course of which he says that he had stated to Mr. PAINE that he owned lands at La Crosse and near La Crosse, in connection with his brother, which would be materially enhanced in value if this bill passed; that he had friends living in that Territory who felt a deep interest in its passage, who had written to him upon the subject; and that, in this explanation it might seem improper that he should feel so much anxiety about this bill, but that he had no interest in it other than the general principle such as he had stated. He did not, in his conversation with Mr. PAINE, offer, or intend to be understood as offering, any sum of money, either for himself or for any other person or persons, for his vote in favor of any bill whatever. No person ever solicited him to offer or procure any consideration dependent upon the passage of this or any other bill now before Congress.

MR. PIKE'S TESTIMONY.

JAMES S. PIKE sworn—said he was one of the writers of the New-York *Tribune*, and among other questions, Mr. ORR propounded the following:

"Will you now state any hint or inuendo that may have been thrown out to you by any member of Congress, in which you concluded it was his purpose to subsidize your pen?"

WITNESS—To come directly to the point; the only instance in which I remember anything of the sort was a case when one of these railroad bills was before Congress at the last session; a gentleman said to me, "You and HARVEY (HARVEY is our regular correspondent; I am rather an amateur, I go and come when I please;) and a few of you clever fellows, must have a section of land." Well, I rather smiled at the suggestion, and made no reply. "Well," said he, "some of these sections are pretty valuable, worth as much as ten dollars an acre." It was done in a jesting manner, and the thing passed by; I had occasion very soon afterwards to comment on these bills, and expressed my opinion, which was, that they were plundering schemes, and ought not to pass; I do not know of anything that comes nearer to the point than that."

In reply to a question, whether it was the impression that it was an offer which, if accepted, would have led to a transaction? the witness said his impression was it meant something.

The Committee unanimously decided that Mr. PIKE must tell the name of the member, and he named ORSAMUS B. MATTESON.

He thought this was about the time of the passage of the Wisconsin bill, but he did not know whether Mr. MATTESON had any interest in that bill. Mr. MATTESON did not name any particular bill or location.

THE DES MOINES NAVIGATION COMPANY.

WILLIAM C. JOHNSON, of Utica, N. Y., sworn, said he was the President of the Des Moines Navigation and Railroad Company of the State of Iowa; he gave a long account of the history of the Company, and replied that he had heard rumors, but had no knowledge that any agreement or arrangement had been entered into by himself or any other member of the Company, with any member of Congress, or with any other person, directly or indirectly, for the benefit of any member of Congress, by which such members of Congress were to receive any valuable consideration for their aid in carrying through a bill for the benefit of the Company.

QUESTION BY MR. ORR—Have you received any communication from any member or members of Congress, or any communication written, as they allege, by the authority or sanction of any member or members of Congress, with reference to the passage of this bill?

The witness replied, one, only, from ORSAMUS B. MATTESON; it was signed "O. B. B. M.;" it was the handwriting of Mr. MATTESON, and not denied by him; it was franked by Mr. MATTESON to the witness; after the existence of the letter became public, the witness says he avoided, as much as possible, having interviews with him.

HENRY A. DANIELS, sworn, says that he resides in Utica, N. Y., and produced the following copy of the paper referred to:

[*Private.*] WASHINGTON, July 15, 1855.

DEAR SIR: The Committee in our House have agreed to report your resolution in Minnesota to 272,000 acres, or as you wished it, but there is much trouble in the way. Some outsiders make mischief. Are you willing to let your one-quarter of the factory be *cut up and used to carry it* through, in addition to what STRYKER arranged? I can have some agent promise outsiders stock in a new factory. Let me know, without fail, by return mail. Truly,

To WM. C. JOHNSON, Esq. O. B. M.

Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON, (who is the Counsel for the Des Moines Navigation and Railroad Company of the State of Iowa,) having been sworn, testified, among other things, that some eight or ten days before the adjournment of the first session of the present Congress, while I happened to be in the House of Representatives, Mr. O. B. MATTESON, of New-York, and a member from that State, asked me where the President of the Des Moines Company, Mr. W. C. JOHNSON, was. I told him I thought he had left the city; that I had not seen him for several days. He then expressed very great surprise at his having left the city, and said he must come back; that he was sorry to tell me, but so was the fact, that *there were from twenty to thirty*—I am not sure as to numbers, but I am sure that it was either twenty or thirty—*members of the House who had associated themselves together, and pledged each to the other not to vote for any law or resolution granting money or lands, unless they were paid for it:* I told him I could hardly believe it. I think the expression I used—for I was indignant—was that it was a "d—d outrage." He agreed with me, and was as far as words and manner were concerned, as warm in denouncing it as I was. He said they were a set of d—d scoundrels, but there they were, and nobody could get anything of this sort through without them, and that JOHNSON must have here $100,000 to carry this bill, &c.

JOHN STRYKER, of Rome, N. Y., a director and member of the Executive Committee of the Company, testified that he made a draft in favor of HORACE GREELEY for $1,000; it was a retainer for counsel and advice in aid of procuring the passage of the bill for the benefit of the Company. It was to be used entirely in his discretion. The witness, three weeks ago, met Mr. GREELEY in New-York, and he told him that he had received the money, but that he had no personal interest in it. The witness underwent a long examination, saying in reply to a question by Mr. DAVIS: "If the bill had passed the House, Mr. GREELEY had power to make whatever disposition of it he saw proper. There was no limitation whatever upon him. I had confidence in him that he would use it properly." It became necessary, he further said, that the bill should have the attention of some one, as there was none here to attend to it; REVERDY JOHNSON being absent on account of professional engagements, or for some cause, the witness wished to provide that some one should be here as agent.

MISCELLANEOUS TESTIMONY.

Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND, Editor of the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES, testified that he had no personal knowledge of his own "that a corrupt organization of members of Congress and certain lobby agents at Washington had existence, since early in the session of last year."

The knowledge there asserted was derived from information obtained from other parties; it was not any personal knowledge of his own; he had no personal knowledge of any fact or circumstance which would warrant the assertion; he had only such information at second hand as left on his mind no doubt of the facts asserted; it was derived in part from the regular correspondent of the TIMES, Mr. SIMONTON; he had frequent talk with individuals other than Mr. SIMONTON about such matters, and had received from them at different times statements of facts which satisfied him that the statement was true.

To Mr. RAYMOND's testimony the Committee affixed the following

[*Note.*—The answer of the witness to the last four questions rendered it unnecessary in the opinion of the Committee to enforce answers to preceding questions which the witness was reluctant to answer on the ground that in doing so he would violate confidence which the persons of whom he professed to have information, had reposed in him. His answers show that he could not, even if he violated the alleged confidence, state anything himself or give the name of any witness who had any personal knowledge of facts that would be material to the investigation.]

JAMES W. SIMONTON, (Correspondent of the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES,) sworn: Testified that he did not know of his own knowledge, by legal evidence, of the existence of any such organization. He had heard that there was such an organization, and from evidence conclusive to his own judgment, he had been satisfied that it did exist. In the course of the examination he spoke about the activity of Mr. CHASE (ex-Member of Congress) in controlling members. He had seen him call them out, and whisper confidentially in the ear of twenty or thirty of them, send them back to their seats, and they had voted the reverse of their previous vote. This afforded strong conviction to his mind, without enabling him to give legal evidence. CHASE professed outside to have control of votes inside.

Mr. SIMONTON was asked the question: You have stated that certain members approached you, and desired to know, through you, if they could not procure money for their votes upon certain bills. Who were they?

The witness replied, that he could not answer without a violation of confidence; than do which he would rather suffer anything.

He, in response to another interrogatory, said he was not, nor had he been, interested in the Minnesota Land Bill; but he was offered an interest in the Michigan Bill, not by a member of the House, but by Mr. G. W. CHASE, but declined it for the reason that it was one with which he could honorably have no connection.

G. W. CHASE, Ex-Member of Congress from New-York, testified that he could say nothing about corruption, for he knew nothing about any.

He was asked whether he had any interest, direct or indirect, to result from the passage or defeat of any bill during the present Congress, to which question he replied he had no interest in the defeat of any bill. He was further asked if he was interested in the Minnesota Bill, and replied he had taken an interest in bills, and urged their passage. Being questioned closely on this subject, he denied the right of the Committee, (as he was advised by counsel,) to inquire into his private dealings with persons other than members of Congress. He did not know of corrupt combinations, nor did he ever pretend to have control over votes of Members of Congress. There were some things he could not recollect, when questioned relative to them.

ELIJAH KINGMAN, a correspondent of newspapers, knew of no corrupt combinations; he had only seen what charged, and this had been the case for twenty years.

DANIEL BREED, Assistant Examiner in the Patent Office, testified that the clerks therein were assessed two and a half per cent., but not for any member of Congress. Captain JAMES HENRY applied for the assessment; it was said to be in payment for an agent to explain the matter as an attorney to members of Congress, in order to secure additional compensation, by a section incorporated in a bill at the last Session of Congress.

H. B. BABCOCK, Superintendent of the House folding room, testified that he knew nothing about corruption.

HAMILTON GREEN, of Buffalo, N. Y., in charge of what is known as the New-York Fire bill, said he knew nothing of a corrupt combination of members of Congress in that connection.

GIDEON HARDING having been connected with the New-York Fire bill, was questioned as to [illegible] with reference to [illegible] with members.

Rev. Geo. W. SIMMS designated Geo. W. WOOD as the correspondent of the New-York *Herald* and *Manufacturer* or New-York *Reporter*, in which appeared a letter, speaking of "a tariff of bribes on thirty members of Congress."

Mr. WOOD testified that he had received his information from Gen. THOMAS TALLMADGE, of Maryland.

Gen. TALLMADGE was summoned, but it appears that this gentleman could not come to Washington, owing to sickness, as certified by his physician.

ALEXANDER H. EVANS, one of the correspondents of the New-York *Herald*, on being interrogated, said he knew nothing about corrupt combinations among members.

JOSEPH L. CHESTER was alike ignorant of such organizations.

HUGH TAYLOR, JOHN W. BOYCE, and [illegible] WENDELL were severally interrogated as to whether corrupt means had been used to influence votes to procure the public printing, but *they knew of no improper influences having been resorted to*, and the last mentioned said he had no complicity with members on that subject.

Hon. J. B. COOK, of Iowa, was interrogated about his knowledge of any corrupt combinations with a view to procure the passage of land bills. He had no complicity with members upon that point.

ROBERT MCCLURE, of Iowa, was also questioned, and knew of no member of Congress who could be purchased by any amount of money whatever.

L. M. CLOSS, of Nebraska, knew nothing upon the subject.

CHARLES ST. JOHN CHUBB, banker, of Washington, testified that he was the agent or representative of a large interest in the California. Was broke, but that no members of Congress were connected with him in this business, or something to that effect.

Hon. WILLIAM A. GILBERT, summoned at the request of Hon. Mr. WELCH, testified that Mr. WELCH never said to him, under any circumstances, that he (GILBERT) should receive any pecuniary consideration or other benefit if the measure for the purchase of TRIPLETT's book should be adopted.

(It will be remembered that Mr. JAMES W. SIMONTON was by the action of the House, ordered into close confinement for an alleged contempt of its authority; but after the passage of the bill more effectually to punish contempts, he was again produced before the Committee, when the following question was propounded to him:)

"Has any member of the present Congress said to you that certain measures pending before Congress ought to pay, and that parties interested in them had the means to pay; that this individual needed money and desired you to arrange the matter in such way that if the measure passed he should receive pecuniary compensation?"

Mr. SIMONTON recognized this question as the one heretofore put to him, but in different language, and proceeded to read from a paper, in reply to it. He said

[illegible] Paris, Thursday, Jan. 29, 1857.

REPRESENTATIVE RIGHTS IN FRANCE.

Would you believe it, republican reader? It is almost a serious question in France, a question discussed in the tribunals, in the press, in all circles of society, from the highest to the lowest, whether candidates for election to the Legislature other than those proposed by the Government should have the right to distribute tickets at the polls! You would suppose that opposition to so elementary a proposition as this would only merit ridicule, but your supposition would be far from the truth. Every time that opposition candidates have dared to distribute tickets at the polls they have been cited before the tribunals and invariably condemned to a penalty. In these interpretations of the law the tribunals are undoubtedly backed by the Minister of Justice, and in face of these combined powers all polemics on the subject would be useless. The Supreme Court has twice decided that, according to the laws which came in force with the Empire, the right of distribution of electoral bulletins belonged to the Government alone. The question is again before that Court for decision, and it is not at all probable that its former decisions will be reversed.

At the polls an agent of the Government is stationed, who hands to every elector approaching the ballot-box a ticket bearing the name of the Government candidate. According to the decision of the Court, as mentioned above, no one but this agent of the Government can exercise the right in question. A privilege of the same kind is sometimes granted on special grounds, but this is rare. So you see how the people of France are represented in their Legislative Assembly.

VIVE HENRY-V!

You have already received and read the remarkable letter of that fossil representative of the Bourbon race, the Count DE CHAMBORD, in which he announces to the world in general, and M. PAGEOT in particular, that the fusion between the houses of Bourbon and Orleans is at length happily consummated. This letter continues to occupy public attention, but it is not true that its publication is interdicted in France by the authorities. In fact the authorities do not care whether this fusion has taken place or not, but they do not believe that the Count tells the truth, since both the Prince DE JOINVILLE and the Count DE PARIS declared themselves but a short time ago opposed to the measure. But is it not an anomaly, to say nothing of the absurdity of the thing, to speak of the fusion of a principle as bankers and brokers speak of the fusion of a railroad or any other joint-stock company? HENRY thinks that France will be rejoiced to hear of this fusion, since the future happiness of the country is guaranteed by it! The assassination of the Archbishop of Paris has given him new faith in the retrograde tendencies of the people, upon whom his dynasty reposes! Perhaps he is right after all, and that what the world has mistaken for progress in France, and an advance towards political emancipation, is as unreal as its advances in humanity. Yet one cannot help but smile at these ludicrous attempts of "the last of the Bourbons" to bolster up a bad cause.

VERGER.

It would be impossible not again to refer to this doomed man. The fact is that he is in some sort made a hero of after all. Since his condemnation, the journals are filled with his daily sayings and doings, and with such scraps of history as can be gathered up. The remarkable manner in which he stood up in his own defence against the Court, the audience and public opinion, has awakened a little of that inexplicable sympathy which never fails to appear in presence of boldness no matter how reckless.

So long as he remained at the Conciergerie VERGER gradually lost the violence which characterized his previous conduct, and now it is only when a conversation is too prolonged that he begins to manifest symptoms of exaltation. The straight jacket, which prevented him from writing, caused him incessant annoyance. In arriving at the prison of La Roquette, in front of which the guillotine is erected, VERGER begged with earnestness to have his arms released. "Will you beg of the Prefect of Police to accord me this favor?" he said. "Be persuaded that I have neither the intention to escape, nor to destroy myself. At any rate, am I not well enough guarded to render any attempt of this kind impossible? If you only knew what a torture it is for a man like me, who feels a continual need of working, to be submitted to this rigor, I am sure you would relieve me from it. Look at my position: I am condemned to death; in a few days perhaps, my condemnation may receive its execution. But previously I have serious dispositions to make; I have to make my testament; to regulate the interest of my heirs, &c., and I cannot do it, because they place me in the impossibility of writing."

Yesterday the Prefect of Police acceded to VERGER's reiterated prayers, and so far departed from the usual rule in such cases as to allow his right arm free, and since that he has been more calm. He wrote not less than fifty pages yesterday, and these pages he thinks will be worth a fortune to his family. Aside from a second letter to the Emperor and some letters to friends, the mass of his manuscripts are arguments justifying the Church dogmas he preached before he committed the assassination, and intended indirectly to excuse and explain the act for which he was arrested.

VERGER's first address to the Emperor, written with great care, is couched in a humble and suppliant tone. It occupies four pages and reveals a man who has given himself a place apart in humanity and who believes in his own infallibility. He declares in this letter that Christianity has need of being regenerated; that the lower clergy ought to be emancipated from the yoke of the superiors. He has constituted himself the Peter the Hermit of this new crusade; he wished to announce his mission by a grand *coup d'état*: it was his duty to strike high and to choose for a victim the greatest dignitary of the Church. He declares that his condemnation to the pain of death did not astonish him. It was necessary that an illustrious victim should have a great judicial manifestation; this satisfaction given to social order ought to suffice—to go beyond that would be unjust and impolitic. VERGER, in terminating his address to the Emperor, declares that the response to his demand ought to be a *noble exile*—in other words, an honorable exile, where he could pass his time in writing, and doing good by this means to mankind. In his second appeal, sent yesterday, he again asks for a commutation to an honorable exile—says that the law could thus be satisfied, since he would be effectually suppressed from society, and incapable of doing harm.

When VERGER was told that he must leave the Conciergerie to go to La Roquette, he believed that they were deceiving him, and that he was going to the scaffold. They assured him positively to the contrary, which slightly calmed him; but when he came out into the court of the prison and saw there a large crowd awaiting him, he exclaimed, "You are deceiving me; it is certainly to execution that you are leading me! Oh, yes, I am sure of it now,—we are going to the scaffold!" He was extremely pale, and it was with some difficulty that he was able to mount into the cellular carriage destined to the conveyance of prisoners. During the whole journey, which is not less than two miles, VERGER never ceased to demand assurances that they were not conducting him to execution. "Swear before God," said he, "that you are not conducting me to the guillotine—that I am not going to be executed!" In finding himself at La Roquette, his courage returned, and he begged pardon for his incredulity. He was placed in one of the three cells destined for prisoners condemned to death,—in the one occupied formerly by the assassin DOMINIQUE, and in which a year ago another prisoner condemned to death was seized, in learning his pardon, with a cerebral congestion, from which he died.

It is difficult to explain this conduct of VERGER in view of his habitual firmness and violence of character. It is true that he continually reiterates that he must be pardoned, that if the courts refuse his application for a new trial, the Emperor will interfere, and that thus his life will be spared; and it may be that it is this confidence in escaping the gallows that gives him the courage he has thus far manifested. He said to his father, who came to the prison to visit him, "The scaffold is not yet raised: my head has not yet fallen. I have written to the Emperor; I have the greatest confidence in his mercy." When his father left, VERGER charged him with several commissions, among others to go to Neuilly to hunt him a certificate to join to his documents, and to buy him some warmer clothes, in order that he might *pass the Winter* comfortably.

VERGER's indefatigable efforts towards the preservation of his life have had the effect at least o ajourning the day of his execution. It is announced this morning that his appeal for the granting of a new trial will not be heard till next week, and it is deemed possible, though not probable, that a new trial before the Court of Cessation may be granted. If it is, it will be due to VERGER's direct appeals to the Emperor to that effect.

In the meantime the doctors are moving in the matter, and are attempting to prove that the prisoner ought to be transferred from the hands of the law into the hands of the doctors, to whom he rightly belongs. The ready sur-excitation of VERGER is evident; but does it rise to a point at which moral obligation ceases? This is the question.

THE LATE ARCHBISHOP'S SUCCESSOR.

The Cardinal MARLOT, Archbishop of Tours, is to be, without doubt, the successor of the late Archbishop of Paris. The Cardinal, who is now at Rome, wrote from that city a few days ago, that he should start for Paris, by order, immediately, and that he should be here the 23d or 24th. The ultramontane party in the Church are disheartened at this appointment. All their candidates were rejected by M. ROULLAND, who showed himself inflexible towards their party. M. MARLOT is a quiet but firm man, who will be leab to contain the ultramontane party from the excesses to which it is occasionally given.

FERUCK-KHAN.

The lion of Paris at this moment is FERUCK-KHAN, the new Persian Ambassador to Paris. He arrived here but three days ago, and the anxiety to see the Eastern Cœsus is immense. He is said to be the richest man in Persia, and the tales we hear of his extravagance are fabulous. His suite amounts to thirty persons, amongst whom are two princes. Their dresses are not the least interesting part of the exhibition.

LA PRESSE IN DANGER.

It is feared that the journal *La Presse* is on the point of being suppressed by the Government This journal has already received two warnings. Since the last of these was given, several violations of the law have been committed; but the Government hesitated before striking the blow which would definitively suppress the leading journal of Paris. Its editors have been called repeatedly to the Bureau of the Censorship, and reprimanded and warned verbally. It was exactly one of these reprimands which disgusted GIRARDIN, and caused him to cease his contributions to his own journal. A few days ago the *Presse* published a letter from a Swiss journal signed by M. MOCQUARD, secretary to the Emperor, which promised, in an undignified plethora of language, "that the Swiss should soon be rid of the Prussians," and which bore on its face ample proof of its false character. For this *lapsus* the *Presse* has been called to account by the Government, an examination is going on whether in reality it did actually copy it from a Swiss journal or not, a statement which is doubted, and if this doubt is verified, the suppression of that journal must follow.

I should not fail, however, to mention that the Government has a powerful reason for not carrying its hostility to this journal to the point of suppression. In the year just closed the *Presse* has paid into the Treasury of France for the six-centime stamps appesed to each number, 743,640 francs; for stamps at four centimes, for postage on the journal, 217,120 francs; for postal expenses other than these, 36,529 francs; total, 997,289 francs, or about 200,000 dollars, paid directly by the journal into the treasury of France. MALAKOFF.

The Pacific Railroad.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Feb. 14, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In your paper of this morning, a communication from your KANSAS Correspondent contains a few statements respecting the Pacific Railroad of Missouri, which are incorrect.

He says it winds a great deal among hills, "going up and down steep grades."

For eighty miles east of Jefferson there is no grade over 15 feet to the mile, and the line is unusually direct for such a country;—on the remaining forty-five miles, if I recollect aright, there is no grade over 45 feet.

The entire contract was *not* taken by a St. Louis Company, nor by any other Company; but it was let in the ordinary mode, at prices which gave the contractors less than the ordinary reasonable profits which they expect to make, and do usually obtain.

If the funds first provided had been properly "expended," they would *not* have sufficed for its completion, nor do I think that any management could have completed ten miles more with this same amount of money, in the same years. There has been no "magnificent speculation" in the construction of this road, unless the investment of a large sum by citizens of St. Louis, who expect no return, except in the appreciation of their property in St. Louis, may be so called. The Pacific road is a good one, as far as an excellent road-bed and the best of masonry can make it one,—as to the curves, it was deemed advisable to run around the hills instead of over them; which, I believe, is not considered by any person, except your correspondent, to be a very grievous error.

ST. LOUIS.

An Explanatory Note — Tweedledum and Tweedledee.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Feb. 17, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: In your daily paper of this morning, I notice an account of a convention at Utica, CHARLES L. REMOND presiding, at which Messrs. GARRISON, REMOND, POWELL, and others, made speeches, and resolutions were adopted which "fully indorse the sentiments of the Disunion Convention held at Worcester, and openly avowed secession." By your correspondent this account is headed "CONVENTION OF RADICAL ABOLITIONISTS," which is a mistake, and creates misapprehension and confusion. Allow me to explain.

"RADICAL ABOLITIONISTS," technically so called, believe the Constitution to be Anti-Slavery, and that it authorizes and requires of the Federal Government the abolition of Slavery throughout the whole country. Consequently they are *opposed* to a dissolution of the Union.

The American Anti-Slavery Society, on the other hand, (Garrisonian,) believing that the Constitution is Pro-Slavery, despair of preserving Liberty under it, and therefore desire a dissolution of the Union. It was a convention of *these* that was held at Utica. They do not take the distinctive name of "Radical Abolitionists," nor favor their measures.

I write this, out of no disrespect towards those who differ from me, but to prevent misapprehensions which may be inconvenient to both the parties.

WILLIAM GOODELL.

It is but a few years since hard pine has been used in shipbuilding. It is now employed extensively in New-England, and is considered as good for many parts of a ship as oak. During the year 1854 a commission house of this city sold about twenty-three million of feet, to be used mostly in Massachusetts and Maine.

EAST INDIA GOSSIP.

INTERESTING FROM CALCUTTA—NEWS OF BUCHANAN'S ELECTION—THE CHINESE ROW—RUSSIAN INFLUENCE AT THE IMPERIAL COURT—THE EFFECT ON THE OPIUM TRADE—POWDER AND POISON—DETAILS OF THE EXPEDITION TO PERSIA—ANOTHER INVADING ARMY TO BE EQUIPPED—PAYING THE PIPER—STEAMSHIPS FROM ENGLAND—MURDER ON BOARD AN AMERICAN SHIP IN THE HOOGLY—HINDOO WIDOWS LOOKING UP—BRAHMIN MARRIAGES—THE BRIDE AND THE BRIDEGROOM—THE "ARROWSMITH HOAX" IN CALCUTTA—LECTURES ON THE UNITED STATES—A FIGHT WITH A ROYAL TIGER—THE MAN-EATERS OF INDIA.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

CALCUTTA, Monday, Dec. 22, 1856.

At one o'clock this afternoon, the electric telegraph from Bombay announced the arrival, at that port, of the mail steamer from Suez, with dates from London to Nov. 28. The first intelligence passed over the wires was these two words: "BUCHANAN President!" I mention the fact to show you that we, in this remote quarter of the globe, have been watching your Presidential contest with a very deep interest in its results; and I must add that if you are satisfied, we are disappointed.

The prominent topic of the day is war; the war in China, and the war in Persia, of which you will probably get the latest advices before this reaches you. Sir JOHN BOWRING, at Canton, has sent to us for troops, but there are no troops here to send him. The European residents in China write to their correspondents here that the conduct of the Chinese may be attributed to an impression made on the Imperial Court, by Russian agents, that the English were shamefully defeated in the Crimean war, and were obliged to make peace on terms dictated by the Czar, another example of the omnipresence of Russian influence in Asia. The principal effect of the hostilities in Canton River has been to unsettle our opium market. Immediately after the news of the bombardment was received here the price of opium fell from about 950 rupees to 840 rupees per chest. But prices are just now tending upwards, and the steamship *Lancefield*, an opium clipper, left our port yesterday, for the Straits and China, with about 2,400 chests of this deadly drug on board, to be followed in about a week by the steamship *Bombay* with 1,500 chests. Thus the British Government is killing the poor Chinamen both by powder and poison.

A complimentary general order has recently been issued by the India Government, which furnishes some interesting particulars of the force that has been thought sufficient to conquer the Persian Empire. It seems that the expedition, which sailed from Bombay for the Persian Gulf on the 13th of November, comprised exactly 5,670 fighting men, (of whom 2,270 are Europeans,) with 3,750 followers, 1,150 horses, and 430 bullocks. The fleet consisted of eight war steamers of the Indian navy, seven chartered steamers, and thirty sailing ships, numbering in all forty-five vessels. The force was embarked at four points—Bombay, Porebunder, Vingorla and Kurrachee; and the embarkation was completed at the appointed time, without embarrassment or accident. Another force of 2,500 men has been ordered to be put in readiness for Persia, which will increase the invading army to 80,000. This body, with its attendants and camp followers, will number at least 100,000 men; who are to be supported in a country so destitute of supplies that every article of food, for man and beast, must be sent to it from Bombay. It is certainly difficult to foresee the end of a war conducted under such adverse circumstances. The revenues of the Indian Government will be heavily taxed to pay the expenses of the war; and for this purpose the Collectors of the Northwest Provinces have already been ordered to remit all their surplus funds to Bombay.

The Peninsular and Oriental steamer *Nubia*, from Suez, with the London mail of Nov. 10, did not arrive in port until the 16th inst. She broke her shaft on the passage, and will have to lie here until a new shaft can be sent out from England. Fortunately for us, the new steamship *Ava*, belonging to the same Company, arrived here on the 16th inst. from Southampton, which port she left Oct. 1, and is ready to take the *Nubia's* place on the mail route. The screw-steamship *Tynemouth*, which left Southampton early in September for Calcutta, has not arrived yet, and her absence causes some alarm.

A frightful murder was committed on the night of the 12th inst., on board the American ship *Judith*, lying at Garden Reach, which is a beautiful European suburb of Calcutta, about three miles south of the town. A seaman of the *Judith*, named BROWNELL, stabbed JOHN HENNESSY, a shipmate, so that he died instantly. BROWNELL is under arrest. If he is proved to be a British subject, he will be tried by a Jury before the Supreme Court of Calcutta; if not, he will be tried by the Mofussil Courts and hung, the papers say, "opposite to MR. HALLIDAY'S gate."

In the social life of Calcutta two great events have recently occurred—the marriage of two Hindoo widows; which are worth noting, because they indicate a progressive change in the habits and prejudices of this bigoted people. The lamentable condition of Hindoo widows, whose number cannot be told, has for many years enlisted the sympathies of our philanthropists. When, they cried, shall we hear of a young Bengal hero marrying a young Bengal widow? Who will first conquer his social prejudices, leave off making damnable faces, and begin? That hero has at last been found.

On the night of the 23d of Agrahayan, the current Bengali month, corresponding with the 7th inst., the first marriage of a widow took place in Calcutta; at the dwelling house of BABU RAJKRISHNA BANNERJEA, No. 12 Sukeas-street, where she had been residing for some time with her mother. The ceremony was performed according to the Shastras, in the presence of Pundits, Kulins and other Brahmins, to the number of about eight hundred respectable Hindoos. The bridegroom was a Brahman named PUNDIT SCRISHCHUNDRA VIDYARUTNA, an educated man, who graduated at the Government Sanscrit College of Calcutta, and is now a Hindoo law officer in one of the Circuits of Lower Bengal. The bride *was a girl ten years of age, and had been married for the first time at the age of four years, and became a widow at six.* Her first husband's name was HUREMOHUN BHUTTACHARJA, whose family are the spiritual guides, or Gooroos, of the Rajahs of the district of Nuddea. I give you these names as a curiosity of Bengalee.

On the night of the following day, the 8th inst., the second marriage of a Hindoo widow was celebrated. I will not distort your eyesight by requiring you to spell out the names and pedigree of this couple. The bridegroom is an educated and respectable man, and the bride is a *girl twelve years of age, who had been married at the age of nine years, and became a widow in three months.* As there is no other auspicious day for marriage in the present Bengali month, and as the ceremony is prohibited in the next, no more marriages can be celebrated before the month of Magh, which is February; when, as our native journals say, "it is hoped several will take place in well-known and respectable families." The act of our Legislature, legalizing marriages of this character, was passed on the 26th of July, 1856; and these first fruits of the law are hailed with joy, by those who are endeavoring to elevate the social life of the Hindoo race.

The "Arrowsmith Hoax" upon the London *Times* has attracted attention here, and our journals have published the "monstrous narrative," and commented upon it very freely. The Bengal *Hurkaru*, one of our best papers, exposes the unsophisticated credulity of the *Times* with the zeal of a Yankee; remarking that "The events are said to have occurred in a Georgian Railway twenty-eight years ago, before a Georgian Railway had been thought of! One of Mr. ARROWSMITH'S statements is that the result of one of the duels was communicated by electric telegraph; a mode of conveying intelligence unknown in 1828! Mr. ARROWSMITH'S 'Railways and Revolvers in Georgia' will be found among our selections." The *Hurkaru* is certainly sharper than the London *Times*.

Mr. GEORGE THOMPSON, the English Abolitionist, who was once driven out of Faneuil Hall, in Boston, is lecturing here on "the United States of America." The papers criticize his lectures as "lukewarm and statistical." I have not had the curiosity to hear him.

I will close my gossiping letter by noting an event of recent occurrence, which will remind you of the earliest days of our East Indian history. A royal tiger had taken his abode in a jungle near Kurnool, which is a post of the Madras Government, on the Toombuddra River, in the centre of Southern India. During the two years past, this tiger has carried off and devoured some sixty people of the district, and, from a fear of the terrible beast, the cultivators had generally deserted their fields. One day, in July last, he plunged into a crowd of forty natives, who, with one hundred bullocks, had formed a defensive party for filling their fields, and carried off two men. The Governor made a proclamation last June, declaring war against the tiger, and offering a reward 250 rupees for his skin. The jungles were watched day and night by a company of armed horsemen and a picked troop of Shikaries; and on the 11th September last they succeeded in surprising the man-eater as he was carrying off the body of a native whom he had just killed. The brute dropped the body and faced his hunters; who leveled their muskets and brought him down. One courageous fellow ventured too near the apparently dead tiger and was killed by a blow from his claws. The hair and teeth of a girl killed the previous day were found in the tiger's stomach. The agent of the Governor in making his report to head-quarters says: "No one has been carried off since the 11th of September, 1856. I conclude thereby that there was only one man-eater, and have heard that the people of that part of the district are resuming their pursuits." But the royal tiger is not the only enemy of this people. Is not the British Government a man-eater also? CORINGA.

Rogers' Marine Signals.

NATIONAL HOTEL, WASHINGTON, Feb. 16, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In your paper of the 12th inst., an editorial appears, under the head of Marine Signals, containing inaccuracies of statement—unintentional I doubt not—which I desire to correct; and believing that you would not knowingly do me or any other person injustice, I respectfully ask the insertion in your paper of the following statement of facts:

It is true, as you state, that ship-owners of New York and Boston have forwarded remonstrances against the passage of an act "providing for the general introduction of a uniform National Code of Marine Signals." Their objections were based on that section of the act which makes it obligatory on all sea-going vessels of 350 tons and upwards to carry the American Marine Signals, under a penalty of $300, &c.

The bill also fixes the price at "$10 for a copy of the two books, *including any additions to or emendations of the same*, together with the right to make and use the invention;" thereby throwing open to the public the making of the flags or signals.

Thus you will see that it is an error to suppose that I can derive any benefit from the invention beyond that received *from the sale of the books*, and that I do not seek to become a monopolist of flag-making.

The signals can be purchased in New-York from $15 to $25 per set, and the entire cost of the appliances, with the right to use the invention, will not exceed $35 per vessel, of which I should get only the profit on the books—price $10.

Your article states that there are *perhaps* ten thousand vessels sailing under the United States flag whose owners would be compelled by this act to purchase my signals. This is a mistake. A recent estimate made officially at the Treasury Department by request of a member of the Committee on Commerce proves that there are less than 1,200 vessels owned at the great port of New-York, to which the law would apply; and assuming that New-York owns one-third of such class vessels, the whole number under the United States flag would not exceed 3,600 vessels. By reference to the Commerce and Navigation tables for 1856, it will also be found that the number of new vessels built of 350 tons and upwards has not averaged 300 per annum during the last ten years.

Assuming, then, that 3,600 vessels would yield me a clear profit of $7 per vessel, I would receive a little over $25,000 *for fourteen years of labor and expenditure of money in bringing my invention before the world.* The personal benefit to me, however, will not be half that sum, for like most inventors, I had to dispose of a large interest in the invention to obtain means to enable me to prosecute it to successful completion.

The Senate, as you say, promptly passed the bill—but they did so solely because of the merits of the invention and the evident necessity of securing the uniform use of *some* generally-recognized code of marine signals that could always be relied upon. No other influences, I am sure, have been exerted in either House. My signals have pleaded their own cause without lobbying or boring.

It is true that Marryatt's Signals gave satisfaction, until a better system was presented; that mine is better will probably be conceded when it is known that the British Government, upon recommendation of the Marine Department of their Board of Trade, have proposed to the undersigned to introduce the American signals in their mercantile marine, thus abandoning the system invented by their own countryman.

The following extract from your paper of 13th inst., in regard to the collision of the ship *Great Western* with another vessel, *name unknown*, shows the inefficiency of Marryatt's Signals. The report says: "The ship displayed her numbers, but *there being little wind to blow them out* we could not make them out."

Had the American signals been in use this difficulty could not have existed, for they are easily distinguished during light winds as when spread by the breeze. This will be seen by the following extract from an official letter from Professor A. D. BACHE, Superintendent of the United States Coast-Survey:

"The signals work well, and are readily distinguished *during a breeze or in a calm.* I can confidently recommend them to mariners."

If it were not trespassing too much upon your indulgence, I might present you numerous evidences from high authority in support of Professor BACHE'S views thus expressed,—all of which are before the Committees of Congress.

It is, perhaps, not surprising that I am asked why, if the superiority of my system is admitted by those who use it, it does not work its way into favor without the compulsory assistance of Government. The answer is simple—a want of disposition on the part of many shipowners to provide their vessels *with any means* adapted to the preservation or safety of lives, unless compelled so to do by law. The necessity in this *case* is precisely that which justifies Government in compelling the use of life-boats and other appliances of safety.

The Senate and the Committee on Commerce of the House are satisfied that *uniformity* of signals is necessary to the public good; and that they propose now to establish, by adoption of a system which they find the most perfect and reliable,—and worthy to be made the universal standard. I therefore cannot doubt you will see the propriety of carrying out this wise policy; and that upon this understanding of the facts, you will be as desirous as are the Committees of Commerce that Congress shall pass the pending bill, guarded as it is so as to give but a small compensation to the inventor and to prevent any monopoly in a matter so important to the interests of humanity.

It will not be out of place to mention here that one of the most prominent ship-owners of New-York, the one, indeed, who originally headed the opposition to this measure, after reading the bill as it stands in the House Committee, and the proposition of the British Government for the adoption of my signals, has withdrawn his objections, being unwilling to throw any obstacles in the way of the establishment of an international code of Marine Signals. Very respectfully,

HENRY J. ROGERS.

MURDER IN CINCINNATI.—A horrid affair occurred last night at a drinking house in the row of buildings facing the river, known as Rat Row, between Main and Walnut streets. It seems that the deck hand of a boat, named WILLIAM GREGORY, who had arrived from Louisville a day or two since, was, in company with several others of the same stamp, playing cards with the landlord, whose name was JOHN FEENY. A dispute arose, in the course of which it is said FEENY threw a tumbler of liquor upon GREGORY, who, leaving the bar-room, went to a stand near by and purchased a bowie-knife, with which he returned and attacked FEENY, inflicting two cuts upon his body, one of which presented a fearful appearance, extending from above the left nipple, entering the pleural and abdominal cavities and wounding the liver and bowels, the latter of which immediately after protruded. The blows must have been rendered with the rage and energy of a madman, as the knife was thrust a considerable depth into the victim's body. Such a wound was sufficient to let out half a dozen lives, but the murderer inflicted yet another wound upon the same side, in the lower part of the abdomen. The man fell, and after a few gasps expired. But before the perpetrator of the bloody deed could effect his escape he was arrested and conveyed to the Hammond-street Station-House at the same time remarking as he was being led there, that FEENY deserved killing long ago.

☞ Prof. LORIN BLODGET, writes to a Chicago paper: "In 1852, when the first records from the military posts on the Platte and other parts of the Plains were being received, I was struck by the fact that the mean temperatures *increased* in going westward on the Platte, though the altitude and latitude increased also. I then compared Prince MAXIMILIAN'S observations at Forts Mandan and Union, with such of the Hudson Bay Company's observations as I could find, and found that this milder climate at the Northwest was confirmed, and that, probably, the analogies of the climates of the temperate latitudes of the Eastern Continent were here reproduced. I made efforts to procure observations in that quarter some time before Gov. STEVENS' survey was organized, and with that survey still more. I gave outlines of these results at Cleveland in 1853, (meeting of the American Scientific Association,) and have since prosecuted it until I am satisfied that the analogy is complete, and the substantial correspondence of the two continents in like latitudes demonstrated."

It is said that the statement in reference to a volcano having recently made its appearance in Pendleton County, Va., on the great Backbone Mountain, is true. It is a point of the mountain directly between the heads of dry fork of the Cheat and the south branch of the Potomac Rivers, at a place known by the name of the "Sinks," so called from the depressed condition of the mountain at that point. These "Sinks" are funnel shaped, and each one embraces as much as an acre of ground.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Naval Affairs.

Much regret is expressed at the Navy Yard on the resignation of Commodore BIDDLE, whose administration has been a very good one for every department. Captain JOHN C. LONG'S appointment, however, is well regarded, and is likely to make good the vacancy. It is not yet decided that Captain LONG will accept, though it is probable he will. He is now second on the list for the command of a squadron, and is liable to be called to that duty soon, in the present position of affairs. Preceding Captain LONG upon the list, is THOMAS A. CONOVER, and following are JAMES MCINTOSH and JOSIAH TATNALL.

The *Mississippi's* machinery is all on board, and one of her engines is connected. She will probably be ready for service in a month. This steamer has been one of the most serviceable and efficient in the Navy. When completed she would do admirable service upon our coast in relieving disabled vessels in Winter, being of comparatively light draft, and having power to tow half a dozen ships at once. There would be little difficulty in securing the *Mississippi* for this much-needed service, if the New-York merchants would unite in the proper representations to the department.

The storeship *Relief*, at Norfolk, has been ordered to New-York, and probably sailed thence on Tuesday.

The Coast Survey steamer *Bibb*, intended for the coast of North Carolina, was taken into dock, among other things, to have Lieut. GEDNEY'S new sounding apparatus attached to her bottom; but as it was likely to interfere with her feed pipes it will be applied to some other vessel.

This apparatus consists of a copper tube inserted amidships through the centre of the keel and passing up through the deck, this tube containing an iron rod which projects from two to three fathoms below the keel according to the size of the vessel, and the service in which she is employed: to the lower end of this perpendicular rod are attached braces of the same material reaching forward and aft, and so fitted as to slide as the rod is moved up or down, the point of connection being a hinge. When this rod touches bottom a bell is rung at the top, and the precise depth of water under the vessel is self-marked upon a gauge. This invention, if adopted, will save many disasters caused by the neglect of lazy captains to heave the lead on nearing shoal water. It has been adopted on the Lakes.

The *Vincennes* goes into dock soon, for repairs and a sea-fit.

The *Wabash* is having all her standing rigging refitted.

The propeller *Despatch* is soon to depart upon her cruise for defining the inner edge of the Gulf Stream, by soundings and barometrical observations. Great importance is attached to this survey.

About 1,000 men are now employed at the Navy Yard, 200 of whom are engaged in filling in the Wallabout flat; this work is progressing well. When completed, barracks are to be placed upon the new-made lots.

The Principal of the Monroe-street School Sustained.

On Wednesday we stated that a complaint had been entered on the once famous "complaint book" at the Mayor's office, against Mr. J. J. ANDERSON, the principal of the Ward School in Monroe-street. The thing was so boldly drawn that it had a bogus look,—and it proves to be but another one of the breed of annoyances to which public school teachers are always liable. The matter was examined yesterday by Justice OSBORNE, and the complaint dismissed. The day before, it was examined by the Seventh Ward school officers, and the teacher at all points sustained. In the evidence it came out that Mr. ANDERSON, in order to check a dangerous rush of boys down a steep stairway—not in the school-rooms—struck two riotous boys, who confessed that they deserved it, and by accident one of the blows was caught in part by a lad who was not offending. The teacher did not know of the mistake until some time afterward, when he spoke kindly to the lad and told him he could go home, as he wished to. On the way home he met a man who volunteered to "get justice" for him, and who kept up the search for justice until 4 o'clock in the afternoon. The boy had never received anything but kind treatment from Mr. ANDERSON, who has more than once replenished and completed his wardrobe for him. He gave satisfactory evidence on his examination that he was led to make the complaint at the Mayor's office through foreign influence.

Sing Sing Convicts Escaping on the Ice.

At noon of Wednesday, while a heavy fog was hanging over the Hudson River opposite Sing Sing, a gang of State prisoners, who were working near the River, took leg-bail, heading for the ice. In a moment they were entirely out of sight in the fog. A company of keepers started after them, but before they had crossed the river two of them broke through the ice, and were scarcely rescued with their lives. The keepers could not see two rods from them in any direction, and, of course, were unable to know in what direction the prisoners had gone. Four of the convicts got off. Whether they crossed the river, or got into it—whether they escaped or were drowned—is not surely yet known, nor is it likely to be for some days, as the direct communication with Rockland Lake will not be resumed again until the ice breaks up. Two men, with a plank, set out to track them across the river, and found they had fallen into the river several times, but saw the traces of their having been drawn out. By placing the plank which the searchers carried with them over the weak places, they crossed the river in what they supposed to be the tracks of the refugees, and they came to the conclusion that the latter effected a safe passage. Among those who escaped was the ST. CLAIR who ran away last Summer and was overtaken.

The Fillibusters in Good Spirits.

The favorable news from Gen. WALKER received by the arrival of the *Texas* at New-Orleans, is fully accredited at the Nicaraguan Agency in this City. Gen. CAZNEAU has not as usual been the recipient of a special telegraphic dispatch, nor indeed Captain RYNDERS nor any other "friend of the cause," as far as we can learn, but, nevertheless, the late intelligence is unquestioned at the St. Charles. Last evening, Major BRADLEY, ALEXANDER C. LAWRENCE, Captain RYNDERS, Gen. CAZNEAU and several other choice spirits of that brand, assembled at the headquarters and grew merry over steamtig punches and whisky skins. WALKER and his forces were regarded as safe beyond a peradventure, and Nicaragua scrip went up in their fancies to a fascinating height. They think the news brought by the *Texas* will be fully confirmed by the arrival of the *Tennessee*, now daily expected.

New Publication.

A very interesting publication is promised by Mr. JOSEPH J. CHAMBERS, late Secretary to Gov. CLARK. He says:

"I expect to publish an authentic statement of the whole matter, [about the appointment of Harbor Masters, &c.,] giving the names of *all* the parties in the contest which resulted favorably to Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, the amount of money paid, to whom paid, &c., and perhaps a succinct history of my connection with public men and public affairs during the years 1854 and 1855, for the purpose of showing that however necessary it may be to have a victim, it is not only unjust and ungrateful, but exceedingly impolitic, to select me."

Dr. Gluck.

The following is from the *Pester Lloyd* of Dec. 28, 1856, a journal published in Pesth, Hungary:

"Our countryman, Dr. ISIDOR GLUCK, who appeared as the representative of American Physicians at the Convention of Naturalists lately held at Vienna, has taken a short trip into Hungary in the interest of Agriculture. Dr. GLUCK has brought with him from America several different kinds of seeds, a quarter of which he distributed upon the estates of Messrs. SIGHERMANN, in Assonpress and Kotay, during his sojourn there. Our guest also endeavored to collect practical and scientific information relative to the cultivation of the vine in Hungary, for which purpose he traveled over the Hegyalya, and from thence sent to America vine-cuttings, together with the roots and the soil in which they thrive. Under the care of persons skilled in agriculture they may be made to grow as well in the open air as under glass. Finally Dr. GLUCK has established relations between the Hungarian National Museum and several of the scientific societies in America, and by this means has also brought the Institute of this place into communication with the learned men of the new world, since he has proposed several American *savans* as corresponding members."

The vine-slips spoken of are of the vine yielding the Tokay wine. They have been sent to the Smithsonian Institute and to the New-York State Agricultural Society.

Ice in the Hudson River.

We learn from Mr. ALBERTSON, Mail Agent on the Hudson River Railroad, that the river is now open from this City to Tarrytown, from Cold Spring to Newburgh, from Red Hook to Stockport, and from Castleton to Troy. The ferry-boat is running between Kingston and Rhinebeck, but the ice has not moved at that place.

Brancn's Lecture and an Autograph Letter.

BRANCH had an audience of full eighty persons at Hope Chapel, to hear his lecture, on Wednesday night—[illegible] four of whom were dead-heads. The lecturer indulged in no foolish gesticulations, but stuck close to his MSS., just as the great ARTEMUS used to do. The pathetic story of his first love brought down the audience with roars of laughter. When the thing came to a conclusion the audience would not go, but sat, stamping, cheering and hurrahing. A few of the bolder went up to feel of him. The door-keeper stopped the exhibition by turning off the gas. In the press of business we were not able to give a detailed report on Thursday morning, and hence the following well-written and classic note from the lecturer:

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

My chaste and mirthful lecture of Wednesday evening elicited such infinite grief and ecstacy in the vast assemblage, that I retired to my [illegible] couch with wild hilarity, and dreamed of its [illegible] eulogium in Thursday's Times. I arose with [illegible] rors, and, robed in *Howlet's* mantle, dashed [illegible] teeming forum, for the great chronicle of [illegible] "Times." With greedy eyes, and palpitating [illegible] and trembling hands, I opened your precious [illegible] *tution*," and, after closely scanning every [illegible] down to the marine, hymns, and Greenwood [illegible] I saw no glowing narrative of my lecture, not [illegible] motest allusion. *Moiron*, the accounting and [illegible] Bond-street, the disciples of Jubal and Eu[illegible] the; garrets, were writing ditties to [illegible] poor STRAKOSH was cast in a modest parag[illegible] sad and mirthful story of [illegible] pale and rosy branch from my immortal [illegible] advent will please and paralyze the [illegible] earth. And to gently chide the TIMES for [illegible] sable remissness, is the object of this communication, which is conceived and penned with sadness, melancholy, and disdain, with crimson [illegible] timely.

STEPHEN H. BR[illegible]

Young Men's Republican Committee.

This Committee met on Wednesday evening, at Stuyvesant Institute, HENRY S. SMITH in the chair. The first business was the consideration of the report of the Committee on contested seats. In the matter of the Fourteenth Ward, the resolutions reported were not adopted, but the delegation recommended, (being a compromise, made up of the two contesting ones,) was admitted, the Committee refusing to express any further opinion as to Ward matters. In the matter of the Twenty-second Ward, the report of the Committee in favor of the admission of the delegation headed JOHN C. COXE, (Anti-Drake,) was adopted after some debate, and a reconsideration negatived. The Constitution having been adopted as reported, with the exception of the last section, relative to amendments, a Committee of one from each Ward was appointed to nominate officers. A report having been received, a ballot for President was taken with the following result:

CHAS. C. NOTT, Fifth Ward	22
H. J. CLEAVELAND, Fifteenth Ward	16
RICHARD P. CLARK, Ninth Ward	7

Mr. CLEAVELAND then withdrew his name, and Mr. NO

of M. Thalberg's Concerts for the pupils of the Public Schools, reported that six concerts would be given, as by the following schedule:

1st Concert—Ward Schools Nos. 1 to 10 inclusive.
2d Concert—Ward Schools Nos. 11 to 18 inclusive.
3d Concert—Ward Schools Nos. 19 to 28 inclusive.
4th Concert—Ward Schools Nos. 29 to 36 inclusive.
5th Concert—Ward Schools Nos. 37 to 43 inclusive.
6th Concert—Ward Schools Nos. 44 to 50 inclusive.

The first was held on Monday, the 16th; the second is for Thursday, the 19th inst.; the third, Wednesday, 25th inst., at 11½ A. M. The time for the others to be named hereafter.

A resolution by E. C. BENEDICT, for the appointment of a Committee of five on a Female Free Academy, was adopted.

Mr. WATERBURY offered a resolution that the principals of the Grammar Schools assemble the pupils at 2 o'clock on Monday, the 23d inst., and read Washington's Farewell Address. Adopted.

The Board adjourned.

Complaints against the Car Companies.

The Committee on Railroads of the Board of Aldermen met at the City Hall on Thursday afternoon, Alderman MCSPEDON in the chair, in pursuance of a resolution of inquiry in relation to insufficient accommodations furnished by the various City railroads.

Mr. A. L. SHIPMAN, Ninety-first-street, Third-avenue, appeared and recounted what had been done formerly in the way of complaint to the Board of Aldermen. The promise made by Mr. DARLING as to the Third-avenue cars had been entirely neglected. The complainant alleges that the cars are extremely crowded. There was no reason why every car should not run from one end of the route to the other, and that passengers for short trips should be allowed to enter the Yorkville cars.

Mr. D. FANSHAW said the public had been very much annoyed by the practice of making the passengers turn out into the mud at Sixty-first-street. It was a great annoyance to ladies. Frequently at that place there was no car to go to Yorkville. Delay is exceedingly common and tedious. Mr. DARLING is often absent, and his replies to passengers waiting to go are often unsatisfactory. Passengers are compelled to run after cars that are already full for Yorkville, and often then compelled to turn back and wait. The people of Yorkville complain of the time they are compelled to lose in waiting at Sixty-first-street. The conductors lounge and creep along, striving which shall get the greatest number of passengers, even after the car is *already* full. Witness had counted seventy persons in and upon a car.

This crowding the cars makes the time of getting to Yorkville an hour and a half. Taking so many in causes more frequent stoppages to take up and set down. It is worse in the morning when persons are going to their business, and in the evening returning.

The Chairman asked these gentlemen their opinion as to the number of the passengers these cars ought to carry—they could seat 28, and allow 8 more to stand. The travel on that route was greater than on any other. The ordinance was quoted by the Chairman to show that the ordinance gave the Council full power to prescribe how often the cars shall run.

In reply Mr. SHIPMAN admitted the difficulty. Some would rather stand up than not go at all. If every car from the City Hall ran all the way to Yorkville, that would do away with a great deal of the difficulty. But Mr. DARLING was in the habit of taking off the cars in a very arbitrary manner, and so a Yorkville car had often to wait for nearly half an hour. He thought the platforms ought not to be occupied.

Mr. FANSHAW said, if the public could get to Yorkville in an hour, it would add materially to the prosperity of the City.

Mr. GOODWIN said the new dépôt would only perpetuate the evils complained of in 1854 and since, which have ruined property up town, and driven thousands elsewhere. He showed that the trains go less frequently to Yorkville at the very periods when the crowd of working men and women are most numerous, namely, in the evening. He did not quite agree with Mr. SHIPMAN, that all the cars should run through, but that they should run more frequently. He denounced the ticket system; passengers with them were left in the mud for the sake of taking up others. If they would let one-horse cars run, (as at Baltimore,) the speed of 12 miles an hour would be secured, and the public well accommodated.

The Company could well afford a change; they run so seldom that the majority of men have to stand all the time. They have reduced their capital stock, and as soon as they have accomplished their ends in lessened taxation, they invite their friends to a party and declare they have made $100,000 profit. And yet they can afford no necessary accommodation to the public! Would not the District-Attorney enforce the law? Why should an ordinance be made by the Council merely to *enforce* an ordinance?

The Chairman said it was the duty of the Corporation-Attorney to enforce the ordinance.

Mr. GOODWIN—The Company placed themselves under the State Law when they thought they were going to be interfered with. But the Committee could compel them to run more frequently, and thus lessen the crowding. They say they cannot run more than five miles per hour. They want delay in order to fill the cars.

JAMES MCCUNE SMITH, M. D., a well-known colored physician, complained of the Sixth-Avenue Company, as to their arbitrary rule of running cars for the colored population only every half hour. He claimed that usage or public opinion in the matter of public cars was not with the Company, but against them. On other routes he could ride as often as he pleased. In the cars where insultingly "colored persons are *allowed*," there are commonly a majority of white persons. The Doctor recited the complaint of a feeble patient of his, who was frequently compelled to wait in the cold long intervals for a "colored" car on this route.

Mr. FANSHAW said he was glad the Third-avenue cars made no such distinction. He indorsed the character of Dr. SMITH very highly, and hoped the claim would be noticed by the Committee.

The Chairman said: According to the grant, the Common Council had the power to compel the Company to run as often as public convenience requires. Their books would enable the Committee to come to some conclusion.

Mr. GOODWIN said their statements were entirely unreliable. Mr. DARLING, in his application for remission of tax, had entirely falsified himself. The report of the State Railroad Engineer went to substantiate the fact that the reports of the Company were entirely unreliable.

The Chairman said: Each company keeps a cash book, and returns from the drivers. The Committee could get at such returns. They desired to do justice between both parties. Every intelligent man knew that the companies pay well.

Mr. GOODWIN recalled the fact of $100,000 profit and $30,000 in bank.

Mr. G. T. FORREST, of No. 375 Bowery, desired to call attention to the reckless driving of the large cars, running into every vehicle and endangering property and life. He had seen it done wilfully at the junction of the Third and Fourth avenue road. The annoyance of the heavy night cars was very great.

The Chairman adjourned the further hearing until Friday, when they will listen to any citizen who has anything to allege.

Third-avenue Car Jams.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Is it not time some decisive and effectual steps were taken to prevent the shameful crowding of the Third-avenue Cars? Last evening I took my seat before the starting at the Park, but had soon to resign it for a lady-jam. On reaching home I found my great coat rashed in two places—an attempt evidently having been made to get at the pocket of my under coat. A few evenings since, the car in which I rode was so loaded that the horses were unable to drag it. Some of the passengers who hung on behind, either out of pity for the poor animals or impatient, left the vehicle, and we were again in motion. I am unable to suggest the most efficient remedy for this public grievance. Perhaps it might not be amiss as a temporary expedient to pass a law requiring a certain number of the broadest shouldered among the directors to accompany each car, to push behind when the load is too heavy for the horses. As a precaution against fingers given to picking and stealing, let every passenger carry a steel rat-trap in his pocket.

UP-TOWN RESIDENT.

☞ THOMAS HASTINGS, Esq., the well-known author of so large a proportion of our standard sacred music, has resigned his position as the choir-leader of Rev. Dr. HUTTON'S Church, on Washington-square, in this City, which he has held for the last twenty years.

☞ The decision in the case of the arrested Filibusters, which was to have been given yesterday, has been further postponed till to-morrow at 12 M.

☞ BERNARD BOSCH, who was burned to death in the late Mercer-street fire, left by will his property, some $75,000, to his relatives.

Discriminating Tolls.

A meeting was held at the Corn Exchange, yesterday, to discuss the question of levying discriminating tolls upon the Erie Canal, and to consider a remonstrance recently prepared and circulated here. THEODORE BANKS, Esq., acted as chairman, and F. D. LITTLEJOHN, Esq., as Secretary, having been duly elected to fill these positions. Addresses, explanatory of the object of the meeting, and commending it to the countenance of the entire mercantile community, were delivered by Mr. LITTLEJOHN, and L. B. CROOKER, Esq., Mayor of Oswego. Resolutions were presented and unanimously adopted, approving of the remonstrance, and providing for its transmission to the Legislature.

The French Railway Fraud.

In the French Railway Fraud case, Counsel occupied another day yesterday in discussing the jurisdiction of the U. S. Commissioners' Court, and a motion to discharge the prisoners. The argument continues to-day. Meanwhile the prisoners take it very comfortably, riding to College-place and back to Eldridge-street jail, where they are confined, in their carriages. They pay the shot themselves, however, so the grumblers may not rake down Uncle Sam on this account.

New-York Sunday School Union.

The Board of Managers held their regular monthly meeting at No. 5f Chambers street, on Wednesday P. M., the 18th inst. In the absence of the President, JAMES MORRIS, Esq., was called to the Chair, and SAM'L HOLMES, Secretary.

The several reports were interesting, particularly that of the active Missionary Committee, who stated that the work of gathering up neglected children and neglected families was rapidly progressing at the present time in several portions of our City and Brooklyn, the Churches responding in such a manner as to give the most hopeful aspect to the work.

The Special Committee in charge of the meetings for prayer on the 16th inst., reported a large attendance, and the most solemn interest at all the meetings. Numerous evidences of increased spiritual interest were reported from many schools.

The fact was announced by the General Agent that an unusual spirit of inquiry prevails at the present time among the Sabbath School teachers of this City and vicinity respecting the best modes of instruction; the best way to reach and gain the hearts of the children, and the means of most successfully and permanently benefiting them.

After a little consultation, a Committee of the Board, consisting of the following persons, were appointed to take the whole subject into consideration, and report, viz.: Professors McELLIGOTT and THOMSON, Chancellor FERRIS, J. W. BULKLEY, Esq., Superintendent of the Public Schools of Brooklyn, and Messrs. Conover, Mapleseden, Constant and Pardee.

There are, at least, four times as many Sabbath-school teachers in New-York as day-school teachers, and it was thought that something like a *normal school* should be opened for their benefit, so that young and inexperienced teachers may be helped in the discharge of their duties, and also that the erroneous practices of older teachers may be thus corrected. No one can estimate the moral power in the hands of these teachers, and the Committee will, doubtless, give the subject a thorough consideration.

The Committee meet at once, and their report may be expected at an early day.

Temperance Effort.

To the friends of Temperance and Christianity in this City and vicinity:

The New-York City Temperance Alliance convinced of the necessity of making some extra effort to stay the tide of intemperance that threatens to overwhelm our City and ruin our families, have engaged as a City Temperance Missionary, Mr. JOHN HAWKINS of Baltimore, one of the orignal Washingtonians, who has labored in the cause of Temperance for the last sixteen years with great acceptance and success.

Mr. H.'s efforts will be mainly made for the reformation of inebriates and the formation of Juvenile Temperance Societies, but he will lecture in various localities of the City when desired, and thus aid in the general work of suppressing the great and growing evils of intemperance.

We commend him to your kind sympathies and generous aid. JAMES O. BENNILL, President.

C. J. WARREN, Secretary.

CHAS. C. LEIGH, EDWARD FALCONER, NOAH WORRALL, J. S. FOUNTAIN. } Finance Committee.

We, the subscribers, approve of the objects of the New-York City Temperance Alliance as above stated, and recommend the friends of morality and virtue to aid Mr. HAWKINS by their countenance, their prayers and their pecuniary offerings.

Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG,	Rev. THOMAS DE WITT,
Rev. GEORGE POTTS,	Rev. G. T. BEDELL,
Rev. JESSE T. PECK,	Rev. E. H. CHAPIN,
Rev. SAMUEL OSGOOD,	Rev. ISAAC FERRIS.

American Musical Fund Society.

At a meeting of the Society held on Wednesday, the 18th inst., the following members were elected to constitute the Board of Government for the years 1857 and 1858, viz.:

President—U. C. HILL.
First Vice-President—L. Ernst.
Second Vice-President—S. Lasar.
Trustees—O. Haggerty, J. Burke, A. Reiff, Sen.
Directors—Theo. Eisfeld, H. Schmitz, H. Tiesington, J. P. Cooke, D. L. Downing.
Treasurer—C. Pazzaghia.
Register—G. Trojsi.
Librarian—M. Braun.
Secretary—L. Spier.
Honorary Physicians—Dr. J. M. Quin, Dr. A. Geheidt.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

DISMISSAL OF THE COMPLAINT AGAINST THE BROTHERS TAYLOR, THE CHATHAM-STREET BROKERS CHARGED WITH UTTERING SPURIOUS BANK NOTES.

James N. and Jermiah L. Taylor, brokers at the corner of Chatham and James streets, who were arrested some time since on a charge of uttering spurious bank notes, have been released from arrest by City Judge RUSSELL, before whom the matter was brought on a writ of *certiorari*. The facts connected with the arrest have already been published. It will be remembered that information having been given at the office of the Chief of Police that the Taylors were disposing of spurious bank bills at the rate of ten or twenty cents on the dollar, Officer Masterson was detailed to look after the matter. This officer made the acquaintance of a man named Kimberly, who avowed to him that he had bought spurious bank notes of the Taylors, at their office, in Chatham-street, and there would be no trouble in procuring any quantity more at the same place on reasonable terms. Mr. Masterson, disguised as a drover, then went with Kimberly to the office of the Taylors, having first loaned him $15, with which to make a further purchase there of the bad money. Kimberly seemed to be well acquainted, and, after some conversation, Jeremiah L. Taylor handed him a package of spurious bills. Officer Masterson thereupon took the brokers in custody, and they were brought before Police Justice DAVIDSON, who fully committed them for forgery, for having in their possession certain forged and counterfeit money, with intent, &c. The matter was then brought before the City Judge, who dismissed the defendants, for the reasons given by him in the following decision:

The People vs. *James N. Taylor and Jeremiah L. Taylor.*—The above case is brought before me on *certiorari*, to review the evidence taken before the Justice on the preliminary examination, and to see whether he had colorable jurisdiction.

It appears that the defendants were fully committed by the Justice for forgery, in having in their possession certain forged or counterfeit money, with the intent to utter the same, and defraud, &c.

In order to warrant the commitment of the defendants by the Justice he must be satisfied that there is a sufficient probable cause, from the testimony, to believe the parties guilty of the offence as charged, and for that purpose it must be proven:

First—That the defendants had certain forged or counterfeit money in their possession; and

Second—The guilty knowledge and the intent to utter must also be proved.

I have carefully examined the testimony taken before the Justice, and cannot find any evidence implicating James M. Taylor, or connecting him with the affair, and the only evidence against Jeremiah L. Taylor is that of the officer, who swears that he went to the office of the defendants with Kimberly, and he saw Jeremiah hand him in return any moneys, notwithstanding the officer had loaned him fifteen dollars before he went in their office to pay for the counterfeit bills.

It is possible that in a re-examination, which I would be entitled to have of Kimberly, these deficiencies might be remedied; but Kimberly, on whose testimony the whole case rests, at the time of his connection with this matter, was a State Prison convict, on a constitutional pardon, and has since, by the action of the District-Attorney, been remanded by the Governor to the State Prison on a revocation of his pardon, for a breach of its condition.

There is no evidence that the bills found in possession of defendants, or those handed to Kimberly by Jeremiah, were counterfeit or altered bills, or that there was any intent on the part of defendants to alter or pass any counterfeit or spurious money.

It appears, however, by the testimony, and, indeed, it is well known by everybody, that brokers who are in the habit of large transactions, keep considerable amounts of broken bank-bills, and are sometimes themselves defrauded in the hurry of business by counterfeit money. It is, therefore, more imperative to prove the guilty knowledge against a broker who merely has possession, and makes no attempt to utter.

I, therefore, order that the complaint against the defendants be dismissed, and the recognizances given by them for their appearance be discharged.

CELEBRATION OF ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

A number of patriotic Irishmen, anxious to keep the memory of their native land green in their souls, have determined to celebrate St. Patrick's Day in the usual manner, by a procession and so forth. Fifteen civic societies, desirous of honoring their patron saint and their country, have agreed to take part in the celebration, and delegates from these societies have held several meetings at Montgomery Hall, in Prince-street, to make the necessary arrangements. During their deliberations at the first meeting on the 10th inst., they broke a number of chairs, tables, tumblers, decanters and window glass, for which they paid like gentlemen at their next meeting held Wednesday night last. This satisfied Mr. Delan, the proprietor of the meeting-place and broken property. But the end of the little ebullition of spirit manifested by the delegates is not yet. Mr. John McIntyre, of No. 87 Centre-street, went before Justice Osborne the other day and complained that on the night and at the place named he was violently assaulted and severely beaten by some of the aforesaid delegates, and prayed that they might be arrested and dealt with according to law. A warrant for the arrest of the accused parties was issued, and by its authority Officer Heffelin yesterday arrested John Tucker, Hugh Murray, Joseph Murray, Timothy Dorsey and Michael Higgins, all of whom were held to answer in the sum of $500 each. We understand that several military companies will accompany the civic societies in their parade on St. Patrick's day.

SHARP PRACTICE.

A Mrs. Rosere arrived in the City yesterday morning from Port Chester. While proceeding through Warren-street she was annoyed by a troublesome boy who insisted on his carrying her carpet-bag. She refused, and the little sharper in his frequent attempts to get a job managed to pick the lady's pocket of a porte-monnaie containing $11. Immediately on missing the money, she looked around for the boy and saw him rapidly turning a corner. A complaint was entered at the Chief's office.

CONSPIRACY TO MURDER.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—FEB. 19.

Before Hon. Recorder Smith.

The trial of Dr. M. Price Moore for conspiring to murder Mr. Livingston, was resumed to-day before an undiminished audience.

Mr. Young, on behalf of the defence, stated that Mrs. Gaskett, an important witness who had been in attendance at the commencement of the trial, had taken suddenly ill, and it was desirable that a commission should be appointed to take her testimony.

After some desultory conversation on the proposal just made, the counsel for the defence proceeded to submit their testimony.

Augustus Wesley, the colored man, was recalled and examined—He testified that he did not know an officer named Rose by name, but subsequently identified the policeman of that name as one whom he knew and had seen on the police.

Witness did not talk to him on anything concerning this matter; it was about two ladies; witness left him and Still talking together; he wanted to know something about the matter, and witness told him that Still knew all about it: witness told him the circumstances of this matter, and that Livingston was the man that was to be murdered.

Q.—What did Still say about it to Mr. Rose?

(Objected to. Objection sustained.)

Mr. Rose came up and commenced talking to witness; it was not about this matter; after he had got through talking about that matter to Still that witness knew nothing about, Still began talking to him about this affair of Dr. Moore; nothing particular was said about it.

Frederick Rose, the officer, was examined, and confirmed substantially the testimony of the witness Wesley; witness, at the time of the conversation referred to, was stationed in Greenwich-street; had known Wesley for six or seven years; remember the occasion of the conversation referred to; Wesley and witness talked about matters and things not concerning this matter; about half an hour after Still came up; Wesley opened the conversation; witness had been reading about this affair in the newspapers, and they talked about it; what they had read.

Q.—Did either of these negroes tell you that if you played your cards well, you might make two or three hundred dollars out of it? A.—That was four or five weeks afterwards.

(Objected to.)

Q.—Who said that? A.—It was Still; Wesley was not present; I talked two or three times to Wesley about this matter.

After some further questioning and a brief cross-examination, the witness was allowed to withdraw.

Harriet Worth was examined, and testified as follows: I live in No. 75 Laurens-street; am acquainted with Dr. Moore; have known him for twelve months professionally; have visited his office; once met the negro Wesley there last Summer; it was in the dusk of the evening; I found him there; I knocked at the door and it was opened by the Doctor; he invited me in to take a seat; I went up to the sofa, and saw the colored man, Wesley, sitting at the secretary; the Doctor handed him a little paper parcel like a box of pills, and told him that one every second day was sufficient.

Catharine Webster was the next witness. Her testimony was to this effect: I live at No. 81 Bowery; have known Dr. Moore for five years; saw the negro Still; don't know Wesley; my relations with the Doctor were professional; Mr. Webster keeps a hotel; Dr. Moore has visited patients there, and has visited our family frequently, and I have always found him a gentlemanly, well-dispositioned, amiable man; I don't know anything but what I heard of Still going there for medicine; I never saw him angry, though sometimes I have seen him have very good reason to be so; his patients sometimes were very aggravating; I never heard him speak of Mr. Livingston.

Charles Jackson, a good-looking colored lad, who said he was fourteen years of age, testified that for nine months he had been employed by Dr. Moore to run errands, attend to the office, and keep things in order; saw Still in the Doctor's office repeatedly; saw Wesley there but once; it was on the 4th July in the evening; don't know what he came for.

Q.—What did Dr. Moore tell you about those negroes?

(Objected to, as the declaration of the defendant himself could not be received in evidence.)

Mr. Brady said he wanted to show that these negroes hung so much about the defendant's office as eventually to excite his suspicion, so that he gave orders to the boy to send them away whenever they called. This, he contended, was an act, and, therefore, admissible.

(Objected to.)

Witness resumed—The Doctor always told me to go out when patients came in.

Cross-examined—I remember the night that Wesley was there a rocket came in the office window; I think I went into the office and the Doctor sent me out to see where it came from; I believe Wesley was there when I went home; the Doctor sent me for Still twice; once it was to get Still to clean a pair of pantaloons; the next time it was to go an errand for him; I don't know what the errand was; the first time he sent me for Still it was about eleven o'clock, and Still came soon after; there was a gentleman in the office, and Still said he would go down the street and call again; Still did call again; he called several times when the Doctor was out; he called two or three times when the Doctor was at home; I never was present at any of his, or any patients', interviews with the Doctor.

Mr. Webster recalled—Still once came on an errand from Dr. Moore to me; he was drunk. (Objected to.)

Geo. J. M. Zabriskie, sworn—I live in Jersey City; am married to a niece of Dr. Moore; have been in business for 8 years; know Dr. Moore since I ever knew anybody; his character is very amiable; have known his brother Benjamin for fifteen years; he is now farming on a farm belonging to his father-in-law; his habits have been grossly intemperate for years; I knew of the circumstance of his being poisoned in his youth; it was about when he was 9 years old; its effect on him has been spoken of in the family and by himself to me, because my father-in-law, who was a medical man, saved his life; that poisoning had the effect of making him for a time insane; he told me that he had a claim against the Doctor for $600 for farming; I told him I thought he could not get it out of the Doctor; he told me he had a hold on the Doctor, and that he could send him to the State Prison for burning his barns to obtain the insurance; I said I thought the story very improbable; I saw the Doctor after his arrest on the second charge of Benjamin, and told him what he (Benjamin) had said to me; the Doctor said it could not be true, as the barns were still standing uninjured; when I next saw Benjamin I told him what the Doctor had said to me; he insisted that he had never said that the Doctor burned the barn, but that he said he (the Doctor) had asked him (Benjamin) to do it; I told him I remembered very well what he had said.

Cross-examined—On the 2d of December last I had the last conversation with Benjamin T. Moore; that was not the conversation at which Moore talked about the burning of the barn; my partner was present at that conversation, but did not hear what was said; I am confident he said that Dr. Moore had set fire to the barns; I never had any difficulty with him; I suppose I have heard fifty people say they would not place any reliance on his statements; an Attorney named Banta, whom he had employed to do business for him, told me so; I would not believe him under oath; he has repeatedly deceived me; the letter he sent to me was dated from Southport; I may have answered it, but I don't remember; I have written to him repeatedly; I may have written to him in reference to his difference with the Doctor, to put the Doctor through, but say nothing about it; I don't remember that I did so write; the feeling in the family as to Benjamin was one not of enmity but of pity; Dr. Moore was always on visiting terms with my family; he came there on my invitation, and has never ceased to visit us since; I never saw him in a passion; I should judge him to be a man of great decision of character and well-balanced mind.

Charles Bortman, a salesman down-town, testified that he knew Benj. T. Moore, but still had not had sufficient acquaintance with him to be able to swear whether he would believe him under oath; still he would not believe him.

Charles Moore, a brother of the defendant, was then sworn and examined: He proved that after his father's death, when the proceedings as to his will were being had before the Surrogate, Mr. Livingston was in attendance with Dr. Moore, and took an interest in the proceedings.

Mr. Brady offered to prove by the witness that since the institution of the property suit between Livingston and Dr. Moore, Livingston had threatened to shoot Dr. Moore if he ever made any move in the suit.

The offer was at first objected to, but eventually the objection was withdrawn.

Examination resumed—Witness stated that he met Mr. Livingston at the Exchange, and Mr. Livingston said he had learned that Dr. Moore said he (Livingston) had robbed him; witness replied that was so; Mr. Livingston then said he was going to shoot him the first time he saw him, and that he was prepared to do it; I told him that was rather risky business, and he said not; that was all that occurred at that time; I have heard my brother Benjamin say he would punish the Doctor; he has said that several times within the last year; he said that the Doctor owed him money, and if he did not pay him he had the advantage of him, and would take it; he said he would breed an excitement between him and Mr. Livingston; he said the Doctor had undertaken to kill him in his office and that he had undertaken to kill Mr. Livingston; he also said the Doctor had desired him to burn the barns on his farm in Southport, Conn.

The witness was cross-examined at considerable length. The gist of his replies was to the effect that he and his family regarded his brother, Benjamin, as a curse; that he had told him a fortnight ago last Sunday in his mother's house not to speak to him or notice him; that he would have told him that even if he had not appeared perplexed by Moore that he had been sent by his brother, the Doctor, to threaten with a message to two people, Miss Blackwell and Mr. Livingston; that he did not know that he carried a threatening message to the Doctor; his purpose was to show that the position in which they stood in regard to this property; the lady grew nervous and cried, and then Mr. Livingston interfered; witness handed the lady several depositions; one of those depositions contained matter of a scandalous character against the lady; it was that which caused her to weep.

To Mr. Brady—Mr. Livingston, when I told my errand, ordered me out of the house.

Ex-Alderman Chauncey was examined as to the defendant's character: He testified that it was good, and that his disposition was peaceable; defendant was under pecuniary obligations to clients; witness had been assigned by the defendant a bill against Mr. Livingston for a large sum; witness did not remember exactly its amount, but it was more than $10,000.

Stella Dorr and Lydia P. Brown were examined as to the general character of Mary Worden: Both witnesses stated that they kept "ladies' boarding houses," that they had known Mary Worden, and that her character was bad.

Mr. Brady here stated that there were three suits pending in the Supreme Court—one a property suit by Dr. Moore vs. Miss Blackwell and Mr. Livingston, and the other against Livingston alone for professional services rendered by Dr. Moore. He wanted to have the fact in evidence.

Mr. Phillips, for the prosecution, then called

Thomas W. Brantingham, who testified that he has known Dr. Moore three years; his temper is irascible, rather vindictive than otherwise.

Cross-examined—Dr. Moore lived in witness' family several years; the intimacy was broken off by witness in 1851; witness knows Livingston since 1841; talked with Livingston about this case last night; witness thought he was an irascible man himself; Moore would not take offence very quick—but when once taken he would retain a recollection of it; the evidence of vindictiveness in defendant's character would be a long story; it related to this controversy with Livingston; this was a bitter controversy on one side—witness thought there was only indifference on the other—that was Livingston's side; witness thought, from his knowledge, Livingston was right; Livingston visited his family frequently; they were on terms of friendship.

John A. Tarrant sworn: I keep a drug store, corner of Warren and Greenwich streets; know Wesley, the colored man, by sight.

Mr. Brady objected to any testimony as to Wesley's character.

Objection sustained.

Dr. John Cheeseman sworn: Knows Dr. Moore 15 years; his character was always peaceable—never irascible or vindictive; know the Doctor intimately, professionally; he is of good standing in the profession.

The defendant's counsel again renewed their application for leave to examine the old lady, Mrs. Gaskett.

After some discussion it was agreed that Mr. Sedgwick, the Deputy District Attorney, should accompany Mr. Young to Mrs. Gaskett's house, and cross-examine her for the prosecution. The court took a recess of fifteen minutes, when the court resumed.

Mr. Young stated that the persons who went to the residence of Mrs. Gaskett, No. 156 Chamber-street, for the purpose of getting her deposition, could not get in though they had made sundry applications to the bell and knocker, and various demonstrations at the back door. The neighbors told them that for the last day or two no person could obtain admittance before the evening, when the gentlemen boarders got home.

The Defence then proceeded.

Edward J. Blankman examined—Witness is a lawyer; has known Dr. Moore for several years; considers him a gentlemanly, mild, and amiable man.

Cross-examined—Knows defendant since '44 intimately; never saw him in a controversy; or in a case calculated to excite his temper, except a political or personal argument, and then he was not excited; never knew him to have an animosity to any one; had conversations with him about this charge since it was made but not previously.

Wm. P. Spaulding—Knows Dr. Moore for eight years; never saw anything in him but what became a fine-hearted gentleman; Moore is not irascible.

Cross-examined—Never saw him in a case where his passions might be excited.

Joseph A. Hyatt, the man jointly charged with Dr. Moore for this conspiracy, and afterwards dismissed by the Grand Jury, was sworn, and testified that he was never informed that any one had a design to take Livingston's life; never heard of it till he saw it in July in the papers; the charge made against him by Miss Worden was wholly false; never saw Livingston except when he was in the Custom House as inspector, and once or twice since. Witness suffered a great deal in feeling and reputation by this charge.

Mr. Phillips asked if witness was very intimate with Miss Worden.

Mr. Brady objected.

Mr. H. T. Clark, Mr. Hyatt's counsel, here stated that he advised Mr. Hyatt to answer all questions freely.

The examination was then continued.

Witness—Met Miss Worden at Shrewsbury, and introduced her to Dr. Moore in August; Moore was his family physician; never met Miss W. in the doctor's office; Dr. Moore, and subsequently witness' own father, was bail for him in a charge of smuggling; that case was still pending in the Circuit Court; witness did not say he was in fear of his life from Dr. Moore, but from John Wild; never told Dr. Sayers that he got a threatening letter from Dr. Moore; his counsel advised him not to visit Moore while this charge was pending.

The defence then closed, and Mr. Phillips offered in testimony certain letters, proved by Hyatt to be in his handwriting, showing an intimacy between Hyatt and Miss Worden, in which Dr. Moore was alluded to as a mutual and intimate friend.

Mr. Brady objected.

The Recorder thought the introduction of the letters would only gratify a morbid appetite, and ruled them out.

Dr. Meredith Reese was called as a rebutting witness by the prosecution, to give evidence as to Dr. Moore's character. As his knowledge, however, was not derived from general reputation, his testimony was not received.

Arthur J. Livingston, the prosecutor, was then put on the stand, and examined by his counsel. His evidence was substantially as follows:

I first became acquainted with Mary Worden, Oct. 19, 1855; never saw her before; never made her any presents; first saw the colored man Still, new deceased, on the 27th June, at my house; saw Wesley first on 2d July, 1855; I did not prosecute Dr. Moore at an earlier period, because I did not believe there was any danger to my life; I had no fear, and therefore thought the statement of Miss Worden was for the purpose of entrapping me with Dr. Moore; never saw Benj. Price Moore till the week before he made the affidavit that you have among your papers; I never said to Charles Moore that I would shoot the Doctor; my feeling towards him is one of indignation, not of malice; Dr. Moore lived with me on intimate terms from 1841 to 1851; dismissed him from my service as physician at that time.

Cross examined—Witness was first acquainted with Dr. Moore in 1839; he was then married; the Doctor was not ever married to his knowledge; witness never had any acquaintance with ladies in connection with the Doctor, except to be in the same society; their relations were not those of friendship all the time; the intimacy broke off in '51; knew that Dr. Moore owned half the house No. 104 Broadway, and another No. 52 Cortlandt-street; witness' wife owns them now; she acquired title in November, 1844; witness don't know that this property was offered for sale by A. J. Bleecker while it belonged to Dr. Moore; heard that it had from the Doctor; witness knew it was transferred to Elias B. Drake; the conveyance from Drake to Miss Blackwell was made on the 11th of June, 1845.

Mr. Brady, reading from the deed, stated that this conveyance was made in consideration of the sum of $10,640, to be paid to Dr. Moore, and that sum was never paid.

Witness—I have Dr. Moore's oath that it was.

Mr. Brady—That is just what I wanted you to say. I thank you. I wanted to show the Jury that you would interrupt me.

Witness—You are welcome to it.

Mr. Brady—Why was Mr. Drake to get only one dollar consideration for this property? and why was not the deed recorded for two years?

Witness—It was to relieve Dr. Moore from his embarrassments, and it was at Witness's solicitation, out of friendship to the Doctor, that his sister-in-law made that purchase; Mr. Drake was a party to the whole transaction; witness was present when Mr. Drake paid the Doctor the purchase money.

Q.—This $9,500 you gave Mr. Drake to pay the Doctor was in bank notes?

Witness (to the Recorder)—I don't want to answer such questions as that.

Mr. Brady wanted to know who was the responsible conductor of this investigation.

Mr. Phillips said he assumed the entire responsibility, but he had no objection to have every fact go before the Jury.

Mr. Brady said he claimed that there was no particle of truth in the statement of Livingston that he had paid Mr. Drake any money to be given to Dr. Moore, and denied that there was any truth in the statement that Dr. Moore ever received one cent of money for that property, or had ever said that he had. This had a bearing on the question of motive. He thought by his examination that he could prove a motive in Mr. Livingston to kill Dr. Moore.

The Recorder thought that the testimony in that point of view was competent.

The cross examination was resumed. Witness thought the $9,500 was in bank notes; believed they were drawn out of the Bank; kept a marginal check-book, but believes it has been destroyed; got part of the money from a gentleman named Stephen C. Williams; don't recollect exactly that part of it was drawn from a bank; cannot swear positively that it was; whatever part witness drew on his own checks was on the Mechanics' Banking Association; witness cannot remember how much was then standing in that Bank to his credit; cannot tell anything about it; thinks the Bank-book is in Trenton; believes it is in existence; don't know of any other bank from which, in the event of being mistaken as to the Mechanics' Bank, the money might have been drawn; Mr. Stephen C. Williams was Trustee of the Blackwell estate; witness was then married to a younger sister of his present wife; believes the papers are in existence to show how and on what security that money was raised; the reason why the deed of transfer to Miss Blackwell was so long in being recorded was, that there were judgments against Dr. Moore, and they did not want to buy lawsuits, nor be annoyed by them until after the suits were settled, until the parties were made acquainted with the transaction and satisfied with the entire discontinuance of the suits; Mr. Drake understood that he was to purchase the property for witness; witness furnished him the money; thinks he has at Trenton a separate receipt from Drake for the money; Mr. Porter is now witness' lawyer; he don't think he submitted that receipt from Drake to Mr. Porter, his present, or Mr. Sandford, his former lawyer; Miss Blackwell understood this arrangement from witness; the Doctor was to get his money, and they were to get the property; witness thinks he settled the proportionate shares furnished by Miss Blackwell and himself after they got the property; Mr. Drake was employed as a go-between simply to save them from lawsuits; witness never saw a deed signed by Miss Blackwell, reconveying the property back to Dr. Moore; remembers being several times in Dr. Moore's parlor, in the Clinton Hall, Beekman-street; there were two rooms—a parlor and a bedroom—there; don't know that there was a window between the two rooms; Dr. Moore never asked him there to redeliver the property; witness never recollects Dr. Moore saying to him, "You know I acted under your advice in making over the property to you, to escape the machinations of Fairweather, and now that all that is settled, I want you to return it, as you said, we know all that; I don't know why you should repeat it;" it was entirely untrue that ever such a conversation occurred; nobody ever called on Miss Blackwell to witness' knowledge to get her to retransfer the deed of that property; witness knows Mr. Dayton Hope of this City and regards him as a respectable man, but never remembers him to have called on Miss Blackwell for that purpose; it was very possible that Drake collected the rents; witness thinks he gave him receipts; is not sure of that; cannot tell the last time that Drake paid over the rents to him; witness handed over the rents to Miss Blackwell while she was Miss Blackwell; he may have got receipts from her, but could not say; he knew they had a general settlement of accounts frequently; Dr. Moore, he knew, never collected any of those rents after his transfer; witness never managed any real estate as agent for him, (Moore;) he furnished him with a bill as agent for $15,000 as an offset to his medical bill for $16,000 against him; that charge was made for general services rendered in managing Moore's affairs when he was legally at war with his family; witness acted as his agent but never meant to charge him; Miss Blackwell managed her own funds; witness' first wife died in September, 1851; Miss Blackwell has never parted with that property originally transferred by Dr. Moore, to witness' knowledge; Dr. Moore knew Miss Blackwell before witness knew him; Dr. Moore, Miss Blackwell and witness traveled together; they sometimes stopped at the same hotel; witness thinks the last time he ever had any conversation with Dr. Moore was in the town of Newburg, in Orange County, in 1857; as to Miss Worden, she did not call to see him when in Trenton; he (witness) called to see her; saw her in the public parlor; could not say whether anybody else was a witness to their interview; they talked together for about an hour; saw her next day; went as a matter of curiosity; his opinion the moment he saw her was not one creditable to her character; the next time he saw her was in Williamsburg; she then showed him the dagger, and, he thought, the poison for the first time; the first time he ever saw Still was in his house in Trenton on the 27th June, 1856; he told witness his story; witness believed that; Mary Worden when she came to Trenton did not tell witness as he understood her story, that she was going to kill him; he had an impression that it was somebody else who was to be employed to do it, and it was for that reason that he did not think it strange after he saw the woman to have a man come to him on the same errand.

Mr. Brady offered to prove that the conversation which the witness denied had ever taken place between himself and Dr. Moore in Clinton Hall, Beekman-street, had actually occurred.

The evidence was held to be inadmissable, and exception was taken.

The Recorder, who had previously stated his intention of sitting till 12 o'clock at night, if necessary in order to conclude the case, as his health was so poor as to render it questionable whether he could sit to-morrow—(which is the last day of his term)—now informed the counsel that he could sit no longer, and would adjourn the case till 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Adjourned accordingly.

COURT CALENDAR—FRIDAY, Feb. 20.

SUPERIOR COURT—Nos. 463, 464, 831, 840, 613, 319, 760, 239, 569, 842, 824, 814, 136, 679, 855, 856, 858, 861, 863, 864, 865, 867, 869 to 874, 906, 820, 766.

COM

New-York Daily Times.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1857.

☞ The NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served in this City and vicinity for ONE SHILLING a week. Single Copies TWO CENTS. Mail subscribers SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES is published every Evening, (*Sundays Excepted.*) One edition will be issued at ONE and the other at THREE o'clock P. M. It will be sent by mail at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing nearly all the reading matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday, is mailed at THREE DOLLARS a year.

The WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed at TWO DOLLARS a year for single Copies. TWENTY-FIVE Copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, to one address.

The TIMES FOR EUROPE is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6 cents for single copies.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6 cents for single copies.

Terms, invariably cash in advance.

Publication Office, No. 138 Nassau-st., cor. of Beekman.

RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO., Publishers.

The Times for California.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA will be issued *This Morning*, in season to mail by the U. S. Mail steamship *George Law*. Mail closes at 1 o'clock P.M. This paper will contain complete Summaries of Foreign and Domestic Intelligence, received since sailing of the last steamer for California; Proceedings in Congress; Reports of all Public Meetings, &c.; Commercial Affairs; full lists of Marriages and Deaths; Editorial Articles on Current Topics, and a great amount of Miscellaneous Matter.

Price—in wrappers ready for mailing, 6 cents per copy. Agents will please send in their orders as early as possible.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Washington *Union* gives the following as the rumored Cabinet of Mr. BUCHANAN:

LEWIS CASS, Secretary of State.
HOWELL COBB, Secretary of the Treasury.
JOHN B. FLOYD, Secretary of War.
A. V. BROWN, Secretary of the Navy.
JACOB THOMPSON, Secretary of the Interior.
J. GLANCY JONES, Postmaster-General.
ISAAC TOUCEY, Attorney-General.

The *Union* disclaims any authority for these announcements, but, we presume, they are substantially authentic. While the Cabinet might be better, the country will be grateful that is no worse.

The Report of the Investigating Committee was made to Congress yesterday, and we give an abstract of the testimony in another column. It will be seen that four Members of Congress are implicated in corrupt transactions by direct testimony: they each of them protest their entire innocence. Most of the witnesses examined—those especially who are generally reputed to be most closely connected with the lobby—indicated a very extraordinary degree of ignorance in regard to transactions of this kind, and could not think of a single Member likely to be open to corrupt influences. Hon. Mr. MATTESON is said by Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON to have told him that there were twenty or thirty Members of Congress who had agreed to vote for no land bill unless they were paid for it. Of Mr. JOHNSON'S veracity in such a matter there can be no doubt. The only question that can arise in regard to the matter is, whether Mr. MATTESON was likely to know that what he had said was true. The Committee recommend the expulsion of the four Members implicated, and also of the TIMES correspondent. What his offence has been is not very clearly indicated.

In the United States Senate, yesterday, the House bill for the relief of the people of Kansas, repealing the existing laws of the Shawnee Mission Legislature, and providing for a new election, was laid on the table, on the ground that it would be likely to create discussion, and prevent action on important matters of legislation. The Submarine Telegraph bill, with the House amendments, was debated, but no action was taken. The House tabled a bill extending the time for the Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad to pay duty on iron; and the rest of the session was occupied with the report of the Corruption Investigating Committee alluded to above. All the documents were ordered to be printed, and the subject was postponed to Monday next.

In the State Senate yesterday, a favorable report was made on the bill to create a State Insurance Department. A bill was introduced to punish violations of the Charter and Laws by officers of the City of New-York. The bill restraining Banks, Banking Associations and individual bankers from acting as Savings Banks was passed. The Stockbridge Indian Bill was debated in the Assembly.

The Committee on Canals in the State Assembly has brought forward the plan of the responsible political majority for the completion of the State Canals. It appropriates, in the first place, the premiums which have been received on the nine million loan, which now amount to $1,400,000. It then proposes a *mill* tax upon the *persona!* property of the State, which will give $1,350,000 more, —and for a loan of $500,000 under that section of the Constitution which authorizes borrowing money to meet casual deficits, the aggregate not to exceed a million of dollars. This will give $3,250,000 for the year 1857. For the next year $1,000,000 is to be raised by a *three-fourths* of a mill tax,—and this it is believed will complete the public works. The proposal to borrow half a million for the present year will renew the controversy as to whether the whole million authorized by the Constitution has not already been borrowed.

A memorial has been presented in the State Senate, signed by a number of our leading shipping merchants, asking for the incorporation of a *Warehousing Company* for this City,—so as to combine capital in the establishment of warehouses for produce, merchandise, &c., awaiting shipment for a market. The project is one of a good deal of interest not only to the commercial classes of our City but to all who send goods of any kind to New-York for shipment to other ports

Hon. JOHN R. THOMSON, the Democratic candidate, was yesterday elected to the U. S. Senate by the Legislature of New-Jersey. He received 50 votes, JOSEPH T. RANDOLPH, American, 20, and RICHARD S. FIELD, Republican, 6.

The Grand Jury have closed their labors in the Burdell murder case. It is rumored that they have found a true bill against Mrs. CUNNINGHAM and ECKEL, but owing to the secrecy, which, very properly, guards all their proceedings, we are unable to state authoritatively that such is the case. It is expected that their action in the subject will be made public this morning in the Court of Sessions.

The Republicans and Americans of Rhode Island held their State Conventions for the nomination of candidates for State officers yesterday at Providence. They both nominated the same ticket, except for Lieutenant Governor.

The Legislature of New-Jersey has passed a bill granting the extension of the Morris Railroad to Jersey City, by a vote of 41 to 15.

In the Supreme Court yesterday the matter of the appointment of Commissioners for widening of Duane-street, was brought up. A. J. WILLARD Esq., opposed the motion, on the ground that the Constitution of 1846 took from the Court that power. The statute under which the Court acted was passed in 1813, and was, as he claimed, to a certain extent repealed by the Constitution of 1846. The decision will be of great importance, if sustaining this view taken by Mr. WILLARD, though it will not invalidate the actions of the Commissioners, whose reports have already been confirmed by the Court.

Travel on the Erie Railroad is again interrupted by the floods. The bridge at Narrowsburg, which had been temporarily repaired, was again washed away on Wednesday night, and it will take two weeks to repair it. Damage is also reported in the West from high water.

In the Superior Court the case of Bonner *vs.* Hudson *et al.* was continued. Mr. HUDSON admitted that he might have written an article in the *Herald* bepuffing the Missouri Lead Company, but he afterwards opposed the association.

Four convicts slipped away from the Sing-Sing Prison yard on Wednesday night, and under cover of the dense fog escaped over the ice, or under it, for it is not certain whether they are dead or alive. Two of the keepers who gave chase to them fell in and missed a drowning very narrowly.

The trial of Dr. M. PRICE MOORE, for alleged conspiracy to murder Mr. A. T. LIVINGSTON, was continued yesterday before the Recorder. A great many witnesses were examined, the principal of whom was Mr. LIVINGSTON, the prosecutor. The evidence on both sides is now nearly if not altogether exhausted, and the case would have been given to the Jury last night but for the ill-health of the Recorder. To-day the trial closes.

A correspondent of the *Evening Post*, writing from Albany, mentions a rumor that a Commission of four persons in this City, appointed by a law of 1855 and authorized to draw from the County Treasury the "necessary expenses" incurred in the discharge of their duty, have drawn since that time the enormous sum of $100,000. The matter is likely to be made the subject of legislative investigation.

A fire broke out at 11½ o'clock last night in a stable rear of No. 76 Oliver-street. Two horses that were in the building at the time were burned to death. They belonged to a Mr. BROPHY. Not much other damage was done.

Wendell Phillips lectured before the Young Men's Christian Union of New-York, last evening, on "The Philosophy of Reform."

The Dutchess Print Works of GARNER & Co., at Wappinger's Falls, were destroyed by fire on Wednesday morning. The property was insured for $100,000, mostly in New-York companies.

GEORGE W. ANGLE, fireman on a Jersey City ferry-boat, was crushed to death by the crank while oiling the machinery last night.

The Corruption Committee.

The Congressional Committee is at last delivered of its report. We give in another part of this morning's TIMES an abstract of the testimony which they have taken. It is just enough to show that there ought to have been more. While it can leave no doubt on the mind of any man of the existence of corrupt practices in Congress, it fails to explore any one of the "veins" which it strikes. There are but two topics of legislation concerning which anything like clear and well-defined corruption is made out. One is the sale of a book on the Pension and Bounty Land laws, and the other is a bill appropriating lands for the Des Moines Navigation and Railroad Company. In regard to the former Mr. J. R. SWEENEY testifies that Hon. W. A. GILBERT of New-York entered into a contract, in his presence, with Capt. TRIPLETT, the author and proprietor of the book, by which the sum of $14,500 was to be paid to him as a condition of securing the passage of the bill making the purchase. His testimony is sustained by that of Captain TRIPLETT himself, and also by the production of a written order drawn by TRIPLETT upon the Clerk of the House for the said sum of $14,500 to be paid to SWEENEY out of the appropriation, whenever it should be made. Mr. SWEENEY also testifies that GILBERT told him he had received "seven square miles of land and some stock" for his efforts in aid of the passage of the Iowa Railroad bill.

Mr. GILBERT denies all these allegations, but fails, so far as appears, to explain the singular coincidences which seem to sustain the evidence given. It is reported that he has endeavored to impeach the veracity of the witness; but nothing of this appears in the abstract of testimony, which is thus far all that is given. Hon. Mr. WELCH, of Connecticut, is also charged by the same witness with having told him that *fifty dollars* would be required to pass a pension claim of a widow KIMBALL through the Committee of which he was a member. This, also, is denied by Mr. WELCH.

In regard to the other matter, Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON testifies that Hon. O. B. MATTESON told him that $100,000 would be required to pass the bill giving certain lands to the Des Moines Company, as there were *twenty or thirty members of the House* who had *agreed* not to vote for any such bills unless *they were paid for it*. A private letter was also produced from Mr. M. to the President of the Company proposing payments in addition to those already promised, as the only way in which the bill could be carried through. Mr. MATTESON also denies the charges thus made against him. Hon. Mr. PAINE made in Committee the same statement which he made in the House,—that Mr. EDWARDS of New-York told him he was interested in the passage of a bill making grants to a Western Railroad and offering him $1,500 if he would vote for it. Hon. Mr. VALK testifies to conversations in which Mr. EDWARDS acknowledged he had a pecuniary interest in the passage of certain bills. Mr. EDWARDS also denies the imputations of corrupt conduct thus made against him.

It will be seen from these statements that the Committee went just far enough in their examinations, to show that there were good grounds for believing that corrupt practices had been resorted in each of these cases:—and there they stopped. Probably the short time within which they were required to close their labors, affords a sufficient explanation of their incompleteness.

The Committee recommend the expulsion of the four members, implicated by their testimony—GILBERT, WELCH, EDWARDS and MATTESON, and also the exclusion of Mr. SIMONTON, the TIMES Correspondent, from the floor of the House. Upon what grounds this latter recommendation is based, we are not as yet informed. It cannot be for refusing to answer questions propounded by the Committee, for this pretext has already served its turn and been made the basis of one mode of punishment. It can hardly be for having denounced the corruption of Congress, for the Committee themselves have done precisely the same thing in a still more direct and emphatic manner. The Committee were clearly determined to punish him for *something*,—and anybody of less talent, under the circumstances, would probably have found it somewhat difficult to invent a decent excuse for so doing. The acuteness of DAVIS and the partisan malignity of ORR have, however, probably been equal to the emergency. The matter now goes into the House of Representatives. It must either consume the short remainder of the session, or be laid aside without any attempt at taking action upon it. We presume that the House will avail itself of the plea of pressure of business, to escape the consideration of so unpleasant and embarrassing a subject.

The Houses we Live in.

The increase of population in the City of New-York is so rapid that notwithstanding the expansion of its boundaries, the accommodation is still insufficient without removing to a distance from the lower part of the town very inconvenient if not impracticable to business men. Already the loss of time to people living up town is of serious importance. In this dilemma few men turn their thoughts towards Brooklyn and Hoboken. The great loss of time on the ferries and the occasional stoppage during the severe Winter, with the want of vehicles on the other side of the water, make the remedy seem worse, or as bad as the disease. It cannot be doubted that it would be an immense convenience to many of us to have the opportunity of living down town, or within a moderate walking distance of our several offices. In the olden time the usages of residing at stores and offices had been imported from Europe by our forefathers. But the accumulation of wealth by members of the middle classes in Europe having led to their equality in point of fortune with the higher classes, the old habit of living at places of business went out of fashion; and in these days the retail London tradesman, imitating his wealthier compeers, has his establishment at some distance in the country, and goes and returns to his place of business morning and evening. This plan of life was speedily imported among us, and that it has some conveniences cannot be doubted—especially in the case of children, whose confinement indoors is injurious to health, and whose liberty in streets crowded with all the bustle of commercial traffic is hazardous to life and limb and entirely destructive to parental peace of mind. In this one point of view the change is for the better. Whether equal or more than equal compensatory advantages might not be obtained by residence nearer our places of business, and by sending our children to boarding schools in sweet country air, thereby removing them from the risks, moral and physical, of street exercise and street amusement, may be fairly doubted.

Want of space is the argument for extending the area of our buidings further up the town. Those of our readers whose peregrinations take them out of the great arteries of traffic must be acquainted with numerous localities east and west in which the buildings are of the lowest possible character. Their removal by the Corporation and the opening up of such neighborhoods would be attended with advantage to the public health and to the public convenience. Acres of building sites may be found in the City from the Battery point to Union-square. At present the surface is covered with structures which only cumber the ground.

The prodigious improvements in Paris which every visitor has perceived of late years are all of this character,—the removal of old, unsightly and unhealthy tenements and the substitution of new and handsome houses in the very centre of the metropolis. The extension of the Rue Rivoli is a striking example in point. In London also the like improvements are taking place with the like result. Whole rookeries of dilapidated dwellings, the lurking places of vice and pestilence, have been swept away, and both the public and the speculators have reaped immense profits by the transaction. Recent visitors to London will recollect a fine broad street, Victoria-street, of first-class houses, in the immediate neighborhood of the Houses of Parliament and Westminster Abbey. Ten years ago this was the very worst part of the metropolis, reeking with filth and inhabited by none but the very worst and lowest classes —those whom the French statisticians expressively designate "classes dangerous to society."

The plan of building houses universally adopted in Paris, generally in Edinburg and recently introduced in London, is that of constructing them in flats or floors, containing one or more suites of apartments. Each is a complete tenement in itself and opens on the common staircase by an outer door that incloses the whole. This system presents an admirable return to the landlord, who gets the whole profit instead of the system of middle men which we adopt under the name of lodging or boarding-houses. By this, also, the necessity of living in boarding-houses, a system so fraught with pernicious consequences to the rising generation, and especially hurtful to female reserve and delicacy, would be in a considerable degree obviated. The poorer classes would be the greatest gainers of all. Their present unwholesome dwelling places, with bad drainage, imperfect ventilation and all the indescribable horrors, inseparable from overcrowded poverty, would be exchanged for rooms in which the decencies of life might at least be preserved.

That there is a want of space, within reach of business, is true, and although that deficiency is artificial it is not the less *a fact*. The remedy for a narrow area is to go into the air. The adoption of our suggestion would improve the lower wards of the City, enable many of us to live down town—check the absurd increase of rents up town and enable those whose families require the luxury or convenience of a whole house to obtain such accommodation at something like a rational cost. Houses which in Ninth-street and that neighbourhood cost $1,500 a year, can be had in London, of precisely the same character and in corresponding situations, at half the money. Current rates of interest determine rents of course, but the prime cost is unnecessarily enhanced.

THE MANIA FOR GIVING.—The mania for making magnificent gifts to the public is spreading alarmingly all over the country, and Baltimore is the most favored of all our cities in this respect. First, the MCDONOUGH millionaire of New-Orleans bequeathed a large part of his immense estate for the benefit of Baltimore, then MOSES SHEPHARD, who lived on two meals a day all his life to save a fortune, left it to build a hospital for lunatics in Baltimore; and now, our munificent countryman, GEORGE PEABODY, has made a present of half a million of dollars to encourage the fine arts in that city. Mr. PEABODY has given largely to Danvers, his native town, to Georgetown, where he once resided, to Boston, the capital of his native State, and to Baltimore, where he has extensive business relations. In giving nothing to New-York, with which he has also large business connections, he pays us the handsome compliment of supposing that we are abundantly able and sufficiently intelligent to take care of ourselves. And in this he is right; New-Yorkers should be grateful to him for the compliment. Besides, we have our Astors and Peter Coopers, and a good many undeveloped Magnificent Lorenzos who will give largely by and by, if the mania for making gifts to the public continues. In the meanwhile, if some of our wealthy merchants and great capitalists would but give a little more attention to public affairs, it might save them from the necessity of giving money by and by.

Newspaper Strategy.

Plans of campaign compounded in newspaper offices have never been very remarkable either for brilliancy or practicability. We have never yet heard of one which was in the smallest degree either useful for friends or dangerous to enemies. They have one great defect, that all their calculations are based upon contingencies, which never occur, and motives which never exist. Some of the profoundest military *critiques* of the German press, during the late European war, arose out of battles which were never fought. They predicted elaborate manœuvres on the part of Generals, of whom the belligerents had never heard. As a general rule, some slight knowledge of facts, or of the *locus in quo*, is necessary for the construction of elaborate plans of operations in the field. These facts are rarely supplied by an atlas or a gazetteer, or even by antipathy to a particular nation.

For these reasons, we have always looked at the strategy of the New-York *Tribune* in much the same light in which we look upon a Chinese puzzle, or a wooden map. It is sure to beguile somebody's time, and does no one much harm. Whenever America sends a contingent to take part in European squabbles, the staff is not likely to seek information in the editorial columns of that journal. The *Bureau de Renseignemens* won't be got to see any connection between free trade and the failure of the English before the Redan, particularly as nobody sees any connection between small farms and the failure of the French on that same day before the Little Redan or the Bastion Centrale. Though the *Tribune* was so sure of the fact two years ago, the sun of England has not yet set in clouds. She is to-day carrying on two wars six or seven thousand miles from home, and is making military surveys of that self-same Turkey, which, according to the same authority, was the scene of her irretrievable reverses.

We are led into these remarks by some profound lucubrations upon the Anglo-Persian war, with which its military oracle favored us yesterday morning. Passing over the geography of the article, which would be a most valuable contribution to our knowledge of the scene of operations, if it were new and were readable, we come, at the close, upon the remarkable discovery, that Russian diplomacy is more successful in Oriental countries than English. This is gravely put forward for the implicit belief of a generation which knows that Russia has not yet succeeded in securing complete dominion over a single Oriental race—that she has, for fifty years, been making ineffectual attempts, now by open force and now by corruption, to subdue the mountain tribes of Circassia and totally in vain—though they lie on her frontier, at the outposts of a leviathan army; that after warring on Turkey for more than a century, and invariably with success, her last diplomatic exploit at Constantinople was the most monstrous blunder ever committed, and involved her in the most serious scrape, in which she ever found herself, and that she has to-day, less influence over Turkish councils than she ever before possessed.

Place all this side by side with the fact that Lord STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE has been for a quarter of a century the virtual ruler of the Ottoman Empire; that the present Sultan is a mere puppet in his hands, and will, as far as present appearances go, continue to be so for many a day to come; and that since the birth of this American Republic, of whose growth and progress we are all so proud, the English have, by the most consummate skill in Oriental statecraft, supported by a mere handful of European soldiery, annexed more than 100,000,000 of an Eastern population to their Empire—that their influence is at the present moment paramount even at those Indian Courts which still retain a shadow of their independence—that no later than last year, they absorbed another great kingdom, that of Oude, by a single stroke of the Governor-General's pen; and, more wonderful still, that the army which keeps these vast dominions in awe and subjection is comparatively small in number, and is in the main recruited from the natives themselves. Will any one still tell us that England must tremble because a force of Russian mujiks have "got their base at Astrakhan," or because Russian roubles are supposed to be plenty in the lobbies of the Persian Serail?

We, for our part, see in this nothing but cause for rejoicing. We can witness without a pang the triumphs of a race of which we ourselves form a part, and which is, as yet, the only one on whose conquering banners free speech and free thought have been inscribed. God forbid the world should ever be delivered for a prey, as some seem to hope, either to the blighting fanaticism of the Sclave, or "the blind hysterics of the Celt." "*Parcere subjectis et debellare superbos*" is tenfold more clearly the destiny of the Anglo-Saxons than ever it was of old Rome. The tide of English laws and manners, language and ideas, conquest and colonization, has for a thousand years known no ebb. The people has not yet arisen whose mission it will be to stem or divert it.

A NORTHERN MAN WITH SOUTHERN PRINCIPLES.—There are several Pro-Slavery Editors at the North, whose eccentricities of opinion on political questions we have often been puzzled to account for; but we have obtained a clue to the mystery in the case of one of them. Some ten or twelve years ago the Treasurer of the State of Mississippi, RICHARD S. GRAVES, ran off, being a defaulter to the amount of $45,000. He took the name of HOUSE, fled to Canada, and has there occupied himself in editing a newspaper. He has become tired of that Siberia of American rogues, and modestly asks the Governor of the State which he robbed to permit him to return, and states, as a mitigating circumstance, that since he has been in Canada he has "fought manfully for the South" in his paper, and he says to the Governor "you have no idea how much good it has done; extracts from my paper have gone all over the Union and to England," &c. How many more Northern editors there may be, whose Southern sentiments might be accounted for in an equally satisfactory manner, we do not know; but we presume that there are a good many.

The East India Archipelago.

The Committee on Foreign Relations are about to submit to the United States Senate a bill appointing a Commissioner to the islands of the East India Archipelago, with power to investigate the claims to sovereignty which the Government of the Netherlands asserts over most of those islands, and to form treaties with the independent States and tribes that may be found there, of sufficient power and consideration to render such treaties necessary.

The subject has already been before the Committee on Foreign Relations of the House of Representatives, and a report which emanated from that Committee on the 2d of August, 1856, explains the manner in which the attention of our Government was first turned to the East India Archipelago. It appears that in 1851 an American schooner, the *Flirt*, under command of WALTER M. GIBSON, sailed from the United States, bound on a trading voyage for Singapore in the East Indies. By stress of weather, the *Flirt* was compelled to anchor in the Roads of Mintow, the capitol of Banca—a large island lying between Sumatra and Borneo, over which the Dutch claim jurisdiction. By invitation of some of the Dutch officials at this place, Capt. GIBSON ran his schooner over to Palembang, a Dutch province of Sumatra, and came to anchor in the Moosee River, opposite the city of Palembang, which lies about sixty miles from the mouth of this river in the strait of Banca. He was here treated with consideration by DE BRAUW, the Dutch Governor, and was allowed to collect all the information which was available respecting the geography of the adjacent country and the character and condition of the native tribes.

Adjoining the Dutch province of Palembang on the north, lies the territory of Jambi, governed by a native Prince called the Sultan of Jambi, and claimed as a dependent province by the Government of the Netherlands India. Captain GIBSON, desirous to learn something about this territory, deputed his mate to visit it, furnishing him with a credential letter. It was necessary that this letter should be written in the Malay language, and the Dutch Governor recommended, as an amanuensis, a man who was in the employment of the Government police. This fellow wrote the letter. The mate took it and started on his journey to Jambi. The police spy followed the mate, arrested him, seized the letter, accused Captain GIBSON of treason in attempting to excite the natives to rebel against the authority of the Dutch Government, and arrested him and all his crew. The letter produced by the spy, as that which was found in possession of the mate, was not the letter which Captain GIBSON dictated, nor was it the letter which he signed. It was a letter written or dictated by the Dutch Government, for the purpose of entrapping the American.

Capt. GIBSON was tried for the alleged offence and acquitted, by the subordinate tribunals at Batavia, in the Island of Java. But, after eighteen months' imprisonment, he was arraigned for high treason by the Supreme Court of Netherlands India,—convicted, compelled to stand half an hour under the gallows, sentenced to twelve years' imprisonment and perpetual banishment from the East India Archipelago. Two weeks after this sentence he escaped from prison, returned to the United States, and applied to the State Department to demand indemnity for the loss and injury he had sustained at the hands of the Dutch Government of India. A long and animated correspondence between the United States and Holland followed this demand. But the perfidious Dutchmen are slow to acknowledge the injustice of their acts, and the correspondence resulted only in disclosing many interesting facts touching the claims of sovereignty which Holland asserts over most of the islands of the East India Archipelago.

The matter was then brought before the Committee on Foreign Relations, who reported last August that Jambi is a sovereign and independent nation, and that the Sultan of Jambi is not and never was a tributary of the Dutch Government. That Capt. GIBSON had a right to visit the Sultan of Jambi, in person, or to send him a minister with such powers and credentials as might seem to him proper; and that he had a right to visit any or all of the native princes of the Archipelago, so long as he violated no law, and was guilty of no offence against the persons or property of the Dutch subjects in India.

In reviewing this history, we are surprised at the patience and cool deliberation with which our Government has treated this outrage upon the rights of an American citizen. Not long ago an American was murdered in Canton by a gang of drunken Chinamen. Our Consul demands the surrender of the murderers. Because it is impossible for the Chinese Government to surrender them, he orders that American merchants shall not pay the custom duties on their exports from China. Only the other day an accidental insult is offered to the American flag in the Canton River; and immediately the whole American squadron in those waters bombards the city of the Celestial barbarians. But an unoffending American citizen is seized without cause, is imprisoned, disgraced, his property confiscated, by the Christian Government of Holland; and yet no American Consul repudiates tribute to Dutch Custom Houses, and no American squadron batters down the fort of Palembang. On the other hand, we spend four years in interchanging the frigid civilities of diplomacy with an obtuse and treacherous despotism, whose honor has proved to be no better than the honor of the Pagan barbarians!

But if we never obtain direct satisfaction from the Dutch Government, the adventure of Captain GIBSON is destined, in its results, to riddle the assumed title of Holland over the East India Archipelago, and to open those large and fertile islands to the enterprises of American commerce. The bill, if adopted by Congress, will accomplish this end.

The East India Archipelago, commonly called the Malay Archipelago because the inhabitants are chiefly of the Malay race, is the most extensive group of islands on the globe. It stretches from Acheen Head, the northwestern point of Sumatra, in latitude 5° 34′ N. and longitude 95° 20′ E., to the Arroo Islands, in latitude 6° S. and longitude 134° 30′ E.—a distance of about 3,000 miles; or from the Bay of Bengal to Cape York, the northern ex-

[illegible] Papua or Guinea Proper, 80 miles [illegible] group comprises several thousand [illegible] most important of which are Sumatra, Java, Borneo, Timor, Papua, Banca, Celebes, Ceram, Bouro, and Papua or New Guinea. Not less than one hundred of the islands of this group are, each, as large as the State of Delaware; and more than [illegible] and of them contain, each, an area varying from 500 to 10,000 acres. Sumatra would make three States as large as Pennsylvania; and Borneo and Papua would each make nearly five States of that size. The aggregate area of these islands and their intervening seas is not less extensive than the area of the United States and Territories, and they contain a population estimated at 27,000,000. With few exceptions, the whole of this vast and beautiful Archipelago is nominally under the sway of the Netherlands, and is therefore called the Dutch East Indies.

Almost every species of vegetable life thrives here luxuriantly. The sugar cane and cotton tree grow without cultivation. Fruits, spices and drugs are abundant, and the density and vigor of the vegetation is astonishing. Forests of teak, ebony, sandalwood, palm, and gutta-percha crowd the soil. Gold, silver, copper, iron, coal, and sulphur are found in the earth, diamonds in the sands, and pearls in the seas. Tin mines are already worked in Banca, whose products rival the tin mines of Great Britain. In 1844, the Dutch took 4,189 tons of tin metal from a mine near Mintow. These islands have never been surveyed by Europeans, and they have generally been avoided by Christian navigators; not only on account of the barbarian policy of the Dutch, who assume authority over them, but on account of the piratical disposition of the native inhabitants, who live in a state of natural heathenism.

The immense wealth of this Archipelago has been accumulating for ages, and American enterprise only is required to develop it, and turn it into the channels of a universal commerce. Our trade with it is now confined to Batavia, the residence of the Dutch Governor-General, and to a few ports on the northwest coast of Sumatra; whence our ships bring coffee, sugar, pepper, indigo, spices, tin, rattans and arrack. In 1855, the number of ships which cleared from our ports to ports in the East Indies and China was 172; and in 1856, was 161. The number of ships which arrived in the United States from these ports in 1855, was 168; and in 1856, was 226. But of those in 1856, only 20 vessels sailed to these islands—13 to Batavia and 7 to Sumatra; and only 8 arrived thence—2 from Batavia, and 6 from Sumatra. When we consider the rich materials that are lying idle in this Archipelago, sufficient to move the machinery of a vast commerce, we feel that the bill about to be submitted to the Senate, merits the immediate acquiescence of Congress.

A QUIET STREET WANTED.—The residents of Gramercy Park and Lexington-avenue, like Jem Baggs, "know the wally of peace and quietness." By making a united and persevering resistance to the scheme of a new omnibus route through their quiet retreat from the noise and hubbub of the City, they have succeeded in defeating the measure. They approved it, on the ground that they took up their residences there for the sake of quietude, and that the introduction of omnibuses would interfere with their domestic enjoyments and disturb their slumbers. Among the opponents of the measure who made this plea, we were surprised to find the name of so sensible and philanthropic a gentleman as Mr. PETER COOPER. But Mr. COOPER stated that his object in going into Lexington-avenue to pitch his tent, if we may apply such an epithet to a "three-story brown-stone front," was to enjoy a quiet retreat. Quiet is, undoubtedly, a pleasant thing to a quiet family, and the roll of omnibus-wheels is not altogether soothing. But it is a kind of music that ought to be agreeable to the ears of a New-Yorker, for it tells of the growth of the City, and of the constant expansion of its streets, and consequent enhancement of the value of real estate. Our great avenues are not very promising of quiet, and as there are no *cul de sacs*—streets which have no outlets, and places which lead nowhere, we do not see where a quiet retreat can be looked for. It is not to be supposed that anybody would think of establishing an omnibus line, merely to disturb the quiet of the residents of an avenue, unless it were called for by the increase of travel. It strikes us that such an objection is not entitled to much consideration.

In the meanwhile, why do not some of our quiet-loving citizens, who can afford to pay for the luxury of repose, have a street laid out in such a manner that all wheel-carriages shall be excluded from it. Sedan-chairs might be introduced, and a state of perfect quiet be secured. But quiet in New-York is a luxury which even riches will not purchase, and though we should be sorry to have any man's slumbers broken in upon by external noises, yet we must confess that we do not desire to see our streets any less noisy than they are. We would be very glad to see such an increase in our up-town population that a line of omnibuses would be necessary in every avenue leading down town.

CORONER CONNERY DEFENDED.—Coroner Connery's advocate, the editor of the *Irish American*, has a peculiarly Irish method of defending his client. He says, that the Coroner could teach Latin and Greek to all of those who have found fault with his proceedings in Bond-street. This may be strictly true, though it is rather odd that so capable a classical scholar should have been so long a journeyman for a job printing office; but we do not see what the Coroner's Latin and Greek have to do with his official duties, unless it may be considered necessary for a Coroner to have a knowledge of dead languages. It is very certain, too, that the greater part of the Coroner's proceedings in the Burdell investigation were all Greek to the public.

AMERICAN MUD.—The present impassable condition of the streets, the mud, the slush, the sloughs of despond which meet us at every crossing, are the legacies of the Know-Nothing Party. It was that party, which called itself American, that nominated, elected, and fastened upon us the present Commissioner of Streets, EMERSON, the cause of all our mud. From the conduct of this individual [illegible] may be inferred the consequences which would

have resulted from the entire City falling into similar hands. It would be decidedly for the benefit of the City if a subscription were opened to raise a fund to present Commissioner EXTERS, on the condition of his resigning his place. We might possibly, though it is scarcely probable, get as bad a man in his stead, but we have the comfort of knowing that we could not have a worse one.

CORONER CONNERY'S MISTAKE.—The *Irish American* says, that Coroner CONNERY was "betrayed into one or two thoughtless expressions by a confident familiarity with persons whom he mistook for gentlemen." But the persons toward whom the Coroner manifested the most confident familiarity were MARY, the chambermaid, and HARMAN, the cook. He could hardly have mistaken them for gentlemen.

Academy of Music.

A grand ball preceded by a Promenade Concert took place here last night under the most brilliant auspices. We doubt if a more splendid entertainment has ever been given in New-York, combining as it did everything to make it popular and much to make it elegant and refining. The Committee of Arrangements numbered some of our most influential citizens, and their presence contributed in no small degree to the order and social enjoyment of the occasion.

Of the many public balls announced during the Winter season, there are but few which attract the respectability of the City to participate in their revelries, owing, mainly, to the promiscuous character of such gatherings in general, and the impossibility of rendering them with security and comfort. The exposition last night at the Academy of Music was so successful, and was, we believe, attended with so much real pleasure, that it can be repeated not only with advantage, but will indicate a new era of Terpsichorean enjoyment in this City.

Balls are the same all the world over, and it is unnecessary to dwell on the features of that of last night. It commenced at nine, and is probably over by this time. These are the facts—the simple extremes. People of an imaginative turn can fill up the interval with unlimited dancing, flirting, ogling, and talking. Everything was provided for the due accomplishment of these desirable objects, and every one seemed satisfied with the share he or she had taken in them.

The Academy was decorated in a beautiful manner for the occasion, and for chasteness and elegance presented a spectacle which has never been surpassed. Nothing could be more enchanting than the brilliant scene which filled the eye on first entering the building. The magnificent perspective filled with youth, beauty, and animation, and terminating with a portico of fairy architecture, and a *parterre* of aromatic flowers, in which we might fairly expect to find the youthful God of Love crouching with bended bow—was a scene of the loveliest description. Mr. ALLEGRI'S share in the decorations reflects much credit on him as an artist. The portico is a fine piece of architectural painting, marred, however, by the introduction of two large mirrors—articles not usually found in such a situation. The drapery of the stage (it was made to represent a pavilion) is chaste and effective, and has the great merit of being in keeping with the rest of the house. The parquette and stage was, as usual, covered over with a dancing floor. The amphitheatre up stairs was hidden by festoons of tricolored drapery. The whole lighted up with a variety of handsome chandeliers and an illumination with the words "N. Y. Academy of Music," surmounted by the national fowl hatching a thunderbolt. Two bands of music were in attendance, both good.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL CONCERT.—The Mission Schools, under the care of St. George's Congregation, (Dr. TYNG's,) number some 1,600 pupils, and every year make it a practice to contribute for the missionary cause. This year Dr. TYNG projected a concert in aid of the fund, which was given last evening in the Chapel to a crowded house.

The artists whose services were engaged were Mrs. C. H. BRIESENDORF, Mrs. ELIOT, (formerly Miss ANNA STONE,) Messrs. KYLE, APTOMMAS and BRISTOW. Mrs. BRIESENDORF sang two or three ballads happily, one of them written for her; Mr. APTOMMAS harped pleasantly; Mr. KYLE played in his old style of excellence; a blind Chinese girl, brought over by the widow of the missionary GUTZLAFF, showed musical proficiency; and Dr. TYNG was ready with his usual *off-hand* speeches; so that a thousand people enjoyed themselves.

STATE POLITICS.

Legislative Proceedings—A Registry Law—New Anti-Rent Movement—Report of the Canal Committee, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 18, 1857.

We are renewing our acquaintance with the old practice of debating propositions not in the shape of bills, but in the form of resolutions embodying principles of legislation.

Most of the discussion of the temperance question was based upon a series of resolutions looking to the defilement of theories rather than the details of measures. Such always afford a broader scope of investigation than is permitted upon distinct sections, and bring out more clearly the sentiments of the debaters.

Last evening, in the Assembly, the special order was the resolution offered by Mr. VARNUM, looking to the enactment of a law for the registry of voters. As the parent of the proposition, Mr. VARNUM held the floor at the opening. His remarks were mainly a review of views heretofore advanced in favor of the measure—and based upon its alleged power to preserve inviolate the purity of the ballot box. The New-York delegation, as a body, seemed opposed to the proposition—premising that it was more an assault upon the Democratic Party, than a wish to obtain a fair expression of the popular voice. The rural members, so far as they ventured to take part in the discussion, seemed partly for and partly against the measure—for it, if its provisions were to be confined exclusively to the cities; against it, if the system was to cover the entire State. The debate was exceedingly desultory, but enough was said to make evident that the success of the measure was to a great degree dependent upon the limits within which it should be restricted. "God made the country and man made the town," is the popular belief with the strictly country members, with a strong conviction that the works of man are very imperfect.

Is a Registry Law the antidote for the election frauds that are yearly perpetrated in our great cities? I think not. The election in Philadelphia last October seems to have dispelled every hope that the purity of the ballot-box was to be maintained by means of a registration of voters previous to an election. I think that any man who will reflect for a moment upon the practical results of the Registry Laws when they have here-to-fore existed, will be satisfied that they do not remedy the evil known to exist. Intelligence, morality, integrity, are the only safeguards with which it seems practical to environ the elective franchise. I would sooner rely upon these than all the legislative enactments that human ingenuity can devise. If the moral disease which now pervades the cities becomes chronic, there seems to me but one remedy, and that is the declaration that self-government is a failure. The Registry Law, if enacted, must depend for its justification upon this presumption, claiming popular indorsement only upon the desperate character of the disease.

A Registry Law seems to me based upon the presumption that the people may not be trusted with [illegible] restricted exercise of the right of suffrage. It [illegible] that by its enactment we are prematurely arriving at a conclusion which must speedily destroy [illegible]fire theory of the capacity of the people to [illegible] themselves.

[illegible]nd the proposition to permit the Stockbridge [illegible] Indians to bring suits to recover the possessions of lands in the counties of Albany, Rensselaer, [illegible] Columbia, there seems lurking a renewal of the [illegible]rassments which brought on the Anti-Rent [illegible]. At least such are the suspicions of those holding the vast landed estates, the title to which was so [illegible] contested. It was stated in debate, yesterday, that the title to nearly $60,000 would be involved, in [illegible] if the bill proposed should be enacted.

[illegible]e Indians have for three years at least steadily [illegible]portuned the Legislature to grant them the privilege of commencing legal proceedings by which they [illegible]ect to show their rights to this domain. They [illegible] met, heretofore, with little encouragement—and [illegible] there are not a few who think they present strong [illegible]ms for favorable consideration. The House seems [illegible]posed to afford them the opportunity they seem so [illegible]ch to desire. In the Senate, the bill will encounter [illegible]rmined opposition, and I think defeat. The "poor [illegible]dians" is evidently *passé* in the upper House.

A bill was introduced this morning in the House, to increase the fees of the Clerks of the Superior Court. As that department does not now amount to more than the salary of the President, it seems desirable and necessary that the fees should be moved up a peg or two.

The bills providing for the completion of the Enlargement of the Canals, and the maintenance of the same, were introduced this morning in the Assembly by Mr. LEAVENWORTH, Chairman of the Committee on Canals. It appropriates to the Enlargement the proceedings received on the $9,000,000 loan amounting to $1,500,000. These for a mill tax on the real and personal property of the State, to be levied during the current year, which will amount to $1,500,000—and further, for an additional amount not to exceed $1,500,000, under section 10, article 7, of the Constitution. This makes a total for the fiscal year, commencing Oct. 1, 1857, of $3,000,000, which is apportioned to the work remaining undone Jan. 1, 1857. For the year 1858, a three-fourths mill tax is to be levied. This will raise $1,000,000, which will probably complete the work of Enlargement. The bills will be made special orders, and probably considered at an early day.

Executive session occurred to-day, and it is said that the Governor sent up for confirmation the name of Dr. R. H. THOMPSON, as Health Officer of the port of New York. I think no other nomination of any importance was made. It is generally understood, however, that the principal nominations will be closed up within the next two weeks. I suppose the Governor will be rather glad to relieve himself from the importunates. LEO.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 19.

PETITIONS.

By Mr. C. P. SMITH, from the Bar of Kings County, for amendment of the Constitution relative to the Judiciary.

By Mr. BROOKS, from physicians of New-York, against a change of the City Inspector's Department.

REPORTS.

By Mr. MADDEN, favorably on the bill creating a State Insurance Department.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. BROOKS, incorporating the New-York Warehousing Department.

The Corporators are Jno. L. Bulkley, David Dows Jacob R. Harrick, John B. Wright, N. H. Wolfe Isaac T. Frost, Walter S. Griffiths, Jos. Ketchum, Jr., John J. Herrick, Isaac H. Reid, Addison F. Roberts, Geo B. Powell, James P. Wallace, and Paul North.

Also, a bill to punish violations of the charter and laws by officers of the City of New-York.

By Mr. PETTIT, amending the Revised Statutes—empowering the Governor to remove the Police and District Justices in New-York.

BILLS PASSED.

Restraining Banks, Banking Associations, and individual Bankers, from acting as Savings Banks.

Relative to the Brooklyn Board of Education.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 19.

The session was consumed in debating the Stockbridge Indian bill.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, Feb. 21.

I.—POETRY—"Midnight in the House of Murder." By Mrs. E. OAKES SMITH.
II.—ELEANOR HAZLETON; or, THE HOPE OF WOMAN. By CAROLINE CHESEBRO'. Chapter IV. Written expressly for this paper.
III.—LITERARY GOSSIP FROM ABROAD.
IV.—THE BURDELL MURDER—Synopsis of the Proceedings, and an Analysis of the Evidence at the Coroner's Inquest—Interviews with the Prisoners, Mrs. BURDELL and ECKEL.
V.—THE CHINA WAR—Important and Highly Interesting Particulars of the American Operations at Canton—From our Special Corrasponde nt on board the United States sloop-of-war *Portsmouth*.
VI.—CUBA AND THE RUPTURE WITH MEXICO—From our Havana Correspondent.
VII—OBITUARY NOTICES.
VIII.—THE WEEK'S SUMMARY OF NEWS—Foreign, Domestic, City and Commercial.
IX—AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT—Prepared expressly for this Paper. Reports of the Markets—Meeting of the Farmers' Club—Fruit Rooms—The Osage Orange—St. Valentine's Day.
X.—EDITORIAL ARTICLES ON CURRENT TOPICS—The Tricks of Brief Authority—The End of the Burdell Inquest—The New California Senator—"Substance and Form"—Mexico—The News from Nicaragua—Necessity for a Postal Money Order System—An Irish Row—Rufus Choate and the New Administration—The British Minister.
XI.—KANSAS AFFAIRS—Trouble Brewing.
XII.—THE NEW ADMINISTRATION—Letter from our Occasional Correspondent at Washington.
XIII.—IMPORTANT REPORTS FROM NICARAGUA.
XIV.—IMPORTANT FROM THE RIVER PLATE PROVINCES.

THE WEEKLY TIMES is sent to subscribers by Mail or Express, at the following rates per annum:

One Copy, one year, for..... $2
Five Copies, one year, for..... 5
Twenty-Five Copies, one year, for..... 20

Each package must in every case be *sent to one name and address*. Any Postmaster, clerk, or other person, who may send us TEN or more subscribers on the above terms, and who will receive the package for distribution among the subscribers, *shall receive an extra copy*. Additions may at any time be made to Clubs by the party in whose name the Club stands, and on terms of first remittance.

Postage on the WEEKLY TIMES is:
To Canada, payable in advance..... 26 cents a year.
Within the State..... 26 cents a year.
Within the United States..... 26 cents a year.

Payment in all cases is required invariably in advance; and no papers will ever be sent until the receipt of the money.

All letters inclosing money, or on business of any kind with the office, to be addressed to the Publishers. RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO.,
No. 138 Nassau-st., New-York.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

ANOTHER VICTORY FOR THE WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE.

Messrs. B. G. WILDER & Co., No. 122 Water-st., New-York:

GENTLEMEN: It affords me pleasure to say that the WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE I purchased of you a few months since, preserved in good condition all my books, papers, watches, diamonds and jewelry at the fire No. 44 Maiden-lane, on Monday night, the 2d inst. You will please place my books and papers in another safe of the same kind, which I will send for as soon as I locate. Very respectfully,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 5, 1857. GEO. RAPHAEL.

SEWING MACHINES.—I. M. SINGER & CO.'S *Gazette*, a beautiful pictorial paper, contains full and reliable information about sewing machines, and answers all questions that can be asked on the subject. All who read this paper will learn how to purchase a sewing machine with which $1,000 a year, clear profit, can be made, and will be protected from being imposed upon by any of the humbug machines now before the public. I. M. SINGER & CO.'S *Gazette* will be sent gratis to all who apply by letter or otherwise.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway, New-York.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES.—The best in the world; the only reliable Hair Dye known, perfect and instantaneous; harmless and beautiful in its results. Applied in twelve private rooms. BATCHELOR'S WIGS surpass all; their new improvements satisfy the interested that BATCHELOR'S are permanent. Avoid the ridicule attached to bad dyes and unsightly wigs. The largest and best stock always at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

LOOK OUT
FOR OUR
ADVERTISEMENT
On another page of this paper in the Dry Goods column.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

TO TEA DEALERS AND GROCERS.

We invite attention to our stock of Oolong, English Breakfast, Young Hyson, and other teas, including some choice chops from recent arrivals, which we are yet selling at moderate prices for cash, or on usual time for approved paper, JAMES CASSIDY & CO.,
No. 135 Front-st.

RUPTURE—ONLY PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED to MARSH & CO. by the Industrial Exhibition of all Nations, at the Crystal Palace, for their new Patent Radical Cure Truss. References as to its superiority: Professors Valentine Mott, Willard Parker and John M. Carnochan. Open from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M.
MARSH & CO., No. 2½ Maiden-lane, New-York.

—Youth and beauty meet,
To chase the glowing hours with flying feet.—*Byron.*
LADIES, IF YOU WISH WHITE SATIN, KID and linen gaiter boots and slippers, for balls and parties, or India-rubber boots and shoes for this (delightful) weather, patronize J. B. MILLER & CO., No. 134 Canal-st.

SMITH J. EASTMAN. JOHN C. LLOYD.
EASTMAN & LLOYD,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
AND DEALERS IN PROVISIONS,
Nos. 40 and 42 Broad-st., New-York,
OFFER FOR SALE:
MIDDLES—1,000 lbs. Long and Short Ribbed and Short Clear, Cincinnati cure.
PORK—50 do. do. Western, Sour, canvased for shipping.
SHOULDERS—100 hhds. Prime Western, Smoked.
LARD—1,000 barrels and 2,000 kegs Prime Leaf, New.
500 barrels and 500 kegs Extra Refined, for shipping.
BEEF—New, 2,000 barrels Buckeye and Chicago Western.
Extra, 1,500 barrels Buckeye, Repacked, Superior.
500 barrels Country and City Prime.
Old, 1,500 barrels Chicago and Western Repacked.
200 barrels Railroad Repacked.

KEROSENE OILS.
KEROSENE LUBRICATING OIL.
KEROSENE ILLUMINATING OIL.
KEROSENE BINNACLE OIL.
PARAFINE RAILWAY GREASE.
ELECTRIC LAMPS.
AUSTENS, AGENTS, No. 50 Beaver-st.

PRESERVE AND RESTORE YOUR HAIR.—MRS MORGAN'S PREPARATION FOR THE HAIR is warranted equal to any in the world, and to accomplish what is professed for it, viz: the restoration of the hair in bald people, in from two to six months' use. Any one wishing to see genuine certificates, and have references to people in New-York City, whose heads are now covered with hair from its use, will please call at the principal office, No. 105 8th-av., New-York. Investigation solicited, whether by buyers or not.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Genuine Cure for Chapped Hands, Face, Lips, &c.**—HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.'S COMPOUND CAMPHOR ICE, with Glycerine, will prove a convenient, agreeable and certain remedy to prevent chapped hands. H., C. & CO.'S BALSAMIC GLYCERINE LOTION will be found very efficacious, and a most delightful toilet article. Prepared only by HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., Chemists and Druggists, Nos. 165, 273, 511 and 756 Broadway.

☞ **A Friend in Need, is the Balsam of Wild Cherry** to all who are afflicted with bronchial troubles or asthma. Its singular power over these diseases has rendered Dr. WISTAR famous wherever pulmonary complaints are known. None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS.

☞ **Complete File New-York Daily Times**—From the commencement, first number, to the present time, bound and in good order, for sale. Apply at Subscription Desk, this Office.

☞ **Burnett's Kalliston and Burnett's Oriental Tooth Wash** for sale by C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway.

MEDICINE WITHOUT PAY.

☞ **I will present one box of my Magnetic Salve** to any respectable patient who will call and receive it. For Burns, Chilblains, Scrofula, and Salt Rheum, unsurpassed. S. B. SMITH, Electro-Magnetist, No. 77 Canal-st., between Broadway and Church-st.

☞ **"The Drunkard's Cure,"** discovered by Dr. YELL, has snatched hundreds from a "Drunkard's Grave!" A friendly hand can mix it in food or drink without the slightest fear of detection. See directions. Principal depôt, No. 113 Bleecker-st., below Broadway. Price $1. Warranted purely vegetable, and calms an irritable temper in a few moments. Sent by mail on the receipt of 25 postage stamps.

☞ **Chemical Lectures,** by Professor DUNN. Subjects treated in a popular and scientific manner. He will deliver a lecture, with highly interesting experiments, THIS EVENING, at Irving Hall, No. 287 4th-av., between 24th and 25th sts. at 8 o'clock. Subject—*Reagents.* Admission 25 cents; children 12½ cents; family tickets $1. An hour thus spent will not be lost.

☞ **Masonic.**—The members of La Fayette Lodge, No. 64 F. and A. M., are hereby summoned to attend a special communication of the Lodge to be held on SATURDAY MORNING, 21st inst., at 8 o'clock, at Gothic room, Odd Fellows' Hall, to attend the funeral of our late worshipful brother, Joseph Blackburn. By order,
W. IRVING ADAMS, Secretary.

☞ **To Rectifiers.**—DR. FEUCHTWANGER'S smoothing and clearing preparation is now indispensable for domestic liquor distillers and dealers. It takes the edge and sharp taste of the spirit and makes it smooth, old and clear. Best essences of Bourbon and rye whisky, rum, gin, apple and peach brandy for sale by Dr. FEUCHTWANGER, No. 143 Maiden-lane.

☞ **Dr. Alban Goldsmith,** late Professor of Surgery, will resume the practice of Lithotripty, (or removing stone from the bladder without cutting,) together with all the diseases of the same region. Office No. 70 Franklin-st. Hours from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.

☞ **Market-street Church.**—TO-MORROW EVENING Rev. T. L. CUYLER will preach the discourse to young men—postponed from the 8th inst. Services at 7½ P. M.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF HENRY T. ARNOLD, formerly of Derby, England. Should this meet his eye or that of any knowing his whereabouts, they would confer a great favor by informing H. ARNOLD, Derby, England, or C. C. MILLS, Van Buren Centre, N. Y. Exchange papers please notice.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO GIRLS ONLY a few months from Ireland; understands the work of a general servant, wash and iron well; do plain cooking; are clean and tidy and lived with respectable families in Ireland. Will go a few miles in the country or remain in the City. No objection to a boarding-house; wages $5 to $6. Best of reference. Call at No. 216 East 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced young Scotch Woman, to cook, wash and iron, or do housework, in a small family. Is capable of giving entire satisfaction. Neat, willing and obliging. Will take moderate wages. Can be seen in basement of 345 8th-av., near 28th-st., for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable Protestant girls—one to do chamber work and take care of children; the other to do housework; is a first-rate washer and ironer. Have City reference, and no objection to go in the country. Call for two days, at No. 44 Essex-st., second floor.

WANTED.—A HEALTHY YOUNG MAN, CAN write a good hand, and of industrious habits, wants a situation; perfectly understands the care of horses, and delivers goods in City; capable of any situation; can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 119 East 19th-st., betwe en 2d and 3d avs., in the rear, 2d floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant woman, in a respectable private family; is a good plain cook, an excellent washer and ironer; has good reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 781 Washington-st., corner of Jane.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT girl, as Waiter or chambermaid and laundress or sewer; has good reference. Can be seen for two days from 10 till 4 o'clock, if not engaged, at No. 122 East 20th-st., near 3d-av, 2d floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND plain sewer, by a young girl; has the best City reference. Apply at No. 173 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

TO WHOLESALE JEWELERS.—SITUAtion wanted by a young man who has a thorough knowledge of the jewelry business, and some knowledge of the watch business; has a large Southern and Western trade, having traveled in those localities the most of the time during the last five years; would be willing to travel a portion of the time, and will give the best of references. Address D. B., *Times* office.

TO DRY GOODS JOBBERS.—A MAN OF business, with 20 years' practical experience in the retail dry goods trade, wishes an engagement in a wholesale house. A moderate salary will be accepted. Address A. B., Box No 2,079 Post-Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—BY AN IMPORTING HOUSE, A boy from 14 to 16 years of age, who resides with his parents and can come well recommended. Address BOY, Box No. 2,089 Post-Office, in handwriting of applicant, stating age, reference and residence.

WANTED—IN A CUSTOM-HOUSE BROKER'S Office, an active American boy about 15 years old; one who can write a good hand and is not afraid to work, may apply between 9 and 10 o'clock, to W. W. THOMAS & CO., No. 5 New-st.

WANTED—A MAN IN AN ALE STORE, COMPEtent to keep a set of books by single entry if required. A married man may address (with reference) BREWER, *Daily Times* office.

WANTED—TWO PROTESTANT WOMEN, ONE as cook, washer and ironer, and one as chambermaid and waiter. Apply at No. 3 Strong-place, corner of Harrison-st., South Brooklyn.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN OF ABOUT 18 years, in a foreign commission house, who writes well and knows French. Addres M. Q. S., at this office.

GOVERNESS WANTED.—A RESIDENT GOVerness who understands thoroughly French, music, singing and drawing, together with the English branches, is required immediately in a gentleman's family. Personal or written application received at No. 149 Grand-st.

MOROCCO COLORER WANTED—ONE thoroughly competent to take charge of the coloring in a small manufactory in the country. Apply to HOYT BROTHERS, No. 4 Spruce-st.

TEACHERS.

A LADY, COMPOSER AND THOROUGH Instructress and performer in Singing and Piano-forte, has lately finished some of her pupils; has some hours disengaged through sickness amongst her pupils, which she wishes to occupy with new pupils, either at their residence or at her own; two days in the week for Brooklyn. Address, M. R., Madison-square Post Office, New-York, or at the *Times* Office.

TEACHERS.—A GERMAN AND A FRENCH Lady, superior teachers of German, French, Italian, Music and Spanish, offer their services to first-class schools and families. Best of City reference given. Translations undertaken. Apply to the LADY TEACHER, No. 125 West 25th-st., near 7th-av.

GOVERNESS WANTED.—A LADY COMPEtent to teach French, music, and the higher branches of an English education, is wanted, to reside in a gentleman's family, in a pleasant location near this city. Address, with reference, Q. L., New-Brunswick, N. J.

BOARDING.

PARTIAL BOARD WANTED—BY A YOUNG man in an American private family or first-class boarding-house, if its occupants are not numerous. Location must be west of Broadway, near Union-square. Terms not material. Best references will be given and required. Parties having first-class accommodations may address, with particulars, HARDWARE, Box No. 4,041, Post-Office.

PRIVATE BOARDING.—WANTED, THE LOAN of $100, for which first-class board, a fine furnished room, and the entire comforts of a home, in a new large brown-stone house, with all the modern improvements near 5th and 6th avs., up town, in a private family, will be given on very reasonable terms. Address DORINTA, Madison-square Post-Office, or *Times* Office.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—IN A respectable private family, between Fulton and Wall-st. ferries, No. 23 Willow-st. References exchanged.

BEDROOM IN THE BOWERY WANTED—By 24-st., plainly furnished, among respectable people, at $3 per week, by a gentleman. Address MERCHANT, *Times* Office.

NO. 3 MONROE-STREET.—FURNISHED rooms to let, with or without board, to single gentlemen, at No. 3 Monroe-st., near Catharine.

PRINTING BY STEAM—COPPER-FACED TYPE.
STATIONERS' HALL,
Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., New-York.
BOWNE & HASBROUCK,
PRINTERS, LITHOGRAPHERS AND STATIONERS.
All kinds of Printing executed in the best style, with copper-faced type, at the lowest rates.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY.
MRS. KENT'S LAST BOOK.
LOVE AFTER MARRIAGE:
And Thirteen Other Choice
NOUVELLETTES OF THE HEART,
BY MRS. CAROLINE LEE KENTE,
Author of "Linda," "Rena," "Planter's Northern Bride," "Marcus Warland," "Eoline," "Robert Graham," "Helen and Arthur," "Courtship and Marriage," "The Banished Son," &c.
Complete in one large duodecimo volume, bound in cloth. Price $1 25 in cloth; or in two volumes, paper, $1
For sale by all booksellers, every where, and published by T. B. PETERSON,
No. 102 Chesnut-st., Philadelphia.
Copies sent per mail, post paid, on receipt of price.

THIS WEEK'S LIFE ILLUSTRATED contains: Mrs. Farnham on California—A Review; Fort Dearborn—Sketch, with Engravings; Chemical Matches; A Thrilling Tale; or a Chicago Novel; the Miseries of Misers; Rural Affairs—A New-Jersey Fertilizer Our Charitable Institutions; The Event of the Year Socrates a Common-Sense Philosopher; The Floods; Tricks upon Travelers.
Man Measurement; The City—The Bond-street Tragedy; The Astor Library; State Hospital for Women; Riot; A New Steamboat Route; Fires; Familiarities; Poetry—Our Sailors; Items; Personal; Varieties; Notes and Queries; The Disease among Hogs; Snakes, with Illustrations.
Only 4 cents. For sale by all Newsmen. Publication Office No. 308 Broadway. Delivered by carriers to any part of the City.

GET THE GENUINE.
Price $1 50.
JEWETT'S SPIERS' PRONOUNCING SCHOOL DICTIONARY OF THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES, by J. L. JEWETT, Editor of "Ollendorf's New Method," is the
ONLY ABRIDGMENT
Of Dr. Spiers' celebrated work published in America, as will be seen from the following extract from a letter, dated Paris, Jan. 5, 1857, just received by the publishers:
"GENTLEMEN: I beg to acknowledge the receipt of copies of your reprints of my *General French and English Dictionary*, and of the school edition of this work. I would tender my thanks for this act of courtesy on your part, and I willingly admit that your editions of both these works are *bona fide* what they profess to be, viz.: reprints of the works the titles of which they bear. You have not, as a publisher of your City has done in one case, added to my work another man's name, and in another case added my name to another man's work. In the book entitled '*Spiers' & Surenne's French School Dictionary*,' I *can see nothing of mine but my name.*
* * * * * * *
It may not, perhaps, be uninteresting to you to know that I find in *Spiers' & Surenne's* French *School Dictionary* those self-same amusing characteristics that rendered the old French Dictionaries such comic productions. For instance, *arson* is still translated in it as in the venerable Boyer, *l'action de mettre le feu exprés à une maison.* This is a definition in inelegant common French, but such a definition as can but lead into error, since the French have an exact equivalent, *incendie par malveillance*, as is to be found in the octavo edition of 'Spiers' & Surenne's French and English Pronouncing Dictionary.' Might not one be tempted to ask how is it that these two editions, so-called of 'Spiers' & Surenne's' Dictionaries, differ so extremely in one and the same word? *My* editions published in Paris do not differ at all, nor do your editions published in New-York. But to return to the School Dictionary.
Trowsers and *waistcoat* are the Shibboleth of French and English dictionaries. The former I still find *traduced* into French by words that signify *sailor's breeches* (culotte de matelot) and *chaussesus*, which might be translated by *small clothes*, or, rather, is an old untranslatable term, which no tailors but those learned in the lore of antiquity could understand. *Waistcoat* has no equivalent at all, for it is called in 'spiers' & Surenne's French School Dictionary' *veste* and *camisole*. Now, *veste* means a *round jacket*, and *camisole* a *short night dress*, not worn in our parts of the world—at least to my knowledge—as a waistcoat. The only translation wanting is the proper term, *gilet*.
Pine-apple is still faithfully translated in 'Spiers' & Surenne's French School Dictionary' by *pomme de pin*. It requires no ordinary effrontery to ascribe to me this translation when I have said, in the preface to my 'General French Dictionary' as follows: "*Pomme de pin* has been so invariably translated by *pine-apple*, and *vice versâ*, that all the French journals, in their account of the city feast of Nov. 9, until within the last two or three years, annually charged the Aldermen of London, proverbially renowned for their good taste, with having eaten (peace to their digestions) so many hundred *fir-cones*, in French *pommes de pin*."
* * * * * * *
JEWETT'S SPIERS' PRONOUNCING SCHOOL DICTIONARY contains upwards of 12,000 more words than the work entitled "Spiers' & Surenne's School Dictionary," but which contains none of the distinguishing characteristics of Dr. Spiers'; has all the American acceptations of English words, and by a superior typographical arrangement combines the advantages of a larger dictionary with the portableness and moderate price of a smaller one. Price $1 50.
Published by MASON BROTHERS,
Nos. 108 and 110 Duane-st., New-York.

WE ALSO PUBLISH:
JEWETT'S SPIERS' UNABRIDGED FRENCH AND ENGLISH DICTIONARY—From the latest Paris Editions—Revised, Corrected and especially adapted to American Students. By Prof. J. L. JEWETT, Editor of "Ollendorf's New Method of Learning French," &c. Price $3 50.

KNOW THYSELF!
THE POPULAR CYCLOPEDIA OF DOMESTIC MEDICINE, by KEITH IMRAY, M. D., is a book that no family should be without. It contains a complete treatise on Anatomy and Physiology, as well as a complete system of Medicine. It is highly recommended by the Faculty, as well as by more than 300 of the leading newspapers of the country. Some few reasons why every family should own it:

```
MM         MM
MMM       MMM
MM M     M MM
MM  M   M  MM
MM   M M   MM
MM    M    MM
MM   M M   MM
MM  M   M  MM
MM M     M MM
MM         MM
RRRRRRRRRR
RR      RRR
RR      RRR
RR    RRR
RRRRRRRRR
RRRRRRRR
RR      RR
RR       RR
RR       RR
RR      RR
```

```
        A
       AA
      AAA
     AA AA
    AA  AA
   AA   AA
  AAAAAAAA
 AA      AA
AA        AA
```

```
YY       YY
 YY     YY
  YY   YY
   YY YY
    YYY
    YYY
    YYY
```

It contains rules which, if followed, will prevent one-half of the sickness which now occurs. Directions for treating and nursing the sick, suggestions which will greatly diminish the sufferings of the sick room. Recipes for the preparation of nutriments, drinks, washes, lotions, &c. Such information relative to diseases, that the reader may know his danger when sick, and avoid such practices and exposures as would prove injurious. Descriptions of medicines, their properties, their uses, their doses, &c.
It contains just the information which every well-qualified, judicious practitioner desires his patrons to possess. It teaches how to treat cases of slight indisposition, and shows the importance of prompt in calling in medical advice in severe cases. It shows the necessity of strictly following the directions of the physician. It contains information by which any one, at a glance, may know the dose of the medicines in common use. It is a deeply interesting book for general reading, independent of its practical character. In fact, it contains everything a family need to know as to their medical treatment.
IMRAY'S DOMESTIC MEDICINE is the best and cheapest work of the kind ever published. Price only $2 50, sent free of expense all over the country, notwithstanding it contains more than 550 pages octavo. Remit by mail at our risk. Pamphlets giving a description of the book sent upon application to the publishers.
N. B.—Liberal terms made with agents.
C. SHEPARD & Co., Publishers,
No. 138 Fulton-st.

THE AMERICAN PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL
For February contains: George Stephenson, the Father of Railways, his Character, with portrait; Value of Phrenology to Business Men; Inhabitants of Southwestern Africa, (Illustrated;) Power of Body over Mind; Phrenology and the Lovers; Arctic Life, (Illustrated;) Napoleon and Phrenology; Habits; The "Angel Gabriel;" Chinese Sugar-Cane, (Illustrated with Plant and Mill;) A List of Garden and Flower Seeds. Price 10 cts., or $1 a year. Published by FOWLER AND WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

THE TIGER HUNTER;
OR,
THE WARRIOR PRIEST OF MEXICO.
SEE
THE FLAG OF OUR UNION,
containing this brilliant novelette.
FOUR CENTS PER COPY.
The best weekly Miscellaneous Paper in America.
Each number of this favorite journal is full to overflowing with choice and delightful tales, sketches, poetic gems, editorial gossip, foreign and domestic news, valuable receipts, curious items, humor, and general miscellany. Original, from head-line to imprint.

THE WATER-CURE JOURNAL
For February contains: Nature of Crises; Thoughts in Spare Minutes; Bringing up Children; Anticorbutis, FIRESIDE READING—Russell Smillie's Children; Laws of Health; Chronic Erysipelas; Premature Death, Causes; Exercises for School-Girls; Rules to Walk; Kinesipathy; Concealed Weapons. THE MONTH—Scarlet Fever; Diet in Relation to Longevity; By Dr. Trall; Fat Food; Home Treatment; The Web of Life, etc. Price 10 cts., or $1 a year. Published by FOWLER AND WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

ALMANACS FOR 1857.
The American Almanac and Repository of Knowledge for the year 1857, 12mo, 374 pages; price $1. The New-York Almanac and Weather Book; 25 cents. The Rural Register and Cultivator Almanac, illustrated; 25 cents. The *Tribune* Almanac; 12 cents. The Phrenological Almanac; 6 cents. The Water-Cure Almanac; 6 cents. FOWLER AND WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

GIFTS! GIFTS! GIFTS!
Presents varying in value from 25 cents to $100, given away to purchasers of Books. Great inducements offered to agents. Full catalogues with explanations sent free on application by mail to any part of the City or country.
EVANS & CO., No. 409 Broadway.

$1. NO PEN NOR INK USED. $1.
NO COPY IMITATED. NO TEACHER REQUIRED. $1.
MACLAURIN'S PATENT SELF-INSTRUCTING PROCESS IN PENMANSHIP enables every one to write with the greatest ease, elegance and rapidity. It has been amply tested and permanently established in the Public Schools of New-York, and in the counting-rooms of our first merchants. The Process, complete, with full directions for use, will be sent prepaid on the receipt of $1. To clubs or agents six copies for $5. Address MACLAURIN & LELAND, No. 346 Broadway, New-York.

FILE FOR SALE—OF NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES for the year 1856, complete. Also, back numbers of NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES for years 1854, 1855 and 1856 up to present date. Address H. F. TICE, or apply at Subscription Desk at this Office.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

GET IN.
HARPER'S WEEKLY.
NUMBER EIGHT READY THIS DAY.
CONTENTS.
CENTRAL AMERICA.
MEN MADE TO ORDER.
THE EVIDENCE IN THE BURDELL CASE.
A SPLENDID INVITATION.
ANOTHER SORROW FOR SCIENCE.
THE MAN ABOUT TOWN.
A Day Dream—A Night at the Five Points—Dimes' Cancan—Birds of a Feather—The Improvisatore of Beekman-st.
CHAT.
A burst of Spring and Fashion—The Bloody Sheet—The Fetal House—The Sun of Gayety rises again.
HOW LONG OUGHT WE TO LIVE. With Portraits of Henry Jenkins and old Parr.
WOODEN NUTMEGS IN ITALY.
LITERARY.
Reviews and New Books.
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.
Congress—Washington Gossip—The State Legislature—The Territories—Washington Territory—How Brigham Young Lives with his Sixty Wives—What a Mormon Baby is Like—A stiff Husband—Another Death from Hydrophobia—Dogberry a Linguist—Seeing the Elephant in an Orthodox way—Wolves turned Filibusters—They had some of the Pork—A Baltimore Miser—Death acting as Police Officer—Afraid Old Maids will Rise—The Lost Steamship Arctic in Court—The Murder Crop—A Man Poisoned with Arsenic—Appearance of Mrs

Curious Case—The Spiritualists at Fault.

From the Troy Budget, Feb. 17.

Coroner MADDEN was called out to Nassau yesterday to hold an inquest on the body of a boy named REVI PHILLIPS, the son of COURTLANT PHILLIPS, of that town, whose death occurred by hanging five years and four months ago. The boy, at the time of his death, was found hanging in his father's barn. The body, it seems, was buried without any inquest being held thereon, and the cause that led to his sudden death of there was any cause, was never satisfactorily explained. Recently, it seems at a circle of spiritualists, the spirit of the boy PHILLIPS was called up, through a medium, (an old man) and among other questions asked was one inquiring into the cause of his death. The spirit answered that *he had been murdered by a man driven into his head!* This answer was immediately made public, and the excitement soon became intense—so much so that the principal citizens of the town were compelled to call for a Coroner's investigation into the cause of the boy's death. The District Attorney's Assistant, Mr. J. M. LANDON, accompanied the Coroner, to assist in making the investigation. On arriving at the place where the body was buried, several hundred people were found congregated, seemingly eager to observe the progress of the inquest. Many who were believers in spiritualism seemed impressed with the idea that the result would be as the medium predicted, while many non-believers expressed themselves ready to join the "circle," if the prophecy should be found correct. Coroner MADDEN summoned a Jury from the principal citizens. The body was exhumed and an examination made by Dr. GEORGE W. STRAIT, of that town. No marks of any injury having been received by young PHILLIPS on the head or any other part of the body were discovered! *The skull was found perfect in every part*, so that it was plain the death had not occurred as stated by the "medium." Several witnesses were examined, without eliciting any testimony of material importance. It was ascertained that the boy had been to a circus a short time previous to his death; that a husking party was to take place at the barn on the very night of his death, and it is generally supposed that he had been preparing ropes and was practising some feats he had witnessed, in order to surprise the company that would be present that night, when he accidentally committed suicide. This is the only conclusion that could be arrived at by those who heard the testimony. The Jury accordingly brought in a verdict that the deceased came to his death by being hung in the barn, and that he alone was the cause of his untimely end.

ACQUITTAL OF W. H. BRUFF.—The trials of the murderers of GORDON, the engineer on the North Missouri Railroad, terminated on the evening of the 5th, at Union, Franklin County, Mo. The conviction of WORRELL, who was the principal in the murder, has already been announced. After his conviction BRUFF was put on his trial, and, after hearing the evidence and the arguments of counsel, the Jury retired for an hour, and then returned with a verdict of "Not Guilty." The St. Louis *Republican* says:

"When the verdict was rendered BRUFF was immediately arrested by an officer of the United States Army, with a view of taking him back to Fort Leavenworth, from which post he had deserted previous to the murder. He is now on his way to that fort, and will not only have to serve out his original term of enlistment, but will have to submit to such punishment as the regulations of the Army prescribe.

The current opinion seems to be that BRUFF was a passive instrument in the hands of WORRELL; that the latter spoke to him the night previous, in reference to the murder; that BRUFF did not afterwards inform GORDON of his danger, but, on a suggestion from WORRELL, when on the way, he rode hastily forward, and gave WORRELL an opportunity to kill him; that, upon threats from WORRELL, he assisted in covering up the body of GORDON in the snow, but at no time received any portion of the spoils resulting from this murder. Still it may be surprising that, with all these evidences of complicity in the murder, he should have escaped altogether. WORRELL, having taken an appeal, has been brought to St. Louis and imprisoned until the case is finally decided."

A SINGULAR CASE—AN EYE FORCED FROM ITS SOCKET.—The Syracuse *Standard* tells of a man named FINNEY, in that city, who while vomiting, forced one of his eyes completely out of the socket, so that it hung down upon his cheek. The ball was allowed to remain in that position several days, until it finally swelled to an enormous size, and the humors of the eye being intercepted it actually began to mortify. A physician (Dr. LIGHTBELL) was called in, who succeeded in forcing the eye back. With careful attention, the *Standard* says, the eye will soon be healed, but the sight is a loss forever.

WILLIAM B. PIKE has been appointed Collector of the Customs for the district of Salem and Beverly, Mass., *vice* EPHRAIM F. MILLER, whose commission has expired.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—*Carefully Reported for N. Y. Daily Times:*

THURSDAY, Feb. 19, 1857—6 P. M.

ASHES—Pearls are quiet and somewhat nominal, at $7 62½@$7 68¾; while a fair inquiry exists for Pots, which are sparingly offered and are now quoted up to $7 62½@$7 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—The demand is pretty good, mainly for Rio; prices have not varied. Java, 14½c.@15½c.; Laguayra, 11¾c.@12½c.; Maracaibo, 11¾c.@12½c.; Rio, 9¾c.@11¾c.; St. Domingo, 10¾c.; and Bahia, 9¾c.@10c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—The market is active and buoyant, with free sales reported, mainly of Cotton *in transitu*. Middling Uplands are again worth 13¾c.; do. Gulfs, 13¾c.@13¾c.; and other grades at proportionate figures. ₱ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is in rather limited request, chiefly for home use, at drooping prices. Sales have been reported since our last of about 6,500 bbls., in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	$6 30@$6 35
Straight State	6 35@ 6 45
Favorite and Extra State	6 45@ 6 75
Common to Good Indiana and Upper Lake	6 35@ 6 65
Common to Good Superfine Ohio	6 40@ 6 60
Fancy Michigan	6 40@ 6 60
Extra Michigan	6 60@ 7 75
Extra Indiana and Wisconsin	6 60@ 7 75
Extra Ohio	6 60@ 8 00
Fancy Genesee	6 75@ 7 00
Extra Genesee	7 00@ 8 50
Extra Missouri	6 40@ 8 50

Canadian is dull and heavy. Superfine to extra barely commands $6 50@$7 60 ₱ bbl.; 380 bbls. were sold within the range. Southern is depressed and declining. The transactions since our last comprise about 2,400 bbls. low Mixed to Fancy and Extra, at $6 75@$8 and $9 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is in limited supply and fair request, at $5 56@$5 25 for Fine to Super fine ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in moderate demand at old rates; $3 20@$3 25 for Jersey, and $3 70@$3 75 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. The latter brings $17@$17 50 in puncheons. Buckwheat Flour commands, in lots, $2 50@$2 75 ₱ 100 lbs. Flour dealers are preparing a memorial, to induce millers to use a better quality of barrels to pack Flour in than they do at present. The barrels now used are very badly put together, and entail serious losses. A reform is much needed.

GRAIN.—Wheat is in fair demand, but at rates which do not satisfy owners, hence the transactions are restricted. We have heard of sales of only about 10,200 bushels, including Prime Western White, at $1 58; and do. do. Red, at $1 60 ₱ bushel. Rye rules full and heavy, with sales reported of 1,400 bushels ordinary to choice, old and new, at 90c.@95c. ₱ bushel. Oats are in moderate supply and request, at 56c.@54c. for Western; 49c.@52c. for State; 48 @ 50c. for Jersey; and 43c.@47c. for Southern, ₱ bushel. Barley is salable and steady, at $1@$1 32 for very inferior to choice, ₱ bushel. Stock quite light. Barley Malt commands $1 40@$1 45 ₱ bushel. Corn continues in good demand, at very full prices. There were sales reported to-day of about 25,000 bushels, at 70c.@71c. for unsound, and 72c.@74c. for mixed, in store and delivered, ₱ bushel.

HAY—Sales of 500 bales River were effected, at $1 for shipment, and $1 12½ for local use, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are quiet, yet steady, at 7c.@10c. ₱ lb.

IRON—Remains in limited request at previous figures.

LATTHS—Eastern, $1 31½ ₱ thousand.

LEAD—Has not varied.

LIME—Rockland is scarce and quiet at $1 05 for Common, and $1 25 for Lump, ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—Appears inactive at former figures. New-Orleans, 75c.@76c.; new crop Porto Rico, 65c.@ 70c.; old do. Porto Rico, 59c.@60c.; new crop Cuba Muscovado, 50c.@60c.; new crop clayed Cuba, at 56c.; and old do. at 45c., ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—The demand is tame, while prices are quoted firm, for all descriptions.

OILS—Rule quiet at previously reported prices.

PROVISIONS—Pork is pretty active and on the decline. Sales have been reported since our last of about 850 bbls., in lots, at $20 75@$21 for old Mess; $21 50 for new do.; and $17 40@$17 70 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Dressed Hogs bring, in lots, 8¾c.@9¼c. ₱ lb. Cut Meats appear in moderate demand, and are steady at 10¾c.@10¾c. for Hams, and 8¾c.@9¾c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is in light supply and fair request, at from 10¼c.@11¼c. ₱ lb. Lard continues active at rising prices. The transactions since our last reach about 1,900 bbls. and tes., mostly fair to Prime, (to arrive and here,) at 14c.@14¼c., ₱ lb. Beef is in pretty good demand, at steady rates. The transactions since our last consist of 350 bbls., at $9 50@$10 25 for new Prime; $10 50@$13 for Country Mess; $15 25@$15 50 for repacked Western Mess; and $16@$16 50 for extra Chicago do., ₱ bbl. New Prime Mess Beef is salable and steady at $20@$28 ₱ tce. Beef Hams are scarce and needed at $20@$22 ₱ bbl. Butter is in fair demand, and is worth 16c.@22c. for Ohio; 20c.@26c. for common to very good State, and 26c.@60c. for prime to very choice do, ₱ lb. Cheese is in light supply and good request, at 11¾c.@12½c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales were made, to-day, of about 140 tcs. common to choice, in lots, at $3 50@$4 37½ ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—The demand is improving; the mild weather favors business; prices are without any noticeable change. The sales reported, since our last, reach about 870 hhds. Cuba, &c., in lots, at from 8¾c. @10¾c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—We heard of sales of about 10,000 lbs. Prime, at 11¾c.@12c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—There were 300 bbls. Ohio and Prison purchased, at 29c ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were moderately active, but rates were without improvement. For Liverpool—Cotton, 3-16d.@7-32d. ₱ lb.; Flour, 1s. 9d.@2s. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 6d.@7d. ₱ bushel; Beef, 4s @4s. 6d. ₱ tc.; Resin, 2s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; and Heavy Goods, 20s.@22s. 6d. ₱ ton. For other ports, proportionate quotations.

AMUSEMENTS.

THALBERG'S THIRD CONCERT.
NIBLO'S SALOON, SATURDAY, Feb. 21.
S. THALBERG,
MADAME D'ANGRI, MADAME JOHANNSEN,
MRS. E. L. DAVENPORT,
MR. JOSEPH BURKE, SIG. ABELLA.
MR. THALBERG
will play "La Sommambula," "La Tarantella," "Home, sweet Home," and
For the First and Only Time,
(at the Evening Concerts,)
HUMMEL'S CELEBRATED SEPTETT,
for piano, flute, oboe, horn, viola, violoncello and contrabasso.

MADAME D'ANGRI
will sing Arias from "Saffo," "Il Barbiere di Scvilla," the "Brindisi," from "Lucrezia Borgia," and Andante and Waltz by Signor ABELLA.

MADAME JOHANNSEN
will sing "Grace," from Robert le Diable, Lied by Sponnholz, and "Tambour-Major" Abt.

MRS. E. L. DAVENPORT
will recite "The American Flag," by Drake.

MR. JOSEPH BURKE
will play an Air Varié, by Beriot.

Doors open at 7¼; to commence at 8 o'clock.
Reserved Seats $1 50 and $1; the sale of Seats commences on THURSDAY, Feb. 19, at 9 o'clock, at BREUSING'S, No. 701 Broadway, and VAN NORDEN & KING'S, No. 45 Wall-st.

ORDER OF THE SALE.

On Friday will be sold the $1 50 reserved seats only. On Saturday the $1 and remaining $1 50 reserved seats. All seats unsold during the day may be had in the evening at the door.

On TUESDAY next, Feb. 24, THALBERG'S Fourth Evening Concert.

THALBERG'S MATINEES.
THE FIRST SUBSCRIPTION MATINEE,
FRIDAY, 3 o'clock P. M.,
DODWORTH'S SALOON.

NOTICE—Doors open precisely at 1½ o'clock.
The general arrangement under the direction of Mr. BROWN, Sexton of Grace Church.

NEW SERIES OF MATINEES.

CARD.

The management have much pleasure in announcing that the attempt to introduce the "Matinée Musicale" has perfectly succeeded, every ticket for the first three Matinees having been sold. The pledge not to issue more than

FOUR HUNDRED TICKETS

has been strictly complied with, although the applications have greatly exceeded that number. To accommodate those who were necessarily disappointed in procuring subscriptions for these matinees,

A NEW SERIES OF TWO MATINEES

Has been determined upon, which will take place on THURSDAY, Feb. 26, and TUESDAY, March 3. The general arrangements will be similar, in every respect, with the *matinées* of the first series.

The price of subscription has been fixed at

THREE DOLLARS EACH

For the two *matinees*. The tickets will be ready on MONDAY, Feb. 23, at the Thalberg Ticket-Offices.

Full particulars will be given on Monday.

CONCERT OF THE ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY.
FRIDAY, Feb. 19, at NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Admission One Dollar.
Mr. THALBERG
will play "Lucrezia Borgia," Fantasias, "God Save the Queen," and "Norma," with
Mr. WILLIAM MASON.
Tickets for sale at the music stores and at the door.

THALBERG'S SCHOOL CONCERTS IN BROOKLYN.
The first of Mr. THALBERG'S gratuitous Concerts to the pupils of the Brooklyn and Williamsburg Public Schools will be given on THURSDAY, March 5, instead of Thursday, Feb. 26.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM.
THALBERG'S FIFTH CONCERT IN BROOKLYN,
FRIDAY, Feb. 27.
THE SALE OF SEATS
Will commence on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 25, at ROSE'S Bookstore, SANDFORD'S Music store, and VAN NORDEN & KING'S.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA.
REAPPEARANCE OF
MADAME CORA DE WILHORST.
MAURICE STRAKOSCH has the honor to announce that, encouraged by the great success of his first season, and stimulated by the patronage of the public, for which he returns his sincerest acknowledgments, he has determined to give another season of the ITALIAN OPERA, to continue during Twelve Nights, which will commence on
MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 23,
When, by general desire, Donizetti's Opera,
LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR,
Will be performed for the only time during the season.
LUCIA.....Madame CORA DE WILHORST
(Her first appearance since her recent severe indisposition.)
Edgar.....Sig. Tiberini | Ashton.....Sig. Morelli
Arthur.....Sig. Arnoldi | Raymond.....Sig. Barilli
Director and Conductor.....MAURICE STRAKOSCH.
Parquet, Dress Circle, First Tier.....$1
Secured Seats..50c. extra. | Amphitheatre.....25c.
Family Circle.....50c. | Private Boxes, from $6 to $20
Subscription for Twelve Nights, including reserved seat, $12.
The Box-Office is now open every day from 9 A. M. until 5 P. M.
Reserved Seats for MONDAY may be secured at the Academy of Music on Saturday, the 21st. All the usual Ticket Offices will be opened.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA.
Reappearance of
MADAME CORA DE WILHORST,
On MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 23.
The Box Office for securing seats is now open at the Academy of Music.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA.
—TO THE SEASON SUBSCRIBERS.—The Box office at the Academy of Music is now open for another Subscription Season of 12 nights. Subscription for First Tier, Balcony and Parquet, for 12 nights, including a choice of seats, $12.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
E. A. MARSHALL.....Lessee.
W. R. BLAKE.....Stage Manager.
THIS EVENING, (Friday,) Feb. 20, 1857,
Mr. FORREST
for the last time in the splendidly revived historical play
of
WILLIAM TELL.
The farce of
MR. AND MRS. P. WHITE.
Mr. FORREST'S performances will be continued Monday, Wednesday and Friday of next week.
TO-MORROW (Saturday) NIGHT,
THE BROTHERS PLACIDE
for the first time here in the
COMEDY OF ERRORS.
Grand Comedy Combination—Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday of next week.
MR. H. PLACIDE, MR. BLAKE, &c., &c.
Overture at 7 o'clock precisely.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE,
No. 624 BROADWAY, NEAR HOUSTON-ST.
Miss Laura Keene.....Sole Lessee and Directress.
Doors open at 6½. The performance will commence with the overture at 7 o'clock.
FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 20, 1857,
GREAT ATTRACTION.
Second night of Shakespeare's comedy of
MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.
With a powerful cast, in which
Messrs. Jordan, Burnett, Lingham, Smith, Johnston, Stoddart, Wemyss, Miss Laura Keene, Miss Clifton, Miss Manners, and others will appear.
To conclude with the
Amusing Dramatic Production of
FIRST NIGHT;
OR, THE LIFE OF AN ACTRESS.
Supported by Messrs. Wheatleigh, Burnett, Smith, Lingham, Misses Clifton, Alleyne, Jefferson and others.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.
FRIDAY—Two successes on the same night.
GREAT HIT OF THE NEW CAMILLE.
Mr. Burton as Camille; Mr. Brougham as The Author.
Miss Polly Marshall as Armand,
Mr. Mark Smith as the Governor of Coney Island.
The new comedy, in three acts, highly successful, of
THE FOUR PHANTOMS;
OR, THE LEGEND OF St. MARK.
Mrs. A. Plunkett as Lady Rush.
Mr. C. Fisher, Miss P. Marshall, Mr. M. Smith,
Mr. Moore.
Brougham and Burton as the Irishman and Cockney.
Also, the new Comic Ballet of
THE ECCENTRIC LOVERS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
FRIDAY, FEB. 20,
MISS MATILDA HERON
IN
CAMILLE.
To-morrow,
MEDEA.
Favorite petite comedies each night.
A new comedietta is in rehearsal
Seats secured three days in advance.

MECHANICS' HALL,
NO. 472 BROADWAY.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
FOURTH AND POSITIVELY LAST WEEK
of the original, well-known and only
CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS,
organized in 1842. The first and oldest established band in the world. Now under the management of
J. W. RAYNOR & E. H. PIERCE.
Houses crowded nightly to greet the old favorites. A decided triumph. An entire new bill for this the last six nights, of the Christy's at home, to commence at 7½. Tickets 25 cents. J. T. DONNELLY, Agent.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.
NEW HALL, No. 585 BROADWAY.
Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.
GREAT SUCCESS of the Grand Operatic Sketch, entitled
HONOR TO DR. KANE;
Or, "AFFAIRS IN THE ARCTIC REGIONS."
Which will be repeated all this week, with
NEGRO MINSTRELSY
Commences at 7½ o'clock. Tickets, 25 cents.
On FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 20, Benefit of R. CARROL.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—DRESS Circle 25 cents; 1st tier 12½ cents; Orchestra Chairs 50 cts.; Private Boxes $5. THIS EVENING, Feb. 20, the entertainments will commence with the play of
WILLIAM TELL.
To be followed by the favorite pantomime of
THE SCHOOL IN AN UPROAR.
After which, ORION, THE GOLD BEATER.
To conclude with the Irish comic drama of
PADDY THE PIPER.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 20, at 7 o'clock. The popular Dramatic Drama of THE WILLOW COPSE and the marvelous personage known as LE SERPENT DU DESERT, the Azi Cheriff, from Arabia. AFTER NOON, at 2—ROMANCE UNDER DIFFICULTIES, THE IRISH LION, and feats of LE SERPENT DU DESERT. The LIVING PHANTOM, AFRICAN SERPENTS, HAPPY FAMILY, &c. Admission 25 cents; children under 10, 12½ cents.

ARNHOLD, THE BEARDED BOY, OR THE Man in miniature, is now on exhibition at No 227 Broadway, opposite the Broadway Theatre. This wonderful boy is only three years old, weighs one hundred pounds, has a beard, whiskers and moustache, and nearly his whole body covered with hair. Admittance 12 cents.

AMUSEMENTS.

ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK.—A Grand Concert, in aid of the CHARITABLE FUND of this Society, will be given at NIBLO'S on FRIDAY, Feb. 20, on which occasion the following distinguished Artists will appear:

Mr. THALBERG, Mlle. PARODI,
Signor TIBERINI, Mlle. A. PATTI STRAKOSCH,
Signor MORELLI, MAURICE STRAKOSCH,
M. PYUL JULIEN, Mr. WILLIAM MASON,
THE HARMONIC SOCIETY, Mr. G. F. BRISTOW,
with DODWORTH'S BAND.

PROGRAMME OF PERFORMANCE.

FIRST PART.

National Overture.....Dodworth's Band

SELECTIONS FROM THE "MESSIAH"

1. Chorus—"And the Glory of the Lord."....Handel
Harmonic Society.
2. Solo—"Come unto Him."....Handel
Miss Anderson.
3. Chorus—"For Unto Us a Child is Born."....Handel
Harmonic Society.
4. Solo—"The Trumpet shall Sound."
Mr. Wooster.
5. Chorus—"Worthy is the Lamb."
Harmonic Society.
6. Solo—"I Know that my Redeemer Liveth."
Mlle. Theresa Parodi.
7. Chorus—"Hallelujah."
Harmonic Society.

Conductor.....Mr. Geo. F. Bristow

SECOND PART.

1. National Anthem—"God Save the Queen.
Mlle. Theresa Parodi, Madame A. Patti strakosch, Signor Morelli, Chorus and Orchestra.
2. Fantasia—"Lucrezia Borgia."....Thalberg
Mr. Thalberg.
3. Duet—"Traviata."....Verdi
Mlle. Theresa Parodi and Signor Tiberini.
4. Fantasia—"The English."....Thalberg
Mr. Thalberg.
5. Romanza—"Amor Pusesse."....Donizetti
Signor Morelli.
6. Ballad—"Within a Mile of Edinborotown."
Madame A. Patti Strakosch.
7. Fantasia—"Norma."....Thalberg
On two Pianos. S. Thalberg and Wm. Mason.
8. Romanza—"E Morta."....Donizetti
Signor Tiberini.
9. Fantasia—"La Favorita."....Allard
Mons. Paul Julien.
10. Finale—"Tiger Quickstep."....Dodworth
Dodworth's Band.

Conductor.....Maurice Strakosch

Tickets, One Dollar each, may be had of the Concert Committee of the Society; at the *Albion* Office, No. 18 Beekman-st.; VAN NORDEN & KING'S, No. 45 Wall-st.; and at the Music stores of HALL & SONS, and BREUSING. Private boxes, $5 each extra.

Doors open at 6¾, and Concert commence at 7¾ o'clock.

CONCERT COMMITTEE.

C. B. ELLIMAN, Chairman.	E. M. NEWBOULD,
JOSEPH FOWLES,	THOMAS DIXON,
JNO. C. BEALES, M. D.,	W. D. CUTHBERTSON,
ROBERT BAGE,	WILLIAM YOUNG,
HENRY OWEN,	HENRY DYER,
J. T. WALKER,	ROBERT WALLIS,
EDWD. F. WARD, Secretary and Treasurer.	J. C. WELLS,
WILLIAM M. SMITH,	M. B. BERNETT,
CHARLES VINTON,	J. LEATHCRAFT,
	ARTHUR KENDALL,
	A. H. GIBBES.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM.—CONCERT IN aid of the Building Fund of St. Peter's Episcopa Church, MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 23, 1857. The following eminent artists will appear on this occasion; viz: Mrs. EMMA BOSTWICK, Mr. GOLDBECK, and Mr. APTOMMAS. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Concert to commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets 50 cents, to be had at WM. W. ROSE'S Book Store, No. 142 Atlantic-st.; WM. H. BABCOCK'S Book Store, No. 241 Fulton-st., or at the door on the evening of the Concert.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THE CRYSTAL PALace is still open to the Public, and contains many things curious and wonderful. The statuary alone is worth the price of admission.

THE PALMER MARBLES.—STATUE OF Indian Girl and eleven other pieces of Sculpture, at No. 548 Broadway. Open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admittance 25 cents.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, NO. 497 BROADway.—The best collection of Paintings in this country. It contains 750 Paintings. Open day and evening. Admittance 25 cents.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES
No. 806 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
No. 127 MONTAGUE-PLACE, BROOKLYN.
New-York classes on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS. Brooklyn classes on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 3 and 4 P. M. for ladies and children, at 8 P. M. for gentlemen. Ladies' private classes at 2 P. M. Pupils can commence at any time during the season.
Practicing assemblies for ladies and gentlemen EVERY MONDAY EVENING in Brooklyn, and every SATURDAY EVENING in New-York. Former pupils can subscribe for the assemblies alone.

BALLS.

GRAND BALL—ON SATURDAY EVENING, Feb 21, at Mlle. CAROLINE VEZIEN'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 21 Howard-st.; the ball will open at 8 o'clock and close at 12. Tickets 50 cents. The above Academy is open every day for the instruction of ladies and gentlemen, at 3 o'clock P. M. and 7 o'clock in the evening, for practice.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

THIRTEEN VESSELS FOR SALE—Viz: sloops Emeralde, Julia, Columbus, Pennsylvania, Emigrant, Mary A. Smith, Pierre Van Cortland, Amble and Exertion; schr. Richard Morrell; also scow-sloops Julia, Grampus and Erie. The above vessels are all of light draft of water, and vary in price from six hundred to three thousand five hundred dollars. For particulars, inquire of JOHN C. BAXTER & SON,
Shipchandlers, No. 308 West-st., above Spring.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH A CAPITAL OF $10,000 in a manufacturing business, whose sales have increased to render it necessary to have larger accommodations and increased capital. The business has been long established and is paying well. Address, with real name, WILKINSON, *Times* office.

$5,000 TO $10,000.—PARTNER WANTED To engage in an established business which will pay $20,000 per annum net profit. A person somewhat acquainted with agriculture preferred. Full explanation given upon an interview or by letter. References exchanged. Address J. J. MURRAY, *Times* office, N. Y.

$10,000 TO $20,000.—TO BREWERS AND DISTILLERS.—The advertiser will invest the above amount in some good, safe, and well-established business. Address C. B. WELCH, care Box No. 3,726 Post-Office, stating when and where an interview may be had.

$3,000 TO $5,000.—A THOROUGH BUSIness man, capable of taking charge of a business enterprise, having $3,000 to $5,000 to invest, can hear of an opportunity to make a safe and profitable arrangement by calling at No. 23 Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway.

$2,000.—THE ADVERTISER WISHES to connect himself with a wholesale grocery or provision house, where not more than the above sum would be required. Can give the most satisfactory references. Address H. M., this office.

STEAM BOILER FOR SALE CHEAP—Twenty feet long, 4 feet diameter, with 2 flues 14 inches in diameter, dome 30 inches by 3 feet high, made of best Pennsylvania iron, used but a short time, and is about as good as new. Apply to G. B. HARTSON, No. 74 Wall-st.

STEAMBOAT FOR SALE—THE STEAMboat ISLAND CITY, connecting with the Flushing Railroad, with or without all the privileges and lease of Fulton Market Wharf. Apply to A. C. UNDERHILL, at office of E. Hanford, architect, No. 5 Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.—THE OWNER OF AN INVENtion (which reduces the price of a leading article two-thirds) would dispose of an interest in order to commence operations in this City. An opportunity like this is not seen often. Capital is necessary. Address Box No. 4,534 New-York Post-Office.

CITY EXPRESS FOR SALE.—PARTIES desirous of engaging in the City Express, may purchase an old established business, by acquiring at No. 104 West 33d-st., before 10 o'clock A. M.

CROCKERY.—FOR SALE, THE LARGE AND complete stock of crockery at No. 31 Vesey-st., in lots to suit, at cost. Also the lease, fixtures, and good will, for sale.

COAL FREIGHTS.—WANTED, SEVERAL small vessels to carry coal from New-York to Providence, Nantucket and New-Haven. Apply to DELAWARE & HUDSON CANAL CO., No. 29 William-st.

TO LET—A LUMBER YARD AT SING SING. An old stand for business, with a good dock at ached. Inquire of the subscriber on the premises.
SAMUEL S. SMITH.

STEAM POWER.

TO RENT—No. 133 MERCER-ST. ROOMS WITH and without steam-power; No. 95 Broadway, club rooms, drill rooms, &c.; No. 184 Grosby-st., dwelling-house; No. 630 Broadway, dwelling house; No. 438 Broome-st., near Broadway, large basement store; Staten Island, cottage and grounds. Apply to
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, No. 561 Broadway

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of 24th and 25th sts., East River. These Works, erected expressly for mechanical purposes, are peculiarly adapted for either heavy or light machinery; the engines are of 1,000 horse power, and the whole establishment is fitted up in a manner unsurpassed in this country. For terms, apply at the Office on the premises.

STEADY POWER—IN THE DEPOT BUILDing corner of Elm and Franklin sts., one square from Broadway. Croton water, gas, water-closets and every convenience. Inquire of T. BENNETT, on the premises. Heated by steam-pipes.

STEADY POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS—Near Broadway, at low rates. Also, a store on Canal-st., running through to Walker-st., by
JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

STEADY STEAM POWER TO LET.—Large and small rooms, well lighted, at No. 499 Water-st., between Pike and Rutgers sts.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 16, 1857.
NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT all persons who require to be VACCINATED will be attended to promptly, without charge, by application at either of the Dispensaries, where Physicians are constantly in attendance; and it is recommended that all who have not been Vaccinated, should avail themselves immediately of the opportunity thus offered.
The New York Dispensary is located at the corner of Centre and White sts.
The Eastern Dispensary, in Ludlow-st., in the rear of Essex Market.
The Northern Dispensary is located corner of Waverley-place and Christopher-st.
The Demilt Dispensary is located at No. 371 2d-av.
The Northwestern Dispensary is located at 311 8th-av.
FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

THE FOLLOWING FIRST-CLASS HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE:

TWENTY-THIRD-STREET—2 houses on South side of 23d-st., near 5th-av. Brown stone.

TENTH-STREET—House North side of 10th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

SECOND-AVENUE—3 houses between 12th and 13th sts., East side. Brown stone.

NINETEENTH-STREET—House on South side of 19th-st., near 2d-av.

THIRTY-SIXTH-STREET—2 houses on North side of 36th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs. Brown stone, 4 stories high.

FORTY-THIRD-STREET—House on 43d-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. Brown stone.

THIRTY-FIFTH-STREET—House on North side of 35th-st., 80 feet East of 4th-av.

THIRTY-SIXTH-STREET—12 houses on 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

THIRD-STREET—House South side 3d-st., near Bowery.

FIFTEENTH-STREET—5 lots South side 15th-st., near Stuyvesant-square.

FOURTEENTH-STREET—7 lots North side of 14th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

EIGHTH-STREET—1 lot North side of St. Mark's-place, near 2d-av.

SECOND-AVENUE—1 lot West side of 2d-av., near 10th-st.

TWENTIETH-STREET—10 lots North side of 20th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

Apply at No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST CLASS THREE-story and basement brick houses, corner of South 5th and 6th sts., Williamsburgh, fitted up with all the modern improvements, complete in every respect. The corner house has attached to it an excellent coach-house, suitable for a physician or any person keeping horses. Also, a three-story and basement brick house, No. 119 South 4th-st., and a colonnade house in 1st st., one block from Peck-slip ferry, both in perfect order; all the houses less than five minutes' walk from all the ferries. Also, twenty lots on South 5th st.; and money loaned to any person desirous of building first-class houses. The above property will be sold cheap, and on very easy terms. Inquire of
J. V. MESHROLE,
Basement Williamsburg City Bank.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, SITUated at North Orange, New-Jersey, within five minutes walk of Morris and Essex Railroad Depot. This property consists of two acres of ground, with a handsome new double house on it. To any person doing business in the city who wishes to reside in the country, this is a rare chance. Price $10,000; a large portion of the money can remain on bond and mortgage. For further particulars inquire of JOHN M. BRUCE, Jr., No. 6 Jauncey-court, Wall-st.

FOR SALE AT NEWTOWN, LONG ISLAND—Cottage house, barn, wagon house, and well of water by the door, and 8 lots of ground with all kinds of fruit on it, within three minutes' walk of the railroad depôt, and stage line every 60 minutes for the ferry; four churches, good schools and stores; about 100 yards west of the plankroad on the Astoria road. One half of the money may remain on the place for three years at 6 per cent. Inquire of JAMES BAILEY, No. 337 3d-st., New-York.

FOR SALE AT EYE-NECK—A COUNTRY residence, with outbuildings, &c. The grounds contain from three to four acres; are handsomely laid out and well stocked with all kinds of fruit trees and ornamental shrubbery. It is near Long Island Sound, and ten minutes' walk of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad. Apply to T. S. SHEPHERD, Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BASEMENT and sub-cellar brick house and lot No. 63 South 9th-st., Williamsburg. The house is modern finish, and replete with every convenience, gas, &c., a few minutes' walk from Peck-slip and Division-av. ferries; desirable neighborhood. Terms easy. Apply on the premises, or to HEMMENWAY & BEVERIDGE, Wall-st. Ferry, New-York.

FOR SALE LOW—THE VERY CONVENIENT 2-story and basement house No. 329 West 24th-st., immediately in the rear of London Terrace; court yard in front; gas throughout, water, &c., suitable for a small family, and would be sold at a low price, making the rent equivalent to about $325. For card of admission, apply to MILLER & MORRIS, marble building No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE PROPERTY SITuate on the southeast corner of 4th-av. and 126th-st., consisting of two lots in fee occupied by two brick houses, and two lease lots on which are sheds and stabling, a fit appendage to a public house. Part of the money may remain on mortgage; terms reasonable. Apply to R. W. LOOKE, No. 59 Whitehall-st.

FOR SALE—TWENTY-SECOND-STREET—AN excellent full-sized house, three stories high, and containing all the modern improvements, situated in an unexceptionable neighborhood on 22d-st., near 8th-av.; will be sold at a moderate price, the owner being about to leave the City. Price $12,000. Terms accommodating. For further particulars, apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO.

FOR SALE—NO. 55 WEST WASHINGTON-place. Lot runs through to 4th st.; stable on 4th-st.; two-story basement and attic; gas, baths, water-closets and everything complete. To be seen on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from 10 till 3 o'clock, or inquire at No. 20 Dey st., of CHAS. PARKER. Lowest price $8,000; $5,000 can remain on mortgage, if wanted.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEment brick house and lot, No. 607 Houston-st.; (size of lot 20x95 feet); has all the modern improvements, viz.: hot and cold water baths, water closets, wash basins and tube, range, gas, &c.; recently painted, and in good order. For terms, apply to HENRY DEMAREST, No. 607 Broadway.

FOR SALE, OR TO LET—WITH EXPENSIVE furniture, the first-class English-basement dwelling-house, with freestone front of 20 feet 6 inches—lot, 70 feet deep—situated No. 104 East 21st-st., having the privilege of Gramercy Park. Inquire of
N. WM. STUYVESANT, Jr., No. 56 William-st.

FOR SALE.—A BARGAIN.—THE THREE-story brick house, and lot, known as No. 106 Wooster-st., between Spring and Prince sts. Also, houses and lots for sale or exchange in all parts of the City. Apply to E. LAWRENC

AUCTION SALES.

WILLIAM H. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE, BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT, OF VALUABLE IMPROVED PROPERTY ON CANAL, CHRISTIE, STANTON, WOOSTER, GREENE, BAYARD, ESSEX, BROOME, MULBERRY AND PARK STREETS, BELONGING TO THE ESTATE OF ELIJAH VALENTINE DECEASED.—WM. H. FRANKLIN & SON will sell, at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 26, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the following valuable improved property:

CANAL AND CHRISTIE STREETS—The five-story brick house and lot of ground on the northwest corner of Canal and Christie sts., and known as Nos. 125 and 127 Canal-st.

STANTON AND CHRISTIE STREETS—The two-story and attic brick house and lot of ground on the northeast corner of Stanton and Christie sts., and known as No. 28 Stanton-st.

WOOSTER-STREET—Three lots of ground with the improvements thereon on the east side of Wooster-st., near Bleecker-st., and known as Nos. 202, 204 and 206 Wooster-st.

GREENE-STREET—Three lots in the rear of the last described on Greene-st.

BAYARD-STREET—Three two-story and attic brick houses and lots Nos. 80, 82 and 84 Bayard, near Mott-st.

ESSEX-STREET—The three-story brick house and lot of ground No. 71 Essex, near Broome-st.

BROOME-STREET—The valuable lot of ground with the improvements thereon on the southwest corner of Broome and Essex sts.

ALSO—Two lots with the buildings thereon adjoining the above on Broome-st.

MULBERRY-STREET—The two story and attic frame house and lot of ground on the southwest corner of Mulberry and Park sts., known as No 39 Mulberry-st.

ALSO—The three-story brick house and lot on the northwest corner of Mulberry and Park sts., and known as No. 31 Mulberry-st.

ALSO—The brick houses and lots of ground adjoining the last described, and known as Nos. 33, 35 and 37 Mulberry-st.

PARK-STREET—The houses and lots on the south side of Park-st., near Mulberry-st., known as Nos. 85, 87, 89, 93 and 95 Park-st.

Terms at sale.

Lithographic book maps, describing the above property, may be obtained at the office of the auctioneers, No. 5 Broad-st. STEPHEN H. THAYER, Referee.
No. 150 Nassau-st.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

ATTRACTIVE SALE OF FASHIONABLE furniture at the residence No. 159 21st-st., a few doors West of 6th-av. R. W. WESTCOTT will sell by catalogue THIS DAY (Friday), at 10½ o'clock all the elegant furniture and house furnishing articles contained in the above dwelling, to which he will invite the special attention of all in want of superior furniture. The sale will be positive rain or shine, and deposits required of every purchaser, as the goods must be removed immediately from the premises. The sale will commence in the dining room with a splendid variety of rich China, solid silver, cut glass, extension dining and tea tables, dining chairs, buffet with marble top, carpets, cutlery, enamelled kitchen utensils, chandelier, &c.

PARLORS—Splendid rosewood piano-forte richly inlaid, with round corners, used but two months; double suit rosewood parlor furniture, two sofas, two arm chairs, six parlor chairs, made by Roech, with slip covers; one elegant suit in brocatel, with covers; three superb carved rosewood etageres, velvet carpets, rosewood reclining lounges and chairs, reception chairs in moquet, rosewood centre and pier tables with marble tops, lady's French secretary, 2 magnificent pier mirrors with bases, 2 mantel do., brocade and lace curtains, French painted shades, rich China vases, jewel boxes, card receivers, bronzes, &c., with a fine collection of oil-paintings, elegant rosewood secretary, book-case, fine English six-light chandeliers, &c.

CHAMBER AND LIBRARY—Elegant rosewood bedsteads, dressing bureaus, full marble-top washstands, China toilet sets, velvet carpets, rosewood sofas, lounges, tête-a-têtes, 20 large hair mattresses and beds, clocks, oval and plain mirrors, ottomans, rosewood and mahogany chairs, rockers, Voltaire chairs, &c., with a large variety of rosewood, mahogany and oak furniture, not mentioned in this advertisement, the sale of which will be strictly without reserve. No postponement.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY, ON BROADWAY, COURTLAND ALLEY, CANAL, WALKER, CENTRE, BOND, AMITY AND GREAT JONES STS., OF THE LATE DAVID JAY YEATES, JR.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell, at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 26, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchant's Exchange, the following valuable property of the Ranyer and Jay Estates:

4 lots on BROADWAY, running through to Courtlandt-alley, 98x175 feet.

7 Lots on CANAL-ST., between Broadway and Centre st.

9 Lots on WALKER-ST., between Broadway and Centre st.

2 Lots on CENTRE-ST., between White & Walker sts.

2 Lots on AMITY-ST.

House and lot No. 20 BOND-ST. Also, one lot on GREAT JONES-ST., near of above.

Two-thirds of the purchase money can remain on mortgage, at the option of the purchaser, for five years.

Maps and full particulars at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 14 Pine-st.

WM. H. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE STORE PROPERTY ON FRONT STREET, NEW-YORK; ALSO VACANT LOTS ON PROSPECT STREET, CITY OF BROOKLYN.—WM. H. FRANKLIN & SON will sell at Auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 24, 1857, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants' Exchange, New York, the following desirable improved property:

FRONT-STREET, New-York.—The four-story fire-proof store and lot of ground known as No. 241 Front-st., near Peck Slip. Lot 22 feet 9 inches front, 21 feet 6 inches rear, 69 feet 2 inches on one side, and 69 feet 4 inches on the other. Also on

PROSPECT-STREET, BROOKLYN.—The vacant lot of ground on the Southeast corner of Prospect and Charles sts., 25 by 100 feet 3 inches.

ALSO—4 Lots on Prospect-st. adjoining the above, each 25 by 100 feet 3 inches.

Terms at sale. Maps may be obtained at the office of the auctioneers, No. 5 Broad-st., New-York.
JOHN L. BUCKLEY, Executor.

HENRY T. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, at No. 121 8th-st., THIS DAY, Feb. 20, at 10½ o'clock, consisting, in part, of one splendid rosewood piano-forte, rosewood parlor suites, covered in satin brocatel, rosewood centre and side tables, with Egyptian marble tops; richly-carved side and corner etageres, with mirror doors and backs; elegant bronze and ormolu clocks; Italian and French China vases, French pier and oval mirrors, mahogany sofas, sofa-beds, couch-beds, Turkish chairs, large and small rockers, carved mahogany rosewood bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, bedding, Brussels and ingrain carpets; also, a large assortment of dining-room furniture, extension table, China and glass ware, cutlery &c., &c. The whole to be sold without reserve, rain or shine. Persons will please take notice that the goods must be removed immediately, as the house is let from the 21st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, LOT AND STABLE FOR SALE.—A. J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell at the Merchants' Exchange, on Feb. 27, instant, at 12 o'clock, at noon, the first-class house and stable No. 155 Lexington-av., northeast corner 31st-st; lot is 20x85.5; house is 20x50, four stories; first story brown stone front; has modern improvements; inside walls and woodwork are beautifully frescoed and painted, grained in black walnut. The house and stable were built by owner for his own use; has accomodations for four horses, two carriages, room for coachman, hay loft, manure and grain bins, and every improvement. The premises are well calculated for a gentleman keeping a carriage, or a physician. Terms easy. Sale peremptory, as owner has bought in the country and does not wish to rent.

T. C. HOUGHTON, Auctioneer.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, TO-MORROW, (Saturday,) at 10½ o'clock, at house No. 39 Leroy, between Bleecker and Bedford sts.—T. C. HOUGHTON will sell, at auction, the entire furniture of a family relinquishing housekeeping, consisting in part of superior mahogany parlor furniture, in hair cloth, sofas, tete-a-têtes, arm chairs, rockers, marble-top, centre, side and sofa tables, gilt frame mirrors, oil-paintings, mantel ornaments, 62 yards of Wright's Patent Ingrain tapestry carpeting, hall oil-cloth, stair carpets, hall stand, extension dining table, card tables, crockery, glass, China ware, 8-day clock, enamelled cottage set, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, mattresses, beds, bedding, kitchen furniture, cooking stove, &c.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE BY virtue of a Mortgage.—F. COLTON will sell, THIS DAY, (Friday,) Feb. 20, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 39 Beekman-st., a very large assortment of genteel household furniture, consisting, in part, of several velvet tapestry, Brussels and other carpets, very rich lace and damask curtains, brocatel do., gilt cornices, French plate and oval mirrors, rich rosewood furniture, mahogany do., oak and walnut dining and extension tables, sofas, tete-a-tete, 300 curl maple and oak chairs, 100 cottage bedsteads, oilcloths, beds and hair mattresses, three cottage suits, basement and bedroom furniture, &c. N. B.—Sale will be peremptory.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON FOURTEENTH AND FIFTEENTH STREETS, AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell, at auction, on TUESDAY Feb. 24, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the following described real estate viz:

FOURTEENTH-STREET—2 Lots on the northerly side of 14th st., commencing 170 feet 4 inches east of Avenue A.

Also, 4 Lots commencing 100 feet east of the last described lots.

FIFTEENTH-STREET—3 Lots on the southerly side of 15th street, commencing 230 feet west of Avenue B.

For further particulars and maps, apply at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 38 Wall-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

DESIRABLE BOWERY PROPERTY AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 26, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants' Exchange, the valuable lot of land with the house thereon, covering the whole lot, No. 361 Bowery, on the southeast corner of 4th-st. Also, the lot adjoining and known as No. 359 Bowery, with the 3-story brick front house thereon. A part of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. For maps and further particulars apply to the Auctioneers, No. 38 Wall-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & CO.—ON FRIDAY, Feb. 20, at 11 o'clock, in our gallery, No. 23 Nassau-st.—Superb collection of oil-paintings, known as the Niagara Gallery, consisting of over 100 costly oil-paintings, representing views of Niagara, American Scenery, Scenes in Scandinavia, Europe, &c., all of the highest order of art. Connoisseurs are particularly invited to examine this magnificent collection. Catalogues can now be obtained at the store.

TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer.

40,000 CIGARS—SELECTED WITH CARE for retail trade, and now sold on account of change of business, by TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer, at No. 79 Nassau-st., THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Espanola, Operas, Figaros, Londres, Rio Hondo, La Rosa, Rachel, Flora Cuba, Wig-Wag, Union Jack, La Confienza, Teressita, Upman, Pachays, &c. Without reserve. Three chests of Young Hyson Tea, warranted perfect, and equal to 75-cent.

TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer.

TO GROCERIES.—FOUR CHESTS IN ORIGINAL cases of Young Hyson (said to be a superior article) sold at No. 79 Nassau-st., THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock; good chance to test quality. Also Old Tom Gin, Cognac Brandy, cigars. Also second-hand and new furniture for entire furnishing. Also gold jewelry, silver plated ware, shirt bosoms, collars, rifles. Extra collection of goods in every day demand will be sold.

AUCTION SALES.

PEED & COLE, Auctioneers.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF FIVE HOUSES AND lots on Ryerson-st., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, on TUESDAY, Feb. 24, 1857, at 12 o'clock M., at the salesroom of PEED & COLE, No. 348 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Also, house and lot No. 174 Nassau-st., Brooklyn. A large proportion of the money can remain on bond and mortgage. By order of JOHN R. SEARS, assignee of KITCHEN & BODINE.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE.—By E. B. FRANKLIN & CO., at salesroom No. 85 Nassau-st., THIS (Friday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, peremptory sale of large and general assortment of first-class cabinet furniture, clocks, oil-paintings, mirrors, China and glass ware, fancy goods, &c. Sale positive.

JOHN BOYD, Auctioneer.

JOHN BOYD WILL SELL THIS DAY AT 10½ o'clock, at the large five-story house, corner of Broome and Elm sts., all the furniture uncalled for from the sale of Tuesday last. Sale positive, as the owner has to leave the house.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1857.

THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY WITH the Charter of the Company, submit the following Statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1856:

Premiums received on Marine Risks, from Jan. 1, 1856, to 31st Dec., 1856	$3,941,836 96
Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st January, 1856	1,255,085 95
Total amount of Marine Premiums	5,196,972 91
No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks, nor upon Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.	
Premiums Marked Off from 1st January, 1856, to 31st December, 1856	$3,758,583 69
Losses pd. dur'g the same period	$2,989,381 56
Return of prem's and expenses	455,418 89
	$3,444,700 45

The Company have the following Assets, viz.:

New-York City Bank Stocks, State Stocks, and Loans on State and other Stocks, drawing interest	$1,046,397 50
Bonds and Mortgages, and Real Estate	250,900 00
Dividends on Stocks, interest on Bonds and Mortgages and other Loans, sundry notes, reinsurance and other claims due the Company, estimated at	97,719 77
Premium Notes and Bills receivable	2,300,049 14
Cash in Bank	56,241 65
Total amount of Assets	$3,650,599 06

The Board of Trustees have resolved to pay an interest of six per cent. on the outstanding certificates of profits to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday the 3d day of February next.

The Trustees, after reserving one million one hundred and fifty thousand dollars of profits, have further resolved that the outstanding certificates of the Company, of the issue of 1854, be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 3d day of February next, from which all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and cancelled.

The Board have also declared a dividend of ten per cent. on the net earned premiums of the Company, for the year ending 31st December, 1856, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 3d day of February next.

The profits of the Company, ascertained from the 1st of July, 1842, to the 1st day of January, 1856, for which certificates were issued, amount to | $6,293,270
Additional profits from 1st of January, 1856, to 1st of January, 1857 | 339,760
Total profits for 14½ years | $6,633,030

The certificates of 1844, 1845, 1846, 1847, 1848, 1849, 1850, 1851, 1852, 1853 and sixty per cent. of 1854, have been redeemed by cash | 5,243,370

Net earnings remaining with the Company on the 1st of January, 1857 | $1,384,660

By order of the Board,
W. TOWNSEND JONES, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

John D. Jones,	Caleb Barstow,	Charles Dennis,
Thomas Tileston,	A. P. Pillot,	Dennis Perkins,
Henry Coit,	L. S. Suarez,	Jas. Gaillard, Jr.,
W. C. Pickersgill,	Leroy M. Wiley,	Mort. Livingston,
Aug. Averill,	Daniel S. Miller,	William Wood,
Lewis Curtis,	S. T. Nicoll,	J. Henry Burgy,
Wm. S. Wetmore,	Joshua J. Henry,	Cornell's Grinnell,
Chas. H. Russell,	Theo. W. Ruloy,	Henry G. Brewer,
Lowell Holbrook,	David Lane,	Watts Sherman,
Robt. C. Goodhue,	James Bryce,	Edward R. Bell,
P. A. Hargous,	Wm. Sturgis, Jr.,	E. E. Morgan,
Meyer Gans,	Henry K. Bogert,	B. J. Howland,
Edw. H. Gillilan,	A. A. Low,	Benj. Babcock,
Ramsay Crooks,	William J. Dodge,	F. F. Westray,

JOHN D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President.
W. H. H. MOORE, Second Vice-President.

FOURTEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK—For the year ending Jan. 31, 1857.

RECEIPTS.

For Premiums and Policy Fees	$808,191 98
For Interest on Investments	230,170 59
For Annuities	6,962 60
Total	$1,045,325 17

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid Claims by Death	$270,188 81	
Paid Additions to same, being Profits	18,737 40	
Paid Surrendered Policies and Dividends	39,595 58	
Paid Reduction of Premiums	1,929 04	
Paid Annuities	2,564 69	
Paid Commissions to Agents	32,563 46	
Paid Expenses, including Rent, Taxes, Salaries, Postages, Exchanges, Medical Examinations, Printing, Stationery, &c.	66,919 21	
		$434,485 23
Net increase of Assets during the year		$610,749 94
Net Assets Jan. 31, 1856		3,178,034 38
Total net Assets Jan. 31, 1857		$3,788,784 32

ASSETS.

Cash on hand and in Bank	95,320 26
Invested on Bond and Mortgage	3,639,795 40
Deposited for Taxes, Fire Insurance, &c.	6,121 08
Due by Agents	47,547 48
Total	$3,788,784 32
Number of Policies issued during the year	2,041
Number of Policies in force Feb. 1, 1857	9,794

I have examined the above Statement, and believe it to be correct, SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Fred. S. Winston,	Richard Patrick,	Alfred Edwards,
Millard Fillmore,	Joseph Blunt,	Lucius Robinson,
David Hoadley,	Nathan'l Hayden,	Sam'l D. Babcock,
Wm. V. Brady,	Jonathan Miller,	Wm. B. Dodge,
Henry A. Smythe,	Abra'm Bininger,	Chas. J. Stedman,
Robert H. McCurdy,	John Wadsworth,	Cephas H. Norton,
John T. L. Pruyn,	Jno. P. Yelverton,	John P. Treadwell,
William Betts,	Wm. J. Bunker,	Ezra Wheeler,
I. Green Pearson,	Sam'l L. Cornell,	Wm. H. Popham,
William Moore,	Sam'l E. Sproulls,	Lycurgus Edgerton,
John H. Swift,	John M. Stuart,	W. Smith Brown,
Geo. S. Coe,	Hamlin Blake,	George R. Clark.

FRED'K S. WINSTON, President.
ISAAC ABRATT, Secretary.
SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.
MINTURN POST, M. D., Medical Examiner.
Office, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE MUTUAL Benefit Life Insurance Co., JANUARY 1, 1857. Office, No. 161 Market-st., Newark, Agency, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

Balance per statement, Jan. 1, 1856	$2,330,005 47
Premiums rec'd during the year	$507,049 37
Interest received during the year	138,316 90
Total receipts for 1856	$645,366 27
Paid losses unpaid Jan. 1, 1856, 50,760 00	
Paid losses by death during the year	$118,548 76 $169,348 76
Paid canceled policies	23,238 86
Paid salaries, taxes, postage, exchange, &c.	23,393 78
Paid commissions to agents	36,827 75
Paid physicians' fees	2,750 50 $248,544 65 $ 396,831 62
Balance	$2,626,827 06
Paid dividends during the year	142,314 91
Net balance, Jan. 1, 1857	$2,484,512 18
Amount unpaid, not due, and awaiting proofs of death	53,000 00

ASSETS.

Cash on hand	$ 52,941 77
Newark City 7 per cent. bonds	22,000 00
Albany City (N. Y.) 6 per cent. bonds	25,000 00
Troy City (N. Y.) 6 per cent. bonds	25,000 00
Brooklyn City (N. Y.) 6 per cent. bonds	50,000 00
Annuity bond of the State of Massachusetts	800 00
Bonds and mortgages on real estate worth double the amount	1,338,199 53
Real estate	33,109 01
Premium notes, drawing 6 per cent. interest	923,278 82
Loans on scrip	6,471 63
Premiums, notes and cash in course of transmission	17,731 48
	$2,484,512 18
Net accumulation, Jan. 1, 1857	$2,484,512 18
Total amount of dividends paid to date	857,807 57
Total amount of claims by death paid to date	1,506,234 60 $1,848,554 35

The Directors have declared a dividend of Thirty-five per cent. on premiums paid in 1856, and have ordered the payment of the eighth dividend, declared Jan. 1, 1855, to be paid as the premiums become due in 1857.

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS.

ROB'T L. PATTERSON,	EDWARD A. STRONG,
CHAS. S. MACKNET,	JOHN R. WEEKS,
LEWIS C. GROVER,	ANDREW S. SNELLING,
JOSIAH O. LOW,	RANDALL H. GREENE,
HENRY McFARLAN,	JOEL W. CONDIT,
I. H. FROTHINGHAM,	NEHEMIAH PERRY.

ROBERT L. PATTERSON, President.
JOEL W. CONDIT, Vice-President.
BENJAMIN C. MILLER, Secretary.
JOS. L. & J. P. LORD, Agents, New-York.
JOS. P. BRADLEY, Mathematician.
LEWIS C. GROVER, Attorney and Counsel.
JAMES STEWART, M. D., Medical Adviser, New-York.
JOSEPH B. JACKSON, M. D., Medical Adviser, Newark.

MILWAUKEE CITY BONDS.—PERSONS holding Milwaukee City 10 per cent. Bonds, maturing the 31st day of March, 1857, can have the privilege of exchanging them, if they wish, on fair and equitable terms, for Milwaukee City 7 per cent. Bonds, payable 20 years from Feb. 1, 1857, with semi-annual interest, (issued under an ordinance establishing a Sinking Fund, &c.,) by applying at the office of Messrs. MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 23 William-st., at any time before the 1st day of March next.

J. B. CROSS, Mayor of the City of Milwaukee.
MAYOR'S OFFICE, MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 1, 1857.

FINANCIAL.

TWELFTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Amount of assets Jan. 1, 1856		$1,059,999 65
Amount of premiums received during the year ending Jan. 1, 1857	$248,863 91	
Amount of interest received and accrued during the year ending Jan. 1, 1857	59,299 96	
Amount of endowment received same time	69 40	408,233 27
Total		$1,467,231 92

DISBURSEMENTS.

Amount paid for losses by death	$176,558 29
Amount paid interest on dividends, reinsurances, &c.	16,863 37
Amount paid for taxes	2,791 43
Amount paid salaries, fees to Physicians, Trustees, &c.	13,632 97
Amount paid printing, stationery, office rent and expenses, law expenses, &c.	5,104 53
Amount paid for commissions, medical examinations, postages, advertising, exchanges, &c.	33,389 06
Amount of canceled notes and return premiums on canceled policies	25,276 72 275,696 33
Total	$1,191,845 59

ASSETS.

Cash on hand	$33,085 39
Invested in New-York State securities	148,883 04
Bonds and mortgages	497,564 28
Quarterly and semi-annual premiums due subsequent to Jan. 1, 1857	12,979 95
Interest accrued up to Jan. 1, 1857	24,033 63
Notes received for 40 per cent. of premiums on life policies bearing interest	450,413 35
Premiums on policies in hands of Agents	22,886 95
Total	$1,191,845 59

The trustees have declared a scrip dividend of 20 per cent. on all Life Policies which have been in force 12 months prior to Jan 1, 1857, and 6 per cent. interest in cash upon all previous dividends, payable on and after the first Monday of March next to those holding certificates, and to be allowed in settlement of the next premium, where parties have given premium notes.

TRUSTEES.

Morris Franklin,	Alf. Freeman, M.D.,	John M. Nixon,
John S. Ilsuing,	Henry I. Seaman,	Loring Andrews,
Daniel S. Miller,	William Barton,	W. C. Dusenbery
H. Suydam, Jr.,	George Greer,	I. C. Kendall,
J. I. Rogers,	John Mairs,	Wm. Patrick,
David Dows,	Russell Dart,	W. H. Appleton.
C. J. Martin,	Pliny Freeman,	

MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.
PLINY FREEMAN, Actuary.

BANKING AND COLLECTING OFFICE.
SMALLEY, WEED & BARTLETT,
No. 54 Wall-st., New-York.

GEO. C. SMALLEY, WM. C. WEED, ALFRED W. BARTLETT, will give special attention to the negotiation of notes and loans. Also to the purchase and sale of

STOCKS AND BONDS,

at the Brokers' Board, strictly on commission.

Having prompt and reliable correspondents, will negotiate and collect paper payable at all the principal points in the United States and Canadas.

REFERENCES—Moses Taylor, Esq., Wm. B. Astor, Esq., New-York.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1857.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.

We issue sight bills on the
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, Ireland.
In sums from £1 upwards, at 25 per £
Address,
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

WILLIAM J. BELL & CO., NO. 37 WILLIAM-ST., offer for sale the following securities:

$10,000 Milwaukee City 7's.
$12,000 Milwaukee and Horicon Railroad Company's 1st Mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds.
$10,000 Milwaukee and Horicon Railroad Company's Farm Mortgage Bonds.
$10,000 Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad Company's 1st Mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds.
$5,000 Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad Company's Farm Mortgage Bonds.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 68 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1857.—The annual election for 30 Directors and three Inspectors for the next election of this Company, will be held on Tuesday, the 17th inst., at the office of the Company. The poll will be held open between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock P. M.

JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (last issue,) having twenty years to run; interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

THE COUPONS DUE AND PAYABLE IN this City 1st March next from the Bonds of Marshall County, Illinois, will be paid on presentation at our office, No. 8 Wall-st., on and after 2d proximo.

ETWOOD & CO.

$20.000 OF STOCK IN THE U. S. SELF-Generating, Gas-Light Company for sale, at the office No. 329 Broadway, at par, until the first Monday in March next.

SOLOMON ANDREWS, Secretary.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS and Managers of the New-York and Passaic Quarrying Company will be held on MONDAY, March 2, in the office of James Renwick, Esq., Tontine Building, Wall-st.

JOHN WRIGHT, Secretary.

GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.—The Second Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of this Company, due in 1875, interest payable half-yearly in New-York, are for sale by

STRACHAN & SCOTT, No. 51 William-st.

$20,000 BONDS AND MORTGAGES and Commercial paper negotiated, advances made on property, real estate bought, sold and rented by JOHN J. DRAKE, No. 12 Cedar-st., N. Y.

THE COUPONS ON THE BONDS OF THE Boston, Concord and Montreal Railroad Company due 15th February, 1857, will be paid by J. A. UNDERWOOD & SON, No. 22 Exchange-place.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

DIVIDENDS

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Jan. 24, 1857.

SEVENTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of four per cent. on the capital stock thereof, out of its net earnings for the six months which will expire on the thirty-first instant, payable on the twentieth day of February next, upon stock registered at New-York, Boston, or Albany, and on the twentieth day of March next, upon stock registered at London on or before the fifteenth day of January instant.

Stockholders whose stock is registered at New-York, will receive their dividends at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.; those whose stock is registered at Boston, at the office of J. E. THAYER & BROTHER; those whose stock is registered at Albany, at THE ALBANY CITY BANK; those whose stock is registered at London, at THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, at the rate of 4s. 1d. to the dollar.

The Transfer Books will be closed at New-York, Boston and Albany, at the close of business on Saturday, the thirty-first of January instant, and will be reopened on the morning of Monday, the twenty-third of February next. The Transfer Books at London remain closed from the fifteenth of January inst., to the second of February next.

GILBERT L. WILSON, Assistant Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Jan. 6, 1857.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. FROM the net earnings of this Company to the 30th of November, 1856, has this day been declared, to be paid to the Stockholders of the Main Line, standing on the books of the Company on the 15th of January inst., payment to be made in the bonds of the Company, payable on the 1st of January, 1870, with interest payable semi-annually, at the rate of seven per cent. on the 1st of January and July of each year, in the City of New-York. The bonds will be ready for delivery on the 15th of February.

E. ROCKWELL, Secretary.

MISSISSIPPI AND MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Directors have this day declared a dividend of four (4) per cent on the capital stock of the first division of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company, payable on the 10th day of March next. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 10th March, prox., both days inclusive.

A. C. FLAGG, Treasurer.

OFFICE NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 67 Wall-st. NEW-YORK, Feb 11, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable 16th inst. L. G. IRVING, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE
HARMONY FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 6 BROAD STREET,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1857.

The following gentlemen were duly elected Directors of this Company, at the annual election, held at the office, on Monday, 5th instant, viz.:

W. Callender,	Fred'k DePeyster,	T. James Glover,
Eugene Dutilh,	Jas. Donaldson,	E. H. Howell,
P. A. Hargous,	John Brouwer,	S. P. Bell,
M. X. Harmony,	Arthur Leary,	L. Wells,
Peter Morris,	G. W. Coster,	J. M. Motley,
Henry Morgan,	John Garcia.	

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, held this day, Wm. Callender was unanimously reelected President for the ensuing year. R. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—CASH CAPITAL $250,000, with a large surplus. Office No. 82 Wall-st., opposite the Merchants' Exchange.

HUGH LAING, President.

DIRECTORS:

Hugh Laing,	Silas Bronson,	G. A. Townsend,
C. W. Lawrence,	E. R. Eno,	Don A. Culusman,
E. Townsend,	John Wadsworth,	T. J. Smith,
C. E. Sprouls,	Jos. W. Corlies,	Alfred Willis,
Ellis Willis,	Samuel Willets,	S. L. H. Ward,
Stuart C. Marsh,	Wm. K. Strong,	Robert M. Bruce,
John Penfold,	S. T. Nicoll,	J. S. Boyd,
John Compton,	Benj. Grinnell, Jr.,	A. Y. Delvalle,
D. Henry Haight,	Noah S. Hunt,	Henry B. Leverich,
Jos. Lawrence,	Thomas Small,	L. Tarnure,
L. S. Suarez,	J. H. Ransom,	

JAMES B. AMES, Jr. Secretary.

BLANK BOOKS AND STATIONERY FOR 1857.—New and old firms requiring blank books with which to commence the new year can be furnished with sets, or parts of sets, made of first-class paper, in stock, or made to order, ruled to any pattern, at the shortest notice, and at reasonable rates, by

SLOTE & JAMES,
Stationers and Account-Book Manufacturers,
No. 98 Fulton-st.

A general assortment of Stationery constantly on hand.

MEDICAL.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

In this preparation we have all the restorative properties of the root combined and concentrated in all their strength and efficiency; accordingly we find it resorted to in cases of scrofula, liver complaint, salt rheum, dyspepsia and general debility, with unprecedented success, as it speedily purifies the blood, restores to the stomach its tone, and imbues with healthful impulses the entire organization.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY! AND THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE.—TRIESEMAR.—None are genuine unless the engravings of the Seals of the Patent Office of England, the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Vienna, are fixed upon each wrapper, and around each case.

Sold by Dr. H. A. BARROW—Member of the Imperial College of Vienna, and Royal College of Surgeons, London, who may be personally consulted at his residence, No. 197 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York, from 11 o'clock in the morning till 2, and from 4 o'clock till 8 in the evening. (Sundays excepted.)

TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy of general and loss debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c.; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copaviv and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2, and 3, are prepared in the form of a lozenge, devoid of taste or smell, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. *Sold in six cases and divided to separate doses, as administered by* Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases, whereby there is a saving of $9.

Special arrangements having been made with the various Expresses, the nine-dollar cases of the Triesemar, and the larger sizes, will be forwarded by Dr. Barrow, carriage paid, immediately on receiving a remittance, to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer, thus securing to the public genuine European preparations, and effectually protecting them from spurious and pernicious imitations. The three-dollar cases sent as usual, but not free of carriage.

☞ No. 197 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York.

HEALTH RESTORED IN ALL CASES.—Dr. HUNTER, No. 3 Division-st., New-York, so long and favorably known to the public, may be consulted at his old-established office, where he has practiced in one branch of medicine for the last 24 years, and made more cures than any other man in the City; in many instances of persons considered incurable, some of whom he has permission to refer to as heretofore. Charges moderate, and in all cases a cure guaranteed. CAUTION.—My great remedy, Hunter's

[Continued from First Page.]

...ny every flying report and send it to their re... journals to appear in print.
...y report the following resolution:
...olved, That JAMES W. SIMONTON be expelled ... the floor of this House as reporter.
...Thereupon report a bill to protect the ... ...ment influence in matters of leg...

It provides that no person shall directly or indirectly offer or agree to give any money or other valuable thing to any person on the contingency of the passage or defeat of a bill; that no person shall approach, converse with, or explain to, or in any manner attempt to influence any member of either House relative to such measures, without first distinctly explaining whether he is interested personally in his own right or as agent, for any other person in the passage or defeat of any measure.

This offence is made a misdemeanor, to be punished on conviction with imprisonment for a month or a year and a fine of $500 or $1,000. All combinations to influence legislation are declared null and void, and persons offending are to be punished for such misdemeanor, by imprisonment in jail for six or twelve months and a fine of $500 or $1,000. Adjourned.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 19.

It was known this morning that the House Committee of Investigation would report, and great excitement was caused. The lobby and galleries were filled. Four special reports, each with a summary of the testimony in a single case, and one general report, with all the testimony, were presented by four members of the Committee, and a minority report by KELSEY, Chairman. Each special report made a case against a member, and recommende his expulsion. Messrs. EDWARDS, GILBERT and MATTESON, of New-YORK, and WELCH, of Connecticut, were so reported against.

In a report yet to be presented the TIMES correspondent is evidenced against, and to be expelled from the floor.

The first special report is on the case of GILBERT. Its reception was opposed by GROW, ably and eloquently, but ineffectually. BENNETT moved that it be recommitted, and denounced witnesses, particularly SWEENEY, as unworthy of credit.

GALLOWAY invited inquiry, and obviously expressed the conviction of the best part of the House, that it was demanded. It would have been wise in GILBERT to have courted it, rather than through friends to have sought to stifle it.

BENNETT's position, that the Committee had transcended their powers in inquiring into individual cases of corruption instead of corrupt combination, met but slight favor. The sound sentiment is, if corruption exist, that it should be exposed.

The reports have justified the moral convictions of the TIMES, to say the least. "S." should therefore be applauded, not censured—particularly as the testimony is that which he indicated, and which was the basis of his moral convictions.

The outside and inside pressure was strong yesterday and this morning to table the reports when made. The disposition and effort to repress the matter has been hurtful, but is likely to avail in averting the expulsions recommended by the Committee. In two or the cases this would be just—they rest on too slight and uncertain foundations—upon inferences only; they will not stand.

Other cases are more formidable. Private claimants who have long in vain sought justice at the hands of Congress without buying favor, think they now see the rock on which they have split. They may be wrong, but certainly there is probable ground for the belief that money procures legislative favor—a shameful truth, the manifestation of which may help to correct the evil, and gain for poor suitors long-deferred justice.

The Senate was engaged on the Ocean Telegraph bill until the Executive session. The debate on the whole subject is as at first, but the bill will ultimately pass as amended in the House.

No new cabinet to-day—nothing, in fact, is thought of or talked of but the reports in the House. PIO.

Rhode Island Politics.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION—NOMINATIONS FOR STATE OFFICERS.

PROVIDENCE, Thursday, Feb. 19.

The Republican State Convention met this afternoon and nominated

For Governor—WM. W. HOPPIN.
For Lieutenant-Governor—THOMAS G. TURNER, in place of NICHOLAS BROWN, who declined a re-election.
For Secretary of State—JOHN R. BARTLETT.
For Attorney-General—CHARLES HART.
For General Treasurer—SAMUEL A. PARKER.

All except the Lieutenant-Governor are the present incumbents.

Resolutions to invite the American Convention to join and make one body were voted down, and a resolution was passed declaring the American organization mischievous and unnecessary.

Governor HOPPIN, having been waited upon by the Committee, declined a reelection, and the Convention nominated ELISHA DYER in his stead.

The American State Convention nominated the same ticket, except for Lieutenant-Governor, for which office STEPHEN MASON was nominated. Governor HOPPIN was first nominated, but declined, and, as in the Republican Convention, ELISHA DYER was nominated in his place.

The Americans renominated NATHANIEL B. DURFEE for Congress in the Eastern District, and WM. D. BRAYTON in the Western District, which is now represented by BENJAMIN B. THURSTON.

The Republican Congressional Convention met this evening. Mr. THOMAS DAVIS was nominated to represent the Eastern District, but declined, and N. B. DURFEE, who is also the American candidate, was then nominated for reelection. WM. B. BRAYTON (previously nominated by the Americans) was nominated for the Western District.

Election of U. S. Senator for New-Jersey, &c.

TRENTON, Thursday, Feb. 19.

At the joint meeting of the Legislature, to-day, Hon. JOHN R. THOMSON, Democratic candidate for United States Senator, received fifty votes, JOSEPH T. RANDOLPH, American, twenty, and RICHARD S. FIELD, Republican, six. R. M. SMITH was elected State Treasurer, ROBERT B. STOLL State Prison Keeper, and C. H. IRRIE State Librarian.

The Freshets.

GREAT RISE IN THE CONNECTICUT RIVER.

BRATTLEBORO, Thursday, Feb. 19.

It rained very hard here all last night. The Connecticut River is rising fast, and the ice has started.

At Greenfield the ice has gone down, taking the Sunderland Bridge with it.

At Northampton it rained hard all last night, and the ice has started.

At Holyoke the ice has not entirely cleared. It is still firm above the dam, where there are nine feet of water.

At Springfield the river has been rising since yesterday at the rate of about two inches an hour. Weather warm, cloudy, and muggy.

THE FRESHET AT ALBANY.

ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 19.

The flood is abating very slowly. A man and boy were drowned last night in the streets. The man drove his horse into deep water and was drowned before assistance arrived.

THE ERIE RAILOAD AND THE FRESHET.

GREAT BEND, Thursday, Feb. 19.

The bridge at Narrowsburg, on the Erie Railroad, which was temporarily repaired, was again washed away last night, and it will take two weeks to repair it. Passengers and freight are forwarded between this place and New-York *via* the Delaware, Western and Central Railroad of New-Jersey. The freight for the West is forwarded by the Hope Express Company, in connection with the Erie Railroad Company.

The News from Nicaragua.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Feb. 18.

Colonel RIDLER, of the Nicaraguan Army, who returned on the *Texas*, badly wounded, confirms the rejects of WALKER's successe published yesterday.

THE BOND-STREET MURDER.

The Grand Jury Have Completed Their Inquest, and Will Report To-Day.

Rumors of a True Bill Against Eckel and Mrs. Cunningham.

FARRELL, SNODGRASS, AND "THAT CARPET-BAG."

AN EXCITED CROWD ABOUT THE TOMBS.

The Grand Jury brought their investigation of the Bond-street murder case to a close yesterday afternoon,—the principal witnesses who testified before the Coroner's Jury, and some others, who, from fear or other causes, were deterred from presenting themselves at that inquest, having been closely examined. The secrecy which, in accordance with the oath taken by each Grand Juror, accompanies all the proceedings of this body, precludes any report of their examination, or any accurate statement of the result they have arrived at. But it was whispered last night in circles that ought to be well informed, that a true bill had been found against the suspected parties, varying scarcely in substance from the verdict of the Coroners' "Grand Inquisition," and that at the opening of the Court of Sessions, this morning, the facts would be publicly announced. In the meantime all the parties remain as before,—Mrs. CUNNINGHAM, ECKEL and SNODGRASS in the Tombs, and the Misses CUNNINGHAM at the house in Bond-street.

In all criminal cases of great excitement similar to this Bond-street murder, the public are teased with rumors that have but little foundation in fact, and no real bearing on the subject. Thus it was reported (and we innocently assisted to give currency to the rumor) that a carpet-bag had been purchased, on the morning after the murder, at the store of Mr. HILL, No. 439 Hudson-street, by a man who, immediately after buying it, crammed into it a quantity of wearing apparel, and left it at the store, stating that he was going to New-Haven, and would call for it on his return in a day or two. As he was not heard of according to his promise, the story went that Mr. HILL called in a policeman and opened the bag in his presence, when a quantity of bloody clothes were revealed. For this pretty piece of romance there is the following basis: On the 3d of January, twenty-seven days before Dr. BURDELL was murdered, a man called at Mr. HILL's store, in Warren-street,—not in Hudson-street,—bought a carpet-bag, placed in it, by no means in a secret manner, a bundle which he carried under his arm,—left the bag with Mr. HILL, saying he was going into the country, and would call for it on his return. He did not lock the bag, though he took the key away, and six weeks having elapsed without his being heard of, Mr. HILL examined the contents. Among other articles, a pair of pants spotted with blood came to light. Not Dr. BURDELL's blood, it is absolutely certain,—but whose? And who is this mysterious man who bought the bag? And who is missing? Who else is murdered? What chapter of the horrible is yet to be opened?

Some rumors bear really on the question of Dr. BURDELL's murder. For instance, the Grand Jury have examined into the following. On Tuesday last Mr. LASALLE, the well-known editor of the *Courrier des Etats Unis*, called on Judge CAPRON, and told him that he had learned that on the morning after the murder, a boy took a pair of gray pantaloons, similar to the missing ones of ECKEL, to the man in Grand-street who has been accustomed for some time past to clean Mr. ECKEL's clothes—that those pants were stained with blood—that the clothes-cleaner in question had often removed from Mr. ECKEL's clothes blood-stains contracted in his business, but that the blood on these pants had been proved to be human blood. The Deputy Coroner gave the necessary information to the Grand Jury, but whether they have acted upon it, we are not informed. We are not disposed to attach much value to the circumstance, though Mr. LASALLE certainly did right in bringing it to the notice of the authorities.

While we are alluding to Judge CAPRON, we may state that that gentleman denies, emphatically, that he has been retained by any of the heirs of Dr. BURDELL, in any matter relating to the alleged marriage of Dr. BURDELL with Mrs. CUNNINGHAM-BURDELL, or to Dr. BURDELL's property. He appeared at the Coroner's Inquest, and assisted in the investigation at the desire of the Coroner and Jury, and but for their special request, would have taken no part therein.

As we have already stated, the witness FARRELL has been set at liberty. He resides with his wife and family, at the rear of a small groggery in Mott-street, the keeper of which is his landlord. "FARRELL," said this man, "owes nothing for liquor, for he drinks little; but he owes for rent. When he has got money he always pays; but he cannot work much, owing to his spine complaint." The neighbors give FARRELL a most excellent character, but they seem now to have some jealousy of him. He has had money subscribed for him—he has got his name and his picture into the papers—he has been before the Grand Jury, "and shure he's goin' to hang the man that killed the Doctor." So FARRELL has got a lift in life, and his old companions watch him narrowly to see if he is getting proud.

SNODGRASS yesterday seemed perfectly comfortable in his cell. His employer's letter, published in yesterday's TIMES, has renewed his courage. SNODGRASS was a clerk in the brush-making establishment of Mr. MCMURRAY, in Pearl-street, a few doors from Fulton-street. His fellow-clerks give him a fair character, his tendency to deviltry being his chief drawback. They seem rather uncertain on the subject of the *alibi*—the day of the alleged purchase of the dagger not appearing in the published testimony.

Yesterday morning Mr. B. F. PINKCNEY, one of the Governors of the Almshouse, in company with his wife and daughters, called to see Mrs. CUNNINGHAM at the Tombs. They alighted from their carriage at the Franklin-street entrance. A malicious wag immediately started a report that the vehicle was waiting for Mrs. CUNNINGHAM, who was about to take an airing. In a surprisingly short time the rumor became generally known, and a huge gathering of anxious expectants was the consequence. For the space of an hour and upwards, Centre-street and Franklin, opposite the Tombs, were impassable, being fairly choked up with the mob. Every window of the dwellings and factories that commanded a sight of the prison, was occupied by eager spectators, till at length the fact that a hoax had been played became apparent, and the more sensible of the throng gradually dispersed. Mr. PINCKNEY, with his family, meanwhile, remained involuntary prisoners, not caring to go to their carriage while the bulk of the besiegers remained.

Mrs. Cunningham-Burdell Revisited.

By the courtesy of Governor OLIVER, we were again permitted to visit Mrs. BURDELL in prison yesterday afternoon, and we found her occupying the matron's sitting-room, where she appeared to much better advantage than she had done in her cell; she was dressed the same as before, and preserved the same equanimity of temper and perfect self-possession. There were other persons present, and the excitement of conversation had caused a slightly feverish flush to tinge her cheeks, which was very far from being injurious to her appearance. In reply to all the questions put to her she gave perfectly prompt and consistent replies, and explained certain statements that had been made so as to give them a very different character from what they wore at first. The mesh of circumstantial evidence in which this unfortunate woman is involved renders her situation one of the most extraordinary that ever one of her sex was placed in, and, let the result of her imprisonment be what it may, whether she shall be declared innocent or guilty by a legal tribunal, her name must hereafter become one of the most prominent ones in the catalogue of remarkable women. Her conduct from the beginning of the investigation has been that of a woman of extraordinary fortitude and courage, and her demeanor in prison is that of a person whose mind is stimulated to endure trials that very few women, or men either, could maintain themselves under.

Yesterday the two young sons of the unfortunate woman were in the gallery, outside of her cell-door, and their presence alone must have been sufficient to unnerve her. They are very handsome children, the oldest is but eleven, and the younger but nine years old. It was a touching sight to see the little fellows looking around them with wondering eyes upon the strange scene.

ECKEL.

Mr. ECKEL remains in the same apparently comfortable condition, and has lost none of his confidence in his being able to clear up all doubts as to his guilt. But he was naturally a little nervous about the action of the Grand Jury, though he did not seem to feel half so much anxiety about the matter as two-thirds of the people outside who have a morbid curiosity to know what the result will be. There have been a good many reports about accommodation notes drawn by Mrs. CUNNINGHAM and endorsed by ECKEL, which have been offered to leather dealers in the Swamp, and hawked about in Wall street by note brokers; but both Mr. ECKEL and Mrs. BURDELL positively deny that any such paper was ever made by them, or that they ever had any business transactions together. The papers which were found in ECKEL's desk, or drawer, both he and Mrs. BURDELL say were temporarily placed there at her request for safe keeping.

Of course all the evidence in the case will soon be before the public, and all speculations or surmises are for the present idle.

False Statements Corrected.

There seems to be no limit to the invention of letter-writers from this City to distant papers concerning the Burdell murder. A New-York correspondent of the Boston *Journal*, in a letter of which an extract crept into our own columns, gives a variety of gossip in regard to young SNODGRASS, in which the names of other parties are introduced without the slightest justice or truth. The writer states that SNODGRASS was an "attendant of Rev. Dr. POTTS' Church in University-place,"—that he was "an occupant of the pew of the family of its pastor and the companion of his children," and that he was also a "member of the Bible class in the same Church." Not one of these statements is true. Only one member of the family referred to had any knowledge whatever of the young man,—and that was merely a passing acquaintance. SNODGRASS was not an attendant at that Church, nor a member of its Bible class. We make these corrections in justice to parties who are naturally desirous of not having their names brought into relations with which they have nothing whatever to do.

MARINE MATTERS.

THE SOUND STEAMERS.

The steamer *Bay State* left for Fall River at 3 P. M. yesterday. The *Commodore*, which left Fall River on Monday night at 11 o'clock, with freight and about forty passengers, arrived here at 8 P. M. yesterday, having encountered the longest and thickest fog within the recollection of the officers of that boat, who have seen many years of service on the Sound. The ice in Fisher's Island Sound was piled up in some cases ten feet above the water, some portions afloat, and others aground in twelve feet water; her wood ends were somewhat started by constant contact with these dwarf icebergs, causing the boat to leak somewhat. A survey has been held to ascertain the extent of damage, and immediate repairs will be made, the boat leaving, probably, at her usual hour this afternoon.

The *Empire State* had not reached Fall River at noon yesterday. The *Commodore* and *Vanderbilt* have been thoroughly overhauled, and the *Plymouth Rock* is also undergoing repairs preparatory to the opening of the business season.

CAPTAIN PATTEN.

Captain PATTEN and his heroic wife left for Boston yesterday, by the *Bay State*, accompanied by Captain JOHN H. NICKERSON, and Mr. JOHN SULLIVAN, one of the clerks of FOSTER & NICKERSON's house. During the effort to remove him to the boat, he suffered several convulsions, and Dr. HARRIS considered it doubtful if he reaches his destination alive. Several friends were present to see them off. The insurance offices interested in the *Neptune's Car* voted a donation of $1,000, and a complimentary letter to Mrs. PATTEN. Mr. JOHN G. TAPPAN urged making it five thousand, which would have been a respectable sum for the service rendered by this heroic woman, but the serious losses the insurers have suffered of late makes them poor.

Several prominent merchants have intimated to Messrs. FOSTER & NICKERSON their intention to make some suitable testimonial to Mrs. PATTEN, on their private account. We trust the opportunity will not be lost.

Ship Arcole Safe.

By telegraph to the Underwriters, dated at Philadelphia, 4:20 P. M. yesterday, we learn that the ship *Arcole* has been got off the "John Brown Shoal," and was expected to reach Philadelphia, with the lighters, to-day.

Fires.

IN THIRD-AVENUE.

A fire broke out at 2½ o'clock yesterday morning in the clothing store of ISAAC L. LOWBREE, No. 70 Third-avenue. The flames were extinguished before they reached the second story. The upper part of the building was occupied by families, and among them for a time quite a panic reigned. Mr. LOWBREE's loss did not exceed $200—no insurance. The stock in the grocery store of JOHN HAM, adjoining, was damaged to the extent of about $150.

The fire originated in the cellar, and is believed to have been the work of an incendiary.

IN GREENWICH-STREET.

About 8 o'clock last evening, a fire occurred in the brush factory of JOHN F. WHITE, No. 211 Greenwich-street. It originated from the grate, the heat passing through six inches of brick, and setting fire to one of the studs. MARTIN HELMSTED, a liquor dealer on the first floor, sustained some damage from Water. Mr. WHITE's loss is estimated at $100.

TWO HORSES BURNED TO DEATH.

About 11½ o'clock last night a fire broke out in a stable in the rear of the "Widow's Home," No. 76 Oliver-street. The stables were owned and occupied by JOHN BOOTH, and two horses belonging to him were burned to death. Not much other damage was done. The origin of the fire has not been learned.

☞ The Board of Naval Surgeons for the examination of candidates for admission into the naval service as Assistant-Surgeons, which is soon to convene, will be composed of Surgeons GEO. BLACKWALL, JAS. C. PALMER, J. D. MILLER and J. W. B. GREENHOW.

[Advertisement.]

CLOSING SALE, PREVIOUS TO REMOVAL.—E. V. HAUGHWOUT & Co.'s NEW STORE, CORNER OF BROADWAY AND BROOME-STREET, will be ready for occupation on the 15TH DAY OF MARCH, and having a SPECIAL STOCK of Goods now in port to open with, we are desirous of CLOSING OUT the balance of our present stock, previous to removal. A perusal of the following list will convince every one that the prices at which we are now selling will defy competition:

WHITE DINNER SERVICES	142 pieces	$17 00
WHITE TOILET SETS	10 pieces	1 00
FANCY DECORATED TOILET SETS	11 pieces	4 75
FANCY DECORATED TEA SETS	44 pieces	6 50
CUT-GLASS GOBLETS	Per dozen	1 75
CUT-GLASS CHAMPAGNES	Per dozen	1 25
CUT GLASS WINES	Per dozen	2 3
PIPE-STEM SHERRY WINES	Per dozen	1 38
PIPE-STEM ENGRAVED DO	Per dozen	2 50
ENGRAVED BOHEMIAN CLARET GLASSES	Per dozen	2 50

And PLATED WARE, CUTLERY, GAS-FIXTURES, &c., in proportion.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT & Co., Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

M. B. BRADY requests the attention of the public to an entirely new application of the PHOTOGRAPH, the results of which are exhibited at his Gallery; they surpass in artistic grace any work of the Camera hitherto produced, and are as unlike the ephemeral diversions of the Art which obtain a transient currency as possible. The artistic community unite in awarding them the highest place ever attained by a Camera Picture. Chemical discoveries made within the past year have established the complete durability of the PHOTOGRAPH, while the cost of its production has been materially lessened. Every grade of Portraiture, from the exquisitely elaborated Miniature to the life-size picture, is readily produced. The corps of artists associated with Mr. BRADY have no superiors in this country. The durability of each picture is guaranteed, and those who are likely to be diverted by the inartistic novelties which from time to time attract public attention will please bear this in mind. On and after the 20th instant PHOTOGRAPHS will be produced at BRADY's Lower Gallery, No. 205 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st.

[Advertisement.]

PURGE AD SANITATEM—*Cicero.*—Cicero says purge until cured. BRANDRETH's PILLS wisely continued will cure the worst affections. The skin is yellow and dry; the blood is black with impurities; life is in danger. In these cases BRANDRETH's PILLS at once cure, because in them is a principle of vegetable life, which they infuse into the circulation. The sick, the oppressed in body and mind, should not be without this medicine of blessed powers. Sold at No. 43 Canal-street, Brandreth Building; Nos. 415 and 417 Broadway. Beware of counterfeits.

[Advertisement.]

KEMP's WORM PASTILLES.—Worms cause congestion of the brain. Make short work with them. To do so safely, use this hygeian confectionery. It contains no mineral. Any child will take it. BEISTOL's Sarsaparilla has recently received a new accession of popularity, from its numerous and astounding cures of cutaneous and ulcerous complaints. Sold by D. T. LANMAN & Co., wholesale druggists, No. 69 Water-street, New-York, and by all druggists. Sarsaparilla $1, and Pastilles 25c. per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

GAS! GAS!!—Gas Fixtures for the Spring trade. Several new patterns more beautiful in design and finish than ever offered before. Call at our great Manufacturing Dépôt, No. 376 Broadway.

ARCHER, WARNER & Co.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 5 Murray-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HALLOTYPES.

LETTERS PATENT, GRANTED JAN. 20, 1857.—A large collection of this new and beautiful style of portraiture is now on exhibition at J. GURNEY's well-known Photographic Palace of Art, No. 349 Broadway, New-York.

The public are respectfully invited to call and judge for themselves of the superiority of these pictures over other styles; and although executed by the camera, they combine the truthfulness of the finest photograph with the beauty and finish of the most delicate miniature on ivory. To quote the expression of one of our most celebrated miniature painters,

"The stereoscopic effect is wonderful; our occupation is gone. These pictures surpass in every respect our best endeavors."

J. GURNEY holds himself in readiness to execute said pictures for the public on and after the 20th inst.

Gallery open from 8 A. M. till 6 P. M.

J. GURNEY, Photographic Artist,
No. 349 Broadway, corner Leonard-street, New-York.
N. B.—No connection with any other establishment.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Any ulcer, wound or sore, even of twenty years' standing, may be cured by these celebrated medicines. Use them, and no limb need be amputated, unless the bone be destroyed. Here then is cure for all. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all druggists, at 25c., 62½c., and $1 per pot or box.

[Advertisement.]

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The firm of DEVENOGE & CHARLES is this day dissolved by mutual consent. LEON DEVENOGE.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 14, 1857. EDMUND C. CHARLES.

CHARLES' London Cordial Gin Dépôt is removed to No. 40 Broadway, at which location I shall carry on the business as heretofore. EDMUND C. CHARLES.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—Mr. J. H. ALLEN takes his benefit at this house to-night, and presents a most powerful bill of entertainments, commencing with "William Tell;" after which, the pantomime of the "School in an Uproar," to be followed by the grant of "Orion, the Gold Beater," and concluding with "Paddy the Piper."

[Advertisement.]

TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS.—A retired clergyman, restored to health in a few days, after many years of great nervous suffering, is anxious to make known the means of cure. Will send (free) the prescription used. Direct to JOHN M. DAGNALL, 59 Fulton-street, Brooklyn.

[Advertisement.]

CHARLES D. FREDERICKS, late GURNEY and FREDERICKS, Photographic Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes. The *comme il faut* establishment of the world. Visitors to the City are invited to call and examine specimens at No. 585 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

[Advertisement.]

CARPETINGS, OIL-CLOTHS, and CURTAINS AND CURTAIN MATERIALS, For sale at reduced prices, by PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 524 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

PHRENOLOGY.—Strangers and citizens will find the Phrenological Cabinet an agreeable place to visit. It contains many rare curiosities. Examinations, with charts, and written discriptions of character, given when desired. Rooms always open and free to visitors. No. 308 Broadway.

LONG ISLAND.

Brutality to Seamen.

GARRICK and KENNEDY, Captain and Mate of the ship *Ellen Austin*, now on trial in New York for brutally punishing two seamen, will, it is now supposed, have a more serious charge to answer.

In November last, a man named THOMAS CAMPBELL, a resident of Brooklyn, shipped under GARRICK for a voyage to Liverpool. On the voyage out, CAMPBELL was so badly beaten that he now lies in a critical state at his residence, No. 188 Second street. Justice CLARRY took his deposition on Wednesday. In reference to this affair, *The Williamsburg Times* has the following:

CAMPBELL shipped on the 15th of November last, at New-York, and on the 17th, the vessel being two days out, the Captain for some trifling cause assaulted him and threw him down on the deck. The mate then held him with his knee on the breast of the prostrate man, at the same time keeping his mouth covered with a sack, that he should make no alarm. The Captain then set two ferocious dogs on him, which tore the flesh off the seaman's legs. He also with a wire rope beat him around the body in a most severe manner. About ten days after, similar punishment was again inflicted on him by the Captain, mate and dogs. On arriving in Liverpool, finding his health very much affected by the brutality with which he had been treated, CAMPBELL left the ship and returned to New-York in another vessel as a passenger. He has not yet recovered from the effects of the brutal treatment he received, and it is doubtful whether his health will ever be fully restored. CAMPBELL was one of the crew of the *Three Bells*, Capt. CREIGHTON, and was one of those who received a medal for their gallant conduct in rescuing a large number of lives at the wreck of the *San Francisco*. By his present inability to pursue his calling, his family are plunged into the greatest distress, and his wife is so far in need of pecuniary assistance as to be compelled yesterday to pawn her husband's *San Francisco* medal for three dollars. Justice CLARRY and his Clerk, Mr. JAMES HANFORD, are doing all in their power to relieve the wants of so deserving a man; and we cannot conceive of a case calling more loudly for the interposition of the benevolent. The complaint in CAMPBELL's case will be sent to the U. S. Marshall's Office, to be heard at the same time with the charge now pending there against the prisoners.

Justice CLARRY, subsequent to taking the above deposition, issued warrants against GARRICK and KENNEDY. Deputy Marshal HYER, in whose hands the warrants were placed, arrested them yesterday morning, and took them before U. S. Commissioner WHITE. They gave bail in $1,000 each to answer the charge. Ex-Mayor BUB appeared as their counsel. The accused both deny the charge of setting bull dogs on CAMPBELL. Captain GARRICK says that on the contrary their dogs pitched into himself as well as into CAMPBELL, and that one of them bit him severely on the calf of the leg.

The case will come up for examination as soon as CAMPBELL is able to appear as a witness.

Cabinet Rumors at Washington.

From the Washington Union.

For the last twenty-four hours public opinion in Washington seems to have settled down upon the following cast of Mr. BUCHANAN's Cabinet:

LEWIS CASS, Secretary of State.
HOWELL COBB, Secretary of the Treasury.
JOHN B. FLOYD, Secretary of War.
A. V. BROWN, Secretary of the Navy.
JACOB THOMPSON, Secretary of Interior.
J. GLANCY JONES, Postmaster-General.
ISAAC TOUCEY, Attorney-General.

We know of no information of an authentic character which justifies the confidence with which the foregoing is received as the cabinet, or as so near the cabinet that only a single change is suggested. It may be mere conjecture; but whatever may have created the general impression, it is certain, so far as our observation has extended, the cast of the cabinet above meets with decided approval. If this, or a cabinet composed of such names, is formed, our anticipations as to the wise discrimination for which we have given Mr. BUCHANAN full credit will be entirely realized. We express no opinion as to the correctness of the list of names, for we have no grounds for any opinion; but we venture to say, that if the list is the true Cabinet, the public mind will be entirely satisfied that Mr. BUCHANAN's Administration will start under most favorable auspices.

In this connection, we may add that the following paragraph, from the Lancaster *Intelligencer* of the 17th instant, may well induce a doubt as to whether there is any foundation for the prevalent impressions as to the composition of the Cabinet:

"CABINET-MAKING.—The Cabinet-makers, we perceive, are still at work, and a great many *knowing* intimations are given out in certain quarters as to its composition. Now, for the consolation of these busybodies, we will barely remark that, until this moment, we do not believe the President elect, although he has his Cabinet arranged in his own mind, has intimated to a solitary individual in the Union, not even to the gentlemen who are to compose his political household themselves, who the favored ones are to be. At the proper time the announcement will be made to the public, and not before.

MARRIED

COOK—BLUNT.—In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 19, by Rev. R. M. Abercrombie, CHARLES A. COOK and SARAH H. BLUNT, daughter of the late Nathl. Bowditch Blunt, of this City.

DIED.

BASSETT.—In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 18, EMMA JANE, youngest daughter of Wm. H. and Mary A. Bassett.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 54 Watts-st., this (Friday) afternoon, at 1½ o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Cypress Hills Cemetery for interment.

CLOCK.—In this City, on Fourth Day, Feb. 18, Mrs. ELIZABETH CLOCK, in the 90th year of her age.

Her funeral will take place from the residence of her grandson, Abm. C. Carpenter, Esq., No. 27 Gouverneur-st., on Sixth Day (Friday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock. Her friends and acquaintances are invited to attend, without further notice.

BULKELEY.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Feb. 19, at his residence, No. 1 Waverley-place, JOHN C. BULKELEY, son of the late Horace W. Bulkeley, aged 36 years.

The funeral services will take place at the Church of the Ascension, in 5th-av., on Saturday, 21st inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

MAYER.—In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 18, SUSAN T., daughter of Henry C. and Mary L. Mayer, aged 14 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, this day (Friday,) at 10 o'clock A. M., from No. 200 West 14th-st., without further invitation.

☞ Baltimore papers please copy.

MORRISON.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Feb. 19, after lingering illness, VINCENT T. MORRISON, in the 21st year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his grandfather, Capt. V. Tilyou, No. 54 Sands-st., on Saturday, the 21st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

BEDELL.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Feb. 19, ALEXANDER, only son of Mont Bedell, aged 12 years.

Funeral services will take place at St. John's Church, Washington-st., on Saturday, the 21st inst., at 3½ o'clock A. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend, without further notice.

SMITH.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Feb. 18, Miss SARAH SMITH, in the 26th year of her age.

Her friends and acquaintances, and those of her nephew, Wm. S. Herrman, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Friday) morning, 20th inst., at 10 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 32 Garden st.

MONROE.—In Williamsburg, on Wednesday evening, Feb. 18, of consumption, Mrs. ELIZABETH, daughter of the late Charles Sinkleiter, and wife of David M. Monroe, aged 30 years and 9 days.

The funeral will take place on Sunday, the 23d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the Attorney-st. M. P. Church. The friends of the family are affectionately invited to attend, without further notice.

BUEL.—In Williamsburg, on Wednesday, Feb. 18, after a long and painful illness, Mrs. JOSEPHINE C. BUEL, wife of Abner G. Buel, aged 36 years, 4 months and 20 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 61 South 7th-st., this (Friday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Her remains will be interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

RUSSELL.—At Portland, Conn., on Monday, Feb. 16, Mrs. MARY W., wife of Daniel Russell, aged 56 years.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..FEB. 19.

$5,000 Ohio 6s, '60	101	40 Pacific Mail S. Co.	68
500 Cali. St. 7s, '70	85	10 Penn. Coal Co	94
4,000 Cali. St. 7s, '75	c 85	50 Erie Railroad	57½
1,000 Kentucky St. 6s	102¾	200 do	s15 57½
7,000 Missouri State 6s	83½	500 do	s60 57½
1,000 City 6s, '59	99	300 do	c 57½
1,500 do	c 99½	450 do	b3 57½
1,000 E. R. R. C. B. 1871	c 82¾	50 do	b30 57¾
3,000 do	82½	100 do	b30 57¾
2,000 Hud. R. R. 1st m	97	100 do	s60 57½
4,000 Ill. Cen. R. R. Bds	97¾	30 do	s10 57½
1,000 Chic. & Rk. I. Bds.	95	100 do	b60 58
95 Bk. of Commerce	b 104½	100 do	b30 57¾
5 do	105	100 do	s30 57¾
20 Pacific Bank	112	200 do	b10 57¾
10 Hanover Bank	92	320 do	57¾
40 Market Bank	109½	8 Third-av. R'd	87½
10 Corn Ex. Bank	105	90 Panama Railroad	92½
50 Park Bank	99½	150 do	c 92¾
10 do	99¾	50 Chi. & R. I. R'd	98½
31 Pacific Mail St. Co.	68	50 do	98¾
100 N. Y. Cent. RR.	opg 88¾	150 Reading Railroad	c 78¾
50 do	s30 89¾	850 do	78¾
100 do	b30 89¾	200 do	s60 78¾
25 do	p&c 87¾	50 do	c 78¾
100 do	p&c 88	15 do	79
100 do	opg 88½	200 do	s60 78¾
50 do	opg 88¾	100 do	b30 79¼
35 do	c 88¾	100 do	s60 78¾
500 do	opg 88¾	100 do	b10 79
100 do	opg 88¾	200 do	s3 79¼
100 do	s10 88¾	300 do	s60 79½
109 M. S. & N. I. Rd	c 74½	200 do	b3 79¾
100 do	b30 75¼	10 Mich. Cen. Rd	94
50 do	b10 75	100 do	s30 94
129 do	75½	100 Hud. Riv. R. R.	27
350 do	b50 76¼	52 Gal. & Chi. R. R.	103¾
10 do	s3 75	100 Clev. & Tol. R. R.	b3 72¾
100 do	75½	750 do	c 72¾
100 do	c 75½	100 do	s30 72¾
250 do	b10 75¾	126 La. Cr. & Milw. RR	70¾
100 do	b60 76	20 Sixth-av. R. R.	93

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board, the following sales of Stocks and Bonds were made at auction by ALBERT H. NICOLAY:

$4,000 Mil. & Hor. RR. 1st mort. 8s	int. add.	73¾	
252 50 Sacramento 7s	int. add.	53¼	
725 Sacramento 10	int. add.	62	
5,000 Nor. Ind. RR. (Goah. Branch) 1st int. add.		80	
115 Republic Fire Insurance Scrip		40¾	
2,000 Pacific Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1857		45¾	
3,000 Atlantic Mutual Ins. Scrip of 1857		67	
1,000 Atlantic Mutual Ins. Scrip of 1856		73½	
1,000 Atlantic Mutual Ins. Scrip of 1856		73½	
1,000 Atlantic Mutual Ins. Scrip of 1856		74¾	
1,000 Atlantic Mutual Ins. Scrip of 1856		73¾	
1,000 Orient Mutual Ins. Scrip of 1856		34½	
400 Orient Mutual Ins. Scrip of 1856		34½	
550 Orient Mutual Ins. Scrip of 1855		37	
700 Sun Mutual Ins. Scrip of 1856		49½	
750 Union Mutual Ins. Scrip of 1854		54

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI.....NO. 1693. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE AUDIT OF THE WEEK.

The Hermit exiled in his study included cell, far up above the thunder of the omnibuses and the noise of the boys who sweep the crossings and polish with daring brooms the boots of all who pay to cross the Hermit, I say, so fortunately secluded and further segregated from the cares of earth within the sanctities of his own pensive sanctum, had been almost the only quiet person in New-York during the past week.

Others had his own vexations, to be sure; his looking for the friends to whom he could not go—his disgusts at the bores who would not go from him. He has had his own satisfactions, less furious than ecstacy, and yet more acute than mere amusement—but neither his vexations nor his satisfactions have disturbed the placid surface of that pool of his, in which the whole busy world about him is hourly mirrored so calmly and so truly; all its lights and shades, its depths of gloom, and its gleams of glory reproduced therein, as a landscape is reproduced in the mind of a great painter, fairer, more intellectually beautiful, more comprehensible than is its external reality it is.

And what a whirling, topsy-turvy, weeping and laughing, dancing and lamenting world it has been through these last seven days!

First, it was wringing its hands over the horrors and dangers revealed in the famous, or infamous, Bond-street murder. It would stop in the twirl of a polka this wonderful much revolving world, or pause over its breakfast-table in an atmosphere redolent of happiness, security, muffins and black tea, to shudder at the thought of the risk every body had generally run on that fatal Friday night. Patent bolts and blazing gas, revolvers in the boudoir table-drawer, and stout footmen snoring in the area kitchen, were not enough to reassure its troubled mind. The garroters were bad enough, but there was a simple way of evading them—by staying resolutely at home, and giving up the unconjugal felicities of clubs and balls for the conjugal security, at least, of a slumberers *tête-à-tête* in the domestic library. Burglars were terrible, more terrible than any army with banners, by-far, but then one might hire a private watchman, and so insure being robbed only by collusion, and in a comfortable, bloodless way.

But who shall protect us from the murderer in the house—from the machinations of domestic wrath and malice, and avarice and hate? So people glanced uneasily over their matutinal newspapers, and preferred to put the sugar into their teacups themselves, and were generally suspicious and unhappy. And to comfort their souls they went to the theatre.

Mistaken creatures! For what did they find when they got there? The most dreadful, the most bloody, the most remorseless exhibition of domestic infelicity and its appalling consequences, which has been seen any time in these three thousand years!

Miss HERON! the Hermit must scold you a little for frightening this worthy world of his very unnecessarily and very disagreeably! It is to you that he has to attribute some of the most violent perturbations which have this week been visible in the surface he reflects. Had you thrilled his world with the antique, tremendous, supernatural horror of the old Greek story, he would not have found so much fault with you. Such emotions as those old dramatists used to evoke were kindred in their origin, and in their influence, we will suppose, with the impressions which such a formidable preacher, for instance, as JONATHAN EDWARDS used to produce, when he depicted to his terrified Puritans the pangs and miseries of the pit. The people went away, incipient premature silver sprinkling their jetty locks, and wide-open horror distending their eyes, but they were effectually frightened into better behavior afterwards in their daily life.

How was it with Miss HERON'S Medea? Did she appal us with an awful spectacle of wretched madness and misery heaven-smitten into a woman's inmost soul; or did she only afflict us with an exhibition of intolerable sorrow, and atrocious injustice from which insanity forced an escape for her without finding a relief? The Hermit humbly suggests that the latter show was the show she gave us; and the Hermit, with equal humility, but with not less decision, declares his belief that such a show is too unredeemably dreadful for the stage. This, at any time, would be the Hermit's opinion, but now, just at this juncture, he holds to this opinion with unusual tenacity, and publishes it with unusual vehemence. For here are the reckless people who shiver over their breakfast-tables at the thought of the women who do their husbands surreptitiously to death—(and when you remember that this terrible mania has extended even to mild-mannered Massachusetts, how can you wonder people should shiver at its prevalence?)—here are these poor people in whom the Hermit takes such an affectionate interest, sent home to their beds all trembling with the frightful image in their minds, of a mother slaughtering her innocent babes, because her husband is a rascal, a humbug, and a bold bigamist!

For happier would the Hermit be to see Miss HERON (whom he likes, if for nothing else, because she has given his beloved world the satisfaction of a new sensation,) making things pleasanter to everybody with those smiling graces of sentiment which so well become her, portraying those tender and affectionate relations which makes us dream of summer in midwinter, and suggest twilight at noon, and moonlit banks made musical with flutes in the midst of Wall-street. Miss HERON is a most shocking murderess, and the Hermit does not doubt that if she were ever so unlucky as to stumble on anybody imbecile enough to play the Jason to *her* (which is grossly improbable, of course,) she would make him repent of his conduct. But the Hermit would so much prefer to see Miss HERON mimic on the stage those scenes in which he is sure she will continue to shine in private through many, many years! She loves so lovably, why will she not love more, and less haplessly? It would be such a pleasure to the Hermit, when he comes down from his sublime elevation to inspect the state of the oyster-market at DELMONICO'S, to hear all the busy, bearded men who throng that not undelectable resort about the hour of noon, comment with glistening eyes upon the affectionateness and passionate tenderness of Miss HERON'S last night's performance, and sigh over it, not infelicitously, as the Hermit has heard them sigh over the most touching scenes of "Camille." Think how much the spouses of these busy, bearded men may be the gainers, good Miss HERON, and eschew the odious Jason, and let the babies live! If they did go to Creusa, it wasn't that they loved you less, depend on't, but candy more! The Hermit, who is a good judge of physiognomy, is certainly very much mistaken if that same Creusa is not one of MAILLARD'S best customers!

Entertaining such views, a vagaries of view, the Hermit naturally hopes to see Miss HERON play some very sweet and lovely part next week, or the week after (I am so far away, here, from green-rooms and box-offices that I can't be positive about dates,) in that wonderful new tragedy which Mr. Manager STUART announces, or is about to announce to an expectant world. The world ought to receive the announcement with affectionate interest, for the tragedy is to be "The World's Own." Whether Miss HERON is to be the "World's Own" darling, or the darling of somebody else who is himself the "World's Own," the Hermit does not know. In the latter case the Hermit anticipates trouble, for the "World's Own" don't usually treat their darlings very well.

But it is useless to borrow trouble—and the Hermit will not indulge in doleful anticipations. He is sure of some love in his tragedy, and rests calm in that assurance. He rest? For the tragedy will be a result of "passion," the ripe result, it is to be hoped, of "Passion-Flowers." Rumor, (whom the Hermit, be it said once for all, utterly despises and detests, and never admits her within the doors even of his ante-room,) Rumor avers that the night which witnesses the production of the "World's Own," will be a night of sorrow in the world of ghosts, where the shades of SHAKESPEARE and OTWAY, EURIPIDES and RACINE, will wail loudly enough to wake the dead over the annihilation of their earthly fame! And if they wake the dead, what wretchedness will ensue! for most of the dead, you may be sure, are only too happy to be asleep and at rest!

And how much happiness that is! At least the Hermit often esteems it so, and particularly when he longs for it and cannot obtain it. As, for instance, on the nights when all the world is going helter-skelter to somebody's ball and disturbing "nobody's" slumbers with the roar of midnight wheels! How often has the Hermit tossed and tumbled to and fro on his weary couch, counting the carriages with execrations as they rumbled by, too lazy to mount his high observatory and see what was going on; too wakeful and nervously sensitive not to care just a little about it all!

Very amiably disposed, therefore, I was (there is a considerable satisfaction which few writers can enjoy in this alternation of the third and the first person which the Hermit allows himself!)—very amiably disposed, therefore, I was towards the hospitable lady who recently (letters have no dates, where dates are equivalent to names) undertook to revolutionize the manners of the metropolis in respect of merriment and midnight mirth-making. "Come!" she said to her five hundred odd guests—(not that all the guests were odd, you know)—"come, and see my many rooms, and wander up and down my marble halls, and intoxicate yourselves with the fragrance of my flowers, and refresh yourselves with my tea and chocolate, and then go home, like good children. Scamper off like a horde of obedient Cinderellas at midnight, for if you stay till after that fatal hour your welcome will turn into ashes and cinders, and the gas shall be turned off while the band plays

Allez-vous-en! Gens de la noce,
Allez-vous-en chacun chez vous!

And Brown shall drive off with the last sober coachman, and leave you to escape as you may!

The Hermit applauded this lady, and regrets the but partial success of her laudable enterprise! Somebody else must take up the reforms and lead it on to more prosperous issues. Whoever she may be, if she be but wise and wealthy the Hermit will countenance her.

Could the Opera-Committee have done this good work, and if they had, could anybody have gone to their grand ball, who did not go there? This question the Hermit asks merely for his own satisfaction, not expecting an answer.

As it was, the carriages of the people who crowded to the Academy to testify their sense of the importance of the Opera by catching cold in the lobby, would have disturbed the Hermit's slumbers much more seriously, had there been more of them. And why there were not more, the Hermit does not know.

To be sure it was a rainy night, and a rainy night in New-York. That is to say, it was not merely a wet night, it was a foul night—it was a night of loathsome ingurgitations on the highway—of filthy maelstroms in sudden gaps of the pavement—a night of peril and of unpleasantness for them who trundled upon wheels—a night of ruin and destruction, sure though not speedy, for those who waded on their feet.

And if the Opera Committee were not content with the aspect of their treasury, let them revile first, the dull ears that will not heed Apollo's lute, and, naturally enough, make little of STRAKOSCH'S fiddle,—and then the wicked Councilmen that pave our streets with good intentions, and put the rocks into their own pockets, and then mankind in in general, and fate in particular!

And let them not despond. Thanks to Signor ALLEGRI, they certainly contrived to make the Academy look warmer, brighter and lovelier, more agreeable and more sumptuous than it ever looked before. They poured an air of sweet enchantment through the "vasty hall" with music and the fragrance of flowers; and all the beautiful ladies who were present shone out in the full lustre of their beauty, and all the youths ought to be happy, if youths in these days *can* be happy, which the Hermit is sometimes severely inclined to doubt, when he comes from his height to look down upon the dejected little fellows who lounge by beneath him, hating to go out, and going out; hating to dress, and dressing; hating to smoke, and smoking; in fact, hating to do everything they do, and doing it, apparently, only because it amounts to doing nothing at all.

Dejected boys! The Hermit wonders much whether any of them have had the confidence to read the story of that brave little lady who came to us this week almost literally bearing in her arms her poor invalid husband, whom her soft hand and steady will, and true woman's heart had saved from the perils of the raging seas and a mutinous crew! The most unmanly cheek and the palest with dissipation, must blush scarlet, one would think, at the thought of the long days and nights through which that noble little woman stood by her self-imposed duty, now walking the quarter-deck to awe an outrageous first mate, and now bending over her calculations in the cabin, while "the sailors watched her through the window." What a charming picture, worthy of DEFOE or FIELDING, or any other man who had an eye and a heart, that is, by the way.

Those great rough sea dogs confiding in a pretty little soft-eyed lady, just because they could not help themselves, trusting in her love for her husband as the light of their own safety, and sure that she would carry them all through. God bless her sweet soul! The Hermit tried to get a glimse of her face, but couldn't, for a sort of mist which filled his eyes just then, though the day was the clearest of all the Spring days of these past seven. A weak confession! But he makes it, and *Honi soit qui mal y pense of*

THE HERMIT.

Obituary.

WILLIAM H. LEVISON, editor and proprietor of the *Picayune*, a comic illustrated paper published in this City, died yesterday morning, aged 35 years. He was the author of the "Julius Cæsar Hannibal" sermons in the *Picayune*.

Burning of the Dutchess Company's Print Works.

About two o'clock on Wednesday morning, 19th inst., part of the print works of the Dutchess Company at Wappinger's Falls, Dutchess County, N. Y., were destroyed by fire. The property destroyed by fire was part of the Bleach House, Color and Engraving Shops, with machinery, &c., and stock of goods contained therein. By water, &c., the damage was very considerable, it being necessary to remove a great quantity of goods printed and in process, in order to prevent total loss. The property of the Company was insured to the amount of $282,000. The loss is estimated at $168,000. The works will be at once repaired, and in operation again in about two weeks.

No less than ten bridges are already built, projected or in process of construction across the Mississippi River, at various points above St. Louis.

The damage to steamboats by the recent freshet in the Ohio is estimated at $176,000. About thirty boats were more or less injured.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—4 Hanover-st., and 121 Broadway.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Report of the Investigating Committee—Decided Adverse Sentiment.

PASSAGE OF MR. CAMPBELL'S TARIFF BILL IN THE HOUSE.

Private Bills in the Senate—The Ocean Telegraph—The Dallas-Clarendon Treaty.

CABINET MATTERS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 20.

A very decided sentiment adverse to the course of the Committee of Investigation is becoming general. It is a striking fact that nowhere in their whole inquiry does there appear one question tending to elicit a favorable explanation. They seem to have been bent on accusing and condemning. Appointed to inquire, they have proceeded to try. Their verdict is rendered, and they ask the House, as its only duty in the premises, to execute.

It is to be feared that partisan feeling is at work, it may be unconsciously to gentlemen themselves. Its expression inadvertently found utterance yesterday in a taunt to the Republicans, while Mr. BENNETT was advocating his resolution, and opposing the reports and recommendations of the Committee. It fell out from the Southern Democratic side—"It is the way you treated BROOKS." The same in substance was reiterated to-day in respect to Mr. KEITT. In the precise proportion as this spirit is developed, will the accused be benefited.

It is significant in this connection to note the summary of the testimony in the reports of the Committee, with the whole testimony as taken from the witnesses. It will be seen that the Committee never understate, but in important instances the reverse. Partial, as well as colored or distorted statements, damaging to the accused, therefore, often appear.

The almost malignity towards Mr. SIMONTON has root in the same cause. The course pursued and proposed in respect to him is but a manifestation of a general governing of party intolerance. Such is the sentiment among intelligent and impartial persons here.

Whatever may be the belief as to the existence of Congressional corruption—and "moral convictions" of the truth of its existence are very general—it is deemed clear that the Committee have pursued a harsh and oppressive course, have transcended their duty, and will not be sustained by the House. The moral sentiment of a majority of observers here has been absolutely shocked by the attempt so made to strike down citizens honored as Representatives of the people. Under our institutions, such proceedings for the ascertainment of guilt, or the punishment of the guilty, it is obvious, will not be tolerated.

The resolution moved by Mr. CLINGMAN, permitting the accused members to file, and have printed with the reports of the Committee, explanatory statements of matters affecting them, was adopted by a vote so decided, as to show that another spirit than that actuating the Committee, prevails in the House. The objections of Mr. DAVIS to that course had no influence. The counter statements thus invited will be filed, and trials at the bar of the House demanded.

The Tariff question engaged the House almost the entire day. Mr. CAMPBELL moved a substitute for the original bill, to which Mr. LETCHER offered an amendment. Each was passed, under the operation of the previous question, and LETCHER'S amendment was rejected and CAMPBELL'S substitute adopted, by a decided vote. That substitute, as the Tariff bill of the House, was at once sent to the Senate, where it was ordered to be printed.

In the Senate many private bills were passed. The Ocean Telegraph bill slept, but only, however, to be speedily awakened, and become a law, as amended by the House. The Dallas Treaty has permission to sleep on until the 4th of March.

Hon. J. GLANCY JONES declines a place in the new Cabinet, preferring to take his chances to be made the leader of his party as Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means in the House. His choice, to be alive rather than be buried, is thought well of. This may make a place in the Cabinet for Indiana. To-morrow all will, probably, be disclosed.

The sickness here is mitigating, and the city is rapidly filling up for the events of the 4th of March. The National, as a grand centre, is becoming crowded with notabilities more or less notable, and presents the lively features of some great commercial exchange.

PRO.

[FROM OUR REGULAR TELEGRAPHIC REPORTER.]

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 20.

The Senate, in Executive Session, yesterday, agreed to reconsider the vote by which the consideration of the Dallas-Clarendon Treaty was postponed till the 5th March.

It is stated among the friends of General CASS that he to-day received a letter from Mr. BUCHANAN, formally tendering him the appointment of Secretary of State.

Hon. J. GLANCY JONES has written to Mr. BUCHANAN, requesting him not to place him in the Cabinet. He did so in consequence of opposition in certain quarters in Pennsylvania, and in order to relieve the President elect from any embarrassment upon the subject.

The Senate have called upon the President for all letters, if any, which may be in the possession of Government, from Judge LECOMPTE in vindication of his judicial conduct in Kansas. This is preliminary to the consideration of the nomination of Judge HARRISON in his stead, which is set down for Monday.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 19.

Edward Field, plaintiff in error, vs. *C. B. Ward*, defendant in error.—This was an action on ejectment brought by C. B. WARD, the plaintiff below, for the recovery of lot No. 464, in the City of San Francisco. Both parties claimed under the Act of 26th March, 1857, the first section of which declares that all lots situated within certain boundaries, known as "beach and water lots," are relinquished to certain occupants. Section second granted the residue of these lots to San Francisco, to be sold or leased; and section third provides that "deeds properly authenticated may be read in any Court in evidence, and shall be *prima facie* to recover."

Plaintiff exhibited title from San Francisco, and showed that lot sued for was within the first section of the act, and also within what is known as the "Kearney grant."

Defendant set up first, that the Kearney Grant was not within the meaning of the act; secondly, plaintiff's title was not recorded as required by the act, and thirdly prior title, and possession 5 years prior to commencement of suit. Defendant exhibited title from the Alcalde of San Francisco,—confirmed by town council.

Mr. Justice WAYNE delivered the opinion of the Court:

Outside of the act of 26th March, 1851, neither party had title. Plaintiff charged defendant's title to be fraudulent—the Alcalde having no right to make the grant and the town council having acted corruptly in confirming it. The Alcalde it is true had no power to make grants, but the titles were ear marks to designate the lands intended to be granted by the act. After determining fraud on the part of LEAVEN-WORTH, the court below left the other title (plaintiff's) to the jury, to determine whether the Kearney grant was within the meaning of the act. If plaintiff, WARD, had no title he could not recover, and yet the fraud in FIELD'S title was made the turning point, and jury found for WARD. The Court should have passed upon the legality of both titles, and the finding of the jury is of no weight. Fraud vitiates, but it is only when properly before the Court for consideration.

The question for the Court to determine is, whether a grant of land given by a sovereignty can be questioned by a third party. We hold that a patent cannot be inquired into collaterally. The act makes the prior record of title requisite. The Kearney grant was, therefore, also imperfect, and WARD should not have recovered.

Judgment reversed.

Same vs. Rucker—Involving the same principles, was similarly decided.

Robt. Taylor vs. *N. T. Curryl*.—The Chief Justice orders a reargument in this case, on the following points:

1. Whether District in Admiralty could make sale on no other process than that in the hands of the Marshal.

2. If sale could not be made, was the sale made absolutely void, or only voidable? Case continued.

In case 51 the Court was divided, and no opinion.

Case No. 189. *The Michigan Central Railroad Co.* vs. *The Michigan Southern Railroad Co.*—A motion to dismiss the cause was argued by Mr. WALKER in support, and Mr. JOY in opposition.

LEWIS B. REED, Jr., of New-York, was admitted to the bar.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 19.

Cases Nos. 19 and 20.—*Edward Field*, Plaintiff, vs. *Pardon G. Seaburg et al.* Judge WAYNE delivered an opinion, reversing the decree of the Circuit Court of California, with directions to award a *venire facias de novo*.

No. 51.—*Paul Mayo*, Claimant of brig *Clement*, Appellant, vs. *Matthew Hunt et al.* The decree of the Circuit Court of Massachusetts was affirmed with costs.

No. 29.—*Adolphus Durant*, Appellant, vs. *Samuel Lawrence et al*; and No. 61,—*Robert Taylor*, Plaintiff, vs. *Nathan Carryl*, who survived WILLIAM J. WARD, continued to the next term for argument.

No. 126.—*John D. Bracks' Administrators*, Appellants vs. *The Branch of the Bank of the State of Alabama*, at Mobile, Appellees. Argued for Appellees.

No. 146.—*McCulloch et al* vs. *Root et al*, is the first case for argument to-morrow.

XXXIVth Congress.....Second Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 20.

SENATORIAL ELECTIONS.

Mr. PUGH introduced a bill prescribing the time and manner for electing Senators to Congress and the form of their credentials.

Mr. TRUMBULL presented additional papers relative to the so-called joint convention of the Indiana Legislature in which Messrs. BRIGHT and FITCH were elected Senators.

The Private Calendar was then taken up.

The Senate passed forty-five bills, including one for paying the officers and seamen of the expedition under Lieut. DE HAVEN.

Mr. WRIGHT presented the credentials of Mr. THOMPSON, reelected Senator from New-Jersey.

Mr. GWIN introduced the Pacific Railroad bill.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 20.

THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

Mr. CLINGMAN suggested that any member named in the resolutions of the Investigating Committee, have leave to file an answer to the statements concerning him, to be printed with the other papers. This, he thought, seemed right and proper.

Mr. DAVIS, of Maryland, thought the proceeding would be irregular. They had nothing to do with the reports, but could reply to the resolutions on which they have the privilege to be heard, in person or by counsel.

Mr. CLINGMAN'S motion was agreed to.

The Speaker laid before the House the Agricultural part of the Report of the Commissioner of Patents.

MR. CAMPBELL'S TARIFF BILL PASSED.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Tariff Bill.

During the proceedings Mr. ORR said that Congress should pass even the bill of the majority of the Committee of Ways and Means, rather than none at all; and on his motion the Committee rose, thus relieving itself of the many pending amendments.

Mr. CAMPBELL of Ohio, submitted an original bill, the same, with several slight alterations, as the last one reported from the majority of the Committee of Ways and Means; and expressed his views on the subject.

Mr. LETCHER'S substitute, proposing a general reduction of twenty per cent. on the present tariff, was rejected by a vote of 74 against 112.

Mr. CAMPBELL'S bill passed by a vote of 110 against 84.

The Post-Office Appropriation bill then came up.

Mr. STANTON said that the Tariff bill was passed by trickery and fraud and outside influence and combination, and by those favoring the protection of hemp, sugar, iron and Massachusetts woolen goods. This was done against his protest. The measure was striking a blow at wool growers.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, regretted the remarks of his colleague, and marked his insinuations as basely calumnious both to himself and his colleagues on the Committee of Ways and Means. The bill just passed was predicated on the principle recommended by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. CARLISLE made a speech in favor of equalizing the grants of land among the several States of the Union.

Without taking the question the House adjourned.

The Bill to Prevent Corruption.

The following is the bill, the passage of which is recommended by the Investigating Committee:

A BILL to protect the people against corrupt and secret influence in matters of legislation.

Be it enacted, &c., That no person shall, directly or indirectly, offer or agree to give any money, or other valuable thing, or security for any money, or other valuable thing, to any person for the service of such person or of any other person, in aiding or advocating or procuring the passage or defeat of any measure before either house of Congress, or any Committee of either house, to be paid or delivered on the contingency of the passage or defeat of any measure before either house of Congress or before any Committee of either house; and that no person shall agree to accept or receive, or shall accept or receive, any money or other valuable thing for aiding or advocating, or procuring the passage or defeat of any measure before either house of Congress, or before any Committee of either house; and that every bargain, contract, or security for any such compensation, or any such contingency, and all shifts and contrivances to cover or conceal such bargain, are hereby declared null and void; and the parties to any such bargain, contract, or agreement, or understanding, as well the party to pay as the party to receive the money or other valuable thing or security therefor, on any such contingency as is above indicated, are hereby declared guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof before any Court in the United States having jurisdiction of the said offence, shall suffer imprisonment in the common jail for not less than six months nor more than one year, and be subject to a fine of not less than one hundred dollars nor more than one thousand dollars.

SEC. —. *And be it further enacted*, That no person having any interest in the passage or defeat of any measure before either house of Congress, and no agent or person acting for or representing any other person as agent or attorney-in-law, or in fact for procuring, aiding, or advocating the passage or defeat of any measure before either house of Congress, or before any committee of either house, shall approach, converse with, or explain to, or in any manner attempt to influence, any member of either house relative to such measure without first distinctly disclosing to such member whether he is interested personally in his own right, or as agent for any other person, in the passage or defeat of such measure; and any persons who shall violate the provisions of this section are hereby declared guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof before any Court of the United States, be punished by imprisonment for not less than one month nor more than one year, and by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars nor more than one thousand dollars.

The Southern Mail.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Feb. 20.

New-Orleans papers of Thursday of last week are to hand, but they contain no news of importance.

The Alabama at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Wednesday, Feb. 18.

The steamship *Alabama* has arrived here. She was detained on the passage by fog.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Friday, Feb. 20.

The Secretary of State sent in a communication in reply to the resolution of the Senate, stating the number of pardons granted by the Governor for ten years past, as follows:

By JOHN YOUNG, 268; HAMILTON FISH, 100; WASHINGTON HUNT, 411; HORATIO SEYMOUR, 465; MYRON H. CLARK, 580. In addition to these there have been 409 restorations to citizenship, making 2,160 cases in which Executive clemency has been exercised.

The pardons were for the following offences:

Against the person 551; against property with violence, 311; and without violence, 504; against the currency, 172; miscellaneous offences, 235.

Mr. PETTY gave notice of a bill to amend the law in relation to the appointment of Commissioners of Records in New-York, which will compel them to report their doings quarterly to the Supervisors.

Mr. BROOKS introduced a bill for the appointment of DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, WM. CURTIS NOYES and ALEX. W. BRADFORD as Commissioners to prepare a Civil Code.

Mr. RICHARDSON introduced a bill to prevent stock gambling. The bill is the same as that of last year. It provides that all stock on bonds sold shall be delivered on the day of sale or the sale shall be void; makes all contracts for future delivery void, and inflicts a fine of $500 or imprisonment for violation of the law.

Adjourned till Tuesday evening.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Friday, Feb. 20.

The Committee on Ways and Means reported the Supply bill of 1856, divided into five separate bills, each containing various items, classified and named in the title of the bills. The bills were accompanied by a written report.

The concurrent resolution to adjourn over from Friday until Tuesday evening was adopted.

BILLS PASSED.

To appropriate the proceeds of the State Tax for the support of schools.

To expedite the canvass of votes in the Fifteenth District, at the special election to be held on the 6th of March.

Abolishing days of grace in sight drafts, and providing for the service of notice through the Post-Office whenever the residence is indicated on the bill, or the known and reputed residence of the drawer or indorser is in the same city or town where the paper is payable, or can be legally presented for payment

BILLS INTRODUCED

By Mr. VAN VALKENBURG, to provide for a further loan of four millions to complete the canals and for refunding any tax levied therefor, accompanied by a joint resolution for an endment of the Constitution.

By Mr. J. D. DIXON, to authorize the Corporation of New-York to appoint three Commissioners to erect a new City Hall.

By Mr. VARNUM to amend the Charter of the Metropolitan Gas Company.

To regulate the Common Schools of New-York.

To provide for the payment of the traveling Committees mentioned in the bill vetoed by the Governor.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

To repeal the Prohibitory law of 1855.

By Mr. JAMES J. REILLY, to provide for the better navigation of the East River.

By Mr. ROBERTS, to abolish the laws against gambling.

By Mr. MAHEN, to regulate the expenditure of the Seamen's Fund.

A resolution to print Scott's Tactics in German, for the use of the German military companies who do not understand the English language, was debated and lost, by a vote of 46 to 42.

Adjourned till Tuesday evening.

Quarantine Removal.

The House, is Committee of the Whole, having under consideration the bill introduced by Mr. WAKEMAN, relative to the removal of the Quarantine, Mr. LEAVENWORTH proposed, as a substitute, a bill nearly similar in structure, but with the following striking additions:

1. No purchase to be made till the site is approved of by the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, and Comptroller as to its location.

2. No improvements to be made until a plan of the grounds and buildings, their locations, plans and specifications are made, submitted to and approved by the above-named State officers.

3. The erection of the buildings are to be let, after proper advertisement, by contract, to the lowest bidder furnishing adequate security.

4. The present Quarantine to be mapped into docks and blocks, and sold by the Commissioners of the Land Office, after proper advertisement, at the Merchants' Exchange, one-quarter of the purchase money down, and the remainer in three equal payments, with interest at six per cent—payments to be secured by bond and mortgage.

5. The lots containing buildings to be appraised before being put up, and the bids to be started at or from the appraisal, and not to be sold unless the amount of appraisal is bid.

6. The whole expense of the contemplated removal and erection of buildings not to exceed $150,000.

From Albany.

JOHN FARRELL, THE WITNESS IN THE BURDELL MURDER—CONVENTION OF ABOLITIONISTS.

ALBANY, Friday, Feb. 20.

JOHN FARRELL, the witness in the Burdell murder case, is said to be a former Albanian and fugitive from justice. He was while living here noted for his inebriety, and was last arrested for illegal voting. He subsequently got bail and fled to the City of New-York. His portrait in the illustrated papers has occasioned his identity by persons who knew him here.

[We publish this simply because it comes to us by telegraph, and will be published in all the other City journals. We do not attach the slightest credit or importance to it. A fancied resemblance to a picture in a newspaper is a very inadequate basis for so serious an impeachment of character.—ED. TIMES.]

A small number of Abolitionists were in Convention here to-day. WM. H. TOPP, of Albany, was chosen President, and SUSAN B. ANTHONY, Secretary. Speeches were made by PARKER, PILLSBURY, W. LLOYD GARRISON and others, and were of an inflammatory character.

Illinois Legislature.

CHICAGO, Friday, Feb. 20.

The bill providing for the new apportionment of representation in the Legislature was passed on Tuesday. An exciting scene occurred in consequence of an attempt on the part of the Democrats to expunge a protest by the Republican members against the manner of the passage of the act. Gov. BISSELL has vetoed the bill. The Legislature adjourned to-day.

Wisconsin Legislature.

CHICAGO, Friday, Feb. 20.

The Personal-Liberty bill has passed the Wisconsin Legislature.

Sound Navigation.

FALL RIVER, Friday, Feb. 20.

The steamer *Bay State*, the only boat which left New-York for the East yesterday, arrived here at 4½ o'clock this morning, having experienced little or no difficulty from ice or fog.

The Freshets on the Southern Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Feb. 19.

Accounts from Southeastern Missouri state that great destruction of property has occurred in consequence of the recent unprecedented rise in the rivers in that part of the State. The loss to the Iron Mountain Railroad is estimated at $200,000.

The Naval Court of Inquiry.

GENERAL ORDER.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Feb. 12, 1857.

A Naval Court of Inquiry, to consist of Captain E. A. T. LAVALETTE as President, Captains S. H. STRINGHAM and WM. J. MCCLUNEY members, and J. M. CARLISLE, Esq., Judge Advocate, is hereby ordered to convene in the city of Washington on Friday, the 20th day of February, 1857, for the purpose of making such investigation as may be directed under the first section of the act, approved January 16, 1857, entitled "An act to amend an act entitled an act to promote the efficiency of the navy."

The cases of those who have applied for an investigation under the said law shall be taken up in the following order: First, those of the officers who have been dropped from the rolls of the navy; secondly, those of officers placed on "furlough;" and, lastly, those of officers on "leave of absence pay." Priority of investigation in cases of the class will be regulated by the order in which written requests have been filed.

J. C. DOBBIN, Secretary of the Navy.

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Sing Sing Shooting—Attempt to Kill three Convicts—Shooting with intent to kill—Where will it Terminate?

In Friday's Times we stated that several Sing Sing convicts had escaped under the cover of the thick fog upon the ice in the Hudson, but whether they got safely over, or snugly under, the ice was not then known. One of our reporters visited Sing Sing yesterday, and learned the details of the affair. Our readers will remember that in January last (the 19th) four convicts made their escape, and got as far as Rockland Lake before they were retaken. The fog and the ice were their assistants then,—and they seem to have determined to repeat the experiment with the hope of better luck this time.

It was on Wednesday last, about 12½ o'clock, (noon,) that four convicts named WM. E. ROBERTS, JOSEPH STEVENS, FRANCIS FERES and FREDERIC SINCLAIR, employed in the saw shop, took to the ice and rapidly made tracks for the opposite shore. Soon after starting they were observed by the guards near by, and fired upon; one shot took effect in the thigh of ROBERTS, who is a mulatto, and eventually led to his capture and that of one of his companions. The dense fog which overhung the river soon lost them to the view, but they were immediately pursued by several of the keepers and guards, who ascertained their course by the tracks left in the soft ice, into which the foot sunk ankle-deep at every step.

After proceeding about a mile and a half one of the guards fell through the ice, and a second one, approaching to lend assistance, also went in; a third now came up and extended his carbine within reach of the other two, who by its aid were rescued. At the distance of two miles from the prison the party overtook ROBERTS and STEVENS. ROBERTS had him down exhausted with the loss of blood, and STEVENS had stopped with him, generously refusing to leave him alone. FERES and SINCLAIR were not in sight. Mr. WASHBURN, one of the keepers, placed the two captured convicts in the charge of a son of Mr. BEARDSLEY, the agent, with instructions to take them back to the prison. With the remainder of the party he continued in pursuit. Young BEARDSLEY relates that the fog was so dense that objects could scarcely be distinguished thirty feet off; and to find the prison was such a task as it is for a mariner to find the land, without a compass, from mid-ocean.

After traveling some distance the fog suddenly lifted and he found himself with the convicts within a stone's throw of Rockland Landing. Here he also found the remainder of his party, who had finally lost track of the fugitives, but gained the Western shore. Five in all of the pursuers had crossed the river, and while three of them went on in search of the two remaining convicts, WASHBURN and BEARDSLEY proceeded in a wagon to Haverstraw with ROBERTS and STEVENS, and thence crossed over the Hudson to Cruger's in a boat placed on runners often used when the ice is unsound for the better security of passengers. They reached the prison about 7 o'clock Wednesday evening by the Hudson River Railroad.

On the following day a reward of $50 was offered by the prison officials for the apprehension of each of the two missing convicts. Meantime it appears that FERES and SINCLAIR reached the Rockland shore and undertook to clamber up the precipitous mountain. Their garments being very wet and heavy from several plunges in the water while crossing, they were obliged to take them off and wring them, before reaching the summit of the hill. SINCLAIR having more wind than the German, soon distanced him in the flight, and disappeared. The latter at length came across a countryman who was chopping wood, and at once confessed himself a convict, but appealed to the Hibernian antipathies of the wood-chopper, by declaring that he was put in prison for killing an Irishman. The German, whose name is WM. WISENECKER, promised to assist him, but went away and presently returned with another man, by whose aid the fugitive was secured. He was then taken to Haverstraw, and placed in charge of Constable SHERRERD, who conveyed him across to Cruger's and thence to Sing Sing. SHERRERD received the fifty dollars reward, and it is impossible to say how much of it the honest German will ever see.

On Thursday, Mr. BEARDSLEY, the Agent, who was absent from Sing Sing when the convicts fled, proceeded to Rockland County and visited all its principal towns in search of SINCLAIR, but without success. This FREDERIC SINCLAIR, (*alias* WINSLOW,) was convicted of grand larceny in New-York, in September 1855, and sentenced to three year's imprisonment. He is represented as a noted thief, well known in the Ninth Ward. In person he is of light complexion, of slender form and about 21 years of age. Last Fall he escaped from the prison by the aid of a row boat, but was soon afterward arrested in New-York within a block or two of his former residence. The prison officers will pay $50 for his apprehension.

It seems that the fugitive convicts had planned an escape for Tuesday; but the inmates of the prison were locked up earlier than usual on that day, and so the attempt was deferred.

The officers were well aware that the fog of the present week afforded great facilities for escape on the ice, and accordingly the number of guards was doubled, and the convicts were locked up every day at an early hour. Up to 2 o'clock yesterday, no news had been received at the Prison of SINCLAIR.

☞ Workmen are engaged erecting a fence around the statue of WASHINGTON in Union-square. Several months ago the very inelegant inclosure which environed it was torn down, and the granite coping on which the new structure will be uprearred, was cemented about it. Since that time the hero in effigy has rode his horse in the open square without anything to separate him from the rest of the world. The fence at length is about to be put up, and we hope soon to be able to congratulate citizens that the statue and all its surroundings are complete,—standing like the great original, with nothing to be added or taken away.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

CHIEF MATSELL MEETS A GARROTER, WHO WANTS TO KNOW THE TIME O' NIGHT, BUT GETS MORE THAN HE ASKED FOR.

Chief of Police Matsell was called out of his bed, about 2 o'clock the other morning, to attend a fire in the First Ward. While hastening across the Park, he was accosted by a large and powerful man, who suddenly stepping from behind a tree, and asked him the time o' night. The illuminated clock upon the cupola of the City Hall, a few rods distant, was plainly shining in the inquirer's face. The question of the man, under these circumstances, appeared so suspicious and unreasonable, that the Chief instantly gave the fellow what the pugilists would call "an upper cut," meeting him under the chin and sending him sprawling on his back, a few yards distant; then springing forward he kicked him not gently with his heavy fire-boots about the face, the fellow screaming, meanwhile—"garroter," "garroter," "police," "police." Having punished him sufficiently, the prostrate man was permitted to stand upon his pins again. He looked chop-fallen and bloody. The moment he caught the Chief's eye he appeared surprised, and penitently exclaimed "Oh! I didn't know it was you, Mr. Matsell!" "Thought it was some fat old countryman, I suppose,"

PARIS GOSSIP.

Grand Ball at the Tuileries—The Fêtes—Historical and Fashionable—Imperial Quadrille—The Emperor and Empress—Court Beauties—Distinguished Guests—General Codrington—A Mand at Rosita, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

PARIS, Monday, Jan. 26, 1857.

There was a time within the memory of your correspondent when the TIMES was classed in France among the instruments of danger to the peace and public order of the country, and was accordingly prohibited from passing its frontiers. Now, on the contrary, the journal arrives so regularly at its destination that one might believe the Government had extended a special protection to it; for even the inoffensive journals do not always arrive regularly. But this is not the only indication that the TIMES is received into favor again, as you shall see. The other day your correspondent received a formidable missive, bearing a huge seal in red wax, on which was developed, in relief, a solemn and complicated coat-of-arms. The inside was a handsomely printed invitation, on cabbage-green paper, at the bottom of which shone one of the most overpowering names of cotemporaneous aristocracy. By order of the Emperor, the Grand Chamberlain invited —— to pass the evening at the Palace of the Tuileries, &c.

We were assured by well-informed journals that the present was to be a *bal intime*, to which but 500 invitations had been issued. Then the number swelled to 1,500, and still it was a *bal intime*. But with a yet lively recollection of a ball of last Winter at the Palace at which 4,000 persons were present, we voted to allow 1,500 to pass as a *bal intime*. Besides, we were promised the presence of the new Persian Embassy, the lions of the day, and probably, also, of the Grand Duke CONSTANTINE, of Russia. With these inducements your correspondent asked himself, Shall I go to the ball, or remain tranquilly at home where comfort and laziness attract? It is so pleasant to go to bed at midnight, to fall asleep after reading a chapter of a new book, and to awake in the morning fresh, cheerful and strong. But then the note of invitation says "9 o'clock," and in this instance 9 does not mean 12; in fact many of the guests arrive at the Palace before 9 and leave before 12. This good example of the court is worthy of commendation; but it is the mode among the *haute aristocracie:* it is only the *parvenus* and the *lorette* world that open their saloons at midnight and close them at sunrise in the morning. So the question to go or not to go was decided in the affirmative, with the proviso that after having seen the lions of the occasion, and after having swung some American crinoline in the presence of their majesties, I should leave early.

The fearful words on the corner of the card, printed cross-wise so as to attract attention, "*En Uniforme*," no longer have any terrors for me; it is so true that vice is but a habit easily contracted. So with a conscience easy on that score we started at 9¼ o'clock, and found no *queue* until we arrived almost at the archway under the gallery of the Louvre, which serves as an entrance to the Palace through the court of the Carousel. It was evident from the small number of carriages in advance of us that the ball, if not a *bal intime*, was not at least a large one. Our carriage soon halted at the *Pavilion de l'Horloge*, and here in the vestibule of the Palace was presented the same scene that must remain fresh in the memory of all who have passed through it. In the back-ground a large number of liveried servants belonging to the visitors already arrived; nearer the entrance a busy score of richly-dressed servants of the Palace, a few soldiers with muskets, and a number of arriving visitors, arranging their dresses and trying to look "all right." You follow the current into the next vestibule, towards the foot of the grand stairway, disposed for a cloak-room, and here, in the midst of a whole squadron of richly-dressed domestics and soldiers, and under the glare of an intense gas-light, people inspect themselves and one another for the last time before making the *grande entrée*. Here, if you are a habitué, and not yourself intimidated by a want of knowledge of the routine, you may amuse yourself a moment by watching the movements of those who visit for the first time a grand *soirée* at the Tuileries. I have made this *entrée* four times, but I retain a vivid recollection of my bewilderment on the occasion of my *debut* four years ago. Not the least amusing episode of this vestibule is to see the attempts made by the green ones to get rid of their tickets. But the fact is, the fierce looks of the gigantic *cent-gardes* who are stationed at the doors of this vestibule, are well calculated to give you the impression that some kind of certified document is necessary to let you pass further. This, however, is only an illusion.

At the bottom of the grand stairway your *entrée* commences. Here you see stationed a number of the *cent-gardes*, dressed in *grande tenu*, and as motionless as the statues which fill the niches over their heads. You commence the ascent of the grand stairway, and upon every third step, at each side of you, stands one of these immovable *gardes*, who looks at you with a fixed gaze of scrutiny, and you arrive at the top of the stairway with something of the feeling of a man who has just run the Indian gauntlet. The crowning pieces to these long files of flesh statues, the capitols to the columns, are the two most magnificent "*Suisses*" the imperial household can parade, two giants smothered in gold. A desk is before you, at which are seated two secretaries, and at your right and left stand two officers, who receive your card of invitation, look at it to see that it is right, and pass it to the secretaries at the desk. This part of the performance is Frenchy, and not in keeping with the magnificences through which you have been made to pass. The ticket should be taken at the bottom of the stairs. But in return they have done away with the useless habit of crying your name at the door to empty space.

At this early hour there were eight hundred persons present. The two orchestras—STRAUSS in the Salle des Maréchaux, and DUFRESNE in the Salle de la Paix—are in their places, awaiting the order to commence. STRAUSS perched high up in the gallery, over the platform to be occupied by the Court, stands, with *baton* in hand, anxiously peering through the door which leads into the Salon Blanc, ready to strike up the "salute" the moment the head of the procession which precedes their Majesties is visible. But what do you suppose the "salute" is on this occasion? Nothing less than a *God save Français*—I give you the official title as it stands—a short-lived imitation of the English "God Save the Queen. The words *God Save Français* look odd in print, but the music is still more odd—a cross between the monotony of a negro improvisation and the "Dead March in Saul." *Partant pour la Syrie* is worn out by the myriads of variations to which it has been subjected by ambitious young compositors; so, as it is just now the mode to pattern after the English in many things, the idea of a *God Save Français* was eagerly seized upon and put in execution.

The court entered the Salle des Maréchaux precisely at ten o'clock. Their Majesties did not sit down, but at once took their places in the *Quadrille d'Honneur*, which opens the ball. The Empress took the place of honor next the throne with Lord COWLEY, English Ambassador, for partner; the Emperor danced with the belle of the Winter the young Countess SERRANO, wife of the Spanish Ambassador. The young Prince, JOACHIM MURAT, danced at the same side of the set, with the Princess MATHILDE; his *vis-à-vis* was the Marshal SERRANO, who danced with the Countess SEEBACH, daughter of Count NESSELRODE. The sides of the set were made up by M. FOULD, Minister of State, Marshals MAGNAN and CANROBERT, the Austrian Ambassador and the Ministers of Wurtemburg and Prussia; the Countess WALEWSKI, Countess HATZFELDT, the Princess JOACHIM MURAT, Madame FOULD, the Princess YOUSSOPOFF and Madame HAMELIN.

The two beauties of the Court, the Empress and Countess SERRANO, danced *vis-à-vis*, and it was thus easy to compare them. The Countess SERRANO has the advantage of the Empress in years, and while she can boast of a face superior in beauty to that of the Empress while at repose, it lacks the beauty of expression and the child-like goodness which characterizes the Empress' face. The Countess SERRANO is about twenty-four years of age is much shorter than the Empress, has dark hair, and a face bearing the most exquisite lines that an artist ever admired. But she seems without vivacity and old at her age. The Empress on the contrary looks young, and there is life, and buoyancy, and gracefulness in all her movements. She wears a constant smile, and it is not difficult to discern that restraint sits heavily on her shoulders, and that she would only be too glad to enjoy a little of the liberty of those who come to pay her court. Her Majesty wore on this occasion a dress of rose satin with three flounces in *point d'Alençon* lace, of a new, heavy pattern, made expressly at a cost of five hundred francs the yard. (Don't be curious, fair readers, at the extent of my knowledge; I happen to know the manufacturer.) At the top of the lace which encircled the body of the dress, were two rows of diamonds. The neck bore no ornament. The head-dress was a crown in pearls and diamonds. The hair was dressed in short curls that were so disposed as to stand straight back from the top of the head—a new and singular *coiffure*.

It had been reported in certain circles that the Empress did not intend on this occasion to wear any crinoline, and thus to set the fashionable world an example in this much-needed reform. A good deal of anxiety was therefore felt by the fair portion of the guests to satisfy themselves on this point. There was a visible diminution in the dimensions of this last folly of the female world, and the court and all those near enough to her Majesty's person to know the truth beforehand, had followed her example. The entire court and all the ladies of the Ministers were innocent of crinoline evidently, and yet they did not carry the diminution to an extreme. It is said that the Empress intends gradually to abolish this last exaggeration of female caprice.

This fact, however, (let it be said by way of parenthesis,) did not prevent the TIMES, in the person of its correspondent, from defiantly *pirouetting* over the feet of their Majesties a fearful quantity of American crinoline on the person of a young countrywoman who had not certainly heard of the court reform.

The Emperor wore the uniform of a General of Division, and his dress was only remarkable for its startling "realism." The same remark applies to the other prominent members of the Court, and I think that if GUSTAVE COURBET could be permitted to see this Court once, he would forever be disgusted with his hobby—at least so far as regards man-kind.

Some time ago I told you that "The Lancers," an English dance, had only been introduced this Winter at Paris, and was going to be one of the novelties of the fashionable world. During the course of the evening at the Tuileries both the orchestras played this quadrille three times, and it was amusing to watch the progress of the complicated dance. The English danced it with the stiffness and the regularity of clock-work; the French danced it with great vivacity, one would say too much vivacity for the Imperial presence, but they danced it wrong. The Empress was enormously amused with these figures, and repeated frequently to the Emperor and those around her, "*C'est jolie, mais je n'y comprends rien du tout?*" (How could she understand it, when she don't go into society?) A French party led by the young Prince MURAT went through this new dance to perfection, while another French party at their side were at fault at each step, and Her Majesty did not cease for a moment to ridicule playfully their awkwardness.

In some respects this was a remarkable Ball The number of guests was not over two thousand and this number, distributed in seven hundred feet of saloons, is accommodated without the least crowding. But on this occasion the official bodies of State had been invited complete, as was also all the superior officers of the Imperial Guard. The consequence was that never before perhaps were so many decorated breasts seen at the Tuileries under the present reign. The army held the predominance in numbers and decorations. In the diplomatic corps Russia made the greatest display of gold and tinsel. FERUCK-KHAN, the Persian Ambassador, had not yet presented his credentials, and was not present. The Grand Duke CONSTANTINE has not yet arrived in Paris. The United States was represented by its two Secretaries of Legation, Messrs. WISE and WILBUR, and by the charming daughters of the Minister.

The English Army was largely represented at this ball. Towards midnight a tall English officer, in red coat, advanced towards the Emperor, and, after shaking hands, passed a few words with him, when His Majesty presented him to the Empress, with whom he left him talking, and, passing across the space that was left open for dancing, spoke to the Count WALEWSKI, with whom he held a long and close conversation. Had the English officer brought a message, or were they talking of VERGER, or the new Archbishop, or Neufchatel? However that may be, the Foreign Minister seemed to be assuring His Majesty that the affair was all right, and that he might trust the matter to him. Afterwards chance placed me by the side of the English officer, who, when he was severally approached, and warmly greeted, by Marshals CANROBERT and BOSQUET, by Admirals HAMELIN and PINAUD, and a host of Crimean heroes; and here I soon learned that it was Gen. CODRINGTON, the last English Commander-in-Chief in the Crimea. He had been sent over that day, by the Duke of CAMBRIDGE, on business connected with the Army. Lord LUCAN was also present

In the *Salon Blanc* you see, seated around ten or fifteen tables, a company of elaborately-decorated old men playing *lansquenet* and *écarté*. At one table you see the Marshal VAILLANT, Minister of War, who, they say, always gets up from the table a large winner. At another table you see the round white head of the Marquis D'HAUTPAUL, Grand Referendaire of the Senate, who will remind you at once of the deceased JOHN M. CLAYTON. He, too, always rises from the table with his right vest pocket stuffed with Napoleons. Further down you see Baron ROTHSCHILD in a red coat and rich epaulettes, a uniform which causes people who do not know him to mistake him for an English officer. But it is the uniform of an Austrian Consul-General, an office which he holds for France. He is surrounded by a group of ladies, and never condescends to play cards. His game is with Kings and States. The ex-King JEROME is not present; his son, Prince NAPOLEON, looks tame and quiet—since he has become an antiquary and a man of science—and does not dance. He seems occupied in making love to some ladies of the Ministerial side, in the background. General Count REGNAULT ST. JEAN D'ANGELY, Commander-in-Chief of the Imperial Guard, may be seen standing near the chairs of state occupied by the Court, and on his arm leans an aged, white-haired lady. It is his mother, the Countess, now 72 years of age, a lady who figures as one of the beauties in our friend FRANK GOODRICH's magnificent book, *The Court of Napoleon*. Leaning up against the door leading into the Salle de la Paix you see a tolerably tall, straight man, with long, black hair, no beard, and a lively, animated face, who is always showing his fine large teeth, and whose breast is covered from side to side with foreign decorations. This is PHILIP RICORD, the great doctor, and you would suppose from the manner in which he stands there saluting every one that passes, that the whole assembly are, or have been, his patients.

But enough of the notabilities. It is now 1 o'clock, the Court has retired—we will take one more dance, go to the buffet and cool off with an iced coffee and a glass of champagne, (not a bad mixture,) and go home. Nearly all the old people who have no children with them are gone, and the dancing will go on yet for an hour or more.

MALAKOFF.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

Nothing in the shape of a new book has made its appearance the present week; in fact, the season is not favorable to the production of novelties in literature; there are plenty in print and in the stores of binders waiting for the proper time to be brought out; for "the trade," and not authors, determine when a new work shall appear, and the times and seasons of publishers, not the inspirations and caprices of writers, or the influence of the moon, regulate the ebbs and flows of the currents of literature. The great book fairs, or trade sales, take place next month, and until they arrive we must not look for anything new. In the meantime there are waifs from the great ocean of print daily washed upon the barren strand of the season, and left to be examined by chance wanderers. Among these waifs is a book garnished with a collection of most frightful visages, a very nightmare of portraits, entitled *The Natural History of the Human Temperament; their Laws in Relation to Marriage, &c.* By W. BYRD POWELL, M. D. Published by H. W. DERBY & Co., Cincinnati. Such books are of necessity empirical, but the most of them generally contain profitable hints and suggestions, and though they may be productive of some mischief by misleading the minds of ill-informed persons, into whose hands they fall, they are, doubtless, on the whole, beneficial, and serve to awaken a spirit of inquiry into the true causes of health and disease. A little learning in relation to physiology, is certainly very far from being a dangerous thing. But then, this little learning, to be of benefit, must be genuine. Doctor POWELL's book contains some things that are doubtless true, and important for the welfare of Society, to be known; but then it also contains many vulgarisms which are very far from being either true or important, and many of his remarks on the individuals whose temperaments he illustrates, have a suspiciously "puffy" appearance. One of the startling theories of Doctor POWELL is that suicide is a natural death, and that certain people have the same liability to it that others have to consumption or apoplexy, and that patients whose temperaments lead to self-destruction should be treated medically, as in other natural diseases. To prevent ill-assorted, or what he calls illegal marriages, from a union of discordant temperaments, he would have the marriage tie performed by physicians or physiologists instead of clergymen and magistrates; so that when two lymphatic, or nervous, or sanguineous temperaments form an attachment and make application to be united in holy wedlock, the legal operator should be empowered to deny the request of the parties. Hymen, instead of a torch, should be typified by a pestle and mortar. There is certainly some reason in this recommendation and there can be no denying the too apparent fact, that many of the moral and physical diseases which distort society are the offspring of ill-assorted marriages. But, until youth can learn to govern itself by the dictates of age and experience, we fear that the theory of temperaments, as affecting marriage, will have but small effect upon human society. Another of Doctor POWELL's suggestions, that the President of the United States, in forming his cabinet, should call to his assistance a practical phrenologist, is not particularly sensible. If he were under the necessity of employing men to be his confidential advisers in administering the affairs of the nation, it might be necessary to ascertain from a practical manipulation, what the phrenological bumps of the gentlemen were whom he intended to put into the different departments. But Cabinet officers are appointed from men whose political antecedents give a safer indication of character than could be derived from any phrenological examination. It would not require any special examination of the heads of the gentlemen whom Mr. BUCHANAN intends to invite to share with him the responsibility of governing the country during the next four years; they are pretty thoroughly known already, and their appointment will depend more upon political considerations than any special fitness for their stations.

As to the science of "temperaments," Doctor POWELL acknowledges that it is still crude, and but little understood. He says:

"If authors be consulted on the subject, nothing can be obtained that can enable a student to infer the combinations; indeed, all that we can find amounts to about this: The sanguine man is physical perfection—a toy for the ladies—the creature of folly, extravagance, and dissipation; the bilious man is the only great one; the lymphatic is a disgusting sack of humors; and the melancholic is a poor, gloomy, miserable, liver-diseased wretch, whom it would be a mercy to dispatch. The primitive temperaments are but rarely seen. This being the case, students know neither where nor how to begin the investigation of the subject. Hence, there is not one-fourth of one per cent. of medical gentlemen who know, practically, anything about it; and yet all admit its importance."

This is a rather hopeless view of the subject, but it is one calculated to stimulate the ambition of students, for where so little is known distinction may be gained by adding something to the stock of knowledge. According to the theory of Doctor POWELL, likes do not produce like in matrimonial arrangements. Two healthy persons may produce a diseased progeny, and a virtuous father and mother may be the means of bringing into the world a family of vicious children to harass society and distress themselves, merely by a union of ill-assorted temperaments. In giving the face of a young woman of Cincinnati, as an illustration of his theory, the Doctor says:

"Fig. 62 represents Miss COOKERELL, whose constitution is that of her father. We must remark here, that a wood engraving cannot so favorably represent this lady as she deserves. We hope that some highly vital gentleman will capture her. Now, Miss COCKERELL, please to allow us to address a word or two to you privately. Do not give yourself to any gentleman who is not essentially vital in his constitution: and if, by the aid of this little book, you cannot make yourself entirely certain as to the fact, send his daguerreotype to us, and you shall most cheerfully have our opinion in the all-important premises; but your father has manifested so much interest in this subject, that we confidently believe that he will, in one year or less, be able to guide safely the balance of his children."

Prolixity, or the power of prolonging discourse, is one of the first essentials of a novelist, and it has been possessed in the largest degree by the most eminent authors. No other writer ever had the faculty so largely as WALTER SCOTT, who could spin out the most trifling incident to any required length, and yet keep the attention of his reader all the while suspended, like a spider's body from its thread. FIELDING, RICHARDSON, BULWER, DICKENS, THACKERAY, and COOPER, are striking examples of the power of prolixity. But these prolix writers can also be marvelously crisp and rapid in dismissing their readers with a lively sense of having been forcibly impressed, when it is necessary. See how THACKERAY, for instance, drags his readers through twenty months of long-drawn narrative about Colonel Newcome, and how like an electrical stroke of his pen he stamps upon our hearts and memories the dying moments of the old man, leaving the impression that the death of his hero was the only incident in the history that had interested us. So, in the *Bride of Lammermoor*, we are enticed through pages and chapters of incidents, and finally close the volume with the last words of the Master of Ravenswood, which he addressed to Caleb Balderstone, ringing in our memory: "Fool, fool, you have murdered me!" To arrive at that one brief exclamation, which seems to contain all the agony and interest of the story, we are lured through a volume of narrative. DANTE, whose words are like the blows of a die-striker, every epithet he uses making a distinct impression, could be as prolix as G. P. R. JAMES, when it was necessary. A great writer must be able to write a great deal, whether he exercise his faculty or not; but a novelist must write a great deal, for those who read for amusement—and novels we take it, are never read for any other purpose—must have their time beguiled, and this cannot be done by epigraphs or aphorisms. The whole of BACON's Essays might be read and committed to memory in a very short time, and all the wisdom and wit they contain would make a very poor show indeed, if put into the form of a novel. They are sufficiently instructive and amusing, but there is too little of them to beguile the weary hours of an idler.

Of course no one would know why we have uttered the above nuggets of wisdom, unless we should furnish a key to the mystery, which we propose to do. Some two years ago we read a novel called *I've Been Thinking*, by A. T. ROE, and though it was very crude, rather dull, and greatly lacking in literary finish, yet, such was the power of prolixity manifested in its pages, the author so evidently possessed the rare faculty of taking hold of his reader's attention and dragging him along over arid wastes of dull description, that we had no hesitation in prophesying that he would turn up a popular novel writer. *I've Been Thinking* was an honest, hard, matter-of-fact romance of American rural life, the scene of which might have been located anywhere between Georgia and Maine. It was full of strongly marked characters and striking incidents, and yet most tediously prolix; the author seemed never to know when to be done, which showed he did not lack for materials. He has since learned to condense, and has produced two or three books which have justified the opinion we formed of his talent. The last one that has reached us is called *The Star and the Cloud; or, A Daughter's Love*. It is published by DERBY & JACKSON, and, like his other novels, it is thoroughly American, serious in tone, with strongly individualized characters, striking incidents, and rather long descriptions of rural scenery. The scene of the story is in Monmouth County, New Jersey, and the local coloring is exceedingly fresh and natural.

The Golden Legacy; A Story of Life's Phases—By a Lady—is the title of a very handsomely-printed nove', published by APPLETON & COMPANY. All novels are, or should be, stories of life's phases, which renders the sub-title to the *Golden Legacy* unnecessary.

God Against Slavery; and the Freedom and Duty of the Pulpit to Rebuke it, as a Sin against God, is the title which Rev. Doctor CHEEVER has prefixed to the publication of his sermons on Slavery, delivered in the Church of the Puritans, and his address on Slavery Extension, delivered in the Academy of Music, last Fall. We wish he had let his top title stand alone as indicating the character of his book, for the rest is pleonastic. If God is against Slavery, the freedom and duty of the Pulpit to range itself on God's side follows as a matter of course. Doctor CHEEVER is not one of the soft-spoken preachers described by COWPER; the style in which he delights is that of the sledge-hammer; he strikes ringing blows, and the objects of his indignation are never left in a state of unconsciousness, as to whether they have been hit or not. The subject of his discourses is as much a live one now as when they were delivered, and, we fear, will continue so many years longer; but the special interest which the sermons and address in this volume excited has in a great degree subsided, by the termination of the great political contest which was the moving cause of their delivery.

A Cincinnati house have published *Our Friends in Heaven*, a new edition of a popular English work by Rev. J. M. KILLEN, on the most important subject that can interest the human mind—the recognition of our friends in the next world.

Consumption is the universal disease of this country—all disorders of the body tend towards that fatal malady; there is not a family in the whole breadth of the land that has not been visited by the dark shadow of the destroying angel in the form of this wasting and terrible disease. All books on the subject of consumption are sure to find readers, and all medicines professing to cure it are sure to find purchasers. The last treaties we have seen on consumption is the *Hand-Book* of the disease, by Dr. HALL, published by REDFIELD. The *Hand-Book* is frightfully suggestive of familiarity and universality, in connection with so repulsive a theme.

SAMUEL F. HOLBROOK is the name of a person in real life, who appears to be a kind of exaggerated Robinson Crusoe—a cross between Sinbad and Peter Simple. Having been everywhere and seen everything, he has strung the observations and incidents of his life together in the form of an autobiography, and JAMES FRENCH & Co., of Boston, have published his volume, which is embellished with the very worst cuts we have seen this many a day. The book is full of most curious matter, and the style is that of a log-book.

We had supposed that Fourierism was an exploded idea; but there seems to be one person left who has an abiding faith in its truth. That person is ALBERT BRISBANE, who was the first that uttered a cry for the French philosopher in this wilderness. He is likely to be the last. He has just published, through R. M. DE WITT, of this City, a new translation of the *Social Destiny of Man, or the Theory of the Four Movements*, made from FOURIER by HENRY CLAPP, Jr., to which Mr. BRISBANE has himself added *A Treatise on the Human Passions and an Outline of Fourier's Social System*. The volume is a large and handsome one; but, for our own part, we cannot help thinking that human labor and white paper were never more worthlessly employed than in the manufacture of this book.

The *Giant-Killer* is the title of a little story-book by A. L. O. E., who says in the preface that the design of writing it was "to induce the thoughtless child to think." We think that the design was not only a very poor one, but that it has been poorly executed. There is no necessity for stimulating the thoughts of children; they think too much; it is something which comes by nature; all that need be done for children is to prevent them thinking falsely, by giving them truths for their intellectual nourishment.

HIGGINS and PERKINPINE is the name of a firm in Philadelphia who have just published a rather "goodish" little volume by Rev. DAYTON F. REED on "enlarged beneficence," and other subjects, entitled "*Duties, Tests and Comforts.*" It has a preface by Rev. J. M. CLINTOCK, D. D.

Messrs. LITTLE, BROWN & Co. have published seven more volumes of the British Essayists, making thirty in all, and completing the series.

ETON AND TOBACCO-SMOKING.—The following is from the second volume of "Reliquæ Hearnianæ," page 447: "Jan. 21, 1720. I have been told that in the last great plague at London, none that kept tobacconists' shops had the plague. It is certain that smoking it was looked upon as a most excellent preservative, insomuch that even children were obliged to smoke. And I remember that I heard formerly Tom Rogers, who was yeoman beadle, say that when he was that year, when the plague raged, a school-boy at Eton, all the boys of that school were obliged to smoke in the school every morning, and that he was never whipped so much in his life as he was one morning for not smoking."

It is said that the Delaware is wearing a new channel on the Pennsylvania side, a few miles below Trenton, and immediately through the Penn Manor farms.

There are 4,800 public schools in Massachusetts, being an increase of 85 the past year. The number of scholars of all ages in the public schools in Winter is 239,036.

THE SLAVERY QUESTION.

Reply of Rev. Mr. Cheever to a Correspondent of the Charleston Courier.

SUPERIOR, Saturday, Feb. 14, 1857.

To the Editor of the Evening Post:

I have determined to say a few words, if you will give them a place in the *Evening Post*, in reply to a letter addressed to me some time since in the Charleston *Courier*, upon a subject on which I had some talk with my neighbors last August, under our Old Elm Tree. When I first saw that article I did not suspect that it could claim any paternity so respectable as that of the writer to whom it is ascribed. I said, with confidence: "No person who knows me at all could have written this; and those who know me best in Charleston cannot approve of it." I have since learned, with no little surprise and pain, that I was mistaken in both respects.

The letter in reply to my address has been republished in a pamphlet form; and though purged, I think, of some of its personalities, has yet enough of them, and too many for any honorable debate. It sets out with the charge that my address, expressing an unfavorable opinion of the Slave system, was an unfit and ungrateful return for Southern hospitality. I had been kindly received and entertained at the South; and though I expressed a warm esteem for the people I had seen, I had been guilty of the impropriety of saying of one thing at the South that I did not approve of it; and I am compared to a treacherous villain, who, fancying greatly the horse of an honorable Emir, flung himself down by the wayside, and when the Emir alighted to show him kindness, suddenly sprang upon his beast and ran away with it. Really, is this practice of putting forward hospitality as a bar to all criticism upon a people or its customs never to become disgraceful? It reminds me of an incident I heard of in Rome. An English gentleman complained to his banker that his letter account was overcharged—he had *that opinion*. A member of the house took him aside and said, "You have *dined* with us two or three times." "Oh! if that is it," replied the gentleman, "I say nothing; only I would rather you had sent in your bill for the dinners." If the generous and beautiful hospitality of the South does not revolt from this forestalling all frank and manly discussion with gentle words and acts of courtesy, I am sure that I have mistaken it entirely.

Then again, this letter is pervaded throughout with the imputation to me of base and unworthy motives. I am not a person of a sturdy nature, it seems; my "virtues are not ascetic; I hankered for vulgar applause at the North; I had got all I could from the South; I turned to reap the Northern field"—that is the key to my address. In some future age, perhaps, men will learn to rest questions upon their merits, and will get beyond and above this practice of charging *bad motives* upon their opponents; it has not come yet. There is an awful record in the Sermon on the Mount about that—I need not repeat it.

May I be permitted to say, that the imputation conveyed by the whole tenor of this letter is very hard measure for *me*. I have firmly resisted the extreme measures of the Northern Abolitionists, and in consequence my name has been a butt and a by-word in their pamphlets, speeches and public meetings for a good many years. In my Elm-Tree address, I equally resisted the extreme opinion of the South, and the consequence is, this letter. Does such a course look like time-serving, or trimming to suit any party or people? I should have said that it might have appeared like simple, uncalculating sincerity at least. Moderate people are *generally* very quiet and silent; it would have been good worldly policy for me to have been so; the great central conservative body seems to stand in its own strength, and seldom stretches out its hands to help its friends; it so happens, at any rate, that as I never sought, I have never got much praise in this Slavery agitation, from any quarter—unless it was once when I preached, a perfect stranger to a congregation in the country, and when they learned, on coming out, who I was, they exclaimed with one voice, "We *know* that he never said the things which the Abolitionists say he did!"—a praise that showed me pretty plainly and painfully the *animus* of all this Abolition abuse and misrepresentation.

Well, then, here I stand—between two fires—and, if I am burnt up, I do not say it is much matter. But if I were, I think the credit extended to other martyrdoms might be allowed to this—that, at least, of simple and foolish honesty. I am not a fire-eater on this Slavery question. I did not like Mr. STANLY's speech—I abhorred the reprisal it met with. I thought Mrs. STOWE did injustice to the slaveholder's character, in not depicting a higher form of it than St. Clair or Mr. Shelby—for there is a higher—but I think her genius noble and fine. I did not vote for Mr. FREMONT—I did not think his antecedents, his civic experience, justified it; I did not like the array of hostility to the South which his party presented; but I believe him to be a man of high merit and worth. "What a rogue, a peasant-slave," I must be, to say these things, so smooth and pleasing to both parties! I must be expecting an office—I ought to be rewarded! "See him crawl on his knees to the South!" says the northern writer. "See him crawl on his knees to the North!" says the southron. Why, it must be a more incredible "monster" than Caliban and Trinculo, to crawl opposite ways at the same time.

A man who takes his stand between two parties—opposing both, leaning to neither, however unpopular, weak or absurd it be thought, and all the more for that—should be allowed at least the credit of independence and singleness of heart. I do not profess to know what is *politic*, or what is not; I seek only to see the truth, and as I see it, to express it. And I think it would be just as well to let such simple persons have a place in the world, to say their say, unharmed. If not, then the martyrdom of *moderation* for *me!* In this wild conflict and roar of opinions, unchained and let loose at the present day as they never were before, I do not believe that either of the extremes, whether in politics, or religion, or sociology, is altogether right, or altogether wrong; still less, that it is just for either party to charge the other, and every body else differing from it, with base or unworthy motives. In this conviction I expect to live and die. I hear always of the magnificent LUTHER—seldom of the mild MELANCTHON; and I think I appreciate the boldness of the one, as well as the lenity of the other; but I believe the time will yet come when lenity, forbearance, patience, moderation, will have a place in the esteem of mankind little thought of now: when it will be seen that it requires more strength and magnanimity to take that place than the extreme right or the extreme left in the battle of opinion. God forbid it should be when our present civilization is trodden under foot of contending parties! but even that time may come.

I do not, then, as I never did, hold any extreme ground on this Slavery question, and it is only by mistaking the obvious tenor of my address, so far as it relates to this point, that the letter finds occasion for attack or argument as against *me*. It was a remonstrance with the South, not as holding slaves, but as determining never to let them go—as endeavoring to legitimate, perpetuate and extend the slave system. With this view I said, first, that the system *began* in "a monstrous wrong;" and that what began so—what our Government and the whole civilised world had pronounced to be piracy—what entailed dishonor upon the slave-dealer, ought not to be *eulogized* as "an excellent and admirable thing." Next, I said that our fathers did not so regard it; that the men of the Revolution, both North and South, did not; and that at the formation of our Government, neither the people nor the Constitution contemplated the legalizing and spreading of it over Territories and States beyond its original limits. I then came to the main point—the recent change in Southern opinion—the *espousal* of this system as excellent and admirable, and deserving to be cherished, perpetuated, extended. Against this I protested, and still protest. I gave my reasons. I did so frankly and kindly. I spoke of an *institution*. So far as *persons* whom I knew were regarded, I spoke of them with warm admiration and interest. And I never suspected, and can scarcely believe now, that the price of their friendship or the condition of their hospitality was that I should say *this* or *that* concerning their municipal laws and peculiar institutions.

I gave my reasons, and I do not now write to retract them or to apologise for them; for I believe they are founded in truth and fact. Indeed, I did not suppose when I stated them that they *contradicted* the opinion of the best part of Southern society, or at least of that with which I was best acquainted. I never knew intelligent and liberal-minded people before, in any country—in New-England for instance, or Old-England, or France, or Italy—that did not admit that there were many evils among them; things in the social condition to be regretted and to be changed; and to hold human Slavery—the most questionable thing in the world—to be an exception, and to have an immunity from all criticism, would be very strange if there were not peculiar circumstances to explain this extreme sensitiveness. *Do* Southern men, I still seriously ask—*do* they deny that Slavery was originally a wrong? *Do* they deny that "the buying and selling of men is a painful part of their system?" I did not say "fearful," as the letter-writer makes me say; I said "painful." That was the word I heard *used*, and I remember one of the most eminent Southern members of Congress exclaiming, when I adverted to this point—"Sell my slaves? I would as soon think of selling my children!" Or is it denied that slave-culture is generally a poor and inefficient culture of the soil, that impoverishes the soil, and that Virginia is obliged to "breed slaves" for the southern market, to *live?* This phrase, slave-breeding, I know, has given offence, but the same phrase I have found used by *southern* writers and speakers. At any rate, it comes to the same thing, when Virginia, it is known, annually raises, rears and sells five or six thousand slaves, to be transported to the South. And when I said that there are serious exposures to the character in plantation life—and I did not say it without warrant—is that an incredible thing, or an unpardonable offence? Why, what if I had said, on leaving the City of New-York, to live in the country, that New-York was a dangerous place for men's morals—would "some of my friends" there [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

...ition is hallowed, exceptional and temporary; if it ...hat the black race has no rights which the white race is bound to respect—if, certainly can have no defence ...ent out of his own pale. It *had* defenders, to a certain ...xtent; to had those who sympathized with the wrongs which public opinion inflicted upon it. Not every body in England agreed with Stafford House, or with Lord SHAFTESBURY at Exeter Hall. Not everybody in the North agreed with the abolitionists. But ...dy the whole *South* accepts the doctrines of this letter; if it espouses the principle that human slavery is intrinsically, essentially and forever right, it has passed ...ritorially, essentially and forever right, it has passed the Rubicon, and there is an end of all plea, and mitigation, and deference from without. It was the wrong ...ction, and deference from without. It was the wrong and peril of passing this Rubicon that moved me to speak as I did. Is it possible that every man at the South has passed it? I cannot believe it. I wait to hear some other word spoken.

One thing, I frankly confess, troubles me in this matter. I fear that I have inflicted a wound on what remains of the kindly relations of the North and South. I never meant to do so. I never suspected that what I said was to wound my friends at the South, as I am told it has. I say, with the utmost sincerity, that I really believed that the most of them would agree with me in the main; that they did *not* espouse the slave system as "a good, excellent, and admirable thing;" that they did not go along with what I thought was a party taking this ground. I confidently expected, for some time after the letter appeared, that they would write to me, saying that, whatever fault they found with me, they did not sympathize with its personalities—with its attempt to fix upon me the character of a base, time-serving, profit-hunting, reckless declaimer. I now understand this silence. But if they think so, I cannot help it. Yet they will find it hard to think so. They know better. And I know them better than to return scorn for scorn. I honor their virtues. I know in them some of the best people that I know anywhere. God bless them! I have no unkind word to say of them.

And if I had supposed that my address was to lend fuel to the angry war of opinion between the North and the South, though I will not say that I should have spoken otherwise than I did—for truth is the highest interest of us all, angry or not angry—yet certainly I should have paused upon it. For I feel the profoundest concern at this state of mutual exasperation. It is bad enough, even if it do not lead to disunion. Neither policy nor feeling with me could incline me to promote it. Is it not possible for candid, conservative men, to discuss this matter in a new and more tolerant spirit and manner? I thought I had myself done so, and I paid that compliment to my Southern friends to believe that they would allow me to speak frankly and sincerely, so long as I spoke kindly and respectfully. But if I had not spoken rightly, I pray that somebody may do so, for it concerns us much. In the last interview which I had with Mr. Calhoun, he discussed the question—he always spoke of subjects not persons—what is the highest human greatness? what is the greatest thing that a man can do? and his answer was, "It is to speak the true and saving word in great national emergencies. For," said he, "it implies the largest knowledge of the past, the fullest comprehension of the present, and the clearest foresight of the future." Is there no such man to appear? In all the North, or in all the South, is there no man to speak such a word?

Subject's, I say in fine, not persons. Personalities—imputation of bad motives—must be flung out of this debate, before it will come to any good. I have ascribed none such to my assailant. By his friends I know that he is regarded as an amiable and respectable man. My own acquaintance with him does not extend beyond five minutes' conversation. But this I will say—whether he stood near me or on the other side of the globe—that I would cut off my right hand before I would write to him the causeless words of personal disparagement that he has written to me.

ORVILLE DEWEY.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Decisions in Admiralty.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Betts.

COLLISON—DUTY OF STEAM-VESSELS—PLEADINGS.

Carlos Butterfield vs. *John J. Boyd et al.*—This libel was filed by the owner of the Mexican armed steam-propeller *Iturbide*, to recover damages occasioned to her collision with the ship *Mercury*, owned by the respondents, which occurred on the 4th of November, 1854, for which he claimed to recover about $12,000.

The ship was towed out of this harbor on that day through the Gedney Channel, by a steam-tug, which, after passing the bar, cast her off. The ship had only her maintopmast-staysail, which was not sufficient to give her steerage way, and when she was cast off all hands were immediately employed in hauling in the hawser.

The propeller had gone out of the harbor through the same channel, passing the ship to the left a short distance within the bar. The master of the propeller in passing the brig hailed her to take on board and back to the city some passengers on the propeller. She then kept a short distance ahead of the ship, and when the tug cast off the ship the propeller stopped her engines, bore up and lay to on the wind at about a quarter or half a mile from the ship. The wind was from the north, and the tide about half flood, and the libelant's witnesses all state that the propeller was held steady in her position without moving her wheels, and while so lying the ship was drifted by the tide against her, inflicting very serious injuries.

Held by the Court, That the requisitions of Rule No. 23 of the Supreme Court have not been observed in the pleadings of this case; that in the preparation of pleadings to be used in the Admiralty Courts a particular method is prescribed by the highest tribunals, which cannot be discarded or neglected under cover of any form of custom or usage.

That the Court, however, is not compelled to put this case out of court for defect of pleadings, nor order them reformed or rectified, because on the libelant's testimony he has shown no ground of action against the defendant.

That it is immaterial whether the propeller lay to so as to keep herself unmoved, and the collision was caused by the drifting of the ship on the tide without steerage-way against the propeller, or whether the propeller was driven by the wind against the ship lying unable to take care of herself, because it was the imperative duty of the propeller to have avoided the ship.

That it was her duty in laying to not to select a position which would expose or interfere with the ship. When the rapid approximation of the two vessels was observed from the propeller, it was her duty to employ her extraordinary and ready means to prevent all danger from it. She neglected to do so, and the collision was the consequence. This fault takes from her all right in law to demand from the owners of the ship, compensation for the damages she sustained.

That the extraordinary power of steam vessels has imbedded a fixed principle in the law of collision, that a steamer is in fault in case of collision with sailing vessels, unless it be proved that she is thwarted, embarrassed or misled by the want of care, skill or due precaution in the sailing vessel, so as to prevent her adopting proper measures or adopting them in season.

Libel dismissed with costs.

For libelants, Messrs. Beebe, Dean and Donohue. For claimant, Mr. Morton and Mr. Fullerton.

BILL OF LADING—FREIGHT AS PER CHARTER PARTY—DEMURRAGE—PLEADING.

John Harriott et al vs. *A quantity of Molasses.*—This was a libel for freight and demurrage. The libelants, owners of the brig *Eolus*, chartered her to J. J. De Cartagena for a voyage to Mayaguez, Porto Rico, there to load a full cargo of molasses, which the affreighter agreed to furnish and pay freight and demurrage at rates therein specified.

The affreighter procured to be shipped on board 224 puncheons of molasses, for which the master signed bills of lading, admitting the shipment thereof "by Ball, Boothby & Co., for account and risk of Messrs. Culbert & Finlay by order of Capt. Marthon, to be delivered at the port of New-Haven unto Culbert & Finlay, or their assignees, they paying freight therefor *as purchaser party*." The charterer afterwards indorsed on the charter party an agreement, as he had not furnished a full cargo, to let the brig go with what she had and pay her full freight and demurrage.

The libelants claimed that Culbert & Finlay were the actual charterers of the vessel, and that accordingly the cargo on board was bound for the fulfillment of the charter party, or if they were only freighters for the voyage, the bill of lading accepted by them was an implied engagement on their part to the ship that the cargo should be bound for the performance of the charter.

Held by the Court, That it is doubtful whether the allegations in the libel would authorize any decree upon the case the libelants claim to have established by their testimony; but it is unnecessary to consider that point.

That there is no doubt ground for strong suspicion upon the evidence that Cartagena, Ball, Boothby & Co., and Culbert and Finlay were acting concurrently in the shipment in question with some common interest and obligation under the charter party. But this is a foundation fact in the action, and is not to be determined by the Court on probabilities, but to be proved affirmatively by the libelant.

That cargo shipped by the charterer is liable to the ship-owner for the stipulations of affreightment in the charter party. But strangers to the charter party will not be presumed to have intended to bind themselves to the full performance of the charter, by accepting a bill of lading with the condition inserted of "paying freight as per charter." That stipulation by itself would more aptly apply to the rate of freight agreed in the charter party, for that would be naturally the subject of contract by an affreighter. The shipper, on lading cargo on board, unless he bargain otherwise, is chargeable with an implied undertaking to pay for the transportation of the goods, and not for the general hire of the ship, or other collateral agreement.

That the claimants having paid the freight for the transportation of the cargo libeled in this suit, they are acquitted of all further claim against it by the libelants on the case made by them.

Libel dismissed, with costs.

For libelants, Messrs. Beebe, Dean & Donohue. For claimants, Mr. Lord.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justices Mitchell, Roosevelt and Davies.

Wm. Patten, Jr., and al. vs. *The Accessory Transit Company, James C. Willett, Sheriff, &c. Cornelius Vanderbilt and al.*—This is a proceeding, it will be remembered, by certain judgment creditors of the Accessory Transit Company, for the appointment of a receiver of its effects and a sale of several of its steamships. Judge COWLES was appointed receiver by Judge DAVIES, at Special Term. The case came up on appeal this morning, and is being argued by Horace F. Clark, on behalf of Com. Vanderbilt, one of the defendants.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Feb. 20.

Before Hon. Justice Peabody.

DECISIONS.

Brooklyn White Lead Company vs. *Masury.*—To authorize the granting a temporary injunction to continue in force pending an appeal from an order dissolving the injunction originally granted, (if such practice should be allowed to obtain at all) there should be,

First.—Imminent danger of irreparable (or very great) damage to the party if he is deprived of it for the time, and

Second.—The question to be decided on the appeal should be one of great difficulty, authorizing grave doubts of the correctness of the order appealed from.

I do not perceive either of these reasons in this case, and (without deciding that this Court adopts such a practice in any case) this motion must be denied.

Dale Rier vs. *Radcliff and Another.*—Motion to discharge from arrest after the bail has become perfect. The facts show either a justification of bail or a waiver of it, a long time before this motion is made, and plaintiff moves to dismiss this motion as being too late for that reason. The practice here does not seem to be settled in this court, but in other courts here, and in other districts in this court, it is settled that such a motion, after bail has become perfect either by justification, or waiver of it, is too late. I adopt this practice and dismiss the motion, in the hope that an appeal will be taken on which the practice may be settled.

Moore vs. *Livingston—Same* vs. *Livingston.*—The time within which plaintiff was permitted to pay the costs of these writs is extended 60 days, on payment of which and $7 costs of these motions in each writ, plaintiff may come in and prosecute these writs. The orders of Judge Clerke not otherwise modified. If these terms are not complied with the motions are denied with costs. He may come in on these terms as to either if he so elect.

O'Leary vs. *Insurance Co. of North America.*—The correctness of the claim of plaintiff seems to be questioned, but the defence does not seem to be based on fraud, and the questions of law likely to arise, which plaintiff considers so difficult as to be an objection to a reference, do not seem to me to afford a sufficient reason for refusing a reference in this case, where the examination of an account of some length is sure to become necessary.

Reference ordered to Judge Kent; or, if plaintiff prefer, to Judge Kent, Henry Nicholl and Jonathan Nathan.

In re estate of Samuel Bradhurst.—Referred to examine and set forth whether the prayer of petition should be granted.

Dimond vs. *Connolly.*—Motion granted.

The Stock-Jobbing Operations of the Herald People.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM, Feb. 20.

Before Hon. Justice Woodruff.

John Bonner vs. *Edward W. Hudson et al.*—This case was continued yesterday, Wm. W. Allen, Esq., for Simeon Leland, commenced summing up, by stating that Mr. Hudson made no defence whatever, and had no earthly objection to a verdict being rendered against him. The first question, said he, is in which character these defendants are to be made liable, if at all. Now how is this liability proved? Only by a certificate which a part of the defendants signed, showing that they undertook to form an association, but having failed in this, they are still sought by the plaintiff to be made liable under it. But what is the certificate? You are called upon to presume that the Company was formed in consequence of the mere passing of this resolution or certificate. Now other things besides the passing of resolutions must be done to incorporate a company. It may, however, be claimed that although it did not resolve them into an association, it did form them into a co-partnership, and thereby they became reliable. Mr. Warren Leland was a trustee, but he backed out when the stock book was opened, and had nothing to do with the company except, as Hudson says, he said he employed Bonner to go out to Potosi and take charge of the mines, and *appeared pleased at the appointment.* I insist, however, that whatever these men did under the certificate, there is no proof that they did go into partnership. Mr. Allen occupied some time in attempting to prove that the mere act of the defendants in agreeing to take stock in an association which was to be formed, did not make them liable. He stated that it was not proved that Bonner was engaged for one year, nor even so alleged in his complaint.

He can therefore, at most, only recover for the time he was actually laboring, or on hand to labor, for the company. He has perhaps proved that he labored for sixteen days, which, at $2,000 a year, would amount to $87 67. He claimed that Bonner, though employed, and instructed to reside at Potosi, and attend to the mining interests there, but instead of so doing, he was running all over the country; and in proof thereof, he read the bill rendered by the plaintiff to the Secretary, charging for travelling expenses to a number of places. It has been decided, in the case of Castigan vs. The Mohawk Railroad Company, (2 Den. 609,) that a man employed to work at a certain place for one year, and discharged before the expiration of the time, must remain on the ground at work, or ready to do any work which the Company might require, in order to recover for the year's salary. But the plaintiff does not even pretend to have conformed to this requirement.

Mr. Allen requested that it be remembered—to explain Hudson's anxiety to have the defendant recover in this suit—that he has a claim against the plaintiff for $600, which will probably be paid if he gains this case.

Mr. Robinson, counsel for Mr. John Dean, then submitted the following points. He asked the Court to charge first, That no recovery can be had of any money expended for the Company, because 1st. There is no allegation in the complaint of any such expenditure. 2d. There is no proof of any such expenditures.

2. Services for no specific time are alleged, and therefore the plaintiff cannot recover for more than one day's services, or, if the Court declines so to charge,

3. That he is only entitled to recover for the time during which he has proved that he continued to perform services in the employment of the Company.

4. That he can recover nothing in this action by reason of his readiness to perform services after his discharge—as no special case is alleged of breach of contract.

5. That he cannot recover upon any agreement of hiring for a year, because, 1st. No such agreement is alleged. 2d. It is void by the statute of frauds, not being in writing. Nor to be performed within a year from the time the proof shows it was made. If the Court declines so to charge,

6. No recovery can be had on any alleged agreement of hiring for a year if he acquiesced in his dismissal or failed to notify the Company of his intention to regard the contract for a year as still subsisting, or unless he held himself in readiness at the place where the service was to be performed.

7. That no recovery can be had against any one of the defendants, except he employed or assented to the employment of the plaintiff, and that there is no proof of any such employment or assent on the part of Dean or Morton.

The Jury here took a short recess, after which Mr. Sherwood, counsel for the plaintiff, spoke quite briefly, claiming that the defendants were jointly and severally indebted to his client, and responsible for his salary. Five of them had signed a certain certificate which was filed in the County Clerk's Office.

1. This certificate of incorporation proves that such a Company was intended to be got up for mining purposes, and conducting business in New-York, capital $500,000.

2. By an agreement in their books, the undersigned were to take an interest to the amount fixed to their names, viz.: $2,500 each.

3. Evidence has been adduced that each one gave his note for $2,500, and each was to have one-tenth of the stock.

4. The parties met and appointed an Executive Committee and other officers.

5. They held their office first at the Metropolitan Hotel, and afterwards in the Merchants Exchange.

6. They kept books and papers, a book of minutes and records of resolutions.

7. They possessed the mine in Potosi, where men were working. They had tools, &c., for mining, and previous to sending out the plaintiff they had a superintendent there.

The Association or Company being formed, what was its condition? Its character was that of a co-partnership. It had all the elements of a partnership—a business agreed upon and transacted, and each had an interest of one-tenth—each member had a right to contract debts, to employ laborers and superintendants. But they had gone further and proved that several of the stockholders had united to make the appointment of the plaintiff.

They acknowledged Mr. Hollenbeck as their Secretary, and all knew it at the time, or afterwards agreed to it.

What, then, was the appointment and the terms of the engagement of this plaintiff? He was the Mining Superintendent—with full powers to employ men—to do everything necessary; this included the right to employ and discharge men, and left such matters entirely to his discretion. It was agreed or understood at the time of his engagement that he should go to Lake Superior, to get laborers for the mines, and it is for these journeys that the charges against the Company are made, not for pleasure excursions. We claim, therefore, $2,000 for a year's services, from April 15, 1854.

He was not expected to pay the expenses of the Company out of that sum; but these expenses should be chargable to the Company. Mr. Bonner went to Potosi, and after looking around and finding what was to be done, he took an inventory of tools and property, &c., discharged some men, retained others, and went on to procure good men. To do this he was obliged to go to Lake Superior, where he procured ten men and a mining captain, John Trenren.

At St. Louis he received a letter dated the 12th of June, directing him to stop all operations at the mines, and return to this City. On the 22d of June he received another letter, directing him to discharge the men he had engaged; but there was no complaint as to his abilities. The Company recognized the employment of the men, and directed him to pay and discharge them.

He was thus left in this position with men on his hands, at St. Louis, out of funds, and had to telegraph to his son for money to enable him to reach this City. Well, Mr. Bonner discharged the men, paying them what he could and returned to this City, where he demanded his pay, but was refused. There was no charge made against him of incompetency, and even if they were they could not refuse to pay him, for they engaged him, and must take him as he was. And he is entitled to his pay for the year, (each servant employed for a month is entitled to be paid for that time. The plaintiff remained here a year (as it was the Summer season when he arrived, and it was a bad time to obtain work) before he could obtain employment; he therefore claims $1,684 71.

His Honor then charged the Jury that the plaintiff had failed to prove the Company were incorporated, but the plaintiff claims that they are bound as stockholders and copartners. If they did act unitedly in employing the plaintiff, they are, of course, liable for his salary, and for the amount of expenses he paid out. Such an employment as this may even have been effected by the specific act of a part of the defendants, or the joint action of the whole. So he may have been properly engaged by the assent of a part only. If so, however, those only are liable for the salary who authorized the appointment.

His Honor then commented at great length on the evidence in respect to the formation of the association or partnership, and the action of the Company in reference to the plaintiff. He stated that it was true that the plaintiff was bound to be in readiness at the place indicated by the instructions, to attend to any work the defendants might require during the whole year, in order to recover; but that the notice that operations at Potosi were discontinued absolved him from remaining, and he could come to this City, if he still held himself subject to their orders.

The Jury, after an hour's absence, brought in a verdict against all the defendants for the sum of $1,217 21.

SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Bosworth.

CERTIORARI—THE FRENCH PRISONERS UP AGAIN—ANOTHER BREAKDOWN.

Another effort was made to-day to procure the discharge of Charles Carpentier, the Grelets and the other parties charged with embezzling the funds of the French Northern Railway, from the custody of the Sheriff and United States Marshal—a *certiorari* requiring their production in Court having been granted by Judge Bosworth. He, however, decided this morning that the papers were insufficient—the writ requiring all to be brought up having been granted on the petition of one of them, viz., Chas. David. The prisoners were therefore remanded.

TRIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Slosson.

Administratrix of Ehling vs. *The Hamilton Insurance Company.*—This was an action on a policy of insurance for $2,500. It will be remembered that Mr. Ehling committed suicide soon after the destruction of his property by fire, leaving a note attributing the act to the conduct of this Company in refusing to pay the insurance.

The defence was that the insured, by omitting to give notice of subsequent insurance effected on the property, had voided the policy. It was claimed on the part of the plaintiff that as one of the subsequent policies was effected by the same broker who effected the one in suit, that his knowledge was notice to the Company; and that the other subsequent policies were made to replace one effected before that in suit, which had been surrendered and cancelled. The Court held the policy to be void by reason of the omission to give notice in conformity with its requirements, and directed the complaint to be dismissed with costs and $50 allowance.

Peet and Brown for plaintiff; E. J. Phelps for defendants.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Brady.

Eliza M. Badger vs. *Seth W. Benedict.*—Judgment for plaintiff, with liberty to the defendant to answer in ten days, on payment of costs.

William Ketchas vs. *Thomas McGrath & Co.*—Motion for a new trial denied.

Richard J. Roberts vs. *Henry L. Moxon.*—Referred to H. N. Carr.

THE CONSPIRACY TO MURDER.

Trial of Dr. M. Price Moore for Alleged Conspiracy to Murder Mr. A. T. Livingston.

VERDICT OF NOT GUILTY.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before the Recorder.

FRIDAY, Feb. 20.

This extraordinary case was resumed to-day at 11 o'clock, pursuant to adjournment.

Mr. Phillips offered to put in evidence certified copies of Dr. Moore's deposition before the Surrogate, and certain other documents, including the minutes of the Surrogate, relative to the proceedings before that official, in the matter of the will of the father of the defendant.

The Recorder considered the evidence irrelevant, and refused to receive the papers.

Mr. Livingston, the prosecutor, asked leave to amend the report of his testimony, (as published in the TIMES,) by adding to the answer to the question subjoined, the words "and to enable the Doctor to pay his debts."

Mr Brady—Why was Mr. Drake to get only one dollar consideration for this property? and why was not the deed recorded for two years?

Witness—It was to relieve Dr. Moore from his embarrassments, and it was at witness' solicitation, out of friendship to the Doctor, that his sister-in-law made that purchase.

The commission to take Mrs. Garrett's deposition not having yet arrived in Court, Mr. Brady proceeded to sum up the case for the defence; after which the Recorder charged the Jury, reviewing the whole case at considerable length.

At five minutes to four o'clock the Jury retired. Two or three of them manifested a desire to return a verdict without leaving their seats, but were overruled by the rest.

In half an hour after they returned, with a verdict of *Not Guilty!* which was received with a burst of applause, that was instantaneously suppressed by the officers.

Dr. Moore was immediately surrounded by a crowd of congratulating friends. The prosecutor, Mr. Livingston, had left the Court whilst the Jurors were in deliberation.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—Carefully Reported for N. Y. Daily Times:

FRIDAY, Feb. 20, 1857—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are in fair request at former rates. Pearls, $7 62½@$7 68¾; Pots, $7 62½@$7 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—1,400 lbs. American yellow have been purchased at 28¾c.@28¾c. ₱ lb.

CANDLES—Are in pretty good demand and are stiffly held.

COFFEE—Rio attracts considerable attention, while other varieties are moderately inquired for at steady prices. Java, 14½c.@15½c.; Laguayra, 11¾c.@12¾c.; Maracaibo, 11¾c.@12¾c., Rio, 9½c.@11¾c.; St. Domingo, 10¾c.; and Bahia, 9¾c.@10c. ₱ lb. By auction, there were sold, to-day, 550 bags low grade Rio at 9¼c.@9¾c.; and 950 bags Santas at 10c.¾@11¾c. ₱ lb. The latest advices from Rio de Janeiro are up to the 13th ult., reporting light shipments of Coffee to the United States, with a reduced stock and rising rates. This news is encouraging to factors, here.

COPPER—Is selling to a moderate extent at about previous figures.

COTTON—The demand is pretty brisk; prices are well maintained. Middling Uplands 13½c.; do. Gulfs, 13¾c.@13¾c.; and other grades at proportionate figures. ₱ lb.

FISH—The market exhibits no really new feature. Supplies, light; demand, limited; prices, nominally the same.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour exhibits very little vigor. The inquiry is rather limited, prices are heavy and unsettled; sales have been reported of about 9,000 bbls.; in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	$6 30@$6 35
Straight State	6 35@ 6 45
Favorite and Extra State	6 45@ 6 75
Common to Good Indiana and Upper Lake	6 35@ 6 65
Common to Good Superfine Ohio	6 40@ 6 60
Fancy Michigan	6 40@ 6 60
Extra Michigan	6 60@ 7 75
Extra Indiana and Wisconsin	6 60@ 7 75
Extra Ohio	6 60@ 8 00
Fancy Genesee	6 75@ 7 00
Extra Genesee	7 00@ 8 10
Extra Missouri	6 40@ 8 50

Canadian is inactive, at old rates. Superfine to extra barely commands $6 50@$7 60 ₱ bbl.; 600 bbls. were sold within the range. Southern is in better demand, and is pretty steadily held. The transactions since our last comprise about 1,900 bbls. low Mixed to Fancy and Extra, at $6 75@$8 and $9 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is in limited supply and fair request, at $3 50@$5 25 for Fine to Superfine ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in moderate demand at old rates; $3 20@$3 25 for Jersey, and $3 70@$3 75 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. The latter brings $17@$17 50 in puncheons. Buckwheat Flour commands, in lots, $2 50@$2 87½ ₱ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat is inactive. Parties differ about prices. This circumstance obstructs business. Small sales of Red were reported, including prime Southern at $1 60; and ordinary Western (Spring) at about $1 40 ₱ bushel. Rye rules scarce and quiet, with sales reported of 1,000 bushels ordinary to choice, at 90c.@95c. ₱ bushel. Oats are in moderate supply and request, at 52c.@54c. for Western; 49c.@52c. for State; 48c.@50c. for Jersey; and 43c.@47c. for Southern, ₱ bushel. Barley is salable and steady, at $1@$1 32 for very inferior to choice, ₱ bushel. Stock quite light. Barley Malt commands $1 40@$1 45 ₱ bushel. Corn continues in good demand, at very full prices. There were sales reported to-day of about 28,000 bushels, at 70c.@71c. for unsound, and 72½c.@74c. for mixed, in store and delivered, ₱ bushel.

HAY—Sales of 460 bales River were effected, at $1 for shipment, and $1 12½ for local use, ₱ 100 lbs.

HIDES—The stock is accumulating; the demand is moderate; prices lean in favor of buyers.

HOPS—Are salable and firm at 7c.@10c ₱ lb.

IRON—There were sales reported of 190 tons Scotch Pig, at former rates.

LATHS—Eastern, $1 31½ ₱ thousand.

LEAD—The demand is pretty brisk; prices show no material change.

LEATHER—Sole is in light supply and fair request, at full rates.

LIME—Rockland remains scarce and quiet at $1 65 for Common, and $1 25 for Lump, ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—Appears inactive at former figures. New-Orleans, 75c.@76c.; new crop Porto Rico, 65c.@70c.; old do. Porto Rico, 50c.@55c.; new crop Cuba Muscovado, 50c.@60c.; new crop clayed Cuba, at 56c.; and old do. at 45c., ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES.—Tar and Crude Turpentine are unchanged. Spirits Turpentine is in fair demand and is firm at 50½c.@50¾c., cash and short time, with interest, per gallon. Rosin is moderately inquired for, and is held with much confidence at $1 70@$1 75 for common, ₱ 310 lbs., delivered; and $3@$3 75 for No. 1 and White, ₱ 280 lbs.

OILS.—The demand is tame for Whale, but is pretty brisk for Sperm; prices show no remarkable change. Red Palm, and Olive Oils are at moderate request at full rates; Linseed is salable and firm, mainly at 85c.@87c. per gallon. Lard Oil is sparingly offered, and is in fair demand at previous quotations.

PROVISIONS—Pork is coming forward sparingly, while being in fair demand and on the advance. Sales have been reported since our last of about 250 bbls., in lots, at $21@$21 10 for old Mess; $21 50@$21 75 for new do.; and $17 40@$17 70 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Dressed Hogs bring, in lots, 9c.@9¾c. ₱ lb. Cut Meats appear in moderate demand, and are steady at 10¼c.@10¾c. for Hams, and 8¼c.@8¾c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is in light supply and fair request, at from 10¼c.@11¼c. ₱ lb. Lard continues active at rising prices. The transactions since our last reach about 900 bbls. and tcs., mostly fair to Prime, (to arrive and here,) at 14¼c.@14½c.; and 230 kegs, at 14¾c. ₱ lb. Beef in moderate demand at steady rates. The transactions since our last consist of 630 bbls. at $9 50@$10 25 for new Prime; $10 50@$13 for Country Mess; $15 25@$15 50 for repacked Western Mess; and $16@$16 50 for extra Chicago do., ₱ bbl. New Prime Mess Beef is salable and steady at $20@$23 ₱ tce. Beef Hams are scarce and needed at $30@$32 ₱ bbl. Butter is in fair demand, and is worth 16c.@22c. for Ohio; 20c.@26c. for common to very good State, and 26c.@30c. for prime to very choice do, ₱ lb. Cheese is in light supply and good request, at 11¼c.@12½c. ₱ lb.

The Cincinnati *Price Current*, of the 18th inst., says: "Our returns from all the leading packing places in the West are now nearly complete. We have yet to hear from five places in Missouri, six in Illinois, two in Iowa, one in Indiana, one in Kentucky, one in Tennessee, three in Ohio, and one in Wisconsin; but all small places. Our returns of shipments by Railways to the East are not yet complete, but we have no doubt we shall be able to give the report in full and complete form, by the 1st of March, as we stated in our last. We may say that the falling off in number is, we think, twenty-eight ₱ cent., as compared with last year's business, though not having placed our figures yet in tabular form, we cannot give the falling off exactly. As regards the comparative weight, we are not prepared to give any estimate, as the calculation of this is rather tedious, and cannot be done until the tables are fully arranged. Our impression, however, is that it will be below last year's average. We notice an unusual uniformity in the prices of the Hog product, at all places in the West, and what is more unusual prices are now ruling nearly as high on the upper Mississippi and Illinois Rivers, as they are in this market. In St. Louis the prices are about the same as they are here. It is quite clear that the great bulk of the Hog product in the West is now in the hands of speculators, and this will lead to great fluctuations and apparently unaccountable changes in the market throughout the season. The amount going forward since the opening of navigation is quite large, and prices are already declining under the influence of the receipts at New-Orleans. The receipts at New-York may lead to the same result, but it is not probable the decline will be large or permanent. The shipments of provisions from this port during the week were:

Pork and Bacon, hhds	1,386
Pork and Bacon, tcs	1,653
Pork and Bacon, bbls	9,494
Pork and Bacon, bxs	937

The shipments from the United States to foreign countries from Nov. 1 to Feb. 1, this season and last, being a matter of great interest just now, we have prepared the following figures from our books:

	1856-57.	1855-56.
Pork, bbls	11,687	53,596
Bacon, hhds	19,368	5,124
Lard, kegs	249,067	181,465

All shipments of Bacon are reduced to hogsheads, and of Lard to kegs, in making up the above table. By reducing these packages to pounds, the result stands as follows:

1855-6	23,376,250 lbs.
1856-7	28,649,350 lbs.

Showing an increase in the shipments, this season, so far, of 5,271,100 lbs. This is of importance, as the impression generally prevailing was that the quantity exported this season was less than it was last.

RICE—Sales were made, to-day, of about 100 tcs. common to choice, in lots, at $3 50@$4 50 ₱ 100 lbs.

SOAP—The demand is moderate; prices firm.

SUGARS—Are in fair request and are steady,—with sales reported since our last of about 720 hhds. Cuba, &c., in lots, mostly at from 9½c.@10¾c.; a cargo of Melado at 7¾c.@8c.; and several hundred boxes Havana, at from 9¾c.@11½c., ₱ lb.

TALLOW—About 12,000 lbs. prime were sold at steady prices.

TEAS—Are in good demand and are increasing in value. Owners do not offer their supplies at prevailing rates, with much freedom.

WHISKY—We heard of sales of 230 bbls. Ohio and Prison, at 29c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The engagements were to a fair extent,—but shippers had any existing advantage. For Liverpool—Cotton, 3-16d.@7-32d. ₱ lb.; Flour, 1s. 9d.@2s. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 5½d.@6¾d. ₱ bushel; Beef, 4s.@4s. 6d. ₱ tce.; Resin, 2s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; and Heavy Goods, 20s.@22s. 6d. ₱ ton. For other ports, proportionate quotations.

NEW-YORK CITY BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The following list consists of prominent Houses in each line of Business:

Berlin Wool, Embroidery Silks, Fringes, Gimps, Buttons, Ladies' Dress Trimmings, Gold and Silver Articles for Regalia.
KOHLSAAT BROS., (Importers and Jobbers,) 48 John-st.

Advertising Agents.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO. ..... 119 Nassau-st

Hardware, Cutlery, Edge Tools, &c.

T. DOUGLAS, Manufacturer and Dealer, 83 Beekman-st

Grate and Fender Makers.

WM. H. JACKSON, (formerly W. & N. Jackson & Sons,) No. 891 Broadway, one door from 19th-st.

Boat and Oar Bazaar.

Life, Race, Ship and Pleasure Boats, of all kinds on hand making an assortment of over 200 Boats. C. L. INGERSOLL & SON, 250 South-st.

Lightning Rods.

A. M. QUIMBY & SON, 129 East 27th, and 119 Nassau sts.
LYON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Otis' Patent. Also, other rods, insulators, points, vanes, &c., No 143 Broadway.

Lithographers.

GEORGE HAYWARD ..... 120 Water-st
Window and Plate Glass, (French and English.)
F. HOPKINS & BROS., (Importers) ..... 61 Barclay-st

☞ Any additions to the above list should be brought to the office of S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

IF THE PERSON WHO FOUND A FITCH MARTEN FUR VICTORINE in West 43d-st., between 7th and 8th ave., at 7½ o'clock on Tuesday evening, will leave the same at No. 168 West 43d-st, a suitable reward will be paid.

$1 REWARD.—IF THE PERSON WHO TOOK a map of lots from Brandreth's restaurant a few days ago will leave the same with the clerk he will receive the above reward.

KEROSENE OILS.
KEROSENE LUBRICATING OIL.
KEROSENE ILLUMINATING OIL.
KEROSENE BINNACLE OIL.
PARAFINE RAILWAY GREASE.
ELECTRIC LAMPS.
AUETENS, AGENTS, No. 50 Beaver-st.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—AT A MEETING OF the Junior Class of Columbia College, held Friday, Feb. 20, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God in his infinite wisdom to remove from among us our friend and classmate ALEXANDER BEDELL, and,

Whereas, It is becoming us publicly to express our sorrow for the loss we have sustained by his decease, and our sympathy in the bereavement of his family, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the Junior Class of Columbia College, most sincerely and deeply deplore the loss we have sustained.

Resolved, That we heartily sympathise with the family and friends of the departed, and with them mourn the loss of a true friend, a beloved relative and a diligent student.

Resolved, That, as a mark of our respect and sorrow, we, the Junior Class, attend the funeral of our late companion, and wear the usual badge of mourning.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the family of the deceased, and published on the bulletin of the College, in the minutes of the class, and in the *Daily Times, Commercial Advertiser* and in the Brooklyn *Star and Eagle*.

Signed on behalf of the Class.

H. C. KINNEY, Secretary. J. W. P. BAXTER, President.

W. P. BAXTER, (ex officio,)
A. W. CHAMPNEY,
J. W. ROMEYN,
} Committee.

MOUNT VERNON TAXES.—THE COLLECtor of Taxes for Mount Vernon, West, East and Central Mount Vernon, Washingtonville, Wakefield and Fleetwood will be at Keen's XIVth Ward Hotel, corner of Grand and Elizabeth sts., on Monday and Tuesday, Feb. 23 and 24, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., to receive the Taxes for 1856. Remember, this is the last time this year that the Collector will come to New York for the purpose of receiving taxes.

F. LEDER, Collector.

OWNERS OF HORSES WILL FIND DR. TOBIAS' LINIMENT in pint bottles at 50 cents superior to anything else for curing colic, swellings, galls, bruises, lumps, &c. Sold by all the storekeepers and druggist. Depôt No. 56 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

MESSENGER'S LONDON CORDIAL GIN, now landing ex. *American Congress* from London. For sale by the puncheon in bond, or in cases from store, by R. E. MESSENGER & CO., No. 58 Fulton-st.

SADDLE HORSE WANTED FOR A LADY.—Must be handsome, kind in saddle or harness, and in all respects right. Any one having such a horse which they are willing to sell cheap, will please address T. M. N., Box No. 1,475, Post-Office, New-York.

BONNET COMB.—A NEW AND VERY DESIRable Patented (India) Rubber Comb for the purpose of holding the bonnet in its place when on the head, which is much approved by the ladies, just received by D. M. KNIGHT & CO., No. 28 Vesey-st., New-York.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ Rev. Dr. Spencer will preach and administer the Lord's Supper this morning, in the Church in Fifth-st., between 2d and 3d aves., at 10½ o'clock. Subject—"Is it possible?" The various modes, such as Episcopal, Presbyterian, Methodist, deny that they preach it. Is it possible? Could the Holy Spirit, who declared there to be only one Faith, one Hope, one Baptism, teach such antagonistic dogmas? Impossible! The primitive Church held a mono-creedic principle, and widely different from the modern. This primitive Christianity, which was preached by Christ and his apostles, is proclaimed every Lord's Day, by Dr. JOHN THOMAS, in Jefferson Assembly Hall, cor. 6th and Greenwich-aves. It and it only is reasonable

New-York Daily Times

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, FEB. 21, 1857.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served to subscribers in this City and vicinity for Ten Shillings a week. Single Copies, Two Cents. Mail subscribers Six Dollars a year.

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES is published every Morning, (Sundays Excepted.) One edition will be issued at one and the other at three o'clock P. M. It will be sent by mail at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing nearly all the reading matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday, is mailed at Three Dollars a year.

THE WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed at Two Dollars a year for single Copies. Twenty-Five Copies for Twenty Dollars, to one address.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the arrival of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6 cents for single copies.

Subscriptions invariably cash in advance.

Publication Office, No. 128 Nassau-st., cor. of Beekman.

RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO., Publishers.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Two steamers are now due at this port from Liverpool—the *Ericsson* and the *Asia*. Nothing had been seen of either of them at Sandy Hook, at 2 o'clock this morning.

In the United States Senate yesterday, a bill was introduced prescribing the time and manner of electing Senators to Congress, and the form of their credentials. This movement is probably caused by the difficulty in the case of Messrs. Bright and Fitch, of Indiana, in reference to which additional papers were presented. Forty-five private bills were passed. Mr. Gwin introduced his Pacific Railroad Bill. In the House, a motion was agreed to, that any member implicated by the Investigating Committee should have leave to file an answer, to be printed with the other papers. After a short time spent in Committee of the Whole, on the Tariff, Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, submitted to the House an original bill—the same, with some slight alterations, as the last one reported from the Committee of Ways and Means—and it was passed by a vote of 110 against 84, after the loss of Mr. Letcher's substitute, which proposed a general reduction of 20 per cent. on the present Tariff.

The latest in reference to Mr. Buchanan's Cabinet from Washington, is to the effect that Mr. Cass has been interrogated by Mr. Buchanan as to his willingness to accept the post of Secretary of State. Hon. J. Glancy Jones has declined a place in the Cabinet—one reason assigned for which is, that he wishes to promote harmony in the Democratic family, and another, that he expects to be leader of his party as Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means in the House. It is thought in Washington that something will be definitely known to-day.

A dispatch from Washington states that the Senate, in Executive Session on Thursday, agreed to reconsider the vote postponing the consideration of the Dallas Treaty until the 5th of March.

In the State Senate, yesterday, a communication was received from the Secretary of State, giving the number of pardons, &c., granted by the Governors for ten years past, as follows:

By Gov. Young	268	By Gov. Seymour	465
By Gov. Fish	160	By Gov. Clark	580
By Gov. Hunt	411	Restor'n to citizenship	409

Total cases of Executive clemency.....2,233

A bill was introduced to prevent stock gambling, the same as that of last year. The Senate adjourned until Tuesday evening. In the Assembly, the Supply bill of 1856 was reported back from the Committee of Ways and Means, divided into five separate bills. The bill abolishing days of grace on sight drafts, &c., was passed. The Assembly also adjourned until Tuesday evening.

We are in receipt of files of papers from Port-au-Prince to the 17th ult. There is no political news to notice. The death of Prince De Jacmel, Grand Marshal of the Empire, which took place on the 9th of January, is recorded in the *Moniteur Haitien*.

Great destruction of property has occurred in Southeastern Missouri, in consequence of the freshets in the rivers. The damage to the Iron Mountain Railroad is estimated at $200,000.

A bill providing for a new apportionment of representation in the Illinois Legislature passed that body on Tuesday, against the protest of the Republican members. It was vetoed by Governor Bissell, and the Legislature adjourned yesterday.

The result of the Grand Inquest in the Burdell-murder case is still unknown, as that body did not make their presentment yesterday, as was anticipated. A curious affidavit has been made by a former business partner of Dr. Burdell, which is likely to cause much debate. Some particulars respecting Dr. Burdell's whereabouts on the night of the murder have been ascertained.

The case of Dr. M. Price Moore for conspiracy to murder Mr. Livingston, of Trenton, New-Jersey, which has been before Recorder Smith for some days past, concluded yesterday by a verdict of "not guilty." The Jury were in consultation just half an hour. During their absence from the Court-room, the greatest anxiety was manifested on the part of the large crowd present. The defendant seemed entirely self-possessed, and chatted freely with the friends who surrounded him in the interval, during which the jury were to decide whether he was to pass the next ten years of his life in the State Prison, or to go free, restored to his former respectable position in Society. On the rendering of the verdict he evinced much emotion, a flush of triumphant joy passing over his face; and as the parties around him shook his hands, including the jury, who all greeted him as they passed, he was almost overcome.

In the Superior Court, yesterday, the case of Bonker vs. Hudson *et al.*,—the *Herald* stock-jobbing case—was finished, and the Jury rendered a verdict in favor of the plaintiff, against all the defendants, for the sum of $1,271 17. The matter will probably be carried up to the Court of Appeals on the questions of law.

Of the four fugitive Sing Sing convicts, three have been recaptured and taken back to prison. Rowland is still loose somewhere. He is a well-known Ninth-Warder. He affords a chance for somebody to make $50 by his apprehension.

A field lamp exploded at 8¼ o'clock last evening in the boarding-house of Mrs. Catharine Kirkpatrick, No. 10 Greenwich-street, and so badly burned the face of a woman named Sarah M. Hoover that she will be probably disfigured for life. The house was set on fire, and was damaged to the extent of about $200.

New-York Libraries.—It is difficult to convince a New-Englander that there is anything in New-York, or anywhere else, for that matter, equal to Boston. The faith of New-England in Boston is truly wonderful. The Providence *Journal* has been greatly excited by the accounts given by one of our contemporaries of a few of the private libraries of New-York. The *Journal* says:

"Though New-York may possess some choice private libraries, we think that, with three or four exceptions, Boston is far before any city in the United States in its literary treasures. She is, in every sense of the term, the 'Athens of America,' and though she has nothing yet which can compare with the magnificent Astor Library, she has in her City Library, Athenæum, and Harvard College, large and very valuable collections of books. But in her private libraries, not even the City of New-York can equal her, with the exception of the few instances named."

The Astor Library, which has not been in existence ten years, even the *Journal* admits is superior to anything in Boston. But there is one private library in this City, of which no account has ever been published, that is superior even to the Astor. Dr. Cogswell says of this private collection of books, as does none but the proper few persons, that there are volumes in it which might be placed in one of the alcoves of the Astor, which cost more than that entire library. How Boston can be called "the Athens of America in every sense," we do not understand; nor, in fact, how she can be called so in any sense.

The Republicans in Congress and the Corruption Committee.

Some one has remarked that in every suit at law there are two parties on trial,—the accused, and the presiding Judge. The saying holds true of the trial pending in Congress. Four members of the House of Representatives stand charged with corrupt conduct:—the House is the tribunal by which judgment is to be pronounced. The proceedings and the result will affect the character of the House quite as seriously as that of the members accused. The whole country expects that Congress will embrace this opportunity to purge itself of corruption. It is bound to weigh candidly and fairly such facts as may be established, and to act upon them *judicially*,—not under the influence of passion or of partizanship, but with a paramount and controlling regard for justice and the dignity of the American character.

The opening debate of Thursday upon this subject does not promise much in this regard. It indicates rather the probable predominance of partizan interests and the possible combination of implicated parties to screen each other. Before the Report of the Committee had even been read, two members of the House,—Mr. Grow of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Bennett of New-York, interposed, on behalf of the parties accused, with a degree of vehemence indicative of a strong personal interest in the result, rather than a desire that strict and impartial justice should be administered. They denounced the action of the Committee, maligned the character of the witnesses, and indicated a purpose to do everything in their power to screen the members whose conduct had been brought in question, without the slightest regard to their guilt or innocence. Other members interposed technical objections to the action taken,—insisting that the Committee had gone beyond their jurisdiction, or had violated in some particular the technical rules by which proceedings of this kind should be controlled.

Whatever may be the motive of all this zeal on behalf of men upon whom, at the very least, strong suspicions of very gross misconduct have been cast, its display seems to us very untimely and calculated to produce any result but the one aimed at. It will be regarded by the country at large as indicative of an *interest* of some kind or other, in covering up the corruption which is likely to be dragged into light. If that interest is personal the parties will only make themselves sharers in the suspicion which they seek to dispel. If it is a partisan sentiment, which aims to suppress scandals injurious to a political party, it is not only base, but blind, and will aggravate the evil which it endeavors to cure. Three of the four members implicated are members of the Republican Party—the fourth is an American. That no Democrats are connected with these corrupt transactions may be owing to the fact that there are no corrupt Democrats—or it may not. We have no doubt that the Committee has aimed its inquiries especially at Republicans, and we have just as little doubt that it has *evaded* inquiries into the conduct of Democratic members. Without intending to make any statements upon the subject at present, we should not be at all surprised if it should ultimately appear that they have *refused to call witnesses* whose names were in their possession, and who would have shown that Democrats also participated in these corrupt proceedings. Mr. Orr, who has been the ruling spirit on the Committee, has evidently been influenced far more by a desire to make party capital than to elicit truth.

But all this does not in the least change the duty of Congress or of the Republican members. It is their business to punish corruption wherever it is found to exist. The whole country demands that Congress shall be purged of these base and infamous practices. The people will exact a strict account from every man who attempts to hide, or suppress, or depreciate the proofs of the base transactions which have polluted legislation, and cast black reproach upon the institutions and character of the country. And if the Republicans in Congress see fit to make this a party question, and to shoulder the responsibility for the culpable and corrupt acts that may be proved against its members, they will find themselves subjected to a responsibility among their constituents which they cannot meet. The great body of the Republican Party throughout the country will not accept any such issue nor make themselves parties to any such responsibility. They will rather ask to have their ranks purified from all such corrupt and base material,—and they will heartily thank any men and any party for the substantial service of ridding them of such companionship.

We do not wish to imply in these remarks that guilt has been fastened upon any members of Congress by the action of the Committee. That point we submit to the public judgment. But we do mean to say, that the men who rush blindly to the championship of these men while ignorant of the facts proved,—who manifest an indecent haste to assail the character of witnesses, and who denounce the Committee for the zeal and earnest determination with which it has pushed the inquiry it was charged to make, are seriously damaging their own position, and still more seriously injuring the character of the party for which they profess to act. Mr. Bennett, of New-York, who has probably had a closer connection with the land bills of Congress than any other member, saw fit to speak of one of these witnesses as a "poor, miserable, degraded specimen of humanity." What was Mr. Bennett's provocation for so indecent a remark as that? The man thus assailed has done nothing but state facts, under legal compulsion. His character, thus far, is unimpeached, except by the member who can maintain his own in no other way, and who, only a year ago, made this identical man his confidential friend. These random attempts at breaking down testimony will not answer. If the members implicated can explain the circumstances which throw suspicion upon them, and rebut the direct evidence by which their conduct is impeached, they will be entitled to an acquittal from Congress and the country. But mere abuse, like that with which the debate was opened on Thursday, will do no harm to any but those who are unwise enough to suppose that it will prejudice the public mind against the Republicans. Every hour spent in slandering the defence and the responsibility of misconduct that may be proved against men connected with it, will only injure the party, without in the least aiding the object it is designed to serve.

Dr. Burdell's Marriage—New and Important Testimony.

In some comments in the Times, of the 13th inst., upon the manner in which the Burdell inquest was conducted by Coroner Connery, we stated that "one of Burdell's most intimate and confidential friends, who has come a long distance in the belief that he could throw light upon the case, has been refused an examination." The person thus referred to was Mr. E. J. Spicer, of Sackett's Harbor, and he has given in an affidavit, which will be found in another column, his own statement of the information which he offered to the Coroner's Jury, and of the manner and grounds on which it was refused. It forms one of the strangest of the many strange incidents in the history of this most extraordinary proceeding.

Mr. Spicer's testimony, if it had been received, would have established, out of Dr. Burdell's own mouth, the fact of his marriage with Mrs. Cunningham,—and it was on that account, or, to use his own words, because he "knew too much,"—that the Coroner refused to have him sworn. This incident adds another proof to the many we have already noticed, of the obstinacy with which the Coroner persisted in *forcing* the testimony to prove what he had resolved should be established, and in excluding everything that would explode or weaken his theory. He made up his mind at the very outset, that Ecrel personated Van Dolan in the call upon Stevens and Dr. Burdell in the alleged marriage, and that he, with Mrs. Cunningham, murdered the Doctor. Whatever facts, suspicions, opinions, gossip or rumors tended to strengthen this belief, were eagerly admitted as testimony;—witnesses were constantly urged and morally compelled to shape their evidence to this end:—and whatever tended to refute the theory, or explode the rumors on which it rested, was excluded. The case of Mr. Spicer caps the climax of insolent and indecent assumption by which this end was steadily aimed at from the commencement.

Mr. Spicer, it appears, is a dentist, and was a partner with Dr. Burdell at No. 31 Bond-street. He was present during the affray between the Doctor and Mrs. Cunningham growing out of the accusation that she had stolen a note out of his safe, and bears witness to the entire propriety of her demeanor. He then says that the Doctor afterwards told him *he had lost no note*, and only resorted to this charge as a means of getting her out of his house. The next day Doctor Spicer was, also, present when Mrs. C. urged Dr. Burdell to fulfil his promise of marriage, and afterwards heard her say that she would sue him if he did not do so. When the suit for slander and for breach of promise came up, Dr. Spicer made an affidavit of all these facts;—and, thereupon Dr. Burdell wrote him a letter, dated between the 2d and 5th of November, telling him that this betrayal of his confidence *had compelled him to marry Mrs. Cunningham*.

This is the substance of Mr. Spicer's statement. Whether it has been made to the Grand Jury, we are not aware. If not, we presume that body will deem it worth while, upon returning from its excursion, and before closing its labors, to summon this witness who "knew too much" for the purposes of Coroner Connery.

Whatever may be true about the murder, we suspect the marriage will prove to have actually taken place between Dr. Burdell and Mrs. Cunningham. Aside from Dr. Spicer's statement, which if true must be conclusive, the weight of evidence is upon that side. One or two points in this connection have received less notice than they merit. About the middle of October, it will be remembered, complaints against Dr. Burdell were made in law by Mrs. Cunningham. She accused him of having violated her person—of having employed his professional skill to destroy the fruit of that forced connection, by abortion—and of not having fulfilled his promise to marry her. Here, then, are two serious and distinct descriptions of offence—criminal as well as civil—one of which, if the accused were convicted, would commit him to Sing-Sing; the other, if proven, would draw largely upon his beloved money. Dr. Burdell, physically and morally a coward, was affrighted, no doubt, at this two-fold assault on his person and purse. He saw the Sheriff, declared his strong disinclination to give publicity to the matter by calling on his relatives or friends to bail him out, and satisfied the Sheriff, without such bail, that he would be forthcoming whenever the occasion required it. Several days after the charges against Burdell were made, Mrs. Cunningham withdrew them. *For what consideration?* Surely, not for so trifling an equivalent as a written promise to let her have her rooms at $800 a year and be a friend to her family? Yet, as it appears, this was the sole and convincing *consideration* for Mrs. Cunningham's abandonment of two such serious suits as those she had commenced! This, on the face of it, looks like an *ostensible* consideration; may not the private marriage have been the *real* one? The marriage, even with the mutual understanding that it should be concealed for a time, may have been the conclusive argument on which Mrs. Cunningham abandoned the weapons of legal warfare which she had taken up against the Doctor.

This supposition reconciles several discrepancies which otherwise are not very manageable. For instance, (to satisfy Mrs. C. as to his property,) the Doctor's written declaration of Oct. 18, that, up to that time, he had not alienated his wealth by making a will—his anger at the waste of coal, by keeping up an extra fire, *his* purse not *hers*, having then to pay the coal bills—his apparently gratuitous assertion that he would not marry, vexed as he probably was at being noosed, and anxious to conceal it; and even Mrs. Cunningham's working out this desire of temporary concealment of the marriage, by throwing her lawyer, Mr. Thayer, off all suspicion of it, (natural enough, when he saw for what a nominal consideration she had settled the two suits,) by talking of the probability of her renewing her actions against the Doctor. His being jockeyed into such a marriage would not tend to augment Burdell's admiration, respect, and affection for Mrs. C. In all probability, he was annoyed at the position that was thus made for him, and may have disliked, if not feared, his wife.

Upon the whole, we are inclined to believe that the theory of the marriage encounters fewer serious difficulties, and is more rational than any which can be made to take its place.

A Curious Conspiracy.

The name of the people is nowhere so vainly taken as in criminal prosecutions. Instances are as plentiful as crime. Take the suit between "The People and Dr. M. Price Moore," for one; and we find it charged with all the characteristics of a private and personal quarrel between one Alfred S. Livingston and the defendant; a quarrel in which the public have no other interest than that of a reprehensible curiosity; and the decision of which, whatever it prove to be, will excite no emotion painful or pleasurable, in the bosom of that abstraction, the nominal complainant. The issue is individual, not general; and yet the forms of a criminal action having been resorted to, and the public prosecutor made a party, we are obliged to treat it with the notice and respect of legal proceedings.

The story upon which the indictment is founded draws as largely upon the credulity of a common-sense jury as the voyages of Sinbad. Livingston, the real plaintiff in the cause, is a resident of Trenton, New-Jersey; holding we know not what social position, as the evidence fails to elucidate that point. Dr. Moore, the defendant, is a physician of twenty years' standing in this City; certified as to respectability by high authorities, and without stain as to rectitude or question as to sanity previous to the present prosecution. Both are men past middle age, of reputed wealth, and apparently without adequate motive to this imbroglio. The charge is, that at sundry times within two years, Dr. Moore has endeavored to hire persons to take the life of Livingston; directing them how to proceed to accomplish the act; how to reach Trenton; how to gain access to the house of the victim; and offering large prospective rewards for the homicide. The charge is sustained by the evidence of three witnesses, the first of whom is a negro named Wesley, for twenty-two years a resident of New-York. This witness declared that he had been applied to in June last by one Still, a colored man, since dead, to visit Dr. Moore, and make proposals for executing the little job thus recklessly advertised by the latter; that upon doing so, the Doctor represented Livingston as having defrauded him out of $40,000, which at his death he could recover; and that he desired Wesley, in conjunction with Still, to produce that consummation. Wesley received several suggestions as to the best mode of executing the deed, the Doctor's favorite being a sudden blow upon the temple with a hammer; but, if no opening for that specific mode presented itself, an accidental shot from a fowling-piece might answer, the assassin to accompany his victim in one of the frequent hunting excursions of the latter. Beyond a few hints as to gaining admission to Livingston's house in the character of fugitive slaves, it was left to the wit of the negroes to create opportunities for the crime. Wesley visited Dr. Moore repeatedly during the month of June under pretence of exacting a better bargain; and then, with his partner, Still, divulged the whole story to Livingston, and reaped as a sole reward the satisfaction of having saved a fellow-creature's life. A Miss Anne Worden comes forward to corroborate the negro. She was applied to nearly a year before, namely, in August, 1855, as a proper person to make way with Livingston; the scene of application being, as in the case of Wesley, at the Doctor's office in Chambers-street. Miss Worden had been introduced to Dr. Moore, she testified, a few weeks before hearing the proposition, at Shrewsbury, by one Hyatt, a mutual friend, and had called repeatedly upon the Doctor after her return. The bloodthirsty physician had named the subject to her; stated his wrongs and expectations; offered her the contract; and pointed out a hammer, a dagger, and a drug, as furnishing a choice of messengers of death at her service. She likewise fled to Trenton, and apprized Livingston. The third witness was Benjamin Price Moore, a younger brother of the Doctor, who had the project submitted to him at the same place, last April. Whether advised of the parsimonious treatment Miss Worden had met with at the hands of Mr. Livingston, or moved by the conviction that the offer might be more profitably held *in terrorem* over his brother's head, Moore did not visit Trenton until six months of experiment had taught him the impossibility of extracting money from the Doctor's pocket by threatening exposure. In November last, however, he followed the example of the others; confessed himself to the much injured Jerseyman; and had the satisfaction of doing so much towards depositing his brother in the ten years in the penitentiary. Upon these three columns, the negro, the young woman, and the brother, whose love of justice rises superior to the obligations of fraternal affection, rests the case of the prosecution.

It is met at the threshold by the defence, with an argument *ex absurdo*. Is it to be believed that Dr. Moore, a man of sound judgment, sufficient means, and fair professional and social rank, would contemplate the crime alleged; or contemplating it, would deal with such instruments, in so reckless a way as to inevitably insure his own inculpation and conviction as a murderer? Could he fail to see, when he furnished weapons, as is alleged, to Anne Worden, and a carpet-bag to contain them, that if she committed the crime in the bungling way he is described as suggesting, she would be arrested, at once incriminate him to save herself, and substantiate her charge by reference to the articles he had supplied her; the testimony of Hyatt, who is alleged to have known of their bargain; and the interest the Doctor is pretended to have had in the death of the deceased? But when it is further shown by the defence, that two civil actions are now pending between Moore and Livingston, where the former seeks to recover $40,000, and must fail to do so without the latter is alive to testify, and would certainly have no chance to recover, should the defendant die, the presumption, they argue, gathers additional strength that Dr. Moore is not guilty. But the three witnesses? say the Jury. We shall endeavor to dispose of them, says the defence, by assuming the conspiracy to be the other way; that Livingston is endeavoring to condemn Moore to civil death, in order to destroy his evidence in the civil suits just referred to. Wesley, the first Witness, and Benjamin Moore, they assert, are just the tools for such a purpose; that they are people not to be credited under oath; and they insist that the liberty and character of no respectable and well-known citizen ought to be endangered upon testimony so questionable. No attempt is made to impeach the character of Wesley; it is apparently taken for granted that being an unknown, shiftless, lazy negro, he has no character sufficiently tangible to bear inquiry; and his testimony may be permitted to go for what it is worth. It may be some guide to the appraisement, when we recall that after he had given New-York as his place of residence for twenty-one or two years, and had produced a policeman—dubious acquaintance—who had known him for six or seven, he was asked where he lived at the period of his interviews with Dr. Moore; and answered: "I think it is called Leonard-street, but I am not acquainted enough with the City to say whether Leonard or Anthony street." The tale of such a *raconteur* evidently requires support, which the defence were evidently resolved it should not have. They impeach Anne Worden as a common strumpet, producing the keepers of brothels to establish the fact; and thus refuting her sworn declarations as to her means of life, honesty and the like. Hyatt is placed upon the stand, and whenever the narrative of the girl comes in contact with points of which he is cognizant, swears to its falsity. Improbabilities of a notable description are pointed out in her evidence; for instance, that she took the hammer, dagger, laudanum and bag given her by the Doctor home with her; and that they were used commonly by her mother without one inquiry as to whence they came. That the same indifferent matron made no remark whatever, upon inquiry, touching her absence, when she went to Trenton. It was also observed that the young woman was unnecessarily modest about naming her place of residence, alleging danger of violence apprehended from the vindictive Moore, could he get at her. As for Benjamin Moore, evidence was brought to prove him a drunken, worthless reprobate; at one time insane; a notorious liar, not to be credited under oath; harboring bitter animosity towards his brother, against whom he had at one time set up a false charge of arson, as a means of extorting money from his fears. Members of the Moore family swore to the bad character of this witness, eliciting testimonials to the forbearance and moderation of the elder brother. Such is the defence. Adding his own averment under oath that the whole charge is false, the product of conspiracy, the defendant claimed a verdict of acquittal.

Our readers will not be surprised to learn that he got it. So strangely absurd a story has never, before within our knowledge, been offered to the credulity of a Jury. It is to be hoped that the parties who concocted it may now have their turn at the bar of justice.

The Bond-street Tragedy.

The Grand Jury will probably make their report to-day on the murder of Dr. Burdell, and, it is very probable, that they will bring in a true bill against the persons now in prison on the strength of the verdict rendered by the Coroner's Jury. What may prove the result of the trial of these unfortunate persons we will not surmise. But, now that the unparalleled excitement caused by this mysterious murder has in a degree subsided, the sobered mind of the public will look back with wonder at the utter lack of human sympathy which has been evinced towards the unfortunate members of the suspected family in Bond-street ever since the investigation in the affair was commenced by the Coroner. The brutalities of the Coroner, his bungling manner of conducting the investigation, and his determination to fasten the guilt of the murder upon certain persons must be the apology for the bias of the public mind and the unwonted tone of the press; for, although the conduct of the Coroner was universally and loudly condemned, yet, from the manner in which he conducted the inquest, his excluding all testimony which did not have a tendency to confirm his own hypothesis of the guilty persons, it was hardly possible to avoid being influenced by his opinions. The family at No. 31 Bond-street, therefore, have been held responsible for the bloody deed, and even the innocent children of Mrs. Cunningham have been subjected to the cruelest and most unfeeling treatment; the vilest slanders have been freely circulated about her daughters, and young girls, where sex and age ought to have been sufficient to protect them from even a rude look, have been exposed to coarse and ribald jests, and slanderous stories have been daily published about them and their mother which must leave a blight upon their hearts that neither time, nor any after good fortune can efface. Even if Mrs. Cunningham had been convicted of the crime of which she has been accused, her innocent children should have been spared the terrible punishment that has now been inflicted upon them on the mere suspicion of their mother's participation in the murder of Dr. Burdell. The whole community was kept in a ferment of excited feelings, and the worst passions of the mob were roused by the prolonged brutalities of the Coroner, who seemed to be much more anxious to create a row than to elicit the truth in respect to the murder, and who manifested about as much delicacy of feeling in examining witnesses, as one of his countrymen would exhibit at Donnybrook fair.

But, the most astounding circumstance that has attended this whole affair, is revealed in the letter of Doctor Spicer, the former business partner of Doctor Burdell, to which we have alluded more fully in another article. We have no words to fitly characterize the conduct of the Coroner in not availing himself of this important witness, whose evidence was, in fact, more important than nine-tenths of that which he admitted. If Doctor Spicer had been examined, his evidence would have relieved the family of Mrs. Cunningham of much of the obloquy which has been heaped upon their heads; it would have saved the Jury from the necessity of prolonging their examination, and it might have changed the character of their verdict. The publication of the letter will greatly add to the indignation that has been excited against Coroner Connery by his improper conduct, and it will furnish additional cause, if any were required, for his removal by the Governor. No man knows how soon he may, by some unavoidable accident, be subjected to the inquisition of Coroner Connery; and if it be possible to avoid the repetition of such a disgraceful inquest as that held in Bond-street, no means should be neglected to save us from such a calamity.

A Double and Doubly Contemptible Imposition.—The Editor of a daily newspaper is from the necessity of his position and the nature of his duties, exposed to impositions of various kinds from which it is not always easy to protect himself. Falsehood and forgery, if shrewdly employed, are very likely to deceive Editors, as they constantly deceive merchants, lawyers and business men of every kind. We have endeavored to protect the columns of the Times against such frauds, and on the whole have no special reason to complain of failure. Yet in at least one instance the very impudence of the imposition secured its success.

We received some time since a communication commenting on Archbishop Hughes' article on the Catholic Press. It came accompanied by a private note to the Editor of the Times, signed with the name of one of the most venerable and respectable of the Catholic clergy in Boston, who avowed himself the author and expressed a desire not to be known as such, unless it should become necessary. Recognizing the alleged authorship as eminently responsible, the article was published, without anything more than a cursory perusal, in the Times of Jan. 9, under the signature of "Equitas." Upon subsequently applying to the supposed author for permission to give his name to parties interested, we were surprised by the reply that he had never written any such article, and knew nothing whatever of the matter. It was clear that his name had been deliberately *forged* by the writer, who availed himself of this criminal mode of striking a cowardly blow at the character of the Archbishop, and at the same time of belying a Catholic clergyman, and imposing upon the editor of the Times so far as to make it the means of giving effect to his double malignity. The character of the article corresponds with the means employed to secure its publication. It was palpably and purely malicious,—designed not to promote any good public end, but simply to gratify personal malice. It was a compound of abuse, mingled with facts distorted, perverted, and misrepresented,—well calculated to impose upon hasty readers.

We need not add the expression of our regret at having been thus betrayed into the publication of such an assault upon the personal character of Archbishop Hughes. This distinguished Prelate has never shrunk from a full and complete responsibility to the public for whatever action he has deemed it his duty to take in connection with public affairs. Whatever he does is done openly and in his own name, and we have more than once had occasion to express our dissent from his sentiments and his policy. But of the purity of his character, the integrity of his motives and his fidelity to the interests entrusted to his charge there is no room for doubt. We should be sorry to suppose that the cowardly calumniator who by fraud and forgery has made this journal the vehicle of his malice, had been able to injure him in the slightest degree.

A City Car-Load.—Among the good suggestions in Mayor Wood's last message was that in respect to a law limiting the number of passengers which a City car should carry. It is the rule with the conductors of these vehicles now to cram them as full as they can hold, and it is the motto of all conductors that there is always room for one more. We happened to be in a car yesterday, into which forty-one men and women were crammed; the actual accommodation not exceeding the room for more than twenty. And, as there are generally more than one person in such an indiscriminate jam with whom it is not desirable to come in too close contact, the consequences of such packing are sometimes as dangerous as they are unpleasant.

Venality of Theatrical and Musical Criticisms.—The *Herald* accuses a "certain class of journals" of venality in their theatrical criticisms, and, we have no doubt, with great justice. There is one journal in this City that we could name, and we are happy to say there is but one, that has a job-printing office attached to it, and every manager, concert-giver and showman in the City know to their cost, that unless they have their bills printed at that office, the journal in question will not only not notice their establishments, except to abuse them, but will not even publish their advertisements. The managers themselves who submit to such blackmailing must be very green indeed not to know that the praise or censure of such a journal is equally worthless. But, what is most surprising about the matter is, that a venal journal should take particular pains to direct public attention to its own venality.

Amusements.

Mr. Thalberg's First Matinee.

Mr. Thalberg's ability is only equaled by his willingness to use it for the gratification of his admirers. Not satisfied with the enormous labors of playing in large halls every night, he has arranged a series of snug *matinées musicale*, the first of which came off yesterday, at Dodworth's Saloon. The attendance was large, and mostly ladies. A few gentlemen of strong nerves and much leisure were the solitary representatives of the sterner sex. An air of extreme exclusiveness prevailed, owing to many causes. First, the redoubtable Brown was present, and contributed a churchey air to the proceedings; then, the attendance being limited to two hundred subscribers, there was an absence of the usual excitement round the doors. There were some peculiarities about this concert. A goodly number of colored gentlemen, in livery, officiated during an interval set apart for "lunch." The Wizard of the North used to present his patrons with a glass of spirits out of the magic bottle. Mr. Thalberg hands them a cup of chocolate or a dish of ice-cream. It has certainly a remarkable and somewhat ludicrous effect to see an army of darkies, in knee breeches, handing round refreshments in a concert room.

M. Thalberg never played so well. Inspired by the presence of the ladies, or delighted with the admirable acoustical qualities of the apartments, (it is *the* room for piano-forte playing,) he seemed to rise superior to himself in power, brilliancy, precision and finish. The classical features of the programme were the sonata in C sharp minor, by Beethoven, and the March Funebre, by Chopin. The round, intelligent phrasing of the first work, gave it a new interest in the hands of M. Thalberg. Its innumerable repetitions were scarcely at all tedious, while the better qualities were brought into delightful prominence. Chopin's immortal march was played with absolute perfection. In addition to these two pieces M. Thalberg performed half a dozen others. Not satisfied with this he made a little speech to the ladies, and begged that they would name a piece and he would play it. Half a score of voices cried out "Home, Sweet Home;" one desired the "Tarantella," and another the "Moise." Favoring the majority, M. Thalberg played the first-named piece.

We have reserved another attraction of this concert for the last word. When a great actor makes his appearance in a new part, there is a natural curiosity to witness his success. How much more so when a great artist like Mr. Thalberg lays aside his laurels,

and your public opinion on the instrument entirely confirmed. The fourth piece on the programme (the "Minuet," from the fourth Symphony of Beethoven) was announced to be performed on an instrument called the Alexandre Organ, and when Mr. THALBERG sat down to an unpretending rosewood box, every one was in a fever of excitement. He played, and tranquillity was restored. The Alexander Organ is, in fact, a harmonium of the most perfect construction, and, except in the manner of producing the sounds, is very similar to its illustrious namesake, the Organ. It has a variety of "stops" which imitate the tones of the violin, the flute, the oboe, the clarionet, the horn, the bassoon, and the human voice. These stops are to be used either singly or in combination, and thus the coloring of an orchestra can be secured by a single performer. But the excellence of this instrument does not rest here. It is supplied with an extremely beautiful contrivance for sustaining notes or chords without detaining the hands in any position. This is accomplished by pressing a small lever placed beneath the keyboard with the knee, the feet being occupied in the usual way with the pedals. An improvement like this, apart from other considerations, raises the Alexandre Organ to a high position in the scale of perfect musical instruments. It enables the performer to accomplish effects which were heretofore impossible. The mere fact of Mr. THALBERG consenting to play on is sufficient evidence of the high consideration the instrument merits. In the *Misereri* he produced some beautiful combinations, and introduced the knee-attachment in an effective manner, although in this piece the power of the instrument is scarcely tested. The quality of the sound is superb, and entirely free from the metallic harshness which usually characterizes this class of instruments. We are glad that Mr. THALBERG has introduced it in his concerts.

BURTON'S THEATRE.—An uproarious *piece de circonstance* called the "New Camille" was produced here on Thursday and repeated last night. It is as the title indicates a jocose commentary on the present excitement; a comical analysis of that most unfortunate play, the "Dame aux Camille," as localized in the extraordinary way prevalent at some of our theatres. The piece is from Mr. BROUGHAM'S prolific pen—(we are glad to see, by the way, that Mr. BROUGHAM has restored the fortunes of this theatre)—and is sufficiently good to serve the purpose for which it is intended,—which we imagine was to put Mr. BURTON into petticoats. With this gentleman as *Camille*, and bright Miss POLLY MARSHALL as *Armand*, there is sufficient exaggeration to keep the house in a roar.

THE ST. GEORGES SOCIETY CONCERT came off last night at Niblo's Saloon. There was a fine attendance, and the benevolent cause for which it was given will be furthered in a satisfactory manner. The Harmonic Society, Mlle. PARODI, Mme. STRAKOSCH, Signor MORELLI, Signor TIBERINI, PAUL JULIEN and Mr. THALBERG assisted. The latter gentleman was joined by Mr. WILLIAM MASON in the Norma Duet.

MENDELSSOHN UNION.—The regular soirée of this young but strong society takes place to-night at the City Assembly Rooms.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.—To-night is set apart for the benefit of Mr. E. P. WILKINS, the author of two successful pieces produced under Miss KEENE'S auspices. They will be repeated to-night, "My Wife's Mirror" and "Young New-York."

Marine Matters.

MOVEMENTS OF SOUND STEAMERS.

The steamer *Commodore* is advertised to leave for Stonington at 8 o'clock this morning. Her last trip from Stonington was accomplished under great difficulty from ice and fog, and was the longest on record. She left Stonington on Monday evening, and late the same night got in the ice near Falkland Island, from which she did not escape until Tuesday morning. The same day she was surrounded off Huntington, and was stuck fast until Thursday morning. She reached her pier at 2 o'clock, and was obliged to undergo some repairs to stop a leak forward, caused by the heavy ice through which she passed.

The *Vanderbilt* was at Stonington, to leave to-day. The *Bay State*, which left at noon Thursday, at 12 o'clock, reached Fall River at 4½ o'clock on Friday morning, having experienced no difficulty from ice or fog. The *Empire State*, which left here for Fall River on Monday, at 2 o'clock P. M., and had not been heard from, passed Stonington yesterday at 3 o'clock P. M.

The steamer *Elm City* left New-Haven at 6½ A. M. yesterday, and reached her pier at Peck-slip about 2 o'clock. Daylight is now indispensable to find the way among the drift ice, and no night trips will be attempted by this line until the coast is more clear, when the regular hours of departure will be resumed. Some 150 carts were waiting her arrival yesterday, with freight of all descriptions, and from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M. South-street was jammed full of vehicles so that there was nothing to be seen from Fulton Market to Peck-slip but boxes and bales of dry goods, barrels of pork, flour and soda ash; bags of paper stock, rolls of sole leather, tons of hides, etc., all mixed up in confusion—the carts surging to and fro in the mud, and the drivers amusing themselves by poking fun at the Policeman, who wielded his baton in impotent attempts to preserve order. Many of these carts were detained for hours; they are paid, upon an average, fifty cents an hour for the time consumed in this way. By 5 o'clock, the *Elm City* and *Champion* had got into their berths, discharged their freight, and were ready to receive the contents of the carts in waiting.

The steamer *Connecticut*, Capt. WILCOX, of the Norwich and Worcester line, left New-London at 8 o'clock yesterday morning, and arrived here at 4 P. M. Capt. WILCOX represents the ice as still very formidable, solid ice for miles in extent having drifted out of the bays of both shores and filling the Sound in all directions. Bridgeport Bay had emptied itself of one solid field at least three miles wide, and another patch of equal dimensions came out of Norwalk Bay. Crane Neck, Huntington and Cold Spring bays, on the south shore, have also poured out their contributions to the floating mass, making it very difficult to find a passage through, even by daylight, and rendering night navigation quite impossible without great danger to the boat. The *C.* was slightly damaged by having some of her guard braces carried away; they will be replaced, however, and this boat leaves again Monday. Two hundred car loads of freight have accumulated at Allyn's Point, and large quantities also wait the movements of the boats from this end of the route.

The *Connecticut* went to the rescue of the Coonfield Point Light Boat which had been forced from her moorings by the ice, and took her in tow just as she was about being forced upon the reef of rocks. She also cruised in search of the Stratford Point Light Boat which was missing several days from her station, and brought her into New London, her crew having been compelled to melt the snow which fell upon deck to obtain water, for several days.

Capt. W. says this ice will soon disappear under the influence of the present weather, and by the action of the heavy sea which the easterly winds causes in the Sound.

Though the day was stormy, with thick easterly weather, there was no material interruption to ferry travel, the boats mostly running on regular time.

ICE IN THE NORTH RIVER.

The Erie Railroad Company's freight boat, *New-Haven*, took up four heavily laden barges to Piermont on Wednesday, encountering little or no resistance from the ice. The ferry has commenced running at Newburg, and at Hudson the ice is so thin and rotten that it is momentarily expected to break up and drift off. If the present mild weather continues, the Albany boats will probably be able to resume their regular trips in a week.

The Rhinebeck Steam Ferry Boat to-day (Feb. 19,) forced her way across the River into Roundout Creek, and has resumed the connexion with the Hudson River Railroad from the Rhinebeck Station.

THE BARK HERSILIA STRUCK BY ICE AND SUNK OFF THE BATTERY.

The bark *Hersilia*, of Barnstable, ROBERT B HELLETT, master, which sailed from Calcutta on the 8th of October last, and passed Sand's Head on the 17th of the same month, arrived at this port on Thursday afternoon.

In order to reach the City the *Hersilia* was taken in tow by the steam-tug *Underwriter*, Capt. BLOODGOOD, but when the vessels had reached to half way between Robin's Reef and the Battery, the *Hersilia* was suddenly struck by a cake of ice, which knocked in her port bow, and she sunk in six fathoms of water within fifteen minutes after the accident. The master and crew, thirteen hands in all, had barely time to save themselves before she went down. They got away a portion of their clothing.

The *Hersilia* was of 300 tons burden, built in 1840, and owned by Messrs. BAXTER, of Barnstable. She had a cargo of linseed, and was consigned to Messrs. CAMPBELL & FRAIR, of this City.

From Long Branch, Feb. 15, we learn the Captain of bark *Hersilia* left the wreck with Messrs. Jennings & Hendrickson to get out what of the cargo they could, and yesterday had got out the main hatchway to the main beam; 2,000 pkgs. wine, 14 hhds., 14 sacks gum have been landed.

United States Store Ship *Relief*, Lieutenant-Commander GEORGE T. SINCLAIR, from Norfolk, 6 days, has spoken a number of vessels on the passage, but found none in need of assistance.

LIST OF OFFICERS—Lieutenant-Commanding GEO. T. SINCLAIR; Acting Master, M. SHCARD; Midshipmen, EDWARD LEA, H. H. DALTON, J. H., EASTMAN. Passed Assistant Surgeon, J. H. OTIS; Acting Purser, A. O. SHERFF.

Wreck Statistics at Key West.

A letter from the agent of the Boston Underwriters, at Key West, furnishes a list of the vessels wrecked upon Florida Reef, or arriving at Key West in distress, during the year 1856, amounting to seventy-one. The value of vessels and cargoes amounted to $4,484,600, and the expenses to $963,664 19. The salvage amounted to $163,117 05, and the amount of sales at auction was $172,111 52. The agent remarks:

"Notwithstanding all that has been done and is still doing, by the general Government to light, and buoy, and mark this coast, still we have an uncommon number of wrecks, and almost every week some unaccountable one occurs. Not a few, I fear, were, if not intentional, very careless; and not until an example is made of some of them, will the wrecks be less frequent, or the expenses reduced.

"The salvages paid the last year are frightful, and must admonish the Underwriters of the necessity of seeing that sober, good men, are put in command of ships and property. My opinion is, a good vessel upon this station would do good service, and be a profitable investment for all the insurance companies. I fondly hope the coming Summer some arrangement will be made to have a steamer or sailing vessel for the purpose of protecting the interests of all concerned in insuring property."

The Tammany Democracy.

The Tammany Society held a meeting last evening at Tammany Hall. The attendance of members was unusually large, and there was also a considerable outside lobby, as it was understood that the Society would take action on the recent resolution of the Council of Sachems to exclude for the present the General Committee, and all other political committees, from meeting in Tammany Hall.

The proceedings were of course conducted with closed doors; but we learn that after the usual formal proceedings, that the action of the Council in the matter alluded to was brought up, and that after some debate it was pretty unanimously decided that the conduct of the Council of Sachems, in refusing the use of the hall to the General Committee, was illegal, inasmuch as the General Society had not been first notified and its consent obtained.

Notice was then given that a special meeting of the Council would be held this day, at 12 o'clock, after which the meeting adjourned.

☞ A resolution was adopted by the Board of Education, at its last meeting, directing that the various Public Schools assemble at 2 o'clock P. M., on Monday, the 23d inst., for the purpose of listening to the reading of WASHINGTON'S Farewell Address, and to such other appropriate exercises as may be selected by the School officers and teachers, to commemorate WASHINGTON'S Birthday. In the Sixteenth Ward arrangements have been made by Commissioners HASKETT and SMITH to carry the abovenamed resolution into effect in Mr. MCNARY'S school No. 11, and Mr. FOULKE'S school No. 45, in fine style. After a musical prelude, JOHN B. SCOLTES, Esq., will deliver an address on the character of WASHINGTON, which will be followed by the reading of the Farewell Address, or select portions of it specially appositе to the times.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

PROF. WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.—WE cannot too earnestly commend to the attention of our aged friends, or others who have been so unfortunate a to lose their hair, the restoring properties of Professor WOOD'S wonderful discovery. Certificates of its efficacy are constantly coming in, and a village can hardly be be found in the West where living witnesses cannot be found to testify from experience that it will not only restore gray hair to its original color, but will restore to the bald-head the locks of youth and beauty, thus furnishing an effectual antidote for the ravages of time and disease. Among those who certify positively to its efficacy in accomplishing its work, is Judge Breese, of this Circuit, together with other responsible witnesses. Gray-headed bachelors and widowers who desire to make their market, and all others afflicted as above described, deserve to bear their misfortunes without sympathy, if they will not avail themselves of the offered remedy.—*Alton Courier.*

Depôt No. 312 Broadway, and sold by all respectable druggists.

R. R. R.—RADWAY'S REGULATORS KEEP the system in a perfectly healthy condition. A good appetite, a healthy digestion, a correct action of the heart, a pleasant and regular discharge from the bowels, a healthy stomach and a pure sweet breath are secured to all who will take one or two of RADWAY'S REGULATORS once or twice per week. These famous pills are an improvement on all other pills or purgative medicines. They expel disease from the body without entailing upon those who take them, pains, weakness or sickness.

R. R. R. office, No. 162 Fulton-st., New-York. Sold by Dr. FISHER, corner of Bleecker and Christopher-sts., and No. 197 9th-av.; NORTON'S, No. 448 8th-av.; Dr. GUION, corner of Bowery and Broome-st.; W. B. ZEIBER, No. 44 South 3d-st., Philadelphia; Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

A GREAT PAPER.—OVER FIVE HUNDRED Original Stories, Sketches, Poetical Contributions, Editorial Articles and Items of interest, will be published in this week's number of the NEW-YORK DISPATCH. It would require an advertisement of a column in length to give a list of the Contents alone. The DISPATCH is a large quarto sheet, containing fifty-six columns of choice, original matter from the pens of the best writers in the country. Price four cents—the cheapest paper published in the world! Sold by all News-Agents. Get a copy and judge for yourself. If you don't want to be disappointed you must apply early, as the publishers have, for some weeks, been unable to supply the demand, notwithstanding the fact that it is printed on one of Hoe's Lightning Presses.

FISH AND PROVISIONS.

EARL BARTHOLOMEW & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
No. 196 Greenwich-st., New-York,
Offer for sale

Extra large No. 1 Mackerel, and No. 1 Salmon, in kits, quarters, halves, and barrels.	Mess Beef. Smoked Beef. D. C. Clear Pork. Extra Mess and Thin Mess do. City Cured Hams. Western Shoulders. Prime Leaf Lard. Western Butter. Extra fine Cheese. Genuine Cider Vinegar.
Large Codfish.	
Herring.	
Pickled Rock Cod.	
Bluefish.	
Whitefish.	
Connecticut Shad.	
Coarse and Fine Salt.	

Orders faithfully filled.

RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA, &c.—HYATT'S LIFE Balsam is the most certain remedy for the worst cases of these, and all diseases arising from great impurity of the blood. It cured Mr. John McCarty, No. 68 Avenue D, of severe inflammatory rheumatism, asthma, bronchitis, and kidney complaint, after he had been confined to his house most of two years, and his life despaired of. It cured a lady in the family of F. W. Giller, Esq., (of the Bowery Dry Goods Store, No. 126,) a terrible case of scrofulous ulceration of nine years' standing, after the case had been treated and abandoned in despair by some of our most eminent physicians. Principal office No. 246 Grand-st. 75 cents per bottle. For sale by druggists, and by Mrs. Hayes, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

SEWING MACHINES.—I. M. SINGER & CO.'S *Gazette*, a beautiful pictorial paper, contains full and reliable information about sewing machines, and answers all questions that can be asked on the subject. All who read this paper will learn how to purchase a sewing machine with which $1,000 a year, clear profit, can be made, and will be protected from being imposed upon by any of the humbug machines now before the public. I. M. SINGER & CO.'S *Gazette* will be sent gratis to all who apply by letter or otherwise.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway, New-York.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE. WIGS AND TOUPEES.—The best in the world; the only reliable Hair Dye known, perfect and instantaneous; harmless and beautiful in its results. Applied in twelve private rooms. BATCHELOR'S WIGS surpass all; their new improvements satisfy the interested that BATCHELOR'S are permanent. Avoid the ridicule attached to bad dyes and unsightly wigs. The largest and best stock always at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

LEARY & CO.'S NEW QUARTERLY PATTERN for Gentlemen's Dress Hats, is this day issued, together with a large invoice of Paris Hats of late styles, including the celebrated Cambridge Soft Hat, (a new water-proof article,) in various colors, and for sale at our counters only.

LEARY & CO.,
Leaders of Fashion for Gents' Hats,
Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House, Broadway.

LOOK OUT
FOR OUR
ADVERTISEMENT
On another page of this paper in the Dry Goods column.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

TO TEA DEALERS AND GROCERS.
We invite attention to our stock of Oolong, English Breakfast, Young Hyson, and other teas, including some choice chops from recent arrivals, which we are yet selling at moderate prices for cash, or on usual time for approved paper. JAMES CASSIDY & CO.,
No. 135 Front-st.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS, PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.—Owing to the contemplated improvements in store No. 333 Broadway, the large stock of pianos and melodeons will be sold at a great reduction from usual prices—pianos and melodeons to rent. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOAH TRASK, Jr., &c.
SMITH & BROUWER,
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF
NECK-TIES, STOCKS, &c.,
NO. 49 VESEY-ST.
Would call the attention of WHOLESALE BUYERS to their extensive assortment of Spring and Summer styles.

☞ The Popularity of Rushton's Cod-Liver Oil as a remedy for pulmonary diseases, is rapidly on the increase, and scarcely a day passes without some one is cured by its use. FREDERICK V. RUSHTON'S name is in full on each label, without which it is not genuine. No. 16 Astor House, corner Barclay-st., and No. 417 Broadway, corner Canal-st.

☞ Complete File New-York Daily Times—From the commencement, first number, to the present time, bound and in good order, for sale. Apply at Subscription Desk, this Office.

☞ Burnett's Kalliston and Burnett's Oriental Tooth Wash for sale by C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway.

From Hon. Solomon Foote, of Vermont.

☞ A Cure for Dyspepsia.—WASHINGTON, D. C., June 1.—DR. GEORGE B. CHEEVER—*Dear Sir:* In your note of this morning you ask "for an expression of my opinion in regard to your medicine called OXYGENATED BITTERS." It affords me pleasure to state that, from the experience I have had in curing a severe attack of Dyspepsia, in my own family, and from the wonderful effects which it has produced in other and more severe cases, arising in families of Members of Congress with whom I am acquainted, I think it an invaluable medicine, and hope that such circulation will be given to it as will bring it within the reach of all who are afflicted with that distressing malady. Respectfully yours, S. FOOTE.
Sold by Agents everywhere.

☞ Masonic.—The members of La Fayette Lodge, No. 64 F. and A. M., are hereby summoned to attend a special communication of the Lodge to be held on SATURDAY MORNING, 21st inst., at 8 o'clock, at Gothic room, Odd Fellows' Hall, to attend the funeral of our late worshipful brother, Joseph Blackburn. By order,
W. IRVING ADAMS, Secretary.

☞ Druggists' Fancy Goods Exclusively—Combs, Brushes, Lubin's extracts, Low's and Gleaver's soaps, surgical instruments, rubber-goods, Paris toilet articles in endless variety, and every article sold by druggists, except drugs, imported and sold, wholesale only, by RUFUS K. MCHARG & CO., No. 35 Nassau-st.

☞ Campbell, Druggist and Chemist.—Eighteen years practical experience in this City, strict personal attendance at all hours; every article is strictly and properly labeled. CAMPBELL,
Southwest corner 8th-av. and 29th-st.

☞ Post-Office Notice.—The mails for Europe, *via* Southampton and Bremen, per United States steamer WASHINGTON, will close, at this office, on SATURDAY, the 21st day of February, at 10½ o'clock A. M.
ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BUY AND READ
THIS FRESH, SPARKLING AND BEAUTIFUL MAGAZINE!
MRS. STEPHENS' NEW MONTHLY FOR MARCH.
READY TO-DAY.
LOOK AT THIS NUMBER.
TAKE IT HOME AND EXAMINE IT.
IT CONTAINS NEW FEATURES, and
ADDITIONAL ATTRACTIONS.
ITS ILLUSTRATIONS EXCEL ANY WE HAVE YET GIVEN.
ITS CONTENTS ARE IMPROVED IN QUALITY AND VARIETY.
"LOST JEWELS," by Mrs. ANN S. STEPHENS, increases in interest.
"WEST POINT," the great Romance, is glorious.
"THE POLISH BOY," by Mrs. STEVENS, is illustrated by two of the most splendid engravings ever issued in this country.
OBSERVE THE CHARACTERISTICS
WHICH DISTINGUISH THIS MAGAZINE.
Its form is a novelty; its general aspect and character eminently fresh and original.
It is a unique and beautiful periodical, unmatched in variety of attractions.
The illustrations are superior to anything of the kind in this country. They are of a high order of art, Ideal-istic and Dramatic, and that marked character which appeals at once to the sympathies. Our illustrations are all new, and every one presented is a gem of art. Examine them and be convinced.
It contains two Serial Romances, each monthly portion admirably illustrated.
The first is "LOST JEWELS." By Mrs. ANN S. STEPHENS, author of "Fashion and Famine," and "The Old Homestead."
The other is "WEST POINT." By a young Lieutenant in the Army. It is a remarkable work, full of character, incident, humor, sharp and dramatic, of the most absorbing interest. It is a novelty in literature, and will make the greatest hit of any recent work of fiction. It was commenced in the January number. Read it, for you will be delighted.
Beside these two Serial Novels, we give in every number several complete tales from first rate authors; not namby pambyisms, but strong, vigorous stories, written with a purpose and a moral—full of thought and feeling, and true to nature. The stories of our Magazine are celebrated for their superior character.
Humorous Sketches enliven and give variety to the pages.
In "Things we Talk About" is monthly given an amusing and gossipy chat about current matters and things. This department is a very agreeable feature of the Magazine, and is commended in almost every critical notice of the Press.
An article on "Fashions," with numerous illustrations, gives every information requisite on this subject.
A "Page to Literature" briefly and pointedly discusses the merits of the more important of the new books as they appear.
The price is put down at a low figure, in order that every class may enjoy the privilege of its purchase and perusal—so low that an immense and universal circulation alone can make it profitable.
Observe 12½ cents per monthly number; $1 50 per annum; four copies for $5.
Do not think because the price is so low that it cannot be all we declare it to be
Buy a number and see.
The first volume, containing six numbers, is bound in one volume complete, and for sale at the bookstores. Drop in at the publishing office or elsewhere, and give it a look.
You want a Magazine to read, or
One for your Sister, or
One for your Wife, or
One for a Lady acquaintance, or
One for a Friend!
It could not be possible to please yourself or them better than by the selection of MRS. STEPHENS' NEW MONTHLY.
Office of Publication No. 126 Nassau-st., New-York

THE INDEPENDENT!

The Independent is a weekly religious journal, of the largest size—conducted by a corps of Editors well-known as scholars, orators and authors—and regularly contributed to by many of the best writers in this country and in Europe.
Circulation nearly 30,000, *and Continually Increasing.*
This journal, in addition to its large corps of Editors, has permanently engaged the following distinguished persons as

REGULAR CONTRIBUTERS:
REV. GEORGE B. CHEEVER, D. D.,
REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER,
MRS. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE,
MR. CHARLES L. BRACE,
And numerous others.

SOME OF THE CONTENTS OF THIS WEEK'S NUMBER.
"*Moral Cosmetics*"—A pungent article on conservative ministers; by Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER.
"*Conservative Associations in Defence of Popular Sins*"—from the Pen of Rev. Dr. Cheever.
"*Dr. Bushnell and California College.*"
"*An Honorable Peace for Switzerland*"—By an English Correspondent.
"*Letters on Art*"—giving this week a paper on "Organization." This series of articles will be found of special interest to artists, amateurs, and connoisseurs.
"*The Edinburgh Review and Mrs. Stowe.*"
"*Singing and Preaching*"—By a Singer and Preacher.
"*The Dependence of the Christian on the Holy Spirit*"—an elaborate and eloquent article.
"*Tract Societies*"—showing in what manner they must operate, in order to be efficient and successful.
"*The Cost of Worship in New-York*"—which contains some suggestions worthy of the attention of our City church-members.
"*Our Boston Correspondence*"—An admirable letter, having reference to recent developments of crime in this City and elsewhere
"*Commercial and Financial*"—Giving this week, in addition to the usual list of FAILURES, prepared exclusively for *The Independent*, a history of the Metropolitan Bank of this City.
"*Aunt Sally; or the Cross the Way to Freedom*"—An Anti-slavery Story, just commenced and to be continued.
"*Honor thy Father and thy Mother.*"
"*Horticulture*"—Giving an article appropriate to the season.
The "Editor's Table," the "City Religious News," the "Foreign Miscellany," the "Domestic Summary," the "Religious Intelligence," are as complete and as full of interest as usual. These departments of *The Independent* are not equaled in excellence and value by any other religious newspaper in this country.
TERMS—By mail, $3 a year, in advance.
SPECIMEN NUMBERS sent gratis.
SINGLE COPIES, 6¼ cents.
ADVERTISEMENTS—Twenty cents per line each insertion.
JOSEPH H. LADD, Publisher,
Office No. 20 Beekman-st., New-York.

THE JUVENILE TEMPERANCE HARP.—A beautiful collection of Temperance Songs, Glees, &c., arranged and set to the most popular airs of the day, by Lucius Hart, Esq., specially adapted to Temperance meetings and the social circle. Neat 12mo.
Published this day by J. B. DUNN, No. 201 3d-av., New-York Societies and others supplied by the Publisher. Also for sale at the Temperance meeting this evening, (Saturday,) corner 6th-av. and 29th-st., 25 per hundred.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY.
MRS. BENTZ'S LAST BOOK.
LOVE AFTER MARRIAGE;
And Thirteen Other Choice
NOUVELLETTES OF THE HEART.
BY MRS. CAROLINE LEE HENTZ,
Author of "Linda," "Rena," "Planter's Northern Bride," "Marcus Warland," "Eoline," "Robert Graham," "Helen and Arthur," "Courtship and Marriage," "The Banished Son," &c.
Complete in one large duodecimo volume, bound in cloth. Price $1 25 in cloth; or in two volumes, paper, $1
For sale by all booksellers, everywhere, and published by
T. B. PETERSON,
No. 102 Chesnut-st., Philadelphia.
Copies sent per mail, post paid, on receipt of price.

THIS WEEK'S LIFE ILLUSTRATED contains: Mrs. Farnham on California—A Review; Fort Dearborn—Sketch, with Engravings; Chemical Matches; A Thrilling Tale, or a Chicago Novel; the Miseries of Misers; Rural Affairs—A New-Jersey Fertilizer; Our Charitable Institutions; The Event of the Year; Socrates a Common-Sense Philosopher; The Floods; Tricks upon Travelers.
Man Measurement; The City—The Bond-street Tragedy; The Astor Library; State Hospital for Women; Riot; A New Steamboat Route; Fires; Familiarities; Poetry—Our Sailors; Items; Personal; Varieties; Notes and Queries; The Disease among Hogs; Snakes, with Illustrations.
Only 4 cents. For sale by all Newsmen. Publication Office No. 308 Broadway. Delivered by carriers to any part of the City.

TOM HOOD, WILLIAM E. BURTON, CHAS. M. WALCOT AND W. BROUGH.
A POEM BY TOM HOOD,
Never before published; furnished us by William E. Burton, Esq., of Burton's Theatre.
"THE OLD OLYMPIC,"
A Reminiscence,
By CHARLES M. WALCOT, Esq., of Wallack's,
PENNY THEATRES, by W. Brough,
And an Original and powerfully-written Romance of City Life, entitled
THE DEATH SHADOW,
Are a portion of the attractions of the next number of the SUNDAY COURIER.
THEORIES OF DR. BURDELL'S MURDER.
PORTRAIT OF CORONER CONNERY.
THE DEATH SHADOW.
LETTERS FROM CORRESPONDENTS.
SUNDAY COURIER.
WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.
THE DEATH SHADOW.
POOR STRAKOSCH.
SUNDAY COURIER.
ALL SORTS.
THE DEATH SHADOW.
OPPOSED TO CIVILIZATION.
SUNDAY COURIER.
BENNETT IN A BALL ROOM.
THE DEATH SHADOW.
MAYOR'S MESSAGE.
SUNDAY COURIER.
MUD, MISERY AND MURDER.
THE DEATH SHADOW.
BUCHANAN'S CABINET.
SUNDAY COURIER.
MRS MEDEA.
PORTRAIT OF THE CORONER.
MATILDA HERON IN A NEW CHARACTER.
THE DEATH SHADOW.
FAT OYSTERS.
SUNDAY COURIER.
MISERABLE MISERS.
PORTRAIT OF CONNERY.
THE DEATH SHADOW.
PRICE THREE CENTS PER COPY.
For sale everywhere
"FIRST COME, FIRST SERVED."
AGENTS WILL DO WELL TO LEAVE THEIR ORDERS IN SEASON, SO AS TO AVOID THE ANNOYANCE OCCASIONED BY THE PRESENT UNPARALLELED RUSH FOR THE COURIER.
JAMES L. SMITH & CO.,
No. 15 Spruce-st.

A NEW AND BRILLIANT NOVEL.
THE GOLDEN LEGACY;
A STORY OF LIFE'S PHASES.
JUST PUBLISHED BY
D. APPLETON & COMPANY,
NEW-YORK.
12mo; pp. 382. Price $1.
For purity of style and sentiment, elevation of purpose and dramatic power and effect, this book has rarely been excelled.
The *Atlas* speaks of it as "a fascinating story of life and home scenes, drawn with an artistic skill and beauty, and in a style of purity and chasteness of diction equaled by few and surpassed by none."
The *Journal* commends it as "a remarkably well written book."
The *Chronicle and Telegraph* announces the Golden Legacy as "from the pen of a lady who shows rare talents for such a work," and adds that "it is quite equal to anything of the kind which they (the Appletons) have ever published."
The *New-York Independent* says: "The writer of this work bids fair to take rank among the very best of her class, combining fine sentiments with sound principles, clothed in a pure English style, free from mannerism, and dictated by the most worthy aims."
The *Traveller* says the author "has reason to congratulate herself on her success in mastering so many difficulties which often trip experts."
The Hartford *Herald* announces the Golden Legacy as "a work of rare brilliancy and power," and says, "there is a solidity, dignity, and purity in the whole plot, and in its masterly handling, which gives it great value, and places it among the highest and best of imaginative works."
The Boston *Post* says: "It abounds in stirring incident and vigorously drawn character;" discovers in the writer "qualifications which would be creditable to a veteran romancer," and predicts that "the Golden Legacy will prove a marked success for both authoress and publishers."
A book which is thus received by some of the most cautious and severe critics, must win its way to the public confidence and favor.

THE BOOK FOR BOYS.
NEARLY READY
SANDERS' SCHOOL SPEAKER,
A fresh, copious and spirited collection of eloquent extracts for
DECLAMATION IN SCHOOLS, ACADEMIES, &c.,
BY CHARLES W. SANDERS, A. M.
12mo. 528 pages. Price $1.
Embellished with a steel portrait of Daniel Webster, and numerous illustrative drawings. This work commends itself to Teachers and Schools on the following accounts:
1. ITS IMMENSE VARIETY; having nearly 400 pieces in prose and verse, illustrative of all styles of oratory and all the shades of meaning, and containing gems from the whole field of literature.
2. ITS SUCCESSFUL ADAPTATION to the use of Schools. The work is the fruit of long experience in training boys, and has been specially prepared to teach the principles of elecution, and to bring out the points of the effective orator. The pieces are short, pithy, to the point, and without prosy introductions or feeble passages, and kindle the interest of both speaker and hearer.
3. The variety and excellence of its DIALOGUES, which have been selected with great care, and are replete with fire and life.
4. The great preponderance of PROSE PIECES, differing in this respect from most other collections of the kind, and much better suited for declamation.
5. The fullness and clearness of its instruction in ELOCUTION; being a complete and perspicuous treatise on this subject; with full instruction on gesture, posture, voice, orthoepy, enunciation, &c., and illustrated by numerous drawings.
6. The work is the study of years, and will supply a LONG-FELT WANT in this department of education.
IVISON & PHINNEY,
No. 321 Broadway, New-York.

MORE OF THE GREAT MYSTERY:
See the story of
PARTY BURKE, in the
NEW-YORK LEADER,
and follow out the
DEVELOPMENTS OF A STRANGE CRIME.
THE TERRIBLE MURDER IN BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK LEADER
for the present week
will be the greatest number ever published,
and
EXCEL ALL THE OTHER WEEKLY PRESS.
"I and the King of the Treebold Islands."
See the NEW-YORK LEADER.
"Beauty and Crime."
See the NEW-YORK LEADER.
"The Diamond Ring."
See the NEW-YORK LEADER.
"Driftwood."
See the NEW-YORK LEADER.
"A Kangaroo Hunt in Australia."
See the NEW-YORK LEADER.
"Narrative of Mystery."
See the NEW-YORK LEADER.
"Peeps at Current Events,"
The best news resume of the day.
See the NEW-YORK LEADER.
"Primrose Walk."
A choice collection of Mirth and Music,
See the NEW-YORK LEADER.
Choice Editorials,
Theatrical Criticisms,
Police Intelligence,
Corporation Doings,
News of the World generally,
and
EVERYTHING OF CURRENT INTEREST.
See the
NEW-YORK LEADER
of this week.
Sold by News Agents everywhere.
General office,
No. 15 Beekman-st.
WELSH & CO.,
Publishers.

C. SCRIBNER,
Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway, up stairs,
PUBLISHES THIS DAY:
SCAMPAVIAS, FROM GIBEL TAREK TO STAMBOUL. By HARRY GRINGO, (Lieut. H. A. WISE, U. S. N.) With 20 Illustrations from original designs by "A Brother Blue Jacket." 1 vol. 12mo. $1 25.
From N. P. Willis.
For that power of unexpected parallelism which brings together suddenly and laughably the most distant opposites in grotesque similitudes, for the quick analysis of a thought or feeling which supplies wit, for the genial and irresistible humor which makes what people familiarize by the phrase "the merriest fellow in the world," we hardly know the equal of the author of "Scampavias."
Also now ready. The Fifth Thousand and a New and Revised Edition of LOS GRINGOS: AN INSIDE VIEW OF MEXICO AND CALIFORNIA, WITH WANDERINGS IN PERU, CHILI AND POLYNESIA. By Lieut. WISE U. S. N. 1 vol., 12mo. $1 25.
"In the varied scenes and adventures he describes, he is entirely an fait, and whether on ship or shore, 'chasing the wild deer,' or being chased by the grisly bear, shooting brigands or dancing fandangoes, swimming with the Sandwich Island girls, or 'doctoring' interesting young ladies in fits, he is equally at home."—*Literary World.*
Nearly ready for publication, a New and Original Work by Mrs. SIGOURNEY. EXAMPLES FROM THE EIGHTEENTH AND NINETEENTH CENTURIES. 1 vol., 12mo. 75c. A NEW-ENGLAND HISTORY—From the Discovery by the Northmen, A. D. 986, to A. D. 1776. By CHAS. W. ELLIOTT. 2 vols., 8vo. Portraits. $4.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY.
ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE VIRTUE AND VICE THE REALITIES AND DESPAIR WHICH CONSTITUTE LIFE IN THE METROPOLIS.

Crash! there was a cry, protracted, terrible, dying away upon the sullen blast which swept from off the dark and lonesome river: a voice, a stifled, agonized, voice, mingled faintly with the wild, unearthly wind. Crash! a fearful sound, the echo of a blow clearing through brain and life; and immediately, thereupon, there floated by upon that gust of wind the first remorseful and despairing groan from the breast of a murderer.

For in that dark, and solemn, and mysterious hour of midnight, while all around Nature reposed in a sleep of serenity and peace, there was done a deed for which in crime there can be found no parallel, and in heaven no forgiveness; a deed which erases the sacred seal of baptism, placed on the soul in infancy, and graves thereon the black and satanic mark which brandsit for perdition.

This was on the night of Sept. 29, 1856; a night peculiarly adapted to the commission of desperate crime—for the sky was black as pitch, and the shrieking of the wind would have drowned the loudest cries for succor.

But that single crash was followed by no cries for help—no pleadings for mercy. There was a heavy fall—a smothered groan—and as a phosphoric element in the atmosphere glinted, for a solitary instant, a ray, or rather a ghost of light, upon the scene, it made visible the form of a man stooping over a recumbent body; a man protected alike from the elements and from observation, by the coarse amplitude of his garments, and a bar, as it might be, of iron in his hand, on which, had there been more light, splashes of human gore would have been discernable.

Crash! the iron descended again, giving out a horrible metalic echo, as it crushed through the bone and brain, and extinguished every pulse of life. Crash, crash! what folly to waste so much strength upon the poor inanimate body that now lay motionless at his feet; a dull clod, a fragment of earth, a broken image, from which the jewel of animation had passed forever.

For five minutes the man stood over his victim, in statuesque silence; at the end of that time he was convinced that life had really departed.

He then quitted the body, and retiring a few paces, picked up a spade, with which he proceeded to cut up the sod.

The ground was stubborn and gravelly, and as often as the instrument with which he was laboring clashed on a stone, or harder impacted earth, a tremor passed over his frame, and he paused, and listened long, as though dreading lest the slightest sound should betray his whereabouts. Frequently, too, he stopped in his work to wipe the cold moisture that bedewed his face, and fell like drops of rain on the hard earth on which he worked and strained.

Two hours had passed; two long, unutterably dreadful hours, and yet the work was not complete.

Anon, the darkness and the tempest cleared away, and revealed the higher heaven of clouds, through which two bright stars shone out, like two avenging eyes, to note and chronicle his deed. At intervals, another and another star looked out through the dark veil of clouds, making the man to pause often in his revolting task and to gaze upward with inquietude and dread upon the still brightening sky; and as the faint reflection of the rising moon showed itself upon the broad dim edges of the parked clouds, with palpitating heart and parched and crack

AMUSEMENTS.

THALBERG'S MATINEES.
BOOTH'S SALOON, No. 206 BROADWAY.
THE FOUR PHANTOMS;
The subscriptions to the first series, the management begs to announce that
MR. THALBERG
will give a few series of
TWO MATINEES MUSICALES,
the first of which will take place upon THURSDAY, Feb. 26, and the second and last on TUESDAY, March 3.
Every care will be taken to make the Matinées as select as possible. The price of a Subscription Ticket has been fixed at
THREE DOLLARS EACH,
which will admit subscribers to the two Matinées. The number of subscribers has been strictly limited to
FOUR HUNDRED.
It has been thought advisable not to reserve any seats, all being, from the smallness of the room, equally desirable for hearing and seeing.
THE SALE OF THE MATINEE TICKETS
will commence on Monday, Feb. 22, at Breusing's, No. 701 Broadway, and Van Norden & King's, No. 45 Wall-st.
Every care will be taken to make these Matinées as select as possible. The general arrangements, which will be similar in every respect to those of the former series, are under the direction of
Mr. BROWN, Sexton of Grace Church.
DAYS OF THE MATINEES AND EVENING CONCERTS:
Matinées, (first series,) Tuesday and Friday, Feb. 24 and 27.
Matinées, (second series,) Thursday, Feb. 26, Tuesday, March 3.
Evening Concerts, Tuesday and Thursday, Feb. 24 and 26.

THALBERG'S THIRD CONCERT.
NIBLO'S SALOON, SATURDAY, Feb. 21.
S. THALBERG,
MADAME D'ANGRI, MADAME JOHANNSEN,
MRS. E. L. DAVENPORT,
MR. JOSEPH BURKE, SIG. ABELLA.
MR. THALBERG
will play "La Sonnambula," "La Tarantella," "Home, sweet Home," and,
For the First and Only Time,
(at the Evening Concerts,)
HUMMEL'S CELEBRATED SEPTETT,
for piano, flute, oboe, horn, viola, violoncello and contra-basso.
MADAME D'ANGRI
will sing Aria from "Saffo," "Il Barbiere di Seville," the "Rondine" from "Lucrezia Borgia," and Andante and Waltz by Signor ABELLA.
MADAME JOHANNSEN
will sing "Grace," from Robert le Diable, Lied by Spohnholz, and "Tambour-lied," by Abt.
MRS. E. L. DAVENPORT
will recite "The American Flag," by Drake.
MR. JOSEPH BURKE
will play an Air Varié, by Beriot.
Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8 o'clock.
Reserved Seats $1 50 and $1; the sale of Seats commences on THURSDAY, Feb. 19, at 9 o'clock, at BREUSING'S, No. 701 Broadway, and VAN NORDEN & KING'S, No. 45 Wall-st.
ORDER OF THE SALE.
On Friday will be sold the $1 50 reserved seats only. On Saturday the $1 and remaining $1 50 reserved seats. All seats unsold during the day may be had in the evening at the door.
On TUESDAY next, Feb. 24, THALBERG'S Fourth Evening Concert.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
E. A. MARSHALL.....Lessee.
W. R. BLAKE.....Stage Manager.
This Present SATURDAY, Feb. 21, 1857,
Third night of
MR. H. PLACIDE,
and first-time here of the
COMEDY OF ERRORS,
in which the Brothers PLACIDE will appear.
Mr. H. Placide.....as.....Dromio of Syracuse
Mr. T. Placide.....as.....Dromio of Ephesus
Mrs. L. W. Davenport.....as.....Antipholis of Syracuse
Miss Olive Logan.....as.....Antipholis of Ephesus
Prelude—OBJECT OF INTEREST.
Farce—NABOB FOR AN HOUR. Mr. H. Placide as SAM HOBBS.
Mr. FORREST
will continue his engagement on Monday, Wednesday and Friday of next week.
Great Comedy Combination—Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.
MR. H. PLACIDE, MR. BLAKE, &c., &c.
Overture begins at 7 o'clock precisely.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA.
REAPPEARANCE OF
MADAME CORA DE WILHORST.
MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 23,
When, by general desire, Donizetti's Opera,
LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR,
will be performed for the only time during the season.
LUCIA.....Madame CORA DE WILHORST
(her first appearance since her recent severe indisposition.)
Edgar.....Sig. Tiberini | Ashton.....Sig. Morelli
Arthur.....Sig. Arnold | Raymond.....Sig. Barilli
Director and Conductor.....MAURICE STRAKOSCH.
Parquet, Dress Circle, First Tier.....$1
Second Seats...50c. extra. | Amphitheatre.....25c.
Family Circle.....50c. | Private Boxes, from $6 to $20
Subscription for Twelve Nights, including reserved seat, $12.
The Box-Offices for securing seats will be open daily from 10 A. M. until 4 P. M. at the Academy of Music; BREUSING'S, No. 701 Broadway; HALL & SON'S, No. 239 Broadway and VAN NORDEN & KING'S, No. 45 Wall-st. Opera commences at 8.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 26, GRAND CONCERT, by the pupils of Ward Schools Nos. 9, 17, and 28, XXIId Ward.
The avails of this Entertainment will be appropriated to the purchase of piano-fortes for the use of the pupils. The coöperation of the friends of these Schools is respectfully solicited.
BOARD OF SCHOOL OFFICERS, XXIID WARD:
Commissioners.—Dr. Joseph Edwards, David B. Kerr.
Inspectors.—Dr. Abijah Ingraham, Valentine Ruppert.
Trustees.—William Holmes, William Dealing, Jr., John F. Fay, Matheus Helck, John Adams, Terence Riley, Patrick Murphy, John Kelly.
Conductor.....Francis H. Nash
Tickets 25 cents each. May be obtained from the school officers and pupils of the schools, in the Ward, and at the Academy of Music two days before the Concert. Performances will commence at 7½ o'clock; doors open at 6½ o'clock.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA.
Reappearance of
MADAME CORA DE WILHORST,
On MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 23.
The Box Office for securing seats is now open at the Academy of Music.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA.
Ladies and gentlemen of the Chorus, and gentlemen of the Orchestra engaged for the Italian Opera, are requested to attend Rehearsal at the Academy of Music THIS MORNING, at 11 o'clock.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—ITALIAN OPERA.—MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 23, reappearance of Mme. CORA DE WILHORST.
The Box offices for securing seats for Monday, open to-day at 9 A. M. at the Academy of Music; Breusing's, No. 701, and Hall & Sons, No. 239 Broadway, and Van-Norden & King's, No. 45 Wall-st.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA.
TO THE SEASON SUBSCRIBERS.—The Box office at the Academy of Music is now open for another Subscription Season of 12 nights. Subscription for First Tier, Balcony and Parquet, for 12 nights, including a choice of seats, $12.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.
SATURDAY.—The Manager is satisfied that he CANNOT DO BETTER
than repeat the excellent pieces, as follows,
AND THE PUBLIC CANNOT DO BETTER
than secure seats and tickets to witness them:
The comedy of THE FOUR PHANTOMS.
The burlesque of the new CAMILLE,
The comic Ballet Divertissement.
GREAT HIT OF THE NEW CAMILLE.
Mr. Burton as Camille; Mr. Brougham as The Author.
Miss Polly Marshall as Armand,
Mr. Mark Smith as the Governor of Coney Island.
The new comedy, in three acts, highly successful, of
THE FOUR PHANTOMS;
Or, THE LEGEND OF ST. MARK.
Mrs. A. Plunkett as Lady Rush.
Mr. C. Fisher, Miss P. Marshall, Mr. M. Smith, Mr. Moore.
Brougham and Burton as the Irishman and Cockney.
Also, the new Comic Ballet of
THE ECCENTRIC LOVERS.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE,
No. 624 BROADWAY, NEAR HOUSTON-ST.
Miss Laura Keene.....Sole Lessee and Directress.
Doors open at 6½. The performance will commence with the overture at 7 o'clock.
BENEFIT OF THE AUTHOR,
MR. E. G. P. WILKINS.
SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 21, 1857,
MY WIFE'S MIRROR.
Supported by Messrs. Jordan, Burnett, Ringgold, Mrs. T. B. Johnston, and Miss Laura Keene.
New Music by the Orchestra.
YOUNG NEW YORK.
Supported by Messrs. Jordan, Wheatleigh, J. A. Smith, Burnett, Stoddart, Lingham, Miss Manners, Mr. H. P. Grattan, and Miss Laura Keene

MECHANICS' HALL,
NO. 472 BROADWAY.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
FOURTH AND POSITIVELY LAST WEEK
of the original, well-known, and only
CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS,
organized in 1842. The first and oldest established band in the world.) Now under the management of
J. W. RAYNOR & E. H. PIERCE.
Houses crowded nightly to greet the old favorites. A decided triumph. An entire new bill for this the last six nights of the Christy's at home, to commence at 7½. Tickets 25 cents. J. T. DONNELLY, Agent.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT, FEB 21,
MISS MATHILDA HERON
IN
MEDEA.
Monday, MEDEA: Tuesday, MEDEA; Wednesday, CAMILLE. A new comedietta on Monday. Favorite farces every night.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.
NEW HALL, No. 585 BROADWAY.
Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.
GREAT SUCCESS of the Grand Operatic Sketch, entitled
HONOR TO DR. KANE;
Or, "AFFAIRS IN THE ARCTIC REGIONS."
Which will be repeated all this week, with
NEGRO MINSTRELSY.
Commences at 7½ o'clock. Tickets, 25 cents.
On FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 20, Benefit of E. CARROL.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THE CRYSTAL PALACE is still open to the Public, and contains many things curious and wonderful. The statuary alone is worth the price of admission.

THE PALMER MARBLES.—STATUE OF Indian Girl and eleven other pieces of Sculpture, at No. 548 Broadway. Open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM.
THALBERG'S FIRST CONCERT IN BROOKLYN,
FRIDAY, Feb. 27.
THE SALE OF SEATS
Will commence on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 25, at ROSE'S Bookstore, SANDFORD'S Music store, and VAN NORDEN & KING'S.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM.—CONCERT IN aid of the Building Fund of St. Peter's Episcopal Church, MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 23, 1857. The following eminent artists will appear on this occasion; viz.: Mrs. EMMA G. BOSTWICK, Mr. GOLDBECK, and Mr. APTOMMAS. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Concert to commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets 50 cents, to be had at WM. W. ROSE'S Book Store, No. 123 Atlantic-st.; WM. H. BABCOCK'S Book Store, No. 247 Fulton-st., or at the door on the evening of the Concert.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—DRESS Circle 25 cents; Pit 12½ cents; Orchestra Chairs 50 cts.; Private Boxes $5. THIS EVENING, Feb. 21, the entertainments will commence with the play of
ORION, THE GOLD BEATER.
Orion.....J. H. Allen | Constance.....Mrs. Nichols.
To be followed by the favorite pantomime of
THE SCHOOL IN AN UPROAR.
To conclude with the Irish comic drama of
PADDY THE PIPER.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—SATURDAY, Feb. 21. THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, and also THIS EVENING, at 7 o'clock. The popular Dramatic Drama of THE WILLOW COPSE, and the marvelous personage known as LE SERPENT DU DESERT, the Arab Sheriff, from Arabia. The LIVING PHANTOM, AFRICAN SERPENTS, HAPPY FAMILY, &c. Admission 25 cents; children under 10, 12½ cents.

ARNHOLD, THE BEARDED BOY, OR THE Man in miniature, is now on exhibition at No. 837 Broadway, opposite the Broadway Theatre. This wonderful boy is only three years old, weighs one hundred pounds, has a beard, whiskers and moustache, and nearly his whole body covered with hair. Admittance 13 cents.

THEODORE EISFELD'S CLASSICAL SOIREE—The fourth of the 7th season, (37th concert,) at Dodworth's, on TUESDAY, 24th inst., Mlle. M. DE ROODE, and Mr. H. C. TIMM will assist Mr. EISFELD'S Quartette Party.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, NO. 497 BROADWAY.—The best collection of Paintings in this country. It contains 150 Paintings. Open day and evening. Admittance 25 cents.

BALLS.

GRAND BALL—ON SATURDAY EVENING, Feb 21, at Mlle. CAROLINE VEZIEN'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 21 Howard-st.; the ball will open at 8 o'clock and close at 12. Tickets 50 cents. The above Academy is open every day for the instruction of ladies and gentlemen, at 3 o'clock P. M. and 7 o'clock in the evening, for practice.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable Protestant girls—one to do chamberwork and take care of children; the other to do housework; is a first-rate washer and ironer. Have City reference, and no objection to go in the country. Call for two days, at No. 44 Essex-st., second floor.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—A GENTLEMAN, who is at present obliged to reside in the country, would like to get some employment in the City, in any mechanical or manufacturing business that would occupy him from 9 A. M. until 5 or 6 P. M. He has a natural turn for mechanics; is well acquainted with the City and business generally; (could act as salesman;) can give the best City references, and in any good situation would be moderate as to salary. Address A. G. V., *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—BY AN IMPORTING HOUSE, A boy from 14 to 16 years of age, who resides with his parents and can come well recommended. Address BOY, Box No. 2,089 Post-Office, in handwriting of applicant, stating age, reference and residence.

WANTED—A CLERK FOR A STEAMER, TWO conductors for City cars, four boys to learn trades, one stewardess for a steamer, one governess, one seamstress, one milliner in a Broadway store. GILLEN & CO., No. 6 East Broadway.

WANTED—A GLASS ENGRAVER; ONE WHO is accustomed to engraving druggists' and perfumers' ware preferred. Apply to ANDREW ROSS, No. 129 Maiden-lane.

WANTED—A MAN IN AN ALE STORE, COMPEtent to keep a set of books by single entry if required. A married man may address (with references) BREWER, *Daily Times* office.

WANTED—TWO PROTESTANT WOMEN, ONE as cook, washer and ironer, and one as chamber-maid and waiter. Apply at No. 3 Strong-place, corner of Harrison-st., South Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SEAMSTRESS, AT NO. 20 WAverley-place. She must understand cutting and fitting children's clothes. City references required.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN OF ABOUT 18 years, in a foreign commission house, who writes well and knows French. Addres M. O. S., at this office.

CLERK WANTED—IN A NEWSPAPER OFfice; one who is about seventeen years of age, a member of the Young Mens' Christian Association, and who lives with his parents preferred. Undoubted testimonials required. Salary first year, $150. Address, in applicant's handwriting, CLERICUS, Box No. 2,787 New-York Post-Office. No foreigner need apply.

ORGANIST—A LADY, THOROUGHLY CONversant with the instrument, desires the situation of organist in some Protestant church. Address, for further particulars, N. C., box No. 2,503 Post-Office.

TEACHERS.

A LADY, COMPOSER AND THOROUGH instructress and performer in Singing and Pianoforte, has lately finished some of her pupils; has some hours disengaged through sickness amongst her pupils, which she wishes to occupy with new pupils, either at their residence or at her own; two days in the week for Brooklyn. Address, M. R., Madison-square Post-Office, New-York, or at the *Times* Office.

TEACHER.—A LADY, ACCUSTOMED DURING many years to the education of young Ladies, desires to form an engagement as resident or daily teacher in a school or family; her department of instruction comprising English, French and Music. Address INSTRUCTRESS, Box No. 2,204 New-York Post-Office.

GOVERNESS WANTED—A FEW MILES FROM the City, in the family of a New-York merchant; one well qualified to instruct in Music, French and the English branches, desired; a pleasant home and fair salary. Address, with references as to qualifications, L. W. D., Box 1,439 Post Office, New-York.

GOVERNESS WANTED.—A LADY COMPEtent to teach French, music, and the higher branches of an English education, is wanted, to reside in a gentleman's family, in a pleasant location near this city. Address, with reference, Q. L., New-Brunswick, N. J.

BOARDING.

PRIVATE BOARDING.—WANTED, THE LOAN of $1,000, for which first-class board, a fine furnished room, and the entire comforts of a home, in a new large brown-stone house, with all the modern improvements, near 5th and 6th avs., up town, in a private family, will be given on very reasonable terms. Address DORINTA, Madison-square Post-Office, or *Times* Office.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—IN A respectable private family, between Fulton and Wall-st. ferries, No. 23 Willow-st. References exchanged.

LANGUAGES TAUGHT FOR BOARD.—A French lady thoroughly versed in French, German and Italian, offers a few hours weekly tuition in exchange for comfortable board in a family, where her talents and moral influence could be appreciated. She translates the classics, and teaches Spanish to beginners. Address for 8 days, CLOTILDE, Union-square, Post Office.

BEDROOM IN THE BOWERY WANTED—Below 2d-st., plainly furnished, among respectable people, at $3 per week, by a gentleman. Address MERCHANT, *Times* Office.

NO. 3 MONROE-STREET.—FURNISHED rooms to let, with or without board, to single gentlemen, at No. 3 Monroe-st., near Catharine.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

GOLD-MEDAL PIANOS!—STEINWAY & SONS have again been awarded the First premium at the late Fair of the American Institute, New-York; and also the First premium Gold Medal at the late Fair of the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, in addition to the three already received, making five first-prize medals within the last 18 months. No. 84 Walker-st.

ORGANS.—CHURCH ORGANS FOR SALE.—One elegant Gothic organ, 12 stops, pedal bass, 16 feet c.c.c.c., 18 feet high, 10 feet front; one 8-stop, Gothic case 10 feet high, 8 feet front; one 6-stop, 9 feet 6 inches, 6 feet front, with all the modern improvements and warranted. W. H. DAVIS, No. 40 Downing-st.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrestplank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN, Piano-forte manufacturers, WAREROOM No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, WHERE a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

JEWELRY, JEWELRY.—THE SUBSCRIBER for the past nineteen years in business in Wall-st., is selling all descriptions of Jewelry, at wholesale and retail, at less than the usual prices.
Ladies' beautiful sets of Earings, Pins and Bracelets of Cameo, Mosaic, Carbuncle, Garnet, Coral, Pearl, &c., gold band Bracelets, engraved band Bracelets, Cameo Mosaic, Carbuncle, and all other styles of Bracelets and Pins; ladies' and gentlemen's Diamond Pins and Rings gentlemen's Gold Vest-Chains and Fob-Chains; ladies' Chatelaine Chains and Guard Chains; gentlemen's Studs and Sleeve-Buttons, all styles; ladies' Gold Lockets, one, two, three and four glasses; gold Guard Keys, and Fob Keys and Seals; gold Spectacles and Eye-Glasses.
Children's Armlets, Gold and Silver Thimbles, ladies' and gentlemen's Breast Pins and Finger Rings, Gold Pens and Pencils, Silver Fruit-Knives. Jewelry exchanged. Goods sent by express or mail to all parts of the United States and Canada free of charge. GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer of Watches and Jewelry, wholesale and retail, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor, near Broadway.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE PRIVATE RESIDENCE known as Wall Lawn, situated in the village of Orange, N. J., on the Morris and Essex Railroad, one hour's ride from New-York.
The grounds, comprising nearly four acres, are beautifully laid out in lawn and garden, exhibiting that luxuriance and beauty in the growth of trees, hedges, shrubbery, &c., which the highest culture during the past twelve years could impart.
The House is large, conveniently arranged and most thoroughly built; heated by a furnace and lighted with gas; and, being situated on elevated ground, overlooks one of the finest landscapes in the country, embracing a view of the entire range of the Orange Mountain and the intervening valley from South Orange to Eagle Rock.
The other buildings on the premises consist of a stable, cow-barn, poultry-house, carriage-house and gas-house.
The garden abounds in every description of fruit, as apples, pears, peaches, plums, quinces, grapes, raspberries, blackberries, strawberries, &c.
The place is easy of access, being within five minutes' walk of the principal railroad station; is complete in all its arrangements for comfort and convenience, and, on every account, is considered one of the most desirable suburban residences in the vicinity of New-York.
More land adjoining will be sold, if desired. A part of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. For further particular, apply to
FAIRBANKS & Co., No. 189 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST CLASS THREE-story and basement brick houses, corner of South 5th and 6th sts., Williamsburgh, fitted up with all the modern improvements, complete in every respect. The corner house has attached to it an excellent coach-house, suitable for a physician or any person keeping horses. Also, a three-story and basement brick house, No. 119 South 4th-st., and a colonnade house in 1st-st., one block from Peck-slip ferry, both in perfect order; all the houses less than five minutes' walk from all the ferries. Also, twenty lots on South 5th-st.; and money loaned to any person desirous of building first-class houses. The above property will be sold cheap, and on very easy terms. Inquire of
J. Y. MESEROLE,
Basement Williamsburg City Bank.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A FIRST-Class Dwelling-House, containing 16 rooms, lot 25x100 feet, delightfully situated in 14th-st., between Union Square and 5th-av., with the lease of twenty years and covenant of renewals. A modern built, convenient House or Cottage, suitable for a small family, with one or two acres of ground attached, near to a Depot of the Hudson River Railroad, and south of Yonkers, would be taken in part payment, the balance in Bond and Mortgage. Address, with full particulars, M. D. B., Box 1281, Post-Office, New-York.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, SITUated at North Orange, New-Jersey, within five minutes walk of Morris and Essex Railroad Depot. This property consists of two acres of ground, with a handsome new double house on it. To any person doing business in the city who wishes to reside in the country, this is a rare chance. Price $10,000; a large portion of the money can remain on bond and mortgage. For further particulars inquire of JOHN M. BRUCE, Jr., No. 6 Jauncey-court, Wall-st.

FOR SALE AT NEWTOWN, LONG ISLAND—Cottage house, barn, wagon house, and well of water by the door, and 8 lots of ground with all kinds of fruit on it, within three minutes' walk of the railroad depôt, and stage line every 60 minutes for the ferry; four churches, good schools and stores; about 100 yards west of the plankroad on the Astoria road. One half of the money may remain on the place for three years at 6 per cent. Inquire of JAMES BAILEY, No. 337 3d-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.—A FIRST-CLASS LARGE DWELling-house and store, 40x65 feet adjoining, now occupied; barns, carriage-house, wood and other sheds and outbuildings, together with a first-rate garden and about two acres of land, situated in the centre of one of the most enterprising villages in Central New-York, within ten rods of a Railroad, is offered for sale. Price $3,000. For a person wanting such property, one cheaper can be found in the State. For further particulars, address Box No. 1,092, or inquire at the store No. 4 Bridge-st., New-York.

FOR SALE, AT RYE-NECK—A COUNTRY residence, with outbuildings, &c. The grounds contain from three to four acres; are handsomely laid out and well stocked with all kinds of fruit trees and ornamental shrubbery. It is near Long Island Sound, and ten minutes' walk of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad. Apply to T. S. SHEPHERD, Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—NO. 55 WEST WASHINGTON-place. Lot runs through to 4th st.; stable on 4th-st.; two-story basement and attic; gas, baths, water-closets and everything complete. To be seen on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from 10 till 2 o'clock, or inquire at No. 29 Dey st., of CHAS. PARKER. Lowest price $8,000; $5,000 can remain on mortgage, if wanted.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEment brick house and lot, No. 607 Houston-st.; (size of lot 20x85 feet); has all the modern improvements, viz.: hot and cold water baths, water closets, wash basins and tubs, range, gas, &c.; recently painted, and in good order. For terms, apply to HENRY DEMAREST, No. 607 Broadway.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—THE TWO story attic and basement brick house, No. 230 Atlantic-st., near Court, within a few rods of the ferry; also, the lot in the rear on Pacific-st. Apply to HENRY STARR, No. 179 Broadway, New-York, or No. 59 Court-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A FIRST-CLASS three-story attic, basement and sub-cellar Brick dwelling house, situate No. 226 Bridge-st., with modern improvements. Also, a three-story and basement brick dwelling, No. 78 Laurence-st., will be sold cheap. Terms easy. Apply to A. B. DAVENPORT, No. 285 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—ON 28TH-ST., BETWEEN 4TH AND Madison avs., to close an estate, a very genteel three-story brick house, with modern improvements, gas fixtures, &c. Price $7,500. Also, one on 26th-st., $9,000. The above will be sold on easy terms. E. B. KINSHIMER, No. 319 4th-av., 3 to 7 P. M.

FOR SALE—THE THREE 3-STORY BRICK stores and dwellings situated on the north west corner of Broome and Mulberry sts. Also, the house No. 181 Mulberry-st., with stable, on the rear of the above. Property rents for $3,700.
A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE IN SOUTH BROOKLYN—THE exceSent three-story and basement house No. 79 Woodhull, near Henry-st., in all respects well built and in complete order. Apply to THEODORE DEHON, No. 10 Wall-st., near Broadway.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone front houses, 60 feet deep, and in a first-class neighborhood, between Broadway and 6th-av.; in 27th-st., in a row of four new houses. Inquire of WM. RYER or JOHN W. FIELDER, on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE and lot, (in fee,) at No. 134 Amity-st., near Sixth-av. House 25 feet by 32; lot 80 feet deep. Terms moderate. Title indisputable. Apply on the premises, or at No. 103 Fulton-st. RICHARD S. BRINKERHOFF.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE front house, four stories high, with basement and underceller, 20x42, with modern improvements, No. 127 Lexington-av., built in best manner, with all modern improvements. Inquire of J. W. FIELDER, on the premises.

FOR SALE VERY CHEAP—A THREE-STORY brick house and lot on the south side of 49th-st., first house east of Broadway. It contains gas, bath, hot and cold water, &c. Price $4,750. Apply to A. M. LYON, Esq., No. 27 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—IN SECOND-AV., NEAR 7TH-ST., the house and lot No. 113; three-story and basement, with modern improvements. Size of lot 21x98 feet. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

FOR SALE ON STATEN ISLAND—FIFTY acres of land on the south side; one of the handsomest locations on the Island for residences; would be sold together, or divided. Apply to S. B. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 170 William-st.

FOR SALE—THE 2-STORY AND ATTIC BRICK house No. 386 West 18th-st., near the 9th-av. House 20f. 6in.x40; lot, 92 feet. It contains all the modern improvements, and has recently been put in complete order.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW SMALL THREE-story buildings, with modern improvements, on reasonable terms, corner of 2d-av. and 19th-st.

$6,500—$7,500—$8,000.—FOR SALE IN 48th-st., two three-story and basement high stoop houses, near Broadway, and one near the 8th-av., and two in 51st-st., near the 8th-av. All the above houses are finished in the best manner, and are built of the best materials of their several kinds, with all the modern improvements, and are easy of access by the 8th-av. cars and Broadway stages, and in the immediate vicinity of the great Central Park. Inquire of ONDERDONK & FINDLY, on the premises, or J. V. ONDERDONK, 52d-st., sixth house east of 8th-av. Terms easy.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY PROPERTY.—FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A number of very fine building sites on Hudson and East Rivers. Country seats, village and business property. Every information pertaining to purchase and improvement of property, given to principals at No. 237 Broadway, rooms Nos. 20 and 21. M. K. COUZENS & Co., Agents and Surveyors.

BROOKLYN (GOWANUS CANAL) PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Sixty-nine lots, all lying together, between Smith-st. and the Canal, and on 5th, 6th and 7th-sts., and having a front on the Canal of 550 feet. This property is well adapted for manufacturing purposes, and for lumber, lath, lime, brick or coal yards, and will be sold in parcels to suit, and some facilities given. Apply to WILLIAM B. NICHOLS, No. 16 Nassau-st., N. Y.

$5,500. FOR SALE—A SMALL THREE-story house and lot, on the north side of 44th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.—the centre house of three brick houses, with all the modern improvements. $2,000 can remain on mortgage for three years—balance cash. Apply to W. H. PHILLIP, at Rendell & Fairchild's, No. 132 William-st.

ROSE HILL PROPERTY FOR SALE.—THE three-story and basement frame house No. 37 East 27th-st., between second and 3d avs.; the house is pleasantly situated, and in excellent order; will be sold low. For particulars, inquire of WILLIAM COMPTON stall No. 14 Washington market, or at No. 145 East 26th-st., after 1 P. M.

DESIRABLE NEW HOUSE.—SALE CHEAP. —The substantial-built, four-story brown stone, brick English basement new house, No. 142 West 40th-st., near Broadway, finished in the best style, with every modern improvement. Terms easy. Apply to W. A. CARTER, No. 57 Dey, cor. Greenwich-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—THE ENGLISH BASEment house and lot No. 289 West 20th-st., (opposite the Episcopal Seminary,) papered and painted throughout, and with all the modern improvements, gas fixtures, &c., if desired: lot 16 feet 8 by 91 feet 3 inches. Apply to FRANCIS HOWLAND, No. 136 Broadway, room No. 4.

CHURCH FOR SALE.—THE SUBSTANTIAL Brick Church in Sullivan-st., between Prince and Houston sts., in good repair. For sale with or without the furniture and organ. Apply to E. W. PAGE, No. 20 West-st., or to V. ELLIOTT, No. 201 Washington-st.

LOTS FOR SALE IN MANHATTANVILLE.—A plot of about seventeen lots on 126th-st., near 10th-av. Price (each) $7,000, or separate $450 each. Apply to S. B. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 170 William-st.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

BROOKLYN HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.—Viz: 9 first-class houses on the north side of Lafayette-av., between Raymond and Nostrand avs. They will contain gas and plumbing suitable for the new water works, including baths and water closets. The fronts are Philadelphia brick; each house is 40 feet deep, exclusive of a brick extension of 8 feet; each lot is 21 feet, exclusive of 16 feet court yard. The location is the most healthy, popular and convenient in Brooklyn, being but 5 minutes' walk from the City Hall, and but one block from Fulton and Flatbush avs. The houses will be in all respects first class, substantially built, and well finished. Apply to WILLIAM B. NICHOLS, No. 16 Nassau-st., New-York, or between the hours of 8 and 10 A. M. on the premises.

THREE COTTAGES FOR SALE AT IRVINGTON, on the Hudson River, with about 2¼ acres of land, coach-house, &c., to each. The houses are entirely new, are built in the best manner, and are complete in all respects, having fine marble mantels, pipes for gas, hot and cold water baths, &c. The grounds are beautifully laid out, and are planted with evergreens and a great variety of other trees. The situation is unsurpassed for beauty and convenience, having a commanding view of the river, Highlands, Palisades, &c., and being only about five minutes' ride from the station and 1¼ to 1½ hours from the City. Price $12,000, a portion of which may remain on bond and mortgage, if desired. The plans of the houses and grounds may be seen by calling on THEO. McNAMEE, No. 112 Broadway.

HUDSON RIVER COUNTRY SEAT AND BUILDING-SITES FOR SALE CHEAP, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—Two miles north of Newburgh, having a magnificent view of the River, Bay, and surrounding country for many miles. Twenty acres, with house and outbuildings; thirty acres adjoining, with a vineyard of over 2,000 grape-vines. Two lots adjoining, of 11 acres each, between the splendid country-seats of W. S. Delano and F. Hood, Esqs. Inquire of W. L. THAYER on the premises, or by mail of JOHN S. THAYER, Newburg.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE AT PORT-CHESTER, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—A very desirable modern-built two-story house, with about half an acre of land, well laid out with fruit trees, grape, raspberry and blackberry vines, and ornamental shrubs. A barn at convenient distance, with more land, will be sold with the house, if wanted. To be sold low, if applied for soon. For particulars, inquire of AGUR PIXLEY, on the premises; or, to WM. A. PIXLEY, No. 188 Pearl-st., New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—OPPOsite New-York Bay, in full view of New-York City, Brooklyn, and the surrounding country. House in cottage style, roomy and well built; carriage house; one acre of land, well fenced, on the Bergen Point plank road, two miles from Jersey City. Stages every hour. Price $6,500; terms easy. Inquire of WM. LUMMIS & CO., No. 49 Warren-st., or of Mrs. OLMSTED, over Hudson County Bank, or the subscriber at Troy, N. Y.
JOSEPH B. WILKINSON.

COUNTRY SEATS.—HOUSES OF ANY DEgree of accommodation and with any amount of land from half an acre to five acres, will be put up with all the necessary outside improvements for a stipulated sum, in one of the most eligible situations on the Hudson River, within 12 miles of the City Hall, and with frequent access by cars to the City. Terms easy. Address J. C. SIDNEY, Smyten Duyvil, or care of RICHARDSON & BOYNTON, No. 374 Broadway.

$2,500.—FOR SALE OR TO LET—A HOUSE in STOCKBRIDGE, MASS., with garden, barn and ice-house. Apply to
J. R. DEY, Esq., No. 60 Courtland-st., New-York.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—THE THREE NEW FOUR-STORY buildings Nos. 205, 207 and 209 (new) Canal-st., well calculated for wholesale or retail jobbing business.
The large three-story dwelling and store No. 202 Grand-st., corner of Mott-st. A fine situation for a dry goods store.
The four new three-story and high basement houses Nos. 84, 86, 88 and 90 West 25th-st., finished with all the modern conveniences. Possession 1st of April.
The third floor of building corner Bowery and Division-st., lighted by 26 windows, and fronting Chatham-square; well adapted for trade or light mechanical business.
The comfortable two-story brick dwelling No. 21 Hubert-st., near St. John's Park.
Apply to
HARDMAN & OSBORN,
No. 150 Canal-st., corner of Bowery.

TO LET—THE COUNTRY SEAT WITH TWO acres of land, (more or less,) in Rye, Westchester Co., owned and lately occupied by Mrs. Gouverneur Kemble, half a mile from the depôt, and near Rye Beach. The house is 2 story and attic, (filled in,) 32x48 with an extension, handsomely situated, and surrounded with fine shade trees. The garden contains ¾ of an acre, and there is a large quantity of very fine fruit on the premises. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 49 Wall-st., of the basement Insurance Buildings.

TO LET—FROM MAY 1, THE NEW FOUR-story brick buildings (35x60) on west side of 3d-av., between 45th and 46th sts.; will be finished with marble mantels, gas, bath rooms, &c. The stores will be rented with back rooms and splendid and finished basements, and the dwelling part in floors, to respectable families. For plans and full particular, apply to T. B. GILFORD, No. 150 Nassau-st., from 12 to 2.

TO LET—BY C. C. PINCKNEY, NO. 116 NASSAU-ST.:
Dwelling No. 98 East 16th-st., $900.
Store No. 912 Broadway, $450.
Store and dwelling No. 113½ 3d-av., $425.
Stable rear of No. 72 Leonard-st., $400.
Dwelling No. 190 Rivington-st., $250.
Dwelling No. 393 Greenwich-st., $500.

TO LET OR FOR SALE.—A FIRST-CLASS brown-stone front house, 26 feet 6 inches wide, 3 rooms

AUCTION SALES.

CORPORATION PAPER.—PURSUANT to the authority given by the Common Council, the undersigned, Committee of the Board of Assistants, of the City of New-York, will sell at public auction, under the direction of the Comptroller, at the Exchange Salesroom, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of February, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at Merchants' Exchange in the City of New-York, the following real estate, viz:

1st. The two-story brick building, formerly occupied as an Engine-house, and the lot No. 49 Christie-st.—Said portion of Christie-st. occupied by the engine-house is under lease to May 1st, 1858, at the annual rent of $100, and the purchaser will be sold subject to the lease recorded in book 1,000 of Leases, page 184, in the Comptroller's office.

2d. Two lots on the west side of the Bowery, (as extended,) between Delancey-st. and Rooseveit-st.

3d. Six lots, with the buildings thereon, on the southerly side of Chatham-st. and the westerly side of Pearl-st., now known as Nos. 121, 123, 125, 127, 129, 131 Chatham-st., and Nos. 457, 459, and 461 Pearl-st.

4th. Two lots, now known as Nos. 451, 453, and 455 Pearl-st., will be sold separately, subject to the conditions of the lease of the same, recorded in leases of City lots, page 169, in the Comptroller's office, and which will expire on the first day of May, 1858; the purchaser of each of the 4th will be entitled to receive $282 33-100 per annum of the rent reserved by the lease, after the first day of May next, and will be required to assume the covenants of the lease in regard to the payments for buildings at the expiration of the lease.

5th. The lot on the northwest corner of William and Pearl sts., now known as No. 449 Pearl-st., and No. 271 William-st., subject to the conditions of the lease of the same, recorded in lease of City lots, page 172, in the Comptroller's office, and which will expire on the first day of May, 1858; the purchaser of this lot will be entitled to receive the rent reserved in the lease of $293 50-100 per annum after the first day of May next, and will be required to assume the conditions of the lease in regard to the payments for buildings at the expiration of the lease.

6th. One house and lot on north side of 54th-st., commencing 75 feet west of the 2d-av., lot 20 feet front and rear, and 91 feet 8 inches deep on both sides, house 15 feet by 30.

7th. The house and lot north side of 13th-st., commencing 212 feet east of Avenue C, lot 25 feet front and rear by 103 feet 3 inches deep on both sides, with three-story brick building on the front of the lot, 20 feet wide and 40 feet deep, lately built for an engine house; the rear of the lot is covered by and occupied as a foundry.

8th. Four lots on south side of 33d-st., commencing 90 feet west of Lexington-av.

9th. Thirty-six lots, being the southerly half of the block between 70th and 72th sts. and the 3d and 4th avs.

10th. Thirty-six lots, being the southerly part of the block between 80th and 81st sts. and 3d and 4th avs.

11th. Twelve lots on 116th and 117th sts., between the 3d and 4th avs.

12th. A piece of rear ground on the block bounded by Cherry-st., Oak-st. and the Bowery, (as extended,) now used as part of the yard of IVth District Police Station House.

Full boundaries warrantee deeds will be given.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. of the purchase money, and the auctioneer's fee of $5 per lot, to be paid to the Collector of the City Revenue on the day of sale; fifteen per cent. on the first day of May next, when the deeds will be ready for delivery; the remainder of the purchase money (seventy-five per cent.) may remain on bond and mortgage, at the option of the purchaser, for five years, from the first day of May, 1857, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually.

Lithographic maps of the property may be had at the Comptroller's Office, No. 5 Hall of Records, after the 27th inst. FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller.
JAMES M. SMITH, Jr., Recorder.
A. V. STOUT, Chamberlain.
THOS. McSPEDON, Ch. Fin. Com. Board Ald.
T. JONES, Jr., Ch. Fin. Com. Board Com'lmen.
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
Comptroller's Office, Jan. 29, 1857.}

WILLIAM H. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE, BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT, OF VALUABLE IMPROVED PROPERTY ON CANAL, CHRISTIE, STANTON, WOOSTER, GREENE, BAYARD, ESSEX, BROOME, MULBERRY AND PARK STREETS, BELONGING TO THE ESTATE OF ELIJAH VALENTINE, DECEASED.—W. H. FRANKLIN & SON will sell, at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 26, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the following valuable improved property:

CANAL AND CHRISTIE STREETS.—The five-story brick house and plot of ground on the northwest corner of Canal and Christie sts., and known as Nos. 125 and 127 Canal-st.

STANTON AND CHRISTIE STREETS.—The two-story and attic brick house and lot of ground on the northeast corner of Stanton and Christie sts., and known as No. 29 Stanton-st.

WOOSTER-STREET.—Three lots of ground with the improvements thereon on the east side of Wooster-st., near Breecker-st., and known as Nos. 203, 204 and 206 Wooster-st.

GREENE-STREET.—Three lots in the rear of the last described on Greene-st.

BAYARD-STREET.—Three two-story and attic brick houses and lots Nos. 30, 32 and 34 Bayard, near Mott st.

ESSEX-STREET.—The three-story brick house and lot of ground No. 71 Essex, near Broome-st.

BROOME-STREET.—The valuable lot of ground with the improvements thereon on the southwest corner of Broome and Essex sts.

ALSO—Two lots with the buildings thereon adjoining the above on Broome-st.

MULBERRY-STREET.—The two story and attic frame house and lot of ground on the southwest corner of Mulberry and Park sts., known as No 29 Mulberry-st.

ALSO—The three-story brick house and lot on the northwest corner of Mulberry and Park sts., and known as No. 31 Mulberry-st.

ALSO—The brick houses and lots of ground adjoining the last described, and known as Nos. 33, 35 and 37 Mulberry-st.

PARK-STREET.—The houses and lots on the south side of Park-st., near Mulberry-st., known as Nos. 85, 87, 89, 93 and 95 Park-st.

Terms at sale.

Lithographic book maps, describing the above property, may be obtained at the office of the auctioneers, No. 5 Broad-st. STEPHEN H. THAYER, Referee.
No. 150 Nassau-st.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON BROADWAY, COURTLAND ALLEY, CANAL, WALKER, CENTRE, BOND, AMITY AND GREAT JONES STS., OF THE BANYER AND JAY ESTATES.—E. H. LUDLOW & Co. will sell, at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 26, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchant's Exchange, the following valuable property of the Banyer and Jay Estates:

4 lots on BROADWAY, running through to Courtlandt-alley, 22x175 feet.

7 Lots on CANAL-ST., between Broadway and Centre st.

9 Lots on WALKER-ST., between Broadway and Centre-st.

2 Lots on CENTRE-ST., between White & Walker sts.

2 Lots on AMITY-ST.

House and lot No. 20 BOND-ST. Also, one lot on GREAT JONES-ST., rear of above.

Two-thirds of the purchase money can remain on mortgage, at the option of the purchaser, for five years.

Maps and full particulars at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 79 Pine-st.

WM. H. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE ESTORE PROPERTY ON FRONT STREET, NEW-YORK; ALSO VACANT LOTS ON PROSPECT STREET, CITY OF BROOKLYN.—WM. H. FRANKLIN & SON will sell at Auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 24, 1857, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants' Exchange, New York, the following desirable improved property:

FRONT-STREET, New-York.—The four-story fire-proof store and lot of ground known as No. 241 Front-st., near Peck Slip. Lot 23 feet 9 inches front, 21 feet 6 inches rear, 69 feet 3 inches on one side, and 69 feet 4 inches on the other. Also on

PROSPECT-STREET, BROOKLYN.—The vacant lot of ground on the Southeast corner of Prospect and Charles sts., 26 by 100 feet 3 inches.

ALSO—4 Lots on Prospect-st. adjoining the above, each 25 by 100 feet 3 inches.

Terms at sale. Maps may be obtained at the office of the auctioneers, No. 5 Broad-st., New-York.
JOHN L. BUCKLEY, Executor.

TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer.

SPECIAL AUCTION SALE OF THE FURNITURE OF A FAMILY REMOVED FROM UNION PLACE, BROOKLYN.—Will be sold THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer, at No 79 Nassau-st. Also, new goods from other parties, obliged to sacrifice. New style airy bedsteads, hair mattresses, beds, sofas, chairs, rockers, centre, &c., tables, mahogany tops, 24 book and corner stands, cottage chairs, couches, sofa bedsteads, closets, kitchen articles in variety, matting, oil-cloths, 13 oil-paintings, mirrors, carpets, book-cases, wardrobes, castors, cake-baskets, spoons, forks, bedroom glasses, 20 plain bedsteads, mattresses, beds, enamel chamber furniture. At 12 precisely will be sold a French melodeon, cost $300. After which, 30 popular kinds of Havana cigars, in lots to suit.

T. C. HOUGHTON, Auctioneer.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, THIS DAY, (Saturday,) at 10½ o'clock, at house No. 32 Leroy, between Bleecker and Bedford sts.—T. C. HOUGHTON will sell, as above, the entire furniture of a family relinquishing housekeeping, consisting in part of superior mahogany parlor furniture, in hair cloth, sofas, tête-a-têtes, arm chairs, rockers, marble-top, centre, side and sofa tables, gilt frame mirrors, oil-paintings, mantel ornaments, 60 yards of Wright's Patent Ingrain tapestry carpeting, hall oil-cloth, stair carpets, hall stand, extension dining table, card tables, crockery, glass, China ware, 8-day clock, enameled cottage set, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, mattresses, beds, bedding, kitchen furniture, cooking stove, &c.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

FOUR TWO STORY BRICK COTTAGES ON 32D-STREET.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell, at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 26, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, 4 lots of land, with the 2 story brick cottages thereon, Nos. 58, 60, 62 and 64 East 32d-st., commencing 125 feet east of 4th-av.; the houses are well arranged for small genteel families, are provided with Croton water and water-closets; convenient of access by the 4th-av. railroad and one of the best lines of stages. This property is in the immediate vicinity of Murray Hill and in one of the most improving parts of the City. Three quarters of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for one or two years. For maps apply to the Auctioneer, No. 38 Wall-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON FOURTEENTH AND FIFTEENTH STREETS, AT AUCTION.—ADRIA H. MULLER will sell, at auction, on TUESDAY, Feb. 24, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the following-described real estate viz:

FOURTEENTH-STREET.—3 Lots on the northerly side of 14th st., commencing 170 feet 8 inches east of Avenue A.

Also, 4 Lots commencing 100 feet east of the last described lots.

FIFTEENTH-STREET.—3 Lots on the southerly side of 15th street, commencing 230 feet west of Avenue B.

For further particulars and maps, apply at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 38 Wall-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

DESIRABLE BOWERY PROPERTY AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 26, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants' Exchange, the valuable lot of land with the house thereon, covering the whole lot, No. 361 Bowery, on the southeast corner of 4th-st. Also, the lot adjoining and known as No. 369 Bowery, with the 2-story brick front house thereon. A part of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. For maps and further particulars apply to the Auctioneer, No. 38 Wall-st.

AUCTION SALES.

[illegible] Emeralds, Hills, Columbus, Pennsylvania, Emigrant, A. Smith, Pierre Van Cortland, Amble and Hudson; Messrs. Richard Morrell and Sarah and Anna; also ecow-sloops Falls, Grampus and Erie. The above vessels are all of light draft of water, and vary in price from six hundred to three thousand five hundred dollars. For particulars, inquire of JOHN C. BAXTER & SON, Auctioneers, No. 306 West-st., above Spring.

$5,000 TO $10,000.—PARTNER WANTED To engage in an established business which will pay [illegible] per annum net profit. A person somewhat acquainted with agriculture preferred. Full explanation given upon an interview or by letter. References exchanged. Address J. J. MURRAY, *Times* office, N. Y.

$3,000 TO $5,000.—A THOROUGH BUSINESS man, capable of taking charge of a business enterprise, having $3,000 to $5,000 to invest, can hear of an opportunity to make a safe and profitable arrangement by calling at No. 22 Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway.

STEAM BOILER FOR SALE CHEAP.—Twenty feet long, 7 feet diameter, with 3 flues 14 inches in diameter, dome 30 inches by 3 feet high, made of best Pennsylvania iron, used but a short time, and is about as good as new. Apply to G. B. HARTSON, No. 74 Wall-st.

TO WATCHMAKERS.—FOR SALE—THE FIXtures of an old-established watch, clock, and jewelry store, now doing a first-class business; also, a Salamander Safe. The above will be sold cheap, on account of removal. Store to let. Inquire at 21 6th-av., New-York.

STEAMBOAT FOR SALE.—THE STEAMboat ISLAND CITY, connecting with the Flushing Railroad, with or without all the privileges and lease of Fulton Market Wharf. Apply to A. C. UNDERHILL, at office of E. Hanford, architect, No. 6 Park Bank.

TO NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS AND OTHERS.—ON SALE, the MAIL BOOKS of an extensive Journal, containing over 10,000 names and addresses in all the States of the Union. To be sold cheap. Address, VINDEX, this office.

CROCKERY.—FOR SALE, THE LARGE AND complete stock of crockery at No. 69 Vesey-st., in lots to suit, at cost. Also the lease, fixtures, and good will, for sale.

COAL FREIGHTS.—WANTED, SEVERAL small vessels to carry coal from New-York to Providence, Nantucket and New-Haven. Apply to DELAWARE & HUDSON CANAL CO., No. 29 William-st.

TO LET—A LUMBER YARD AT SING SING. An old stand for business, with a good dock attached. Inquire of the subscriber on the premises.
SAMUEL S. SMITH.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, FEB. 16, 1857.—The BANK OF YONKERS has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the PARK BANK, in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of the American Exchange Bank as such agent, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851. JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, 3d-av., corner 9th-st., open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits. T. P. STILLMAN, Pres.

INSURANCE.

SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.
No. 31 Pine-st., (Great Western Buildings.)
CASH CAPITAL, $200,000.

This Company insures property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire, on as favorable terms as similar institutions in this City.

DIRECTORS:

Joseph Walker,	Joseph Lawrence,	Edward Haight,
Wm. F. Mott,	Jas. G. Garner,	Sam. C. Paxson,
John Halsey,	Richd. P. Bruff,	Wm. Birdsall, Jr.,
Edward Wood,	L. B. Wyman,	Wm. H. Hussey,
Robert L. Case,	Edwd. Willetts,	D. Cromwell, Jr.
Wm. Dennistoun,	E. J. Donnell,	Chas. E. Parker,
Edwd. Merritt,	John R. Willis,	John D. Warren,
Henry Barrow,	Smith Lawrence,	Edwd. Cromwell,
Geo. B. Grinnell,	John Allen,	Matthew Mitchell,
R. M. Whitlock,	R. Lindley Murray,	Wm. A. Butler,
Geo. H. Bayer,	E. W. Corlies,	S. T. Valentine,
Charles Ely,	Wm. M. Abbatt,	David E. Keeler.

JOSEPH WALKER, President.
THOMAS W. BIRDSALL, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS

OFFICE NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 67 Wall-st. NEW-YORK, Feb. 11, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable 16th inst. L. G. IRVING, Secretary.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

FOR CALIFORNIA.—NEW-YORK AND SAN FRANCISCO STEAMSHIP LINE, VIA ASPINWALL AND PANAMA RAILROAD, TOUCHING AT SAN JUAN DE NICARAGUA.—PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.—The new and splendid steamship TENNESSEE, Capt. E. L. TINKELPAUGH, (1,800 tons burden,) will sail for Aspinwall on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 25, 1857, at 3 o'clock P. M., to connect with the steamer SIERRA NEVADA, from Panama on the Pacific, for San Francisco. 50 lbs. baggage allowed each passenger. 10 cents per lb. on excess. For freight or passage apply to CHARLES MORGAN & SONS,
No. 2 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR NORFOLK AND RICHMOND.—THE United States steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, will leave for the above places, on SATURDAY, the 21st inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from pier No. 1 North River. She will arrive at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon, and at Richmond on Monday morning. Passengers for the South will proceed without delay by the great mail line to Charleston, Augusta, Savannah, &c. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, including state-room, to Norfolk, $8; Petersburg or Richmond, $10; steerage, half price. Apply to
LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 33 Broadway.

EXPRESSES.

1857. FAST FREIGHT LINE. 1857.
MERCHANTS' DISPATCH,
OWNED BY THE AMERICAN EXPRESS CO.

This responsible Fast Freight Line contracts goods from New-York, Boston, and Albany, to Buffalo, and points West and South at fair rates, and guarantees time. Having reliable agents at our stations at all points of transhipment, and running cars used exclusively by us on fastest freight trains, we are enabled to give goods greater dispatch than any other Freight Line out of New-York and Boston. For bills of lading or contracts apply to

A. H. LIVINGSTON, No. 197 Broadway, New-York.
G. G. KIDDER, No. 109 State-st., Boston.
J. R. F. BARNARD, No. 499 Broadway, Albany.
General office in old depôt of Lake Shore R. R. Buffalo.
P. S. MARSH, Superintendant.

FURNITURE.

NO. 35 BOWERY.
PARLOR FURNITURE.
DINING-ROOM FURNITURE.
CHAMBER BURNITURE.
OFFICE FURNITURE,
in
ROSEWOOD,
MAHOGANY,
BLACK WALNUT, and
OAK.
FOSTER & LEE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES
OF FURNITURE, IN ALL COLORS AND STYLES,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
at prices from $35 and upwards.
WARREN WARD,
No. 277 Canal-st., (old No. 88,)
four doors East of Broadway, New-York.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—New and beautiful styles of enameled chamber furniture. Housekeepers in want of this cheap and fashionable style of bedroom furniture will find a large assortment in all colors at H. PARKER LONG'S warerooms, Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st., between Broome and Grand. (Old suits repainted.) Dealers supplied on the most reasonable terms.

IRON BEDSTEADS.—THE NEW-YORK IRON Bedstead Manufacturing Company are now ready to execute orders for Iron Bedsteads, &c. Housekeepers about purchasing will find it to their advantage to call. Country dealers, shipping houses and public institutions liberally dealt with. Office 175 Centre-st., near Howard.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE WANTED.—The advertiser wishes to purchase an assortment of household furniture, say $800 or $1,000 worth, for which I will pay cash. Any parties wishing to break up will address a line to LYMAN, *Times* office.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

KEMEYS & SAMPSON'S
IRON AND STEEL WAREHOUSE,
No. 279 Washington-st.,
between Chamber and Warren, New-York,
Offer at lowest market rates,
BAR AND BUNDLE IRON AND STEEL
of all descriptions.

DENTISTRY.

NEW INVENTION OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH WITHOUT METAL PLATE OR CLASPS.—Dr. S. B. SIGESMOND, dentist, of Broadway, No. 651, invites the public to call and examine his mode of inserting the same, which prevents the bitter taste and nervous irritation which metal or porcelain unavoidably causes.

CHRONIC AND CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.—Dr. RALPH, No. 643 Houston-st., near Wooster. (Consultations till 1 and after 6 o'clock, Sundays excepted.) Stricture, seminal weakness, spermatorrhœa, and all genito-urinary diseases, radically cured, without painful operations, offensive medicines, or troublesome restrictions. Also, Asthma, Dyspepsia, Piles, Old Ulcers.

WHO WILL SUFFER WHEN DR. TOBIAS' CELEBRATED VENETIAN LINIMENT will immediately cure cholera, colic, dysentery, vomiting, rheumatism, swellings, cuts, burns, &c.? Depôt No. 56 Cortlandt-st., New-York. Sold by all the druggists and storekeepers.

AN IMPORTANT PREVENTIVE THAT will prevent much misery and suffering to the married. Information will be sent to married men free on applying, by letter, inclosing return stamp, to Dr. W. PEABODY, Box No. 2576, New-York Post-Office.

MEDICAL.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL CURES COUGHS.
AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL CURES COLDS.
AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL CURES HOARSENESS.
AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL CURES INFLUENZA.
AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL CURES BRONCHITIS.
AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL CURES CROUP.
AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL CURES ASTHMA.
AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL CURES WHOOPING COUGH.
AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL CURES DISEASES OF THE THROAT.
AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL CURES LUNG COMPLAINTS.
AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL CURES INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION.
AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL CURES ALL CONSUMPTIVE COMPLAINTS.
AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL CURES ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE LUNGS.
AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS CURE DYSPEPSIA.
AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS CURE INDIGESTION.
AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS CURE DYSENTERY.
AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS CURE COSTIVENESS.
AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS CURE HEADACHE.
AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS CURE JAUNDICE.
AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS CURE ERYSIPELAS.
AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS CURE SCROFULA.
AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS CURE PILES.
AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS CURE RHEUMATISM.
AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS CURE FOUL STOMACH.
AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS CURE BILIOUS COMPLAINTS.
AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS CURE DISEASES OF THE BLOOD.
AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS CURE LIVER COMPLAINTS.
AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS CURE DISEASES OF THE SKIN.
AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS CURE FEVER AND AGUE.

AYER'S PECTORAL AND PILLS SOLD BY FRED. BROWN, Philadelphia.
AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL SOLD BY B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO., Pittsburg, Penn.
AYER'S PECTORAL AND PILLS SOLD BY D. R. JONES & CO., Harrisburg, Penn.
AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL SOLD BY J. F. LONG & CO., Lancaster, Penn.
AYER'S PECTORAL AND PILLS SOLD BY H. P. SWARTS, Allegheny, Penn.
AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL SOLD BY CLARK & BALDWIN, Erie, Penn.
AYER'S PECTORAL AND PILLS SOLD BY ANDREW KLEET, Williamsport, Penn.
AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL SOLD BY WM. DANOWSKI, Allentown, Penn.
AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL SOLD BY H. H. HAY & CO., Portland, Me.
AYER'S PECTORAL AND PILLS SOLD BY WARREN L. ALDEN, Bangor, Me.
AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL, SOLD BY JOHN G. COOK & CO., Lewiston Falls, Me.
AYER'S PECTORAL PILLS AND SOLD BY S. R. BYRAM, Eastport, Me.
AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL SOLD BY WM. R PRESTON, Portsmouth, N. H.
AYER'S PECTORAL AND PILLS SOLD BY E. H. ROLLINS, Concord, N. H.
AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL SOLD BY J. A. PERRY, Manchester, N. H.
AYER'S PECTORAL AND PILLS SOLD BY T. H. GIBBY, Nashua, N. H.
AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL SOLD BY THEO. A. PECK, Burlington, Vt.
AYER'S PECTORAL AND PILLS SOLD BY S. P. PECK, Bennington, Vt.
AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL SOLD BY L. F. PIERCE, Montpelier, Vt.
AYER'S PECTORAL AND PILLS SOLD BY BROWN & PRICE, Salem, Mass.
AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL SOLD BY HENSHAW, EDMANDS & SHAW, Boston, Mass.
AYER'S PECTORAL AND PILLS SOLD BY H. & J. BREWER, Springfield, Mass.
AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL SOLD BY JAMES GREEN, Worcester, Mass.
AYER'S PECTORAL AND PILLS SOLD BY THORNTON & GERRISH, New-Bedford, Mass.
AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL SOLD BY H. H. BURRINGTON, Providence, R. I.
AYER'S PECTORAL AND PILLS SOLD BY LEE, BUTLER & CO., Hartford, Conn.
AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL SOLD BY ROBERT GEER, Norwich, Conn.
AYER'S PECTORAL AND PILLS SOLD BY C. B. WHITTLESEY, New-Haven, Conn.
AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL SOLD BY THOMPSON & BOOTH, Bridgeport, Conn.
AYER'S PECTORAL AND PILLS SOLD BY F. L. ALLEN, New-London, Conn.
AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL SOLD BY HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., New-York, N. Y.
AYER'S PECTORAL AND PILLS SOLD BY A. McCLURE & CO., Albany, N. Y.
AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL SOLD BY ROSSMAN & McKINSTRY, Hudson, N. Y.
AYER'S PECTORAL AND PILLS SOLD BY RENYON, ROGERS & CO., Syracuse, N. Y.
AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL SOLD BY LANE & PANE, Rochester, N. Y.
AYER'S PECTORAL AND PILLS SOLD BY DR. A. TRUAX, Schenectady, N. Y.
AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL SOLD BY JAMES G. WOOD, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
AYER'S PECTORAL AND PILLS SOLD BY JOSEPH OSBORNE, Auburn, N. Y.
AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL SOLD BY DR. W. TERBELL & SON, Corning, N. Y.
AYER'S PECTORAL AND PILLS SOLD BY H. W. ELLIOTT, Elmira, N. Y.
AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL SOLD BY ROSWELL VAN BUSKIRK, Newark, N. J.
AYER'S PECTORAL AND PILLS SOLD BY ISAAC D. JAMES, Trenton, N. J.
AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL SOLD BY D. C. ENGLISH, New-Brunswick, N. J.
AYER'S PECTORAL AND PILLS SOLD BY W. M. HALSTED, Paterson, N. J.
AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL SOLD BY EDWARD BRINGHURST, Wilmington, Del.
AYER'S PECTORAL AND PILLS SOLD BY W. R GOODMAN, Annapolis, Md.
AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL SOLD BY DR. FAIRFAX SCHLEY, Frederick City, Md.
AYER'S PECTORAL AND PILLS SOLD BY J. H. B. CAMPBELL, Cumberland, Md.
AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL SOLD BY J. W. HERRING, Westminster, Md.
AYER'S PECTORAL AND PILLS SOLD BY Z. D. GILMAN, Washington, D. C.
AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL SOLD BY I. BROTHER, Burlington, N. J.
AYER'S PECTORAL AND PILLS SOLD BY J. C. DE LA COUR, Camden, N. J.
AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL SOLD BY D. C. ENGLISH, New-Brunswick, N. J.
AYRE'S PECTORAL AND PILLS SOLD BY C. GODALE, Jr., Buffalo, N. Y.
AYER'S PECTORAL AND PILLS SOLD BY BENJ. MARSH, Morristown, N. J.
AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL SOLD BY THOMPSON, BLOCK & WOODS, Baltimore.
AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL SOLD BY J. WALLACE, Elkton, Md.
AYER'S PECTORAL AND PILLS SOLD BY LYMAN SAVAGE & CO., Montreal, C. W.
AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL SOLD BY HAMILTON & MUIR, Hamilton, C. W.
AYER'S PECTORAL AND PILLS SOLD BY B. A. MITCHELL, London, C. W.
AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL SOLD BY JOSEPH BOLLES, Quebec, C. E.
AYER'S PECTORAL AND PILLS SOLD BY MORTON & COGSWELL, Halifax, N. S.
AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL SOLD BY T. WALKER & SONS, St. John, N. B.
AYER'S PECTORAL AND PILLS SOLD BY W. B. LITTLE & CO., San Francisco, Cal.
AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL SOLD BY R. H. McDONALD & CO., Sacramento, Cal.
AYER'S PECTORAL AND PILLS SOLD BY B. W. LEIGH & CO., Valparaiso, Chili.
AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL SOLD BY DON MARIANO AQUIERE, Lima, Peru.
AYER'S PECTORAL AND PILLS SOLD BY W. H. WOOD, City of Mexico, Mexico.
AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL SOLD BY G. A. LATHROP, Honolulu, S. Islands.
AYER'S PECTORAL AND PILLS SOLD BY F. DABNEY, Fayal, Azores.
AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL SOLD BY ALOIS DE FALCAO, Rio Janeiro, S. A.
AYER'S PECTORAL AND PILLS SOLD BY LEWIS HORAN, Curacoa, W. I.
AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL SOLD BY JAMES BODEN, Jr., Sidney, N. S. W.
AYER'S PECTORAL AND PILLS SOLD BY BARCLAY BROS., London, Eng.
AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL SOLD BY LEWIS GUYS & CO., Paris, France.
AYER'S PECTORAL AND PILLS SOLD BY McDONALD & CO., Edinburg, Scotland.
AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL SOLD BY McLAUGHLIN & CO., Dublin, Ireland.
AYER'S PECTORAL AND PILLS SOLD BY ALEX BULOFF, St. Petersburg, Russia.
AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL SOLD BY HELMICH FLUGEL & CO., Fow Chow Fow, China.
AYER'S PECTORAL AND PILLS SOLD BY S. M. MINASIAN, Constantinople, Turkey.

Prepared by Dr. JAMES C. AYER, Practical and Analytical Chemist, Lowell, Mass., U. S. A. Sold at wholesale by druggists in the principal cities, and retailed by all respectable druggists and apothecaries throughout the United States, the British American Provinces, Mexico, Guatemala, and the independent Republics of South America. Sold generally by the licensed apothecaries in the Empires, Kingdoms and Principalities of Europe, and also sold by dealers in medicine in the ports of the East and West Indies, China, Turkey, and the Barbary States.

MEDICAL.

SANDS' SALT RHEUM REMEDY.

The great success of this medicine in curing diseases of the skin, such as Salt-Rheum, Ring-Worm, Itch, Scald Head, Eczema, Psoriasis, &c., is without a parallel in the annals of medicine. SANDS' SARSAPARILLA is recommended to be used to throw out the unhealthy humors from the system, when by applying the SALT RHEUM REMEDY externally, reliance may be placed upon a speedy and permanent cure. Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—MR. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over 300 certificates of the virtue, all within 20 miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.
One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.
Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.
Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.
Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.
One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.
Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the eyes and blotches among the hair.
Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.
One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.
Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.
Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.
Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.
Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.
A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor.

I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial, it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appear to me surprising—first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846; second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I purchased it, and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day.

No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get, and enough of it.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over 8 years dessert spoonful; children from 5 to 8 years, tea-spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

Mr. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price $1.

MARSH, ORVIS & CO., No. 150 Greenwich-st.; BOYD & PAUL, Chambers-st.; F. C. WELLS & CO., Franklin-st.; McKESSON, ROBBINS & CO., No. 115 Maiden-lane; HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY, Warren-st.; WARD, CLOSE & CO., Maiden-lane; and retailed by all respectable Druggists.

Wholesale agents for New-York: CHAS. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER, No. 81 Barclay-st.; A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., and retailed by all respectable Druggists. Also by Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; BARNES & PARK, No. 304 Broadway.

NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE.—TRIESEMAR.—None are genuine unless the engravings of the Seals of the Patent Office of England, the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Vienna, are fixed upon each wrapper, and around each case.

Sold by Dr. H. A. BAREOW.—Member of the Imperial College of Vienna, and Royal College of Surgeons, London, who may be personally consulted at his residence, No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York, from 11 o'clock in the morning till 2, and from 4 o'clock till 6 in the evening, (Sundays excepted.)

TRIESEMAR No. 1.—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c.; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2.—Entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copavia and cubebs

THE BOND-STREET MURDER.

No Report Yet From the Grand Jury.

WHERE DR. BURDELL SPENT THE EVENING BEFORE HIS DEATH.

Curious Affidavit of Dr. Burdell's Business Partner —Interesting Statement from Dr. Parmlee.

The Grand Jury did not report yesterday on the BURDELL case, as was expected. They visited "the Institutions," and adjourned till this morning, when they will certainly make their presentment. All sorts of reports as to the results of their action were circulated, but in the absence of any positive information, we forbear to give them further currency.

It seems almost certain that Dr. BURDELL spent the last evening of his life at the house of Mrs. WILLIAMS, Carroll-place, Brooklyn. He was a frequent visitor there; was known, by person, to the neighbors, and was seen in the vicinity on the evening of that fatal Friday. Mrs. WILLIAMS is the lady who joined the funeral of Dr. BURDELL near the Penny Bridge, on the way to Greenwood. She entered the carriage allotted to the reporters, and as we stated, in our account of the funeral, behaved in a very excited manner. It appeared from the evidence of two or three witnesses at the Coroner's Inquest, that the Doctor stated on the afternoon preceding his death, that he intended to spend the evening in Brooklyn. It is singular that Mrs. WILLIAMS has not been examined, but it is only within a day or two, we are informed, that her whereabouts has been discovered. An interview was sought with her last night, but her house appeared to have been temporarily deserted. Applications at the bell were fruitless, the window-blinds were closely drawn, and not a light was visible from basement to attic.

We append the following affidavit of Mr. SPICER, who was formerly associated with Dr. BURDELL in business. Considerable animosity is said to have been evinced by Mr. SPICER towards Dr. BURDELL, in consequence of the latter having been the means of preventing him from obtaining a situation in this City. We have been informed of some circumstances respecting Mr. SPICER's relations with Dr. BURDELL, which are curious enough, but which we at present forbear from publishing.

From the Evening Post.

AFFIDAVIT OF DR. BURDELL'S FORMER BUSINESS PARTNER.

I, ERVIN J. SPICER, dentist, reside at Sackett's Harbor, Jefferson County, N. Y.; I have been acquainted with Dr. HARVEY BURDELL for about thirty years.

Doctor BURDELL was at my place in the month of August last, at Sackett's Harbor, when he and I made an engagement that I was to come to the City of New-York, and go into partnership with him. I was to come right down when he got home. I received a letter from him about the 5th of September, in relation to our proposed partnership. I wrote him, in answer, that I would be in New-York in five days from the date of my letter. I accordingly came, and commenced business with him as a partner in dentistry at No. 31 Bond-street. After I had been there about ten days, I returned from dinner one day about 1 o'clock P. M., and came in the front door. As I passed the parlor door, Doctor HARVEY BURDELL came out and requested me to go into the parlor; I went in, saw two police officers there, and was met by Mrs. CUNNINGHAM at the door, who requested me, if I was a gentleman, to go out. Dr. BURDELL then said if I had any regard for his interest or welfare, he wanted me to remain and hear what was said. I accordingly remained. Dr. BURDELL said: "Mr. SPICER, to-day, while I was asleep, Mrs. CUNNINGHAM went to my pantaloons pocket, took out my safe key, and stole a note out of my safe of some $800, and returned the key again to my pocket; I brought in police officers to search for the note, and to pick her locks in case she would not open them." Mrs. CUNNINGHAM replied that she had not got his note, and was not willing to have her drawers searched. Dr. BURDELL then told the Police officers that they might go out, and if he wanted them he would call them again. During this conversation Mrs. CUNNINGHAM appeared to be very mild, and called no ill names, but appeared to be very firm. After the Police officers went out I went up stairs to the second floor, into the office. BURDELL told me that he was going to the Bank, and would return before he went to dinner, (about 5 o'clock.) Mrs. CUNNINGHAM came up into the office after he had left, and requested me to take her keys and search every drawer and trunk and chest in the house, eve ry thing locked or unlocked, for the note. I went to searching, and looked over her papers and in every place where I thought the note could be concealed until about 5 o'clock, when Doctor BURDELL returned. I heard his voice in the hall and went down to the office. He said to me, "What did Mrs. CUNNINGHAM say while I was gone?" I told him that I had been searching her drawers, trunks and chests for the note, but could not find it. Doctor BURDELL said "D——n it, I have not lost any note; I only did it to drive the d——d bitch out of the house." He then told me that he wished to get rid of her, that he wanted to get Emma back; (Mrs. DEMIST HUSBAND;) but that Mrs. CUNNINGHAM was awfully jealous of her and would not have her in the house. [He went on to use language, in relation to Mrs. CUNNINGHAM, which was too gross to be repeated.] The next day, about 20th September, they had another conversation together; she came into the office where we both sat and asked him to fulfil his engagement, telling him that she had agreed to marry her and that she wanted him to fulfil his engagement; that he had put her off from time to time, but that it had gone out to the world that she was engaged to be married to him; she had hired part of his house and came there with the understanding that he was to marry her, and now what a disgrace it would bring upon her family if he refused! who would have her daughters! All this time she kept cool and mild, and at the conclusion shed tears. Doctor BURDELL did not deny that he had agreed to marry her, but said that he would marry no woman.

Another day, I think it was the next, he went into the room on the third floor. He commenced talking about the note, asking her why she had not given it up before, and she again said she had not got the note. He then commenced scolding her for sending his bell-boy on errands—and said she must teach her own boy to do her errands. She said he had told her that she might send the boy on errands, and that the girls would answer the bell, and they always had done so when the boy was out.

I think the same day I asked her if she loved Dr. BURDELL, after his abusing and talking to her so. She said, *Yes: she loved him as she did her very being, and the children loved him.*" She stated that she intended to make him fulfill his contract, or she would take the law of him. She was always very retiring and discreet in her demeanor towards me, and never called him any names or used abusive language.

I left on the 2d day of October, for Sackett's Harbor, where my family resided, on account of the sickness of my wife, son, and daughter. Dr. BURDELL helped me off, went to the Depôt with me, and gave me $15 in money, as a present, over my share of the business, with a request to return as soon as the sickness of my family would permit. We parted good friends. He was always very free to tell me of his business and private matters. I recollect the same day on which I searched for the papers asking him if he had agreed to marry her. He said he had given her encouragement that he would marry her, but never intended so to do. I received no letter from Dr. BURDELL, at Sackett's, until after I had made an affidavit in the slander suit, and sent it to Mr. TRAVERS, Mrs. CUNNINGHAM's lawyer, in which I stated what the Doctor told me. Dr. BURDELL wrote to me between the 2d and 5th of November, at Sackett's Harbor. The letter is now missing—either lost, destroyed, or stolen. I have searched my papers thoroughly, and cannot find it. I don't recollect seeing it after I first read it.

Dr. BURDELL commenced his letter by reprimanding me for betraying his confidence, saying "D——n it, what have you made an affidavit for of what I told you in confidence? *It has caused me to do what I have always told you I never would do; that is, I have married Mrs. Cunningham—I don't want you to take the trouble to answer this letter, but tell no one of my marriage,*" or words to that effect. That letter was dated between 2d and 5th November, and postmarked New-York City.

I started for the City the morning after I heard of the murder, and arrived here on Sunday, the 8th inst., at half-past ten o'clock. Early Monday morning I dispatched a note to Coroner CONNERY, stating that I had been a partner of Dr. BURDELL, had been with him in the Fall, and knew facts which would throw great light on the matter under investigation. I went to Mr. ALLEN's, in Bond-street, where I notified the Coroner that I could be found. I expected to be subpœnaed within an hour.

At about two o'clock I went to No. 31 Bond-street; told the officer at the door that I was an important witness, and wished admission; I was admitted, and was afterwards told that the Coroner's orders were that I should go into the room where the Doctor was murdered; thence I was taken down to the basement, and locked up with the other witnesses; the same course was pursued on the two subsequent days; after that I was allowed to come up into the front parlor; in the course of conversation with a gentleman there, I told him that I was an important witness, and wondered why I couldn't be examined; he went in to the Coroner; on his return he informed me that the Coroner said, "He has been summoned here by Mrs. CUNNINGHAM, and knows altogether too much," or words to that effect.

I was in attendance every day till the inquest was concluded; on Saturday, the 14th inst., I did not leave till about midnight. E. J. SPICER.

Sworn before me this 14th February, 1857,
T. E. STEWART, Commissioner of Deeds.

A report having been circulated that Dr. PARMLEE of No. 30 Bond-street, had made an important statement relative to an extraordinary light which he observed in Dr. BURDELL's house on the night of the murder, our reporter had an interview with him, and obtained from him in conversation the following information:

It was between 9 and 10 o'clock at night when Dr. PARMLEE first left his house. He has a distinct recollection that the lights were in the act of being extinguished in the reading-room in Astor-place as he passed that locality. It is usually in the habit of walking in the evening for exercise. After a shorter walk than was his ordinary wont, he returned, went up stairs and commenced reading. Feeling unsatisfied with his walk, he determined to go out again, called the dog, and went in various directions up and down the Bowery and Broadway. He does not know exactly how long time the second walk occupied—thinks it must have been fully 11 o'clock, if not after, when he reached his own door to enter for the night.

While standing at the door, his dog, who was not much accustomed to leave him, seemed inclined to remain on the other side of the street, (Dr. PARMLEE lives almost directly opposite the late Dr. BURDELL's residence,) Dr. PARMLEE whistled to him to return, the dog refused to notice the call, seeming to be arrested by something which caused him to linger. Dr. PARMLEE ultimately had to cross the street to fetch him, to lift and carry him away from the steps of Dr. BURDELL's house.

It was during the time that he stood at his own door trying to whistle home the dog that he could not avoid noticing an extraordinary light at the window of Dr. BURDELL's house—the window of the room which (as he afterwards learned at the inquest) was the empty unoccupied room, with a fire-place described by MARY DONAHOO. Of course he did not previously to the inquest know there was a fire-place. In other respects the house was in total darkness—which was unusual, the side lights at the front-door were obscured, nor was there any light over the door.

The light in the attic was extraordinary and likely to excite attention from the fact of the unusual darkness of the rest of the house, from no light ever having been seen previously in that attic, and more particularly from the character of the light and its intensity. It was not such a light as might be produced by a lamp carried hastily about, but as though newspapers or some easily combustible substances had one by one been successively thrown upon a fire, flaring and blazing up, and the light subsiding and brightening again. He described it as unsteady and variable, and such a light as would rouse curiosity as to what the parties could be doing, more especially as to the rest of the house was in absolute and unusual darkness. Now, observed the Doctor, some of the inmates swear that there was no light in that room that night, and that the door was kept locked. It was the attic window nearest to Broadway, next to the room that, from the evidence appears to have been occupied by SNODGRASS. As to the "smell," Dr. PARMLEE noticed it, remarking that Dr. MAINE had noticed it between twelve and one.

The Doctor retired to bed and did not observe how long the light was observable. He observed that during the past Winter the house had been very quiet; it had been the impression of himself and the neighbors that the Doctor had got new tenants and made many improvements. They had seen a gentleman and lady at all times of the day at the front windows, whom every body took for the papa and mamma of the little boys. We, said he, always took them for man and wife, but that man was not Dr. BURDELL.

The Cunningham Family.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In your paper of the 13th you, in some comments on an article copied from the *Evening Post*, call upon the Press generally to treat with a little more fairness and consideration the unfortunate children of Mrs. CUNNINGHAM. These children, it seems to me, have, from the first, been treated with a severity of denunciation, on the part of Editors generally, altogether unprecedented. Now I happen to have known well, for some years, these Cunningham children. I have known the girls from tender years. I have seen them, and been familiar with their conduct and deportment, during periods of great adversity, and, at a later period, of comparative prosperity. I have had the best possible means of forming just conclusions regarding their characters, and I cannot permit these wide-spread denunciations—these perversions of trivial and innocent acts of children, conscious of no wrong—to pass, without interposing my protest against such cruelty.

In my humble opinion a reaction of public sentiment is at hand. I think it will soon be felt that great injustice has been done to the unhappy family at No. 31 Bond-street, and that editors will yet regret having given up their columns to such a terrible crusade as has been waged against the friendless and, *I believe*, innocent family of an unhappy mother. I may, perhaps, be incapable, from prejudice, of forming correct conclusions from the testimony given so far at the inquest; but, to me, it seems impossible to doubt the entire innocence of the mother. But I did not intend making any remarks, or to express any opinion on this part of the subject. C.

☞ Twenty years ago Dr. BURDELL, whose murder, to-day, occasions more excitement than any or all other events, was a Dentist in Groton. He was, as a man, quite popular among the people of that town, and regarded as a promising member of the community. In moralities and habits at that early period of his life, the Doctor was a reformer, and a strict Grahamite.—*Worcester (Mass.) Ægis.*

[Advertisement.]

CLOSING SALE, PREVIOUS TO REMOVAL.—E. V. HAUGHWOUT & Co.'s NEW STORE, CORNER OF BROADWAY AND BROOME-STREET, will be ready for occupation on the 15TH DAY OF MARCH, and having a SPECIAL STOCK of Goods now in port to open with, we are desirous of CLOSING OUT the balance of our present stock, previous to removal. A perusal of the following list will convince every one that the prices at which we are now selling WILL DEFY COMPETITION:

WHITE DINNER SERVICES	142 pieces	$17 00
WHITE TOILET SETS	10 pieces	1 00
FANCY DECORATED TOILET SETS	11 pieces	4 75
FANCY DECORATED TEA SETS	44 pieces	6 50
CUT-GLASS GOBLETS	Per dozen	1 75
CUT-GLASS CHAMPAGNES	Per dozen	1 25
CUT-GLASS WINES	Per dozen	88
PIPE-STEM SHERRY WINES	Per dozen	1 38
PIPE-STEM ENGRAVED DO	Per dozen	2 50
ENGRAVED BOHEMIAN CLARET GLASSES	Per dozen	2 50

And PLATED WARE, CUTLERY, GAS-FIXTURES, &c., in proportion. E. V. HAUGHWOUT & Co.,
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HALLOTYPES.

LETTERS PATENT, GRANTED JAN. 20, 1857.—A large collection of this new and beautiful style of portraiture is now on exhibition at J. GURNEY's well-known Photographic Palace of Art, No. 349 Broadway, New-York.

The public are respectfully invited to call and judge for themselves of the superiority of these pictures over other styles; and although executed by the camera, they combine the truthfulness of the finest photograph with the beauty and finish of the most delicate miniature on ivory. To quote the expression of one of our most celebrated miniature painters,

"The stereoscopic effect is wonderful; our occupation is gone. These pictures surpass in every respect our best endeavors."

J. GURNEY holds himself in readiness to execute said pictures for the public on and after the 20th inst.

Gallery open from 8 A. M. till 6 P. M.

J. GURNEY, Photographic Artist,
No. 349 Broadway, corner Leonard-street, New-York.
N. B.—No connection with any other establishment.

[Advertisement.]

M. B. BRADY requests the attention of the public to an entirely new application of the PHOTOGRAPH, the results of which are exhibited at his Gallery; they surpass in artistic grace any work of the Camera hitherto produced, and are as unlike the ephemeral diversions of the Art which obtain a transient currency as possible. The artistic community unite in awarding them the highest place ever attained by a Camera Picture. Chemical discoveries made within the past year have established the complete durability of the PHOTOGRAPH, while the cost of its production has been materially lessened. Every grade of Portraiture, from the exquisitely elaborated Miniature to the life-size picture, is readily produced. The corps of artists associated with Mr. BRADY have no superiors in this country. The durability of each picture is guaranteed, and those who are likely to be diverted by the inartistic novelties which from time to time attract public attention will please bear this in mind. On and after the 20th instant PHOTOGRAPHS will be produced at BRADY's Lower Gallery, No. 205 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st.

[Advertisement.]

"THE WILLOW COPSE" FOR THE LAST TIME.—They present this charming domestic drama this afternoon as well as this evening, at Barnum's Museum, for the last time, as it must be withdrawn to make room for other novelties. Go and see it to-day.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—"Orion, the Gold-Beater," is to be performed here to-night for the fourteenth and last time for the present, and with it the pantomime of a "School in an Uproar," and comic drama of "Paddy, the Piper." This will undoubtedly attract a full house.

[Advertisement.]

HALLOTYPES.—These beautiful portraits are taken by J. B. HALL, the inventor and patentee, only at the gallery of HALL & FREDERICKS, No. 585 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

[Advertisement.]

PHRENOLOGY.—Strangers and citizens will find the Phrenological Cabinet an agreeable place to visit. It contains many rare curiosities. Examinations, with charts, and written discriptions of character, given when desired. Rooms always open and free to visitors. No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 5 Murray-street, New-York.

LONG ISLAND.

The Normal School.

The Normal School, of which Mr. BULKLEY, the "live" Superintendent of Public Instruction, is the head, has not been half enough appreciated. The average number of pupils (teachers in the public schools) in attendance every Saturday is 250. When the thing was first started there was a good deal of dissatisfaction on the part of the more advanced teachers. But all this is past, we believe, and none, or few, now object to attend punctually, except those who are most decidedly in need of its instruction. The committees that have this Institution under their supervision—and they have made it a very active and efficient supervision—are Messrs FIELD, TUTTLE and BURE, of Williamsburg, and Mr ANTHONY and Judge COPELAND, of Brooklyn West.

A New Methodist Church.

The costly and beautiful building erected for the Summerfield Methodist Church, on the corner Washington and Green avenues, (Brooklyn,) is to be dedicated next Sunday. The services will be, in the morning, at 10½ o'clock, a sermon by Bishop JANES; in the afternoon, at 3 o'clock, a sermon by Rev. C. FLETCHER; and in the evening, at 7½ o'clock, a sermon by Rev. Dr. FOSTER.

Mr. Beecher's Salary.

At the annual meeting of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, a few evenings since, the salary of the pastor, Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, was increased by the sum of one thousand dollars, making it now *five thousand*. The *Independent* says this was entirely voluntary on the people's part, and unexpected on the pastor's.

Libel Suit.

Judge CULVER has instituted a suit in the Supreme Court against the publishers of the Brooklyn *Eagle*, for several libelous publications against him and the City Court. The damages are claimed at $10,000.

Judge EMOTT has granted an order of arrest in the case.

Brooklyn Female Employment Society.

Among the most useful of the benevolent institutions of Brooklyn is the Female Employment Society, whose office is located at No. 45 Court-street. Its managers, disclaiming soup-houses and other gratuitous charities, believe that a person in health who can get suitable employment needs no other mode of support, and accordingly endeavor to give women an opportunity to *earn* an honest livelihood by furnishing them with work at reasonable prices, and procuring situations (as far as possible) for those who desire them. We looked in their salesroom yesterday, and found piles of ready-made garments of all kinds for men, women and children, both useful and ornamental, fresh from the busy fingers of the workers in this industrial hive, and awaiting purchasers. The proceeds of these articles, when sold, constitute the means of further employment, and as the house is owned by the Society, and the services of the managers are gratuitous, the profits go where they rightly belong, into the pockets of the actual workers. Every person subscribing $5 receives a permit which entitles the bearer to work from the establishment at stipulated prices, and one is thus enabled, by a trifling outlay, to furnish a poor woman with a mode of support which is worth far more to her than a mere gift of charity. The character and necessities of the applicants are carefully investigated, and donations made when needed to supply the wants of the moment.

The Society, though yet in its infancy, furnishes employment to some two hundred poor women. Many of these are only able to work on coarse sewing, and in consequence of this, this kind of work (mostly men's garments) accumulates on their hands. The want of a ready sale for these is one of their greatest difficulties. The operations of the Society are necessarily limited by its small capital, but it is gradually growing into public favor, and bids fair to become deservedly popular. Indeed, in view of the present difficulties which are thrown in the way of our working women, we should give our cordial and hearty support to those who are striving to better their condition. Many beg who would gladly work, could they find work to do; others starve in obscure garrets on the proceeds of ill-paid labor, and if we would discourage beggary, and prevent want, we must encourage self-reliance, by giving them remunerative employment. We must strike at the root of the evil; the bread given to-day will not satisfy the hunger of the morrow. Some plan must be devised for making the charity capable of indefinite extension.

This the managers of the Society propose to do, and they ask from those about them—the busy, the wealthy, the kind-hearted—to give them increased means for furnishing to the deserving, struggling, needy women in our city what they most want, suitable and remunerative employment. They find themselves compelled, week after week, to neglect or reject those who ask but for leave to labor and not for the bread of idleness. They also form an excellent channel for the distribution of charitable donations. Money, heedlessly bestowed, is often imprudently expended, and no good results. To the really poor, donations of suitable clothing are generally a most acceptable and judicious mode of relief, and by giving an order on the Society for such articles, the ends of charitable relief are obtained and the institution is sensibly benefited. Several advances of money have already been made on condition that their value, in clothing, should be distributed to persons in want.

The ladies of Brooklyn have undertaken an arduous but much needed task in this enterprise. It is of a kind demanding the patient and constant attention of its managers, and this has been ungrudgingly bestowed. They commend themselves to the sympathy and the support of the community.

Outrages and Policemen.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

A gentlemen, a resident of this City, while peacefully walking up Main-street, Brooklyn, in company with a lady, on Tuesday last, was violently assaulted by an Irishman, without any provocation whatever. He called loudly for the Police, but no officer came, and the fellow escaped. Are such high-handed outrages to be perpetrated in open day in the public thoroughfares with impunity, and can nothing be done to suppress them? H.

[Policemen in Brooklyn are about as thick as good men were in Sodom. Unless they have ears like that god of the Scandinavian Mythology, who ran all to ears, we cannot conceive how they should hear. To get around one of their beats is a fair night's work for a strong-winded man.]

Body of a Child Found.

While workmen were engaged yesterday in excavating for a cellar on Grand, near Tenth-street, Brooklyn, about one foot from the surface they struck upon a box, which was found to contain the remains of a child. Coroner SNELL was notified, and during the day an inquest was held. He came to the conclusion that the child had died a natural death, and had been buried at this place by a family formerly occupying the house on the spot, to save funeral expenses.

Fires in Brooklyn.

At 11 o'clock yesterday morning, GUMER's Rosin Oil Factory, corner of Kent-avenue and Clymer-street, was destroyed by fire. Loss, $300, no insurance.

Kent's drug store, corner Sixteenth-street and Third-avenue, was damaged by fire to the extent of $200, Thursday night.

NEW-JERSEY.

Fatal Accident on a Ferry-Boat.

On Thursday night GEORGE W. ANGLE, fireman on the Jersey City ferry-boat *D. S. Gregory*, was crushed to death by the machinery while the boat lay in her slip on the New-York side of the ferry. He was oiling the machinery, and was struck by the crank of the engine, which was at work to clear the ice out of the slip. The engineer was not aware that he was oiling the machinery. His body was badly mutilated and all of his larger bones broken. Mr. ANGLE was about thirty-five years of age, and leaves a wife and two children.

Man Missing.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The constable at Middletown Point, New-Jersey, left here the fore part of last week and went to New-York, taking with him from $1,500 to $2,000, money belonging to the town. He was to have returned on Saturday, 14th inst., but he has not since been heard from. Fears are entertained that something has happened to him. The last heard from him was on Friday morning, 13th inst., when he left a friend's house in Jersey City, stating that he would return home next day. A. M. E.

Fire Department Fund.

The Treasurer of the Jersey City Fire Department Fund reports that the fund amounted to $2,816 27 on the 13th inst., which is an increase of its amount, during the year, of $1,195 81, besides $100 expended in benefits and otherwise.

Sudden Death.

Mr. RALPH CONOVER, the proprietor of CONOVER's Jersey City and New-York Express, fell out of his chair, and instantly expired, at 2 o'clock P. M. yesterday. He had returned from New-York at 1 o'clock, and just taken his dinner.

The Bergen Riot—More Arrests.

SIX persons were arrested during Wednesday and Thursday night, on the charge of participating in the riot on the New-York and Erie Railroad tunnel, on Saturday last, in the city of Hudson.

Disappearance of Mr. Reynolds.

From the Independent Democrat and Paterson Intelligencer, Feb. 18.

HENRY CLAY REYNOLDS, the editor of this paper, left Paterson on Saturday, the 7th instant, and went in the 12 o'clock train to New-York, for the purpose of making an exchange of one or two old presses in the office for a new one. He had with him about $250 in cash. He went to the office of E. R. WEBB, dealer in printing materials, presses, &c., on the corner of Fulton and Dutch streets, and left there about 2 o'clock in the afternoon. He cannot be traced after leaving Mr. WEBB's office. The stories printed in the *Guardian*, and other papers, about his leaving Savery's Hotel on Monday morning, the 9th inst., about 4 o'clock in the morning, are incorrect.

There was no serious apprehension entertained by his friends, respecting his safety, until after Mr. WOODRUFF went to Trenton, on last Wednesday, and ascertained that Mr. REYNOLDS was not in attendance at the Printers' Convention which was to assemble there on that day, as he had intended to be. Mr. WOODRUFF immediately returned to New-York and consulted the Chief of Police. The returns from the different station-houses, however, gave no information respecting Mr. REYNOLDS, or any person answering his description. He made inquiries at Mr. WEBB's, Savery's Hotel, and other places where it was supposed Mr. REYNOLDS might have been, but without hearing any intelligence of him.

The Register at Savery's Hotel showed Mr. REYNOLDS had been there on Sunday, the 1st inst., but not on Sunday, the 8th. On the 8th a gentleman by the name of P. REYNOLDS had been there, but he did not answer the description of the Editor of this paper.

The persevering obstinacy with which the *Guardian* continued to assert that Mr. REYNOLDS had stayed on Sunday, the 8th, at Savery's Hotel, induced Mr. WOODRUFF to go down on Monday of this week, to ascertain the truth of the statement. He found the entry in the Cash-Book, which was said to be made of "H. C. REYNOLDS," was made on Sunday, the 1st, but that there was no such entry on the 8th.

The disappearance of Mr. REYNOLDS is, therefore, as yet involved in an impenetrable mystery. The supposition that he had voluntarily absented himself, is highly improbable. He had but recently purchased this paper and office, by the aid of parties who felt interested in establishing, on a safe and permanent basis, a respectable and reliable newspaper in this city. He had not only been advanced money enough to secure the paper, but also an additional sum as capital. He was perfectly at ease in his circumstances, and so elated with his prospects in connection with this paper that he could not forbear expressing his joy to his friends.

The only thing in connection with pecuniary matters that he is known to have had any apprehension about was relative to a certain note, or notes, given by WRIGHT and REYNOLDS to DARIUS WELLS, HENRY M. LOW, and others, for the moneys advanced by them to start the *Republican*. When that paper and Mr. WRIGHT were transferred to Mr. VANDERHOVEN, this indebtedness to Messrs. WELLS & Co. remained unpaid, Mr. REYNOLDS being still liable on the paper. He is known to have expressed fears as to this liability, in case Mr. WRIGHT should die or become bankrupt by being lashed to the fortunes of Mr. VANDERHOVEN, and desired very much to be released from the liability. Whether he has been, or not, we are unable to say.

There was no reason connected with his domestic affairs which would have induced him to leave, but on the contrary the delicate situation of his amiable wife and two children, whom he tenderly loved, furnished the strongest motives to keep him here.

Had he become suddenly insane, as some have feared, he would probably have been seen and noticed.

Nor can we say that it is probable he was murdered in the streets of New-York. He had lived there for many years, worked in the *Tribune* office, and was acquainted with the ways of the City. It is barely possible, as he was fond of playing billiards, (although he did not gamble) that he might have been enticed into a billiard saloon, and there robbed and murdered, but this is highly improbable.

Every effort has been made to trace him, by persons connected with this office, but without success. On last Tuesday a person was dispatched to New-York to ascertain the cause of his not returning, but he could learn nothing of him after 2 o'clock on Saturday the 7th. It was then thought he might have gone on to Philadelphia with the intention of attending the Printer's Convention, on Wednesday. Serious apprehensions are now entertained that he has by some means been decoyed into some private place and robbed and murdered.

Mr. REYNOLDS was about five feet eight inches high, small features, dark complexion, black piercing eyes, jet black hair, whiskers and moustaches. He had a mark of an eagle, or a ship, or both, in India ink on one of his arms. He was dressed in black, wore a black Talma overcoat, and a soft felt hat.

He once worked in New-Orleans, has been employed in the *Tribune* office, was connected with BAYARD TAYLOR in publishing a Literary paper in New-York, and has been joint editor and publisher of several other journals.

He was a man of most exemplary morals, strictly temperate, decided ability, and one of the best practical printers in the country. He was a believer in Spiritualism, but in business matters was a man of remarkably good judgment. It is barely possible that he may have in a moment of mental hallucination taken a train of cars, or a steamboat for the West or South. Editors will confer a favor by publishing the description of his person, and calling the attention of their readers to it. Any information respecting him will be thankfully received at this office.

MARRIED.

YATES—FINCH.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, Feb. 18, by Rev. Joseph Banvard, Mr. BENJAMIN YATES to Miss THERESINA FINCH, all of this City.

BULL—DE RUYTER.—In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 19, by Rev. D. Forbes, GEORGE W. BULL, Jr., of Baltimore, to CECILIA M., daughter of the late John De Ruyter, of this City.

MUNSON—TOMPKINS.—In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 5, at the Methodist Episcopal Parsonage, in 43d-st., by Rev. J. B. Wakeley, Mr. ERASTUS H. MUNSON to Mrs. CORNELIA A. TOMPKINS, youngest daughter of Stephen Sparks, Esq., both of this City.

ADDISON—HATFIELD.—In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 19, by Rev. Dr. Adams, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. SAMUEL D. ADDISON to Miss RACHEL AMELIA, daughter of Amos F. Hatfield, Esq., all of this City.

BENNET—LATHROP.—In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 19, by Rev. Isaac Ferris, D. D., at the house of her uncle, EUGENIA G., youngest daughter of the late William Lathrop, to ABEL BENNET, Jr., all of this City.

MARRENCELLA—HUGHES.—In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 19, at the Church of St. Francis Xavier, by Rev. Henry Duranquet, JOHN B. MARRENCELLA to REBECCA, daughter of P. Hughes, Esq., of this City.

COOPER—PRINGLE.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Feb. 18, by Rev. Dr. Lord, JESHU PATTERSON COOPER, of Middletown, N. J., to CATHARINE KEEE, daughter of the late John Pringle, of New-York.

DIED.

LEVISON.—In this City, on Friday morning, Feb. 20, WILLIAM H. LEVISON, editor of the *Pleasure*, aged 3 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 183 Bleecker-st., to-morrow (Sunday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

BANNAN.—In this City, on Friday morning, Feb. 20, CHARLES BANNAN, aged 76 years and 1 month.

The friends and acquaintances of the family, and of his sons, Charles, Thomas and John Bannan, the congregation of the Church of the Holy Martyrs, the members of Worth Lodge, No. 210, F. A. M., the members and ex-members of Clinton Engine Company, No. 41, are invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation, from his late residence, No. 23 Columbia-st., on Sunday afternoon, Feb. 22, at 1½ o'clock. The remains will be taken to the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

BROWN.—In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 19, LILLIAN CORDELIA BROWN, youngest daughter of Mortimer and Martha Ann Brown, aged 5 years and 8 months.

The friends and relatives of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 122 4th-st., on Sunday, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

SHOWERING.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Feb. 20, FREDERICK WILLIAM SHOWERING, of No. 345 Atlantic-st., aged 40 years.

The relatives and friends of the deceased, and the members of the Commonwealth Lodge of F. A. M., are invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, the 22d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

MONROE.—In Williamsburg, on Wednesday evening, Feb. 18, of consumption, Mrs. ELIZABETH, daughter of the late Charles Sinkleter, and wife of David M. Monroe, aged 30 years and 9 days.

The funeral will take place on Sunday, the 22d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the Attorney-st. M. P. Church. The friends of the family are affectionately invited to attend, without further notice.

FERGUSON.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Feb. 20, RACHEL B., infant daughter of James S. and Maria Ferguson.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her parents, corner of Bushwick and Green avs., on Sunday, 22d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

SHERWOOD.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Feb. 20, LOUISA HERSYLIA, only child of Calvin W. and Amelia Sherwood, aged 10 months and 7 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her parents, No. 180 2d-st., (E. D.,) on Sunday, at 1 o'clock P. M.

BRADFORD.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Thursday morning, Feb. 19, at his residence, No. 75 North 1st-st., of consumption, RICHARD BRADFORD, in the 50th year of his age, a native of Leeds, Eng.

The friends of the family, also Hancock Lodge, No. 49, I. O. of O. F., and the Bookbinders' Society, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday, the 22d, at 2 o'clock P. M.

☞ Leeds papers please copy.

MORRISON.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Feb. 19, VINCENT T., son of James D. and Catharine Morrison, and grandson of Capt. Vincent Tilyou, in the 21st year of his age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his grandfather, No. 54 Sands-st., this day, (Saturday,) the 21st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

WHEELER.—At Bridgeport, Conn., on Thursday, Feb. 5, Miss SOPHIA LOUISE WHEELER, adopted daughter of the late D. O. Wheeler, Esq., of Bridgeport, in the 20th year of her age.

BRITTIN.—At Madison, Morris Co., N. J., on Thursday, Feb. 19, ISAAC BRITTIN, aged 73 years.

His funeral will take place on Sunday, 22d inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M., from his late residence.

YALE.—In Patterson, Putnam Co., N. Y., on Monday, Feb. 16, Mr. VANDEBURGH J. YALE, aged 41 years.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..FEB. 20.

$1,000	N. Y. St. 6s, '61	104½	850	Erie Railroad	57¾
500	N. Y. Cen. RR. 6s	89	300	do	57¾
1,000	H. Riv. RR. 3dm. c	64	50	do	57½
10,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bs	90	100	do	58½
1,000	do	98	300	do	58½
1,000	Ill. F'd Bs. wt. p.	94	100	do	57¾
8,000	L. E. & W. 2dm. bs.	43	100	do	57½
500	Clev. & Pitts. Div. Bs.	61	100	do	57¾
5	Bk. Com. Scrip	105	250	do	57¾
100	Phenix Bank	108	50	do	57¾
40	Penn. Coal Co	93½	50	do	58
200	Cumb. Coal Co	17½	300	Clev. & Pitts. Rd. c	53½
75	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	69	300	do	54½
50	do	69	700	Reading RR.	80
100	do	70	600	do	79½
100	La Crosse & Mil. R. R.	71¾	100	do	80½
100	Ch. & Rck Isl. R. R.	99¼	100	do	79¾
5	do	99½	300	do	80
203	Clev. C. & C. R. R.	101	200	do	79½
25	do	101¾	200	do	80
70	Gal. & Chic. R. R.	104½	100	do	79½
350	N. Y. Cen. RR.	89½	100	do	80½
100	do	89¾	160	Mich. Cen. R. R.	94
50	do	89¾	50	do	94½
100	do	89¾	200	do	94½
518	do	90	500	M. So. & N. I. RR. c	75½
100	do	90	350	do	75½
100	do	90	5	do	75½
50	do	89½	500	do	76¼
250	do	90	20	do	76¾
100	do	90	200	do	76¼
50	do	90	200	do	75½
50	do	90	100	do	76¼
50	do	90½	5	Illinois Cen. R. R.	132½
150	do	90½	5	do	133
100	do	90¾	100	do	133½
117	do	90¾	100	do	134
50	do	90½	30	Cleve. & Tol. R. R. c	73½
500	do	90¾	550	do	73½
100	do	90¾	100

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI.....NO. 1694. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

NICARAGUA.

GENERAL WAR IN THE TERRITORY.

SEVERAL BATTLES FOUGHT.

Gen. Walker Defeated at Obraje and at San George.

BATTLE ON THE SAN JUAN.

Cody's Point Taken by Col. Lockridge.

THEY THREATEN SERAPIQUI.

Statement of Col. Rudler.

PROSPECTS OF THE LIBERATORS

Revolt of the Jamaica Negroes at Greytown.

Col. Kinney's Version of His Meeting with Gen. Walker.

FAILURE OF GENERAL MALO'S EXPEDITION.

INTERESTING FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

The steamship *Tennessee*, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, which left Aspinwall on the 16th, and San Juan on the 19th instant, arrived at this port on Saturday evening.

She brings 350 passengers and $36,000 on freight.

Among the passengers per the *Tennessee* are: Ex-Gov. Rigler, Major Roman, Major Harvey, Lieut. Morrison, U. S. R. S.; C. E. Lippincott, C. Morrison, E. C. Palmer, E. H. Hampsted, F. Jacques and wife, R. Marton, H. Fairbrother, C. Washington, Mrs. Sweeney, child and servant; G. E. Griffin, J. Turner, G. W. Colly, H. J. Thomas and wife, M. Merritt, B. Hilliard, Mrs. Buchnam, C. J. Jacques, J. W. Wilson, J. W. Cordova and wife, Mrs. Day—all from San Francisco; and Alex. C. Hutchinson of Punta Arenas; E. Berdsall and wife, Nicaragua; P. Lyons of New-York.

The *Tennessee* has had a fine passage from San Juan, with very mild weather.

The *Tennessee* on her outward passage arrived at San Juan on the evening of Feb. 8, and at Aspinwall on the morning of the 10th, where she met and took on board the passengers from San Francisco *per Orizaba*, and at 3 P. M. left for New-York, *viâ* San Juan and Key West.

Left at Aspinwall U. S. ship *Cyane*, and at San Juan U. S. M. ships *Tartar*, *Cossack*, *Pioneer*, *Victor* and *Saratoga*, and at Key West the English ship *Meteor*, from Mobile for Liverpool, with 5,200 bales of cotton, leaking badly.

OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

The following from the Special Correspondent of the DAILY TIMES gives a complete and reliable report of all the intelligence from Nicaragua by this arrival:

NICARAGUA, Thursday, Feb. 12, 1857.

Since the date of my last letter the Nicaraguan news is various, interesting, and important. The forces with General WALKER, at Rivas, have, under the immediate command of General HENNINGSEN, attacked the allies at Obraje and at San George, without success; and the rescue party at San Juan del Norte have made an important movement on Fort Serapiqui. For interest and in chronological order, the battles immediately under the eye of General WALKER are first to be named.

LATEST FROM GENERAL WALKER.

From the date of the relief of General HENNINGSEN at Granada, until the appearance of General WALKER at San Juan del Sur, on the 2d of February, there was no certain knowledge of his condition among his friends outside the lines of Rivas. Immediately after the release, the allies seem to have commenced operations upon a plan that had before been proposed. A calculation has been made by one of the Costa Rican officers, and its correctness acknowledged by the other prominent officers in the allied army; in effect, that with the San Juan River and the river and lake boats in their own hands, General WALKER could easily be surrounded, and starved out. In accordance with that impression they first seized the boats and afterwards began to fortify. Knowing that their men are no match for those of WALKER's army, they wisely decided not to offer him battle, even if they found him with an insignificant force at command. They had ascertained the probable plan of reinforcements, and concluded that by offering as many obstacles to their progress into the interior as possible behind fortifications, the men of WALKER's army would die faster than others could arrive from the United States to take their places. Their first care was given to fortifying and manning the various strategetic points on the river San Juan del Norte. That work completed, they occupied and fortified Obraje and San George, and were proceeding well and rapidly with their plan for hemming him in, when Gen. WALKER deemed it necessary to attack and drive them back.

BATTLE OF OBRAJE.

Accordingly, on the 24th of January, Gen. HENNINGSEN was ordered to attack the Allies at Obraje, under command of Gen. CANAS, with between three and four hundred men. Obraje is about nine miles from Rivas, and as soon after the order had been given as it could be reached, it was attacked; and notwithstanding they found it better fortified and occupied by a stronger force than they had anticipated, they continued the fight during the entire day. At no time had they any prospect of driving the Allies from their position, and yet they continued to charge the barricades; and as they were beaten back, to fire upon the enemy while retreating out of range. This course was followed without serious results, until Gen. HENNINGSEN, satisfied that he had not sufficient force to dislodge them, determined to remain for a time as near out of range as would afford his men comparatively safe opportunity of occasionally picking off those of the allies who exposed themselves to their fire. After some twenty hours of such fighting, his men began to show unmistakable signs of fatigue, and having had three men killed and three wounded—Capt. PHINNEY mortally—he fell back upon Rivas.

They state the loss of the allies at 80 killed and 160 wounded. I have it on Costa Rican authority, that the loss of the allies was 21 killed and 39 wounded, and that they had but 700 men in the town.

THE BATTLE OF SAN GEORGE.

After a few hours had been allowed for refreshment and rest, Gen. WALKER issued an order to Gen. HENNINGSEN to attack the enemy and drive them from San George, one league from Rivas. On the 28th of January Gen. HENNINGSEN marched upon the town with three hundred men—as large a force as could be spared from Rivas. When within half a mile of the place, the General sent out parties to the right and left, to reconnoitre. Capt. HIGLER commanded the party on the right, and soon after he was in motion, the fight commenced with a discharge of guns from the enemy, at 500 yards, which wounded [illegible] of WALKER's men. Immediately following this, the left flank was charged by a party of Costa Ricans, as they were entering a plantain patch within the limits of the town. The Walker men received the charging party warmly, and after nearly two-thirds had been killed, the remainder retired behind their fortifications. The Walker force claim to have killed more than one hundred of the charging party. The Costa Ricans were led by Gen. BUSCHE who was found dead on the field, with a sword by his side that was lost by Gen. WALKER at the first battle of Massaya. A number of the Costa Ricans found dead had cords upon their legs, tied in such manner as to enable them to walk, but to prevent their running.

When the remainder of the charging party had retreated, the Walker men charged the barricades several times, but finding them adobe and 10 feet high they did not succeed, and finally they fell back upon Rivas again, after having lost: killed, 27; wounded, 57—many of them officers. They report the loss of the allies to have been: killed, 200; wounded, 400—out of a force of 1,500. The Costa Ricans state their own force and loss as follows:

Force	1100
Killed	98
Wounded	225

Among those on Gen. WALKER's list as killed are the names of Capt. RUSSELL and Capt. JOHNSON, and among the mortally wounded Col. JAQUES and Major DUNKENBERY.

Immediately after the failure at San George, Gen. WALKER proceeded to San Juan del Sur, with 360 men, to meet the recruits expected to arrive from California by the steamship *Orizaba*. He arrived at San Juan on the 30th, and expected to find some 500 recruits. Unfortunately for him, there were but 44 under command of Major TOBEY and Capt. BUCHANAN. The company joined the Nicaraguan Service as the Stockton Rangers. They were recruited by Major TOBEY, and Capt. BUCHANAN was elected after the formation of the company. Although somewhat disappointed, Gen. WALKER did not appear disheartened in consequence of the small number of his recruits; and when he left to return to Rivas on the 2d of February, he declared his intention of making another attack upon San George as soon as possible after reaching his Head-Quarters. The force now at San George consists, as near as I have been able to learn, of about 1,500 men, mostly Costa Ricans, in good condition and well fortified; while the most favorable reports of WALKER's strength place it at 700. This, of course, he must divide when he attacks the enemy—leaving a portion to protect Rivas.

A DUEL.

Soon after Gen. WALKER left with his reinforcements for Rivas, it was reported by two men who returned to San Juan del Sur that a personal difficulty had occurred between Gen. SAUNDERS and Capt. BUCHANAN, and that three shots had been exchanged. The difficulty was said to have occurred from Capt. BUCHANAN's believing that one of his men had been ill used by the General.

GEN. WALKER'S CHANCES.

The warmest friends of Gen. WALKER and his cause in San Juan del Sur were not sanguine of his success, after knowing the difficulty of raising recruits, and learning that he had failed in both his recent attacks upon the allies.

The management of Gen. CANAS and the other allied officers is highly commended by many who do not wish them success. Their fortifications are looked upon as the best that could be constructed under the circumstances, and their determination to fight if possible only behind barricades, shows that they have a correct appreciation of the coolness and bravery of their own soldiers, and those of Gen. WALKER.

But leaving matters of less immediate interest to another place in this letter, I must hasten to give you some account of the reinforcement of and the progress made by the rescue party, who were under Col. LOCKRIDGE, at Fort Anderson, on the San Juan River, when I wrote you last.

MOVEMENTS AT SAN JUAN DEL NORTE.

As soon as the *Granada* had left the harbor of San Juan del Norte, the rumor—before mentioned, to the effect that the Costa Ricans were on their way to destroy all the property and lives on Punta Arenas—began to gain believers. It was not credited by any who could judge of the necessities and possibilities of the conditions and positions of both armies, but nevertheless it was generally believed. And as there is nothing that spreads faster than a rumor that the enemy is approaching, San Juan and Punta Arenas were soon alive with rejoicings and alarms. The Caribeans and the Jamaica Negroes were delighted; and the knees of the whites of Punta Arenas, who had no self-satisfying reason to expect favorable consideration from the Costa Ricans, shook with fear and trembling. The men of the British fleet, either for the "fun of the thing," or because they too supposed it probable, did much towards spreading the alarm. During the night one family procured a canoe, and with what little necessaries they could take, sought and found refuge across the bay, in the town of San Juan.

On the morning of the 22d, the little stern-wheeled steamboat, that had been fitting for the transportation of the Walker men, was found ready for a short trial trip, and during the forenoon her machinery was put in motion, when she proceeded up to Harbor Head—about four miles—and returned with but a trifling accident. Immediately afterwards everything was made ready for the removal of the men, as quietly as possible. Before day-break, on the morning of the 23d, the two cannon—a four and a six pounder—with the arms and ammunition, stores and men, were embarked on the steamer, and a flat-boat, in tow, and all proceeded up the river. There were no men left, with the exception of six, who had, some the fever, and others the measles. They remained in the large thatched shed, where they complained bitterly of want of care.

The departure of the Walker men and the probable results were all the topics dwelt upon by the people of San Juan. The rumored coming of the Costa Ricans to destroy Punta Arenas was forgotten in descriptions of the battle many imagined would be fought at Serapoqui, if not before the setting of the sun—at least early on the following morning. But at noon San Juan

"Saw another sight."

The Bay, on which nothing but the British fleet had rested during the morning, had now wealth, beauty, furniture and other movables upon its well ruffled bosom. Several bungos and the boats of Mr. CRAIG appeared filled with tables, chairs, hammocks, beds, men, women, children and infantile greasers. The furniture looked as if no enemy, however savage, could do it more injury than it had received from its dearest friends. The men, women and children looked anxiously up the river, and the infantile greasers looked as if they had had a very narrow escape at midnight from a burning dwelling, so light and airy was what is here called clothing. They were all fleeing to San Juan. They had been reassured that the Costa Ricans were coming down that night, and that all that remained would be destroyed. They were provided for when they landed, and the dreaded night came, but the Costa Ricans did not.

Meanwhile the little steamer, with the "Walker Reserve Party," had proceeded on until they arrived at the mouth of the San Juanillo, or Little San Juan River, but a short distance from the mouth of the main river, where they halted and left fifty of their men. The steamboat then proceeded a short distance up the San Juan and halted. This manœuvre was in consequence of its having come to the knowledge of Col. LOCKRIDGE that two Costa Rican officers had entered the harbor in a bungo, from above, just in time to avoid his party when they were passing out. The Walker men suspected that the rumored intended destruction of Punta Arenas was true, and that a party of Costa Ricans were lying concealed in the San Juanillo, for the purpose of proceeding to the accomplishment of their design as soon as the Walker party should have proceeded on. Every nook and corner of the winding San Juan Illo was explored, but no Costa Ricans were found.

As soon as this was ascertained the steamboat party returned from the head of the San Juanillo, and took up those who had been watching and exploring in the vicinity of its mouth. All then proceeded up the San Juan, to a place not mentioned on the maps, but known to the people of this vicinity as Pitaca. It bears the name of the owner of the land, and is situated about 25 miles from the town of San Juan, and about eight miles from Serapiqui. Here the party disembarked, but in consequence of not finding sufficient shelter for the men, nearly all slept on board that night.

The reasons for removing to this point were numerous. The inducements to desert while they remained on Punta Arenas, were great, and they had already lost many men. Then the rainy season was at its worst. For eight days before leaving it had rained incessantly; the water was higher than had been known before for six years, and consequently, during several days, the planks on which the several quarters were erected, and in which they were obliged to sleep, were floating at every full tide. The British fleet had interfered once, as you know, and there was no surety that they might not interfere again; and altogether the position had become both unprofitable and unpleasant.

Serapiqui would have been a better location than Pitaca, if it had been convenient to occupy it. But the enemy were reported to be there, to the number of 500, officered by Frenchmen and Germans and well fortified. With so frail a boat, 125 men and only a four and a six-pounder, it was not deemed expedient to attempt a landing there against such a force, well fortified and with 12 heavy guns mounted. Pitaca was, under the circumstances the best landing that it was safe to make, and there, for the present, they resolved to encamp. On the 26th, the steamboat, with about fifteen men on board, returned to Punta Arenas. Just before entering the harbor she blew her whistle, and San Juan was again aroused. It was amusing to hear the stories of what the approach of the steamboat was supposed to have indicated. The friends of Gen. WALKER were willing to wager amounts that had not been ever whispered in San Juan since the bombardment, that Serapiqui had been taken and every Costa Rican slaughtered. On the other hand, those opposed to the Walker movement were willing to double the sum that the whistle was on board one of the steamers taken by the party under SPENCER. They knew the whistle as well as they knew their prayers, (I don't doubt it,) and they were sure the Costa Ricans had come down from Serapiqui, slaughtered all the Walker men, and were on their way to annihilate Punta Arenas. Before any of the fabulous sums had been staked, the little steamer made her appearance, and all were more or less disappointed. The little army required some planks for better shelter, and other materials for partial fortification. As soon as the men were employed in getting what was needed from Punta Arenas, Col. LOCKRIDGE proceeded to the town of San Juan, in a canoe, and posted a proclamation, of which the following is an exact copy.

NOTICE! NOTICE!!

To the Citizens of Nicaragua and all those whom it may concern:

Having seen a proclamation of the President of Costa Rica, declaring the River San Juan blockaded, which is contrary to all law, I will immediately proceed to open the same, and will prevent any collision between the force under my command and any citizens who may be living on the San Juan River, or the subjects of any foreign nation who are at peace with Nicaragua, who may wish to pass or trade on the same, respecting their property and persons in every case, if they are not found aiding and assisting the Costa Rican force, who are now enemies of all peaceable citizens of the Republic of Nicaragua. And having a sufficient number of men now with me to carry out any object that I may desire, I can offer the fullest guarantee to all, that these my orders will be strictly carried out.

Done at Fort Anderson, on the San Juan river, this, the 26th day of January, 1857. S. A. LOCKRIDGE,

Colonel and Emigration Agent for Nicaragua.

I should have said before, that as soon as Pitaca had been made the place of encampment, it was deemed proper to give it a name, and Col. ANDERSON, of New-York, having taken honorable part in a great deal of hard service in the cause, and being deservedly popular among both rank and file, his name was conferred upon their first post, after leaving Punta Arenas.

COL. ANDERSON WOUNDED.

I regret to be obliged to add—for I know him well and esteem him highly—that soon after the men were quartered he received an accidental wound in one of his shoulders. While one of the men was removing some trifling defect in his rifle, he carelessly left the hammer up, and touching it in some way the piece was discharged. The ball took effect in his shoulder, but fortunately the injury was not serious. It made a flesh wound, which gave him but little trouble, and it is now nearly well.

RECONNOITRING SERAPIQUI.

Reconnoitring parties went up several times to within range of Serapiqui, and they reported that the statements of the strength of the Costa Ricans there had been greatly overrated. They said there was nothing there but an outpost guard of about fifty men, and that the main body of their enemy was at San Carlos. But notwithstanding the report, Col. LOCKRIDGE decided not to attack Serapiqui until he received additional force by the *Texas* from New-Orleans.

PRISONERS' STATEMENTS.

On the 1st instant two men arrived at Fort Anderson, who claimed to have escaped from the Costa Ricans, by whom they had previously been taken near Rivas. They pretended to know that General WALKER was still at Rivas; that he had plenty of provisions, and that there was not a sick man in the camp. They also knew that the allies were trembling with fear; that there were dissensions among them; that a large proportion were threatening to return to their homes, and that on the approach of an enemy thew would all run away.

ARRIVAL OF COLONEL TITUS' RECRUITS.

On the morning after the British steamer left the harbor of San Juan del Norte, (Feb. 4,) the steamship *Texas* arrived from New-Orleans, with passengers for California, and about 200 recruits for General WALKER, under Colonel TITUS, he that was made famous by your correspondents in Kansas. I must say that from what I had read of the appearance of the Colonel and his men while engaged in a bad cause in Kansas, I was considerably disappointed when I saw them, and learned that the Colonel was the veritable TITUS, and the men there with him, nearly all men who had served his cause in Kansas. They must have changed very much, and for the better, since those days, for I am sure I never saw a finer set of fillibusters. They were well-made men, in good bodily condition, and the first lot of *privates* I had seen for WALKER who seemed eager for a fight. The anchor of the *Texas* was not well down before the little steamer *Rescue* appeared at the mouth of the river, and she was soon alongside and ready to receive the recruits, their arms, ammunition and provisions. They had been in garrison since the previous trip of the steamer, and were, therefore, better drilled than those who came on before them. Their arms were in good condition, and they had plenty of ammunition and provisions. Besides a good supply of rifles and revolvers (navy size) they brought eight brass connon—six and eight-pounders—which it was thought would prove serviceable at the taking of Serapiqui. At 3 P. M. they were on board, and with a portion of their provisions proceeded up the river to Fort Anderson, which they reached before sunset. The new recruits were landed a short distance above, where they proceeded immediately to make themselves comfortable for the night.

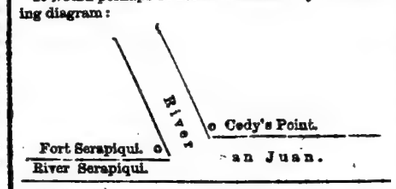
THE ATTACK UPON SERAPIQUI—TAKING OF CODY'S POINT.

It had been understood in the army for several days that as soon as reinforcements arrived, Col. LOCKRIDGE would order a movement on Serapiqui, and they were right, for on the 5th of February preparations were made to move up to within a short distance of Serapiqui. On the morning of the 6th, the order was given, and the entire force, with the exception of 50 men left to guard Fort Andersen, began to move to the shore, and before 9 o'clock they were on board the *Rescue* and the flat-boat, in which they proceeded to within one mile of Serapiqui. Here they landed on the right bank, and the order was given to march on Cody's Point, a place owned by Dr. CODY, of San Juan, and commanding Fort Serapiqui, which was in the hands of the Costa Ricans. The arrangements for the fight were as follows: The whole force was formed into three divisions, numbering severally one hundred, one hundred and fifty, and one hundred men. The first, an advance division, was under command of Col. ANDERSON; the second under Col. TITUS, and the rear under Major ELLIS. To avoid errors of position, Col. RUDLER, being familiar with the localities, acted as guide and gave such directions as his knowledge of the ground and the probabilities in front suggested. It was soon found that the proper course for them to take was too heavily overgrown with underbrush for them to proceed. Twelve men were then sent to the front with "machetas"—a native instrument for cutting underwood—with orders to cut a passage for the army. They made but little progress, and after examination it was thought impossible to proceed along the river bank, in consequence of the large quantities of water left during the recent unusually heavy rains. The course was then changed to along the higher land nearly, and in some four or five hours of fatiguing traveling through marshes, they reached high land, behind Cody's Point. Here, after a few moments' rest, the forces were formed according to order and the command given to attack the point. The men led by Col. ANDERSON, accompanied by Col. RUDLER, charged bravely, and seemed disappointed when but few of the enemy were found. Those who were there were immediately either killed or driven to the wilds. But the Walker men were no sooner seen upon the point than a brisk fire was opened on them from Fort Serapiqui. It was returned, but without effect, by the division under command of Col. TITUS. The Colonel, seeing that his men could not effect anything by firing at the fort, ordered his men to retire out of range of the grape from the fort. This they did, after having suffered but slightly. That you may the better understand the relative position of the contending forces, some description of the ground is necessary. Just imagine yourself passing up the San Juan River some twenty-five miles or more, until you arrive off a high point on the right bank. That is Cody's Point, and there were WALKER's men when the fort opened and forced them to retire. On the left bank, several hundred yards further up, the river Serapiqui enters the San Juan, and on the ground

Where the two Waters meet,

Fort Serapiqui stands.

It would perhaps be better illustrated by the following diagram:



While these movements were making, the little steamer *Rescue* was lying a short distance below, with Col. LOCKRIDGE on board and General WHEAT, who was in charge of the artillery, and now Colonels ANDERSON and RUDLER moved down the river trail to communicate. They found her about eight hundred yards below, in the middle of the stream, and the General was busy throwing round shot into the fort. The General was in fine spirits. He could see the effect of almost every shot, and regardless of the danger he incurred, would get upon a prominent position and cheer every time the wall was injured or a roof destroyed. They neared the steamer, and while communicating with Col. LOCKRIDGE, the Costa Ricans fired upon them from an ambush. Col. RUDLER was badly wounded from the first fire. Not suspecting the presence of an enemy in such a position after what had transpired above, the Walker men were at the muzzles of the Costa Ricans' arms before they were aware of their danger. The soldier who shot Col. RUDLER was within eight feet of him when he fired. His shot took effect first upon the Colonel's pistol, and after knocking the woodwork against the inside of his left thigh, the ball entered his right leg, about eight inches above the knee. The Colonel, nevertheless, succeeded in making his escape, and Col. ANDERSON, who was by his side, was not injured. He returned immediately to the main body for a company to attack the ambuscade, who in the meantime had turned their fire upon the *Rescue*. Gen. WHEAT, who was under the impression that the troops had the Costa Ricans surrounded, was afraid to fire lest he should kill some of his own men—so he dropped down the stream. Capt. HARRIS arrived soon afterwards, and a single volley from his company sent the enemy off. They were routed entirely. In this fight his First Lieutenant, BOWMAN, was killed.

The Walker reserve party were now in possession of the point from which they intended to bombard the fort as soon as they could get their guns in battery.

On the 8th instant the steamer *Tennessee* arrived off Punta Arenas, with passengers from New-York for San Francisco, and about fifty recruits for WALKER, under command of Captain FARNHAM, and accompanied by Col. HALL. In point of appearance these men were not equal to those who arrived by the *Texas*, and certainly, as a whole, they were not so enthusiastic. When they arrived the steamer *Rescue* was not down to receive them, and as the *Tennessee* had to proceed to Aspinwall with the California passengers, the recruits were transferred to the *Texas* to await an opportunity to pass up the river to Cody's Point. On the following morning the *Rescue* came down to take them off, and while she was getting beside the *Texas*, another of those vexatious movements on the part of the British fleet occurred. Seven of Captain FARNHAM's command, not liking the prospect ahead, objected to being taken up the river. They had somewhere learned that it was only necessary to make known their desires to the fleet to receive protection, for just as the *Rescue* was ready to take them away, they made a signal to a gunboat lying near, and immediately a boat was lowered and a British officer came and took them away. This, very naturally, made those who remained true to the cause in which they had embarked, very angry. I might give you some of their expressions, but they would not look well in print. During the afternoon they were taken on board the *Rescue*, and proceeded up to assist at the taking of Serapiqui. From information I had received, and the appearance on the Point, I had expected to be able to give you an account of the second attack upon Serapiqui, but the *Tennessee* would not wait for the news. It was arranged for the *Texas* to wait, [which she did, but left before receiving any later news.—*Ed. Times.*]

COL. RUDLER WOUNDED.

On the morning of the 7th I visited Col. RUDLER, who had been brought down from Cody's Point to receive surgical attendance on board the *Texas*, on which he proposes to return. I found him better than I expected. He was able to sit upon the deck, and to walk a little with the aid of crutches. His left thigh pained him very much—so also did the wound in his right. He had had it examined by several surgeons, but although they all probed the wound a long time none were able to say in what part of his limb the ball had lodged. The Colonel has seen a great deal of service in Nicaragua, and is very much esteemed by both officers and men. He went to New-Orleans by the *Texas*, on her previous trip, for the purpose of raising reinforcements. He succeeded, and returned with the party that came under Col. TITUS. With them he proceeded up the river, where he was wounded as I have described, and he is now on his way home again. From him I received the following statement. The latter portion, you will observe, refers to matters of which I have previously given you an account.

COLONEL RUDLER'S ACCOUNT.

The steamship *Texas*, from New-Orleans, arrived at San Juan del Norte on the morning of the 4th instant, with 200 recruits for General WALKER, under command of Colonel H. T. TITUS. The little river-boat *Rescue* came along side as soon as the steamer came to anchor, and in an hour afterwards she was steaming up the San Juan river, with all aboard. Colonel LOCKRIDGE has established his camp on Patacus Point. This camp we reached before sundown. Here we found Major ELLIS' command 220 strong. Colonel TITUS' command was landed a short distance above. On the 5th preparations were made to move up the river to within a short distance of Fort Serapiqui, occupied by the Costa Ricans. On the 6th orders were given to move, which we obeyed, with the whole command, with the exception of 50 men left to hold Patacus. At 8 o'clock A. M. we embarked on the *Rescue* and a launch, and succeeded up to within one mile of Fort Serapiqui, where we landed our force on the right bank and out of the reach of the enemy's guns. No time was lost. As soon as all were landed the order was given to march on Cody's Point, then occupied by the Costa Rican forces. Colonel ANDERSON commanded the advance, 100 men; Colonel TITUS, the main body, of 150 men, and Maj. ELLIS, the rear, of 100 men. Col. RUDLER acted as guide. He being acquainted with the locality, it was thought best to let him be free to act in that capacity, and give such directions for the disposition of the forces as the nature of the country required. A detail of 12 men was thrown in front, with *machetas* to cut a trail through the impenetrable undergrowth. After entering the forest we soon found that it was impossible to keep along the river bank, owing to the marshy state of the ground. We therefore made our way to the hill, where we found the earth more firm. After a tedious march of four hours, through mud, over logs and ravines, we reached the high eminence in the rear of Cody's Point. Here the command was halted for a few moments. When the men had rested sufficiently, the order was given to forward to the attack. I never saw men more eager for the fray—each one was anxious to have the first "greaser." The enemy no doubt had notice of our approach, as there were but few on the Point. Those were either killed or scattered through the wood, from which they will never be able to extricate themselves.

There was quite a sharp fire kept up for about ten minutes between our men and the fort on the opposite side. Col. TITUS, seeing that our men were doing but little execution by firing across the river, and that they were exposing themselves unnecessarily, gave the order to cease firing and retire out of range of the enemy's grape. After this Col. RUDLER and Col. ANDERSON went down the river trail to communicate with the *Rescue*. She was in the middle of the river, about one thousand yards below, throwing round shot at the Fort with great effect. The artillery is under the command of Gen. WHEAT. While communicating with Col. LOCKRIDGE on the steamboat the enemy fired on them from ambush. Col. RUDLER was badly wounded, but succeeded in making his escape. Col. ANDERSON fortunately got off without injury. The enemy then turned their fire on the steamer, when Gen. WHEAT, being under the impression that our men had the enemy surrounded, dare not fire on them, fearing he might kill our own men. The boat then backed down the river. On Col. ANDERSON's return to the main body, Capt. HARRIS, with his company, was ordered down to attack the enemy. On nearing them he was fired on, and the boys gave them a volley that will be long remembered by the few that were able to make their escape into the thicket. First-Lieutenant BOWMAN was killed at the first fire. Capt. HARRIS completely routed them, securing all their baggage, &c.

This, Mr. Editor, is a plain statement of facts. I cannot call it a battle, as it was only a skirmish. By it we have secured a very favorable position—one that commands the fort on Kipp's Point, directly opposite. We necessarily have to move slow, owing to the heavy rains and the bad state of the ground. As soon as we get our guns placed in battery we shall knock their fort into a cocked hat in two hours. The enemy's loss is variously estimated—my estimate is, twenty killed and about thirty wounded. Our loss is but trifling. I have not yet seen our official report, but will append it before closing.

The steamship *Tennessee* arrived here on the 8th, with 50 recruits for Gen. WALKER. The next morning she proceeded with her own and the *Texas'* California passengers to Aspinwall. The men for Gen. WALKER were transferred to the steamship *Texas*, awaiting the *Rescue*. She came down yesterday morning and took up all but seven, who refused to go. A British officer came alongside and extended to them his protection. How long is this to last? Is it honorable or just for Great Britain to bully a feeble and weak nation? Their arrogance and swaggering, insulting behavior in this harbor, is insufferable. What can we do but submit and give vent to curses, not loud but deep. Herewith I send you copies of some correspondence in point between Colonel LOCKRIDGE and Capt. ERSKINE of the *Orion*, which will give you a little insight into how they do things. [The correspondence referred to is the same as was received from our own correspondent and published in the TIMES some time ago, together with a full report of the proceedings, including the speech of Gen. WHEAT. ED. TIMES.] After the officer had selected out of Col. LOCKRIDGE's command such men as he wanted, Gen. WHEAT, feeling the insult, and having become completely disgusted at the action of John Bull, jumped on a barrel near by and made the boys a speech, in which he gave the Bull family particular fits. At the conclusion of the General's speech, the British officer said, "The fellow talks as bloody as 'ell." They then tucked their tails and left as would a thief after having been caught in the act of stealing.

The news from Gen. WALKER, by way of Aspinwall, is very cheering. He had had two engagements with the allied forces—one at Obraze, in which the enemies' loss is stated to have been eighty killed and one hundred wounded. The other at San George, in which the enemy lost two hundred killed and four hundred wounded. The loss of Gen. WALKER was comparatively small. He lost in both engagements, but thirty killed and sixty wounded.

The health of the camp at Cody's Point is excellent. I take the following from the report of the 4th inst.

For duty, officers and privates	411
Sick and wounded	23

CONCERNING GENERAL WALKER'S PROSPECT OF SUCCESS.

Wherever I go I find the most opposite opinions prevailing relative to the probable fate of General WALKER. Whether he wins battles or loses them, his admirers hold that his position in Nicaragua is better and better every day. Those who are not ardently devoted to his cause find it difficult to see his position in so favorable a light. They argue against his prospect of success, in this way. Not many months ago, and he was respected by the natives of Nicaragua; his authority as Chief Ruler was recognized by the people. Now there are no natives fighting for him; and the only place he holds in the country is Rivas. He has lost the San Juan River, and every stronghold in the country; and where before he had but few enemies at home, now they are all enemies, and with them the forces of the other Central American States are united against him. And again they claim that if he could not hold his ground before the combination against him, and when reinforcements were easily obtained, how can he hope to regain power with the combination in full force, and his means of obtaining men and munitions of war growing less effective every day. Such are the various opinions I hear.

It is quite common now to hear men who favor the cause say, WALKER might have done much better, and if he had been a military man, he would not have made so many blunders as he has done since he took command. Question them and you learn that when they say "blunders" they mean reverses. They comprehend that he has had no regular plan of operations; and that he has fought by accident while his enemies have fought by rule. They can discover no generalship in leaving a strongly fortified position to attack a weaker one, and, in taking it, lose not only men whom he needed much, but the stronger point he had left unguarded behind. This they claim has been the result of the many battles he has fought. In gaining one position he loses another of equal value; and if he attempts to retake the first loses the second again, and so remains where he was before, with the exception of an unnecessary loss of men. The facts would seem in part to justify such remarks; but those who criticize the General thus closely, should remember that to vanquish the natives in battle was an absolute necessity of his case. Since they would not love him they must be made to fear him; and to effect that he was obliged to fight them wherever he found them in organized form, whether he gained ground or not. His failure to hold the fields he has won, should be attributed to the fact that he has never had a force from which he could spare men to defend them, rather than to any lack of desire or generalship. But so it is. He has failed in two fights, and when a man is unfortunate, there are few who do not discover a hole in his coat.

A DESERTER SHOT.

When giving an account of Gen. WALKER at San Juan del Sur, I should have mentioned an occurrence which was the cause of some excitement there. Soon after his arrival, one of his men—a German—was missed from the ranks, and the General was informed of the fact. He ordered about 90 mounted men to search for him. They went out and soon returned with him. The General was informed of that. He was questioned concerning his absence, and appeared to think he had gone to get something to eat, intimating that he did not intend to desert. The General thought it appeared to think otherwise, and he ordered the man to be shot forthwith. The poor wretch was led down to the beach, blindfolded and seated in a chair. A platoon of soldiers was then drawn up in front, and at the word all but one fired, most of their balls taking effect in his body. As soon as he was shot he was examined. He was not yet dead. The single soldier whose fire had been reserved, was now ordered up. He advanced towards the dying man, and, as ordered, placed the muzzle of his rifle to his breast and fired. The man died instantly. There were three others who had deserted, but who had not been caught when the *Orizaba* left.

GEN. MALO AND THE STEAMER RESCUE.

When the river and lake boats were seized by the Costa Ricans, SPENCER was advised to destroy everything in the form of a boat at Punta Arenas and all the means of building them. But this was impossible, as nothing there that could be made serviceable for conveying troops or supplies to WALKER, he [illegible] satisfied with the seizure of the boats that were in running order. As soon as the New-Orleans recruits arrived and the fitting up of the *Rescue* was commenced, the value of the advice was known, and the Costa Ricans were anxious that the boat should be seized as soon as completed. They had no men to spare on the line of the river, and they were at a loss to know what to do, when some one suggested the services of Gen. MALO, one of the late rivals for the Presidency of New-Granada, who was then biding his time in San Juan del Norte. Sufficient inducement was offered, and the General undertook the work. It was arranged that he should proceed to Costa Rica on old Salt Creek, and there obtain the men and means necessary to carry out their plans. Accordingly, at midnight, Gen. MALO was put on board one of the British gun-boats in the harbor, which gun-boat started for Salt Creek, at daybreak *to bring back the Costa Rican mail*. The General landed full of hope, but by some cause which I have not been able to learn, he was delayed at Salt Creek several weeks; consequently, that plan for seizing the little steamer failed for the time. If the General had been so fortunate as to get his men down to San Juan by the time the boat had been completed, there is some probability that he might have succeeded in destroying her, for after taking the recruits up a few miles, she returned several times with but few men to defend her, and remained a considerable time. But after that it would have required a large number of very good men to have taken her.

GOVERNMENT IN GREYTOWN—REVOLT OF THE JAMAICA NEGROES.

Since the bombardment of San Juan, or Grey town, there has been no well-established Government. A portion of the inhabitants have recognized a gentleman named Mr. MARTIN, as Chief Magistrate, but others have refused, on the ground that his election was not in regular form. The latter denounce his election as a cheat. They say a meeting was called at night for the purpose of making arrangements for the election of officers of the town; and that at that meeting the election of Mr. MARTIN was rushed through while a majority of the inhabitants were ignorant that an election was going on. They therefore have not recognized his authority. It appears by the records that Mr. MARTIN was elected *temporary* Chief Magistrate, to preside until such time as another election could be had. No other election has been held, and consequently the British Consul, Dr. GREEN, and the British fleet recognize Mr. MARTIN, as Chief Magistrate of the town. As there is no written law for the Government of the people, and as they are generally peaceably disposed, the Magistrate is but seldom called upon to test his authority, and the fact that there were those who said they did not acknowledge his rule, did not trouble him much. But the other day a case occurred which could not be let pass, consistently with the dignity of the Chief Magistrate. It took place just as I entered the town on the look-out for the arrival of a steamer, and I had an opportunity of hearing the case. It was as follows. A colored brother named COD, hailing from Jamaica, and called by some of the inhabitants a Jamaica negro, had purchased a pistol from some person unknown. It was rumored about town that Mr. COD had made a good bargain—in short, that the pistol was remarkably cheap at the price paid. The pistol was described. Somebody hearing the description, imagined he had heard that somebody had lost just such an article. It was hinted rather broadly that, perhaps the real owner of the pistol might be looking for it at that particular time without being able to find it. Finally the owner came, and the fact was established that brother COD had been purchasing stolen goods. Whether knowingly or not, nobody seemed to know or care. The owner demanded his pistol, but as brother COD had not purchased the pistol to give away, he refused. Mr. MARTIN was called in and ordered the pistol to be delivered up. Mr. COD said he considered Mr. MARTIN a bogus authority, and refused to obey. Mr. MARTIN stated that fact to the British Consul. The British Consul informed Capt. ERSKINE, the Senior officer of the British fleet. Capt. ERSKINE came ashore and sent for Mr. COD and others of the refractory brethren. They came. He told them that they must obey, or he would send them to Jamaica. They said they would obey any legal authority. They were cautioned and dismissed. The next morning I saw a notice on a flag staff to the effect that all the goods and chattels of Mr. COD would be sold at auction on the following day. Mr. COD succumbed, the other gentlemen from Jamaica did likewise; and thus was the town saved for a time from bloodshed or loss of many inhabitants.

THE COUNTRY NEAR SAN JUAN DEL NORTE.

Since my arrival here, political derangements and the necessity of remaining near where information of any change in affairs may be had, on the Caribbean side, as early as possible, have rendered it extremely difficult to visit points that have an interest not effected immediately by the success of either of the armies now contending in Nicaragua. But what little I have seen leads me to wonder that, with the knowledge of Central America that has long been widely diffused throughout the United and European States, so few of our own people should have selected homes in a country that abounds with all that need be desired, that may be reaped without sowing, and prepared with so little labor. Along the shores of the San Juan del Norte, from the time you are an hour's sail from the town of San Juan, the appearance of the country, even during this, the rainy, and consequently the most unfavorable season, is more than beautiful. So it is along the line of the Colorado; and within the dominions of the Mosquito King, the country for miles on either side of Indian River is of the most fertile kind. Cedar, and cocoanut, and orange and lime trees grow in profusion. Within a few miles of the mouth of Indian River, and not more than twenty

plantains, and all that, plenty of wild boars, turkeys and other game, and an abundance of excellent fish in the river. They promised that when I should pass that way again, they would show me a better yielding farm than I had ever seen in the States. And I don't doubt them.

SAN JUAN AGAIN.

After what I have stated of the productions of the country, in the immediate vicinity of the town of San Juan, you are doubtless inclined to ask how it comes that every article of food is so exorbitantly high in that place. To a Northern man it seems strange, that while cattle and hogs and game run wild in droves and fly in flocks, beef and pork should find eager buyers at thirty cents a pound, and game a rarity at any price. Or that with cocoanuts and other fruits in abundance, within ten miles, they should be purchased for consumption there at prices higher than is charged for the same articles in any New-York market; but nevertheless it is true. It is [illegible] doubtless, no doubt, by the blockade of the San Juan [illegible] even when that was open, a fair New-York price was obtained for many of the articles named. With that cause in to be seen during a stroll around the town. On the plazas you will see horses [illegible] their sides are not galled by the harness, neither are their mouths sore with the grinding of the bit. There are no carts nor wagons in the public streets; still if you look for them in the bye places as long as I did, you will be tired, without having seen a specimen of what you looked for. But almost every house and hut has a little shelf with a few bottles of liquor upon it, and the liquor is for sale. If every place in the town, where alcoholic liquors are to be had for money, averaged a sale of ten glasses per day, the inhabitants would be in a continuous state of gross intoxication. But the people do not drink to excess. The fact is, that since the bombardment there has been no disposition to invest money in the materials necessary to carry on a trade with the country. There is not a boat in the bay belonging to a resident that is fit to go a few miles along the coast for provision. They depend upon schooners from Aspinwall, and upon the thirst of the natives for provisions. I never saw a finer opening for Yankee enterprise, with a small capital than San Juan is at the present time.

COL. KINNEY AND HIS PROSPECTS.

While in the town of San Juan the other day, I made another visit to Col. H. L. KINNEY, and was pleased to find him in the enjoyment of good health and excellent spirits. The Colonel is a great favorite there, and I learn, from the natives of the adjacent country, that he is highly esteemed among them. The Colonel is confident that when the Dallas and Clarendon treaty shall have been ratified, he will be in a fair way to proceed with his darling scheme—the colonization of his grant through Sheppard and Haley. It has been in existence ever since 1839, and he claims that it was not publicly questioned by the Government of Nicaragua, until after a lapse of seventeen years, and then not by legitimate authority.

The grant being for a consideration that can be proven to have been valuable, he feels that the Commissioners, when they shall have taken it into consideration, cannot but decide favorably. The sovereignty he cares very little about, but the right of soil he believes should and will be his.

I had a very interesting conversation with him concerning the meeting between Gen. WALKER and himself, after the publication of the famous decree, purporting to set aside entirely his claim.

COL. KINNEY'S VERSION OF HIS MEMORABLE INTERVIEW WITH GEN. WALKER.

Various statements have been published of what transpired at the meeting, but none, I believe, from Col. KINNEY himself.

The Colonel says that owing to Mr. FABENS having been connected with him in the purchase of a large tract of land in Chontales, (one of the Departments of Nicaragua,) he was thought by Gen. WALKER to be the most desirable man to apply to Col. KINNEY for men to aid him in sustaining his position, which was then considered in great danger. Mr. FABENS came down to San Juan del Norte, and made an appeal to Col. KINNEY, who called together a number of men belonging to the "Kinney Union." Mr. FABENS made a statement of the condition of things in Nicaragua, and promised that if they went they should receive one hundred dollars per month from the time they should leave San Juan until they wished to return. The men referred to Col. KINNEY, and decided to act as he should advise. With the promise that they should have the privilege of returning whenever they should desire, the Colonel advised them to go, and fifty went. Before leaving, they were each furnished with an outfit and means of support by the Colonel. After they arrived at Granada, where Gen. WALKER was then stationed, no part of the agreement made by Mr. FABENS was fulfilled. Instead of being allowed to remain together as a company, they were separated, and when they wished to return they were not permitted to do so. They remonstrated. They had been told that they should be together, as a "Kinney Company," and they wished to remain so. Gen. WALKER said he would not have a company bearing that name, and declared that if he could lay hands upon Col. KINNEY he would hang him. Hearing of this, the Colonel was dissatisfied, and meeting with Mr. FABENS, asked him why the men were thus treated. Mr. FABENS said it was not true, and informed the Colonel that so far from desiring to hang him, Gen. WALKER was desirous that he should pay him a friendly visit, when they might come to understand each other better. This statement was made by others of Gen. WALKER's men in San Juan, and by them the Colonel was induced to go up to Granada. When he arrived he found the men he had sent in very bad condition; several had died, and many of the others were sick and in want. After relieving them, he was called upon by President RIVAS, and the hospitalities of the city were tendered.

There was considerable excitement in the city, as the cause of the Colonel's arrest was not generally understood. Some supposed he had come to coöperate with Gen. WALKER, while others thought he was there to supersede him. At about 1 P. M. the Colonel called upon Gen. WALKER, and he discerned at once that his presence caused him much uneasiness.

The General inquired the object of his visit.

The Colonel replied that he had been informed that he wished to see him, and besides that, he desired to take a look at the country.

Gen. WALKER asked whether that was all the object he had in view.

Col. KINNEY answered that he was anxious to learn the political condition of the country, in order that he might know what to do in relation to the settlement of a tract of land he had purchased, (known as the Chontales District,) from Mr. FABENS, who had power of attorney from FERMIN FERRER, then Minister of Hacienda.

The General said that the purchase was of no account.

Col. KINNEY said if it was not he did not expect to hold it.

Other persons now entered, and the interview was interrupted. The Colonel returned to the house of Mr. THOMAS, then Secretary of the Treasury, whose guest he was. Several persons were there waiting to see him, all anxious to learn the object of his visit. To their inquiries the Colonel returned the same answers he had given to Gen. WALKER.

President RIVAS called again and informed him that he wished to see him on the following morning, as he had an important communication to make to him. During the evening the following decree was handed to the Colonel by one of his friends. It has been published in the TIMES before, but I reproduce it, because it is necessary to a proper understanding of the Colonel's statement:

THE SUPREME EXECUTIVE POWER TO THE PEOPLE.

The title of Nicaragua to the Territory called Mosquito, including the port of San Juan del Norte, being notorious and incontestible. And whereas, H. L. KINNEY pretends, in virtue of a purchase from SHEPPARD and HALEY, to be owner of the said Territories, the property of this Republic, the Government of Nicaragua, in the exercise of its faculties,

DECREES

The rights which the said KINNEY pretends to claim in and upon the said Territory, to be null, void, and of no effect, the same being the property of the Republic of Nicaragua; and consequently every alienation made by the said KINNEY is also void.

ART. 2. The said SHEPPARD, HALEY, and KINNEY, and all other persons claiming this unlawful acquisition, are declared guilty of an attempt against the integrity of Central America.

ART. 3. The Minister of Relations and the Interior is charged with the publication, execution, and fulfillment of this decree.

Given at Granada the 8th day of February, 1856.

PATRICIO RIVAS.

This was the first he had heard of it. It had been published the morning the Colonel arrived, but had been suppressed in consequence of his arrival. The Colonel was taken by surprise. On the following morning President RIVAS called and asked him if he had seen the decree.

The Colonel replied that he had.

President RIVAS said he knew nothing of it; that he had nothing whatever to do with it, although his name appeared signed to it. He regretted that it had been issued at such a time, and added that although he was President, he had, some way or another, very little to say about what was transpiring in the country.

President RIVAS repeated what he had said, and added that Nicaragua never had pretended to claim the Fight of Soil; that he had known SHEPPARD and HALEY many years, and he believed that they had given more than the land was worth.

The conversation then became general; and while it continued, the President spoke of Col. KINNEY's peaceable course, and asked him to aid in the establishment of a good government.

When the interview had been concluded, the Colonel proceeded to Gen. WALKER, and not in the best of humor. He felt that Gen. WALKER designed to injure him, notwithstanding all he had done for him. The subject of the Decree soon came up.

The Colonel said he was very much surprised that it should have been issued.

Gen. WALKER said the land belonged to Nicaragua, and that he had better be careful how he talked, for it was treason to claim it.

The Colonel said he had paid his hard earnings for it, and the documents would show that there was no treason on his part.

The haughty manner of the General offended the Colonel, who told him that he (the Colonel) was free-born and of lawful age, and white, and that he was not to be gagged by anybody. He said that it seemed to him that a military commander who had so recently come to the country could not have had an opportunity of investigating the titles of land; and it also appeared to him that it would have been better for Gen. WALKER to have left it to a tribunal competent to judge of such matters.

Gen. WALKER answered, saying, "I decide upon all subjects in Nicaragua."

The Colonel then said, "That settles the matter, so far as you and I are concerned, and there is no need of any further argument. But before I will be driven out of the country, when I have a claim that I have come legitimately by, I will lose every drop of blood in my veins, and leave my bones to bleach on this soil."

General WALKER then said, "Sir, I know enough about you, and you must be careful how you talk here."

Colonel KINNEY—I shall be my own judge about what I shall say, and will be responsible for it. You can take your own course; I came here with the best of intentions and I find I have been deceived. I have not robbed, nor swindled, nor murdered anybody, and I will maintain my position.

General WALKER—(Excited and rising from his chair)—Sir, I don't want to hear any more from you; and I order you under arrest.

Colonel KINNEY—(General WALKER moving out of the door)—Arrest and be d—d.

General FRY and Major MARKAM, (since wounded,) who were officers of the day, came to the Colonel soon afterwards, with orders to arrest him. Major MARKAM invited the Colonel into the street and when they had gone out the Colonel asked him what the charges against him were.

Major MARKAM replied that he did not know other than he had learned that Gen. WALKER and Col. KINNEY had had a "blow up."

Col. KINNEY asked him what he intended to do with him.

Major MARKAM said the street was no place to talk of it, and invited the Colonel to his room. They went, and when there the Colonel asked if he intended to shut him up, for if so he wished to know it.

Major MARKAM said, Colonel, you have a great many friends here, and I don't agree with Gen. WALKER in the course he has taken towards you. I think you should be friends and work together.

Col. KINNEY—I came here with the best of intentions, but have been deceived. I now ask again, what do you intend to do with me?

Major MARKAM—Col. KINNEY, you can go where you please.

Col. KINNEY—Major, this will be a feather in your cap, when it is time it should be known. I shall not leave at present, and if you want me, I will be found at the house of Col. THOMAS.

Major MARKAM—Colonel, don't give yourself any uneasiness. If Gen. WALKER wants you, and you are not to be found, I will answer for you with my neck, if need be.

The Colonel then bid him good morning, after adding, that if he was a specimen of Americans in Central America, it would be an easy matter to colonize it.

After this the Colonel was not molested, and when he was ready he returned to San Juan del Norte. He was several times asked for his passport, but although he had none, he was not molested.

The Colonel says he had information from a reliable source that General WALKER desired that he should be taken out upon the plaza and shot, but that the men were unwilling to obey him. It was afterwards ordered that he should be sent to California, but he refused to go.

The Colonel speaks in the highest terms of the conduct of Major MARKAM in the matter between him and General WALKER.

Previous to leaving Granada, and after his quarrel with General WALKER was generally known, President RIVAS called upon Colonel KINNEY and tendered him every assistance in his power as President of Nicaragua.

Such is the Colonel's statement of the interview and quarrel with General WALKER, and you will have observed that it differs materially from that published in the *Nicaraguense*.

A FANDANGO—GEN. WALKER HUNG BY THE ALLIES—"VIVE LA COSTA RICA."

A few days ago, while in San Juan, a joke perpetrated by one of the pilots upon the Jamaica negro portion of the town, afforded an opportunity of witnessing a genuine fandango. The pilot, dressed as a military officer, with a huge pair of false whiskers and a moustache, proceeded to the store of Mr. WALK, of Jamaica, who besides being opposed to Gen. WALKER, is a prominent candidate for the Mayoralty of San Juan, whenever it shall please the miscellaneous and unfortunate residents of that town to reorganize a Government. Having found our colored brother dispensing Scotch ale, London porter, and other drinkables, from behind his bar, the pilot in disguise walked up and in a confidential manner informed him that the Costa Ricans had annihilated all of WALKER's army, and that they had hung Gen. WALKER upon a red mango tree. He had just arrived with an official report of the proceedings for the senior officer of the fleet, and had taken the trouble to inform Mr. WALK, because he knew him to be a hearty opponent of Gen. WALKER.

Brother WALK cut a "pidgeon wing," and then after relieving himself of a Jamaica shout started a band of musicians around the town, to let his colored brethren and sisters know there was to be a general time of rejoicing at his establishment. When I use the phrase "a *band* of *musicians*" you may perhaps be inclined to credit me with being a trifle imaginative, and also with using strong language on an unnecessary occasion. But, if so, you are wrong. The band consisted of four pieces with good healthy Jamaica negroes attached. The leader manipulated a violin, (your bands follow the custom of your Jamaica brethren in that particular.) Another extended his magnificent lips and digits over a flute; a third did the clarionet, and both instrument and performer were full toned. Fourthly and lastly, though not by any means the least, came one with a tamborine. All had great power over their instruments. While performing,

"He danced wid de gal wid de red-rocker shoe,"

a very enterprising jig for this warm climate. They could bring to your discomfited ear, the wailings of a shed-roof full of cats—the tamborine doing the customary stone, old bottle and old boot accompaniment; or if in the tender mood, they could produce to the life that nerve stirring ditty, here known as

"De Infantile Greazer, cutting hims' teeth."

The tamborine imitating the motherly spanks, that are almost invariably applied during the progress of the tune.

You can readily understand that such sounds passing through the principal streets, were not long in arousing the elite of the palm thatched, palm sided portion of the town. They were soon at brother WALK's. And here I must pause a moment while they are wiping their faces, for it was a very warm night and they perspired copiously. It is a peculiar peculiarity of these Jamaica Negroes—agitate them either physically or mentally when the weather is very warm, and they will perspire.

As soon as their faces were dry, the band before mentioned struck up, all formed circle, and after an explanation tantamount to "*viva Costa Rica. Muy bueno Carrajo*," a fat black girl entered the ring and was soon followed by her favorite, who though not so fat, was taller and quite as black. These two proceeded immediately to do something. I had supposed a "fandango" to mean the same thing as a dance, and I anticipated a violent agitation of the nether extremities; but I saw nothing of that kind. The Jamaica negro's idea of dancing is to slip the feet forwards and backwards slowly, move the shoulders in an opposite direction, not more rapidly, and at the same time keep up a ridiculously rapid and varied motion of the spinal column. In this way they labored in pairs until near 10 o'clock, when it was hinted that the report of WALKER's death was a hoax, and soon afterwards all returned to their homes.

THE LATEST.

It is now near 11 o'clock, the *Tennessee* is casting off her lines, and there is nothing from Serapiqui, other than I have written. MOMOTOMBO.

Statement of Major Snyder.

Major SNYDER, of California, one of the passengers by the *Tennessee*, has furnished our reporter with the following account of his personal interview with Gen. WALKER, and the statements made by WALKER, of the present force under his command, and the strength and situation of the Costa Rican Army.

The steamer *Orizaba*, which brought the California passengers on the Pacific side, arrived at San Juan del Sur on the 3d day of February last, late in the evening. News of the arrival of the steamer at once reached Gen. WALKER's head-quarters, and Gen. SAUNDERS was dispatched the same night, with several officers, to the vessel to receive a company of recruits that had come on from California to join Gen. WALKER. There were 38 recruits in all on board the steamer, under the command of Gen. BUCHANAN. Gen. SAUNDERS, upon boarding the steamer, commanded the drum to be rolled, that the recruits might be forthcoming. On account of the lateness of the hour the most of them were in their berths.

Gen. BUCHANAN succeeded shortly in getting them up, and bringing them in the presence of Gen. SAUNDERS. The latter was so intoxicated that it took two men to support him. He inquired finally whether the number of men produced were all the recruits on board. He expressed his doubts when informed that they were, and signified his intention to search the vessel, and not allow a single son of a b—h to escape him. After this pleasant salutation he marched the men off to Gen. WALKER's headquarters.

On the next morning he called on General WALKER and was introduced to him by Major TORBET. He found the General occupying exceedingly comfortable quarters, and reclining on a hammock. The General received him with great cordiality, and conversed with unrestrained freedom of matters pertaining to his own army and the Costa Rican forces. His own force, he stated, was 800 men. Of these, 350 men were then stationed at San Juan del Sur, under his own immediate command. The remaining men were at Rivas, under General HENNINGSEN. The men were all in good spirits, and enjoyed, as a general thing, excellent health. He was satisfied that the men would stick by him, and that, with additional recruits to arrive he should be able to conquer his enemies. He said that Gen. WHEAT with his army of 700 men at Greytown would soon fight his way through the lake and form a junction with his own force. He should not in any case attempt to fight his way to General WHEAT. Of the Costa Rican forces a great portion were men who had been impressed into the service. At the battle of St. George, fought on the 29th of January, as proof of this statement, he said, there were found among the killed numbers chained together two by two to prevent their running away. The natives, he felt assured, were friendly to him.

The total Costa Rican force he set down at 2,800 men. Of these 1,500 men were stationed at St. George, and the remainder occupied different posts around the lake and down the river. He expressed his confidence that a force of one-fifth of the Costa Ricans was all that was needed to overcome them. The battles they had already fought, he claimed, proved this fact beyond contradiction.

The General was very sanguine of achieving final and undisputed dominion over Nicaragua. Men, ammunition and provisions were to be sent to him, as he wanted them. At that time he said he had six months' provisions on hand, and all the equipments and armaments he wanted.

Subsequent to his interview with General WALKER he visited the apartments occupied by the officers and men under his command. The apartments were all in good order and composed mainly of dwelling houses. There was a large number of officers as compared with the number of privates. He estimated the whole force at 950 men, rank and file, one hundred less than the number stated by General WALKER. On account of the multitude of officers, Lieutenants and Captains stood nowhere, and a Major was but slightly noticed.

Both officers and privates, as far as he conversed with them, expressed more anxiety to get away than to remain. Captain GRANT, formerly of the U. S. Army, told him, that for seven months' service he had received only fifty cents pay. One of the privates he chanced to come in contact with was a former servant of his in California. He, begged like a good fellow to have him intercede to get him away. The soldiers did not dare to attempt to desert, because they knew that if taken they would be shot without mercy. No one could get away without a passport, and the most rigid surveillance was kept upon all their movements. The majority of those who deserted were Germans and Frenchmen. The fact was that the desertion of Germans and French men was but little regarded. Col. TORBY informed him that such was the present aversion to those belonging to these two nationalities, that General WALKER had already sent instructions to his various agencies in the States to send on no more Germans or Frenchmen.

The Major's former servant alluded to, also, meanwhile, gave a statement of the case of a deserter who was arrested and shot the day before the arrival of the *Orizaba*. He stated that the deserter was tried and convicted subsequent to his arrest. A platoon of twelve men was detailed to shoot him. The prisoner was placed on a chair, and eleven men fired at him. A physician felt his pulse and discovered that he still lived, whereupon the twelfth man was ordered to place his muzzle at his breast and fire, and he did so. The Major had no doubt of the authenticity of this statement.

There were several ladies at General WALKER's head-quarters; they all expressed no very high estimation of the service, and, woman-like, rebelled at the idea of being obliged to get a passport to get away. They stated, moreover, that the general supply of pork was not commensurate with the supply of beans. As for the matter of food generally, the Major states that the soldiers made no special complaint. Their clothing, however, was worn nearly to shreds, with but little prospect of a replenishing stock. In respect to sleeping blankets there was a general destitution and consequent complaint.

Altogether the Major, from what he had witnessed and heard at General WALKER's head-quarters, and from facts he had previously gathered, retired, he says to the steamer, satisfied that the present position of the General was far from firm and secure. It was well understood, and so talked over by General WALKER's officers, that his object was not dominion over Nicaragua, but to achieve a sovereign power over the whole of Central America, and a portion of Southern Mexico. Whether he would ever accomplish the object of his ambition was for the future to reveal. He saw enough of General WALKER's present position to assure himself that his maintaining it any length of time depended wholly upon the amount of further succor he should receive. His position was a bad one.

Just before the steamer left San Juan del Sur the report reached the vessel that shots had been exchanged between General SAUNDERS and General BUCHANAN. A difficulty was stated to have grown out of the treatment shown by General SAUNDERS to the new recruits brought with General BUCHANAN. The report was authenticated before the steamer got away.

From the Panama Star and Herald, Feb. 7.

The Nicaragua steamship *Orizaba* arrived in port from San Francisco *viâ* San Juan del Sur on the night of the 5th inst., bringing news from Nicaragua to the 3d inst., and 300 passengers for New-York.

We are indebted to Purser BECKMAN for the following memorandum of the trip:

The Nicaragua Company's steamer *Orizaba*, J. H. BLETHEN, Commander, left San Francisco, Jan. 20, at 8 P. M. Jan. 28, arrived at Manzanillo, was detained 12 hours to take on board stores, specie, &c.

Feb. 2, arrived at San Juan. President WALKER and his men were in good health and spirits. Feb. 3, sailed from San Juan, and arrived at Panama on the 5th.

By this conveyance we have information direct from Rivas, WALKER's head-quarters, through an entirely disinterested and reliable channel, that General WALKER went to Nicaragua to inquire for himself as to the true position of WALKER, and see place the full confidence in his statements, which, however, there are in some respects at variance with the reports which have reached us through parties who have no interest in the success of WALKER's army.

An attack had been made on General CANAS at Obraje on the 26th ult., by General WALKER, under the command of General HENNINGSEN, which lasted about 24 hours, and in which five of WALKER's rangers were killed, and Captain PHINNEY mortally wounded; it is said that the allies lost about 80 killed; reports from the best informed quarters states that this number is much exaggerated. WALKER finding himself overmatched, ordered a retreat and fell back upon Rivas.

On the 28th, HENNINGSEN again, with a force of 400 men, attacked the allies who had advanced to St. George, within one league of Rivas. After 18 hours fighting WALKER's forces retreated again, falling back upon Rivas, with a loss of 16 killed and 33 wounded, a large part of whom were officers. It is reported that the allies lost 200 killed and 400 wounded, but other reports state that one-third these figures would cover the whole number.

On the 30th WALKER arrived at San Juan del Sur with a force of 300 men, to guard up the recruits (50 men) and supplies expected from San Francisco on the *Orizaba*. He returned to Rivas on the evening of the 2d inst.

It was supposed WALKER would attack the Allies at St. George about the 4th instant.

Gen. CANAS' force at St. George is said to consist of about 1,500 men, strongly posted and barricaded. WALKER's force of fighting men is said to be 800 all told, of which a portion must of course always be left to guard Rivas, so that he can in no case bring over 500 men into the field, out of Rivas. It is supposed that the allies have 1,000 more available men which can be landed by the steamers on the Lake, and it is reported that about 1,100 Guatemala troops had been landed at Realejo.

CANAS marched a force of 400 men into Virgin Bay on the 1st inst., and after occupying the town a few hours, he rejoined his force at St. George.

WALKER has had no communication with the lake or river since the steamers were seized by the Costa Ricans, nor has he any means of doing so.

VERY LATE FROM THE SOUTH PACIFIC.

Peru.

PROGRESS OF THE REVOLUTION—MOVEMENTS OF THE INSURRECTIONISTS—NAVAL STRENGTH OF THE CONTENDING FACTIONS, &C.

Our advices from Callao are to the 26th of January. The only news of interest relates to the progress of the revolution, which continues to drag its slow length along, and promises only to terminate by some fortunate accident for one side or the other.

On the 7th of January Don ESTEVAN MACIAS entered Casma with 300 of the revolutionary army. Gen. VIVANCO was there at the date of the last accounts.

In Cuzco a revolutionary movement was made, in which Gen. LEZUNDI, the commander of the Government forces, was killed by a musket shot in the throat.

The steamer *Apurimac*, in the hands of the revolutionary party, was, at latest dates, at Callao. On the 18th the steamer *Izcuchaca* joined her, but sailed next day for the Chincha Islands.

The revolutionary vessel *Loa* and the government ship *Admiral Guisse* met on the 15th off Punta Patinas; after sundry warlike demonstrations they parted without firing a shot. The navy is thus divided at present; General VIVANCO and the revolutionary party have possession of the *Apurimac*, 44 guns; *Loa*, 4; *Tumbes*, 2; *Izcuchaca*, 1, and *Vigilante*, 1. The Government still has the *Amazonas*, 33 guns; *Ucayali*, 6, and *Admiral Guisse*, 8. CASTILLA has offered $500,000 to any person who will retake the revolutionary vessels for him, or disable the *Apurimac*. This is a fine chance for some Yankee speculator of making half a million easily. Don JOSE FABIO MELGAR has resigned the office of Secretary of State, and Sr. Don MARIANO FELIPE PAZ SOLDAN has been appointed to all his place.

A notice in the *Comercio*, of Lima, notifies the public that the Government will purchase firearms of all kinds for cash at the highest price. Whether this is to prevent their falling into the hands of the revolutionists, or owing to scarcity in the Government arsenals, does not appear.

CASTILLA notified the wife of EGUENIQUE to leave the country, which order she refused to obey. He then placed a guard on her house. The lady of Gen. VIVANCO has been similarly treated.

CHIMBORAZO, in Ecuador, has been ascended by a Frenchman and an Englishman. They reached an elevation of 6,543 metres (21,466 feet,) and declare the ascent to be not only practicable but easy.

Chile.

HARVEST AND TRADE—RAILROAD PROGRESS—CITY IMPROVEMENTS—EXTENSION OF EDUCATION.

The news received up to this date promises an abundant harvest; this is the season for reaping the wheat, and the new crop will soon appear in the market.

The termination of the railroad as far as Limache has sufficed to show how profitable the undertaking is to the shareholders. In March or April the trains will reach as far as Quillota, and for this purpose they will be raised over the hill of San Pedro by a stationary engine, a locomotive being ready on the other side to take them to the end of the journey. Meanwhile, the works in the tunnel of San Pedro will be actively carried on.

The floating dock built in the port of Valparaiso has been launched.

Another gigantic project occupies at present the attention of several intelligent and enterprising individuals of Valparaiso—this is the construction of a dry dock to the south of the Custom House buildings, opening a basin in the solid rock, and taking advantage of the site, which facilitates the strengthening and execution of the work.

Sr. VALENZUELA CASTILLO, Intendente, is now endeavoring to adorn Valparaiso with a beautiful public walk, of which the inhabitants of the city are so much in need; the site chosen for the purpose is the estero of Polanco, having a view of the sea, the railway station and the Santiago road.

During the fortnight ending Jan. 16, four new schools have been endowed, one for boys, in the department of Peuco, and three for girls in Pueco, Huniwai and Puchacui. Permission has been granted to D. JOSE MOUREAL for establishing of another private quay in Coquimbo, for the reception of natural and naturalized merchandise, having complied with the necessary conditions of the law.

The splendid theatre in Santiago is almost finished, and that city's municipal body has invited proposals for taking it, the terms fixed for receiving them being up to the 15th of Feb.

The Copiapo mines promise better for the year 1857. The first advices received this year from that province are satisfactory.

Theological Seminaries and Colleges.

A document prepared by Rev. Z. FREEMAN Corresponding Secretary of the "New-York Baptist Union for Ministerial Education," and published in connection with their Annual Report, gives the following view of Theological Seminaries in the United States:

Denominations.	No. of Institutions.	Professors.	Students.	Graduates this year.
Presbyterian	11	33	473	120
Congregational	6	17	211	69
Associate Reformed Church	5	9	96	28
German Reformed Church	1	2	21	..
Dutch Reformed Church	1	3	30	11
Lutheran	4	9	40	13
Episcopalian	4	11	69	33
Methodist Episcopal	3	4	75	17
Unitarian	1	2	25	13
Christian	1	5	71	3
Baptist	10	23	196	44

The whole number of colleges is 144; professors, 916; tutors, 149; students, 18,757, of which 5,581 are professors of religion, and 1,927 have the ministry in view. Whole number of Alumni, 67,691.

THE LATE FIRE IN MOBILE.—The telegraph brought information a day or two since of an immense destruction of cotton in Mobile by fire. The Mobile *Tribune* of the 10th thus describes the disaster: Since the fire trial-year, 1838, no such destruction has befallen our city as began yesterday evening, shortly after three o'clock. It commenced in Montgomery warehouse, on the corner of Commerce and Adams streets, and as the wind blew heavily from the North, it rapidly communicated with the Planters' and thence Hunt's warehouses, which occupy the entire square bounded by Congress, Water, Adams and Commerce streets. All these were filled with cotton containing, by the best estimate we can procure, about thirteen thousand bales, of which some five hundred only could be rescued; leaving as a prey to the flames twelve thousand five hundred bales. From even the best informed it was impossible to gather the amount of loss involved, nor on whom it will fall, accurately. But the loss cannot be far short of a million of dollars. Such was the calculation of many practical men last night. Yet, estimating it $850,000, in the gross, we have it from a calm, and experienced calculator that of the amount lost, $250,000 are insured in Mobile. That of the residue thirty per cent., or $180,000, are insured abroad, and the balance, or $420,000, will fall on the planters as uninsured. So vast a devastation has thrown the whole city into consternation.

The three warehouses, we understand, appertained to the Planters' Press, and rented by Messrs. MAGEE & CLUIS.

SINGULAR AFFAIR.—We mentioned some time ago that the officers of the Georgia Railroad and Banking Company had received anonymous letters inclosing $2,061 accompanied by the simple remark that it belonged to the Company. It now appears that an inquiry for further information has led to the receipt of another letter directed to the Conductor of the Road, Mr. COX, dated Augusta, Feb. 15. This letter states that the money returned was stolen from Mr. Cox in Atlanta. It further states that the writer is innocent of any complicity in the theft—that he found it in a cover indorsed "Georgia Railroad," from which the seals had been broken—that he kept it for a time with the hope that a reward would be offered—and that he wishes to know how much was in the package when stolen, as he expects that a part of the money was abstracted before it came into his possession, and desires to make restitution to the Company of the whole amount it has lost. The amount stolen from Mr. Cox was $2,335.

The land on which stands the Capitol of Massachusetts was purchased of the heirs of JOHN HANCOCK, by the town of Boston, for $8,800, and conditionally given to the State. The lot contains 65,000 to 70,000 feet, and was valued in 1850 at $250,00[illegible]

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA.

Opening of the British Parliament.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

Lord Palmerston's Foreign Policy Attacked and Defended.

The Reported Submission of the Shah Contradicted.

TREATY FOR THE REDEMPTION OF THE DANISH SOUND DUES.

IMPORTANT FINANCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Firmness of the Funds.

COTTON STEADY---FLOUR DULL---CORN FIRM.

Consols 93 1-8.

The British mail-steamer *Asia* from Liverpool, 1:30 A. M. of Saturday the 7th, arrived at this port yesterday morning.

The *Asia* brings in Specie £3,000 Sterling; $173,333; Francs, 1,030,000.

The *North American* arrived at Liverpool at 8:15 A. M. of Friday the 6th, and the *Ameu* 8 P. M. of the same day.

The *Ericsson* sailed from Liverpool 3½ P. M. Wednesday, the 4th, with four passengers for New-York.

On the 3d of February the British Parliament was opened. The Queen's speech, which is published below, was read by the Lord Chancellor. After a rather stormy debate, the address, in reply to the Royal speech, was agreed to, and presented in the usual form. In the Commons, Messrs. D'ISRAELI and GLADSTONE, and in the Lords, the Earl of Derby, made the most ferocious attack on the policy of Lord PALMERSTON's Administration.

The papers in relation to the attack on Canton and the war with Persia had been moved for, and were to be laid before Parliament.

The French journals, in commenting upon the opening of Parliament, view unfavorably the policy and position of the Palmerston Ministry, and draw a broad line of distinction between what they call the national alliance of the French and English peoples, and the relations of the two Governments.

There is a whisper in the political *salons* of Paris that certain foreign Governments have supplied certain leading members of the Opposition with materials to attack Lord PALMERSTON's Government on a variety of questions.

The reported acceptance of the British ultimatum by the Shah of Persia, is now said to be incorrect.

The French fleet which is at once to be sent to the Chinese waters will be under the command of Rear-Admiral RIGAULT DE GENOUILLY, who was Admiral HAMELIN's right-hand man in the Black Sea, and who bears a high reputation for energy and capacity.

We have an official announcement that the French army is to be gradually reduced to a peace footing.

A synopsis of the treaty for the redemption of the Danish Sound Dues will be found below. It is expected that the final conference for the settlement of the Sound Dues question will be held at Copenhagen in April next, so that hopes may be fairly entertained of the dues being abolished in time for the opening of the Baltic navigation next Spring.

An important letter from Madrid in the London *Times* says:

The Absolutist Party is organizing, and preparing itself for the approaching election. For the first time since the death of FERDINAND VII. this party manifests its resolution to join the Parliamentary struggle, in the hope by this means to destroy constitutional Government. Its organs in the press form a committee which direct its organisation; it declares that the candidate of the Government must be supported. The situation of the Government, composed as it is in great part of men professing constitutionalism, is anomalous in the extreme; it is driven, in spite of itself, to give strength to the Absolutists; it is compelled to fellow a policy which is hostile to its existence.

There is a growing conviction that the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies is fast approaching a crisis. The present state of things is felt to be intolerable. The King, it seems, has formed, or been inoculated with the belief, that the regicidal attempt of MILANO, and all the explosions, and attempts at explosions, which have recently taken place, are the result of a grand conspiracy, spreading through the people, the army, and the navy. Hence his secret flight to Caserta, and hence the almost indiscriminate arrest of about 600 persons in the space of two or three days.

The *Moniteur* contains an article on the union of the Danubian Principalities. It says that the plenipotentiary of France, at the Conference of Vienna, had stated it as his opinion, that it was the combination best suited to assure to those provinces the strength necessary to become a bulwark for the Ottoman Empire. The French Government has not ceased to profess the same opinion, and what has recently taken place between it and the other Cabinets has only tended to confirm it in its convictions. It does not despair of seeing them prevail in the councils of the Powers, and that the one most interested will admit that the union of the Principalities has nothing which is not completely in accordance with the rights of suzerainty of the Sublime Porte with regard to the Danubian Principalities.

It is announced on good authority, that the French and English troops in Greece will be immediately withdrawn.

Mr. BAYLEY, British Colonial Secretary at Mauritius has been appointed Governor of the Bahamas.

Mr. DALLAS had given a banquet to Lord NAPIER, the new minister to the United States.

The transfer of the fleet of steamships, formerly the property of the general Steamship Navigation Company, to the European and American Steamship Navigation Company, was formally completed at Southampton, on the 5th.

Opening of the British Parliament.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

On Tuesday, Feb. 3, Parliament was duly opened by Royal Commission. Her Majesty's speech was read by the Lord Chancellor. It was as follows:

My Lord and Gentlemen:

We are commanded to assure you that Her Majesty has great satisfaction in recurring again to the advice and assistance of Her Parliament.

We are commanded by Her Majesty to inform you that difficulties which arose in regard to some of the provisions of the treaty of Paris delayed the complete execution of the stipulations of that treaty.

Those difficulties have been overcome in a satisfactory manner, and the intentions of the treaty have been fully maintained.

An insurrectionary imovement which took place in September last in the Swiss Canton of Neufchatel, for the purpose of reestablishing in that canton the authority of the King of Prussia as Prince of Neufchatel, led to serious differences between His Prussian Majesty and the Swiss Confederation, threatening at one time to disturb the general peace of Europe. But Her Majesty commands us to inform you that, in concert with her august ally the Emperor of the French, she is endeavoring to bring about an amicable settlement of the matters in dispute, and Her Majesty entertains a confident expectation that an honorable and satisfactory arrangement will be concluded.

In consequence of certain discusions which took place during the conferences at Paris, and which are recorded in the protocols that were laid before you, Her Majesty and the Emperor of the French caused communications to be made to the Government of the King of the Two Sicilies, for the purpose of inducing him to adopt a course of policy calculated to avert dangers which might disturb that peace which had so recently been restored to Europe.

Her Majesty commands us to inform you that the manner in which those friendly communications were received by His Sicilian Majesty was such as to lead Her Majesty and the Emperor of the French to discontinue their diplomatic relations with His Sicilian Majesty, and they have accordingly withdrawn their missions from the Court of Naples.

Her Majesty has directed that papers relating to this subject shall be laid before you.

Her Majesty commands us to inform you that she has been engaged in negotiations with the Government of the United States, and also with the Government of Honduras, which she trusts will be successful in removing all cause of misunderstanding with respect to Central America.

Her Majesty has concluded a treaty of friendship and [illegible] of the Siam, which will be laid before [illegible]

great that the conduct of the Russian Government has led to hostilities between Her Majesty and the Shah of Persia.

The Persian Government in defiance of repeated warnings, and in violation of its engagements, has besieged [illegible] and in violation of the law of nations has attempted to [illegible] of Her Majesty to [illegible] you that a British naval and military force, detached from Bombay, has taken possession of the island of Karrack and [illegible] and threatens Bushire, unless it shall induce the Shah to accede to the just demands of Her Majesty's Government.

Her Majesty has seen with satisfaction that the naval and military forces employed on this occasion have displayed their accustomed [illegible]

Her Majesty commands us to inform you that acts of violence, insults to the British flag, and infraction of treaty rights committed by the local Chinese authorities at Canton, and a [illegible] have rendered it necessary for Her Majesty's officers in China to have recourse to measures of force to obtain satisfaction.

Those measures had, up to the date of the last accounts, been taken with great forbearance, but with signal success as regards the conflicts to which they had led.

We are commanded to inform you that Her Majesty trusts that the Government of Pekin will see the propriety of affording the satisfaction demanded, and of faithfully fulfilling its treaty engagements.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

Her Majesty has directed the estimates for the ensuing year to be laid before you. They have been prepared with every attention to economy, and with a due regard to the efficient performance of the public service at home and abroad.

My Lords and Gentlemen:

Her Majesty commands us to inform you that [illegible] will be subm

...Hudson's Bay Company...for the colonization of ...conflict with their interests as ...and oppression.

...observed that the speeches of Mr. ADDERLEY, which discovered total ignorance on the state of the territory, its population, and the government of the Company, afforded the strongest argument for inquiry before legislation. He thought the Company, who wished to put themselves in the hands of Parliament, had a fair claim to its favorable consideration.

Mr. GLADSTONE approved the proposal to refer this subject to a select committee, which would have two questions to discuss—namely, the legality of the title of the company, respecting which grave doubts existed; and the expediency and prudence of their continuing to hold jurisdiction over those vast territories, the condition of which, he thought, it had been an error and almost a scandal that Parliament had never considered with the seriousness which the subject required. With reference to the last question, it appeared to him that it was an abnegation and renunciation by England of her duty to lock up against the energy of her children a country which would afford a very considerable scope to their commercial spirit and enterprise.

Mr. HENLEY was apprehensive from the tone of Mr. LABOUCHERE's speech that the inquiry was intended merely to back up a foregone conclusion of the Government.

Important from Persia.

THE SHAH REFUSES TO ACCEDE TO THE BRITISH ULTIMATUM—DETERMINATION TO PROSECUTE THE WAR—BRITISH ADVANCE FROM BUSHIRE—RUSSIAN MOVEMENTS.

The Queen's Speech certainly does not strengthen the rumor that the Persian question is on the point of settlement; and a telegraphic dispatch from Berlin, in the *Morning Post*, states positively that *the story of the acceptance of the British ultimatum by the Shah is incorrect*, adding—"A Russian note protests against the pretensions of England, admitting, at the same time, the evacuation of Herat by Persia."

We read in the London *News* private correspondence on the affairs of Persia, states a fact of considerable importance. It is said that after the taking of Bushire, conferences took place between the Persian Minister for Foreign Affairs, who was sent on a special mission for Teheran to the Persian Gulf, and the Commander-in-Chief of the English expedition, who was furnished with all necessary powers. It is positively stated that the result of these conferences was a proposition for peace upon new bases, and that the conditions proposed included the withdrawal by the English of their demand for the dismissal of the present Grand Visier (for whom, it seems, the Shah has a particular affection,) and a proposal that the English shall be allowed to form a permanent establishment and a naval station on the Persian Gulf. At the date of the last despatches the answer of the Court of Teheran was looked for, and it was thought that, in any case, an armistice would be shortly concluded.

Advices from Constantinople, *vid* Marseilles, state that the *Gazette* of Teheran publishes a new document, which lays great stress on the injustice of England in declaring war while negotiations were pending at Constantinople. This manifesto concludes by announcing the dispatch of an army to oppose the progress of the English expedition. The taking of Bushire was known on the 4th of January. Persia was not discouraged.

Advices from Bagdad, under date of Jan. 29, state that the Shah of Persia is now indisposed to grant the concessions demanded by England. He intends making a vigorous resistance, defending himself to the uttermost extremity. He has sent forth a proclamation to his subjects, and proclaimed a holy war.

The fortifications of Bushire have been reconstructed by the English, who have left two regiments, and marched on to the Kaub to attack Mahanora, which commands both the provinces of Fars and the road to Shiraz.

A telegraphic dispatch from Alexandria, dated Jan. 24, says: "The English are about to occupy Mohammerad and Bendon Ali, two towns on the Persian Gulf; Bender-Abbas, an important port on the coast of the kingdom of Persia, being occupied by the Imaum of Muscat, an ally of the English, will, it is supposed, be respected by the latter."

A telegraphic dispatch from Constantinople says: "GHOLAB HAIDAR KHAN, with a brigade of cavalry, has possessed himself of Feara. He was advancing to attack the Persian army, commanded by MOURAD KHAN. The English division, under the command of General LAWRENCE, was marching against Candahar. A new tax has been imposed in Persia to provide for the expenses of the war."

The *Cosa*, of Warsaw, says that General CHRULEFF, the Commander of the Russian corps on the frontiers of Persia, has been summoned to St. Petersburg, "where he will receive instructions how to act should it be necessary to advance into Central Asia."

Treaty for the Redemption of the Sound Dues.

From the London Times.

The following is, as we learn from advices received from Denmark, the outline of the treaty about to be concluded between Denmark and the various European Powers trading with the Baltic, for the redemption of the Sound Dues:—

The preamble states, that with a view to facilitate and increase the commercial and maritime relations at present existing between Denmark and the other contracting States, these parties have agreed to negotiate a treaty for abolishing the dues levied on ships and their cargoes passing through the Sound and the Belts, and for diminishing the transit duty payable on goods passing overland from the German Ocean to the Baltic.

In the first article the King of Denmark undertakes for the future not to levy any duty under the name of customs, tonnage, or for lighthouses, buoys, &c., on any vessels, or their cargoes, passing from the German Ocean to the Baltic, or *vice versâ*, through the Belts or the Sound, and this too, irrespectively of whether the vessels simply pass through the Danish waters, or whether they be compelled by stress of weather or for the sake of commercial operations to cast anchor there, or to put into a port. No vessel of any sort belonging to the contracting Powers is in future to be subjected to any detention or other hindrances while passing through the Belts or the Sound: withregard to the vessels of other States not participating in this Treaty, the King of Denmark is to be at liberty to settle by separate arrangements the fiscal conditions that are to be accorded to them.

The King undertakes further to free from all dues for light-houses, beacons, buoys, &c., and, in general, from all maritime taxes, with the exception of absolute port dues and customs, any such vessels of the contracting parties as may enter or leave Danish ports, either in cargo or in ballast, and equally whether they have or have not entered into any commercial transaction at the port.

In the 2d article the King binds himself to maintain and keep in good order all the lights, beacons, buoys, &c., at present in use, both at the approaches to Danish ports and roads, or along the Danish coast. Secondly, in the interest of commerce and navigation, to pay due regard to the expediency of modifying the position or the form of these said lights, beacons, buoys, &c., or of increasing their number, and this without any charge or burden to foreign vessels. Thirdly, to keep up the present supply of pilots, whom it shall be optional to all masters of vessels to employ or not. The charges for pilotage are also never to rise higher than they are at present; they are to be the same for Danish as for foreign vessels, and are to be payable only by those vessels that take pilots on board. Fourthly, he will permit private individuals, whether natives or foreigners, to establish stations in the Sound and Belts for providing steam-tugs to vessels passing through and desirous of profiting by this facility. Fifthly, he extends to all canals or other routes leading from the German Ocean to the Baltic the same exemptions from duty which Danish and foreign merchandise of certain kinds enjoy on certain routes, there follows a specification of the various kinds of merchandise and the various routes;) and if in future any goods not specified here should succeed in obtaining an exemption from transit duty on any one of these routes, that exemption shall be extended to all others. And sixthly, he undertakes to reduce the rate of transit duty on all those goods now liable to it to an uniform rate of 16 skillings Danish money for 500 lbs. Danish weight; and finally, should the transit dues come, at any future time, to be lowered on any one of the routes below this rate, the King undertakes to put all the routes now connecting, or which may hereafter connect, the German Ocean or the Elbe with the Baltic or any of its tributaries, on footing of perfect equality with any routes that may hereafter be opened between any two ports of his dominions.

According to Art. 3, the provisions of Articles 1 and 2 are to come into force on and after April the 1st of this year.

Article 4 binds the States entering into this treaty with Denmark to pay the latter as an indemnification for the sacrifices it makes in the above articles the sum of 26,570,698 rix dollars, according to various quotas already agreed upon, and with the provision that each State is liable only for its own quota.

In Article 5 it is provided that the various amounts above specified shall be paid within 20 years, in 40 half-yearly equal instalments, which shall include the portion of the capital due and the interest that accrues on the outstanding balance.

Each of the high contracting parties undertakes in Article 6 to come to an agreement with the King of Denmark as to—1, the manner how, and the place where, these half-yearly payments shall be made; 2, the manner and the rate in which the several amounts, as stated in Danish money, shall be computed in the money of the said State; and 3, the conditions and the manner in which the said State reserves to itself (if at all) to pay off by anticipation its quota of the indemnity money.

In the following and concluding article, the execution of the foregoing stipulations is made to be dependent on the accomplishment of the formalities required by the constitutional laws of the high contracting States, who, however, undertake to promote that sanction at the earliest possible time.

The Execution of Verger—A Thrilling Scene.

From the Paris Correspondence of the London Times.

The chaplain undertook the office of informing VERGER that his appeal had been rejected, that his petition to the Emperor was equally unsuccessful, that no further hope remained, and that all that was now left him was to prepare for death. The wretched man raised himself on his pallet, he laid his head down for some instants, and turned it about bewildered, as if he had awoke from some terrible dream. When he became conscious of what was passing, and when the dismal words that hope was no more were fully comprehended by him, he cried—"Impossible, impossible!" The chaplain repeated that, unfortunately, it was too true, and that all was over. At once he became excited, and his excitement rose to fury. "I will not die!" he shouted. "It is impossible that my appeal and my pardon are both refused—impossible! I cling to life; my life is my own, and you have no right to take it from me." The chaplain endeavored to calm and console him, but in vain. He refused to listen to his prayers: he broke out in violence, and reviled the priest with language similar to that which he used before the Court of Assize. The director of the prison at length interfered. VERGER cried, "Give me but an hour—an hour—but one hour—no more. I must write—I must send an express to the Emperor!" The director told him it was impossible. "Impossible! no, I will not die! I will not—I will defend myself to the last! You may murder me in this cell, but from it I will not stir." At these words he threw himself again on his bed, clung to it with head, hands and feet, and resisted all attempts to lift him. The jailers had to be called in, and they were obliged to put on his clothes by main force. During the operation VERGER made the greatest resistance, but finding all his efforts vain, he all of a sudden relaxed and fell into a state of prostration.

At 7¾ the executioner entered the cell and put on him the dress of the scaffold. VERGER underwent this last operation without making a movement or uttering a word; he only shrank a little when the cold steel that cut the hair from the back of his head touched his neck. The chaplain again approached him, and with tears in his eyes and a tremulous voice once more exhorted him to think of his soul. He at first listened to the priest in silence, and then retired with him to a corner of the cell. He knelt, joined in prayer, and probably confessed, for the chaplain pronounced absolution. Eight o'clock sounded, and at the last stroke he issued from the cell and proceeded to the scaffold. He appeared calmer, and almost resigned to his fate; nevertheless, when bidding farewell to the director of the prison and his assistants, he once more implored for an hour "to write to the Emperor." At a few minutes after 8 he issued from the prison gate, when at once the scaffold, in all its hideous reality, met his eye. During the short passage he was supported by the chaplain on one side, and on the other by the director of the prison and the executioner. As he moved he was heard to utter the words, "*Amende honorable—Jamais: plus tard.*" He mounted the steps of the platform slowly, and on reaching it he appeared as if he wished to speak, but any words he uttered were not heard distinctly. It is thought they were "*Vive Jesus—Sauve la France; sauve l'Empereur.*" He was again exhorted by the attendant priests. He knelt on the ground, and once uttered some words—it is hoped repentance for his crime, and prayer to Heaven for pardon. He slowly rose, cast a glance in the distance, took the crucifix in his hands and kissed the image of the Savior; gazed for an instant on the cold and clear sky above, flung himself into the arms of the Abbe Hugon, and then surrendered himself to the executioner. He was fastened to the plank, and his neck placed under the instrument of death. At the given signal it fell, flashing in the cold light of the morning, and all was over.

The morning was bitterly cold. It had frozen during the night, yet many persons must have remained on the ground to witness the dreadful ceremony.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH

FROM LONDON TO LIVERPOOL.

[We are indebted to Capt. LOTT of the *Asia* for the following.]

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 7—A. M.

The Morning *Post* of this day contains the following:

The Evacuation of Greece.

The English and French Governments have issued instructions for the withdrawal of the troops from Athens, the object of the occupation being now attained by the compliance of the Greek Government with our demands.

A commission to be composed of the resident ministers of the three protecting powers,—Russia, France and England, has been appointed to inquire into the state of the Greek finances."

FOREIGN COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

London Markets.

Per Asia.] LONDON, Friday, Feb. 6—5 P. M.

The Colonial and Foreign Produce markets have been steady this week. SUGAR and COFFEE in good demand and dearer. TEA, COTTON and BREADSTUFFS quiet. Money in active demand. CONSOLS leave off 92⅞@93 for money, 93⅛@93⅜, ex div. for the account. Bar SILVER 5s. 1½d. AMERICAN EAGLES 76s. 4½d. Mexican DOLLARS 5s. ½d. DOUBLOONS—Spanish 79s. 3d., South American 75s. 3d.

COCHINEAL—115 bags at auction chiefly sold at previous rates. Honduras Silver 3s. 6d.@3s. 10d. for ord. to fair bold, ord. Black taken in at 4s. 1d.

In COCOA nothing to report.

COPPER—Without change. We quote Tough Cake and Tile £135. Sheathing 15d. Yellow Metel Sheathing 13¾d.

COTTON—3,200 bales sold during the week at previous prices. As Liverpool the market is quiet; sales for the week, 45,000 bales; middling Orleans 7 11-16d. ₱ lb.

COFFEE—The demand for Plantation Ceylon is active, and 120 casks, 75 barrels, and 540 bags at auction sold at an advance of 1s.@2s. ₱ cwt., from 60s. 6d.@62s. for fine ord.; low mid. to mid. 66s.@71s., and good mid.; 73s.@74s. 6d.; 170 bags fine ord. Native Ceylon sold at 58s. 6d.; 520 bags Mocha brought 73s.@75s. for mid. greenish, with fine from 67s.@68s.; 383 cases Neilgherry sold from 70s.@77s. A cargo of 5,000 bags Rio, to arrive, regular firsts, sold for the Mediterrean, at about 45s., insured free of particular average.

In the CORN market there is no improvement to notice, and the business transacted very limited. Last week's average quotation for English wheat was 57s. 11d. on 104,611 qrs. returned. We quote white American WHEAT 63s.@68s.; red 60s.@64s. ₱ qr. American FLOUR 28s.@34s. ₱ barrel.

HEMP—Russian without change; St. Petersburgh Clean £36@£37; 130 bales Manila (chiefly sea-damaged) went at steady prices; the sound from £35 15s.@39 10s. for mid. to very good roping. JUTE: of 1,750 bales at auction only a small portion sold from £14 10s.@£13 for common, with good mid. from £18 7s. 6d.@£18 10s.

INDIGO—The declarations for the sale to commence 6th instant amount to 12,909 chests. The market is very firm.

IRON—The demand is steady, but not active. We quote Rails £8@£8 5s., Bars £8, f. on b. in Wales. Scotch Pig, 73s. 6d. for mixed numbers on the Clyde.

LINSEED CAKES—In steady demand, at last week's prices.

LEAD—Very firm. Common Pig, £23 5s.

LARD—In more demand, at 70s.@72s. for bbls, and tcs.

LINSEED—The improvement in prices continues, and business to a considerable extent has been done, at a gradual advance—70s. for Calcutta and Black Sea seed, on the spot, Bombay being now held at 72s. Floating cargoes of Odessa have realized 70s. 6d.; Alexandrian, 66s. 3d.; and fair average Calcutta 70s., delivered. For future deliveries, the sales comprise 10,000 qrs. Bombay, in course of shipment, at 66s., and 20,000 qrs. Azov. at 62s. up to 65s. No arrivals.

OILS—Fish—for Sperm there is more inquiry, at £90@£92. Olive firm at last week's quotations. Rape—Good Brown, of ready sale at 52s., and Refined 54s. 6d.@55s. Linseed has advanced to 41s. 9d.@42s. on the spot. Cocoa Nut flat, at 48s. 6d.@50s. 6d. Palm, 44s.@46.

MOLASSES—Firm; 70 puncheons good Antigua sold at 25s. 6d.

RICE—Madras in demand at previous rates; other kinds neglected. About 3 500 bags have been sold during the week at 9s. 9d.@10s. for Madras, and 10s.@10s. 3d. for Bengal. 400 tons Madras afloat, sold at 9s. 9d.

SALTPETRE—The upward tendency has been checked by the arrival of 3,400 bags from Boston, and 780 bags to-day at auction realized only 44s. for 3¾ ₱ cent. refraction. Privately, about 3,500 bags on the spot have been sold during the week, 800 tons afloat, chiefly at 41s.@42s. 6d., and 700 bags near at hand at 43s. Nitrate of Soda steady at 18s. 6d.@19s.

SPICES—Pepper: moderate sales of Black at rather dearer prices; 390 bags Singapore White brought 8½d.@8¾d. Cloves: 535 bags Zanzibar realized 4¾d.@4 7-16d., and 18 cases Penang partly disposed of at 1s. 1d.@1s. 2d. Mace: 42 cases sold from 1s. 10d. @2s. 3d. Cassia Lignea: small quantities have been sold privately at 115s. ₱ cwt. for pile 1, 112s. for pile 2.

SUGAR—Has been in steady demand, at improving prices, and our quotations are fully 6d.@1s. higher than this day week. The quantity of West India offering is small, and the sales amount to 1,180 hhds. only; but of Mauritius and East India 40,000 bags have been offered at auction during the week, and mostly sold at full prices. Privately, 5,000 bags Mauritius have been sold on the spot, and 11,000 bags Native Madras at 42s. 6d.@43s. 6d. on the spot, and 43s. for arrivals. Foreign: 248 cases, 29 bbls. and boxes brown Bahia sold at 45s.@49s. 6d., and 15,000 bags unclayed Manila were chiefly bought in at 44s. for good Zebu. Privately the transactions have been large, and include 7,400 boxes Havana from 51s. 9d.@58s. for Nos. 10½ to 12½; 70 cases, 100 bags good white Maroim at 58s. 6d.@54s., and 600 tons Manila, clayed at 51s., and unclayed at 43s. 6d.@44s. Five floating cargoes are reported sold, for United Kingdom; one of 600 tons unclayed Manila at 30s. 6d.; three of Mauritius, 550 tons ins. f. p. a. at 36s. 3d., 400 tons fully insured at 36s. 6d., and 500 tons at 37s. 6d., fully insured; and one of 800 boxes No. 11 Havana at a price kept secret. In RUM nothing to report.

TALLOW—Has further advanced, and our quotations for Y. C. is 66s. on the spot and for March, 57s. for April to June, and 53s. 6d.@58s. 9d. for the end of the year.

SPELTER—100 tons on the spot sold at £20 12s. 6d.

TURPENTINE—Rough quiet, at 10s. 6d. Spirits dull at 44s.@44s. 6d. for American in casks.

TEA—Of about 20,000 packages at auction to-day (chiefly green) 11,000 passed, but only 3,250 found buyers, without change in prices. The market generally has been quiet during the past week, and common Congous which were previously in demand at 1s. 1½d. ₱ lb., have declined to 1s. ½d.@1s. 1d. ₱ lb.

In WHALEBONE nothing to report.

TIN—Without change. Blocks, 142; Bars, 143s.; Straits, 144s.; Banca, 145s.

AMERICAN STOCKS—Continue without much change. Buyers of Massachusetts Sterling 5s, 100@101, dividend 1st of October. Boston City 4½s have advanced to 91@92. Maryland Sterling 5s offered at 90@90¾. Pennsylvania State 5s Certificates 72¾@73¾; Bonds, 80@81. Canada 6s, 110@110¾.

BARING BROTHERS & CO.

Liverpool Markets.

Per Asia.] LIVERPOOL, Friday, Feb. 6, 1857.

COTTON—The market was pretty steady at the commencement of the week, but since the receipt of advices per *Asia*, holders have been more willing to sell; and owing to the limited demand, ordinary and middling qualities of American have declined about 1-16d., while "Fair" Orleans and Mobile have advanced ⅛d. ₱ lb. Business in Manchester remains dull, and prices of both goods and yarns are lower. Middling Orleans, 7½d.; Mobile, 7 9-16d., and Bowed, 7 7-14d.

TOBACCO—Stock in warehouse 31st January, 10,871 hhds., embracing 2,650 Virginia Leaf, 1,913 Virginia Stemmed, 957 Kentucky Leaf, 3,106 Kentucky Stemmed, and 2,164 Maryland. Stock same time last year, 9,675 hhds. The market remains extremely quiet, without change in prices. We quote Virginia Leaf, 8d.@10d.; Stripe, 11d.@16d.; Kentucky Leaf, 8d.@11d.; and Stripe, 11d.@18d.@14d.; Maryland, (sound,) 6¾d.@9½d.

BREADSTUFFS—The advance claimed at Tuesday's market has not been fully acceded to, although continued purchases for France and Spain have induced holders to remain firm, and enabled them to obtain pretty full prices for good samples of both White and Red American Wheats, which are wanted by millers for mixing with the low grades of English. Medium qualities of Wheat are in large supply, and do not find ready buyers at their relative value. The trade in Flour is restricted to demand from consumers, who give a preference to good and choice brands, at higher prices. Indian Corn is in better request, both for Ireland and the Continent.

At to-day's market the attendance was unusually small. Trade dull, and prices feebly sustained, with possibly a concession in favor of buyers. We quote: INDIAN CORN, Mixed, 34s.; Yellow, 33s. 6d.; White, 35s.@36s. Red WHEAT, 8s @9s. 2d.; White, 9s.@10s. Western Canal FLOUR, 31s.@32s.; Philadelphia, 32s.@33s.; Ohio, 32s. 6d.@34s. 6d.; St. Louis, superfine, 35s. 6d.

BACON—The advices per *Ericsson* and *Asia*, confirming previous intelligence from the United States, in reference to the Hog crop, and of speculations there being entered upon in all articles of Provisions, have induced receivers here to be more sanguine as to the future healthfulness of the trade. In this they will be encouraged by the very unexpected high prices paid for Old BEEF and PORK, at the Government sale at Deptford, yesterday. Thus far the receipts of New BACON have been of the earlier curing, and are not altogether free from objection; still the average of prices has been good, and the aggregate of sales fully equal to those of the corresponding period of last year. We quote LONG MIDDLES, rib in, 54s.; BONELESS, 55s. to 56s.; CUMBERLAND CUT, 52s. to 54s.; SHORT MIDDLES, nominally, 55s. to 56s. Arrived yesterday 2,026 boxes.

PORK—New is scarce and much wanted, the nominal value is 85s @90s. Some 300 bbls. of Old sold yesterday evening at 80s. At the Government sale, in Deptford, yesterday, Old brought 85s. for bbls. to 105s. for tcs.

LARD—At the date of our last there was an active demand, principally from refiners, which resulted in the closing out of a small lot then here, as well as the subsequent receipt of some 80 tons *per Ericsson*, at 70s. At the moment refiners seem to be supplied, and there is a pause in the trade. We learn that 68s. is offered for Lard to arrive, and 66s. for delivery in March. Arrived yesterday, 1,149 bbls. and tcs.

TALLOW—The small stock of some 11,756 casks, against 28,657 last year, united with the certainty of receipts continuing light until after March, has served to give more buoyancy to the market; and, under the influence of speculation, prices have advanced 2s. 6d. within the past week. The closing quotations on the spot are for St. Petersburg, Y. C., 44s. 6d.; North American (Butchers' Association) 63s. 6d. For early arrival, Butchers' Association has been sold at 62s. 6d. to 63d. In London an active business has been done, and for deliveries in March 65s. have been paid.

JAMES HEWITT & CO.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—MONDAY, Feb. 23.

SUPERIOR COURT—Nos. 463, 464, 613, 319, 760, 569, 824, 814, 135, 679, 855, 856, 858, 861, 863, 864, 865, 867, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 306, 820, 766, 825, 834, 416.

COMMON PLEAS—*Parts I. and II.*—Adjourned for the Term.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit.*—Nos. 685, 694½, 696, 655, 1176, 561, 316, 247, 250, 256, 825, 826, 827, 794, 154, 3, 591, 710, 711, 713, 715.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM, FEB. 21.

Before Hon. Justice Peabody.

QUESTION AS TO LEGALITY OF ARRESTS—HABEAS CORPUS.

In re Francis Quinn.—This gentleman was a short time since indicted in the Court of Sessions for grand larceny. It was discovered, however, before the trial, that he was not guilty of that offence, or at least he could not be convicted thereof. The indictment was therefore withdrawn, and a new one found against him for petty larceny. A warrant was issued, and he was rearrested in jail, from which he had not been liberated. Saturday he was brought before the Supreme Court on a writ of habeas corpus, his counsel claiming that he should have been set at liberty before the second writ was issued. He was remanded by his Honor, but a writ of *certiorari* was granted, which will allow the questions as to the legality of his second arrest to be again brought up.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justices Duer, Bosworth, Hoffman, and Woodruff.

DECISIONS.

Francis S. Altemus et al. vs. *The Mayor, Aldermen, &c.*—Judgment on demurrer affirmed.

George C. Ripley vs. *John Orser, Sheriff, et al.*—New trial granted, costs to abide the event.

Edward Colegrove vs. *The Harlem and New-Haven Railroad Companies.*—Judgment for the plaintiff on the verdict.

Joseph A. Eddy vs. *William H. Meeker et al.*—New trial granted on terms.

Henry P. Townsend vs. *Ely Hoppock.*—Judgment affirmed.

William F. Peckham vs. *Thomas Leavey et al.*—Judgment affirmed.

John Bissell vs. *John V. Hamblin et al.*—Judgment reversed. Referee's report set aside, and a new trial ordered, with costs to abide the event, unless parties consent to an order that the cause be sent back on proof already taken, to the end that he might find in conformity with the judgment of the Court, in which case costs of appeal are to abide event.

F. W. Hathaway vs. *Thomas Prosser et al.*—Upon the plaintiff remitting the excess over the sum of $418 89, judgment affirmed for that sum from the day of the rendering of the verdict with costs, otherwise a new trial granted on defendant paying the cost of trial, and subsequent proceedings to be adjusted by the clerk.

Isaac P. Williams vs. *Christian D. Emson.*—Judgment of Special Term affirmed, with $10 costs, with liberty to plaintiff to withdraw the demurrer on payment of the costs thereof, and of $10 costs of this appeal, within fifteen days after adjustment.

John T. Williston vs. *Wm. B. Jones.*—Judgment for plaintiff, with costs of appeal.

Clinton W. Cough vs. *The Hudson River Railroad Company.*—New trial ordered; costs abide event.

Henry Young vs. *Esther Ann Catlett*—Judgment affirmed.

MARINE COURT.

Before Judge Maynard.

INTERESTING ARGUMENTS—WHAT CONSTITUTES AN ATTORNEY OF THE MARINE COURT—CAN ONE WHO HAS BEEN STRICKEN FROM THE ROLLS OF THE SUPREME COURT PRACTICE THERE?—CAN GEO. W. NILES DO SO?

Rufus K. Winslow vs. *John K. Woolsey.*—In this case Henry D. Lapaugh, defendant's counsel, moved that counsel be substituted for Geo. W. Niles, plaintiff's counsel, he not being authorized to practice in this Court. By order of Judge MAYNARD, the following interrogatories were addressed to him:

First Interrogatory—Are you now an attorney-at-law of the Supreme Court of the State of New York?

Second Interrogatory—Are you now a counselor-at-law of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York?

Third Interrogatory—Are you now, or were you ever, an attorney, a counselor, or either of this Court, and, if so, when and how did you become such attorney and counselor, or either?

Fourth Interrogatory—Has your name ever been stricken from the roll of the attorneys and counselors of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York?

Fifth Interrogatory—Did you ever, and when, apply to the said Supreme Court to have your name restored to the roll of the attorneys and counselors of the said Court, and to be allowed to appear or practice as an attorney and counselor therein?

Sixth Interrogatory—Was that application granted or denied, and if so, when, and what are the names of the Justices of the Court presiding at the time?

To these interrogatories Mr. Niles made the following answers under oath.

To the first interrogatory he answers I am, for the reasons set forth in the answer to the fourth interrogatory.

To the second interrogatory the same answer.

To the third interrogatory he answers I am. I became an attorney-at-law in January, 1842, and I became a counselor-at-law about 1845, and as such was entitled to practice in all the Courts, of record or not of record, in the State of New York; I am also an attorney and counsel of the Marine Court specially, and became such on or about the year 1845, and during the administration of Hon. Thos. Jefferson Smith; I became such an attorney and counsel of the Marine Court by signing a record of the names of the attorneys and counsel of the Marine Court, provided by said Judge Smith, and by taking the usual oath of office and paying the fee of one dollar therefor; and no rule or order has ever been made by said Marine Court striking my name from the list of attorneys and counselors of the said Marine Court.

To the fourth interrogatory, he answers, I have received no official notice, nor any notice whatever, except public rumor or a paragraph in the newspapers, that my name was ever stricken from the roll of the attorneys and counselors of the State of New-York (Supreme Court.)

Several years since I saw in some newspaper a statement that on the production to the Supreme Court of a certificate of the Clerk of the Court of Sessions that I had been convicted of obtaining money by false pretenses, I was by the said Supreme Court deprived of my office as an attorney and counselor of said Supreme Court.

And I further answer, that if any such order was made, it was made solely on the ground of such conviction, and if I was at any time deprived of my rights as an attorney and counselor of the Supreme Court, it was solely by reason of and in consequence of such conviction, and for no other cause whatever. And I further say, that in the month of November 1854, I was fully restored by competent legal authority, (which I can produce if necessary at any time,) to all the rights of which I was or could be deprived by such conviction, and I am advised by able and distinguished counsel that I am an attorney and counselor at law, and have an absolute legal right to be recognized as such to the same extent that I was recognized before such conviction.

To the fifth interrogatory he answers: I never appeared in the Supreme Court either myself, individually, or through any other person or persons to make any such applications. I never intend nor desire to practise as an attorney or a counsel in the Supreme Court, except with the acquiescence of the principal practitioners in that Court. From motives of delicacy and a decent regard to the prejudices which may be presumed to exist to a greater or less extent, I make no attempt to practice in the higher Courts of this City or State, but I have not felt that I was violating any of the proprieties of life by practicing as a lawyer in the Marine Court.

To the sixth interrogatory he says: The answer to the fifth interrogatory renders any answer to this unnecessary.

These answers having been put in, the testimony of Ex-Judge E. P. Cowles was taken in regard to the fifth interrogatory. He testified that during the May term, 1855, Judge Mitchell, the presiding Judge at that term, produced to his two associates, an application purporting to come from Geo. W. Niles, asking either to be restored or permitted to practice in the Supreme Court. The application was considered by the Judges holding that General Term, and was denied by them because, among other reasons, it was not then a proper time to entertain it, and it was returned to Mr. Niles by Judge Mitchell without going on to the files or becoming matter of record, accompanied by a letter from Judge Mitchell giving the reasons for returning it. No motion to admit him was ever made.

The following order was offered in evidence by Mr. Lapaugh, objected to by counsel for Mr. Niles, but admitted by the Court:

At a General Term of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, held in the City of New-York, on the 3d day of February, in the year of our Lord 1851,

Present—Hon. John W. Edmonds, presiding Justice, Henry L. Edwards and James T. King, Jr., Justices.

In the matter of Geo. W. Niles, an attorney, etc.,—The parties being called, no cause being shown, it is ordered that the said Niles be removed from practicing in any of the Courts of the State, as attorney, counselor or solicitor.

From the minutes.

RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Clerk.

A copy of the following Executive order, certified by the Secretary of State, was offered in evidence by Mr. Niles' counsel, and admitted under objection.

ALBANY, Nov. 17, 1854.

Hon. E. W. LEAVENWORTH, *Secretary of State:* Your are requested to make out a pardon restoring Geo. W. Niles to the rights of citizenship. He was convicted December, 1850, in the City of New-York, for obtaining money upon false pretences, and was sentenced to two years and six months' imprisonment in the State Prison. HORATIO SEYMOUR.

The Secretary of State also certified that the order had been executed. Mr. Niles, it will be remembered, was a graduate of Dartmouth College, and previous to the charge on which he was convicted was a lawyer in good standing.

The motion was argued on Saturday before Judge Maynard, Mr. Lapaugh appearing in the affirmative, and Mr. Dyett for Mr. Niles. Mr. Lapaugh considered the answers of Mr. Niles as evasive and false. The points relied upon by Mr. Dyett were: First, that the pardon by the Governor having, subsequent to Mr. Niles' imprisonment, restored him to all his civil rights of which he had been deprived by his conviction, it also restored him to his rights as attorney and counselor, of which he had been deprived on that account. And, secondly, that as the Marine Court in such matters was on a par with Justices' Courts, every person could practice in them. Mr. Niles, being in full possession of his rights as citizen, could therefore practice in this Court. The application to Judge Mitchell he explained a desire for information whether the Court would grant an application for him to be restored.

The argument being finished, the Court reserved its decision.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—FEB. 21.

Before the Recorder.

SENTENCE ON JOHN MATTHEWS AND DISCHARGE OF JOHN HARTLEY.

The Court was opened on Saturday morning at the usual hour. The attendance of spectators was unusually large.

Several prisoners were brought and sentenced—among them John Matthews and John Hartley.

Matthews, it will be remembered, was the leader of the gang of rowdies who made a brutal attack on Mr. Murphy, proprietor of the Fulton Hotel, in Broadway, last election day.

The Recorder, in passing judgment on him, stated the fact that the indictment was for assault, with intent to kill, but that inasmuch as the District-Attorney was unable to prove that the pistols fired by the prisoner were loaded with ball, he had accepted a plea of guilty of assault and battery.

It appeared from the evidence in the case that the prisoner and his gang not only committed an unprovoked and murderous outrage in the first place, but repeated it, and in neither case were interfered with by the Police.

The affidavits offered by the prisoner did not in any degree change the aspect of the case as against him. Neither would he (the Recorder) be influenced to any extent whatever by the applications which had been made by respectable men, to have the prisoner condemned to the lowest possible penalty and from purely political motives. The time had come when if the laws were not enforced to the fullest extent against such outrages no citizen would be safe; and if the judiciary were to listen to such applications, it would be unworthy of respect. There was nothing whatever in the prisoner's case to extenuate his offence, and if the law provided a more serious penalty it would certainly be inflicted. The extent of the penalty which could be imposed in this case was twelve months' imprisonment in the Penitentiary, and such was the sentence of the Court.

John Hartley was then brought up for sentence for the murder of Patrick Greeley. The prisoner had offered to plead guilty of manslaughter in the fourth degree, and the plea was accepted.

The circumstances of this case were extensively published at the time of the occurrence. Hartley found the deceased attempting to violate his wife, and stabbed him and threw him down stairs. Greeley shortly afterwards died of the wounds.

The Recorder, in addressing the prisoner, stated that the law made great allowances in cases of this kind. The provocation was the greatest which could possibly be given, and the inducements to commit the act of which he was guilty were such as to call for leniency in punishment. He would therefore, in his case, suspend judgment and order his discharge. [Demonstrations of applause.]

Judge PHILLIPS applied to have the indictment against Mr. Lea, of the model artist establishment, quashed, and was successful.

SUPREME COURT—SECOND DISTRICT—GENERAL TERM—Brooklyn, Feb. 20.

Present—S. B. Strong, P. J., Lucien Birdseye and James Emott, J. J.

DECISIONS.

John Carpenter and Cornelius Schapps, Executors and Trustees, &c., vs. *M. Hopper Mott and Wife and Others.*—Order appealed from reversed, without costs, except as to the claim for the services of J. Carpenter.

Francis Swift vs. *The City of Brooklyn, William Alger and Others*, vs. *The City of Williamsburg.*—Motions for judgment denied, without costs.

Joseph Moore and Others, appellants, vs. *Charles Crook, respondent.*—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Joseph H. Smith, appellant, vs. *Morris S. Traver, respondent.*—Judgment of County Court reversed, and that of Justices' Court affirmed.

The People, &c., vs. *Stephen Weart.*—Judgment reversed and indictment quashed.

William Briggs, respondent, vs. *John W. Frost, appellant.*—Judgment reversed, and new trial ordered, costs to abide event; respondent to be at liberty to apply at Special Term for appointment of new referee.

John Powell, respondent, vs *Daniel Kelly, appellant.*—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

John O'Neil vs. *The People, &c.*—Conviction reversed.

John J. Marshall vs. *John B. Holmes.*—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

The People ex. rel. Joseph Huson vs. *Engelbert Lott, Sheriff, &c.*—Order reversed, with costs.

Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., respondent, vs. *James Watson Webb, appellant.*—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Ira Thomas vs. *William Dutcher.*—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Edward Cummings vs. *Stephen Haynes, impleaded, &c.*—Judgment appealed from reversed; order of reference vacated and new trial ordered at Circuit.

Christian Spiegle, respondent, vs. *Nicholas Hotz, appellant.*—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Tunis V. P. Talmage, appellant, vs. *Michael McGovern, respondent.*—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Edward B. Spooner, Jr., appellant vs. *Roswell Graves respondent.*—Judgment of County Court reversed without costs of appeal to this Court; and on payment by the respondent within ten days of the costs of the appeal to the County Court, the judgment of the Justices' Court is reversed, and a new trial is ordered before the Justice on a notice of five days.

Herbert T. Moore, respondent, vs. *Winthrop W. Gilman, appellant.*—Verdict set aside, costs to abide event. Plaintiff to be at liberty to amend his complaint within 40 days; if no amendment be made, then defendant may within 20 days thereafter amend his answer.

Benjamin P. Devrel, appellant, vs. *William Dutcher and others, respondents.*—Decree of Surrogate, so far as appealed from, reversed with costs.

Samuel Cary, respondent, vs. *Abraham Smith, appelant.*—Judgment of County Court reversed, and that of Justices' Court affirmed.

Thomas W. Phelps vs. *Samuel Morgan.*—Order affirmed, with costs.

Peter Erben, assignee, &c., vs. *Peter Cavannagh et al.*—Appeal dismissed with costs. In same case, judgment affir

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1857.

☞ The NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served in this City and vicinity for ONE SHILLING a week. Single Copies TWO CENTS. Mail subscribers SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES is published every Evening, (Sundays Excepted.) One edition will be issued at noon and the other at THREE o'clock P. M. It will be sent by mail at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing nearly all the reading matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday, is mailed at THREE DOLLARS a year.

The WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed at TWO DOLLARS a year for single Copies. TWENTY-FIVE Copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, to one address.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6 cents for single copies.

Terms, invariably cash in advance.

Publication Office, No. 126 Nassau-st., cor. of Beekman.

RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO., Publishers.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

By the steamship *Tennessee*, which arrived at this port on Saturday evening, we are placed in possession of highly interesting details of Nicaraguan news. Through our special correspondence, we have accounts of the operations of Col. LOCKRIDGE, on the Atlantic side, up to the 12th, and of the movements of the main army, under General WALKER's immediate command, on the Pacific, up to the 5d of February. The steamship undergoing repairs at Punta Arenas was completed on the 22d of January, and on the 23d Col. LOCKRIDGE and his men steamed up the San Juan and disembarked at a point five miles below the Costa Rican garrison at Serapiqui. Here, established in a good position, the Colonel awaited the expected reinforcements from New-Orleans in the *Texas*. They arrived in good season—an efficient body of 250 men under Colonel TITUS—and, all preparations being made, Colonel LOCKRIDGE proposed to attack the enemy on the morning of the 12th, the day the *Tennessee* left. The head-quarters of WALKER were stationed at Rivas, where he had concentrated his force, amounting to some 800 effective men. Towards the close of January, the allies appeared in the vicinity of Rivas and two conflicts ensued. On the first occasion General HENNINGSEN attacked the enemy at Obraje, six miles to the northwest of Rivas, and on the second occasion he dispatched four hundred men against St George's, where the Allies had assembled. On both these occasions the Americans were compelled to retreat, but the engagements have not affected the position or prospects of WALKER. It was believed that on the 4th of February the General in person would attack the enemy at St. George's. This, in all probability, will be a decisive battle, and will be attended with most important results.

By the Cunard steamship *Asia*, which arrived at this port yesterday, we have one week's later news from Europe. On Tuesday, the 3d of February, the British Parliament was opened. In the absence of Her Majesty, the speech from the Throne was read by the Lord Chancellor. It alludes briefly to the leading political topics of the day. After a rather stormy debate—in which the foreign policy of the Palmerston administration was attacked by the Earl of DERBY in the Lords, and by Messrs. DISRAELI and GLADSTONE in the Commons, and defended by the Earl of CLARENDON and the Premier—the Address in reply to the royal speech was agreed to, and presented in the usual form.

The report brought by the last steamer that the Shah had consented to accept the British *ultimatum*, is contradicted. Persia is now said to be making preparations for defence to the utmost extremity. The British have already commenced their march into the interior from Bushire.

We publish elsewhere the outline of a treaty about to be concluded between Denmark and the various European Powers tradingwith the Baltic, for the redemption of the Sound Dues. We have referred to this subject in our editorial columns

The execution of VERGER for the murder of the Archbishop of Paris was a most horrible scene. The man, notwithstanding his assumed boldness when on trial, proves to have been coward as well as assassin. In another column will be found a thrilling description of the last moments, in the prison and on the scaffold, of the wretched criminal.

We receive by the *Tennessee* a fortnight's later news from Chili and Peru. In the former republic we have to notice the continuance of peace and prosperity, offering a great contrast to the disordered condition of the latter. With a wisdom and perseverance that have distinguished Chili among the Spanish-American States, her Government has devoted itself to the developement of the country's resources, and to the moral and physical improvement of the people. Valparaiso, under judicious outlay, is fast becoming a model city. New quays and docks, new streets, public walks and buildings have been commenced, railroads are progressing, and, by almost every mail, we hear of new schools and new projects for the spread of education. Turning to Peru the prospect is as deplorable as in the other case it is encouraging. With six times the wealth of Chili, and with far greater facilities for progress, this unhappy country is destroyed by civil dissension. We see no prospect for the immediate success of either the Vivanco or Castilla faction. They are about equally divided; and though the former by the defection of the war-vessels *Apurimac*, *Loa* and *Tumbes* is superior on the sea, the latter in possession of Callao and Lima, and with abundant resources at his command, is fully a match for his opponent, and will be able to make a vigorous resistance for some time to come. This equality of the hostile factions will only protract the war, and make it more ruinous to the commerce, credit and general prosperity of Peru.

A Mexican war-steamer has arrived at Mobile, bringing dispatches from Minister FORSYTH, and a new treaty negotiated by that gentleman with the Mexican Government. We have five days' later news by this arrival. COMONFORT's Administration was gaining strength, and the rebellious disposition manifested in San Luis Potosi and other quarters was considered to be entirely quelled.

The telegraph brings advices of a violent article in the *Union* against the Dallas Treaty, and generally against any settlement of the Central American difficulties which shall admit any right on the part of Great Britain to any voice whatever in their adjustment. If this article is indicative of the sentiments and policy of Mr. BUCHANAN's Administration, it is one of decided and rather startling interest and importance. If not, it may signalize a division in the Democratic Party, but nothing more serious.

In the United States Senate on Saturday, notice was given of a bill granting to the cities of Washington and Georgetown 500,000 acres of land for the support of their public schools. The House bill authorizing the people of Minesota to form a Constitution and State Government were taken up, and after an amendment providing that none but citizens of the United States should be admitted to vote, it was passed by yeas 27, nays 24. The bill establishing a judicial district, &c., in the Gadsden purchase was also passed. The bill preparing the way for the admission of Oregon as a State was taken up, but was not disposed of. In the House, the Post-Office Appropriation bill was passed. The resolution for the impeachment of Judge WATROUS, of Texas, was considered, but was finally postponed until Saturday next. The resolution declaring Mr. WHITFIELD not entitled to a seat, as delegate from Kansas, was laid on the table by 96 to 85. The Bulkeley bill was disallowed in Committee of the Whole.

The Postmaster General reports the probable number of dead letters for the past year to be three millions.

Accounts from Texas state that one hundred and twenty-seven men were to leave Galveston on the 22d inst. for Nicaragua.

The Old Sachems of Tammany Hall have taken in hand the contending factions of the Democatic Party of the City, and propose to enforce a settlement. In their proclamation, which will be found in another column, they charge *both* parties with the most corrupt and disgraceful practices. They allege that the General Committee has interfered in the most high-handed manner with the primary meetings—thrust inspectors of their own choosing upon them, and vitiated the returns so as utterly to defeat the popular will, and secure the return of delegates of their own selection. Each faction is condemned as equally guilty in these respects, and *both* are therefore to be excluded from Tammany Hall. Meantime the Sachems order the election of a new General Committee, which shall represent the whole party and to insure fairness in the proceedings, they order that it shall be conducted under three inspectors,—one appointed by *each of the two factions* and the other by the Tammany Society. If this rescript commands the general obedience of the City Democracy, it may restore harmony to their distracted councils.

On Saturday the Grand Jury came into the Court of General Sessions, with several bills of indictment, among which were one against Mr. ECKEL, and another against Mrs. CUNNINGHAM, charging them with the murder of Dr. BURDELL. At the same time SNODGRASS was held, by the Grand Inquest, to bail in $2,500, to appear as a witness on the trial, and the girls AUGUSTA and HELEN CUNNINGHAM were discharged from custody. During the afternoon, Mr. R. M. OLYPHANT, of No. 28 West Eighteenth street, tendered bail for SNODGRASS, and the young man left the Tombs, and was allowed to depart with his father.

In an Editorial notice on Saturday of the recent trial of the Moore and Livingston Conspiracy, we presented the theory of the defence which attributed the actual conspiracy to the other side. We did not intend to indorse this view of the case or in any respect to make it our own. We have a communication on the subject which is crowded out this morning by the pressure of news upon our columns. It will appear to-morrow.

In the Marine Court, on Saturday, there was an interesting argument on the question—can one who has been stricken from the rolls of the Supreme Court practice in the Marine Court? It arose upon the motion that in a certain case counsel be substituted for GEORGE W. NILES, on the ground that he was not authorized to practice. The decision was reserved. Mr. NILES is the gentleman who was sentenced to State Prison on conviction of obtaining money on false pretences, and was afterwards pardoned by Governor SEYMOUR. Upon conviction the Supreme Court struck his name from the roll of persons competent to practice at its bar.

On Saturday Commissioner MORELL gave his decision in the case of EX-Consul FABENS and Captain BOLTON, the arrested fillibusters. He declared that the evidence showed that they had been engaged in enlisting soldiers for Nicaragua, and thus violated the laws of the United States. Hence he refused to discharge them. To-morrow the defendants will enter upon their evidence consequent upon the above decision.

In the Court of Sessions, on Saturday, JOHN MATTHEWS was sentenced to twelve months imprisonment in the Penitentiary for an aggravated assault on a Mr. MURPHY at his (MURPHY's) house on last election day. In the case of JOHN HARTLEY for the killing of PATRICK GREELEY judgment was suspended,—the Recorder observing that the provocation to commit the act was the greatest that could be given,—GREELEY having been found in illicit intercourse with HARTLEY's wife.

There were 450 deaths in the City last week,—an increase of twelve compared with the number of the preceding week.

Legislation for Kansas.

Less than a fortnight remains of the present Session of Congress, and whatever is to be done for Kansas must be done speedily. Nothing of course can be done without the concurrent action of the Senate and the House, and it therefore becomes a simple duty of statesmanship for the friends of popular sovereiguty in Kansas, to look for such remedies of the present evils under which that Territory labors, as can be obtained and applied.

The bill passed by the House contains a preamble and six sections. The preamble bases the whole law upon the twofold position, that the laws of Kansas impose test-oaths upon voters and office-holders, and that the Legislature was not elected by the legal voters of the Territory. The first section abolishes all the enactments of this Legislature; the second authorizes the Governor to order a new election and appoint District Inspectors; the third requires proof, by the challenged party's oath and that of two other legal voters, that he has resided one month in the Territory; the fourth punishes illegal voting and also any armed or organized invasion; the fifth punishes non-residents for voting; and the sixth punishes the willful neglect of Judges to enforce these regulations. This bill passed the House by a decisive majority. Its passage has been justly characterized as a "legislative triumph,"—vindicating at once the Free-State Party in Kansas, and stigmatizing the Administration which has made war upon them. It was well for the House to take this action, and it will be equally well for the Republicans in the Senate to stand by it. Such a course is necessary as a matter of political consistency and integrity.

But party fidelity, however important, is not the only necessity involved in this matter:—and if carried too far it may conflict with higher duties and more pressing practical necessities. The people of Kansas need new laws and new law-makers: and they require especially to be delivered from evils which the present Legislature has done its best to fasten upon them. It would be a great satisfaction, no doubt, for our Republican friends in Congress, and out of it, to see such laws passed as would consign the actual maladministrators of Kansas affairs to formal ignominy, and brand their past action as it deserves. But we submit that security for the future is a more important object to be aimed at than atonement for the past; and if the former cannot be had without the postponement or sacrifice of the latter, it is simply an act of insanity on the part of practical legislators to throw away both objects at once. No men like to be compelled to eat their own words, or their own doctrines, and there are Democratic Senators enough who are disposed to do justice to Kansas in the future, if they are not forced into a condemnation of their own action in the past, to secure the passage of a bill which shall abolish the worst and most dangerous features of the oppression which has made Kansas the sorrow and shame of the Republic.

The Democrats have declared that the existing Legislature of Kansas is a legal Legislature. The Republicans know that Legislature to be an illegally elected and illegally constituted body. But the Legislature of Kansas is the curse of a day, and the laws of Kansas, falsely so-called, are a curse for all time. The Democratic Senators, or at least the reasonable men to be found among them, admit the indecency and atrocity of many of those "laws," and are ready to cooperate with the Republicans in abolishing them.

If the House bill comes before the Senate in its present shape, it will receive only a party vote, and will, as a matter of course, be rejected. Yet its substantial provisions are unexceptionable and must command the assent of very many among the Democratic members of the Senate. The main points are the annulling of the laws infringing freedom of speech and of the polls,—ordering a new election and restricting the suffrage to legal *bona fide* voters. We believe that a bill which should embody these provisions and *avoid other issues* would pass the Senate:—and we think it not at all unlikely that propositions may be made to strike out the preamble, and pass the bill substantially as it stands. The principle contained in the preamble, however just and important it may be, is an abstraction which is not essential to the practical utility of the bill itself.

The question which our friends in Congress may be called on to decide is, therefore, whether they shall let slip the opportunity of obtaining as much justice as they can, because they cannot obtain as much as they wish—as much as they are unquestionably in the right to wish? Shall they not, that is, be content to accept a less evil instead of a positive good? We sincerely hope they will prove themselves wise enough to do this. It would be worth while to let much of the past be past, for the sake of securing simply the liberation of the right of suffrage in Kansas, and the restoration of free polls in that Territory.

Our Paris correspondent, in a letter which we published on Friday morning, dwells with great emphasis on the fact that none but the Government candidates are allowed to distribute tickets at the polls in France as an indication of the servile state of the public mind in that country. But still worse is the condition of the right of suffrage in Kansas, where no man is allowed to exercise it unless he has previously abdicated the right of free discussion, and submitted his heart and his brain to the despotic mandates of a knot of invaders. To change this state of things is surely to do a work worth doing in Kansas, and for the honor of American freedom. Most earnestly do we press it upon our friends at Washington not to neglect this work. To throw away the possibility of achieving such a result, will not merely bring a lasting blight upon their reputations for statesmanship and sagacity—that is a small matter,—though worth thinking of still; but it will leave a dangerous question open which might be closed, and perplex still more a position out of which an issue may be found.

Who Owns Sandy Hook?

Considerable doubt appears to exist concerning the ownership of Sandy Hook:—and as the question is one of some importance, in connection with the projected removal of Quarantine, a statement of its exact condition, derived from the Land-Office Records, may be of interest.

In 1849, an act of the Legislature was passed for the purpose of promoting the desired removal of Quarantine. By that act, the Land Commissioners were charged with the preparatory measures, and especially with the duty of procuring the site for a new location. The then Secretary of State, Mr. MORGAN, took a warm interest in the matter, and personally visited Washington, as well as sent a commission to obtain a cession of the required location for the new Quarantine.

By an act of Congress, passed some years since, the President is vested with power to sell and convey certain lands, not required for public use, belonging to the Government. The then President, General TAYLOR, lent a willing ear to the representations of the New-York commission, and at their instance made a special reference to Major DELAFIELD, of the bureau of engineers, to report what part of Sandy Hook could be spared to the State of New-York. The Major designated a plot of about 1,400 acres at that end of the promontory called Sandy Hook nearest the main land, and where it is widest, as the most suitable for the purpose contemplated, and likely to be least in demand for government purposes, reserving however a road over it, on the side nearest the ocean, to the light-house. His report to the President was a rough ink map or sketch of the promontory, showing the precise location of the 1,400 acres, with a few words of comment appended. It was approved by President TAYLOR.

At that time, our State Treasury was not in a condition of plethora. Even $10,000, the price fixed upon for the land, certainly little enough, could not easily be spared, as the State Officers thought. They begged off, therefore, from immediate payment of the money, or postponed payment until some consent or other from New-Jersey, which was thought desirable or necessary as a preliminary step, could be obtained.

A conveyance was drawn up and executed by the President, in form, with proper recitals, granting the land to the State of New York, for purposes connected with the quarantine of the port. This instrument, by a separate writing, which accompanies it, was however placed *in escrow*, until the payment of the $10,000, with the then United States District-Attorney for this District, Mr. HALL. The grant is not limited as to time. This State may at any moment avail itself of the right to take the site, upon paying the cash. The conveyance, &c., with the map of Major DELAFIELD, which is attached to it, is probably in the hands of Mr. WM. M. EVARTS, who was Mr. HALL's assistant, and who doubtless is ready and willing to relinquish the documents upon payment of the consideration.

A word more, as to the "*consent*" of New-Jersey, which is generally assumed to be a necessary pre-requisite to the occupation of the ground. As we understand the matter, it is not her assent to the grant by the United States, which we need or ask. That grant is all right and complete now. But Sandy Hook, that is the promontory, is part of New-Jersey and subject to her sovereign jurisdiction. The United States are merely proprietors there, like other owners of real estate, and of course subject to the State laws. The State of New York, as their grantee, would necessarily be in a similar position. Even though a quarantine establishment at Sandy Hook might not, by any existing laws of New-Jersey, be a nuisance, still, by special act for our especial benefit, she could make it so. Besides, her civil jurisdiction extends there, and that it might give us a great deal of trouble is obvious.

The Treaty for the Redemption of the Sound Dues.

The time draws near when the vexed question of the Danish Sound Dues will be permanently settled. In June next the term expires up to which the United States agreed, under protest, to continue the payment of the tax, and it will be highly important for Denmark to have the matter definitively settled ere that period arrives. A few weeks ago, it was rumored that the final Conferences had actually assembled in Copenhagen to dispose of the subject. But the report was premature. April is the month in which, at farthest, the Conferences will meet. The cause of the lengthened delay is attributed to differences of opinion among the Powers interested, in regard to details of the proposed redemption scheme.

We publish in another part of this morning's TIMES the outline of an important treaty about to be concluded between Denmark and the various European Powers trading with the Baltic, for the redemption of these Sound dues. In consideration of the abolition of the duties on vessels passing the Belt and Sound, which with other privileges, the King of Denmark concedes from the 1st of April next, the States entering into this treaty will pay Denmark an indemnification of 30,570,698 rix dollars, according to various quotas already agreed upon. These are the main points of the treaty. As to the details, it is understood that all the European Powers have agreed that the amount of their redemption money, if not paid down in full, shall be paid within twenty years in half-yearly instalments—the outstanding balance of capital bearing interest. The obstacle that now stands in the way of settlement is in reference to the rate of interest to be paid on the balance of the redemption-money, after deducting the instalments. Denmark proposes that each State shall pay interest at the rate current in the country itself, and not at a uniform rate for all. This plan is highly objectionable; for while England would then only pay three per cent., Prussia would have to pay four, France five, the United States seven, and Russia eight. To the States in which the current rate of interest is high, this plan, therefore, would be grossly unjust. This difficulty, we believe, is the only one that remains to be adjusted at the conferences, and it will be for the interest of Denmark to modify her views upon the subject, and coincide in those taken by the Powers represented. The United States have not yet publicly announced what course they will pursue when the term up to which they consented to pay the Dues has expired. It is probable, however, that our Government will be guided in its action by the result of the approaching Conferences, and will accept the plan of redemption to which the European States shall have signified their assent.

THE NEW OPERA SEASON AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—It will be seen by the managerial announcement elsewhere, that Mr. STRAKOSCH repeats to-night his late unprovoked and unwarrantable outrage on the minor City press. By this we mean that he commences a new Operatic season at the Academy of Music. The reckless hardihood of Mr. STRAKOSCH is prodigious. Notwithstanding all the sage prognostications of failure with which he has been enlightened, and the assurances of continued disrespect, he plunges once more into the fearful vortex and expects to come up, perhaps a little out of breath but safe, like the man in EDGAR POE's maelstrom story. It is a dreadful thing for his enemies to know that they will never be informed officially of his safety. If their ignorance leads them to doubt the fact, it is perhaps excusable. How can any man expect to be considered safe who refuses to advertise in everything that claims to be a newspaper?

The new season at the Academy will more than satisfy Mr. STRAKOSCH if it equals in prosperity the last one. During a period of dreadfully severe weather—to which was added all the horrors of a most inclement minor press—he succeeded by good management and unflagging industry to secure a succession of better houses than have been witnessed at the Academy in the memory of the oldest ticket-taker. We are not sure that he made a fortune—like MAX MARETZEK in his short Havana career—but we are quite certain that he made something, for the public enterprise and art-instincts of even Mr. STRAKOSCH have a mercenary limitation. The bulk of the matter is that he managed the opera economically, and like a straightforward man of business, who intends to pay his way. It is hoped that the genial influence of Spring—which is notoriously balmy—will have a humanizing effect on the savage little sheets which have abused him so unmercifully, and heal their injured columns, or, at least, soothe the irritation occasioned by the extraction of that favorite tooth—the opera advertisement. Probably, praying for this beautiful consummation, Mr. STRAKOSCH commences his second season to-night with Mlle. DE WILHORST, as prima donna, and nearly all the house taken. It is a dreadful prospect for him.

CONGRESSIONAL CORRUPTION—THE CHARGES AGAINST MR. GREELEY.—We have given no place hitherto to the statements that have circulated freely in the public press, charging Mr. GREELEY, the Editor of the *Tribune*, with having received $1,000 for his services in aiding the passage of the Des Moines Navigation and Railroad bill, while residing at Washington as the correspondent of the *Tribune*. They have now been embodied in the report of the Investigating Committee, although clearly outside of its legitimate sphere of duty, which was to inquire into the conduct of Members of Congress alone. The evidence on that subject is given by Mr. JOHN STRYKER, who states that he sent Mr. GREELEY a draft for $1,000, payable to his order, and that it was intended to be used to aid the passage of the bill. The draft was upon Mr. ALVAH HUNT, the Treasurer of the Company, and was paid on presentation. And here the matter is left by the Committee.

In another column we publish a letter from Mr. GREELEY, in which he says the draft was handed to him by a friend at Washington, who asked him to take it to New-York to meet another which would be drawn upon him in a few weeks. He took it, kept it until he heard of the second draft, and then called upon Mr. HUNT and with the proceeds paid the demand thus made upon him. He says he never knew anything of the Des Moines Navigation Company, or of its bill,—never said a word or did anything on its behalf,—never heard that he was expected to do so, and never received for his own use one dollar of the proceeds of the draft referred to.

We have no hesitation in saying that we give full and entire credit to Mr. GREELEY's statement of the facts, and believe him to be wholly free from any share in the transaction ascribed to him. It is altogether likely that the money was paid in aid of the bill,—and that Mr. GREELEY was made the innocent *agent* of paying *somebody* who was cunning enough to keep himself out of sight,—and base enough to throw the odium of his own venality upon another. Mr. STRYKER says he does not know to whom the money went. This may be so. But Mr. ALVAH HUNT says *he does*. Mr. GREELEY states in his letter that Mr. HUNT told him "*he knew all about it.*" Why, then, was not Mr. HUNT called upon to testify? Why did the Committee stop short,—just when they had got enough to cast suspicion upon Mr. GREELEY? Were they afraid that, if they went further, they would find enough to clear him?

This is one of several points in the proceedings of this Committee which show that the investigation has been anything but thorough and complete. Complaint is made in Congress of the *severity* and *rigor* of its action. We make no complaint on that score,—quite the contrary. The inquiry was not rigorous enough. It did not go to the bottom of the matter; and while it has thus left uncovered much corruption which, beyond all question, does exist, and may be reached, it may have done injustice by partial statements to individuals whose names are brought in question.

A Game at See-Saw.

NOW WE GO UP!

From the New-York Herald, Feb. 21, 1857.

There is one only editor and proprietor of this journal, and that one is the undersigned, who never had any connection with any stockjobbing company of any kind, nor has any other person *any control or authority over the columns of the Herald*, except its openly acknowledged editor and proprietor. *It is utterly false, also, that the Potosi Lead Company*, or any other stockjobbing concern, *was ever recommended in its editorial columns, or even its existence known to the undersigned.* JAMES GORDON BENNETT,

Editor and Proprietor.

NOW WE GO DOWN!

From the Herald, Jan. 4, 1854.

The *Potosi Lead Mining Company* of Missouri, has declared a dividend of two and a half per cent., payable on the 1st February, proximo, out of the net earnings of the three months ending Dec. 31, 1853.

The success of this Company is the result of *economical and judicious management throughout every department from the start.*

The product at present is about eighty pigs of lead, at sixty pounds each, per day. *This will be increased* as soon as a larger force can be provided for at the mines. *The product of lead is only limited by the number of men employed*, and the Company intend to have ultimately upwards of *one thousand miners* engaged in deep and shallow diggings.

The Company own eleven hundred acres of mineral lands, upon the most of which lead, averaging about seventy per cent. in richness, can be found within three feet of the surface.

MORAL!

When vipers begin to gnaw at their neighbors, they should be careful to protect their teeth against old *files* that may happen to be lying around loose.

Amusements.

MENDELSSOHN UNION.—The second *soirée* of the third season of this flourishing Society was given at the City Assembly Rooms on Saturday evening, quite fulfilling the expectations created by its previous successes. The programme embraced the whole of the 'Stabat Mater," a serenade by WILLIAM MASON, and the Lyric Order of "Athalie," set to MENDELSSOHN's music. The only fault which could actually be charged upon the performance lay in the fact that it was really too much of a good thing,—a judicious docking would have wearied the singers less and pleased a very polite audience more. But this is, after all, an amicable weakness on the part of the Union, for if they see fit to impose huge tasks upon themselves, they and not the public are the sufferers, for their music, particularly in its choral effects, is remarkably good, showing careful cultivation and a share of individual, personal musical talent much greater than is generally vouchsafed to the constitution of our native Musical Societies. The appearance of so considerable a number of soloists from the ranks of a society only in the third year of its existence, is a promising sign of the progress of musical culture among us. The solo parts in the "Stabat Mater" were sustained by Mesdames BEINKERHOFF, CHUMP and SHEPARD, Misses ANDEM, LEACH, and SHEPARD; Signor GUIDI and M. WERNER. The audience—which was large as well as appreciative, and insisted upon staying until 11 o'clock to see the end—was afflicted by a mania for *encore* during this performance. Signor GUIDI's rendering of "Cujus Animam," though, perhaps, a trifle faulty through that gentleman's final change to a falsetto, was so acceptable that the house demanded its repetition. The "Pro peccatis" was sung by M. WERNER, a gentleman who has a good method, as well as a fine voice, and should be heard more frequently. Mrs. C. M. BEINKERHOFF's cavatine, "Fac ut Porsem," a difficult but not showy piece of music, was rendered with care and precision; this lady is a leading member of the Union, and a painstaking and accomplished artist. The "Inflammatus" solo by Mrs. CRUMP, was sung with spirit and sustained by a full chorus, and was rapturously *encored*. The "Athalie," which has now been performed twice in public by this Society, was not presented with uniform excellence; a circumstance attributable in part to the timidity of some of the soloists, to whom a *début* was a peril. The recitative (introductory to the third act, descriptive of Jehoiada's vision,) was spoken by Mr. PARKER in a style greatly superior to that gentleman's former rendering. The serenade, "Slumber Sweetly," was interposed between the parts as a quartette. We are glad to learn that the Union is daily growing into strength—it deserves success.

THALBERG'S CONCERT.—Mr. THALBERG, assisted by his superb Concert Company, gives his fourth evening Concert to-morrow at Niblo's Saloon. In the afternoon he gives his second *Matinée* at Dodworth's.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—To-night and to-morrow night Miss MATILDA HERON repeats her performance of *Medea* in the tragedy of that name. Preceding this a new comedietta written expressly for this Theatre and called, "Waiting for Funds."

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.—A novelty which has been long in preparation and on which all the resources of Miss KEENE's handsome establishment have been lavished, will be produced here to-night. It is the celebrated play of "Faust and Marguerite," newly done from GOETHE's drama, and presented with new scenery, costumes, &c., and SPORR's music. The amusing piece of the "First Night" is the afterpiece.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—Mr. FORREST appears to-night as *Richelieu* in the play of that name.

BURTON'S THEATRE.—The new and successful play of the "Four Phantoms," the extravaganza of the "New Camille," and a ballet entertainment called "The Four Lovers," are announced for to-night.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—The "mysterious and powerfully effective drama" called "Eustache" will be played here this evening. During the day a variety of other "powerfully effective" entertainments.

NATIONAL THEATRE.—The new Comedy of "Excelsior, or Life's Struggles," the "Red Gnome," and the "Token," are announced for to-night.

AMERICAN THEATRE.—This theatre—the old Chambers street box—will be opened to-night under the influential direction of Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT and Mr. H. WARNER. Shoolbred's National Drama called "Our Country's Honor" and the Comedy of "Your Heart Never Was Free Lady" are selected for the occasion. In the "appropriate commencement" Mrs. DAVENPORT impersonates the "Goddess of Liberty."

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.—The successful piece entitled "Honor to Dr. Kane" will be repeated every night this week, preceded by Negro Minstrelsy.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—4 Hanover-st., and 128 Broadway.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Important Political Indications—Foreign Policy of the New Administration.

Minnesota and Oregon to be Admitted as Free States.

Settlement of the Kansas Delegates Case—Speech of Mr. Etheridge of Tennessee, &c.

[FROM OUR REGULAR TELEGRAPHIC REPORTER.]

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Feb. 22.

The *Union* of to-day has an article relative to the Central American question, which occasioned considerable excitement in Washington. It strongly denounces all partnership or cooperation with Great Britain in relation to Central America; declares that the right of England to interference in the affairs of those States is based on sheer usurpation; that the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty has been the source of all the accumulating difficulties in that quarter, and under the entanglements created by it England is pursuing an insidious policy, to the success of which WALKER is now almost the only obstacle; that the policy of Great Britain, though not amounting to actual war, is directly hostile to the interests of the United States, and is more insidious and insulting from being coupled with professions of friendship; and that open war is better than this secret hostility, and the duty of a decisive stand upon our part is enforced. Mr. APPLETON being in Washington, it is surmised that the article may foreshadow the policy of the new Administration.

[FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Feb. 22.

In the Senate yesterday the Minnesota bill was discussed largely, and passed, amended by restricting suffrage to citizens of the United States residents in the Territory. Twaddling Americans, who in the House voted thereon for alien suffrage—as if that was tolerable in Minnesota which is accounted intolerable in Kansas—were thus rebuked. The House will adopt the Senate's amendment, having incorporated the same principle in the Oregon bill. Both bills will speedily become laws, and as soon as the necessary enabling steps under them shall have been taken by their inhabitants, Oregon and Minnesota will lay aside their Territorial character, and be admitted into the Union as Free States.

The House settled WHITFIELD's case in his favor by four majority:—and so ended for the present Congress, probably, legislation in respect to Kansas. Of the Senate executively some action is required, but what will finally be done is not clear. The matter of the removal of the notorious LECOMPTE is before it, with the nomination of HARRISON for confirmation as his successor. The faithful do not in this matter follow their leader, and poor PIERCE in this too late made the attempt to reform the condition of affairs in Kansas in a judicial regard; it is likely, therefore, to fail. The power of the President to remove is questioned, and so the reformation if stayed.

Mr. ETHERIDGE, of Tennessee, made a masterly speech in vindication of a resolution offered by him at the opening of the session, exposing the heterogeneous composition of the Democratic Party, and the variant positions occupied on leading questions by the different sections of it. He asserted that the revival of the Slave Trade is to become a leading measure with the Southern Democrats; that it has already been agreed upon as a part of their policy; that he knew this when he offered his resolution, and his object was to bring out and expose those in the House who are favorers and abettors of the measure. Though they appeared but six strong, on a vote, he said they have a fixed purpose, and material for use that will enable them speedily to present a formidable party; and that the country being so, as it has been, forewarned, should be forearmed for the event, the shadow of which was then cast before it. He denounced in scathing terms this Southern ultraism and Northern sectionalism, as each alike tending to sever the Union. Mr. ETHERIDGE is an American, and has the confidence of the national conservative Southern and Northern members almost indiscriminately outside of the Democracy.

The reports of the House Special Committee are everywhere the topic of conversation. PEO.

XXXIVth Congress---Second Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 21.

LANDS FOR THE SUPPORT OF SCHOOLS.

Mr. WILSON gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill granting to the cities of Washington and Georgetown five hundred thousand acres of land for the support of their public schools.

STATE CONSTITUTION FOR MINNESOTA.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the House bill to authorize the people of Minnesota to form a Constitution and State Government preparatory to their admission into the Union.

Mr. BIGGS moved in amendment that none but citizens of the United States be entitled to vote in reference to the formation of a Constitution and State Government. He did not know but what the offering of such a proposition might subject him to the suspicion of being tainted with Know-Nothingism; but whether this was one of the principles of the American Party or not, he was decidedly in favor of confining the privilege of voting to citizens of the United States, native or naturalized, in the formation of all organic laws.

Mr. BRODHEAD alluded to the action of the Senate on the Nebraska Bill. They adopted an amendment similar to this, which the House struck out. When the bill came back to the Senate, he again moved to insert that provision in the bill, being the only Northern member who sanctioned that amendment from beginning to end: the others who voted for it at first having yielded their convictions in order to allow the bill to pass, hence he was in favor of the present proposition, because he believed the right of suffrage was coextensive with the right of citizenship. He did not feel at liberty in defending the rights of voters, to go further than the Constitution of his own State has gone, and that has confirmed the right of suffrage to citizens of the United States.

Mr. BROWN expressed his hearty concurrence in the views expressed by the Senator from Pennsylvania.

Mr. DOUGLASS replied to the remarks of Mr. BIGGS, maintaining that the amendment was improper, and showing in several instances persons had been constituted citizens of some of the States who were not citizens of the United States.

Mr. SEWARD of New-York, considered the question involved as settled long ago and forever. If Congress can permit all the people of California and Texas to come into the Union as organized States, it can say a class of persons within the United States, who are not citizens, shall exercise the right of suffrage on this, which is a similar occasion. He was in favor of admitting aliens to vote precisely for the reason that these new States are to be made chiefly by aliens and foreigners, or in a large degree by them. He believed that this class of immigrants who come to this country are as a general fact as intelligent and as capable of exercising the functions of self-government as our own educated citizens.

Mr. BELL, of Tennessee, favored the amendment, and advocated such modification of the existing naturalization laws as would provide additional securities against the gross abuses which have been practiced under them.

Mr. DOUGLAS, of Illinois, appealed to the Senate not to enter into long discussions, else they might lose important Territorial bills.

Messrs. MASON, BIGGS and CRITTENDEN advocated the bill, and Messrs. TOUCEY and WILSON opposed it.

Mr. CLAY, of Alabama, entered a protest against Mr. SEWARD's doctrine that the right of suffrage was coördinate with the obligation to submit to and support any defined Government that would allow infants, women and colored persons to vote; and this should teach the importance of having some limit attached to the right of forming organic laws. He was the first man in the Senate to denounce Know-Nothingism, but would vote for this amendment. He confessed he erred in voting for the Nebraska bill after Mr. CLAYTON's amendment was stricken out.

Mr. BUTLER said he, too, voted for Mr. CLAYTON's amendment, but yielded from the necessity of the case to save the bill.

Mr. BIGGS' amendment was then adopted by yeas 27; nays 24.

YEAS—Messrs. Adams, Bayard, Bell of Tennessee, Benjamin, Biggs, Broadhead, Brown, Butler, Clay, Crittenden, Evans, Fish, Fitzpatrick, Fow, Geyer, Green, Houston, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson, Jones of Tennessee,

Moore, Reid, Rusk, Riddell, Thomson of New-Jersey, Thompson of Kentucky.

Messrs. Adams, Alger, Bigler, Bright, Cass, Collamer, Dodge, Douglas, Durkee, Fessenden, Fitch, Foster, Hale, Jones of Iowa, Kennedy, Pugh, Seward, Stuart, Toombs, Toucey, Trumbull, Wade, Waller, Wilson and Wright.

The bill was then passed.

THE GADSDEN PURCHASE.

The bill establishing a judicial district in the Gadsden purchase, creating the office of Surveyor-General, granting donations to actual settlers, &c., was also passed.

STATE GOVERNMENT FOR OREGON.

The bill authorizing the people of Oregon to establish a State Government was then taken up.

Mr. GREEN offered an amendment, extending similar authority to the people of Kansas, pending which the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 21, 1857.

The House passed the Post-Office Appropriation bill.

PROPOSED IMPEACHMENT OF JUDGE WATROUS.

The resolution providing for the impeachment of Judge WATROUS, of Texas, for high crimes and misdemeanors, was then taken up.

Mr. CASKIE advocated the postponement of the subject until the first Monday of December, showing that it was utterly impossible to obtain proper action during the present Congress.

Mr. WAKEMAN mentioned the fact that the case of Judge PECK was presented during the last week of the session of the Congress of 1803. The House declared that he (PECK) was liable to impeachment, but the subject went over till the ensuing Congress, when Judge PECK was impeached and discharged from office. He hoped that the resolution pending would be postponed until Saturday next.

Mr. BARBOUR concurred in the suggestion.

Mr. HUMPHREY MARSHALL did not know how the House could better repair the injustice done Judge WATROUS than by ordering his impeachment. The House might as well do it now. If he were Judge WATROUS he would demand it.

Mr. READY said, although he had no right to speak by authority, he understood that Judge WATROUS desired an investigation, and thinks he will be perfectly able to refute the charges.

Mr. SANDIDGE thought it a most monstrous proposition to think of seriously considering the subject before even the evidence is printed.

The subject was then postponed till Saturday next.

THE KANSAS DELEGATE.

The House took up the Resolution reported from the Committee on Elections, declaring that Mr. WHITFIELD was not entitled to a seat as delegate from Kansas.

On motion of Mr. CARUTHERS, the resolution was tabled by a vote of 96 against 85.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Illinois, vainly strove to take up the River and Harbor bill.

The House proceeded to consider the Deficiency bill.

Mr. EUSTIS made a speech, defending himself from the charge of being a Black Republican, because he had introduced a resolution denunciatory of the reopening of the slave-trade.

Without concluding action on the bill the House then adjourned.

Important from Mexico.

A NEW TREATY NEGOTIATED BY MINISTER FORSYTH—END OF THE REBELLION, ETC.

MOBILE, Friday, Feb. 20.

The Mexican war steamer *Guerrero* arrived here to-day, with five days' later news from Vera Cruz. She had on board Dr. CRAWFORD, bearer of dispatches from Minister FORSYTH to our Government; Col. BUTTERFIELD, bearer of an important treaty concluded by Mr. FORSYTH with Mexico; and Don BARRADUBNO, Secretary of the Mexican legation at Washington, with a copy of the treaty. The Government party left Mexico privately to avoid suspicion. The Government tendered the steamer to Mr. FORSYTH.

General COMONFORT's administration was gaining strength, and the rebellion was considered as crushed. Several of the revolutionary leaders had been arrested.

The commander of the *Guerrero* states that if the treaty is accepted he will remain and repair, but otherwise will return immediately to Mexico.

The party proceeds to Washington to-day.

From Boston.

EXPLOSION OF A LOCOMOTIVE—NEW STEAMSHIP LINE BETWEEN BOSTON AND NEW-YORK, ETC.

BOSTON, Saturday, Feb. 21.

A locomotive attached to a freight train on the Boston and Worcester Railroad exploded this morning at Framingham, killing BENJAMIN WALLACE the engineer, and badly injuring DAVIS the fireman. The Framingham Depot was considerably damaged by the explosion.

In the House to-day, JAMES READ and others presented a petition for an act of incorporation for a steamship company between Boston and New-York, with a capital of $700,000.

The anniversary of Washington's birthday will be generally observed in Boston on Monday. The banks, city offices, &c., will be closed, salutes fired, and bells rung at sunrise, noon and sunset.

Freshets at the North.

BOSTON, Saturday, Feb. 21.

Owing to the blocking of the ice, the Merrimac River, in the vicinity of Haverhill, and also at Manchester, has risen about twelve feet, but no serious damage has resulted in consequence.

In Vermont the rivers have swollen to a great height, carrying off dams, bridges, &c.

The dams connected with VAN ORNUM & Co.'s factory and several of the establishments at White River have been swept away; also the dam at Strong's Mills, three miles above.

Arrest of a Swindler.

CLEVELAND, Saturday, Feb. 21.

CYRUS F. TRUE was arrested at Painesville this afternoon, for swindling the Geauga Bank. He has been doing an extensive business in the West and Southwest, by disposing of drafts purporting to have been drawn by Mr. BRECK, of Rochester, on a house in New-York. He was arrested by Mr. GALLAGHER, of Cleveland, yesterday, for account of the Cleveland Bank, but effected a compromise, when he was liberated. He has raised in his operations all over the country, from two to five hundred thousand dollars.

The Cotton Crop.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Sunday, Feb. 22.

The latest Cotton statements received here from all parts by mail and telegraph show a decrease in the receipts for the season thus far at all ports of 42,000 bales, as compared with the same date last year.

Suicide in Boston.

BOSTON, Sunday, Feb. 22.

A young man named DENNET, whose father holds an office in our Custom House, shot himself last night in an auto-room of the Custom House. The cause of the suicide is not known.

The Asia's Advices at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sunday, Feb. 22.

The advices from Europe by the *Asia* were received here to-day by the seaboard line. Of course, their effect upon our market cannot be developed until Monday.

Fires.

IN CENTRE-STREET.

At 20 minutes past 10 o'clock, Saturday morning, a fire was discovered between the lath and plaster of a petition on the third floor of the tenement house No. 210 Centre-street. It was very soon extinguished. Damage about $20.

IN CHURCH-STREET.

Soon afterwards an alarm for the Seventh District was caused by the breaking out of a fire in the dwelling No. 153 Church-street, occupied by DAVID ELLIS and RICHARD BUTLER, colored people. The fire originated in the cock-loft, where was stored almost every kind of rubbish. The furniture was considerably damaged by water. The building is owned by the Livingston estate.

IN ROSE-STREET.

On Saturday evening, at 10 o'clock, a fire broke out in a frame stable belonging to JOHN ORGAN, rear of No. 27 Rose-street. The stable was burned down. Damage about $150—no insurance. There were sixteen horses, belonging to different parties, in the stable when the fire broke out. One of them was burned to death; the rest were got out in safety.

IN FRONT-STREET—DARING ATTEMPT AT INCENDIARISM.

At 6¼ o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the wholesale liquor store of WILLIAM BEARNS, No. 302 Front-street. It was soon extinguished by the firemen. About $300 damage was done to the stock, which is insured for $40,500 in the following Insurance Companies:

United States	$5,000	Home	$5,000
Market	5,000	New Amsterdam	5,000
Jefferson	3,000	Phœnix, (Hart. Ct.)	2,000
People's	2,500	Hartford, (Hart. Ct.)	2,500
Park	5,000		
Lafayette	5,000	Total	$40,500

A most daring attempt was made to destroy the building. Two fires were kindled on the second floor among a preparation of chips, shavings, &c., and on the third and attic floors several barrels, filled with rubbish, were fixed in the floors and fired. Had not the fire been so soon discovered the building would have been inevitably destroyed.

At 9¾ o'clock last evening, a carpenter shop occupied by J. B. CORNELL was damaged by fire to the extent of several [illegible].

THE BOND-STREET MURDER.

John J. Eckel and Mrs. Cunningham Indicted by the Grand Jury for the Murder of Dr. Burdell.

SNODGRASS HELD TO BAIL AS A WITNESS IN $2,500.

Helen and Augusta Cunningham Discharged from Custody.

The crowd in the Court of General Sessions on Saturday continued to increase until 12 o'clock, the Grand Jury made their appearance, the room was thronged almost to suffocation. The windows had to be lowered for the admittance of fresh air, and the doors locked, to keep others from attempting to squeeze in. The Foreman gave a bundle of indictments to the Clerk, and asked that himself and colleagues might be discharged from further attendance. Contrary to expectation, they made no presentment, and the Recorder dismissed them with the thanks of the Court. Two indictments were then handed by the clerk to the Reporters, whose table was immediately surrounded by an immense crowd, anxious to learn what the Grand Jury had done in reference to the Bond-street murder. They were informed that indictments had been found against ECKEL and Mrs. MRS. CUNNINGHAM, but they were barely satisfied with this, and kept their position for half an hour, while the reporters were copying the indictment, as follows:

INDICTMENT OF JOHN J. ECKEL.

City and County of New-York, ss.:

The Jurors of the people of the State of New-York, in and for the body of the City and County of New-York, upon their oaths, present that John J. Eckel, late of the Fifteenth Ward of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York aforesaid, on the 13th day of January, in the year of our Lord 1857, at the Ward, City and County aforesaid, with force and arms in and upon one Harvey Burdell, in the peace of the people of the State, then and there being, wilfully, feloniously, and of his malice aforethought did make an assault, and that the said John J. Eckel, with a certain knife did make an assault; and that the said John J. Eckel, with the said knife in his right hand then and there had and held, him, the said Harvey Burdell, in and upon the left side of the breast of him, the said Harvey Burdell, then and there, willfully, feloniously, and of his malice aforethought, did strike, stab, cut and thrust, giving unto the said Harvey Burdell, then and there, with the knife aforesaid, in and upon the said left side of the breast of him, the said Harvey Burdell, one mortal wound of the breadth of two inches, and of the depth of two inches, of which said mortal wound he, the said Harvey Burdell, on the day and year aforesaid, at the Ward, City and County aforesaid, of the said mortal wounds did die. And so the Jurors aforesaid, upon their oaths aforesaid, do say that he, the said John J. Eckel, him the said Harvey Burdell, in the manner and form, and by the means aforesaid, at the Ward, City and County aforesaid, on the day and the year aforesaid, willfully, feloniously, and of his malice aforethought, did kill and murder, against the form of the statute in such case made and provided, and against the peace of the people of the State of New-York, and their dignity.

And the Jurors aforesaid, upon their oaths aforesaid, do further present that the said John J. Eckel, of the Ward, City and County aforesaid, to wit: on the day and in the year aforesaid, at the Ward, City and County aforesaid, with force and arms, in and upon one Harvey Burdell, in the peace of the people of the State then and there being, willfully, feloniously, and of her malice aforethought, did kill and murder, against the form of the statute in such case made and provided, and against the peace of the people of the State of New-York and their dignity; and the Jurors aforesaid, upon their oaths aforesaid, do further present that the said Emma Augusta Cunningham, of the Ward, City and County aforesaid, afterwards, to wit: on the day and in the year aforesaid, at the Ward, City and County aforesaid, with force and arms, in and upon one Harvdy Burdell, in the peace of the people of the State then and there being, willfully, feloniously, and of her malice aforethought, did make an assault, and that the said Emma Augusta with a certain sharp instrument to the Jurors aforesaid unknown which she, said Emma Augusta, in her right hand then and there had and held, him the said Harvey Burdell in and upon the left side of the neck of him the said Harvey Burdell, then and there, willfully, feloniously, and of her malice aforethought, did stab, cut, and strike, giving unto the said Harvey Burdell then and there with the said sharp instrument to the Jurors aforesaid unknown in and upon the said left side of the neck of him the said Harvey Burdell one mortal wound of the breadth of one inch and of the depth of 5 inches, of which said mortal wound, he, the said Harvey Burdell, on the day aforesaid, and at the Ward, City and County aforesaid, of the said mortal wound did die. And so the Jurors aforesaid, upon their oaths aforesaid, do say that he, said John J. Eckel, the said Harvey Burdell in the manner and form and by the means aforesaid, at the Ward, City and County aforesaid, on the day of the year aforesaid, willfully, feloniously, and of his malice aforethought, did kill and murder against the form of the statute in such case made and provided, and against the peace of the people of the State of New-York and their dignity.

A. OAKEY HALL, District Attorney.

Indorsed a true bill. JOS. J. BREWSTER, Foreman.

The indictment against Mrs. Cunningham is similar to the above. Each indictment contains two counts.

INDICTMENT OF MRS. CUNNINGHAM.

City and County of New-York, ss.:

The Jurors of the people of the State of New-York, in and for the body of the City and County of New-York, upon their oaths present: that Emma Augusta Cunningham, calling herself Emma Augusta Burdell, late of the Fifteenth Ward of the City of New-York aforesaid, on the 30th day of January, in the year of our Lord 1857, at the Ward, City and County aforesaid, with force and arms in and upon one Harvey Burdell, in the peace of the people of the State then and there being, willfully, feloniously, and of her malice aforethought, did make an assault, and that the said Emma Augusta Cunningham, with a certain knife which she, the said Emma, in her right hand, then and there had and held, him, the said Harvey Burdell, in and upon the left side of the breast of him, the said Harvey Burdell then and there willfully and feloniously and of her malice aforethought, did strike, stab, cut and thrust, giving unto the said Harvey Burdell then and there, with the knife aforesaid, in and upon the said left side of the breast of him, the said Harvey Burdell, one mortal wound of the breadth of two inches and of the depth of two inches, of which said mortal wound he, the said Harvey Burdell, on the day and in the year aforesaid, at the Ward, City and County aforesaid, of the said mortal wound did die.

And so the Jurors aforesaid, upon their oaths aforesaid, do say that she, the said Emma Augusta Cunningham, calling herself Emma Augusta Burdell, the said Harvey Burdell, in the manner and form and by the means aforesaid, at the Ward, City and County aforesaid, on the day and year aforesaid, willfully, feloniously, and of her malice aforethought, did kill and murder, against the form of the statute in such case made and provided, and against the peace of the people of the State of New-York and their dignity; and theJurors aforesaid, upon their oaths aforesaid, do further present that the said Emma Augusta Cunningham, of the Ward, City and County aforesaid, afterwards, to wit.: on the day and in the year aforesaid, at the Ward, City and County aforesaid, with force and arms, in and upon one Harvdy Burdell, in the peace of the people of the State then and there being, willfully, feloniously, and of her malice aforethought, did make an assault, and that the said Emma Augusta with a certain sharp instrument to the Jurors aforesaid unknown which she, said Emma Augusta, in her right hand then and there had and held, him the said Harvey Burdell in and upon the left side of the neck of him the said Harvey Burdell, then and there, willfully, feloniously, and of her malice aforethought, did stab, cut, and strike, giving unto the said Harvey Burdell then and there with the said sharp instrument to the Jurors aforesaid unknown, in and upon the said left side of the neck of him, the said Harvey Burdell, one mortal wound of the breadth of one inch and of the depth of five inches, of which said mortal wound, he, the said Harvey Burdell, on the day aforesaid, and at the Ward, City and County aforesaid, of the said mortal wound did die. And so the Jurors aforesaid, upon their oath aforesaid, do say that he, said John J. Eckel, the said Harvey Burdell in the manner and form and by the means aforesaid, at the Ward, City and County aforesaid, on the day of the year aforesaid, willfully, feloniously, and of his malice aforethought, did kill and murder against the peace of the people of the State of New-York and their dignity.

A. OAKEY HALL, District Attorney.

Indorsed a true bill. JOS. B. BREWSTER, Foreman.

After the retiring of the Grand Jury, the Court adjourned for the February Term. On inquiry at the Clerk's office we learned that SNODGRASS had been held to bail by the Grand Jury, in the sum of $2,500, to appear as a witness; and that the Misses AUGUSTA and HELEN CUNNINGHAM were discharged from custody.

During the afternoon Rev. Dr. SNODGRASS, the father of young SNODGRASS, called at the District Attorney's office in company with Mr. ROBERT M. OLYPHANT of No. 28 West Eighteenth-street, who volunteered to become bail for the young man. The necessary bond was filled up, and SNODGRASS was brought from the Tombs to the Recorder's office, where his father repaired. SNODGRASS was a little more serious than usual. He signed the following recognizance, however, with apparent unconcern:

RECOGNIZANCE TO TESTIFY.

City and County of New-York: Be it remembered, that on the twenty-first day of February, in the year of our Lord 1857, George V. Snodgrass, of No. — street, in the City of New-York, and Robert M. Olyphant, of No. 28 West Eighteenth-street, in said City, personally came before the undersigned, Recorder of the said City of New-York, and acknowledged themselves to owe to the people of the State of New-York, that is to say: the said George V. Snodgrass the sum of twenty-five hundred dollars, and the said Robert M. Olyphant twenty-five hundred dollars, separately, of good and lawful money of the State of New-York, to be levied and made of their respective goods and chattels, lands and tenements, to the use of said people, if default shall be made in the condition following, viz:

The condition of this recognizance is such, that George V. Snodgrass shall personally appear at the next Court of General Sessions of the Peace, holden in and for the City and County of New-York, and then and there testify and give such evidence, in behalf of the people of the State of New-York, as he may know, concerning a criminal offence, said to have been lately committed in the City of New-York aforesaid, by John J. Eckel and Emma Augusta Cunningham, indicted for the murder of Harvey Burdell, and do not depart thence without leave of the Court, then this recognizance to be void, otherwise to remain in full force and virtue. R. M. OLYPHANT,

GEORGE V. SNODGRASS.

Taken and acknowledged in open Court, the day and year first above written. J. M. SMITH, Jr.

The Recorder then said to SNODGRASS: This recognizance binds you to appear as a witness on the trial of MRS. CUNNINGHAM and JOHN J. ECKEL, who have been indicted for the murder of Dr. BURDELL this morning by the Grand Inquest of the City and County of New-York."

To which SNODGRASS replied "Very well." His father addressing the Recorder, said "He will be forthcoming, Sir, at twenty-four hours' notice being given to his employer, Mr. D. MCMURRAY, Jr., No. 252 Pearl-street.

SNODGRASS then retired with his father.

Immediately the determination of the Grand Jury in reference to the discharge of the Misses CUNNINGHAM was communicated to Captain DILKE, of the Fifteenth Ward, he withdrew Officer DAVIS from further attendance at the premises No. 41 Bond-street, and the house was left in the sole charge of the Public Administrator. During the whole of yesterday a large crowd assembled to gaze at the house, as they have done ever since the murder was made public. The building wore a very desolate and melancholy appearance. The door-plate, with Dr. BURDELL's name upon it, has been removed.

We are assured, in reference to a statement which appeared in our columns on Saturday, that Mrs. WILLIAMS has never objected to testify as to her knowledge of Dr. BURDELL. She waited upon the Coroner for that purpose, but was not called on the stand by that officer. She is the widow of the late well-known and esteemed merchant, Mr. RANSOM G. WILLIAMS, and was a cousin of Dr. BURDELL. The latter was, to the age of ten years, brought up and educated by Mrs. WILLIAMS' father.

CITY POLITICS.

The Division in the Democratic Party—Society of Tammany or Columbian Order.

TAMMANY HALL, Saturday, Feb. 21, 1857.

At a meeting of the Grand Council of the Society of Tammany or Columbian Order, held this day at Tammany Hall, the following address and resolutions were adopted and ordered to be published:

To the Democratic Republican Electors of the City of New-York:

The Grand Council of the Tammany Society or Columbian Order, have been required, under and in pursuance of the lease of Tammany Hall, to decide what organization shall be admitted to that building as the Democratic Republican General Committee, of which ELIJAH F. PURDY was Chairman, in the year 1842. It appears that a number of persons, claiming to be the regular Committee, have organized by the election of WILSON SMALL as Chairman, and HENRY H. MORANGE and SAMUEL T. WEBSTER as Secretaries, and have been admitted to Tammany Hall by the lessee of the building.

Other persons, also claiming to be the regular Committee, have organized temporarily by the election of JOHN Y. SAVAGE, Jr., as Chairman, and JOHN B. FOGARTY and ANDREW SMITH as Secretaries, but have been prevented from effecting a permanent organization by the lessee of Tammany Hall, who has refused to admit them to that building.

Application was made on behalf of the latter organization to the lessee for a room in Tammany Hall, who refused to receive the application. It was then made to the Grand Sachem, who submitted the matter to the Grand Council, in accordance with the lease, for their decision as to the persons to be admitted to Tammany Hall as the successors of the Democratic Republican General Committee, of which ELIJAH F. PURDY was chairman in the year 1842. The Council thereupon passed a resolution, and directed the lessee to be notified thereof, prohibiting any political meetings in Tammany Hall until its further action. It also appointed a Committee to consider the matter at issue, which Committee notified in writing Messrs. SMALL and SAVAGE to appear before them and present the case of their respective Committees. Mr. SAVAGE complied with the notice of the Committee, and presented a written statement on behalf of the organization of which he is temporary chairman; but neither Mr. SMALL nor any other person on behalf of the body of which he is chairman appeared before the Committee. If such omission proceeds from any intention to set at naught the action of the Grand Council, and defy its power, such a course can only result in disaster to those who adopt it. The Tammany Society is the undisputed owner of Tammany Hall, and the right to control the use of that building, which is inherent to its ownership, has been fully secured by the lease. This Council is determined that their action shall vindicate fully the rights and powers of the venerable society of which they are officers; and also prove a safe and efficient barrier against the tide of corruption and fraud which is sapping the foundations and destroying the power of the great party to which the Society has adhered during the whole period of its existence.

This double claim to the occupancy of Tammany Hall is but one of the many indications of the disorganized and unhealthy condition of the Democratic Party in this City. It cannot be denied that it is rent by divisions and paralyzed by wrongs fatal to its integrity, harmony and success. The causes of this deplorable state of affairs are obvious. Usurpations and frauds have been accomplished and tolerated till the strength of the party is shattered, and its members have ceased to feel confidence in each other. Of these wrongs the most serious has been the assumption, within a few years, by the members of the General Committee, of the power to perpetuate themselves, or designate their successors, without regard to the will or preferences of the masses of the party; and to this usurpation have been added other contrivances, also fraudulent in themselves, destructive in their results, and an innovation upon the usages existing at the time the lease was made.

It would be impossible to describe all the means by which the integrity of the Democratic organization in this City has been assailed. Only the most marked and comprehensive wrongs will be pointed out, while the petty frauds by which they have been fittingly accompanied will be left unnoticed. The members of the General Committee have taken from the several Wards all control over the primary elections, and have themselves appointed inspectors to hold them; and the certificates of such inspectors, returning persons previously agreed upon, have been substituted in place of the suffrages of the Democratic votes. This usurpation has been accomplished since the making of the lease, and is a fatal violation of the usages existing at that time, which has never been sanctioned by any properly chosen convention, or by any other sufficient authority. Not only was such appointment of inspectors a usurpation, but the Grand Council are convinced that the inspectors have frequently made false and fraudulent returns of the result of the primary elections, and such worthless returns have been received and recognized as of higher value than the most positive proof of the actual result. To these practices so dishonest and demoralizing, was at the last primary election added a new feature, equally unfair and still more despotic. This was the appointment, within the General Committee, of an Executive Committee, who were empowered to appoint inspectors in case the members of the General Committee from any Ward did not agree upon persons to appoint. By this course the ordinary incentives to concession and harmony were destroyed, and the members from any Ward possessing the favor of the Executive Committee, were encouraged not to agree with their colleagues, but, on the contrary, stimulated to insist upon the selection of their own nominees as inspectors, knowing that a failure to agree would be followed by their appointment through the action of the Executive Committee. It is not surprising that such unjust and dishonest contrivances have occasioned universal discontent and seriously impaired the harmony and efficiency of the party. In truth, every species of fraud which the ingenuity of man could make available in the management of primary elections has been brought into use; and these primary assemblages of the people, which the great apostle of democracy, in his day, regarded as the basis of our system of government, have become a common object of contempt and ridicule, not only with the masses of the Democratic party, but with the public generally.

Only one addition was needed to complete this system of trickery and wrong, and this has recently been made. By the connivance of the lessee of Tammany Hall, a part only of the persons claiming to be members of the General Committee were admitted into the room into which that body should have organized, and other persons, also claiming to be members, were forcibly excluded. In this way, the right to determine who should constitute the General Committee was, in effect, usurped by a single individual. And those thus installed by him have availed themselves of the power so acquired, to violate the sanctity which had previously been attached by primary election managers to the certificate of inspectors, by excluding several delegations holding such certificates who were supposed to be of independent views, and admitting in their places other persons more likely to be subservient.

The organization, of which JOHN Y. SAVAGE, Jr., is temporary Chairman, is also tainted by the wrongful and unauthorized contrivances which have been already described. It appears to rest on substantially the same basis as the organization of which WILSON SMALL is Chairman, except that the latter has a seeming advantage in having been admitted by the lessee of Tammany Hall to the use of that building.

It is clear to the Grand Council that neither of these organizations can justly claim to be a Committee in regular succession to the Democratic Republican General Committee, of which ELIJAH F. PURDY was Chairman in the year 1842. That body was chosen by an expression of the will of the Democratic Electors, neither controlled nor falsified by inspectors appointed by the General Committee or any other central power. In all such substantiality of popular choice, the two organizations now claiming admission to Tammany Hall are entirely wanting. The formation of each is tainted by serious innovations upon and violations of the usages existing in 1842, either of which is amply sufficient to condemn it. The Grand Council is determined that neither shall be admitted to Tammany Hall.

It is painfully apparent to the Grand Council that neither of the organizations claiming the use of Tammany Hall represents the Democracy of the City of New-York. Each is principally composed of the members and partisans of a particular interest; and the effect of their strife and rivalry is the distraction of the Democracy of this City by two hostile organizations. This should not be. The great party in this City, which at the last general election breasted the storm of fanaticism and cast forty-two thousand votes for the distinguished statesmen elevated by the Democracy of the nation to the highest position within their gift, should not now, at the threshold of an Administration regarded by the country as the harbinger of an era of peace and prosperity, suffer themselves to be rent into contending factions. The Democracy of this City should manifest their power and preserve their influence by a combined and solid organization, and frown down every attempt to paralyze it by internal strife and division. It was a matter of regret to disinterested Democrats that, at the last general election, divisions in our ranks were so serious that some of our local candidates in the City only received about three-quarters of the votes cast for the Democratic Electoral ticket. It was hoped that the election of the whole of our ticket would have been followed by an earnest effort to unite all the friends of Mr. BUCHANAN in an unbroken phalanx, especially as it was a glaring fact that the election of our local candidates, notwithstanding the powerful aid they received from the great and astonishing popularity of the national candidates, was secured only by the divisions of our adversaries. Conciliation might secure the union, harmony and continued triumph of the democracy. Proscriptions was certain to result in divisions and defeat. Unfortunately the promptings of wisdom and peace have been disregarded, and an extreme, reckless and persistent effort has been made to concentrate the organization and power of the democracy of this city, in the hands of a small number of men, evidently for the purpose of serving individual interests, without regard to the general welfare. Sincerely deploring the divisions now existing, in order to avert the disastrous consequences in which they must otherwise result, the Grand Council have determined to appeal to all, of whatever faction, to cease their strife and unite their energies—in a word, to every friend of the incoming administration the olive branch of peace. They do so the more readily in view of the fact that now, when no election is pending, is eminently the proper time for the work of peace and reorganization. It cannot be denied that the sentiment of the vital necessity of a thorough reorganization of the Democratic Party in this City is universal among its members. The Grand Council feel neither competent nor authorized to perfect a proper and comprehensive system of reorganization. They can properly express their emphatic condemnation of the frauds and corruptions tainting the present organizations. It is also indisputably within their power to decide what Committees may be admitted into Tammany Hall, and, if none be entitled to admission, they may properly request the election of new Committees. The Grand Council are impelled by the necessities of the case to take this course, and in doing so they have taken care to guard the election by every guarantee of fairness and impartiality in their power. They have called upon every Democrat to unite in a primary election, to be held by inspectors in whose selection each of the contending sections may participate. By this course there will be a greater probability of securing Committees chosen by the masses of the party, and reflecting their sentiments and such Committees would be more likely to be composed of active and honest workers in the Democratic cause, to the exclusion of the mercenary strikers who have too frequently been allowed to disgrace our Committees and Conventions by their presence. It would be unjust, however, to stigmatize as of this character the mass of the Democrats who have composed our political organizations, even under the present corrupt and debasing system of primary elections. The Grand Council recognize upon each of the organizations claiming admission to Tammany Hall, men whose personal characters and political services are of undoubted worth.

In providing for the election of a new general committee the Grand Council have designed that its existence should be temporary. They desire that such committee should provide for a thorough reorganization of the Democratic Party upon some fair, just, certain and efficient plan; and then yield its power to a new committee to be chosen under that plan. The Grand Council believe that the proper basis for the reorganization of the party is the enrollment of the active and undoubted democrats of each election district into a permanent association for the district, and the holding of primary elections by the district associations. Such associations could elect delegates to Ward committees and conventions; could elect the delegates to represent the Ward in the general committee and city and county conventions. Some such plan can be adopted which will avoid the evils and dangers of the present system; and it will be not only a patriotic duty and one vital to the success of the Democratic party, but also a matter of honor with the new general committee, to perfect such a system and put it into operation. To give effect to these views the Grand Council have adopted the following preamble and resolutions:—

Whereas, The organization of the Democratic Party is defective and corrupt to such an extent that it has been used to accomplish fraudulent nominations and other subversions of the will of the Democratic masses. And whereas, no organization characterized by the usurpations and irregularities entering into the composition of those now contesting the supremacy, is entitled to admission into Tammany Hall, or to the confidence of upright and single-minded Democrats. And whereas, the necessities and welfare of the Democratic Party require that it should possess a strong, equitable and effective organization, therefore,

Resolved, That all the democratic republican electors of the several wards of the city of New-York who, at the last general election, voted the BUCHANAN and BRECKINRIDGE electoral ticket, are requested to attend a primary election to be held on ——, the —— day of March next, between the hours of ——, for the choice in each ward of three delegates to the Democratic Republican General Committee, of five Delegates to the Democratic Republican Young Men's General Committee, and of a Ward Committee.

Resolved, That such primary election be held in each ward by three inspectors of election; one to be appointed by five members of the ward of the organization of which Wilson Small is chairman, or by a majority of such five members; one by the five members from the ward of the organization or which John Y. Savage, Jr., is chairman, pro tem., or by a majority of such five members, and one by a Committee of this Grand Council; and in case, in any Ward, only two Inspectors are appointed as above prescribed that the two so appointed may appoint a third Inspector.

Resolved, That the places for holding the primary election in each Ward be designated by the Inspectors for the Ward, or by a majority of them.

Resolved, That certificates of the appointment of Inspectors under the above resolutions, and of the selection of places for the primary election, be delivered to the Father of the Council, at Tammany Hall, on Monday, the 2d day of March next, at 12 o'clock M., and that a list of the Inspectors and places of the election be published by him.

Resolved, That the Inspectors of each Ward, or a majority of them, sign and deliver to the Father of the Council a certificate stating the names of the persons elected for the Ward as members of the Democratic Republican General Committee, and the Democratic Republican Young Men's General Committee and a Ward Committee.

Resolved, That it is the desire of this Grand Council, and one which they deem binding upon the General Committee to be chosen under the above resolutions, that such Committee should adopt and put into operation, a plan for the reorganization of the Democratic Party of this City, including a system of primary elections by which the preferences of the Democratic electors may be fairly expressed without the intervention of inspectors appointed by the General Committee or any other central power; that in the judgment of this Grand Council such reform can be thoroughly accomplished by the formation in each election district, of an association in which the active and undoubted Democrats of the district shall be enrolled as members; which association shall elect delegates to Ward Committees and Conventions; such Ward Committees and Conventions to elect delegates to the General Committee and City and County Conventions; and that the General Committee, as soon as such plan is perfected and put into operation, should provide for an immediate election of new General and Ward Committees, to take the places of those whose election is provided for by the above resolutions.

Resolved—That a Committee of three be appointed by the Father of the Council, who shall report to him on the 2d day of March next, at 12 M., the name of one person for each ward to act as Inspector of the Primary Election, to be held as provided for in the preceding resolutions; and that said Committee, in conjunction with the Father of the Council, fix the time for holding the said election on or before the 15th day of March next, and that the same notice of the same be given in two of the daily papers of this city. WILLIAM D. KENNEDY,

Father of the Council.

EDWARD COOPER, Scribe pro tem.

Washington's Birthday.

Yesterday was WASHINGTON's birthday. It was not forgotten in the thanksgiving of our Church-going people, and several of the Pastors made happy and edifying reference to it. Rev. Dr. DOWLING, of the Bedford-street Baptist Church, delivered a discourse, by request, on "The Life, Character and Services of WASHINGTON." The military parade to-day, in honor of the Anniversary. The Schools are all dismissed, so that in every family where there is a school-boy it will not fail to be recognized as a holiday.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Town Talk.

BY AN AMATEUR.

The weather we've had has been shockingly bad,
Suicidal and sad, as in London;
With a sky overhead just the color of lead,
And little of business or fun done.

Furs and mits fetch their price, so does hot rum and spice,
Let each wrap a SMITH'S TALMA about one;
For the ladies declare—"Oh, they give such an air,
That we can't bear a lover without one!"

As for me, I'm content—I have saved *cent. per cent.*,
By buying my clothes from SMITH BROTHERS—
For, without any chaff, they'd scarce cost more than half,
And yet last twice as long as all others!

SMITH BROTHERS' One Price Wholesale and Retail Clothing Warerooms, Nos. 129 and 140 Fulton-st., New-York.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES.—The best in the world; the only reliable Hair Dye known, perfect and instantaneous; harmless and beautiful in its results. Applied in twelve private rooms. BATCHELOR'S WIGS surpass all; their new improvements satisfy the interested that BATCHELOR'S are permanent. Avoid the ridicule attached to bad dyes and unsightly wigs. The largest and best stock always at BATCHELOR'S, No. 16 Broadway.

SEWING MACHINES.—I. M. SINGER & CO.'S *Gazette*, a beautiful pictorial paper, contains full and reliable information about sewing machines, and answers all questions that can be asked on the subject. All who read this paper will learn how to purchase a sewing machine with which $1,500 a year, clear profit, can be made, and will be protected from being imposed upon by any of the humbug machines now before the public. I. M. SINGER & CO.'S *Gazette* will be sent gratis to all who apply by letter or otherwise

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway, New-York.

CARPETINGS AND OIL-CLOTHS.
BRUSSELS AND TAPESTRY CARPET.9s. per yard.
VELVET CARPET.....12s. to 16s. per yard.
OIL CLOTHS.....3s. to 9s. per yard.
HEAVY SUPER CARPETS.....6s. per yard.
CURTAINS AND CURTAIN MATERIALS.
MATTINGS, &c., &c.,
For sale at reduced prices, by
PETERSON & HUMPHREY,
No. 524 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

GARROTERS ARE ABOUT:
Look out—
Roaches and bedbugs too are out:
Put them to rout,
With LYON'S Powder, wondrous stuff,
That gives all insects quar tum suff.
LYON'S Magnetic Powder and Pills, for vermin, No. 424 Broadway.

LEARY & CO.'S NEW QUARTERLY PATTERN for Gentlemen's Dress Hats, is this day issued, together with a large invoice of Paris Hats of late styles, including the celebrated Cambridge Soft Hat, (a new water-proof article,) in various colors, and for sale at our counters only.
LEARY & CO.
Leaders of Fashion for Gents' Hats,
Nos. 2, 4 and 5 Astor House, Broadway.

TO TEA DEALERS AND GROCERS.
We invite attention to our stock of Oolong, English Breakfast, Young Hyson, and other teas, including some choice chops from recent arrivals, which we are yet selling at moderate prices for cash, or on usual time for approved paper.
JAMES CASSIDY & CO.,
No. 135 Front-st.

READ,
READ,
READ
Our advertisement in the Dry Goods column.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

MONDAY EDITIONS OF THE SUNDAY COURIER.
IN ORDER TO SUPPLY THE GREAT DEMAND FOR THE COURIER,
we will issue an edition this morning at eight o'clock.
JAMES L. SMITH & CO.

RUPTURE.—ONLY PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED to MARSH & CO. by the Industrial Exhibition of all Nations, at the Crystal Palace, for their new Patent Radical Cure Truss. References as to its superiority: Professors Valentine Mott, Willard Parker and John M. Carnochan. Open from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M.
MARSH & CO., No. 2½ Maiden-lane, New-York.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS, PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.—Owing to the contemplated improvements in store No. 333 Broadway, the large stock of pianos and melodeons will be sold at a great reduction from usual prices—pianos and melodeons to rent. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

$112 A YEAR IS CHARGED FOR BOARD AND Tuition at the Hudson River Institute, at Claverack, New-York, three miles from Hudson City. Next term opens April 17. Male and female. For catalogues, address C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ Certain Cure for Chapped Hands, Face, &c., &c.—HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.'S COMPOUND CAMPHOR ICE, with Glycerine, will prove a convenient, agreeable and certain remedy to prevent chapped hands. H., C. & CO.'S BALSAMIC GLYCERINE LOTION will be found very efficacious, and a most delightful toilet article. Prepared only by HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., Chemists and Druggists, Nos. 165, 273, 511 and 756 Broadway.

☞ A Medicine, scientifically and skillfully compounded, which makes no undue pretensions, and is recommended by citizens of the highest respectability, deserves the patronage of the public. Such a medicine is the OXYGENATED BITTERS, for the cure of D

AMUSEMENTS.

THALBERG'S FOURTH CONCERT.
(And last but one of the Evening Concerts.)
NIBLO'S SALOON, TUESDAY, Feb. 24.
MR. THALBERG,
MADAME D'ANGRI, MADAME JOHANNSEN,
MRS. E. L. DAVENPORT,
MR. JOSEPH BURKE, and Mlle. ABELLA.
MR. THALBERG
will play fantasias, "Semiramis," "Lucrezia Borgia," "God Save the Queen," the andante and serenade "Don Pasquale."
MADAME D'ANGRI
will sing arias "Meanadieri" "Dronze di Figaro," Betly and duet "Semiramis."
MADAME JOHANNSEN
will sing arias "Niobe" and "Volkalied," and duet "Semiramis."
MRS. E. L. DAVENPORT
will recite a celebrated English poem.
MR. JOSEPH BURKE
will play a favorite violin solo.
Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8 o'clock.
Reserved seats, $1 50 and $1. The sale of seats commences on Monday, Feb. 23, at 9 o'clock, at Breusing's, No. 701 Broadway, and Van Norden & King's, No. 45 Walker.
ORDER OF THE SALE.
Monday will be sold the $1 50 reserved seats only. On Tuesday the remaining $1 50 and $1 seats. All seats unsold may be had at the door during the evening.
On Tuesday morning second Matinée at Dodworth's.
On Wednesday, 1 P. M., fourth children's concert at Niblo's Garden.
On Thursday, first Matinée of the second series.
On Thursday evening, last concert at Niblo's Saloon.
On Friday morning, last Matinée of the first season.
On Friday evening, fifth concert in Brooklyn.

SECOND SERIES—THALBERG'S MATINEES.
DODWORTH'S SALOON, No. 806 BROADWAY.
To accommodate those who were disappointed in procuring subscriptions to the first series, the management begs to announce that
MR. THALBERG
will give a new series of
TWO MATINEES MUSICALES,
the first of which will take place upon THURSDAY, Feb. 26, and the second and last on TUESDAY, March 3.
The price of a Subscription Ticket has been fixed at
THREE DOLLARS EACH,
which will admit subscribers to the two Matinées. The number of subscribers has been strictly limited to
FOUR HUNDRED.
It has been thought advisable not to reserve any seats, all being, from the smallness of the room, equally desirable for hearing and seeing.
THE SALE OF THE MATINEE TICKETS will commence on Monday, Feb. 23, at Breusing's, No. 701 Broadway, and Van Norden & King's.
Every care will be taken to make these Matinées as select as possible. The general arrangements, which will be similar in every respect to those of the former series, are under the direction of
Mr. BROWN, Sexton of Grace Church.

DAYS OF THE MATINEES AND EVENING CONCERTS:
Matinées, (first series,) Tuesday and Friday, Feb. 24 and 27.
Matinées, (second series,) Thursday, Feb. 26, Tuesday, March 3.
Evening Concerts, Tuesday and Thursday, Feb. 24 and 26.

THALBERG'S MATINEES MUSICALES.—NEW SERIES.
THURSDAY, FEB. 26, AND TUESDAY, MARCH 3.
Subscription Tickets, $3 each,
(For the 2 Matinées.)
To be had at Breusing's, and Van Norden & King's.
MR. THALBERG
Will be the only performer.
SCHEME OF THE TWO MARTINEES.
FIRST MATINEE.
1. Fantasia—Sonnambula.....Thalberg.
2. Andante.....Thalberg.
3. Sonata in C sharp minor.....Beethoven.
4. "Il Trovatore" (on the Alexandre organ)...Thalberg.
5. March Fanebre.....Chopin.
6. Etude "La Legerte".....Thalberg.
7. Fantasia—"l'Elisir d'Amore".....Thalberg.
SECOND MATINEE.
1. Fantasia—"Don Giovanni".....Thalberg.
2. Tarantella.....Thalberg.
3. Adelaide (Transcription).....Beethoven.
4. Finale—"I Puritani" (on the Alexandre organ)-Bellini.
5. Home, Sweet Home.....Thalberg.
6. The Prayer of Moses.....Thalberg.
THE ALEXANDRE ORGAN,
With pedals and knee attachment, has been expressly manufactured for Mr. Thalberg by Alexandre & Son, in Paris.

THALBERG'S SECOND MATINEE
TUESDAY, Feb. 24, at 2 precisely.
Doors open precisely at 1½.
CARD TO THE SUBSCRIBERS.
The management earnestly requests the subscribers to bear in mind that by opening the doors before the stipulated time it would commit an act of injustice to those who, arriving at the precise hour, would find the best seats already taken. By not coming before 1½ they will save the management much embarrassment, and to themselves the unpleasantness of being kept waiting.
NOTICE.
The arrangements of the room will always be the same, only the passages will be wider, so that the waiters may freely pass in and out in handing round the lunch, which will be regularly served after Mr. THALBERG'S third piece.
Mr. BROWN will be happy to attend to any wishes of the ladies.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA.
REAPPEARANCE OF
MADAME CORA DE WILHORST.
MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 23,
When, by general desire, Donizetti's Opera,
LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR,
Will be performed for the only time during the season.
LUCIA.....Madame CORA DE WILHORST
Her first appearance since her recent severe indisposition.)
Edgar.....Sig. Tiberini | Ashton.....Sig. Morelli
Arthur.....Sig. Arnoldi | Raymond.....Sig. Bariili
Director and Conductor.....Mr. MAURICE STRAKOSCH.
Parquet, Dress Circle, First Tier.....$1
Second Seats..50c. extra. | Amphitheatre.....25c.
Family Circle.....50c. | Private Boxes, from $6 to $30
Subscription for Twelve Nights, including reserved seat, $12.
The Box-Offices for securing seats will be open daily from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M. at the Academy of Music; at BRUSING'S, No. 701 Broadway; HALL & SON'S, No. 239 Broadway and VAN NORDEN & KING'S, No. 45 Wall-st. Opera commences at 8.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA.
Reappearance of
MADAME CORA DE WILHORST,
On MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 23.
The Box Office for securing seats is now open at the Academy of Music.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA.
—TO THE SEASON SUBSCRIBERS.—The Box office at the Academy of Music is now open for another Subscription Season of 12 nights. Subscription for First Tier, Balcony and Parquet, for 12 nights, including a choice of seats, $12.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.
MONDAY and TUESDAY—The Manager is satisfied that he CANNOT DO BETTER
than repeat the excellent pieces, as follows,
AND THE PUBLIC CANNOT DO BETTER
than secure seats and tickets to witness them:
The comedy of THE FOUR PHANTOMS.
The burlesque of the new CAMILLE,
The comic Ballet Divertisement.
GREAT HIT OF THE NEW CAMILLE.
Mr. Burton as Camille; Mr. Brougham as The Author.
Miss Polly Marshall as Armand.
Mr. Mark Smith as the Governor of Coney Island.
The new comedy, in three acts, highly successful, of
THE FOUR PHANTOMS;
Or, THE LEGEND OF ST. MARK.
Mrs. A. Plunkett as Lady Rush,
Mr. C. Fisher, Miss P. Marshall, Mr. M. Smith, Mr. Moore,
Brougham and Burton as the Irishman and Cockney.
Also, the new Comic Ballet of
THE ECCENTRIC LOVERS.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
B. A. MARSHALL.....Lessee.
W. R. BLAKE.....Stage Manager.
UNRIVALED CONCENTRATION OF TALENT.
TRAGEDY AND COMEDY
alternately presented with distribution of characters, embracing the
MOST EMINENT ARTISTS
in the United States.
Monday Evening—Mr. FORREST as RICHLIEU.
Tuesday Evening—Mr. H. Placide, Mr. Blake and great comedy combination.
Wednesday Evening—Mr. FORREST as OTHELLO.
Thursday Evening—Grand comedy night.
Friday Evening—Mr. FORREST as ROLLA.
Saturday Evening—Mr. E. PLACIDE'S Benefit.
Favorite farces will be given nightly.
Performance to begin with the Overture at 7 o'clock precisely.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE,
No. 624 BROADWAY, NEAR HOUSTON-ST.
Miss Laura Keene.....Sole Lessee and Directress.
CHANGE OF TIME—Doors open at 6½; commence at 7½.
GREAT NOVELTY AND ATTRACTION.
On MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 23, 1857,
the great dramatic poem, by Goethe, produced with Spohr's music, new scenery, wardrobe, properties and splendid stage effects, entitled
FAUST AND MAGUERITE.
Supported by Messrs. Jordan, C. Wheatleigh, Stoddart, Lingham, Alleyne, Hayes, Reeve, Harcourt, Carpenter, Beneon, McDonall, Mrs H. P. Grattan, Miss Alleyne, Miss Howell, Mrs. Attwood and Miss Laura Keene.
To conclude with—
FIRST NIGHT.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
THE MANAGER, WILLIAM E. BURTON,
Respectfully announces that his first Benefit in his new Theatre will take place
ON TUESDAY NEXT, FEB. 26,
When will be played the good old favorite Comedy,
DOMBEY AND SON,
When Mr. Brougham has kindly consented to appear in the two characters originally supported by him.
Captain Cuttle.....Mr. Burton
Major Joe Bagstock.....Mr. Brougham
Jack Bunsby.....Mr. Brougham
Mrs. Skewton...Mrs. Hughes | Dombey.....Mr. C. Fisher
Mr. Toots.....Mr. Setchell | Susan.....Miss P. Marshall
To conclude with a favorite farce.
Box book now open, and seats may be secured.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
On Monday, the 23d, and Tuesday, the 24th,
MISS MATILDA HERON
will appear as
MEDEA.
Wednesday—As CAMILLE.
On Monday evening the tragedy will be preceded by a new comedietta, written for this theatre, and entitled
WAITING FOR FUNDS,
In which Mr. George Holland, Mr. Sothern and Mrs. Allen will appear.
Favorite afterpieces each evening. The public are respectfully urged to secure their seats early in advance.

ARNHOLD, THE BEARDED BOY, OR THE Man in miniature, A boy on exhibition at No. 247 Broadway, opposite the Broadway Theatre. This wonderful boy is only three years old, weighs one hundred pounds, has a beard, whiskers and moustache, and nearly his whole body covered with hair. Admittance 25 cents.

AMUSEMENTS.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM.
THALBERG'S CONCERTS.
FRIDAY, Feb. 27.
The Management have the honor to announce that (by permission of Maurice Strakosch, Esq.) arrangements have been made with
Mlle. TERESA PARODI and
Madame PATTI STRAKOSCH,
who will appear, on this occasion only, in conjunction with
Mr. THALBERG,
Madame D'ANGRI,
Madame JOHANNSEN, Mr. BURKE.
Conductor.....Sig. Abell.
THE SALE OF SEATS COMMENCES
Wednesday, Feb. 25, at ROSE'S Bookstore; SANDFORD'S Music Store, and VAN NORDEN & KING'S.
On Wednesday and Thursday will be sold the $1 50 reserved seats only. On Friday, the $1 and remaining $1 50 seats, and in the evening at the door. Concert commences at 8 o'clock.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.
NEW HALL, No. 596 BROADWAY,
Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.
MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 23, and every evening this week, the successful piece entitled
HONOR TO DR. KANE;
Or, "AFFAIRS IN THE ARCTIC REGIONS."
Preceding which,
NEGRO MINSTRELSY.
Commences at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 25 cents.
On FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 27, Benefit of FREEMAN S. PAYNE and JOHN CANNON.

PERHAM'S SEVEN MILE MIRROR.
OPEN EVERY AFTERNOON AT 3 O'CLOCK, AND EVERY EVENING AT 7½ O'CLOCK,
AT CHINESE ROOMS, NO. 539 BROADWAY.
Perham's Gift Tickets, $1 each, admit four persons to the entertainment.
The beautiful Gift Lady, in Perham's Fourth Gift Enterprise, will be introduced to the audience this afternoon and evening, at the exhibition of the Seven Mile Mirror, by EX-ALDERMAN J. H. BRIGGS,
Who has been appointed to perform that ceremony.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—THE Management announce for THIS EVENING, at 7 o'clock, the mysterious and powerfully effective French drama, entitled EUSTACHE; the POSES TORTEUSES of the marvellous artist from Arabia; Dances by the infant dancers, only 2½ years old. AFTERNOON, at 3—The DUMB MAN OF MANCHESTER. Songs, Dances, and the POSES TORTEUSES of the Azri-Cheriff. An entirely new Drama, just received in MS. from London, will be produced on MONDAY, March 2. The Living Phantom, Living Serpents, Happy Family, and all the other curiosities, may be seen by the curious. Admission 25 cents; children under 10, 12½ cents.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—DRESS Circle 50 cents; Pit 12½ cents; Orchestra Chairs 50 cts.; Private Boxes $5. THIS EVENING, Feb. 22, the entertainments will commence with the local drama of
EXCELSIOR; OR, LIFE'S STRUGGLES.
Preston Perry..J. H. Allen | Willie Grant...Mrs. Nichols.
To be followed by the favorite pantomime of
RED GNOME.
To conclude with the drama entitled
THE TOKEN.

AMERICAN THEATRE, CHAMBERS-Street (late Burton's).—Managers, E. L. Davenport & H. Watkins. Prices—Dress Circle, 50 cts.; Parquet, 25 cts.; Upper Circle, 12 cts.; Seats in Private Boxes, $1. MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 23, the entertainments will commence with an ALLEGORICAL TABLEAU.
After which the Comedy of
FAINT HEART NEVER WON FAIR LADY.
To conclude with an original national Drama,
OUR COUNTRY'S SINEWS.

THEODORE EISFELD'S CLASSICAL SOIREE—The fourth of the 7th season, (37th concert,) at Dodworth's, on TUESDAY, 24th inst., Mlle. M. LE ROODE, and Mr. H. C. TIMM will assist Mr. EISFELD'S Quartette Party.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THE CRYSTAL PALace is still open to the Public, and contains many things curious and wonderful. The statuary alone is worth the price of admission.

THE PALMER MARBLES.—STATUE OF Indian Girl and eleven other pieces of Sculpture, at No. 548 Broadway. Open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admittance 25 cents.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, NO. 497 BROADWAY.—The best collection of Paintings in this country. It contains 150 Paintings. Open day and evening. Admittance 25 cents.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR AN EXPERIenced woman as thorough cook and laundress, understands her business well, is neat and obliging, and has the highest City references; also, for an experienced English Protestant girl, as nurse and seamstress, and an experienced Irish Protestant girl as chambermaid and waiter, or as chambermaid and child's nurse; will be found a girl of good manners and kind disposition; would not object to do the housework of a privat'e family. Apply at MANNING'S, No. 10 Tillary-st, 5th door from Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO GENTEEL girls, with excellent City references; one as cook, a most excellent baker, understands meats and pastry, will assist with the washing and ironing in good style; wages $8; the other as waitress in all its branches, or as regular chambermaid, does fine washing if required; has no objection to a respectable boarding-house; wages $7. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CLERK IN A RETail dry store, by a young man who is a college graduate; has studied medicine a little; has a good knowledge of Chemistry, and has had some experience in the business; no objections to going in the country. Address E. L. *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE family, for a girl who has lived five years where she is at present; also by a middle-aged woman, who lives in the same family; a place to do light work or mind children. Can be seen at any time at No. 312 Broome-st. Recommendations of the highest order.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER by an American widow lady, in a good family—a widower's preferred—is fond of children, and should like to have entire charge. Can give the best of city reference Address MRS. T. H. M., *Times* office, for one week.

A LADY OF UNEXCEPTIONABLE CHARacter, good education, pleasant address, accustomed to the best society, wishes to make an engagement with a lady of wealth and refinement, (Southern preferred,) a companion, either traveling or otherwise; or would act a governess to one or two children of an excellent family. Address Miss N. C. P., No. 155 West 20th-st., New-York City, stating particulars.

SITUATIONS WANTED—AS A GOOD COOK, and to wash and iron; as chambermaid and waiter; as an experienced nurse and seamstress; as chambermaid and laundress, and as seamstress and chambermaid, by very competent girls. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the Bookstore.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A GLASS ENGRAVER; ONE WHO is accustomed to engraving druggists' and perfumers' ware preferred. Apply to ANDREW ROSS, No. 129 Maiden-lane.

WANTED—A MAN IN AN ALE STORE, COMPEtent to keep a set of books by single entry if required. A married man may address (with references) BREWER, *Daily Times* office.

WANTED—TWO PROTESTANT WOMEN, ONE as cook, washer and ironer, and one as chambermaid and waiter. Apply at No. 3 Strong-place, corner of Harrison-st., South Brooklyn.

WANTED—IN A BUSINESS OFFICE A BOY about 16 years old; one that can reside with his parents preferred. Address in hand-writing of applicant, Box No. 2,832 Post-Office.

WANTED—AT NO. 1 ST. JOHN'S LANE, A BOY, not over 16 years of age, to learn the sash maker's trade. M. R. BERRY.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN OF ABOUT 18 years, in a foreign commission house, who writes well and knows French. Addres M. O. S., at this office.

CHILDREN'S NURSE WANTED.—AN EXcellent woman wanted to take charge of a family of good children under the direction of the mother. The best references will be required. Address Box No. 3,366 Post-Office.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—AT THE COMMERCIAL INSTItute, No. 111 2d-st., a French gentleman of correct habits and a good education, to attend a few boarding pupils on every evening of the week, excepting on Saturday and Sunday, when his services are required for a longer time. Any one expecting more than board, lodging and washing as a compensation for his services, need not apply. Applications will be received between 9 A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M.

GOVERNESS.—A PARISIAN LADY WISHES for an engagement as visiting governess, or in exchange of partial board, for lessons in languages and music. The lady is competent to give instruction in French, German, English, vocal and instrumental music, with the usual branches of a good English education. Best of reference. P. A. S. *Times* office.

BOARDING.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND wife, a large well-furnished front room and bedroom adjoining, (on second or third floor,) with all the modern improvements; location above 20th-st. and between 4th and 6th avs.; will be permanent if suited. Private family preferred. References given and required. Address A. S., Jr., Box No. 4,692 Post-Office.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—IN A respectable private family, between Fulton and Wall-st. ferries, No. 22 Willow-st. References exchanged.

NO. 3 MONROE-STREET—FURNISHED rooms to let, with or without board, to single gentlemen, at No. 3 Monroe-st., near Catharine.

DENTISTRY.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.—M. LEVETT'S NEW and improved atmospheric pressure plates for Artificial Teeth are remarkable for their increased adhesion and power of mastication—are infinitely superior to the ordinary suction plate—are well adapted for the continuous gum if desired. Those wearing or requiring Artificial Teeth, find it much to their advantage to examine this great improvement before engaging elsewhere. Teeth removed by Branch's patent benumbing apparatus, and every useful improvement of the day. M. LEVETT, Dentist, No. 12 Waverley-place, near Broadway, established 1825.

NEW INVENTION OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH WITHOUT METAL PLATE OR CLASPS.—Dr. S. B. SIGESMOND, dentist, of Broadway, No. 651, invites the public to call and examine his mode of inserting the same, which prevents the bitter taste and nervous irritation which metal or porcelain gum-binding causes.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST CLASS THREE-story and basement brick houses, corner of South 9th and 6th sts., Williamsburgh, fitted up with all the modern improvements, commanding ferry views. The corner house is adapted to fit any excellent couple without children, suitable for a physician or any person keeping horses. Also, a three-story and basement brick house, No. 119 South 6th-st., and a commodious house in 1st-st., one block from Peck-slip ferry, both in perfect order; all the houses less than five minutes' walk from all the ferries. Also, twenty lots on South 5th-st.; and money loaned to any person desirous of building first-class houses. The above property will be sold cheap, and on very easy terms. Inquire of
J. V. MESEROLE,
Basement Williamsburgh City Bank.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE FOLLOWING property, situated in the town of Newport, Conn., a short distance from the Depôt of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, viz.: A pleasant house, with fine yard, garden, fruit trees, with or without a barn, and four acres of land adjoining; also, a large house with or without two barns, and fifty acres of land adjoining; also, a pleasant modern-built house, with garden, vines, fruit trees, &c., with or without a barn, and three acres of land adjoining. For further particulars, apply to THEODORE KANE, Esq., Nos. 2 and 3 Peck-slip, or to D. M. MARVIN, Newport, Conn.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FIRST-Class Dwelling-House, containing 16 rooms, lot 25x100 feet, delightfully situated in 14th-st., between Union Square and 5th-av., with the lease of twenty years and covenant of renewal. A modern built, convenient House or Cottage, suitable for a small family, with one or two acres of ground attached, near to a Depot of the Hudson River Railroad, and south of Yonkers, would be taken in part payment, the balance in Bond and Mortgage. Address, with full particulars, M. D. B., Box 1381, Post-Office, New-York.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, SITUated at North Orange, New-Jersey, within five minutes walk of Morris and Essex Railroad Depot. This property consists of two acres of ground, with a handsome new double house on it. To any person doing business in the city who wishes to reside in the country, this is a rare chance. Price $10,000; a large portion of the money can remain on bond and mortgage. For further particulars inquire of JOHN M. BRUCE, Jr., No. 6 Jauncey-court, Wall-st.

FOR SALE, AT RYE-NECK—A COUNTRY residence, with outbuildings, &c. The grounds contain from three to four acres; are handsomely laid out and well stocked with all kinds of fruit trees and ornamental shrubbery. It is near Long Island Sound, and ten minutes' walk of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad. Apply to T. S. SHEPHERD, Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BASEMENT and sub-cellar brick house and lot No. 68 South 9th-st., Williamsburg. The house is modern finish, and replete with every convenience, gas, &c. A few minutes' walk from Peck-slip and Division-av. ferries; desirable neighborhood. Terms easy. Apply on the premises, or to HEMMENWAY & BEVERIDGE, Wall-st. Ferry, New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET AT DOBB'S FERRY—Commanding a fine view of the Hudson River, containing one third of an acre. The house is a cottage, built of brick, new and in first-rate order, with stable, &c. Good water—having a good cistern and spring. Inquire of JOHN J. STORM, Dobb's Ferry, or WILLIAM BARBER, No 53 Chambers-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE PROPERTY SITuate on the southeast corner of 4th-av. and 125th-st., consisting of two lots in the occupied by two brick houses, and two lots on which are sheds and stabling, as fit appendage to a public house. Part of the money may remain on mortgage; terms reasonable. Apply to R. W. LOOKE, No. 59 Whitehall-st.

FOR SALE—$1,700.—ONLY $600 WANTED down, Brooklyn, a fine two-story frame-house, extension kitchen, large woodhouse, full lot, 8pencer-st., between Myrtle and Willoughby avs., first door from Willoughby, access by Myrtle-av. cars, 15 minutes' walk from Peck-slip Ferry. LIPPIATT & SCHUREMAN,
No. 290 Broadway, Engravers.

FOR SALE—NO. 55 WEST WASHINGTONplace. Lot runs through to 4th-st.; stable on 4th-st.; two-story basement and attic; gas, baths, water-closets and everything complete. To be seen on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from 10 till 2 o'clock, or inquire at No. 29 Dey-st., of CHAS. PARKER. Lowest price $8,000; $5,000 can remain on mortgage, if wanted.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEment brick house and lot, No. 607 Houston-st.; (size of lot 20x85 feet); has all the modern improvements, viz.: hot and cold water baths, water closets, wash basins and tubs, range, &c.; recently painted, and in good order. For terms, apply to HENRY DEMAREST, No. 607 Broadway.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A FIRST-CLASS three-story attic, basement and sub-cellar brick dwelling house, situate No. 335 Bridge-st., with modern improvements. Also, a three-story and basement brick dwelling, No. 75 Laurence-st., will be sold cheap. Terms easy. Apply to A. B. DAVENPORT, No. 285 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—NO. 251 WEST 31ST-ST., a new three-story, basement and counter cellar, first-class house, brown-stone basement and stoop, with all the modern improvements. Price only $8,500, and $4,200 can remain. Apply to J. VAN WAGNER, No. 158 West 42d-st.

FOR SALE—THE HANDSOME THREE-STORY and basement, high stoop Philadelphia-brick house, No. 168 West 24th st.; house 20x50, lot 2x100; built in the most substantial manner, with all the modern improvements; price $8,000.
A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone front houses, 60 feet deep, and in a first-class neighborhood, between Broadway and 6th-av., in 27th-st., in a row of four new houses. Inquire of WM. RYER or JOHN W. FIELDER, on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE and lot, (in fee,) at No. 134 Amity-st., near Sixth-av. House 25 feet by 32; lot 80 feet deep. Terms moderate. Title indisputable. Apply on the premises, or at No. 106 Fulton-st. RICHARD S. BRINKERHOFF.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE front house, four stories high, with basement and undercellar, 20x46, with piazza in the rear, situated 112 Lexington-av., built in best manner, with all modern improvements. Inquire of J. W. FIELDER, on the premises.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—A FINE HOUSE, NO. 209 West 31st st.; has all modern improvements, including chandelier and gas-fixtures throughout; will be put in perfect order. J. W. OGDEN,
No. 3 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE ON STATEN ISLAND—FIFTY acres of land on the south side; one of the handsomest locations on the Island for residence; would be sold together, or divided. Apply to S. B. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 170 William-st.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS HOUSES ON AND near Washington, Union, Stuyvesant and Madison Squares; also, houses in every variety of style and location, from $5,000 to $35,000. Apply to
JOHN S. KELSO, No. 62 William st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—THE TWO-STORY BRICK house and lot No. 109 Attorney-st., near Rivington. Contains gas, bath, range, heater, &c., &c. Terms easy. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE 2-STORY AND ATTIC BRICK house No. 246 West 18th-st., near the 8th-av. House 20f. 6x40; lot, 93 feet. It contains all the modern improvements, and has recently been put in complete order.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW SMALL THREE-story buildings, with modern improvements, on reasonable terms, corner of 3d-av. and 19th-st.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE AT PORT-CHESTER, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—A very desirable modern-built two-story house, with about half an acre of land, well laid out with fruit trees, grape, raspberry and blackberry vines, and ornamental shrubs. A barn at convenient distance, with more land, will be sold with the house, if wanted. To be sold low, if applied for soon. For particulars inquire of AGUR PIXLEY, on the premises; or, to WM. A. PIXLEY, No. 188 Pearl-st., New-York.

LEASEHOLD PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The 3-story brick house No. 132 Monroe-st., near Rutgers-place. House has hot and cold water throughout, bath and gas on four floors, is in perfect order, convenient to East Broadway stages, and in a good neighborhood. Will be sold low, as the owner is going to the country. Apply on the premises, or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN (GOWANUS CANAL) PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Sixty-nine lots, all lying together, between Smith-st. and the Canal, and on 5th, 6th and 7th-sts., and having a front on the Canal of 550 feet. This property is well adapted for manufacturing purposes, and for lumber, lath, lime, brick or coal yards, and will be sold in parcels to suit, and some facilities given. Apply to WILLIAM B. NICHOLS, No. 16 Nassau-st., N. Y.

$5,500 FOR SALE—A SMALL THREE-story house and lot, on the north side of 44th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.—the centre house of three brick houses, with all the modern improvements. $3,000 can remain on mortgage for three years—balance cash. Apply to W. H. PHILLIP, at Rendell & Fairchild's, No. 192 William-st.

CHURCH FOR SALE.—THE SUBSTANTIAL brick Church in Sullivan-st., between Prince and Houston sts., in good repair. For sale with or without the furniture and organ. Apply to E. W. PAGE, No. 20 West-st., or to V. ELLIOTT, No. 201 Washington st.

COTTAGE AND SIX BUILDING LOTS, ON 132d and 133d sts., between 5th and 6th avs., for sale cheap, or will be exchanged for improved property in New-York or Brooklyn. Address J. RAYMOND JONES, No. 106 Broadway.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—THE ENGLISH BASEment house and lot No. 282 West 29th-st., (opposite the Episcopal Seminary,) papered and painted throughout, and with all the modern improvements, gas fixtures, &c., if desired; lot 16 feet 8 by 91 feet 3 inches. Apply to FRANCIS HOWLAND, No. 110 Broadway, room No. 4.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE IN BROOK-LYN, LATE WILLIAMSBURG—The two-story and high basement house with sub-cellar, built in the best manner by day's work, situated No. 36 South 2d-st., near 4th. For terms apply at the house.

HOUSE FOR SALE IN 4TH-ST., BETWEEN Avenues C and D, pleasantly located; title perfect; terms easy. Will be sold cheap. Apply to
J. RAYMOND JONES, No. 106 Broadway.

HOUSE FOR SALE ON CARROLL-STREET, BROOKLYN—Brown-stone front, with modern improvements, built for the present occupant. For terms, &c., apply to J. RAYMOND JONES, No. 106 Broadway.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE TO CLOSE A CONCERN.—The three-story brick house and lot No. 112 Division-st., near Allen-st.
A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

$6,500.—FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY English basement dwelling in 33d-st., near 2d-av., has all the modern improvements.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 4 Broad-st.

$2,500.—FOR SALE OR TO LET—A HOUSE in STOCKBRIDGE, MASS., with garden, barn and ice-house. Apply to
C. R. DEY, Esq., No. 99 Courtland-st., New-York.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

BROOKLYN HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET—Viz.: 9 first-class houses on the south side of Lafayette-av., between Raymond and Navy sts. They will contain gas and the heating apparatus suitable for the new water system, including a bath-room and water-closet. The Philadelphia brick; each house is 40 feet deep, standing of a three-story and basement brick house, No. 119 South 6th-st., and a commodious house in 1st-st., one block from Peck-slip ferry, both in perfect order; all the houses less than five minutes' walk from all the ferries. Also, twenty lots on South 5th-st.; and money loaned to any person desirous of building first-class houses. The above property will be sold cheap, and on very easy terms. Inquire of
J. V. MESEROLE,
Basement Williamsburg City Bank.

THREE COTTAGES FOR SALE AT IRVINGTON, on the Hudson River, with about 2½ acres of land, each house, &c., to each. The houses are entirely new, are built in the best manner, and are complete in all respects, having fine marble mantels, pipes for gas, hot and cold water baths, &c. The grounds are beautifully laid out, and are planted with evergreens and a great variety of other trees. The situation is unsurpassed for beauty and convenience, having a commanding view of the river, Highlands, Palisades, &c., and being only about five minutes' ride from the station and 1 to 1½ hours from the City. Price $12,000, a portion of which may remain on bond and mortgage, if desired. The plans of the houses and grounds may be seen by calling on THEO. McNAMEE, No. 112 Broadway.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—THE THREE NEW FOUR-STORY buildings Nos. 205, 207 and 209 (new) Canal-st., well calculated for wholesale or retail jobbing business.
The large three-story dwelling and store No. 202 Grand-st., corner of Mott-st. A fine situation for a dry goods store.
The four new three-story and high basement houses Nos. 84, 86, 88 and 90 West 25th-st., finished with all the modern conveniences. Possession 1st of April.
The third floor of building corner Bowery and Division-st., lighted by 26 windows, and fronting Chatham-square; well adapted for trade or light mechanical business.
The comfortable two-story brick dwelling No. 21 Hubert-st., near St. John's Park.
Apply to HARDMAN & OSBORN,
No. 150 Canal-st., corner of Bowery.

TO LET—FROM MAY 1, THE NEW FOUR-story brick buildings (25x50) on west side of 3d-av., between 45th and 46th sts.; will be finished with marble mantels, gas, bath rooms, &c. The stores will be rented with back rooms adjoining and finished basements, and the dwelling parts in 2 floors, in respectable families. For plans and full particulars, apply to T. B. GILFORD, No. 150 Nassau-st., from 12 to 2.

TO LET—THE LOWER PART OF A MODERN built, 3 story house in West 29th-st., near 6th-av., consisting of three rooms on the first floor, two on the third, kitchen, part of sub-cellar, with privilege in bath room for bathing, and in laundry for washing. Only a small, quiet family without children can be accommodated. Rent $250 per annum. Apply to J. J. ENNIS, No. 24 Nassau-st. corner of Cedar.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 1 RUTGERS-PLACE, (CORner of Jefferson and Monroe streets;) parlors furnished with velvet carpets and curtains, oil cloths and stair-carpets in the halls; house contains twenty-one rooms, bed-side bath-room and an under kitchen; gas throughout. The owner will be at the house Tuesdays and Thursdays, from 1e to 1 o'clock, when it may be seen. Reference required.

TO LET—AT NO. 37 RUTGERS-ST., ELEGANT apartments with all the latest improvements, very desirable for a gentleman in business down town; situation healthy and rent moderate. Carpets, &c., will be sold if required. Apply on the premises, from 2 to 5 P. M. References exchanged.

TO LET—FROM THE FIRST OF MAY—THE first-class three-story and basement house No. 234 Thompson-st., between Bleecker and Amity, in the vicinity of Washington-square; hot and cold water, bath, and gas with fixtures throughout. For terms, &c., apply at No. 231 Thompson-st. JOHN CULYER.

TO LET FROM MAY 1—THE NEW FIVE-story and basement brick building, 20x80, in the rear of Nos. 43 and 45 Centre-st., suitable for printers or manufacturers, well lighted, with vaults in the basement, and cartway from the street. For plans, terms, &c., apply to S. S. RIKER, No. 156 Nassau-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—IN A BRICK BUILDING, two lofts, 22 by 64 feet, with two entrances and two hoistways; may be divided into four shops, 22 by 32 feet, with windows and good light all around. Saw mill, mahogany and lumber close by. Inquire on the premises, No. 350 Madison-st., or No. 75 Wall-st. WM. WINTERTON.

TO LET.—THE PROPERTY No. 233 THIRD-av., near 21st-st., consisting of basement, 2 stores (now occupied as a clothing and Cigar store,) and dwelling above the stores; also 2 3-story brick houses on 45th-st., near 3d-av., $375; also, the store and rooms above on 3d-av., first house above 52d-st. E. B. KINSHIMER, No. 319 4th-av.

TO LET—THE STORES NOS. 175 AND 177 Atlantic-st., South Brooklyn. These stores are in the Athenæum Building, and are very desirable for dry goods or fancy goods; also, rooms on the second floor of the same building, suitable for literary and other societies. Rents moderate. Apply to the Librarian of the Institution.

TO LET AT HARLEM—TWO FOUR-STORY brick stores, well located for first-class groceries, with large garden, on 2d-av., a brick house with stable, also neat houses, at re ts from $100 to $250 per year. Also for sale, houses from $800 to $4,500. Apply to S. B. KENYON, 3d-av., cor. 123d-st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE—A HOUSE beautifully furnished, on the south side of Gramercy park, will be let for one, two or more years, with all or a part of the furniture. For terms, apply at Gramercy-park House, Room No. 159.

TO LET FROM THE 1ST OF MARCH—The first class two-story and attic house No. 70 Christopher-st., in excellent condition, containing the modern improvements and gas-fixtures. Annual rent $750. A part of the fur

AUCTION SALES.

CONFLAGRATION SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—Public notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the authority vested in me by the laws of the State, and the ordinance of the Common Council, the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, of the City of New-York, will sell at public auction, under the direction of the Comptroller, E. W. Ludlow, auctioneer, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of February, 1857, at noon, at the Merchants' Exchange in the City of New-York, the following real estate, viz:

1st. The three-story brick building formerly occupied as an engine-house, and the lot No. 49 Christie-st.—that portion of the lot not occupied by the engine-house is under lease till May 1st, 1858, at the annual rent of $100, and the property will be sold subject to the lease recorded in Book of special leases, page 154, in the Comptroller's office.

2d. Two lots on the west side of the Bowery, (as extended,) between Canal and Roosevelt-st.

3d. Six lots, with the buildings thereon, on the southerly side of Chatham-st. and the westerly side of Pearl-st., now known as Nos. 121, 123, 125, 117, 119, 121 Chatham-st., and Nos. 487, 489, and 491 Pearl-st.

4th. Three lots, now known as Nos. 451, 453, and 455 Pearl-st., will be sold separately, subject to the conditions of the lease of the same, recorded in Liber 169, page 101, in the Comptroller's office, and which will expire on the first day of May, 1859; the purchaser of each of the lots will be entitled to receive $283 32-100 per annum of the rent reserved by the lease, after the first day of May next, and will be required to assume the covenants of the lease in regard to the payments for buildings at the expiration of the term.

5th. The lot on the northwest corner of William and Pearl-sts., now known as No. 349 Pearl-st., and No. 271 William-st., subject to the conditions of the lease of the same, recorded in lease of City lots, page 172, in the Comptroller's office, and which will expire on the first day of May, 1859; the purchaser of the lot will be entitled to receive the rent reserved in the lease of $283 50-100 per annum after the first day of May next, and will be required to assume the conditions of the lease in regard to the payments for buildings at the expiration of the term.

6th. The lot on the north side of 58th-st., commencing 75 feet west of the 3d-av., and 100 feet front and rear, and 204 feet 8 inches deep on both sides, house 15 feet wide and 3 inches.

7th. The house and lot north side of 126th-st., commencing 325 feet west of Avenue C, lot 25 feet front and rear and 100 feet 8 inches deep on both sides, with three-story brick building on the front of the lot, 20 feet wide and 40 feet deep, lately built for an engine house; the rear of the lot is covered by and occupied as a foundry.

8th. Four lots on south side of 53d-st., commencing 90 feet westerly from 3d-av., and 100 feet deep.

9th. Thirty-six lots, being the southerly half of the block between 74th and 75th-sts. and the 3d and 4th avs.

10th. Thirty-six lots, being the southerly part of the block between 80th and 81st-sts. and 3d and 4th avs.

11th. Twelve lots on 116th and 117th sts., between the 3d and 4th avs.

12th. A piece of rear ground on the block bounded by Asbery-st., Oak-st. and the Bowery (as extended,) now used as part of the yard of IVth District Police Station House.

Full covenant warrantee deeds will be given.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. of the purchase money, and the auctioneer's fee of $5 per lot, to be paid to the Collector of the City Revenue on the day of sale; fifteen per cent. on the first day of May next, when the deeds will be ready for delivery; the remainder of the purchase money (seventy-five per cent.) may remain, by bond and mortgage, at the option of the purchaser, for five years, from the first day of May, 1857, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually.

Lithographic maps of the property may be had at the Comptroller's Office, No. 5 Hall of Records, after the 27th inst.

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.
A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller.
JAMES M. SMITH, Jr., Recorder.
A. V. STOUT, Chamberlain.
THOS. McSPEDON, Ch. Fin. Com. Board Ald.
T. JONES, Jr., Ch. Fin Com. Board Councilmen.
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT, }
Comptroller's Office, Jan. 20, 1857. }

WILLIAM H. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE, BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT, OF VALUABLE IMPROVED PROPERTY ON CANAL, CHRISTIE, STANTON, WOOSTER, GREENE, BAYARD, ESSEX, BROOME, MULBERRY AND PARK STREETS, BELONGING TO THE ESTATE OF ELIJAH VALENTINE DECEASED.—WM. H. FRANKLIN & SON will sell, at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 26, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the following valuable improved property:

CANAL AND CHRISTIE STREETS.—The five-story brick house and plot of ground on the northwest corner of Canal and Christie sts., and known as Nos. 125 and 127 Canal-st.

STANTON AND CHRISTIE STREETS.—The two-story and attic brick house and lot of ground on the northeast corner of Stanton and Christie sts., and known as No. 28 Stanton-st.

WOOSTER-STREET.—Three lots of ground with the improvements thereon on the east side of Wooster-st., near Bleecker-st., and known as Nos 202, 204 and 206 Wooster-st.

GREENE-STREET.—Three lots in the rear of the last described on Greene-st.

BAYARD-STREET.—Three two-story and attic brick houses and lots Nos. 80, 82 and 84 Bayard, near Mott st.

ESSEX-STREET.—The three-story brick house and lot of ground No. 71 Essex, near Broome-st.

BROOME-STREET.—The valuable lot of ground with the improvements thereon on the southwest corner of Broome and Lott sts.

ALSO—Two lots with the buildings thereon adjoining the above on Broome-st.

MULBERRY-STREET.—The two story and attic frame house and lot of ground on the southwest corner of Mulberry and Park sts., known as No 29 Mulberry-st.

ALSO—The three-story brick house and lot on the northwest corner of Mulberry and Park sts., and known as No. 31 Mulberry-st.

ALSO—The brick houses and lots of ground adjoining the last described, and known as Nos. 33, 35 and 37 Mulberry-st.

PARK-STREET.—The houses and lots on the south side of Park-st., near Mulberry-st., known as Nos. 85, 87, 89, 93 and 95 Park-st.

Terms at sale.

Lithographic book maps, describing the above property, may be obtained at the office of the auctioneers, No. 8 Broad-st.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
STEPHEN R. THAYER, Referee.
No. 150 Nassau-st.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, FEB. 23, AT 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern:

$5,000 Milwaukee and Horicon Railroad 1st mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds.
$7,000 Plattsburg and Montreal Railroad 1st mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.
$15,000 Great Western (Illinois) Railroad 1st mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.
$1,100 Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad (farm mortgage) 8 per cent. Bonds.
$600 Great Western (Illinois) Railroad 1st mortgage 10 per cent. Bonds.
$5,000 New-York and New-Haven Railroad 1st mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds.
$1,000 Covington City 6 per cent. Stock.
$8,000 Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad 3d mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.
$1,000 Georgia State 6 per cent. Bonds, due in 1869.
$1,000 Manchester Mining and Manufacturing Co.'s 6 per cent. Bonds.
$10,000 Peoria and Oquawka Railroad (Western division) 8 per cent. Bonds.
$2,000 Fox and Wisconsin Improvement Company, 8 per cent. Bonds.
$7,000 Atlantic Mutual Insurance scrip of 1856.
$930 Orient Mutual Insurance scrip of 1855.
8 shares Union India Rubber Co., (hypothecated).....$100 each
76 shares Chicago, St. Paul, and Fond du Lac Railroad.....$100 each
50 shares Galena and Chicago Railroad.....$100 each
36 shares Wilkesbarre Coal Co. of Pennsylvania.$100 each
40 shares Manhattan Oil Co.....$100 each
20 shares Des Moines River Improvement Co...$100 each
10 shares Kerosene Gas Light Co.....$25 each
145 shares Prismatic Turning Co.....$10 each
50 shares Island City Bank.....$25 each
50 shares Relief Fire Insurance Co.....$50 each
149 shares Mechanics' Banking Association.....$25 each

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. this day, and the balance before 1 o'clock to-morrow. The accrued interest on all the Bonds will be charged to the purchaser. Next regular sale on THURSDAY, Feb. 26.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.

D. S. HOUGH, Auctioneer.

ATTRACTIVE SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND COSTLY DECORATIONS, on TUESDAY next, Feb. 24, at 10½ A. M., the entire contents of the private residence No. 248 West 23d-st., a few doors east of 9th-av., and near London-terrace, the entire contents of the house, which are nearly new, of the very best workmanship, and all in excellent order and to be sold without any reservation, and no postponement on any account. Persons out of the City are assured that the goods in the above sale will fully answer our description. The house contains a large variety of kitchen furniture, one elegantly carved oak centre and extension table, sideboard; mosaic inlaid table; oak suite in rep; decorated China dinner and tea sets, silver tea sets, spoons and forks, ivory cutlery, cut glass and liquor cases, &c., &c. In the parlors are velvet carpets, 2 rosewood suites, in rich coverings; centre and side tables; solid rosewood etageres and book-cases, pier and oval glasses; fine oil-paintings, by the best artists; lace and brocatel window curtains, rich mantel clocks and decorations, bronzes, Chinese secretary and work tables; bronze gas fixtures throughout the house; fine 7-octave piano, carved rosewood case, made by Nunns & Fisher; elegant rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, and washstands; fine curled hair mattresses and bedding; mahogany and covered chairs, sofas, and rockers, and a multitude of articles of use and beauty altogether too numerous to mention. Our friends will please take notice that no goods will be admitted to this house for sale. The sale will commence in the parlor at 10½ A. M. precisely. Catalogues now ready, and can be had at our office, No. 546 Broadway.

WM. H. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE STORE PROPERTY ON FRONT STREET, NEW-YORK; ALSO VACANT LOTS ON PROSPECT STREET, CITY OF BROOKLYN.—WM. H. FRANKLIN & SON will sell at Auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 24, 1857, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants' Exchange, New York, the following desirable improved property:

FRONT-STREET, New-York.—The four-story fire-proof store and lot of ground known as No. 241 Front-st., near Peck Slip. Lot 22 feet 9 inches front, 21 feet 6 inches rear, 68 feet 2 inches on one side, and 69 feet 4 inches on the other. Also on

FRONT-STREET, BROOKLYN.—The vacant lot of ground on the South-east corner of Prospect and Charles sts., 25 by 100 feet 3 inches.

ALSO—4 Lots on Prospect-st. adjoining the above, each 25 by 100 feet 3 inches.

Terms at sale. Maps may be obtained at the office of the auctioneers, No. 5 Broad-st., New-York.

JOHN L. BUCKLEY, Executor.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY, GLASS & CHINA AT AUCTION.—J. S. H. BARTLETT will sell on TUESDAY, Feb. 24, 10 o'clock, No. 281 Pearl-st., in lots from the shelves, a large assortment of Bootes and other W. C. Ware, all kinds common ware, glass ware, China, &c., also a desirable lot of best Flown Blue. Sale positive, and goods well packed for shipping. Retailers and country merchants will find it for their interest to attend.

PEET & COLE, Auctioneers.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF FIVE HOUSES AND lots on Ryerson-st., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, on TUESDAY, Feb. 24, 1857, at 12 o'clock M., at the sales-room of PEET & COLE, No. 243 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Also, house and lot No. 174 Nassau-st., Brooklyn. A large proportion of the money can remain on bond and mortgage. By order of JOHN E. SEARS, assignee of LANCHEN & SODINE.

AUCTION SALES.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

THE FOLLOWING IS THE DESCRIPTION of the leases on the property of the late JOHN JAY, Esq., Ex-cashier, at the Merchants' Exchange, at 12 M., on THURSDAY, Feb. 26, 1857. The numbers correspond with the map catalogue and the order of the sale.

1. Lot known by street No. 388 Broadway, distant southwardly from, the southeast corner of Broadway and Walker-st. 11ft.feet 7 inches. Leased until May 1, 1860, at $300 per annum, with covenant for renewal until May 1, 1871, at a rate of 6 per cent. per annum on the appraised value of the lot in 1860. Lessee to pay all taxes and assessments during the term of existing lease and renewal of the same. Subject to a covenant that no dwelling-house shall be erected thereon, fronting on Cortlandt-alley.

2. Lot known by street No. 394 Broadway. Leased until May 1, 1860, at $600 per annum, with covenant for renewal until May 1, 1870, at a rent at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on the appraised value of the lot in 1870. Lessee to pay all taxes and assessments during the term of existing lease and renewal of the same. Subject to a covenant that no dwelling-house shall be erected thereon, fronting on Cortlandt-alley.

3. House and lot known by street No. 396 Broadway. Leased until May 1, 1861, at $1,100 per annum, and from May 1, 1861, until May 1, 1868, at $1,250 per annum. Lessee to pay all taxes and assessments during the term of lease and renewal of the same. Subject to a covenant that no dwelling-house shall be erected thereon, fronting on Cortlandt-alley.

4. House and lot No. 20 Bond-st. The house is three stories, with marble front, and is 25 feet 8 inches in width, and 53 feet in depth; the lot being 25 feet 8 inches front and rear, and 100 feet deep. Possession can be given immediately.

5. Lot and frame stable on Great Jones-st., in rear of above, and about 380 feet 4 inches eastwardly from Broadway; lot 25 feet 8 inches front and rear, and 100 feet deep. Possession can be given immediately.

6. Lot on Walker-st., being distant westwardly from the southwest corner of Centre and Walker sts. about 31 feet and 4 inches. Leased until May 1, 1866, at $300 per annum. Lessee to pay all taxes and assessments.

7. Lot on Canal-st., being distant westwardly from the southwest corner of Canal and Centre sts. 26 feet 9 inches. Leased until May 1, 1861, at $450 per annum, with covenant for renewal until May 1, 1874, at a rent at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on the appraised value of the lot in the year 1863. On the termination of the lease in 1874, the tenant to have the option of being paid for his buildings, or of a new lease until May 1, 1884, at a rent at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on the appraised value of the lot in the year 1874; in which last case no payment to be made for the buildings at the final termination of the lease; lessee to pay all taxes and assessments through the whole of the above periods, except the assessment for the opening of Canal-st., upon which he pays interest in addition to his rent, to wit: $11,35 per annum.

8. Lot on the southwest corner of Canal and Centre sts., leased until May 1, 1859, at $522 per annum, together with $45 56 annual interest upon the assessment paid by lessor for the opening of Canal-st., as per agreement between the parties, with a covenant for renewal to May 1, 1866, at a rent at the rate of 6 per cent per annum on the appraised value of the lot in 1859. Lessee to pay all taxes and assessments during the term of the existing lease and renewal of the same.

9. Lot known by street No. 118 Amity-st., leased until May 1, 1860, at $150 per annum, lessee to pay all taxes and assessments, with covenant for renewal until May 1, 1870, at a rent to be agreed upon; and if the parties cannot agree, then at an annual rent at the rate of 6 per cent. on the appraised value of the lot in the year 1860. Lessee to pay all taxes and assessments.

10. Lot known by street No. 120 Amity-st., leased until May 1, 1860, at $150 per annum, lessee to pay all taxes and assessments, with covenant for renewal until May 1, 1870, at a rent to be agreed upon; and if the parties cannot agree, then at annual rent at the rate of 6 per cent. on the appraised value of the lot in the year 1860. Lessee to pay all taxes and assessments.

11. Lot known by street No. 410 Broadway, leased until May 1, 1864, at $700 per annum. Lessee to pay all taxes and assessments.

12. Lot on Centre-st., being distant southwardly from the southwesterly corner of Walker and Centre sts. about 129 feet 10 inch. Leased until May 1, 1858, at $100 per annum. Lessee to pay all taxes and assessments.

13. Lot on Centre-st., being distant southwardly from the southwesterly corner of Walker and Centre sts., about 75 feet. Leased until May 1, 1858, at $100 per annum. Lessee to pay all taxes and assessments.

14. Lot on Walker st., being distant eastwardly from the southeast corner of Elm and Walker sts., 76 feet 3 inches. Leased until May 1, 1860, at $300 per annum, with covenant for renewal until May 1, 1870, at a rent at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum upon the appraised value of the lot in the year 1860. Lessee to pay all taxes and assessments during the existing lease and renewal of the same.

15. Lot on southwest corner of Centre and Walker sts. Leased until May 1, 1863, at $540 per annum, with covenant for renewal until May 1, 1870, at a rent at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum upon the appraised value of the lot in the year 1863. Lessee to pay all taxes and assessments during the term of existing lease and renewal of the same.

16. Lot on Canal-st., being distant westwardly from the northwestwardly corner of Elm and Canal sts., about 31 feet 10 inches. Leased until May 1, 1857, at $360 per annum.

17. Lot on Canal-st., being distant westwardly from the northwesterly corner of Elm and Canal sts., about 31 feet. Leased until May 1, 1861, at $275 per annum. Lessee to pay all taxes and assessments.

18. Lot on Canal-st., being distant eastwardly from the northeastwardly corner of Broadway and Canal sts., about 197 feet. Leased until May 1, 1867, at $535 per annum. Lessee to pay all taxes and assessments.

19. Lot on Canal-st., being distant eastwardly from the northeastwardly corner of Broadway and Canal sts. about 177 feet. Leased until May 1, 1867, at $540 per annum. Lessee to pay all taxes and assessments, except for opening and widening streets, and on such assessments he is to pay as part rent 7 per cent. per annum interest.

20. Lot on Canal-st., being distant westwardly from the southwest corner of Canal and Elm sts., about 100 feet. Leased until May 1, 1866, at $350 per annum. Lessee to pay all taxes and assessments.

21. House and lot, known by street Number 82 Walker-st., being distant eastwardly from the northeast corner of Walker-st. and Cortlandt-alley about 48 feet. Leased until May 1, 1857, at $660 per annum. The house is of brick, two stories and attic.

22. House and lot, known by street No. 84 Walker-st., being distant eastwardly from the northeast corner of Walker st. and Cortlandt-alley about 72 feet. Leased until May 1, 1864, at $600 per annum. All repairs to be made by Lessee; ordinary water rates to be paid by Lessee. The house is built of brick, two stories and attic.

23. Lot on Walker-st., being distant westwardly from the northwest corner of Walker and Elm sts. about 72 feet 9 inches. Leased until May 1, 1857, at $279 per annum.

24. Lot on Walker st., being distant westwardly from the northwest corner of Walker and Elm sts. about 2 feet 3 inches. Leased until May 1, 1857, at $275 per annum.

25. Lot on the northeast corner of Walker-st. and Cortlandt-alley. Leased until May 1, 1860, at $300 per annum, with a covenant for renewal until May 1, 1870, at a rent at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on the appraised value of the lot in the year 1860. Lessee to pay all taxes and assessments during the term of the existing lease and renewal of the same, except for opening and widening streets, and upon such assessments he is to pay as part rent 7 per cent. per annum interest.

26. Lot on Walker-st., being distant eastwardly from the northeast corner of Walker-st. and Cortlandt-alley, about 24 feet. Leased until May 1, 1860, at $270 per annum, with a covenant for renewal until May 1, 1870, at a rent at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on the appraised value of the lot in the year 1860. Lessee to pay all taxes and assessments during the term of the existing lease and renewal of same, except for opening and widening streets, and upon such assessments he is to pay as part rent 7 per cent. per annum interest.

Maps, &c., at the office of the Auctioneers.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON FOURTEENTH AND FIFTEENTH STREETS, AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell, at auction, on TUESDAY, Feb. 24, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the following-described real estate viz:

FOURTEENTH-STREET.—2 Lots on the northerly side of 14th-st., commencing 170 feet 6 inches east of Avenue A.

Also, 4 Lots commencing 100 feet east of the last described lots.

FIFTEENTH-STREET.—9 Lots on the southerly side of 15th street, commencing 220 feet west of Avenue B.

For further particulars and maps, apply at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 38 Wall-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

FOUR TWO STORY BRICK COTTAGES ON 32D-STREET.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell, at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 26, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, 4 lots of land, with the 2 story brick cottages thereon, Nos. 58, 60, 62 and 64 East 32d-st., commencing 136 feet east of 4th-av.; the houses are well arranged for small genteel families, are provided with Croton water and water-closets; convenient of access by the 4th-av. railroad and one of the best lines of stages. This property is in the immediate vicinity of Murray Hill and in one of the most improving parts of the City. Three quarters of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for one or two years. For maps apply to the Auctioneer, No. 38 Wall-st.

TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer.

VARIOUS KINDS OF WARE AND GOODS will be sold THIS DAY, (Monday,) at 10½ o'clock, at No. 79 Nassau-st. Furniture, new and second-hand mirrors, oil-paintings, gold and jet ornaments, watch, silver-plated ware, mattresses, beds, &c., rosewood melodeon, hook-case, &c., 95,000 Havana cigars, free goods and in constant demand; young hyson tea, keg of Holland gin.

FARM FOR SALE AT AUCTION IN DARIEN.—The subscriber will offer his farm at public vendue, on SATURDAY, Feb. 28, inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. Said farm is situated in Darien, Conn., on the line of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, between Stamford and Norwalk, and about 40 miles from the City of New-York. It is from 1 mile to 1½ from the depôt in said Darien from which four or five trains run daily to and from New-York. It consists of about 80 acres of first-rate land, is beautifully situated, not surpassed for scenery in the State, having a view of the Sound and the surrounding country as far as the eye can reach. It is well divided into plow, meadow and pasture land. The buildings are ample and comfortable. Said farm is well stocked with choice fruits of all kinds. It is a desirable chance for a person wishing a pleasant home in the country.

On the same day will be offered several building-lots, within 30 rods of the depôt, where for a small sum persons may secure a lot either for a dwelling or for buildings for mechanical or manufacturing purposes, and where the facilities for doing business with New-York are as good as at any other place on the line of the road.

DARIEN, Feb. 14, 1857.

P. S.—If the weather should be stormy on said day, the sale will be postponed to Tuesday, March 3, at 10 o'clock A. M.

AUCTION SALE OF FARMS IN RAHWAY, NEW-JERSEY.—A magnificent building site of 20 acres, and a farm adjoining of 180 acres, situated on an elevation of some 70 feet above the town, giving a view of some 8 or 10 miles of beautiful country, 1 mile from depôt, 1 hour's ride from New-York by railroad-cars plying 10 times each way daily. Said land is handsomely located between 3 roads, well calculated to cut in lots of 5, 10 or 20 acres each for building sites. The farm is in a high state of cultivation, with large two-story house, 2 large barns, cow-houses and out-buildings in abundance, well fenced, together with fruit of all kinds. Sale will take place on TUESDAY, 3d of March, at 1 o'clock P. M., on the premises. Carriages in attendance on the day of sale to meet the trains leaving New-York at 10 and 11 o'clock A. M. Persons wishing to view said property before day of sale by addressing one day ahead to WM. MANNING MARTIN, Rahway Post-Office, box No. 96, will be met at any time or train of cars appointed, or by inquiring of Mr. WOODRUFF, Ticket Agent, Railway, for the subscriber.

WM. MANNING MARTIN, Proprietor.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY T. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE OF ELEGANT FURNITURE in the private residence, No. 113 Chambers-place, all the furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of one splendid rosewood piano-forte, rosewood parlor suites, covered in the best French satin brocatel, and richly carved; oil-paintings, solid rosewood centre, side and pier tables, with Egyptian marble tops; richly carved side and corner etageres, with mirror doors and backs; elegant bronze and ormolu clock; Italian and French China vases; French plate and oval mirrors; mahogany sofas; sofa-beds and couch-beds; cushion chairs and large and small rockers; carved mahogany and rosewood bureaus, wash-stands and tables; richly carved French and Elizabethan bedsteads; China toilet sets; hair and spring mattresses; feather beds, bolsters and pillows; bedding; Brussels and ingrain carpets; bedroom mirrors, clocks, tables, oil cloths, gas chandeliers and fixtures, brackets, &c. Also, a large and elegant assortment of dining-room furniture, extension table, silver plate, China and glass-ware, pearl cutlery, &c. The whole to be sold without reserve. Sale positive, rain or shine, on MONDAY, Feb. 23d, at 10½ o'clock precisely. By order, S. MINUT.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

TO CAPITALISTS.—THAT DESIRABLE LOT and 4-story brick store (No. 151,) on the north side of Fulton-st., next to the corner of Broadway, will be sold at auction by ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO., on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 25, 1857, at 12 o'clock at noon, at the Merchants' Exchange.

TERMS.—Ten per cent. on the day of sale, and twenty per cent. on or before the 1st day of April, 1857, when the deed will be given. The balance, seventy per cent., of the purchase money, may remain on bond and mortgage.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

DESIRABLE BOWERY PROPERTY AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 26, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants' Exchange, the valuable lot of land with the house thereon, covering the whole lot, No. 361 Bowery, on the southeast corner of 4th-st. Also, the lot adjoining and known as No. 359 Bowery, with the 3-story brick front house thereon. A part of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. For maps and further particulars apply to the Auctioneers, No. 38 Wall-st.

HENRY G. EVANS, Auctioneer

CROCKERY, GLASS & CHINA—BY H. G. EVANS, at No. 6 Liberty-st., on TUESDAY, Feb. 24, at 10 o'clock, in lots to suit, the best assortment ever offered, of first quality White Granite, Light Blue, and all kinds common ware, glass ware, decorated French China, &c., &c. Catalogues now ready. Goods carefully re-packed for shipping.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING AND COLLECTING OFFICE.
SMALLEY, WEED & BARTLETT,
No. 54 Wall-st., New-York.

GEO. C. SMALLEY, WM. C. WEED, ALFRED W. BARTLETT, will give special attention to the negotiation of notes and loans. Also to the purchase and sale of

STOCKS AND BONDS,

at the Brokers' Board, strictly on commission.

Having prompt and reliable correspondents, will negotiate and collect paper payable at all the principal points in the United States and Canadas.

REFERENCES—Moses Taylor, Esq., Wm. B. Astor, Esq., New-York.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1857.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.

We issue sight bills on the
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, Ireland.
In sums from £1 upwards, at £5 per £
Address
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

FOURTEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.—For the year ending Jan. 31, 1857.

RECEIPTS.

For Premiums and Policy Fees		$878,191 93
For Interest on Investments		230,170 69
For Annuities		6,962 80
Total		$1,045,325 17

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid Claims by Death	$279,183 81	
Paid Additions to same, being Profits	18,737 49	
Paid Surrendered Policies and Dividends	23,595 63	
Paid Reduction of Premiums	1,992 04	
Paid Annuities	2,564 69	
Paid Commissions to Agents	28,863 46	
Paid Expenses, including Rent, Taxes, Salaries, Postages, Exchanges, Medical Examinations, Printing, Stationery, &c.	66,919 21	
		$434,685 23
Net increase of Assets during the year		$610,749 94
Net Assets Jan. 31, 1856		3,178,034 98
Total net Assets Jan. 31, 1857		$3,788,784 22

ASSETS.

Cash on hand and in Bank		$5,320 25
Invested on Bond and Mortgage		2,639,795 40
Deposited for Taxes, Fire Insurance, &c.		6,21 06
Due by Agents		47,547 48
Total		$3,788,784 22
Number of Policies issued during the year		2,041
Number of Policies in force Feb. 1, 1857		9,794

I have examined the above Statement, and believe it to be correct.
SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Fred. S. Winston,	Richard Patrick,	Alfred Edwards,
Millard Fillmore,	Joseph Blunt,	Lucius Robinson,
David Hoadley,	Nathan'l Hayden,	Sam'l D. Babcock,
Wm. V. Brady,	Jonathan Miller,	Wm. E. Dodge,
Henry A. Smythe,	Abra'm Bininger,	Chas. J. Stedman,
Robt. B McCurdy,	John Wadsworth,	Cephas H. Norton,
John V. L. Pruyn,	Jno. P. Yelverton,	John P. Treadwell,
William Betts,	Wm. J. Bunker,	Sam. Wheeler,
I. Green Pearson,	Sam'l L. Cornell,	Wm. H. Popham,
William Moore,	Sam'l E. Sproulls,	Lycurgus Edgerton,
John H. Swift,	John M. Stuart,	W. Smith Brown,
Geo. S. Coe,	Hamlin Blake,	George R. Clark.

FRED'K S. WINSTON, President.
ISAAC ABBATT, Secretary.
SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.
MINTURN POST, M. D., Medical Examiner.
Office, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

TWELFTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.—

Amount of assets Jan. 1, 1856		$1,059,060 65
Amount of premiums received during the year ending Jan. 1, 1857	$848,563 91	
Amount of interest received and accrued during the year ending Jan. 1, 1857	50,299 96	
Amount of endowment received same time	59 40	408 223 27
Total		$1,467,281 92

DISBURSEMENTS.

Amount paid for losses by death	$176,558 29	
Amount paid interest on dividends, reinsurances, &c.	16,863 37	
Amount paid for taxes	2,791 42	
Amount paid salaries, fees to Physicians, Trustees, &c.	13,622 92	
Amount paid printing, stationery, office rent and expenses, law expenses, &c.	5,104 52	
Amount paid for commissions, medical examinations, postages, advertising, exchanges, &c.	23,369 08	
Amount of canceled notes and return premiums on canceled policies	25,376 73	275,686 33
Total		$1,191,845 59

ASSETS.

Cash on hand	$33,025 29
Invested in New-York State securities	153,283 04
Bonds and mortgages	497,564 28
Quarterly and semi-annual premiums due subsequent to Jan. 1, 1857	12,979 95
Interest accrued up to Jan. 1, 1857	24,026 63
Notes received for 67 per cent. of premiums on life policies bearing interest	450,412 35
Premiums on policies in hands of Agents	20,096 95
Total	$1,191,545 59

The trustees have declared a scrip dividend of 30 per cent. on all Life Policies which have been in force 12 months prior to Jan 1, 1857, and 6 per cent. interest in cash upon all previous dividends, payable on and after the first Monday of March next to those holding certificates, and to be allowed in settlement of the next premium, where parties have given premium notes.

TRUSTEES.

Morris Franklin,	Alf. Freeman, M.D.,	John M. Nixon,
John S. Bussing,	Henry I. Seaman,	Loring Andrews,
Daniel S. Miller,	William Barton,	W. C. Dusenbery
H. Suydam, Jr.,	George Greer,	I. C. Kendall,
J. I. Rogers,	John Mairs,	Wm. Patrick,
David Dows,	Russell Dart,	W. H. Appleton.
C. J. Martin,	Phineas Bateman,	

MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.
PLINY FREEMAN, Actuary.

BONDS OF THE MILWAUKEE AND HORICON RAILROAD CO.—The subscribers offer for sale, in sums of $1,000 and upwards, $50,000 of the first mortgage, 8 per cent. convertible sinking fund Bonds of this Company, forming a portion of its only issue of Bonds, amounting in all to $250,000, and secured by a first mortgage on forty-two miles of the road, and all its real estate and rolling stock. Thirty of these forty-two miles are completed, at a cost of over $900,000, and all the materials for the remaining twelve miles (the greater part of which is graded) are already purchased, and the Company's storehouse at Milwaukee.

A. J. BLEECKER & CO.

CAUTION—TO CAPITALISTS, CONVEYANCERS AND THE PUBLIC.—The public are cautioned against certain mortgages on property in the city of Philadelphia, described as a certain tract or parcel of marsh or crippled land, situate on the west side of the Schuylkill River, north of Market-st. Bridge; formerly in the township of Blockley, and now in the XXIVth Ward of the city of Philadelphia. The undersigned, who executed those mortgages, never had any valid title to the premises, and received no consideration for the mortgages in question. He has been imposed upon, and the whole affair is an imposture, well understood in Philadelphia. New-York capitalists are warned against them.

FRANK BROWN.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 10, 1857.

MILWAUKEE CITY BONDS.—PERSONS holding Milwaukee City 10 per cent. Bonds maturing the first day of March, 1857, can have the privilege of exchanging them, if they wish, on fair and equitable terms, for Milwaukee City 7 per cent. Bonds, payable 20 years from Feb. 1, 1857, with semi-annual interest, (issued under an ordinance establishing a Sinking Fund, &c.,) by applying at the office of Messrs. MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 22 William-st., at any time before the 1st day of March next.

J. B. CROSS, Mayor of the City of Milwaukee.
MAYOR'S OFFICE, MILWAUKEE, WIS., Feb. 1, 1857.

NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL U. S. M. S. S. Co.,
No. 56 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 16, 1857.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 56 Wall-st., on THURSDAY, 5th of March. Polls open at 12 M., and remain open until 2 P. M.

W. L. YOULE, Secretary.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS and Managers of the New-York and Pinnole Quarrying Company will be held on MONDAY, March 2, in the office of James Renwick, Esq., Trustee Building, Wall-st.

JOHN WRIGHT, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.)
TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Feb. 20, 1857.

STOCKHOLDERS WHO WISH TO REGISTER their shares in this Company on the books of its London Agency, are requested to send the certificates they now hold to this office, indorsing on each certificate the following memorandum: "Surrendered to the Company for the purpose of registering the shares therein mentioned at its London Agency"—which may be signed by the stockholder personally, or, in his name, by his duly authorized agent. It is required that the certificates be discharged from their existing registry before the stock represented thereby can be placed on the books of the London Agency.

GILBERT D. WILSON, Assistant Treasurer.

WILLIAM J. BELL & CO., NO. 35 WILLIAM-ST., offer for sale the following securities:

$10,000 Milwaukee and Horicon Railroad Company's 1st Mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds.
$10,000 Milwaukee and Horicon Railroad Company's Farm Mortgage Bonds.
$10,000 Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad Company's 1st Mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds.
$5,000 Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad Company's Farm Mortgage Bonds.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (last issue,) having twenty years to run; interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

THE COUPONS DUE AND PAYABLE IN this City 1st March next from the Bonds of Marshall County, Illinois, will be paid on presentation at our office, No. 8 Wall-st., on and after 3d proxim

NEW-YORK CITY.

General Mosquera Sustained.

We understand that our remarks on the 20th instant, in relation to the arrest of Mr. ANIBAL DE MOSQUERA were liable to an interpretation that does Mr. MOSQUERA injustice. It seems that this transaction is not one which could reflect any discredit upon the house of MOSQUERA & Co.

The action is for the recovery of the proceeds of merchandise sold by them as commission merchants, and under the State law an order to hold to bail was granted at the issuing of the writ.

On a motion to vacate the order, Saturday morning, it appeared that in pursuance of the contract between Mr. LOZADA and Messrs. MOSQUERA & Co., the merchandise was sold at ten months' credit, and notes received which have not yet matured—and also that MOSQUERA & Co. were to *guarantee the sales*. Such a fact, of course, changes the relation of the parties, and instead of being "factors or trustees," as was asserted in the affidavit of Mr. EDMUND PORTER, upon which the order was granted, they were principal debtors, and as such not liable to arrest, and the Court so held and dismissed, and vacated the order of arrest.

This, of course, disposes of the case.

The Arrested Filibusters—Their Commitment for Trial by the United States Commissioner.

The United States District Court room was filled at 12 M., on Saturday, to hear the decision of Commissioner MORELL in the case of Ex-Consul FABENS and Captain BOLTEN, the arrested filibusters.

The Commissioner read his decision. He held that the defendants had been shown guilty of violation of the Neutrality Act of 1818, upon which the original warrants for their arrest had been issued. In violating this act he claimed that the accused had committed a breach of the law of Nations, inasmuch as they had in New-York enlisted men to go to Nicaragua as soldiers, while Nicaragua was a sovereign government and so recognized by the United States. The evidence proved conclusively that the design of sending soldiers to Nicaragua was to overturn the present government there. Sending these men to Nicaragua was the object of the Nicaraguan agency at No. 347 Broadway, and the defendants now shown to be agents and abettors in this agency. He therefore ordered the defendants to be held for trial.

[Advertisement.]

HALLOTYPES.

LETTERS PATENT, GRANTED JAN. 20, 1857.—A large collection of this new and beautiful style of portraiture is now on exhibition at J. GURNEY'S well-known Photographic Palace of Art, No. 349 Broadway, New-York.

The public are respectfully invited to call and judge for themselves of the superiority of these pictures over other styles; and although executed by the camera, they combine the truthfulness of the finest photograph with the beauty and finish of the most delicate miniature on ivory. To quote the expression of one of our most celebrated miniature painters,

"The stereoscopic effect is wonderful; our occupation is gone. These pictures surpass in every respect our best endeavors."

J. GURNEY holds himself in readiness to execute said pictures for the public on and after the 20th inst.

Gallery open from 8 A. M. till 6 P. M.

J. GURNEY, Photographic Artist,
No. 349 Broadway, corner Leonard-street, New-York.
N. B.—No connection with any other establishment.

[Advertisement.]

NOTICE TO THOSE TROUBLED WITH HUMORS.—Owing to the great demand for my Ointment in New-York City, I shall be at Buckland's Hotel, corner of Broadway and Canal-street, from the 23d to the 28th instant, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

KENNEDY'S SALT RHEUM OINTMENT allays all inflammation in Salt Rheum and Erysipelas, and every humor of a hot nature, and gives you a comfortable night's rest.

KENNEDY'S SCATTERING OINTMENT will scatter Scrofulous swellings on the neck.

KENNEDY'S HEALING OINTMENT will heal Scrofulous Sores, Fever-Sores, and Gangrene Sores, &c.

Ulcerated Sore Legs are permanently cured in a few weeks, or at most in a few months.

My Ointment comes within the reach of all classes. The most expensive cure I ever made cost but sixteen dollars. As a general thing a cure does not cost half of that.

All afflicted with humors or sores are respectfully invited to call. Advice, in all cases, gratis.

DONALD KENNEDY, Proprietor of
Kennedy's Medical Discovery, Roxbury, Mass.

[Advertisement.]

TO DRUGGISTS, GROCERS AND COUNTRY MERCHANTS.—All who desire to furnish their patrons with the best and purest known liquor for medicinal purposes, should purchase

MESENGER'S LONDON CORDIAL GIN,

put up neatly enveloped in quart and pint bottles. It is the only spirituous stimulant ever positively and unequivocally indorsed by the medical faculty, and is consigned to us by the oldest and wealthiest distillery in the city of London. The genuine LONDON CORDIAL GIN is solely imported and bottled in this country by ourselves, and all others claiming to import it are merely attempting to palm off a spurious article under cover of our reputation. The attention of the trade is requested to our price current for 1857. E. E. MESENGER & Co., 58 Fulton-st.

[Advertisement.]

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.—There is more vitality in this perfume than in the *Ante Farina Cologne*. Evaporation does not exhaust it. A handkerchief sprinkled with it to-day will send forth its fragrance, as of odoriferous blossoms, for a month. Washing alone will remove the aroma. Sold by D. T. LANMAN & Co., Wholesale Druggists, No. 69 Water-street, New-York, and by all druggists, at 50 cents per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—A most glorious entertainment is to be given at this house to-night. Two new pieces are to be produced, and a favorite pantomime is to be revived. Mr. J. F. POOL's new drama, entitled "Excelsior; or, Life's Struggles," will be presented for the first time; this will be followed by the revival of the "Red Gnome and White Warrior," and the new drama called the "Token" concluding.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers, Tea Dealers, and private families—Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson, from 20c. to 40c.; Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 55c.—all other qualities equally low. Also, 5-lb boxes of good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine—No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt sts.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—The whole world has, with one voice, indorsed the favor of these wonderful medicines as being the only remedy for old wounds, sore legs, sore breasts, even when all other remedies have failed. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London; and by all druggists, at 25c., 62½c., and $1 per pot or box.

[Advertisement.]

CARPETINGS, OIL-CLOTHS,
and
CURTAINS AND CURTAIN MATERIALS,
For sale at reduced prices, by
PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 524 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS.—A retired clergyman, restored to health in a few days, after many years of great nervous suffering, is anxious to make known the means of cure. Will send (free) the prescription used. Direct to JOHN B. DANALL, 59 Fulton-street, Brooklyn.

[Advertisement.]

WASHINGTON'S birthday will be celebrated this day at the Dusseldorf Gallery, No. 497 Broadway. It will be a delightful place wherein to while away a leisure hour. Give the Dusseldorf a call.

[Advertisement.]

GAS! GAS!!—Gas Fixtures for the Spring trade. Several new patterns more beautiful in design and finish than ever offered before. Call at our great Manufacturing Dépot, No. 376 Broadway.

ABBOTT, WARNER & Co.

[Advertisement.]

HALLOTYPES.—These beautiful portraits are taken by J. B. HALL, the inventor and patentee, only at the gallery of HALL & FREDERICKS, No. 587 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 125, 127 and 129 Water-street, and No. 5 Murray-street, New-York.

Letter from Horace Greeley—Refutation of the Charge of Lobbying.

To the Editor of Iowa City Republican:

DEAR SIR: As I am closing a brief visit to this State, a friend has put into my hands a copy of the *State Gazette* of recent date, in which I find a renewed attack upon me in connection with the Des Moines River Improvement Company. The writer is careful to abstain from direct charges; but he quotes part of the evidence of a person unknown to me, who purports to be a clerk of said Company, in such manner, and with such suppressions and cooking up as to convey the impression that I was employed by said Company as a lobby agent before Congress last Summer, and received $1,000 therefor. This witness I cannot locate; never had any dealings with him whatever; and his testimony is withheld from [illegible] so far as his ignorance [illegible] what its authors well know to be [illegible] and calumnious. The real authors of this slander are, I presume, certain Democratic members of the late Investigating Committee, raised by the Senate of Iowa, to inquire into the management of this Des Moines Company, and these gentlemen do surely know that the charges against me which they are nursing and abetting is a base libel. As I never did them any harm, I can only conclude that this is their mode of warfare against the influence of the journal with which I am connected. We shall see in the event how much party capital they make by the operation. Meantime, in utter ignorance of what they may have stored away in their magazine of ex-parte testimony, I wish to give, through your columns, a full and clear statement of the transaction on which this calumny is founded.

I went to Washington at the opening of the long session of the present Congress, Dec. 1, 1855, and remained there, with *brief* intervals of absence, until about the middle of April last. During all this time I cannot remember that I once heard of this Des Moines Company; and I am very sure that neither this nor any railroad or other company or claimant employed me to do any service, or paid me one farthing on any account whatever. In a single instance only did an old and esteemed friend ask me to aid him in securing for his claim the favorable attention of Congress, which I thought it deserved; but he, on my explaining to him my position, and the annoyance and embarrassment to which any connection with measures involving pecuniary interests would inevitably subject me, dropped the subject, and never renewed it.

About the the 28th of June I returned to Washington for a week or so, to watch the proceedings in the House on the question of admitting Kansas as a Free State, under the Topeka Constitution, and remained until the day after that admission was defeated by a vote of 107 to 106; but neither at this visit nor formerly did I say one word to any member in behalf of the Des Moines, nor any other land grant or Railroad Company, nor in favor of any measure of a private or pecuniary character; nor was I ever employed or paid to do anything of the sort.

As I was leaving Washington for the last time up to this present, on or about the 1st of July last, a friend handed me a draft for one thousand dollars, drawn on the Treasurer, in New-York, of the Des Moines Company, which he asked me to take with me and use to pay a draft which he said would probably be drawn on me by an agent employed by said Company. I took this draft, accordingly, home with me, and held it until I was apprised, nearly four weeks there after, that a draft on me, answering to this one, was coming on from Washington. I immediately, and for the first time in my life, visited the office of the Des Moines Company, and found therein an old and valued friend, Mr. ALVAN HUNT, formerly Treasurer of our State, and now Treasurer of this Des Moines Company. I said to him, "Mr. HUNT, do you know of a draft for $1,000 on your Company, payable to my order?" He answered, "Yes, I understand it." I rejoined, "Do you know that I have no interest in said draft?" He said, "Yes, I know all about it." "Then," said I, "shall I accept and pay the draft drawn against it?" He said, "Certainly;" and I presented the draft in my hands, which he paid, and with the proceeds I paid the $1,000 draft drawn from Washington on me. That draft is now in my possession.

These are the facts in the case, to which, immediately on the story being started that I had been employed by this Company, I made affidavit, in due form of law, and transmitted the same to the Investigating Committee of the Iowa Senate, corroborated by the statement of ALVAN HUNT aforesaid, that I never was interested in nor employed by said Des Moines Company, and never was paid nor promised by it one farthing for any service whatever. I believe other leading members of the Company, familiar with the facts, addressed similar statements to members of the Iowa Senate. At all events, my affidavit and the statement of Treasurer HUNT were forwarded to Hon. J. B. GRINNELL, of that Senate, and by him handed to the Committee of Investigation. And yet, in full view of these facts, the secret archives of that Committee are drawn upon at pleasure for garbled evidence to bolster up a charge which its responsible authors know to be a wanton calumny.

Whether there would have been any culpability in my acting as agent for said Company, had I done so, it is not necessary to consider, since it is certain that I never did. I was nearly five months in daily attendance upon the doings of the present Congress, and during that time I never was paid, nor promised one mill for anything I did or tried to do in Washington to advance any interest whatever.

I can only stop the deliberate, intentional detraction of which I have been made the subject, by asking the verdict of an Iowa jury upon it. All the favor I have to solicit is that, in adjudging the case, politics shall be utterly forgotten, and justice between man and man only regarded.

Yours, HORACE GREELEY.

IOWA CITY, Feb. 4, 1857.

MARRIED.

SILLS—SMITH.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, Feb. 18, in Cannon-st. Church, JOHN SMITH SILLS to Miss JANE A. SMITH, daughter of the late John Smith, all of this City.

VALERIO—SEDGWICK.—In this City, on Saturday, Feb. 21, by Rev. Dr. Bellows, KATHARINE M. SEDGWICK, Jr., to JOSEPH VALERIO, all of this City.

MORTON—VAN BOSKERCK.—At Hoboken, N. J., on Sabbath, Feb. 21, at Trinity Church, by Rev. Dr. Morton, Rev. RUTLEDGE MORTON to Miss MAGGIE, daughter of the late Abraham L. Van Boskerck.

WRIGHT—HALPIN.—In South Brooklyn, on Thursday, Feb. 19, by Rev. Mr. LeBaugh, JOHN WRIGHT, of this City, to ANNIE, daughter of the late Rev. N. J. Halpin, of Dublin, Ireland.

KIP—WORCESTER.—At Albany, on Wednesday, Feb. 18, by Rev. Dr. Sprague, NICHOLAS J. KIP, of Passaic, N. J., to SUZIE P. WORCESTER, of Albany.

DIED.

SILL.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Feb. 22, HENRY W. SILL, in the 38th year of his age.

His friends, and those of the family, are invited to attend this funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 113 West 15th-st., without further notice.

CHAMBERLAIN.—In this City, on Saturday, Feb. 21, JOSEPH H. CHAMBERLAIN, son of Moses and Julia A. Chamberlain.

Funeral services will take place this day, (Monday,) 23d inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 299 10th-st. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

KELLY.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Feb. 21, JOEL KELLY, aged 66 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, Pacific-st., near New-York-av., this (Monday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

POLHEMUS.—At sea, on Friday, Jan. 23, on board steamship *Golden Gate*, from California, of consumption, Mrs. E. C. VAN VOORHIS, wife of L. Polhemus, of Sacramento, Cal., in the 29th year of her age.

☞ Paterson, N. J., and Michigan papers please copy

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....FEB. 21.

$5,000 Virginia 6s	93	1500	Erie Railroad	s3	57½
12,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90.	80	400	do	c	57½
11,000 Missouri St. 6s	c 84½	250	do	s10	57½
1,000 L. R. & Ft. Sm. bs	63	97	100	do	b7
3,000 Ill. Cent. R. Bs	3 98	500	do	b10	57½
1,000 N. J. 6s, 1st Matm. bs.	94	100	do	s60	57¼
11 Ocean Bank	96	300	do		57¼
5 Metropolitan Bank	100½	100	do	b10	57½
15 Corn Ex. Bank	106½	50	do	b30	57½
55 Park Bank	99½	1050	do	b60	57¾
10 Bank of Com	105	300	do	b60	58
150 Canton Company	s3 22½	1850	do	s30	57½
150 Reading Railroad	s3 59½	21	do	c	57½
100 do	c 59½	5	Sixth-av. Railroad		99
100 do	s10 58½	100	Panama R.	b60	94
400 do	b30 59	210	Ill. Cent. R.		125½
100 do	b30 60	10	do		124
125 do	59½	242	Cleve. & Pitts. R.	b3	59½
25 Hudson River R. R.	27	100	do	b60	54
565 N. Y. Central R. R.	90½	20	Gal. & Chic. R. R.		104½
100 do	s30 90½	20	do		104¾
100 do	90½	350	Cle. & Toledo R. R.		74
100 do	sime 90½	100	do	b3	74
15 do	90½	600	do	c	73½
200 do	90½	200	do	b30	74½
100 do	b10 90½	100	do	s60	73¾
214 do	s3 90½	100	do	b60	74½
50 do	s5 90½	50	Chi. & R. I. R. R.	s30	92½
800 do	b30 90½	50	do	s10	92½
215 Mich. S. & N. I. RR.	75¾	50	do	s60	92½
525 do	s3 75¾	200	do	c	92½
100 do	b3 75¾	168	do	b60	100
50 do	b10 75¾	19	do		92½
50 do	b30 76½	10	Mil. & Miss. RR.		69
20 Lac. & Mil. RR.	s5 77½	150	do	b60	70
75 do	s3 77½	160	do		69½
150 do	b30 77½				

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000 Cal. State 7s, '70.	85	100	Reading R. R.	s3	59½
1,000 Missouri State 6s.	84½	200	do		59
1,050 N. J. Cn. R. 1st m. b.	94	500	do	s60	59½
20 Bank of Commerce	105	200	do	b3	59½
25 Hanover Bank	92	50	Mil. & Miss. R.	b60	69½
100 Cumb. Coal Co.	18	10	M. S. & N. Is. R. R.		75½
100 do	b30 15½	50	do		75¾
200 N. Y. Cent. RR.	b30 90½	50	do	b30	76
300 do	s 90½	200	do		75¾
250 do	90¼	100	do	b60	76¼
200 Erie Railroad	s10 57	5	Gal. & Chi. RR.		104½
750 do	b10 57	50	do		104¾
100 do	b60 57½	110	do		104
200 do	s3 57	50	Cle. & Toledo R. R.		73¾
200 do	s60 57¾	100	do	b10	73¾
100 do	s3 57¾	100	do		73¾
50 do	b7 57¾	50	Chic. & Rock I. R.	s60	90½
100 do	s60 58	5	do		100
400 do	s60 58½				

MONDAY, Feb. 23—A. M.

The *Asia* steamer, at this port from Liverpool Saturday, Feb. 7, a week later than the previous European mail, brings unexpectedly encouraging financial accounts, and trade advices scarcely less satisfactory. The English Bank had not only *not* advanced the rate of discount, but had made a small gain in Bullion, and exhibits altogether a favorable condition, both as to the internal workings of the establishment, and for the accommodation of trade and the discount market. The Government and Private Deposits increased during the last week in January $2,199,000, which enabled the Bank to add $9,895,000 to Private or Mercantile Discounts, without the loss of more than $435,000 of its Bank-notes unemployed. The stock of Bullion is $59,720,000, an increase of $115,000 on the previous report. The demand for Money continued active, mainly in aid of the heavy payments of 4th February; but the current opinion, based on the Bank Report, the early breaking up of the Directors at the weekly meeting on Thursday, 5th February, without changing the terms of discount, *and after agreeing to extend their accommodations to dealers to long paper*, conjoined with an improvement in the Continental Money markets, was, that no immediate advance of interest would be necessary. The shipments of Silver to India and China, by the steamer of 4th February, were as much as $4,855,000, but as this sum has been accumulating since the 4th of January, and some further large parcels were daily looked for from the West Indies, the amount created no stir in the market. The expected Gold freight by the *Northerbell* from Australia, was still at sea. The withdrawals of Gold from the Bank for the Continent, appear to have been replaced by deposits of Sovereigns returning in the course of trade from Turkey—whither it will be remembered $20,000,000 were sent last year to pay for the Turkish loan—and from Ireland. The Funds were steady through the week, with a strong inclination to firmness, closing 93⅛ cash and 93⅛ for the March account. The French Funds were also steady, 67.90 for money, 68.15 for the account. In the American Funds in London, Illinois Central shares had again advanced to 30 prem um, after selling through the week at 28, 28¾, 27¾, 28¾@29. Sales of the Bonds at 89¾@90, closing 91 asked. Free Lands privileged, 106 sales early in the week, 107@109 at close. Sales of Erie Thirds at 88¼@89. Messrs. GEORGE PEABODY & Co. had opened subscriptions for the $1,000,000 new Ohio Sixes of 1886 recently taken by Mr. P. in connection with Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co., in this market, from Messrs. H. A. JOHNSON & Co., the original purchasers. Mr. E. F. SATTERTHWAITE reports on the subject of American Funds generally a steady business, without any material change in quotations.

The Cotton Trade at Liverpool was a small fraction cheaper on the same qualities and an ⅛d. dearer for fair and uplands. The *Asia* carried out from this side advices of heavy receipts and rather cheaper prices, which were not without their effect. The Cotton supply had called forth a discussion in the House of Commons. Mr. HATFIELD adverted to the increasing demand from the English manufactories and the high prices paid to the United States for the raw material, instead of fostering the policy of looking to the vast possessions of the empire in India. Mr. V. SMITH replied, from the ministerial side, that the Government were willing to entertain any specific proposition from Mr. HATFIELD on the subject. He denied that it had been neglected, stating that experiments had been made and were still being made, but except in Bombay *but little success had been met with*. The demand for Flour at Liverpool was light; fine descriptions of American Wheat in request, and Indian Corn firmer, 34s. to 35s. 6d. In France the continual rains in December and January were deemed adverse to the coming crop, and the previous fall in the prices of Grain had been checked. The Paris market was firm, though mainly on the finer qualities of Wheat. Raw silk had further advanced, and Silk fabrics, it was feared, would rule high throughout the present year. The wine-market at Bercy is completely paralyzed by the excessive prices demanded. At a late sale by auction at Bordeaux, Lafitte was sold at 1,800f. the barrel. Wine of Cahors is sold at from 800f. to 1,000f. the barrel. Ordinary wine in the hands of the peasants is sold at from 510f. to 550f. the barrel. Brandies are much sought for and maintain their price. Old Armagnac is exceedingly scarce.

The Foreign Trade at the port of New-York the past week fell off nearly three millions of dollars in the Import entries from the previous heavy week. The total, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, is $5,064,657, which is still in advance of the corresponding week of last year $3,719,712. The clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods amount to $1,619,308, against $1,823,237 the week ending Feb. 23 last year. The Export of Specie, $279,666, against $740,729 the same week last year. The Custom Duties for the week were again heavy, though considerably below the previous week's. The cash paid into the Sub-Treasury from this source was $1,126,342. The whole receipts into the Government office are $322,618 over the disbursements. The total balance on Saturday afternoon stood $14,942,988, against $14,620,370 at the close of the previous week. On Saturday there were signs of the coming forward of larger drafts against this unusually heavy surplus, and the payments of the day slightly exceeded the receipts. The Domestic Exchanges during the week moved about $500,000 in gold to the South, and brought in, as near as we have the means of estimating the sum total, $300,000 from the near cities, and a few small parcels from the West. The resulting difference of all these movements against the Specie reserve in Bank would seem to be about $802,284, but as the averages to be made up this afternoon not more than half this sum is expected to tell on the present statement, thus reducing the total average of $10,497,382 of last Monday to $10,000,000 this afternoon. The estimates of the Street differ as to whether the result will be a little below or above this figure. The reduced showing, however, has been fully anticipated in the Money Market, which began to show signs of improvement about the middle of the week, and become quite easy, particularly to street borrowers, on call, on Friday and Saturday. By the close of the present week another California packet will be due, and this, and the turn of the exchanges at the South, and the increasing remittances from the West, will probably keep the Bank movement steady, even if some further delay should occur in depleting the Sub-Treasury excess. Discounts rule 9@10 per cent. on prime paper. Foreign bills are in good supply at 108¼@108¾ on London, and the financial news now advised by the *Asia* will tend to keep off the shipment of Gold for some weeks. In regard to financial measures at Washington, to which somewhat eager attention is now directed, we remark, first, the passage of the new free list in the tariff by the House of Representatives by a majority, and through a compromise of sectional interests, which will probably insure the approval of the Senate and Executive. Secondly—unmistakable evidences of a liberal Deficiency Bill, and of extra appropriations for the pay of the Army; the improvement of rivers and harbors and the settlement of long-standing claims due to several of the States from the Federal Government. And lastly, the announcement of the Cabinet of the new Administration, embracing a practical Secretary of the Treasury, and a Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, who declared in his place in the Senate on Thursday, that he believed the peace of the Country, particularly with Great Britain, secure.

According to the official Custom-House returns of the Foreign Trade at New-York, which we published early in January, in tabular form by months, the Import of Foreign Merchandise, excluding Bullion, from the 1st July last, the beginning of the current Treasury year, to 31st January ult., say seven months, amounted to..$122,092,000
Add three weeks in February..... 19,417,968

Total to date..... $141,510,968
Against same time last year..... 114,212,764

Increase to date..... $27,507,704

The same tables make the Export of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign reexported, amount to..... $48,481,000
Add three weeks in February..... 4,007,423

Total to date..... $52,488,423
Against same time in 1856..... 49,656,677

Increase to date..... $2,722,766

The same tables make the Export of Specie..... $25,758,000
Add three weeks in February..... 1,806,294

Total since July 1..... $27,564,294
To same time in 1856..... 11,817,840

Increase to date..... $15,746,454
Increased Produce Exports as above..... 2,722,766

Increase all Exports to date..... $18,469,220

The Export of Cotton from the Southern receiving ports to Foreign States, of the new crop, from 1st September last to the close of second week in February, amounted to—

963,000 bales av. $55..... $54,615,000
vs. 1,353,000 in '56, av. 44½ 92..... 68,070,000

Decreased Export thus far..... $3,455,000

Stock on hand:
In 1857, 736,000 bales, worth..... $41,250,000
vs. 1856, 598,000 bales, worth..... 23,777,000

Increased value Cotton on hand..... $17,473,000

The following is a comparative statement of the exports, hence, of the principal articles of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods for the week, and the week ending Feb. 23, last year:

	1856. Quantity.	1856. Value.	1857. Quantity.	1857. Value.
Cotton, bales	6,161	$315,603	8,515	$543,390
Flour, bbls	53,092	453,972	96,394	289,514
Corn Meal, bbls	2,169	14,716	1,491	5,022
Wheat, bushels	197,771	214,191	45,992	51,734
Corn, bushels	81,977	74,996	43,782	72,779
Rye, bushels	....	....	3,330	3,847
Pork, bbls & tcs	2,166	67,578	1,099	19,899
Beef, bbls. & tcs	3,637	89,057	256	7,819
Bacon, lbs	....	....	909,470	90,633
Hams, lbs	....	....	58,900	6,469
Lard, lbs	....	....	499,196	58,904
Butter, lbs	....	....	22,449	5,579
Cheese, lbs	....	....	20,194	2,137
Total Produce		$1,243,807		$1,092,353
Miscellaneous		599,930		727,055
Total for the week		$1,828,287		$1,819,808

* These Items were included in miscellaneous goods, in our export statement every week of last year. Hence, we cannot furnish comparative figures, in detail, this year. Next year we shall be enabled to do so regularly, by keeping up the record as now arranged through the current year.

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

	Saturday, Feb. 14.	Saturday, Feb. 21.		Saturday, Feb. 14.	Saturday, Feb. 21.
N. Y. Cen	89½	90¾	Virginia 6s	92½	92
Erie	57½	56¾	Missouris	83¼	84½
Reading	76¾	70¾	Ohios of 1886	109	109
Mich. South	74½	75¼	Californias, '75	66½	65
Toledo	71¾	73¾	Illinois Cen	98½	94
Rock Island	98½	99½	Ills. C. Scrip	137½	141
Mich Central	93½	94¾	Erie of '75	99	98
Panama	92½	93¾	Hud. Thirds	64½	64
Galena	104	104	Penn. Coal	92	93½
Hudson Riv	20	27	Del. & Hud	118	118

In the after part of the week the orders to buy at the Brokers' Board were pretty liberal, inducing the advance noted in most of the list, as above. But the short or *Bear* interest appeared to increase through the week, and the rise was boldly met by contracts ahead in the principal Railroad Stocks—Erie being marked on Saturday as the special object of attack—the confident calculation being indulged that money affairs were not to improve very shortly, either at home or abroad. Some very heavy speculative sales have recently been made, partly, it is said, on Boston account after the European mail of 31st January, upon the tenor of the private financial advices from England, which were expected to be followed by worse news by the present arrival. These sales, added to the temporary success of some of the New-York speculators in selling Southern Michigan and one or two other Road Stocks for the decline, have imparted more than ordinary animation to the market; the disposition to sell freely within the Board being met by corresponding orders from without to buy liberally at the reduced figures. The foundation is thus laid for an interesting time the present and succeeding weeks. The advantages on the one side are, the improved look of financial affairs in England and on the Continent, with which our Foreign banking interest must soon sympathize; the growing ease in demand loans in Wall-street; the scarcity of three or four of the most prominent Road Stocks for cash delivery, and the generally active and healthy look of the Spring business, now approaching its height with the interior. On the other side is a declining Bank reserve, unusual for the month of February, though brought about, in part, by the delay in moving the Cotton crop from the South, which has, for the moment, reversed the ordinary domestic exchanges, and the bare possibility that Congress may adjourn without regulating the budget of revenue and expenditures for the year by the actual condition of the Treasury.

The bill for the modification of the Tariff, which passed the House of Representatives on Friday, is simply an addition to the Free schedule of the existing Act of 1846. The domestic manufacturer and foreign importer of Cotton, Woolen Worsted, Iron, Steel and other *fabrics*, are left in the same relation as before, with the difference in favor of the home manufacturer of Woolens and of Worsted Goods in introducing the raw *material* costing above 50 and below 16 cents, duty free. The practical effect is expected to be the immediate extension of the American Woolen mills, and all other factories to which free material and free drugs and dyes are likely to afford a decided advantage in competing with the foreign article, and the further effect will be to induce caution on the part of foreign manufacturers and merchants engaged in the Woolen trade in their shipments to this country. The Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee calculates that the bill will reduce the revenue six millions of dollars directly by the rate of duty on the raw materials, and four millions indirectly by its effect upon the amount of the importation of the manufactured articles which this encouragement to home competition will discourage. We incline to the opinion that the bill is every way preferable to the counter proposition of reducing all the schedules one-fifth; since, while the latter would have cut off more revenue, and thereby relieved the Treasury, it might have stimulated a larger importation of certain fabrics not only to the prejudice of Home industry, but to the cost, in Gold, of the whole country. We can much easier get the excess of Gold out of the Treasury, than recall or diminish the outgo to Europe.

The New Tariff Bill as passed in the House of Representatives.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled—That on and after the first day of July, 1857, the goods, wares and merchandise mentioned in Schedule 1, made part hereof, shall be *exempt from duty and entitled to free entry.*

SCHEDULE 1.

Acids—acetic, boracic, citric, muriatic, nitric, and sulphuric.

All books, maps, charts, mathematical, nautical instruments, philosophical apparatus, and all other articles whatever, imported for the use of the United States.

All philosophical apparatus, instruments, books, maps and charts; statues, statuary, busts and casts of marble, bronze, alabaster, or plaster of Paris; paintings and drawings, etchings; specimens of sculpture; cabinets of coins, medallions, gems, and all collections of antiquities: *Provided*, The same be specially imported in good faith for the use of any society incorporated or established for philosophical or literary purposes, or for the encouragement of the fine arts; or for the use or by the order of any college, academy, school, or seminary of learning in the United States.

Balsamum, Alcea, Amber, Anabergis, Angora or Thibet, and other goats' hair or mohair. Animal carbon, (bone black.) Animals, living. Annisseed. Annatto, (onion, Orleans. Antimony, crude, or regulus of. Argol, or crude tartar. Arrow-root. Arsenic. Assafœtida. Asphaltum. Barilla. Barks. Bells, old, and bell-metal. Berries, nuts and vegetables, used in dyeing. Berries, flowers and barks. Bismuth. Bitter apples. Bolting cloths. Bones, burnt, and bone dust.

Books, maps and charts imported by authority of the Joint Library Committee of Congress, for the use of the Library of Congress: *Provided*, That if, in any case, a contract shall have been made with any bookseller, importer, or other person for books, maps or charts, in which contract the bookseller, importer, or other person aforesaid shall have paid the duty, or included the duty in said contract, in such case the duty shall not be remitted.

Borax, crude. Borate of lime. Bouche leaves. Brass, in bars or pigs. Brass, when old, and fit only to be remanufactured. Brazil wood, Brazilletto, and all other dyewoods in sticks. Brecda, in blocks or slabs.

Brimstone, crude. Bristles. Bronze liquor. Bronze powder. Burgundy pitch. Building stones. Bullion, gold and silver. Burr stones, unmanufactured. Burr stones, wrought or unwrought.

Cabinets of coins, medals, and other collections or antiquities. Cadmium. Calamine. Cameos, mosaics and precious stones, (not set.) Camphor, crude. Cantharides. Cassia buds. Castorum. Chalk. Champagne bottles. Clay. Cochineal. Cocoa and cocoa shells. Codilla, or tow of hemp or flax.

Coffee and tea, when imported direct from the place of their growth or production in American vessels, or in foreign vessels entitled by reciprocal treaties to be exempt from discriminating duties, tonnage and other charges.

Coffee, the growth or production of the possessions of the Netherlands, imported from the Netherlands in the same manner.

Coins, gold, silver, and copper; Copper ore; Copper, when imported for the United States mint; Copper, in pigs or bars, or when fit only to be remanufactured.

Cork-tree bark, cotton, cream of tartar, cubebs, cudbear, (vegetable,) cutch, dragon's blood, emery, in lump or pulverized.

Extract of indigo, extracts and decoctions of logwood, and other dye-woods, extract of madder.

Felt, adhesive, for sheathing vessels, flax, unmanufactured; flint, ground; flints, fruits, fuller's earth, furs, dressed or undressed, when on the skin; furs, hatters', dressed or undressed, not on the skin gamboge.

Garden seeds and all other seeds for agricultural, horticultural, medicinal and manufacturing purposes, *not otherwise provided for*; ginger, green, ripe, dried, preserved or pickled.

Glass, when old, and fit only to be remanufactured; goods, wares and merchandise, the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United States, exported to a foreign country, and brought back to the United States in the same condition as when exported, upon which no drawback or no credit has been allowed: *Provided*, That all regulations to ascertain the identity thereof, prescribed by existing laws, or which may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, shall be complied with.

Green turtle; grindstones; guano.

Gums—Arabic, Barbary, Copal, East India, Jeddo, Senegal, Substitute, Tragacinth and all other gums and resins in a crude state.

Gutta-percha, unmanufactured.

Hair of all kinds, fur-dressed and unmanufactured.

Horns, horn-tips, bone-tips and teeth, unmanufactured.

Household effects, old and in use, of persons and families from foreign countries, if used abroad by them, and not intended for any other persons, or for sale.

India rubber, in bottles, slabs or sheets, unmanufactured; Indigo; Ingredients, mixed or in bulk, for dyeing; Iodine, crude; Ipecacuanha; Iridium; Iris or orris root; Ivory, unmanufactured; Ivory nuts or vegetable ivory; Jalap; Jet, crude; Kelp; Kermes; Lac dye; Lac spirits; Lac sulphur.

Lastings, cut in strips or patterns of the size and shape for shoes, slippers, boots, bootees, gaiters or buttons, exclusively.

Lemon juice, and lemon juice concentrated; Lime, Lime juice; Liquorice root.

Machinery exclusively designed and expressly imported for the manufacture of flax and linen goods.

Madder, ground, and madder root; Manganese; Manna.

Manufactures of mohair cloth, silk twist, or other manufactures of cloth suitable for the manufacture of shoes cut in strips, or patterns of the size and shape for shoes, slippers, boots, bootees, gaiters or buttons, exclusively.

Maps and charts; Marine coral, unmanufactured; Medicinal roots, leaves, gums, and resins, in a crude state.

Models of inventions and other improvements in the arts—Provided, That no article or articles shall be deemed a model or improvement which can be fitted for use.

Moss and other vegetable matter.

Munjeet (India madder;) muscle, printed with lines, bound or unbound; nutgall, nuts, nux vomica, oakum, ochres and ochrey earths, dry; oils, almonds,

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI.....NO. 1695. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

...TIONAL FROM NICARAGUA

...'S DIRECT FROM RIVAS.

INTERVIEW WITH GEN. WALKER.

...Conflicts at Obraje and St. George.

LIST OF KILLED AND WOUNDED.

Reliable Intelligence Concerning Walker's Position, Strength and Prospects.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

SAN JUAN DEL SUR, NICARAGUA,
Monday, Feb. 2, 1857.

I arrived at this place, on the evening of the ... in the steamer *Sierra Nevada* from Panama, and ... evening, finding a company of mounted ... bound to Rivas to escort up some munitions of ..., I dropped quietly into line on a thinly-shinglet mule, and counted one of a very vagabonding-looking party. A ride of twenty miles brought me ... after midnight to the only city that at present ... the rule of the man with the "blue-grey eye," divide the pass-word to the picquets, ... dittoed over the flag-stones, a few hungry-looking dogs only opposing a fearing protest against our advent. A dim light now and then from a half-open casement of an officer's quarters was the only evidence at hand that Rivas contained within its borders a hostile force that had stricken terror to the heart of Nicaragua, devastated her fertile fields and ... in some her fairest cities.

One of the bravest and best of WALKER's officers, Col. S. F. WATKINS, who gained a name in our war with Mexico, led me into the presence of his chief, the renowned "WILLIAM WALKER, President of Nicaragua, and commander-in-chief of her forces." It was then past one in the morning. I will not describe his appearance—that has been done so often that all your readers are familiar with it. He was seated on a ... plush-covered sofa, conversing with one of his aids, who left us alone after a parting word or two.

I had known WALKER in San Francisco five years ago, and was a good deal struck with the change that exposure, fevers and anxiety—though he never appears to feel serious—had wrought in his face. It was lean, angular and sallow, and though but thirty-three years of age, you would take him for more than forty. He spoke a word or two about our old business of newspaper scribbling in California, and then asked a few questions in a careless tone about the closing of the river against him, news of which we brought by the steamer. When WEBSTER, the agent of VANDERBILT in Costa Rica, was named, his eyes dilated a little, and just perceptibly raising his voice from the half-drawling whisper of his usual tone, he exclaimed: "He's a villain, Sir!—he's a swindler, Sir!" And then he recounted how WEBSTER had offered to serve him and his cause by bringing out immigrants—that his terms had been rejected—that he had been guilty of many dishonorable acts in Nicaragua, and came near being arrested at the instance of our Minister WHEELER for some swindling transaction. He disavowed any belief in the story that VANDERBILT had employed such a man as WEBSTER in any important negotiation, and appeared a little surprised when I told him that he was reported as VANDERBILT's agent a month since in the New-York papers. But I promised not to talk about WALKER, and he will tell you all the news of his little force up to date.

On the 26th ultimo, the day after my arrival in Rivas, a report came into town towards evening that a small force of the allied army had marched into Obraje, a little village about eight miles distant. A company of Rangers and another of Rifles were immediately dispatched to reconnoitre. At 10 o'clock at night a courier came in with news that the Rangers had had a skirmish with an advanced guard of the enemy, in which Captain PHINNEY was badly, if not mortally, wounded. On the 27th, at about 11 o'clock, nearly 300 men were sent, under command of Brigadier-General HENNINGSEN, to the scene of action, making, with PHINNEY's forces, about 400 men. The allied forces, under CANAS, supposed to number about 1,500 men, were found strongly posted and barricaded. An attempt was made to draw them out, but they were rather wary, and after skirmishing for eighteen or twenty hours, HENNINGSEN received an order to fall back on Rivas. The result of this affair was the loss of Captain PHINNEY, and five of his Rangers killed—and some say sixty or eighty killed of the enemy, principally, it is alleged, by a single discharge of canister from a four-pound gun. But a lad who saw the effects of the shot, tells me it did very little damage, killing only four or five and wounding ten or a dozen.

On the 26th WALKER's force all slept in Rivas, the sixty or seventy men he had stationed at Virgin Bay having been called in. His scouts reported that the enemy had fallen back from Obraje upon Pueblo Nuevo, which proved to be incorrect, for the next morning, the 28th, they marched into St. George, only two miles and a half from Rivas, took possession of the Church and immediately commenced throwing up strong barricades in front of it, and on the road leading into the Plaza. At 10 o'clock A. M., WALKER dispatched a force of about 450 men, under HENNINGSEN, to attack them. The 1st Infantry were three quarters of a mile in advance, with orders, as their officers say, to attack the enemy as soon as they should come upon them. HENNINGSEN says he gave no such order; but, at any rate, they did it, and the result was they had to fall back, after losing several officers and men. The main body coming up, the attack was renewed, and kept up with indifferent success until late in the night. HENNINGSEN had two four-pounders, and the enemy four or five pieces, but neither party seem to have used their artillery to much advantage. The enemy attempted to throw out two wings to flank WALKER's little force in the plantain patches, when the latter, by a well-directed fire, caused them to fall behind their barricades with considerable loss—said to be 200 killed, and of course many wounded. Probably their loss in killed might amount to 100. Brigadier-General BOSQUET, of the Costa Rican forces, is supposed to have been killed, from the fact that WALKER's sword which BOSQUET picked up in a former battle of Rivas, and which the latter was known to wear, was found on a dead body by one of the Rangers and brought into camp. But I questioned the soldier, and from his description, knowing as I did, BOSQUET, I doubt if his was the body.

WALKER, as at Obraje, finding his force fighting at great disadvantage, ordered a retreat, and at 4 o'clock A. M., the 30th, it fell back again upon Rivas. It is said he withdrew for fear the enemy might land a force from the steamers and cut him off from the transit road, as the *Orizaba* would be due in a day or two, with men and munitions from California.

WALKER's loss at St. George was sixteen men killed and 33 wounded. Of his officers, Captains WILKINSON and RUSSELL and Lieut. HYDE were killed. Col. JACQUES and Major DORSENBERRY were mortally wounded. Col. LEONARD, Capt. JOHNSON and Lieut. CHAPLANT, badly; and Lieuts. SCHERMERHORN, NAGLE, NORTHRIDGE and SUMNER, slightly wounded.

On the 30th, at 7 P. M., WALKER, with a force of 300 men, started for San Juan del Sur, to guard men, provisions and munitions of war, expected on the steamer. He arrived, with several carts and baggage-wagons, at 9 o'clock A. M. on the 31st, and took up his quarters in the Transit Company's house, his officers and soldiers quartering at one or two tumble-down hotels and in the old deserted shanties of the town. On the 1st, his officers held a Court-Martial on a deserter, picked up that morning. He was found guilty, and at sundown was shot on the beach in presence of the whole force, who were drawn up into line. I have not learned the poor fellow's name, after a good deal of inquiry. He was a German, and said to have a family in New-York.

About an hour after the execution, the steamer *Orizaba* came into port. She had, however, only 50 men for WALKER, a few provisions, but no ammunition or munitions of war. These 50 men were immensely warlike, beating their drum and making speeches till daylight; but when they were ordered to land in the morning, 15 or 20 of them were found stowed away in the holes and dark places of the ship.

At 5 o'clock, P. M., General WALKER, after having placed about one hundred and fifty spare muskets on board his little two-gun war-schooner in the harbor, to await the arrival of more fillibusters, pressed three or four men into his service who were waiting a passage to the States, and took up his line of march for Rivas.

At 11 A. M., yesterday, three to four hundred o... the Costa Ricans entered Virgin, on the Transit road, and immediately commenced making barricades about the Company's office. The steamer *Virgin*, for the first time, came up to the wharf, and landed a few men and officers. But after a few hours' stay, hearing probably, that the steamer was in, and that WALKER was at San Juan del Sur receiving reinforcements, the whole body rejoined the main force at St. George.

WALKER appears to have given up all hope of regaining the steamers, as he abandoned his small-boat expedition as impracticable, and on the 29th, burnt his schooner on the Lake, to prevent her from falling into the hands of the enemy. The allied army evidently has a force stationed on the Island of Ometepe, in the Lake, as they keep one or both of the steamers constantly cruising about it. Occasionally they approached Virgin, while WALKER had a force there, and threw a shot into town, but without damage. The general expectation at Rivas seems to be that the fillibuster force at Greytown will get possession of the river in some way, but no one seems to devise how it is to be done. Castillo, Hipp's Point and San Carlos have all, no doubt, been made too strong for anything to pass them. San Carlos was defended, when WALKER lost it, by a twenty-four-pounder and one six-pound gun, and can only be taken by surprise.

WALKER's whole force, before the battle of St. George, amounted to eight hunded fighting men. In the two hospitals at Rivas, I counted 150 sick and wounded. Probably of servants, hostlers, drivers, and loafers, who are unfit for soldiers, there are 200 more. The arrival of the 50 men from California about makes up the loss at St. George. The men are tolerably well-fed on fresh beef, plantains, and a part allowance of bread, and at present there are but few new cases of sickness. At this season of heavy winds, Rivas is very healthy, but in six weeks more, when the weather changes, fevers, dysentery, and perhaps cholera, will thin out WALKER's force. His officers are all excellent fighting men, and have no idea that they can be whipped, which feeling also seems to obtain among the men, if they come to a pitched battle. But it is quiet evident to any one that they are mostly weary of the hard service, and that if they had their choice, not fifty men would remain another day in the country. He has powder and lead enough for three months, but is short of round shot and shell. No doubt he has, also, with what cattle and corn he can pick up in the immediate vicinity of Rivas, enough provisions for three or four months.

Rivas can be easily defended. The houses have heavy adobe walls, and the streets leading into the city are narrow, and are being strongly barricaded. All the buildings about the Church of San Francisco have been pulled or burned down, so as to afford no shelter to the enemy, and to give WALKER's rifles a clean shot, if, by any stress, he should be shut up in the Church. He has also thrown down all the huts in the outskirts, and cleared away the trees and brush about the city, giving himself a clean field outside its original bounds.

In short, WALKER must have large reinforcements to enable him to fight with success the enemy that is circling about him. Cut off these, and he might last three months—perhaps six—but he must eventually succumb or be annihilated. It is useless to talk of making terms with his enemy; indeed, he does not expect this. He hasn't a hundred true friends in all Central America, and as long as the five States can raise a soldier or buy an ounce of powder, they will fight him. It is a war of extermination on both sides.

It is presumed that WALKER will again attack his enemy at St. George in a day or two. If he does, he will have to fight about 2,500 men, as probably 1,000 will be landed by the Lake steamers from Ometepe and the river.

Mr. ROGERS, WALKER's Secretary of the Treasury, who sailed from Panama for San Juan in a four-ton boat on the 11th ultimo, has not yet arrived. It is supposed he has been blown off the coast.

A boat, which the *Sierra Nevada* sent across land to go out on the Lake, about four weeks since, to see what had become of her New-York passengers, and which was manned by eight or ten of WALKER's men, has not yet been heard from.

I go to Panama to-day on the *Orizaba*, and will write you from there if I find any news when I arrive.

F. W. R.

A SUSPECTED MURDER.

Another Mysterious Disappearance—Great Excitement in Blooming Grove Township, Pa.

We have learned the facts of a very mysterious affair which recently occurred at Blooming Grove Township, Pike County, Pa., and which, from all the circumstances surrounding it, is likely to prove of melancholy interest to a family residing in our own neighborhood. The facts are these: About May last Mr. JAS. A. WADDELL, drug manufacturer, of Commerce-street, South Brooklyn, sent his son, a lad of 17 years old, to manage a farm in the above township in Pennsylvania, which lies but a few miles from the Lackawaxen Station on the Erie Railroad. For some time past he has been living there, alone, with the exception of one laborer named THOMAS MCGUIRK, whom he detected in stealing some wines and liquors a few days previous to his mysterious disappearance. It appears that young WADDELL had written to his father complaining of the conduct of MCGUIRK, and requesting his dismissal, as "perfect solitude would be a paradise to the society of such a villain." MCGUIRK it is known was in the habit of prying into the young man's letters, so, in all probability, he was aware of the intention to discharge him. Mr. WADDELL, Sr., left New-York for this farm on Thursday, the 12th inst., for the purpose of dismissing this man, but on arriving there could get no trace of his son. An instant alarm spread throughout the neighborhood, and a diligent search of the country was made, but without avail. Some clue, however, was discovered: the carpet-bag, containing the clothes, hair-brush and comb of young WADDELL, was found hidden under a rock quite close to the house. The strongest suspicion that the lad was murdered by MCGUIRK is entertained by the neighbors, and had he not been arrested on Mr. WADDELL's affidavit and sent to Milford jail, he would probably have met rough treatment at the hands of the excited crowd. One very suspicious fact has transpired. It appears that the prisoner visited Lords Valley, three miles distant, on the day WADDELL was missed, and attempted to procure the letters addressed to the latter to the care of Mr. JOHN C. WESTERBOOK, of that place; but this gentleman suspected foul play and refused them. On this day, also, MCGUIRK told some one that young Mr. WADDELL was about to run away, and proposed that the party he addressed should accompany him to the farm, and rob the house. He was seen to change a $5 bill that night, which Mr. WADDELL has since traced, and recognized as one he sent to his son a few days previous, he having put a private mark on it. Nothing on the prisoner's person indicates that he had been engaged in a deed of violence, but on examining him, the marks of shackles were distinctly visible on his legs, which led to the suspicion that he was an escaped convict. Mr. WADDELL says that he has no reason to suspect that his son ran away, as he was quite happy and content on the farm, with the exception of the trouble this man MCGUIRK had given him. Besides, he had no money in his possession but the $5, and about three shillings; all of which is now known to have been in MCGUIRK's hands on the day of the disappearance. These facts seem to fasten suspicion on the prisoner. Every available means are being taken to unravel this mystery by the family and friends of the missing lad. If he is seen by any one in the neighborhood of any of the stations on the New-York and Erie Railroad, the fact ought to be made known to his father at once.

The Spanish Coins Bill.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 20, 1857.

The facts with regard to the Coinage bill, (which has been somewhat misapprehended in various parts of the country,) are these: The Senate agreed to the amendments of the House with an amendment, providing that *for two years*, Spanish coins shall be received at the Mint, *at their nominal value, to be paid in the new one-cent pieces*, made of nickel and copper. The House concurred in this amendment; and the bill having been duly enrolled, was signed by the Speaker to-day. The Spanish coins, accordingly, will be worth their full value *in cents*, and there need be no panic or loss in consequence of the passage of the law. It is not yet even passed, not having received the President's signature.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—4 Hanover-st., and 121 Broadway

FROM WARHINGTON.

The Coinage Bill Signed by the President—Our Government and the Persian War—The Kansas Judgeship, &c.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 23.

The President has approved the Coinage bill.

Recent events in Persia having occupied the attention of the Administration; a formal application has been sent to Congress for an appropriation of $12,000 for the pay of an Envoy Extraordinary to that country; and for nearly $5,000 for his Secretary of Legation and interpreter.

The Kansas Judgeship question was warmly debated for more than three hours by the Senate in secret session to-day. A motion to postpone the nomination of Mr. HARRISON until after the 4th of March failed by one majority. The discussion will be resumed to-morrow.

The latest accounts from Florida state that the pursuit of the Indians has been so far successful.

Correspondence will be published to-morrow relative to the recent assertion that Mr. BROOKS' death was caused by the ignorance of his physician. Letters from Senator BUTLER, Messrs. KEITT, ORR, MCQUEEN, and CORBIN show that the statement has no foundation in truth.

The sugar-cane cuttings brought by the *Relief* prove nearly worthless, not more than one box out of six being good.

The municipal election at Georgetown to-day was signalized by some fighting, but no one was seriously injured. The Anti-Know-Nothings are probably successful.

Washington Matters.

Mr. BUCHANAN's nephew, it is stated, is to be his Private Secretary. His niece, Miss LANE, will preside at the White House.

Vice-President BRECKINRIDGE is in Philadelphia.

J. GLANCY JONES is very sick in Washington. It is reported that he has peremptorily declined a place in the Cabinet.

THE NEW CABINET.

From the Evening Post.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 23, 1857.

Mr. ALEXANDER, of New-Jersey, late Democratic candidate for Governor, has been invited by Mr. BUCHANAN to become Postmaster-General and has accepted. GLANCY JONES has declined the appointment. The other names, as given in the Washington *Union* of the 19th inst., from Cass down, are correct.

Mr. BUCHANAN's cabinet, then, will be constituted as follows:

LEWIS CASS, Secretary of State.
HOWELL COBB, Secretary of the Treasury.
JOHN B. FLOYD, Secretary of War.
A. V. BROWN, Secretary of the Navy.
JACOB THOMPSON, Secretary of the Interior.
WM. C. ALEXANDER, Postmaster-General.
ISAAC TOUCEY, Attorney-General.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS—THE MEXICAN TREATY.

From the Journal of Commerce.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 20.

Private letters from Mexico have been received here, which state that a highly important treaty has been, or is about to be, concluded between Mr. FORSYTH, our Minister, and the Mexican Government, whereby a *large share of Mexican Territory, embracing the whole of the State of Sonora, is to be ceded to the United States*, for the sum of $15,000,000—$3,000,000 to go towards the payment of Mexican claim. Certain concessions in favor of American commerce are also embraced in the treaty.

There is probably some basis for these rumors, for a private letter from Mr. FORSYTH himself, to a gentleman here, states that he was about to close an important treaty,—not naming the subject.

The present Administration had intended and hoped to settle in a most satisfactory manner every pending question with any foreign country before the close of this term, and they may yet consummate this end in regard to Mexico.

POSITION AND VIEWS OF GENERAL CASS.

From the Courier and Enquirer.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 21.

I informed you in a brief line last night of the gratifying position taken by General CASS, Premier elect, in the recent debate of the Senate. The venerable Statesman declared, in substance, that he should not carry into the Administration which is to rule the country for the next four years, the inevitable war policy with Great Britain, but *should favor peace not only with our foster-mother but with all the world.* I need not say that the announcement has produced a very agreeable and tranquillizing sensation.

It is construed as furnishing a guarantee that the foreign policy of the Government will be conducted upon principles adverse to fillibusterism. If Gen. CASS adheres to his present resolution he will require and receive the support of the Republicans against that incendiary wing of his own party which finds its aliment and home in agitation.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 23.

The Chief Justice announced that no argument would be heard after Friday, the 27th inst., and that the Court would then adjourn until Friday, March 6.

No. 71—*Patrick Burke*, plaintiff, vs. *Wm. W. Gaines and Wife.*—ERROR to the Supreme Court of Kansas. Chief Justice TANEY delivered the opinion of the Court, dismissing the cause for want of jurisdiction.

No. 146—*John McCullough et al.*, plaintiffs, vs. *Gurnsey Y. Roots et al.*—Argument commenced for plaintiffs, and continued for defendants.

XXXIVth Congress.....Second Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 23.

NEW SENATORS.

Mr. CASS presented the credentials of Mr. CHANDLER, and Mr. HUNTER those of Mr. MASON, severally elected Senators from Michigan and Virginia, for six years from the 4th of March next.

Mr. FOSTER presented the credentials of JAMES DIXON as Senator from Connecticut, for six years from the 4th of March next.

HOME VALUATION.

The bill to amend the Tariff Act of 1846, with a view to perfect the Home valuation principle, was passed. This bill was published about a week ago.

THE SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH.

The Submarine Telegraph bill was then taken up.

Mr. THOMPKINS, of Kentucky, opposed the bill, saying that DEAN SWIFT once said, "All that was required in fishing was to have a fool at one end of the line and a worm at the other;" but if we establish this telegraph we shall have a fool at our end and there will be a snake at the other. [Laughter.]

Mr. TOOMBS commenced a speech against the bill, when the hour for going into Executive session as previously arranged having arrived,

Mr. RUSK moved an extension of time, in order to dispose of the pending subject.

Mr. BUTLER objected, saying, so far as he was concerned, the question should not be taken without full discussion.

The Senate then went into Executive session, and subsequently adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, MONDAY, Feb. 23.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL PASSED.

The House passed the bill to supply deficiencies in appropriations, including $250,000 for printing, and nearly $188,000 for books to new members. The latter item was carried by three majority, although on Saturday only 27 votes were recorded in its favor.

SOUTH CAROLINA CLAIMS.

The House passed the bill to pay a company of South Carolina Volunteers for services in the War of 1812.

APPROPRIATIONS.

The Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill was taken up.

Mr. TAPPAN moved to strike out the sum of $20,000 compensation for the Kansas Legislature, saying that he did it for the reason that the House has ascertained and declared that the body was a usurpation.

Mr. WHITFIELD replied that this money was to pay members to be elected in the future. The people of Kansas being economical, there was enough funds from the appropriation, under organic law, to pay the members of the present Legislature.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Maine, took the ground that if the House vote this appropriation they would stultify themselves, and in effect, declare the Legislature legal,—contrary to their former expressed opinion.

Mr. LETCHER reminded Mr. WASHBURNE of the fact that the same House that decided Mr. WHITFIELD not duly elected, recently by solemn vote said he was entitled to a seat in pursuance of law.

Mr. HARRIS, of Illinois, said the country had in the late election repudiated the report of the Kansas packed Committee, and now gentlemen who sustained it want to keep up the fight for the sake of temporary political capital.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, while reiterating his belief that the Kansas Legislature was a fraud, which he condemned as much as any man, remarked that the appropriation now pending was for the expenses of future members.

Mr. SHERMAN defended the Committee from Mr. HARRIS' charge of its being packed. If so, he had no knowledge of it. There was not a single fact stated in the report but what bears the impress of truth. It has virtually received the sanction of the present Executive of Kansas, and had the effect of removing Governor SHANNON, the appointment of Governor GEARY, and the removal of President PIERCE from office. [Laughter.]

Mr. HARRIS, of Illinois, replied that the report has been laid on the shelf among the dust and cobwebs, and that all the capital thus sought to be made would be lost.

Mr. STANTON contended that the present Legislature is not valid.

The appropriation was then stricken out, by 67 against 59.

Pending the consideration of the bill the House adjourned.

Mr. Buchanan's Movements.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Feb. 23.

Mr. BUCHANAN will arrive here to-morrow to meet Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, who is already here, and proceed the next day to Washington in company with Ex-Senator BIGLER.

Senator Sumner's Departure for Washington.

BOSTON, Monday, Feb. 23.

Hon. CHARLES SUMNER left here for Washington this afternoon. He will resume his seat in the Senate until the close of the session, and then proceed on his contemplated visit to Europe, having secured a passage in the steamer *Fulton*, which will leave New-York on the 7th of March.

The Legislatures of Nebraska, Minnesota and Wisconsin.

CHICAGO, Monday, Feb. 23.

The Governor of Nebraska has vetoed all the bills of the Legislature for chartering new banks.

The Minnesota Legislature has been occupied with plans for a State organization.

The Wisconsin Legislature has passed a bill giving S. M. BOOTH, the Editor of the Milwaukee *Free Democrat*, the power of replevin over his press which was seized by the United States Marshal. This is another step in the progress of the Garland Slave case.

The Government of Nova Scotia.

HALIFAX, Monday, Feb. 23.

The new Government was organized to-day, as follows: Mr. JOHNSTON, Attorney-General; Mr. WILKINS, Solicitor-General; Mr. MARSHALL, Financial Secretary; Mr. TURNER, Provincial Secretary; Mr. STAYLEY BROWN, Receiver-General; Mr. JAMES MCNAB, Chairman Railway Commissioners; EDWARD KENNY, President Legislative Council; and Messrs. McKinnon, Charles Campbell, John Campbell, and Michael Tobin, Executive Councilors.

The Southern Mail.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Feb. 23.

New-Orleans papers of Tuesday of last week are to hand, but they contain no news of importance.

From Albany.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD—ABATEMENT OF THE FLOOD, ETC.

ALBANY, Monday, Feb. 23.

The Central Railroad is now in excellent working order throughout the entire length of the line. All the damage that was done by the recent flood has been repaired, and the trains are now running regularly on time.

The water here has fallen 18 inches since yesterday morning. The lower end of the ice barrier at Castleton Bar broke away to-day, carrying down all the ice at Coeymans which had not broken up before.

The bridges on the Hudson River road have been repaired, and the trains will be run to order immediately on the subsiding of the flood.

The military are out here in great numbers celebrating WASHINGTON's birth.

Fire at Frankfort, Me.

FRANKFORT, Monday, Feb. 23.

The Arey block, together with BENJ. HEW's and JOB LORD's buildings, were destroyed by fire this morning. The occupants and their losses were OTIS KALEB & Co, $5,000; JOSEPH CLARK, $2,500; BENJ. HEW's, $2,000, and JOB LORD $3,000 Partially insured. The Arey block was valued at $4,000.

Reported Death of Dr. E. K. Kane.

[TELEGRAPHIC.]

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Feb. 23.

It is reported that a special dispatch has been received from New-Orleans announcing the death of Dr. KANE, and the arrival of his body there *en route* for Philadelphia.

It is a painful duty that we are called to perform in chronicling the decease of Dr. KANE, which we announce on the somewhat dubious authority of the above dispatch. It is but a few weeks since intelligence was received of his departure from England in search of health in Havana, and strong hopes were entertained that this change of climate and scene would serve the purpose of recruiting the physical energies which had become prostrate through a long course of unremitting toil and exposure. The hope proved fallacious, and Dr. KANE is gathered to his fathers, while yet at the threshold of his life, and at the commencement of a career whose early promise was already abundantly fulfilled. He died at Havana, at the age of 35 years. His mind remained clear, and his disease, though making rapid headway, left him moments for calm reflection, and gave him a peaceful end.

Dr. ELISHA KENT KANE was a native of Pennsylvania, born in Philadelphia, on the 3d of February, 1822. His early years were notable chiefly for the rapid development of that spirit of adventure and love of investigation which afterwards carried him over the world and led him into places which no man but he had ever trod. While yet a student, he joined one of the brothers ROGERS in a geological exploration of the Blue Mountains of Virginia, and when this task had been accomplished, devoted himself with renewed assiduity to the study of the Natural Sciences. In the interim, he pursued the necessary course of culture to qualify himself to enter college, and, having entered, studied diligently. In the year 1843, he graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, and immediately after that event undertook a course in the Medical Department of the same institution. During his prosecution of scientific investigations, the Doctor had made himself thoroughly familiar with chemistry, geology, mineralogy, astronomy, and surgery, and, besides, was a good classical scholar. He was one of that rare class who have the faculty of acquiring knowledge almost without effort, and when once acquired, of keeping it ready for use on all occasions. The natural consequence of the close application he was compelled to bestow upon his studies, however, undermined the physical system, which rebelled against the stagnation that it had undergone, so the young Doctor, now scarcely of age, came out from his closet far from robust. He made application for an appointment in the Navy, and having received it, demanded active service. His request was complied with, and he was appointed on the Diplomatic staff of the first American Embassy to China, as Assistant Surgeon. This position gave him abundant opportunities for the gratification of his passion for witnessing new scenes and visiting queer places. He went successively through the accessible portions of China, Ceylon and the Phillippines, and explored India quite thoroughly. In the island of Luzon,—the northernmost and largest of the Phillippine group, he created a remarkable excitement by making a descent into the crater of Taal, suspended by a bamboo rope from a crag which projected two hundred feet above the interior *scoriæ*. The natives looked upon this as a daring feat, and declared that the Doctor was the first white man who had ever attempted it. The Doctor suffered by his exposure to the gases of the crater, but was plucky enough to remain below until he had made a sketch of the interior and collected specimens, all of which he brought up with him. His remaining adventures during this first foreign experience were things to be remembered. He ascended the Himalayas, visited Egypt and went to the Upper Nile, where he made the acquaintance of LEPSIUS, who was at the time prosecuting his archæological researches;—and obtaining his discharge from the Embassy, returned home by way of Greece, which country he traversed on foot. He reached the United States, after a brief sojourn in Europe, in the year 1846.

The Mexican War now broke out, and Dr. KANE requested active service in the campaign; but the War Department preferred sending him to the coast of Africa, whither he presently sailed. While engaged in service on that coast he made an effort to visit the slave-marts of Whydah, but was frustrated by the coast-fever, and was sent home in 1847 invalided. From the effects of that attack he never wholly recovered. The war had not closed when he again set foot on American soil, and he had scarcely regained strength to walk, when he applied to President POLK for permission to enter the service. The request was complied with, and the Doctor was sent to Mexico, charged with dispatches of great importance to General SCOTT. He did not make his way unscathed through the enemy's country; but was wounded and had his horse killed under him in a sharp skirmish. The kind nursing of a family in Puebla, who received him into their house, caused his restoration to health, so that he resumed active service, and remained in Mexico until the close of the campaign. Returning to his own country, he was detailed for service on the Coast Survey, and continued in that employment for a considerable time. His varied acquirements made him a most useful member of that important corps.

But it is upon Dr. KANE's remarkable explorations in the Arctic regions, while making his search for traces of Sir JOHN FRANKLIN's Expedition, that his fame chiefly rests. The earlier series of adventures in which the Doctor was engaged served only as a preparation and foundation for the greater that followed. In his modest narrative of the first expedition, the Doctor gives an account of the orders he received to join the Arctic Expedition. He says: "On the 12th of May, while bathing in the tepid waters of the Gulf of Mexico, I received one of those curious little epistles from Washington, which the electric telegraph has made so familiar to naval officers. It detached me from the Coast Survey, and ordered me to 'proceed forthwith to New-York for duty up on the Arctic Expedition.' Seven and a half days later (he adds) I had accomplished my overland journey of thirteen hundred miles, and in forty hours more was beyond the limits of the United States. The Department had calculated my traveling time to a nicety." The Expedition consisted of "two little hermophrodite brigs," the *Advance* and the *Rescue*. They were under the command of Lieut. EDWIN J. DE HAVEN. Dr. KANE was appointed to the *Advance*, as Surgeon. The vessel was towed out of this port by "an asthmatic old steam-tug" on the 23d of May, 1850, and was followed by the *Rescue*. They pushed for the Arctic Sea direct, and on the 1st day of the following December entered Lancaster Sound, where the discovery of the graves of three of FRANKLIN's men was made, while the British Searching Expedition, under Com. PENNEY, and the American, were lying together. After the expeditions separated, Lieut. DE HAVEN's party proceeded further to the northward, and were soon nipped by the ice, which imprisoned the *Advance* for nine months. While thus blocked in, the vessel drifted with the fields of ice for a distance of 1,060 miles. The opening of the mild season enabled the party to extricate themselves, and the expedition returned to this port on Tuesday, Sept. 30, 1851, having been absent one year and four months. Both vessels suffered but little from their encounter with the ice, and the crew maintained excellent health and discipline. Dr. KANE prosecuted diligently his scientific researches during the time the expedition remained in the Arctic Sea, and on his return embodied in a "Personal Narrative" the results of the cruise; Lieut. DE HAVEN, his superior officer, having declined to make any other than an official report. This narrative was published by the HARPERS in 1853.

The results of this first expedition encouraged hopes that definite tidings would ultimately be received from FRANKLIN's Expedition. Early in the year 1852, a letter was addressed by Lady FRANKLIN to the President of the United States, in which the highest commendation was bestowed upon the American Expedition, and the aid of our Government again solicited. The appeal was not permitted to pass unheeded. The Government detailed Naval officers for the duty of a second exploration, and the *Advance* was now placed at the disposal of Dr. KANE himself. In December, 1852, he received orders to conduct the new Expedition, and sailed from this port on the 31st of May, 1853. Through the munificent liberality of Mr. HENRY GRINNELL, aided largely by Mr. GEORGE PEABODY, the brig received a perfect outfit. Her equipment was deficient in nothing that could qualify her to undergo the dangers of the cruise, and the behavior of the craft in the trying situations in which she was afterwards placed, showed the excellence of the preparations. The Expedition sailed out of the port, followed by the good wishes of all; but after the first tidings were received that it was spoken at sea, there was no intelligence of its movements. Dr. KANE, as it afterwards appeared, had pushed northward with great rapidity, and before he could extricate himself was frozen up and compelled to Winter in the ice-peaks. On the 24th of May, 1855, finding that it was impossible to clear the brig, the party came to the determination to forsake her; and did so, first taking out the necessary provisions, documents, instruments, &c., and placing them on sledges and in boats, which were dragged by the men over the ice, with incredible difficulty, for a distance of three hundred miles. Then, having reached the sea, the party took to the open boats and made the best of their way, for a distance of 1,300 miles, to the Danish settlement of Upernavik, in Greenland, where they were hospitably received.

Meanwhile Dr. KANE had been given up for lost. Representations were made to Congress, urging the duty of instituting a search for the missing, the result of which was an appropriation of $150,000 and the detail of the *Arctic* and *Release*, under the command of Lieut. HARTSTENE, for the prosecution of a search. This expedition sailed from New-York in April, 1855, and on the 13th of the following September fell in with Dr. KANE's party at Disko Island, 250 miles south of Upernavik. They had taken refuge on board a Danish trading-vessel, for the arrival of which they had waited at the port for several weeks. With a touching simplicity, Dr. KANE describes this meeting in the last volume of his Second Narrative—just published: "Presently we were alongside. An officer, whom I shall ever remember as a cherished friend, Capt. HARTSTENE, hailed a little man in a ragged flannel shirt, 'Is that Dr. KANE?'—and with the 'Yes' that followed, the rigging was manned by our countrymen, and cheers welcomed us back to the social world of love which they represented." This is the same Capt. HARTSTENE whose commission to restore the *Resolute* has brought him lately into notice in a new field.

The return of Dr. KANE to New-York was the occasion of a wonderful excitement. On the evening of Thursday, Oct. 11, 1855, it was announced that the Searching Expedition had returned with Dr. KANE and his party. An eager throng assembled to greet them, and the familiar face of the Doctor, bronzed by exposure and adorned with a heavy beard, was looked upon like that of an old friend. The Doctor made his report of the results of his cruise: the principal part of importance announced among his discoveries being that which established the existence of an open Polar Sea. Dr. KANE immediately commenced the preparation of his narrative—published a few weeks since under the title of *Arctic Explorations*. In November last, having completed this task, he sailed for Europe, and on arriving in England was at once received with a cordial British welcome. He, however, declined all public honors, and appeared but little in public. His health continuing to decline, he determined to try the effect of a change of climate, and in a very short time sailed for Havana, where he ended his days, far too early.

In character Dr. KANE was peculiarly retiring and unostentatious; not distrustful of his abilities, but slow to obtrude them into notice; ambitious, yet prudent; energetic, amiable and upright. In person, he was scarcely of the average height, but his muscles were finely knit; he had a finely-developed head, remarkably full in the faculties which give artistic power and taste. His constitution, never strong, has succumbed beneath the burdens that his energetic nature imposed upon it.

The Doctor's published works are few. His two Arctic Narratives are comprised in three volumes, and he has issued some scientific treatises, besides preparing lectures on subjects connected with the Arctic Explorations. His labors, as a navigator and geographer, have been rewarded by a gold medal, presented by the Royal Geographical Society, and by other testimonials; but his best and most enduring record is found in the remarkable acts of a crowded life.

FREIGHT AT THE RAILROAD DEPOTS.

Present Condition of the Railroads with Reference to Freight Transportation.

The heavy snows of January, the ice in the rivers, the accidents by flood to bridges and highways, and, last of all, the fog, have so seriously impeded travel towards all parts of the country, that merchants in the City have found great difficulty in despatching their goods sold in season to meet the expectation of customers. A great deal of freight was caught on the roads by the first snow, and at every point it has been accumulating since. Some of the dépôts in the City are piled up past all precedent—so that not unfrequently since the warm "cycle" instituted, a carman leaves in the early morning the store in Barclay or Chambers-street, and cannot get back from delivering at Pier No. 1 his first load till long after noon. This would prove ruinous to carmen, but that under such circumstances they uniformly are paid by the hour, and so they take their place in *queue*, march down a yard at a time and rest, with most exemplary contentment. We looked in yesterday upon the freight-dépôts of our larger railroads, and found the accumulation everywhere considerable, and at some places still quite frightful.

NEW HAVEN ROAD.

While navigation was suspended on the Sound by the ice embargo, for a period of four or five weeks, during the months of January and February, this road had all the business it could turn its hand to. The transportation of freight was a large item in its daily operations, but on no occasion was the dépôt of the road closed, because more was offered than could be forwarded without delay. Sometimes the array of carts drawn up in the vicinity of the New-Haven and Harlem dépôts in Centre-street, awaiting their time to unload, would extend a distance of two or three blocks along Elm and the cross streets. Yesterday, about 4 o'clock, we counted some sixty carts standing in the streets about the dépôt, ready to drive into the building and unload their boxes, bags, barrels and other merchandise. They were rapidly filling up the freight-cars when we looked in, and immense piles of goods and merchandise of all descriptions covered the floors, but they rapidly disappeared and gave place to others. This road has sent off, on the average, about thirty car loads of freight per day. The New-Haven has been about as enterprising as any of our railroads, in relieving itself from snow-banks the past Winter, and sending its trains through regularly. Of course, as soon as the East River was open, the amount of freight offered at the dépôt in Centre-street, abruptly fell off.

HARLEM RAILROAD.

The freshet in the Hudson, and the consequent damage to the Hudson River Railroad, has proved a god-send to the Harlem. For the past two weeks all its movable facilities have been laid under contribution to convey the freight offered. The Harlem road is not prepared to do a "smashing" business, but it has been dispatching every day an average of fourteen cars of freight. Pretty good, the agent remarked to us, for a one-horse concern, as its rivals of the Hudson River road style it. One day last week, and for one day only, the quantity of freight in the White-street dépôt had accumulated in such quantities that more was refused. All the freight convey

THE EXECUTION OF VERGER.

Details of the Last Hours and Execution of the Assassin of the Archbishop of Paris.

Reports of an Anti-Papal Conspiracy—Action of the Higher Clergy.

FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT N. Y. DAILY TIMES.

PARIS, Monday, Feb. 9, 1857.

On Thursday last, at the moment of addressing you my last letter, I little dreamed that the following morning I was to witness the execution of VERGER, the preacher-assassin. It was, in fact, that very day that his appeal was heard before the High Court for a new trial; and as it is the custom in France, contrary to what takes place in the United States, to execute criminals on Friday, it was naturally anticipated that, the appeal having been rejected, the last dread act of this terrible drama would take place on the following Saturday, or possibly on Friday. But it was evident to the initiated (the Gallic tips, unless unusual precautions were taken, to denote the moment of execution [illegible] populace, an immense and perhaps unmanageable crowd would be present, and therefore the authorities of that morning did not desire to perform. So an unusual day and the very morning after the rejection of his appeal were chosen, in order to deceive the public. The verdict on the appeal was this retained on Thursday evening till after the hour at which the evening journals appear, and thus nearly the entire population of Paris learned at the same moment the rejection of the appeal and the details of the execution.

As I mentioned in my last, the journals were rigorously interdicted for more than a week from speaking of the criminal or his crime. For this alone the *Independance Belge* and other foreign journals were prohibited from passing the French frontiers. But the public were more than alive to the fate of the criminal, and precisely because the journals were prohibited from giving details, the most ridiculous stories daily found hearers, ready to be startled at their groundless absurdities.

Since the execution, however, we have been permitted to know the events of the prison-life of this great criminal, now become a historical assassin. Perhaps it is hazardous to call VERGER a "historical assassin," in opposition to the authorities, who openly denounced such a distinction, and who place every obstacle in the way, even to the sacrifice of truth, to conceal from the public a knowledge of this man's real character. During his confinement at La Roquette, VERGER wrote incessantly in justification of his act, and in opposition to the heresies of the Church. These writings he intended should be published by his family; but they were seized by order of the Minister of Justice the morning of the execution, and burned without being read.

The authorities, from the Emperor down, were violently incensed against the criminal, and determined to execute him without mercy, or without any extraordinary judicial trouble. But in France the medical profession stands in such estimation that when it raises its voice it is always listened to. In the case of VERGER, such representations were made to the Emperor in regard to public opinion in the profession, that his Majesty commanded an inquest of eminent medical men to sit on the prisoner. Dr. CONNEAU was President of this Committee. They repaired to La Roquette and held a long conversation with VERGER, at the end of which they signed a verdict that although there was a great degree of mental exaltation, it did not amount to an abnormal condition, and that therefore the prisoner could not be absolved from the moral responsibility of his act. As insanity was the only plea in favor of either a new trial or an executive pardon, this opinion of the doctors sealed VERGER's doom.

At 6 o'clock Thursday evening the Court of Appeals rendered its verdict against the application for a new trial; at 9 o'clock the Minister of Justice signed the order of execution; at 10 o'clock the time of execution was named by the Prefect of Police, and at a little after midnight these orders reached the prison. VERGER was to be executed in the morning at 8 o'clock.

In France, the public never know the hour of an execution till the midnight before;—the prisioner never knows it till he is awakened to go to the scaffold. There is a wine merchant who lives on the corner of the square upon which is erected the scaffold, in combination with some one at the prison, who makes it a business, and a profitable one it is, of waking up people for executions at the moderate rate of five francs the head. Anxious to witness, once, the operation of a French guillotine, and especially the Paris machine, which is said to be the most perfect and the most fearfully rapid in its operation, I started, only a day or two after the trial and condemnation of VERGER, on a voyage of observation, to find the mysterious man who made it a business, for five francs, to awaken strangers for executions. An ex-policeman had given me the secret and the description of the kind of place at which I was to make my request. Arrived at the Square, I entered the house indicated with some trepidation, from the singular nature of the errand. In the little wine store I saw a pleasant-looking man and woman, evidently the master and mistress of the pl ce. I had got no further in my opening speech than—"Is this the place where"—when the man smiling, said quickly, "Yes, Sir walk into the back room; I will take your name, Sir. I have a great many applications already, Sir. You may depend on it, *the affair* will take place either Thursday or Saturday morning—most likely Saturday. Your name here, Sir, if you please." By this time we had arrived in the little back room and found ourselves seated *vis-à-vis* on two stools at a rough board table on which was opened a register. I confess that the cool, business-like manner in which this man took gentlemen's names who wish to see executions rather took the breath out of me. There was something abnormal in the position I occupied just at that moment which I did not comprehend. However I signed my name on the register just below that of Lord C., another "distinguished foreigner," as the wine man styled his *patrons*, who is stopping only two doors below me. It was something to find that I had company in the singular business.

I paid the fee in advance, for in France the people are extremely honest in these small transactions, and true to his promise, the man awakened me in ample time on the morning of the execution. I left home at half-past four o'clock in the morning, and first awakening a friend, we walked leisurely to the place of execution, where we arrived a little before six. It was a bright, clear, and cold morning; all the stars of the firmament were visible, and sparkled brightly through the clear, frosty atmosphere. The Boulevards were almost deserted; here and there a party of early street-sweepers, or of noisy maskers returning from the masked ball of the Jardin d'Hiver, alone disturbed the city's deep sleep.

After we had passed the Bastille, however, and plunged into the densely populated Faubourg St. Antoine, we saw groups of people flocking towards the place of execution. The whole Faubourg, indeed, was alive and on foot. The soldiers detailed for the execution had preceded us, and as the people had been watching daily for this execution, the noise of cavalry at that hour of the morning sufficed to give the general signal.

The guillotine was erected on the Place de la Roquette, a small square situated in the street of that name, and between the prisons of La Roquette and *Les Jeunes Détenues*. It is within a block of the grand entrance to the Cemetery of Père La Chaise.

On first arriving, not more than three hundred persons were on the ground. The soldiers had only just commenced forming the lines, and we were permitted to approach the guillotine. But soon line after line was developed, and the crowd was pushed back and back, until a hollow square was formed around the fatal instrument, at a distance of a hundred and fifty feet at the sides, and in front and rear from prison to prison.

We were well placed at the side at the nearest point to the guillotine, and next to the soldiers. But extraordinary precautions had been taken to guard against the crowd, and not less than a thousand soldiers, including three squadrons of cavalry, were on the ground. Nearest the scaffold were two lines of cavalry, then a double file of infantry, then a hollow space kept by a strong detachment of policemen, who had in special charge the crowd.

For two hours we stood awaiting the fatal moment in a crowd of workmen, every one of whom, as far as we could see, wore a cap and a blouse. The women, who were numerous, were all in caps, except a few representatives of the *demi-monde*, who in returning late from the masked ball, had heard of the execution, and hurried to the spot in their silk robes and dominoes. They had the bad taste, however, to take off their masks. The crowd was variously estimated, from ten to fifteen thousand, not one-twentieth part of whom saw the execution. The people around us were joyous, and seemed to be all *habitués* of this kind of spectacle. We had full histories of the execution of COLLMONT, of DOMINI, of Madame PONROY, in fact of all the noted executions that have taken place in Paris for years. Perfect good humor and good order prevailed throughout; the people joked with each other and with the officers, and the guillotine came in for its share of *bons mots*.

During the first hour and a half that we stood in rank, the condemned man was sleeping soundly in his cell but fifty yards from us, perfectly unconscious that his appeal had been rejected by the Court, or that his death-warrant had been signed. The awful leaning to the reality of his situation must have been terrible! At 7¼ the Abbé of the prison, with the executioner and several officers of the prison and of police entered his cell to convey to him the fatal news.

"My friend, my brother," said the Abbé HUGON to VERGER, who had obstinately refused to see him since Sunday, "the fatal moment has arrived; you have no longer anything to expect from justice or from the mercy of men; there is no longer for you but the justice, the mercy of God to implore, and I have come to exhort you to throw yourself into his arms."

"But it is impossible, impossible!" cried VERGER; "it is a treason not to have told me sooner; leave me quiet; I shall not, nor ought not to finish thus."

And when the director of the prison had read to him his order of execution, VERGER, addressing himself to the director, said, "Monsieur, you who have been so good to me, I demand of you an hour or two while I can write again to the Emperor! You will not refuse me that!"

The director replied that he had formal orders which must be obeyed.

And as the director renewed his exhortations, VERGER, who, until then had been uttering inarticulate sounds, exclaimed, "Gentlemen, you must not allow me to be mixed thus; let me alone; if I must die, I wish to die as I am; I want neither preachers nor relics!" I have nothing with which to reproach myself, and wish nothing in common with men who honor Notre Dame de la Salette (the winking virgin) the Miraculous Medal," etc.

The Abbé HUGON, after having briefly explained to those present in what consisted the devotions and the pious practices attacked by the prisoner, and having defended them from his outrages, turned again towards him and said: "It is with the crucifix, and with the crucifix alone, that I come to you."

VERGER replied, exhorting those present not to allow themselves to be seduced by the language of the chaplain; he said that he knew the clergy, and that he had separated himself from them because they no longer followed our Saviour Jesus Christ.

"My brother," replied mildly the Abbé HUGON, "what I hold in my hand, what I bring to you is the crucifix, the holy image of Jesus Christ, which you have always made a profession to adore; it is in the name of Jesus Christ that I speak: Listen to me."

"It is possible, yes, I love, I adore Christ, but it is not thus that I ought, that I am to die! Gentlemen, you who are decorated, you who know the Emperor, demand, obtain for me the permission to write to him; it is an affair of two hours: you can send an express."

Then as all the witnesses of this scene guarded silence, VERGER flew into that state of violence he had so often exhibited since his arrest, and cried out with great vehemence: "I will not go to the scaffold! I will not die thus! You will only tear me from the bed in pieces, in morsels. You may drag me to the scaffold, but I will not go; I do not wish to go; no, no, I will not go!"

VERGER looked about him with a stupefied air, his countenance was lengthened, his eye deadened, his features decomposed; like almost all men in his position, he made great efforts to respire, and to recall saliva which had ceased its secretion.

The order was then given to the soldiers in attendance to seize and raise him from the bed. The hour approached. The director spoke to VERGER in a more severe tone, ordering him to get up. "No! a thousand times No!" exclaimed the criminal, seizing the bars of the bed. A soldier seized him around the body, while five others put on his pantaloons, VERGER all the time struggling violently. He still had on his strait jacket, but with one arm at liberty. His cries during this time resembled nothing human, so much had his voice altered. Whenever he did succeed in uttering an intelligible sound, his voice was no longer recognizable; he cried, "Murder! Help! Assassin!"

On account of the cold, they wished to pass on to him other clothes; but it was impossible. Four men seized him and carried him into the room for the last preparations. On the way, they passed before the open door of the Chapel, and the usage is, to allow he condemned to retire here for a moment for prayer. In the situation of the prisoner, the Abbé HUGON was the first to give the order to pass on without stopping.

Arrived at the *chambre de toilette*, from the moment the executioner's assistants cut the hair on the back of his neck, and he had felt the cold scissors on the bare skin, VERGER was seized with a violent chill. The executioner, in tying his arms behind his back, said to him, "TRY and be calm, so that I shall not hurt you." "Be calm!" replied VERGER, "I should like to see you calm in my place!"

VERGER's face, red with rage, until he felt the cold steel on his neck, was now changed to a frightful pallor; his fury seemed to fall suddenly to give place to a profound dejection. He declared that he would submit without further resistance. The Abbé took advantage of this moment to recommence his exhortations.

VERGER now listened without offering any interruption. A sudden revolution seemed to have been operated in the mind of the prisoner. This voice of conscience, which he had so long denied, had at last made itself heard, and in awaking remorse gave birth to a need of pardon. His features became more calm, and after a moment of silence, and as if collecting himself, he suddenly raised up.

"Gentlemen," he said, "I deplore the scene of violence of which you have just been the witnesses; it is nature which revolts against a premature end. From this moment I will only listen to my soul, I will only occupy myself with it—I remit it into the hands of the worthy Chaplain. Listen, all you whom I have scandalized; I retract all that I have said; I declare, in all the plenitude of my reason, that I wash to die as a Christian, as a Catholic, as a preacher—as much as it in me lies. I demand pardon of God and of men for the odious crime I have committed. I offer freely, sincerely, my life in expiation for all the harm I have done!"

After pronouncing these words he testified a desire to commune alone with the chaplain. The attendants retired to one corner of the room while the prisoner and the chaplain occupied another. There the prisoner threw himself on his knees, confessed, and received absolution. Then, when the chaplain recited the prayer of the agonized, VERGER listened with satisfaction, and made the responses himself in Latin.

When, at the end of eight or ten minutes, he had finished and risen up, with tears in his eyes, he affectionately thanked all the *employés* of the prison, and demanded pardon for all the trouble he had given them.

The scaffold is erected about eighty feet from the front door of the prison, on four permanent blocks of stone in the centre of the roadway leading from the prison to the street. The square is planted with trees. On both sides of the roadway stood a double file of soldiers with presented arms. When Verger issued from the gate, supported by the executioner and the chaplain, and saw standing before him the fatal instrument, his force forsook him and he sank down. It was this passage of eighty feet that was terrible for the criminal; for he knew that the moment he ascended the steps before him his head would fall. It is not like an execution by hanging, for there the condemned man has a distraction in the speech he is going to make to the crowd, in the parade of the scaffold, in the emotions of the audience, in the preparations for the final act. It is a singular phenomenon of the mind that a man's egotism goes with him to the last moment of his life, and especially is this true of assassins. But there is no room for distractions of this kind in presence of a French guillotine, and in the hands of French executioners.

VERGER was hurried along to the fatal steps. On the way he did not cease to repeat "Lamb of God, who takest away the sins of the world, have pity on me!" He cried also "*Vive* Jesus Christ." The scaffold was at an elevation of about five feet from the ground. Arrived on next to the last step, he fell on his knees on the floor of the scaffold, pronounced a few words of prayer, and then, addressing the chaplain, said: "My brother, I charge you to make *amende honorable* in my name to all my superior ecclesiastics whom I have offended or made sorry; tell them that I demand pardon of them as I pardon them myself. I offer my life in expiation of my faults." He then kissed the crucifix and turned and gave a hasty embrace to the chaplain; but he never rose to his feet. As he attempted to do so, the executioner, who stood behind him, pushed him forward on to the slab which carries his head under the knife. This slab, which is so placed as to receive the body as the criminal rises from his knees on the last step or floor of the scaffold, is a new invention, used now only for the third time. It receives the body from the knees to the upper part of the chest, of necessity leaving the neck and head projecting beyond. As the criminal falls upon it, instead of being obliged to tie him there as was formerly the custom, an operation that was sometimes difficult if the prisoner saw fit to struggle, springs now suddenly seize the body and hold it firm. This slab slides easily in grove, and a leaning to the reality of his situation must have been terrible! At 7¾

holder of that money for *somebody*, he having no person said interest in it; that is not true, but it shows it has been a puzzle, your Committee have not been able to ascertain. They dispatched an officer of the House to New York, with the utmost promptness, in order to have Mr. Greely brought before them as a witness, to whom he paid the money, but the officer was unable to find him; after diligent search learned that he had gone to the West, (probably to Ohio or Iowa,) and that the time of his return was uncertain. The evidence was deemed the more important from the fact that the member from New-York, in his letter to William C. Johnson of the 15th of July, desired to know of him if he was willing to let his one-quarter of the factory be *cut up* and *used to carry it through, in addition to what Stryker had arranged*; and from the further fact, stated by Stryker, that depositing the draft for $1,000 in the hands of Mr. Greely was the *only arrangement* that he made here for the passage of the bill, or resolution, through Congress.

The member from New-York in his letter of the 15th of July, addressed to the President of the Des Moines Navigation and Railroad Company, states that the Committee of the House had agreed to report a resolution in favor of the Company for certain lands in Minnesota, and also states, that "there is much trouble in the way, some outsiders make mischief; are you willing to let your quarter of the factory be *cut up and used to carry it* through, in addition to what Stryker arranged? I can have some agent promise outsiders stock in a new factory. Let me know *without fail by return of mail.*" The President of this Company, deeply interested in the passage of a certain measure through Congress, is told by the member that there is much trouble in the way, some outsiders make mischief. The question very naturally arises here, what have *outsiders* to do with the passage of bills or resolutions through Congress? But in what manner does the member propose to remove the trouble that is in the way of the passage of the resolution reported by the Committee? Does he propose to remove it by fair argument, by showing the justice and propriety of the measure, or by any other legitimate means whatever? Not at all; but he inquires of the President of the Company if he is willing to let his one-fourth of a valuable factory, *individual* property, of the value of $25,000 or $30,000, be *cut up and used to carry it through, in addition* to what Stryker arranged. He also assures him, that he can have some *agent* to promise *outsiders* stock in a new factory. This factory, it appears from the evidence, is located in the village of Clayville, Oneida County, New-York; the same county in which the member resides when at home, and that he is the owner of one-fourth, or more, of this same factory. What right, it is respectfully suggested, has a member of Congress, acting in his *official* capacity, to have an agent to promise outsiders stock in a new factory worth from $25,000 to $30,000, located at Clayville, New-York, to carry a resolution through the body of which he is a member? It is unquestionably true, that when *the agent* of the member had obtained a conveyance of one-fourth of the factory from the President of the Company, that agent could convey it to outsiders, or to a member; or if conveyed by the agent to outsiders, the outsiders could convey it to a member, or divide it among themselves and a member; but, so far as your Committee are advised, this process of cutting up and *using* the one-fourth part of a valuable factory to carry a bill or resolution through Congress, and for the members thereof to have *agents* to promise *outsiders* stock in the factory, or a new one, is without a precedent in the history of Congressional legislation. The letter to the President of the Company, containing this extraordinary proposition on the part of a member, is marked *private*. In the opinion of your Committee, the statement of Mr. Matteson, made to honorable Reverdy Johnson, is calculated to show his *intention*, and the *objects* which he had in view in that letter to the Des Moines Company. That letter, it will be recollected, was written on the 15th of July, and had not been answered by the President of the Company, though requested to do so, without fail, by return of mail. There was no assurance from *that quarter* that the one-fourth of the factory stock would be cut up, and permitted to be *used* to carry the resolution through. The member was aware of the deep interest the Company had in its passage, for he had received from honorable Reverdy Johnson some six or seven copies of his opinion, while Attorney-General, and his written argument, given to the present Attorney-General, in relation to the interest of this Company. Whether he became *impatient* at the delay of the President of the Company in making no further arrangements, *in addition to what Stryker had done* or not, your Committee will not undertake to say; but the session of Congress was drawing to a close, and some eight or ten days before the adjournment of the first session of the present Congress, he met Hon. Reverdy Johnson in the House of Representatives, and inquired for W. C. Johnson, the President of the Company, and expressed *very great surprise* at his having left the city; said he must come back, and have *here* $100,000 to carry his bill or resolution, giving as a reason therefor that there were some twenty or thirty members of the House who would not vote for any law or resolution granting lands or money, unless they were *paid for it*. On the 15th July, when the inquiry was made in regard to the cutting up and using the quarter of the factory, the *outsiders* made the mischief. Some eight or ten days before the close of the first session of the present Congress, the *outsiders* created the difficulty. In July, quarter of the factory stock was necessary to carry it through, and *outsiders* were to be promised stock in a new factory, in *addition* to what Stryker had arranged. In August there were *inside* the House a set of damned scoundrels, to use the language of the member, and nobody could get anything of this sort through *without them*, and Johnson, the President of the Company, must have *here* $100,000 *to carry his bill.* The member was evidently *anxious* to impress upon the mind of Hon. Reverdy Johnson, the counsel of the Company, the *necessity* which existed for having that amount of money *here* in order to carry the measure through Congress, or it would be lost. What was that necessity, as represented by the member in this *confidential* communication to the counsel of the Company? "That there were from twenty to thirty members of the House who had associated themselves together, and pledged each to the other not to vote for any law or resolution granting money or lands unless they were *paid for it.*" And this statement of the member was not pretended to have been made upon *rumor*. The member assumed to speak from his own personal knowledge of the *corrupt depravity* of his fellow-members in the House. If this statement of the member was true, what was the obvious duty to the House and to the Country? In the opinion of your Committee, it was his paramount duty, as a member of the House, promptly to have exposed those members who had entered into such a base and corrupt combination. If his statement was not true, then he has been guilty of falsely and willfully assailing and defaming the character of the House of Representatives, of which he is a member. Inasmuch as the member from New York has not attempted to prove the *truth* of this statement before your Committee, but, on the contrary, in his written communication addressed to the committee, herewith submitted, most explicitly denies that he has "at any time known of any combination among members to obtain money or other reward for their favorable or unfavorable action upon measures, or that members have individually, either received or demanded compensation for their votes," your Committee are forced to the conclusion that the statement of the member to Hon. Reverdy Johnson, in regard to the corrupt combination of twenty or thirty members of this House, is totally unfounded in fact, and calculated to destroy the confidence of the public in the integrity of the House of Representatives, and to subject the conduct of the members thereof to suspicion and contempt.

In the judgment of your Committee, the conduct of the member from New-York in relation to the money and other valuable considerations, referred to in his letter of the 15th July to W. C. Johnson, and in his conversation with Hon. Reverdy Johnson, may be viewed in three different aspects:

First—That it was his object and intention to procure money and other valuable considerations for himself and others who might share it with him.

Second—That it was his intention to procure money and other valuable considerations to be *used* upon "*outsiders*" to corruptly influence members of Congress.

Third—That it was his object and intention to incite persons who were deeply interested in measures pending before the House, to bring money *here* to be *used* as a corruptive fund to corrupt members of Congress. The law abhors the *least tendency to corruption* on the part of all public functionaries and agents of the Government. Public policy as well as public and private morality forbid it, and it deserves to receive the severe condemnation of all good men, and especially those who are intrusted with the enactment of the laws of the United States in Congress assembled. In forming their judment upon the evidence herewith submitted, implicating the member from New-York, it will be perceived that your Committee have adopted the *widest* construction which, in their opinion, that evidence is entitled to receive. As it regards the object and intention of the member—preferring to give to him the benefit of any reasonable doubt which might legitimately arise from an impartial consideration thereof—your Committee therefore recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That Orasmus B. Matteson, a member of this House from the State of New-York, did incite parties deeply interested in the passage of a joint resolution for construing the Des Moines grant to have *here* and to *use* a large sum of money and other valuable considerations corruptly, for the purpose of procuring the passage of said joint resolution through this House

Resolved, That Orasmus B. Matteson, in declaring that a large number of the members of this House had associated themselves each to the other not to vote for any law or resolution granting money or lands, unless they were paid for it, has falsely and willfully assailed and defamed the character of this House, and has proved himself unworthy to be a member thereof.

Resolved, That Orasmus B. Matteson, a member of this House from the State of New York, be, and is hereby, expelled therefrom.

HIRAM WARNER,
JAMES L. ORR,
HENRY WINTER DAVIS,
DAVID RITCHIE.

PRESTON S. BROOKS.—The citizens of Ninety Fix, S. C., the residence of the late Mr. Brooks, have held a public meeting to give expression to their grief. The resolutions which were adopted on the occasion eulogize the noble and dignified course of that gentleman while in Congress, and deplore his death as a loss to the South.

NEW-YORK CITY.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FELONIOUS ASSAULT BY A DEAF MUTE.

Yesterday a deaf mute named Geo. W. Seward was brought before Justice OSBORNE, at the First District Police Court for a felonious assault upon James Albert, keeper of a liquor store at No. 1 Hoboken-street.

Seward, it appears, went into Albert's liquor store an after remaining there some time was ordered out. As he neither heard nor heeded the order, Albert attempted to put him out, whereupon Seward drew his pocket-knife, and with it stabbed him in the left temple, inflicting a severe wound.

When Seward was brought before the Magistrate, the usual printed examination-paper was handed him, which he read, and wrote down his replies thereto in a very neat hand. He pleaded guilty to the charge; said he was twenty-three years of age; was born in Kentucky; lives in Cincinnati, and is a painter by trade.

He was committed for trial in default of $1,000 bail.

LOCKED UP FOR FORGING.

A man named Edward Jones was committed to the Tombs yesterday for trial, by Justice OSBORNE, on a charge of forgery, preferred against him by Mr. David Selden, of No. 16 Bond-street. The charge has been pending since Saturday last, on which day Jones was arrested in Wall-street, by Officer Richard Simpson, of the Chief's office. The forged note was for $150, and purported to be signed by the complainant. It was dated Feb. 7, 1857, and payable at the Nassau Bank in sixty days. The note, it appears, was sold by Jones to George Copway, the "Indian Chief."

FRAUDS BY AN INTELLIGENCE OFFICE KEEPER.

Charles G. Harris, John G. Gallagher and two others, appeared yesterday before Justices BRENNAN, at the Essex Market Police Court, and complained that they had each been defrauded out of $1 by the keeper of an Intelligence office at No. 70½ Allen-street, under pretence of providing them situations. After paying their dollars, they say they each received a receipt signed, "T. H. Haire, Superintendent," and were promised that situations would be ready for them at 8 o'clock on Monday morning. They called at the hour specified, but found the office closed. They then went to the Mayor's office, where they were informed by the Inspector of Intelligence offices that the license of this office in Allen-street had been revoked on Friday last.

A warrant for the arrest of the man Haire was granted by Justice BRENNAN.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

James Burns and Edmund Hackett were held to answer on Sunday by Justice OSBORNE, on a charge of knocking down and robbing William Henry of Oliver-street, while he was proceeding to his home about 1 o'clock, Sunday morning. Henry alleges that the prisoner was assisted in the robbery by five other men who managed to escape.

ANOTHER HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

A young man named Jacob G. Beechar was committed by the same magistrate on a charge of having, with two others, attacked and robbed Jas. W. Clark of the Sands street Hotel, Brooklyn, out of $56 in gold.

PAINFUL.

A genteel and pretty-looking young woman was brought to the Tombs on Saturday morning last, supposed to be insane. She had been found by the Police in an omnibus, unable to tell her name or residence. She wore a plaid silk dress, straw hat and black veil, very neat gaiter boots, good and clean under clothing, plain rings on her fingers, and small earrings in her ears. She appeared to be about 20 years of age, and evidently had recently become a mother. Her name, as nearly as could be gleaned from her imperfect pronunciation of it, in a moment of reaction, was "Lizzy Riley." Fatal symptoms have supervened since her admission to the City Prison, where she yet remains in charge of Dr. Covel.

The Mysterious Murder of Corliss, in Broadway.

From the Evening Post, of Feb. 21.

It seems to be a popular superstition that the perpetrator of a murder must necessarily have some clue to his detection. Yet it is by no means so uncommon a thing as is generally supposed for this crime to escape detection by the officers of justice. The Burdell case looks much as if it might be one of this kind. Many of our readers may remember a murder committed at the corner of Broadway and Leonard-street, some years since, on a man named CORLISS, if we recall the name rightly. All that was known at the time was that the victim was called out of the Carlton House bar-room into Broadway, and soon after was found dead on the pavement, having been shot. The Coroner called his Jury together, and a prorracted inquest was held, but no clue to the author of the murder was found. The Jury were obliged to bring in a verdict of murder by hands unknown; nor to this day have the authorities been able to fix the responsibility for CORLISS' murder upon any one.

We now propose to state some circumstances, derived from what we deem entirely authentic sources, in connection with that mysterious assassination, which go to show that, contrary to the general impression, in the multitude of parties to a murder there is safety; and also, that murder is sometimes perpetrated in the most exposed and public places without detection.

The murdered man, as we have been given to understand, formed an attachment for the beautiful wife of a wealthy citizen of New York—a man whose generosity of nature and strong personal qualities had drawn around him a devoted set of friends—most of them, like himself, somewhat in the sporting line. The lady, false as fair, returned the guilty love guiltily, and was locked up by the husband, whose devotion to her was such that he could not give her up, even after what had passed. He made overtures to the detestained Lothario—first by threats, which were unheeded; then by bribes, which were partially successful, so that, on receiving a sum of money, the seducer promised to leave the City for the term of the lady's natural life. A few months saw the money spent and the man returned, and pacing up and down the pavement opposite the lady's place of detention, (as she only went out well attended,) making signals, &c., to her, and she, consistent in her infidelity, replying to them with determined purpose to effect her escape in some way. The husband, still unwilling to abandon her to herself, renewed his overtures to the intrusive gentleman, and made an agreement to pay down another certain sum to secure his perpetual absence. The latter agreed a second time to come to an arrangement, but before the money had been paid backed out of the agreement, and utterly refused to make any promises in the matter. He continued his demonstrations toward the lady, and the consequence was that he was called out from the bar-room of the Carlton House on the fatal afternoon—it was, we believe, about dusk—and found some half dozen men on the pavement at the corner. Which of those six it was that did the deed, *they* know, but CORLISS was shot as he stood among them; the six men got into six cabs which were in waiting, backed up to the curb and were driven in six different ways, each driver being an accomplice; and so the guilty flirtation ended.

Setting Bull-Dogs on Sailors.

An examination was commenced yesterday before Commissioner WHITE, in the case of the charge against the Captain and first mate of the *Ellen Austin*, for severely assaulting one of the crew of the vessel and setting bull-dogs upon him. The party bringing the complaint is Thomas Campbell, one of the crew of the *Three Bells*, who rendered such valuable service to the shipwrecked passengers of the *San Francisco*, and were rewarded by Government with gold medals.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR.—TUESDAY, Feb. 24.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 613, 239, 569, 824, 814, 679, 855, 858, 861, 863, 864, 865, 867, 870 to 874, 306, 320, 766, 834, 416, 472, 738, 508, 827, 823, 756, 298, 245.

SUPREME COURT.—*Circuit*—Nos. 685, 694½, 696, 655, 1176, 561, 632, 825, 826, 827, 794, 154, 3, 591, 715, 316, 139, 500½, 284½, 247, 250, 256.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Feb. 23.

Before Hon. Justice Peabody.

DECISIONS.

Norsworth vs. *Bligh*.—The prayer of the petitioner must be denied for the present, with liberty to renew it as he may be advised. Second case—Referred to P. T. Ruggles, Esq.

The Park Bank vs. *Davis*.—Ordered that the plaintiffs give additional security.

Moore vs. *Tanner*.—Allowed.

Christie vs. *Minard*.—Motion to dissolve injunction must be denied.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Woodruff.

LEASE OF THE EMPIRE CITY BANK.

Moffat vs. *The Sixpenny Savings Bank*.—This is an action brought to recover $600 for one quarter's rent of the premises formerly occupied by the Empire City Bank. The case has been before tried, and was reported in the TIMES of July 2, 1856. The plaintiff leased the building to the Empire City Bank, which became insolvent, and yielded the premises to the defendants. They refuse to pay the plaintiff rent therefor, claiming that they hold under a lease from the Empire City Bank, by which it was expressly agreed that they should pay no rent to the plaintiff for the use thereof. On the second trial, yesterday, the defendants offered a receipt for one quarter's rent, to prove that they were not assignees of the lease, but that they hired from the Empire City Bank. In consequence of this, His Honor dismissed the complaint.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Brady.

A JUSTICE OF THE MARINE COURT HAS NO POWER TO GRANT A NEW TRIAL EXCEPT IN CASES OF DEFAULT.

Conrad Zaelin vs. *Henry Dreker et al.*—BRADY, J.—The Marine Court, before one of its Justices on motion and upon an alleged irregularity, set aside a judgment which was not obtained by default. The defendants for that reason now ask to have the judgment of this Court acquired by filing a transcript vacated of record. The application is resisted on the ground that the Marine Court has no power on motion to vacate its judgments unless obtained by default as provided by the act of 1853, in relation to that Court. The Supreme Court in the case of The People ex. The Marine Court of the City of New-York, 19 Wend., 220, decided that the Marine Court had no power to set aside a judgment, and grant a new trial. Chief Justice NELSON, observing that the power so to do, unless expressly given, was too delicate and important to be exercised by tribunals deriving their existence from the statute. See, also The People ex rel. Decker ex. Lynde & Cowen, 136. See also Albertus ex. McCready; 2d Ed Smith's R. p. 89, and Campbell ex. Stewart, Ibid 88. The decision in the case first cited, was made in 1834, and although the jurisdiction of the Marine Court has since been enlarged by several statutes, none of them confess the power under consideration. The Act of 1853 authorizes any one of the Justices to open default on such terms as may be just and proper in all actions tried before him, and the General Term to review all judgments on appeal, without regard to the mode of trial, except when taken by default, in which case application must be made to the Justice who tries the cause. The People ex rel. Debenotte ex. Gale, 13 Pr. R. 261. The defendant's remedy was to appeal to the General Term of the Marine Court, in the manner prescribed by that act.

For these reasons the motion must be denied, but with liberty to the defendants to renew the motion, if so advised, on further facts.

Mary C. E. Bunker vs. *Louis Bunker*.—Divorce granted.

A Word about General Mosquera.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Feb. 21, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In your issue of the 20th inst., an article has been published in regard to a suit then pending in the District Court of the United States, against the members of the house of Mosquera & Co.; the commentaries in the case are erroneous, and the information must have been furnished by interested parties, to do the greatest possible injury to the well-merited and hard-earned reputations of Gen. Mosquera and his son, Anibal de Mosquera.

It is utterly untrue that any person by the name of *Antoine* Lopez has made any consignment to Mosquera & Co. The complaint to that effect made by Ed. Poirier is destitute of foundation, and the case has been decided by the Court this day, and the order of arrest against A. de Mosquera vacated. Mr. Poirier evidently intended to make a strong case, out of the matter of a debt of some $30,000 due Mr. *Manuel* Lopez; Mosquera & Co. never having acted as factors or trustees of said Lopez. Mr. Poirier, who, assisted by other parties, made the complaint in question, will certainly be called to account for his singular manner of conducting so delicate a business.

There is, however, an intimation in your article of the 20th, couched in such terms that it is impossible for any one well acquainted with the character of General Mosquera to restrain his indignation. It reads thus: "The reporters were informed of the fact, but requested to make no mention of the arrest till the father, *the General* was arrested also. Our neighbor's exclusive statement, erroneous as it was, had the effect to keep the General out of the way, and it is probable he will continue retired for an indefinite period to come."

This statement is not true in any particular. Gen. Mosquera left New York in the early part of January, (while the order of arrest was served on his son on the 12th of February,) to attend to his duties as Senator in the Congress of New-Granada, which convened on the first of February. He is not a man to shrink from any responsibility, whatever it may be; and the most remarkable traits in his character are, his proverbial frankness and unshrinking *firmness* in all trying circumstances. It is fortunate for the parties already mentioned that he is absent from New-York.

Apart from the pecuniary responsibility which Gen. Mosquera has incurred by the losses of his commercial house, there is no moral responsibility on his part in the matter of its transactions, as he has been absent on public business in New-Granada for more than twenty-four months during the last three years, while the transactions, matter of this complaint, were in progress. Mr. A. de Mosquera, who managed the business in question, has come forward, and destroyed the malicious allegations against his house.

If it were intended to refute false charges and imputations by setting forth *facts* against certain of the parties forming a clique in New-York, and who have instigated the proceedings against the Mosqueras, those parties would deeply regret their conduct; but the undersigned, having no other object in view than the vindication of his friends, forbears from such exposures as the information in his possession would enable him to set forth; having enjoyed the friendship of the Messrs. Mosquera, and partaken of their confidence, he would be recreant to his own sense of honor did he fail to bear testimony to their unvarying integrity and personal worth, and with no other object in view than the performance of a duty, he submits the foregoing to the attention of your many readers, and remains,

Yours, most respectfully,
FRANCISCO PARRAGA,
Secretary of the Legation of New Granada.

The information concerned the Messrs. MOSQUERA, which our correspondent complains of, was obtained from the United States Marshal's Office. It certainly was not malicious on their part, but arose from the fact that the United States officers were unable to discover the whereabouts of the General, and presumed that the statements furnished them were correct.

LONG ISLAND.

Shocking Results of Rum-Drinking.

The wife of Mr. CUNNINGHAM, who keeps a dram shop in Graham-street, near Myrtle-avenue, on Saturday night, about 10½ o'clock, threw herself headlong out of the window of the second story of the house, while in a drunken frenzy. She struck head-foremost upon the bricks of the rear area, causing a frightful scalp wound, and breaking both her wrists. Dr. HUTCHINS was sent for to dress her wounds, and pronounced her injuries very serious, the skull also being fractured. Mrs. CUNNINGHAM has been addicted to hard drinking, and had been sent to the Poor-house to give her a chance to reform, but owing to the connivance or neglect of the keeper, she was allowed to escape after a very short sojourn in that institution, when she returned to her home and resumed her career of dissipation. On the night in question she had imbibed a large quantity of bad rum, which rendered her frantic and unmanageable; she broke up the furniture and smashed things generally, when a policeman was sent for to arrest her. While he was preparing to enter the house the woman dashed headforemost through the window. This unhappy woman is the mother of nine children, most of them living in the house.

Dedication of a Fine Methodist Church.

The new Summerfield Methodist Church, erected at the corner of Washington and Greene avenues, was dedicated with appropriate exercises yesterday. The building is a model of a Methodist Church, for a part of the city which, in spite of itself, is bound to be fashionable. It is light enough; is chastily ornamented; the seats are comfortable; there is no echo heard within its walls, and, altogether, we doubt if there is a handsomer interior in the city. The cost of the edifice alone was $23,500. The cost of the Lecture-room, (repairing,) and Sexton's house, adjoining, was $1,500. The cost of the eight lots occupied was $9,000. The whole cost to the congregation is $34,500.

To pay for this they have received subscriptions to the amount of $10,000.

They have raised on bond and mortgage $10,000 more on the Church, and $5,000 on the Lecture Room. After Bishop JAMES' Sermon yesterday morning—it was an eloquent one—it was announced that they hoped to raise $7,000 from the congregation present. They went at it heartily, and $3,000 were raised before the close of the morning service; the balance, we presume, was made out in the afternoon and evening.

A Contumacious Jury.

Justice FENN, in the Eastern District of Brooklyn on Friday last, summoned a Jury to hear a case before him, which was duly submitted to them. The Jury could not agree upon a verdict, and so agreed to disagree, and as the Justice could not be found they discharged themselves. For this Justice FENN had the Jurors arrested and fined each $10, or in default to be imprisoned five days. The Jurors are very indignant, refuse to pay the fine imposed, and intend to act on the offensive by testing the right of Justice FENN to hold the office he is now in. The quarrel is peculiarly local, and a pretty one as it stands.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets...Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Feb. 23—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are in light supply and moderate request. Pearls, $7 62½; Pots, $7 62½@$7 75 ₱ 100 lbs. The latter are the rarest.

BOOTS AND SHOES—The Boston *Shipping List* of the 21st., says: "No change in the Boot and Shoe trade to notice the past week. A very good business has been done, but the trade is not so active as was anticipated. River and harbor navigation is now, however, uninterrupted, and a more active trade is generally looked for. In prices there is no change, although in some instances holders have yielded a shade to effect sales. The supply of goods is not large although quite equal to the present demand, but it is confidently believed that the market will be cleared before the spring trade closes."

The quantity cleared at the Boston Custom House has been as follows:

	1857.	1856.
For the week, cases	5,229	3,422
Since January 1	30,280	34,018
Total	35,509	37,440

COFFEE—The market is moderately active; prices are acquiring more vigor and buoyancy. Java, 14½c. @15½c.; Laguayra, 11½c.@12¾c.; Maracaibo, 11¾c. @12½c.; Rio, 9¾c.@11½c.; St. Domingo, 10¾c.; and Bahia, 9¾c.@10c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—The demand is rather animated and prices favor factors. We now quote Middling Uplands at 13¾c.@13¾c.; do. Gulfs, 13¾c.@14c.; and other grades at proportionate prices ₱ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western flour is in very moderate request at feebly sustained prices. Sales have been reported since our last of about 6,300 bbls., in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	$6 90	@ $6 90
Straight State	6 30	@ 6 45
Favorite and Extra State	6 40	@ 6 70
Common to Good Indiana and Upper Lake	6 25	@ 6 55
Common to Good Superfine Ohio	6 40	@ 6 60
Fancy Michigan	6 40	@ 6 60
Extra Michigan	6 60	@ 7 75
Extra Indiana and Wisconsin	6 60	@ 7 75
Extra Ohio	6 60	@ 8 00
Fancy Genesee	6 75	@ 7 00
Extra Genesee	7 00	@ 8 00
Extra Missouri	6 40	@ 8 50

Towards the close, buyers were reluctant to purchase, unless at some reduction from our quoted figures. Canadian is pretty active, but at easier rates. Superfine to extra commands $6 40@$7 50 ₱ bbl.; 900 bbls. were sold within the range. Southern rules heavy and languid. The transactions since our last comprise about 1,400 bbls. low Mixed to Fancy and Extra, at $5 75@$8 and $9 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is in limited supply and fair request, at $3 50@$5 25 for Fine to Superfine ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in moderate demand at old rates; $3 20@$3 25 for Jersey, and $3 70@$3 75 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. The latter brings $17@$17 50 in puncheons. Buckwheat Flour commands, in lots, $2 50@$2 87½ ₱ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat exhibits no really new feature. Sales have been reported of about 14,500 bushels, including prime Western White, at $1 80, and do. Red at $1 58@$1 60 ₱ bushel. Rye is scarce and needed at 90c.@95c. ₱ bushel. Oats are in moderate supply and request, at 52c @54c. for Western; 49c.@52c. for State; 47½@50c. for Jersey; and 43c.@47c. for Southern, ₱ bushel. Barley is in demand and steady, and is held at $1 15@$1 42 for very inferior to choice, ₱ bushel. Stock quite light. Barley Malt commands $1 50@$1 52½ ₱ bushel. Corn is pretty briskly inquired for, but at easier prices. There were sales reported to-day of about 20,000 bushels, at 70c.@71c. for unsound, and 73c.@74c. for mixed, in store and delivered, ₱ bushel.

HAY—Sales of 400 bales River were effected, at $1 for shipment, and $1 12½ for local use. ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in request and are steady at 7c.@10c. ₱ lb.

IRON—There were sales reported of 160 tons Scotch Pig, at $31@$32, usual terms, ₱ ton.

LATHS—Eastern, $1 31½ ₱ thousand.

LEAD—The demand is fair at full prices.

LIME—Rockland remains scarce and quiet at $1 05 for Common, and $1 25 for Lump, ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—Is dull and heavy at former figures. New-Orleans, 75c.@76c.; new crop Porto Rico, 65c.@ 70c.; old do. Porto Rico, 50c.@55c.; new crop Cuba Muscovado, 59c.@60c.; new crop clayed Cuba, at 50c.; and old do. at 45c., ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have not varied much.

OILS—The market is quiet, though reported steady, for nearly all kinds.

PROVISIONS—Pork is active and advancing. Sales were reported, to-day, of about 2,700 bbls., in lots, at $21 30@$21 50 for old Mess; $21 75@$21 95 for new do.; and $17 50@$18 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Dressed Hogs bring, in lots, 9c.@9½c ₱ lb. Cut Meats appear in moderate demand, and are steady at 10¾c.@10¾c. for Hams, and 8¾c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is in light supply and fair request, at from 10¾c.@11¾c. ₱ lb. Lard is quiet yet firm. The transactions since our last reach about 300 bbls. and tes., mostly fair to Prime, at 14¼c.@14½c. ₱ lb. Beef is in moderate demand at steady rates. The transactions since our last consist of 385 bbls., at $10@$10 50 for new Prime; $10 75@$13 for Country Mess; $15 50 for repacked Western Mess; and $16@$16 50 for extra Chicago do., ₱ bbl. New Prime Mess Beef is salable and steady at $20@$23 ₱ tc. Beef Hams are scarce and needed at $26@$29 ₱ bbl. Butter is in fair demand, and is worth 16c.@23c. for Ohio; 20c.@26c. for common to very good State, and 26c.@30c. for prime to very choice do., ₱ lb. Cheese is in light supply and good request, at 12c.@13c. ₱ lb.

RICE—We heard of sales of about 150 tcs., ordinary to choice at $3 50@$4 50 per 100 lbs.

SUGARS—The demand is good; prices show considerable strength and buoyancy. Sales have been reported since our last of about 610 hhds. Cuba, &c., in lots, at from 8½c @10¼c.; two invoices of Brazil, in bags, part at about 9¼c.; and Havana, in boxes, at 9¾c @11c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—There were 6,500 lbs. prime bought at 11¾c.@12c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—We heard of sales of 365 bbls. Jersey, Ohio and Brun. at 28c.@28½c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were quiet and languid. For Liverpool—Cotton, 3-16d.@7-32d. ₱ lb.; Flour, 1s. 9d. @2s. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 5½d.@6¾d. ₱ bushel; Beef, 4s. @4s. 6d. ₱ tc.; Resin, 2s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; and Heavy Goods, 20s.@22s. 6d. ₱ ton. For other ports, proportionate quotations.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR AN EXPERIenced woman as thorough cook and laundress, understands her business well, is neat and obliging, and has the highest City references; also, for an experienced English Protestant girl, as nurse and seamstress, and an experienced Irish Protestant girl as chambermaid and waiter, or as chambermaid and child's nurse; will be found a girl of good manners and kind disposition; would not object to do the housework of a private family. Apply at MANNING'S, No. 10 Tiffany-st, 5th door from Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A WHOLESALE store, by a young man strictly sober, and of active, industrious business habits. Recommendations of qualifications and good character can be given from his present employers, and also from several others of undoubted respectability in the City and country. Remuneration not so much an object as an introduction to a good wholesale establishment, where the advertiser will make every effort to give satisfaction to his employers. Address L. B., at the office of this paper, which will meet prompt attention.

WANTED—THE ADVERTISER WOULD LIKE a situation in connection with some journal, weekly or periodical, (of the highest order,) in any respectable position; thinks he could be of service; has a good education; traveled considerably; knows something of several languages besides the English (he being American). Address B. B. B., *Daily Times* office, for one week. None but first-class need respond. Best references as to respectability and character.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY THREE HIGHLY respectable girls, one an American; speaks French; will do chamberwork and fine washing; understands fluting, &c., one would cook, wash, and iron, for a small family. The other two would like to go in the country to do housework; they must understand the care of milk and butter, can bake bread, &c.; have good references; call at No. 243d-av., Bible House.

WANTED—BY TWO NEAT, TIDY GIRLS, situations in this City or Brooklyn; one does the chamberwork and washing of a small private family, or as nurse and chambermaid; does part of the washing; wages $6 per month. Also a neat girl of 14 as nurse and to go errands, is smart and intelligent, can read, has no objection to wait on a lady who boards; wages $2 50. Call or address No. 216 East 23d st. Good City reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman, as good plain cook, washer and ironer, and is a first-rate baker; has good reference from her last place; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for 2 days if not engaged. Call at No 23 James-st., corner of the new Bowery, second floor, over the grocery store.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable girls; one as cook, washer and ironer, and the other as chambermaid and waitress, and would assist with the washing and ironing. They are cousins, and would prefer living in one family. They are excellent washers and ironers. Have the best of City references from their last place. Call at 205 West 26th-st., for 2 days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman, a situation as chambermaid and fine washer in a respectable family; she has a perfect knowledge of her business, and can be highly recommended by families now in town. Inquire for two days at No. 108 26th-st., in the rear, second floor, between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE family. For a girl who has lived five years where she is at present; also by a middle-aged woman, who lives in the same family; a place to do light work or mind children. Can be seen at any time at No. 312 Broome-st. Recommendations of the highest order.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN in the country or City; perfectly understands the care of horses, carriages, and farmers' work in general; satisfactory reference given. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 129 East 11th-st., between 1st-av. and avenue C.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation as first-rate cook, and is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; is a first-rate baker of bread and biscuit, pies and cakes; the best of City reference can be given. Apply at No. 200 East 14th-st., second story, front room, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, as seamstress, and is willing to assist with the chamberwork in a private family. She is of neat, tidy habits and a good sewer. Has good City reference. A home more of an object than high wages. Apply, for two days, at No. 95 Charlton-st., 1st floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CLERK IN A RETail drug store, by a young man who is a college graduate; has studied medicine a little; has a good knowledge of Chemistry, and has had some experience in the business; no objections to going into the country. Address E. L. *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY RESpectable young woman, is a first cook and a most excellent baker of bread and pastry, understands making all kinds of soups and desserts; would take charge of housekeeping if required. Apply at 127 7th av., corner 19th-st., in the store, for 2 days. The best City reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER by an American widow lady, in a good family—a widower's preferred—is fond of children, and should like to have entire charge. Can give the best of city reference Address Mrs. T. H. M., *Times* office, for one week.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY A MAN AND HIS wife; one as waiter, the other as cook; they both understand their business perfectly, and have the best of City reference. They can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 126 West 12th-st., between 6th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as cook; is a most excellent cook, washer and ironer, and a good bread and pastry baker; has good City references. Call at No. 26 21-av., between 1st and 2d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as waitress; good reference if required. Apply at No. 121 East 29th-st.

A LADY OF UNEXCEPTIONABLE CHARacter, good education, pleasant address, accustomed to the best society, wishes to make an engagement with a lady of wealth and refinement, (Southern preferred,) a companion, either traveling or otherwise; or would act a governess to one or two children of an excellent family. Address M. N. C. P., No. 155 West 20th-st., New-York City, stating particulars.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

TO THE BENEVOLENT.—A LADY IN REduced circumstances, aged 32, wants a situation as matron or saleswoman in a store; the best of reference given; and also would like some gentleman to loan her $400 for a short time on good security. Address C. L. S., *Daily Times* Office, for three days.

SITUATION WANTED—AS WAITER IN A private family, by a steady young man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; has lived in several of the first families in this City; highest reference given. Call or address M. M., No. 849 Broadway corner of 18th-st., in the drug store, for two days.

ORGANIST.—A LADY, THOROUGHLY CONversant with the instrument, desires the situation of organist in some Protestant church. Address, for further particulars, N. C., box No. 2,503 Post-Office.

MUSICAL.—AN EFFICIENT CHORISTER wishes an engagement in a Protestant Church; can furnish a good Soprano if desirable. A moderate salary required. Address TENOR, No. 181 Thomson st.

FARMERS, GARDENERS, COACHMEN, laborers, boys, &c., can be obtained at the Employment Office No. 37 Cedar-st., near Broadway. Also, female servants for every branch of housework in City or country. JAS. McMILLAN, Agent.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—IN A LARGE COUNTRY STORE, (near this City,) a young man, as salesman, of active habits; one familiar with the business preferred. The best of references required. Address by mail ISAAC PECK & SON, Flushing, L. I.

WANTED—A NEAT AND TIDY GIRL D

...DAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1857.

...SIX DAILY TIMES is served in ... for One Shilling a week. Single ... Mail subscribers Six Dollars a ...

...FIVE EVENING TIMES is published ... (Sundays Excepted.) One edition will ... the other at three o'clock P. M. It ... at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

...WEEKLY TIMES, containing nearly all ... of the Daily, published Tuesday and ... in Three Dollars a year.

...TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed ... Two Dollars a year for single Copies. Twenty-Five ... Twenty Dollars, to one address.

...TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the ... every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6 ... single copies.

...invariably cash in advance.

...Office, No. 128 Nassau-st., cor. of Beekman.

RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO., Publishers.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

A highly-respectable mercantile firm in this City have received advices from their correspondents in Nicaragua, purporting to be of later date than those already published, conveying the important information that, since the arrival of the New-Orleans recruits, WALKER's forces had suffered *two important defeats at the hands of the Costa Ricans*, and had lost in killed and wounded *sixty men*; that the attempt to ascend the river with his (Colonel LOCKRIDGE's) present means had been abandoned, and that many of the soldiers from the neighborhood of Serapiqui had come down the river, having escaped upon logs, rafts, &c. This letter is said to have been received by the *Texas* at New-Orleans, which remained several hours after the departure of the *Tennessee*, and may possibly have brought later news. We are not inclined, however, to place much credit in this report, inasmuch as it is scarcely possible the *Texas* should have brought such news without its becoming public immediately on her arrival. Besides this, the reputation of Colonel LOCKRIDGE, at the latest date, was not such as to make it probable that he would so speedily sustain reverses so disastrous as those described. A letter directly from Washington camp, from a Correspondent of the Times, which we publish in another column, contains some details of considerable interest. We are disposed to discredit this reported intelligence of Colonel LOCKRIDGE's defeat.

In the United States Senate, yesterday, the credentials of new members from Michigan, Virginia and Connecticut, were presented. The bill amending the Tariff of 1846, with a view to perfecting the home valuation principle, was passed. The Mississippi Telegraph bill was considered, but discussion was cut short by the arrival of the hour for going into Executive Session. In the House, the Deficiency Appropriation bill was passed, including the item of $155,000 for books for new libraries. The bill to pay a company of South Carolina volunteers for services in the war of 1812 was also passed. The Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill was considered, and the item of $30,000 for compensation to the members of the Kansas Legislature was stricken out, after a lengthy debate, by 87 against 59.

We observe that the Boston *Daily Advertiser* publishes a Tariff bill,—as the act which passed the House of Representatives, giving *five* schedules of articles on which the duties are to be reduced, besides the schedule of *free* articles which we published yesterday. We have a copy of the bill actual-passed under the frank of the Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, and this corresponds with the copy which we have already published. The *Advertiser* must have received a bill which was proposed, but not adopted; the act passed merely establishes a free list.

The treaty lately negotiated with the Mexican Government by our Minister, Mr. FORSYTH, is expected to arrive in Washington to-morrow. There are various rumors regarding its provisions, one of which is, that it stipulates for the cession of Mexican territory down to the twenty-ninth parallel of latitude, and for the adjustment of claims of citizens of the United States upon the Mexican Government, and possibly for the removal of some restrictions which now obstruct our commerce with Mexico. A rumor also prevails in Washington, that the Mexican Government is about to apply to the United States for protection, in view of menaces from abroad and home dissensions. This, however, we consider highly improbable, as the condition of domestic affairs is daily becoming more settled under the Administration of COMONFORT, and the prospect of a war with Spain is growing less distinct.

The Spanish Coins bill seems after all to have been generally misunderstood. One of the Senate's amendments, in which the House concurred, authorized the receipt of these coins at the mint for two years, *at their nominal value*, to be paid in the new mint pieces. This is an important amendment and shows that the haste to get rid of these pieces at a sacrifice, has been wholly needless.

We publish this morning the particulars of another mysterious case, involving the disappearance and suspected murder of a young man, the son of a gentleman residing in Brooklyn. The occurrence transpired in Blooming Grove Township, Pa. The name of the missing man is WADDELL, and his suspected murderer is THOMAS MCGUIRE.

There have been large accumulations of freight at the depôts of the great railroads centring in this City, but they are beginning to move off. The line of cars standing "in tail," leading to each of these depôts, was still considerable yesterday, but less than on Saturday.

A despatch from Washington states that recent events in Persia have attracted the attention of the Administration, and that an application has been made to Congress for an appropriation to pay the expenses of an Envoy Extraordinary to that country.

The Vice-President elect, Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, is now in Philadelphia, where he will be joined by Mr. BUCHANAN to-day. The two will proceed to Washington to-morrow, in company with Ex-Senator BIGLER.

It is announced that a telegraphic dispatch has been received in Philadelphia, from New-Orleans, giving the news of Dr. KANE's death, and the arrival of his body there *en route* for Philadelphia. A biographical sketch is published elsewhere.

The new Government of Nova Scotia was organized yesterday.

Senator SUMNER left Boston for Washington yesterday afternoon. He will occupy his seat in the Senate until the close of the present session, when he will proceed on a European tour.

The Governor of Nebraska Territory has vetoed all the bills passed by the Legislature for the charter of new Banks.

Yesterday was celebrated as WASHINGTON'S Birthday—the 22d having come on Sunday, which is a sacred day, but not a holiday. The military and the O. U. A.'s turned out strongly to parade. The O. U. A.'s had an address at the Crystal Palace, and several societies supped in honor of the occasion in the evening.

The Association of the "Friends of Civil and Religious Liberty" celebrated their second annual banquet last night in the Astor House. About two hundred gentlemen participated. The occasion passed off with the utmost *éclat*.

Both branches of the Common Council commemorated the birth of WASHINGTON by a splendid display at the Metropolitan Hotel, before which Mayor WOOD presided. About 300 persons participated in the festivities, which were kept up to a very late hour.

The Broadway Tabernacle has been sold by the Congregation that has so long worshiped in it. The price it brought was $185,000. Stores, of course, will soon replace this famous structure.

General Cass.

We are to have Gen. CASS for Secretary of State. The selection is decidedly significant. The venerable Senator's position as the oldest and for many years the most conspicuous member of his party, very naturally directed attention to him in connection with a Cabinet office. But there are marked peculiarities in his political relations which cannot have been overlooked, or held subordinate to his general prominence as a party leader. His leadership for several years past has been of rather a doubtful character. In 1848, while running as the regular Democratic candidate for President, he was defeated by his own party in the Northern States, because he was opposed to the Wilmot Proviso. Since that time he has been equally obnoxious to the South because he asserted the doctrine of popular sovereignty in the Territories. He is the father of the squatter sovereignty theory, and, unlike many who profess to accept it, he believes it. He holds that the Territorial Government, representing the people, has the right to prohibit Slavery; and the great mass of the people of the Northern States, without regard to party distinctions, agree with him. The ultra Pro-Slavery men at the South scout this doctrine, and both in and out of Congress, have ridiculed it without mercy.

When the Nebraska bill passed the Senate, Gen. CASS exclaimed, exultingly, "Hurrah for Squatter Sovereignty." He had a right to exult, for, without meaning or knowing it, the Democratic majority in the Senate had indorsed his views. He may now fairly claim that his own appointment as Secretary of State inaugurates Squatter Sovereignty as the doctrine of the new Executive.

The foreign significance of this appointment is less assuring, and the country will regard it with more distrust. The General has always been distinguished by a dislike, not to say hatred, of Great Britain:—and, unfortunately, just now our relations with Great Britain are rather critical. The General hotly opposed the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, and the Dallas-Clarendon Treaty now pending is designed to give that instrument vital and vigorous effect. Mr. BUCHANAN is more than suspected of an equal disrelish for its provisions:—and his selection of Gen. CASS for his first Secretary bodes no good to its confirmation. And it is universally and deeply felt that the rejection of this treaty under existing circumstances will of itself almost amount to a rupture with England, and will leave the two countries in a position which may well occasion alarm for the future. It cannot be rejected except upon the absolute denial to Great Britain of any voice or influence in the settlement of Central American affairs;—and it is folly or madness to believe that she will ever assent to such an exclusion. England has rights and interests there, which she will preserve and defend at any hazard, and to the last extremity; and our Government will make a fatal mistake if it proceeds upon any other supposition.

The fears of the country are therefore not a little excited by the accession to the leadership in the Cabinet, of one whose whole career has been marked by an unstatesmanlike hostility to a first-rate Power, and who is believed to be opposed to the confirmation of a treaty so important to the peace of the country as the one now pending. And yet these fears may be unreasonable and premature. Gen. Cass has reached an age at which rashness usually gives place to caution, and the responsibility as well as the power of office is certain to be deeply felt. The conservative influence of high station is itself among the safeguards of peace, and it is not uncommon for the most violent and radical in opposition, to become the most cautious and conservative when actually charged with the responsibilities of public affairs. Neither Mr. BUCHANAN nor Gen. CASS have any personal ambition to gratify, or any personal ends to serve, by plunging the country into troubles abroad or at home. And it is among the favorable omens of the day that Gen. CASS has already felt it due to his position and his character to disabuse the public mind of the notion, that he is to carry into office the prejudices and hostilities that have characterized so large a part of his long Senatorial career.

Gen. Walker's Position.

The present position of Gen. WALKER is by no means encouraging. Even the most ardent of his friends have serious apprehensions for his safety and the success of his cause. A glance at the successive changes in his condition, since he became President of Nicaragua, will show that these misgivings are not without foundation.

At the outset, when President RIVAS first disputed his right to the Executive chair, it was believed that a majority of the natives of the country regarded him as a friend, and it is certain that many of them fought on his side, and that, too, quite as bravely as any of their race. He was then regarded as the hope of the Liberals, and all who opposed him were esteemed Serviles. But whether by his own acts or by the natural course of events, he soon lost that position and was universally regarded as an invader. He abandoned all claim of the popular will as the basis of his authority, which he held avowedly and exclusively by the sword. It was then that the other Central-American States became alarmed, and combined for their own safety in defence of what they called the rights of the people of Nicaragua. They denied WALKER represented the wishes of any recognizable portion of the native residents; and he appeared to be of like opinion, for from that period he sought the means of sustaining his power in a foreign land. The terms Serviles and Liberals were no longer used to designate the contending parties in Nicaragua.

The struggle was now between the Central Americans and the Fillibusteros; Gen. WALKER commenced the fight with Serapiqui, Castillo and San Carlos, on the line of the San Juan del Norte, and nearly all the strongholds on the Pacific side in his own hands. Enthusiasts from San Francisco, New-Orleans New-York and other large cities of the United States flocked to his standard and fought well. For a time victory followed victory in rapid succession, and his ultimate triumph was not doubted. Proclamation followed proclamation and decree followed decree. There was the seizure of the Transit boats, the reëstablishment of Slavery and the publication of his views in regard to the future Government of Central America. And then followed a falling off in the shipments of recruits and munitions of war from San Francisco and from New-York.

Meanwhile the allied army was improving rapidly in the art of war. WALKER was strong in Granada. There is no Granada now. Seek for more than a thousand graves together, and when found you will be upon the boundary of its ruins. He beat back his enemies from Masaya easily. They shut their eyes and turned their backs when they discharged their arms, and they fired too high. But they came back to Masaya again, and again he repulsed them. This time, however, his men remarked an unpleasant difference in the firing of the natives. They used Minié rifles, and aimed with uncomfortable accuracy. Nevertheless he drove them back. But he does not hold Masaya yet. He fought and won at Virgin Bay. Gen. CANAS was there the other day, with four hundred men, and there were none to oppose him. He held San George and Obraje. They have been better fortified since, but not by Gen. WALKER. He sent his men to take them on the 26th and 28th of January last, but they returned without them, leaving some thirty of their number dead witnesses of the strength of adobe walls.

We have mentioned a decree of President WALKER, concerning the Transit, and also the seizure of the Transit boats. Since then the Costa Ricans have issued a decree, and they, too, have seized the boats, and fortified and occupied the line of the San Juan to Lake Nicaragua. He once spoke of his men by thousands; he now counts by hundreds and by fifties. And during all this time the Allies, with experience, and French, German and English officers to teach them, have been improving in the art of war.

From this review, it will be observed that, from having entire control of Nicaragua, and a numerically respectable army to sustain him, his power has gradually but steadily declined, until now he holds only Rivas, with an army that has twice proved insufficient to retard the progress of his enemies in their work of hemming him in. What, then, is his prospect of extricating himself from the meshes the allied army is throwing around him? He has but one that we can discover, and there is at present no satisfactory reason to suppose that even this will be realized. If the rescue party were twice its present strength it could not reach Gen. WALKER in time to serve him, by way of the San Juan del Norte. Grant that Col. LOCKRIDGE will take Serapiqui, although there is, as yet, no assurance of even that. They lost ten men and had a number wounded in simply getting ready to attack it. He cannot, under the present circumstances, avoid losing many more, before he succeeds. The fort is a very good one, and it is occupied by men who proved, while he was taking Cody's Point, that they were expert gunners. The shots fired at and into the little steamboat from which Gen. WHEAT caused them considerable annoyance, were equal in accuracy of direction, to the firing of French or English artillerymen. All told they were but 400 strong.

But if LOCKRIDGE succeeds here, he must then attack Castillo, a still stronger fortification, and he must do it with a smaller force than at Serapiqui. Suppose that in killed and wounded they are shorn of one-quarter of their strength—one hundred men. Their chances at Castillo are not so good as at Serapiqui, for it is known to be well manned, and from its position, much more difficult to reach.

Grant again, that they will take Castillo. They must lose more men; and then, far above them, at the entrance to Lake Nicaragua, is Fort San Carlos—the Gibraltar of all the line of fortifications. But grant that he will take San Carlos also, with the number of men whom he can bring to attack it. From its known strength and the skill of those who man the guns, it is easy to see of how little service the remnant of his troops would prove to Gen. WALKER, even allowing that they receive an average reinforcement from New-Orleans, while on their way. In this calculation we have granted, also, that as they proceed they will secure the regular river boats, with which to pass Machuca Rapids, Balas Rapids, Mico Rapids, Castillo and Toro Rapids. But before they made an attempt upon Serapiqui, they found that the steamer *Wheeler* had been sunk. And we have the authority of Costa Rican officers for the statement that for several weeks all the other boats, the lake boats included, have had quantities of powder on board, so arranged that in case of any unexpected disaster they can be blown up, and the progress of the reserve party thus arrested. If they should arrive at the mouth of the lake and find themselves without boats that could live on that water, they might as well have staid at their first quarters at Punta Arenas. It may be thought that the schooner *General Walker*, hauled up for repairs at Virgin Bay, could be sent down. But it must be borne in mind that since it was known to be there, Gen. CANAS has been at Virgin Bay with four hundred men.

The only chance, then, for effective relief to Gen. WALKER is by way of the San Juan del Sur. If a large force were sent that way before the Costa Ricans close the road to Rivas, he might be relieved for a time. But the prospect is not good. He expected five hundred recruits by the *Orizaba* on her last trip, and he received but forty-four. In spite of the vigor and courage he has displayed, it is impossible, therefore, to conceal the fact that his present position is exceedingly precarious, and that there is little prospect of its improvement. A letter from our special correspondent reports the health and spirits of his troops as far from satisfactory; and the chances now seem to be that his race is nearly run.

THE CORRUPTION REPORT—DEBATE IN CONGRESS.—The Boston *Daily Advertiser*, in an article commenting upon the report of the Investigating Committee, says:

"We beg to assure members that the country will expect a very different debate on Wednesday from that of last Thursday; and any member who is conspicuous in seeking to stifle the matter in its preliminary stages can scarcely fail to be suspected of participation in the corruption which is generally believed to exist at Washington, and of which some tangible evidence has at last appeared."

This is eminently just and true. Whatever view Congress may endeavor to take of this subject, if the people at large cannot be brought to regard this matter as one of little importance. The reputation of the whole country is involved—not in the conduct of the individual members, but in the action which may be taken upon that conduct by Congress. Any attempt to evade the issue by technicalities, to cover up misconduct by special pleas, or to protect and screen it by party discipline, will inevitably react upon those by whom it may be made.

Relief to Broadway.

Mayor WOOD proposes to relieve Broadway. Not by a railroad on the pavement; nor in the air, posted upon pillars, or suspended by rods, or penetrating the houses; not by a tunnel beneath the river; not by the construction of elevated sidewalks, and the surrender of the distance from wall to wall to vehicles; not by the opening of new thoroughfares at the side, nor by extending parallel streets towards either river; not by any plan, calling for violent revolution, or the sacrifice of sound, practical ideas; but upon principles long ago urged in these columns, as involving the least possible charge with the largest possible benefit. What better can be said for them?

Those principles may be briefly recapitulated thus:

1. The widening of the *trottoir* on either side, by the removal of railings, areas, cellar-doors, doorsteps, projecting signs, projecting windows, lamp-posts, hydrants, and awning posts, so that the sidewalk shall extend from the wall of the houses to the curb. From six to eight feet will thus be gained upon each side.

2. The contribution of one half the gain thus secured to the carriage-way, say, in all eight feet, which added to the width of the pavement at any point above Cortlandt-street, gives room for two additional trains of vehicles to pass each other.

That the owners of property on Broadway will readily consent to this improvement, we are led to believe by the reflection that no other scheme can save them from a more radical change that shall take business and travel from the street; and by the fact that our original suggestion of the plan elicited communications from several of the most respectable of them, expressing their approval, and willingness to make the necessary sacrifice. But if, blind to their best interests and regardless of public convenience, any should take ground against the alteration, it will be for the authorities to consider whether the licenses permitting these thefts of space from the street may not be recalled; and, if not immediately revocable, whether legislative action may not be properly invoked to aid the Street Commissioner. As for the gas-lights, they could not be more perilously placed than upon the present exposed posts, forever liable to be knocked down by heavy vehicles, or in the course of private improvements. Our project requires them to be attached to the buildings, so as to be pendent over the middle of the sidewalk, about at the point to which the outer edge of the awning frame will reach. The hydrants should be removed around the corners into the side streets and alleys, and there multiplied sufficiently to meet all possible exigencies. Such is the plan—simple, cheap, effectual. It is the plan strongly pressed by Mayor WOOD; which the *Herald* reluctantly admits to be "very sensible;" which will give the City a new thoroughfare of easy passage, without obstruction to the eye, without obstacle to the passenger,—wide, open, magnificent. Who can suggest a better?

Upon the general merits of the subject it is too late to expatiate. If Broadway were relieved, who would not be? What with its daily difficulties, its cross-currents, eddies, entanglements, confusions, obstructions, impassabilities and impossibilities, its curses loud and deep, its hazards to life, its slow coaches, its jams, and damns, and dams, its mud and flood, and dust—who is there in New-York, or among those throughout the land who resort hither, who does not beg for relief to Broadway? A human torrent, in a narrow and rocky bed, beset with snags, sawyers, and whirlpools, subject forever to impediments that bar its current, and swell it freshet-like; neither fordable at times, nor bridgeable; a river of animal life, incessant, impetuous, and perilous; Broadway is the pride and puzzle of the city: and he who shall cure its evils, and improve its navigation, while he may not be rewarded as was the leech who healed Sultan Noureddin, or the Seer who expounded the dream of Pharaoh, or the vagabond who guessed the enigma of the Sphinx, yet shall his head deserve, and perhaps win, the civic crown of a Gothamite benefactor.

PROSPECTS OF A VISIT FROM AN ACCOMPLISHED ROGUE.—We observe by our last files of English papers that the man AGAR, who was one of the principals in the great bullion robbery on the Southeastern Railroad, and who was recently sentenced to transportation for life, on being convicted of forgery, is about to be pardoned on the condition of his leaving Great Britain forever. It was on the information of this thief that his partners in the great robbery were arrested and a considerable part of their plunder recovered. In giving an account of himself, he stated that he had been nearly twenty years a professional thief, and had been several times in the United States, where he had made considerable money by speculating. What kind of speculations he had engaged in he did not state, but from his professional practices in England they might easily be surmised. He had probably gone back and forth in packet-ships and steamers, and done a thriving business in robbing his fellow-passengers. He must have been a most adroit and accomplished rascal, and he will, very naturally, immediately betake himself to this country again, as soon as he finds himself at liberty.

Our Police Department ought to be on the look-out for this distinguished rogue, and see that he does not land here without their knowledge. If the British Government should set him free, on the condition of his leaving England, they ought to send to all other countries an accurate description of his person, to save other people from being preyed on by him.

HYPOTHETICAL ASSUMPTIONS.—An eminent literary man once wrote a very amusing essay on the possible conduct of certain great men under certain possible situations. Some of our cotemporaries are amusing themselves in a similar manner in regard to the late Doctor BURDELL. Would he have written such a letter to his friend SPICER, as the one which that gentleman says he received from him? &c., to which they reply, "No." But they might put the same question in relation to a good many of the acknowledgments of Doctor BURDELL, and reply in the negative on the same hypothesis that no man could possibly do so foolish a thing. The murder of Doctor BURDELL might be disposed in the same manner. It was one of the most improbable acts that ever was committed, and the most improbable thing about it is that any one could have committed it so boldly, and yet have left no clue to his detection. There is but one prudent course to be pursued in reference to this strange affair, and that is to believe in nothing which has not sufficient evidence to sustain it. For the present the tragedy is involved in an impenetrable mist, and all speculations, theories and hypotheses are only calculated to befog the judgment, mislead investigation, and render the detection of the guilty parties more difficult. The old adage that murder will out would very soon fall into disrepute, if it should fall to the lot of Coroner CONNERY to preside over a few more juries.

Reforms of our City Government.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Much complaint is made against our City Government, and unfortunately with too much cause. We labor under not only too great taxation, but a want of efficiency in the administration of affairs.

But bad as this is, let us consider whether, for a time at least, we are not in a fair way to have matters worse. Suppose the Legislature passes the set of measures matured here and forwarded to Albany, viz: A new City Charter, a commission to build a new City Hall, a commission to improve the Central Park and a commission to manage the Police, &c., &c., &c. For each of these purposes a bill has been introduced and is said will be reported next Wednesday just as sent from this City. It will be remembered that the Commissioners are to be appointed by the Governor.

Now the Attorney-General, in answer to a resolution of inquiry offered by Senator BROOKS, has given an official opinion that neither the Governor nor the Legislature has power under the State Constitution to appoint Commissioners or any other local City or County officers.

Well, suppose the Legislature, disregarding this opinion, as no doubt it will, pass these measures, and the Commissioners be appointed, the question will then arise, will the local authorities permit them to act?—will the Mayor and Common Council of New-York admit or recognize the authority of the Legislature to appoint such officers, and will not the present Police Commissioners and Central Park Commissioners, &c., refuse to yield to the new claimants? *We think they will so refuse!* The Courts will then be resorted to, a general derangement and probably stoppage of public business will ensue, and years intervene before the matter is settled. In the meantime what becomes of the efficiency of a police in such a condition—viz., hung up in the Courts and without payment of salaries? It will fast sink into an incubus upon the good name of the City, and the vicious and lawless become yet bolder and more desperate than now.

May I ask the *Courier and Enquirer*, who started this commission-theory, to look this question in the face, and to see whether, if it be adopted, we shall not have a condition of things here horrible to contemplate. Under the opinions of the law officers of the State Government, those now in power will stand up and defend their right to maintain their places, and, being in possession, it will be difficult to unseat them. The State-appointed Commissioners may go on and organize their departments independant of the hold-over locally-created Commissioners; a conflict of authority and jurisdiction may follow—not to be determined short of the Court of Appeals. In the meantime, what becomes of public security, order and protection of property?

Let those who are forcing on this dreadful mess ponder well before it is too late. The people will hold them to a rigid accountability, from which they cannot escape. Yours, CIVIS.

We have already urged these considerations upon the Legislature and the public. Indeed the TIMES was the first to call attention to the constitutional provision referred to, and this was done considerably in advance of the Attorney-General's opinion. We presume that so formidable an obstacle to the project of governing this City by Commission is not likely to be overlooked, or ignored, by those who, with the power, have also the responsibility of legislation upon the subject. Our City Government needs a radical and thorough reformation,—but to be good for anything, it must be constitutional in its forms, as well as in its substance.

Academy of Music.

If anything were wanting to assure Mme. DE WILHORST that she is a favorite in New-York musical circles, the magnificent house which assembled at the Academy last evening, in her honor, sufficed to establish the fact. Upwards of two thousand tickets were sold, and the house was packed in parquette, balcony and boxes. The Opera was *Lucia*, presented with the same cast as on its first production by M. STRAKOSCH. Mme. DE WILHORST, having, to all appearance, fully recovered from her severe indisposition, sang with admirable effect, receiving frequent rounds of plaudits, which were not less enthusiastic then sincere. The lady evidently understands the stage proprieties in much greater perfection than many of her most ardent admirers had deemed possible. She has made a most agreeable impression, and will take rank eventually among the best of artists. In the marriage scene in the second act, her acting has visibly improved. Sig. MORELLI displayed animation as well as artistic excellence—the remainder of the cast being much as before. In view of this auspicious inauguration of his second season, M. STRAKOSCH has little ground for apprehension as to the result of his new enterprise. "Trovatore" will be produced on Wednesday, with Mlle. PARODI in the principal rôle. "Somnambula" is in active preparation, and it will be gratifying intelligence for the friends of Mme. DE WILHORST to hear that that lady assumes the part of the heroine. Should she make as brilliant a success in that character as she has achieved in her first attempt, her reputation will need little other indorsement.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.—A new version of GOETHE'S "Faust" was produced here last night with moderate success. For this occasion the poet's illimitable work has been compressed into three acts. Beyond stating this bare fact we shall say nothing of the literary features of the translation, for a more contemptible effort of utter dullness never came beneath our notice. It is too worthless to merit a moment's calm consideration. We prefer praising what can be praised. There is opportunity in the production of this play to indulge in the highest commendation. It has been placed on the stage with unusual care. The scenery possesses the double merit of being local and thoroughly effective; the costumes are picturesque, and arranged with a greater regard to pictorial contrast than we are accustomed to witness on the stage; the mechanical portions are ingeniously contrived, and although a little stiff worked well for a first night. In the production of this work Miss KEENE has given fresh evidence of the possession of rare taste and judgment; everything is done well, without being overdone. Her own dress is a model of chaste simplicity, and looks beautifully in every situation of the play.

The acting was as good as could be expected, considering that no one has a respectable part to sustain. Miss KEENE'S *Marguerite* was filled with exquisite touches of genuine art. Mr. WHEATLEIGH as *Faust* was a little foggy, (no wonder, considering the text,) and Mr. GEORGE JORDAN as *Mephistopheles* made that potentate respectable. As a spectacle piece this version or rather perversion of an immortal work, deserves attention, but in no other light. It would, we are sure, be to Miss KEENE'S interest to withdraw it, until some abler hand has undertaken the very difficult task of arranging a moderately respectable paraphrase of the author's language.

Hon. John C. Breckinridge.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, the Vice President elect, reched Philadelphia late on Saturday evening, and has taken rooms at M'KIMMON'S Merchants' Hotel. He is in fine health and spirits, and never looked better. Everything in the character of Mr. BRECKINRIDGE is calculated to awaken the interest and prejudice the enthusiasm of the people; and we have no doubt our political friends, and, indeed, men of all parties, will be happy to make his acquaintance.

Vice-President BRECKINRIDGE will remain at the Merchants' Hotel for several days.—*Philadelphia Pennsylvanian, Monday.*

The Case of Trinity Church—Answer of Bishop Potter.

To the Clergymen of the Diocese of New-York:

BRETHREN—Certain calumnies which have been made of late, in certain quarters, to have put the duties of Rector of Trinity Church in this City, and against the vestrymen, Corporation of Trinity Church in this City. The public press has been enlisted, and the report of a Special Committee of the House, made up of partial and insufficient materials, and drawn from erroneous pieces, has been fraudulently circulated far and wide, private information has been sought at the capital of the State; and it is believed that the object of all these agencies is to surround the Legislature of the State with such a pressure as to obtain a clamorous expression of popular feeling, and to constrain it to some aggressive measure against the Church, whose only crime is that she has [illegible] and that, with all her giving and spending [illegible] uses, she does not give and spend quite [illegible] or quite to the extent, that certain persons [illegible]

While so many influential persons are [illegible] partial statements, to exasperate the public [illegible] and to prepare the representatives of the [illegible] in various acts, I should feel myself recreant [illegible] office if I did not plainly forewarn you against [illegible] not to allow yourselves to be [illegible] into movements which, whatever they [illegible] may think, *can only tend to violent and illegal issues.*

But for local and fugitive discussions of recent date, it is believed that no respectable body of persons would ever have been found to question these two propositions.

First—That the title of Trinity Church to her property is unquestionable.

Second—That it was the intention of the original charter, as it has always been the practice, to confine to the members of the Parish, and to their sons, the privilege of electing her Wardens and Vestrymen.

To attack her property, therefore, or to attempt to dictate to her what she shall do with her property, to the same in principle as to attack the property of a private individual, or to attempt to dictate to him what use he shall make of it.

Those who have been within her Vestry, have seen that she has labored hard to serve the cause of religion and learning. She has erected [illegible] churches in the State—she has provided free education in schools and colleges, and theological seminaries for the poor—she has prevented the people of the [illegible] part of this City from becoming a moral waste—she [illegible] four large churches, where no other churches would remain. Besides parting with a portion of her original estate, she has ventured beyond her [illegible] in her forwardness to do good, and has thereby incurred a large debt. In a reckoning of the case, these facts are now coming out before the special Committee of the Senate. They are facts well known to all who have been conversant with the doings of Trinity Church. The public will in due time see and recognize the truth, and will interpose to protect the rights of property, and the character of good and faithful men.

I flatter myself that the churchmen of the Diocese of New-York will, for the most part, be too considerate and too temperate—too much the friends of public order and public justice, to allow themselves to be pressed into the [illegible] of violence and violence.

HORATIO POTTER,
Provisional Bishop of New-York.

New-York, Feb. 22, 1857.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

GENERAL WALKER AND NICARAGUA.
IMPORTANT TO EMIGRANTS.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

All persons designing to emigrate to Nicaragua, will please take notice that the late reports of the disposition of life among the officers and troops of Walker's army were caused more from the ignorance and ill-treatment of the doctor of the army than from the chance of bullets or balls of the enemy.

Over-indulgence in the unripe fruits of the country, difference in food—exposure—fatigue, &c., &c., must of course will produce serious bowel disorder, with symptoms similar to cholera; and when we consider that the military doctors allowed an indiscriminate use of opium in the treatment of these cases, we do not wonder at the terrible loss of life. Opium and all other [illegible] dangerous remedies in all cases of this sort. Inflammations, congestions and inflammations will, in nine cases out of ten, follow its use. It is a dangerous remedy in any. Many persons during the cholera here were killed by the [illegible] judicious use of opium than by the pestilence. Think of this, ye who have lost friends and relatives by the cholera," and in future avoid it. Had General Walker or his Commissariat, supplied his medical staff with RADWAY'S READY RELIEF, the serious loss which has taken place—cutting off in the flower of manhood many noble, brave, useful and gallant men, would not have occurred.

In regard to eating pine apples, we would remark that the flesh of this fruit, unlike most others, is of a fibrous, spongous character—part digestible, and part quite indigestible—and, when eaten, good and bad to digest together. This it is that occasions the irritation of the stomach, and subsequent cholera, especially when a glass of spirit or dose of opium is taken after it, as the spirit partially preserves the fruit from digestion, and consequently allows the indigestible portion [illegible] to irritate the stomach and excite inflammation.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF has proved itself in [illegible] cases, in every part of the world, a positive cure for cholera, that it is absolute recklessness on the part of those who neglect to use it. There is no excuse for people saying they are not aware of its fitness and efficacy in the cure of cholera, and all other bowel disorders, for it has been proved, and the testimony given to the public, so frequently, that all who read the papers know it. General Walker and his medical staff have been guilty of great neglect of duty in not providing a stock of this preventive as well as a cure of the disorders that afflict the people in Nicaragua. If his medical officers would take the trouble to uncork a bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF, their own medical knowledge, if they possess any, would satisfy them in a few minutes of its capacity and power in cases of cholera. But no; although their patriotism, philanthropy, bravery, and all the noble attributes that stamp them as men, are unquestionable, they are wedded to a false and delusive theory in medical matters, and the lists of the dead who fell victims to their practice prove our assertions.

If General Walker, or his medical staff, will send an order for our Relief, to be used for his troops, he is welcome to it; we ask no pay for it until he is in a position to pay us. Had RADWAY'S READY RELIEF been given to the sick when first seized with the disease, those who are now dead would be well and ready for duty. Let those who purpose emigrating to Nicaragua take warning and provide themselves with RADWAY'S RELIEF and REGULATORS. So far as disease and sickness, the pestilence, and fevers of the climate is concerned, we will guarantee your safety from all these maladies. If the Relief and Regulators are used they will keep you healthy, strong, and vigorous, and protect you against endless sickness; and if, during your hard marches, you become weary and fatigued, a few drops in water will act and revive and strengthening beverage, and will destroy all the poisonous animalcules in the water.

If you are bitten by reptiles, or stung by poisonous insects, the Ready Relief will prevent mortification, or any swelling or inflammation. RADWAY & CO.,
No. 162 Fulton-st., New-York.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES.—The best in the world; the only reliable Hair Dye known, perfect and instantaneous; harmless and beautiful in its results. Applied by twelve private rooms. BATCHELOR'S WIGS surpass all others for their [illegible] and safety. The interest that BATCHELOR'S are permanent. Avoid the ridicule attached to bad dyes and unsightly wigs. The largest and best stock always at BATCHELOR'S, No. [illegible] Broadway.

SEWING MACHINES.—I. M. SINGER & CO.'S *Gazette*, a beautiful pictorial paper, containing full and reliable information about sewing machines, and answering questions that can be asked on the subject, and which this paper will learn how to purchase a machine with which $1,000 a year, clear profit, can be made, and will be protected from being imposed upon by any of the humbug machines now before the public. I. M. SINGER & CO.'S *Gazette* will be sent gratis to all who apply by letter or otherwise.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway, New-York.

CARPETINGS AND OIL-CLOTHS.
BRUSSELS AND TAPESTRY CARPETS.....2s. per yard.
VELVET CARPET.....12s. to 16s. per yard.
OIL CLOTHS.....2s. to 3s. per yard.
HEAVY SUPER CARPETS.....2s. per yard.
CURTAINS AND CURTAIN MATERIALS.
MATTINGS, &c., &c.,
For sale at reduced prices, by
PETERSON & HUMPHREY,
No. 594 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

LEARY & CO.'S NEW QUARTERLY PATTERN for Gentlemen's Dress Hats, is this day issued, including with a large invoice of Paris Hats of late styles, including the celebrated Cambridge Soft Hat, (a new water-proof article,) in various colors, and for sale at our counters only.
LEARY & CO.,
Leaders of Fashion for Gents' Hats,
Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House, Broadway.

TO TEA DEALERS AND GROCERS.
We invite attention to our stock of Oolong, Imperial, Breakfast, Young Hyson, and other teas, including some choice chops from recent arrivals, which we are now selling at moderate prices for cash, or on usual time for approved paper.
JAMES CASHDY & CO.,
No. 125 Front-st.

LOOK OUT!
LOOK OUT!!
LOOK OUT!!!
Per our advertisement in the Dry Goods columns.
DAILEY & CO.,
631 and 633 Broadway.

THE INAUGURATION IS NEAR AT HAND. The hotels in Washington will be crowded. Those who wish to realize comfort, would do well to secure the hospitality of the GILMORE HOUSE, BALTIMORE, overnight, and proceed to the Capitol next morning
S. S. & W. H. STONE, Proprietors.

J. W. POWELL, OCULIST AND AURIST, attends to all diseases of the eyes and ears from 9 A. M. until 1 P. M., daily, at No. 503 Broadway, and from 7 till 8 A. M., at No. 130 West 16th-st. Artificial eyes inserted without the slightest pain, and which move and look like the natural eye.

PETTINGILL'S SALAMANDRINE SAFES.—ROBERT E. PATRICK is the sole manufacturer in the City of New-York of the above celebrated Safes and patent Powder-proof Dolmen Locks and Chrystal Bolts. Depot No. 192 Front-st., one door below Fulton-st.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Ladies Can Cure the Chapped Hands, Face, &c., &c.—HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.'S COMPOUND CAMPHORIC, with Glycerine, will prove a convenient, agreeable and certain remedy to prevent chapped hands. H., C. & CO.'S BALSAMIC GLYCERINE SOAP will be found very efficacious, and a most delightful toilet article. Prepared only by HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., Chemists and Druggists, Nos. 165, 277, 511 and 755 Broadway.

Rock Tea, Stocks, &c.
SMITH & BROUWER,
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF
NECK-TIES, STOCKS, &c.,
NO. 49 VESEY-ST.,
Would call the attention of WHOLESALE BUYERS to their extensive assortment of Spring and Summer styles.

The Popularity of Rushton's Cod-Liver Oil as a remedy for pulmonary diseases, is rapidly on the increase, and scarcely a day passes without some one is tested by its use. FREDERICK F. RUSHTON'S name is in full on each label, without which it is not genuine. No. 10 Astor House, corner Barclay-st., and No. 417 Broadway, corner Canal-st.

Never Too Late.—Many just within the grasp of Consumption are saved every year by the faithful use of DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. Its success in allaying and curing severe protracted coughs is remarkable. None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS.

Burnett's KeMazon and Burnett's Oriental Tooth Wash for sale by C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway.

Wakefield.—The members of Industrial Home Association No. 3, are earnestly requested to attend at No. 102 Bowery, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 25, at 7½ o'clock, to hear the report of the purchasing trustee. Those who have received their deeds, especially on the Hunters farm, it is hoped will be present, as the report affects them particularly. Any lots not paid for on or before that time will be sold. N B—The tax collectors for East and Westchester will be there to receive taxes.
CORNS. A. COOPER, Purchasing Trustee.

Jessup's Inodorous Preparation for Instantly Cleaning Kid Gloves.—Without the slightest smell. Rub a small quantity of the preparation on the glove with a piece of flannel, and the stains immediately disappear. One bottle will clean 50 pair of gloves. Price 50 cents, wholesale and retail, at No. 509 Broadway, New-York.

Notice.—The annual meeting of the Board of Managers of the "Nursery and Child's Hospital" will be held on THURSDAY, Feb. 26, at 11 A. M., at the Institution, No. 57 6th-av., corner of 15th-st. The members and all those interested are respectfully invited to attend.
By order. GEORGIANA PETERS, Secretary.

Brooklyn Fancy Goods Exclusively.—Combs, Brushes, Lubin's extracts, Low's and Glover's soaps, surgical instruments, rubber goods, Paris toilet articles in endless variety, and every article sold by druggists, of the finest grade, imported and sold, wholesale only, by TODD & BRAKELEY & CO., No. 36 Nassau-st.

The Brooklyn Athenæum.—Rev. Dr. VINTON will deliver the fifteenth Lecture of the course at the Brooklyn Athenæum on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 24. Subject—"Old Gentlemen." Doors open at 7 o'clock, lecture to commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets, 25 cents each, may be had at the usual places.

To Gentlemen—$1 to $5,000 worth of new and last out Clothing wanted.—Gentlemen having large or small lots to dispose of will receive their full value, without haggling or seeking to impose on them. Call at the store, or address THOS. D. CONROY, No. 491 Pearl-st.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED OF HENRY T. ARNOLD, formerly of Derby, England. Should this meet the eye of that or any knowing his whereabouts, they would confer a great favor by informing H. ARNOLD, Derby, England, or C. C. MILLS, Van Buren Centre, N. Y. England papers please notice.

MATRIMONIAL.

MATRIMONIAL.—MLLE. PAULINE L'ESTRANGE will upon receipt of 25 cents, or its equivalent in stamps, return to any person a correct picture of their past, present and future life, from a specimen of their handwriting, together with a likeness of future wife or husband, advice in love affairs, journeys, &c. Address PAULINE L'ESTRANGE, New-York Post-Office.

LECTURES.

MR. SINCLAIR, OF EDINBURG, SCOTLAND, will deliver an address on Temperance, before the youth of the Third Reformed Presbyterian Church, Wavery-place, on TUESDAY EVENING, 24th inst., at 7½ o'clock P. M. The public, and particularly young persons, are invited.

AT CLINTON HALL, ASTOR-PLACE, THIS EVENING, 7½ o'clock, Rev. E. S. STORRS, will give a lecture on *Sir Walter Raleigh*. Tickets 25 cents. For sale at the door.

LOST AND FOUND.

$100 REWARD.—LOST, OR STOLEN AT New-Haven, Conn., on or about the 18th inst., a sealed package containing the following bonds, viz:
One Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Bond, No. 1165.
One Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Bond, No. 1306.
One Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Bond, No. 1307.
One Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Bond, No. 1567.
One California Bond of 1870, No. 258.
One California Bond of 1875, No 504.
The public are cautioned against the negotiation of these bonds. As all payments upon them have been stopped, they are of no use to any one but the owner. One hundred dollars will be paid for the return of the package with the contents entire, to the office of RIGGS & CO., No. 55 Wall-st., and no questions asked.

KEROSENE OILS.
KEROSENE LUBRICATING OIL.
KEROSENE ILLUMINATING OIL.
KEROSENE BINNACLE OIL.
PARAFINE RAILWAY GREASE.
ELECTRIC LAMPS.
AUSTENS, AGENTS, No. 50 Beaver-st.

JOHN L. CAMPBELL,
LAND AGENT,
SIOUX CITY, IOWA.
Refers to
S. S. HAYES, Esq., Attorney-at-Law,..... Chicago, Ill.
Hon. J. A. MCCLERNAND,.....Springfield, Ill.
ROBERT ROBINSON, U. S. M. Agent.....Middleton, Ia
HINCHMAN & LOOMIS, Land Dealers.....Quincy, Ill.
ATKINS, CAMPBELL & CO., Bankers.....Jacksonville, Ill.
C. E. ADAMS, Land Agent.....Knoxville, Ill.

PETER K. DEVO'S
ADVERTISING AGENCY,
NO. 7 APPLETON'S BUILDING,
AND
NO. 348 BROADWAY.
Reference—Messrs. RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO.

THE WARNER PUMP,
AND WEST'S IMPROVED PUMP,
Sold by A. W. GAY & CO., No. 118 Maiden-lane.

AT A MEETING OF THE PHILOLEXIAN SOCIETY OF COLUMBIAN COLLEGE, held on Friday evening, Feb. 20, the following Preamble and Resolutions were unanimously adopted:—
Whereas, It hath pleased Almighty God, in His wise Providence, to remove from this life, our departed friend and associate ALEXANDER BEDELL—
And Whereas, It is but fitting that the Philolexian Society of Columbia College, of which the deceased was long an active and prominent member, should testify their grief at his loss, and heartfelt sympathy for his bereaved family. Be it therefore
Resolved, That we, members of the Philolexian Society, deeply deplore the decease of one so well known and dear to us, though in humble submission to the Will of our Heavenly Father.
Resolved, That, as a public testimony of our affection and regard for the memory of the deceased, we, members of the Philolexian Society, attend his funeral in a body, and wear the customary mark of mourning on our badges for thirty days.
Resolved, That a copy of this Preamble and these Resolutions be inclosed to the family of the deceased, that they be inserted in the *New-York Daily Times* and the *Brooklyn Eagle*, and that they be affixed to the Bulletin of the College.
On behalf of the Society,
J. FRANCIS WALTON, *Ex. Off.*
WILLIAM S. BOARDMAN, *Ex. Off.*
ELBRIDGE T. GERRY,
ERSKINE MASON,
JAMES F. MOORE,
} Committee.

ADVERTISE NORTH.	VISSCHER, OWEN & Co.,
ADVERTISE NORTH.	GENERAL ADVERTISING AGENTS,
ADVERTISE NORTH.	Appleton's Building, No. 346
ADVERTISE NORTH.	Broadway, New-York,
ADVERTISE SOUTH.	Will advertise for merchants,
ADVERTISE SOUTH.	manufacturers and business
ADVERTISE SOUTH.	men generally, in any part of
ADVERTISE SOUTH.	the United States or Canadas,
ADVERTISE EAST.	at the lowest possible rates.
ADVERTISE EAST.	Newspapers from every part of
ADVERTISE EAST.	the United States and Canadas
ADVERTISE WEST.	kept on file for the inspection of
ADVERTISE WEST.	advertisers, and every informa-
ADVERTISE WEST.	tion as to the best places and
ADVERTISE WEST.	papers cheerfully given.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 15, 1867.
NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT all persons who require to be VACCINATED will be attended to promptly, without charge, by application at either of the Dispensaries, where Physicians are constantly in attendance; and it is recommended that all who have not been Vaccinated, should avail themselves immediately of the opportunity thus offered.
The New-York Dispensary is located at the corner of Centre and White sts.
The Eastern Dispensary, in Ludlow-st., in the rear of the Almshouse.
The Northern Dispensary is located corner of Waverley-place and Christopher-st.
The Demilt Dispensary is located at No. 371 2d-av.
The Northwestern Dispensary is located at 511 8th-av.
FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

MORTIMER HALL, ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA Territory, dealer in real estate; lands bought and sold throughout the Territory; land warrants located; investments of money made on joint accounts or commission; collections made and taxes paid for non-residents. Refer to DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., MORRIS KETCHUM, New-York.

TO FARMERS.—THE POUDRETTE MADE BY the subscribers is the cheapest and best manure in the world for corn and vegetables. A pamphlet will be sent free to any one sending their address to the Lodi Manufacturing Company, No. 60 Cortlandt-st., New-York City.

VISSCHER, OWEN & Co.,
GENERAL ADVERTISING AGENTS,
Appleton's Building, No. 346
Broadway, New-York,
Will advertise for merchants, manufacturers and business men generally, in any part of the United States or Canadas, at the lowest possible rates. Newspapers from every part of the United States and Canadas kept on file for the inspection of advertisers, and every information as to the best places and papers cheerfully given.

NOTICE.—MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 15, 1867.
All persons who require to be VACCINATED will be attended to promptly, without charge, by application at either of the Dispensaries, where Physicians are constantly in attendance; and it is recommended that all who have not been Vaccinated, should avail themselves immediately of the opportunity thus offered.
The New-York Dispensary is located at the corner of Centre and White sts.
The Eastern Dispensary, in Ludlow-st., in the rear of the Almshouse.
The Northern Dispensary is located corner of Waverley-place and Christopher-st.
The Demilt Dispensary is located at No. 371 2d-av.
The Northwestern Dispensary is located at 511 8th-av.
FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A DUEL! A DUEL!
WITH
MY FATHER-IN-LAW,
WILL COMMENCE ON THURSDAY,
IN THE NEW-YORK DAILY SUN.

A FRESH AND CHARMING BOOK AT LAST!
The Publishers have the pleasure of informing their friends and customers that they have now ready the long promised book by the author of "I've Been Thinking," "Long Look Ahead," "To Love and to be Loved," &c., entitled
THE STAR AND THE CLOUD;
OR
A DAUGHTER'S LOVE.
BY AXEL S. ROE.
One neat 12mo. vol. Price $1 25.
There is no writer of the present day who excels the charming author in the natural and home-like simplicity of his style and the sustained interest of his narratives.
Wherever he is known as a writer, his books are read and re-read with ever increasing delight. The young and old, the quiet and gay, alike are fascinated by his pages. Rival editions of all his books have been published in England, edited by Rev. Dr. Taylor, where they have already reached the enormous sale of 180,000 volumes.
The new Volume now offered by us is believed by those who have read it, to surpass any of his previous efforts.
BUY, READ, AND JUDGE.
ALSO, UNIFORM WITH THE ABOVE:
A LONG LOOK AHEAD, 12mo., $1 25.
TO LOVE AND TO BE LOVED, 12mo., $1 25.
I'VE BEEN THINKING, 12mo., $1.
Copies sent by mail on receipt of price.
DERBY & JACKSON, Publishers,
No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York.

ALL LOVERS OF HISTORY SHOULD SUBSCRIBE
FOR
THE HISTORICAL MAGAZINE,
And Notes and Queries concerning the History, Antiquities, and Biography of America. It is the organ of all the historical societies in this country, and our best historians contribute to its pages. It contains a section, o Notes and Queries like the English periodical of the name. Published monthly, 32 pages quarto, at $3 a year.
ALSO,
THE NEW-ENGLAND HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL REGISTER.
Published under direction of the New-England Historical and Genealogical Society. It contains information interesting to all New England families. Ninety-six pages quarterly, at $3 a year.
JUST PUBLISHED,
DRAKE'S HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES OF BOSTON.
Eight hundred and fifty pages, large octavo, 300 splendid illustrations. Price $6. Address
A. B. PHIPPEN, Publisher,
No. 310 Broadway, New-York.

A DUEL! A DUEL!
WITH
MY FATHER-IN-LAW,
WILL COMMENCE ON THURSDAY,
IN THE NEW-YORK DAILY SUN.

THIS DAY PUBLISHED.
FOR 1867.
ANNUAL OF SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY;
OR, YEAR BOOK OF FACTS IN SCIENCE AND ART, FOR 1867.
Exhibiting the most important discoveries and improvements in mechanics, useful arts, natural philosophy, chemistry, astronomy, meteorology, zoology, botany, mineralogy, geology, geography, antiquities, etc., together with a list of recent scientific publications, a classified list of patents, obituaries of eminent scientific men, notes on the progress of science during the year 1867, etc.
BY DAVID A. WELLS, A. M.
12 mo, cloth, $1 25, with a portrait of Jeffries Wyman, M. D., Professor, &c., in Harvard University, from a photograph. Published by
SHELDON, BLAKEMAN & CO.

CHINESE SUGAR-CANE AND SUGAR-MAKING.
Its History, Culture and Adaptation to the Soil, Climate, and Economy of the United States;
With an account of
Various processes of Manufacturing
SUGAR.
Drawn from Authentic Sources,
BY CHARLES F. STANSBURY, A. M.
Price Twenty-five Cents.
Published by C. M. SAXTON & CO., No. 140 Fulton-st., New-York.
N. B.—To persons inclosing twenty-eight cents to us, we will send the above book and *Seed enough* TO PLANT TWO RODS SQUARE. C. M. SAXTON & CO.,
No. 140 Fulton-st., New-York.

A DUEL! A DUEL!
WITH
MY FATHER-IN-LAW,
WILL COMMENCE ON THURSDAY,
IN THE NEW-YORK DAILY SUN.

NEW LAW BOOK.
DIGEST OF ENGLISH REPORTS.
A Digest of the Decisions of the Courts of England, contained in the English Law and Equity Reports, from the first volume to the thirty-first inclusive.
BY CHAUNCEY SMITH, ESQ.
8vo. Price $5 50.
Just Published by
LITTLE, BROWN & CO.,
No. 112 Washington-st., Boston.

T. F. MEAGHER'S
GREAT SPEECH!
IN DEFENCE OF THE
FILLIBUSTERS,
In his
"IRISH NEWS,"
(IN FULL.)

GIFTS! GIFTS! GIFTS!
Presents varying in value from 25 cents to $100, given away to purchasers of Books. Great inducements offered to agents. Full catalogues with explanations sent free on application by mail to any part of the City or country.
EVANS & CO., No. 409 Broadway.

KANE'S SECOND EXPLORATION.
For sale at publisher's rates,
SHELDON, BLAKEMAN & CO.,
No. 115 Nassau-st.

A DUEL! A DUEL!
WITH
MY FATHER-IN-LAW,
WILL COMMENCE ON THURSDAY,
IN THE NEW-YORK DAILY SUN.

TEACHERS AND FRIENDS OF POPULAR Education are respectfully desired to examine the NEW DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE of 112 pages, containing descriptions, illustrations, critical notices and discriminating and intelligent commendations from Teachers and the Press in all parts of the Union, of the
AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL SERIES:
A full course, from the child's initial book to the highest college manual, of
PROGRESSIVE TEXT-BOOKS,
constructed on uniform principles, and prepared wholly by experienced and successful Teachers.
Copies sent gratis, and prepaid, on application to the publishers. IVISON & PHINNEY,
No 321 Broadway, New-York.

TAX BOOK 1857.—BOYD'S NEW-YORK CITY Tax Book now ready. It gives the names and amounts of assessment upon all persons, copartnerships and corporations in the City, real and personal estate, resident and non-resident. Price $2. Directory Agency Office, No. 15 Appleton's Buildings, No. 346 Broadway. Directories furnished.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

KEMEYS & SAMPSON'S
IRON AND STEEL WAREHOUSE,
No. 279 Washington-st.,
between Chamber and Warren, New-York.
Offer at lowest market rates,
Bar and Bundle Iron and Steel of all descriptions.

DENTISTRY.

NEW INVENTION OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH WITHOUT METAL PLATE OR CLASPS.—Dr. S. B. SIGESMOND, dentist, of Broadway, No. 651, invites the public to call and examine his mode of inserting the same, which prevents the bitter taste and nervous irritation which metal or porcelain unavoidably causes.

TOOTHACHE
Occasioned by cold, exposed nerves, and many other causes, can be speedily and effectually cured by using the CLOVE ANODYNE TOOTHACHE DROPS. Acting upon the nerve, it imparts instantaneous relief, without discoloring the teeth or unpleasantly affecting the breath or palate. Once used, you will never willingly be without it. Only try it, and complain no more of aching teeth.
Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York. Price 25 cents per vial.

BOWNE & HASBROUCK, STATIONERS' Hall, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., New-York, Importers and Manufacturers, offer for sale, at low cash prices, every variety of account books, papers, fancy and staple stationery, writing papers, notes, drafts, money and shipping receipts, inkstands, memorandums and time books, pens, pencils, slates, penknives, chess and backgammon boards, &c., and all articles usually kept by the trade. JOB PRINTING and LITHOGRAPHY executed at low rates, cards, circulars, &c. Country merchants invited to call.

THE REMEDY OF THE AGE.—DR. DEVINE'S INFLUENZA LOZENGE, for BRONCHITIS, HOARSENESS, &c.
The Lozenge is pronounced by vocalists and public speakers the best remedy ever discovered for allaying Inflammation of the Throat and clearing the voice. As a preventive of Croup, it is unrivaled. Try it.
The trade supplied by HARRAL, RISLEY & KITCHEN, Wholesale Agents, No. 76 Barclay-st., corner Greenwich-st., to whom all orders should be addressed.

ADVERTISING.—V. B. PALMER, THE ADvertising Agent, Tribune Building, receives advertisements for the best city and country papers of all the States, exhibits files of papers for examination, and (when required) aids advertisers in selecting such as are best adapted to their respective pursuits.

THE STEAMBOAT SYLVAN SHORE WILL resume her regular trips on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 26, leaving Harlem at 8, 10:30, and 3 o'clock, and Peck-slip at 9:15, 1:30, and 4:30.

REMOVAL.—THE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURance Company have removed from No. 74 Wall-st., to No. 16 Wall-st., between Nassau-st. and Broadway.
ROBT. S. HONE, President.
D. F. CURRY, Secretary.

FREIGHT EXPRESS LINE.—WE CONtinue to receive freight for the West and Southwest which we are prepared to forward without any delay.
VALENTINE & CO., No. 240 Broadway.

PEW FOR SALE OR TO LET—IN DR. Lord's (late Dr. Spencer's) Church, Brooklyn, eligibly situated on the ground floor. Apply to ANDREW ROSS, No. 132 Maiden-lane.

DRY GOODS.

WET GOODS! WET GOODS!! WET GOODS!!!
The undersigned will open, this morning, from auction, goods from the late wreck. Some very great bargains in
WET SILKS, WET DAMASKS,
WET LINEN SHEETING AND SHIRTINGS,
WET TABLE-CLOTHS AND WET NAPKINS,
WET TOWELS AND WET DOYLIES,
WET BRILLIANTS AND WET CHECK GANZ,
WET QUILTS AND WET BLANKETS,
WET BOMBAZINES AND WET PRUNELLA,
And a large and varied assortment of WET COTTON GOODS.
Also, a large assortment of WET WOOLLEN GOODS.
Sale positive. This will prove a rare chance to the public to secure a great bargain. Goods sent by express to all parts of the City, Williamsburg and Brooklyn three times a day, free of charge.
ANDREW G. COLBY,
No. 289 Grand-st., corner Eldridge.

LINEN DAMASKS,
NAPKINS,
TOWELS,
SHEETINGS,
and SHIRTINGS,
Selling off by order of the Assignee,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

OPENING OF SPRING GOODS
AT RETAIL.
A. T. STEWART & CO. will open on
MONDAY, Feb. 25, their first importation
of
PARIS DRESS GOODS,
Comprising
SILKS,
GRENADINES,
ORGANDIES,
JACONETS,
BAREGES,
CHALLIES,
MOUSSELINE DE CHENE,
POPLARD SILKS,
MATERIALS FOR TRAVELING DRESSES, &c., &c.
Also,
A splendid assortment of
ROBES A VOLANTS.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

GREAT SALE OF DRY GOODS,
UNDER LIQUIDATION.
G. B. WILLIAMS
Would call the attention of ladies, and all who are in want of
FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,
To the above sale, as the whole must be disposed of by the
FIRST OF APRIL.
A reduction of
50 per cent has been made
in the price on all the
FANCY GOODS,
All the staples have been
REDUCED 25 PER CENT
Below their present value, in order to effect an entire clearance of the
WHOLE STOCK.
No. 247 Broadway, corner of Leonard-st.
N. B.—Fixtures for sale.

THE LAST OPPORTUNITY.
The entire stock of goods must be disposed of before
SATURDAY NEXT,
the sale closing on
FRIDAY EVENING.
As a specimen of the latest reduction,
FINE CHALLIE ROBES.
of 12 yards
are marked down to
TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS,
richly worth
SIX DOLLARS.
Remember this, and, without delay, attend the
GREAT SALE OF DRY GOODS,
at
CHARLES G. HOOK'S,
No. 703 Broadway.

WET SILKS, Damaged on the voyage.
WET SILKS, But slightly injured.
WET SILKS, Damaged on the outside folds.
WET SILKS, As good as perfect.
WET SILKS, At half the original price.
All the above goods are sold as damaged, some of them are not injured at all, the balance of them are imperfect on the edge or on the outside folds. Ladies requiring Silks should not neglect this opportunity to secure a good dress at a nominal price. E. B. CLAPP & CO.
Nos. 57 and 59 Catherine-st., cor. Monroe.

DISAPPEARING RAPIDLY!
The stock of
HEAVY SHIRTING LINENS,
DAMASK TABLE-CLOTHS,
NAPKINS,
DOYLIES,
HEAVY DAMASKS,
DIAPERS, &c.,
Is almost entirely disposed of, yet
GREAT BARGAINS
Are on hand, for those who will call for them, at the
GREAT SALE
of
CHARLES G. HOOK,
No. 703 Broadway.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
Such as
LINEN SHEETINGS,
IRISH LINENS,
TABLE DAMASKS,
NAPKINS,
TOWELS AND TOWELING,
MUSLINS,
&c., &c., &c.,
And all other goods in this line for family use, are now selling at less than cost of importation at the great sale
UNDER LIQUIDATION,
No. 347 Broadway, corner Leonard-st.

1857.—SPRING CARPETINGS.—1857.
Latest patterns and choicest qualities
PAT. TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, IMPERIAL, VELVET, THREE-PLY, &c., &c.
ALSO
An immense variety of LOW-PRICED CARPETINGS, OIL-CLOTHS, DRUGGETS, RUGS, MATS, &c., &c.,
AT FORMER PRICES!!!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.

NOW'S YOUR TIME!
The great sale of China, Glass, Gas Fixtures, Clocks, Bronzes, Plated Ware and Cutlery has commenced.
IMPROVE THE OPPORTUNITY,
And make your selections while the assortment is complete.
DON'T MISTAKE THE PLACE.
The real spot for real bargains is at
DAILEY & CO.'S,
Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway,
Between Houston and Bleecker sts.

FASHIONABLE SPRING SILKS
Just received, including a small invoice of
RICH FLOUNCED INAUGURATION ROBES!
Latest Paris styles, in colors and black.
At $40 to $45 per Robe.
Also, Low Priced Silks—a great variety of choice styles.
LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And new numbers 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST

1,000 PIECES ENGLISH LONG CLOTH MUSLINS,
At 12½ cents per yard.
Worth 1s. 6d.
For sale at the
GREAT BROADWAY SALE
UNDER LIQUIDATION,
OF
G. B. WILLIAMS,
No. 347 Broadway, corner of Leonard-st.

A FRESH LOT OF YARD-WIDE FINE ENGLISH CALICOS,
SPRING PATTERNS, FAST COLORS,
will be be opened on MONDAY, Feb. 25,
AT 12½ CENTS PER YARD.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS.
GEORGE A. HEARN,
No. 425 BROADWAY,
Will open on Monday, February 23, a superior assortment of
REAL INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR
LONG SHAWLS,
SQUARE SHAWLS,
SCARFS and MANTLES.

CHEAP PRINTED MUSLINS.
Just received and open for retail,
NEWEST SPRING PATTERNS.
20 cases yard-wide, fast-colors, at 12½c. per yard.
30 cases extra quality, yard-wide, 16c. per yard.
LORD & TAYLOR.
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catherine-st.

CHEAPEST SILKS IN THE CITY.
G. B. WILLIAMS,
No. 347 Broadway,
Is prepared to offer his
Large collection of Rich
DRESS SILKS,
At prices which must satisfy the closest buyers.
Ladies are invited to examine the stock.

150 PIECES SILKS.
G. B. WILLIAMS,
No. 347 Broadway,
Will offer for sale on
MONDAY, Feb. 23,
150 pieces of splendid DRESS SILKS,
At 8s. per yard, worth 12s.
Fixtures for sale.

CHEAP SPRING DRESS GOODS.
Importation of 1857 Now Ready,
MOUS. DE LAINES, CHALLIES, BAREGES, PRINTED JACONETS, BRILLIANTS, PRINTS, BAREGE ROBES, &c., &c.
LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LACE CURTAINS, CORNICES,
Brocatelle, Damasks, and Curtain Materials generally.
Also, Window Shades, Tassels, Bands, Brackets, &c., &c.
15 PER CENT. BELOW USUAL PRICES!!!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.

NEW SPRING SILKS,
AT ONE DOLLAR PER YARD,
Will be opened on Monday, Feb. 23,
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

CHEAP CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
Vestings and Tailors' Trimmings, in every variety,
RETAILED AT JOBBERS' PRICES!!!
LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.
And new numbers 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

DRY GOODS.

LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS.
PER STEAMER ARABIA
4,000 dozen gents' Colored Border Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, from 25 cents to 50 cents each.
250 dozen Plain do., from $2 25 to $6 dozen.
2,000 dozen Ladies' Hemstitch do., from $2 25 to $7 dozen.
3,000 Embroidered Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, from 25 cents to $25 each.
BEEKMAN & CO.,
No. 478 Broadway.

BAREGE ROBES! BAREGE ROBES!!
Just received by BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 478 Broadway, between Broome and Grand sts.,
Several cases rich Barege Robes,
Manufactured to our own order.

SETS! SETS! SETS! SETS! SETS!
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 478 Broadway
Will offer on Monday, 23d,
The balance of these
Jaconet and Cambric Sets, from $1 to $2 50,
Received per steamer *Arabia*.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH PRINTS!
Entire new and beautiful designs,
Now opened by BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 478 Broadway.

NEW SPRING SILKS AND FLOUNCED ROBES,
In great variety, just opened, by
BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 478 Broadway.

HOMER & KETCHUM
HAVE REMOVED
From Nos. 64 and 66 John-st.,
TO THEIR NEW STORE,
NO. 338 BROADWAY,
Corner of Pearl-st.,
And offer their NEW SPRING IMPORTATIONS of STRAW GOODS,
FRENCH FLOWERS,
BUDS, PIQUETS, &c.,
AT LOW PRICES FOR CASH.

SPRING MANTILLAS.
We are now ready to exhibit the largest and most attractive assortment of new styles
MANTILLAS,
BASQUES,
and SHAWLS,
To be found in the City. Best terms—prices low.
E. S. MILLS & CO.,
Nos. 60 and 62 Chambers-st., up stairs.

FINAL ANNOUNCEMENT!
THE WINDING UP
of the
GREAT SALE
of
DRY GOODS.
ONLY FIVE DAYS LONGER.
The advertiser having made arrangements to surrender the premises on the first day of March, it is imperative to terminate the Sale on
FRIDAY NEXT.
Every article in the store
MUST BE SOLD!
And, to accomplish it, the prices have been marked down still lower.
Ladies will find every convenience for an examination of the goods, and they must not forget that the
GREATEST BARGAINS
In the sale of Dry Goods
AWAITS THEM
At CHARLES G. HOOK'S,
No. 703 Broadway.

SPRING MANTILLAS
AT WHOLESALE.
THE LARGEST STOCK IN THE CITY.
GEORGE SULPIN,
No. 361 Broadway,
Has now in store an unusually extensive assortment, both imported and his own manufacture, especially adopted to the wants of
SOUTHERN AND WESTERN PURCHASERS,
FROM THE LOWEST PRICES TO THE MOST COSTLY GOODS IN
BLACK AND COLORED SILK MANTILLAS,
CHANTILLY LACE MANTILLAS,
FRENCH LACE MANTILLAS,
EMBROIDERED SILK MANTILLAS,
BUGLED LACE AND NET MANTILLAS,
MOURNING MANTILLAS,
BASQUES, TALMAS, &c., &c.
The attention of the trade is invited.
Prices low, and terms liberal.

$200,000
Worth of China, glass and gas fixtures,
AT COST.
This is the largest stock of the kind in America, and must be closed out within
NINETY DAYS.
Look sharp for the store and don't get into the wrong place.
DAILEY & CO.,
Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway,
Between Houston and Bleecker sts.

STEEL SPRING SKIRTS.
DOUGLAS & SHEPWOOD'S superior steel spring skirts, with adjustable bustle, the best article of the kind ever produced, can be found for all the first class retail dry goods and fancy stores in this City and throughout the country. Patent applied for, and none genuine unless stamped with their trade-mark.

F. DERBY & COMPANY,
IMPORTING TAILORS, No. 13 Park-place,
Are closing their large stock of imported goods, the latest London and Paris styles,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
at very low prices,
BEFORE REMOVAL.

SILKS, SHAWLS AND CLOAKS.
Selling off at half-price to close the business, by order of the Assignee.

STILL GREATER REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF
LAWNS, BAREGES, DE LANES,
CHALLIES, PRINTS, &c., to close the concern, by order of the Assignee. Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

INDIA RUBBER GLOVES AND MITTS bleach the hands, and render them soft and smooth, cure chapped hands, salt rheum, &c. Also, very useful in housework, as they can be worn where other gloves would be spoiled. For sale at all rubber stores, and at No. 36 John-st., up stairs.

WET GOODS SALE CONTINUED.—PRINTS, Chambrays, Ginghams, Gambroons, Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Irish Linens, Damasks, Table-cloths, Pillow-case Linens, Laces, Collars, Muslins, &c., for sale by WILLIAM MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

BOARDING.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND wife, with a private family in Brooklyn. For a pleasant room and bedroom, in a location convenient to the ferries, from $12 to $15 per week will be paid. Best of references given and required. Address C. L. B., Box No. 592 Post-Office.

BOARD WANTED IN A PRIVATE FAMILY.—None others need answer, by a gentleman and his wife; furnished room on second floor, with bedroom adjoining, gas, Croton, &c. Gentleman will not be up to dinner. Terms must be moderate. References exchanged. Address T. S. C., Box No. 2,548 Post-Office.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—IN A respectable private family, between Fulton and Wall-st. ferries, No. 22 Willow-st. References exchanged.

NO. 3 LEROY-PLACE.—A PARLOR AND bedroom, with full board, may be had immediately; also a single room. Apply at No. 3 Leroy-place, Bleecker-st., near Broadway.

NO. 3 MONROE-STREET.—FURNISHED rooms to let, with or without board, to single gentlemen, at No. 3 Monroe-st., near Catharine.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—AT THE COMMERCIAL INSTItute, No. 111 2d-st., a French gentleman of correct habits and a good education, to attend a few boarding pupils on every evening of the week, excepting on Saturday and Sunday, when his services are required for a longer time. Any one expecting more than board, lodging and washing as a compensation for his services, need not apply. Applications will be received between 9 A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M.

GOVERNESS.—A PARISIAN LADY WISHES for an engagement as visiting governess, or in exchange of partial board, for lessons in languages and music. The lady is competent to give instruction in French, German, English, vocal and instrumental music, with the usual branches of a good English education. Best of reference. D. A. S. *Times* office.

INSTRUCTION.

$2.50.—FULL COURSE BOOK-KEEPING, $10, or $20 for a full commercial course of Penmanship, Arithmetic, Double-Entry Book-keeping, (time unlimited,) to qualify young men for business, at Mr. PAINE'S, No. 62 Bowery, and No. 363 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
From Gen. Burdick, Newport.
I can truly say my own sons and daughters have made great improvement under Col. PAINE'S tuition, together with the hundreds that have attended in this place.

BOYS AND MEN WHO TAKE LESSONS at DOLBEAR'S Commercial, readily obtain good situations, as they become quick in figures, rapid business writers and practical book-keepers. A few seats will be vacated this week by students going into business. One $10 seat for book-keeping vacant. Satisfaction is guaranteed. Apply this day or evening.

INSTRUCTION.—A PROFESSOR OF THE Spanish Language, having commenced a new class of only five gentlemen, will receive five more, at the rate of $10 for four months' instruction twice a week. Address A. Z., Times Office.

EXPRESSES.

1857. FAST FREIGHT LINE. 1857.
MERCHANTS' DISPATCH,
OWNED BY THE AMERICAN EXPRESS CO.
This responsible Fast Freight Line contracts goods from New-York, Boston, and Albany, to Buffalo, and points West and South at fair rates, and guarantees time. Having reliable agents at our own at all points of transhipment, and running cars used exclusively by us on fastest freight trains, we are enabled to give goods greater dispatch than any other Freight Line out of New-York and Boston. For bills of lading or contracts apply to
A. H. LIVINGSTON, No. 197 Broadway, New-York.
G. G. KIDDER, No. 92 State-st., Boston.
J. E. F. BARNARD, No. 490 Broadway, Albany.
General office in old depot of Lake Shore R. R., Buffalo.
P. A. HASEL, Superintendent.

AMUSEMENTS.

THALBERG'S MATINEES MUSICALES.
(Authorized by the Trustees of the Academy of Music.)
FIRST CONCERT THIS EVENING, Feb. 24.
THALBERG'S MATINEES MUSICALES.
MADAME D'ANGRI, MADAME JOHANNSEN,
MRS. E. L. DAVENPORT,
MR. JOSEPH BURKE, SIG. ABELLA,
MR. THALBERG
will play fantasias, "Semiramis," "Barcarola Veneziana," "God Save the Queen," the andante and serenade "Don Pasquale."
MADAME D'ANGRI
will sing arias "Mandolina" "Dronzo di Figaro," Bellini and duet, "Semiramis."
MADAME JOHANNSEN
will sing arias "Nicoe" and "Volkanied," and duet "Sentinels."
MRS. E. L. DAVENPORT
will recite a celebrated English poem.
MR. JOSEPH BURKE
will play a favorite violin solo.
Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8 o'clock.
Reserved seats, $1 50 and $1. The sale of seats commencing on Monday, Feb.

[illegible] DESCRIPTION [illegible] of the property of the Insurer and Jay [illegible] the direction of William Jay, [illegible] the Merchants' Exchange, at 12 M., on [illegible] by street No. 368 Broadway, distant south- [illegible] from the southeast corner of Broadway and [illegible] 111 feet 3 inches. Leased until May 1, 1860, at [illegible] per annum, with covenant for renewal until May 1, [illegible] rate of 6 per cent. per annum on the appraised [illegible] of the lot in 1860. Lessee to pay all taxes and [illegible] during the term of existing lease and renewal of the same. Subject to a covenant that no dwelling-house shall be erected thereon, fronting on Cortlandt-alley.

2. Lot known by street No. 370 Broadway. Leased until May 1, 1860, at $1,100 per annum, and from May 1, 1860, until May 1, 1868, at $1,250 per annum. Lessee to pay all taxes and assessments during the term of lease and renewal of the same. Subject to a covenant that no dwelling-house shall be erected thereon, fronting on Cortlandt-alley.

3. House and lot No. 30 Bond-st. The house is three stories high, with marble front, and is 25 feet 8 inches in width, and 53 feet in depth; the lot being 25 feet 8 inches front and 100 feet deep. Possession can be given immediately.

4. Lot and frame stable on Great Jones-st., in rear of above, and about 200 feet 4 inches eastwardly from Broadway; lot 25 feet 8 inches front and rear, and 100 feet deep. Possession can be given immediately.

5. Lot on Walker-st., being distant westwardly from the southwest corner of Centre and Walker sts. about 21 feet and 4 inches. Leased until May 1, 1866, at $260 per annum, lessee to pay all taxes and assessments.

6. Lot on Canal-st., being distant westwardly from the southwest corner of Canal and Centre sts. 26 feet 3 inches. Leased until May 1, 1868, at $480 per annum, with covenant for renewal until May 1, 1874, at a rent at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on the appraised value of the lot in the year 1868. On the termination of the lease in 1874, the tenant to have the option of being paid for his buildings, or of a new lease until May 1, 1884, at a rent at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on the appraised value of the lot in the year 1874; in which last case no payment to be made for the buildings at the final termination of the lease; lessee to pay all taxes and assessments through the whole of the above periods, except the assessment for the opening of Canal-st., upon which he pays interest in addition to his rent, to wit: $11.25 per annum.

7. Lot on the southwest corner of Canal and Centre sts., known by street No. 469 until May 1, 1860, at $525 per annum, together with $46 86 annual interest upon the assessment paid by lessor for the opening of Canal-st., as per agreement between the parties, with a covenant for renewal to May 1, 1866, at a rent at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on the appraised value of the lot in 1860. Lessee to pay all taxes and assessments during the term of the existing lease and renewal of the same.

8. Lot known by street No. 118 Amity-st., leased until May 1, 1860, at $150 per annum, lessee to pay all taxes and assessments, with covenant for renewal until May 1, 1870, at a rent to be agreed upon; and if the parties cannot agree, then at an annual rent at the rate of 6 per cent. on the appraised value of the lot in the year 1860. Lessee to pay all taxes and assessments.

10. Lot known by street No. 120 Amity-st., leased until May 1, 1860, at $150 per annum, lessee to pay all taxes and assessments, with covenant for renewal until May 1, 1870, at a rent to be agreed upon; and if the parties cannot agree, then at annual rent at the rate of 6 per cent. on the appraised value of the lot in the year 1860. Lessee to pay all taxes and assessments during the term of existing lease and renewal of the same. Subject to a covenant that no dwelling-house shall be erected thereon, fronting on Cortlandt-alley.

11. Lot known by street No. 410 Broadway, leased until May 1, 1864, at $700 per annum. Lessee to pay all taxes and assessments.

12. Lot on Centre-st., being distant southwardly from the southwesterly corner of Walker and Centre sts. about 100 feet 10 inches. Leased until May 1, 1858, at $100 per annum. Lessee to pay all taxes and assessments.

13. Lot on Centre-st., being distant southwardly from the southwesterly corner of Walker and Centre sts., about 27 feet. Leased until May 1, 1858, at $100 per annum. Lessee to pay all taxes and assessments.

14. Lot on Walker-st., being distant eastwardly from the southeast corner of Elm and Walker sts., 76 feet 3 inches. Leased until May 1, 1858, at $200 per annum, with covenant for renewal until May 1, 1878, at a rent at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum upon the appraised value of the lot in the year 1858. Lessee to pay all taxes and assessments during the existing lease and renewal of the same.

15. Lot on southwest corner of Centre and Walker sts. Leased until May 1, 1863, at $240 per annum, with covenant for renewal until May 1, 1870, at a rent at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum upon the appraised value of the lot in the year 1863. Lessee to pay all taxes and assessments during the term of existing lease and renewal of the same.

16. Lot on Canal-st., being distant westwardly from the northwesterly corner of Elm and Canal sts., about 81 feet 10 inches. Leased until May 1, 1857, at $300 per annum. Lessee to pay all taxes and assessments.

17. Lot on Canal-st., being distant westwardly from the northwesterly corner of Elm and Canal sts., about 31 feet. Leased until May 1, 1861, at $275 per annum. Lessee to pay all taxes and assessments.

18. Lot on Canal-st., being distant eastwardly from the northeastwardly corner of Broadway and Canal sts., about 197 feet. Leased until May 1, 1867, at $395 per annum. Lessee to pay all taxes and assessments.

19. Lot on Canal-st., being distant eastwardly from the northeastwardly corner of Broadway and Canal sts., about 171 feet. Leased until May 1, 1867, at $340 per annum. Lessee to pay all taxes and assessments, except for opening and widening streets, and on such assessments he is to pay as part rent 7 per cent. per annum interest.

20. Lot on Canal-st., being distant westwardly from the northwesterly corner of Canal and Elm sts., about 100 feet. Leased until May 1, 1860, at $250 per annum. Lessee to pay all taxes and assessments.

21. House and lot, known by street Number 82 Walker-st., being distant eastwardly from the northeast corner of Walker-st. and Cortlandt-alley about 48 feet. Leased until May 1, 1857, at $650 per annum. The house is of brick, two stories and attic.

22. House and lot, known by street No. 84 Walker-st., being distant eastwardly from the northeast corner of Walker st. and Cortlandt-alley about 72 feet. Leased until May 1, 1864, at $700 per annum. All repairs to be made by Lessee; ordinary water rates to be paid by Lessee. The house is built of brick, two stories and attic.

23. Lot on Walker-st., being distant westwardly from the northwest corner of Walker and Elm sts. about 73 feet 9 inches. Leased until May 1, 1857, at $270 per annum.

24. Lot on Walker-st., being distant westwardly from the northwest corner of Walker and Elm sts. about 2 feet 3 inches. Leased until May 1, 1857, at $275 per annum.

25. Lot on the northeast corner of Walker-st. and Cortlandt-alley. Leased until May 1, 1860, at $300 per annum, with a covenant for renewal until May 1, 1870, at a rent at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on the appraised value of the lot in the year 1860. Lessee to pay all taxes and assessments during the term of the existing lease and renewal of the same, except for opening and widening streets, and upon such assessments he is to pay as part rent 7 per cent. per annum interest.

26. Lot on Walker-st., being distant eastwardly from the northeast corner of Walker-st. and Cortlandt-alley, about 24 feet. Leased until May 1, 1860, at $270 per annum, with a covenant for renewal until May 1, 1870, at a rent at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on the appraised value of the lot in the year 1860. Lessee to pay all taxes and assessments during the term of the existing lease and renewal of same, except for opening and widening streets, and upon such assessments he is to pay as part rent 7 per cent. per annum interest.

Maps, &c., at the office of the Auctioneers, and at the offices of the Insurance Companies in this City.

E. M. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

WILLIAM H. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE, BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT, OF VALUABLE IMPROVED PROPERTY ON CANAL, CHRISTIE, STANTON, WOOSTER, GREENE, BAYARD, ESSEX, BROOME, MULBERRY AND PARK STREETS, BELONGING TO THE ESTATE OF ELIJAH VALENTINE DECEASED.—WM. H. FRANKLIN & SON will sell, at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 26, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the following valuable improved property:

CANAL AND CHRISTIE STREETS.—The five-story brick house and plot of ground on the northwest corner of Canal and Christie sts., and known as Nos. 125 and 127 Canal-st.

STANTON AND CHRISTIE STREETS.—The two-story and attic brick house and lot of ground on the northeast corner of Stanton and Christie sts., and known as No. 38 Stanton-st.

WOOSTER-STREET.—Three lots of ground with the improvements thereon on the east side of Wooster-st., near Bleecker-st., and known as Nos. 202, 204 and 206 Wooster-st.

GREENE-STREET.—Three lots in the rear of the last described on Greene-st.

BAYARD-STREET.—Three two-story and attic brick houses and lots Nos. 80, 82 and 84 Bayard, near Mott st.

ESSEX-STREET.—The three-story brick house and lot of ground No. 71 Essex, near Broome-st.

BROOME-STREET.—The valuable lot of ground with the improvements thereon on the southwest corner of Broome and Essex sts.

ALSO.—Two lots with the buildings thereon adjoining the above on Broome-st.

MULBERRY-STREET.—The two story and attic frame house and lot of ground on the southwest corner of Mulberry and Park sts., known as No 29 Mulberry-st.

ALSO.—The three-story brick house and lot on the northwest corner of Mulberry and Park sts., and known as No. 32 Mulberry-st.

ALSO.—The brick houses and lots of ground adjoining the last described, and known as Nos. 33, 35 and 37 Mulberry-st.

PARK-STREET.—The houses and lots on the south side of Park-st., near Mulberry-st., known as Nos. 85, 87, 89, 93 and 95 Park-st.

Terms at sale.

Lithographic book maps, describing the above property, may be obtained at the office of the auctioneers, No. 6 Broad-st. STEPHEN H. THAYER, Referee, No. 150 Nassau-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

DESIRABLE BOWERY PROPERTY AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell, at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 26, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants' Exchange, the valuable lot of land with the house thereon, covering the whole lot, No. 361 Bowery, on the southeast corner of 4th st. Also, the lot adjoining and known as No 359 Bowery, with the 3-story brick front house thereon. A part of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. For maps and further particulars apply to the Auctioneers, No. 38 Wall-st.

FARM FOR SALE AT AUCTION IN DARIEN.—The subscriber will offer his farm at public vendue, on SATURDAY, Feb. 28, inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. Said farm is situated in Darien, Conn., on the line of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, between Stamford and Norwalk, and about 40 miles from the City of New-York. It is from 1 mile to 1¼ from the depôt in said Darien, from which four or five trains run daily to and from New-York. It consists of about 80 acres of first-rate land, is beautifully situated, not surpassed for scenery in the State, having a view of the Sound and the surrounding country as far as the eye can reach. It is well divided into plow, meadow and pasture land. The buildings are ample and comfortable. Said farm is well stocked with choice fruits of all kinds. It is a desirable chance for a person wishing a pleasant home in the country.

On the same day will be offered several building-lots, within 30 rods of the depôt, where for a small sum persons may secure a lot either for a dwelling or for building for mechanical or manufacturing purposes, and where the facilities for doing business with New-York are as good as at any other place on the line of the road.

DARIEN, Feb. 14, 1857. G. MATHER.

P. S.—If the weather should be stormy on said day, the sale will be postponed to Tuesday, March 3, at 10 o'clock A. M.

AUCTION SALES.

D. S. HOUGH, Auctioneer.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF SPLENDID HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.—By the request of the Executors of the late [illegible] deceased, at the residence No. 162 West 21st-st., near 7th-av., R. W. WESTCOTT will sell, TOMORROW (Wednesday,) Feb. 25, at 10½ o'clock, the entire elegant furniture of the above house, to which he would invite the special attention of those in want of first-class furniture, all of which was made to order, and been used but a short time. The whole will be peremptorily sold without reserve, and embraces everything to be found in a fashionably-furnished house, consisting, in parlors, of splendid rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, made by Nunn & Fisher; magnificent suite rosewood parlor furniture, covered in three-color brocade; one full suite in gold and blue brocade,—one double suite covered in maroon velvet. All of these suites are of the best description. Two richly carved etageres, mirror fronts; elegant mantel and pier mirrors, with bases; brocade and lace curtains; Egyptian and statuary-top centre and pier tables; French escritoire; velvet and Axminster carpets, Turkish lounges and chairs to match; rosewood reception chairs embroidered Elizabethan chairs; elegant China vases and parlor ornaments; 4 six-light English chandeliers; corner étageres; bronzes, elegant paintings, &c. Dining room, library and chamber furniture.—Elegant carved rosewood, bedsteads, dressing bureaus, washstands, &c.—all to match; superb hair mattresses and bedding; French sofas; tête-à-têtes; clocks, candelabras; two elegant rosewood secretary bookcases, one library do.; oval mirrors; extension dining and tea tables; solid silver, with a large variety of splendid China, ruby and crystal cut glass, ivory and pearl cutlery, &c., of every description, with a large quantity of parlor, dining-room, library and chamber furniture, in rosewood, oak and mahogany, not enumerated in this advertisement. The sale will be positive rain or shine. Catalogues will be at the house on the morning of sale.

D. S. HOUGH, Auctioneer.

ATTRACTIVE SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND COSTLY DECORATIONS, THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) Feb. 24, at 10½ A. M., the entire contents of the private residence No. 248 West 23d-st., a few doors east of 9th-av., and near London-terrace, the entire contents of the house, which are nearly new, of the very best workmanship, and all in excellent order and to be sold without any reservation, and no postponement on any account. Persons out of the City are assured that the goods in the above sale will fully answer our description. The house contains a large variety of kitchen and dining-room furniture, one elegantly carved oak centre and extension table, sideboard; mosaic inlaid table; oak suite in reps; decorated China dinner and tea sets, silver tea sets, spoons and forks, ivory cutlery, cut glass and liquor cases, &c., &c. In the parlors are velvet carpets, 2 rosewood suites, in rich coverings; centre and side tables; solid rosewood etageres and book cases, pier and oval glasses; fine oil-paintings, by the best artists; lace and brocatel window curtains, rich mantel clocks and decorations, bronzes, Chinese secretary and work tables; bronze gas fixtures throughout the house; fine 7-octave piano, carved rosewood case, made by Nunns & Fisher; elegant rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, and washstands; fine curled hair mattresses and bedding; mahogany and covered chairs, sofas, and rockers, and a multitude of articles of use and beauty altogether too numerous to mention. Our friends will please take notice that no goods will be admitted to this house for sale. The sale will commence in the parlor at 10½ A. M. precisely. Catalogues now ready, and can be had at our office, No. 546 Broadway.

F. NASH, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF SPLENDID HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, rich Wilton and velvet carpets costly French plate pier and mantle mirrors, suits of rich parlor furniture, rosewood piano-forte, valuable oil-painting, pearl and silver cutlery, &c., at No. 226 14th-st., West of 8th-av. F. NASH will sell TO-MORROW (Wednesday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, the entire furniture of the above house, which is of the best description, consisting of large and costly pier and mantle mirrors, superior rosewood piano-forte, elegant assortment of rosewood parlor furniture in rich crimson and maroon brocade and plush; do. in green and gold; costly rosewood secretary, bookcases, solid carved rosewood centre, sofa and pier tables; 3 superior rosewood etageres, marble tops with mirror doors and backs; elegant rosewood reception-chairs, in rich satin and tapestry; rosewood corner etageres, with mirror-backs; rich lace window curtains and shades, bronze and ormolu clocks; costly Sevres and Dresden vases and rich parlor ornaments, &c., with a number of fine oil paintings. Dining-room and chamber furniture.—Elegant extension tables, chairs, china dinner set, rich gold band; decorated tea and coffee sets; ruby and cut glassware; pearl and silver cutlery, cake baskets, castors, &c.; elegant carved rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, do. bureaus; washstands with marble tops; costly decorated china toilet sets; best hair mattresses, beds and bedding; French oval mirrors; mahogany suit of furniture, in hair-cloth; cottage and mahogany spring seat chairs, hall-stand, oil-cloth, stair carpets, &c.; being the entire contents of said house. Dealers and others will do well to attend. Sale positive.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF THE LARGE CABINET FACTORY.—Known as Nos. 161, 163 and 165 Attorney-st., between Houston and Stanton sts.—Messrs. A. J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell at public auction on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 25, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the valuable plot of grounds with the buildings, steam engine and fixtures thereon, known as Nos. 161, 163 and 165 Attorney-st., and being in size 75 feet front and rear, by 100 feet deep. Upon the premises have been erected two five-story front and rear buildings, with high basements and cellars, and containing a new and powerful engine, with shafting, belting, &c. The owner leaving the City desires to dispose of this property. The establishment is well adapted for a piano-forte manufactory or for any mechanical business requiring ample accommodations. Maps and further particulars at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Broad-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSE AND STABLE FOR SALE.—A. J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell at the Merchants' Exchange, on Feb. 27, instant, at 12 o'clock, at noon, the first-class house and stable No. 135 Lexington-av., northeast corner 31st-st.; lot is 20x85.5; house is 20x50, four stories; first story brown stone front; has modern improvements; inside walls and woodwork are beautifully frescoed and painted, grained in black walnut. The house and stable are built by owner for his own use; has accommodations for four horses, two carriages, room for coachman, hay loft, manure and grain bins, and every improvement. The premises are well calculated for a gentleman keeping a carriage, or a physician. Terms easy. Sale peremptory, as owner has bought in the country and does not wish to rent.

TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—FURNITURE, &c.—By TUNIS MORRELL, THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 79 Nassau-st., superior second-hand cooking stove and fixtures, with kitchen utensils; 16 oil-paintings, pleasing subjects, with gilt frames; oval mirrors, rosewood secretary, sofas, chairs, rockers, centre tables, marble-top wardrobe, suite chamber enameled furniture, bedsteads, mattresses, 12 book and 12 corner stands, silver-plated cake basket, casters, goblets, forks, spoons, pistols, rifle, gentleman's shawl, 3 chests fresh Young Hyson tea, 200 lots jewelry, cane-seat chairs, 40 kinds cigars, well known brands. N. B.—Speculators, &c., will find a chance to make money, as this circumstance demands every article sold, without reserve, whatever may be the sacrifice. Come prepared.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, CURTAINS, MIRRORS, CHAIRS, AND BEDSTEADS, &c.—THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) Feb. 24, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction rooms No. 59 Beekman-st., a large and general assortment of good, new and second-hand furniture from a family removing. It will embrace many articles of new parlor furniture, including sofas and tête à-tête in hair cloth and brocatel, Voltaire chairs, several suites of cottage furniture, large French plate and oval mirrors, velvet and other carpets, oilcloths, curtains and cornices; oak and black-walnut extension tables; 200 oak, black-walnut and curl-maple chairs; bed and hair mattresses, dressing and plain bureaus, marble-top furniture, second-hand furniture, carpet bags, fancy goods, &c.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

FOUR TWO STORY BRICK COTTAGES IN 32D-STREET.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell, at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 26, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, 4 lots of land, with the 2 story brick cottages thereon, Nos. 58, 60, 62 and 64 East 32d-st., commencing 136 feet east of 4th-av.; the houses are well arranged for small genteel families, are provided with Croton water and water-closets; convenient of access by the 4th-av. railroad and one of the best lines of stages. This property is in the immediate vicinity of Murray Hill and in one of the most improving parts of the City. Three quarters of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for one or two years. For maps apply to the Auctioneer, No. 38 Wall-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON FOURTEENTH AND FIFTEENTH STREETS, AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell, at auction, on TUESDAY, Feb. 24, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the following-described real estate viz:

FOURTEENTH-STREET.—2 Lots on the northerly side of 14th st., commencing 170 feet 6 inches east of Avenue A.

Also, 4 Lots commencing 100 feet east of the last described lots.

FIFTEENTH-STREET.—2 Lots on the southerly side of 15th street, commencing 360 feet west of Avenue B.

For further particulars and maps, apply at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 38 Wall-st.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE, BY E. B. FRANKLIN & CO., TO-MORROW (Wednesday,) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at salesrooms No. 85 Nassau-st. Extensive and peremptory sales of superior cabinet made furniture Comprising solid carved rosewood and mahogany parlor suits, solid oak, rosewood, mahogany and enamelled chamber furniture, in suites, sofas, tête à-têtes, centre, card, sofa and pier tables, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, French plate mirrors, oil paintings, hair mattresses and pillows, iron bedsteads and iron furnitures, clocks, silver-plated ware, china and glass ware, fancy goods, and a general assortment of house-furnishing goods, worthy the attention of the trade and housekeepers.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

TO CAPITALISTS.—THAT DESIRABLE LOT and 4-story brick store (No. 151,) on the north side of Fulton-st., next to the corner of Broadway, will be sold at auction by ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO., on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 25, 1857, at 12 o'clock at noon, at the Merchants' Exchange.

TERMS.—Ten per cent. on the day of sale, and twenty per cent. on or before the 1st day of April, 1857, when the deed will be given. The balance, seventy per cent., of the purchase money, may remain on bond and mortgage.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY, GLASS & CHINA AT AUCTION.—J. S. H. BARTLETT will sell on TUESDAY, Feb. 24, 10 o'clock, No. 281 Pearl-st., in lots from the shelves, a large assortment of Boston and other W. G. Ware, all kinds common ware, glass ware, China, &c. also a desirable lot of best Plown line. Sale positive, and goods well packed for shipping. Retailers and country merchants will find it for their interest to attend.

PEET & COLE, Auctioneers.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF FIVE HOUSES AND lots on Emerson-st., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, on TUESDAY, Feb. 24, 1857, at 12 o'clock M., at the salesroom of PEET & COLE, No. 348 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Also, house and lot No. 174 Nassau-st., Brooklyn. A large proportion of the money can remain on bond and mortgage. By order of JOHN R. SEARS, assignee of KITCHEN & BODINE.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.—Messrs. A. J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 26, at 12 o'clock, at the 8th-av. Railroad Stables, the following personal property, viz: 1 pair sorrel horses, 1 sorrel pony, 1 cow, 1 open barouche, 1 two-horse Rockaway, 1 light wagon, 2 sets harness, carts, &c. By order. GEO. LAW, Executor.

AUCTION SALES.

J. L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

J. L. VANDEWATER WILL SELL, ON THURSDAY, 26th, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 64 West 31st-st., near 6th-av., a rich household furniture, consisting of rosewood parlor suit in hair, 13 pieces in green and gold brocatel, sofas, tête-à-têtes, Voltaire, easy, sewing and fancy chairs; suite in hair-cloth, carved rosewood etageres, encoignures, corner-stands, centre-tables, oval mirrors, clocks, mantle and etagere ornaments; rich China vases, ancient and modern oil-paintings, Brussels carpeting, rosewood piano-forte, rosewood bookcase, dining-room furniture, extension table, chairs, China dinner, dessert and tea sets, plated ware, glassware, &c., bed-room furniture, carved rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, marble-top bureaus, tables, mattresses, palliasses, lounges, oil-cloths, carpets, &c., &c. Also, an assortment of kitchen furniture.

HENRY G. EVANS, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY, GLASS & CHINA—BY H. G. EVANS, at No. 6 Liberty-st., on TUESDAY, Feb. 24, at 10 o'clock, in lots to suit, the best assortment ever offered, of first quality White Granite, Light Blue, and all kinds common ware, glass ware, decorated French China, &c., &c. Catalogues now ready. Goods carefully re-packed for shipping.

PEET & COLE, Auctioneers.

FURNITURE—ON WEDNESDAY, AT 10½ o'clock, at No. 348 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, comprising rosewood and mahogany sofas, chairs, bureaus, marble-top centre and side tables, carpets, China tea sets, vases, clocks, office desks; a lot of fancy goods, kitchen furniture, &c.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST CLASS THREE-story and basement brick houses, corner of South 5th and 6th sts., Williamsburgh, fitted up with all the modern improvements, complete in every respect. The corner house has attached to it an excellent coach-house, suitable for a physician or any person keeping horses. Also, a three-story and basement brick house, No. 119 South 4th-st., and a colonnade house in 1st-st., one block from Peck-slip ferry, both in perfect order; all the houses less than five minutes' walk from all the ferries. Also, twenty lots on South 5th-st., money loaned to any person desirous of building first-class houses. The above property will be sold cheap, and on very easy terms. Inquire of J. V. MESEROLE, Basement Williamsburg City Bank.

FOR SALE.—DESIRABLE HOUSES AND VACANT lots in Brooklyn, building lots on Lafayette, Green and Gates avs.; also, 2 new 3-story brick houses on the easterly side of Trotter-st., near Gates-av.; all in the immediate vicinity of the Fulton-av. Railroad, the various churches and best improvements on Clinton and Washington avs.; the most desirable part of the city for private residences. These houses are replete with conveniences; built under the direction of E. L. Roberts, architect, and will be sold on easy terms. Price $4,750, and equal to houses costing $10,000 in the City of New-York, and equally eligible. The work of introducing water, of remarkable purity, into the city, is in rapid progress. Maps of lots may be had, and plans of the houses seen, on application to FISHER HOWE, No. 160 Front-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE FOLLOWING property, situated in the town of Westport, Conn., a short distance from the Depôt of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, viz: A pleasant house, with fine yard, garden, fruit trees, with or without a barn, and four acres of land adjoining; also, a large house with or without extensive barns, and fifty acres of land adjoining; also, a pleasant modern-built house, with garden, vines, fruit trees, &c., with or without a barn, and forty acres of land adjoining. For further particulars, apply to THEODORE BANKS, Nos. 25 and 27 Peck-slip, or to D. M. MARVIN, Westport, Conn.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A FIRST-Class Dwelling-House, containing 16 rooms, lot 25x100 feet, delightfully situated in 14th st., between Union Square and 5th-av., with the lease of twenty years and covenant of renewal. A modern built, convenient House or cottage, suitable for a small family, with one or two acres of ground attached, near to a Depôt of the Hudson River Railroad, and south of Yonkers, would be taken in part payment, the balance in Bond and Mortgage. Address, with full particulars, M. D. B., Box 1981, Post-Office, New-York.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, SITUated at North Orange, New-Jersey, within five minutes walk of Morris and Essex Railroad Depot. This property consists of two acres of ground, with a handsome new double house, with modern improvements, in the city who wishes to reside in the country, this is a rare chance. Price $10,000; a large portion of the money can remain on bond and mortgage. For further particulars inquire of JOHN M. BRUCE, Jr., No. 6 Jauncey-court, Wall-st.

FOR SALE—BUILDING SITES IN YONKERS. 11 acres of land, on the north side of High-st., in the village of Yonkers, one mile north of the depôt, commanding a view of the Hudson River and Bay to Staten Island, and overlooking the village and the valley of the Nepperhan River. To one or more parties who may wish retired situations with unrivaled scenery which cannot be obstructed, the above property offers superior inducements. For terms, apply to J. H. STEDWELL, Yonkers.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIdence at Manhasset, Long Island, directly on the water, commanding a fine view of the Bay and East River, containing 37½ acres. A large and commodious dwelling house, barn and out-houses, all in good order; well calculated for a retired gentleman. A full description given and terms made known on application to COVERT & CO., No. 47 Warren-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE, AT RYE-NECK.—A COUNTRY residence, with outbuildings, &c. The grounds contain from three to four acres; are handsomely laid out and well stocked with all kinds of fruit trees and ornamental shrubbery. It is near Long Island Sound, and ten minutes' walk of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad. Apply to T. S. SHEPHERD, Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—NO. 55 WEST WASHINGTON-place. Lot runs through to 4th-st.; stable on 4th-st.; two-story basement and attic; gas, baths, water-closets and everything complete. To be seen on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from 10 till 2 o'clock, or inquire at No. 20 Dey st., of CHAS. PARKER. Low at price $8,000; $5,000 can remain on mortgage, if wanted.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—A FIRST-CLASS three-story attic, basement and sub-cellar brick dwelling house, situate No. 335 Bridge-st., with modern improvements. Also, a three-story and basement brick dwelling, No. 78 Laurence-st., will be sold cheap. Terms easy. Apply to A. R. DAVENPORT, No. 285 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—The modern-built three story brick house No. 8 Willow-st., within two minutes' walk of Fulton Ferry. Has gas throughout, range, &c., and is in complete repair. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON 28TH-ST., BETWEEN 4TH AND Madison avs., to close an estate, a very genteel three-story brick house, with modern improvements, gas fixtures, &c. Also, one on 26th-st., $9,000. The above will be sold on easy terms. E. B. KINSHIMER, No. 319 4th-av., 3 to 7 P. M.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—NO. 251 WEST 31ST-ST., a new three story, basement and counter cellar, first-class house, brown-stone basement and stoop, with all the modern improvements. Price only $8,800, and $4,200 can remain. Apply to J. VAN WAGNER, No. 158 West 42d-st.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE and lot; house 21 feet 5 inches, by 50 feet deep; lot half the block; has all the modern improvements, and in good order; neighborhood first-rate. Any person wishing to buy a good, convenient and cheap house, may do so by calling at No. 164 East 19th-st., near 2d-av.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—A CONVENIENT house in the village of Rye Neck, half a mile from Mamaroneck Depôt, and 33 miles from New-York. Price $2,000, rent $160. Inquire of G. R. JACKSON, Esq., No. 99 Centre-st., New-York, or of JOHN GRIFFIN, Esq., near the premises.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOMELY-SITUATED brown-stone front house in 24th-st., North side, between 5th and 6th avs. House 21x55 feet. Lot 98 ft. 6. Has every modern convenience and neighborhood unexceptionable. Price $14,000. Apply at No. 70 Pine-st., 2d floor, or at No. 45 West 24th-st.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone front houses, 60 feet deep, and in a first-class neighborhood, between Broadway and 6th-av., in 27th-st., in a row of four new houses. Inquire of WM. RYER or JOHN W. FIELDER, on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE and lot, (in fee,) at No. 134 Amity-st., near Sixth-av. House 25 feet by 33; lot 80 feet deep. Terms moderate. Title indisputable. Apply on the premises, or at No. 103 Fulton-st. RICHARD S. BRINKERHOFF.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE front house, four stories high, with basement and undercellar, 20x46, with piazza in the rear, situated 123 Lexington-av., built in best manner, with all modern improvements. Inquire of J. W. FIELDER, on the premises.

FOR SALE ON STATEN ISLAND—FIFTY acres of land on the south side; one of the handsomest locations on the Island for residences; would be sold together, or divided. Apply to S. B. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 170 William-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE AND full lot, No. 11 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.; also the furniture, with Piano, if desired. Possession immediately. Inquire as above. JOHN BORNHOEFT.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FOUR-STORY and English basement house, with modern improvements; situation desirable; No. 292½ West 23d-st. Inquire at No. 77 White-st., near Broadway. Rent $750.

FOR SALE CHEAP—THE TWO-STORY BRICK house and lot No. 109 Attorney-st., near Rivington. Contains gas, bath, range, heater, &c., &c. Terms easy. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A VERY VALuable country seat, on the east bank of the Hudson, at a convenient distance from the City. For particulars, inquire of C. G. THOMPSON, No. 65 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW SMALL THREE-story buildings, with modern improvements, on reasonable terms, corner of 3d-av. and 19th-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—A three-story brick, built in the best manner, recently painted throughout; delightful and central location, near railroad route, about ten or fifteen minutes from Wall-st. or Fulton ferry; contains gas, range, &c.; is well and completely furnished. Price, $6,750; $4,000 can remain; a great bargain; or will be sold without the furniture. Apply at No. 330 Gold-st., near Fulton-av., or address a note to Box No. 293 Brooklyn Post-office.

BROOKLYN (GOWANUS CANAL) PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Sixty-nine lots, all lying together, between Smith-st. and the Canal, and on 5th, 6th and 7th-sts., and having a front on the Canal of 550 feet. This property is well adapted for manufacturing purposes, and for lumber, lath, lime, brick or coal yards, and will be sold in parcels to suit, and some facilities given. Apply to WILLIAM B. NICHOLS, No. 16 Nassau-st., N. Y.

$5,500.—FOR SALE—A SMALL THREE-story house and lot, on the north side of 44th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.—the centre house of three brick houses, with all the modern improvements. $3,000 can remain on mortgage for three years—balance cash. Apply to W. H. PHILLIP, at Kendall & Fairchild's, No. 193 William-st.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

BROOKLYN HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.—No. 9 finely-finished brick house on the north side of Lafayette-av., between Raymond and Marcy sts. They will contain gas and plumbing suitable for the same, water works, including baths and water closets. The fronts are Philadelphia brick; each house is 46 feet deep, exclusive of a brick extension of 8 feet; each lot is 95 feet, exclusive of 18 feet court yard. The location is the most healthy, popular and convenient in Brooklyn, being but 5 minutes' walk from the City Hall, and but one block from Fulton and Flatbush avs. The houses will be in all respects first class, substantially built, and well finished. Apply to WILLIAM B. NICHOLS, No. 16 Nassau-st., New-York, or between the hours of 8 and 10 A. M. on the premises.

HOTEL FOR SALE—KNOWN AS THE FOREST HOUSE—with three acres of good land, fronting on the Cypress Hill road about 500 feet, and half way between the Union and Centreville Race Courses and Peck-slip Ferry, Williamsburg. The house is 80 feet square, three story and basement high, with bar 22x40 and kitchen 22x26; a splendid ball-room, stables and sheds for 100 horses, good ice-house and two wells of water. This is a good chance for the right kind of a man. Sold cheap for cash, or exchanged for lots. Inquire of E. HANFORD, over the Park Bank, Room No. 5, New-York.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE AT PORT-CHESTER, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—A very desirable modern-built two-story house, with about half an acre of land, well laid out with fruit trees, grape, raspberry and blackberry vines, and ornamental shrubs. A barn at convenient distance, with more land will be sold with the house, if wanted. To be sold low, if applied for soon. For particulars, inquire of AGUR PIXLEY, on the premises; or, to WM. A. PIXLEY, No. 188 Pearl-st., New-York.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—BEAUTIFULly situated in New-Jersey, nineteen miles from New-York by railroad, and only 300 yards from the depôt; in a society of gentlemen; every variety of choice fruits in full bearing; two-story cottage, nearly new, with every convenience; barn, carriage-house, hennery, &c.; plenty of shade and ornamental tr

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

Published in the Daily Times by Order of the State Superintendent of the Banking Department.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 21, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$6,512,092 96
Average amount of Specie	613,874 80
Average amount of Circulation	265,891 00
Average amount of Deposits	3,354,250 29

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of February, 1857.

R. A. CHAMBERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ARTISANS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 21, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$656,750 91
Average amount of Specie	51,319 00
Average amount of Circulation	90,807 00
Average amount of Deposits	508,374 39

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHAS. T. LEAKE, Cashier of the ARTISANS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

C. T. LEAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of February, 1857.

THOS. TORNBELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 21, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$668,241 00
Average amount of Specie	66,[illegible] 00
Average amount of Circulation	103,[illegible] 00
Average amount of Deposits	362,158 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE D. ARCHER, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. D. ARCHER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of February, 1857.

EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 21, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,100,118 33
Average amount of Specie	418,279 78
Average amount of Circulation—notes of late Bank of America	$4,013 00
Average amount of Deposits	4,131,675 62

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES PUNNETT, Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. JAMES PUNNETT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of February, 1857.

JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 21, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$11,185,242 38
Average amount of Specie	961,382 15
Average amount of Circulation	2,095 00
Average amount of Deposits	6,691,376 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of February, 1857.

JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 21, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,323,746 28
Average amount of Specie	112,390 29
Average amount of Circulation	87,940 83
Average amount of Deposits	1,257,278 94

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of February, 1857.

JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 21, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$6,460,916 39
Average amount of Specie	329,286 47
Average amount of Circulation	288,433 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,732,161 84

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ANTHONY P. HALSEY, Vice-President of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief. A. P. HALSEY, Vice-President.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of February, 1857.

THOMAS STEWART, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 21, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,601,496 97
Average amount of Specie	107,768 38
Average amount of Circulation	78,788 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,321,319 94

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ISAAC SEYMOUR, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of February, 1857.

EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 21, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,946,651 11
Average amount of Specie	350,131 97
Average amount of Circulation	84,600 00
Average amount of Deposits	4,410,775 41

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. LOWRY, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. LOWRY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of February, 1857.

EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 21, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,068,893 88
Average amount of Specie	611,567 06
Average amount of Circulation	230,184 00
Average amount of Deposits	4,151,370 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE W. DUER, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. W. DUER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of February, 1857.

A. C. GRAHAM, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BOWERY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 21, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$992,061 40
Average amount of Specie	50,737 60
Average amount of Circulation	144,372 00
Average amount of Deposits	853,294 85

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, NATHANIEL G. BRADFORD, Cashier of the BOWERY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

N. G. BRADFORD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of February, 1857.

JAS. L. BERRIEN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 21, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,475,293 49
Average amount of Specie	94,357 08
Average amount of Circulation	319,367 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,291,090 94

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN L. ZTTT, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of February, 1857.

MATHIAS BANTA, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 21, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$606,282 40
Average amount of Specie	16,340 06
Average amount of Circulation	138,964 00
Average amount of Deposits	306,413 10

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, C. S. VANDERHOOF, Cashier of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

C. S. VANDERHOOF, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of February, 1857.

E. STEPHENSON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250 Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 21, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$775,044 40
Average amount of Specie	42,406 53
Average amount of Circulation	185,226 00
Average amount of Deposits	620,943 80

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, BENEDICT LEWIS, Jr., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

BENEDICT LEWIS, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of February, 1857.

GEORGE G. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 21, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$606,209 72
Average amount of Specie	16,309 44
Average amount of Circulation	107,760 00
Average amount of Deposits	352,554 74

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of February, 1857.

D. RINDELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 21, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,480,992 66
Average amount of Specie	236,381 00
Average amount of Circulation	217,149 16
Average amount of Deposits	1,210,650 16

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. Q. JONES, President of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. Q. JONES, President.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of February, 1857.

J. B. NONES, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 21, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$775,044 40
Average amount of Specie	42,406 53
Average amount of Circulation	185,226 00
Average amount of Deposits	620,943 80

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier of the CITIZENS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 21st day of February, 1857.

A. M. BRANNAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 21, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,757,990 29
Average amount of Specie	184,209 24
Average amount of Circulation	39,542 25
Average amount of Deposits	1,489,987 43

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROMR. STRONG, Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. STRONG, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of February, 1857.

W. G. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 21, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,998,382 09
Average amount of Specie	372,825 51
Average amount of Circulation	95,648 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,784,344 88

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. F. WARNER, Cashier of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. F. WARNER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of February, 1857.

EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 21, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,393,908 13
Average amount of Specie	106,126 93
Average amount of Circulation	92,477 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,364,759 69

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. PLATT, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of February, 1857.

ANDREW KOBLER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 21, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$508,386 00
Average amount of Specie	48,468 00
Average amount of Circulation	92,489 00
Average amount of Deposits	430,997 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, DAVID BANKS, President of the EAST RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. BANKS, President.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of February, 1857.

WM. H. RIELEY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 21, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,717,917 39
Average amount of Specie	177,800 74
Average amount of Circulation	109,119 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,523,685 80

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. J. LANE, Cashier of the FULTON BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief. W. J. LANE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of February, 1857.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 21, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$706,949 46
Average amount of Specie	31,638 20
Average amount of Circulation	60,091 00
Average amount of Deposits	560,366 09

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 21st day of February, 1857.

JAS. HARRISON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 21, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$663,146 02
Average amount of Specie	73,484 44
Average amount of Circulation	81,265 00
Average amount of Deposits	600,627 38

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier of the GROCERS' BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of February, 1857.

JOHN C. BERGH, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 21, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,366,937 48
Average amount of Specie	69,931 63
Average amount of Circulation	116,555 00
Average amount of Deposits	827,017 12

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS L. TAYLOR, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. THOMAS L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of February, 1857.

W. O. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 21, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,707,178 20
Average amount of Specie	109,389 43
Average amount of Circulation	196,904 10
Average amount of Deposits	1,159,158 56

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, LUCIUS HOPKINS, President of the IMPORTERS AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. LUCIUS HOPKINS, President.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of February, 1857.

THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 21, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$396,317 00
Average amount of Specie	19,440 00
Average amount of Circulation	97,549 00
Average amount of Deposits	203,222 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM STEBBINS, Cashier of the ISLAND CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. WM. STEBBINS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of February, 1857.

E. A. STANSBURY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 21, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$788,557 37
Average amount of Specie	40,086 80
Average amount of Circulation	104,890 00
Average amount of Deposits	610,085 91

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct. DANL. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of February, 1857.

JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 21, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,119,249 50
Average amount of Specie	179,986 72
Average amount of Circulation	224,964 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,991,668 87

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS R. ACLY, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. T. R. ACLY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of February, 1857.

JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—Of the average daily balance of the following accounts, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 21, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,723,996 25
Average amount of Specie	378,787 62
Average amount of Circulation	325,559 93
Average amount of Deposits	2,944,203 94

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES M. MORRISON, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of February, 1857.

EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 21, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$954,447 39
Average amount of Specie	54,662 90
Average amount of Circulation	97,757 00
Average amount of Deposits	736,898 45

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. C. BEACH, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK, being duly sworn depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. C. BEACH, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of February, 1857.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 21, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,680,737 40
Average amount of Specie	86,106 21
Average amount of Circulation	166,181 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,144,234 76

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. HAYDOCK, Cashier of the MARKET BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

Affirmed before me. this 23d day of February, 1857.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 21, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,989,968 26
Average amount of Specie	375,745 69
Average amount of Circulation	309,541 10
Average amount of Deposits	3,282,[illegible] 06

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GIDEON DE ANGELIS, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of February, 1857.

JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 21, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,236,354 75
Average amount of Specie	63,230 84
Average amount of Circulation	122,160 00
Average amount of Deposits	983,698 80

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN J. STEPHENS, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. J. STEPHENS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of February, 1857.

EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250 Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 21, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$254,992 42
Average amount of Specie	40,747 32
Average amount of Circulation	64,018 00
Average amount of Deposits	235,749 84

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. D. BROWN, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. D. BROWN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of February, 1857.

JOHN M. DEVOY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 21, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,913,133 27
Average amount of Specie	111,661 31
Average amount of Circulation	102,857 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,462,260 71

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. BLAKE, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. J. BLAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of February, 1857.

C. B. WHEELER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 21, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$8,377,643 26
Average amount of Specie	134,291 77
Average amount of Circulation	235,164 00
Average amount of Deposits	4,781,948 63

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, AUGUSTUS E. SILLIMAN, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. A. E. SILLIMAN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of February, 1857.

JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 21, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,731,376 24
Average amount of Specie	128,757 85
Average amount of Circulation, including that of the Bank	106,207 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,840,227 38

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of February, 1857.

JOHN HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 21, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$5,515,223 33
Average amount of Specie	506,387 14
Average amount of Circulation	191,152 00
Average amount of Deposits	5,377,296 13

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY MEIGS, Jr., Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. H. MEIGS, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me this 23d day of February, 1857.

JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 21, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,335,808 00
Average amount of Specie	107,518 00
Average amount of Circulation	115,321 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,026,765 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. A. TOOKER, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. R. A. TOOKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of February, 1857.

J. VAN NAMEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 21, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,996,977 54
Average amount of Specie	162,963 60
Average amount of Circulation	165,649 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,184,843 54

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. T. HOOGLAND, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. B. T. HOOGLAND, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of February, 1857.

EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 21, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$388,894 10
Average amount of Specie	10,883 90
Average amount of Circulation	91,563 00
Average amount of Deposits	202,640 61

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier of the NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of February, 1857.

J. H. WYCKOFF, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 21, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$462,163 79
Average amount of Specie	37,729 73
Average amount of Circulation	86,344 00
Average amount of Deposits	157,442 59

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FREDERICK T. HAYES, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

F. T. HAYES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of February, 1857.

JOHN ANDERSON, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 21, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$212,683 13
Average amount of Specie	10,424 79
Average amount of Circulation	135,874 00
Average amount of Deposits	238,316 91

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of February, 1857.

JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NORTH RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 21, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,060,314 02
Average amount of Specie	84,383 09
Average amount of Circulation	144,372 00
Average amount of Deposits	819,210 85

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. B. HAYES, Cashier of the NORTH RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. A. B. HAYES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of February, 1857.

JOHN HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 21, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,737,349 67
Average amount of Specie	88,195 54
Average amount of Circulation	128,043 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,250,256 28

City and County of New-York, ss.—I PARKER HANDY, Cashier of OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct. to the best of my knowledge and belief. PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 23d day of Febraary, 1857.

OSCAR W. STURTEVANT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 21, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$546,789 98
Average amount of Specie	33,771 34
Average amount of Circulation	114,807 23
Average amount of Deposits	345,312 86

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

W. A. HALL, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 23d day of February, 1857.

WM. L. WOOD, Police Justice.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 21, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$965,868 93
Average amount of Specie	64,530 18
Average amount of Circulation	116,676 00
Average amount of Deposits	879,686 24

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. CAMPBELL, Jr., President of the PACIFIC BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

J. CAMPBELL, Jr., President.

Sworn before me this 23d day of February, 1857.

WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PARK BANK—As required by Chap. 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 21, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,025,377 12
Average amount of Specie	140,336 15
Average amount of Circulation	144,583 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,534,238 51

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier of the PARK BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of February, 1857.

WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 21, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$738,096 50
Average amount of Specie	83,762 08
Average amount of Circulation	114,264 00
Average amount of Deposits	747,488 49

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GODFREY W. LEAKE, Cashier of the People's Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of February, 1857.

EDWARD P. CLARK, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 21, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,567,032 25
Average amount of Specie	313,378 96
Average amount of Circulation	83,739 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,894,430 56

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, P. M. BRYSON, Cashier of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of February, 1857.

THOS. S. SUMMERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 21, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$741,695 00
Average amount of Specie	56,766 47
Average amount of Circulation	89,000 00
Average amount of Deposits	698,753 14

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ARON'D PARKHURST, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of February,

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

Sunday being the 22d of February, the 125th anniversary of WASHINGTON'S birthday was celebrated yesterday. The day was delightful and Spring-like. Flags, banners and streamers floated from all the public buildings. The shipping displayed their colors, and the sounds of martial music resounded through the streets from sunrise till sunset. The principal thoroughfares were thronged with people gaily dressed, and in the Park, the great centre of attraction, there was a great jam. Every place from which a view of the procession could be had was occupied, and the trees in the Park suffered greatly from the climbings of ambitious urchins, who kept the Police busy in dislodging them.

The decorations about the City Hall were of the usual sort, including the National Ensign, and the white flag, bearing the arms of New-York, from the centre. That musty old transparency of the "Father of his Country," that has done such service before, did service again in front of the Hall.

A salute was fired from the Battery at noon.

Later in the day the Order of United Americans, the American Protestant Association, the Washington Greys, the Continentals, the Garde Lafayette, the Veterans of 1812, and other civil and military companies paraded, and were reviewed in front of the City Hall by His Honor the Mayor.

The marching and counter-marching did not cease till nightfall, and the pleasure-seekers did not adjourn so long as a "soger" was to be seen.

The day passed off very pleasantly indeed, and in a manner to show that the memories connected with it continue strong and effective.

We have heard of no accidents of any kind occurring, nor of any disorderly behavior to mar the general pleasure.

The Randall's Island children celebrated the occasion with marchings, salutes, speeches, military music, a good dinner and the etceteras.

Association of the Friends of Civil and Religious Liberty—Second Annual Banquet.

The Association of the "Friends of Civil and Religious Liberty" met last night at the Astor House to commemorate, for the second time, the Birthday of WASHINGTON. The object of the organization is stated in the invitations to be "to rescue from misrepresentation the tolerant and enlightened sentiments and principles of the beloved Father of his Country, who recognized no sectionalism which might contract the boundaries of our common country—no sectarianism which might narrow the avenues to the altar of our common Creator—no nationalism which might exclude the faithful pilgrim, wherever born, from the shrine of a common Freedom."

The assemblage of last night was large, and comprised many gentlemen eminent for their talents, influence and position.

The arrangements for the festival were in charge of a Committee composed of Messrs. Isaac Bell, Jr., Isaac Dayton, John H. McCunn, Edward C. West, Richard B. Connolly, and William E. Robinson.

Mr. JAMES T. BRADY, the orator of last year and the President for the current year, occupied the Chair.

In pursuance of the plan of proceedings adopted at the inaugural celebration, the Committee of Management addressed an invitation to Senator DOUGLAS to deliver the oration at the present anniversary. The invitation was accepted, but on Sunday the Committee received a dispatch from the Senator announcing his utter inability to comply with the engagement, owing to the pressure of Legislative business. This disappointment was a subject of general regret, although the pleasures of the evening did not appear to have been seriously abated by it.

The banquet, *per se*, was all that art, luxury and taste combined, could furnish. About 160 gentlemen were present. The President was supported on the right by Mayor WOOD, and on the left by Gen. WARD, M. C. Among the guests were John Cochrane, M. C.; C. Godfrey Gunther and P. G. Maloney, Governors of the Almshouse; Charles Carrigan, Philadelphia; Samuel J. Tilden, Richard O'Gorman, Richard Busteed, Corporation Counsel; Richard B. Connolly, County Clerk; Wm. Judson, Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., Simeon Draper, Edward C. West, J. B. Kirker, John D. Burchard, Col. McCunn, Captain Vincent, Major Stagg, Augustus Schell, Dr. Raphael, Judges O'Conor Thompson and McCarthy, Dr. Sanger, Josiah Sutherland, Malcolm, Campbell, Frank Byrne, John Browne, Thomas Bennett, Wm. H. Dusenberry, &c., &c., &c.

Messrs. Mortimer Livingston, Isaac Townsend and Isaac Bell, Jr., were appointed Vice-Presidents.

Messrs. T. F. Meagher, M. Campbell, E. R. Robinson and several others acted as Stewards.

An admirable band filled up the intervals between the responses to the toasts with the choicest and most appropriate music.

Mr. BRADY, the President, addressed the company prefatory to the announcement of the list of toasts, and his remarks were received with the most rapturous applause.

The first, second, and third toasts—the President of the United States, the Army and Navy of the United States, and the Governor of the State of New-York, were each received with a round of cheers.

In response to the last, Mr. ROBINSON read the following telegraphic dispatch, which was received with renewed cheering:

ALBANY, Monday, Feb. 23.

GENTLEMEN: I cannot be present; I regret it, but the sentiments and hopes of my heart are with you.

In reply to the fourth toast "The Mayor of the City of New-York,"

Hon. FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor, replied. He reviewed the history of New-York as illustrative of her unvarying devotion to the cause of Civil and Religious Liberty, and argued that whilst Boston was roused into action against the mother country only by restrictions on her commerce, New-York took the field for sake of the principle of Liberty. And in later times New-York had gallantly maintained her traditional fame, for she never yielded to the storm of Know-Nothing fanaticism. [Loud and prolonged cheering.]

The President then announced the fifth toast, "The Memory of Washington," which was drunk in impressive silence.

Mr. ROBINSON replied in a speech characterized by his customary humor and eloquence. He cited those expressions and actions of WASHINGTON, illustrative of his sentiments in favor of giving office to foreigners, of promoting not only respectable but pauper immigration, and of promoting and perpetuating the principles of civil and religious liberty.

The remaining toasts—"The Constitution of the United States"—"The Union"—"The Bar and the Judiciary"—"The Clergy"—and "Woman," were respectively and eloquently responded to by Mr. CHARLES CARRIGAN, of Philadelphia, Mr. RICHARD BUSTEED, Corporation Counsel, Hon. JOHN COCHRANE, M. C., the Rabbi RAPHAEL, and Mr. THOMAS F. MEAGHER. Towards the close of the entertainment Mr. BRADY withdrew on business, and his place was filled for the remainder of the evening, by Mr. SIMEON DRAPER. The affair passed off very happily.

The O. U. A.'s at the Crystal Palace.

The Order of United Americans held their usual celebration of the birthday of Washington yesterday, at the Crystal Palace. The day was fine, and a large gathering assembled, but those who came to hear must have been sadly disappointed, for the voices of the speakers were only audible within a few feet of the platform. A worse place for hearing could scarcely have been found, for the Palace was built without regard to acoustics, and is far better adapted to fairs than to concerts and orations. A platform was erected in the south nave, just in front of the statue of WASHINGTON, which was heavily draped with flags and occupied by the speakers, vocalists, and some invited guests. The exercises were announced to commence at 11 o'clock, and the people assembled by that time, but the procession did not arrive until after 12 o'clock giving the anxious waiters full time to appreciate the comforts of the open floor of the building. The music, consisting of national airs by SHELTON'S, WALLACE'S, the WASHINGTON Bands, a chorus from the New-York Harmonic Society, and solos by Miss ANDEM and Prof. GARDNER, was excellent, and was the only part of the programme generally enjoyed by the audience.

Rev. J. B. WOOD made the prayer and benediction, and Hon. E. W. ANDREWS delivered the oration of the day. The speaker was much annoyed by the noise, which was so great that he was obliged once or twice to cease for a time, and finally to omit a large portion of his speech. The procession was rather small, much smaller than last year. The Palace was decorated for the occasion, and the fountain was playing merrily, but the scattered statues wore a mournful look, as if recalling the days of departed greatness. But there are some fine pieces of statuary still left, any one of which would repay one for the trouble of a longer ride than to Forty-second-street.

How the Corporation Celebrated Washington's Birthday.

The Mayor, Aldermen, and members of the Common Council of New-York celebrated the natal day of WASHINGTON in a fitting manner last evening, at the Metropolitan Hotel. About 170 persons sat down to a well spread table. Dodworth's Band was in attendance. The Mayor entered during the repast, and was warmly welcomed, the majority of the company rising. During the proceedings the following letter was read from the President elect:

WERNERSLAND, Wednesday, Feb. 18, 1857.

MY DEAR SIR: I have received your kind invitation, in behalf of the Councils of New-York, to be present at the dinner to be given at the Metropolitan Hall, on the approaching anniversary of the birth of the Father of his country.

I deeply regret that it will not be in my power to enjoy the privilege of attending, because we ought to cherish the memory of this illustrious man as the richest political legacy which has ever been bestowed upon any people. Yours, very respectfully,

JAMES BUCHANAN.

JAMES L. WAGEN, Esq., Chairman, &c., &c.

Washington's Birthday in Brooklyn.

There was no formal observance of this day in Brooklyn. The public-school children all had a holiday; flags were raised on the City Hall, the hotels and the shipping, and several military companies paraded.

Washington's Birthday in Jersey City.

The day was celebrated yesterday in Jersey City by the Continental Guard, Captain SANDERSON, which turned out in strength at 8 o'clock in the morning, and paraded in the principal streets of the city. Last night the Company gave its annual ball at the Hudson House, in honor of the day. The British steamers at the Cunard docks were gally dressed with flags as a token of respect to the same event.

A $25,000 Lady Going for a Dollar.

The public in general, especially the bachelor public, and the patrons of Mr. PERHAM'S new "Gift Enterprise" in particular, were invited to amuse themselves yesterday with an exhibition which was really invested with the charm of novelty. For the consideration of one dollar, the enterprising law-breakers of both sexes (lotteries being illegal in this State, as in many others) are tempted, among other prizes, with the chance of getting "a well-known marriageable gentleman, with property in his own right, valued at $50,000," and "a beautiful, young and marriageable lady, with property in her own right, valued at $25,000,"—the marriage of the respective parties, the winner and the won, if agreeable to themselves, to take place at the Crystal Palace. If from this wonderful wheel of fortune a married lady shall draw the single gentleman, or if a married gentleman shall successfully invest one hundred cents in the beautiful young lady, or if the lady shall fall to a lady or the gentleman to a gentleman, the disappointment which must naturally ensue will be serenely soothed by an equivalent in money—$5,000 instead of the lady, and $10,000 in place of the gentleman. So at least says Mr. PERHAM, so vouches Ex-Alderman BRIGGS, his Prime Minister and Privy Councilor, and who dare contradict them?

To place the matter beyond doubt or contradiction, the public, as we have said, were invited yesterday to witness a most novel scene. At the Chinese Assembly Rooms, during the exhibition of the Seven Mile Mirror, the "beautiful, young and marriageable lady" was introduced to an audience which crowded the building, by the Ex-Alderman of the Thirteenth Ward, and displayed herself on the platform in front of the panorama, a willing candidate for a husband—a prize in a lottery, tickets one dollar. Glancing around the room, we thought that the "marriageable gentleman" would have been the more tempting prize, for more than three-fourths of the audience were ladies. However, there were gentlemen enough to applaud the "beautiful, young and marriageable lady, with $25,000 in her own right" most vociferously, and to demand her reappearance, not exactly in a courteous manner, it is true—such cries as "Bring her out!" "Show her up!" consorting but feebly with the deference which is due to woman even when displaying her charms as a bait for the sale of one-dollar lottery tickets. She came reluctantly forward—so the Ex-Alderman assured the spectators. She only exhibited herself after the strongest solicitations of the managers, that no doubt might exist as to the honest intention and faithful performance of that part of the Gift Contract. The Ex-Alderman, on coming forward to address the audience, was decidedly nervous, and so troubled with a twitching in the joints, in the knees especially, that many spectators mistook him for the "marriageable gentleman," virtuously bashful at offering himself for raffle (tickets one dollar only) to a crowd of ladies, who might immediately after inspecting him, get to hate each other as only lady rivals can. But we, who have the happiness, with our friend BRANCH, to enjoy a familiar acquaintance with the Ex-Alderman, knew him better, and prepared ourselves, when he had made his speech, to welcome the marriageable lady. When he led her forward, not unblushingly, she gracefully smiled and bowed. Then bachelor hearts fluttered, (she wore a fawn-colored silk dress;) then bachelor breasts heaved forth deeply-drawn sighs, (a white opera cloak, of the most fashionable style, trimmed with rose-colored ribbon;) then bachelors fingers felt in bachelor pockets for a dollar, federal currency, and not Spanish quarters, dong, dark and most coquettish curls,) and, with the ardour of undying attachment, they resolved the dollar should be ventured. Faint heart never won fair lady. Going for a dollar. Here goes the dollar. They were so determined to invest that amount, that when she appeared a second time in response to a general call, their resolution could not be strengthened. It was already Herculean. Each bachelor beheld himself the possessor of the "beautiful, young, and marriageable lady, with property in her own right, valued at $25,000." The married men who were present, it is not unreasonable to expect, were a little morose and snappish to their wives last night. As for the lady's beauty, it is beyond question; her dress evinced much taste, and her deportment, considering the circumstances, was not open to censure. She is said to hail from one of the New England states. A lady who bears a most startling resemblance to her may often be seen on a fine afternoon in Broadway.

Fires.

IN MADISON-STREET.

At 5½ o'clock, yesterday morning, a fire broke out in the dwelling of S. C. HERMAN, No. 175 Madison-street. It originated in the kitchen. The entire damage done to furniture and building amounted to about $500. The furniture is insured for $1,500, and the building $3,500 in the Continental Insurance Company.

[Advertisement.]

CLOSING SALE PREVIOUS TO REMOVAL.—ON THE 15TH DAY OF MARCH we shall remove to our NEW STORE, CORNER OF BROADWAY AND BROOME STREET. The remainder of our present stock is SELLING OFF AT PRICES THAT DEFY COMPETITION, and a perusal of the following list will convince every one of the fact.

DINING SERVICES	142 pieces	$17 00
WHITE TEA SETS	44 pieces	3 75
WHITE TOILET SETS	10 pieces	1 00
DECORATED TEA SETS	44 pieces	6 50
SUPERB TOILET SETS	11 pieces	7 25
CUT GLASS GOBLETS	Per dozen	1 75
CUT GLASS CHAMPAGNES	Per dozen	1 25
CUT GLASS WINES	Per dozen	88
ENGRAVED BOHEMIAN CLARETS	Per dozen	2 50
HEAVY PLATED CASTORS, AND CUT BOTTLES		5 00
HEAVY PLATED TABLE SPOONS	Per dozen	4 00
HEAVY PLATED TEA SPOONS	Per dozen	2 00
HEAVY PLATED TABLE FORKS	Per dozen	4 00
HEAVY PLATED TEA SETS	6 pieces	22 00
HEAVY PLATED SUGARS		2 50
HEAVY PLATED CREAMS		2 00
HEAVY PLATED MOLASSES PITCHERS		2 50
ELEGANT CAKE BASKETS		8 00
FOUR LIGHT BRONZE CANDELABRAS	pair	4 50
IVORY HANDLED TABLE KNIVES	Per dozen	5 50

CLOCKS, BRONZES, PARIAN WARE, VASES, GAS FIXTURES, &c, in proportion.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT & Co.,
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILAA.—The agonizing irritation of Salt Rheum is quieted, and the disease rapidly extirpated by this powerful antiseptic. It eradicates Fever Ulcers, cures Sore Eyes, and removes all eruptions. KEMP'S Worm Pastilles will destroy and expel intestinal worms, when calomel has been tried in vain. They do not contain an atom of any mineral. Children are fond of them. Sold by D. T. LANMAN & Co., wholesale druggists, No. 69 Water-street, New-York; and by all druggists. Sarsaparilla, $1; and Pastilles, 25 cents per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Seekers of health, those dyspeptic or suffering from weakness, or debility of any kind, should take a course of these fine medicines, which will quickly restore them to health, as they never fail to cure if used according to the directions which accompany each box. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London; and by all druggists, at 25c., 62½c., and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]

"A WOMAN ON FIRE"—AWFUL ACCIDENT FROM CAMPHENE.—A female residing at No. 84 Park-street was burned to death from a fluid-lamp exploding while filling. "PRATT'S Patent Safety-Lamp cannot explode," from overturning, overflowing, or filling, while lighted. Prices: 50 cents, 62½ cents, and 75 cents. Dépôt, No. 168 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

MISCELLANY.

M. B. BRADY has recently produced an entirely new variety of the Photograph, to which he solicits the attention of the public. It embodies the best qualities of engraving, sketching and painting, and occupies a place hitherto deemed beyond the reach of the Camera. It is entirely new in effect, exempt from the possibility of decay or change, and has elicited the highest praise from distinguished American and European connoisseurs.

The public are frequently diverted by temporary novelties, which from time to time are pressed upon its attention until their worthlessness becomes apparent. These are mostly fabricated from European processes, long since abandoned as illegitimate, and their currency tends to throw general discredit upon the art. Scientific experiment during the past few years has demonstated the Photograph to be the extremest grasp of the Camera. It is due to the public under whose patronage it has become so distinguished a feature of Metropolitan Art, that it should be made acquainted with the instability and inferiority of the processes which, under meaningless and *outré* names, solicit attention as novelties.

The production of the Photograph has been vastly simplified. Within the past year, artistic talent of the first order has been enlisted, and owing to these causes, Mr. BRADY is enabled to produce Portraits of every description, of unsurpassed grace and excellence, at prices corresponding with the increased facility of their production.

Every style of Picture is now fixed at a price which places it within universal reach. The readiness with which the Photograph is duplicated renders it valuable to those who desire inexpensive Portraits for friends or relatives. Family Portraits are also copied and duplicated with extreme perfection and facility. In every respect—of permanence, cheapness, rapidity of production and intrinsic excellence—the Photograph is, par excellence, fitted to universalize Portraiture.

While in Europe for the past ten years it has been the subject of constant scientific experiment, the recipient of Government patronage, and the diversion of thousands of enthusiastic amateurs; while it has been extensively applied to mechanical and military purposes, and has recieved from first to last the warmest support and most appreciative cognisance of the press, it is pronounced by competent judges inferior in development to American art. The Photographic Pictures exhibited at Mr. BRADY'S Gallery are said to surpass (as they certainly do any American productions) the rarest exhibitions of the London, Paris, and Vienna *salons*.

Though convinced that the excellence of the Photograph is such as to entitle it to especial commendation above all other pictures, the resources of BRADY'S establishment enable him to produce any and every style of Picture possible to the Camera. This is for those to whom the charm of novelty outweighs the merit of established excellence.

[Advertisement.]

HALLOTYPES.

LETTERS PATENT, GRANTED JAN. 20, 1857.—A large collection of this new and beautiful style of portraiture is now on exhibition at J. GURNEY'S well-known Photographic Palace of Art, No. 349 Broadway, New-York.

The public are respectfully invited to call and judge for themselves of the superiority of these pictures over other styles; and although executed by the camera, they combine the truthfulness of the finest photograph with the beauty and finish of the most delicate miniature on ivory. To quote the expression of one of our most celebrated miniature painters,

"The stereoscopic effect is wonderful; our occupation is gone. These pictures surpass in every respect our best endeavors."

J. GURNEY holds himself in readiness to execute said pictures for the public on and after the 20th inst.

Gallery open from 8 A. M. till 6 P. M.

J. GURNEY, Photographic Artist,
No. 349 Broadway, corner Leonard-street, New-York.
N. B.—No connection with any other establishment.

[Advertisement.]

BRANDRETH'S PILLS, A PUBLIC MEDICINE 106 YEARS.—They cure Bilious and Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia and Pains in the Head, Dizziness, Heartburn—in which case, as a preventive, one or two should be taken with dinner—Heaviness, Wind, Spasms, Worms, flying or settled Pain in the Stomach and Bowels, Colic and Costiveness. The use of BRANDRETH'S PILLS removes pimples, because they purify the blood. Every organ is thus restored to health, and it is thus they cure irregularities, making them of inestimable value to females. When they are used, they require no extra care in diet or clothing; the body is, in fact, less liable to take cold after than before the Pills were used. A gentleman of high respectability, whose letter can be seen at the Principal office, writes:

"I am now fifty-two years of age. * * * For twenty years I have used your Pills as my family medicine, and I wish no other; and I have never had occasion to call a physician in my family (save in the sickness of my wife with children) during the twenty years."

Price 25 cents.

Principal Office No. 43 Brandreth Building, Nos. 415 and 417 Broadway, New-York.

Sold at No. 296 Bowery and No. 241 Hudson-st., No. 52 Division-st., No. 66 Houston-st., No. 48 6th-av., No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, No. 124 South 6th-st., Williamsburg.

[Advertisement.]

NOTICE TO THOSE TROUBLED WITH HUMORS.—Owing to the great demand for my Ointment in New-York City, I shall be at Buckland's Hotel, corner of Broadway and Canal-street, from the 23d to the 28th instant, from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.

KENNEDY'S SALT RHEUM OINTMENT allays all inflammation in Salt Rheum and Erysipelas, and every humor of a hot nature, and gives you a comfortable night's rest.

KENNEDY'S SCATTERING OINTMENT will scatter Scrofulous swellings on the neck.

KENNEDY'S HEALING OINTMENT will heal Scrofulous Sores, Fever Sores, and Gangrene Sores, &c.

Ulcerated Sore Legs are permanently cured in a few weeks, or at most in a few months.

My Ointment comes within the reach of all classes. The most expensive cure I ever made cost but sixteen dollars. As a general thing a cure does not cost half of that.

All afflicted with humors or sores are respectfully invited to call. Advice, in all cases, gratis.

DONALD KENNEDY, Proprietor of
Kennedy's Medical Discovery, Roxbury, Mass.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—The new local drama by Mr. J. F. POOLE, entitled "Excelsior; or, Life's Struggles," was produced here last evening, and took the audience as if by storm. The house was crowded to overflowing, (as is generally the case at this theatre,) and appeared highly gratified with the performance. The extensive pantomime of the "Red Gnome," and another new drama, entitled "The Token," were also satisfactorily received. All three of these pieces will be repeated to-night.

[Advertisement.]

☞ S. COATES & Co. have received the highest premium awarded by the American Institute for Portable Gas Works. Apply at No. 376 Broadway, New-York.

MARINE MATTERS.

CAPT. PATTEN, THE HUSBAND OF "THE WIFE WORTH HAVING."

We learn from Mr. JAMES SULLIVAN, who accompanied Mrs. PATTEN (the young wife who took the *Neptune's Car* into San Francisco) and her husband to Boston, that they arrived safely at their home, and with much less difficulty than was anticipated. Col. BORDEN, Agent of the Fall River Line, offered the party a free pass, and the officers of the boat made every effort to render their situation as comfortable as possible. The Steward of the *Bay State* was also particularly attentive to their comfort. At Fall River a special car on the accommodation train was placed at their disposal, into which Capt. P.'s cot could be easily placed, and directions were given to the engineer (and observed) to stop and start the train slowly, so as to occasion as little jarring as possible. Capt. PATTEN spoke intelligently of what was passing, and was evidently conscious that he was on the way home. He gave some precautions about the mode of carrying him into his house, and up the stairs, and when placed upon his matterss in his room, he repeated with evident emotion, "This is home—this is home." There is some hope that he may yet recover, though his sight and hearing will never be restored.

The Free Masons have had more credit, it seems, than they are entitled to in connection with this case. Whilst Mrs. PATTEN expresses her obligation to some individual members of the Order, it is not true that, as a body, they have done anything for Capt. PATTEN or his heroic wife, either at San Francisco or in New-York. They have borne their own expenses, aided by the owners of the ship and their business associates—not by the Masonic fraternity. Mrs. P. makes special mention of JUDAH BERRY, Esq., who met them at the steamer upon their arrival, and spent the day and night in watching by the bedside of her husband, and in other neighborly attentions. The statements made as to their destitution have caused Mrs. P. some pain, as it was very far from her wish to appear before the public as soliciting charity: they "were poor, but not destitute." Still, that their situation is one demanding assistance, must be evident.

SOUND STEAMERS.

The *Commodore Vanderbilt* left for Stonnington at her usual hour (4 o'clock) yesterday, and the *Empire State* for Fall River. The Connecticut of the Norwich and Worcester line, left at 2 o'clock. The moderate weather has so far softened the ice that no further serious obstruction is apprehended, and regular trips will be resumed.

OUTWARD VOYAGE OF THE ERICSSON.

LIVERPOOL, Sunday, Feb. 1.—*Arrived.*—The *Ericsson* (M. S.) LOWBEE, from New-York, at this port. Left on the 17th. The *Ericsson* reports that on the 18th she experienced a most terrific gale of wind from N. to N. E., and so intensely cold that the ship was completely covered with ice, and large quantities continually knocking about the deck—the ship sustaining no other damage than washing away a small part of her starboard paddle-box.

[Advertisement.]

CHARLES D. FONTAYNE, late Draughtsman and PERSPECTIVE, Photographic, Daguerreotype, and Ambrotypist. The easiest & most satisfactory style of the world. Visitors to the City are invited to call and examine specimens at No. 365 Broadway, Opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 185, 187 and 189 Water-street, and No. 5 Murray-street, New-York.

LONG ISLAND.

The Garroting Business in Brooklyn.

The garroting business thrives well in Brooklyn. JOHN ELDERS, a peddler, who was garroted and robbed a few days since, in Gowanus, died yesterday from the injuries he then received. None of his murderers have been arrested.

A colored man, just returned from sea, was garroted and robbed of $80, on Third-avenue, Gowanus, on Saturday night last.

☞ A Committee from the New Unitarian Congregational Society, South Brooklyn, visited Boston last week and extended an invitation to Rev. T. STARR KING to become their Pastor. He declined, preferring to remain Pastor of the Hollis-street Society.

☞ By a decision of Judge STRONG, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, the Commissioners report on Prospect-square was confirmed. This places it in possession of the city of Brooklyn.

Child Drowned.

A little girl 2 years of age named MARY MCMAHON was drowned in a tub of water at the residence of her parents, No. 119 East Baltic street, Brooklyn, Saturday, under peculiarly painful circumstances. The father was confined to his bed with sickness, and the mother had gone out for medicine when the child fell into the water, and was drowned in the presence of the father, who was unable to render any assistance. Coroner REDDING held an inquest.

NEW-JERSEY.

Accident at the Bergen Tunnel.

It was reported, last night, that one of the laborers employed upon the tunnel of the New-York and Erie Railroad fell, last evening, into shaft A and was killed. He fell upon another man, one of whose thighs was broken by the accident.

MARRIED.

DOLTON—MOORE.—In Boston, on Tuesday, Feb. 17, by Rev. A. Blaikie, Mr. R. DOLTON, of New-York, to Miss MARY A. MOORE, of Boston.

DIED.

HORA.—In this City, on Sunday night, Feb. 22, of whooping cough, JOHN K., twin son of John K. and Anna T. Hora, aged 8 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 122 Macdougal-st., this (Tuesday) afternoon, the 24th inst., at 2½ o'clock.

GAUTILLON.—In this City, on Sunday night, Feb. 22, after a brief illness, JAQUES GAUTILLON, of Paris, France, aged 53 years, 1 month and 2 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral ceremonies, from his late residence, No. 105 East 27th-st., near 3d-av., on Wednesday next, the 25th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

BOVEE.—In this City, on Monday, Feb. 23, JOSEPH BOVEE, aged 29 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 171 Clinton-st., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

CLEMENTE.—In this City, on Monday, Feb. 23, JAMES ALEXANDER, only son of James and Mary C. Clemente, aged 5 years, 11 months and 24 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 70 Sullivan-st., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

ADDISON.—In this City, on Sunday evening, Feb. 22, after a lingering illness, THOMAS ADDISON, Jr., in the 25th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his brother in-law, J. E. Goll, No. 13 Lexington-av., on Wednesday, 25th, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

SILL.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Feb. 22, HENRY W. SILL, in the 48th year of his age.

His friends, and those of the family, are invited to attend this funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 113 West 15th-st., without further notice.

BURNELL.—At Cazenovia, N. Y., on Saturday, Feb. 14, Mrs. BEULAH BURNELL, aged 83 years.

REYNOLDS.—At Long Ridge, Conn., on Thursday, Feb. 19, Mrs. SARAH REYNOLDS, widow of Philomen Reynolds, deceased, in the 80th year of her age.

HARRIOTT.—At Plainfield, N. J., on Sunday, Feb. 22, Mrs. EDGAR HARRIOTT, in the 54th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Tuesday,) the 24th inst., from her late residence, upon the arrival of the 11 o'clock A. M. train from New-York by the New-Jersey Railroad, foot of Cortlandt-st. Friends can return by the 5 P. M. train.

AROSEMENA.—At Panama, on Tuesday, Jan. 27, Doña DOLORES AROSEMENA DE QUESADA, wife of Don Mariano Arosemena, late Minister to Peru, and mother of Don Justo Arosemena, the first Governor of the State of Panama, and now Senator in Congress.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..FEB. 23.

$2,000	Kentucky St. 6s	103	100	Erie R. R. c	56⅝
2,000	Missouri State 6s	84⅛	600	do s60	56⅝
16,000	Virginia 6s	92⅛	260	do c	56⅝
900	City 5s, '70	92⅛	50	do	56⅝
1,000	N. Y. Cent. RR. 6s	88½	50	do	56⅝
1,000	N. Y. Cent. RR. 7s	101¼	100	do b8	56⅝
1,000	E. RR. 8dmt. bs. '83	97⅛	550	do	56⅝
1,000	E. R. Con. bs. '71	83	50	do c	56⅝
2,000	Har. R. 2d mt. b3	73	100	do b10	56⅝
5,000	Ill. C. R. Bs. s90	97½	200	do b42	56⅝
3,000	do c98		600	do b60	57
1,000	do s98½		925	do s3	56⅝
60	Merchants' Bank 114		100	do s4m	56⅝
14	Metropolitan Bank 193½		100	do b3	56⅝
25	Shoe & L. Bank 115		950	do s60	56⅝
5	Park Bank 99½		350	do b60	56⅝
90	Mechanics' Bank 115		150	do c	56⅝
72	Del. & Hud. C. Co. 119		300	do b10	56⅝
100	Cum. Coal Co b30	18½	100	do	56⅝
37	Chic. & R. I. R. R. 100		100	do s3	56⅝
51	do s3	100	5	Mic. S. & N. I. RR. c	75½
50	do s3	100	50	do b3	75½
100	La Cr. & Mil. R. R. 71		340	do c	75½
100	N. Y. Cent. Rail. b5	90	9	do	75½
700	do c	89⅝	50	do b60	76½
160	do	89⅝	300	Ill. Cen. RR. s3	135
100	do b3	89⅝	275	do s3	135⅛
50	do c	89⅝	100	do	136
50	do s3	89⅝	650	do s3	135½
30	do	89⅛	160	do s60	135½
100	do b60	89⅝	50	do s3	135⅛
748	do c	89	23	Clev. & Pitts. RR.	53⅜
200	do b60	89	64	Clev. Col. & C. R. s3	101⅜
100	do b60	89¾	100	Clev. & Tol. R. R. b60	74
400	do s30	89⅜	100	do b30	73⅝
300	Reading Railroad s3	80⅜	400	do b3	73⅛
100	do s60	80⅛	100	do c	73⅛
100	do b3	80⅛	100	do b60	73⅛
300	do s10	80⅜	300	do s10	73⅛
200	do b20	80⅜	300	do b10	73⅛
100	do s60	80⅛	980	do s3	73⅛
200	do s10	80⅜	600	do	73⅛
100	do s10	80⅝	100	do b60	74
400	do b60	81¼	44	Gale. & Chic. R. R	104
300	do c	80⅜	55	do	103¾
300	do s60	80⅛	50	Mil. & Mis. R. R. s3	68
400	do b60	81	100	do b60	69⅝
10	Mich. Cen. R R.	94⅜	25	do b60	69¼

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board, the following sales of Stocks and Bonds were made at auction by ALBERT H. NICOLAY:

$8,000 L. Erie, Wabash and St. L. R. 2d M.I. ad. 42⅜
1,000 Milw. and Mississippi Bonds. Int. ad. 76⅛
2,000 Georgia State 6 ₱ cent. Bonds. Int. ad. 93¼
500 Gt. West. (Ill.) R. 1st M. 10s. Int. ad. 89
10,000 Peoria and Oquawka R. R. (W. D.) Int. ad. 80¾
2,000 Fox and Wis. Improve. Co. Int. ad. 79⅝
7,000 Plattsburg and Montreal R. 7s. Flat. 99
1,000 Atlantic Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1856. 72½
1,000 Atlantic Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1856. 72¼
1,000 Atlantic Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1856. 72⅜
4,000 Atlantic Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1856. 72⅜
930 Orient Mutual Ins. Scrip of 1855. 30⅜
36 shares Chicago, St. P. and Fond du Lac R.R. 46
50 shares Galena and Chicago R. R. 104
30 shares Wilkesbarre Coal Co. p. s. 3¾
149 shares Mech. Banking Association. 100⅜@101

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	E. R. 3d m. bs. '83	97½	179	Erie Railroad	56
1,000	Harlem R. 2d m.	73	110	do	56⅜
32	Bank of Com. Scrip.	104¾	200	do s30	56½
20	Park Bank	99¾	200	do b60	56⅝
20	Penn. Coal Co.	94	200	do b10	56⅝
100	Cumb. Coal Co.	18	100	do s3	56⅝
50	N. Y. Cent. RR. b3	89	200	do s3	56⅝
50	do	89¼	50	do b60	57
30	La Crosse & Mil. R.	71⅜	100	Cle. & Toledo R.R.	72⅜
200	Reading R. R. s3	80¼	100	do b3	73
200	do b60	80⅜	50	Mil. & Miss. R.	68
36	Gal. & Chi. RR.	103⅜	50	do s60	68
100	do b60	104	100	M. S. & N. Ia. R. s3	75¾
100	do s60	103	50	Chic. & Rock I. R.	104½
50	do s60	103¾	50	do b60	101¼
50	Cle., Col. & Cin. R.	101¾	100	Ill. Central RR.	134¾

MONDAY, Feb. 23—P. M.

The Official Averages of the Banks in the City of New-York for the week ending Saturday last, Feb. 21, the particulars of which are advertised by each Bank in another page of this paper, exhibit, in the aggregate, the following changes from the previous weekly statement of Saturday, Feb. 14:

Decrease in Loans	$949,227
Decrease in Specie	65,224
Decrease in Circulation	45,725
Decrease in Undrawn Deposits	844,599

The average Specie reserve stands $10,432,158, which is a better showing by nearly half a million than was generally looked for in the Street, from which it seems probable that the interior exchanges brought more Gold, in small parcels, into the City than the New-Orleans steamer carried out. The decreased movement in Loans and Discounts may be esteemed even a more favorable feature than the trifling loss of Specie, under the present condition of the Sub-Treasury and the Southern Exchanges. The

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI.....NO. 1696. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

[illegible] INTELLIGENCE.

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

[illegible] Telegraph Co.'s Office—3 Hanover-st., and 291 Broadway.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Indian at Portland.

POLITICAL NEWS UNIMPORTANT.

COTTON STEADY—BREADSTUFFS DROOPING.

Consols 93a93 1-8 for Money.

[By the American Printing Telegraph Company's Lines. Office No. 21 Wall-street.]

PORTLAND, Tuesday, Feb. 24.

The screw steamship *Indian* arrived here at 6 o'clock this morning, with four days' later news from Europe.

She left Liverpool at 11 P. M. on the 11th inst., and had consequently made the passage in 12 days and 19 hours.

The Cunard steamship *America*, the departure of which from Boston was delayed more than a day on account of the ice, was telegraphed below Liverpool on the morning of the 11th, and would arrive at her dock about noon on that day.

Great Britain.

Parliament has published an account of the public income and expenditure for the year ending Sept. 30, 1856. The total income from all regular sources of revenue was £71,348,000, and the total expenditure [illegible],000,000,—being an excess of £16,859,000 Sterling of expenditure over income.

In Parliament, the Chancellor of the Exchequer announced his financial statement for Friday, Feb. 13, previous to which the Navy and Army estimates would be in the hands of members.

In the Lords, a desultory discussion was held as to whether the Chinese lorcha *Arrow*, which gave rise to the present China war, was or was not under the British flag.

Lord LYNDHURST referred to a recent article in the *Moniteur*, intimating the probability of a union of the Danubian Principalities. He wished to know whether the Divans about to assemble were to take into consideration the question of the union, and whether that question was to be discussed and decided upon by the Representatives of the Great Powers. The Earl of CLARENDON replied that he had certainly read the article in the *Moniteur* with surprise, but at the present moment he should abstain from expressing any opinion upon the subject. He would only say that there was no bar whatever to the discussion of the question by the Divans under the firman of the Sultan, or by the Representatives of the Great Powers.

In the Commons, Mr. LAYARD inquired whether FERUK KHAN, the Persian Ambassador to the Emperor of the French, was negotiating with Lord COWLEY, at Paris, with the same full powers that he possessed when at Constantinople. Mr. VERNON SMITH, in the absence of Lord PALMERSTON, said that he believed the powers to be precisely the same; but, at all events, since his arrival at Paris, FERUK KHAN had received definite powers on all points, and he (Mr. SMITH) had every reason to hope that the negotiations would come to a satisfactory conclusion.

In reply to Mr. ROEBUCK, Sir C. WOOD said that no fresh Arctic expedition would be sent out without being provided for in the estimates.

Considerable debate took place on the criminal bankers of leave, and Sir GEORGE GREY obtained leave to bring in a bill on the subject.

Mr. DISRAELI again repeated in the most positive terms that a treaty had been made by France to guarantee to Austria her possessions in Italy. Lord PALMERSTON replied that no such treaty existed, although he admitted that France during the Russian war had agreed with Austria to repress insurrection should it occur in Italy.

The *Gazette* contains the appointment of C. H. DARLING, now Governor of Newfoundland, to be Governor of Jamaica, and of Sir A. BANNERMAN, now Governor of Bahamas, to be Governor of Newfoundland.

The ship *Adriatic* had stranded in Dungaroon Bay, with 600 tons of cargo.

Mr. WROTTESLEY is elected to Parliament from Southampton, and Gen. CODRINGTON from Greenwich.

In the London Discount Market, and at the Bank of England, there was increased activity, owing to a temporary demand for Money to pay for Gold purchased for France. The Continental Exchanges continued with favorable appearances. At Hamburg, the rate of discount had declined to 3¾ ₹ cent. £10,000 in Gold had been taken from the Bank of England. Considerable Gold had arrived from Australia, but the Bank of France takes half the arrival.

The *Agra*, from Shanghae, is reported off the Western Islands, with a cargo of 23,089 bales of Silk, and 937,500 lbs. of Tea.

The *Forguna* had arrived from Foo Chow Foo, with Tea.

France.

In Paris, on Monday, the Funds closed at 68f. 10 for money, and 68f. 45 for account.

M. FOULD has gone to the south of France on a mission of inquiry respecting the scarcity of provisions.

The *Presse*, in its weekly commercial review, says:

"Business shows no symptoms of revival. The calls of daily consumption suffice to keep some manufactures at work, and retail sales naturally go on to a certain extent, but speculation continues to be reserved, and the high prices of everything check expenditure. Advices from Rouen and Alsatia report a general state of uneasiness among the cotton manufacturers. They cannot sell at remunerative prices. Lyons has been for the last month in a more favorable position. Some very good orders have been received from America, and the Paris shops have bought a considerable quantity of rich stuffs which, notwithstanding the great price, go off pretty easily. Manufactures of other stuffs are still in their dead season. Worn is somewhat higher."

Spain.

The Queen has recovered from the measles, and has postponed her trip to Andalusia.

Prussia and Switzerland.

The Paris *Presse* says: "We state with regret that the news relating to the affairs of Neufchatel is decidedly not so good as we had a right to expect. Letters from Berlin as well as from Berne show that all the difficulties are not yet surmounted."

Austria.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Morning Post*, the Government organ, says: "The Emperor of Austria has decided on granting a general amnesty to all political offenders in the Empire. It is said that the Emperor of Russia will do the same with regard to his exiled Polish subjects. The Russian amnesty will take place about the time the Emperor visits Paris, in May or June next. The relations between Austria and Russia are anything but improving, and the same may be said of Austria and France."

Turkey.

The firmans of Convocations are about to be forwarded to the Principalities. All political exiles are now at liberty to return.

The Porte is about to take formal possession of the Delta of the Danube.

Austria had officially notified the Porte that the evacuation of the Principalities will be completed on the 9th of March. The Turkish troops were to enter afterwards.

Greece.

A letter from Athens, dated the 28th January, mentions that the protecting powers had made certain propositions to King OTHO relative to his finances, and that they had been accepted. Also, that the King had promised to remodel his ministry on condition that the Allies would withdraw their troops from Greece. Two ships have already left Toulon for the Pireus to embark the French.

Persia.

The Oriental steamer *Aden*, with advices from Bombay to the 17th of January, arrived at Suez on the 28th January.

There is nothing further of importance from the Persian Gulf.

General OUTRAM and staff left Bombay on the 16th January.

The troops at Bushire were reported healthy.

The Paris *Presse d'Orient* of the 29th says that Persia has made submission to England.

China.

A letter from the Chinese Sea, which was dated Dec. 14, and published in the French *Moniteur* of the Fleet, gives some new details of the late affair at Canton, showing that the damage sustained by the foreign merchants was not so great as was at first stated. Of the 13 European Quarters of Chy San Hang, 5 were destroyed. Of the 80 foreign factories at Canton 21 were burnt down. There existed at Canton a floating population of from twenty-five to thirty thousand vagabonds, refugees from all parts of China, and these men, as soon as the English ships commenced firing, rushed into Chy San Hang, and, having first pillaged the European stores, set fire to them. The British Admiral sent some shells amongst them, and caused them to fly in every direction, and a number were left dead. The French seamen, in a great measure, extinguished the fire. The Chinese town suffered horribly, as well by the fire from the English ships as by the native robbers. Of the twelve great factories belonging to the Hing merchants, near the Tartar town, nine were destroyed by the first attack. A great number of merchants had emigrated to Shanghae, but the 500,000 inhabitants of Canton could not so easily dispose of themselves.

The British Parliament has published a voluminous Blue Book of Correspondence, wherein the Earl of CLARENDON expresses his full approval of all the acts of Admiral SEYMOUR, Minister BOWRING, and Consul PARKES.

The King of the Coreas has opened all the ports of his territory voluntarily to the commerce of all nations.

Latest by Telegraph from London to Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday morning, Feb. 11.

The standing orders were complied with on the 9th, before Parliament, in the case of the Atlantic Telegraph Company.

THE PERSIAN WAR.

A dispatch from Marseilles, dated Tuesday, the 10th inst., states that General BUSHLE had been sent by the Persian Government to the seat of war on the Persian Gulf.

PARIS, Tuesday.

The French three per cents closed to-day as follows: 68f. 35c.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

Various circulars report COTTON steady and generally unchanged. Sales for the three business days subsequent to the departure of the *Asia*, 38,000 bales, including 20,000 on speculation and for export; prices closing steady. Middling Orleans, 7¾d.; Middling Uplands, 7 7-16d.; Middling Mobiles, 7 9-16d.; Brazilian and Egyptian long stapled, active and considerably higher.

Manchester Market.

Market quiet and prices steady.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.

Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co.'s Circular reports WHEAT inactive and quotations barely maintained. FLOUR inactive, quotations nominal, and 6d. @1s. lower. CORN quiet. Red WHEAT, 8s.@8s.; White, 9s. 3d.@9s. 9d. Western Canal FLOUR, 30s 6d.@31s. 6d.; Baltimore and Philadelphia, 31s.@32s.; Ohio, 33s. 6d.@34s. Mixed Corn, 33s. 9d.@34s; Yellow CORN, 34s. 6d.; White CORN, 35s.@35s. 6d.

Liverpool Provision Market.

BEEF unchanged—good news would bring full rates. PORK dull and unchanged. BACON—fair demand at former rates—long middles, rib in, 53s. 6d.@54s.; short middles 54s.@55s.; Cumberland 52s.@53s. LARD offered at 70s., buyers demanding a reduction. TALLOW, a large speculative inquiry at London, but at Liverpool the busines was small at firm prices, Y. C., 65s. QUERCITRON BARK (Philadelphia) 11s. 6d.; Baltimore 10s. 6d.@10s. 9d.

London Money Market.

The London Money market is slightly easier. Consols for Money 93@93¼, and for Account 93⅞@93¾.

The American State Council.

CONVENTION AT TROY—ELECTION OF OFFICERS FOR THE ENSUING YEAR—ANTI-SLAVERY SENTIMENT.

TROY, Tuesday, Feb. 24.

The American State Council met to-day in this city. About 300 members were present, and the character of the Convention was highly respectable. The morning session was consumed by the presentation of credentials. A resolution was adopted to admit the friends of the cause.

In the afternoon, the minutes of the last meeting were read and after some debate, approved.

A motion to appoint a Committee to draft a platform of principles was adopted. It was ruled out of order, and the President, STEPHEN SAMMONS, announced that the first order of business was to receive the reports of the Committees.

Hon. ERASTUS BROOKS moved to suspend the order of business and proceed at once to the election of officers for the year. After some opposition, principally from New-Yorkers, the motion was carried.

Mr. GILBERT C. DEAN, of New-York, nominated Mr. JESSE C. DANN, of Buffalo, for President. Mr. WILLIAM STOKELY, of New-York, nominated Mr. JAMES W. BARKER.

Messrs. G. F. WOOD, SKEELS and WAINWRIGHT, were appointed Tellers.

Mr. CLARK, of Otsego, desired to hear something from the friends of the candidates, as to their position on the Slavery question. He was unwilling to indorse any man tinctured with Republicanism.

Attorney-General CUSHING replied, denouncing any discussion of man's antecedents or opinions on the Slavery question. The object was to elect a good American as President of the Council, and if he was a good one, he would stand on the platform laid down by that party.

Mr. A. H. J. DUGANNE desired that the President of the Council should be located in New-York, and argued in favor of that point.

On the first ballot JESSE C. DANN received a large majority of the votes, and was declared unanimously elected President.

The Council proceeded to ballot for a Vice-President. JOSEPH H. PETTY and A. H. J. DUGANNE, of New-York, and H. B. NORTHRUP, of Washington, were nominated.

On the first ballot Mr. NORTHRUP was elected by a small majority over Mr. PETTY.

In the absence of the President elect, the Vice-President was conducted to the Chair by Messrs. E. T. WOOD, PETTY and DUGANNE. In taking the Chair, Mr. NORTHRUP thanked the Council for the honor done him, and declared himself as ever on the American Platform, opposed to the spread of Slavery, and in favor of American men as rulers.

Mr. E. T. WOOD moved a vote of thanks to the retiring president, which was adopted.

Mr. SAMMONS made some eloquent remarks on taking leave of the Council, exhorting them not to forfeit by their actions the esteem of the conservative men who had stood by them, or do aught that could lead them astray from American principles.

A vote was then taken for Secretary, and C. D. BURGHAM, of the Albany *Statesman*, was unanimously elected, all the votes being cast for him, Mr. DUGANNE, who was nominated, having withdrawn.

A Committee was appointed to draft an address and resolutions, and the Committee adjourned till 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

The Council is clearly in favor of adopting a decisive anti-slavery platform. The Binghamton platform will be referred, with resolutions added, expressing in more decisive terms the opposition of the party to the non-extension of slavery over any free territory.

The Recent Murder of Prison Officials in Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Feb. 24.

CHARLES L. CATER and JAMES MCGEE were arraigned in the Supreme Court this forenoon for the murder of the Warden and Deputy-Warden of the State Prison. They both entered the plea of "not guilty." The trial will probably take place at the June term.

The Augusta at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, Feb. 24.

The United States Mail steamship *Augusta*, from New-York in 63 hours, arrived to-day.

FROM WASHINGTON.

A Sanguine Democratic View of the Cabinet—The Administration in Congress—Tone of the Inaugural.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 24.

The appointment of Mr. CASS to the Premiership gives more satisfaction than could have been anticipated—the less alloyed, perhaps, because it is well comprehended that he was not Mr. BUCHANAN'S first choice. Individually, he has, doubtless, deplored the changed position of things since 1849, which have rendered it impossible to trust Mr. ROBERT J. WALKER. The sagacity and activity of this latter gentleman are acknowledged by every one. He would have made his mark, as Secretary of State, in unmistakable characters—but with charcoal, and not with chalk. The country has had a fortunate escape, in its interests not having fallen into such hands, and it is a profound conviction of this truth that makes the choice of Mr. CASS acceptable to multitudes of persons who have been inclined to consider him superannuated. The admirers of Mr. COBB continue to believe that he would have been preferred to CASS, in spite of Southern opposition, if it had not been for his supereminent qualifications for the Treasuryship. He unites to unquestioned integrity an attachment to the principles of Free Trade, and an acquaintance, in detail, with the wants of the commercial community, which make it in every way desirable that their interests should be intrusted to his hands. He is in the full vigor of health, and is endowed with an energy and industry which, brought to bear during the next four years, cannot but be productive of incalculable benefit to the country.

The advanced age of Mr. CASS does not prevent his enjoying that clear use of his faculties which his enemies sometimes deny him. His habits have always been regular, and his temperance, even to abstinence, has for years been remarkable. He adheres to the custom of walking a great deal, as a preventive of corpulency, and exhibits neither the desire nor the tendency to being laid upon the shelf for many a day yet.

FLOYD, THOMPSON and BROWN are all sagacious, moderate men, of the anti-fire-eating stripe, and their selection is hailed with satisfaction by national men generally. ALEXANDER, of New Jersey, will, it is presumed, take the Postmaster Generalship, which J. GLANCY JONES declines to accept. I doubt whether this refusal has not been long arranged with Mr. BUCHANAN. The President wants a close-mouthed, hard-headed conservative spokesman in the House, with tact and will to confront the Secessionists who are to form a nucleus to the principal opposition to his Administration. JONES is the very man. Trustworthy, unimpeachable, and universally respected, he can render the country a great deal more service in the House than in the Cabinet. He knows this, and his friends know it, too. With ORR as Speaker, and JONES as leader of the Union Democratic forces, the strength of the KETTT, STEPHENS, SAVAGE, and Company-its will be gone, and JEFFERSON DAVIS will be left in the position of a wolf without his hind legs.

The coming inaugural is much speculated about, though nobody knows anything with certainty as to its contents. It is thought that it will deal with principles and not descend to many *minutiæ*. Old Buck believes it to be half of his mission to rally the country to Union views, and I look for an earnest appeal, in the spirit of WASHINGTON'S Farewell Address. There never was a moment when something of the kind was more needed and would be better received.

The Senate amendment to the Minnesota State Government Bill is a curious affair. It is thought by those who know about the nationality of the 180,000 inhabitants of that Territory, that it will disfranchise two-thirds of the population. I have no means, in hand, of judging of the truth of this; but practically speaking it will be found not to work. The votes of aliens in Territories are never excluded, when it comes to the point; because there are no adequate means of deciding whether they are such or not.

The approval of the Army Bill gives unmingled satisfaction to every one. Insufficient as the relief is, it will prevent the general stampede of resignations which would inevitably have taken place before the close of the present year.

The hotels are crowded. The advent of Mr. BUCHANAN here this week will bring along thousands more of pilgrims, each persuaded that his own little fancy axe is the only one which needs grinding for the moment. I hear of sundry hundreds of schemes, which will be all settled by their contrivers, when they shall have had the ear of Mr. BUCHANAN for "just one hour!" What a pity that there are not 2,400 hours in the day, and that Presidents cannot be vulcanized like India-rubber. Q P.

Letter from Mr. Buchanan to J. Glancy Jones—Judge Lecompte and Governor Geary—The Tariff.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 24.

J. GLANCY JONES has received a letter from Mr. BUCHANAN, who says he will not probably reach Washington until Monday, and asking Mr. JONES to reconsider his request not to be placed in the Cabinet. Mr. JONES, having recovered from his recent illness, left this afternoon for Baltimore.

In a letter from Judge LECOMPTE, dated Jan. 9, to Attorney-General CUSHING, he says he has too much self respect to respond to any intimation unfavorable to either his official or personal conduct, unless requested by the President to do so. The amazing information that he was to be removed, disabused him of that full confidence upon which he had relied as the last security against injustice, censure and condemnation without a hearing, which he would not ask to be redressed.

Never having felt temptation to contribute to peace by pandering to the popular spirit, before the appointment of Governor GEARY, he should regard his advent in the Territory as a woful curse to the land. He accuses Governor GEARY of misrepresenting facts; denies that the peace of Kansas was in the slightest degree perilled by his official acts, and brands as grossly false the statements that he had refused to release Free-State men on bail. He avows he will conscientiously discharge his duty, uncontrolled by the President or Governor GEARY.

The Senate's Committee on Finance has agreed to report amendments to the Tariff bill. Mr. HUNTER, Chairman of the Committee, has prepared a bill on his own responsibility, and will endeavor to procure the consideration of the subject to-morrow.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 23.

Burke vs. *Gaines*.—No. 71.—The case involved the celebrated Hot Springs of Arkansas, and the facts have been fully reported in the TIMES. Chief Justice TANEY delivered the opinion, stating that a brief review of the record would show that the Court had no jurisdiction over the case. The action of ejectment was instituted under the statutes of Arkansas. The plaintiff in error offered no evidence of title. Defendant in error asked the Court to instruct the Jury that his equitable title warranted his recovery. This was granted. Plaintiff in error asked for instructions that the equitable title set up was void. This was refused. Jury found for the former, and the Supreme Court affirmed the decision. As plaintiff in error set up no right under any law of the United States, the Court has no jurisdiction, and the case is dismissed.

No argument will be heard by the Supreme Court after Friday next, and on Friday week the Court adjourns.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 24.

No. 146.—*John McCullough et al.* vs. *Gurnsey Y. Roots et al.* Argument for plaintiff concluded.

No. 147.—*Albert Ballard et al.* vs. *Philip F. Thomas*, Collector. Argued by Mr. SCHLEY for plaintiffs, and by the Attorney-General for defendant.

U. S. Court of Claims.

Griffing vs. *United States*—Mr. Justice SCARBOROUGH delivered the opinion of the Court—that the petitioner is not entitled to recover of the United States the sum of $30,000, being the amount of an assessment laid by the city of Brooklyn upon certain land sold by him to the United States.

A great number of cases, which have been argued and submitted in both the Supreme Court and the Court of Claims, will be decided during this and the succeeding week. LEX.

XXXIVth Congress---Second Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 24.

PUBLIC LANDS IN CHELSEA.

The Chair laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, stating, in reply to Mr. WILSON'S resolution, that the lands owned by the United States in Chelsea, Massachusetts, near the Marine Hospital, have not been sold.

APPORTIONMENT OF CLERKS.

Mr. BROWN reported a bill to apportion the clerks in the several departments of Government among the States and Territories, according to representation

MARINE TELEGRAPH STATIONS IN MASSACHUSETTS.

Mr. WILSON presented a memorial from the Cape Cod Telegraph Company of Massachusetts, asking Congress to aid in establishing on the coast of that State marine telegraph stations. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

THE MINNESOTA BILL.

Mr. HALE moved for a reconsideration of the vote by which the Senate passed the bill authorizing the people of Minnesota to form a Constitution and State Government.

Mr. THOMPSON, of Kentucky, was opposed to the bill, because it would bring into the Senate two additional Senators against, what he considered, the best interests of the country.

Mr. DOUGLAS replied that the people of the Territory had a right to admission into the Union as soon as they have sufficient population. He hoped that the motion would prevail, in order that they might strike out the amendment restricting suffrage to citizens of the United States, so that the bill might pass as it came from the House.

Mr. GREEN remarked that all this discussion seemed to him like a tempest in a teapot, as these questions were not necessarily involved.

Mr. ADAMS contended that the amendment referred to by Mr. DOUGLAS was founded upon sound principles.

Mr. BAYARD and Mr. BUTLER concurred in the opinion that great danger might result to the perpetuity of our institutions, if aliens were admitted to exercise the right of voting in the formation of the organic laws of new States.

Mr. PUGH argued that the amendment should be stricken out.

The vote by which the bill was passed was then reconsidered by yeas 35, nays 21.

Mr. HALE moved to reconsider the vote by which the amendment was adopted, restricting suffrage to the citizens of the United States.

Mr. BIGGS earnestly argued in favor of retaining the amendment.

Mr. BROWN said, the other day the Senate, by a deliberate vote, passed the right of suffrage into the hands of American citizens exclusively, and now, by a vote of nearly two to one the passage of the bill has been reconsidered for the avowed object of reversing the former action. Why was this? This was no case of necessity like that of the Kansas bill. Then the Senate yielded its convictions to insure the passage of the bill. He hoped the Senate would hesitate before adopting such a course as was now proposed.

Mr. TOOMBS replied that our fathers had always allowed aliens to vote in cases of this kind, and he could not see that any evil had resulted from it.

Mr. CRITTENDEN regarded this amendment as involving great and important principles. When the foundations of a future State were to be laid American hands should perform the work.

Without disposing of the subject, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 24.

APPROPRIATIONS.

The House passed the Executive, Legislative and Judicial Bill, concurring, by two majority, in the action of the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, on striking out the appropriation of $20,000 for the expenses of the Kansas Legislature.

RELATIVE VALUE OF BRITISH AND AMERICAN COINS.

The House passed the Senate's joint resolution for ascertaining and fixing the relative value of the coins of Great Britain in the United States. It provides that the Secretary of the Treasury shall appoint a suitable person to act with such a functionary as may be appointed by the British Government, and with a view to effecting that object, the agent of this Government is to report as soon as practicable. The House made an amendment fixing his salary at $5,000 for the full service.

SOMETHING PERSONAL.

Mr. SHERMAN, rising to a personal explanation, said that he had noticed in an official report of the proceedings of yesterday, the words, "that's a lie"—uttered in a low tone of voice, and attributed to Mr. WRIGHT of Tennessee, as having been uttered to something he (Mr. SHERMAN) had said pending the debate on the amendment striking out the appropriation for the Kansas Legislature. Mr. SHERMAN now wished Mr. WRIGHT to say what he chose relative to that remark, and whether he was or was not correctly reported.

Mr. WRIGHT replied that he meant by it no disrespect to the House. He believed at the time, and now believed the statement made by that gentleman untrue.

Mr. SHERMAN said that the remark was made in so low a tone that it was not and could not be heard in his part of the House. Whether this was intentional or not was for the House to judge. Before he had learned what was said the member had left the hall. From what he could learn, he believed it was the language of blackguardism, induced by excitement and intoxication.

The Speaker reminded the gentleman that he was out of order.

Mr. SHERMAN had supposed it was only necessary to call the attention of the member, with whom his relations heretofore though not intimate, had been kindly, to the remarks which had been read, to call forth from him a manly retraction, but in this he had found himself totally mistaken.

Mr. WRIGHT replied that he could not, of course, be expected to bandy epithets with the gentleman from Ohio until he relieved himself from the imputations already cast upon him. That was all he had to say.

REFUNDING DUTIES ON BURNT GOODS.

The House passed the bill providing for the refunding of the duties on goods destroyed by fire in New-York, and the Senate joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to cause an inquiry to be made into Mr. BARCLAY'S process for preventing the abrasion, counterfeiting and deterioration of coins of the United States.

THE PETITION FOR THE EXPULSION OF HERBERT.

Mr. COLFAX, from the Committee on Elections, to which the House referred the petition of 2,200 citizens of California, asking the expulsion from the House of Mr. HERBERT for killing the waiter KEATING, reported that the petition was accompanied by no proof, and no authority was given the Committee to compel the attendance of witnesses, therefore it was for the House to determine what further action should be taken.

Mr. HERBERT remarked that he was credibly informed by Californians now here that this petition was got up in the Vigilance Committee Room at San Francisco. He did not believe a man of them ever voted for him, and they were considered a band of outlaws. He looked on the petition as a compliment from that quarter.

Mr. COLFAX said this petition was not referred to the Committee till the 16th inst., hence it would be seen they had acted as promptly as the time allowed.

Mr. WALKER inquired of Mr. COLFAX what was the object of making the report and proposing no action.

Mr. COLFAX replied, because it was made by the unanimous instructions of the Committee, and for the reason that the House might if they saw fit direct further action.

On motion of Mr. BOYCE, the report was tabled.

SOMETHING ELSE PERSONAL.

Mr. WALKER had endeavored to say a few words, having acted as Mr. HERBERT'S counsel, but Mr. TRAFTON interposed an objection, which, Mr. WALKER retorted, came from a political parson.

Subsequently Mr. WALKER said he made that remark without remembering that Mr. TRAFTON was a minister, perhaps the pastor of some church—a profession which prevented him from resenting an insult. Under the circumstances, he should feel ashamed of himself did he not apologize to him. If he had wounded him he was most heartily sorry for it.

DOING NOTHING SEVERELY.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. WASHBURN, if Illinois, indicated his desire to proceed with the consideration of the River and Harbor bills.

Mr. LETCHER—What's the use? They'll only be vetoed.

Mr. WASHBURN—We'll pass them over the veto.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, made ineffectual motions for the consideration of the various general appropriation bills, but the friends of internal improvement measures voted them down.

The struggle continued for several hours.

The Committee rose, and Mr. WASHBURN, of Illinois, offered a resolution to discharge the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union from the consideration of the bill to continue the improvement of Cape Fear River, and that the House proceed to its consideration, during which it shall be in order to subm[illegible] amendments for other similar works.

Pending the resolution, the House adjourned.

The Remains of Dr. Kane at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Feb. 23.

The steamer *Cahawba*, from Havana the 20th inst., has arrived here. She brings the remains of Dr. KANE, the late celebrated Arctic Explorer. His body will lie in state at the City Hall, until to-morrow evening, when it will be taken, attended by a large number of citizens, to the steamboat for Louisville, *en route* for Philadelphia. The highest honors were paid to the virtues and memory of the deceased by the highest officials of Cuba.

Dispatch to the Philadelphia North American.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Feb. 23.

The United States mail steamship *Cahawba* has just arrived. By her we have received the sad intelligence that Dr. KANE expired at Havana on the 16th inst., calmly and peacefully as a little child.

It had been evident for several days previous to those around him, that his sun of life was rapidly setting; and although the utmost care was bestowed upon him, in hopes of prolonging his existence, he gradually sank away, and died on Monday of last week.

The greatest possible sympathy was shown by the officials of the Island and all others, including the Captain-General, who attended his funeral. The solemn *cortège* was very long and imposing. The corpse was placed on board the *Cahawba*, and brought to this city. It will be forwarded by the river route to Philadelphia.

Rhode Island State Temperance Convention.

PROVIDENCE, Tuesday, Feb. 24.

The State Temperance Convention met in this city this morning. The attendance was thin in the morning but full in the afternoon, when NEAL DOW spoke. Hon. AMOS C. BARSTOW presided. The old officers were generally reelected. Resolutions were passed approving the importance and practibility of enforcing the Maine Law. The general opinion was that the fault of the non-enforcement of the law was owing to the officers and not to the law itself.

Movements of Mr. Buchanan.

LANCASTER, Pa., Tuesday, Feb. 24.

Mr. BUCHANAN will not leave here till Monday, when he will be escorted by the Lancaster Fencibles, and proceed to Washington *vid* York and Baltimore.

Mr. BUCHANAN declines to receive visitors after to-day, as he requires time to arrange his private business.

Steamboat Collision on the Mississippi.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Feb. 23.

The steamers *Humboldt* and *Belfast* came in collision on the Mississippi River on Friday. The *Humboldt* sunk, and twenty of her crew, mostly negroes, were lost. She is a total loss. The *Belfast* is uninjured.

POTOSI LEAD.

A Card about Potosi from the Money Editor of the Herald.

To the Editor of the Herald:

During the past week those who take an interest in the proceedings of our Courts have doubtless been entertained by lengthy reports of a case in which a number of persons have been defending themselves against the claims of an individual for services rendered as a mining superintendent.

This is *not the first time* that my name has been brought before the public in connection with stock companies. *In my position* such annoyances are a matter of course, and I have never thought it worth while to notice them. If I depart from the rule in this instance, it is because I do not feel disposed to be victimized in pocket and assailed in character by the same parties simultaneously. I will, therefore, dispose of this lead business in a few words.

In the early part of 1853 the Messrs. LELAND introduced to their friends a man calling himself JOHN DEANE, of Potosi, Missouri, and proposed with him to form a company for the purpose of mining for lead. This DEANE and the LELANDS formed the nucleus of what has since been known as the Potosi Lead Company. Gentlemen stopping at and visiting the Metropolitan Hotel, who were friends of the LELANDS and who had the most perfect confidence in their honesty, &c., were induced by their representations to purchase more or less of the stock. In this way Governors and ex-Governors, Senators and ex-Senators, bank presidents and cashiers, *newspaper proprietors and editors*, railroad presidents and contractors, LL. Ds., M. Ds., &c., &c., became interested in the Company as stockholders. They trusted to the LELANDS and DEANE, and upon their representations paid between $150 and $200 per acre for mineral land, which was not at the time actually worth more than about $15 per acre. This financial operation on the part of DEANE and the LELANDS has proved a serious matter for some of the parties who were induced to invest largely in the Potosi stock. *The bubble was kept alive by the most exaggerated reports of Deane from Potosi, until some of the parties interested visited the mines, when they soon discovered the extent of the fraud.* My confidence in the LELANDS induced me to take some of the stock, for which I paid the full price, and which I have still in my possession and regard as a permanent investment. So much for the Potosi Lead Company. E. W. HUDSON.

HOW "THE BUBBLE" WAS KEPT ALIVE BY CERTAIN "NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS AND EDITORS" WHO BECAME INTERESTED IN THE STOCK.

PUFF NUMBER ONE.

From the New York Herald, Oct. 13, 1853.

At the regular Board there were large transactions in Potosi Lead Stock, at an advance of ¼ per cent.

This Company have upwards of *fifteen tons of lead* ready for market, the result of only a few weeks' working. It is the intention of the Superintendent to put on a large force at once, which will enable him to turn out immense quantities of mineral.

It is there in enormous deposits, and only requires labor to realize.

PUFF NUMBER TWO.

From the Herald, Oct. 22, 1853.

The mines of the Potosi Lead Company are located in the centre of the immense Galena regions of the West, where *mineral is as plenty as sands on the sea shore.*

PUFF NUMBER THREE.

From the Herald, Oct. 23, 1853.

Potosi lead sold on 60 days, sellers' option, at prices ruling for cash on Friday. *This stock will take money speculators by storm one of these days.*

PUFF NUMBER FOUR.

From the Herald, Jan. 4, 1854.

The Potosi Lead Mining Company, of Missouri, has declared a dividend of two and a half per cent., payable on the 1st February, proximo, out of the net earnings of the three months ending Dec. 21, 1853.

The success of this Company is the result of *economical and judicious management*, throughout every department, from the start.

The product at present is about eighty pigs of lead, at sixty pounds each, per day. This will be increased as soon as a larger force can be provided for at the mines. *The product of lead is only limited by the number of men employed*, and the Company intend to have ultimately upwards of one thousand miners engaged in deep and shallow diggings.

The Company own eleven hundred acres of mineral lands, upon the most of which lead, averaging about seventy per cent. in richness, can be found within three feet of the surface.

ALL A MISTAKE!—POTOSI NEVER WAS PUFFED IN THE HERALD AT ALL!!

From the New-York Herald, Feb. 21, 1857.

There is one only editor and proprietor of this journal, and that one is the undersigned, who never had any connection with any stockjobbing company of any kind, nor has any other person *any control or authority* over the columns of the *Herald*, except its openly-acknowledged editor and proprietor. *It is utterly false, also, that the Potosi Lead Company, or any other stockjobbing concern, was ever recommended in its editorial columns, or even its existence known to the undersigned.* JAMES GORDON BENNETT,

Editor and Proprietor.

A FILLIBUSTER'S CARGO IN LIMBO.

New and Curious Story of the Old Amelia—Instructive to Men and Ships that Have to Violate Neutrality Laws.

Attention—all commodores, all fillibusters, all who love to worry Uncle Sam, all who admire manifest destiny when under a fog, all who want munitions of war cheap, all who want to help poor WALKER—and badly enough he needs it—all who ache to deplete New-York still further of her b'hoys! At noon to-day a sale comes off, at Ellis' Island, of powder, balls, cartridges, &c., part of the armament of the old filibustering bark *Amelia*. The precise amount to be sold is stated at 1,755 boxes of balls and cartridges, 14 kegs of fine powder, and two large boxes containing common powder.

The facts connected with the seizure by the United States authorities of the *Amelia*, and confiscation of the vessel and cargo, are curious, and they have never been published in full. They are full of instruction, too. B'hoys, lay them to heart.

In the latter part of 1854, when fillibustering expeditions to Cuba were as much the rage as they were six months ago to Nicaragua, the brig *Victory* was discovered lying at a pier in Brooklyn, ready to sail, but having no clearance, and unable to give a satisfactory account of her intended destination. Her cargo consisted of arms and general munitions of war. The brig was at once suspected of being designed for Cuba, and a watch set upon her movements. In spite of this she managed, during the night, to transfer, unobserved, her cargo to the two barks, *Amelia* and *Magnolia*.

These two barks cleared for Apalachicola, Florida. After their departure it was ascertained that their cargo (formerly the *Victory's*) had been received by the *Victory* from a vessel which, after the transfer, was sunk at sea. This fact had come to light by means of claims brought against several Insurance Companies of this City on account of alleged loss of the sunken vessel and her cargo. These claims are still being contested.

The barks *Amelia* and *Magnolia* did not go to Apalachicola as indicated by their clearances. Arriving at the Gulf of Mexico, they cruised about for several weeks waiting the arrival from this port of the steamer *Massachusetts*, which, it will be remembered, was seized by the United States authorities, charged with intending to go to Cuba on a fillibustering expedition. The *Massachusetts* was detained here some weeks in the custody of the United States Marshal, and her intended expedition was entirely frustrated. The *Amelia* and *Magnolia* were not apprized of the seizure of the *Massachusetts*, for they had not access to the City papers, which were full of the matter, and so continued cruising about the Gulf in wonder and impatience, for it was their thought to transfer their cargoes to the steamer for conveyance to Cuba. Their long cruising—making no land—excited after a while the suspicion of a United States Revenue cutter then in the Gulf. The *Magnolia* was captured and taken to Mobile on the charge of aiding the Cuban fillibusters. She was tried and acquitted on some mere technical points. Mr. APPLETON OAKSMITH, counsel for GEO. MARSDEN, the alleged owner of the *Massachusetts*, appeared as claimant for the *Magnolia* and her cargo. The *Amelia* was fortunate enough to escape seizure and put into Port-au-Prince, Hayti. Mr. SIDNEY OAKSMITH, brother of APPLETON OAKSMITH, was her supercargo. Mr. OAKSMITH offered her cargo for sale to the Emperor of Hayti. Mr. ROBERT A. LEWIS, United States Commercial Agent then at Port-au-Prince, suspecting, from the character of the *Amelia's* cargo, that she had been sent on an illegal expedition, at once seized the vessel. She was given over to the charge of Lieut. EBBEN and a prize crew, to be sent to New-York. The *Amelia*, after setting out from Port-au-Prince, arrived within sixty miles of Sandy Hook, when she was driven out to sea again by adverse gales. Seventy days after her close approach to Sandy Hook, she succeeded in reaching St. Thomas, but in direst distress. Here she was surveyed, condemned as unseaworthy and sold for $800. Her cargo was put on board another vessel and brought to this City. This cargo, ever since its arrival here, has been in possession of the United States authorities. To-day it is to be finally sold.

It has been suggested that the delay of the *Tennessee* in sailing for San Juan and Aspinwall, has been to give Gen. WALKER'S agents here an opportunity to purchase the *Amelia's* powder and cartridges for his service in

DR. KANE AND HIS BOOK.

It is late in the day to add any new honor to the name of KANE. That measure of glory was filled up by the plain recital of his acts, when, not many months since, he was brought home to us in triumph, after the perils and successful prosecutions of three venturous seasons. We all remember the breathless interest with which reporters first seized upon the hurried recital in our bay. The morning's paper which bore the detail to the world contained more to warm the heart and elevate the mind than the bulletin of a battle-field. Our countrymen, in the cause of pure science and humanity, unimpeached by a single suspicion of sordidness, had gone forth to battle with rigors and hardships, the known elements of which would tax the limits of endurance, while a fearful unknown lay inevitably beyond. The motive of this journey, its singleness of aim, its position, at the close of a chain of apparently exhaustive adventure, its long continuance without tidings of the party,—all impressed it with a peculiar interest. The public mind, steadily fastened on the problem of the fate of Sir JOHN FRANKLIN, hung upon this last attempt at its solution by a new route with the interest with which the protracted narrative of an Epic tale is pursued to its final pages. What was to be its *dénouement*? Would it close under the blaze of some new revelation in the glittering eye of the North, or be merged forever in its long alternate darkness?

The Expedition had, too, the interest of a scientific demonstration based on careful induction; a theory which was once and forever to be converted into a fact, or hang indefinitely suspended in the limbo of conjecture. KANE had boldly announced his belief in the existence of an open Arctic Sea, surrounding the pole. Was he to be permitted to gaze upon its waters?

There was a touch of modesty coupled with true heroism in his departure, not unmixed, to an anxious mind, with a painful augury of the future. He left the vivid journal of his former voyage just ready for publication—the fame of authorship which awaited him untasted. Possibly, distrustful of the future, to many the book may have come like a legacy.

We read it, word by word, as a revelation of the genius of the man—for there was no mistaking the personal qualities which lived half-masked behind the words. The sentences stood succinct, girt, the phrases of a man who lived in action. There was nothing made up in the book, but all was pointed without effort. There was not a particle of literary confectionery, but every page glittered with the transparent frost-work of the scenery which had inspired it. The speech was Saxon, with scientific compression and the curt energy of the sailor—for there is no schoolmaster like the ocean to lop redundancy. It was not till KANE had departed that he thus became widely known to the public. The interest in a scientific man is not generally very great unless it is connected with some purely popular achievement, some triumph for philanthropy, as in the case of Sir HUMPHREY DAVY and the safety lamp. FRANKLIN as a philosopher, without literature, would have had but a tithe of his reputation. KANE's book was, as we have said, a revelation of the man. To estimate its value in this respect, compare it with the many lifeless accounts of explorations, containing, doubtless, much valuable information, and written by very worthy people, but lacking in that indefinable essence—character.

We say the public made a discovery through this volume; but the man himself was no novelty. Genius is not of a day's growth. No one, says the old proverb, suddenly becomes a great scoundrel; no one, either, suddenly becomes a great hero. If the public had been inquisitive into the early life of their traveler, they would have found in him for some time previous a remarkable man.

It is but a few days since, on the third of this month of February, that KANE completed his thirty-fifth year. His boyhood must have been a vigorous one. We can imagine him at no period of life other than ardent in pursuit, keen in enjoyment. His education was that of a physician, and on taking his degree he entered the United States naval service as a surgeon, in which capacity he was attached to the first American Embassy to China. He took advantage of his station in the East to visit adjacent countries, even a few years since but little known. He was the first white to make a perilous descent into the crater of the volcano known as the Tael of Luzon. Engaged in adventurous travel, he showed his prowess in encounters with whole tribes of savage races. We find him again on the upper Nile in Nubia, then traveling on foot through Greece, and after his return home sent to the African station, where, seeking to penetrate the country, he was prostrated by a malignant fever. With an ardor of heroism worthy the days of SIDNEY and RALEIGH, he is on arduous service in the Mexican campaign, bearing dispatches to the Commander-in-Chief, in action with his little company, taking several distinguished prisoners and then preserving their lives from the fury of his comrades. What an epitome of heroism for a young man of twenty-eight; but it was only the prelude to his Arctic voyages. Their detail has been hastily and heartily devoured by the public. We know no fact more honorable to the nation during the same time than that thirty-five thousand copies—as we have heard it stated—of his second voyage should have been within a few months purchased and read with a zest seldom accorded to an actual narrative.

A touching sentiment has doubtless enhanced the interest of this perusal. Frequent rumors and confirmed statements have of late, with alternations of hope and despair brought us intelligence of the illness of the author, of infirmity contracted in the almost unendurable hardships of his overland Greenland journey, and seizing its victim while the arms of a nation of friends in England were opening to receive him. The last intelligence, with fearful emphasis, in those sharp lightning strokes of the telegraph, which admit of no disguise, offer no tender palliatives or concealments, presents a blunt, rude message of mortality. The name of the illustrious voyager is to be added to the long roll of the sons of fame who have fallen at the moment of victory. We think of the monitory lines of MILTON, and console ourselves as best we may with the triumph of the conclusion:

> Fame is the spur that the clear spirit doth raise
> (That last infirmity of noble mind.)
> To scorn delights, and live laborious days;
> But the fair guerdon when we hope to find,
> And think to burst out into sudden blaze,
> Comes the blind fury with the abhorred shears
> And slits the thin-spun life. But not the praise,
> Phœbus replied, and touched my trembling ears.

Reasons enough, these, with its inherent merits, for the universal interest in Dr. KANE's book. Yet there is a more general reason too, for sympathy with the contents of this volume. If we are to look for heroic and unsullied adventure anywhere at this time of day, we may search for it in the privations and purity of the atmosphere north of seventy degrees of latitude. There folly, we should think, would wither, and effeminacy expire. It is almost the only region of the world, now that Central Africa is beginning to lose its wonder and colossal spaciousness under the tread of cockney sportsmen—though all honor be to their adventurous precursor, Dr. LIVINGSTON—it is the sole spot in little danger from the annoyances of fashion and quackery. You cannot carry many men or their appliances with you there, but the persons and things you do have must be genuine. You cannot imagine a Paris milliner opening an establishment at Upernavik, or a newspaper forcing a puff down your throat at the North Pole. Impertinence and frivolity thrive better in warmer latitudes. We have a notion that these qualities are regulated greatly by degrees of latitude; that folly, somehow, decreases with the square of the distance as it departs from the Equator. We do not suppose that there is any chemical action in frost which can congeal frivolousness into sense. The probability is, that in himself, a fool under the line would still prove a fool at the Tropic of Cancer, or within the Arctic Circle. But the opportunity of showing his pleasant stupidity would be lessened as he traveled. The temperate zones are comparatively serious, and the upper latitudes are even severe in their requisitions on the understanding. Compare the Scotch Highlander with the Neapolitan. Get the former to abandon his psalm tunes and dancing tarantulas if you can. Men who struggle for life and existence are sedate. It would be a chance of one in ten thousand, if you were to get a very weak or vain man in a prominent situation on an expedition to the North Pole. Governments do not intrust such men with ships, pemmican and the lives of a valiant crew. It is a forlorn hope and a picked service.

It is marvelous how small a portion of this globe is left for the pure spirit of adventure,—how familiarity has dulled the edge of appetite in regions once thought heroic. The man of middle age in his childhood sent his thoughts abroad in awe for the wonderful to countries where ingenuity can hardly now extract material for novelty. The great wall of China has been broken down; the Nile and the Niger are no longer mysteries; Patagonians are no more twelve feet high, and the deadly shade of the Upas is, we believe, apart from sermons and orations, considered rather pleasant umbrage than otherwise. We can call to mind the half awe-stricken feeling with which but a few years since, at so late a day as the publication of WASHINGTON IRVING's *Astoria*, we let our fancy travel beyond our own inhabited frontier. The Rocky Mountains before FREMONT threaded their passes were grand and imposing to our ignorance. Railway speculators had not then bandied their names into familiarity. The Atlantic ocean was vast and terrific when it was not so closely measured by the sailing circles, and when its depths of "sunken wreck and sumless treasury" were sounded only by the Poets.

Heroism and sublimity, indeed, there will always be, while man has his passions, his struggles and his mortality. We will find them at home, at the very hearthstone; but the grand theatres of commerce, where man goes out of himself to wonder and admire, are in danger of extinction. These heroes of the Arctic voyages are, as SYDNEY SMITH said of the Archbishop of Canterbury, the only illusions left.

It is not our intention to review the narratives of Dr. KANE. The tens of thousands of readers have spared us that necessity. It would be superfluous now to point out this act of presence of mind, that art of patient endurance, a beam of light upon the thick darkness from the ever bright intellect on this page, or a bit of humor on that; to show how a sparkling vivacity reigns supreme; how quietly, how truthfully, how modestly and with what effect the pen is held—how in these brief words the few human beings met with on the journey, became endeared to us—how the courtesy, respect and honor of the commander go hand in hand with his men; how the style, eminently picturesque, is aided by the frequent pictures to the eye from the author's pencil; how science and literature, the technical and the popular, mutually assist one another in the vivid representation.

We hasten to speak a single word—we shall be glad to learn that it is no longer necessary—on a matter before the public in danger of being neglected in the rapidly approaching tumultuous exit of our politicians. It is with regret that we have noticed the unwillingness of the Senate, in Congress assembled, to concur with the House of Representatives in the purchase of a number of Dr. KANE's *Narrative* for public purposes and distribution. We presume, of course, that the proposed sale will benefit the illustrious voyager or his family. Certainly, it is but a very moderate way of showing that honor which has seldom been deserved in more liberal measure from the State. Though mainly aided by private wealth, KANE went forth with his crew, all chosen representatives of the country. It was a Government order, from the Secretary of the Navy, under which he sailed. If, as has been well argued, the expenses of the Expedition did not altogether fall upon the public—so much the better can the State afford to bear one of the usual outlays for the publication of the result. Had the question come nakedly before the people in a proposed grant of land or money, it would have received universal attention, and the bounty would have been approved by acclamation. As it is more modestly and indirectly proposed, it is mixed up, in some minds, with those printing jobs which have not always been the most creditable to the sagacity of our rulers at Washington. We find this matter so well argued in a recent editorial of the Baltimore *Patriot* that we present it, at some length, as well for the sake of the immediate question as for the book-publishing revelations it discloses.

"Congress votes the sum of $600,000 to defray the expense of publishing an account of the Wilkes and Perry expeditions, independent of the enormous charges incurred in fitting out those expeditions; and yet, there are Senators who oppose the purchase of 15,000 copies of KANE's narrative, because his Expedition was promoted and sustained by private liberality.

We do not desire to detract, in the least, from the scientific value of WILKES' explorations, but we cannot forget that, so far as personal hardships were concerned, his was a mere Summer's cruise when compared with the sufferings endured by KANE and his companions in the regions of prolonged darkness and of eternal ice and snow.

Of PERRY's visit to Japan, and the treaty made with that empire, but little need be said. It began and ended with an exchange of courtesies and documents—it established ports of entry that have proved, commercially, useless, inasmuch as all who visit them are subjected to intolerable restrictions, and to the impertinent surveillance of Japanese officials. It has neither added to our national renown, nor opened up a new market for our products; and yet, upon the principle advocated by Senators PEARCE and BRODHEAD, the more an expedition costs the Government, however meagre its results may be, the more it becomes appropriate in Congress to grant enormous appropriations towards publishing, at the national expense, a costly account of the little or nothing that has been accomplished; while an expedition gotten up by private individuals, which returns rich in scientific and moral results to the Government, and to the nation at large, is considered as not coming within the scope of Congressional action! And what a shallow subterfuge that was on the part of Senator PEARCE, when he stated, in objecting to the number of copies which the House proposed to purchase of KANE's book, that the government had only printed one hundred copies of WILKES' Exploring Expedition; knowing, as he must have known, that each copy of that work had cost the government three thousand dollars, making an aggregate of three hundred thousand dollars for one hundred copies; while KANE's narrative, printed and bound, and illustrated in a style which puts the ordinary government work to shame, was offered to Congress at two dollars and a half a volume. The exact difference between a copy of WILKES' work and that of KANE's being $2,990—or in other words, *fifteen thousand* copies of KANE's narrative could be purchased for the same sum which it has cost the Government to print twenty-five copies of *Wilkes' Expedition*. But if the objections urged against the Kane appropriation, on the score that the explorations were not undertaken at the expense of the Government, are shallow and sophistical, the plea of "no precedent" is still more so. Every precedent must have an origin, and why, in this instance, should not one have been established, offering, as it did, an opportunity so perfectly unexceptionable, and a standard by which every future Congress could gauge and govern its action on similar occasions? The imposing majority by which the House of Representatives adopted the report and resolutions of its particular Committee on the Library, certainly indicated, on the part of that body, a strong belief that it possessed sufficient authority to act in the matter, with or without a precedent; and there are very few who question either the propriety of the measure thus sanctioned, or the existence of the prerogative thus exercised.

Nor can the rejection of the bill be justified in the Senate on economical grounds. The publication of one hundred copies of WILKES' *Exploring Expedition*—as we have already stated—has cost the Government three hundred thousand dollars, and GILLISS' *Chili* over two hundred thousand dollars. A handsome appropriation has likewise been granted towards the publication of EMORY's forthcoming work; while *forty thousand* copies of HERNDON's *Exploration of the Amazon—forty thousand* of GIBBON's; *forty thousand* of STANSBURY's *Salt Lake*; and innumerable copies of other works have been printed and distributed. Was it, then, *extravagant* on the part of Dr. KANE's friends to solicit Congress to purchase *fifteen thousand* copies of the *Arctic Explorations*? If it should be asked, what possible benefit does the nation derive from the Polar Expedition and the hardships endured by KANE and his associates? We answer boldly, far more than the utilitarian suspect, or some of our legislators have the faculty of appreciating. Commercially, nothing was accomplished which will increase the demand for cottons, machinery, or breadstuffs; but science has been benefited by the remarkable verification of the theory of an open Polar sea, while the heroic exploits, and the sufferings and privations so modestly yet so touchingly described in the volumes written by Dr. KANE, have reflected additional lustre upon the American Navy, and won a large increase of respect and admiration for the American name."

One other point here made we shall also give in the language of the writer, leaving its prolific moral to be worked out in the heart of the reader:

"If the gallant navigator did not succeed in the immediate object of the expedition, the moral value of the effect produced by his prolonged and persistent efforts to discover the lost mariners of a nation kindred in blood, language, manners and laws, cannot be over-estimated. It has revived and strengthened sympathies long dormant—soothed international jealousies and antagonisms—fostered a more liberal appreciation of our people and our institutions, and won for us the reputation of possessing—in addition to the qualities of energy, hardihood, courage and self-dependence—the rarer virtues of unselfish generosity and cosmopolitan large-heartedness."

The System of Shipping Seamen and Paying Wages in Advance.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The NEW-YORK TIMES of the 9th inst. justly characterizes the present system of shipping seamen and paying advance wages as corrupt and ruinous, debasing to the men, injurious to the shipowners, and a great public wrong. Moreover, it avers that these evils will continue so long as the shipowners tolerate the system.

Responsibility in this matter then rests on the owners!

Surely it does. As it is their sole right and duty to control their own property, theirs is the responsibility for the manner in which it is controlled. No principle in morals is plainer.

The owners of the *Ocean Monarch* may have been innocent in allowing three of the officers to command on her last voyage to Liverpool, not being apprised of the character of those officers; but after they have been tried by a British Court and fined for "a series of brutalities" to the crew "of a most dreadful and disgusting nature," the owners must, and will be held accountable to a humane public, if those officers are not forthwith discharged.

So also of the owners of the *Guy Mannering*, whose second and third officers and boatswain now stand committed at Liverpool on the charge of manslaughter of one of the crew—should they be found guilty.

The owners for a consideration convey property and passengers across the ocean. They employ the men to do this work. They pay the advance wages. They keep up the system, acknowledged by themselves to be injurious, and condemned as a curse by the Christian world.

To this accountability *they must be held* till they make some reasonable efforts to break it up. One or two mercantile houses in this City may not be able to do it, but *a dozen can*.

Let them agree to pay such wages as they deem proper, but not a dollar in advance. Let the master and the first officer ship the crew, signing the articles on board. Let the ship carry a chest of clothing for such as come on board insufficiently clad, to be sold to them at cost and interest on the outlay. Let the owners encourage meritorious seamanship and conduct on the part of officers and men; and promptly discharge those who disgrace their noble calling by profanity, drunkenness, brutality, or any degrading vice.

Sailors will then have a motive—a combination of motives *to be men*. Being no longer shipped like bales of cotton, and being released from the power of the sailor-landlords, self-respect will be promoted, together with good conduct. They will rise in a profession which develops some of the noblest traits of character.

Of late, it is alleged, they "have rapidly deteriorated in character." This is in part true, especially in relation to the crews of packet ships in the European trade.

And the reasons are obvious:—

1. Because the best men will not ship with the incompetent and vile, and share with them the abuse and brutality to which they are exposed.

2. Because many sailors, on becoming Christian men, quit the ocean, as uncongenial with their feelings, and unfriendly to a life of piety.

3. Because social relations, and more lucrative employments, tempt American sailors to remain on the land.

4. Because large numbers of vicious foreigners have entered American ships, tempted by higher wages than they can get elsewhere.

But, on the whole, it is not admitted that the character of seamen has deteriorated. With the same propriety may *deterioration* be written on the "Five Points Mission" in this City. Men, women and children have come under the influence of the Gospel there, and become worthy of enrolment on the records of Christian churches, and to the different churches they have gone; while a new class of the vile and hardened have successively come in to take their places. To a casual observer no progress has been made—they seem no better than five or ten years ago; but he forgets that the improved are gone, and the tide, with every return, has brought a new quantity of flood-wood, to be wrought into similar pillars in the temple of God.

No! seamen as a whole have not deteriorated; but on the contrary are improving in a most encouraging manner, as their temperate habits, the large amounts deposited by them in Saving Banks, and the greatly increased number of examples of consistent piety abundantly prove.

Yours, NAVIS.

Count de Morny's Marriage—Trouble with an American Lady—Horace Vernet.

FROM OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENT.

PARIS, Thursday, Feb. 5, 1857.

The French Ambassador to St. Petersburg is likely to meet serious annoyances to his peace of mind on his return to Paris. I am assured of the fact that the Count was really promised in marriage to the young lady of New-York whose name I have already given you, and that the marriage gifts of the bride were in course of preparation at the moment of the Count's departure for St. Petersburg. The news of the Count's marriage to a young Russian princess, naturally fell upon the American family with great astonishment, and explanations were demanded. The Count's excuse was, I learn, that the Emperor—still copying after his uncle—had prohibited the American marriage. This was no doubt true, for NAPOLEON has no object in forming alliances by marriage with the United States, while on the other hand he has great reason for wishing such alliances with Russia. Moreover, if he did wish alliances with the United States, he could not make them in this way, for children are never sold there for political purposes, and such unions are of no influence. The Countess DE MORNY, it is said, occupies the same position in her genealogical bearings to her paternity as does her husband the Count—her father is a myth. But she has this advantage of her husband, that she has the reputation of being the daughter of an Emperor, and he no less a personage than the deceased Czar NICHOLAS.

While the Emperor's command may justify the Count in his own conscience, it does not justify him before the world, and I am told that the enraged father of the young American lady, shielded as the Count is by his high position from an attack before a tribunal of Justice, intends to seek upon him a summary vengeance *à l'Americaine*. He would have in this the sympathy of the public, since the higher the position the greater is the offence of a violated contract.

But this is not the only trouble that awaits the Ambassador's arrival at Paris. Everybody knows the Count's long connection with the Countess LEE——, of the Champs Elysées, of their brilliant stock-jobbing operations together, of their magnificent fortunes, which grew up together in the same enterprises, of the Count's paternal care over the family. It appears that there were pr mises here also that the Count's marriage at St. Petersburg violates, and that he is not only threatened with a suit on his return, but with certain disclosures which will make his political position a hot one to sit in. So you see the Count's marital bed is not a bed of roses.

Speaking of the revelation of political secrets, it is said that the deceased Princess DE LIEVEN has left behind a volume of memoirs on the men and events of the last thirty years in France, Russia, and England, which is going to astonish the political world. Her *intimate* correspondence is the most extended of that of any individual of the epoch in which we live, and embraces, besides the names of several sovereigns, those of WELLINGTON, METTERNICH, CANNING, and PALMERSTON. Her most intimate friend during the last fifteen years of her life, M. GUIZOT, is charged with the preparation and publication of these Memoirs, and it requires a man of the ability of M. GUIZOT to accomplish so delicate a task.

The departure of M. VERNET for the United States is announced. It is reported here that the work demanded of the illustrious painter will occupy him about six months, for which he is to receive the sum of two hundred thousand dollars! This, with the sums he will, no doubt, receive for portraits, will make him a handsome fortune before his return. It is a great thing to have a name.

The Conspiracy Case—Dr. Price and Livingston.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 24, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

A very just editorial in your paper of Saturday last, reviewing and commenting upon the evidence in the late trial of Dr. MOORE, charged by LIVINGSTON with an attempt to murder him, has called out from Mr. L.'s attorney, in civil suit, a letter, which though not exactly untrue, is calculated to deceive the public, in that it does not tell the *whole* truth.

On the trial the Recorder permitted the defence to prove that LIVINGSTON's death would be an irremediable loss to Dr. MOORE, and that, on the other hand, the disfranchisement and imprisonment of Dr. MOORE would suspend and probably terminate the civil actions between the parties, in which MOORE is plaintiff.

"M. P." would make it appear that there is but one suit pending between them, and, therefore, the theory of the defence is unfounded, and that there is no ground for the suspicion that LIVINGSTON fabricated the charge of which Dr. MOORE was triumphantly acquitted.

It is true that on the 15th of April, 1856, by reason of the absence of Dr. MOORE and his counsel, defaults were taken in two actions which he *had* brought for medical bills of ten years' standing, for attendance and services upon the family of LIVINGSTON and Miss BLACKWELL, in various parts of the Union, and in West Indies, but it is equally true that on my motion Judge CLERKE opened those defaults on terms, and Dr. MOORE has, by a late order of Judge PEABODY, been allowed till the 25th April next to comply with those terms.

It is true that, in the writ for recovery of real estate, which Dr. MOORE charges LIVINGSTON and wife with having defrauded him of, LIVINGSTON did not answer the complaint, but demurred (which is a legal admission of the bill) for misjoinder of parties defendants, and Judge WHITING sustained that demurrer; but it is equally true that there is an appeal pending from that decision, and, under a late report from an analogous case in General Term, Superior Court, that appeal must be successful.

In a word, all the litigations between the parties are in full activity, and without specifically charging LIVINGSTON with inventing the charge of attempting to murder, we believed that the facts warranted the line of defence which showed an absence of motive on the part of our client, and a sufficient one on the side of LIVINGSTON.

As to the other point of "M. P's." communication, that the witnesses on the part of the prosecution testified that they had never seen LIVINGSTON until they went to Trenton to divulge the crime, it is enough that the Jury discredited them altogether, and in the conclusion of his letter "M. P." asks the public to accept the Recorder's theory that both MOORE and LIVINGSTON are innocent!

But the public have had enough of a private controversy—and the end is not yet.

FRANCIS G. YOUNG,
of Counsel for Dr. MOORE.

Kansas and the South.

From the Mobile Register.

Mr. J. C. CUNNINGHAM of Leavenworth City, who is mentioned by the Louisiana *Courier* as being in New Orleans on an emigrating mission, passed through the city yesterday on his way to the interior of the Southern States. It is the object of Mr. CUNNINGHAM to induce Southern men to settle in Kansas. He has resided in that territory for a long time, and as he has an opportunity of becoming thoroughly acquainted with the country, he is willing to give persons wishing to emigrate there the information he has acquired. It is his purpose to appeal to the personal interests of emigrants who would settle and engage in agricultural pursuits; who would place their dependence for success upon their industry and attention to business; and who would carry with them a Southern spirit and determine to throw the weight of their influence in the scale of Southern institutions. He wants substantial and economical men, who would cultivate the soil and make good citizens and not hired emissaries, whose residence there would depend alone upon the pittance contributed to them as emigrants.

CONGRESSIONAL CORRUPTION.

Report of the Select Committee in the case of William W. Welch, M. C. from Connecticut.

JAN. 19, 1857.

The Select Committee appointed in pursuance of the resolution of the House of the 9th of January, 1857, to investigate certain charges referred to in the preamble to that resolution, and to report the evidence taken, and what action, in their judgment, is necessary on the part of the House, submit the following report relative to Wm. W. Welch, a member of this House from the State of Connecticut:

The witnesses have testified to two distinct acts of Wm. W. Welch of a corrupt character, the one, an attempt to procure the passage of a resolution for reward; the other, an attempt to procure a bribe for reporting favorably on a claim depending before the Committee on Invalid Pensions, of which he was a member.

The first case rests on the testimony of F. F. C. Triplett.

On Friday, Jan. 16, Triplett had been asked whether any conversation took place between him and any other member, (i. e., beside Mr. Gilbert,) in which he came out and solicited, or demanded, or require l any pecuniary compensation for voting, and he had replied in substance, that there was no other conversation where there was any such understanding, as far as he could recollect; as to loose talk and suggestions he could not undertake to answer for them; but there was nothing approaching a contract with any one else but Mr. Gilbert.

On Monday, Jan. 19, Triplett was recalled and permitted to make an explanatory statement.

He said, in reference to the above question and his answer to it, that his answer was more strongly worded than subsequent reflection had convinced him it should be. He meant to confine himself, and did then confine himself, to a denial of any specific contract with any one else, (i. e., than Mr. Gilbert.)

The question was then put in a different form, to wit:

Whether he knew any other member of Congress expected to share in this money for which the order on the Clerk was given? And in reply to that and other questions, he testified as follows:

That there was another member of Congress who he was satisfied, expected to be benefited, and that was Mr. Welch, of Connecticut, but he had no contract with the witness; and he was so satisfied from what Mr. Welch himself told the witness, that he, Mr. Welch, expected to receive something from the passage of that bill; what it was the witness did not know, and he had never agreed to pay him any thing. The witness had frequent conversations with Mr. Welch, and he has been present when conversations occurred between Mr. Gilbert and the witness. He, Mr. Welch, had spoken to witness about the matter freely and confidentially, and he thought had told him that in the event of the passage of the bill, he expected to receive compensation for it; but in what precise language the witness could not say. That Mr. Welch was aware that there was an arrangement with Mr. Gilbert, though the witness did not know that Mr. Welch knew the specific terms of it, and thought that he did not know the terms. There were many conversations between Mr Welch and the witness in relation to the book; but he could not state any more than that all the conversations left no doubt on the witness' mind that Mr. Welch expected to be compensated for the labors which he expected to perform in the case; he expected to use his influence in securing votes in the House and not in Committees; that there were many conversations about the book with Mr. Welch—he thinks as many as a dozen—not mentioning anything about compensation in all of them, however; nor did Mr. Welch ever state how much, or the amount he expected to receive. The witness' impression was—and it was given simply as an impression—that the first conversation that occurred between him and Mr. Welch, upon the subject of being benefited, was in the room, or at least in the presence of Mr. Gilbert; and from the conversation that occurred between them he should have drawn the deduction that Mr. Welch had some interest in it. The witness thinks it probable that Mr. Welch asked him what amount had been agreed on with Mr. Gilbert, but these were matters about which he could not undertake to be accurate; the witness did not know that he had told Mr. Welch the exact amount, but thinks it probable he told him that it was up to a certain amount, without informing him accurately about it, because he supposed Mr Welch, if he was to get any compensation, was to get it from Mr. Gilbert, and that *they* would make their arrangements together.

To the question whether Mr. Welch, when Triplett talked to him as if it was fixed in the witness' mind that Mr. Welch was to receive a compensation, seemed to talk as if the witness understood the fact? he replied:

He had stated as definitely as he could what had occurred in those conversations; that there was no hesitancy about the matter; witness thought it was understood by both parties that it was expected Mr. Welch would receive some compensation, but witness did not think he had ever heard Mr. Gilbert say what amount he intended to give him.

On the 20th January the witness was recalled and stated:

That upon reflection he recollected conversations and facts which put it beyond a doubt in his mind that Mr. Welch expected to receive a portion of the contract about which he had been testifying; that he and Mr. Welch had held conversations about it, the tenor of which was based upon the idea of his receiving a part of it; and he recollected that on one occasion Mr. Welch asked him, in the event of their having to distribute more money than they had contemplated, whether the witness would do what was right.

2. The witness, James R Sweeney, when under examination on the 11th of January, left on the minds of the Committee the distinct impression that he knew some fact which they ought to ascertain, but which, owing to the reluctance which the witness exhibited to give any more information than their questions called for, and their own ignorance of the particular circumstance he had in his mind, they failed to extract.

3. On the 19th January the witness was recalled, in consequence of his having, in examining the questions and his answers, become convinced that the uestions were, as propounded, more leading than he had supposed when he heard them; and on being so recalled he testified as follows:

That ROXANA KIMBALL had a claim, involving a small amount of money, pending before one of the committees of the House, which the witness desired to have reported on favorably, and so stated to Mr. Welch, the member to whom the claim had been referred for examination. Mr. Welch stated to him that he had no doubt himself that it was a meritorious claim, but that some of the Committee scrutinized such matters closely, or words to that effect, and that he Mr. Welch) would have to wait a favorable opportunity, *or that, perhaps*, it might be necessary to use a little money, *fifty dollars or so*, to make all right. No money was paid or demanded, unless that be construed into a demand. The bill was reported on its merits, without any consideration known to the witness. He does not know that he made any reply to Mr. Welch's remark, but there was no money paid, so far as witness knew or believed.

Both the witnesses above named gave their testimony with the utmost reluctance and reserve—stated nothing except in reply to searching and minute questions; and under the necessity of either committing perjury or encountering the perils of contumacy, or revealing what they knew truly, and after repeated monitions from the Committee that *the names must be given*; and these circumstances as pointedly corroborate their evidence as any appearance of being swift witnesses would have impaired it.

Dr. Welch replied to their respective statements as follows:

1. That Triplett had informed him of his compilation of the pension laws, and that one Bennett had a rival work, stolen from Triplett's. Triplett showed him his work, which he examined, and thought valuable for distribution, and should for that reason have voted for his book; but Dr. Welch unqualifiedly denies that he had any knowledge that any contract or understanding existed between Triplett and any other person, whereby any pecuniary consideration was to be paid to himself, or any other person, in the event of the passage of the resolution; he never so understood from Triplett or any other person; and no language of his to Triplett could have justly implied such a thing. There were several conversations about the book, and he expressed a desire that it might pass, but he had no thought of any corrupt bargain.

2. That he did report the claim of ROXANA KIMBALL to the House, but he did so on its merits; and he denies ever saying to Sweeny, or any other person, that it might be necessary to use any sum of money whatever for the procuring of such a report.

Mr. Welch summoned Mr. Gilbert, and on his examination he testified as follows:

That witness never told Mr. Welch that he, Mr. Welch, should receive any pecuniary compensation in the event of the passage of Triplett's book resolution; that witness never knew he had any power to bestow any benefit on that matter; and he never promised Mr. Welch, or any one else, any benfit out of that concern.

That he never knew there was any such resolution relative to Triplett's book; he never had any resolution of the kind; and he never said anything to Mr Welch by which Mr. Welch was to be considered as receiving any benefit.

The Committee tendered to Dr. Welch an opportunity to confront the witnesses who had testified against him, but he declined to examine them. He was furnished no testimony.

The Committee cannot regard the statement of Dr. Welch as testimony to weigh against the testimony of disinterested witnesses. It suggests no hypothesis, consistent with the facts stated by the witnesses, which relieves him from the effect of evidence.

Mr. Welch declined to confront the witnesses and subject them to that test of truth which falsehood can rarely escape—a sifting and close examination in the presence of a person cognizant of all the facts as they actually occurred—but a test which would likely recoil on a guilty party who should attempt to use it. Mr. Welch has chosen to let the matter rest on the examination of the Committee and the testimony of Mr. Gilbert.

The Committee do not think they can regard the testimony of Mr. Gilbert as entitled to outweigh the testimony of a disinterested witness: for Mr. Gilbert appears before the Committee in the capacity of an accomplice with Mr. Welch.

The Committee, therefore, have nothing to do but to ask the attention of the House to the details of the testimony, the close scrutiny to which the witnesses implicating Mr. Welch, and their reluctance to testify till forced to elect between perjury, contu-

[illegible] and the [illegible] of their
[illegible] them, by the
[illegible] that action,
[illegible] ought
to take the [illegible]
ing resolutions:

Resolved, That WILLIAM W. Welch did corruptly procure bills with WILLIAM A. GILBERT, a member of this House from New-York, to promote the passage of a resolution or bill through this House for the purchase of [illegible] of the work of F. F. C. TRIPLETT, on the subject of military-land laws, for money to be paid to the said WILLIAM A. Gilbert on its passage.

2. *Resolved*, That WILLIAM W. Welch did attempt to procure money from JAMES R. SWEENEY for reporting favorably on the claim of ROXANA KIMBALL, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, [illegible]

3. *Resolved*, That WILLIAM W. Welch, a member of this House from Connecticut, be forthwith expelled from this House.

HENRY WINTER DAVIS,
JAMES L. ORR,
DAVID RITCHIE,
HIRAM WARNER.

Corruption in Congress—Report of the Investigating Committee.

From the Baltimore Patriot.

On Thursday last the Committee of Investigation, appointed by Congress to inquire into the charges of corruption made through the columns of the New York TIMES, and sustained, in one particular instance, by Mr. PAINE, of North Carolina, reported to the House the conclusions which had been reached, and the evidence upon which those conclusions were based. The Committee recommend the expulsion of the following members of the House of Representatives:—WILLIAM A. GILBERT, FRANCIS B. SPINOLA, ORSAMUS D. MATTESON of New York; and WILLIAM W. WELCH, of Connecticut.

The extreme length of the report precludes its reproduction in full in our columns; but the abstract we have furnished covers the most important points in the testimony, and fully confirms the impression which has so long prevailed with respect to the corrupt means so frequently brought to bear upon our National Legislation. Though but four members of the House are directly criminated, the whole tenor of the testimony indicates that these are many others, unknown to the Committee, who have brought dishonor upon themselves and disgrace upon the people they were chosen to represent. "It is the common talk," says SWEENEY, one of the witnesses, "that members of Congress *do* have an interest in every measure before them." "Nobody who knows the organization of Congress," says Captain TRIPLETT, another witness, "expects to carry anything through it merely for the love of justice." Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON testified before the Committee that ORSAMUS D. MATTESON, one of the parties implicated, informed him "that there were twenty or thirty members of the House who had associated themselves together and pledged each to the other not to vote for any law, or measure, granting money or lands, unless they were paid for it." Other witnesses acknowledged to having been approached for similar purposes, while others, whose frequent residence at the Capitol, and extensive acquaintance with members of Congress generally, declared their entire ignorance, from personal knowledge, of any bargaining or corruption whatever.

It is evident, nevertheless, *that an extraordinary laxity of moral principle does exist among members of the House of Representatives, whose names have not been disclosed, and that scarcely any measure involving appropriations for public improvements, or enterprises of pith and moment, is passed without heavy fees being paid to unscrupulous men, both in and outside the Halls of Congress.*

It has long been a common subject of remark among *habitues* at Washington, that many representatives who arrive at the capital poor and needy, return home in comfortable, and sometimes in wealthy circumstances. And although the mode in which this astonishing change in their pecuniary affairs has been effected may be but a matter of surmise, there are few who imagine that the most rigid husbanding of their mileage and per diem would account satisfactorily for the means these honorable gentlemen have so rapidly acquired.

If rumor be not wholly at fault, the annual subsidy granted to the Collins line of steamers was not obtained without a large sum being previously placed at the disposal of influential persons in or about the capitol. It was hinted to the projectors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company that their petition for Government aid could not receive the sanction of Congress without liberal use of money. There are also other publishers of books, besides Captain TRIPLETT, who are said to have been approached in a similar manner, and with all these facts and rumors spreading abroad, it was certainly no cause for wonder that the general reputation of Congress seriously suffered in public estimation, or that a clamor should have been raised against these alleged corruptions, or that members of Congress, of approved honor and integrity, should have finally been induced to take such steps as resulted in the appointment of a committee of investigation.

The lavish manner in which the public lands and the public moneys have been squandered of late years, exhibits a degree of recklessness which imperatively called for the application of some salutary check; while the difficulty of obtaining Congressional action upon claims undeniably just is a grievance which has annually increased in magnitude and importance. Many honest but impoverished petitioners, learning that money alone was the passport to favor and consideration, have put in their plea for indemnity almost without hope of success, and have finally abandoned the claim in despair. The sufferers by French spoliations still vainly call for that just recognition of their claims which Congress has, in this instance, more than once accorded, but which the Executive has denied. What, or whether any inducements were held out to those who carried that particular bill through Congress, it is of no moment to inquire. The Gardner and Mears fraud was stated, at the time its exposure took place, to have been at least in part concocted at Washington by the exaggeration of a small claim having, originally at least, some basis for consideration, into one of large amount. But whether these rumors were true or false, *enough has been elicited in the report of the Investigating Committee to show that the charges of corruption were well founded, and to leave behind a profound impression that Congress is not yet fully purged of that disreputable element which has brought it into reproach.*

The members composing the Committee have evidently made strenuous efforts to ferret out these abuses, and that they should have succeeded in exterminating any of their body is, under the circumstances, a just cause for congratulation. But nobody [illegible] that all the rogues belong to the Republican party, and although there was no testimony brought forward to implicate the members of any other political organization, there are very few observant persons who will be bold enough to proclaim them wholly innocent. But the end is not yet. We may now look forward to some exciting discussions, and very probably the remainder of the session will be consumed in [illegible] designed to prevent the passage of the resolutions calling for the expulsion of the guilty parties.

The Case of Mr. Simonton.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser.

We shall subjoin a single remark respecting the case of Mr. SIMONTON, concerning whom the Committee report a resolution that he "be expelled, as a reporter, from the floor of the House." We are unable to see the validity of the reasoning which would support this conclusion; and, although we are aware that what we say may be imputed to a journalistic pride, we humbly submit that, so far as the Committee had any ground for complaining of contumacious conduct on the part of Mr. SIMONTON, he has already been sufficiently punished under the order of the House for his arrest and imprisonment; or, if not, there is ample provision

NEW-YORK CITY.

Annual Report of the Physicians of the Marine Hospital—Small-Pox—Yellow-Fever.

The report was presented to the Legislature Feb. 4, 1857. Dr. HARRIS divides his report into four parts:

The first is a sketch of the affairs of the Marine Hospital, with the statistics of the year.

The second consists of remarks on the different classes of disease admitted to the Hospital.

The third gives a complete history of the late endemic of yellow fever at Quarantine and its vicinity.

We can only present the briefest abstract of its contents:

The total number of patients treated in the Hospital during the year, was 1,648; the total number discharged, was 1,568; total number of deaths, 208; total number of days spent in the Hospital by patients, 42,625; total number of persons admitted under observation, and remaining on an average of about five days, 2,264; making the total number of days spent in the Hospital by all persons admitted during the year, 41,686. The per centage of deaths to total number of patients treated, was 12.31; which is the lowest ratio of deaths at this Hospital for many years.

REMARKS ON THE VARIOUS DISEASES TREATED AT THE MARINE HOSPITAL.

Typhus Fever.—In his annual report for the year 1855, Dr. HARRIS had occasion to remark that typhus fever appeared to be gradually disappearing.

The total number of cases of typhus reported under treatment at the Marine Hospital during the year 1855 was 245, which was 142 less than was reported in 1854. The total number treated during the year 1856 was 387. When it is recollected that the Marine Hospital receives all the cases of typhus that occur among emigrant passengers arriving at the port of New-York, as well as a very large proportion of all the cases that occur in the City, it will be seen that these figures have great significance. And it should be further stated that more than one-half the cases registered during the past year, under the head of typhus fever, was composed of the class known as abdominal typhus, or the typhoid disease.

Though sporadic cases of typhus fever may continue to occur among famishing emigrant passengers, and in the crowded and unventilated tenements of poverty, it is highly probable that until famine and other calamities furnish the proximate causes of the malady in question, cases of this highly infectious form of fever will become more rare every year. * * * Fresh air, cleanliness, and wholesome aliment, remarks the Doctor, are the great prophylactics against typhus and almost all other diseases; and that philanthropy or legislation which provides these physiological conditions of health, confers far-reaching blessings upon mankind.

Small pox and other Eruptive Fevers.—The history of the prevalence of small-pox and other infectious maladies among emigrants forcibly illustrates the importance of providing a *sanitarium* for the reception and cleansing of emigrant passengers from vessels upon which such maladies have occurred.

Though the various hospital buildings at Quarantine may accommodate nearly 1,600 persons, and have at one period during the past season afforded lodgings and provisions for that number, it is very desirable that the proposed Sanitary Retreat be a department entirely distinct from that in which the sick are provided for, while it may very properly be under the same jurisdiction as the Marine Hospital.

It is believed that when the subject of vaccination receives the attention which it deserves, and a sufficiently strict surveillance over infected passengers and cargoes is enforced by law, small-pox will so nearly disappear from us as seldom to be seen beyond the limits of the Quarantine Lazaretto.

Cholera Asiatica.—Under this head are given the facts observed during the year respecting this malady as brought to the Marine Hospital, and a minute history of the spread of the disease on the Hospital grounds. This occurred but once, but then under such circumstances as to corroborate the opinion expressed by Dr. HARRIS in his Report for 1855, that Cholera may and does spread by means of imported infection, or upon some principle of contingent communicability. Similar facts were observed the previous year, and indeed for several years the events at Quarantine have furnished strong testimony to the doctrine of the contingent communicability of Cholera, and that quite independently of the vessels upon which the cholera patients have arrived.

Remittent and Intermittent Fever.—A large number of cases of these forms of malarious fever were admitted to the Hospital, the patients being principally seamen. Dr. HARRIS has given a full report of this class of cases, and has made some interesting and important suggestions respecting the class in his Report to the Commissioners of Emigration.

Yellow Fever.—The first case of yellow fever admitted to Marine Hospital was received from an Havana vessel, April 10. On the morning of the 18th of June, the schooner *Julia M. Hallock* arrived from St. Jago de Cuba, with Captain, first mate and one passenger sick with the most malignant form of the fever. * * * * This vessel had been seventeen days on the the passage, and left one of her crew sick with the fever at St. Jago, and had lost two seamen on the passage. * * * *

On the 21st of June the ship *Jane H. Gliddon* arrived from Havana, with several of her crew sick and a gentleman passenger dying. Two seamen had died of the fever on the passage. * * * * Her cargo consisted of sugar and molasses, and bales of uncleansed rags. * * * * On the 2d of July the brig *Eliza Jane*, and the bark *Lillias* arrived from Havana, each with a case of yellow fever on board, and the former having on the passage lost three of her crew from black vomit. * * * * On the evening of July 8, the ship *Lady Franklin*, from Matanzas to Trieste, arrived at Quarantine in distress, with all hands sick with the fever, and two of her crew lost from black-vomit on the passage. * * * * Thus was the pestilence fairly inaugurated at Quarantine at an unusually early period of the season, and in a most malignant form of the malady.

Previous to the 15th of July several of the infected vessels lying at Quarantine had discharged cargo by lighters, under Quarantine order. Up to that date twenty six yellow-fever vessels had arrived, subsequent to the arrival of the *Hallock*; and of this number, ten or more lying at anchor nearly opposite the Marine Hospital, or at Gravesend Bay, immediately south of Fort Hamilton. The *Gliddon* had discharged a portion of her cargo, and, as subsequently appeared, fourteen bales of old rags from that infitated ship had been stored in an open shed, on the U. S. Government Dock at Quarantine.

While lying thus at Quarantine, these vessels had cast into the Bay large quantities of refuse materials, decaying fruits, old bedding, etc.; and such materials as floated on the water were carried in directions and localities, which proved the lurking places of pestilence. But it was not by such tidal agencies alone that the *fomites* of infection seemed to be conveyed to the shores, nor was it the fate of those alone to suffer who dwelt by the waterside.

On the evening of the 12th of July, says the report, we received from No. 14 Oak-street, in the City of New-York, a marked case of yellow fever, the patient being far advanced in the stage of black-vomit. * * * The patient, a robust young Welshman, arrived from Tralee, Ireland, in the *Carioca*, on the 3d of July. The vessel was anchored at Quarantine in the midst of the infected vessels lying there. The passengers remained on the ship over one or two nights, and were subsequently taken to Castle Garden. * * * * As no *fomites* of infection could reasonably be supposed to have reached No. 14 Oak-street at that early period, it is rational to conclude that in this first case of yellow fever in the City, the malady was contracted by the patient while he was remaining over night at the Quarantine anchorage the week previous to his attack of illness.

July 23 the fever was announced as *endemic* within the Marine Hospital inclosure. * * * * Previous to this date, *five cases* of yellow fever had occurred in dwellings on the beach at the foot of "Wood Road," about 1½ miles south from Quarantine, but of these no public report had then been made. Also on the Long Island shore, directly opposite the Quarantine grounds, six cases of yellow fever and three deaths from black-vomit had occurred *between the 13th and 21st of July*, and from the latter date the malady extended fearfully until it had visited nearly every dwelling on the shore of the beautiful Bay Ridge—twenty (20) cases and fifteen (15) deaths having occurred in that district previous to Aug. 1, when first it was announced to the public that a pestilence existed there.

The Report, which is quite long, is illustrated by several carefully-prepared tables, and by a map of the port and vicinity, in which the infected district is distinguished, and the places where the yellow fever proved mortal are designated. The whole is a valuable contribution to our medical history.

Sale of the Tabernacle.

We learn that that desirable piece of property known as the Broadway Tabernacle has at last actually been sold. The property consists of one lot 23 by 100; with one lot across the rear, forming a T, stretching from Anthony-street to Catherine-lane, 25 by 100—together two lots in fee; and also three lots, on a lease of 21 years, at a ground rent of $500 each, running from Anthony-street to Catherine-lane. The purchaser of the whole was Mr. JOHN J. PHELPS, and the price $125,000.

Besides this sale, the lot No. 342 Broadway, adjoining the Tabernacle lot, fronting Broadway, 28 by 100, was sold for $70,000. At the present rates of real estate, this may be regarded as a very low price.

The Broadway Tabernacle has had a very remarkable fate, and its history is alike illustrative of the progress of the City, and the development of art and religion during the past twenty years. The precise date of the Tabernacle's foundation being laid we are unable to state, without reference to a work not at hand, but it was not far from twenty years ago; we think it was the year of the great fire. The old Chatham-street Theatre, situated between Pearl and Dame streets, had been converted into a Chapel, in which Abolitionism first made a formidable exhibition, teetotalism came out strongly and revival preaching under the auspices of that remarkable pulpit orator, Rev. CHARLES G. FINNEY, here renewed the scenes of the day of Pentecost. It was during the excitement of one of the revivals of Mr. FINNEY at this chapel, aided by Rev. Mr. BURCHARD, that a hardware merchant named GREEN, who was then the chief lay supporter of the enterprise, projected the Broadway Tabernacle, which was to be a Chatham Chapel on a large scale. The scheme was perfectly successful, and the Tabernacle became at once the Exeter Hall of the metropolis of the New World. It has been, for twenty years, the head-quarters of evangelical enterprises and exhibitions. A congregational church was organized, and the Tabernacle was nightly crowded, and all things went on prosperously for awhile. But Mr. FINNEY went out to Oberlin to attend to his professional duties in that institution; Mr. GREEN became a Perfectionist, and joined a small society of that order of infidels somewhere in New-Jersey, and there was an alarming decay of vital and evangelical piety in the concern generally. There were changes of ministry and people, debts accumulated, and about twelve years since the property was put up at auction, and purchased by the late DAVID HALE, one of the editors and proprietors of the *Journal of Commerce*. Under his shrewd business management, the property was made to pay. A congregation of Independents, under the pastoral charge of Rev. Mr. THOMPSON, was organized, and the building was rented to any one who would use it. There being no other large hall in the City adapted to the purposes of concert-givers and large public meetings, it has been pretty constantly occupied ever since. At the time of its erection it was regarded as quite a miracle of taste, spaciousness and splendor, but the rapid advance made in the arts has quite thrown the once elegant Tabernacle into the shade, and it is now regarded as a very gloomy and dismal hole. We do not know the style of buildings that are to be put upon the site of the Tabernacle, but they will, of course, be for business purposes.

Young Men's Christian Association—The Latest.

On Monday evening, the Young Men's Christian Association held their regular monthly meeting, and in the course of the evening turned over a new leaf in their experience—or, rather, had it turned over for them. The essay announced for the entertainment and instruction of members was deferred to some more convenient period, in order to afford a fair field for the expression of opinions in relation to the newspaper matter which has already been so elaborately discussed. At an early period of the meeting party feeling began to run high, and the exertions of the chair (Mr. SELDEN) were inadequate to the preservation of order; the upshot of the affair being the resignation of the Committee on Rooms and Library (Messrs. EDGAR, HUBBELL and MOORE.) Their resignations were accepted, and the gentlemen withdrew. It is understood that the obnoxious sheet—the *Express*—is now padlocked to its file, so that its sanctity remains unviolated. A Special Committee was finally appointed, the chief purpose of which is to give the affairs of the Board of Managers a thorough overhauling, from the date of the commencement of their term of office down to the present time. It having been agreed that this Committee should consist of three members—one to be elected by the Association, one chosen by the Chair, and a third by the two so appointed—the following gentlemen were selected by the Chair and the Society respectively: By the Chair, Mr. JAMES MITCHELL; by the Association, Mr. AUSTIN ABBATT. The Committee, by virtue of a resolution offered by Mr. R. C. MCCORMICK, Jr., and pressed by him with great earnestness, are empowered to send for papers and documents, and are to report at the next regular meeting of the Association. The Essay, postponed from this meeting, was prepared by Mr. ATWILL; subject—*The Relations of Merchants and Clerks.* It will be read at the March meeting. The Association is recovering gradually, from the severe pecuniary embarrassments under which it has labored, and a number of new members have been added to its roll.

Board of Governors.

The Board of Governors met at the Rotunda, on Tuesday, the President, C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Esq., in the chair.

The usual weekly return shows a *decrease* of 21 upon the numbers at the various institutions. But there are now 41 patients at the Small-pox Hospital, which is a great increase upon the number of the previous week. The gross number at the institutions is 6,729.

Mr. KEAN, Superintendent of Workhouse, renewed his application (with certain explanations) for another additional keeper. Upon motion of Gov. TOWNSEND, the application was laid over. Various other communications were received having reference to matters of local detail.

Mr. FITCH, Warden of Penitentiary, wrote to suggest the necessity of the erection of additional wings to the Penitentiary, so as form seventy more cells, thereby accommodating in all 512 male convicts.

The matter was referred back to Committee on Penitentiary to report.

Governor TIEMANN wished to read the opinion of Mr. Dillon as to whether the Governors of the Almshouse have the power to discharge persons convicted under the act against drunkenness. The opinion runs as follows:

"By the act of 10th April, 1850, the Governors are authorized to remit any part of the unexpired term of the committal of any persons who shall be committed to any of the institutions under their charge as 'vagrants' or 'disorderly persons.'

The persons who may be committed under the act of the 9th of April, 1855, for drunkenness cannot be considered as 'vagrants,' the only question is whether they can be considered as 'disorderly persons.'

The Revised Statutes have defined 'drunkards' and 'tipplers' to be disorderly persons, and those terms in my judgment imply those who are in the PRACTICE of drunkenness or tippling. They do not embrace those who may be intoxicated *on a single occasion*. The act of the 9th of April, 1855, authorizes the commitment of persons who are or become intoxicated 'in any store, grocery, lane, street, or public place,' and therefore *includes* those who may *never* have been intoxicated on *any previous* occasion. It also provides that they shall stand committed until the fine of $10 be paid, not exceeding one day for each dollar of the fine imposed.

I am of opinion that persons thus committed may not be discharged before the expiration of the sentence of commitment. Respectfully submitted,

ROBERT J. DILLON.

On motion the opinion of Corporation Counsel was ordered to be asked on the same subject.

Governor TIEMANN, in allusion to the increase of small-pox, said that a corpse had lain in the Deadhouse of the Hospital fifteen days, waiting to be claimed and removed. The Committee intended to bury all small-pox coffins in a separate pit—such coffins not to be disturbed upon any request for disinterment under a less space than one year. He asked the Board to sustain the action of the Committee.

Upon vote they did so.

It appears that an application had been made very recently for permission to disinter a corpse in the City Cemetery, which application the Committee had, very properly, refused. So large a number of small-pox patients under the care of these Institutions has not occurred for many years, but the fact is partly accounted for thus: that an unusual number of them are parties who can afford to pay for accommodation in the newly erected Hospital.

The Board then adjourned.

Aldermen's Committee on Ferry Abuses.

The Committee on Ferries of the Board of Aldermen, resumed yesterday the investigation into the affairs of the Union Ferry Company, at No. 8 City Hall. The testimony taken preferred to the Roosevelt-street Ferry.

AUSTIN L. SANDS testified that he had crossed the Roosevelt-street Ferry nearly every day since it had run; since the route had come into the possession of the Union Ferry Company its accommodations for the public had been far less than when owned by TILTON and HAVEMEYER.

Alderman STEERS, (Chairman of the Committee,) read the requirements of the lease under which the ferry is worked. It provides that one good boat shall be run every half-hour, and when the Common Council requires more boats the Company shall be subject to their directions. The lease is executed for 15 years, at $3,000 a year.

JOHN F. PHILLIPS testified, that when the Ferry was inaugurated the public were led to believe that it would be a good one; his impression was that before the change of ownership everything was done to accommodate the public that could be; the present boat management of the Ferry had depreciated his property at least 25 per cent. he had purchased this property since the ferry had been started, at a higher price than it brought before, on the supposition that the boats would be kept in as good condition as those of the Fulton Ferry.

Alderman MARVIN, of the Sixth Ward, Brooklyn, testified that the boats made trips every ten or twelve minutes under the former lessees, but since the Union Company had taken possession they have been very irregular, and it was generally remarked that the Company wanted to discredit the ferry; one day last week, when there was no fog, and when vessels on the New-York side could be plainly seen, no boat ran till one o'clock in the afternoon; in conversation with one of the engineers, the latter remarked that the boats had three inches of dirt on their bottoms, and were in a bad condition otherwise; since this bad management of the ferry he has had to reduce the rent of his houses from ten to fifteen per cent.; the Gouverneur-street Ferry had not run for some months; he had been told that if manufacturers wanted $30 or $40 worth of car tickets, they had to get them at Fulton Ferry; he had a difficulty some time since in procuring a commutation ticket at the Roosevelt-street Ferry; the ferry master told him he would have to go to Fulton Ferry for it, but as he objected, they finally sent to Fulton Ferry for one, and gave it to him; the boats' cabins leaked very much in rainy weather; and were usually in a dirty state: the woman who kept them clean had been discharged: for several months no boat has run after nine o'clock in the evening; the only boat they have running now is an old one called the *Abbe*.

JOHN W. AVERY testified that he had crossed Roosevelt-street Ferry since 1st May, 1855; the crossing was pretty regular then, but had depreciated ever since; he had often, after waiting a long time, had to go to some other ferry to get to New-York; and during the past six weeks he had given up crossing Roosevelt-street Ferry altogether; the condition of the boats for a year past had been very bad—he might say filthy—the gentlemen's cabin particularly; on one occasion this Winter the ladies' cabin leaked so that they had to transfer the cushions to the gentlemen's cabin, and assign that to the ladies, as it leaked less; the wheel-houses were very bad, and the water poured into the cabins from them; it is the general talk that property in the vicinity has greatly decreased in value since the Ferry has been so mismanaged; since he first crossed the Ferry, he should judge that the travel had decreased fully one-half; the boats were taken off very often, in the evening, before the regular time.

Messrs. WM. M. PHIPMAN and FRED. W. GREEN both testified to the general mismanagement of the Ferry for some time back.

The Committee adjourned to 2 o'clock on Thursday next. Alderman STEERS stated, that at that time the original lessees of the Ferry from the City would be examined, and that would probably end the investigation.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR.—WEDNESDAY, Feb. 25.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 613, 298, 239, 539, 824, 679, 558, 861, 863, 864, 865, 867, 869, 870, 871, 873, 874, 806, 820, 766, 834, 416, 472, 503, 923, 756, 245.

SUPREME COURT.—*Circuit*.—Nos. 696, 645, 694½, 655, 632, 815, 826, 827, 794, 154, 591, 139, 284½, 247, 259, 256, 526, 645, 628.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—FEB. 24.

Before Judge Betts.

CONDEMNATION OF THE SLAVER S. P. GLOVER.

The process in the case of the schooner *S. P. Glover*, seized as a slaver, which was spoken of some time, since was returned this morning. Mr. Donohue appeared for Mr. Niven, one of the Deputy Marshals, but no one appeared for the owners of the vessel, and she was ordered to be condemned and sold.

U. S. COMMISSIONER'S COURT—FEB 24.

Before Commissioner White.

SETTING BULL DOGS ON A SAILOR.

The examination in the case of the charge brought by Thomas Campbell, a sailor employed on the *Ellen Austin*, against Mr. Garrick, Captain of the ship, of violently beating him, and then setting bull-dogs upon him, was resumed to-day. The evidence being very contradictory, the Commissioner dismissed the complaint.

A second complaint of similar character still stands against Captain Garrick, brought by Campbell.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM, FEB 24.

Before Hon. Justice Peabody.

DECISIONS.

Sanderson vs. *Goodrich*.—Allowance of $85.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Bosworth.

Newcome vs. *Newcome*.—Divorce granted.

Grant vs. *Winant*.—Injunction granted, with leave to assignee to move to dissolve on such papers as may be advised.

Before Hon. Justice Sloeson.

Cummings vs. *William Mace*.—From a comparison of sections 294, 297 and 299, I am satisfied that the clause of the order enjoining the debtor of a judgment debtor, is not warranted by the code. This part of the order must be discharged.

The remedy is sufficient without it. Notice would bind the debtor. Payment would be in his own money. Section 297 enables the Court to direct the payment of the money if there is no opposing claim to it.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Brady.

David Gwynne et al. vs. *Thomas Kettell*.—Judgment for plaintiff by default.

Richard S. Roberts vs. *Samuel Taylor*.—Order of reference to C. C. Nott.

Archibald Watts vs. *Platt Rogers, et al.*—Judgment for defendants.

Edward Maurice vs. *Mary Terry, et al.*—Referred to D. P. Eaton.

Samuel M. Pettingill vs *Frank Leslie, et al.*—Motion to amend complaint granted.

Marine Matters.

THE TWIN STEAMERS.

Commodore VANDERBILT seldom does things by halves—if a good opening occurs in a steamboat enterprise, where some would build one steamer, he will more than likely, find business for two. He is now having rapidly completed two large side-wheel steamers—he never builds propellers—of about 1,200 tons burden, intended for the passenger and freight business between Galveston and Berwick Bay, in connection with the Opelousas Railroad. They are both of precisely the same dimensions, and were built by Mr. SIMONSON, of Green Point. They are 208 feet long, 24 feet beam, and 12 feet depth of hold, to draw only 6 feet water, with engines and coal on board; the breadth of the upper deck, over all, is 54 feet. They are very strongly built of white oak and locust frames, with solid floors, planked with oak, and diagonally braced with heavy iron straps, extending from the top frame down to the outer kelsons. They are, of course, fitted as sea-going steamers, and the promenade decks extend from taffrail to stem, inclosing the whole deck area from the weather; the timbers extending from the hull to the upper deck, and a heavy ribbon of oak plank, strongly kneed, running entirely round the ship, imparting great solidity. There is sufficient room upon the main deck for 200 head of cattle, besides the necessary furniture of the ship. Between the cabin bulkheads and the engine is a large space for light freight and passengers' baggage; whilst the forward hold is to contain the heavier description of freight. There are 52 well-ventilated staterooms, 16 of which are below the main deck, aft. Each apartment is fitted up with every regard to comfort. The engines were built by the Allaire Works, and are of 44-inch cylinders and 12-feet stroke—the cranks and shafts of wrought iron; the wheels of iron, 30 feet in diameter, with 7½ feet face. The models are graceful, with sharp ends, but with more regard to comfort and a large cargo than to speed; but they will easily make twelve to fifteen miles an hour. They are schooner-rigged, with improved fore-and-aft sails. The remarkable thing about these steamers is the substantial nature of the work; one will search in vain for the outlay of one superfluous dollar. It is understood they are to compete with MORGAN'S line of steamers upon the route referred to. One will be ready to sail in a week.

ARRIVAL OF U. S. STORESHIP SUPPLY.

The U. S. Ship, *Supply*, DAVID D. PORTER, Lieut. Commanding, arrived on Sunday from Smyrna, Nov. 16, and Belize 3rd inst., with 44 camels. She put into Malta, Dec. 1, and sailed on the 7th. She had very rough weather in the Mediterranean. Three camels died before passing the Straits; passed the Straits Dec. 20, since then have had pleasant weather. Arrived at Port Royal, (Jamaica,) Jan. 20, sailed 23d, and arrived at the Belize, Jan. 29. Transferred the camels on board the steamer *Suwannee*, which conveyed them to Indianola, Texas. They were all in fine order; sailed from the Belize 3rd inst.

OFFICERS OF THE SUPPLY.

DAVID D. PORTER, Lieutenant Commanding; Robert F. R. Lewis, Lieutenant and Executive officer; Charles E. Thorburn, Joseph D Blake, Lieutenants; S. Allen Engles, Passed Assistant-Surgeon; Henry Erben, Jr., Master; Charles Sever, Clerk; Wm. J. Benvait, Ship's Steward; Robert Galloway, Surgeon's Steward; George Harris Heap, Camel Agent.

MAINE VESSELS AND INSURANCE.

We hear complaints along South-street that the Insurance Companies make an unfavorable discrimination as against vessels built in the State of Maine, acting apparently upon the principle that the risk is greater on those vessels than any others, no matter by whom, or how well constructed they may be, and that this is especially true of vessels of the smaller class. In reasoning upon this matter the parties concerned talk thus: To assume, as this rule virtually does, that there are no good and safe vessels, of the smaller classes, built in the State of Maine, is like saying that there are no poor and unseaworthy craft built in Massachusetts or New-York. Neither is true. That many vessels in each of these sections of country are built to *sell* is true enough, and a poor vessel is poor, whether built in Maine or New York. Some rational test should be devised, beside the State where a vessel has been built, for fixing the rate of insurance; the present sweeping rule operates as a premium for the production of cheaply-built hulls, and offers no encouragement to construct the better class.

One man builds a vessel for his own use, and puts into her the best materials, both of timber and fastening, and a plenty of it, and she costs him, say $40 per ton. His neighbor builds a vessel *to sell*, paying little regard to the quality of the material or the amount of fastening. Both are launched—a coat of paint makes them look equally well—both come to New-York for a freight, apply for insurance, and the inferior vessel is charged no more for insurance than the other. They are both new, but—they were built in Maine. This is a Know-Nothing rule, very nearly akin to that which taboos a man because he was born on a particular part of the earth's surface, without regard to the materials of which he is made—the brains or the heart he carries. It is well known that there are some master-builders in Maine who *never build an inferior vessel*, who were never known to put a bad stick of timber in one, or to spare the fastening, and yet their vessels stand no better chance than the shabby affairs that are set up by the mile and cut off to order. It is suggested that the New-York Underwriters should have competent and reliable agents in all the ship-building districts, whose business it should be to visit the shipyards, observing and carefully noting the kind and quantity of material put into each vessel, from the laying of the keel. By this means an intelligent and just estimate might be formed of the trustworthiness of each craft applying for insurance; encouragement would be extended to those who build upon honor, and there would be fewer vessels turned off the stocks which are merely run up to secure insurance, or for other forms of speculation.

OUR NAVY.

The United States Navy, in November, 1856, consisted of eleven ships of the line, nineteen frigates, nineteen sloops of war, three brigs, one schooner, seven screw steamers of the first class, one of the second class, two of the third class, three sidewheel steamers of the first class, one of the second class, five of the third class, three steam tenders, five storeships, and one permanent receiving vessel. Total, seventy-five vessels, carrying two thousand two hundred and forty-three guns.

SHOOTING ON BOARD AN AMERICAN SHIP.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Feb. 4.—PETER CAMPBELL, second mate of the ship *James L. Bogart*, was this morning brought up before the Birkenhead magistrates, charged with shooting JAMES CHRISTIE, a colored seaman, who at present remains at the Birkenhead Hospital. The facts, as previously stated in the *Times*, were proved, and CAMPBELL was committed for trial at the Assizes. O'FURBER, the first mate, who was knocked down by one of the crew after he had fired a revolver at him, is out of danger, and will be brought up in a few days under a similar charge.

SHIPS LOST ON THE ENGLISH COAST, ETC.

Extract from Geo. Groshaw & Co.'s Circular, Liverpool, Jan. 1, 1857.

"We are sorry to see so large a number of vessels on sale here just now: the tonnage offering for sale in our ports at the present moment amounts to 83,439 tons. The losses of shipping at or near our coasts alone during the past year have been very great, and exceed 170,000 registered tons, although on both sides of the Atlantic we find very little doing in ship-building. Unless our expectations are realized of an improved trade generally in the Spring, consequent upon the restablishment of peace throughout Europe, and an easier state of our money market, the supply of tonnage will be amply sufficient. We are, however, of opinion that as the year advances the shipowners' prospects will become much brighter, and that an increased demand for moderate-sized vessels will be experienced and paying rates obtained."

PRESENTATION OF A TRUMPET AND $25).

On the 20th instant Messrs. EM. & ED. POIRIER & Co., agents of the Franco-American Company, presented a silver speaking trumpet and a check for $250 to Messrs. HENSCHEN & UNKART, to be forwarded by them to Capt. NORDENHOLDT of the Bremen bark *Elise*, ($50 of which is for his mate,) in acknowledgment for the services he rendered in rescuing the passengers and crew from the boat of the steamer *Loonnais*.

SCHNAPPS AND SALT WATER.

ROSCOFF, Jan. 31.—A cask of gin has been washed on shore on the coast with the following marks—on a seal the word "Rotterdam," with "Wyck" at the side; on the staves "Schnapps, 1856—514 D S;" on one of the ends "Schnapps," a dog branded in, and "Udolpho Wolfe, New-York, No. 995," and many others have drifted on shore on the coast of Pontenel and Lavilliau.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets...*Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Feb. 24, 1857—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are quiet, but firm. Pearls, $7 62½; Pots, $7 62½@$7 75 ₰ 100 lbs.

CANDLES—Are salable and steady.

COFFEE—The demand is fair and prices are maintained. Java, 14½c.@15½c.; Laguayra, 11½c.@12½c.; Maracaibo, 11½c. @12½c.; Rio, 9½c.@11½c.; St. Domingo, 10½c.; and Bahia, 9½c.@10c. ₰ lb.

COPPER—Is rather lightly dealt in at about previous quotations.

COTTON—Is pretty actively sought after at strengthening rates. We now quote Middling Uplands at 13½c.@13¾c.; do. Gulfs, 13¾c.@14c.; and other grades at proportionate prices ₰ lb. Subsequently, owners claimed even higher figures.

FISH—The demand is gradually reviving and prices evince more firmness and regularity. Supplies continue quite moderate.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour is heavy and languid, with more sellers than buyers. The transactions since our last consist of about 5,900 bbls. in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	$6 20@$6 30
Straight State	6 30@ 6 40
Favorite and Extra State	6 40@ 6 70
Common to Good Indiana and Upper Lake	6 20@ 6 85
Common to Good Superfine Ohio	6 40@ 6 60
Fancy Michigan	6 40@ 6 60
Extra Michigan	6 60@ 7 75
Extra Indiana and Wisconsin	6 80@ 7 75
Extra Ohio	6 60@ 8 00
Fancy Genesee	6 75@ 7 00
Extra Genesee	7 00@ 8 50
Extra Missouri	6 40@ 8 50

Canadian is still pretty active, but at easier rates. Superfine to extra commands $6 35@$7 50 ₰ bbl.; 1,100 bbls. were sold within the range. Southern is plenty and depressed. The transactions since our last comprise about 3,300 bbls. low Mixed to Fancy and Extra, at $6 75@$8 and $9 ₰ bbl. Rye Flour is in limited supply and fair request, at $5 50@$5 55 for Fine to Superfine ₰ bbl. Corn Meal is in moderate demand at old rates; $3 20@$3 25 for Jersey, and $3 70@$3 75 for Brandywine, ₰ bbl. The latter brings $17@$17 50 in puncheons. Buckwheat Flour commands, in lots, $2 50@$2 87½ ₰ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat is in moderate supply and held above the views of purchasers. These circumstances restrict transactions, though the demand is fair, especially for prime parcels. Sales have been reported since our last of about 26,250 bushels, including Prime Western White at $1 78@$1 80; and ordinary to choice do. red at $1 43@$1 60 ₰ bushel. Rye is scarce and needed at 90c.@95c. ₰ bushel. 2,000 bushels were sold within the range. Oats are in moderate supply and request, at 52c@53c. for Western; 49c.@52c. for State; 47c.@50c. for Jersey; and 48c.@49c. for Southern, ₰ bushel. Barley is in demand and steady, and is held at $1 15@$1 42 for very inferior to choice, ₰ bushel. Stock quite light. Barley Malt commands $1 50@$1 52½ ₰ bushel. Corn is still pretty briskly inquired for, but at irregular prices. There were sales reported to-day of about 50,000 bushels, at 70c.@71c. for unsound, 72½c.@74c. for mixed, in store and delivered, and 71c.@78c. for new and old Yellow, ₰ bushel.

HAY—Sales of 650 bales River were effected, at 95c.@$1 for shipment, and $1 12½ for local use, ₰ 100 lbs.

HIDES—The supply is ample; the demand is moderate: holders claim full prices.

HOPS—Are in pretty fair request and are steady at 7c.@10c. ₰ lb.

IRON—There were sales reported of 175 tons Scotch Pig, at $30 75, usual terms, ₰ ton.

LATHS—Eastern, $1 31½ per thousand.

LEAD—The demand is moderate at full prices.

LEATHER—Sole is sparingly offered, and is readily taken at old rates.

LIME—Rockland remains scarce and quiet at $1 05 for Common, and $1 25 for Lump, ₰ bbl.

MOLASSES—Rules dull and heavy at former figures. New-Orleans, 75c.@76c.; new crop Porto Rico, 65c.@70c.; old do. Porto Rico, 50c.@55c.; new crop Cuba Muscovado, 50c.@60c.; new crop clayed Cuba, at 50c.; and old do. at 45c., ₰ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin, Tar and Crude Turpentine are essentially the same. Spirits Turpentine is in better supply and is heavy, mainly at 52c.@52½c. ₰ gal.

OILS—The movements in this line continue light; prices are supported.

PROVISIONS—Pork finds ready buyers at rising prices. Sales have been reported since our last of about 600 bbls., in lots, at $21 50 for old Mess; $22 for new do.; and $17 75@$18 10 for Prime, ₰ bbl. Dressed Hogs bring, in lots, 8¾c.@9¼c. ₰ lb. Cut Meats appear in moderate demand, and are steady at 10¾c.@11¾c. for Hams, and 8¾c.@9¾c. for Shoulders, ₰ lb. Bacon is in light supply and fair request, at from 10¼c.@11¾c. ₰ lb. Lard is salable and firm. The transactions since our last reach about 1,450 bbls. and tcs., mostly fair to Prime, at 14¼c.@14¾c. ₰ lb. Beef is in moderate demand at steady rates. The transactions since our last consist of 430 bbls., at $10@$10 50 for new Prime; $10 75@$13 for Country Mess; $15 50 for repacked Western Mess; and $16@$16 50 for extra Chicago do., ₰ bbl. New Prime Mess Beef is salable and steady at $20@$22 ₰ tc. Beef Hams are scarce and needed at $20@$22 ₰ bbl. Butter is in fair demand, and is worth 16c.@23c. for Ohio; 20c.@26c. for common to very good State, and 26c.@30c. for prime to very choice do., ₰ lb. Cheese is in light supply and good request, at 12c.@13c. ₰ lb.

RICE.—We heard of sales of about 200 tcs., ordinary to choice at $3 50@$4 50 per 100 lbs.

SOAP—We heard of sales of about 180 boxes Castile at previous figures.

SPICES—Are moderately abundant and inquired for, within our former range.

SUGARS—The inquiry is fair; prices are essentially the same. We have heard of sales of about 450 hhds. Cubs, &c., in lots, at from 9¾c.@10¼c.; with Havana, in boxes, at from 9¾c.@10¾c. ₰ lb.

TALLOW—Sales were reported of about 10,000 lbs. prime at yesterday's prices.

TEAS—Are in lively request and are stiffly held.

WHISKY—There have been 640 bbls. Ohio and Prison disposed of at 28½c.@29c. ₰ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Appeared depressed and inform. For Liverpool—Cotton, 3-16d.@7 32d. ₰ lb.; Flour, 1s. 9d.@2s. ₰ bbl.; Grain, 5d.@6d. ₰ bushel; Beef, 4s. @4s. 6d. ₰ tc; Resin, 2s @2s. 3d. ₰ bbl.; and Heavy Goods, 20s.@22s. 6d. ₰ ton. For other ports, proportionate quotations.

NEW-YORK CITY BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The following list consists of prominent Houses in each line of Business:

Berlin Wool, Embroidery Silks, Fringes, Gimps, Buttons, Ladies' Dress Trimmings, Gold and Silver Articles for Regalia.

KOHLHAGEN BROS., (Importers and Jobbers,) 46 John-st.

Advertising Agents.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.....119 Nassau-st.

Hardware, Cutlery, Edge Tools, &c.

T. DOUGLAS, Manufacturer and Dealer, 88 Beekman-st.

Grate and Fender Makers.

WM. H. JACKSON, (formerly W. & N. Jackson & Sons,) No. 891 Broadway, one door from 19th-st.

Boat and Oar Bazaar.

Life, Race, Ship and Pleasure Boats, of all kinds on hand making an assortment of over 200 Boats. C. L. INGERSOLL & SON, 250 South-st.

Lightning Rods.

A. M. QUIMBY & SON, 123 East 27th, and 119 Nassau-st.

LYON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Old Patent. Also, other rods, insulators, points, vanes, &c., No. 103 Broadway.

Lithographers.

GEORGE HAYWARD.....120 Water-st.

Window and Plate Glass, (French and English.)

F. HOPKINS & BROS., (Importers).....61 Barclay-st.

☞ Any additions to the above list should be brought to the office of S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:

The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accomodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

Price of passage from New York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. Exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $275. From Liverpool to New-York, $5 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berths can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulk heads, and to avoid danger from ice will not cross the Banks north of 41 degrees, until after the 1st of August.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK:		FROM LIVERPOOL:	
Saturday, Jan. 3	1857

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 25, 1857.

☞ The NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served in this City and vicinity for ONE SHILLING a week. Single Copies TWO CENTS. Mail subscribers SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES is published every Evening, (*Sundays Excepted.*) One edition will be issued at one and the other at THREE o'clock P. M. It will be sent by mail at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing nearly all the reading matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday, is mailed at THREE DOLLARS a year.

The WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed at TWO DOLLARS a year for single Copies. TWENTY-FIVE Copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, to one address.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6 cents for single copies.

Terms, invariably cash in advance.

Publication Office, No. 138 Nassau-st., cor. of Beekman.

RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO., Publishers.

Registered Letters.

Persons who may have occasion to remit money to the TIMES Office, will consult its safety *by not having them Registered.* Our losses of money transmitted by mail have largely increased within a few weeks past,—and three-fourths of those lost, so far as we are advised, have been *registered* letters.

We are satisfied that the only effect of this new device is to point out to thieves those letters in which they will be *certain* of finding money. It affords no additional security, inasmuch as the Department is no more responsible for the loss of these than any others.

If Congress would improve the few remaining days of its session in passing a bill establishing a Post-Office MONEY-ORDER *System*, it would render a good service to the country.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamer *Indian* arrived at Portland yesterday, bringing dates from Europe four days later than previous advices. The *America* had arrived out. A desultory and not particularly significant discussion had taken place in the House of Lords in reference to the origin of the Chinese difficulties; and another was occasioned by an article of the *Moniteur*, which intimated the probability of a union of the Danubian Principalities. Lord CLARENDON, speaking upon the latter subject, confessed to some surprise, but declined to express any opinion. The never-ending Neufchatel question appears to be again involved in a mesh of complication. It is insisted that France has definitely treated with Austria, for the guaranty of the possession of the territories of the latter in Italy; the fact, however, being stoutly denied by Lord PALMERSTON. Amnesty to political exiles has been declared in Turkey, and is to be declared in Austria; the Emperor of Russia, according to well-founded reports, to follow the example with regard to his exiled Polish subjects. Relations between Austria and Russia were not improving. An official notification of the Austrian Government announces that the evacuation of the Principalities will be completed on the 24th of March. Consols are quoted at 93@93¼ for money; cotton was steady, and breadstuffs declining.

In the United States Senate yesterday, Mr. HALE moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill authorizing the people of Minnesota to form a Constitution and State Government was passed—the intention being to strike out the amendment restricting suffrage to citizens of the United States. After some debate the vote was reconsidered, 35 to 21. A debate then took place on striking out the amendment, but no vote was taken. A memorial was presented from the Cape Cod Telegraph Company, asking for aid in establishing marine telegraph stations on the Massachusetts coast. A bill was reported to apportion the Clerks in the Departments of the Government among the States and Territories, according to representation. The House passed the Executive, Legislative and Judicial Appropriation bill, concurring with the Committee of the Whole in striking out the appropriation for the Kansas Legislature. The Senate's joint resolution for ascertaining and fixing the relative value of British and United States coins, was passed. The bill providing for refunding duties on goods destroyed by fire was passed. The Committee on Elections made a report in reference to the petition from California for the expulsion of HEBBERT, to the effect that the petition was accompanied by no proof, and no authority was given to compel the attendance of witnesses,—therefore it was for the House to determine what further action should be taken. The report was laid on the table. Several hours were consumed in Committee of the Whole in a struggle for the consideration of the various internal improvement bills, and the Committee finally rose without doing anything.

It is stated that Hon. J. GLANCY JONES has received a letter from Mr. BUCHANAN, stating that he will not probably reach Washington until Monday, and asking Mr. JONES to reconsider his request not to be placed in the Cabinet.

Judge LECOMPTE has written a letter to Attorney-General CUSHING, accusing Governor GEARY of misrepresenting facts in his case, and denying that peace was endangered in the slightest degree by his official acts. He says the statements that he had refused to release Free-State men on bail are grossly false.

The Washington *Union* of yesterday contains a disclaimer relative to the article on Prussia and Switzerland, published a few days ago. It says the article should have appeared as a communication, and that it was not designed to foreshadow the policy of Mr. BUCHANAN, but merely to express the independent views of the writer.

The Board of Supervisors of Monroe County have sent a communication to the Legislature, asking intervention with the General Government to prevent prodigal grants of lands to the new States to the exclusion of the old, and insisting that the State of New-York shall receive the full share to which she is entitled in proportion to the number of her inhabitants. They also request the Legislature to invite the cooperation of the Legislatures of others States in securing justice to the old States.

Full confirmation of the news of Dr. KANE's death has been received. He expired at Havana on the 16th inst., and his body was taken on board the *Cahawba* to New Orleans. The greatest possible sympathy was shown on the occasion by the Cuban officials.

The body of the late PRESTON S. BROOKS was buried at Edgefield, S. C., on the 14th. It was attended to the grave by an immense concourse of people, with a military *cortège*, attended by music, &c., &c. The face was exhibited to the view of the people, and was still perfectly natural and undecayed. The Edgefield *Advertiser* says, that "thousands came to look, for a moment, upon the strong man stricken down by the hand of death in the mid career of his earthly exertions. Not the least affecting part of this scene was the number of servants who came crowding in, by permission, to see the face of the dead once more before it went down into the grave; among them a weeping old woman, who had nursed the deceased in his childhood."

Rev. F. A. ROSS, D. D., of South Carolina, is writing letters to Dr. BARNES, upon his published views on the subject of Slavery. He takes the extreme Southern view of the rightfulness of Slavery, and treats the Doctor's letters as a movement towards a further division of the Presbyterian Church. The only result, however, he predicts will be to strengthen the position of the Old School branch of this denomination.

The American State Council met at Troy yesterday, for the election of officers to serve during the ensuing year. About three hundred members were present. JESSE C. DANN was elected President on the first ballot, over JAMES W. BARKER; and H. B. NORTHRUP was elected Vice-President, also on the first ballot, over JOSEPH H. PATTY and A. H. J. DUGANNE. C. D. BINGHAM, of the Albany *Statesman*, was unanimously chosen Secretary. A Committee was appointed to draft an address and resolutions, which are expected to be of a strong Anti-Slavery character.

A State Temperance Convention for Rhode Island was held at Providence yesterday. NEAL DOW was present and made an address. Resolutions were passed in favor of the enforcement of the main law, the general opinion being that its non-enforcement was more the fault of the officers than the law itself.

The Philadelphia Mail due in this City at 10 P. M., had not arrived up to 12 o'clock last night. It was feared that some serious accident had occurred on the road.

The anniversary of the last French Revolution—that of February 24, 1848—was celebrated last night by a supper and speeches at No. 72 Leonard-street. The company consisted mainly of exiled *revolutionaires*, who participated in the popular movement throughout the European continent in 1848.

There is an unusually large number of small-pox patients in the Small-pox Hospital on Blackwell's Island. This is owing to the fact that the new building is so well arranged that more of the cases scattered about the City are gathered into it than ever before.

The cargo of the old fillibuster *Amelia* is to be sold to-day, at Ellis' Island, by the United States authorities. This cargo has had a curious history, which we detail in another column.

The Fillibusters' examination was resumed yesterday. The defence promised to produce a deed of transfer from FERMIN FERRER, Col. KINNEY and Col. FABENS, assigning a large interest in the Musquito grant to A. P. O. NICHOLSON, of the Washington *Union*, FLETCHER WEBSTER and SIDNEY WEBSTER.

The *Tennessee* will not get off for Nicaragua and Aspinwall before to-morrow. Two hundred and forty-seven men are already booked, for WALKER and the fever, to sail in her.

In the French Railway fraud case, yesterday, M. MONTHOLON, the Consul-General of France, was examined

The Treaty with England.

We are not a little anxious to learn whether the Washington *Union*, in its recent article upon the Dallas-Clarendon Treaty, (to which we made allusion a day or two since,) is to be regarded as the minstrel of the past or of the future—whether it be playing the "Dead March in Saul," or the triumphal air of "See the conquering hero comes." In plain English, it is of extreme importance that the incoming Administration should take the earliest possible opportunity of disavowing the doctrines advanced by the *Union*.

We yesterday expressed a sincere hope that the selection of General Cass for the first office in the Cabinet of Mr. BUCHANAN, may really indicate the intention of the new President to govern his foreign policy by the sober dictates of grave repentance and of gray experience, rather than by the impulses of a heady, obstinate, and unintelligent national prejudice, which has insolently arrogated to itself the sacred name of "patriotism." We now repeat the expression of that hope with renewed earnestness.

The proceedings of Mr. BUCHANAN, since his election, have up to this time been marked by a prudence, a caution, and a watchful regard to the currents of sound popular sentiment, from which we are willing (as we have abundantly proved) to argue the best and not the worst things of him and of his policy. But if Mr. BUCHANAN shall really administer the National Government with discretion and success, he will do so because he is well instructed in regard to the opinions, the interests and the convictions of the intelligent classes in the country. These opinions must be uttered, these interests must be maintained, and these convictions must be vindicated through the Press. On the great questions of domestic and foreign policy which will begin to occupy the attention of the new Government, as soon as it is formed and goes into operation, the Press must pronounce loudly and decisively. There was never a time when a more positive utterance of the public will was needed in this country than now; there was never a time when such vitally-important interests were at stake in the wisdom or the folly of our rulers as now. And if there be any soul of leadership in the great journals of the United States, this is the moment at which it should assert itself most unmistakeably, and do its great duties with marked faith and force. Mr. PIERCE and his Cabinet have played fast and loose with the diplomacy of Mr. DALLAS; they have neither fulfilled the just expectations of the Minister, with the whole course of whose proceedings they had been perfectly familiar from the beginning to the end of the negotiation; nor met the frank and fair advances of the British Government with Republican sincerity, truthfulness and honor; nor consulted the wishes of the nation, which desires nothing more than a righteous and reasonable settlement of the questions at issue between itself and a great kindred people.

If the principles involved in the Dallas-Clarendon treaty are unsound, then that treaty ought never to have been made. If they are sound, then the opposition to that treaty on the part of the Senate is disgraceful to the statesmanship and the sense of that body. But whether these principles be sound or not, the spectacle afforded by the antagonism to the treaty of the very Government under whose direct supervision it was framed, is one upon which no American who respects himself and his country can look without disgust.

We hold the principles involved in that treaty to be eminently sound, conservative, and honorable. We are weary, and we believe that all the good sense of the country is weary, of the vulgar platitudes of Anti-Anglican declamatory filibusterism. We see that the commerce which binds the United States to Great Britain—that the interchange of the life of the two countries, physical, moral, and intellectual—that the political sympathies and the financial relations of these two mighty empires, have been made of less account in the councils of the expiring Administration and in the partisan caucuses of the Senate, than the blatant demagogism of a set of men who are supposed to control the politics of the nation, because they can raise or depress the political fortunes of certain prominent functionaries.

And knowing, as we know, that the question of peace or war with England (which is simply the question of life or death for some of the grandest and most permanently important interests of the country) is really involved in the decent and honorable settlement of the Central American difficulties, we cannot look without the deepest concern on any indication which points towards the adoption by Mr. BUCHANAN of such a fatal, foolish and discreditable policy as his predecessor has taken up through ignorance, or accepted through imbecility.

The people of the United States, North and South, the real and responsible *people*, the theoretically sovereign people, do most heartily and unanimously repudiate the violence and the folly of the fillibustering party in Congress and out of it. The fillibustering leaders mistake the traditional and sentimental prejudice of the American nation against England for a vital and active hostility. We hate the English at school, because every people must have some other people to hate in their history, and England is the only nation with which we have ever come into serious collision in the past. But in our business, in our literature, in our life, in our manhood and our activity, we do not hate England. We rather love England, and with a very practical love. We send her everything she will take from us. We take from her all she has to give us, and we never find that we have enough either of giving or taking.

Let Mr. BUCHANAN see this truth and let him act upon it. Let him throw himself upon the character and the capacity of the nation, and disregarding the phantoms of fanaticism, prejudice and ignorance, boldly proclaim a great national policy of good sense and justice, and we predict for him an administration which shall be in every respect of its character and of its features precisely the reverse of that of Mr. PIERCE.

Can the sanest ambition of the sagest statesman ask anything more than this?

Mr. Simonton's Case.

The Investigating Committee have, as our readers are aware, reported a resolution to expel our Washington Correspondent, Mr. SIMONTON, from the floor of the House, where he has a seat as reporter. Mr. SIMONTON is now in this City, seriously ill, and as it is not at all likely that he will have any occasion to occupy his seat again during the present Congress, the fate of the resolution is a matter of no practical importance. The object of the Committee, however, plainly is to *punish* Mr. SIMONTON for something he has done,—and it may be a matter of interest, especially with a view to the future, to determine wherein his offence consists.

It cannot be that Mr. SIMONTON is to be punished in this way, for refusing to answer certain questions put by the Committee—for he has once been punished for that offence, to the entire satisfaction both of the Committee and the House. It can scarcely be for the alleged offence of having given inconsistent answers at different times, before the Committee, for the Committee themselves betrayed him into whatever appearance of contradiction stands to his charge. The reason assigned by the Committee for their recommendation is the following:

"It also appears from the testimony of this witness, that while occupying a seat as reporter on the floor of the House, he personally aided, in the passage of the Wisconsin land bill, under a promise of receiving a certain compensation, if the bill passed; 'but he has no legal claim for such service, and has not received the fruit of any such interest.' He also aided an old friend of his in passing a private bill through the Senate, for which service he accepted a small compensation. In view of these facts, the Committee deem it their duty to report a resolution for his expulsion from the House as a reporter."

We do not propose here to make any defence of Mr. SIMONTON, or to attempt any extenuation of the conduct which he frankly avowed to the Committee. On the contrary, we congratulate the country upon having a Committee which cherishes such rigid and austere opinions concerning the purity of the House, as are indicated by their action in this particular case. We hope the House will concur with them and make these sentiments its permanent and inflexible rule. We shall cheerfully assent to the banishment of our reporter from the floor of the House, if we can thereby aid in securing that illustrious body from contact with corruption. But we hope it will make its action general. We trust that the same rule applied to the case of Mr. SIMONTON will be extended to every newspaper reporter, every ex-member of Congress, every outsider who may aid the passage of any bill under promise of compensation, or accept pay for any services he may have rendered in this regard.

We are a little surprised that so virtuous a Committee did not screen itself from unjust suspicion, by making some recommendation to this effect or by endeavoring to ascertain whether any other parties had been guilty of the same offence. Mr. CHASE, an ex-member of Congress, was asked whether he had been paid for aiding the passage of any bills, and he refused to answer. The Committee neither insisted upon his answering, nor recommended *his* exclusion from the floor. Mr. CHESTER, another Reporter, was questioned as to statements he had published, but he was not asked whether he had ever aided the passage of bills for compensation. These inquiries were confined to Mr. SIMONTON, and upon him alone is punishment to be inflicted. If he deserves it, let it fall. We shall never interpose on any personal grounds whatever, to screen any one from the penalty of flagrant and proved misconduct.

But it is impossible not to see that the *real* offence which our correspondent has committed, has been the exposure and denunciation of the corruption which is now proved to exist in the halls of Congress. The Committee has vindicated his action and that of the TIMES;—but it none the less hates the agency which both have had in this transaction. It is not pleasant to have facts so odious, so infamous, brought home to the august body of which these Committee men are members. And they knew that in proposing punishment for the TIMES and its Reporter, they would meet a prompt and cordial sympathy on the part of the House. They are probably right in this calculation. We presume their resolution expelling our correspondent will be adopted by a very large majority. It is sure of the vote of every member who has any share in corruptions proved or secret,—of all who sympathize with the guilty,—of all who expect to clear their skirts from suspicion by excessive zeal against corruption, and of all who sincerely and truly seek to reform abuses. So powerful a combination as this must succeed.

But after all, the country will decide upon the justice or injustice of whatever action the House may take upon this subject.

Canal Tolls—Buffalo and Oswego.

There is a very curious proposition pending in the State Legislature, or rather in the Canal Board, to which it has been referred for an opinion. It is to pass a law imposing upon articles transported by Canal from Oswego to Albany, 200 miles, the same tolls which are paid from Buffalo to Albany, 365 miles. The proposal, it is scarcely necessary to say, comes from Buffalo. The ostensible reason for it is the necessity of increasing the Canal revenues—the *real* motive is to increase the commerce and business of Buffalo.

When articles destined for an Eastern market come down from the West by the lakes, there are several routes by which they can reach Albany. One is by the Erie Canal from Buffalo;—another is by the Welland Canal, Lake Ontario, and the Oswego and Erie Canals. The latter, it is alleged, is the cheapest, and takes away from the western section of the Erie Canal business which ought to be done upon it:—and the State is asked to pass a law which shall drive it back. The most effectual mode of accomplishing this result would be by filling up the Oswego Canal: and if the result is desirable, we do not see why the most efficient means of attaining it should not be applied. When the State determined to construct that canal, it decided the whole case; and to ask the State now to discriminate *against* it,—to take measures to drive business from it,—is absurd.

Buffalo is a thriving city,—but it has yet to learn that other cities have quite as good a right to existence, and to all the natural advantages of their position, as itself. It owes its prosperity to its location at the foot of the lakes and at the entrance of the Erie Canal. If Niagara Falls should wear away and no longer interrupt navigation, Buffalo would lose something of the advantages of her position; but she could scarcely call upon State of New-York to make them good. Yet the Welland Canal has brought about something of the same result,—and to a certain extent Oswego shares the benefits which previously Buffalo alone enjoyed. The State has constructed a canal from each city,—to accommodate both and to facilitate the commerce which the location of each might bring to its gates. That is all it can do for either.

We shall be very much surprised if the Canal Board favor the proposition which has been referred to them. If they do, it will be because their vision is limited (perhaps necessarily) to the single question of deriving the most revenue from the Canals. But the Legislature, which is bound to look to *all* the interests of the State, and to regard with equal favor all its cities and all its sections, can scarcely think for a moment of giving it the sanction of law.

New Guano Deposits.

The guano trade—so important to the agricultural interests of the world—is, at the present moment, attracting special attention in Europe. It is estimated that the guano at the Chincha Islands will last for another century; but as this is a monopoly in the hands of a Government that uses its advantages to raise, at pleasure, the price of an indispensable commodity, great efforts have been made to discover new deposits. In a business point of view, no blame can be attached to Peru. She has been, hitherto, the sole possessor of a valuable article of commerce, and as long as this is the case she has the power, and perhaps the right, to place a fictitious value on her exports. But monopoly is not the only objection to the Chincha trade. The frequency of revolution in Peru, and the change of Government from one faction to another has been a serious impediment to commerce, and, even as we write, it is impossible to say whether the Islands are in the possession of VIVANCO or CASTILLA, or how far the foreign vessels loading there can be protected by local authority.

The attention of the Government and people of England has been lately turned to certain Guano Islands off the coast of Arabia, situated in Koorya-Morya Bay, about twenty miles from the main land. They were ascertained to be extremely valuable, and a cession of the Islands in favor of Great Britain was obtained from the Imaum of Muscat, of whose possessions they were supposed to form part. They are represented as completely covered with guano; and, though the depth of the deposit has not been ascertained, it is known from actual observation to be more than six feet. According to a rough estimate, it is considered that the quantity of guano on the whole group will amount to two millions of tons, with weather favorable for shipping it during eight months in the year. After the Islands were ceded by the Imaum of Muscat, the British Government, to reward Captain ORD, the discoverer, granted him for five years a license to load the guano for English ports. An expedition to the Island of Haski was thereupon fitted out; but when the vessels reached their destination, and some ninety tons had been actually shipped, the men were attacked and forced to quit by a large body of Arabs, who refused to recognize the right of the Imaum to cede the Islands.

Thus the matter stands for the present. The parties who went out on the expedition complain that proper protection was not afforded them by the British Government, and ask that, for the future, a vessel-of-war be stationed at the Koorya-Morya. This request, considering the importance of the interests at stake, we suppose, will be granted. If so, we may expect a revolution in the guano trade. From the Koorya-Morya group, the voyage to England is twenty days shorter than from the Chinchas, and, once open to commerce, they will draw off European vessels from the Peruvian trade and break up its monopoly. The Peruvian Government will then be forced to reduce its present high prices, and its American customers will be most benefited by the reduction.

The English Labor Market.

Among the standing topics of English journalists, which furnish an unfailing subject of discussion, and, like Parliament, the income tax and the Court, always come home to the bosoms of British readers, are the poor and the poor laws. The poor they always have with them, and how to alleviate their wants and keep them from becoming a public burden are the great problems which engross the attention of both statesmen and journalists. By the last arrivals from England, it appears that the unemployed laborers, who are clamorous for work in almost all parts of the Kingdom, and seeking admission into the "Unions," from an inability to support themselves, were creating very serious alarm, and claimed an unusual degree of attention.

It seems difficult to account for the difference between New-York and London in this respect. In two cities within a fortnight's distance from each other, with a constant intercourse and a very cheap rate of travel, a condition of affairs exists of a totally opposite character in the two places. In London there are thousands of able-bodied laborers of both sexes, subsisting on public charity, and, in many cases, driven to crime, because they cannot find employment; while here there is a constant demand for laborers, and the chief cause of domestic misery is a lack of servants. Here we really have no poor; we have a few poor devils, mostly of foreign importation, who are provided for at the public expense, but, as for "the poor," such as they have in England, who are poor for lack of an opportunity to make provision for their own necessities, we have literally none, and are not likely to have any while we have so vast and fertile an unoccupied country. The labor market in England is almost always overstocked, while with us the demand is always greater than the supply. The puzzle is why labor, like merchandise, cannot be made, or at least left, to obey the law of supply and demand. Why should laborers be allowed to accumulate in English markets, any more than specie or any other commodity? Why not ship the surplus of men and women here, as we ship our surplus provisions, our wheat, corn, beef, pork and butter there? Human beings cannot be reduced to the level of inert merchandise, it is true; but when a true-born Briton is reduced to the necessity of calling on the parish for aid, there can be no doubt that he would prefer being shipped off to a land of freedom where he would be sure of plenty of work for himself and children, to being sent to the workhouse; and it would be much cheaper for the parish, too. Since the close of the war, and the return of the troops from the Crimea, the difficulties in the English labor market appear to have been constantly on the increase, and, at the last advices, there were public meetings of the unemployed poor, calling loudly for relief, and the public journals were again discussing the old subject of "the poor." If John Bull would but take a common-sense view of the subject and send over to us all his unemployed laborers, it would be for the mutual benefit of both nations. What becomes of all the English women who come over here we do not know, but an English housemaid is an unheard-of thing in our large towns; while English laborers are almost as rare. In our manufacturing towns there is no lack of English workmen; but an English laborer on a farm is very rarely seen. It is contrary to the laws of trade, and not particularly creditable to English statesmanship, that we should be suffering here for the lack of laborers while they are suffering from a lack of employment. There ought to be some arrangement by which we may be of mutual benefit to each other in respect to the market for labor.

Government Apprentices.

The apprenticeship system, which has been found so necessary in all the mechanic arts, and in many departments of trade, has never been tried in the affairs of Government to a very great extent. We require the officers of our army and navy to serve a regular apprenticeship, and to pass through regular grades in their advancement towards office; but in all other departments of the national service we put men into office without any training whatever. No previous attention or study is supposed to be necessary to qualify a man to take charge of the Treasury, the Post-Office, the War, or the Navy departments; nor need a citizen be in any manner familiar with diplomatic duties to secure an appointment as a foreign minister. Before a man can be appointed to the lowest office in the army or navy, he must go through a course of preparatory exercises and studies, and be thoroughly examined as to his qualifications for the office he is to fill. But we send men abroad on the most important missions without submitting them to any examination at all, as to their fitness, and knowing that they have had no experience whatever in diplomacy. England, on the contrary, trains up her diplomatists, as she does her military officers, and requires her ambassadors to serve an apprenticeship to the business.

In the consular Act passed last year by Congress, there was one section which made provision for consular apprentices, which was the first attempt that has been made by our Government to introduce the apprenticeship system into our civil service. The President was authorized to appoint Consular "pupils" who were not to exceed twenty-five in number, and whose pay was not to exceed $1,000 per annum each. They were to act as clerks, and were to be instructed to make themselves familiar with the laws, language and customs of the countries to which they were appointed, and, when worthy, were promised promotion. Here was the beginning of what might have proved a most beneficial school for the education of a corps of efficient diplomatists. But, unfortunately, we think, Congress has refused to make an appropriation for the payment of this new class of apprentices, and for the present, at least, the scheme must be abandoned.

We hope, however, that it will not be abandoned altogether, and that another Congress will be more liberal. The system, if carried out properly, would have the effect of creating a corps of intelligent and serviceable officials, and save us from the inconvenience of renewing our Consuls in every part of the world every four years.

Since President PIERCE appointed Mr. HAWTHORN Consul at Liverpool, it has been considered that the necessary qualification for that desirable post was having written a biography of the new President; and since Col. FORNEY has failed to be made a Senator, some of his friends have said that he would be rewarded with the Liverpool Consulate. As partisan politics are wisely kept out of the Army, and Navy we do not see why they might not be kept out of the Consular service.

THE WAY THEY MANAGE MURDER TRIALS IN MAINE.—In one of the small towns of Maine, among an entirely rural population, they are enjoying the excitement of a murder trial with as much gusto as any affair of the sort creates, even in this wicked metropolis. A man named GEORGE KNIGHT is on trial for the murder of his wife, and to such a pitch is the excitement carried, that a daily paper has been established expressly to chronicle the proceedings, while the place of trial is crowded with the fairer part of the population, who take their knitting and sewing with them, like German women at a concert, or the Boston ladies at a Lowell lecture. Murder trials have not yet become quite so popular in New-York.

Personal.

Dr. JEFFRIES WYMAN, the distinguished Professor of Anatomy in Harvard University, sailed from Gloucester, Mass., on Tuesday, for Parimaribo, in Dutch Guiana. He intends to spend six months in scientific researches into the natural history of Surinam, a country abounding in objects of interest to the naturalist, but whose riches have been only imperfectly explored. Two students in Harvard University, Mr GREEN, of Worcester, and Mr. BANCROFT, of New-York, eldest son of BANCROFT the historian, accompany Dr. WYMAN. Special attention will be paid by these gentlemen to the collection of specimens of natural history for the projected Museum of Zoology at Cambridge, for which, it will be remembered, the late Mr. F. C. GRAY bequeathed a large sum

Last Wednesday was the sixty-second birthday of Mr. GEORGE PEABODY, and was being duly celebrated in his native place, South Danvers, when a letter was received from him, inclosing a check for $10,000 for the Branch Library of the Danvers Institute.

The Legislature of the State of Maryland having appropriated a sum for an historical painting connected with the Revolution, the order has been given to EDWIN WHITE, of New-York. The subject of the picture will be "Washington Resigning his Commission at Annapolis."

The Handel and Haydn Society of Boston have produced COSTA's "Eli" twice this season, since its introduction in this city by the Mendelsohn Union. Miss HAWLEY, of New-York, rendered the prayers.

Forty students have left the Mississippi University at Oxford since the holidays: the majority having been expelled for the offence of robbing henroosts.

Miss ADELAIDE PHILLIPS, who has just returned from Havana, announces a concert in Boston, to be given at the new Music Hall.

Bishop ELLIOTT, of Georgia, who has been suffering for some time under a severe catarrhal affection, is convalescent.

Prof. GAJANI is to lecture in New-Haven on the "Italian Reformers and Martyrs."

The following is a list of Americans registered at the Banking Office of the American-European Express and Exchange Company, Paris, from Jan. 22 to Feb. 5, 1857:

H. S. Lefman, Jno. Robertson, C. L. Sharpsteen, Dr. W. C. Anderson, W. M. Tileston, F. N. Goddard, C. Borghese, H. R. Angus and lady, Dr John L. Mc-Comb, H. Stull, J. C. Kane, J. B. Minturn, M D., H. de V. Glintworth, H. J. Trowbridge, J. P Hunnewton, E. Boyle, C. Remington and family, H. J. Butterfield, F. B. Hall and wife, New-York; A. Reid, J. H. Gastine, T. L. Hildeburn, J. A. Phillip, M. D., Penn; C. Waite, S. W. Hawes, Mass.; J. Catt, Conn.; E. D. Force, Ky.; T. Workman, Canada; M. O. H. Norton, La.; W. C. Langdon, D. C.; C. Thornton, Ohio; W. F. Westmoreland, Ga.

A country Editor in the South gives public notice:

"In the course of two years at the furthest, we expect to make the grand tour of Europe, and it will especially inconvenience us to have Austrian and Roman spies and inquisitors on our track. We give the Emperor of Austria and the Pope of Rome fair notice, if anything happens to us in our journeyings abroad, old Buck will hold them personally responsible."

A Lancaster paper says of Mr. BUCHANAN: "Mr. BUCHANAN is 'bored' incessantly. The other day a map agent called upon him, and was about unrolling his 'sample,' when Mr. B. stopped him by inquiring the price. 'Five dollars, Sir,' was the reply. 'I can send it on to Washington,' said Mr B., as he bended over the price and resumed the reading of his correspondence. On another occasion he told a friend in the city that if 'a crazy-looking fellow,' soliciting subscriptions for a certain object, should inquire the way to Wheatland, he should pay him five dollars on his account, but by no means send him out. The last day we saw the President-elect go into Michael's, he was followed hot foot by a 'pilgrim' who had 'just missed him' at Wheatland. He rushed into the back room, where Mr. B. was conversing with some friends, and commenced talking to him in an undertone. 'My dear Sir,' exclaimed the future occupant of the White House, 'it is proper I should inform you that there are over one hundred applicants for that office already, and more than a hundred must be disappointed. Send on your papers to Washington, and they will be examined in their order.' The anxious gentleman who entered in such a hurry took his leave in the same manner."

Amusements.

THALBERG'S SECOND MATINEE.—Mr. THALBERG's second matinee attracted the usual number of fashionables yesterday afternoon, and was in every respect as quiet and delightful as the first one. The programme was as follows: 1. Trio in B major, by BEETHOVEN, (performed by Messrs. THALBERG SMITH and BERGMANN.) 2. Fantasia, "Don Giovanni," THALBERG. 3. Etude, (repeated notes,) THALBERG. 4. Fantasia, "I Puritani," (on the Alexandre organ.) 5. Mazourkas, CHOPIN. 6. "Lucrezia Borgia," THALBERG. It is unnecessary to add that each of these pieces was performed in a superb manner. The delicious quality of the Alexandre organ was once more demonstrated. In a concert room it supplies the place of a small orchestra, and under the hands of Mr. THALBERG is capable of the most varied expression.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—A very excellent performance of the comedy of the "Poor Gentleman" was given here last night. The cast included the names of Mr. H. PLACIDE as *Doctor Ollapod*, Mr. BLAKE as *Sir Robert Bramble*, Mr. TOM PLACIDE as *Stephen Harrowby*, Mr. A. H. DAVENPORT as *Frederick Bramble*, and other members of the stock company, which we are glad to observe is strong, and much above the average. Mr. BLAKE's impersonation of *Sir Robert Bramble* is one of the most genial and delightful in the whole range of English comedy. It is worth a pilgrimage to witness. The ladies in the piece are Mrs. A. H. DAVENPORT (*Emily Worthington*) and Mrs. BLAKE, (*Lucretia McTab.*) Mrs. DAVENPORT's natural grace and aptness enable her to impart much interest to the character of the heroine. She is a very deserving and talented actress. Mrs. BLAKE's *Lucretia McTab* is well known, and always meets with the appreciation it deserves.

There is no theatre in the City where this comedy could be better performed than it was last night.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—This establishment has been leased by Mr. THALBERG for the purpose of giving concerts during the next Winter. It is not his present intention to embark in any operatic speculation; but, as one of the conditions of the lease is, that a certain number of opera performances shall be given, the house will, probably, be sub-let for that purpose. Mr. THALBERG's concerts, next Winter, (after his return from Europe,) will be on a scale of unusual magnificence. Mr. ULLMANN is also a party to the lease.

PHILADELPHIA ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—A rehearsal took place at this establishment on Monday night when the new prima donna, Mme. GAZZANIGA, was heard for the first time. She is described as a "well trained and thoroughly-schooled artist," with a voice of excellent quality, and a face of a German, but pleasing expression. She achieved a success.

Why Mr. Flagg Won't Pay Policemen's Salaries.

Our City officials find Mr. FLAGG a hard customer to deal with. The Mayor had his fling at him in the late message, charging that the affairs of the Finance Department are conducted with looseness. But the largest-throated complaint is that he don't pay the salaries of individuals who perform the minor functions of the City Government. The Policemen, for instance, haven't seen his signature since the 1st of January, and their children cry for bread and beans in consequence.

Unless the tax bill gets out of the Legislature pretty soon, there is danger that the Almshouse will be taken by storm, that whole constellations of stars will rise over the "Eleemosynary Institutions," and all our highways become milky-ways for the abundance of the ill starred beggars. Meantime, Mr. FLAGG sits calm and composed in his sanctum—perhaps provided with legal advice.

The Comptroller, as directed by an ordinance, sends his annual budget to the Common Council in the month of November, and it is customary for that body so to dispose of it that it may be presented to the Legislature, and a bill passed giving authority to the City to raise the amounts named in it by tax, as early as possible in January. Last November, it will be remembered, the Tax Bill was vetoed by the Mayor because he failed to find in it a certain large appropriation for improving the Central Park. Consequently it went over to the new Common Council, and was only confirmed on the 22d of last month, and then sent to Albany. As introduced into the Assembly it was swollen to an amount exceeding the Comptroller's figures by about $700,000. Some items were struck out in the Assembly, including $150,000 of the

Central Park appropriation, and thus amended it is now before the Senate. When the bill receives the signature of the Governor, then, Mr. FLAGG says, he will shell out—and not till then.

The practice of paying salaries and other expenses in anticipation of the passage of the Tax bill has no authority of law, and the Comptroller avails himself of this fact to head off the Central Park Commissioners, as well possibly as to keep out of a tight place himself. He refuses to disburse on account of salaries, for then the Central Park Police would justly claim the stipends long since due *them*. To be sure, the appropriation in the Tax bill of $39,000 for arrears of the Central Park expenses covers this ground; but our venerable City Cerberus thinks it is possible the Senate may strike out that clause too, particularly as a bill has been introduced into the Legislature by a member of the Committee on Cities and Villages, providing for successive loans to meet the outlays for the Park improvements. If the Legislature in its wisdom—that can never be safely calculated on—should adopt any action not anticipated, the Comptroller thinks he would be obnoxious to severe censure, and might even find himself badly "cornered."

But more especially does Mr. FLAGG pride himself on this stroke of his financial policy, since it is understood that the Central Park Commissioners had advertised for proposals for improving the Park on a magnificently expensive scale that might involve heavy damages, if the City should happen to determine the contracts to look like schemes for plunder, and so repudiate them. The proposals for these contracts were to have been opened on Saturday last, but the Comptroller's attitude has deferred the happy day. The unfortunate fellows who receive their pay monthly—and their families—are the only sufferers by this tilt between the Comptroller and the Park Commissioners. Those who pocket their salaries quarterly are enabled, from their superior height to contemplate it as a capital joke of a curious economist.

The Ferry Wrongs.

The Aldermen's Committee on Union Ferry Grievances has great difficulty in getting a looby of the aggrieved up to its meetings. The stupid may suppose that this is owing to the fact that we enjoy our grievances and can't bear to have them abated; but it is a more sensible explanation that the aggrieved have no faith in the Common Council's ability or intention to afford them aid. We cannot see why they should not, however. A brief, strong report from the Committee, and a resolution asking the State Legislature to redress the popular woe over the Ferry swindle, would tell in the right place.

Church-Going Pickpockets.

Rev. Mr. KINCAID, Missionary from Burmah, preached Mondayevening at the Stanton-street Baptist Church, and at the close of the services, while the friends were taking leave of the speaker, who soon expects to sail for his field of labor, one of the ladies discovered a boy in the act of picking her pocket.

It was soon discovered that another lady had lost her purse, containing twenty-two dollars. How many more shared the same fate is yet unknown.

☞ The two steeples on St. George's (Rev. Dr. TYNG's) Church are nearly finished, and greatly improve the appearance of the edifice.

Love and Powder.

There was a terrible time about 1 o'clock yesterday morning, in the "colored boarding-house" of Miss VICTORIA ANDERSON, No. 13 Baxter-street. JACOB STEWART, an athletic negro man, and an inmate of the place aforesaid, was then and there shot in the left arm by a loaded revolver in the hands of one GEO. HERBERT, also colored; the said HERBERT being "animated by a wicked intent," &c., &c.

That the shooting did take place is positive, for STEWART is now at the City Hospital, suffering from its effects; why it took place is not so clear, but it appears that HERBERT loved his landlady VICTORIA, but landlady VICTORIA did not love HERBERT her boarder. Why she did not is not known. It might be because he didn't pay up, or because he wasn't good-looking, or because he found fault with the coffee, or—and then again it mightn't!

Certain it is, however, she bestowed her smiles and attentions on another brother of sable hue. The rivals met, and agreed to settle themselves and their troubles by a regular stand-up fight, VICTORIA agreeing to accept the one who came out victorious. Before the battle came on, STEWART made his appearance, and somehow or other got mixed up in the difficulty, and was shot for his interference.

The chivalrous HERBERT has fled, leaving behind his charming VICTORIA, and the Police who are in search of him.

The Earthenware Trade of New-York.

A very respectable meeting of the dealers in earthenware, china and glass, in this City, was held on Friday afternoon last, at the office of Messrs. B. A. MUNFORD & BROS., for the purpose of forming an organization under the title of "The Association of Importers and Jobbers of Earthenware of the City of New-York." Its objects will be to encourage a friendly feeling among all members of the trade, to take cognizance of all questions arising in the public legislation of the country, wherein the interests of all are to be affected, and to meet together periodically to exchange the courtesies of social intercourse. Already many members are enrolled, and it is thought all engaged in the above-named branches of commerce will readily assent thereto. At the above meeting E. CAULDWELL, Esq., was elected President; JOHN R. MUNFORD, Esq., Vice-President; JAMES A. NORTON, Esq., Secretary; N. DOUGHERTY, Esq., Treasurer; and Messrs. Richard Burlew, Wm. H. Wilson, George R. Bergh and Francis R. Williams a Committee of Arbitration. In times of great commercial depression in past years, no one of the several branches of mercantile pursuits have stood up more nobly in the discharge of their obligations than the crockery trade. This fact has been frequently alluded to and never denied.

Shocking Tragedy—A Woman Murdered and her Body Burned.

From the Toledo Commercial, 18th inst.

On the evening of the 3d inst., Mrs. WARD, the wife of RUTHEN J. M. WARD, in Sylvania, disappeared in a very mysterious manner. The ensuing morning her husband visited Mr. ALLEN's grocery, in the village, and informed him that he and his wife were going away, and desired Mr. ALLEN to tell those who might wish to see him that he had left the place. On the Thursday following WARD again visited the grocery, and had another conversation with Mr. ALLEN. He this time said that his wife had left him again. She had once, in consequence, as it is believed, of ill-treatment, left him for a brief period; ALLEN asked him, "When did she leave?" WARD replied, "On Tuesday night last. She took the cars here, saying that she was going to California." WARD made this statement to a number of the citizens, and it was so much at variance with his previous statement at ALLEN's, that suspicions of foul play were immediately excited.

These suspicions were furthered by other circumstances, and it was determined that the affair should be thoroughly sifted. WARD was arrested and examined before Mr. Justice CLARK. It was proved at the examination that WARD's last statement at ALLEN's was untrue, but the evidence was not sufficient to warrant the Justice in committing him. Some of the citizens, however, were by no means satisfied of WARD's innocence, and they endeavored to still more thoroughly solve the singular affair. They thoroughly searched WARD's premises, and found most indubitable evidence that the woman had been foully murdered, and that her body had been burnt in her own house! In a pile of ashes near the house human bones were found, an upper jaw, almost entire, and pieces of a skull. Two finger-rings were also found, which were recognised as those worn by Mrs. WARD.

The citizens who made the search found abundant evidence, as they thought that the effects of Mrs. WARD had been all burnt. The lock of her trunk, pieces of dresses, hooks and eyes, and other articles, were found. The citizens searched further. The bed-clothes in the house had the appearance of having been recently washed. On opening the bolster and bed, the feathers were found covered with blood. Blood was also found on a mat in the upper part of the house. A minute search revealed traces of blood in other parts of the house.

Whether the woman had been stabbed or shot they could not tell; but that she had been foully murdered, and her corpse burnt, they were satisfied; and at once proceeded to cause the second arrest of WARD. He was arrested and again examined before Mr. Justice CLARK, and was committed to the jail in this city to await trial before the next term of the Court of Common Pleas for murder in the first degree.

During WARD's trial the Justice's office was crowded to suffocation, and the excitement is tremendous throughout the township.

WARD is a tailor by trade. He has been married three times. He married the deceased in Adrian some time last Summer, and carried her to Sylvania. We are told they did not live together pleasantly. Once, as before stated, the woman temporarily left him, in consequence, it was supposed, of bad treatment.

WARD is about 40 years old—of medium height, thick-set and florid-faced, and his head is somewhat bald. We saw him in jail yesterday. He was lying on a rough bench, apparently in a deep sleep.

SUMNER.—MR. SUMNER left Boston last evening for Washington, by way of Fall River. Although much improved in health, he is still regarded by his physician as an invalid. He has never at any moment given up the idea of taking his seat in the Senate during the present session; and he is unwilling that Massachusetts should suffer by his absence, when important questions, in which she is interested, may be proposed for decision. He will be there to vote on the Tariff. He has engaged passage to France in the steamer *Fulton*, which leaves New-York March 7, and will spend the Summer in Europe. He looks to this tour (on which he will embark without returning) again to Heshon) for that complete restoration which, thus far, he has failed to obtain at home.—*Boston Telegraph*, 24th.

Cadet Appointments "at Large,"

To report at West Point between the 1st and 30th June, 1857.

1—Alfred Mordecai, son of an officer of the army.
2—John F. O'Brien, son of a deceased officer of the army.
3—Henry H. Humphreys, son of an officer of the army.
4—Laurence S. Babbitt, son of an officer of the army.
5—Joseph P. Farley, son of a late officer of the army.
6—Benjamin King, son of a surgeon of the army.
7—Wm. F. Niemeyer, nephew of the Surgeon-General of the army.
8—J. Bayard Whittemore, grandson of a navy officer.
9—John Lane, son of an officer in the Mexican war.
10—Richard M. Hill, grandson of a late officer of the army.

The Washington Union on the Dallas Treaty.

From the Union, Feb. 21.

Fortunately for the United States, they are placed in a great measure without the vortex of the boiling whirlpool of European politics. The wisdom of the great maxim of WASHINGTON to avoid all interference on our part, and repel all interference on the part of others, becomes more evident with the lapse of time. The necessity of firmly resisting all attempts to inveigle the United States into any partnership or coöperation with Great Britain in their policy with regard to this Continent, and most especially to the States of Central America, is daily more emphatically demonstrated. The United States want no such partnership, no such coöperation. The right asserted by Great Britain to an interference with the affairs of Central America is either based on sheer usurpation, or on pretences having no foundation whatever, or at least none that can sustain claims of such magnitude, and so vitally injurious to the United States. The acknowledgment on the part of the United States that Great Britain had a right to become a party in regulating their policy in relation to Central America, which was virtually done by the Clayton Bulwer treaty, has been one great source of all the accumulating difficulties in that quarter. By her own interpretation of that treaty, Great Britain is absolutely guarantied in her right to the protectorate of the Mosquitos, while the United States are restrained in all future time, and under all circumstances, from making any acquisitions by purchase, cession, or conquest in Central America, however necessary they may be to counteract the encroachments of Great Britain in that quarter. The United States have tied themselves hand and foot, while Great Britain is left free to pursue a system of intrigue, bullying, and encroachment, the inevitable consequence of which must be either the possession, or at least absolute control, of a region of more vital consequence to the United States than half the world besides. And why was such a treaty made? The ostensible object was to associate Great Britain as a guarantee of the freedom of the contemplated ship-canal to connect the Pacific and Atlantic oceans. And why was such a guarantee required? The only parties to this great undertaking were the United States and the State of Nicaragua, both equally independent, and equally entitled to make such an arrangement without the assent or coöperation of any other power whatever. Yet Great Britain was invited to coöperate; she condescended to accept the invitation; and her coöperation has hitherto consisted in throwing every obstacle in the way of the possibility of the completion of this great undertaking, both now and forever. The United States have recognized her as a partner in the business, and given a right, or at least a pretext, to interfere. The Clayton-Bulwer treaty has created indissoluble entanglement, and so long as Great Britain continues to act on its own interpretation of that instrument, and the United States content themselves with "argufying" the question, the one is free to pursue its insidious policy in Central America, and the other is in duty bound, according to the London *Times*, to pass neutrality laws which effectually arrest all efforts to correct the blunders of former Administrations. By making a catspaw of Costa Rica, which she has taken under her "protection," and incited to lay claim to one bank of the River San Juan, which she had formally relinquished by treaty, and by extending her Mosquito Protectorate to the other bank, she is in a fair way of attaining the entire command of the great, the only connecting link of navigation between the Atlantic and Pacific, and with it the entire control of Central America. That she will do so, and that General WALKER is now almost the only obstacle to the success of the plot, is, we think, becoming every day more evident. While the United States sleeps, Great Britain is wide awake; while one is triumphant in argument, the other is at work in constant action; and it may be taken for granted that Great Britain will be always willing to negotiate, while the United States continue in the mean time to acquiesce in her doing just as she pleases, and content themselves with proving she is in the wrong. The policy of Great Britain, though it may not amount to actual war, is directly hostile to the interests and honor of the United States, and is the more insidious and insulting from being perpetually coupled with professions of cordial amity and friendship. If resistance or counteraction should produce war, open war is better than secret hostility, and the nation which shrinks from that alternative from apprehension of its consequences must make up its mind to submit to everything. Surely, some decisive stand should be taken to counteract or, if necessary, resist this dangerous underhand policy in Central America.

From the Union of Tuesday.

The article in our paper of Saturday evening on Prussia and Switzerland should have been marked as a communication. It was written by one of the most eminent statesmen of our country. There is no truth in the statement of the correspondent of the *Herald*, that the article was written by Mr. APPLETON. It was not designed either to foreshadow the policy of Mr. BUCHANAN or to criticize that of Mr. PIERCE, but to express the independent views of the writer.

The Rumored Treaty with Mexico.

From the Courier and Enquirer.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Feb. 22, 1857.

The information upon which I contradicted the statement that a treaty has lately been made with Mexico, was derived indirectly from the State Department, and was not altogether correct. I know that the Department has now no information that Mr. FORSYTHE has made such a treaty as reported, and that he had no instructions justifying him in making one; but I have no doubt that the treaty is concluded, and that it will be here on Wednesday. Mr. FORSYTHE's instructions directed him to be diligent in negotiating a commercial arrangement which would place the trade of the two countries on its legs again, but not to complicate matters by mixing up that subject with territorial questions. The details of the Treaty are variously reported. One statement is that Lower California and Sonora have been purchased for $25,000,000, payable in annual installments of $5,000,000. Certain regulations for the encouragement of commerce and of mail communication accompany this principal stipulation. Another version is that in consideration of a strip of territory, we are to lend Mexico $15,000,000.

No treaty of this character will be acted upon by the Senate at this session, of course, nor is it certain that it will ever be laid before that body. Governor MARCY undoubtedly looks upon our territory as quite sufficiently extended, and is in favor of giving the God Terminus a fixed location. But no rejection by the present Executive would be effectual. The treaty would simply lie over until Mr. BUCHANAN assumes the reins, when it would be acted upon as an independent proposition.

Sonora and Lower California are of but little value in any sense. They have a thin and scattered population because they cannot sustain a greater one. These provinces were visited by the great Captain HERNAN CORTEZ, in 1546, and in the course of the last century very productive gold washings were discovered in Sonora, not unlike those of Upper California in our time. The population consists of a few thousand half-breed Europeans and Indians. These regions will be a source of weakness and not of strength, and would be a very dear acquisition as an absolute gift.

It is said that one provision of the treaty contemplates the allowance of American claims to the amount of $3,000,000. This clause may secure the ratification of the treaty. Everybody understands that all private claims against Mexico were settled under the last treaty, and that even a small surplus remained by the decisions of our own Commissioners. There have been no subsequent difficulties in which claims could originate. Those pretended claims will be used to bribe the Mexican officials and to purchase votes for the ratification of the treaty by our Senate, and to gain the sanction of the House to the necessary appropriations. I know that this will be denounced as a slander against the public men of both countries, but I give it as my opinion. I have had "moral conviction" to that effect, and hope I may be excused for my bluntness of speech. I should like to express this conviction in a milder form and will soften my language so far as to say that whatever large sum is reserved by this treaty, to meet private claims against Mexico, is for bribery and corruption.

INSPECTOR.

The Rumored Defeat of the Americans in Nicaragua.

From the Courier and Enquirer.

SAN JUAN, Thursday, Feb. 12, 1857.

We have not as yet any communication with the interior, the Costa Ricans having possession of Serapiqui, all the lake, and Virgin Bay. A party of filibusters who arrived after the Costa Ricans had taken possession of the boats, have encamped some six miles from the Serapiqui. *This party of filibusters have made two attacks upon the position at Serapiqui, and have been repulsed by the Costa Ricans with great loss.* The last attempt was made some three days since, with the reinforcements which arrived from New-Orleans, and it is said that they were repulsed with a loss of sixty men. Since that time they have not renewed the attack. It is thought they will have to abandon the undertaking owing to the difficulties which it offers, and also on account of the dysentery which prevails. If it rested with the troops, they would have given it up by this time, as many of them desert by floating down the river on logs, &c., but a few who are favorable to the undertaking, and the offices (who exceed the privates in numbers) prevent them from doing so. However, things are coming fast to a close, and we hope soon to be rid of the ragamuffins.

The rumor that the Legislature of Louisiana contemplate a repeal of the existing Quarantine laws has occasioned considerable excitement in some of the river towns, especially in Mississippi.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

PROF. WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.—IN OUR advertising columns is to be found an advertisement of this popular restorative. We know nothing of its merits save what we read, but that is sufficient, particularly when we see such testimonials of its efficacy as the following, which we clip from the Ottawa *Free Trader*:

From the Rock River Democrat.

"Having tried unsuccessfully sundry highly recommended 'hair tonics' on our own half denuded crown, we had about lost all confidence in nostrums of that sort, until a week ago we met a distinguished politician of this State, whom we had seen three years ago with thin hair, and as 'gray as a rat,' but now boasting as fine and glossy a head of hair as one could wish. We demanded the secret of his improved appearance, when he readily accounted for it by ascribing it to the virtues of Professor WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE. We shall try that next."

Depôt, No. 312 Broadway, and sold by all good Druggists.

☞ **Good.**—It is seldom that a medicine meets with such general favor among all classes, and especially among the educated, as the Oxygenated Bitters. These Bitters are free from alcohol, and are a never-failing cure for dyspepsia.

THE TIME,
THE TIME,
THE TIME,
FOR BARGAINS
in China, Glass, Gas Fixtures, Clocks, Bronzes, Plated Ware, &c., &c., &c.,
HAS COME, and the
RUSH
is immense.
See our advertisements in the Dry Goods column.
N. B.—Don't mistake the store.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Nos 631 and 633 Broadway.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES.—The best in the world; the only reliable Hair Dye known, perfect and instantaneous; harmless and beautiful in its results. Applied in twelve private rooms. BATCHELOR'S WIGS surpass all; their new improvements satisfy the interested that BATCHELOR'S are permanent. Avoid the ridicule attached to bad dyes and unsightly wigs. The largest and best stock always at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

SEWING MACHINES.—I. M. SINGER & CO.'S *Gazette*, a beautiful pictorial paper, contains full and reliable information about sewing machines, and answers all questions that can be asked on the subject. All who read this paper will learn how to purchase a sewing machine with which $1,000 a year, clear profit, can be made, and will be protected from being imposed upon by any of the humbug machines now before the public. I. M. SINGER & CO.'S *Gazette* will be sent gratis to all who apply by letter or otherwise
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway, New-York.

CARPETINGS AND OIL-CLOTHS.
BRUSSELS AND TAPESTRY CARPETS.....9s. per yard.
VELVET CARPET.....12s. to 16s. per yard.
OIL CLOTHS.....3s. to 9s. per yard.
HEAVY SUPER CARPETS.....6s. per yard.
CURTAINS AND CURTAIN MATERIALS.
MATTINGS, &c., &c.,
For sale at reduced prices, by
PETERSON & HUMPHREY,
No. 324 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

LEARY & CO.'S NEW QUARTERLY PATTERN for Gentlemen's Dress Hats, is this day issued, together with a large invoice of Paris Hats of late styles, including the celebrated Cambridge Soft Hat, (a new water-proof article,) in various colors, and for sale at our counters only.
LEARY & CO.,
Leaders of Fashion for Gents' Hats,
Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House, Broadway.

RUPTURE.—ONLY PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED to MARSH & CO. by the Industrial Exhibition of all Nations, at the Crystal Palace, for their new Patent Radical Cure Truss. References as to its superiority: Professors Valentine Mott, Willard Parker and John M. Carnochan. Open from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M.
MARSH & CO., No. 2½ Maiden-lane, New-York.

GENIN, NO. 214 BROADWAY, WILL INTRODUCE his Spring Fashions for gentlemen's hats on SATURDAY, Feb. 28, 1857. GENIN, No. 214 Broadway, Opposite St. Paul's Church.

KEROSENE GAS-LIGHT COMPANY'S STOCK, par value, $25 each—200 shares for sale at $8 per share by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 4 Broad-st.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **The Popularity of Rushton's Cod-Liver Oil** as a remedy for pulmonary diseases, is rapidly on the increase, and scarcely a day passes without some one is cured by its use. FREDERICK V. RUSHTON'S name is in full on each label, without which it is not genuine. No. 10 Astor House, corner Barclay-st., and No. 417 Broadway, corner Canal-st.

☞ **Burnett's Kalliston and Burnett's Oriental Tooth Wash** for sale by C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway.

☞ **Wakefield.**—The members of Industrial Home Association No. 3, are earnestly requested to attend at No. 108 Bowery, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 25, at 7½ o'clock, to hear the report of the purchasing trustee. Those who have received their deeds, especially on the Hustace farm, it is hoped will be present, as the report affects them particularly. Any lots not paid for on or before that time will be sold. N. B.—The tax collectors for East and Westchester will be there to receive taxes.
CORNS. A. COOPER, Purchasing Trustee.

MEDICINE WITHOUT PAY.

☞ **I will present one box of my Magnetic Salve** to any respectable patient who will call and receive it. For Burns, Chilblains, Scrofula, and Salt Rheum, unsurpassed. S. B. SMITH, Electro-Magnetist, No. 77 Canal-st., between Broadway and Church-st.

POTICHOMANIE.

☞ **Potichomanie, Potichomanie.**—The ladies' pastime. The beautiful art of decorating glass to resemble the finest China. A few hours' interesting amusement transforms a simple glass vase into a splendid China vase. All the material can be procured at 102 Broadway.

☞ **The Incomparable Pen.**—PRINCE'S Improved Protean Fountain Pen, patented Jan. 23 and Dec. 25, 1855—Durable, beautiful and useful—The labor-saving pen.—With the many portable styles on hand, we have just introduced an approved style for bankers and accountants. Pencils, and other hard rubber goods, sold at the Dépôt No. 290 Broadway, corner of Reade-st.

SCHENECTADY, Feb. 24, 1857.

☞ **Sigma Phi.**—The annual convention of the Sigma Phi Society will be held at the Alpha of New-York, Union College, on WEDNESDAY the 4th of March next.

☞ **Dr. Alban Goldsmith,** late Professor of Surgery, will resume the practice of Lithotripsy, (or removing stone from the bladder without cutting,) together with all the diseases of the same region. Office, No. 70 Franklin-st. Hours from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF HENRY T. ARNOLD, formerly of Derby, England. Should this meet his eye or that of any knowing his whereabouts, they would confer a great favor by informing H. ARNOLD, Derby, England, or G. C. MILLS, Van Buren Centre, N. Y. Exchange papers please notice.

LECTURES.

A LECTURE WHICH HAS FOR ITS object the relief of a young member of the Bar will be delivered at Hope Chapel, THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Dr EDWARD H. DIXON, Editor of the *Scalpel*, has kindly consented to lecture for this charitable purpose, and the subject he has selected, *The History of Crime, and the comparative value of medical and Lay testimony*, is one which is peculiarly interesting to the student, the professional and the public generally. The Committee are: Jas. T. Brady, J. K. Whiting, A. Oakey Hall, Jonas B. Phillips, Horace F. Clark, Robert Emmet, Wm. Curtis Noyes.
Tickets may be obtained at No. 10 Chambers-st., or at the doors in the evening.

LILLIMAN JOES, LL. D., WILL GIVE a second lecture on *Church and State Charities Compared*, for the benefit of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, at the Broadway Tabernacle, on THURSDAY, Feb. 26, at 8 o'clock P. M. Tickets 25 cents, to be had of the members of the several conferences, at the Catholic bookstores, and at the door on the evening of the lecture.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTH DAY.—A. WASHINGTON GOFF will deliver an Oration on General Washington at Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway, WEDNESDAY, Feb. 25, 1857 at 8 o'clock P. M. Patriotic music before and after the oration. Tickets 25 cents.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE—MECHANICS' CLUB.—A regular meeting will be held at the Repository, No. 351 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 25, at 7½ P. M. Subject—*The Construction of Steam Boilers.* Strangers are always especially welcome. Admission free to all.
B. MEIGS, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Children's Aid Society, for the election of officers for the ensuing year, will take place at No. 11 Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 25th inst., at 8 o'clock.

AGRICULTURAL.

MAPES' SUPER-PHOSPHATES OF LIME—The best Fertilizers known.
Mapes' Nitrogenized Super-phosphate of Lime, $50 per ton.
Mapes' Improved Super-phosphate of Lime... $50 per ton.
Mapes' Potash-phosphate, for Grass and Grain
Wheat, Rye, Oats, Corn, Barley.....$35 per ton.
Mapes' Cotton and Tobacco Fertilizers.....$40 per ton.
In sacks of 160 lbs. each.
FRED. McCREADY,
No. 143 Fulton-st., New-York.

THE WORKING FARMER—EDITED BY Prof. J. J. MAPES. The ninth volume commences March 1, 1857. $1 per year. Published by
FREDERICK McCREADY, No. 143 Fulton-st.

TO FARMERS.—THE POUDRETTE MADE BY the subscribers is the cheapest and best manure in the world for corn and vegetables. A pamphlet will be sent (free) to any one sending their address to the Lodi Manufacturing Company, No. 48 Cortlandt-st., New-York City

WHITE PLAINS SPY.—ANY PERSON WHO can inform me immediately where I can see copies of the White Plains *Spy* for November, 1820, will confer a favor, and be liberally rewarded, if required. Address J. TOWNSHEND, No. 127 Fulton-st., New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A DUEL! A DUEL!
WITH
MY FATHER-IN-LAW,
WILL COMMENCE ON THURSDAY,
IN THE NEW-YORK DAILY SUN.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of LIVERMORE & RUDD, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either party is authorized to sign in liquidation.
EDWARD P. LIVERMORE,
EDWARD P. RUDD.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 23, 1857.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of RUDD & CARLETON, and will continue the Publishing and Bookselling business at the old stand No. 310 Broadway.
EDWARD P. RUDD,
GEORGE W. CARLETON.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 23, 857.

RUDD & CARLETON,
Successors to
LIVERMORE & RUDD,
No. 310 Broadway, New-York.
By special arrangement with the following houses—
PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & CO., Boston.
TICKNOR & FIELDS, Boston.
LITTLE BROWN & CO., Boston.
CROSBY, NICHOLS & CO., Boston.
H. C. BAIRD, Philadelphia.
BLANCHARD & LEA, Philadelphia.
LINDSAY & BLACKISTON, Philadelphia.
T. B. PETERSON, Philadelphia.
J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO., Philadelphia.
PARRY & McMILLAN, Philadelphia.
We will supply all or any of their publications at their prices.
In press, and will be published March 1:
OLD HAUN, THE PAWNBROKER;
OR, THE ORPHAN'S LEGACY.
12mo., cloth, 460 pages. $1 25.
Critics who have read the proof-sheets say of it:
From the Boston Literary Bulletin.
It would be ranked with "The Lamplighter" and "The Wide, Wide World," and cannot fail of meeting an enviable popularity.
From the Providence Daily Tranecript.
This is a story of real life designed to exhibit the sudden reverses of fortune and the sordid and soul destroying tendency of inordinate avarice. "Old Haun" reminds us not a little of Walter Scott's "Antony Foster." It so frowns upon vice in all its various forms, and so ennobles and exalts virtue, that it cannot fail to exert a salutary influence wherever it goes.
From the New-York Evangelist.
A pure and healthful story which, like "The Lamplighter," interests our sympathies for the poor and humble, and awakens all the better feelings of the heart.
Also in Press for speedy issue,
DOCTOR ANTONIO.
A TALE OF ITALY.
By RUFFINI. 12mo., fine edition.
DOESTICKS' BOOKS.
Profusely Illustrated by McLenan.
DOESTICKS, WHAT HE SAYS, 12mo.....$1 00
PLU-RI-BUS-TAH.....1 00
THE ELEPHANT CLUB.....1 00
From the Home Journal.
Things so copied, so talked of, so pulled out of every pocket to be lent to you, so quoted and so roll-hed and laughed over as Doesticks's writings, never were launched into print.
For sale by booksellers and agents everywhere. Copies sent by mail on receipt of price.
RUDD & CARLETON, Publishers,
No. 310 Broadway.

READY THIS DAY:
PUTNAM'S MONTHLY.
CONTENTS FOR MARCH—NO. LI.
Webster's Private Correspondence.
A Lover's Story.
Love.
Life at the Original Water-Cure.
How they Live at Paris.
Efforts Towards a Museum of Fools.
Mr. Karl Joseph Kraft, of the Old Californians.
Olmsted's Texas Journey.
Broadway Bedevilled.
A Word with "Shakespeare's Scholar."
About Dogs.
Harper's Monthly and Weekly.
Witching Times—Chapters XII.—XV.
Lectures and Lecturers.
EDITORIAL NOTES.
I.—American Literature and Reprints.
II.—Putnam's kaleidoscope—A Particular Arrangement of Reflecting Surfaces.
III.—The World of New-York.
Price 25 cents, or $3 a year, postage paid.
DIX, EDWARDS & CO., No. 321 Broadway, N. Y.

THE SCHOOLFELLOW.
FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.
CONTENTS FOR MARCH.
Dr. Livingston.
The Wreck of the Hesperus.
Ned and Nelly; or, The Angel.—Part I.
Rabbit-Hunting.
Untidy Tommy.
At School in Germany.
Two Corners.
Round-the-World-Joe—The Queen of Oude.
How Queen Elizabeth Got her Dinner.
Who Cares?
Games with Ball.
Waiting for Spring.
ILLUSTRATIONS.
Portrait of Dr. Livingston—Africans Staring at the Traveler.—A Famous African King.—How the Negroes Live at Home—The Skipper and his Little Daughter—The Skipper's Daughter Lashed to the Mast—The Fisherman Finding the Body of the Skipper's Daughter—Nelly and the Swing—Nelly at Ned's Bedside—Queen of Oude at Home—Moonshee—Games with Ball—5 Illustrations.
Price 10 cents, or $1 a year.
DIX, EDWARDS & CO., No. 321 Broadway, N. Y.

HOUSEHOLD WORDS.
CONDUCTED BY CHARLES DICKENS.
CONTENTS FOR MARCH.

Murderous Extremes.	Hammering it in
A Journey Due North—Hecla.	A Daisy on a Grave.
Credit Mobilier.	The Dead Secret—Chapter the Third.
The Dead Secret—Chapter the First.	The Coco-Palm.
Two Days at Sinope.	Fiction Urnabing.
A few really Great Men.	The Soulages Collection.
The Lambeth Marsh Mulcibers.	A Journey Due North—I begin to see Life.
Slavery at Surinam.	Gone Before.
Chip—A Side-Wind from Due North.	The Dead Secret—Chapter the Fourth.
Weeds.	Promotion, French and English.
The Brave Woman of Tann.	The Poisoner of Springs.
The Dead Secret—Chapter the Second.	Men Made by Machinery.
The Gift of Tongues.	Coco-Eaters.
Odd Fish.	Memnon and his Mate.
Something that Shakespeare Lost.	The Dead Secret—Chapter the Fifth.
A Journey Due North—My Bed and Board.	The Stoker's Poetry.
Calumet Island.	A Journey Due North—High Jinks at Christoffsky.

Price 25 cents a number, or $3.00 a year.
DIX, EDWARDS & CO., No. 321 Broadway, N. Y.

A DUEL! A DUEL!
WITH
MY FATHER-IN-LAW,
WILL COMMENCE ON THURSDAY,
IN THE NEW-YORK DAILY SUN.

KNICKERBOCKER FOR MARCH.
ORIGINAL CONTENTS
PORTRAIT OF FITZ GREENE HALLECK.
Shelley—A Sketch
Stanzas—"Room for the Mighty Dead."
Aspirations for Home.
Eleanor Manton, or Life-Pictures.
Sonnet—From a German Thought.
Nature's Bridal—A Simple Lay.
The Soldier's Burial—From the German.
A Dream by a Myth.
Golden Memories. By EDWARD GOODWIN.
Lines Addressed to Ella.
Lost in the Woods—An Authentic Sketch.
A Song of the Sea.
The Hut, with illustrations.
The Legend of the Mill.
Hardly Eighteen—A Sketch.
Belle—A "Reminiscence of Sound."
Lines to a Friend Far Away.
The Observations of Mace Sloper, Esq.
A New Fable for Critics.
Music of a City Railroad Conductor. By PAUL STOCKTON.
Lines—"Don't Say You Can't.
A Month with the Blue Noses. No. 3.
LITERARY NOTICES.
EDITOR'S TABLE:
Mr. Edward Everett's Address at Albany.
Gossip with Readers and Correspondents, &c.
Terms, $3 a year. Single numbers, 25 cents. Sold by all Periodical Dealers, and by the Publisher, S. HUESTON, No. 348 Broadway.

A DUEL! A DUEL!
WITH
MY FATHER-IN-LAW,
WILL COMMENCE ON THURSDAY,
IN THE NEW-YORK DAILY SUN.

JUST THE BOOK NOW WANTED!
ALL THE ARCTIC EXPEDITIONS.
ARCTIC EXPLORATIONS AND DISCOVERIES
DURING THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.
Being detailed accounts of the several Expeditions to the North Seas, both English and American, conducted by Ross, Parry, Back, Franklin, M'Clure and others, including the first Grinnell Expedition, under Lieut. De Haven, and the final report of Dr. E. K. Kane in search of Sir John Franklin. By SAMUEL M. SMUCKER. 517 pages, 12mo., with illustrations. Price $1.
Agents wanted to sell this popular work.
MILLER, ORTON & CO., Publishers,
No. 22 Park-row, New-York, or 107 Genesee-st., Auburn.

WHO ARE THE INSANE?
SIR, BENJAMIN BRODIE'S
MIND AND MATTER.
All interested in the latest scientific researches respecting Insanity, Mesmerism, the revelations of Phrenology, the relations of the nervous system to the mental faculties, &c., should read this work, by the first living authority. Now ready, 1 vol., 75 cents.
G. P. PUTNAM & CO.

GIFTS! GIFTS! GIFTS!
Presents varying in value from 25 cents to $100, given away to purchasers of Books. Great inducements offered to agents. Full catalogues with explanations sent free on application by mail to any part of the City or country.
EVANS & CO., No. 409 Broadway.

A DUEL! A DUEL!
WITH
MY FATHER-IN-LAW,
WILL COMMENCE ON THURSDAY,
IN THE NEW-YORK DAILY SUN.

JUST PUBLISHED—A PLEA FOR PANTHEISM.—By John S. Hittell, author of "Evidences against Christianity," "A New System of Phrenology," &c. Price 38 cents, mailed free.
C. BLANCHARD, No. 76 Nassau-st.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS—No. 1 of Feb. 7, with Colored Supplement, containing Portrait of the Queen,—may still be obtained from WILLMER & ROGERS, corner Nassau and Liberty sts.

DRY GOODS.

WET GOODS! WET GOODS!! WET GOODS!!!
The subscriber will open, this morning, from auction, goods from the late wreck. Some very great bargains in
WET SILKS, WET DAMASKS,
WET LINEN SHEETING AND SHIRTING,
WET TABLE-CLOTHS AND WET NAPKINS,
WET TOWELS AND WET DOILIES,
WET BRILLIANTS AND WET CHECK CAMB.
WET QUILTS AND WET BLANKETS,
WET DELAINES AND WET PRINTS.
Also, 25 cases and bales of WET COTTON SHIRTING, but slightly wet, and will be sold for the benefit of the underwriters.
F. S.—Sale positive. This will prove a rare chance to the public to secure a great bargain. Goods sent by express to all parts of the City, Williamsburg and Brooklyn three times a day, free of charge.
ANDREW G. COLBY,
No. 289 Grand-st., corner Eldridge.

HOMER & KETCHUM
HAVE REMOVED
From Nos. 64 and 66 John-st.,
TO THEIR NEW STORE,
NO. 313 BROADWAY,
Corner of Pearl-st.,
And offer their NEW SPRING IMPORTATIONS of STRAW GOODS,
FRENCH FLOWERS,
BUDS, PIQUETS, &c.,
AT LOW PRICES FOR CASH.

SPRING MANTILLAS.
We are now ready to exhibit the largest and most attractive assortment of new styles
MANTILLAS,
BASQUES,
and SHAWLS,
To be found in the City. Best terms—prices low.
E. S. MILLS & CO.,
Nos. 80 and 82 Chambers-st., up stairs.

FINAL ANNOUNCEMENT!
THE WINDING UP
of the
GREAT SALE
of
DRY GOODS.
The advertiser having made arrangements to surrender the premises on the first day of March, it is imperative to terminate the Sale on
FRIDAY NEXT.
Every article in the store
MUST BE SOLD!
And, to accomplish it, the prices have been marked down still lower.
Ladies will find every convenience for an examination of the goods, and they must not forget that the
GREATEST BARGAINS

AMUSEMENTS.

THALBERG'S CONCERTS.
LAST CONCERT AT NIBLO'S SALOON,
THURSDAY, Feb. 26.

The public are respectfully informed that, owing to engagements in neighboring cities, Mr. Thalberg's concerts will have to be interrupted for a short time. Due notice will be given of their resumption.

The last concert for the present,
THURSDAY, Feb. 26,
on which occasion a programme of extraordinary attraction will be offered.

MADAME D'ANGRI, MADAME JOHANNSEN,
MRS. E. L. DAVENPORT,
MR. JOSEPH BURKE, SIG. ABELLA.

First time in America of Mr. Thalberg's duet for violin and piano on 1.

Ten Rudolphs.
Mr. Thalberg, Violin.....Mr. Burke
Piano in the evening concerts of
SONATA, [illegible] GRAND MINOR.
MR. THALBERG
[illegible] and "Elisir d'Amore,"
[illegible] minor, and the duet,
MADAME D'ANGRI
[illegible] "Casta Diva," (first time) "Ah! non credea," from "Don Giovanni," and the [illegible] Waltz."
MADAME JOHANNSEN
[illegible] Schwedisches Volkslied," by Kucken; Polska [illegible], and aria "Don Giovanni."
MRS. E. L. DAVENPORT
[illegible] celebrated English poem.
MR. JOSEPH BURKE
[illegible] Ernani's Elegy," and the "Huguenot" duet, with [illegible]

Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8 o'clock.
Tickets—$1 50 and $1.
The sale of seats commences on Thursday, Feb. 26, at 9 o'clock, at Breusing's, No. 701 Broadway, and Van Norden & King's, No. 5 Wall-st.

On Wednesday will be sold the $1 50 reserved seats only. On Thursday the remaining $1 50 and $1 seats. All seats unsold may be had at the door during the evening.

THALBERG'S MATINEES.
The sale of subscription tickets for the
THIRD SERIES OF THE MATINEES
commences on Thursday, at Breusing's and Van Norden & King's.

THIRD SERIES OF THALBERG'S MATINEES.

MONDAY, March 2, and THURSDAY, March 5.

The public are respectfully informed that all the tickets for the first series are sold, and as there are only about twenty-five tickets for the second series left, which undoubtedly will be disposed of by twelve o'clock this morning,

The management hastens to announce a
THIRD SERIES
of
TWO MATINEES,
for MONDAY, March 2, and THURSDAY, March 5.
Price of Subscription Tickets Three Dollars. Number of subscribers limited to four hundred.
The sale of tickets for the third and last series commences on THURSDAY MORNING, Feb. 26, at the Thalberg Ticket-office.

THE SCHEME FOR THE THIRD SERIES
will consist of entire differently pieces from those of the first and second series.

THALBERG'S ONLY CONCERT IN WILLIAMSBURG.
Odeon, SATURDAY, Feb. 28.
S. THALBERG,
MADAME D'ANGRI,
MADAME JOHANNSEN,
MR. JOSEPH BURKE, SIG. ABELLA.

The sale of seats will commence on THURSDAY, Feb. 26, at FOSTER'S Music store, No. 93 South 7th st. All seats unsold during the day may be had at the door in the evening. Doors open at 7¼ o'clock—to commence at 8. Programme will be published on Thursday.

THALBERG'S FOURTH FREE CONCERT
to the Children of Public Schools commences to-day, at 11½ A. M., at Niblo's Garden. No persons admitted except the pupils, the clergy, and the physicians, with their circulars.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM.
THALBERG'S CONCERTS.
FRIDAY, Feb. 27.

The Management have the honor to announce that (by permission of Maurice Strakosch, Esq.) arrangements have been made with

Mlle. TERESA PARODI and
Madame PATTI STRAKOSCH,
who will appear, on this occasion only, in conjunction with
Mr. THALBERG,
Madame D'ANGRI,
Madame JOHANNSEN, Mr. BURKE.
Conductor.....First [illegible] appearance of
Madame D'ANGRI and Mlle. TERESA PARODI.
The duet of "Semiramis,"
By Mlle. TERESA PARODI and Madame D'ANGRI.
First time in America of Mr. Thalberg's
GRAND DUET ON "THE HUGUENOTS,"
By Mr. THALBERG and Mr. BURKE.
MR. THALBERG
will play fantasia—"The Prayer of Moses," "Home, Sweet Home," seventh of "Non Piu Andrai," "Lucrezia Borgia," and "The Huguenot" duet with Mr. BURKE.
Mlle. TERESA PARODI and Madame D'ANGRI
will sing the duet "Giorno d'Orrore," from Semiramis.
MADAME D'ANGRI
will sing arias—"Casta," and "Ricci Waltz."
Mlle. PARODI and Mme. PATTI STRAKOSCH
will sing the duet from "Norma."
Mlle. TERESA PARODI
will sing the rondo from "L'Etoile du Nord."
Mme. PATTI STRAKOSCH
will sing "Within a Mile of Edinburg Town."
Mme. JOHANNSEN
will sing "Grace," from Meyerbeer's "Robert le Diable."
Mr. JOSEPH BURKE
will play Ernst's elegy and the duet "The Huguenots."

THE SALE OF SEATS COMMENCES
Wednesday, Feb. 25, at ROSE'S Bookstore; SANDFORD'S Music Store, and VAN NORDEN & KING'S.
On Wednesday and Thursday will be sold the $1 50 reserved seats only. On Friday, the $1 and remaining $1 50 seats, and in the evening at the door. Concert commences at 8 o'clock.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE.
EXTRA NOTICE.
WILLIAM E. BURTON
Will take his first Benefit at his new Theatre
On THURSDAY, Feb. 26,
when he respectfully solicits attention to the following announcement:
DOMBEY AND SON,
the most popular comedy of the age, will be performed, with the following extraordinary addition to its usual attractiveness:
Mr. BROUGHAM, first time these seven years, will personate his two old and favorite parts—
JACK BUNSEY and JOE BAGSTOCK.
Mr. Burton will appear as Captain Cuttle.
Mrs. Hughes as Mrs. Skewton.
Mr. C. Fisher as Dombey; Mr. Setchell as Toots.
Miss P. Marshall as Susan Nipper.
Mrs. A. Plunkett will act Edith for the first time.
There will be dancing, singing and music, and
Mr. BROUGHAM and Mr. BURTON
will appear together in the mirth-moving farce of
AN UNWARRANTABLE INTRUSION.
And a capital burlesque extravaganza will be given.
Box book now open.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
E. A. MARSHALL.....Lessee.
W. R. BLAKE.....Stage Manager.
CONTINUED COMEDY ATTRACTION.
THIS EVENING, (Wednesday,) Feb. 25, 1857,
THE BROTHERS PLACIDE
AS
THE TWO DROMIOS.
PERFECTION and TURNING THE TABLES.
Thursday—Mr. H. PLACIDE as the OLD GUARD, &c.
Friday—SPEED THE PLOUGH—Mr. H. PLACIDE, Mr. BLAKE, &c.
Saturday—A varied and attractive programme for the Benefit of Mr. H. PLACIDE, and his last appearance.
The indisposition of Mr. FORREST will preclude the possibility of his acting for a few nights.
Performance begins with the overture at 7 o'clock.
A great dramatic and scenic spectacle, of the most novel and wonderful character, is in active preparation.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE,
No. 624 BROADWAY, NEAR HOUSTON-ST.
Miss Laura Keene.....Sole Lessee and Directress.
CHANGE OF TIME—Doors open at 6½; commence at 7¼.
GREAT NOVELTY AND ATTRACTION.
On WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 25, 1857,
the great dramatic poem, by Goethe, produced with Spohr's music, new scenery, wardrobe, properties and splendid stage effects, entitled
FAUST AND MAGUERITE.
Supported by Messrs. Jordan, C. Wheatleigh, Stoddart, Lingham, Alleyne, Hayes, Reeve, Harcourt, Carpenter, Benson, Meltzer, Mrs. H. Gratian, Miss Alleyne, Miss Howell, Mrs. Attwood and Miss Laura Keene.
To conclude with—
FIRST NIGHT.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.
TUESDAY—Glorious triumph of the
CAMILLE BURLESQUE.
Burton as Camille; Pelly Marshall as Armand,
Brougham as The Author.
Also, the new comedy, in three acts, of
THE FOUR PHANTOMS;
In which Mrs. A. Plunkett, Mr. C. Fisher, Mr. Mark Smith, will appear.
Brougham as the Irish Groom.
Burton as the English Butler.
The new Comic Ballet of
THE ECCENTRIC LOVERS.
On THURSDAY, Mr. BURTON'S BENEFIT, with DOMBEY & SON, a great cast, and the UNWARRANTABLE INTRUSION.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
WEDNESDAY, Feb. 25,
MISS MATILDA HERON
in
CAMILLE.
To-morrow—MEDEA, and the new and successful petite Comedy of WAITING FOR FUNDS. Friday—CAMILLE. Saturday—MEDEA. Favorite afterpieces each night. Early application for seats is particularly recommended.

AMERICAN THEATRE, CHAMBERS-street, (late Burton's.)—Managers, E. L. Davenport & H. Watkins. Prices—Dress Circle, 50 cts.; Parquet, 25 cts.; Upper Circle, 13 cts.; Seats in Private Boxes, $1. THIS EVENING, Feb. 25, will be performed the great moral Drama of the
DRUNKARD; OR THE FALLEN SAVED.
To conclude with the Nautical Drama of
BLACK EYED SUSAN.
William.....Mr. E. E. Davenport

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—DRESS Circle 25 cents; Pit 12½ cents; Orchestra Chairs 50 cts.; Private Boxes $5. THIS EVENING, Feb. 25, the entertainments will commence with the local drama of
EXCELSIOR; OR, LIFE'S STRUGGLES.
Preston Perry—J. H. Allen | Willie Grant....Mrs. Nichols.
To be followed by the favorite pantomime of
RED GNOME.
To conclude with the drama entitled
THE TOKEN.

ARNHOLD, THE BEARDED BOY, OR THE man in miniature, is now on exhibition at No. 327 Broadway, opposite the Broadway Theatre. This wonderful boy is only three years old, weighs one hundred pounds, has a beard, whiskers and moustache, and nearly his whole body covered with hair. Admittance 12 cents.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA.
WEDNESDAY, Feb. 25,
(Second Subscription Night,)
When will be performed Verdi's Grand Opera, in 4 acts,
IL TROVATORE.
Mlle. TERESA PARODI as Leonora.
First appearance of Madame AMALIA PATTI STRAKOSCH in the role of Azucena.
Signori TIBERINI, MORELLI and MARINI, in the principal roles.
Director and Conductor.....MAURICE STRAKOSCH.
Parquet, Dress Circle, First Tier.....$3
Secured Seats.....50c. | Third Tier.....25c.
Family Circle.....50c. | Private Boxes, from $6 to $20
The Box-Offices for sporting seats will be open daily from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M. at the Academy of Music; BREUSING'S, No. 701 Broadway; HALL & SON'S, No. 239 Broadway, and VAN NORDEN & KING'S, No. 5 Wall-st. Opera commences at 8.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.
NEW HALL, No. 585 BROADWAY.
Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.
MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 23, and every evening this week, the successful piece entitled
HONOR TO DR. KANE;
Or, "AFFAIRS IN THE ARCTIC REGIONS."
Preceding which,
NEGRO MINSTRELSY.
Commences at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 25 cents.
On FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 27, Benefit of FREEMAN S. PAYNE and JOHN CANNON.

CHINESE ROOMS, NO. 539 BROADWAY.—THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.—Persons who intend to go to this place to see the
SEVEN MILE MIRROR
and the
GIFT LADY,
should go early, as the Mirror commences moving at 3 P. M. and 7½ in the evening, and this is
THE LADY'S LAST APPEARANCE.
Single tickets 25 cents.
One Dollar secures four admissions, and the presentation of
ONE SHARE IN THE GIFTS,
which are to be distributed in a few days.
Tickets at Nos. 533 and 539 Broadway.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—THE management announce for THIS AFTERNOON, at 8, as well as THIS EVENING, at 7 o'clock, the mysterious and powerfully effective French drama, entitled EUSTACHE; the POSES TOR-TUEUSES of the marvellous artist from Arabia; Dances by the infant danseuse, only 2½ years old. The Living Phantom; Living Serpents, Happy Family, may be seen. Admission 25 cents; children under 10, 12½ cts.

THALBERG'S CONCERTS.—THE BEAUTIful instruments known as ALEXANDRE ORGAN MELODEONS, which Mr. Thalberg first introduced in his concerts, and which have been so universally admired in his matinées, are manufactured by ALEXANDRE, père et fils à Paris, and for sale by FIRTH, POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway, publishers of Thalberg's music.

GOLDBECK'S LAST MORNING RECITAL of classical and modern music, will take place on THURSDAY, Feb. 26, at the Spingler Institution, No. 1 Union-square. Miss DE ROODE, Mrs. OTTO FEDER, Mr. W. DOEHLER. To commence at 2½ o'clock precisely. Tickets at $1 each. To be had of all the principal music sellers.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THE CRYSTAL PALace is still open to the Public, and contains many things curious and wonderful. The statuary alone is worth the price of admission.

THE PALMER MARBLES.—STATUE OF Indian Girl and eleven other pieces of Sculpture, at No. 848 Broadway. Open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admittance 25 cents.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, NO. 497 BROADWAY.—The best collection of Paintings in this country. It contains 150 Paintings. Open day and evening. Admittance 25 cents.

BALLS.

IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE WISH EXpressed by many ladies and gentlemen who were present at the late ball at the New-York Academy of Music, for the benefit of the Opera fund, a second one will be given for the same object on TUESDAY, April 14, which it is intended shall surpass in brilliancy and decorative effect the first, particulars of which will be published at an early day.

GRAND BALL ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 25, at Mlle. CAROLINE VEZIEN'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 21 Howard-st.; the Ball will open at 8 o'clock and close at 12. Tickets 50 cents. The above Academy is open every day for the instruction of ladies and gentlemen, at 3 o'clock P. M. and 7 o'clock in the evening, for practice.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—BY TWO ACTIVE, INTELLIGENT girls, situations; one is a good cook, makes the best of bread and pastry, and would assist to wash and iron; the other is a neat chambermaid and washer, or to nurse and do plain sewing. Both have the best of reference, and will be found willing and anxious to give satisfaction. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT woman, as seamstress; can make children's and ladies' morning dresses; would go by the day, week or month, or would like to wait on a lady who is going a traveling; has never been sea-sick; City reference can be given. Apply at No. 335 6th-av., second floor, back room, near 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GERman in a dry goods, grocery or furniture store; has had experience in the above occupations, and would be willing to make himself useful generally, understands English, and has good City reference, and has been five years in one place. Address B. T., *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CLERK IN A RE tail drug store, by a young man who is a college graduate; has studied medicine a little; has a good knowledge of Chemistry, and has had some experience in the business; no objections to going into the country. Address E. L. *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch girl, as chambermaid in a private family; understands her business thoroughly. The best of City reference given. Can be seen at No. 259 6th-av., between 16th and 17th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTAble woman, as cook, will assist in the washing and ironing; the best of City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 153 32d-st., between the 7th and 8th ave.

WANTED—A NEAT AND TIDY GIRL DEsires a situation to cook, wash and iron, or to do the general housework; is competent and willing; has the best of reference from her last employer. Call at No. 375 Bowery.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as a first-rate cook, excellent washer and ironer, or as laundress. Can get the very best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days, at No. 219 East 12th-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A YOUNG, RESPECTABLE GERman woman wishes a situation as waiter, or to attend to a store; best of City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 16 Whitehall-st., second floor. Speaks good English.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN from the country in an importing house to learn the business and make himself generally useful; speaks English and German. Wages no object. Address G. H., *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GERman Protestant girl, to do chamberwork and waiting in a respectable family; can furnish good City reference. Residence, No. 192 7th-st. Please call.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as cook; good City references; apply at No. 54 6th-av., first floor, front room.

WAITING FOR SITUATIONS—AT THE American Industrial Association, No. 67 Greenwich-st., an English farm laborer, thorough plowman, understands management of cattle, wife good dairy woman, no children. Good Scotch farm hand, gardener and coachman; single. A German gardener, wife and one child. English porter, gardener and groom. Farm and other laborers. An intelligent boy as apprentice to carpenter or other trade.

TO DRUGGISTS.—A YOUNG MAN, 23 YEARS of age, desires a situation in a first-class dispensing drug store; has been in the business several years, and can produce excellent reference. A note addressed to DRUGGIST, No. 67 Maiden-lane, care of Mr. Foster, shall receive prompt attention.

FARMERS, GARDENERS, COACHMEN, laborers, boys, &c., can be obtained at the Employment Office No. 87 Cedar-st., near Broadway. Also, female servants for every branch of housework in City or country. JAS. McMILLAN, Agent.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A FEW GOOD TAILORS; ALSO, A lady experienced in operating on the sewing machine, to go to one of the healthiest places in the South. Apply to BALDWIN & STARR, No. 23 Park-row, between the hours of 4½ and 5½ in the afternoon.

WANTED—IN BROOKLYN, A GIRL TO DO general housework in a small family—German or American preferred. Apply this day, at No. 34 Tillary-st., Brooklyn, basement door.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED SALESMAN TO travel either South or West. One acquainted with the paper business preferred. Address M. A. B., office of this paper, for one week.

WANTED—A MAN IN AN ALE STORE, COMPEtent to keep a set of books by single entry if required. A married man may address (with references) BREWER, *Daily Times* office.

WANTED—IN A BUSINESS OFFICE A BOY about 16 years old; one that can reside with his parents preferred. Address in hand-writing of applicant, Box No. 2,832 Post-Office.

WANTED—IN AN IMPORTING HOUSE, A smart active lad, 14 or 15 years old; compensation small for first year. Address, in hand-writing of applicant, Box No. 1,584 Post-Office.

TO REPORTERS.—WANTED IMMEDIATE ly, two first-rate short-hand writers, to report in th Canadian House of Assembly, during the approachin session. Address G. M., Box No. 300, Post-Office.

CHILDREN'S NURSE WANTED.—AN EXcellent woman wanted to take charge of a family of good children under the direction of the mother. The best references will be required. Address Box No. 3,886 Post-Office.

ADVERTISING.—V. B. PALMER, THE ADvertising Agent, Tribune Building, receives advertisements for the best city and country papers of all the States, exhibits files of papers for examination, and (when requested) aids advertisers in selecting such as are best adapted to their respective pursuits.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—A TEACHER IN A FAMILY, THOroughly prepared to teach the Latin and Greek Languages, and the higher branches of Mathematics; to prepare young men for advanced classes in college, and to teach the smaller children. Any person who will take a situation in the country, in Florida, for a small salary, can apply to the undersigned, at Orange Lake Post-Office, Marion County, Florida. D. A. BURLESON.

GOVERNESS.—A PARISIAN LADY WISHES for an engagement as visiting governess, or in exchange of partial board, for lessons in languages and music. The lady is competent to give instruction in French, German, English, vocal and instrumental music, with the usual branches of a good English education. Best of reference. D. A. S. *Times* office.

TEACHER.—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, WHO has had some years' experience in teaching as principal of an English and classical school, and who is now pursuing a professional course in this City, desires to spend a portion of his time in teaching. Address ARTHUR K., Broadway Post-Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS TEACHER, either in New-York or its vicinity, by a lady who has had several years experience in New-York and Brooklyn schools; she is a thorough English scholar, and understands Drawing. Address Office, certain office, for one week.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—AND AN ELEGANT SUITE OF furnished rooms, consisting of a parlor and two bedrooms adjoining, just vacated, may now be obtained at No. 84 East 22d-st., by either permanent or transient boarders.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND wife, with a private family in Brooklyn. For a pleasant room and bedroom, in a location convenient to the ferries, from $12 to $16 per week will be paid. Best of references given and required. Address G. L. B., Box No. 502 Post-Office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN AND wife, in exchange for a piano-forte. Address CHAS. MILLER, through Broadway Post-Office, stating location and name.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A LADY AND TWO little girls, in a quiet, respectable family—one large room. The most respectable references given. Address X. V., at this office.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A pleasant parlor and bedroom on second floor, suitable for a gentleman and wife, at No. 38 Willow-st. References required.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—IN A respectable private family, between Fulton and Wall-st. ferries, No. 23 Willow-st. References exchanged.

A GENTLEMAN WHOSE BUSINESS OBLIGES him to be absent in Europe a part of the year, desires board for his wife, child, (two years old) nurse, and for himself when at home, in some first-class boarding-house or genteel private family, in a desirable location, for which a liberal price will be paid, and furnish the rooms. All communications gentlemanly treated. Address C. W., Box No. 1868 *Herald* Office.

NO. 3 LEROY-PLACE.—A PARLOR AND bedroom, with full board, may be had immediately; also a single room. Apply at No. 3 Leroy-place, Bleecker-st., near Broadway.

NO. 3 MONROE-STREET.—FURNISHED rooms to let, with or without board, to single gentlemen, at No. 3 Monroe-st., near Catharine.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A SPACIOUS AND elegant five-story brown-stone house, No. 106 East 21st-st., Gramercy Park, 36½ feet front and 3 rooms deep all the way up, first-class, modern, &c. If sold, terms easy, but one third down.

Also, for sale, the truly stylish and first-class brown-stone residence No. 139 East 18th-st., three-story, three rooms deep, in complete repair and order, and in all respects a perfect house; is elegantly and newly furnished throughout. Will be sold with or without whole or part of furniture. To be seen from 12 to 3 o'clock. Terms easy, but $5,000 down; $14,000 can remain, and for balance would take small country place in exchange.

Also, $10,000 wanted on first bond and mortgage on first-class City property, centrally located, worth double the amount and increasing in value. And a variety of other property. Apply to T. B. VOORHEES, Attorney-at Law, No. 347 Broadway.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST CLASS THREE-story and basement brick houses, corner of South 5th and 8th sts., Williamsburgh, fitted up with all the modern improvements, complete in every respect. The corner house has attached to it an excellent coach house, suitable for a physician or any person keeping horses. Also, a three-story and basement brick house, No. 139 South 4th-st., and a colonnade house in 1st st., one block from Peck-slip ferry, both in perfect order; all the houses less than five minutes' walk from all the ferries. Also, twenty lots on South 5th-st.; and money loaned to any person desirous of building first-class houses. The above property will be sold cheap, and on very easy terms. Inquire of J. V. MESEROLE,
Basement Williamsburg City Bank.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE FOLLOWING property, situated in the town of Westport, Conn., a short distance from the Depôt of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, viz: A pleasant house, with fine yard, garden, fruit trees, with or without a barn, and four acres of land adjoining; also, a large house, with or without two barns, and fifty acres of land adjoining; also, a pleasant modern-built house, with garden, vines, fruit trees, &c., with or without a barn, and forty acres of land adjoining. For further particulars, apply to THEODORE BANKS, Esq., Nos. 25 and 27 Peck-slip, or to D. M. MARVIN, Westport, Conn.

FOR SALE IN JERSEY CITY—THE NEAT three story and basement brick house No. 110 Wayne-st. The lot is 20 by 60; the house is 20 by 30 feet, situated on high ground and in the most pleasant part of the city, about five minutes' walk from Ferry, containing all the modern improvements, viz.: hot and cold water, bath-room, gas, &c. Price $4,500, of which $1,500 can remain on mortgage. Furniture also for sale. Possession given on short notice. For information, apply to GEORGE B. VAN SAUN, on the premises, or at No. 106 West and No. 145 Liberty-sts., New-York.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIdence at Manhasset, Long Island, directly on the water, commanding a fine view of the Bay and East River, containing 37½ acres. A large and commodious dwelling house, barn and out-houses, all in good order; well calculated for a retired gentleman. A full description given and terms made known on application to
COVERT & CO., No. 47 Warren-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A GENTEEL 4-story brick house on 45d-st., near Broadway; lot 17x98 9, house 17x50; contains all the modern improvements—price $7,500. Also, a 3-story and basement brick house on 7th-av., near 42d-st.; lot 20x100, house 20x45; a liberal amount of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. CHAUNCEY BARNARD, No. 98 Broadway.

FOR SALE, AT EYE-NECK—A COUNTRY residence, with outbuildings, &c. The grounds contain from three to four acres; are handsomely laid out and well stocked with all kinds of fruit trees and ornamental shrubbery. It is near Long Island Sound, and ten minutes' walk of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad. Apply to T. S. SHEPHERD, Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BASEMENT and sub-cellar brick house and lot No. 65 South 9th-st., Williamsburgh. The house is modern finish, and replete with every convenience, gas, &c., a few minutes' walk from Peck-slip and Division-av. ferries; desirable neighborhood. Terms easy. Apply on the premises, or to HEMMENWAY & BEVERIDGE, Wall-st. Ferry, New-York.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY, ENGLISH basement house No. 51 Horatio-st., with cellar and kitchen, Croton water, gas, connected with sewer, and all the modern improvements, a small, neat, and convenient dwelling, and rents for $500 per annum. Terms easy. Inquire of H. N. GAMBLE, office of the New-York Planing Mill, foot of Bank-st., or in the evening at No. 54 Amity-st.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE PROPERTY SITuate on the southeast corner of 4th-av. and 125th-st., consisting of two lots in fee occupied by two brick houses, and two lease lots on which are sheds and stabling, a fit appendage to a public house. Part of the money may remain on mortgage; terms reasonable. Apply to R. W. LOOKE, No. 50 Whitehall-st.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE BUILDING SITE on the banks of the Hudson, containing about one acre of land, immediately adjoining the property of M. H. Meyer, Esq., in the village of Dobbs Ferry, pleasantly situated within one minute's walk of the railroad depôt, and affording scenery unsurpassed. For particulars, inquire at No. 50 Front-st. REMINGTON & CO.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A FINE FOUR-story modern English basement house, No. 209 West 32d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., first-class neighborhood; house 20x42, lot 100; house nearly new, and in fine order; 17 rooms, 2 kitchens, 2 vaults, &c. Apply to THOS. MANSON, on premises.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A FIRST-CLASS three-story attic, basement and sub-cellar brick dwelling house, situate No. 325 Bridge-st., with modern improvements. Also, a three-story and basement brick dwelling, No. 78 Laurence-st., will be sold cheap. Terms easy. Apply to A. B. DAVENPORT, No. 286 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE.—THE THREE-STORY BRICK and basement-house, No. 80 East 16th-st., opposite St. George's Church, Stuyvesant-square, with all the modern improvements of croton water, gas, furnaces, green-house, &c. Price, $10,000. Inquire of THOMAS DUGAN, No. 846 Broadway, below 14th-st.

FOR SALE ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—The modern-built three-story brick house No. 8 Willow-st., within two minutes' walk of Fulton Ferry. Has gas throughout, range, &c., and is in complete repair. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET IN BROOKLYN—Several fine houses near the ferries; will be sold very cheap, (far below their value,) 5 per cent. in cash and 5 per cent. and interest yearly until paid.
THEO. MARTINE,
No. 199 West 28th-st., from 7 to 11 A. M., and 5 to 9 P. M.

FOR SALE—WEST 28TH-ST., IN THAT ELEgant block facing Lamartine-park, No. 194, a fine, large four-story edifice, with all the modern improvements, heated by hot water, and in perfect order. Apply to Mr. ARNOLD, No. 330 4th-av., or LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown stone front houses and full lots, the second and third houses east of 4th-av. on 36th-st. They are built in the most substantial and elegant style, and on one of the best sites on Murray Hill. Can be seen any hour through the day.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE and lot; house 21 feet 5 inches, by 50 feet deep; lot half the block; has all the modern improvements, and in good order; neighborhood first-rate. Any person wishing to buy a good, convenient and cheap house, may do so by calling at No. 164 East 19th-st., near 2d-av.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOMELY-SITUATED brown-stone front house in 34th-st., North side, between 5th and 6th avs. House 21x55 feet. Lot 98 ft. 6. Has every modern convenience and neighborhood unexceptionable. Price $11,500. Apply at No. 70 Pine-st., 3d floor, or at No. 45 West 34th st.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone front houses, 60 feet deep, and in a first-class neighborhood, between Broadway and 6th-av., in 27th-st., in a row of four new houses. Inquire of WM. RYER or JOHN W. FIELDER, on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE and lot, (in fee,) at No. 134 Amity-st., near Sixth-av. House 25 feet by 32; lot 80 feet deep. Terms moderate. Title indisputable. Apply on the premises, or at No. 101 Fulton-st. RICHARD S. BRINKERHOFF.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE front house, four stories high, with basement and under-cellar, 22x46, with piazza in the rear, situated 712 Lexington-av., built in best manner, with all modern improvements. Inquire of J. W. FIELDER, on the premises.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—A FINE HOUSE, NO. 209 West 31st st.; has all modern improvements, including chandelier and gas-fixtures throughout; will be put in perfect order.
J. W. OGDEN,
No. 8 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS HOUSES ON AND near Washington, Union, Stuyvesant and Madison Squares; also, houses in every variety of style and location, from $6,000 to $95,000. Apply to
JOHN S. KELSO, No. 92 William-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FIFTY acres of land on the south side; one of the handsomest locations on the Island for residences; would be sold together, or divided. Apply to S. B. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 170 William-st.

FOR SALE—THE TWO-STORY AND ATTIC frame house No. 130 Vanderbilt-av., Brooklyn, thoroughly built; Lot 25x100; House 26x36; dining-room extension; black marble mantels, sliding-doors, gas fixtures, &c. Terms easy. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE GENTEEL stone-front house No. 218 West 31st-st., built in superior manner, and with all modern improvements. Price $9,250. Rent $800. Apply to A. P. MAN, No. 64 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FOUR-STORY and English basement house, with modern improvements; situation desirable; No. 293½ West 23d-st. Inquire at No. 77 White-st., near Broadway. Rent $750.

FOR SALE CHEAP—THE TWO-STORY BRICK house and lot No. 108 Attorney-st., near Rivington. Contains gas, bath, range, heater, &c., &c. Terms easy. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW SMALL THREE-story buildings, with modern improvements, on reasonable terms, corner of 2d-av. and 19th-st.

COMPLETE COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—SPADYSIDE, the residence of the subscriber, situated near the Riverdale Station, 3 miles south of Yonkers, and 15 from the City Hall. House is frame, filled in with brick, 50 feet front, built in the pointed Gothic style, and 3 years old; is replete with every convenience, such as hot and cold water, bath, furnace, range, marble mantels, &c., is well adapted from its sheltered position for a Summer or Winter residence; is handsomely papered, painted and grained throughout, and is in perfect order. The water is supplied from a never-failing spring on the premises, higher than the house, in the simplest, and yet perhaps most complete manner in the County; is very pure and abundant, supplying also the stables, and a handsome fountain in front of the house. There is a good carriage-house and stable, with 6 stalls, hen-house, ice-house, (filled,) &c. The fruit consists of a variety of apples, pears, cherries, peaches, grapes, (about 40 vines,) currants, &c. The land, which is 6 acres in extent, is handsomely terraced, and beautifully diversified. Entrance gates of iron, and well made carriage roads. Time from Chambers-st. to the house, about one hour. The owner has resided on the place 9 years, (doing business in the City,) and now leaves to go to a larger place. The title is perfect, and the terms will be made low and accommodating, as most of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. For further particulars apply to C. W. SIMMONS, No. 108 Chambers-st.

BROOKLYN HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET—Viz: 9 first-class houses on the north side of Lafayette-av., between Raymond and Navy sts. They will contain gas and plumbing suitable for the new water works, including baths and water closets. The fronts are Philadelphia brick; each house is 40 feet deep, exclusive of a brick extension of 8 feet; each lot is 95 feet, exclusive of 16 feet court-yard. The location is the most healthy, popular and convenient in Brooklyn, being but 5 minutes' walk from the City Hall, and but one block from Fulton and Flatbush avs. The houses will be in all respects first class, substantially built, and well finished. Apply to WILLIAM B. NICHOLS, No. 16 Nassau-st., New-York, or between the hours of 8 and 10 A. M. on the premises.

MADISON-AVENUE.—FOR SALE—THE TWO four-story brown-stone houses Nos. 68 and 70 Madison-av., corner of 26th-st.; each lot 25 by 100; houses modern and complete, three rooms deep, all up, in addition to which the corner has a back building, four stories high, and filling the entire depth of the lot by about 18 feet in width. This property is admirably adapted for a Young Ladies' Seminary, and has been occupied as such since the houses were finished. It is also a good location for a Hotel Garni, and is sufficiently commodious for that purpose, or desirable for private residences.
HOMER MORGAN,
No. 3 Metropolitan Bank, Pine-st.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE AT PORT-CHESTER, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—A very desirable modern-built two-story house, with about half an acre of land, well laid out with fruit trees, grape, raspberry and blackberry vines, and ornamental shrubs. A barn at convenient distance, with more land, will be sold with the house, if wanted. To be sold low, if applied for soon. For particulars, inquire of AGUR PIXLEY, on the premises; or, to WM. A. PIXLEY, No. 188 Pearl-st., New-York.

LEASEHOLD PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The 3-story brick house No. 132 Monroe-st., near Rutgers-place. House has hot and cold water throughout, bath and gas on four floors, is in perfect order, convenient to East Broadway stages, and in a good neighborhood. Will be sold low, as the owner is going to the country. Apply on the premises, or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN (GOWANUS CANAL) PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Sixty-nine lots, all lying together, between Smith-st. and the Canal, and on 5th, 6th and 7th-sts., and having a front on the Canal of 550 feet. This property is well adapted for manufacturing purposes, and for lumber, lath, lime, brick or coal yards, and will be sold in parcels to suit, and some facilities given. Apply to WILLIAM B. NICHOLS, No. 16 Nassau-st., N. Y.

$5,500.—FOR SALE—A SMALL THREE-story house and lot, on the north side of 44th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.—the centre house of three brick houses, with all the modern improvements, can remain on mortgage for three years—balance cash. Apply to W. H. PHILLIP, at Rendell & Fairchild's, No. 133 William-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—A THREE-STORY brick house on Bedford-st., $6,000. A fine brown-stone house on 25th-st., near 4th-av., $12,000. A three-story brick house on 24th-st., near 4th-av., $8,500; two on 28th-st

AUCTION SALES.

P. H. Taylor, Auctioneer.

THE FOLLOWING SUBSCRIPTION LIST will be opened on the steps of the Banker and Jay Cooke, to be sold under the direction of William Jay, Esq., Executor, at the Merchants' Exchange, at 12 M., on THURSDAY, Feb. 26, 1857. The numbers correspond with those in my catalogue and the order of the sale:

1. Lot known by street No. 636 Broadway, distant south-easterly from 23d-st. the southeast corner of Broadway and Waldor-st. 111 feet 3 inches. Leased until May 1, 1860, at $600 per annum, with covenant for renewal until May 1, 1871, at a rate of 6 per cent. per annum on the appraised value of the lot in 1860. Lessee to pay all taxes and assessments during the term of existing lease and renewal of the same.

2. Lot known by street No. 638 Broadway, distant south-easterly from the southeast corner of Broadway and Waldor-st. 111 feet 3 inches. Leased until May 1, 1860, at $600 per annum, with covenant for renewal until May 1, 1871, at a rate of 6 per cent. per annum on the appraised value of the lot in 1860. Lessee to pay all taxes and assessments during the term of existing lease and renewal of the same. Subject to a covenant that no dwelling-house shall be erected thereon, fronting on Cortlandt-alley.

3. Lot known by street No. 394 Broadway. Leased until May 1, 1858, at $600 per annum, with covenant for renewal until May 1, 1870, at a rent at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on the appraised value of the lot in 1859. Lessee to pay all taxes and assessments during the term of existing lease and renewal of the same. Subject to a covenant that no dwelling-house shall be erected thereon, fronting on Cortlandt-alley.

4. House and lot known by street No. 396 Broadway. Leased until May 1, 1861, at $1,100 per annum, and from May 1, 1861, until May 1, 1868, at $1,200 per annum. Lessee to pay all taxes and assessments during the term of existing lease and renewal of the same. Subject to a covenant that no dwelling-house shall be erected thereon, fronting on Cortlandt-alley.

5. House and lot No. 20 Bond-st. The house is three stories, with marble front, and is 25 feet 8 inches in width, and 93 feet in depth; the lot being 25 feet 8 inches front and rear, and 100 feet deep. Possession can be given immediately.

6. Lot and frame stable on Great Jones-st., in rear of above, and about 200 feet 6 inches eastwardly from Broadway; lot 20 feet 8 inches front and rear, and 100 feet deep. Possession can be given immediately.

7. Lot on Walker-st., being distant westwardly from the southwest corner of Centre and Walker sts. about 31 feet and 4 inches. Leased until May 1, 1868, at $260 per annum. Lessee to pay all taxes and assessments.

8. Lot on Canal-st., being distant westwardly from the southwest corner of Canal and Centre sts. 20 feet 3 inches. Leased until May 1, 1863, at $450 per annum, with covenant for renewal until May 1, 1874, at a rent at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on the appraised value of the lot in the year 1863. On the termination of the lease in 1874, the tenant to have the option of being paid for his buildings, or of a new lease until May 1, 1884, at a rent at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on the appraised value of the lot in the year 1874; in which last case no payment to be made for the buildings at the final termination of the lease; lessee to pay all taxes and assessments through the whole of the above periods, except the assessment for the opening of Canal-st., upon which he pays interest in addition to his rent, to wit: $11,25 per annum.

9. Lot on the southwest corner of Canal and Centre sts., leased until May 1, 1858, at $525 per annum, together with $26 25 annual interest upon the assessment paid by lessor for the opening of Canal-st., per agreement between the parties, with a covenant for renewal to May 1, 1868, at a rent at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on the appraised value of the lot in 1858. Lessee to pay all taxes and assessments during the term of the existing lease and renewal of the same.

10. Lot known by street No. 118 Amity-st., leased until May 1, 1860, at $150 per annum, lessee to pay all taxes and assessments, with covenant for renewal until May 1, 1870, at a rent to be agreed upon; and if the parties cannot agree, then at an annual rent at the rate of 6 per cent. on the appraised value of the lot in the year 1860. Lessee to pay all taxes and assessments.

11. Lot known by street No. 120 Amity-st., leased until May 1, 1860, at $150 per annum, lessee to pay all taxes and assessments, with covenant for renewal until May 1, 1870, at a rent to be agreed upon; and if the parties cannot agree, then at an annual rent at the rate of 6 per cent. on the appraised value of the lot in the year 1860. Lessee to pay all taxes and assessments.

12. Lot known by street No. 410 Broadway, leased until May 1, 1864, at $700 per annum. Lessee to pay all taxes and assessments.

13. Lot on Centre st., being distant southwardly from the southwesterly corner of Walker and Centre sts. about 125 feet 10 inches. Leased until May 1, 1858, at $100 per annum. Lessee to pay all taxes and assessments.

13. Lot on Centre-st., being distant southwardly from the southwesterly corner of Walker and Centre sts., about 75 feet. Leased until May 1, 1859, at $100 per annum. Lessee to pay all taxes and assessments

16. Lot on Walker st., being distant eastwardly from the southeast corner of Elm and Walker sts., 75 feet 3 inches. Leased until May 1, 1858, at $300 per annum, with covenant for renewal until May 1, 1870, at a rent at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum upon the appraised value of the lot in the year 1859. Lessee to pay all taxes and assessments during the existing lease and renewal of the same.

15. Lot on southwest corner of Centre and Walker sts. Leased until May 1, 1863, at $540 per annum, with covenant for renewal until May 1, 1870, at a rent at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum upon the appraised value of the lot in the year 1863. Lessee to pay all taxes and assessments during the term of existing lease and renewal of the same.

16. Lot on Canal-st., being distant westwardly from the northwesterly corner of Elm and Canal sts., about 81 feet 10 inches. Leased until May 1, 1857, at $300 per annum.

17. Lot on Canal-st., being distant westwardly from the northwesterly corner of Elm and Canal sts., about 31 feet. Leased until May 1, 1861, at $275 per annum. Lessee to pay all taxes and assessments.

18. Lot on Canal-st., being distant eastwardly from the northeastwardly corner of Broadway and Canal sts., about 127 feet. Leased until May 1, 1867, at $235 per annum. Lessee to pay all taxes a d assessments.

19. Lot on Canal-st., being distant eastwardly from the northeastwardly corner of Broadway and Canal sts. about 177 feet. Leased until May 1, 1867, at $349 per annum. Lessee to pay all taxes and assessments, except for opening and widening streets, and on such assessments he is to pay as part rent 7 per cent. per annum interest.

20. Lot on Canal-st., being distant westwardly from the southwest corner of Canal and Elm sts., about 100 feet. Leased until May 1, 1860, at $250 per annum. Lessee to pay all taxes and assessments.

21. House and lot, known by street Number 83 Walker st., being distant eastwardly from the north-east corner of Walker-st. and Cortlandt-alley about 48 feet. Leased until May 1, 1867, at $400 per annum. The house is of brick, two stories and attic.

22. House and lot, known by street No. 84 Walker-st., being distant eastwardly from the northeast corner of Walker st. and Cortlandt-alley about 72 feet. Leased until May 1, 1864, at $700 per annum. All repairs to be made by Lessee; ordinary water rates to be paid by Lessee. The house is built of brick, two stories and attic.

23. Lot on Walker-st., being distant westwardly from the northwest corner of Walker and Elm sts. about 72 feet 9 inches. Leased until May 1, 1867, at $370 per annum.

24. Lot on Walker st., being distant westwardly from the northwest corner of Walker and Elm sts. about 2 feet 3 inches. Leased until May 1, 1857, at $376 per annum.

25. Lot on the northeast corner of Walker-st. and Cortlandt-alley. Leased until May 1, 1860, at $300 per annum, with a covenant for renewal until May 1, 1870, at a rent at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on the appraised value of the lot in the year 1860. Lessee to pay all taxes and assessments during the term of the existing lease and renewal of the same, except for opening and widening streets, and upon such assessments he is to pay as part rent 7 per cent. per annum interest.

26. Lot on Walker-st., being distant eastwardly from the northeast corner of Walker st. and Cortlandt-alley, about 24 feet. Leased until May 1, 1860, at $270 per annum, with a covenant for renewal until May 1, 1870, at a rent at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on the appraised value of the lot in the year 1-60. Lessee to pay all taxes and assessments during the term of the existing lease and renewal of same, except for opening and widening streets, and upon such assessments he is to pay as part rent 7 per cent. per annum interest.

Maps, &c., at the office of the Auctioneers, and at the offices of the Insurance Companies in this City.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

William H. Franklin, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE, BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT, OF VALUABLE IMPROVED PROPERTY OF LATE CHRISTOPHER STANTON, WOOSTER, GREENE, BAYARD, BLEECKER, BROOME, MULBERRY AND PARK STREETS, BELONGING TO THE ESTATE OF ELIJAH VALENTINE DECEASED.—WM. H. FRANKLIN & SON will sell, at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 26, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the following valuable improved property:

Canal and Christie streets—The five-story brick house and lot of ground on the northwest corner of Canal and Christie sts., and known as Nos. 125 and 127 Canal-st.

Stanton and Christie streets—The two-story and attic brick house and lot of ground on the northeast corner of Stanton and Christie sts., and known as No. 98 Stanton-st.

Wooster-street—Three lots of ground with the improvement thereon on the east side of Wooster-st., near Bleecker-st., and known as Nos 202, 204 and 206 Wooster-st.

Greene-street—Three lots in the rear of the last described on Greene-st.

Bayard-street—Three two-story and attic brick houses and lots Nos. 30, 32 and 34 Bayard, near Mott st.

Essex-street—The three-story brick house and lot of ground No. 71 Essex, near Broome-st.

Broome-street—The valuable lot of ground with the improvements thereon on the southwest corner of Broome and Essex sts.

Also—Two lots with the buildings thereon adjoining the above on Broome-st.

Mulberry-street—The two story and attic frame houses and lot of ground on the southwest corner of Mulberry and Park sts., known as No 29 Mulberry-st.

Also—The three-story brick house and lot on the northwest corner of Mulberry and Park sts., and known as No. 31 Mulberry-st.

Also—The brick houses and lots of ground adjoining the last described, and known as Nos. 33, 35 and 37 Mulberry-st.

Park-street—The houses and lots on the south side of Park-st., near Mulberry-st., known as Nos. 85, 87, 89, 93 and 95 Park-st.

Terms at sale.

Lithographic book maps, describing the above property, may be obtained at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Broad-st. STEPHEN H. THAYER, Referee, No. 150 Nassau-st.

Adrian H. Muller, Auctioneer.

DESIRABLE BOWERY PROPERTY AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 26, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants' Exchange, the valuable lot of land with the house thereon, covering the whole lot, No. 261 Bowery, on the southeast corner of 4th st. Also, the lot adjoining and known as No. 259 Bowery, with the 3-story brick front house thereon. A part of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. For maps and further particulars apply to the Auctioneers, No. 28 Wall-st.

Tunis Morrell, Auctioneer.

PEDDLER'S CHANCE.—THIS MORNING, 10½ o'clock, fancy and staple ornamenta, at No. 79 Nassau-st., by TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer, 500 lots of good articles in daily demand for ladies' and gentlemen's wear—description cannot be given. Also, 40 choice brands of Havana cigars, sure to suit, and in lots to suit. N. B.—At private sale, at one-third less than cost, second-hand and new furniture, mirrors, oil-paintings, mattresses beds, &c. No reduction from price.

M. Wray, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO, &c., AT AUCTION.—On THURSDAY, Feb. 26, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 567 (new No.) Canal-st., near Renwick-st., comprising a general assortment of parlor and bedroom furniture, rosewood piano, carpets, beds, bedding, kitchen furniture, crockery, glass ware, &c., with which the sale will commence. Deposits required at the time of sale.

Gilbert S. Savage, Auctioneer.

BAGLEY & SAVAGE WILL SELL BY Order of Receiver, on FRIDAY, Feb. 27, at 11 A. M., the stock, good will, and fixtures, of a fancy basket and toy store, at No. 505 Canal-st., corner Renwick.

AUCTION SALES.

CORPORATION SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—Public notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the authority vested in me by the 4th section of the 5th ordinance of the Common Council, the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, of the City of New-York, will sell at public auction, under the direction of the Comptroller, H. H. Ludlow, auctioneer, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of February, 1857, at noon, at the Merchants' Exchange in the City of New-York, the following real estate, viz:

1st. The three-story brick building formerly occupied as an engine-house, and the lot No. 49 Christie-st.—that portion of the lot not occupied by the engine-house is under lease till May 1st, 1862, at the annual rent of $100, and the property will be sold subject to the lease recorded in book of special leases, page 164, in the Comptroller's office.

2d. Two lots on the west side of the Bowery, (as extended,) between James-st. and Roosevelt-st.

3d. Six lots, with the buildings thereon, on the southerly side of Chatham-st. and the westerly side of Pearl-st., now known as Nos. 111, 113, 115, 117, 119, 121 Chatham-st., and Nos. 457, 459, and 461 Pearl-st.

4th. Three lots, now known as Nos. 451, 453, and 455 Pearl-st., will be sold separately, subject to the conditions of the leases of the same, recorded in leases of City lots, page 168, in the Comptroller's office, and which will expire on the first day of May, 1859; the purchaser of each of the lots will be entitled to receive $333 33-100 per annum of the rent reserved by the lease, after the first day of May next, and will be required to assume the covenants of the lease in regard to the payments for buildings at the expiration of the lease.

5th. The lot on the northwest corner of William and Pearl sts., now known as No. 449 Pearl-st., and No. 271 William-st., subject to the conditions of the lease of the same, recorded in lease of City lots, page 172, in the Comptroller's office, and which will expire on the first day of May, 1858; the purchaser of this lot will be entitled to receive the rent reserved in the lease of $262 50-100 per annum after the first day of May next, and will be required to assume the conditions of the lease in regard to the payments for buildings at the expiration of the lease.

6th. The house and lot on north side of 58th-st., commencing 80 feet west of the 9d-av., lot 20 feet front and rear, and 94 feet 3 inches deep on both sides, house 15 feet by 34 feet 3 inches.

7th. The house and lot north side of 18th-st., commencing 218 feet west of Avenue C, lot 25 feet front and rear by 103 feet 8 inches deep on both sides, with three-story brick building on the front of the lot, 20 feet wide and 40 feet deep, lately built for an engine house; the rear of the lot is covered by and occupied as a foundry.

8th. Four lots on south side of 53d-st., commencing 90 feet west of Lexington-av.

9th. Thirty-six lots, being the southerly half of the block between 74th and 75th sts. and the 3d and 4th avs.

10th. Thirty-six lots, being the southerly part of the block between 80th and 81st sts. and 3d and 4th avs.

11th. Twelve lots on 116th and 117th sts., between the 3d and 4th avs.

12th. A piece of rear ground on the block bounded by Cherry-st., Oak-st. and the Bowery, (as extended,) now used as part of the yard of 17th District Police Station House.

Full covenant warrantee deeds will be given.

Terms of Sale.—Ten per cent. of the purchase money, and the auctioneer's fee of $5 per lot, to be paid to the Collector of the City Revenue on the day of sale; fifteen per cent. on the first day of May next, when the deeds will be ready for delivery; the remainder of the purchase money (seventy-five per cent.) may remain on bond and mortgage, at the option of the purchaser, for five years, from the first day of May, 1857, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually.

Lithographic maps of the property may be had at the Comptroller's Office, No. 5 Hall of Records, after the 27th inst. FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller.
JAMES M. SMITH, Jr., Recorder.
A. V. STOUT, Chamberlain.
THOS. McSPEDON, Ch. Fin. Com. Board Ald.
T. JONES, Jr., Ch. Fin. Com. Board Com'lmen.
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

Finance Department, Comptroller's Office, Jan. 20, 1857.

Russell W. Westcott, Auctioneer.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF SPLENDID HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE at the residence No 152 West 21st-st., near 6th-av.—WESTCOTT will sell, THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) Feb. 25, at 10½ o'clock, the entire elegant furniture of the above house, to which he would invite the special attention of those in want of first-class furniture, all of which was made to order, and been used but a short time. The whole will be peremptorily sold without reserve, and embraces everything to be found in a fashionably-furnished house, consisting, in parlors, of splendid rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, made by Nunn & Fisher; magnificent suite rosewood parlor furniture, covered in three-color brocade; one fall suite in gold and blue brocade,—one double suite covered in maroon velvet. All of these suites are of the best description. Two richly carved etageres, mirror fronts; elegant mantel and pier mirrors, with bases; brocade and lace curtains; 2 gutta percha and statuary-top centre and pier tables; French escritoire; velvet and Axminster carpets, Turkish lounges and chairs to match; rosewood reception chairs, embroidered Elizabethan chairs; elegant China vases and parlor ornaments; 4 six-light English chandeliers; corner etageres; bronzes, elegant paintings, &c. Dining-room, library and chamber furniture—Elegant carved rosewood, bedsteads, dressing bureaus, washstands, &c—all in mahogany; hair mattresses and bedding; French sofas; tête-à-têtes; clocks, candelabras; the elegant rosewood secretary bookcases, one library do.; oval mirrors; extension dining and tea tables; solid silver, with a large variety of splendid China, ruby and crystal cut glass, ivory and pearl cutlery, &c., of every description, with a large quantity of parlor, dining-room, library and chamber furniture, in rosewood, oak and mahogany, not particularized in this advertisement. The sale will be positive rain or shine. Catalogues will be at the house on the morning of sale.

F. Nash, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF SPLENDID HOUSEHOLD furniture, rich Wilton and velvet carpets costly French plate pier and mantle mirrors, suite of rich parlor furniture, rosewood piano-forte, valuable oil-painting, pearl and silver cutlery, &c., at No. 226 14th-st., West of 8th av. F. NASH will sell, THIS (Wednesday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, the entire furniture of the above house, which is of the best description, consisting of large and costly pier and mantle mirrors, superior rosewood piano-forte, elegant suits of rosewood parlor furniture in rich crimson and maroon brocade and plush; 1 do. in green and gold; costly rosewood secretary, bookcases, solid carved rosewood centre, sofa and pier tables; 3 superior rosewood etageres, marble tops with mirror-doors and backs; elegant rosewood reception-chairs, in rich satin and tapestry; rosewood corner etageres, with mirror-backs; rich lace window curtains and shades, bronze and ormolu clocks; costly Sevres and Dresden vases and rich parlor ornaments, &c., with a number of fine oil paintings. Dining-room and chamber furniture—Elegant extension tables, chairs, dinner, dessert and tea sets, gilt-band; decorated tea and coffee sets; ruby and cut glassware; pearl and silver cutlery, cake baskets, castors, &c; elegant carved rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, do. bureaus; washstands with marble top; costly decorated china toilet sets; best hair mattresses, beds and bedding; French oval mirrors; mahogany suit of furniture, in hair-cloth; cottage and mahogany spring seat chairs, hall-stand, oil-cloth, stair carpets, &c.; being the entire contents of said house. Dealers and others will do well to attend. Sale positive.

T. C. Houghton, Auctioneer.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANOFORTES, FRENCH-PLATE MIRRORS, OIL PAINTINGS, &C.—TO-MORROW (Thursday), at 10½, at salesrooms No. 113 Nassau-st., by catalogue, a large and splendid assortment of superior rosewood, mahogany, oak and walnut furniture, a part of which was manufactured by a Broadway dealer for his customers,—consisting in part of twelve richly-carved rosewood parlor suites, in fashionable French roccoco style, which for good taste in style and finish are equal to any manufactured in this City; solid rosewood centre-tables, beautifully carved to match the suites; superior etageres, with mirror fronts and backs, some of which are of an entirely new style; French escritoires, secretaire book-cases, music cabinets, 6¾ and 7 octave pianofortes, by City makers; French-plate pier and mantle glasses, fine oil paintings, handsome gilt frames; extensive dining-tables custom-made oak and walnut sideboards, dining-room chairs, sofas, tete-a-tetes, arm-chairs, rockers, bedsteads, of the Elizabethan and other fashionable styles; marble-top bureaus and wash-stands, hair mattresses, beds, bedding, wardrobes, &c., &c. Also, a variety of good second-hand furniture. Catalogues on the morning of sale. Every facility will be afforded to purchasers for boxing and shipping.

Anthony J. Bleecker, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF THE LARGE CABINET FACTORY—Known as Nos. 163 and 165 Attorney-st., between Houston and Stanton sts.—Messrs. A. J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell at public auction on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 25, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the valuable plot of grounds with the buildings, steam engine and fixtures thereon, known as Nos. 161, 163 and 165 Attorney-st., and being in size 75 feet front and rear, by 100 feet deep. Upon the premises have been erected two five-story front and rear buildings, with high basements and cellars, and containing a new and powerful engine, with shafting, belting, &c. The owner leaving the City desires to dispose of this property. The establishment is well adapted for a piano-forte manufactory or for any mechanical business requiring ample accommodations. Maps and further particulars at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Broad-st.

Adrian H. Muller, Auctioneer.

FOUR TWO STORY BRICK COTTAGES ON 32D-STREET.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell, at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 26, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, 4 lots of land, with the 2 story brick cottages thereon, Nos. 58, 60, 62 and 64 East 32d-st., commencing 136 feet east of 4th-av.; the houses are well arranged for small genteel families, are provided with Croton water and water-closets; convenient of access by the 4th-av. railroad and one of the best lines of stages. This property is in the immediate vicinity of Murray Hill and in one of the most improving parts of the City. Three quarters of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for one or two years. For maps apply to the Auctioneer, No. 38 Wall-st.

Eugene B. Franklin, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE, BY E. B. FRANKLIN & CO., THIS (Wednesday,) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at salesrooms No. 55 Nassau-st. Extensive and peremptory sales of superior cabinet made furniture. Comprising solid carved rosewood and mahogany parlor suits, solid oak, rosewood, mahogany and enamelled chamber furniture, in suites, sofas, tete-a-tetes, centre, card, sofa and pier tables, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, French plate mirrors, oil paintings, hair mattresses and pillows, iron bedsteads and iron furnitures, clocks, silver-plated ware, china and glass ware, fancy goods, and a general assortment of house-furnishing goods, worthy the attention of the trade and housekeepers.

Anthony J. Bleecker, Auctioneer.

TO CAPITALISTS.—THAT DESIRABLE LOT and 4-story brick store (No. 151) on the north side of Fulton st., next to the corner of Broadway, will be sold at auction, by ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) Feb. 25, at 12 o'clock at noon, at the Merchants' Exchange.

Terms—Ten per cent. on the day of sale, and 30 per cent. on or before the 1st day of April, 1857, when the deed will be given. The balance, 70 per cent., of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage.

John P. Montgomery, Auctioneer.

350 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS AND RUBBERS AT AUCTION—On THURSDAY, Feb. 26, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of S. N. Davis, No. 56 Beekman-st. Fresh, seasonable goods, including a large assortment of fine City-made work, without reserve for cash.

Peed & Cole, Auctioneers.

FURNITURE—ON WEDNESDAY, AT 10½ o'clock, at No. 343 Fulton st., Brooklyn, comprising rosewood and mahogany sofas, chairs, bureaus, marble-top centre and side tables, carpets, China tea sets, vases, clocks, office desks; a lot of fancy goods, kitchen furniture, &c.

AUCTION SALES.

J. L. Vanderwater, Auctioneer.

J. L. VANDERWATER WILL SELL, ON THURSDAY, Feb. 26, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 61 West 31st-st., near 6th-av., Rich household furniture, consisting of rosewood parlor suites, 12 pieces in green and gold brocatel, sofas, tête-à-têtes, chairs, centre and fancy chairs; suite in hair-cloth, carved rosewood étagere, encoignure, corner-stands, centre-tables, oval mirrors, clocks, mantle and étagere ornaments; rich China vases, ancient and modern oil-paintings, Brussels carpeting, rosewood piano-forte, 6 even octave, made by C. S. Seabury, rosewood bookcase, dining-room furniture, extension table, chairs, China dinner, dessert and tea sets, plated-ware, glassware, &c. bed-room furniture, carved rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, marble-top bureaus, tables, mattresses, palliasses, lounges, oil-cloths, carpets, &c., &c. Also, an assortment of kitchen furniture.

John E. Van Antwerp, Auctioneer.

HARDWARE.—AUCTION NOTICE.—JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP'S fifth regular Spring Trade Sale of hardware, &c., consisting of a general assortment, will take place on THURSDAY, Feb. 26, at 10 o'clock, at No. 215 Pearl-st. Also, with which the sale will commence, an invoice of stock goods—damaged goods. Also, at 12, for account of the underwriters, one cask Rodgers' ivory knives and forks, fine spring cutlery, scissors, razors, &c. Also, three casks assorted hand, panel, back and web saws. Also, one cask fine table cutlery, assorted. Catalogues day previous.

Peed & Cole, Auctioneers.

MORTGAGE SALE OF HOTEL FURNITURE.—By PEED & COLE, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, at Nos. 15 and 17 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, consisting of bedsteads, feather beds, washstands, tables, chairs, looking-glasses, carpets, crockery, copper boiler, steam table and pipes, large range, fixtures, &c.

F. G. QUEVIDO, Att'y for Mortgagees.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION IN RAHWAY, N. J.—The last chance is now offered for the most magnificent building site on the line of New-Jersey Railroad, containing 20 acres, on a high and healthy location of some 70 feet above the town, giving a view of some 8 or 10 miles of beautiful country. Also, at the same time, a farm of 160 acres adjoining the said 20. The land is in a high state of cultivation, well fenced and well watered, with a large two-story house, two large barns, cow-houses and out-buildings in abundance, with fruit of all kinds. Said lands so connected, lying between three roads, are well calculated to cut in lots of 5, 10 or 20 acres each. For persons doing business in the City and wishing to form a settlement of country seats, this sale offers great inducements, as it cannot be surpassed for beauty of scenery, convenience of travel to and from the City, 15 minutes' walk from Rahway Depôt, one hour's ride by railroad from the City, cars p'ying ten times each way daily. Sale will take place on TUESDAY, March 3, at 1 o'clock P. M., on the premises. Carriages in attendance on day of sale, to meet the trains leaving New-York at 10 and 11 o'clock A. M. Persons wishing to view said property before day of sale, by addressing one day ahead to Wm. Manning Martin, Rahway Post-office, will be met at any time or train of cars appointed; or by inquiring of Mr Woodruff, Ticket Agent at Rahway, for the subscribers

WM. MANNING MARTIN,
LEANDER BISHOP, } Proprietors.

FARM FOR SALE AT AUCTION IN DARIEN.—The subscriber will offer his farm at public vendue, on SATURDAY, Feb. 28, inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. Said farm is situated in Darien, Conn., on the line of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, between Stamford and Norwalk, and about 40 miles from the City of New-York. It is from 1 mile to 1¼ from the depôt in said Darien, from which four or five trains run daily to and from New-York. It consists of about 80 acres of first-rate land, is beautifully situated, not surpassed for scenery in the State, having a view of the Sound and the surrounding country as far as the eye can reach. It is well divided into plow, meadow and pasture land. The buildings are ample and comfortable. Said farm is well stocked with choice fruits of all kinds. It is a desirable chance for a person wishing a pleasant home in the country.

On the same day will be offered several building lots, within 30 rods of the depôt, where for a small sum persons may secure a lot either for a dwelling or for buildings for mechanical or manufacturing purposes, and where the facilities for doing business with New-York are as good as at any other place on the line of the road.

DARIEN, Feb. 24, 1857. G. HATCHER.

P. S.—If the weather should be stormy on said day, the sale will be postponed to Tuesday, March 3, at 10 o'clock A. M.

SMALL FARM FOR SALE AT AUCTION. Said place contains 5 acres of good land, with convenient house and barn, suitable for a gardener, situated on Jamaica and Hempstead Plank Road, one-quarter of a mile east of Jamaica, and within five minutes walk of the depot. If not sold previous to SATURDAY, February 28, it will on that day be sold at public auction, at the hotel of Caleb Weeks, in the village of Jamaica, at 1 o'clock, P. M. Terms easy and made known on the day of sale. For particulars inquire of ERWIN J. CRANE, No. 6 Front street, New York, or LAURENS REEVE, Jamaica, L. I.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—A NEW SCHOONER YACHT, suitable for a pilot boat, of about 74 tons carpenter's measurement; not named or completely finished. She is 57 feet keel, 18 feet beam, 6 feet 10 inches hold. Built last Summer, by day's work, of select materials, and with especial regard to strength; frames of chestnut and white oak, all cut with the grain; planked and ceiled with 3-inch white oak; copper-fastened below the water-line; butt-bolted and square-fastened throughout; small centre-board, about 10 inches of keel and 6 feet outside the last of lead cast in the shoe, and draws 4 feet 6 inches. She is on the Passaic River, immediately above the Passaic Bridge, on the New-York and Erie Railroad, 11 miles from Jersey City. For further particulars, apply to BENJAMIN B. AYCRIGG, Passaic, New-Jersey; or to CHARLES AYCRIGG, No. 90 Warren-st., New-York City.

FOR SALE—A FLOURISHING FEMALE SEMINARY, located near a large populous and thriving city in the western part of this State, now enjoying a liberal patronage. The buildings are new and in perfect order. This is a rare opportunity for a principal with some capital. Address, for particulars, DENISON & SMITH, American School Institute, No. 346 Broadway, New-York.

$15,000 TO $20,000—ONE PARTNER OF A large wholesale manufacturing business, forced from ill health to retire, desires to dispose of a part interest. The profits for one year over $12 000, is permanently established, with valuable contracts on hand. Cash payments not required. Address, with real name, FIRM, *Daily Times*.

$5,000 TO $10,000.—PARTNER WANTED To engage in an established business which will pay $20,000 per annum net profit. A person somewhat acquainted with agriculture preferred. Full explanation given upon an interview or by letter. References exchanged. Address J. J. MURRAY, *Times* office, N. Y.

TO BASKET-MAKERS.—FOR SALE, AS soon as it can be peeled in the Spring, from 5 to 10 tons willow, warranted of the first quality, and well whitened. Basket-makers will please send proposals for the same, stating price to be paid on delivery in New-York, or else here. Also, wanted, a good basket-maker. Address GEO. J. COLBY, Waterbury, Vt.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, FIXTURES AND good-will of the old established leather and finding store No. 37 West Broadway, next to the corner of Duane-st; or the fixtures and good-will, without stock. Inquire at No. 37 West Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 12 noon.

CATTLE DEALERS.—PREMIUM CATTLE.—Five full-blood Devon Cows; one two-year old bull from Hallett's imported bull *Peer of Beer*—will be sold at a bargain, as the owner is engaged in other business. Apply at No. 229 Broadway, office No. 2.

STEAMBOAT FOR SALE.—THE STEAMboat ISLAND CITY, connecting with the Flushing Railroad, with or without all the privileges and lease of Fulton Market Wharf. Apply to A. D. UNDERHILL, at office of F. Hanford, architect, No. 5 Park Bank.

$3,000. A FORTUNE.—MUST BE SOLD immediately, a splendidly fitted up money making saloon and restaurant, near the Broadway Theatre. A lease at low rent. The owner must go West. Apply in the saloon No. 337 Broadway.

CLOTHING STOCK FOR SALE.—AN ENtire stock of ready made clothing and furnishing goods; also store fixtures and good will of business. Inquire of P. F. RANDOLPH, Nos. 30 to 36 Park-place.

FOR SALE.—CHEAP FOR CASH, OR WOULD be exchanged for other property; a Restaurant doing a good business in the lower part of the city. Inquire 107 Bowery.

TO LET—A LUMBER YARD AT SING SING An old stand for business, with a good dock attached Inquire of the subscriber on the premises.

SAMUEL S. SMITH.

FOR SALE—A SIX-HORSE ENGINE AND BOILer, with shafting, pulleys, &c. Apply to JOHN KEYS, Nos. 101 and 103 Suffolk st.

FURNITURE.

NO. 35 BOWERY.

PARLOR FURNITURE.
DINING-ROOM FURNITURE.
CHAMBER FURNITURE.
OFFICE FURNITURE.

In
ROSEWOOD,
MAHOGANY,
BLACK WALNUT, and
OAK.

FOSTER & LEE.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.

CIRCULARS SUPPLIED ON APPLICATION, BY R. PATTON, NO. 24 GROVE-ST.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—New and beautiful styles of enameled chamber furniture. Housekeepers in want of this cheap and fashionable style of bedroom furniture will find a large assortment in all colors at H. F. FARRINGTON'S warerooms, Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st., between Broome and Grand. (Old suits repainted.) Dealers supplied on the most reasonable terms.

IRON BEDSTEADS.—THE NEW-YORK IRON Bedstead Manufacturing Company are now ready to execute orders for Iron Bedsteads, &c. Housekeepers about purchasing will find it to their advantage to call. Country dealers, shipping houses and public institutions liberally dealt with. Office 175 Centre-st., near Howard.

Mayor's Office, New-York, Feb. 16, 1857.

NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT all persons who require to be VACCINATED will be attended to promptly, without charge, by application at either of the Dispensaries, where Physicians are constantly in attendance; and it is recommended that all who have not been Vaccinated, should avail themselves immediately of the opportunity thus offered.

The New-York Dispensary is located at the corner of Centre and White sts.

The Eastern Dispensary, in Ludlow-st., in the rear of Essex Market.

The Northern Dispensary is located corner of Waverley-place and Christopher-st.

The Demilt Dispensary is located at 511 2d-av.

The Northwestern Dispensary is located at 511 8th-av.

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

MESSENGER'S LONDON CORDIAL GIN, now landing ex. *American Congress* from London. For sale by the puncheon in bond, or in cases from store, by R. R. MESSENGER & CO., No. 83 Fulton-st.

FINANCIAL.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE MUTUAL Benefit Life Insurance Co. of JANUARY 1st, 1857. Office, No. 185 Madison-st., Newark, Agency, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

Balance per statement, Jan. 1, 1856.....$2,350,805 49
Premiums received during the year.....697,092 97
Interest received during the year.....193,287 97
Total receipts for 1856.....$240,380 97
Paid losses unpaid Jan. 1, 1856, $9,765 00
Paid losses by death during the year.....$118,543 76 $128,343 76
Paid canceled policies.....22,236 86
Paid salaries, taxes, postage, exchange, &c.....23,203 73
Paid commissions to agents.....20,897 75
Paid physicians' fees.....2,750 50 $242,544 65 $ 396,811 03
Balance.....$2,426,377 16
Paid dividends during the year.....149,514 91
Net balance, Jan. 1, 1857.....$2,484,512 18
Amount unpaid, not due, and awaiting proofs of death.....$9,000 00

ASSETS.

Cash on hand		$ 93,041 77
Newark City 7 per cent. bonds		21,000 00
Albany City (N. Y.) 6 per cent. bonds		25,000 00
Troy City (N. Y.) 6 per cent. bonds		25,000 00
Brooklyn City (N. Y.) 6 per cent. bonds		50,000 00
Annuity bond of the State of Massachusetts		500 00
Bonds and mortgages on real estate worth double the amount		1,238,199 52
Real estate		23,100 01
Premium notes, drawing 6 per cent. interest		923,998 82
Loans on scrip		6,471 62
Premiums, notes and cash in course of transmission		17,731 43
Net accumulation, Jan. 1, 1857		$2,484,512 18
Total amount of dividends paid to date		857,807 67
Total amount of claims by death paid to date		1,806,234 60
		$4,148,554 85

The Directors have declared a dividend of Thirty-five per cent. on premiums paid in 1856, and have ordered the payment of the eighth dividend, declared Jan. 1, 1856, to be paid as the premiums become due in 1857.

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS.

ROB'T L. PATTERSON, EDWARD A. STRONG,
CHAS. S. MACKNET, JOHN R. WEEKS,
LEWIS C. GROVER, ANDREW S. SNELLING,
JOSIAH O. LOW, RANDALL H. GREENE,
HENRY

NEW-YORK CITY.

The European Revolutionists—Celebration of the 24th of February, 1848.

A social reunion of the Red Republican and Ultra-Liberal *emigrés* from the European Continent, was held last night at No. 73 Leonard-st., to commemorate the rising of "the peoples," (as Kossuth used to say,) in 1848. The celebration was one *soi generis*. About 100 Frenchmen, Germans, Italians, Hungarians and Poles (including half a dozen ladies) met in a spacious bar-room in one of the back slums of Broadway, and there honored the cause of universal freedom in true Republican simplicity. Every man paid his 50 cents for admission, and, being admitted, every man did the best he could for himself. The principles, *Liberté, Egalité, Fraternité* were both plentifully and practically the predominant features of the occasion.

After consuming incalculable quantities of veal, beef-à-la mode, and St. Estèphe, the company was called to order by the President, M. Frouchant, who, accompanied by Messrs. Chambat, Vagelli and Bonnemann, the secondary officers, ascended the platform and inaugurated the oratory of the *fête* by impressing silence and attention.

The following toasts were proposed and replied to as under:

1. A la Belgique.
2. A la France de la République Universelle.
3. A la République de 1848.
4. Au Brutus.
5. A l'avenir.
6. L'Abolition de la peine de mort.
7. La ville de New-York et ses institutions, et les peuples Américaines en général.
8. L'Abolition de l'armée, et du clergée, et le Gouvernement directe du peuple.

In response to the first toast,

M. Baron delivered a written address (in French, as all the speeches were) eulogistic of the principles which led to the last French Revolution, and expressive of the hope that during the ensuing year another such opportunity might occur for the exhibition of Republican sentiment.

M. Dias responded to the second toast. He addressed the French Republic as the "sainte mere des souffrants, liberatrice des opprimés, protectrice des faibles," and wound up by exclaiming, "Vive la République Universelle, Democratique et Sociale! Vive la grande famille! Vive l'amour! les tyrans ne sont plus!! salut et fraternité!"

This was about the substance of the speeches generally.

M. Barbier, one of the escaped exiles of Cayenne, briefly and appropriately responded to the third sentiment.

M. Langenschwartz, a German, replied to the 4th. He apostrophized the guillotine in terms of extravagant eulogy, and pitched right and left into Bennett for his sycophancy of Louis Napoleon, and the *Herald* for the falsity of its reports. His remarks were occasionally received with marks of disapprobation and mustered exclamations of "Le miséable!" M. Lazerme, M. E. Robillard, M. Suireau, and several others, acknowledged the remaining toasts in appropriate addresses.

M. Martelet sang with great spirit the song "Les Demolisseurs," in the chorus of which the entire company joined with admirable effect.

Amid renewed cries of "bis! bis!" and counter cries of "La Marianne!" the singer complied with the apparent wish of the majority and gave "La Marianne," which was received with loud demonstrations of applause.

Several other songs, revolutionary, patriotic and sentimental, were sung to a good humored but noisy audience.

The most uninterrupted good feeling prevailed, and, barring the terrific din of a cosmopolitan crowd of chattering *Républicains*, the utmost decorum and order characterized the entire proceedings.

After singing the *marseillaise*, which was given *con amore*, with a vigor which only Frenchmen know how to impart to it, a great many of the company withdrew.

Volunteer Street Sweepers.

The *Journal of Commerce* recommends that the Police Department should arrest all the little bare footed boys and girls who earn a few pennies by sweeping a passage through the mud at the street crossings. The argument of the *Journal* is that these industrious little mud-larks learn to be beggars by the encouragement they receive in their voluntary labor. But such hard and useful labor as they perform, we should say, would have anything but such an effect as our cotemporary anticipates. Beggars are not made by such hard work. If it were not for the services rendered by these little creatures with their stump brooms, the streets would be altogether impassable, and instead of arresting them the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps should be compelled to compensate them out of his own perquisites for performing the duty which he neglects to fulfill.

The French Railway Fraud.

The examination in this case was resumed yesterday. M. Charles Montholon, Consul-General of France, was examined touching his application for the extradition of the parties. Affidavits of officers of the General French Railway Company, against whom the frauds in question were alleged to be perpetrated, were offered in evidence. The affidavits set forth the fact and amount of the alleged fraud. The latter is named at $1,000,000. Adjourned to Thursday, at 12 M.

Improvements.

The hotel known as the Mansion House, in Chambers-street, a favorite place of resort for naval officers, has just been closed, and Monday they were removing the furniture. The building will be taken down immediately, and in its site a fine store put up, (with a front of forty-seven feet,) extending through to Reade-street. The property is owned by Dr. Horace.

A little further down on the same street, a handsome warehouse is erecting where lately stood the Savings Bank. After the first of May several other stores will be erected on this street, adding much to its beauty.

The Parish Will Case.

Mr. William Brown was called as a witness yesterday, in the Parish Will case. Mr. Brown was Mr. Parish's nurse from 1851 to 1854. His testimony thus far supports the will, and the case promises to support a generation of lawyers.

☞ A mass meeting of the Democratic Workingmen was held last evening in Union Building, No. 193 Bowery, "to protest against the stupendous fraud which cormorant monopolists, with the aid of corrupt representatives, hope to force through Congress before Buchanan takes the helm; they knowing full well their schemes will meet with no favor from that disciple of Jefferson, who was the associate and supporter of Jackson."

Coroners' Inquests.

KILLED BY A FALL.

A Bohemian named Yeager, aged 35 years, came to his death yesterday morning, at his boarding-house, No. 140 Essex-street, from the effects of a fall received at that place the previous evening, while ascending a flight of stairs leading to the back-yard. Yeager was a man of very intemperate habits. He was drunk when the fatal accident befell him. Coroner Connery held an inquest upon the body. Verdict: "Death from concussion of the brain."

FOUND DROWNED.

The body of an unknown man, about forty years of age, and dressed in the garb of a sailor, was found yesterday morning on the beach at the foot of Twenty-first-street, East River. It was conveyed to the dead-house at Bellevue Hospital, where an inquest was held upon it by Coroner Connery. The verdict rendered by the Jury was; "That the said unknown man came to his death by being drowned, but how the Jury do not know."

DEATHS FROM SCALDS.

Coroner Connery held an inquest, Monday, at No. 102 Bayard-street, upon the body of Kate Omelia, a child one year and nine months old, who came to her death from scalds accidentally received by the upsetting of a hot cup of coffee upon her breast. Verdict in accordance with the facts.

KILLED BY FALLING FROM THE ROOF OF A HOUSE.

Coroner Hills held an Inquest, on Monday, upon the body of the boy Jacob Goettman, who was instantly killed, on Saturday afternoon, by falling from the roof of the building No. 12 Frankfort-street, while flying a kite. Deceased was employed in the building where the accident occurred, and resided with his widowed mother at No. 224 Avenue A.

DEATH OF AN UNKNOWN MAN AT THE CITY PRISON.

On Saturday last an unknown man was picked up from the street in a state of insensibility from intoxication. He was conveyed by the Police in a cart to the First District Police Court, and committed by the magistrate to the City Prison, where he died during the night. Coroner Hills held an inquest on the body. The verdict rendered was "Death by congestion of the brain from intemperance."

Deceased was dressed in the garb of a sailor. He was about 5 feet 10 inches high, large features, whiskers all around the face, and appeared to be about 30 or 35 years of age.

Fires.

AT CORNER OF BROADWAY AND FULTON-STREET.

Shortly after 11 o'clock, Monday night, a fire was discovered issuing from the second story of the building No. 206 Broadway, occupied by C. Kellerman as a tailor's shop. The flames soon communicated to the store-rooms of John A. Baker, in the rear of the above floor, and also to his workshop in the adjoining building, No. 207, corner of Fulton-street. Besides the two parties named, many other occupants of the building, sustained more or less damage by fire and water. We obtain the estimated losses and the insurance:

John A. Baker, manufacturer of military goods: loss $5,000, insured for $4,000 in the Washington Insurance Company; C. Kellerman, tailor, loss about $500, insured for $400 in the Mutual States Insurance Company; Mr. Brady, daguerreian gallery, upper floor of No. 206 Broadway. Loss about $100, fully insured; Wm. Clikerduen, hair dresser, second floor, No. 163 Fulton-street, damaged slightly by water; Samuel Brouckton, liquor dealer, first floor, loss about $300, mostly by water, no insurance; Alfred Woodham, dealer in fishing tackle and sporting implements, first floor, loss mostly by water, about $200, insured for $2,500 in the Firemen's Insurance Company, and $1,000 in the Park Insurance Company.

The buildings were damaged to about $1,000, partly insured.

THE LATE FIRE IN FRONT-STREET—ARREST OF THE SUPPOSED INCENDIARY.

Ever since the daring attempt at arson on Sunday last, in the premises Nos. 272 and 274 Front-street, the Fire Marshal has been diligently investigating the matter, in order to ferret out the offenders. Many witnesses have been examined, and a very curious chain of evidence elicited throwing strong suspicion on a young man named Michael Wogan, Jr., who was arrested yesterday by Capt. Ditchett, on a warrant issued by Justice Woon, and detained for examination.

The substance of the testimony shows that Wogan worked for Mr. Daniel Baker, cooper, adjoining the store of Mr. Bearns; that from the rear of this cooper's shop access can be had to the rear of Mr. Bearns' store; and that the key of the cooper's shop was kept in Mr. John Swan's house, next door.

On Saturday afternoon, shortly before quitting work, Wogan borrowed two coffee bags of Mr. Carpenter across the way, remarking that he wanted to take some shavings home. Mr. Baker saw Wogan fill a bag with shavings, the cuttings from staves, that afternoon. On that night Wogan took the key of the shop from Mr. Swan's house, and also a dark lantern.

On Sunday morning Mr. Connelly, residing at No. 278 Front-street, saw Wogan shortly after 7 o'clock come along Front street, from Dover-street, and go into Mr. Swan's; he came out again in about a minute and passed along Front street towards Roosevelt-street. Mr. Connelly again saw Wogan at about 8½ o'clock in Front-street near Roosevelt-street, going in the direction of the cooper's shop. The fire was discovered at about 10 minutes to 9 o'clock.

The Fire Marshal carried his inquiry still further, in order to ascertain from whence the shavings came. The owner of the cooper shop conveyed the staves to the store, and among the lot of shavings placed in the cask by the incendiary found two of them to fit exactly on a stave, demonstrating pretty conclusively where the shavings came from. On the top of the shavings found in the cask was a coffee bag, in which a few shavings remained. This bag bore the same marks and general appearance as the bag borrowed by Wogan on Saturday afternoon. One of the iron shutters, rear of the liquor store, was found to have been pried off one hinge, and the window pushed up, showing the way the incendiary entered.

The above is about substantially the evidence as far as the investigation has progressed. How far this will be contradicted on the part of the defence remains to be seen. The matter is still under investigation before Justice Woon.

AN ATTEMPT AT ARSON.

Officer Mallen, of the Eleventh Ward, yesterday arrested a young man named Abraham Wiener, on a charge of attempting to fire the buildings Nos. 88½ and 90 Ridge-street.

It seems he was detected in firing paper and other inflammable stuff and throwing it between the two buildings, setting fire to the weather boarding. The accused was conveyed before Justice Brennan, who committed him to prison to await the Fire Marshal's investigation.

[Advertisement.]

NOTICE TO THOSE TROUBLED WITH HUMORS.—Owing to the great demand for my Ointment in New-York City, I shall be at Buckland's Hotel, corner of Broadway and Canal-street, from the 23d to the 28th instant, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

KENNEDY'S SALT RHEUM OINTMENT allays all inflammation in Salt Rheum and Erysipelas, and every humor of a hot nature, and gives you a comfortable night's rest.

KENNEDY'S SCATTERING OINTMENT will scatter Scrofulous swellings on the neck.

KENNEDY'S HEALING OINTMENT will heal Scrofulous Sores, Fever Sores, and Gangrene Sores, &c.

Ulcerated Sore Legs are permanently cured in a few weeks, or at most in a few months.

My Ointment comes within the reach of all classes. The most expensive cure I ever made cost but sixteen dollars. As a general thing a cure does not cost half of that.

All afflicted with humors or sores are respectfully invited to call. Advice, in all cases, gratis.

DONALD KENNEDY, Proprietor of Kennedy's Medical Discovery, Roxbury, Mass.

[Advertisement.]

ANOTHER HORRIBLE MURDER!

THREE PERSONS SLAUGHTERED!

TWO MORE NOT LIKELY TO LIVE!

The shocking catastrophe occurred yesterday in an up-town Ward in this City. A whole family of five persons are the victims. They were all down with inflammatory rheumatism, it seems, when a stranger, who called himself a physician, entered the house of the unsuspecting parties. He pretended to cure them, and administered Iodine and Potassium, (not pure Iodine,) when lo! the rheumatism turned to *galloping consumption*, and all died but two before Dr. Anders arrived on the spot. Had the unfortunate persons been given

ANDERS' LIQUID IODINE

instead, they would have been cured at once, for it is pure Iodine Water, and is a specific and prompt remedy for consumption, rheumatism, scrofula, palsy, diseases of the heart and liver, and of the depraved blood. Sold at $1 a bottle by Anders & Fosdick, No. 3 Second-avenue, and No. 862 Broadway; C. H. Ring, No. 192 Broadway; and Mrs. Hayes, Brooklyn.

[Advertisement.]

Closing Sale, Previous to Removal.—E. V. Haughwout & Co.'s New Store, Corner of Broadway and Broome-street, will be ready for occupation on the 15TH DAY OF MARCH, and having a SPECIAL STOCK of Goods now in port to open with, we are desirous of CLOSING OUT the balance of our present stock, previous to removal. A perusal of the following list will convince every one that the prices at which we are now selling WILL DEFY COMPETITION:

White Dinner Services	142 pieces	$17 00
White Toilet Sets	10 pieces	1 00
Fancy Decorated Toilet Sets	11 pieces	4 75
Fancy Decorated Tea Sets	44 pieces	6 50
Cut Glass Goblets	Per dozen	1 75
Cut-Glass Champagnes	Per dozen	1 25
Cut-Glass Wines	Per dozen	88
Pipe-Stem Sherry Wines	Per dozen	1 88
Pipe-Stem Engraved Do	Per dozen	2 50
Engraved Bohemian Claret Glasses	Per dozen	2 50

And Plated Ware, Cutlery, Gas-Fixtures, &c., in proportion. E. V. Haughwout & Co., Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HALLOTYPES.

Letters Patent, Granted Jan. 20, 1857.—A large collection of this new and beautiful style of portraiture is now on exhibition at J. Gurney's well-known Photographic Palace of Art, No. 349 Broadway, New-York.

The public are respectfully invited to call and judge for themselves of the superiority of these pictures over other styles; and although executed by the camera, they combine the truthfulness of the finest photograph with the beauty and finish of the most delicate miniature on ivory. To quote the expression of one of our most celebrated miniature painters,

"The stereoscopic effect is wonderful; our occupation is gone. These pictures surpass in every respect our best endeavors."

J. Gurney is now prepared to execute said pictures for the public.

Gallery open from 8 A. M. till 6 P. M.

J. Gurney, Photographic Artist, No. 349 Broadway, corner Leonard-street, New-York. N. B.—No connection with any other establishment.

[Advertisement.]

Gas for the Country.—Gas apparatus, after the Patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company. C. R. Woodworth & Co. are now offering for sale a most complete, cheap, simple and efficient gas machine, adapted in all respects to the wants of private dwellings, public and private schools, churches, colleges, factories, foundries, hotels, watering places, &c., as well as of towns and villages. Details will be furnished, by applying in person or by letter to the office of the Company, where a machine can be seen in operation, and descriptive pamphlets obtained.

C. R. Woodworth & Co., No. 74 Wall-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ A retired Physician, whose sands of life have nearly run out, discovered, while living in the East Indies, a certain cure for consumption, asthma, bronchitis, coughs, colds and general debility. The remedy was discovered by him when his only child—a daughter—was given up to die. Wishing to do as much good as possible, he will send to such of his afflicted fellow-beings as request it this recipe, with full and explicit directions for making it up and successfully using it. He requires each applicant to inclose him one shilling—three cents will be returned as postage on the recipe, and the remainder to be applied to the payment of this advertisement. Address Dr. H. James, No. 19 Grand-street, Jersey City, N. J.

[Advertisement.]

S. Coates & Co., Portable Gas Works.—We desire to call public attention to our newly-invented Gas apparatus, designed for country residences, factories, hotels, &c. These works are safe, efficient, and simple in their construction, and warranted to give entire satisfaction. We guarantee purchasers against prosecution by the Maryland Portable Gas Company, or any other parties, for alleged infringement of their patents. Apply to S. Coates & Co., Office No. 376 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Murray & Lanman's Florida Water used, diluted, as a mouth wash, imparts rosiness to the gum, preserves the teeth, and gives a floral sweetness to the breath. No South American lady fails to keep it in her dressing room, and its perfume once inhaled, is afterwards preferred to every other. Sold by D. T. Lanman & Co., wholesale druggists, 69 Water street, New York, and by all druggists, at 50 cents per bottle.

Brown's Tuscuma.—This preparation is well worthy the attention of persons accustomed to public speaking or singing. In the whole list of remedies there is none more universally popular. In cases of cold, cough, bronchitis, &c., a more effectual and convenient remedy has never been brought to light. Many clergymen and vocalists of our acquaintance prefer these lozenges to all others, as they contain no deleterious drug to prevent the freshness of them, if requisite, and we never hear of them except with entire satisfaction. Sold by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

☞ A great cure for female complaints will be found in Holloway's Ointment and Pills. The wonderful cures effected by these medicines in complaints incidental to females, would appear incredible to the citizens of the Union, if the facts were not daily confirmed. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden lane, New-York; and 244 Strand, London; and by all druggists, at 25c., 62½c., and $1 per pot or box.

[Advertisement.]

Purdy's National Theatre.—The great new local drama of "Excelsior, or Life's Struggles," made a most decided hit at this Theatre last night, and so did the drama entitled the "Token." Both will be repeated this evening, with the pantomime of the "Red Gnome and White Warrior."

[Advertisement.]

Gas! Gas!!—Gas Fixtures for the Spring trade. Several new patterns more beautiful in design and finish than ever offered before. Call at our great Manufacturing Depôt, No. 376 Broadway.

Archer, Warner & Co.

[Advertisement.]

☞ "Eustache"—that beautiful and modest French drama—is repeated this afternoon, as well as this evening, at Barnum's Museum. It is chaste and powerful.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 5 Murray-street, New-York.

LONG ISLAND.

☞ The project of extending the Greenpoint and Fulton Ferry line of Railroad to Newtown Creek, so that by means of the Flushing Railroad cars people may reach Flushing without the intervention of the Hunter's Point boats, has been renewed. Why shouldn't it be effected?

The Gowanus Garroting Case.

Coroner Redding, of Brooklyn, yesterday impannelled a Jury to examine into the circumstances attending the death of John Flores, who, it was reported, was garroted and robbed, and subsequently died, as supposed, from the injuries then received. The Jury viewed the body at No. 266 Smith street, and then adjourned until to-day. The physicians who made the post-mortem examination seem to doubt that he died from any injuries received, but suppose his death was caused by rum and exposure.

A Missing Man Found.

The Sexton of St. Peter's Church, Brooklyn, who suddenly disappeared one week ago last Sunday, has since returned to his family. It seems that he was induced by two men to visit a sick person on Hoyt-street, and, while there, was invited to drink some ardent spirits, but refused, and in lieu thereof took a drink of sarsaparilla. After this he knew nothing, until he found himself in a low groggery in New-York, minus $60 and a good suit of clothes.

Mortality in Brooklyn.

During the week, ending Saturday last there were 93 deaths in Brooklyn. Males, 44; females, 49; adults, 33; minors, 60. Out of 200 deaths during the past two weeks, 61 were caused by various diseases of the lungs.

☞ The opponents of steam on Atlantic-street, Brooklyn, are not disheartened yet, and believe that ultimately they will succeed in accomplishing what they seek—the removal of steam. A large meeting was held at the Athenæum, Monday evening, when measures were taken for all the opponents to work unitedly. The Common Council is weekly flooded with petitions to this end.

☞ Burglars have a fine field for operations in Brooklyn, and they are improving it. Each policeman on duty has from fifteen to seventy-five blocks to guard, so that they are no impediment whatever. More burglaries and robberies have been committed within the last week than there ever was before in any four weeks of time.

☞ There was a grand Fancy Dress Ball by the pupils of Professor Theron, at his Academy, in Brooklyn, Eastern District, last (Tuesday) night. The costumes were all unique and attractive, and many of them were quite elegant.

☞ Henry P. Curtis, Esq., Justice of the Peace in Brooklyn, has resigned his office, to take effect on the 28th inst. His term of office would have expired on May 1.

NEW-JERSEY.

Fatal Accident at the Tunnel.

On Monday evening, at 6½ o'clock, an Englishman named Hugh Thomas, a resident of Paterson, fell into shaft A, on the New-York and Erie Railroad Tunnel, one mile from Jersey City, and was instantly killed. He was in search of an acquaintance among the workmen upon the tunnel, and was warned away from the shaft as he approached it, but paid no heed to the warning, and immediately afterwards staggered and stumbled over the curb into the shaft. He was intoxicated with liquor. He fell upon a workman named John Griffin, one of whose legs was broken at the thigh by the accident. Griffin was taken to the New-York Hospital yesterday. Coroner Speer held an inquest, yesterday, upon the remains of Thomas, and the Jury gave a verdict of accidental death.

The Late Riot.

There are thirty men who are charged with being concerned in the late riot on the tunnel now in jail. Twenty-two were committed at the close of the investigation, of whom four are charged with arson and riot, for whom no bail will be received. Several charged with riot have obtained bail; others have been arrested and committed, and four of the thirty are held as witnesses. About 200 men left the works at the time, but their places have nearly all been supplied, and the work is progressing as usual.

A Bank in Hoboken.

There is a movement in the city of Hoboken to establish the Hoboken City Bank, with a capital of $50,000, under the General Banking Law of New-Jersey. It is expected to go into operation early in March, at which time its capital will be increased to $200,000. A meeting of stockholders has been held, at which the following gentlemen were elected Directors: Wm. Cooper, W. W. Shippen, Louis Becker, F. B. Carpenter, Wm. G. Plummer, John W. Van Boskerck, J. D. Littell, John Gardner, Joseph W. Stickler, A. Montague, R. Hawkins and E. Dubois.

☞ A correspondent of the *Evening Post* writes: "It is probably not generally known that an Episcopal clergyman died lately of want and starvation. It is nevertheless true, and the clergyman is Rev. Mr. Douglas, of Jersey City. He had suffered for some time from illness, produced by the want of the common necessaries of life—a shame and scandal upon the diocese to which he belonged, and to the church at large."

MARRIED.

Hartman—Howlett.—At Harlem, on Tuesday, Feb. 24, by Rev. George B. Draper, Mr. William F. Hartman, of that place, to Sophia M., third daughter of the late Charles Howlett, Esq., of Muncy, Penn.

☞ Muncy papers please copy.

Smith—Hicks.—At East Norwich, on Sunday, Feb. 22, by Rev. John Cooke, Mr. John W. Smith to Mrs. Esther Hicks, both of Oyster Bay, Queens Co., L. I.

Patterson—Myers.—At Auburn, N. Y., on Tuesday, Feb. 17, by Rev. Dr. Creasey, C. G. Patterson, of this City, to Adeline M. Myers, of Auburn.

Flandreau—Ward.—At Darien, Conn., on Wednesday, Feb. 18, by Rev. E. D. Kinney, James W. Flandreau, of this City, to Martha A., daughter of James G. Ward, Esq., of the former place.

Frazier—Clough.—At Coxsackie, Green Co., N. Y., on Monday, Feb. 23, by Rev. Jonathan Coe, J. Jerome Frazier, of this City, to E. Louise, daughter of Capt. John Clough, of the former place.

DIED.

Higgins.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 24, Francis Wayland Higgins, youngest child of Dr. John J. and Maria L. Higgins, aged 1 year, 4 months and 17 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday, 26th inst., at the residence of his grandparents, Mr. Wm. D. and Ann Briggs, No. 158 Bowery. His remains will be interred in Greenwood.

"Beloved of all on earth, his heavenly parent called him to Himself."

Kendrick.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Tuesday, Feb. 24, William Kendrick, aged 23 years, 2 months and 20 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Wednesday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 89 Grand-st., without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Cypress Hills for interment.

Kinsey.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Feb. 24, Miss Anna Kinsey, aged 70 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday, 26th inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M., at the Church of the Holy Trinity, corner Clinton-st. and Montague-place.

Hubbell.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Feb. 24, Carrie L., daughter of Harvey and Caroline Hubbell, aged 5½ months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Wednesday,) Feb. 25, at 1 o'clock P. M., at No. 85 Hicks st., without further invitation.

Addison.—In this City, on Sunday evening, Feb. 22, after a lingering illness, Thomas Addison, Jr., in the 25th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his brother in-law, J. E. Goll, No. 128 Lexington-av., on Wednesday, 25th, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

Stephens.—In Brooklyn, (late Williamsburg,) on Monday night, Feb. 23, Edward G., son of Edward and Maria Stephens, aged 8 months and 9 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Wednesday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 128 Bedford-st., corner of Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Faber, Dr. Ferdinand, Esq., in Fulton-st., Mount Faber, aged 81 years.

Her remains were interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

Leslie.—At Apalachicola, Fla., on Sunday, Feb. 1, Wm. H. Leslie, youngest son of Thomas Leslie, of Brooklyn, L. I., aged 21 years, 1 month and 20 days.

His remains will be taken to Greenwood. The funeral will take place this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from St. Peter's (Episcopal) Church, State-st., near Bond, Brooklyn. The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Feb. 24.

$1,000 Virginia 6s	92¾	100 Erie R. R.	s3 56¾
2,500 do	92¾	100 do	c10 56¾
10,000 Missouri State 6s	84¼	100 do	c 57
1,000 Cali St. 7s, '75	66¾	(124) do	s3 56¾
3,000 do	66¾	300 do	b60 57¼
2,500 N. Y. Cent. R.R. 6s	98¾	200 do	b60 57¼
500 N. Y. Cent. R.R. 7s, 101		100 do	b15 57
5,000 Ill. F'dBs w t, n b 8	95	100 do	b10 57
2,000 L. E. & W. 3d Me. B.	42	100 do	s30 56¾
4,000 do	41¾	100 do	s60 56¾
500 T l. Cent. Rail. Bds.	98½	170 do	c 56¾
54 Bank of Commerce	105	250 do	b60 57
20 Nassau Bank	103¾	300 do	s10 56¾
15 Metropolitan Bank	105½	50 do	b30 56¾
25 Park Bank	99½	200 do	c 56¾
5 do	99¾	200 do	s30 56½
20 Penn. Coal Co	94	100 do	s3 56¾
50 Cum. Coal Co	18½	50 Hud. Riv. Railroad	37¾
100 Canton Co	s3 22¾	60 Panama Railroad	c 98¾
100 do	23	350 Ill. Cen. R. R.	s60 134½
5 Ohio Life & Trst Co	59	35 do	b60 134¾
464 N. Y. Cent. R. R.	s3 99¾	800 Cl. & Pitts. R'd	b60 84
20 do	89¾	900 do	c 83
200 do	b10 89¾	42 Cl. Col. & Cin. R'd	101¾
900 Reading Railroad	s3 80¾	25 do	b30 102½
700 do	b10 81	50 Gal. & Chi. R'd	103½
100 do	s30 80¾	50 do	s30 103¾
300 do	c30 80¾	100 Cl. & Tol. R'd	b30 74¼
100 do	b30 80¾	100 do	b60 74
700 do	s3 80¾	100 do	b30 73¾
10 La Crosse & Mil. R.	71½	200 do	c 73¼
50 do	b15 72	50 Chi. & Rk I. R. R.	b30 102
50 Mich. Cen. R. R.	b60 94½	17 do	103
50 do	94	25 Wis. L. S. R'd	60
232 M. S. & N. I. R. R.	c 75½	120 Mil. & Miss. R. R.	89
26 do	c 75½	185 do	67¾
200 Harlem RR	b60 15		

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 Virginia 6s	92¾	100 M. S. & N. Ia. R.	75½
2,500 City 5s, '68	90¾	25 do	b3 75½
160 N. Y. Cent. RR.	89½	115 Mil. & Miss. R.	68
100 do	b3 89½	50 do	b3 66
100 Mich. Central R.	94	210 Reading R. R.	80½
100 do	b60 94½	200 do	b60 81
5 do	94¾	100 do	80¾
20 Chic. & Rock I. R.	103¾	200 do	b30 81
600 Erie Railroad	s30 56¾	25 La Ce. & Mil. R.	b3 73
100 do	56¾	100 Cle. & Toledo R. R.	73¾
100 do	b60 57¼	100 do	b3 73¾
110 do	s30 57¼	300 do	s3 73½
50 do	b30 57	100 do	b30 73¾
200 do	56¾	100 do	73¾

Tuesday, Feb. 24—P. M.

The Money market worked easy to-day, without much change in rates. The Discount Brokers are taking some choice names at 9@9½ ₱ cent., 60 days to 4 months. The whole range of first-class paper we call 9@10 ₱ cent.; fair or choice bills, 12 ₱ cent. The business in Foreign Exchange for the Boston steamer was active to-day; most of the sales on London 108¼@⅜, and settlements at 108¼; and on Paris a further concession of ¼ ₱ cent. was made; sales 5.25@5.23¾ for prime bankers' bills and indorsements. We heard of one parcel of 350,000 francs, at 5 francs 25 centimes to the dollar. The four days' additional market accounts from Europe, *viâ* Portland, report a further improvement in the Continental markets for money, and a more favorable state of the Continental Exchanges at London. The French Funds were up to 68.10 for cash, and 68.45 for the account. The English Funds steady at the figures by the *Asia*, 93@93¼ cash, 93⅝@¾ for the account. The sales of Cotton at Liverpool for three days were 38,000 bales, of which speculators and exporters took 20,000 bales. Breadstuffs inactive. The Sub-Treasury received, to day, $204,598, and disbursed $83,473; balance this afternoon $15,206,098.

The Stock Market continues active, the contest for the ascendency on the part of the speculators for the fall being maintained with unusual spirit. The general list, nevertheless, left off firm in the afternoon, and most of the Road Stocks were ¼@¾ ₱ cent. better than on Monday. New-York Central, after Second Board, 89¾. The main fight for a day or two past appears to be on New-York and Erie stock,—the recent decline in which, from 63 to 57¼, brought forward a considerable number of fresh buyers, when further large contracts were put out on Saturday at 57@56¾@56¼, on the calculation of a fall to 55 ₱ cent or under. But after three days' animated selling in this way, the stock leaves off this afternoon at 56¾. The Road itself resumed to-day its direct traffic over the Delaware Division, the damaged bridge being put in order yesterday for all the regular trains. The amount of merchandise freight offering for the West is very large, and a brighter day dawns upon the business of the line after the breaking up of the severe and trying Winter. The Hudson River Road was also receiving freight to-day; and the Central is in good condition through from Albany to Buffalo. We hear from the Lake region that the prospect is flattering for the early resumption of navigation on Lake Erie. If the present weather holds for a week or two, we shall probably have earlier both Lake and Hudson River navigation than for several years past. The shares of the Rock Island Road advanced rapidly to 103¾ ₱ cent. The near approach of another 5 ₱ cent cash dividend has its influence, and the stock itself finds more favor as an investment since the exhibit and large extra dividend of the 1st January. The Cleveland and Columbus Road earned in January $89,282 against $85,808 the same month last year. The February traffic on nearly all the great lines north of Pennsylvania and north-west of Ohio is expected to show poorly, but the business will only be thrown into March and April—not lost to these lines. The New York official Railroad year ending 30th September will probably do as well, (if not better,) for the two great lines to the Lake, as 1856. The only contingency to prevent such a reverse is a sudden or unusual decline in Breadstuffs and Provisions to unremunerative prices. Of this there seems to be no reasonable present apprehension. We noticed yesterday some speculative sales of the shares of the Milwaukee and Mississippi Road. These were continued to-day, and we deem it interesting to present in another place an abstract of the recent annual report of the Company, the result of which shows that no calculation of value enters into the onslaught upon the credit of the shares. This probably originates in local or individual rivalry. The old President, Mr. Catlin of this city, remains in the direction, and his successor, Mr. Broadhead of Milwaukee, is not only acceptable to the great body of the shareholders, but the choice of Mr. Catlin himself.

The Bank Statement, which appeared officially this morning, for the past week, finds much favor in the Street, and the assurance begins to be felt that the Specie reserve is not to fall below ten millions, and that a further reduction in Loans and Discounts, to guard against such a contingency, can be made for the next fortnight, without disturbance to the Money market. A large income in the way of maturing paper will fall in about the 4th of March. The collections from the South and Southwest were never prompter, and the merchants now here from that quarter are not only paying well, but buying heavily of costly goods on the increased wealth to the Planting interest to flow from the high prices of the present Cotton crop. A good many complaints of poor or indifferent collections are heard from the Northwest, and most of the current failures in trade are announced from that quarter. But these are neither serious nor general, and the hope is indulged that the opening of Lake navigation, and the removal of all impediments to the Railway lines, will put all things right next month or by the middle of April. That there had been some excesses in that quarter in the way of diverting Money from regular trade, and which ought to come to Eastern creditors, to speculation in lands and town property, is no doubt true.

It is announced, this afternoon, by the *Commercial Advertiser*, that the transfer books of the Merchants' Bank of this City will close on the 27th and 28th instant, and the Stockholders re-

[illegible] Page.

corded on the books on that day of March will be entitled to subscribe for an equal amount of the new stock to that then held of the old, until the 1st of May next. Certificates will be issued on the 1st of June, on the payment of the first instalment.

MOVEMENT OF THE COTTON CROP SINCE SEPT. 1.

	1857.	1856.	1855.	1854.	1853
Rec'ts at Ports	3,377,000	2,815,000	1,850,000	1,703,000	2,327,000
Ex. to G. Britain	627,000	977,000	797,000	517,000	913,000
Ex. to France	240,000	204,000	123,000	122,000	124,000
Ex. other For. P.	172,000	235,000	131,000	118,000	182,000
Total Exports	1,043,000	1,416,000	1,051,000	757,000	1,219,000
Stock on hand	846,000	566,000	426,000	621,000	751,000

Of which during the past week, included in the above:

Receipts at Ports	107,000	117,000	77,000	107,000	136,000
Ex. to G. Britain	36,000	41,000	51,000	44,000	38,000
Ex. to France	11,000	16,000	18,000	17,000	17,000
Ex. other For. P.	21,000	18,000	13,000	13,000	14,000
Total Exports	70,000	75,000	81,000	73,000	69,000

Mr. Wright, in his weekly circular to-day, remarks on the subject of receipts:

At the ports for the week under review are 107,000 bales, against 117,000 bales same week last year. The total deficit is 8,000 bales, as compared with last year, and 120,000 bales as compared with 1853. We learn by telegraph of a falling off at New-Orleans and Mobile for a week later of 38,000 bales, as compared with the corresponding week last year, so that my tables next week will show a deficit of nearly 70,000 bales as compared with last year. The exports are again moderate to Great Britain, and liberal to France and other foreign ports. We learn, however, by telegraph, that for my tables of next week, we shall show an increased shipment to Great Britain. The stock will now be steadily reduced; we are already below the quantity held in 1853 at same date.

Milwaukee and Mississippi Road.

Translated from Messrs. De Coppet and Co.'s abstract of the Annual Report.

Length of

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI.....NO. 1697. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

STATE AFFAIRS.

The Annual Appropriations for Local Improvements—Duties of Citizen—Public Admiration—Movements of the City of New-York—Great Convocation of the New-York Daily Times.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 25, 1857.

From Friday until Tuesday, in that interim, we have had a chat with our wives—frolicked with the children—renewed intercourse with home associations that were almost obliterated, and are back again to the labor and anxiety and turmoil of legislation. And now until the end of the period to which legislative existence is limited, count us to do all and singular, whatever business our constituents may see fit to commit to us. Send up your petitions and remonstrances, and your memorials and your supplications to members. They have nothing in the world to do but to look after such matters, and as there are not more than seven or eight hundred bills now on general orders, I think they would generally feel relieved if other additional subjects for consideration should be promptly forwarded.

In the Assembly, this morning, the consideration of that branch of the Supply Bill providing means for the payment of sundry State obligations incurred in the maintenance of the Government, was the special order. An effort was made to break through the rule adopted by the Committee of Ways and Means in framing the bill—they having struck out all extras to salaries of departments, and officers of the Legislature. In one or two instances the House inserted these appropriations, and for a time it looked as though the door had been opened for the entire crowd. But the gates was promptly closed, and only opened after for the admission of some claimants who were extra importunate.

Mr. EVENS, member from this county, made his first appearance in the House this morning. Shortly previous to the assembling of the Legislature he had the misfortune to break one of his legs. He came this morning, on crutches, to enact his part in the drama of legislation. It was a little remarkable that when he presented himself to take the oath of office, the Clerk could not find anywhere the "book of books." After about five minutes' delay, during which every department of the Capitol had been thoroughly searched, the Clerk rushed up the aisle, flushed with success. He had achieved a Bible, and the oath was duly administered.

I have heretofore alluded to the evils that were likely to follow the intimation of the system of awarding appropriations to local charities. Already we have the fruits, in the presentation of petitions for a donation to the proposed Inebriate Asylum. This morning we have one signed by the present Mayor of New-York, and a half score of Ex-Mayors. If these gentlemen ever took the pains to examine the merits of the petition to which they gave their signatures, it is more than I give them the credit of having done, and if they were placed on the stand, I venture to say they would prove to be entirely ignorant of the scope or purpose of the Institution in whose behalf they have invoked material aid. At least it is charitable to suppose such to be the case. I noticed also another petition signed exclusively by clergymen, asking bounty for the same proposed asylum.

How much are you in debt? How long will it take an expert accountant to answer, for your City, the following resolution adopted by the Senate to-day, on motion of Senator KELLEY? I have some curiosity to see the figures:

Resolved, That the Mayors of the several cities in this State be requested to communicate to the Senate at an early day a statement showing the total amount of funded debt of said cities, with a description of each issue of stock, the rate of interest it bears, and the time when it becomes due; also, what further amount of stock each of said cities is authorized to issue under existing laws of the State. They are further requested to report the estimated value of any sinking fund created to meet the payment of funded debt; likewise the assessed valuation of the real estate, and also of the personal estates in each of said cities.

The following bill, introduced by Senator NOXON, this morning, was referred to the Judiciary Committee. It seems to me a move in the right direction:

SECTION 1. The office of Public Administrator in the City of New-York shall no longer be a Bureau of the Law Department of said City, or in any way connected therewith, but the Public Administrator shall be subject to appointment and removal by the Surrogate.

SEC. 2. The said Administrator shall receive such salary and allowances for clerk-hire, in lieu of his present compensation, as the Surrogate shall deem suitable; and the Administrator shall pay into the City Treasury all fees received by him, and all allowances or charges against estates for clerk-hire as he shall receive the same.

SEC. 3. The said Administrator may appoint a deputy, who shall execute a bond in the sum of $10,000 for the faithful discharge of his duties, and the compensation shall be fixed by the Surrogate.

SEC. 4. The said Administrator is hereby authorized to renounce his right to administer upon any estate when the Surrogate of said County shall certify the case to be a proper one for such renunciation.

SEC. 5. In case of a contest, and on the proving of a will, or on an application for letters testamentary, or of administration, or when by reason of absence from the State of any executor named in a will, or for any other cause or delay, is necessarily produced on granting such letters, the said Administrator shall be authorized to collect and preserve the goods and effects of the deceased until letters testamentary or of administration are duly granted—with all the powers and subject to all the duties of a collector under special letters of administration, as now provided by law, unless the contesting parties shall agree upon some suitable person to be appointed collector, subject to the approval of the Surrogate.

SEC. 6. The said Administrator is hereby authorized to pay claims of twenty-five and under, against any estate upon which he shall obtain administration, where ninety days shall have expired from the granting of administration, provided the assets shall then be treble the amount of any known debts or claims presented, or existing against such estate.

SEC. 7. The funds received by the Administrator belonging to estates which may be taken in charge by him, shall be deposited by him to the joint credit of himself, and the Comptroller of the City, in some suitable Bank or Trust Company to be selected by him, with the approval of the Comptroller, so that such funds may draw interest while on deposit, and may be drawn as required for the purposes of administration.

SEC. 8. The said Surrogate may make such regulations as to the time and mode of final settlement and distribution of estates of $500 or under, in the charge of the Public Administrator, as to said Surrogate may seem proper.

This was Executive Session day. With its usual promptness the Senate closed doors precisely at 12 o'clock. With something more than the accustomed celerity the business of the Executive session was finished up—the doors being closed a little less than thirty minutes. Had I been on the inside during that thirty minutes I should now be able to tell all that we "done did" with a precision that would entitle my statements to the most implicit confidence. As I was an outside barbarian, what I may narrate must be taken with some grains of allowance.

If I was asked I should say that during the thirty minutes the nomination of Dr. R. H. THOMPSON to the position of Health-Officer to the port of New-York was reported favorably by the Committee, and that the report was adopted without a dissenting voice. I should say further that no other appointments of any special importance were either made or confirmed.

LEO.

THE PEABODY INSTITUTE IN BALTIMORE.—The following gentlemen have signified their acceptance of Mr. PEABODY'S trust in Baltimore:

John M. Gordon, Samuel W. Smith, Chauncey Brooks, Wm. F. Murdoch, Enoch Pratt, J. Mason Campbell, Geo. W. Brown, Galloway Cheston, Geo. P. Tiffany, Charles Bradenbaugh, Edw. M. Greenway, Jr., Wm. C. Shaw, Wm. E. Mayhew, John P. Kennedy, Chas. J. M. Eaton, Thomas Swann, George Brown, John B. Morris, S. Owings Hoffman, G. W. Dorsey, Wm. D. H. C. Wright, Josiah Pennington, Wm. McKim, David S. Wilson.

ACCIDENT ON THE BUFFALO AND STATE LINE RAILROAD—TWO PASSENGERS KILLED.—The Buffalo *Republic* learns the particulars of a serious accident on the Lake Shore Railroad. As the 10:40 Night Express was going along at the rate of twenty miles an hour, on Monday, three miles above Dunkirk, by the breaking of a rail, the third passenger coach ran off the track and down a thirty-feet embankment into a ditch containing water four or five feet deep. The fourth car was almost dragged down the bank, but the strength of the coupling prevented it, and it was held in a position half way down the bank, by its coupling to the last car.

A young lady from Attica—Miss BRAINERD—going West with her father, when the accident occurred was in the middle car, sitting near the stove, and as it tore down the bank the flooring of the couch came out, and she fell through into the water, the stove falling upon her. But one of her limbs were visible, projecting from the water. The physician came and found that the young lady was not dead, and had her conveyed to Dunkirk, where she partially recovered, but the next morning—Tuesday—she died, having received some severe injuries, occasioned, undoubtedly, by the stove falling upon her. One man had his leg broken, and another his shoulder blade and collar bone. Tuesday morning, on endeavoring to get the car out of its position, a man was found dead under it, crushed into the water by the car.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—4 Hanover-st., and 161 Broadway.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Interesting Debate in the House on the Resolution to Expel Mr. Gilbert, of New-York.

Movements of Mr. Buchanan—Ministers from Russia and Spain—The Members of the House Implicated by the Investigating Committee—Senator Sumner in Washington, &c.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 25.

Mr. BUCHANAN will arrive at Washington on Monday next, and occupy the same apartments at the National Hotel engaged by him when in Washington last.

M. STOECKL and Señor TASSARA this morning severally presented their credentials, and were received by the President as the Ministers from Russia and Spain. The usual courtesies were interchanged.

Mr. EDWARDS has prepared a statement of considerable length, solemnly asserting the falsity of the charge against him, and his innocence both in fact and intention. He says the charge is unsupported by proof, and rests only on mistaken inferences and impressions.

Mr. MATTESON will also submit a defence.

The House was in continuous session seven hours and a half on the case of Mr. GILBERT. The galleries were densely crowded.

Mr. SUMNER rested during the day at Philadelphia. He reached Washington this evening somewhat weary, but quite comfortable.

The enemies of the Telegraph bill in the Senate to-day, failing to kill it by amendments, gave up the contest, and allowed the House amendments to pass with merely a vote by acclamation.

XXXIVth Congress.....Second Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 25.

THE SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH.

The Submarine Telegraph bill was taken up.

Mr. TOOMBS resumed his remarks against the bill, calling it a violation of the Constitution and of justice, and a scheme which would subserve no interests excepting those of speculators and jobbers.

Mr. THOMPSON, of Kentucky, moved to postpone the further consideration of the bill until the 5th of March.

Motion lost by 26 against 26.

Messrs. FOOT, BENJAMIN and BAYARD advocated the bill, and Messrs. JONES, of Tennessee, and BUTLER opposed the bill.

THE MINNESOTA BILL.

Further consideration of it was suspended by the arrival of the time for resuming the special order, it being the bill authorizing the people of Minnesota Territory to form a Constitution and State Government preliminary to their admission into the Union.

Mr. HUNTER gave notice that as soon as the Minnesota bill was disposed of he should move to consider the Tariff bill.

The Senate, by Yeas 31 against Nays 24, reconsidered the vote by which the amendment was adopted, restricting the right of suffrage to the citizens of the United States, and then struck out the amendment by a vote of 32 against 24 and passed the bill in the precise form in which it came from the House, by Yeas 31, against Nays 22.

THE SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH AGAIN.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the Submarine Telegraph bill.

After discussion Mr. IVERSON moved to lay the bill on the table. Lost by 24 against 29.

Mr. HUNTER'S amendment providing that the contract shall not be binding until approved by Congress was rejected.

Mr. IVERSON moved for the insertion of a proviso in the bill that the officers of the Company shall make annual returns under oath to the President of the United States, of the capital stock actually paid in and expended, and the net profits of the Association.

The House amendments were then agreed to, and the bill now only requires the action of the President.

THE TARIFF, &c.

On motion of Mr. HUNTER, the Tariff bill was directed to be taken up in order, so that it might not be among the unfinished business at the time of adjournment.

By unanimous consent, Mr. GWIN presented the credentials of Mr. BRODERICK, as Senator from California for six years from the 4th of March next.

Mr. SLIDELL, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported a joint resolution, allowing Commander HARTSTEIN, Lieutenant TERNCHARD, Master MORRISON, and the petty officers and crew of the steamer *Vixen*, to accept certain tokens of acknowledgment from the Government of Great Britian. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THE PROPOSED EXPULSION OF MR. GILBERT.

Mr. DAVIS, of Maryland, called up the resolution of the Select Committee for the expulsion from the House of WM. A. GILBERT.

Mr. BENNETT, of New-York, said that certain parts of the testimony of the witnesses SWEENEY and SIMONTON were not published with the evidence, such omissions having been made by discretion of the Committee. The suppressed testimony is deemed material to Mr. GILBERT'S defence.

Mr. DAVIS, of Maryland, remarked there was no evidence which had not been printed.

Mr. BENNETT said he could prove that Mr. SWEENEY was induced to swear to just as much as would convict Mr. GILBERT, and nothing more. Every honest man would rebel against such conduct.

Mr. WARNER asked on what authority Mr. BENNETT made his statement.

Mr. BENNETT declined to answer, but said if the gentleman would go to the printing office he would see what was stricken out.

Mr. HUMPHREY MARSHALL wished to know whether Mr. GILBERT wished to have a trial.

Mr. BENNETT replied that Mr. GILBERT not only wished but demanded a trial on the presentment against him.

Mr. HUMPHREY MARSHALL said that being the case, it did not matter whether all the testimony was printed or not, as he supposed the witnesses themselves could be produced here.

Mr. CRAIGE understood that the accused had put in an answer to the charges. The Speaker remarked it had not been filed.

Mr. NICHOLS said in this particular case an answer has been made and printed, and would be filed to-day by the member particularly implicated.

Mr. BENNETT caused to be read a paper from Mr. GILBERT, who denies the truth of the charges against him, demands a trial, and asks that certain *ex parte* testimony of SWEENEY and SIMONTON be produced and printed, deeming it to contain certain matters material to his defence. Mr. BENNETT then offered a resolution having the latter object in view, and moved to recommit the report.

Mr. ORR, on the part of the Committee, said that Mr. SIMONTON declined to give the names of certain witnesses except on the condition that they should not be published as evidence. He (ORR) assumed that this was no testimony affecting the merits of the case. It was merely the surmises of Mr. SIMONTON. He had no objection to the House sending to the printing office and obtaining everything suppressed.

Mr. BENNETT remarked they have a right to Mr. SIMONTON'S statement, which would show that Mr. SWEENEY swore to order.

Mr. DAVIS, of Maryland, said the Committee are not aware of any suppression of evidence touching any facts touching the person accused, or which could bear on the fairness of the proceedings. Mr. SIMONTON did give the names of witnesses by whom testimony was given, but he (SIMONTON) was not compelled to give them as testimony.

Mr. MCMULLIN said it was the duty of Congress to give the accused a fair trial. This was accorded to the meanest criminal. In his opinion the Committee had performed their duty creditably to themselves and to the nation, but he was in favor of giving the accused every thing he could in fairness ask, including the suppressed testimony which is deemed by the accused material to his defence.

After further debate, Mr. ORR said he had sent to the printing-office for the original document. This was subsequently compared in some parts with the printed volume, by which it appeared that, among others, omissions were made to the following effect: When SWEENY was cross-examined as to GILBERT, he said: "I do not wish to launch out on a sea of this kind, as I shall be liable to break down the testimony I have already given."

In another part SWEENY says, "It seems to me you already have evidence enough to convict him." (GILBERT;) and again, the witness said to the Committee, "You should not lead me so far off as to make what I have said improbable."

Mr. ORR now said that the charge, in every respect, was made at the instance of Mr. SWEENEY, who wished to present his testimony fairly and properly before the House.

Mr. STANTON inquired whether the Committee had consented to this mode of trial.

Mr. ORR replied that it was for the House to determine whether they would give this matter the go-by; but for himself he would not consent to give the accused members higher and greater privileges than those which have been enjoyed by members heretofore.

Mr. RITCHIE said that the form of trial was not discussed in the Select Committee. As to SWEENEY, when the Clerk read to him his testimony he stated that such parts as he desired to omit were mere loose conversations which he was trying to beg off from giving testimony.

Mr. DAVIS, of Maryland, regarded Mr. GILBERT on trial upon the evidence presented.

Mr. STANTON said if the Committee were acting as a Grand Jury, then it was right for them to take *ex parte* testimony. In his opinion, however, the Committee partook of the character of a secret inquisition, for the witnesses were tortured to utter expressions or innendoes. The accused should have a fair trial, and it was the duty of the House to recall the witnesses to give the general evidence before this body.

Mr. PUENIANCE, in order to save time, and test the sense of the House, offered a resolution that, to-morrow, at meridian, be fixed as the time for the trial of Mr. GILBERT, and that the Sergeant-at-Arms be directed to summon Mr. TRIPLETT and Mr. SWEENEY to appear before the bar of the House, to be examined as witnesses.

Mr. WARNER said, as a member of the Committee, he had endeavored to discharge the laborious and unwelcome duty with fidelity, and he was willing to stand or fall by the proceedings.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Maine, maintained that the testimony should be as fully and truly before the House as it was before the Committee, which had acted strangely, and in a manner which could not be sustained by the sober and deliberate judgment of this House.

Mr. CADWALLADER argued that Mr. GILBERT by his own statement had admitted the truth of the charge against him.

Mr. GILBERT requested Mr. CADWALLADER to read further on in the report, which he did, reading the words "No agreement was made with me (GILBERT) by SWEENEY, TRIPLETT, or any other person, nor was I to have any benefit from the passage of the book resolution."

Mr. CADWALLADER then insisted that Mr. GILBERT'S conduct was in its nature corrupt. Whether the money passed into the pocket of one prostitute or another, made no difference as to the fact.

Mr. KEITT'S object in rising was, as Colonel BENTON says, to vindicate the truth of history. He then alluded to the course taken in the case of Mr. BROOKS, and referred to the journals to establish the fact that those who were now so vociferous in branding the Select Committee as a Star Chamber Inquisition, and demanding that witnesses be heard at the Bar of the House, were in the first instance impatient for summary proceedings on Mr. BROOKS, Mr. EDMUNDSON and himself. The difference is, the former case was an assault and battery, while this is one of plunder [Laughter.] In conclusion he said the House have no right to graduate their rules of evidence, according to the character of the defence.

Mr. COLFAX said he was but slightly acquainted with Mr. GILBERT, and did not rise as his advocate, but to point out why—although he would certainly vote to expel a member for bribery—he could not vote for his expulsion on the evidence submitted, even if it had not been impeached. He pointed out gross contradictions between Mr. TRIPLETT and Mr. SWEENEY. On the first day, neither remembered Mr. WELCH in spite of the most searching questions, while three days after both implicate him at the same session of the Committee, and Mr. TRIPLETT remembered then dozens of conversations with him, and the next day further remembered that Mr. WELCH solicited more pay if they had it to distribute. Mr. SWEENEY also twice testified that he had an individual contract with Mr. TRIPLETT, but the Committee did not ask him what it was. Mr TRIPLETT said Mr. SWEENEY was not present when Mr. GILBERT was introduced to them, but the Committee did not attempt to prove by TRIPLETT who introduced them. He (COLFAX) then proceeded to show various flat contradictions.

Mr. LETCHER said they were all laboring under a misapprehension of analogy. These proceedings were not to be likened to those of a Grand Jury, or to an examination on a criminal trial. The whole point is, whether the House have come to a conclusion from the evidence that they will no longer recognize the accused as members and fit associates.

Mr. GILBERT'S defence was then read. He assumes that the Committee went beyond the power conferred by the resolution under which they were appointed. He says the only two witnesses against him are Mr. SWEENEY and Mr. TRIPLETT, who stand by their own confession in the position of acknowledged accomplices in each other's guilt, and that they seek to connect him with themselves in their offence, thereby to escape the consequences of their own admitted acts. The shallow effort of the Committee to strengthen their statement by their corroboration of each other would excite a smile, if it were not done for the grave purpose of affixing a guilty stain on a fellow member. Five witnesses, of high personal character, great intelligence and unquestioned integrity, swear that Mr. SWEENEY'S character is bad for truth and veracity, and that they would not believe him on oath, and the Committee themselves are constrained to confess he is "vindictive when provoked, and not over-scrupulous in his measures of revenge." Mr. TRIPLETT had no more than Mr. SWEENEY'S word that any Member of Congress was interested in the book resolution. Mr. GILBERT then repeated he never stipulated for any quantity of land or other pecuniary consideration for his vote for that or any other measure. He submits his case to the House, demanding an open trial by the House, where justice will be administered according to legal evidence and in legal form; and where his rights as a man and his privileges as a Member will be respected. Protesting his innocence, in fact and intention, in every respect wherewith he stands charged, and with an apology for the length of his remarks, he cheerfully abides the judgment of the House.

The House by a vote of 78 against 120 disagreed to the resolution of Mr. BENNETT, of New-York, that the report be recommitted with instructions to print the omitted parts of the testimony, and all the particulars relative to the suggestions and responses from Mr. SWEENEY and Mr. SIMONTON.

Mr. WALKER wanted to know, if the accused were accorded a trial how matters were to be managed, and by what rules the proceedings were to be governed.

Mr. BENNETT, of New-York, said Mr. GILBERT wished to be heard by counsel, but was not now ready.

A VOICE—That's his own fault.

Much conversation ensued as to the mode of proceeding, during which Mr. HOUSTON said it took infinitely more time to settle the preliminaries than to settle the pending question.

Mr. DAVIS, of Maryland, in closing the debate, said the question was whether they should now proceed on the evidence taken by the Committee, and on that evidence acquit or condemn Mr. GILBERT.

Mr. EDWARDS said that Mr. SIMONTON'S testimony against him is printed in the report, while his against SIMONTON is omitted. Mr. SIMONTON'S testimony is false.

Mr. DAVIS proceeded to justify the proceedings of the Committee, saying that the accused parties were duly notified and afforded an opportunity for defence. The Committee were liberal as well as just. There was no necessity to examine the witnesses anew, as nothing could change the evidence on record. The evidence, he contended, was such as shows that there was a corrupt combination between Messrs. GILBERT and WELCH to procure the passage of a resolution, and bargaining for that which ought to have been the result of their judgment.

Mr. BENNETT said that Mr. GILBERT desired to be heard to-morrow morning, and moved an adjournment.

Mr. DUNN said that Mr. GILBERT ought to be indulged, under the circumstances. Adjourned.

U. S. Supreme Court.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Feb. 25.

Case No. 155. *Frank Dynes*, plaintiff, vs. *Jonah D. Hoover*, defendant — Argument commenced for plaintiff, and by consent of counsel the cause is continued till the next term.

Adjourned till Friday.

Departure of the Europa, &c.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Feb. 25.

The Cunard steamer *Europa* sailed at noon today, with 39 passengers for Liverpool, and 29 for Halifax. She took out no specie.

The iron steamship *Voyageur de la Mere*, built for the Egyptian Government, was launched at East Boston this morning. She will proceed to Alexandria *vid* New-York, under command of Captain FRANK C. ELDRIDGE, formerly of the clipper ship *Northwester*.

Non-Arrival of the Niagara.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, Feb. 25.

The steamship *Niagara*, now in her twelfth day out, has not yet been signalled. The weather is clear and calm.

The Nashville at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Feb. 24.

The U. S. Mail steamship *Nashville*, from New-York, arrived here this (Tuesday) morning at 7 o'clock.

The American State Council.

THE BINGHAMTON PLATFORM REAFFIRMED, WITH ADDITIONS—THE OATHS, OBLIGATIONS AND DEGREES ABOLISHED, ETC.

TROY, Wednesday, Feb. 25.

The proceedings of the Council were opened with prayer.

Mr. E. T. WOOD, of Brooklyn, moved for a Committee of eight, to draft a suitable form of alteration in the ritual, abolishing the oaths, grips and degrees now embraced therein, and substituting instead a pledge of honor, to the end that the American Party shall be hereafter known as an open organization, having for its aims the great principles of American nationality.

Mr. WOOD supported his resolution by declaring that if a man was true to his principles he needed no oath to support them, and if untrue, oaths would not bind them.

Mr. W. H. LAMPORT, of Ontario, supported the resolution.

Alderman FULMER, of New-York, also advocated its adoption, believing that the principles of the American Party should stand out in the broad light of day, and the more that is known of them the greater will be the number of their supporters.

Mr. ROBBINS, of Albany, opposed the abolition of pass words, but was otherwise in favor of the resolution.

The motion was carried.

Mr. BOLEY, of New-York, introduced a resolution abolishing the office of County Deputy of the City and County of New-York, but after a warm debate the resolution was withdrawn.

Hon. J. T. HEADLEY, from the Committee appointed to prepare a platform, presented their report. He said that in drawing up the platform the Committee had endeavored to lay aside, as much as possible, personal feelings. They had been unanimous on the platform with the exception of one member, and entirely unanimous on the address. The platform and resolutions are as follow:

Resolved, We emphatically reaffirm the Binghamton platform, consisting of eight sections.

[Here follow the first eight sections of the Binghamton platform.]

Resolved, That while the American Party in the State of New-York tolerates free discussion and free expression of individual opinion on the various political questions of the day, yet, under every political complication, the pure question of Americanism shall take precedence of all others.

Resolved, That we are now, as we ever have been, unalterably opposed to the extension of Slavery into territory from which by the Missouri Compromise it has been excluded forever.

Resolved, That we are opposed to the use of the power of the General Government to extend the institution of Slavery, and are willing that the natural laws which govern emigration shall decide that great question without the least interference of federal authority.

Resolved, That the recent exposure of corruption, at Washington; the gross venality of political leaders; and the present effort of the State Senate to strip the American Canal Board of its power, are in direct violation of the spirit of the Constitution, and reveal the objects and character of those who profess to be apostles of humanity and freedom, and should open the eyes of every honest man to his true position while aiding to elevate them to places of trust and power.

The last two resolutions indorse the Registry Law and declare in favor of the preservation of the Union

Mr. CLARK, of Otsego, presented a minority report, mainly in favor of leaving the settlement of the question of Slavery to the voters of every Territory.

Mr. BOLEY, of New-York, supported the minority report.

Mr. DUGANNE had been in favor of saying nothing on the subject of Slavery, but he indorsed the majority report.

After a debate, the majority report was adopted.

The address was ordered to be printed.

The Committee appointed to report on the propriety of abolishing tests, oaths, grips, degrees, &c., reported in favor of the entire abolition of secrecy.

A warm and spirited debate ensued, several amendments being proposed. Eventually Mr. L. J. PARSONS moved the following substitute, which was adopted.

Resolved, That the oaths, obligations and degrees of the Order be abolished, and that hereafter members be admitted by signing the platform of resolutions passed by the State Council, and promising on their honor as Americans to be true and faithful to the principles of the American Party.

On motion of Mr. GILBERT C. DEAN, it was

Resolved, That we are opposed to the Government squandering the public domain on rich railroad monopolies and bold that of right every native born citizen should be entitled to one hundred acres of any unoccupied land belonging to the Government for the benefit of himself and heirs.

The Committee on the state of the Order reported some amendments to the Constitution; abolishing the office of Deputy in New-York, and providing that Deputies elsewhere shall be elected by a majority of the Council in each Assembly District: fixing the basis of representations to the State nominating Conventions, at two from each Assembly District, and abolishing salaries to all officers, except $250 for the Secretary, and his necessary expenses.

Messrs. L. J. Parsons, William Stokely, James R. Thompson, Stephen Willard and E. R. Jewett were appointed a Committee to revise the ritual and simplify its forms, with power to have the amended ritual printed and sent to each Council.

On motion of Mr. C. S. MACOMBE, a resolution was adopted denouncing the recent declaration of Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, that the general class of foreign emigrants are as intelligent and as capable of self-government as our own educated Americans, as a libel on our people, and on our free schools and free institutions.

Messrs. JAMES W. BARKER and STEPHEN B. CUSHING were appointed delegates to the next National Council.

The next semi annual meeting of the State Council is fixed at Brooklyn. Adjourned *sine die*.

Remains of Dr. Kane.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Feb. 25.

The family of Dr. KANE have accepted the offer of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, and will bring his remains home by way of Wheeling and Baltimore.

The Maryland Institute to-night held a meeting and passed resolutions testifying their respect for KANE.

The Philadelphia Academy of Music.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Feb. 25.

The Inauguration of the Academy of Music took place this evening, and was crowned with perfect success. Madam GAZZANIGA, the new prima donna, captivated the audience by the beauty and purity of her voice and the excellence of her acting.

The New-Jersey Legislature.

TRENTON, N. J., Wednesday, Feb. 25

The Senate refused to-day to confirm the nomination of WM. L. DAYTON for Attorney-General by a vote of ten to ten, and that of C. D. DESHLER, for Clerk of the Supreme Court, by a vote of seven to thirteen.

Fatal Explosion in a Coal Mine.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Feb. 25.

In the Egypt Coal Mine, at Deep River, North Carolina, five men were killed by an explosion of fire damp.

No mail has been received South of Augusta.

The Effects of the Late Freshet on the Hudson River Railroad.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 25.

The *Statesman* of this evening contains the following, after a personal inspection of the road by one of its editors in company with Superintendant BRIGGS: "Nearly all the track from a mile below this city to Castleton was carried away. In some places, from one hundred to three hundred feet of the road was washed away by the ice. Below Castleton the road is in perfect order.

The Freshet in the West.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Feb. 25.

The Wabash River is higher than it has been since the great flood of 1844. Great damage has been done on the Illinois side of the river.

Sound Navigation.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Feb. 25.

The steamer *Commonwealth* leaves Norwich, tonight, for New-York, on the arrival of the Boston train, being the first trip by this route since the opening of the Sound.

From St. Louis.

NOMINATION FOR GOVERNOR OF MISSOURI—ARREST OF GILMAN AND TRUE.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Feb. 25.

The Democrats, in Convention at Jefferson City, Mo., have nominated R. M. STEWART for Governor, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the election of Gov. POLK to the U. S. Senate.

Messrs. GILMAN and TRUE, of Rochester, N. Y., who recently disposed of WM. BECK'S drafts here on the Corn Exchange, New-York, to the extent of $25,000; in Chicago to the extent of $13,000, and in Milwaukee to the extent of $18,000, have been arrested and are now on their way to this city. Mr. GILMAN was taken in New-Orleans, and Mr. TRUE in Hickman, Ky.

DEPARTURE OF THE TENNESSEE.

No Recruits for General Walker—An Exciting Scene.

Notwithstanding the declarations of those in the City who are devotedly attached to General WALKER'S cause, that the steamship *Tennessee* would not sail until to-day, she sailed yesterday promptly on her time, and without any recruits for Nicaragua. The fact that she was of necessity, under the then existing circumstances, several days behind time in arriving, and that her day of sailing had, for a similar reason, been postponed before, led Captain BOLTON, and others of the Nicaraguan Agency, to believe Captain TINKLEPAUGH would not be able to get his freight and passengers on board in time to sail per announcement. But they were mistaken, for, as we have said, she went out on the minute, and with a good freight and passenger list. She had one hundred cabin, and one hundred and ninety second cabin, and steerage passengers for California, and several for Punta Arenas and San Juan, who are residents there.

At the time of sailing there were a large number of persons present who had been drawn thither by curiosity to learn what number of recruits for Gen. WALKER would succeed in getting on board, who, together with those who went to mingle parting tears with, and throw small oranges at their friends, caused the pier at the foot of North Moore-street, to be crowded to excess. But they saw no recruits, and consequently there was not much enthusiasm nor excitement. In fact there was nothing but tears and small oranges, and a few "Winter pippins," until the arrival of Messrs. LAWRENCE and MCKIBBIN, and Captains O'KEEFE, WATERS and BOLTON. They arrived and rushed on board, and then the gang-plank was drawn in. The wheels moved slowly, and there was a terrible jostling of the spectators at the upper end of the pier. Cries of "He comes!" "he comes!" were heard, notwithstanding the engineer was blowing off steam at the time, and soon a majestic individual was discovered pushing the crowd away on either side with Herculean sweep of arms, as with "giant tread" he bore down upon the steamer. "Where the d—l is Sandy!" shouted he of the Herculean sweep and giant tread.

And immediately all who heard him knew that he was Ex Councilman WILD, the bondsman of Mr. ALEX. LAWRENCE. "He's on board!" responded the now excited crowd.

He of the majestic mein gazed with piercing eye along the interesting line of passengers on board. Catching a glimpse of Mr. LAWRENCE, he cried aloud,

"Come back, Sandy!"

Mr. LAWRENCE now discovered that the plank had been drawn in, and he struggled through the passengers to the ship's side. He halted for a moment—it was but a moment.

But his bondsman saw him hesitate, and believing he would not get ashore, he gave one despairing look and cried—"There's three thousand dollars goes to a warm climate, and the costs of Court beside."

There was not a moment to be lost.

Mr. LAWRENCE sprang upon the wheelhouse.

His bondsman saw him and took courage.

With frenzied nerve he grasped an old cotton umbrella that lay across the basket of a very fat apple woman, and rushing to the side of the pier opposite where Mr. LAWRENCE stood, he extended it, and, with a politeness that never forsakes him under the direst circumstances, said with a patronizing air:

"Sandy, jump so as to straddle it and you are safe."

Mr. LAWRENCE jumped, but not astride of the umbrella. It was soiled, and therefore he preferred the pier, on which he, with the others, succeeded in landing without injury.

The Ex-Councilman then resumed his accustomed composure, and gave it as his private opinion that "Sandy was a veritable brick."

The reporters gathered around, and Mr. LAWRENCE read to them the following letter, which he had just received from Capt. FARNHAM, *viâ* New-Orleans.

TWENTY MILES UP THE SAN JUAN RIVER,
ON BOARD STEAMER DESPERADO,
Feb. 10, 1857—5 P. M.

DEAR SANDY: After a very delightful trip, we arrived at San Juan on Sunday evening, the 8th. Learning that Colonels LOCKRIDGE and TITUS, as well as our old BOB, (WHEAT,) were up the river at Serapiqui, which they had partially taken by a brilliant assault on the 6th, we were transferred to the *Texas*, which had laid several days in the harbor awaiting us. This morning early, the *Clayton*, which I have named the *Desperado*, took my command on board, and we are now steaming up the river for the purpose of joining in the expected *dash* of to-morrow.

Sandy, you *auld schemer*, the *river is ours!* All hell can't keep us from routing the yellow-bellies. To be brief, but circumspect, here is the review.

On the 23d of Jan., Col. LOCKRIDGE left San Juan with 225 men, on this steamer, and proceeding to within six miles of Serapiqui, there threw up a fort, (named Fort Anderson,) which enabled him to land all his supplies of ammunition, &c. He immediately commenced cutting a road through the chapperal, and on the 6th came upon the pickets, (ought to be spelled with a "q," I think,) and quite a force of the enemy's advanced guard. A row commenced immediately, of course, *and* of course, they, the enemy, were slaughtered. Our side lost some 3 or 4 killed and several wounded, among them Col. RUDLER and Capt. ELLIS—neither dangerously. Lieut. HOMAN, 1st Infantry, was killed—the only officer. The enemy lost SEVERAL. No knowing how many. Call it 50, and I suppose you will be about right.

Since the little muss, BOB (our BOB) has been moving his command (Artillery, and which everybody concurs in saying, he served like a devil) to within some 400 yards of the enemy's camp. The whole command, which, by the way, was reinforced by Col. TITUS, with 200 and odd men, on the 4th, are now there, and we expect, to morrow, or the next day, at latest, blow them into hell. [When I arrive this evening with my command, the ranks will be swelled to some 500.

Everybody is in good spirits, and *more* than *elated*, by the ease with which the enemy are routed. They (the enemy) are commanded by foreign officers; but, then, we have General BOB, Col. LOCKRIDGE, Col. TITUS, and any number of brave, efficient and skillful officers, who have under their orders men upon men, who are *natural* soldiers—and my word for it, "There is no such word as fail." I prophecy! Five or six days hence, and down goes *Castillo!*

For myself, I am *well*—not only *well*, but I am *prime*. I do not look as if just "resurrected from the ruins of Herculaneum or of Pompeii;" but I look and feel like a *brick*.

Dear Sandy, all the news that I give you is *gospel*, and you will do me a favor if you will call upon Mr. RAYMOND, of the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES, and give him the leading topics I have spoken concerning.

Give my best regards to Generals CAZNEAU and GREEN, and to Mr. BOYLE, whom I shall write to by first mail, and whose kindness I shall never forget. There is no use sending my love to Capt. FRANK O'KEEFE, Alice MASON, and others of that stripe, they know I love them; but do say to FRANK, for it may be good for his stomach, that every officer here thinks he is a *brick*, and that he was *right* in going home on the *Adger—so think I*. God bless you all. We are a band of brothers, and though disunited, will yet see a happy reunion. "Six feet of Nicaraguan soil, or a yellow sash, for me," so said old Col. RILEY, in the Mexican War, and he got the "yellow sash." Should you visit the TIMES, remember me kindly to Mr. NOEVELL, Mr. RAYMOND, and others. In slight haste, yours, my dear "Sandy," with a full appreciation of all your kindness to me and all in the cause.

J. EGBERT FARNHAM,
Captain Nicaraguan Army.

As the spectators retired there were many questions asked, as to why no recruits had gone on to General WALKER. In answer, Mr. LAWRENCE stated to our reporter, that from the day on which the *Tennessee* sailed before, several hundred men had expressed a desire to emigrate, and had made application for passages at the agency, but in consequence of a misunderstanding with the Steamboat Company, which could not be fully explained, none were received.

The following letter may possibly throw some light on the subject:

NEW-YORK, Feb. 21, 1857.

JOHN LAWRENCE, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: It having been reported that a large number of Walker men were intending to go to Nicaragua this summer, Tennessee this day, the recipient that you send a proper person down, to see that no other passengers are going than by the laws of the United States we have a legal right to carry.

Respectfully yours, &c.,

CHAS. MORGAN & SONS.

Deputy Marshals THOMPSON and BURNS were present, but their services were not required.

There will be disappointment when the [illegible] arrives at San Juan del Norte.

P. S.—EX-Councilman WILD did not go out in the *Tennessee*.

Sale of the Cargo of the Filibuster Brig Amelia.

The cargo of the old filibuster brig *Amelia*, whose curious history we have already detailed at length, was sold yesterday at auction at Ellis Island.

At 11½ A. M. a boat left the foot of Warren-street for Ellis Island, having on board Mr. E. H. LANE, the auctioneer, two or three Deputy United States Marshals, and a miscellaneous assemblage made up of old filibusters

ARRIVAL OF THE ARCTIC MAILS.

LATER FROM CHINA.

Official Documents on the Chinese Massacre.

From the Morning Star of the 9th.

The papers about the proceedings at Canton, as far as the Government feel justified in issuing them, have been published. These papers are extremely numerous, occupying 225 pages. They include dispatches from Sir JOHN BOWRING to the Earl of CLARENDON; Admiral SEYMOUR's dispatches to the Admiralty, the respective correspondence between Sir JOHN BOWRING, Admiral SEYMOUR, and Consul PARKES, and with the Chinese authorities; documents relative to the proceedings of the French and American representatives, together with a variety of papers, the substance of which has already been made known. There is also an appendix, composing papers dating from 1849, upholding the rights of British subjects to free entry into Canton.

On the 10th Dec., 1856, the Earl of CLARENDON addressed a letter to Sir JOHN BOWRING, justifying the course he had taken to procure the mas-sacre. The Earl says:

"I have to remind you that the Government of Canton was not 'an English merchant ship' within the true intent and meaning of the Treaty; but Article XVII., Rule 1, in the Supplementary Treaty, recognizes and includes that particular class of vessel; she had a British master, British colors and papers, and even if her license had been improperly granted in August, 1854, this was a matter of British internal regulation, and to be dealt with by the British authorities. This point is evidently an after thought on the part of the Chinese, and the only evidence of it is the uncorroborated assertion of one of the crew whilst in custody. No British lorcha would be safe if her crew were liable to seize on such grounds.

"I have further to observe that there do not seem to have been any such circumstances of urgency in this case as would afford any justification or excuse for the arbitrary conduct of the Chinese authorities, who were, probably, emboldened by the absence of any of her Majesty's ships from Canton. The *Arrow* was bound to Hong Kong, and if any of her crew could be identified as having been guilty of piracy, or were even suspected of it, there would have been no difficulty in securing their apprehension and delivery, had the Chinese authorities taken the course indicated by article IX., viz.: communicating with the British Consul. Only two of her crew were charged with piracy, viz: LE-MING TAE and LIANG-KING-YOO, the third detained (WOO-A-JEN) is apparently only wanted as a witness; and there was not the slightest pretext for seizing the other nine, who were afterwards released.

"The accidental and temporary absence of the British master on board a neighboring vessel could not affect the question. The British flag is clearly proved (by the deposition of KENNEDY and LEACH) to have been hauled down by the Chinese Mandarin crew, notwithstanding the denial of this fact by the Imperial Commissioner; but even if the flag had not been actually flying at the moment, it is obvious that the national character of the lorcha was well known to the authorities.

"The expiration of the *Arrow's* sailing license on Sept. 27, previous to her seizure, does not appear to have been known to the Chinese authorities; and this, again, is a matter of British regulation which would not justify seizure by the Chinese.

The principle involved in this case is most important, and the demands made by Mr. Consul PARKES appear to me to be very moderate under the circumstances. I consider that the redelivery of the three men still detained, and a subsequent formal demand for their extradition before they are given up again, should be insisted on as a *sine qua non*. They must be considered as having been forcibly taken in breach of treaty, and without any justification or excuse, from on board a British vessel, and illegally detained in custody by the order of the Imperial Commissioner, with full knowledge of all the circumstances and in defiance of a formal demand by the British Consul.

"Under all the circumstances of the case, I approve of the intention to seize and hold one of the Imperial junks as security for the redress which the high commissioner has been called upon to afford in this case."

Lord CLARENDON, it also appears, entirely approves of the part which Admiral SEYMOUR took in the massacre at Canton, for Mr. HAMMOND, the Secretary to Lord CLARENDON, writes to the Secretary of the Admiral, as Jan. 10, as follows:

"I have laid before the Earl of CLARENDON your letter of the 3d instant, inclosing Rear-Admiral Sir MICHAEL SEYMOUR's report of the late operations in Canton River, and requesting to be made acquainted with the instructions which should be sent to him on the subject; and in reply, I am to request that you will acquaint the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty that Lord CLARENDON is of opinion that the Admiral's conduct should be entirely approved, and more especially the judgment, firmness, and moderation with which he has acted, and the respect which he has shown for the lives and properties of the Chinese people."

Further, on the 10th of January, Lord CLARENDON himself wrote as follows to Sir J. BOWRING:

"I have received your dispatch of the 23d of October last, with a report on the operations in the Canton River; and I have to acquaint you that her Majesty's Government entirely approve the course which has been adopted by Rear-Admiral Sir MICHAEL SEYMOUR and yourself; and I have to instruct you also to convey to Mr. PARKES a similar approval of his conduct."

Count DE COURCY, the French representative, expresses to Sir JOHN BOWRING his "moral adhesion" to the course taken by the British authorities, and his recognition of the fact that our common interests direct us towards the revision of our treaties with China.

From the Same.

We have been informed that the Government has at last begun the good work of appearing more pacific, by sending orders to Woolwich for a reduction of the artillery department of our war establishment. Government begins to yield to the pressure from without, and begins to prepare for the greater pressure of being challenged from every quarter of the House of Commons in the estimates. But then, more troops will be needed for Persia, and, if we are not much mistaken, we may undertake to say that, at the East India House, the question has been entertained, and has been discussed, about getting the Government at home to send out forces for the Persian Gulf. Of course, if our Government is to pay half the expenses of the war against Persia, it will, no doubt, be anxious to share in the glory of that movement.

And there cannot be any doubt that, if the Government of Lord PALMERSTON lives, and continues to pursue its usual practices, the Persian war will turn out a much more expensive and serious proceeding than anybody contemplated. We have been told, upon authority so reliable that we need not hesitate to state the rumor, that, within the last few hours, certainly within the last few days, a diplomatic circular, or protest, has reached our Foreign Office, from Russia, stating to the effect that Russia is quite of opinion that Persia should evacuate Herat, and, moreover, expressly declaring that Persia is willing to do so; but at the same time Russia resists certain other demands which our Government has made upon the Government of the Shah. Further, and as if in anticipation of such an event, the Russian circular to which we allude declares that if England continues to occupy any of that province of which Bushire is the capital, she will herself be under the necessity of marching an army into Persian Territory. This is certainly very serious. It places our Government in a position of great responsibility, but they have themselves to thank for it. The capture of Herat by the Persians appears to have only been the apology of our Foreign office for sending an expedition to make demands of a large and daring character, and which Russia now interferes to overthrow, even at the expense of a new war with England. One of our demands upon Persia is said to be for the establishment of factories on its coast similar to those of which we have heard so much in respect to China; and as Russia professes to believe that Persia has a right to her own will in her own country, the circular sent to our Foreign Office may be understood to mean that Russia will fight to maintain the integrity and independence of the Persian kingdom, and upon precisely the same principle that England took arms in defence of the "integrity and independence of the Ottoman Empire."

The news from Persia itself is becoming more important. A dispatch by way of Constantinople informs us that Russia has applied to the Shah for permission to occupy the province of Mazenderan, which forms the southern coast of the Caspian Sea. This seems to be done on the principle of compensation. If the English take territory from the Shah, the Russians, too, must have some. It had been expected, during the late war between Russia and Persia, that the Russians would claim this province as an indemnity; but they at that time preferred Persian Armenia. Mazenderan is a beautiful tract of land, though as yet little cultivated. Its tenure by a European State would exercise the greatest influence on all Central Asia. As this news comes exclusively through Constantinople, we must await for its confirmation.

Official documents relating to the bombardment of Canton were published on Saturday; and, in addition to the information already imparted in the official papers published in the *Gazette*, we have the letters transmitted from the Foreign office to Sir JOHN BOWRING since the news of the transaction reached England. From these it appears that Lord CLARENDON, without waiting to know the feeling of the country, communicated to Sir JOHN BOWRING the sanction of the Government for all that he and Admiral SEYMOUR had done. This was done without any hesitation or reserve. Had the Foreign Office been less precipitant, it is possible it would have sent dispatches of a different kind; but the Government evidently committed itself to the massacre before public opinion had time to declare against it.

We are glad to learn that Mr. JOHN L. RICARDO is to give notice of a motion in the Commons for the production of those laws and regulations under which seizures in the British settlements in China have obtained a license to carry the British flag. We have a suspicion that it will turn out that such licences have been used under an illegal ordinance—nay, by an ordinance so illegal that it had actually been annulled. We hope our meaning will not be mistaken. Our opinion is that to [illegible] Chinese [illegible] was illegal, and illegal according to the [illegible] of our own law.

Slavery and Cotton—England Sustaining American Slavery.

From the London Times.

Queen Mab has been tickling the brains of some American Alnaschar, and the result is a dream of cotton. "We are fairly beat with prosperity. All the world is not enough for cotton; 16 per cent. more every year than the last. Yet we can't grow it fast enough; only 9 per cent. more each year. If this goes on, as it is sure to do, that's 476,000 bales wanted every year more than we can manage. In ten years, if we flog the fellows over so hard, we can't even double the crop, and the world will want,—going on to three times as much. It is a positive sin to turn away such a customer from one's door, and send the whole earth a-begging. Let's see what can be done. It's true we can take away the niggers from Maryland, and Virginia, and Kentucky, and Missouri, and Tennessee, and by that means we may double our cotton hands. But doubling won't suppose more than ten years, for then it will want trebling. Besides, by the time we have shut up the tobacco, and sugar, and coffee, and rice growers, and reduced all the Southern States but our own to deserts, we shall find the South looking very small, and the Yankees will be right in among us. That will never do. We can't afford to lose an inch of our ground, and must not anyhow. So, what's to be done? Why, to be sure, we must do what others do. In the North, where they want hands, they get shoals of them Irish fellows. Why may'nt we import our laborers as fast as we want them? What's the difference between buying a nigger in Africa, just to save him from being burnt, or buried alive, or starved to death, and buying one from a happy home in Virginia? No difference at all. So we'll stand to our right, and go to Africa, as we used. The whole earth will then be at our bidding. The stupid Old World can do nothing with India or Algiers, for they'll never know the right way to go to work. They must all come to us." Thus far we have ventured to give in our own words the reveries of Alnaschar. But at this point he starts on his legs, and, "rapt into future times, the bard begins" a strain which defies abridgment:

"Let such be the programme for the South to work out in future, and, if wisely and boldly pursued, we may feel assured of her destiny in all its fullness. Her cornucopia will never fail. Her might will never pass like the glory of Babylon. She will not sit forsaken amid the ruins of her magnificence, with none so poor to do her reverence. Defended on both flanks, fortified at every point of attack, the institution of Slavery diffused as a vital element over all her territory, she will be politically invincible; she may sit under her own fig-tree with none to make her afraid; and, the production of cotton keeping pace with the demand, the sceptre will not pass from the Cotton King while there is a Southern soil to be tilled, fit labor to till it, and intelligence to direct the labor."

Not so fast, gentle Southerner. You've almost kicked over the institution itself with your last flourish. The elements of your calculation are the property of the whole world, and it will be very hard indeed if the whole world allows you a monopoly of cotton. You've got the soil, and we don't deny you the intelligence. You have made your niggers do their work, and you are entitled to all the praise of successful enterprise and courage. Thus far we all of us look rather small by your side. In sober truth, the American slave-owner is one of the few consistent personages left on the earth, and should have a foremost niche in the next "Essays on Decision of Character." There is no subterfuge, no "sentimental humbuggery," as it is called in the New-Orleans *Delta*, about him. He does what he likes with his own; he avows his principles, acts up to them, and now openly prophesies a Millenium in which the cotton plant shall be the tree of life, and the ministering angels shall be of the family of Ham. On the contrary, the Abolitionists and Free-Soilers, the Northern States and England, are all playing the hypocrite. We all live by the cotton tree. It is the British heart of oak. Many a baronial hall, many a church, many a guild, cities, navies and other noble works, have been made from cotton wool, and from the sweat of the African who watered it and plucked the flossy pod, and cleaned it, and packed it in bales. Millions of our countrymen would never have seen the light but for this exotic production and for its cultivators. A failure of the crop is to a large part of our people a virtual famine. Should the cultivation of the plant find its limits—that is, should it not increase in equal proportion to the multiplication of the human race and its growing wants, we shall find ourselves more hidebound on our means of life than we are by the narrowness of these isles. We know all this. We know that the thread of our national destiny is cotton. We know that for all mercantile purposes England is one of the States; and that, in effect, we are partners with the Southern planter; we hold a bill of sale over his goods and chattels, his live and dead stock, and take a lion's share in the profits of Slavery. Yet, as a nation, we are stanch Abolitionists, we *fête* Mrs. Brown, cry over her books, and pray for an Anti-Slavery President. We thank God that no slave can exist on British soil, and only the other day some of our soberest statesmen were denouncing and prohibiting slave-grown sugar. But all this time we are clothing not only ourselves, but all the world besides, with the very cotton picked and cleaned by Uncle Tom and his fellow-sufferers. It is our trade. It is the great staple of British industry. We are Mr. Legree's agents for the manufacture and sale of his cotton crop. Should anything happen to Mr. Legree, and should he be so unfortunate as not to keep up his black stock, we shall all be ruined, and shall have to take our place in the second rank of nations.

This will be thought mere croaking. We are all so accustomed to the ideas of national growth and commercial progress that we take for granted that we shall go on as we have done. Whatever we want, there will be enough of it. Thus it would seem the American Alnaschar was not at all out of the way in his anticipations, for there is no present probability of a cotton supply equal to the wants of our trade, except by some such process as he imagines. To produce more there must be more land brought into the cultivation, and more hands to till it. But more hands cannot be procured, except by a revival of the slave-trade in some form or other. Something, indeed, is done already, by letting other countries supply us with slave-grown sugar, while America gives more attention to slave-grown cotton. But we cannot have more American cotton without more American Slavery. What are we to do, then, with our philanthropy? Some people will advise us, under the circumstances, to get rid of it altogether; others to keep it for home use. We are of opinion that it may take another form. Instead of always giving the American slave-owner our money and our morality so mixed that he despises the one and hates the other, why cannot we make greater efforts than we have done heretofore to extend the cultivation of free-grown cotton? India, of course, must and will give us more cotton now that the railways are at last forcing their way into the heart of her dense population. Africa, according to Dr. LIVINGSTON, is full of peoples and countries suited in all respects to the cultivation of cotton. Everything is ready but that enterprise, and skill, and money, which we only can supply. Why are not these forthcoming? We hear on all sides of capitalists who want employment for their money, adventurous minds who want objects worthy of their genius, philanthropists who want to spend life and money for the good of their species. The complaint is that in this old, used-up earth, there are no new fields of enterprise, no avenues of promotion, not even any good to be done. The religion of the age is continually urging people to some high, dreamy martyrdom. These are grand aspirations. Pity 'tis they should all evaporate in talk, in reading novels, or attending religious meetings. Let British philanthropy, science, and capital put their heads together, as they have often done before, and seek a common object in the extension of the cotton cultivation without the aid of Slavery. It is a work for missionaries and millionaires. It has just that combination of physical and spiritual objects that is most consistent with the general order of this world. We shall be able to know the good we are doing by the good we receive, and the annual delivery of so many hundred thousand bales of cotton on our wharfs will constitute a more trustworthy report than 500 pages of twaddling correspondence.

France.

The Paris correspondent of the *Globe*, writing on Sunday evening, says: "I am informed that in the interview which took place between Baron de HUBNER and Count WALEWSKI, on the morrow of the publication in the *Moniteur* of the article on the union of the Principalities, the Austrian Minister was acquainted by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, that the said article was not to be considered in the light of an official declaration of the views of France, though certainly the opinions of the French Government were in favor of a union of the Danubia provinces on certain conditions and dynastical considerations. The voluminous correspondence left by the Princess Lieven, which was found in perfect order, and classified in a most methodical manner, has been claimed by the Russian embassy. It is, however, doubtful whether this claim will be recognised, and everything depends on the will of the executors. This correspondence cannot fail to be both interesting and instructive, and would be valuable to many European Cabinents besides that of St. Petersburg."

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News*, writing on Sunday evening, says:—It is reported that the Emperor of Russia will be in Paris in the month of April. The Emperor has ordered twenty-five magnificent opera glasses (some of them to be ornamented with 2,000f. worth of diamonds,) which he intends to offer as a present to the Grand Duke CONSTANTINE when he arrives. I do not know whether the grand duke is short-sighted. The *Presse* and *Estafette* both contradict the statement of the "Revue Britannique," that REDEU-ROLLIN had left London for the United States. The great democratic tribune continues to inhabit the lodging where he has long lived in London."

The Secret Treaty Between France and Austria.

So we learn that it was not by a secret "treaty" that France guaranteed to Austria her Italian possessions, but by some other kind of document. Therefore Mr. DISRAELI was wrong when he said so, and Lord PALMERSTON was right when he flatly denied the existence of any such treaty. But, then, there is a *note*, and the pity is that Mr. DISRAELI made use of the wrong word. No matter, the truth is clear, and the argument is all the same, namely: that nothing could have been more deceitful than for Her Majesty's Government to give it out that they were about to support the cause of liberty in Italy, when all the while they were acting under the knowledge that France, our ally in the Neapolitan intervention, had secure that despotism should rule in those unfortunate [illegible] intervention [illegible] Emperor gave to [illegible] Napoleon, [illegible] and illegal according to the [illegible] of our own law.

Spain.

MADRID, FEB. 7.—The Conservatives have triumphed in the Madrid municipal elections.

As CONZALES BRAVO has fallen ill, this circumstance must delay his departure for England.

Turkey.

The French papers have published the following private telegraphic dispatch, dated Marseilles, Feb. 7: "The *Mersey* has arrived from Constantinople, with the mails of the 29th ult. A dispatch from Vienna has been addressed to the Ottoman Porte, announcing that Moldavia and Wallachia will be evacuated by the Austrian troops before the 30th March. The Turkish troops are not to cross the Danube before the departure of the Austrians. The union of the Principalities gains ground; it will be approved by the majority of the Moldo-Wallachian divans. The Ottoman Porte at present confines itself to the rejection of the nomination of a foreign prince to govern the united provinces. The Porte is about to take possession of the delta formed by the mouths of the Danube. The Porte, considering as illegal the sentence of exile pronounced by the hospodars, permits the exiled to return to the Moldo-Wallachian Territory, their country. The brother of the Khan of Khiva has offered his alliance to the Shah of Persia. Great embankments are projected on the Euphrates. The plan has been sent to London. The Arabs are troublesome in that country."

COREA.—A Paris paper, the *Paya*, announces that, while the Chinese Government shows itself so unfriendly to foreigners, the King of Corea has voluntarily opened the ports on his coast to the ships of all nations. The kingdom of Corea, which lies between Monchooris, Japan, and the Straits of Corea, contains many fertile districts, and produces many articles suited for export to Europe. The King of Corea acknowledges the suzeraidty of the court of Pekin, but he is completely independent as to the government of his kingdom.

The East.

Constantinople dispatches, *vid* Marseilles, are to the 29th ult.

The *Presse d'Orient*, in its number of the 29th, contains a refutation of the statement of the submission of Persia. The brother of the Khan of Khiva had offered his assistance to Persia.

Great works of embankment have been projected for the Euphrates. The Arabs were rendering the country about the Euphrates extremely insecure.

The Porte was about formally to take possession of the Delta of the Danube.

It was known at Constantinople on the 29th, that the Moldo-Wallachian Divans would propose the union of the two Principalities into one, by a considerable majority. It was expected that the Porte would altogether relinquish its resistance to the scheme, and content itself with stipulating that no foreign Prince should become the sovereign of the new State.

The Porte had declared all orders of expulsion issued by the Hospodars illegal, and had thus re-opened the Principalities to political exiles.

The Austrian Government had officially notified to the Porte, that the evacuation of the Principalities would be completed on the 24th of March. Turkish troops were to enter them afterwards.

INTERESTING FROM ECUADOR.

News from the Iowa Exploring Expedition.

QUITO, ECUADOR, Saturday, Jan. 10, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Some intelligence of our progress and success in this Andean world, may, perhaps, be acceptable to you, and interesting not only to the scientific but also to the general reader.

After a wearisome journey of ten days from Guayaquil—the Ecuadorean port—across the Andes, we arrived at the Capital of this Republic, all well.

Quito is situated in a pleasant-looking valley, but being subject to the discharge of ashes from the surrounding volcanoes, the trees and foliage are in a great measure deprived of their freshness and beauty. The population of Quito is variously estimated at from sixty to a hundred thousand, and is composed of mixed races, from the pure Castilian to the native Inca.

On our arrival at Quito we were met by Hon. PHILO WHITE, resident United States Minister, from whom we received a cordial welcome. Having made known the object of our mission, we were at once introduced to the Executive of State, and to all the officers of the Department, to the British Minister, Hon. E. C. CUFF, and to the French legation.

His Excellency Gen. ROBLER, President de la Republica del Ecuador, welcomed us to the country over which he has the honor to preside. Our Minister, having stated in an official communication to the Government that the object and aim of our Iowa enterprise, under the expense of Hon. A. J. STEVENS, of Fort Des Moines, were to investigate the unexplored regions of the Napo country within the territorial limits of Ecuador, the President immediately ordered that the requirements for our expedition should be furnished at the expense of the public treasury.

We are now on the eve of departure for the head waters of the Amazon, under an escort of several scientific gentlemen in the Government employ, and eighteen trusty Indians.

The altitude of the mountains over which we shall be obliged to cross precludes the use of the mule or llama, and each man will be partly obliged to bear his own *burden*. The region of the Napo being inhabited by cannibal Indians and the ferocious tiger, we require a pretty strong force for our protection.

Is it not remarkable that this vast region is still unexplored; its products still unknown to science and to commerce? Is it not still more remarkable that the enlightened Government of Equador, with an insolvent treasury, should consent to remain in utter ignorance of the vast resources of its own Territory and all within its reach?

Prof. JAMESON, the talented contributor to *Gould's Monographs*, is with us, and his knowledge of Botany will render this department complete.

Under these favorable circumstances we take our departure from civilized life. W. E. MOORE.

The News from Australia.

We have dates from Melbourne to the 21st, and from Sydney to the 16th November.

The accounts from the Bendigo and Ballarat goldwashings, and indeed from almost every section, are favorable. The quartz operations are also profitable. The quartz-crushing machine at Catharine Reef is reported to have produced as high as 90 ounces to the ton. At Parrengower 7½ ounces to the ton have been produced. With more powerful machinery the amount can be largely increased. Gold-dust at Melbourne commanded 76s. 3d. to 78s. At Geelong 77s. to 78s. 3d. Total gold shipments in 1856, £10,457,540. A good deal of damage has been done to the shipping at Sydney and Newcastle by heavy storms. The project of connecting Adelaide with the Murray River has not been abandoned. The work is estimated to cost £1,200,000.

The opening of "the first fully developed Parliament of Victoria" was to be made the occasion of a general holiday, on the 22d November. The Australians were much tickled at a rumor that they were to be governed by a Viceroy, in the person of one of the sons of the Queen, and that distinctions were to be conferred upon eminent colonists.

Haxall flour was worth £29 @ [illegible] on at Melbourne; domestic and common brands from £21 to £24.

The Brick Church Property.

From the Evening Post.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 24, 1857.

The great Brick Church case is decided. This morning copies of two opinions declared by Attorney-General CUSHING, adverse to the selection of that Church as a site for the New-York Post-Office, were mailed to Mr. O'CONOR, who had declared the confirmation of the title "a mere formality." The rule of the law is perfect title, and the danger of involving the United States in innumerable lawsuits which may be set up, constitutes the main objection to the title, while it is not denied that such an objection might not operate to the damage of the property in a sale between individuals.

The Brick Church site had been selected by the President, whose judgment is thus reversed, but the Attorney-General's opinion in this case is completely in accordance with the disposition which he made a short time since with a Baltimore Post-Office site selected by Secretary GUTHRIE. That was also a brick Presbyterian church, and was also rejected on the question of title. Whatever may be thought of the soundness of Mr. CUSHING's opinion by the various conflicting parties affected by it, none will deny that he has given to its preparation a long and laborious consideration.

The Society of Shakers who settled in Mercer County, Kentucky, in 1809, still remain there, and, as they are everywhere else, they show themselves industrious and unobtrusive. They began with a farm of one hundred acres, and now have about five thousand, worth from $60 to $100 per acre. The community is divided into five "families," comprising between three and four hundred members.

The rafting on the Susquehanna has commenced, and the lumber business will soon be very active.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Extraordinary Affair—A Woman Shot in a House of Assignation by an Unknown Man—Her Recovery Doubtful.

A most extraordinary affair, and one that will most probably result in murder, occurred on Tuesday night at the house No. 46 Elizabeth-street, which is kept for purposes of assignation by a woman named CATHARINE MARSHALL. On the night mentioned, between the hours of 8 and 9 o'clock, a man came to the house in question with a woman named EMMA GREEN, applied for a room and was shown a front one on the second floor by HANNAH ALLEN, the servant. He examined the lock of this room carefully, and finding it insecure, hallooed for the servant to come back and give him a room that had a good lock on its door. Another room was accordingly given him, into which he entered with the woman GREEN, and locked the door. In a moment afterwards the inmates below stairs were alarmed by a pistol report and cry of "murder" proceeding from above. On hastening into the entry to ascertain the cause they met the woman GREEN running down stairs, exclaiming: "I am shot—I am shot!" She was followed by the man with whom she entered, who attempted to escape out the front door, but was pushed by the servant girl HANNAH into the sitting-room.

The woman EMMA GREEN appeared to be in great pain, and on examining her it was found that a pistol-ball had been fired through her stomach. The unknown man took EMMA by the hand in the sitting-room and said he was sorry at what he had done, and then EMMA went on her knees and said she forgave him. The man then said to HANNAH ALLEN, send for PAT MATHEWS, whom she would find at a certain number in the Bowery. "Tell him to come," he added, "or else I'll be hanged." He then rose to leave, and the women, attempting to stop his egress, he pointed a pistol at them, saying, "If you don't keep quiet I'll shoot you, too." He then cautiously opened the front door, looked about a moment, and left. When he had retired, a policeman was sent for; and the wounded woman was conveyed to the New-York Hospital for treatment.

She was yesterday very low, and in the afternoon Coroner PERRY took her *ante-mortem* statements. She said her name was EMMA GREEN; that she lived at No. 71 Division-street; was married; that her husband was at sea, and that she has not seen him since July last. She further acknowledged that since her husband's absence she lived with a man named THOMAS LILLY, until two weeks ago, when LILLY died. Since then she "took up" with a man whom she only knew as "THOMAS." This man THOMAS gave her money once or twice to help pay her rent. Early Tuesday evening she left her house to meet THOMAS around some of the corners, and while walking up and down, a strange man, who had been walking after her, came up to her, and asked whether he had not seen her before. She said she believed not. He replied, "I did, at the Crystal Palace," to which she replied, "I was never at the Crystal Palace." He then took her arm and said, "Come with me, I'll be your friend," shoving, at the same time, a $5 bill in her hand. She went with him to No. 46 Elizabeth-street, where, after locking the door of the room into which he took her, he compelled her to return him the $5 bill which he had given her. He then went to his overcoat, which was lying on a chair in a corner of the room, and taking from it a pistol, said: "This is a six-barreled revolver; now I am going to be revenged;" and as he spoke, he discharged one of the barrels, the bullet, as already mentioned, taking effect in the abdomen.

The ruffian was unknown to the inmates of the house of assignation, who describe him as about five feet six inches high, broad-shouldered, dark complexioned, dark brown hair, and pale face, without beard. He wore a Kossuth hat, and had on a brown-colored frock under coat, and a rough, brown-colored, shaggy overcoat. His overcoat and a pistol he left behind him, and they are now in the hands of the Police, who, up to a late hour last night, had not arrested the guilty party.

During the day, a young man named THOMAS KERRIGAN was taken into custody on suspicion, but he was soon afterwards released.

From "The Woman's Prison Association and Home" to the Disciples of Christ and Friends of Humanity.

This Society has been in existence for twelve years. At first as a department of the "Men's Prison Association," and for the last three years it has had a separate organization and designation—"The Women's Prison Association and Home"—"The Home" being its chief feature. This Home is an asylum for female prisoners after they have finished the term of prison-service to which they are sentenced by our Municipal Courts. They are an outlawed class of people, without character, hope, expectation or *prospect* in the world; for the most part without friends, without relatives, without home, or the means of obtaining a home. They are emphatically *alone* in the wide world, and if not rescued by the hand of charity, they sink away into garrets and cellars, dens and holes, surrounded by ever-thickening temptations, and sinking into ever-deepening degradation. But these outcasts, orphans of humanity, are God's creatures. They were fashioned in the womb as ye were. They have the same organs, senses, dimensions, souls to be saved, bodies to be comforted. But while ye are set in families, in happy homes with smiling children, and banded brothers and sisters, lured to virtue by its ever-present reward, can you, should you forget the lost whom the compassionate Jesus came to seek?—the sick and in prison whom He had bidden you to visit and succor with your charities?

This is the professed work of the Women's Prison Association; this is *your* Heaven-appointed mission as well as *ours*. We perform it in person—you by giving us the means of effective charity. We now solemnly devolve upon you the fearful responsibility of the failure of this mission, if it fail.

We have struggled on for twelve years with inadequate aid. We have, with all the resolution, hope and patience we could muster, persevered without popular favor, with a house unfitted for our objects—a hindrance every way, from its inconvenience, inadequacy and unfitness—with small means. And even under these disadvantages we have taken these poor women at their discharge, sheltered them, given them employment, under the superintendance of competent matrons, and obtained for them teaching in the rudiments of education, and strict moral and religious instruction. During these years the number under our protection has averaged twenty-five, enough to save these poor outcasts from despair, but scarcely enough to save our City from the reproach of having no hospital for these most wretched patients of the great Physician. About half of this number have been sent to respectable places after a term of trial and preparation with us. A large proportion of these have been temporarily saved and restored to decent and hopeful life.

Now, our fellow-citizens, we appeal to you to build a house—not for us, we repeat, it is as much your work as ours—to found it on the rock of duty, of religious sympathy, and it will stand. We ask all whom it may concern—and it concerns you all—to contribute something either to the building of a house or the support of its inmates. We do not say give it to us—we are only your fellow-workers—but give it into that treasury where it will be passed to your credit, and remain forever beyond the reach of accident or fraud.

We pledge ourselves to the faithful and economical use of any moneys intrusted to us; and we entreat you, if you dare not to put an end to our work by a cold and silent refusal, to help us by affixing your names to our subscription paper against a large or small sum, as your consciences shall dictate and your means allow.

Miss C. M. SEDGWICK, *First Directress.*
Mrs. T. C DOREMUS, *Second Directress.*
Mrs. A. J. H. FITCH, *Treasurer.*
Mrs. C. M. KIRKLAND, *Cor. Sec'y.*
Miss A. CURTIS, *Rec. Sec'y.*
Mrs. A. H. GIBBONS, Mrs. J. G. HOLBROOKE, Mrs. RANDOLPH STONE, } *Ex. Committee.*

Bullets and Divine Service.

People are still on their guard against the garroters, it would seem, and the wherewithal to defend themselves is generally to be found about the persons of timid gentlemen who have occasion to be in the street after nightfall.

Since the affair at the Academy of Music, when the pistol went off in the midst of a grand scena, we have heard of but one instance in which an individual carrying fire-arms has permitted a whole audience to become aware of the fact through his own carelessness. On Sunday evening last, a gentleman entered one of our fashionable churches, and walking up the middle aisle entered a pew near the centre of the church a short time after divine service had commenced. In spite of the severity of church discipline, boarding school misses and young ladies in their teens occupying pews in the immediate neighborhood could not restrain their wandering glances, which settled with admiration on the countenance of the stranger. An air of self-satisfaction stole over his face as he perceived the attention which he was exciting. He slowly removed his overcoat, and carelessly flung it over the back of the [illegible], and took down his head to join in the [illegible] prayer which the Minister [illegible] With this [illegible] of the [illegible] voice all was silent throughout the Church. Suddenly something was heard to drop and roll like a marble along the floor. Then another something, and another, and another, until eight bullets were seen speeding in different directions, chasing each other over the marble pavement of the central aisle. Everybody's eyes were turned in the direction from which the sound proceeded. From the pocket of the stranger's overcoat the bullets were falling, and a box of caps finally followed, opened and scattered its contents over the floor. The owner of the coat, although evidently much mortified, bravely stood it out until the benediction was commenced, and then seizing the offending article of wearing apparel in one hand and his hat in the other, he glided with as little noise as possible from the Church.

The Trinity Church Question.

In accordance with a circular invitation, signed by Messrs. LUTHER BRADISH, STEWART BROWN, S. CAMBRELING, F. S. WINSTON and E. B. MINTURN, a number of the clergy and laity of the Church assembled on Tuesday evening in the small chapel of this University, to consider the position of the Trinity Church Property question, and to consider what course the churchmen of New-York should take under the present circumstances.

Hon. LUTHER BRADISH took the chair, and Messrs. STEWART BROWN, HORACE WEBSTER, HENRY CRAWFORD, STEPHEN CAMBRELING, PETER LORILLARD and J. D. WOLFE, were appointed Vice-Presidents. Messrs. GEORGE N. TITUS and MEIGS D. BENJAMIN acted as Secretaries.

The President explained the position of the question as it now stands before the Senate Committee. One of the laymen present called attention to the Provisional Bishop's circular letter, condemning any interference with the affairs of Trinity Corporation—and offered a resolution pronouncing the publication of that circular an exceedingly injudicious, ill-timed and uncalled-for interference in a matter now before the Legislature of the State. The resolution gave rise to considerable debate—Rev. Drs. TYNG, TAYLOR, ANTHON, Rev. Mr. MONTGOMERY, Judge JAY and others, taking part—Dr. TYNG expressing his disapprobation of the circular letter in very forcible terms, which were agreed to by several others in the meeting. After considerable conversation, however, it was decided that the resolution should lie on the table, on the ground that but one opinion prevailed, or could prevail, on the subject throughout the Church at large. Liberal and unprejudiced churchmen in the City were unanimous, it was said, in considering the circular extremely ill-advised. It had evidently been issued just at the present juncture to prevent the assembling of the meeting, and forestall any action of the clergy and laity as a body against Trinity Corporation. The meeting itself, its numbers, and the position of the persons who had thought it their duty to be present, gave sufficient answer to the Bishop's letter, and furnish a conclusive evidence of the weight attached to the Bishop's opinion.

A memorial to the Legislature of the State was presented for the adoption of the meeting. The document set forth the circumstances attending the original grant to Trinity Corporation, contending that all Episcopalians in New-York were entitled by the charter and subsequent acts, including that of 1788, to equal participation in the grant made to Trinity Church, but that, by an act passed Jan. 25, 1814, they were deprived of these originally-vested and long-enjoyed rights, which were by that act confined to members of Trinity Church and its chapels. The memorial prayed that the Legislature should either wholly repeal the act of 1814, or so modify it as to restore the great body of Episcopalians in New-York to their rights and privileges as corporators and beneficiaries, under original grants, confirmed by the Constitution and laws of this State, and of which they have been so unjustly and wrongfully deprived by the act of 1814.

Same debate succeeding, Judge JAY suggested that, instead of adopting this memorial, a committee should be appointed to draw up a report on the matter, and when ready, call another and more general meeting. The President explained that whatever was done must be done at once, as the Senate Committee, to whom the report was referred back, were nearly ready to make their new report. It had been asked what would be the law in case the act of 1814 were repealed; Mr. BRADISH thought that the statute of 1784, the first one passed after the Revolution, would be in force. The third section of this law provides that all persons in the City of New-York, professing to be members of the Episcopal Church, who own or occupy a pew or seat, and pay for the support of the Church in the City, or who partake of the sacrament of the Lord's Supper once a year, shall enjoy all the rights, privileges, &c., conferred by the charter of 1697, and the act of 1704, upon members of the Church of England. If the act of 1814 was repealed, this would be the law. It was proposed that all male members of the Church in the City of New-York, who hold pews or seats, or pay for the support of the Church, should vote at every election for vestry and church wardens of Trinity Church.

The President having made these explanations, Mr. FRED. S. WINSTON hoped that, as time was precious, instead of a new meeting, an Executive Committee should be appointed, and the preparing of a memorial and the conduct of the matter before the legislature left to their discretion. Rev. Dr. TAYLOR was in favor of this proposition, and suggested that the gentlemen who signed the call for the present meeting be the committee to represent the wishes of the assembly, and urge their views before the legislature in regard to the repeal of the act of 1814. The suggestion being made in the form of a motion, was seconded by Rev. Dr. TYNG.

The President then stated that there were two propositions before the meeting: the one to appoint a committee to draw up a report to call a future meeting, and the other to appoint the gentlemen who signed the call for the present meeting as an Executive Committee, with power. Rev. Mr. MONTGOMERY withdrew the first proposition, which he had moved on Judge JAY's suggestion, and the second was unanimously adopted. The Executive Committee now stands as follows, four gentlemen having been added by special motion:

Luther Bradish,	Stewart Brown,
S. Cambreling,	F. S. Winston,
R. B. Minturn,	Judge Wendell,
Judge Jay,	Jas. E. Cooley,
J. D. Wolfe.	

This Executive Committee was afterwards empowered to appoint a committee of twenty, to decide upon a memorial to be presented to the Legislature, and the assembly adjourned. We understand that the proceedings of the meeting were conducted in a very quiet, but determined spirit, and that but one sentiment appeared to animate all present.—*Eve. Post.*

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—THURSDAY, Feb. 25.

SUPERIOR COURT—Nos. 613, 298, 569, 824, 679, 858, 561, 863, 864, 865, 867, 869, 870, 871, 873, 874, 306, 820, 766, 884, 416, 472, 503, 823, 756, 245, 461, 537, 826, 814, 757.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit.*—Nos. 666, 685, 694½, 655, 652, 825, 826, 827, 794, 154, 591, 159, 284½, 247, 250, 256, 525, 645, 628.

U. S. COMMISSIONER'S COURT.—FEB. 25.

Before Commissioner White.

THE CHARGE OF SETTING BULL-DOGS ON A SAILOR.

The examination upon the second charge brought against Capt. GARRICK, of the *Ellen Austin*, of violently beating and setting bull-dogs upon a sailor named Thomas Campbell, was entered upon to-day. Several witnesses were examined, but their statements contradicted the evidence of the compl

NEW-YORK DAILY STOCK MARKET.

Prepared every week, expressly for the NEW-YORK DAILY, SEMI-WEEKLY, and WEEKLY TIMES, *by a competent and experienced Reporter.*

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 25, 1857.

The principal Market Places are the WASHINGTON GROVE YARDS, 44TH-STREET; HOWLETT'S, on Sixth-street; CHAMBERLIN'S, on Robinson-street; and O'BRIEN'S, on Sixth-street. Our reports refer to these regular markets. Irregular sales are sometimes made at Bergen Hill, N. J., and from the Hudson River Boats.

The great sales day at the Washington Yards is on WEDNESDAY of each week. The reports from all the yards are made up for the preceding week to the evening of that day.

RECEIPTS OF ANIMALS AT THE PRINCIPAL MARKETS, FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEB. 24.

MARKS.	BEEVES. In market to-day.	Receipts for the week.	Milch Cows.	Veal Calves.	Sheep& Lambs	Swine
WASHINGTON GROVE-YARDS, Forty-fourth-st.	2060	2970	40	260	3960	1733
Howlett's, Sixth-street	.....	338	38	42	3525	.....
Chamberlin's, Robinson-st.	.....	187	58	129	2571	.....
O'Brien's, Sixth-street.	.....	142	98	78	.....	.....
Sales reported at Bergen	.....	120	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for week	2060	3757	229	504	8956	1733
Last week	1883	3837	364	574	6945	1395

Average weekly receipts of Beeves at the four City Markets for the year 1856	3,548
Total receipts for week ending to-day	3,757

A. M. ALLERTON, proprietor, reports the animals at the Washington Drove-Yards received, as follows:

CONVEYANCE.	Beeves.	Milch Cows	Veals.	Sheep and Lambs.	Swine.
Erie Railroad	635	.....	.....	1400	1383
Hudson River Railroad	1922	.....	.....	1400	.....
Hudson River Boats	354	40	200	1400	.....
Harlem Railroad	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
[illegible]	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

The Cattle at Forty-fourth-street were derived from the following sources:

Ohio	1176	Pennsylvania	—
New-York	640	Texas	—
Illinois	408	Connecticut	—
Kentucky	408	Michigan	—
Indiana	317	New-Jersey	26
Virginia	—	Wisconsin	—
Iowa	—	Canada	26

Beeves are sold by the estimated dead weight of the four quarters; the so-called "fifth quarter" (hide and tallow) is not reckoned in here as it is in Boston and some other cities. When cattle are weighed or estimated alive, the dead weight is reckoned at a certain number of pounds to the 100 lbs. of live weight, as agreed upon. The general rule in this market for medium cattle is 56 lbs. to the 100; 44 lbs. being allowed for the "fifth quarter" and offal.

The *average* prices to-day, as compared with last week, are about ¼c.@½c. lower.

We quote:

PRICES OF BEEF AT FORTY-FOURTH-STREET.

	To-day.	Last Week.
Premium Cattle	13c. @14c.	14c. @16c.
First quality	11c. @12c.	11c. @12c.
Medium quality	10½c.@10¾c.	10½c. @11c.
Poor quality	9¾c.@10c.	10c. @10½c.
Poorest quality	9c. @ 9½c.	9¾c.@10c.
General selling prices	10c. @11c.	10¾c.@11¾c.
Average of all	10¾c.	10¾c.

At BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S prices do not materially differ from those at Forty-fourth-street. BROWNING reports Beeves at 9¾c.@11¾c. CHAMBERLIN reports Beeves at 9¾c.@11½c. O'BRIEN reports Beeves at 8¾c @10½c.

REMARKS UPON THE BEEF MARKET.

The market at Forty-fourth-street opened this morning at about the closing figures of last Wednesday, but as 200 more cattle were offered, and purchases had been made pretty freely during the week, prices fell about ½c. during the day. The receipts for the week show again of 800 head at Forty-fourth-street alone. The cattle varied greatly in quality, a large proportion being common stock, while a few droves were very fair, and there was quite a sprinkling of premium cattle, in lots of one to a dozen pairs, some of which were very large and fat. Indeed, there were so many of these, that some of them were withdrawn to await less competition. With a few exceptions, we believe the cattle started for to-day's market are all in.

Several droves started for a previous market were in the yards to-day, and showed in their appearance the effects of their long trips. Some of them had been on the way for two weeks and more, and were so fatigued that, having lain down in the yards, they could not get up for inspection.

The yards showed a good degree of activity, and of the 2,000 for yesterday and to-day, very few remained unsold at sundown.

The following are the principal lots on sale to-day, including a few disposed of last evening:

No.	State.	Owner.	Salesman.
15	N. Y.	C. G. Teed	Owner.
34	Ohio	Caldwell	Miller & Haring & Co.
34	N. J.	R. Murray	Owner.
93	Ohio	J. Bryant	Merritt & Barto'm.
23	Ohio	J. E. & A. C. Rice	Owner.
56	Ky.	S. B. Richardson	Wheeler & Teed.
67	Ohio	A. B. Archer	Owner.
30	Ind.	Lott & Daubenspeck	F. Claypool.
130	Ill.	R. Caldwell	Miller & Martin
48	Ohio	Campbell & Co.	Mead & Holcomb.
23	Ohio	Hedges & Taylor	Owner.
55	Ill.	R. Underhill	Mil., Haring & Co.
42	Ky.	W. Seigle & Co.	Owners.
35	Ohio	H. Elsner	Owners.
40	N. Y.	M. P. Holley	Owner.
49	N. Y.	J. Thorne	Owner.
20	N. Y.	Eagan & Ellison	Owner.
79	Ill.	George W. Martin	Owner.
30	N. Y.	R. S. Smith	T. M. Vail.
107	Ky.	Shuster & Levi	Owners.
90	Ohio	R. R. Seymour	B. Bartram.
66	Ohio	Schields & Gardiner	Beach & Smith.
103	Ohio	Jas. Emerson	Owners.
122	Ill. & Ky.	Several owners	Mead & Holcomb.
42	Ohio	Wm. Florance	Wm. White & Son.
80	N. Y.	P. Leakey	Wells & Hoxie.
68	Ohio	Hegey & Peacock	J. Budlong.
89	Ohio	Remick & Thompson	C. G. Teed.
70	Ohio	Purchase & Wheaton	Owners.
55	Ill.	J. T. Alexander	S. Ulery.
54	Ohio	J. Bryant	S. Ulery.
166	Ohio	T. P. Miller	Mead & Holcomb and Claypool & Sawyer.
68	Ky.	N. McCann	Owner.
70	Ind.	E. Ryan & Co.	Miller & Haring.
250	Ind.	H. Hurd	Owner.
52	Ohio	J. S. Mace	S. Sherman.
34	N. Y.	J. Hammond	Allerton & Shep'd
25	N. Y.	Freeman & Rowley	J. Budlong.
57	N. Y.	J. J. Van Houghton	G. Ayrault.
64	Ill.	Wm. H. Harris	Martin & Val'ntine
48	Ohio	Wm. P McIntyre	Owner.
49	Ohio	Samuel Black	Geo. Ayrault.
85	Ohio	D. D. Welch	Beach & Smith.
16	N. Y.	S. B. Smith	Owner.
15	N. Y.	M Phillips	Owner.
15	N. Y.	Vincent & Beard	Owner.

There were several smaller lots and single pairs. Some of these brought very high prices. Dr. D. S. COLVIN, of Syracuse, N. Y., sent in two fine pairs of his own raising. One pair of four-year-old Steers were held at $600. They were about one third Durham, one-third Devon and one-third native—not a bad mixture of blood, if the native be of the right kind. The live weight of this pair was called at home 6,000 lbs.—whether from scale or guessing we did not learn. They were choice animals, and furnished good evidence that the Doctor knows how to manage quadruped as well as biped flesh. The other pair with these were five-year-old Devons, having a home weight of 4,225 lbs. They were well formed and in excellent flesh. CONKLIN took them at $275, which he estimated as 11¾c. ₰ lb. for the dressed Beef.

J. A. HAMILTON had 12 Hereford and Durham steers which were a part of the stock fed by ALLEN AYRAULT, of Livingston County, N. Y. Six were 4-year-old Durhams, averaging at home 2,200 lbs. each. They were purchased, with one of the Herefords, by Z. PEARSALL, for $1,100, who estimated them to dress 1,300 lbs. of beef each, making over 12c. ₰ lb. The Herefords were 3-year-olds, and averaged 1,800 at home. H. KELLEY took the five at $120 each. This lot made up as fine a car load as is often brought to this market. They were sold by ALLERTON & SHEPHERD.

VAIL & CAREY were selling on own account forty-one good Dutchess County oxen, averaging about 900 lbs. net. They brought on an average $102, or about 11½c. The same parties were offering a large pair, fed by THOS. HOWARD; home weight 5,100 lbs.; estimated to weigh in beef 3,000. They refused an offer of 12c. ₰ lb., on the estimate of 60 lbs. to the 100 of live weight.

MEAD & HOLCOMB sold 122 fair Kentucky cattle for M. HOLCOMB, at about $83 each, or 16¾c. ₰ lb. Not weight 775 lbs. They also sold 46 good Illinois cattle for ORMSBY & CAMPBELL, at $75 each, or 11c. ₰ lb.

T. P. MILLER, of Logan County, Ohio, contributed 91 light common cattle, averaging say 575 lbs. net. HARRIS & CLAYPOOL were selling them at an average of about $60 ₰ head, or near 10¾c. ₰ lb.

FRACHAM & WHEATON bought 73 good Ohio Steers at Bergen, which they sold to-day, at about 11c. Average weight, about 760 lbs.

BEACH & SMITH sold, for SCHIELDS & GARDINER, 78 fair Ohio Cattle, at 9½c.@11c.; also, for J. WELCH, 58 Ohio Cattle, quality and lots mixed, at 9c.@10¾c.

C. G. TEED sold, on his own account, 40 good Cattle, from Greene County, N. Y., at 10c.@11c.

C. G. TEED sold, on his own account, 15 Westchester County Cattle. Geo. Dayton bought, at 12½c. ₰ lb.; two pairs of prime quality, fed by Mow & Mead, of Bedford; home weight of each, 2,000 lbs. One pair was taken by L. ANDERSON, at 12c., to be weighed. These last were owned by J. FOWLER.

MILLER, HARING & GURNEY sold, during the week, 53 common Illinois Cattle, weighing about 625 lbs., net, at $54 50 each. They sold to-day, for RYAN & JONES, one lot of 92 fair Indiana Cattle, averaging 650 lbs., net, at $70 each, or about 10¾c. The same parties were also selling 51 Ohio Cattle for H. COLWELL, which were running out at about $60. The last are light Steers, weighing say 575 lbs., net.

BLOOMER & SILLECK sold 12 fair Westchester County Cattle, at 10¾c.@11½c. ₰ lb.

GEO. AYRAULT was selling, for different owners, 109 Ohio and New-York Cattle.

Forty nine good Ohio, owned by Mr. BLACK, went at about 11c. Sixty fair State Cattle, owned by VAN HOUGHTON, went at 10c.@11c. One pair of extras were taken by J. DONOVAN, for $370, equal to 19¾c. They also sold one pair of extras to GEO. HAWES, at 14c. These were owned by ROBINSON, of Ontario County, N. Y.

WELLS & HOXIE sold for F. LAKEY, of Wayne County, N. Y., 80 fair quality, say 625 lbs. net, at 10c.@11c. These were considerably banged by a fourteen days' journey.

GEO. SAGE sold for J. EMERY, of Chautauque County, N. Y., eight prime OXEN to C. GWIRE, weighing near 1,000 lbs. net, at $113 each.

RENICK & THOMPSON contributed 91 Steers from Pickaway County, Ohio, 51 of which were sold yesterday. They were in the hands of C. G. TEED, who disposed of them at 10c.@11c. They were of medium quality, averaging 675 lbs. net weight. They were more than two weeks on the journey.

HUME & BALDWIN, selling for different owners 45 New-York and Massachusetts cattle of fair quality at 10c.@11¾c. One pair of the heaviest brought about 12c.

A. P. KINYON & Co. furnished 102 good Indiana cattle which were sold at BROWNING'S by SAMUEL MCGRAW at 9¾c.@11¾c. L. ISAACKS took 20 head for $1,700, or about 11c., and 25 sold for $90 each, or 11c.

The above were among the better grades offered to-day. Many others of poorer grades, too poor to deserve notice, were worked off at such prices as the owners or salesmen could find customers willing to pay.

MILCH COWS WITH CALVES.

Milch Cows are sold at each of the above yards, *usually with their Calves at their sides.* The prices vary somewhat with the supply and demand, and very greatly, of course, upon the milking value. The particular fancy of the buyer has also considerable to do with the price. Not unfrequently a Cow is sold at $90@$100, or even $120. The general price throughout the year for ordinary Cows is $30 to $40 or $50. Quite a number sell above $50; and more, perhaps, below $30. We often see apologies for Cows go at $20 @$25. The weekly reports from the different yards will give the weekly fluctuations.

The market is hardly supplied with good cows, for which there is an increasing demand.

ALLERTON reports 40 Milch Cows received during the week, selling at $30@35 for common, $40@$50 for good, and $60@70 for extras. Fair demand, and good Cows sell well.

BROWNING reports 38 Milch Cows, selling at $28@$35 for common, $40@$50 for good, and $60@65 for extras. Demand good, and selling fair.

CHAMBERLIN reports 58 Milch Cows, selling at $25 @$35 for common; 40@$50 for good, and $60@70 for extras. An increasing demand gives more activity to the market.

O'BRIEN reports 98 Milch Cows, selling at $30@$40 for common, $40@$50 for good, and a few at $60@$65. Market well supplied, with only a moderate demand.

VEAL CALVES.

Veal Calves are sold by live weight, each animal being weighed alive at the time of sale. The principal places of sale are ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S.

The receipts for the City show quite an increase in numbers over last week, although several markets report a short supply. Prices on the whole have declined.

ALLERTON reports 260 Veal Calves selling for 5½c. @7¾c. Market fully supplied, especially with "kittens."

BROWNING reports 42 Veal Calves, selling generally at 5½c.@7¾c.; extras, 8c.

CHAMBERLIN reports Veal Calves, selling at 5½c.@ 7¾c.—about as last week, with a short supply.

O'BRIEN reports 73 129 Veal Calves, selling at 6¾c. @7¾c. Supply short, and selling at higher prices.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

These are chiefly sold at ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S, and CHAMBERLIN'S, at so much ₰ head for a particular lot of Sheep or Lambs, or of the two together. They are also frequently sold by live weight, as this is readily ascertained. The actual prices at the different yards seldom vary greatly. The difference in reputed prices is generally due to variation in the quality.

The receipts for the past week have been large, and car-loads of carcases are daily arriving. The market has been fair until the present time, when a decline must be noted.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 2,960 Sheep and Lambs, which brought $4@$7 ₰ head, or from 12c. to 13¾c. ₰ lb. net. Market fair up to to-day, at which time they are dull at a decline of from 25c. to 50c. ₰ head.

BROWNING reports receipts of 3,525 Sheep and Lambs, selling at $3 50@$8 ₰ head. Market not as good as last week. Receipts from New-York, New-Jersey, Ohio and Pennsylvania. On hand for to-day's sales, 1,000.

CHAMBERLIN reports receipts of 2,571 Sheep and Lambs, selling at $4@$8 ₰ head.

REPORTS OF BROKERS' SALES AT BROWNING'S FOR WEEK ENDING FEB. 24, 1857.

JAMES MCCARTY reports sales of:

Sheep and Lambs.	Price.	Amount.
64	$7 12	$456 00
1	———	6 00
70	7 00	490 00
76	6 54	527 25
199	6 50	838 50
200	6 50	1,300 00
80	6 25	500 00
29	7 00	203 00
86	4 50	387 00
98	6 25	531 25

HUME & BALDWIN report sales of 1,740 Sheep and Lambs, at 13c.@14c. ₰ lb., as per quality. Demand not so good as last week, and prices are declining to day.

SAMUEL MCGRAW sold for A. P. KINYON & Co. 240 Sheep and Lambs, at $6 ₰ head.

S. W. BOWLES reports the following sales of Sheep for the week at the Washington Drove Yard: 1,356 Sheep and Lambs, at $4 00@$7 50, or 12c.@13½c. ₰ lb. for the dressed meat.

SWINE.

These are sold alive at so much ₰ lb., gross or live weight. Considerable numbers are sold at ALLERTON'S, Forty-fourth-street, and at various other yards, while large droves are sold direct from the cars or boats, and driven immediately to the various slaughter-houses.

An increase in the arrivals, and unfavorable weather for keeping, has produced a decline in the market. Sales are made slowly at prices given below.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 1,395 hogs only, during the past week. Prices range from 6¾c.@7¾c. Arrivals more free and market dull at the latter price, or even 7c.

VAN BRUNT & WATROUS, Pork-Packers, No. 200 Chambers-street, report prices as follows:

CORN-FED.

Live.....7c. | Dressed.....9¾c.

DISTILLERY.

Live.....6¾c. | Dressed.....9c.

Arrivals light.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Feb. 25.

The supply of Beef Cattle yesterday and to-day was limited, though the supply of Sheep was very large, 1,000 of them having been sent to New-York, and about 2,000 left over.

BEEF CATTLE—The entire sales of Beef Cattle only amounted to 825 head, which were Western, Virginia, Ohio and Pennsylvania cattle. The prices ranged from $9 50 to $10, $11 and $11 50 per 100 lbs. They were sold by MESSRS. BAIRD & Co., ALEXANDER, KIMBAL and others.

SHEEP—The receipt of sheep, principally from the West, reached 11,000 head, 8,000 of which were sold at from $2 50 to $5 50@$6 each.

HOGS—This market was not so well supplied as last week, the number in market only amounting to 1,600 head, all of which were disposed of, at from $9 to $9 50 ₰ 100 lbs.

COWS AND CALVES—The sales of Cows and Calves amounted to 280 head, at prices ranging from $25@ $45 each for fresh Cows; $20@$35 for Springers, and $15@$28 for dry Cows.

Wholesale Produce Markets.

Reported exclusively for the New-York Daily Times.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 25, 1857.

The prices given in our report from week to week are the average wholesale prices obtained by producers, and not those at which produce is sold from the market. The variations in prices refer chiefly to the qualities of the articles.

The mild weather of the past week, with leisure for going to market among farmers, has kept us supplied with such products of the farm and garden as have not already become exhausted.

Potatoes are in fair supply, and rates are tending downward. At present prices they must be a remunerative crop for those who plant varieties not liable to decay.

Butter is quiet at previous quotations. Lard is advancing.

Venison is abundant and cheap. It is a good substitute for beef where it is fresh, but much of that in this market has been here for weeks, to say nothing of the length of time on the way. The weather is no favorable to its keeping, and it is thrown upon the market at almost any price.

Eggs are arriving from Philadelphia more freely and prices, although unstable, have fallen considerably.

Potatoes—*Northern Carters*, ₰ bbl...$3 50 @$3 00
Potatoes—*Jersey Carters*, ₰ bbl..... 4 00 @ —
Potatoes—*Jersey, Mercers*, ₰ bbl... 3 75 @ 3 25
Potatoes—*Northern Mercers*, ₰ bbl... 2 37 @ 2 50
Potatoes—*New Scotia Mercers*, ₰ bbl... 3 @ 3 50
Potatoes—*Jones*, ₰ bbl..... 2 37 @ —
Potatoes—*Reds*, ₰ bbl..... 2 25 @ —
Potatoes—*Kidneys*, ₰ bbl..... 3 50 @ —
Potatoes—*Whites*, ₰ bbl..... 2 00 @ 2 25
Potatoes—*Yellow Pinkeyes*..... 2 50 @ —
Potatoes—*Merinos*, ₰ bbl..... 1 75 @ —
Onions—*Red*, ₰ bbl..... 2 50 @ —
Onions—*White*, ₰ bbl..... 3 00 @ 4 00
Onions—*Yellow*, ₰ bbl..... 2 25 @ 2 50
Onions—*In strings*..... 2 50 @ —
Leeks—₰ doz..... 75 @ 1 00
Garlic—₰ 100 bunches..... 7 00 @ —
Celery—₰ doz..... 1 00 @ 1 25
Turnips—*Ruta Bags*, ₰ bbl..... 87 @ 1 00
Turnips—*White Flat*, ₰ bbl..... 37 @ 50
Carrots—*Washed*, ₰ bbl..... 1 25 @ —
Beets—₰ bbl..... 1 50 @ 2 00
Parsnips—₰ bbl..... 1 50 @ —
Cranberries—₰ bbl..... 11 00 @13 00
Cabbages—₰ 100..... 4 00 @ 7 00
Apples—*Newtown Pippins*, ₰ bbl... 4 00 @ 5 00
Apples—*Russets*, ₰ bbl..... 3 00 @ 4 50
Apples—*Greenings*, ₰ bbl..... 4 00 @ 5 00
Apples—*Spitzenburgs*, ₰ bbl..... 4 50 @ 6 00
Apples—*Gilliflowers*, ₰ bbl..... 4 00 @ 5 00
Apples—*Sweetings*, ₰ bbl..... 3 50 @ 4 50
Apples—*Common*, ₰ bbl..... 2 50 @ 3 00
Hickory Nuts—₰ bushel..... 1 00 @ 1 50
Dried Apples—*State*, ₰ lb..... 10½@ 11½
Dried Apples—*Southern*, ₰ lb..... 9 @ 10
Dried Peaches—₰ lb..... 17 @ 19
Sweet Corn—*Dried Shakers'*, ₰ bush. 6 @ —
Sweet Corn—*Dried on Cob*, ₰ bushel 4 00 @ —
Butter—*Orange Co., pails*, ₰ lb..... 28 @ 30
Butter—*Orange Co., firkins*, ₰ lb..... 24 @ 28
Butter—*State*, ₰ lb..... 22 @ 24
Ohio and other Western States, ₰ lb 14 @ 18
Lard—*in bbls*..... 14 @ 14½
Lard—*Kegs*..... 14 @ 15
Cheese—*State*, ₰ lb..... 11 @ 13
Eggs—*Fresh*, ₰ doz..... 25 @ 27
Fowls—₰ lb..... 12 @ 14
Bucks County, ₰ lb..... 16 @ 18
Ducks—*Domestic*, ₰ lb..... 16 @ 18
Turkeys—₰ lb..... 12 @ 14
Turkeys—*Western*, ₰ lb..... 9 @ 11
Geese—₰ lb..... 8 @ 10
Pigeons—*Tame Squabs*, ₰ doz..... 1 50 @ 1 75
Pigeons—*Wild*, ₰ doz..... 1 50 @ 1 75
Partridges—₰ pair..... 62 @ 75
Prairie Hens, ₰ pair..... 62 @ 75
Quail—₰ doz..... 2 00 @ —
Rabbits—₰ pair..... 31 @ 37
Hares—₰ pair..... 50 @ 62
Venison—*Carcass*, ₰ lb..... 6 @ 8
Venison—*Saddle*, ₰ lb..... 9 @ 10
Bear Meat—₰ lb..... 18 @ 31

Markets.....*Carefully reported for the N. Y. Times.*

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Feb. 25, 1857—6 P. M.

ASHES—Pearls are dull and heavy at $7 6¾, while Pots are salable and firm at $7 62½@$7 75 ₰ 100 lbs. Saleratus, 7¾c. ₰ lb.

BARILLA—Teneriffe, $25@$26 ₰ ton.

BARK—Quercitron, No. 1, at Philadelphia, $37 ₰ ton.

BEESWAX—American yellow, 28¾c. @29c. ₰ lb.

BREAD—Navy, 3¾c.@3¾c.; Pilot, 5c.; Crackers, 5¼c @8c. ₰ lb.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Continue in pretty brisk request at very full rates. Men's Kip and Thick Boots, $2@$2 75; Boys' Kip and Thick Boots, $1 50@$2; Youths' Kip and Thick Boots, $1 40@$1 62½; Men's Kip and Thick Brogans, 95c. @$1 15; Boys' Kip and Thick Brogans, 80c.@$1 15½; Youths' Kip and Thick Brogans, 62½c.@80c.; Women's Calf, Kip, Goat and Enameled Leather Boots, 87½c.@$1 15; Misses' Calf, Kip, Goat and Enameled Leather Boots, 70c.@90c.; Children's Calf, Kip, Goat and Enameled Leather Boots, 50c.@62½c. ₰ pair.

BRICKS—The supply is moderate; the demand is fair; prices are quoted firm: North River Hard, in lots to suit buyers, $4 25@$4 50; Callabury, $7@ $9 50; Philadelphia face, $18@$20; Bath, $25@$30; Welsh, fire, $27 50@$35; Stourbridge, do., $40@$45; Malt Tiles, $25@$30 ₰ M.

CANDLES.—The inquiry is good for Adamantine, and moderate for other kinds, at our quotations: Patent Sperm, 50c.@52c.; plain do., 40c.@42c.; Stearic, 31c.@32c.; Adamantine, 24c.@26c.; and Mould Tallow, 13½c.@16c. ₰ lb.

CEMENT—North River, $1 25 ₰ bbl.

COAL—Foreign is scarce and quiet. Anthracite attracts less attention, and favors buyers. Liverpool Cannel, $11 50; Liverpool Orrel, $7 50; Pictou, &c., $5 75 ₰ chaldron; Anthracite, $6@$7 ₰ ton of 2,000 lbs.

COFFEE—The demand is animated at full quotations: Java, 15c.@15¾c.; Laguayra, 11¾c.@12¾c.; Maracaibo, 11¾c. @12¾c.; Rio, 9¾c.@11¾c.; St. Domingo, 10¾c.@10¾c.; and Bahia, 10c.@10c. ₰ lb. Stock of all kinds, in first hands, here yesterday: Rio, 85,822 bags; Java, 7,962 mats; Java, Gov., 6,944 bags; Ceylon, (Native,) 2,754 bags; Maracaibo, 1,595 bags; Laguayra, 450 bags; St. Domingo, none; other descriptions, 3,000 bags—Total bags and mats, 108,567.

COPPER—Is selling to a fair extent at steady rates. New Sheating, 35; Old do., 25½c.@27c.; Chili Pig, Yellow do., 28c.; American Ingots, 28¾c.@29c.; Chili Pig, 27½c.; Bolts, 33c.; and Braziers, 35c. ₰ lb.

CORDAGE—American made Manila at 11c.@11¾c.; Russian Bolt Rope, 13¼c. ₰ lb.

COTTON—Is moderately inquired for at about previous quotations. Middling Uplands, 13¾c.; do. Gulfs, 13¾c.@14c.; and other grades at proportionate prices ₰ lb. Our available supply is estimated at about 82,500 bales, against about 47,200 bales same time last year. Owners are not anxious to sell, unless at full prices.

DRY GOODS—The trade in nearly all kinds of Spring fabrics is steadily acquiring vigor and buoyancy. The more regular communication with the interior serves business, here. The very fine weather in this vicinity also favors it. Buyers evince much spirit. Factors are quite actively employed in satisfying their wants. Really choice articles command high and remunerative prices. The pressure of large imports and the stringency in money matters occasion comparatively little uneasiness and timidity, among the leading sellers. Very few, if any, of these lack confidence in the general results of the Spring trade.

FEATHERS—Prime Live Geese, 50c.@56c. ₰ lb.

FIRE CRACKERS—Canton, 40 packs, $1 90@$2 ₰ box.

FISH—Dry Cod are rather plentier, and are more sought after, at from $3 50@$4 25 ₰ cwt. Pickled Cod $4@$4 50 ₰ bbl. Mackerel are moderately dealt in and are steady, at $19@$20 for large No. 1; $9 75 @$10 50 for small do.; $10@$10 50 for large No. 2; $8@$8 50 for small and medium do.; $7@$7 50 for large No. 3; and $5 50@$7 for small and medium do. ₰ bbl. Pickled Salmon, $30@$32 ₰ tc., and $22 50 ₰ bbl. Shad at $10 50 for Connecticut No. 1, and $9 50 for do. No. 2, ₰ half bbl. Pickled Herring bring, in lots, $4 25@$4 75 ₰ bbl. Smoked Herring rule plenty and dull, at 33c. for Scaled, and 25c. for No. 1, ₰ box.

FLAX—Jersey, 8c.@11c. ₰ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is pretty heavily supplied with State and Western Flour, and prices of most descriptions are depressed. The demand is fair for home use, and moderate for shipment. The sales reported since our last reach about 17,600 bbls., in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	$6 15@$6 25
Straight State	6 25@ 6 35
Favorite and Extra State	6 35@ 6 65
Common to Good Indiana and Upper Lake	6 20@ 6 50
Common to Good Superfine Ohio	6 35@ 6 55
Fancy Michigan	6 25@ 6 45
Extra Michigan	6 50@ 7 50
Extra Indiana and Wisconsin	6 60@ 7 50
Extra Ohio	6 60@ 8 00
Fancy Genesee	6 75@ 7 00
Extra Genesee	7 00@ 8 50
Extra Missouri	6 30@ 8 50

Canadian is heavy and drooping. Superfine to extra commands $6 80@$7 50 ₰ bbl.; 1,700 bbls. were sold within the range. Southern continues plenty and depressed. The transactions since our last comprise about 3,260 bbls. low Mixed to Fancy and Extra, at $6 70@$8 and $8 75 ₰ bbl. Rye Flour is in limited supply and fair request, at $3 50@$5 25 for Fine to Superfine ₰ bbl. Corn Meal is in moderate demand at old rates; $3 20@$3 25 for Jersey, and $3 70@$3 75 for Brandywine, ₰ bbl. The latter brings $17 25@$17 50 in puncheons.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—A fair business has been transacted, since our last, in Brandies and Wines at full rates.

FRUIT—The demand is moderate at our quotations: Layer Raisins, $4 62½@$4 75; Bunch do., $4 25 ₰ whole box; proportionate rates for small packages; Messina Oranges, $2 37½ ₰ box; Sardines, 52c.@56c. ₰ box; prime Zante Currants, 17c.@17½c.; Leghorn Citron, 18c.@18½c.; Shelled Almonds, 37c. @29c.; Hard-shell Almonds, 22c @23c.; Soft-shell Almonds, 14c.@21c.; Figs, 4c.@18c.; Prunes, 9c.@ 18c.; Filberts, 7c.@7½c.; Brazil Nuts, 8c.; Walnuts, 8c. ₰ lb.; Peanuts, $1 18¾@$1 37½ ₰ bushel.

FURS—The supply is ample, while the demand is rather tame, and prices generally lean in favor of purchasers. The latest reports from St. Louis are of light receipts, with, however, a slack inquiry at falling rates.

GRAIN—Wheat is in pretty fair demand, at uniform prices, with sales reported since our last of about 19,000 bushels, including prime Western White, at $1 80; do. do. Red, $1 58@$1 60; and good Southern White, $1 75 ₰ bushel. The range for all kinds is from $1 65@$1 80 for White, and $1 40@$1 60 for Red, ₰ bushel. Rye continues scarce and quiet, at 90c.@95c. ₰ bushel. Oats are in moderate supply and request, at 51c.@53c. for Western; 49c.@51c. for State; 46c.@49c. for Jersey; and 43c.@47c for Southern, ₰ bushel. Barley is in demand and is held at $1 15@$1 42 for very inferior to choice, ₰ bushel. 5,600 bushels, mostly common, were sold within the range. Stock quite light. Barley Malt commands $1 50@$1 55 ₰ bushel. Corn is still pretty briskly inquired for, but at irregular prices. There were sales reported to-day of about 55,000 bushels, at 70c. for unsound, 71c.@73c. for mixed, in store and delivered, and 70c @78c. for new and old Yellow, ₰ bushel. White Beans, $1 75, Canadian Peas, $1 04@$1 08 ₰ bushel, and Black-eyed Peas at $4 ₰ 2 bushels.

GUNNY-CLOTH—Calcutta, 12¼c.@12¾c. ₰ yard.

GUNPOWDER—Blasting, $3; Shipping, $3 50@ $3 75; and Rifle, $5@$5 25 ₰ 25 lbs.

HAIR—South American Mixed, 24c.@26c. ₰ lb.

HAY—Sales of 900 bales River were reported, at 70c.@$1 for shipment, and $1 12½ for local use, ₰ 100 lbs.

HEMP.—Rules very quiet at old rates. American $190@$210 for undressed, and $240@$260 for dressed, ₰ ton; Clean Russian, $275; Italian, $275; Jute, $110@$120, ₰ ton. Manila at 9c.; Sunn at 5¾.@ 6¾c. ₰ lb.

HIDES—Are available and firm. Prime Buenos Ayres command 16½c.; Rio Grande, 15½c.@16c.; Orinoco, 15c.; Dry Cowhides, 21¾c.@23c.; and other kinds at proportionate rates, ₰ lb. Our available stock in first hands is now about 72,800, against 35,100 same date last year.

HOMINY.—DREW & FRENCH'S kiln-dried, 3¼c.@ 3¾c. ₰ lb.

HONEY.—Cuba 73c.@75c., in bond; and 82½c.@ 85c., free, ₰ gallon.

HOPS.—Remain in pretty fair request, and are steady at 7c.@10c. ₰ lb.

HORNS.—Buenos Ayres Ox, $6@29; Rio Grande do., $15 ₰ hundred.

INDIGO.—Manila, common to prime, 35c.@$1; Madras, 75c.@95c.; Bengal, $1@$1 40; Caracas, 90c. @95c., and Guatemala, $1 10@$1 20 ₰ lb.

INDIA RUBBER—Carthagena, 23c.@24c.; Para, coarse to fine, 21c.@26c.; East India, 19c.@20 ₰ lb.

IRON—The demand is pretty brisk at steady prices. Scotch Pig, $30@$33; English Bar, $36@$60 for common, and $67 50@$70 for refined; Swedish Bar, $105@ $110; Rritzee, T. V. F. Bar, $120, usual terms, ₰ ton; Sheet, 3¾c.@4¼c. for English; and 13c.@13¾c. for first quality Russian, ₰ lb.

LATHS—Eastern, $1 31½ ₰ M.

LEAD—Is inactive, yet firm, at our quotations: $6 18¾@$6 25 for Foreign, and $6 75 for Galena, ₰ 100 lbs.; Bar, 6¾c. ₰ lb.; Sheet and Pipe, 6¾c.@7c. ₰ lb.

LEATHER—Sole is scarce and in good request, at full prices: Oak Slaughter, light weights, 27c.@40c.; Middle, 37c @40c.; Heavy, (not banding,) 35c.@38c.; Dry Hide, 35c. @38c.; Ohio, 35c.@38c.; Southern Light, 34c.@36c.; Crop, $64; Hemlock, light weights, Rio Grande and Buenos Ayres, 32½c.@33c.; Middle do., 32½c.@33c.; Orinoco, 31¾c.@32c.; Middle do., &c., 31½c.@32c.; Heavy Rio Grande and Buenos Ayres, 29c.@30c.; Heavy Orinoco, &c., 28c.@29c.; Good Damaged, 28c.@29c.; Poor Damaged, 20c.@29c.; Hemlock, upper in rough, slaughter, 31c.@33c. ₰ lb.; French finished Calf-skins and English Salted Sheep-skins remain as last noticed.

LIME—Rockland rules scarce and nominal, at $1 05 for Common, and $1 25 for Lump, ₰ bbl.

LUMBER—This branch of business remains without any noticeable change.

MACARONI—DREW & FRENCH'S, 11c.@12½c. ₰ lb.

MOLASSES—The demand is brisker, though prices are not quotably firmer. New-Orleans, 75c.@76c.; new crop Porto Rico, 65c.@70c.; old do. Porto Rico, 50c.@55c.; new crop Cuba Muscovado, 46c.@56c.; new crop clayed Cuba nominal ₰ gallon.

NAILS—Are more freely offered, especially to arrive, and are in very good request, at unchanged figures. Cut, 4c.; Wrought, 6¾c.@8¾c., and American Wrought Horse-shoe, 17c. ₰ lb.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is plenty and heavy, mostly at $3 75@$4 ₰ 280 lbs. Spirits Turpentine is moderately sought after, and is languid, at 62c. @63c. cash, ₰ gallon. Tar is selling slowly, yet regularly, at $1 75@$2 25 ₰ bbl.; Resin is in request and is held at $1 75 for common ₰ 310 lbs.; and $3@$5 75 for No. 1 and White, ₰ 280 lbs. Pitch remains dull and heavy, at $2@$2 25 ₰ bbl.

OILS—Crude is quiet, yet steady, at 68c.@72c. for Whale, and $1 35 for Sperm, ₰ gallon. The

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served in [illegible] for One Shilling a week. Single Copies Two Cents. Mail subscribers Six Dollars a [illegible]

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES is published [illegible] (Sundays Excepted.) One edition will [illegible] and the other at three o'clock P. M. It [illegible] by mail at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

THE WEEKLY TIMES, containing nearly all [illegible] matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and [illegible], is mailed at Two Dollars a year.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed [illegible] Dollars a year for single Copies. Twenty-Five [illegible] Twenty Dollars, to one address.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the [illegible] of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6 [illegible] single copies.

All letters, invariably cash in advance.

Publication Office, No. 128 Nassau-st., cor. of Beekman.

RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO., Publishers.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The U. S. Senate yesterday, after considerable discussion, agreed to the House amendments to the Submarine Telegraph bill, and it now only requires the signature of the President to become a law. The bill to enable the people of Minnesota to form a Constitution and State Government came up as the special order, and after the amendment restricting suffrage to citizens of the United States had been stricken out, the bill passed in the form in which it came from the House. It was agreed that the Tariff bill should be taken up in order, so that it would not be among the unfinished business at the end of the session. The credentials of Mr. Broderick were presented. In the House, the resolution of the Select Committee, for the expulsion of Wm. A. Gilbert was called up, and occupied the whole day without any result. A long debate took place as to the course which should be taken in reference to it, and Mr. Gilbert was allowed to read his defence. The House refused to reconsider the report for the restoration of some testimony which had been stricken out. The matter will come up again to-day.

M. Stoeckel, Minister from Russia, and Señor Calderara, Minister from Spain, presented their credentials yesterday, and were received by the President with the usual courtesies.

Senator Sumner arrived in Washington yesterday.

All the important business transacted in the Legislature yesterday will be found detailed in our Albany letter.

The American State Council finished its business yesterday, and adjourned *sine die*. The Binghamton Platform was reaffirmed, with additional resolutions, declaring that under every political organization the question of Americanism shall take precedence, and that the American Party is unalterably opposed to the extension of Slavery into territory from which it has been excluded by the Missouri Compromise, and opposing the use of the power of the General Government to extend the institution of Slavery. A resolution was adopted that the oaths, obligations and degrees of the Order be abolished, and that hereafter members be admitted by signing the platform and promising on their honor to be true and faithful to the principles of the American Party. The next semi-annual meeting will take place at Brooklyn.

The steamship *Black Warrior* arrived last evening, from New-Orleans and Havana, which latter port she left on the 21st inst. The report of the decline in the sugar market in this City, taken out by the last steamer, had spread consternation among the speculators in that commodity.

We have received our files of the Mexican *Extraordinary* to the 14th inst., giving details of all the operations in Mexico up to that time. We find in them a notice of the treaty recently negotiated by Minister Forsyth, denying what is termed the extravagant stories relative to the sales of immense tracts of territory to the United States.

The *Indian's* mails were received last night, but they contained nothing of importance not given in the telegraphic summary. The English papers are very barren of interesting news.

The steamship *Niagara* is now in her twelfth day out, and due at Halifax.

A letter from Quito states that the Iowa expedition for exploring the head waters of the Amazon in the Republic of Ecuador had reached that city and were favorably received by the President. The party were all in good health, and were on the eve of departure for the more immediate field of their labors.

Gilman and True, of Rochester, N. Y., who recently disposed of Wm. Beck's drafts on the Corn Exchange Bank of this City to a large amount in Western cities, have been arrested—the former in New-Orleans, and the latter in Hickman, Ky. They are on their way to St. Louis.

The Democrats of Missouri have nominated R. M. Stewart for Governor, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the election of Gov. Polk to the United States Senate.

The steamer *Tennessee*, Capt. Tinklepaugh, sailed yesterday at 3 P. M., with 190 passengers for California, a few for Punta Arenas and Greytown, but none for Gen. Walker. There were many spectators at the pier when she sailed, and they were all curious to know why it was that there were no recruits. The reason will appear in the report of her sailing, in another part of this morning's Times. From the documents there, the inference might be drawn that it is not the intention of Messrs. Morgan & Sons to convey any more men for the service of Gen. Walker.

A fair supply of beef cattle have arrived during the week past, notwithstanding the delays upon the railroads. The total receipts in the city markets for seven days past are reported at 3,757, which is 200 more than the weekly average for 1856. The average wholesale prices declined at Forty-fourth-street yesterday about half a cent per pound net. Live mutton has also come in freely, the receipts of sheep and lambs for the week being about nine thousand. The selling prices fell off a little yesterday. Venison is just now plentiful and cheap. Those having large quantities on hand are hurrying up sales at moderate prices, fearing the continuance of the present warm weather.

The Aldermanic Committee of Repairs and Supplies met yesterday to investigate Commissioner Delah's mode of conducting the business of his Department. Last year a Committee of the late Board had the same matter under consideration. The majority report of that Committee strongly reflected on Mr. Delah. Alderman McConkey, now Chairman of the Committee of the present Board, presented a minority report at that time, and he took Mr. Delah's side, whom he considered all right. Both reports were then tabled, and under such circumstances it is doubtful whether much good will result from the present investigation.

In the Supreme Court, General Term, it was expected that the appeal in the "Lemon Slave Case," as it is called, would be argued yesterday. The case was called, but after some motions to have it indefinitely postponed, it was set down for to-day. It will be remembered that the point maintained by the State of Virginia (the acting defendants) is, that an owner of slaves can take them with him *in transitu* through this State, without losing his legal ownership to them.

The powder, balls, cartridges, &c., taking from the old filibustering bark *Amelia* were sold yesterday, at auction, at Ellis Island. The amount realized by the sale was $6,100 25. Our excellent friend Samuel pockets the proceeds.

The Gas Committee of the Brooklyn Common Council, have under consideration a proposition of a Company of Boston capitalists to supply the city with gas at $1 25 per 1,000 feet, and $1 75 per 1,000 feet to the citizens. The present Company charge $2 for the gas used by the city and $3 50 for that used by the citizens. This will be a popular move.

A married woman named Emma Green was shot in the abdomen, in a house of assignation in Elizabeth-street, on Tuesday evening, by an unknown man, whom she accompanied to the place. The ruffian escaped. Mrs. Green is at the City Hospital. There are no hopes of her recovery.

A boy of 17 years, named George Johnson, was shot dead last evening by the proprietor of the lager-bier cellar No. 290 Bowery, into which, with some companions, he attempted to force an entrance.

The Commissioners of Emigration did nothing at their yesterday meeting worth reporting.

The Brooklyn authorities are moving to permit the City Railroad Company to run cars on Sunday, as is done now on other days of the week.

City Legislation at Albany.

A Committee in the State Assembly is still considering the various bills that have been brought before that body for reforming our City Government. We hear from time to time that such and such men have had a "hearing,"—and a great show has been made of considering the arguments for and against the changes that have been proposed. But in almost every case the parties "heard" have been men interested, either as candidates for the offices to be created, or as partisans to be politically affected, in one way or another, by changes that may be made.

What the Committee needs is not *argument*, but *information*;—some knowledge of the practical working of particular provisions of the present charter,—the evils that really exist, the abuses that prevail, the corruption and imbecility that clog the Government and oppress the City. The Legislature and the country at large have very vague and indefinite notions upon this subject. They know that our City Government is substantially and practically a failure,—but precisely *how* or *why* they do not know. Of the details in the organization of our several Executive departments,—the manner of doing business and keeping accounts in each,—the checks and correctives that are provided, and are needed, to prevent corruption,—the relations of the Mayor to the Departments and the Common Council,—the powers of Committees,—the discipline, duties and numbers of the Police,—of all these and a thousand other details in the *modus operandi* of our complex City Government, neither the Committee nor the Legislature has any accurate and available knowledge whatever. And yet, without it how is it possible to amend the present Charter, or prepare a new one, so as to reform abuses and secure a better administration of City affairs?

Upon all these points the Committee should have sought information from the men best qualified to give it. Yet so far as we are aware, none of the men actually and directly connected with the City Government have been called before the Committee or examined in regard to any of these matters. The District-Attorney, Mr. Hall, has been before the Committee,—but as the advocate of a particular scheme, not to give information upon the details of his own department. The Mayor has sent up a plan of reform which he very peremptorily declares to be essential to the public good,—but he has not been asked to explain in detail the duties of his office, the points which need reform, and the general practical working of the Executive machine. A lobby from the Common Council has gone to Albany, but to urge their own interests rather than explain their own practical action. The Comptroller, whose office is the key to the financial operations of the City, has not been asked a syllable in regard to its organization or its powers. Mr. Joseph Blunt, an able lawyer, and a sensible man, but who has never had the slightest practical acquaintance with the operations of the City Government, has drawn up a Charter and been "heard" in its support. Gov. Draper, Mr. Grinnell, several newspaper reporters and other gentlemen of respectability and intelligence, have been asked for their "views" on the general subject of Charter Reform and a Police Commission;—but they have none of them any special knowledge of the details of the actual working of our municipal machinery, and of course could give the Committee no valuable information upon the subject.

Under these circumstances, we fear very little is being done at Albany for the actual relief of our City from the evils of its chronic misgovernment. It is at the best, and with all the light which can be had upon the subject, rather a perilous undertaking for members from the rural districts to prescribe forms and modes of governing a million of people, living under circumstances and conditions so very different from those with which they are themselves familiar; and it should never be attempted but with the greatest caution, and the most careful pursuit of knowledge in the quarters where it is most likely to be obtained. It is getting late in the session, we are aware; but we trust the Committee charged with this important duty may yet find it convenient to obtain, from practical men, the practical information which they will find absolutely indispensable to any proper discharge of the task they have undertaken.

A Re-recognition of Consul Barclay.—We understand that a petition has been extensively signed by our merchants down town, and addressed to the President, requesting him to "re-recognize" Mr. Barclay, the Consul of H. B. M. for the port of New-York, whom he sent back to Her Majesty last year. The petition is based upon the fact that the difficulties which led to the Consul's dismissal have been adjusted and diplomatic intercourse with the Government of England has been resumed by the appointment of Lord Napier as Ambassador to Washington. But it strikes us that the President has no more power, or business, to interfere in this matter than he would have to recall Mr. Crampton, or interfere in any of Lord Palmerston's plans. The President dismissed Consul Barclay on account of his official misconduct, and, in the act of dismissal, deprived him of the office. The President has no longer any more power over him than he has over any other British subject. The most he could do would be to request that Mr. Barclay might be reappointed, and to do this would be simply to confess that his dismissal was an error, which the President will hardly consent to do. It will be time enough for our Government to interfere when another Consul shall be appointed. If the British Government chooses to deprive itself of the advantages of a Consular Agent in New-York, we need give ourselves no uneasiness about it. Consuls are not sent here for the benefit of our citizens, but for the benefit of foreigners. If the British residents of New-York desire the restoration of Mr. Barclay, they should make their wishes known to Lord Palmerston and not to President Pierce.

The Fate of the Treaty.

The Central American Treaty is to go over to the 5th of March. In adopting that course, the Senate, we do not question, is governed by the consideration that every moment of the present session will be required for measures demanding concurrent action with the lower House; and that subjects peculiar to itself, will admirably serve to swell the calander of the Extra Session, which must otherwise be limited to a few matter-of-course confirmations. There is much practical sense in this policy—and when the Senate comes to the consideration of the treaty, free from the distractions of ordinary legislation, we cannot doubt that its fate will be decided upon grounds which practical justice and good sense will approve. The action upon it will be the first significant act of the new Administration.

The latest and boldest phase of opposition to the work of Mr. Dallas, is a denial to Great Britain of any right in the case. Precedents are worthless, or it might serve to reply that such demurrers are precluded by the Clayton-Bulwer Convention, where we expressly admitted the jurisdiction of England; to say nothing of the fact, that the present negotiations were proposed by ourselves merely as explanatory of that pact. There is, however, nothing in internationnl law to forbid national self-stultification, inconsistency, and absurdity; and we are at liberty at any stage of our intercourse to set up incompatible arguments, and take refuge behind contradictory pleas. Objections to the British claim to intervention must be decided upon their merits. And what are the tests?

If magnitude of commercial interest in the States of Central America, the trade of those States is almost entirely engrossed by Great Britain, our own merchants having refrained or voluntarily withdrawn from competition. If magnitude of interest in the transit routes, the preponderance is vastly in favor of England. The future paths of the South American coast, the commerce to which we are only beginning to share, lie over the Isthmus. The South Sea Islands, mainly tributary to Europe, are to be reached by the same track. Australia, predicted by eminent historical seers as the future seat of British empire, is reached from London by a right line crossing the Isthmus. The whole trade of China, Japan, and the East Indies, are to be approached by the same avenue; and thus is Central America the master key of commerce and navigation. The interest in it is common to mankind; or if any Government have a right to control it, it is England, which still holds her place as the first commercial Power of the world. If comparative magnitude of territorial or industrial interests in the vicinity of the Isthmus is to decide the point, again we lose in the contest with Great Britain. In close proximity to Central America are her islands of the Windward Group, and Jamaica. Belize, a settlement of the utmost value to British industry, is actually upon the disputed soil; and has been held these hundred years by a title less only by form than absolute sovereignty. Add to this, that a British company, under the immediate auspices of Government, has undertaken the construction of the Honduras Railroad, an enterprise requiring immense capital, and every guarantee to its security; and we have an exhibit of direct material interest we shall be at a loss to counterbalance. We have no territory within hundreds of miles; and no other monetary interest in the Panama Railroad, which is not within the bounds of the States affected by the treaty. Upon every point, therefore, we are met by *à fortiori* reasoning to the advantage of Great Britain. We uniformly lose by it.

It is hardly worth while to notice objections to the separate convention made by Great Britain with Honduras, touching the Bay Islands. Having never claimed ownership in that minute archipelago; having, on the contrary, asserted it strongly for Honduras, and assailed the injustice of England in withholding it from her, we are at a loss to see upon what ground we are to denounce a convention by which England yields all right and authority in them finally. To complain that we are not a party to the transaction is the merest absurdity, as the Government of the United States had no more than a contingent and possible interest in the matter; had declined any share in the Interoceanic Railroad project, upon which those Islands have most important bearings; and the enterprise of the American people had sought other localities for interoceanic routes; that of Panama, more than six hundred miles distant, being the nearest. No pretence of injured dignity, or neglected right, could, indeed, be less tenable, than any founded upon the Ruatan Treaty: the Convention was no circumvention; our Government must stand convicted of reasonless jealousy, or of the most unwarrantable presumption, should it seriously present such a cavil to the British Foreign Office.

Post-Office Site—The Brick Church Property.—After about sixty days' delay, Caleb Cushing, the Attorney-General, has advised the Secretary of the Treasury that he cannot accept the title of the Brick Church property, which was purchased by the President under a law of Congress, as the site for a new City Post-Office. A copy of this report has been forwarded to the counsel of the owners of the property in question,—but it contains no statement of the legal points taken by the Attorney-General, nor any specification of the particulars in which the title is held to be defective. It intimates that although the title may be sufficient for the purposes of individual ownership, the Government, for its own security, requires something more.

Whatever may be the legal merits of Mr. Cushing's opinion, his official position gives him the power of vetoing the purchase of this property by the Government. We presume, therefore, that the City Post-Office will be located elsewhere. The *Journal of Commerce* intimates that the purchase of the location which is now occupied for Post-Office purposes, will at once be made. We have never favored the location of the Post-Office upon the Brick Church property,—not believing it to be in all respects the most desirable place for that purpose. But it is different than the present site, and the manner in which the affair has been treated by the Government at Washington, and especially by the Attorney-General, since the purchase was decided upon by the President, has been anything but creditable to Mr. Cushing as a man and a public officer.

Congressional Amenities.

After the Brooks assault, people are fully prepared for anything, however extraordinary, that may mark the relations between honorable members in both houses of Congress. But our ceasing to feel surprise, is no reason for our ceasing to feel indignation. Whatever be the opinions entertained by our legislators as to what is due to their own dignity, it is none the less our duty to impress upon them the necessity of paying some respect to decency and decorum, and the public opinion of the world. We cannot help blackguards and blacklegs getting into Congress, but we certainly ought to find some means of making them conduct themselves properly when they are there. We have no hesitation in saying that nothing has done, and is doing mere to lower the country in the eyes of the respectable portion of mankind than the behavior of our representatives towards one another. Their coarseness, their ribaldry and their rowdyism are seized upon in Europe as fair specimens of the manners of American gentlemen, to the great glee, of our enemies, and the great shame and confusion of our friends. We do not propose to impose upon Congress the task of ridding itself of the *canaille* by which it is at present infested; but we do earnestly call upon it to purify its debates of bar-room and cock-pit scurrility. This it can do, and ought to do. The impunity with which its coarser members are allowed to profane the national councils with their slang and Billingsgate, must have, and has, a most deleterious influence upon the tone of morals and manners in society all over the country, and above all, that portion of the rising generation who see in a seat in Congress the goal of an honorable ambition. Every one who knows anything of history or of human nature, knows what an influence delicacy of language has in preserving delicacy of sentiment. A nice sense of honor, noble thoughts and aspirations become speedily deadened or extinct by contact with ruffianism. Foul language speedily takes the fine edge off gentlemanhood. It pollutes all it touches. No one could long preserve his self-respect if he were called a liar and a blackguard nine or ten times a day with impunity, and were forced to associate with men who met his arguments with cudgels, and his pathos with catcalls.

The evil of which we complain is now of such long-standing that we greatly fear the public has ceased to feel its enormity. The age of an abuse is, however, only an additional reason for wishing to get rid of it. The greatest issue by which this country has been agitated since the Revolution was raised at the late election. A great political party rose into existence in a few months, under cover of a great principle. It proposed to itself to enter upon the work of purifying our political atmosphere, and infusing more of sound morality and justice into our legislation. We would strongly recommend all honest Republicans, pending the accomplishment of their great work, to turn their attention to the comparatively small but important matter of purifying Congressional debates of their scurrility. It is much easier to make men talk like gentlemen than feel like gentlemen. One can't make men good, but there are divers ways, all of them open to the adoption of a parliamentary assemblage, of making them civil-tongued.

The incidents to which we refer are of weekly occurrence, and one of their worst characteristics is the small amount of attention which they now seem to excite. The Houses seem to have abandoned all regard to parliamentary or any other known etiquette. Men whose lives have passed in study, and whose manners have polished by association with all that is best and most refined in this country and in Europe—men who unite rare wisdom with rare grace—men, in short, who, in any assemblage of gentlemen in the world, might wear Sidney's white plume and wear it proudly, abound amongst us. We meet them everywhere—but hardly ever in Congress. The reason is obvious. Congress is a body made up of heterogeneous elements. The man who has passed his life in the study and the salon there finds himself on equal footing with the Southern rowdy who has passed his life in bar-rooms, and to his horror finds that the rowdy has things all his own way—that it is *his* habits that set the fashion. Sumner carried his wit, eloquence, and learning, to the Senate-house itself, only to have them beaten out-of his head by Brooks' cane. No wonder we have to complain of the reluctance of our best men to quit their homes for the political arena. If Dr. Kane had lived and consented to represent New-York to-morrow, he would find it bad enough to sit side by side with Herbert, the Californian homicide, but worse still to find himself at the mercy of the fellow's foul tongue, or his bloody knife.

The reports of Tuesday's debates furnish a text and an illustration for the foregoing remarks. One of the flowers of Southern chivalry—Mr. Wright, of Tennessee—on the previous day interrupted a speech of Mr. Sherman by the singularly classic and laconic observation—"That's a lie!" The interruption is duly reported in the newspapers. Mr. Sherman rises to call attention to it. Having made his statement it was his duty to leave it in the hands of the Speaker, who was bound to see that Wright apologised and retracted then and there, if only out of respect to the House itself. However, this was much too legal and decorous an ending to the matter to suit the taste of any of the parties concerned. Wright acknowledged having uttered the phrase complained of, but said that he meant no disrespect to the House by it; it was simply a Tennesseean mode of disputing the accuracy of a statement of facts; which is much the same thing as requesting a man to give you up your seat in the theatre, by at once giving him a black eye and a bloody nose. To this Sherman retorted by informing Wright that when he committed the offence with which he was charged, he was "an excited and drunken blackguard." The Speaker here "reminded the gentleman that he was not in order." What a clear-headed personage the Speaker must be to arrive so rapidly at a full apprehension of the exact state of affairs, and what a mild gentleman Mr. Wright is, to refuse, under the peculiar circumstances of Mr. Sherman's case, to bandy epithets with him.

A little lower down, we find that Mr. [illegible] called Mr. "Sherman a [illegible] person." Upon consideration, however, he apologised, as owing to Mr. Trafton's clerical character, he was debarred from the privilege of ripping Mr. Walker up, or blowing his brains out. For this reason, and no other, the latter gentleman retracted a childish and pitiful insult. What a charming code of honor we shall soon be able to elaborate out of Congressional precedents.

Rampant Snobbery.

The whole City has been convulsed, in its social circles, during the past five or six days, by the announcement that one of the prosperous Timons of that terrible locality, the Fifth-avenue, was going to give a grand party at his princely mansion. Parties at princely mansions in Fifth-avenue are not very rare occurrences; they are, in fact, rather common; for people who build palaces and furnish them regardless of expense, and make them, in the language of auctioneers, replete with every convenience, do so for the express purpose of giving parties. No man ever went to the expense of carved rosewood, gilt cornices and lace curtains for his own comfort, but to gratify the people whom he intends to invite to his palatial residence. The mere fact of the owner of a fine house giving a fine entertainment, therefore, was not, in itself, sufficient to cause a sensation in society. But Timon, Esq., had not, it was suspected, acquired his fortune in a legitimate manner, and his giving a large party to his friends was regarded as an act of such audacity that some of the more fortunate members of society lifted up their hands in amazement, and, between a snivel and a sneer, exclaimed, "Did you ever!" Of course nobody ever did.

Our Timon did not have the good fortune to be the son of somebody whose cabbage garden had been cut up into streets, or public squares; he had not swindled the public by selling stock in a bogus Mining Company; he had not been engaged in distilling good molasses into bad rum; he had not plundered the public treasury by obtaining a fat contract, nor entered into a combination to monopolize the the nutmeg market; nor had he ever been interested in a black-mail newspaper; in short, he had not gained his fortune by any of the honorable and legitimate processes which confer respectability and enable a man to take a position in society, and indulge his elegant tastes without being sneered at. Timon, Esq., made his fortune by selling a very harmless commodity called sarsaparilla, and hence the sneers and the alarm of the fashionable world. It was worse than dealing in codfish. To have sold codfish has, heretofore, been the great crime of ambitions men, in the eyes of a certain class of persons who watch over the public morals. But, to have sold sarsaparilla was doubly debasing. According to our favorite satrical poet:

"The Duke of Norfolk deals in salt,
The Percy in red herrings."

The greatest nobles in England are known to be engaged in very useful pursuits, and yet are permitted to wear their coronets. The Duke of Bedford is a practical farmer; the Duke of Bridgewater was a canal constructor; the Earl of Durham, sometimes called the King of Black Diamonds, is a coal dealer, and the majesty of England itself, is maintained by the profits of fishmongers, soap-boilers, blacksmiths, cotton-spinners, and other ignoble but highly useful occupations. For us plain, untitled, and hard-working Yankees, whose fundamental law is the equality of all men, to attempt to make invidious distinctions among our millionaires, based on the supposed sources of their wealth is, to say the least of it, the very essence of snobbery.

To give society its due, it is not, as a general thing, very squeamish about the character of its entertainer, and so long as his rooms are spacious, his champagne well iced, and his oysters fat and well cooked, society will go to his parties without asking for references. A lady belonging to one of our "fustest families" recently received an invitation to the house of a person living in an unexceptionable part of the City, but whose name she had never heard of before. She hesitated what to do; but her husband, on inquiry, found that the name of their unknown friend represented half a million of dollars, and that was enough. The invitation was accepted, as a matter of course. This is the usual way with society; but Timon, Esq., proved an exception. However, his great party "came off" on the night appointed—it was a brilliant *fête*—and society went, in spite of the sarsaparilla, and would have been delighted with the splendors of the occasion, only everybody was there, and everybody, in the sense which society uses the word, is a synonym for nobody.

The great bar to social enjoyment in this happy country of ours is snobbery, and it would be well if some of our well-intentioned and well-to-do ladies of this and other great cities would institute a society for the suppression of that vice.

In the meanwhile let no parvenue millionaire, or *nouveau riche*, who has made his money honestly, be afraid to spend it liberally. Let him take courage by the brilliant success of the great Sarsaparilla *fête* in Fifth-avenue, and snap his fingers at society, and be as elegant, as magnificent, and as liberal, as his means will admit. Society will be but too happy to crowd his splendid apartments, to laugh at his dullest jokes, and to receive him into its most exclusive circles.

The Heated Term.—The wizard of Brooklyn Heights is dumbfounded by the extraordinary condition of the weather. A heated term in February is so unaccountable a phenomenon that E. M. has dropped the weather as though it were a hot potato. He is probably afraid of burning his fingers if he should touch it, and he probably would. It is safe to predict that it cannot last much longer, but if it should we fear the next crop of peaches will be nipped in the bud. A killing frost will be sure to overtake the too forward vegetation of Spring.]

Vindication.—A correspondent of one of the City papers says that the effect of the report of the Investigating Committee will be to "vindicate Congress" from the imputations of Corruption that have been cast upon it. Plain people may not see it in precisely this light. To a great many the report seems to fasten these imputations upon Congress by pretty positive and conclusive proof.

Arrival of the Ericsson.

The United States Mail steamship *Ericsson* arrived yesterday morning. She left Liverpool on Wednesday, the 4th inst. Her advices are not so late, by one week, as those brought by the Indian at Portland.

[illegible] TERM.

The general opinion entertained of Great Britain has [illegible] which the world is informed that a receipt of four hundred and forty millions of dollars has been insufficient for the annual expenditure—eighty-five millions are yet wanting to balance the disbursements and liabilities of the year ending 13th Sept., 1856. This immense taxation, amounting to fifteen dollars per head of the whole population, man, woman and child, is not all, however. Rates for the relief of the poor and the local taxation not included in the Imperial revenue probably swell the amount nearly half as much more, and bring up the average to about twenty-two dollars per head per annum. The number of adults of both sexes between fifteen and fifty-five, which are the working ages, is a little over half of the whole population; this therefore would at once double our average. If from these be deducted all the "unproductives," viz.: all females of the middle and upper classes, and all youths completing their education or in training for business, it will at once bring the average up to nearly sixty dollars per annum per head of the productive classes. To avoid argument we include in that denomination all professionals, public officials and others whose claim to the title of "productives" has been often disputed, and whose only title indeed to the honorable *cognomen* is that they do work which would have to be done by "the productive classes" themselves. The average wages of English laborers does not exceed four dollars per week, so that above one-fourth of the workman's earnings goes in indirect taxation.

There are British politicians, who think the national debt a great institution—one of the safeguards of the country. Its present amount is about four thousand millions of dollars. It has all been incurred for war purposes, and since the first outlay in the 17th century down to the present day there has been no reduction. Now and then a million sterling is carried over to the account of the debt, but each decade of years sees the vast mass still accumulating. The ruin of the country by reason of the debt has been predicted by every opposition since the days of Marlborough, but the prophecies have so often proved false and the resources of England have stood the increasing strain so steadily, that Consols have come to be regarded as much a part of the Constitution as the House of Lords or the established Church. We all know that fluctuations constantly take place in the price of Consols, but this to English eyes indicates no doubt, but only the lack or abundance of money lying idle. The effect of the great financial operation performed by the late Sir Robert Peel's government, which changed the rate of interest from 3½ to 3 ₱ cent., consols keeping at par, notwithstanding the change, more than ever established the character for safety of this gigantic paradox. But that there must be a limit one day, a child can see. It is impossible fully to estimate the causes which may give rise to the reaction, or the consequences which shall flow from these causes. Payment of the debt does not enter into the calculations of the wildest dreamer. Its extinction by gradual reductions of interest, as British capital accumulates, is the only hope. And this will take many a long year to accomplish. Ere that day the myth of the New-Zealander standing on the ruins of London Bridge, may come to pass.

What a contrast does our position afford! A steadily-increasing surplus in the Treasury. Immense back Territories. Gradual accumulation of capital. Natural resources which centuries of scientific application and industry will serve only to develop and in no wise to exhaust. How assured our position, how certain our progress, if union, patriotism, and national honor are our watchwords.

A fact most worthy of note for public men and the nation at large is the disparagement of our State and National securities. The National securities of England keep the position of vantage in the European exchanges, and though they carry interest at only 3 per cent., are eagerly sought for throughout Europe. As assurances against the risks of revolution, it is believed that foreigners are constantly investing in times of danger in the British funds. With ten times the material security, and at double the rate of interest, American securities are little sought after on the stock exchanges of Europe. *Knowing* speculators of course are aware of their value and have the pick of the market. But the general mass of buyers of an investment to whom the high interest should be a temptation, eschew them. As the real value is beyond doubt, the difference must lie in some other cause.

The Festival of Lent.

Yesterday was Ash Wednesday, the first day of Lent. In the Roman Catholic and Protestant Episcopal Churches, Lent is the most solemn festival of the year. It is forty days long, terminating with the Saturday succeeding Good Friday, and thus introducing the triumphant *Exultemus* of the Christian religion, the anniversary of the day when the Saviour rose from the dead—Easter Sunday.

Our readers will not need to be reminded that Lent is a season of fasting—as the Catholic Church terms it a "fast of obligation." On all Mondays, Tuesdays and Thursdays in Lent flesh meat by the faithful may only be partaken of once a day. On Fridays, of course, no meat, nor on Wednesdays or Saturdays. But on Sundays meat may be eaten without restriction. The week preceding Easter, known as Holy Week, is even more rigidly observed, meat being allowed on Tuesday only, and that by dispensation, and only once in the day. Moderate collations are not proscribed, and eggs, butter and cheese are permitted, at all meals, throughout Lent, with certain prescriptions as to quantity. The Church excuses from the obligation of fasting (but not of abstinence from flesh meat, except in special cases of sickness,) the following classes of persons: the infirm and those whose duties are of an exhausting and laborious character; persons who are only attaining their growth; women nursing infants, and those who are enfeebled by old age. But those who are included in either of these categories are instructed to cherish the interior spirit of this holy season, the same as if they were able to comply with the exterior observance "of fasting and mortification, of sorrow and compunction for sin." Fish with flesh meat at the same meal are not allowed. Lard may be used in preparing food. Such are the principal rules observed with pious fidelity by the communicants of the Romish Church.

The Protestant Episcopal Church,—at least that portion thereof known as the High Church,—dined yesterday on fish. Indeed fish was the staple condiment yesterday at the tables of Episcopalians of all degrees. Early yesterday morning the fish markets were a sight to be remembered, exhibiting as they did, every species that was in season, in the largest quantities, and at prices advanced to correspond with the demand. The services prescribed by the "Book of Common Prayer" were not neglected, and it was a noticeable circumstance, that both in this City and Brooklyn, the Episcopal Churches have not for some years past been so well attended. Throughout the

...ent Lent, at Trinity Church and all the other ... Episcopal churches, there will be ... every Wednesday and Friday evening. There will be an extra service also on Mondays at ... o'clock, on Fridays, after evening service, there will be a Confirmation Class, and on Saturdays a Catechetical ...

The season of Lent is not observed by other Christian denominations, some of whom profess to hold it in abhorrence, while in this country its observance by Catholics and Episcopalians never interferes with the routine work of week days. But in Continental Europe, especially in the Papal States, it is a sacred festival, observed with more solemnity than the Sabbath itself, on that no trade except the beggars' is permitted for more than two hours in the day. The beggars thrive during Lent, for alms-giving is as much a cardinal virtue as holiness. The wild, rollicking and licentious carnival immediately precedes Lent, and its excessive abundance of fleshly pleasures better prepares the multitude, we must suppose, for the mortifying restrictions of the forty days' fast.

In the Protestant countries of Europe, in England especially, Lent meets with little stricter observance than is bestowed upon it here. The Catholics, of course, are strict. High Church (Protestant) is also strict. Low Church is careless. Dissenters repudiate it altogether. On Shrove Tuesday children get pancakes for dinner, and have a half holiday. On Ash Wednesday enormous quantities of salt fish are disposed of, and then all things flow on smoothly til Palm Sunday, when the bought of the palm-tree decorates the churches, and Good Friday, when the young people indispose themselves with Hot Cross Buns. In this country Palm Sunday is observed, but, except among Catholics, with but little enthusiasm, and Hot Cross Buns, though purchasable in Broadway, are regarded by the majority as relics of British intolerance with our domestic institutions.

One class of our people, namely, the little people, cherish Ash Wednesday with the same unctuous delight that they greet WASHINGTON'S Birthday and the Fourth of July. They get a holiday, with or without their fish, and borrow pleasure from the occasion without asking if it is Lent.

The Fresh Fish Market.

The dealers in Fish admit that Lent makes "times brisk" with them, for all the dining-saloons buy more than the usual quantities, and a ready sale for everything in their line is a matter of course. Below we give the retail prices of all kinds of Fish now in market; though, if the present fine, clear weather holds, fishermen can resume their calling, and the present high rate rates will probably fall 20 per cent. in the course of a week. Fish were never dearer—in the piping time of peace—than they have been this Winter.

Fresh Salmon—At this time of year are all brought from England. They sell now at $1 25 per pound. Expensive as it is, it was abundant at the Metropolitan Hotel on Monday night, when the Common Council celebrated Washington's birthday.

Brook Trout—Are furnished from the streams of Long Island, and they sell at 35c. per pound.

Bass—Brought in ice from the Delaware River, are sold at 18c. per pound.

Salmon Trout—Taken from the Western Lakes and packed in ice for this market, are sold for 15c. a pound.

Lake Bass—Also from the West, sell for 12c. a pound.

Shad—All in market now are Southerners. They are sold from 60c. to 84c. each, according to size.

Smelts—From Connecticut and Maine, bring 12c. per pound.

Blue fish—Are brought in ice from George's Banks, the only place where they are caught at this season. They sell at 12c. per pound.

Eels—Are plenty from Long Island, and they sell for 16c. and 12½ per pound. "Split eels"—so to say—are scarce, very. Why will the marketmen stand in their own light?

Perch—From Long Island and down east, sell at 8c. per pound.

Sea Fish—From Maine and Connecticut, bring 8c. per pound.

Black Fish—All in market come in ice from Block Island, and 8c. per pound is charged for it.

Trout Fish—These come from the east end of Long Island, and by railroad from all the northern quarters. They are still plenty, and sell at 6 cents a pound.

Flounders—From about the City, sell for 6 cents a pound.

Codfish—Great quantities of this fish are consumed, and fortunes are made out of them. They are cheap when plenty, but most new in market come from the East in ice. Much is caught later in the season on what is called the "Cholera Ground," not far from Sandy Hook. They now sell at 6 cents per pound.

Haddock—Keep company with cod, and are caught at the same places. They are popular, also, and sell readily now at 6 cents per pound.

Oysters—Are plenty, and sell at various prices, according to quality. The extremely high rates during the late scarcity of the bivalves are no longer kept up, and the trade has worked into the regular track. The oysters don't keep well this weather, for the atmosphere is so much warmer than their native element, that in it they yawn, and their juices exude. Of course in a little time this evil won't be felt.

Clams—Little Necks are worth from $1 to $2 a hundred. Rockaway and other kinds sell for 50 cents.

Homicide in the Fifteenth Ward.

GEORGE JOHNSON, a butcher-boy, aged 17 years, was shot dead, about 8 o'clock last evening, at the lager-bier cellar No. 290 Bowery, by its proprietor, PETER ARNISON, a German.

JOHNSON, with other young men, went to ARNISON'S lager-bier cellar, the doors of which were closed against them on their approach. They persisted in entering, an altercation ensued, and JOHNSON was shot with a revolver, the slug passing through the back, under the left shoulder, and out through the breast.

The wounded boy was conveyed by his companions to a drug store near by, where he died in a few minutes afterwards.

ARNISON was taken in custody by officer QUINN, of the Seventeenth Ward. He said he was compelled to the act; that for a long time he had been annoyed by a gang of young ruffians, who would enter his place, call for bier and cigars, and the , if asked for pay, would raise a disturbance and destroy his property.

A large and excited crowd was present at the arrest, and threatened to take the prisoner from the officer's hands, but were finally quelled.

JOHNSON resided with his widowed mother at No. 1 First-avenue.

Dead.

The young woman who was taken from an omnibus a few days since, while temporarily deranged, and placed in charge of Dr. COVEL at the City Prison, died at that place on Monday. Her name was Mrs. ELIZA MASON, and she resided at No. 123 Prince-street. It appeared by the evidence offered at the inquest upon the body, which was held by Coroner CONNERY, that the unfortunate woman was deserted by her husband, and being thus left almost helpless and in debt, she was greatly worried. The verdict rendered by the Jury was "Death from congestion of the brain."

To the Great Bend.

EASTON, Tuesday, Feb. 24, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In this morning's paper, speaking of the route at present used by the Erie Railroad Company from New-York to Great Bend, you say: "This route is not much *longer* than by way of Piermont," while it is really *shorter*.

Distance from New-York, by Piermont, to Great Bend	219 miles.
By N. J. Central to N. Hampton 63 miles	
Warren Road 20 miles	
Del., Lack. and Western to Scranton 61 miles.	
Thence to Great Bend 48 miles.	192 miles.
Difference in favor of the Scranton route...	18 miles.

THE COINAGE.—A joint resolution has recently passed both Houses of Congress, providing for the appointment of a Scientific Commission to examine Dr. BAULAY'S new method of preventing the counterfeiting and deterioration of coin. The amount appropriated to carry on the investigation is $2,500. The Doctor's plan embraces a system of preserving coin from loss by abrasion. He claims that he is able to render abortive all attempts upon the integrity of the currency.

Fires.

IN JONES-STREET—FIVE HOUSES BURNED.

A fire occurred in the brick stable No. 10 Jones-street at 2 o'clock yesterday morning. The interior of the building was destroyed, and five horses perished in the flames. Mr. JONES owned two of these, valued at $300; the other three belonged to J. BAR LOW and J. NELSON, and were valued at $500. The building is insured for $300 in the Greenwich Company.

THE INAUGURATION.—The approaching inauguration is attracting to our city thousands of citizens from all sections of the Union. All our large hotels are filled to their utmost capacity, and from this day forth the landlords will have to resort to an extensive system of "colonization." The weather has been so balmy and spring-like for the last fortnight that fears are expressed on all sides that it will not continue until the great event of next week is over.—*Boston*.

World That's All Crust.

HYGIENO-THERAPEUTIC LABORATORY,
NEW-YORK CITY, Friday, Feb. 20, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In your paper of Friday is a paragraph under the head of "Bread all Crust," which does not place this important subject in exactly the right light. The kind of bread alluded to has been made in this institution for ten years, and ought to be home-made in every house in the City. It is not, however, all crust; indeed there is very little crust about it, although it is not puffed up with injurious fermentation or drugs as in the baker's loaf.

A very convenient method for making it is the following: Mix unbolted wheaten flour (meal) with pure warm water; knead it thoroughly; let it stand over night; in the morning roll it into small thin cakes, and bake quickly in a hot oven or stove.

It is the purest, the sweetest, and the most healthful bread ever made, and such bread as every wife and mother should know how to make. If it could be made to take the place of baker's bread on all our tables, the economy would be immense, and the dyspepsias, and liver complaints, and nervous debilities, and consumptions, so prevalent now among our men and women, would be vastly diminished; while the weekly deaths among our children of convulsions and scarlet fever would be reduced from sixty or seventy to very few or none.

These assertions will seem extravagant to most persons, but I can substantiate them with ample data.

R. T. TRALL, M. D.

The New Treaty with Mexico—The Tariff Bill in the Senate—New Steamship Lines.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 24.

The treaty with Mexico is quite a diplomatic triumph. It will be considered as the crowning honor of the present Administration. I now learn that in addition to Sonora, the treaty embraces a cession to the United States of the greater part, if not the whole of Lower California. Fifteen millions is the purchase money, and three millions of this sum will go to the payment of American citizens on the Government of Mexico.

The Committee on Finance of the Senate have had a meeting upon the subject of the House Tariff bill. The majority of the committees are in favor of the House bill as it is. Mr. TOUCEY is in favor, however, of a number of amendments. Mr. HUNTER will propose a substitute, by which schedule A, including brandies, &c., will be reduced from 100 to 30 per cent. Iron and all the textiles he proposes to reduce to 23 per cent. He increases the free list by embracing a number of additional articles, and fixes the duty on all wool at 8 per cent. This is the very best scheme that could be suggested. Its adoption would generally promote the public interests. But there will not be the least chance for any amendment. The Senate must take the House bill as it is or reject it. Any amendment will be equivalent to rejection.

It will be remembered that the Committee on the Post-Office reported several bills for the establishment of lines of ocean mail steamers. They may report some further measures of the same character. It is to be apprehended that Congress will neglect to act upon these bills, though they could be passed without discussion, and without loss of time. Public opinion is far ahead of Government policy on this subject. Congress might find it to be a fact, if they chose to inquire, that the commerce of the world is changing from the sailing to the steam fleets. In regard to our own importations from foreign ports during the last fiscal year, 48,000,000 of imports were in steam vessels, and 70,000,000 in sailing vessels. Most of the steamships in which these importations were made belonged to foreign countries. Instead of seizing upon the trident of the ocean, we have quietly passed it over to England.

Though jealous of England in every petty and trivial concern, such as a Wilmot in her treaty with Honduras, or a grant of a pair of breeches to the Mosquito Chief, we are determined that England shall transact in her ocean steamers all our commerce with South America and Europe, to the exclusion of American steamers. We cannot have ocean steamers except on the terms adopted by other nations, and that is by subsidizing them through moderate allowances for conveying the mails. A portion of our mails is now taken in foreign steamers.

The bills for the establishment of the line between New-York and Hamburg and the line between Valparaiso and Panama are of very great importance. The pay proposed is very trifling in proportion to the importance of the objects to be accomplished. ION.

List of Patents

Issued from the United States Patent Office, for the week ending Feb. 24, 1857—all bearing that date.

Calvin Adams, Oak Hill, N. Y.—Keeper for Right and Left Hand Door-locks

John H. Bruen, Penn Yan, N.Y.—Hand Seed Planters.

John David Browne, Cincinnati, Ohio.—Binges.

Christopher G. Bradley, Jr., Syracuse, N. Y.—Grinding the Inner Surface of Cast Iron Kettles

Erastus T. Bussell, Shelbyville, Ind.—Canterizing Syringe.

Isaac H. Coller, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—File-cutting Machine.

Warren C. Choate and Charles N. Tyler, Washington, D. C.—Combining Hydrogen and Wood Gas.

Samuel Colt, Hartford, Conn.—Many chambered Rotating breech Fire arms. Patented in England, March 3, 1853.

Rhoda Davis, Brookhaven, N. Y.—Elastic Cap, for Sealing Cans and Bottles.

Ernest Gessner, Aue, Saxony—Gig Mills for Napping Cloth.

Thomas Hanson, New-York, N. Y.—Apparatus for Supplying the Upper Stories of Houses with water.

John W. Hoard, Providence, R. I.—Marking Slates.

Andrew Leonard, Kenosha, Wis.—Casting Skeins for Wagons.

Joseph Longking, New-Windsor, N. Y.—Photographic Glass Holder.

Joseph G. Martien, Newark, N. J.—Manufacture of Iron and Steel.

Edward Maynard, Williamsburg, N.Y.—Calk for Horse Shoes.

Charles Mettam, New-York, N. Y.—Iron Pavements.

Jason J. Palmer, Flushing, N. Y.—Steam Boilers.

James Pine, Hoosick Falls, N. Y.—Cordage Machines.

Archibald Robbins, Alanson Shewman and Lawson R. Bigelow, Watkins, N. Y., Saw Filer.

John Seely, Buffalo, N. Y.—Floating Sectional Dry Docks.

Joseph D. Spiller, Concord, N. H.—Saw Set.

Cornelius Van Derzee, Albany, N. Y.—Grain Separators and Straw Carriers.

John W. Webb, Cotton Valley, Ala.—Manufacturing Ribs for Cotton Gins.

David A. Woodward, Baltimore, Md.—Solar Camera.

Benjamin Wright, Hudson, Mich.—Hanging the Sleves of Grain Separators.

Wm. E. Worthen, New-York, N. Y.—Metalic Lathing.

D. Cummings, Jr., Mobile, Ala.—Shoving Poles for Steamboats.

Peter H. Niles, Boston, Mass.—Device to operate the mandrel cutters in turning tapering sticks.

John M. Ordway, Roxbury, Mass.—Preparing Alkaline Silicates.

REISSUES.

V. M. Griswold, Lancaster, Ohio.—Bituminous Ground for Photographic Pictures.

Jordan L. Mott, Mott Haven, N. Y.—For improvement in the mode of constructing a Combined Cauldron and Furnace for the use of agriculturalists and others.

Erastus B. Bigelow, Boston, Mass.—Looms for weaving pile fabrics.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

R. R. R.—IN FIVE MINUTES AFTER AN APPLICation of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF, the most severe paroxysms of pain will cease, and the system afflicted with rheumatism, neuralgia, or any other painful affections, will be restored to ease and comfort. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF always stops the most torturing pains and aches, and frees the system from all infirmities and disease.

R. R. R. Office, No. 162 Fulton-st., New-York. Sold by Dr. FISHER, corner of Bleecker and Christopher sts., and No. 197 9th av.; NORTON'S, No. 448 8th av.; Dr. GUION, corner of Bowery and Broome st.; W. B. ZEIBER, No. 44 South 3d-st., Philadelphia; Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS, 1857,
AT LAST FALL'S PRICES.

SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st., have now ready for exhibition a large and superior stock of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING, imported expressly for this Spring's trade, and until further notice will be sold at LAST FALL'S PRICES.

THE TIME,
THE TIME,
THE TIME,
FOR BARGAINS

in China, Glass, Gas Fixtures, Clocks, Bronzes, Plated Ware, &c., &c., &c.,

HAS COME,
and the
RUSH
is immense.

See our advertisements in the Dry Goods column.

N. B.—Don't mistake the store.

W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES.—The best in the world; the only reliable Hair Dye known, perfect and instantaneous; harmless and beautiful in its results. Applied in twelve private rooms. BATCHELOR'S WIGS surpass all; their new improvements satisfy the interested that BATCHELOR'S are permanent. Avoid the ridicule attached to bad dyes and unsightly wigs. The largest and best stock always at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

CARPETINGS AND OIL-CLOTHS.

BRUSSELS AND TAPESTRY CARPET	9s. per yard.
VELVET CARPET	12s to 16s. per yard.
OIL CLOTHS	3s. to 9s per yard.
HEAVY SUPER CARPETS	6s. per yard.

CURTAINS AND CURTAIN MATERIALS, MATTINGS, &c., &c.,

For sale at reduced prices, by
PETERSON & HUMPHREY,
No. 524 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

LEARY & CO.'S NEW QUARTERLY PATTERN for Gentlemen's Dress Hats, is this day issued, together with a large invoice of Paris Hats of late styles, including the celebrated Cambridge Soft Hat, (a new water-proof article,) in various colors, and for sale at our counters only.

LEARY & CO.,
Leaders of Fashion for Gents' Hats,
Nos. 2, 4 and 6 Astor House, Broadway.

SEWING MACHINES.—I. M. SINGER & CO. ... a splendid machine, ... sewing machines, and ... all that can be asked on the subject. All who need ... will learn how to purchase a sewing machine ... for a year, clear profit, can be made, and ... will be protected from being imposed upon by any of the ... A pamphlet of 24 pages, containing ... all about sewing machines, ... will be sent gratis to all who apply by ... letter or otherwise.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway, New-York.

CURTAIN MATERIALS AND WINDOW SHADES AT WHOLESALE.—KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 291 Broadway and No. 54 Reade-st., have a full and choice stock of Brocadels, Satin De Laines, Worsted Damasks, Lace and Muslin Curtains, Cornices, Glimps, &c., which are offered at the lowest prices. WINDOW-SHADES.—Our stock of Window-Shades is the largest in New-York, and our superior manufacturing facilities enable us to offer these goods less than other houses. We invite the attention of close buyers.

J. W. POWELL, OCCULIST AND AURIST, attends to all diseases of the eye and ear from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M., daily, at No. 382 Broadway, and from 7 till 8 A. M., at No. 196 West 14th-st. Artificial eyes inserted without the slightest pain, and which move and look like the natural eye.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—THE HORACE WATERS modern improved pianos and melodeons are to be found only at No. 333 Broadway. Pianos and melodeons to rent, and rent allowed on purchase; for sale on monthly payments. Second-hand pianos from $30 to $150; melodeons, $40 to $135.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBERT M. PATRICK is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated Safes and patent Powder-proof Defiance Locks and Cross-bars. Depot No. 193 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

LADIES, IF YOU WISH GAITERS AND BUTton Boots from 12s. to 20s., Slippers, Ties and Buskins, India-rubber Boots and Shoes, with Boys', Misses' and Children's Boots and Shoes of all kinds and prices, be sure to call on J. B. MILLER & CO., No. 134 Canal-st.

$112 A YEAR IS CHARGED FOR BOARD AND Tuition at the Hudson River Institute, at Claverack, New-York, three miles from Hudson City. Next term opens April 17. Male and female. For catalogues, address C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

GENIN, NO. 214 BROADWAY, WILL INTRODUCE his Spring Fashions for gentlemen's hats on SATURDAY, Feb. 28, 1857. GENIN, No. 214 Broadway, Opposite St. Paul's Church.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ Neck Ties, Stocks, &c.
SMITH & BROUWER,
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF
NECK-TIES, STOCKS, &c.,
NO. 49 VESEY-ST.,
Would call the attention of WHOLESALE BUYERS to their extensive assortment of Spring and Summer styles.

☞ The Popularity of Rushton's Cod-Liver Oil as a remedy for pulmonary diseases, is rapidly on the increase, and scarcely a day passes without some one is cured by its use. FREDERICK V. RUSHTON'S name is in full on each label, without which it is not genuine. No. 10 Astor House, corner Barclay-st., and No. 417 Broadway, corner Canal-st.

☞ Consumption is Curable.—We cannot doubt that in many cases of treated Consumption a cure has been effected solely by the use of the Wild Cherry preparation of Dr. Wistar. Its healing effects are certainly wonderful. None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS.

☞ Burnett's Kalliston and Burnett's Oriental Tooth Wash for sale by C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway.

☞ The Incomparable Pen.—PRINCE'S Improved Protean Fountain Pen, patented Jan. 23 and Dec. 26, 1856—Durable, beautiful and useful. The labor-saving pen.—With the many notable pens on hand, we have just introduced an approved style for bankers and accountants. Pencils, and other hard rubber goods, sold at the Depôt No. 290 Broadway, corner of Reade-st.

☞ Joseph's Inodorous Preparation for Instantly Cleaning Kid Gloves.—Without the slightest smell. Rub a small quantity of the preparation on the glove with a piece of flannel, and the stains immediately disappear. One bottle will clean 50 pair of gloves. Price 50 cents, wholesale and retail, at No. 502 Broadway, New-York.

☞ Druggists' Fancy Goods Exclusively—Combs, Brushes, Lubin's extracts, Low's and Gleaver's soaps, surgical instruments, rubber goods, Paris toilet articles in endless variety, and every article sold by druggists, except drugs, imported and sold, wholesale only, by RUFUS K. McHARG & CO., No. 35 Nassau-st.

SCHENECTADY, Feb. 24, 1857.

☞ Sigma Phi.—The annual convention of the Sigma Phi Society will be held at the Alpha of New-York, Union College, on WEDNESDAY the 4th of March next.

☞ Ellis' Citrate of Magnesia.—A fresh supply received weekly, by TADMAN & CO., Apothecaries, No. 81 Bleecker-st., 4 doors west of Broadway.

☞ Tadman & Co.'s Pure American Cod Liver Oil.—Procured from fresh, healthy livers—prepared at No 81 Bleecker-st., four doors west of Broadway.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF HENRY T ARNOLD, formerly of Derby, England. Should this meet his eye or that of any knowing his whereabouts, they would confer a great favor by informing H. ARNOLD, Derby, England, or C. C. MILLS, Van Buren Centre, N. Y. Exchange papers please notice.

LECTURES.

LECTURE ON MUSIC BY RICHARD STORRS WILLIS, ESQ.—RICHARD STORRS WILLIS, Esq., by invitation of the Board of School Officers of the XVIIIth Ward, will deliver a lecture on Music, in the large hall of Girl's School No. 50, in 20th-st., near 3d-av., THIS (Thursday) EVENING, 26th inst., at 7½ o'clock. The friends of public education are invited to be present.

WM. H. NEILSON,
JNO. H. BURLESON,
CHAS. G. MURCH,
JAS. M. EDNEY,
} Committee of Arrangements.

PROFESSOR DUNN WILL DELIVER TWO of his highly popular and scientific Lectures, with interesting experiments in the 50th-st. Methodist Church, near 3d-av.; the first THIS (Thursday) EVENING, the second TO-MORROW (Friday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Proceeds for the benefit of the church. Admission to each Lecture 25c.; children 12½ cents. Family tickets $1.

LA. SILLIMAN JOBS, LL. D., WILL GIVE a second lecture on *Church and State Charities Compared*, for the benefit of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, at the Broadway Tabernacle, on THURSDAY, Feb. 26, at 8 o'clock P. M. Tickets 25 cents, to be had of the members of the several conference, at the Catholic bookstores, and at the door on the evening of the lecture.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—AND AN ELEGANT SUITE OF furnished rooms, consisting of a parlor and two bedrooms adjoining, just vacated, may now be obtained at No. 84 East 23d-st., by either permanent or transient boarders.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND wife, a large and handsomely furnished front room and bedroom adjoining, on the 2d or 3d floor, with all the modern improvements, located between 10th and 37th-sts. and 4th and 6th avs. Will be permanent, if suited. Private family preferred. Best of references given and required. Address T. S. W., Box No. 4692 Post Office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND wife, with a private family in Brooklyn. For a pleasant room and bedroom, in a location convenient to the ferries, from $13 to $15 per week will be paid. Best of references given and required. Address C. L. B., Box No. 502 Post-Office.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY for a gentleman, 3 small children and nurse. A Religious family preferred, who would take some interest in the care of the children. Address, with particulars, FAMILY, at the office of the *Times*.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A pleasant parlor and bedroom on second floor, suitable for a gentleman and wife, at No. 33 Willow-st. References required.

BOARD—WITH NEATLY FURNISHED AND commodious parlor and bedroom, can be had on application at No. 123 Bleecker-st. Terms moderate.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—IN A respectable private family, between Fulton and Wall-st. ferries, No. 22 Willow-st. References exchanged.

INSTRUCTION.—BOARD WANTED FOR A young lady in a respectable family or school, where she could give French lessons in part payment. The best references given and required. Also, a young lady as assistant teacher or nursery governess for the French and English branches. Address INSTRUCTION, MARY and JOSEPHINE.

NO. 3 MONROE-STREET.—FURNISHED rooms to let, with or without board, to single gentlemen, at No. 3 Monroe-st., near Catharine.

KEROSENE OILS.
KEROSENE LUBRICATING OIL.
KEROSENE ILLUMINATING OIL.
KEROSENE BINNACLE OIL.
PARAFINE RAILWAY GREASE.
ELECTRIC LAMPS.
AUSTENS, AGENTS, No. 50 Beaver-st.

AMBROTYPES, DAGUERREOTYPES AND PHOTOGRAPHS.—INSLEY'S well-known gallery, No. 378, a very desirable and central location on Broadway, near Taylor's saloon, together with the lease, for sale—an excellent opportunity for one wishing to go into the business on Broadway. Terms moderate. Apply as above, or at his Branch Gallery, Jersey City.

MLLE. L'ESTRANGE WILL, UPON RECEIPT of twenty-five cents or its equivalent in stamps, send any person a true picture of their past and present life; their prosperity in love affairs, journeys and lawsuits; also a secret by which they can secure wish and name or initials that may be ordered. N. B.—Lady adepts in New-York at No. 698 Broadway, for colored initials, ovals, &c.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A SPLENDID NUMBER.
JUST READY.
HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE
FOR MARCH.
CONTENTS.

SOUTH CAROLINA ILLUSTRATED.—I. THE PINEWOODS. Illustrated by Twenty Engravings.
ALBANY FIFTY YEARS AGO. Illustrated by Fourteen Engravings.
FROM THEBES TO THE PYRAMIDS. Illustrated by Eleven Engravings.
THE ANGRY WAVE.
SAMUEL JOHNSON. By THOMAS BABINGTON MACAULAY.
BORN AGAIN.
MY VALENTINE.
CARAVAN JOURNEYS THROUGH CENTRAL ASIA.
THE ISLE OF THE PURITANS.
UNCLE AND NEPHEW.
PATRICK'S DAY IN AMERICA.
LITTLE DORRIT. By CHARLES DICKENS.
ILLUSTRATIONS.—Reception of an old friend.—Missing and Dreaming.
CHAPTER LI. No Just Cause or Impediment.
CHAPTER LII. Getting on.
CHAPTER LIII. Missing.
CHAPTER LIV. A Castle in the Air.
A WONDERFUL ESCAPE FROM AN AUSTRIAN STATE PRISON.
MONTHLY RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.
LITERARY NOTICES.
Books of the Month.
EDITOR'S TABLE.
EDITOR'S EASY CHAIR.
EDITOR'S DRAWER. Illustrated by engravings.
FASHIONS FOR MARCH. ILLUSTRATIONS.—Promenade Toilets.—Undersleeves.—Chemise.—Boy's Shirt.

SUBSCRIBERS TO HARPER'S MAGAZINE, whose subscriptions expire with the present Number, are respectfully requested to renew them without delay.

TERMS.—The Magazine may be obtained of Booksellers, Periodical Agents, or from the Publishers, at THREE DOLLARS a year, or TWENTY-FIVE CENTS a Number. The semi-annual Volumes, as completed, neatly bound in cloth, are sold at Two Dollars each, and muslin covers are furnished to those who wish to have their back numbers uniformly bound, at Twenty-five Cents each. Thirteen Volumes are now ready, bound in cloth, and also in half calf.

The Publishers will supply specimen numbers gratuitously to Agents and Postmasters, and will make liberal arrangements with them for circulating the Magazine. They will also supply Clubs, of two persons, at Five Dollars a year, five persons at Ten Dollars, or eleven persons at Twenty Dollars. The commencement of a Volume affords a favorable occasion for the opening of new subscriptions. The December Number commenced a new Volume. Clergymen and Teachers supplied at Two Dollars a year. Numbers from the commencement can now be supplied. Also, the bound Volumes.

The Magazine weighs over seven and not over eight ounces. The postage upon each number, which must be paid quarterly in advance at the Office where the Magazine is received, is THREE CENTS.

Each number of the Magazine will contain 144 octavo pages, in double columns, each year thus comprising nearly two thousand pages of the choicest Miscellaneous Literature of the day. Every number will contain numerous Pictorial Illustrations, accurate Plates of the Fashions, a copious Chronicle of Current Events, and Impartial Notices of the important Books of the Month. The Volumes commence with the numbers for JUNE and DECEMBER; but Subscriptions may commence with any number.

HARPER & BROTHERS, Publishers.

KNOW THYSELF!

THE POPULAR CYCLOPEDIA OF DOMESTIC MEDICINE, by KRITH IMRAY, M. D., is a book that no family should be without. It contains a complete treatise on Anatomy and Physiology, as well as a complete system of Medicine. It is highly recommended by the Faculty, as well as by more than 300 of the leading newspapers of the country. Some few reasons why every family should own it:

It contains rules which, if followed, will prevent one-half of the sickness which now occurs. Directions for treating and nursing the sick, suggestions which will greatly diminish the sufferings of the sick room. Recipes for the preparation of nutriments, drinks, washes, lotions, &c. Such information relative to diseases, that the reader may know his danger when sick, and avoid such practices and exposures as would prove injurious. Description of medicines, and their properties, their uses, their doses, &c.

It contains just the information which every well-qualified, judicious practitioner desires his patrons to possess. It teaches how to treat cases of slight indisposition, and shows the importance of prompt calling in medical advice in severe cases. It shows the necessity of strictly following the directions of the physician. It contains information by which any one, at a glance, may know the dose of the medicines in common use. It is a deeply interesting book for general reading, independent of its practical character. In fact, it contains everything a family need to know as to their medical treatment.

IMRAY'S DOMESTIC MEDICINE is the best and cheapest work of the kind ever published. Price only $2 50, sent free of expense all over the country, notwithstanding it contains more than 850 pages octavo. Remit by mail at our risk. Pamphlets giving a description of the book sent upon application to the publishers.

N. B.—Liberal terms made with agents.

C. SHEPARD & Co., Publishers,
No 153 Fulton-st.

HARPER'S STORY BOOKS FOR MARCH.
CARL AND JOCKO;
OR,
THE ADVENTURES OF THE LITTLE ITALIAN BOY AND HIS MONKEY.

HARPER'S STORY BOOKS, A MONTHLY SERIES OF NARRATIVES, BIOGRAPHIES, and TALES, for the instruction and entertainment of the Young. By JACOB ABBOTT. Embellished with numerous and beautiful engravings.

TERMS.—Each number of "Harper's Story Books" will contain 160 pages in small quarto form, very beautifully illustrated, and printed on superfine calendered paper.

The series may be obtained of Booksellers, Periodical Agents, and Postmasters, or from the Publishers, at three dollars a year, or twenty-five cents a number in paper, or forty cents a number in muslin gilt. The postage upon "Harper's Story Books" in numbers, which must be paid quarterly in advance, is two cents. Subscriptions may commence with any number. The two periodicals, "Harper's New Monthly Magazine" and "Harper's Story Books," will be supplied to subscribers at five dollars a year.

The publishers will supply specimen numbers gratuitously to agents and postmasters, and will make liberal arrangements with them for circulating the work. They will also supply clubs of two persons at five dollars a year, or five persons at ten dollars. Clergymen and teachers supplied at two dollars a year. Numbers from the commencement can be supplied. Also the bound volumes.

Twenty-seven numbers have been issued:

Carl and Jocko.	The Story of English History.
Vernon.	The Story of Ancient History.
Aunt Margaret.	The Studio.
The Great Elm.	Franklin.
Dialogues.	The Harper Establishment.
The Alcove.	Timboo and Fanny.
The Gibraltar Gallery.	Timboo and Jolibe.
The Three Gold Dollars.	Virginia.
Rambles among the Alps.	Emma.
The Engineer.	Frank.
The Museum.	The Little Louvre.
Alfred.	The Strait Gate.
John True.	Willie and the Mortgage.
The Story of American History.	Bruno.

Nine volumes are now ready, elegantly bound in muslin, gilt, (each volume containing three numbers,) Price $1 each. Published by

HARPER & BROTHERS.

OUT THIS MORNING.
THE MOST AUTHENTIC PORTRAITS OF
DR. BURDELL,
MR. ECKEL,
MRS. CUNNINGHAM,
SNODGRASS,
MISS AUGUSTA CUNNINGHAM,
MISS EMMA CUNNINGHAM,
ARE IN
THE LEDGER OF ROMANCE.
ALSO,
THE GREAT HUNTINGTON TALE,
AND
DEATH, OR LOST AND WON,
IN
THE LEDGER OF ROMANCE.

PORTER'S SPIRIT OF THE TIMES
contains the most
HUMOROUS STORY
ever published in a newspaper.
Out To-DAY.
For sale everywhere.

NEW LAW BOOK.
DIGEST OF ENGLISH REPORTS.
A Digest of the Decisions of the Courts of England, contained in the English Law and Equity Reports, from the first volume to the thirty-first inclusive.
BY CHAUNCEY SMITH, Esq.
8vo. Price $5 50.
Just Published by
LITTLE, BROWN & CO.,
No. 112 Washington-st., Boston.

ALL WHO ENJOY GOOD READING
should get
PORTER'S SPIRIT OF THE TIMES,
Now Ready.
Price Six Cents.
For sale everywhere.

CHINESE SUGAR-CANE AND SUGAR-MAKING.
Its History, Culture and Adaptation to the Soil, Climate, and Economy of the United States;
With an account of
Various processes of Manufacturing
SUGAR,
Drawn from Authentic Sources,
BY CHARLES F. STANSBURY, A. M.
Price Twenty-five Cents.
Published by C. M. SAXTON & CO., No. 140 Fulton-st., New-York.
N. B.—To persons inclosing twenty-eight cents to us, we will send the above book and *Seed enough* TO PLANT TWO RODS SQUARE. C. M. SAXTON & CO.,
No. 140 Fulton-st., New-York.

PORTER'S SPIRIT OF THE TIMES
IS READY
THIS MORNING,
Filled with a choice variety of reading upon all subjects.
For sale everywhere.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

OUT THIS MORNING.
THE MOST AUTHENTIC PORTRAITS OF
DR. BURDELL,
MR. ECKEL,
MRS. CUNNINGHAM,
SNODGRASS,
MISS AUGUSTA CUNNINGHAM,
MISS EMMA CUNNINGHAM,
ARE IN
THE LEDGER OF ROMANCE.
ALSO,
THE GREAT HUNTINGTON TALE,
AND
DEATH, OR LOST AND WON,
IN
THE LEDGER OF ROMANCE

TAX BOOK FOR 1857.
BOYD'S NEW-YORK CITY TAX BOOK
Now ready. Price $2.
It gives the names of all persons, copartnerships and corporations who were taxed on real and personal estate, whether resident or non-resident. WILLIAM H. BOYD, Directory Agency Office, No 15 Appletons' Building, No. 346 Broadway. Directories furnished.

PORTER'S
SPIRIT
OF THE
TIMES
is now ready for Feb. 28, filled to overflowing with good reading upon all subjects.
All for Six Cents.
For sale everywhere.

GIFTS! GIFTS! GIFTS!
Present varying in value from 25 cents to $100, given away to purchasers of Books. Great inducements offered to agents. Full catalogues with explanations sent free on application by mail to any part of the City or country.
EVANS & CO., No. 439 Broadway.

OUT THIS MORNING.
THE MOST AUTHENTIC PORTRAITS OF
DR. BURDELL,
MR. ECKEL,
MRS. CUNNINGHAM,
SNODGRASS,
MISS AUGUSTA CUNNINGHAM,
MISS EMMA CUNNINGHAM,
ARE IN
THE LEDGER OF ROMANCE.
ALSO,
THE GREAT HUNTINGTON TALE,
AND
DEATH, OR LOST AND WON,
IN
THE LEDGER OF ROMANCE.

LIVELY!
SPARKLING!
RACY!
and GAY!
See PORTER'S SPIRIT OF THE TIMES.
Now Ready.
Price Six Cents.
For sale everywhere.

A NEW BOOK BY LIEUT. WISE, U. S. N., just published by C. SCRIBNER, Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway.
SCAMPAVIAS.—From Gibel Tarek to Stamboul. With 60 engravings from designs by "A Brother Blue Jacket." 1 vol. $1 25.

From N. P. Willis.
The author has given the pleasure that DICKENS gives to millions—using carelessly, profusely and jollily two or three of the rarest qualities of genius.

From the Boston Courier.
The author is a person of sharp observation, and has great power of lively description.

Also—Just ready, a new and revised edition of LO

ENTERTAINMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THURSDAY EVENING, FEB. 26, GRAND CONCERT, by the pupils of Ward Schools Nos. 9, 17, and 28, [illegible]

[illegible] this Entertainment will be appropriated to the purchase of piano-fortes for the use of the pupils. The co[illegible] of the friends of these Schools is respectfully

BOARD OF SCHOOL OFFICERS, XIXTH WARD:
Superintendents—Dr. Joseph Edwards, David B. Kerr.
Inspectors—Dr. Abijah Ingraham, Valentine Rapport.
Trustees—William Holmes, William Dealing, Jr., John L. Dr. Mathew, Hekt. John Adams, Terence Riley, Patrick Murphy, John Reily.
Tickets ..... Francis H. Nash
Tickets 25 cents each. May be obtained from the school officers and pupils of the schools, in the Ward, and at the Academy of Music two days before the Concert. Performances will commence at 7½ o'clock; doors open at 6½ o'clock.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA.
FRIDAY, Feb. 27,
(Third Subscription Night,)
Second appearance this season of
Madame CORA DE WILHORST,
When will be performed Bellini's Opera
LA SONNAMBULA.
Madame CORA DE WILHORST as Amina.
Elvino, Signor TIBERNI; Count Rodolpho, Signor MORELLI.
Director and Conductor.....MAURICE STRAKOSCH.
Parquet, Dress Circle, First Tier.....$1
Reserved Seats..50c. extra. | Amphitheatre.....25c.
Family Circle.....50c. | Private Boxes, from $5 to $30
The Box-Offices for securing seats will be open daily from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M. at the Academy of Music; BRUSING'S, No. 701 Broadway; HALL & SON'S, No. 239 Broadway, and VAN NORDEN & KING'S, No. 45 Wall-st. Opera commences at 8.
On TUESDAY, March 3, Benefit of Sig. TIBERNI, when will be performed, for the last time, "Il Trovatore."

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM.
THALBERG'S CONCERTS.
FRIDAY, Feb. 27.
The Management have the honor to announce that (by permission of Maurice Strakosch, Esq.) arrangements have been made with
Mlle. TERESA PARODI and
Madame PATTI STRAKOSCH,
who will appear, on this occasion only, in conjunction with
Mr. THALBERG,
Madame D'ANGRI,
Madame JOHANNSEN, Mr. BURKE.
Conductor.....Sig. Abella
First joint appearance of
Madame D'ANGRI and Mlle. TERESA PARODI.
The duet of "Semiramis,"
By Mlle. TERESA PARODI and Madame D'ANGRI.
First time in America of Mr. Thalberg's
GRAND DUET ON "THE HUGUENOTS,"
By Mr. THALBERG and Mr. BURKE.
MR. THALBERG
will play fantasias—"The Prayer of Moses," "Home, Sweet Home," serenade "Don Pasquale," "Lucrezia Borgia," and "The Huguenots"—duet with Mr. BURKE.
Mlle. TERESA PARODI and Madame D'ANGRI
will sing the duet "Giorno d'Orrone," from Semiramis.
MADAME D'ANGRI
will sing arias—"Saffo," and "Ricci Waltz."
Mlle. PARODI and Mme. PATTI STRAKOSCH
will sing the duet from "Norma."
Mlle. TERESA PARODI
will sing the rondo from "L'Etoile du Nord."
Mme. PATTI STRAKOSCH
will sing "Within a Mile of Edinboro' Town."
Mme. JOHANNSEN
will sing "Grace," from Meyerbeer's "Robert le Diable."
Mr. JOSEPH BURKE
will play Ernst's elegy and the duet "The Huguenots."
THE SALE OF SEATS COMMENCES
Wednesday, Feb. 25, at ROSE'S Bookstore; SANDFORD'S Music Store, and VAN NORDEN & KING'S.
On Wednesday and Thursday will be sold the $1 50 reserved seats only. On Friday, the $1 and remaining $1 seats, and in the evening at the door. Concert commences at 8 o'clock.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
A. MARSHALL.....Lessee.
R. BLAKE.....Stage Manager.
MR. H. PLACIDE
IN
TWO FAVORITE CHARACTERS.
First night of the excellent drama of
THE OLD GUARD,
which will be presented
THIS EVENING, (Thursday,) Feb. 26, 1857,
with Shakespeare's
COMEDY OF ERRORS.
THE BROTHERS PLACIDE
AS
THE TWO DROMIOS.
The extraordinary personal resemblance to each other of the above favorite artists creating in this unique Shakespearean production the greatest interest and applause.
The farce of THE IRISH TUTOR.
To-morrow, Friday night—Sterling Comedy. Mr. H. PLACIDE. Mr. BLAKE, and full talent of the company.
Saturday night—The benefit and last appearance of Mr. PLACIDE.
Mr. FORREST'S next appearance will be duly announced.
A great dramatic and scenic spectacle, of the most novel and wonderful character, is in active preparation.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.
THURSDAY—Mr. BURTON'S BENEFIT.
Three pieces of great comic interest and sterling merit.
DOMBEY AND SON, with a novel cast.
The burlesque of the new CAMILLE,
And the ludicrous DUALITY.
Mr. Burton will appear in three characters:
Captain Cuttle, Camille and Old Snoozle.
Mr. Brougham will enact four characters:
Joe Bagstock, Jack Bunsby, author of Camille and the Impertinent Intruder.
DOMBEY AND SON will be played with the best cast ever offered, Mr. Brougham volunteering to act his two original characters, first time these seven years.
Mr. C. Fisher as Dombey; Mr. Setchell as Toots.
Mrs. Hughes as Mrs. Skewton, her original part.
Miss Polly Marshall in two parts, Armand the burlesque, and Susan Nipper the black-eyed one.
Three pieces, in which Mr. Burton and Mr. Brougham will appear together.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE.
No. 624 BROADWAY, NEAR HOUSTON-ST.
Miss Laura Keene.....Sole Lessee and Directress.
CHANGE OF TIME—Doors open at 6½; the performance will commence with the overture at 7¼.
GREAT SUCCESS.
Seats secured three days in advance.
On THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 26, 1857, a great dramatic poem, by Goethe, produced with Spohr's music, new scenery, wardrobe, properties and splendid stage effects, entitled
FAUST AND MARGUERITE.
Supported by Messrs. Jordan, C. Wheatleigh, Stoddart, Bingham, Alleyne, Hayes, Reeve, Harcourt, Carpenter, Benson, McDonall, Mrs. H. P. Grattan, Miss Alleyne, Miss Howell, Mrs. Attwood and Miss Laura Keene.
To conclude with—
FIRST NIGHT.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
THURSDAY, Feb. 26,
MISS MATILDA HERON
IN
MEDEA.
To-morrow—CAMILLE. Saturday—MEDEA. Monday—CAMILLE. Favorite afterpieces each evening. Early application for seats is respectfully urged to prevent disappointment.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.
NEW HALL, No. 585 BROADWAY.
Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.
MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 23, and every evening this week, the successful piece entitled
HONOR TO DR. KANE;
Or, "AFFAIRS IN THE ARCTIC REGIONS."
Preceding which
NEGRO MINSTRELSY.
Commences at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 25 cents.
On FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 27, Benefit of FREEMAN S. PAYNE and JOHN CANNON.

SEVEN MILE MIRROR,
At No. 539 Broadway,
Open Every AFTERNOON and EVENING.
Single admission 25 cents.
GIFT TICKETS $1, entitling the holder to
FOUR ADMISSIONS TO THE PAINTING,
and
ONE SHARE OF THE GIFTS.
Tickets for sale at Nos. 333 and 539 Broadway.

AMERICAN THEATRE, CHAMBERS-STREET, (late Burton's.)—Managers, E. L. Davenport & H. Watkins. Prices—Dress Circle, 50 cts.; Parquet, 25 cts. Upper Circle, 13 cts.; Seats in Private Boxes, $1. THIS EVENING, Feb. 26, will be performed the great moral Drama of the
PIZZARO, OR THE DEATH OF ROLLA.
To be followed by
CORONER'S INQUEST,
OR, THE UNEXPECTED WITNESS.
To conclude with the Nautical Drama of
BLACK-EYED SUSAN.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—DRESS Circle 25 cents; Pit 12½ cents; Orchestra Chairs 50 cts.; Private Boxes $5. THIS EVENING, Feb. 26, the entertainments will commence with the local drama of EXCELSIOR; OR, LIFE'S STRUGGLES.
Preston Perry, J. H. Allen; Willie Grant....Mrs. Nichols.
To be followed by the favorite pantomime of
RED GNOME.
To conclude with the drama entitled
THE TOKEN.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 26, at 7 o'clock, THE CHILD OF THE REGIMENT, with the original songs, dances, &c. Madeleine, Miss Mestayer; Sergeant Supplice, Mr. Bridgman; Gamard, Mr. Hadaway. Comic song, The POSES TORTUEUSES. MAJOR JONES' COURTSHIP. AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, the IRISH TUTOR. A dance by Mademoiselle Lascall; the POSES TORTUEUSES; MY NEIGHBOR'S WIFE. The Living Phantom, Living Serpents, Happy Family, may be seen. Admission 25 cents; children under 10, 12½ cts.

MECHANICS' HALL, No. 472 BROADWAY, above Grand-st. Open every night, commencing MONDAY, Feb 22, 1853
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS,
composed of thirteen talented performers, in a variety of new songs, dances, burlesque comicalities, &c., under the direction of the celebrated comedians, JERRY BRYANT, DAN. BRYANT and NEIL BRYANT.
Admission 25 cents. To commence at 7½ o'clock.

BROUGHAM AND BURTON. BURTON AND BROUGHAM, TOGETHER IN THREE PIECES TO-NIGHT.
The best bill of amusement ever presented.

THALBERG'S CONCERTS.—THE BEAUTIful instruments known as ALEXANDRE ORGAN MELODEONS, which Mr. Thalberg first introduced in his concerts, and which have been so universally admired in his matinées, are manufactured by ALEXANDRE, père et fils à Paris, and for sale by FIRTH, POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway, publishers of Thalberg's music.

JACK BUNSBY, THE OLD ORIGINAL, appears to-night for Burton's benefit. He will give an opinion as is an opinion.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THE CRYSTAL PALace is still open to the Public, and contains many things curious and wonderful. The statuary alone is worth the price of admission.

AMUSEMENTS.

THALBERG'S CONCERTS.
LAST CONCERT AT NIBLO'S SALOON,
THURSDAY, Feb. 26.
CARD.
The public are respectfully informed that owing to engagements in neighboring cities, Mr. Thalberg's concerts will have to be interrupted for a short time. Due notice will be given of their resumption.
The last concert for the present,
THURSDAY, Feb. 26,
on which occasion a programme of extraordinary attraction will be offered.
S. THALBERG,
MADAME D'ANGRI, MADAME JOHANNSEN,
MRS. E. L. DAVENPORT,
MR. JOSEPH BURKE, SIG. ABELLA.
First time in America of Mr. Thalberg's duet for violin and piano en 1,
THE HUGUENOTS.
Piano.....Mr. Thalberg | Violin.....Mr. Burke
First performance at the evening concerts of
BEETHOVEN'S SONATA, IN C SHARP MINOR.
MR. THALBERG
will play fantasias "Masaniello" and "Elisir d'Amore," Beethoven's Sonata in C sharp minor, and the duet, "The Huguenots," with Mr. Burke.
MADAME D'ANGRI
will sing arias "Tancredi," "Gazza Ladra," (first time,) "Batti Batti," from "Don Giovanni," and the "Ricci Waltz."
MADAME JOHANNSEN
will sing "Schwabischer Volkslied," by Kuckea; Polska, by Lindblatt, and aria "Don Giovanni."
MRS. E. L. DAVENPORT
will recite a celebrated English poem.
MR. JOSEPH BURKE
will play "Ernst's Elegy," and the "Huguenot" duet, with Thalberg.
Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8 o'clock.
Reserved seats, $1 50 and $1. The sale of seats commencing on Wednesday, Feb. 25, at 9 o'clock, at Bruning's, No. 701 Broadway, and Van Norden & King's, No. 45 Wall-st.
On Wednesday will be sold the $1 50 reserved seats only. On Thursday the remaining $1 50 and $1 seats. All seats unsold may be had at the door during the evening.
THALBERG'S MATINEES.
The sale of subscription tickets for the
THIRD SERIES OF THE MATINEES
commences on Thursday, at Bruening's and Van Norden & King's.

THIRD SERIES OF THALBERG'S MATINEES.
MONDAY, March 2, and THURSDAY, March 5.
The public are respectfully informed that all the tickets for the first series are sold, and as there are only about twenty-five tickets for the second series left, which undoubtedly will be disposed of by twelve o'clock this morning,
The management hastens to announce a
THIRD SERIES
of
TWO MATINEES,
for MONDAY, March 2, and THURSDAY, March 5.
Price of Subscription Tickets Three Dollars. Number of subscribers limited to four hundred.
The sale of tickets for the third and last series commences on THURSDAY MORNING, Feb. 26, at the Thalberg Ticket-office.
THE SCHEME FOR THE THIRD SERIES
will consist of entire differently pieces from those of the first and second series.

THALBERG'S ONLY CONCERT IN WILLIAMSBURG.
Odeon, SATURDAY, Feb. 28.
S. THALBERG,
MADAME D'ANGRI,
MADAME JOHANNSEN,
Mr. JOSEPH BURKE, SIG. ABELLA.
The sale of seats will commence on THURSDAY, Feb. 26, at FOSTER'S Music store, No. 93 South 7th st. All seats unsold during the day may be had at the door in the evening. Doors open at 7½ o'clock—to commence at 8. Programme will be published on Thursday.

THALBERG'S FOURTH FREE CONCERT to the Children of Public Schools commences to-day, at 11½ A. M., at Niblo's Garden. No persons admitted except the press, the clergy, and the physicians, with their circulars.

THE NEW-YORK AMERICAN MUSIC ASSOCIATION'S
SECOND GRAND CONCERT
of this season will be held at Dodworth's Saloon, No. 806 Broadway,
FRIDAY EVENING, FEB. 27, AT 8 O'CLOCK.
The following artists will appear:
Mrs. E. G. BOSTWICK,
Miss CAROLINE M. SHEPPARD,
Mr. HENRY C. TIMM, Mr. WM. MASON,
Mr. CANDIDO BERTI, Mr. GARBEL, and
Mr. CHARLES A. GUILMETTE,
Mr. J. A. JOHNSON,
Together with a Vocal Quartette Party, and Full Chorus.
Tickets at 50 cents, can be obtained at HALL'S Music Store, No. 239 Broadway, and at SCHARFENBERG & LUIS, No. 769 Broadway.

GOLDBECK'S LAST MORNING RECITAL of classical and modern music will take place on THURSDAY, Feb. 26, at the Spingler Institution, No. 1 Union-square. Miss DE ROODE, Mrs. OTTO FEDER, Mr. W. DOEHLER. To commence at 2½ o'clock precisely. Tickets at $1 each. To be had of all the principal music sellers.

BURTON IN THREE CAPITAL COMICAL characters for his benefit to-night—Captain Cuttle, the new Camille, and poor Snoozle, in the inimitable DUALITY.

THE PALMER MARBLES.—STATUE OF Indian Girl and eleven other pieces of Sculpture, at No. 548 Broadway. Open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admittance 25 cents.

THE BEST COMEDY, THE FUNNIEST Farce, and the most ludicrous Burlesque in one night. An immense combination for Burton's benefit this evening.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, NO. 497 BROADWAY.—The best collection of Paintings in this country. It contains 150 Paintings. Open day and evening. Admittance 25 cents.

BURTON AS CAMILLE, THE BROKEN-HEARTED Blossom, this evening, for his benefit. Great doings.

DANCING.

A. BODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES
No. 806 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
No. 127 MONTAGUE-PLACE, BROOKLYN.
New-York classes on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS. Brooklyn classes on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 3 and 4 P. M. for ladies and children, at 8 P. M. for gentlemen. Ladies' private classes at 2 P. M. Pupils can commence at any time during the season.
Practicing assemblies for ladies and gentlemen EVERY MONDAY EVENING in Brooklyn, and every SATURDAY EVENING in New-York. Former pupils can subscribe for the assemblies alone.

BALLS.

IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE WISH EXpressed by many ladies and gentlemen who were present at the late ball at the New-York Academy of Music, for the benefit of the Opera fund, a second one will be given for the same object on TUESDAY, April 14, which it is intended shall surpass in brilliancy and decorative effect the first, particulars of which will be published at an early day.

LOST AND FOUND.

$100 REWARD.—LOST, OR STOLEN AT New-Haven, Conn., on or about the 18th inst., a sealed package containing the following bonds, viz:
One Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Bond, No. 1305.
One Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Bond, No. 1306.
One Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Bond, No. 1307.
One Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Bond, No. 1507.
One California Bond of 1870, No. 358.
One California Bond of 1875, No. 504.
The Bonds are $1,000 each.
The public are cautioned against the negotiation of these bonds. As all payments upon them have been stopped, they are of no use to any one but the owner. One hundred dollars will be paid for the return of the package with the contents entire, to the office of RIGGS & CO., No. 56 Wall st., and no questions asked.

$20 REWARD.—LOST ON MONDAY EVENing, near the corner of Broadway and Broome-st., a small black and tan TERRIER DOG, with long tail and ears clipped, answering to the name of "Don." He had on a patent leather collar when lost. He is very shy of strangers. Any person leaving the dog at the Merchants' Hotel, Cortlandt-st., will receive the above reward and no questions asked.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A note for $300, dated Jan. 16, 1857, drawn by JOHN J. DODD to the order of H. H. ROBERTSON, and indorsed by him and others, payable at New-York Exchange Bank at sixty days, is lost. All persons are hereby notified against negotiating the same.
H. H. ROBERTSON.

$5 REWARD.—LOST, ON WEDNESDAY AFternoon, a blue morocco POCKET-BOOK, containing sundry notes, payable to the order of the subscriber, and not indorsed. Whoever will return the same to NELSON & CO., No. 18 Cortlandt-st., will receive the above reward. JOHN PECKHAM.

DRIFTED AWAY—THE OYSTER SLOOP JAMES THOMPSON, from Norwalk, build from Piermont. Last seen near Forken Island. Whoever picks her up or will give information concerning her to Captain HARMON H. BELL, Norwalk, Conn., will be suitably rewarded.

LOST—ON FRIDAY EVENING LAST, EITHER on 14th-st. or 23d-st., a GOLD BRACELET. Anybody finding the same will please leave it at No. 229 West 23d-st.

JOHN L. CAMPBELL,
LAND AGENT,
SIOUX CITY, IOWA.
Refers to
S. S. HAYES, Esq., Attorney-at-Law,.....Chicago, Ill.
Hon. J. A. MCCLERNAND,.....Springfield, Ill.
ROBERT ROBINSON, U. S. M. Agent.....Middleton, Ia.
HINCKMAN & LOOMIS, Land Dealers.....Quincy, Ill.
AYERS, CAMPBELL & Co., Bankers.....Jacksonville, Ill.
C. K. ADAMS, Land Agent.....Knoxville, Ill.

THE WARNER PUMP,
AND WEST'S IMPROVED PUMP,
Sold by A. W. GAY & CO., No. 118 Maiden-lane.

BOWNE & BASHROUCK, STATIONERS Hall, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., New-York, Importers and Manufacturers, offer for sale, at low cash prices, every variety of account books, papers, fancy and staple stationery, writing papers, notes, drafts, money and shipping receipts, inksands, memorandum and time books, pens, pencils, slates, penknives, chess and backgammon boards, &c., and all articles usually kept by the trade. JOB PRINTING and LITHOGRAPHY executed at low rates, cards, circulars, &c. Country merchants invited to call.

REMOVAL.—THE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURance Company have removed from No. 74 Wall-st., to No. 16 William-st., between Nassau-st. and Broadway.
ROBT. S. HONE, President.
D. F. CURRY, Secretary.

HOUSE AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST CLASS THREE-story and basement brick dwellings, corner of South 5th and 8th sts., Williamsburgh, fitted up with all the modern improvements, complete in every respect. The corner house has attached to it an ornamental coach-house, suitable for a physician or any person desiring horses. Also, a three-story and basement brick dwelling, No. 219 South 5th-st., and a commodious house in 1st-st., near Bedford Ferry, both in perfect order, and within five minutes less than five-minutes' walk from all the Ferries. Also, twenty lots on South 8th-st.; and money loaned to any person desirous of building first-class houses. The above property will be sold cheap, and on very easy terms. Inquire of
J. V. MESSEROLE,
Basement Williamsburgh City Bank.

FOR SALE.—A DESIRABLE THREE-STORY and basement brick house and lot, No. 14 Charles-st., (Warren-place,) near Greenwich-av.: lot 20 by 100 feet, house 20 by 54 feet, three rooms deep on each floor, with rear stairs to 2d story, hot and cold water and gas on each floor, bathing tub, shower bath, water closet, wash room, with tubs, &c. The house is well arranged for one large or two small families, is newly painted, throughout, in complete order and of easy access to stages and City railroads. To avoid unnecessary trouble to the occupants, the premises can be seen only on application to GEO. W. DEWOF, Nos. 5 and 6 Jefferson Market, or at the 6th-av. Market, between 35th and 36th sts., before 1 o'clock, where price and terms of sale will be made known.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE FOLLOWING property, situated in the town of Westport, Conn., a short distance from the Depôt of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, viz: A pleasant house, with fine yard, garden, fruit trees, with or without a barn, and four acres of land adjoining; also, a house, with or without two barns, and fifty acres of land adjoining; also, a pleasant modern-built house, with garden, vines, fruit trees, &c., with or without a barn, and forty acres of land adjoining. For further particulars, apply to THEODORE BANKS, Esq., Nos. 25 and 27 Peck-slip, or to D. M. MARVIN, Westport, Conn.

FOR SALE IN JERSEY CITY—THE NEAT three-story and basement brick house No. 110 Wayne-st. The lot is 20 by 60; the house is 20 by 30 feet, situated on high ground and in the most pleasant part of the city, about five minutes' walk from Ferry, containing all the modern improvements, viz.: hot and cold water, bath-room, gas, &c. Price $4,500, of which $1,500 can remain on mortgage. Furniture also for sale. Possession given on short notice. For information, apply to GEORGE B. VAN SAUN, on the premises, or at No. 106 West and No. 145 Liberty-sts., New-York.

FOR SALE AT HARTFORD, CONN.—THE new, elegant and convenient dwelling-house No. 47 Washington-st., containing 9 acres of the finest land, all connected in 1 lot. The house is large, containing all the modern improvements, suitable for a genteel family, and only 10 minutes walk from the State-House, and in the vicinity of the residences of THOMAS K. BEACH WILLIAM W. ELLSWORTH, CHARLES H. NORTHAM and ROSWELL C. SMITH, Esqs. Terms easy, &c. Apply to ROBERT BUELL, No. 183 State-st., Hartford, Conn.

FOR SALE—BUILDING SITES IN YONKERS. —11 acres of land, on the north side of High-st., in the village of Yonkers, one mile north of the depôt, commanding a view of the Hudson River and Bay to Staten Island, and overlooking the village and the valley of the Nepperhan River. This is well and completely furnished. Price, $6,750; $4,000 can remain; a great bargain; or will be sold without the furniture. Apply at No. 320 Gold-st., near Fulton-av., or address a note to Box No. 232 Brooklyn Post-office.

FOR SALE.—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIdence at Manhasset, Long Island, directly on the water, commanding a fine view of the Bay and East River, containing 37½ acres. A large and commodious dwelling house, barn and out-houses, all in good order; well calculated for a retired gentleman. A full description given and terms made known on application to GEO. W. DEWOF, Nos. 5 and 6 Jefferson Market, or at the 6th-av. Market, between 35th and 36th sts., before 1 o'clock, where price and terms of sale will be made known.

FOR SALE, AT RYE-NECK.—A COUNTRY residence, with outbuildings, &c. The grounds contain from three to four acres; are handsomely laid out and well stocked with all kinds of fruit trees and ornamental shrubbery. It is near Long Island Sound, and ten minutes' walk of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad. Apply to T. S. SHEPHERD, Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE FOLLOWING property, situated in the town of Westport, Conn., a short distance from the Depôt of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, viz: A pleasant house, with fine yard, garden, fruit trees, with or without a barn, and four acres of land adjoining; also, a house, with or without two barns, and fifty acres of land adjoining; also, a pleasant modern-built house, with garden, vines, fruit trees, &c., with or without a barn, and forty acres of land adjoining. For further particulars, apply to THEODORE BANKS, Esq., Nos. 25 and 27 Peck-slip, or to D. M. MARVIN, Westport, Conn.

FOR SALE IN JERSEY CITY—THE NEAT three-story and basement brick house No. 110 Wayne-st. The lot is 20 by 60; the house is 20 by 30 feet, situated on high ground and in the most pleasant part of the city, about five minutes' walk from Ferry, containing all the modern improvements, viz.: hot and cold water, bath-room, gas, &c. Price $4,500, of which $1,500 can remain on mortgage. Furniture also for sale. Possession given on short notice. For information, apply to GEORGE B. VAN SAUN, on the premises, or at No. 106 West and No. 145 Liberty-sts., New-York.

FOR SALE AT HARTFORD, CONN.—THE new, elegant and convenient dwelling-house No. 47 Washington-st., containing 9 acres of the finest land, all connected in 1 lot. The house is large, containing all the modern improvements, suitable for a genteel family, and only 10 minutes walk from the State-House, and in the vicinity of the residences of THOMAS K. BEACH WILLIAM W. ELLSWORTH, CHARLES H. NORTHAM and ROSWELL C. SMITH, Esqs. Terms easy, &c. Apply to ROBERT BUELL, No. 183 State-st., Hartford, Conn.

FOR SALE—BUILDING SITES IN YONKERS. —11 acres of land, on the north side of High-st., in the village of Yonkers, one mile north of the depôt, commanding a view of the Hudson River and Bay to Staten Island, and overlooking the village and the valley of the Nepperhan River. This is well and completely furnished. Price, $6,750; $4,000 can remain; a great bargain; or will be sold without the furniture. Apply at No. 320 Gold-st., near Fulton-av., or address a note to Box No. 232 Brooklyn Post-office.

FOR SALE.—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIdence at Manhasset, Long Island, directly on the water, commanding a fine view of the Bay and East River, containing 37½ acres. A large and commodious dwelling house, barn and out-houses, all in good order; well calculated for a retired gentleman. A full description given and terms made known on application to GEO. W. DEWOF, Nos. 5 and 6 Jefferson Market, or at the 6th-av. Market, between 35th and 36th sts., before 1 o'clock, where price and terms of sale will be made known.

FOR SALE, AT RYE-NECK.—A COUNTRY residence, with outbuildings, &c. The grounds contain from three to four acres; are handsomely laid out and well stocked with all kinds of fruit trees and ornamental shrubbery. It is near Long Island Sound, and ten minutes' walk of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad. Apply to T. S. SHEPHERD, Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BASEMENT and sub-cellar brick house and lot No. 63 South 9th-st., Williamsburg. The house is modern finish, and replete with every convenience, gas, &c., and is in complete repair. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET IN BROOKLYN—several fine houses near the ferries; will be sold very cheap, (far below their value,) per cent. in cash and 5 per cent. and interest yearly until paid.
THEO. MARTINE,
No. 199 West 28th-st., from 7 to 11 A. M., and 5 to 9 P. M.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown stone front houses and full lots, the second and third houses east of 4th-av. on 36th-st. They are built in the most substantial and elegant style, and on one of the best sites on Murray Hill. Can be seen any hour through the day.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE and lot; house 21 feet 5 inches, by 50 feet deep; lot half the block; has all the modern improvements, and in good order; neighborhood first-rate. Any person wishing to buy a good, convenient and cheap house, may do so by calling at No. 164 East 19th-st., near 2d-av.

FOR SALE—FOUR-STORY BROWN STONE house on 10th-st., near 2d-av., $12,500; a three-story brick house on 27th-st., near Lexington-av., $7,800; a four-story brown-stone house on 22d-st., near Lexington-av., $13,000. J. RAYMOND JONES,
No. 106 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOMELY-SITUATED brown-stone front house in 24th-st., North side, between 5th and 6th avs. House 21x55 feet. Lot 98 ft. d. Has every modern convenience and neighborhood unexceptionable. Price $1,600. Apply at No. 70 Pine-st., 3d floor, or at No. 45 West 24th-st.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone front houses, 60 feet deep, and in a first-class neighborhood, between Broadway and 6th-av., in 27th-st., in a row of four new houses. Inquire of WM. RYER or JOHN W. FIELDER, on the premises.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE front house, four stories high, with basement and under-cellar, 20x46, with piazza in the rear, situated 113 Lexington-av., built in best manner, with all modern improvements. Inquire of J. W. FIELDER, on the premises.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS HOUSES ON AND near Washington, Union, Stuyvesant and Madison Squares; also, houses in every variety of style and location, from $5,000 to $35,000. Apply to
JOHN S. KELSO, No. 62 William-st.

FOR SALE.—THE VERY DESIRABLE THREE-story house No. 64 West 27th-st., near 6th-av., containing the improvements, and in complete order. Possession on or before 1st April. Apply to T. G. CHURCHILL, No. 18 Wall-st.

FOR SALE ON STATEN ISLAND—FIFTY acres of land on the south side; one of the handsomest locations on the Island for residences; would be sold together, or divided. Apply to S. B. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 170 William-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A HOUSE AND 8 acres of land, on the banks of the Hudson River, near the depôt at Fishkill. Immediate possession given. Apply to JOHN GOWDY, Fishkill Landing.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A VERY VALuable country seat, on the east bank of the Hudson, at a convenient distance from the City. For particulars, inquire of C. G. THOMPSON, No. 82 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE GENTEEL stone-front house No. 218 West 31st-st., built in superior manner, and with all modern improvements. Price $8,250. Rent $800. Apply to A. PITMAN, No. 64 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FOUR-STORY and English basement house, with modern improvements; situation desirable; No. 232½ West 23d-st. Inquire at No. 77 White-st., near Broadway. Rent $750.

FOR SALE CHEAP—THE TWO-STORY BRICK house and lot No. 109 Attorney-st., near Rivington. Contains gas, bath, range, heater, &c., &c. Terms easy. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW SMALL THREE-story buildings, with modern improvements, on reasonable terms, corner of 2d-av. and 19th-st.

ANY QUANTITY OF CITY AND COUNTRY property for sale or exchange—parties wishing to purchase, sell, or exchange property, will please call upon the subscriber, and examine his list of property for sale, and state description of property they wish to dispose of.
J. RAYMOND JONES,
No. 106 Broadway, New-York.

HOUSE AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—THE CREAM-colored three-story brick house, situated No. 417 East 24th-st., near 2d-av. The house is four stories high, three rooms deep, 22 feet front, and contains all the modern improvements. The owner of the property has been an occupant of the house for the past five years, and has added many improvements to the premises not usually found in a house of this class. The lot is of the width of the house, and in depth 104 feet; the yard contains shrubbery and a choice Isabella grape-vine, which bears annually. The premises may be examined any time by obtaining a permit at the *Scientific American* office, No. 126 Fulton-st., or a person will be in daily attendance at the house, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 1 o'clock P. M., till the 1st March, to show the premises. Possession immediately. Price, $10,500. Terms of payment easy. If the property is not sold within a few days, the house will be leased for a term of years.

BROOKLYN HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET—Viz: 9 first-class houses on the north side of Lafayette-av., between Raymond and Navy sts. They will contain gas and plumbing suitable for the new water works, including baths and water closets. The fronts are Philadelphia brick; each house is 40 feet deep, exclusive of a brick extension of 8 feet; each lot is 95 feet, exclusive of 18 feet court yard. The location is the most healthy, popular and convenient in Brooklyn, being but 5 minutes' walk from the City Hall, and but one block from Fulton and Flatbush ave. The houses will be in all respects first class, substantially built, and well finished. Apply to WILLIAM B. NICHOLS, No. 16 Nassau-st., New-York, or between the hours of 8 and 10 A. M. on the premises.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—BEAUTIFULly situated in New-Jersey, nineteen miles from New-York by railroad, and only 300 yards from the depôt; two acres of garden; every variety of choice fruits in full bearing; two-story cottage, nearly new, with every convenience; barn, carriage-house, hennery, &c.; plenty of shade and ornamental trees and shrubbery. Terms easy, and possession any time. Apply to J. M. HIGBIE, Room No. 7 Bank of Commerce Building, corner of Cedar and Nassau sts.

COUNTRY SEATS.—HOUSES OF ANY DEgree of accommodation and with any amount of land from half an acre to five acres, will be put up with all the necessary outside improvements for a stipulated sum, in one of the most eligible situations on the Hudson River, within 12 miles of the City Hall, and with frequent access by cars to the City. Terms easy. Address J. C. SIDNEY, Spuyten Duyvil, or care of RICHARDSON & BOYNTON, No. 374 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT PORTCHESTER, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—A very desirable modern-built two-story house, with about half an acre of land, well laid out with fruit trees, grape, raspberry and blackberry vines, and ornamental shrubs. A barn at convenient distance, with more land, will be sold with the house, if wanted. To be sold low, if applied for soon. For particulars, inquire of AGUR PIXLEY, on the premises; or, to WM. A. PIXLEY, No. 188 Pearl-st., New-York.

FURNISHED HOUSE FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—A three-story brick, built in the best manner, recently painted throughout; delightful and central location, near railroad route, about ten or fifteen minutes from Wall-st. or Fulton ferry; contains gas, range, &c.; is well and completely furnished. Price, $6,750; $4,000 can remain; a great bargain; or will be sold without the furniture. Apply at No. 320 Gold-st., near Fulton-av., or address a note to Box No. 232 Brooklyn Post-office.

BROOKLYN (GOWANUS CANAL) PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Sixty-nine lots, all lying together, between Smith-st. and the Canal, and on 5th, 6th and 7th-sts., and having a front on the Canal of 550 feet. This property is well adapted for manufacturing purposes, and for lumber, lath, lime, brick or coal yards, and will be sold in parcels to suit, and some facilities given. Apply to WILLIAM B. NICHOLS, No. 16 Nassau-st., N. Y.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY PROPERTY.—FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A number of very fine building sites on Hudson and East Rivers. Country seats, village and business property. Every information pertaining to purchase and improvement of property, given to principals at No. 329 Broadway, rooms Nos. 20 and 21. M. K. COUZENS & Co.,
Agents and Surveyors.

$5,500.—FOR SALE—A SMALL THREE-story house and lot, on the north side of 44th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—the centre house of three brick houses, with all the modern improvements. $3,000 can remain on mortgage for three years—balance cash. Apply to W. H. PHILLIP, at Rendell & Fairchild's, No. 138 William-st.

$9,000.—FOR SALE—A HOUSE IN WEST 30th-st. Neighborhood unexceptionable. In excellent order, and replete with all modern improvements. The furniture, &c., complete, would be sold, if desired. Apply to VANLIEW & SOUTHWICK, No. 61 Chambers-st.

PLEASANT SUMMER RETREAT FOR SALE.—A snug cottage and 1¾ acres at Babylon, L. I., on the road from the depôt to Babylon. Fine fishing and gaming; trout pond, and the great South Bay near. Price $1,300. A. J. BLEECKER & CO.,
No. 7 Broad-st.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN, LATE WILLIAMSBURG.—The two-story and high basement house, with sub-cellar, built in the best manner by day's work, situated No. 86 South 2d-st., near 4th. For terms, apply at the house.

COUNTRY AND CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—Owners wishing their property looked after and dealt with fairly, should call. Tenants can find a registry always on hand, at the old-established Land Office, No. 376 9th-av. J. E. HATCH.

CHURCH FOR SALE.—THE SUBSTANTIAL br

AUCTION SALES.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

THE FOLLOWING IS THE DESCRIPTION of the lease on the property of the Sawyer and Jay estate to be sold under the direction of William Jay, Esq., Executor, at the Merchants' Exchange, at 12 M., on THURSDAY, Feb. 26, 1857. The numbers correspond with the same catalogue and the order of the sale.

1. Lot known by street No. 686 Broadway, distant southwardly from the southeast corner of Broadway and Waller-st. 111 feet 3 inches. Leased until May 1, 1860, at $600 per annum, with covenant for renewal until May 1, 1870, at a rate of 6 per cent. per annum on the appraised value of the lot in 1860. Lessee to pay all taxes and assessments during the term of existing lease and renewal of the same. Subject to a covenant that no dwelling-house shall be erected thereon, fronting on Cortlandt-alley.

2. Lot known by street No. 394 Broadway. Leased until May 1, 1860, at $900 per annum, with covenant for renewal until May 1, 1870, at a rent at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on the appraised value of the lot in 1870. Lessee to pay all taxes and assessments during the term of existing lease and renewal of the same. Subject to a covenant that no dwelling-house shall be erected thereon, fronting on Cortlandt-alley.

3. House and lot known by street No. 396 Broadway. Leased until May 1, 1861, at $1,100 per annum, and from May 1, 1861, until May 1, 1868, at $1,250 per annum. Lessee to pay all taxes and assessments during the term of existing lease and renewal of the same. Subject to a covenant that no dwelling-house shall be erected thereon, fronting on Cortlandt-alley.

4. House and lot No. 20 Bond-st. The house is three stories, with marble front, and is 25 feet 8 inches in width, 57 feet in depth; the lot being 25 feet 8 inches front and rear, and 100 feet deep. Possession can be given immediately.

5. Lot and frame stable on Great Jones-st., in rear of No. 20, and about 200 feet 4 inches eastwardly from Broadway; being 25 feet 8 inches front and rear, and 100 feet deep. Possession can be given immediately.

6. Lot at Walker-st., being distant eastwardly from the southeast corner of Centre and Walker sts. about 31 feet 4 inches. Leased until May 1, 1868, at $360 per annum. Lessee to pay all taxes and assessments.

7. Lot on Canal-st., being distant westwardly from the southwest corner of Canal and Centre sts. 26 feet 3 inches. Leased until May 1, 1868, at $450 per annum, with covenant for renewal until May 1, 1874, at a rent at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on the appraised value of the lot in the year 1868. On the termination of the lease in 1874, the tenant to have the option of being paid for his buildings, or of a new lease until May 1, 1884, at a rent at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on the appraised value of the lot in the year 1874; in which last case no payment to be made for the buildings at the final termination of the lease; lessee to pay all taxes and assessments through the whole of the above periods, except the assessment for the opening of Canal-st., upon which he pays interest in addition to his rent, to wit: $21.25 per annum.

8. Lot on the southwest corner of Canal and Centre sts., leased until May 1, 1860, at $525 per annum, together with $45 56 annual interest upon the assessment paid by lessor for the opening of Canal-st., as per agreement between the parties, with a covenant for renewal to May 1, 1866, at a rent at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on the appraised value of the lot in 1860.

9. Lot known by street No. 118 Amity-st., leased until May 1, 1860, at $150 per annum, lessee to pay all taxes and assessments, with covenant for renewal until May 1, 1870, at a rent to be agreed upon; and if the parties cannot agree, then at an annual rent at the rate of 6 per cent. on the appraised value of the lot in the year 1860. Lessee to pay all taxes and assessments.

10. Lot known by street No. 120 Amity-st., leased until May 1, 1860, at $150 per annum, lessee to pay all taxes and assessments, with covenant for renewal until May 1, 1870, at a rent to be agreed upon; and if the parties cannot agree, then at annual rent at the rate of 6 per cent. on the appraised value of the lot in the year 1860. Lessee to pay all taxes and assessments.

11. Lot known by street No. 410 Broadway, leased until May 1, 1864, at $700 per annum. Lessee to pay all taxes and assessments.

12. Lot on Centre-st., being distant southwardly from the southwesterly corner of Walker and Centre sts. about 10 inches. Leased until May 1, 1858, at $100 per annum. Lessee to pay all taxes and assessments.

13. Lot on Centre-st., being distant southwardly from the southwesterly corner of Walker and Centre sts., about 20 feet. Leased until May 1, 1858, at $100 per annum. Lessee to pay all taxes and assessments.

14. Lot on Walker-st., being distant eastwardly from the southeast corner of Elm and Walker sts., 76 feet 3 inches. Leased until May 1, 1859, at $300 per annum, with covenant for renewal until May 1, 1870, at a rent at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum upon the appraised value of the lot in the year 1859. Lessee to pay all taxes and assessments during the existing lease and renewal of the same.

15. Lot on southwest corner of Centre and Walker sts. Leased until May 1, 1863, at $540 per annum, with covenant for renewal until May 1, 1870, at a rent at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum upon the appraised value of the lot in the year 1863. Lessee to pay all taxes and assessments during the term of existing lease and renewal of the same.

16. Lot on Canal-st., being distant westwardly from the southwesterly corner of Elm and Canal sts., about 31 feet 10 inches. Leased until May 1, 1857, at $300 per annum.

17. Lot on Canal-st., being distant westwardly from the northwesterly corner of Elm and Canal sts., about 31 feet. Leased until May 1, 1861, at $275 per annum. Lessee to pay all taxes and assessments.

18. Lot on Canal-st., being distant eastwardly from the northeasterly corner of Broadway and Canal sts., about 127 feet. Leased until May 1, 1867, at $335 per annum. Lessee to pay all taxes and assessments.

19. Lot on Canal-st., being distant eastwardly from the northeasterly corner of Broadway and Canal sts. about 177 feet. Leased until May 1, 1867, at $440 per annum. Lessee to pay all taxes and assessments, except for opening and widening streets, and on such assessments he is to pay as part rent 7 per cent. per annum interest.

20. Lot on Canal-st., being distant westwardly from the southwest corner of Canal and Elm sts., about 100 feet. Leased until May 1, 1860, at $250 per annum. Lessee to pay all taxes and assessments.

21. House and lot, known by street Number 82 Walker st., being distant eastwardly from the northeast corner of Walker-st. and Cortlandt-alley about 48 feet. Leased until May 1, 1867, at $650 per annum. The house is of brick, two stories and attic.

22. House and lot, known by street No. 84 Walker-st., being distant eastwardly from the northeast corner of Walker st. and Cortlandt-alley about 72 feet. Leased until May 1, 1864, at $700 per annum. All repairs to be made by Lessee; ordinary water rates to be paid by Lessee. The house is built of brick, two stories and attic.

23. Lot on Walker-st., being distant westwardly from the northwest corner of Walker and Elm sts. about 72 feet 9 inches. Leased until May 1, 18-7, at $270 per annum.

24. Lot on Walker-st., being distant westwardly from the northwest corner of Walker and Elm sts. about 2 feet 3 inches. Leased until May 1, 1857, at $275 per annum.

25. Lot on the northeast corner of Walker-st. and Cortlandt-alley. Leased until May 1, 1860, at $600 per annum, with a covenant for renewal until May 1, 1870, at a rent at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on the appraised value of the lot in the year 1860. Lessee to pay all taxes and assessments during the term of the existing lease and renewal of the same, except for opening and widening streets, and upon such assessments he is to pay as part rent 7 per cent. per annum interest.

26. Lot on Walker-st., being distant eastwardly from the northeast corner of Walker-st. and Cortlandt-alley, about 24 feet. Leased until May 1, 1860, at $270 per annum, with a covenant for renewal until May 1, 1870, at a rent at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on the appraised value of the lot in the year 1860. Lessee to pay all taxes and assessments during the term of existing lease and renewal of the same, except for opening and widening streets, and upon such assessments he is to pay as part rent 7 per cent. per annum interest.

Maps, &c., at the office of the Auctioneers, and at the offices of the Insurance Companies in this City.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

WILLIAM H. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE, BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT, OF VALUABLE IMPROVED PROPERTY ON CANAL, CHRISTIE, STANTON, WOOSTER, GREENE, BAYARD, ESSEX, BROOME, MULBERRY AND PARK STREETS, BELONGING TO THE ESTATE OF ELIJAH VALENTINE DECEASED.—WM. H. FRANKLIN & SON will sell, at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 26, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the following valuable improved property:

No. 1. CANAL AND CHRISTIE STREETS—The five-story brick store and plot of ground on the northwest corner of Canal and Christie sts., and known as Nos. 125 and 127 Canal-st.

2. STANTON AND CHRISTIE STREETS—The two-story and attic brick house and lot of ground on the northeast corner of Stanton and Christie sts., and known as No. 28 Stanton-st.

3. WOOSTER-STREET—Three lots of ground with the improvements thereon on the east side of Wooster-st., near Broome-st., and known as Nos 203, 204 and 206 Wooster-st.

4. GREENE-STREET—Three lots in the rear of the last described on Greene-st.

5. BAYARD-STREET—Three two-story and attic brick houses and lots Nos. 80, 82 and 84 Bayard, near Mott st.

6. ESSEX-STREET—The three-story brick house and lot of ground No. 71 Essex, near Broome-st.

7. BROOME-STREET—The valuable lot of ground with the improvements thereon on the southwest corner of Broome and Essex sts.

ALSO—Two lots with the buildings thereon adjoining the above on Broome-st.

8. MULBERRY-STREET—The two story and attic frame house and lot of ground on the southwest corner of Mulberry and Park sts., known as No 29 Mulberry-st.

ALSO—The three-story brick house and lot on the northwest corner of Mulberry and Park sts., and known as No. 31 Mulberry-st.

ALSO—The brick houses and lots of ground adjoining the last described, and known as Nos. 33, 35 and 37 Mulberry-st.

9. PARK-STREET—The houses and lots on the south side of Park-st., near Mulberry-st., known as Nos. 85, 87, 89, 93 and 95 Park-st.

Terms at sale.

Lithographic book maps, describing the above property, may be obtained at the office of the auctioneers, No. 8 Broad-st. STEPHEN H. THAYER, Referee.

No. 150 Nassau-st.

JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

HARDWARE.—AUCTION NOTICE.—JOHN E VAN ANTWERP'S fifth regular Spring Trade Sale of hardware, &c., consisting of a general assortment, will take place on THURSDAY, Feb. 26, at 10 o'clock, at No. 218 Pearl-st. Also, with which the sale will commence, an invoice of stock goods—damaged goods. Also, at 12, fire account of the underwriters, one case Rodgers' ivory knives and forks, fine sewing cutlery, scissors, razors, &c. Also, three casks assorted hand, panel, back and web saws. Also, one cask fine table cutlery, assorted. Catalogues this day previous.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

DESIRABLE BOWERY PROPERTY AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 26, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants' Exchange, the valuable lot of land with the house thereon, covering the whole lot, No. 361 Bowery, on the southeast corner of 4th st. Also, the lot adjoining and known as No. 359 Bowery, with the 3-story brick front house thereon. A part of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. For maps and further particulars apply to the Auctioneers, No. 38 Wall-st.

PEED & COLE, Auctioneers.

MORTGAGE SALE OF HOTEL FURNITURE.—By PEED & COLE, on THURSDAY, at 10 o'clock, at Nos. 15 and 17 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, consisting of bedsteads, feather beds, washstands, tables, chairs, looking glasses, carpets, crockery, copper boiler, steam table and pipes, large range, fixtures, &c.

F. G. QUEVIDO, Att'y for Mortgagee.

GILBERT S. SAVAGE, Auctioneer.

EGGLEY & SAVAGE WILL SELL, BY order of Receiver, on FRIDAY, Feb. 27, at 11 A. M., the stock, good will, and fixtures, of a fancy basket and toy store, at No. 505 Canal-st., corner Renwick.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, FEB. 26, AT 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for accounts whom it may concern:

$6,000 New-York and New-Haven Railroad 1st mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds.

$1,000 Corlington City 6 per cent. Stock.

$1,000 Manchester Mining and Manufacturing Co.'s 6 per cent. Bonds.

$6,000 Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad 3d mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.

$5,000 Milwaukee and Horicon Railroad 1st mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds.

$15,000 Great Western (Illinois) Railroad 1st mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.

$5,000 Great Western (Illinois) Railroad 1st mortgage 10 per cent. Bonds.

$5,000 Peoria and Oquawka Railroad 1st mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds.

$5,000 Terre Haute and Alton Railroad 2d mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds.

$15,000 Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad convertible 7 per cent. Bonds.

56 shares Syracuse and Oswego Railroad.....$50 each
60 shares Chicago, St. Paul, and Fond du Lac Railroad.....$100 each
20 shares Des Moines Navigation Railroad.....$100 each
50 shares Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express.....$100 each
20 shares Kerosene Gas Light Co.....$25 each
45 shares Prismatic Turning Co.....$10 each
94 shares Grocers' Steam Sugar Refining Co..$100 each
1,200 shares Union Gold Co of North Carolina....$5 each
100 shares Florence and Keyport Co.....$10 each
300 shares Dorn Mining Co.....$5 each
1,750 shares Florence and Keyport Joint Co.....$2 each
20 shares Relief Fire Insurance Co.....$50 each
180 shares Mechanics' Banking Association.....$50 each
40 shares Island City Bank.....$25 each
26 shares Phœnix Bank.....$20 each
$1,920 Atlantic Mutual Insurance scrip of 1856.
5,310 Orient Mutual Insurance scrip of 1855 and '56.
140 Commercial Mutual Insurance scrip of 1855 and '56.
210 Astor Mutual Insurance scrip of 1851 and '53.
1,148 24 Sun Mutual Insurance scrip of 1851 and '56.
1,500 New-York Mutual Insurance scrip of 1853 and '58.
Also by order of the Executor.
100 shares Lorillard Fire Insurance Co.....$25 each

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. this day, and the balance before 1 o'clock to-morrow. The accrued interest on all the Bonds will be charged to the purchaser. Next regular sale on MONDAY, March 2.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.

T. C. HOUGHTON, Auctioneer.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANOFORTES, FRENCH PLATE MIRRORS, OIL PAINTINGS, &C.—THIS DAY, (Thursday), at 10½, at sales-rooms No. 113 Nassau-st. by catalogue, a large and splendid assortment of superior rosewood, mahogany, oak and walnut furniture, a part of which was manufactured by a Broadway dealer for his customers,—consisting in part of twelve richly-carved rosewood parlor suites, in fashionable French satin brocatelle, which for good taste in style and finish are equal to any manufactured in this City; solid rosewood centre-tables, beautifully carved to match the suites; superior etageres, with mirror fronts and backs some of which are of an entirely new style; French escritoires, secretaire book-cases, music cabinets, 6¾ and 7 octave pianofortes, by City makers; French-plate pier and mantel glasses, fine oil paintings, in rich gilt frames; extensive dining-tables custom-made oak and walnut sideboards, dining-room chairs, sofas, tete-a-tetes, arm-chairs, rockers, bedsteads of the Elizabethan and other fashionable styles; marble-top bureaus and wash-stands, hair mattresses, beds, bedding, wardrobes, &c., &c. Also, a variety of good second-hand furniture. Catalogues on the morning of sale. Every facility will be afforded to purchasers for boxing and shipping.

R. C. FRENCH, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE OF VALUABLE FURNITURE at the private residence No. 131 West 8th-st., on FRIDAY, Feb. 27, all the furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of one splendid rosewood piano-forte, rosewood parlor suites, covered in the best French satin brocatel, and richly carved; oil-paintings, gold rosewood centre, side and pier tables, with Egyptian marble tops; richly carved side and corner etageres, with mirror doors and backs; elegant bronze and china vases; Italian and French China vases; French pier and oval mirrors; mahogany sofas; sofa-beds and couch-beds; cushion chairs and large and small rockers; carved mahogany and rosewood bureaus, wash-stands and tables; richly carved French and Elizabethan bedsteads; China toilet sets; hair and spring mattresses; feather beds, bolsters and pillows; bedding; Brussels and ingrain carpets; bedroom mirrors, clocks, tables, oil-cloths, gas chandeliers and fixtures, brackets, &c. Also, a large and elegant assortment of dining-room furniture, extensive table, silver plate, China and glass ware, pearl cutlery, &c. The whole to be sold without reserve. Sale positive, rain or shine, at 10½ o'clock precisely. By order of W. Gaines.

J. L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

J. L. VANDEWATER WILL SELL, THIS DAY, (Thursday,) 26th, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 64 West 31st-st., near 6th-av.: Rich household furniture, consisting of rosewood parlor suites, 13 pieces in green and gold brocatel, sofas, tete-a-tetes, Voltaire, easy, sewing and fancy chairs; suite in hair-cloth, carved rosewood etagere, cuccinaure, corner-stands, centre-tables, oval mirrors, clocks, mantle and etagere ornaments; rich China vases, ancient and modern oil-paintings, Brussels carpeting, rosewood pianoforte, seven octave, made by C. S. Seabury, rosewood bookcase, dining-room furniture, extension table, chairs, China dinner, dessert and tea sets, plated ware, glassware, &c., bed-room furniture, carved rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, marble-top bureaus, tables, mattresses, paillasses, lounges, oil-cloths, carpets, &c., &c. Also, an assortment of kitchen furniture.

D. S. HOUGH, Auctioneer.

WOULD CALL THE ESPECIAL ATTENTION of those in want of excellent household goods to his sale at auction TO-MORROW (Friday) at 10½ A. M., at No. 348 West 23d-st., West of 8th-av. The house is expensively furnished with first-class goods, all of which are to be sold without any reservation. Among the numerous articles to be sold are 2 solid rosewood suites, rich mantel decorations, bronze gas-fixtures, 5 oil-paintings, velvet and Brussels carpets, lace curtains, 7-octave piano-forte, carved rosewood and mahogany chamber furniture, 5 hair mattresses and bedding, elegant China dining and tea sets, silver ware, &c. Sale positive, rain or shine, and commences in the parlor at 10½ precisely. Catalogues now ready and at the house, which is to let and possession immediately.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

FOUR TWO STORY BRICK COTTAGES ON 32D-STREET.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell, at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 26, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, 4 lots of land, with the 2 story brick cottages thereon, Nos 58, 60, 62 and 64 East 32d-st., commencing 136 feet east of 4th-av.; the houses are well arranged for small genteel families, are provided with Croton water and water-closets; convenient of access by the 4th-av. railroad and one of the best lines of stages. The property is in the immediate vicinity of Murray Hill and in one of the most improving parts of the City. Three quarters of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for one or two years. For maps apply to the Auctioneer, No. 38 Wall-st.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

CENTRAL SALES ROOMS, CORNER OF Willoughby and Pearl sts., near the City Hall, Brooklyn, FRIDAY, Feb. 27, at 10 o'clock A. M. Regular weekly sale. The stock of a retail crockery dealer, comprising a general assortment of China tea sets, rich painted and gilt China vases, rich cut decanters, tumblers and wines, spittoons, candle-sticks, Bohemian glass ware, rich plated casters with cut bottles, plated and Britannia tea sets, spoons, &c. Ladies' work-boxes, writing desks, accordeons, galvanic battery, patent self-heating sad-iron, counter, show-case, 3 double-barrel guns, 3 spring paillasses, large splendid spring mattress, and a variety of other goods. At 1 o'clock P. M.—Two dirt carts and harness.

TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer.

ATTRACTIVE SALE.—THIS MORNING, 10½ o'clock, at No. 79 Nassau-st., by T. MORRELL, furniture, paintings, mirrors, silver-plated ware, jewelry, fancy goods, cutlery, cigars, mattresses, beds, &c. Every article free from limitation and warranted as sold. N. B.—Select what you want, and it will be sure to save time. Not the least false bidding practiced. Second-hand furniture from a family included.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.—Messrs. A. J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 26, at 12 o'clock, at the 8th-av. Railroad Stables, the following personal property, viz: 1 pair sorrel horses, 1 sorrel pony, 1 cow, 1 open buggy, 1 two-horse Rockaway, 1 light wagon, 3 sets harnesses, nets, &c. By order, GEO. LAW, Executor.

M. WRAY, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO, &c., AT AUCTION—THIS DAY, Feb. 26, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 507 (new No.) Canal-st., near Renwick-st., comprising a general assortment of parlor and bedroom furniture, rosewood piano, carpets, beds, bedding, kitchen furniture, crockery, glass ware, &c., with which the sale will commence. Deposits required at the time of sale.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY—THURSDAY FEBRUARY 26, AT 10½ o'clock, at the auction rooms No. 59 Beekman-st., by virtue of an execution, several articles of parlor, dining-room and bed-room furniture, carpets, oil-cloths, mirrors, &c. &c. Also two enameled cottage suits of furniture, by order of AUGUSTUS JOHNSON, Constable.

J. L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

J. L. VANDEWATER WILL SELL, THIS DAY (Thursday), Feb. 26, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 64 West 31st-st., near 6th-av., 1 magnificent rosewood piano-forte, 7-octave, made by C. S. Seabury; also household furniture.

FARM FOR SALE AT AUCTION IN DARIEN.—The subscriber will offer his farm at public vendue, on SATURDAY, Feb. 28, inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. Said farm is situated in Darien, Conn., on the line of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, between Stamford and Norwalk, and about 40 miles from the City of New-York. It is from 1 mile to 1½ from the depôt in said Darien, from which four or five trains run daily to and from New-York. It consists of about 80 acres of first-rate land, is beautifully situated, not surpassed for scenery in the State, having a view of the Sound and the surrounding country as far as the eye can reach. It is well divided into plow, meadow and pasture land. The buildings are ample and comfortable. Said farm is well stocked with choice fruits of all kinds. It is a desirable chance for a person wishing a pleasant home in the country.

On the same day will be offered several building-lots, within 30 rods of the depôt, where for a small sum persons may secure a lot either for a dwelling or for buildings for mechanical or manufacturing purposes, and where the facilities for doing business with New-York are as good as at any other place on the line of the road.

DARIEN, Feb. 14, 1857. G. MATHER.

P. S.—If the weather should be stormy on said day, the sale will be postponed to Tuesday, March 3, at 10 o'clock A. M.

SMALL FARM FOR SALE AT AUCTION. Said place contains 5 acres of good land, with convenient house and barn, suitable for a gardener, situated on Jamaica and Hempstead Plank Road, one-quarter of a mile east of Jamaica, and within five minutes walk of the depot. If not sold previous to SATURDAY, February 28, it will on that day be sold at public auction, at the hotel of Caleb Weeks, in the village of Jamaica, at 1 o'clock, P. M. Terms easy and made know on the day of sale. For particulars inquire of ERWIN J. CRANE, No. 6 Front street, New York, or LAURENS REEVE, Jamaica, L. I.

MESSENGER'S LONDON CORDIAL GIN, now landing ex. *American Congress* from London. For sale by the puncheon in bond, or in cases from store, by R. E. MESSENGER & CO., No. 66 Fulton-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE.—A NEW SCHOONER YACHT, suitable for a pilot boat, of about 74 tons carpenter's measurement; just named and completely finished. She is 57 feet keel, 18 feet beam, 6 feet 10 inches hold. Built last Summer, by day's work, of select materials, and with especial regard to strength; frames of chestnut and white oak, all cut with the grain; planked and ceiled with 2 inch white oak; copper-fastened below the water-line; butt-bolted and square-fastened throughout; small centre-board, and rigged 20 inches of keel and shoe; outside ballast of lead cast in the shoe, and draws 4 feet 6 inches. She is on the Passaic River, immediately above the Passaic Bridge, on the New-York and Erie Railroad, 11 miles from Jersey City. For further particulars, apply to BENJAMIN RAYCRIGG, Passaic, New Jersey; or to CHARLES AYCRIGG, No. 80 Warren-st., New-York City.

A YOUNG MAN OF THOROUGH BUSINESS habits and experience, with a few hundred dollars cash capital, wishes to obtain a situation as associate partner in a safe and lucrative business, where integrity, strict attention to business, and a willingness to work, would be appreciated. Address G. P. SCOVILL, at the office of this paper, stating the kind of business and the time and place an interview may be had. The best of references given.

$5,000.—WANTED, A PARTNER, SILENT or active, with a cash capital of $5,000, to buy out a retiring partner in a manufacturing business. Article manufactured secured by patent right, and finds ready sale at large profits. One-half interest in the patent, together with stock, machines, fixtures, &c., will be sold, or the whole given as security for the money. For particulars, address W. N., New-York *Daily Times* Office.

$15,000 TO $20,000.—ONE PARTNER OF A large wholesale manufacturing business, forced from ill health to retire, desires to dispose of a part interest. The profits for one year over $42,000, is permanently established, with valuable contracts on hand. Cash payments not required. Address, with real name, FIRM, *Daily Times*.

$3,000.—WANTED, AN ACTIVE PARTNER to join me with the above sum in cash in a splendid manufacturing business in this City. Profits large, sales unlimited and strictly for cash. Address BROS., *Times* Office. Must give full name or no notice will be taken of it.

$5,000 TO $20,000.—PARTNER WANTED To engage in an established business which will pay $20,000 per annum net profit. A person somewhat acquainted with agriculture preferred. Full explanation given upon an interview or by letter. References exchanged. Address J. J. MURRAY, *Times* office, N Y.

TO BASKET-MAKERS.—FOR SALE, AS soon as it can be peeled in the Spring, from 5 to 10 tons willow, warranted of the first quality, and well whitened. Basket makers will please send proposals for the same, stating price to be paid on delivery in New-York, or else here. Also, wanted, a good basket-maker. Address GEO. J. COLBY, Waterbury, Vt.

$25,000.—FOR SALE—AN EXTENSIVE hardware business; also, an interest in a large stove manufactory and iron foundry establishment. $50,000 now invested in the business. Situated in the western part of the State. Apply at No. 335 Broadway, room No. 18. N. DAVIS & CO.

$500 IN CASH WILL PURCHASE AN old, well known and profitable tea store on one of the great avenues of this City. No more of the stock need be taken than wished, and for the good security on time will be received. Apply to J. T. WILSON, No. 270 Washington-st., corner Warren.

FOR SALE—SUPERIOR PORTER-HOUSE, Reade-st., near West, doing splendid business; price $250. Also, splendid eating, drinking and lodging house, near City Hall; lodging pays all expenses of house; price $600. Also, superior butcher-shop, 7th-av.; grand place; price $200. Apply at No. 113 Chambers-st., Room No. 4.

STEAMBOAT FOR SALE—THE STEAMboat ISLAND CITY, connecting with the Flushing Railroad, with or without all the privileges and lease of Fulton Market Wharf. Apply to A. C. UNDERHILL, at office of E. Hanford, architect, No. 5 Park Bank.

$3,000.—WILL SELL, TRADE, TAKE A partner with a small capital, or pay a clerk a good salary who can loan $1,000 on good security. The owner must go West. Call in the elegantly fitted up Restaurant, No. 337 Broadway.

CLOTHING STOCK FOR SALE.—AN ENtire stock of ready made clothing and furnishing goods; also store fixtures and good will of business. Inquire of P. F. RANDOLPH, Nos. 30 to 36 Park-place.

FOR SALE.—CHEAP FOR CASH, OR WOULD be exchanged for other property; a Restaurant doing a good business in the lower part of the city. Inquire 107 Powery.

$1,000.—IRON FOUNDRY FOR SALE—with room and fixtures sufficient for forty hands, and melting 5 tons. Inquire of STEPHEN A. DAVIS, 33d st and 11th avenue.

TO LET.—A LUMBER YARD AT SING SING. An old stand for business, with a good dock attached. Inquire of the subscriber on the premises.

SAMUEL S. SMITH.

COAL FREIGHTS.—VESSELS WANTED TO load for Providence, Nantucket and elsewhere in the Sound. Apply to DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., No. 29 William-st.

FOR SALE.—A SIX-HORSE ENGINE AND BOILer, with shafting, pulleys, &c. Apply to JOHN KEYS, Nos. 101 and 103 Suffolk st

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

GOLD-MEDAL PIANOS!—STEINWAY & SONS have again been awarded the First premium at the late Fair of the American Institute, New-York: and also the First premium Gold Medal at the late Fair of the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, in addition to the three already received, making five first-prize medals within the last 18 months. No. 84 Walker-st.

GREAT SALE OF PIANO-FORTES AT No. 296 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, for one week. Great reduction in prices. T. Gilbert & Co.'s, Chickering's, A. H. Gale & Co.'s, and others, new and second-hand. 25 pianos will be sold at extremely low prices. Open from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANOFORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 431 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrestplank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN, Piano-forte manufacturers, WAREROOM No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, WHERE a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

CHAMBERS' PIANOS.—BARGAINS.—An elegant 7-octave rosewood Piano, $300; one do., $250. Also, a variety of Pianos at $100, $125, $150, $200, &c., for sale at No. 385 Broadway.

PIANOS.—N. THURSTON & SONS, NOS. 8 AND 10 Bible House, Astor-place, offer at low prices, several superior 7-octave rosewood piano-fortes, warranted in every respect. Also pianos to hire.

PIANOS TO LET.—HAINES BROS.' PIANOS to let, at their manufactory, Nos. 330, 332 and 334 2d-av., cor. 21st-st. Rent applied towards purchase if desired. Price moderate. J. M. PELTON.

INSTRUCTION.

A CARD.—THE SUBSCRIBER WILL REDUCE his terms on MONDAY, March 2, to the nominal charge of $2 50 for the course of ten lessons, guaranteeing a satisfactory improvement to all, old and young. Ladies' classes will meet at 12, and 4 o'clock. Gentlemen at 3, 5, 7 and 8 o'clock P. M. daily, excepting Saturdays. Applications will be received daily, this week, from 9 A. M. to 9 o'clock P. M., at the rooms No. 362 Broadway, corner of Franklin-st. Separate parlors for private instruction.

OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

BOYS ARE PRACTICALLY PREPARED for business at DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, No. 689 Broadway. They acquire manly habits, become quick in figures, rapid business writers, practical book-keepers, and learn more in one quarter than in one year at ordinary schools. Two private seats may be secured this week without extra charge. Apply early.

MADAME CHEGARAY'S BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies.—Mme. CHEGARAY respectfully informs the public and her friends that her establishment will be removed on the 1st of May to No. 9 East 28th st., between Madison and 5th avs., a few doors from its present location.

FURNITURE.

No. 35 BOWERY.

PARLOR FURNITURE.
DINING-ROOM FURNITURE.
CHAMBER FURNITURE.
OFFICE FURNITURE.

In
ROSEWOOD,
MAHOGANY,
BLACK WALNUT, and
OAK.

FOSTER & LEE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, IN ALL COLORS AND STYLES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, at prices from $25 and upwards. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., (old No. 38.) four doors East of Broadway, New-York.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.

CIRCULARS SUPPLIED ON APPLICATION, BY R. PATTON, NO. 24 GROVE-ST.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—New and beautiful styles of enameled chamber furniture. Housekeepers in want of this cheap and fashionable style of bedroom furniture will find a large assortment in all colors at H. F. FARRINGTON'S warerooms, Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st., between Broome and Grand. (Old suits repainted.) Dealers supplied on the most reasonable terms.

IRON BEDSTEADS.—THE NEW-YORK IRON Bedstead Manufacturing Company are now ready to execute orders for Iron Bedsteads, &c. Housekeepers about purchasing will find it to their advantage to call. Country dealers, shipping houses and public institutions liberally dealt with. Office 175 Centre-st., near Howard.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 16, 1857.

NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT all persons who require to be VACCINATED will be attended to promptly, without charge, by application at either of the Dispensaries, where Physicians are constantly in attendance; and it is recommended that all who have not been Vaccinated, should avail themselves immediately of the opportunity thus offered.

The New York Dispensary is located at the corner of Centre and White sts.

The Eastern Dispensary, in Ludlow-st., in the rear of Essex Market.

The Northern Dispensary is located corner of Waverley-place and Christopher-st.

The Demilt Dispensary is located at No. 371 3d-av.

The Northwestern Dispensary is located at 511 8th-av.

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

FINANCIAL.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE MUTUAL Benefit Life Insurance Co., made pursuant to Chapter 277, Laws of 1853.

Office, No. 257 Broadway, Howard Attorney, No. 11 Wall-st.

Balance per statement, January 1, 1856.....$6,128,695 47
Premiums rec'd during the year.....$957,609 37
Interest received during the year.....189,356 90
Total receipts for year.....$1,146,966 27
Paid Losses, viz:
Jan. 1, 1856, 59,760 00
Paid losses by death during the year.....2,196,548 75 $2,256,308 75
Paid cancelled policies.....32,236 86
Paid salaries, taxes, postage, exchange, &c.....29,206 78
Paid commissions to agents.....59,827 75
Paid physicians' fees.....2,750 50 2,348,544 06 $ 206,921 62
Balance.....$3,686,837 09
Paid dividends during the year.....149,314 91
Net balance, Jan. 1, 1857.....$3,484,512 18
Amount unpaid, not due, and awaiting proofs of death.....53,000 00
Assets.
Cash on hand.....$ 88,941 77
Newark City 7 per cent. bonds.....22,000 00
Albany City (N. Y.) 6 per cent. bonds.....25,000 00
Troy City (N. Y.) 6 per cent. bonds.....25,000 00
Brooklyn City (N. Y.) 6 per cent. bonds.....50,000 00
Annuity bond of the State of Massachusetts.....600 00
Bonds and mortgages on real estate worth double the amount.....1,235,189 53
Real estate.....23,169 01
Premium notes, drawing 6 per cent. interest.....925,329 82
Loans on scrip.....6,471 63
Premiums, interest and cash in course of transmission.....17,726 43
$3,484,512 18
Net accumulation, Jan. 1, 1857.....$3,484,512 18
Total amount of dividends paid to date.....857,807 57
Total amount of claims by death paid to date.....1,506,234 60 2,364,042 17
Total.....$5,848,554 35

The Directors have declared a dividend of Thirty-five per cent. on premiums paid in 1856, and have ordered the payment of the eighth dividend, declared Jan. 1, 1855, to be paid as the premiums become due in 1857.

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS.

ROB'T L. PATTERSON, CHAS. S. MACKNET, LEWIS C. GROVER, JOSIAH O. LOW, HENRY McFARLAN, L. H. FROTHINGHAM, EDWARD A. STRONG, JOHN R. WEEKS, ANDREW S. SNELLING, RANDALL H. GREENE, JOEL W. CONDIT, NEHEMIAH PERRY.

ROBERT L. PATTERSON, President
JOEL W. CONDIT, Vice-President.
BENJAMIN C. MILLER, Secretary.
JOS. F. & J. R. FORD, Agents, New-York.
JOS. P. BRADLEY, Mathematician.
LEWIS C. GROVER, Attorney and Counsel.
JAMES STEWART, M. D., Medical Adviser, New-York.
JOSEPH B. JACKSON, M. D., Medical Adviser, Newark.

FOURTEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK—For the year ending Jan. 31, 1857.

RECEIPTS.

For Premiums and Policy Fees.....$808,

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Weather.

What shall be said of the weather of the past [illegible] days? "Borne in the memory of the oldest inhabitant" must be the original way of commencing a [illegible] this sudden interchange of April and [illegible] but in view of E. Meshar's next bulletin, to be issued as a prophecy, we merely say, that the thermometer since Sunday last ascended to 70°; that [illegible] things which give symptoms of budding, that [illegible] are excessively ridiculous, and that some [illegible] altogether absurd, are already thinking [illegible] of town for the Summer. How long the [illegible] and the excitement will last, are irrelevant [illegible] at the present time of writing, but if the [illegible] prognostics are not to be disregarded, there will be rain before most of us are twenty-four hours older.

The weather really is something to date from. Our children will remember the present year half a century to come, as that of the hot February. We almost sleep with our windows open, while our good wives are hunting up the mosquito nets. Unless there is a frost speedily we shall expect next week strawberries with our cream, and be on tip-toe for March cherries.

But it cannot last, and instead of March or even April cherries, we may have deep snows, keen searching winds, and rigid, biting frosts. Gay, or somebody else, has taught schoolboys that one swallow does not make a Summer, and it may be as well not to throw away our old overcoats until we are able to purchase new ones.

Leaks in Commissioner Selah's Office.

The Committee on Repairs and Supplies of the Board of Aldermen met at the City Hall yesterday afternoon. The subject of investigation was the expenditures of the Department of Repairs and Supplies. It will be recollected that Comptroller Flagg sent a communication to the last Board of Aldermen, setting forth the loose way in which the business of the department, of which Mr. Selah is the head, was conducted. The communication was referred to the Committee of Repairs and Supplies of that Board, composed of Messrs. Tucker, Fulmer and McConkey, who examined the subject, and the two first-named gentlemen made a report, in which they showed that the work done for the Department was charged at rates varying from 30 to 350 per cent. (!) over the prices for which similar work was done for private individuals. This majority report closed with a resolution directing the Clerk of the Board to transmit a certified copy of the Report and Resolution to the District-Attorney for the action of the Grand Jury, should the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies, and the Superintendent of Repairs to Public Buildings not resign their respective offices within ten days after the passage of the resolution. A minority report was presented by Alderman McConkey, taking directly opposite ground, saying that nothing in the official conduct of the Department had been shown which called for action on the part of the Aldermen.

The reports were presented on the 17th November last, and were disposed of at that time by making them the special order of the meeting on the first Monday in last January, when the subject was again called up and referred to the Committee on Repairs and Supplies, of which, by a stroke of Democratic brotherly kindness, Alderman McConkey, on the organization of the present Board, had been appointed Chairman. He conducted the examinations yesterday. Whether any good results will follow, is exceedingly doubtful, if we may judge from yesterday's examination:

Mr. T. Waters, Jr., testified that he was a practical painter, and had done work for the Department of Repairs and Supplies; to his knowledge his work had never been examined by the Superintendent; he had never asked him the price of certain jobs before doing them, but the Commissioner had; he had not done all the painting since Mr. Selah had been Superintendent; he understood Barney & Styles had done some; he had painted a great many of the engine and station-houses; for such purposes he had used materials as good as those used by any painter in New-York; he charged $1 50 for painting one hundred superficial feet of roofing, and it made no difference in price whether one coat or two was given; he would not do work for less for anybody; he had heard that others worked for less, but did not understand how they could do it; the first work he did for the Corporation was in January a year ago; the last money he received was on the 2d of August; he had not received pay in full for any work done since last July; the Commissioner had told him that the money had run out; he paid his workmen $2 per day, and he asked $2 25 for their services; it was customary in the trade for an employer to make 25 cents of the wages of his workmen. [A number of bills were handed to Mr. Waters, who examined them and said they were the usual prices of the trade.] He charged $3 a day for his workmen to do graining, and varnish he sold at $3 a gallon; he kept an account of the materials he used and the time his workmen were employed in his books; for work other than that of the corporation he charged the same prices.

The next witness examined was Mr. Henry Smith, who did all the pump-mending for the City, but he wished the Committee to understand that he had no interest in it, though it was carried on in his name. He stated that Mr. Dewey (late head of a bureau in the office of the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies) who died in February last, was the contractor for making and repairing pumps. After his death some of the friends of his widow went to Mr. Selah and asked if the work could not be carried on for her benefit, and he (Smith) was appointed to do it by Mr. Selah. This is the work which the majority of the Committee of the late Board say was charged 350 per cent more than it was worth. Mr. Smith testified as follows:

Q.—What have you seen of work done on pumps on the Bloomingdale Road? A.—I do not know that I have seen work done on the pumps there; we have so much work to do that it is hard to remember any one pump, without referring to the books.

Q.—Are you aware that work was done there? A.—Yes, Sir; all the work charged in that bill was done there.

Q.—Here is a charge for taking out a pump in Cherry-street—was anything else done to it? A.—Not that I know of.

Q.—Is not $30 a large sum for that? A.—I charge the same price as that formerly charged before I took the work.

Q.—Here is a bill of $45 for repairing a pump in Carmansville—did you see any work done to it? A.—I did not; my workmen say it was done; I take their word for it; I am governed in my bills by the prices Mr. Dewey used to charge.

Q.—Here is a bill of $50 for a pump in Fifth-street, near the Bowery—do you know what work was done there? A.—I do not.

Q.—Here is a bill of $110 for a new pump at 106 Bayard-street, near the Bowery—did you see the work done? A.—I don't know that I did; I don't make a practice of going round to examine or see the work done on pumps.

Q.—I see there is a charge of $60 for repairing a pump at Sixty-ninth-street—it is said that this pump could not be found. A.—I have said that I don't always go to see that the work is done, but in this case I am positive the pump was put up.

Witness stated that he was not examined before the Committee last year, although he appeared for that purpose; Comptroller Flagg wanted some practical men to examine the work, and they did so; they might be practical men for all he knew, but these same men came to his shop and offered one of his workmen $100 if he would sign their report.

No other witnesses being ready, the Committee adjourned to Friday afternoon.

Gas—Interesting Examination.

The Committee of the Board of Councilmen met again on Wednesday, to resume the examination of witnesses as to the loud and increasing complaints against the gas companies.

Dr. W. Gibbs, of the Free Academy, was put on the stand, on the part of the gas consumers, and examined by Mr. Boies as to the relative illuminating power of combustible gases. Being desired to confine his remarks to gas from coal, he admitted that various kinds of coal yielded varying quantities of gas, and that of varying illuminating power. The quantity in cubic feet bore no relation or ratio to the quantity of light. There was no guarantee, except the character of gas directors for honor and honesty, that the public should receive any given or required amount of light during a specified time. A specified quantity of *gas* may be bargained for and delivered, but the illuminating power of that gas may be very low. The *average* may be, and perhaps is, a power of 15 sperm candles up to 20. So that 1,000 cubic feet of coal gas of one kind may possess twice as much illuminating power as the same quantity of another. In answer to further questions, Doctor Gibbs said he had not paid special attention to meters—thought there was little reliance to be placed upon them that was not based upon the honor and honesty of the fabricators of such instruments. Undoubtedly meters might be made to register at any rate (correct or incorrect) that the makers pleased.

Mr. Boies said he was prepared to prove that the company can cheat the public. The public had no protection except in the honor and honesty of the gas companies. All questions as to meters were illegitimate. Why was it that opposing counsel was so unwilling to allow any allusion to merers?

Mr. Willard said the simple question was, could a meter be constructed falsely? It could; no one disputed that. But it was no part of the duty of the Committee to probe into some ground of accusation against them, unless there was specific and well-proved offence, either in the construction of meters, or in any other way. If Mr. Boies were prepared with a specific charge, let him introduce and substantiate it. What *bearing* had these questions about merers? If intended to introduce some charge, let counsel frankly avow it.

Mr. Boies said that in England it had been found that the only efficient protection which the public could have was in the appointment of an Inspector of Gas—an Inspector especially of *meters*. Here, as in England, the people feel that they need protection—some better dependence than the honor and honesty of companies. Such an appointment was very necessary here. The idea has always been studiously instilled into the public mind that the meter cannot lie. But now it is well known it can, and may lie, and the falsehood may be recorded on one side invariably. The Company had got an act for *their* protection—the public had none. Companies can *cheat wholesale*, and run against no statute in the book. They have exclusive privileges, no competition—like the Croton water affair—and the strictest investigation ought to be instituted as to whether the public were honestly dealt with under that monopoly.

Mr. Willard said that as to inspectors of gas or of meters, there was no objection on the part of the Committee to any. But the Constitution of the State had abolished all officers of inspection. So long as the sovereign people had decided there should be no office of inspector, although it would be very advantageous, it must be remembered the Manhattan Gas Company did not make the law. Would any man say that his *meter* was false?

Mr. Boies said Mr. Willard could not be ignorant that there had been plenty of complaints about meters. All inspectors are not abolished by the constitution—there was the Inspector of the State Prison. The question before the Committee was to devise *some plan* whereby the rights of the public could be secured to them. He did not believe the constitution stood in the way.

The Chairman said their object was simply to inquire why the consumption had been greater since the reduction in price. He saw no objection to Mr. Boies' investigations and questions as to meters.

Dr. Gibbs was then asked: May not a meter be made so as to record incorrectly? He believed it might, but could not speak from experiment.

The Professor was next asked, by Mr. Boies, how the public could be secured in their dealings with the gas, and replied as follows: "I think there ought to be an Inspector of Meters; and secondly, that there should be an Inspector of the *quality* of the gas. That officer ought to make photometric demonstrations of its illuminating power, and also chemical analyses of its constituent elements, at varying periods.

The gas ought to come up to a certain fair and agreed standard; if it fell below the standard, there ought to be a corresponding penalty or deduction in price of the gas."

In cross-examination, the Doctor admitted he had a recollection of the peculiarities of the law in England on this subject. His impression was that the price of gas is much lower in England than in America. The pressure of the gas in the City has been greater lately than formerly; the richer the gas the lower ought to be the pressure. An inferior gas has less specific gravity, and pressure affects it more sensibly than it affects better or heavier gas, a greater quantity being forced through the pipes. Then it flares up. The consumer can undoubtedly lessen the pressure by the stop-cock at the meter, but that is a very irregular and uncertain way.

The Doctor said in reply to other questions that he thinks it possible to deliver gas at an uniform pressure over the whole City by the correct adjustment of regulators, and that would constitute a more reliable means than undertaking to govern the pressure at the works.

Mr. Willard tried to persuade the Doctor to be present during an examination of his meter. The Doctor saw no reason why he should do so. But what proof could the Company give that the same elastic fluid was passed in the test experiments as had been passed previously? He thinks the cheaper gas in London is poorer gas than ours. Undoubtedly gas is produced here at a higher cost than in London. The examination of this witness was very protracted, but the above is all that was material.

A witness was then recalled, (Mr. Downes, who stated that he could make a meter to register falsely.

Mr. John Firmin, who stated his business was that of a gas economist, examined by Mr. Boies—Got a meter directly from the establishment; it was incorrect; the hands went round irregularly, showing probably a leak in the drum; it was warranted, and efforts were made to mend it, but it never went right; this was professedly a test meter. He thought the question of meters a minor one. He had made many experiments upon pressure, and detailed a set of tabulated statements. As to what ought to be the *pressure*, it involves the inquiry—upon what *burners*? As to meters, at the University all the gas passes first through one meter—then it is recorded in separate parcels by smaller meters, and the aggregate amount recorded by the small meters is about one-third greater than the amount registered by the large meter. These meters are all supplied by the Company. He did not believe it possible to regulate the pressure at the works. Let, said he, the consumers be informed how to manage their own lights; not a single witness has reached the question; it is a want of knowledge on the part of the consumer how to burn their gas with economy. The meter before alluded to was not purchased from Mr. Downes. Mr. Firmin proceeded to state that the general cause of complaint of gas bills is the practice of burning the gas under a pressure much too high for a good light, or an economical effect. Also, from that variableness of pressure now existing. The remedy lies in some measure in the hands of the consumer, who will obtain as good a light if the gas be burnt at a pressure of about one-tenth instead of as now one inch, the usual pressure. This pressure is not determinable solely by the Gas Company, but is susceptible of modification by the consumer. Thus, at the office of the Daily Times, after the gas regulator had been fixed for the half inch pressure at the lower part of the building—it was found that *below* the regulator the pressure was less than half an inch and in the higher part of the building (with the same regulator the pressure was one inch—the consequence of all this was the waste of gas fully equal to one-third of the quantity charged for, with the inconvenience of defective light. This state of things is to be remedied by fixing each gas burner so as to give the required quantity of light, at the lowest possible pressure. This may be done in all cases so as to accommodate respective elevations—the gas must be checked generally at the top of the building where the pressure from the added force of the ascending gas, is greater than at the basement where it has entered the building. This process of checking or regulating is easily effected by one accustomed to the business. Adjourned until Monday.

How to Relieve Broadway.

A Special Committee of the Board of Aldermen, appointed on a resolution of Alderman Wilson, to consider the propriety of opening a new avenue west of Broadway, to relieve that crowdad street of some of its travel, met and talked the subject over yesterday. They decided that this could be most effectually accomplished by cutting through from Union-square to Greene-street, then following Church-street, and opening the intervening blocks to Trinity-place, and thence straight to the Battery. Their report in favor of this proposition will probably be presented to the Board the second week of next session.

[Advertisement.]

Closing Sale Previous to Removal.—On the 15th day of March we shall remove to our New Store, corner of Broadway and Broome Street. The remainder of our present stock is selling off at prices that defy competition, and a perusal of the following list will convince every one of the fact.

Dining Services	149 pieces	$17 00
White Tea Sets	44 pieces	3 75
White Toilet Sets	10 pieces	1 00
Decorated Tea Sets	44 pieces	6 50
Superb Toilet Sets	11 pieces	7 25
Cut Glass Goblets	Per dozen	1 75
Cut Glass Champagnes	Per dozen	1 25
Cut Glass Wines	Per dozen	88
Engraved Bohemian Clarets	Per dozen	2 50
Heavy Plated Castors, and 6 Cut Bottles		5 00
Heavy Plated Table Spoons	Per dozen	4 00
Heavy Plated Tea Spoons	Per dozen	2 00
Heavy Plated Table Forks	Per dozen	4 00
Heavy Plated Tea Sets	6 pieces	22 00
Heavy Plated Sugars		2 50
Heavy Plated Creams		2 00
Heavy Plated Molasses Pitchers		2 50
Elegant Cake Baskets		8 00
Four Light Bronze Candelabras	pair	4 50
Ivory Handled Table Knives	Per dozen	5 50

Clocks, Bronzes, Parian Ware Vases, Gas Fixtures, &c., in proportion.

E. V. Haughwout & Co.,
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ A retired Physician, whose sands of life have nearly run out, discovered, while living in the East Indies, a certain cure for consumption, asthma, bronchitis, coughs, colds and general debility. The remedy was discovered by him when his only child—a daughter—was given up to die. Wishing to do as much good as possible, he will send to such of his afflicted fellow-beings as request it this recipe, with full and explicit directions for making it up and successfully using it. He requires each applicant to inclose him one shilling—three cents to be returned as postage on the recipe, and the remainder to be applied to the payment of this advertisement. Address Dr. H. James, No. 19 Grand-street, Jersey City, N. J.

[Advertisement.]

Kemp's Worm Pastilles.—Mothers will not find it necessary to force them upon their offspring. Children are eager for them. They expel worms from the bowels without pain, and, being free from mercury, may be given to infants. Bristol's Sarsaparilla, recognized for twenty years as the only absolute specific for diseases of the skin, scrofulous ulcers, &c., daily achieves new triumphs. Sold by D. T. Lanman & Co., wholesale druggists, No. 69 Water-street, New-York, and by all druggists. Sarsaparilla $1, and Pastilles 25c. per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

☞ "Excelsior, or Life's Struggles," has made a most decided "hit" at Purdy's National Theatre where it is attracting large and fashionable audiences. It is to be repeated to night, with the grand pantomime of the "Red Gnome," and the thrilling drama of the "Token."

[Advertisement.]

Fashionable Intelligence. — Know that Knox will introduce his Spring hat on Saturday morning. Also know, Knox is at No. 212 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

TO PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS AND THE PUBLIC.

The following note from Mr. Hall requires a public reply:

Temple of Art, No. 365 Broadway, Feb. 24, 1857.

J. Gurney, Esq.—*Dear Sir*: My attention has been called to your card of the 17th inst., published in the *Tribune* and *Times*, in reply to mine of the 16th, which appeared in the same papers. My engagements have been such that I have hitherto neglected to take any steps in the matter.

You understand better than the public possibly can the reasons which prompted me to pen my card. But you evidently misconstrued the somewhat ambiguous language which I employed, or your high sense of honor, propriety and justice would not have allowed you to prefer against me so grave a charge as "repudiating legal obligations" and making statements which were "false."

If you understood me as denying your right to practice the Hallotype, and your ability to present it in an attractive form to the public, you could not do otherwise than to pronounce such statements false.

The peculiar circumstances of the case, in connection with the somewhat ambiguous style which I employed, has led you into an error. But there was nothing in my card which, if properly understood, could have justified the conclusions at which you arrive. And, by correcting the erroneous impressions which your card is calculated to produce, you will do honor to yourself, justice to the public and to the undersigned. Wishing you every success in the practice of the Hallotype,

I am, very truly, yours, JOHN BISHOP HALL.

Reply.

Mr. John B. Hall—*Dear Sir*: Your conclusion is correct, that the "peculiar circumstances" of the case, together with the somewhat ambiguous language which you employed, did lead me to misunderstand your meaning, and it affords me pleasure to be able to make this correction.

A discriminating public will award to you the honor of having invented the most brilliant improvement in the photographic art, and which I am determined to present to the public in all its exquisite perfection and beauty.

Yours truly,
J. GURNEY, Photographic Artist.
Palace of Art, No. 349 Broadway, Feb. 26, 1857.

We, the undersigned, copartners in the disposal of the patent rights, throughout the United States and Europe, for this new style of portraiture called Hallotype, would inform Photographic artists and amateurs that we are now ready to dispose of said rights to suit purchasers. JOHN BISHOP HALL,
J. GURNEY.

All business letters to be addressed to Gurney's Palace of Art, No. 349 Broadway, corner of Leonard-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HALLOTYPES.

Letters Patent, Granted Jan. 20, 1857.—A large collection of this new and beautiful style of portraiture is now on exhibition at J. Gurney's well-known Photographic Palace of Art, No. 349 Broadway, New-York.

The public are respectfully invited to call and judge for themselves of the superiority of these pictures over other styles; and although executed by the camera, they combine the truthfulness of the finest photograph with the beauty and finish of the most delicate miniature on ivory. To quote the expression of one of our most celebrated miniature painters,

"The stereoscopic effect is wonderful; our occupation is gone. These pictures surpass in every respect our best endeavors."

J. Gurney is now prepared to execute said pictures for the public.

Gallery open from 8 A. M. till 6 P. M.

J. Gurney, Photographic Artist,
No. 349 Broadway, corner Leonard-street, New-York.
N. B.—No connection with any other establishment.

[Advertisement.]

Notice to those Troubled with Humors.—Owing to the great demand for my Ointment in New-York City, I shall be at Buckland's Hotel, corner of Broadway and Canal-street, from the 23d to the 28th instant, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Kennedy's Salt Rheum Ointment allays all inflammation in Salt Rheum and Erysipelas, and every humor of a hot nature, and gives you a comfortable night's rest.

Kennedy's Scattering Ointment will scatter Scrofulous swellings on the neck.

Kennedy's Healing Ointment will heal Scrofulous Sores, Fever Sores, and Gangrene Sores, &c.

Ulcerated Sore Legs are permanently cured in a few weeks, or at most in a few months.

My Ointment comes within the reach of all classes. The most expensive cure I ever made cost but sixteen dollars. As a general thing a cure does not cost half of that.

All afflicted with humors or sores are respectfully invited to call. Advice, in all cases, gratis.

Donald Kennedy, Proprietor of
Kennedy's Medical Discovery, Roxbury, Mass.

[Advertisement.]

Closing Sale, Previous to Removal.—E. V. Haughwout & Co.'s New Store, Corner of Broadway and Broome street, will be ready for occupation on the 15th day of March, and having a Special Stock of Goods now in port to open with, we are desirous of Closing Out the balance of our present stock, previous to removal. A perusal of the following list will convince every one that the prices at which we are now selling will defy competition:

White Dinner Services	142 pieces	$17 00
White Toilet Sets	10 pieces	1 00
Fancy Decorated Toilet Sets	11 pieces	4 75
Fancy Decorated Tea Sets	44 pieces	6 50
Cut Glass Goblets	Per dozen	1 75
Cut Glass Champagnes	Per dozen	1 25
Cut Glass Wines	Per dozen	88
Pipe-Stem Sherry Wines	Per dozen	1 88
Pipe-Stem Engraved Do	Per dozen	2 50
Engraved Bohemian Claret Glasses	Per dozen	2 50

And Plated Ware, Cutlery, Gas Fixtures, &c., in proportion.

E. V. Haughwout & Co.,
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

To Nervous Sufferers.—A retired clergyman, restored to health in a few days, after many years of great nervous suffering, is anxious to make known the means of cure. Will send (free) the prescription used. Direct to John M. Dagnall, 59 Fulton-street, Brooklyn.

[Advertisement.]

THE PRESENT RELAXING
WEATHER
WILL BE THE CAUSE OF MUCH
SICKNESS
TO THOSE WHO ARE NOT WATCHFUL OF
THE STATE OF THE BOWELS.
SORE THROAT, CROUP,
COSTIVENESS AND LUNG FEVER, AND
OTHER FEVERS,
WILL ALL PASS HARMLESS, WHEN
BRANDETH'S PILLS
ARE USED.
THESE PILLS ARE INDEED A
TREASURE OF HEALTH,
BECAUSE THEY ARE TRACT ALL
IMPURITIES FROM THE BLOOD.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!
MANY ARE OUT!!
Purchase only of the Agents.
All boxes with
241 BROADWAY
ON THE SIDE LABEL ARE COUNTERFEITS!
Principal Office, 43 BRANDETH'S BUILDING.
Sold also at No. 206 Bowery, No. 241 Hudson-street, No. 52 Division-street and No. 66 Houston-street, corner of Lewis; No. 175 Fulton-street, Brooklyn, and No. 124 South Sixth-street, Williamsburg.
☞ REMEMBER! ☜
All Boxes with 241 BROADWAY on the Side Label are Counterfeits!
B. BRANDRETH.

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Pills for the Cure of Sick Headache and Bile.—These wonderful pills have been the means of restoring many persons to health, pronounced incurable. The effect they have is mild, yet speedy, and as a family medicine they are unequaled. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London; and by all druggists, at 25c., 62½c., and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]

☞ S. Coates & Co. have received the highest premium awarded by the American Institute for Portable Gas Works. Apply at No. 376 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes.—Nos. 135, 137 and 189 Water-street, and No. 5 Murray-street, New-York.

LONG ISLAND.

A New Gas Company for Brooklyn.

The Gas Committee of the Brooklyn Common Council for two evenings past have had under consideration the proposition of an association of wealthy gentlemen, who propose to supply the city with gas equal to that now furnished by the Brooklyn City Gas Company for $2 per 1,000 feet, at $1 25 per 1,000 feet; and to the citizens generally at $1 75, instead of $3 50 per thousand feet, as is now paid to the old Company. They further propose not to demand a deposit of every citizen, and to supply, without pay, the proper meters. In a word, their proposition is to conduct the business of the Company upon an enlarged and liberal policy, if permission can be obtained to lay their mains.

The old monopoly will undoubtedly use every means in its power to prevent such a consummation, and has already put out a tender in the shape of a notice to the public that their gas will be furnished at $3, instead of $3 50 per 1,000 feet, after the 1st of May. The next step, undoubtedly, will be to supply gas without a deposit. If the Common Council will but consult the interests of Brooklyn, the new Gas Company will have the permission asked, and that speedily.

Sunday Cars in Brooklyn.

At the last meeting of the Brooklyn Common Council, a resolution was offered by Alderman Dayvechio, of the Sixth Ward, empowering the City Railroad Company to run cars on the Sabbath day the same as any other day of the week. It was referred to the Railroad Committee for report. That Committee, it is understood, will report favorably upon the measure, and the report will probably be adopted by the Common Council. As the Mayor recommended it in his Message, probably the resolution will become a law.

The Gowanus Garroting Case.

Coroner Redding held an inquest in Brooklyn yesterday on the body of John Elders, when a verdict was rendered that death was caused by inflammatory rheumatism.

One week ago last Thursday night the deceased, who is a peddler, was found on a vacant lot in Gowanus, and was taken to the residence of an acquaintance on Hamilton-avenue, where he stated that four men had attacked him and stolen $4 from his pocket. He was intoxicated, and having $3 50 in his pocket, the story was not believed, and the next morning he went to No. 266 Smith-street, where he died on Monday last, as rumored, from injuries received at the time of the alleged robbery, but it appeared upon the inquest that he died from rheumatism in the heart, caused by intoxication and exposure.

Inhuman Conduct.

A brute, named Lucus, residing in Kelsey's Alley, Brooklyn, on Tuesday night last, deliberately seated a child in a tub of hot water, scalding it severely. Lucus was arrested by officer Powers, of the Third District Police, and was committed to answer.

Who Bids?

Concurrent with the inauguration of Mr. Buchanan, on the 4th of March next, the Sheriff of Kings County will offer for sale a large variety of property belonging to the City of Brooklyn, among which are enumerated "all the iron safes in the City Hall, furniture of the Common Council Chamber, office furniture, portraits of the Ex Mayors in the Governor's Room," (what a pity!) and a large variety of fire engines, hose carriages, &c. Who bids?

MARRIED.

Pyke—Jackson.—In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 25, by Rev. J. J. Lyons, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. David J. Pyke, of St. Louis, Mo., to Miss Eve E. Jackson, second daughter of John D. Jackson, Esq., of this City.

Walsh—Conroy.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, Feb. 24, at St. Andrew's Church, by Rev. J. Curren, Jeremiah Walsh to Miss Mary Ann Conroy, both of this City.

Frost—Cowpland.—In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 25, at St. Luke's Church, by Rev. J. H. Tuttle, David Frost to Lurane B., eldest daughter of the late Capt. D. C. Cowpland.

D'Homergue—Palmer.—In this City, on Monday, Feb. 23, by Rev. R. S. Howland, Louis C. D'Homergue to Clara Edith, second daughter of Wm. Pitt Palmer, Esq., of this City.

☞ Philadelphia and Savannah papers please copy.

Gay—Huntington.—At Norwich, Conn., on Tuesday, Feb. 17, at the residence of Lyman Brewer, Esq., by Rev. Alfred Brewer, Amos W. Gay, of New-York City, to Julia A. Huntington, of the former place.

Bowron.—At Newcastle, Westchester Co., on Friday, Feb. 20, Dr. Joshua W. Bowron, in the 69th year of his age.

DIED.

Higgins.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 24, Francis Wayland Higgins, youngest child of Dr. John J. and Maria L. Higgins, aged 1 year, 4 months and 17 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday, 26th inst., at 1 P. M., at the residence of his grandparents, Mr. Wm. D. and Ann Briggs, No. 158 Bowery. His remains will be interred in Greenwood.

"Beloved of all on earth, his heavenly parent called him to Himself.

Dwight.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, Feb. 25, Susan D., wife of James T. Dwight, and daughter of Leonard A. Daggett, Esq., of New-Haven, aged 34 years.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, from her late residence, No. 37 West 25th-st., on Friday morning, at 9 o'clock. After which, her remains will be taken to New Haven for interment.

Lacon.—In this City, on Monday, Feb. 23, William Lacon, a native of Shropshire, Eng., in the 84th year of his age.

His remains were interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

Easton.—In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 25, after a lingering illness, Lucy Easton, wife of Charles Easton.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 31 1st-av., on Friday, Feb. 27, at 1½ o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

Jarvis.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Feb. 25, Eliza, eldest daughter of George and Catharine Jarvis, aged 12 years, 11 months and 17 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Friday, 27th inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 90 1st-st., near 2d-av.

Monfort.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, Feb. 24, after a lingering illness, Mrs. Mercy Monfort, widow of James Monfort, aged 70 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her son in-law, Shadrach Smith, No. 234 East Broadway.

Kinney.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Feb. 24, Miss Anna Kinney, aged 70 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday, 26th inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M., at the Church of the Holy Trinity, corner Clinton-st. and Montague-place.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange, Feb. 25.

$2,000	Ohio St. 6s, '70	106¾	250	Cumb. Coal Co.	18½
10,000	Virginia 6s	92½	50	do.	18⅝
5,000	Cali. St. 7s, '70	67	928	Erie R. R.	57
1,000	Cali. St. 7s, '75	66¾	720	do.	c 57
5,000	Missouri St. 6s	89¾	700	do.	s 57
5,000	do.	b80	85	100	do.	s 57
5,000	do.	s 84¾	100	do.	b60 57⅛
2,000	do.	s 84¾	800	do.	s 57
10,000	do.	b60 85	100	do.	b30 57⅜
5,000	Erie R 3dm be '83	97½	100	La Cr. & Mil. R.	s 73
500	H. R. R. R. 1st M.	97¾	50	do.	s3 73⅝
1,000	H. R. R. R. C. Bs.	64	2400	Reading R. R.	s3 81
3,000	H. R. R. 2d M.	73	300	do.	s60 80¾
1,000	N. Y. C. R. R.	103	300	do.	s60 80⅝
2,000	Ill. C. R. R. Bs.	98⅝	100	do.	s10 81
2,000	T. H. & A. 2d M.	69½	25	M. S. & N. I. R.	c 75½
1,000	L. F. & W. 2d M. Bs.	41¾	25	do.	c 75⅝
7,000	do.	42	50	do.	b10 75⅝
2,200	Cl. & Pitts Div Bs.	61	100	do.	s10 75¾
6	Bank of New-York	120	150	do.	b60 76⅜
20	Bank of Commerce	105	100	do.	b30 76¼
18	Park Bank	99¾	105	Ill. Cen. R. R.	s3 134
332	do.	99¾	200	Hud. Riv. R. R.	27¾
50	Fk Commerce Sc'p.	104¾	350	Gal. & Chic. R. R.	103¾
5	Bk of the Republic.	119¾	550	Clev. & Tol. R. R.	s3 74
65	Metropolitan Bank	110	700	do.	b10 74¼
15	Corn Exchange Bk	106	200	do.	b5 74⅜
10	Nassau Bank	103½	950	do.	s3 74½
8	Continental Bank	107	200	do.	b60 74¾
51	Penn. Coal Co.	94½	6	Chic. & R. I. Rd.	103¾
50	do.	94⅝	85	do.	R4
1850	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	c 90	62	do.	103¾
400	do.	b30 90	300	do.	s60 103⅝
125	do.	s3 89⅞	100	do.	b60 104⅜
100	do.	s15 89⅞	146	Mil. & Miss. Rd.	66
100	do.	s30 89⅞	100	do.	65¼
55	do.	90	300	do.	s60 65
100	do.	b60 90	100	do.	s30 65
300	do.	b60 90¾	50	do.	s60 65¼
50	do.	b10 90	50	do.	s60 65¾
586	do.	90	7	Cin. Ham. & D. Rd	65

Wednesday, Feb. 25—P. M.

The Money Market is again easy to Street borrowers on demand. The Discount Brokers, however, are still charging 9@10 ₱ cent. on prime paper, which causes the mercantile demand at Bank to keep very full. Demand loans go at 7 ₱ cent., and some of the Brokers are inclined to keep some of their means employed in this way. To the large concerns they are found a convenient resort when the Specie balances at the Clearing House run heavily against them. The want of this sort of reserve, in one or two instances last week and the week before, caused the Specie in the leading Banks to fall unusually low. The Foreign Bill Market, yesterday, was well cleared of the transient offerings on London and Paris and the business for the Boston mail proved large. The steamer from that port took no Specie. The Custom Duties this week are again ahead of the Sub-Treasury disbursements. The balance this afternoon $15,337,205 against $14,942,988 on the opening of the week. Stocks are firm to-day, and the market active. The rise on New-York and Erie is ⅝@1 ₱ cent. on the average sales of yesterday. New-York Central sold largely at 90 cash in the forenoon, and 90⅛@90 at the close. The speculators against the rise took in some stock at 90, and threw their contracts ahead 30 or 60 days, option to the buyer, at the same rate. Milwaukee and Mississippi was sold down at the early Board to 65 ₱ cent., seller 60 days, and went up to 67 cash in the afternoon. La Crosse brought 73 at the Second Board. The Western list generally was firm, and State Stocks steady. After the official list of sales was printed there was further business in New-York and Erie at 57⅛ ₱ cent.

The New-York and Erie management must despair of pleasing our neighbor of the *Herald* or its good friends in Wall-street who are *bearing* the Stock so fiercely just now, at low prices, on the eve of the Spring traffic. The first allegation of the party was that the January receipts were miserably meagre. They settle up $330,646 against $402,988 the same month last year. The next was that Messrs. E. D. Stanton & Co. were selling the Stock down, and that some screw must be loose, as Mr. Drew, the Treasurer of the Company, has part of his means with Messrs Stanton. He is a partner in their business, to be sure, but not in their commission sales for account of other parties who select them *to effect a purpose*. This dodge has grown stale. It is not seriously regarded in the Street—The outside public care little about it. It may place Mr. Drew in a false position, but he has not hesitated, we believe, to vindicate the credit of the Company on every proper occasion. But this the story ran that the Directors were selling out because the *strike* of last Fall had lost the road local popularity along the line, as well as the services of a goodly number of its oldest and best engineers. Of this there is no tangible evidence, and the truth would probably be found nearer the mark, if the sales of parties *who hold no stock*, and hope to buy their neighbor's stock "at a great sacrifice," *to fulfil their short contracts*, were assigned to this reason. But let that pass. The *strike* was said to be the result of the iron rule of Mr. McCallum, the General Superintendent. Upon his lack of popularity the *Bears* sold down the stock. Now it appears from the *Herald* that the property is to be directly ruined, because Mr. McCallum, from the most honorable purpose to relieve his Directors from all embarrassment on *this* subject—and without detriment, we are glad to know, to his private interests, which call him to another field of employment—voluntarily withdraws from the Superintendence!

We have partial English files by the steamer *Indian* at Portland. We find the following additional financial items under the head of

London, Monday Evening.

The sudden change in the wind at the close of last week has already altered the aspect of things, for it has permitted the arrival of the *Heather Bell* and *Morning Light* from Melbourne. The former left on the 1st of November, and the latter on the 15th. They bring respectively 81,478 ounces of Gold, value £325,912; and 124,000 ounces, value £496,000; together making, £821,912. This is a very large and most seasonable relief to the Bank of England and many other interests. The *Centurion* is also in from Sydney, New South Wales; but what amount of Gold she brings, if any, is not yet known. The two former vessels bring together 3,509 bales of wool.

This large receipt of Gold comes opportunely to at once arrest any apprehension of the Bank having to resort to any further restrictions on trade operations; but the full benefits it will produce are not immediately observable, as the Gold is not yet in hand.

Money remains in good demand with little or no abatement of pressure, but the tendency is rather better, in consequence of large arrivals of Gold from Australia. In some quarters there is a strong disposition to look for improvement almost immediately; but it is more generally expected to be delayed for at least a month, and then to take place only gradually. At the same time there is certainly more ease, though the market, owing to the continuous withdrawals of Gold from the Bank for export, is unsettled and often extremely

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI.....NO. 1698. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

FILLIBUSTERING.

Secretary Marcy Cannot Help the Deluded.

CAMP LIFE.

Gen. Walker and his Men in Garrison—How they Live—What they Eat, Drink, Wear, &c.

These who have seen the native Nicaraguan Elephant say that he looms up of magnificent proportions. They insist that whoever has walked all around him, and seen all his points, has of necessity had enlarged experience. We have lately been in conversation with some of Gen. WALKER's officers, now in town, and have found them, as we expected, "full" men. But none of their exploits by flood or field, none of their hair-breadth 'scapes, none of their tales of skull-cleaving prowess, so entertain us as the simple rehearsal of how Gen. WALKER and his exiguous army live and behave themselves when not fighting.

Everybody is aware that the General is a small man, with large gray eyes, light hair, and a clean-shaved face. He looks about 33 years of age. He is effeminate in appearance, and rather spare and of sallow complexion, but has great powers of endurance! He is seldom inactive, and at all times shows himself to be of a nervous and restless nature. He is known to be a man very well read, speaking French, German, and Spanish fluently, while socially he is possessed of very gentlemanly qualities. Visitors may always count on a polite reception.

According to his officers, the General is kind and humane in disposition, frequently sharing his meal with a wounded or destitute soldier, and has often been known, when on a march, to surrender his horse to some poor, helpless fellow, and travel the rest of the way on foot. On one occasion he walked a distance of forty miles in this way—possibly to stretch his legs, but apparently from a dictate of kindness alone. One of his peculiarities is, that he never smokes.

Time was when Gen. WALKER's army was pretty well supplied with regimentals, but their present aspect strongly reminds one of an old militia training in Connecticut—some carry rifles, some muskets, some have bayonets and some have not; some wear colored flannel shirts and straw hats or Kossuth hats. Gen WALKER himself may be often seen in the streets arrayed in a black Kossuth hat and blue shirt, with huge side pockets, into which he habitually thrusts his hands while he walks. When on a march, he is usually attended by his Orderly and a single body servant; when in garrison, he has three or four of the latter, and two or three cooks.

While Granada was the General's head-quarters he lived in an easy, dashing style. He occupied a commodious house; superior French cooks were in his kitchen, and his table groaned in a contented, quiet way, with all the delicacies of the country. It is said that you only need money in Nicaragua to procure everything desirable. You can get the finest of beef; venison can be had almost for the killing; fowls, eggs and delicious fish from the lake are in abundance, and nearly every variety of vegetable found in the markets of New-York can be had to order. At Granada, up to the time he left it, General WALKER was accustomed to give *soirées*, sometimes as often as once a week. A very neat ball-room was fitted up at his quarters, and the music was supplied by an excellent band. The cream of the native population of the town were usually in attendance—the ladies being dressed in elegant style. The officers of the "Army of Occupation" were present in force, sporting white kids and bestowing excruciating attentions on the fair sex. A sumptuous repast was invariably served up during the evening, and champagne and punches flowed freely at all times. At one of these *fêtes* our informant remembers seeing Hon. PIERRE SOULE, who went through the many dance with amazing relish.

The nabobs of the place also gave entertainments in turn, and vied with each other in the exhibition of taste and costly expenditure. Serenades were very much in vogue on fine evenings, and a vast deal of sweet music was poured into the ears of the señoritas by the singers and musicians employed by the officers. Horse-racing was a favorite amusement with all hands, and betting in scrip and hard cash a necessary accompaniment. Gen. WALKER and his companions in arms frequently cause the Yankee over the native aristocracy in betting, and "did" them out of considerable specie.

But all this has changed. The hero of Nicaragua was obliged to evacuate and burn his capital a few months since, and in that conflagration disappeared all sports of the turf, *soirées* and serenades. He has been too busy lately to amuse himself with such trifles, and it will doubtless be some time before he again installs them as the pastimes of his capital.

General WALKER's soldiers seldom drink fourth-proof brandy, but Jamaica spirits and aguadiente—a kind of indigenous rum—are in request. A free use of these liquors by the men, after eating heartily of vegetables, is almost certain to produce cholera, too frequently leading to fatal results. Sometimes the rank and file can't get the ardent—the commissary having none to dispense, and their credit with the retailers being out at elbows. In such cases the poor fellows have to suffer patiently, and devote themselves the more earnestly to tobacco.

Cigars made from superior tobacco raised in the country are abundant, but in manufacture they are much inferior to the long nines employed here to puff smoke into ladies' faces. The women prepare the cigars in Nicaragua, and they make them too soft and porous to smoke well; but what is wanting in quality is partially made up in quantity. Now and then a box of Havanas finds its way into the country, and happy is the man who can secure it for his own use.

In the palmier days of Gen. WALKER's rule, provisions were abundant, even to the man without a dime. At Virgin Bay, for example, the men when off duty would get permission to go out and shoot a few deer, or catch a mess of the lake fish. After supplying their own needs, perhaps they would turn over the balance to the St. Charles or United States Hotel in payment for a wash bill or rum account. But now such sporting is played out, and a piece of fresh beef rare, roasted on a stick or a ramrod, stands in lieu of venison and fried fish.

The soldiers generally do their own washing, for the native laundresses turn up their noses at scrip, and wouldn't take the best New-York bank note at one cent on the dollar. The hard cash is their delight, and with the money in advance they will condescend to wash any man's linen at a price ranging from one dime upward.

When off duty, with nothing else to do, the men eagerly pounce on a stray novel or newspaper, and circulate it around for the convenience of all hands. Games at cards, either brag or monte, are favorite pastimes, and occasionally there is some lively betting going on.

"Affairs of honor" among the soldiers are not of infrequent occurrence. Such meetings take place unknown to the Commander-in-Chief—for he has forbidden dueling—and seldom result in anything more serious than a flesh-wound.

If General WALKER has demolished his foes in the great battle that, according to the last intelligence, he was about to fight on the 4th or 5th of the present month, his followers may stand a better chance than they have lately done, of going back to venison and chickens, *soirées* and serenades.

THE VOICE OF A PRIVATE—SECRETARY MARCY CANNOT HELP WALKER'S MEN.

We have been rehearsing above the tales that returned officers tell us. But now we give a letter from a private himself. Out of his sky the rose tints have faded pretty generally, and his sky and his soul alike reflect only the blues. JOSEPH HALL—for that is the lad's name—was beguiled by the New-York Nicaraguan Agency's offer of a free farm to accept the offer of a free ticket to Punta Arenas. But, arrived there, he found that he must lay down the shovel and the hoe, or rather that he was not privileged to take them up, but instead must shoulder a shooting-iron and go soldiering after Gen. WALKER. He told his story by letter to his mother, and she wisely transmitted it to Secretary MARCY, asking aid from the highest earthly source for the recovery of her disappointed son. That letter we cannot reproduce; but here is another received soon after, which we are furnished for publication:

GRANADA, Oct. 28, 1856.

DEAR MOTHER & UNCLE.—I write these few lines to you hoping to find you in good health. Dear mother & uncle I am sorry to say I am in bad health since I came to this country from being out at night on picket. Every one that comes to this country with free passage has to join the army and can't get home without he pays 25 dollars. Dear mother and uncle we don't get no pay nor a half a nuff to eat. We are continuly fiting with the natives. The last battle we fought was in Granada and ten of my company was killed and nine wounded. I come clear thanks be to God and there was five or two of us. Dear mother and uncle I wrote two letters to you since i come hear and got no answer, i hope to see New York once more. Dear mother and uncle i hope you will let no one see this letter. Send me account as kwick as possible and let me now how all enkwiring frinds ar. No more at present from your son and nefew. JOSEPH HALL.

Secretary MARCY could do nothing to relieve Mr. HALL, nor to comfort his friends. The following is his reply which was received at the District-Attorney's office yesterday:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 19, 1857.

MRS. THOMAS CASEY, *No. 175 Washington-street, New-York*:

MADAM—Your letter of the 12th inst. was received yesterday. I regret that it is not in the power of the Department to facilitate the return of your son, JOSEPH HALL, from Nicaragua, even if he should be successful in procuring a release from military service in WALKER's army. Our Government has not at this time any Minister in Nicaragua, nor has it any officers in the neighborhood where WALKER is supposed to be, through whom representations, on behalf of your son, could be presented.

Returning your son's letter as you request, I am, Madam, your obedient servant,

WM. L. MARCY.

Marine Matters.

PROBABLE LOSS OF THE RELIEF SCHOONER SARAH S BIRD, WITH ALL HER CREW.

The New-York Board of Underwriters, about the middle of January last, chartered the schooner *Sarah S. Bird* to cruise off this coast for the relief of distressed vessels. She was supplied with a large quantity of provisions and water, with extra lines and hawsers. Some twenty extra men were put on board; and her whole crew numbered 29. She sailed on the 16th of January, and was two days afterwards spoken southeast of the Highlands. Since that time no tidings whatever have been received from her, and she has been about given up as lost. These forebodings are, at length, confirmed by the pilot-boat *Sylph*, Captain DANIEL LANE, which arrived Tuesday from a cruise, and reports that a few days since he passed a schooner's mast, with the rigging attached, 15 miles S. S. E. of Barnegat, the mast having the letters "*S. S. B.*" cut upon its heel. The former chief mate of the schooner says he cut these letters himself in that part of the spar. The vessel was probably wrecked in the gale of the 19th of January, and went to pieces, all hands having perished with her.

SOUND STEAMERS—CHANGE OF HOUR.

On and after Monday, March 2, these steamers will leave New-York at 5 o'clock P. M. instead of 4 o'clock. The *Plymouth Rock* leaves here on Sunday next at 4 P. M., to be ready to take her place from Stonington, Monday night; the *Commodore* will leave here Saturday, and will also return on Sunday with freight. This Sunday trip is made on account of the *Vanderbilt* being damaged by ice, and requiring repairs, the *Commodore* taking her place.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER ROUTE.

The *Connecticut* has been put into dock for repairs to her stem, which was broken by the ice. She will be ready in a day or two.

The *Commonwealth*, on Tuesday, brought one hundred and twenty car-loads of freight from Allyn's Point, making about four ordinary trains of freight cars. She left again last evening, at 6 o'clock, heavily laden, being detained two hours by the rush of goods going forward. This line was never better equipped for the freight business than at present.

FALL RIVER LINE.

This line also adopts the change from 4 to 5 o'clock P. M. for its hour of departure from New-York on and after Monday next, March 2. The *Bay State* left yesterday, jammed with freight, and an increased number of passengers. The *Empire State* leaves today at 4 o'clock. The *State of Maine*, which was the first boat through from New-York, was much damaged in her wheels, &c., by the ice, and is undergoing repairs at Fall River.

PROVIDENCE PROPELLERS.

The Commercial Steamboat and Propeller Company are once more under full headway with their six propellers, leaving every day at 12 o'clock from each end of the route. The names of the boats are the *Osprey*, *Curlew*, *Westchester*, *Petrel*, *Pelican* and *Oscoola*, three of them being about 500 tons each, and the other three about 300 tons each. The amount of freight passing over this route is almost incredible.

HUDSON RIVER BOATS.

The *Hendrik Hudson*, Capt. PECK, of the People' Line, left last evening at 6 o'clock upon the first trip of the season. Information from Castleton states that the ice dam had given way, and the ice was driven on to the east shore. No serious obstruction is feared, and the Company consider their business as begun for the season. The *Isaac Newton* and the *New World* will be put on the route in a few days. The *Oregon* will probably go up to-night. The *Francis Skiddy*, of the Merchants' Line, is to go up to-night.

This is unusually early in the season for the river to open to Albany, having occurred but once—in 1851, and then on the 24th of February—for a period of eleven years. The following is a summary:

1847	March 6	1852	March 28
1848	April 7	1853	March 21
1849	March 22	1854	March 16
1850	March 19	1855	March 29
1851	Feb. 24	1856	April 10

REMARKABLE PASSAGE.

The schooner *Sea Drift*, Captain RICHARDS, of Plymouth, arrived here yesterday in 55 days from Plymouth, Mass., (having sailed thence Jan. 2,) with cod-fish to E. CROWELL & Co. The *Sea Drift* has been most of this time *drifting* in the ice at Holmes' Hole and other places. She was the only vessel of a large number which sailed about the same time that has not been ashore. She has suffered no other damage than the loss of jibboom. The schooner *Estella*, a *fast sailer*, arrived one day ahead of the *Sea Drift*.

The Bark *Heroillia*, of Barnstable, which sunk in the harbor of New York by the ice, a few days since, had $40,000 insured on her cargo in this City, and $10,000 on the vessel in Boston. She was 399 tons, was built in Duxbury, 1840, and was rated A. 2.

The brig *Charles Williams*, ashore on Brigantine Beach, has most of her cargo discharged. She lays in a good position and will, no doubt, be got off in a day or two. The schooner *Carmelita*, ashore at the same place there, is waiting for a lighter to take the balance of her cargo. She is full of water, but by the use of steam pumps will probably be got off.

The steamer *Connecticut*, of the Norwich and Worcester line, was on Wednesday evening taken on the Sectional Dock for repairs, having carried away her cut-water while breaking through the ice in the Sound, last week.

NEW STEAM REVENUE CUTTER.

The Treasury Department advertises for proposals and specifications for building a steam revenue cutter of 600 tons, with double engines and side wheels, to carry ten guns, to be of the fastest sailing qualities, and rigged as a sail vessel, and to be of sufficient strength not only for navigation, but also as a tug vessel in emergencies. Congress has appropriated $120,000 for the construction.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 9—The *Adriatic*, hence to New-York, which was stranded in Dungarvan Bay, and sold by auction Jan. 24, has been floated off, and was towed into Queenstown yesterday. The portion of her cargo on board will be conveyed to this port as soon as possible.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 7—The casks of gin Nos. 33,825, and 33,826, washed ashore on the island of Batiz, are part of the cargo of the *Ocean Home*, Capt. MEREYMAN, from Rotterdam for New-York, run down and sunk Sept. 5, off the Lizard.

BORDEAUX, Feb. 7—Capt. GIBBS, of American bark *Mary Lucretia*, reports that he left Mobile Dec. 21; experienced a heavy gale off Bermudas, and a continuation of gales off the mouth of the Bay of Biscay; shipped, while lying to, a sea which broke three beams of the forecastle deck, took the roof of the midship house off, washed a boat away, and split the mainsail. On the 23d Dec. lost GEORGE W. FOSTER, 1st officer, who fell over the stern while hauling out the foot of the mizzen, and notwithstanding all endeavors could not save him.

Obituary.

Rev. ELI SMITH, D. D., the oldest American missionary in Syria, and a distinguished Arabic scholar, died at Beyrout on the 12th January. He has been in feeble health for several years. The Doctor accompanied Rev. Dr. ROBINSON in his explorations of the Holy Land. The great work of Dr. SMITH was an Arabic translation of the Bible; he had completed the New Testament, the Pentateuch and some of the Prophets. He was a native of Connecticut, born in 1801. He entered the service of the American Board in 1826, soon after graduating at Andover.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—4 Hanover-st., and 181 Broadway.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Night Debate in the Senate on the Tariff Bill.

Passage of the Appropriation Bills in the House.

THE CASE OF MR. GILBERT—PROBABLE ACTION OF IMPLICATED MEMBERS.

Fracas Between Wright of Tennessee and Sherman of Ohio.

THE PROVISIONS OF THE NEW MEXICAN TREATY

A One-Sided Affair.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 26.

The House did not proceed with GILBERT's case, being determined to get the appropriation bills secured—all of which passed. To-morrow he will be heard by counsel, and if PUEVIANCE's resolution for trial fails, then he, MATTESON, WELCH and EDWARDS may resign, to remove all obstructions. This is the advice of their friends, and is favorably entertained as the best mode of avoiding what seems the fixed purpose of the majority in the chamber.

A fracas between WRIGHT of Tennessee, and SHERMAN of Ohio, nearly occurred in the House. They had sharp words a few days ago. This morning, WRIGHT came to the seat of HARRIS of Maryland, next to whom SHERMAN was sitting, to inquire about some person in Baltimore, and while HARRIS was examining a written memorandum of the person's name, WRIGHT looked at SHERMAN in what the latter supposed an insulting manner—whereupon SHERMAN threw wafers in his face.

Both parties then attempted to make an attack on the other, using offensive language, but HARRIS being between them, resolutely interposed, preventing a collision. Others also promptly interfered. It is said that WRIGHT and SHERMAN were armed and endeavored to draw weapons. The end is not yet, unless precautions are taken.

The so-called treaty with Mexico is a miserable contrivance, got up by FORSYTH without authority of any kind and intended to signalize himself and benefit others who do not appear. The President and Cabinet, with one or two exceptions, disapprove the whole proceeding, and will withhold it from the Senate.

All the statements about acquisition of territory are wholly unfounded. The bargain is all on the side of Mexico, and proposes that the United States shall lend her fifteen millions of dollars on the faith of her revenues. Of these she gets eight, England four, and three are retained to satisfy American claimants. We get what is styled commercial reciprocity—a Board to settle claims, and the new postal connection which has been offered gratis during the past year. Diplomatists laugh at this attempt to borrow as the broadest farce of the season, and our public men, with few exceptions, regard it as consummate trifling.

WILLIAM APPLETON, formerly member from Boston, is receiving a general welcome from friends here.

OBSERVER.

[FROM OUR REGULAR TELEGRAPHIC REPORTER.]

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 26.

Hon. J. GLANCY JONES, who declined a Cabinet appointment in order to relieve Mr. BUCHANAN from embarrassment concerning Pennsylvania, now says he will accept for the purpose of spiting Col. FORNEY, who headed the opposition to him.

The House took summary action to-day on all the remaining general appropriation bills upon its calendar, in order to proceed uninterruptedly on the reports of the Corruption Committee, which come up to-morrow. Nothing whatever was done with them to-day.

Mr. SUMNER was in his seat in the Senate about half an hour to-day, and was warmly welcomed by his friends.

XXXIVth Congress---Second Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 26.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. PRATT presented the credentials of ANTHONY KENNEDY, elected Senator from Maryland for six years from the 4th of March next.

Mr. DOUGLAS introduced a bill for the erection of a Post-Office building at Cairo, Illinois.

Mr. STUART moved that the Committee on Commerce be discharged from the consideration of the memorial of the Boston, Concord and Montreal Railroad Company, and the memorials of the Legislature of Iowa, asking grants of lands.

Mr. SEWARD, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill authorizing the President to procure a steam revenue cutter to be stationed on the Pacific Coast.

MAILS TO SOUTH AMERICA.

Mr. BIGLER, from the Committee on the Post-Office, reported a bill to provide for the carrying of the mails from New-York to Para, South America, touching at the intermediate ports, and a bill for carrying the mails from Panama to Valparaiso on the West Coast of South America, in connection with the mail routes already established or hereafter to be established to New-Orleans, New-York and California.

Mr. FOOT moved, and the Committee on Public Lands was discharged from the consideration of the petitions of the citizens of Vermont, praying for a modification of the Bounty Land Grant, and the memorial of the citizens of Kansas for a Homestead Bill.

THE INDIANA SENATORIAL CASE.

Mr. TRUMBULL said he had been requested to present a memorial from 27 Senators and 36 Members of the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of Indiana, stating that it was important to their rights as well as to the rights of that State that there should be a speedy discussion in the case of Mr. FITCH, who claims to have been elected to a seat in the Senate. He said the request of the petitioners seemed so reasonable that he trusted it would receive the favorable consideration of the Committee on the Judiciary, and that they would make an early report on the subject.

Mr. TOOMBS remarked that he was prepared to make a report now, and proceeded to read it.

It sets forth that the Committee have found that some of the important matters of fact alleged by the contestants, relative to the manner in which the election of Mr. FITCH was held, are denied by him, and hence it became necessary to take the testimony of persons residing in Indiana for the better ascertainment of the disputed facts.

Mr. TOOMBS offered a resolution that, touching the case of contested election of Mr. FITCH, who has been returned and admitted to a seat from Indiana, the sitting member and all present protesting against his election be permitted to take testimony on the allegations of the contestants and of said member touching all matters therein contained before any Judge of the District Court of the United States, or any Judge of the Supreme or Circuit Court of the State of Indiana, by first giving ten days' notice of the time and place of such proceedings in some public gazette printed in the city of Indianapolis.

Mr. TOOMBS remarked that one of the most important questions involved in the consideration of the legality of the election was, whether the persons who acted as Senators in the General Assembly were legally entitled to their seats or not. This was the controverted point, and the Committee were unable to report the facts to the Senate without first taking testimony.

Mr. STUART objected to the present consideration of the subject, as likely to give rise to debate and interfere with the morning business.

The resolution lies over under the rule, and the report was ordered to be printed.

COURT-HOUSE AT BOSTON.

Mr. WILSON introduced a bill appropriating $100,000 for a Court-House at Boston.

TELEGRAPH FROM THE ATLANTIC TO THE PACIFIC.

Mr. RUSK, from the Committee on the Post-Office, reported a bill to expedite the construction of a line or lines of magnetic telegraph from the Atlantic to San Francisco.

Mr. STUART thought it a little singular that Southern Senators should have made so much opposition, yesterday, to the Submarine Telegraph Bill, and now, when a telegraph line is proposed on a Southern route, none of them open their mouths against it.

Messrs. TOOMBS, RUSK, CLAY, BUTLER and IVERSON severally repelled with severe indignation the idea that they were governed by sectional considerations.

Mr. STUART said that a reference to the records of this Congress would show that he had stated no more than the truth. He referred to the violent opposition of the Southern Senators to the Northern Internal Improvement bills, but when those in the Southern States came forward the opposition subsided, and in some cases he had been required to vote for bills of this character by Southern Senators, who were restrained by constitutional objections from voting for them.

The bill was passed, by yeas 36, nays 13.

The following is a copy of the bill:

"*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the Postmaster General, under the direction and in the discretion of the President of the United States, is hereby authorized to contract with any person or persons, association or associations, for the use by Government of the line or lines of Magnetic Telegraph from the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia, to San Francisco, in the State of California, for a period of ten years, and an annual rate of compensation not exceeding $30,000, and to grant permission to the party or parties so contracting to use, during the said term, any unoccupied public lands on the route of said line or lines which may be necessary for the same, provided, that such line or lines of telegraph shall be open to the use of all citizens of the United States during the term of the said contract at rates which shall be established with the approval of the Postmaster-General, and which may be raised by him from time to time, as he shall think proper, and provided also, that no payment shall be made for the use of said telegraph line or lines for any portions of time when the same are not in operation, and that Government shall be entitled to priority over individuals in the transmission of its messages.

THE TARIFF BILL.

The Senate took up the Tariff bill.

Mr. HUNTER explained the object of the bill, and showed the pressing necessity which exists for reducing the revenue of the country, though he thought the day was not far distant when duty of fifteen per cent, would give as much money as would be required for the uses of the Government. He urged the importance of acting on the subject this session, for a postponement till next year might find it involved in party politics, when the decision could not be made as satisfactorily to the whole country as now.

Mr. BRODHEAD was in favor of the House bill as a choice of evils. He defended the iron interest particularly from sundry assaults.

An amendment to the bill proposed by the Committee on Finance, placing linseed in and taking zinc off the free list, was agreed to.

The next amendment of the Committee was an additional section, providing that all the articles in schedules A and B, in the act of 1846, shall pay *ad valorem* duties of thirty per centum; and that all the articles in schedules C, D, E, F, G and H shall pay a duty one fifth less than the rates now imposed, with the exceptions otherwise provided for in this act.

Mr. WILSON moved to strike out all after the words "*ad valorem* thirty per centum," being of the opinion that the great reductions of duties proposed, instead of reducing the revenue, would raise it by a largely increasing importation.

Mr. WILSON's motion was disagreed to.

Mr. COLLAMER expressed his views at great length, and said that he could see no necessity for making such a radical change as that now proposed, in this hasty manner. The passage of this bill just at the close of the session, he believed would operate as a direct encouragement to importation, and as a consequence would increase the revenue. He gave a history of and defended the wool interest.

The Senate then took a recess to 6½ o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

When the Senate reassembled,

Mr. PUGH said that he thought the bill from the House was bad enough, but Mr. HUNTER's substitute was worse. The whole scheme shows that the woolen manufacturers desire protection or no revision of the tariff. One particular class of interests are selected to be benefited at the expense and ruin of others, contrary to the tariff of 1846 and the settled professions of JACKSON till the present time.

Mr. WILSON said that Mr. PUGH had indulged in denunciations, sarcasms, and sneers toward men who deserve no reproaches in this or the other branch of Congress. The woolen manufacturers wish not to impair the prosperity of the Agricultural interest, nor do they ask unjust advantages. If the House bill pass it will be of immense indirect benefit to the manufacturers and the commerce of the country.

Mr. SEWARD was in favor of that plan which would least shock the business of the country as at present adjusted. He was against all horizontal reductions. The bill of the House avoided all the objections which he thought essential, and although some of its details are injudicious, yet he regarded it as a compromise as fair and just, and worthy of the Senate.

Mr. BIGLER regretted exceedingly that it became necessary for Congress at this late period to consider questions at all. It would, however, be conceded that it was their duty to endeavor, as far as possible, to find a standard of equity between conflicting interests. The House bill could be essentially improved, but with a few slight amendments the Senate had better take it than run the hazard of none at all. When the iron interests are on the eve of an entire triumph, and of being placed on a solid basis, undisturbed by foreign competition, he was not willing to disturb them by accepting Mr. HUNTER's substitute.

Mr. STUART said the actual reduction of the revenue under the bill as it came from the House was only six millions, but the Committee thought this too little, and hence proposed amendments reducing it two more millions, bringing the revenue down to fifty millions annually.

Mr. GWIN favored Mr. HUNTER's substitute. If the House should not concur in it a Committee of Conference would probably adjust the subject in such a way as to be acceptable to the country.

Mr. NORRIS advocated the House bill, because if the object was to reduce the revenue, that object could be best accomplished by the enlargement of the free list.

Mr. HUNTER defended his substitute, and remarked that Mr. PUGH in saying it was in disregard of the policy of the Democratic policy, aimed a blow at nearly all the Democrats in Congress who have been upholding the principle of the substitute for the last two years. His proposition reduced one-fourth the existing rates of taxation for the advantage of consumers. If anything was to be done on this subject it must be done to-night, for to-morrow the appropriation bills must be considered.

Mr. TOOMBS said the question was a plain one, if not disturbed by the squabbling and disputes of those who are seeking the bounty of the Government. He would get the biggest reduction he could consistent with the equality of burdens, no matter what particular interest it might crush, his desires being to benefit the great mass of his countrymen.

Mr. BUTLER would be perfectly willing to have no Custom Houses at all, but that object was unattainable. If we had no tariff on cotton, it would rise to twenty-five cents a pound to-morrow. The taxation is collected through delusive and fraudulent legislation. The day of free trade is rapidly approaching.

Mr. TOUCEY would enlarge the free list to a certain extent in combination with a general reduction of the duties. He was unwilling to go beyond the point of collecting more than the wants of Government require, and deprecated a surplus revenue as the greatest evil which could exist.

The amendment of the Committee on Finance proposing a reduction in certain schedules was then adopted, by yeas, 33; nays, 18.

In the clause of the bill relative to the duty on Wool unmanufactured, "foreign" was substituted for "home" valuation.

The prospects are that the Senate will be in session all night.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 26.

A PERSONAL DIFFICULTY.

During the proceedings of the House Mr. WRIGHT, of Tennessee, approached the seat of Mr. HARRIS, of Maryland, for the purpose, it is said, of speaking to that gentleman, and while there Mr. SHERMAN was of opinion that Mr. WRIGHT acted in a menacing manner toward him, in consequence of the sharp personal controvery between them, which recently occurred in the House. Mr. SHERMAN indignantly threw a handful of wafers in Mr. WRIGHT's face, when the latter rose and attempted to strike him. Mr. SHERMAN then put his hand into his side pocket to pull out, it is supposed, a weapon; but mutual friends immediately interferred. Messrs. WATKINS and SAVAGE conducted Mr. WRIGHT to his seat amid confusion and intense excitement, which, however, soon subsided. Rumors of a duel are current.

APPROPRIATION BILLS PASSED.

On motion of Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union was discharged from the consideration of the five general appropriation bills, in order that they might be put on their passage.

The House, under the operation of the previous question, passed the Miscellaneous, the Army, the Navy, the Fortification and the Ocean Mail Steamer Appropriation Bills.

THE INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILLS.

The House acted on the Senate's fifty amendments to the Indian Appropriation bill, and tabled, by five majority, the bill to invest $8,000,000, held in trust for the Indians, in safe State stocks.

The Speaker announced that the next business would be the consideration of the report in Mr. GILBERT's case, whereupon, on motion of Mr. ORR, the House adjourned.

Important from Kansas.

GROSS OUTRAGE UPON GOV. GEARY—DIFFICULTY WITH JUDGE SHERROD—MR. SHEPHERD AND JUDGE SHERROD SHOT.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Feb. 25.

The Jefferson City correspondent of the St. Louis *Democrat* learns from the passengers from Kansas to-night that a serious difficulty had arisen between Gov. GEARY and Judge SHERROD, growing out of the refusal of the former to appoint the latter Sheriff as desired by the Legislature. SHERROD had avowed his intention to kill the Governor, and meeting him shortly afterward in the street, spit in his face. GEARY did not resent this, but his friends got up an indignation meeting on Thursday, the 19th, which Sheriff JONES, Judge SHERROD, and others, attempted to break up, when a conflict ensued, in which SHERROD shot Mr. SHEPHERD, one of Gov. GEARY's friends, four times, killing him, and wounding two others. Mr. JONES, the Governor's Secretary, then shot SHERROD, the ball passing through his head, and killing him instantly. Very great excitement existed at Lecompton, and a general fight was anticipated that night. Gov. GEARY's residence was guarded by United States troops.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Feb. 26.

S. W. SHERROD or SHERRARD is the man who was appointed by the Court to fill the vacancy occasioned by Sheriff JONES' resignation, and to whom Governor GEARY refused to grant a commission, on the ground of his habitual drunkenness. The Westport correspondent of the *Republican* says that SHERROD did not spit in the Governor's face, but called him a liar, coward and scoundrel. The remainder of the report is not yet corroborated, nor is it contradicted. We look for letters from Lecompton to-night.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 26.

Mr. HALSTEAD, Senator from the Thirteenth District, appeared and took his seat to-day for the first time this session.

Mr. BROOKS presented a petition that the time for paying the Central Park assessments be extended two years.

Mr. KELLY reported favorably on the bill relative to commercial paper. It abolishes days of grace on all paper except promissory.

Mr. BROOKS gave notice of a bill for changing the location of the New-York Indemnity Insurance Company to Albany.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. SICKLES, to legalize the widening of Battery-place.

By Mr. C. P. SMITH, providing for the consolidation of New-York and Brooklyn, under the name of New-York.

It provides that New-York shall appoint seven Commissioners, Brooklyn three, and the county towns of Kings one each. The appointments of the Commissioners to be made on or before July 1, 1857, and to assemble in New-York on the second Monday in July, and to organize with same powers as other deliberative bodies. They are to prepare a plan of consolidation of the cities and towns named in the act, the Municipal name of which shall be New-York.

Kings County to be a separate district in which to make record of all land conveyances, &c., as well as for the collection of taxes.

After the Commissioners have matured and adopted, by a vote of two-thirds, the plan of consolidation, the same is to be submitted to a vote of the citizens, and if a majority vote "for consolidation," then they are to apply to the Legislature for a charter.

The Commissioners to receive a compensation of $3 a day, to be paid by a tax on the property of the respective cities and towns represented, ratably.

By Mr. SPENCER, to amend the charter of the New-York Juvenile Asylum.

Mr. CUYLER's concurrent resolutions, proposing an amendment of the Constitution, so as to allow colored persons to vote, with Mr. BROOKS' amendment to allow all citizens, of any color, when they can read the Constitution, to vote, was debated as the special order.

Mr. NOXON moved to strike out the reading clause.

Debate ensued, in which Messrs. BROOKS, MADDEN, CUYLER and NOXON took part, but no action was taken.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 26.

The bill making appropriations to the State charitable institutions which were in the vetoed Supply bill, was taken up.

Mr. MAHEN objected to appropriating $10,000 to New-York Institution for the Nursery of Children, on the ground that illegitimate children are rejected.

The resolution instructing the Committee on the elective franchise to bring in a bill for a Registry law came up as the special order.

On motion of Mr. LEWIS, the resolution was definitely postponed.

The bill in relation to the fees of public officers was ordered to a third reading.

No other business of general interest was transacted.

From Albany.

CONDITION OF THE HUDSON RIVER ROAD—CANAL TOLLS.

ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 26.

The Hudson River Road will be in order throughout by Monday.

At a meeting of the Canal Board to-day, Auditor BENTON presented a Report on the subject of discriminating tolls on the Canal for the approval of the Board. The report was elicited by a resolution of inquiry, adopted by the Senate. It makes out a case strongly in favor of discriminating tolls. The report was ordered to be printed for the future action of the Board.

Vermont Legislature.

MONTPELIER, Thursday, Feb. 26.

An informal ballot in the House to-day to indicate the preferences for the location of the State House, resulted as follows: Montpelier, 116; Burlington, 67; Rutland, 34; scattering, 10. This is regarded as settling the question in favor of rebuilding in Montpelier.

Rhode Island Legislature.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Thursday, Feb. 26.

The House of Representatives voted to-day by the casting vote of the Speaker, to restore capital punishment for murder.

British Interference in Nicaragua.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Feb. 26.

New-Orleans papers of Friday state that on the morning the steamer *Texas* left San Juan, a force of seven armed boats from the British fleet ascended the San Juan River toward the Fillibuster Camp. Their object it was supposed was to release some British subjects, who had invoked the protection of the British officers, but were hurried up the river by the Fillibuster leaders.

Obstructing a Railroad Track.

BOSTON, Thursday, Feb. 26.

JOHN H. HARDY and WARREN WILLIAMS, deserters from the United States Military Service, at Governors Island, have been arrested for placing ob-

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Yesterday, by which the New-York night express train narrowly escaped being thrown down an embankment. They were examined before a Police Justice in Worcester, and committed for trial.

Tannery Burnt in Salem, Mass.

BOSTON, Thursday, Feb. 26.

A fire in Salem, to-day, destroyed the tannery of J. CARLTON, with several buildings adjoining it. The loss is about $15,000.

Fire at Port Chester.

PORT CHESTER, Thursday, Feb. 26.

The residence of Capt. WILLIAM SINCLAIR, in this place, was entirely destroyed by fire this morning. Only a small portion of the furniture was saved. The loss is estimated at $5,000. The amount of the insurance is unknown

Non-Arrival of the Niagara—The Europa Outward Bound.

HALIFAX, Thursday, Feb. 26—11½ P. M.

The steamship *Niagara*, now in her thirteenth day out, has not been signaled.

The *Europa* from Boston has just arrived here *en route* for Liverpool.

The weather is clear, with a light breeze from the northwest.

Removal.

The President elect has signified his determination to receive no more visitors at Wheatland. On Monday morning next he will leave Lancaster for Washington, accompanied by Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, the Vice-President elect. He will be escorted by the Lancaster Fencibles, a fine volunteer company, numbering forty muskets. His route will be by York and Baltimore, so that Philadelphia and the Keystone Club will both get the go-by.

Mr. BUCHANAN had a return on Wednesday of the complaint contracted on his recent visit to Washington. The exertions consequent upon receiving upwards of two hundred visitors on Monday and Tuesday brought on the relapse. On Wednesday all visitors were excluded except his intimate friends.

Mr. EVERETT has accepted an invitation to deliver the triennial address before the Association of the Alumni of Harvard College.

The friends of Rev. Dr. SPRING will be glad to learn that his eyesight is so far improved that last Sabbath, for the first time after a cessation of many long months, he was able to preach with his manuscript, reading his discourse with great ease and without any hesitancy.

Petitions for the removal of EDWARD GREELEY LOKING from the office of Judge of Probate in Boston, are in circulation in that city, and will shortly be presented to the Legislature. The charge is that the Judge continues to hold the office of United States Commissioner, contrary to a State law.

The Musical Fund Hall in Philadelphia has been engaged by Mme. DE MARGUERITTES for a lecture, and by Mr. MURDOCH for a series of readings.

A distinguished actress has, it is said, criticisms on her acting lithographed and sent in advance, by mail, to the next city she is about to visit.

Sale of the Jay and Bayer Estates.

Real Estate agents and speculators thronged the Exchange yesterday afternoon, when Mr. E. H. LUDLOW was announced to sell twenty-six lots, which belonged to the daughters of the late JOHN JAY, who died last November within nine days of each other. The property was sold under the direction of their executor, Mr. WILLIAM JAY. It comprised twenty-six different lots, situated in Broadway, Walker, Canal, Centre, Bond, Great Jones and Amity streets. The whole property was sold in an hour and a half, the bids being quickly made. The prices were deemed remarkably good, as most of the lots were

THE DEATH OF DR. KANE AT HAVANA.

DEMONSTRATION OF AMERICAN CITIZENS AT HAVANA—RESOLUTIONS PASSED—OPINION OF SPANISH CONDUCT OF GEN. CONCHA.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

HAVANA, Friday, Feb. 20, 1857.

Dr. E. K. KANE expired at 11 o'clock A. M. the 16th inst., having been insensible for several days previous.

The following note was addressed to the Captain-General by the United States Consul, BLYTHE:

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES, Feb. 17, 1857.

MOST EXCELLENT SIR: The citizens of the United States residing transiently in this city are desirous of holding a meeting at my office at 2 o'clock to-day for the purpose of making a public manifestation of respect to the memory of their fellow-citizen, the distinguished Arctic explorer, Dr. E. K. KANE, who died in this city yesterday. In union with my countrymen, I am confident that your Excellency, with your accustomed goodness, will grant permission for the meeting, &c. (Signed) A. R. BLYTHE.

Gen. Concha to Col. Blythe.

Office of the Governor, Captain-General and Superintendent of the Royal Exchequer of E. F. G. of Cuba —Government Secretary—Section of Government:

I have received the communication you have addressed to me under this date, soliciting permission that American citizens residing in this city may meet in open residence for the purpose of making a public demonstration on the decease of your fellow-citizen, Dr. E. K. KANE. I have the greatest satisfaction in acceding to the wishes expressed by you, and beg of you to make known to me the result of the meeting indicated, that I may unite with you in the manifestation that may be resolved upon to the memory of that distinguished man of science.

God preserve you many years.

(Signed) JOSE DE LA CONCHA.

HAVANA, Feb. 17, 1857.

The meeting took place at the Consulate, of such a crowd as had never before united in the Havana for any public purpose,—organized by Gen. PATTERSON calling the American Consul to the chair. Consul BLYTHE, on assuming the duties assigned, very briefly but eloquently recited the cause of the meeting. A Committee was appointed to draft suitable resolutions, and comprised Gen. Patterson, Chairman, Hon. Henry W. Cushman, Massachusetts; James M. Battle, Esq., Alabama; C. C. Thompson, Esq., New-York; and Col. Wm. Robertson, Havana. The following resolutions were the result:

The late DR. E. K. KANE having by dispensation of Divine Providence terminated his brief but eventful career, we, citizens of the United States, resident and transient in Havana, desiring to express our grateful sense of his distinguished services to his country and mankind, do resolve:

First—That in the death of Dr. KANE our country has lost a valuable and world-renowned citizen, who has adorned her annals—science has been deprived of an ardent advocate, ever ready, by self-abnegation, to advance its interests, and Humanity a devotee who yielded his life in obedience to her command.

Second—That while we deplore his loss as a public calamity, we tender our heartfelt condolence to his bereaved parents, brothers and distressed relations.

Third—That these resolutions, with the letter of the Governor Captain-General in relation to this meeting, be presented to the family of the deceased, and a copy of the same be made public through the press of the United States."

These resolutions were unanimously adopted. Some gentleman then arose and proposed they should be signed by the members of the meeting. This was objected to by General PATTERSON, who made a remark to the effect that no paper would publish the names, and some others of a like nature. The meeting then adjourned. I was sorry to see that none of our sea captains were on the list of the committee, as they should have been preferred to some others, whose only note of distinction has been a commission in the Mexican war. The seafaring man feels naturally a greater interest in Dr. KANE's discoveries than any other class of persons. It was a great oversight. On the morning of the 18th the American Consul received the following communication from the Captain-General's Political Secretary:

HAVANA, Feb. 18, 1857.

A. K. BLYTHE, Esq., *Dear Sir:* His Excellency, the Captain-General, having been informed that Dr. KANE's body is to be removed to the United States, his native country, and desiring that its transportation should be effected with the respect due to his merits, has resolved to place at your service and that of his friends, the government boats, particularly as there are no American men-of-war in port whose boats might perform this sad duty. His Excellency, for this reason, wishes you to inform him beforehand of the day when the ceremony will take place, in order to give the corresponding orders to the boat, and that some of the members of the scientific corporations of this city may accompany the remains.

God preserve, &c.,

MANUEL AGUIRRE, Political Secretary.

The body will be sent to New-Orleans on the *Cahawba*, which is expected to arrive to-morrow. The family of the deceased will also take passage in her. A Committee of American citizens, in which the merchant marine will be represented, has been appointed to accompany the remains on board.

From the Diario de la Marina of Havana, Feb. 20.

The body of Dr. E. K. KANE was this morning placed on board the American steamship *Cahawba* with a solemnity not often witnessed in this community. Our readers are already acquainted with the distinguished merits of Dr. KANE, and the just celebrity he has achieved, not only as a man of science but by his intrepidity and enthusiasm in the most hazardous of enterprises. Medical attendant to the first expedition that the United States sent out in search of Sir JOHN FRANKLIN, he was placed in command of the second fitted out for the same purpose,—the result of which cannot be deemed unsuccessful, when we consider the scientific importance of Dr. KANE's researches and his discoveries of an open Polar sea. The illustrious discoverer was about to undertake another expedition at the request of Her Britannic Majesty's Government. But Death has cut short his brightest hopes—the hopes of a man who, at the age of 35, had already done so much for his own glory, the glory of his country and the good of humanity.

Such a man belongs to the world, and Dr. KANE should be singularly appreciated by the children of a nation which, among its glories, counts the Discoverers of the new world. His Excellency the Governor and Captain-General, worthy representative of our illustrious Spain, wished, then, to assist in the funeral honors to Dr. KANE; and among the number assembled this morning to follow the body, were officers of all the Civil Corporations, scientific and literary bodies, &c., the political and military Governor, the President of the Ayuntamiento, the Sanitary Military Director, an Aide-de-Camp of the Captain-General, and various members of the medical profession, of the infantry, and of the cavalry of the garrison. The body was borne by men from the house inhabited by Dr. KANE, and was followed by a very numerous *cortège*, presided over by the American Consul. Many of the fellow-countrymen of the deceased were present, and different classes of our own people were also represented. The whole was preceded by a military band, to which others were added at the time his Excellency, the General, joined the *cortège*.

Upon arriving at the wharf, the body was placed in a Government boat, covered with black, with the flag at half-mast, and into this boat also entered the political and military Governor, some of the officers of the corporations, the Consul of the United States and the members of the Committee. Following in two other Government boats were the rest of those who officially took part in the ceremony. A large number of boats belonging to the American, Spanish and British mercantile marine followed in the wake.

Having arrived on board the vessel, the Brigadier-Governor spoke as follows:

GENTLEMEN: A cultivated society feels it ever to be its duty to render a tribute of respect and affection to those privileged few who, in the elevation of their own thoughts, have sacrificed themselves for the interests of entire humanity.

Dr. KANE, without doubt was of this number, as we all know.

His ardent scientific zeal, his fervent enthusiasm for the glory of his country, and his love for humanity, led him into an exploration of arctic regions, where, subject to great danger and hardship, he exhibited a self-denial as exemplary as it was enviable, and sacrificed his health for the attainment of the great objects in view. Coming to this Island for its reëstablishment, the sad event happened that brings us together on the present occasion.

The inhabitants of Cuba would have participated in the great satisfaction that his prolonged existence would have created; but Providence, in its high counsels, designed that he should here breathe his last, and we have only to deplore our irreparable loss.

His Excellency, the Captain-General, penetrated with these feelings, has desired thus publicly to express his own sympathy, as well as the sympathy of the Scientific Corporations of the Island, and of the people of the whole country, with the fellow-citizens of Dr. KANE, who will forever be honored in the memory of this illustrious man. May that memory repose in peace, and may future generations preserve it fresh, and value it as it deserves.

Relations between Spain and Mexico—Nature of the Spanish Envoy's Mission to Mexico—Comonfort's Enemies—Departures for Europe—Newspaper Change—Miscellaneous.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

HAVANA, Wednesday, Feb. 18, 1857.

The Colonel LLORENTE, mentioned in my last as having been sent with instructions to Washington, Mexico for the Spanish Legation, has turned out to be, in every sense of the word, a *spy*. The Spanish *Isabel Segunda* arrived at Vera Cruz, he proceeded to the residence of the Spanish Consul, and employed all his time in drawing complete and exact plans of the fortifications of San Juan de Ulloa and of the city of Vera Cruz. For this purpose he visited the castle in citizen's dress, and obtained access to all parties capable of giving the proper information. He is considered the best draughtsman in the Engineer corps of this island, and has performed his task too faithfully. The drawings were submitted to a *junta* of generals last week, and it was then and there determined that, with four or five thousand troops, the castle and town could be captured without much loss of life, particularly as there is a strong party in Vera Cruz in favor of Spanish dictation. The Mexican Police must either be very remiss or treacherous, to allow an officer of a Government, with which their country is on anything but amicable terms, to visit and sketch their only respectable fortress, I have seen traveling artists arrested here in Havana, and confined in the Morro, for sketching the city from the hills of the Cabana. In one instance, the offender was an officer of the English Navy. It is true that he was released, but only after the affair had been fully explained, and he had spent a long and dreary night in the Morro Castle. Mexico need not fear any direful results from these draughts, however, for Spain's Treasury is in such an impoverished state, and her politics so unsettled, that no ministry can last long enough to prepare the country for a struggle with Mexico, weak as she appears to be. Besides, the fillibusters inspire the would-be conquerors with no little uneasiness, as a war would afford them a rallying point whence to direct their efforts against this Island. They would then lose their odious character of freebooters and be dignified with the name of volunteers, not to speak of the hundreds of greedy privateers who would offer themselves to battle for self in the rush after the spoils of a rich and easy conquest. That the enlightened Governor of this Island is perfectly aware of these disadvantages, cannot be doubted for one moment, and I feel confident, notwithstanding Castilian pride and braggadocio, that before many weeks have elapsed, Spain will find it both advantageous and politic to be generous, for the twentieth time, and renew her diplomatic relations, broken off by a mad-cap, who was too confident of the arrival of the moment when the mask was to be torn from the ghastly features of a degenerate step-mother.

The enemies of COMONFORT's government, who have been banished the country, are regaling us, on the arrival of every steamer, with furious articles on the political state of their country. They accuse him of intriguing with the Pierce Administration for an American protectorate and the sale of Tehuantepec and Lower California for the sum of $30,000,000. This is not the first time that this accusation has been made, and from the repeated journeys of Mexican officers to and from Washington City, it would appear that grounds are not wanting for the assertion. General RANGEL is supposed to be on some such mission at present. General SANTA ANA's son, in a card, asserts that LAFRAQUA said, on board of the English steamer, that if COMONFORT could only hold out two months longer, the reactionists will be put down, as he is authorised to say that the United States will provide him with the means of carrying out his views with respect to the Church and European parties. The banished bishops and priests at the Court of Madrid are leaving no stone unturned to induce Spain to invade Mexico. It would be well for COMONFORT to watch the movements of these priests and generals both here and at Madrid.

The mania for banking establishments is on the increase. Two new societies have sprung into existence during the last week, called the *Credito Mobiliario* and *Hotel del Corro*—the former with a capital of $4,000,000, and the latter of $500,000. A banking house has been established at Cardenas with a capital of $1,000,000. The disease has seized on all classes of our society, and will not be cured until there comes a crisis, when we shall have a repetition of what has been experienced in other countries.

The Spanish mail steamer of the 12th took, among her passengers, Señor LUNYS, the Political Secretary of this Island. He arrived here with General CONCHA, and during this brief period has ever distinguished himself for his zeal in the promotion of every plan calculated to benefit the Island. No predecessor of his has left the office with a fairer name. As a faithful chronicler of events, it gives me pleasure to bestow a passing compliment on Señor LUNYS, and I only regret that he may not soon return to his post. The celebrated Spanish Commodore PINSON, one of the lineal descendants of COLUMBUS' companions, also left us by the same vessel. I should be happy to be able to say as much in favor of this braggart as of the other gentleman, but facts will not permit me.

The *Diario de la Marina* has changed owners, having been bought by Señors TORICES, TOCA and FONTANILLS for the sum of $50,000. The same gentlemen have been retained as editors and printers, from which we are to infer that the politics of the paper have not undergone any reformation.

Another large cargo of Chinese arrived here last week. A grand masquerade ball was given here last night in the halls of the old *Intendencia*, for the benefit of the poor. The place was crowded with the *élite* of the Havana. New-York was represented by a large number of her *belles* and *beaux*.

Your readers and the numerous friends of Dr. KANE will regret to learn that he is dead. He departed this life at 11 o'clock yesterday morning. Most of the American shipping in port displayed flags at half mast. Had the news been more generally known, all would have gladly shown this little mark of respect to one of the greatest men our country has produced. His body has been embalmed, and will be conveyed to the States.

Important from San Domingo.

REVOLUTION—MARTIAL LAW PROCLAIMED.

We have received, says the Havana *Diario*, our files of journals from the capital of this Republic, to the 30th of December, at which date it appears that fresh disturbances were expected. The *Eco del Pueblo* publishes in its issue of the 28th two very violent articles against the position taken by Ex-President General SANTANA in the district of Seibo, and the *Gaceta Oficial*, of San Domingo, publishes in its issue of the 30th the two following decrees, which sufficiently represent the threatening aspect of political affairs:

The Senate, in its extraordinary session of to-day:

Seeing, from the representations of the Minister of Justice, deputed by His Excellency, the Executive Power, to report upon the armed movements in Neyba, and also from the examination of Government officials in the Province of Azua, that the country is in a state of insurrection; and

Inasmuch as it is the imperative duty of the Senate to devise every means for the preservation of order against attacks and machinations, of what nature soever, that threaten its overthrow; and as the only efficacious plan to adopt is to invest the Executive with complete and extraordinary powers to meet the present exigency;

The Senate-Consult, in virtue of its authority, resolves as follows:

That His Excellency the President of the Republic is authorized, without any restriction or responsibility whatsoever, to adopt, forthwith, such energetic measures as he may deem necessary to insure the execution of such decrees as may contribute to the preservation of public order.

Given in the Hall of Sessions of the Senate-Consult, the 28th of December, 1856.

(Signed,) &c.

SECOND DECREE.

Having heard the exposition of His Excellency the President of the Republic on the authority of the Minister of Justice:

Inasmuch as by account received from the Superior Political Gefe of the Province of Azua an armed insurrection exists in the community of Neyba which it becomes necessary to suppress by prompt and energetic measures; and

Inasmuch as abettors of this crime exist in different portions of the country, and it is necessary to adopt extensive and severe measures to preserve society from incendiarism and anarchy, and inasmuch as the common law and the mildness of its forms are deficient, in urgent cases, for the suppression of crimes of high treason;

Be it *Resolved*:—

Martial Law is in force throughout the whole territory of the Republic, and crimes and offences perpetrated after the publication hereof will be adjudged by the Military Penal Code.

Given in the Palace of the Senate-Consult on the 29th of Dec., 1856, and of the country the 13th.

President of the Senate, JUAN B. LOVELACE, CARLOS BAEZ, F. ALFAGE, GARRIDO, A. D. MADRIGAL, N. URENA.

Let the foregoing be executed, published and circulated throughout the territory of the Republic for its punctual observance.

Given in the National Palace, Dec. 29, 1856,

BUENAVENTURA BAEZ,
President of the Republic.

A SWORD OF THE "SIX HUNDRED."—We saw and handled yesterday a relict of Balaklava, in the shape of a sword, wielded by Lord LEVISON GOWER, in the famous charge of the "Six hundred." It is a Scottish claymore of great antiquity—having been in the possession of the GRANVILLE family for several centuries—made of the finest tempered steel, with basket hilt of the same material, and measures about three feet from point to guard. The owner presented it to Captain DU RIVIERS of the Zouaves, the present possessor, who succored him while lying on the field of Balaklava, desperately wounded. The scabbard is dented in several places by the hoofs of horses, and the hilt is slightly injured by the thrust of a Cossacks lance. The charge of the "Light Brigade" is not so recent but that this relic of the event possesses considerable historic interest.—*Evening Post.*

Westward Ho!

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

DEAR SIR: I cherish a desire, to see the *West*; but I mean the West in the true sense of the word—not the West of Illinois, nor yet even of Minnesota—but the West "as is" the West—the West of the Territories—of the Indian and the Buffalo—the West of the Setting Sun!

Pray read, inwardly digest, and then print the inclosed extracts of a letter from a friend at Fort Leavenworth, which gives the how and the when for the accomplishment of the trip I hanker after, and then tell me if you, or some one or more of your friends, would not like to make up such a party for the purpose of having a glimpse of that normal-aboriginal condition of things which is so rapidly passing away, and which will hardly outlast our time. Yours truly, VIATOR.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, Friday, Jan. 16, 1857.

* * * * I have received yours of Dec. 12. The principal feature in it seems to be the subject of making up a party for a trip westward to the Rocky Mountains during the ensuing Summer. * * But my movements need not interfere with any party of persons wishing to make that interesting expedition—because they can very readily go with the Paymaster, who always has an escort to Fort Laramie. * * There is great interest and excitement always attached to the hunter's life upon the vast prairies, and among the splendid mountains of the West, but no one should attempt it unless fully prepared for every hardship. Persons of wealth who can command the means and appliances to make them comfortable get along very well—but far different would it be with those who find themselves in those distant wilds without the necessaries of a hunter's life. When troops are sent out, of course everything is provided to make them efficient, and so they are always cared for. To give you some idea of what is required, I inclose a list of articles and supplies which are absolutely necessary for six persons. It must be borne in mind that there are no stores and blacksmith's shops on the prairies, and you must start always prepared for accidents of wear and tear, and breakage. There is an English gentleman, Sir GEORGE GORE, now hunting among the mountains, and his outfit is of a very perfect character. It cannot be less than at a cost of $100,000, but that would include his escort of 30 men at a year's wages, large numbers of animals, &c. He carried with him, for instance, *three tons* of ammunition, which he brought from England, besides all sorts and descriptions of guns, pistols, dogs, fishing tackle, and other things entirely too numerous to mention—to say nothing of one very accomplished person whose profession is simply to make artificial flies to entice foolish trout to the surface of babbling brooks. Sir GEORGE says he was the most accomplished fly-maker in Europe. The Government cannot supply anything, and all that I have enumerated it would be well to procure in St. Louis, except the horses and mules, which could be better furnished in this neighborhood. A peculiar kind of horse is necessary for the successful chase of the buffalo, and can be bought here for about $100. The outlay of each person, of a party of six, would be about $300—for a trip lasting four months—but you know the property could be disposed of on their return—with the loss of the wear and tear to be calculated only. The sum I have stated would include the cost of the necessary quantity of provisions.

The expense of travel to this place from New-York, is $38, not including extras and hotel expenses. Please let me hear from you in regard to the matter, so that the preliminaries can be arranged, for it is always necessary to be prepared for such long journeys.

* * * * *

Yours, ever.

Outfit necessary for six gentlemen and one driver for a hunting trip on the Plains and Rocky Mountains.

6 Horses.	1 Auger.
6 Saddles.	2 Felling Axes.
6 Bridles.	4 Axehelves.
7 Saddle Blankets.	1 Hatchet.
6 Pair Spurs.	1 Handsaw.
6 Mules.	1 Chisel.
1 Wagon, (iron axle.)	1 Monkey Wrench.
6 Sets Harness.	1 Bushknife.
1 Water Bucket.	9 Tin Cups.
1 Water Keg or Tank.	1 Coffee Mill.
1 Tar Bucket.	1 Coffee Pot.
6 Wagon Bows.	2 Pounds Horse-shoe Nails.
1 Ridge Pole.	20 Horse-shoes.
1 King Bolt, (extra.)	20 Mule-shoes.
1 Tongue Bolt, (extra.)	1 Skillet and Lid.
2 Hound Bruebes.	8 Pounds Tallow.
2 Curry Combs.	1½ Pounds Lampblack.
1 Bearing Chain.	1 Sausage Cutter for making Hash.
2 Breast Chains.	1 Hammer.
1 Fifth Chain.	2 Camp Kettles.
6 Halter Chains.	1 Camp Hatchet.
2 Stretcher Chains.	Matches.
2 Wagon Covers.	Coffee and Tea.
1 Wagon Hammer.	Hams.
6 S Hooks, (extra.)	Lard.
6 Halters and Straps.	Beans.
2 Pairs Hames, (extra.)	Candles.
6 Bolsters.	Plates.
6 Lariats.	Sheath Knives.
6 Open Links, (extra.)	Rifles.
1 Lead Line.	Powder.
4 Collar Pads, (extra.)	Pig Lead.
18 Picket Pins.	1 Sibley Tent-Pole and Pins.
4 Linch Pins, (extra.)	2 Mess Pans.
6 Open Rings, (extra.)	2 Canteens.
1 Wagon Saddle.	Salt and Pepper.
1 Jack Screw.	Sugar.
10 Hame Strings, (extra.)	Flour.
1 Jockey Stick.	Hard Bread.
6 Surcingles.	Rice.
6 Neck Straps.	Soap.
1 Double Tree, (extra.	Forks and Knives.
2 Single Trees, (extra.)	Spoons.
1 Wagon Tongue, (extra.)	Bullet Moulds.
6 Ts, (extra.)	Shot.
2 Whips.	Percussion Caps.
2 Pounds Nails.	Tobacco.
2 Bottles Opodeldoc.	
6 Pounds Castile Soap.	

Powhatan Pipes and Stems, Light Camp Beds and Bedding, Good Humor, and plenty of the virtues called Patience and Fortitude under Trying Circumstances.

Commodore Page's Report on the Exploration of the La Plata.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 16.

EXPLORATIONS OF THE LA PLATA.

The Senate has under consideration an appropriation of $50,000 for a further survey of the La Plata River and its tributaries. The valuable results of Commander PAGE's exploration of a portion of those waters have excited a lively interest in the subject, which, let us hope, will not be barren of fruit. The vast regions of South America which Commander PAGE has opened to American enterprise and commerce, cannot fail ere many years to vindicate in the most substantial manner the policy which sent him on his explorations of the waters of the La Plata. Indeed, a perfect mine of wealth lays there in the single article of hides, waiting nothing but Yankee enterprise to make it most productive. It is well known that while the demand for leather is augmenting in this country at a rapid rate, the supply of hides rather decreases than otherwise. To this fact is to be attributed the high price of leather, now from fifty to seventy per cent higher than it was a year or two ago.

When we consider the varied uses for which leather is indispensable, this decrease of sources of supply really becomes alarming. There is no remedy for the difficulty so convenient and so sure as that offered by a rapid extension of commerce with the *interior* of South America, where hides are abundant, and may be obtained at low rates, in the greatest abundance. Commander PAGE has pointed out the means of penetrating, by water, hundreds of miles into that interior—into regions hitherto supposed to be inaccessible for purposes of trade, except by long, toilsome and dangerous routes over land. Let these explorations be continued. Point out to our shipping merchants the vast resources of hides and various other valuable articles of commerce, with which that country abounds, encourage them a little in the infancy of their newly-directed enterprise, and we shall soon reap the benefit of ample supplies of the needed articles, besides opening and enjoying the advantages of an immense and profitable trade; for, be it remembered that the people of those regions need to buy just exactly the fabrics which we produce and need to sell.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH SOUTH AMERICA.

In connection with this subject, it is natural to refer to the pending proposition for the establishment of a line of mail steamers between New-York and Para, in Brazil. The aid and incentive to commerce with countries comparatively new to us, afforded by frequent and regular mail communication, can scarcely be overrated; and it is matter of surprise that our Government has so long neglected to avail itself of this means of promoting commerce with Brazil and the other countries on the eastern slope of South America. Already a line of steamers connects Para with all the chief points South of that place, including the mouth of the La Plata; and all that is needed to develop a commerce equal to that we now have with Europe, and to secure its advantages to the United States, is a little governmental enterprise in the establishment of a steam mail line from New-York to the port of Para. It is late in the session to agitate such a scheme, but the case would seem to be too plain for doubt, and to require but little time for a full understanding of all its merits. S.

THE BURDELL MURDER.

Remarks on the Evidence and the Present Aspect of the Case.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The public have seen fit to indicate, in no uncertain manner, its strong bias, if not conviction of the guilt of Mrs. CUNNINGHAM and ECKEL of the murder of Dr. BURDELL. This conviction has been freely expressed, from day to day, in certain quarters, after acknowledging "that there is no legal evidence which could convict either of these parties of the crime." Following this, the Coroner's Jury gave additional force to the public sentiment by yielding to it. The Grand Jury have been influenced in the same manner, and have presented indictments against these persons from the same causes which have thus far controlled the press, public sentiment, and the Coroner's Jury.

Before considering the evidence which is alone to determine the propriety of these conclusions, it is curious to analyze the various theories and disclosures which have, from time to time, prevailed to implicate these parties. It is astonishing to find that *all* the important and material circumstances and alleged evidences which, when announced, created the suspicions of their guilt, have been exploded or rendered highly improbable by conceded facts and respectable evidence. This result has been reached without the power of cross-examination by the parties, with no evidence of their own to rebut or explain, and an unparalleled license on the part of the prosecution.

The first and most potential presumption was the *conspiracy* of a pretended marriage by the parties indicted, to be *falsely* and *feloniously* charged to BURDELL after he should have been murdered by them. Conceded facts and the weight of evidence of witnesses are now very strong—almost conclusive, that Dr. BURDELL and Mrs. CUNNINGHAM were married. The first hypothesis of no marriage, which was to convict, is now to be *reversed*, and the fact of her being his wife is the *motive* on which to predicate guilt.

Second came the blood-stained garments which were proofs of guilt; ECKEL going out before breakfast; the lady calling in the carriage, and a vast number of other pretended facts to feed the appetite of the Coroner, the public and the press, which were thus awakened to the suspicion of their guilt. Against all of these we can now write the words exploded or reversed. The evidence of the guilt of these two persons to-day is but the dirt and pollution—the *debris* of the false, reversed or exploded theories which have thus fallen thick and fast upon them. If we may blacken the character of the occupants of this house by inference, and there is equal cause to authorise suspicion in other quarters, it should be as freely indulged.

For ourselves we doubt the propriety of so mighty a power as the press or the public sentiment of the City of New-York deciding, or attempting to decide—*without the requisite proofs*—the guilt or innocence of any person. Their mistakes—and the press is not perfect are fearful and appalling to the unfortunate victims of its error. Hence, not to implicate, but to expose the feeble—we had almost said contemptible—evidence—contemptible in view of the high offices claimed of it, which yet remains as the fabric of guilt against Mrs. CUNNINGHAM and ECKEL, let us look at the testimony and the position of one who has contributed at least his share of material to awaken suspicion against the occupants of the house No. 31 Bond-street. We repeat, we seek not to taint with crime any person. On the contrary, our object is to show how easy it is to cast suspicion on the innocent.

Dr. BLAISDELL had held business relations for a long time with Dr. BURDELL. He had been his partner. He had had access to the rooms of deceased, and it is not unreasonable to suppose was necessarily familiar with the mode of ingress and egress, and might have the means by keys or otherwise of gaining admittance to them. There seems to have been important business or other intimate relations subsisting between Dr. BLAISDELL and deceased, as the latter, he says, came quite frequently to see him. Dr. BLAISDELL informs us he had not for some time previous to the murder been a frequent visitor to the house of Dr. BURDELL—yet on the afternoon preceding the murder he is shown to have been there on two occasions. We have not referred to the evidence since its publication, but the fact that he was there twice was disclosed by other witnesses, if we recollect correctly.

To Rev. Dr. COX, or some other person, in conversing the afternoon preceding his death, deceased disclosed the fact of his having an appointment to meet Dr. BLAISDELL that evening. This appointment Dr. BLAISDELL says he did not fulfill. Again, it will be recollected that it was mainly from the evidence of Dr. BLAISDELL that the Coroner, the Jury, and the public were convinced and had it proved by *satisfactory* evidence that Dr. BURDELL was not in the City of New-York on the 28th of October, the day of the alleged marriage. Circumstances were, however, soon disclosed—the meeting of the Artizans' Bank Directors—which dispelled this otherwise *conclusive* evidence of his absence. Again, it will be recollected it was the evidence of Dr. BLAISDELL (evidence the most remarkable and startling in its character, if true, which has ever occurred) that so aroused the indignation and suspicion of the community against Mrs. C., SNODGRASS, ECKEL, and the daughters of Mrs. C.

Saying nothing of that part of Dr. BLAISDELL's disclosures of relations subsisting between Mrs. C. and Dr. BURDELL—of which he has furnished the most *recherché* facts, as derived from conversations with the deceased—BLAISDELL recounts a long conversation had the afternoon preceding the murder with Dr. BURDELL, which, if true, would well-nigh convince us that Dr. B. had received an impress from the spirit-world, strong and irresistible, of his immediate horrible death.

Had Dr. BURDELL, from his life and character, been suspected of holding converse with angels and invisible spirits, there might be more credit given to these premonitions than at present we are disposed to allow. Dr. BURDELL wished him to come and live with him, because he was afraid of being murdered by Mrs C., one of the daughters—naming her—SNODGRASS, and ECKEL; and he was depressed, gloomy, and apprehensive of death from these causes. Assuming there were reasonable apprehensions from Mrs. C., what there was to awaken suspicion and fear of death on the part of the daughter, SNODGRASS, and ECKEL, was not disclosed by deceased, has never been disclosed, and never will be disclosed. At the time of Dr. BLAISDELL's examination, however, the community were ready to believe that all the occupants of this house were one genial and fused mass of debauchery and crime. And it is this unreasonable and unauthorized hypothesis that has since been attempted to be sustained. Whatever culpable proceedings were carried on by them in their usual intercourse—and how few roofs could be uncovered for the inspection of the world, as grossly as this has been, without mortification and shame to the inmates!—there is nothing disclosed, save the murder of Dr. BURDELL itself, which authorizes the charge of fitness of character for a murder among its occupants.

Hence, then, we regard it as fair to analyze this evidence of Dr. BLAISDELL in this manner: 1st. Are the admonitions of coming great and solemn events, such as sudden death, recognized by human experience? In reply, we answer, such admonitions are not recognized. But as many may differ with us, those who hold the contrary must regard these admonitions, when given, as correct and infallible. Now it is apparent to any candid mind that Dr. BURDELL was not murdered by these *four* persons. Hence we say there was no *supernatural* impress made upon his mind that he was to be so murdered. 2d. As no *natural* or *apparent* reasons were given by him—which, had they existed, would have been minutely discussed—we come to the conclusion that such conversation as Dr. BLAISDELL relates is improbable.

Again, as to the probabilities of Dr. BURDELL asking him to come to the house and live with him until Spring. What were the social and domestic relations of Dr. BLAISDELL? Was he without a family, or did he have one that he could leave, to live in another place? Dr. BURDELL knew what his situation was, and whether there was a possibility of his coming. If there was no possibility of his coming, it is irrational to suppose that Dr. B. asked him to come. If he had a wife or family, he certainly could not bring them into a house already filled, and whose inmates were impressed upon him as so terrible.

Again, BLAISDELL, from the declarations of deceased, informs us that he had made a will. Dr. BURDELL may have imparted this information to this witness. If so, the presumption is very strong that Dr. BURDELL was telling a falsehood. A will, to be such, must have two witnesses. To these witnesses the person making it must disclose—not the contents of the will—but the fact that it is his last will and testament, and ask them to witness its signature as such. Without this disclosure, the will is no will. The witnesses to this will have not yet disclosed themselves, and as application has been made to the Surrogate for its probate.

We think it no great license to assert that the statements of this witness deserve restrained and unfavorable Again, we have already found him conveying erroneous impressions,—we do not say mistaking facts,—concerning the 28th of October possibly, so important, if uncorrected, as to alone determine, on a criminal trial, the guilt and therefore the life of Mrs. CUNNINGHAM. Is not this fearful mistake, then, a sufficient warrant, even if his story were probable, to make us regard with the greatest caution his assertions?

The condition of the rooms, the open window, the burning gas, the almost certainty of Dr. BURDELL's murder soon after coming in, instead of waiting for him to be in bed and asleep, as occupants would have found most convenient, the key in the door, the blood leading to the front door—all indicate that the deed was done by a party staying but a short time after the murder, and leaving hastily after it was done.

We come to the conclusion, then, that the murder was committed by a person familiar with and who had access to the house, and who did not remain in it. Could such a person be found, who had a motive, and who knew of the unpleasant relations subsisting between Dr. B. and Mrs. C., we should say he was the man—for in the knowledge of this last fact he would find the security to lull suspicion as to himself, and to mislead inquiry.

But, again, there are yet other and stronger facts showing that the murderer was not the occupant of No. 31 Bond-street, and that he has been at large and unsuspected up to the close of the inquest. The production and the evidence of the witness FARRELL, are *prima facie* proof of this. If the murderer is still at large and unsuspected, it is for his interest to satisfy the public and quiet further effort of the legal authorities with suspicions against the occupants, especially Mrs. C. and ECKEL. Let us look back at the Coroner's inquest. We find that the evidence which Dr. BLAISDELL and the other witnesses had then given was becoming wholly unsatisfactory to the intelligent public. Nearly a week had elapsed since the murder. The evidence of ECKEL, Mrs. C. and SNODGRASS had been taken. The time of the murder had been pretty satisfactorily determined. If there was an outside murderer the matter began to look critical and dangerous; further the evidence was necessary to implicate the innocent and thus screen the guilty. He has more work to do and accordingly does it. It was but a trifle to what he had done. It is easily planned and easily executed. This done, the Coroner gets an anonymous letter telling him of the important evidence of the man FARRELL. The letter is signed by no name, and we know not who wrote or instigated it. At this late day FARRELL is found. He frequents saloons and rum shops, and drinks freely. For several days under every roof in this City had this murder been the absorbing topic of conversation. Especially in drinking-houses and among the poor and uneducated who read but little does a great crime spread its details with the greatest rapidity and become the most absorbing. Yet, if we are to believe this man, he had not heard of this murder for several days. He was then one of ten, twenty or at most amidst but half a million. His remarkable and wonderful connection with it had never been spoken of by him to any person until the necessity of such a witness was apparent, and until about the time of the anonymous letter. Is not his production then, without examining his statements relative to the murder, the strongest circumstantial evidence of the murderer being at large? Before examining the statements of FARRELL let us remember no weapons, clothing or badges were left save the ghastly crime itself. Neither precedent nor subsequent traces of the deed are found the connection with which even by false evidence could implicate the suspected parties. The field in which to manufacture evidence was thus narrowed. The four walls inclosed the crime when committed, hence seeing the persons doing the act could not be pretended unless under circumstances requiring immediate disclosure to save the witness from criminal cognizance. To have observed the murderer remove or destroy the bloody evidences of his guilt would call for a perilous invention—1st, of time; 2d, place; 3d, the evidences and their destruction; 4th, inability to detect the invention of the witness by search for traces of the alleged evidences and their destruction, requiring in the aggregate an invention so complex as to be wholly unsafe and impracticable.

Sound leaves no trace behind. The cry of murder had already been heard. Here then was a plausible field for invention. ECKEL, it was insisted upon, was a party to the crime. The official and public ear had been already *prepared* to hear and believe any and everything of him. To implicate him would answer for both him and Mrs. C. So FARRELL hears and sees circumstances that leave no record of their existence, so simple and plausible as to be possible, and, were they not inventions, probable,—and yet, if true, so remarkable as to force every intelligent mind to the conviction he must have been driven there by Providence solely and specially as an instrument for the conviction and punishment of ECKEL.

What are his statements? He sat down on the steps of the house No. 31 Bond-street to adjust his shoestring, on the night of the murder, between 10½ and 11 o'clock; heard the cry of murder from within soon after Dr. BURDELL had passed by his side; saw ECKEL open the door soon after this, and was driven away by ECKEL, after a stay of four or five minutes, to another door-step to complete his work. What a wonderful and happy coincidence of time and place was this derangement of the shoestring! How easy as an invention! The hour to hear and see had been fixed by previous evidence. What to hear and who to see was already made for use. Now as to the consistency of his statement. He says it had been raining—the steep was wet and it could not have been very agreeable to sit on the wet stones. The night was dark; lamps were not far off, but no light was there which was necessary to his work. He had gone to the upper or fourth step, so essential for the purpose of a witness. He heard the cry of murder, knew from whence it came, and heeded it not at the time, and for near a week thereafter, with that same cry coming from ten thousand tongues, and from the same house, and ringing in every ear, he was dumb. There was no lamp in the street or hall, and yet he recognizes ECKEL eight days after, in a crowd of 30 men, as the man who opened the door in the dark. He wears a simple, stupid manner, and achieves a work of recognition showing the rarest and acutest capacity of impression and retention. He was at the time of the murder the most stolid and indifferent of human beings, for he heard the cry of death, and the heavy fall of the body to confirm its awful and impressive truth, and it passed unheeded. A week later he recalls it, and from that night's apathy and momentary impress of a man in darkness he recalls his size and shape, though at the time more than half concealed by a door, even to the nicety of his position in standing, and applies it unerringly from the change of darkness to light, and difference of dress, to JOHN J. ECKEL, and that too when its application involves the life of a human being. Dr. BURDELL wore a shawl—there was evidence that he had passed into the house, and it was essential he should have seen him. He saw him pass, and recollects the shawl. Who else would remember a shawl, and not heed the cry of murder? He must identify the place. He saw the number on the door, and recollects it a week after. His presence there is not consistent with the statements of other witnesses, who should and would have seen him. Inconsistent as a fact and improbable as truth as these statements are, as inventions they are the most plausible and consistent that could well be made. Based on certain conceded facts, they are as consistent as circumstances would allow. FARRELL's evidence, then, without asserting it as untrue, has all the marks of invention and falsehood, and only a possibility of truth. Recognizing the theory of the murderer of Dr. BURDELL being at large, and participating indirectly in the proceedings of the inquest, it becomes circumstantial evidence more conclusive than that which in hundre

TRINITY CHURCH.

Communication From Hon. John A. Dix, to the Select Committee of the Senate on the Report of Trinity Church.

The following communication from Hon. JOHN A. DIX, to the Chairman of the Committee of the Senate, on the Report of the Trinity Church, was presented. As it was supposed it would be impossible for him to appear before the Committee in person. On the 31st of February, he presented himself as a witness, and after being sworn, and asked to state generally any facts within his knowledge in regard to the charges made against the Vestry of Trinity Church, he replied, that when he was subpœnaed, he was engaged in the transaction of important business, from which he feared he would not be released till the labors of the Committee were closed. He had, therefore, prepared a communication, addressed to the Chairman of the Committee, and sent it to Albany a week before, by Mr. LIVINGSTON, one of his associates in the Vestry. The session of the Committee having been continued to a later period than he had expected, he had thought proper to appear before them in person. He added, that he had the communication with him, and if the Committee would permit him to read it, he thought it would save them a good deal of time in preparing questions, and himself a good deal of inconvenience in writing out answers.

The Committee having assented to the suggestion, he read the communication, as a part of his testimony.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 11, 1857.

Hon. M. Spencer, Chairman of the Select Committee of the Senate, on the Report of Trinity Church:

SIR: I have just seen and read the report made to the Senate on the 29th ult., by the Committee, of which you are Chairman, together with the testimony appended thereto; and as there are imputations therein derogatory to the character of the Vestry of Trinity Church, of whom I am one, both as regards their fairness and their discreetness in the execution of their trust, I ask leave to submit to the Committee the following statement. Business of a very urgent nature affecting the interests of others, which I should be inexcusable for neglecting, prevents me from visiting Albany. I should otherwise have appeared before the Committee and asked them to take my testimony orally instead of soliciting their indulgence so far as to allow me to present it in the form of a written communication.

I was appointed a Vestryman in the Autumn of 1843, and have served in that capacity to the present time. With the exception of ten months in 1854 and 1855, during which I was absent from the country, and occasional temporary absences from the State at other times, I have attended with a good deal of regularity the meetings of the Vestry, and have taken a somewhat active part in its proceedings.

I do not propose to trouble the Committee with any discussion of the legal rights of the Corporation under the original grants, by which it holds its property, or the legislative enactments, by which its corporate powers have been confirmed or enlarged. Nor do I intend to offer to the Committee any opinion with regard to the true interpretation of those enactments or grants. The sole object of this statement, which is made on my own responsibility, is to present such explanations as seem to me necessary to exonerate myself and my associates from charges which have been brought against us by some of the witnesses, and which do us, as I conceive, great injustice.

I beg leave to say further, with perfect respect for the Committee and the body by which it was appointed, that, in presenting this statement, I have not overlooked the vital relation which an inquiry instituted by one branch of the Legislature, through the action of a Committee, into the administration of the internal affairs of a religious corporation, bears to the rights of every ecclesiastical body in the State. I do not admit the existence of such an authority as has been exercised in regard to the body with which I am connected—more especially, when carried so far as to solicit ex parte opinions concerning the motives, under which individuals may have been supposed to act—and I cannot but think, when the question is deliberately considered, that it will be found to posses a most important bearing upon the rights of conscience, which it was one of the leading objects of Constitution to secure—a question well worthy, under this aspect, of the most serious public regard. If I have chosen to meet, with a reservation of rights which I deem invidable, the imputations cast upon me and my associates, instead of passing them by in silence, it is in order that the minds of the Committee, the Legislature, and the community, may not be misled by the testimony in which these imputations are contained.

Soon after my connection with the Vestry commenced, my attention was attracted to the financial condition of the Corporation, which seemed to me very unsatisfactory. Its debts amounted to nearly half a million of dollars, and by reason of the large expenditures it was in the habit of making to other churches, its revenue had become inadequate to its expenditures, and the annual deficits were made up by a sale of property. I regarded this practice, though founded upon a generous consideration for the wants of other parishes, and a desire to promote the advancement of the interests of the Episcopal Church in the City and State, as opposed to all sound principles of finance. No fund or endowment can long withstand a regular consumption of its principal. Encumbered as the Church property was by leases, it could rarely be sold, in any considerable parcels, without serious sacrifice; and it was my opinion that the contributions of the Church, instead of being enlarged, should be curtailed; that its debt should not be increased; that its expenditures should, if possible, be brought within its income, and that its property should, as a general rule, be preserved until the expiration of its leases, when it could be sold without loss; thus leaving the Church in condition to carry out, with vigor and success, the great plan of ministration, which seemed to me to be clearly marked out by changes in progress in the arrangement of business and population throughout the City.

In accordance with these views, when it was decided to build a chapel in the upper part of the City in order to preserve to the Church its ancient Parishioners, who had removed in large numbers from the neighborhood of Trinity Church, St. Paul's, and St. John's, I introduced a resolution providing that the corporate debt should never exceed the sum of $250,000 beyond the amount of its bonds and mortgages, exclusive of those given by churches. The latter were excepted for the reason that they have never been regarded as an available resource. No interest is collected on them, and they are, in fact, held by the Corporation for the purpose of preventing, in case of emergency, the property to which they attach from being diverted to secular uses. The resolution referred to, after being amended so as to increase the limit of the debt to $300,000, was adopted.

It is due to entire frankness to say, that I was opposed to the construction of Trinity Chapel, believing the private wealth of the district, for which its ministrations were designed, sufficient to furnish them without the aid of Trinity Church. At the same time, there were arguments in favor of the measure, on the score of justice and practical usefulness, which it was not easy to answer, and solicitations from old and faithful friends of the Church, who had removed to the upper part of the City, too earnest and persuasive to be resisted by the Vestry, many of whom had been their associates from an early period in life, and who were naturally reluctant to dissolve the connection as they approached its close.

The measure having been resolved on, the Vestry adopted a plan, which the architect estimated to cost $40,000. I urged its adoption on the ground of its comparatively small cost, and I particularly pressed on the Vestry the consideration, that in the principal parish Church enough had been done by them for the embellishment of the architecture of the City. At a subsequent meeting a majority of the Vestry, deeming the proposed edifice too small, or perhaps too plain for the position it was to occupy, adopted another plan estimated by the architect to cost $79,000. It was never exceeded by the Vestry to exceed that sum. But those who have had any experience in building operations know not only how little confidence is to be placed in such estimates, but how difficult it is to adhere to original designs; and they will be disposed to consider the Vestry, who ultimately found themselves involved, greatly to their disappointment and annoyance, in an expenditure of $230,000 for the chapel and site, as objects of sympathy rather than censure.

This unlooked-for expenditure, and the continued annual contributions to other parishes, which the Vestry were unwilling to abridge, have carried the corporate debt up to the enormous sum of $668,000, exceeding by the sum of $409,000, its available bonds and mortgages.

It is well known that the greater part of the City below Chambers-street is devoted to purposes of business, and that private dwellings have given place to stores and warehouses. The wealthy portion of the population has gone to the upper districts, and most of the Churches of all denominations have followed them. The North Dutch, which is still engaged in useful spiritual labors in the neighborhood of St. Paul's; the Methodist Church in John-street, unhappily rent by internal strife, and St. Peter's, a Roman Catholic Church in Barclay-street, still maintain their ground. With these exceptions, Trinity Church, St. Paul's and the Church in Beekman-street, formerly St. George's, purchased and now entirely supported by Trinity, stand alone in this great deserted field of labor. The same process is going on above Chambers-street, and in a few years there will in all probability be no Churches below Canal-street, but those of Trinity parish. Notwithstanding this exodus of wealth, a vast population, the inhabitants, in great part, of alleys, garrets and cellars, estimated to exceed 120,000 souls, occupy the field it has abandoned; and if Trinity Church had followed the same instincts which have drawn off the other religious societies of the City to its more attractive districts—if she also had abandoned to their fate the poor and necessitous, whom wealth and fashion have bequeathed to her, the lower part of the City would have presented an example of religious destitution unparalleled in the history of Christian civilization.

It was in view of this great change in the condition of the population of the City that I introduced into the Vestry on the 10th April, 1854, the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Standing Committee be instructed to report a plan, by which the expenditures of the Corporation shall be limited to its income.

Resolved, That the said Committee be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making the seats in Trinity Church, and in St. Paul's and St. John's Chapels, free.

Resolved, That the said Committee be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing Free Schools in connection with Trinity Church and its Chapels.

Resolved, That the said Committee be instructed to inquire into the expediency of devoting the Funds of the Corporation, so far as may be practicable, after making provision for the support of the New Chapel in Twenty-fifth-street, to the education and religious instruction of the poor of the City.

The last resolution, as originally presented, was confined to the poor of the City below Canal-street; and, on the suggestion of a member of the Vestry, it was, in view of future contingencies, amended so as to embrace the whole City.

This is the plan which nearly four years ago I deemed it my duty to bring before the Vestry. It was supported by a somewhat labored argument, which was not committed to paper, and which I will not tax the patience of the Committee by attempting to recall to remembrance. I trust, indeed, that no such exposition is necessary, and that the resolutions sufficiently explain their purpose. Their design was to rescue the lower part of the City—that portion which has not only an immense body of resident poor, but which receives into its bosom the greater part of the destitute who seek a refuge here from hardship in other countries—to rescue this combined mass of permanent and temporary indigence from the utter spiritual abandonment with which it was threatened by the removal of those, to whose wealth and liberality it had been accustomed to look for sympathy and pecuniary aid, to more congenial districts. The plan comprehended not only the spiritual instruction of the adult inhabitants of this deserted district—once the seat of nearly all the wealth of the City—but the education of their children, and, to the extent of the means of the Corporation, a ministration to their temporal wants. Trinity Church, with its endowments, fortunately growing more valuable with the progress of the City, was to stand in the place of the individual opulence, which has fled from a district where its tastes could no longer find suitable fields for indulgence, and established itself in others, where it has rivalled Genoa in its streets of palaces, and where in all its appointments and manifestations of in-door and out-door life, there is a concentration of refinement, luxury and splendor unequaled, excepting by a few of the great capitals of Europe.

It is possible that I may have looked upon this plan with that undue partiality which individuals are apt to feel for suggestions originating with themselves. But it seemed to me to have been among the designs of Providence, that Trinity Church should have been planted in this great district, ready, with her ample endowments, to make provision, when the emergency should arrive, for those whom individual wealth has left upon her hands. I hold this to be the great mission of Trinity Church; and I have pressed on the Vestry, on all proper occasions, the duty of preparing for it, and of commencing the work with the utmost diligence. Though the plan has not been formally adopted, it has been practically acted on; and it is due to my associates in the Vestry to say, that they have responded to all appeals in behalf of the destitute districts below Canal-street, by as liberal an expenditure as the income of the Corporation, crippled by a heavy debt and burdened by large annual contributions to other churches, has admitted. The clerical force of the parish has been nearly doubled; the Sunday schools have been greatly enlarged; parish schools for the gratuitous education of children have been established; by far the greater part of the pews in Trinity Church, one hundred and four out of one hundred and forty-four in St. Paul's, and a large number in St. John's, are free; efforts have been put forth to bring into the Church those who have not been accustomed to attend any religious worship; Trinity Church is opened twice a day throughout the year for divine service; a mission office has been established to receive applications for aid; lay visitors are employed to seek out want and relieve it; missionary agencies have been instituted in connection with the Commissioners of Emigration; the whole lower part of the City has been virtually made a field of missionary labor; and a degree of energy has been infused into the ministrations of the Church, temporal and spiritual, which compensates in a great degree for the lost support of the religious societies removed to other districts. In the midst of all this earnest effort, with five of her clergy residing within this field of labor, conversant with little else than its destitution, and devoting themselves to the relief of its wants, Trinity Church finds herself assailed as faithless to her trust by those, for the most part, whose lives are passed amid the social amenities of the upper districts, and in an atmosphere redolent with indulgence and luxurious ease.

It was not supposed by me when this plan was brought forward that it could be fully carried out until a considerable portion of the leased property of the Church should become available for the purpose. It was only expected that a beginning should be made, and that the plan, in the great destiny which it seemed to have in store, would receive earliest the desire to put it in operation at an earlier period, the unexpected augmentation of her debt, not only renders such a desire hopeless, but manifests that it may be even further postponed, or possibly defeated, without a prudent husbandry of her resources.

For the better illustration of this point, I annex a statement of the revenue and ordinary expenditures of the Corporation, for the year ending the 30th April, 1856:

REVENUE.

1. From ground rents of real estate	$67,359 53
2. From pew rents	6,996 50
3. From interest	12,259 41
4. From Trinity Church Cemetery	4,156 93
Total	$91,773 36

EXPENDITURES.

1. Parish expenditures, including (besides those obviously such) charges upon and expenses of management and care of the property of the Church, necessary diocesan expenses, and annuities to families of deceased clergymen, or to officers of the parish	$71,344 22
2. Interest on debt	36,623 15
3. Allowances, donations and loans to other churches	32,053 42
Total	$139,918 79
Deduct revenue	91,773 36
And there is a deficit of	$48,145 43

for the year ending 30th of April, 1856.

The receipts and expenditures for the year ending the 30th April, 1857, were estimated on the 1st of May last at $40,628 66. The grants actually made by the Corporation to clergymen and churches, to be paid during the year, in addition to the regular allowances, amount to $11,640, and the appropriations for building school-houses and renovating and enlarging St. John's Chapel, to $28,000; making together

	$39,640 00
Deduct cash on hand 1st May, 1856	10,016 38
	$29,623 62
Add estimated deficiency	40,638 66
And there will be a deficit of	$70,262 28

for the year ending 30th April, 1857.

This deficit can only be met by selling real estate. The deficits of the last ten years exceed $270,000, (without including the cost of Trinity Chapel,) and the Corporation has provided for them by selling lots, and applying the proceeds to the augmentation of her insufficient income. While she is assailed as niggardly in her donations, and as engaged in a systematic accumulation of her capital, she has, in fact, for years, been selling her real estate, and meeting with the proceeds the pressing demands on her—a large portion of which have grown out of her contributions for the support of other churches. The estimated expenditure of the present year continued till 1862, would consume so much of the Lispenard lease, which becomes disencumbered in that year, and embraces a large and valuable part of her real estate, as to leave her a balance insufficient to pay her debts, which is now

	$668,918 00
This debt may be reduced by mortgages	129,469 00
to the sum of	$489,944 00
Add deficit of $70,262 28 for five years	351,311 40
And there will be a sum of	$830,955 40

to be provided for by sales of real estate—a sum exceeding the highest estimates in the report of the Committee of the value of the Lispenard lease; and unless the prices of real estate become greatly enhanced during the next five years, nothing will remain of the lease referred to, after discharging the pecuniary obligations above specified, a portion of which must be provided for by the sale of other property.

The expenditures of the parish cannot be materially abridged, without prejudice to its interests; and the Vestry are unwilling to reduce the annual allowances to other Churches, believing that such a reduction would cause great inconvenience to the recipients, and, in some cases, impair, to a serious extent, the efficiency of the parishes thus assisted.

In regard to the necessity of allowing the capital of her endowment to be consumed by the current expenses of the Church, I have differed in opinion with a majority of the Vestry. While they have deplored it, and yielded to it as a necessity, I have been in favor of meeting it by retrenchment and bringing down the expenditure, as nearly as may be, to the standard of the income. I have urged this duty on the Vestry as one demanded by every maxim of financial prudence, and with the less hesitation as the inconvenience to result from it would be of short duration; for if the real estate disposable in 1863, or the great mass of it, can be kept undiminished until that time, the Church will be in condition to prosecute the great plan of ministration she has entered on, with an efficiency which cannot fail to produce results of the highest importance to the City and the State. If I have thought the Vestry in error in this respect, it is not because I have considered them lacking in liberality, but because they have yielded under impulses highly honorable to their feelings, to an outside pressure for contributions, which, in view of the deep and lasting interests involved in the question, I would have resisted.

This is, in truth, the only ground of apprehension in regard to the success of the plan of religious instruction for the poor of the lower part of the City. It must utterly fail, if Trinity Church, for the purpose of meeting a regular series of annual deficits in her revenue, caused to a great extent by her contributions to other churches, shall consume her real estate; and for this reason I would incur a temporary inconvenience for the purpose of carrying out a great system, the benefits of which would be incalculable in value, and endless in duration.

To hold her real estate until it is unencumbered, and can be sold without sacrifice, is, in no just sense, an accumulation of capital. To accumulate is to augment by a reinvestment of income, or, in other words, to convert revenue into principal. If her income exceeded her necessary expenditures; if, instead of contributing it to the wants of others, she were to withhold it and use it for the augmentation of her capital, she would be fairly obnoxious to the imputation cast upon her. Instead of erring in this direction, she has, as has been shown, been for a series of years expending large portions of her principal, and mainly for the purpose of making donations to other parishes.

In proof of this I present the following statement of the receipts and expenditures of the Corporation for the last ten years, with the annual deficits of income and the allowances and loans made to other churches. I have prepared it from the books of the Corporation, and it has been examined and compared by Mr. DUNSCOMB (the Comptroller) and myself, with a general statement of the financial affairs of the Church for the same period, by Mr. ROADE, an experienced accountant, and I believe it to be in all respects correct:

Year Ending April 30, 1847.

Revenue	$68,426 47	Allowances to parishes	$10,825 00
Expenditure	94,791 93	Donations to parishes	5,134 00
		Loans to parishes	600 00
Deficit	26,296 46	To'l Allowances, &c.	16,559 00

Year Ending April 30, 1848.

Revenue	74,228 84	Allowances to parishes	10,175 00
Expenditure	96,904 28	Donations to parishes	7,800 50
		Loans to parishes	3,900 00
Deficit	21,725 74	To'l Allowances, &c.	21,875 50

Year Ending April 30, 1849.

Revenue	78,769 85	Allowances to parishes	12,600 00
Expenditure	88,196 79	Donations to parishes	4,889 14
		Loans to parishes	3,900 00
Deficit	9,226 94	To'l Allowances, &c.	21,389 14

Year Ending April 30, 1850.

Revenue	77,799 63	Allowances to parishes	13,000 00
Expenditure	95,741 11	Donations to parishes	4,705 18
		Loans to parishes	12,198 00
Deficit	17,941 11	To'l Allowances, &c.	29,903 18

Year Ending April 30, 1851.

Revenue	75,871 81	Allowances to parishes	13,683 00
Expenditure	100,283 44	Donations to parishes	4,488 13
		Loans to parishes	9,277 00
Deficit	24,362 13	To'l Allowances, &c.	27,548 13

Year Ending April 30, 1852.

Revenue	77,979 77	Allowances to parishes	14,715 00
Expenditure	108,317 39	Donations to parishes	12,806 72
		Loans to parishes	7,650 00
Deficit	30,337 62	To'l Allowances, &c.	35,171 72

Year Ending April 30, 1853.

Revenue	86,073 97	Allowances to parishes	16,785 00
Expenditure	110,592 06	Donations to parishes	9,186 21
		Loans to parishes	7,700 00
Deficit	24,518 09	To'l Allowances, &c.	33,671 21

Year Ending April 30, 1854.

Revenue	85,710 53	Allowances to parishes	21,706 00
Expenditure	137,078 99	Donations to parishes	6,916 26
		Loans to parishes	17,100 00
Deficit	51,368 46	To'l Allowances, &c.	45,722 26

Year Ending April 30, 1855.

Revenue	95,195 72	Allowances to parishes	15,058 33
Expenditure	114,677 50	Donations to parishes	7,290 16
		Loans to parishes	2,000 00
Deficit	19,677 30	To'l Allowances, &c.	24,348 49

Year Ending April 30, 1856.

Revenue	91,773 36	Allowances to parishes	15,500 00
Expenditure	139,918 79	Donations to parishes	10,552 42
		Loans to parishes	6,000 00
Deficit	48,145 43	To'l Allowances, &c.	32,052 42

RECAPITULATION.

	DEFICITS.	ALLOWANCES, &c.
1847	$26,296 46	$16,559 00
1848	21,725 74	21,875 50
1849	9,226 94	21,289 14
1850	17,941 48	29,903 18
1851	24,362 13	27,548 13
1852	30,337 62	35,171 72
1853	24,518 69	33,671 21
1854	51,368 46	45,722 26
1855	19,677 30	24,348 49
1856	48,145 43	32,052 42
Total	$273,597 25	$288,141 05

ANALYSIS OF ALLOWANCES, &c.

	ALLOWANCES.	DONATIONS.	LOANS.
1847	$10,825 00	$5,134 00	$600 00
1848	10,175 00	7,800 50	3,900 00
1849	12,600 00	4,889 14	3,900 00
1850	13,000 00	4,705 18	12,198 00
1851	13,683 00	4,488 13	9,377 00
1852	14,715 00	12,806 72	7,650 00
1853	16,785 00	9,186 21	7,700 00
1854	21,706 00	6,916 26	17,100 00
1855	15,058 33	7,290 16	2,000 00
1856	15,500 00	10,552 42	6,000 00
	$144,047 33	$73,768 72	$70,325 00
Allowances	144,047 33		
Allowances and donations	$217,816 05		
Loans	70,325 00		
Total	$288,141 05		

By this statement it appears that the deficits of revenue in the last ten years amount to $273,597 25, and the amount given away and contributed to the support of other parishes is $288,141 05—exceeding the aggregate deficit by the sum of $15,578 80. And, as I have already said, the whole deficit for the ten years, incurred for the benefit of others, has been made up by a sale of real estate, and is to that extent a consumption of principal.

Several of the witnesses have testified, that in granting aid to other Churches the Vestry have acted under the influence of party feeling, refusing assistance to those who differ with them in opinion, and granting it freely to those whose views are in accordance with their own. I feel it to be my solemn duty to repel this imputation by stating my own experience. I have been more than seven years a member of the Vestry, and have been on terms of the most unreserved and confidential communication with my associates. I have discussed with them the propriety of granting and declining applications for aid, not only at nearly all the meetings of the Vestry, but in many cases in private interviews; and no reference has ever been made by me, or by any one of them, at any meeting, official or private, to the party views of any of the rectors or religious societies presenting such applications. The party divisions which have existed for several years in the Episcopal Church, and which have not only impaired its capacity for doing good, but dishonored those on both sides who have been active in keeping them alive, have never been a subject of discussion at any meeting of the Vestry which I have attended, nor have they been alluded to in connection with applications for aid. I have taken a deep interest in several applications myself, and have, perhaps, had some influence in securing grants of money to the applicants; and in no instance have I inquired what were the particular views of the rector or the parish to which they belonged. I do not even know to this day whether they are High Church or Low Church. The only inquiries I ever made were in regard to their pecuniary and social condition, and their need of assistance; and these considerations, together with the ability of Trinity Church at the time to make the grants asked for, and the probability that the grants would be effective for the objects in view, have been the only ones which have guided me in my votes. I believe the other members of the Vestry have been equally free from the influence of party motives. My belief is founded upon my knowledge of them as enlightened, conscientious and liberal men, and upon all they have said and done in my presence through a familiar association of seven years. I cannot be supposed to have been deceived in regard to their principles of action but upon the hypothesis of a depth of dissimulation on their part and an obtuseness of perception on my own, too gross for the largest credulity.

I can say with the same confidence, that I do not believe those who have the management of the affairs of Trinity Church have sought, during the period of my connection with them, (a period of a good deal of excitement,) to influence rectors or parishes on any question in the diocese through the instrumentality of her donations. It is due to others to add, that I have for several years attended the conventions of the diocese, and become acquainted with a large number of the clergy. I have rarely met a more intelligent or independent body of men; and I regard the intimation that they would be governed in the doctrines they teach, or in the official acts they have to perform, by considerations arising out of the pecuniary aid their parishes may have received from Trinity Church, as alike ungenerous and unjust.

In a word, I consider all these imputations of influence on the one hand, and of subserviency on the other, as the offspring of mere groundless suspicion; and they are in some instances so loosely hazarded as to make it the part of charity to refer them to the same narrow and distempered views of duty, which are falsely imputed to the Vestry of Trinity.

I have thus laid before the Committee with entire frankness, a statement of my connection with Trinity Church, and the part I have borne in the management of her financial affairs, and the great scheme of religious and temporal ministration which I desire to see carried out, under her auspices and through the aid of her endowments, in the lower districts of the City. I do not believe the importance of giving effect to this plan can be overstated. The funds of Trinity Church are the only resource for accomplishing it; she must execute it, or it will fall to the ground, and the district in which three of her church edifices stand, become nearly desolate for all spiritual purposes. The prosperity of the City is deeply involved in it. Destitution, temporal and spiritual, goes hand in hand with crime; and, when even now the spirit of acquisitiveness, which is characteristic of the age and has become its greatest scourge, is dishonoring it by forgeries the most barefaced, and staining it by murders the most foul, what shall be our social condition, if in a large portion of the City, destitution and spiritual neglect shall combine with cupidity to arm the hand of violence, and stimulate it to still grosser outrage! What higher office can Trinity Church fulfil—what higher benefit can she confer on the classes which have the deepest stake in the security of property and life, than by devoting herself, as she is now doing, to make the lessons of religious and social duty familiar to those who, under the pressure of their physical wants, have the strongest temptation to forget them? And in the upper districts, the possessors of nearly the whole private wealth of the City have become domesticated. There is more than one congregation, the individual possessions of which are believed to exceed in value, with the largest estimate ever put on it, the entire property Trinity Church holds for the support of her four congregations. Those whom fortune has thus overburdened with her gifts should be willing to leave unimpaired the endowments of Trinity Church, that she may make suitable provision for the poor, whom they have left to her care. And whatever may be the narrowness of spirit, which presides over particular circles, no doubt is entertained of the generous and catholic feeling which pervades the great body of the opulent classes. No City has more cause to be thankful for the munificence with which some of her richest men have contributed to great objects of social improvement within her limits; and it is most gratifying to add, that in more than one instance, the wealth, which exists in the largest masses, has been poured out with the noblest profusion to build up literary and charitable institutions for the common benefit. To such a spirit of munificence, no appeal to relieve the destitution which hangs upon the outskirts of the upper districts, need be addressed in vain. If hereby those, to whom Providence has committed the spiritual guidance of these favored classes, there are any who seek to compel Trinity Church to neglect her duty to the poor, and thus disqualify herself for the great work of charity devolved on her in the districts in which her lot has been cast; if there are any who are engaged in inculcating on ecclesiastical bodies, the utterances of which are to be given only in response to those of Trinity, a principle which, if suggested to the founders of Trinity, would have excluded, for the exercise of their influence does not lie directly before them—whether the great ends of their calling will not be better subserved, by laboring to infuse into surrounding atmospheres, overcast with penury and want, some of the golden light which irradiates their own.

The State, nay, the whole country, has a deep interest in this question. The City of New-York, embodying as she does, to a great extent, the commercial and financial power of the Union, must exert a sensible influence upon the moral and intellectual character of all with whom she is brought into association. The slightest agitations on her surface undulate in all directions to the great circumference of which she is the centre. On Trinity Church are devolved, in the order of events, the spiritual instruction and guidance of the district by which she is brought most directly into contact with all that lies beyond her limits. If this duty is not faithfully performed, no votes should be raised in palliation of the delinquency. On the other hand, if any of those who have withdrawn from this part of the City the wealth which Providence has, in such disproportion, bestowed on them, shall seek to deprive the destitute whom they have left behind of the sole resource for spiritual instruction and for the alleviation of temporal want—if they shall succeed by misstating the conditions, and unjustly impeaching the motives of Trinity Church, in defeating her efforts to carry out the great system of labor with which she is occupied, they will incur the gravest and most odious of all responsibilities, that of consigning one of the most important districts in the emporium of the Union, to an intellectual and spiritual death.

I have the honor to be,
Sir, your obedient servant,
JOHN A. DIX.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—FRIDAY, Feb. 27.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit*.—Nos. 287, 1112, 1768, 1883, 1857, 1357, 1378, 1879, 18, 352, 1297, 673½, 1094, 673, 895, 850.

SUPREME COUET—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Bixbeye.

BROOKLYN, Monday, Feb. 23, 1857.

James Kelly vs. *Daniel Searing and Wife.*—*The Same* vs. *the Same et al.*—Motion to set aside judgment for irregularity denied, with $10 costs.

Edward Kenny vs. *Jules Lignet.*—Order of reference settled.

FEB. 26.—*In the matter of Helen E. Duryea.*—Order of reference granted.

John D. Jones vs. *Michael Duffy et al.*—Papers defective, motion denied.

In the matter of Sarah Higbee, a lunatic.—Inquisition confirmed, and Jesse M. Folk appointed Committee of person and estate of lunatic.

The People ex. rel. George W. Niles vs. *John Smith.*—Inquisition quashed, with costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM—FEB. 26.

Before Hon. Justices Duer, Bosworth and Woodruff.

IMPORTANT FLOUR CASE—CONDITIONAL DELIVERY—RATIFICATION—TESTIMONY NECESSARY TO IMPEACH AND TO SUSTAIN A WITNESS.

John Wilmot & Co. vs. *Thomas Richardson & Co.*—This was a motion at General Term to set aside a verdict of $3,160 77, obtained against the defendants under the following circumstances:

On the 15th May, 1854, J. Wilmot & Co. sold to Walter Patterson 1,697 barrels of flour, at $7 93 per barrel, amounting to $15,104 87, for cash on delivery of ship's receipts. The flour was afterwards put on shipboard. John W. Hull, a clerk of plaintiffs, testified that Patterson represented he could not pay for the flour until he got the ship's receipts, from the plaintiffs having consigned it to the defendants, who would not give the advance until in possession of the receipts; that the receipts were accordingly given by Hull to a broker (acting between plaintiffs and Patterson) with directions to go with Hull to the defendants and not to deliver the receipts until the money was paid.

The plaintiffs contended the delivery of the receipts was obtained by Patterson from the broker fraudulently, and that the delivery, if say, was only *conditional*, and passed no title to the flour to him, and that he could confer no title upon the defendants, to whom he delivered the ship's receipts on the same 12th day of May, on account of $15,279 advanced by them to Patterson three days previous. This advance was made upon Patterson's invoice of this flour, relying upon his promise to deliver the ship's receipts to the defendants in a few days.

Patterson testified to his good faith in making the purchase, intending to pay for it; he did in fact pay the plaintiffs $5,000 on account, but, afterwards becoming embarrassed and alarmed, he in a few days departed for Europe, to look after his consignments there, without apprising the plaintiffs of his intention to leave. Before leaving he gave to the plaintiffs an order on the defendants for the net proceeds of 8,164 barrels of flour, after deducting defendant's advances thereon, which order was accepted by the defendants, and they afterwards paid the plaintiff on that order the net proceeds, less advances, amounting to $2,811.

At the time the plaintiffs received this order they had notice that the defendants advance on the flour in question had been made *three days prior* to the time of the receipt of the ship's receipt. The 8,164 barrels (which embraced the 1,697 in question) had been consigned by Patterson to the defendants Liverpool house, and they had advanced him some $57,000 thereon. This action was brought to recover from the defendants the value of the flour sold by the plaintiff, less the amounts paid as above stated. The defendants counsel insisted that the acceptance by them of the order, in favor of the plaintiffs, was a *ratification* of the delivery to Patterson, and vested a good title in the defendants. Some eleven witnesses testified that Hull was of bad reputation and not worthy of credit; some eight witnesses sustained him. The following is the decision:

BY THE COURT—BOSWORTH, J.—As to the question of ratification, Patterson bought of the plaintiffs 1,697 barrels of flour. They had no interest in the residue of the flour on which the defendants had advanced to Patterson. The defendants had made advances on 8,164 barrels, all of which had been shipped to Richardson, Spence & Co. Before the 17th of May, the plaintiffs had in their possession an indebt rendered by the defendants to Patterson, showing the transactions between them, the dates and amounts of their advances, and the number of barrels on which the defendants had advanced.

With full knowledge of all the frauds now alleged, (except the pretended fraud by Patterson's going to Europe at the instigation of, or by connivance with, some one of the defendants' firm,) they received Patterson's order on the defendants to pay to the plaintiffs the proceeds of the 8,164 barrels, less the advances previously made by the defendants upon it, and their charges to the amount of $1,115 12.

Before this was accepted, Patterson's assent, written at the foot of the order, that no further advances should be made by the defendants, unless by the consent of the plaintiffs, evidenced by their written order, was procured. The plaintiffs received this with the written acceptance by the defendants of Patterson's order.

By this act the plaintiffs certainly waived all right to claim that a sale of the flour by the defendants would be a tortuous act, which would render them liable for a conversion of the flour. They assented to a sale of so much of the flour as had belonged to them, and obtained an agreement that they should be paid the proceeds of not only that flour, but of 6,267 barrels in addition, to which they had no right, less advances and charges, the amounts of which were specified.

The flour has been sold, as that arrangement contemplated, and the whole proceeds of the flour have been paid to and accepted by the plaintiffs in full performance of that arrangement.

Before the defendants accepted this order, they had refused to accept a draft drawn on them by Patterson, in favor of the plaintiffs for $10,000, at sixty-five days' sight, from May 17, 1854. The defendants claimed to have advanced on the security of the flour, in good faith, with no notice of any facts which should induce any person to doubt the title of Patterson, or the good faith of his transactions with those of whom he had purchased the flour. Under these circumstances the plaintiffs accepted the three papers before mentioned, viz:

Patterson's order on the defendants, acceptance of it by the latter; Patterson's written consent that the proceeds should be paid to the plaintiffs or to their order. Is this transaction to have any effect, and if so, what? If it does not amount to an abandonment of all claims upon the defendants personally, except under their written acceptance of Patterson's order, then it is not only of no benefit to them, but is prejudicial to their rights. By the verdict, they are charged not only with the actual proceeds of the 1,697 barrels of flour, but with the exact price which Patterson agreed to pay the plaintiffs for it. The defendants, as the case has resulted, have been made to pledge the proceeds of the whole 8,164 barrels over and above advances, as security to pay what Patterson was owing the plaintiffs, and are held personally liable to pay the balance of the contract price. This result has been effected upon evidence which, being fairly considered, does not tend to prove any "fraud on the part of Richardson, nor on the part of Patterson in making the purchase." So the Chief-Justice instructed the Jury.

In the absence of fraud, either of Patterson or of the defendants, in the transaction, we think that the acts of the parties on and after the 17th of May amount to an agreement between them that the whole flour on which the defendants had advanced should be sold by the persons to whom it had been consigned, and that the defendants might retain out of the proceeds the amount of the advances which they had made on the security of the flour, and charges to the amount of $1,115 12, and that the balance of the proceeds should be paid to the plaintiffs.

The advantage secured to the plaintiffs was the contract of the defendants to pay to the former the whole net proceeds beyond the advances and charges. This agreement has been fully executed on the part of the defendants. Any undeclared intent of the plaintiffs in entering into the arrangement cannot affect its legal operation, nor impose upon the defendants, or continue any liability on their part which, in the absence of any such intent, would not exist. Freeman vs. Spaulding, 2 Kern. 373.

The affidavit made by John Wilmot on the 15th of May, 1854, the third day after the consummation of the sale, and 12th instant, states that the said Patterson, by fraudulent representations, induced this deponent to deliver to Patterson, subsequent to the delivery to the plaintiffs, the full contract price, and a failure to perform his promise. That affidavit was made to procure an attachment against the property of Patterson. But no attachment can be issued only in an action for the recovery of money. (Code, § 227.) An affidavit which can authorise one to be issued, must show that a cause of action exists against the defendant. The cause of action stated in this affidavit arose on contract for goods sold and delivered to Patterson.

Without stopping to inquire whether the plaintiffs after having instituted a proceeding to raise the property of one of the parties to this transaction, on an unqualified affidavit of an unconditional sale and delivery, are precluded from asserting the contrary, as a basis of different remedies, it is clear that the affidavit furnishes very strong evidence against the plaintiffs that the order of Patterson, as accepted by the defendants, was taken as a settlement of all claims of the former against the latter, except such as might justly be based upon the acceptance itself.

We think the defendants had a right to have the jury instructed in the terms of their 6th request, and that the instruction that, if Wilmot "did not intend to give up his claim he is not bound," was erroneous.

Some questions of minor importance in relation to the admission of evidence remain to be considered.

It is not apparent that the fact that the defendants had been in the habit of making advances to Patterson, or the fact that he had or had not made purchases from the plaintiffs prior to this, tended to throw any light upon the actual character of the transaction in question, or that they would authorize any inferences by the jury in relation to the truth of the matters at issue, which they could not have made if no such facts had been proved. The evidence was received against the objection and exception of the defendants.

It is not easy to perceive on what principle its admission can be justified.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1857.

☞ The NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served in the City and vicinity for ONE SHILLING a week. Single Copies, Two Cents. Mail subscribers SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES is published every Evening, (*Sundays Excepted.*) One edition will be issued at ONE and the other at THREE o'clock P. M. It will be sent by mail at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing nearly all the reading matter of the *Daily*, published Tuesday and Friday, is mailed at THREE DOLLARS a year.

The WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed at TWO DOLLARS a year for single Copies. TWENTY-FIVE Copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, to one address.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of *every* Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6 cents for *single* copies.

TERMS, *invariably cash in advance.*

Publication Office, No. 128 Nassau-st., cor. of Beekman.

RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO., Publishers.

NOTICE.

We observe a letter in the *Herald* signed "F. WM. WALKER, Correspondent of the NEW-YORK TIMES and Boston *Bee*." Its publication makes it proper for us to state that Mr. F. WM. WALKER is not a correspondent of the TIMES, nor is he connected with this paper in any way whatever.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The telegraph brings us an account of another scene of outrage and violence in Kansas. It is purely a private broil, but it is clearly traceable to political causes. Gov. GEARY has evidently incurred the bitter and relentless hostility of the ultra Pro-Slavery faction in the Legislature by refusing to make himself an accomplice in their schemes. He refused to yield with their attempt to dictate his appointments, and declined to make one SHERROD a Sheriff at their bidding. For this SHERROD threatened to kill him, and did spit in his face. The Governor, however, seems to have treated the whole matter discreetly; but at a subsequent meeting of his friends, SHERROD was present for the purpose of making trouble, and after killing one man, was himself shot by the Governor's Private Secretary. The affray threatened to renew the violence which has been for a time allayed, though the presence of the troops may prevent further immediate difficulties. Some action of Congress is imperatively required to sustain the Federal authority in the Territory against the violence of the Pro-Slavery faction.

In the United States Senate yesterday, a memorial was presented from twenty-seven Senators and thirty-six Representatives in the General Assembly of Indiana, asking for a speedy disposition of the case of Mr. FITCH, who claims to have been elected United States Senator. The Judiciary Committee immediately made a report on the subject, setting forth that it would be necessary to take the testimony of citizens of Indiana, for the better ascertainment of the disputed facts. The report was accompanied by a resolution to meet the case, which was laid over under the rule. A bill was reported from the Post-Office Committee, and passed, to expedite the construction of a Magnetic Telegraph from the Atlantic to San Francisco. The House Tariff bill was then taken up, and several amendments were proposed and discussed, when the Senate took a recess until 6 o'clock. On reassembling the debate was resumed, and was not concluded when we went to press. It was thought the Senate would remain in session all night. In the House, the Miscellaneous, Army, Navy, Fortification and Ocean Mail Steamer Appropriation bills were passed. The bill to invest $8,000,000, held in trust for the Indians, in safe State Stocks, was laid on the table. The House adjourned, after an announcement that the next business would be the consideration of the report in Mr. GILBERT's case. A desire to push through the Appropriation bills prevented action in this matter yesterday. In the course of the proceedings a disgraceful collision occurred between Messrs. WRIGHT, of Tennessee, and SHERMAN, of Ohio, which, it is thought, may result in a duel. It grew out of a previous controversy between them.

Contradictory statements are published concerning the tenor of the new treaty just concluded by the American Minister with the Government of Mexico. On the one hand it is positively asserted that it embraces a cession of a large portion of Mexican territory, including Lower California, for which the United States is to pay $15,000,000. On the other hand, and for the express purpose of silencing these rumors the *Extraordinary* of the 4th, published at Mexico, which we copied yesterday, declares that "there is not a word of truth in the report, that, by the pending arrangements with the United States, *a foot of the National territory has been either alienated or even mortgaged*; that the Church property is not mentioned or even concerned in either of the treaties that have been agreed upon, and there is nothing like a treaty of alliance in the programme." And it adds, that all that is desired by either Government, or sought by the treaty, is to strengthen the ties of friendship and good neighborhood between the two Republics, to promote their commercial intercourse, to improve the facilities of communication between them, and to perform those mutual offices of good will which belong to their geographical position and to their community of political institutions. Still more extravagant and absurd is the announcement in a late Havana paper of the arrival there of a distinguished Mexican General with "the *projet* of a protectorate of the United States over the Mexican Nation." Our telegraphic correspondence from Washington, this morning, denounces the whole thing as a miserable affair,—unworthy of the slightest attention, and adds that it is disapproved by the President and Cabinet, and will not be sent to the Senate for its action.

The contest concerning the property of Trinity Church is continued with great vigor and not a little asperity. The Committee of the Senate is engaged in completing the testimony in regard to the matter, and will doubtless endeavor to regain the ground which it evidently lost by the premature and partisan report which it submitted at the opening of the session. Among the gentlemen who have appeared before the Committee is Hon. JOHN A. DIX, one of the Vestry of Trinity Church, who submitted in writing his statement of the general condition and management of its funds. This paper will be found in another part of this morning's TIMES. It is the first authorized and official presentation of the views of the Vestry, which has been made, and will command the greatest respect and attention from the character of the gentleman by whom it is drawn. According to this document the revenue of Trinity Church for the last year were $91,778, while its expenditures were $139,918; and for the present year it is estimated that the deficiency will exceed $70,000. The controversy concerning the management of the property of this Corporation excites a good deal of feeling in the Church, and the address of Bishop POTTER which we published a day or two since, has greatly increased the bitterness with which it is carried on.

The South Carolina papers publish a long and ridiculous correspondence between Mr. GIBBES, the Editor of the *South Carolinian*, and Col. WALLACE one of the managers of the Lunatic Asylum, who felt aggrieved by some strictures upon the conduct of the Institution. Col. W. demanded the name of the author, which the editor refused to give and accepted a challenge, selecting rifles as the weapon and fifty paces as the distance for the meeting. Col. WALLACE waived objection to the weapon, "although unusual," but claimed the right to name the distance at twenty paces, which was denied. A suspension of the challenge followed, and the whole matter was referred to a board of honor, which insisted upon withdrawals on both sides. The parties acquiesced, and so they came back to the point of beginning.

The steamship *Niagara*, now in her thirteenth day, had not been signaled at Halifax at 11½ o'clock last night.

A telegraphic summary of the proceedings yesterday in the Legislature will be found elsewhere. Among the bills presented in the Assembly was one for the consolidation of New-York, Brooklyn, &c., under one Municipal Government.

Canal-Auditer BENTON made a report to the Canal Board yesterday, in answer to a resolution of inquiry adopted by the Senate, strongly in favor of discriminating tolls on the canals.

The Vermont Legislature yesterday, by an informal ballot, indicated a preference for continuing the seat of Government at Montpelier.

The Rhode Island Legislature, by the casting vote of the Speaker, yesterday voted to restore capital punishment for murder.

The Geographical Society, at their meeting last night, adopted resolutions deploring the death of Dr. KANE, and paying homage to his memory. Appropriate addresses were delivered by Rev. Dr. HAWKS, Dr. FRANCIS, Hon. CHARLES KING, Rev. Dr. THOMPSON and others. The audience was large and comprised many of our most prominent citizens. The esteem in which Dr. KANE was held may be more widely but cannot be more honorably shown than on this occasion.

The Ferry Committee of the Board of Aldermen yesterday resumed the investigation into the affairs of the Union Company. Mr. C. KELSEY, formerly President of the old South Ferry Company, stated that never were the ferries so badly managed as now. The Union Ferry Company used to declare good dividends when their expenses were much heavier than at present, and their fare was only one cent for foot passengers. The Company now used Maryland fine coal, which generated more steam than five times the quantity of the Anthracite would, which was formerly used.

Secretary MARCY, writes in a letter received yesterday at the United States District-Attorney's office, that he can do nothing to recover, from General WALKER's army, parties who have been deluded to Nicaragua under the supposition that they were to come in possession of free farms, but instead thereof, find themselves shouldering muskets, since the United States has not at present any Minister in Nicaragua. The Secretary's letter was in response to one sent from New-York by the mother of one of the "Nicaragua New-York Agency's youthful emigrants."

Yesterday was the nineteenth day of the fillibuster examination. Several witnesses testified to the drinking habits of ROBERT FULLER, one of the complainants and leading witnesses in the case The old subject of the Mosquito grant was revived, and renewed assurances given of our intention to prove an interest in the grant upon Government officials and others in Washington. "The fourth act 's past—the jest grows stale," &c.

District-Attorney MCKEON and Corporation Counsel BUSTEED had an exciting set to yesterday, relative to the possession of a paper submitted in the French railway fraud examination. Both these distinguished gentlemen have wills of their own, and both having sound vocal chords the Court-room presented an unusually interesting aspect. One of the United States District or Circuit Judges is this morning to settle the matter.

Yesterday was observed by the Protestant Churches in town, with union services, as a day of fasting and prayer for Colleges.

There was a large sale of real estate made yesterday—the property of the late sisters, Mrs. BANYER and JAY (daughters of JOHN JAY) and located on Broadway, Canal, Walker and Bond streets. Most of the lots were encumbered with long leases, so that quoting the bare prices would give no clue to their value. The amount of the sales was $444,325.

The Lemon Slave case was yesterday adjourned until the May Term of the Supreme Court.

Another frightful accident, resulting from the use of burning fluid, occurred in Brooklyn, yesterday, by which a domestic named CATHARINE DWYER, employed in the family of Mr. GILCHRIST, corner of Second and South Seventh streets, was so badly burned that her life is despaired of.

Mr. FRANK SWIFT, of Brooklyn, has been mulcted to the tune of $5,000, by a Jury in the City Court, for beating a man named STEPHEN SCAMMON in a bar-room.

Kansas Again.

We took occasion, a day or two since, to urge upon our Republican friends in Congress the importance of waiving something of theoretical right in order to secure a measure of practical justice for Kansas. Events have since spoken to the same point, and with tremendous force. The Administration must now be as anxious as the Opposition can be to see some definite term put to the reign of oppression and violence in that unhappy Territory. For the authority of the Government itself has been insulted and outraged in the person of its highest territorial officer, and the action of the usurping Legislature has brought about a difficulty of the most disgraceful and dangerous kind between that body on the one hand, and the Executive on the other. Such is the plain English of the story which reached us last night by telegraph from St. Louis.

It appears that the Legislature had recommended a person named SHERROD (styled by some of the papers *Judge* SHERROD) to the Governor, for appointment to the office of Sheriff. Governor GEARY declined to act upon this recommendation, for reasons which are not given, but which the subsequent conduct of the Legislative favorite renders it quite superfluous for any body to inquire into. Disappointed in his expectations of office, SHERROD avowed his purpose of killing the recusant Governor, and on meeting that gentleman casually in the street, offered him a gross and vulgar insult. A meeting of the friends of the Governor was called to resent this indignity to the laws of the land and to the person of the Executive, and at this meeting SHERROD made his appearance. An affray ensued in which, after SHERROD had killed one gentleman and wounded two others, he was himself shot down by the Private Secretary of the Governor, Mr. JONES. Further consequences were expected to ensue, and the Governor's house had been put under the protection of the United States troops.

The United States troops may be equal to the protection of Governor GEARY's house and person from the assaults of the friends and fellows of the ruffian SHERROD—but it is not, we hope, to be expected that even the administration of Mr. PIERCE will stand tamely by and leave its authority in Kansas to be defended by bayonets. Governor GEARY was appointed by Mr. PIERCE ostensibly, and even ostentatiously, with the object of restoring peace and order in Kansas. His nomination was pointed to by the friends of the Government, as a triumphant vindication of the rectitude of the President, and an unanswerable proof of his intention to administer justice and to establish law in Kansas with firm and equal hand.

It is due to Governor GEARY to say that his conduct in Kansas has at least done honor to his own singleness of purpose, good sense and determination. If the President really intended to send a high-spirited, resolute and patriotic officer into that distracted Territory, he must be entirely satisfied with the choice that he made, and must support with energy the pacificator whom he selected with discrimination.

We must confess that the course of Mr. PIERCE's Administration has not been so uniformly consistent as to inspire us with unreserved confidence at this juncture. With the fate of Mr. DALLAS and his Treaty still trembling in the balance before our eyes, we cannot say that we look upon the position of Governor GEARY as perfectly secure.

But even Mr. PIERCE and his advisers must perceive that it is comparatively much more safe to dally with the obligations they have incurred to Great Britain and to Mr. DALLAS, than to trifle with the situation of Kansas and the claims of Governor GEARY. If the Democratic party at Washington shall now bring forward at once, (as in common decency they must,) a bill so framed as mainly to ignore the past, while it provides ample security for the future of Kansas, we trust that the Republicans will give to such a bill their hearty and unanimous support, without questioning the quarter from which it comes.

Of the antecedents of the man SHERROD, whose violence and indecency have brought on this crisis, we know nothing, and can learn nothing. But it is sufficiently evident that the recommendation of this person to the shrievalty by the Legislature, and the rejection of that recommendation by the Governor, indicate the nature and the extent of the conflict which is going on in Kansas at this moment.

The Legislature, conscious that their power cannot last forever, are endeavoring to give a continued and permanent vitality to the atrocious system of which they themselves form a part, by a thorough organization of the Territory in the interest of that system. The Governor, on the other hand, is interposing his executive authority between this attempt of the Legislature and the rights of the people in the present and in the future. He is, therefore, at this time, the hope of sound order and good government in Kansas, and he must be supported. If he can hold out against the actual pressure of his antagonists until Congress shall have provided for the annihilation of the Kansas "Terrorism" at the next election, all will be well. Let the Republicans, therefore, seize the present occasion as their fairest opportunity, and let them improve it with wisdom as well as zeal. They have now a hold on the Administration from which it will be difficult even for the audacity of the Secretary-at-War or the ingenuity of the Attorney-General to devise a means of escape. If good sense, moderation, statesmanship, and, above all, an earnest resolution not to lose the golden moment, prevail now in the counsels of the friends of freedom, all may be well; and the revolver of a ruffian may have unconsciously effected the solution of a most perplexing problem, and the salvation of a State.

The Case of Richard Graves.

The Legislature of Mississippi refuses to restore to RICHARD GRAVES his lost citizenship. Poor GRAVES became a defaulter long ago, his position as Treasurer of the State affording the temptation, and his political ambition calling for more profuse expenditure than his limited salary and honest resources authorized. After years of exile under the bleak sky of Canada, suffering poverty, the loss of children, the absence of friends, and hope, and comfort; and witnessing the declining health of a wife faithful to him in his calamity and shame, he wrote a suppliant letter to the Governor, imploring leave to return. Without it, his devoted wife would perish of a too-rigorous climate; he must waste a wretched and worthless existence in banishment. With it, he offered security that the whole amount of his defalcation, with interest, should be repaid as rapidly as his laborious hands could earn it. He was willing to become a slave for life, that the woman who had so sacrificed wealth, elegance, friends and life for him, might breathe her last breath in the milder air of her home. The Governor transmitted the application to the Legislature, with his Annual Message, in which he alluded to it not unfavorably. The Legislature has rejected it.

Without any disposition to palliate official pilfering, we cannot help thinking that the punishment, upon the prolongation of which the Mississippians insist, is inordinate, and smacks of mere vindictiveness. Transportation for seven years would have been the penalty of GRAVES, had he committed a similar breach of trust in England. Transportation of the criminal and the criminal's wife and family for life, were such a sentence legal, would there be deemed unjustifiable severity. In the eyes of a Mississippi tribunal, however, the requirements of justice are more exacting. It is not enough that the victim has spent the meridian and better days of his life in friendless exile; that he is poor and penitent, and only craves opportunity to make restitution for his errors, and to reimburse the community he has defrauded; that his touching petition exhibits some of the finest and most respect-worthy traits of humanity—love, gratitude and devotion to his wife, and anxiety for his offspring, so sincere as to make him willing to return to the scene of his former elevation as a self-confessed criminal and public bond slave; Mississippian rigor calls for more than this, and appeals to the strict letter of the law. This is not the dictate of exalted justice and detestation of crime.

The Legislature of Mississippi is guilty of the same misdemeanor that has ruined GRAVES. It has broken faith with and defrauded mankind, and is even now a defaulter to the extent of millions. The story of the Mississippi bonds has blotted the American name ineffaceably. No sign of shame or penitence, such as the case of GRAVES presents, has ever relieved the guilt of Mississippi. The fact stands out on the history of the country like a record of unblushing crime in the Newgate calendar. No right principle, therefore, no inspiration of lofty integrity, prompted this rejection of the Ex-Treasurer's application; else the same impeccable body would have passed an act for the restoration of the state honor by the payment of its repudiated debt. The whole proceeding is evidently the offspring of violent personal or partisan malignity. It is the vindictive animosity of a gang of robbers against one of their number, who has made off with more than his share of the stolen property.

The City Gas Company.

When the investigation into the management and fair-dealing of the Manhattan Gas Company commenced, we called attention to the fact that the ascertainment of the *quality* of the gas supplied to the public, was of more importance than proof of quantity,—that the Company might be dealing fairly with us as to quantity, but most unfairly as to quality, whereby the citizens, being obliged to burn a larger quantity to get good light, the Company regain the loss of profit waived by their quasi-liberality in reduction of price. We perceive that the gentlemen conducting the inquiry have taken this point into consideration.

Mr. GIBBS, the Chemical Professor at the Free Academy, being put upon the stand, testifies that "the difference in the illuminating power of gas ranges from 15 to 30 sperm-candle power," that is to say, an ordinary burner will, according to the quality of gas supplied, give a light equal to the light afforded by from 15 to 30 sperm candles. The same gentleman further says that "the number of cubic feet actually consumed is no criterion of the amount of light received by customers, in whichmatter the public is (at present) dependent on the honesty and honor of the Company."

The advantage of this guarantee appears a little further on in the course of the examination. In order to force the gas all over the district supplied by the Company, a certain pressure is required, which pressure is applied by means of the great gas-holder at the Company's works. The effect of this is, of course, that the customers nearest the works have a stronger flow than those more distant, and much gas is thereby wasted. This might, however, be remedied by the customers themselves, by regulating the stop-cock of the service-pipe. But as few consumers are aware of this fact, it is evidently the Company's duty to supply regulators with the meters, by which the waste could be avoided. A difference of 50 per cent. of pressure at the works will make nearly the same difference at the burner; and the worse the gas, the greater the waste.

Mr. GIBBS tells us that gas-meters may be so *constructed as to give an incorrect return* of the quantity passing through them, which incorrectness may amount *to ten per cent.* And on the back of this statement, Mr. JOHN FRMIN, a gas-economist, (whatever that may be,) tells us that "in the University the gross quantity of gas burnt in the building passes through one large meter; that in each of the separate lecture-rooms there is a smaller meter, to check the large one; and that the aggregate of the small meters was larger than the whole quantity shown by the large one, although it supplied several burners in the halls and passages, not checked by the small meters." In this instance it may be that the inaccuracy tells against the Company, if they are paid according to the readings off the large meter. But will the public believe that the Company who furnish meters to the consumers permit those meters to record inaccurately against themselves? *Credat Judæus.* Besides, it is precisely the small meters which are used by the great body of consumers, and if the meters, which are intended to be the most perfect evidence of fair dealing, be inaccurate, what security have the citizens? We are told they have the honor of the Company. Fat Jack asks, "What is honor?"—to which we may add, What is a Company? Can we catch a Company? If a Company cheats us, can we punish it? That which in the individual is cheating, is in the Company financiering.

What remedy, then, has the public? We have before pointed out the remedy. The appointment of some supervisory authority,—call him auditor, inspector, or whatsoever title you please. Pay him well and place him beyond the temptations of official corruption, and make him immediately removable on proof of malfeasance. But mark "how the galled jade winces." The Gas Company's legal adviser thinks that *a gas inspector would be at present contrary to the Constitution of the State.* "Alexander's dust to stop a bunghole." Touch but any existing abuse, put out your hand to reform anything—from Slavery to street-sweeping—and your official calls out *Procul este!* Respect the Constitution. The Legislature, for the public convenience, confers on the promoters of great undertakings privileges which the common law or the constitution withholds from private citizens. And why that same Legislature may not limit those same privileges, or see that they are not abused, it is hard to imagine.

Great companies with special powers for acquiring property, to use public lands, to interfere with traffic, to take up roads, to lay pipes, to fix tolls and rates, are in their very nature monopolies precluding competition. Between all such and the public there should be some intermediary, charged with the duty of guarding the rights of the citizens, and clothed with the power to perform the functions of his office effectively.

Treatment of Witnesses.

The House has entered upon the trial of the four members implicated in the corrupt proceedings dragged to light by the Investigating Committee. One of them presented his defence on Wednesday, and, according to the Telegraph, it opens thus:

"He says the only two witnesses against him are Mr. SWEENEY and Mr. TRIPLETT, who stand, by their own confession, in the position of *acknowledged accomplices* in each other's guilt, and that they seek to *connect him with themselves* in their offence, thereby to escape the consequences of their own admitted acts."

This plea,—whatever bearing it may have upon this particular case,—discloses completely the *system* by which impunity is secured for official corruption. Whenever a member sells his vote, nobody knows the fact but himself,—the man who buys it, and the agent or go-between in the transaction. The chances are ten to one that neither of these parties will ever come forward to accuse the other. If he does,—his testimony can at once be broken down, because by his own confession he is himself guilty of the offence which he imputes to others. A member who desires to profit by his position, can, therefore, as a general thing, with ordinary prudence, count with confidence upon the impossibility of being convicted by legal and available evidence.

The plea presented by Mr. GILBERT would be good under certain circumstances. If these two witnesses had quarreled with him—had desired revenge on him for some injury, and had volunteered their evidence, there might be ground for suspecting its validity. But the case, as we understand it, is entirely different. SWEENEY had been a political and personal friend of Mr. GILBERT—had lived in the same District, had received an appointment as Messenger at his hands, and had always been regarded and treated as a confidential friend. He has had no quarrel with him, has received no injury from him, and has shown no hostility towards him. He was summoned by the Committee, and required to tell all he knew. The examination shows that he testified reluctantly, and that his own connection with these transactions was of a kind not likely to be voluntarily disclosed. To say that either he or Mr. TRIPLETT seek to connect others with the offence, in order to escape punishment themselves, is absurd—since they are none the less liable to punishment on that account, and since, moreover, they might have refused to answer any questions which should criminate themselves.

We have no desire to prejudge the case of Mr. GILBERT or of any other member. But there is an evident purpose, not only on his part but on that of a portion of the House, to wage a warfare upon the *witnesses* in order to screen the *members*, which seems to us unjust and unfair. If the House really desires to detect, expose and punish misconduct, either now or in the future, it must not reserve all its indignation for those by whose disclosures alone this object can be obtained. It may be difficult to suppose a member of Congress capable of corruption—but it is equally difficult to establish his innocence by assuming two independent witnesses to have perjured themselves without motive—especially when they are backed up by documents of which the genuineness and pertinence are not disputed. Even in the case of accomplices in crime, the law ascribes superior merit to the one who serves the cause of justice even for his own protection, by placing his knowledge at the service of the State. Equal fairness certainly should be practiced towards those who, without any selfish motive, furnish information which can be used to purify the halls of Congress of practices which degrade the character and reputation of the country.

HOW TO IMPROVE THE CITY.—Any stranger taking a glance at the streets of New-York, will see at once that the most prodigal outlays of money, and the most profuse display of architectural magnificence that any city in the world can boast of, have failed to produce the effect of a great and wealthy metropolis, owing to a lack of design in the distribution of these elements of grandeur. There is no lack of beautiful buildings, but they fail to produce a proper effect from being misplaced and ill-sorted. A block of a dozen stores or houses, each of them admirable by itself, from their incongruousness create an impression of confusion and littleness. Perfect and reckless indedependence is the motto of our builders; they pay no attention whatever to the designs or doings of their neighbors, and in a block of ten houses, we are sure of finding as many different styles. If Jones puts up a white marble front in the Italian style, Brown builds a Gothic castle twenty-five feet in extent, of brown stone, next door; while Robinson indulges his taste for Egyptian obelisks to the same extent in blue granite alongside of him; and somebody else prolongs the assortment of tastes by adding a tenement of fiery red brick with white dressings, in no style at all. The result is a hodge-podge, which, like all hodge-podges, is productive of anything but an agreeable or an impressive effect.

It would be very easy to produce a wholly different effect by a very simple arrangement, which would require no greater outlay of money, and would give to Jones, Brown, Robinson & Co. residences of a truly palatial appearance, while the general aspects of the City would be immensely improved. Let these worthy gentlemen have a consultation when they intend to build their houses, and agree upon some style for the entire block, so that it may present a unity of design, and have an appearance of completeness. It cannot be a matter of the slightest importance to the owner or occupant of a house whether his windows are arched or flat, whether the color of it is red, brown, or white; but it is of importance to him that his residence should not appear fantastical and *outré*, and as though he lived among a set of lunatics who were trying to give their houses the appearance of a harlequin's jacket. In many cases it would be impossible for any such consultation to be had, for men must sometimes build in a hurry and in conformity with their means, without any reference to anything but their pressing exigencies. In the majority of cases, however, nothing could be easier than for the owners of adjoining lots to agree upon some plan of building which would prove for the benefit of the whole, and, while it increased the value of their property, would add immensely to the architectural beauty of our streets. There are now, in the whole distance from Bowling-green to Union-square, a distance of nealy three miles, comprising a great number of really magnificent buildings, but four uniform blocks, the Trinity buildings, the brown-stone stores next above that fine block, the Astor House, and Stewart's white marble store. From the imposing effect of these piles, neither of which is of an extravagant style, may be inferred what a superb effect would be produced in this stately street, if the same plan of building in blocks of a uniform style, were carried out through its whole length. And it might be done without any sacrifice of individual tastes or privileges, or any additional cost, if the owners of real estate, when they improve their property, would pay some little attention to the style of the edifices alongside of their own, and endeavor to preserve something like a unity of design in the street fronts of their neighborhood.

A GOOD IDEA.—A "Virginian" in the Richmond *Enquirer* proposes to raise money enough by voluntary subscriptions to purchase a "Southern home" for President PIERCE, "as a substantial approval, not in word but in deed, of his administration of the government." The idea is a good one. President PIERCE eminently deserves this mark of approbation at the hands of the South, and he will be very likely to find the climate of New-Hampshire altogether too cold for his (interpretation of the) constitution. But he won't get the "Southern home" in spite of all this. The gratitude of Southern Republics does not show itself in the shape of subscriptions.

A LIVING TYPE OR ABSTRACTION.—The *Pennsylvanian* says that Gen. CASS is "a living type and representative of the genius of our institutions, and of that wonderful national progress which has excited the wonder of the world." There is, no doubt, a good deal of truth in this; General CASS has been a thriving man from the outstart; he has manifested a decided genius for taking good care of himself; he has got all he could and has kept all he got; he has enlarged his own dimensions constantly, and as to progress, why, he has kept progressing out of one good office into another, and his last move into the Cabinet of Old Buck is pretty good evidence that he is still in favor of progress. There is, however, a blank in the likeness of General CASS to the genius of our institutions and that wonderful national progress which has excited the wonder of the world. The General failed in his attempt to be put at the head of the nation, and we have never heard of his exciting the wonder of the world. But he may do so yet. We hope he will.

WESTWARD HO.—Gentlemen fond of adventure and desirous of recreation, will find a tempting invitation in another column from a gentleman of this City, to join him in an excursion over the Western plains to the Rocky Mountains. He is promised an escort from the army, and a programme is given of all the preparations needed to make the journey safe and agreeable. Ten or twenty years from now it may be impossible to make this trip in any way less monotonous than by railroad.

HOMAGE TO DR. KANE.

Meeting of the New-York Geographical Society—Addresses of Rev. Dr. Hawks, Hon. Chas. King, Dr. Francis, &c., &c.

The regular meeting of the Geographical Society was held last night in the small chapel of the University. But more than the ordinary routine business of the regular meetings, it was understood, would be submitted, and the audience was larger in consequence. The melancholy news of Dr. KANE's death had fallen upon the public with a severe shock, and this Society, of which he was a distinguished member, could not do otherwise than honor his memory with the fullest demonstrations of attachment and respect. Many of the most eminent of our citizens, of both sexes, were present. Among others we noticed Mr. HENRY GRINNELL and his son CORNELIUS GRINNELL, JOHN JAY, G. W. BLUNT, and JAMES R. WHITING.

The President of the Society, Rev. Dr. HAWKS, was in the Chair. After the minutes of the preceding meeting had been read and approved, the President feelingly addressed the audience in reference to Dr. KANE's decease. He said:

GENTLEMEN OF THE SOCIETY: It becomes my sad duty, as your presiding officer, to bring to your notice the removal by death of one of our most distinguished associates. Our friend, Dr. KANE, is no more. I knew him intimately, and the strong bond of our personal friendship, while he lived, prompts me to solicit your indulgence if I depart from the formality of a mere official announcement on this occasion, and render my brief and humble tribute to the worth of a man whom I greatly loved. In my observation of human nature, it has seldom fallen to my lot to meet a fellow being possessed of more striking excellences, or in whom there was a combination more rare of seemingly opposite qualities; in him, however, they were all harmoniously blended, and it was precisely this fact which made him to me an object of deep and affectionate interest. To a fine mind, inquiring and analytical, he added great industry; and what he deemed worthy of study at all, he studied thoroughly. The range of his attainments, too, was varied, and he had roamed largely over the wide spread field of physical science. But varied and accurate as were his attainments, there was a beautiful simplicity and modesty so blended with them, that no one ever could suspect him of feeling his superiority in learning over those with whom he mingled. He had not studied for ostentatious display, but for usefulness in his station. The strong trait in his character was his indomitable energy. In his small and feeble frame there was combined an iron will, a giant power of resolute purpose. Impulsive, ardent as he was by nature, one might have expected that his would be just the disposition to leap prematurely to conclusions; but a very slight acquaintance soon proved that such was not his habit of mind. Rarely have I seen so much of impulsive warmth blended with the soberness of patient, laborious inquiry, and sound practical judgment, as in him. Thus, for instance, the strong conviction he had of the open Polar sea, which he lived long enough to discover, was founded on no hasty or happy guess. In conversations which he held with me on the probabilities of its existence, when our discussion turned entirely on scientific considerations, I found that he had reasoned out his conclusions by a chain of induction almost as strictly severe as mathematical demonstration; indeed, part of his process was mathematical. Before he sailed, he told me he was sure there was open water around the pole, and that if he lived to return he hoped to be able to tell me he had seen it. He no more proceeded, on conjecture merely than did COLUMBUS in his assertion of the existence of our hemisphere. But with these intellectual traits, and with great personal intrepidity, he had a gentleness of heart as tender as a woman's. There was an overflowing kindliness in his soul which stirred up his benevolence to its lowest depths when he encountered human misery, whether of body or mind. He spared not time, nor toil, nor money to relieve it. I may not violate the sacred confidence of private friendship under any circumstances, and least of all when the grave has for a time sundered the ties which bound us as earthly friends together; but were it lawful to speak all I know on this head, both as his almoner and adviser, I could move your generous sensibilities even to tears, by stories of as pure, disinterested, liberal, self-sacrificing efforts for others, as any it has been my lot to meet with in the records of human benevolence. Alas! my countrymen, what is his early grave but a noble testimonial to his humanity? He is dead himself, because he would snatch others from death.

Another remarkable trait in his character was the power he had of commanding and exercising an irresistible influence over men. You, Sir, (Mr. H. GRINNELL,) can bear witness with me to this. You have seen him when, with gentle firmness, when love and resolution were both unmistakably present, and both marvellously blended—you have seen him encounter the unequivocal purpose of insubordination and rebellion in the person of the enraged, reckless and desperate seaman who refused obedience, and who possessed a physical power that could have killed him with a blow. You have seen that light, frail frame, that alas! now sleeps in death, approach with quick, firm step, and with no weapons but such as nature gives, he but fixes his keen eye on the offender, and the clear sound of his voice rings upon the ears, in no tone of passion or anger. He but talks, and there is some strange magic in his manner and his words; for presently the tears begin to roll down the rugged, sun-burnt cheeks of the hardy seaman; he has humanized him by some mysterious power made up of love and reason mixed. Rebellion dies, and in its place is born a reverence and affection so deep, so devoted, that to the end of our dead friend's life, none loved him better than the vanquished rebel.

These were some of his qualities as a man. Of what he has done in the cause of science, and of our chosen department in particular, there is but little need that I should speak. In a short career of but 35 years he has left upon the times in which he lived his impress so indelibly stamped that science numbers him with her martyrs, and will not let his memory die. He has told, too, so beautifully and modestly the story of his last suffering pilgrimage in her cause, and that of benevolence, that his remembrance will be kept green in the land of our fathers as well as in our own; for the English language is our common property, and that which is registered in the literature of that tongue, I love to think, is destined to a long existence and wide diffusion on our globe. Had he done less in science, England would not forget him, for his benevolent heart led him to seek the relief of Englishmen, undismayed by the horrors and perils of an Arctic voyage; but what he accomplished in science secured to him the generous tribute of acknowledgment and admiration from England's scientific men. He received there the medal of our sister institution, the Royal Geographical Society, her highest tribute to eminent service in geographical discovery.

And as for ourselves, there is little danger that we shall forget him. He was a noble specimen of man, and he was our countryman. Letters may yield a graceful tribute to his worth in language fitted to her mournful theme; science may rear his monument, and tell the world she weeps over one of her most gifted sons, and this is all right; but there is a more touching tribute to his memory than either of these:

"*Affection* shall tenderly cherish his worth,
And *memory* deeply engrave it,
Not upon tablets of brass or stone,
But *in those fond hearts where best 'twas known.*"

At the close of this address, the following resolutions were offered by Mr. F. A. CONCKLIN:

This Society having been informed of the death of ELISHA KENT KANE, and deeming it due alike to the memory of our deceased associate and to the Society, that his daring in the cause of humanity and his achievement in science should be fitly commemorated, Therefore,

Be it resolved, That in the death of Dr. KANE, this Society mourns the loss of a member whose name is illustrious before the nation and throughout the civilized world; and whose fame we would fain believe,

will be no enduring as it is deserved; of one whose death ennobles our race and shed the highest honor upon the land which gave him birth.

Resolved, That while we lament the, to us untimely, loss of our illustrious associate, we find consolation in the thought that his life was sufficiently prolonged to enable him to fill up the measure of his renown; and that his very youth but renders his great example the more eloquent to us and the more inspiring to posterity.

Resolved, That the Council be requested to make arrangements for the delivery, at some future day, of a complete eulogy upon the life and character of Dr. KANE.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions, with the preamble, signed by the President and Recording Secretary, be transmitted to the family of the deceased, and that they be published

Hon. CHARLES KING, President of Columbia College, seconded the resolutions. The present occasion, he remarked, was indeed a sad one. Dr. KANE had already accomplished so much—he was so full of life, so filled with resolute purpose, so fearless of exposure, so determined for the general good, that it seemed not unreasonable in the future to expect more from his daring than he had yet done or dared. At the early age of 35, he had left a renown which the world would not willingly let die; and although it was not for us to question the Supreme wisdom, it seemed only right that for him who first discovered that mysterious sea around the Pole, should be reserved the proud triumph of first cutting it with his own adventurous keel. But it was otherwise ordered, and while we deplored, we had to bow in submission. Yet it was sad to think that a career so brightly begun should be brought so quickly to an end. It only remained for his friends to gather around him those amaranthine flowers that blossom alone for the dead; but while paying the tribute of respect to his memory, we must mourn that one so young and gifted had been removed without accomplishing what he would have accomplished if his life had been spared. With Dr. KANE'S name he (the speaker) would associate the name of HENRY GRINNELL, the noble-minded man whose liberality had added new and imperishable laurels to science. In the future the names of KANE and GRINNELL would be associated together.

Dr. FRANCIS, with much emotion, spoke as follows:

I am grateful for the opportunity to give utterance to my own feelings of personal regret and delightful recollections by concurring in the resolutions just offered by the distinguished member of the Geographical Society. While I accede fully to all that has been said in commendation of our friend's moral excellence, his attainments, his intrepidity, his disinterestedness, and his modesty, while with you I deplore his untimely death, I yet rejoice in his rare and unsullied example; I am thankful for what he lived to accomplish; I cherish his memory as glorious to our country, to science, to humanity. My personal intercourse with Dr. KANE has impressed me with a deep sense of his singular fortitude and candor. I beheld at our last interview, a few hours before his departure for Europe, with profound sorrow, the ravages of disease caused by heroic exposure and privation, and by his severe toil in his literary labors. I have heard, from time to time, with the warmest sympathy, of the success of his "Narrative," of his vacillating strength, and yet hoped to welcome him once more at the hospitable board of Mr. GRINNELL, or in our midst here. Providence has ordered otherwise. He is no more; but his name is undying—forever associated with the cape and cliffs, the inlet and the open sea of the Arctic region; with their flora, their natural history; with the progress of maritime discovery; with the memory of Sir JOHN FRANKLIN and his noble lady; with the cause of science, philanthropy and truth.

The point of view in which Dr. KANE'S Arctic Expedition has mainly struck me, is one growing out of my knowledge of the man, as illustrated by the record of his adventures. That record, in the manly directness and unaffected candor of its details, presents an example of intelligent fortitude, Christian patience and self-devotion which acquires remarkable interest in contrast with the delicate organization of the writer. It is a rare and memorable example of the triumph of mind over body; it narrates wonders, natural and moral, unsurpassed in curious novelty and suggestive knowledge, from the story of Mandeville and the voyages of COOK down to the era of modern discovery; it breathes a grand lesson of moral courage, a beautiful revelation of scientific truth, and chronicles an unparalleled instance of benevolent enterprise; and all this derives new meaning and attraction from its association with the fate of a world-lamented pioneer into the frigid and dark regions of the North Pole, with the mutual and disinterested achievements of the Anglo Saxon race, with the new combination of science and philanthropy that signalizes maritime explorations in our day. Such are a few of the salient points that give permanent and pathetic interest to his beautiful volumes. I feel assured that the Geographical Society will not be wanting in bestowing the proper meed of praise to the exalted merits of Dr. KANE.

Rev. Dr. THOMPSON, of the Tabernacle, succeeded Dr. FRANCIS, in a speech highly eulogistic of Dr. KANE, and particularizing the services which he had rendered to the world. He was briefly followed by Mr. WARREN, after whose address the resolutions were unanimously adopted and the meeting separated.

Testimonial of Respect in Baltimore.

The Board of Managers of the Maryland Institute held a special meeting Tuesday evening for the purpose of expressing their feelings at the death of Dr. KANE, who, during his life, was ever its warm and devoted friend. JOSHUA VANSANT, Esq., the President, being unavoidably absent, Mayor SWANN, one of the Vice-Presidents, was called to the chair, and Mr. N. H. THAYER appointed Secretary. The Board unanimously passed a resolution providing for the appointment of a Committee, of which Mr. SWANN is Chairman, to report to the Institute such propositions as they may think proper. The members of the Committee are Messrs. SWANN, MEREDITH, YOUNG, SMITH and BOLTON. The Institute met again on Wednesday night in the Female School of Design, when the report of the Committee was presented, as follows:

Whereas, The Maryland Institute has been apprised of the death, at Havana, on the 16th inst., of Dr. ELISHA KENT KANE, an honorary member of this Institute; and

Whereas, His name has become distinguished, not only in his own country, but throughout the civilized world, for his contributions to science and useful discovery, placing him in advance of the most chivalric, skillful and enterprising of the navigators who have gone before him, in all that was calculated to reflect honor upon his country or shed a lustre upon his own fame; and

Whereas, It is proper and becoming that the whole country should recognize the severity of the blow which has deprived us of one of our most illustrious citizens, and especially the Maryland Institute, whose honors he has shared and whose character he has contributed so largely to adorn, by the close and intimate relationship in which he has stood toward us;

Resolved, That the members of the Maryland Institute receive with unmingled sorrow the sad intelligence of the death of Dr. ELISHA KENT KANE, and that they tender to the family of the deceased their most sincere condolence in this heavy bereavement.

Resolved, That a committee of twenty-five of the members of this Institute be appointed, in behalf of the body to take charge of the remains of our deceased brother, on their arrival in Baltimore, or at such point on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad as they may deem most convenient and proper, and that they be instructed to make such further arrangements as may be necessary to represent the feelings of the Institute on an occasion of so much sorrow, not only by its own members, but the whole community.

Resolved, That the presiding officer of this Institute be instructed to inclose a copy of these resolutions, together with the proceedings of this meeting to the family of the deceased.

Addresses were made by Messrs. SWANN and YOUNG, and the report was unanimously adopted.

Testimonial in Philadelphia.

The Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That this Society has heared of the decease of its distinguished member, ELISHA KENT KANE, M. D., of the United States Navy, with deep sorrow, and regards it as a loss to the cause of science and to his country.

Resolved, That the great abilities and enterprise of Dr. KANE entitled him to the highest rank among scientific voyagers and explorers, and that his many and valuable contributions to the collections of the Academy and his constant interest in it, entitle his memory to especial regard.

The Remains of Dr. Kane.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Feb. 24.

Dr. KANE'S remains were escorted to the steamer for Louisville by the military, Free Masons, Consuls, city authorities, and an immense concourse of citizens. The consular, shipping, and public building flags were displayed at half-mast, and minute guns were fired from sunrise until the embarkation of the body.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Feb. 26.

A general meeting of the citizens was held to-night at the Merchants' Exchange, where a Committee was appointed to cooperate with the Committee of the City Council, in taking measures for the payment of respect to the remains of Dr. KANE. Appropriate resolutions were adopted. Dr. KANE'S remains passed through Cairo this morning.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Feb. 26.

The City Councils have passed resolutions of respect to Dr. KANE, and have appointed a joint committee to make arrangements for his funeral. It is contemplated that the body shall be laid in state at Independence Hall.

HARRISBURG, Thursday, Feb. 26.

The Senate passed resolutions of respect to the memory of the late Dr. KANE this afternoon.

A gang of 127 negroes, sold in Charleston last week, by a Commissioner in Equity for Beaufort District, at the saleroom of Messrs. CAPERS & HEYWARD, averaged $785 66 each.

Musical.

THALBERG gave his nineteenth concert last evening to the usual large attendance, and was of course appreciated in the usual enthusiastic way. This appreciation must become a little wearisome to Mr. THALBERG, for by yielding to its generousness he has fallen into the habit of playing *encore* pieces and in effect does twice the amount of work allotted to him in the programme. No one can complain of this except Mr. THALBERG, and unless he suggests the cure it will never be effected. The programme last night contained a dozen pieces, which were rendered efficiently by Mesdames D'ANGRI, JOHANNSEN and DAVENPORT, and Messrs. THALBERG and BURKE. The latter combined their efforts in a duet (from the "Huguenots") for violin and piano, one of Mr. THALBERG'S mature works, and a masterly production. The nature of MEYERBEER'S music, however, and the exigencies arising from the combination of two instruments of unequal power, make it necessarily fragmentary. On the other hand these very defects enhance the importance of the piano part, which it is needless to say was interpreted superbly by Mr. THALBERG. Mr. BURKE will feel himself more at home in the music on another performance.

Italian Opera at Niblo's.

We are informed that Mr. W. H. PAYNE has taken this house for a season of Italian Opera under MAX MARETZEK. The season will commence immediately on the termination of the Philadelphia campaign, and the new prima donna, Mme. GAZZANIGA will, we presume, be the attraction.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Another performance of the "Trovatore" attracted a fine house Wednesday night—not so crowded as on former occasions, but excellent considering the Anniversary. The only feature of the performance which need be noticed was the appearance of Mme. STRAKOSCH in the arduous *rôle* of *Azucena*. Notwithstanding the fact that this lady undertook the part at a moment's notice and without a single rehearsal, she sustained it with considerable ability, and was unquestionably an improvement on her predecessor. In the third act Mme. STRAKOSCH gave some indications of fatigue, but, except in this respect, was very acceptable. There is no reason why this lady should not be heard more often. She is an accomplished and pleasing *artiste*.

On Friday, Mme. DE WILHORST appears in BELLINI'S opera of "Sonnambula." It is an occasion of great interest.

School and Music.

SCHOOL CONCERT AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

The pupils of twenty-second Ward Schools Nos. 9, 17, and 28, gave a grand Union Concert last evening at the Academy of Music, under the direction of their music teacher, F. H. NASH. The house was crowded in every part, and the affair was a brilliant success. The choruses were very fair, and the tableaux, executed by the boys of Mr. MONTEITH'S School, were loudly applauded.

The solos sung by Messrs. SCOTT, ROBINSON and BALDWIN were much admired. The Education Guards, composed of the boys of the highest class in Mr. MONTEITH'S school, No. 17, performed a variety of evolutions, under the command of Capt. CHARLES WILMOT with admirable precision. The Guards were in uniform, their arms being mammoth pens. The concert closed at about 12 o'clock with "Sweet Home," sung by over two thousand voices. The number of persons present was between five and six thousand, and the proceeds are to be applied to the purchase of pianos for the use of the schools of the Twenty-second Ward. The amount of money received for tickets was over $1,100.

MR. B. S. WILLIS' LECTURE ON MUSIC.

Mr. WILLIS repeated the first of his admirable lectures on music before the pupils, their friends and the school officers of No. 50, on Twentieth-street, last evening.

The large hall was filled to overflowing, and the musical exercises, in addition to the lecture, were very interesting. Mr. APTOMAS with his harp was never more fortunate in his execution.

Dr. GUILMETTE sung a French and two Scottish ballads, which gave a very marked idea of the difference in the style of French and Scottish music.

Mr. WILLIS sung a song, and the girls of No. 50, under the lead of Prof. GEO. H. CURTIS, sung several choruses. Mr. WILLIS will repeat the remaining two lectures of his course before the school.

CONCERT AND EXHIBITION.

A grand concert and exhibition came off last evening at MERRETT'S Hall, in Spring-street, for the benefit of Zion Baptist Church, (Colored.) A portion of the pupils of Ward School No. 1, Miss CHARLOTTE SMITH'S, sang several solos, duets, and choruses, under the direction of their music-teacher, Prof. H. WALDRON. The occasion was very pleasant and a success in all respects.

The Tammany Minority.

A special meeting of the Democratic General Committee was held last evening in a small back room off the bar in Tammany Hall to determine the course they should adopt in reference to their ostracism by the majority of the Sachems, WILSON SMALL, Chairman; SAMUEL T. WEBSTER, HENRY H. MORANGE, Secretaries.

RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, JOHN A. SUTHERLAND, SAMUEL OSGOOD, THOMAS BYRNES and P. G. MALONEY, took part in the debate.

It was resolved to invite ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster, and ANDRE FREMONT to appear personally before them and answer certain pertinent questions

The lessee, Mr. HOWARD, refused to recognize this company or give them a room to meet in—abiding by the decision of the majority of Sachems. But in their corner they passed resolutions in opposition to the Sachems, and agreed to submit to no authority. They said they would still continue to meet in Tammany Hall, and should refuse to notice the new primary elections ordered to be held by the seven sachems. Their motto is "no compromise, no surrender to the Savage party"—the majority.

Hudson River Railroad.

The repairs on this road between Hudson and Albany were so far completed yesterday that the freight trains would be passed over it during the day. Through freight is now received at the Company's depôt in this City, and will be forwarded regularly hereafter. On Saturday it is expected the regular passenger trains will commence running through on the Hudson River track. The damage to the road by the late freshet has been found less than was at first anticipated.

Erie Railroad.

The track of the Hudson River Railroad has been fully repaired, and the trains are promised to run henceforth in accordance with the new time-table to be found in another column.

Eckel.

It is stated that a brother of ECKEL, the reputed murderer of Dr. BURDELL, residing at Mount Pleasant, Hunterdon County, New-Jersey, has been so affected in his mind by the late finding of the Grand Jury, that it will probably be necessary to remove him to the Lunatic Asylum.

☞ A chap was around in Brooklyn, yesterday, getting money for the family of a deceased member of Pacific Engine Company No. 14. No member has died lately. Bogus then of course.

☞ The new iron steamship, *Le Voyageur de la Mer*, built at East Boston for the Pacha of Egypt, was successfully launched on Tuesday.

Fires.

IN KING-STREET.

At 10 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the dwelling No. 11 King-street, owned and partly occupied by Dr. S. STORM. The building was damaged to the extent of about $600—insured for $2,700 in the Bowery Insurance Company. H. S. STORM, EDWARD CONOVER and JAMES PRESTON, also occupants of the building, sustained some damage to their furniture by fire and water.

The flames extended to and burned off the roof of the adjoining building, owned by WILLIAM WEEKES, and occupied by several families, as a residence, and on the first floor and basement as a bakery; loss on the building, about $300; the furniture and fixtures were somewhat damaged by water.

IN ALLEN-STREET.

At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, an alarm was caused by some sparks falling from the chimney and setting fire to the roof of the house No. 25 Allen-street. Damage trifling.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF HENRY T. ARNOLD, formerly of Derby, England. Should this meet his eye or that of any knowing his whereabouts, they would confer a great favor by informing H. ARNOLD, Derby, England, or C. G. MILLS, Van Buren Centre, N. Y. Exchange papers please notice.

ADVERTISING.—V. B. PALMER, THE ADvertising Agent, Tribune Building, receives advertisements for the best city and country papers of all the States, exhibits files of papers for examination, and (when requested) aids advertisers in selecting such as are best adapted to their respective pursuits.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, Feb. 28.

I.—POETRY—Room for the Mighty Dead.
II.—ELEANOR HAZLETON; or, THE HOPE OF WOMAN. By CAROLINE CHESEBRO'. Part II. Chapters V and VI.
III.—THE NEWS FROM NICARAGUA—Important Intelligence—Letter from our Special Correspondent.
IV.—EAST INDIA CORRESPONDENCE—Our Special Correspondence.
V.—EXECUTION OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC PRIEST VERGER IN PARIS—Interesting Details—Letter from our Special Correspondent in Paris.
VI.—VERY LATE FROM THE SOUTH PACIFIC.
VII.—EDITORIAL ARTICLES—The Fate of the Treaty—Gen. WALKER'S Position—Legislation for Kansas—Post-Office Site—The Brick Church Property—Gen. CASS—Mr. SIMONTON'S Case.
VIII.—PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS—Report of the Corruption Investigation Committee—Abstract of the Testimony.
IX.—SUMMARIES OF NEWS FOR THE WEEK—Foreign, Domestic, City and Commercial.

THE WEEKLY TIMES is sent to subscribers by Mail or Express, at the following rates per annum:

One Copy, one year, for..... $2
Five Copies, one year, for..... 5
Twenty-Five Copies, one year, for..... 20

Each package must in every case be *sent to one name and address*. Any Postmaster, clerk, or other person, who may send us TEN or more subscribers on the above terms, and who will receive the package for distribution among the subscribers, *shall receive an extra copy*. Additions may at any time be made to Clubs by the party in whose name the Club stands, and on terms of first remittance.

Postage on the WEEKLY TIMES is:

To Canada, payable in advance..... 26 cents a year.
Within the State..... 26 cents a year.
Within the United States..... 26 cents a year.

The NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published twice a week, and containing all the reading matter of the Daily, is sent to Subscribers at the rate of THREE DOLLARS per annum. Two COPIES to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Payment in all cases is required invariably in advance; and no papers will ever be sent until the receipt of the money.

All letters inclosing money, or on business of any kind with the office, to be addressed to the Publishers.

RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO.,
No. 138 Nassau-st., New-York.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS, 1857,
AT LAST FALL'S PRICES.

SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st., have now ready for exhibition a large and superior stock of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING, imported expressly for this Spring's trade, and until further notice will be sold at LAST FALL'S PRICES.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE. WIGS AND TOUPEES.—The best in the world; the only reliable Hair Dye known, perfect and instantaneous; harmless and beautiful in its results. Applied in twelve private rooms. BATCHELOR'S WIGS surpass all; their new improvements satisfy the interested that BATCHELOR'S are permanent. Avoid the ridicule attached to bad dyes and unsightly wigs. The largest and best stock always at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

CARPETINGS AND OIL-CLOTHS.
BRUSSELS AND TAPESTRY CARPET..9s. per yard.
VELVET CARPET.....12s. to 16s. per yard.
OIL-CLOTHS.....3s. to 9s. per yard.
HEAVY SUPER CARPETS.....6s. per yard.
CURTAINS AND CURTAIN MATERIALS.
MATTINGS, &c., &c.,
For sale at reduced prices, by
PETERSON & HUMPHREY,
No. 534 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

SEWING MACHINES.—I. M. SINGER & CO.'S *Gazette*, a beautiful pictorial paper, contains full and reliable information about sewing machines, and answers all questions that can be asked on the subject. All who read this paper will learn how to purchase a sewing machine with which $1,000 a year, clear profit, can be made, and will be protected from being imposed upon by any of the humbug machines now before the public. I. M. SINGER & CO.'S *Gazette* will be sent gratis to all who apply by letter or otherwise
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway, New-York.

THE HEIGHT OF FASHION.—EVERY YOUNG man who would become *au fait* in dress, manners, the toilet, and all the accomplishments of the perfect gentleman, should call at the nearest bookstore for that popular new book, entitled
THE AMERICAN GENTLEMAN'S GUIDE TO POLITENESS AND FASHION. Price $1 25. Copies sent by mail, postpaid. DERBY & JACKSON,
Publishers, No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York.

LEARY & CO.'S NEW QUARTERLY PATTERN for Gentlemen's Dress Hats, is this day issued, together with a large invoice of Paris Hats of late styles; including the celebrated Cambridge Soft Hat, (a new water-proof article,) in various colors, and for sale at our counters only.
LEARY & CO.,
Leaders of Fashion for Gents' Hats,
Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House, Broadway.

READ!
READ!!
—READ!!!
Our advertisements in the dry goods column of this paper.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Marble Stores, Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—THE HORACE WATERS modern improved pianos and melodeons are to be found only at No. 333 Broadway. Pianos and melodeons to rent, and rent allowed on purchase; for sale on monthly payments. Second-hand pianos from $30 to $150; melodeons, $40 to $135.

RUPTURE—ONLY PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED to MARSH & CO. by the Industrial Exhibition of all Nations, at the Crystal Palace, for their new Patent Radical Cure Truss. References as to its superiority: Professors Valentine Mott, Willard Parker and John M. Carnochan. Open from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M.
MARSH & CO., No. 2½ Maiden-lane, New-York.

LOOK OUT!
LOOK OUT!!
LOOK OUT!!!
For our advertisements in the dry goods column.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

ESPENSCHEID, HATTER, NO. 118 NASSAU-ST respectfully invites the attention of his friends and the public to the Spring style of gentlemen's hats for 1857 now ready. These hats are acknowledged by the best judges as models of grace, elegance and taste.

GENIN, NO. 214 BROADWAY, WILL INTRODUCE his Spring Fashions for gentlemen's hats on SATURDAY, Feb. 28, 1857. GENIN, No. 214 Broadway, Opposite St. Paul's Church.

KEROSENE GAS LIGHT COMPANY'S STOCK for sale cheap by ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
No. 4 Broad-st.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **The Popularity of Rushton's Cod-Liver Oil** as a remedy for pulmonary diseases, is rapidly on the increase, and scarcely a day passes without some one is cured by its use. FREDERICK V. RUSHTON'S name is in full on each label, without which it is not genuine. No. 10 Astor House, corner Barclay-st., and No. 417 Broadway, corner Canal-st.

☞ **The Oxygenated Bitters** has no equal as a tonic medicine, and as it contains no alcohol, is especially adapted to the delicate constitution of females suffering from any derangement of the natural functions, weakness or irregularity, nervous debility, &c.

☞ **Burnett's Kalliston and Burnett's Oriental Tooth Wash** for sale by C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway.

☞ **At a Meeting of the Friends of** ALFRED CARSON, Esq., late Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, held at Brook's Assembly Rooms, on Wednesday evening, Feb. 25, 1857, the following named gentlemen were appointed as a Finance Committee to receive subscriptions from such citizens as may wish to contribute for the purpose of presenting a suitable testimonial to Mr. CARSON:

JOHN BAREY, JOHN P. LACOUR,
MURRAY DITCHET, D. VAN NESS WILLIAMS,
JOHN CRAIG, EDWARD STEVENSON.
SAMUEL B. THOMSON, Chairman.
EDWARD JOLLIE, Secretary.

☞ **The Incomparable Pen.**—PRINCE'S Improved Protean Fountain Pen, patented Jan. 23 and Dec. 23, 1855—Durable, beautiful and useful—The labor-saving pen.—With the many portable styles on hand, we have just introduced an approved style for bankers and accountants. Pencils, and other hard rubber goods, sold at the Dépôt No. 290 Broadway, corner of Reade-st.

MEDICINE WITHOUT PAY.

☞ **I will present one box of my Magnetic Salve** to any respectable patient who will call and receive it. For Burns, Chilblains, Scrofula, and Salt Rheum, unsurpassed. S. B. SMITH, Electro-Magnetist, No. 77 Canal-st., between Broadway and Church-st.

☞ **Jouven's Inodorous Preparation for Instantly Cleaning Kid Gloves**—Without the slightest smell. Rub a small quantity of the preparation on the glove with a piece of flannel, and the stains immediately disappear. One bottle will clean 50 pair of gloves. Price 50 cents, wholesale and retail, at No. 502 Broadway.

☞ **Dr. Alban Goldsmith**, late Professor of Surgery, will resume the practice of Lithotripsy, (or removing stone from the bladder without cutting,) together with all the diseases of the same region. Office No. 76 Franklin-st. Hours from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.

SCHENECTADY, Feb. 24, 1857.

☞ **Sigma Phi.**—The annual convention of the Sigma Phi Society will be held at the Alpha of New-York Union College, on WEDNESDAY the 4th of March next.

☞ **Rev. Dr. Patton** will preach at the Shiloh Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Mr. GARNET'S,) corner of Prince and Marion sts., on SABBATH AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

VILLAS AND COTTAGES.
HARPER & BROTHERS,
Nos. 327 to 335 Pearl-st., (Franklin-square,)
Publish this day:

VAUX'S ARCHITECTURE: VILLAS AND COTTAGES.—A series of Designs prepared for Execution in the United States. By CALVERT VAUX, Architect, (late Downing & Vaux,) Newburg on the Hudson. Illustrated by 200 engravings, 8vo, muslin, $2.

This copiously illustrated work has been prepared with the intention of giving a hearty practical response to the ever-increasing popular desire for improvement in American rural architecture, and it deals with the whole subject in a simple, comprehensive style, free from all professional technicalities. As it is very fully illustrated, it affords a storehouse of practical suggestions to all who are interested in the building of country houses in America; and as the architectural designs of which it is composed have been for the most part prepared in detail for actual execution, this work has the all-important advantage of being the result of *bona fide* experience both on the part of the employers and architect. It also contains a much-needed chapter, in which the special features of interest that occur in building country houses are touched on and drawn in detail, and a valuable amount of information on these points is thus introduced in a condensed, intelligible manner.

To avoid any confusion of ideas in examining the book, the various illustrations are so arranged that the whole scope of each design may be comprehended at a glance; and the vignettes that are appended to the designs have afforded opportunities for treating in an artistic manner many interesting accessories that have hitherto scarcely attracted the attention they deserve.

To a great number of persons this volume will have an additional interest, as it contains several designs that were prepared while the author was in partnership with the late A. J. Downing, whose well-known works have had such a beneficial influence on rural taste in the United States.

HARPER & BROTHERS
HAVE JUST PUBLISHED
HARPER'S MAGAZINE FOR MARCH.
8vo, paper, 25 cents

THE CAPTURE OF WASHINGTON. History of the Invasion and Capture of Washington, and of the events which preceded and followed it. By J. S. WILLIAMS, Brigade Major and Inspector, Columbian Brigade, in the War of 1812. 12mo, muslin, $1.

DOCHARTY'S GEOMETRY. Elements of Plane and Solid Geometry, together with the elements of Plane and Spherical Trigonometry, and an Article on Inverse Trigonometrical Functions. By GERARDUS BECKMAN DOCHARTY, LL.D., Professor of Mathematics in the New-York Free Academy, and Author of a "Practical and Commercial Arithmetic," and the "Institutes of Algebra." 12mo, sheep, 75 cents.

EL GRINGO; or, New-Mexico and her People. By W. A. DAVIS, late United States Attorney. 12mo, muslin, $1 25.

KATHIE BRANDE; a Fireside History of a Quiet Life. By HOLME LEE. 12mo muslin, 75 cents.

DORE. By a Stroller in Europe. 12mo, muslin, $1.

EURIPIDES; The Tragedies of Euripides. Literally Translated or Revised, with Critical and Explanatory Notes, by THEODORE ALOIS BUCKLEY, of Christ Church. 2 vols., 12mo, muslin, $1 50.

HENRY IV. The History of Henry IV. King of France and Navarre. By JOHN S. C. ABBOTT. Numerous Illustrations and Illuminated Title-page, 16mo, muslin, 60 cents; muslin, gilt edges, 75 cents.

NEW GRANADA: Twenty Months in the Andes. By I. F. HOLTON, M. A., Professor of Chemistry and Natural History in Middlebury College. With Maps and Illustrations. 8vo, muslin, $2.

A STORY EQUAL TO BULWER'S.
HARPER'S WEEKLY.
Five cents a number; $2 50 a year.
NUMBER NINE READY THIS DAY.

CONTENTS:

EXAMINATION OF PARTIES AS WITNESSES.
THE CORRUPTION COMMITTEE.
THALBERG IN THE HANDS OF THE DOCTORS.
A FAREWELL TO THE QUARTERS.
A PRACTICAL RESULT OF CAPTAIN PAGE'S EXPLORATIONS.
DEPLORABLE CONDITION OF THE NEAPOLITAN DOMINIONS.
A PENSIONED GOVERNMENT.
WHO SHALL BE SECRETARY OF STATE?
THE MAN ABOUT TOWN—About the Sexton Bamble Bee—A Marriage on the Green Carpet—A Swiss Difficulty—Stage-Struck.
CHAT—On the Move—Down with Eugenie—French Revolution and Circumvolution—Lenten Feast of Fashion.
THE BIOGRAPHER'S BIOGRAPHY—With a Portrait of James Boswell.
CHIPS FROM OUR LIBRARY, A CHANCE MEDLEY OF FACT, SENTIMENT AND ANECDOTE—History of a Little Poem—Plagiarism; Macaulay—David Hume's Table Talk—A Good-Natured Man—Opposites in Love—Doctor Parr and Sir James Mackintosh—Christian Names of Women.
LITERARY—Reviews—New Books—Literary Gossip.
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE—Congress—The Investigating Committee—Washington Gossip—State Legislatures—Mr. Peabody's Munificent Donation—A New Volcano in Virginia.
FOREIGN NEWS—*England*: Opening of Parliament—Cost of going to Law in the Ecclesiastical Courts—A Pretty Hard Case—Royal Patronage of the Drama—*France*: The Execution of Verger—How he received the News—The Execution—The Emperor tries to Buy up Bisranger—A Queen taken to the Police Station—The French Ambassador at Teheran—The Reigning Court Belles—The Lions of the Court Ball—The New Fashionable Dance—Madame Walewski's Ball—Death of Princess Lieven—The Countess de Morny—An Ex-Deputy turned Monk—A Conversion in France—Ruling Passion pretty Strong—High Principle among French Servants—Gambling in Paris—M. Alexandre Dumas the Younger—How the Papers are Watched—The Crinoline Question—What Canrobert thinks of Hoops—*Germany*: The Young Empress of Austria—Brutality of the Austrian Officers—What should be the Color of Ballet-Girls' Pantalettes?—*Italy*: Pleasant Condition of Naples—State of the Neapolitans—The Season at Rome—Mr. Gibson's Colored Venus—Mr. Crawford's Works—*India*: Marriage of Two Hindoo Widows—A Grand Tiger Hunt—*Nicaragua*: Walker's Prospects—His Condition—His Forces and Supplies—Arrival of Colonel Titus.
GOLD-BORN NATIONS—*Illustrations*: City Hall at Melbourne—Going to the Diggings—The Creek—Gold-Fields on Mount Alexander—Melbourne—Hargreaves, the Gold Discoverer—Scene near Melbourne—Flaxman Valley.
FOREIGN RELIGIOUS ITEMS—The Greek and the Roman Catholic Churches—Mohammedan Fanaticism Revived—The Spread of the Evangelical Faith—Another Prisoner in Madrid—The Depression of the Clergy the Danger of the Church—English Mission to the Turks—Welsh Calvinistic Methodists—Oxford University open to Dissenters—Bird's Eye View of Popery in Great Britain—The Congregational Union of England and Wales—Death of Rev. John Nicolayson, Missionary at Jerusalem.
NOTES AND QUERIES.—A New Language in Progress—An Obsolete Etymology—The Price of a Wife—The Cheapest Book ever Published—Bishop Berkeley at Newport—Washington and Sir J. Reynolds—St. Patrick and the Snakes—Popular Superstition in the Nineteenth Century—Dr. Johnson—Vicissitudes of Mining.
NOTES ON THE ARTS AND SCIENCES.—The New Sensation-Destroying Agent—Archæological Discovery on the Banks of the Danube—Prints of Flowers, Plants, &c.—Great improvements in Aërial Navigation—Wonderful, if True—Failure of Bessemer's Iron Process—Medals to Arctic Navigators—Singular Shower of Earth.
AGRICULTURAL ITEMS.—Seeding Time for the Southern Gardens—Smoking Hams—The Chafer or Earth Almonds—Tomatoes and Squashes for Cows—Prevention of Potato Rot—How to use Manure—Cultivation of Tobacco—Planting of Carrots, etc.—Pie-Melons.
ABOUT GLOVES.
THE FATAL CRINOLINE. A SAD TALE OF WOMAN'S WRONGS.
MEN AND THINGS IN LONDON. [From our own Correspondent.]—Big Ben—Financial Rogues—A Shabby Nobleman—Tom Thumb and his Victims.
THE DEAD SECRET. By WILKIE COLLINS. Reprinted from Dickens' "Household Words." Chapter the Sixth—Timon of London.
THINGS WISE AND OTHERWISE.
FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.
WEEKLY MARKET SUMMARY.
COMICALITIES.—*Illustrations*: Cool Request—Two Instances in which Gentlemen are no Protection.

Persons living in the Cities of New-York or Brooklyn, and wishing HARPER'S WEEKLY supplied at their houses, will please to send their names and residence to the Office of Publication. The carriers who deliver the paper will collect pay for the same. Published by
HARPER & BROTHERS,
FRANKLIN-SQUARE, New-York.

G. P. PUTNAM & CO.,
HAVE NOW READY:
ANNUAL OF SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY;
OR,
YEAR-BOOK OF FACTS IN SCIENCE AND ART,
For 1857.
EDITED BY DAVID A. WELLS, A. M.
12mo. $1 25.

WHO ARE THE INSANE?
SIR BENJAMIN BRODIE'S
MIND AND MATTER.
All interested in the latest scientific researches respecting Insanity, Mesmerism, the pretensions of Phrenology, the relation of the Nervous System to the Mental Faculties, &c., should read this work by the first living authority. *From Fraser.*
A most instructive and amusing book. * * * The author is now the foremost man among the helpers of men.
1 vol. 75 cents.
G. P. PUTNAM & CO.

A CAPITAL NUMBER OF THE
NEW-YORKER
Will be issued this morning.
Office, No. 9 Spruce-st.
Price 3 cents.

TAX BOOK FOR 1857.
BOYD'S NEW-YORK CITY TAX BOOK
Now ready. Price $2.
It gives the names of all persons, copartnerships and corporations who were taxed on real and personal estate, whether resident or non-resident. WILLIAM H. BOYD, Directory Agency Office, No. 15 Appletons' Building, No. 346 Broadway. Directories furnished.

WHO ARE THE INSANE?
SIR, BENJAMIN BRODIE'S
MIND AND MATTER.
All interested in the latest scientific researches respecting Insanity, Mesmerism, the pretensions of Phrenology, the relations of the nervous system to the mental faculties, &c., should read this work, by the first living authority. Now ready, 1 vol., 75 cents.
G. P. PUTNAM & CO.

THE NEW-YORKER,
THE BEST OF THE WEEKLY PAPERS,
is published every Friday morning.
Office No. 9 Spruce-st.
Price three cents.

THE ORCHESTRAL JOURNAL.
A collection of Dance and Serenade Music for small or chestras, consisting of two violins, flute, violoncello, cornet and clarionet. Twenty-five numbers now ready Price 60 cents per number, postage paid.
FIRTH, POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway, New-York.

GIFTS! GIFTS! GIFTS!
Presents varying in value from 25 cents to $100, given away to purchasers of Books. Great inducements offered to agents. Full catalogues with explanations sent free on application by mail to any part of the City or country.
EVANS & CO., No. 449 Broadway.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THIS WEEK'S
LIFE ILLUSTRATED
CONTAINS:

GENERAL LITERATURE—History of Steamboats, with Illustrated Engravings; Heads and Hair; A Female Navigator; Elder Blunt and Sister Scrub, or Making Apologies; Sketches of Southern Life; Human Nature on a Bridge, or Taking Toll; Rural Affairs—A New Strawberry.

Step to the Music; Benefactors; A Caution to Californian Emigrants; Greeley in Vermont; Application of the "Hamiltonian System" to the Learning of English Reading; The City; Poetry—A Valentine; Auld Familiar Faces; Items; Personal; Information; Miscellany.

To Inventors—Patent-Office Department; Notes and Queries; An Adventure with Rhinoceroses, Illustrated; Improvement in Ship Rudders, with Engraving, &c.

Only 4 cents. For sale everywhere. Published at No. 308 Broadway.

THE GREAT PICTURE OF THE
BATTLE OF STONY POINT.
BATTLE OF STONY POINT.
BATTLE OF STONY POINT.
BATTLE OF STONY POINT.
BATTLE OF STONY POINT.
BATTLE OF STONY POINT.
BATTLE OF STONY POINT.
BATTLE OF STONY POINT.
BATTLE OF STONY POINT.
BATTLE OF STONY POINT.
BATTLE OF STONY POINT.
Designed expressly for
FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER.
Being the most magnificent Engraving ever published in this country, it being well worth the price of a year's subscription to that beautiful paper. The paper also contains views of the great inundations at Albany, viz.:
State-street ascending to the capitol, showing the highest point attained by the flood.
The Ferry-slip.
Steamboat Landing. Railroad Ferry. (2 views.) Rescuing Families from the upper stories.
The Troy and Albany Stage as it appeared on the Night of the Flood.
Lola Montez and her Sister crossing the River.
And other

AMUSEMENTS.

THALBERG'S MATINEES.—THIRD SERIES.
MONDAY, March 2—THURSDAY, March 5.
Subscription tickets to be had at Thalberg's Ticket Office.

THE SCHEME FOR THIRD SERIES
Consists of piano-forte selections entirely different from those of the first and second series.
SCHEME OF THE FIRST MATINEE.
MONDAY, March 2.
1. The Huguenots. 2. The Barcarole. 3. Airs Russes.
Intermission for lunch.
4. The Miserere (Trovatore) on the Alexandre organ. 5. Quartett, Puritani. 6. Home, Sweet Home. 7. God save the Queen.
SCHEME OF THE SECOND MATINEE.
THURSDAY, March 5.
1. Donna de Sago. 2. Tremolo. 3. Graziosa Romances, three pieces.
Intermission for lunch.
4. Finale—"The Puritani" on the Alexandre organ. 5. Ave Maria and Serenade by Schuberth. 6. The Last Rose of Summer. 7. Semiramis.

THALBERG'S CONCERT IN WILLIAMSBURG.
Odeon, SATURDAY, Feb. 28.
PROGRAMME.
PART I.
1. Romanza—"Guillaume Tell".....Mad. Johannsen
2. Fantasia—"La Sonnambula".....Mr. Thalberg
3. Aria—"Saffo".....Mad. D'Angri
4. "The Tremolo".....Mr. Jos. Burke
5. Aria—"Barber of Seville".....Mad. D'Angri
6. Fantasia—"Masaniello".....Mr. Thalberg
PART II.
7. Duett—"Semiramis".....Mesdames D'Angri and Johannsen
8. "Home, Sweet Home".....Mr. Thalberg
9. "Grace," from Robert le Diable.....Mad. Johannsen
10. "La Melancholie".....Mr. Burke
11. Rondo—"Cenerentola".....Mad. D'Angri
12. Fantasia—"Elisir d'Amore".....Mr. Thalberg
Conductor.....Sig. Abella.
Concert commences at 8; doors open at 7½.
Tickets with seats to be had at FOSTER'S music store, No. 95 South Seventh-st. All seats unsold during the day may be had on the evening at the door.

THALBERG'S CONCERTS.
MIELO'S GARDEN.
TUESDAY, March 3.
The Management have the honor to announce that (by permission of Maurice Strakosch, Esq.) arrangements have been made with
Mlle. TERESA PARODI and
Madame PATTI STRAKOSCH,
who will appear, on this occasion only, in conjunction with
Mr. THALBERG,
Madame D'ANGRI,
Madame JOHANNSEN, Mr. BURKE.
Conductor.....Sig. Abella.
THE SALE OF SEATS
commences on Monday, March 2.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA
FRIDAY, Feb. 27,
(Third Subscription Night,)
Second appearance this season of
Madame CORA DE WILHORST,
When will be performed Bellini's Opera
LA SONNAMBULA.
Madame CORA DE WILHORST as Amina.
Elvino, Signor TIBERINI; Count Rodolpho, Signor MORELLI.
Director and Conductor.....MAURICE STRAKOSCH.
Parquet, Dress Circle, First Tier.....$1
Reserved Seats..50c. extra. | Amphitheatre.....25c.
Family Circle.....50c. | Private Boxes, from $6 to $20
Private Box-Offices for securing seats will be open daily from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M. at the Academy of Music; BRUNING'S, No. 191 Bowery; HALL & SONS, No. 239 Broadway, and VAN NORDEN & KING'S, No. 5 Wall-st. Opera commences at 8.
On TUESDAY, March 3, Benefit of Sig. TIBERINI, when will be performed "Il Trovatore."

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM.
THALBERG'S CONCERTS.
FRIDAY, Feb. 27.
The Management have the honor to announce that (by permission of Maurice Strakosch, Esq.) arrangements have been made with
Mlle. TERESA PARODI and
Madame PATTI STRAKOSCH,
who will appear, on this occasion only, in conjunction with
Mr. THALBERG,
Madame D'ANGRI,
Madame JOHANNSEN, Mr. BURKE.
Conductor.....Sig. Abella.
First joint appearance of
Madame D'ANGRI and Mlle. TERESA PARODI.
The duet of "Semiramis,"
By Mlle. TERESA PARODI and Madame D'ANGRI.
First time in America of Mr. Thalberg's
GRAND DUET ON "THE HUGUENOTS,"
By Mr. THALBERG and Mr. BURKE.
MR. THALBERG
will play fantasias—"The Prayer of Moses," "Home, Sweet Home," serenade "Don Pasquale," Lucrezia Borgia," and "The Huguenots," duet with Mr. BURKE.
Mlle. TERESA PARODI and Madame D'ANGRI
will sing the duet "Giorno d'Orrore," from Semiramis.
MADAME D'ANGRI
will sing arias—"Saffo," and "Ricci Waltz."
Mlle. PARODI and Mme. PATTI STRAKOSCH
will sing the duet from "Norma."
Mlle. TERESA PARODI
will sing the rondo from "L'Etoile du Nord."
Mme. PATTI STRAKOSCH
will sing "Within a Mile of Edinboro' Town."
Mme. JOHANNSEN
will sing "Grace," from Meyerbeer's "Robert le Diable."
Mr. JOSEPH BURKE
will play Ernst's elegy and the duet "The Huguenots."
THE SALE OF SEATS COMMENCES
Wednesday, Feb. 25, at ROSE'S Bookstore; SANDFORD'S Music Store, and VAN NORDEN & KING'S.
On Wednesday and Thursday will be sold the $1 50 reserved seats only. On Friday, the $1 and remaining $1 50 seats, and in the evening at the door. Concert commences at 8 o'clock.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE.
EXTRA NOTICE.
BENEFIT OF THE SHIRT-SEWERS' UNION.
SATURDAY, Feb. 28.
The Lady Managers of the above Society have the pleasure to announce that Miss LAURA KEENE has in the kindest manner put the entire resources of her beautiful establishment into requisition for this occasion, when will be presented the new and successful play of
FAUST AND MARGUERITE.
cast to the full strength of the entire company. Together with, for the first time, a new national drama, entitled
LOVE IN '76,
with new and appropriate costumes and scenery.
Box-book now open.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
FRIDAY, Feb. 27.
MISS MATILDA HERON
in her great character of
CAMILLE.
To conclude with the capital farce entitled
GOING TO THE RACES.
To-morrow Miss Heron in MEDEA.
Early application for seats is respectfully urged to prevent disappointment.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE,
Sd. 624 Broadway, NEAR HOUSTON-ST.
Miss Laura Keene.....Sole Lessee and Directress.
CHANGE OF TIME—Doors open at 6½.
On FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 25, 1857,
the performance will commence with
FAUST AND MARGUERITE.
Faust...Mr C. Wheatleigh | Marguerite.....Miss Keene
To conclude with—
FIRST NIGHT.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.
NEW HALL, No. 585 BROADWAY.
Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.
MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 23, and every evening this week, the successful piece entitled
HONOR TO DR. KANE;
Or, "AFFAIRS IN THE ARCTIC REGIONS."
Preceding which
NEGRO MINSTRELSY.
Commences at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 25 cents.
On FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 27, Benefit of FREEMAN S. PAYNE and JOHN CANNON.

CHINESE ROOMS,
No. 539 Broadway.
THE BEAUTIFUL
GIFT LADY,
WITH THE SEVEN-MILE MIRROR,
on
FRIDAY AND SATURDAY EVENINGS
of this week.
Gift Tickets $1, admitting four persons.
Single admissions 25 cents.
Tickets for sale at Nos. 333 and 539 Broadway.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—DRESS Circle 25 cents; Pit 12½ cents; Orchestra Chairs 50 cts.; Private Boxes $5. THIS EVENING, Feb. 27, the entertainments will commence with the local drama of
EXCELSIOR; OR, LIFE'S STRUGGLES.
To be followed by the favorite pantomime of
RED GNOME.
After which the first act of the Extravaganza of
ROBERT MACAIRE.
To conclude with WILLIAM TELL.

AMERICAN THEATRE, CHAMBERS-STREET.—Managers, E. L. Davenport & H. Watkins. Dress Circle, 50 cts; Parquet, 25 cts.; Upper Circle, 12 cts.; Seats in Private Boxes, $1. THIS EVENING, Feb. 27, will be performed the admired Tragedy, in five acts, of
BRUTUS, OR THE FALL OF TARQUIN.
To be followed by a peculiar Eccentricity,
LAUGH AND GROW FAT.
To conclude with
CORONER'S INQUEST.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 27, at 7 o'clock, THE CHILD OF THE REGIMENT, with the original songs, dances, &c. Made'leine, Miss Mestayer; Sargeant Supplice, Mr. Bridgman; Gerrard, Mr. Hadaway. Comic song. The POSES TORTUEUSES. MAJOR JONES' COURTSHIP. AFTERROOR, at 3 o'clock, the IRISH TUTOR. A dance by Mademoiselle Lascall; the POSES TORTUEUSES; MY NEIGHBOR'S WIFE. The Living Phantom, Living Serpents. Happy Family, may be seen. Admission 25 cents; children under 10, 12½ cts.

MECHANICS' HALL, No. 472 BROADWAY, above Grand-st. Open every night, commencing MONDAY, Feb 23, 1858.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS,
composed of thirteen talented performers, in a variety of new songs, dances, burlesque conticalities, &c., under the direction of the celebrated comedians, JERRY BRYANT and NEIL BRYANT.
Admission 25 cents. To commence at 7½ o'clock.

THALBERG'S CONCERTS.—THE BEAUTIful instrument known as ALEXANDRE ORGAN BELEDONE of Mr. Thalberg first introduced in his concerts, and which have been so universally admired in his matinees, are manufactured by ALEXANDRE, père et fils à Paris, and for sale by FIRTH, POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway, publishers of Thalberg's music.

ARNROLD, THE BEARDED BOY; OR, the Man in Miniature. This wonderful Boy will remain only this week on exhibition, No. 207 Broadway, opposite the Broadway Theatre, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and Evenings, at the Volks' Garden, No. 5 Bowery. Admission 12½ cents.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THE CRYSTAL PALace is still open to the Public, and contains many things curious and wonderful. The statuary alone is worth the price of admission.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE NEW-YORK AMERICAN MUSIC ASSOCIATION.
SECOND GRAND CONCERT
of this season will be held at Dodworth's Saloon, No. 806 Broadway,
FRIDAY EVENING, FEB. 27, AT 8 O'CLOCK.
The following artists will appear:
Mrs. E. G. BOSTWICK,
Miss CAROLINE M. SHEPPARD,
Mr. HENRY C. TIMM, Mr. WM. MASON,
Mr. CANDIDO BERTI, Mr. GAESSEL, and
Mr. CHARLES A. GUILMETTE,
Mr. J. A. JOHNSON,
Together with a Vocal Quartette Party, and Full Chorus.
Tickets at 50 cents, can be obtained at HALL'S Music Store, No. 239 Broadway, and at SCHARFENBERG & LUIS, No. 769 Broadway.

THE PALMER MARBLES.—STATUE OF Indian Girl and eleven other pieces of Sculpture, at No. 548 Broadway. Open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admittance 25 cents.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, NO. 497 BROADWAY.—The best collection of Paintings in this country. It contains 150 Paintings. Open day and evening. Admittance 25 cents.

DANCING.

A. BODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
No. 127 MONTAGUE-PLACE, BROOKLYN.
New-York classes on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS. Brooklyn classes on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 3 and 4 P. M. for ladies and children, at 8 P. M. for gentlemen. Ladies' private classes at 1 P. M. Pupils can commence at any time during the season.
Practicing assemblies for ladies and gentlemen EVERY MONDAY EVENING in Brooklyn, and every SATURDAY EVENING in New-York. Former pupils can subscribe for the assemblies alone.

BALLS.

GRAND BALL ON SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 28, at Mlle. CAROLINE VEZIEN'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 21 Howard-st.; the Ball will open at 8 o'clock and close at 12. Tickets 50 cents. The above Academy is open every day for the instruction of ladies and gentlemen, at 3 o'clock P. M. and 7 o'clock in the evening, for practice.

IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE WISH EXpressed by many ladies and gentlemen who were present at the late ball at the New-York Academy of Music, for the benefit of the Opera fund, a second one will be given for the same object on TUESDAY, April 14, which it is intended shall surpass in brilliancy and decorative effect the first, particulars of which will be published at an early day.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO COUSINS, who wish to be in one family; one as cook, a most excellent baker, understands meats and poultry; is a capable washer and ironer, does up linens in style. The other is a regular chambermaid, does fine washing, is a good waitress; they will give excellent City reference, they will go a short distance in the country or stay in the City. Wages $7 each. Call or send to No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION as clerk, collector, or if required of him would willingly accept of a situation as porter in a wholesale store or commission house; can furnish good references, is quick at figures, and understands book-keeping. If this should meet the attention of any in want of a young man of the above qualifications, they would confer a favor by addressing a line to CLAUDIUS, at this office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN of strict integrity as carver in a hotel or dining-saloon, night or day; is of willing disposition, will do all in his power for the interest of his employer; also a young man as fireman; both know their duties well, can be highly recommended. Apply at No. 271 Bowery for two days, or address C. & F., this office. P. S.—Would take a porter's place, or would drive an express.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman accustomed to all kinds of family sewing and cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses, wants a situation as seamstress, would do light chamberwork, or assist with the care of children. Has good references. Address SEAMSTRESS, No. 145 6th-av., in the milliner's store, for two days, between 10th and 11th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH PROtestant woman to cook, wash and iron or housework in a small family, or would do chamberwork and waiting; is a superior laundress, neat, willing and obliging; highly recommended; not extravagant about wages; can be seen in basement of No 345 8th av., near 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as good cook; an excellent washer and ironer, or would be willing to take a laundress' place. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 230 East 23d-st., between 1st and 2d avs., 3d floor, back room, No. 3.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTAble woman, as first-class cook. Is a good baker and first-rate at pastry—thoroughly understands her business. Has no objection to a boarding house. Can be seen for two days at No. 443 4th-st., front room, 2d floor. Good reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a young man, just disengaged. Can produce satisfactory City reference as to capability and sobriety. Is a Protestant. Address S. F., Union Square Post Office, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman or to take care of horses; has lived upwards of three years in his last situation. Can be highly recommended from his last place. A line addressed to C. H., *Times* office, will be respectfully attended to.

WANTED—A FARMER'S SITUATION BY A Scotchman, recently arrived in this country; unexceptionable testimonials as to character can be seen on application to JOHN L. JACKSON, No. 111 Water-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY A competent person, who lived with her last employer—to whom she refers—for six years. Apply to W. T. HATCH, No. 77 Clark-st., Brooklyn, or 56 Park-place.

FARMERS, GARDENERS, COACHMEN, laborers, boys, &c., can be obtained at the Employment Office No. 87 Cedar-st., near Broadway. Also, female servants for every branch of housework in City or country. JAS. McMILLAN, Agent.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT YOUNG LADY, to attend a fancy-goods store. To the one who can invest $500 the entire control of the business and a liberal share will be given, as the advertiser has other business to attend to. References exchanged. Address M. VAIL, at this office.

WANTED—A DRUG CLERK OF GOOD CHARacter, and having at least eight or ten years' experience in this City, will receive a good salary and permanent situation. Apply at CAMPBELL'S, corner 8th-av. and 28th-st.

WANTED—A FEW GOOD TAILORS; ALSO, A lady experienced in operating on the sewing machine, to go to one of the healthiest places in the South. Apply to BALDWIN & STARR, No. 23 Park-row, between the hours of 4½ and 5½ in the afternoon.

WANTED AN ENTRY CLERK—ONE WHO writes a good and rapid hand and is quick and accurate in figures. Address Box No. 1,444 Post-Office—giving reference and amount of salary expected.

WANTED—A FEW GOOD PARASOL SEWERS. To those who thoroughly understand the business permanent employment at their own homes will be given. Address, with reference, Box No. 2387 Post-Office.

WANTED—A RESPONSIBLE MAN TO TRAVEL in a pleasant business through the country. One having a horse and wagon would be preferred. Call on S. B. SMITH, No. 77 Canal-st., New-York.

WANTED—A RETAIL DRY GOODS SALESMAN. Apply to JOURNEAY & BURNHAM, No. 144 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT LAUNDRESS, ONE that understands her business well; none other need apply from 9 to 10 o'clock, at No. 110 5th av.

BOY WANTED—TO LEARN THE BUSINESS of gold-pen making. None need apply unless they can board with their parents and are in want of a permanent situation. The best of references required. Call between 8 and 9 o'clock A. M., at No. 25 Maiden-lane, on A. MORTON & CO.

MILLINER WANTED.—A FIRST-RATE trimmer for a Southern city, for one year. Must have unexceptionable references as to character and ability. Apply from 10 to 12 A. M., to BERLY & CO., 236 Broadway.

TEACHERS.

GOVERNESS.—A PARISIAN LADY WISHES for an engagement as visiting governess, or in exchange of partial board, for lessons in languages and music. The lady is competent to give instruction in French, German, English, vocal and instrumental music, with the usual branches of a good English education. Best of reference. D. A. S. *Times* office.

TEACHER.—A LADY QUALIFIED BY LONG experience in the education of young ladies, desires to form an engagement as resident or daily teacher in a school or family. Her department of instruction comprises English, French and music. Address INSTRUCTRESS, Box No. 2,204 New-York Post-Office.

A LADY OF EXPERIENCE IN TEACHING the English branches, French and Music, wishes to obtain a situation as daily or resident governess, in a school or private family. References given. Address A. C., No. 19 5th av.

SMITH J. EASTMAN. JOHN C. LLOYD.
EASTMAN & LLOYD,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
AND DEALERS IN PROVISIONS,
Nos. 40 and 42 Broad-st., New-York,
OFFER FOR SALE:
CHOICE FAMILY HAMS—1,500 tcs. Stagg & Shay's Sammel Davis', Gardiner Phipps' and other celebrated brands.
MIDDLES—1,000 bxs. Long and Short Ribbed and Short Clear, Cincinnati cured.
PORK—New—1,500 bbls. Mess, Prime and Clear, City and Western. 500 half-barrels Clear, City Packed.
HAMS 500 tierces A. S. White's and other brands Western, in fine shipping order.
GLAZED HAMS—300 tierces, an extra article for California. 50 do do. Western Sour, canvased for shipping.
SHOULDERS—100 bbls Prime Western, Smoked.
LARD—1,000 barrels and 3,000 kegs Prime Leaf, New. 500 barrels and 500 kegs Extra Refined, for shipping.
BEEF—New, 3,000 barrels Buckeye and Chicago Western:
Extra, 1,500 barrels Buckeye, Repacked, Superior.
500 barrels Country and City Prime.
500 barrels Cincinnati and Western Repacked and extra Railroad Repacked.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—THE CREAM-colored brick house, No. 127 West 18th-st., near 3d av. The house is 21 feet wide, 50 feet deep, 22 feet front, and is replete with every convenience. The owner of the property has taken possession of the house for the past five years, and has added many improvements to the premises not usually found in a house of this class. The lot is of the width of the house, and in depth 104 feet; the yard contains shrubbery and a choice Isabella grape-vine, which bears annually. The premises may be examined any time by obtaining a permit at the *Scientific American* office, No. 128 Fulton-st., or a person will be in daily attendance at the house, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 1 o'clock P. M., till the 1st March, to show the premises. Possession immediately. Price, $10,500. Terms of payment easy. If the property is not sold within a few days, the house will be leased for a term of years.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A SPACIOUS AND elegant five-story brown-stone house, No. 106 East 21st-st., Gramercy Park, 26½ feet front and 3 rooms deep all the way up, first-class, modern, &c. If sold, terms easy, but one-third down.
Also, for sale, the truly stylish and first-class brown-stone residence, No. 125 East 18th-st., three-story, three rooms deep, in complete repair and order, and in all respects a perfect house; is elegantly and newly furnished throughout. Will be sold with or without whole or part of furniture. Shown from 12 to 2 o'clock. Terms easy, but $5,000 down; $14,000 can remain, and for balance would take small country place in exchange.
Also, $6,000 wanted on first bond and mortgage on first-class City property, generally located, worth double the amount and increasing in value. And a variety of other property. Apply to T. B. VOORHEES, Attorney-at-Law, No. 347 Broadway.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST CLASS THREE-story and basement brick houses, corner of South 5th and 6th sts., Williamsburgh, fitted up with all the modern improvements, complete in every respect. The corner house has attached to it an excellent coach-house, suitable for a physician or any person keeping horses. Also, a three-story and basement brick house, No. 119 South 6th-st., and a coloumade house in 1st-st., one block from Peck-slip ferry, both in perfect order; all the houses less than five minutes' walk from all the ferries. Also, twenty lots on South 5th-st.; and money loaned to any person desirous of building first-class houses. The above property will be sold cheap, and on very easy terms. Inquire of
J. V. MESEROLE,
Basement Williamsburgh City Bank.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE THREE-STORY and basement brick house and lot, No. 14 Charles-st., (Warren-place,) near Greenwich-av.: lot 20 by 100 feet, house 20 by 54 feet, three rooms deep on each floor, with rear stairs to 2d story, hot and cold water and gas on each floor, bathing tub, shower bath, water closet, wash room, with tube, &c. The house is well arranged for one large or two small families, is newly painted throughout, in complete order and of easy access to stages and City railroads. To avoid unnecessary trouble to the occupants, the premises can be seen only on application to GEO. W. DEVOE, Nos. 5 and 6 Jefferson Market, or at the 6th-av. Market, between 35th and 36th sts., before 1 o'clock, where price and terms of sale will be made known.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY FORMERLY occupied as a bolt factory, on 12th-st., next to the corner of Avenue C, 100 feet front, 103 deep, brick factory 40 by 90, with brick storehouse and stable. There is a fine steam engine and boilers on the premises, ready for working. This property offers rare inducements to any party wishing to start a manufacturing business, saw mill, machine shop or foundry, as it is admirably located and ready for immediate occupancy. Apply to H. GOTHOUT, No. 3 Cliff-st.

FOR SALE AT HARTFORD, CONN.—THE new, elegant and convenient dwelling-house No. 47 Washington-st., containing 8 acres of the finest land, all connected in 4 acre lots, and fronting on 4 streets, all the modern improvements, suitable for a genteel family, and only 10 minutes walk from the State-House, and in the vicinity of the residences of THOMAS K. BEACH, WILLIAM W. ELLSWORTH, CHARLES H. NORTHAM and ROSWELL C. SMITH, Esqs. Terms easy, &c. Apply to ROBERT BUELL, No. 132 State-st., Hartford, Conn.

FOR SALE OR LEASE AT ASTORIA, L. I.—The double 2-story attic house, known as the Astoria Female Seminary, situated in Woolsey-st., adjoining the Episcopal Church; lot 225 by 200 feet; house 53 by 42 feet; first floor, two large parlors, dining room and closets; second floor, five bedrooms (two very large) and closets; third floor, seven bedrooms and closets. For particulars, inquire of WM. R. BLACKWELL, Esq., No. 87 Water-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIdence at Manhasset, Long Island, directly on the water, commanding a fine view of the Bay and East River, containing 37½ acres. A large and commodious dwelling house, barn and out-houses, all in good order; well calculated for a retired gentleman. A full description given and terms made known on application to
COVERT & CO., No. 47 Warren-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A FIRST-class three-story and basement brick house, with gas fixtures, range, heater, bathing apparatus, &c., &c., all complete, situated No. 160 Canton-st., between Fulton-av. and Hansom-place. Possession given on or before 1st of May next, and terms reasonable. Apply on the premises, or of HOWARD & BRO., No. 99 Fulton-av., corner of Bridge-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 30 WEST 23d-st., near junction of Broadway and 5th-av.; the house is about 22x40, three stories, and replete with every convenience; bath, gas, patent wash-tubs, &c.; lot about 22x100. This offers a desirable opportunity to any person wishing a moderate size house in the best neighborhood. Apply to JAMES HURRY, No. 149 Pearl, cor. of Wall st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—AT A GREAT sacrifice. One three-story, basement, counter-cellar brick house (nearly new.) House 20 by 36, 18 Rooms, marble mantels and grates, and finished ornamental cornice and centre pieces, iron balcony. Lot 20 by 100 feet. Location very desirable, on Cumberland-st., near Fulton-av. Apply to FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE PROPERTY SITuate on the southeast corner of 4th-av. and 125th-st., consisting of two lots in fee occupied by two brick houses, and two lease lots on which are sheds and stabling, a fit appendage to a public house. Part of the money may remain on mortgage; terms reasonable. Apply to R. W. LOOKE, No. 59 Whitehall-st.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE BUILDING SITE on the banks of the Hudson, containing about one acre of land, immediately adjoining the property of M. H. Meyer, Esq., in the village of Dobbs Ferry, pleasantly situated within one minute's walk of the railroad depôt, and affording scenery unsurpassed. For particulars, inquire at No. 59 Front-st. REMINGTON & CO.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, HOUSE AND LOT No. 75 Tillary-st., containing twelve rooms; lot 25x96:8 inches; ten minutes' walk from three ferries. Part can remain on mortgage; in good order, and if not sold by March 10 will be sold on that day at the Merchants' Exchange. Apply to JAMES COLE, No. 45 Nassau-st., New-York, or opposite City Hall, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK and basement-house, No. 80 East 16th-st., opposite St. George's Church, Stuyvesant-square, with all the modern improvements of croton water, gas, furnaces, green-house, &c. Price, $10,000. Inquire of THOMAS DUGAN, No. 848 Broadway, below 14th-st.

FOR SALE—THE HANDSOME THREE-STORY and basement, high stoop, Philadelphia-brick house, No. 158 West 24th st.; house 20x50, lot 20x100; built in the most substantial manner, with all the modern improvements; price $8,000.
A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET IN BROOKLYN—Several fine houses near the ferries; will be sold very cheap, (far below their value,) 5 per cent. in cash and 5 per cent. and interest yearly until paid.
No. 199 West 28th-st., from 7 to 11 A. M., and 5 to 9 P. M. TEREO. MARTINE.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE NEW HOUSE.—The substantially built 4-story brown stone and brick front English basement new house, No. 143 West 46th-st., finished in the best style, with every modern improvement. Terms easy. Apply to WELLINGTON A. CARTER, No. 57 Dey-st., corner Greenwich.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown stone front houses and full lots, the second and third houses east of 4th-av. on 36th-st. They are built in the most substantial and elegant style, and on one of the best sites on Murray Hill. Can be seen any hour through the day.

FOR SALE AND TO LET IN YONKERS.—A furnished cottage to let, rent $500; six houses for sale, from 8 to 15 rooms, price from $3,000 to $6,000. A small amount of money required down—mortgage for the balance for three to five years. Inquire of PETER H. FOSTER, No. 289 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE and lot; house 21 feet 5 inches, by 50 feet deep; lot half the block; has all the modern improvements, and in good order; neighborhood first-rate. Any person wishing to buy a good, convenient and cheap house, may do so by calling at No. 164 East 19th-st., near 2d-av.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOMELY-SITUATED brown-stone front house in 24th-st., North side, between 9th and 8th avs. House 21x55 feet. Lot 98 ft. 6. Has every modern convenience and neighborhood unexceptionable. Price $1,600. Apply at No. 70 Pine-st., 2d floor, or at No. 45 West 24th-st.

FOR SALE—WEST 28TH-ST., IN THAT ELEgant block facing Lamartine-park, No. 194, a fine, large four-story edifice, with all the modern improvements, heated by hot water, and in perfect order. Apply to Mr. ARNOLD, No. 330 4th-av., or LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A BROWN-STONE HOUSE ON 25th-st., in a fashionable neighborhood. Price $12,000. Also, 1 on Lexington-av., $11,000. Also, on 31st-st., near Madison-av. Also, on West 24th-st., near 5th-av. E. B. KINSHIMER, No. 319 4th-av., 3 to 7 P. M., 8 to 10 A. M.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—A FINE HOUSE, NO. 208 West 31st-st; has all modern improvements, including chandelier and gas-fixtures throughout; will be put in perfect order. J. W. OGDEN,
No. 3 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—AT A GREAT bargain, two very genteel cottage houses, situated on Carlton-av., near Washington Park. Price $3,250; $1,250 on bond and mortgage. Apply to JOHN J. DRAKE, No. 13 Cedar st.

FOR SALE.—THE VERY DESIRABLE THREE-story house No. 64 West 27th-st., near 6th-av., containing the improvements, and in complete order. Possessed on or before 1st April. Apply to T. G. CHURCHILL, No. 18 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR BROOKLYN PROPERTY—Six handsomely-located lots on 134th and 135th sts., in the immediate vicinity of very fine improvements, and rapidly rising in value. Apply to JNO. J. DRAKE, No. 13 Cedar st., New York.

FOR SALE CHEAP IN BROOKLYN—TWO neat Cottages, all complete with heaters, range and gas fixtures. Inquire on the premises, No. 504 Atlantic, and No. 200 Dean-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A HOUSE AND 8 acres of land, on the banks of the Hudson River, near the depôt at Fishkill. Immediate possession given. Apply to JOHN GOWDY, Fishkill Landing.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FOUR-STORY and English basement house, with modern improvements; situation desirable; No. 232½ West 23d-st. Inquire at No. 77 White-st., near Broadway. Rent $750.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

COMPLETE COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—SHADY SIDE, the most delightful place, situated near the Hudson River, 1 mile south of Yonkers, and 15 from the City Hall. Consists of a neat villa with brick, 50 feet front, built in the polished Gothic style, and 3 years old; is replete with every convenience, such as hot and cold water, bath, furnaces, range, marble mantels, &c., is well adapted for a sheltered position for a Summer or Winter residence; is handsomely papered, painted and grained throughout, and is in perfect order. The water is supplied from a never-failing spring on the premises, higher than the house, in the Gothick, and overlooks the most complete manner in the County; is very pure and abundant, supplying also the stables, and a handsome fountain in front of the house. There is a good carriage-house and stable, with 6 stalls, loft-house, ice-house, (filled,) &c. The fruit consists of a variety of apples, pears, cherries, peaches, grapes, (about 40 vines,) currants, &c. The land, which is 6 acres in extent, is handsomely terraced, and beautifully diversified. Entrance gates of iron, and well made carriage roads. Time from Chambers-st. to the house, about one hour. The advertiser has resided on the place 9 years, (doing business in the City,) and now leaves to go to a larger place. The title is perfect, and the terms will be made low and accommodating, as most of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. For further particulars apply to C. W. SIMMONS, No. 106 Chambers-st.

BROOKLYN HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET—Viz: 9 first-class houses on the north side of Lafayette-av., between Raymond and Navy sts. They will contain gas and plumbing suitable for the new water works, including baths and water closets. The fronts are Philadelphia brick; each house is 40 feet deep, exclusive of a brick extension of 8 feet; each lot is 95 feet, exclusive of 18 feet court yard. The location is the most healthy, popular and convenient in Brooklyn, being but 5 minutes' walk from the City Hall, and but one block from Fulton and Flatbush avs. The whole will be in fine repair in respect to first class, substantially built, and well finished. Apply to WILLIAM B. NICHOLS, No. 16 Nassau-st., New-York, or between the hours of 8 and 10 A. M. on the premises.

MADISON-AVENUE.—FOR SALE—THE TWO four-story brown-stone houses Nos. 68 and 70 Madison-av., corner of 28th-st.; each lot 25 by 100; houses modern and complete, three rooms deep, all up, in addition to which the corner has a back building, four stories high, and filling the entire depth of the lot by about 18 feet in width. This property is admirably adapted for a Young Ladies' Seminary, and has been occupied as such since the houses were finished. It is also a good location for a Hotel Garni, and is sufficiently commodious for that purpose, or desirable for private residences.
HOMER MORGAN,
No. 3 Metropolitan Bank, Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT PORT-CHESTER, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—A very desirable modern-built two-story house, with about half an acre of land, well laid out with fruit trees, grape, raspberry and blackberry vines, and ornamental shrubs. A barn at convenient distance, with more land, will be sold with the house, if wanted. To be sold low, if applied for soon. For particulars, inquire of AGUR PIXLEY, on the premises; or, to WM. A. PIXLEY, No. 188 Pearl-st., New-York.

BROOKLYN (GOWANUS CANAL) PROPERTY FOR SALE—Sixty-nine lots, all lying together, between Smith-st. and the Canal, and on 5th, 6th and 7th-sts., and having a front on the Canal of 560 feet. This property is well adapted for manufacturing purposes, and for lumber, lath, lime, brick or coal yards, and will be sold in parcels to suit, and some facilities given. Apply to WILLIAM B. NICHOLS, No. 16 Nassau-st., N. Y.

LEASEHOLD PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The 3-story brick house No. 133 Monroe-st., near Rutgers-place. House has hot and cold water throughout, bath and gas on four floors, is in perfect order, convenient to East Broadway stages, and in a good neighborhood. Will be sold low, as the owner is going to the country. Apply on the premises, or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—A THREE-STORY brick house on Bedford-st., $5,000. A fine brown-stone house on 25th st., near 4th-av., $12,000. A three-story brick house on 24th-st., near 4th-av., $8,500; two on 26th-st., $8,500, and one on 28th-st., $7,500. E. B. KINSHIMER, No. 319 4th-av., 3 to 7 P. M.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone front houses, 60 feet deep, and in a first-class neighborhood, between Broadway and 6th-av., in 27th-st., in a row of four new houses. Inquire of WM. RYER or JOHN W. FIELDER, on the premises.

FOR SALE CHEAP—THE TWO-STORY BRICK house and lot No. 109 Attorney-st., near Rivington. Contains gas, bath, range, heater, &c., &c. Terms easy. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW SMALL THREE-story buildings, with modern improvements, on reasonable terms, corner of 2d-av. and 102d-st.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN, LATE VILLAGE OF WILLIAMSBURG.—The two-story and basement house, with cook-cellar, built in the best manner by day's work, situated No. 86 South 2d-st., near 4th. For terms, apply at the house.

COUNTRY AND CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—Owners wishing their property looked after and dealt with fairly, should call. Tenants can find registry always on hand, at the old-established Land Office, No. 375 9th-av. J. E. HATCH.

CHURCH FOR SALE.—THE SUBSTANTIAL brick Church in Sullivan-st., between Prince and Houston sts., in good repair. For sale with or without the furniture and organ. Apply to E. W. PAGE, No. 20 West-st., or to V. ELLIOTT, No. 201 Washington-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—WITH furniture, carriage, &c., and twenty

AUCTION SALES.

W. & Wilcox, Auctioneers.

BY W. S. MELLOR & CO., THIS DAY (Friday) at 10½ o'clock, at Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, opposite the Astor House, French plate pier glasses, rosewood and mahogany piano-fortes, rosewood and mahogany furniture, &c., being the entire stock of cabinet furniture, oil-paintings, table-linens, counterpanes, silver plated ware, &c. on hand and to be sold positively without reserve to pay advances, viz.: 10 solid rosewood parlor suites, covered in rich brocatel, plush and hair cloth in suits to match; 12 cottage enamelled chamber suits, richly decorated rosewood, mahogany, walnut and oak chamber furniture, in great variety; wardrobe, bookcases, etageres, sideboards, music-stands, solid oak dining-room furniture, extension dining-tables, chairs and lounges beds covered in green reps and fancy delaine; cane-seat cottage chairs, lounges, sofa-bedsteads, pure hair-mattresses, easy, Turkish and plain rocking, parlor-chairs in great variety, with a large assortment of plain furniture, second-hand carpets, looking-glasses, &c.; also, 100 oil-paintings in rich gilt frames, 30 French plate pier and mantel mirrors, French china vases, tea-cups, motto-cups, cut glass ware. Worthy the attention of the trade and others. Catalogue issued on morning of sale. Goods can be packed for shipping on the premises. Also 5 fine rosewood and 3 mahogany piano-fortes, by the best makers in the City, and fully warranted.

R. C. Perkins, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE OF VALUABLE FURNITURE at the private residence No. 121 West 38th-st., on FRIDAY, Feb. 27, all the furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of one splendid rosewood piano-forte, rosewood parlor suites, covered in the best French satin brocatel, and richly carved; oil-paintings, solid rosewood centre, side and pier tables, with Egyptian marble tops; richly carved side and corner etageres, with mirror-doors and backs; elegant bronze and ormolu clock; Italian and French China vases; French plate and oval mirrors; mahogany sofas; sofa-beds and couch-beds; cushion chairs and large and small rockers; carved mahogany and rosewood wash-stands and tables; richly carved French and Elizabethan bedsteads; China toilet sets; hair and spring mattresses; feather beds, bolsters and pillows; bedding; Brussels and ingrain carpets; bedroom mirrors, clocks, tables, oil-cloths, gas chandeliers and fixtures, brackets, &c. Also, a large and elegant assortment of dining-room furniture, extensive table, silver plate, China and glass ware, pearl cutlery, &c. The whole to be sold without reserve. Sale positive, rain or shine, at 10½ o'clock precisely. By order of W. Gaines.

A. J. Bleecker, Auctioneer.

A. J. BLEECKER & CO. WILL SELL AT Auction, at the Exchange, on the 4th of March ensuing, at 12 o'clock M., the following valuable property: A four-story brick house and store on the west side of 2d-av., between 79th and 80th-sts.; lot is 22x90; house is 22x50, well built for owner's use; well calculated for any kind of business, as Yorkville is a growing place, and owing to the public works there is a great demand there for groceries, provisions and liquors. Also, eight lots on the west side of 1st-av., between 77th and 78th-sts., embracing two corner lots 25 ft. 8 in. by 105 ft. deep, and six inside lots, each lot 25 ft. 6 in. by 105 ft., being whole avenue front. All this property will be sold free of taxes and assessments, and perfect title. Admirable opportunity for investment at 2d-av. is graded and regulated, and 3d-av. by the above house is graded, regulated, paved and sewered. Terms easy.

D. S. Hough, Auctioneer.

WOULD CALL THE ESPECIAL ATTENTION of those in want of excellent household goods to his sale at auction, THIS DAY, (Friday,) at 10½ A. M., at No. 246 West 32d-st., West of 8th-av. The house is expensively furnished with first-class goods, all of which are to be sold without any reservation. Among the numerous articles to be sold are 2 solid rosewood suites, rich enamel decorations, Bronze gas-fixtures, 5 oil-paintings, velvet and Brussels carpets, lace curtains, 7-octave pianoforte, carved rosewood and mahogany chamber furniture, 5 hair mattresses and bedding, elegant China dining and tea sets, silver ware, &c. Sale positive, rain or shine and commences in the parlor at 10½ precisely. Catalogues now ready and at the house, which is to let and possession immediately.

A. J. Bleecker, Auctioneer.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, LOT AND STABLE FOR SALE.—A. J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell at the Merchants' Exchange, on Feb. 27, instant, at 12 o'clock, at noon, the first-class house and stable No. 155 Lexington-av., northeast corner 31st-st; lot is 20x85.5; house is 20x50, four stories; brown stone front; has modern improvements; inside walls and woodwork are beautifully frescoed and painted, grained in black walnut. The house and stable were built by owner for his own use; has accommodations for four horses, two carriages, room for coachman, hay 1st, manure and grain bins, and every improvement. The premises are well calculated for a gentleman keeping a carriage, or a physician. Terms easy. Sale peremptory, as owner has bought in the country and does not wish to rent.

Eugene B. Franklin, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE—BY E. B. FRANKIN & CO., TO MORROW (Saturday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom No. 85 Nassau-st., extensive sale of rosewood, mahogany and walnut parlor, library, chamber and dining-room furniture, in suites and single lots; also, sofas, chairs, easy-chairs, etageres, bookcases, bedsteads, bureaus, mirrors, oil paintings, hair mattresses, China, glass and silver plated-ware, stoves, fancy goods, &c., &c. The whole to be sold without reserve, to pay advances. No postponement on account of the weather. N. B.—Goods carefully packed on the premises for shipment.

M. Doggett, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY—at 10½ O'CLOCK, at the elegant household furniture, &c., in house No. 126 West 36th-st., 5th door from 7th-av., comprising rosewood and mahogany parlor furniture, elegant rosewood piano-forte, rosewood bookcase, wardrobes, Brussels and 3-ply carpets, gas chandeliers and fixtures, feather beds and bedding, hair mattresses, bureaus, sofas, mahogany chairs and lockers. China crockery and glassware, basement and kitchen furniture. The whole to be peremptorily sold, and worthy the attention of housekeepers and the trade.

Tunis Morrell, Auctioneer.

SPECIAL AUCTION SALE OF IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC JEWELRY.—THIS MORNING, at 12 o'clock, by TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer, at 79 Nassau-st., 500 articles in large variety for gentlemen and ladies': ornaments, (for ordinary wear, balls and parties,) set in cameo, jet, carbuncle, mosaic, gold stone, cornelian, &c., bracelets, chains of all kinds, finger-rings, brooches, ear-drops, head-pieces, armlets, studs, sleeve buttons, pins, keys, &c.; also silver pencils, pens, castors, cake basket, spoons, forks, boxes, &c.

Adrian H. Muller, Auctioneer.

PROPERTY ON TWENTY-NINTH-STREET AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction on TUESDAY, the 10th day of March, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants Exchange: 2 lots with the 2-story brick houses on the rear thereof, on the south side of 29th-st., commencing 300 feet west of 10th-av. Lots each 24 x 100; sewer in street and Croton water in yard. This property is well worthy the attention of capitalists and others.

Tunis Morrell, Auctioneer.

SPECIAL AUCTION SALE OF IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC PEGARS, from numbers of importers, &c.—THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 79 Nassau-st., by T. MORRELL, Auctioneer. N. B.—Shippers, consignees, storekeepers, peddlers, consumers, &c., should attend, as the articles will satisfy, (every brand, with new brands just out.) Fair opportunity to test and guarantee all as sample—perfect.

Gilbert S. Savage, Auctioneer.

BAGLEY & SAVAGE WILL SELL BY Order of Receiver, on FRIDAY, Feb. 27, at 11 A. M. the stock, good will, and fixtures, of the fancy basket and toy store, at No. 505 Canal-st., corner Renwick.

FARM FOR SALE AT AUCTION IN DARIEN.—The subscriber will offer his farm at public vendue, on SATURDAY, Feb. 28, inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. Said farm is situated in Darien, Conn., on the line of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, between Stamford and Norwalk, and about 40 miles from the City of New-York. It is from 1 mile to 1¼ from the depot in said Darien, from which four or five trains run daily to and from New-York. It consists of about 80 acres of first-rate land, is beautifully situated, not surpassed for scenery in the State, having a view of the Sound and the surrounding country as far as the eye can reach. It is well divided into plow, meadow and pasture land. The buildings are ample, and comfortable. Said farm is well stocked with choice fruits of all kinds. It is a desirable chance for a person wishing a pleasant home in the country.

On the same day will be offered several building-lots within 30 rods of the depot, where for a small sum persons may secure a lot either for a dwelling or for building for mechanical or manufacturing purposes, and where the facilities for doing business with New-York are as good as at any other place on the line of the road.

Darien, Feb. 14, 1857. G. MATHER.

P. S.—If the weather should be stormy on said day, the sale will be postponed to Tuesday, March 3, at 10 o'clock A. M.

SMALL FARM FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—Said place contains 5 acres of good land, with convenient house and barn, suitable for a gardener, situated on Jamaica and Hempstead Plank Road, one-quarter of a mile east of Jamaica, and within five minutes walk of the depot. If not sold previous to SATURDAY, February 28, it will on that day be sold at public auction, at the hotel of Caleb Weeks, in the village of Jamaica, at 1 o'clock, P. M. Terms easy and made known on the day of sale. For particulars inquire of ERWIN J. CRANE, No. 6 Front street, New York, or LAURENS REEVE, Jamaica, L. I.

FURNITURE.

NO. 35 BOWERY.

PARLOR FURNITURE.
DINING-ROOM FURNITURE.
CHAMBER FURNITURE.
OFFICE FURNITURE.

In
ROSEWOOD,
MAHOGANY,
BLACK WALNUT, and
OAK,
FOSTER & LEE.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.
CIRCULARS SUPPLIED ON APPLICATION.
BY R. PATTON, NO. 24 GROVE-ST.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—Newly and beautiful styles of enameled chamber furniture. Housekeepers in want of this cheap and fashionable style of bedroom furniture will find a large assortment in all colors at H. F. FARRINGTON'S warerooms, Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st., between Broome and Grand. (Old suits refinished.) Dealers supplied on the most reasonable terms.

IRON BEDSTEADS.—THE NEW-YORK IRON Bedstead Manufacturing Company are now ready to execute orders for Iron Bedsteads, &c. Housekeepers about purchasing will find it to their advantage to call. Country dealers, shipping houses and public institutions liberally dealt with. Office 175 Centre-st., near Howard.

PROFITABLE AND HONORABLE EMPLOYMENT FOR THE WINTER.—Persons, in town or country, in search of employment as a source of income, or to fill up their leisure hours, may hear of such by inclosing two stamps, to pay postage, to Professor JAMES T. HORNE, Box No 4,651 New-York Post-office. The employment is fitted to either sex; station in life immaterial. It is an article of daily consumption, and can be manufactured in the agent's dwelling; secure it by copyright; sale as permanent as flour. An agent is wanted in every town in the Union.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING AND COLLECTING OFFICE.
SMALLEY, WEED & BARTLETT,
No. 54 Wall-st., New-York.

Geo. C. Smalley, Wm. C. Weed, Alfred W. Bartlett will give special attention to the negotiation of notes and loans. Also to the purchase and sale of
STOCKS AND BONDS,
at the Broker's Board, strictly on commission.

Having prompt and reliable correspondents, will negotiate and collect paper payable at all the principal points in the United States and Canadas.

References—Moses Taylor, Esq., Wm. B. Astor, Esq., New-York.

New-York, Jan. 31, 1857.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
We issue sight bills on the
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, Ireland.
In sums from £1 upwards, at par £

Address,
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

THE MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK.—Annual statement of the business and condition.—Jan. 1, 1857.

Capital Stock	$100,000 00
Reserve of 1854	83,543 25
Balance brought from last statement	167,583 66
Amount of premiums received during the year	$188,065 96
Amount of Interest and Discount received during the year	39,522 59
Amount of Dividend, Annuities, &c	1,948 98—229,531 83
Amount due of sundry Dividends, Agents, balances, &c.	11,191 54
Total	$590,785 30

DISBURSEMENTS.

Claims by Death	$40,351 00
Expenses, Taxes, Salaries, Commissions, &c.	32,180 93
Reinsurance and purchased Policies	7,768 41
Dividends on Capital	12,000 00—92,250 34

ASSETS

Bonds and Mortgages on property in New-York and Brooklyn, worth double the amount loaned	$213,150 00
Premium Notes 7 per cent. interest	204,421 37
Agents' Accounts for Premiums in course of collection and transmission	51,856 75
Cash in Bank and on hand	7,559 10
City and State Bonds and Stocks	7,445 00
Deferred Premiums, accrued Interest, &c.	14,102 74—498,534 96
Total	$590,785 30

The Directors of the Manhattan Life Insurance Company have, after providing an adequate Fund for the Contingent Liabilities of the Company, under its policies, declared a dividend to policy holders on Life Premiums of 30 per cent, and on Short Term premiums 15 per cent., which will be adjusted at the time of the payment of the premiums for the current year.

Interest at the rate of 6 per cent has also been ordered on the Scrip and credits of the dividend of 1-54, to be adjusted as above.

N. D. MORGAN, President.
J. L. Halsey, Secretary pro tem.

The Manhattan Life Insurance Company have now closed the second term of three years, and, after having paid to widows and orphans the sum of $350,000 in cash, have now in the Treasury half a million of dollars, ready to be paid to those who may be entitled to receive it. The steady progress of the Institution, towards the position it now occupies, is a source of no little congratulation among those of our friends who have been identified with its operations from the organization of the Company. They now present its advantages to all who seek for reliability and open and honorable dealing in the business of their enterprise.

No. 31 Nassau-st., New-York, Feb., 1857.

Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, City of New-York, Feb. 14, 1857.

LOAN OF ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS, FOR THE NEW CROTON RESERVOIR.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until Saturday, Feb. 28, 1857, at 2 o'clock P. M. when the same will be publicly opened, for a loan of one million of dollars, for paying awards for lands taken for the Croton Reservoir, and for commencing the construction of the work. The stock will be issued in pursuance of chap. 342 of Laws of 1854, and chap. 24 of the Laws of 1857, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly, and the principal reimbursable on the 1st of October, 1875. The stock will consist of ten thousand shares of one hundred dollars each. The proposals will state the number of shares desired, and the price per share; the person whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, the sum awarded and covered by the bid, and on presenting the receipt of the Chamberlain to the Comptroller, will be entitled to receive a certificate for the par value of the number of shares carrying interest from the date of the deposit. This stock will form a part of the Croton Water Debt, and the payment of the interest and the reimbursement of the principal, is secured by the Sinking Fund, established by ordinance of 1844, and the Act of 1849, made applicable to this loan, provides not only for pledging the faith of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty for the final redemption of the stock issued, but also enacts that all the revenues of the Corporation "are hereby pledged and appropriated for the payment of the interest which shall become due on the said stock, and shall continue so pledged until the final redemption thereof; and that, in case the said revenues be not sufficient to satisfy and pay the whole of the said interest, then, and in that case, the faith of the State shall be, and the same is hereby pledged to pass such acts as shall, from time to time, be necessary, authorizing the Mayor, &c., to raise by tax," such sum as shall be requisite to supply every such deficiency." Each proposition should be sealed up and indorsed "Six per cent. loan of the Croton Reservoir," and the proposition may then be put in a second envelope, sealed and directed, "A. C. Flagg, Comptroller, No. 5 Hall of Records, New-York." A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller.

The New-York Central Railroad Company, Treasurer's Office, Albany, Feb. 20, 1857.

STOCKHOLDERS WHO WISH TO REGISTER their shares in this Company on the books of its London Agency, are requested to send the certificates they now hold to this office, indorsing on each certificate the following memorandum: "Surrendered to the Company for the purpose of registering the shares therein mentioned at its London Agency"—which may be signed by the stockholder personally, or, in his name, by his duly authorized agent. It is required that the certificates be discharged from their existing registry before the stock represented thereby can be placed on the books of the London Agency.

GILBERT L. WILSON, Assistant Treasurer.

MILWAUKEE CITY BONDS.—PERSONS holding Milwaukee City 10 per cent. Bonds, maturing the 31st day of March, 1857, can have the privilege of exchanging them, if they wish, on fair and equitable terms, for Milwaukee City 7 per cent. Bonds, payable 20 years from Feb. 1, 1857, with semi-annual interest, (issued under an ordinance establishing a Sinking Fund, &c.,) by applying at the office of Messrs. MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 28 William-st., at any time before the 1st day of March next.

J. B. CROSS, Mayor of the City of Milwaukee.
Mayor's Office, Milwaukee, Wis., Feb. 1, 1857.

Office of the Illinois Central R. R. Co., New-York, Feb. 23, 1857.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, for the election of Directors, and any other business that may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, in the city of Chicago, Ill., on WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of March, 1857, at 10½ o'clock A. M. The transfer books will close on Saturday, the 7th day of March, and reopen on the 19th day of March. C. C. JOHNSON, Secretary pro tem.

WILLIAM J. BELL & CO., NO. 35 WILLIAM-ST., offer for sale the following securities:

$10,000 Milwaukee City 7's.
$12,000 Milwaukee and Horicon Railroad Company's 1st Mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds.
$10,000 Milwaukee and Horicon Railroad Company's Farm Mortgage Bonds.
$10,000 Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad Company's 1st Mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds.
$5,000 Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad Company's Farm Mortgage Bonds.

Office Terre Haute and Richmond R. R. Co., Terre Haute, Feb. 19, 1857.

NOTICE.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DUE March 1, on the first mortgage Bonds of the Terre Haute and Richmond Railroad Company will be paid on the presentation of the coupons, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 38 Exchange-place, New-York.

CHARLES WOOD, Secretary T. H. & R. R. R. Co.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late issue,) having twenty years to run; interest payable semi annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

INTEREST COUPONS OF THE 8 PER CENT. 1st Mortgage Bonds of the Milwaukee and Watertown Railroad Company, due 1st March next, will be paid on presentation at the office of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, No. 8 Wall-st., on and after 2d proximo.

J. S. COLT, Transfer Agent of La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company.

INTEREST COUPONS OF THE 7 PER CENT. Bonds of the City of Milwaukee, issued to the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, and due 1st March next, will be paid on presentation at the office of said Company, No. 8 Wall-st., on and after 2d proximo.

J. S. COLT, Transfer Agent of L. C. & Mil. R. R. Co.

New-York and Liverpool U. S. M. S. S. Co.,
No. 56 Wall-st., New-York, Feb. 18, 1857.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 56 Wall-st., on THURSDAY, 5th of March. Polls open at 12 M., and remain open until 2 P. M.

W. L. YOULE, Secretary.

THE INTEREST COUPONS DUE ON THE 1st March, on the Bonds of the Saratoga and Whitehall Railroad Company, issued for the construction of the Rutland extension, will be paid at the office of CARPENTER & VERMILYE, No. 44 Wall-st., on and after the 7th proximo. WM. H. WARREN, Treasurer.

THE COUPONS DUE AND PAYABLE IN this City 1st March next from the Bonds of Marshall County, Illinois, will be paid on presentation at our office, No. 8 Wall-st., on and after 2d proximo.

ATWOOD & CO.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS and Managers of the New-York and Passaic Quarrying Company will be held on MONDAY, March 2, in the office of James Renwick, Esq., Tontine Building, Wall-st. JOHN WRIGHT, Secretary.

GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.—The Second Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of this Company, due in 1875—interest payable half-yearly in New-York—are for sale by

STRACHAN & SCOTT, No. 51 William-st.

$20,000 OF STOCK IN THE U. S. SELF-Generating Gas-Light Company for sale at the office No. 239 Broadway, at par, until the first Monday in March next.

SOLOMON ANDREWS, Secretary.

$20,000 BONDS AND MORTGAGES and Commercial paper negotiated, advances made on property, real estate bought, sold and rented by JOHN J. DEAKE, No. 13 Cedar-st., N. Y.

TRANSACTIONS IN INSURANCE SCRIP.—By WM. C. GILMAN & CO., No. 19 Merchant's Exchange, corner Hanover and Wall sts.

FINANCIAL.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, 3d-av., corner 9th-st., open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits. T. P. STILLMAN, Pres.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

DIVIDENDS

MISSISSIPPI AND MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Directors have this day declared a dividend of four (4) per cent on the capital stock of the first division of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company, payable on the 10th day of March next. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 10th March, prox., both days inclusive.

A. C. FLAGG, Treasurer.

A DIVIDEND OF FIFTEEN DOLLARS is now payable on each share of the Capital Stock of the Mount Illinois Land Company.

D. H. NEVINS, Treasurer,
No. 86 Merchants' Exchange.

DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of this Bank have declared a half-yearly dividend of Four Per Cent., payable on and after Monday, March 2, proximo. C. S. VANDERHOOF, Cashier.
Bull's Head Bank, Feb. 20, 1857.

INSURANCE.

Office of the
HARMONY FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 6 BROAD STREET,
New-York, Jan. 7, 1857.

The following gentlemen were duly elected Directors of this Company, at the annual election, held at the office, on Monday, 5th instant, viz.:

W. Callender,	Fred'k DePeyster,	T. James Glover,
Eugene Dutilh,	Jas. Donaldson,	E. H. Howell,
P. A. Hargous,	John Brouwer,	S. P. Bell,
M. X. Harmony,	Arthur Leary,	L. Wells,
Peter Morris,	G. W. Coster,	J. M. Molley,
	Henry Morgan,	John Gavin.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, held this day, Wm. Callender was unanimously reelected President for the ensuing year. R. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
CASH CAPITAL $250,000, with a large surplus.
Office No. 62 Wall-st., opposite the Merchants' Exchange.
HUGH LAING, President.

DIRECTORS:

Hugh Laing,	Silas Bronson,	G. A. Townsend,
C. W. Lawrence,	E. R. Eno,	Dou A. Cushman,
E. Townsend,	John Wasson,	C. J. Smith,
C. R. Swords,	Jos. W. Corlies,	Alfred Willis,
Ellis Willis,	Samuel Willets,	S. L. H. Ward,
Stuart C. Marsh,	Wm. K. Strong,	Robert M. Bruce,
John Penfold,	S. T. Nicoll,	J. S. Boyd,
John Compton,	Geo. Griswold, Jr.,	A. Y. Delvalle,
D. Henry Haight,	Noah S. Hunt,	Henry S. Leverich,
Jos. Lawrence,	Thomas Fmell,	L. Turnure
L. S. Soares,	J. H. Ransom,	
	JAMES B. AMES, Jr. Secretary.	

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—A NEW SCHOONER YACHT, suitable for a pilot boat, of about 74 tons carpenter's measurement; not named nor completely finished. She is 57 feet keel, 18 feet beam, and 10 inches bold. Built last Summer, by day's work, of select materials, and with especial regard to strength; frames of chestnut and white oak, all cut with the grain; planked and ceiled with 2-inch white oak; copper-fastened below the water-line; butt-bolted and square-fastened throughout; small centre-board, and about 20 inches of keel and shoe; outside ballast of lead cast in the shoe, and draws 4 feet 6 inches. She is on the Passaic River, immediately above the Passaic Bridge, on the New-York and Erie Railroad, 11 miles from Jersey City. For further particulars, apply to BENJAMIN B. AYCRIGG, Passaic, New-Jersey; or to CHARLES AYCRIGG, No. 90 Warren-st., New-York City.

TO BASKET-MAKERS.—FOR SALE, AS soon as it can be peeled in the Spring, from 5 to 10 tons willow, warranted of the first quality, and well whitened. Basket makers will please send proposals for the same, stating price to be paid on delivery in New-York, or else here. Also, wanted, a good basket-maker. Address GEO. J. COLBY, Waterbury, Vt.

SEWING MACHINE FOR SALE—WHEELER & WILSON'S make, nearly new and in perfect order, having been used but a few months. Will be sold cheap. The purchaser will be taught to operate free of charge. Apply at No. 248 Pearl st., of L. HUTCHINS, or at No. 157 South 1st-st., Williamsburg.

$300.—A PARTNER WANTED IN A VERY lucrative business; profits $6,000 to $4 000 and all cash. Reason for selling has engaged to go West. Call or address LUMBER YARD, cor. 25th st. and 6th-av.

CLOTHING STOCK FOR SALE.—AN ENtire stock of ready made clothing and furnishing goods; also store fixtures and good will of business. Inquire of P. F. RANDOLPH, Nos. 30 to 36 Park-place.

FOR SALE—A CIGAR STORE IN ONE OF THE greatest thoroughfares in the City. The lease, stock and fixtures will be sold at a bargain. Apply No. 335 Broadway, room No. 18. N. DAVIS & CO.

TO LET—A LUMBER YARD AT SING SING. An old stand for business, with a good dock attached. Inquire of the subscriber on the premises.

SAMUEL S. SMITH.

COAL FREIGHTS.—VESSELS WANTED TO load for Providence, Nantucket and elsewhere in the Sound. Apply to DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., No. 29 William-st.

FOR SALE—A SIX-HORSE ENGINE AND BOILer, with shafting, pulleys, &c. Apply to JOHN EEYS, Nos. 101 and 103 Suffolk st

LOST AND FOUND.

$100 REWARD.—LOST, OR STOLEN, AT New-Haven, Conn., on or about the 18th inst., a sealed package containing the following bonds, viz:
One Delaware and Rock Island Railroad Bond, No. 1,255
One Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Bond, No. 1326.
One Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Bond, No. 1377.
One Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Bond, No. 1507.
One California Bond of 1870, No. 358.
One California Bond of 1875, No. 504.
The Bonds are $1,000 each.
The public are cautioned against the negotiation of these bonds, as all payments upon them have been stopped, they are of no use to any one but the owner. One hundred dollars will be paid for the return of the package with the contents entire, to the office of RIGGS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st., and no questions asked.

$20 REWARD.—LOST ON MONDAY EVENing, near the corner of Broadway and Broome-st., a small black and tan TERRIER DOG, with long tail and ears clipped, answering to the name of "Don." He had on a patent leather collar when lost. He is very shy of strangers. Any person leaving the dog at the Merchants' Hotel, Cortlandt-st., will receive the above reward and no questions asked.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A note for $300, dated Jan. 16, 1857, drawn by JOHN J. DODD to the order of H. H. ROBERTSON, and indorsed by him and others, payable at New-York Exchange Bank at sixty days, is lost. All persons are hereby notified against negotiating the same.

H. H. ROBERTSON.

$5 REWARD.—LOST, ON WEDNESDAY AFternoon, a blue morocco POCKET-BOOK, containing sundry notes, payable to the order of the subscriber, and not indorsed. Whoever will return the same to NELSON & CO., No. 18 Cortlandt-st., will receive the above reward. JOHN PECKHAM.

DRIFTED AWAY—THE OYSTER SLOOP JAMES THOMPSON, from Norwalk, hailed from Piermont. Last seen near Forken Island. Whoever picks her up or will give information concerning her to Captain HARMON H. BELL, Norwalk, Conn., will be suitably rewarded.

LOST—ON FRIDAY EVENING LAST, EITHER in 14th-st. or 23d-st., a GOLD BRACELET. Anybody finding the same will please leave it at No. 222 West 23d-st.

FOUND—ONE CASE OF GOODS MARKED "W. I. GURNEY, Natchez, Miss., Care of Kennet & Dix." Apply to A. DECKER, Pier No. 1 North River.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

GOLD-MEDAL PIANOS!—STEINWAY & SONS have again been awarded the First premium at the late Fair of the American Institute, New-York; and also the First premium Gold Medal at the late Fair of the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, in addition to the three already received, making five first-prize medals within the last 18 months. No. 84 Walker-st.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

GREAT SALE OF PIANO-FORTES AT NO. 296 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, for one week. Great reduction in prices. T. Gilbert & Co.'s, Chickering's, A. H. Gale & Co.'s, and others, new and second-hand. 25 pianos will be sold at extremely low prices. Open from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN, Piano-forte manufacturers, WAREROOM No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, WHERE a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

GREAT BARGAIN.—GRAND DIAGONAL 7-octave rosewood Piano, made by one of the best makers, and warranted; cost $480; will be sold for $260; been used a few months. Can be seen at No. 141 9th-st.

CHAMBERS' PIANOS.—BARGAINS.—AN elegant 7-octave rosewood Piano, $300; one do., $350. Also, a variety of Pianos at $100, $125, $150, $200, &c., for sale at No. 385 Broadway.

PIANOS TO LET.—HAINES BROS.' PIANOS to let, at their manufactory, Nos. 330, 332 and 334 2d-av., cor. 21st-st. Rent applied towards purchase if desired. Price moderate. J. M. PELTON.

THE WARNER PUMP,
AND WEST'S IMPROVED PUMP,
Sold by A. W. GAY & CO., No. 118 Maiden-lane.

Mayor's Office, New-York, Feb. 16, 1857.

NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT all persons who require to be VACCINATED will be attended to promptly, without charge, by application at either of the Dispensaries, where Physicians are constantly in attendance; and it is recommended that all who have not been Vaccinated, should avail themselves immediately of the opportunity thus offered.

The New-York Dispensary is located at the corner of Centre and White sts.

The Eastern Dispensary, in Ludlow-st., in the rear of Essex Market.

The Northern Dispensary is located corner of Waverley-place and Christopher-st.

The Demilt Dispensary is located at 611 8th-av.

The Northwestern Dispensary is located at 611 8th-av.

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

MEDICAL.

ROMAN EYE BALSAM.

This is truly an invaluable discovery for the prevention and cure of Diseases of the Eyes. Inflamed Eye-lids, pain from particles of dust, weakness and many other distressing symptoms are speedily cured by it when applied in due season. There are few persons who do not at some period of their lives suffer from inflamed eyes. To all persons it is important to know that so safe and certain a remedy can always be had.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—MR. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over 200 certificates of its virtue, all within 20 miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the eyes and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial. It always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appear to me surprising—first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846; second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day.

No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get, and enough of it.

Directions for Use.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over 8 years, dessert spoonful; children from 5 to 8 years, tea spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

Mr. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price $1.

MARSH, ORVIS & CO., No. 150 Greenwich st.; BOYD & PAUL, Chambers st; F. C. WELLS & CO., Franklin-st; McKESSON, ROBBINS & CO., No. 115 Maiden-lane; HAVILAND, HARRAL & KISLEY, Warren-st.; WARD, CLOSE & CO., Maiden-lane; and retailed by all respectable Druggists.

Wholesale agents for New-York: CHAS. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; and FLEISCHNER, No. 81 Barclay-st.; A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., and retailed by all respectable Druggists. Also by Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; BARNES & PARK, No. 304 Broadway.

NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE.—TRIESMAR.—None are genuine unless the engravings of the Seals of the Patent Office of England, the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Vienna, are fixed upon each wrapper, and around each case.

Sold by Dr. R. A. BARROW—Member of the Imperial College of Vienna, and Royal College of Surgeons, London, to many he personally consulted at his residence, No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York, from 11 o'clock in the morning till 2, and from 4 o'clock till 8 in the evening. (Sundays excepted.)

TRIESEMAR No. 1.—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c.; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2.—Entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copavia and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3.—The great European remedy for that class of disorders which unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESMAR Nos. 1, 2, and 3, are prepared in the form of a lozenge, devoid of taste or smell, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. *Sold in tin cases and divided in separate doses, as administered* by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, Ricord, &c.,

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Union Ferry Company's Affairs before the Aldermen's Committee.

The Aldermen's Committee on Ferries yesterday afternoon resumed their examination into the affairs of the Union Ferry Company. FREDERICK C. HAVEMEYER, formerly part owner of the Roosevelt-street Ferry, testified that he was connected with that Ferry some eight or nine months; Messrs. TILTON, DAVIDSON and others also had an interest in it; they started the Ferry with three first-class boats; the sale to the Union Ferry Company was effected through Mr. TILTON; they paid $160,000 for it; he received his pay in the scrip of that Company at par, and is now a stockholder of it; he is not one of the Directors of the Company; he never examined their books, and had no knowledge of their affairs before the consolidation; he held sixty three shares of their stock; the Roosevelt street Ferry, when the transfer was made, was in good condition—not first-rate; the receipts did not pay the interest during the time it was run by them, by a long shot; it cost them more than they sold it for; the boat was always from fifty to sixty dollars per day, and it would have been well for them to have abandoned it, if they had not sold it; he applied to Mr. SAWYER, a large property-holder in Bridge-street, to take some stock, but he refused; to his knowledge, none of the property holders in that vicinity took any stock; when the Ferry was started, the boats run up to eleven o'clock every night; afterwards, every hour till one o'clock; then they laid up till three o'clock, when they resumed their regular trips; at that time the fare on the Fulton Ferry was one cent, and theirs two cents, but he did not attribute their want of success to that; he thought the people of Brooklyn had an idea that they must cross Fulton Ferry, and go up Fulton-street; he did not think the Ferry would have paid at that time, with the same rates as now charged.

A. W. HEFFERNAN testified that he had crossed the Roosevelt street Ferry for three or four years; before the consolidation everything had been done for the convenience of the public that could be, but since changing hands, the Ferry had sadly deteriorated; he complained bitterly of the inconveniences to which he was subjected by the mismanagement of the Ferry; manufacturers in the vicinity, as well as himself, had for some time back given up all idea of crossing the Roosevelt street Ferry, and their teams had to cross the other ferries, thereby losing full one-quarter of their time; as soon as the Union Ferry will come to some agreement of what they will do with the Ferry, property holders will buy it; for his part, rather than not have it run, he would subscribe $5,000 towards purchasing it.

Alderman MARRIN, of the Sixth Ward, Brooklyn, stated that they had lately closed the Roosevelt-street Ferry on the Brooklyn side, and now run one boat only from the New-York side into the Gouverneur-street slip, so that passengers coming down were led to believe that there was no boat at all running from that ferry; this was another subterfuge of the Union Ferry Company.

Alderman STEERS stated that there were no more witnesses to examine, and so the investigation would then be closed, when

Mr. B. D. SILLIMAN, counsel for the Union Ferry Company, remarked that they had heard a great deal of evidence against the Company, and it was but fair that they should be answered. A matter of such importance should receive due attention, and not be hurried through. If the Committee would adjourn till some day next week, he proposed to offer some concise evidence that the Company did their business properly. This request was assented to by the Committee.

Alderman BACKHOUSE, of Brooklyn, presumed the Union Company would not dare to say that Roosevelt-street Ferry was properly conducted. If they did, a thousand persons would come forward and testify to the contrary. It had been said that the Directors of the Union Ferry Company were first-rate men, and only worked for the good of the public. However it might be, it was certain that the Ferries—Fulton among the rest—were not so well conducted now as they were before the consolidation. The boats don't run so regularly, nor so often. He detailed the history of each of the Ferries, stating that all paid but the Montague and the Roosevelt before the Union Company bought them. That the Montague was bought soly to please a certain large stockholder of the Company, and for his convenience alone—the Company knowing at the time that the steep hill on the Brooklyn side effectually prevented the passage of heavy vehicles, and that the ferry would never pay.

The Roosevelt-street Ferry, if properly managed, at the rate of one cent for foot passengers, would pay those gentlemen first-rate dividends. What if it did not pay for the first nine months? No new enterprise, ferry route, omnibus line or any other project pays at first. At any rate, he would not consider the Roosevelt Ferry a doubtful investment for his money.

Mr. C. KELSEY, formerly President of the old South Ferry Company, wished to make a few remarks. He had had considerable opportunity of judging of the manner of managing ferries. He had listened with much attention to the evidence presented to the Committee, and was astonished that the community had submitted so long to the outrages inflicted upon them by the Ferry Company. The South Ferry Company ran till 1851 at less rates than are now charged, and with more regularity, and their surplus dividend was 8 per cent. Hamilton-avenue, South and Fulton Ferries then passed into the hands of the Union Company, and they ran them at a one-cent fare, and Brooklyn never thrived more than during that time. But there has been since the consolidation of all the ferries a gradual falling off of the good management; the boats run irregularly and the people are inconvenienced. Nine-tenths of the passengers are dissatisfied. The expenses of the Company are not so great now as formerly. They now use the Maryland fine coal instead of Anthracite. The former made more steam by using, he thought, only one-fifth of the amount of coal.

Alderman STEERS here interrupted Mr. KELSEY, and requested him to be sworn, as he could tell the Committee many important things.

Mr. KELSEY was perfectly willing, but wished it understood he was speaking only in general terms. He was then sworn and testified: That the main object of consolidation was that one commutation ticket should pass one over all the ferries; this, be it understood, would cost the Company no more, but would be a great public convenience, as it was as easy to transport over one ferry as another; the first union of the South and Fulton Ferries ran under a capital of $196,000; the Hamilton-avenue Ferry was started subsequently, without any increase of capital; they were continued till the lease expired at a fare of one cent for foot passengers; he thought 40 per cent. surplus had been divided; the Company gave general satisfaction then; the boats seldom laid in a slip for five minutes, and on the longest route made the trips in eight minutes—the Fulton Ferry every five minutes; these were the orders of the company to their employes; this continued from 1841 to 1851. Witness instanced several occasions where he had been delayed in crossing—in one case over an hour—when there was no adequate reason for the delay; he detailed the remissness of the employes of the company, who shirked their work; the company had only one out-door Superintendent to see that their business was attended to. The pilots would rather sit by the stoves in their pilot-houses than make the trips. The boats were not calculated to go through the ice; they were not sheathed with oak as were the old *Brooklyn* and *New-York* of the South Ferry Company. He entered into a detailed statement of what the several ferries cost, and animadverted on the Company for purchasing the Wall-street Ferry, when they knew it could never pay.

JOHN H. SMITH, stockholder in two large manufacturing companies in Bridge-street, testified to the general inconvenience and loss felt by all who are interested in prosperity and manufactures in the vicinity of Roosevelt-street Ferry on account of its present mismanagement. Mr. CYRUS P. SMITH told him the Company wanted to stop the Ferry altogether, and offered to sell it to the citizens in the vicinity for $93,000, but the condition of the bridges and boats was so bad that they refused to purchase it at that price.

The Committee adjourned to Wednesday next at 2 o'clock.

Police Intelligence.

THE HOMICIDE IN THE BOWERY—ACTION OF THE CORONER.

Coroner PERRY held an inquest yesterday at the Seventeenth Ward Police-station upon the body of the boy George Johnson, who was killed on Wednesday evening by Peter Arneson, at the lager-bier cellar No. 290 Bowery. The following

TESTIMONY

was taken:

John G. Anderson, of No. 187 Orchard-street, sworn: I met George Johnson at about half-past seven o'clock last evening, in Mr. Wyman's cigar store in Delancey-street; he asked me to go with him to Mr. Arneson's, in the Bowery; we went there and found the door locked; Arneson opened it and said we could not come in, and then shut it; George tried to open it, but could not, and then went to the window and told Arneson he wanted to speak to him; he again tried the door, and I told him to come away; he turned to come away when I heard the report of a pistol; just previous to that I saw Arneson open the door; George ran up the steps, and I helped him to the doctor's shop, persons outside assisting me; George died at the doctor's shop; I heard no threatening language used; George and myself were perfectly sober; we had often been at Arneson's before; never created any disturbance there, nor had any quarrel with Arneson; the glass door was shut when Johnson was shot; I saw Arneson raise the pistol before I heard the report.

Geo. P. Norman, sworn—I live at No. 436 Houston-street; as I was passing No. 290 Bowery last evening I heard the report of a pistol and the breaking of glass; I saw Anderson and Johnson coming up the steps, one assisting the other; somebody said the boy was shot, and I went down to the door and went in; it was not locked; saw Arneson standing there, looking confused; I said, "You have shot the boy;" he replied, "I did;" said I, "What did you shoot him for?" his answer was that boys used to come there annoying him, and he was almost afraid of his life; I assisted Johnson to the doctor's shop; I am on friendly terms with Arneson; his saloon is a regular dancing place, where people dance and drink; there are many stories about it.

Wm. H. Mansfield, Councilman of the Forty-sixth District, Seventeenth Ward, sworn.—At a quarter past seven o'clock last evening I was standing in the Bowery, when Mr. Ashman informed me that a boy was shot; I went over to the saloon, took possession, sent for an officer, and caused the prisoner, Peter Ar-

[illegible]

The witness, Emma Green, who was shot in Elizabeth-street, on Tuesday evening, is still lying at the New-York Hospital. The physicians in attendance think she cannot live, as they fear she is bleeding internally. The ball has not been yet removed. The ruffian by whom she was shot is still at large. Some additional testimony in relation to the matter was taken yesterday by Justice WALSH, at the First District Police Court. He examined a man named PRATT, one of the employes in the Collector's office, Pat Matthews, a man named Harriett, and one Johanna Welch, all of whom Mrs. Green has seen and exonerated from all blame in the matter.

HIGHWAY ROBBERIES.

John Lewis Dogley, Rosina Legeley, and Elizabeth Dorr were arrested by Officer Wells, of the Eleventh Ward, on the charge of knocking down and robbing Isaac W. Hopkins of property to the value of $7. The accused were locked up by Justice BRENNAN to await their examination.

Officer Sherlock, of the Sixth Ward, arrested Kate Wilson and Kate McNulty on a charge of knocking down and robbing one James Fitzgerald. They were brought before Justice BRENNAN, who locked them up for trial.

Michael McAdams was arrested yesterday morning by Officer HYATT, of the Nineteenth Ward, on the charge of garroting and robbing Mr. S. D. Moulton. The accused was committed for trial by Justice BROWNELL, of the Fourth District Police Court.

FELONIOUS ASSAULT.

JOHN BEERELEY stabbed GEO. BROWN with a knife and injured him severely, on Tuesday night. He did it in Brown's house. Both parties are black. BEERELEY was arrested by Sergt. ELDER of the Sixth Ward Police, and committed to await the result of BROWN's injuries. BROWN is at the City Hospital.

[Advertisement.]

CLOSING SALE, PREVIOUS TO REMOVAL.—E. V. HAUGHWOUT & Co.'s NEW STORE, CORNER OF BROADWAY AND BROOME-STREET, will be ready for occupation on the 15TH DAY OF MARCH, and having a SPECIAL STOCK of Goods now in port to open with, we are desirous of CLOSING OUT the balance of our present stock, previous to removal. A perusal of the following list will convince every one that the prices at which we are now selling WILL DEFY COMPETITION:

WHITE DINNER SERVICES	142 pieces	$17 00
WHITE TOILET SETS	10 pieces	1 00
FANCY DECORATED TOILET SETS	11 pieces	4 75
FANCY DECORATED TEA SETS	44 pieces	6 50
CUT GLASS GOBLETS	Per dozen	1 75
CUT-GLASS CHAMPAGNES	Per dozen	1 25
CUT GLASS WINES	Per dozen	88
PIPE-STEM SHERRY WINES	Per dozen	1 38
PIPE-STEM ENGRAVED DO	Per dozen	2 50
ENGRAVED BOHEMIAN CLARET GLASSES	Per dozen	2 50

And PLATED WARE, CUTLERY, GAS FIXTURES, &c., in proportion. E. V. HAUGHWOUT & Co., Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Goods purchased on Friday and Saturday *cannot be delivered* before the following Monday or Tuesday.

[Advertisement.]

NOTICE TO THOSE TROUBLED WITH HUMORS.—Owing to the great demand for my Ointment in New-York City, I shall be at Buckland's Hotel, corner of Broadway and Canal-street, from the 23d to the 28th instant, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

KENNEDY'S SALT RHEUM OINTMENT allays all inflammation in Salt Rheum and Erysipelas, and every humor of a hot nature, and gives you a comfortable night's rest.

KENNEDY'S SCATTERING OINTMENT will scatter Scrofulous swellings on the neck.

KENNEDY'S HEALING OINTMENT will heal Scrofulous Sores, Fever Sores, and Gangrene Sores, &c.

Ulcerated Sore Legs are permanently cured in a few weeks, or at most in a few months.

My Ointment comes within the reach of all classes. The most expensive cure I ever made cost but sixteen dollars. As a general thing a cure does not cost half of that.

All afflicted with humors or sores are respectfully invited to call. Advice, in all cases, gratis.

DONALD KENNEDY, Proprietor of Kennedy's Medical Discovery, Roxbury, Mass.

[Advertisement.]

CHILLY AND DUSTY WEATHER.—BRANDRETH'S PILLS are in a peculiar manner suitable to diseases of this climate, and especially this City. Their prompt and judicious use clears the system of those accumulations, often occasioned by suddenly checked perspiration, or great changes in the temperature, from hot to chilly weather, such as has recently been experienced, and by breathing air filled with dust, as it was in Broadway yesterday. Influenza is atmospherical; it floats in the air, it is breathed and taken into the circulation; poisons our blood, occasions chills, headaches, shivering, sneezing, running at the nose, sore throats, running from the eyes; and, if not speedily cured, lays the foundation for consumption. The use of BRANDRETH'S PILLS prevents this, and soon restores the health. Sold at Dr. BRANDRETH'S principal Office No. 43 Brandreth Building, Nos. 415 and 417 Broadway. Beware of counterfeits!

[Advertisement.]

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.—The imitations of this famous perfume die as fast as they they spring up. Public opinion strangles them at their birth, while this peerless cosmetic and refreshing scent increases in favor daily, and is becoming what it has been for fifteen years in Spanish America, the most popular of all floral essences. Sold by D. T. LANMAN & Co., wholesale druggists, No. 69 Water-street, New-York, and by all druggists, at 50c. per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—To-night a grand entertainment will be given at this Theatre for the benefit of Mr. C. W. TAYLOR. No less than four pieces are to be given, viz.: "Excelsior," "Robert Macaire," "Red Gnome" and "William Tell," with singing and dancing. It would be unnecessary to urge our readers to attend friend TAYLOR'S benefit when such powerful attractions are offered.

[Advertisement.]

THE IMPERIAL PHOTOGRAPH.—An entirely new application of the art is exhibited at BRADY'S GALLERY, No. 359 Broadway. Nothing approaching the Imperial Photograph has ever before been produced in this country, and Mr. BRADY commends them to the public as the highest result of the art thus far attained.

[Advertisement.]

CHARLES D. FREDERICKS, late GURNEY and FREDERICKS, Photographs, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes. The *comble il faut* establishment of the world. Visitors to the City are invited to call and examine specimens at No. 585 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

[Advertisement.]

GAS! GAS!!—Gas Fixtures for the Spring trade. Several new patterns more beautiful in design and finish than ever offered before. Call at our great Manufacturing Dépôt, No. 376 Broadway.

ARCHER, WARNER & Co.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Mr. GOLDSMITH will open cheap classes in penmanship at his rooms, No. 362 Broadway, on Monday next. The economic season will be brief. Terms for ten lessons, $2 50. Ample time given to pupils. Applications received from 10 A. M. until—P. M. during the present week.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT AND THE KING OF SARDINIA.—Permission was given by royal letters patent for the sale of these valuable remedies throughout Sardinia, in consequence of his Majesty being cured by their means of an ulcer on the leg.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The community are requested to compare specimens of the IMPERIAL PHOTOGRAH, made only at BRADY'S GALLERY, with the newer productions of the camera which invite public attention and patronage.

[Advertisement.]

DR. KANE.—A superb Photographic portrait of Dr. KANE, made just after his return from the Arctic exploration, is on exhibition at BRADY'S GALLERY, 359 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The IMPERIAL PHOTOGRAPH is produced at a very moderate cost, great improvements having taken place in the art within the past year.

[Advertisement.]

FASHIONABLE INTELLIGENCE. — KNOW that KNOX will introduce his Spring hat on Saturday morning. Also know, KNOX is at No. 212 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 5 Murray-street, New-York.

LONG ISLAND.

Shocking Accident from Burning Fluid—Inhuman Stupidity.

A servant-girl named CATHARINE DWYER, employed in the family of Mr. GILCHRIST, corner of Second and South Seventh streets, Brooklyn, was shockingly burned on Wednesday night, by burning fluid. At 10½ o'clock, after the other occupants of the house had retired, she was passing up stairs to her room, when the top of the lamp in her hand came off. The fluid took fire, caught to her clothes, and the flames enveloped her. Her limbs, face and neck were almost roasted in a short time. Mr. GILCHRIST heard her cries of distress, and rendered all the assistance possible under the circumstances, but the unfortunate girl was so completely paralyzed by fear that she could not assist herself at all, or undoubtedly her injuries would have been less serious.

Drs. BRADY and DOUGHERTY were called in, and considering the injuries very dangerous, advised that she be taken to the County Hospital. Yesterday, she was placed in an old rickety wagon, in a cramped position, more dead than alive, and was started for the Hospital. While passing through Bedford-avenue, the wagon broke down, and the driver leaving the woman exposed in the wagon, started back, a distance of about a mile to obtain another vehicle. In this position she was discovered by some citizens who, seeing her situation, sent to the residence of Dr. CHRIST, of Flatbush, for assistance. He immediately visited the spot, and no great time elapsed before the woman was again on her way to the Hospital. There is but little hope of her recovery, as the mismanagement and delay in reaching the Hospital have greatly aggravated her case, which was bad enough at the first.

Wallabout Flats.

The work of filling in the Government lands at the Wallabout, adjoining Flushing-avenue, Brooklyn, is slowly and steadily, but surely progressing. There are about 400 acres to be filled up, upon which the water comes now at high tide. The contractor is now depositing 1,500 loads per day, but expects to increase the number to 2,000 loads a day when Spring opens. When the job is completed, Marine Barracks are to be erected and other extensive buildings are in contemplation. As a sanitary measure alone, the filling in of this mud flat is of great benefit to Brooklyn.

Result of a Bar-Room Fight.

It costs something in Brooklyn for a man to strike another without cause, even in a bar-room. A resident of "the lager-bier Ward," named FRANK SWIFT, some weeks ago, entered a bar-room, and, of course, called for a drink. Imagining that some one in the room had insulted him, but not exactly knowing who it was, he dashed a glass of "Williamsburg brandy" (a villainous compound sold largely in New-York as pure Cognac) into the face of the man nearest to him. Calling for more of the same drink he then dashed glass and all into the face of another man, but not satisfied with this exploit he knocked him down with his fist and kicked him after he was down. Several parties present were sober enough to interfere and prevent a murder. The man thus brutally assaulted, whose name is STEPHEN SCAMMON, not relishing such treatment, and being withal a quiet, inoffensive man, commenced a suit against SWIFT for damages. The case came off in the City Court on Wednesday last, when an intelligent Jury mulcted SWIFT to the tune of $5,000 in damages. Good.

Thieves in Brooklyn.

CHRISTIAN HOFFMAN was arrested yesterday by assistant Capt. EAGLESTON, of the Sixth District Police, and committed to answer a charge of grand larceny in stealing a horse from Mr. JOHN HOPPE, of East New-York.

Officers are upon the track of HOFFMAN'S partner in this crime.

HENRY OLLENDORF was committed yesterday, by Justice MORTHOUSE, to answer a charge of stealing harness from the stable of Mr. BOYCE, on Myrtle-avenue, near Graham street. The accused was arrested by officer BUTLER, of the Fourth District Police.

SAMUEL JONES was arrested for stealing boots from his employer, PHILIP YOUNG, who keeps a store on Remsen-street, E. D.

House corner of Hudson-avenue and Marshall-street was robbed Tuesday night of a gold watch and chain, jewelry, and $80 in American coin, the whole valued at $250. A person has been arrested upon suspicion of being the burglar.

Two youths, named MALONE and SALEY, were arrested yesterday by officer PARKMAN, of the Fourth District Police, and held to answer a charge of stealing chickens.

The house of Dr. WARD, on Fourth-street, near South Fourth, was robbed of a quantity of jewelry and other articles of value, on Tuesday last.

House No. 62 South First-street, occupied by H. D. NORRIS, was robbed, Wednesday, of spoons, $15, and a quantity of clothing.

Kings County Hospital.

During the past week 41 patients were admitted into this institution, and there were besides two births; 58 were discharged and 2 died, viz: ANN MADDEN, a native of Ireland, aged 19, and THOMAS SMITH, American, aged 48. Total number remaining 519.

Brooklyn City Court.

An order has been issued in this Court that hereafter applications for orders to show cause, made returnable in less than eight days, must set forth a sufficient reason in the affidavit for lessening the time.

Burglaries in Brooklyn.

The great increase of burglaries in Brooklyn has aroused some of the Police, and, determined to arrest somebody, they arrested four men on Wednesday on suspicion of being thieves. There were only five or six burglaries and larcenies reported during the 24 hours ending Wednesday evening.

Child Burned to Death.

A little child of Mr. CARRIGAN, corner of Hoyt and Butler streets, Brooklyn, died on Wednesday morning from burns received the day previous by its clothes taking fire.

An Unnatural Son.

PATRICK MAHON, a sheepish scamp, was brought before Justice SMITH, in Brooklyn, yesterday, and sentenced to thirty days' imprisonment in the Penitentiary for beating his mother.

☞ Coroner SNELL yesterday held an inquest on the body of a colored woman named Mrs. ASHEE, residing at No. 314 South Fourth-street, Brooklyn, found dead in her room early that morning. The verdict of the jury was death from apoplexy.

☞ One of the Brooklyn distilleries caught fire yesterday, but the fire was speedily extinguished. Water will not burn, it seems by this.

☞ A thief was caught on Wednesday in Brooklyn in the act of stealing a coat from Mayor POWELL'S store, on Fulton-street, and was sent to the Penitentiary for 60 days.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Clergyman who was Said to Have Starved.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

A paragraph has appeared in your paper, credited to the *Evening Post*, to the effect "that an Episcopal clergyman of Jersey City had lately died of want and starvation." Were there any foundation for this statement, the comment of your correspondent, that it was "a shame and scandal upon the Diocese to which he belonged, and to the Church at large," would be justly deserved.

This slanderous imputation upon the Episcopalians of Jersey City has been widely circulated, and it is due not only to them, but to the "Church at large," that its contradiction should have equal publicity.

The clergyman in question was the Rector of Trinity Free Church, a small parish established a year or two ago; and by the books of the Treasurer it appears that the amount received by the Rector for his support during the year ending September, 1856, was nine hundred and fifty-two dollars, ($952,) which, though not a large sum, was at least sufficient to provide the "*necessaries of life.*" In November last, it having been stated that Mr. DOUGLASS was "sick and in want," a collection for his benefit was made in one of the other churches in Jersey City, which, together with sums from other sources, and collections in his own parish up to Jan. 18, 1857, amounted to over five hundred dollars, ($500,) besides a large quantity of food and clothing. These payments can be proved by the most positive testimony, and go to show that it cannot justly be said of either the Free Church or the other churches here, that they suffered one of their clergymen to "die of starvation."

Statements have appeared in the Jersey City papers embodying the above facts, some of which are personally known to the writer of this communication, who, being unwilling that such undeserved odium should rest upon this community, hopes that nothing more will be needed to convince the public of the *utter falsity* of the rumor alluded to. TRUTH.

JERSEY CITY, Feb. 26, 1857.

The Workhouse.

The building connected with the Hudson County Jail, which has been erected by the Chosen Freeholders, for a Workhouse, is completed. It is 100 feet long, 25 feet wide, and one story high. A 20-horse power steam-engine has been placed in the building, and the machinery and motive apparatus is being arranged for the commencement of the work. It will be a month yet before the steam-power can be used, as Passaic water, from the Jersey City Water Works, must first be introduced into the building. The Contractor is Mr. SIDNEY M. LAYTON, of Connecticut, who will carry on the business of manufacturing buckles of all kinds, belt-[illegible] articles made of brass. He has already commenced work upon a small scale by [illegible] power, in operation from 75 to 100 persons can be employed in the Work House. The contractor [illegible] Layton will save the County from $6,000 to $8,000 per annum. The board of prisoners has heretofore been [illegible] the County $1 75 per week. Mr. LAYTON agrees to board all of the prisoners who work for him at his own expense, and all others at $1 per week. He will give $3 per week and board to prisoners who, having served out their time, must remain in jail until they pay a fine and costs of Court. Prisoners have been before remained for months in jail at an expense to the County, after their term expired, for the want of a few dollars with which to pay a fine. Terms will be made with persons in jail who are not sentenced to labor for their services, as may be mutually agreed upon. The arrangement is an excellent one.

Day of Prayer for Colleges.

Yesterday, the last Thursday of February, being the day annually set apart by several of the religious denominations as a day of Prayer for the youth under training in the Colleges, Seminaries and other schools of learning, religious services were held in several of the Churches in Jersey City. At 11 o'clock A. M., there was a prayer-meeting in the lecture-room of the First Presbyterian Church; and at 8½ o'clock another prayer-meeting was held at St. Paul's Methodist Church. These meetings were attended by all denominations, and brief addresses were made by several Clergymen pertinent to the occasion. In the [illegible] Grove-street, delivered a discourse to a large congregation of members of different churches on the same subject.

MARRIED.

JACLARD—GIBSON.—In this City, on Sunday, Feb. 22, by Rev. James Millett, at No. 123 East 12th st., Mr. AUGUSTUS P. JACLARD to Miss CAROLINE G. GIBSON, all of this City.

WEED—CONANT.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, Feb. 24, by Rev. Wm. Hogarth, J. RICHARDS WEED, of New-York, to ELIZABETH A., daughter of C. B. Conant, Esq., of Brooklyn.

LITCHFIELD—KELLOGG.—In Cazenovia, on Tuesday evening, Feb. 24, at St. Peter's Church, by Rev. A. P. Smith, E. EVERETT LITCHFIELD to HELEN, daughter of James Kellogg, Esq., all of CAZENOVIA.

BISSELL—BENNAM.—At Flushing, L. I., on Wednesday, Feb. 25, by Rev. Henry M. Beare, NELSON A. S. BISSELL, of Lakeville, to JOANNA, daughter of John Bennam.

HALLOCK—ALDRICH.—At Upper Aquebogue, L. I., by Rev. E. Hale, Mr JOHN HALLOCK to Miss SARAH E. ALDRICH, eldest daughter of John Aldrich, of the former place.

DIED.

COMASKEY.—In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 25, Mrs. ELIZABETH, the beloved consort of the late Henry Comaskey, in the 44th year of her age.

Her remains will be taken this (Friday) morning, at 9½ o'clock, from her late residence, 54th st., between 9th and 10th avs., to St. Andrew's Church, corner City Hall place and Duane-st., where a mass of requiem will be celebrated for the repose of her soul, at 11 o'clock. The funeral will leave the Church at 1 o'clock. The friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice

SHIPLEY.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, Feb. 25, ROBERT MORRIS, son of Robert and Margaret E. Shipley, aged 2 years, 6 months and 15 days.

The funeral will take place this (Friday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from No 157 East 18th-st. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

ACKINSON.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Feb. 25, after a protracted illness, Mrs. MARY JANE, wife of Dr. Asher Ackinson, in the 63d year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday next, at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 528 Hudson st.

HUNSDEN.—In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 26, ARTHUR C. HUNSDEN, son of S. H. and Mary A. Hunsden, aged 2 years and 11 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this (Friday) morning, at 10 o'clock, from 67 Perry-st.

DWIGHT.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, Feb. 25, SUSAN D., wife of Amos T. Dwight, and daughter of Leonard A. Daggett, Esq., of New-Haven, aged 34 years.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, from her late residence, No. 37 West 26th-st., on Friday morning, at 9 o'clock. After which, her remains will be taken to New Haven for interment.

JARVIS.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Feb. 25, ELIZA, eldest daughter of George and Catharine Jarvis, aged 12 years, 11 months and 17 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Friday, 27th inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 30 1st-st., near 2d-av.

SCHROEDER.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Feb. 26, Rev. JOHN FREDERICK SCHROEDER, D. D., in the 57th year of his age.

His friends, and those of the family, with the clergy generally, are invited to attend his funeral, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, corner of Clinton-st. and Montague-place, on Saturday, 28th inst., at 12 o'clock, without further notice.

WINANT.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Wednesday, Feb. 25 after a painful illness of six weeks, WEBSTER WINANT, son of Daniel D. and Urania Winant, aged 4 years and 6 months.

The remains will be taken to the Cemetery of the Evergreens for interment. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of the parents, No. 37 South 5th-st., without further invitation.

DALLEY.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Feb. 26, WM. DALLEY, aged 59 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, 28th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his son, Rapelyea, near Ferry-st.

FISHER.—At Walton, Delaware Co., on Saturday, Feb. 21, HARRIET, wife of Andrew W. Steele, in the 39th year of her age.

MILLER.—At Knoxville, Ill., on Saturday, Feb 7, of congestion of the lungs, Mrs. JULIA P., wife of Rev. Wm. Y. Miller, and daughter of the late Wm. Phillips, Esq., of Phillipsburg, N. Y.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Feb. 26.

$5,000	Indiana State 5s	85	1000	Reading R. R.	b30 81¾
2,000	Virginia 6s	92½	500	do	b3 81¾
500	do	93	100	do	81¾
7,000	Missouri St. 6s	83	600	do	c 81¾
10,000	do	s30	84¾	600	do	b60 81¾
10,000	do	s60	84¾	500	do	s10 81¾
7,000	do	84¾	100	do	stwk 81¾
10,000	do	84¾	300	Gal. & Ch. R. R.	s15 106
3,000	Call. St. 7s '75	67	60	do	103
5,000	Hud Riv. R 3d M.	65½	10	do	103¼
2,000	L. & W. 2d M. bs.	44	150	do	b60 104
5,000	M. P. 1st M. Bs.	85½	60	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	67
21	National Bank	105¾	25	do	67½
32	Bank of Com	105	60	Mich. Cen. R'd	94½
50	Mech. B. Assoc'n	101	150	do	94¾
26	Corn Ex. Bank	108	160	do	s30 94¾
26	Com. Bank	99¾	125	Mil. S. & N. Ia. R'd	c 76¾
45	Park Bank	99¾	350	do	c 77¼
25	Ohio L. & T. Co.	b5 98¾	200	do	b10 76
50	Canton Co	23	100	do	s3 76
12	Penns. Coal Co	94¾	100	do	76
200	Cum. Coal Co	c 18¾	100	do	b60 76¾
150	New Jersey Zinc	7	500	do	b60 77
50	Panama R. R.	96	100	do	s60 76
200	N. Y. Cen. RR.	s3 90¾	100	Ill. Cen. RR.	135¾
550	do	b30 90¾	500	do	b60 136¾
120	do	90¾	100	do	s3 135¾
410	do	s3 90¾	50	do	b3 135¾
200	do	s30 90	10	do	135
200	do	b60 90¾	150	do	b30 135¼
50	do	b3 90¾	300	do	b3 135¼
1000	do	90¾	100	Cleve & Pitts. RR.	s3 153½
400	Erie Rai road	b30 57¾	200	do	s3 153¾
756	do	57¾	300	do	b60 54¾
15	do	57¾	1290	Cleve. & Tol. RR.	74¾
1000	do	s6m 57	400	do	b3 74¾
100	do	b3 57¾	1100	do	b60 75
100	do	s30 57¾	100	do	s30 74½
400	do	b30 57¾	100	do	s10 74¾
100	do	b60 57¾	150	Chi. & R. Is. R. R.	104¾
100	do	s3 57¾	75	do	104
200	do	s30 57¾	100	do	s60 103¾
100	do	b30 57¾	50	do	b30 104¼
150	do	s10 57¾	20	La Cros. & M. R. R.	78¾
100	do	b15 57¾	30	do	74¾
50	Harlem R. Prefr.	50	200	do	s8 75
260	Harlem Rail	b60 15	50	do	75¾

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	Miss. State 6s	84¼	400	N. Y. Cent. RR.	89¾
4,000	do	4d 84¼	50	do	b60 90
1,000	Ill. Cent. RR. Bs.	99	50	do	b30 89¾
5,000	do	b3 99¾	100	Ill. Central RR.	s60 135
4,000	do	99¾	100	do	135¼
3,000	Hud. Riv. 3d mt.	63½	100	do	b15 135¾
5,000	Erie R. R. bs. '75	93¾	20	Cleve & Pitts. R.R.	53
10	Metropolitan Bank	110	300	Cle. & Toledo R.R.	74½
800	Cumb. Coal Co	18¾	100	do	b3 74
100	Canton Co	23¾	35	Chic. & Rock I. R.	103½
5	Gal. & Chi. RR.	103¾	100	do	b6 103½
250	do	b60 104	5	La Cr. & Mil. R.	78½
200	Erie Railroad	s30 57¾	50	do	b60 76½
60	do	57¾	100	do	75
50	do	b10 57¾	75	Mil. & Miss. R.	s10 68¾
200	do	s60 57	25	do	69
100	do	b60 57¾	200	Reading R.R.	b3 81¾
150	do	s30 57	100	do	s10 81¾
100	do	s3 57	100	do	s3 81½
100	do	57¾	50	Mich. Central R. R.	94¾
100	do	b60 57¾			

THURSDAY, Feb. 26—P. M.

There was increased activity on the Stock Exchange to-day, and a very strong market at the early Board on the Western share list, with heavy transactions in New-York and Erie at yesterday's prices; mostly on contract. The stir in the Stock market for some days past has induced the employment of a considerable additional amount of money among the Brokers, and a number of demand loans being called in early in the forenoon by one or two banking establishments, there was less ease experienced for an hour or so in making up the wants of the day. The Discount houses were quiet, and the rates the same as on Wednesday. The momentary change in demand loans, however, was not without some influence at the second meeting of the Brokers, and the market for New-York and Erie, New-York Central, and one or two of the Western stocks fell off ¼@½ ₱ cent., closing rather heavy. There was a further rise of 2 ₱ cent. on Milwaukee and Mississippi shares, closing 69 ₱ cent., and the same on La Crosse, which was done at 75¼@75. Illinois Central Bonds were 1 ₱ cent. better. State Stocks steady, with a larger offering of Missouris.

The following is to-day's business at the Office of the Assistant-Treasurer of the United States: Total receipts, $172,185; payments, $94,522; balance, $15,414,818.

We are assured that some injustice is done to the offensive remark about the trade at New-Orleans. We now understand the writer to have remarked, in the original, that the members of Congress who entered into the estimate were either planters themselves or could easily have been prevailed upon *for* such a small *favor* as lending their names to it; and not, as our translation had it, *by* a small *quantity*, &c. In the other instance

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI.....NO. 1699. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

FROM NICARAGUA.

CONDITION OF WALKER'S FORCE.

Interesting Accounts from the Seat of War.

THE BURNING OF RIVAS.

RUMORED ESCAPE OF GEN. WALKER.

NEWS FROM THE ALLIED FORCES

COSTA RICAN PLAN OF OPERATIONS.

By the steamer *Illinois* we have received correspondence concerning the position of General WALKER, which we publish below. The statements to the effect that he is hemmed in, with the exception of an opening to San Juan del Sur, are entitled to credit; but the rumor that he had burned Rivas, and left the country, is not entitled to much credit. His position was certainly not a desirable one, but from the known determination of the Costa Ricans not to attack him, it is not to be supposed that he has left the country so soon. The following is all of interest that has occurred:

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times

ASPINWALL, Thursday, Feb. 19, 1857.

The *Illinois* leaves here in an hour, and, therefore what I write must be done hurriedly. There is not much that is really news to write about. You have already received accounts of the fights at Obraje and San George, on the 26th and 28th of January last. Since then there is little other than rumor here concerning Gen. WALKER.

When he left San Juan del Sur, with the 44 recruits he received by the *Orizaba* from California, he promised to fight the enemy again at San George, as soon as he returned to Rivas. If he had done so we should have known it here before this time, and I should have been able to furnish you an account of the result. On the contrary, what news we have is to the effect that Gen. WALKER, becoming satisfied, after his failures at Obraje and San George, that he could not prevent the progress of the enemy in their plan for surrounding him, had burned Rivas and left the country. I do not credit the rumor.

There is another, however, that may prove true. It is, that he had burned all of Rivas, except the boundaries of the principal Plaza, and that he had fortified and was defending that portion of the town. This may be true. I know that Gen. WALKER had determined to have as much open ground between him and an enemy as possible. With that view he had purposely cleared a considerable space around the town, and for the purpose of having no more to defend, in case of an attack, than should be absolutely necessary, he may have destroyed all of Rivas that would require a division of his force to defend. It is also reported that he had seized the *Sierra Nevada* for the purpose of making his escape in her; but you would not credit that, I think. Although he is certainly in a very bad position, I do not think he will leave the country for several weeks to come. The Aspinwall *Courier*, having heard the rumors I have mentioned, gives and speaks of them as follows:

"The following news came to us from Panama the same day as the Walker news brought by the *Columbus*. We do not credit it. The story is: 'WALKER has been attacked by the allies at Rivas. He burnt the city, excepting that part around the plaza, which he had fortified and was defending. He is said to have seized the *Sierra Nevada*, in order, it is supposed, to effect his escape therein.'

The *Columbus* left Punta Arenas on the 5th—the trip from San Juan del Sur to the above-named port requires from three to four days—the *Orizaba* left San Juan del Sur on the 3d, and hence it is evident that the *Columbus* could not bring later news than the *Orizaba*. Again, the *Sierra Nevada* left Panama for San Francisco Jan. 21, and had not time to have made the trip and returned, when the above story represents her to have been at San Juan del Sur. A friend asks: 'Did she not stop on her way up?' We answer no; had she done this she would have been there when the *Orizaba* was. Hence, we believe the above story to be entirely incorrect."

Here, as in Panama, there is no one who believes that Gen. WALKER will be able to regain his former position in the country. In a conversation with a very warm friend of his cause, who is now here, I learned that, having arrived at the conclusion that if he did not receive a large addition to his force by the next steamer from California, he could not hold out against the enemy in his present position, he had determined to go back to Realejo, where he began, and wait for a more favorable turn of fortune's wheel This he might do. The enemy are near him now in large numbers, and he is not receiving reinforcements fast enough to maintain even his present feeble numbers. If he were to return to Realejo, there is no organized enemy there, and it would take them a long time to reach him. I think the more of this as an ultimate movement on his part, from the fact that when the *Orizaba* arrived at San Juan del Sur, he did not allow the provisions she brought to be landed. They were transferred to his little schooner, where he left them. And besides, he put on board of her one hundred and fifty stand of arms.

You are aware that since the relief of Granada, General HENNINGSEN has been Commander-in-Chief of the army. I do not think the change was a fortunate one for the cause. General HENNINGSEN is a Hungarian soldier, thoroughly educated in the European manner of operating an army; and he is inclined to arrange what few men he has just as a numerically respectable army would be placed to fight in Austria, England, France and Germany. He must have his centre—his flanking parties—his right and left wings and his reserve. Such men as he has under him don't understand that style of fighting. Their idea is to keep together and bring all their strength to bear upon whatever point they attack. When they see the enemy they want an order to "go in"—not to move on the enemy regularly and in separate bodies consisting of a few men each. Since I wrote you before the following proclamations have been issued by Gen. MORA:

The President of the Republic and General-in-Chief of the National Army, to the chiefs, officers and soldiers of the conquering army:

CHIEFS AND SOLDIERS: You have worthily fulfilled your duty to your country. Nothing—nothing has stopped you. Glory to you.

Subordination, valor, constancy and hardihood have made you admired by your countrymen and strangers. Henceforth, your compatriots congratulate you, the pride of your brethren. I unite with them in vigilance for you.

Continue always united with this tenacity, with these virtues—and, with these, we shall conquer a lasting peace, glorious and fruitful for our country.

SAN JOSE, Jan. 11, 1857. JUAN R. MORA.

The President of the Republic to all the Costa Ricans:

COUNTRYMEN: The great army of fillibusterism has been divided forever. The sword of Costa Rica has severed it. In a campaign of twenty days, across deserts destitute of provisions, the densest forests, detestable stagnant pools, and swamps of deep rivers, our army has marched at the pace of conquerors, taking possession of Trinidad, of Castillo Viejo, of Fort San Carlos, of eight steamers and other vessels, of ten cannons, of three howitzers, five hundred rifles, a number of swords, revolvers, and warlike stores, and of more than a hundred enemies, whom we have generously placed at liberty. On the surface of the river San Juan and the great lake, the rays of the sun illuminate no flag but that of Costa Rica!

All has been conquered without a shot, without a drop of blood, and on what did we reckon? Trunks of trees, scarcely hollowed or badly fastened together with withes, have been our fleet, to go and capture steamers and powerful enemies; guns which could scarcely be fired, being constantly wet from the almost incessant rains that fell, have been our only weapons, and we contended against scarcity of provisions and of everything at the outset; but there were valor, self denial, patriotism, Costa Rican union, the resolution to conquer to die, and the blessing of Providence, carrying our soldiers from victory to victory.

Masters of the river and of the great lake, put in communication with our allies, WALKER returned to Rivas and its neighborhood, is about to be hemmed in, attacked and burned, if it be necessary, with the remains of the city in which he is cooped up; pardon has been pledged to all those who blindly followed his cause, if they shall abandon it. We know how to conquer and pardon.

But, is all concluded? No, countrymen! The work begun must be finished; it is indispensable that we should be freed from exposure to the return of a new WALKER to disturb our peace, fighting to enslave us; the many sacrifices endured, and the many victories over obstacles acquired, must not be sterile—and to that extent, it is necessary to continue them. It is absolutely necessary that we should construct with our own hands, on the said river, a dike that may restrain now and hereafter, the usurping torrent. We shall have accomplished nothing in acquiring a precarious peace. Let us, then, conquer one solid, lasting, honorable and fruitful for Costa Rica, Nicaragua, and the people of Central America.

Costa Ricans—I count upon you for everything. With your support and the Divine protection, there is nothing which shall make me recede. Let us thank Providence that shields us, and to the cry of "Long live Costa Rica!" let us march forward, always united, with faith and constancy in the future.

SAN JOSE, Jan. 11, 1857. JUAN R. MORA.

From the men who are endeavoring to reach Gen. WALKER by way of the San Juan del Norte, we have no news, with the exception of a statement to the effect that they had taken a prominent and commanding position within a few hundred yards of Hipp's Point, on Fort Serapiqui, and that they had attacked the fort from there without success. The men are reported in good spirits, and sanguine of success.

The taking of the boats on the Lake and on the San Juan del Norte, is still spoken of here with much interest. Concerning the parties who were effective in the work I have obtained the following information:

Mr. WEBSTER, who has the credit of having had a great deal to do with the plan of the seizure, visited Greytown in July last, and kept himself so much aloof from those in that now dull Mosquito metropolis during his stay that he was not popular there. He afterwards proceeded to Granada, where he remained some two months. This led Gen. WALKER to suspect him, and he was watched. But he adroitly outwitted the Gen. by the purchase of one of the confiscated estates, which formerly belonged to Gen. VEGA, at Molacco, six miles from Granada, for which he paid $1,000. This done, he came from being suspected to be looked upon as a friend. This purchase procured Mr. WEBSTER a passport to the United States, with the understanding that he was to return with farming implements.

Steamer was awaiting Mr. WEBSTER's arrival at Greytown. When he arrived they left immediately for New-York, from which they returned to Costa Rica via Panama, after having formed their plans and combinations for taking the San Juan River. SPENCER was placed in the service of CHARLES MORGAN & SON, through influence of VANDERBILT, where he kept an eye upon all that was going on, and reported regularly what the prospects were. The Government of Costa Rica have paid both SPENCER and WEBSTER large sums for their services, and the latter will now be in New-York, working for the interest of Costa Rica. It is also said that WEBSTER had an understanding with the British officers at Greytown, and with Mr. MANNING, the Consul in Nicaragua, to whom he submitted the nature of his intended operations. Mr. MANNING is a creditor of the Nicaraguan Government to the amount of $200,000. He is now in England, laying before the British Government the nature of his debt, which he claims WALKER never intended to pay, even if successful, in case the British Government had not pressed it. Mr. MANNING's debt was secured by a mortgage of the dues of the Transit Company.

There is but little else of interest. I may add some items that I glean from the papers.

The following items are taken from the Costa Rican news per the *Columbus*, received by the Panama *Star and Herald*:

The Salvadorian brig-of-war *Central America* struck on a shoal 50 miles west of La Union, and carried away her rudder whilst the *Columbus* was in that port. At the solicitation of Admiral NORTH and the authorities of the place, Captain DOW proceeded to her relief, and conveyed the officers and men to La Union. The vessel was bound from Realejo to Punta Arenas, but being caught in a heavy gale endeavored to make La Union.

The Guatemalan Government has made a contract with a Mr. WOOLRIDGE to run a monthly line of sailing vessels between San José and the port of Tehuantepec for the sum of $8,000 a year; the contract to last for two years, with the power of renewal. The distance is 341 miles, and the price of passage-money is fixed at $32. The time for crossing is thirty-six hours, and the fare $25. A new map, of Central America, containing over four thousand corrections and additions to BARLY'S map, has been lately completed and will shortly be published.

There is not much enthusiasm felt by the people in the Nicaragua question. A fear prevails that when WALKER is got rid of internal dissensions between the States will tend to prevent a restoration of tranquility.

In the action of the 27th and 28th of January the Costa Rican loss was 60 killed and wounded.

To those at all informed of the minutiæ of the battles of Obraje and San Jorge, (St. George,) in which WALKER lost a considerable number of his small force, it is perfectly evident that drunkenness was one of the chief causes of his want of success. Some of his officers are very faulty in this respect, and until he rids himself of them they will continue to cripple many of his movements. He has dismissed and degraded quite a number of officers within a few months past for this cause alone. There is another difficulty against which he has to contend since he gave up a considerable portion of the command to Gen. HENNINGSEN; some of his best fighting men fight far better when he leads them than with any one else, and we opine, from hearsay of the details of recent battles, that Gen. H. is apt to fight too much as if he had under command a large number of veteran soldiers, instead of a small number of brave but comparatively raw recruits. The present force under his command, however, comprises more old Californians and frontier fighting men than he ever had before. Of his prospects on the Pacific side, we deem it perfectly safe to say, he will hold out until he receives ample reinforcements, if he does not undertake too much meanwhile—assuming him to remain in Nicaragua. If he should make a sudden invasion of Costa Rica, much of the allied force now in Nicaragua would probably be withdrawn, and then a masterly retreat would free him for a considerable time of their pressing attentions within his own territory.

I will write you by the next steamer. Meanwhile I remain yours, T. B.

PANAMA, Thursday, Feb. 19, 1857.

While at Rivas, a fortnight since, I took particular pains, by frequent conversations with both officers and men, and from careful observation, to inform myself of the condition of WALKER's command—of the feelings of the soldiers towards their chief—of the number of men he has lost since the invasion of Nicaragua—of the springs of his successes and the cause of his defeats—and a few facts on these points may not be uninteresting to the readers of the TIMES.

TOO MUCH AGUADIENTE.

WALKER has done wonders in Nicaragua. That cannot be denied. But that he might have done much better had it not been for the drunkenness of his men and especially of his officers, does not admit of a doubt. It was the evidence of all the men I spoke to on the subject that seven-eighths of the principal officers never went into battle sober, and the officers asseverated that the men would get drunk whenever they could get liquor. My own observation led me to believe that in this respect the officers were much worse than the men. WALKER makes every possible effort to keep his men sober. Every person who sells liquor within his jurisdiction must pay a license of $20 per month, which amounts to an effectual prohibition of its sale in small quantities, so that all the groggeries of San Juan del Sur, La Virgin, Rivas and St. George have been closed. Of course this does not prevent the men from getting any at all, for the liquor of the county is exempted, and I frequently saw them with flasks of miserable aguadiente, which had probably been smuggled into camp. But the officers, in camp and out of it, always manage to keep their skins well stuffed. Of course there are some exceptions, but this is the general rule.

HENNINGSEN's report of the burning of Granada, and of his seventeen days' fight, is frequently interlarded with complaints of the drunken state of his soldiers and officers; and he tells us in it that twenty men of one company were fallen upon and killed in the Church while so drunk that they could not defend themselves. Indeed, it is the testimony of both men and officers that the burning of Granada and its evacuation might have been effected without the loss of half a dozen men, and the long siege, starvation and cholera been avoided, had not the men and officers commenced by sacking the deposits of wines and brandies, and pouring liquor down their throats as thirsty travelers would water at a spring in the Great Desert. "Why did you allow yourselves to be so badly cornered in Granada?" I asked of a brave officer who had survived the horrors of that protracted siege in the Church of San Sebastian. "The truth is," he replied, "we were all drunk." In the late attack on Obraje and St. George, WALKER's repulses, and the large loss he met with, is principally ascribed to drunkenness. When the *Orizaba* arrived at San Juan del Sur WALKER came down with three hundred men and stayed two days. When he mustered his men to return to Rivas nine-tenths of the commissioned officers were so drunk that they were incapable of taking charge of their commands.

HENNINGSEN'S MODE OF FIGHTING.

Since the brilliant defence of San Sebastian WALKER has intrusted the chief command of his force to Gen. HENNINGSEN, much to the dissatisfaction of the soldiers. They do not like HENNINGSEN's way of fighting. "When Uncle Billy leads," say they, "he don't divide his men. He throws their whole weight upon the centre of the foe—bears them down at once—a panic ensues, and they fly like sheep chased by wolves—or, in Nicaragua phraseology, they git up and git. On the contrary, HENNINGSEN will take 500 men and divide them up as if he had 100,000 under his command. The consequence is, that each little division is too weak to accomplish anything, and we get cut up and defeated—then a retreat is ordered. This is no way to fight greasers. Get them running, and then let the Minnies out on 'em." And there appears to be a good deal of sound sense in the position. WALKER's men place implicit confidence in his skill and bravery—though he has never given any great evidence of being overburdened with the former quality, and he would, no doubt, effect as much with 500 men *in an attack* as HENNINGSEN would with 1,000. As a defensive officer, probably the latter is not excelled in any army.

NUMBER OF MEN LOST IN THE WAR.

I have noticed a good deal of discussion in the public prints as to how many men WALKER has lost in Nicaragua. Some set it down at no more than 1,000, while others put it at 5,000. The only way to approximate to the number is by ascertaining how many men he has received; for I could not learn that any records have been kept, or at least preserved, of the dead. I found, on very particular inquiry of prominent officers, that since a year ago last June, WALKER has received 4,600 men. Of this number 500 have probably been discharged or deserted. Half of these 500 have doubtless since died from diseases contracted in the country. His present force consists of 800 able-bodied men, or less, besides 150 in the hospitals, and possibly there may be 200 more in the capacity of cooks, servants, hostlers, teamsters, mechanics, &c., making a total of 1,150. In all, therefore, including those he received previous to June, 1855, he has had not far from 5,600 men. Deduct the 1,150 now remaining in the country, and 250 yet remaining alive of those discharged and deserted, and the whole loss appears to be 3,600. I do not include LOCKRIDGE's command, consisting of about 400 men, on the river. And I do not believe this is an over-estimate. All the officers I spoke with, concurred in saying that the graveyards and pits of Granada contain 1,500 of the fillibusters; and many placed it as high as 2,000.

DIVERSION UPON COSTA RICA.

Many persons seem to think that WALKER may abandon Rivas, and make a dash with his little army into Costa Rica. This, they say, would force his enemy to follow him and return home, leaving the river so slightly defended that his force at Greytown might regain possession of it, and hold it until his return. I do not believe he will be so foolhardy. He knows his men better. Were he to carry them into Costa Rica, where they could desert and be protected, he would not have fifty of them left in a week after he got into the heart of the country. As to another idea that he will make a descent upon Punta Arenas de Costa Rica by sea, and plunder and destroy it; it is true it might easily be done, but the game would hardly be worth the candle. If he should undertake to march from thence to San José in the interior, he would find himself in the midst of the largest populated districts—for in and around San José, most of the population of Costa Rica centres—and, as I said before, he would find himself minus soldiers, and probably of almost everything below the rank of a field officer.

SCRIP AND HACIENDAS.

In regard to pay, WALKER's men are rated at $25 per month. When he had a little money, before his quarrel with President RIVAS, they were paid one dollar per week in cash, "for washing," &c. But for the past six months they have not even got this. It is true, they do not now need anything for washing, for their dress consists of only a thick pair of pantaloons and a blue woolen shirt, and not many of them have duplicates. There has been no scrip issued since the destruction of the Press by the burning of Granada; but the men receive written evidence of service, which amounts to pretty much the same thing—as neither will sell for more than five cents on a dollar. As a general thing, the men do not consider this paper worth keeping, and so dispose of it for a little bread, rum or tobacco, when they can buy them. Many of the officers have been in the habit of buying it up; and it is rich to hear them talk of paying twenty or thirty thousand dollars for a hacienda, or ten thousand dollars for a block of houses, when you know that the whole of it has been gouged out of the poor fellows who tote the muskets and eat mule meat.

WALKER seems to appropriate most of the property of the natives, under some pretence or other, wherever he sets himself down. I heard of his giving a man by the name of BOWLY, at San Juan del Sur, a whole block of houses at Rivas, because he lost a quantity of quartz gold-crushing machinery by the burning of Granada! There is one consolation to the despoiled Nicaraguans—and that is, that BOWLY will never occupy his houses at Rivas.

NEW RECRUITS THE BEST MEN.

The general opinion in the States is, that the old, or veteran troops of WALKER, what few he has left of them, are the best fighting men. This is not so. An intelligent lieutenant, who has served nearly a year in the army, tells me that the longer the men remain in the country, the poorer soldiers they are. They become careless, languid and spiritless after a little while. He says that when his company of forty men, who had been several months in the country, were ordered to charge the enemy at Granada or Massaya, I forget which, only nine of them obeyed the order. The most brilliant charge, and the best fighting, he says, was by a couple of hundred men at Granada, who had only a few days before arrived out from New-York.

In speaking as I have of WALKER's officers, I would repeat that I wish to make some exceptions. In his little army there are as fine gentlemen as ever trod a battle-field. I could name several of them—but as I could not probably designate them all, it would be invidious to name any. F. W. E.

Costa Rican Plan of Operations.

PANAMA, Thursday, Feb. 19, 1857.

The *Columbus* has arrived here from Acajutla and other Central American ports. She brings dates from San José de Costa Rica to the 3d of February, but nothing so late from WALKER as the news I forwarded you by the *Tennessee*. There is, however, some later intelligence from the allied forces on the river San Juan, but still nothing of any particular importance.

On the 15th of January, the boat which the *Sierra Nevada* sent across Lake Nicaragua to look for her missing New-York passengers, reached Fort San Carlos, and was taken possession of, with her eight men, by the Costa Ricans. On the 17th, at a conference on board the Lake steamer *Virjen*, General JOSE J. MORA, brother of the President of Costa Rica, Generals CANAS, CHOMORRO, ZAVALA and MARTINEZ, General MORA was selected as chief of the allied forces. MORA did not accept the appointment, but proposed a plan of operations, which was adopted with enthusiasm, and which it was intended to put into immediate execution.

On the 21st, the troops united at Nandaime, near Granada, with the divisions of CANAS, XATRUCH and ZAVALA, in all 2,150 men.

On the 22d the whole force marched to occupy St. George. I forwarded you the results of the battles of Obraje and St. George by the *Tennessee*.

On the 28th, cannon was heard at Serapiqui, as the mail courier was leaving. On the same day a few shots were fired at, but fell short of the first fort of the Costa Ricans, below Serapiqui. The shots were returned "out of courtesy," upon which the little steamer fell down the river again. This is the *victory*, perhaps, that the *Tennessee* here gives to the fillibusters.

It was said that the Costa Ricans intended to make an immediate attack upon the Walker men on the river. The *Boletin Oficial*, of Costa Rica, reports the number of fillibusters at Fort Anderson to be 180 men, which shows that they have very exact information of the movements and strength of their enemy, as this is the exact number Col. LOCKRIDGE had there before the last arrivals from New-York and New Orleans.

Captain DOW took off from the Guatamalian war brig *Centro America*, which struck on a shoal and lost her rudder, 58 miles from La Union, twenty-four soldiers and sailors and four officers, whom he took into La Union.

The British war steamer *Esk* was at San José de Guatemala on the 28th ult., as also the British ship *Admiral Grinfield*, the latter bound to Shanghae.

CHRIS. LILLY IN TROUBLE.

CHRIS. LILLY, a fancy man, who was sent away from San Francisco by the Vigilance Committee, and who sailed from San Juan del Sur about two months ago in a little schooner, with part of a cargo of coffee, for Manzanille, Mexico, and who was supposed to be lost, has at last turned up. CHRIS., by stress of weather, was obliged to put into Realejo, where he was captured, put in irons, and taken to San Juan de Guatemala, on a charge of being a fillibuster, and having supplied WALKER with provisions. By request of the American Consul at the city of Guatemala, in the interior, he was to be taken there.

STEAMER ROUTE.

I have just learned that the Railroad Company have chartered the P. M. S. S. Co's fine steamer *Panama* for the regular trip to Central America. The Railroad Company consider this trade to be of too great interest to them to be interrupted in the outset.

UNITED STATES NEUTRALITY LAWS.

I have good reason to believe that the sloop-of-war *St. Marys*, which ought, ere this, to be at San Juan del Sur, will see that the United States Neutrality laws are strictly obeyed while she lays there. Com. MERVINE had no special instructions from the Navy Department on the subject—the Secretary simply requesting him to send a vessel there. But the Commodore instructed Capt. DAVIS to watch closely the California steamers, and to see that they landed neither men nor munitions of war for WALKER, and Captain DAVIS would be much inclined to do so, without instructions. F. W. E.

Statement of Horace Davis.

HORACE DAVIS, one of the passengers arriving in the *Illinois*, informed our reporter that the steamer *Sonora*, which brought the passengers from San Francisco on the Pacific side, stopped at Acapulco. A passenger on board the steamer went on shore at this point and was absent about half an hour. No other passengers left the steamer. The passenger on his return to the steamer said that he was informed by the natives that General WALKER had been completely routed by the Costa Ricans, and had only about 50 men left, the remainder having been killed and taken prisoners. This news was said to have been brought to Acapulco by one of General WALKER's men who escaped to Acapulco in a skiff. When the passengers arrived at Panama they heard nothing of this alleged defeat of General WALKER, but it was stated that WALKER was still at Rivas with 400 men under his command and plenty of arms and provisions.

Mr. DAVIS states that four or five of the *Illinois*' passengers were men who had originally started to join WALKER. They had become disgusted, however, with the unpropitious prospects awaiting WALKER and the unfavorable rumors of his treatment of his soldiers, and therefore had concluded to back out and make their way as best they could to their peaceful homes again.

Statement of Wm. Ashfield.

The following facts were communicated to our reporter by WM. ASHFIELD, another of the *Illinois*' passengers:

An Englishman and his son came on board the steamer at Aspinwall, on the 20th of February inst. He did not learn their names. The Englishman told him that he and his son came, two days previous, from one of the Costa Rican posts. He was there told by General MORE, of the Costa Rican army, that Gen. WALKER and his men were entirely hemmed in, and would be obliged inevitably in a short time to surrender.

He was, moreover, shown letters, announcing the fact that additional forces were then on their way from neighboring States to join the Costa Ricans.

The Costa Ricans were sanguine of a speedy overthrow of General WALKER. It was stated that when they did get him in their possession they would show neither him or his officers any mercy, but hang them like so many banditti, without fear or relent.

Mr. ASHFIELD says that he has been for the past three years at Marysville, California, the former residence of Gen. WALKER. The General's law shingle, he states, still remains, nailed at the side of the old office he occupied. As for the General's legal or moral reputation, he does not picture them in very glowing or eulogistic terms. The general sentiment, he does not hesitate to say, did not accord him more than extra legal ability, while it gave him in morality a character unscrupulous and selfish.

There were several passengers on the *Illinois* who came from the Chontales Mines. A majority of them were in bad health. They stated that their average diggings were, each man, ten dollars a day. No later news was brought by them from Gen. WALKER than the accounts published in the TIMES on the arrival of the *Tennessee*.

Statement of Col. Sam Asten.

This gentleman, who was a passenger by the *Illinois*, informs us that he left San Francisco on the 5th of February in the steamer *Sonora*, which put into Acapulco on the evening of the 12th for the purpose of coaling. The steamer remained at that port about three hours, during which time he, in company with other passengers, went on shore. He was informed by a Spaniard known as "JOHN" a former acquaintance of his in San Francisco, and at that time-keeper of a house called the Louisiana Hotel, in Acapulco, that a rumor was then current in town that WALKER had fought a desperate battle with the allied forces, destroying about 1,900 of their men, and losing some 250 of his own. Col. ASTEN states that he heard also another rumor in Acapulco to the effect that WALKER had been completely routed, experiencing a severe loss. It is evident that these rumors must have referred to the actions of Obraje and San George, an account of which was received here by the arrival of the *Tennessee*.

Col. ASTEN, it will be remembered, was among the earliest of those joining WALKER. He raised a regiment of sixty-five men, in Placer County, California, and joined General WALKER at Granada, in October, 1854. General WALKER had just taken possession of Granada. The whole force of the General at this time was only 103 men. He remained with the General four months. There were no fights during this period. Some additional recruits arrived during the time specified, perhaps one hundred in all. WALKER was waiting full of ambition and hope, but did not attempt to do much on account of the inefficiency of his force. At the end of four months the Colonel left on leave of absence and went to San Francisco, and returned with 81 recruits under his command. Shortly after his return peace was declared between the Chomorro party and Gen. WALKER. Soon after the declaration of peace he left, but not till he had taken part in the battles at Masaya and Granada, and won a reputation for undaunted bravery and daring as a soldier and officer.

The Colonel still has confidence in Gen. WALKER, and feels assured that he will yet achieve a brilliant triumph over his enemies.

FROM CENTRAL AMERICA.

The Indigo Trade—The Reported Guano Island.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

PANAMA, Thursday, Feb. 19, 1857.

The steamer *Columbus*, Capt. J. M. DOW, arrived here on the 16th inst. from Acajutla, San Jose de Guatemala, Punta Arenas de Costa Rica, and other Central American ports. In the Bay, sixty miles from Panama, on the 10th, she lost her propeller, and Capt. DOW was obliged to anchor and dispatch a messenger for assistance. The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer *Panama* was chartered to tow her up, which she did safely. The *Columbus* has a cargo valued at $180,000, nearly $150,000 of which is in indigo. The balance of the cargo consists of 1,200 sacks coffee, 1,500 hides, sugar, rice, balsam, palm leaf hats, &c., together with twenty cabin and six deck passengers, and fourteen fillibusters.

She brought also some specimens of pure silver from the mines of Salvador; and it is estimated that in the coming twelve months there will be in the ports of Salvador 600 tons of rich silver ore from the mines for shipment across this Isthmus to New-York. There will also be for the *Columbus* a much larger amount of indigo for her next trip, or for the steamer that may be sent while she is under repair, than she now brings. This trade begins to have an air of prosperity about it, and it is to be hoped it will not suffer injury from any interruption to it from the accident to the *Columbus*. It will be at least two months before she can be again ready for sea.

The Guatamalian Government has made a contract for a monthly line of sailing vessels to Tehuantepec, giving it a bonus of $2,000 a year. Distance, 341 miles; passage, $32. In Guatamala they have an idea that the Tehuantepec and California steamship line will soon be in operation, in which, I think, they will be disappointed.

We have no local news of importance. Our last accounts from Bogota do not mention the arrival of Mr. MORSE, United States Special Commissioner, there. By the next mail we may have something in regard to the difficulties at issue with the United States.

The flaming account of the New-York *Herald's* Washington correspondent, of the discovery of a rich guano island, that of "Sombrero, in latitude 38° (18?) north of Greenwich and longitude 63° 30' W. from New-York, by Mr. JOHN E. GOWEN of Boston, is intended for a bogus-stock operation. This "rich guano deposit" will be found to be as great a humbug as was Mr. BENSON's in the Pacific. If Mr. MARCY has taken so great an interest in this discovery as the Washington correspondent says he has, he is more easily fooled than most men holding his high position. The Island of Sombrero has a little birdlime on it, but not a ton of guano, and Mr. GOWEN knows it. It is simply a scheme like the Benson dodge, to get a sort of demi-indorsement by the Government of the guano story, in order to sell bogus stock.

BENSON is said to have made a hundred thousand dollars out of our Government's sending Com. MERVINE on a Tomfool's errand to look up guano islands in the Pacific; and GOWEN is thus probably encouraged to try the same thing on. No guano that is worth anything will ever be found where there are heavy rains. I happen to have the best authority for saying that the guano which Capt. LUCAS and BENSON's son exhibited to the State Department, and which they pretended to have taken from the islands visited by the *Independence*, was got from the Chinchas. Look out for bogus guano stocks.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—4 Hanover st., and 181 Broadway.

News from Kansas.

DEATH OF GENERAL RICHARDSON—ARREST CAPTAIN WALKER—MORE OUTRAGEOUS LEGISLATION, ETC.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Feb. 27.

A letter to the *Democrat*, dated Lecompton, the 17th ult., says that General RICHARDSON, Major General of the Kansas militia, and member of the Territorial Legislature, died at Lecompton on the 14th.

The United States Deputy Marshal had arrested Captain WALKER. He was examined before Judge CATO, and held to bail in the sum of $13,000.

A bill had passed the Legislature giving the County Judges jurisdiction in criminal cases, and allowing persons to be tried before these petty Courts without a Jury and without being indicted.

Correspondence of the Evening Post.

A messenger, six days from Kansas, reports as follows of an altercation between Governor GEARY and a Mr. SHERROD; SHERROD, who was a candidate for Sheriff of Douglass County, in Kansas, and who failed to receive the appointment, induced the bogus Assembly of the Territory to pass a resolution instructing Gov. GEARY to appoint him. Through the activity of Gov. GEARY's Private Secretary, the passage of the resolution was prevented by one majority in the Senate. This enraged SHERROD, who sought the Private Secretary and knocked him down. The secretary being physically weak and ill, could make no resentment. A few days afterwards, SHERROD met Governor GEARY in the Senate Chamber, and called him a d—d scoundrel! The latter made no reply and SHERROD spit in his face, which indignity GEARY did not resent, inasmuch as such action on his part would have cost him his life on the spot. Anticipating the insult he met it as became his station. The result is, that an indignation meeting of the settlers has been called to take measures to arrest and punish SHERROD, who will undoubtedly be sustained by the bogus legislature against the Governor. It is feared by leading Kansas men, now in Washington, that this affair will revive the hostile feelings between the Free-State and Pro-Slavery men of the Territory. T.

Great Damage by a Freshet in the Rock River.

CHICAGO, Friday, Feb. 27.

In consequence of heavy rains in northern Illinois and Wisconsin, on Tuesday and Wednesday, the Rock River rose to an extraordinary height. On Tuesday night the Galena Air-Line Railroad Bridge at Sterling was entirely destroyed, and three miles of the track submerged. The road bed in many places was torn away, and the ice piled up six feet high, doing serious damage between Sterling and Fulton. It is estimated that the damage to the road will reach one hundred thousand dollars. The Illinois Central Railroad Bridge at Dixon is uninjured.

The Late Dr. Kane.

ALBANY, Friday, Feb. 27.

Concurrent resolutions were offered in the State Senate to-day, expressing the regret of the Legislature at the death of Dr. KANE; passing a high eulogy on his character, and directing the flag of the Capitol to be hung at half mast for two weeks, as a token of respect to his memory. The resolutions were, by unanimous consent, adopted.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Feb. 27.

There was a large meeting of our citizens this evening, to pay a tribute to the exalted worth of the late Dr. KANE. A Committee was appointed to cooperate with the City Councils in receiving his remains and paying the last sad honors to them. A series of resolutions were adopted testifying to the great virtues, noble deeds, and eminent public services of the deceased.

TRENTON, N. J., Friday, Feb. 27.

Joint resolutions have passed both Houses of the Legislature mourning the death of Dr. KANE; regretting his loss to the nation and the world, and sympathizing with his family and friends in their bereavement.

From Harrisburg.

RECESS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE—RESPITE OF SIMON GREEN.

HARRISBURG, Friday, Feb. 27.

The Legislature has adjourned until the 9th of March, in order to afford the members an opportunity to attend Mr. BUCHANAN's inauguration.

SIMON GREEN, whose execution was fixed for to-day has been respited by the Governor, until the 27th of March.

Vermont Legislature.

MONTPELIER, Friday, Feb. 27.

The bill to locate the capitol at Montpelier passed the House this morning by a vote of 139 against 80.

In the Senate, to-day, the House bill for rebuilding the Capitol at Montpelier passed by 18 to 11.

Another Fatal Duel at Savannah.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Feb. 27.

We have no mail south of Savannah.

Another duel took place at Savannah on Monday, between Messrs. HGENRICK and KIMBROUGH. They They fought with rifles, and the former received a wound from which he died on the following day.

Non-Arrival of the Niagara.

HALIFAX, Saturday, Feb. 28—2 A. M.

The steamship *Niagara* has not yet been signaled. She is now in her fourteenth day out. The weather is clear, and the thermometer down to zero. A stiff north wind prevails.

Resignation of Gov. Hamblin of Maine.

BOSTON, Friday, Feb. 27.

Hon. HANNIBAL HAMBLIN sent in his resignation as Governor of Maine on Wednesday. The duties of the office are assumed by Hon. JOSEPH H. WILLIAMS, President of the Senate. Mr. HAMBLIN departs in a day or two for Washington, to resume his senatorial duties.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

Action of the House on the Reports of the Investigating Committee.

Mr. Gilbert is Refused a Trial and Resigns his Seat.

Passage of the Post-Office Appropriation Bill in the Senate.

THE RESOLUTIONS AGAINST HIM TABLED.

Resignation of Mr. Matteson.

He is Declared Unworthy to Hold a Seat.

Resolution to Take No Further Proceedings in the Case of Mr. Welsh.

XXXIVth Congress---Second Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 27.

The Senate passed twenty-five private bills, including one permitting Commander HARTSTEIN and others to accept certain tokens of acknowledgment of humane service from the British Government.

Mr. ADAMS presented the credentials of Hon. JEFFERSON DAVIS, elected U. S. Senator from Mississippi for six years from the 4th of March next.

The Post-Office Appropriation bill was discussed.

The Senate then took a recess till 6 o'clock.

Mr. WILSON introduced a bill appropriating $15,000 for the preservation of Plymouth Harbor. He presented the remonstrance of the Boston and Cape Cod Marine Telegraph Company, against the memorial of the Cape Cod Telegraph Company.

EVENING SESSION.

The Senate debated five hours and adopted the amendment authorizing the Postmaster-General to contract for the conveyance of the entire letter mail from Mississippi to San Francisco, in four horse coaches, at a cost not exceeding $300,000 per annum for semi-monthly; $450,000 for weekly, or $600,000 for semi-weekly service, the contractors to have the right of preemption to 320 acres of land at each point necessary for a station, which are not to be nearer than ten miles from each other.

Among the other amendments adopted is one appropriating $23,000 for the land mail service in Washington Territory.

The bill was passed and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 27.

THE CASE OF MR. GILBERT.

The House resumed the consideration of the resolution for the expulsion of Mr. GILBERT.

Mr. PURVIANCE offered as a substitute—That the House will forthwith proceed with the trial; directing the Sergeant-at-Arms to summon Messrs TRIPLETT and SWEENEY to appear before the bar of the House for examination, and allowing Mr. GILBERT to be heard in person or by counsel.

Mr. STANTON asked to have read some parts of the manuscript of Mr. SIMONTON's testimony which was not printed.

Mr. ORR objected, saying that it was not testimony.

Mr. STANTON replied that the House could judge of that.

REFUSAL TO GIVE HIM A TRIAL.

The resolution of Mr. PURVIANCE was rejected, by a vote of 82 against 109.

HIS RESIGNATION.

Mr. GILBERT rose to speak and the members gathered in front of him.

Mr. GILBERT remarked that he rose with an unusual degree of emotion, but he felt in his own conscience he was not condemned. Although he had been placed thus before this assemblage, and his name spread broadcast over the land, he was convinced of his own innocence. He stood here void of offence. The volume of testimony regarding himself had been commented on by others, and he could add no weight to what had been said. He submitted to gentlemen of intelligence, lawyers, whether on such evidence, they, sitting as a Jury

FROM CALIFORNIA.

Arrival of the Illinois.

Disappearance of State Funds.

IMPORTANT MINERAL LAND BILL.

THE MARIPOSA GRANT.

Important Gold Discoveries.

News from Oregon and Washington Territories.

TROUBLES IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

The mail steamship *Illinois*, Capt. Boggs, arrived at this port last evening, from Aspinwall Feb. 19, bringing the California mails to Feb. 5. She brings no news from Nicaragua later than that already received by the *Tennessee*; although we are furnished by our correspondent with further interesting details of the condition and prospects of Walker's force. We give these letters below.

The news from California has very little importance. Reported discoveries of hundred-pound lumps of gold—investigations into the State Prison enormities—and earthquakes in the South, seem to have been the topics.

The *Illinois* brings 77 1 oxes of treasure, consigned as follows—contents quite unknown:

	Boxes.		Boxes.
Drexel & Co	17	A. Jacobs & Co	1
Wells, Fargo & Co	11	Wm. Seligman & Co	1
Order	8	H. Strybing	1
S. Kelly & Co	6	Morgan, Hathaway & Co.	1
Dunbar, Sherman & Co.	4	Benard & Co	1
Wm. Hoge & Co	3	E. A. Stern & Co	1
C. Morgan & Co	3	Wm. T. Coleman & Co	1
Metropolitan Bank	2	Moss, Falconer & Co	1
Howland & Aspinwall	2	Am. Ex. Bank	1
James Fraser	2	Bank of America	1
L. Von Hoffman & Co	1	Freeman & Co	1
J. B. Weir	1	G. H. Wines & Co	1
F. Probst & Co	1	Newhouse, Spatz & Co	1
Wm. Heller & Co	1	Reed & Wade	1
Scholle & Bros	1	R. Meader & O. Adams	1
Hamburger & Bros	1		
J. Strauss, Bro. & Co	1	Total	77

On the Pacific side of the Isthmus, the *Sonora* arrived from San Francisco on the 19th inst., with 330 passengers and $1,700,000 on freight. She spoke on the 9th the *John L. Stephens*—all well; and on the 13th spoke the *Golden Gate*, with the passengers by the *Illinois* from New-York.

We are under obligations to Purser Mitchell and Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express for prompt delivery of our packages.

CALIFORNIA.

News of the Fortnight.

Our dates from San Francisco are to the 15th February.

The Legislature is instituting inquiries into the conduct of the State Treasurer, who has transferred $124,000 from the State Treasury, ostensibly for the purpose of paying the July interest on the State Bonds. The only security he exhibits for the amount is a penal bond of the Pacific Express Company in the sum of $124,000, to be paid to the Treasurer in default of the payment of the July interest. It is pretty well understood that the transfer was made for the purposes of speculation, and inquiries into the manner of conducting business in the State Treasurer's office exhibit a degree of misconduct to which the present Legislature seem determined to put an end. This, however, will not effect the payment of the July interest, which will be promptly met. It is very probable that the Treasurer will be impeached.

A petition is in circulation asking the Legislature to repeal the present revenue law, and subject only such business pursuits to taxation as to require the interveption of State or local officers to protect them.

A measure has been introduced in the Senate by Mr. Coffroth, making provision for the legalization of the unconstitutionally-contracted debt by the people themselves.

The Legislature has been in session a month. A number of bills have been introduced, some good, others bad. Perhaps the best of these, and certainly that which will attract most attention at the East, is the bill of Senator Dosh, providing for the working of the mineral lands contained in Spanish grants. If this become a law it will create some commotion among Atlantic speculators interested in the Fremont and Palmer, Cook & Co. Mariposa monopoly.

State Prison affairs have been undergoing investigation by a Committee of the Legislature, and the result is said to be disclosures of the most glaring character.

The business, and particularly the real estate and legal world of San Francisco, was set agog by the announcement that the Supreme Court had decided the form generally used in San Francisco for the acknowledgment of deeds and mortgages to be insufficient. It was thought that most of the deeds and mortgages in this city, and in fact in the State, were bad. The origin of this report was the recent decision of the Supreme Court in the case of Kelsey vs. Dunlap and others.

The *Bulletin* publishes a communication, signed by Messrs. C. J. Dempster and Geo. R. Ward, which that paper's correspondent at Sacramento says was to have been read to the Legislature, for the purpose of calling the attention of that body to the iniquities practiced upon the State by Ferrel, the Lessee of the State Prison. The evidence is unaccompanied by the names of the deponents, but the charges are of so alarming a nature, that immediate investigation into their truth is rendered absolutely necessary. The first charge is, by implication that Governor Bigler received from a negro prisoner named Bill Hankins, a bill of exchange for $4,000, to have his escape overlooked. By an artful scheme of the prisoner, however, the bill was rendered worthless.

From a private letter, dated "Pearceville, Rio Mipo, Oct. 26, 1856," we extract particulars in relation to "honest Harry Meiggs," wnilom the San Francisco nabob, and now a resident of the former city. The writer says:

"I remained in Santiago six days—quite long enough. One afternoon about 2 o'clock Mr. H. Meiggs and myself took our horses and started for these diggings (Pearceville, Rio Mipo,) distant about twenty miles. We arrived at this camp about sundown, just in time for a hot supper, got up in the North American style by a Philadelphia darkey. Meiggs is out here with his family, and lives in Santiago. He is a sort of general superintendent—looks out for things, &c. He is a mighty fine man, I assure you. About his coming away with so much money is all humbug. He has told me the whole transaction. He had, when he left, $10,000 in cash: when he arrived at Talcahuana he had a little over $5,000, and now he is not worth anything. I have dined at his house several times. His wife is a very fine woman—very sociable.

The Grand Jury have ignored the bill against D'Aumale, (*Le Moine Noir*,) the man who sent the threatening letter to Mr. Ritter, some time since, and we learn that he has been discharged, and is now upon the streets. It is said that the ground of ignoring the bill was, that the accused was insane.

As Mr. A. Buster, the County Treasurer of Sonora, was lighting two gentlemen to bed, in his own house, about 12 o'clock on Sunday night, one of them, on passing the safe, remarked that it was open. Upon examination they discovered that all the money in the safe had been taken, amounting to about $13,000, nearly all of which belonged to the State.

At a fire at Iowa Hill, one hundred buildings and tenements were destroyed; no lives were lost. The loss is as follows: Creamer's Hotel, including the entire furniture, $10,000; Wellbourne, (clothing,) $7,000; Hawkins & Delano, (clothing,) $8,000; Rosenburg, (clothing,) $5,000; Bolch, (cigars, &c.,) $5,000; Sanders, (clothing,) $3,000; Gross & Co., $4,000; Berger, $2,500; Egbert & Co., (groceries,) $3,500; Jno. Knechnd, at least $10,000; Isabella Conner, $10,000; St. Louis House, $1,000; J. W. Alworth, $3,000; Brown, $2,500; Peacock Stable, $3,000; Allman & Baker, $2,250; Kimball & Co., $1,000; Barbo, $2,000; Shade, $1,500; Dr. Strong, (druggist,) $5,000; Roberts, (Red Rock Saloon,) $3,000; Garity, (liquors,) $5,000; McCall & Co., (Boomerang,) $3,000; Henly, $5,000; Smith, (City Bakery,) $2,000; Steen & Willets, (hardware,) $2,500; Patrick, $1,500; Edwards, (banker,) $1,000; Winn, (bookstore,) $1,500; Geo. Haycock, (buildings,) $5,000; Ogleby's residence and furniture, $2,000; Cadien, (bakery, $5,000; Mathews, (hotel) $6,000; Vogeley, (grocery,) $3,000; Empire Stables, $3,000; McKinney, (shoe shop,) $4,000. Total, $150,250. Wells, Fargo & Co. saved their papers.

Intense interest had been excited by the intelligence of Walker's straits in Nicaragua.

A large number of emigrants crossed the Colorado River, at Fort Yuma, *en route* for the Gadsden Purchase.

Hon. M. G. Latham forwarded his resignation of the office of Collector of San Francisco, by the steamar of the 20th ult. He has recommended the appointment of Hon. Frank Tilford as his successor.

About 1,000 Indians are now collected in the Tejon Reservation. They are contented and happy. Nearly 1,000 acres of wheat and barley has been sown by them this season.

The Pacific Express and the State Money.

The *Bulletin* says: "We publish below the bond given by the Pacific Express Company to Dr. Bates, the State Treasurer, for the payment of the July interest due on the State bonds in New-York. A careful perusal of this most singular document will, we think, convince our readers that our impressions as to this matter were entirely correct. Dr. Bates has suffered himself to be made a cats-paw by Palmer, Cook & Co., and, after the first false step, instead of exercising a little moral courage in forcing that swindling firm to an immediate settlement, he has suffered himself to be deceived by the smooth statements of Palmer, and rushed headlong into ruin and disgrace.

The following is a copy of the bond itself:

PACIFIC EXPRESS COMPANY'S BOND.

Know all men by these presents: That we, the undersigned, Pacific Express, of the State of California, as principal, and Edwin A. Rowe, D. Brigham, Jr., Charles C. Bowman, James G. Stebbins, Solomon Heydenfeldt, James Haworth, A. G. Richardson and Archibald Woods, as sureties, are held and firmly bound unto Henry Bates, Treasurer of the State of California, in the penal sum of one hundred and twenty-four thousand dollars, for the payment whereof well and truly to be made, we do hereby bind ourselves, our heirs, executors, and administrators firmly by these presents, signed and sealed with our respective seals, this the 3d day of January, 1857.

The conditions of this obligation are such, that whereas under and by virtue of the acts of the Legislature of the said State of California, entitled "An act to fund the debt of the State," approved April 29, A. D. 1851, and "An act to fund the indebtedness of the State," which has accrued or may accrue from April 29 to Dec. 31, 1852, inclusive, and to provide for the payment of the three per cent. bonds, approved May 1, 1852," and "An act supplementary to an act to fund the indebtedness of the State existing on the form of Comptroller's warrants drawn on the general fund or that may be outstanding on the 1st of January, 1857, approved April 19, 1856"—it being the duty of the Treasurer of the said State to make certain arrangements to pay the interest upon the bonds of the State, issued in pursuance of said act, when such interest should fall due; and said Treasurer being authorized by said act to make such contracts and arrangements as might be necessary for the payment of said interest; and the said Treasurer having contracted with the said Pacific Express for the payment, promptly, of the interest upon the funded debt of the State, due and payable in the City of New-York, on the 1st day of July, A. D. 1857, as the coupons for the interest on said debt, payable in the said City of New-York, shall be there presented. The said Pacific Express having contracted for the payment of said interest as aforesaid, at the office of said Pacific Express in the City of New-York, the interest so to be paid not to exceed the sum one of hundred and twenty-four thousand ($124,000) dollars, and the said Pacific Express having further contracted to publish or cause to be published in some newspaper of the City of New-York, notice that said interest will be paid at said office of the said Pacific Express, in said city, upon the presentation of the coupons therefor, on and after the said first day of July, 1857, such publication to be made in the manner prescribed by law. And the said Pacific Express having further contracted that the said coupons, paid or caused to be paid by them as aforesaid, shall be delivered to the Treasurer of said State at his office within four months after the same are paid in the City of New-York. And the said Pacific Express having contracted and agreed further, that they will justly and truly account with the Treasurer of said State for all coupons and moneys in their hands belonging to the said State, upon reasonable notice given them by the said Treasurer, and that they will deliver and pay over to the said Treasurer any and all coupons, moneys or property of the said State in their hands.

Now, therefore, if the said Pacific Express shall well and truly perform all and singular the terms and stipulations so contracted for on the part of said Pacific Express, without default, then this obligation to be null and void, otherwise to remain in full force and virtue.

PACIFIC EXPRESS,
By E. A. ROWE, President and Agent.
D. Brigham, Jr., seal.
Chas C. Bowman, seal.
James G. Stebbins, seal.
S. Heydenfeldt, seal.
James Haworth, seal.
A. G. Richardson, seal.
Archibald Woods, seal.

Fremont and the Restive Mariposa Settlers.

We learn from the Mariposa *Gazette* the proceedings of a meeting held on the 17th inst., at Mariposa, of the citizens of that place, in regard to the Fremont claim, which bears heavily on so many miners in that quarter. The objects of the meeting were declared to be the asserting of the settlers' right, title and interest to the mining and other property now in their possession, situated on the land claimed by Col. John C. Fremont, known as "Las Mariposas;" and also for the purpose of securing a concert of action among the miners and settlers residing and holding property on said claim.

B. B. Harris was called to the Chair, and W. L. White was appointed Secretary.

A lengthy preamble, asserting the rights of miners and settlers to the claim, and the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That in the event of John C. Fremont, his confederates and subordinates, or any or either of them, attempting to interfere with, molest, or eject any number, or *even one* miner, settler or resident upon said land, we do hereby solemnly pledge ourselves to make common cause against him, or them—for the *plundering* of one is that of all, and an aim at one is an aim at each and all, miners and settlers, upon said tract.

Resolved, That we regard such interference and molestation to have already commenced by the recent conduct of Fremont, and his agents and subordinates, towards the Merced Mining Company, in Bear Valley. And we do hereby denounce the attempt to hinder certain miners in Bear Valley from cutting wood, from operating in the quartz mines, and from transporting their ore for crushing, for demanding that they abandon and surrender to the agents of said Fremont all their possessions, mines and improvements, on said tract; and, also, that certain miners in the vicinity of Mariposa surrender their possession of a portion of the Mariposa vein to said Fremont. And we do especially denounce the recent attempt by certain employes of Fremont to eject certain miners in possession, by menaces and force of arms.

Resolved, That a permanent principal Committee, consisting of miners and settlers, be appointed by the meeting, who shall appoint a sub-Committee of like number for each mining settlement in said location, for the purpose of organizing the people, and to more effectually oppose the aggressive, rapacious aims of said Fremont, his confederates and subordinates.

Important Mineral Land Bill.

Mr. S. P. Dosh, of Shasta, has introduced in the Senate a mineral land bill which is of great importance to the mining interests of the country. It is entitled "A Bill to provide for the working of Mines and Minerals found in Lands lying or being within the Grants heretofore made by the Crown of Spain, or the Supreme Government of Mexico, to Private Persons, prior to the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo." Mr. Dosh's bill is of considerable length, the greater portion being taken up by provisions as to parties locating their claims. If this bill should pass, the settlers on Fremont's Mariposa claim will be enabled to set his pretensions legally at defiance. The first section, which states the reasons of the proposed law, is as follows:

Whereas, by the laws of Spain, made for the government of what were called the Indies, in which all Mexico, and what is now called the State of California, were included, and also by the established laws of Mexico, adopted after her separation from the mother country, and which prevailed in California, it was the fixed rule of law, that no mineral lands were intended to be, or ever were, conveyed to any private person in absolute fee, by reason of their being included within the limits of the grant or concession of land made by the Crown of Spain or the constituted authorities of Mexico or California, and that all minerals so situated were reserved by that rule of law, and the uniform and established policy of Spain and Mexico, and made subject to the use, benefit and absolute control of the Crown of Spain, or the Supreme Government of Mexico, and that by the act of granting lands to individuals, the mineral lands within the metes and bounds thereof were never intended to be, and were not, separated from the sovereignty, but in all respects remained exclusively under the control of the existing Government; and inasmuch as no decisions of any American Commission or Court could add anything to the rights of individual grantees beyond what they were entitled to by the laws of the Governments at the time under which the grants were made; and as this principle has been recognized by the Supreme Court of the United States; and as the rights and sovereignty of Mexico to the eminent domain of the Territory of California was transferred with undiminished power and in the fulness of its privileges unimpaired by the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo to the United States; and as the Territory of California was afterwards changed from that form of political existence by the joint act of the people thereof and of the constituted authorities of the United States, and by the latter the State of California was recognized and acknowledged as a separate and independent sovereign Government, possessing, according to the Constitution of the United States, by reason of that independent sovereignty, the right of eminent Domain in all the territory within its borders; therefore it is hereby provided by this act, that all lands within the State of California held by private persons, by companies, or ecclesiastical or lay corporate bodies, under grants from the Crown of Spain, or Supreme Government of Mexico, or any Government of California, made prior to the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, shall be open and subject to be examined and prospected for discovery of gold, silver, quicksilver, tin, or copper, by any citizen or citizens of the United States, except in such places as are inclosed by the owner of the grant, or his tenant for cultivation, or such springs or places of water as are used by said owner or tenant for domestic or farming uses; and when discoveries of any of said minerals are made within the limits of said grants, they may be taken and held as mines, and be subject to be worked without the consent of the owner holding possession under and by virtue of said grant within which they are situated, as hereinafter prescribed.

THE MINES.

Reported Discoveries.

The papers publish the following communications from Crescent City, in relation to immense gold discoveries in Oregon, at Sucker Creek. The stories look rather large:

O. T. Sucker Creek, Jan. 23, 1857.

McDonald & Co. have taken out from their claim one lump of gold weighing *one hundred pounds*, one do. from 25 to 26 pounds, one do. 10 to 12 pounds, and upwards of 100 pounds in small pieces. They say that they have taken out upwards of $100,000. They have been on a spree for the last three days at our store. PETER R. SMITH.

Mr. W. Smith, Crescent City.

The above is an extract copied by me. From personal acquaintance with the Messrs. Smith, I pronounce them persons in whom every reliance can be placed. This story, wonderful as it is, is to some extent corroborated by Messrs. Sam Ross & Gardner, residents of Sailor Diggings, who are well known in San Francisco, and who go there this trip per steamer *Columbia*. They state that Sheriff Henderholt, of Josephine County, told *them that he saw* (Sucker Creek is Josephine) himself in the possession of Mc Donald & Co. one piece of gold weighing about 12 pounds, and a *camp kettle full* of the same; and that they, McD. & Co., had told him, Henderholt, that they had in their possession *the largest lumps ever taken out in California*.

Sucker Creek is but 50 miles from here.

Truly yours, D. W. McCOMB, Agent.

A large boulder of gold-bearing quartz, estimated to weigh 1,000 pounds, was found lately at Pilot Hill, near Centreville, El Dorado County, by Mr. John Brigham. A piece of the rock, weighing 76 pounds, yielded $1,700.

Gold was found on the 25th ult. in San Francisco, upon a vacant lot on Clay-street, near Davis, among some cinders which had been hauled there with the earth with which the lot was filled. Considerable excitement was caused by the announcement, and hundreds were engaged in digging and panning for the "ore."

The severe snow-storms have retarded the labors of the miners in the northern mines. In other portions of the State the mines are yielding gloriously. The El Dorado Gulch, near Horn'tas, yielded $4,000 within the past fortnight—one piece of quartz yielded $1,800.

The Mono Diggings average $16 per day to the hand.

The mines at Indian Gulch are yielding well. A new quartz mill is being built at Bear Creek.

The discoverers of the new copper mine, 90 miles above Fort Yuma, on the Gila, are very sanguine of success. Late researches having resulted in the discovery of a vein of great extent and exceeding richness.

Reports from the Arizona Mining Company are of the most flattering kind. Their vein of ore increases in extent and richness as it is further opened.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

Earthquakes—Murders—General Troubles.

The southern part of the State is the scene of an exciting series of events. The earthquake, which, in its manifestation in the North, was slight, and productive of little apprehension, was severely felt in the lower country. Huge fissures in the ground have been opened in many places, and springs have burst forth in previously arid localities. Fortunately, the most violent demonstrations of this character have been made in districts sparsely populated, and the results of the shock are more noteworthy as giving occasion for apprehension of its repetition under less favorable circumstances than in any important disasters.

The revolution still continues in Sonora. On the 22d of November another battle took place at Hermosillo. Gandarez's party, 500 strong, attacked the city, and the battle lasted all day and night. Next day some Frenchmen of the city joined in the defence, when the attacking party retired. The citizens then attacked Gandarez and routed him, rescued a number of prisoners, and recovered the booty which had been carried off from the city. They shot the leaders; meanwhile, the Gandarez party had shot some of the prisoners whom they took.

At the departure of our informant the town was quiet.

Sheriff Barton, with a mounted party, started out to capture a band of robbers infesting the neighborhood of San Juan.

Last evening, about 6 o'clock, the city was thrown into the greatest excitement by the arrival of a messenger, bringing the fearful intelligence of the murder of the Sheriff, J. R. Barton; also, Wm. H. Little, Chas. K. Baker, and ——— Daly, who volunteered to accompany him.

The messenger, Mr. Hardy, was pursued for several miles, but, being on a good horse, effected his escape. No further particulars were known at the time of going to press. A party has started off to the scene of the murder.

The Los Angeles papers continue the details of the effect of the recent earthquake there, some of which we gave yesterday, having received a paper by the *Laura Bevan*.

FROM OREGON.

Our dates from Portland are to Jan. 24.

The northern Indians had returned, since being so well chastised by the U. S. steamer *Massachusetts*, not long ago, in the lower part of the Sound, and threatened the life of Mr. Oscar Olney, U. S. Inspector on San Juan Island, and signifying their intention of killing five Boston men before returning to their homes. Mr. Olney made his escape to Port Townsend.

News came from the Dalles to the effect that the stock was all dying; that the Indians were kept alive by being fed upon potatoes. An express had arrived from the military posts at Walla-Walla, bringing intelligence that both officers and men were reduced to half rations. At Simcoe Valley, the military forces were in the same condition.

Washington Territory.

We have dates from Puget Sound to the 16th inst. No news of importance. The Washington Legislature convened on the 5th.

The Indians are still in a state of hostility.

A slight shock of an earthquake was felt at Port Townsend on Dec. 26.

Lieut.-Col. Casey, of the 9th Infantry, commanding at Fort Steilacoom, will leave on a visit to the States soon. Capt. Maloney, next in rank, will assume the command.

A detachment of regulars from the Fort has been stationed at Whiddy's Island to protect the inhabitants from depredations of the Indians.

The lumber trade at the Sound is brisk.

A new schooner has just been launched, and a steamer of 100 feet keel is about being contracted to ply between the Sound and Vancouver Island.

California Markets.

From the Bulletin.

With the return of mild weather in the mining districts, which has vastly increased the product of gold during the past fortnight, there has been a more cheerful disposition generated in the market, and hopes existed that the greatest depth of depression in business has been reached, from whence a gradual improvement may be looked for. A cool retrospect, however, of the operations of the past two weeks, rather suggests that if parties engaged in trade feel in better spirits now than they did last "steamer day," it must be owing to the delightful weather which has prevailed since, for certainly no tangible improvement in prices is to be noted in more than two or three kinds of goods, while the great majority of staple articles continue in quite as depressed a condition as at any former period in the last sixty days.

In fact, although the increased product of gold dust has made money easier with the traders in the mines, yet they have in consequence made no marked additions to their stocks of goods. The roads generally which lead to the mining camps are now very bad, and the cost of transporting goods is extremely high; hence the dealers continue to buy sparingly, and the period when we may look for a solid improvement in business is just as remote and uncertain as ever. In one contingency we may affirm with perfect confidence that the season for a good trade at fair prices will never again be seen in this market,—and that is if parties in the Eastern States continue to make us shipments upon the same scale as they did in December last, within which month no less than TWELVE ships, fully laden with every description of merchandise, cleared from the ports of New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore for San Francisco, many of them having on board heavy amounts of particular lines of goods, with which, to the full knowledge of people at the East, our market has been overstocked for nearly a year past. In addition to the excessive shipments hither in December, we are advised that *eleven* first-class vessels were up at New-York and Boston, January 5, for the same destination, and several of them at that date were nearly ready to sail. What grounds for the encouragement of exports upon such a scale Eastern shippers can have is more than we can divine; one would imagine that the general result of the past year's operations could recommend a restricted line of adventure for at least the commencement of 1857. Nothing of the kind it would seem. The class of California Shippers have always been consistent in reversing the first part of the old saying—"nothing venture—nothing have"—unfortunately for them, (and we add for us,) they have not been equally as successful with the rest of the phrase. With them it has been—"everything venture—nothing have," and they have not tired yet at the game.

About the only prominent feature connected with the history of the past fortnight is the news from China relative to the difficulties which have arisen between our own Government and Great Britain on the one side, with the Imperial authorities at Hong Kong, which would seem to threaten a suspension of commercial intercourse for an indefinite period, and may not unlikely ultimately result in changes of incalculable importance taking place in our commerce with China. The immediate effect of these advices was to strengthen the market for Sugars, Rice and Teas, and when we add that Coffee has advanced since last mail in consequence of purchases to some extent having been made upon speculation—we cannot in any other important particular instance noteworthy improvement during the fortnight as having been established.

The arrivals since our last review was written have been the *Undaunted*, *Snow Squall* and *Galatea*, from New-York; the *Flying Fish* and *Reynard* from Boston; the *Pequot*, from Liverpool; the *Orestes*, from Bremen and Havre; the *Jean Baptiste*, from Bordeaux, and the *Sidon*, from Hamburg, all with assorted cargoes; the *Expounder*, from Cardiff; the *Harvest Queen*, from Liverpool, and the *Faith*, from Australia, with coal; the *Yankee*, from Honolulu, with Sandwich Islands produce; the *Mary Whitridge*, from Hong Kong, and the *Annie*, from Batavia, with rice, &c.; the *Ghillette* and the *Adelaide*, from Mexico, with specie and corn, and the *Zenobia*, from Sitka, with ice. The importations of the fortnight have been of a varied character, and in some respects add up a large total.

The leading topic of interest in financial affairs, during the past fortnight, has been the mysterious disappearance of the $140,000 said by the State Treasurer to have been set apart by him for the payment of the coming July dividends upon the State Debt in New-York. The subject has been so thoroughly discussed in the public journals that it is needless for us to enter upon the subject at length in this place. We may state, however, that it is the general opinion that the money is irrecoverably lost to the State, and that the July interest upon the State Debt will probably not be met in New-York, as the present Legislature will find other uses for the remaining funds in the Treasury, and whatever may be received prior to the adjournment of that august body.

There has been an increase of fully 20 ₱ cent. in the amount of Gold Dust coming down from the mines during the past over the preceding fortnight, and the warm, thawing weather, which existed through the latter part of January, doubtless gave the miners an abundance of water to work with. We shall from this out have a large yield of the precious metal, and hope ere long to have the pleasure of noting a cessation of the present stringent state of money matters with those engaged in business.

The Bankers have advanced the rate for sight Exchange on New-York to 8¾ ₱ cent. premium, on account, as they state, of finding that the old rate of 8 ₱ cent. did not more than reimburse them for the cost of placing funds there to draw bills against.

Rates of interest remain without any notable change; money is as abundant as ever upon good security.

Bars are more plentiful for this steamer, and we know of some lots under 900 being sold at par. Mexican dollars are plenty and in little demand; some small lots have sold at 12 ₱ cent. premium. Doubloons are also plenty; a sale of 1,000 Mexicans was made yesterday at 4 ₱ cent. premium upon $16.

In regard to Stocks we are cognizant of no important transactions; $9,000 Stockton 10 ₱ cents. were sold at 90 a few days since.

California Births, Marriages and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

In San Francisco, Jan. 22, the wife of Sol. H. Lichtenstein, of a son.

Jan. 31, the lady of Mr. H. Myers, of San Francisco, of a son.

In San Francisco, Jan. 27, the wife of Mr. George P. Waters of a son.

In San Francisco, Feb. 2, the wife of J. Horace Kent, Esq., Coroner, of a son.

MARRIED.

In San Francisco, Jan. 17, Mr. Barzillai G. Whiting to Mrs. Elizabeth Celina Perry.

In Shasta, Jan. 10, Mr. Sigmund Greiner to Miss Christina Winter.

In Sonora, Jan. 11, Mr. Edward McPhillips to Miss Mary Heffernan, both of Jamestown.

In San Francisco, Jan. 22, Mr. Hiram W. Wadsworth, of Marysville, to Miss Elsie A. Holbrook, of San Francisco.

In San Francisco, Jan. 18, Mr. Joseph Brady to Miss Margaret Riordan, all of San Francisco.

In Petaluma, Jan. 18, Mr. James J. Smalley, of Santa Rosa, to Miss Ambrocia Egara, of Petaluma.

In San Francisco, Jan. 25, Mr. George L. Turner, formerly of Oregon, to Miss Alma H. Plumber, of San Francisco.

In San Francisco, Jan. 23, Mr. Joshua N. Squirrs, of Benicia, to Miss Bridget McGinness, of San Francisco.

On Jan. 24, Epiphano Babrontas, of San Juan de Baptista, Monterey, to Carmen Garcia, of the Mission Dolores, San Francisco.

In Sacramento, Feb. 6, Mr. Charles McIntyre, of Napa City, to Miss Margaret Star, of Scramento.

In Sacramento, Jan. 20, James H. Hardy to Miss Eunice A. Titus, all of San Francisco.

In Sacramento, Jan. 20, Lloyd Shockley, of San Francisco, to Miss Martha Hardy, of Sacramento.

In Sacramento, Jan. 21, Mr. E. Burke, Judge of the 13th Judicial District Court of California, to Miss Martha Cole, late of Trumansburg, N. Y.

At the Union Hotel, in Santa Clara, Jan. 15, Mr. Wm. Page, of San Mateo County, to Miss Sarah Ann Smith, of Santa Clara County.

Near the Calaveras, Mr. E. Short to Miss Sarah Ann Magirr, both of San Joaquin County.

In San Francisco, Jan. 27, John L. Williams to Miss Anna B. Greenleaf, all of that city.

In Suisun, Jan. 22, Mr. Carroll Owen to Miss Bella Rush.

At Webb's Ranch, on the 26th inst., Mr. George W. Peacock to Miss Cora L. Flint.

At the Mission Dolores, Jan. 24, Epifeno Vorondo to Maria C. Garcia.

In Shasta, Jan. 20, Mr. Nahum Baldwin, of Shasta, to Miss Ann W. Conner, of Farmington, Me.

At Texas Springs, Jan. 1, Mr. W. L. Bradley to Miss Catharine R. Dougherty, all of Shasta County.

In San Francisco, Jan. 29, Mr. Thomas L. Horn to Miss Gertrude Franklin, all of that city.

At the Luna House, Red Bluff, Jan. 8, Mr. James M. Ide to Mrs. Lydia A. Holly.

In San Francisco, Jan. 24, Mr. Thomas M. Blair to Miss Mathilde Schroeder.

Jan. 29, Mr. Henry Schroeder to Miss Sophie Peters.

On Jan. 21, at the Ferry Hotel, Don Pedro's Bar, Mr. D. E. Davis to Miss Eleanor Cooke, both of Don Pedro's.

In San Francisco, Jan. 30, by Alex. Stoutz, Swiss Vice Consul, Mr. Louis Brunner to Miss Antonio Blochliger, all of Switzerland.

On Wednesday, Dec. 31, Mr. Clinton Rice, of New-York City, to Miss Ada W. Smith, daughter of the late Capt. Geo. Smith, formerly of Boston, Mass.

In Mariposa, Jan. 25, Mr. R. A. Moore to Miss Mary H. Cannon.

In San Francisco, Jan. 2, John Myer to Margaret Robinson.

In San Francisco, Jan. 31, Mr. John C. Cremony to Miss Ella A. Hunt, both of San Francisco.

In San Francisco, Feb. 1, Mr. Benjamin Hagan to Miss Cecilia Rosenberg, of New-York.

In San Francisco, Jan. 31, Mr. Frederick Keusoher to Miss Louise M. Wegener.

In San Francisco, Feb. 1, Mr. Auguste Wiederschein, of Marysville, to Miss Julie Cauvin.

In San Francisco, Feb. 2, Mr. Ernest Lamp to Miss Friederike Behn.

DEATHS.

In San Francisco, Jan. 19, of consumption, Mr. Michael Cosgrove, a native of England, aged 18 years.

In Sacramento, Jan. 15, True P. Prescott, formerly of Boston, Mass., aged 34 years.

Jan. 12, on board the brig *Glencoe*, at Mendocino, John W. Pierce, master, aged 28 years and 6 months, a native of Bucksport, Maine.

At the United States Hotel, Downieville, on the night of the 4th inst., of typhoid fever, George W. Fellows, aged 23 years.

In San Francisco, on Stockton-street, Jan. 24, of Panama fever, G. W. Hosford, son of David Hosford, Esq., of Albany, N. Y., aged 26 years.

In San Francisco, Jan. 25, Capt. Reuben Barney, of Nantucket, Mass., aged 53 years.

In Sacramento, Jan. 21, Lizzie A. Beckwith, only daughter of Mary and John Beckwith, aged 17 months.

In Sacramento, Jan. 20, Mrs. Susan Kinley, aged 48 years, of disease of the brain, formerly of Mississippi.

In Sacramento, Jan. 24, Maggie E., youngest daughter of Jas. P. Thompson, aged 2 years.

On board the steamship *Tennessee*, of cholera, on Dec. 13 last, Mr. Alvord Chase, of New-Bedford, Mass., aged about 27 years, for many years a resident of San Francisco.

In Red Bluff, Jan. 16, Charles E., son of C. T. and Euphemia Russell, aged 6 years, 1 month and 16 days.

In Marysville, Jan. 21, Caroline, wife of A. J. Lucas, aged 28 years, formerly of Baltimore, Md.

Of consumption, Jan. 28, at Freeze's Ranch, San Joaquin County, Peter Kenleyside, a Scotchman by birth, aged 45 years.

At Upper Sherlock's, on Friday, Feb. 23, Patrick Gibbons, twin son of Mr. Patrick Gibbens, aged 16 months.

At the residence of George C. Havens, of Shaw's Flat, Jan. 29, of disease of the lungs, Charles G. Crandall, aged 26 years. Mr. C. was originally from Laporte, Ind.

In San Francisco, Feb. 2, of dysentery, Mrs. E. Johnson, a native of New-York, aged 28 years.

In San Francisco, on Monday, Feb. 2, of dysentery, Miss Annette Rentier, a native of France, aged 24 years.

In San Francisco, on Monday, Feb. 2, of paralysis, Samuel Abraham, a native of Prussia, aged 45 years.

From Mexico.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

Panama, Thursday, Feb. 19, 1857.

Passengers by the *Sonora* bring a report—which I suppose you have from the Atlantic side, if true,—that our Minister, Mr. Forsyth, has made a treaty with Mexico, the principal terms of which are, that the United States loans to Mexico the sum of $16,000,000 for twenty years, the latter giving us Sonora and Lower California in pledge for its payment—which, of course, is about equivalent to the sale of the two States. Also, that a discrimination of 20 per cent. of duties on our goods is to be made in our favor—the amount being set off as a sinking fund in part satisfaction of the loan—in order that the other nations may not demand the same reduction.

F. W. R.

Comparative Value of Medical and Lay Testimony.

A lecture was delivered on Wednesday night by Dr. E. H. Dixon, [*Scalpel*,] in Hope Chapel, on the subject indicated above. The audience was extremely small—utterly incommensurate, in fact, either with the subject, which was both interesting in itself and interestingly treated, or with the object, which was a charitable one—to wit, to raise a fund for a young law-student, whose decaying health "requires his immediate removal to a more genial climate." The lecturer began by a statement of the grounds on which he considered it impossible to reject the general principles of phrenological science—viz.: that the brain is the material medium through which the mind manifests itself. Thence he proceeded to consider temperaments, and the influence of temperaments on the social condition, and, in treating of this branch of the subject, declared that the only remedy for the growing tendency to crime and insanity (which, he said, was manifested chiefly among the Romish Irish) was compulsory education. Whilst he maintained that the Irish were criminally thoughtless, he declared he could not conceal the fact that the Germans were either absorbed (if educated) in an infidel and impracticable dream of earthly happiness from which they awoke only to commit suicide, or, if uneducated, were as beastly as the dogs that drew their carts, and murdered their neighbors for the sake of accumulating the gold which they might obtain thereby, in an old stocking. As to the Americans, he indulged in a sweeping condemnation of their hypocrisy, their sectarianism, their vegetarianism, cold water-ism and boarding-house style of living, which engendered only a love of display in women and a distaste for *home* by men, leading in both cases to immorality and crime. Apropos of the subject proper, he contended that moral insanity was an absurdity and a wrong when set up as a plea for a criminal in a court of justice, unless it could be sustained by the clearest proofs of intellectual derangement.

NEW-YORK CITY.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

THE VERY LAST CASE OF CONFIDENCE—LENDING MONEY ON BAD SECURITY.

A young man, residing a few miles from Albany, came to this City on Thursday to purchase a ticket to California by the steamer that sails on the 20th proximo. Having purchased the ticket, he went to the dépôt of the Hudson River Railroad, intending to return home the same evening. He stepped to the ticket-office and purchased a passage-ticket for Albany, and so did, at the same time, a genteelly-dressed gentleman with a business air, whom a few minutes before he had observed talking in the dépôt with some young ladies.

This man, so genteelly dressed and with the business air, was very affable; he looked and smiled, and smiled and looked again, and said to the young man from the country:

"You are going to Albany, Sir, I see."

"I am," replied countryman.

"Oh, then we will be company together," added the genteelly-dressed man with the business air. "I like company; 'tis wearisome to ride alone such a distance without any one to chat with;—it is to me, at any rate. Come, we had better take a seat in the cars."

And they took a seat in the cars. And then the genteelly-dressed man, with business air, pulled out some papers from his pocket, and made it known that he was a merchant from Buffalo; had come to New-York to make his Spring purchases; had made satisfactory bargains, and was returning home,—merely mentioned the fact in the most casual manner,—was very agreeable.

In a few minutes more and the cars would stop. The genteelly-dressed man with the business air, and the young countrymen, were very agreeably conversing, when suddenly and in great haste another man, with a very business air, entered the car, and looked as though just from a neighboring counting-room; he wore a brown sack-coat and had writing-pen a-top his ear. He looked hurriedly about a moment, and then catching the eye of the countryman's friend, addressed him. They shook hands—were glad to meet. "By the bye," said the first business-man, "I have been at your counting-room twice—looking for you—wanted to pay that little bill."

"Yes," replied

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

History of the Invasion and Capture of Washington, and of the Events which Preceded and Followed. By JOHN S. WILLIAMS, Brigade Major and Inspector Columbian Brigade, in the War of 1812. This is the title of a modest looking volume of 370 pages, which has just been published by the HARPERS, and, though every page in it contains matter to bring up a blush on the cheek of an American, it ought to be read by every American, notwithstanding its unpleasantness. The capture of Washington, by the British forces in the war of 1812, is one of the few blots upon our national history, and this author of this history of the event, who was an eye-witness of the affair, has done his best to give the world a correct explanation of the causes of that disaster. The author says: "The moral which we are disposed to draw from the history of the battle of Bladensburg is, not that Americans were too pusillanimous to defend their seat of Government, and that, therefore, it would be safer to hire an army of mercenaries to defend it for us; nor that militia troops are not to be depended upon, but that politicians of the fairest fame require watching, and will not hesitate to sacrifice or jeopard the interests of their country in order to advance themselves or ruin their country." We fear that there is too much truth in this conclusion, and that it will apply to the politicians of 1857 with as much truth as to those of 1812.

T. B. PETERSON, of Philadelphia, has published in two volumes the whole, or at least a good many, of *Frank Forrester's Sporting Scenes and Characters*, which have appeared at various times in separate publications. FRANK FORRESTER is a very hearty and racy narrator of sporting incidents, and, though his delineations of character are not always of the highest order, yet he may be safely trusted in his descriptions of birds, beasts and fishes. He unites to a thoroughly English nature, and that vagabondish love of the woods and fields which none but an Englishman can appreciate, a knowledge of our own sporting characteristics which none of our own countrymen have possessed in a greater degree.

That veteran of girls' schools, Mrs. EMMA WILLARD of Troy, has given to the world another little book, entitled *Morals for the Young, or Good Principles Instilling Wisdom.* It is full of good intentions and a few wood cuts.

IVISON & PHINNEY, of this City, have published a new edition of *Hart's Geographical Exercises*, improved by CHARLES B. STOUT. As we are not familiar with HART's unimproved work, we do not know what improvements may have been made to it by Mr. STOUT. We should say, however, that the room for improvement is still very great, as is the case with many other school geographies, and especially CORNELL's, which we have examined. There is no class of school-books which are so generally defective and badly constructed as those which treat of geography. In the First Lesson of *Hart's Geography* there are, for example, four definitions of the Earth; the first says the Earth is a large round body; the second that it is best represented by a globe; the third defines a globe as a round or spherical body, and the fourth that it is in the shape of an orange. This is like the Irishman's description of the mark upon his cow, "a round O like a circle." The first lesson is a specimen of those that follow, and little children are expected to weary their brains in committing such stuff to memory.

Whole pages are devoted to questions and answers on the population of the principal towns and cities of the United States, which are constantly varying. What is the use of teaching a child that the population of Brooklyn is ninety-five thousand, when the next census will change the figures to a hundred and fifty thousand? Besides, it is not geography at all, any more than the price of potatoes is geography, and one is about as important as the other.

The HARPERS have published *Docharty's Elements of Plane and Solid Geometry.*

Mahan's Science of Logic, or an Analysis of the Laws of Thought, has been published by A. S. BARNES & Co.

From HOWARD & DIOSSY, we have the *United States Digest of Decisions in Criminal Cases*, contained in the Reports of the Courts of the United States and the several State Courts, by JOHN L. HANES.

Villas and Cottages. A Series of Designs prepared for Execution in the United States. By CALVERT VAUX, Architect. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS. If practice makes perfect, the people of the United States ought to be the best house-builders in the world, for in no other country of the world do they build half so many houses. Yet it is one of the anomalies of American progress, that we have never produced even one architect whose name is known. The author of the beautiful volume before us is an Englishman; and our best architectural designs have been furnished by foreigners. Mr. VAUX was a partner of the late A. J. DOWNING, and many of the designs furnished by him were of their joint production. As we intend to make Mr. VAUX's book the subject of a special review, we shall notice it no further at this time than to add, that the mechanical execution of the work is exceedingly neat; and, if the writing is not of the best order, the illustrations are, beyond all question.

The American Gentleman's Guide to Politeness and Fashion. By HENRY LUNETTES. DERBY & JACKSON.—This is the fearful title to a volume of nearly five hundred pages, embellished with a portrait of the Count D'ORSAY. But the Count was never an instructor, nor an authority, in the fashionable world, and he is not entitled to the position the author of this treatise on politeness and fashion on this side of the Atlantic has given him. The only man among us entitled to such an enviable distinction is Mr. GENIO C. SCOTT, the editor of the *Monthly Mirror of Fashion.* Besides, a dead Count can never be a man of fashion, as fashion is more variable than the weather. If Mr. LUNETTES must place the portrait of a Count as the hero and patron of his important work, why did he not have a portrait of Count GUROWSKI engraved for that purpose; the Count being abundantly capable, from his intimacy with the *beau monde*, his knowledge of society, and his extensive erudition, of enlightening us on such subject, and being, moreover, a resident among us, a Republican in principle, though a noble and an aristocrat by birth. Politeness is, to a certain extent, an art, beyond a doubt, but it is one that is easily learned by those who are disposed to make themselves agreeable to others, and that is, in truth, the very essential oil of politeness and good-breeding. An amiable savage is a more polite being than the pupil of a dancing master. Frankness, good nature, and honesty are the great elements of polite conduct, and these come by nature; without them, a D'ORSAY would be offensive in his manners.

Annual of Scientific Discovery; or, Year-Book of Facts in Science and Art for 1857. Edited by DAVID A. WELLS, A. M. Boston: GOULD & LINCOLN, pp 397.

Examples from the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries. By Mrs. L. H. SIGOURNEY. New-York: C. SCRIBNER. The "Examples" are biographical sketches commencing with JOHN WESLEY and ending with Mrs. WARE.

Claremont; or, the Undivided Household. Philadelphia: PARRY & MCMILLAN.

The American Citizen: His Rights and Duties, according to the Spirit of the Constitution of the United States. By JOHN HENRY HOPKINS, D. D. LL. D., Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of Vermont. New-York: PUDNEY & RUSSELL.

Mind and Matter; or, Physiological Inquiries. By Sir BENJAMIN BRODIE, Bart., with Notes by an American Editor. New-York: G. P. PUTNAM & Co.

The New-York Speaker; A Selection of Pieces designed for Academic Exercises in Elocution. By WARREN P. KNICKERBOCKER. With Introductory remarks on Declamation, by WILLIAM RUSSELL. New-York: MASON BROTHERS.

Love After Marriage. By CAROLINE LEE HENTZ. Philadelphia: T. B. PETERSON.

Scamperings, from Tidal Marsh to Etowbah. By HARRY GRINGO, (Lieut. WISE, U. S. N.) New-York: CHARLES SCRIBNER. There are some very good wood-cut illustrations in this lively volume. The greater part of *Scamperings* originally appeared in *Putnam's Monthly.*

Old Hans the Pawnbroker; or, the Orphan's Legacy. A tale of New-York, founded on facts. New-York: LIVERMORE & RUDD.

The Sisters of Soleure: A Tale of the Sixteenth Century. By C. S. W., Philadelphia. PARRY & MCMILLAN.

Boyd's New-York City Tax Book for 1856-7. New-York. W. H. BOYD.

The Commercial Agency Annual for 1857. New-York. TAPPAN & MCKILLOP.

Harper's Story Books. Carl and Jocko. By JACOB ABBOTT.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—FEB. 27.
Before Judge Betts.

The Grand Jury came into Court this morning with indictments in the following cases:

The United States vs. Seraphine Petersen.—This was an indictment for counterfeiting Spanish quarter dollars. The accused was arraigned, and pleaded not guilty. He said he had no means to employ counsel, and wished the Court to appoint counsel for him, and on his desire that Mr. Merton should be appointed, the Court made such appointment provisionally.

The United States vs. Seraphine Petersen.—This indictment was found against the same person, for passing counterfeit coin. To this indictment he pleaded guilty.

The United States vs. Benjamin Moore and Benjamin Dutton.—This indictment was also found for passing counterfeit coin. The accused were arraigned, and pleaded not guilty.

The United States vs. Louis Schuster.—An indictment for passing counterfeit half dollars.

The United States vs. Lydia Ann Fayard alias Lydia Ann Stanley, Sarah Loomis, and Francis Fayard.—This was an indictment also for passing counterfeit quarter dollars. Francis Fayard and Lydia Ann appeared with a little child between them, and pleaded not guilty.

The United States vs. Swift.—An indictment against the defendant for assaulting Dennis Martin, on board the ship *Andrew Foster*, with a dangerous weapon, to wit, a glass tumbler.

The United States vs. Charles Chandler.—An indictment for an assault with a dangerous weapon, to wit, a heaver, upon one Charles Wardell, on board the bark *Weld n.*

The United States vs. Timothy Moriarty.—An indictment for appropriating mail bags belonging to the United States.

The United States vs. Dennis Dee.—An indictment for stealing 50 pounds of paint from the Navy Yard.

The Grand Jury then retired for other business.

CRUEL AND UNUSUAL PUNISHMENT.

Captain Abeel, the master of the ship *Isaac Wright*, was put on trial, charged with inflicting cruel and unusual punishment upon John Wilkeson, one of the crew of the ship. The evidence for the prosecution consisted of the depositions of Wilkeson and one or two others. Wilkeson testified that one morning, having the rheumatism, he was lying in his berth, when the captain came and struck him twice on the head with a slung-shot, knocking him senseless, then dragged him out of the forecastle, and knocked him down with a billet of wood, and beat him and kicked him about the head and face for about four or five minutes. It appearing, however, that the man never knocked off duty for any injury—never showed any mark, either from the slung-shot, the billet of wood, or the kicks, and that he testified that the captain struck him with the slung-shot on the back of the head while he was lying in a berth about two feet high with his face toward the captain, and the mate and other witnesses for the defense contradicting the statement entirely as to any such matter having occurred, the jury found a verdict of not guilty, without leaving their seats. Mr. Smith appeared for the prosecution, and Messrs. Beebe, Dean, and Donohue, for the defence.

U. S. COMMISSIONER'S COURT.—FEB. 27.
Before Commissioner White.

CHARGES OF ASSAULTING SEAMEN.

An examination was had to-day in the case of Samuel Griffith, second mate of the steamer *Eriasson*, charged with assaulting Francis C. Walker, one of the crew of the steamer, and smashing in several of his ribs. The evidence showed that the complainant first struck the second mate over the head with a shovel, and that the injuries inflicted upon him in return were in self-defence. The complaint was dismissed.

John Reed, first mate of the brig *Joseph Hart*, was tried before Commissioner MORTON, charged with assaulting John Glan, and striking him with a billet of wood. It was proved that the blow was given in self-defence, as the complainant first attacked Reed with a knife. Complaint dismissed.

The French Extradition Case—The Affair of Mr. Busteed and Attorney McKeon.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.
Before Commissioner Betts.

The progress of the examination into this case, our readers will remember, was suddenly arrested, on Thursday, by the occurrence of a personal dispute between Mr. Busteed and the District-Attorney as to the possession of a French document whose contents had not yet been made public. Yesterday morning there was a large attendance in the Court room—drawn together from a desire to learn the decision of the Commissioner as to his power over the matter, and from inference, the rights of prisoners before this Court to be represented by counsel at all.

A letter from Mr. Busteed's associate counsel was handed to Mr. Montholon, acknowledging the possession of the disputed document, and offering to give it up to any person authorized by a competent Court to receive it. The document is a communication from the Imperial Minister to Mr. Montholon. The Government moved therefore for the adjournment of the case, and its reference to the U. S. District Court, to decide upon the powers of the Commissioner.

The Commissioner rendered his decision, of which the points are as follows:

"The Commissioner does not hold a Court."

"The proceedings before him are not judicial."

"He has to hear and consider the evidence of criminality, and if that be deemed by him sufficient, he is to certify the same with a copy of the testimony to the Secretary of State, and to issue, in that case, his warrant of commitment of the prisoners to the proper geal, until their surrender." [Kain's case per Curtis J. 14 How, U. S. vs. Farrince, 13 How, 40.]

"He has no power but such as the State confers, and such as are necessarily complied."

"The power to punish for contempt is a judicial power, and the Commissioner has no desire to strain or exceed his power."

2. The prisoners have no right to appear by counsel, but it is the desire of the Commissioner to have all possible light thrown on this case which the ability of counsel can cast upon it. But if counsel stand upon the bare question of right, they must be excluded. Their admission is an act of courtesy on the part of the Commissioner. This is not a criminal prosecution, if it were, as a presiding magistrate, the Court could commit for contempt.

Even at common law, a prisoner had no right to counsel, (Chit. Crim. Law, 74.) Indeed, now, in England, he is allowed no advocate at an examination, although he has one at trial, under act 6 and 7 Wm. IV. (Roscoe Crim. Ex. 235.)

By the Constitution of the United States prisoner has that right in criminal prosecutions. By the act of Sept. 24, 1798, sec. 35, he has that right in all the Courts of the United States. By the act of April 30, 1790, sec. 19, he has that right, in capital cases.

He has that right in New-York by the Revised Statutes, when arrested under a warrant for any offence, and brought before a magistrate for examination, and committed or discharged. The Commissioner in this proceeding is neither a Court nor an examining Magistrate, nor is this proceeding a criminal examination. The Commissioner is simply a Referee designated by statute to ascertain certain facts, as the basis of action of the Executive of the Country. That these facts involve the question of the commission of a crime, cannot vary the nature of the proceeding.

Yet he should be loath to exercise this power, as its consequences would fall upon the prisoners, but he would do so if he thought it required by Justice.

Mr. Tillou renewed the motion to adjourn the case to Tuesday.

Mr. Busteed said the case had now, through the newspaper press, gained a notoriety which he thought greatly exceeded its merits. The paper he had retained was in the French language. He and his associates had never before seen it, and on reading it he became convinced that it contained most important evidence to them, and he felt it his duty to retain possession of it at least until he could advise himself of its contents. He thought they were entitled to the paper until they could do so. A man who would so far degrade himself as to call another man, as good as himself, "a thief," for taking possession of what in right belonged to him, was beyond any consideration from him.

Mr. Tillon thought that it would be greatly to the benefit of all concerned if the case could be conducted with less publicity and less full reports. He did not think it aided the cause of public justice to report criminal cases so fully, during their progress.

Mr. McKeon argued the motion. Alluding to the fracas of Thursday, he said: A scene had occurred which he deeply regretted, since, in consequence, it would go forth to the world that we are semi-barbarians. Who was responsible for that occurrence he would not say. A paper was shown to a witness, Counsel for defence got it and refused to deliver it up at the command of the Commissioner, and the latter, in self defence, adjourned the Court. A notice was sent to another party, intimating that Counsel had it, but would not give it up unless before proper authority. This aggravated the offence. Some called the seizure petit larceny—others, grand larceny—and some called it stealing. He had some experience in the Courts, and if he understood the meaning of robbery, it was the forcible taking of the property of another, and were it not that he had examined the case of the People vs. Call, and found that the paper taken in that case was of no value, (to Mr. Busteed.) "So sure as you lived," said he, "I would have had you arrested for larceny." [Applause.]

The Commissioner ordered that no personality should be offered, and that counsel should not address each other.

Mr. Busteed rose to a motion of order, and asked if the gentleman was speaking to the question of adjournment, as he did not think the harangue of John McKeon at all in order. Mr. B. had not been at all discourteous during these proceedings.

Commissioner—You have not, Sir.

Mr. McKeon continued with regard to the paper that Mr. Togerts was making a copy of it.

Mr. Togerts—I was having it made, sir.

Mr. McKeon—Then that makes the matter as I stated, and if they will give me the copies they have written I will read them at once.

The Commissioner thought an adjournment till Tuesday was too long; he would, therefore adjourn till Monday at twelve o'clock, in order to ascertain the jurisdiction of the Court.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.
Before Hon. Justice Peabody.

DECISIONS.

Halborn vs. *Hall.*—Motion to discharge from arrest granted.

Jenkins vs. *Jenkins.*—Judgment of divorce granted.

Low vs. *Marcus.*—Injunction granted.

MARINE COURT.
THE NILES CASE—DECISION OF THE COURT.

In this interesting case, reported on Monday in the TIMES, the following decision was yesterday rendered:

Rufus K. Winslow vs. *John K. Woolsey.*—MAYNARD, Justice.—In this and two other cases Mr. Lapaugh, attorney for defendant, objected to George W. Niles appearing for the plaintiff, on the ground that he is not authorized to practice in this Court.

From the answers of George W. Niles to interrogatories and the evidence taken, it appears that he became an attorney of the Supreme Court in 1842, counselor in 1845, and that he became an attorney of this Court in 1846, by signing a *roll*, and paying the usual fees.

That at a general term of the Supreme Court, in 1851, on the production to the Supreme Court of a certificate of the Clerk of the Court of Sessions that George W. Niles had been convicted of obtaining money on false pretences, it was "ordered that the said Niles be removed from practicing in *any* of the Courts of this State as attorney, counselor and solicitor." That in 1854 he received a pardon from the Governor, and a "*restoration to the rights of citizenship.*"

That in 1855 he made an indirect application to the Supreme Court for the right to appear or be admitted to practice in that Court, which was considered by the Justices thereof and rejected.

It is contended by Mr. Niles, first, that he has never been legally suspended, &c. It is a sufficient answer to this to say that the order of the Supreme Court is binding until revoked; second, that the Marine Court is not a Court of Record, and therefore any person can appear for another in that Court, the same as in a Justice's Court. In answer to this point, I would say that the Marine Court is made a Court of Record by statute, and if it was not, the point is not good.

Thirdly, That his pardon restores him to all his rights, and among those the right to practice in all the Courts of this State. It is a sufficient answer to this point that the Supreme Court have passed upon it and have arrived at a different conclusion.

Again it is said that the Constitution allows any person to practice law who can find any one willing to employ him.

The Constitution says: "Any male citizen of the age of 21 years, of *good moral character*, and who possesses the requisite qualifications of learning and ability, shall be entitled to admission to practice in all the Courts of this State." Each Court can admit whom they please to practice in their Court, provided the applicant brings himself within the requirements of the Constitution.

Has Geo. W. Niles brought himself within this rule? Does he possess the good moral character required?

If he had not been admitted and suspended, but was now making his first application for admission as attorney of the Supreme Court, is there any man, lawyer or layman, who supposes for one moment that he would be admitted?

Mr. Niles says in his answer to the fifth interrogatory, "from motives of delicacy and a decent regard to the prejudices which may be presumed to exist, to a greater or less extent, I made no attempt to practice in the higher Courts of this City and State, but I have not felt that I was violating any of the proprieties of life by practicing as a lawyer in the Marine Court."

I regret that Mr. Niles' motives of delicacy did not extend to the Marine Court also, as the same gentlemen practice there who practice in the Supreme or other Courts of this City, and I cannot conceive what difference it can make with any member of the bar, in *which* Court they are compelled to come into contact with him if they must do so at all.

The purity of Courts and their officers should be above suspicion, or they will cease to be respected, and if not respected they will be worse than useless.

If persons who have served out their term in the State Prison for crime (and a crime like this, for we all remember it) are to be considered as possessing *the good moral character* required by the Constitution for admission to practice as attorneys, &c., I have been mistaken.

The objection to Geo. W. Niles appearing as attorney, &c., is sustained.

Let a rule be entered accordingly.

MCCARTHY and THOMPSON, Justices, concurred.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets.... *Carefully reported for the N. Y. Times*

NEW-YORK, Friday, Feb. 27, 1857—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are quiet, yet quoted steady at $7 50@$7 62½ for Pearls, and $7 62½@$7 75 for Pots, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is in moderate request, at former prices. Java, 15c.@16½c.; Laguayra, 11¾c.@12¾c.; Maracaibo, 11¾c.@12¾c.; Rio, 9¾c.@11¾c.; St. Domingo, 10¾c.@10¾c.; and Bahia, 10c.@10¾c. ₱ lb.

COPPER—Holders are very firm, but the demand is tame.

COTTON—Is pretty actively sought after at full and buoyant prices. Middling Uplands, 13¾c.; do. Gulfs, 13¾c.@14c.; and other grades at proportionate prices ₱ lb.

FISH—The demand is fair, and prices are well supported for the leading kinds. The supply is generally limited.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour opened tamely and irregularly, but subsequently attracted considerable attention at rather firmer prices. The sales reported since our last consist of about 9,000 bbls. in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	$6 15@$6 25
Straight State	6 25@ 6 35
Favorite and Extra State	6 35@ 6 65
Common to Good Indiana and Upper Lake	6 20@ 6 50
Common to Good Superfine Ohio	6 35@ 6 55
Fancy Michigan	6 25@ 6 45
Extra Michigan	6 50@ 7 50
Extra Indiana and Wisconsin	6 60@ 7 50
Extra Ohio	6 60@ 8 00
Fancy Genesee	6 75@ 7 00
Extra Genesee	7 00@ 8 50
Extra Missouri	6 50@ 8 50

Canadian is brisker, but cheaper. Superfine to extra commands $6 25@$7 50 ₱ bbl.; 1,890 bbls. were sold within the range. Southern continues in fair demand and steady. The transactions since our last comprise about 2,200 bbls. low Mixed to Fancy and Extra, at $6 70@$8 and $8 75 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is in limited supply and request, at $3 50@$5 25 for Fine to Superfine ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in moderate supply and good demand at $3 25 for Jersey, and $3 75 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. The latter brings $17 25@$17 50 in puncheons.

GRAIN—Wheat is in slack request, and is somewhat unsettled in price. We have heard of sales of only about 4,800 bushels, including Southern at $1 78 for good white, and $1 57 for do. red, ₱ bushel. Rye continues scarce and quiet at 86c.@95c. for inferior to choice ₱ bushel; 3,500 bushels were purchased within the range. Oats are in moderate supply and request, at 51c.@53c. for Western; 48c.@50c. for State; 46c.@49c. for Jersey; and 43c.@47c. for Southern, ₱ bushel. Barley is in demand, and is held at $1 15@$1 42 for very inferior to choice, ₱ bush. Stock quite light. Barley Malt commands $1 50@$1 55 ₱ bushel. Corn is more inquired for at steadier prices. There were sales reported to-day of about 56,000 bushels, at 70c. for unsound, 71c.@72½c. for mixed, in store and delivered, and 70c.@78c. for new and old Yellow, and 73c.@80c. for white, ₱ bushel.

HAY—Sales were made of 800 bales River at 90c.@$1 for shipment, and $1 10@$1 12½ for local use, ₱ 100 lbs.

LEATHER—Exhibits no important change. Stock light; demand good; prices very firm.

LIME—Rockland is scarce and needed at $1 10 for common, and $1 20 for lump, ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—The demand is tame; prices are without any quotable variation. New-Orleans, 75c.@76c.; new crop Porto Rico, 65c.@70c.; new crop Cuba Muscovado, 48c.@58c.; new crop clayed Cuba, nominal, ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES.—Resin, Tar, and Crude Turpentine are essentially unaltered. Spirits Turpentine is plenty and depressed, with more sellers than buyers, at 52c. for large, and 52½c.@53c. for small lots, ₱ gallon.

OILS—Whale, Sperm, and Olive remain as last noticed. Linseed is in improved demand and is pretty firm at 85c.@91c. ₱ gallon. Lard Oil is in light supply and fair request at $1 12½@$1 15 ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork is heavy and irregular in value. Sales have been reported since our last of about 600 bbls., in lots, at $23 50@$23 60 for new Mess; and $18 50@$19 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Dressed Hogs bring, in lots, 8¼c.@9¾c. ₱ lb. Cut Meats appear in moderate demand, and are steady at 11c.@11½c. for Hams, and 9c.@9¼c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is in light supply and fair request, at from 10½c. @11¾c. ₱ lb. Lard is heavy and languid. The transactions since our last reach about 500 bbls. and tcs., mostly fair to strictly Prime, at 14c.@14¾c. ₱ lb. Beef is in moderate demand, at steady rates. The transactions since our last consist of 400 bbls., at $10@$11 for new Prime; $11@$13 for Country Mess; $15 50 for repacked Western Mess; and $16 25@$16 50 for extra Chicago do., ₱ bbl. New Prime Mess Beef is salable and firm at $21@$22 ₱ tc. Beef Hams are scarce and needed at $21@$22 ₱ bbl. Butter is in fair demand, and is worth 16c.@23c. for Ohio; 20c.@26c. for common to very good State, and 30c. @35c. for prime to very choice do., ₱ lb. Cheese is in light supply and good request, at 9¾c.@12¾c. ₱ lb.

The Cincinnati *Price Current*, of the 26th instant, says: "The returns of the hogs slaughtered during the season are nearly complete, and sufficiently so for all practical purposes, as those from the few places yet to be heard from will not essentially change the result.

	1855-56.	1856-57.
Ohio	630,087	465,638
Kentucky	410,594	295,044
Indiana	466,463	311,629
Illinois	442,963	276,853
Missouri	189,904	143,698
Iowa	181,976	110,719
Tennessee	43,460	28,911
Wisconsin	5,000	.....
Grand Totals	2,370,595	1,782,341
	1,782,341	
Deficiency	591,445	

This is equal, as nearly as is necessary to calculate, to 25 ₱ cent. The yield of Lard this season is about two pounds to the hog less than last season. The proportion of barrel Pork and box Meat put up this season is greater than last season; and of box Meats, that is, Meats intended for the English market, greater by 50 ₱ cent. than in any previous year; consequently, notwithstanding the Pork crop is an exceedingly short one, the quantity of Bacon prepared for and which will be exported to England the present season, is greatly larger than that of any previous season.

The exports of Hogs to the East, so far as they have been received, compare as follows:

	1855-6.	1856-7.
Great Western Railway from Detroit	137,925	147,485
Central Pennsylvania from Pittsburg	40,058	52,003
Total	177,983	196,488
		177,398
Increase this season		23,105

These returns are from Sept. 1 to Feb. 1, each season."

SUGARS—Continue in good demand at firm prices sales having been reported since our last of about 1,250 hhds. Cuba, &c., in lots, at from 9¼c.@10¾c., with 1,100 boxes Havana, at from 9¾c.@11¼c. ₱ lb. Yesterday's sales of Cuba, &c., were 1,426 hhds.

TALLOW—The reduced supply available, and the high claims of owners, check business.

TEAS—Another auction sale occurred to-day. It was attended by a very numerous company. The bidding was spirited, and very full prices were realized. We annex a report by L. M. HOFFMAN & Co.

Imported ₱ *Elizabeth Willets*—Terms 6 mos.

Hyson—34 hf. ch. at 37c.; 44 bxs. do. 43½; 42 do. 43.

Young Hyson—25 hf. ch. 46c.; 75 do 46½; 32 do. 45; 47 do. 40; 44 do. 39½; 48 do. 38½; 73 do. 36; 54 do. 35½; 53 do. 33½; 74 do. 32; 19 do. 29; 340 bxs. do. 45½; 115 do. 45; 108 do. 41.

Twankay—111 hf. ch. at 35½c.

Hyson Gunpowder—27 hf. ch. at 46½c.; 64 do. 42; 120 bxs. do. 46.

Hyson Imperial—32 hf. ch. at 45c.; 37 do. 41.

Imperial—20 hf. ch. at 46½c.; 20 bxs. do. 46½; 20 do. 46.

Oolong Souchong—89 ch. at 52 and 29 do. 48.

Oolong—25 hf. ch. at 53½c.; 112 do. 50; 167 do. 49½; 151 do. 49; 197 do. 47; 97 do. 43; 99 do. 42; 54 do. 41½; 250 do. 41; 262 do. 40½; 411 do. 40; 169 do. 39; 105 do. 38½; 1517 do. 38; 119 do. 37; 445 do. 36; 50 do. 34; 99 do. 33½; 141 do. 31½; 68 do. 28; 106 bxs. do. 63; 225 do. 54½; 25 do. 54; 20 do. 53; 158 do. 51½; 435 do. 49½.

TOBACCO—Is quiet, but prices are firmly sustained. Sales since Tuesday last, 34 hhds. Kentucky and Maysville, at 17c.@20c.; 96 bales Havana, 33c.; 44 cases Florida, 35c.@70c.; and 5 bags Scraps, 16c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales were reported of about 500 bbls. Ohio and Prison, at 28c.@28¾c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Exhibited no remarkable improvement. For Liverpool—Cotton, 5-32d.@9-16d. ₱ lb.; Flour, 1s. 6d.@1s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 4½d.@5½d. ₱ bushel; Beef, 2s. 9d.@4s. ₱ tc.; Resin, 2s.@2s. 3d. ₱ bbl., and Heavy Goods, 17s. 6d.@22s. 6d. ₱ ton. For other ports, proportionate quotations.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ **Reader, are you satisfied regarding the** important question: What is the Gospel? The various sects, such as the Baptist, Presbyterian, Methodist, &c., all maintain that they preach it. Is it possible? Could the Holy Spirit who declared there to be only one Faith, one Hope, one Baptism, teach such antagonistic dogmas? Impossible. The Primitive Church held a monocredic principle, and widely different from the modern. This Primitive Christianity is preached every LORD'S DAY at 10½ o'clock A. M. in Jefferson Assembly Hall, corner of 6th and Greenwich avs. Come and hear; it and it only is reasonable and consistent.

☞ **The Church and the Bible.**—Rev. P. MCMENAMY, D. D., and other clergymen, will (D. V.) direct particular attention to the anti-Christian character of the mass of the Church, as contrasted with the all-sufficient atonement of Jesus Christ, during the services conducted on the Apostolic plan of dealing with error, TO-MORROW EVENING, in the new Mission Church, 20th-st. Exercises to commence at 7 o'clock. All are invited to attend.

☞ **German Presbyterian Church,** corner Madison and Montgomery sts., Fr. STRENG, pastor. The congregation holds worship there, for the first time, on SUNDAY, March 1. Preaching, TO-MORROW, at 10 o'clock A. M., by Rev. Mr. GULDIN and Rev. Mr. STEING, and at 3½ o'clock P. M. by Rev. T. W. ALEXANDER, D. D., and at 7½ o'clock P. M. by Rev. Mr. STEING. The friends of the Germans are invited to attend.

☞ **Moravian Church**—Jay-st., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.—March 1 being the day set apart for the commemoration of the beginning of the Moravian Church, 400 years ago, a discourse, relating to the history of the Church, will be delivered on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., by the Pastor, Rev. J. H. KUMMER. Seats free. The friends of the Moravian Church are invited to attend.

☞ **Rev. Jacob West,** Pastor, will preach in the East Reformed Dutch Church, Bedford-av., near Fulton-av., Brooklyn, on SABBATH MORNING, March 1, at 10½ o'clock, and Rev. GEORGE W. BETHUNE, D. D., in EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ **Forsyth-street M. E. Church.**—A sermon will be preached TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7 o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. R. M. HATFIELD, to young men, upon *The Character and Influence of the Theatre.* Young men who patronize the theatre are invited to attend.

☞ **Come and Worship!**—The Free Church of Mount Zion, awaiting the Second Advent of Christ, meets at Union Building, No. 163 Bowery. Preaching TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Subject—*An Exposition of Rev.* 14 6-20. The public are invited to attend.

☞ **Baptism and Sermon to Young Men.**—The Ordinance of Baptism will be administered to several candidates at the Bedford-st. Baptist Church, on SUNDAY MORNING next, by the pastor, Rev. Dr. DOWLING. In the EVENING the last sermon of the course to young men. Subject—*The Soul—its priceless value.*

☞ **Fifth-avenue Baptist Church,** (Corner of 35th-st.)—First service TO-MORROW, March 1, at 10½ o'clock A. M. Second service at 7½ o'clock P. M. Preaching by Rev. SIDNEY A. COREY. Subject for the evening—*Woman's Indebtedness to the Christian Religion.*

☞ **John-street First M. E. Church**—In John-st., preaching NEXT SABBATH, at 10½ A. M., by Rev. J. FIELDS, of the New-York East Conference, and at 7 P. M. by Rev. CHARLES E. HARRIS, a Christian Jew. The public generally are invited to attend. Seats free.

☞ **Universalist Church, Orchard-st., near Broome**—Rev. Dr. SAWYER Pastor; services TO-MORROW at the regular hours, 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. Subject in the morning—*Moral Evil;* and in the evening—*Sin Against the Holy Ghost.*

☞ **Rev. Abel Stevens, D. D.,** will preach TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and Rev. THOS. H. BURCH 7½ P. M., in the First-place Methodist Episcopal Church at the junction of First-place and Henry-st., South Brooklyn.

☞ **Christian Spiritualism.**—Rev. T. L. HARRIS will preach TO-MORROW at Academy Hall, No. 663 Broadway, opposite Bond-st. Morning subject—*The Interior Sense of the Second Commandment.* Evening subject—*Rural Life.*

☞ **Hedding M. E. Church**—17th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.—SABBATH, March 1, Rev. J. MILEY will preach at 10 A. M.; Rev. J. CRAWFORD at 3 P. M., and Rev. WM. P. COBBIT in the EVENING at 7 o'clock. Seats free.

☞ **Church of St. Francis of Assisi**—31st-st., between 6th and 7th avs. The new altar-piece, a painting of St. Francis, will be solemnly placed on Sunday, March 1, at 3 P. M.

☞ **Rev. C. B. Wyatt,** Rector of Trinity Church San Francisco, will preach in the Church of the Epiphany, No. 190 Stanton-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, March 1. Service to commence at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **The Holy Spirit in Revival.**—First Free-Will Baptist Church, Sullivan-st., near Houston, Rev. D. M. GRAHAM, Pastor. Preaching at 10½ A. M., and at 3 and 7 P. M. Subject in the evening as above.

☞ **Rev. D. S. Burnet** will preach in the 17th-st. Chapel, immediately west of 6th-av., at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Topic—*Principles of Christian Union*—continued.

☞ **R. P. Ambler** will lecture at Dodworth's Academy, No. 806 Broadway, on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Subject for the evening—*Destiny of the Religious World.* Seats free.

☞ **Baptism.**—The ordinance of Baptism will be administered in the Lexington-av. Baptist Church, corner of Lexington-av. and 30th-st., TO-MORROW MORNING, by the Pastor, Rev. D. S. PARMELEE.

☞ **Sunday Evening Lectures in Jersey City.**—Rev. O. B. FROTHINGHAM will lecture to young men TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at the Unitarian Church. Subject—*Evil Commemorations.*

☞ **Lectures on Prophecy.**—The fifth lecture in this course will be preached at the Broadway Tabernacle, TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Prophecy Fulfilled in the history of Egypt.*

☞ **South Congregational Church**—Corner of Court and President sts., South Brooklyn. Preaching TO-MORROW by Rev. ISAAC P. LANGWORTHY, D. D., of Chelsea, Mass. Services 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M.

☞ **Baptism—Laight-street Church.**—Rev. H. K. GREEN will preach MORNING and EVENING. Baptism will be administered after the morning sermon. Seats retained for strangers.

☞ **Rev. Porter Thomas** will preach TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING in the Church of the Restoration, Brooklyn.

NEW-YORK CITY BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Reliable Advertising Mediums, Prices of Advertisement Houses in each Locality, Lists of Publications, &c., &c.

Rosin Wood Manufactory, Silks, Fringes, Tassels, Cording, Gimps, Lastic Trees Trimmings, Gold and Silver Articles for Regalia.

KOHLSAAT BROS. (Importers and Jobbers,) 46 John-st.

New Advertising Agents.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.....119 Nassau-st.

Hardware, Cutlery, Edge Tools, &c.

T. DOUGLAS, Manufacturer and Dealer, 62 Beekman-st.

Grate and Fender Makers.

WM. H. JACKSON, (formerly W. & N. Jackson & Sons,) No. 691 Broadway, one door from 10th-st.

Boat and Car Bazaar.

Life, Race, Ship and Pleasure Boats, of all kinds on hand, making an assortment of over 200 Boats. C. L. INGERSOLL & SON, No. 250 South-st.

Lightning Rods.

A. M. QUIMBY & SON, 132 East 27th, and 119 Nassau-st.

LYON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Ohl's Patent. Also, other rods, insulators, points, vanes, &c., No. 240 Broadway.

Lithographers.

GEOR

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, FEB. 28, 1857.

☞ The NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served in this City and vicinity for ONE SHILLING a week. Single Copies Two Cents. Mail subscribers SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES is published every Evening, (*Sundays Excepted.*) One edition will be issued at ONE and the other at THREE o'clock P. M. It will be supplied by mail at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing nearly all the reading matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday, is mailed at THREE DOLLARS a year.

The WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed at Two DOLLARS a year for single Copies. TWENTY-FIVE Copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, to one address.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6 cents for single copies.

Terms, invariably cash in advance.

Publication Office, No. 128 Nassau-st., cor. of Beekman.

RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO., Publishers.

A Trick Exposed.

We published, yesterday, a paragraph stating that Mr. F. WM. WALKER was not a Correspondent of the TIMES. The occasion for our making this disclaimer was the appearance of a letter in the *Herald* under his signature, with these words appended: "Correspondent of the NEW-YORK TIMES." The following dispatch shows where the responsibility of this matter rests:

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 27.

I have just seen the *Herald* of yesterday. My letter was not to the Editor of the *Herald*, but to H——, and marked *private*, and was *not signed* "Correspondent of the TIMES." I have never so said or signed. That address and signature were the work of the *Herald* office. Pray explain this immediately to Mr. RAYMOND. I did not in my letter allude to the TIMES at all. The malice of the *Herald*, also, caused that addition. F. WM. WALKER.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

By the *Illinois*, we have later news from California, Oregon, and the Pacific region generally; besides additional intelligence from Nicaragua—the latter, however, no later in date than our advices by the *Tennessee*. There is a rumor of the burning of Rivas and the escape of WALKER from the country, but it lacks confirmation. The Pacific steamer *Sonora* had brought down $1,700,000 as freight, and a considerable amount of gold was received here by the *Illinois*, boxed, so that the value of their contents is unknown. The California news by this arrival is quite interesting. The State Treasurer had made away with $124,000 of the public funds, which were set apart for the payment of the July interest: so that it was doubtful whether that interest, payable in New-York, would be met. It was considered probable that the Legislature would impeach the Treasurer. Reports of hundred-pound lumps of gold had astonished everybody, but were looked upon with allowance for exaggeration. The general yield of the mines was excellent. Earthquakes and murders were the order of the day in Southern California. A fire at Iowa Hill had destroyed property to the amount of $150,000. The settlers on the Mariposa claim had combined against Col. FREMONT.

Our correspondence from Nicaragua presents some interesting facts touching the condition and prospects of WALKER. The Costa Ricans appear to be making steady progress.

The U. S. Senate yesterday passed twenty-five private bills, and after discussing the Post-Office Appropriation bill, took a recess until 6 o'clock. On reassembling, the debate on the bill was continued, and the amendment authorizing a contract to carry all mails from Mississippi to San Francisco in four-horse coaches, was adopted. In the House, the consideration of the resolution for the expulsion of Mr. GILBERT was resumed. The resolution of Mr. PURVIANCE, that the House forthwith proceed with the trial, directing the Sergeant-at-Arms to summon witnesses, and allowing Mr. GILBERT to be heard in person or by counsel, was rejected, by a vote of 82 yeas against 109 nays. Mr. GILBERT then addressed the House at considerable length, and at the conclusion of his remarks resigned his seat as a member, and immediately left his place. The House tabled the resolutions of the Committee in his case, by 135 against 63. A letter was then sent up to the Speaker from Mr MATTESON, who was not present, tendering his resignation. A motion to table the Committee's resolutions in his case was disagreed to—yeas 95, nays 102. A point was raised, that as Mr. MATTESON had resigned, the House could not further proceed in his case; but the Speaker decided that the House must determine that question for itself, and the decision was sustained. After further debate, another motion to table the resolutions was lost—83 yeas to 108 nays; and the first one, setting forth his complicity in the Des Moines affair, was read, and passed by 145 against 17. Subsequently the second and third resolutions were read, and after a refusal to lay them on the table, the second one, declaring Mr. MATTESON unworthy to be a member of the House, was passed; while the last one, expelling him, was laid on the table. The case of Mr. WELCH was then called up, and the resolutions against him were read. After quite a lengthy debate, a resolution was offered as a substitute, declaring that there had been no sufficient evidence elicited in his case by the Committee to convict him, and that no further proceedings should be had, which was adopted, by 119 against 42, and the House adjourned, without acting on Mr. EDWARDS' case.

We publish this morning under our Telegraphic head an abstract of the Tariff bill as it passed the Senate yesterday morning, and a copy of the Submarine Telegraph bill, which has received the signature of the President, and is now a law.

The Kansas Legislature have been guilty of more outrageous special legislation. A bill has passed, giving the County Judges jurisdiction in criminal cases, and providing that persons may be tried before these petty Courts *without a Jury, and without being indicted.*

A freshet has occurred in the Rock River, Ill., by which heavy damage has been done. The Galena Air-Line Railroad bridge at Sterling was entirely destroyed, and three miles of the track was submerged, and a great portion of it torn up. The damage to the road is estimated at $100,000.

The Pennsylvania Legislature have adjourned until the 9th of March, to afford the members an opportunity to attend the Inauguration.

Those long-threatened letters that should show FRANKLIN PIERCE'S private secretary, Mr. SIDNEY WEBSTER, FLETCHER WEBSTER, Mr. NICHOLSON of the *Union*, and even Mr. MARCY, as implicated in the Nicaragua fillibusterings, were produced yesterday by EX-Consul FARRAN, in the course of his written speech of defence upon the Fillibuster examination. They are not very startling after all, though suggestive enough. The transfer deed of interest in the Mosquito Grant from FARRAN, FERRER and KINNEY to NICHOLSON and the WEBSTERS, was also produced.

About that paper, for taking which on Thursday District-Attorney MCKEON called Corporation Counsel BUSTEED a thief, a good deal was said yesterday by, before and to the Commissioner who had the French Extradition case and all its pleasant episodes in charge. The combatants cooled down, however, the paper was returned to its owner, and the Commissioner adjourned the case to next week.

Several subpœnas were served yesterday from the Surrogate's office upon parties whose attendance is required before the Surrogate on the 3d of March next, to give testimony relative to the alleged marriage of Mrs. CUNNINGHAM and Dr. BURDELL. The subpœnas were served under the direction of Mr. CLINTON, counsel for Mrs. CUNNINGHAM.

The Telegraph line to Halifax was kept open until 2 o'clock this morning, up to which time nothing had been heard of the *Niagara*, now in her fourteenth day.

Another fatal duel has taken place at Savannah, with rifles, between Messrs. HEGENRICK and KIMBROUGH, in which the former was killed.

The case of the "New-Granada Canal and Steam Navigation Company," has been returned again to Justice CONNOLLY, from whom it was taken some weeks since on a *certiorari*, issued by Recorder SMITH. The examination before Justice CONNOLLY will be resumed on Wednesday next.

The woman who was shot in Elizabeth-street on Tuesday evening, is still at the New-York Hospital, in an unchanged condition. The missing man THOMAS ——, whose name has so frequently occurred in connection with this case, was yesterday arrested, and brought before the dying woman who asked him whether he had not hired anybody to kill her. He replied in the negative, and declared that he never entertained other than friendly feelings towards her.

Dr. SAMUEL CHAMPNEY, of Brooklyn, died, on Thursday evening, from a slight dissection wound received in his finger while making a *post mortem* examination of the body of ELDRED, who was incorrectly reported, by the Police, as a victim of garroters.

The objection to GEORGE W. NILES appearing as Attorney in the Marine Court, was yesterday sustained by Justice MAYNARD.

A State Police.

Why should we not have a STATE POLICE? The primary object of a Police force is to secure the execution of the LAW,—not the local laws of cities and large villages merely, but the general laws of the State against crime of all kinds. The proper business of a Police is to prevent,—or detect,—murder, theft, swindling, felonies of all kinds: and these things are offences, not against the ordinances and regulations of the City merely, but against the statutes of the State. There is, it is true, a much greater necessity for the active services of Police in a large City than in a rural district,—but this is simply because there are more people collected and therefore more crime to be suppressed or punished. The *nature* of the duty is the same in one case as in the other—the difference is only in extent. In Great Britain the Police Department is an institution of the general government. It extends over the whole Kingdom, and is controlled by a Commission appointed by Imperial authority. There is also a London Metropolitan Police,—which has special duties,—but this exists as an appendage of the general system,—as added to it in consequence of special, local necessities. The same thing is true of the Police of France.

Why, then, should not this State *be divided into Police Districts*, corresponding with its division into judicial districts or not, as may be deemed advisable, and furnished with a police organization for each, more or less complete, according to the necessities of the case? In some districts, it is probable, no active working organization would be required, as the local authorities would answer every purpose. But, in others, such a general uniform system, if properly digested and controlled, would prove of immense advantage. It would obviate a great many evils which are connected with the present practice. A police force, which should have jurisdiction over New-York, Brooklyn, and the suburbs and villages adjoining both, under the control of a central, compact, properly-constituted Board, would be far more efficient and useful—would work with greater harmony, directness and force—than the separate, disjointed, and sometimes hostile organizations upon which we now rely.

So far as our City is concerned, it is pretty generally conceded that *some* reform is imperatively required. The present organization of our Police force is vicious and inefficient. It does not attain the object for which it is maintained,—namely, the security of life and property,—the prevalence of order and the supremacy of law. Its defects are unquestionably due, in part at least, to the manner in which it is constituted and controlled. The law assumes, and properly enough, that it must be under the control of Commissioners designated especially for that purpose. The law organizing the Department creates such a Commission, and assigns to it the entire supervision, management and control of the City Police. It is taken for granted that power over the Police,—the power of appointing, controlling, governing, punishing and removing all the members of the Police Department, should not be intrusted to any one man,—that the Mayor, though of necessity the Executive head of the City Government, and therefore empowered to use the Police force as the efficient available means of enforcing the law, should not be the arbitrary, irresponsible *monarch* of the Department:—that he should not have the power of appointment or of removal, or of punishment;—but that these supreme powers should be exercised by an independent Commission. For him to claim such powers would be as unreasonable as for the Commander-in-Chief, or the General at the head of an army, to assert the exclusive right of enlisting, dismissing, rewarding and punishing the soldiers under his command. The existing law repudiates any such claim on behalf of the Mayor, and determines that there shall be a Board of Police Commissioners.

But the manner in which this Board is constituted is radically vicious and defective. It is made up of the Mayor, Recorder and City Judge—two of whom are judicial officers, and all of whom have all the duties they can properly perform in other spheres. Experience, moreover, shows that partisanship will inevitably obtain the ascendancy in such a Commission, and control its action. The Police is now notoriously used for political and party purposes. It may not be possible, although it is very desirable, wholly to prevent such an abuse of its functions; but so long as the men who control it are elected purely on party grounds, it will increase rather than diminish. It is generally conceded that in some way or other provision should be made for a new Commission;—that something should be done to put the Department in the hands of a Board which can devote its whole attention to the subject—which shall be removed, both in character and position, from political influences so far as possible, and which shall make the efficiency and usefulness of the Department the great end of all its efforts.

Thus far men of all parties,—who consult the good of the City, are agreed. The difficulty begins when the means of accomplishing this end come to be considered. Every plan suggested seems beset with embarrassments. Governor KING in his message suggested that the Police Commission for the City should be appointed by the Governor of the State, with or without the assent of the Senate; but upon further consideration it seems probable that such a law would be unconstitutional, and would encounter the adverse decision of the courts of law. The Constitution requires that all *City* officers shall be *elected* by the inhabitants, or appointed by the authorities of the cities concerned. But neither of these courses seems calculated to obviate the difficulties under which we labor. Either, under any circumstances, would be very likely to give us a partisan Commission,—selected for party ends and without any proper sense of the responsibilities of their position.

We see no way of removing the difficulties that surround this subject, except by changing the character of the Police, and making it a STATE instead of exclusively a CITY Force. It

The New-York and Brooklyn Ferries.

The complaints of mismanagement and public inconvenience in the conduct of the Brooklyn ferries have of late been so numerous as to require an expression of opinion by the citizens, which has led to an investigation by a Special Committee of the Board of Aldermen.

Up to 1853 the ferries were under separate management. The Union Ferry Company were then in possession of the Fulton and South Ferries, and their capital stock was $200,000. They then ran the boats as frequently as they do now, and at one cent fare for foot passengers, and with these fares the undertaking was so successful that they were enabled to make very handsome dividends, and to carry a surplus over. The other ferries, the Roosevelt, Catherine, Gouverneur and Wall street, were in the hands of other parties, and were worked with results satisfactory only in part—the Wall-street never having been considered a paying ferry. The project of amalgamating the whole of the ferries into one general concern was now started in the Union Ferry Company, and to carry it into effect, the round sum of $500,000 was given by the Company as the purchase money of the competing ferries, and they were all drawn into one general management. Some of those who are now dissatisfied, question the *bona fides* of this purchase, but there seems no reason to doubt it, as Mr. PERRY, the Secretary of the Committee, swears that there was an actual raising of the cash, and passing it over to the lessees of the four ferries. This is, however, peculiarly the affair of the shareholders, with which the public have nothing to do. Immediately after the purchase it is found that the four ferries do not pay. Like the seven lean kine of Pharoah's dream, they threaten to eat up the seven fat ones. Their dead weight drags down the Fulton and South ferries, which had always been such good investments. How it fell out that the new acquisitions so suddenly deteriorated from their palmy state, or why they wouldn't pay the Company if they paid the Lessees, does not yet appear in the investigation. But at all events the loss was so decided that the Company *doubled* their fares, giving, however, a privilege of commutation to annual ticket-holders, and selling single tickets by the dollar's worth with an allowance of 16 per cent. The increase was trifling in the detail though large in the bulk, and the public, as the public always do, bore the exaction with some grumbling, but they did bear it. But we ought never to let in "the narrow end of the wedge." After a while the Company cannot carry on their operations without further increase. Accordingly they have discontinued commutation, and the public must pay the full toll for both passengers and vehicles over all the ferries. Nor does the public grievance end here. The Roosevelt-street ferry has been very badly managed. Some of the others have not been particularly well attended to, but the Roosevelt has been a flagrant case. Before the purchase the Secretary tells us there were two boats running regularly, and making good time. But the Company withdrew one of these at once, and such have been the delays on this ferry that witnesses have actually given up the ferry altogether, as they saved time by going further off. The boat is also kept in so filthy a condition as to disgust passengers, especially ladies.

The general result of all this is the deterioration in value of Brooklyn property. Rents are going down there while in New-York they are rising. That the ferries in good weather ought to be no detriment to the value of property is self-evident, since the transit is in itself agreeable and can be made in much shorter time than an omnibus or car ride up town. In winter the stoppages need not cause greater inconvenience than those of the accumulated snow and mud in our New-York railways. A very heavy charge lies at the door of the Managers of the Ferry Company for their self-seeking conduct. Their whole desire is transparently clear. They calculate that by getting all the ferries under one control they can raise their fares *ad libitum*.

To effect this they make a most improvident bargain, and then go recklessly to work. This is the old story of extortion. It is killing the goose that lays the golden egg, as they will find. Where, however, is the remedy of the citizen? The remedy lies, we are told, with the Common Council of New-York, who granted the original leases on the terms of which the present Company is bound to work its ferries. The enforcement of these, and of the supplemental ordinances which the Council are entitled to make, might do some good.

If it be true, as alleged, that there is no clause of forfeiture reserved in the leases one fault by the Company in observing their covenants, it would be a wearying job. This only adds another proof to the necessity of the stringent provisions for public protection, in all cases of dealings between the citizens at large and public contractors, whether incorporated or sole. The amount of individual wrong is sometimes infinitessimal, and what is everybody's business is nobody's business. The encroachment on public forbearance, or the abridgment of private convenience, must be very great to stir up the community, and we take this to have been pretty much the case in regard to the ferries, when it appears that the Chairman of the Committee has himself had to wait forty-seven minutes for a boat, and that property has, in some cases fallen 25 per cent. in value. Competition alone is not enough, for we see here how competition may be bought off. A petition has been presented to the State Legislature for a general act to regulate ferriage. Such an act would be most beneficial. The great points are to have a responsible guardian of the public interests; to establish a concise and compendious mode of getting at the facts of a complaint, and to fix an appropriate and exemplary penalty for every deliberate breach of faith and duty to the public.

MORAL CONVICTIONS EXTENDING.—We perceive that our neighbors of the *Independent* have at last some "moral convictions" on the subject of corruption in Congress, and that, in spite of their severe rebuke of the TIMES for doing the same thing, they do not hesitate to express them. The report of the Committee of Investigation, the *Independent* says, "makes out a bad case for Congress:"—and not content with the revelations of the report, it travels outside its record, and, without any sort of personal knowledge or legal evidence, so far as we can perceive, it ascribes to other members equal guilt with the four who are implicated by the evidence. It intimates a suspicion that these have been "selected as convenient victims for immolation, scape-goats to bear away into the wilderness the sins of their fellow-members."

We trust the *Independent* is now satisfied that in its denunciation of these corrupt and infamous practices the TIMES was not speaking at random, or without some reliable authority for its statements. When it assailed us for our course in this matter we promised to abide by the verdict it should render after the report of the Committee should have been laid before the House. We are ready now for its judgment.

THE CORRUPTION CASE.—Two of the members of Congress inculpated by the Report of the Investigating Committee yesterday resigned their seats. The reason assigned for this summary act was the refusal of the House to grant them an open trial, with the privilege of examining witnesses publicly and before the House. They pronounce the Committee a secret inquisition, condemn its mode of procedure, and refuse to submit to its authority. As the only means of escaping the asserted jurisdiction, they resign their seats.

We confess we do not see how this proceeding is to improve their position before the country. There is in it no palpable indication of conscious innocence, but much that will be construed into a tacit acknowledgment of guilt. We do not think the refusal of an open trial by the House was either just or wise. It denied a plain and inherent right, and looks like a wanton exercise of power rather than a judicial attempt to secure justice and protect the dignity of Congress. But this defect is not to be cured by the resignation of the parties affected by it. The proceeding was very much like committing suicide to avoid the chance of being hung.

THE BUCHANAN CABINET.—Mr. BUCHANAN has shown his usual sagacity in selecting the members of his Cabinet; he is determined not to be a second fiddle in his own Administration, and will not invite any man to assist him in conducting the affairs of the nation, during the next four years, whose superior brilliance will put him in a state of eclipse. President PIERCE might have been equally well disposed towards himself; but his difficulty would have been to form a cabinet who would not have been his superiors. Old BUCK from present appearances, is to play first fiddle in the Government orchestra for the next four years.

A GOOD CHANCE.—LAURA KEENE devotes the performance at her Theatre this evening to the benefit of the *Seamstresses' Union*. This affords theatre-goers who are charitably disposed an excellent opportunity to gratify their taste and their benevolence at the same time.

The Union, by the way, is not wholly a charitable organization, as its special object is to secure to seamstresses something like a just remuneration for their labor. Its history is eminently creditable to the women of our country, and its object one which should meet universal sympathy.

Academy of Music.

BELLINI'S "Somnambula" was played here, last night, to a fair audience—considering the Lenten time. The principal attraction of this Opera in its present attenuated condition, is the opportunity it affords new singers to revive the reminiscences of youth—for every one has heard "Somnambula." Thus, last night, it was the appearance of Mlle. DE WILHORST in the character of *Amina*, rather than the opera itself, that interested the audience. Experienced artists are too apt to disrespect BELLINI'S music from mere weariness of repetition. Last night we could not help thinking that had one or two of the principal artists sung their *rôles* less frequently, they might have made a better effort to distinguish themselves. Triviality is the necessary consequence of excessive repetition.

It was not so, however, with Mad. DE WILHORST, who had much depending on this opera. We are willing to believe that she exerted herself to please the audience, and to concede that she succeeded in doing so to a certain extent. Her *Amina* sustains the favorable opinion expressed on her *début*, but it does not, we think, place her in a higher position. In the first place she seemed to be but imperfectly acquainted with the music, her memory failing her at moments where it was most needed, as in the finale to the first act, (as played here.) In the second place her manner of delivering the text and her intonation, were by no means so perfect as in *Lucia*. A *tremolo*, to which we have referred in other notices and which appears to become harder and more unmanageable, was unpleasantly prevalent throughout the opera. In the simple, unaffected music of *Amina*, it is a positive blemish. It can be cured, and we are sure Mad. WIDHORST'S art-instincts will prompt her to undertake the task.

Against these objections, which we urge with the kindest feelings towards a very talented lady, we can refer with pleasure to much that was truly admirable in the opening of the first act and subsequently in the second. The fresh quality of her voice, and the natural grace and ease with which she uses it, combining with much exquisitely-coquettish acting, reconciled the audience to any little deficiencies, and kept them in mind of the fact that Mme. DE WILHORST is, after all, only a *débutante*. It is perhaps her misfortune that she already sings so well that she must be judged by a high standard.

The chorus was unusually effective, and the orchestra good.

Benefit.

Miss LAURA KEENE has placed her elegant Theatre and its resources, at the disposal of the Lady Managers of "The Seamstresses' Union," for a Benefit in aid of the funds of that truly valuable Institution. It is familiar to the public that "The New-York Seamstresses' Union" has been in existence for several years past, and by its well-organized efforts, is enabled to afford to a large number of needy seamstresses a remunerative price for their labors, which in the ordinary routine of trade they are unable to obtain. The Managers of this Association are enabled, by the characteristic liberality of Miss KEENE, to present a Bill of unusual novelty and attraction. A new local piece by a young American author known to fame, called "Love in '76," will be presented for the first time, and the last splendid novelty, "Faust and Marguerite," will be added to the other attractions of the evening. Surely this entertainment and the cause combined, will to-night crowd the house from pit to dome. Remember the poor Seamstresses' Benefit to-night (Saturday.)

STATE AFFAIRS.

The Supply Bill—Feminine Petitions—Annexation of Brooklyn—"E. M."

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 26, 1857.

The House was almost exclusively absorbed in the consideration of the various branches of the old Supply bill.

Progress was reported on that portion embracing the appropriations for the payment of State debts and the expenses of the various departments, but it would be difficult to discover what "progress" had been made.

The discussion of the various sections of the second division of the bill, which embraces the donations to several charities, was exceedingly animated. The desire to throw out all appropriations that were not for the support of strictly State institutions was very strongly manifested by many of the best men in the House—and such would have been the result but for the fact that the bill was reported last year—had almost become a law—and that on the prospect of its passage at an early period of the present session, the managers of the various institutions named in the bill have incurred liabilities which they expected to liquidate from the moneys donated. The bill was ordered to a third reading, and probably this theory, if any, will carry it through. But of this, be assured, that in the Supply Bill, to be made up for the present session, there will be very little if any money devoted to local or rather private institutions.

At 12 o'clock the special order was the consideration of the amendments to the Constitution. That proposing to permit the Legislature to increase the compensation of members was voted down—a reconsideration moved, and that motion laid on the table—which leaves it still within the reach of the House.

The amendments providing for the election of six Judges of the Court of Appeals was discussed for a time, and then made a special order for Friday evening.

Senator HALSTEAD, who has been detained at home by sickness, made his first appearance in the circle this morning. He still looks exceedingly feeble, but appears to feel competent to endure the fatigue of legislative labors. His return was a subject of hearty congratulation among his associates.

ANTOINETTE BROWN, LUCY STONE, ERNESTINE L. ROSE, are present to-day by their petition. They want the privilege of having their crinoline rumpled and hoops smashed at the ballot-boxes. They seek an equal right with the short-boys to take care of the primaries. They want legislative permission to jostle the shoulder-hitters and smash-up the strikers. They tire of hem-stitch and cookery,—they long for street-processions and pot-house patriotism. Is it not a wonder that the Legislature has so long been deaf to the unfortunate feminines? Is it not a shame that they should petition in vain for the rough-and-tumble privileges of hustings? Is it not time that the forked bipeds gave over their prejudices about feminine delicacy and feminine weakness? Ought they not to conquer their respect for the sex and triumph over the early education which taught that petticoats and pink bonnets enshrined and betipped goddesses at least, if not first-class angels? Do, gentlemen of the Assembly and Senate, wipe out those restrictions of which the dear creatures complain. Give them a chance to air themselves at the polls.

In the Senate, Senator UPHAM obtained unanimous consent to make a special order of his bill for letting the repairs of the Canals out by contract, and to provide for the reorganization of the Letting Board, and the appointment of Auditor by the Legislature, after the 1st of January next. It was ordered to a third reading by a vote so decisive as to insure its passage through the Senate, even in the absence of the Republican, who will no doubt be elected to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Senator CLARK. Senator UPHAM deserves great credit for the intelligence which prompted so just a measure, and for the energy with which he has pushed it through the various stages of legislation.

Senator CYRUS P. SMITH tires of a suburban life. He wants his six or seven villages embraced in the Brooklyn Consolidation act annexed to the City of New-York—and introduces a bill for that purpose, having the following features:

SECTION 1. The City authorities of New-York to appoint seven Commissioners, the Common Council of Brooklyn three Commissioners, and the County Town of Kings County one Commissioner. These appointments to be made on or before first Monday of July, 1857. These Commissioners to be a Board of Commissioners.

SEC. 2. Vacancies to be filled by like authority.

SEC. 3. To assemble in the City of New-York on second Monday of July, 1857, at 10 A. M., and organize, appointing a President, Clerk and Sergeant-at-Arms.

SEC. 4. Power of adjournment and subsequent meeting provided.

SEC. 5 Gives power to send for witnesses and documentary evidence.

SEC. 6 The Board of Commissioners to provide with all diligence to prepare a plan of consolidation of all the cities and towns into one municipal government, to be called the City of New-York; the plan to state the respective taxations on the different portions of the territory, and all the details of consolidation.

SEC. 7. Brooklyn and the towns of the County of Kings to be a district in which the conveyances of lands in said County and other instruments to be recorded—the probate of wills, collection of taxes and assessments. The towns in the County of Kings to be rural districts, not subject to taxation except for district and county purposes—but shall be entitled to representation.

SEC. 8. When a plan of consolidation is adopted by a vote of two-thirds of the Commissioners, then to be published or verified for twenty days in all the daily newspapers in said cities, and in pamphlet form for gratuitous distribution.

SEC. 9. To be printed and published one month before the next general election, and then submitted to the people of the District to be affected.

SEC. 10. Ballots at such general election to be provided—"for consolidation," "against consolidation."

SEC. 11. Provides for the application of the General Election Law to this election.

SEC. 12. The Tuesday following, the result to be certified to the Board of Commissioners, and if the majority of the vote has been cast *for* consolidation, a bill to be prepared to be submitted to the Legislature. The consolidation to begin when the term of the present officers shall cease.

SEC. 13. If the county towns vote against consolidation, they shall be excepted and not included in the new city.

SEC. 14. The compensation of the Commissioners to be $3 per day.

SEC. 15. Provides for the expenses to be certified.

SEC. 16. These expenses to be paid by New-York and Kings.

Senator NOXON proposes to amend section 23, of chapter 466, (the General Insurance law,) so that unless it is again amended hereafter it will read as follows:

"Every foreign Insurance Company, doing business in compliance with the provisions of said act and the laws amendatory thereof, shall during the months of January and February in each year, cause a certified copy of the statement required by law to be furnished to the Comptroller, which certificate of authority shall state that said Company has complied with all the requisitions of said act, the name of the attorney appointed to act for said company within this State, together with the residence or location of said agent, to be *published four successive times in the State paper:* and within thirty days thereafter proof of such publication shall be filed with the Comptroller. No other publication of such statement and certificate of authority shall be required."

After a week of that mild weather whereof your City Itemizer spoke so joyously, we are again entering a cold cycle. This morning, for the first time since the thaw, the frosty locks of "E. M."—

"Streamed like a meteor on the troubled air"

of "zee lobbie." The frigid atmospherc of to-day has probably been got up as an especial tribute to the Sage of Brooklyn Heights, who perspires in Summer breeches with the thermometer any grade above zero.

LEO.

The Contracting Board Bill—A New License Law—Charges Against Coroner Connery—Candidates for Physician to the Marine Hospital.

ALBANY, Friday, Feb. 27, 1857.

Mr. UPHAM'S bill for reorganizing the Canal Department came up for a third reading in the Senate this morning. Mr. BROOKS, to put himself right on the record, moved to recommit the bill, with instructions to amend by adding the Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State and Attorney-General to the Contracting Board. This was lost—Ayes, 13; Noes, 16. Then he proposed to make the Auditor and the Secretary of State the Contracting Board. This, too, was lost—Ayes, 13; Noes, 17. Mr. BROOKS made one more effort—riding the Constitutional hobby—and was successful. By a vote of Ayes 16, Noes 15, the bill was recommitted with instructions to strike out from the first section the provision authorizing the Contracting Board to give contracts to whatever bidder they may think think fit, and further to add a clause compelling them to give contracts to the lowest bidder. There was in all this an evident change of tactics on the part of the two branches which make up the minority of the Senate. Yesterday the action of some of the Democratic members indicated a purpose to vote with the Republicans. To-day they seem to have united forces with the Americans. This revised system is probably traceable to one of those "cunning cusses," who thinks it smart to build up to-day, that he may have an opportunity to tear down to-morrow. He has heretofore met with such uniform success that he fancies himself bound to win every time, and doubtless he will, for he seems to play with the political majority very much as an expert thimble-rigger manipulates the "little joker."

In the House, this morning, Mr. FLOYD JONES presented a written report and bill from the majority of the Committee on the Temperance question. The bill retains many of the provisions of the old license law. Its principal feature is the creation of an entirely new Board of License Commissioners. The bill provided that the County Judge and two Justices of the Sessions, or a majority of them, the County Judge being one, and that if the City of New-York, the Mayor, Recorder, and City Judge, or any two of them, shall meet at the place where the County Courts are appointed to be held, and appoint three reputable free-holders, residents of the County, as Commissioners of Excise; the Commissioners to be divided into three classes—the 1st to hold office for two years; the 2d for four years, and the 3d for six years, and one to be appointed by the authorities aforesaid at the end of every two years thereafter to hold office six years. The license fees are fixed at $200 to $100. The sale of intoxicating liquors is prohibited to minors under 18 years of age, and persons interested in public streets or places. Persons furnishing liquor to intoxicated persons are to be fined $10, and adulteration is punished by a penalty of $50. The husband and wife, on proof of habitual intoxication, may serve notice on tavern-keepers not to furnish liquor to either for six months. The bill was made the special order for *Wednesday*, March 11.

The supply bills were read a third time and passed. They have yet to go through the Senate.

Mr. CLINTON, counsel for Mrs. CUNNINGHAM and EXEL has forwarded to Gov. KING charges against Coroner CONNERY, embraced in some nineteen specifications. Copies of these specifications have been forwarded to the Coroner for his edification. He has ten days to deliberate whether he will plead guilty or innocent to each count in the indictment. *If* at the end of that time he says "not guilty," to all of them, it becomes the duty of the Governor to appoint a proper person (I think a Judge of the Common Pleas) to take testimony. Upon this testimony the Governor must base his final action. It is refreshing to know that there is "crowner's quest law" that will reach such a case.

The appointment of Health Officer has been made and ratified. There yet remains one berth to be filled or to be let alone, as the Governor shall elect. That is the position of Physician to the Marine Hospital. Some of the unsuccessful applicants for the Health Office are now turning their attention to the other crumb. But, as near as I can guess, the contest seems to be between Dr. HARRIS, who wants to be let alone, and Dr. MARTINDALE, and Dr. IVES, and Dr. BUSSELL, and Dr. HANFORD, who each of them desires to be let into Dr. HARRIS' place. MARTINDALE is present Deputy Health Officer at Quarantine, BUSSELL is resident in Livingston County, HANFORD practices in Brooklyn, and IVES in New-York. The nomination, I think, will be speedily made. LEO.

Marine Matters.

BRUTALITY OF A BRITISH CAPTAIN—SAILORS SHOT AND BEATEN.

Capt. JOHN LENNAN, of the steamtug *Mercury*, reports that while cruising off the shore on Friday, he fell in with the British brig *Waterford*, of Galway, hence on Thursday last for Lisbon, 35 miles southeast of the Hook Light, with a color flying for a steamboat. The *Mercury* went alongside, when it was ascertained that the Captain of the *Waterford* had been beating the men so badly that it was a shocking sight to see them. The Mate stated that one man was shot, and another so badly beaten that he could not come on deck, and that the men had refused to go any further in the vessel. The Mate wanted the steamboat to take him to New-York to see the consignees, but was recommended not to leave the vessel alone, as she laid with one anchor down and no bottom. The Mate then requested Captain LENNAN to take the *Waterford* in tow, which was done, and at 8:30 last night she came to anchor off the Battery.

ACCIDENT ON BOARD OF BARK J. W. ANDREWS.

The bark *J. W. Andrews* left this city on Monday morning last, for Sagua la Grande, and while proceeding down the lower bay, Capt. THOS. DOANE, first officer, native of Barrington, N. S., while fishing the anchor, was knocked overboard by the handspike, which slipped while he was using it. A boat was immediately lowered and sent to his assistance, but unfortunately it was too late, as he had sunk before it reached him. He leaves a wife and two children, residing in Brooklyn. Halifax (N. S.) papers please copy.

HUDSON RIVER BOATS.

The unobstructed passage of the *Hendrick Hudson* to Albany yesterday, settles the question as to the opening of navigation for the season.

The *Francis Skiddy*, of the People's Line, left last evening at 6 o'clock for Troy, the first boat, and the *Rip Van Winkle*, under charter to the same line, and the *Oregon* left for Albany at the same hour.

☞ The steamboat *C. Vanderbilt*, of the Stonington line, did not arrive until noon yesterday, owing to several of her flanges and buckets being broken by the ice in the sound.

A VESSEL BUILT IN A PENITENTIARY.

The lessee has built and launched at the Penitentiary in Wetumpka, Ala., a sloop of about 30 tons. She is called the *Coquette*, and is intended to be sold for a fishing smack in Mobile. She was designed and built by two or three nautical convicts. Her draft is two feet and a half.

Extract from a letter to Ellwood Walter, Esq., dated

ST. THOMAS, Feb. 10.—The bark *Virginia*, of Richmond, from Rio to Baltimore, arrived on the 8th inst., leaking, and loss of rudder. Cargo, coffee. Some 1,200 to 1,500 bags were thrown overboard.

Fulton Ferry—Two Trips an Hour.

Have they adopted a new programme on this ferry, as to the hours of starting? have they a new set of pilots? or what is the matter? were questions pretty generally asked yesterday. The boat that left about 10½ A. M. from Brooklyn, made the passage to New-York in just 30 minutes, including the time spent in butting at the end of the pier on this side, and on a *trial* trip afterwards in the vicinity of Catherine ferry. At twenty minutes to 10 in the evening, the same boat was found in the Brooklyn slip—at 10 o'clock she started and arrived *crossside* of the ferry slip on this side at 10 minutes past 10, making the passage in half an hour. Upon arrival a wag in the crowd inquired, with much apparent anxiety, what the news was in the City.

☞ The Trenton *Republican* is authorized by a gentleman, well acquainted with the brother of JOHN J. ECKEL, residing at Mount Pleasant, Hunterdon County, to say that the statement, going the rounds of the papers, that he is almost insane, in consequence of the implication of his brother in the murder of Dr. BURRELL, is entirely unfounded. Mr. ECKEL, a respectable and worthy citizen, is now engaged in the transaction of his usual business.

☞ Our weather is as changeable as a coquette, and as unreliable as a town clock. The few Autumn-like days we have recently had were given only to tantalize. It (the weather is neuter gender) commenced snowing about 11 o'clock last night, not fast and heavy, but softly, as though designed only to settle ERLING'S dust, not to promote sleigh-rides. We ought to be thankful for all such small favors.

☞ The refusal of Mayor WOOD to permit his salary to be raised was an act that elicited general commendation; but, when it is considered that, according to *Boyd's City Tax-List*, his Honor is not possessed of a cent's worth of taxable property, either real or personal, the self-denial evinced by the refusal is great, indeed.

☞ The new purchaser of the "Tabernacle," Mr. JOHN J. PHELPS, used to set types on the Boston *Daily Statesman*; the Bostonians are crowing over the success of their boys.

☞ Mayor WOOD has left the City for Washington, whence he expects to return on Monday. President CLAWOY, meanwhile, does the duties of the Mayor.

Singular Case.

A short time ago, Mr. GEORGE HOWLETT, residing at Rockaway, was awakened at night by a pricking sensation in one of his legs. After a little trouble he extracted a pin from this point, erysipelatous inflammation commenced, and has spread nearly all over his body. He is not expected to recover.

THE ARRESTED FILLIBUSTERS.

"Those Letters" Produced.

The Correspondence of Mr. Marcy, Sidney Webster, Mr. Nicholson and Others About the Mosquito Grant.

EX-CONSUL FABENS' DEFENCE.

The fillibuster examination was resumed yesterday at 4 P. M.

DANIEL CONWAY and CHARLES LAMB were examined, but their evidence itself elicited nothing important. The defence, with these witnesses, closed their case.

EX-Consul FABENS then proceeded to read a lengthy paper in defence of his course, (it was not admitted in evidence, remember,) and denying any violation of our neutrality laws. In the course of the paper he read the following letters—the ones so long threatened by the defence, and so urgently sought by the prosecution. He said they would show clearly the intimate relations existing between JOSEPH L. WHITE and the present Government of the United States, previous to the bombardment of Greytown, and will, when taken into consideration with subsequent events, satisfy the Commissioner that that act was part of a corrupt bargain between Mr. WHITE and the administration—Mr. WHITE being then employed by the Central American Land Company, as the Company holding the famous Mosquito grant was called:

Hon. W. L. Marcy to Joseph L. White.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, April 7, 1853.

JOSEPH L. WHITE, Esq.—*Sir:* since you were here, quite a number of documents have been received at this department from the Mayor of San Juan del Norte or Greytown and our Commercial Agent at that place. Their views of the transactions at that place differ very much from those which were presented to you, and also from those contained in the dispatches from Captain HOLLINS, Commander of the United States vessel *Cyane*. I should like to submit these documents to your inspection, and to get some further information from you in regard to the rights of the Accessory Transit Company. As the documents assail these rights and contain charges of misconduct against the Agent of the Accessory Transit Company, I presume that it will be expedient for you, or some one well acquainted with its affairs, to come on here and furnish such additional information as may be required for a right and full understanding of the subject. I herewith send you a brief synopsis of the contents of the documents to which I have alluded, so that you may be apprised of the points to be considered. I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

W. L. MARCY.

Joseph L. White to Col. Fabens.

NEW-YORK, June 5, 1854.

DEAR SIR: Major BORLAND's letter to you does not state what course the Government will pursue in this case. You will find the information in my letter to Mr. SCOTT which I have instructed him to send to you. I made the suggestion to the President in presence of Mr. B. and the Secretary of State, that that information of what the Government designed to do had better leak out to the people of San Juan, as in that event the guilty parties would run away and thus bloodshed be prevented. To all this he assented, as did all parties present. Hence my letter to SCOTT. You can advise him as to the best mode of accidentally communicating the information (or confidentially) to some honest man in San Juan, if he can be found. Unless the guilty rascals ran away or be delivered up to Captain HOLLINS, bloodshed is certain; and this all of us wish to avoid, if possible. I am well assured that nothing would please the Government more than these men should escape punishment by running away. Very truly, yours, &c

J. L. WHITE.

J. W. FABENS, Esq.

J. L. White to Col. Fabens.

N. Y. AND CAL. STEAMSHIP LINE, VIA NICARAGUA, No. 5 BOWLING GREEN, N. Y., June 16, '54.

DEAR SIR: Capt. HOLLINS leaves here next Monday. You will see from his instructions that much discretion is given to you, and it is to be hoped that it will not be so exercised as to show any mercy to the town or people. If the scoundrels are soundly punished we can take possession and build it up as a business place. Put in our own officers—transfer the jurisdiction, and you know the rest. It is of the utmost importance that the people of the town should be taught to fear us. Punishment will teach them, after which you must agree with them as to the organization of a new Government and the officers of it. Everything now depends on you and HOLLINS. The latter is all right. He fully understands the outrage, and will not hesitate in enforcing reparation. I hope to hear from you that all is right. Yours, &c. J. L. WHITE.

J. W. FABENS, Esq.

Greytown being destroyed, said the Ex-Consul, and the way thus opened, as Mr. WHITE expresses it, for a new Government, the Mosquito land speculators set about preparing for the occupation of a territory whose chief town they had made a heap of blackened ashes. Upon the arrival of Col. KINNEY at Washington he, at the suggestion of President PIERCE, turns his attention to that quarter, and is selected by the Central American Land Company as their leader in the work of colonizing that territory. He is to be the Romulus of our new Southern empire. KINNEY, a man of great resources—of a noble, high-souled, confiding disposition—believes what Gen. PIERCE, his old companion-in-arms in the Mexican war, tells him of the beauty and rich fertility of this famed Southern land; and in the simplicity of his aspiring views, snuffs no treachery in the future. With him are associated Mr. SIDNEY WEBSTER, Judge NICHOLSON, (of the Washington *Union*,) and other gentlemen of high standing. But, in the progress of events, KINNEY quarrels with WHITE (natural enough that an honorable man should,) and the Transit Company throws him overboard. He next quarrels with Commodore (natural enough again that a man of honor and veracity should,) and the President and Cabinet begin to grow chilly. The *Union* has less glowing records of the progress of the Kinney expedition. WEBSTER and NICHOLSON visit his sumptuous apartments after the shades of night have settled upon Pennsylvania-avenue. One friend with a classic fidelity sticks to him through all changes, for he is a kindred spirit. FLETCHER WEBSTER, the gallant and gifted son of the great defender of the Constitution, never deserts the companion of his early manhood, the beloved associate of his departed sire. On the 5th of March following—I am now coming to the point, if it please your Honor—I returned to the United States from Nicaragua, and proceeded at once to Washington. KINNEY was still there. On the very night of my arrival, at the dread hour of ten P. M. Mr. SIDNEY WEBSTER and Mr. A. O. P. NICHOLSON visited me at my rooms, at WILLARD's. There and there they proposed to me to become interested with Col. KINNEY in the colonization of Central America, assuring me of the cooperation of the President in the matter. I showed them a power of attorney which I had from Don FERMIN FERRER, relative to the formation of companies for the working of mines in Chontales, or the selling of the same, &c. Upon this basis we agreed to operate. KINNEY and they were to be interested with me, and this scheme was a *bona fide* colonization one, as well as that in which I am now engaged. I was aware that the Government of Nicaragua would give tracts of land to settlers, as it had already contracted to do with others; a certified copy of one of which contracts, made with AUGUSTE MAVORNE, a Frenchman, for the introduction of six hundred European families, and as many single men as he might think proper, I now hold in my hand.

KINNEY and I afterwards drew up articles of agreement as to the carrying on of this business, whereby KINNEY was to furnish a certain number of laborers at the mines, &c., as an equivalent for his interest in the same. It is in acknowledgment of the receipt of a transfer of one quarter in this colonization plan, for and in consideration of the sum of one dollar, paid by A. O. P. NICHOLSON, of the city of Washington; FLETCHER WEBSTER, of the City of Boston, and SIDNEY WEBSTER, of the city of Washington; and in further consideration of valuable advice and services which have been rendered by the said parties of the second part, respectively, in advising and preparing for the operations mentioned in said agreement, and for the organization of said contemplated corporation, &c., &c., all properly and legally drawn up, as your Honor will please observe. by FANCHER & EAGER, attorneys-at-law in this City, signed, sealed, witnessed and acknowledged before J. B. NORRIS, public notary, on the 20th day of April, in the year of our Lord 1855.

It is in acknowledgment of this document, I say, that Mr. SIDNEY WEBSTER for himself and whoever is represented by SIDNEY WEBSTER in the document, that the letter—the letter, may it please your Honor, which the District-Attorney had asserted has no existence—was written. Before reading I will observe to your Honor that Judge NICHOLSON received, at about the same time, a similar document, which he still has in his possession, as I presume. Here is the letter:

Letter from Sidney Webster.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 24, 1855.

MY DEAR FABENS—I have received the document, and with my associate here am grateful to you and your partner, and entirely satisfied. The Judge is here, and will be for a week, within which time we hope to see you at Willard's. Don't try to figure in the newspapers. Your friend,

J. W. FABENS, Esq. SIDNEY WEBSTER.

This letter, your Honor will observe, is franked "free, FRANK PIERCE." We are prepared to prove both the signature of SIDNEY WEBSTER and FRANK PIERCE.

These letters were not admitted as evidence. Immediately after their presentation and the conclusion of the Ex-Consul's paper, an adjournment took place to Monday, at 4 P. M., when counsel will proceed to sum up.

☞ Nearly twelve millions of pounds of tea were exported from China to the United States alone in the five months and a half between July 1 and Dec. 13, 1856. The figures are: Green teas, 6,156,839 lbs.; black, 5,740,375 lbs.; total, 11,897,204 lbs.

Destructive Fire at Poughkeepsie.

About seven o'clock on Thursday night a fire broke out in Poughkeepsie, in the buildings at the upper end of Mill-street, known as the Red Mills, owned by DAVID B. LENT, Sr., and occupied by JESSE R. LENT, as a plaster mill; DAVID B. LENT, Jr., woodturning and bedstead manufactory, and GEO. SANFORD, machinist. Owing to the badness of the roads, some time elapsed before the firemen could arrive at the scene of action. By this time the front side of the bedstead factory, as well as a pile of lumber in front, were in flames. A strong northwesterly wind was blowing at the time, and the flames quickly spread over the building, as well as the machine shop, which, together with their contents, were entirely destroyed. The Plaster Mill next took fire, and such was their fierceness, which now raged with increased fury, that the flames nearly reached into Main-street, a distance of about 90 yards. In and around the Plaster Mill were upwards of 600 tons of plaster, which will be rendered useless. The double-house, owned by GEORGE HUELY, and the one adjoining owned by LEWIS F. STREET, took fire. In one hour from the commencement of the fire, the bedstead factory, machine shop, and plaster mills were one mass of ruins; not even the lumber on the outside of these buildings could be saved. The entire loss is estimated at $50,000. Insured in the following Companies: The Lafarge, Northwestern, Orange County Mutual, and two others.

Together with the above, one of the bridges extending over the mill pond, and the pump which forces the water from the pond into the reservoir, were entirely destroyed.

☞ The country seat of Cornelius W. Lawrence, Esq., "Forest Hill" is offered for sale. The proprietors intend taking up their residence for the future at Bay Side, on Long Island, the homestead of Mrs. Lawrence's family for more than a century, and in the immediate vicinity of Bay Lawn, the residence of her sister, Mrs. Mickle, and of the Oaks, an estate occupied by her son, Mr. Frederick Lawrence.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS, 1857,
AT LAST FALL'S PRICES.

SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st., have now ready for exhibition a large and superior stock of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING, imported expressly for this Spring's trade, and until further notice will be sold at LAST FALL'S PRICES.

WONDERFUL SUCCESS.—LESS THAN TWO years since, Prof. Wood opened his store for the manufacture and sale of his preparations, and particularly his wonderful Hair Restorative, and by patient perseverance, relying upon the perfect character of his preparations to accomplish the objects intended in getting them up, his business has enlarged, until, without the ordinary means of traveling agents, his preparations are found upon the shelves of almost all druggists and medicine dealers in the United States, Canada, and West India Islands. Nor is this result surprising, since his preparations have been used by all classes, old and young—gentlemen and ladies of the highest intelligence in all parts of the country, testify to their perfect character when thoroughly tested, and no one can read his circular without being convinced that this is indeed a discovery worthy of the name. Is it, then, surprising that the history of the world furnishes no parallel to his success? His store on Market-st., at No. 114, is filled, not only with the most popular patent medicines, but an immense and beautiful stock of perfumery, fancy and toilet articles, both foreign and domestic, and we advise all to examine the stock before purchasing elsewhere. He also has a splendid establishment, No. 816 Broadway, New-York, for the supply of his immense Eastern trade.—*St. Louis Ebening Mirror, March* 11, 1855.

Dépôt, No. 312 Broadway, and sold by all respectable Druggists in the City.

TO THE AFFLICTED.
HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM.

This potent yet purely vegetable purifier is now acknowledged the only reliable curative for all diseases flowing from great impurity of the blood.

Rheumatism in its most painful forms and of twenty-five years duration, is entirely eradicated from the system.

Scrofula and king's evil readily yield to its powerful yet mild influence, and such is its magical operation in these cases that there is seldom scarcely a scar left of the most frightful ulcers to mar the appearance of the patient.

In old ulcers, fever sores, mercurial diseases, it cures in an incredibly short period, removing every particle of impurity from the blood.

In eruptive diseases, such as erysipelas, salt rheum, pimples, blotches on the face, or the worst cases of humors of the blood, it cannot fail, if taken according to the directions.

In diseases of the liver, kidneys, spleen, debility, incipient consumption, &c., the LIFE BALSAM can be relied on as the most safe and sure remedy ever known.

The certificates put up with each bottle, are not from persons 1,000 miles distant, or having no existence at all, as is the case with most of the advertised nostrums, but from well-known citizens of New York; and the cures are such as to challenge their equal in the world. The dose is from a teaspoonful to two tablespoonsfull. Special directions accompany each bottle. 75 cents per bottle—six for $4. Principal dépôt, No. 246 Grand-st. Agent for Brooklyn, Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st.

FISH
AND
PROVISIONS.
EARL BARTHOLOMEW & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
No. 196 Greenwich-st., New-York,
Offer for sale

Extra large No. 1 Mackerel, and No. 1 Salmon, in kits, quarters, halves, and barrels.	Mess Beef.
	Smoked Beef.
	D. C. Clear Pork.
	Extra Mess and Thin Mess do.
Large Codfish.	City Cured Hams.
Herring.	Western Shoulders.
Pickled Rock Cod.	Prime Leaf Lard.
Bluefish.	Western Hams.
Connecticut Shad.	Extra fine Cheese.
Coarse and Fine Salt.	Genuine Cider Vinegar.

Orders faithfully filled.

CURTAIN MATERIALS AND WINDOW SHADES AT WHOLESALE.—KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 291 Broadway and No. 54 Reade-st., have a full and choice stock of Brocatels, Satin De Laines, Worsted Damasks, Lace and Muslin Curtains, Cornices, Gimps, &c., which are offered at the lowest prices. WINDOW-SHADES.—Our stock of Window-Shades is the largest in New-York, and our superior manufacturing facilities enable us to offer these goods less than other houses. We invite the attention of close buyers.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES.—The best in the world; the only reliable Hair Dye known, perfect and instantaneous; harmless and beautiful in its results. Applied in twelve private rooms. BATCHELOR'S WIGS surpass all; their new improvements satisfy the interested that BATCHELOR'S are permanent. Avoid the ridicule attached to bad dyes and unsightly wigs. The largest and best stock always at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

CARPETINGS AND OIL-CLOTHS.
BRUSSELS AND TAPESTRY CARPET..9s. per yard.
VELVET CARPET.....12s. to 16s. per yard.
OIL-CLOTHS.....3s. to 9s. per yard.
HEAVY SUPER CARPETS.....6s. per yard.
CURTAINS AND CURTAIN MATERIALS.
MATTINGS, &c., &c.,
For sale at reduced prices, by
PETERSON & HUMPHREY,
No. 334 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

SEWING MACHINES.—I. M. SINGER & CO.'S *Gazette*, a beautiful pictorial paper, contains full and reliable information about sewing machines, and answers all questions that can be asked on the subject. All who read this paper will learn how to purchase a sewing machine with which $1,000 a year, clear profit, can be made, and will be protected from being imposed upon by any of the humbug machines now before the public. I. M. SINGER & CO.'S *Gazette* will be sent gratis to all who apply by letter or otherwise.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway, New-York.

LEARY & CO.'S NEW QUARTERLY PATTERN for Gentlemen's Dress Hats, is this day issued, together with a large invoice of Paris Hats of late styles, including the celebrated Cambridge Soft Hat, (a new water-proof article,) in various colors, and for sale at our counters only. LEARY & CO.

Leaders of Fashion for Gents' Hats,
Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House, Broadway.

LOOK OUT!

LOOK OUT!! LOOK OUT!!!

For our advertisements in the dry goods column.
W. J. F DAILEY & CO.,
Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

MEALIO'S
SPRING STYLE OF HATS
for 1857
Are now ready—Please call and examine.
Corner of Broadway and Canal-st.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—THE HORACE WATERS modern improved pianos and melodeons are to be found only at No. 333 Broadway. Pianos and melodeons to rent, and rent allowed on purchase; for sale on monthly payments. Second-hand pianos from $60 to $180; melodeons, $40 to $150.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBERT M. PATRICK is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated Safes and patent Powder-proof Defiance Locks and Cross-bars. Depôt No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

KEROSENE GAS LIGHT COMPANY'S STOCK for sale cheap by ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
No. 4 Broad-st.

BEEBE & CO., NO. 156 BROADWAY, WILL ISSUE the SPRING FASHION for GENTLEMEN'S HATS, this day, SATURDAY, Feb. 28.

OLD DR. GRAHAM SAYS TO HIS YOUNG friends without beards, and to his old friends without hair, that they are asses not to use his ONGUENT, which will, as true as light, force the whiskers or moustaches or hair to grow, as if by magic, in six weeks, and will not stain or injure the skin. $1 a bottle, sent to any part of the country. R. G. GRAHAM, No. 50½ Broadway. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

J. N. GIMBREDE, CARD ENGRAVER AND stationer, No. 568 Broadway, will, on receipt of two dollars, send two quires of assorted note paper, and envelopes to match, stamped in colors, with any name or initials that may be ordered. N. B.—Only depôt in New-York at No. 568 Broadway, for colored initials, crests, &c.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ Nock Tips, Steeples, &c., of
SMITH & BROUWER,
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF
NECK-TIES, STOCKS, &c.,
No. 6 VESEY-ST.,
Would call the attention of WHOLESALE BUYERS to their extensive assortment of Spring and Summer styles.

☞ The Popularity of Rushton's Cod-Liver Oil as a remedy for pulmonary diseases, is rapidly on the increase, and scarcely a day passes without some one is cured by its use. FREDERICK V. RUSHTON'S name is in full on each label, without which it is not genuine. No. 10 Astor House, corner Barclay-st., and No. 217 Broadway, corner Canal-st.

☞ Burnett's Kalliston and Burnett's Oriental Tooth Wash for sale by C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway.

☞ Charles' London Cordial Gin.—An unequaled stimulant, diuretic and tonic invigorant and an agreeable aromatic sanitary beverage.

I beg to call the attention of Southern and Western merchants to the superior merits of this exquisite cordial.

It is a pure extract of the Italian juniper berry, distilled from the very best of English grain, under the surveillance of the British Excise Laws, and has been pronounced by the medical faculty of great Britain and the United States to be the best and the safest alcoholic stimulant ever offered to the public.

It is used with great success in cases of dyspepsia, gout, rheumatism, dropsy, gravel, colic, cholera, fever and ague, stricture, diseases of the urinary organs, epilepsy, &c.

It is, also, a delicious tonic beverage, and by its peculiar flavor (so different from other gins) is universally esteemed by all who use it.

The following, among the thousands of a similar kind, is from so reliable and valuable a source that we give it place:

NEW YORK, Sept. 22, 1856.

TO COL. E. C. CHARLES—*My Dear Sir:* Under some circumstances we recommend Holland gin as medicine. As yours contains a much larger quantity of juniper I think it a preferable article. It is the best article of the kind I have seen. VALENTINE MOTT, M. D.

Beware of poisonous mixtures, manufactured in imitation, and sold as London Cordial Gin!

Since the introduction of Charles' London Cordial Gin a number of persons in the City of New-York and Boston have commenced putting in bottles noxious and poisonous mixtures, under the title of London Cordial Gin, but with some other name prefixed instead of Charles. I am the original importer and sole proprietor of the genuine London Cordial Gin. To guard against imposition, see that the words "Charles' London Cordial Gin" are stamped upon the bottles, and that the signature of E. C. CHARLES is upon the label.

The genuine Charles' London Cordial Gin is for sale, in quarts, gl, and pints, 50 cents, by all druggists and grocers. Be sure that, though styled "London Cordial Gin," it is absolutely Charles'. To escape adulterated and poisonous mixtures, it does not suffice that the article be labeled London Cordial Gin; but be certain it is Charles'. None other is genuine.

Country merchants may be supplied at the importers' prices by the following respectable houses:

SACKETT, BELCHER, & Co. No. 26 Pearl-st.
CALHART BROTHERS & Co. No. 63 Front st.
MEAD, BELCHER & TITUS, No. 52 Cortlandt-st.
LOVELL & COLLES, No. 86 Front-st.
C. H. RING & Co., No. 192 Broadway.
BARNES & PARK, No. 314 Broadway.
TITUS & Co., No. 64 Front-st.
PAUL & HOUGHTON, No. 149 Duane-st.
LAZELL, MARSH & HYDE, No. 10 Gold-st.
CHARLES DUNOIS, No. 48 Canal-st.
D. SANFORD, No. 146 Front-st.
G. H. MENDUM, No. 24 Wall-st.
THOS. HOPE & Co., No. 132 Chambers-st., and wholesale houses generally.

Or by the Importer and Proprietor,
EDMUND C. CHARLES,
No. 40 Broadway, New-York.

☞ Wild Cherry at the South.—Our Agent at Athens, Ga., sends us the following letter, with permission to publish:

ATHENS, Aug. 24.

DEAR SIR: Having been afflicted for more than ten months with Chronic Inflammation of the Lungs, at times very severely, and having adopted many medicines without any but temporary relief, I purchased about three bottles of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, from the effects of which I obtained more relief than from all the medicines I had ever taken for that distressing disorder. I have, by the repeated use of this valuable Balsam, been more free from pressure for breath and oppression on the Lungs than I had anticipated, and indeed, conceive that I will be cured, by continuing its use, of this most distressing malady. I do most cheerfully tender you this acknowledgment, which you will use as your judgment dictates. RODNEY BURKE,
Waynesborough, Burke Co., Ga.

☞ At a Meeting of the Friends of ALFRED CARSON, Esq., late Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, held at Brook's Assembly Rooms, on Wednesday evening, Feb 25, 1857, the following named gentlemen were appointed as a Finance Committee to receive subscriptions from such citizens as may wish to contribute for the purpose of presenting a suitable testimonial to Mr. CARSON:

JOHN BAKER, JOHN P. LACOUR,
MURRAY DUTCHER, D. VAN NESS WILLIAMS,
JOHN CRAIG, EDWARD STEVENSON,
SAMUEL B. THOMSON, Chairman.
EDWARD JOLLIE, Secretary.

☞ Severely Burned—Remarkable Recovery.—The child of Mrs Melleran, residing at No. 75 Forsyth-st., was severely burned last Monday, but by using BRYANT'S Magical Healing Ointment, it was perfectly cured in a few days. Hundreds have also been cured within the past few months of Chilblains, Soft Corns, Bunions, &c. Sold at No. 192 Broadway; corner of Grand and Allen-sts.; corner of Avenue D and 2d-st., and No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

☞ French China and Glass.—Housekeepers notice these prices, positively selling off. (No new moon about this.) French China plates 12s. and 6s. per dozen; oval dishes, all sizes, at half the usual prices; oval covered dishes, 5s. each; goblets, 12s. per dozen; pipe-stem wine glasses, 6s. per dozen; an immense stock of useful crockery at wonderfully low figures. The entire stock of China and glass will be closed before April. Don't miss these real bargains. No. 515 Broadway, above 11th-st.

☞ The Incomparable Pen.—PRINCE'S Improved Protean Fountain Pen, patented Jan. 23 and Dec. 25, 1855—Durable, beautiful and useful—The labor-saving pen.—With the many portable styles on hand, we have just introduced an approved style for bankers and accountants. Pencils, and other hard rubber goods, sold at the Dépôt No. 290 Broadway, corner of Reade-st.

☞ Druggists' Fancy Goods Exclusively—Combs, Brushes, Lubin's extracts, Low's and Beaver's soaps, surgical instruments, rubber-goods, Paris toilet articles in endless variety, and every article sold by druggists, except drugs, imported and sold, wholesale only, by RUFUS K. MCLEAN & CO., No. 55 Maiden-st.

SCHENECTADY, Feb. 24, 1857.

☞ Sigma Phi.—The annual convention of the Sigma Phi Society will be held at the Alpha of New-York Union College, on WEDNESDAY the 4th of March next

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED OF HENRY T. ARNOLD, formerly of Derby, England. Should this meet his eye or that of any knowing his whereabouts, they would confer a great favor by informing H. ARNOLD, Derby, England, or C. C. MILLS, Van Buren Centre, N. Y. Exchange papers please notice.

LECTURES.

LECTURES.—SIR WILLIAM BOYD, A. M., &c. author of "The History of Literature," "A Course of Lectures on Ancient and Modern Literature, Art and Science;" "The Guide through Italy," and other works, will deliver a course of three Lectures, at Clinton Hall, Astor place, on the THURSDAY EVENINGS of March 5, 12 and 19, at 8 o'clock. Subject—*The Distinguished Men of Great Britain at the Present Day, both in Politics and Literature*; with many of whom Sir William has long been personally acquainted, including Lords Aberdeen, Palmerston, Brougham, John Russell, Derby, the late Sir Robert Peel, Mr. Ben. Disraeli, Sir Archibald Alison and others. Tickets for the course $1. Single ticket 50 cents. To be had with syllabus, at the bookstores of C. S. FRANCIS & CO., No. 554 Broadway; T. C. CROWEN, No. 669 Broadway, and at the desk of the Mercantile Library.

KEROSENE OILS.
KEROSENE LUBRICATING OIL.
KEROSENE ILLUMINATING OIL.
KEROSENE BINNACLE OIL.
PARAFINE RAILWAY GREASE.
ELECTRIC LAMPS.
AUSTENS, AGENTS, No. 50 Beaver-st.

JOHN L. CAMPBELL,
LAND AGENT,
SIOUX CITY, IOWA.
Refers to

S. S. HAYES, Esq., Attorney-at-Law,	Chicago, Ill.
Hon. J. A. MCCLERNAND,	Springfield, Ill.
ROBERT ROBINSON, U. S. M. Agent,	Madison, Ia.
HINCHMAN & LOOMIS, Land Dealers,	Quincy, Ill.
AYERS, CAMPBELL & Co., Bankers,	Jacksonville, Ill.
C. E. ADAMS, Land Agent,	Knoxville, Ill.

NOTICE.
OUR CLOSING SALE IS DISCONTINUED
(FOR THIS DAY ONLY,)
To give us an opportunity for arranging the remainder of our stock and delivering goods sold.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO., 561 and 563 Broadway.

PETER K. DEYO'S
ADVERTISING AGENCY,
NO. 7 APPLETON'S BUILDING,
NO. 348 BROADWAY.
Reference—Messrs. RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO.

SLEEPY HOLLOWS.
THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE,
No 448 Broadway.
Everything for comfort at KING & SONS'.

THE WARNER PUMP,
AND WEST'S IMPROVED PUMP,
Sold by A. W. GAY & CO., No. 118 Maiden-lane.

ADVERTISE NORTH.	VISCHER, OWEN & Co.
ADVERTISE NORTH.	GENERAL ADVERTISING AGENTS
ADVERTISE NORTH.	Appleton's Building, No. 346
ADVERTISE NORTH.	Broadway, New-York.
ADVERTISE SOUTH.	Will advertise for merchants,
ADVERTISE SOUTH.	manufacturers and business
ADVERTISE SOUTH.	men generally, in any part of
ADVERTISE SOUTH.	the United States or Canadas,
ADVERTISE SOUTH.	at the lowest possible rates.
ADVERTISE EAST.	Newspapers from every part of
ADVERTISE EAST.	the United States and Canadas
ADVERTISE EAST.	kept on file for the inspection of
ADVERTISE WEST.	advertisers, and every information as to the best mediums
ADVERTISE WEST.	given.
ADVERTISE WEST.	

MOTHER O'PEARL.—AN INVOICE OF BEST quality Mother O'Pearl shell, just received and for sale by the package, at Nos. 4 and 6 Barclay-sts. by LUCIUS HART.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NOW READY.
APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE FOR MARCH.
APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE FOR MARCH.
APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE FOR MARCH.
APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE FOR MARCH.
CONTENTS.

How to see Washington—With Illustrations.
How to see Washington—With Illustrations.
How to see Washington—With Illustrations.
How to see Washington—With Illustrations.

ALSO, THE
Biography and Portrait of Benjamin H. Latrobe.
Biography and Portrait of Benjamin H. Latrobe.
Biography and Portrait of Benjamin H. Latrobe.
Biography and Portrait of Benjamin H. Latrobe.

ALSO,
Anecdotes of Travel by River and Rail.
Anecdotes of Travel by River and Rail.
Anecdotes of Travel by River and Rail.
Anecdotes of Travel by River and Rail.

ALSO,
Illustrated by Seventy Maps.
Illustrated by Seventy Maps.
Illustrated by Seventy Maps.
Illustrated by Seventy Maps.

ALSO, AN ACCOUNT OF
Railways and their Progress.
Railways and their Progress.
Railways and their Progress.
Railways and their Progress.

ALSO, A
Commercial Register of the Prominent Business Houses.
Commercial Register of the Prominent Business Houses.
Commercial Register of the Prominent Business Houses.
Commercial Register of the Prominent Business Houses.

ALSO,
A Guide to the Principal Hotels.
A Guide to the Principal Hotels.
A Guide to the Principal Hotels.
A Guide to the Principal Hotels.

EVERYBODY SHOULD
Buy Appleton's Illustrated Railway Guide.
Buy Appleton's Illustrated Railway Guide.
Buy Appleton's Illustrated Railway Guide.
Buy Appleton's Illustrated Railway Guide.

FOR SALE
By all the Periodical and News Agents.
At all the Principal Book Stores.
By all the Boys on the Cars and Steamboats,
Throughout the United States and Canadas.

DR. KANE,
THE GREAT ARCTIC EXPLORER.
THE NEW-YORK LEADER
For this Week will have a
SPLENDID PORTRAIT OF DR. KANE.
And a
SKETCH OF HIS CHARACTER,
Written especially for the
LEADER,
BY ONE OF HIS MOST INTIMATE FRIENDS.
THE STORY OF BARTY BURKE
Increases in interest.
BUY THE NEW-YORK LEADER.

KNOW THYSELF!
THE POPULAR CYCLOPÆDIA OF DOMESTIC MEDICINE, by KEITH IMRAY, M. D., is a book that no family should be without. It contains a complete treatise on Anatomy and Physiology, as well as a complete system of Medicine. It is highly recommended by the Faculty, as well as by more than 200 of the leading newspapers of the country. Some few reasons why every family should own it:

"It contains rules which, if followed, will prevent one-half of the sickness which now occurs. Directions for treating and nursing the sick, suggestions which will greatly diminish the sufferings of the sick room. Recipes for the preparation of nutriments, drinks, washes, lotions, &c. Such information relative to diseases, that the reader may know his danger when sick, and avoid such practices and exposures as would prove injurious. Descriptions of medicines, their properties, their uses, their doses, &c.

It contains just the information which every well-qualified, judicious practitioner desires his patrons to possess. It teaches how to treat cases of fatal indisposition, and shows the importance of promptly calling in medical advice in severe cases. It shows the necessity of strictly following the directions of the physician. It contains information by which any one, at a glance, may know the dose of the medicines in common use. It is a deeply interesting book for general reading, independent of its practical character. In fact, it contains everything a family need to know as to their medical treatment.

IMRAY'S DOMESTIC MEDICINE is the best and cheapest work of the kind ever published. Price only $2 50, sent free of expense all over the country, notwithstanding it contains more than 850 pages octavo. Remit by mail at our risk. Pamphlets giving a description of the book sent upon application to the publishers.

N. B.—Liberal terms made with agents.

C. SHEPARD & Co., Publishers,
No. 153 Fulton-st.

"It is not good for man to be alone."
"THE OLD PHYSICIAN" AGAIN.
HIS NEW WORK IS NOW READY,
THE MORAL PHILOSOPHY
OF
COURTSHIP AND MARRIAGE,
Designed as a companion to that excellent book,
THE PHYSIOLOGY OF MARRIAGE.
BY THE SAME AUTHOR.

The following is the Table of Contents of the first Part of this unique book:

CHAP. I. Is Marriage a Duty?
II. Nature and Design of Marriage.
III. How the ends of Marriage are to be secured, or Rational Courtship.
IV. The Philosophy of being in Love.
V. At what age should we marry?
VI. On Equality in Marriage.
VII. Are Second Marriages desirable?
VIII. The Perpetuity of Marriage.

Part II. contains 33 chapters under the general head of PROPER QUALIFICATIONS FOR MARRIAGE, treated in the inimitable style for which "THE OLD PHYSICIAN" is justly celebrated.

In one vol 18mo. Price, 75 cents. Published by JOHN P. JEWETT & CO., Boston.
HENRY P. B. JEWETT, Cleveland, Ohio.

NOTICE TO THE BOOK TRADE.
REMOVAL.
E. D. LONG,
Having removed from No. 121 Nassau-st.,
To
NO. 30 BEEKMAN-ST., SECOND STORY,
Wishes to inform the trade that he has made arrangements with Mr. T. B. PETERSON, of Philadelphia, whereby he will be enabled to supply the trade with all works published by him at his lowest prices.

COUNTRY DEALERS will find that by ordering from us all their orders will be filled as quickly and on as favorable terms as if they were on the spot themselves.

DEALERS AND STRANGERS visiting the City, and all others, are invited to call and examine my large and well-assorted stock.

Catalogues sent free, on application to
E. D. LONG, No. 30 Beekman-st., second story.

NEW LAW BOOK.
DIGEST OF ENGLISH REPORTS.
A Digest of the Decisions of the Courts of England, contained in the English Law and Equity Reports, from the first volume to the thirty-first inclusive.
BY CHAUNCEY SMITH, Esq.
8vo. Price $5 50.
Just Published by
LITTLE, BROWN & CO.,
No. 113 Washington-st., Boston.

DINSMORE'S RAILROAD GUIDE,
MARCH NUMBER NOW READY.
CORRECTED UP TO DATE.
Over one hundred changes since Feb. 1. 272 pages. Price 25 cents. DINSMORE & CO., No. 9 Spruce-st.

IOWA AND MINNESOTA.
PARKER'S HANDBOOKS OF THESE STATES, With new Maps. Each volume complete in itself. Price, 75 cents each.
Every traveller to the West should purchase these admirable Handbooks.

GIFTS! GIFTS! GIFTS!
Presents varying in value from 25 cents to $100, given away to purchasers of Books. Great inducements offered to agents. Full catalogues with explanations sent free on application by mail to any part of the City or country.
EVANS & CO., No. 409 Broadway.

MRS. SIGOURNEY'S NEW WORK.—PUBlished this day by C. SCRIBNER, Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway, (up-stairs,) New-York. Examples from the 14th and 19th Centuries in 1 vol., 12mo, 75 cents.
CONTENTS.—Memoirs of the following eminent persons, written in the author's happiest style.

Rev. John Wesley,	Hannah Moore,
Benjamin Franklin,	Lady S. Huntington,
Mrs. Jerusha Lathrop,	Roger Sherman,
Rev. Jno. F. Oberlin,	Rev. Jno. Marsh,
Chief Justice Ellsworth,	Rt. Rev. Bishop White,
Hon. Jas. Hillhouse,	Mrs. Martha L. Ramsey,
Rev. Robert Hall,	Hon. S. Van Rensselaer,
Mrs. Felicia Hemans,	Mrs. Mary L. Ware,

&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

ALSO NOW READY—BY MRS. SIGOURNEY:
EXAMPLES OF LIFE AND DEATH. 1 vol. 12mo, 75 cents. Being memoirs of Thos. A. Kempis, Bede, Lady Jane Grey, Queen Catherine, Parr, Queen of Navarre, Sir Walter Raleigh, Bishop Andrews, Lord Bacon, Sir Mathew Hale, Rev. Richard Baxter, Countess of Suffolk, Col. Jas. Gardiner, and many others.

ALSO JUST PUBLISHED:
Lieut. H. A. WISE'S new work SCAMPAVIAS—From Gibel Tarek to Stamboul, with 30 original illustrations. 1 vol. 12mo, $1 25.

LOS GRINGOS—An inside view of Mexico, California, Peru, &c., by Lt. WISE. $1 25.

Nearly ready, a New-England History. By C. W. ELLIOTT. 2 vols, 8vo, portraits.

JUST PUBLISHED—A PLEA FOR PANTHEISM, by JOSEPH S. HITCHCOCK, author of "The Evidences Against Christianity," "A New System of Phrenology," &c., sent by mail, free of postage, on receipt of price, 25 cents.
C. BLANCHARD, No. 76 Nassau-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THIS WEEK'S
LIFE ILLUSTRATED
CONTAINS:

GENERAL LITERATURE.—History of Steamboats, with Illustrated Engravings; Heads and Hair; A Female Navigator; Elder Blunt and Sister Scrub, or Making Apologies; Sketches of Southern Life; Human Nature on a Bridge, or Taking Toll;

AMUSEMENTS.

THALBERG'S FIRST & 2D SINGLE MATINEE.

WEDNESDAY, March 11, at NIBLO'S SALOON.
Doors open at 1, to commence at 2 o'clock.
Matinee Ticket, admitting at 2 o'clock.....$1 50
Admission.....$1 50

Ever since the Thalberg Matinees have been announced, the management has been in the constant receipt of a great number of letters from ladies living in the environs, from principals of Seminaries for young ladies, and also parties whose engagements would not allow them to attend a full series of Matinees, requesting that an opportunity might be offered to them of attending a

SINGLE MATINEE,

commencing a little earlier, to enable them to reach home in time for their usual dinner hour.

In compliance with these wishes

AN EXTRA MATINEE

will be given at Niblo's Saloon, on

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 4,

commencing at precisely 1½ o'clock.

The room will be arranged in such a manner as to accommodate only

SIX HUNDRED PERSONS,

which will render all seats desirable.

The general arrangements regarding the comfort of subscribers have been intrusted to

Mr. Eastow, (Sexton of Grace Church,)

THE SALE OF TICKETS

will commence on MONDAY, March 2, at BREUSING'S music store, No. 701 Broadway.

No tickets for sale at the door.

SCHEME OF THE MATINEE.
WEDNESDAY, March 4.

1. Fantasia—"Semiramide".....Thalberg
2. "Andante".....Thalberg
3. "Tarantella".....Thalberg

Intermission for Lunch.

4. The "Trovatore" (on the Alexandre organ).Thalberg
5. The Prayer of Moses.....Thalberg
6. "Home, Sweet Home".....Thalberg
7. Fantasia—"Elisir D'Amore".....Thalberg

Mr. THALBERG

will be the only performer.

The organ is from the manufactory of Alexandre & Son, Paris. New-York depôt at BERNARD & FABREGQUETTE, No. 51 Dey-st.

THALBERG'S MATINEES.—THIRD SERIES.

MONDAY, March 2—THURSDAY, March 5.

Subscription tickets to be had at Thalberg's Ticket Offices.

THE SCHEME FOR THIRD SERIES

Consists of piano-forte selections entirely different from those of the first and second series.

SCHEME OF THE FIRST MATINEE.
MONDAY, March 2.

1. The Huguenots. 2. The Barcarole. 3. Airs Russes.

Intermission for lunch.

4. The Miserere (Trovatore) on the Alexandre organ. 5. Quartett, Puritani. 6. Home, Sweet Home. 7. God save the Queen.

SCHEME OF THE SECOND MATINEE.
THURSDAY, March 5.

1. Donna de Sago. 2. Tremolo. 3. Graziosa Romances, sans parvles.

Intermission for lunch.

4. Finale—"The Puritani" on the Alexandre organ. 5. Ave Maria and Serenade by Schuberth. 6. The Last Rose of Summer. 7. Semiramis.

THALBERG'S CONCERT IN WILLIAMSBURG.

Odeon, SATURDAY, Feb. 28.
PROGRAMME.
PART I.

1. Romanza—"Guillaume Tell".....Mad. Johannsen
2. Fantasia—"La Sonnambula".....Mr. Thalberg
3. Aria—"Saffo".....Mad. D'Angri
4. "The Tremolo".....Mr. Jos. Burke
5. Aria—"Barber of Seville".....Mad. D'Angri
6. Fantasia—"Masaniello".....Mr. Thalberg

PART II.

7. Duett—"Semiramis".....Mesdames D'Angri and Johannsen
8. "Home, Sweet Home".....Mr. Thalberg
9. "Grace," from Robert le Diable.....Mad. Johannsen
10. "La Melancholie".....Mr. Burke
11. Rondo—"Cenerentola".....Mad. D'Angri
12. Fantasia—"Elisir d'Amore".....Mr. Thalberg
Conductor.....Sig. Abella.

Concert commences at 8; doors open at 7½.

Tickets with seats to be had at FOSTER'S music store, No. 93 South Seventh-st. All seats unsold during the day may be had on the evening at the door.

THALBERG'S CONCERTS.
NIBLO'S SALOON.
TUESDAY, March 3.

The Management have the honor to announce that (by permission of Maurice Strakosch, Esq.) arrangements have been made with

Mlle. TERESA PARODI and
Madame PATTI STRAKOSCH,

who will appear, on this occasion only, in conjunction with
Mr. THALBERG,
Madame D'ANGRI,
Madame JOHANNSEN, Mr. BURKE.
Conductor.....Sig. Abella.

The sale of seats commences on Monday, March 2.

THALBERG'S FIFTH FREE CONCERT

TO THE PUPILS OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS,
This SATURDAY, 12 o'clock,
AT NIBLO'S GARDEN.

No person admitted except the children, their teachers, the press, the clergy and the physicians, (on presentation of their circulars.)

BROADWAY THEATRE.

R. A. Marshall.....Lessee.
W. R. Blake.....Stage Manager.
SUPPORT OF
MR. H. PLACIDE
and his last appearance. A most brilliant and attractive programme
THIS EVENING, (Saturday,) Feb. 28, 1857,
DRAMA, COMEDY, BURLETTA.
Mr. H. PLACIDE in his original personation of Dufard, in the popular piece of
FIRST NIGHT.
Mr. BLAKE in the drama of
THE LAST MAN.
THE BROTHERS PLACIDE
AS
THE TWO DROMIOS.

The full talent of the excellent company combined in the entertainments.

To morrow evening, Sunday—
GRAND SACRED AND SELECT CONCERT
BY
THE GERMAN OPERA COMPANY.

Particulars in future bills.

Shortly will be revived the most popular comedy of
OLD HEADS AND YOUNG HEARTS.

The Management regrets to announce the continued indisposition of Mr. FORREST. Due notice will be given of his reappearance.

A great dramatic and scenic spectacle, in which most novel and wonderful performances will be introduced, is in active preparation.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE.

No. 624 Broadway, near Houston-st.
Miss Laura Keene.....Sole Lessee and Directress.
Change of Time—Doors open at 6½; the performance will commence with the Overture at 7½.
BENEFIT OF THE SHIRT-SEWERS' UNION.
SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 28, 1857,
FAUST AND MARGUERITE,
Supported by Messrs. Jordan, C. Wheatleigh, Stoddart, Lingham, Alleyne, Hayes, McDouall, Benson, Mrs. H. P. Grattan, Misses Alleyne, Howell, and Miss Laura Keene.
To conclude with a new American Comedietta, written by a citizen of New-York, called
LOVE IN '76.
Supported by Messrs. Stoddart, Burnett, Lingham, T. B. Johnston, Hingsold, Benson, Hayes, Misses Alleyne, Howell, and Miss Laura Keene.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.

SATURDAY—Another great bill.

The new and successful comedy of THE FOUR PHANTOMS, in which Messrs. Burton and Brougham will appear.

Mr. Brougham as the Irish Groom.
Mr. Burton as the English Butler.

Mrs. A. Plumkett, Mr. G. Fisher, Miss Polly Marshall, &c.

Also, the new and very laughable extravaganza,
THE BURLESQUE CAMILLE.
Camille, Mr. Burton; Armand Miss Polly Marshall.
The supposed Author, Mr. Brougham.

The new comic ballet of THE ECCENTRIC LOVERS.
With M'lle Ducy Barre, G. Smith, &c.
On MONDAY—Mrs. C. Howard's Benefit.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

SATURDAY, Feb. 28,
MISS MATILDA HERON
in
MEDEA.

Monday—CAMILLE. Tuesday, MEDEA. Favorite afterpieces each night. The Management respectfully urge early application for seats to prevent disappointment.

THE NEW-YORK AMERICAN MUSIC ASSOCIATION'S
SECOND GRAND CONCERT
of this season will be held at Dodworth's Saloon, No. 806 Broadway,
FRIDAY EVENING, FEB. 27, AT 8 O'CLOCK.
The following artists will appear:
Mrs. E. G. BOSTWICK,
Miss CAROLINE M. SHEPPARD,
Mr. HENRY C. TIMM, Mr. WM. MASON,
Mr. CANDIDO BERTI, Mr. GAEBEL, and
Mr. CHARLES A. GUILMETTE,
Mr. J. A. JOHNSON,
Together with a Vocal Quartette Party, and Full Chorus.
Tickets at 50 cents, can be obtained at HALL'S Music Store, No. 239 Broadway, and at SCHARFENBERG & LUIS, No. 769 Broadway.

CHINESE ROOMS,
No. 539 Broadway.
THE BEAUTIFUL
GIFT LADY,
WITH THE SEVEN-MILE MIRROR,
on
FRIDAY AND SATURDAY EVENINGS
of this week.
Gift Tickets $1, admitting four persons.
Single admissions 25 cents.
Tickets for sale at Nos. 333 and 539 Broadway.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—DRESS Circle 25 cents; Pit 12½ cents; Orchestra Chairs 50 cts.; Private boxes $5. THIS EVENING, Feb. 28, the entertainments will commence with the local drama of
EXCELSIOR;
Or,
LIFE'S STRUGGLES.
To be followed by the favorite pantomime of
RED GNOME.
To conclude with THE TOKEN.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 28. In the AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, and also in the EVENING at 7 o'clock, will be performed, the popular and amusing comedietta of THE SWISS BWAINS.—Rosette, Miss Mestayer; Swiz, Mr. Hadaway. After which, the extravaganza entitled THE COCKNEY IN CHINA. The Living Phantom, Living Serpents, Happy Family, may be seen. Admission 25 cents; children under 10, 12½ cts.

ARNHOLD, THE BEARDED BOY; OR, the Man in Miniature. This wonderful Boy will remain only this week on exhibition, at No. 257 Broadway, opposite the Broadway Theatre, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and Evenings, at the Volks' Garden, No. 45 Bowery. Admission 12½ cents.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—ITALIAN OPERA.
MONDAY, March 2,
(Fourth Subscription Night,)
Third appearance this season of
Madame CORA DE WILHORST,
When will be repeated Balfini's favorite Opera
LA SONNAMBULA.
Madame CORA DE WILHORST as Amina.
Elvino, Signor TIBERINI. Count Rodolpho, Signor BOSSILLI.
Director and Conductor.....MAURICE STRAKOSCH.
Parquet, Dress Circle, First Tier.....$1
Second Seats.....50c. extra. | Amphitheatre.....25c.
Family Circle.....50c. | Private Boxes, from $5 to $20
The Box-Offices for securing seats will be open daily from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M. at the Academy of Music; BRUSING'S, No. 701 Broadway; HALL & SON'S, No. 239 Broadway, and VAN NORDEN & KING'S, No. 25 Wall-st. Opera commences at 8.
On TUESDAY, March 3, Benefit of Sig. TIBERINI, when will be performed "Il Trovatore."

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE.
EXTRA NOTICE.
BENEFIT OF THE SHIRT-SEWERS' UNION.
SATURDAY.

The Lady Managers of the above Society have the pleasure to announce that Miss LAURA KEENE has in the kindest manner put the entire resources of her beautiful establishment into requisition for this occasion, when will be presented the new and successful play of
FAUST AND MARGUERITE,
cast to the full strength of the entire company. Together with, for the first time, a new national drama, entitled
LOVE IN '76,
with new and appropriate costumes and scenery.
Box-book now open.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.
NEW HALL, No. 585 BROADWAY.
Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.
MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 23, and every evening this week, the successful piece entitled
HONOR TO DR. KANE;
Or, "AFFAIRS IN THE ARCTIC REGIONS."
Preceding which,
NEGRO MINSTRELSY.
Commences at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 25 cents.
On FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 27, Benefit of FREEMAN S. PAYNE and JOHN CANNON.

MECHANICS' HALL, NO. 472 BROADWAY, above Grand-st. Open every night, commencing MONDAY, Feb 23, 1852.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS,
composed of thirteen talented performers, in a variety of new songs, dances, burlesque comicalities, &c., under the direction of the celebrated comedians, JERRY BRYANT, DAN. BRYANT and NEIL BRYANT.
Admission 25 cents. To commence at 7½ o'clock.

THALBERG'S CONCERTS.—THE BEAUTIful instruments known as ALEXANDRE ORGAN MELODEONS, which Mr. Thalberg first introduced in his concerts, and which have been so universally admired in his matinées, are manufactured by ALEXANDRE père et fils à Paris, and for sale by FIRTH, POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway, publishers of Thalberg's music.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THE CRYSTAL PALace is still open to the Public, and contains many things curious and wonderful. The stataary alone is worth the price of admission.

THE PALMER MARBLES.—STATUE OF Indian Girl and eleven other pieces of Sculpture, at No. 548 Broadway. Open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admittance 25 cents.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, NO. 497 BROADWAY.—The best collection of Paintings in this country. It contains 150 Paintings. Open day and evening. Admittance 25 cents.

DANCING.

A. BODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
No. 197 MONTAGUE-PLACE, BROOKLYN.

New-York classes on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS. Brooklyn classes on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 3 and 4 P. M. for ladies and children, at 8 P. M. for gentlemen. Ladies' private classes at 2 P. M. Pupils can commence at any time during the season.

Practicing assemblies for ladies and gentlemen EVERY MONDAY EVENING in Brooklyn, and every SATURDAY EVENING in New-York. Former pupils can subscribe for the assemblies alone.

BALLS.

GRAND BALL ON SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 28, at Mlle. CAROLINE VEZIEN'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 21 Howard-st.; the Ball will open at 8 o'clock and close at 12. Tickets 50 cents. The above Academe is open every day for the instruction of ladies and gentlemen, at 3 o'clock P. M. and 7 o'clock in the evening, for practice.

IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE WISH EXpressed by many ladies and gentlemen who were present at the late ball at the New-York Academy of Music, for the benefit of the Opera fund, a second one will be given for the same object on TUESDAY, April 14, which it is intended shall surpass in brilliancy and decorative effect the first, particulars of which will be published at an early day.

LOST AND FOUND.

$100 REWARD.—LOST, OR STOLEN AT New-Haven, Conn., on or about the 16th inst., a sealed package containing the following bonds, viz:
One Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Bond, No. 1305.
One Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Bond, No. 1306.
One Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Bond, No. 1307.
One Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Bond, No. 1507.
One California Bond of 1870, No. 358.
One California Bond of 1875, No. 504.
The Bonds are $1,000 each.
The public are cautioned against the negotiation of these bonds. As all payments upon them have been stopped, they are of no use to any one but the owner. One hundred dollars will be paid for the return of the package with the contents entire, to the office of RIGGS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st., and no questions asked.

$500 REWARD.—WHEREAS THE STORE of the undersigned was burglariously opened on the night of the 26th, or morning of the 27th inst., and 16 cases of raw silk stolen therefrom, viz: 5 cases of white and 4 cases of straw color Hungtan rereeled silk, the cases marked H. T., and 7 cases of white Canton rereeled silk, marked C. & CO; the above reward will be paid for the recovery of the above goods, or a proportionate amount for any part thereof. CARY & CO., No. 90 Pine-st.

$5 REWARD.—LEFT ON FEB. 27, 1857, IN one of the stages of the Broadway, 23d-st. and 9th-av. line, a small BROWN PAPER PARCEL, containing a book, which will be of no value whatever to any one but the owner, and a few sheets of paper. The above reward will be given to any one who will leave the said parcel at No. 356 Broadway, or 333 West 29th-st. or will give such information as will lead to the recovery thereof.

$5 REWARD.—LOST, ON WEDNESDAY AFternoon, a blue morocco POCKET-BOOK, containing sundry notes, payable to the order of the subscriber, and not indorsed. Whoever will return the same to NELSON & CO., No. 18 Cortlandt-st., will receive the above reward. JOHN PECKHAM.

FOUND—ON THE EVENING OF THE 26TH inst., on 4th-av., a purse containing money. The owner can have the same by calling at the office of BALDWIN & STARR, by proving property and paying for this advertisement.

$2 REWARD!—LOST AT NIBLO'S SALOON, on Thursday evening, 26th inst., a small REVOLVER. Whoever will return the same to the *Times* office subscription desk will receive the above reward.

LOST—ON FRIDAY EVENING LAST, EITHER in 14th-st. or 23d-st., a GOLD BRACELET. Anybody finding the same will please leave it at No. 222 West 23d-st.

INSTRUCTION.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC.—SPECIAL NOTICE—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, has several private desks just vacated by students going into business, which may be secured this day by new applicants at commutation prices. The Spring Term will commence on Monday, March 2. Two single seats vacant. Apply early to secure a commutation seat at low terms.

FRENCH, SPANISH, ITALIAN AND GERMAN.—A late Professor in a distinguished American College, author of some important improvements in teaching, adapted to the wants of adults, enabling them to speak French and other languages in much less time than usually required, is instructing private classes. Apply at No. 816 Broadway, or address LINGUIST, Box No. 1,383 Post-Office.

NATIONAL GYMNASIUM AND FENCING ACADEMY—No. 663 Broadway, opposite Bond-st. The Fourth Annual Exhibition in Gymnastics and fencing, by the members of the Institute, will take place on MONDAY, March 2, at 8 o'clock P. M.
HENRY GEBHARD, Proprietor.

HOUSES AND ROOMS WANTED

WANTED—A COTTAGE, OR PART OF ONE, by an English family of Christian principles, with certain, but moderate means, within two hours' journey of New-York. To any one about to travel the tenancy of a respectable and reliable family could be secured, and mutually beneficial terms arranged. Address LONDINUS, Box No. 3,098 Post-Office, N. Y.

WANTED TO RENT—FROM 1ST MAY NEXT, a house in the country (a cottage preferred,) pleasantly situated in a healthy location, within 20 miles of the City, and rent not to exceed $250 per annum. Address, stating all particulars, PECK, Box No. 543 New-York Post-office.

WANTED TO RENT—PART OF HOUSE, within 10 minutes' walk of the City Hall, east of Broadway; reference; rent not more than $300. Address ADAMS, this office.

WANTED TO HIRE—A BRICK BUILDING OF at least three stories, for a first-class school, between 20th and 30th sts. and 4th and 5th avs. Address HARRIS, at this office.

WANTED TO HIRE—A COUNTRY SEAT of from 30 to 50 acres, with privilege of buying, about 15 or 25 miles from New-York, by Hudson River or Harlem Railroads. Address COUNTRY, *Times* Office.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

KEMEYS & SAMPSON'S
IRON AND STEEL WAREHOUSE,
No. 279 Washington-st.,
between Chamber and Warren, New-York,
Offer at lowest market rates,
Bar and Bundle Iron and Steel of all descriptions.

RAILROAD IRON.—ONE THOUSAND TONS of 56-pound rails, deliverable on Lake Erie; 1,000 tons, deliverable at the port of New-York. Both lots ready for immediate use, approved make and pattern. Apply to THEODORE DEHON, No. 16 Wall-st., near Broadway.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—TWO FINE LOTS ON THIRTY-sixty and basement newly finished, corner of South 9th and 3 6th sts., Williamsburgh, fitted up with all the modern improvements, complete in every respect. The corner house has stabling for six carriages, and is admirable for physician or any person fond of horses. Also, a large factory, 100 by 50, with steam-engine, boiler, &c., and a convenient house in front, on Bushwick Creek, Dock-st., adjoining Berry, Bedford & Co.'s sugar refinery. Also, five minutes' walk from the ferries, two lots, 50 by 100, on South 8th-st.; and money loaned to any person desirous of building first-class houses. The above properties will be sold cheap, and on very easy terms. Inquire of
J. W. MESSERVEY,
Basement Williamsburg City Hotel.

FOR SALE, A DESIRABLE THREE-STORY and basement brick house and lot, No. 14 Charles-st., (Warren place,) near Greenwich-av.; lot 20 by 100 feet; house 20 by 54 feet, three rooms deep on each floor, with rear stairs to 1st story; hot and cold water, and gas on each floor, bathing tub, shower bath, water closets and coal room, with tube, &c. The house is well arranged for the large or two small families, is newly painted throughout, in complete order and of easy access to steam and city railroads. To avoid unnecessary trouble to the occupants, the premises can be seen only on application to GEO. W. DEVOE, No. 1 story, between Fulton ferry, or at the old av. Market, between 26th and 27th sts., after 2 o'clock, where price and terms of sale will be made known.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FIRST CLASS HOUSE, LOT AND STABLE—North-east corner of Lexington-av. and 31st-st. Premises are a four-story brown and stucco front house, about 50 feet deep, 20 feet wide; lot 20x55 feet 5 inches. Walls frescoed, and wood work painted black walnut; all modern improvements. Also, a two-story brick stable on rear, 20x21 feet, for four horses, two vehicles, coachman's room, hay loft, necessary bins, &c., &c. Premises in complete order, well calculated for a physician, or gentleman keeping his carriage. Terms very easy. Apply to D. McMAHON, No. 271 Broadway, rooms Nos. 12 and 13.

FOR SALE—A LARGE STONE FACTORY AND a never-failing water-power of about 50 horse, suitable for a paper mill or any other manufacturing purpose, on the Bronx River, 13 miles from the City Hall, at Tuckahoe depôt, on the Harlem Railroad, with 60 acres of land, three houses, carriage maker's shop, barn, &c. The factory is four-story, 50 by 80 feet. Also, adjoining, a one-story building, 25 by 45 feet, all in perfect order. The factory and part of the land, with the water-power, would be sold separately, or the whole property would be exchanged for first-class City property. Inquire of D. HODGMAN, No. 27 Maiden-lane.

FOR SALE—AT NEWTOWN, (LONG-ISLAND,) cottage house, barn, wagon-house, and well of water by the door, and eight lots of ground, with all kinds of fruits on it, within three minutes' walk of the railroad depôt, and stages leave every sixty minutes for the ferry. Four churches, good schools, stores about 100 yards west of the bank on the Astoria road. One half of the money may remain on the place for three years, at 6 per cent. Inquire of JAMES BAILEY, at the Locust Timber Yard, No. 327 3d-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY FORMERLY occupied as a bolt factory, on 12th-st., next to the corner of Avenue C, 100 feet front, 103 deep, brick factory 40 by 90, with brick storehouse and stable. There is a fine steam engine and boilers on the premises, ready for working. This property offers rare inducements to any party wishing to start a manufacturing business, saw mill, machine shop or foundry, as it is admirably located and ready for immediate occupancy. Apply to H. OOTHOUT, No. 3 Cliff-st.

FOR SALE AT HARTFORD, CONN.—THE new, elegant and convenient dwelling-house No. 47 Washington-st., containing 8 acres of the finest land, all connected in 1 lot. The house is large, containing all the modern improvements, suitable for a genteel family, and only 10 minutes walk from the State-House, and in the vicinity of the residences of THOMAS K. BEACH WILLIAM W. ELLSWORTH, CHARLES H. NORTHAM and ROSWELL C. SMITH, Esqs. Terms easy, &c. Apply to ROBERT BUELL, No. 133 State-st., Hartford, Conn.

FOR SALE OR LEASE AT ASTORIA, L. I.—The double 2-story attic house, known as the Astoria Female Seminary, situated in Woolsey-st., adjoining the Episcopal Church; lot 235 by 200 feet; house 52 by 42 feet; first floor, two large parlors, dining room and closets; second floor, five bedrooms (two very large) and closets; third floor, seven bedrooms and closets. For particulars, inquire of WM. R. BLACKWELL, Esq., No. 97 Water-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIdence at Manhasset, Long Island, directly on the water, commanding a fine view of the Bay and East River, containing 37½ acres. A large and commodious dwelling house, barn and outbuildings, all in good order; well calculated for a retired gentleman. A full description given and terms made known on application to
COVERT & CO., No. 47 Warren-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A FIRST-class three-story and basement brick house, with gas fixtures, range, heater, bathing apparatus, &c., &c., all complete, situated No. 160 Canton-st., between Fulton-av. and Hanson-place. Possession given on or before 1st of May next, and terms reasonable. Apply on the premises, or of HOWARD & BRO., No. 99 Fulton-av., corner of Bridge-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE.—SPLENDIDLY SITUATED COUNtry house, on elevated ground, commanding a magnificent view, one hour's ride from town by railroad, two minutes' walk from the depôt. Also, an elegant villa site, with from two to fifteen acres, not surpassed for convenience of situation, and beauty and extent of prospect. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 157 Broadway, 3d story.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house and lot of ground, No. 609 Houston-st., near Broadway; has all modern improvements, viz.: hot and cold water, baths, wash basins, water-closets, tube, range, &c., in complete order, recently painted and modernized. For terms, apply to HENRY DEMAREST, No. 607 Broadway.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 30 WEST 23d-st., near junction of Broadway and 5th-av.; the house is about 22x40, three stories, and replete with every convenience; bath, gas, patent wash-tubs, &c.; lot about 20x100. This offers a desirable opportunity to any person wishing a moderate size house in the best neighborhood. Apply to JAMES HURRY, No. 149 Pearl, cor. of Wall-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—AT A GREAT sacrifice. One three-story, basement, 3 quarter-cellar brick house (nearly new) 20 by 36, 18 rooms, near Marable marble and grate, hard finished ornamental cornice and centre pieces, iron balcony. Lot 20 by 100 feet. Location very desirable, on Cumberland-st., near Fulton-av. Apply to FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4, Sands-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE BUILDING SITE on the banks of the Hudson, containing about one acre of land, immediately adjoining the property of M. H. Meyer, Esq., in the village of Dobbs Ferry, pleasantly situated within one minute's walk of the railroad depôt, and affording scenery unsurpassed. For particulars, inquire at No. 50 Front-st. REMINGTON & CO.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE IN BROOKLYN—The cottage-house No. 31 Willoughby-st., second block from City Hall, elegantly finished, and replete with every convenience, or would exchange for a larger house not far from Wall-st. or Fulton-st. ferries. Apply to MAILLER, LORD & QUEREAU, 108 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—AT GROVE HILL, MORRISANIA, Westchester County, N. Y., a neat modern built house, suitable for a small family; price low, and terms easy; situation very desirable. Also a large well built house and out-buildings, with ample grounds. Inquire of CHAUNCEY SMITH, Morrisania.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK and basement-house, No. 80 East 16th-st., opposite St. George's Church, Stuyvesant-square, with all the modern improvements of croton water, gas, furnaces, green-house, &c. Price, $10,000. Inquire of THOMAS DUGAN, No. 848 Broadway, below 14th-st.

FOR SALE—THE HANDSOME THREE-STORY and basement, high stoop, House No. 185 West 24th-st.; house 20x50. lot 20x100; built in the most substantial manner, with all the modern improvements; price $8,000.
A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—FURNISHED—The first-class four-story stone-front house, No. 41 West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Lot 25 by 98 feet 9 inches; house 25 by 65, with all the modern improvements, and in strictly perfect order. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 5 Metropolitan Bank Building.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown stone front houses and full lots, the second and third houses east of 4th-av. on 56th-st. They are built in the most substantial and elegant style, and on one of the best sites on Murray Hill. Can be seen any hour through the day.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE and lot; house 21 feet 5 inches, by 50 feet deep; lot half the block; has all the modern improvements, and in good order; neighborhood first-rate. Any person wishing to buy a good, convenient and cheap house, may do so by calling at No. 164 East 13th-st., near 2d-av.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOMELY-SITUATED brown-stone front house in 24th-st., North side, between 5th and 6th avs. House 21x55 feet. Lot 98 ft. 6. Has every modern convenience and neighborhood unexceptionable. Price $11,600. Apply at No. 70 Pine-st., 3d floor, or at No. 45 West 24th-st.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—A CONVENIENT house in the village of Rye Neck, half a mile from Mamaroneck Depôt, and 23 miles from New-York. Price $2,000, rent $160. Inquire of G. R. JACKSON, Esq., No. 99 Centre-st., New-York, or of JOHN GRIFFIN, Esq., near the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE TWO-STORY and attic English basement-house No. 173 (old No.) 10th-av., the 4th house North from 21st-st., house 25x44 feet, containing 12 rooms; lot 25x100 feet. Apply to B. T. KISSAM, No. 61 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—A BROWN-STONE HOUSE ON 25th-st., in a fashionable neighborhood. Price $12,000. Also, 1 on Lexington-av., $11,000. Also, on 31st-st., near Madison-av. Also, on West 24th-st., near 5th-av. E. B. KINSHIMER, No. 319 4th-av., 3 to 7 P. M., 8 to 10 A. M.

FOR SALE CHEAP IN BROOKLYN—TWO neat Cottages, all complete with heaters, range and gas fixtures. Inquire on the premises, No. 504 Atlantic, and No. 290 Dean-st.

FOR SALE—IN 18TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV., THE very desirable four-story English basement house No. 13 East 18th-st., 209 feet east of 5th-av. Apply to
JOHN S. KELSO, No. 62 William-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A HOUSE AND 8 acres of land, on the banks of the Hudson River, near the depôt at Fishkill. Immediate possession given. Apply to JOHN GOWDY, Fishkill Landing.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FOUR-STORY and English basement house; has all the modern improvements; situation desirable; No. 293½ West 23d-st. Inquire at No. 77 White-st., near Broadway. Rent $700.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone front houses, 60 feet deep, and in a first-class neighborhood, between Broadway and 6th-av., in 27th-st., in a row of four new houses. Inquire of WM. RYER or JOHN W. FIELDER, on the premises.

FOR SALE CHEAP—THE TWO-STORY BRICK house and lot No. 109 Attorney-st., near Rivington. Contains gas, bath, range, heater, &c., &c. Terms easy. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW SMALL THREE-story buildings, with modern improvements, on reasonable terms, corner of 34-av. and 19th-st.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

BROOKLYN, NO HOUSES OR LOTS TO BE LET—Viz: 9 first-class houses on the south side of Lafayette-av., between Raymond and Classon-avs., which will contain gas and plumbing complete, with Croton water works, including baths and water closets, of the Philadelphia brick; each house will be a duplicate of a brick extension of 3 feet each to the first exclusive of 18 feet court yard. The location is the most healthy, popular and convenient in Brooklyn. Being but a short walk from the City Hall and Fulton ferry, and Flatbush-av. The houses will be finished in first class, substantially built, and well arranged. Apply to WILLIAM B. NICHOLS, No. 16 Nassau-st., N. Y., or between the hours of 8 and 10, A. M. on the premises.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO SELL AT FORT-CHESTER, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—A very desirable modern built two-story house, with about half an acre of land, well laid out with fruit trees, grape, raspberry and blackberry vines, and ornamental shrubs. A barn at convenient distance, with more land, will be sold with the house, if desired. Terms liberal. Apply for particulars to FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn, or to WM. A. PIXLEY, No. 188 Pearl-st., New-York.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—BEAUTIFULLY situated in New-Jersey, nineteen miles from New-York by railroad, and only two yards from the depôt; two acres of garden; every variety of choice fruits in full bearing; two-story cottage, nearly new, with every convenience; barn, carriage-house, hennery, &c.; plenty of shade and streams of fresh and shrubbery. Terms easy, and possession any time. Apply to J. M. HAGER, No. 7 Bank of Commerce Building, corner of Cedar and Nassau sts.

COUNTRY SEATS.—HOUSES OF ANY DEgree of accommodation and with any amount of land from half an acre to five acres, will be put up, with all the necessary articles of improvement, for a stipulated sum, in one of the most eligible situations on the Hudson River, within 12 miles of the City Hall, and with frequent access by cars to the City. Terms easy. Address J. C. SIDNEY, Spuyten Duyvil, or care of RICHARDSON & BOYNTON, No. 374 Broadway.

FOR SALE—BUILDING SITES IN YONKERS. —11 acres of land, on the north side of High-st., in the village of Yonkers, one mile north of the depôt, commanding a view of the Hudson River and Bay to Staten Island, and overlooking the village and the valley of the Neppershan River. To one or more parties who may wish retired situations with unrivaled scenery which cannot be obstructed, the above property offers superior inducements. For terms, apply to J. H. STEDWELL, Yonkers.

FURNISHED HOUSE FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A three-story brick, built in the best manner, recently painted throughout; delightful and central location, near railroad route, about ten or fifteen minutes from Wall-st. or Fulton ferry; contains gas, range, &c.; is well and completely furnished. Price, $6,750; $4,000 can remain; a great bargain; or will be sold without the furniture. Apply at No. 330 Gold-st., near Fulton-av., or address a note to Box No. 233 Brooklyn Post-office.

COTTAGE HOUSE FOR SALE—IN WEST 26th-st., 3 doors west of 6th-av., a three-story cottage, 14 rooms, with all modern improvements. Full lot. In yard several varieties of grape vines, flowers, &c. Well adapted for any family seeking a cheerful and comfortable home. Will be sold on reasonable terms. A large part of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage if desired. Inquire of Mr. A. C. Loomis, No. 1128 Broadway, near 24th-st.

BROOKLYN (GOWANUS CANAL) PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Sixty-nine lots, all lying together, between Smith-st. and the Canal, and on 5th, 6th and 7th-sts., and having a front on the Canal of 550 feet. This property is well adapted for manufacturing purposes, and for lumber, lath, lime, brick or coal yards, and will be sold in parcels to suit, and some facilities given. Apply to WILLIAM B. NICHOLS, No. 16 Nassau-st., N. Y.

LEASEHOLD PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The 3-etery brick house No. 122 Monroe-st., near Rutgers-place. House has hot and cold water throughout, bath and gas on four floors, is in perfect order, convenient to East Broadway stages, and in a good neighborhood. Will be sold low, as the owner is going to the country. Apply on the premises, or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY PROPERTY.—FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A number of very fine building sites on Hudson and East Rivers. Country seats, village and business property. Every information pertaining to purchase and improvement of property, given to principals at No. 227 Broadway, rooms Nos. 20 and 21. M. K. COUZENS & Co.,
Agents and Surveyors.

PLEASANT SUMMER RETREAT FOR SALE.—A snug cottage and 1½ acres at Babylon, L. I., on the road from the depôt to Babylon. Fine fishing and gaming; trout pond, and the great South Bay near. Price $1,200. A. J. BLEECKER & CO.,
No. 7 Broad-st.

COUNTRY AND CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—Owners wishing their property looked after and dealt with fairly, should call. Tenants can find a registry always on hand, at the old established Land Office, No. 376 9th-av. J. E. HATCH.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—WITH furniture, carriage, &c., and twenty acres of land, near New-Brunswick, New-Jersey. A photograph of the place, which will be sold low, can be seen at the office of F. D'HERVILLY, No. 18 Exchange-place.

$6,500.—FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS three-story house No. 69 Warren-st., between Henry and Clinton sts., Brooklyn; high basement and sub-cellar, with all the modern improvements. For particulars apply on the premises.

$2,500.—FOR SALE OR TO LET—A HOUSE in STOCKBRIDGE, MASS., with garden, barn and ice-house. Apply to
J. R. DEY, Esq., No. 90 Courtland-st., New-York.

$4,500.—FOR THE ABOVE SUM, WE offer a small snug house and two lots in the best part of Washington-av., Brooklyn, on easy terms.
MILES & BETTS, No. 67 Wall-st.

LOTS FOR SALE IN MANHATTANVILLE.—A plot

AUCTION SALES.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

UNRESERVED ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF MAGNIFICENT household furniture, solid silver ware, elegant rosewood piano-forte, rich carpets, splendid rosewood parlor suites, costly China vases, bronzes, oil-paintings, valuable books, &c.—On MONDAY, March 2, I will sell at 10½ o'clock, the largest variety of magnificent household furniture offered at auction this season, contained in the 5-story dwelling No. 162 21st-st., East of 6th-av. This furniture has been but little used and is all in fine order, and is of the best description throughout—every thing in the house will be sold without reserve, rain or shine, and must be removed immediately. The sale will commence in the dining-room with oak extension table, dining chairs upholstered with morocco, solid silver, large and elegant variety of China, cut-glass, ivory and pearl cutlery, pearl trays, with every description of elegant dining room furniture. PARLORS—Magnificent carved rosewood piano-forte, made by Nunns, with stool cover; two full suites rosewood parlor furniture, made to order, covered in three-colored brocade; rosewood carved etagere, with marble top; Turkish and reception chairs in medallion tapestry; two elegant rosewood secretaries; rosewood Turkish lounge; velvet carpets, with Egyptian and white marble centre and other tables; corner etagere; French escritoire; brocade and lace curtains; gold-bordered shades; elegant mantel vases and ornaments; splendid pier and mantel mirrors; chandeliers, oil-paintings; card and jewel receivers; bronzes, &c. LIBRARY AND CHAMBER FURNITURE—Splendid carved rosewood bureaus, bedsteads, furnished with springs, and elegant hair mattresses, &c.; rosewood washstands, cheval glasses, oval mirrors, China toilet sets, full suites rosewood furniture in velvet, one suite do. in hair cloth, chairs, dressing-tables, shades and lace curtains to 20 windows, carpets, rosewood library bookcase, books, &c.; card and work tables, Voltaire and cabinet chairs, rockers, &c., with a great variety of elegant mahogany furniture, beds and bedding of every description, elegant hall stands, hall chairs, oil-cloth, portable heater, stoves, &c. Catalogues at house.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

WILLIAM IRVING & CO. WILL SELL, ON SATURDAY, Feb. 28, at 10½ o'clock, at the sales-rooms, No. 9 Pine-st., an splendid assortment of furniture made by Pomeret, removed from the upper part of the City for convenience of sale, on account of the parties leaving for Europe, consisting in part of French ornamented plate, pier and mantel glasses; splendid rosewood and mahogany parlor furniture; richly carved rosewood suite in crimson, blue and gold satin brocade; rosewood marble-top pier, card and centre tables; ingrain carpets and tapestry carpets; rosewood and mahogany centre tables, etageres, ladies' sewing chairs, oil-paintings by the old masters, &c., &c. Bedroom furniture—Mahogany and walnut marble-top bureaus, washstands, commodes and corner stands; mahogany Voltaire rockers, in hair-cloth; Engravings, toilet sets, hair and wool mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows; Ingrain and three-ply carpets, rugs, mirrors, &c., &c. Dining room—Black walnut and mahogany extension tables, 21 extra leaves, bookcases, &c.; English oil-cloths, matting, &c., &c. Also, two superb rosewood piano-fortes, manufactured by Gilbert & Co.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer

A. J. BLEECKER & CO. WILL SELL AT Auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, on the 4th March ensuing, at 12 o'clock M., the following valuable property: A four-story brick house and store on the west side of 3d-av., between 79th and 80th-sts.; lot is 21x80; house is 20x50, well built for owner's use; well calculated for any kind of business, as Yorkville is a growing place, and owing to the public works there is a great demand there for groceries, provisions and liquors. Also, eight lots on the west side of 3d-av., between 77th and 78th-sts., embracing two corner lots which are 25 ft. 8 in. by 105 ft. deep, and six inside lots, each lot 25 ft. 6 in. by 105 ft. deep, whole avenue front. All this property will be sold free of taxes and assessments, and affords a most favorable opportunity for investment. 3d-av. is graded and regulated, and 3d-av. by the above house is graded, regulated, paved and sewered. Terms easy.

TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer.

EXTRA SALE BY AUCTION.—THIS DAY. at 10½ o'clock, of Old and Rare Paintings, Engravings, &c.—By TUNIS MORRELL, at No. 79 Nassau-st., 50 attractive subjects: Heads of Rubens, Shepherd Boy, Dead Christ, Flower Piece, Conversion of St. Paul, full length portraits of Henry Clay, Calhoun, and Duke of Wellington, Happy as a Prince, Happy Dog, The Algerine, Beauties of England and Wales, &c., &c., framed in gilt; also, suite of richly enamelled furniture, with rosewood secretary and bookcase, 4 oil-paintings, gilt frames; mirrors, sofas, chairs, rockers, bedsteads, mattresses, beds, &c., rosewood tables, book and corner stands, wardrobes, 500 lots of jewelry, 40,000 cigars. N. B.—On account of improvements it is requisite to make this a clean sale.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE—BY E. B. FRANKLIN & CO., THIS (Saturday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom No. 55 Nassau-st., extensive sale of rosewood, mahogany and walnut parlor, library, chamber and dining-room furniture, in suites and single lots; also, sofas, chairs, easy-chairs, etageres, bookcases, bedsteads, bureaus, mirrors, oil-paintings, hair-mattresses, China, glass and silver plated-ware, clocks, fancy goods, &c., &c. The whole to be sold without reserve, to pay advances. No postponement on account of the weather. N. B.—Goods carefully packed on the premises for shipment.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PROPERTY ON TWENTY-NINTH-STREET.—AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction on TUESDAY, the 10th day of March, 1857, at 12 o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange: 3 lots with the 2-story brick houses on the rear thereof, on the south side of 29th-st., commencing 200 feet west of 10th-av. Lots each 25 x 100, sewer in street and Croton water in yard. This property is well worthy the attention of capitalists and others.

JOSIAH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

MONDAY, MARCH 2, AT 2 O'CLOCK P.M., at No. 51 Prince-st., near Myrtle av., Brooklyn, a small quantity of furniture, mahogany sofa, chairs, rocker, card table, bedstead, Brussels carpets, &c., one chest of carpenter's tools.

FOR SALE AT AUCTION—ON TUESDAY March 3, at 1 o'clock P. M., a valuable tract of land in Rahway, New-Jersey. The last chance is now offered for the most magnificent building site on the line of New-York Railroad, containing 30 acres, in a high and healthy location of some 70 feet above the town, giving view of some 8 or 10 miles of beautiful country. Also, a the same time a farm of 180 acres, adjoining said 30. The land is in a high state of cultivation, well fenced, and well watered, with a large 2 story house, 3 large barns, cow-houses, and out buildings in abundance, with fruit of all kinds. Said land, so contented, lying between three roads are well calculated to cut in lots, of 5, 10, or 20 acres each, or to be divided in 2 or 3 farms. For persons doing business in the City, and wishing to form a settlement of country seats, this sale offers great inducements, as it cannot be surpassed for beauty of scenery, convenience of travel to and from the City; 15 minutes walk from depôt at Rahway, one hour's ride by Railroad from New-York, carrying 10 times every day. Sale takes place on the premises. Carriages in attendance on day of sale to convey persons to the grounds. For further particulars address either of the subscribers. Terms made known on day of sale, and attendance given by

WM. MANNING MARTIN,
LEANDER BISHOP, } Proprietors.

PUBLIC AUCTION.—THE SUBSCRIBER WILL sell, at public auction, on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, March 4, 1857, at 2 o'clock P. M., the farm of Simeon Brokaw, deceased, situated in Middlesex County, about 3½ miles from Metuchin Station, on the New-Jersey Railroad, containing about 84 acres of good land, with a never-failing stream of water running through it. About 8 acres of the land are covered with good timber. On the premises are a two story house, barn and dairy-house connected with which there is a bearing orchard of apple and other fruit trees. Terms easy, to be made known on day of sale. For further particulars, inquire of WM. V. BROKAW, Nos. 30 to 36 Park-place.

PEREMPTORY SALE.—THE STEAMBOAT NORWALK will be sold without reserve at public auction, on THURSDAY, March 5, at 12 M., on board of said boat, now lying at the foot of Christopher-st.

B. HENDRICKSON, Agent.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

GOLD-MEDAL PIANOS!—STEINWAY & SONS have again been awarded the First premium at the late Fair of the American Institute, New-York; and also the First premium Gold Medal at the late Fair of the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, in addition to the three already received, making five first-prize medals within the last 18 months. No. 84 Walker-st.

NINE PIANO-FORTES AND TWO MELODEONS.—One of Nunns & Clark's best Æolian rosewood 6¾-octave pianos, price $225; the others at $225, $230, $255, $100, $125 and $250. Two melodeons, prices $37 and $100; or will rent them all at $2, $3, $4, $5 and $8 a month, at No. 225 Grand-st.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & GILBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN, Piano-forte manufacturers, WAREROOM No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, WHERE a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

GREAT BARGAIN.—GRAND DIAGONAL 7-octave rosewood Piano, made by one of the best makers, and warranted; cost $488; will be sold for $260; been used a few months. Can be seen at No. 141 9th-st.

CHAMBERS' PIANOS.—BARGAINS.—AN elegant 7-octave rosewood Piano, $300; one do., $250. Also, a variety of Pianos at $100, $125, $150, $200, &c., for sale at No. 235 Broadway.

PIANOS TO LET.—HAINES BROS.' PIANOS to let, at their manufactory, Nos. 330, 332 and 334 3d-av., cor. 31st-st. Rent applied towards purchase if desired. Price moderate. J. M. PELTON.

BILLIARD TABLES.

MODEL BILLIARD TABLES, WITH patent combination cushions (patented Feb. 19, 1856), so connected as to insure equal elasticity in all seasons, and strict mathematical correctness. Their unquestionable superiority has caused worthless imitations to be offered. For sale only at the salerooms, Nos. 786 and 788 Broadway, and at the manufactory, No. 52 Ann-st.

MICHAEL PHELAN, Patentee.

BILLIARD TABLES.—DECKER'S MECHANICAL combination cushions, warranted superior to all others in elasticity and correctness, being very safe. Tables of all sizes, slate or marble tops, trimmings of every description, at the old prices. Manufactory No. 90 Ann-st. L. DECKER, (late Griffith & Decker.)

A NEW BOOK ON BILLIARDS, "THE GAME OF BILLIARDS," by MICHAEL PHELAN, author of "Billiards Without a Master." Price $1. Will be sent, free of postage, on receipt of price, by O'CONNOR & COLLENDER, billiard table makers, 53 Ann-st.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—SOUTHERN AND Western dealers and club houses will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing cards, of all qualities, at the depôt of the Philadelphia Card Factory, of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 5 Harvey-st., opposite Astor House.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING AND COLLECTING OFFICE.
SMALLEY, WEED & BARTLETT,
No. 51 Wall-st., New-York.

GEO. C. SMALLEY, WM. C. WEED, ALBERT W. BARTLETT, will give special attention to the negotiation of notes and loans. Also to the purchase and sale of
STOCKS AND BONDS,
at the Brokers' Board, strictly on commission.

Having prompt and reliable correspondents, will negotiate and collect paper payable at all the principal points in the United States and Canadas.

REFERENCES—Moses Taylor, Esq., Wm. B. Astor, Esq., New-York.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1857.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
We issue sight bills on the
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, Ireland.
In sums from £1 upwards, at 95 per £
Address,
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.

INDIANA CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY.—$250,000 TEN PER CENT. MORTGAGE BONDS FOR SALE.—We offer for sale $250,000 of the Second Mortgage Bonds of the Indiana Central Railway Company, bearing interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum. Coupons payable 1st July and 1st Jan. in New-York; principal redeemable at the same place in 1863.

This road is completed and in successful operation, is 79¾ miles long, commencing at the City of Indianapolis, the Capital of the State of Indiana, and terminating at the Ohio State line, near Richmond, Indiana, connecting with the Dayton and Western Railway.

This road is one of great importance; is in excellent order, and doing a large and profitable business. The Company also operates the Dayton and Western road, 36¾ miles—the whole line 109 miles long. The earnings of the two lines for 1854, were $631,407; for 1855, $750,186, and for 1856, $874,004; each year showing a large increase over the preceding one, and the last year, $112,804 over that of 1854; and the month of January, 1857, shows an increase of $3,208 over the same month in 1856.

The working expenses of the line for the past year have been less than 34 per cent. of the gross earnings; and the whole expenses, including repairs of track, depôts, bridges, wood-houses, &c., &c., and including considerable expenses properly in construction, such as covering and weather-boarding bridges, building additional depôts, water stations, filling up depôt grounds, ballasting, &c., are less than 43 per cent. of the gross earnings. These facts will appear by the Company's report for 1856, which may be had at our office.

The Company operates the entire line between Indianapolis and Dayton, each Company furnishing an equal proportion of rolling stock, in proportion to length of line, and paying the working expenses out of the gross earnings. Of the net earnings this Company is entitled to 71 per cent., and pay the Dayton and Western Company 29 per cent.

This line connects at Richmond directly with Cincinnati, and at Dayton with Columbus, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New-York, and also with the Lakes; and on the completion of the Pittsburg and Steubenville road, it will be the shortest line between New-York, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.

An inspection of sumap will show that this is a part of the great railway line from New-York and Philadelphia by Pittsburg, Columbus and Dayton, Ohio, and Indianapolis and Terre Haute, Indiana, to St. Louis.

This railway traverses the oldest settled, best cultivated, most populous and wealthy portion of Indiana.

No other portion of the Mississippi Valley is equal to the country on and near the line of this road and its immediate neighborhood, in improvements, wealth and productiveness, and the passenger earnings of the road are very large, ($503,186, out of a total amount of $484,000 for 1856,) and increasing greatly.

The entire cost of the road is about $9,100,000.

The first mortgage is for $600,000, at 7 per cent., maturing in ten years from this time, and the two mortgages will constitute the entire indebtedness of the Company.

The second mortgage is for $700,000; not more than $500,000 will be needed to be sold.

The object of making this debt is to pay off a small amount of floating debt of the Company, and certain Income Bonds maturing within the present and the next year.

We think these Bonds most amply secured. The Company has heretofore paid an amount of interest equal to the amount on the two mortgages, through the most stringent times, without a single failure; and we think the earnings must continue to increase for many years in about the ratio of previous years, which will not only pay all expenses and interest, but handsome dividends to Stockholders.

The Company has paid six per cent. in dividends out of the net earnings of the past year, leaving a surplus of nearly 4 per cent. on the stock.

The Company will have left assets in real estate, taken for stock and debts due for real estate sold, of about $140,000, which will be realized, and which will constitute a fund to reduce their indebtedness.

These Bonds will be exchanged for any of the 10 per cent. Bonds of the Company, falling due within the next two years, at par, on application to us at any time before they are disposed of.

We think these Securities a safe and most desirable investment, and commend them as such to our friends.

For any other or further information on the subject of these securities, apply to us at our office.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 16, 1857.

BONDS OF THE MILWAUKEE AND HORICON RAILROAD CO.—The subscribers offer for sale, in sums of $1,000 and upwards, $500,000 of the first mortgage, 8 per cent. convertible sinking fund Bonds of this Company, forming a portion of its only issue of Bonds, amounting in all to $420,000, and secured by a first mortgage on forty-two miles of the road, and all its real estate and rolling stock. Thirty of these forty-two miles are completed, at a cost of over $600,000, and all the materials for the remaining twelve miles (the greater part of which is graded) are already purchased, and the Company's storehouse at Milwaukee.

A. J. BLEECKER & CO.

MILWAUKEE CITY BONDS.—PERSONS holding Milwaukee City 10 per cent. Bonds, maturing the 31st day of March, 1857, can have the privilege of exchanging them, if they wish, on fair and equitable terms, for Milwaukee City 7 per cent. Bonds, payable 20 years from Feb. 1, 1857, with semi-annual interest, (issued under an ordinance establishing a Sinking Fund, &c.,) by applying at the office of Messrs. MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 32 William-st., at any time before the 1st day of March next.

J. B. CROSS, Mayor of the City of Milwaukee.
MAYOR'S OFFICE, MILWAUKEE, WIS., Feb. 1, 1857.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R. Co., }
NEW-YORK, Feb. 23, 1857.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, for the election of Directors, and any other business that may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, in the city of Chicago, Ill., on WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of March, 1857, at 10½ o'clock A. M. The transfer books will close on Saturday, the 7th day of March, and reopen on the 18th day of March. C. C. JOHNSON, Secretary pro tem.

WILLIAM J. BELL & CO., NO. 35 WILLIAM-ST., offer for sale the following securities:
$10,000 Milwaukee City 7's.
$12,000 Milwaukee and Horicon Railroad Company's 1st Mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds.
$10,000 Milwaukee and Horicon Railroad Company's Farm Mortgage Bonds.
$10,000 Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad Company's 1st Mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds.
$5,000 Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad Company's Farm Mortgage Bonds.

OFFICE TERRE HAUTE AND RICHMOND R. R. Co., }
TERRE HAUTE, Feb. 19, 1857.

NOTICE.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DUE March 1, on the first mortgage bonds of the Terre Haute and Richmond Railroad Company will be paid on the presentation of the coupons, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 28 Exchange-place, New-York.

CHARLES WOOD, Secretary T. H. & R. R. R. Co.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late issue,) having twenty years to run; interest payable semi-annually on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

INTEREST COUPONS OF THE 8 PER CENT. 1st Mortgage Bonds of the Milwaukee and Watertown Railroad Company, due 1st March next, will be paid on presentation at the office of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, No. 8 Wall-st., on and after 2d proximo.

J. S. COLT, Transfer Agent
of La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company.

INTEREST COUPONS OF THE 7 PER CENT. Bonds of the City of Milwaukee, issued to the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, and due 1st March next, will be paid on presentation at the office of said Company, No. 8 Wall-st., on and after 2d proximo.

J. S. COLT, Transfer Agent of L. C. & Mil. R. R. Co.

NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL U. S. M. S. S. Co.,}
No. 56 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 16, 1857.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 56 Wall-st., on THURSDAY, 5th of March. Polls open at 12 M., and remain open until 2 P. M.

W. L. YOULE, Secretary.

THE INTEREST COUPONS DUE ON THE 1st March, on the Bonds of the Saratoga and Whitehall Railroad Company, issued for the construction of the Rutland extension, will be paid at the office of CARPENTER & VERMILYE, No. 44 Wall-st., on and after the 7th proximo. WM. H. WARREN, Treasurer.

OFFICE GREEN BAY, MILWAUKEE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD CO.—No. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 27, 1857.—Coupons of the City of Milwaukee Bonds, issued to this Company, payable March 1, will be paid on and after the 2d day of March next, on presentation at this office.

C. E. SCOFIELD, Treasurer.

THE INTEREST ON THE BONDS OF Knox County, Ohio, issued to the Springfield, Mount Vernon, and Pittsburg R. R. Co., payable in this city on the 1st March next, will be paid on presentation of the proper coupons at our office, No. 8 Wall-st., on and after 2d prox. ATWOOD & CO.

THE COUPONS DUE AND PAYABLE IN this City 1st March next from the Bonds of Marshall County, Illinois, will be paid on presentation at our office, No. 8 Wall-st., on and after 2d proximo.

ATWOOD & CO.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS and Managers of the New-York and Passaic Quarrying Company will be held on MONDAY, March 2, in the office of James Renwick, Esq., Tontine Building, Wall-st. JOHN WRIGHT, Secretary.

GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.—The Second Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of this Company, due in 1875, first coupon payable half-yearly in New-York—are for sale by

STRACHAN & SCOTT, No. 51 William-st.

$20,000 OF STOCK IN THE U. S. SELF-Generating Gas-Light Company for sale, at the office No. 329 Broadway, at par, until the first Monday in March next.

SOLOMON ANDREWS, Secretary.

$20,000 BONDS AND MORTGAGES and Commercial paper negotiated, advances made on property, real estate bought, sold and rented by JOHN J. DRAKE, No. 13 Cedar-st., N.Y.

TRANSACTIONS IN INSURANCE SCRIP.—By WM. C. GILMAN & CO., No. 18 Merchants' Exchange, corner Hanover and Wall-sts.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES TRUS COMPANY OF NEW YORK.—No. 49 Wall-st.
CAPITAL ONE MILLION DOLLARS.
THIS COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY OF MONEY PAID INTO COURT, and is authorized to act as guardian or receiver of estates.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS,
BY ORDER OF ANY COURT IN THIS STATE,
(including Surrogate's,) 5 per cent.
From individuals or corporations, for a period of six months, to be paid on thirty days' notice, 5 per cent.
For a less period, or on shorter notice, 4 per cent.

TRUSTEES:

Joseph Lawrence,	Greene C. Bronson,	Wain Sherman,
Edwin D. Morgan,	Daniel S. Miller,	B. F. Wheelwright,
Erastus Corning,	Caleb O. Halsted,	Edmund Cotton,
James Suydam,	Thos. W. Pearsall,	Thomas Slocomb,
Shepherd Knapp,	Peter Cooper,	Clinton Gilbert,
William Tucker,	Thomas Tileston,	Cornelius Smith,
Royal Phelps,	John J. Phelps,	J. J. Astor, Jr.
John J. Cisco,	Wilson G. Hunt,	R. H. Walworth,
Jacob Harsen,	D. H. Arnold,	Daniel D. Lord,
James S. Seymour,	Charles E. Hill.	

JOSEPH LAWRENCE, President.
JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Feb. 20, 1857.

STOCKHOLDERS WHO WISH TO REGISTER their shares in this Company, on the books of its London Agency, are requested to send the certificates they now hold to this office, indorsing on each certificate the following memorandum: "Surrendered to the Company for the purpose of registering the shares therein mentioned at the London Agency"—which may be signed by the stockholder personally, or, in his name, by his duly authorised agent. It is required that the certificates be discharged from their existing registry before the stock represented thereby can be placed on the books of the London Agency.

GILBERT L. WILSON, Assistant Treasurer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-St., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

DIVIDENDS

DIVIDEND.—GOODYEAR'S INDIA RUBBER GLOVE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, New-York, Jan. 26, 1857. The Directors have declared a dividend of eight per cent., payable to the stockholders on and after March 2, at the office of the Company in New-York. GEO. M. ALLERTON, Treasurer.
No. 56 John-st., up stairs.

DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECtors of this Bank have declared a half-yearly dividend of Four Per Cent., payable on and after Monday, March 2, proximo. C. S. VANDERHOOF, Cashier.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Feb. 6, 1855.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to D. S. BENNETT, (an Individual Banker—Queen City Bank, Buffalo,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Banker will be given up.

10f,'56-law2w3 D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, 33d-av., corner 9th-st., open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits. T. P. STILLMAN, Pres.

INSURANCE.

SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.
No. 21 Pine-st., (Great Western Buildings.)
CASH CAPITAL, $200,000.

This Company insures property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire, on as favorable terms as similar institutions in this City.

DIRECTOR:

Joseph Walker,	Joseph Lawrence,	Edward Haight,
Wm. F. Mott,	Jas. G. Garner,	Sam'l G. Paxson,
John Halsey,	Richd. P. Bruff,	Wm. Birdsall, Jr.,
Edward Wood,	I. B. Wyman,	Wm. H. Russey,
Robert L. Cass,	Edward Wilcox,	D. Cromwell, Jr.,
Wm. Dennistoun,	E. J. Donnell,	Chas. S. Parker,
Edwd. Merritt,	John B. Willis,	John D. Warren,
Henry Barrow,	Smith Lawrence,	Edwd. Cromwell,
Geo. B. Grinnell,	John Allen,	Matthew Mitchell,
B. M. Whitlock,	R. Lindley Murray,	Wm. A. Butler,
Geo. H. Bayer,	E. W. Corlies,	S. T. Valentine,
Charles Ely,	Wm. M. Albert,	David B. Keeler.

JOSEPH WALKER, President.
THOMAS W. BENDALL, Secretary.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—A NEW SCHOONER YACHT, suitable for a pilot boat, of about 74 tons carpenter's measurement; not named nor completely finished. She is 57 feet keel, 18 feet beam, 6 feet 10 inches hold. Built last Summer, by day's work, of select materials, and with especial regard to strength; frames of chestnut and white oak, all cut with the grain; planked and ceiled with 2-inch white oak; copper-fastened below the water line; butt-bolted and square-fastened throughout; small cabin; board, and about 20 inches of keel and shoe; outside ballast of lead cast in the shoe, and draws 4 feet 6 inches. She is on the Passaic River, immediately above the Passaic Bridge, on the New-York and Erie Railroad, 11 miles from Jersey City. For further particulars, apply to ABRAHAM JAMINEAU, Passaic, New-Jersey; or to CHARLES AYCRIGG, No. 90 Warren-st., New-York City.

TO MEN OF ENTERPRISE.—THE GREAT demand for WATERMAN'S justly celebrated PATENT GAS REGULATOR has induced the Proprietors to offer the rights of States, cities and counties.

Men of capital can find an excellent opportunity to establish themselves in a permanent and paying business in any part of the United States where gas is used.

Apply in person or by letter inclosing Post-Office stamp at the depôt. No. 329 Broadway, New-York.

$10.000.—WANTED—A PARTNER FOR A pioneer enterprise in an international publication of highly popular character; the nature of the aim is wide-spread in its bearing, and meets a want which is extensively felt and of preeminent usefulness. Address UNION, Box No. 2,619 Post-Office.

$400.—FEED STORE FOR SALE—ONE of the best paying stands on east side of the City; horse, wagon, harness, sleigh and fixtures, lease, &c.; doing a large business. 30 horses on the premises. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. Apply at No. 394 Delancy-st.

SEWING MACHINE FOR SALE—WHEELER & WILSON'S make, nearly new and in perfect order, having been used but a few months. Will be sold cheap. The purchaser will be taught to operate free of charge. Apply at No. 248 Pearl-st., of L. HUTCHINS, or at No. 197 South 1st-st., Williamsburg.

$1.000.—WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A person to join me in purchasing an old-established business on Broadway, where there can be a fortune realized. The party will be double secured for the investment. Call on Mr. ASTER, at the Charter, No. 480 Broadway.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A SPLENDID NEW Panorama, with connecting Diorama, 3,000 square feet of canvas, the whole Exhibition weighing but 450 pounds—just the thing to travel with. Apply to R. L. WEED, Painter, cor. of High and Fulton-sts., Brooklyn.

$1.000—IRON FOUNDRY FOR SALE—with room and fixtures sufficient for forty hands, and melting 5 tons. Inquire of STEPHEN A. DAVIS, 33d st. and 11th avenue.

FOR SALE—A CIGAR STORE IN ONE OF THE greatest thoroughfares in the City. The lease, stock and fixtures will be sold at a bargain. Apply No. 335 Broadway, room No. 18. N. DAVIS & CO.

TO LET—A LUMBER YARD AT SING SING. An old stand for business, with a good dock attached. Inquire of the subscriber on the premises.

SAMUEL S. SMITH.

COAL FREIGHTS.—VESSELS WANTED TO load for Providence, Nantucket and elsewhere in the Sound. Apply to DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., No. 29 William-st.

FOR SALE—A BOOK, NEWSPAPER AND PAper-hanging Store. Inquire at No. 410½ Grand-st. None but cash customers need apply.

AGRICULTURAL.

MAPES' SUPER-PHOSPHATES OF LIME.—The best Fertilizers known.
Mapes' Nitrogenized Super-phosphate of Lime, $50 per ton.
Mapes' Improved Super-phosphate of Lime... $30 per ton.
Mapes' Potash-phosphate, for Grass and Grain Crops, Wheat, Rye, Oats, Corn, Barley... $35 per ton.
Mapes' Cotton and Tobacco Fertilizers... $40 per ton.
In sacks of 160 lbs. each.
FRED. MCCREADY,
No. 148 Fulton-st., New-York.

TO FARMERS.—THE POUDRETTE MADE BY the subscribers is the cheapest and best manure in the world for corn and vegetables. A pamphlet will be sent (free) to any one sending their address to the Lodi Manufacturing Company, No. 60 Cortlandt-st., N. Y. City.

THE WORKING FARMER—EDITED BY Prof. J. J. MAPES. The ninth volume commences March 1, 1857. $1 per year. Published by
FREDERICK MCCREADY, No. 148 Fulton-st.

COAL.

SCRANTON COAL.—THE DELAWARE, LACKawana and Western Railroad Company have opened a yard at the foot of 15th-st., East River, for supplying the public with their Scranton Coal at retail, which will be delivered in nice order, of any desired size, to all parts of the City, at the lowest market price. Orders received at the office of the Company, No. 51 Wall-st., or by Mr. ANDREW SEYMOUR, Agent, at the yard.

W. E. WARREN, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1857.

N. B.—Orders for this coal by the cargo delivered at Elizabethport, N. J., New-York, Brooklyn, Williamsburg, and Jersey City, or alongside vessels in the harbor received at the office, No. 51 Wall-st.

COAL.—$5 50 PER TON.—THE REMAINDER OF the coal in yard in Leroy-st., between Washington and West, will be delivered to hotels, families and others at $5 50 per ton for furnace and grate size. Warranted the best coal in market. Apply at the yard, or at the office No. 47 Exchange-place. A liberal discount to dealers and cartmen. F. S. PERKINS, Treasury Hartford Coal Company.

COAL.—RED ASH, EGG AND STOVE COAL at $5 37 per ton, to cartmen, from boat, weighed by a sworn weighmaster. Apply at the WEIGHMASTER, foot of Jackson-st., E. R., or at No. 441 Grand-st.

DENTISTRY.

NEW INVENTION OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH WITHOUT METAL PLATE OR CLASPS.—Dr. S. B. SIGESMOND, dentist, of Broadway, No. 651, invites the public to call and examine the mode of inserting this gems, which prevents the bitter taste and nervous irritation which metal or porcelain unavoidably causes.

MEDICAL.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

This is the original and genuine article, and is infinitely superior to all others for purifying the blood. It is composed of purely vegetable extracts, is pleasant to the taste, and speedily manifests its beneficial effects. Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists,
No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE.—TRIESEMAR.—None are genuine unless the engravings of the Seals of the Patent Office of England, the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Vienna, are fixed upon each wrapper, and around each case.

Sold by Dr. L. A. BARROW—Member of the Imperial College of Vienna, and Royal College of Surgeons, London, who may be personally consulted at his residence, No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway) New-York, from 11 o'clock in the morning till 2, and from 4 o'clock till 8 in the evening, (Sundays excepted.)

TRIESEMAR No. 1.—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c.; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2.—Entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copavia and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3.—Is the great European remedy for those cases of disorders which unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESMAR Nos. 1, 2, and 3, are prepared in the form of a lozenge, devoid of taste or smell, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. *Sold in two cases and divided in separate doses, as administered* by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $5 each, or four cases in one for $20, which saves $3; and in $27 cases, whereby there is a saving of $9.

Special arrangements having been made with the various Expresses, the nine-dollar cases of the Triesmar, and the larger sizes, will be forwarded by Dr. Barrow, carriage paid, immediately on receiving a remittance, to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer, thus securing to the public genuine European preparations, and effectually protecting them from spurious and pernicious imitations. The three-dollar cases sent as usual, but not free of carriage.

☞ No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorator of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies in the cure of those impotencies fully known it will be the only remedy in use. The action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary; charging all over excitement, and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of stamina which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full power, both mentally and physically. As an aphrodisiac it is equally remarkable; annihilating with the gastric juices of the stomach, it leads them in more readily disolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $2 per bottle, or two bottles for $3. Principal depôt, No. 71 Maiden-lane. DR. MAGNIN.

HEALTH RESTORED IN ALL CASES.—DR. HUNTER, No. 3 Division-st., New York, so long and favorably known to the public, may be consulted at his old-established office, where he has practised in one branch of medicine for the last 7 years, and made more cures than any other man in the City; in many instances of persons considered incurable, some of whom he has permission to refer to as heretofore. Charges moderate; and in all cases a cure guaranteed. CAUTION.—My great remedy, Hunter's Red Drop, that cures diseases without drying its poison in the blood, can only be had as above. Price $1. Call and get the *Monitor of Health.*

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. WATSON has for a long series of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than twenty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. Watson is constant attendance, from 7 in the morning until 9 at night, at his consulting rooms and residence, No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway. The consulting rooms are separate.

WM. WATSON, M. D.,
Formerly Surgeon to the Lock Hospital.

"Some have meat, and can't eat;
Some have beds, and can't sleep!"

A TEASPOONFUL OF DR. YELL

TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE.

[Continued from First Page.]

ferred to legal documents to show that Mr. MATTESON had been guilty of an offence, and justifying the censure had been guilty of an offence, and justifying the severest punishment. Up to the time of his appointment he did not know anything of outside influence.

Mr. OLIN made a brief speech in defence of the conduct of the Committee—insisting that they were governed by fairness in eliciting testimony.

Mr. BENNETT, of New-York, moved to table the resolution. Lost by 88 against 108.

The first resolution against Mr. MATTESON was read, as follows:

Resolved, That ORSAMUS B. MATTESON, a member of this House from the State of New-York, did incite parties interested in the passage of a joint resolution for deeply interested in the passage of a joint resolution for securing the Des Moines grant, to have, hold and use a large sum of money and other valuable considerations, corruptly, for the purpose of procuring the passage of said joint resolution through this House.

Suggestions were made to insert "ex-member," instead of "member," but were objected to.

The resolutions were adopted, by a vote of 145 against 17.

The members who voted in the negative were Messrs. ALLEGHT, BENNETT of New-York, BURLINGAME, CAMPBELL of Ohio, CRAFTER, CLARK of New-York, COLFAX, DAVIS of Massachusetts, DICKSON, GRANGER, HOLLOWAY, MILLER of New York, MORGAN, MURRAY, OLIVER of New-York, WALBRIDGE, and WOODRUFF.

The second and third resolutions against Mr. MATTESON were read, as follows:

Resolved, That Hon. ORSAMUS B. MATTESON, in declaring that a large number of the members of this House had associated themselves together, and pledged themselves each to the other, not to vote for any law or resolution granting money or lands unless they were paid for it, has falsely and willfully assailed and defamed the character of this House, and has proved himself unworthy to be a member thereof.

Resolved, That Hon. ORSAMUS B. MATTESON, a member of this House from the State of New York, be, and hereby is, expelled therefrom.

Mr. DUNN moved to lay the resolutions on the table.

The motion was disagreed to by 75 against 99.

The second resolution was adopted, and the third was tabled.

Mr. DAVIS, of Maryland, called up Mr. WELCH'S case.

The resolutions against Mr. WELCH were read, as follows:

1. *Resolved*, That WM. W. WELCH did corruptly combine with WM. A. GILBERT, a member of this House from New-York, to procure the passage of a resolution or bill through this House for the purchase of certain copies of the work of F. F. C. TRIPLETT on the Pension and Bounty Land Laws for money to be paid to the said WM. A. GILBERT on its passage.

2. *Resolved*, That WM. W. WELCH did attempt to procure money from JAMES R. SWEENEY, for reporting favorably on the claims of ROXANA KIMBALL from the Committee on Invalid Pensions at this Congress.

3. *Resolved*, That WILLIAM W. WELCH, a member of this House from Connecticut, be forthwith expelled from this House.

Mr. STANTON said that the House was here engaged in a serious business, not affecting alone the rights of the member from Connecticut, but of every member on the floor now and in the future. They propose to expel a member on confessed questions of fact. There was an obligation on all to see that they do not exercise transcendent power capriciously, and without due regard to the just and constitutional rights of the accused. Mr. STANTON caused to be read a portion of the suppressed testimony of Mr. SIMONTON, showing that he had named SWEENEY as a witness, and said that if SWEENEY should fail to establish specific facts, he (SIMONTON) held himself responsible to give reasons for supposing that SWEENEY could give the testimony. In reviewing the testimony of Mr. SWEENEY, Mr. STANTON said that it was unqualifiedly false on its face. During the examination SWEENEY had manifested a deeply settled purpose to injure Mr. WELCH, and was steeped in perjury to the very lips. The testimony of TRIPLETT showed that he had nothing but vague, loose and indefinite suspicions

Mr. SEWARD had examined the testimony of Mr. TRIPLETT and Mr. SWEENEY, and stated that when they were asked by the Committee whether they knew of any member who had expressed expectation to receive any compensation, they unqualifiedly answered no. On the first day of their examination they implicated no member, and the record shows that they afterwards voluntarily came before the Committee. He would scorn to convict any one on such testimony. Let Mr. WELCH go with his fair fame and character, for there was nothing against him.

Mr. SMITH, of Virginia, had come to the conclusion that the report of the Committee in this case ought not to be adopted. The conduct of Mr. WELCH had been manly. He had not attempted to escape the judgment of his peers, and the testimony of the witnesses against him was altogether insufficient.

Mr. DEAN merely bore testimony to the irreproachable character of Mr. WELCH, his colleague.

Mr. HARRIS, of Maryland, believed the Committee did nothing which they did not think entirely justified by their sense of duty, but, as the report was made in this case by his distinguished colleague and personal friend, (DAVIS,) he could not record his vote against it without assigning the reasons by which he was actuated, which he did.

Mr. WALKER said, throwing aside Mr. SWEENEY'S testimony, it appeared by that of Mr. TRIPLETT, the latter had no doubt but that Mr. WELCH was to be a beneficiary under the book contract. His rule was, that where a member of the House was so lost to common sense—so forgetful of his own personal dignity—so regardless of his position as to allow any man to approach him for the purpose of bribing him, he not only deserved to be expelled, but he should be kicked out of doors by the Sergeant-at-Arms.

Mr. SMITH of Alabama was not willing that Mr. WALKER'S doctrines should pass uncontradicted. His colleague (WALKER) has assumed that if a man is not free from suspicion he ought to be convicted. A woman should be above suspicion, but a politician is not exactly like a woman. [Laughter.] God save him as a politician from suspicion. Suspicion was at best but the breath of slander, and were common law principles to be violated and Mr. WELCH to be crushed on suspicion? If doubts exist, the accused should have the benefit of them.

Mr. DAVIS, of Maryland, said the vote of the House in Mr. MATTESON'S case freed the Committee from the suggestion that the testimony was irregularly taken, and argued to show that Mr. TRIPLETT, as regards Mr. WELCH, bore all the marks of a true witness, and had distinctly stated that there was no doubt in his mind but that Mr. WELCH expected to have an interest in the pecuniary arrangement relative to the passage of the book resolution.

Mr. SMITH, of Virginia, offered the following as a substitute for the Committee's resolutions:

Resolved, That there has been no sufficient evidence elicited by the Committee who were charged with and have reported in the case of Mr. WELCH, and that no further proceedings should be had against him.

This resolution was adopted by a vote of 119 against 49. Adjourned.

The Tariff Bill as it passed the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 27.

The Tariff bill as it passed the Senate provides that on and after the 1st of July next *ad valorem* duties shall be imposed, in lieu of those now imposed upon goods, wares, and merchandise, imported from abroad into the United States, as follows;

Upon articles enumerated in the schedules A and B of the act of 1846, a duty of thirty per centum.

Upon those enumerated in schedules C, D, E, F, G and H, the duties of twenty-three, nineteen, fifteen, twelve, eight, and four per centum, respectively; with such exceptions as are hereinafter made: and all articles so imported as aforesaid, and not enumerated in said schedules, and not in the schedule I shall pay a duty of fifteen per centum.

Manufactures composed wholly of cotton, and not otherwise provided for, and delaines, shall be transferred to schedule C; blankets of all kinds to schedule D; gum copal and salt to schedule G; jute, Manila, Sisal, grass-cell and other vegetable substances, unmanufactured and not otherwise provided for; oils, palm and cocoanut, lac spirits, lac sulphur, lampblack, litherage and Prussian blue, and articles in a crude state, used in dyeing or tanning, and not otherwise provided for; brimstone, crude, in bulk, cream tartar extracts, indigo extracts, and decoctions of logwood and other dyewoods not otherwise provided for; extracts of madder, barilla, soda, sah, cudbear, bleaching powder, or chloride of lime, indigo, cocaineal wood or pastel; and acids, acetic, benzoic, boracic, citric, muriatic, white and yellow nitric, oxalic, pyreligneous and tartaric, and all other acids of every description, used for chemical, medical or manufacturing purposes, and not otherwise provided for, shall be transferred to schedule H; and that berries, nuts, flowers, plants and vegetables used exclusively in dyeing or composing dyes; but no article shall be classed as such that has undergone any manufacture.

Peruvian bark, Brazil wood, Brazil cette, and all other dyewoods in sticks; burr stones, wrought and unwrought; copper, in pigs or bars, or when old and fit only to be manufactured; codilla, or tow of hemp or flax; silk raw, with or without the gum, imported in the condition in which it comes from the cocoon, not being doubled, twisted, or advanced in manufacture in any way; fruit and vegetables, green or ripe, not otherwise provided for; ivory, manufactured; linseed, garden seeds, and all other seeds for agricultural, horticultural, medicinal and, manufacturing purposes, not otherwise provided for; madde root, madder, ground or prepared; ice, guano, cameos, mosaics, diamonds, gems, pearls, rubies, and other precious stones not set; and animals of all kinds—shall be transferred to Schedule I; and sheep wool, unmanufactured, of the value of 20 cents a pound, or less, at the port of exportation; and hair of alpaca, goat, and other like animals, unmanufactured—shall be transferred to Schedule I; *Provided*, any wool of such animals which shall be imported in any other condition than the ordinary condition, as now and heretofore practiced, or which shall be changed in its character, for the purpose of evading the duty, or which shall be reduced in value by the intentional admixture of dirt or any foreign substance, to 20 cents a pound or less, shall be subject to pay a duty of 23 per centum *ad valorem*, anything in this Act to the contrary notwithstanding.

Section three provides that goods in the public stores on the 1st of July, shall be subject to no other duty than if the same had been imported after that day.

Section four provides that on entry of goods imported on and after that time, the decision of the Collector of Customs as to their liability or exemption, shall be final and conclusive unless exception be taken to the same in the usual form.

Mr. HUNTER'S *Free List* reduces the revenue di-

rectly only one million and a quarter, and Mr. CAMPBELL'S about six millions. Notwithstanding the wide difference between the two Houses on the Tariff bill, it is believed that the Joint Committee of Conference will agree on the details of a bill, which will be acceptable to both branches of Congress as a compromise.

Among other Senators elect in the city is Mr. DIXON, of Connecticut.

The Submarine Telegraph bill went to the President to-day, and it will undoubtedly be signed by him.

The Supreme Court will probably give a decision in the Dred Scott case on Tuesday or Thursday next.

The Atlantic Submarine Telegraph Bill.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 27.

The following is the Atlantic Telegraphic bill in precise form, as it passed Congress:

AN ACT to expedite telegraphic communication for the uses of the Government in its foreign intercourse.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled: That the Secretary of State, in the discretion and under the direction of the President of the United States, may contract with any competent person, persons or association, for the aid of the United States, by furnishing not exceeding two ships, in laying down a submarine cable, to connect existing telegraphs between the coast of Newfoundland and the coast of Ireland, and for the use of such submarine communication, when established, by the Government of the United States, on such terms and conditions as shall seem to the President just and reasonable, not exceeding $70,000 per annum, until the net profit of such person, persons or association shall be equal to a dividend of six per cent. per annum, and then not exceeding $50,000 per annum, for twenty-five years: *Provided*, that the Government of Great Britain shall, before or at the same time, enter into a like contract for those purposes, with the same person, persons or association, and upon terms of exact equality with those stipulated by the United States: *And provided*, That the tariff of prices for the use of such submarine communication by the public shall be fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States and the Government of Great Britain, or its authorized agent: *Provided further*, That the United States and the citizens thereof shall enjoy the use of the said Submarine Telegraph communication for all time, on the same terms and conditions which shall be stipulated in favor of the Government of Great Britain, and the subjects thereof, recognizing equality of rights among the citizens of the United States in the use of said submarine communication, and the lines of telegraph which may at any time connect with the same or its terminus, upon the coast of Newfoundland and in the United States, in any contract so to be entered into by such person, persons or association with that Government. *Provided, further*, that the contract to be made by the British Government shall not be different from that already proposed by the Government to the New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, except such provisions as may be necessary to secure to each Government the transmission of its own messages by its own agents.

And provided further, That it shall be in the power of Congress after ten years, to terminate said contract upon giving one year's notice to the parties to such contract.

After the bill was returned from the House to the Senate with amendments, a strong effort was made to defeat it, and during the absence of several Senators friendly to its passage, it was only saved from defeat by one majority. In a full Senate, however, there was a clear majority of 8 to 10, and the bill finally passed by acclamation, and to-day received the signature of the President.

United States Court of Claims.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 26.

Chief Justice GILCHRIST delivered the opinion of the Court in the following cases on the facts; favorable bills ordered to be reported, viz.:

Temperance Childress *vs.* The United States.
Sarah Weed *vs.* The United States.
Ann B. Johnson *vs.* The United States.
Almira Reuff *vs.* The United States.
Sarah Loomis *vs.* The United States.
Sarah Eaton *vs.* The United States.
Mary Ann Harper *vs.* The United States.
Elizabeth King *vs.* The United States.
Mary Grant *vs.* The United States.
Rebecca P. Nourse *vs.* The United States.
Hannah Murzies *vs.* The United States.
Phœbe Polly *vs.* The United States.
Elizabeth Morgan *vs.* The United States.
Nancy Ittig *vs.* The United States.
Polly Booth *vs.* The United States.
Jane Martin *vs.* The United States.
Anne Hill *vs.* The United States.
Mary Pierce *vs.* The United States.
Lydia Clapp *vs.* The United States.

[Advertisement.]

HALLOTYPES.

TO PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS AND THE PUBLIC.

The following note from Mr. HALL requires a public reply;

TEMPLE OF ART, No. 585 Broadway, Feb. 24, 1857.

J. GURNEY, Esq.—*Dear Sir:* My attention has been called to your card of the 17th inst., published in the *Tribune* and *Times*, in reply to mine of the 16th, which appeared in the same papers. My engagements have been such that I have hitherto neglected to take any steps in the matter.

You understand better than the public possibly can the reasons which prompted me to pen my card. But you evidently misconstrued the somewhat ambiguous language which I employed, or your high sense of honor, propriety and justice would not have allowed you to prefer against me so grave a charge as "repudiating legal obligations" and making statements which were "false."

If you understood me as decaying your right to practice the Hallotype, and your ability to present it in an attractive form to the public, you could not do otherwise than to pronounce such statements false.

The peculiar circumstances of the case in connection with the somewhat ambiguous style which I employed, has led you into an error. But there was nothing in my card which, if properly understood, could have justified the conclusions at which you arrive. And, by correcting the erroneous impressions which your card is calculated to produce, you will do honor to yourself, justice to the public and to the undersigned. Wishing you every success in the practice of the Hallotype,

I am, very truly, yours, JOHN BISHOP HALL.

[REPLY.

Mr. JOHN B. HALL—*Dear Sir*: Your conclusion is correct, that the "peculiar circumstances" of the case, together with the somewhat ambiguous language which you employed, did lead me to misunderstand your meaning, and it affords me pleasure to be able to make this correction.

A discriminating public will award to you the honor of having invented the most brilliant improvement in the photographic art, and which I am determined to present to the public in all its exquisite perfection and beauty.

Yours truly,
J. GURNEY, Photographic Artist.

PALACE OF ART, No. 349 Broadway, Feb. 26, 1857.

We, the undersigned, copartners in the disposal of the patent rights, throughout the United States and Europe, for this new style of portraiture called Hallotype, would inform Photographic artists and amateurs that we are now ready to dispose of said rights to suit purchasers.

JOHN BISHOP HALL,
J. GURNEY.

All business letters to be addressed to GURNEY'S Palace of Art, No. 349 Broadway, corner of Leonard street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HALLOTYPES.

LETTERS PATENT, GRANTED JAN. 20, 1857.—A large collection of this new and beautiful style of portraiture is now on exhibition at J. GURNEY'S well-known Photographic Palace of Art, No. 349 Broadway, New-York.

The public are respectfully invited to call and judge for themselves of the superiority of these pictures over other styles; and although executed by the camera, they combine the truthfulness of the finest photograph with the beauty and finish of the most delicate miniature on ivory. To quote the expression of one of our most celebrated miniature painters,

"The stereoscopic effect is wonderful; our occupation is gone. These pictures surpass in every respect our best endeavors."

J. GURNEY is now prepared to execute said pictures for the public.

Gallery open from 8 A. M. till 6 P. M.

J. GURNEY, Photographic Artist,
No. 349 Broadway, corner Leonard-street, New-York.
N. B.—No connection with any other establishment.

[Advertisement.]

CLOSING SALE PREVIOUS TO REMOVAL.—ON THE 15TH DAY OF MARCH we shall remove to our New Store, corner of Broadway and Broome Street. The remainder of our present stock is SELLING OFF AT PRICES THAT DEFY COMPETITION, and a perusal of the following list will convince every one of the fact.

DINING SERVICES	142 pieces	$17 00
WHITE TEA SETS	44 pieces	3 75
WHITE TOILET SETS	10 pieces	1 00
DECORATED TEA SETS	44 pieces	6 50
SUPERB TOILET SETS	11 pieces	7 25
CUT GLASS CHAMPAGNES	Per dozen	1 75
CUT GLASS WINES	Per dozen	1 25
CUT GLASS WINES	Per dozen	88
ENGRAVED BOHEMIAN CLARETS	Per dozen	2 50
HEAVY PLATED CASTORS, AND 6 CUT BOTTLES		5 00
HEAVY PLATED TABLE SPOONS	Per dozen	4 00
HEAVY PLATED TEA SPOONS	Per dozen	2 00
HEAVY PLATED TABLE FORKS	Per dozen	4 00
HEAVY PLATED TEA SETS	6 pieces	22 00
HEAVY PLATED SUGARS		2 50
HEAVY PLATED CREAMS		2 00
HEAVY PLATED MOLASSES PITCHERS		2 50
ELEGANT CAKE BASKETS		8 00
FOUR LIGHT BRONZE CANDELABRAS, pair		4 50
IVORY HANDLED TABLE KNIVES	Per dozen	5 50

CLOCKS, BRONZES, PARIAN WARE VASES, GAS FIXTURES, &c, in proportion.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT & Co.,
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Goods purchased on Friday and Saturday *cannot be delivered* before the following Monday or Tuesday.

[Advertisement.]

HARBOR MASTER BEVINS.

The attention of the public is respectfully called to the subjoined statements, vouching for the ability and good faith of Mr. JAMES J. BEVINS in the discharge of his official duties as Harbor Master. These statements are given in justice to Mr. BEVINS, that his position may not be prejudiced by the acts of others.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Feb. 26, 1857.

Mr. JAMES J. BEVINS—*Dear Sir*: We hear from others acquainted with the testimony elicited by the Legislative Committee the fact that you, in your official character, had obtained money from us by *extortion* for favors received.

This impression we must remove by denial, as the money we loaned you at the times stated were matters of accommodation to you personally, and for specific purposes named by you at the time of borrowing.

The nature of our business compels us to call upon you officially very frequently, and we must express our high appreciation of your uniform attention to the business of your District, as well as courteous demeanor. Very respectfully,

McCREADY, MOTT & CO.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Feb. 26, 1857.

Mr. JAMES J. BEVINS—*Dear Sir*: As you have informed us that statements have been made to the effect that you have *extorted* money out of us, in consideration of extra services rendered us by you in the line of your business, we would state that such is not in accordance with the facts. On the contrary, whatever money we have loaned you has been loaned voluntarily and in private matters.

We cannot allow this opportunity to pass without bearing testimony to the close attention you have always paid to the duties of your office,

And remain, dear Sir, yours respectfully,
EAGLE & HAZZARD.

The impression having gone abroad that we, the undersigned, shipping merchants, have paid Mr. BEVINS, one of the Harbor Masters, for a berth, is incorrect. The following is a true statement of the facts: During the Winter the ship *Advance* lay exposed to fields of floating ice in the river, thus endangering her safety, from being cut through. We applied to Mr. BEVINS for a berth; he promised us the first vacancy, without any promises of reward, and it was by his almost superhuman exertions that our ship was worked into her berth, without any accident or damage being done.

Having observed his close attention, and continuing after his regular working hours, we concluded to make some suitable acknowledgment. After the ship had cleared for sea, we accordingly, without any solicitation, and of our own free will, inclosed and directed to Mr. BEVINS one hundred dollars, the same being intended as a present.

We would further state that we have never bargained or paid for any berth on Mr. BEVINS' District, either directly or indirectly.

Respectfully, WELCH, CARVER & CHASE.

FISHER and CREAMER, stevedores, doing business in the City of New-York, and on Mr. BEVINS' District, state that they have read the evidence of M. K. WILSON, stevedore, No. 27 South-street, taken before the Senate's Investigating Committee, and they believe the same to be much exaggerated and partly untrue.

For several years said WILSON has monopolized nearly the entire District to the exclusion of many good and worthy stevedores. Since Mr. BEVINS' appointment all have a fair chance for berths, and WILSON'S monopoly is broken up; hence his perseverance in furnishing evidence in opposition to one of the most competent Harbor Masters in this City.

FISHER & CREAMER, Stevedores, Old-slip.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Feb. 23, 1857.

Mr. JAMES J. BEVINS: From statements in newspapers there appears to be an impression abroad that you have extorted money from me for granting facilities, in way of your business, which might have been withheld, unless I had in this way gained an improper influence over you; this is all a misapprehension of my testimony before the Senate Committee. I have vessels constantly in port, and for my accomodation they require frequent moving. And I never thought, and do not now suppose, that I was paying you more than regular fees. As to moneys loaned to you at different times, that I always considered a private matter. And I would here state that all such loans have been paid in full. I have always considered you a competent and attentive officer, and have always found you ready and willing to facilitate business when in your power to do so. Yours truly,

S. W. LEWIS, South-street.

The undersigned having read the testimony given by M. K. WILSON, stevedore, No. 27 South-street, before the Legislative Investigating Committee on Harbor Masters, says he has known M. K. WILSON, stevedore, for many years. He also states that he has known said WILSON to occupy twelve or fourteen berths on Mr. BEVINS' District at the same time, and for fourteen months from the time of Mr. BEVINS' appointment as Harbor Master, said WILSON claimed to be the only stevedore that could obtain berths for vessels on this District.

By this reputation with the shipping merchants, he has monopolized nearly all of the business of discharging and loading of vessels that came on Mr. BEVINS' District, to the great loss of many other stevedores.

WILSON says he has paid BEVINS about two thousand dollars during fourteen months; this part of his testimony I believe to be erroneous, as I have been present during conversations between BEVINS and WILSON upon that subject. BEVINS has frequently in public charged WILSON with having collected several sums of money from merchants as presents for the Harbor Master, and applying the same to his own use without the knowledge of the Harbor Master, and I would also state that I believe the practice of certain stevedores, of collecting moneys from merchants for the Harbor Masters has been carried on to a large extent, without the knowledge or consent of the Harbor Masters. THOS. A. JEROME, Stevedore.

[Advertisement.]

NOTICE TO THOSE TROUBLED WITH HUMORS.—Owing to the great demand for my Ointment in New-York City, I shall be at Buckland's Hotel, corner of Broadway and Canal-street, from the 23d to the 28th instant, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

KENNEDY'S SALT RHEUM OINTMENT allays all inflammation in Salt Rheum and Erysipelas, and every humor of a not nature, and gives you a comfortable night's rest.

KENNEDY'S SCATTERING OINTMENT will scatter Scrofulous swellings on the neck.

KENNEDY'S HEALING OINTMENT will heal Scrofulous Sores, Fever Sores, and Gangrene Sores, &c.

Ulcerated Sore Legs are permanently cured in a few weeks, or at most in a few months.

My Ointment comes within the reach of all classes. The most expensive cure I ever made cost but sixteen dollars. As a general thing a cure does not cost half of that.

All afflicted with humors or sores are respectfully invited to call. Advice, in all cases, gratis.

DONALD KENNEDY, Proprietor of
Kennedy's Medical Discovery, Roxbury, Mass.

[Advertisement.]

IS COFFEE DRINKING WHOLESOME?—Some physicians say nay, and some speak differently. It agrees here and there with a constitution, but there are cases in which it violently disturbs the liver, fouls the stomach, darkens the complexion, and even enlarges the spleen. The only beverage that may be constantly taken by all constitutions, with a beneficial result, (all physicians admit that,) is MESSENGER'S pure London Cordial Gin, sold in pint and quart bottles, at 50 cents and $1, by C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, New-York, Mrs. EAVES, No. 175 Fulton-street, Brooklyn, and by all druggists. Imported and sold to the trade by R. E. MESSENGER & Co., No. 58 Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

BROWN'S TROCHES.—This preparation is well worthy the attention of persons accustomed to public speaking or singing. In the whole list of remedies there is none more universally popular. In cases of cold, cough, bronchitis, &c., a more effectual and convenient remedy has never been brought to light. Many clergymen and vocalists of our acquaintance prefer these lozenges to all others, as they contain no deleterious drug to prevent the freedom of them, if requisite, and we never hear of them except with entire satisfaction. Sold by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

S. COATES & Co., PORTABLE GAS WORKS.—We desire to call public attention to our newly-invented Gas apparatus, designed for country residences, factories, hotels, &c. These works are safe, efficient, and simple in their construction, and warranted to give entire satisfaction. We guarantee purchasers against prosecution by the Maryland Portable Gas Company, or any other parties, for alleged infringement of their patents. Apply to S. COATES & Co., Office No. 376 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA, the original and only cure for Scrofula and all the terrible brood of external maladies born of unhealthy blood, still stands alone and unequaled, and is in greater demand than ever. KEMP'S WORM PASTILLES, by reason of their delicious taste and superior efficacy, have taken the lead of all the mineral vermifuges. Sold by D. T. LANMAN & Co., Wholesale Druggists, No. 69 Water-street, New-York, and by all druggists. Sarsaparilla $1, and Pastiles 25 cents per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers, Tea Dealers, and private families—Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson, from 28c. to 40c.; Gunpowder and Imperial from 35c. to 55c.—all other qualities equally low. Also, 5-lb boxes of good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine—No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt sts.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Astonishingly efficacious in the cure of Salt Rheum, Scrofula, and all other skin diseases; they will effect cures when all other means fail. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all druggists, at 25c., 62½c., and $1 per pot or box.

[Advertisement.]

PARTIAL DEAFNESS AND DISCHARGES FROM THE EAR.—The destruction by fire of the Philadelphia Ear Institution, of which Dr. HARTLEY was the head, having temporarily released him from his duties in that city, he is now on a visit to New-York, and will receive calls each morning at his residence, No. 5 Clinton-place.

[Advertisement.]

GAS FOR THE COUNTRY.—Gas apparatus, after the Patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company. C. E. WOODWORTH & Co. are now offering for sale a most complete, cheap, simple and efficient gas machine, adapted in all respects to the wants of private dwellings, public and private schools, churches, colleges, factories, foundries, hotels, watering places, &c., as well as of towns and villages. Details will be furnished, by applying in person or by letter to the office of the Company, where a machine can be seen in operation, and descriptive pamphlets obtained.

C. E. WOODWORTH & Co.,
No. 74 Wall-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

THE IMPERIAL PHOTOGRAPH.—An entirely new application of the art is exhibited at BRADY'S GALLERY, No. 359 Broadway. Nothing approaching the Imperial Photograph has ever before been produced in this country, and Mr. BRADY commends them to the public as the highest result of the art thus far attained.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—Two new Dramas and a revived Pantomime at this fairying Theatre to-night. "Excelsior, or Love's Struggles," "Red Gnome and White Warrior," and the "Token," enough, in all conscience, for a quarter.

[Advertisement.]

BARNUM'S MUSEUM ON SATURDAY.—Charming performances here to day. Two admirable pieces, embracing all the strength of this celebrated company, are announced for both this afternoon and evening. Such enterprise always meets with its reward.

[Advertisement.]

GOLDSMITH'S CHEAP WRITING CLASSES.—Mr. G. commences his cheap classes on Monday, March 2. Subscribers will be received this day from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. Book-keeping and writing, thorough course, $25. Cards of particulars at the rooms.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The community are requested to compare specimens of the IMPERIAL PHOTOGRAH, made only at BRADY'S GALLERY, with the newer productions of the camera which invite public attention and patronage.

[Advertisement.]

DR. KANE.—A superb Photographic portrait of Dr. KANE, made just after his return from the Arctic exploration, is on exhibition at BRADY'S GALLERY, 359 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The IMPERIAL PHOTOGRAPH is produced at a very moderate cost, great improvements having taken place in the art within the past year.

[Advertisement.]

FASHIONABLE INTELLIGENCE.—Know that KNOX will introduce his Spring hat on Saturday morning. Also know, KNOX is at No. 212 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 185, 187 and 189 Water-street, and No. 5 Murray-street, New-York.

LONG ISLAND.

Sudden Death of Dr. S. Trowbridge Champney, from a Dissection Wound.

Dr. CHAMPNEY died at his residence, on Court-street, Brooklyn, yesterday morning, from poison received while making a *post mortem* examination. On Monday last, at the request of Coroner REDDING, deceased assisted in the *post mortem* examination of the body of JOHN ELDERS, who was alleged to have died from violence at the hands of garroters. While engaged at this he pricked the second finger of the left hand, and, notwithstanding every exertion was made to prevent a fatal result, he died, after suffering the most intense agony. Deceased was 27 years of age, and had prepared himself for the successful practice of his profession by extensive travel, and by practice in different hospitals. His funeral will take place, from his late residence, at 2 o'clock P. M. on Sunday.

Attempt to Kill a Wife.

About 1 o'clock Thursday morning Constable HORTON, while passing up Fulton avenue, Brooklyn, had his attention called to house No. 175 by repeated cries of murder. He entered the house and found the occupant, a man named CHARLES GIDDINGS, with a large knife in his hand pursuing his wife. He was arrested and committed to Jail. Mrs. GIDDINGS says that she recently came into possession of $15,000 worth of property, and instigated by a couple of lawyers, her husband had urged her to place him in possession of it. This she refused to do, and for this refusal it was their intention to have killed her.

MARRIED.

GOADBY—WOOD.—In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 26, by Rev. Geo. Gordon, at the house of the bride's uncle, Alex. M. C. Smith, THOMAS GOADBY, of New-York, to AMELIA A. WOOD, of Peekskill.

KOTMAN—BIGBEE.—In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 25, by Rev. Joseph H. Price, Rector of St. Stephen's Church, LOUIS E. KOTMAN to Miss AMELIA JANE BIGBEE, all of this City.

DWIGHT—HASBROUK.—In this City, on Thursday evening, Feb. 26, by Rev. Dr. De Witt, JOHN DWIGHT, of Boston, to JULIA LAURENCE, daughter of G. D. Hasbrouck, of this city.

FERRIS—MATHER.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 24, by Rev. Dr. Vermilye, WARREN FERRIS and JEANNIE D., daughter of George Mather, all of this City.

TAYLOR—SOUTHARD.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, Feb. 24, by Rev. Joseph B. Wakeley, Mr. H. TAYLOR to Miss C. L. SOUTHARD, daughter of Joseph Southard, Esq., all of this City.

☞ Brooklyn papers please copy.

ROCKWELL—BLAKELEY.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Feb. 26, at the Central Presbyterian Church, by Rev. E. Lockwell, JOHN T. ROCKWELL, of Winsted, Conn., to MARY A. HAWLEY, of Brooklyn.

FIELD—COLES.—On Thursday, Feb. 26, by Rev. Merritt H. Wellman, ROBERT M. FIELD to CLARISSA V., daughter of Thos Coles.

WINCHESTER—BURDETT.—At Bergen Point, N. J., on Thursday, Feb. 26, at the Dutch Reformed Church, by Rev. J. C. Dutcher, STEPHEN S. WINCHESTER, of Wilkesbarre, Penn., to ANNA L. C., daughter of Jacob Burdett, Esq., of New-York City.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

VAN WICK—KETCHAM.—At Huntington, South L. I., on Wednesday, Feb. 18, by Rev. Mr. Pearce, JEFFREY VAN WYCK, of Flatlands, to MARTHA, daughter of Zebulon Ketcham, Esq., of the former place.

DIED.

SWAN.—In this City, on Friday morning, Feb. 27, after a brief illness, of congestion of the brain, MARY C. SAUDLER, wife of Benjamin L. SWAN, in the 56th year of her age.

Her friends, and those of her family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 29 Lafayette place, on Sunday, March 1, at 2 o'clock P. M.

BLACK.—In this City, on Friday, Feb. 27, WM. BLACK, in the 50th year of his age.

The friends are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 25 6th av., on Sunday, March 1, at 2 o'clock P. M.

ROSS.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Feb. 27, FREDERICK ALBERT, youngest child of John and Jane Rose, aged 1 year, 11 months and 18 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 241 Adelphi-av., this (Saturday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

SCHROEDER.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Feb. 26, Rev. JOHN FREDERICK SCHROEDER, D. D., in the 57th year of his age.

His friends, and those of the family, with the clergy generally, are invited to attend his funeral, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, corner of Clinton-st. and Montague-place, on Saturday, 28th inst., at 12 o'clock, without further notice.

WINANT.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Wednesday, Feb. 25, after a painful illness of six weeks, WEBSTER WINANT, son of Daniel D. and Urania Winant, aged 4 years and 6 months.

The remains will be taken to the Cemetery of the Evergreens for interment. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of the parents, No. 37 South 5th-st., without further invitation.

DALLEY.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Feb. 26, WM. DALLEY, aged 59 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, 28th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his son, Rapelyea, near Ferry-st.

SMITH.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Thursday, Feb. 26, Mrs. ELEANOR N. SMITH, in the 85th year of her age.

Her friends and acquaintances, and those of her sons, Joseph W., Moses and Henry Beadel, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday, March 1, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the residence of her son, J. W. Beadel, on Newtown Creek, between Maspeth and Penny Bridge Roads. Carriages will be in attendance at the Grand-st. Ferry, at 1 o'clock P. M.

CHAMPNEY.—In Brooklyn, on Friday morning, Feb. 27, SAMUEL T. CHAMPNEY, M. D., aged 28 years. His death was caused by a wound received while making a *post mortem* examination.

His funeral will take place at his late residence, No. 223 Court-st., on Sunday afternoon, at 1½ o'clock.

LEDGERWOOD.—At Morristown, N. J., on Wednesday, Feb. 25, WILLIAM HARROP, infant son of Edward L. and Mary L. Ledgerwood, aged 1 year and 4 months.

BRAEM.—At Palermo, Sicily, on Thursday, Jan. 23, FREDERICK AUGUSTUS BRAEM, aged 19 years.

REYNOLDS.—At Port-au-Prince, on Sunday, Feb. 8, of yellow fever, EUGENE A. REYNOLDS, only son of Theodore and Eliza Reynolds, aged 20 years.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..FEB. 27.

$2,000	Cal. 8s, '70	67	100	Erie Railroad	s3 56⅝
1,000	Cal. 8s, '75	68	800	do	s30 56⅝
6,000	Miss. State 6s	84½	200	do	s15 56⅜
1,000	N. Y. Cent. R. 6s	88¾	100	do	b10 56⅛
4,000	N. Y. Cent. R. 7s	101¾	100	do	b3 56⅜
2,000	do	102	15	do	s3 57
2,000	Erie R. 2d mt. bs	98	300	do	b30 57¼
1,000	Erie R. R. bs '75	94	100	do	b60 57
5,000	Mich So S'gF. B's	77	50	do	s30 57¼
4,000	do	77½	37	Hudson River R. R.	37½
7,000	Ill. Cent. RR. B's	99¾	50	do	37⅝
10,000	do	s30 99¾	50	do	37⅝
500	do

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

ARRIVAL OF THE NIAGARA AT HALIFAX.

Rumored Termination of the Persian War.

THE NEW EUROPEAN DIFFICULTY.

Reduction of the British Income Tax.

LARGE ADVANCE IN COTTON.

BREADSTUFFS AND PROVISIONS DULL.

MONEY MARKET EASIER.

CONSOLS 93 3-4@94.

[By the American Printing Telegraph Company's Line—Office No. 22 Wall-street.]

HALIFAX, Saturday, Feb. 28.

The R. M. steamship *Niagara*, Capt. WICKMAN, arrived here at an early hour this morning, en route for Boston, which port she will probably reach in season for her mails to be dispatched to New-York in the train of Monday morning.

The *Niagara* left Liverpool on the afternoon of Saturday, the 14th instant; her advices are, therefore, three days later than those received by the *Indian* at Portland.

She reports a very boisterous passage. On the 15th exchanged signals with the steamer *Kangaroo*, bound west.

The screw steamer *City of Washington*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool on Thursday, the 12th inst.

The Collins steamship *Atlantic* arrived at Liverpool at 2 A. M. on the 13th.

The steamship *Persia*, at the same hour on [illegible], making the run in a little over [illegible] 362 miles in three successive [illegible] passage she averaged 340 miles [illegible].

The *Hermann* having been repaired, sailed from Southampton on the 12th inst. for Bremen, and would leave Southampton for New-York on the 25th inst.

The steamer *Constitution*, from New York, arrived off Cowes on the 10th, and proceeded same day for Antwerp.

The steamer *Cadiz* sailed from Liverpool on the 11th for New-York.

The *Cambria* had sailed for Marseilles, to take her place on the Cunard Australian line.

Rumored Termination of the Persian War.

It is not intended, says the *Daily News*, to send out any troops from England to Persia. This announcement we make with the most entire confidence that it will be found to be correct. We believe that we may add that the force already at Bushire will not advance into the interior, and that every effort is being made to bring about a peace. The Mursay affair, we are assured, forms no serious part of the negotiations, which are being carried on at Paris by FARRUK KHAN and Lord COWLEY, and there is at present every reason to hope that those negotiations will terminate in the reëstablishment of amicable relations between the English and Persian Governments.

The War with China.

The *Daily News* gives prominence to the following paragraph: In another column we have stated that no troops are to be sent from England to Persia. We have equally good grounds for believing that no troops are to be sent from England to China.

The New European Difficulty.

The *Times*, after remarking that the satisfactory settlement of the questions relating to the Danubian Principalities cannot be endangered by such an imprudent manifesto as appeared, a few days since, in the *Moniteur*, presses the opinion that it will be the duty of England to declare positively against any tampering with the integrity of the Turkish Empire, and to act with firmness in the support of the resolution she has taken against the proposed union of the Provinces of the Danube.

Great Britain.

In Parliament some interest was excited by Lord PALMERSTON backing out of his previous contradiction that a secret treaty existed between France and Austria, guaranteeing to Austria her possessions in Italy. On Tuesday, Lord PALMERSTON denied positively that any such treaty existed, and on Friday he admitted that it did exist and had been signed, but said that it being purely military and non-political, it was virtually a dead letter. Mr. D'ISRAELI replied, and Lord PALMERSTON retorted, each charging the other with a mis-statement of facts. The subject was then dropped.

Mr. RICHARD COBDEN gave notice that he would move, *first*, that the House has heard with concern of the conflicts which have occurred between the British and Chinese authorities on the Canton River, and without expressing any opinion as to how far the Chinese Government afforded a cause of complaint by the non-fulfillment of the treaty of 1842, considers that the papers laid on the table fail to establish satisfactory grounds for the violent proceedings resorted to in the case of the *Arrow*. *Secondly*, That a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into the state of the British commercial relations with China.

In reply to a question, Mr. LABOUCHERE said that the penal settlement on the Massaroni River in British Guiana was established for purely colonial purposes; that it was in useful operation; and that it was under consideration whether it might not be available for West India convicts generally.

Sir EGERTON PEEL made an amusing apology for his celebrated speech respecting Duke CONSTANTINE, Count DE MORNY, and the Prince DELIGNE. He said it was all true, but he meant no harm.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer had made his financial statement in the House of Commons.

A reduction of the Income Tax to the amount at which it stood before the war had been anticipated from the revised naval and army estimates, as well as from the semi-authoritative hints in the ministerial organs, and the official announcement of the fact, although it did not excite surprise, was received with much interest. For the next three years the tax is to be seven pence in the pound on incomes of one hundred and fifty pounds a year, and five pence on incomes between one hundred and one hundred and fifty pounds.

Mr. WRIGHTSON is elected for Southampton, over Messrs. BUTLER and ANDREWS, and Gen. CODRINGTON for Greenwich, over Col. SLEIGH.

The seamen of Hull were on a strike. They wanted £4 a month to America.

Gen. DARLING, of Newfoundland, had been appointed Governor of Jamaica, and Sir ALEX. BANNERMAN of Newfoundland.

France.

PARIS, Feb. 12.—A madman attacked the Empress to day. He was instantly arrested. No arms were found upon him. He declared his intention was merely to embrace her.

The Emperor will open, in person, the Legislative Session of 1857, on Monday, February 16, at ten o'clock precisely.

Paris letters mention that a commission has been appointed to consider the currency question, who will, doubtless, report on the advantage or otherwise of adopting an exclusively gold standard.

The question of the tax on public companies is still pending as to form. According to some accounts, there is to be a charge of three per cent. on dividends, and four per cent. on transfers.

Switzerland.

Paris is now definitely named as the place of conference on the Neufchatel question. The conference will meet next probably early next month.

Greece.

The names of the new Greek Ministry have been submitted to France and England for approval, and it is reported that they are satisfactory.

Brigandage continues.

Persia.

Troubles are reported between the Shah and the Priesthood.

Parties are accused of wishing to depose the Shah in favor of MURAD, the conqueror of Herat.

The powerful tribe of Babees are reported to be on the eve of insurrection.

The French *Moniteur de la Flotte*, however, contradicts all the above statements.

The British camp at Bushire is fortified and safe against attack.

India and China.

The overland mail from Trieste on Feb. 13, by the steamer *Calcutta*, arrived here this morning at 7½ o'clock. She left Alexandria on Feb 7. The India mails left on that day with advices from Bombay to Jan. 26, Calcutta, Jan. 8, Madras, Jan. 13, and Ceylon, Jan. 15.

The dates from Bushire are to Dec. 30. It is said that the Persians were contemplating an attack on the British troops encamped near the city.

Gen. OUTRAM and his staff sailed from Bombay on Jan. 16.

Government was preparing for the immediate dispatch of reinforcements to form a second division for service in Persia. Several interviews had taken place between [illegible] and Sir JOHN LAWRENCE; but the nature of the [illegible] had not transpired.

At Bombay the Money Market was in [illegible].

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI.....NO. 1700 NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 2, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Appropriation Bills Passed in the Senate

CREATION OF A MISSION TO PERSIA.

A Committee of Conference on the Tariff Bill.

Final Action on the Report of the Investigating Committee.

RESIGNATION OF MR. EDWARDS.

FAILURE OF THE BILL TO PREVENT CORRUPTION

Sale of Indian Trust Lands in Kansas—Fatal Affray—Movements of Mr. Buchanan, &c.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 28.

The President has issued a proclamation ordering the sale of the Indian Trust Lands in Kansas in May and June next. About 650,000 acres, in all, are to be sold to the highest bidder, but not at less than the appraised value.

The House Committee on Military affairs have reported a bill giving to the heirs of PAULDING, VAN WERT and WILLIAMS, the captors of MAJOR ANDRE, $50,000.

During the immense pressure at the President's levee last evening Col. LEE, a member of our City Council and a clerk in the Pension Office, seized a gentleman by the collar, and charged him with picking his pocket. The gentleman charged was Mr. DAVID HUME, of Alexandria, a highly respectable merchant. This morning Mr. HUME, accompanied by Col. JAMES C. WALKER, Reading Clerk in the House of Representatives, proceeded to the Pension Office to explain and satisfy Col. LEE that he was mistaken in supposing him a pickpocket. LEE, however, was fixed in his opinion that HUME had attempted to steal his pocket-book, whereupon HUME struck him with a stick, and in return was shot dead by LEE. The whole affair transpired in a moment, and before any one had supposed there would be a serious difficulty.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, March 1.

Mr. BUCHANAN dines at Baltimore to-morrow, and will be here in the evening.

Our hotels are overflowing, and office-seekers are abundant.

The resolution for the impeachment of Judge WATROUS comes up in the House to-morrow. The previous question will be moved to avoid debate.

Mr. LEE, who killed Mr. HUME, yesterday, has been discharged from the Pension Office. There is much excitement consequent on the event, and LEE, who is out on bail, has gone to Virginia to avoid unpleasant consequences.

WILLIAM B. DRAPER, who was connected with the Japan Expedition as Chief of the Telegraph Corps, was attacked with paralysis here on Saturday. The whole of his right side is paralyzed, and he is speechless.

Cabinet Movements—The Mexican Treaty—Results of the Investigation into Congressional Corruptions—The Indiana Senatorship.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 28, 1857.

Although the new Cabinet has been announced with seeming confidence and authority, there is no official warrant for supposing it to be entirely completed. According to Mr. BUCHANAN'S own declarations within the present week, he is yet undecided in regard to the New-England member, between Mr. TOUCEY and Mr. CLIFFORD, his own partialities inclining to the latter, and the South urging the former. Neither is the Pennsylvania member quite settled. Mr. BUCHANAN therefore expressed the intention of choosing Mr. JONES, if he took anybody from that State, but the persistent and violent opposition with which he has been pursued, by the faction which FORNEY leads in Philadelphia, has caused some hesitation. And superadded to this difficulty, it is well known, that the supposed doubt in the President' mind has induced others who sustained JONES to withdraw their support, and to unite it with chances that appeared more encouraging.

General CASS was finally selected as Secretary of State from a political exigency. A member from the Northwest was determined upon, and Mr. BRIGHT aspired to that honor. He not only encountered opposition at home, but was met with decided hostility outside of Indiana. Judge DOUGLAS protested in strong terms, and others were equally earnest. Besides, the Democrats of the Legislature of Indiana recommended Gen WRIGHT. In this emergency, he concluded to withdraw all pretensions, making it a condition, however, that his rival should not be preferred. Under these circumstances there was but one course open to Mr. BUCHANAN, and that was to compromise his own inclinations, and this he did by tendering the Premiership to General CASS, who was accepted by the contending interests. Upon his visit to Washington Mr. BUCHANAN, on no occasion and in no way, conferred with General CASS in regard to his Cabinet or his intended policy, and the latter complained, frequently, of the slight which had been put upon his position and experience. And, only last week, when DEAN RICHMOND and others were at Wheatland, they were told General CASS was too old for the place.

From head to tail, the Cabinet cannot be considered as embodying either statesmanship or a high order of ability. The men are all of the stamp of which NAPOLEON complained—mediocrity, and that of no aspiring scale. Mr. CASS has probably more essential force than any of his future colleagues, but even he is best known as a parliamentarian, a ready debater, and an adroit tactician. He has never claimed to be more. The others belong to the *Dii minorum quintum*.

Mr. FORSYTH'S performance in Mexico has done little more than excite merriment here, and partially at our national expense, for sending a minister abroad who appears to be not only ignorant of the duties of his position, but lamentably deficient in the common knowledge which every schoolboy ought to possess. He has undertaken, without authority of any kind, to enter into a negotiation to loan money out of the Treasury of the United States, without any provision of law, or any precedent in the whole practice of the Government. This treaty contemplates that we shall give Mexico eight millions of dollars down; pay four more to importunate British creditors, and reserve three millions for imaginary American claims: the security to be—liens on revenues already pledged, but rarely paid, and the consideration, a reciprocity treaty, not worth the paper on which it is written, and a Postal Convention, which has been hawked about for more than two years, and could be closed any day in the week for nothing. It is a waste of time to discuss such a proposition gravely. The Secretary of State, with the consent of the President, has strangled it already, and the filibusters in the Senate will not have the opportunity of glorifying the work of their agent in Mexico. No doubt is entertained here that Mr. FORSYTH was made the instrument of a designing set of harpies, as there is none that he was ambitious of signalizing himself by a *coup d'état*, which was to eclipse all the eccentricities of his predecessor. Of course the new Administration will not venture to vitalize this project, after being condemned now—though it may be encouraged, by the necessities of Mexico, to seek another slice of that territory towards which so many hopes are turned. Mr. FORSYTH has proved one thing during his brief career, and that is his unfitness for diplomacy. He may be something in the editorial chair, sounding the tocsin for the propagandism of Slavery, but in his new capacity he has shown neither ability nor discretion.

Now that the labors of the Investigating Committee have been brought to a close, there is a prevailing conviction, that the work which was undertaken has only been imperfectly done. Enough has been disclosed to prove that gross corruption existed in Congress, and enough has been concealed to satisfy every unprejudiced mind that the probe was only partially inserted. If a trial had been granted before the bar of the House, and there had been time enough to conduct it thoroughly, the belief is entertained that it would have led to a serious crimination of many others, besides those implicated and condemned. There was much nervousness and anxiety around the hall, when that proposition was made in behalf of Mr. GILBERT, and for the good reason that, doubtful as may be the character of some of the witnesses against him, a full cross-examination might have brought to light much that will now remain covered up by accidental causes.

The testimony of CHASE in regard to his operations here, which are notorious to every visitor at the Capitol, as notorious indeed as the enterprises of his former confederate, MATTESON; the evidence of WENDELL and TYLER in regard to the public printing, which was known to have been carried by a venal combination, and could not have succeeded by any other means; these and other parts of the published testimony have excited both indignation and astonishment, and must become the occasion of severe comment. There may be mental reservations to excuse the direct conflict of fact, but they will hardly stand before a scrutinizing examination, such as they require and may yet receive.

The report made by Mr. TOOMBS on Thursday, in the case of Mr. FITCH of Indiana, has not occasioned much surprise, for some such miserable and unworthy expedient was expected to gain time, in order to throw the vacancy into the Governor's hands. It was impossible, in the face of the recent decision in Mr. HARLAN'S case, to avoid an adverse judgment against the present claimant, without a trick such as has been adopted. And hence, the committee permitted FITCH to set up the wretched pretence of questioning the seats of various members in the Legislature of Indiana, as a ground of deferring a report on the merits of his claim. What right have we to decide upon, or to call in question, the persons who compose a State Legislature, and officiating legally as such, elect a senator? That right belongs exclusively to the Legislature itself as it does to Congress, when its members are concerned. It has painfully surprised many here, that Judge BUTLER should have lent himself to this last resort of party, by which a wanton outrage is to be confirmed, and a most deplorable precedent established.

OBSERVER.

XXXIVth Congress....Second Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 28.

The Senate passed the House bill prohibiting the importation of obscene prints, statuettes, &c. Also the House bill establishing a port of delivery at Augusta, Georgia, and the House bill making appropriations for the completion of military roads in Oregon.

GENERAL SCOTT'S PAY.

On motion of Mr. CRITTENDEN, of Ky., the Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the House joint resolution increasing the pay of Lieutenant-General SCOTT. After a brief discussion the subject was postponed until Monday.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL

Was then taken up, and the Senate struck out the clause appropriating $185,000 for books for members of the House.

Senators in the course of the debate upon it, said it was a stupendous fraud upon the country.

The bill was passed.

NEW LAND DISTRICTS.

Three House bills, establishing three additional land districts in Nebraska, and three in Kansas, were also passed.

KANSAS AFFAIRS.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, of Mass., a resolution was adopted requesting the President to communicate to the Senate all the correspondence with Gov. GEARY relative to affairs in Kansas.

The Senate then took a recess.

EVENING SESSION.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bills.

An amendment was proposed by the Committee on Finance to create a mission to Persia.

Mr. BENJAMIN, of Louisiana, and Mr. THOMPSON, of Kentucky, objected to the amendment, on the ground that in the present condition of affairs there was no object to be obtained by sending a Minister to that country, as the Governments of England and Russia were seeking supremacy in Persia, and war was now existing there. Further, that we have no trade with Persia, and were not likely to have, inasmuch as Persia has no seaports.

Mr. MASON, of Virginia, said reasons might exist which it would not be proper to state in open session, that rendered it eminently desirable that some steps should be taken to open political and commercial relations with the Persian Government.

Mr. BROWN, of Tennessee, advocated the amendment. He said that the exclusive policy of China and Japan was gradually yielding to the progress of civilization, and that with Persia a valuable trade might be opened.

Mr. THOMPSON, of Kentucky, said the office was to be created to feed some hungry, broken down politician.

After further debate the amendment was adopted, by yeas 25, nays 21.

Mr. BROWN offered an amendment apportioning the clerks of the various departments of the Government according to the federal ratio of representation. He said these places were now given out to pets and favorites. He had become tired of these things. If places are worth having they are worth distributing among the States which pay the salaries. He did not propose to turn out the present clerks, but to adopt a rule for further observance. Virginia has now five times as many clerks as the other States.

Mr. MASON repudiated this idea of rotation in office, which means office is "property," and to be enjoyed during the tenure of an administration. As to Virginia having five times as many clerks as the other States, he had never made an inquiry on the subject. Many of the offices are ministerial and menial, and are a trust for common benefit, and not to be parcelled out among mere partisans. It was monstrous.

Mr. BROWN replied, that in selecting the President, heads of departments and foreign ministers, this rule was observed. Virginia had had enough already. He had none of the highfalutin notions of the Senator from Virginia.

Mr. MASON said he had never intimated a desire to any President that any man should be taken from Virginia to fill a responsible office, and he should think the President had descended from his high position if he should inquire whether an appointment would be agreeable to his State.

Mr. BROWN remarked that he did hear that Virginia now claimed a Cabinet member. She had more than her share of the good things. [Laughter.] Mississippi has not been so fortunate, and should have her just proportion.

Mr. BIGLER, of Pa., had failed to discover any well-founded reason in principle for this proposition. The idea of equal distribution of the Government patronage would not be carried out by the amendment, for clerkships elsewhere are as valuable as at Washington. Clerkships in custom-houses in large cities ought to be distributed as well as those here in order for equality. This thing was utterly impracticable and wrong in principle.

Mr. PUGH, of Ohio, favored the amendment. He did not wonder that Mr. BIGLER was opposed to it, as his State was gorged to the throat with an undue share of offices. [Laughter.] The question was, should the Government patronage be divided fairly or unfairly?

Mr. IVERSON, of Georgia, said that Mr. MASON objected to this proposition because Virginia has a large proportion of patronage, and Mr. BIGLER opposed it because, if Pennsylvania has not already her full share, she expects to have during the next four years, when it is expected Pennsylvania counsels will prevail, and the scrambles be taken care of. Pass the amendment, and five hundred applications would be filed from every State the day after inauguration.

Mr. SEWARD, of New York, was inclined to favor the amendment, because New-York would be entitled to one eighth of all the inferior offices of government. He knew the people of that State had the ability, and he might add the willingness and courage to assume the responsibility. [Laughter.] He thought, however, it would be derogatory to his State to be shamed off with mere clerkships. She certainly is entitled to Cabinet officers, and failing in this, the deficiency should be made up in foreign missions. [Laughter.] As yet, of all the candidates hovering about here waiting for the auspicious star of the inauguration, he had seen none whose head is surrounded with the halo of a foreign mission. [Laughter.]

Mr. PUGH—Does the Senator say there are no candidates from New York?

Mr. SEWARD—I said whose head is surrounded with a halo. [Laughter.]

Mr. PUGH—The Senator is different from anybody else if he has not seen them.

Mr. SEWARD—It is because the candidates are hopeless that I want to convert them into hopeful candidates.

Mr. WILSON of Mass., thought Mr. BROWN'S proposition a joke, [laughter;] but it was regarded by the Senate as a serious joke, and the citizens of Virginia, Maryland and the District of Columbia would think it anything but that. [Laughter.] He could not vote for the amendment as it stands. How could it be carried out in Vermont?

Mr. RUSK of Texas—Are there no Democrats there?

Mr. WILSON—Hardly enough to fill her share of offices when we Black Republicans come into office in 1861, and as the Senator from Mississippi says we cannot get a vote in his State—how then?

Mr. BROWN—Appoint Democrats.

Mr. WILSON said he would not consider they belonged to a "healthy organization," and mentioned that when he was here on the eve of the Presidential election, in less than forty-eight hours a dozen or fifteen clerks called upon him, saying they sympathized very much with the Republican Party, but were obliged to keep quiet. They thought Col. FREMONT would come in, and hoped Mr. WILSON would use his influence for them. [Laughter.]

Mr. THOMPSON, of Kentucky, caused much laughter by his humorous remarks. He considered Washington a mere artificial city, where there were more people than there ought to be. It was no wonder that wood had to be given away, shows got up, preaching and everything else done to keep the poor from starvation and suffering. He did not care who got the offices. He wanted no Kentuckian to come, for they had no business here.

The amendment was rejected by 19 against 27.

The bill as amended was then passed.

THE TARIFF BILL.

The Senate agreed to the Committee of Conference on the Tariff bill, and Mr. HUNTER, Dr. DOUGLAS and Mr. SEWARD were appointed to meet Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, Mr. LETCHER and Mr. DE WITT, of the House. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 28.

THE CASE OF MR. EDWARDS—HIS RESIGNATION.

The report of the Select Committee in the case of Mr. EDWARDS was taken up. The following are the Committee's resolutions:

Resolved, That FRANCIS S. EDWARDS, a member of this House from the State of New-York, did, on the 23d day of December last, attempt to entice LOUISA T. PAINE, a member of this House from the State of North Carolina, to vote contrary to the dictates of his judgment and conscience on a bill making a grant of lands to aid in the construction of a railroad in the Territory of Minnesota, by holding out a pecuniary consideration to the said PAINE for his support of the said bill.

Resolved, That the said FRANCIS S. EDWARDS be, and he is hereby, expelled from this House.

Mr. EDWARDS remarked he could say honestly, and with a clear conscience, that he never gave any vote on any bill which was not sanctioned by his judgment. In his intercourse with the members of this House, he had universally sought to be on terms of friendship with them, and if he had unwittingly given offence to any one, he now asked his pardon. He could say that the hours he had spent here in association with gentlemen were the most agreeable of his life, and he should carry with him into his retirement the conviction that he never sought to do any one an injury. He felt in his own heart that he had never intended to wrong any member. He had, however, become satisfied from the votes taken on the other cases, that although gentlemen on all sides sympathized with him in his position, he could expect to share no better fate than the others charged with grave offences. His own answer to the Committee having been disregarded, and the case standing upon the testimony of Mr. PAINE alone, his own statement of innocence availed him nothing, nor could he at this time make such explanations as would relieve him from the effects of Mr. PAINE'S testimony. He wished to relieve his personal friends from the pressure which had been made upon them in their own immediate localities from all embarrassment,—therefore he had determined to resign his seat, having already informed the Governor of New-York of that fact.

On motion of Mr RITCHIE, the resolutions in the case of Mr. EDWARDS were tabled.

THE CASES OF MESSRS. SIMONTON AND TRIPLETT.

The resolutions for the expulsion of Mr. SIMONTON was then taken up.

Mr. BARKSDALE, N. Y., said if he had succeeded in obtaining the floor in the early stage of the proceedings, he should have presented his views relative to these reports somewhat at length. He now wished simply to remark, that the only differences in the Select Committee had grown out of contrary opinions as to the proper reports to be made to the House. At this late period of the session he would be inexcusable were he to consume the time of the House. Unless some friend of Mr. SIMONTON desired to be heard in his behalf, he should content himself with moving the previous question.

Mr. SAGE, of N. Y., moved an amendment, including Mr. TRIPLETT in the expulsion resolution.

Mr. HOUSTON, of Ala., wished to exclude all persons engaged in the prosecution of claims from the floor. It was but a temporary relief to expel one man and let in five hundred others.

The SPEAKER said that no reporter had been admitted to the floor, except on the condition that he was not engaged in the prosecution of claims. In every instance, with but one exception, they have replied they were not so engaged.

Mr. JONES, of Tenn., remarked that the door-keeper should keep out all persons not entitled to the right of the floor.

The Speaker replied that the doorkeeper had such instructions.

Mr. JONES—If so, the doorkeeper has not enforced the rule.

Mr. HUMPHREY MARSHALL, of Kentucky, remarked that Mr. TRIPLETT obtained the right to occupy a reporter's seat on his recommendation, but that he had not exercised the privilege.

Mr. BURNETT, of Kentucky, said as Mr. SIMONTON had been heard in his defence, Mr. TRIPLETT should have the same right.

The amendment of Mr. SAGE was agreed to, and the resolution expelling Mr. SIMONTON and Mr. TRIPLETT, as reporters from the House, adopted.

THE BILL AGAINST LOBBYING DEFEATED.

The House then took up the bill to protect the people against corrupt and secret influences in matters of legislation.

Mr. KELSEY thought the bill ought to pass now, but moved that it be referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. QUITMAN, of Mississippi, thought it a very dangerous bill, and moved to lay it on the table.

Mr. OBE, of South Carolina, said the Committee did not expect to pass the bill, and hoped that Mr. QUITMAN'S motion would be agreed to.

The House refused to table the bill, by 81 against 96.

The bill was then passed, by 104 against 90.

Mr. HUMPHREY MARSHALL moved for a reconsideration of the vote, and said that it might as well be known to the American people that while this bill was passing gentlemen were for the first time seeking laugh it to utter scorn. Never was such a measure heard of even in despotic lands. It abridged the liberty of speech and the press from advocating or defeating any measure before Congress, which would any, in effect, we will erect ourselves into an immaculate tribunal.

Mr. QUITMAN severely criticized and condemned the provisions of the bill Congress, he said, could not pass a law to prevent any man from advocating, privately or publicly, measures before Congress in any way that he thought best. The bill established a new class of offences, invaded the rights of the States and society, and interdicted intercourse between the citizen and representative.

Mr. DAVIS, of Maryland, defended the bill, its object being to embody into positive law the opinion of the Supreme Court, declaring void contracts for compensation contingent on the legislation of Congress, by secret or sinister influences, such practices being fraudulent. It was because of such a description of influence, which the bill declared a misdemeanor, that the reputation of this House had descended many degrees in the estimation of the people.

Mr. BOCOCK, of Virginia, and Mr. KUNKEL, of Pennsylvania, severally maintained that any person having an interest in a measure pending, would, if he asked a member for favorable consideration of the subject, be liable to the pains and penalties prescribed.

The House then reconsidered the vote by which the bill was passed, by 58 against 128, and then tabled it.

Mr. WELCH, of Connecticut, obtained permission to print the remarks which he intended to make yesterday in vindication of his character.

RIVER AND HARBOR BILLS.

A resolution offered by Mr. WASHBURN, of Illinois, to discharge the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union from the consideration of the River and Harbor bills, his object being to put them on their passage, was rejected by 113 against 60.

THE TARIFF BILL,

As amended by the Senate, was then taken up.

Mr. TORD moved to lay it on the table.

Motion lost by 132 against 28.

The House then non-concurred in the Senate's amendment, by 63 against 106, and a Committee of Conference was asked of the Senate. Adjourned.

Dr. Kane's Remains.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, Feb. 28.

Judge KANE and son, from Philadelphia, arrived here this morning and proceeded to Paducah to await arrival of Dr. KANE'S remains, which are expected here on Tuesday or Wednesday. Business will be suspended when they arrive, and the City Council, Masons, firemen and citizens will pay honor to the deceased. His body will lie in state at Mozart Hall

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Saturday, Feb. 28.

Mr. CUTLER reported against the bill giving the New-York Juvenile Asylum power to bind out children. The report was agreed to.

Mr. NICHOLS reported favorably on the bill amending the charter of the Lafarge Insurance Company.

Mr. BROOKS reported adversely to appropriating $50,000 for the purpose of erecting an Executive Mansion, and authorizing the Commissioners of the Land Office to receive proposals for the sale of Academy Park, or any other locality.

Mr. UPHAM reported the Assembly Apportionment bill, stating that Kings County has seven members instead of three, and New-York seventeen instead of sixteen.

Mr. PETTY introduced his bill to increase the number of Harbor Masters to fifteen.

THE WASHINGTON MARKET LAND.

Mr. C. P. SMITH offered the following resolution:

Resolved, (if the Assembly concur,) That the Attorney-General be instructed to commence proceedings to recover possession of the property of the State lying and being adjacent to the City of New-York, as described on the maps of the Harbor Commissioners, that is to say: The piece of land situate on the west side of West-street, and bounded as follows: Commencing at the point of the intersection of Day-street extended, and the west side of West-street, running thence northerly along the west side of West-st et 498 feet, thence westerly 455 feet, thence southerly on an irregular line 455 feet, and thence easterly 404 feet to the place of beginning. Also, that piece of land situate on the east side of Tompkins street, as established by the Act of April 15, 1828, and bounded as follows: Commencing at a point on the easterly side of Tompkins-street, as established by the Act of April 15, 1826, 90 feet south of the southerly side of Fourteenth-street, running thence along the line of bulk-head here erected 118 feet into the East River, thence northerly 989 feet along the face of the bulk-head, and thence westerly 603 feet along said bulk head to the easterly line of Tompkins-street, as established by the Act aforesaid, and thence southerly along said street to the place of beginning.

Resolved, That it shall be the duty of the Commissioners of the Land Office, when they shall have been notified by the Attorney General that the State is in possession of the above land, to advertise and sell the same at public auction in the City of New York on such terms and conditions as they may deem expedient; and the proceeds of such sales small, after defraying expenses incurred by the Commission appointed to preserve the Harbor of New-York from encroachments, be placed in the Treasury to credit of General Fund.

On motion of Mr. SICKLES, postponed 10 days.

ERRATA.—In the telegraph report of Friday's proceedings in the State Senate, Mr. BROOKS is represented as having moved to recommit the Canal bill with instructions to amend by making the Auditor and Attorney-General the Contracting Board. It should have read, to make the Auditor of the Canal Department the Secretary of the Contracting Board.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Saturday, Feb. 28.

PETITIONS PRESENTED.

For discriminating tolls and on general subjects.

The Comptroller sent in his annual report of the condition of the Fire Insurance Companies in the State.

The Special Committee on the Census then reported.

The Senate and Assembly Apportionment bills were made the special order for Thursday next.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. VARNUM, for the establishment of a Quarantine station for infected vessels, and for vessels arriving from infected districts.

By Mr. GLOVER, to prevent the act of 1853 prohibiting the laying of railroad tracks in cities without the consent of property owners applying to roads commenced or grants of which were made payable prior to the passage of the act.

The special order, the Quarantine bill, was then taken up.

Mr. LEAVENWORTH'S substitute was read through.

Mr. JONES called for the reading of the remonstrance of the Chamber of Commerce of New-York against the removal of the buildings.

Mr. ROBERT B. BRADFORD strongly urged the removal of the Quarantine, which retarded the growth of the most beautiful island in the Union and hazarded the health of the cities of New-York, Brooklyn and Williamsburg. It was only by chance that those cities were saved last year from devastation by a terrible pestilence. He then described the location of the place and the danger to the cities near it from the passage of infected vessels through the channel, and explained the benefits of the location of Sandy Hook.

Mr. WEBB opposed the bill and the removal of the buildings.

Mr. WAKEMAN supported the bill.

New-York and Brooklyn Suspension Bridge.

The bill to incorporate the New-York and Brooklyn Suspension Bridge Company provides that under the above name the corporation shall have the powers conferred by the Revised Statutes on any corporation, with power to purchase and hold such real or personal estate as may be necessary for the use of the Company.

2. The object of the Company is declared to be to erect a bridge over the East River, between the cities of New-York and Brooklyn, in such manner as shall not obstruct the free navigation of said river or impair the common right of highway on the navigable waters thereof.

3. The capital stock to be $2,500,000, in shares of $25 each, with power to increase the same to $5,000,000. 4. The Governor of the State to appoint five Commissioners to receive subscriptions, who are to be residents of New-York and Brooklyn. When $1,000,000 is subscribed, the Commissioners to call a meeting of stockholders, to elect 13 directors for two years. 5. Prescribes the powers and duties of directors, to fix the rates of toll, which are not to exceed the rates now charged by the Union Ferry Company, for a corresponding distance. 6. Provides for annual election of directors after the first two years. 7. Gives directors power to enforce payment of subscriptions. 8 Gives the right of eminent domain, as extended to other corporations of similar nature. 9. Compels annual statement of condition of the Company to be published in the newspapers. 10. Stockholders to be individually liable to amount of their stock for debts due laborers and workmen for services performed.

News from Kansas.

THE ASSAULT ON GOVERNOR GEARY—PASSAGE OF A LAW TO PUNISH REBELLION BY DEATH.

ST. LOUIS saturday, Feb. 28.

Accounts from Lecompton state that Governor GEARY having visited the Territorial Legislature, was assaulted at the door by Sheriff SHERROD. While leaving, SHERROD insulted GEARY and spit on him. He had arms, and it was supposed it was a plot to assassinate the Governor, but he was prevented from using his arms.

The Council condemns the outrage by resolution, while the House fully sustains GEARY.

A law has passed both branches to punish rebellion with death. All resistance to Territorial law or authority is declared rebellion.

The bill repealing the test oaths, which passed through the Council, has been almost unanimously defeated in the House.

Governor GEARY fears assassination, and sent yesterday for the troops at Tecumseh to remain here for his protection. A detachment of dragoons have gone to arrest Capt. WALKER.

ANOTHER DISPATCH.

ST LOUIS, Saturday, Feb. 28.

The latest advices from Kansas state that SHERROD was not killed, and that the Mr. JONES who was arrested was not the Governor's Secretary. He had been held to bail in $5,000.

Pennsylvania Politics, &c.

HARRISBURG, Sunday, March 1.

The Democratic State Convention assemb es tomorrow to nominate a candidate for Governor. Gen. PACKER, WILLIAM WHITE, of Philadelphia, and Col. BLACK, are the principal candidates.

The Willard Guard from Auburn, New-York, arrived here on Saturday, and depart on Monday morning for Washington to be present at the inauguration.

Missouri Politics.

ST LOUIS, Saturday, Feb. 28.

The Americans have nominated JAMES ROLLINS as the candidate for Governor. JOHN WILSON announces himself an independent candidate, and that he will open the campaign with the Constitution in one hand and the Whig banner in the other. All the candidates are members of the present Legislature.

Republican Nomination for Mayor of Chicago.

[illegible]

Hon. JOHN WENTWORTH was nominated for Mayor of this city by the Republicans in Convention by acclamation to-day. The Democratic candidate, has withdrawn.

[illegible]

The *Anglo Saxon* sailed at 2 o'clock this afternoon for Liverpool, with twenty-five passengers, and a full cargo.

THE AUDIT OF THE WEEK.

So! the Carnival is over and Lent has fairly begun. It is so, indeed, but who would have guessed it from the aspect of the streets and of the people? What foreigner, newly landed from sunny France or Italy the enchanted, and sent up Broadway in a stage on Tuesday morning last, would ever have thought of *Mardi Gras!*

Mardi Gras! As I repeat the words they make sweet wild music in my memory, and summon up fantastic pictures to my mind.

I whisper them softly to myself, and lo! the bright blue Italian heavens bend over me, and far away the azure Mediterranean gleams and laughs in the morning light. Swiftly, and still more swiftly, the trundling post-chaise thunders down around the shoulder of the maritime Alps. The postilion turns on his hard wooden saddle, and points along the curving road with his short-handled whip. I look, and lo! a horde of "pleasant Pagans," Bacchanalian, Saturnalian, frantic with youth and fun, and tipsy with Ligurian wine and sunshine, and the sparkling life of the Carnival! Dancing, leaping, shouting, singing, they come along the road, maskers mocking the day, crickets on the highway, swallows making Summer in the lap of March. Are they mad? Ah, no! or if mad they be, their madness is most sane and sweet—it is the madness of children let loose from school; of weary writers, who throw their pens on the floor, and disport themselves away to dinner—it is a madness you cannot but share yourself, and never chide yourself for sharing.

Pagan, is it? Well! and is it the worse for that? God forbid we should suppose that everything those poor Pagans did was wrong; and most of all, that we should think them sinful in their holidays. They had their troubles and their doubts as we have, and not the light we have; and I fancy they were not at their worst estate when they made merry together, and for a while threw off all cark and care, to make life jovial, sweet and gay to one another.

But let that pass! I am no divine to rebuke them, nor even a philosopher to moralize upon their ways. I am only moved to pause a moment and wonder why we must have so few *Mardis Gras*, and so very many Ash Wednesdays, in this richest, freest land of all the globe.

And then another picture rises up before me—a picture so swarming with figures, so crowded with movements, so variously rich in color, so abundant in sentiments, thoughts, fancies, suggestions, that the genius, the force and the pencil of a RUBENS could not render it upon canvas.

The carnival of a whole city, and that city the cleverest, wittiest, gayest collection of human creatures that was ever brought together in this world! And all these people given up to cleverness, wit, gayety—given up for a day to the mere delight of living and laughing! The city is one vast masked ball, and every mask wears a smile,—and what matter if there be a breaking heart beneath it, the smile is gained for the day at least, and may have made some other heart the lighter as it passed. And all the city, masked and smiling, dances, jokes, sings, dines and sups, without a fear, without a tear. You walk the streets bewildered in the joyous whirl of things. If you look down into the cellars, they are ringing with music, and gazing you grow giddy with the whirling motion of the couples below you. If you look up, merry faces mock at you from balcony and window,—the bankers' daughters are dancing on the first floor, and the grisettes are dancing too as gaily as they high up in the attic paradise of youth and reckless mirth. For a day everybody is twenty years old, and rich, and in love, and beloved—and there is no bad wine to be found in the city—and every fowl is a capon, and every singer sings in tune, and every coachman drives at speed, and you cannot find an ugly face nor an awkward dancer in the world. Do not stop so, staring in the street at those bright faces in the balconies! Look! where the merry-andrews come—a vagrant, heedless, shouting crew, children that jump, and run, and shriek for pleasure, women that clap their hands for the simplest jokes, men that have forgotten for twelve hours what a fine thing it is to know too much, and to be too busy in this world for pleasure! And what is this, or *who* is this they bring? From his bulk you would deem him an edifice, and from the reverence that is done him you would esteem him a king. Neither edifice nor king is he, but, like them both, he is an *institution*—he is the mighty fatted OX, the *Bœuf Gras* of the festive day, the prime and sovereign beast of all the year! He carries all green Normandy within that sleek and shining hide—his walk is authority blended with goodness—his equipments gleam like the plane-tree of the Persian. He seems to feel himself this day the hero of hero-worshiping France. The Emperor folds his arms in moody solitude, upon his column in the deserted Place Vendôme; the Swiss of the Pantheon yawns idly in the doorway of the temple of his charge, and saunters slowly down the steps, with not one thought of the proud legend over his head, "*Aux Grand Hommes la Patrie Reconnaissante.*" It seems a joke to-day, for the "grateful country" has left the "great men" to take cold comfort in their mighty mausoleums, and run away to the Boulevards, there to honor the "great ox." Unconscious and confident as any human hero, he marches on, the hapless animal, thinking little how before the night his very name will be forgotten by all, save by the epicures who will eat him up to-morrow!

No wonder the worshipers should forget their hero! For as night deepens, the mirth of all the city mounts. What a promenade the Boulevard becomes! Jokes rattle like musketry on every side; the fantastic images of the past reappear in the gas-light; disheveled marchionesses meet you on the asphaltum pavement; ogling duchesses tap you with their fans; bacchantes cry out to you in most musical slang,—the whole street is alive with picturesque costumes, and heedless jesters, the faces of Lancret and Chardin, the hoops of the Regency and the embroidered coats of Versailles jostle you against the stalls of the old women who for this night only forbear to read "*La Patrie, journal du soir!*" The Court of the Grand Monarque mingles with the deities of Greece. There a red-heeled Marquis pushes a laughing Minerva into a *coupé*, here Jupiter comes capering in a half polka time out of a *café* with a sprightly *débardeuse* upon his arm. Before you reach the opera you have passed through a ball-room two miles long.

And this is *Mardi Gras!* or this *was Mardi Gras!* For Paris now is not what Paris was, and the *Passage de l'Opera*, where the money-changers and the speculators gather, is drinking up the blood that circulated, like a vital champagne wine, in the veins veins of France.

And who shall say how soon the *Boulevards* will head *Mardi Gras* as little as Broadway does now? When that disastrous time shall have come, let us hope that we shall keep our carnival, and welcome to the Western world the antique mirth which the old world is rejecting. Why should we not be a gay and happy people? We have no feudal ruins to clamber on; we have no giant monopolies to oppress us. We are our own tormentors, our own oppressors, our own plagues, and it is our own fault if we keep Lent all the year, and carnival but once in the twelvemonth, and then with more than Gothic horror, forbidden and clamed [illegible].

It was a shrewd thing that an Irishman [illegible] said often, "that he had seen in America the merry and the happiest than in any other country of the world." A shrewd thing and a true, though said by a Hibernian Briton, and a poor to boot. Why it should be true, who knows?

With praiseworthy patriotism, many excellent persons seem to be devoting themselves to finding out the answer to this question, through practical experiments upon the sources of satisfaction to the American mind.

Dr. TOWNSEND, for instance, deserves notice in this connection. That estimable individual, after doing as much to purify our social system as copious sarsaparilla could help him to do, tried last week to introduce the Carnival in a "three-story brown-stone front," with the help of a long panorama, gilded cards of invitation, much music, and the inevitable BROWN. The attempt was heroic, but I regret to say unsuccessful. I wish with all my heart it had not been so. I see no reason why a panorama, a band of music, a supper, and the inevitable BROWN, should not have converted the mansion of Dr. TOWNSEND into a gay centre of mirth and jovial spirits, from which, as from the Tuileries in the good old days of LOUIS PHILIPPE, the glory of *Mardi Gras* might have gone forth to illuminate and intoxicate all Gotham.

My speculative neighbor of the *Tribune*, that "thoughtful *Tribune*," which the Howadji apostrophizes from beneath the silent ruins of Karnak, as forever hopeful "of obviating the obliquity of the earth's axis," seemed to anticipate a wholesome social revolution from this "day of February" at the mansion of Dr. TOWNSEND. But, alas! I fear that if the worthy Doctor has all LAMARTINE'S patriotism and poetic faith, he is not destined to achieve much more than LAMARTINE'S practical success. The *Passage Panorama* will not unite the *Chaussée d'Antin* with the *Faubourg!* And why should it?

My speculative neighbor of the *Tribune* talks a great deal about the necessity of "fusing together the different circles of our society" by a fusion of confusion whereof the end and result hath been as yet undemonstrated.

What are these different circles which are to be thus fused, and why are they different? Does anybody suppose that you or I, reader, are in the habit of visiting our particular friends because Mrs. Brown visits them, or that we should cease to visit them if Mrs. Smith withdrew from them the light of her countenance? A thousand circumstances determine the social relations of Americans, and each circle of society coheres by virtue of certain interior and intrinsic ties far more than by virtue of any external pressure. I have my private ideas in regard to the value of certain factitious distinctions and conventional habits which prevail in all the circles of society with which I have associated in any country, but I own I have never been able to apprehend the *rationale* of the ferocious onslaughts which are continually making upon that one particular circle of New-York society which is vaguely known under the name of "fashionable" If one is to believe the country papers, "fashionable" society in New-York commits all the crimes of the City and swindles all the banks, bigamizes, murders people at midnight, marries under false names, lives exclusively in boarding-houses and hotels, ruins itself in laces and crinoline, in short combines within its own borders all that was savage in the sin of Imperial Rome with all that was effeminate in the iniquity of Capua.

HUNTINGTON was a "fashionable" man; Dr. BURDELL was a "fashionable" dentist; Mrs. CUNNINGHAM gave "fashionable" parties; Mr. ECKEL was a "man of the world." It is only in "fashionable" houses that California widows horsewhip prominent merchants, and young ladies plan clandestine meetings with anonymous young gentlemen, who make their acquaintance "eccentrically" through the Post-Office.

Are the country people right? Or what is the meaning of the word "fashionable?" Who will help me to a definition that shall cover the case? Or must I help myself to one?

Meanwhile, permit me to make a remark. If I am not very much mistaken, the moral condition of the classes which *ape* the world of fashion is the most deplorable stigma upon American society, and its most dangerous disease. The worst corruptions of our social order are to be found among the families of the prosperous middle classes. The correspondents of Mr. ALEXANDER PHYFE, the Phillises and the Thisbes of that young financial Pyramus, belonged, so far as appears, exclusively to this class, and to the smaller provincial cities. And if my indignant rural readers will forbear to annihilate the TIMES and myself for making this statement, I will give them good reasons, ere long, for the faith that is in me. If they prefer a pleasanter though less veracious view, I may refer them to the opinions of M. ETEX, a hapless French sculptor, who came to this country in search of the honesty of the Crystal Palace Company, and went back with a cargo of "indifferent bad" impressions of America and the Americans.

M. ETEX finds fault with us because we are too good. It is the Spartan character of New-York life, the ferocious virtue of New-York society, which disgusts him. It has quite destroyed his faith in the possibility of developing the Arts among us. For it has not merely blighted our minds till all the sentiments and sensibilities from which the bees of genius draw the honey of beauty have withered away and perished—it has also smitten our bodies with the curse of angularity, and the calamity of leanness. "It is impossible," says M. ETEX, "to find in America any woman handsome enough to inspire an artist or to serve as a model in his studies. So deficient are the ladies of that country in the simplicity and tenderness essential to the perfection of the physical beauty of their sex. They are so stoical, so rigid, that they repel the genial eye of the poet and the artist." If the reader doubts whether M. ETEX or myself have the right in this question, I beg him to pause at the door of that Mahomet's Heaven yclept "TAYLOR'S Saloon," as he strolls up Broadway, and decide for himself!

If M. ETEX be indeed the prophet, and wisdom has gone to France with him, little wonder we should have no *Mardi Gras* in a land so lean.

But what would M. ETEX have said, had he been present at one of M. THALBERG'S *Matinées* during the past week? Would he have praised the rigid Puritanism of the ladies who threw off all the delicacy and consideration of their sex, in order to compel the exhausted *maestro* to gratify their musical whims? Or would he have said what some other unwary persons have dared to aver, "That the persons who, being ladies at a *Matinée*, behaved as no *lawndress* would behave at an Ethiopian concert, could not be considered as types of the absolute American female." Y.

THE FAMOUS MCDONOUGH ESTATE.—The Southern papers will never have done with this estate. The last installment of statements in reference to it is contained in the annual report of the Commissioners appointed to watch over the interests of New-Orleans in regard of MCDONOUGH. The Board of Commissioners similarly appointed to combat for the rights of Baltimore, between which City and New-Orleans there has been constant war since Mr. MCDONOUGH died, refuse to concur in the New-Orleans report. So, to make matters straight, both are opened before the public. The property has now increased to $2,383,991. The annual income is $66,560. An enormous cost and waste is charged against the administration, and the tenements in New-Orleans are said to be fast becoming a disgrace to the city; and all this because Mr. MCDONOUGH got his will into a snarl.

THE IRISH IN NEBRASKA—A LOUD CALL.—There is an Irish Colony settled in Nebraska, the male members of which have got together in enthusiastic conclave, to call for help from afar. The meeting was held in the town of St. John's, Dacota County, a few weeks ago. A multitude of *wherases*, reported by a Committee, wind up with resolutions imploring "all fellow-countrymen and co-religionists" to "come from the garrets, cellars and railroads, and to bring with them the price of three months' provisions"—in which event they will be teadered, a hearty *cead mile failthe*. Another Committee was appointed, whose duty it is to receive immigrants and point out for their acceptance all lands unoccupied.

CENTRAL AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

Interesting Rumors Concerning the Position of Affairs in Central America.

We published on Saturday morning in our special correspondence from the Isthmus all the reliable intelligence concerning affairs in Nicaragua, and the pending war, which came to hand by the *Illinois*. We have since received, from persons who came as passengers by this steamer, sundry rumors in regard to the condition of the allied armies. We give them as they reach us, without vouching for their accuracy, —adding simply that they are evidently from parties deeply interested in the success of WALKER.

It is stated that on the arrival at Leon of the news that Granada had been burnt, by order of Gen. WALKER, the people of that city went out that night with music in the streets, celebrating the achievement of the project they had entertained and attempted several times since 1824.

After the defeat of the allies who besieged General HENNINGSEN at Granada, Generals YAVALA and MARTINEZ determined to have Generals BELLOSO and JEREZ shot, but BELLOSO finding out the plot, ordered JEREZ to retreat from Rivas, and marched on Leon, where they arrived a day before ZABALA and MARTINEZ.

It is known that FULGENCIA VEGA, on his return from Guatemala to Nicaragua, said: "In two months we should have driven all the Americans out of the country, and then the question will be, what city is to govern Nicaragua? Leon or Granada?"

It is reported that the desertion on the part of the allies is so great that they are about passing a law to the effect that all deserters taken be shot immediately.

The result of the bitter dispute between JEREZ, BELLOSO, MARTINEZ, and ZABALA, has been that Gen. CABRAS, of Costa Rica, has been named General-in-Chief of the allied forces.

Great efforts have been made by the Central American States to raise men to send to Nicaragua, and with all this it is asserted that there are but 2,000 men at Rivas, and about 600 on the river San Juan; and it is also said, that were the people of Central America against Gen. WALKER, 30,000 men would be on the field, combating the man who they say will destroy their religion, and whose followers they declare would even take away their daughters and wives.

Our informants believe the people of Central America are convinced that their countryman are incompetent to self-government, and it is only the demagogues, that have been accustomed to live upon the plunder of office, that are in reality fighting for the bread which is being taken away from them.

WALKER would have been shot by order of General JEREZ, by the body-guard of ex-President RIVAS, while at Leon, and at RIVAS' house; but that ever-watchful eye protected WALKER in this case as in others, for President RIVAS, observing strange proceedings, left Gen. WALKER in his hall, and went out to find out what was going on, and said that he would never allow anything of the kind to be perpetrated at his house, and above all, to a man who had served his country so much.

Men have been found tied in barricades so that they should not run away in a fight. As many as 20 men at a time have been met on the roads returning to Guatemala, Salvador, and Honduras, with their muskets, ammunitions, and stolen property. These deserters have sold watches of gold and silver at from $1 to $5. English goods that cost from $2 to $3 in manufacture per piece, have been sold at from 25 to 50 cents. Such are the kind of soldiers that go to fight against WALKER, and exterminate the American filibusters.

We have often heard, *viâ* Panama, of WALKER being surrounded by thousands of men, and as often have we heard that he has defeated them. Although the loss of the steamers has been a severe blow, yet aided by such men as Major-General HENNINGSEN, with ANDERSON, WHEAT, and LOCKRIDGE, fighting up the river to him, we may hear of his enemies disappearing before him. Every one acquainted personally with Gen. WALKER, is convinced of the purity of his intentions, and cannot but wish him success. With WALKER, although he may have committed mistakes, the country will have peace and prosperity. With the native rule, continued anarchy as they have had for the last 30 years. The people here must be convinced that such is the opinion of the Central Americans, and time will show what the feeling is in reality.

We should not be astonished to hear before long of a revolution in San Salvador and Guatemala. The Vice-President of Salvador, DUENAS, the friar, is already at work, and the rebellious Montaneses or Lucios, of Guatemala, are on the alert and watching CARRERAS' movements to strike him a death blow, while he is only thinking of "exterminating the Yankees."

New Steamer Line to California.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

While the steam-kings of the Empire State have been warring over the Nicaragua transit route, driving young California seems to have grown tired of the uncertain operations of the Atlantic capitalists, and taken her own welfare under her own independent care and control, and is now taking measures to create a new steamship line to the Atlantic seaboard, of a type worthy of her wealth and the rapid enterprise she has already displayed.

Captain HENRY RANDALL, one of her most popular and persevering citizens, who has had a successful past experience in steamers, is now in our midst driving forward with energy, as its representative and actuary, the preliminaries for its immediate commencement. This new line, to accomplish its purposes handsomely, is to make its time (including the Isthmus transit) in 15 days from New-York to San Francisco. This is no trifling undertaking, and one to which our ordinary steamers, from their style of build and motive power, would be hardly equal.

The combinations of both, in these new steamers; their dimensions, model, means of propulsion, boilers, engines, &c., have been chosen with the most deliberate care and skill from every department of naval architecture and of steam engineering, and combined with a studied effort to insure practical certainty and efficiency in every part, and to make each ship, for capacity, speed and economy, more than equal to the new emergency; it is the object and intention of the California capitalists to institute almost a new era in our ocean steam marine. That it will form one of the most splendid and profitable lines in the whole world, if carried out on such a basis, admits of no doubt, and it will give a new impetus to travel on both oceans.

The new steamers we understand are to be of 440 feet length, by 55 feet beam, and will combine lightness and extraordinary strength of construction. They are to have each two separate engines, *each driving its own pair of wheels*. They are to be fitted up in a plain but elegant style with immense saloon cabins, and over 120 state rooms of extra size, besides berths, and will transport at a moderate fare, over 2,500 passengers, with every provision for comfort and safety. Altogether it is a magnificent enterprise, and if carried out in full, cannot fail to meet a splendid success. ISTHMUS.

From Havana.

The steamship *Philadelphia* arrived from New-Orleans and Havana on Saturday, bringing dates from Havana to Feb. 23.

The *Philadelphia* landed 33 passengers at Havana and brings 63 passengers for this City.

The British mail steamship *Solent* arrived at Havana from St. Thomas afternoon of the 23d inst.

United States mail steamship *Granada*, Capt. MCGOWAN, arrived at Havana as the *Philadelphia* was leaving.

[TELEGRAPHIC.]

CHARLESTON, Saturday, Feb. 28.

The steamer *Isabel*, from Havana and Key West, on the 25th instant, has arrived. There is no news of importance from Havana. The sugar market was unchanged.

The steamer *Fashion* arrived at Key West on the 25th instant, with General Harney and suite on board. The United States Steamer *Corwin* arrived on the 19th from New York.

OPENING OF THE HUDSON RIVER—FIRST BOAT UP.—Navigation on the river is resumed, and we are now in the free enjoyment of water communication to New-York, at which our merchants greatly rejoice. The steamer *Hendrik Hudson*, which left New-York last evening, reached here about 8 o'clock this morning, her officers deeming it prudent to come along slowly until morning, when they expected to meet with formidable ice from Catskill to this city. But in this they were mistaken, for, with the exception of a few cakes of Winter-formed ice, the boat met with little if any obstruction. We learn from Capt. PECK, who came up in command of the *Hendrik*, that through the Highlands the river is as clear as in midsummer, but farther up the low-lands and meadows present a wretched scene. The westerly winds have driven the ice upon the eastern bank, and for miles the shore is covered with partially demolished houses, timber, &c., imbedded in the ice.—*Albany Journal.*

A vigorous movement is being made in the Southern States, originating with Bishop POLK, of Louisiana, for the establishment of a Southern University upon a most liberal basis. It is proposed that no actual steps in the expenditure of money shall be taken until the sum of five hundred thousand dollars shall have been secured.

The Case of Mrs. Decker—Letter from Rev. Mr. Weed.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

DEAR SIR: As my name has appeared in some of the papers in your City, and I have been alluded to in your issue of the 9th inst., in a letter of Rev. L. M. PEASE, in connection with the case of Mrs. MATILDA DECKER, charged with causing the death of ANNA HILTON, and as some gross misrepresentations have been made in reference to me, I wish through your paper to give to the public a plain statement of acts as far as they relate to me or my conduct in the premises.

I came to this place and took the charge of the Asbury M. E. Church the last week in April. Three weeks after Mrs. DECKER was introduced to me as a member of my charge. A week or ten days after she called at my house and said she wished to obtain a little girl from some humane institution in New-York; that she would adopt and treat it as her own, and wished me as her pastor to give her a paper stating who she was, &c. The record of the church used by my predecessor having been mislaid, I could not refer to it, in reference to her membership, but from the character of the person who first introduced her I had no doubt but she was a member in full connection. I gave her a statement that she was a member of my charge, a housekeeper, and as far as I know a suitable person to take charge of a child. This was not directed to any particular person or institution, and I did not know for two months after that she had obtained a little girl.

On examining the Church record I found that Mrs. D. was not a member, but a probationer only, and in October she told me she did not wish to be admitted into full communion, and as she had been on probation more than a year, we judged that all her connection with the Church ceased; so that at the time of the maltreatment of the child and its death Mrs. D. had no connection with the M. E. Church. In the month of November I first heard that the child was not kindly treated. I requested Mr. HENRY MORGAN, of Long Neck, to make immediate inquiry into the rumors, and report to me accordingly. In two days after he told me he could find no one who would say they knew that the child was abused.

I supposed the child bound to Mrs. D., and were I to accuse her of treating it unkindly she would deny it, and with no one to prove my allegation, it would render me ridiculous and not make the matter any better. I afterwards asked Mr. MORGAN if he heard anything further, and was answered that he had heard nothing more about it.

I afterward saw the little girl at Church well dressed, and looking comfortable. I spoke to it, and asked Mrs. D. where she obtained it, which was the first I knew on that subject. I heard nothing more until the 13th of January, when a woman, formerly of Long Neck, spoke to me in the Trinity M. E. Church at Factoryville, saying she believed Mrs. SIMMONS DECKER abused the child, and she was determined to get her away. She made no request of me to act in the matter, but stated her own intention. I told her the girl came from Mr. PEASE'S institution, and encouraged her to do so.

On the Wednesday preceding the death of the child the subject was discussed in my family, and determined that I should withdraw my recommendation, and that I would see Mr. PEASE as soon as I could visit New-York. The weather, state of traveling, &c., prevented me doing so that week as I had intended. Wednesday morning, Feb. 4, two men called at my house and said they had been to see Mr. P., and that he was coming to take the child away. I went with them and met Rev. Mr. PEASE, and gave him the statements above made. We went together to see the corpse, for the child had died some hours before. One of the men, or perhaps all three, were present and heard our conversation. I was asked if I had not received letters on the subject? I answered, *not a line ever has reached me.* Show me a person who will say they ever addressed a letter to me. A youth was called who said he had left a letter for me at a store in the neighborhood two days before. The same reached me two days after, which was anonymous; and this is what the fabrication of the "Methodist clergyman having been spoken to a *long time* before and urged to make investigation," is composed of in Mr. PEASE'S letter to ARCHIBALD RUSSELL, Esq., which appeared in the DAILY TIMES of Feb. 9. Why Mr. PEASE thought fit to publish to the world what had thus flatly been contradicted, I cannot understand. One of the men who visited him lives in Newark, N. J., and whom I never saw till Feb. 4. Another is believed to be the author of the anonymous letter alluded to above; and the third I do not know.

Mr. PEASE told me that he was the legal guardian of the child, having been assigned that trust by the Court; and if any one except Mrs. DECKER is responsible in the case 'tis surely himself; he put her away from his protection and for eight months heard not one word from it, he says. Mrs. PEASE wrote but obtained no answer; the silence should have caused suspicion, besides, he was within two hours' travel, and a cost of two shillings would have brought him to the adopted home of his ward. Had the letters been directed to me, they would have been answered; or had he advised me of his relation to the child, I should have watched over its welfare and reported to him the first rumors of ill-treatment. Had he held me responsible for its welfare, why not write me and make the facts known of his relation, and affection for little ANNA, which no said was nearly equal to that of his own children? B. WEED, Pastor of Asbury M. E. Church, Staten Island.

NEW SPRINGVILLE, Feb. 26, 1857.

The Gas Monopoly and its Remedy.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

DEAR SIR: In order to find a remedy for the evil, it is necessary first to analyze it and see of what parts it consists. It has three divisions: first, the want of a reliable measure of quantity; second, the want of a reliable test of quality; and third, the want of competition.

At present the only guarantee we have of receiving full measure, is the honesty skill and care of the manufacturer of the meter. A gas meter, like any other measure, may be made false at the will of the maker; but to be true, it requires not only honesty on the part of the maker, but also great skill and care, the same as for a watch, or any other recording piece of mechanism. For the quality, we have no guarantee whatever, not even the word of the Company, who do not agree to furnish gas of any specified quality. The remedy for these two ills is obviously a competent and trustworthy inspection. Inspectors and sealers of meters might be appointed, like our present inspectors of weights and measures, who are not all dead yet, as every shopkeeper is annually made aware, and as the Gas Companies can discover by reference to the City Directory, page 4 of the Appendix, where the names of four live ones may be found. If competent persons can be found, it would be well to unite the inspection and sealing of meters to that of weights and measures, so as not to increase the number of office-holders.

The manner in which the inspection of quality may conveniently be made will be mentioned under the third head: The want of competition. This evil has arisen simply from the mistake of allowing the Companies to lay and own the pipes and mains which supply the City. This involves an immense capital, on which we pay, we know not how high a rate of interest, probably from 8 to 12 per cent. A City Gas Pipe Stock, at half the interest, would undoubtedly bring par in the market. The pipes being owned by the City, contracts can be made with any number of companies or individuals to furnish gas of stated quality, to be measured and tested when it enters the City pipes. A long roll of photographic paper passing around rollers moved by clockwork, may be made to present successively a small surface to a jet of gas, burning under uniform pressure, by means of a regulator, all other light being excluded. In this way the illuminating power of the gas may be accurately determined at each moment, and the meter can be made to show the quantity of gas passing during each variation, if any, in the quality.

The manifest propriety of having the subterranean arrangements of the streets under one head, led to the consolidation of the sewerage and Croton water departments some years since. To this department the gas pipe should belong, and also the collection of the gas rates. Yours, truly,

J. SMYTHE HORNBOKE.

Human Life on Railroads.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The Press is the exponent of the public mind, and it is a gratifying proof of the progress of a benefi cent spirit, that in noticing the killing of the chief brakeman on the Dover Plains Railroad, the Press has so generally held that Railroad Companies are morally bound to put into use every improvement in the machinery of the Roads which goes to lessen the destruction of human life. Public opinion evidently demands this, but the absorbing object of the managers being to make good dividends, they demur to any trifling present outlay to secure the safety of passengers, choosing rather to take the hazard of having to pay damages and smart-money when they kill or maim. The case referred to illustrates this, for it appears, from some of the accounts, that an invention was offered to the Company for coupling, by self-acting machinery, avoiding entirely all peril of life in coupling; but the Company refused and neglected to use it.

I find by statistics accompanying the Report to Congress of the Secretary of the Treasury on the Finances, that the number of killed and wounded for the last year on railroads in the United States was 729. Think for a moment of the suffering, the desolation in families, the scalding tears consequent upon this havoc, and then reflect that a great part of it might and ought to have been prevented by humane action on the part of the Directors of these roads. I also gather from the same report that the number of miles of railroad completed is 19,936. The amount of capital paid in and bonds issued is, in round numbers, $736,000,000; the net profits are $42,000,000, or nearly 6 per cent.; most of the roads pay 7 per cent., some pay 6, and some 8 per cent., and many have not commenced to pay dividends. Under this favorable showing of financial ability, public opinion as well as legal enactment should compel these Companies to have in use every improvement that money can secure to make railroad travel both safe and comfortable. This ball should be kept rolling, because every one is interested. GOOD-WILL.

The Public Schools of Boston.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

BOSTON, Saturday, Feb. 21, 1857.

MR. EDITOR: The symbols of Puritan civilization are churches and school-houses. They usually stand together in New-England, and their condition and adornings indicate the true state of religion and education where they are found. Where these structures are allowed to decay, it is manifest the people have become indifferent to piety and learning. Boston has, for many years, been famed for its excellent schools. It is certain that the city spares no expense in providing neat and commodious school-houses, highly-educated teachers, good books and apparatus for the thorough education of the children of all its citizens. The salaries of teachers alone amounted, last year, to $294,094, and the incidental expenses to $67,849 more, making an average of $12 27 to every pupil. This sum was expended exclusive of buildings. Within the last year, *three* magnificent buildings have been added to the list of new school-houses. They have been constructed with reference to the comfort, health and improvement of the children who are to occupy them. They have been made as perfect as the skill, science and funds of the present age could make them. The Adams School-House, in East Boston, is built of brick, five stories high, and covered with mastic to render it impervious to moisture. It contains eighteen rooms, each capable of accommodating sixty-four pupils, or eleven hundred and fifty-two in all. A corner lot was selected for its site, that it might receive the sun at all times in the day. It is warmed by steam, which gives a moist and luxurious heat, and can be easily regulated so as to secure a uniform temperature in every room, without the annoyance of dust, ashes or smoke. The ventilation is so perfect that the air does not seem sensibly contaminated at any time to those who enter from the fresh atmosphere of the street. Each room is liberally supplied with black-boards. The house also contains a spacious hall for the accommodation of the entire school, a philosophical apparatus, consisting of about one hundred pieces, several globes and a library of reference containing one hundred volumes, belong to each of the new as well as the old school-houses. The expense of each of these three new buildings was $45,000, exclusive of the land they stand on. The number of Grammar Schools is about twenty. Each district has also from ten to twenty Primary Schools, where children are prepared to enter the Grammar Schools. These are all taught by females. Their labors are difficult, constant and monotonous; yet no field of labor can be more useful, and none calls for greater sacrifices of personal ease and comfort. The School Committee, consisting of about seventy members, employ the teachers, prescribe their duties, and visit all the schools, monthly, without pay. Some of the Committee enter with great zeal upon this gratuitous service, and are laboring earnestly for the elevation of the City Schools of every grade. The City, also, employs a Superintendent, whose salary is $2,500. Besides the Grammar and Primary Schools, the City supports a Latin School for boys, a High School for boys, and a High School and Normal School for girls. In these schools, the children of the poorest of the City population may be fitted for any post of honor or profit in the gift of the people. Great effort is made by the City authorities to secure a punctual attendance of the pupils. Officers are appointed whose special duty it is to look after truants and bring them into school. With all the money expended and appliances furnished, there exist some complaints that, in many of the schools, there is too much mere instruction. The teachers, after years of labor in a few branches of instruction, become weary and lose their energy. Hence reform is sometimes necessary in education, as well as in politics. A spirited and vigilant committee are now looking into such cases. E. D. S.

The Medical Profession—Warning from a Doctor in the Dumps.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

To become a member of one of the learned professions, is the aim and ambition of a large portion of the rising generation. In the early dreams of youth, they little know of the sacrifices to be made, the tedious hours of study to be pursued and the disappointments that are the result of professional life Of all professions, that of Medicine is the most intricate, difficult, unremunerative and disheartening There are but few who are calculated to succeed as physicians. It requires not only a scientific mind, but also an indomitable energy and perseverance. Out of the large number of physicians who are yearly graduated from our Colleges, how few there are who ever attain to eminence or success. Many, after toiling in vain for a livelihood, are obliged to give up the profession for some pursuit whereby there is a better chance of earning their daily bread. No young man should think of entering the profession unless his pecuniary means are such that he will not be dependent on it for a support. He should not be seduced by the success of a few. The best portion of medical life must be passed in gratuitous attendance on the poor, and if one at last succeeds in obtaining a lucrative practice, it will be at an age when youth is passed and the frost of age has settled upon your head. If these lines should meet the eye of any one, who has serious thoughts of entering the profession, I beseech him to pause and reflect before pursuing a course which in after life he will deeply regret.

ESCULAPIUS.

The British Consul and the Authorities of Virginia.

BRITISH CONSULATE,
RICHMOND, Thursday, Feb. 19, 1857.

DEAR SIR: As no one knows better than yourself, from our personal intimacy, how little I am disposed to attack in any way the institutions of this State, I beg to address a few words to you in regard to a paragraph published in a Norfolk paper, for the Editors of which I have much personal esteem, but which by the heading of the article I allude to, and some slight errors of statement, seems to imply that I have, once at least, assailed "State Sovereignty."

So is headed the paragraph in the Norfolk *Argus*.

Nothing could be further from my thoughts, and I humbly believe from my acts. The simple facts of the case are as follows, and not exactly as reported in the *Argus:*

A British ship, called the *Billow*, arrived at Norfolk. Two of the crew (negroes) went on shore in the full day, not, as the *Argus* states, without leave, but with the captain's full leave and permission. They were apprehended almost instantly by a constable. The Mayor sentenced them to stripes, because the permission was not in writing. The captain testified before the Mayor that he had given the men permission; that when leaving Baltimore for Norfolk he had made diligent inquiry there as to how he was to conduct himself in regard to his negro crew in Virginia, and was informed the men could come ashore during the day, but if on shore at night must have a written pass. I being called upon to mediate, urged that the captain and men, being British subjects, could not be supposed to know intimately the laws of Virginia; that the want of knowledge proceeded from no neglect on the part of the Captain, as he had taken the only means in his power of ascertaining the law; that, therefore, there could be no contempt for, or intention to, violate the laws of the State. His Honor the Mayor, however, was extreme in his construction of the old maxim, that ignorance is no excuse. I endeavored to make him see a difference between a violation of general laws, and those enacted by various countries from peculiarities in their position—mere local laws in short, and that in cases where it was shown that no intention had existed to violate any law, but that every intention existed to respect even local laws, mercy might well temper the *extrema lex*, and that the comity of nations required such a course.

His Honor was somewhat moved by the argument, and decided that, if the captain chose to charge the men with being deserters, and to pay the fees for their apprehension, *amounting to fifteen dollars*, the men might go without whipping. The captain knowing the men to be good, honest fellows, who did not deserve whipping, elected to follow the suggestion. But I, as soon as the case was settled, protested as British Consul against a proceeding which, in one part or another, seemed to me, in my poor judgment, contrary to the comity of nations, contrary to the laws of the State of Virginia, and contrary to common sense.

No breach of the law was intended; no neglect could be shown in regard to inquiring what the law was; no right, it seemed to me, existed in the Mayor to suggest to the Captain to charge the men as deserters, when he (the Captain) had previously declared they were ashore with his full permission; and there appeared no common sense in allowing the men to pass without whipping, when they were charged with a serious offence in addition to the unintentional one for which His Honor had previously determined to whip them. I do not intend to set my judgment against that of His Honor, the Mayor of Norfolk, or in the slightest degree to detract from his glorification by the reporter of the *Argus*. But I do assure you, upon my honor, that I believed, and do still believe, that by my protest against the proceedings, I was asserting no less the intention and the letter of the laws of Virginia, than the usual comity of nations.

I may be wrong in this view; but at all events please to correct the statement in the *Argus*, that the men were on shore without leave, and in justice to His Honor, to deny that he commuted the sentence, which I presume would subject him to an action, as he had no power to commute, though he might have to remit. He merely suggested to the Captain to charge them with an offence they had never committed, in order to avoid whipping them for an offence they did not intend to commit.

Believe me to be, Dear Sir,
Yours, faithfully, G. P. R. JAMES.

R. W. BURDEN, Esq., Editor of the Richmond *Examiner*.

Extraordinary Case of Needle Mania.

THREE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-THREE NEEDLES EXTRACTED FROM THE FLESH OF A LADY, AND SHE STILL SURVIVES.

Dr. SUMNER publishes in the Rochester (N. Y.) *Union* the following account of a singular case of monomania on the part of a young lady.

The subject was 19 years of age, of nervous temperament, very healthy, and the daughter of a respectable farmer in Butternutts, Otsego county, N. Y. She first came to my office April 23, 1856, to have a needle extracted from her left arm, which she said "got in accidentally as she was removing a bundle of carpet rags." This, a medium sized sewing needle, was soon found and extracted from the anterior side of the fore arm, about midway between the wrist and the elbow. In less than a week she called again, saying she had another needle in her arm. I examined and found deep in the bend of the arm a hard substance, which proved to be a needle similar to the first, and accounted for in a similar manner. One week after this the arm was very much swollen, painful and presented the appearance of an [illegible] erysipelas, which continued about 10 days.

After the inflammation and swelling had subsided, six needles were found, deep in the flesh, about three inches from the elbow. May 29, fourteen were taken out, higher and more on the posterior side of the arm. 30th, seventeen were taken from the arm and shoulders. Some of these were superficial, lying just under the skin, but most of them lay deep in the flesh, and a number entirely under the biceps muscle. One, of large size, lay with two-thirds its length imbedded in the brachial artery. One large darning-needle was found lying directly on the bone, at the intersection of the deltoid muscle; this caused some inflammation and suppuration, which led to its detection. June 4th, twelve were removed from the left arm, two from the wrist, eleven from the left and one from the right breast. The whole number extracted during the month of June, was eighty-seven; September, ten; October, twenty-eight; mostly from the left breast and left side of the abdomen.

About the last of November, 1853, she was attacked with violent spasms. These continued about three weeks, and subsequently a large number of needles were found in all parts of her left side, from the shoulder to the knee. When apparently asleep she would converse with her mother, and tell where the needles might be found, but when awake she could seldom be induced to speak of them. Also, when in this sleeping or somnambulic state she was entirely unconscious of pain. While cutting, through deep muscle, or in the most sensitive parts, we never

NEW-YORK CITY.

Relief of Broadway—The Proposed New Avenue.

The lustre of the exclusive glories of Broadway is about to be dimmed, if we may credit Alderman WILSON, the enterprising member of the Board from the First Ward.

On the 22d of January Alderman WILSON introduced into the Board a resolution providing for the appointment of a special Committee of three, whose duty it should be to inquire into the probable cost of preparing a set of maps and specifications for the opening of an avenue 100 feet wide, commencing on Fourteenth-street, near Union-square, running in a southerly direction to Eighth-street to the head of Greene-street, thence down Greene-street to Church-street, thence through Church-street to Fulton-street, and thence opening or cutting through to Trinity-place, and thence cutting through to Battery place, near Greenwich-street; and that the said Committee report, with all convenient dispatch, the result of their inquiry and the expediency of the measure. The resolution was adopted, and Messrs. THOMAS, WILSON and HARRIS named as the Committee.

Two or three meetings have already been held, to consider the subject, and it is understood that the Committee will soon be ready to report. Yesterday in Mr. VALENTINE'S office, at the City Hall, Alderman WILSON favored us with a study of a map of the proposed new avenue, whose promise is certainly very delectable.

After due deliberation, the Committee have fixed on the width of 75 instead of 100 feet, as named in the original resolution. This is but little less than the average width of Broadway. The proposed street starts at Union-square, its easterly line being twenty-five feet distant from the corner of Fourteenth-street and Broadway. Thence it proceeds to Eighth-street, and meets Greene-street, so as to form with it a straight line. Between Eighth and Fourteenth-streets are six blocks of buildings to be cut through—all of them dwelling houses of medium cost. The widening of Greene-street through to Canal-street will be on its westerly side.

At Canal street the meeting of Green and Church is perhaps 30 or 40 feet removed from a straight line, and a portion of the block between Canal and Lispenard streets, on the east side of Church, will be removed, in order to produce as slight an angle as possible. But for the New-York Hospital, Church-street might be widened on the east side, thus making very nearly a perfectly straight avenue from Union-square to Fulton-street. At Fulton the new avenue deflects a little towards Broadway, and meets Trinity-place in Liberty-street. Trinity-place is to be widened also on the westerly side, and extended from Thpot alley to Battery-place, its westerly line crossing the corner of Morris and Greenwich streets, and its easterly line touching the corner of Greenwich-street and Battery place.

If the reader will look at any good City map, in connection with the description we have just given, he will readily comprehend how this plan would tend to rails ve Broadway. It is a part of the design to compel the City omnibuses to go down one of the two rival thoroughfares, and up the other.

The expense of opening the proposed new avenue will, of course, be heavy—for many costly warehouses will need to be demolished—it would hew through many stately marble and granite edifices between Fulton to Liberty streets, and sweep Church and Greene streets of their rotten old rookeries.

We cannot suppose that so vigorous a leveling will be determined on without considerable opposition from tax-payers and property-holders, but the Committee say that no remonstrant has appeared before them yet, and they do not know of any opposition to it.

Death of Rev. Dr. Schroeder.

Rev. JOHN FREDERICK SCHROEDER, D. D., died at his residence in Brooklyn, on Thursday night, of the liver complaint, in the 57th year of his age. Dr. SCHROEDER was a native of Baltimore, and educated at Princeton, and after pursuing his theological studies, became a minister of the Episcopal Church. About 25 years ago he came to New-York, and was one of the assistant ministers of Trinity Church, having previously been the Rector of a church in Maryland. He was the preacher in St. Paul's Church several years, and was one of the most popular pulpit orators in the City.

He married Miss BOARDMAN, of this City, who died about five years ago. In 1837 he made a tour in Europe, on account of his wife's health: and on his return, finding his place occupied by Dr. WAINWRIGHT, he had a misunderstanding in relation to his position as one of the ministers of Trinity Church, and resigned his situation. Some of his friends who had encouraged him to this by promising to build him a church up town, having failed to do so, he opened a seminary for young ladies at Flushing, but after a few years abandoned it.

He then returned to New-York and opened a school in McDougal street, which he called St. Ann's Hall, and while engaged here had charge of the Church of the Crucifixion, in Eighth-street, which he soon afterwards abandoned. He next went to Brooklyn, where he was pastor of St. Thomas' Church, in Willoughby street, and, at the same time, kept a young ladies school, which he called St. Ann's Hall, in Henry-street. Ill-luck continuing to attend him, he quarreled with the vestry of St. Thomas' (since sold to the Roman Catholics) and gave up his school in Henry-street. Since then he has been engaged in some literary occupations; he compiled a book entitled the *Maxims of Washington* for the APPLETONS, and was engaged by them in indexing some of their publications.

Dr. SCHROEDER was tall in person, and was of very gentlemanly manners, flowery in his rhetoric, and rather inclined to the High Church principles in his theology. He had many warm personal friends, who always were ready to assist him, but for some cause or other all his enterprises ended in failures. His first misfortune was his resignation as one of the ministers of Trinity Church, since which nothing has gone well with him.

A Garroter Frightened from a Fat Prize by a Woman.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

On Friday night, between 9 and 10 o'clock, a gentleman named JOSEPH DOBB, residing in Jay street near Hudson, was wending his way home after having spent a pleasant evening at the house of a friend in the upper part of the City, and while passing St. John's Park, on Varick-street, he was suddenly set upon by two men, who knocked him down and commenced the operation of rifling his pockets. The first intimation Mr. DOBB had of their presence, he says, was a stout blow on the rear of the cranium, which knocked his hat completely over his eyes, and laid him on his face upon the sidewalk. One of the scoundrels then caught hold of his arms and held them firmly behind him, while his accomplice commenced to rob the victim. He first cut his pantaloon pockets open, but finding nothing, was in the act of trying his vest and coat pockets, when, very fortunately, an Irishman and his wife came in sight, and the garroters, no doubt believing them to be officers, let go of Mr. DOBB and ran for their life, making good their escape. Mr. DOBB followed them for several blocks, and snapped his revolver at them, but it would not go off, and he being of very delicate health gave up the chase exhausted. Mr. DOBB had on his person a very valuable gold watch, and a considerable amount of money in the side pocket of his undercoat. He says there were no officers to be seen in the neighborhood, and none came to his assistance, though he cried lustily for help.

Tally ho! Hunt About a Mile.

Saturday morning, at 9 o'clock, several men armed with broomsticks, pokers and yardsticks, rushed forth from a store in Broadway, near Canal, and ran across the street with the greatest precipitation, apparently in pursuit of some object which was not at first distinctly visible. A large audience of course collected to see the sport. Suddenly a rat of enormous dimensions glided between the wheels of an omnibus, striving to escape his fate. The knights of the yardsticks rushed madly in chase. They pursued him closely across the Russ pavement, around carts and stages, heading him off at every turn, until a doctor in his gig, envious of their sport or jealous for his professional reputation, drove over the body of the unfortunate animal, and killed him quicker than you could say Richelieu Robinson. The disappointed sportsmen retired "'mid execrations loud and deep."

Mortale.—There is more ratsbane in some of our doctors' gigs than their patients are aware of.

To Boston by the way of Long Island.

They admit at the Long Island Railroad office the truth of the announcement, that it is contemplated to establish a steamboat line between Greenport, L. I., and New-London, to be run in connection with the trains on the Long Island Railroad, by which passengers from New-York to Providence and Boston will be able to make as quick a trip as by any other route, at the same time affording extra facilities to the inhabitants of the Island. The same thing was talked of last Fall, but did not amount to anything. We hope that with the return of favorable weather for the route the project may be put into execution. It could scarcely help paying.

City Mortality.

The following is the WEEKLY REPORT OF DEATHS in the City and County of New-York, from the 21st day of February to the 28th day of February, 1857: Men, 66; women, 79; boys, 144; girls, 159—total, 448*. Adults, 145; children, 303; males, 210; females, 238; colored persons, 4.

DISEASES.

Abscess	3	Diarrhœa	6
Albuminuria and Bright's Dis. of Kidneys	2	Dropsy	2
Angina	2	Dropsy in chest	2
Apoplexy	6	Dropsy in head	16
Bleeding from Nose	1	Drowned	2
Bleeding from Womb	1	Dysentery	5
Bowels, disease of	1	Dyspepsia	2
Bronchitis	5	Enlargement of the Heart	1
Bur'd or Scal'd	4	Epilepsy	2
Cancer	4	Erysipelas	2
Catarrh	1	Fever	2
Casualties	2	Fever, congestive	1
Concussion of the brain	2	Fever, intermit.	1
Congestion of the brain	6	Fever, puerperal	1
Congestion of the lungs	6	Fever, scarlet	41
Consumption	54	Fever, typhoid	1
Convulsions, ad't	1	Fever, typhus	1
Convulsions, infantile	43	Fistula in Ano	1
Convulsions, puerperal	2	Fracture	1
Croup	10	Heart, disease of,	9
Debility, adult	2	Heart, disease of Valvular	1
Debility, infant	4	Hooping cough	5
Delir'm Trem's	2	Inflammation	1
Decrease this week, 2.		Infam. Bowels	6
		Infam. of Brain	1
		Infam. of Chest	1
		Infam. of Heart	1
		Infam. of lungs	2
		Infam. of stom.	1
		Infam. of tonsils	1
		Infam. of womb	3
		Insanity, puerp'l	1
		Intemperance	6
		Jaundice	1
		Kidneys, dis of	2
		Killed or mur'd	2
		Lues Venerea	2
		Lungs, disease of	1
		Marasmus, inf'm	21
		Measles	7
		Old Age	3
		Palsy	2
		Parturition, difficult	1
		Pleurisy	2
		Premature birth	9
		Rheumatism	3
		Rupture	2
		St. Vitus' Dance	1
		Scrofula	5
		Small-pox	8
		Softening of the Brain	1
		Spine, disease of	1
		Stillborn	39
		Suicide	1
		Teething	4
		Ulceration of the Spine	1
		Variola'd	1
		Total	448

RECAPITULATION—DISEASES CLASSED.

Bones, Joints, &c.	5	Stillborn, and Premature Birth	49
Brain and Nerves	103	Stomach, Bowels, & other	53
Generative Organs	9	Digestive Organs	53
Heart, and Blood Ves'ls	12	Uncertain Seat, and General Fevers	35
Lungs, Throat &c.	117	Urinary Organs	4
Old Age	3		
Skin, &c., and Eruptive Fevers	58		
Total	448		

Of which 14 were from violent causes.

AGES.

Under 1 year	163	20 to 25 years	15
1 to 2 years	57	25 to 30 years	18
2 to 5 years	54	30 to 40 years	43
5 to 10 years	17	40 to 50 years	19
10 to 15 years	8	50 to 60 years	16
15 to 20 years	8	60 to 70 years	13
		70 to 80 years	13
		80 to 90 years	2
		100 and upwards	1
		Unknown	1
		Total	448

NATIVITIES.

Belgium	1	Germany	30
England	7	Ireland	72
France	1	Scotland	2
		United States	334
		Unknown	1
Total	448		

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

Almshouse, Blackwell's Island	4	Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum	1
Bellevue Hospital	20	St. Vincent's Hospital	2
City Hospital	5	Ward's Island Emigrant Hospital	8
City Prisons	8	Workhouse, Blackwell's Island	1
Lunatic Asylum, Blackwell's Island	2		
Randall's Island Nursery Hospital	3	Total	48

WARDS.

I.	12	IX.	17	XVII.	44
II.	4	X.	13	XVIII.	31
III.	8	XI.	31	XIX.	19
IV.	13	XII.	13	XX.	44
V.	16	XIII.	17	XXI.	37
VI.	11	XIV.	14	XXII.	39
VII.	26	XV.	8		
VIII.	24	XVI.	21	Total	448

GEORGE W. MORTON, City Inspector.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 28, 1857.

A Free Academy for Girls.

This subject has been again presented to the Board of Education by the City Superintendent. The President, in his commendable zeal for the extension of educational facilities to all classes of our children, seems to have entirely overlooked the claims of our young ladies who have completed the course of instruction prescribed for them in the Ward Schools. In his very lengthy and very able Message, read to the Board on Wednesday evening, he earnestly invokes their action in behalf of greater facilities for the education of *boys* in the Free Academy, and dwells with great satisfaction on the numerous advantages now conferred by this institution. He would even open its doors widely and freely to all our young men, whether coming from the Ward Schools or not. But he has not a word to say in behalf of the seventy thousand young ladies whose education is restricted, so far as the action of the Board is concerned, to the Grammar Schools.

On a former occasion he adverted to this striking and palpable anomaly in our system, but without suggesting any very definite remedy, or manifesting any marked solicitude for the action of the Board in the premises. And now he seems to ignore the whole subject, in his anxiety to introduce German literature into the Free Academy, and to open wide the doors of that institution to the rest of *mankind*.

Is there any good reason for this discrimination between the sexes? Is it not as important that the highest provision should be made for the complete education of young ladies as of young gentlemen? Are they not equally intelligent, equally capable, equally deserving? Why, then, should they be dismissed on the termination of their course of study in the Grammar Schools, and left to complete their education in private and corporate schools at a heavy and burdensome expense, while the doors of the Free Academy are thrown invitingly open to the other sex, and the public money lavished in the most abundant profusion, in furnishing them with every facility for a complete Collegiate course.

The suggestions and recommendations of the City Superintendent seem to us eminently practical and worthy of immediate consideration and action. He proposes to convert the present Daily Normal School, which for all practical purposes has proved and is likely to prove entirely inadequate to the accomplishment of the object for which it was designed, into a Female Academy or High School for girls on their graduation from the Grammar Departments of the several Ward Schools,—and thus, without any additional expense, except in the employment of a corps of competent instructors, to organize an institution capable of competing in all respects with the Free Academy for boys. No new and costly structure is called for; no new and burdensome tax upon the City is required to be imposed; ample accommodation for from five to eight hundred pupils already exist in the rooms now occupied by the Normal School; and if these should prove in any respect unsuitable, the Superintendent is of opinion that the magnificent school-house near Broadway, in Twelfth-street, would be placed by the school officers of the Fifteenth Ward at the disposal of the Board for that purpose.

Will not the new Board take this matter into their hands at once, and while they are engaged in extending and improving the system of public instruction on every hand, *equalize* its advantages, by affording to the *girls* of the City the same facilities for education which the *boys* have so long possessed and so well improved? Public opinion imperatively demands efficient and prompt action in this matter, and every day's postponement of it serves only to weaken the public confidence in the administration of a system which wholly overlooks the just rights and pressing claims of one sex in its solicitude for the extension of those of the other, at a most disproportionate expense. Hundreds of thousands of dollars have been expended for the one object; and now, when the other can be accomplished, and effectually accomplished, without any additional expense, why should it not be undertaken?

A Common Case and a Hard One.

A bill is now before the Legislature which provides that if a husband be a drunkard, profligate, or has abandoned his wife, she may have a right to her own earnings. It would seem that no sane man could doubt the propriety of such a law in order to secure to those women who are unfortunate enough to have such husbands, the needed support of themselves and their children—yet this bill has been for two years before the House without becoming a law. As things now stand the time, talents and labor of a wife belong to the husband, under all circumstances, and he has a right to appropriate every dollar of her earnings to his own use, no matter how great may be the destitution of the family. Her right to a support from him avails nothing in the cases which this bill is intended to meet, for it is impossible to take something from nothing, and men of this stamp are not generally burdened with property or business talent; common justice therefore demands that their wives should have the right of supporting themselves. A case which strongly illustrates the need of such a law has just been brought to our notice. A highly respectable woman—a milliner—married an idle fellow some eight years ago, and, as milliners often do, has supported him ever since, receiving personal insults and abuse enough in return to make her tremble often for her life. A few weeks since her fear overcame her pride, and she fled from her husband to the protection of her father, a man well known to many of our citizens. Previously to this her husband had forbidden her any intercourse with her family. On sending for her clothing, all of which she herself had earned, she was informed that it was his property, accompanied by the threat he would tear that from her which she was then wearing if he should meet her, for it was his by law. The poor woman was actually obliged to borrow clothing to wear in the street, so much did she fear his brutal violence. Besides, he has the right now to collect all her earnings, and her only mode of redress is through a tedious process of law which will cost much time and money. If these are the practical workings of our present laws, we certainly need better ones. The case we have quoted is true in every particular, and it is but one out of many.

Prayer for Our Legislature.

Thursday, the last Thursday in February, was set apart by nearly every denomination of Christians as the day for the Annual Concert of Prayer for Colleges. In this City there were many united gatherings of different congregations during the day, and in the evening many of the churches held prayer meetings in their lecture rooms. At eleven o'clock a discourse appropriate to the occasion was delivered by Rev. THOMAS REED, in the large chapel of the University. At three a large concourse of persons assembled at Dr. CHEEVER'S Church in Union Square, when, after introductory exercises by Rev. Dr. PRENTIS, an address was delivered by Rev. Dr. ADAMS in which he eloquently alluded to the very recent decease of Rev. ELI SMITH, one of the missionaries at Beyreut. Dr. ADAMS spoke of the deceased as well known here, a man whose fine scholarship, ardent piety and enlarged philanthropy constituted for his life a brilliant track of progress, and for his memory the record of blessedness to the Church.

The Doctor addressed himself specially to the parents and friends of the students. There was no place where impressions for good or for evil are so deeply made and so readily transmitted as at college; and if learning, talent and general intelligence were found arrayed on the right side, there was no estimating the amount of good that would accrue in a country like this, which was free from the bias of a State religion. What, said he, might not this world have been had GIBBON written the history of Redemption, or had the natural talent of VOLTAIRE been sanctified, and his pen employed in writing religious essays; or if BYRON and MOORE had written under the influence of a holier and higher impulse. After singing, Dr. HUTTON closed the services with prayer.

In the evening there was a similar service at the Church of the Rev. Dr. PHILLIPS, in the Fifth-avenue.

The following is a brief summary of students in our Colleges, and their religious character, as gathered from a Circular just sent out from the Andover Seminary:

Alleghany—Sixteen conversions during the year, 238 students, 27 professors, 28 mean to be ministers.

Amherst—230 students, 165 professors, 95 mean to be ministers, of whom nearly one quarter look toward the foreign field. There is some present interest.

Beloit—29 students, 20 professors, more than half studying for the ministry, no conversions during the year.

Bowdoin—196 students, 58 professors, 1 conversion during the year.

Brown University—200 students, 60 professors, 45 studying for ministry, 3 conversions.

Dartmouth—251 students, 80 professors, 2 conversions. Some present interest.

Dickinson—180 students, 50 professors, 10 studying for ministry, 7 conversions.

Hamilton—159 students, 40 professors of religion, *all of whom* intend to be ministers.

Harvard—388 students, 1 conversion. The Christian element in the Freshman class is thought to be unusually strong.

Illinois—24 students, 41 professors, 12 studying for ministry.

Jefferson—237 students, 94 professors, 73 studying for ministry. More than usual interest.

Middlebury—82 students, 45 professors, 25 studying for ministry, no conversions.

Oberlin—1,216 students, 47 conversions, 714 professors, 120 studying for ministry.

Rutgers—100 students, 41 professors, 3 conversions, 38 studying for ministry.

Wesleyan University—151 students, 110 professors, 3 conversions, 50 studying for ministry.

Western Reserve—48 students, 18 professors, 3 conversions, 10 studying for ministry.

Williams—224 students, 112 professors.

Yale—472 students, 178 professors, 40 conversions. Considerable present religious interest.

The footing up for 41 colleges reported, is as follows:

Total number of Students	8,438
Total number of professors of religion	2,933
Total number of conversions during 1856	414
Total number studying with the ministry in view	1,043

How Policemen are Jerked out of Place.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

On the 18th of August last, ELISHA R. FLETCHER, then Policeman of the Nineteenth Ward, was charged with neglect of duty, by being asleep on his post on the stops of a drinking saloon in that Ward. Mr. FLETCHER was tried upon this charge before two of the then Police Commissioners, Mayor WOOD and City Judge CAMPBELL—Recorder SMITH not acting—when it appeared by the affidavit of Mr. FLETCHER himself, by the affidavit of the First Lieutenant of the Ward Police, and by the entries made in the journal kept by the proper officers at the Station-house, and by other competent testimony, that the accused was "on reserve" at the Station-house in Fifty-ninth-street at the very hour when it had been charged he was guilty of the neglect referred to. The evidence, so far as the accused was allowed to make any defence, was entirely conclusive in his favor, and one of the Commissioners, Judge CAMPBELL, expressed himself fully satisfied with the defence made, and that the prosecution was at an end. All these facts are sworn to, and can be proved beyond controversy. There is also an affidavit of Mr. JOHN D. HOYT, who was Mr. FLETCHER'S counsel upon the examination, showing that subsequently the Mayor himself had expressed himself satisfied that the charge was not sustained by evidence. It further appears that since the examination referred to, no meeting of the Police Commissioners was held previous to Judge CAMPBELL retiring from office. Yet, incredible as it might appear, on the 5th inst. a note was received by FLETCHER, signed merely by Colonel MING, the Mayor's Clerk, informing him of his dismissal from the Department, on the ground of his *conviction under the charge above referred to.*

A more arbitrary, tyrannical exercise, or rather usurpation of power has never been heard of in the annals of our City Government. He was never convicted upon any trial, or by any quorum of the Board of Commissioners, and never received any notice such as the case would have demanded of his dismissal. It shows that there is something rotten in our present Police system. There is already too much power, with too little accompanying responsibility, in the hands of an Executive who may be disposed to do wrong. ELISHA R. FLETCHER.

Ex-Policeman Nineteenth Ward, New-York.

☞ The people of Harlem and Yorkville lighted their houses with gas from the new company's works on Wednesday last.

Special Committee for Relief of Broadway.

This Committee of the Board of Councilmen (of which Councilman HASWELL is Chairman) met in the Library of City Hall on Saturday.

MICHAEL HALPIN, Police Captain, testified that the sidewalks in West-street are much incumbered by oyster stands. The builders claim a right to build a stand before their houses, and to let them out for from $5 to $15. He had several times notified the Corporation Counsel about it, and, except in one or two cases, he had taken no other action. If he were to complain about them, some would probably be fined; others would get permission from the Street Commissioner to remain. In some Wards these stands let for $300 per month.

CHARLES ROOME, President of the Manhattan Gas Company, deposed that the service pipes are laid into almost every house in Broadway. He does not believe there is a single building in Broadway that is not lighted with gas. The Company cannot tunnel service pipes; thinks it would be dangerous if not fatal; there could not help being an explosion; it would be as bad as laying a powder house under the street.

By the CHAIRMAN—If it should be found that there were a few houses in Broadway which have no gas pipes laid down, would you be willing, if directed by the Common Council, to lay pipes to such houses, so that when the sidewalk is fixed it will not have to be taken up every day for laying gas pipes or Croton water pipes?

WITNESS—We should be willing to do it, or any thing in reason to please the Common Council.

CAPTAIN CARPENTER, Fifth Ward Police, examined—There are oyster stands on the sidewalk in the Fifth Ward. Our duties are so complicated, particularly upon the streets, that unless we receive special orders from the Mayor, or some one, we would not order the stands to be removed. If any persons complained about them we would order them to be removed. Witness had never complained to the District-Attorney about the stands, when he did not attend to them. A sugar-house in Laight-street occupies about half the street and half the sidewalk for the whole year. A soap-stone worker, in Vestry-street, occupies about half the street more than half the year.

ALFRED W. CRAVEN, Chief Engineer of Croton Aqueduct Board, thought that *connection of any building with a sewer could be effected by a tunnel; also with the Croton main.*

The witness promised to furnish the Committee with a statement as to the extent of the sewerage in Broadway. The Committee proceeded to Broadway to make examinations, and adjourned to Wednesday next.

Fires.

IN FRONT STREET.

About 8 o'clock Saturday morning an alarm of fire was caused by the lodgment of some sparks upon the roof of the carpenter's shop of WM. ANDERSON, No. 285 Front-street. The damage done did not amount to more than a few dollars.

IN WATER STREET.

At 11¼ o'clock the same morning a fire occurred in the back room of the dwelling of JOHN MCCARTY, No. 243½ Water-street. It was promptly extinguished. Damage to furniture about $200. No insurance. Damage to building about $200. The building is owned by DANIEL L. LORD and is insured.

IN CHRISTIE-STREET.

At 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire broke out in the smoke-house No. 151 Christie street, occupied by B. A. CRASEUR. The stock was damaged to the extent of about $1,500, and the injury done the building is estimated at $1,200. A horse belonging to Mr. CRASEUR, and valued at $300, was burned to death. Mr. C. has an insurance on his stock for $2,500 in the Rutger's Insurance Company. The building is owned by WM. REYNOLDS.

Coroner's Inquests.

SUICIDE OF A CRIMEAN SOLDIER IN A HOUSE OF ILL-REPUTE.

It was reported on Saturday that a man had been murdered at the "dance house," in the basement of No. 30 Greenwich-street. Lieut. DALTON, of the First Ward Police, repaired to the place, where he found a German, subsequently ascertained to be named RICHARD SCHWARTZ, lying in the agonies of death, with his throat cut from ear to ear. SCHWARTZ died in a few moments afterwards without speaking a word.

Coroner PERRY was notified, and proceeded to hold an inquest, first causing the arrest of all the people who lived in the basement.

From the evidence it appears that the deceased was almost a total stranger to the inmates of the house; that about 10 o'clock on Saturday morning he entered the dance-cellar, called and paid for a glass of liquor, laughed and chatted gayly, and afterwards inquired for a bed, saying that as he had slept badly the previous night he wished to lie down for an hour or so. A room was shown him by a young woman, whom he sent for a light, the room being dark. The young woman on returning with the light in a few minutes afterwards, was horrified to find the lodger standing upright, covered with blood, which was gushing from a terrible gash in the throat. She gave an alarm; the police and a physician were sent for, but the man died in a little while without uttering a word.

The Coroner found in the vest of the deceased a memorandum, stating that he was tired of life and hoped for peace in the next world. A knife was found by his side, and all the facts warranted the Jury in bringing in a verdict of "Suicide," which they did. The Coroner thereupon released those whom he had caused to be arrested. SCHWARTZ was only 25 years of age. He had served in the Crimea.

ANOTHER SUICIDE.

An inquest was held on Saturday, at No. 43 Sullivan street, upon the body of a young man named ROBERT CROGAN, who committed suicide by taking laudanum. It appears that CROGAN was discharged by his employer in consequence of intemperate habits. On Friday afternoon he purchased an ounce of laudanum, and after returning home poured it into a glass, and while in the act of swallowing it one of the family snatched the glass from his hand. He afterwards obtained another ounce of poison and swallowed it. Medical aid was called in, but he was past recovery. A verdict of death by suicide was rendered.

ANOTHER FATAL STAIRWAY ACCIDENT.

LOUISA MEIITNER, a child 5 years of age, was accidentally killed on Thursday, by falling over the balustrades at the house of her parents, No. 102 Clinton-place. The skull of the child was fractured by the fall. She was with an elder sister at the time, and, leaning over, was precipitated below. Coroner HILLS held an inquest upon the body. Verdict in accordance with the above facts.

DEATH OF A FEMALE FROM INTEMPERANCE.

Coroner PERRY held an inquest on Friday at No. 129 East Twenty-first-street, upon the body of PERDELLA MATHEWS, a native of England, and aged 29 years, who died quite suddenly on Tuesday last. Deceased had been living in an illigitimate manner for some time past. From the evidence and the medical examination of the physicians, it appeared that the deceased came to her death from intemperance, and the Jury so found.

CRUSHED BY MACHINERY.

On the same day an inquest was held by the same Coroner at the New-York Hospital, on the body of a man who came to his death by being crushed among some machinery in a rubber factory at College-point a few days since. Verdict: "Accidental death."

Fall from a Building.

JAMES DONNELLY, a mason employed on the new Continental Bank in Nassau-street, fell from the fourth story to the basement of that building—a distance of eighty feet—on Saturday. In the descent he struck his back across a plank 3 inches in thickness, and broke it. It is supposed his back-bone is fractured, and that his injuries will prove fatal. The injured man was conveyed to the Hospital.

☞ An infant about six weeks old was found on Friday night on the door-steps of Mr. JEFFRIES, No. 147 Second-avenue. It was conveyed to the Alms-House.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

DISCHARGING THE WATCH AT THE TOMBS POLICE COURT.

"Discharging the watch" is usually an onerous and disagreeable duty. It begins at the Lower Police Court (at the Tombs) at 8 o'clock, and continues until all the prisoners arrested in the lower Wards and detained over night at the Station-houses are disposed of. Justice OSBORNE did this business at this Court on Friday, and he did it with his usual promptness He got through with it speedily because the number of prisoners was unusually light—in numbers, we mean, for they were light in no other way, unless indeed a portion of them might be called light-headed.

LET HIM GO.

The first person called up was Daniel Lee,—a poor, wretched specimen of drunken humanity, who looked as though he had been boating on a lee shore for a twelvemonth.

"Lee," said the Magistrate, "you were drunk last night?"

"I was, Sir; but I won't again."

"Go."

And Mr. Lee went.

THE ELIZABETH-STREET SHOOTING AFFAIR—ANOTHER DEPOSITION FROM THE DYING WOMAN.

Mrs. Lilly *alias* Emma Green, who was shot so severely in a house of assignation in Elizabeth-street, is failing rapidly and cannot, it is thought, survive much longer. On Saturday she made the following additional deposition:

Emma Green, called *Lilly*, deposes and says: I know the man calling himself Thomas Buff; I do not know when I saw him last; I have seen him since I was here, I think the day before yesterday; I saw him on the afternoon of the day I was shot, on the corner of Market-street and Division-street; he said he would go along with me to pay my rent; he said nothing more, as he was in such a hurry to go away; I did not see him again that day; did not see him the night I was shot that I know of; I had believed in my own mind that this was the man who had inflicted violence upon me, but upon thinking the matter over, I say he is not the man; no one had made any threats to me.

BUFF was released from arrest on his promising to appear when needed.

A BOY SHOT—A STRANGE CASE.

On Saturday a woman named Margaret Leach, residing at No. 306 Twelfth-street, where she also keeps a small fancy store, was brought before Justice BRENNAN at the Essex Market Police Court on a charge of assault and battery, preferred against her by a boy named Thomas Costello.

Costello stated that besides assaulting him, she called upon her son, named George, to shoot him, which the boy did, and that one of the balls shot lodged in his eye, which organ he is fearful he will lose.

Mrs Leach's story was that while engaged in putting up the window shutters, Costello came along and called her a "son of a b—," and wrested the shutter from her hand. She then took the shutter away from him, whereupon he struck her. The shooting she averred was done without her knowledge.

The Justice held her in the sum of $300 to appear for examination.

BURGLARY AND ARSON—AN ARREST.

About 12 o'clock on Friday night policeman FARRELL arrested a man whom he discovered leaving the store of John Pierson & Sons, No. 178½ Bowery, with a bundle beneath his arm. The man was taken to the Station-House, where he gave his name as Martin LOFTUS, and said he resided at No. 100 Worth-street. In the bundle which he had were found $15 in pennies, and some articles of clothing. The officer then returned to the store, which, to his astonishment, he found filled with smoke. On examination he discovered that a fire had been kindled in a barrel of rubbish, and had reached to and consumed a chest of tea. He succeeded in extinguishing the flames, which, had it not been for this timely discovery, would have in a few minutes extended throughout the building.

LOFTUS was taken before Justice BRENNAN at the Essex Market Police Court, on Saturday. He pleaded guilty to the charge against him, saying he was intoxicated when he did the act. He was committed for trial.

A CENTRE-STREET "GREASER,"

of the female gender, with a dirty hood and a torn dress, was the next victim. Ned Sherlock said he "took her in" because she was "sassy," swearing at everybody and everything, especially the M. P.'s whom she invited singly and collectively to let her alone. But Ned wouldn't do anything of the kind. He told her to go, but she wouldn't, so he took her.

The "greaser" said it wasn't her, but "another gal what said so."

The magistrate didn't believe it. He ordered her taken below, and below she was taken.

A SAILOR WITH A WOODEN LEG

next hobbled up in response to the name of Andrew Hamilton. He was arrested the previous night in the Fourth Ward. The charge against him was habitual intoxication.

"Make out a commitment, Bob," said the Magistrate, addressing Mr. Johnston the Clerk.

Mr. Johnston took up a Penitentiary blank and proceeded to fill it up in due form.

The poor sailor saw his fate; he had seen the same ceremony performed, no doubt, and he begged hard to be let off. "Oh, Judge Osborne," he exclaimed, and he looked so beseechingly, "oh, do let me go *this* time—just this time; I have a place to go to."

"It will save your life," answered the magistrate, "to send you up"—looking decided, "you *must go.*"

The poor wretch, finding entreaty of no avail, hung his head on his breast like a child, or a sorrow-stricken woman. He answered the usual questions put to him as to his age, occupation, &c., in a faltering voice, and wrote his name thereto with a trembling hand.

"How long are you going to send me?" he asked.

"Six months," replied the Clerk.

The poor crippled sailor heaved a sigh; a big tear stood in his sunken eye; his pallid face looked more pallid, and, casting another imploring look at the magistrate, he suffered himself to be led to the cells below, there to await for a few hours the "Black Maria" to take him to the Penitentiary for six months.

SHE WAS FOUND ON THE BATTERY.

Mary Wilson was found on the Battery, so a policeman said, and he took her in for committing the offence. Mary pleaded guilty to the charge; she felt chastened, having been in the Station-house all night, and said she wouldn't do it again. So on this promise she was allowed to depart, and she made a nice courtesy as she went.

This traveling of lone women on the Battery in the night time is not permitted, it seems. Really, the First Ward Police are becoming vigilant, or are they animated simply by a desire to protect home industry.

Mary Wilson, it should be remembered, lives in the Sixth Ward, and she went to the Battery only because the Park was filled and the market overcrowded. Still, she shouldn't poach on another's manor.

BILLY PATTERSON,

A man with one eye, was then brought up, for kicking up a row in an omnibus, within the precincts of the Second Ward, on Thursday night. He had been in the station-house all night, and the officer who arrested him (Birmingham) suggested that he had been punished enough. So the magistrate thought, and Billy was allowed to depart to his home in the First Ward, on a promise of better behavior.

A COLORED WENCH

Who had been amusing herself and the Police by some gymnastics, more fantastic than modest, was then ordered down, and down she went with a rush and Sergeant GLEESON.

MAMMY ATCHINSON,

A very old woman with a rummy look, was then exhibited. The officer who had her in charge interceded for her. "She promises," he said, "to keep sober in future."

"Oh, yes," said the magistrate, (ironically,) she'll keep her promise—she's made a dozen such to me; however, let her go."

ANDREW HANLEY

was drunk and disorderly, and wanted to "bate" an orangeman, or any man of his weight, or a stone heavier, in the Sixth Ward. No one took up the challenge, but Andy got taken up himself by "the peelers," and securely lodged on a wooden mattress in Leonard-street.

"What have you to say for yourself, Hanley?" inquired the magistrate.

"Be gorra, yer Honor, its all anonst to me."

"Well, you may go this time; but mind, if I catch you here again, I'll send you up for six months—go."

Exit Mr. Hanley.

Here the proceedings were interrupted by the terrific screams of a woman, crazy drunk, who with hair disheveled and garments torn, presented a most disgusting spectacle. She was as stubborn as a mule, and would not walk; the officers dragged her along on her back for some distance, she screaming, meanwhile, "My child." "My child," "My child!" With great exertion she was coaxed into giving her name as Mary Mally. She said she would be 26 years of age the 10th of next month. These facts being duly recorded, the drunken woman was taken down to the cells.

A few other miserable creatures were disposed of, and then, the "watch being discharged," the Magistrate left the bench for a short recess, before resuming the business of the day.

HEAVY BURGLARY.

The store of Cary & Co., No. 90 Pine-street, was entered by burglars by means of false keys, some time during the night of Thursday, and robbed of sixteen cases of raw silk, five cases of white and four cases of straw color Hungtun re-reeled silk, the cases marked H. T. in a square; and seven cases of white Canton re-reeled silk, marked C. & Co. The burglars have not been arrested.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—MONDAY, March 2.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 613, 766, 824, 679, 858. 861, 864, 865. 867. 869, 871, 873. 874, 306, 820, 834, 508, 756, 245, 826, 814, 767. 136, 875, 876 to 884. 886, 420, 561.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit.—Part I.*—Nos 632. 794, 354. 284½, 525. 256. 618, 702, 235, 279, 687,

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 2 1857.

☞ The NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served in this City and vicinity for ONE SHILLING a week. Single Copies TWO CENTS. Mail subscribers SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES is published every Evening, (*Sundays Excepted*) One edition will be issued at ONE and the other at THREE o'clock P. M. It will be sent by mail at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing nearly all the reading matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday, is mailed at THREE DOLLARS a year.

The WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed at TWO DOLLARS a year for single Copies. TWENTY-FIVE Copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, to one address.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6 cents for single copies.

Terms, invariably cash in advance.

Publication Office, No. 128 Nassau-st., cor. of Beekman.

RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO., Publishers.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship *Niagara* arrived at Halifax at an early hour on Saturday morning, bringing three days' later news from Europe—up to the 14th of February. It was announced that no troops were to be sent from England to Persia, as there was every reason to hope that pending negotiations would result in the reëstablishment of amicable relations. It was also announced, by the same authority, that no troops would be sent to China. The difficulty with respect to the Danubian Principalities had not, it seems, been entirely disposed of. The London *Times* published an article, in which it presses the opinion that it will be the duty of England to take a decided stand against any temporizing with the integrity of Turkey. In the British Parliament, Lord PALMERSTON, having previously denied that a secret treaty existed between France and Austria, guaranteeing to the latter her possessions in Italy, has now admitted that such a treaty does exist, and has attempted to excuse his former denial by saying that it is merely military, and non-political. The British Government had announced the reduction of the Income Tax from the war rate imposed three years ago. The Conference on the Neufchatel question, it is now positively said, will take place at Paris. Advices from Hong Kong to the 30th December state that all the foreign buildings at Canton had been burnt and pillaged, and that Admiral SEYMOUR, after throwing hot shot into the city, had ceased hostilities and was strengthening his position. The Chinese threatened to burn down Hong Kong. The Cotton and Financial accounts by this arrival are highly important. On the arrival of the *Persia* at Liverpool an advance on the previous rise took place in Cotton to the extent of three-sixteenths of a penny, with sales of 15,000 bales. The turn in the London Money Market was decidedly for the better, and the Funds advanced to 94 per cent. for money and 94¼ per cent. for the March account.

We learn from Washington that a general impression has been left there by the result of the investigation, that the corruptions of Congress have been only half exposed by the Committee, and that much remains concealed. It is impossible to doubt, in view of the facts, that there has been an immense amount of venality in that body, and that the charges of the Press are perfectly true and just. The testimony given before the Committee in several instances indicates a suppression of truth which is very nearly equivalent to false swearing. It is greatly to be desired that a still more complete and searching inquiry into these matters should be made.

In the United States Senate on Saturday, the Deficiency bill was passed, after striking out the appropriation for boats for the House. The House bills establishing land districts in Nebraska and Kansas were passed. During the evening session, the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill was passed, after the adoption of an amendment, proposed by the Committee on Finance, to create a mission to Persia. The amendment apportioning the Clerks in the Departments according to the ratio of Federal representation was rejected. A Committee of Conference on the Tariff bill was agreed to. In the House, the report of the Investigating Committee in the case of Mr. EDWARDS was taken up. / That gentleman adopted the same course as was pursued by Mr. GILBERT, after addressing the House he resigned his seat. The resolutions in his case were then tabled. The resolution for the expulsion of Mr. SHORTON from the floor as a reporter was adopted, after an amendment so as to include Mr. TRIPLETT likewise. The bill to prevent corruption was then taken up, and passed, by 104 against 83; but the vote was, subsequently, reconsidered, and the bill was laid on the table. So the whole matter is finally disposed of. The House disagreed to the Senate's amendment to the Tariff bill, by 132 against 38.

An affray occurred in Washington on Saturday, in which Mr. DAVID HUME, a merchant of Alexandria, Virginia, was shot dead by Colonel LEE, a clerk in the Pension Office. The occurrence grew out of a misunderstanding at the President's levee the night before, in which Colonel LEE accused Mr. HUME of picking his pocket.

The latest from Kansas relative to the late affray at Lecompton, states that SHERROD was not killed, as had been represented. JONES, the man who shot him, was not the Governor's Private Secretary. He had been held to bail in the sum of $5,000. The Territorial Legislature had passed a law to punish rebellion by death, and declaring all resistance to Territorial law or authority to be rebellion. Governor GEARY, fearing assassination, had sent for U. S. troops to protect him.

A telegraphic summary of the proceedings of the Legislature on Saturday will be found elsewhere. The Quarantine question occupied the Assembly most of the day.

The California Treasure list, incomplete on the first arrival of the steamer *Illinois*, by reason of the loss of the shipping documents on the Pacific side, is published in another column this morning. The total is $1,260,000, delivered to the New-York consignees on Saturday.

A young German named RICHARD SCHWARTZ, committed suicide on Saturday, in a Greenwich-street dance cellar, by cutting his throat with a knife. No cause for the act is known, except that in the pocket of the deceased was found a memorandum stating that he was tired of life. He had served in the Crimea. On the same day PETER CROGAN, aged 21 years, committed suicide by taking laudanum at his residence, No. 43 Sullivan-street. He had been discharged by his employers in consequence of his intemperate habits. This pressed heavily on his mind and caused him to commit the rash act.

There were 448 deaths in the City last week—two less than the number of the previous week. Of these, 145 only were adults. Forty-one deaths from scarlet fever and eight from small-pox are reported. This shows an increase of five in the number of deaths from the first named, and a decrease of thirteen in the number from the latter disease, compared with the numbers of the week ending Feb. 21.

A man named MARTIN LOFTUS, residing at No. 100 Worth-street, was committed on Saturday by Justice BERGMAN for committing a burglary and arson in the store of PIERSON & SONS, No. 178½ Bowery, on Friday night. He was arrested while leaving the store with some property stolen therefrom. The fire kindled by LOFTUS was discovered and extinguished before much damage was done. LOFTUS pleaded guilty, saying he did the act while intoxicated.

THOMAS J. SMITH, a constable of Monmouth County, N. J., who disappeared from his home with $150 of the public money, and who was believed to have been robbed and murdered in this City, was arrested on Friday last in Oswego County, on a charge of absconding with the public funds, and was sent back to his home on Saturday.

Mrs. STEPHENS, the woman who so suddenly and mysteriously disappeared from her residence in First-avenue last Sunday week, was found in the Tombs on Saturday, where she had been committed for intoxication. Her husband, who was in prison on suspicion of having murdered her, was thereupon of course set at liberty.

Three boys have been arrested in this City for defrauding hotel proprietors and others by delivering them spurious dispatches—for which they obtained money—pretending that they had been sent from HOUSE'S Telegraph Office. They have been in this business for about six weeks, and conducted it most shrewdly. Justice OSBORNE committed them for trial.

The premises No. 146 Fulton-street, occupied in part by Messrs. MACY & JENKINS, wholesale liquor dealers, were damaged last evening by an explosion of gunpowder, placed therein, as is supposed, by some party desirous of destroying the building and contents.

A great many persons left this City yesterday, to witness the inauguration ceremonies at Washington on Wednesday.

Coroner REDDING is investigating another mysterious "taking off" in Brooklyn. In one of the outer wards the cry of murder was heard on Thursday night, and on Saturday a body was buried from the house where the cry was heard, and as it was not known that any person was sick, when taken in connection with the cry heard, it is supposed that there has been some foul play.

Mrs. MATILDA MAY, of No. 21 Fulton-street, Brooklyn, was on Friday night last seized by a gang of villains, on Tillary-street, dragged into a slaughter-house, and an attempt made to violate her person. Failing in this, she was robbed, and the parties left, but subsequently, the ringleader, a fellow named JAMES MYLETT, was arrested and committed to answer.

ANTHONY SCHUMAKER was knocked down and robbed of money and a bundle of carpenter's tools on Ninth street, Twelfth Ward, of Brooklyn, Friday night last, by two villains who have thus far escaped the vigilance of the Police.

CATHARINE DWYER, who was burnt by burning fluid at the residence of Mr. GILCHRIST in the Eastern District of Brooklyn, Wednesday last, died at the County Hospital, Saturday.

Congressional Corruption.

Congress has closed its work of purification. It has driven three of its members into the wilderness, as sinners above all the rest. They go as scape-goats went under the old dispensation, to carry with them the sins of the multitude,—to appease offended justice, and inspire a general faith in the holiness and purity of those whom they have left behind. Possibly the result in this case may equal their expectations. Our own impression, however, is, that the public at large, while they rejoice over the fact that Congress puts on record its disapproval of corruption by expelling men who, to say the least, have come to be strongly suspected of it, will also believe that the work has not been half done,—that more official dishonesty lurks concealed than has been exposed,—that men still hold their seats who are quite as corrupt as the men who have lost theirs,—and that the investigation ought to have extended over a wider field, been longer continued, and so reached the bottom of the slimy pool, instead of merely bringing a few of its bad bubbles to the surface.

We have from the outset earnestly sustained the Committee in its disagreeable and difficult task. It was a work which justice, the reputation of Congress and the welfare of the country demanded should be done. On the whole, it has been performed much more thoroughly and satisfactorily than we apprehended it would be at the outset. The Committee was an able one. The only service its Chairman seems to have rendered was to move its appointment. His Republican colleague Mr. RITCHIE was zealous, active and honest in his pursuit of iniquity, and creditably discarded all partisan calculations in the discharge of his duty. Col. ORR played the part of the bull-dog, and H. W. DAVIS that of the blood-hound, in this hunt after Congressional corruption. Both were important and essential parts, and they could not have been better cast. Judge WARNER was clear, honest and obstinate, and seconded everything that looked earnest. The result was a rather remorseless, but a pretty thorough, inquest within a narrow sphere. Partisan hatreds supplied the place of patriotism, and whatever deficit still remained was filled by personal malice. The Committee, in spite of its private injustices and its scorn of all law, on the whole deserves well of the country.

The action of the House showed some curious inconsistencies. In the case of Mr. GILBERT, they first denied him a trial, Ayes 82, Noes 109. He then resigned his seat, and the resolutions declaring his guilt and expelling him from the House were laid on the table, 135 to 68. Mr. MATTESON'S case was then taken up. A letter from that gentleman was presented, protesting against the whole proceeding as illegal and unfair, and announcing his resignation of his seat. But a motion to lay the resolutions upon his case on the table, as had been done in Mr. GILBERT'S, failed,—95 to 102. The first resolution, declaring:

"That ORSAMUS B. MATTESON, a member of this House from the State of New-York, did incite parties deeply interested in the passage of a joint resolution for constructing the Des Moines grant to have here and to use a large sum of money and other valuable considerations corruptly, for the purpose of procuring the passage of said joint resolution through this House;"

was then adopted, by a vote of 145 to 17. The seventeen who voted against it probably had light on the subject which has not been vouchsafed to the public at large. The resolution simply repeats the facts stated in the following letter,—the genuineness of which was not disputed:

Private.] WASHINGTON, July 15, 1856.

DEAR SIR: The Committee of our House have agreed to report your resolution in Minnesota to 272,000 [—, or as you wished it, but there is much trouble in the way. Some outsiders make mischief. Are you willing to let your one-quarter of the factory be cut up *and used to carry it through*, in addition to what STEVENS arranged? I can have some agent provide outsiders stock in a new factory. Let me know without fail by return of mail.

Truly,

W. C. JOHNSON, Esq. O. B. M.

No explanation whatever of this letter has ever been given, so far as we are aware. Mr. MATTESON owes one to Mr. L. D. CAMPBELL, Mr. BURLINGAME, Mr. COLFAX, Mr. BENNETT, and the others who voted against the resolution:—for, as the matter now stands, these gentlemen seem to have declared by their votes, that the transaction which Mr. M. proposed was not a *corrupt* proceeding, but was quite legitimate and proper. If they are willing to occupy this position, they have the right:—but we should be glad to see some explanation which would relieve them a little.

This matter disposed of, the House adopted a complacent, but by no means a self evident resolution, that Mr. MATTESON had defamed the character of that body by saying that there was a corrupt combination among its members. Of course *nobody* ventured to vote against this.

Mr. WELCH then came up for judgment, but having interposed no technical pleas, nor having made any attempt to protect himself, was acquitted upon the ground of insufficient testimony—119 to 43. Mr. EDWARDS was the next customer—and after a speech partly in the nature of confession and partly an appeal *ad misericordiam*, resigned his seat, and the resolutions concerning him were tabled.

Thus the House wiped off the stains of corruption from its robes. Its next step was to expel *the two witnesses* by whom their existence had been brought to the public knowledge! This is a climax of justice which must command admiration. After expelling three of its members for corruption, the House felt so *very* pure that it expelled the men who had said it was ever otherwise. This is a little ahead of Cæsar's wife.

But the end was not yet. The Committee had digested and reported a bill which was to prevent Congress from ever becoming corrupt again. It was so framed as to render impossible hereafter any attempt upon Congressional virtue. Overjoyed at the prospect of being thus removed from temptation, the House refused to lay the bill on the table, 81 to 96, and then passed it, 104 to 83. But being reminded of the inconveniences which its enactment might entail upon them, they suddenly wheeled about, reconsidered the vote, 128 to 56, and then laid the bill on the table. Congress is accordingly in just as much danger of being corrupted as it ever was.

Thus ends the play. It has had several characters—part tragedy, part very low comedy, and part broad farce. The inquiry was commenced in a panic; and cowardice, party malignity, personal malice, and sincere honesty mingled in the conduct of its several stages While we cannot approve of all its parts, we are heartily rejoiced at the good results it is likely to bring about. It will check corruption, if it does not stop it. It will open the eyes of the country in part to the character of its representatives, and by making constituents more watchful, will render members more circumspect. There ought to be a *standing* Committee of the same sort at every session of every Congress.

The Mexican Treaty.

The secret treaty with Mexico is no secret. What it does not contain we learn from the official organ of the Mexican Government; what it does contain we receive credibly from Washington. It does not immediately add territory to the United States. It does establish commercial reciprocity with Mexico; effects a discriminative reduction of twenty per cent. in her tariff as regards American trade; arranges postal matters equitably; proposes to loan that Government fifteen millions of dollars; exacts a return of three millions of dollars in liquidation of certain mythical claims of American citizens said to exist in the State Department; and it contemplates an eventual cession of soil in repayment of the borrowed money. We are furthermore instructed that Mr. FORSYTH, the negotiator, had no authority to negotiate, and that it will be left for the incoming Administration to say whether it shall be submitted to the Senate or suppressed.

It is hard to decide upon the merit of such transactions: they are objectionable in form and substance; in which they are most censurable, is the only question. Mr. FORSYTH, unless instructed, had certainly no more right to open such negotiations than a private citizen. His ministerial office lent him no powers. Whether, therefore, the most solemn function of the Executive, one especially reserved to it by the Constitution, should thus be forestalled and exercised by any wandering citizen of the United States who chooses to impose upon the ignorance of other Governments, is really the issue involved in the business, and one, we think, of very easy solution. The practice is irreconcilable with the safety and self-respect of our Government. Unless peremptorily checked, every coastwise skipper, every trader with semi-civilized nations in either hemisphere, every vagabond adventurer whom laziness and profitless curiosity drives over the face of the earth, will come back charged with a treaty. The Department of State will be deluged with volunteer conventions, only wanting the ratification of the Senate to be as good as those of Ghent or Paris. All manner of stupidity will feel authorized to make all sorts of bargains with all possible powers. Volunteer diplomatists will be as common as village politicians. There is no course but to block the game at once and finally. If TRIST had not commenced under instructions, the treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo, excellent as it was, ought to have been flung in his face—because it was completed and signed after his authority had been revoked, and so furnished a mischievous precedent for others. HISE treated with Nicaragua only four years ago, without authority, and his treaty was sent to the paper-mill, not to the Senate. The same fate should attend this gratuitous labor of Mr. FORSYTH—a doom at once penal and exemplary.

The matter is as unprecedented as the manner. Mr. FORSYTH figures in two characters: it is difficult to say which is the merchant and which the Jew. The commercial clauses, when we ascertain them in detail, may prove valuable; the money-lending provisions are distinctly execrable. There is certainly no sanction in the Constitution, none in law or treaty, none in the practice of other nations, none in any rational scheme of philanthropy, none in sense, for international loans. If national credit is worth anything, it always finds millions of private capital at its service. If Mexico can give such security for a loan as might authorize this Government to make it,—and a Government, we presume, should be at least as cautious as individuals,—all the money markets of the world are open to her. If she cannot furnish such security, it is mere recklessness thus to empty our Treasury into hers. Let us, if we are to be of the tribe of Jacob, exhibit the thrift of the Hebrew, and suspend the three customary gold balls over the doors of the State Department, as an invitation to customers. There is no warrant for such disposition of the revenue. Neither Congress nor the President has power to subject the people of the United States to taxation for any object beyond the necessary expenses of this Government. These fifteen millions are to be levied by indirect tax for the benefit of the Mexican Government—such is the pretence—and for that reason we denounce the transaction as an illegal and hazardous innovation. The pretence, itself, is preposterous. It has, obviously, less of philanthropy than lycanthropy. If the Mexican Government, in the midst of a foreign war, appealed to us for monetary aid, this benevolent plea would be plausible. But in a state of peace the loan could only be made in order to confirm one party in power and repress the other; it must have all the characteristics of external interference in her domestic politics; and prove as obnoxious there as would here a loan of ten millions, from Lord PALMERSTON to a political Committee, to secure the election of its candidate. This excessive interest in the permanence of the Comonfort Administration is, therefore, the stalking horse of some design unavowed; that design is probably one of eventually dismembering the Republic now the object of such demonstrative solicitude, in order to get back our money. It is another bond like *Shylock's*. It is not the principal or interest we want, but the pound of flesh nearest the heart, blood-dripping. The pretext is a saucy imposture. So is the reservation of three millions to pay American claims, which the late Commission, after thorough scrutiny, pronounced worthless.

The best thing, therefore, the new President can do, is to throw this sham treaty into the waste basket. Had it intrinsic merit, the lesson its rejection must teach impertinent diplomatists might be spared. As it has none, its best use is to point a moral for the benefit of Mr. FORSYTH. That done, authorize some responsible man to treat with Mexico upon such commercial and postal topics as require adjustment, and upon none others whatever. We shall then surely go right.

Philanthropy and Cotton.

The London *Times* has recently taken occasion, in an article which we quoted on Thursday morning, to twit the English people upon their inconsistency in denouncing American Slavery, while wearing calico garments. There is no doubt that in touching upon this point, it has hit one of the great weaknesses of the philanthropic world in general; but we deny *in toto* that a conscientious opposition to Slavery demands a total disuse of slave-grown Cotton. No abolitionist that we ever heard of was animated by intense antipathy to the cotton plant, to the custom of hoeing at its roots, or of picking its seeds. Cotton never yet was *per se* the means of making a man poor, or leaving his wife a widow. Evil does not lurk in its bulbs, or blow out in its blossom. There is nothing in it, or of necessity connected with it, to prevent its being associated with ideas of peace, freedom and contentment. It already brings happiness and plenty to a hundred thousand homes. There is no valid reason why it should not bring them to a million more.

No sober-minded opponent of Slave labor, either here or in England, ever conceded the principle that Cotton can only be raised by slaves; and it is only on the supposition that this had been conceded by them, that the taunts of the *Times* can have any good foundation. If they granted that Cotton could only be cultivated by slaves, and that if England ceased to purchase it, Slavery would immediately become extinct, they would at once lay themselves open to the charge of inconsistency if they did not immediately eschew calico. But it has always been asserted by moderate Anti-Slavery men on both sides of the water, that free labor can supply the market even better than it is supplied at present.

The sneer of the *Times* is based on one of those monstrous absurdities of which people of no opinions are constantly guilty. The *argumentum ad hominem* is one of the easiest processes in dialectics. It is useful enough when the only object in view is to set a table in a roar; but to employ it in passing judgment upon human hopes and aspirations, human struggles after a better life, human sympathies with right, and truth, and justice, is proof of a cold heart and a shallow wit. To apply this test to the work of every-day life, is to ask every man to put on helmet and cuirass, mount a Rosinante and turn knight-errant. There is no reason whatever for confining this curious theory of consistency to Cotton. If it be good, every one who denounces despotism should demand written guarantees that the string with which he ties his parcel is not made of Russian hemp, that his candles are not made of Russian tallow, that the corn in his bread has not been raised by serfs, that the sailors were well treated on board the ship by which all these commodities came to hand, and in addition to all this, start with a Minié rifle for Warsaw, and in the cause of dear Poland take a "good shot" at the Imperial Governor. A peaceman in England should, on this principle, refuse to enjoy his life, liberty and property, repudiate his wife, pull down his house, and stop his newspaper, because all these blessings had been secured to him intact and entire by fleets, and armies, and bloodshed. We must not stop at Cotton. Corn from the Volga and the Dnieper is equally objectionable. The interest of the Turkish loan is wrung from wretched rajahs by kicks and blows, and plunder. Danubian maize is imported by Greek knaves. The trade of the Levant is, to a great extent, carried on in the barks of pirates. Arab horses are bred by robbers and cut-throats. Dates and olives are raised in the gardens of infidels and polygamists. Our shirts are sewn by women who weep over their work tears of misery and despair. Our clothes are made up by haggard spectres, who support life by hard labor in a foul atmosphere. There is hardly a single article in the market, useful or ornamental, from bank stocks to ladies' fans, which has not been tainted by guilt, or folly, or suffering. According to the *Times*, therefore, every man who hates fraud and injustice, must, for his own credit, go naked and live on acorns.

We have too much confidence in the good sense of mankind to suppose that philanthropy will fall into disrepute because philanthropists will not rush into extremes. The world we live in is a world of compromise. We advance step by step,—often advance by retreating. No school of philosophy or morals, which finds any credit now-a-days, proposes to arrest the progress of the great machine of Industry and Commerce, and smash it to pieces because there are defects in its construction. We propose to amend, and not to destroy. We say, by all means go on buying Cotton, spinning Cotton, raising Cotton. The more it is needed, the more it interests and absorbs great masses of the community, the more surely will it fall, sooner or later, in every stage of its growth and manufacture, under the operation of that wise and enlightened humanity, which is gradually infusing itself into commerce and legislation To stop the growth of Cotton would be to revolutionize two hemispheres, reduce millions of Englishmen and Americans, and negroes, to beggary and starvation, and throw us two hundred years back into the past. But to endeavor to free, educate, elevate and civilize those who moisten its roots with the sweat of their brow, is inconsistent neither with wise philanthropy, nor sound political economy.

We believe that if, as the *Times* suggests, all the great capitalists in the two countries sat in conclave for the next two years, and developed Cotton cultivation as fast as they could, both in Africa and India, they could do little more than supply the demand for the article which is likely to exist henceforward. The development of the trade within the last twenty years has outstripped the wildest dreams of the wildest speculators. There is no reason to suppose that this development will not grow in geometrical ratio for two centuries to come. How then will the encouragement of cotton-planting in Hindostan and Central Africa seriously affect the condition of the slaves in the Southern States, turn light into darkness, infuse order into chaos?

THE CORPORATION COUNSEL.—Mr. Coroner CONNERY must come down from his bad eminence. He can no longer claim to be considered the most conspicuous and calamitous commentary upon the Charter of our City as at present constituted. The indecencies and imbecilities of the Bond-street Inquest, flagrant as they were, can be contemplated with comparative complacency by the indignant citizen who turns away to them from the outrageous scene which transpired on Thursday last in the presence of Mr. Commissioner BETTS.

The sole Counsel of the Corporation is a vastly more considerable personage than the fourth of a Coroner. Greater interests are intrusted to him, better breeding and finer instincts are expected of him. We do not require of him, indeed, the courtly grace of a MANSFIELD, the eloquence of an ERSKINE, or the learning of a SAUNDERS, for we remember whence he cometh. But we have a right to demand even of the creature of a primary meeting that when he is elevated into the society of gentlemen, he shall conduct himself with some regard to the rules which obtain in that society, and that he shall in no circumstances forget the obligations he is under to maintain the dignity of that great City of which he is a representative. Mr. RICHARD BUSTEED, the actual incumbent of the office of Corporation Counsel, on Thursday morning last, appeared before a Commissioner of the United States Circuit Court as the defender of certain persons claimed by the French Government under a treaty with this country for the extradition of criminals. In the course of the proceedings a paper was produced by the Consul-General of France, which Mr. BUSTEED requested permission to examine. It was handed to him, and he thereupon immediately put it into his pocket, refusing absolutely to restore it to the owner till he had caused a copy of it to be taken.

It is unnecessary for us to waste any adjectives in the case. Mr. BUSTEED, in doing this thing, insulted not only the Commissioner in whose presence he did it, and the Consul-General of France, who was the sufferer by the deed, but every gentleman who witnessed the affair. If Mr. Commissioner BETTS had no authority in a Court to order the arrest of Mr. BUSTEED, he might, at least, have interposed in his capacity, as a private gentleman, to compel instant reparation of the affront offered to himself and to all present; and we believe that he might have called in the action of the Circuit Court of the United States to punish a contempt committed against itself in the person of its Commissioner. But Mr. BETTS was, probably, taken by surprise, as any gentleman might well have been.

The City of New-York is not, however, to be thus disconcerted, and we trust that immediate steps will be taken to make Mr. BUSTEED understand, in the plainest manner, that no pretence of zeal for his clients of the moment can avail the man who thus dares to bring constructive discredit and disgrace upon the profession, of which he is a member, and the City, whose character is compromised in his conduct.

RAISING THE PAY OF THE NAVY.—Congress having raised its own wages, as well as those of all the employes of the Government at Washington, and added to the pay of the Army, the necessity of raising the pay of the Navy follows as a matter of course. It is rather remarkable that it was not done at the same time the bill was passed raising the pay of the Army. It is more than twenty years since the pay of the Navy was raised, and, since then, the value of money has depreciated full twenty per cent. If an officer of the Navy received but bare pay enough to live upon twenty years ago, his pay at the present time would hardly keep him supplied with bread and epaulets. While we have a Navy if we expect to keep able men in it, we must pay them enough to enable them to live decently, at least. There is great inequality in the pay of the two branches of our military service; while the highest officer in the Army receives more than $10,000 a year, the highest officer of the Navy receives scarcely half that sum. Congress has but two days more of active life left, and one of the things it ought to do in that brief time is to pass the bill increasing the pay of Naval officers.

A UNIQUE CABINET.—The *Union* thinks it a feather in the reputation of President PIERCE that he is the first chief magistrate of the nation who made no change in his Cabinet during the whole of his term of office. There is no questioning the fact, and that the circumstance renders the Pierce Administration unique, in that respect at least. But whether the fact will be considered creditable to President PIERCE by posterity is another matter. It has been pretty generally understood that he would have added much more to his reputation by breaking up his Cabinet soon after he formed it, than by preserving it entire through his whole Administration.

CONGRESSIONAL TICKETS OF LEAVE.—The Richmond *Enquirer*, in alluding to the case of the corruption investigation in Congress, said:

"There is very considerable danger, as the House of Representatives is at present constituted, that, however deep and black the guilt of the accused parties, they will escape altogether the punishment which their crimes so richly merit. They happen to be, without exception, New-Yorkers and Black Republicans, and their comrades of the Black Republican stripe will shield them from censure if it be possible. The motives which impel their colleagues to this course are very strong. The Black Republicans have made loud professions of purity, patriotism and disinterestedness, and it will be a sad comment on all their pharisaical pretensions, if four of their number be found guilty of gross corruption, and be expelled from Congress."

The *Enquirer* ought not to have made the mistake of stating that all four of the accused members were New-Yorkers; but it was very natural that, judging from the action of its own party in similar cases, it should suppose the Republicans would attempt to shield the disgraced members of their party from punishment. The result will convince the *Enquirer* of its mistake.

MARINE MATTERS.

The Blinding Relief Vessel and Names of her Crew.

The schooner *Sarah S. Bird*, chartered by the Board of Underwriters for a cruise of twenty days, for the purpose of relieving vessels approaching the coast in distress, sailed from New-York Jan. 12, was spoken on the 15th same month, lat. 29° 28, lon. 72° 30', and has not since been heard of. On the 21st inst., pilot-boat *Sylph*, No. 1, passed a schooner's mast, with rigging attached, and the letters "S. S. B." painted on the heel of it, 25 miles S. by E. of Barnegat. It is feared that this mast belonged to the *Sarah S Bird*, as the former mate of her states that those letters were rudely painted there, as described by the pilot.

The following are the names of the persons on board the said schooner, viz.:

FOSTER NOSTRAND, Commanding the expedition, SAMUEL BREWER, master and part owner; GEORGE SLOAN mate; John O'Neill, Daniel Sovey, Abraham Dey, Edgar Willetts, Thos. Fagan, William Terry, James White, Robert Hutton, William Hutton, Richard Fagan, John Lynch, John Ellis, Edward Welch, Peter Ward, John Neal, Thomas Wallis, Barthus, three men unknown; twenty-three all told.

The schooner had orders to stop at Squan for a surf-boat and crew, but it is ascertained that they did not go. The following is a list of supplies put on board by the Underwriters, viz:

PROVISIONS.—40 barrels beef and pork, 40 barrels bread, 50 casks water, 1 barrel vinegar.

CLOTHING.—100 pairs pantaloons, 100 coats, 100 flannel shirts, 100 pairs stockings, 100 pairs mittens, 94 caps, 20 blankets.

WOOD.—5 cords fire wood.

The schooner was furnished with one of FRANCIS' metalic life-boats, and was in all respects well fitted out for the errand of mercy on which she was dispatched.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Feb. 28, 1857.

The schooner *Margaret Ann Lake* has been chartered by a party of volunteers to search for the mast seen by the pilot of the *Sylph*. If they are successful in finding the mast it is thought the schooner can be raised to the surface of the water by the rigging attached to it. Or, if not, the mast will be detached and brought home. Amongst the volunteers on this expedition is Mr. DANIEL BODELL, former Chief Mate of the *Sarah S. Bird*, who will be able to identify the mast, if found. Mr. JAS. H. PERRY, Engineer for Underwriters, goes out as volunteer; also, Capt. JOHN HARRIS, FRANCIS STEWARD, and others whose names we have not been able to obtain.

The *Margaret Ann Lake* sailed Saturday night, and will be gone five days. She will cruise around the spot indicated by the pilot of the *Sylph*, in a circuit of 90 or 95 miles, and it is expected will bring confirmatory tidings of the unfortunate schooner.

Nearly every man on board the *S. S. Bird* leaves a wife and children, and many of them are in quite a destitute condition, being entirely dependent upon their husbands and fathers for support. This is a case which calls loudly for the sympathies of the whole mercantile community. These men perilled and perhaps sacrificed their lives in the pursuit of suffering humanity. They went out to furnish succor to the starved and frozen, and went down into an icy grave themselves.

LOSS OF BARK LLEWELLYN, OF CAMDEN, ME.

Extract from letters received by ELWOOD WALTER, Esq.:

RIO GRANDE, Thursday, Oct. 31, 1856.

I have to inform you that notice has been received at this port of a vessel with the inscription *Llewellyn*, of Camden, on her stern, being washed on shore about 70 miles from this city, waterlogged, and having a quantity of guano on board. She is doubtless an American bark, of the above name, belonging to Camden, Me., which sailed from Darien, Ga., about the end of July, or the beginning of August, with a cargo of pitch pine, bound to Montevideo. It is supposed also to be the same vessel seen at sea a few days ago at the mercy of the waves, having no one on board; but the state of her cabin, as is reported, evidently indicated that every thing of value had been taken out, from which it is presumed that the crew must have taken to their boats.

KINGSTON, JA., Thursday, Feb. 5, 1857.

The schooner *Suffolk*, of New-York, Captain SMITH, arrived here a short time since, from New-Orleans, with cargo of flour, beef, &c., in distress, having her fore and maintopmast, cutwater and bowsprit sprung, and otherwise in a leaky condition.

THE UNITED STATES FRIGATE MERRIMAC AT BARBADOES.

This frigate, as we learn from the Barbadoes *Globe*, arrived at Carlisle Bay on the 15th of January. The *Globe* says:

The *Merrimac* exchanged salutes with the fort at St. Ann. Hundreds of persons had been off to see this mammoth frigate, as large as a line of-battle ship. The officers and men had received every possible attention. A sumptuous entertainment was given them on board Her Majesty's ship *Brilliant*, where they met a large company, including Captain TARLTON and the officers of H. M. S. *Serpent*, the Captain and officers of H. M. S. *Perseverance*, His Excellency General Sir JOSIAS CLOETE, Commander of the Forces, and many other guests of distinction. His Excellency, the Governor had visited the vessels, and the officers had been invited by the merchants of the City to a grand dinner.

The *Globe* reports favorably of the sanitary condition of the island, and says that the revenue is at present in a very prosperous condition, and trade brisk.

From Grenada the sanitary reports were very favorable. The cocoa crop had proved of superior quality.

In Demarara the cholera still prevailed with some virulence, but was not spreading.

From Jamaica there is no news of importance.

OREGON.

From the Oregonian, Jan. 17.

LOSS OF THE BARK, DESDEMONA, AT THE MOUTH OF THE COLUMBIA RIVER.—We have received the following letter from Capt. WILLIAMS, late master of the bark, *Desdemona*, concerning the wreck and total loss of that vessel, at the mouth of the Columbia river, on the 1st inst. One passenger, a Mr. CARTLAND, was drowned. The bark had a large quantity of freight for Oregon, most of which was lost. Our city merchants are the heaviest losers, but to how great an extent has not yet been ascertained. Among those who had freight were THOS. PETTYGROVE, 238 packages, valued at $4,000; W. S. LADD, $4,000 (insured); L. Snow & Co. $4,500 (insured); G. W. VAUHAN, $800; G. W. KRAUSE, about $800; CHAS. WILBERG, 19 packages, $1,000, and others to a large amount.

The following is an extract from Capt. WILLIAMS' letter:

ASTORIA, Jan. 13, 1857.

MR. DEITZ: *Dear Sir.*—I had carried away jibboom, topgallant sails and topsails outside the bar, on the 1st day of January, and not wishing to hang on a lee shore with what sail I had left, and no pilot-boat in sight, I crossed the bar by the North Channel without difficulty; but it being strong flood tide and the lower buoy adrift, I got too far on the sands to clear them and brought up.

Clatsop sea pirates, by the way, are having a good time.

Please record the drowning of GEORGE CARTLAND, a son of Mr. CARTLAND, formerly a resident of St. Helena.

Yours respectfully,

FRANCIS WILLIAMS,
Late master of bark *Desdemona*.

FROM PUGET'S SOUND.

A new schooner had just been launched near Steilacoom. Many vessels were there loading with lumber. A new steamer is soon to be built at McDonald's Island, to ply between the Sound and Vancouver's Island, of a hundred feet keel. Many other enterprises are in progress.

THE DRIFT OF THE OCEAN.

The following is a copy of a note taken from a bottle, picked up on Rio Grande Bars Nov. 1, 1856: "Ship *Wild Pigeon*, from New-York for Hong Kong, June 23, 1856. 44 days out; latitude at noon 2° 39' South, longitude 36° 53½' West. Passengers and crew all well. If found, please report when and where."

The clipper ship *Golden State*, 1,600 tons, was yesterday afternoon taken on the Balance dock, for repairs. She will be stripped, recaulked and newly coppered.

The schooner *Worth*, HAND, from the Delaware Breakwater, arrived at the City this morning in tow of steamtug *America*, of Philadelphia. The *Worth* was very early dismasted, and abandoned, the bark *J. R. Davis*, of Philadelphia, having fallen in with her at sea, and towed her to the Breakwater. She was from Wilmington, (N. C.,) bound to New-York, with a cargo of Naval Stores, consigned to MCCREADY, MOTT & Co., of this City.

Amusements

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Miss MATILDA HERON continues her remarkable performances with increasing success. There is no reason why the bill should be changed, so the manager announces "Camille" and "Medea" on alternate nights.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—Mr. FORREST has recovered from his recent severe indisposition, and will appear every night this week in one of his favorite characters. The past week was devoted to Comedy—given with such rare excellence that the theatre was crowded. To-night, "Richelieu."

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.—Large and brilliant audiences are attracted to this charming little theatre to witness the splendid specials "Faust and Marguerite." Concerning the literary merits of this piece some difference of opinion exists, but of its excellence as a show piece there is no doubt. A new piece called "Love in '76," will also be played to-night for the second time.

BURTON'S THEATRE.—Mrs. C. HOWARD, a lively and excellent actress, takes her benefit here to-night, a sumptuous bill has been provided for the occasion, containing the comedy of "Court and the Merry Monarch," the burlesque of "Camille," and other special entertainments.

AMERICAN THEATRE, CHAMBERS STREET.—The play of "Charity's Love"—with Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT in the leading character—and the farce of "Live and Let Live," will be played here to-night.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—A new piece received in manuscript from London called "Ruth Oakley," will be produced here to-night. It is described as "touching domestic story," and includes in the cast all the leading artists of the establishment. In the afternoon a variety of entertainments.

NATIONAL THEATRE.—To-night no fewer than four pieces will be presented by the active manager of this establishment. The "Black Cat of Coventry," "Medea and My Deary," the "Frisky Cobbler," and "State Secrets."

PALMER MARBLES.—These celebrated works of art are still on exhibition at the old rooms of the Academy of Design. Their great merit recommends them to the attention of every lover of the fine arts.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.—The comic version of "Somnambula," and lots of minstrelsy to-night.

Musical.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—BELLINI'S opera of "Somnambula" will be repeated to-night with Mme. CORA DE WILHORST in the rôle of *Amina*, and the other artists of the establishment in the sustaining parts.

THALBERG'S CONCERT.—Mr. THALBERG pursues his rapid career with increased velocity this week. To-day he gives a *Matinee*, (beginning at 1½ instead of 2;) in the evening he gives a concert at New-Haven. To-morrow he gives a grand concert at Niblo's Saloon at which no fewer than four prima donne will assist, Mesdames D'ANGRI, PARODI, STRAKOSCH and JOHANNSEN. On this occasion Mr. THALBERG will introduce a new composition—an arrangement of the "Last Rose of Summer." On Wednesday he gives a public *Matinée* at Niblo's, and so on through the week, winding up at Brooklyn on Saturday with a grand concert.

THE AMERICAN MUSIC ASSOCIATION

Gave their second concert of the season on Friday of last week, assisted by Mr. BOSTWICK, Miss C. M. SHEPPARD, Mr. TIMM, Mr WM. MASON, Mr. BERTI, Mr. STARCK, and Mr. J. A. JOHNSON. Among the pieces executed were an anthem by Dr. HODGES, (executed by an admirably trained choir;) a "Hymn to the Virgin," by Mr. DRESS; a selection from Mr. FRY'S "Stabat Mater," (effectively sung by Mr. GUILMETTE and chorus,) and a grand duet for two pianos. The execution of these works was extremely creditable, rising at times to great excellence. Mrs. BOSTWICK sang with her usual sweetness, and made the audience regret that she did not sing more. Under such favorable auspices it is reasonable to hope that this young society will continue on its career of usefulness. The coöperation of such celebrities as Dr. HODGES, Mr. WM. MASON, Mr. GOTTSCHALK, Mr. TIMM, Mrs. BOSTWICK and others, is the best evidence of the feasibility and reasonableness of the enterprise.

NEW MUSIC.

Messrs. WILLIAM HALL & SON have published a set of twelve instructive pieces, (by H. A. WOLLENHAUPT,) which appear to be the most useful things of the kind we have met with lately. They are short, and issued in six numbers The intention of the composer is to characterize six different styles of playing, and to make these studies pleasing, useful, and instructive to the pupils. WOLLENHAUPT is an excellent writer for the piano-forte, and never exceeds the capabilities of the class of players for whom he writes. These pieces are neatly made, progressive, and valuable to teachers.

From the same extensive publishers we have received a very pretty ballad, by J. R. THOMAS, called "Love and to Love." Mr. THOMAS is one of the most successful ballad writers of the day. A song by WALLACE, "One parting song, and then farewell," is a gem in its way.

Personal.

Mr. GEO. W. MORGAN, the distinguished organist, announces two concerts on the splendid instrument at the Tremont Temple, Boston, to be given on the afternoon and evening of Tuesday next. In the evening the well-known tenor, Signor GUIDI, will make his last appearance before leaving this country.

Dr. ISAAC J. HAYES, Surgeon of Dr. KANE'S Arctic Expedition, has accepted an invitation to tell the story of his Arctic experience, in two lectures, at the request of prominent citizens of Boston.

Gov. POLK, of Missouri, has declined an invitation to a public dinner, tendered him by the Bar of St. Louis.

Street Improvements.

The widening and extension of several of the down-town streets, which property owners and the public have been fondly hoping would take place this Spring, seems after all to be a great way off.

That Reade, Duane, and Worth streets are to be widened, and Chamber-street to be opened to Jamesslip are all fixed facts, but they will not be executed before the 1st of next May a year. We believe that Commissioners have already been appointed by the Supreme Court in accordance with law, in the case of each of these streets, but official people now-a-days, as well as large bodies, move very slowly, especially when paid by the day. Crosby-street will also be extended from Howard to Canal, in course of time, but not this year. When these improvements are completed, and Alderman Wilson's new avenue to relieve Broadway, we shall be happy to see our Boston friends on hire.

Medical College Terms.

The regular Winter terms of the Medical Colleges are drawing to a close. The New-York College examinations are in progress this week. The valedictory address will be delivered by Prof. TIMOTHY CHILDS, on Thursday evening, at the Institution in Thirteenth-street. Prof. CHILDS is a new man to the profession of the City, having been appointed to the chair vacated by Prof. E. H. PARKER last Fall. The astonishingly minute microscopical examinations of the blood found in different parts of the famous house No. 31 Bond-street, and which had so important a use in relieving innocent parties from the suspicion of guilt upon the late "grand inquest," were conducted by Dr. CHILDS.

Going to see the Inauguration.

A great many people left the City by the afternoon train yesterday, to witness the inauguration of President BUCHANAN, in Washington on Wednesday next, and a great many more will leave to-day and on Tuesday. Among those that went yesterday were the members of Howard Engine Company, No. 34, the Buchanan Club, and various other organizations, each accompanied by a band of music. They marched to the ferry in procession, preceded by their bands discoursing martial music. 'Twas Sunday, and some wondered what it all meant.

The New Ferry.

They are preparing a slip on the New-York side, for the use of the contemplated ferry between the foot of South Tenth-street, Williamsburgh and James-street, New-York, and on the Brooklyn side the bridge float is built and ready to be launched The Company promises to run its boats before the 1st of May. We hope so. It is needed to straighten the Peck Slip folks.

☞ March was ushered in with a spell of thorough March weather—cold and blustering, and looking infinitely better through one's window than it felt outside. The first was marvelously clear of notable snow.

☞ It began to snow about 9 o'clock last evening; ceased to do so for about half an hour, and then commenced again, seemingly in right good earnest, and continued on, but up to the hour of our going to press had not done much, for the streets were scarcely covered—a half-hour's sunshine would dissolve the whole into dirty water, and make the streets more muddy.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

BY TELEGRAPH TO HERRING & CO., NEW-YORK.

READING, Penn. Feb. 27, 1857.

The great trial of Evans & Watson's Philadelphia Salamander Safe, and Farrel & Herring's Philadelphia (Herring's Patent Champion) Safe, came off to-day, and is now over. Evans & Watson's apparatus has on fire inside. Farrel & Herring's appears to be all right.

[SECOND DISPATCH]

The safes have been opened before the committee, and a large assembly of citizens. Evans & Watson's Salamanderwas found to be on fire inside. There was no fire in Farrel & Herring's. This is a complete triumph for the Herring's Patent Champion safe,

[THIRD DISPATCH Feb. 28.]

Evans & Watson's new Safe, made extra thickness, (eight inches,) has been tested in a furnace, with one of Herring's, ordinary thickness, (five inches,) sold two years ago, to the Reading Railroad Company, but they could not *roast* the *Herring*.

The safes have been opened in presence of the Committee, and Herring's is all *safe*, not a thing burnt.

I will send particulars, and Committee's report, by mail, early next week. Yours, &c.,

JOHN FARREL.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS, 1-67,
AT LAST FALL'S PRICES.

SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st., have now ready for exhibition a large and superior stock of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING, imported expressly for this Spring's trade, and until further notice will be sold at LAST FALL'S PRICES.

LOOK AT THE FIGURES.—ANOTHER REDUCTION OF PRICES.—Compare our lists with others and see if we are not the lowest, then make a memorandum of the number of the store, and be sure you get into the right place.

White China Dinner Plates	the dozen	$1 65
White China Soup Plates	the dozen	1 65
White China Breakfast Plates	the dozen	1 45
White China Tea Plates	the dozen	1 15
White China Tea Sets	44 pieces	3 75
Decorative China Tea Sets	44 pieces	6 50
White Dinner Sets	154 pieces	16 00
Cut Glass Goblets	the dozen	1 65
Cut Glass Champagnes	the dozen	1 20
Cut Glass Wines	the dozen	75
Silver-plated Table Spoons	the dozen	3 75
Silver-plated Tea Spoons	the dozen	1 50
Silver-plated Table Forks	the dozen	4 00
Silver-plated Casters	the dozen	5 00

Gas chandeliers, clocks, bronzes, &c., &c., correspondingly low rate. The public are respectfully informed that our, immense stock, which footed up last Monday $200,000

value, must all be sold in ninety days

W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Marble Stores, Nos. 681 and 683 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.

IN MEMORIAM.

(NOT) BY ALFRED TENNYSON.

'Tis delicious of a morning,
When the blankets close we press,
And the clock hath given warning
That 'tis time to rise and dress—
Oh, a tire is then delightful,
Burning brightly as you please,
And although the heavens be spiteful,
We can wash and dress at ease!

But a comfort even grander
Than to toast hands, face and shin—
Yes, a bliss which Alexander
Would have given a crown to win!
Is for him who, of a morning,
Sees SMITH'S CLOTHES when he awakes,
And, his limbs in these adorning,
Then runs down to BUCKWHEAT CAKES!!!

SMITH BROTHERS' One-Price Wholesale and Retail Clothing Warerooms, Nos. 123 and 140 Fulton-st. New-York.

CARPETINGS AND OIL-CLOTHS.

BRUSSELS AND TAPESTRY CARPETS		2s. per yard.
VELVET CARPET	12s to 16s.	per yard.
OIL CLOTHS	3s. to 9s.	per yard.
HEAVY SUPER CARPETS		4s per yard

CURTAINS AND CURTAIN MATERIALS.
MATTINGS, &c., &c.,
For sale at reduced prices, by
PETERSON & HUMPHREY,
No. 524 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

SEWING MACHINES.—I. M. SINGER & CO.'S *Gazette*, a beautiful pictorial paper, containing full and reliable information about sewing machines, satisfactory answers all questions that can be asked on the subject. All who read this paper will learn how to purchase a sewing machine with which $1,000 a year, clear profit, can be made, and will be protected from being imposed upon by any of the humbug machines now before the public. I. M. SINGER & CO.'S *Gazette* will be sent gratis to all who apply by letter or otherwise

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway, New-York.

LEARY & CO.'S NEW QUARTERLY PATTERN for Gentlemen's Dress Hats, is this day issued, together with a large invoice of Paris Hats of late styles, including the celebrated Cambridge Soft Hat, (a new water-proof article,) in various colors, and for sale at our counters only.

Leaders of Fashion for Gents' Hats,
Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House, Broadway.

THE HEIGHT OF FASHION—EVERY YOUNG man who would become *au fait* in dress, manners, the toilet, and all the accomplishments of the perfect gentleman, should call at the nearest bookstore for that popular new book, entitled

THE AMERICAN GENTLEMAN'S GUIDE TO POLITENESS AND FASHION. Price $1 25. Copies sent by mail, postpaid. DERBY & JACKSON,
Publishers, No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York.

RUPTURE—ONLY PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED to MARSH & CO. by the Industrial Exhibition of all Nations, at the Crystal Palace, for their new Patent Radical Cure Truss. References as to its superiority: Professors Valentine Mott, Willard Parker and John M. Carnochan. Office from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M.
MARSH & CO., No. 2½ Walden-lane, New-York.

GENTLEMEN'S HATS — BIRD, NO. 49 NASSAU-st., will introduce the various styles for Spring on Monday, March 2. They will be distinguished by the style and finish that has hitherto secured the liberal patronage of discriminating wearers.
BIRD, No. 49 Nassau-st., near Maiden-Lane.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS—GREAT BARGAINS.—Owing to alterations to be made in the piano rooms at No. 333 Broadway, the large stock of pianos and melodeons will be sold during this week at lower prices than ever before offered in this City.
HORACE WATERS, Agent.

ESPENSCHEID, HATTER, NO. 118 NASSAU-ST., respectfully invites the attention of his friends and the public to the Spring style of gentlemen's hats for 1857 now ready. Those hats are acknowledged by the best judges as models of grace, elegance and taste.

$113 A YEAR IS CHARGED FOR BOARD AND Tuition at the Hudson River Institute, at Claverack, New-York, three miles from Hudson City. Next term opens April 17. Male and female. For catalogues, address C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

BEEBE & CO.,
No. 156 Broadway, will issue their Spring fashion for gentlemen's hats, THIS DAY, (Saturday,) Feb. 28.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ We do our friends a real service in calling attention to a medicine of such acknowledged merit as WISTAR'S BALSAM. We are all liable to coughs and colds, which cease to be dangerous when recourse is had to the Wild Cherry. None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS.

☞ Burnett's Kalliston and Burnett's Oriental Tooth Wash for sale by C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway.

☞ Removed from No. 2 Hanover-square, to No. 42 Wall-st., Phenix Bank Building
HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
CASH CAPITAL, $300,000.
With a surplus
Insures Buildings, Furniture, Vessels in Port and their Cargoes, and other Property.
AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.
SAMUEL H. ROKENBAUGH, President.
DORAS L. STONE, Secretary.

MEDICINE WITHOUT PAY.

☞ I will present one box of my Magnetic Salve to any respectable patient who will call and receive it. For Burns, Chilblains, Scrofula, and Salt Rheum, unsurpassed. S. B. SMITH, Electro-Magnetist, No. 77 Canal-st., between Broadway and Church-st.

☞ The Incomparable Pen.—PRINCE'S Improved Protean Fountain Pen, patented Jan. 23 and Dec. 26, 1855—Durable, beautiful and useful. The labor-saving pen.—With the many portable styles on hand, we have just introduced an approved style for bankers and accountants. Pencils, and other hard rubber goods, sold at the Dépôt No. 230 Broadway, corner of Reade-st.

☞ Dr. Alban Goldsmith, late Professor of Surgery, will resume the practice of Lithotripsy, (or removing stone from the bladder without cutting,) together with all the diseases of the same region. Office No. 70 Franklin-st. Hours from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.

☞ The New-York Horticultural Society will hold its regular monthly meeting in Clinton Hall, Astor-place THIS (Monday) EVENING, March 2, at 7½ o'clock.
JOHN GROSHON, President.
GEO. H. HANSELL, Rec. Sec.

SCHENECTADY, Feb. 24, 1857.

☞ Sigma Phi.—The annual convention of the Sigma Phi Society will be held at the Alpha of New-York Union College, on WEDNESDAY the 4th of March next.

FOR SALE—TWO SPLENDID ROAD HORSES, one a light sorrel, 16 hands high the other a brown mare, 15. Either can trot inside of 3 minutes. Also, two light road wagons with the horses if wanted. Can be seen at No. 116 East 38th-st., after 1 o'clock.

$2,800.—WANTED—A CASH PARTNER TO join me in the purchase of a respectable manufacturing business that I have the refusal of for a few days. I have the cash and can give the best of reference. Address CARPENTER, Times office.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NOW READY.

APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE FOR MARCH.

APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE FOR MARCH.
APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE FOR MARCH.
APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE FOR MARCH.

CONTENTS.

How to see Washington—With Illustrations.
How to see Washington—With Illustrations.
How to see Washington—With Illustrations.
How to see Washington—With Illustrations.

ALSO, THE

Biography and Portrait of Benjamin H. Latrobe.
Biography and Portrait of Benjamin H. Latrobe.
Biography and Portrait of Benjamin H. Latrobe.
Biography and Portrait of Benjamin H. Latrobe.

ALSO,

Anecdotes of Travel by River and Rail.
Anecdotes of Travel by River and Rail.
Anecdotes of Travel by River and Rail.
Anecdotes of Travel by River and Rail.

ALSO,

Illustrated by Seventy Maps.
Illustrated by Seventy Maps.
Illustrated by Seventy Maps.
Illustrated by Seventy Maps.

ALSO, AN ACCOUNT OF

Railways and their Progress.
Railways and their Progress.
Railways and their Progress.
Railways and their Progress.

ALSO, A

Commercial Register of the Prominent Business Houses.
Commercial Register of the Prominent Business Houses.
Commercial Register of the Prominent Business Houses.
Commercial Register of the Prominent Business Houses.

ALSO,

A Guide to the Principal Hotels.
A Guide to the Principal Hotels.
A Guide to the Principal Hotels.
A Guide to the Principal Hotels.

EVERYBODY SHOULD

Buy Appleton's Illustrated Railway Guide.
Buy Appleton's Illustrated Railway Guide.
Buy Appleton's Illustrated Railway Guide.
Buy Appleton's Illustrated Railway Guide.

FOR SALE

By all the Periodical and News Agents.
At all the Principal Book Stores.
By all the Boys on the Cars and Steamboats,
Throughout the United States and Canadas.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

ORANGE JUDD, Publisher & Prop'r, 191 Water-st., New-York. Terms—One Dollar A Year in Advance.

VOL. XIV., No. 3. MARCH, 1855. New Series, No. 113

SPRING WORK IN THE FIELD.
SPRING WORK IN THE GARDEN.
SPRING WORK AROUND THE DWELLING IS NOW COMING ON.
GET READY FOR IT.

SPRING WORK. Go to the BEST SOURCE for PLAIN, PRACTICABLE, RELIABLE INFORMATION as to WHEN and HOW the various kinds of work are to be done.

SPRING WORK. The AGRICULTURIST contains 24 large quarto pages of just such information as is needed, is indispensable to every one who would cultivate his Farm, his Garden, or his little plot, to the best advantage. The articles are not a rehash from newspaper gossip, but they are all original, and written by practical WORKINGMEN, who know whereof they speak and write. See the contents of the March number below.

SEEDS FREE. The Publisher of the AGRICULTURIST has recently distributed, FREE, to his subscribers over 15,000 packages of the NEW CHINESE SUGAR CANE, and still offers them on the same terms to all old or new subscribers who may apply personally, or send a *ready-directed* post-paid envelope for mailing them in.

SEEDS FREE. OTHER VALUABLE SEEDS are offered free, also, to subscribers.

SEEDS FREE. For particulars see AGRICULTURIST for this month, (March)

AGRICULTURIST FOR MARCH, 1857. NOW READY.

PART OF CONTENTS.

Work for Month—A capital article on work of the season.
Calendar of Operations—A full Catalogue of the various kinds of work to be done in Field, Garden, Orchard &c. &c. This Calendar is a special portion of the Agriculturist, and is alone worth many times the cost of subscription.
Apples—Cooking dried
Asparagus—To get early.
Basil—Value and Culture
Beans—The best.
Bees—Present treatment
Broom Corn—Its culture
Corn—King Phillip's—offered free to subscribers.
Cows—Spaying.
Draining—No. I.
Grafting—Directions.
Grape Culture—No. III.
Grass Lands—Renovating
"Homesteads"—Two capital instructive colored pictures
Home—The Rural—very good.
Insect-bed Working—Illustrated.
Kitchen Garden—Planning work for.
Lice—Dead on trees.
Manures—Chapter III.
Onion Culture—Full treatise.
Ox-Yokes—Constructing.
Peach Cultivation—No. I.
Peas—Full chapter on.
Pictures—Several good ones.
Plants—Over-feeding.
Potatoes—How to get early.
Nursery Fruits—Editor's trials.
Pruning—Full chapter.
Rhubarbs—Grower's experience.
Scions—Cutting for grafting.
Seeds—Getting and Proving.
Sheep—Two articles—Illustrated.
Strawberries—No. III.—Illustrated.
Sugar-Cane—Chinese.
Tobacco—Full chapter on culture.
Trees—Planting & Grafting.
Trees—Best Ornamental.
Woodlands—Care of.

A variety of other short, practical articles.

New subscribers can begin with the volume—(Jan. 1.)

TERMS—By mail, or to callers, 81 per annum. Delivered in the City in wrappers $1 13 a year.

NEW LAW BOOK
JUST PUBLISHED BY
LITTLE, BROWN & CO.,
Law and Foreign Booksellers, No. 112 Washington-st., Boston.

DIGEST OF ENGLISH REPORTS,
A DIGEST OF THE DECISIONS OF THE COURTS OF ENGLAND, CONTAINED IN THE ENGLISH LAW AND EQUITY REPORTS, FROM THE FIRST VOLUME TO THE THIRTY-FIRST INCLUSIVE.
BY CHAUNCEY SMITH, ESQ.
8vo. Price $5 50.

This Digest contains an abstract of about forty-five hundred cases decided in the several Chancery, Common Law, Criminal, Admiralty and Ecclesiastical Courts, and a complete synopsis of the decisions of the English Courts for a period of five years.

It has been carefully prepared with particular reference to the convenience of the profession in this country. Every practitioner has felt in the use of the English digests the embarrassments to which the difference in the practice of the two countries subjects the American lawyer in the use of a book prepared expressly for the profession in England.

A digest is a labor-saving device for economizing the time of a lawyer, and any expedient which tends to promote that object adds to the value of the work. The Law and Equity Digest contains one feature of great utility: the abstract of each case has as its commencement a caption in italics, indicating the point decided, and enabling the examiner to determine at a glance if the case is one which he desires to consult.

The table of cases is also more full and complete than any other which has been published in this country. It contains a reference not only to the Law and Equity Reports, but to all the different series published in England or reprinted in this country, and enables the lawyer to find any case cited from any of these. By this means the Digest is made an index to all the English Reports, and may be used with greater convenience than any other digest of English cases published in this country.

ALSO RECENTLY PUBLISHED:

GRAY'S MASSACHUSETTS REPORTS. 8vo. $5.	Vol. 3.
CURTIS' CIRCUIT COURT REPORTS. 8vo. $5 50.	Vol. 2.
ENGLISH LAW AND EQUITY REPORTS. 8vo. $3.	Vol. 35.
PARSONS' ELEMENTS OF MERCANTILE LAW. 8vo. $5 50.	
BISHOP'S COMMENTARIES ON CRIMINAL LAW. Vol. I. 8vo. $5 50.	
BENNETT AND HEARD'S LEADING CRIMINAL CASES. Vol. I. 8vo. $5.	
WALKE'S CIRCUIT COURT REPORTS. Second edition, with additional cases. 8vo. $5 50.	
CUSHING'S LAW AND PRACTICE OF LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLIES. Royal 8vo. $5.	
DEMPSTEAD'S CIRCUIT COURT REPORTS. Ninth District, Arkansas. 8vo. $5 50.	
CURTIS' DECISIONS OF THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, with Digest. 22 vols. 8vo. $22.	
CURTIS' DIGEST OF THE DECISIONS OF THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UITED STATES. 8vo. $5 50.	
UNITED STATES DIGEST. Vol. 15. Royal 8vo. $3.	
WALKER'S INTRODUCTION TO AMERICAN LAW. Third edition, enlarged. 8vo. $5 50.	
WHEATON'S INTERNATIONAL LAW. Sixth edition. 8vo. $6.	
STORY ON CONTRACTS. Fourth edition, revised and enlarged. 2 vols. 8vo. $11.	

NOTICE TO THE BOOK TRADE.
REMOVAL.
E. D. LONG,
Having removed from No. 121 Nassau-st.,
To
NO. 30 BEEKMAN-ST., SECOND STORY,
Wishes to inform the trade that he has made arrangements with Mr. T. B. PETERSON, of Philadelphia, whereby he will be enabled to supply the trade with all works published by him at his lowest prices
COUNTRY DEALERS will find that by ordering from me, all their orders will be filled as quickly and on as favorable terms as if they were on the spot themselves.
DEALERS AND STRANGERS visiting the City, and all others, are invited to call and examine my large and well-assorted stock
Catalogues sent free, on application to
E. D. LONG, No. 30 Beekman-st., second story.

THE ORCHESTRAL JOURNAL.
A collection of Dance and Serenade Music for small or full orchestras, consisting of two violins, flute, violoncello, cornet and clarionet. Twenty-five numbers now ready Price 50 cents per number, postage paid.
FIRTH, POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway, New-York.

GIFTS! GIFTS! GIFTS!
Presents varying in value from 25 cents to $100, given away to purchasers of Books. Great inducements offered to agents. Full catalogues with explanations sent free on application by mail to any part of the City or country.
EVANS & CO., No. 497 Broadway.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A CAPITAL NEW BOOK.
THE STAR AND THE CLOUD;
OR
A DAUGHTER'S LOVE.
BY AZEL S. ROE.
1 neat 12mo volume. Price, $1 25.

From the New York Daily Times.

Some five years ago we read a novel called "I've Been Thinking;" and thought it was lacking in literary finish, yet, such was the power of prolixity manifested in its pages, the author so evidently possessed the rare faculty of taking hold of his reader's attention and dragging him along over arid wastes of dull description, that we had no hesitation in prophesying that he would turn up a popular novel-writer. It was full of strikingly-marked characters and striking incidents. He has since produced two or three books which have justified the opinion we formed of his talent. The last one that has reached us is called "The Star and the Cloud; or, A Daughter's Love." Like his other novels, it is thoroughly American, serious in tone, with a strongly-individualized characters, striking incidents, and rather long descriptions of rural scenery. The scene of the story is in Monmouth County, New-Jersey, and the local coloring is exceedingly fresh and natural.

From the Boston Traveler.

Mr. Roe's new book, "The Star and the Cloud," is unquestionably the best story of the time, and it is not impossible that this author's rather peculiar novels may not become a school by themselves, which will find imitators. They are unique, full of human nature, and what is remarkable in a writer, each one seems to be an improvement upon the previous one.

DERBY & JACKSON, Publishers,
No. 119 Nassau-st.

For sale at all the bookstores.

ALSO, UNIFORM WITH THE ABOVE:
A LONG LOOK AHEAD. 12mo. $1 25.
TO LOVE AND TO BE LOVED. 12mo. $1 25.
I'VE BEEN THINKING. 12mo $1.

MAPS OF PUTNAM AND ROCKLAND Counties, and their copyright, (mounted and in sheet form,) for sale at No 398 8th-av., New-York.

STATIONERY.

BLANK BOOKS AND STATIONERY.
ACCOUNT BOOKS for BANKS, INSURANCE and RAILROAD OFFICES and MERCHANTS made to order and ruled to any pattern.
LITHOGRAPHY, ENGRAVING and PRINTING, in every variety, executed with dispatch. Also, WRITING, WEDDING and BUSINESS CARDS engraved.
A full assortment of staple and fancy Stationery.
WILLIAM E. HAWS,
(Branch of R. C. Root, Anthony & Co.)
No. 295 Canal-st., corner of Thompson.

BLANK BOOKS AND STATIONERY FOR 1857.—New and old firms requiring blank books with which to commence the new year can be furnished with sets, or parts of sets, made of first-class paper, in stock or made to order, ruled to any pattern, at the shortest notice, and at reasonable rates, by
SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers and Account-Book Manufacturers,
No. 32 Fulton-st.
A general assortment of Stationery constantly on hand.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE NEW-YORK OPHTHALMIC SCHOOL OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY.—Will be held at the Medical College in 13th-st., between the 3d and 4th avs., on MONDAY EVENING, March 2, at 8 o'clock. Students of Medicine and the public are respectfully invited to attend. Several interesting addresses are expected from eminent speakers, after which testimonials will be awarded to the graduating class.

UNIVERSITY OF NEW-YORK MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—The annual Commencement of the Medical Department of the University will be held on WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 4, at 7½ o'clock, in the Chapel of the University, Washington-square. The address to the Graduates will be delivered by Professor MOTT. The profession and public are respectfully invited to attend.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE YOUNG Men's Republican Committee will be held at Stuyvesant Institute on MONDAY EVENING, March 2, at 7½ o'clock The Executive Committee will also meet at the same place and on the same evening at 7 o'clock.
By order. C. C. MOTT, Chairman.
JOHN J. SHAW, } Secretaries.
G. G. BUTLER. }

NOTICE.—TWENTY-FIRST WARD.—MEMBERS of Council No. 98 are requested to attend at their next regular meeting TUESDAY EVENING. Business of importance to be transacted. By order of the President.

LOST AND FOUND.

$100 REWARD.—LOST, OR STOLEN AT New-Haven, Conn., on or about the 18th inst., a sealed package containing the following bonds, viz:
One Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Bond, No. 1,305
One Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Bond, No. 1,306
One Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Bond, No. 1,307.
One Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Bond, No. 1507.
One California Bond of 1870, No. 338.
One California Bond of 1875, No. 504.
The Bonds are $1,000 each.
The public are cautioned against the negotiation of these bonds, As all payments upon them have been stopped, they are of no use to any one but the owner. One hundred dollars will be paid for the return of the package with the contents entire, to the office of RIGGS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st., and no questions asked.

$500 REWARD.—WHEREAS THE STORE of the undersigned was burglariously opened on the night of the 26th, or morning of the 27th inst, and 16 cases of raw silk stolen therefrom, viz: 5 cases of white and 4 cases of straw color Hungtan reeled silk, the cases marked H. T., and 7 cases of white Canton reeled silk, marked C. & CO; the above reward will be paid for the recovery of the above goods, or a proportionate amount for any part thereof. CARY & CO., No. 90 Pine-st.

FOUND—ON THE EVENING OF THE 26TH inst., on 4th-av., a purse containing money. The owner can have the same by calling at the office of BALDWIN & STARR, by proving property and paying for this advertisement.

LOST—ON FRIDAY, FEB. 27, IN 14TH-ST. OR 4th av., a GOLD LOCKET, with the letters V. S on the back. Any person leaving the same at this office will be suitably rewarded.

FOUND—AT THALBERG'S MATINEE ON FRIDAY, Feb. 27, a small BREASTPIN. Inquire at No. 39 Wall-st., room No. 13.

KEROSENE OILS.
KEROSENE LUBRICATING OIL.
KEROSENE ILLUMINATING OIL.
KEROSENE BINNACLE OIL.
PARAFINE RAILWAY GREASE.
ELECTRIC LAMPS.
AUSTENS, AGENTS, No. 60 Beaver-st.

SMITH J. EASTMAN. JOHN C. LLOYD.
EASTMAN & LLOYD,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
AND DEALERS IN PROVISIONS,
Nos. 49 and 42 Broad-st., New-York,
OFFER FOR SALE
CHOICE FAMILY HAMS.—1,500 tcs. Stagg & Shay's Samuel Davis', Gardiner Phipps' and other celebrated brands.
MIDDLES—1,000 bxs. Long and Short Ribbed and Short Clear, Cincinnati cure.
PORK—New—1,500 bbls. Mess, Prime and Clear, City and Western. 500 half-barrels Clear, City Packed.
HAMS 500 tierces A. B. White's and other brands Western, in the shipping order.
SEASED HAMS—300 tierces, an extra article for California. 50 do. do. Western Sour, canvassed for shipping.
SHOULDERS—100 bbds. Prime Western, Smoked.
LARD—1,000 barrels and 2,000 kegs Prime Leaf, New. 500 barrels and 500 kegs Extra Refined, for shipping.
BEEF—New, 2,000 barrels Buckeye and Chicago Western.
Extra, 1,500 barrels Buckeye, Repacked, Superior.
500 barrels Country and City Prime.
Old, 1,500 barrels Chicago and Western Repacked.
200 barrels Railroad Repacked.

JOHN L. CAMPBELL,
LAND AGENT,
SIOUX CITY, IOWA.
Refers to
S. S. HAYES, Esq., Attorney-at-Law,..... Chicago, Ill.
Hon. J. A. MCCLERNAND,..... Springfield, Ill.
ROBERT ROBINSON, U. S. M. Agent,..... Middleton, Ia
HINCHMAN & LOOMIS, Land Dealers,..... Quincy, Ill.
AYRES, CAMPBELL & Co., Bankers,..... Jacksonville, Ill.
C. E. ADAMS, Land Agent,..... Knoxville, Ill.

PRINTING BY STEAM—COPPER-FACED TYPE.
STATIONERS' HALL,
Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., New-York.
BOWNE & HASBROUCK,
PRINTERS, LITHOGRAPHERS AND STATIONERS.
All kinds of Printing executed in the best style, with copper-faced type, at the lowest rates.

THE WARNER PUMP,
AND WEST'S IMPROVED PUMP,
Sold by A. W. GAY & CO., No. 118 Maiden-lane.

BROOKLYN ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR.—This Association has been in active operation during the entire Winter. Sickness, old age, and widows with infant children, many of them in destitute circumstances, have received a larger share of attention and assistance than ever before. There are about 160 families of this class now on our list that will require aid more or less for some weeks to come. The funds of the Association are exhausted, and the treasury $500 overdrawn. A generous collection for the poor, taken up in the "Church on the Heights," Rev. Dr. Bethune's, has been paid into our treasury. Also, a collection taken up some months back in the 2d Presbyterian Church, Rev Dr. Lord's, (omitted, by mistake, in our last report,) has been received.

FRIENDS OF THE POOR: You who wish to have these families assisted, who desire that sickness, infancy and old age shall be cared for, you are respectfully and urgently solicited, either individually or in associated capacities, to aid this institution in their benevolent undertaking. Contributions may be forwarded to
STEPHEN CROWELL, Esq., President, 345 Fulton-st.,
T. H. SANDFORD, Esq., Treasurer, 64 Sands-st., or
LUTHER EAMES, General Agent, No. 88 Hicks st.
Per order. LUTHER EAMES, General Agent.

LYCEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.—OFFICERS FOR 1857:—JOSEPH DELAFIELD, President; William Cooper, First Vice President; J. Carson Brevoort, Second Vice President; John H. Redfield, Corresponding Secretary: Robt. H. Browne, Recording Secretary; Charles M. Wheatley, Treasurer; D. W. Morris, Librarian. W. Cooper, J. C. Brevoort, J. H. Redfield, T. Bland, G. N. Lawrence, Committee of Publication.

DRUGGISTS.—WE WOULD CALL THE ATTENTION of druggists particularly, to our large and choice selection of fancy articles, adapted to their sale, including a great variety of imported perfumery, brushes, fine soaps, fancy bottles and other toilet articles. GABAUDAN & HILL, No. 47 Maiden-lane.

REMOVAL.—THE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURance Company have removed from No. 74 Wall-st., to No. 16 Wall-st., between Nassau-st. and Broadway.
ROBT. S. HONE, President.
D. F. CURRY, Secretary.

DRY GOODS.

ANOTHER GREAT SALE OF WET GOODS FROM AUCTION.

The balance of the goods from the late wreck to be sold without reserve, for the benefit of whom it may concern. The balance of the stock consists of
WET SILKS from auction at bargains.
WET DAMASKS at about half price.
WET LINEN SHEETING AND SHIRTING cheap.
WET NAPKINS, TOWELS, AND DIAPER, at bargains.
WET QUILTS, BLANKETS, AND TOILET COVERS, cheap.
WET BRILLIANTS, PLAID JACONETS, AND NAINSOOKS.
WET COTTON SHIRTINGS AND SHEETINGS, at decided bargains to the public; all to be cleared out as soon as possible.
ANDREW G. COLBY,
corner Grand and Eldridge-sts.

OPENING DAY OF NEW EMBROIDERIES
at
BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S,
No. 473 Broadway,
Will open on MONDAY, March 2,
An entire new stock of Embroideries, Laces, &c.
French Embroidered sets, from $2 to $25.
French Embro

AMUSEMENTS.

THALBERG'S EXTRA AND SINGLE MATINEE.

WEDNESDAY, March 4, at NIBLO'S SALOON.
Doors open at 1, to commence at 1½ o'clock.
Matinee will conclude at 3.
Admission.....$1 50

GAMD.

Ever since the Thalberg Matinées have been announced, the management has been in the constant receipt of a great number of letters from ladies living in the environs, many principals of Seminaries for young ladies, and also parties whose engagements would not allow them to attend a full series of Matinées, requesting that an opportunity might be offered to them of attending a

SINGLE MATINEE,

commencing a little earlier, to enable them to reach home in time for their usual dinner hour.

In compliance with these wishes

AN EXTRA MATINEE

will be given at Niblo's Saloon, on

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 4,

commencing at precisely 1½ o'clock.

The room will be arranged in such a manner as to accommodate only

SIX HUNDRED PERSONS,

which will render all seats desirable.

The general arrangements regarding the comfort of subscribers have been intrusted to

Mr. BROWN, (Sexton of Grace Church.)

THE SALE OF TICKETS

will commence on MONDAY, March 2, at BREUSING'S music store, No. 701 Broadway.

No tickets for sale at the door.

SCHEME OF THE MATINEE.

WEDNESDAY, March 4.

1 Fantasia—"Sonnambula"..... Thalberg
2 "Andante"..... Thalberg
3 "Tarantella"..... Thalberg

Intermission for Lunch.

4. The "Trovatore" (on the Alexandre organ). Thalberg
5. The Prayer of Moses..... Thalberg
6. Home, Sweet Home"..... Thalberg
7. Fantasia—"Elisir D'Amore"..... Thalberg

Mr. THALBERG

will be the only performer.

The organ is from the manufactory of Alexandre & Son, Paris. New-York depôt at BERNARD & FABREGUETTE, No. 81 Dey-st.

THALBERG'S MATINEES.—THIRD SERIES.

MONDAY, March 2—THURSDAY, March 5.

Subscription tickets to be had at Thalberg's Ticket offices.

NOTICE.

The subscription list

FOR THE THIRD SERIES

will positively close Monday noon at Breusing's. No subscriptions received at the door.

NOTICE.

It having been overlooked by the Management that Mr. Thalberg is announced to appear in the evening in New-Haven,

TO-DAY'S MATINEE

will begin at 1½ instead of 3 o'clock.

SCHEME OF THE FIRST MATINEE.

MONDAY, March 2.

1. The Huguenots. 2. The Barcarole. 3. Airs Russes.

Intermission for lunch.

4. The Miserere (Trovatore) on the Alexandre organ. 5. Quartett, Puritani. 6. Home, Sweet Home. 7. God save the Queen.

SCHEME OF THE SECOND MATINEE.

THURSDAY, March 5.

1. Donna de Sago. 2. Tremolo. 3. Graziosa Romances, same parvis.

Intermission for lunch.

4. Finale—"The Puritani" on the Alexandre organ. 5. Ave Maria and Serenade by Schuberth. 6. The Last Rose of Summer. 7. Semiramis.

THALBERG'S CONCERTS.

TUESDAY, March 3.
NIBLO'S SALOON.
Grand combination of
FOUR PRIMA DONNE ON ONE EVENING.
Madame D'ANGRI, Mlle. PARODI,
Mr. PATTI STRAKOSCH, Mr. JOHANSSEN,
S. THALBERG, Mr. JOS. BURKE.
First performance of
MR. THALBERG'S last composition,
THE LAST ROSE OF SUMMER.
Conductor.....Sig. Abella.

Mr. THALBERG

will play the "Elisir d'Amore," "Tarantella," "The last Rose of Summer," (first time.) Duetz with Mr. BURKE, "The Huguenots."

Mlle. PARODI and Madame PATTI STRAKOSCH, Duett "Norma," and "The Star Spangled Banner."

Madame D'ANGRI,

Arias, "Gazza Ladra," "The Ratapian," "Cenerentola."
Grace—Robert le Diable.....Me. Johannsen.
Etoile du Nord.....Mlle Parodi
Wishaw a Mile of Edinboro'.....Me. Strakoesch.
Souvenir de Bellini.....Mr. Burke.

THE SALE OF SEATS

commences on Monday. Tickets at the door.
On Thursday—The Twenty-first Concert.
On Saturday—Farewell Concert in Brooklyn.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.

On MONDAY—Mrs C. Howard's Benefit.
The comedy of TIME TRIES ALL.
With Mrs. C. Howard, Mr. Barrett his first appearance, and Miss Polly Marshall.
The comedy of CHARLES II. the Merry Monarch.
Charles II., Mr. C. Howard, his first appearance this season. Captain Copp, Mr. Burton, Mary, Mrs. C. Howard, with several popular songs and duets with Mr. H. Beckman.
"The Maniac" a cantata, by H. Russell, words by Mark Lewis, will be delivered by Mrs. C Howard.
THE GREAT BURLESQUE CAMILLE.
Camille, Mr. Burton; Author, M. Brougham; Armand, Miss Polly Marshall.
TUESDAY—THE FOUR PHANTOMS and CAMILLE.
On THURSDAY—A new historical play, in three acts, written for this theatre, with new scenery of the most extensive and charming description, new costumes from the best authorities, warlike implements, properties, decorations, marches, dances and groupings.
Mr. J. W. WALLACK, Jr., the distinguished tragedian, will make his first appearance in this piece in the principal character

BROADWAY THEATRE.

E. A. MARSHALL.....Lessee.
W. R. BLAKE.....Stage Manager.

TRAGEDY WEEK.

The management announces the continuation of the performances of

MR. FORREST.

He will appear, for the first time since his recent indisposition,

ON MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 2, 1857,

in his celebrated part of

RICHELIEU.

De Maupra'.....Mr. Daley.
Tuesday evening—ROMEO & JULIET.
Romeo.....Mme. Ponsi Juliet. Mrs. E. W. Davenport
Wednesday—Mr FORREST as ROLLA.
Thursday—Mr. FORREST as WILLIAM TELL.
Friday—Mr. FORREST as JACK CADE.
Favorite farce every night.
A grand dramatic and scenic spectacle, in which most novel and wonderful performances will be introduced, is in active preparation.
Performance begins with the Overture at 7½ o'clock.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE.

No. 624 BROADWAY, NEAR HOUSTON-ST.
Miss Laura Keene.....Sole Lessee and Directress.
CHANGE OF TIME—Doors open at 6½; the performance will commence with the Overture at 7½.
MONDAY EVENING, March 2, 1857,
The dramatic poem, in three acts, entitled
FAUST AND MARGUERITE.
Supported by Messrs. Stoddart, C. Wheatleigh, Stoddart, Lingham, Alleyne, Hyer, McDonall, Benson, Mrs. H. P. Grattan, Misses Alleyne, Howell, and Miss Laura Keene.
To conclude, for the second time, with a new American Comedietta, by a citizen of New-York, entitled
LOVE IN '76.
Supported by Messrs. Stoddart, Burnett, Lingham, T. B. Johnston, Fingold, Benson, Hayes, Misses Alleyne, Howell, and Miss Laura Keene.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

MONDAY, March 2
MISS MATILDA HERON
in
CAMILLE.
Tuesday, MEDEA; Wednesday, CAMILLE; Thursday, MEDEA. The favorite afterpiece of WAITING FOR FUNDS each evening. Seats to be had three days in advance.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

Week's arrangement for Miss Matilda Heron's performance:
Monday, March 2—28th night of CAMILLE, and the 229th night of her performance of that character.
Tuesday, March 3—29th night of MEDEA.
Wednesday, March 4—30th night of CAMILLE.
Thursday, March 5—10th night of MEDEA.
Friday, March 6—30th night of CAMILLE.
Saturday, March 7—11th night of MEDEA.
Seats can be secured in advance.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.

NEW HALL, No. 585 BROADWAY.
Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.
MONDAY EVENING, March 2, by particular request, will be produced, the opera of
SONNAMBULA,
in three acts. New scenery, &c, &c.
Preceding which,
NEGRO MINSTRELSY.
On Friday Evening, March 6, Complimentary Benefit to G. SWAIN BUCKLEY, on which occasion will be performed the celebrated burlesque on the opera of TROVATORE. Commences at 7½ o'clock; Tickets 25 cents; Orchestra seats 50 cents.

AMERICAN THEATRE, 3 CHAMBERS STREET.—Managers J. Davenport and H. Watkins. Dress Circle and Orchestra Seats, 50 cents; Parquet, 25 cents; Upper Circle, 12 cents; Seats in Private Boxes, $1. THIS EVENING, March 2, will be performed the beautiful play of
CHARITY'S LOVE.
Captain Algernon.....Mr. E. L. Davenport,
To conclude with a new Comedy of Reform, entitled
LIVE AND LET LIVE.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—DRESS Circle 25 cents; Pit 12½ cents; Orchestra Chairs 50 cents; Private Boxes $5. THIS EVENING, March 2, the entertainments will commence with the drama of the
BLACK CAT OF COVENTRY.
To be followed by the new burlesque entitled,
MEJEA AND MY-DEARY.
After which the favorite pantomime of the
FRISKY COBBLER.
To conclude with STATE SECRETS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—MONDAY, MARCH 2—EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, the new domestic drama from London, not yet in print, called RUTH OAKLEY. AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, RIGHTS AND WRONGS OF WOMAN. Poses Tortinenses and QUITE AT HOME. The Living Phantom, Living Serpents, Happy Family, &c., may be seen. Admission 25 cents; children under 10, 12½ cts.

ARNHOLD, THE BEARDED BOY; OR, the Man in Miniature. This wonderful Boy will remain only this week on exhibition, at No. 327 Broadway, opposite the Broadway Theatre, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. and 7 to 10, at the Velks' Garden, No. 45 Bowery. Admission 12½ cents.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THE CRYSTAL PALACE is still open to the Public, and contains many things curious and wonderful. The statuary alone is worth the price of admission.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA.

MONDAY, March 2,
(Fourth Subscription Night.)
Third appearance this season of
Madame CORA DE WILHORST,
When will be repeated Bellini's favorite Opera
LA SONNAMBULA.
Madame CORA DE WILHORST as Amina.
Elvino, Signor TIBERNI; Count Rodolpho, Signor MORELLI
Director and Conductor.....MAURICE STRAKOSCH.
Parquet, Dress Circle, First Tier.....$1
Second Seats, 50c. extra. | Amphitheatre.....25c.
Family Circle.....50c. | Private Boxes, from $5 to $20
The Box-Offices for securing seats will be open daily from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M. at the Academy of Music; BREUSING'S, No. 701 Broadway; HALL & SON'S, No. 239 Broadway, and VAN NORDEN & KING'S, No. 25 Wall-st. Opera commences at 8.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

ITALIAN OPERA.
BENEFIT OF SIGNOR TIBERINI.

Signor TIBERINI has the honor to announce to his friends and the public in general, that his first benefit in New-York will take place on WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 4, for which occasion he has selected Verdi's grand Opera of

IL TROVATORE.

Seats for "Il Trovatore" may be secured at the usual Ticket Offices.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM.

SATURDAY, MARCH 7.
THALBERG'S FAREWELL CONCERT.

On which occasion the following immense attraction will be offered:

Joint appearance of
Mlle. PARODI, Madame D'ANGRI and Madame PATTI STRAKOSCH,
Sig. TIBERNI.
Joint appearance of
S. THALBERG and MAURICE STRAKOSCH,
Mr. JOSEPH BURKE.
AN ORCHESTRA
UNDER THE DIRECTION OF
CARL BERGMANN.
BEETHOVEN'S CONCERTO IN C MINOR.
With full orchestra by
Mr THALBERG.

who will likewise perform on this occasion "Miserere," from The Trovatore, on the Alexandre organ.

THE SALE OF SEATS

commences on Thursday, at the usual places.

OLE BULL'S
GRAND CONCERT,
DODWORTH'S ROOMS,
FRIDAY EVENING, March 6, 1857,
Assisted by the following eminent talent:
Miss VICTORIA GELLER, Soprano,
Sign. GIANNONI, Tenor,
Sign. CLEMENTI, Baritone,
Mr. G. W. MORGAN, Organist.
Tickets.....One Dollar
Doors open at 7. Concert commences at 8
Tickets and reserved seats may be secured in advance at the music stores of WM. HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway, and SCHARFENBERG & LUIS, 769 Broadway.
For particulars, see programmes where the tickets are on sale.
N. B.—No extra charge for reserved seats.

EMMA HARDINGE

Will give the fourth of her unrivaled
AMATEUR ENTERTAINMENTS,
On WEDNESDAY EVENING NEXT, March 4, at the Broadway Athenæum, No. 654 Broadway, at 8 o'clock. Admission 50 and 25 cents. To secure seats, early application required at the Musical Academy, No. 553 Broadway.

GRAND OLD FOLKS' CONCERT—AT THE Broadway Tabernacle. The Reading Opera Chorus Class will give a Concert of Ancient and Sacred Music at the Tabernacle on THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, March 5 and 6.

This is the Class which created such a *furore* at the Tremont Temple, Boston, last Winter, delighting so many of the citizens.

If you want a good hearty laugh, go.
If you want your friends to laugh, go with them.
If you want to see how your great, great grand parents locked, go.
If you want one dollar's worth of true enjoyment for twenty-five cents, go.

They will all appear in the costume actually worn 75 or 100 years ago, and sing the oldest of the old tunes.

Tickets 25 cents for sale at the door.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—FIFTEENTH SEASON, 1856 AND 1857.—The Third Concert will take place SATURDAY EVENING, March 7, at the Academy of Music, corner of 14th-st. and Irving-place. The following Artists have kindly volunteered their services: Mlle. M. DE ROODE and Mr. E. MOLLENHAUER. Conductor, Mr. THEO. EISFELD.

Tickets for sale at the music stores of Messrs SCHARFENBERG & LUIS, No. 769 Broadway; C. BREUSING, No. 701 Broadway; WM. HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway; and H. WALKER, No. 167 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Members will please procure their extra Tickets on or before the day of the Concert. All the Tickets sold at the door on the Evening of the Concert will be $1 50 each. No secured seats. Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock P. M. By order, L. SPIER, Secretary.

THALBERG'S CONCERTS.—THE BEAUTIful instruments known as ALEXANDRE ORGAN MELODEONS, which Mr. Thalberg first introduced in his concerts, and which have been so universally admired in his matinées, are manufactured by ALEXANDRE, père et fils à Paris, and for sale by FIRTH, POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway, publishers of Thalberg's music.

THE PALMER MARBLES.—STATUE OF Indian Girl and eleven other pieces of sculpture, at No. 548 Broadway. Open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admittance 25 cents.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, NO. 497 BROADWAY.—The best collection of Paintings in this country. It contains 150 Paintings. Open day and evening. Admittance 25 cents.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
No. 127 MONTAGUE-PLACE, BROOKLYN.

New-York classes on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS. Brooklyn classes on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 3 and 4 P. M for ladies and children, at 8 P. M. for gentlemen. Ladies' private classes at 3 P. M. Pupils can commence at any time during the season.

Practicing assemblies for ladies and gentlemen EVERY MONDAY EVENING in Brooklyn, and every SATURDAY EVENING in New-York. Former pupils can subscribe for the assemblies alone.

BALLS.

IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE WISH EXpressed by many ladies and gentlemen who were present at the late ball at the New York Academy of Music for the benefit of the Opera fund, a second one will be given for the same object on TUESDAY, April 14, which it is intended shall surpass in brilliancy and decorative effect the first, particulars of which will be published at an early day.

INSTRUCTION.

$2.50 FOR WRITING—BOOK-KEEPING $30.—Time unlimited. Algebra Arithmetic, &c., or $20 for a full Commercial Course of Penmanship, Book-keeping, Arithmetic, &c., to qualify young men for business, at Mr. PAINE'S, No 62 Bowery, corner of Canal-st., New-York, and No 282 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

From Hon. Henry Y. Cranston, late Member of Congress, R. I.:

COL. MARTIN S. PAINE—*My Dear Sir:* I take great pleasure, after a lapse of a dozen years, in again communicating to you the high opinion I entertain of your superior qualifications as a teacher of Chirography; the marked and very striking improvement in the art which I have recently noticed in some of your scholars in this place, two of my own daughters being of the number, leads me to hope that you will meet with ample encouragement in every place where you may open a school.

I am, very respectfully, your friend and obt. servant,
HENRY Y. CRANSTON.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.—THE Pedford Female Institute, Mrs. M ROMEYN WILLIS, Principal, will be opened on the first Monday in May. This fine and commodious building is beautifully situated on a lot of ground of ten acres, affording ample facilities for recreation. The most competent teachers will be employed in every department, and the Principal will give her undivided attention to the improvement and comfort of the pupils. The Institute is under the supervision of a Board of Directors, who will spare no pains to make it one of the best in the State. Communication had by Harlem Railroad and stage with New-York city. Circulars can be obtained by applying to the Principal or Trustees, Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y., and at IVISON & PHINNEY'S, No. 321 Broadway.

PRIVATE EDUCATION.—A GENTLEMAN of literary habits, now engaged in tuition, wishes to form an arrangement with parents and guardians for a few select pupils, in addition to his present number. This notice is addressed to those who may be desirous of combining to form a select and limited school where the education is thorough and efficient, and where the moral as well as the intellectual training may be secured. Address PHILOS, Union-square Post-Office, No. 231 Broadway.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC.—DOLBEAR'S Commercial Academy, No 499 Broadway, is the largest in New-York. The Spring term commences this day and evening. A few early applicants may commute for private desks, and a full com mercial course of lessons at about half price. One $10 seat for book-keeping vacant.

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDERS

Unequaled still,
And sure to kill
Bed bugs, rats, mice,
Ants, roaches, flies,
LYON'S Magnetic dust and Pills
Are used on dwellings, barns and mills.
LYON'S POISONLESS MAGNETIC POWDER AND PILLS.—For insects and vermin, No. 424 Broadway.

TO FARMERS.—THE POUDRETTE MADE BY the subscribers is the cheapest and best manure in the world for corn and vegetables. A pamphlet will be sent (free) to any one sending their address to the Lodi Manufacturing Company, No. 60 Cortlandt-st., N. Y. City.

OWNERS OF HORSES WILL FIND DR TOBIAS' LINIMENT in pint bottles at 50 cents, superior to anything else for curing colic swellings, galls, bruises, lumps, &c. Sold by all the storekeepers and druggists. Depôt No. 56 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

MOTHER O'PEARL.—AN INVOICE OF BEST quality Mother O'Pearl shell, just received and for sale by the package, at Nos 4 and 6 Burling-slip, by LUCIUS HART.

MANILLA CORDAGE.—ALL SIZES, MANUfactured by the Excelsior Patent Cordage Company. Orders for this superior quality of Cordage promptly filled by the agents, J. ATKINS & Co. No. 28 South-st.

MESSENGER'S LONDON CORDIAL GIN, now landing ex *American Congress* from London. For sale by the puncheon in bond, or in cases from store, by S. E. MESSENGER & CO., No. 58 Fulton-st.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, LOT AND STABLE.—North-east corner of Lexington-av. and 31st-st. Premises are a four-story brown and stucco front house, about 50 feet deep, 20 feet wide; lot 20x85 feet 5 inches. Walls frescoed, and wood work painted black walnut; all modern improvements. Also, a two-story brick stable in rear, 20x18 feet, for four horses, two vehicles, coachman's room, hay loft, necessary fixtures, &c., &c. Premises in complete order, well calculated for a physician, or gentleman keeping his carriage. Terms very easy. Apply to D. MCMAHON, No. 271 Broadway, rooms Nos. 12 and 13.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—THE FOLLOWING property, situated in the town of Westport, Conn., a short distance from the Depôt of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, viz.: A pleasant house, with fine yard, garden, fruit trees, with or without a barn, and four acres of land adjoining; also, a large house with or without two barns, and fifty acres of land adjoining; also, a pleasant modern-built house, with gardens, vines, fruit trees, &c., with or without a barn, and forty acres of land adjoining. For further particulars, apply to THEODORE BANKS, Esq., Nos. 25 and 27 Peck-slip, or to D. M. MARVIN, Westport, Conn.

FOR SALE.—A LARGE STONE FACTORY AND a never-failing water-power of about 50 horse, suitable for a paper mill or any other manufacturing purpose, on the Bronx river, 18 miles from the City Hall, at Tuckahoe depôt, on the Harlem Railroad, with 60 acres of land, three houses, carriage maker's shop, barn, &c. The factory is four-story, 65 by 80 feet. Also, adjoining, a one-story building, 24 by 45 feet, all in perfect order. The factory and part of the land, with the water-power, would be sold separately, or the whole property would be exchanged for first-class City property. Inquire of D. HODGMAN, No. 27 Maiden-lane.

FOR SALE.—THE PROPERTY FORMERLY occupied as a bolt factory, on 12th-st., next to the corner of Avenue C, 100 feet front, 100 deep, brick factory 40 by 90, with brick storehouse and stable. There is a fine steam engine and boilers on the premises, ready for working. This property offers rare inducements to any party wishing to start a manufacturing business, saw mill, machine shop or foundry, as it is admirably located and ready for immediate occupancy. Apply to H. COTHOUT, No. 3 Cliff-st.

FOR SALE AT HARTFORD, CONN.—THE new, elegant and convenient dwelling-house No. 47 Washington-st., containing 8 acres of the finest land, all connected in 1 lot. The house is large, containing all the modern improvements, suitable for a genteel family, and only 10 minutes walk from the State-House, and in the vicinity of the residences of THOMAS K. BEACH, WILLIAM W. ELLSWORTH, CHARLES H. NORTHAM and ROSWELL C. SMITH, Esqs. Terms easy, &c. Apply to ROBERT BUELL, No. 133 State-st., Hartford, Conn.

FOR SALE—SPLENDID WATER POWER with Grist Mill, fine Dwelling House and out-buildings, 18 acres of beautiful land on railroad at Paterson, Passaic Co., N. J.—price, $7,000; also splendid 2-story Frame House, Washington-av., Upper Morrisania, fine country seat—price $3,200; grand chance; also superior Grocery Store, Stanton-st.—$100; also superior Paint Shop, Carmine-st., old stand—price, $400; also partner wanted with $5,000, lumber business, up-town. Apply No. 43 Chambers st., Room No. 4.

FOR SALE OR LEASE AT ASTORIA, L. I.—The double 2-story attic house, known as the Astoria Female Seminary, situated in Woolsey-st., adjoining the Episcopal Church; lot 225 by 200 feet; house 52 by 42 feet; first floor, two large parlors, dining-room and closets; second floor, five rooms (two very large) and closets; third floor, seven bedrooms and closets. For particulars, inquire of WM. R. BLACKWELL, Esq., No. 87 Water-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE COMMODIOUS AND WELL built two-story and attic brick house on the south-westerly corner of Pike and Madison sts., with twelve years unexpired lease of the ground, subject to a renewal of 21 years at 5 per cent, on the valuation of the property. The ground rent at present $150 per annum. The lease is one from the Rutgers estate, and very favorable. To be seen from 11 till 2 o'clock P. M. Terms easy. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 37 West 28th-st., with or without part of the furniture; house is 4 stories basement and under-cellar, built in the best manner, with all the modern improvements, baths, gas, hot and cold water to third story, range, furnace, water-closets, &c., &c., and is complete in every respect. Apply on the premises, or to E. DU BERCEAU & L. BOUQUET, No. 142 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIdence at Manhasset, Long Island, directly on the water, commanding a fine view of the Bay and East River, containing 57½ acres, a large and commodious dwelling house, barn and out-houses, all in good order; well calculated for a retired gentleman. A full description given and terms made known on application to
COVERT & CO., No. 47 Warren-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A FIRST-class three-story and basement brick house, with gas fixtures, range, heater, bathing apparatus, &c., &c., all complete, situated No. 160 Canton-st., between Fulton-av and Hanson-place. Possession given on or before first of May next, and terms reasonable. Apply on the premises, or of HOWARD & BRO., No. 99 Fulton-av., corner of Bridge-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—IN SOUTH BERGEN, N. J., THE new and well finished two-story house with two-story extension and about ¾ acre of ground on Fairmount ave., 2d house right hand, marble mantels and grates; Reform Dutch and Presbyterian churches, and stages very convenient. Apply on the premises or of R. C. LOESCH, No. 150 Nassau-st., New-York—price, $3,800; or house and part of ground for $2,200.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK AND basement house, No. 80 East 16th-st., opposite St. George's Church, Stuyvesant-square, with all the modern improvements of Croton water, gas, furnaces, greenhouse, &c. Price $10,000. Inquire of THOMAS DUGAN, No 848 Broadway, below 14th-st. House to be seen from 2 to 3 o'clock P. M.

FOR SALE.—SPLENDIDLY SITUATED COUNtry house, on elevated ground, commanding a magnificent view, one hour's ride from town by railroad, two minutes' walk from the depôt. Also, an elegant villa site, with from two to fifteen acres, not surpassed for convenience of situation, and beauty and extent of prospect. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 157 Broadway, 3d story.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE PROPERTY SITuate on the southeast corner of 4th-av. and 125th-st., consisting of two lots in fee occupied by two brick houses, and lease lots on which are sheds and stabling, a fit appendage to a public house. Part of the money may remain on mortgage; terms reasonable. Apply to E. W. LOOKE, No. 59 Whitehall-st.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house and lot of ground, No 207 Houston-st., near Broadway; has all modern improvements, viz.: hot and cold water, baths, wash basins, water-closets, tubs, range, &c., in complete order, recently painted and modernized. For terms, apply to HENRY DEMAREST, No. 607 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET AT DOBB'S FERRY—Commanding a fine view of the Hudson River, containing one third of an acre. The house is a cottage, built of brick, new and in first-rate order, with stable, &c. Good water—having a good cistern and spring. Inquire of JOHN J. STORM, Dobb's Ferry, or WILLIAM BARBER, No 55 Chambers-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 39 WEST 22d-st., rear junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; the house is about 22x40, three stories, and replete with every convenience; bath, gas, patent wash-tubs, &c.; lot about 22x100. This offers a desirable opportunity to any person wishing a moderate size house in the best neighborhood. Apply to JAMES HURRY, No. 149 Pearl, cor of Wall st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—AT A GREAT sacrifice. One three-story, basement, counter-cellar brick house (nearly new), House 20 by 36, all rooms, marble mantels and grates, hard finished ornamental cornice and centre pieces, iron balcony. Lot 20 by 100 feet. Location very desirable, on Cumberland-st., near Fulton-av. Apply to FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE BUILDING SITE on the banks of the Hudson, containing about one acre of land, immediately adjoining the property of M. H. Meyer, Esq., in the village of Dobbs Ferry, pleasantly situated within one minute's walk of the railroad depôt, and affording scenery unsurpassed. For particulars, inquire at No. 50 Front-st. REMINGTON & CO.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE IN BROOKLYN—The cottage-house No 31 Willoughby-st., second block from City Hall, elegantly finished, and replete with every convenience, or would exchange for a larger house not far from Wall-st or Fulton-st. ferries. Apply to MAILLER, LORD & QUEREAU, 108 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FOUR-STORY and English basement house, with modern improvements; situation desirable; No. 203½ West 23d-st. Inquire at No. 77 White st., near Broadway. Rent $750.

LOTS FOR SALE IN MANHATTANVILLE.—A plot of about 17 lots, on 12th st., near 10th-av. Price together $7,000, or separate $450 each. Apply to S. B. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 170 William-st.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—TERMS VERY EASY. THE ELEgant, modern, and truly stylish brown-stone residence No. 189 East 18th st., in thorough and complete order and repair, replete with every convenience and comfort, is 3-story, 3 rooms deep all the way up. Terms $5,000 down, balance can remain. The house is newly and magnificently furnished throughout, and can be had in whole or part with the house if desired; house shown daily, from 12 to 2 o'clock—a pretty country place, well located, would be taken in part payment. Also, the spacious and elegant 5 story brown-stone house on Gramercy Park, No. 106 East 21st-st. Terms easy, one third down. And variety of other property. Also, $10,000 wanted on 1st bond and mortgage on valuable property, centrally located, worth double the amount. Apply to T. B. VOORHEES, Attorney-at-Law, No. 347 Broadway.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST CLASS THREE-story and basement brick houses, corner of South 5th and 8th sts., Williamsburgh, fitted up with all the modern improvements, complete in every respect. The corner house has attached to it an excellent coach-house, suitable for a physician or any person keeping horses. Also, a three-story and basement brick house, No. 119 South 4th-st., and a colonnade house in 1st st., one block from Peck-slip ferry, both in perfect order; all the houses less than five minutes' walk from all the ferries. Also, twenty lots on Gantt 5th-st.; and money loaned to any person desirous of building first-class houses. The above property will be sold cheap, and on very easy terms. Inquire of
J. V. MESEROLE,
Basement Williamsburg City Bank.

FOR SALE—AT COST, ON 53D-STREET, BEtween 8th av. and Broadway, 3 new first-class three story basement and cellar, brick and brown stone front houses with the modern improvements, full sized, 25x50, lot 100 feet; a good chance to secure a large house at the price of a small one, and well finished.

Also, a choice house, 20x40 feet, 2 story basement and cellar, on 41st-st., adjoining 7th-av., at a moderate price. A large proportion can either on mortgage 3 years. Apply to O. H. JONES, President New-York Fire and Marine Insurance Co., No. 72 Wall-st., or
ALLEN & STEVENS, Lumber Dealers,
11th-av. and 39th-st.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone front houses, 60 feet deep, and in a first-class neighborhood, between Broadway and 6th-av. in 27th-st., in a row of four new houses. Inquire of WM. RYER or JOHN W. FIELDER, on the premises.

COMPLETE COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—SHADYSIDE, the residence of the subscriber, situated near the Riverdale Station, 3 miles south of Yonkers, and 15 from the City Hall. House is frame, filled in with brick, 50 feet front, built in the pointed Gothic style, and 3 years old; is replete with every convenience, such as hot and cold water, bath, furnace, range, marble mantels, &c., is well adapted from its sheltered position for a Summer or Winter residence; is handsomely papered, painted and grained throughout, and is in perfect order. The water is supplied from a never-failing spring on the premises, higher than the house, in the simplest, and yet perhaps most complete manner in the County; is very pure and abundant, supplying also the stables, and a handsome fountain in front of the house. There is a good carriage house and stable, with 6 stalls, hen-house, ice-house, (filled,) &c. The fruit consists of a variety of apples, pears, cherries, peaches, grapes, (about 40 vines,) currants, &c. The land, which is 6 acres in extent, is handsomely terraced, and beautifully diversified. Entrance gates of iron, and well made carriage roads. Time from Chambers st. to the house, about one hour. The advertiser has resided on the place 9 years, (doing business in the City,) and now leaves to go to a larger place. The title is perfect, and the terms will be made low and accommodating, as most of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. For further particulars apply to C. W. SIMMONS, No. 108 Chambers-st.

BROOKLYN HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET—Viz: 9 first-class houses on the north side of Lafayette-av., between Raymond and Navy sts. They will contain gas and plumbing suitable for the new water works, including baths and water closets. The fronts are Philadelphia brick; each house is 40 feet deep, exclusive of a back building 16 feet deep; each lot is 95 feet, exclusive of 18 feet front yard. The location is the most healthy, popular and convenient in Brooklyn, being but 5 minutes' walk from the City Hall, and but one block from Fulton and Flatbush ave. The houses will be in all respects first class, substantially built, and well finished. Apply to WILLIAM B. NICHOLS, No. 16 Nassau-st., New-York, or between the hours of 9 and 10 A. M. on the premises.

MADISON-AVENUE.—FOR SALE—THE TWO four-story brown stone houses Nos. 68 and 70 Madison-av., corner of 28th-st.; each lot 25 by 100; houses modern and complete, three rooms deep, all up. In addition to which the corner has a back building, four stories high, and filling the entire depth of the lot by about 18 feet in width. This property is admirably adapted for a Young Ladies' Seminary, and has been occupied as such since the houses were finished. It is also a good location for a Hotel Garni, and is sufficiently commodious for that purpose, or desirable for private residences.
JOSEPH MORGAN,
No. 3 Metropolitan Bank, Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT PORTCHESTER, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—A very desirable modern-built two-story house, with about half an acre of land, well laid out with fruit trees, grape, raspberry and blackberry vines, and ornamental shrubs. A barn at convenient distance, with more land, will be sold with the house, if wanted. To be sold low, if applied for soon. For particulars, inquire of AGUR PIXLEY, on the premises; or, to WM. A. PIXLEY, No. 188 Pearl-st., New-York.

HUDSON RIVER COUNTRY SEAT AND BUILDING SITES FOR SALE CHEAP TO CLOSE AN ESTATE. Two miles north of Newburg, having a magnificent view of the River, Bay, and surrounding country for many miles. Twenty acres, with house and outbuildings; thirty acres adjoining, with a vineyard of over 2,000 grape-vines. Two lots adjoining, of 11 acres each, between the splendid country-seats of W. S. Delano and F. Hood, Esqs. Inquire of W. L. THAYER on the premises, or by mail of JOHN S. THAYER, Newburg.

FOR SALE.—SPLENDIDLY SITUATED COUNtry house, on elevated ground, commanding a magnificent view, one hour's ride from town by railroad, two minutes' walk from the depôt. Also, an elegant villa site, with from two to fifteen acres, not surpassed for convenience of situation, and beauty and extent of prospect. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 157 Broadway, 3d story.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE PROPERTY SITuate on the southeast corner of 4th-av. and 125th-st., consisting of two lots in fee occupied by two brick houses, and lease lots on which are sheds and stabling, a fit appendage to a public house. Part of the money may remain on mortgage; terms reasonable. Apply to E. W. LOOKE, No. 59 Whitehall-st.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house and lot of ground, No 207 Houston-st., near Broadway; has all modern improvements, viz.: hot and cold water, baths, wash basins, water-closets, tubs, range, &c., in complete order, recently painted and modernized. For terms, apply to HENRY DEMAREST, No. 607 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET AT DOBB'S FERRY—Commanding a fine view of the Hudson River, containing one third of an acre. The house is a cottage, built of brick, new and in first-rate order, with stable, &c. Good water—having a good cistern and spring. Inquire of JOHN J. STORM, Dobb's Ferry, or WILLIAM BARBER, No 55 Chambers-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 39 WEST 22d-st., rear junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; the house is about 22x40, three stories, and replete with every convenience; bath, gas, patent wash-tubs, &c.; lot about 22x100. This offers a desirable opportunity to any person wishing a moderate size house in the best neighborhood. Apply to JAMES HURRY, No. 149 Pearl, cor of Wall st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—AT A GREAT sacrifice. One three-story, basement, counter-cellar brick house (nearly new), House 20 by 36, all rooms, marble mantels and grates, hard finished ornamental cornice and centre pieces, iron balcony. Lot 20 by 100 feet. Location very desirable, on Cumberland-st., near Fulton-av. Apply to FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE BUILDING SITE on the banks of the Hudson, containing about one acre of land, immediately adjoining the property of M. H. Meyer, Esq., in the village of Dobbs Ferry, pleasantly situated within one minute's walk of

AUCTION SALES.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT Auctioneer.

UNRESERVED AUCTION SALE OF MAGNIFICENT household furniture, solid silver ware, elegant rosewood piano-forte, rich carpets, splendid rosewood parlor suites, costly China vases, bronzes, oil-paintings, valuable books, &c.—THIS DAY, March 2, I will sell at 10½ o'clock, the largest variety of magnificent household furniture offered at auction this season, contained in the 3-story dwelling No. 153 21st-st., East of 6th-av. This furniture has been but little used and is all in fine order, and is of the best description throughout—every thing in the house will be sold without re-serve, rain or shine, and must be removed immediately. The sale will commence in the dining-room with oak extension table, dining chairs upholstered with morocco, solid silver, large and elegant variety of China, cut-glass, ivory and pearl cutlery, pearl trays, with every description of elegant dining-room furniture. PARLORS—Magnificent carved rosewood piano-forte, made by Nunns, with stool cover; two full suites rosewood parlor furniture, made to order, covered in three-colored brocade; rosewood carved etagere, with marble top; Turkish and reception chairs in medallion tapestry; two elegant rosewood secretaries; rosewood Turkish lounge; velvet carpets; Egyptian and white marble-top, centre and pier tables; corner etageres; French escritoire; brocade and lace curtains; gold-bordered shades; elegant mantel vases and ornaments; splendid pier and mantel mirrors; chandeliers, gilt and bronze; gilt and jewel receivers; bronzes, &c. LIBRARY AND CHAMBER FURNITURE.—Splendid carved rosewood bureaus, bedsteads, furnished with spring, and elegant hair mattresses, &c.; rosewood washstands, cheval glasses, oval mirrors, China toilet sets, full suits rosewood furniture in velvet, one suit do. in hair cloth, clocks, candelabras, shades and lace curtains to 20 windows, carpets, rosewood library bookcase, books, &c., card and sofa tables, Voltaire and other chairs, rockers, &c., with a great variety of elegant mahogany furniture, beds and bedding of every description, elegant hall stands, hall chairs, oil-cloth, portable heater, stoves, &c. Catalogues at house.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, MARCH 2, AT 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern:

$10,000 Milwaukee and Horicon Railroad 1st mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds.

$2,000 Green Bay, Milwaukee and Chicago Railroad 1st mortgage 8 per cent Bonds.

$6,000 Great Western (Illinois) Railroad 1st mortgage 10 per cent. Bonds.

$10,000 Great Western (Illinois) Railroad 1st mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.

$8,000 Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad 7 per cent. Convertible Bonds.

$6,750 Georgia State 6 per cent. Bonds, due 1869 and 1872.

$17,775 49 State of Illinois Internal Improvement Interest Stock.

$1,580 Atlantic Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1856.

$6,580 Orient Mutual Insurance scrip of 1855 and 1856.

45 shares Prismatic Printing Co.....$10 each

60 shares Galena and Chicago Railroad.....$100 each

150 shares Kerosene Gas Light Co.....$25 each

30 shares Tradesmen's Bank.....$40 each

25 shares Mechanics' Banking Association.....$25 each

10 shares Home Fire Insurance Co.....$100 each

10 shares Merchants' Fire Insurance Co.....$50 each

24 shares Lorillard Fire Insurance Co.....$25 each

Terms cash.—Ten per cent. this day, and the balance before 1 o'clock to-morrow. The accrued interest on all the Bonds will be charged to the purchaser. Next regular sale on THURSDAY, March 5.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.

F. NASH, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE—RICH AND COSTLY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, WILTON AND VELVET CARPETS, FRENCH PLATE MIRRORS, OIL-PAINTINGS, SOLID SILVER WARE, ARTICLES OF VERTU, &c.—F. NASH will sell, THIS (Monday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 230 East 86th-st., near 8th-av., to the highest bidder for cash, the entire elegant furniture of said house, consisting of royal Wilton and velvet carpets, solid rosewood parlor suites, magnificently carved frames, covered in satin and silk plush, made to order and of the most expensive kind; solid rosewood centre and side tables, with statuary marble tops to match; elegantly carved rosewood etageres, with heavy French plate glass doors and back; superior oil-paintings by distinguished artists; French plate and oval mirrors; magnificent rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, with solid pearl keys; rich silk and satin brocade window curtains; heavy lace do.; massive rosewood secretary bookcase; solid and richly polished extension dining table, 16 feet; China ware, cut glass ware, solid silver ware, in great variety; ivory and pearl cutlery; elegant and costly China vases, clocks, &c., &c. Also all the chamber furniture, containing an extensive variety, both in rosewood and mahogany; beds and bedding, hair mattresses, bedroom carpets, rosewood hall-stand, stair carpets, oilcloths, basement furniture, &c., &c. The above elegant residence will be let, with possession at once.

D. S. HOUGH, Auctioneer.

D. S. HOUGH WOULD CALL THE special attention of the public to his Auction sale of elegant Household Furniture on TUESDAY NEXT, at 10½ A. M., at No. 248 West 33d-st., near 9th-av.—A very large and varied assortment will be sold of the best class of goods, sale positive, and no postponement on any account. Terms cash in city funds. The basement contains an unusual large assortment of kitchen and dining room furniture, as oak extension tables and side boards, sofas and chairs, China dinner and tea sets, silver ware and cut glass ware, ivory cutlery, &c., &c. In the parlors, velvet carpets, solid rosewood suites, bronze gas fixtures, fine oil-paintings, ormolu clocks and Dresden China vases and decorations, side and centre tables, embroidered lace and brocatel window curtains, fine toned four round-cornered 7-octave rosewood piano, made by Nunns & Fischer, elegantly carved rosewood hall stand, rich carved rosewood and mahogany French bedsteads and bureaus, pure curled hair mattresses and bedding, &c. Also, mahogany sofas, chairs, rockers, &c., and a multitude of other articles too numerous to mention. Catalogues now ready and at the house.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, VELVET CARPETS, LARGE GILT MIRRORS, PARLOR SUITES IN BLUE BROCATEL, &c.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell by auction, on TUESDAY, March 3, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 152 East 23d-st., a general assortment of furniture, consisting of

PARLORS—Velvet carpets, very large gilt frame French plate-mirrors, carved rosewood parlor suite in crimson brocatel, &c., in green and gold; rosewood marble top centre table, superb bronze and ormolu clock, solid carved rosewood etagere, pearl inlaid work-tables, &c., together with fine oil-paintings.

BEDROOMS AND DINING-ROOM—Mahogany secretary mahogany and black walnut bureaus, do. bedsteads, chairs, tables &c.; mahogany wardrobe, black walnut extension dining table, hair and straw mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, stair-rods, hall-stand, iron bedsteads, arm chairs, &c.

Also, a large lot of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

H. T. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF FINE ROSEWOOD FURNITURE.—H. T. LEEDS, Auctioneer, will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 3, at 10½ o'clock, all the handsome furniture in the dwelling No. 121 Clinton-place, between 5th and 6th avs., consisting of three suites of solid rosewood parlor furniture, covered in the best of French brocatel; splendid rosewood piano-forte, stool and cover; handsome tapestry carpets, two handsome rosewood etageres, with plate-glass doors and backs; also, corner etageres, handsome rosewood side and centre tables, with statuary and Egyptian tops; rosewood bureau, and gothic bedsteads and washstands to match, with a variety of mahogany and black walnut furniture, in twenty rooms; handsome lace curtains and brocatel do., cornices, sofas, sofa bedsteads, couches, extension dining tables, one handsome secretary bookcase, one do. library, large French pier glasses, parian figures, splendid vases, feather beds, hair mattresses, crockery, glass ware, dinner sets, tea sets, with a large lot of useful and ornamental furniture, too numerous to mention. Sale to take place positively. Persons in want of furniture will do well to attend, as there are 500 lots. House to let.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

A. J. BLEECKER & CO. WILL SELL AT Auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, on the 4th March ensuing, at 12 o'clock M., the following valuable property: A four-story brick house and store on the west side of 3d-av., between 79th and 80th-sts; lot is 22x99; house is 22x50, well built for owner's use; well calculated for any kind of business as Yorkville is a growing place, and owing to the public works there is a great demand there for groceries, provisions and liquors. Also, eight lots on the west side of 2d-av., between 77th and 78th-sts, embracing two corner lots which are 25 ft. 8 in. by 105 ft. deep, and six inside lots, each lot 25 ft. 6 in. by 105 ft., being whole avenue front. All this property will be sold free of taxes and assessments, and perfect title. Admirable opportunity for investment. 3d-av. is graded and regulated, and 2d-av. by the above house is graded, regulated, paved and sewered. Terms easy.

TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE—OF THE EFFECTS OF A family, THIS MORNING, 11 o'clock, at No. 188 West 35th-st., south side, 2 doors west of 8th-av., by T. MORRELL, Auctioneer. Rosewood parlor suite—covered rich satin brocatel, sofas, arm and gothic, with 4 stuffed back chairs, tapestry carpets, one parlor rosewood melodeon, rich lace curtains, table-a-thèses, easy chairs, and 6 chairs in hair-cloth, modern and ancient oil-paintings, oval mirrors, mantel-vases, clocks, &c., fire-sets, book and corner etageres, hall oil-cloth, hall stands, brussels stair carpets and rods, chambers, ingrain carpets, dress bureau, washstands, bedsteads, hair, &c., mattresses, feather bed, bolsters and pillows, &c.; basement curtains, carpets, extension dining-tables, chairs, clocks, engravings, rockers, &c., silver forks and spoons, cake-basket, castors, &c. Commence with kitchen articles in variety. N. B.—House must be cleared early this afternoon. Come prepared.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PROPERTY ON TWENTY-NINTH-STREET AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction on TUESDAY, the 10th day of March, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange: 2 lots with the 2-story brick houses on the rear thereof, on the south side of 29th-st., commencing 300 feet west of 10th-av. Lots each 25 x 100, sewer in street and Croton water in yard. This property is well worthy the attention of capitalists and others.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY, GLASS, AND CHINA AT AUCTION.—J. S. H. BARTLETT will sell on TUESDAY, March 3, at 10 o'clock, at No. 261 Pearl-st., in lots from the shelves, all kinds Boote's and other white granite ware, flower blue, printed common ware, glass ware, China; also the stock of a dealer, comprising an assortment worthy the notice of dealers. Sales positive, and goods well packed for shipping.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. WILL sell on WEDNESDAY, March 4, at the Merchants' Exchange, a splendid property situated on the 2d-av., between 80th and 81st-sts., consisting of a mansion house and out-buildings and 10 lots; grounds beautifully improved. Also, 5th-av. lots, opposite, all handsomely located for private residences.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

TUESDAY, MARCH 3—AT 10½ O'CLOCK A. M., at Nos. 253 Fulton-st., Brooklyn—the furniture of boarding-house, comprising bedsteads, beds, mattresses, chairs, washstands bureaus, sofas, carpets, oilcloths, &c.

FARM AT PUBLIC AUCTION.—THE SUBscriber will sell, at public auction, on the premises on WEDNESDAY, March 4, 1857, at 3 o'clock P. M., the farm of Simeon Brokaw, deceased, situated in Middlesex County, about 3½ miles from Metuchin Station, on the New-Jersey Railroad, containing about 84 acres of good land, with a never-failing stream of water running through it. About 8 acres of the land are covered with good timber. On the premises are a two story house, barn and out houses; connected with which there is a bearing orchard of apple, and other fruit trees. Terms easy, to be made known on day of sale. For further particulars, inquire of WM. V. BROKAW, Nos. 30 to 36 Park-place.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE IN BROOKLYN.—F. COLTON will sell, THIS DAY, (Monday,) March 2, at No. 186 Atlantic-st., near Clinton, the entire household furniture of the house. It will comprise, in part, one very superior suite of parlor furniture in rich brocatel, large French plate and oval mirrors, lace and other curtains and cornices, velvet tapestry carpets and oil-cloths, marble-top centre and other tables, dressing and plain bureaus, French gothic and plain bedsteads, dining and tea tables, feather beds, and hair mattresses, several very superior oil-paintings, silver-plated ware, table cutlery, crockery and glass ware, &c., &c. N. B.—All the above goods are in good order. Catalogues early on Monday morning. Sale positive.

AUCTION TO-MORROW, MARCH 3, AT 1 O'CLOCK P. M. OF VALUABLE TRACTS OF LAND IN RAHWAY, N. J.—The last chance is now offered for the most magnificent building site on the line of New Jersey Railroad, containing 20 acres, on a high and healthy location of some 70 feet above the town, giving a view of some 8 or ten miles of beautiful country. Also, at the same time, a farm of 180 acres, adjoining said 20. The land is in a high state of cultivation, well fenced and well watered, with a large two-story house, two large barns, cow-houses, and out-buildings in abundance, with fruit of all kinds. Said lands, so connected, lying between three roads, are well calculated to cut in lots of 5, 10, or 20 acres each, or to be divided into two or three farms. For persons doing business in city, and wishing to form a settlement of country seats this sale offers great inducements, as it can not be surpassed for beauty of scenery, convenience of travel to and from the city, 15 minutes' walk from depôt at Rahway, one hour's ride by railroad from New York, cars plying 10 times each way daily. Sale takes place on the premises. Carriages in attendance on day of sale, to meet the trains leaving New York at 10 and 11 o'clock, A. M., to convey persons to the grounds. Terms made known on day of sale, and attendance given by the subscriber. WM. MANNING MARLIN, } Proprietors.
LEANDER BISHOP, }

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR TWO VERY experienced thorough cooks and laundresses. Understand their business well, and have the highest references from first-class families. Also, for a very experienced laundress, and an experienced Scotch Protestant nurse and seamstress, capable of taking entire charge of an infant from its birth; also furnishes the highest references. Apply at MANNING'S Agency, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY TWO WOMEN WITH EXCELlent City references, situations in this City or Brooklyn; one as cook; understands meats and poultry, baking and pastry; does part of the washing and ironing in good style; wages $8. The other takes the entire charge of a baby from its birth; is a neat young seamstress; will take care of a young child or infant; no objection to Brooklyn; wages $7. Call or address No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MAN WITH small family, who has been used to the care of horses and carriages, gardening, or would act as coachman and assist in the garden. Any one in want of a man to take charge of a small country place, will apply at the seedstore of Mr. BRIDGEMAN, 18th-st. and Broadway.

WANTED—SITUATIONS AS A GOOD COOK and to wash and iron; as waiter and chambermaid; as nurse and seamstress; as chambermaid and seamstress; as chambermaid and laundress, and to do general housework, by very competent girls. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as good cook; would be willing to go to the country with a private family. Good City reference. Call for two days at No. 240 East 10th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., third floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTAble woman, who understands washing, ironing, plain cooking, and baking; she has the best recommendations, and can be seen for two days at her present home, No. 52 West 22d-st.

WANTED—A FARMER'S SITUATION BY A Scotchman, recently arrived in this country; unexceptionable testimonials as to character can be seen on application to JOHN C. JACKSON, No. 111 Water-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman a situation as seamstress in a private family. Call or address No. 293 1st av., room No. 7.

TO MANUFACTURING JEWELERS AND IMPORTERS OF WATCHES.—A middle aged gentleman desires a situation as traveling agent for a first-class manufacturing or importing house in this City. Possesing intelligence, energy, strict integrity, and good address, he feels confident of being able to make himself highly useful to his employers. Address TRAVELLING AGENT, *Times* office, stating where an interview can be had.

UNE DEMOISELLE FRANCAISE DESIRE trouver une famille pour retourner en France. Elle fait les robes, sait coiffer, faire les manteaux, les chapeaux, &c. On peut s'adresser a A. R., No. 13 Clinton-place.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT SCOTCH, WELSH and Irish girl to go in the country to do general housework in a small family. She must be a good cook, and willing to aid in all household work. To such a person good wages and a permanent situation will be given. Apply at the United States, corner of Fulton and Pearl sts., between the hours of 3 and 5 P. M., for four days.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN, ENGLISH OR Scotch Protestant girl as nurse and chambermaid; must sew will, and possess a cheerful disposition, and be willing to make herself generally useful. The best of references will be required, as to character and capability. To a good girl a good home and good wages are offered. Call at No. 56 State-st., Brooklyn, on Monday.

WANTED—A SALESMAN IN A NINETY-DAY and 6-months house; one who has a good short-time and near-by trade; none need apply except those fully qualified and having an extensive trade; communications will be treated confidentially. Address Box No. 2,361 Post-Office.

WANTED—A LAD IN A DRY GOODS COMmission house, from 14 to 16 years of age, who has had some experience; one who resides with his parents, and can furnish unquestionable references for industry, honesty and integrity, may address Box No. 446 General Post-Office, with references.

WANTED—AN ARCHITECT'S ASSISTANT, one who is a first-rate draughtsman and acquainted with the duties required in an Architect's office. Address to A. B., Post-Office, box No. 236, Albany, N. Y.

WANTED—A BOY IN A MERCHANT'S OFFICE; one who resides with his parents preferred. Address MERCHANT, Box No. 2,573 New-York Post-Office, in handwriting of applicant.

WANTED AN ENTRY CLERK—ONE WHO writes a good and rapid hand and is quick and accurate in figures. Address Box No. 1,444 Post-Office—giving reference and amount of salary expected.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL TO DO general housework in a small family; she must bring unexceptionable recommendation from her last place. Apply at No. 124 Rivington-st.

WANTED—TWO JOURNEYMEN BOOK-BINders, accustomed to work on blank work. Apply to WM. W. ROSE, No. 68 Cedar-st.

WET NURSE WANTED—FOR A CHILD 8 months old; must be a Protestant and willing to travel during the Summer. References required. Apply in person at No. 21 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn, or address Q., Box No. 2,512 New-York Post-Office.

A COOK, WAITER-GIRL, DAIRY-MAID, and kitchen-maid, are required immediately in a gentleman's family—all must be Protestants. Apply at No. 149 Grand-st.

JOB COMPOSITOR WANTED.—A GOOD JOB compositor may obtain a good situation with JOHN W. OLIVER, No. 43 Ann-st.

CROCKERY PACKER WANTED—TO GO South. Apply immediately to JOHN MADDOCK JR., & CO., No. 68 Water-st.

TEACHERS.

A LADY, COMPOSER AND THOROUGH instructress and performer in Singing and Piano-forte, has lately finished some of her pupils; has some hours disengaged, through sickness amongst her pupils, which she wishes to occupy with new pupils, either at their residence or at her own. Two days in the week for Brooklyn. Address M. R., Madison-square Post-Office, or at the *Times* Office.

PRINCIPAL WANTED—FOR SAND LAKE Academy, Rensselaer County, N. Y.; has been in successful operation for the past twelve years as boarding and day school. Will be rented from 1st April, on liberal terms. R. J. KNUDSON, President.
Dr. E. W. CARMICHELL, Secretary.

A LADY OF EXPERIENCE IN TEACHING the English branches, French and Music, wishes to obtain a situation as daily or resident governess, in a school or private family. References given. Address A. C., No. 19 5th-av.

A YOUNG LADY HAVING SEVERAL HOURS at her disposal would like to engage herself in a private family to give instruction in the French language, of which she has a thorough knowledge. Best of references given. Address A. T. M., *Times* office.

TEACHER—A YOUNG LADY WHO HAS HAD several years experience as music teacher and organist, desires a situation either South or West; the best of references given. Address Miss W. A. H., Leicester, Mass.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—AND AN ELEGANT SUITE OF furnished rooms, consisting of a parlor and two bedrooms adjoining, just vacated, may now be obtained at No. 84 East 23d-st., by either permanent or transient boarders.

BOARDING.—TWO VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, suitable for gentlemen, can be obtained at No. 293 5th-av., corner 33d-st. An exchange of reference required.

BOARD IN HOBOKEN.—SEVERAL SINGLE gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and partial board in a pleasant location, within a few minutes' walk from the ferry. Good references required. Apply to No. 56 Garden-st.

BOARD—WITH PARLOR AND BED-ROOM, plainly furnished, wanted by a gentleman and wife, with a small, quiet family where there are no other boarders, in a good neighborhood up town. References given and required. Address G. G., box No. 896 Post-Office.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A pleasant parlor and bedroom on second floor, suitable for a gentleman and wife, at No. 36 Willow-st. References required.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—IN A respectable private family, between Fulton and Wall-st. ferries, No. 23 Willow-st. References exchanged.

NO. 3 MONROE-STREET.—FURNISHED rooms to let, with or without board, to single gentlemen, at No. 3 Monroe-st., near Catharine.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING AND COLLECTING OFFICE.
SMALLEY, WEED AND BARTLETT,
No. 54 Wall-st., New-York.

GEO. C. SMALLEY, WM. C. REED, ALFRED W. BARTLETT, will give special attention to the negotiation of notes and loans. Also to the purchase and sale of
STOCKS AND BONDS,
at the Brokers' Board, strictly on commission.

Having prompt and reliable correspondents, will negotiate and collect paper payable at all the principal points in the United States and Canadas.

REFERENCES—Moses Taylor, Esq., Wm. B. Astor, Esq., New-York.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1857.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND,
IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES.
We issue sight bills on the
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, Ireland,
In sums from £1 and upwards, at $5 per £.
Address,
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

THE MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK.—Annual statement of the business and condition.—Jan 1, 1857.

Capital Stock	$100,000 00
Reserve of 1854	82,548 25
Balance brought from last statement	167,562 68
Amount of premiums received during the year	$188,065 96
Amount of Interest and Discount received during the year	39,523 59
Amount of Dividend, Annuities, &c	1,943 38—229,531 83
Amount due of Sundry Dividends, Agents, balances, &c	11,121 54
Total	$590,785 39

DISBURSEMENTS.

Claims by Death	$40,351 00
Expenses, Taxes, Salaries, Commissions, &c	23,130 92
Reinsurance and purchased Policies	7,768 41
Dividends on Capital	12,000 00—$83,250 34

ASSETS.

Bonds and Mortgages on property in New-York and Brooklyn, worth double the amount loaned	$213,150 00
Premium loans at 7 per cent. interest	204,421 27
Agents' Accounts for Premiums in course of collection and transmission	61,856 55
Cash in Bank, and on hand	7,559 10
City and State Bonds and Stocks	7,445 00
Deferred Premiums, accrued Interest, &c	14,102 74—498,534 96
Total	$590,785 39

The Directors of the Manhattan Life Insurance Company have, after providing an adequate Fund for the Contingent Liabilities of the Company, under its policies, declared a dividend to policy holders on Life Premiums of 30 per cent., and on Short Term Premiums 15 per cent., which will be adjusted at the time of the payment of the premiums for the current year.

Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. has also been ordered on the Scrip and credits of the dividend of 1854, to be adjusted as above. N. D. MORGAN, President.

J. L. HALSEY, Secretary pro tem.

The Manhattan Life Insurance Company have now closed the second term of three years; and, after having paid to widows and orphans the sum of $250,000 in cash, have now in the Treasury half a million of dollars, ready to be paid to those to whom he may be entitled to receive it. The steady progress of the institution, towards the position it now occupies, is a source of no little congratulation among those of our friends who have been identified with its operations from the organization of the Company. They now present its advantages to all who seek for reliability and open and honorable dealing in the business of their enterprise.

No. 31 NASSAU-ST., New-York, Feb., 1857.

CAUTION—TO CAPITALISTS, CONVEYANcers and the public.—The public are cautioned against certain mortgages on property in the city of Philadelphia, described as a certain tract or parcel of marsh or crippled land, situate on the east side of the Schuylkill river, north of Market-st. Bridge, formerly in the township of Blockley, and now in the XXIVth Ward of the city of Philadelphia. The undersigned, who executed those mortgages, never had any valid title to the premises, and received no consideration for the mortgages in question. He has been imposed upon, and the whole affair is an imposture, well understood in Philadelphia. New-York capitalists are warned against them.

FRANK BROWN.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 10, 1857.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R. Co., }
NEW-YORK, Feb. 23, 1857. }

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, for the election of Directors, and any other business that may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, in the city of Chicago, Ill., on WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of March, 1857, at 10½ o'clock A. M. The transfer books will close on Saturday, the 7th day of March, and reopen on the 18th day of March. C. C. JOHNSON, Secretary pro tem.

OFFICE TERRE HAUTE AND RICHMOND R. R. Co., }
TERRE HAUTE, Feb 19, 1857. }

NOTICE.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DUE March 1, on the first mortgage bonds of the Terre Haute and Richmond Railroad Company will be paid on the presentation of the coupons, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 29 Exchange-place, New-York.

CHARLES WOOD, Secretary T. H. & R. R. R. Co.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late issue,) having twenty years to run; interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

INTEREST COUPONS OF THE 8 PER CENT. 1st Mortgage Bonds of the Milwaukee and Watertown Railroad Company, due 1st March next, will be paid on presentation at the office of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, No. 8 Wall-st., on and after 2d proximo.

J. S. COLT, Transfer Agent of La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company.

INTEREST COUPONS OF THE 7 PER CENT. Bonds of the City of Milwaukee, issued to the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, and due 1st March next, will be paid on presentation at the office of said Company, No. 8 Wall-st., on and after 2d proximo.

J. S. COLT, Transfer Agent of L. C. & Mil. R. R. Co.

NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL U. S. M. S. S. Co., }
No. 56 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 18, 1857. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 56 Wall-st., on THURSDAY, 5th of March. Polls open at 12 M., and remain open until 2 P. M.

W. L. YOULE, Secretary.

OFFICE GREEN BAY, MILWAUKEE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD CO.—No. 53 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 27, 1857.—Coupons of the City of Milwaukee Bonds, issued to this Company, payable March 1, will be paid on and after the 2d day of March next, on presentation at this office.

C. E. SCOFIELD, Treasurer.

THE INTEREST COUPONS DUE ON THE 1st March, on the Bonds of the Saratoga and Whitehall Railroad Company, issued for the construction of the Rutland extension, will be paid at the office of CARPENTER & VERMILYE, No. 44 Wall-st., on and after the 2d proximo. WM. H. WARREN, Treasurer.

THE INTEREST ON THE BONDS OF Knox County, Ohio, issued to the Springfield, Mount Vernon, and Pitteburg R. R. Co., payable in this City on the 1st March next, will be paid on presentation of the proper coupons at our office, No. 8 Wall-st., on and after 2d prox. ATWOOD & CO.

THE COUPONS DUE AND PAYABLE IN this City 1st March next from the Bonds of Marshall County, Illinois, will be paid on presentation at our office, No. 8 Wall-st., on and after 2d proximo.

ATWOOD & CO.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS and Managers of the New-York and Passaic Quarrying Company will be held on MONDAY, March 9, in the office of James Renwick, Esq., Tontine Building, Wall-st. JOHN WRIGHT, Secretary.

GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAIL-ROAD.—The Second Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of this Company, due in 1875—interest payable half-yearly in New-York—are for sale by
STRACHAN & SCOTT, No. 51 William-st.

THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE SAN-DUSKY CITY and Indiana Railroad Company, due 1st March, will be paid at the People's Bank.

THE INTEREST COUPONS ON THE WA-TERTOWN and Rome Railroad Company's Bonds, due 1st March, will be paid by the People's Bank.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

DIVIDENDS

MISSISSIPPI AND MISSOURI RAIL-ROAD COMPANY.—The Directors have this day declared a dividend of four (4) per cent. on the capital stock of the first division of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company, payable on the 10th day of March next. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 10th March, prox., both days inclusive.

A. C. FLAGG, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—GOODYEAR'S INDIA RUBBER GLOVE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1857. The Directors have declared a dividend of eight per cent., payable to the stockholders on and after March 2, at the office of the Company in New-York. GEO. M. ALLERTON, Treasurer,
No. 56 John-st., up stairs.

CORN EXCHANGE FIRE AND INLAND NAVIGATION }
INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Feb. 28, 1857. }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of TEN PER CENT., payable on the 6th of March. W. H. WINDSOR, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE
HARMONY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 6 BROAD-STREET,
NEW YORK, Jan. 7, 1857.

The following gentlemen were duly elected Directors of this Company, at the annual election, held at the office, on Monday, 5th instant, viz:

W. Callender,	Fred'k DePeyster,	T. James Glover,
Eugene Dutilh,	James Donaldson,	E. H. Howell,
P. A. Hargous,	John Brouwer,	S. P. Boll,
M. K. Harmony,	Arthur Leary,	L. Wells,
Peter Morris,	G. W. Coster,	J. M. Motley,
	Henry Morgan,	John Garcia.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, held this day, Wm. Callender was unanimously reelected President for the ensuing year. R. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

BANK NOTICES.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, 694-av., corner 9th-st., open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits. T. P. STILLMAN, Pres.

MEDICAL.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

This is the original and genuine article, and is infinitely superior to all others for purifying the blood. It is composed of purely vegetable extracts, is pleasant to the taste, and speedily manifests its beneficial effects. Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists,
No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—MR. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over 200 certificates of its virtue, all within 20 miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the eyes and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial, it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appear to me surprising—first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846; second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day.

No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get, and enough of it.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over 8 years, dessert spoonful; children from 5 to 8 years, tea spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

Mr. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price $1.

Mr. KENNEDY'S agents are: 150 Greenwich-st.; BOYD & PAUL, Chambers-st; F. C. WELLS & CO., Franklin-st; McKESSON, ROBBINS & CO., No. 115 Maiden-lane; HAVILAND, HARRAL & KISLEY, Warren-st.; WARD, CLOSE & CO., Maiden-lane; and retailed by all respectable Druggists.

Wholesale agents for New-York: CHAS. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; C. LICKENER, No. 81 Barclay-st; A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., and retailed by all respectable Druggists. Also by Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; BARNES & PARK, No. 304 Broadway.

NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE.—TRIESEMAR.—None are genuine unless the engravings of the Seals of the Patent Office of England, the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Vienna, are fixed upon each wrapper, and around each case.

Sold by Dr. H. A. BARROW—Member of the Imperial College of Vienna, and Royal College of Surgeons, London, who may be personally consulted at his residence, No. 157 Prince-st., north of Market-st. Bridge, a New-York, from 11 o'clock in the morning till 2, and from 4 o'clock till 8 in the evening, (Sundays excepted.)

TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c.; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copavia and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESMAR Nos. 1, 2, and 3, are prepared in the form of a lozenge, devoid of taste or smell, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. *Sold in tin cases anddivided in separate doses, as administered* by Valpeau, Lalleman, Roux, Ricord, &c.,

NEW-YORK CITY.

Fire in Fulton-street—Daring Attempt at Incendiarism—An Explosion.

About 8 o'clock last evening a loud explosion was heard in Fulton-street, near Broadway and the vicinity. Immediately thereafter the bells rang out an alarm for the fire district. Citizens, firemen, the Insurance watch and policemen were startled, and all soon gathered about the premises No. 146 Fulton-street, occupied by Messrs. MACY & JENKINS, wholesale grocers and liquor dealers. The doors and windows of the place were shattered and broken, and scattered in all directions, the result of a terrific explosion. Flames and smoke were issuing from the building, and for a time a conflagration seemed imminent. The Insurance watch, however, were busily at work in an instant, and the fire was soon wholly quenched. The building was then entered, and a strange sight the interior presented. Everything within it was scattered and heaped about in wild confusion; not a door that was not smashed; and not a window, front and rear, that was not completely demolished.

On examination it was found that a fire had been kindled on the first floor, at the top of the cellar-way, and that a quantity of powder had been there placed with a view no doubt to the demolition of the building or the destruction of its contents. The plot was not well planned, however, for beyond the demolition of the doors and windows, and the mixing up of and breakage of some of the stock, no damage was done. The whole loss of property will not exceed $500.

Messrs. MACY & JENKINS have an insurance on their stock for $10,000—$6,000 in the City, and $4,000 in the National Insurance Company.

Messrs. C. & J. declare that they have never had a grain of powder in their premises, and Mr. JENKINS avers that he, himself, left the store secure and locked at the usual time of closing on Saturday.

It is a strange case. The Fire Marshal is investigating it.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

THE LATEST DODGE TO RAISE THE WIND—SOME SMART BOYS GO INTO THE TELEGRAPH BUSINESS ON THEIR OWN BOOK.

Notice was given to Sergeant OWENS, at the office of the Chief of Police, on Saturday night, that certain boys were engaged in collecting money from hotel proprietors and others, by delivering to them certain papers, forged dispatches, purporting to be sent from House's Telegraph Office in Wall street. It was further stated that one of these boys was then at Tammany Hall engaged in practicing this dishonest trick. Officer McIntyre was sent to Tammany Hall, where he took in custody the boy alluded to, who gave his name as David Mahoney, his age 16 years, and his residence No. 26 Whitehall street.

On the person of Mahoney was found an entry book such as telegraph boys carry, and about a dozen bogus dispatches to various parties, filled out in a good business hand, very well expressed and properly punctuated. The blanks were the genuine used at the office of the Telegraph Company, and, as subsequently appeared, were purloined from a telegraph office by an accomplice of Mahoney.

Mahoney, when brought to the Chief's Office, confessed the whole story. He said that he had been, with other boys, (whose names he gave,) engaged in the business for which he was arrested some six weeks; that he had delivered a great many dispatches, and that the profits resulting therefrom were equally divided. The usual charge for one of these dispatches was $1, though they sometimes got more. These dispatches were usually addressed to some hotel-keeper, and purported to come from some gentleman from a distant city, asking that a room might be reserved for himself and family, who would arrive in New-York on such a day.

On the information thus furnished Officers McIntyre and Coakley proceeded to the tenant house, No. 10 State-st reet, and there, at 2 o'clock Sunday morning, arrested Joseph Halloran, a boy of 18 years, who, it seems, was the principal of the gang of young forgers, and who filled out the blanks, and directed the movements of Mahoney and the others.

Both prisoners were conveyed to the First District Police Court, where Justice OSBORNE committed them for trial, each in default of bail in the sum of $500.

Later in the day a message-boy named McCabe, employed in the telegraph office, was arrested as an accomplice. He is accused of furnishing the other boys with the office blanks and envelopes. He, too, was committed.

Thus is broken up a gang of shrewd and daring young forgers.

[Advertisement.]

CLOSING SALE PREVIOUS TO REMOVAL.—ON THE 15TH DAY OF MARCH we shall remove to our NEW STORE, CORNER OF BROADWAY AND BROOME STREET. The remainder of our present stock is SELLING OFF AT PRICES THAT DEFY COMPETITION, and a perusal of the following list will convince every one of the fact.

DINING SERVICES	142 pieces	$17 00
WHITE TEA SETS	44 pieces	8 75
WHITE TOILET SETS	10 pieces	1 00
DECORATED TEA SETS	44 pieces	6 50
SUPERB TOILET SETS	11 pieces	7 25
CUT GLASS GOBLETS	Per dozen	1 75
CUT GLASS CHAMPAGNES	Per dozen	1 25
CUT GLASS WINES	Per dozen	88
ENGRAVED BOHEMIAN CLARETS	Per dozen	2 50
HEAVY PLATED CASTORS, AND 6 CUT BOTTLES		5 00
HEAVY PLATED TABLE SPOONS	Per dozen	4 00
HEAVY PLATED TEA SPOONS	Per dozen	2 00
HEAVY PLATED TABLE FORKS	Per dozen	4 00
HEAVY PLATED TEA SETS	6 pieces	22 00
HEAVY PLATED SUGARS		2 50
HEAVY PLATED CREAMS		2 00
HEAVY PLATED MOLASSES PITCHERS		2 50
ELEGANT CAKE BASKETS		8 00
FOUR LIGHT BRONZE CANDELABRAS	pair	4 50
IVORY HANDLED TABLE KNIVES	Per dozen	5 50

CLOCKS, BRONZES, PARIAN WARE VASES, GAS FIXTURES, &c, in proportion.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT & Co.,
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

THE IMPROVED PHOTOGRAPH.

The public should not omit an inspection of this peerless accomplishment of the Camera. It seems impossible to conceive a further advance in the art of Portraiture. Pictures which a year ago were unattainable by any means whatever, are now executed in a moment, and possess an artistic grace and symmetry which hitherto Photography has been deemed incapable of attaining. The Imperial Photograph may be examined at BRADY'S Gallery, No. 359 Broadway.

The process of reproducing copies of Portraits by Photography has recently been the subject of many and valuable improvements. Any requisite number *of fac similes* of Daguerreotype, Oil Painting, Bust or Sketch is produced as readily as engravings are printed from a plate. Their cost is but a trifle. BRADY has established a copying department at his Gallery, and persons desiring copies of Pictures will find that a dozen impressions are not more expensive than a single one by the old method.

[Advertisement.]

A TERRIFIC FIRE!

SEVERAL LIVES LOST!

Only yesterday we read in the newspapers that sixteen persons had been buried in this City who came to their death by fire—the worst kind of fire—a fire in the blood, called bilious fever, cured at all times promptly and safely by the use of ANDERS' "LIQUID" IODINE, admitted to be the only positive remedy for consumption, scrofula, rheumatism, liver complaints, heart disease, and all disorders of the blood. Sold at $1 a bottle by ANDERS & FOSDICK, No 3 Second-avenue, and No. 862 Broadway; C. H RING, No. 192 Broadway; MRS. HAYES, Brooklyn, and by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Our closing sale recommences on Monday the 2d of March and will continue until the 15th, on which day we shall positively remove to the new store corner of Broadway and Broome street.

Gilt and bronze three-light Chandeliers, $5, $6, and $8.

Gilt and bronze four-light chandeliers $8 $12 and $15

Gilt and bronze six-light Chandeliers $12, $15 and $18.

Part of the store fixtures for sale, including Oil Cloth, Matting and 900 yards elegant Brussels carpet E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO., Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

THE IMPERIAL PHOTOGRAPH.

An entirely new and by far the most successful application of the art hitherto made is exhibited at BRADY'S Gallery, No. 359 Broadway. Their

EXQUISITE EFFECT AND FINISH

are without a parallel in the history of Photography. Mr. BRADY'S facilities for their production enable him to place them at a popular price.

A MATERIAL REDUCTION IN COST

has been made in each department of portraiture at this Gallery, while the quality has constantly improved.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers, Tea Dealers, and private families—Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson, from 20c. to 40c.; Gunpowder and Imperial from 50c. to 60c.—all other qualities equally low. Also, 2-lb boxes of good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine—No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt sts.

[Advertisement.]

NOTICE.

OUR CLOSING SALE IS DISCONTINUED

(FOR THIS DAY ONLY)

To give us an opportunity for arranging the remainder of our goods and delivering goods sold.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT, Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

To NERVOUS SUFFERERS.—A retired clergyman, restored to health in a few days, after many years of great nervous suffering, is anxious to make known the means of cure. Will send (free) the prescription used. Direct to JOHN M. DAGNALL, 59 Fulton-street, Brooklyn.

[Advertisement.]

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.—An atmosphere of perfume exhales from the handkerchief moistened with this rare floral essence. Its refreshing aroma prevents faintness, and relieves headache and nervous tremor. Gentlemen who use it (mixed with water) after shaving, will obviate all trouble from irritation of the skin. Sold by D. T. LANMAN & Co., wholesale druggists, No. 69 Water-street, New-York, and by all druggists, at 50c. per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—A most famous entertainment is to be given at this successful theatre to-night. Mr. DENMAN PITTS' thrilling drama entitled the "Black Cat of Coventry;" a new English burlesque called "Medea and My Deary;" the comic pantomime of the "Frisky Cobbler," and the farce of "State Secrets at Albany," are to be performed.

[Advertisement.]

RUTH OAKLEY AT BARNUM'S.—They produce this famous domestic drama to-night at Barnum's Museum. It is not yet in print, but has been gotten up from the manuscript sent by the author from London. It is said to be the most soul-stirring piece ever witnessed.

[Advertisement.]

WINDOW SHADES. TABLE OIL-CLOTHS, Buff and White Hollands, Cords, Tassels, Brasses, &c., Wholesale and Retail, By WOODFORD & WEMPLE. No. 58 Catharine-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ This day, this day, this day, March 2, let every bad writer of both sexes, old and young, join GOLDSMITH'S writing classes. $2 50 for the course of ten lessons. Circulars may be had at the Academy, No. 362 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HALLOTYPES, HALLOTYPES.—This new and beautiful style of portraiture is now taken in all its perfection at GURNEY'S Photographic Palace of Art, No. 349 Broadway.

J. GURNEY Photographic Artist.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—A certain cure for sick headache and disorders of the stomach. Their virtue in such cases is known in all parts of the world. Those afflicted with liver and bowel complaints, and indigestion, cannot use so good a remedy.

[Advertisement.]

GAS! GAS!!—Gas Fixtures for the Spring trade. Several new patterns more beautiful in design and finish than ever offered before. Call at our great Manufacturing Dépôt, No. 376 Broadway.

ARCHER, WARNER & Co.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 187 and 189 Water-street, and No. 5 Murray-street, New-York.

LONG ISLAND.

Another Mystery in Brooklyn.

The residents of a suburban portion of Brooklyn were aroused by the cries of murder on Thursday night last, which proceeded from a house occupied by several persons who have not lived on the best of terms. The cries subsiding, nothing more was thought of the occurrence until Saturday, when a coffin containing the body of a grown person, not known by the neighbors to have been sick, was taken from the house and interred in an out-of-the-way cemetery. This circumstance, in connection with the cries of murder heard Thursday night, aroused the suspicion that there had been some foul play, and accordingly Coroner REDDING was notified, and will investigate the mystery to-day.

Another Brutal Outrage Upon a Female in Brooklyn.

Mrs. MATILDA MAY, of No. 91 Fulton-street, Brooklyn, while passing through Tillary-street, near Gold, Friday evening last, was seized upon by several of the ruffians who infest that vicinity, and dragged by them into a slaughter-house, where they attempted to violate her person, but failing in this they took her earnings, and several other articles of value, from her person and departed. One of the parties to this outrage, a villainous looking scamp named JAMES MULETT, was arrested by officer FOX of the Second District Police, and was identified by Mrs. MAY as the ringleader. He was brought before Justice SMITH, on Saturday, and, after giving such information as will probably lead to the arrest of his associates, he was committed for examination.

Mrs. MAY had been to a store on Myrtle-avenue to purchase groceries, and was returning home about 10 o'clock, when the outrage took place, in one of the most thickly settled portions of the city. She was detained by her captors several hours, and it was principally through her exertions that the leader of the gang was secured. He detained her after the others had departed, and when he left she followed him, and meeting the officer, had him arrested.

Fatal Fluid Accident.

CATHARINE DWYER died at the Flatbush Hospital, Saturday, from injuries received by burning fluid at the house of Mr. GILCHRIST, Second-street and South Seventh, Eastern District of Brooklyn, Wednesday last. This is the woman who was so inhumanly treated on the way to the Hospital. She was placed in an old rickety wagon, in a cramped position, while so badly burnt that the easiest position possible in an easy wagon would have been torture. In addition to this the wagon broke down, and in this position she was left for an hour or so, until some citizens accidentally discovered her situation and took her in charge.

Highway Robbery.

A German named ANTHONY SHUMAKER on Friday night last, while proceeding to his home on Fourteenth-street was attacked by two men on Ninth-street, in the Twelfth ward, who after knocking him down robbed him of a box of carpenters' tools, a cap, and a small sum of money. The villains thus far have escaped arrest.

Body of a Child Found.

Officer MCMAHON, of the Third District Police, last evening found the body of a child buried in the sand at the corner of Wolcott and Richards streets, Twelfth Ward. It was taken to the Station-house and the Coroner notified.

Fatal Accident.

A boy named WM. J. DAILY, residing with his parents, at the corner of Hudson avenue and Water-street, Brooklyn, died, yesterday morning, from burns received a few days ago, by his clothes taking fire.

Sudden Death.

Mr. TILLY LYNDE, a well-known citizen of Brooklyn, died suddenly in his chair, at his residence No. 117 Columbia-street, yesterday morning, from apoplexy.

Funerals.

The funeral of Rev. Dr. SCHROEDER, and also of Dr. CHAMPNEY, took place yesterday in Brooklyn, and were largely attended.

Fire in Brooklyn.

On Saturday afternoon, a small stable on Pacific, near Bard-street, owned by Mr. CAPT, was destroyed by fire. Loss $200. Insured for $100.

MARRIED.

VERNON—MUTTER.—At Roslyn, L. I., on Thursday, Feb. 26, by Rev. S. R. Ely, Mr. PERCY P. VERNON to Mrs. PHEBE A. MUTTER.

DUTTON—AMBLER.—At Deerfield, N. Y., on Monday Feb. 23, by Rev. T. V. Fowler, WILLIAM M DUTTON, of Stratford, N. Y., to SARAH JAMBLER, of Sacondaga, N. Y.

DIED.

GREELEY.—In this City, on Saturday, Feb. 28, at 6 P. M., of croup, RAPHAEL UHLAND, only remaining son of Horace and Mary Y. C. Greeley aged 6 years and 12 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, at No. 35 East 19th-st., near Broadway, at 1 o'clock this (Monday) afternoon.

ZIMMERMANN.—In this City, on Saturday, Feb. 28, JOHN C. ZIMMERMANN, Sr., formerly of Buenos Ayres, aged 70 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from Calvary Church, on Tuesday, at 10 o'clock A. M.

GRAY.—In this City, on Sunday, March 1, Mrs. MARY W. GRAY, widow of John Gray, in the 67th year of her age.

The funeral services will be held at the house of her son, Theo. H. Gray, No. 277 Irvington-st., this (Monday) afternoon, March 2, at 3 o'clock. Her friends are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

CABLE.—In this City, on Saturday, Feb. 28, CHARLES V. CABLE, late of Poughkeepsie.

His funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 89 White st., this (Monday) afternoon at 4 o'clock.

TILLMAN.—In this City, on Sunday, March 1, Miss ABIE TILLMAN, aged 76 years, 6 months and 18 days.

The funeral will take place from the house of Mr. Henry DUKE, No. 155 Orchard st., at 1 o'clock this (Monday) afternoon. The friends and relatives are invited to attend without further invitation.

VOSBURGH.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Feb. 28, of membrane croup, SARAH JANE, daughter of Wm. C. and Jane Vosburgh, aged 3 years, 11 months and 20 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, March 3, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 137 Vanderbilt-av.

CODDINGTON.—At Yonkers, on Friday evening, Feb. 27, ABRAHAM CODDINGTON, formerly of this City, aged 67 years.

The relatives and friends of his family are invited to attend the funeral from the Methodist Episcopal Church, of that place, this (Monday) morning, at 11 o'clock.

COOPER.—At Bloomfield, N. J., on Saturday, Feb. 28, of scarlet fever, MARGARET VALLOTTON COOPER, eldest daughter of David and Adeline H. Cooper, aged 5 years.

The funeral will be attended at 1½ o'clock this (Monday) afternoon, March 2.

GIFFORD.—At Lower Morrisania, on Saturday, Feb. 28, FANNY F. GIFFORD, daughter of the late James Tourburn, aged 34 years.

Funeral service at the house of her brother-in-law, Thomas Barry, Lower Morrisania, this day, (Monday,) at 4½ o'clock P. M. Harlem Railroad cars leave corner of White and Centre sts. at 3½ o'clock. Friends of the family are respectfully invited.

WILDEY.—In Tarrytown, on Thursday, Feb. 26, at her residence, FANNY WILDEY, in the 65th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Monday,) March 2, at 11 o'clock A. M., without further notice.

REYNOLDS.—At Port-au-Prince, suddenly, on Sunday, Feb. 8, EUGENE A REYNOLDS, only and beloved child of Theodore A. and Eliza REYNOLDS, and grandson of David S. Reynolds, deceased, aged 12 years, 3 months and 23 days.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....FEB. 28.

$1,500 Ohio St. 6s, '75	107	400 Erie R. R.	s3 57
1,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90	89½	100 do	s30 57
1,000 Virginia 6s	93	100 do	c 57½
4,000 Miss. State 6s	84½	100 do	b3 57¾
1,000 do	84½	100 do	... 57¾
12,000 Cal. State 7s, '75	66	100 do	c 57¾
1,000 City 6s, '68	92	100 do	b10 57¾
4,000 N. Y. Cen. RR. 6's	84¾	100 do	s60 57¾
1,000 do	85¾	100 do	s10 57¾
1,000 N. Y. Cen. RR. 7's	101¾	500 do	b10 57¾
500 do	101¾	100 do	b40 57¾
3,000 M. S. Sink. F. B's	77	400 do	s3 57¾
1,000 do	76¾	300 do	bnw 57¾
1,000 do	76¾	100 Cle. & Pitts. R. R.	b60 58¾
3,500 Ill. Cen. R. b's, '63	93¾	300 do	c 53
1,000 do	93¾	130 Reading Railroad	c 81
50,000 do	b15 93¾	400 do	c 80¾
125 Ill. Cen. Rights	128	300 do	b60 81¼
10,000 T. H. & A. 2dm	69¾	100 do	b10 80¾
5,000 N. J. C. 1st m. Bs.	93	100 do	s3 80¾
2,000 N. J. C. R. new Fe.	98	100 do	b60 81
5 Commonwealth Bk.	98	300 Mich. S. & N. I. R.	c 75
20 do	98¾	270 do	c 74¾
10 Park Bank	99¼	100 do	s60 74¾
20 Am. Ex. Bank	114¾	78 do	74¾
100 Nic. Transit Co.	5¾	200 do	b60 76
95 Del. & Had. C. Co.	120	100 do	b4 75
34 Penn. Coal Co.	94¼	110 Illinois Cen. R.	s8 138½
710 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	s3 89¼	150 do	s60 138¾
15 do	89¾	50 do	138¾
820 do	c 89¾	90 do	b30 138¾
200 do	b60 89¾	9 Cleve. Col. & C. R.	101¾
100 do	b60 89¾	200 Clev. & Tol. RR.	s30 74
100 do	s 0 89¾	300 do	c 74¼
200 do	b6 89¾	100 do	b60 74¾
150 do	s3 89¾	245 Chi. & P. I. RR.	s3 103
375 Gal. & Chi. R. R.	b3 103	100 do	c 106¾
50 do	b5 103	30 Wis. L. S. RR.	58¾
50 do	s3 103¾	70 Mil. & Miss. RR.	70
		107 La Crosse & M. RR.	74¾

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 Erie R. Cvt bs. '71	83½	400 Cumb. Coal Co	18¾
10 Ill. Cen. Rights	128	60 N. Y. Cent. RR	89¾
100 Erie Railroad	s3 89¾	50 Ill. Central E.R.	b30 138½
600 do	s60 89¾	200 do	138½
100 do	b3 89¾	100 do	b10 138
475 do	s3 89¾	200 Cle. & Tol. R. R.	s3 74¼
200 do	b60 89¾	15 Mich. Central R. R.	95¼
100 do	s10 89¾	150 do	s60 95¼
100 Reading R. R.	s10 81¼	50 do	b60 96
500 do	b10 81¾	30 do	95½
200 do	81¾	100 M. S. & N. Ia. R.	b3 75
100 do	s10 81	50 do	s30 74¾
100 do	s10 81¾	75 Chic. & Pk. I. R.	104½
100 do	b15 81	150 do	104¾
1200 do	s10 80¾	100 do	b15 104¾
200 do	b60 81¾	100 Gal. & Chi. RR.	103¾

MONDAY, March 2—A. M

The steamship *Niagara*, from Liverpool Saturday, Feb. 14, arrived at Halifax on Saturday morning. A partial summary of the heads of the news appeared here in the afternoon edition of the Associated Press. The fuller details will be found in another part of this paper. The Money and Cotton advices are the most important of the season. The recent improvement in the tone and terms of the Continental money capitals has been followed by a decidedly easier market in London, and an important rise in the Funds to 94 ₰ cent. The Bank report to the 7th February shows a falling off of $80?,000 or £160,000 in the Gold reserve, leaving the total still above ten millions sterling. The week succeeding the report, part of the heavy arrivals of Gold from Australia went into the Bank, removing all immediate probability of a rise in the rate of interest. The American Funds are quoted steady; Illinois Central shares, 129¼@130, and the Bonds 90 ₰ cent. The other quotations, as far as telegraphed, much the same as by the previous packet. The advance in Cotton for the week is equal to fully ₰5 the bale; the greatest rise taking place on the morning of Saturday, 14th, after the American accounts by the steamer *Persia*. The sales of the day to the hour of the *Niagara's* sailing were 15,000 bales, at 3-16ths of a penny on the previous rise of 1-16d.@ ⅛d., placing Orleans Middlings *a fraction above eight pence sterling*, or about 16 cents the pound. This, on the Gulf bale of 500 pounds, is equal to $80, the highest rate attained for ten years past. The Grain markets at Liverpool are reported quiet. Indian Corn without change in price. Wheat and Flour weak. There is nothing in our dispatch of the Continental Money markets. The mail will probably reach New-York late to-night. The steamer had not reached Boston when our paper went to press this morning.

Our own money market closed for the past week quiet, and outside of Bank easy at the rates of 7 ₰ cent. on demand, and 9 ₰ cent. for prime discounts, and 10@12 ₰ cent. for fair to second choice lists of paper. The offerings at most of the active commercial banks were quite full, though not pressing. The California arrival of a million and a quarter in Gold on Saturday, and the signs of larger disbursements from the Sub-Treasury at the close of the week, together with the favorable ruling of both the Foreign and Interior exchanges, are expected to arrest any further diminution of the Specie reserve, and possibly save the further curtailment of the line of discounts. The income of the Banks this week, from the 4th March payments, will be heavy. To-day the Manhattan Bank will disburse $350,000 on the March Coupons of the New-York and Erie Road. The Tariff question will probably be settled at Washington in the course of the day. A very able Committee of Conference on the disagreement of the two Houses of Congress was raised on Saturday, consisting of Senators HUNTER, DOUGLAS and SEWARD and Representatives CAMPBELL, LETCHER and DE WITT. Aside from whatever influence this question may have on the Sub-treasury, the Deficiency Bill of the present session and the special appropriations to claimants, and for extra pay of the Army, will raise the total budget for the current financial year from present appearances from $65,000,000, as voted at the long session, to $70,000,000 or $72,000,000. On the other hand the Custom Revenues estimated in advance by the Secretary of the Treasury at $64,000,000, the same as last year, are likely to reach $75,000,000 or 22½ ₰ cent. average duty under the Tariff, as now regulated, on $50,000,000 increased imports, unless the entries for the four remaining months of the financial year are influenced by some change in the schedules.

The Foreign Trade at the port of New-York the past week amounted, in the total Import entries, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, to $5,448,782, against $8,595,816 for the week ending with February last year. As we expect to publish in a day or two the official Custom-House return of the February entries, calendar month, we omit our usual comparison with the last Treasury year by weeks. The unofficial weekly returns for the month make the February total on the Import side $24,966,700, which very nearly approaches the heavy business of July last, when the entries were $25,477,000. The Export clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods the past week amounted to $1,539,747, against $1,166,955 the same week last year. The export of Specie direct was only $26,481, and nothing was sent to Boston for the Cunard steamer of Wednesday. On Monday last the *Asia*, from Liverpool, delivered $388,333 in Spanish and other Foreign Coin, which is held for the next Havana steamer, and on Saturday the *Illinois* from Aspinwall delivered $1,260,136 in California Gold, being the New-York portion of seventeen hundred thousand dollars brought down to Panama by the Pacific mail steamer of the 5th of February. The Sub-Treasury income during the week in excess of the Treasury disbursements amounted to $224,172, the balance on Saturday afternoon standing $15,167,160 against $14,942,988 at the close of the previous week. The interior gold exchanges of the week were not important, though ruling to moderate amount in favor of the City. No further shipments were made to New-Orleans, and we hear of none in contemplation for the present week. In regard to the average Bank reserve to be made up officially this afternoon, the probability is that no important difference will be shown from the previous week, as the main addition to the reserve did not reach Bank until Saturday, to count but one day in the averages. The Sub-Treasury operations for the entire month of February have been sent to us by the Cashier, Mr. RUSSELL, and we find from the table that the receipts from the

Custom House were	$5,142,822
Post-Office	498,442
Miscellaneous sources	93,705
Income of month	$5,734,941
Balance from January	8,678,921
Together	$14,413,912
Treasury and Post-Office drafts	3,433,593
Reg. Balance Feb 28	$10,979,619
To Cr of Disbursing Officers	1,750,876
To Cr. of Interest Fund	48,591
To Cr. of Assay Department	2,358,091
Total Specie in vault	$15,167,160

The business at the United States Assay Office at New-York, for the month ending Feb. 28, 1857:

DEPOSITS OF GOLD.

Foreign Coin	$5,000	
Foreign bullion	10,000	
United States bullion	1,343,000	1,363,000

DEPOSITS AND PURCHASES OF SILVER.

Foreign coins	59,000	
Foreign bullion	32,500	
United States bullion, contained in gold	9,700	
Do. old coins	2,203	103,400
Total deposits, payable in bars	260,060	
Coins	1,203,490	1,463,490
Gold bars stamped		$1,916,268
Transmitted to U. S. Mint, Phil., for coinage		250,000

The following is a comparative statement of the exports hence of the principal articles of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, for the week, and the week ending March 1, last year:

	1856. Quantity.	1856. Value	1857. Quantity	1857. Value
Cotton, bales	3,877	$162,772	4,263	$291,087
Flour, bbls	21,940	100,161	26,592	186,162
Corn Meal, bbls	1,196	4,554	1,867	8,967
Wheat, bushels	12,993	24,330	32,534	49,032
Corn, bushels	38,038	38,311	122,470	99,449
Rye, bushels	—	—	12,182	12,182
Oats, bushels	—	—	3,500	1,800
Pork, bbls & tcs	4,777	90,546	2,152	23,811
Beef, bbls. & tcs	1,518	48,492	835	12,128
Bacon, lbs	—	—	799,817	81,164
Hams, lbs	—	—	44,063	4,927
Lard, lbs	—	—	331,930	42,800
Butter, lbs	—	—	8,904	2,000
Cheese, lbs	—	—	1,174	135
Total Produce		$743,964		$827,514
Miscellaneous		592,839		712,173
Total for the week		$1,106,956		$1,539,747

These Items were included in miscellaneous goods, in our export statement every week of last year. Hence, we cannot furnish comparative figures, in detail, this year. Next year we shall be enabled to do so regularly, by keeping up the record as now arranged through the current year.

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

	Saturday, Feb. 21.	Saturday, Feb. 28.		Saturday, Feb. 21.	Saturday, Feb. 28.
N. Y. Cen.	90¾	89¾	Virginia 6s	93	92½
Erie	56¾	57¼	Missouris	84½	84½
Reading	79¾	81	Ohios of 1856	109	109
Mich. South	75¾	75	Californias, '75	86	86
Toledo	73¾	74½	Illinois Cen	98	99¼
Rock Island	99¾	104½	Ills. C. Scrip	134	131
Mich. Central	94¼	95¾	Erie of '75	95	96
Panama	93¾	95¾	Hud. Thirds	84	84
Galena	104	103½	Penn. Coal	93	94½
Hudson Riv	27	27	Del. & Hud.	118	120

It will be observed that the course of the market is generally upward, although through the week past the contest against the rise in some of the Road stocks was pretty equal, and at one time New-York Central was sold down to 88⅞, and New York and Erie to 56¾ ₰ cent. The Western list was firmer, and a rise of 4 ₰ cent. was established on Rock Island, and 2 ₰ cent. each on Illinois Central and Michigan Central. The demand for Reading was strong throughout, and although some heavy speculative sales of the stock were pressed on Saturday, the stiffness of the general market on the receipt of the Foreign news in the afternoon prevented the price from yielding. The shares of the Toledo Road closed ¾ ₰ cent. on the price at the beginning of the week, while Michigan Southern, still the object of fierce attack by the *Bears*, left off ⅛ ₰ cent down. Illinois Bonds went up 1¾ ₰ cent. with large sales on Saturday at 99¾, buyer 10 days. State Stocks are not particularly firm, owing to the apprehension that some further parcels of Virginias and Missouris may return from the Illinois Bank Department, although few evidences appear of a further curtailment of the currency in that quarter. The general market for Stocks on Saturday afternoon closed firm. The English money as well as the California mining news is the very best, undoubtedly, that has been received for several months, and upon this, confirmed as it is likely to be by the tenor of the private mail by the *Niagara*, the temper of the dealings at the Brokers' Board, which has been unusually *Bearish* for a week or two, will probably soon become more equalized.

In explanation of the manifest by packages instead of value of the treasure per steamship *Illinois*, the following dispatch was received at the office of the Pacific Mail, dated from Panama:

"Our bills of lading for both American and English treasure are lost, and may have been stolen. Consignees will of course receive by mail the original bills of lading. I give this notice that you may look out to whom the treasure is delivered. Those of the English treasure may be sent to England *viâ* New York, where some attempt at raising money on them may be made. Mr. PAREY requests that you will write by the next steamer, and give his company notice that one set of the bills for treasure from San Francisco, Feb. 5, are lost."

The original Bills of Lading were presented on Saturday by the New-York consignees, and the following list made up:

Treasure List Per Steamer Illinois.

Drexel & Co	$250,000	Hamburger & Bros	$12,200
Wells Fargo & Co	212,400	Ross, Falconer & Co	11,157
Duncan, Sherman & Co	107,068	Wm. Heller & Co	11,109
Metropolitan Bank	75,000	Freeman & Co	10,200
Wm. Hoge & Co	61,500	Brown Bros. & Co	10,157
Chas Morgan & Co	60,092	G. H. Wines & Co	10,124
Howland & Aspinwall	54,139	Bank of America	10,000
Order	52,149	Aaron Jacobs & Co	10,000
E. K. Collins & Co	51,000	Newnouse, Spatz & Co	10,000
James Patrick	38,000	R. Meaden & Co	10,000
L. Von Hoffman & Co	28,600	J. R. Newton	9,000
American Ex. Bank	26,240	E. A Stern & Co	7,160
Corrov & O'Connor	20,000	J. B. Weir	5,682
W. T. Coleman & Co	20,000	J. Heller & Bros	4,221
Renard & Co	16,500	Read & Wade	4,000
H. Unger & Co	15,500	F. Probst & Co	2,700
Wm. Seligman & Co	13,500	H. Sybrandy	2,000
Schelle & Bros	13,126	Total	$1,260,136

Of course, on the first statement that $1,700,000 had been brought over to Panama for English and New-York account, and that the product of the mines was on the increase, no reasonable suspicion could have been indulged as to the fact that a liberal sum had come to New-York, much less that the change in the manifest was the result of design or collusion. It remained for the *Herald*, which has had all Europe in a money crisis for several months, the United States on the eve of a crash, and the California mines in rapid consumption, to perpetrate the following gross though senseless assertions on the subject:

"The steamship *Illinois*, at this port from Aspinwall brings seventy-seven *boxes of* California gold. The steamship *Sonora*, at Panama from San Francisco, is reported to have brought down *about* $1,700,000 in gold, but what portion was brought by the *Illinois* to this port is not given in the copy of the manifest received at this office. *This new system of reporting the arrivals of gold has no doubt been adopted for the purpose of covering up the deficiency compared with last year.* Judging from the amount brought down on the other side, and from the extent of the previous direct shipments from Aspinwall on foreign account, we shall put down the value of the remittance by the *Illinois* at about $1,000,000. There is certainly some important cause for the change, *and the probability is that it has been made at the suggestion of the banks.*"

The Missouri Bank bill finally passed the Legislature on the 25th ult., and it was before the Governor for approval at latest advices. No doubt was entertained as to his signing the bill. The general provisions we have heretofore referred to. The charters embraced are:

Bank of St. Louis	$1,000,000
Exchange Bank	1,000,000
Merchants' Bank	2,000,000
City Bank	2,000,000
Mechanics' Bank	1,500,000
Southern Bank	1,000,000
Farmers' Bank	1,000,000
Bank of Commerce	1,500,000
Western Bank of St. Joseph	1,000,000
And Bank of Missouri, rechartered	5,000,000
Total Capital	$18,000,000

The new Banks are required to establish nine teen branches, the location of each being designated in the bill. The Lexington branch of the old Bank is to be withdrawn, as one of the new branches is placed there. The State is to continue to hold its interest of $1,000,000 in the old Bank, and it is made the depository of the public moneys, and its notes made receivable for taxes.

The prospect brightens for the new coast steam and railway route hence to New-Orleans over the peninsula of Florida. The Florida Road, 188 miles, from Fernandina, on the Atlantic, to Cedar Key, on the Gulf, is being pushed to completion by Senator YULEE and his associate managers in the enterprise, and the great result contemplated is the saving of 700 miles freight transportation by sea between New-

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI.....NO. 1701. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 3, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

DISPATCHES FROM ALBANY.

The New-York City Bills Reported.

Majority and Minority Reports on the Charter.

THE STATE POLICE BILL.

The City Hall, the Central Park and the Supervisors.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

ALBANY, Monday, March 2, 1857.

The attendance, both in Senate and Assembly, to-day, was exceedingly small, and the business transacted of very slight importance.

After many weeks of incessant toil, the Committee on Cities and Villages this morning reported "the New-York bills." But, during their migration through the rooms of the Committee, they have undergone such changes as hardly to be recognizable by their most intimate friends.

The Charter reported is made up of what the Committee considered the cream of all the ex-charters existing charters, and prospective charters, that were submitted to them. It is based upon the Charter of 1853, and repeals all existing charters. It is very minute—and especially so in the clauses relating to the expenditure of the City finances. It is said, though I know not with what truth, that this track has been so accurately adjusted that on it the machine will almost run itself.

The Police bill reported appears to have been modelled upon the outline presented in the editorial article headed "A State Police," published in the DAILY TIMES of last Saturday. From present appearances I judge it is likely to meet with sufficient favor to secure its passage. It embraces in one Police District the counties of New-York, with three Commissioners, Kings, with two Commissioners, and Richmond and Westchester, with each one Commissioner. The Commissioners to hold for seven years, and to serve without compensation. There is to be one general Superintendent, and one Deputy in Kings and New-York. The police of the district to have jurisdiction for the service of criminal process in any part of the State. There is a clause in the bill giving very liberal powers to the police to suppress gambling and kindred vices The present police force are to remain in office unless found incompetent by the incoming Commissioners. This bill, like the charter, is very elaborately drawn, but is hardly perfect, although its provisions are largely copied from the English and French systems.

The Committee report a bill as a substitute for the City Hall bill, which authorizes the Judges of the Common Pleas and Superior Courts to appoint three Commissioners, who are to serve without compensation, (how ridiculous!) and who shall be empowered to negotiate for the erection of suitable buildings to accommodate the Courts and the County Officers for a time not exceeding twenty years, at a yearly rent of not exceeding $25,000. The Comptroller is to be merged to the City Hall, and the County Clerk and Sheriff to the Hall of Records.

The Central Park is to be laid out by Commissioners, who are not to receive compensation, (except what they steal,) and to be completed as speedily as possible.

The Supervisor's bill is substantially the same as that submitted to the Committee.

The reasons which prompted the reproduction of these bills from the bureau of the Committee are given at length in a report submitted with them. The bills are of much importance, and should be printed at large in the City papers, in order that the public may judge of their merits, with a full view of the field over which they are to spread. Below will be found the majority and minority reports on the Charter and the Police bill.

The weather is extremely cold—the sleighing good—the wind a hurricane—and "E. M." jubilant.

LEO.

MAJORITY REPORT ON THE CHARTER.

The majority of the Committee state that besides the bills introduced in the Assembly, proposed bills were submitted to them by a Committee of the Common Council; by Mr. JESSE HLUNT, F. A. CONKLING, O. H. SWAIM, and others. They gave all a hearing in their sessions, and found that however parties differed on details, all were united in the opinion that charter reforms are needed. The differences were mostly in the mode of appointment and removal, the modes and times of election, and the distribution of power. The Committee give a brief history of old and existing charters, and point out the prominent evils. 1st. The duties of departments are so distributed as to interfere one with another, and produce a clashing of interests. 2d, The Mayor and Council may pass ordinance after ordinance, but have no control over the heads who execute them. 3d. Civic elections so amalgamate with the State and National elections, that the interests of the City suffer in the scramble for spoils and power. 4th. That ingenious evasions of the contract system can be successfully practiced. Connected with them are a [illegible] and collateral evils.

The [illegible] submitted to the Committee, providing for the [illegible] Convention, was discarded as productive of [illegible], and because it was not asked for by any considerable number of citizens. The proposed bill abolishes the offices of Superintendent of Repairs and Supplies, and Superintendent of Streets and Lamps, classifying their duties under other departments. The Mayor is made elective for two years, the Counsel for three years, and the Comptroller for four years; the latter having the longest term, for the reason that the fiscal concerns of the City are not to be thoroughly learned in a short period. The duties are so arranged for each department as to prevent confusion or conflict among the officers. Every act of the Common Council is made an ordinance, to rid the City of slipshod and illegal legislation by resolutions. The vote for an ordinance is conformed to the Constitution. The legislation necessary to prescribe and define duties of departments, bureaux, &c., is given to the Common Council. The Collector of City Revenue is given all the duty which his title calls for. Some of this is new, and will require some clerical increase, as there is a revenue special and revenues general. The abolishing of the office of Receiver of Taxes, and placing him as Collector of Taxes, is no special change, as the former officer is still in this bureau, and appointed by the Mayor and Supervisors.

The Collector of Assessments is annexed to the Finance Department, and taken from the Street Department. The Deputies can be appointed by the Common Council.

The Clerk of Arrears is as now existing.

A new provision is inserted with regard to the bureau of the Chamberlain, to insure a more systematic method of keeping accounts, as well as an additional check on expenditures.

The lighting of streets is given to the Street Department, and the collection of assessments taken from it. The bureau of Repairs and Supplies is annexed to this department, and the Superintendent of Repairs is only eligible when a practical builder. The report says that the present Superintendent is a butcher.

To the Croton Aqueduct Board is given the grading and paving of streets, whether new or old; because having charge of sewers and pipes under them, it can best determine when and how to pave and grade.

The appointment of Public Administrator is taken from the Corporation Counsel.

The City Inspector's Department is amplified and extended so as to give it everything that a Health Department, and a Department of Sanitary inspection and duty should have; such as regulating markets where unwholesome provisions may be sold—street cleaning—recording births, deaths and marriages under existing laws, &c. The Inspector has also authority to use the Croton water, with proper safeguards against loss to the general supply.

The subject of tax assessors is omitted from the bill; the Committee intending to report a bill concerning the whole subject, in connection with the present office of TAX Commissioners.

A general system of the erection of private markets is authorized, without levying a revenue upon any one class of the community engaged in trade of benefit to the whole City. It will give facilities to market people from the country who are now said to be imposed upon by those enjoying privileges in a measure exclusive.

Stringent regulations are thrown about sales of City property and contracts, requiring ample public notice of all sales, &c.

The pay of the members of the Common Council is abolished.

The office of City Judge is continued, but any two Police Justices may hold special sessions.

The Charter election is separate from State elections.

A new election of Mayor and Common Council is to be held at the next election. The Departments not abolished have their incumbents retained until their terms expire.

With the exception of the Comptroller, Counsel and Mayor, all heads of Departments are appointed by the Mayor and Board of Aldermen.

All salaries are to be fixed by the Common Council. No fees, commissions or emoluments are to be received by any officer other than their salaries, except the Collector of Arrears, Collectors of Taxes, and the City Inspector, who are allowed per centage and fees for the recording of births, &c.

MINORITY REPORT ON CHARTER.

Mr. JOHN J. REILLY, from the minority of the Committee on cities and villages, to whom was referred the various bills amending the charter of the City of New-York, reports:

That they have had the same under consideration, and beg leave respectfully to dissent from the views and conclusions of the majority of said Committee, having fully canvassed the merits and objections of each proposition which has been submitted to them, and while in this report your Committee do not propose to go into a detailed view of all the several propositions advanced, they believe it their duty to submit, in brief, some of the reasons why they have come to the conclusion to recommend the passage of the bill introduced in this House by Hon. JAMES J. OWEN, of Cayuga, and entitled "an act to revise and amend the charter of the City of New-York, and to organize the government of the said City under the same."

Your Committee premise by assuming that the organic law of the City should be framed without reference to parties or political considerations of any sort, but with a view only to the good and wholesome administration of the Government of a great and growing City.

These several propositions were before your Committee, calling for their action—two of them were bills containing amendments to the charter, and each evidently drawn with reference to certain political ends, favorable to the political organizations from which they emanated, and by the partisans of whom they have been pressed and advocated before your Committee. In the judgment of your Committee, for these reasons alone, they ought not to pass into laws. But the objections to these bills, and to the one reported by the majority of the said Committee, do not rest alone on their political bias and aspect. Like all the amended charters that precede them, they are deficient in many respects to a full and complete charter, such as can alone afford ample protection and satisfaction to the people whose benefit is sought in their enactment.

Were these propositions submitted to a body of men whose knowledge and familiarity with the working of the City Government under the several amended charters that have from time to time been in vogue, your Committee have no doubt a charter would be matured covering all defects and divested of all objections.

The first Charter of the City of New-York, after the same became a dependency of the British Crown, was granted by Lieut.-Gov. DONGAN, in the year 1686, under the reign of JAMES II., and is known as the "Dongan Charter." Then comes Queen ANNE'S Charter in 1708, and in 1730 what is known as the "Montgomerie Charter" was granted. These were confirmed under GEORGE II., in 1732, by act of the Governor and Council and by the General Assembly of the Colony of New-York. These several grants and confirmations continued up to 1830, when the first amended Charter under the State Constitution was framed. By this Charter the Legislative power of the Corporation of the City of New-York was vested in a Board of Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen, who together formed the Common Council of the City. Owing to the now rapid growth and the enlarged extent of the City, and the necessity for more thorough and complete organization of the Government thereof, an act was passed by the Legislature in May, 1846, calling a Convention to revise and amend the Charter. Nothing, however, was done under this act, and the same became absolute. In 1849, the Charter was amended by act of the Legislature, and again in 1853, the present amended Charter, by act of the Legislature, came into operation. The amended charter of 1849, as further amended in 1853, was the result of the labors of an association in the City of New-York known as the "Reform Party," which claimed to be not political in its character and intentions, but whose only object, it was alleged, was to govern well the city and enact for it "the greatest good to the greatest number." The gentlemen composing that party were men of intelligence and influence, whose knowledge of the City Government was intimate and extended—yet with all their practical knowledge, after having procured the passage of laws by the Legislature of the State, amending (in 1849 and 1853) the charter of the City, it is still found and ascertained that there are yet defects to be corrected and errors to be remedied. This fact most truly establishes the fact that the Legislature of the State cannot as well act in its legislative capacity for the good of the citizens of the City of New-York, as a *regularly constituted, deliberative body of its own citizens, elected for that purpose*, and hence arises, as your Committee believe, the necessity of a Charter convention, in and for the said City, in accordance with the provisions of the bill which your Committee have recommended.

In all the charters, grants, confirmations and legislative enactments, (heretofore mentioned,) the citizens of the City had no direct controlling power or influence beyond that enjoyed by any other citizen in the State, and nothing has yet been found adequate to meet and answer their demands.

The City of New-York now contains over 600,000 inhabitants, and its commerce is more than that of all the other cities within the federal Union. It is also the entering point of more than seven-tenths of the entire foreign imigration, and but few States in the Union pay so heavy an annual tax for the support of State Government as does this single City for the maintenance of law and order within its corporate limits.

Is it not reasonable then that, when the organic law, affecting only in a remote degree any other than the citizens of the city themselves is to be changed, altered or amended, that those citizens should be invested with the power to make such alterations, subject to the subsequent approval or modification of the Legislature of the State?

The experiments by the Legislature and from other sources to give the citizens of New-York a charter adequate to their wants has so often and so signally proved failures, that any further experiments in the same channel would seem to be more than useless, for it is a conceded fact that all the amendments since the charter of 1830 have been from rather bad to worse than otherwise.

How, then, are the demands of the citizens of the City to be answered? The response to this question is readily suggested. Only by authorizing them to hold a Convention to be composed exclusively of business men of experience and judgment within their midst, who shall meet in Convention and discuss the whole subject fully and freely and in all its bearings. If by this means no satisfactory result can be obtained, certainly it cannot be done by those who are, and of necessity must be, comparatively ignorant of the workings of all the different phases of charters, and of the business and wants of the City. There are none so competent to frame the organic law of a large commercial city like New-York as the business men of that city, and to them alone may we look with confidence and the expectation that in their mature judgment, long experience and wise councils the people may yet realize the benefits of a well-regulated, well-protected and honest City Government.

The great republican principal of self-government implies the right of the citizen to participate in the formation of laws under which he is to live, and through which he must find protection for person and property; and it would be, in the judgment of your Committee, a departure from this recognized principle, should the Legislature, upon the recommendation of individuals or political associations, alter or amend the organic law by which a body like the People of New-York are governed, and without their sanction or approbation.

In consideration whereof, and in view of the fact, that the citizens of New-York are the ones whose welfare is most to be effected by any change in the Charter of said City, your Committee consider it but simple justice that they should be accorded all the privileges that can be granted under the Constitution to make and adopt such organic law as in their judgment will best meet and answer the ends sought to be accomplished.

Your Committee also, in addition to the above views set forth, submit the following points in behalf of the bill they have recommended:

1. The first object of a Charter being to benefit the people for whom it is made, there can be none who better understand its requirements than they.

2. The Charter is to the City what the Constitution is to the State, and every amendment or revision of it should be considered as carefully.

3. The people of the State do not consider their Representatives (unless especially elected for that purpose) or Executive officers the proper persons to take upon themselves any alterations in their Constitution, and the people of the City are entitled to the same consideration in matters relating to the City Charter, it being its organic law.

4. The projects of amendment now before the Legislature do not come in any proper way from the people; on all sides so far they are evidently and conclusively prepared to effect partizan purposes, or to strengthen and perpetuate the very evils of which citizens most, and most reasonably, complain.

5. For many years citizens have had little or no confidence in the truthfulness of election returns, and the many disputes and protests in regard to them, an evidence that their want of confidence in some respects and in some cases is justified. Hence the plan of selecting representatives to a Convention has been changed as proposed in the bill herewith submitted by a new organization of inspectors of election, placing in those positions men in whom the whole body of citizens are warranted in relying.

6. The very fact that so many projects of amendment and revision are being urged forward before the Legislature, while it shows the imperative need of some reform, shows also that those partisans who urge these projects so determinedly and perseveringly, do not act wholly apart from disinterested motives, and therefore that their representations cannot all be taken without some allowance.

7. It is believed that the passage of the bill recommended by the minority of your Committee will have the effect of throwing the municipal affairs of the City of New-York out of State politics, and enable her own citizens to correct the evils existing in their midst.

All of which is respectfully submitted on behalf of the minority of said Committee.

(Signed) JOHN J. REILLY.

REPORT ON THE POLICE OF NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN.

The Committee on Cities and Villages having under consideration the bill relative to the cities of New-York and Brooklyn, report that they have had for several weeks under earnest consideration the various propositions concerning a change in the Police Departments of New-York and Brooklyn, which have been submitted, together with bills referred to the Committee, relating to the Police of these cities, and have agreed to report by a bill covering the whole subject, which, in the judgment of the Committee, if enacted, will remedy many of the existing evils in the public departments of these cities.

Grave complaints are preferred against the workings of the Police systems of New-York and Brooklyn. While some regard one cause and others assign different reasons for the evils engendering these complaints, and a few stoutly deny there is any ground for fault-finding, it is very evident to the Committee from their inquiries and investigations that public peace and the security of person and property in Brooklyn, New-York, and their enormous suburban villages have been of late injuriously affected. Murders have increased and an inattention from police authorities accompanied their fatal circumstances. Highway robberies have multiplied. The escaped convicts of other States, cities and counties, and foreign lands, have been allowed to congregate together and agree upon schemes of plunder. Citizens from the interior have been afraid to venture toward the great commercial metropolis of the continent, in consequence of these things, and whether the police systems of these cities work well or ill every one is agreed they may be improved.

The District-Attorney of New-York, who has been since 1850 connected with police and criminal jurisprudence in that City, furnished the Committee with an enumeration of defects.

The Committee find that the charge of political influence brought against the Police Board of New-York is not without foundation. All the present members are of the same political party, yet one of the Board declines to meet with his associates, and on the day of the last general election came to open hostility of action with the head of the Police Department. Whether any blame attaches to either, and if so, to which officer, the Committee do not find it necessary to say; it is certainly sufficient to add that such direct political and personal antagonism among the Chief officers of the Department, must lead to confusion and evil example among the subordinates. In the City of Brooklyn in many of the wards, the Aldermen for political reasons are removing members of the police, and the number has lately been much diminished by a reduction of the force; and the right of removal has been the subject of litigation.

The report then reviews the present mode of electing and managing the force in the cities of New-York and Brooklyn, and the evils experienced by an inadequate police force in the adjoining counties of Westchester and Richmond. In view of these evils they have resolved to consolidate the force in the cities and counties named into one Metropolitan Police District, having a uniform system of police government, and divested of all merely local details, after the model of the world renowned police force of London and its suburbs. The Committee express a belief that before long the entire State will adopt a uniform system, or consolidated police.

The report declares, that in order to avoid the local jealousies among politicians and demagogues which might continue to enslave the police with partisan and local influences, it is deemed proper that the State should assume the appointment of the chief officers. In the division of Commissioners, New-York is left in a minority, because it is thought her wealth and importance may well permit her to be without injury, while the tendency to extravagant expenditure will be checked. The provision preventing any Commissioner from accepting a nomination to any office, will, it is thought, keep mere politicians out of the Board.

The proposed bill consists of 37 sections, of which the following is a brief analysis:

SEC. 1. Unites the counties and creates the district. Provides for the appointment by Governor and Senate. Five a quorum to do business; the Board being composed of 3 Commissioners from New-York, 2 from Kings, 1 from Westchester, 1 from Richmond, with one member as Mayor of New-York, and one as Mayor of Brooklyn.

SEC. 2 provides for drawing lots for terms, from one to seven years. New appointees to hold for seven years. Provides that acceptance of nomination for office vacates trust; Governor to remove, as provided for in cases of Sheriffs, on charges; vacancies to be filled by Board, as with the Almshouse Governors.

SEC. 3 provides for the organization of the Board.

SEC. 4 creates the officers of a President, a Treasurer, a Chief Clerk and Deputies, with terms at the pleasure of the Board. Provides a central office for the Board, where the General Superintendent of Police shall also be; and a Deputy "to be located" in Brooklyn.

SEC. 5 prescribes the duties of the Board. Power is reserved to counties to pass ordinances for its obedience in police matters.

SEC. 6. These duties to be especially executed by the following police force in any part of the district, without regard to county lines or to quota furnished by each county: 1, General Superintendent; 2, Deputy Superintendents. The latter to be the present Chiefs of Police of New-York and Brooklyn, 5 surgeons of police, 40 inspectors, *vice* captains, who are to serve as such, 160 sergeants, *vice* Lieutenants and Assistant Captains. As many patrolmen as each county by supervisors votes to contribute; and until they do so, the force to be as now composing the Departments of New-York and Brooklyn. These persons to hold during obedience to the rules and regulations.

SEC. 7. Prescribes qualifications, enumeration and distribution of duties, mode of trial, and removal to be defined by rules and regulations. The qualifications—to read and write English; to be a citizen of the United States, and five years a resident of the district; must never have been convicted of crime, or removed from a public office; no removal to be made without written charges, and an opportunity to be heard in defence; inspectors to be chosen from sergeants, and sergeants from patrolmen; all the present force, *if their qualifications conform to this act*, are to be retained.

SEC. 8. The force to have criminal powers of Constables, and to serve process of criminal nature without having warrants backed as now. Prescribes powers of search in felony.

SEC. 9. A stringent anti-gambling section, borrowed from the London act and conformed to our jurisprudence, giving power to police to enter houses and arrest gamblers.

SEC. 10. Board to divide the district into precincts, assigns one Inspector, four Sergeants to each, with power to change and shift them at pleasure. Policemen to be detailed to Criminal Courts, for Quarantine, for Emigration, as Health Wardens, Street Inspectors, Dock Masters, &c. No suspension from pay. General Superintendent to be head, under rules.

SEC. 11. Authorizes a special force at private pay, but under absolute control of the Commissioners as to discipline. Also, a special force without pay on emergency.

SEC. 12. No member to withdraw without one month's notice, on forfeiture of pay. This is to prevent any sudden desertion by way of a "strike."

SEC. 13. Provides for guarded registry of stolen, lost or missing property. Also, for a registry of the birth, age, citizenship, occupation, &c., of each member, and for keeping of books of accounts, all to be bound and open to public inspection.

SEC. 14. Provides for accommodations for the force, and places restrictions about arrests to guard the citizens from oppression.

SEC. 15. Police property now in use in New-York and Brooklyn, to be at the service of the Board, but still to belong to each city. Provides for Police telegraphs.

SEC. 16. All expense of serving process to be paid by the county from whose Court it issues.

SEC. 17. Gives powers of patrolmen to constables elected in Westchester and Richmond. Their Boards of Supervisors to call for policemen, if paying the fund. Village and town authorities may do the same. This accords the opportunities for a Police force with the pecuniary ability of the tax-payers from growth to growth of the suburban population.

SEC. 18. Exempt members when in actual service, from military or Jury duty, or from service of process.

SEC. 19. Empowers Health officer to call police assistance on an emergency.

SEC. 20. Board to enforce ordinances and give information when required by the Supervisors. Gives Commissioners power to administer oaths, and makes provisions for perjury and attachments.

SEC. 21. Details two policemen to each election poll in New-York and Brooklyn. Forbids sale of liquor on Sunday or election day, except to travellers. Prohibits maintenance of booths or boxes within 200 feet of a polling place. Gives specific custody of ballot boxes to police.

SEC. 22. Defines various misdemeanors.

SEC. 23. Fixes salaries as follows: Treasurer, $3,500; Superintendent, $3,000; each Deputy, $2,000; each Surgeon, $1,500; each Inspector, $1,200; each Sergeant, $800; Chief Clerk, $2,000; each Deputy Clerk, $1,000; Patrolmen, $750; Doorman, $500. No officers ever to receive a present or fee for his own benefit; all these go to a Police Life and Health Fund, together with fines in Criminal Courts.

SEC. 24. Treasurer and Comptroller are Trustees of the above fund.

SEC. 25. Provides a pension fund for those disabled in performing duty, or for relatives of those killed in the service.

SEC. 26. Provides for the raising of the General Police Fund.

SEC. 27. Provides that the fund shall be paid by the County Treasurer to the State Treasurer. The Comptroller of State pays to the Treasurer of the Police Board, appropriations remaining in 1857 to the part of the fund.

SEC. 28. Provides for checks on the Treasury.

SEC. 29. Requires Treasurer to give security to half a million of dollars.

SEC. 30. Requires Inspectors to give security.

SEC. 31. Vests the existing powers of the Executive Police in the Board of Police.

SEC. 32. Makes designations of existing officers conform to this bill.

SEC. 33. Requires the Board to remove from office any incumbents who are not possessed of the qualifications specified in the act.

SEC. 34. Requires quarterly reports by the Superintendent to the Board, and a yearly report from the Board to the Governor.

SEC. 35. Repeals inconsistent clauses of other acts.

SEC. 36. Makes the names in certain statutes not repealed conform to the designations of this act.

SEC. 37. The act take effect from its passage.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—4 Hanover-st., and 181 Broadway.

XXXIVth Congress---Second Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Monday, March 2.

SLAVERY IN THE TERRITORIES.

Mr. CASS presented the joint resolutions of the Legislature of Michigan on the subject of Slavery in the Territories; instructing their Senators and requesting their Representatives to resist the admission of any more Slave States into the Union.

Mr. CASS said that he knew the value of time a this period of the session, and therefore should detain the Senate only a short time. It would be observed from the reading of the resolutions that his colleague and himself were placed in a situation requiring some explanation. It was not a pleasant task for a Senator to dissent from resolutions and disobey the instructions of the Legislature of his State. The resolutions say:

Whereas, The instructions were utterly disregarded notwithstanding the previous and often repeated avowal on the part of our Senators, of the doctrine of instructions, &c.

The assertion with respect to himself and his col league was incorrect. What was precisely meant by the doctine of instructions, he would not undertake to say, but would remark that he had alluded to the subject but twice since he had been in the Senate: the first time to avow his belief in the right of instructions with certain limitations; and the second time to say that in the case then under consideration, when he had received certain instructions from the Legislature of Michigan he would not obey them. He read extracts from his remarks in 1850, wherein he acknowledged that those instructions were such as the Legislature had a right to give, but yet he said when the vote came he would rather resign his seat than obey them. He at that time expressed the opinion that there were limitations upon the right of a legislature to instruct its Senators, and what those limitations were he explained subsequently in his remarks in 1854, when he received other instructions. He alluded to cases where new parties holding different views, and in many respects discordant ones, might obtain an ascendency in the Legislature, and give instructions contrary to the known will of the people. In such a case he should either decline to obey their instructions or resign his seat. These were all the cases in which he had alluded to the subject since he had been in the Senate.

Mr. STUART moved and the Senate postponed the further consideration of the joint resolutions until the 10th of March.

THE CONGRESSIONAL COMPENSATION ACT.

Mr. TOOMBS, from the Committee on Judiciary, to whom was referred a resolution instructing them to inquire into the proper construction of the Congressional Compensation Act, reported their opinion that in all cases where a member is elected *after* the first day of the regular session, his compensation does not commense till the time of his election, and is to be computed at the rate prescribed by law until the end of his term.

The report was agreed to.

Mr. DODGE presented the credentials of Mr. DOOLITTLE, and Mr. CASS those of Mr. BRIGHT; the former elected United States Senator from Wisconsin, and the latter from Indiana, from the fourth day of March.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 2.

The House concurred in the proposition of the Senate to suspend the joint rules which prescribe that no bill that shall have passed one House, shall be sent to the other for concurrence on either of the three last days of the session, and that no bill or resolution that shall have passed both Houses, shall be presented to the President of the United States for his approbation on the last day of the Senate.

Mr. MACE reported a bill establishing many post-routes in the States and Territories. Passed.

Mr. BENSON moved a suspension of the rules in order to take up and pass the Senate bill appropriating $2,000,000 for ten sloops-of-war.

Negatived by 109 against 75,—a two-thirds vote being necessary.

Mr. CAMPBELL of Ohio, reported from the Committee of Ways and Means, a bill to deposit the surplus revenue, reserving $2,000,000, with the States, to be refunded when the public exigencies require it. The bill was passed by a vote of 119 against 70.

Pennsylvania Democratic State Convention

HARRISBURG, Penn., Monday, March 2.

The Democratic State Convention assembled here this morning. Mr. FORNEY, Chairman of the State Committee, made a speech alluding to his defeat for the Senatorship, saying the usages of party had been violated, and the fruits of a great Presidential victory permitted to rot away under their feet. Mr. PHILIP JOHNSTON, of Northampton, was elected permanent President.

The vote in the Convention on the 14th ballot for Governor, this afternoon, stood as follows:

PACKER	44	WITTE	40
BLACK	39	HOPKINS	19

Adjourned till 8½ P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

On the 22d ballot the vote stood:

Packer	61	Witte	47
Black	25		

On the 25th ballot the vote was:

Packer	66	Witte	51
Black	14		

Mr. PACKER was then declared nominated amidst much applause. The nomination was subsequently made unanimous.

The Coming Inauguration.

DEPARTURE OF MR. BUCHANAN FOR WASHINGTON.

LANCASTER, Monday, March 2.

Mr. BUCHANAN left here at 8 o'clock this morning in a special train for Baltimore *viâ* Columbia. There was a great turn-out to see him off, amidst the ringing of bells and firing of cannon. The Lancaster Fencibles accompany him as an escort.

COLUMBIA, Monday, March 2.

The special train passed through here before 9, and stopped only a few moments. There was a great crowd at the dépôt.

BALTIMORE, Monday, March 2.

A procession, with Mr. BUCHANAN, is moving to the City Hall. A large assemblage of citizens met to greet him.

GOING TO THE INAUGURATION.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, March 2.

The train for Baltimore at 8 o'clock this morning consisted of thirteen cars, containing about 800 passengers, including the "Howard Engine Company," of New-York.

ALBANY, Monday, March 2.

The Burgesses Corps left for Washington this morning, to take part in the inauguration.

Meeting of the Canal Board.

APPOINTMENT OF COLLECTORS—A NEW LOAN.

ALBANY, Monday, March 2.

The Canal Board have reappointed all the old Collectors except the following: Little Falls, JOHN DORGERT, LYONS, DENNISON, WILDER; Rochester, ALEXANDER MANN; Whitehall, W. G. WALCOTT; Salina, A. D. HILLS; Horseheads, M. B. CALHOUN; Oxford, R. T. DAVIDSON; Scottville, W. G. LACY; Olean, C. V. B. BARCH. Inspectors of Canal Boats for New-York, CHARLES W. CHASE, J. A. DOLAN, GEORGE MERRITT, JOHN MEGGS and IRA FOWLER. The Board advertise for proposals for a $600,000 loan at five per cent., on or before the 24th day of March to supply the deficiency in the sinking fund.

Collision on the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad.

WALLINGFORD, *via* NEW-HAVEN, Monday, March 2.

A collision occurred at noon to-day, at this place, on the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad, between two freight trains, slightly damaging three engines and a few freight trains, and catching a brakeman between two cars, tearing off one of his legs and injuring his remaining foot.

New-Bedford Municipal Election.

NEW-BEDFORD, MASS., Monday, March 2.

At our municipal election to-day, GEO. H. DUNBAR, Republican, was chosen Mayor, with a large Republican majority in the City Council.

Terrible Fire in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Monday, March 2.

The most disastrous conflagration which has occurred here for a long time, broke out this morning on the corner of Water and State streets, in the building occupied as follows:

DIX, SINCLAIR, & HARRIS, wholesale grocers—loss $5,000, insured for $15,000.

HUBBARD & Co., furnishing goods—loss $12,000, insured $9,500.

HALE & Co., chair factory—loss $5,000, no insurance.

TUTTLE, HIBBARD & Co., wholesale hardware—whole stock destroyed—loss $150,000, insured for $126,000.

JEWETT & ROOT, stove-dealers—loss $50,000, insured for $25,000.

NORTON & Co., wholesale grocers—the water damaged a third of their stock.

The block was owned by JOHN P. ATWATER, of Cincinnati.

MRS. CARNEY'S boarding-house was also destroyed; loss $5,000 over the insurance.

Mr. O'NEILL, liquor-dealer, lost the whole of his stock, valued at $25,000—no insurance.

The American House was damaged to the amount of $1,000.

Marine Disasters.

SHIP DELAWARE, BRIG LORANA AND BARK ROBERT ASHORE.

BOSTON, Monday, March 2.

The ship *Delaware*, from Savannah, is ashore at Hull. At sunset no communication could be had with her from the shore. She has lost her rudder, and has probably bilged, as she rolls very heavily on the rocks. The steamer *R. B. Forbes* started to assist her, but could not reach her on account of the surf.

The Brig *Lorana*, MOORE, from Remedios, with a cargo of sugar, molasses and honey, went ashore on Long Beach, at Nantasket this morning. The crew were saved, and the vessel and a part of the cargo probably will be.

An unknown hermaphrodite brig (British) is also ashore on Stony Beach. The crew are not on board.

The Bark *Robert*, which arrived yesterday from Liverpool, dragged ashore on South Boston Flats today, and remains so.

The Niagara at Boston.

BOSTON, Monday, March 2.

The steamship *Niagara* arrived at her dock at 8¾ o'clock this morning, too late to forward the press packages or the mails by the morning train. They will leave in the train at 4 o'clock this afternoon, but when they will reach New-York depends upon the state of the roads from the snow-storm.

The Lee and Hume Difficulty at Washington—Death of Mr. Hume.

From the Union, Saturday.

Mr. DAVID HUME, a well-known citizen of Alexandria, attended the President's *levée* last evening, in company with his daughter. While slowly moving with the immense throng that literally filled the entire first floor of the Executive Mansion, a gentleman immediately in front of him turned suddenly around, seized him by the collar, and accused him of picking his pocket. As might have been expected, very angry words ensued, which resulted in an exchange of cards, the accusing party proving to be Col. D. C. LEE, who has for several years held a clerkship in the Pension Bureau.

About 9 o'clock this morning, Mr. HUME, in company with Mr. WALKER, the reading clerk of the House of Representatives, proceeded to the Pension Office, and, as there was nothing in his appearance indicative of a hostile errand, was, on request, conducted to the room occupied by Col. LEE and several other clerks. Mr. HUME informed Col. LEE who he was, briefly alluded to his social and business position, and, after attempting to show the absurdity of connecting him with pocket-picking, demanded a retraction of the offensive charge which had been made on the preceding evening. This demand, it is stated, was made twice, if not three times. Col. LEE refused to retract; whereupon Mr. HUME struck him several times with a cane, and, while thus assaulting him, Col. L. drew a pistol and fired. Mr. H. exclaimed, "I am shot," fell to the floor, and expired in a few minutes.

The evidence adduced before the Coroner's Jury developed the following additional facts:

KING F. PAGE testified to being in an adjoining room, and hearing a noise as of scuffling or striking, and on entering, deceased was falling; assisted in laying him back and opening his clothes; Col. LEE was walking back and forward, and said, "You must not blame me, gentleman, I did it in self-defence;" saw no deadly weapon in the hands of the deceased.

[The Coroner stated that no weapons were found upon the person of the deceased.]

BENJAMIN C. BEALTON saw the transaction at the President's levee; was passing towards the East Room with a lady, and near the doorway of the President's reception room came up in the rear of Col. LEE; noticed that he had one or two ladies with him; stood there for a moment, the crowd being so great could not pass; a gentleman coming from the reception room met them and seemed to be trying to pass us and go out; deceased was this gentleman; Colonel LEE stood rather facing deceased, and while in that position saw Col. LEE put his hand on his pantaloons pocket; he then spoke to deceased, and at the same moment stepped up to him and collared him, saying, "You have my pocket-book;" could not say if deceased had a lady with him or not; Col. LEE remarked further that he should not let him go until he gave up the pocket-book, and the Colonel then called for assistance, turning his head towards witness; deceased did not reply immediately, but looked surprised; his first reply, that witness heard, was: "For what reason do you make this charge?" Mr. LEE did not seem particularly excited; LEE said: "Sir, I felt your hand in my pocket, and saw you take it out;" deceased replied that he had not taken the pocket-book, and seemed surprised at the charge, and immediately inquired of Colonel LEE his name; Colonel LEE gave his name, and turning to witness said, "Here is a gentleman who knows me;" Colonel LEE still retained his hold upon his coat during this conversation; witness said to deceased that he knew Colonel LEE; deceased began to get a little excited, manifesting some feeling, and said to Col. LEE, "Come go with me;" witness then passed Colonel LEE, and that is all he saw of the occurrence then.

After the examination of several other witnesses, the case was given to the jury, who, after retiring for a short time, brought in a verdict that the deceased came to his death "from the effect of a pistol-ball from a pistol in the hands of DODDRIDGE C. LEE."

The news of Mr. HUME'S tragical end caused the most intense excitement in Alexandria. A committee of one hundred citizens reached this city about 2 o'clock, and having obtained the body returned with it immediately to Alexandria.

After firing the fatal shot, Col. LEE immediately surrendered himself to the civil authorities.

Another Self-Murder.

On Friday last, an Italian, giving his name as VICTOR ANTONELLI, applied at French's Hotel for and obtained a room, which he entered and locked. Late on Saturday the chambermaid reported that ANTONELLI was still in the room. The Superintendent sent word to him by a boy that he must pay for the room if he remained in it. The poor fellow sent back word that he had no money and was sick, and craved permission to remain another night. Leave was granted him to remain, and nothing further was thought about him till yesterday morning, when his room was still found to be locked. The Superintendent went to it, and after knocking several times without receiving an answer burst open the door, when the stranger was found hanging by the neck and dead. He was cut down—the body was still warm—a physician was sent for, who declared life to be extinct.

The deceased had hung himself by a handkerchief from a clothes hook in the wall. An overturned chair lay beside him. He had evidently mounted this chair and after securing the noose about his neck, kicked it from under him, thereby suspending himself.

He was a fine-looking man, apparently about 25 years of age; 5 feet 9 inches high, with moustache and side (military) whiskers, and dark hair. He had on a dark brown business coat, corded black-figured silk vest, fancy neck-tie and black cassimere pants striped.

An inquest upon the body was held by Coroner PERRY. Verdict of the Jury: "Suicide by hanging."

A Mysterious Disappearance.

Nothing has been heard of Mr. CHARLES E. KING, who, on the 15th of last November, left the counting-room of Messrs. PETTIBONE & PLATT, No. 228 Pearl-street, where he was employed as bookkeeper, with the intention of visiting his friends in Waterford, Saratoga County, N. Y. He never reached his friends, and not the least clue to him has ever been obtained, although no means have been left untried to discover his fate. The business and social relations of Mr. KING were such as to preclude the supposition that he could have absented himself voluntarily. It is therefore feared that he may have met with foul play. He carried a gold watch, and must have had $60 or $90 with him on the day of his disappearance. He we was a person of good address, and had been connected with the Cincinnati Gazette and with the Albany State Stocker. He was [illegible] complexion, dark eyes, light brown hair and eyebrows. His whiskers are [illegible] of sandy color, and was attired in dark-brown pants and black broadcloth coat.

Personal.

The *Union* denies the rumors of the precarious state of Mr. BUCHANAN'S health. A letter from the President elect, written a few days since, says he was never in better health in his life. He has entirely recovered from the attack which he had whilst in Washington, and is now completely restored to his usual robust state of health.

Dr. NORWOOD, State Geologist of Illinois, has in press a valuable report of the results of his survey, to be comprised in a volume of a thousand pages.

Mr. PALMER, the American sculptor, has had an order from London for a duplicate of his "Indian Girl"—the masterpiece of his genius, owned by Senator FISH. The gentleman from whom the order was received is an Englishman, lately in this country.

Obituary.

JOHN C. ZIMMERMAN, Esq., a well-known New-York merchant, died in this City on Saturday, at the age of 70. Mr. ZIMMERMAN was the founder of the Commercial House of ZIMMERMAN, FRAZIER & Co., of Buenos Ayres. There were several brothers of the FRAZ

THE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE.

A Review of the Proceedings of the Committee in regard to our Washington Correspondent—Letter from Mr. Simonton.

NEW-YORK, Monday, March 2, 1857.

The Congressional Corruption Drama has closed at last; and though but partially recovered from an illness which has rendered me quite unable to touch a pen during the last ten days, I can no longer resist the impulse to offer to the readers of the DAILY TIMES a few suggestions of importance to myself, and which I conceive doubt will prove of some interest to them. It is perhaps well that I was unable to do so earlier; because now that the Committee of Investigation and the House of Representatives have exhausted all their efforts to cast a stain upon your correspondent, and proved how impotent is the malice of power in a free government when unjustly leveled against a victim, I can speak freely without suspicion of endeavoring to avert some impending personal blow, or being charged with attempting anything to interfere with the prosecutions against corruption in the honorable and august House of Representatives.

MORAL CONVICTIONS VINDICATED.

The "moral convictions" of the DAILY TIMES and its Washington Correspondent have been more than vindicated; and, as the discussion in the House has disclosed, the most important testimony elicited by the Committee was obtained from the two witnesses whose names I gave them. And here let me remark, that Colonel ORR said what was untrue when he declared in debate that I gave these names under a promise of secrecy. On the contrary, I have never failed, either in private conversation, or in my correspondence—as your columns will show—to claim the credit of having produced them. This was important to me, because it disproved the false statement that I refused to indicate *how* the Committee could obtain proofs of corruption; and because it proved the fact that I had *specific basis* for my "moral convictions" far more reliable than I had made the TIMES, or myself, responsible to produce. It was not consistent, however, with the purpose of punishing your correspondent in some way for his temerity in arousing this purifying storm, to give the least indication that he had contributed so essentially to the public welfare; and so the fact was suppressed until forced out in debate. The public will measure the depth of meanness which subsequently attempted to sneak out of responsibility for the suppression by the pretence that I gave the names of witnesses "in confidence." I defy Colonel ORR to make his statement good by the record of the Committee's reporter.

ENFORCED JUSTICE.

But the time for all that is past; a word in defence of my assaults upon corruption would be superfluous. The hour has come, which I predicted, when even the rival journalists who pursued me with the vindictive malice of fiends incarnate are compelled to do me justice. True, they do not retract the malicious falsehoods of their editorial columns; but that is of even less importance than the puerile efforts of consequential M. C.'s to whistle the charges of corruption down the wind when brought to the notice of the country by the DAILY TIMES. They *have* published a statement of the evidence and of the results; and garbled and distorted as this statement was in every instance affecting your correspondent, I might well rest upon the case as it stands, claiming the public respect and confidence for having brought to light some few drippings from the deep well of Congressional corruption,—and for having encountered all the dangers of such an effort, and passed through the ordeal without the shadow of a reasonable suspicion resting upon my own name.

THE EVIDENCE GARBLED FOR PUBLICATION.

"This is egotism," says some carping critic. Well, call it so, if you will;—and in view of the events of the past six weeks, and the powerful combination of influences by which it was sought to break me down under an unheard-of weight of misrepresentation, distortion, false inference and inuendo, your readers at least will pardon me the weakness—if it be such—of asserting my integrity, and proceeding to expose some few of the devices which have been availed of for my prejudice. I have said the report of evidence taken by the Committee, as published by the Press, was garbled. I challenge contradiction by any member of the Committee when I say that the report of testimony furnished to the Press, *in advance, under direction of the Committee*—of which Col. ORR, of South Carolina, was the ruling spirit—suppressed every shadow of a fact tending to my credit, or to show my own freedom from taint of the corrupt lobby. The publication was shaped with ingenious care and tact to distort my statements by indirection, and deprive me, before the public, of parts of them necessary to explain the rest and to correct any misapprehensions of impropriety or inconsistency on my part.

MOTIVES OF THE COMMITTEE'S PERSONAL MALICE.

The public will be surprised at this bold charge of unexampled wrong against your correspondent, and wonder whether it can be possible that five men could conspire to such an outrage. I answer that I do not suppose more than one or two members of the Committee had any direct agency in that matter; but which of them is guilty is a fact for themselves to bring out from their secret inquisition. As to the perpetration of the wrong itself, your readers will judge when they rise from the reading of this communication. But you ask a motive for such malice against so humble an individual. Laying aside any which might be drawn from the rooted hatred of the Press which they fear, indulged in by men in power, or out of resentment towards one who stirred up an investigation found by some of the Committee more full of perils than they supposed when they began their task, let me call attention to the beginning of my contest with the Committee. That contest grew out of my refusal to answer a certain question put to me in the Committee room, as to the names of members of the House with whom I had had certain conversations. The Committee, as I have heretofore explained, understood me to mean that in those conversations the members referred to made detailed corrupt propositions to me. My language in that particular instance, *standing alone*, certainly seemed to carry that idea; but it was susceptible of another interpretation, to wit: that it was intended to express my inferences and *opinions* that those members *desired* me to make corrupt arrangements for them.

MY EVIDENCE NOT CONTRADICTORY.

This latter explanation is the only one consistent with my other statement, made just previously, that I had *no personal knowledge*, and consistent with my subsequent statement that I never undertook any such agency for the parties referred to, but immediately left them upon becoming satisfied of their improper wishes. Even the garbled testimony published shows that everything I said on this point was given in answer to the Committee's desire to learn some of the circumstances, *independent of personal knowledge*, which had contributed to produce in my mind the belief that corruption existed in Congress. I repeat that I never did intend to express more than my own convictions and impressions, from the conversations so far as they had proceeded, that those men *desired* me to be the medium of corrupt bargains for their benefit. Satisfied of this, I left them without giving the opportunity for such direct propositions, in terms, as to this hour I believe they were approaching and would have made had I remained. But that is my opinion only, sufficient for my own action, but utterly worthless to the Committee, unless I could recall the language of the conversations, which is beyond my power. Thus, while the confidence I have preserved was *not* a "criminal confidence," to have violated it would have subjected me to prosecution for slander, and, of course, no third party was present to make my statement good. And my failure to disclose the names has not resulted in any public harm.

THE COMMITTEE'S BUNGLING.

What was the duty of the Committee? They were five lawyers, locked up alone with your Correspondent, who is no lawyer, is unaccustomed to giving evidence in Courts, or to weigh phraseology except upon paper. The Committee were acting as the counsel for the House, guarding its reputation, and endeavoring to save its damaged *honor!* In their unwise zeal they jumped at a conclusion in my case utterly unwarranted in view of all the facts before them—they proceeded to the House, and upon the crest of a mad wave of passion and panic, carried through an order for my imprisonment and an act to compel testimony, so utterly subversive of vital principles of common law, that it will remain a dead letter upon the statute book. After they had created all this hubbub, behold it turns out that, with the facts in my possession, their proceedings against me were utterly useless. The Committee find that they cannot repeat the question to compel me to answer which the extraordinary proceedings were rushed through in unseemly haste. Thus the Committee were left standing with their thumbs in their mouths,—looking rather ridiculously, it must be confessed. A Tombs lawyer, defending a client charged with petty larceny would have been laughed out of Court had he failed to cross-examine the witness against the accused, to ascertain whether what he said was offered as testimony from personal knowledge, or was only hearsay, or his inference or suspicion derived from language the details of which he could not now recall. Had the Committee pursued this simple course with me, I should at once have discovered their blunder, and the House would have been spared the subsequent scene. I submit that their error was unpardonably stupid, and justly invites the derision of every professional man in the country. I exposed

FLASHES OF CHIVALRY.

their stupidity, and the injustice consequent upon it, in my letter published in the DAILY TIMES of the 31st of January, and in language somewhat severe, though strictly decorous. This seriously angered the chivalric ORR and HENRY WINTER DAVIS. The former as "Boss" of the Committee, and the latter as an expert lawyer, whose professional pride was undoubtedly piqued in being caught in so unprofessional a dilemma, were particularly savage; and when I went before the Committee under the new law, exerted themselves to the utmost to put me in a false position. The details of this attempt I may give in a future communication. Col. ORR, forgetting the dignity of a Judge, the proprieties of civilized society, and the "chivalry" of his section, drew his chair within three feet of me, and turned his back upon Mr. DAVIS, (who put the questions,) in order that he might silently stare me in the face during my entire examination. Indeed, his whole manner was such that I was under the necessity of rebuking him in the presence of his colleagues for his petty exhibition of personal spite. That his conduct failed to intimidate me he is probably aware by this time; and if he can derive any satisfaction from his conduct, or if reflection upon it can excite one pleasurable emotion in his breast, he is doubly welcome.

PLEASANT REMINISCENCES OF THE INQUISITION.

I at once offered the Committee an explanation—already drawn up by advice of counsel—of my previous testimony, telling them that it had been misunderstood, and desiring to put it right. This is always the privilege of a witness. The Committee—ORR and DAVIS, taking the reins and cracking the whip—refused to receive it, but insisted on my giving affirmative or negative responses to leading questions, formed from the *phraseology* of my former statement, notwithstanding I had repudiated that phraseology as expressing more than I had intended to convey. It will be seen that this course on the part of the Committee could have been dictated by no other purpose than that of compelling me to put on record answers which should involve me in *seeming* self-contradiction. My formal request for permission to have my counsel present was flatly denied; and the intimation which the Committee put forth, to the effect that I had free access to my counsel for advice, is another inferential falsehood. Only *once* did the Committee permit me to go out to advise with my counsel without serious objection; and even then, after an ineffectual attempt, by Mr. ORR, to deceive me into the believe that the passage of the new law had taken away from me any right to decline answering under any circumstances, for self-protection, and therefore had rendered the aid of counsel useless. True, I did go out on two or three other occasions: but in each of those instances leave was accorded as a privilege only, and after I had placed upon the Committee's record such arguments in favor of my right to go, that the majority were unwilling to stand before the country as parties to the resistance made by ORR and DAVIS. The reader will judge what freedom of counsel means under such circumstances—and of the spirit which dictated the Committee's attempt to make the public believe that they had indulged me with every advantage of counsel—thus not only restricting me in my rights, but volunteering at the same time the statement that I was in full possession of them all, and, therefore, that I am to be justly held to corresponding responsibilities.

JUSTICE TRIUMPHS OVER MALICE.

But all their efforts failed. Despite their endeavors to entrap me, I succeeded in getting out, item by item, in the course of a three hours' examination, many of the points of my rejected explanation, evidently much to the chagrin of my persecutors. The result was that they *never renewed the demand for those names*—for they now saw, what I had been constantly maintaining, that they had no right to them, and therefore that I was always right in refusing them. This was a humiliating confession for the Committee; but it would have been more manly to meet it than to shirk its responsibility. Subsequently I was again called before the Committee and asked the following question in substance: "Has any member of the present Congress *solicited* you to *make any arrangement for him* whereby he should derive any valuable consideration from the passage of *any pending measure*." I answered at once: "I cannot say under oath that any member has; and I never intended to be understood so to mean." This answer, in the garbled report imposed upon the Press and sent all over the country, is placed side by side with the *phraseology* of my answer at my first examination, repudiated and explained as soon as I discovered the false interpretation given to it; and all my intermediate answers *are suppressed*, to give the idea to the public that I *did* in fact swear to one thing at one time, and to something the direct reverse at another! Could anything be more base? In my intermediate examination I reiterated my statement that I had had conversations of a certain character with members, but I was unable to distort the circumstances into the shape necessary to suit the anticipations of the Committee, and to relieve them from the consequences of their own stupidity, already exposed. What possible apology can the Committee make for this disgraceful attempt to ruin the reputation of an humble citizen who has been seeking to fulfill his duty, and to render a public service? This effectually disposes of the accusation of self-contradiction.

A TRANSPARENT TRICK OF INQUISITORIAL JUGGLING.

Again: The Committee repeat my statement to them of certain interviews between members of the House and a notorious professional lobbyist, which had a suspicious look to me. The Committee know that when they dragged this out of me by their inquisitorial rack, I protested against it, told them that while it was a fact from which I had a right to draw my own inferences, it was no evidence of any use to them, and it was therefore unjust to the men to compel me to disclose these mere suspicions against them. Nevertheless, they persisted in having the names, *assuring me that anything not legal testimony would be stricken out!* The Committee have not denied and cannot deny this assertion; and I point to their own record, as published, to show how utterly they have disregarded this promise made, and rule of duty laid down, by themselves. I stated that these men had, in the primary votes upon pending measures, voted one way and, subsequently, voted directly the reverse. The Committee, in their report, volunteer to say that this statement, thus dragged out of me, is not sustained; that they have examined the record of the House and find no such inconsistent votes set against the parties named. Wonderful discovery!—but still more wonderful impudence! I ask the reader to remember that the record shows the votes of members *only in those cases where the yeas and nays* are ordered; that the yeas and nays are *never* called in Committee of the Whole where most of the primary votes on a pecuniary measure are taken, and that many a primary vote in the House even is taken by tellers, or on a division, the members rising and standing until counted by the Speaker. An observer sitting at a reporter's desk is far more likely to notice *how* a particular member votes under such circumstances, than when the yeas and nays are taken; and yet, in the former case, the vote will never appear upon the record. It is impossible that the Committee could have overlooked this simple explanation; and their hearts must have been overflowing with malevolence when they not only concealed it, but gave apparent force to their cowardly stab in my back by the volunteered suggestion that in this case I must have lied. They know better; not a man of the Committee has a shadow of doubt that I spoke the truth and nothing more. But the world is not large enough for the Committee and your correspondent. My ruin was necessary to their salvation from conviction of excessive stupidity, and the perpetration of stupendous wrong,—stupidity which led the whole House blindfold into a most undignified and ludicrous blunder, and committed it to the outrage of imprisoning your correspondent for nearly three weeks—a proceeding not apt to look well in the public eye at the close of this eventful drama. But they stand hoist by their own petard, and your correspondent can afford to laugh at their discomfiture. I have much more to say on other branches of this subject,—but must defer it to another occasion.

JAMES W. SIMONTON.

The Norfolk and Petersburg (Va.) Railroad Company were paid $20,000 duty on 2,000 tons of iron, imported from Wales for their Road.

CONGRESSIONAL CORRUPTION.

Mr. O. B. Matteson's Defence—Letter to the Committee of Investigation.

NATIONAL HOTEL, Saturday, Feb. 14 1857.

GENTLEMEN: In answer to your notice that your Committee would proceed to the consideration of the testimony in which my name appears before you on Monday, I have to say that, having already protested against the mode in which my name has been brought before you and dealt with, and having now carefully examined the testimony you have transmitted to me, I see more in the manner in which it has been obtained than in any of the facts which it tends to prove. I do not for a moment intend to have it believed that any member of the Committee has prompted the production of any of this evidence; but there is such a mixture of memory, impression and suspicion, "hints and inuendoes," drawn out by the inquiries, that it is impossible to resist the conviction that there is at work somewhere an agency which does not appear upon the face of the record which has been transmitted to me. I feel sure, however, that all this testimony will be examined by the Committee, and the House of Representatives, and the public, with a just and ready ability to discriminate between that which is mere gossip and wholly irrelevant, and that which has any tendency to prove any fact within the legitimate scope of the Committee's inquiry, as authorized by the House, or which can possibly have any tendency to inculpate me. I am not prepared to believe that honorable men will apply any other rule of judgment in relation to this testimony than they would be content to have applied to themselves. With this confidence, after a careful review of the evidence, I am not desirous that any of the persons who have been examined before you should be recalled before you at this time for cross-examination. It is hardly necessary to suggest, however, that much of the usefulness of a cross-examination is forever lost where a party implicated is not allowed to be present and confront the witness accusing, while giving the whole of his evidence.

I have to repeat here, that no specifications of offence have been presented to me, to which it is expected that an "explanation or defence" might be applicable, or to which the testimony is considered by the Committee as pertinent. In ordinary cases, an accused person is informed by the arraigning tribunal in some specific manner of the charge which is made against him. In the present case it is wholly left to conjecture what offence is intended or expected to be proved, so as to demand from me the "*defence or explanation*" which the Committee invite. It is nowhere stated what law, what rule of the House, what rule of morality, or what rule of courtesy it is charged that I have violated. I must therefore very briefly examine this testimony without any such specification to guide me.

The record shows that four witnesses have introduced my name.

The first is James S. Pike. I can hardly suppose that you can seriously call for an "explanation or defence" of a matter which seems to me so trifling, or that you propose to sit in solemn judgment upon it. It is quite probable that, at some time, a casual remark, like what Mr. Pike has stated, may have been made by me. I was in the habit of frequent jocular conversation with the gentlemen connected with the press who have privileged seats in the House, and I do not lay up everything that may be said between us. It is quite probable that, at some time, a casual remark, like what Mr. Pike has stated, may have been made by me. Mr. Pike undoubtedly intends to state the remark fairly, according to his recollection, and he states that it was a jaunting remark; and when every form of inquiry as to his impression or understanding as to a hint or inuendo, he wholly negatives every possible suggestion thrown out to him that any corruption was proposed. If it were indeed a serious proposition, is there anything dishonorable or criminal in thus throwing out to a friend a hint, calculated solely for his own benefit, which he might follow or not, as his inclination or judgment should dictate? If men, in public or private life, are to be subjected to censure, or even suspicion, upon evidence of trifles like this, there is not one who is safe, especially in Washington, where the father of lies seems to have surrounded himself with most numerous and most industrious progeny.

The next witness is William C. Johnson, Esq., of Utica, who was summoned here to prove what was publicly known last Summer—that he received a letter from me relating to the difficulties which stood in the way of the progress of his resolution, for the benefit of the Company of which he was President. Mr. Johnson, in the most frank manner, and in every form of language, declares to the Committee that I had no interest, immediate or remote, direct or contingent, in the measure, and that my only purpose was to serve him and his associates, who were my constituents, by promoting their interest in the passage of the resolution for their benefit. I desire most emphatically to do him this justice, for when I first heard through public rumor that persons near him had been engaged in sending anonymous communications and the vilest libels to one or more members of the Committee, and that he and his secretary had been secretly summoned hither in consequence, I had some misgivings in my own mind that, possibly, he might have been a party to a conspiracy to injure me. A perusal of his testimony satisfies me that in this regard I had done him injustice. While, therefore, his testimony was taken in the dark, and without notice to me, and most of it I cannot complain of, yet, perhaps, I might suggest that when he speaks of a change after last September in the personal relations which existed between us, it would have been more just and grateful to have attributed it to the "bitter election" controversy to which he alludes, through which we passed last Fall, and in which we were rival candidates for Congress, and in which the "*letter*" of which he speaks was used against me with the most ingenious, but as the result proved, ineffectual purpose. It is due to myself to declare, that I was not aware that any other change in our intercourse had intervened than that which the unfortunate sharpness of a keen election sometimes temporarily arouses between gentlemen.

The occurrence has passed, and with it, I trust, all unkind feelings, and certainly any disposition to do injustice to either. The treachery which broke the seal of confidence and scattered through my neighborhood false representations of a letter marked "private" is not his. There need not have been so much stage effect machinery used in the production of this letter before the Committee. It seems by the evidence to have been publicly known last September, and that at that time Mr. Johnson offered to return it to me, and I declined receiving it, in the full confidence that there was nothing in it which could be considered improper. The record of Mr. Johnson's examination shows that *Mr. Orr told the witness* that the letter had become public at that time, to which the witness assented; and I wish here to state that when Mr. Johnson came to my office, without any suggestion from me, and offered to return me the letter, he distinctly said to me that no copy had been taken of it. This fact does not appear in his testimony; but it is so important it ought not to be omitted. Indeed, there has not been a moment when, upon the suggestion of the Committee, or any member of it, I would not have cheerfully given my recollection of the contents of the letter, and thus have saved the necessity, the trouble, and expense of sending the Sergeant-at-Arms five hundred miles to hunt up and bring here witnesses to prove it. And now, at the earliest opportunity that has been given me, I state my belief that the copy produced by the Committee, from whomsoever obtained, is substantially correct, except as to the signature, which I have no doubt was in full, instead of by initials, as was also my frank on the outside. My recollection and belief on this point is confirmed by that of Mr. Stryker, who saw the original.

As to the contents of the letter itself, it is difficult for me to see what has given it its seeming importance. It was written in the confidence of friendly relations which then, at least, existed. It was written to a constituent, who had vast interests at stake, to admonish him of the character of the dangers which surrounded his measure, and to suggest to him the perfectly legitimate mode of removing the adverse influences. It was only a suggestion, never acted upon, and had no reference whatever to any member of Congress, or any combination of members. Congress had, shortly before, passed bills granting lands for the benefit of certain railroad companies in Iowa, whose roads run directly through the region where Mr. Johnson and his associates desired to have their grant extended by the construing resolution; and these companies were in full force, through their officers, stockholders and agents, and bringing to bear upon the members every influence which could tend to defeat Mr. Johnson's measure. I felt the power of these influences at every step, and that I did not underrate them is quite apparent from the vote which was afterwards, and on the 28th day of July, taken, when a motion for leave to report this resolution was refused, by yeas 34, nays 119. In this state of things, with the full knowledge that these influences were at work, this letter was written. I had no reason to suppose, nor have I now, that these hostile railroad companies had used their money or lands to corrupt or influence any member of Congress, nor was it ever in my mind that Mr. Johnson would ever use any means except to employ persons whose character and position might enable them to meet and counteract the efforts made against him. The employment of Hon. Reverdy Johnson, and the payment to him of $1,500, and the agreement to pay him a large contingent fee in addition, as shown by the evidence, was of this character. Mr. Johnson's high position, from the various public offices which he had held, were calculated to render his services valuable, and so it might be with others. If there was corruption suggested in my letter, there was corruption consummated in the contract with Mr. Johnson. The letter contemplated that precise class of arrangements—nothing more.

Again: all the circumstances existing at the time the letter was written should be fully understood, that a correct opinion may be formed of what I designed in writing the letter. It has been stated, and was well known, that Mr. Johnson and myself were candidates against each other for Congress, in 1854, and I was expecting he would run against me in 1856, and the election was to be held within four months from the date of the letter. Can it be believed for a moment that I could by any possibility have written a letter to my opponent which would place it in his power to utterly destroy me? It is entirely clear that a construction "to give me the stock" or "bribe members with it," would be fatal and suicidal to me. The interest of Mr. Johnson and his associates, amounting, as I understood, to over $300,000, led me to take a deep interest in their behalf, and a natural fear that failure would be charged to want of fidelity on the part of a representative who was not the political ally of most of those in interest, made me more anxious to succeed.

Again: since writing the letter a most exciting election has been held in my District, where Mr. Johnson and myself were both born, and where we have resided all our lives; it was the second time we have as candidates opposed each other. Two years before (with a Whig also running) I beat him about 1,500 majority. At the last election, and after Mr. Orr and Mr. Johnson say this letter had become public, I succeeded by a majority over him of near 2,500, and received 3,000 more votes than at any former election. Should not this verdict by such a constituency, where all the parties and all the circumstances connected with them and with the Des Moines enterprise are well known, and could be fully judged of, be satisfactory of my intention in writing that letter?

Mr. Stryker and Mr. W. C. Johnson both testify that I never spoke to either of them on the subject of any compensation for my services, nor for anything to be paid members, and exonerate me to the fullest extent in every particular; and I will add to the testimony of Messrs. Johnson and Stryker my own declaration, that in no way, remote or direct, immediate or contingent, had I any interest or expectation of benefit in any way to myself or any member of Congress in the passage of the resolution.

What is the duty of the Committee and the House in construing the letter, aside from the positive testimony of Johnson and Stryker, my own declaration, and the attendant circumstances? Should they not give me the benefit of the one most favorable?

Are there not influences outside exerting great power over the legislation of Congress? What member has not seen it? Is it in any case hardly possible to pass a bill with the influence of what is called the third House against it? If it would be any more satisfactory, I can furnish the affidavit of as respectable an ex-member of Congress as any gentleman in the community in which he resides, stating that he called on me about the time I wrote the letter, and stated that if Johnson supposed he could pass his bill without the assistance of outsiders, he was mistaken; that he could not expect to carry off three hundred thousand acres of land without doing something for the outsiders.

I may mention one other fact here, and that is, that this very stock alluded to in the letter I was instrumental in saving for Mr. Johnson from the wreck of the property, and it was saved by myself and friends advancing a very large amount of money to settle and compromise the outstanding liabilities; they turned out to be much larger than was anticipated. He (Mr. Johnson) is also in error as to its present value, or the value last July. I have had one half of the whole estate offered me repeatedly for what he regards the value of his one quarter, and have never seen the day when I would not sell my one quarter at a greatly reduced price below his estimate. I learn also from him, that the catastrophe which I anticipated with the Des Moines Company, in case the resolution should not pass, has happened, and that the managers of the Company are closing up the business of the association.

The next and only witness about whom I deem it worth while to say one word is the Hon. Reverdy Johnson. There has occurred, in the history of this witness' testimony, and in its transmission to me, an incident well calculated to shake the confidence which the House of Representatives and the world may have in the whole proceeding of the Committee in their secret inquisition, and it would be a shrinking from duty which I owe, not only to myself, but to every other person who may be subjected to a similar experiment, if this most remarkable matter should be supposed to pass without bringing it to the light of day. I have not been permitted to be present where witnesses, summoned from far and near, were day after day pouring into the ears of the Committee matters which were sought for in the expectation that it would prove something to my injury. Even the very fact that such witnesses were summoned and were in attendance, has been permitted to reach me only through the accidental leakages to which such secret meetings are always liable. These witnesses have come and gone; they have filled seventy-five pages of manuscript with evidence to criminate me, and after this whole hearing is completed, and on the 5th inst., I received from the Committee a letter accompanying a roll of unauthenticated manuscript sheets, and am informed that it is testimony in which my name appears, and that the Committee will hear any explanation or defence which I may desire to make on the 7th instant at 10 o'clock, and that an additional deposition, as it is called, of John Stryker will be afterwards forwarded: this additional matter was delivered to me about noon on Friday, the 6th instant. Upon looking at this manuscript, I saw that there was nothing upon it to show, in any manner, where, when, or before whom, it was supposed testimony had been taken. The manuscript commences by the following words: "*Extract* from the testimony of J. S. Pike;" and the next witness is introduced as follows: "*Extract* from the testimony of W. C. Johnson." It is apparent upon the face of the document that the Committee have not sent me the whole of the testimony of these two witnesses, who were called for no other purpose than to involve me. They have contented themselves with sending me extracts. Perhaps the Committee did not deem other parts of their evidence to be important; but I should be glad to know in what school of justice it has ever been taught that prosecutors are to be constituted the judges of what selected parts of evidence may or may not be important to the victim whom they seek to sacrifice.

I do not know that the testimony which is withheld from me has any important bearing. I only know that I am not permitted to see it. It is possible that it might perhaps show it to be as loose and frivolous as most of that which fill the pages before me; nor do I desire to see it. It is enough to know that it was taken in the dark recesses of a secret inquisition. There let it remain if the Committee so desire. But the fact that it was so taken, and that every word of evidence which the Committee propose to report to the House, and thus to the world, was thus taken, must not be suppressed. These alleged extracts of testimony thus taken were furnished to me finally on the 6th instant. The first thing which aroused my particular attention was that, while the Committee consists of five members, nearly every question in my case seems to have been put by the same single member. It may be that other members were unfaithful or not equally skillful; or it may be that the Committee, by a vote, appointed a principal questioner, but no such vote is laid before me; and in order to show how ingeniously the work has been done, I transcribe the first two questions which appear in the extracts which have been furnished me.

"By Mr. ORR. You understood what those hints and inuendos meant?"

"By Mr. ORR. Will you now state any hint or inuendo that may have been thrown out to you by any member of Congress, in which you concluded from it his purpose was to subsidize your pen?" In the hands of a skillful prosecutor, who can show an ingenuity like this, it is not surprising that some developments should be made. But the most extraordinary chapter in the history of this Committee's proceedings now remains to be written. On the 5th of February the Committee sent me the alleged testimony, and among it what purported to be that of Hon. Reverdy Johnson—and surely no one will be surprised that emotions of indignation were aroused within me—that this pretended record showed that in the secrecy of the Committee's chamber an honorable man had been found who had sworn that I had told him that Wm. C. Johnson "*must hand me $100,000 to carry his bill.*" I well knew that I had never said and never thought any such thing; and yet there the words stood. A Committee of members of the House of Representatives had sent me a statement of his testimony as given under the solemn sanction of an oath. What right or room then was there for me to doubt that he had so sworn? I might deny it, and must, in truth, deny it. But what then? The Committee had certified that Reverdy Johnson had sworn to it, and what hope was there for me? True, they had not permitted me to be present when the blasting statement was made; and true that I had no opportunity to confront the accusing witness. Upon looking at the statement again carefully, I saw that Mr. R. Johnson's testimony represented him as having repeated my alleged statement shortly after to Mr. W. C. Johnson, of Utica, with whom I instantly sought an interview, when he at once and in the most emphatic manner declared that Mr. R. Johnson never told him any such thing; but that, on the contrary, he represented me as saying that there were persons opposing his bill, and that it would cost $100,000, or he (W. C. J.) must have $100,000 to carry it; but that in no way did I intimate or suggest that a single dollar was to come into my hands. Here was indeed a relief for me, and Mr. Wm. C. Johnson sat down at once and put in writing the correction of this most gross and fatal misstatement. I herewith append it. This was, to me, a startling development, and I did not hesitate to communicate it forthwith to the Committee, with the request that they would give me a full explanation of the reason for furnishing me an incorrect statement of testimony which was calculated to affect me so vitally. This statement had remained in my hands three days before I made the discovery which so providentially rescued me from the false charge which a falsified record had prepared for me, and it would have remained there to this hour, nay, perhaps forever, but for my own efforts to save myself.

It is quite certain that there is no such watchful vigilance in the Committee room as would have saved me, and that, in the eager pursuit of "*hints, inuendos, and suspicions*," which might involve me, but little attention was paid to the truthfulness of the record upon which a judgment against one of their peers was to be entered. I ask attention to the Committee on this subject, and to their answer. It will be seen that the Committee confess that they sent me a false record, and that they now admit that Hon. Reverdy Johnson did not swear that I said anything about handing *me* $100,000; but they do not explain in any satisfactory manner how the blunder was made. It seemed to me that as I had not been permitted to be present in the chamber of inquisition when Mr. Johnson was testifying against me, I was entitled to know the whole history of this mutilated record. But all the reply which that body have condescended to make to me is the substance their clerk made some mistake, and that it ought to be a consolation that the truth is not so bad as the falsehood would have been, if I had not compelled its correction. I ask the particular attention of the members of the House of Representatives to the correspondence on this point.

There is another feature in the record of the evidence given by Reverdy Johnson, to which it may be worth while for a moment to advert. What were the Committee professedly in pursuit of, when Mr. Orr asks Mr. Pike for "hints or inuendos calculated to subsidize his pen." Was it really and in good faith to ascertain how money was expended in and around Congress for the purpose of influencing action upon pending measures? It would seem so from the inquiries about "hints and inuendos," supposed to have been made by me to a person connected with the press outside of Congress. But when Hon. Reverdy Johnson appears, and it is proved by other witnesses that he has received $1,500, and has a contract for a contingent larger additional sum, to be paid if he carried the measure through, by some marvelous forgetfulness the interrogator wholly slides over this equally monstrous attempt to corrupt the purity of the representatives with whom he is in so close contact and intimate communication. And not only did the Committee forget to inquire what was to be done with the money thus placed in Mr. Johnson's control, but Mr. Johnson himself, in stating what he describes as "his whole connection with the matter," entirely passes over the fact. His agreements with the Company to use his influence in Congress, and the money received by him for that purpose seemed to be too small matters for either him or the Committee. In view of all these remarkable circumstances attending the production of Mr. Johnson's testimony, how much confidence can be yielded, either that he has remembered the conversation which passed between us precisely as it took place, or that the Committee have recorded it precisely as he gave it in to them? If the Committee, with pens in their hands and the witness before them, can make so monstrous an error in their record as is confessed, how much more liable to error is the memory of Mr. Johnson in attempting to recall an isolated remark alleged to have been made by me, in a hurried conversation, more than six months ago. With all these considerations, tending so powerfully to impair confidence in the accuracy of this evidence, what after all does it amount to?

Mr. Johnson states the conversation to have taken place shortly before the adjournment of the last session, which was on the 18th of August. This is true, and it is equally true that, at that time, all hope or expectation of carrying the Des Moines resolution had been abandoned. The last movement that was made in the matter was on Monday, the 28th day of July, when a motion to suspend the rules to permit the Committee on Public Lands to report the resolution, was defeated by a vote of 34 yeas and 119 nays. After this overwhelming defeat, there was not a man who supposed that anything could be accomplished. It is undoubtedly true that I expressed myself in strong terms as to the power of hostile influences which had been brought to bear against it from the railroad companies in Iowa and Minnesota, to which I have before adverted. I had labored faithfully and long to accomplish the wishes of my constituents, and I had been most signally defeated, and in the warmth of disappointment which followed, I may well have described the power exerted against us by saying it would have cost $100,000 to have overcome it, meaning thereby some indefinite large sum of money. But that I ever advised to the use of $100,000, or any other sum, among members, I most firmly deny. Nor have I at any time known of any combination among members to obtain money or other reward for their favorable or unfavorable action upon measures, or that members have, individually, either received or demanded compensation for their votes. At the time of the alleged conversation with Mr. Reverdy Johnson, the Des Moines measure was hopelessly dead, and nothing remained but to complain of the influences which killed it. In doing so, I may have expressed myself in strong terms. It is not pretended that any money was raised or used at any time in pursuance of any suggestion, hint, or innuendo of mine. On the contrary, the evidence of Mr. Stryker and Mr. W. C. Johnson repel any possible unfriendly suspicion of any such thing. What, then, is intended to be charged against me? Is it that it was a slander to suggest to Mr. Reverdy Johnson that members of Congress could be bribed? Are this Committee pushing a complaint against me for "*scandalum magnatum*?" Are mere words to be charged upon me as a crime? Is an *ex post facto* sedition law to be enacted for me?

In conclusion I have to remark, that probably the freedom with which I have felt it my duty to criticise the proceedings of this Committee will not contribute to make its members more disposed to regard the accusations against me with a kindly disposition. But I wish them to understand that I only recognize them in their capacity as equals, and not in any manner or form as judges. They can, undoubtedly, by the manner in which they may present the testimony taken under the seal of despotic secrecy, do much to injure me, but I again, as at the moment of their first notice to me, protest against the monstrous usurpation, which they have attempted in sitting for a single instant upon any single question in judgment upon me.

To the House of Representatives I am responsible, and thither will I go for judgment.

O. B. MATTESON.

To the Committee of Investigation.

Doctor Kane's Last Illness.

From the Mirror.

We have solicited permission to publish the following letter, addressed by a young lady of this City, who is passing the Winter at Havana, to her father. It contains a touching account of the last hours of one whose death is a national loss, and whose memory is dear to the heart of strangers as well as friends. The letter, although not intended for the public eye, is beautifully written, and will be read with sympathetic interest:

HAVANA, Tuesday, Feb. 17, 1857.

DEAR FATHER: Last Wednesday we were startled by a report that Dr. KANE was dead—though we afterward learned that he still lived, although speechless and motionless from another attack of paralysis and apoplexy together, (so the doctors said,) which rendered his case perfectly hopeless. We were all very much surprised, for he had been out riding on Tuesday morning, and on Wednesday his brother was at the breakfast-table, as usual. His poor mother has watched by him almost constantly until yesterday, when, as you will have heard long before this reaches you, her care, as well as that of his brothers and the faithful MORTON, was no longer necessary.

FEBRUARY 20—I left this letter unfinished that I might send you something more about Dr. KANE, though I did not dream of all I have to say. The day after her son's death, Mrs. KANE sent for Mrs. ALMY. She seemed quite composed; she said she knew it would be long before she could realize that ELISHA (so she calls him) was dead, for she was so accustomed to his long absence, she would be sure to find herself almost expecting his return from some dangerous expedition. She felt perfectly certain that from the time of his last attack, though he could neither speak nor move, and even his eyes were fixed, that he recognized them all; that he evidently knew his brothers' voices; and she knew by the expression of his face when she read to him, which were his favorite Psalms and passages of Scripture; to the very last she thought him perfectly conscious of everything that was going on around him. Was not that a comfort for the poor mother? "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord."

So many persons asked to be permitted to see him, his brother at last consented. Last evening they placed him in a room not far from ours, which was open to whoever chose to visit it. The coffin was partly wrapped in the folds of the American flag; next it was the outer box, which was to receive it, with the direction: "Hon. Judge KANE." Thus his idolized son returns for the last time to the father's house! Little did we ever think, dear father, that we should look upon that face in death. Those who had seen him before said it was very natural; the features were like those of the portrait in our book, though, of course, very much emaciated.

After tea, as we were talking with some ladies in the parlor, FRANCES passed through the hall with something in her hand, which she signified belonged to me. Would you have imagined anything so kind? I found it to be a note from Mrs. KANE to me, with some verses she had copied, with her own hand, to send me. I would enclose both to you, but I am afraid they might by some possibility be lost, so I will copy the note for you here, and also my answer to it, for I should like to know if it meets your approbation. I was fearful it might seem cold, from my very dread of saying too much; but this morning FRANCES tells me that dear Mrs. KANE liked it exceedingly, which, you may be sure, has made me feel very happy indeed. Here is what I received:

MY DEAR MISS W.: Your father told me you were so interested in everything relating to my son, that I have, (though with a trembling hand,) copied a few lines of poetry, that came out with our last letters, for you, to accompany my grateful thanks for the messages of kindness from your mother and yourself.

Yours truly.

MY DEAR MRS. KANE:—I do not know how to thank you for your most unexpected remembrance of me at such a moment—when as a mother you mourn the loss of your noble son—while, as a Christian, you must rejoice with joy unspeakable and full of glory, that he you lately "watched in fear" rests from his labors, in the arms of the everlasting Father. My mother sends you the assurance of her sympathy in your grief, and also, in your glorious hope.

Yours most gratefully, M. W.

This morning, at 7½ o'clock, the Captain-General sent one of the military bands to accompany the coffin, which was followed by some fifty American gentlemen, and afterward an empty hearse, to the Plaza, where it was met by the Captain-General's staff, on horseback, and the different Consuls and Spanish officials, who formed a brilliant escort to the wharf. There a Government barge was in waiting to take it to the steamer. We are going down to the Punta to see her go out.

Postal Treaty with France.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, March 1, 1857.—Mr. SARTIGES, the French Minister, having received authority by the last steamer to conclude a new Postal Convention with the modifications proposed by Postmaster

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

Board of Aldermen.

The Board held their first meeting for March last evening, at 7 o'clock. Owing to the absence of Alderman Stebbins, the President, Alderman JACKSON was sent to the Chair. He refused, and Alderman TOBIAS was appointed in his stead. Alderman TOBIAS, in turn, declined to accept the proffered honor, and eventually Alderman McSPEDON was unanimously chosen to preside.

A NEW MARKET.

Several petitions, numerously signed by citizens of the Tenth and Seventeenth Wards, were submitted to the Board, praying that a new market be built at the foot of Fourteenth-street, North River.

The petition sets forth that the market asked for is greatly needed for the accommodation of the residents of the wards designated. The place referred to is stated as the most suitable and convenient locality to be found in the two wards. The petition was referred to the Committee on Markets.

A WATCHFUL LOOK AT THE CITY GOVERNMENT BUREAUS.

Alderman BLUNT presented a resolution directing that the Committee on Accounts of the Board examine all the accounts, books, and vouchers in the various departments and bureaus of the City Government, with power to send for persons and papers, and report the true state of the same as early as practicable to the Board. The resolution was adopted.

PRESENTATION OF GENERAL JACKSON'S GOLD SNUFF-BOX

Ald. MONAGHAN presented the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, In the last will and testament of that distinguished patriot, General Andrew Jackson, the following bequest occurs: "The gold snuff-box presented to me by the Corporation of the City of New-York, the large silver vase presented to me by the ladies of Charleston, S. C., my native state, with the large picture representing the unfurling of the American banner, presented to me by the citizens of South Carolina, when it was refused to be accepted by the United States Senate, I leave in trust to my son, A. Jackson, Jr., with directions that, should our happy country yet be blessed with peace—an event not always to be expected—he will at the close of the war or end of the conflict, present each of the said articles of inestimable value to that patriot residing in the city or State from which they were presented, who shall be adjudged by his countrymen or the ladies to have been the most valiant in defence of his country and our country's rights;" and

Whereas, Since the war of Mexico with the United States, which was evidently by its occurrence met the design of the donor, no definite action has been taken by the Legislature of this State whereby the request contained in the said will might have been fully carried out, and

Whereas, It is fitting and proper that a bequest of this great value should at once be given to him who shall by proper justice and means be adjudged the most valiant and deserving; therefore, be it

Resolved, That a Special Committee of three be appointed to confer with a similar Committee from the other Board of the Common Council, whose specific duty it shall be to make the necessary and proper arrangements for the disposition of the gold snuff-box mentioned in the said will, and a strict compliance with the request of the donor.

Resolved, That the First Regiment New-York Volunteers be and they are hereby requested at as early day as convenient to assemble, and decide by their votes in due form to which member of their corps, as being most distinguished for military services and valor in the late war with Mexico, the said mark of distinction should be given, in order that the said selection may be made in time to present the said box on the evening of the Fourth of July.

The resolutions were adopted, and Aldermen MONAGHAN, WILSON and FULLMER, were appointed a Special Committee in compliance therewith.

RE DOE OVER HARLEM RIVER.

A resolution presented by Alderman BLUNT was adopted, requesting members of the State Legislature from New-York City to oppose the passage of any bill for a free bridge over Harlem River, at the south end of Third-avenue, or any other place, unless such bill provides for the erection and maintenance of such bridge at the equal expense of the Counties of New-York and Westchester.

THE PROPOSED OMNIBUS ROUTE THROUGH LEXINGTON-AVENUE.

This subject came up from the Councilmen, who adhered to their former action in favor of granting the route to the parties petitioning for it.

Alderman JACKSON contended that the matter had been already killed in the Aldermanic Board, and moved adherence to their previous action.

Alderman BEALY moved the appointment of a Committee of Conference with the other Board.

Alderman WILSON pronounced the action of the Councilman Board in sending the paper back after they had refused to recede from their former action an insult to their Board. He hoped they would show the other Board that they were not vacillating, and would be independent of the other Board in any action they might chose to take.

Alderman FULLMER coincided with Alderman WILSON, and urged the adoption of the motion to adhere to their previous action.

A vote being taken the Board adhered to its former action by a vote of 12 in the affirmative to 5 in the negative.

THE TWENTY-THIRD-STREET FERRY.

Alderman VALENTINE presented a resolution directing that the proprietors of the Twenty-third-street Ferry be compelled forthwith to run their boats up Newtown Creek, according to their lease, until they build proper Ferry-slips at Greenpoint, as the residents in the upper part of the City, at the present time, have to travel to Tenth-street Ferry in order to go over to Long Island, on account of the Twenty-third-street Ferry having been stopped since last Fall. The resolution was adopted.

MESSAGE OF THE MAYOR.

The following message was received from the Mayor, and referred to the Committee on Lamps and Gas:

NEW-YORK, MAYOR'S OFFICE, March 2, 1857.

To the Hon. the Board of Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN: In the message which I had the honor to submit on the 18th ult. it was stated that the contract entered into 5th March, 1854, between Henry Arcularius, Jr., Commissioner of Streets and Lamps, on the part of the Corporation, and Smith D. Bellows, Jr., for the lighting, trimming and cleaning the oil-lamps, and for supplying the same with oil, was defective, inasmuch as the surety offered by Mr. Bellows had omitted to execute the bonds. This statement was based on information received directly from the office of the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps, and was consequently relied upon by me as entirely beyond question. I now learn that my informants were misled by mistaking the copy of the contract on file in the office of the Commissioner for the original which was left in the Comptroller's office, and which was duly executed and signed by the sureties at the proper time. I take the earliest opportunity to correct this unintentional misstatement, though it is of little comparative importance. It may be proper for me to add that I am not in possession of the least evidence which would reflect upon the manner of making that contract, or upon the official conduct of Mr. Arcularius in the premises, who was the Commissioner at that time.

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

TRIBUTE TO DR. KANE.

Aldermen Harris, Banta, Coulter, Blunt and Fullmer, were appointed a Special Committee to accompany a similar Committee of the Councilmen to Philadelphia, for the purpose of attending the funeral of Dr. KANE, to take place in that City on the anticipated arrival there of his remains.

MEETINGS OF THE BOARD.

It was voted to hold the meetings of the Board for the present month, on Monday and Thursday evenings. After some unimportant miscellaneous business, an adjournment took place to Thursday evening next.

Board of Councilmen.

The Board of Councilmen met yesterday afternoon—the President, J. N. PHILLIPS, Esq., in the Chair.

Several petitions were referred to appropriate Committees. Among these was a petition in relation to a sewer in Jackson-street, another for a sewer in Dutch-street, one for a sewer in Fifth-avenue, for a sewer in Greenwich-street, for remission of taxes from Trustees of St. James Church, and from other parties for remission of assessments upon water lots on the East River, between Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth streets. Also, from N. W. West, praying for the immediate extension of Albany-street to Broadway.

Among resolutions, was one to refund $300 assessed upon Transfiguration Church in Mott-street. Also to refund $15 to Hose Company No. 14, the said amount having been paid by the Company on the introduction of the Croton water.

Various resolutions in reference to flagging were referred to the Committee on Streets. It was resolved that the pier at foot of Robinson-street, North River, be raised to a proper height according to law.

The following resolution, offered by Councilman THOS. JONES, was unanimously adopted:

FUNERAL OF THE LATE DR. KANE.

Whereas, Information has been received in New York announcing the death at Havana of the celebrated and esteemed Arctic explorer DR. ELISHA K. KANE, and that his remains are on their way to his native city of Philadelphia for interment; and, inasmuch as the premature decease of our distinguished countryman was caused by his noble devotion to the cause of humanity and science in the prosecution of an expedition fitted out by the munificence of one of our own citizens to search for Sir JOHN FRANKLIN and his companions within the Arctic circle, and it is fitting and becoming that the citizens of New-York should mark their sense of the eminent public services of the deceased and of his personal worth, and the national loss that is involved in the death of so good and brave a citizen; therefore,

Be it resolved by this Board, That the authorities of New-York be invited to unite in paying suitable tokens of respect to the remains of Dr. KANE, and expressing their deep regret at his untimely decease, which deprives our country of a worthy citizen, science of an ardent disciple, and mankind at large of a generous friend.

Resolved, That we respectfully recommend that the flags of the City be half-masted on the day of the funeral of Dr. KANE in Philadelphia, and we would invite the proprietors of public buildings, masters of vessels in port, &c. to join with the authorities in the like observance. And we would direct that the City Hall bell be tolled at minute intervals on that day, at sunrise, at noon, and at sunset.

Resolved, (With the concurrence of the Board of Aldermen which we trust will be readily given,) that a Committee of Five from each board be appointed to proceed to Philadelphia as a deputation from the Municipal Government of this City to join in the obsequies of Dr. KANE.

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be forwarded to the Mayor of the City of Philadelphia and to the family of Dr. KANE.

A resolution that it be referred to the Committee on Police to inquire into the necessity of erecting a suitable building as a Station-House for the use of the Twenty-second District Police, and if found necessary, that they report to this Board, was referred.

Councilman OTTARSON moved that the Special Committee on the Celebration of Washington's Birthday Anniversary be directed to report the manner of the proceedings, and the sum for which the dinner and wines were made, the number and names of the persons attending the dinner at the Metropolitan Hotel, and all the expense, direct or indirect, incurred for such celebration.

The resolution was seconded and adopted.

CENTRAL PARK.

The report of the Committee on Finance concurring with the Board of Aldermen, not to extend the time for paying the assessment for the Central Park, was brought up and referred to the Committee of the Whole.

It was referred to the Committee on Markets to report on a resolution, that the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies be directed to have the roof of Fulton Market repaired immediately.

An ordinance was proposed to appoint additional clerks in the Mayor's Office, which was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Officers. The proposal is the appointment of three such, to be denominated the Mayor's Assistant Clerks. The pay of the first to be $1,500, the second $1,200, the third $1,000 per annum.

A resolution for filling in vacant lots on the north side of Forty-first-street was referred to the Committee on Public Health.

A PROPOSED NEW COMMITTEE.

Councilman HASWELL rose to advocate the formation of a new Standing Committee of this Board on Commerce and Navigation.

Councilman WARNER opposed the motion. He thought there were too many Committees already—the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips was all that was legitimately desirable or necessary.

Councilman HEMPHILL supported the views of the last speaker. If such a Committee were appointed, it would always be found clashing with that already existing.

Councilman HASWELL explained. The objects of the proposed Committee would be all matters beyond wharves, piers and slips—matters exclusively relating to commerce and navigation.

Councilman BYRDSALL said if the existing Committees could take action upon the commercial relations of the City, then its name ought to be changed.

Councilman JONES (as the Chairman of the Committee on Finance) said that upon his own Committee many apparently heterogenous matters, manure, dead horses, and what not came up, and so similarly there would seem to be incongrous matters given to the Committee on Wharves and Slips, would it not be well to denominate the proposed committee, a Committee on Fogs?

Councilman MCHALE talked about the public buildings on Blackwell's Island—eliciting much laughter. "Shut up your shop," said the worthy Councilman. [Increased merriment.]

Eventually, on vote, the amendment to the rules, offered by Councilman HASWELL, was *lost* by 26 to 25.

Councilman OTTARSON moved a sweeping abolition of the existence of several Standing Committees, including the Committee on Almshouse Department, that on Croton Aqueduct Department, the Committee on Lands and Places, and that on Public Buildings. But an adjournment being moved and carried, Councilman OTTARSON'S motion (though seconded) was proceeded with no farther.

Adjourned to Wednesday.

Board of Supervisors.

This Board met at 4 P. M., His Honor the Mayor in the Chair. Several petitions for correction of erroneous taxes were received, and referred to appropriate Committees. Among the number was a petition of Justice Welch for $250, which, he said, had been expended in employing counsel for the purpose of defending him against a party whom he committed for contempt of Court.

Relief and Benedt to Broadway.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I am opposed to Alderman WILSON'S plan, and suggest another. Please take the map of the City and follow with your eye the route of my plan. Open Mercer-street, northerly, in a straight line to Broadway. It will intersect Broadway on the south side of Twelfth street.

Open Greene-street, north and parallel to Broadway, and it will intersect University-place at Twelfth-street. Widen Greene-street on the west and Church-street on the east side, to Chambers-street. Extend Church-street south to the intersection of Greenwich and Rector streets. This will give two new avenues from Union-square to Canal-street, and one from Canal-street to the Battery, at much less cost than the improvement proposed by Alderman WILSON.

Advantages—If omnibuses go down or up Mercer-street and return on Broadway, it will, in very many cases, actually give stores on Broadway two fronts, and that advantage will be extended to Twelfth-street. A great proportion of the improvement will be near Broadway, which is desirable, as may be seen from the little improvement in West Broadway. It will improve the lower part of Greenwich-street, and enable cars or omnibuses to continue to the Battery without a heavy grade, as will be the case in the plan proposed by Alderman WILSON. This plan will scarcely destroy a single modern-built building.

D. E. W.

For Assistant Engineer.

The authorized members of the Fire Department have selected C. H. LYONS, of Hose Company No. 10, ISAAC G. SEIXAS of Hook and Ladder Company No. 2, and DANIEL DONOVAN of Engine Company No. 13, as candidates for Assistant Engineer (to be voted for by the whole Department) in place of HENRY H. HOWARD, recently elected Chief Engineer. The election will take place on Monday, March 16, between the hours of 7 and 10 o'clock P. M.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

NABBED.

A notorious "panel thief" named James Wallace, was "nabbed" by the Police on Saturday. For some time past he has been cutting quite a swell about town, and operating successfully at the game of "bag" or shop-lifting. He has been in the habit of visiting various stores in the City under pretence of wishing to purchase goods, but really for theft, and being handsomely dressed and accompanied by an East Indiaman, whom he represented to be his servant, he was generally well treated, but never bought anything, relying solely upon what he could bag as a remuneration for his trouble. He succeeded well until Saturday afternoon, when he was detected in the act of plundering Mr. Benedict's store of a lot of silver spoons and napkin rings. He was taken before Justice OSBORNE, who committed him to answer at the Court of Sessions.

JULIA DRISCOLL

Is a "smart" woman and a very bad one. She keeps a low den or decoy for drunken and lecherous blackguards at No. 31 Baxter-street. Lawrence Egan, a grocer in City Hall-place, paid her place a visit the other evening. He fell asleep there, it appears, and while sleeping a watch and chain, which he valued at $125, were stolen from his pocket. He was then awakened and kicked into the street. He complained to the Police and Julia was taken in custody by Sergeant Jeurdan, who, in searching the premises, found the stolen watch and chain secreted under a carpet in Julia's room. During the night Officer Egan, of the Lower Police Court, accompanied the prisoner to her residence, where she said she wished to go for the purpose of getting some money with which to secure the services of a lawyer, but while passing through the Five Points Julia suddenly disappeared from the officer's view up one of the dark and intricate alleyways of that dark and intricate locality, and has not since been seen—by the Police.

Julia is a smart woman; she has come it over two of the Egans—the grocer and the policeman. Wonder if the latter will be as successful in finding her as the former was his watch and chain?

LATER.

Julia Driscoll appeared yesterday at the Tombs and "gave herself up," knowing doubtless that she might as well give up all hopes of escaping a rearrest. She couldn't very well afford to leave the City, for she and her husband are worth, it is said, some $15,000 or more, accumulated in and by their "place" in Baxter-street; and besides, business in their line, notwithstanding the severity of the weather, continues brisk if not good. Julia was held to answer.

BURGLARS.

About 11 o'clock Sunday night some Seventeenth Ward policemen discovered that the new building on the corner of Fourteenth-street and Second-avenue had been broken open. Upon examining the premises they found therein two young men busily engaged in selecting and packing up articles which they intended to carry. These parties were arrested and taken to the Station-houses where they gave their names as John Glason and Edward Sullivan. They were yesterday brought before the magistrate at the Essex Market Police Court, by whom they were committed for trial.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—TUESDAY, March 3.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 395, 613, 679, 858, 861, 864, 865, 867, 871, 873, 874, 906, 830, 834, 756, 245, 826, 814, 757, 875, 876, 877, 878, 882, 883, 490, 813, 467, 690, 463, 464, 558, 163.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 27 to 37 inclusive.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit.—Part I.*—Nos. 632, 794, 154, 618, 279, 1176, 77, 696, 695, 601, 673, 247, 250, 256, 825, 142, 198. *Part II*—Nos. 927, 929, 939, 941, 945, 949, 957, 958, 959, 961, 963, 965, 966, 967, 969.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term.*—The whole Calendar. Court opens at 11 o'clock.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—MARCH 2.

Before Judge Betts.

Benjamin Moore and Benjamin Dutton, recently indicted for passing counterfeit coin, were this morning put on trial. The evidence was not however sufficient for conviction, and a verdict of not guilty was rendered by the Jury without leaving their seats.

Seraphine Peterzen, indicted for counterfeiting, withdrew his plea of not guilty and pleaded guilty.

U. S. COMMISSIONER'S COURT.—MARCH 2.

Before Commissioner Stilwell.

CHARGE OF ASSAULT DISMISSED.

An examination was had to-day in the case of the charge brought against Capt. Wm. Allen, of the brig *Zeno*, of assaulting a seaman belonging to his ship named John Chambers. Several witnesses were examined, but

SUPREME COURT.

Before Justice Ingraham.

WHO CAN PRACTICE IN THE MARINE COURT? CASE SEC. W. NILES.

The People ex rel. Geo. W. Niles vs. *The Judges of the Marine Court.*—An alternative writ of mandamus was issued by Judge PRADDY on Saturday, requiring the Judge of the Marine Court to show cause why Geo. W. Niles should not be allowed to practice in that Court. It was made returnable on Monday morning.

Judge MAYNARD accordingly made his return in which he alleges as reasons,

1. The order of the Supreme Court prohibiting Niles from practicing in *any* Court of this State, (already published in the TIMES.)

2. No man has a right to appear as Attorney for another person unless he is a male citizen of the age of 21 years, of good moral character, and possessing the requisite qualifications of learning and ability, and shall be admitted to practice as an attorney.

And the Courts of Record of the State of New-York and the Marine Court among them, each for itself, has the right from the necessity of the case to admit to practice in their respective Courts whom they please, if the applicant brings himself within the requirements of the Constitution.

And each Court for itself has the power and the right, and it is their duty to reject any applicant for admission who does not bring himself within the constitutional requirements, and to suspend or "remove" any person after such admission, for cause.

And by virtue of this power, and the order of the Supreme Court above referred to, the Marine Court, on motion of counsel, and after a hearing of the respective parties, have refused to allow Geo. W. Niles to appear as attorney for the plaintiff in the suit of Rufus K. Winslow *vs.* John K. Woolsey, in said Marine Court.

1. Because the Supreme Court, by their order now in force, have suspended said Geo. W. Niles from practicing as an attorney *in all of the Courts* of this State.

2. Because it was made to appear before the said Marine Court, to its satisfaction, that the said George W. Niles did not and does not possess the constitutional requirement of "good moral character," as will more fully appear in the proceedings had before the said Marine Court on the motion objecting to said Niles appearing as attorney in the above-entitled suit, and which proceedings are hereto attached and forming a part of this my answer.

All of which, in the opinion of the Justices of the said Marine Court, is a good and sufficient reason why Geo. W. Niles should not be allowed to appear and prosecute the said suit on behalf of the said Rufus K. Winslow against the said John K. Woolsey in the said Marine Court.

Judge Maynard having read his return, the further argument whether a mandamus to admit Niles to practice should be issued, was adjourned till this morning at 11 A. M.

Mr. Dyett appears for Mr. Niles and Mr. Lapaugh for the Court.

The following are the points on the side of the Court.

1. If the Supreme Court have power to say who shall and who shall not practice in *all the Courts* of this State, the Justices of the Marine Court were obliged to reject George W. Niles (as per Supreme Court order) when objected to.

2. If the Marine Court has the power of suspending a person from practice in that Court or contempt, want of good character or any other reason, (and it, as well as the Common Pleas and Superior Courts, undoubtedly have the power,) the Judges of the Marine Court are fully warranted in their action in rejecting George W Niles.

3. If the Supreme Court shall come to a different conclusion from that of the Marine Court and shall *adjudicate* that Geo. W. Niles *does* possess the "good moral character" required by the Constitution of the State of New-York, and shall revoke their order of Feb. 3, 1851, suspending him from practice in *any of the Courts* of this State, and shall command the Marine Court to permit the said Geo. W. Niles to practice therein, the Justices of the Marine Court will submit to such adjudication *until the same shall be reversed* or until otherwise advised.

The following is the section of the statute creating the Marine Court a Court of Record:

"And, for the purpose of hearing, trying and determining, all such actions as are hereby made cognizable before the said Court, such Court is hereby vested with *all such power or authority as is vested in other Courts of Record in this State, and is hereby made and constituted a Court of Record.*"

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—March 2.

Before Hon. Justices Roosevelt, Davies and Peabody.

INDORSERS OF PROMISSORY NOTES.

Ackerman vs. *English.*—The following opinion sufficiently explains itself.—ROOSEVELT, J.—The defendant is sued as indorser of a promissory note duly protested for non-payment. He indorsed the note before its delivery to the payees, and as security to them. This is alleged in the complaint and not denied in his answer. He only says *he received* no value. It was not necessary that he should. Value was parted with by the payees on the strength of his indorsement; that is, a credit of four months was given to his brother. Such a consideration is sufficient in law; it is as good a consideration as if goods had been delivered to the indorser himself. The expression "value received" in the body of the note is the same in effect as if it had been repeated over the defendant's signature on the back. The whole is one instrument, made and delivered at one and the same time. It must be construed together. And as to the consideration as required by the statute,) to pay the note at maturity on condition of due demand of the maker and due notice of protest to the indorser. Such we consider to be the justice of the case and the result of the authorities as shown in the recent case of Moore *vs.* Cross, decided at the present term.

As to the part payment by the maker, the evidence proves that it was a check furnished by the indorser, and that it was intended to be and in equity, ought to be, applied on the note. In this respect our conclusions differ from those of the referee.

A new trial must therefore be ordered, unless the plaintiff shall consent to credit the payment and interest thereon, and to make a corresponding reduction in the amount of the judgment. Order accordingly.

Before Hon. Justice Peabody.

DECISIONS.

Wineburgh vs. *Wineburgh*—Judgment for defendant.

McCormick vs. *McCormick*—The process under which the prisoner is held is regular on its face, and so far as I am permitted to inquire in the proceeding, he appears to be properly held.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Davies.

MORE BILLS FOR THE CITY TO PAY.

Thos. McSpedon and Charles W. Baker vs. *The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonality of the City of New-York.*—This action was brought to recover certain sums claimed to be due to the plaintiffs for work and labor in the preparation of indices to the nineteen volumes of the proceedings and documents of the Common Council. These sums amounted, in the aggregate to $2,530, but the sum demanded for each index was less than $250.

The answer denied the allegations of the complaint, and set up as a defence that the work, labor and services for which a compensation was claimed were not embraced in any prior contract between the parties, according to certain ordinances of the Corporation, and the provisions of the charter, and, therefore, constituted no cause of action.

The cause was heard upon the pleadings and upon the testimony of witnesses. For plaintiffs, D. B. Taylor; for defendant, W. M. V. Wilcoxson.

Held, That the ordinances and provisions of the charter that were relied on were not applicable to the case; for, although the whole sum demanded exceeded $2,000, yet it clearly appeared from the evidence that the labor of preparing an index, depending upon the contents of the volume to which it related, was, in its nature, a distinct service, constituting, when performed, a separate cause of action; and it was certainly no objection to the recovery of the plaintiffs that a number of demands, several in their nature, and which could not with propriety have been included in a prior contract, were united in one action.

Hence, as the performance of the work in each case, and its acceptance by the defendants, were proved, the plaintiffs were entitled to judgment for the whole sum demanded. Judgment accordingly.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Before Judges Ingraham, Daly and Brady.

NEW RULES.

All appeals from orders made at Special Term or Chambers, excepting orders granting or denying motions for new trials, and sustaining or overruling demurrers upon the merits, shall be submitted in writing at the same terms, and under the same rules as are now in force relative to appeals from inferior Courts, excepting that where orders not affecting the merits are appealed from, the appellant shall obtain from the Judge making the order the certificate as now required by the rules of this Court.

Appeals from decisions upon motions for new trials, and upon demurrers on the merits, must be heard at the General Argument Terms, and the papers printed as in other cases.

Appeals from the General Term of the Marine Court will be heard upon the return of the Justice who tried the cause, and a certificate of the Clerk of that Court showing the judgment of the General Term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Smith.

The March Term of the Court of General Sessions commenced yesterday. Judge Russell should have been on the bench, but Judge Russell was in Washington, intent on the inauguration of James Buchanan. So Recorder SMITH, laboring under an attack of sickness, took Judge Russell's place upon the bench. Judge Russell will return from Washington next week, and sit in the seat of judgment.

There was no quorum of a Grand Jury yesterday. A Petit Jury was obtained, and proceeded to try one case, that of Francis Quinn, who was tried in the last term for grand larceny, and acquitted on the ground of variance between the indictment and the proof. The case was sent back to the Grand Jury, who then indicted Quinn for robbery, and yesterday he was found guilty, and sentenced to four years and six months in the State Prison.

Charles Smith pleaded guilty to an attempt to commit grand larceny, and was sentenced to three months' imprisonment in the Penitentiary. The Court then adjourned for the day.

Markets.... *Carefully reported for the N. Y. Times.*

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, March 3, 1857—P. M.

The more active inquiry indicates business.

ASHES—Unchanged. Pearls, $7 50@$7 62½; Pots, $7 62½@$7 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is inactive, at old figures. Java, 15c.@15½c.; Laguayra, 11½c.@12½c.; Maracaibo, 11½c.@12½c.; Rio, 9¾c.@11½c.; St. Domingo, 10¾c.@10¾c.; and Bahia, 10c.@10½c. ₱ lb. Total stock in first hands to-day about 95,500 pkgs., against about 81,150 pkgs. same date last year.

COTTON—Holders are not eager to sell, and they generally claim an advance of ¼c. ₱ lb. on Friday's closing prices, but the storm stops operations, and the market is unsettled.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is very quiet at about former figures. Sales have been reported since our last of about 2,700 bbls., in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	$6 15@$6 25
Straight State	6 26@ 6 35
Favorite and Extra State	6 35@ 6 40
Common to Good Indiana and Upper Lake	6 25@ 6 35
Common to Good Superfine Ohio	6 40@ 6 60
Fancy Michigan	6 30@ 6 50
Extra Michigan	6 35@ 7 50
Extra Indiana and Wisconsin	6 55@ 7 50
Extra Ohio	6 65@ 8 00
Fancy Genesee	6 75@ 7 00
Extra Genesee	7 00@ 8 50
Extra Missouri	6 50@ 8 50

Canadian is unchanged. Superfine to extra commands $6 20@$7 50 ₱ bbl.; 300 bbls. were sold within the range. Southern is in slack demand at old rates. The transactions since our last comprise about 550 bbls. low Mixed to Fancy and Extra, at $6 70@$8 and $8 75 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is in limited supply and request, at $3 50@$5 25 for Fine to Superfine ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in moderate supply and good demand at $3 25 for Jersey, and $3 70@$3 75 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. The latter brings $17 25@$17 50 in puncheons.

GRAIN—Wheat is dull and somewhat nominal. Rye continues scarce and quiet at 90c.@95c. for common to choice ₱ bushel. Oats are in moderate supply and request, at 51c.@53c. for Western; 45c.@50c. for State; 45c.@49c. for Jersey; and 43c.@47c. for Southern, ₱ bushel. Barley is in demand, and is held at $1 95@$1 42 for ordinary to choice, ₱ bush. Stock quite light. Barley Malt commands $1 50@$1 55 ₱ bushel. Corn exhibits no really new feature. There were sales reported to-day of about 16,300 bushels, at 70c. for unsound, 71c.@73c. for mixed, in store and delivered, and 70c.@78c. for new and old Yellow, and 72c.@80c. for White, ₱ bushel.

HAY—Sales were made of small lots of River at 95c. for shipment, and $1 10@$1 12½ for local use, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are inactive yet steady at 7c.@10c. ₱ lb.

IRON—Unaltered.

LEAD—Quiet, but firm,

MOLASSES—The demand is limited; prices have not varied. New-Orleans, 75c.@76c.; new crop Porto Rico, 60c.@65c.; new crop Cuba Muscovado, 48c.@56c.; new crop clayed Cuba, 42c.@46c. ₱ gallon. Stocks in first hands to-day included 5,731 hhds. and 2,928 bbls., against 1,864 hhds. and 11,374 bbls. same date last year.

NAVAL STORES—Are quiet and heavy, as before reported.

OILS—Have not varied much.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in slack request, at easier rates, with sales reported of only about 300 bbls., in lots, at $23 25 for new Mess; $22 70@$22 90 for old Mess; and $18 50@$18 75 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Stock in the packing yards of New-York and Brooklyn today: 15,068 bbls., against 14,651 bbls. on the 1st of Feb. 1857, and 47,283 bbls. on the 1st of March, 1856. Dressed Hogs bring, in lots, 8¾c.@9¾c. ₱ lb. Cut Meats appear in moderate demand, and are steady at 11c.@11¾c. for Hams, and 9c.@9¼c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is in light supply and fair request, at from 10¾c.@11¾c. ₱ lb. Lard rules heavy and languid. The transactions since our last reach about 180 bbls. and tcs., mostly for the strictly Prime, at 14c.@14¼c. ₱ lb. Beef continues in moderate demand at steady rates. The transactions since our last consist of 230 bbls., at $10@$11 for new Prime; $11@$13 for Country Mess; $15 50 for repacked Western Mess; and $16 25@$16 50 for extra Chicago do., ₱ bbl. New Prime Mess Beef is salable and firm at $21@$22 ₱ tc. Stock in the packing yards to day: 19,560 bbls. and tcs., against 21,672 bbls. and tcs Feb. 1, 1857, and 80,740 bbls. and tcs. March 1, 1856. Beef Hams are scarce and needed at $21@$22 ₱ bbl. Butter is in fair demand, and is worth 16c.@23c. for Ohio; 20c.@26c. for common to very good State, and 26c.@30c. for prime to very choice do., ₱ lb. Cheese is in light supply and good request, at 12¾c.@13¼c. ₱ lb.

Stock of Pork and Beef in Packing Yards, New-York and Brooklyn, March 1, 1857.

	Cwt.	Quarters.
Prime Mess Pork	1,400	
Prime Pork	615	
Extra Prime Pork	95	
Mess Pork	12,958	
Extra Mess Pork	1,000	
Prime Mess Beef	1,181	
Extra Mess Beef	318	
Repacked Mess Beef	1,184	
Repacked Prime Mess Beef	1,241	
Repacked Extra Mess Beef	1,241	
Other Kinds Beef	1,241	
Cargo Prime Mess	1,241	
Cargo Prime	1,241	
Cargo Mess	1,241	
Uninspected, bbls	1,241	
Unspecified, tcs	1,241	
Unspecified, bbls	1,241	
Total	24,951	

	Cwt.	Quarters.
City Mess	810	
City Prime	1,241	
Country Prime	1,241	
Country Mess	1,241	
Repacked (Thomas) Mess	1,241	
Repacked Mess	1,241	
Other Kinds	1,241	
Railroad Beef	1,241	
Prime	1,241	
Mess	1,241	
Prime Mess	1,241	
Extra Mess	1,241	
Extra Prime	1,241	
Other Extras	1,241	
Unspecified	1,241	
Total	1,241	

	Cwt.	Quarters.
Prime	1,241	
Prime Mess	1,241	
Mess	1,241	
Extra Prime	1,241	
Extra Mess	1,241	
Other Extras	1,241	
Unspecified	1,241	
Total	1,241	

	Cwt.	Quarters.
Total Old & New	1,241	
Last Month	1,241	
Last Year	1,241	

NOTE.—The abbreviations L., G., L., T., W., P., B., are used as initials of the owners of the Packing Yards, as follows: L.—Lewis', G.—Getty's, L.—E. C. Laimon's, T.—Thompson's, W.—Ward's, P.—Porter's, B.—Barber's.

RICE—Unaltered.

SUGARS—Are in moderate request at unchanged prices. Refined Sugars are less active, and ⅛c. ₱ lb cheaper. We quote STUARTS, thus: Loaf, 18¾; crushed, 18¾c.; ground, 18¼c.; Circle A—crushed, 13c. ₱ lb.

Stock in first hands March 1.

	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.
Cuba	1,852	1,795	3,062	2,356
English Islands	....	....	....	120
New-Orleans	7,847	3,024	....	....
Porto Rico	991	....	190	556
Texas	190	189	225	23
Melado	....	....	....	2,136
Total hhds	9,831	6,451	12,092	
Total bags	5,000	22,000	....	
Total boxes	1,198	9,739	3,864	25,620

TOBACCO—Is quiet yet steady. We append a statement of the movements in domestic at the Inspection Warehouse, during the month of February:

	Ky.	Va. & N. C.	Total hhds.
Stock 1st Feb. 1857	5,852	195	5,647
Received since	166	..	166
Total	5,518	195	5,713
Delivered since	733	75	808
Stock 1st March, 1857	4,785	120	4,905
Stock 1st March, 1856	2,114	358	2,472

We also annex a statement of the movement in Spanish, in this City, during the month of February:

	Havana. bales.	Cuba. bales.	Sagua. bales.	Vera. bales.
Stock Feb. 1, 1857	2,701	442	115	693
Received since	1,343	150	...	1,310
	4,044	592	115	1,843
Sales to Feb. 28, 1857	873	592	115	340
Stock on hand Feb. 28, 1857	3,171	...	...	1,503

WHISKY—350 bbls. Ohio and Prison were sold at 23c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were dull, though quoted steady. For Liverpool—Cotton, 5-32d.@⅜-16d. ₱ lb.; Flour, 1s. 6d.@1s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 4½d.@6¾d. ₱ bushel; Beef, 2s. 9d.@4s. ₱ tc.; Rosin, 2s.@7s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; and Heavy Goods, 17s. 6d.@22s. 6d. ₱ ton. For other ports, proportionate quotations.

☞ The annual election of Trustees of the New-York Corn-Exchange Association occurred yesterday. The following is represented as being the successful ticket: *Trustees*—John L. Buckley, Theodore Banks, J. B. Herrick, Edward Hincken, John H. Drake, Wm. H. Newman, David Down, Jesse Hoyt, John B. Wright, Isaac T. Frost, J. O. Woodruff, Robert F. [illegible], Joshua M. Hale, Inspectors of Election; Chas. Tuttle, Henry Hill, Robert Holt.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA.
THIS (Tuesday) Morning, March 3, at 8 o'clock, Verdi's Opera of
Third appearance this season of Madame CORA DE WILHORST.
When will be repeated Bellini's favorite Opera,
LA SONNAMBULA.
Madame CORA DE WILHORST as Amina,
Elvino, Signor TIBERINI; Count Rodolfo, Signor MORELLI.
Director and Conductor.....MAURICE STRAKOSCH.
Parquet, Dress Circle, First Tier.....$1 00
Second Seats.....50c. extra.
Family Circle.....50c. | Amphitheatre.....25c.
Private Boxes, $5 to $25.
The Box-Office is now open for securing seats will be open from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M. at the Academy of Music; BREUSING'S, No. 701 Broadway; HALL & SON'S, 239 Broadway, and VAN NORDEN & KIRBY'S, 45 Wall-st. Opera commences at 8.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ITALIAN OPERA.
BENEFIT OF SIGNOR TIBERINI.
Signor TIBERINI has the honor to announce to his friends and the public in general, that his first benefit in New-York will take place TO MORROW (Wednesday) EVENING, March 4, for which occasion he has selected Verdi's grand Opera of
IL TROVATORE.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 3, 1857.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served in [illegible] regularly for ONE SHILLING a week. Single Copies Two Cents. Mail subscribers SIX DOLLARS a [illegible]

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES is published [illegible] (Sundays Excepted.) One edition will [illegible] and the other at THREE o'clock P. M. It [illegible] by mail at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing nearly all the reading matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday, is mailed at THREE DOLLARS a year.

THE WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed [illegible] DOLLARS a year for single Copies. TWENTY-FIVE COPIES, TWENTY DOLLARS, to one address.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6 [illegible] single copies.

Terms, invariably cash in advance.

Publication Office, No. 128 Nassau-st., cor. of Beekman.

RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO., Publishers.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship *Niagara* arrived at Boston yesterday morning, too late for her mails to be forwarded to this City by the early train. They would have reached us by the afternoon train, but owing to the state of the road, they had not arrived up to the time of going to press.

The steamship *City of Washington*, hence for Liverpool Jan. 31, arrived out on the afternoon of the 15th, and after discharging 800 tons of freight, and taking in 1,200 tons measurement goods and [illegible] tons of coal in 36 hours, she sailed on the 16th inst. for this port, two hours after the *Niagara* for Boston. She is expected at this port to-day. She brings 120 passengers.

The *Kangaroo* having been detained by the ice off the Capes of the Delaware until the 9th, the *C. of W.* takes her place. The report of the *Niagara* having exchanged signals with the *K.* on the 15th is a mistake, of course. The *K.* will be due here about the 27th inst.

In the United States Senate yesterday, Mr. [illegible] presented the joint resolutions of the Michigan Legislature on the subject of Slavery in the Territories, and gave his views relative to the "doctrine of instructions." The Judiciary Committee reported their opinion as to the proper construction of the Congressional Compensation act, that when a member is elected after the commencement of a regular session, his compensation does not commence until the time of his election. The credentials of Messrs. DOOLITTLE and [illegible] were presented—the former from Wisconsin and the latter from Indiana. In the House, a motion was made to suspend the rules in order to take up the Senate bill appropriating $2,000,000 for ten sloops-of-war, but it failed for want of a two-thirds vote—119 for and 75 against. A bill was reported from the Committee of Ways and Means, providing for the deposit of all the surplus revenue, with the exception of $30,000,000, with the States, to be refunded when necessary. It passed by a vote of 119 against 79. Mr. BUCHANAN left Lancaster at 8 o'clock yesterday morning, for Washington, accompanied by a military escort. His progress will be found duly chronicled by the Telegraph.

It will be seen by reference to our Albany letter, that all the New-York City bills were yesterday reported from Committee for the action of the Assembly. Each of the bills was accompanied by an elaborate written report in explanation. The resolution appointing a Committee to investigate the accounts of Comptroller FLAGG was called up, and lost by a large vote. The bill making appropriations for charitable institutions was debated in the Senate.

The Canal Board have resolved to advertise for proposals for a $500,000 loan at 5 per cent., to supply the deficiency in the Sinking Fund.

The Pennsylvania Democratic State Convention for the nomination of candidates for State officers, assembled yesterday at Harrisburg. After a speech from Mr. FORNEY, in allusion to his defeat for the Senatorship, in which he said that the usages of party had been violated, and the fruits of the Presidential victory lost, the Convention proceeded to vote for candidate for Governor, and balloted fourteen times without any choice—when they adjourned until evening. On reassembling balloting was proceeded with, and on the twenty-fifth trial Mr. PACKER received a majority of the votes. His nomination was subsequently made unanimous.

The snow-storm yesterday was one of the severest of the whole Winter. We had a deeper fall of snow in January, and it was attended with more cold, but not with equal wind. We shall probably hear, in a day or two, of several wrecks off the Long Island and Jersey coasts. The Camden and Amboy and Long Island Railroads are again blocked up and impassable; the trains on the Eastern Railroads, and on the Erie and Hudson, are not materially obstructed, but nearly all trains on those roads due in this City yesterday, were from two to three hours behind time. The Hudson River boats did not leave the City, and only one Sound steamboat (the *Worcester*) left for her destination. The rest remained over till this morning.

A propeller is said to be fitting out in this port for the relief of Gen. WALKER. The vessel is to go around the Horn and carry a large force of recruits, arms and provisions. Necessity compels the friends and agents of Gen. WALKER here to this step, since MORGAN & SONS refuse to carry farther recruits to Nicaragua.

The arrested fillibuster matter drags slowly on. Mr. CAMPBELL, one of the defendants' lawyers, occupied an hour and a half yesterday in summing up. He will be followed by other counsel to-day.

The examination relative to the alleged marriage of Mrs. CUNNINGHAM and Dr. BURDELL commences to-day before the Surrogate. The Parrish will case which has been on for several consecutive days, has been adjourned over to Thursday to give time for hearing the Dr. Burdell case.

The examination in the French extradition case was adjourned over from yesterday till to-morrow. It is proposed to have the examination finished before Judge INGERSOLL, of the United States District Court. The motion to adjourn the case called out some spirited remarks from the opposing counsel.

The Boards of Aldermen and Supervisors met yesterday evening, pursuant to adjournment, and inaugurated the proceedings for the month. Much miscellaneous business was disposed of in the former—among other things, a Message of the Mayor relative to a defective contract of Mr. ARCULARIUS, and with Mr. BELLOWS, by which the latter undertook for certain considerations to light, clean and trim the city lamps, was referred to an appropriate Committee.

In the Board of Councilmen, last evening, resolutions were adopted in honor of the memory of the late Dr. KANE—the flags are to be half-masted on the day of the funeral, and a deputation from the Corporation will attend the funeral in Philadelphia.

Under the chairmanship of County Clerk CONNOLLY the "minority"—the complement of the Seven Sachems Party—met last night in Tammany Hall, calling themselves the Tammany Society, and resolved to the detriment of "the Seven."

Yesterday morning a most destructive fire occurred in Chicago. A statement of the losses and insurance will be found under our telegraphic head, together with the names of the sufferers.

The anniversary festival of the St. David's Society took place last evening at the Metropolitan Hotel. About one hundred and fifty persons were present, and all passed off pleasantly.

A young Italian named VICTOR ANTONELLI, committed suicide yesterday at FRENCH'S Hotel, by hanging himself with a handkerchief to a clothes-hook in his lodging room. Want and destitution were the only causes alleged for the act.

Two freight trains came in collision yesterday on the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad, damaging three engines and a few freight cars. A brakeman was severely injured.

City Reforms—Amended Charter, &c.

The Committee in the State Assembly reported yesterday sundry bills for the reform of our City government. We have by telegraph a partial synopsis of their provisions, which seem to us excellent in principle and well calculated to reform many of the abuses under which we labor.

The Common Council is to be thoroughly reformed. It is to consist of a Board of Aldermen, one from each Assembly District—and a Board of Councilmen, five from each Senatorial District, to be elected by general ticket,—all to serve for three years and without pay. This reduces the number and will have a tendency to improve the character of our City legislature.

The Mayor is to be elected for two years and the Comptroller for four.

The Departments are to be reduced and reorganized. Two of them, EBLING'S and SELAH'S, are to be abolished, and their duties assigned among the others, who are to be appointed by the Mayor and Aldermen. The present heads of office remain until the expiration of their terms: the Mayor and Common Council to be elected at the next City election, which is to be one month after the State election. A variety of provisions are added in regard to details.

The new Police bill proceeds substantially upon the principles set forth in the TIMES of Saturday last. It makes the Police a State institution, and organizes a Metropolitan Police District, to be composed of the Counties of New-York, Kings, Richmond and Westchester, and to be under the control of a Commission of *seven* persons, appointed for seven years, (one retiring every year,) by the Governor and Senate. The Mayors of the two cities are to be *ex officio* members of the Board; there is to be a General Superintendent, the two Chiefs being his aids, and the jurisdiction of the Department is to be exercised without regard to county lines. The bill avoids the constitutional objection to the appointment of a City Commission, and secures many objects of marked importance in connection with the Police Force.

Bills were also reported providing for rooms for the various Courts, instead of building a new City Hall, and authorizing the appointment by the Mayor and Aldermen of a Central Park Commission.

So far as we can judge from the imperfect synopsis of the bills which have reached us, they seem well calculated to secure substantial improvements in our City Government. We have no doubt that most of them will meet the approval of the Mayor and of all who desire to see an end put to the abuses under which the City has suffered so grievously hitherto.

The Oswego Canal.

The Buffalo papers are growing clamorous in behalf of the project for virtually closing the Oswego Canal, to which we have already made allusion. They repel, with the indignation of aspersed virtue, the intimation, that commercial jealousy has anything to do with their support of the scheme. They are actuated by the loftiest motives—a desire to raise money to complete the Canal Enlargement. This money must be raised in some way,—by loan, by taxing the whole State, by tolling Railroads that compete with the Canal, or by some other process that shall be equitable and effective. The Constitution prevents a loan:—taxation is unpopular; the competing Railroads all start from Buffalo, and are very nearly as important to its interests as the Canal. But if the Oswego Canal were not in existence, the State would get more tolls from the Erie Canal: hence the propriety of requiring the Oswego Canal to make up the deficit. Produce from the West which now goes through the Welland Canal and Lake Ontario, pays less toll, as well as less freight, than it would pay if compelled to enter the Erie Canal at Buffalo and find its way by that route to an Eastern market. The proposition, therefore, is to *prevent* its seeking this cheaper route—not by reducing the rates upon its rival channel, but by raising the rates upon that part of the route itself over which the State has control.

The commercial men of Buffalo ought not to deceive themselves by any such charlatanry as this. They must know that trade, like water, will take the easiest channel to the sea, and that all attempts to force it out of its natural courses will inevitably fail. If the State were unwise enough to undertake such a task, it would only damage its commerce without in the least improving its revenues. It might drive produce away from the Oswego Canal,—but it cannot compel it to take the Erie. There are half a dozen Railroads which would at once enjoy its transport, and thus bring it to market without paying a dollar's toll to the State Treasury. The Pennsylvania Roads would reap their share of the profit, and thus the main effect of such a scheme would be to diminish the aggregate commerce of the State, and destroy one source of revenue to the Canal without creating any other. The project is as short-sighted as it is selfish and unjust.

The policy of this State is to build up and augment its commerce,—to bring into its ports for shipment, consumption or sale, the greatest possible amount of the wealth of the Western States. This was the object for which its Canals were built,—it was this which led to the construction and enlargement of the great Trunk Canal, the Erie, and of all the branch Canals which have been made tributary to it; and the Oswego Canal was built for the express purpose of inviting to New-York produce from the West floating upon Lake Ontario, and likely to seek access to the sea through the St. Lawrence and a foreign port. It is to secure this great end—the increase of its commerce—that the State has built Canals which it was certain from the outset could never yield a profit from their revenues,—that it has given charters, favorable laws and material aid to great lines of Railroad which were sure to diminish the receipts from its Canals,—and that every line of traffic which promises to swell the business and thus promote the welfare of the State, finds prompt and liberal support at its hands. To suppose that the State is now to abandon this grand design,—to repudiate its commercial ambition and make all its trade, all its business, all considerations of growth and development subordinate to the single purpose of making money from its canals, is to assume that the guidance of its councils has fallen into the hands of men unfit for anything larger than the business of retailing groceries from a village store.

But how shall the money for completing the canals be raised? In any way, rather than this. A tax upon the whole State is far more equitable than an exaction upon one city or one section. Or if the burden must fall upon a single city, select one which is to be benefited—not one that will be ruined—by the work when it is done. It would be far more just to make New-York or Buffalo pay the whole expense of the work, than to destroy Oswego for their advantage. Like every other city, village and town in the State, Oswego is fairly entitled to all the advantages of its natural position—and whenever the State shall be tempted to interpose against these advantages, she will have undertaken a task which, being grossly unjust, is fortunately impossible.

The Crimean War.

The last act in the great drama of the "Crimean War," was performed a few weeks ago by the presentation of an address by the merchants of Liverpool to Colonel TULLOCH and Sir JOHN MACNEILL, the "Crimean Commissioners." The circumstances under which these gentlemen undertook the disagreeable duty of becoming a Commission to report upon the deeds and misdeeds of the British chiefs in the Crimea, are doubtless still fresh in the memory of most of our readers. It has long been the custom in the English Army, for the officers of the general staff to live with their chief on terms of close intimacy, occupy the same quarters and dine at the same table. For a still longer period, it has been one of the peculiarities of men belonging to aristocratic circles in England, to be excessively fastidious regarding the habits, manners, and antecedents of those with whom they associate. The natural result of these two facts has been that, to avoid all unpleasantness of any kind, the right of choosing the staff from among any of the officers of the army, has long been looked upon as an appurtenance of the command in chief, just as little questionable as the right to keep an orderly, or select the ground for headquarters.

Armed with this privilege, the General consults his own comfort and convenience by surrounding himself with as many of his relatives and intimate friends, bearing the Queen's commission, as he possibly can. In India and on foreign service generally this does not work much evil. The men who serve in the Colonies are generally men to whom the army is more or less a home, and to whom their swords are a profession. The lazy or incompetent, or the very rich, generally manage, by hook or by crook, to serve their country in and about Pall Mall and Windsor. But the *éclat* of the Russian war, the high rank of the General-in-Chief, the probability of a short and brilliant campaign, for once roused the ardor of the men about town and the club loungers to a fiery glow. The result was, that Lord RAGLAN landed in the Crimea, surrounded by the daintiest, neatest, best-mounted, highest-born, fiercest, most gentlemanly, and most incompetent set of youths that have probably ever gone into action since the good old days of the "*Maison du roi*," in France. The result is known to all the world. The staff committed every blunder that ever staff committed, and tried in vain to hide their ignorance by personal daring.

The Commissariat was probably a good deal worse than the Staff, owing to the fact that its duties were much more complicated, and it was entirely unacquainted with them. The fiery denunciations of the Manchester school, in England, obliged the Government hitherto to keep down the military expenditure to the lowest point. It consequently has been in the habit of breaking up the commissariat at the close of the war, and feeding the army by local contracts, entered into in the place in which such regiment happens to be stationed. When hostilities recommence, a new organization is constructed any how. In this instance, the commissariat officers were mainly clerks from the Foreign Office, and others of the same genus, whose experience in the purveying line was mostly confined to the ordering of "little dinners," at the clubs, or at Greenwich, and who knew as much about sheep and bullocks and Turkey, as maids of honor may be supposed to know about the manners and customs of Western buffaloes, and camp life in the Rocky Mountains.

The result was that the Army suffered horribly, in spite of the matchless discipline and bravery of the men, and the matchless skill and fortitude of the regimental officers. People absent from the theatre of events hardly knew how to account for it. The Russians ascribed it to the displeasure of the Greek saints; the Austrians to the Parliamentary system; the French to the absence of promotion from the ranks; and the New-York *Tribune* to free trade in corn and the large size of English farms, coupled with the notorious cowardice and effeminacy of the English race.

Sir JOHN MACNEILL, one of the first civil engineers in England, and Col. TULLOCH, one of the first statisticians, and long familiar with the details of military organization, were sent by the British Government, at the demand of the House of Commons, but evidently with great reluctance, and in the full hope of thus getting rid altogether of a troublesome business, to inquire into and report upon the state of the Army. They executed their task zealously and conscientiously, spent many months on the spot, and finally, to the delight of the Army and of the public, fastened the blame where it was justly due—upon the shoulders of the leading members of Lord RAGLAN'S staff—and notably upon those of the two worthless men, Lords LUCAN and CARDIGAN, to whom, in consideration of their wealth, position, and influence, the British cavalry had been handed over, in utter recklessness, for a prey and a spoil. The report appeared just as the Government, in accordance with the intention they had all along entertained, were loading these very men with honors and rewards. They were naturally indignant at finding themselves thus caressed by Lord PALMERSTON, and condemned by his accredited agents, and demanded another inquiry, which, although the MacNeill-Tulloch report had been already approved, adopted and printed, was instantly granted. The two Commissioners, accordingly, found themselves, to their own astonishment, and no less to that of the public, placed as culprits before a tribunal composed of the friends and chums of LUCAN, CARDIGAN and ANNEY, who were allowed for a whole fortnight to 'brow-beat' and bully them, and cram *ex parte* statements down the throat of the Court. Sir JOHN MACNEILL treated the whole affair with silent contempt. Colonel TULLOCH came forward to defend his work, and was so worried that he fell into a dangerous nervous fever in the first week of the inquiry, and the military clique had it all their own way for the remainder of the time. They whitewashed one another admirably, declared one another the best and bravest of men, and went back into society with a flourish of trumpets.

The Government was delighted at having so troublesome a business over; but the merchants of Liverpool, we learn by a recent mail, have, in an address to Colonel TULLOCH and Sir J. MACNEILL, spoken out manfully the sentiments of the English people upon the whole transaction. Sir JOHN'S reply, in which he reviews it from beginning to end, is one of the severest commentaries ever written upon the system of Administration which sacrifices the national dignity and honor to the interests of a base clique.

The New English Opposition.

Private letters from England confirm the public reports of a sudden *entente cordiale* between OXFORD and BUCKINGHAM, GLADSTONE and DISRAELI. Instead of throwing Mr. GLADSTONE out of window, or injecting him into the doorways of the Reform, the incorruptibles of the Carlton Club seem now to be on the point of receiving him back into the fold of the faith, and honoring him with all the privileges of full communion. A most curious and edifying scene was exhibited on the first night of the session, when the champion of the Caucasians shook his Hyperion curls with tender, approving grace, in response to the sentiments of the defender of Poerio; and nothing was wanting but such an embrace as Mr. Vincent Crummles bestowed upon Nicholas Nickleby, to give the whole of wondering England assurance that the mutual rage of the factions was once more appeased, and the great Tory Party reconstituted,—a magnificent and formidable array, to strike terror into the heart of the stout old Dandolo of the Whigs.

The Crummlesian embrace, however, was not bestowed, and we still linger on in doubt whether the Administration and its aged chief are doomed to speedy destruction or destined to achieve another signal victory. But in estimating the chances of the field, we own we can see no good reason for promising our readers that they shall soon be startled or soothed by the intelligence of the fall of Palmerston. For there is really no solid ground on which the new opposition can plant their batteries. The foreign policy of the Premier and Lord CLARENDON will no doubt be attacked, as it has been from the beginning, but there are no reasons for anticipating that such attacks will result in anything more dreadful than they have previously brought about.

Although some uncertainty still exists as to the fact of the submission of the Shah of Persia, the evidence preponderates in favor of a final triumph of the Palmerstonian manœuvering, and it will be no easy matter to get up a serious show of antagonism to a step which has lead to signal successes, and can be fairly enough justified as a necessary consequence of the Russian War. The operations in China may be criticized but cannot now be suspended, and however disagreeable it may be for the old Protectionists to become parties to the battering down of the oldest Protectionist system in the world, it is now too late for England to recede with honor, and the Derby-Disraeli-Gladstone men have always been willing to fall foremost in the field with the cry of King FRANCIS on their lips. The Italian question is so hopelessly involved with the relations of that Anglo-French alliance, which nobody will dare to think of disturbing, as to guarantee the Government from molestation in that quarter. And whatever the issue of the American difficulties may be, the Cabinet of Lord PALMERSTON will have so clean a bill to show in regard to their negotiations with Mr. DALLAS, as entirely to shift the responsibility of any further misunderstanding from their own shoulders upon those of the American Cabinet and Senate. Mr. DISRAELI cannot deal with the Honduras Treaty and the Isthmian arrangements, as he dealt with the Enlistment Question; and all England will support the Government heartily when it becomes clear that the peace of the world has not been endangered by any tergiversation or underhanded dealing, on the part of their own administration. Our Democratic orators, whose chief delight it is to discover the fatal finger of Machiavellian "Pam" in all the mischief of the world, have taken particular pains to continue to themselves the enjoyment of that refined satisfaction. If that ancient and astute Englishman shall still persist in spoiling the soap of the Sultan, and disconcerting the domestic arrangements of the King of the Sandwich Islands—in fomenting discord among the wives of BRIGHAM YOUNG, and undermining the "peculiar institutions" of Arkansas, the responsibility thereof will rest in no small degree on Mr. FRANKLIN PIERCE and his advisers.

And in this connection it may be as well for us to suggest that too much reliance is not to be placed upon the statements of the London *Times* in respect to the position and the prospects of the English Government. The connection which exists between Printing-House Square, and Lombard-street is not to be forgotten, when the relations of Printing-House Square with Downing-street are to be considered. Lombard-street, it must be remembered is virtually at war with the *Credit Mobilier* and the French Government, and an English Cabinet which supports the policy of NAPOLEON III can, hardly be expected to command the entire sympathy of the *Times* and its friends.

THE PROPOSED SUSPENSION BRIDGE ACROSS THE EAST RIVER.—The scheme of a bridge across the East River is by no means a novelty, but the lunatics who have heretofore indulged in dreams of connecting New-York and Brooklyn by a solid structure, have not gone further than to tell their dreams to their own immediate friends. The probability of such dreams ever coming true has not been encouraging. But now somebody has actually gone to the extent of petitioning the Legislature for a charter to throw a suspension bridge across the East River, the toll on which is not to exceed the ferriage now charged by the Union Company. Where the bridge is to be located is not stated, but some of the provisions of the proposed bill are curious. The capital is to be $2,500,000, with the privilege of doubling that amount if necessary, and when $1,000,000 shall have been subscribed the commissioners may call a meeting of the stockholders, &c. When that call is made the last trump of the archangel will be on the point of sending forth its thunders. A suspension bridge across the East River would not prove an impossible piece of engineering, but if such a work were constructed it would be next to impossible to prevail upon any one to cross it. Mr. MERIAM might, possibly, on such a day as we had yesterday, for the sake of "braving the storm that howls along the sky" with his "head all bare," take a stroll over from Brooklyn Heights; but nobody else would ever think of taking such an aerial flight to get to Brooklyn. If an attempt should ever be made to build the bridge, the towers from which it would have to be suspended would be so high that they would form prominent landmarks for ships approaching the coast, and lights placed on their summits would illuminate the country for several miles. The suspension bridge across the East River will be held in suspense for many years yet to come.

Was Dr. Burdell Married?

Five or six weeks ago there were probably not fifty people in the world who cared a straw whether Dr. BURDELL was married or not. Now, it is a topic of profound and absorbing interest to every man, woman and child in the whole community. It has been the leading theme of discussion and of controversy in all circles and among all classes of society. From a private affair it has suddenly sprung into a public matter of first-rate importance. It divides attention with Mr. BUCHANAN'S advent, eclipses entirely the conduct and corruption of Congress, and renders all the ordinary topics of conversation and thought stale, flat and unprofitable. Mr. MCKEON has been heard to lament the failure of his great fillibuster trial to command any public notice in presence of this superior attraction, and Mr. T. F. MEAGHER'S rhetorical and pyrotechnic splurge, which he called an argument, in the same case, has been honored with far less popular attention than Dr. SPICER'S affidavit and the surmises and suspicions of HANNAH the cook.

This momentous question is about to receive a solution. The Surrogate takes it in hand today. It devolves upon him to say whether Mrs. CUNNINGHAM, as his wife, is entitled to a widow's portion of the deceased's estate: and the issue of the inquiry will have interest, not only from its bearing upon this financial point, but from its relations to the more delicate and engrossing question whether he was murdered by this lady's procurement or not. The marriage, in the great drama of inquest into this mystery, has been presented as the prelude to the murder. Mrs. C. is suspected of having tried to inveigle the Doctor into marriage, and upon failing, to have married some one in his name; and this, it is alleged, was done to establish a claim upon his possessions, which she proceeded to make good by procuring his removal. If the marriage was real—if the parties were actually man and wife—this theory, of course, must fall to the ground; although it would not disprove the supposition that she may have caused his death. She may have murdered him, even if she were his wife; indeed, many would find in the establishment of the relation, the most solid basis for belief in her guilt.

The Surrogate will test this as a simple question of fact, exclusively by legal evidence. The marriage is *prima facie* proved, probably by the certificate, the oath of the clergyman and that of the daughter who was present as a witness. The latter will be positive and peremptory,—the former uncertain, inasmuch as the clergyman did not know the Doctor. The Doctor's own statements to third parties,—that he was unmarried and should always remain so,—that he detested Mrs. Cunningham, &c., &c.,—will scarcely be admissible as legal testimony. Mrs. C.'s signature to agreements utterly incompatible with the relation of husband and wife, if proved, will be very strong evidence against her,—as will also be any affidavits made or proposed to be made by her as the basis of a suit for breach of promise, after the date of the marriage in question. If Dr. SPICER should produce a letter from Dr. BURDELL, properly authenticated, acknowledging the marriage, it would settle the question;—his own unsupported statement, that he once received such a letter, will go for what it may be worth. These are the leading points of the evidence so far as they have been already disclosed, upon which the answer to the question must turn;—it is quite likely that very many others will be introduced, which as yet have not been brought to the knowledge of the public.

The proceedings before the Surrogate will have an important bearing upon the main trial which is to follow; and they will be watched with corresponding eagerness by the public.

OUR MILLIONAIRES.—The desire to know what other people possess, is a very natural weakness, especially in a commercial community where wealth makes the man; and now that somebody has published an authentic tax-Book, giving an account of the assessed personal and real estate of all our citizens, there will be an eager curiosity to ascertain how much everybody is worth. The tax-book will be a kind of "peerage," and it will be as much consulted as BURKE, DEBRETT, LODGE, and FOSTER are in England, to find out who is who, and what is what. Such a publication ought to be a source of pride and consolation to New-Yorkers, who can point to the vast wealth of their fellow-citizens, and feel a glow of satisfaction as they run their eyes over the columns of stately figures which represent the values of our merchant princes. Such, at least, ought to be the case; but a very different feeling, amounting almost to disgust and humiliation, will be experienced by many, to find, on consulting the City Tax-Book, how very few wealthy men we can boast of. According to this authority—and the publisher says it is an authentic copy of the Assessors' books—there are but five men in the whole City who have any right to be called millionaires. The names of these distinguished gentlemen are WILLIAM B. ASTOR, JAMES LENOX, ALEXANDER T. STEWART, PETER LORILLARD, and STEPHEN WHITNEY; and Mr. ASTOR is the only one of them whose property is valued at more than two millions. Most people will be surprised to find that there are so many poor men among us; the City Tax Book, instead of being an index to our wealth, is, in fact, only a revelation of our poverty. Lest our Philadelphia friends should charge us with self-glorification, it may be well to state that the tax-book hardly affords a basis for guessing at the actual wealth of many of our citizens, whose property might be valued at ten times its assessed value. There are many of our wealthy citizens who are put down as worth less than their annual income, while there are many very rich men doing an immense business, and employing a large capital, whose names do not appear in the tax list at all. The rule with the assessors is to estimate property at about one-third its market value, but, even making such an allowance as this, there are most glaring defects in the estimated property of some of our citizens, the amount of whose property is pretty generally known. There is a banking firm, for instance, whose real estate is estimated at $12[illegible],000, but are not set down as having any personal property at all. PETER COOPER is set down as worth $198,200 in personal and real estate, while he has given nearly half a million recently to the public. We can hardly believe that he has left himself so small a sum for the use of his family; but if he has, it will only increase our admiration for his great benevolence.

It is very clear that the City of New-York is grievously maligned by the City Tax Book, and that, unless a better show can be made of millionaires, the metropolis of the New World will not be able to hold its head up among the great cities of the earth. Apart from the injustice to our commercial reputation, it is very certain that there must be gross errors in our method of taxation, and that instead of being heavily taxed, our citizens are more lightly taxed than the people of any other city. If the valuation of the real and personal property of our citizens is three times greater than the amount it has been estimated at by the Assessors, it follows that the rate of taxation should be two-thirds less than it is, so that strangers who have been deterred from living in New-York, on account of the outcry about our heavy taxes, will see that the actual rate of taxation is, in reality, very small. The system of under-valuation works greatly in favor of large capitalists, while to men of moderate fortunes it operates oppressively. The entire taxable property of the City, real and personal, according to the Assessors' books is but $527,945,713 97. A close estimate would make the amount at least four times greater; so we are not quite so poor as we seem.

The Inauguration—An Anticipation.

Coming events cast their shadows before. The exact distance in advance of the fact, in other words, the density and distinctness of the shadows, depend upon individual cases. The inauguration of JAMES BUCHANAN, for instance. There floats before us a photographic impression of that solemn political rite; the materialized shadow, indeed, which the reader may roll up and slide into his paletot, as he might the outline of Peter, the Shadowless. No gift of second sight, such as inspired the utterer of the line with which we set out—and which it may be worth while to mention is ascribed by high critical authority to the ancient Gaelic bard and seer, named THOMAS CARLYLE, has supplied these intimations. They are rather the corruscations of an illuminated first sight, which is our happy faculty and eminent pleasure to communicate to the confiding; premising that as we are some hours ahead of the events described, our disclosures must assume the rank and *éclat* of prophecy. The oak of an editorial arm-chair is as oracular as the giants of Dodona. It is, in fact, Druidical. And, when solemnly consulted, it delivers itself thus:

On Wednesday last, the 4th of March, the august spectacle of inducting a new President of the United States into office was exhibited at Washington. The day, when it first shone in cloudless splendor, found both Houses of Congress immersed in the business whirlpool known as the last hours of the session; and also discovered in the streets all the haste, excitement and bustle, declaratory of some remarkable occasion. Multitudes who, for lack of private lodgings, had slept in the lobbies of the Capitol, or wandered the streets at night, were seen staggering along with the jaded limbs and haggard looks of watchers; here and there an exhausted legislator, defunct of calls of the House, and reckless of the Sergeant-at-Arms, tottered towards his quarters, evincing, perhaps, notable symptoms of cerebral disturbance palpably attributable to bad brandy; on all sides were the rush and hurry and heedlessness of a more than ordinary coming day. Flags decorate all public buildings and the hotels. The newspaper offices are especially lavish of such display. The *Union* is bedagged from top to foundation stone. The great guns at the Navy-Yard are delivering their grand salutatory to Inauguration day. Firemen in quasi uniforms, stray volunteers—horse, foot and dragoons—members of orthodox Democratic associations, preeminent in band and badge, mingle in the throng which the fever of anticipation has put in premature activity. An early train from Baltimore has added thousands to the crowd already surging up and down Pennsylvania-avenue. Its thickens and eddies especially around the National Hotel, wherein the coming man is reported to be taking a final cup of coffee in his private room. Such the keynote of which we may gather suggestion in a low recitative of the Address, which three hours later will be flying to the world's ends on the electric wing. Yonder is a group gathered about a handbill, the Marshal's Proclamation, setting forth the orderly arrangements of the day; such as the exclusion of vehicles and spectators from the carriage-way of the Avenue; the time and place for organizing the procession; the place of each contribution to its ranks. Thousands, although the hour is only ten, have posted themselves around the great staging at the Capitol, resolute to get their money's worth of the Inaugural. An hour later and the procession is to move. Two hours later it does move. In it are the firemen and the volunteers aforesaid; various brazen bands, including the ever-useful marine band from the Navy-Yard; legions of marshals and deputy-marshals, clergymen, citizens, Senators, Members of the House, the entire resident diplomacy, fabulously decorated; clubs without number, whereof among New-York City is not sparingly represented. It pauses some twenty minutes at the National, where it is joined by the Presidents, old and new, who take their seats amicably in the same barouche. On we go again, amid unflagging hurrahs and shouts, to which Mr. BUCHANAN, rising, responds with reiterated bows, and the sunniest smiles that ever shot across the face of care. Traversing the great avenue, we approach the Capitol, and enter it at the western portico. Looking back, we see that the latter end of the *cortège* is a mile and a half distant. Such of us as have enterprise to push our ways to the Senate Chamber, and see the outgoing and incoming magistrates—setting and rising planets paradoxically in conjunction—enthroned at the Secretary's table; yonder, just beyond the bar, are the legations in resplendent blazon; yonder, the Senators in compact group, silent and sleepy; yonder, the heads of Departments, Governors, and other notabilities; yonder, a score or two of Representatives, of great physical endurance, but nodding; yonder, near the entrance, the venerable Chief Justice TANEY, with his associates. So sit we awfully, gazing with mingled solemnity and curiosity at this picture of political still life, until the Marshal, approaching the Chief Justice, exhibits his chronometer, with the hands at the latter side of 1 P. M. Thereupon, up rises the Judiciary; the Presidents, in binary system, advance and join them; and forthwith the entire assembly relapses into procession. It only crosses the Capitol this time. There, upon a vast platform, broader than the two Philadelphia platforms spliced to that of Cincinnati, we come to a stand-still, and wonder at the tens of thousands of faces, chiefly human, upturned from the space beneath us. Momentarily, however. The President elect approaches the Chief Justice. The oath is administered:

"You do solemnly swear that you will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will to the best of your ability preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States."

It is sworn. At once a stunning peal of artillery,

...ovided by the Fifteenth district of the sovereign ..., and received by waving banners, flags, streamers, bands and handkerchiefs, salutes JAMES BUCHANAN as the constitutional head of the Union, and in that character he advances to the front of the stage to shall follow in the EVENING TIMES of that same day. The spirit of valedictation, unsupported by the ...ordinary audacity of a newspaper correspondent, hates ...ing in the presence of a political declamation ...to attain the dignity of an Inaugural Address. ...imagination of readers will readily fill the blank ...amply an amplitude of halcyon promise, sound, ...manlike wisdom, conservatism, patriotism, ..., speaking privately, and not as of inspiration, we ...take it upon us to say, you will have the marrow of ...this oral apocalypse of the new Administration. ...Again ring out the cheers and shouts, yet vocal in our ...ears. Again we subside into procession: again trav...erse the avenue, dropping the President at the White ...House, and the Ex-President at a hotel; and so dis...perse—peace-wise.

...Adieu, dear Sir, and simple as these proceedings are, ...they have placed in office the fifteenth President of the United States. It is the end which crowns the work of the people in November. Then was the grand chariot-race in the Olympic Stadium; now the ...victor has come up with honor to the high Capitol and Tarpeia of the People, and received his laurel, and opened a fresh Olympiad, the four years of which give hope and promise of cheerful prosperity. So may it be!

The vision has passed.

Going to the Inauguration.

The number of patriotic citizens from the Empire State that have gone to witness the Inauguration ceremonies at Washington is very great. Howard Engine Company No. 34, of this City, with 60 men, ...accompanied by Sexton's Band, arrived at Walnut-st. wharf, Philadelphia, on Sunday evening. They were handsomely entertained, and their engine housed for the night by Empire Hook and Ladder Company No. 1. The Howard left Philadelphia at 8 o'clock yesterday morning for Washington, where they will remain for two days. Upon their return to Philadelphia on Friday afternoon next, they will be escorted to their quarters and remain the guests of the Perseverance Hose Company No. 5 during their stay in that city.

THE BURGESS'S CORPS.

The popular military company of Albany arrived in this City yesterday afternoon, *en route* for Washington, to be present at the inauguration of President BUCHANAN. They were accompanied by DODWORTH'S famous band. They were received and escorted on their arrival here by the "City Guard." At 4 o'clock P. M. they started for Philadelphia. It was their intention to proceed direct to Washington. On Tuesday evening the corps make a full-dress parade in front of the President's Mansion, after which they will be introduced to the retiring Chief Magistrate, FRANKLIN PIERCE. On Wednesday they will join in the ceremonies of the day, and in the evening attend the Grand Ball. On Thursday morning, at 6 o'clock, they leave Washington for Baltimore, where they breakfast, and at 11 o'clock leave Philadelphia, where they will arrive about 4 o'clock, and will be received by Gen. CADWALLADER'S battalion. They remain in Philadelphia until 1½ o'clock Saturday morning, when they leave for New-York. After taking breakfast at the Astor House, they take the 11 o'clock train for home, arriving here about 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

The following is a list of the officers of the "Burgess Guard:" Captain, S. E. SPELMAN; 1st Lieutenant, HALE KINGSLEY; 2d Lieutenant, L. H. MCCARTHY; 3d Lieutenant, T. R. CUTLER; Paymaster, E. CORNING, Jr.; Assistant-Paymaster, WM. G. WARD; Quartermaster, JOHN MCMICHAEL; Assistant-Quartermaster, CUTLER VAN VECHTEN; Engineer, S. S. H. PARSONS; Surgeon, JAS I. JOHNSON.

CHARLESTOWN CITY GUARD.

This company, from Charlestown, Massachusetts, attracted much attention in this City, while on their way to Washington. They are under command of Capt. WM. W. PIERCE, number 61 muskets, and are accompanied by GILMORE'S band, of Salem.

Gold Separator.

Mr. DOWSING, who has the matter in charge, yesterday made a private exhibition of the operation of "ASBURY'S Metal Separator," at the Morgan Iron Works. The "separator" consists of a series of five shallow iron pans, placed the second on a shelf a little lower than the first, the third a little lower than the second, and so on, so that the muddy water that flows over from the first, is caught by the second—from the second, is caught in the third, and so on. The series of pans, or rather the shelving platform on which they stand, are suspended from a fixed frame above, while the platform is continually agitated by the revolution of a small crank attached to an upright iron rod.

The instrument was attached to GARDNER'S quartz crusher, which occupies a corner in Morgan buildings, and set in operation. About a peck of the gold-bearing rock and dirt from one of the North Carolina gold mines was thrown into the crusher. When pulverized it was brought down with a stream of water into the first pan of the separator, its heavier parts settling in the pans, the dirt, of course, washed off and away. The experiment was so far successful as this:—in the last pan a powerful microscope failed to reveal the slightest trace of metallic gold, though such gold as the sulphuret might hold in combination was there in abundance. None was found in the fourth or third pan either. In the second there were some traces of the metal in its uncombined state, while in the first, where we were told to look for it, none appeared. This was accounted for, however, very soon, by the discovery of some quicksilver, accidentally left in the pan, with which upon examination all the resulting gold had been amalgamated.

In the pack of ore that was thrown into the crusher on this occasion, it was presumed there would be found some 75 cents worth of gold. Of course, in so small a quantity, it required much delicacy of manipulation to discover, after the washing.

The oldest process of separating gold is by the pan, shaken in the hand. This is the principle of ASBURY'S patent, which certainly seems to be a valuable labor-saver, though it requires more water than the dry diggings always afford, and does not save the sulphuret, which is certainly a desideratum. On Thursday the experiment will be repeated, before so many of the public as may choose to witness it, at the Morgan Works, when five barrels of the ore will be crushed and concentrated.

By way of illustrating the great loss of quicksilver in the common process of separating gold by amalgamation, the pans were cleared after the experiment detailed above, and a handful or two of the mud and dirt that had been left on the ground several months ago, after some experiments with an amalgamator, were thrown into the first pan and the separator set in operation. In five minutes, as the result, we were shown something like an ounce of quicksilver in the first pan. Any process that wastes so much of the quicksilver must of course cause great waste of the gold.

Aid for Gen. Walker.

It is rumored that a propeller is fitting out in this City to proceed around the Horn with men, arms and provisions for General WALKER. The propeller—according to the statement—is to land at San Juan del Sur. The cause of this movement is said to be a determination on the part of the friends and agents of General WALKER in this City, to dispense with the MORGAN & Co.'s line of steamships in the future shipment of recruits from this port for General WALKER'S army. A special agent of General WALKER, who figured conspicuously as one of the officers of the Transit Rangers, is said to be here, making the necessary arrangements for fitting out and furnishing the proposed propeller.

Mr. WEBSTER, agent of the Costa Rican Government, commissioned to negotiate with Commodore VANDERBILT relative to the disposal of the steamers on Lake Nicaragua and the river San Juan del Sur, now in possession of the Costa Rican Government, is said to have scented the above movement. With a view to frustrate the proposed designs of WALKER'S friends here, he is said to have employed some members of the detective Police to report any movements made to this end by WALKER'S agents in the City.

The following letter from Commodore VANDERBILT explains itself and its subject satisfactorily:

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Feb. 28, 1857.

SAML. F. TRACY, Esq., New-York—*Dear Sir:* Your letter of the 27th inst., stating that the newspapers have reported that I have entered into an arrangement with Mr. CHARLES MORGAN and his associates for the settlement of the differences connected with the affairs of the Accessory Transit Company, and that in such arrangement the interests of the stockholders of the Company and those of the Rivas Government of Nicaragua have been sacrificed, has been received.

In reply I have to say that there is not one particle of truth in the statement, and that you have but done me justice in denying it; and I embrace this occasion to say further, that the charge of collusion with Mr. MORGAN or his filibustering gang is a slander upon my name and character, which no man but an enemy could have put in circulation. And I will further assure you that nothing can change my determination to obtain entire redress for the wrongs which the Company have sustained; and no one need be apprehensive that I shall prove guilty of a treachery to the Company no less shameful than that for which on their behalf I am seeking redress against my predecessor.

It cannot be expected of me that I shall take notice of and refute each new slander as it finds its way into print; nor am I willing to be held responsible for the very many errors to which the newspapers from time to time give currency. Respectfully yours,

C. VANDERBILT.

Hints on the Spring Fashions.

The new fashions are as yet merely suggestive of those which are to come. The name of Spring is not magical enough in itself to induce the ladies to lay aside their velvets and furs for the silks and laces which are so temptingly displayed in the shop windows. Those who were seriously meditating a change of costume last week fell back on the Winter cloaks at the appearance of snow, and postponed such thoughts till a more auspicious season. The fashions are in a transition state, clinging to the Winter, while they look longingly forth towards Spring. So we throw out a few stray hints, promising more in the future.

But little change has been made in the shape of bonnets, though the material begins to vary. Bonnets with thin fronts, covered with rows of lace, and trimmed with ribbon bows with lace ends, are seen. Dark and white straws, with trimmings of feathers and highly-colored flowers, are beginning to make their appearance. We saw a very pretty one yesterday, formed of alternate rows of dark straw and frills of dark green ribbon, and trimmed on each side with a cluster of moss rosebuds, with a wreath of azaleas passing between the clusters across the top of the cape. Black and chestnut-colored morning bonnets are much worn for *negligé* costume. These have a bias fold of black and white tissue an inch and a half wide around the front and curtain, and are trimmed with feathers at the side and a ribbon bow to match the border on the back of the crown. Bonnets of white and light silk and terry velvet, trimmed with feathers, are much in vogue for full-dress costume.

The favorite styles of mantillas are of black and colored taffeta and moire antique, trimmed with drop-buttons and heavy fringe. The shawl form still prevails, though many prefer the circular shape as being more graceful. Mantles fitting tightly to the waist, with a long skirt reaching almost to the knees, are also worn. These are of fine cloth, or of fancy woolen stuff, with large, open sleeves, trimmed on the edges with galloon. Some magnificent styles of French and Chantilly lace mantillas have appeared.

The dress goods of the season are really superb. Silks, tissues and foulards are the favorite materials. Plain colors, blue, green, and chestnut, are much worn, as are also plaids and reverse stripes. Skirts, trimmed down the side with stamped velvet, are very fashionable. Deep flounces are still in favor, the upper one being set in the waist. Corsages are high, with drop-button or fringe trimmings. Ball-dresses are made with double or triple skirts, trimmed with narrow wreaths of flowers and foliage. This kind of trimming is also used for fichus. A beautiful ball-dress for young ladies is of white organdy muslin with embroidered flounces. Colored tarletan flounces, edged with ruches of ribbon of the same color, are placed beneath these; the embroidered flounce descends to the top of the ruche. The corsage is full, the fullness being drawn to a point, and is covered by a muslin fichu, profusely ornamented with colored ribbon. A ribbon belt, fastened by a bow or small buckle, is worn with the dress. Hoops are still in vogue, but a powerful anti-crinoline faction is forming, and threatens to come into power. Fancy an angel in hoops!

Coiffures are of a lighter and more fanciful material; wreaths of lilac and myrtle, gold lace studded with pearls and trimmed with gold fringe, and wild flowers mixed with water-ribbon are favorite styles. Most of the coiffures have curtains of lace and flowers, falling tastefully over the back of the head.

Collars are rather small. A very pretty undersleeve is made with two puffs of white muslin, closed at the wrist and trimmed with colored ribbon. Another is of two puffs of tulle, separated by a delicate insertion, and terminating in a deep frill of rich lace.

Children's costumes are of chequered poplins and cashmeres, with or without basques, and with velvet trimmings. A very pretty dress for a little girl has a purple velvet skirt, with a white jaconet basque, richly ornamented with needle-work.

An Arcade.

The New-York Arcade, which was opened yesterday, is something of a novelty in New-York. It is located in Broadway, just above the Metropolitan Hotel, and runs through to Crosby-street. It is fitted into 32 stores, or stalls, each of which will be occupied by a retailer in a different line of trade. An orchestra platform is erected in the rear. The word "Arcade" is printed in front of the building in 554 jets of gas.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS, 1857,
AT LAST FALL'S PRICES.
SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st., have now ready for exhibition a large and superior stock of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING, imported expressly for this Spring's trade, and until further notice will be sold at LAST FALL'S PRICES.

LOOK AT THE FIGURES.—ANOTHER REDUCTION OF PRICES.—Compare our lists with others and see if we are not the lowest, then make a memorandum of the number of the store, and be sure you get into the right place.

White China Dinner Plates	the dozen	$1 65
White China Soup Plates	the dozen	1 65
White China Breakfast Plates	the dozen	1 45
White China Tea Plates	the dozen	1 15
White China Tea Sets	44 pieces	3 75
Decorative China Tea Sets	44 pieces	6 50
White Dinner Sets	154 pieces	16 00
Cut Glass Goblets	the dozen	1 60
Cut Glass Champagnes	the dozen	1 20
Cut Glass Wines	the dozen	75
Silver-plated Table Spoons	the dozen	3 75
Silver-plated Tea Spoons	the dozen	1 50
Silver-plated Table Forks	the dozen	4 00
Silver-plated Castors	the dozen	7 00

Gas chandeliers, cloths, bronzes, &c., at correspondingly low rates. The public are respectfully informed that our, immense stock which footed up last Monday $200,000
value, must all be sold in ninety days.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Marble Stores, Nos. 681 and 683 Broadway,
between Houston and Bleecker sts.

CARPETINGS AND OIL-CLOTHS.

BRUSSELS AND TAPESTRY CARPET	9s. per yard.
VELVET CARPET	12s. to 16s. per yard.
OIL CLOTHS	3s. to 5s. per yard.
HEAVY SUPER CARPETS	6s. per yard.

CURTAINS AND CURTAIN MATERIALS.
MATTINGS, &c., &c.,
For sale at reduced prices, by
PETERSON & HUMPHREY,
No. 534 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

SEWING MACHINES.—I. M. SINGER & CO.'S *Gazette*, a beautiful pictorial paper, containing full and reliable information about sewing machines, and answers all questions that can be asked on the subject. All who read this paper will learn how to purchase a sewing machine with which $1,000 a year, clear profit, can be made, and will be protected from being imposed upon by any of the humbug machines now before the public. I. M. SINGER & CO.'S *Gazette* will be sent gratis to all who apply by letter or otherwise.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway, New-York.

CURTAIN MATERIALS AND WINDOW SHADES AT WHOLESALE.—KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 291 Broadway and No. 54 Reade-st., have a full and choice stock of Brocatels, Satin De Laines, Worsted Damasks, Lace and Muslin Curtains, Cornices, Gimps, &c., which are offered at the lowest prices. WINDOW-SHADES.—Our stock of Window-Shades is the largest in New-York, and our superior manufacturing facilities enable us to offer these goods less than other houses. We invite the attention of close buyers.

LEARY & CO.'S NEW QUARTERLY PATTERN for Gentlemen's Dress Hats, is this day issued, together with a large invoice of Paris Hats of late styles, including the celebrated Cambridge Soft Hat, (a new water-proof article,) in various colors, and for sale at our counters only.
LEARY & CO.
Leaders of Fashion for Gents' Hats,
Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House, Broadway.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—GREAT BARGAINS.—Owing to alterations to be made in the piano rooms at No. 333 Broadway, the large stock of pianos and melodeons will be sold during this week at lower prices than ever before offered in this City.
HORACE WATERS, Agent.

BEEBE & CO.,
No. 156 Broadway,
WILL ISSUE THEIR SPRING FASHION
For gentlemen's hats, THIS DAY, (Saturday,) Feb. 28.

PETER K. DEVO'S
ADVERTISING AGENCY,
NO. 7 APPLETON'S BUILDING,
NO. 348 BROADWAY.
Reference—Messrs. RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO.

MANILLA CORDAGE—ALL SIZES, MANUfactured by the Excelsior Patent Cordage Company. Orders for this superior quality of Cordage promptly filled by the agents, J. ATKINS & CO. No. 38 South-st.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ R. R. R. In five minutes after an application of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF, the most severe paroxysms of pain will cease, and the system afflicted with rheumatism, neuralgia, or any other painful affections, will be restored to ease and comfort. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF always stops the most torturing pains and aches, and frees the system from all intermities and disease.
R. R. R. Office, No. 162 Fulton-st., New-York, and W. B. ZEIBER, No. 44 South Third-st., Philadelphia.

☞ Neck Ties, Stocks, &c.
SMITH & BROUWER,
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF
NECK-TIES, STOCKS, &c.,
No. 49 VESEY-st.,
Would call the attention of WHOLESALE BUYERS to their extensive assortment of Spring and Summer styles.

☞ The Popularity of Rushton's Cod-Liver Oil as a remedy for pulmonary diseases, is rapidly on the increase, and scarcely a day passes without some one is cured by its use. FREDERICK V. RUSHTON'S name is in full on each label, without which it is not genuine. No. 10 Astor House, corner Barclay-st., and No. 417 Broadway, corner Canal-st.

☞ The Many Cures of Dyspepsia and kindred diseases performed by the Oxygenated Bitters, after all other remedies have failed, should be sufficient to induce any one suffering from these complaints to give the medicine a trial.

☞ Burnett's Kalliston and Burnett's Oriental Tooth Wash for sale by C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway.

INGER & CO.'S

☞ Cold Pressed Newfoundland Pure Pale Cod Liver Oil has now, in consequence of its marked superiority over every other variety, secured the entire confidence and almost universal preference of the most eminent Medical Practitioners, as the most speedy and effectual remedy for CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, DIABETES, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, NEURALGIA, RICKETS, INFANTILE WASTING, GENERAL DEBILITY, and ALL SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS. Its leading distinctive characteristics are: complete preservation of active and essential principles, invariable purity and uniform strength, entire freedom from nauseous flavor and after-taste, rapid curative effects, and consequent economy. Prepared by INGER & CO., Chemists and Druggists, No. 389 Broadway.

☞ Removed from No. 2 Hanover-square, to No. 45 Wall-st., Phœnix Bank Building.
HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
CASH CAPITAL, $200,000.
With a surplus.
Insures Buildings, Furniture, Vessels in Port and their Cargoes, and other Property.
AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.
SAMUEL H. ROKENBAUGH, President.
DORAS L. STONE, Secretary.

☞ New-York Medical College.—East 13th-st., near 4th av. The commencement exercises of this Institution will take place at the College edifice on THURSDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Valedictory address by Prof. TIMOTHY CHILDS, M. D.
The profession and the public generally are respectfully invited,
R. OGDEN DORMUS, M. D.,
Sec'y Board of Trustees.

☞ The Incomparable Pen.—PRINCE'S Improved Protean Fountain Pen, patented Jan. 28 and Dec. 26, 1856—Durable, beautiful and useful—The labor-saving pen.—With the many portable styles on hand, we have just introduced an approved style for bankers and accountants. Pencils, and other hard rubber goods, sold at the Depôt No. 290 Broadway, corner of Reade-st.

MEDICINE WITHOUT PAY.

☞ I will present one box of my Magnetic Salve to any respectable patient who will call and receive it. For Burns, Chilblains, Scrofula, and Salt Rheum, unsurpassed. S. B. SMITH, Electro-Magnetist, No. 77 Canal-st., between Broadway and Church-st.

SCHENECTADY, Feb. 24, 1857.

☞ Sigma Phi.—The annual convention of the Sigma Phi Society will be held at the Alpha of New-York Union College, on WEDNESDAY the 4th of March next.

☞ Eggs, Eggs, Eggs.—At wholesale, No. 215 Duane-st. G. W. GOULD.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

UNIVERSITY OF NEW-YORK MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—The annual Commencement of the Medical Department of the University will be held on WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 4, at 7½ o'clock, in the Chapel of the University, Washington-square. The address to the Graduates will be delivered by Professor MOTT. The profession and public are respectfully invited to attend.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FARMERS' CLUB.—Regular meeting at the Repository, No. 351 Broadway, on TUESDAY, March 3, at noon. Subjects—*Making and Treatment of Hot beds. Fence-posts, and Cold Frames for Plants.*
Members will bring best seeds for mutual exchange. Strangers always especially welcome. Admission free to all. H. MEIGS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—The regular monthly meeting of this Society will be held at their rooms, in the University, on TUESDAY EVENING, March 3, at 7½ o'clock. A paper, by Gen. J. WATTS DE PEYSTER, will be read at this meeting, on *The Dutch in Maine.* ANDREW WARNER,
Recording Secretary.

BROOKLYN TENTH WARD REPUBLICAN CLUB.—Regular meeting at headquarters, No. 286 Atlantic-st., THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, 7½ o'clock.
D. B. HASBROUCK, Secretary. H. HILL, President.

LECTURES.

LECTURES.—SIR WILLIAM BOYD, A. M., &c., author of "The History of Literature," "A Course of Lectures on Ancient and Modern Literature, Art and Science;" "The Guide through Italy," and other works, will deliver a course of three Lectures, at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on the THURSDAY EVENINGS of March 5, 12 and 19, at 8 o'clock. Subject—*The Distinguished Men of Great Britain at the Present Day, both in Politics and Literature;* with many of whom Sir William has long been personally acquainted, including Lords Aberdeen, Palmerston, Brougham, John Russell, Derby, the late Sir Robert Peel, Mr. Ben. Disraeli, Sir Archibald Alison and others. Tickets for the course $1. Single ticket 50 cents. To be had with syllabus, at the bookstores of C. S. FRANCIS & CO., No. 554 Broadway; T. C. CROWEN, No. 689 Broadway, and at the desk of the Mercantile Library.

KEROSENE OILS.
KEROSENE LUBRICATING OIL.
KEROSENE ILLUMINATING OIL.
KEROSENE BINNACLE OIL.
PARAFINE RAILWAY GREASE.
ELECTRIC LAMPS.
AUSTENS, AGENTS, No. 50 Beaver-st.

SEE THE PRICES
AT THE SIGN OF THE GOLDEN TEA-KETTLE,
No. 534 Broadway, near Spring-st., at less than auction rates.

A HANDSOME JAPANED BIRD CAGE FOR	$1 00
DEVONSHIRE SEWING CHAIR WITH CUSHION	3 75
FANCY WICKER WORK STANDS FOR	2 00
GAS COOKING-STOVE FOR	50
UPRIGHT MANGLE FOR FAMILY USE	26 00
BRONZE IRON FLAT STAND	6 00
SETS FINE OVAL TEA TRAYS, 3 PIECES	5 50
SETS IVORY TABLE CUTLERY, 37 PCS., BALANCE HDL'S.	11 00
SILVER-PLATED CASTORS, CUT CRUETS	5 50
SILVER-PLATED AND SILVER-MOUNTED CAKE BASKETS	5 00
REFRIGERATOR, DOUBLE DOORS	5 00
FAMILY KNIFE-CLEANER	1 00

Call and get an Illustrated Catalogue of Housekeepers' Furnishing Goods, for sale by STEPHEN WILLIAM SMITH, Sign of the Golden Tea-Kettle,
No. 534 Broadway, near Spring-st.

JOHN L. CAMPBELL,
LAND AGENT,
SIOUX CITY, IOWA.
Refers to
S. S. HAYES, Esq., Attorney-at-Law, Chicago, Ill.
HON. J. A. MCCLERNAND, Springfield, Ill.
ROBERT ROBINSON, U. S. M. Agent, Middleton, Ia
HINCHMAN & LOOMIS, Land Dealers, Quincy, Ill.
AYERS, CAMPBELL & Co., Bankers, Jacksonville, Ill.
C. E. ADAMS, Land Agent, Knoxville, Ill.

THE WARNER PUMP,
AND WEST'S IMPROVED PUMP,
Sold by A. W. GAY & CO., No. 118 Maiden-lane.

ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR.—Stern necessity compels the Managers again to appeal to the benevolent. Six thousand nine hundred and two indigent families are now on their list, numbering 27,825 persons, among whom are many widows with helpless children, many sick and dying—mechanics, laborers, sewing women, &c., who must be assisted or suffer—perhaps perish. The destitution in portions of the City is as great as has ever been known, while the receipts have fallen off one half. The mild weather in February checked liberality, inasmuch as some supposed that less was needed—the fact being overlooked that it chiefly affected fuel, without affording any other relief. March has set in with unusual severity, and irrespective of wealth, will be a most trying month to the poor. Already the claims on the Association have augmented, while its means are so nearly exhausted that it will be compelled to contract relief and cut off thousands unless enlarged contributions speedily come in. Who, then, will not give according to their ability—give at once and freely, though they have given before—give a little more of their superfluous wealth, or even from their stinted resources, to feed the famishing, clothe the naked, and to minister to the sick and dying? Contributions may be sent to BROWN BROTHERS & CO., No. 59 Wall-st., or R. B. MINTURN, No. 78 South-st.; to the office No. 79 Bible House, Astor-place; or to any of the officers or authorized collectors. In behalf of the Board,
JAMES BROWN, President.
R. M. HARTLEY, Secretary.

ADVERTISE NORTH. ADVERTISE NORTH. ADVERTISE NORTH. ADVERTISE NORTH. ADVERTISE SOUTH. ADVERTISE SOUTH. ADVERTISE SOUTH. ADVERTISE EAST. ADVERTISE EAST. ADVERTISE EAST. ADVERTISE EAST. ADVERTISE WEST. ADVERTISE WEST. ADVERTISE WEST.
VISSCHER, OWEN & Co.
GENERAL ADVERTISING AGENTS
Appleton's Building, No. 346,
Broadway, New-York,
Will advertise for merchants, manufacturers and business men generally, in any part of the United States or Canadas, at the lowest possible rates. Newspapers from every part of the United States and Canadas kept on file for the inspection of advertisers, and every information as to the best places and papers cheerfully given.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A CAPITAL NEW BOOK.
THE STAR AND THE CLOUD;
OR,
A DAUGHTER'S LOVE.
BY AZEL S. ROE.
1 neat 12mo. volume. Price, $1 25.
From the New-York Daily Times.

Some five years ago we read a novel called "I've Been Thinking;" and thought it was lacking in literary finish, but which was the power of prolific manifested in its pages, the author so vividly portrayed the rare faculty of taking hold of his reader's attention and dragging him along over and over again of all description, that we had no hesitation in prophesying that he would turn up a popular novel-writer. It was full of strongly-marked characters and striking incidents. His last effort produced two or three books which have justified the opinion we formed of his talent. The last one that has reached us is called "The Star and the Cloud; or, A Daughter's Love." Like his other novels, it is thoroughly American, setting aside the weak, with originality individualized characters, striking incidents, and rather long descriptions of rural scenery. The scene of the story is in Monmouth County, New-Jersey, and the local coloring is exceedingly fresh and natural.

From the Boston Transcript.

Mr. Roe's new book, "The Star and the Cloud," is unquestionably the best story of the time, and it is quite impossible that this author's rather peculiar novels may not become a school by themselves, which will find imitators. They are unique, full of human nature, and what is remarkable in a writer, each one seems to be an improvement upon the previous one.
DERBY & JACKSON, Publishers,
No. 119 Nassau-st.
For sale at all the bookstores.
ALSO, UNIFORM WITH THE ABOVE, BY SAME AUTHOR:
A LONG LOOK AHEAD. 12mo. $1 25.
TO LOVE AND TO BE LOVED. 12mo. $1 25.
I'VE BEEN THINKING. 12mo. $1.

"It is not good for man to be alone"
"THE OLD PHYSICIAN" AGAIN.
HIS NEW WORK IS NOW READY,
THE MORAL PHILOSOPHY
OF
COURTSHIP AND MARRIAGE,
Designed as a companion to that excellent book,
THE PHYSIOLOGY OF MARRIAGE.
BY THE SAME AUTHOR.
The following is the Table of Contents of the first Part of this unique book:
CHAP. I. Is Marriage a Duty?
II. Nature and Design of Marriage.
III. How the ends of Marriage are to be secured, or Rational Courtship.
IV. The Philosophy of being in Love.
V. At what age should we marry?
VI. On Equality in Marriage.
VII. Are Second Marriages desirable?
VIII. The Perpetuity of Marriage.
Part II. contains 32 chapters under the general head of PROPER QUALIFICATIONS FOR MARRIAGE, treated in the inimitable style for which "THE OLD PHYSICIAN" is justly celebrated.
In one vol. 18mo. Price, 75 cents. Published by JOHN P. JEWETT & CO., Boston.
HENRY P. B. JEWETT, Cleveland, Ohio.

THE NEW "PURITAN" ROMANCE.
G. P. PUTNAM & CO.
Will Publish on Wednesday, March 4,
THE BAY PATH:
A Tale of Colonial Times in New-England.
BY J. G. HOLLAND,
Editor of the Springfield *Republican.*

This admirably written story gives an original and very interesting picture of the state of society in the early times of Massachusetts. Many of the characters are historical, and a name which has been made unenviably famous in "Hawthorne's Seven Gables" is here presented in a very different aspect, and much more nearly in accordance with truth. The publishers believe this to be eminently worthy of a permanent and prominent place in the historical-romantic literature of the country.

Extract from the Preface.

The early colonial life of New-England, though cramped in its creeds, rigid in its governmental policy, formal in its society and homely in its details, was neither without its romantic aspects nor its heroes, in high and humble position, with whose full hearts, independent wills and manly struggles, the largest spirit of this age may fully sympathize.

NOTICE TO THE BOOK TRADE.
REMOVAL.
E. D. LONG,
Having removed from No. 121 Nassau-st.,
To
NO. 30 BEEKMAN-ST., SECOND STORY,
Wishes to inform the trade that he has made arrangements with Mr. T. B. PETERSON, of Philadelphia, whereby he will be enabled to supply the trade with all works published by him at his lowest prices
COUNTRY DEALERS will find that by ordering from me, all their orders will be filled as quickly and on as favorable terms as if they were on the spot themselves.
DEALERS AND STRANGERS visiting the City, and all others, are invited to call and examine my large and well-assorted stock.
Catalogues sent free, on application to
E. D. LONG, No. 30 Beekman-st., second story.

THE NEW-YORKER,
VOL. 3.
A Literary, Political, Dramatic and Commercial
CITY JOURNAL.
A NEW VOLUME
will commence with the next number.
The NEW YORKER has attained a circulation and influence which make it unquestionably the
LEADING WEEKLY PAPER IN THE CITY.
Those who desire accurate information on all matters of interest, should subscribe for the
NEW-YORKER,
No. 9 Spruce-st.

NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE
This week will contain a fine picture of
THE ATTEMPTED MURDER OF EMMA GREENE,
and all the criminal news of the week.
$2 per annum. $1 for six months. Address
R. A. SEYMOUR,
NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE,
New-York City.
ROSS & TOUSEY, General Agents.
Reports of all the great trials in this paper.

THE BOOK THAT SELLS:
VIOLET,
OR,
THE CROSS AND THE CROWN.
BY MARIA J. MCINTOSH.
The Tenth Thousand of this most charming book is ready this morning.
JOHN P. JEWETT & CO., Publishers.

Just published, No. 3, of the
AMERICAN DRUGGISTS' CIRCULAR
AND CHEMICAL GAZETTE,
Containing a splendid likeness and biography of James C. Haviland, and a map of useful and interesting matter generally. Terms $1 per year. Subscriptions and advertisements received from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. at the office No. 36 Beekman, corner William-st.

GIFTS! GIFTS! GIFTS!
Presents varying in value from 25 cents to $100, given away to purchasers of books. Great inducements offered to agents. Full catalogues with explanations sent free on application by mail to any part of the City or country.
EVANS & CO., No. 409 Broadway.

TEACHERS AND FRIENDS OF POPULAR Education are respectfully desired to examine the NEW DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE of 112 pages, containing descriptions, illustrations, critical notices and discriminating and intelligent commendations from Teachers and the Press in all parts of the Union, of the
AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL SERIES;
A full course, from the child's initial book to the highest college manual, of
PROGRESSIVE TEXT-BOOKS,
constructed on uniform principles, and prepared wholly by experienced and successful Teachers.
Copies sent gratis, and prepaid, on application to the publishers,
IVISON & PHINNEY,
No 321 Broadway, New-York.

MAPS OF PUTNAM AND ROCKLAND Counties, and their copyright, (mounted and in sheet form,) for sale at No. 398 8th-av., New-York.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

GOLD-MEDAL PIANOS!—STEINWAY & SONS have again been awarded the First premium at the late Fair of the American Institute, New-York; and also the First premium Gold Medal at the late Fair of the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, in addition to the three already received, making five first-prize medals within the last 18 months. No. 84 Walker-st.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANOFORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS FOR SALE AND TO LET.—T. S. BERRY has opened his new ware-rooms, in the marble buildings No. 458 Broadway, with the largest and best assortment of pianos and melodeons ever offered in the city. Pianos and Melodeons to let. T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, cor. Grand-st.

CHAMBERS' PIANOS.—BARGAINS.—An elegant 7-octave rosewood Piano, $300; one do., $260. Also, a variety of Pianos at $100, $125, $150, $200, &c., for sale at No. 385 Broadway.

PIANOS TO LET.—HAINES BROS.' PIANOS to let, at their manufactory, Nos. 330, 332 and 334 24-av., cor. 21st-st. Rent applied towards purchase if desired. Price moderate. J. M. PELTON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE DAILY TIMES—SIR—As Mr. Bevens, one of the Harbor Masters, deems himself aggrieved by my statements made before the Committee of the Senate, and the point at issue being whether amounts have not been taken by him as gratuities for procuring or according berths, and as I am a man of sufficient diffidence to wish to avoid the publicity of newspaper correspondence in which any man may give an opinion or tell untruths, I now give Mr. Bevens (if he has received injury from me) of setting the matter right before the public. I allege that he did receive and claim gratuities for services which it was his duty to render, to the amount of hundreds of dollars, beyond his legal rights. If he desires to have the matter set right, he may sue me for this libel, if the truth is a libel, and if I do not favor him with the proof, and so satisfy a jury of the correctness of my assertion, he will of course have a verdict recording his innocence. The evil is one (in receiving these large fees) that has reached a point that should be stopped, and no newspaper certificates will whitewash an official guilty of misconduct; but if a certificate of character is necessary, let Mr. Bevens get it from a jury.
Yours respectfully,
M. K. WILSON, No. 27 South-st.

ADVERTISING.—V. B. PALMER, THE ADvertising Agent, Tribune Building, receives advertisements for the best city and country papers of all the States, exhibits files of papers for examination, and (when requested) aids advertisers in selecting such as are best adapted to their respective pursuits.

REMOVAL.—THE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURance Company have removed from No. 74 Wall-st., to No. 16 Wall-st., between Nassau-st. and Broadway.
EDST. S. HONE, President.
D. F. CURRY, Secretary.

DRY GOODS.

ANOTHER GREAT SALE OF WET GOODS
FROM AUCTION.
The balance of the goods from the late wreck to be sold without reserve, for the benefit of whom it may concern.
The balance of the stock consists of
WET SILKS from auction at bargains.
WET DAMASKS at about half price.
WET LINEN SHEETING AND SHIRTING cheap.
WET NAPKINS, TOWELS, AND DIAPER, at bargains.
WET QUILTS, BLANKETS, AND TOILET COVERS, cheap.
WET BRILLIANTS, PLAID JACONETS, AND NAINSOOKS.
WET COTTON SHIRTINGS AND SHEETINGS, at decided bargains to the public; all to be cleared out as soon as possible. ANDREW G. COLBY,
corner Grand and Eldridge sts.

SPRING MANTILLAS.
We are now ready to exhibit the largest and most attractive assortment of new styles
MANTILLAS,
BASQUES,
and SHAWLS,
To be found in the City. Best terms—prices low.
E. S. MILLS & CO.,
Nos. 80 and 82 Chambers-st., up stairs.

GREAT SALE OF DAMAGED SILKS,
AT
NO. 301 GRAND-ST.
ON
MONDAY, MARCH 2,
CHARLES HEARD & CO.
Will offer,
THIS DAY,
Two cases, containing 4,700 yards in
CHENE STRIPE BAYADERE AND PLAID SILKS.
Heavy goods and new SPRING STYLES, to be sold subject to manufacturers' imperfections only.
In offering these goods to the public, we simply remark, they were
IMPORTED
at a cost of $1 25 per yard, but in consequence of slight imperfection in the manufacture, a very
LIBERAL REDUCTION
has been obtained, hence we offer them at 6s. 6d. and 7s. per yard.
We have no hesitation in saying that the opportunity will not occur in many years when so great a bargain will be offered. The goods will be opened THIS DAY, (Saturday,) arranged and marked in

AUCTION SALES.

Wm. T. Boyd, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEES' SALE OF $50,000 WORTH OF WATCHES, JEWELRY, DIAMONDS AND SILVER-PLATED WARE &c.—By GEORGE NICHOLS.—On FRIDAY, March 6, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 415 Broadway, under St. Nicholas Hotel, GEORGE NICHOLS will sell as above, by order of Abbott Brothers, Attorneys for Assignees, the entire stock of a large down-town importing watch and jewelry house, removed to No. 415 Broadway, for convenience of sale, amounting in value to over $50,000, all of which will most positively be sold without reserve, to the highest bidders. The stock embraces every variety and pattern of watches, jewelry, diamonds, clocks and silver-plated ware, and is in every way worthy the attention of dealers and others in want of any kind of jewelry, &c. The stock consists of 1,000 gold chains of every style, 300 gold and silver watches, in hunting and single cases; 400 diamond pins and rings, 12 gross of real cameo pins of all sizes, 24 gross of gents' gold pins and rings, 60 gross shirt studs and sleeve links, 12 gross medallion pins and ear-rings, 100 gross soft and hard solder pins, 15 dozen fine cameo, coral and mosaic bracelets; cameo and mosaic sets in every style, necklaces, beads; in fact everything usually to be found in a large jewelry house. Also a very large assortment of silver-plated ware, consisting of 24 gross each, tea, table and dessert spoons and forks, tea sets of six pieces each, 200 cake baskets of every pattern, 150 castors, salts, ladles, &c., besides a large assortment of bronze and French clocks. The above stock and goods will be sold in lots to suit purchasers. Terms of sale cash, in bankable money. Catalogues will be ready on Wednesday, March 4, and can be had on application at No. 519 Broadway, and No. 41 Nassau-st. No postponement on account of the weather. By order of

ABBOTT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Assignees.

Eugene B. Franklin, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—OPENING SPRING Trade Sale of over $20,000 worth of first-class and ordinary Cabinet Furniture, by E. B. FRANKLIN & CO., TO-MORROW (Wednesday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 68 Nassau-st. Will be sold without reserve, 30 suites of richly carved solid rosewood and mahogany parlor furniture, covered in French satin brocatel, hair-cloth and silk plush; splendid library and secretary bookcases, etageres, solid rosewood and mahogany centre table, tête-à-têtes, sofas, lounges, Turkish reclining chairs, rockers, easy chairs, side chairs, sofa, work, card and quartette tables; 15 suites of elegant oak, rosewood, mahogany and enameled chamber furniture, bedsteads, wardrobes, pier and dressing bureaus and washstands, towel racks, dressing tables, corner and bookstands, and a general assortment of cabinet furniture; also, 30 rich gilt-frame French plate mirrors and pier glasses, several superior oil paintings, and several invoices of silver-plated ware, French China and glassware, fancy goods, &c., &c.; also, 50 hair mattresses and sets of pallasses; also, large lot of drum furniture, of extra finish. Sale positive and no postponement on account of the weather. Dealers, country merchants and private housekeepers would do well to avail themselves of this opportunity to supply their wants. N. B.—Goods carefully packed on the premises for shipment.

H. T. Leese, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF FINE ROSEWOOD FURNITURE.—H. T. LEEDS, Auctioneer, will sell at auction, THIS DAY, March 3, at 10½ o'clock, all the handsome furniture in the dwelling No. 151 Clinton-place, between 6th and 7th avs., consisting of three suites of solid rosewood marble furniture, covered in the best of French brocatel; splendid rosewood piano-forte, stool and cover; handsome tapestry carpets, two handsome rosewood etageres, with plate-glass doors and backs; also, corner etageres, handsome rosewood side and centre tables, with stationary and Egyptian tops; rosewood bureau, and gothic bedsteads and washstands to match, with a variety of mahogany and black walnut furniture, in twenty rooms; handsome lace curtains and brocatel de., cornices, sofas, chairs, bedsteads, extension dining tables, one handsome secretary bookcase, one do. library, large French pier glasses, parian figures, splendid vases, feather beds, hair mattresses, crockery, glass ware, dinner sets, tea sets, with a large lot of useful and ornamental furniture, too numerous to mention. Note to take place positively on account of furniture will do well to attend, as there are 300 lots. House to let.

D. S. Hough, Auctioneer.

D. S. HOUGH WOULD CALL THE special attention of the public to his Auction sale of elegant Household Furniture THIS DAY (Tuesday) at 10½ A. M., at No. 945 West 23d-st., near 9th-av.—A very large and varied assortment will be sold of the best class of goods, and no postponement except in case of storm. Terms cash in city funds. The assortment contains an unusually large assortment of chamber and dining room furniture, as oak extension tables and sideboards, sofas and chairs, China dinner and tea sets, silver ware and cut glass ware, ivory cutlery, &c., &c. In the parlors, velvet carpets, solid rosewood tables, bronze, gas fixtures, fine oil-paintings, ormolu clocks and Dresden Cabinet vases and decorations, slide and cabinet tables, elaborately carved lace and brocatel window curtains, fine toned four round-cornered 7-octave rosewood piano, made by Nunns & Fischer, elegantly carved rosewood hall stand, rich carved rosewood and mahogany French bedsteads and bureaus, pure curled hair mattresses and bedding, &c. Also, mahogany sofas, chairs, rockers, &c., and a multitude of other articles too numerous to mention. Catalogues now ready and at the house.

Sidney H. Lesse, Auctioneer.

CARPETS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, VELVET CARPETS, LARGE GILT MIRRORS, PARLOR SUITES, IN SILK BROCATEL, &c. HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell by auction, on TUESDAY, March 3, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 152 East 23d-st., a general assortment of furniture, consisting of PARLORS.—Velvet carpets, very large gilt frame French plate mirrors, elegant rosewood parlor suits in crimson brocatel, &c., in green and gold; rosewood marble top centre table, superb brouse and ormolu clock, solid carved rosewood etagere, pearl inlaid work-tables, &c., together with eleven oil-paintings.

BEDROOMS AND DINING-ROOM.—Mahogany secretary, mahogany and black walnut bureaus, do. bedsteads, chairs, tables &c., mahogany wardrobe, black walnut extension dining-table, half and straw mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, stair-rods, hall-stand, iron bedsteads, arm chairs, &c.

Also, a large lot of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

E. H. Ludlow, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON GREAT JONES, GRAND, MERCER 13TH STREETS, AVENUES B AND C.—E. H. LUDLOW & SON will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, March 4, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

GREAT JONES-STREET.—The valuable four-story brown-stone houses and lots Nos. 17, 32, 34, 36, and 38 Great Jones-st., each house 60 feet in depth.

GRAND-STREET.—The two-story and attic brick house No. 107 Grand-st., S. E. corner Mercer.

THIRTEENTH-STREET.—The two four-story houses and lots south side 13th-st., 70 feet west of Avenue C.

AVENUE C.—The two four-story houses and lots Nos. 198 and 210 Avenue C.

AVENUE B.—The four story house and lot No. 218 Avenue B, S. W. corner 13th-st.

Terms liberal.

Maps and full particulars can be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 14 Pine-st.

Tunis Morrell, Auctioneer.

THE SALE AT NO. 188 WEST THIRTY-FIFTH-STREET, SECOND DOOR FROM EIGHTH-AVENUE.—The entire furniture, &c., of a family (must one year,) postponed on account of the storm until WEDNESDAY MORNING 10½ o'clock. Catalogues can be had at the auction room No. 79 Nassau-st. Full particulars will be seen on evening of sale. N. B.—The subscriber flatters himself that he can give entire satisfaction in sales at dwellings, &c. Cash paid for new and second-hand furniture. Apply as above.

Adrian H. Muller, Auctioneer.

PROPERTY ON TWENTY-NINTH-STREET AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction on TUESDAY, the 10th day of March, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants Exchange: 2 lots with the 2-story brick houses on the rear thereof, on the south side of 29th-st., commencing 200 feet west of 10th-av. Lots each 25 x 100, sewer in street and Croton water in yard. This property is well worthy the attention of capitalists and others.

B. Seixas, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 10 1-2 o'clock, rain or shine. all the elegant second-hand furniture in house No. 128 West 28th-st., viz.: Rosewood and mahogany parlor suites, with centre and other tables, mahogany chairs, sofas, divans, French and other bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, rosewood piano-forte, gas chandeliers, mattresses, feather beds and bedding, Brussels and 3-ply carpets, mirrors, paintings, China, crockery and glass ware, the whole to be peremptorily sold, rain or shine.

J. S. H. Bartlett, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY, GLASS, AND CHINA AT AUCTION.—J. S. H. BARTLETT will sell on TUESDAY, March 3, at 10 o'clock at No. 381 Pearl-st., in lots from the shelves, all kinds of crockery and other white granite ware, flower vine, printed common ware, glass ware, Chinas; also the stock of a dealer, comprising an assortment worthy the notice of dealers. Sales positive, and goods well packed for shipping.

Adrian H. Muller, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON BROADWAY AND 39TH STREET.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 5, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, 3 desirable lots situate on the northeast corner of Broadway and 39th-st. 60 per cent. of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. For maps and further particulars, apply to the auctioneer, No. 38 Wall-st.

Peed & Cole, Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—By PEED & COLE, at No. 343 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, WEDNESDAY, March 4, at 10½ o'clock. The effects of a family removing to the West, comprising the usual assortment of mahogany, black walnut, and oak parlor, chamber, and kitchen furniture, large mirror, bookcase, 13-feet extension table, &c., &c. Sale positive.

A. J. Bleecker, Auctioneer.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. WILL sell on WEDNESDAY, March 4, at the Merchants' Exchange, a splendid property situated on the 2d-av., between 86th and 87st sts., consisting of a mansion house and out-buildings and 10 lots; grounds beautifully improved. Also, 6th-av. lots, opposite, all handsomely located for private residences.

Tunis Morrell, Auctioneer.

A JOBBER IN CIGARS WILL SELL BY TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer, THIS MORNING, 10½ o'clock, 5,000 Espanolas, 5,000 Light Guard Operas, 5,000 Londres, Rachell, La Rosa, Conquista, Union Jacks, Wig Wag, Cabanas, La Reyna, Figaro, La Tersita, (this is the kind,) &c. Special Sale.

F. Colton, Auctioneer.

THE SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD furniture at No. 186 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, has been, in consequence of the storm, postponed until TO-MORROW, (Wednesday,) March 4, at the same hour, 10½ o'clock. Catalogues now ready. Full particulars Wednesday morning.

FARM AT PUBLIC AUCTION.—THE SUBscriber will sell, at public auction, on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, March 4, 1857, at 2 o'clock P. M., the farm of Simeon Stokes, deceased, situated in Middlesex County, about 3½ miles from Metuchin Station, on the New Jersey Railroad, containing about 84 acres of good land, with a never-failing stream of water running through it. About 8 acres of the land are covered with good timber. On the premises are a two story house, barn and other houses; connected with which there is a bearing orchard of apple and other fruit trees. Terms easy, to be made known on day of sale. For further particulars, inquire of WM. V. LINDSLAW, Nos. 30 to 36 Park-place.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

IMPORTANT TO WATER-CURE PHYSICIANS AND OTHERS.—For private sale until the 15th of April next, that eligible and spacious and highly desirable well-known Water-Cure establishment, called the WESSELHOEFT WATER CURE, situated in Brattleboro', in the County of Windham, State of Vermont.

The family of the late lamented Dr. Robert Wesselhoeft, being desirous, since the Doctor's decease, to retire into private life, wish to dispose of the above mentioned property by private sale, previous to April 15, next, and if not then disposed of by that time, it will be put up by public auction on the 1st of May next, to the highest bidder.

This celebrated Hydropathic establishment, the very first established in this country, has been patronized for years by patients and others seeking recreation from all parts of the United States, as well on account of the excellent water, the pure air, and romantic scenery, as also on account of many other advantages, not to be had in any other similar establishment throughout the United States.

The terms of sale and particulars will be furnished on application to Mr. C. WESSELHOEFT, Brattleboro', Vermont.

$1000 TO $2,500.—NEWSPAPER FOR SALE.—A Daily and Weekly Paper and Job Office, located in a flourishing city in the West, and doing a business affording an annual profit of $4,500 to $5,000, is offered for sale. The whole office, or an equal interest in it, will be disposed of upon good terms. Further particulars can be learned by application to S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., Advertising Agents, No. 119 Nassau-st.

$3,000.—FOR SALE AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.—The lease and furniture of a first-class boarding-house in Waverley-Place, near the Square. Newly furnished last May. Sold in consequence of the death of the landlady. Possession immediately. Inquire of TYLER & BROWN, No. 156 Broadway.

TO PRINTERS.—A CHANCE FOR A BEGINNER.—For sale, a Washington super-royal press, with inker complete, in working order; also, some type &c., and light rooms to let, in which they are situated; all cheap for cash. Possession immediately. Apply to C. R. CHRISTOPHER, No. 23 Spruce-st.

$2,800.—WANTED—A CASH PARTNER TO join me in the purchase of a respectable manufacturing business that I have the refusal of for a few days. I have the cash and can give the best of reference. Address CARPENTER, *Times* office.

FOR SALE LOW TO CLOSE A CONCERN.—A large lot of Spruce Timber of various sizes. Also, Yellow Pine Timber and Dressed Flooring, by

J. M. PHILLIPS, Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn.

TO LET.—A LUMBER YARD AT SING SING. An old stand for business, with a good dock attached. Inquire of the subscriber on the premises.

SAMUEL S. SMITH.

FOR SALE.—A PORTABLE STEAM ENGINE, with boiler complete, of 6-horse power, calculated for hoisting, pile driving, &c. Address by note No. 37 East 33d-st., O. B. CORLIES.

A SIX-HORSE STEAM-ENGINE FOR SALE —Or exchange for a one or two-horse engine. Apply to A. McLEAN, No. 184 West 23d-st., New-York.

MEDICAL.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

In this preparation we have all the restorative properties of the root combined and concentrated in all their strength and efficacy; accordingly we find it resorted to in cases of scrofula, liver complaint, salt rheum, dyspepsia and general debility, with unprecedented success, as it speedily purifies the blood, restores to the stomach its tone, and imbues with healthful impulses the entire organization.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE.—TRIESEMAR.—None are genuine unless the engravings of the Seals of the Patent Office of England, the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Vienna, are fixed upon each wrapper, and around each case.

Sold by Dr. H. A. BARROW—Member of the Imperial College of Vienna, and Royal College of Surgeons, London, who may be personally consulted at his residence, No. 157 Prince-st., (two blocks west of Broadway,) New-York, from 9 o'clock in the morning till 2, and from 4 o'clock till 8 in the evening, (Sundays excepted,)

TRIESEMAR No. 1.—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c.; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2.—Entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copaiba and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3.—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2, and 3, are prepared in the form of a lozenge, devoid of taste or smell, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. *Sold in tin cases and divided in separate doses, as administered* by Valpeau, Lalleman, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases, whereby there is a saving of $9.

Special arrangements having been made with the various Empresses, the nine-dollar cases of the Trismar, and the larger sizes, will be forwarded by Dr. Barrow, carriage paid, immediately on receiving a remittance, to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer, thus securing to the public genuine European preparations, and effectually protecting them from spurious and pernicious imitations. The three-dollar cases sent as usual, but not free of carriage.

☞ No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR BIRTH OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact, when its virtues become fully known it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary; allaying all over-excitement, and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer it is equally remarkable; assimilating with the gastric juices of the stomach, it lasists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price, $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office, No. 71 Malden-lane. DR. MAGNIN.

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS for Nervous and Debilitated Sufferers, Loss of Memory, Loss of Power, Dimness of Vision, Night Sweats, Cold Feet, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves, Horror of Death, Trembling, Languor and Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System. BARNES & PARK.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. WATSON has for a long series of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than twenty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. Watson is in constant attendance, from 7 in the morning until 9 at night, at the consulting rooms and residence, No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway. The consulting rooms are separate. WM. WATSON, M. D.,

Formerly Surgeon to the Lock Hospital.

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS have effected Cures of from one month to twenty years' standing—evidence open for the inspection of all. Depôt, No. 52 South 10th-st., Assembly Building. Price $1 per bottle. BARNES & PARK, Agents.

DR. WATSON'S NEW WORK.—"THE CAUSE AND CURE"—A complete practical treatise on spermatorrhœa and premature exhaustion, with local debility, induced by early indiscretion, excess, or other causes, in which the nature and effects of this insidious malady, together with the treatment, are explained; illustrated by numerous anatomical plates and drawings. With a supplement on genito-urinary diseases. Price, $1. To be had of the author, who may be consulted confidentially, at 55 Walker-st., a few doors West of Broadway.

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS remove Tetter, Pimples, Obstructions and Irregularities, and all Diseases arising from Excesses, Exposures, and Imprudencies. Assembly Building, New-York.

DR. LARMONT'S PARIS AND LONDON MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE—30th edition, 400 pages, 109 illustrations, cloth, $1. It gives the advertised remedies, and shows the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of emissions, impotency, stricture, gleet, syphilis, &c. He cures all such diseases, at No. 82 Mercer-st., corner of Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, from 10 A. M. until 9 P. M. We recommend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Day Book, Democrat, &c.*

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS, prepared according to the rules of Pharmacy and Chemistry, are pleasant in their taste and odor, but immediate in their action. BARNES & PARK.

CHRONIC AND CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.—Dr. RALPH, No. 642 Houston-st., near Wooster. (Consultations till 1 and after 6 o'clock, Sundays excepted.) Stricture, seminal weakness, spermatorrhœa and all genito-urinary diseases radically cured, without painful operations, offensive medicines or troublesome restrictions. Also, Asthma, Dyspepsia, Piles, Old Ulcers.

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS cure "Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy." Sold by HELMBOLD, Philadelphia; BARNES & PARK, New-York.

DR. CURTIS, FROM EUROPE, MAY BE consulted on private diseases and secret ailments of every description. A faithful and reliable treatment guaranteed in all cases. Utmost secrecy and confidence observed. Terms moderate. Early application is requested. No. 38 Howard-st., 2 doors east of Broadway.

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS for Pallid Countenance, Eruptions, Pain in the Back, Headache, Sick Stomach.

WHO WILL SUFFER WHEN DR. TOBIAS' CELEBRATED VENETIAN LINIMENT will immediately cure cholera, colic, dysentery, vomiting, rheumatism, swellings, cuts, burns, &c.? Depôt No. 56 Cortlandt-st., New-York. Sold by all the druggists and storekeepers.

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS give Health and Vigor to the Frame, and Bloom to the Pallid Cheek. BARNES & PARK.

DENTISTRY.

NEW INVENTION OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH WITHOUT METAL PLATE OR CLASPS.—Dr. S. B. SIGESMOND, Dentist, of Broadway, No. 651, invites the public to call and examine his mode of inserting the same, which prevents the bitter taste and nervous irritation which metal or porcelain unavoidably causes.

OWNERS OF HORSES WILL FIND DR. TOBIAS' LINIMENT in pint bottles at 50 cents, superior to anything else for curing colic, swellings, galls, bruises, lumps, &c. Sold by all the storekeepers and druggists. Depôt No. 56 Cortland-st., New-York.

TO IRON FOUNDERS.—FACING DUSTS OF every approved description. Also, fire bricks, fire clay, fire sand and black lead, for sale by

D. C. ROBERTSON, No. 135 Water-st., New-York.

HOUSE AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST CLASS THREE-story and basement brick houses, corner of South 5th and 6th sts., Williamsburgh, fitted up with all the modern improvements, complete in every respect. The corner house has attached to it an excellent coach-house, suitable for a physician or any person keeping horses. Also, a three-story and basement brick house, No. 119 South 4th-st., and a colonnade house in 1st-st., one block from Peck-slip ferry, both in perfect order; all the houses less than five minutes' walk from all the ferries. Also, twenty lots on South 5th-st.; and money loaned to any person desirous of building first-class houses. The above property will be sold cheap, and on very easy terms. Inquire of

E. V. MEHEROLLE,
Basement Williamsburgh City Bank.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT, on Prospect Hill, at Stamford, Conn., including a modern house, with 4 acres of land, stable and carriage-house. The house has a fine piazza, speaking tube, bells and a cooking-range in the kitchen, walls tastefully painted, marbled and panelled in oak. It is 150 feet above Long Island Sound, presenting a beautiful panoramic view of the latter, including village of Stamford. There is an abundance of all kinds of fruits, berries and shrubs. The meadow yields enough hay to keep a span of horses and a cow. It is seven minutes' ride from the railroad depôt, at which all the trains stop, including express and mail. Stamford is lighted with gas, and one hour and a half's ride from New-York. Price $8,000. Sold on account of going to Europe. Inquire upon the premises, of the proprietor, Dr. HUNT.

FOR SALE—AT COST, ON 53D-STREET, BETWEEN 6th-av. and Broadway, 3 new first-class three story basement and cellar, brick and brown stone front houses with the modern improvements, full sized, 25x50, lot 100 feet; a good chance to secure a large house at the price of a small one, and well finished.

Also, a choice house, 30x40 feet, 3 story basement and cellar, on 41st-st., adjoining 7th-av., at a moderate price. A large proportion on either on mortgage 3 years. Apply to

O. H. JONES, President New-York Fire and Marine Insurance Co., No. 72 Wall-st., or ALLEN & STEVENS, Lumber Dealers, 11th-av. and 39th-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, LOT, AND STABLE—North-east corner of Lexington-av. and 31st-st. Premises are a four-story brown and stucco-front house, about 50 feet deep, 20 feet wide; lot 30x85 feet 5 inches. Walls frescoed and wood work painted black walnut; all modern improvements. Also, a two-story brick stable on rear, 20x21 feet, for four horses, two vehicles, coachman's room, hay loft, necessary binns, &c., &c. Premises in complete order, well calculated for a physician, or gentleman keeping his carriage. Terms very easy. Apply to D. McMAHON, No. 271 Broadway, rooms Nos. 12 and 13.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY FORMERLY occupied as a bolt factory, on 12th-st., next to the corner of Avenue C, 100 feet front, 108 deep, brick factory 40 by 90, with brick storehouse and stable. There is a fine steam engine and boilers on the premises, ready for working. This property offers rare inducements to any party wishing to start a manufacturing business, saw mill, machine shop or foundry, as it is admirably located and ready for immediate occupancy. Apply to H. OOTHOUT, No. 3 Cliff-st.

FOR SALE AT HARTFORD, CONN.—THE new, elegant and convenient dwelling-house No. 47 Washington-st., containing 8 acres of the finest land, all connected in 1 lot. The house is large, containing all the modern improvements, suitable for a genteel family, and only 10 minutes walk from the State-House, and in the vicinity of the residences of THOMAS K. BEACH, WILLIAM W. ELLSWORTH, CHARLES H. NORTHAM and ROSWELL C. SMITH, Esqs. Terms easy, &c. Apply to ROBERT BUELL, No. 132 State-st., Hartford, Conn.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 37 West 28th-st., with or without part of the furniture; house is 4 stories, basement and under-cellar, built in the best manner, with all the modern improvements, baths, gas, hot and cold water to third story, range, furnace, water-closets, &c., &c., and is complete in every respect. Apply on the premises, or to E. DU BERCEAU & L. BOUQUET, No. 142 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIdence at Manhasset, Long Island, directly on the water, commanding a fine view of the Bay and East River, containing 37½ acres. A large and commodious dwelling house, barn and out-houses, all in good order; well calculated for a retired gentleman. Full description given and terms made known on application to

COVERT & CO., No. 47 Warren-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—IN SOUTH BERGEN, N. J., THE new and well finished two-story house with two-story extension and about ½ acre of ground on Fairmount-ave., 2d house right hand, marble mantels and grates; Reform Dutch and Presbyterian churches, and stages very convenient. Apply on the premises or of R. C. LOESCH, No. 150 Nassau street, New York—price, $3,800; or house and part of ground for $3,200.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK AND basement house, No. 80 East 16th-st., opposite St. George's Church, Stuyvesant-square, with all the modern improvements of Croton water, gas, furnaces, greenhouse, &c. Price $16,000. Inquire of THOMAS DUGAN, No. 848 Broadway, below 14th-st. House to be seen from 2 to 3 o'clock P. M.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house and lot of ground, No. 607 Houston-st., near Broadway; has all modern improvements, viz.: hot and cold water, baths, wash basins, water-closets, tubs, range, &c., in complete order, recently painted and modernized. For terms, apply to HENRY DEMAREST, No. 607 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE BUILDING SITE on the banks of the Hudson, containing about one acre of land, immediately adjoining the property of M. H. Meyer, Esq., in the village of Dobbs Ferry, pleasantly situated within one minute's walk of the railroad depôt, and affording scenery unsurpassed. For particulars, inquire at No. 50 Front-st. REMINGTON & CO.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—FURNISHED.—The first-class four-story stone-front house, No. 41 West 22d-st., between 6th and 6th avs. Lot 25 by 98 feet 9 inches; house 25 by 65, with all the modern improvements, and in strictly perfect order. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 5 Metropolitan Bank Building.

FOR SALE—THE HANDSOME THREE-STORY and basement, high stoop, Philadelphia-brick house, No. 158 West 24th-st.; house 20x50, lot 20x100; built in the most substantial manner, with all the modern improvements; price $8,000.

A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE IN BROOKLYN.—The cottage-house No. 31 Willoughby-st., second block from City Hall, elegantly finished, and replete with every convenience, or would exchange for a larger house not far from Wall-st. or Fulton-st. ferries. Apply to MAILLER, LORD & QUEREAU, 108 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—AT GROVE HILL, MORRISANIA, Westchester County, N. Y., a neat modern built house, suitable for a small family; price low, and terms easy; situation very desirable. Also a large well built house and out-buildings, with ample grounds. Inquire of CHAUNCEY SMITH, Morrisania.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOMELY-SITUATED four story brown-stone front house in 34th-st., North side, between 6th and 7th avs. House 21x55 feet, 98 ft. 6. Has every modern convenience and neighborhood unexceptionable. Price $16,000. Apply at No. 70 Pine st., 2d floor, or at No. 45 West 24th-st.

FOR SALE—A NEW GOTHIC COTTAGE WITH five acres of rich land highly cultivated, at New-Rochelle. It has marble mantels, grates, bath, water-closet, furnace and every convenience for summer and winter. It will be exchanged free of mortgage for City property.

JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 44 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown stone front houses and full lots, the second and third houses east of 4th-av. on 36th-st. They are built in the most substantial and elegant style, and on one of the best sites on Murray Hill. Can be seen any hour through the day.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone front houses, 60 feet deep, and in a first-class neighborhood, between Broadway and 6th-av., in 27th-st., in a row of four new houses. Inquire of WM. KYER or JOHN W. FIELDER, on the premises.

FOR SALE—TEN VALUABLE LOTS ON 76th-st., near the 8th-av. and Central Park. Also, 6 lots on 76th and 77th sts., near 5th-av. Also, 20 lots on 63d-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

E. B. KINSHIMER, No. 319 4th-av., 3 to 7 P. M.

FOR SALE—A BROWN-STONE HOUSE ON 26th-st., in a fashionable neighborhood. Price $12,000. Also, 1 on Lexington-av., $11,000. Also, on 31st-st., near Madison-av. Also, on West 24th-st., near 5th-av. E. B. KINSHIMER, No. 319 4th-av., 3 to 7 P. M., 8 to 10 A. M

FOR SALE CHEAP IN BROOKLYN—TWO neat Cottages, all complete with heaters, range and gas fixtures. Inquire on the premises, No. 504 Atlantic, and No. 290 Dean-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BRICK HOUSE and premises No. 9 St. George's place, East 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs. Inquire of TOMLINSON, WALDEN & BRIGHAM, No. 7 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A HOUSE AND 8 acres of land, on the banks of the Hudson River, near the depôt at Fishkill. Immediate possession given. Apply to JOHN GOWDY, Fishkill Landing.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT PORTCHESTER, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—A very desirable modern-built two-story house, with about half an acre of land, well laid out with fruit trees, grape, raspberry and blackberry vines, and ornamental shrubs. A barn at convenient distance, with more land, will be sold with the house, if wanted. To be sold low, if applied for soon. For particulars, inquire of AGUR PIXLEY, on the premises; or, to WM. A. PIXLEY, No. 188 Pearl-st., New-York.

COUNTRY SEATS.—HOUSES OF ANY DEgree of accommodation and with any amount of land from half an acre to five acres, will be put up with all the necessary outside improvements for a stipulated sum, in one of the most eligible situations on the Hudson River, within 12 miles of the City Hall, and with frequent access by cars to the City. Terms easy. Address J. C. SIDNEY, Spuyten Duyvil, or care of RICHARDSON & BOYNTON, No. 374 Broadway.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—IN THE beautiful sea-side village of Fairfield, Conn., a new, first-class, spacious and very convenient house, most eligibly situated upon a gentle elevation, 5 minutes' walk from depôt and church. Plot of land is two acres well laid out. The place is admirably fitted for the residence of a private family, or for a family school. Apply to BURR LYON, living near Fairfield, or M. W. LYON, No. 926 Broadway, second story.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY PROPERTY.—FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A number of very fine building sites on Hudson and East Rivers. Country seats, village and business property. Every information pertaining to purchase and improvement of property, given to principals at No. 337 Broadway, rooms Nos. 20 and 21. M. K. COUZENS & Co.,
Agents and Surveyors.

NO. 38 GROVE-STREET.—HOUSE AND LOT for sale, 21 feet front and rear, by 100 feet deep; house three stories, with three rooms deep, marble mantels throughout, heaters, gas, hot and cold water, and in perfect order. Location not surpassed by any other in the City.

LOTS FOR SALE IN MANHATTANVILLE.—A plot of about 17 lots, on 125th-st., near 10th-av. Price together $7,000, or separate $450 each. Apply to

S. B. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 170 William-st.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

BROOKLYN HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET—Viz: 9 first-class houses on the north side of Lafayette-av., between Raymond and Navy sts. They will contain gas and plumbing suitable for the new water work, including baths and water closets. The fronts are Philadelphia brick; each house is 40 feet deep, exclusive of a brick extension of 4 feet; each lot is 95 feet, exclusive of 18 feet court yard. The location is the most healthy, popular and convenient in Brooklyn, being but 5 minutes' walk from the City Hall, and but one block from Fulton and Flatbush avs. The houses will be in all respects first class, substantially built, and well finished. Apply to WILLIAM B. NICHOLS, No. 16 Nassau-st., New-York, or between the hours of 8 and 10 A. M. on the premises.

TEMPLE HILL, AT SARATOGA, FOR SALE.—The above property is offered for sale in separate lots. The hill part being well wooded, is one of the most desirable places in Saratoga for residences, and will be sold low to parties wishing to build. The flat part possessing an abundance of soft spring water, is suitable for many manufacturing purposes. Will be sold low for cash and mortgage. Apply to E. L. STEVENS,
No. 14 Wall-st.

BROOKLYN (GOWANUS CANAL) PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Sixty-nine lots, all lying together, between Smith-st. and the Canal, and on 9th, 6th and 7th-sts., and having a front on the Canal of 550 feet. This property is well adapted for manufacturing purposes, and for lumber, lath, lime, brick or coal yards, and will be sold in parcels to suit, and some facilities given. Apply to WILLIAM B. NICHOLS, No. 16 Nassau-st., N. Y.

MOUNTAIN LAIR AND A COUNTRY HOME FOR SALE.—One of the most desirable residences in Orange, N. J., one hour from the City. 32 acres of land. For handbills giving full particulars, inquire of T. P. ROSSITER, No. 3 Bond-st., or P. H. JEREMIAH, Bowery Bank.

STATEN ISLAND PROPERTY FOR SALE VERY CHEAP.—A neat cottage, with nearly an acre of land, on the New-Brighton side. For further particulars apply to WALTER KEELER, No. 3 Nassau-st.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE TO CLOSE A CONCERN.—The three-story brick house and lot No. 119 Division-st., near Allen-st.

A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—THE THREE NEW FOUR-STORY buildings Nos. 305, 307 and 309 (new) Canal-st., well calculated for the wholesale or retail clothing business. The large three-story dwelling and store No. 302 Grand-st., corner of Mott-st. A fine situation for a dry goods store.

The four new three-story and high basement houses Nos. 84, 86, 88 and 90 West 25th-st., finished with all the modern conveniences. Possession 1st of April.

The third floor of building corner Bowery and Division-st., lighted by 36 windows, and fronting Chatham-square; well adapted for trade or light mechanical business.

The comfortable two-story brick dwelling No. 21 Hubert-st., near St. John's Park.

Apply to HARDMAN & OSBORN,
No. 150 Canal-st., corner of Bowery.

**TO

Mew-York daily Times, Saturday, March 27, 1847.

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 270, Laws of 1846, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 27, 1847:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,174,054 82
Average amount of Specie	31,599 33
Average amount of Circulation	84,836 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,179,271 81

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE—As required by Chapter 270, Laws of 1846, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 27, 1847:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,496,190 00
Average amount of Specie	113,000 00
Average amount of Circulation	113,000 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,496,594 00

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 270, Laws of 1846, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 27, 1847:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,326,363 52
Average amount of Specie	141,669 34
Average amount of Circulation	131,825 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,418,961 47

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC—As required by Chapter 270, Laws of 1846, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 27, 1847:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,174,636 47
Average amount of Specie	191,323 28
Average amount of Circulation	191,323 28
Average amount of Deposits	1,139,676 52

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE METROPOLITAN—As required by Chapter 270, Laws of 1846, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 27, 1847:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,674,636 47
Average amount of Specie	191,323 28
Average amount of Circulation	191,323 28
Average amount of Deposits	1,139,676 52

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION—As required by Chapter 270, Laws of 1846, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 27, 1847:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,662,806 00
Average amount of Specie	328,806 00
Average amount of Circulation	161,197 12
Average amount of Deposits	1,662,379 00

[illegible] GREAT SNOW-STORM.

[illegible] Like a Lion.

BEING NIPPED IN THE BUD.

The Sunday on the Railroads, the Steamboats, the Ferries, the Streets.

[illegible] Sound and Long Island Choked Up—Sails and Hudson Viable—The Eastern Roads Obstructed, but Not Badly.

BUSINESS KNOCKED END-WISE.

Yesterday was a day of weather, of snow, blow, [illegible] freeze. As nearly as the clocks on Sunday night could agree to strike 11, the snow began to fall, and it did not pause till about 2 o'clock P. M. yesterday. On levels it was then fourteen inches,—in drifts from three to four feet deep.

Only three days previous, and we waited for the blue jay and the bobolink. The sun shone for them; the balmy zephyrs wooed them. We cast off our overcoats, looked at Spring patterns for vests and pantaloons, and defied fate. But, a single swallow does not bring Summer on his wing, and the few mild days that we enjoyed in February were not prognostical of the advent of March.

We have seen weather, or our readers have. All kinds of weather we have seen and with much philosophy, have endured the worst. But the forenoon of yesterday rather went ahead of our previous experience. We are puzzled what to say of it. It was not so much the snow as the wind, but without the snow the wind would have been endurable. At one and the same time the wind blew from all points of the compass. It met in the centre of every given circumference, and twisted into a gigantic convolution, such a mass of snow, whirling, twirling, dancing, pirouetting, dashing, and teeth-gnashing, as only before met in the charmed circle of a wizard's dance on the Brocken, the Catskills, or the White Mountains.

It fell—to be literal—as fast as snow could fall, and it blew as hard, or nearly so, as wind could blow. Such a mist was raised as when Æolus from the Northern Sea drives the White Fog in, and it covers the City, and broods over the East and North Rivers, and the ferry boats, crossing, get smashed up. So did the wind and snow, conspiring yesterday, make the rivers difficult to be crossed, and so did they blind the eyes of pedestrians in the streets.

Umbrellas were no defences. The wind pooh-poohed them, and turned them inside out. It swept signs and awnings away, and banged numerous shutters off their hinges. In Broadway, looking as far as you could see, it kept the snow dancing higher than the tallest houses, and threatening as the simoons in the Egyptian deserts. Coats, scarfs, fur caps, shawls, were no protection. Houses were not protected by windows, by shutters, by blinds, by doors, by anything. There was snow in the store, in the hall, in the parlor, in the bed room. Wherever a breath of wind could penetrate, it brought snow with it. Charitable men, thrusting their hands into their pockets for loose change, in response to the beggars' supplications could not arrive at the pennies for the encroachments of the snow.

Before 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the snow ceased to fall, but the wind continued to blow, and the remainder of the day, and all the night, it howled round corner buildings in the most mournful and semi-angry fashion. It told of wrecks off the coast, (and we believed it,) of dismal cries of crews and passengers gone down at sea, and no one left to bear the tidings to the shore. And we believed those also, and prayed the Winter would soon be over, that we should be able to exclaim with WORDSWORTH:

> "It is the first mild day of March,
> Each minute's sweeter than before—
> The redbreast sings on the tall larch
> That grows beside our door."

But the poor little robin did not sing yesterday. The premature warm weather that we enjoyed last week allured him from his sunny retreat in the South, and it was pitiful to see numbers of these little visitants of Spring flitting about among the leafless and snow-clad trees of the Battery during the driving gale of yesterday.

CITY RAILROADS AND OMNIBUSES.

About twenty of the Eighth-avenue cars were running yesterday, drawn by four horses each; of course the animals had no opportunity of showing their points at trotting, and the passengers seemed but too glad to reach their destination at the reduced speed.

The Sixth-avenue Company turned out some twenty-five cars, drawn also by four horses each. During the day a snow-plough was in constant requisition on both roads, and was just about equal to the task of keeping the snow down to a passable extent.

On the Harlem City road only five cars were running, excepting those carrying passengers from the Centre-street depôt to the Twenty-seventh-street Station.

SECOND-AVENUE RAILROAD.

The Company sent out twenty cars only during the day, each of which was drawn by six horses. Every exertion was made to keep the track in order by using a snow-plow and sprinkling salt upon it, but in spite of these efforts the trips were not very regular, and traveling was not very pleasant either for passengers, conductors, drivers or horses.

THIRD-AVENUE RAILROAD.

Very good time was made on this road considering the state of the weather. Snow-plows were brought into requisition and salt sprinkling was kept up throughout the day. From 5 o'clock A. M. to 9 a car was started every five minutes, and from 9 till 4 P. M. every ten minutes, when they started again every five minutes. Four and six horses to a car were used. A very commendable thing was done by the Company in placing at the down-town end of the route a spare car in which passengers could find shelter while waiting for a conveyance. It would be well for the other City Railroads to evince a like regard for the comfort of the public in a similar emergency.

The Broadway stages rolled heavily along, some of them with four and others with six horses; no large sleighs were to be seen, though the snow on the pavements seemed to be quite deep enough for runners. Small sleighs were out in plenty, enjoying probably the last opportunity of the season.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains were pretty generally up to time on this road—there being very little drifting of the snow. The Washington Cut was slightly obstructed, but a full head of steam forced the locomotives through it with ease. The Albany Express, due here at 12:10, arrived about one hour behind time. The Poughkeepsie and other way trains were nearly an hour in traveling from Thirty-first street to Chambers-street, though some of the passenger cars were drawn by eight horses, four abreast. By telegraph to the Hudson River Railroad office, it appears that the ferry crossing at Albany was much obstructed, and in as bad condition as at any time during the past Winter. The weather was severely cold, and the river at that place full of floating ice. No more snow has apparently fallen along the upper line of the route than in this City. Fortunately, the wind yesterday was from the northwest, and there being not much fixed ice adjoining the track, from which snow could drift upon the road, the banks were diminutive in comparison to what they would have been with the wind northeast. All the trains during the day left the Chambers-street depôt.

ERIE RAILROAD.

From dispatches received at the office, foot of Duane-street, it seems that more snow fell yesterday along the eastern division than farther west. A few of the trains were somewhat behind time, though not materially. The express, which left Dunkirk on Friday evening, arrived at Jersey City about an hour and a half behind time. The mail train, due at 7 o'clock last evening, was, also, nearly an hour behind. The trains going west left at the usual hours, and were retarded to some extent by the snow this side of the Delaware River—the Buffalo express having reached Narrowsburg 1:50 behind time; and the mail train which left Jersey City at 8:15 being reported at Port Jervis late.

NEW-HAVEN ROAD.

The 7 and 8 o'clock passenger trains left Canal-street, but all subsequent trains started from Twenty-sixth-street. The Boston Express, due here at 6 o'clock last evening, did not get in till about 8. The cars of the 6 and 7 o'clock trains were stuck occasionally while going round the curves between Canal and Twenty-sixth streets, owing to the want of sufficient horse power, and hence were belated before leaving the City.

An accident occurred at the upper tunnel in the morning, by which two or three passenger-cars received some little injury, and also the engineer of a Harlem train. It seems a down train was impeded by the snow in that vicinity, and while men were engaged clearing it away, two other trains—the last one being the New-Haven train, which left that place at 7 o'clock—came up, and were obliged to stop until the obstruction was removed. While waiting, a Harlem train was seen approaching, and immediately ran against the rear car of the New-Haven train, breaking it considerably. Fortunately no person was inside. Two other cars connected with it received a violent concussion, but none of the passengers were hurt. The engineer of the Harlem train, it is said, was slightly scalded. Owing to the driving snow making objects indistinctly seen at a little distance, it is probable the engineer failed to see the obstruction before him. A man was sent out with a red flag to warn the approaching train, but he was too late to be of service.

HARLEM RAILROAD.

The train from White Plains, due at 6:15, arrived in the City much later than that hour, but the through trains experienced only a trifling delay. The cars of the outward-bound trains received passengers at Twenty-seventh-street, but the City cars of this road were in waiting at the depôt in Centre-street to convey all those wishing to start from that point.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

This road is always turned topsy-turvy by the snow, even when other roads are comparatively unharmed. The storm of yesterday was not an exception to the rule. Only two trains arrived at the Brooklyn depôt during the day—one from Jamaica, the other from Hempstead. They were both a long while behind time. The Jamaica train left that village at 8 in the morning, and by the aid of two engines and a snow-plow finally worried through to the depôt of the South Ferry some time between 11 and 12 o'clock. A train for Farmingdale, drawn by three engines, started out yesterday afternoon after 4 o'clock. Neither the Greenport nor the Yaphank trains had arrived up to a late hour last night. They were expected to arrive together, for the orders are in such trying times that the Yaphankers shall wait for the Greenporters, and then both to pull together, and so, by this brotherly-kindness, accomplish a trip.

But if the Company dig out a cut it is filled up again in an hour; and what is the use of incurring the expense? The month of February has been an unprecedentedly busy one on this Road. They carried more freight than ever they did before in the same space of time. So as the Company manage things they don't lose much money if their road is blocked up three or four months in the year.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD.

There has been no communication with Perth Amboy since Sunday night. The boat *John Potter* did not budge from Pier No. 1 North River, during the day or night of yesterday, and the officers of the road are in blissful ignorance of its condition. However, as its business is mainly the transportation of heavy freight, it is presumed that the snow has blocked the track too much to admit of running the trains; and so the Company put up a notice like this:

"No freight received at this depôt to-day."

Would it have cost too much to have sent the boat down to find out the condition of things?

HUDSON RIVER BOATS.

The storm prevented any of the boats starting for Albany or Troy last evening. Should the weather moderate, their trips will be resumed to-day. The *New-World* and *Hendrick Hudson* left here on Saturday evening, and both arrived at Albany in good time and without impediment on Sunday morning. The *Oregon*, very heavily laden, arrived at the pier foot of Cortlandt-street about 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. She left Albany at 4 o'clock on Sunday, and laid up for the night at Bristol. She brings the report of much ice at the Highlands, but it is all broken, and the wind will probably drive it through. If this weather holds, however, it is not inprobable that the river will be again frozen.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

The trains on the Morris and Essex Branch of this road did not run very regularly up to 8 o'clock in the afternoon. But by a vigorous application of the snow-plows after that hour they were enabled to make the accustomed trips nearly on time. From the Central—the other branch of the road—at a late hour in the evening nothing had been heard.

NEW-JERSEY CENTRAL RAILROAD.

The three boats of this line, which start from the North River, near the Battery, made the usual trips to Elizabethtown Point yesterday. Notwithstanding the high wind and the rough sea, they were only one hour longer than usual in doing it.

THE SUNKEN BARK HERSILIA.

Messrs. JOHNSON & HIGGINS have contracted to raise the bark *Hersilia*, from Calcutta, which was cut through by ice, and sunk in eight fathoms of water above Quarantine. Her spars are all gone by the deck.

The Schooner *Cordelia*, JOHNSON, which went ashore in January, on Chickacarnied, N. C., is to be got off by contract with Mr. BAKER, for $2,000.

THE STATEN ISLAND FERRIES.

The Staten Island Ferry Boats made but four trips during the day, there being very few passengers venturing up or down the bay. A heavy sea washed the whole length of the Island, making it dangerous to go alongside the landings. No carriages came or went during the day. The Hamilton-avenue Ferry made only fifteen minute trips, and ran but two boats; and during the fore part of the day all the ferries except the Fulton and Jersey City were considerably interrupted by the blinding snow-storm and gale.

DETENTION OF SOUND STEAMERS.

In consequence of the snow-storm, most of the freight that would have gone forward by the Sound-boats could not be delivered, and that last received here still lay under the freight sheds; and as there were few or no passengers, both the *Commodore*, of the Stonington line, and the *Empire State*, of the Fall River line, laid over; the former left this morning at 6 o'clock, and the latter boat will leave at 5 o'clock this afternoon.

The *Worcester*, for Allyns Point, departed at 5 o'clock P. M., yesterday; the wind having changed to the N. W. N. became clear, although there was little abatement in the gale.

Up the River.

A gentleman who left Albany yesterday morning at 6½ o'clock, by the Hudson River Railroad Express train, and arrived in the City about 2½ o'clock, tells the following story of things at and about that place:

The waters have subsided, and the canal boats are promiscuously piled upon one another at the basins in immense confusion. The New-York Central Railroad has been pretty thoroughly washed out, and hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of freight stored there has been so damaged by the late flood that consignees in all parts of the State are grumbling sorely at the condition of their merchandise. The wet goods dealers at Albany are now as numerous as those of Catharine and Chatham streets in this City, and will prove formidable rivals to them. Since the subsidence of the waters there the flooded ground has been left with large deposits of filth, of every description. Workmen are busily engaged in repairing the Central Railroad depôt, and putting things in their proper places.

Masses of ice still remain in the river, and many of the old boatmen state that they should not be surprised if it were to freeze over again, if this weather keeps up a day or two. One of the Hudson River tracks between Albany and Castleton is blocked up with huge chunks of ice, and so is impassable.

The people of Albany, having had no intercourse with the outer world for a long time, had not heard of top-boots, and so don't know their value in wading through such mud as they have there now, and they paddle across the streets in canoes, or float across on stray window-shutters. They seem also to have forgotten how time passes, as the Albany *Knickerbocker* of yesterday morning (March 2) was presented to its readers bearing the date of Feb. 59.

Since the passage of the river-boats, the accumulated freight has been somewhat relieved, but still there are large quantities at the various depôts. Piles of high wines, a great deal of flour and staple dry goods form the largest heterogenous mass ever beheld at the depôts at Albany. Butter and cheese, however, are scarce. The railroads are busily called upon by merchants to forward all this speedily.

THE MAILS.

The following is an official list of the mails received at the Post-Office up to a late hour last night:

POST-OFFICE, New-York, March 2, 1857.

Boston mail, due at 5 A. M., arrived 11 55.
South mail, due at 5 A. M., arrived 9 15.
New-Haven mail, due at 11 A. M., arrived 4 20.
South mail, due at 12 M., arrived 2 15.
Erie Railroad mail arrived 2 10 P. M.
North mail, due at 12 30, arrived 2 50.
Boston mail, due at 6 P. M., arrived 11 30.
No other mails have arrived. T. CLARK.

The Weather.

A snow-storm commenced, at my place of observation, at 9:20 o'clock last evening, with the wind N.E., and the temperature at 32°. Snow fell continuously after that, during the night, and the temperature fell to 22°, with a change of wind to N. N. W., at 5 o'clock this morning, and subsequently fell to 16°.

A warm term commenced here on the 18th of February; the temperature, in portions of that warm term, rose higher than in any February, except in 1842, for the sixty-nine consecutive years covered by our records. In 1842, on the 4th of February, it rose to 64° for a single day, while the present year it was 60° on the 18th, 62° on the 19th, 60° on the 24th, and 63° on the 27th.

Professor DEWEY, of Rochester, writes to me that the heat reached there on the 17th, and rose to 64°; and on the 19th the temperature there did not rise above the freezing point. He says the heat moved easterly.

At Boston the temperature rose to 56° on the 17th, and 68° on the 18th. At Newburyport, Mass., and Portsmouth, N. H., it was 65° on the 18th, and at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., 70°. A thunder storm passed over Parma, Munroe Co. N. Y., on the 18th, the lightning of which struck a barn belonging to Mr. THRALL, and consumed it.

The temperature of the Winter has been extraordinary. Within the field of my research the temperature has been 65 degrees below zero, and again 70 degrees above that line north of the fortieth parallel of north latitude, making a change of one hundred and thirty-six (136) degrees in less than a month, and still public health has not been affected by these extremes.

At 2 P. M. the temperature rose to 18 degrees; and at 3, to 20 degrees, wind N. W., when the snow ceased falling. About one foot of snow has fallen on a level; it is much drifted and the crystals broken.

E. MERIAM.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, 3 P. M., March 2, 1857.

The Weather Elsewhere.

ALBANY, Monday, March 2—P. M.

The storm has not been violent here. The morning train from New-York arrived only a little out of time. There has been no storm of consequence West of this, and on the Central Railroad the trains are all running on time.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, March 2.

A furious snow-storm commenced here last evening, and still continues. The snow is from two to three inches deep on a level, and is badly drifted.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, March 2—6 P. M.

The New-York mail train of this morning arrived here at 4¾ o'clock this afternoon.

The snow-storm has abated.

The western roads are not obstructed.

The trains from the south have not arrived.

BUFFALO, Monday, March 2—P. M.

Six inches of snow fell here yesterday. The thermometer this morning stood at 2 degrees above zero. Weather now moderate.

Heavy gales were experienced at Cleveland, Chicago and Detroit, yesterday and last night, accompanied by a slight fall of snow.

We hear of no material interruption to travel, nor damage.

BOSTON, Monday, March 2.

A tremendous northeast gale commenced here at midnight, with a driving snow-storm.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 2.

A trifling rain fell last evening, and a tremendous wind blew all night. It is very cold to-day.

NEW-HAVEN, Monday, March 2.

The storm has been severe here to-day, and the trains have been generally two hours behind time.

The New-York train for Boston got off the track a few minutes after leaving the depôt this evening.

BOSTON, Monday, March 2—P. M.

The gale is abating this evening. Not enough snow has fallen to seriously incommode the Railroads. The storm appears mainly to have been on the coast, extending East to Calais, accompanied with flurries of snow.

Reports from the interior announce cold, blustering weather.

ALBANY, Monday, March 2.

The weather is very cold and stormy, and a little snow has fallen.

Telegraph Lines and the Weather.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, March 2—8 P. M.

All the wires South of this city have ceased to work since 4 P. M., and there is no probability that they will be repaired to-night. We have tried in vain to reach Baltimore and Washington, *viâ* Harrisburg, and also *viâ* Pittsburg and Wheeling. The storm has ceased, and we have a pleasant but intensely cold evening.

NEW-YORK CITY.

St. David's Society's Anniversary Festival.

The members of St. David's Society of the City of New-York met at the Metropolitan Hotel last evening, with a number of their friends, for the purpose of showing their devotion to the memory of the patron saint of their native land, through the delightful medium of a festival. There were about one hundred and fifty present, and the proceedings were marked for their appropriateness, and the company for the joyousness that reigned from the beginning to the close. The guests' table was presided over by Mr. WILLIAM MYERS, the President of the Society, and on either side of him there sat, as distinguished guests, Mr. OWEN, of the St. George's Society; Mr. BELL, of St. Patrick's; Mr. VAN WAGENEN, of the St. Nicholas; Mr. BONNEY, of the New-England, and E. F. PURDY, of St. Tammany. Also, Rev. Mr. GARDNER, Hon. Judge PEABODY, Messrs. CROMWELL, BLYDENBURG, LEWIS, ACLY, AUGUSTUS and R. J. SMITH, and Mr. GAINS. Messrs. DAVID JONES, W. B. JONES, and G. W. GRIFFITH, Vice-Presidents of the Society, presided at the other table.

As soon as the cloth had been removed, the President arose and introduced a few remarks by the declaration that he was not about to trouble the company with a set speech. Nevertheless, he had some facts that he wished to lay before the company, the most important of which were, that Welshmen, wherever they went, carried with them their language and all their national peculiarities: in proof of that he instanced the fact, that in the City of New-York there are three churches, in which the Word is preached in the language of Wales, and that there are three newspapers published in Welsh. And again he said they had three organizations, known—the first as the "Ancient Britons," which had been in existence fifty years. It was a benefit society, the members paying twenty-five cents per month, and receiving $4 per week in sickness. It has a surplus of $2,800. The second is known as St. David's Benefit Society, which has a surplus of over $2,700. The Society over which he had the honor to preside was, he said, truly charitable. It has a fund of $3,000, with a yearly income from receipts from members. After stating that the yearly expenses of the three Societies named, were less than $300, he proceeded to announce the regular toasts, which were "the day we celebrate," and to the various nationalities and authorities, requiring notice. The sentiments to the Governor and State of New-York were handsomely responded to by Mr. E. F. PURDY and Judge PEABODY. Those to the sister Societies were responded to by the representatives present, and all was interlarded with some exquisite music on a harp in the hands of Mr. AUTOMMAS, and singing by Mrs. J. R. THOMAS, and Messrs. J. J., of New-Jersey, and another J. J. JONES.

In point of profusion, style and enjoyment, the members rank the festival last evening amongst the best they have had.

Tammany.

There was another plug muss at Tammany last night. There was what professed to be a meeting of the Tammany Society—that is to say, so much of the Tammany Society as sides with the minority of the General Committee met in grand conclave, appointed RICHARD B. CONNOLLY (one of the Sachems) Chairman, and Mr. DUBYEA, Secretary. Mr. PURSER was the only other Sachem present. WILSON SMALL, of the TAX Commissioner's Office, Treasurer of the Society, was also present. Besides these gentlemen, there were also from thirty to forty others of the minority who voted "aye" to everything proposed by the Chair, and paid no attention to the noisy fringe that questioned and complained and made points of order. Resolutions were read and instantly declared adopted, which reflected unpleasantly upon the behavior of the seven sachems. The majority insist that this meeting of the Tammany Society was bogus—that the by-laws require a two days' notice, which wasn't given—that the Grand Sachem did serve a notice on the Secretary that there would be *no* meeting. This quarrel will not end until April, when the election for Sachems comes off. But as the Collector holds office until September, the spoils are not endangered by this delay.

Pertinent to this matter the following resolution will be of interest to the United Democracy:

At a meeting of the Council of the Tammany Society, or Columbian Order, held at Tammany Hall January 28, 1853, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That Mr. HOWARD, the lessee of Tammany Hall, be informed, as to the decision of this Council upon upon the question submitted by him this evening, that no meeting, of the Tammany Society, or any portion of the members of said Society, can be held in Tammany Hall, unless duly [illegible] signed by the regular officers of the Society, in accordance with the laws and usages of the said Society.

Dated TAMMANY HALL, Jan. 28, 1853.

GEORGE S. MESSERVE, Father.

C. C. CHILDS, Scribe *pro tem.*

The French Extradition Case—More Words Between Messrs. Busteed and McKeon.

The examination in the French Extradition case was set down for yesterday at 12 M., before Commissioner BETTS. Directly upon the re-assembling of the Commissioners, the different Counsel employed in the case, and last, but not least, the prisoners and other parties interested in the examination, Mr. MCKEON moved an adjournment till Wednesday noon. The opposing Counsel, in speaking to this motion, occupied an hour and a half.

Mr. MCKEON pressed the motion because he did not deem it judicious or safe to have the investigation proceeded with before the Commissioner until some definite decision had been arrived at as to his powers in the case. As the matter stood with the interpretation given to these powers by the Commissioner himself, neither the prosecution counsel or counsel employed by the French Government, had any guarantee that acts similar to that of the Corporation Counsel would not be repeated. He had asked Judge BETTS to take charge of the case, but the Judge had declined—his time being fully occupied with other matters before him.

He had asked the attention of Judge Ingersoll to the matter, who was absent in Connecticut. He had received no answer to this letter as yet. By Wednesday he could get a reply.

Mr. Busteed opposed the motion as unnecessary, and urged that the examination be proceeded with as though no difficulty or misunderstanding had arisen. Each day's delay, he contended, was an act of gross injustice to the defendants, as they were confined in jail and could not be released on bail.

Mr. MCKEON declared that he should utterly object to the examination going on before the Commissioner. A scene most disgraceful to the bar and to the community had been enacted, and he should object to furnishing any opportunity for its repetition.

Mr. BUSTEED pronounced the reference of the District-Attorney to be personal and out of order upon the argument of a motion.

The Commissioner decided that the District-Attorney was in order, as giving his reasons for an adjournment and hearing of the case before another party.

Mr. MCKEON continued his argument. He spoke of Mr. BUSTEED as the legal Mrs. Malaprop of the New-York Bar.

After remarks from Messrs. FOGERTY and TOWNSEND opposing the motion, and from Ex-Recorder TALLOW in its support, an adjournment took place to Wednesday noon, in pursuance of the motion.

The Arrested Filibusters Beginning to Sum Up.

The case of ex-Consul FABENS and Capt. BOLTON, the arrested filibusters, came up yesterday at 4 P. M., before Commissioner MORELL, for summing up.

Mr. CAMPBELL, one of the counsel for the defendants, made the opening speech. The offense charged against the defendants, he contended, if any offense at all, was an offense only against municipal laws, no violation of international law, or the comity which should exist between independent nations, was proven. He insisted that the Commissioner should dismiss the complainant, as the statute which the defendants were charged with violating was a penal statute, and should be construed literally. The affidavit and warrant in the case charged that the defendants hired and retained the complainants to go beyond the jurisdiction of the United States with intent to be employed in the service of General William Walker, of Nicaragua, whereas it was required by the statute that they should be enlisted to enter the service of some foreign prince, state, colony, district, or people. No such hiring or retaining was shown, because the Government do not acknowledge General William Walker as a foreign prince, state, colony, district, or people. He disclaimed that the evidence indeed proved hiring or retaining on the part of the defendants of any one to go as soldiers to join General Walker. Mr. Campbell cited numerous authorities in support of his argument, which occupied an hour and a half.

An adjournment took place to 12 M. to-day.

The Misses Cunningham.

Miss AUGUSTA CUNNINGHAM is said to be quite ill, and her sisters,—the youngest, ELEANOR, having returned from Saratoga,—are worn out with anxiety and trouble. The young ladies have not left their home during the week, and the statement that on Tuesday last they were promenading Broadway with Mr. SNODGRASS, is unfounded. Some wretched vagabonds have been persecuting them by sending to their address obscene valentines.

☞ The salted beef of drowned cattle is likely to be cheap in our market. When the ice on the Hudson broke up a few weeks ago, herds of cattle were drowned in the vicinity of Albany. They say that when their carcasses came to light again their economical proprietors salted and packed them for the market. Look out for them.

[Advertisement.]

PARTIAL DEAFNESS AND DISCHARGES FROM THE EAR.—Dr. HARTLEY, Principal and Proprietor of the Philadelphia Ear Institution, is now in New-York City, and generously offers to attend all persons suffering from affections of the ear, without charge, until cured, thereby proving his success unequaled, and protecting the deaf from being swindled by paying self-styled aurists exorbitant fees in advance, and the infliction of still more serious evils, by permitting the application of dangerous remedies by inexperienced and unskillful hands.

Dr. H. may here state, that he has no connection whatever with any person advertising to cure deafness. Neither has he given permission for the publication of a certificate, purporting to emanate from him, and cannot, therefore, be responsible for any alarming consequences resulting from rashness and desperation. The loss of money may not be material to some persons, but the deprivation of one of the most important of the senses ought to be regarded and treated with more than ordinary solicitude.

Deafness, noise in the head, and all disagreeable discharges from the ear, speedily and permanently removed, without causing the least pain or inconvenience. A cure in all cases guaranteed where malformation does not exist.

Thirteen years' close and almost undivided attention to this branch of special practice, has enabled him to reduce his treatment to such a degree of success as to find the most confirmed and obstinate cases yield by a steady attention to the means prescribed.

The destruction by fire of the Institution of which Dr. HARTLEY was the head having temporarily released him from his duties in Philadelphia, he will receive calls during each morning at No. 5 Clinton-place.

[Advertisement.]

CLOSING SALE PREVIOUS TO REMOVAL.—ON THE 10TH DAY OF MARCH we shall remove to our NEW STORE, CORNER OF BROADWAY AND BROOME STREET. The remainder of our present stock is SELLING OFF AT PRICES THAT DEFY COMPETITION, and a perusal of the following list will convince every one of the fact.

DINING SERVICES	142 pieces	$17 00
WHITE TEA SETS	44 pieces	8 75
WHITE TOILET SETS	10 pieces	1 00
DECORATED TEA SETS	56 pieces	6 50
SUPERB TOILET SETS	11 pieces	7 25
CUT GLASS GOBLETS	Per dozen	1 75
CUT GLASS CHAMPAGNES	Per dozen	1 25
CUT GLASS WINES	Per dozen	88
ENGRAVED BOHEMIAN CLARETS	Per dozen	2 50
HEAVY PLATED CASTORS, AND		
6 CUT BOTTLES		5 00
HEAVY PLATED TABLE SPOONS	Per dozen	4 80
HEAVY PLATED TEA SPOONS	Per dozen	2 00
HEAVY PLATED TABLE FORKS	Per dozen	4 00
HEAVY PLATED TEA SETS	6 pieces	92 00
HEAVY PLATED SUGARS		2 50
HEAVY PLATED CREAMS		2 00
HEAVY PLATED MOLASSES PITCHERS		2 50
ELEGANT CAKE BASKETS		8 00
FOUR LIGHT BRONZE CANDELABRAS	pair	4 50
IVORY HANDLED TABLE KNIVES	Per dozen	5 50

CLOCKS, BRONZES, PARIAN WARE VASES, GAS FIXTURES, &c., in proportion.

H. V. HAUGHWOUT & Co.,
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

THE IMPROVED PHOTOGRAPH.

The public should not omit an inspection of this peerless accomplishment of the Camera. It seems impossible to conceive a further advance in the art of Portraiture. Pictures which a year ago were unattainable by any means whatever, are now executed in a moment, and possess an artistic grace and symmetry which hitherto Photography has been deemed incapable of attaining. The Imperial Photograph may be examined at BRADY'S Gallery, No. 359 Broadway.

The process of reproducing copies of Portraits by Photography has recently been the subject of many and valuable improvements. Any requisite number of *fac similes* of Daguerreotype, Oil Painting, Bust or Sketch is produced as readily as engravings are printed from a plate. Their cost is but a trifle. BRADY has established a copying department at his Gallery, and persons desiring copies of Pictures will find that a dozen impressions are not more expensive than a single one by the old method.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Our closing sale recommences on Monday the 2d of March and will continue until the 18th, on which day we shall positively remove to the new store corner of Broadway and Broome street.

Gilt and bronze three-light Chandeliers, $5, $6, and $8.

Gilt and bronze four-light chandeliers $8 $12 and $15.

Gilt and bronze six-light Chandeliers $12, $18 and $25.

Part of the store fixtures for sale, including Oil Cloth, Matting and 800 yards elegant Brussels carpet.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO., Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 125, 127 and 129 Water-street, and No. 5 Murray-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

THE IMPERIAL PHOTOGRAPH.

An entirely new and by far the most successful application of the art hitherto made is exhibited at BRADY'S Gallery, No. 359 Broadway. Their

EXQUISITE EFFECT AND FINISH

are without a parallel in the history of Photography. Mr. BRADY'S facilities for their production enable him to place them at a popular price.

A MATERIAL REDUCTION IN COST

has been made in each department of portraiture at his Gallery, while the quality has constantly improved.

[Advertisement.]

KEMP'S WORM PASTILLES.—The recent *post mortem* examinations in the French foundling hospitals disclose the alarming fact, that *worms* destroy multitudes of children. Wise mothers will take note of this fact, and use KEMP'S Worm Pastilles, a delightful confection, inevitably fatal to intestinal vermin. For external diseases, especially Scrofula, BRISTOL'S Sarsaparilla is the only remedy to be depended on. Sold by D. T. LANMAN & Co., wholesale druggists, No. 69 Water-street, New-York, and by all druggists. Sarsaparilla $1, and Pastilles 25 cents per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Mortification cannot ensue where HOLLOWAY'S Ointment is applied in time to a wound, sore or ulcer. By preventing inflammation, it prevents pain. For indigestion, liver complaint and disorders of the bowels, the pills are a sure remedy. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all druggists, at 25c., 62½c. and $1 per pot or box.

[Advertisement.]

NOTICE.

OUR CLOSING SALE IS DISCONTINUED (FOR THIS DAY ONLY,)

To give us an opportunity for arranging the remainder of our stock and delivering goods sold.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT, Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

RUTH OAKLEY AT BARNUM'S.—They produce this famous domestic drama to-night at Barnum's Museum. It is not yet in print, but has been gotten up from the manuscript sent by the authors from London. It is said to be the most soul-stirring piece ever witnessed. Two amusing pieces besides, this afternoon.

[Advertisement.]

CHARLES D. FREDERICKS, late GURNEY and FREDERICKS, Photographs, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes. The *sommum & fout* establishment of the world. Visitors to the City are invited to call and examine specimens at No. 585 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—To-night the great bill of last evening is to be repeated, viz: the "Black Cat," Medea My-Deary," the "Frisky Cobbler," and "State Secrets." This must, of course, attract another large audience.

[Advertisement.]

HALLOTYPES, HALLOTYPES.—This new and beautiful style of portraiture is now taken in all its perfection at GURNEY'S Photographic Palace of Art, No. 349 Broadway.

J. GURNEY, Photographic Artist.

NEW-JERSEY.

Robbery of a Public Store.

Early on Monday morning the public stores on the Cunard dock in Jersey City were burglariously entered and robbed of two boxes of French silks, valued at $2,000 belonging to REIDEL, VOLCKMANN & Co., of New-York. At 2 o'clock in the morning, the watchman of the American Coal Company, near by, saw three men crossing the Cunard pier, carrying a box. He hailed them, and they answered him in a threatening manner. He went for the police and when he returned they had gone. They probably conveyed away their plunder in a boat. They broke a lock to one of the doors with a jimmy, and forced an entrance.

A Missing Police Officer Found.

THOMAS J. SMITH, constable of Raritan Township, Monmouth County, New-Jersey, disappeared from that place suddenly, having with him about $150 tax money. He was known to have come to this City, and as, after the lapse of a few days nothing was heard of him, he was believed to have been "garroted." Ex-Police Captain WALLING took the matter in hand, and succeeded in tracing SMITH to Oswego County, where he arrested him, *for absconding with the public funds.* SMITH for a time stoutly maintained that he had been "garroted" and robbed in New-York, and for that reason feared to return home until he could give a satisfactory explanation. Finding the Captain not gullible, SMITH owned up that he had not been garroted and had the tax-money. He was brought to this City, and was on Saturday sent back to Monmouth County.

Arrest of Chicken Thieves.

Two men were arrested at the Hoboken ferry yesterday morning, with two bags of stolen chickens in their possession, which they had stolen from various persons in Hoboken—some of them of choice breeds. They were taken before Justice BROWNING, who committed them for trial. One of them gave his name as CHARLES ZEEK, of No. 129 Delancey st., and the other as PETER FUNCKE, of No. 94 Cherry-st., New-York. One of them is a rag-picker, and the other a pedler. They are both Germans.

MARRIED.

LEWIS—LAWS.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, Feb. 25, by Rev. Thomas Hastings, Mr. JOEL S. LEWIS to Miss KATE AUGUSTA LAWS, all of this City.

DIED.

TINKER.—In this City, on Monday, March 2, after a short illness, CHARLES LEWIS, son of Lewis G. and Marianne M. Tinker, aged 5 years, 6 months and 9 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of the late Rev. Moses Morrow, are invited to attend the funeral, at 3 o'clock P. M. to-morrow, (Wednesday,) without further notice, from No. 161 Hudson-st.

BERRY.—In this City, on Monday, March 2, CHARLIE HALL, only son of John C. and Deborah Berry, aged 4 years and 9 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further notice, from No. 191 East 15th-st.

ZIMMERMANN.—In this City, on Saturday, Feb. 28, JOHN C. ZIMMERMANN, Sr., formerly of Buenos Ayres, aged 70 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from Calvary Church, on Tuesday, at 10 o'clock A. M.

BEYDON.—In this City, on Sunday, March 1, WILLIAM WASHINGTON BEYDON, only son of Robert Brydon, aged 9 years and 7 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 75 Cordandt-st., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

Affliction a long time I bore,
Physician's skill was vain,
Till God was pleased my life to ease,
And free me from my pain.

CARPENTER.—In this City, on Monday, March 2, ROBERT R., infant son of Leonard W. and Amelia M. F. Carpenter.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at No. 316 Greenwich-st., this (Tuesday) evening, at 7½ o'clock.

WHITE.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday evening, March 1, suddenly, JAMES R., son of John and Mary L. White, in the 8th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Tuesday,) March 3, at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his parents, Bedford-av., third door north of Park-av.

LYNDE.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, March 1, TILLY LYNDE, aged 74 years.

The funeral will be attended from his late residence, No. 117 Columbia-st., near Clark-st., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..MARCH 2.

$1,000	Miss. State 6s	84⅜	300	Erie Railroad	bd 57⅜
6,000	do	84⅜	100	do	b7 57⅜

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI.....NO. 1702. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 4, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

The Will of Harvey Burdell Before the Surrogate.

Investigation as to the Alleged Marriage of Dr. Harvey Burdell.

TESTIMONY OF REV URIAH MARVINE.

He Declares Positively that he Married Mrs. Cunningham to Dr. Burdell.

SURROGATE'S COURT....TUESDAY, March 3.

In pursuance of arrangement Mr. ALEXANDER W. BRADFORD, the Surrogate, sat yesterday to take testimony on the application of Mrs. Cunningham for letters of administration on the property of the deceased Dr. Burdell, whose wife she claims to be. The small, inconvenient, and ill-arranged apartment in which the proceedings were held, was crowded to its utmost capacity by an eager and attentive audience.

Mr. H. L. Clinton, B. C. Thayer, and W. R. Stafford, appeared for Mrs. Cunningham.

Mr. Edwards appeared for the children of John Burdell. Mr. S. J. Tilden and Mr. Patterson for William Burdell. Mr. Alexander Gardner was present for Lewis Burdell, and for Mrs. Bulson, a half sister of the deceased, who was also represented by Mr Tilden.

After some preliminary conversation between counsel and the Surrogate, as to the mode of proceeding, and order of examination, Mr. Clinton rose and opened the case for the applicant.

If your Honor pleases, it is a source of no small congratulation, both to my client and myself, that we have arrived now in a Court where we shall be protected in our rights, where the rules of law will be strictly enforced, and where the rules of decency will not be outraged. I do not deem it necessary to make any extended opening in this case to your Honor; if I were to attempt to answer the calumnies with which the community have been inundated in respect to my client, neither this day, nor this week, would be sufficient for the purpose. I shall therefore endeavor to confine myself strictly to the issue now raised in this Court, to wit: whether my client at the time of the death of Harvey Burdell was his lawful wife. That she was married to him on the 28th day of October last I think will be demonstrated to your Honor—to the satisfaction not only of your Honor and of the entire community, but to the satisfaction, I believe, of my learned opponent. I think it will be proved so clearly that after this proceeding shall have been ended, they will give up all idea of maintaining, or attempting to maintain, that my client is not the lawful wife of Harvey Burdell. It is true, Sir, that that marriage was to be kept a secret until a given time from the world, and as far as any testimony has yet gone I believe my client did keep it a secret. Dr. Burdell, on the contrary, was not so entirely particular to keep it a secret as she was. On more than one occasion he admitted the fact to those in his confidence. First, in the order of proof we shall introduce the clergyman who married the parties and I say here that I think his testimony will forever settle that question. I am aware, Sir, that under what circumstances on a former occasion he was called, with a view to rectify whether or not on the day I have specified he married these parties. Rumors at that time were rife that a fraud had been practiced upon him, that somebody else had personated Dr. Burdell. He went to testify with his mind to a certain extent preoccupied by those impressions. It was stated that John J. Eckel had represented Dr. Burdell on that occasion. Mr. Marvine was not allowed to see, or at least at that time did not see, Mr. Eckel. As I am told, he was given to understand that Mr. Eckel bore a strong resemblance to Dr Burdell—such a remarkable resemblance that he might very readily be mistaken for him. Under these circumstances, Mr. Marvine was called as a witness. He was taken into the room containing the corpse of Dr. Burdell. He was taken there by the Coroner, other parties being I believe, excluded from the room. Dr. Burdell's corpse, whether for the purpose of deceiving or for what purpose I will not now say, was dressed somewhat differently, so as to make his appearance different from what it was when he was living. For example, it is well known to his acquaintances that he usually wore his collar turned over; the corpse was dressed with a very high standing collar, so as to, in some respects, alter his appearance. The face of the corpse was somewhat bruised; the appearance of the corpse was very much changed from that of the living person. Mr. Marvine saw the corpse. He was then asked whether that was the party whom he married on the 28th of October last. He did not then, not having seen Mr. Eckel—with his mind pre-occupied with the impressions I have stated,—he did not then give a positive opinion upon that subject; but, like a careful, conscientious, accurate man as he is, he wished to reflect upon the matter—to reflect carefully, and, above all, before expressing a positive opinion, he desired to see the other party to whom I have alluded. He was then asked whether the corpse that he had seen was the corpse of the person whom he had married. He stated that there were strong points of resemblance, but whether it was that person or not he did not then express an opinion. Mrs. Burdell was subsequently brought into the room for his identification, and at first he failed utterly to recognize her as the party he married. He recognized the corpse much more strongly than he did the other party; but afterward, on seeing her and her daughter with her, one or both of them being dressed pretty much as they were upon the occasion, he was satisfied that the one was the party whom he married, and that the other was the witness. He subsequently saw Mr. Eckel, and the moment he saw him he pronounced decidedly that he did not bear the slightest resemblance to the man he married, in countenance figure, or in any way whatever. Mr Marvine has reflected upon this matter, and weighed every circumstance connected with it; he has brought up to his recollection the features of the man whom he married and the features of the corpse; he has given the subject that attention which he is bound to do as an honest man and a Christian, and he is now satisfied beyond a doubt, and has so testified, as I understand, the man whom he married, and the corpse which he saw upon the occasion to which I have alluded, were identical; I think, therefore, that the testimony of Mr. Marvine, when you come to hear it, will forever settle this question in regard to the marriage of Dr Burdell and Mrs. Cunningham. In addition to that, Sir, we shall present to you the testimony of the daughter, Miss Augusta Cunningham, who was present as the witness upon that occasion. I am aware that her testimony may be criticised, from the fact that she is the daughter of the party whose rights are now to be adjudicated. Yet, Sir, I venture to say, that when you shall see her upon the witness stand, when you shall have heard her testimony, when the counsel on the other side shall have subjected her to as rigid a cross-examination as they may desire, that one and all will say that a more candid, truthful witness never appeared in a court of justice. There are other witnesses whom we shall introduce with a view to prove the state of facts You have already, perhaps, heard unofficially of the testimony that will be given by Dr. Spicer; I say you may have read it unofficially, because it has been published in the newspapers. Dr. Spicer received a letter from Dr. Burdell stating the fact of marriage under circumstances which he will detail upon the witness-stand. Some have supposed that Dr. Spicer was too anxious to be a witness in the case. It does strike me that a man possessing the knowledge that he possesses, who upon hearing of the death of a party under such circumstances, and being aware that he had proof of a fact which was said not to be proved, but publicly disapproved, if he did not come forward and make it known that he had that fact in his possession, I should say was an unsafe man to go at large in this community. It was a matter of conscience with Dr. Spicer when he heard of the death of Dr. Burdell to come to this City and make known the facts which rested in his knowledge. I invite my learned opponents, when he shall come upon the stand, to exercise their utmost skill. their greatest ingenuity in cross-examining him. I am told, though I have no previous acquaintance with the gentleman, that he is a man of most excellent character, respected by those who knew him, against whom not a breath of slander will be breathed, unless it may come from the relations of Dr. Burdell, who may be stimulated to that course from the fact that he is an important witness in the case now pending before your Honor. As I said, the other side will have opportunity to criticise him—and if he be not a reliable witness, to prove it to your Honor. We therefore down the gauntlet, and I think if any attempt is made to impeach him, we shall be prepared to sustain him by overwhelming testimony, about which there can be no dispute or doubt. In addition to this, there are other parties to whom Dr. Burdell has admitted the fact of his marriage. We are constantly getting additional information upon this subject. After all this testimony shall have been spread upon the record here, I think that the marriage of Dr. Burdell and Emma Augusta Cunningham, on the 28th of October last, will be proved as clearly and as strongly as any marriage kept secret by the parties could, in the nature of things, ever be proved. And here I will take the liberty of stating how it was that these parties came to be married by Rev. Mr. Marvine. Mrs. Cunningham, while Dr. Snodgrass resided and preached in this City, was a member of his Church. She and her husband, who was a constant attendant, although, I believe, not a communicant, together with their family, constantly attended the Church of Dr Snodgrass. It was quite natural, therefore, that after he removed from this City to Goshen, that she should prefer that her old pastor should officiate at the marriage ceremony. She, therefore, went to Goshen for the purpose of engaging Dr. Snodgrass to perform the marriage ceremony. It so happened that Dr. Snodgrass was not at home; it was not in his power to do it. She then, upon the recommendation of Mrs Snodgrass, applied to Mr. Marvine, between whom and Dr. Snodgrass friendly and somewhat intimate relation subsisted. They had been, I believe, in the habit of exchanging pulpits. Upon the recommendation of Mrs. Snodgrass she came to Dr. Burdell to apply to Mr Marvin, and it will strike your Honor that it would be the most unnatural, most unheard-of, most monstrous doctrine to entertain for one moment, that, if this lady intended to fabricate a marriage, she would apply to her old pastor to perform the marriage ceremony. I am aware, Sir, that many rumors, which I shall not stop to notice, have been set afloat in this community, with a view to show that this lady never was married to Dr. Burdell, and I am aware of the extent to which public opinion has, to a considerable extent, been formed, from the very peculiar, one-sided, *ex parte* prosecution, set on foot against this woman, by Coroner Connery. Nor one who was present at that investigation would wonder at any impression being formed, from the manner in which it was conducted. I know that, before your Honor, those proceedings will have no influence whatsoever; and before the community, when they shall come to understand how it was that the rights of this lady were treated by that official, the community will have no confidence in the proceedings which took place, and they will be quite as ready to do justice to this lady and change impressions thus hastily framed, as they were to form adverse impressions. It was sought to be shown, and perhaps will be here, that because this marriage was kept secret, and because Mrs. Burdell acted to the world as though she was not married, that that was proof that she was not married. I shall submit to your Honor that so far from proving that the matter was as they may show based upon the idea that she was not married, it will rather go to show that she kept faith with Dr Burdell, when she promised to keep the marriage a secret. There is one piece of testimony which has been very much misrepresented, unintentionally, no doubt, which was given there, and which may be sought to be given here, to which I will allude, and that is the testimony of one of my associates. It has been stated that it was testified to by him that a month after this marriage took place this lady applied to him to recommence a certain suit which had been discontinued; that was brought on account of the Doctor having failed to perform his promise of marriage with this lady The facts in regard to this as my associate testified, are simply these. A suit for a breach of promise of marriage was commenced; it was discontinued, I think, in the early part of October. The parties themselves settled that suit. It was settled, as we understand, upon the express condition that within a certain number of days the marriage should take place, and I believe it did take place within that time. Subsequently Mrs. Burdell applied to Mr. Thayer for advice, and in the course of the interview put this hypothetical question: "Suppose a lady is married, can she make an assignment of a judgment, or any assignment, using her former instead of her married name?" That was the object of Mrs. Cunningham's visit to Mr. Thayer, and he stated to her that the proper way was undoubtedly to use the married name, and yet, if there was no doubt as to the identity of the party, the assignment would undoubtedly be valid in law, although the former name was used. She at that time held a judgment against William Burdell, which Harvey Burdell had caused to be assigned to her, because he wished it prosecuted, and he did not wish to do it openly against his brother. Upon Mr. Thayer's giving this advice she immediately then transferred this judgment which she held against Wm. Burdell to Dr. Harvey Burdell, using the name of Emma Augusta Cunningham. Mr. Thayer is uncertain whether it was when the suits were discontinued, or when she came about this assignment that he asked her what had become of the breach of promise case. She had expressly agreed with Dr. Burdell not only to keep the marriage a secret from the world, but from Mr. Thayer in particular. Of course, if a question were put to her, they could say nothing less than to avert his suspicion from the fact that she was married, in the same way as she would that of any other purpose. This is the explanation. If my opponents see fit to call Mr. Thayer to state that, or for any purpose whatever, I have no doubt they will be at perfect liberty to do so. I shall not occupy further time in opening this case to your Honor I have endeavored to confine myself strictly to the record. There is, perhaps, one motion that I ought to make before going on with the testimony, and that is this: I see that among the objections filed by my opponents, is one that this lady has a brother husband living. I shall deem it my duty to move that that be made more specific. If the objection is to go upon the record, I think they should be required to name the party to whom they allude. It is perhaps true that the merits of the case will come out on the first objection, which is to the fact that Dr. Burdell and this lady were ever married. I shall ask them to be more specific in regard to the second objection. There is only one more objection which I deem it my duty to make. This is undoubtedly the first time that a case was ever presented to your Honor where the party was charged with the grave and serious offence with which it is known to the whole community that this party now stands charged. It is not the place to discuss that; but I state this in defence of my client, and as a justification of myself; I considered it my duty to maintain her rights here—notwithstanding, as I believe, a wholly baseless and unjust accusation had been made against her in another Court. I considered it my duty to have her rights maintained in this Court. With me, therefore, rests the sole responsibility of the proceedings now pending before your Honor. I have no doubt that we shall not only establish the marriage here, but before this proceeding before your Honor is ended, you will be satisfied, not only that the marriage actually occurred, but that there is no legal or moral obstacle in the way of granting letters of administration to this Lady. I consider that to abandon her rights here, because a baseless and unjust accusation had been made in another quarter, would be cowardly and unprofessional on my part. I shall, therefore, maintain her rights here, and I am satisfied that where rules of law and justice prevail as they do in this Court her right will be safe.

The Surrogate remarked that there had been no suggestion made in relation to the allegation that the applicant had a husband living.

Mr. Edwards said that his knowledge as to that point was drawn from statements, which, if he could rely on what he had been told, came from Mrs. Cunningham herself. His object in placing it there was that, in the event of the Surrogate deciding that this lady was married to Dr. Burdell, they might show that she was married to another man, and, therefore, as a married woman, could not take out letters of administration. Rather than give the name of that person to whom they claimed she was now married, he preferred to have the objection stricken out.

It was stricken out accordingly.

TESTIMONY OF REV. URIAH MARVINE.

Mr. Marvine was then sworn and examined, as follows:

Q—Where do you reside? A.—No. 732 Greenwich-street.

Q—What is your age? A.—I was born in 1816, and am about 41.

Q—You are a Clergyman in this City? A.—Yes, and will have been so for two years in April next; I am attached to the Reformed Dutch Church on the corner of Bleecker and Amos street.

Q—On the 28th October last did you marry any person? A.—I married two persons on the evening of that day.

Counsel—You are asked to produce the record. [Record produced and read.]

Witness described the entry as follows: "1856, Oct. 28, Harvey Burdell, Anna Augusta Cunningham; opposite his name is the letter S, meaning single; opposite her name the letter W, meaning widow; opposite the name of Burdell is the word New-York, which signifies the place of nativity; opposite her name are figures and words, "31 Bond-street," her residence; opposite his name is the letter "W" signifying his color, white—the letter "W" is also opposite her name, and signifies the same thing there; opposite both their names is "732 Greenwich," the place of marriage; opposite his name are the figures "44," his age; opposite her name are the figures "35," her age; there is this in pencil in writing below, which I overlooked: "Witness, Margaret Augusta Cunningham, 31 Bond-street, daughter of the bride;" that was written at the time the other was written in ink.

The Record was now offered in evidence, and taken, subject to objection.

Q—How many times did you see the gentleman whom you married on that occasion during his lifetime, to the best of your knowledge? A.—Only three times.

Q—When did you first see him? A.—It was the day of his marriage.

Q—For what purpose did he call on that occasion, or where did you see him? A.—I saw him that day in my house; it was some time, I think, in the morning; I cannot tell the precise hour?

Q—What did he say? A.—It is, perhaps, impossible for me to give his identical words; he came for the purpose of—

Mr Edwards objected.

Witness said he might give the substance of what he said, but not the words.

Surrogate—Then tell it.

Witness—The object of his—

Mr. Edwards objected.

Witness—He wanted me to fix when I could marry him; the hour was fixed for eight o'clock that evening; that was the substance of what passed between us; I should say that at that time I obtained from him all the information contained on the register; I mean everything as to both parties.

Q—By interrogation? A.—Yes, by asking him questions.

Q—Did you make a memorandum of that at the time? A.—Not on this book, but on a separate piece of paper from which I copied into the book; I destroy those things after I copy them into the book; I don't think I could find it; I generally throw them into a basket similar to this (one beside him) to kindle the fires with.

Q—Did you copy the memorandum into the register before or after the marriage? A.—I think it was before, but I will not be positive about it.

Q—What is your habit as to that. A.—I generally copy the memorandums into this register before the marriage, and if the marriage does not take place, of which I have had cases, I scratch them out. You can see some scratched out in the book.

Q—Was there anything else said at that interval in the morning but what you have said. A.—There might have been something said of a witness; I generally speak of that to parties; I cannot say positively that I spoke to him of having some person for the purpose of identification. That is my general habit, and I have no reason to suppose that I deviated from it on this occasion.

Q.—Did you ask the parties whether they belonged to any other Church or congregation. A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Was there any particular reason given for applying to you? A.—No, Sir.

Q—You did not understand what denomination the; belonged to? A.—No, Sir.

Q—When did you next see this gentleman after that interview? A.—I think it was a few minutes after eight o'clock in the evening.

Q—Did he come to your place with any person, and if so, with whom? A.—He came with the woman to whom he was married, and a young lady whom she represented as her daughter.

Q—Have you seen those two women since, so as to identify them? A.—I was supœnaed on the Sabbath after the murder to attend the Coroner's inquest; I saw Mrs. Cunningham and her daughter, whom I know as present at the marriage; I mean Miss Augusta Cunningham.—Margaret Augusta

Q—Do you mean to say that Mrs. Cunningham was the person you married? A.—At the time I saw her on the Sabbath after the murder I did not recognize her as the woman I married; I was then shown into another room where Margaret Augusta Cunningham was, and her I recognized as the witness to that marriage; some few days ago Mrs. Cunningham sent word to me to call on her at the Tombs; I went, and at the first look of the woman it flashed more upon my mind than ever that that was the woman I married; or, in other words, she then resembled more the woman I married than she did when I saw her on that Sabbath.

Q—Were you satisfied on the point whether she is the woman you married? A.—I am.

Q.—Perfectly? A.—Yes.

Q—You stated this gentleman came with a woman whom you married to him, and a witness. Begin then and state what occurred from that onward. A.—My first remark on my coming into the room where they were—(I had been up stairs)—was, "You see I am punctual;" I then asked the name of the witness; she gave me her name, and I wrote it on a slip of paper.

Q—Who gave you her name? A.—The witness herself.

Q—That name was Margaret Augusta Cunningham? A.—Yes.

Q.—Well? A.—The woman to be married then remarked, "That is my daughter." I then asked the witness how old she was; she gave me her age, which I do not now recollect; I replied, "It appears to me she is very large for her age;" I think the next step was the standing up for the ceremony; the ceremony was then performed, and then the bridegroom gave me the customary fee; I do not remember anything else at that interview.

Q—What was the fee? A.—$10.

Q—Something was said about——

Mr. Edwards objected.

Witness—Something was said in reference to his calling next day for a certificate.

Q—State first, then, what was said in regard to a certificate? A.—He wanted a certificate, and I told him I would have it ready for him next morning; he called next morning.

Q—Were you to advertise the marriage?

Mr. Edwards objected to the question as leading.

Q—State if anything was said about that by the parties? A.—He did not want me to publish it; I think I replied that I did not publish half my marriages; I do not remember of her making any such request.

Q—About how long did the interview take? A.—The ceremony itself did not take over eight minutes; they could not have been in my house that time more than twenty minutes.

Q.—Who else was present at this marriage, except yourself and the persons you have named? A.—My two servant girls were in the back parlor.

Q—Be kind enough to name them? A.—I only know their first names, Mary and Sarah.

Q—How was the gentleman dressed? A.—In dark clothes; he might have had a light vest.

Q.—What was his size—his stature? A.—I should think he was about five feet eight or nine inches.

Q—Was he stout? A.—I should think his weight was about 165 or 170.

Q—Describe his personal appearance as nearly as you can. A.—He was rather slow in speech, and had a little stoop; I cannot remember now having caught his eye.

Q.—His hair? A.—Dark hair.

Q.—Was it scanty or abundant? A.—Medium.

Q.—His complexion? A.—It was not a very fair complexion, nor very dark.

Q.—Was his face full or thin? A.—I don't know that I can tell: I don't recollect.

Q.—Was his asking for a certificate audible, so that all might have heard it? A.—If they had been listening they might all have heard it—I mean the parties in the front parlor; my impression is that his request not to publish was during the first interview, in the morning; I have a very faint impression that he made the same request that evening.

Q.—Can you state whether that was audible or inaudible? A.—My impression as to his making that request in the evening is very dim; I think he renewed that request in the evening, but I am not sufficiently positive; she did not make that request at any time.

Q.—Is your recollection sufficiently distinct to enable you to say it was audible so that all could hear it? A.—He did not take any audible steps; if made at all it was made so that all could hear it.

Q.—Was anything said by the lady about the certificate? A.—Not that I remember.

Q.—How was the lady dressed? A.—In black.

Q.—How as to the other? A.—I don't remember.

Q.—Did you inquire the names of the parties again in the evening, or did you rest upon the information you received in the morning? A.—I cannot remember that I inquired again, and I must have rested principally on what knowledge I had obtained from him in the morning; I generally get from the bride all the answers which I need to authorize me to perform the ceremony.

Q.—Did you observe whether the party had whiskers? A.—He had.

Q.—Dark or light? A.—Dark.

Q.—Worn full round the face? A.—I think they went up here, (to the temples;) his whiskers were pretty full down here, (at the chin;) and he had hair on the upper lip, and a goatee.

Q.—When did you next see the bridegroom? A.—Next morning—the 29th.

Q.—State whether the hair or whiskers were of a natural black? A.—I did not notice that particularly; I did not look to see.

Q.—State how early next morning you next saw the bridegroom? A.—It was before twelve o'clock, in the same room in which the marriage took place; he came to get the certificate of marriage; I gave him the certificate; he sat down in a chair and read it to himself; when he got through reading it he nodded his head and said, "All right," or words to that effect; I don't know of any conversation further; that is the substance of the interview; he then left.

Q.—Did you address him by any name when he came in that morning? A.—I don't recollect.

Q.—State when, if at all, you first saw the corpse of Dr. Harvey Burdell? A.—The afternoon of the first Sabbath after the murder.

Counsel—That was the 1st day of February; his body was then lying on a bedstead in No. 31 Bond-street, front room, second story.

Q.—Did you see the corpse afterwards? A.—Once after, when it was placed in the coffin; that was three or four days after.

Q.—What examination did you make? A.—I looked to the body as closely as I could on both occasions; I examined the face on both occasions as closely as I could; on the first occasion no part of the body was visible but the hands, feet and face.

Q.—Was the whole head visible? A.—Yes, the whole head.

Q—Was the body lying on its back? A.—Yes.

Q.—Was he dressed on that occasion? A.—Yes; he was dressed, but not dressed as when alive; I think he had his shirt on down to the pantaloons, and the pantaloons were tied about the ancle; he may have had something about his neck; I don't recollect that there was any difference, if any, when I looked at the corpse in the coffin; my observations were directed to the face, still I endeavored to take a good view of the whole body, when it was lying on the bed.

Q.—State whether, since then, you have endeavored to recall the features of the person whom you married? A.—I have thought a great deal about it since; I have endeavored to recall the features of Dr. Burdell and those of the man whom I married, and the more I have done so, the more I am convinced that the man I married was Harvey Burdell.

Q.—State whether you have any doubts whatever that the corpse and the man you married on the 28th October were identical?

Objected to.

Mr. Edwards objected also to the last answer.

State whether the corpse you saw on that Sunday in No. 31 Bond street was that of the person you married on the 28th day of October last.

[Objected to, as being a conclusion which only the Surrogate was to draw.]

Question allowed.

A.—I think it was.

Q.—Have you any doubt whatever on the subject? A.—None whatever.

[Objected to.]

Cross-examined by Mr. Tilden—Refer, Mr. Marvine, to your record of this marriage. You say that the name, Margaret Augusta Cunningham, in pencil, was written at the same time with the entry in ink? A.—Yes.

Q.—How comes it then that you wrote that in pencil? A.—I never wrote with a metal pen; consequently my writing occupies a good deal of paper; I write generally with a blunt pen, as you can see; consequently there was not room enough to write the witness's name with a pen between those parallel lines; I could sharpen a wooden pencil to a finer point than a pen, so as to write smaller, and that is what I did; that is the mystery of that.

Q.—When did you make the entry? A.—After the first interview, and before the marriage; it is my custom to do so, and I have no reason to suppose I deviated from it on this occasion.

Q.—What do you mean by before the marriage? A.—Before the actual ceremony was performed; I mean that I made the entry between the first and second interviews; I am sure of that only so far as that it is my custom.

Q.—From whom did you learn the full name of Margaret Augusta Cunningham? A.—From herself.

Q.—Not before? A.—I asked her her name; she said Margaret Augusta; then her mother said "That is my daughter."

Q.—How did it happen then that you could have written down the name of Margaret Augusta Cunningham?

Witness—At the same time as the ink marks were made?

Counsel—Yes.

Witness—I see what you are driving at; I told you before I took down her name on a slip of paper.

Q.—In the morning? A.—No, she was not present; I did not know her name till she came in the evening as a witness; I did not know the woman had a daughter; she gave me her name and I put it on a slip of paper, and transfered it to the book on which you see it written; when I said all these words between the parallel lines were written at the same time I did not mean the same minute; I meant the same day.

Q.—Do you ordinarily understand that when a man speaks of different interviews and of several things being done at the same time, he means the same day? A.—It would depend on what he is speaking of; time is a relative term.

Q.—What did you mean when you stated that the pencil marks were written in before the second interview? A.—Probably what was in ink was written in after the first interview and before the second, according to my custom; I did know the name of the witness until she told me herself.

Q.—But what did you mean when you stated that the second marks were put in after the first and before the second interview? A.—I believe I have answered your question already; that was within about three or five minutes after the marriage, and I call that about the same time.

Q.—Had you ever seen Mrs. Cunningham before? A.—No; I did not know there was such a person in existence

Q.—Had you ever seen Miss Cunningham before? A.—No, Sir; I did not know there was such a person in existence; I never before to my knowledge saw this man who called on me that day about the marriage; at the time of the marriage I had no knowledge of Miss Augusta Cunningham's identity but the representations of the mother; I had no knowledge whatever of Mrs. Cunningham's identity, unless the representations of the man I married—Dr. Burdell I call him; and I have no knowledge whatever of the identity of the man I married except his own representations, the same as in all other cases where I marry people; when a man tells me his name I believe him; I have performed several marriages; I don't know what you would call a large number; I never examined what are my duties as to marrying persons except one thing, and that is reporting them to the inspector; I did not know that it was my duty to ascertain the identity of the parties; I don't know that is the law yet.

Counsel read from the 2d Revised Statutes, page 322, to the effect that the minister or magistrate must ascertain to his satisfaction the identity of the parties.

Witness—That law is more honored in the breach than in the observance; if that would annul a marriage nine-tenths of the marriages are invalid; I don't know where the marriage certificate is; I have seen it since I gave it; I cannot say whether the first interview with the man I married occurred so early as nine o'clock in the morning, or so late as twelve; the marriage I am certain took place between eight and nine in the evening; neither of the servant girls who were in the back parlor live with me now; Mary was in the next room, and is there now probably; I don't know where the other, Sarah, is; the man's whiskers did not come down to his breast; they were longer than mine; longer than ordinary; they were very dark, I should think; they might come down as far as about 4 inches; the whiskers were not heavy on his temples; I have not stated that the whiskers of his temples reached down to his shirt bosom; the man whom I married stooped a little; he was slow in speech—that is, in my presence; that was perceptible in each of my interviews with him; I don't know I ever stated that he was a thin, spare man.

Q.—Did you not state that to Dr. Maguire? A.—I don't know Dr. Maguire.

Q—Did you not state it to two gentlemen who called on you after the murder? A.—It would be in possible for me to recall all that I said.

Q.—Well, was he not what you may call a thin, spare man? A.—No, Sir; I have not described him as such to any one that I remember.

Q.—What was the character of his voice? A.—I don't know that I can describe it; it would be difficult to find words to describe the different kinds of voices; it certainly was not a musical one.

Q.—How distinct was the impression on your mind that he was a slow-spoken man? A.—That would be a difficult question to answer; all I can say is, that impression is produced.

Q.—You say he spoke to you about not having his marriage published? A.—Yes.

Q.—What reason did he give? A.—He gave no reason at all; I told him I did not publish the marriages I made, and it would have been just as secret without that request as with it.

Q.—Did he exhibit any cheerfulness in his interviews? A.—He did not seem to go into this matter with much enthusiasm; my girls told me that when he went into the hall—(objected to) He was neither very sad nor very cheerful; he exhibited no manifestations of impatience or of reluctance (unless you regard slowness of speech as reluctance); his demeanor at all the interviews was the same; I am sure Mrs. Cunningham did not join him in the request not to have the marriage published; there was an understanding that he should call next day for the certificate; I cannot tell whether it was written out that night or next morning.

Q.—When was the certificate delivered to him? A.—Oct. 29; some time in the forenoon; I cannot tell; that was done in the same room in which the marriage was celebrated; there was no person present beside myself and the man I had married; at that third interview, I handed him the certificate, he sat down in the chair and read it—I presume he read it—he read it with great deliberation; he made no observation about the spelling of the name Burdell; he asked me to make no correction.

Q.—How was it spelt originally in that register? A.—The name in the certificate is Berdell; that in the register Burdell; I supposed Berdell was the right way of spelling the name; consequently I wrote it so both in the register and in the certificate; after the marriage, and before the murder, my wife and myself were walking through Bond-street on our way home from the Bowery; I remembered the number, 31 Bond-street; and as I came to the house having that number, I looked up and saw the door-plate of Dr. Burdell; I saw it spelled *Bur*, and immediately remarked to my wife I must go home and alter it in my register, and after reaching my home I altered the E into a U in this register; that is the first I learned of the mistake; I learned nothing about it from the persons whom I married; the certificate was part written and part printed; the filling in is in my handwriting; it is not my custom nor the custom of clergymen generally to mention in the certificate that the persons of those whom they marry are known to them; I was examined twice before the Coroner.

Q.—Did you state in your first examination that you could not recognize Dr. Burdell? A.—I did not; It was so stated in the papers, but it was a mistake; I would not swear as the Coroner wanted me—up and down, and yes and no, just as he wished; I stated that there were strong points of resemblance between the dead man and the man I married.

Q.—Did you say *strong* points or only points? A.—That word might have been put in; I mentioned particularly the resemblance about the mouth; I said too that I married a man about that height and weight; I think I told in what respect the resemblance in the mouth existed.

Q.—You said that there was *some* similarity. A.—I don't remember exactly what adjectives I used; I think I mentioned height and weight; if I did not I ought to have; I am not positive, I might have spoken of the color of the hair and beard; it is probable I did; I did not swear positively that the dead man was the one I married.

Q.—Did you so state to the Coroner's Jury? A.—I said there were points of resemblance, but did not swear precisely; I did not say that I recognized him, nor that I believed I recognized; they asked me no question to lead to that remark.

Q.—Did you not decline to say that you thought the body of Dr. Burdell was that of the man you married? A.—I don't remember; I gave no positive opinion as to identity

Q.—Why did you give no positive opinion? A.—Because I did not deem myself justified; I did not hear him speak, which is an important point in identifying a person; nor did I see the position of the body when standing; as I was returning from viewing the body into the room where the Coroner was holding his inquest, some one asked me if he was the man I married. [Objected to and allowed.] I told him there were strong points of resemblance; on that occasion I used the word strong, and I then passed to the witness' stand and gave my testimony; I mention this in order that if the person who spoke to me is present, he may corroborate me; I was under the impression at that time that I had married Mr. Eckel in place of Dr. Burdell; that was before I saw the corpse; I had not seen Eckel then; that idea was preached into my head the moment I entered the dwelling in Bond-street; every one who talked about the matter seemed to believe it; I cannot tell who it was that preached that into my head; every one said so; I had no theory about it till I got to the building; I got the impression from what was said there and supposed that it was so, but my faith in that theory was shaken when I saw the dead body. That was one of the reasons why I would not swear positively; the theory was not obliterated from my mind then and I still thought that when I saw Mr. Eckel I might possibly see *the* man I married; I considered that if I saw a man living, walking about, and speaking, who bore a stronger resemblance to the man I married than the dead body did then I would know him;—but I saw no such man in Mr. Eckel; I discovered nothing in Eckel resembling the man I married; not a thing. I think I said in my reexamination that he was not the man; I think I stated it in positive form.

Q.—What reason had you for thinking that Eckel was not the man? A.—I don't remember what reasons I gave then, but I can give you the reasons now; I said then something equivalent to this, that the body of Dr. Burdell resembled more the man I married than the man shown to me as Eckel did, I was examined only twice; I don't remember saying anything more positive than what I have now stated; the moment I left the Tombs after visiting Eckel I knew in my own mind that he was not the man.

Q.—Why didn't you state so? A.—I told the Coroner's Jury that he was not the man; my theory was all gone from that moment; I was as confident he was not the man as I was confident of my own existence, and I am confident of it now.

Q.—If you found Eckel more like the man you married than the body of Dr. Burdell, what then would have been your opinion? A.—If there were more points of resemblance most assuredly I would have fixed upon him; I should have believed that it was Eckel I married and not Dr. Burdell; I would have returned to the old theory again.

Q.—It was a question with you between these two persons as far as your testimony was concerned? A.—After I saw the body and before I saw Eckel I had a belief to a certain degree that Dr. Burdell was the man I married, but after seeing Eckel my suspicion that Eckel might have been the man vanished; the effect was to strengthen my belief that Burdell was the man; the effect was decided; that is the opinion I hold now; I was strengthened all along by the appearance of the dead body, I have stated as nearly as I am able all of what these theories are founded on; I met several persons who knew Dr Burdell intimately, and they described him to me, (Mr. Edwards objected on the part of his client to this testimony. Mr. Tilden said that for his part he wanted to have it. The Surrogate decided that it was relevant.) Witness resumed—These persons described Dr. Burdell to me—how he walked, spoke, &c., and my answer was uniformly: "Yes, that described the man I married."

Q.—Who were those persons? A.—I can't remember all their names, one respectable lady in Fifth-avenue, who employed him as her dentist, told me, but if I mention her name it will get into the papers, and I will be blamed for it; her description was accurate; Mrs. Cunningham sent for me recently, and I went; there was a conversation about Dr. Burdell, but not as to his personal appearance; with regard to his peculiarities of temper and disposition; she said he had his oddities and peculiarities; that she knew them and could put up with them, but the world could not; this was a week ago; I might have been an hour in her cell, with her and her eldest daughter; a woman came in before I left; there was no one else there; I don't remember whether she said anything about my being a witness; she seemed to have no special business with me but to converse, to while away the time; she said she originally intended that Dr. Snodgrass should marry her; she went to Goshen for the purpose of asking him to come to New-York to marry her, on the 27th October, and returned the same day; she said that Dr. Snodgrass was not at home—that he had exchanged with me on the previous Sabbath; he did preach in my church that day; she said that Mrs Snodgrass gave her my address; that she gave that address to Dr. Burdell, and, as he kept everything, they would find it among his papers; she did not say that she made any effort to find Dr. Snodgrass in New-York; I would have some difficulty in finding Dr. Snodgrass, if he was in New York—he has so many friends and sons here; his sons might know where to find him, or they might not, as he only came to stay one day; I don't know whether he returned next day or not; in this conversation Mrs. Cunningham spoke of the Coroner for abusing her property at the house; she said nothing about her notice to quit the premises; it was mostly about the murder and the marriage; she said nothing about her relations with Burdell after the marriage; she said, I think, that she always loved him, but did not say whether he loved her, or anything about it.

Q.—(*By Mr. Clinton*)—Was there any resemblance whatever between the appearance of Eckel and the man you married, in anything—eyes, looks, personal appearance, &c.? A.—None whatever.

The case was then adjourned till Tuesday and Friday of next week.

Meeting of the Historical Society—Homage to the Memory of Dr. Kane. Resolutions, Addresses, &c.

The regular meeting of the Historical Society last night at the Chapel of the University, was very largely attended. Hon. LUTHER BRADISH presided.

The minutes of the two previous meetings having been read by the Secretary, and the Treasurer's report offered and approved, Mr MOORE, the librarian, presented his report of donations and additions to the Library. Among them he called especial attention to the publication, by the Regents of the University of the State of New York, of volume I of the Holland Documents, being the first volume of the translations from the Dutch MSS., at Albany, illustrating the Colonial History of the State.

Mr. MOORE also read a letter from Mr. HENRY BOWERS, accompanying the donation of two interleaved almanacs, formerly in the possession of WILLIAM CUSHING, one of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the U. S. Among other interesting memoranda, the following has a peculiar interest at this time. At the date of the 4th of March, 1793, is this entry:

"4. Monday, Admd. ye oath of office to ye Presidt. of ye U. S."

This was the inauguration of WASHINGTON at the beginning of his second term. Chief-Justice JAY was in England negotiating the famous British Treaty, and Mr. Justice CUSHING, as senior Judge, administered the oath.

Mr. MOORE also announced donations to the Society from Professor HOWARD CROSBY, Rev. Dr. TAPPAN, FERNANDO WOOD, Hon. HAMILTON FISH, and the St. Louis Mercantile Library Association.

BENJAMIN ROBERT WINTHROP, Esq., presented and read a report from the Committee on the Fine Arts, on the subject of a donation by JOHN EARL WILLIAMS, Esq. The Committee regard the bust of COLUMBUS thus presented as possessing not only rare merit as a work of Art, but a peculiar interest in its association with the memory of "the world seeking Genoese." The liberality of Mr. WILLIAMS is a gratifying incident in the efforts now being made to illustrate the several epochs of our National history by the aid of Sculpture and Painting.

The bust of COLUMBUS (which is accompanied by an appropriate pedestal,) was executed by Mr. GOTT, an English artist in Rome, and is copied from an original in the Museum of the Capitol at Rome.

The Committee reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Society are specially due and heartily tendered to JOHN EARL WILLIAMS, for his liberality and public spirit, evinced in the presentation of a marble bust of COLUMBUS, which adorns the collection of the Society, and illustrates an era unsurpassed in grandeur on the pages of history.

Resolved, That the Society does hereby constitute Mr. JOHN EARL WILLIAMS a member for life, and that the Librarian cause to be suitably bound and presented to Mr. WILLIAMS, a complete set of the publications of the Society.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to Mr. WILLIAMS.

Rev. Dr. OS

INTERESTING FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the City of Washington and the Niagara's Mails.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

Financial Condition of Great Britain.

PERSONALITIES IN PARLIAMENT.

The New European Difficulty.

THE ANGLO-PERSIAN WAR.

The Niagara's mails, from Boston, reached this City yesterday morning.

The steamship *City of Washington*, which left Liverpool on the 14th ult., two hours after the *Niagara* sailed, arrived at this port last evening.

During the passage, the *City of Washington* experienced a succession of westerly gales.

We find in our foreign files some interesting details already telegraphed from Halifax.

The market news brought by the *City of Washington* confirms the *Niagara's* reports. The news brought to Liverpool by the *Persia* of a falling off in receipts at the South had led to an excited Cotton market on the 14th ult., and an advance of 3-16d. per pound on the quotations of the day previous. The sales were expected to reach 15,000 bales, one-half on speculation.

ENGLISH POLITICS AND NEWS.

Lord Palmerston's Illness—His Capacities as First Minister—The Secret Treaty Between France and Austria—Dispute Between the Premier and Mr. Disraeli—Sir Robert Peel's Explanation—Sir Charles Napier—Emigration, &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

LONDON, Friday Evening, Feb. 13, 1857.

During the closing part of last week and the beginning of this, the principal topic has been the indisposition which prevented the Premier from attending to his place in Parliament. The consequences of a prolonged exemption of this state of things would be so serious, and the probability so great at his lordship's venerable time of life, 73, that the uneasiness caused by what would otherwise have been so trifling a circumstance as a fit of the gout is very easily to be appreciated.

LORD PALMERSTON.

A day after day the necessity, the indispensability of the noble lord to the working of the executive machine as now managed, is so apparent, that when Ministerial speaks of the present Government, it is simply the individual at the head of it one thinks of, not a thing to be bestowed on its subordinate constituent elements. Of no other Minister within living memory can this be said with anything like equal justice; and the fact itself the more wonderful, considering that Lord Palmerston has really no great Parliamentary following. Other Ministers have been powerful in right of the number of their adherents; Lord PALMERSTON is to a great extent despite their paucity. Lord J. RUSSELL is carried on as a Minister on sufferance basis, with far larger majorities than the noble viscount can now command, and with that distinguished individual himself in his immediate train. Sir ROBERT PEEL, on the other hand, was both personally powerful, and had an unprecedented numerical suite. Yet neither, nor both, those Premiers gave one the idea of governmental puissance embodied in the present chief of the Treasury. No more does one the notion of "a minister on sufferance" with him. He is where he is, not because he is consistent to the Legislature, popular with the country; a favorite with the Court, for he is nothing of the sort, but because he commands the situation in virtue of his own towering superiority alike over all associates and all antagonists. It may be indicative of the low, moral tone, of a country that it is reduced to the disagreeable alternative of accepting a master in the guise of a servant, or else to accept as servants men who lack everything that gives him mastery: but the fact is as stated. He is where and what he is because there is no doing without him. It was thought that the conviction of this indispensable would pass away with the death or necessity that called him to the head of affairs; but, on the contrary, the less there is to do the more paramount it becomes that he should do it. Hitherto pilots to weather the storm have been the desiderata of political emergencies; but pilots to weather the calm now are now the main want of Britannia, ruler of the waves when waves there were. Lord PALMERSTON is considered the man for both, and to that consideration he owes, not merely his unexampled supremacy, but the more flattering fear entertained by the country lest his age and the infirmities incidental to it, but from which he has been so singularly free, should cut short the tenure of power it is the present disposition of the British public to wish were perpetual.

THE SECRET TREATY.

This power and this wish are, to the thinking and well-informed men who can think aright, signs of a most sickly mental organization; but we must accept the fact as we find it, and treat it accordingly. Enough for present purposes, that it accounts for the unanimity spoken of as the causes of Lord PALMERSTON'S absence from Parliament for a whole week, and for the desire that he should speedily resume his familiar location on the Commons. There was double reasons of a personal nature, for this desire. In the first place, to the condition in which the dispute between himself and Mr. DISRAELI, as to the Austro-French treaty, had been left on the opening night of the session was one whose continuance was felt to be extremely embarrassing. The Member for Bucks had charged the noble lord with being privy to a secret instrument whose existence, if it did exist, seemed, to all appearance, to militate most strongly against a very important feature in the ostensible foreign policy of the Palmerston Administration. That instrument was declared to be a treaty whereby Austria was to have her position in Italy preserved by France, England being an accepting party. Lord PALMERSTON declared on Tuesday week that no such document was in existence; that for believing in its possibility the right honorable gentleman had proved himself a *gobemouche* who had swallowed certain *canards* prepared for him by hoaxers during his recent sojourn in Paris.

The rules of the House affording Mr. DISRAELI no room for reply, he had to content himself with the reiteration in his weekly organ, the *Press* newspaper, of his original statements, of course in the anonymous form peculiar to British journalism, adding certain very strong axioms as to the obligations of the strictest veracity on the part of all men in general, and of one in particular, in so exalted a position as the first Minister of the Crown. Luckily, or unluckily, as some people suppose, Lord PALMERSTON, stung by the taunts and taunts of Mr. DISRAELI, came down on Tuesday night, when the latter, in a long and laborious exordium, set forth all the original bearings of the case, citing the date of the convention, or treaty, as he facetiously called it, and declaring in the most emphatic terms that it was at the instigation of the English Government that the Governments of Austria and France had agreed as to the Democratic element being kept down by the latter in Italy. Lord PALMERSTON ridiculed the whole allegation in a very bantering tone, begging pardon for not having got into a passion on the present occasion, but repeating that there was nothing in it to call for indignation; inasmuch as the convention, if it did exist, which he denied, never was signed; if it had been signed it could not have been acted upon, for the basis of the whole agreement, viz: that Austria should attack Russia, had not been observed, and therefore the superstructure had fallen to the ground. This was considered a great triumph for PALMERSTON, and his followers put of doors raised high the voice of exultation over the discomfited leader of the opposition. But they reckoned without their host. Last night Lord PALMERSTON volunteered an explanation that has filled his admirers with amazement, and will do more detriment to his character for statesmanship on the Continent, among those whose judgment now will be accepted by posterity, than probably all the other acts of his life put together. He admitted that the instrument had been signed! It is impossible to describe the delirium of triumph which this diffused among the tory benches, and the degree to which it was brought when Mr. DISRAELI, in the manner of his best days, in assailing another Premier, sarcastically drove home all the points in his first charge, giving the noble lord the option of accounting, either on the score of ignorance or something else, for the repudiation of all knowledge of very notorious circumstances. PALMERSTON only made matters worse by attempting to bector and bluster, and back out of the business, by explaining a convention was not a treaty. Altogether he has fallen very much by this discreditable incident, but which is deemed one of the greatest magnitude here, and will be appraised still higher on the Continent, as affecting his lordship's character as a statesman in the diplomatic art of saying the right thing at the right moment, and never saying the wrong one at any moment. He violated these canons of statecraft with childlike frowardness, wantonly provoking hostility in the first instance by the most offensively ostentatious contradictions, then by a circumstantial defence of his broad denial, and lastly, by a confession of inconceivable ignorance, if ignorance it were, accompanied by a lame and impotent attempt to represent as insignificant that which was intrinsically and extrinsically of the greatest moment. Of course the Tory party, for a long time back feeble and inanimate, are now elate again. Mr. DISRAELI again begins to give himself the airs of the coming man, as he was called a dozen years ago by one of our Parliamentary prophets, Mr. HENRY DRUMMOND, without, however, yet realizing the vaticination.

THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Lord PALMERSTON is again in his place to-night, the most eventful of his ministry thus far, inasmuch as it is the night of his financial exposition, now on the act of being made by his Chancellor of the Exchequer, the learned-headed but most leaden-mannered Sir CORNWALL LEWIS. The House is crowded with members; the galleries with strangers, more or less illustrious; the citizens of the State mustering in very considerable numbers in the diplomatic box and elsewhere, while the ladies' gallery has among its occupants, though invisible to external eyes, Madame BALLAS and her sister. At the time this letter is being dispatched the figurative functionary had but just entered on his catalogues of fiscal reductions, for which scope had been allowed in the diminution of the army and navy expenditure for the coming financial year by no less enormous a sum than seventeen millions sterling, according to the Government tables issued yesterday. It will help you to understand the pecuniary position of England to lay before you an epitome of another document issued this afternoon, being an account of our public income and expenditure during the nine months ended Dec. 31, 1856, and of the money raised by loans and the balances in the Exchequer during the same period. The figures indicate that remarkable expansiveness of which our national resources have so often been proved capable. The income from revenue was £58,814,913, and the expenditure £58,927,299, being an excess of £5,112,386 over income. The balance in the Exchequer on the 31st March was £5,600,621, and the amount raised by loans and the issue of Exchequer bills was £21,088,186. The issues from the Pay Office, advances for local works, &c., amounted to £14,633,99 3, which, with the excess of expenditure over income, and a balance of £5,962,427 in the Exchequer on the last day of 1856, makes a sum equal to the former balance, and the amount raised by loans and Exchequer bills, namely: £26,688,807. The estimates for the army and navy, which have been issued in anticipation of the Chancellor of the Exchequer's financial statement, show a decrease of more than £17,000,000 on those of last year, and that without reducing either service below a safe force, nearly the whole amount being consequent upon the cessation of hostilities. For instance, the chief item of decrease in the navy is in the charges for conveyance of troops, and for warlike stores. This circumstance enhances the satisfaction which such a considerable reduction is calculated to create in the public mind.

The warrant of the data so supplied in this and the foregoing tables admits of the diminution in the income tax to the amount announced by the Chancellor of the Exchequer to-night, the particulars of which will be furnished you by telegraph from Liverpool. At the present moment it is premature to speculate how far these reductions will satisfy the views of the new coalition, GLADSTONE and DISRAELI, in respect to the mode in which future revenue should be raised. Mr. DISRAELI has a motion of this kind for Tuesday night, but how far he will press it remains to be seen after the merits of the Government scheme to-night are canvassed, the principal point in it being that regarding the Navy, apropos of which it may not be irrelevant to mention for your mercantile community to know that the seamen of the great Northern port of Hull are now on a strike for higher wages; and, as some complaints have appeared in the newspapers here of the insufficient manning of American vessels, that they ground their demand on the interests of the ship-owners, asserting that many vessels from that and other ports have been lost through shipping men unable to perform their duty in a proper manner. They seized a foreign seaman, and carried him round one of the docks in a pot-crate, hoisted on their shoulders; but, on seeing a policemen, set him at liberty. A meeting has since been held, at which a resolution was passed that the rate of wages should be £4 per month to American and Baltic ports, £3 10s. to the Mediterranean and the West Indies, and £3 to the East Indies.

Passing from our mercantile to marine, to one of the officials of our Admiralty, young

SIR ROBERT PEEL'S EXPLANATION OF THAT LECTURE.

Sir ROBERT PEEL whose remarkable Russian lecture at Tamworth has lately been the theme of much comment, made an apologetic speech in the House of Commons last night, expressing his regret for having attacked and ridiculed so many persons of rank and eminence, British and foreign, but without saying one word in explanation of his conduct in reference to the only one of those he has made his butts who happened to be present—to wit.: Sir CHARLES NAPIER. The veteran Admiral, however, can afford to hold at little value the praise and blame alike of the honorable member for Tamworth, and the omission probably effected him but little. There has been gradually springing up in the public mind a reaction with regard to the popular estimate of the worth of the Admiral's services in the Baltic and the merits of his quarrel with the Admiralty. Admiral BERKELEY wrote to him more than two years ago, "The public will do you justice in the long run," and the prediction is near being verified. He has just issued a narrative of his campaign in the Baltic, edited by Mr. EARP, formerly member of the Legislative Council of New-Zealand which will go far towards vindicating his reputation from the slurs so unjustly cast upon it, though the publication of his correspondence with the Admiralty supports the objection that has been made to his intemperance of manner. Sir R. PEEL's speech at Stafford in October last is, of course, not passed over; for though the rufous baronet, as an individual, may not be of much importance, his official position is apt to cause his platform amenities to be regarded as the reflected opinions of a higher authority. Mr. EARP is himself of opinion that this is the case, and that as Sir CHARLES has been so highly praised by Lord PALMERSTON, Sir J. GRAHAM, Admiral BERKELEY, and others, that it would be extremely inconvenient to them to eat their own laudations of his ability and prudence, they delegated the task to others, whose zeal has carried them to the extreme of indirectly involving Admiral PARSEVAL in the same censure with the British Admiral, who was imperatively desired to act in perfect unison with his ally. The contradiction given to Sir ROBERT'S statements at Stafford by the Grand Duke CONSTANTINE, and the indecorousness of his comments at Tamworth on the Prince DE LIGNY, have enlightened the public as to the true value of his opinions. His father said of Sir CHARLES NAPIER, that by his brilliant courage he "had changed a dynasty in two minutes." After such a eulogium, the opinion of the son is of little importance, taking into consideration the antecedents of both, and of the gallant Admiral. Beyond its vindication of Sir CHARLES' reputation, which, without doubt, is the object and purpose of the book, Mr. EARP's narrative affords little that possesses much interest, or that is not already well known. There was, it seems, considerable apprehension at St. Petersburg of an attack, as the Russians were not aware that the allied fleets were unprovided with either gun-boats, mortar-vessels, or rockets. The Grand Duke CONSTANTINE expected an attack on the north with gun-boats, and hence the construction of additional barriers in the channel on that side of the island. Neither were they aware that the British fleet was so inefficiently manned, or they might have ventured out, in which case, in the opinion of Sir CHARLES, our naval prestige might have been destroyed at one blow.

EMIGRATION FROM GREAT BRITAIN.

As the distressed state of the British laboring classes now continues to attract attention to emigration, it may be of interest to state that a Parliamentary paper, issued to-day, gives some details of the emigration from Europe to Canada, which have a bearing on the shipping interests of New-York and upon the present social condition of the Union generally. Mr. BUCHANAN, Government Emigration Agent at Quebec, states that, owing to the existence of regular lines of vessels, sailing at stated periods between Liverpool and the chief Atlantic ports, emigrants have been enabled to obtain a passage from the Mersey to New-York or Boston at considerably lower rates than those charged by vessels sailing to Quebec. This contributes to the numerous regular vessels in the trade all interested in obtaining a few passengers, and it is worthy of remark that, although the Passenger Law Amendment Act has increased the cost of provisions and limited space, passages to New-York have not exceeded £3 10s., while to Quebec they have been from £4 4s. to £4 10s. In noticing the causes of the decrease of immigration into Canada from Ireland, he includes among them the "direct and prejudicial influence which the return of a great number from the United States must exercise on the minds of those disposed to emigrate, whether caused by the diminution of employment or from the introduction of the religious element into American politics." The imperfect knowledge which a large portion of the class which has hitherto freighted Irish emigrant ships have of the geography of the North American continent does not enable them to discriminate between Canada and the United States, and hence the causes which hinder emigration to the latter have indirectly the same effect as regards the former. Mr. HAWKE'S report from Toronto shows, on the other hand, that while Canada is thus deprived of a considerable immigration from this side of the Atlantic, the same causes have led to an increase of population derived from the United States. The number of settlers which Canada West receives from that source is steadily increasing, inasmuch that Mr. HAWKE estimates them, with those who landed at Atlantic ports and proceeded direct to Canada, at nearly half the number which, during 1855, landed at Quebec. Many Germans of the State of Pennsylvania, some of them persons of considerable means, have, it appears, applied to the Government Emigration Office at Montreal for information as to price of land, &c., having come to the determination of removing to Canada.

TREATY IN RELATION TO THE NEWFOUNDLAND FISHERIES.

A cloud of conventions and treaties have lately been issued. The one most likely to be interesting to readers on your side of the Atlantic is that recently concluded with France, relative to the rights of fishing on the coasts of Newfoundland and Labrador. This Convention, which was ratified on the 16th of last month, and is to come into operation on the 1st of January next, gives to French subjects the exclusive right to fish, and to use the strand for fishing purposes, on the east coast of Newfoundland, from Cape St. John to the Quirpon Islands; on the north coast, from the Quirpons to Cape Norman; and in the harbors of Port-au-Choix, Petit Port, Port-au-Port, Red Island, and God Roy Island, on the west coast. British subjects are to have the exclusive use of the shore from Rock Point to Cape Ray, except at the points mentioned; and the right of fishing on the coast of Labrador, from Blanc Sablon to Cape Charles, is to be enjoyed concurrently by the subjects of both nations. There are other provisions, relative to the purchase of bait and the constructions necessary for fishery purposes, the whole extending to twenty-one articles. The plenipotentiaries were Lord CLARENDON and Mr. LABOUCHERE, Secretary for the Colonies, on the part of Great Britain; and Count DE PERSIGNY, the Ambassador accredited from France to this Court, on the part of the Emperor.

TREATY WITH SIAM.

Another treaty, the future results of which are likely to be of some importance in a commercial point of view, is that with the two Kings of Siam, bearing the remarkable names of PHRA BARD SOMDETCH PHRA PARAMENDR MAHA MONGKUT PHRA CHOM KLAU CHAU YU HUD, and PHRA BARD SOMDETCH PAWARENDR RAMSR MAHISWARESWR PHRA PIES KLAU CHAU YU HUD. The plenipotentiary on the part of Great Britain was Sir JOHN BOWRING, who has just been making such havoc at Canton, by way of set-off, it may be presumed, to the bond of amity ratified at Bangkok. The Siamese Plenipotentiaries were five in number, and their names seem to be a compound of those of the two Kings, with a little transposition of the component syllables, and an additional Klang Wang or two. The articles, 22 in number, seem well adapted for securing the objects in view, namely: extended commerce with Siam and more satisfactory and better-defined relations between the two countries. Sugar, cotton, silk, tobacco, pepper, salt, tallow and beeswax are exempted from export duty; and tigers' bones, peacocks' tails, and a number of other like articles, 51 in number, are relieved from taxation on production or transit, but are subject to duty on exportation. The importation of firearms and ammunition is prohibited, unless on account of the Siamese Government.

SOUND DUES TREATY.

A third treaty of importance—not concluded, but in course of negotiation—is that between Denmark and the various European powers trading to the Baltic, for the redemption of the Sound Dues, including those payable at the Belts, and the reduction of the transit dues now charged on merchandise passing from the North Sea to the Baltic overland. The King of Denmark consents to abolish the dues, and to maintain the Sound lights and buoys, on condition of receiving the sum of 30,570,689 rix-dollars, each of the States parties to the treaty paying a proportionate quota, and that on the principle of limited liability. The redemption money is to be paid by half-yearly installments, extending over 20 years, but the manner of payment and the computation of the amount in the currency of each State are not yet arranged. The transit dues on merchandise passing by canal or railway through Danish territory are to be reduced to a uniform rate of 16 shillings per 500 pounds; and should goods of any description on which these dues are now payable at any time obtain exemption on either of these routes, his Danish Majesty stipulates that such goods shall be placed on the same footing on all the other routes.

Financial Condition of England—Statement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to Parliament.

From the London Times, Feb. 14.

The first peace budget after a war is one of those occasions that make an extraordinary demand on what is called the "organ of order." Putting a house to rights after a ball or a removal, setting to at lessons after holidays, or to your social duties after a tour, may give one some idea of that clearing and fixing, sweeping and cleaning, necessary on our coming back to what ought to be our ordinary tenor of peace. To the first impressions, the change is almost hopeless. A chaos of army works, transport services, new vessels, improved weapons, outstanding contracts, improvident purchases, loans, war-taxes, and every variety of incoming and outgoing, rises to the mind, and seems to forbid any speedy return to moderate limits or decent regularity. There are semi-barbarous, and even European States, which have never recovered from the overwhelming confusion of such a period. Like a man who has received a heavy blow to his nervous system, and has not had vitality to surmount it, once "struck of a heap" they have fallen never to rise. England possesses, happily, with abundant resources, excellent stamina. She can set to work immediately, and show as clear decks the day after action as the day before. With the Chancellor of the Exchequer's speech before us we may now congratulate the British public on being once more on the same pleasant slope of financial reduction as in the days of PEEL. Whether by existing acts or by new ones, near twelve millions will be reduced from our taxation this year. Of this large sum more than nine millions is obtained by giving up the additional 9d. in the pound of the Income-tax, and by reducing the duty on incomes between £100 and £150 to 5d. in the pound. In three years we have now one more pledge that even the remaining 7d. will come to an end. Two millions of the Malt Duty have already expired, and the greater part of a million is surrendered to the public by reductions on tea, coffee and sugar. We are aware that a reduction of which three-fourths fall on the incomes of the upper classes, and a quarter upon articles of general household consumption, will not meet all views. Strong remonstrances have been made on behalf of paper, fire insurance, spirits, and articles on which the question of free trade was supposed to be more at stake. The Chancellor of the Exchequer very naturally replies that the war taxes should come off first. He retains, however, the additional duty on spirits, which are not only unnecessary, but even generally injurious, and are, therefore, a very legitimate subject for taxation. In our humble opinion the precedence for remission claimed in behalf of the war duties was quite reason enough for saying no more just now of the duty upon fire insurances, and it was not only superfluous, but rather injudicious, to say a word in its favor. If there ever was a tax upon prudence it is the 100 per cent. on insurance against fire. That it happens to be also a tax upon property is but a small recommendation, when one considers how much property has already to bear.

But how is it that we are able to make these reductions, when, as it was believed, there remained such arrears, and all the public establishments had been swollen by the war to so extravagant a height? The answer simply is, that there are no arrears, and there is nothing to prevent the establishments returning, if not to the old scale, at all events to one of peace. It is very true that all the services, military, naval, and civil, are higher than they were before the war, but it is principally owing to improvements with a view to effectiveness insisted on by the public, and adopted by Parliament, without regard to the late war. It is a fact that there are no arrears. Except the addition of a little more than an annual million to the interest of the national debt, we have paid all our bills, and now stand as clear as we did before MENSCHIKOFF landed at Constantinople. There is actually a balance of nearly a million and a half remaining from the funds voted to speak of the immense additions and improvements to our naval and military material. By comparing our expenditure during the year of the war—that is, up to next April, all things included—with the expenditure of the three previous years, Sir CORNEWALL LEWIS advances the conclusion that it has cost England £76,000,000 to arrest the European progress of Russia. By a further comparison of the revenue it appears that of the above sum we provided £40,000,000 by taxes, and so paid it once for all, and raised almost exactly the sum by loans, thus going by the simple and honest rule of paying half ourselves and leaving our children to pay the other half, as they might very well expect to do. We thus raised about £4,000,000 more than we spent, and are, in fact, £4,000,000 richer, for financial purposes, than we were before. This calculation, it must be observed, includes the loans to Sardinia and a great deal of expenditure for which we have valuable consideration. It is true that we do not yet entirely get rid of the war taxes, and, so far, have not returned to the very same point at which we stood four years ago. We have suspended for a while a few promised reductions, but it is only for a time, and in order to enable us to repay some trifling debts and set our house the more completely in order. In three years at the latest, unless we plunge into new wars, we hope to be meeting a few more of the many cries for financial relief that used to assail the Treasury about this time of the year.

The increasing expenditure of the country under all heads is, however, a very startling fact, and no wonder it is the subject of Sir G. C. Lewis' most emphatic remarks. In the Army and Navy, besides a number of temporary causes, such as the dearness of provisions and the completion of large purchases by contract, there are permanent sources of increased expenditure, such as steam, larger dockyards, camps, hospitals, Land Transport, Hospital Corps, the Militia, the new system of the Coastguard, new muskets, new packet lines to all parts of the world. At every possible opening the great spirit of progress has proved expensive to the public. The civil Services are equally exacting. The public offices, the County Courts, the constabulary, education, and other objects of public necessity or interest, annually encroach on the public purse to the amount of £200,000 or £300,000 at a time; and every such addition is perpetual. Instead, therefore, of the £50,000,000 a year, which very recently promised to be the outside of our peace expenditure, the estimate for the next year is over £62,000,000. Deducting the "collection of the revenue," the repayment of loans, and the Persian expedition, it appears that our present peace expenditure is £7,000,000 more than it was before the war; and much of this threatens to be permanent. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, then, does no more than his duty in calling attention to the vast aggregate of a fact which is too usually regarded in the detail. Confessedly the public does want some sober, business-like rules in dealing with its not inexhaustible purse. There is too much of the scramble in the present process. "First come, first served," or, rather, the strongest hand gets the most; and it is a matter of daily occurrence to fix on the public purse an annual charge equivalent to a capital expenditure of £5,000,000 or £10,000,000. During the three years of the war we have made more permanent addition to the public expenditure for other objects than we have on account of the war itself. The Chancellor of the Exchequer gives a picturesque enumeration of the claims lately made, or still made upon him, and he includes some that have been admitted by Parliament. He has omitted some even more expensive and questionable. The remedy for confusion is to be found in general rules; and it certainly would be worth the attention of Parliament to frame some system for discriminating between national, local, and private purposes. At present there is no discrimination; and the stronger hand, or the more forward, gets the largest handful of the public money.

Interesting Scenes and Incidents in the British Parliament.

THE SECRET TREATY BETWEEN FRANCE AND AUSTRIA—LORD PALMERSTON AND MR. DISRAELI AT LOGGERHEADS.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Tuesday, Feb. 10.

Mr. DISRAELI, premising that when, eight years ago, he had occasion to refer to a guarantee in the Treaty of Vienna by Great Britain to Prussia of her Saxon provinces, Lord PALMERSTON, then and for 17 years Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, had contradicted him, affirming that there was no such guarantee, which was nevertheless found in that treaty,—proceeded to remind the House that on the first night of this session he had referred to a guarantee by France to Austria of her Italian possessions, stating that that guarantee was mentioned in a treaty, and that Lord PALMERSTON had in the same manner contradicted him. The treaty in question was not in print, but he (Mr. DISRAELI) had a moral conviction that he was correct, having had the information from a quarter that could not be mistaken. Assuming the information to be correct, or that he was convinced that it was so, it was impossible, he observed, that in the course which the debate took, touching upon Italian affairs, he could have been silent upon the point. It had not been his intention to impugn the policy which dictated that treaty; he believed it was conceived in a wise, temperate, and conservative spirit; but, assuming the statement he had made to be correct, Her Majesty's Ministers were conveying to the House and to Europe that they were pursuing a policy totally different, and it concerned the honor of the House that there should be a clear understanding upon the subject. He complained that Italian policy had been made a stalking horse. The contradictions he had received involved two allegations—first, that his statement that a secret treaty was in existence by which France guaranteed to Austria the security of her Italian dominions was a romance; the second allegation was a derisive hypothesis, that if there was such a treaty Ministers had never seen it or heard of it. With regard to the first, he reaffirmed that engagements were negotiated between France and Austria with the main object of guaranteeing on the part of France the security of the Austro-Italian dominions; that those negotiations were brought to a successful conclusion, and expressed in a written instrument, which assumed the form of a secret treaty, and was executed on the 22d of September, 1854. As to the second allegation, that, if there be such a treaty, Her Majesty's Government had never seen or heard of it, and would have given advice contrary to such a stipulation, he had evidence in his possession, he said, proving that throughout the whole of the negotiations, Her Majesty's Government were privy to them; that the suggestion received their approbation and cordial concurrence; and that the treaty was not only executed with the cognizance of the Government, but had been largely and extensively acted upon with their knowledge. He added that if Lord PALMERSTON would give him from the archives of the Foreign Office the correspondence in December, 1854, and January, 1855, he would prove every tittle of what he had asserted.

Lord PALMERSTON disclaimed all intention of throwing any imputation upon the personal character or honor of Mr. DISRAELI; all he had imputed to him was credulity in believing implicitly what he had been told regarding this matter. His charge against Her Majesty's Government was that while they professed great interest for the Italians, and to encourage Italian nationality, they instigated and encouraged the French Government to give a guarantee to Austria of her Italian dominions. He (Lord PALMERSTON) had said that, to the best of his knowledge, there was no such treaty; nor had Mr. DISRAELI, he said, given any proof of its existence. He had only hearsay evidence from some authority not named. He said he believed that, unless Mr. DISRAELI had seen the treaty, he had been imposed upon; that the only foundation for the statement was that at an early period of the late war, communications did take place between France and Austria, in which the former assured the latter that, if she took part in the war France would not take advantage of her by encouraging any rising or disturbances in Italy, and if Austria joined the allies, and such disturbances broke out, the French force would act in concert with the Austrian. Those engagements are undoubtedly known to the British Government, and they were embodied in a conversation, but the Government were assured that it never was signed. This convention is, however, entirely different from a guarantee. He still denied that he had any knowledge of a treaty by which France guaranteed to Austria her Italian dominions. The convention was only temporary, and it was not signed, because the contingency of Austria joining England and France in active operations never arose. It was a total misapprehension and a perversion of terms, he said, to represent this as a guarantee.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—THURSDAY, FEB. 12.

Lord PALMERSTON.—I wish to set myself right with the right honorable gentleman opposite with regard to an assertion I made on Tuesday night with respect to the military convention to which I referred. I said that I had been informed that that convention had not been signed, and my belief was that it had not been signed. But I think it right to state that, on further inquiry, I find that in point of fact it was signed, [loud cheers from the Opposition benches,] but that, being in its nature more of a military than a political convention, and having for its object the regulation, the mutual regulation, of the French and Austrian troops which might be in Italy in the contingency of Austria declaring war against Russia, and Austria never having declared war against Russia, that convention, although signed, became a dead letter, and never had any application or effect whatsoever.

Mr. DISRAELI.—Although there is no question before the House, yet I hope I shall be allowed to make a few remarks, and they shall be of extreme brevity. The House will recollect that I mentioned on the first night of the session that there was a secret treaty between France and Austria. That statement received a direct contradiction from the noble lord. [Hear, hear.] But this I am prepared to say, that such is the ability, the acknowledged ability and impartiality with which the leading journal reports the proceedings of public meetings, that I am quite prepared to accept the entire responsibility of every single sentence, except a particular phrase, which I do not think I used, but which if I had used I should have been equally prepared to accept the entire responsibility of. But I am sure that the House, as a great deal has been said about this speech, will give me ten minutes for a few remarks on it. [Hear.] I shall be very glad indeed to offer some explanation, as my phrases have been tortured a good deal from their true meaning, and a meaning has been given to them that I never intended to convey. I did address the meeting at Saltby, and, as a great deal of comment has been made on my words, it will perhaps be right, as I occupy a public situation, to put them in their true and proper light. [Hear.] I am very sorry, and I do regret that any inconvenience should have arisen from any expressions that may have fallen from me, and which have been misinterpreted on that occasion. It is very far from my wish, and I think I may say from my nature —and I am known to many members of this House—to cause unnecessary pain to any one. [General cheering.] But these sentences have been very greatly twisted; and, first, with reference to the Count DE MORNY, the Grand Duke CONSTANTINE and the Prince DE LIGNE. [Hear.] As regards the Count DE MORNY, I absolutely repudiate having said anything about him which might not have been said by any gentleman with reference to his friends or acquaintances. [Much laughter.] I said that he was *le plus grand speculateur de l'Europe*. [Cheers and laughter.] Now, I did not intend to imply anything detrimental to his honorable character; [continued laughter;] and immediately on my arrival in town, when I heard that these expressions had been noticed, I wrote to Count DE MORNY to say that certainly envy and malice had done their best to twist these expressions of mine into something odious to him, but that I repudiated saying a single word against his character or the position he occupied. Now, I could not say more. [Cheers.] As regards the Grand Duke CONSTANTINE, that is another matter. I certainly said that the troops, and that they requested the permission of Austria to communicate in the [illegible] of the treaty in order to transmit [illegible] was the treaty we were told [illegible] [Cheers.] What was the answer? I received on the second [illegible] declared on the first occasion [illegible] He was then, after the [illegible] I had objected to own that there was a written document [illegible] the object of which was to accomplish this which I explained. The noble lord said it was not a treaty but a convention. But, said the noble lord, "That convention was never signed. [Cheers.] I have been in active communication with those who can give me the best information on the subject. I have received information, and the fact is that the affair never was in operation, and so I was justified in my statement that there was nothing of the kind, and that the whole thing was a romance." Now comes the third act. We now have an acknowledgment from the noble lord, not merely that there is a written document in existence in the shape of a convention between these two Powers for the object I stated, and that it is a secret document, but that is the only statement which, the other night, saved the noble lord from substantial refutation—namely, that the convention was not signed—is incorrect, and that the convention was signed. [Hear, hear.] After these two admissions from the noble lord I stand here to state again that which I stated on the first night of the session. I say it was not a convention, it was a treaty; I say it was not only signed, but extensively acted upon; I say that every expression the noble lord used in describing that instrument so little applies to its real nature, as it has been represented to me, that I really believed at the end of the debate the other night that there must have been some military convention in existence, founded upon the treaty, which had not been signed, and that the noble lord was entirely misleading the House. [Cheers.] I state again that there is a treaty, a secret treaty, between France and Austria, the object of which is to guarantee the security of the Italian possessions of Austria—that it was executed on the day I mentioned—that it has been extensively acted upon—that, to the best of my belief, it contains, on the surface, no limitation of the period of its operation—and that the character given of it by the noble lord the other night is entirely incorrect. [Loud cheers.]

Lord PALMERSTON.—I have no right to trespass again upon the indulgence of the House, but I hope I shall be allowed to say a few words after the observations of the right honorable gentleman, by which he attempts to cover his ignominious retreat from his first position. [Ironical cheers from the Opposition, and counter cheers.] The right honorable gentleman has misstated what he said on a former occasion. [Cheers and counter cheers.] He has entirely misrepresented his own expressions—his own statement. What was the honorable gentleman's statement? His statement was that there was a treaty between Austria and France for guaranteeing the Italian possessions of Austria [hear, hear]—that it was now in existence—that it had been recently quoted by Austria in consequence of the discussions between France and England on the one hand and Naples on the other—and that it had been executed at the instigation of the English Government [loud cries of "Oh, oh," and cheers;] that it had been executed not only with the knowledge, but at the instigation of Her Majesty's Government. [Continued cheers and counter cheers.]

Mr. DISRAELI—At the "instance!"

Lord PALMERSTON—No, "instigation!" But the right honorable gentleman cannot rest his statement upon syllables. However, I heard the word and I recollect it. I am sure he made use of the word "instigation."

Mr. DISRAELI—"Instance" or "advice?"

Lord PALMERSTON—Well, advice! [Cheers from the Opposition.] Oh! but I heard the word "instigation" distinctly. [Renewed cheers and counter cheers.]

Mr. DISRAELI—You say it is instigation.

Lord PALMERSTON—What the right honorable gentleman meant was that the treaty originated in advice and counsel given by the English Government to the Governments of France and Austria. I denied the whole of that statement at the time it was made, and the whole of that statement I again deny. To the best of my knowledge and belief no such treaty exists or ever was executed. I state most distinctly that the British Government has no knowledge of such a treaty, and, therefore, cannot have instigated it. I said the other night that if the right honorable gentleman had seen such a treaty, and could assert its existence on his own knowledge, of course I would bow to his assertion, and, although I knew nothing of it, I would take for granted that it did exist. I also said that a convention of a totally different kind had been negotiated—a convention regulating the mode of action of the French and Italian troops which might happen to be in Italy at the time, in the event of Austria declaring war against Russia, and fighting in concert with England and France, as Austria naturally wished her rear to be secured while she was fighting in the van in concert with the allies. I said that convention was founded upon the assumed case of a declaration of war by Austria against Russia, and such a declaration never having taken place the convention became a dead letter, and, whether signed or not, had no effect and never could take effect. These assertions I still maintain, and, therefore, I say the right honorable gentleman, notwithstanding the vaporing manner in which he has been pleased to follow up his statement, [loud cries of "Oh!" from the Opposition, and cheers from the Ministerial benches,] has been imposed upon. [Continued cries of "Oh!" and cheers.] I beg your pardon? The right honorable gentleman used hard words, and I shall express my opinion, whatever he may think of my mode of expression. [Cheers.] I say, then, that the right honorable gentleman has, to the best of my belief, been grossly imposed upon; that a military convention, which never came into operation, because that which was to have been the basis and foundation of it never took place, has been represented to him as being that which it never was, and was never intended to be, as a permanent guarantee of the Italian possessions of Austria by France—I say that it is utterly impossible that the military convention could have been made use of in the manner he described, because Austria could not have said to Naples, "I have a permanent guarantee from France for my Italian possessions," seeing that the only thing signed, as far as I am aware, was a convention providing for a case which never had any existence, and that the military convention I have described was not signed at our instigation or by our advice, but was communicated to us as an arrangement already settled between France and Austria; and the only question with us was whether, on the whole, France was bound in honor to make such arrangements as would render the position of the Austrian armies in Italy secure. So far, therefore, from that which I have stated bearing out the statement of the right honorable gentleman, it shows that my own statement was perfectly true, and that the right honorable gentleman is entirely misinformed as to the facts of the case. [Loud cheers and counter cheers.]

SIR ROBERT PEEL'S PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Thursday, Feb. 12.

Mr. STAFFORD—I rise to ask the hon. baronet the member for Tamworth whether the report of a speech of his (made on the 7th of January, at Saltby, near Birmingham,) which appeared in the *Times* newspaper, be correct, especially those passages which refer to the Grand Duke CONSTANTINE of Russia, M. DE MORNY, and the Prince DE LIGNE?

Sir R. PEEL—My hon. friend has asked me a question, and I hope the House will allow me to say a few words in explanation. [Hear, hear.] It is said that it has been "arranged"—and the word is a heavy one—to put a question to me whether a speech reported to have been delivered by me at Saltby, and reported in the *Times* of the 7th ult., is correct? Now, I do not think, perhaps, that this is quite the tribunal in which I ought to be called to account for expressions used in another place, and totally unconnected with the business of this House. [Hear, hear.] At the same time, I am quite ready to accept the challenge of the hon. gentleman, and I am quite prepared to give him every facility in obtaining the most accurate information on this most important subject. [A laugh.] The hon. gentleman asks me whether I delivered the speech at Saltby which appeared in the *Times*. I beg to say that I did deliver that speech as the guest of the hon. member for Adderley [laughter]—for North Staffordshire. He invited me to attend that meeting on the occasion of a jollification [laughter,] and I addressed that meeting. I admit that I am not in the habit of reading reports of speeches of m

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—TWO VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, suitable for gentlemen, can be obtained at No. 238 4th-av., corner 23d-st. An excellent reference required.

BOARDING AND LODGING.—A GENTLEMAN and his wife can obtain board and lodging in a private family, in a central location, on reasonable terms. Address A. B., Box 4,444 Post Office.

BOARD AND ROOMS.—A CLERKWAN, ELIGIBLY situated on Murray Hill, has a suite of rooms to let furnished or unfurnished, to a family or single gentlemen; most airy and desirable in the City for a Summer residence. References required. Apply at 36 East 35th-st.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—IN A respectable private family, between Clinton and Henry-sts., convenient to Fulton-ferry, a few rooms to let with or without board, to single gentlemen. Apply at No. 3 Monroe-st., near Columbia.

NO. 3 MONROE-STREET—FURNISHED rooms to let with or without board, to single gentlemen. Also, a few unfurnished rooms to let.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—IN A private family, to a few gentlemen, or gentleman and wife, a large front parlor and bedroom, with board; also, a single room; references exchanged. No. 69 Pierrepont-st., near Columbia.

CLOAKS, MANTELETTS AND ABSOLUTES.—From the late stock, at JEREMIAH LAMBERT'S, No. 628 Greenwich-st., consisting of fringes, plushes, down trimmings, and a variety of other goods.

WEST DRY GOODS

From the late stocks, at JEREMIAH LAMBERT'S, No. 628 Greenwich-st., consisting of fringes, plushes, down trimmings, and a variety of other goods.

SILKS,
SHAWLS,
DE LAINES,
BARÉGES,
PRINTED JACONETS,
CLOAKS,
EMBROIDERIES,
BRILLIANTS,
&c., &c.

Will open this morning, at 10 o'clock, at the Auction Rooms, No. 59 Broadway, corner of Exchange-place, a large and desirable assortment of the above goods, in lots to suit purchasers.

SILKS.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 4, 1857.

Terms of the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES.—It is served in this City and vicinity for ONE SHILLING a week. Single Copies Two Cents. Mail subscribers SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES is published every Evening, (*Sundays Excepted*) One edition will be issued at ONE and the other at THREE o'clock P. M. It will be sent by mail at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing nearly all the reading matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday, is mailed at THREE DOLLARS a year.

The WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed at Two DOLLARS a year for single Copies. TWENTY-FIVE Copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, to one address.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the day of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6 cents by single copies.

Terms, invariably *cash in advance*.

Publication Office, No. 128 Nassau-st., cor. of Beekman.

RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO., Publishers.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The conclusion of Monday's proceedings in Congress, which were prevented from reaching us in full by the interruption of telegraphic communication, was sent over the wires yesterday, in time for publication in the EVENING TIMES. In the Senate, the resolution from the Judiciary Committee, providing for taking testimony in the Indiana contested election case, was laid on the table by one majority. Mr. TOOMBS submitted an amendment to the Army bill, to give Gen. SCOTT his arrears of pay, and the claims which the Secretary of War refused to allow, which was adopted, and the bill was passed. The House Post-route bill was passed. A report was then submitted from the Committee of Conference on the Tariff bill, which was agreed to, after considerable debate, by a vote of 35 against 8. The report was also agreed to in the House, after the failure of a motion to table it, by 124 against 71. An abstract of the bill will be found elsewhere.

Both Houses yesterday were busily engaged in closing up the business of the session. In the Senate, the Fortification, and the Navy and Civil Appropriation bills were passed, after being variously amended. In the House, the Senate's amendment to the bill providing for mails between Mississippi and San Francisco was agreed to. The Senate's bill permitting the home valuation principle in the tariff of 1846 was passed. The bill establishing collection districts, &c., was referred to the Secretary of the Treasury, with discretion. The Joint Committee appointed to wait on the President and Vice-President elect, to notify them of their election, announced that they had performed that duty. After the passage of a variety of private bills, a recess was taken. On reassembling the Senate bill dividing Missouri into two judicial districts was passed. Up to the time of going to press with our first edition we had received no notification of the adjournment. But a single wire was working beyond Philadelphia, and the report came over it very slowly. The proceedings of both houses were frequently interrupted by messages and reports from the Conference Committees appointed to settle disagreements.

Washington was a scene of excitement yesterday. The streets were crowded with citizens and strangers, and the Capitol was thronged. Hotels and private boarding-houses were overflowing, and many persons passed the night in the streets. The Inauguration to-day, with all its accompaniments, will form a great spectacle.

Our files of European journals, to the 14th of February inclusive, were received yesterday by the *City of Washington* at this port, and the *Niagara's* mail from Boston. Our London correspondent gives a valuable sketch of English politics, which, at the present moment, possess many features of interest. The Chancellor of the Exchequer had presented his financial statement to Parliament, from which it appears that the estimated expenditure of the British nation for the coming year will be reduced to the small sum of £65,174,000. We give in considerable detail, two very readable scenes of a personal nature, that recently occurred in the House of Commons. In the one, Sir ROBERT PEEL amusingly endeavors to explain or apologize for the free-and-easy style in which he handled certain great personages of Europe, in his now notorious lecture; in the other, Lord PALMERSTON and Mr. DISRAELI give each other the retort courteous, while discussing the existence of the alleged secret treaty between France and Austria. The sensation created in diplomatic circles by the *Moniteur's* article favoring a union of the Danubian Principalities, has not yet died out; the *Times* holds it to be a breach of faith on the part of the French Government, and asserts that England will resolutely oppose any interference in the domestic affairs of the Ottoman Empire.

The question of Quarantine occupied the attention of both branches of the Legislature yesterday. Concurrent resolutions were adopted in the Senate, to appoint a Committee on Conference with the State of New-Jersey on the subject. The bill providing for its removal was considered in the Assembly, but without any action. A telegraphic abstract of the proceedings will be found elsewhere.

The Hudson River is again frozen over at various points. The steamboats *Hendrik Hudson*, the *Francis Skiddy* and the *New World*, which left Albany for this City on Monday evening, were frozen in at Castleton, and their passengers were compelled to remain on board.

The examination of Rev. Mr. MARVINE, who married Mrs. CUNNINGHAM, before the Surrogate, yesterday, adds fresh interest to the Burdell murder case. Mr. MARVINE's testimony that the man whom he married to Mrs. CUNNINGHAM was BURDELL was so positive that it will require very strong evidence to set aside her claims to be his widow. The Surrogate, very properly and promptly, forbid any irrelevant sparring between the opposing counsel.

The examination into the complaints brought against the Manhattan Gas Company, that have been some time in progress before a Special Committee of the Councilmen, was terminated. Two chemists were on the stand. Both stated that it was very easy to make meters give dishonest returns.

The captain of the bark *Meldon*, running between this port and Havana, was arrested yesterday, charged with so severely beating a young sailor boy belonging to his vessel, as probably to make a cripple of him for life. The captain gave bail in the sum of $3,000 to answer the charge.

In the Filibuster examination, the summing up of Counsel was continued yesterday. The strong points raised for the defence will be seen by the report of Mr. BLANKMAN's argument given elsewhere.

Municipal elections took place in Auburn, Rochester, Utica and Troy yesterday. In Auburn and Utica the Republicans were successful, in Rochester the Democrats, and in Troy the Americans.

An Englishwoman, named MILLER, residing at No. 336 Madison-street, was found dead at that place yesterday morning. Coroner HILLS held an inquest upon the body, and the testimony adduced showed that the deceased had been literally *beaten to death* by her husband JOSEPH, (an Englishman,) who was thereupon committed to the prison. The parties had lived unhappily together for a long time. MILLER is 36 years of age. The deceased was aged about 27 years.

The burglars who, on Sunday night, broke into the Bonded Warehouse on Canard Wharf, Jersey City, and stole therefrom a large quantity of silk goods, were brought to the City, yesterday, from Keyport by Ex-Police Captain WALLING, who there arrested them. They had sailed, in a yacht, with their stolen goods for Philadelphia, but were compelled to seek refuge from the storm in Keyport, where, fortunately, Captain WALLING happened to be. The goods were, also, brought to this City. They belong chiefly to REDHILL, VALCKMAN & Co., of No. 130 Broadway. The prisoners are in the Tombs.

A fire occurred about 9¼ o'clock last evening, in the piano-forte manufactory of EGBERT SOUDDER, in Thirty-second-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues. About $10,000 damage was done to the building and stock.

The annual examination of the pupils of the Girls' Daily Normal School, under the care of Miss WRIGHT, and held in Education Hall, closed yesterday.

Coming and Going.

The world is full of contrasts and antitheses. Every shadow has its bright light, and every hill its valley; but, of all the strong contrasts that the world has to offer there is none so striking as that presented to-day in our National capital, of a President going out of office and another stepping into his place. Two gentlemen will rise this morning in Washington, and put on their daily garments, with their thoughts directed in opposite directions. Mr. BUCHANAN has his four years of power before him, with whatever of dignity and felicity that highest office on earth can yield, to be enjoyed; while Mr. PIERCE's term of enjoyment is at an end, and he steps at once from the loftiest post to which a citizen of this country can be elevated, to a level with the rest of his fellow-citizens. He is not like a monarch retired from business, with something of his regal character still investing him; but, in leaving the exalted position which he has occupied he takes nothing with him, but the memory of having filled it. He is, in fact, of less consequence now than before his election to the Presidency; then he was a rising man, who might have something in him capable of commanding the esteem of the people; but now he has been tried, and can never again hope to be trusted. When a British Prime Minister is compelled to abandon his place, he still remains the head of his party, and may hope, in the turn of affairs, to reoccupy his position; but for PIERCE there is no such hope, and all the consolation he can receive from the office he once filled, is to be derived from the privilege of being called an ex-President.

The spectacle is at once sad and sublime, and it is not without a dash of the ludicrous, to see a man who but yesterday possessed such vast power, and who held such momentous responsibilities in his hand, the head of a great nation and the representative of a triumphant party, to-day as utterly divested of all authority as though he were in his winding sheet, and with not so much claim upon the government as a Post-Office porter. The change is a terrible one, and a man like General PIERCE, who owed so much to office, must be painfully conscious of taking that one step which NAPOLEON has made proverbial. We cannot but feel that the President of the United States ought not to pass so suddenly from his effulgent position into utter obscurity.

Relief for Broadway.

The Common Council is busy with projects for relieving Broadway. If it will *act* as well as talk, the public will feel grateful. From time immemorial schemes of this sort have been suggested, discussed, inquired into and laid aside. Nothing has ever come of any of them—partly because they were chimerical, partly because private interests offered opposition, and partly because they were never taken hold of in earnest. We hope for better luck this time.

Mayor WOOD's recommendation, in the first place, ought immediately to be adopted. So far as it goes it is practical and effective. The removal of the steps, posts, areas, boxes, &c., which now encumber the sidewalks and impede travel, would greatly relieve the street by increasing its available area. With the progress of the City the importance of Broadway as a promenade will increase. It will be the Boulevards of New-York—far more splendid and attractive than the Boulevards of Paris—and one of the finest streets in the world. In the course of time it will become almost entirely devoted to shopping, and to fashion, and will be filled with the pedestrians and private carriages who will seek it for business and display.

But it is very evident that it cannot accommodate all this together with all the omnibuses, public conveyances, carts, drays, &c. &c., that now seek a passage through it. It is this kind of traffic which blockades it so seriously now, and it will grow worse and worse with every successive year. All these things must be accommodated somewhere, and they will go where they can be accommodated best.

The Common Council have hit upon the right plan for this purpose, which is simply this, *if one Broadway is not enough, make another*. It is proposed to open a new thoroughfare, lengthwise through the city, parallel to Broadway, on each side of it, and near enough to accommodate passengers by the public conveyances, and then to compel these to go down one and up the other. This may be done with comparative ease. On the west side of Broadway, Mercer-street, Church, Trinity-place, and Greenwich, offer a line which can be connected with but little difficulty; and on the east side the task is still easier. Lafayette-place, which opens out of the Fourth-avenue, can be connected with Elm-street by cutting through *three* comparatively valueless blocks, and Elm-street leads within one block of the City Hall. A glance at a map of the City will show a very feasible route, through streets which it would cost but little to widen,—upon which, indeed, the rise in the value of property would far more than pay the whole expense. The question of cost, though important, is a secondary matter in these improvements; and it is to be borne in mind that it will never be *less* than now. The constant and rapid increase in the value of property of all kinds in the City renders it certain that it will be far more expensive to make whatever improvements may be desirable ten years hence, than it is at present.

While the Common Council has this matter under consideration, we hope it will make the inquiry thorough and follow it up by corresponding action.

OUR VICAR OF BRAY.—General CASS has had a more remarkable fortune than any other politician that the country has produced. He has a tenacity of office like TALLEYRAND's, but has contrived to keep himself in place by means directly opposite to those employed by the wily and witty Frenchman. TALLEYRAND joined the party in power, whatever it might be, and made himself useful to it, while General CASS has kept himself constantly in office by remaining true to one party. When the Republicans carried the State of Michigan at the late election, the political death of General CASS seemed inevitable; but his life-long good fortune follows him, and he steps out of his seat in the Senate to take the first place in the Cabinet of President BUCHANAN. He will not enjoy an interregnum of five minutes. At noon to-day he will cease to be a Senator, and will at once begin to be Secretary of State.

When JOHN QUINCY ADAMS was President, and HENRY CLAY Secretary of State, General CASS was a portly, middle-aged gentleman, with a rubicund face, filling the office of Governor of Michigan, our westernmost Territory, and FRANKLIN PIERCE was a youth in College; CLAY, WEBSTER and CALHOUN were in their prime, and BENTON a rising politician. Since then the first three have passed away, BENTON has retired from public life, a whole generation of politicians have gone to their graves, three men have been elevated to the Presidency whose names were then unknown to the country, and now General CASS is about to commence a new political career.

What strange emotions must fill his mind as he looks out upon the great pageant to-day, and sees among the thousands who throng to Washington to witness the inauguration of a new President, not one face among them all that looked upon a similar scene when he first stood high in political life.

Job-Office Criticisms.

A Press without principle, save that of self-aggrandisement, is like an ill-regulated timepiece, a stationary vane, a musical instrument out of tune, or any other utterly worthless and unreliable machine. It is, in short, an Archimedean lever without a fulcrum. A venal Press is a job Press, and a job Press is, of necessity, a venal one. To the credit of the Press of New-York, it should be known that there is but one of the "leading papers" of this City that has attached to it that suspicious source of venality, a job office. The *Herald* has a job office, and as some allusion has been made to the circumstance, we find in that paper of yesterday the following explanation and apology:

"It is held that the *Herald* is venal in its criticisms of public amusements because bills and posters announcing concerts, operas, theatrical entertainments, &c., are printed in our office. In regard to this, it must be apparent that a contract for job printing is for labor actually performed. It is exactly the same as advertising, for which the full value of the money paid is returned in the publicity given. There is no more venality about printing the bills than there is in printing the advertisements, and whether we print their bills or not makes no difference in our opinions as to the merits or demerits of any actor, actress, singer or manager."

Lord BACON asserted that, though he did receive bribes, he never allowed his judgment to be warped by any such considerations, but gave his decisions according to his honest convictions. The gentlemen who have just been expelled from Congress asseverated the same thing; and so has many a rogue when called up for judgment protested his innocence in the same way. It is a weakness that belongs to the whole tribe of wrong-doers, to protect their innocence when they are detected, but the world wags its head incredulously at all such protestations. As to the *Herald's* declaration of innocence of venality in its job-printing arrangements, they are rather more barefaced than any convict ever made at the Court of Sessions.

The *Herald* confesses it has a job office for printing all kinds of theatrical show bills, concert programmes, &c., but it says: "Whether we print their bills or not, makes no difference in our opinions as to the merits or demerits of any actor, actress, singer or manager." We do not suppose it does make the least difference as to the opinions that may be entertained, but it makes all the difference in the world as to what the *Herald* says. It is simply a matter of fact, which the *Herald* will not deny, that no manager, actor, singer or concert-giver, is ever favorably noticed in the columns of that venal sheet, who neglects to pay tribute to its job office, and it will not, in most cases, even put in the advertisements of a theatre which does not have its job-printing done there. Now, this may be regarded as all right by the public, and honest men may not consider it at all venal; and, knowing this fact, people may read criticisms of the *Herald* on public performances with the expectation of being enlightened by them; and so may speculators in lead companies make investments on the strength of the *Herald's* opinions; but those who do so must be very few in number and considerably more verdant than grass in April. Whether the *Herald* gives full value for its job contracts or not is no business of ours, and it may, for aught that we know to the contrary, charge no higher for its work than other job offices; but the fact that it makes levies upon all places of public amusement, by compelling them to give it their printing is sufficient to show what its notices or criticisms are worth. If there were anything like a spirit of independence among our managers, they would refuse to submit to such degrading terms as this venal press imposes upon them; for they must be aware that when the character of the paper is known, and the conditions of its job-office criticisms are exposed, it will be utterly powerless either for good or harm. When such a press has the impudence to prate about venal criticisms we shall not be surprised to hear of Doctor CONNERY lecturing on the duties of Coroners, or Mr. BUSTEED on the dignity of lawyers.

PARLIAMENTARY PERSONALITIES.—The debate between Lord PALMERSTON and Mr. DISRAELI, which we publish elsewhere this morning, affords a very striking example of the difference between the personalities of British statesmen in Parliament and our own statesmen in Congress. The debate between the British Premier and the Opposition leader turned entirely upon a point of personal veracity, and though it is sufficiently bitter, personal and piquant, neither of the parties so far forgot himself as to violate the rules of decorum. Mr. DISRAELI had announced to Parliament that a secret treaty existed between France and Austria, guaranteeing to the latter Power its Italian possessions; and Lord PALMERSTON denied the fact, classing the announcement among the Opposition leader's romances and works of fiction. Of course the statement of the Premier was believed in preference to that of Mr. DISRAELI; yet a few days afterwards the Premier rose in his place and admitted that a Convention between France and Austria had been signed. Here was an opportunity for Lord PALMERSTON's antagonist, which he made the most of, and the two leaders were very free in their remarks upon each other. It was one of those cases in which both parties were right and both wrong, and the partisans of each claimed the victory. To a disinterested spectator, as we certainly are, it seems that DISRAELI had the best of the argument, but that he did not appear to the best advantage. The point of interest to us, however, in this Parliamentary sparring match, was the decorum observed, and the absence of that gross and fierce vituperation which would have been sure to attend a similar encounter in Congress, with the after-piece of a long correspondence between seconds on the subject of pistols, rifles and bowie-knives. Our pretty little quarrels in Congress do not end so prettily as they do in Parliament. No such humiliating spectacle has ever been seen in either House of Parliament as that melancholy one which may now be witnessed in our Senate chamber, of a member maimed and crippled by the blows received from another member in reply to words spoken in debate. Personalities in Parliament have, heretofore, led to duels; but the time has long passed since such an event occurred there, and we trust that the time may not be far distant when an occurrence of the kind will be as rare here.

Our Congressional debates are deprived of a good deal of smartness and vivacity, and the controversy of opposing members are made to wear a stilted and mock-heroic air, from the danger of anything like familiarity or an easy home-thrust being replied to by "You lie," or a blow over the head from a gutta-percha cane.

How to Encourage American Art.

The Boston *Atlas* says, in reference to some remarks in the DAILY TIMES, a short time since, on the employment of French artists to decorate the Capitol at Washington:

"If we are furnishing our drawing-rooms luxuriously, and are equal to the expense, we go to England for our carpets rather than to Connecticut; and nobody objects. No more should any one object to the employment of M. VERNET to paint for the Capitol.

* * * * * * *

Between two artists of equal merit, one an American, one a foreigner, by all means employ our own countrymen, but when there is a difference in merit, buy of him who has the best wares to sell. In a matter like the embellishment of the Capitol, which is an affair of national pride, the difference in expense is not a consideration."

It is because the Capitol is an affair of national pride that none but men of our own nation should be employed in embellishing it, for how can we take any special pride in the work of LOUIS NAPOLEON's favorite painter? HORACE VERNET is intensely French in his feelings and his style, and a painting by him on the walls of our Capitol, will have nothing in it suggestive of America. American soldiers will be made to look like Frenchmen, and it will have a foreign and incongruous appearance. But, if there were no artistic reasons why such a Frenchman should not be employed to paint pictures for our Capitol, there are very strong patriotic reasons why a preference should be given to an American artist over a foreign one in the execution of all national works. There is no analogy between the right of an individual to buy his carpets where he can find them best adapted to his tastes, and the policy of a nation in employing artists. The Government acts for the nation, and is bound to consult the general good, and not individual tastes or preferences, in employing agents to perform the necessary functions of the State. In many cases the law requires that none but natives and citizens shall be employed by the Government, and it is implied by these laws that Americans shall always be employed when they can be found. It is the very genius of our Constitution to foster Americanism in all things. Even in so unimportant a matter as the crews of merchant ships, two-thirds of their number must be citizens. No person can be employed on a foreign mission, nor as an officer of the army or navy, who is not a citizen; yet all these are of minor importance compared with the decoration of our national buildings which are to stand for centuries, perhaps, as the external types of the progress of the nation in art and civilization. If we are an inartistic people, if we are incapable of making pictured representations of our national history in our public buildings, let the facts appear. We are sufficiently Europeanized in our domestic establishments, and it is necessary that there should be an opportunity for Americanism to develop itself somewhere. If Jones, Brown and Robinson choose to cover the walls of their splendid parlors with the works of French and German artists, let them do so. Nobody has a right question their taste or patriotism. But, with the Government the case is different. The public money should be spent for the public good, and there is no way in which that good can be so well accomplished as by encouraging the growth of American art by the employment of American artists. If Monsieur HORACE VERNET should come to this country to make it his home, he would become an American, and his foreign birth would be no objection to his employment in decorating the National Capitol; but, while we have a very large number of excellent artists of our own, who are striving to build up a school of art in the United States, and who only lack opportunities to exhibit their talent, it is in every sense unjust and unpatriotic to send to France for an artist to do the work which might be done by one of our own countrymen. Marshal PELISSIER proved himself a very good commander in the Crimea, but, if our Government should send to France and invite him to take the command of our Army, it would cause something of an outcry among the graduates of West Point, if nowhere else. But why not do so, if the argument of the *Atlas* be good for anything? If it is the true way for our Government to employ the best talent wherever we can find it, why not do so in one case as well as in another?

NEWSPAPER APPROPRIATIONS.—In looking over our country exchanges we very frequently meet with some of our own chickens which have come back to roost in the coop where they were first hatched; we say *first* hatched, because newspaper articles have a remarkable proclivity to being born again. Thus, a few days since we published some remarks on the Congressional Corruption Committee, which the enterprising editor of the Harrisburg *Telegraph* immediately appropriated to his own use, and paid us the compliment of giving to his readers as his own production. Of course this is very gratifying to us, and if we do not acknowledge all the compliments of this kind that our brethren in the rural districts pay us, it is not because we are indifferent to them, or undervalue that kind of testimony to our editorial labors, but because they are, literally, too numerous to mention. The chief inconvenience arising from these appropriations, which we are likely to experience ourselves, is that we stand in some danger of being suspected of the authorship of the paragraphs other people appropriate of the paragraphs other people. The readers of our Harrisburg contemporary who may happen also to be readers of the DAILY TIMES, seeing the same article published as original in both papers, may, in a confused recollection of dates, imagine that the party robbed was the real robber. One of the most serious consequences to the papers that indulge in such practices, will be the deterioration of their own editorial forces, for, if they "convey" their original articles from us and other metropolitan journals, they will lose the faculty of writing, from the want of practice; and it is possible that their readers, too, when they discover the source of their editorial inspirations, will prefer to receive their commodity of news from first hands. The temptations of a country editor to crib from his City cotemporaries must be very great, we know, but, in the long run, the old adage of honesty is the best policy will be found about as applicable to editorial management as any other kind of business. Country editors should always keep in mind the old story of that enterprising brother, who, finding the body of a man hanging to a lamp-post one night after his own paper had gone to press, cut it down, and carried it home, to prevent his rival from publishing the news, and was himself indicted for the murder. It is possible, even in newspaper management, to be too sharp.

THE ANGLO-SAXON RACE ALL A MYTH.—The *American Celt* is so annoyed at our not taking him as an authority on ethnological matters that he has administered to us in his last number a very lengthy and very incoherent rebuke. "Human nature," he tells us, "is a largely-multiplied piece of proud flesh," which "thinks as it feels," and he requests us to "arrange our heart, and pluck out its loose aspirations," and then to "weed our heads;" but assures us that no sooner has the latter operation been completed than "the heart breaks loose again."

After this bit of Celtic ethics, he dwells with becoming solemnity on the guilt of not having read and appreciated the various arguments which have appeared, from time to time, in the *American Celt*, proving the whole world to be peopled, conquered and cultivated by Celts; that the Saxons utterly disappeared from England in the twelfth century, owing to an invasion of that country by hordes of Irishmen, under the command of DERMOD MAC MURROUGH and O'RUARK, Prince of Breffni; that from that period down to the commencement of the eighteenth century, fresh inroads were continually being made into Lancashire and Yorkshire by Irish settlers, who finally occupied the country and extirpated the natives, of whom "some fossil remains may still be found in the mines of Cornwall;" that the Puritan Colonists of New-England were pure Celts, and possessed the light, mercurial temperament of that nation, were remarkable for their devotion to the See of Rome, their love of poetry, music and eloquence, their fondness for good wine and fine women, and that the race they propagated over this Continent were, and are, marked by the same characteristics; that finally there is no sort of difference between the French and Irish of the present day and the English, as every one knows who has seen them together, the similarity being due to identity of origin; that the common law of England is in reality a modification of the Brehon laws, though ascribed by a mistake of lawyers and historians to the Anglo-Saxons, who had nothing whatever to do with it; that the Saxon element in the English language is in reality Gaelic, as every philologist knows, and more wonderful still, that the fair hair and Germanic features of the English race are due to the cunning of the Celts and Normans, who, wishing to "trade in the Anglo-Saxon name," (*vide* leader in the *American Celt*,) adopted, we suppose, some such cunning device to reproduce in the persons of their progeny the physiognomy of an extinct tribe, as Jacob resorted to, when he defrauded Laban of his sheep.

Of course we do not take the *American Celt* as an authority on this subject any more than we take Dr. MACHALE, of Tuam, as an authority on education, or Dr. CULLEN, the primate, on Astronomy, or Coroner CONNERY on law and decency. We never professed to do so. We accept the *American Celt's* definition of a race, as about the only intelligible thing in the article we are referring to, and are content to have our theory of Anglo-Saxon civilization and propagandism tested by laws, language, characteristics, history and facts of all kinds. This is a task, however, which every man must perform for himself. Men of education in most countries have long ago made up their minds on the subject in spite of those "leading journals of England," and "some of our reviews." We have too much to do to devote our columns to disproving the fact that all mankind is Irish, and that the garden of Eden was in the County Cork. The Celtic race has achieved triumphs enough in war, in statesmanship, in arts, in eloquence, in poetry, to make any one proud of belonging to it. But wherever it is met with in its purity, and no where more than here in America, we are sorry to say, the sworn foe of equal rights and of civil and religious freedom. Intolerance, fanaticism, blind adherence to blind guides, audacious readiness to rivet the chains of the slave and smother the cries of the oppressed, are "characteristics," no matter to what race they belong, which we shall never cease to detest and to denounce.

A REMARKABLE LIBRARY.—From an official report just published on the condition of the Library of Harvard College, which has generally been considered one of the best libraries in the country, it appears that in the whole collection of seventy odd thousand volumes, belonging to the University of Cambridge, there is not a copy of the United States Statutes, nor a tolerably good modern Atlas, nor the memoirs of STORY, of CHANNING, or of the Chancellors of England; nor the complete works of CLAY, WEBSTER, or CALHOUN, nor a complete copy of the poems of WORDSWORTH. And, within the year, have been added, for the first time, a copy of he works of CONDORCET. The solid men of the "Athens of America" ought to make a donation of books to the Harvard Library.

The Inaugural Address.

We learn, from Washington, that the Inaugural Address of the President elect will not be put into the hands of the printers until to-day; consequently it cannot be received through the mails in season for publication on Thursday morning. There being but one wire working between this City and Washington—the masts of the Morse Line having been blown down, at the Susquehanna River, on Monday—it will not be possible to receive, in season for publication in the evening editions, more than a brief abstract of the

STATE AFFAIRS.

The Question of the Removal of Quarantine.—Tribute to Dr. Kane.—"Grinding Committees."—Canary.—The News-York Club, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

ALBANY, Tuesday, March 3, 1857.

The general orders in the House to-day brought up for consideration the bill for the removal of the Quarantine station from its present locality to such point as Commissioners to be appointed under the act may select. The House adjourned with nothing passed upon the proposition, with the understanding that it shall be taken up this morning.

The point in dispute appears to come up in the shape of a substitute, introduced under the auspices of the Chamber of Commerce, and reported on the floor of the lobby by Hon. Moses H. Grinnell, GEORGE W. BLUNT, and one or two other gentlemen engaged in the "cotton trade and sugar line." They admit the necessity existing for some change in the Quarantine system, and propose instead of its removal, the establishment of a branch Quarantine during certain months in the year, to branch establishment to be a hulk anchored somewhere near Sandy Hook. Were the substitute really presented for the purpose of securing consideration as a matured proposition, there would hardly be wanting any number of good reasons which could be urged against its adoption. Like all legislation originating with the class whose interests are affected, it does nothing more than propose a most impolitic remedy for the evil which prompted the removal of the Quarantine. The originators seem to have but one idea of the danger which threatens the City of New-York, and suppose that if they provide against the spread of yellow fever they accomplish all that it is to be desired. This is a fatal mistake. There are half-a-dozen classes of disease against the importation and spread of which it has become necessary to guard. The germ of the small-pox which last year paralyzed the action of the Assembly, and which, at one time, threatened to decimate the Legislature, can be traced directly to a vessel which imported it from Europe, and which the Health Officer had not the power even to examine, much less detain. The ship-fever, a most malignant and destructive disease, prevails most in the Winter months, when this branch Quarantine would not be in operation. Cholera is imported more in the Winter than in the Summer months.

I might name a dozen other malignant epidemics, to the spread of which New-York would be more exposed at times when this branch establishment, proposed by the opponents of removal, could not be kept up.

But the fact is, those who propose this substitute do not act in good faith, and do not expect or desire that ever their scheme will be adopted. It is nothing more nor less than a "little joker," with which they design to thimble-rig those members who would avoid the possibility of contagion. The answer given this morning by Mr. LEAVENWORTH, to one of the most persistent lobbyists in favor of the little joker, was the key to the entire movement. "Why do you feel so anxious for your proposition?" asked Mr. LEAVENWORTH. "Because," answered the lobby, "the danger to New-York cannot be averted in time. The removal cannot be effected in less than a year, while a branch can be got ready in a month." "But how came it," asked Mr. LEAVENWORTH, "that you never thought of this until the bill for removal was about to be acted on?" The gentleman of the lobby thought this was personal, and not pertinent to the subject—but had he answered truly and to the best of his knowledge, he would have said: "Really, we don't want Quarantine removed or altered. At present it is very convenient to our country houses, and any change of locality will necessarily involve an increased expenditure of our time and money," and he would probably have added, *sotto voce*, "Our time and our money are worth much more than the lives of one half of the masses of the City of New-York."

One of the ablest of the members of the Legislature, Mr. B. OWEN, of Seneca, this morning, in advocating the substitute presented by the Chamber of Commerce, said that "the decline of nations commenced when the hands of legislation were laid upon the trade of a country." The axiom was originally true, Mr. OWEN, but you have given it in reversed order. You should have said, that "when trade lays its hands upon legislation, the existence of a nation is at an end." Trace all history through, Mr. OWEN, and you will find the evidence of this. I think your own reading will satisfy you. And this admitted, Mr. OWEN, will you say that our decayed not now threatened, if it has not already commenced? Can you look around you, and not believe that too, day trade has invaded our legislative halls, and laid its heavy and exacting hand upon the freedom of the legislator?

The SENATE paid tribute to the dead this morning—tribute to the memory and services of Dr. KANE, whose eulogy was spoken in most eloquent sentences by Senators BROOKS, WADSWORTH, RICHARDSON, NELSON and EDEN.

Mr. BROOKS offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, (If the Assembly concur) in view of the close and intimate territorial relations existing between the States of New-Jersey and New-York to the Ocean, that a joint committee be consist of two members of the Senate, and three of the Assembly, be appointed to confer with such committee as shall be appointed by the Legislature of the State of New-Jersey; such conference to be held at such time and place as shall be designated by the Governors of New-York and New-Jersey; and it shall be the duty of the committee appointed in pursuance of this resolution, to examine in connection with the committee appointed or to be appointed by New-Jersey, into such measures affecting the joint interests of both States in relation to the Health and Commerce of the citizens, as shall seem advisable, and report to the Senate at least one week before the expiration of the present session.

Messrs. Madden, Kelley, Brooks, Ramsay, Hotchkiss, Lee, A. M. Smith and Upham, were appointed a Sub-Committee of the Whole, to facilitate legislation. We have now a "Grinding Committee" in both Houses, and are, therefore, duly prepared to do business with a large sugar.

The bill introduced by Senator RICHARDSON, and which has been fittingly termed the entering wedge to a repeal of the laws relating to usury, was up in the Senate. Without much discussion, it was made the special order for Thursday noon. It is "Monsieur Tonson come again," and will probably meet, as it deserves, the same fate which has awaited its immediate predecessors. It will be sometime before the rural districts will become so infected with the morals of Wall-street as to consent to any abatement of the law which punishes the usurious of the craven.

The New-York bills will probably be made the special order for Monday next. I think that with some amendments, the Charter, the Police bill, the Supervisors bill, and the bill to provide accommodations for the Courts will pass. The bill for the laying out and working of Central Park ought not to pass, and I hope it will not.

The appointments to office are beginning to attract that attention which their importance demands. I notice the arrival here of several gentlemen who seem willing to serve the State as Harbor Masters, Port Wardens, Canal Appraisers, etc., and one or two who have no objection to being honored with the appointment of Police Commissioners, or Park Commissioners, or anything of that kind.

I hear it rumored that, in all probability, the nominations for Harbor Masters will be sent up two weeks from to-morrow, and that nothing will be done about Port Wardens until the fate of the bill now before the Legislature is determined.

The office of State Superintendent of Public Institutions is to be filled at this session of the Legislature, I think, on the first Tuesday in April. As yet there appears to be very little canvassing for the place. I have heard but two names mentioned in that connection, those of H. H. VAN DYCK and VANDER M. ROOT, the present incumbent. Members very properly seem little inclined to commit themselves to any particular candidate. LEO.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Tuesday, March 3.

Mr. SPENCER presented petitions for the removal of the Quarantine to Sandy Hook.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. MADDEN, to pay JAMES S. BENNETT for preserving colored citizens of this State from jail in North Carolina.

By Mr. A. M. SMITH, to incorporate the Brooklyn Industrial School.

Concurrent resolutions appointing a Committee of Conference with the State of New-Jersey on Quarantine matters, were adopted.

Concurrent resolutions of regret on the death of

Dr. Kane was elected after dinner and further complimented upon the excellence of his lit. and character had been proposed by Gustav Benda. Wa ewski, Meyer, Hackenbush and Kiehl, all of which were ordered to be entered on the Journal.

The debate who occupied in debating resolutions giving the right of suffrage to colored persons.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Tuesday, March 3.

GENERAL ORDER DAY.

The bill relating to Banks, Individual Bankers, and the Bank Department, was ordered to a third reading.

The bill to incorporate the New York Commercial Trust Company being taken up, a warm debate arose as to the constitutionality of special charters.

Mr. FLOYD JONES gave notice that he would at a proper time move for the adoption of a resolution referring all such bills to the Judiciary Committee, with instructions to report whether any charters other than for municipal purposes could be specially granted under article 8, section 1, of the Constitution.

The Quarantine bill was then taken up, and the amendment proposed by the Committee from the Chamber of Commerce, to establish two stations, considered.

The concurrent resolutions for amending the constitution and reconstructing the Court of Appeals, was taken up as the special order.

On motion of Mr. SCOTT, the clause providing that County Judges shall receive an annual salary, to be fixed by the votes of Supervisors, was stricken out.

An amendment was proposed by Judge FOOT, providing that no law be declared unconstitutional unless five out of the six Judges concur. Adopted.

The resolutions as amended were then lost—a majority of the members elected not voting in favor of them.

Mr. JONES, who voted against the resolutions as amended, moved a reconsideration of the vote, and that the motion to reconsider lay on the table. Adopted.

The Quarantine bill was again taken up and debated in Committee of the Whole.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

"La Sonnambula" was repeated last night to a Lenten house, that is to say, to a house only partially filled. The performance was in every respect better than on the first production of this opera. Increased familiarity with the music of the part of Amina enables Miss. DE WILHORST to do it greater justice. She was in good voice and acted with uncommon sprightliness. Signor MORELLI was admirable, and Signor TIBBINI painstaking and thoroughly artist-like.

To night Signor TIBBINI takes his benefit, and plays Manrico, in the "Trovatore." An excellent artist must have admirers, and this is an occasion when they may turn out to advantage.

THALBERG'S CONCERT.

A multitude and a score engrossed the attention of Mr. THALBERG yesterday—to keep pace with whom is more than the most sanguine critic can hope to do. Both entertainments were attended by fashionable audiences, and passed off with entire satisfaction.

CONCERT.

Mr. OLE BULL gives a grand Concert at Dodworth's Saloon on Friday next, the 6th, assisted by Miss VICTORIA GILLER, Signor GIANNONI, Signor GASPARONI, G. W. MORGAN and FRANZ ROTH.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATER.

A very excellent little comedy, in two acts, called "Love in '76," and written by that prolific individual, "a gentleman of this City," was played here last night for the third time, with complete and deserved success. The plot is simple, and depends mainly on a succession of amusing incidents for its interest. A young lady of the name of *Rose Elsworth* (Miss KATE REIGHOLDS)—who declares, and with perfect justice, that she is a Rebel from head to toe—loves a *Captain Walter Armstrong*, who is in the Revolutionary army. Her father is a Tory, and entertains a number of the King's officers. During one of their visits, *Captain Armstrong* is discovered and made prisoner. To effect his escape, or secure his safety, *Rose* uses all the artifices of her most ingenious sex, and succeeds. These artifices are a little Bookish at times, but they are fresh on the stage, and are excellently introduced.

The play is written with decided ability, and is entirely free from clap trap. The character of *Rose* is excellently sustained throughout, and is a type of American character which can and should supply heroines for the stage. Whoever may be the author of this play we hope he will be encouraged to fresh efforts, for he has succeeded in producing a wholesome little comedy, immeasurably superior to nine-tenths of the faint trash which comes from the French. It was excellently played in every respect, Miss REIGHOLDS being especially good. The progress which this lady has made in a short time is surprising. We were scarcely prepared for a delineation so truly artistic and good. The scenery and costumes were, as usual at this theatre, beyond reproach.

ANOTHER BRUTAL WIFE MURDER.

Arrest of the Murderer—The Coroner's Inquest.

Notice was received yesterday morning at the Station-house of the Seventh Police District that a woman named SARAH MILLER, residing at No. 326 Madison-street, had been murdered at that place by her husband, JOSEPH MILLER, an Englishman, aged about 35 years.

Policeman KEETS was sent at once to the place designated. He found the story but too true. The body of Mrs. MILLER was lying upon a bed, shockingly bruised and mangled, on almost every part. Her husband, who had made no attempt to escape, was taken in custody, and notice sent to the Coroner's Office.

Coroner HILLS repaired to the place, impannelled a Jury, and proceeded to hold an inquest.

THE TESTIMONY

Of the witnesses examined were conclusive that the deceased came to her death from treatment most brutal at the hands of her husband, with whom she lived on the first floor of the house No. 326 Madison-street, where she kept a small thread and needle store. She and her husband lived unhappily together, and the disturbances between them were frequent and so noisy as to attract the attention of the neighbors about, and more particularly of Mr. JAMES CAMPBELL and his wife, who live on the floor above that occupied by MILLER.

Mr. CAMPBELL testified that for a long time on last Saturday evening he heard angry words between Mr. and Mrs. MILLER, and heard the former threaten his wife several times. The quarrel began at 7, and continued until after 10 o'clock. On Monday morning MILLER called upon CAMPBELL to pay him some house-rent. Mrs. CAMPBELL asked him "How is your wife?" to which he replied, "I will give you two shillings to find her." In a moment afterwards, "shivering and half frozen," and showing evidence of bad treatment. Mrs. MILLER entered. Her husband asked her "Where have you been?" She replied, "You know where I have been; you have torn all my clothes off my back." MILLER then said to her, "I will tear them all off, d—n you," striking her at the same time a hard blow on the side of the head. Mr. CAMPBELL thereupon ordered MILLER out. He made no objection, but said, "Send my wife out, and I will be revenged. I will burn your house, or any one's house that will harbor her." Mrs. CAMPBELL would not let Mrs. MILLER go down with her husband until the latter promised that he would not beat her. They had scarcely reached their apartments, however, before a disturbance between them began, which continued all day, or until about 6 o'clock, when MILLER left the house with a friend, locking the door behind him, and leaving his wife within. Mrs. MILLER seemed so much that she could be heard above stairs. MILLER returned home about 12 o'clock at night. He was heard to enter by Mr. and Mrs. CAMPBELL, and the latter remarked that she was afraid MILLER would kill his wife. All remained quiet the rest of the night, however. At 4 o'clock next (Tuesday) morning, MILLER called at the apartments of Mr. CAMPBELL, and said his wife was dead.

The statement of Mrs. CAMPBELL was corroborative of that of her husband. She, however, had paid more attention to the quarrel between Mr. and Mrs. MILLER, on Monday night. She was awakened from her sleep by its continuance, and heard distinctly the cry of "Murder!" "Murder!" Soon thereafter she heard Mrs. MILLER groaning, as though in pain. During the quarrel on Monday Mrs. CAMPBELL heard Mrs. MILLER entreating her husband not to take her life, saying: "JOSEPH, dear, don't kill me!" But the brute continued to kick and strike her, the blows being plainly heard by those outside.

Mrs. CAMPBELL went in search of a policeman, but could not find one. One of three men who were attracted to the place by the loud cries of Mrs. MILLER, then went in search of a policeman at Mrs. CAMPBELL'S request, but soon afterwards returned saying that he was unable to find one. Mrs. CAMPBELL then went to the Station-house, where she was told that she would see a policeman on the corner of Broadway and Broome street. While returning she met a gentleman, who recommended her to another one, whom she at length found and induced to accompany her to the place where the murder was being committed. When she returned MILLER'S apartment was locked, he having left a short time before with a friend, who had entered his place while he was beating his wife. Mrs. MILLER was seen lying in a bed inside, was heard groaning and appeared to be asleep.

No further trouble was heard until MILLER'S return in the night, when a further disturbance was heard from his apartment. The noise soon ceased. He had fulfilled his threats. Mrs. MILLER was found next morning a corpse.

THE POST MORTEM

examination of the body was made by Drs. FINNELL and WELTJE. They found the anterior portion of the throat and neck was much bruised and scratched, as if an attempt had been made at strangulation. This condition of the throat was not of recent date. There were nine abrasures on the right side of the face, and one on the left cheek a little in front of the ear. On removing the scalp the procranium presented numerous spots of extravasation ranging inside from one-quarter to one inch in diameter. On the left breast, two inches below the nipples, there was an abrasion about half an inch in length, beneath this point the fissures were unfiltrated with blood. On the right breast, a little below the nipple, a severe contusion existed more than an inch in diameter. The right arm, fore arm and hand were covered with bruises, scratches and abrasions. The back of the hand, from the wrist to the fingers, was deep black with extravasated blood. The left arm, fore arm and hand were very much in the same condition. The right thigh leg and foot were also covered with abrasions and bruises, and the skin was denuded from the surface in many parts. The left thigh, leg and foot presented an appearance similar to the right. The anterior portion of the body was also much contused, principally about the hips. The shoulders, back and loins were bruised in a similar manner. On the genital organs were found two wounds, one on the right lobis, half an inch in length, and about a quarter of an inch in depth. The other was on the internal surface of the lobia, and extended upwards more than two inches towards the pubis. The brain, heart, lungs, kidneys, liver and other organs, were in a healthy condition.

The physicians concluded by saying: "From the appearance of the body and history of the case we are of the opinion that death was the result of injuries inflicted on the body, producing concussion of the brain."

THE VERDICT

rendered by the jury was: "That deceased came to her death from injuries received at the hands of her husband, JOSEPH MILLER."

MILLER was then, by order of the Coroner, committed to the Tombs, to await the action of the Grand Jury.

The deceased was a native of England, and about 27 years of age.

Getting Over the Storm.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

The storm of Monday did not prove so disastrous to this road as a snow-storm usually does, as it was light and not easily packed. The officers say that the track was comparatively clear yesterday, and the trains ran with little detention in the afternoon. The Yaphank train of Monday succeeded in reaching Hempstead Branch, where an opposing snow drift caused it to stick and lie there all night. It arrived in Brooklyn about noon yesterday. The train which left Greenport at 10 o'clock on Monday morning reached Farmingdale late that night after a tedious passage. It got through to the Brooklyn depôt about 12 o'clock yesterday. A train started in the afternoon for Greenport, and the trips, after unprecedented exertions on the part of the Company in clearing the track, are now made in pretty good time.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD.

The trains arrived and departed yesterday with regularity, and folks wonder why they did not do the same on Monday, as the road was not much choked up by the snow-storm.

The Late Storm on the Hudson River.

From Sunday night to Tuesday morning the Hudson was visited by the severest gale now remembered. Uprooted trees, and houses and other buildings partially destroyed, are among the damage done.

The Hudson in many places is again frozen over, and no ferry boats cross, for fear of being swamped. The piles of the Beverly Bridge, between Garrison's and Peekskill, were driven out of their places, and the bridge on that side rendered unsafe for trains.

The down express, yesterday morning, switched off on the other side, and arrived in this City two hours behind time. The trains will run to day on their usual time. Three steamboats left Albany for this City on Monday night, at 6 o'clock, but were frozen in at Castleton. Their names are the *Hendrik Hudson*, *Francis Skiddy* and the *New World*. The passengers were compelled to remain on board, as no assistance could be rendered from the shore.

GUANO.—A paragraph in our Panama Correspondence, published on Saturday, in regard to the alleged discovery of guano at Jarvis Island, has led two gentlemen, captains E. W. TURNER and THEODORE LEWIS, to call upon us, with the assurance that they both at different times visited the island in question, and brought samples of guano therefrom. They have made oath to these statements, and deny in the most peremptory manner the intimation that there is any fraud or deception in regard to the existence of guano upon the island.

We have also a letter from Messrs. JOHN E. GOWEN & Co., of Boston, contradicting most explicitly the statements in the same letter, that there is no guano upon the newly-discovered Island of Sombrero, and saying that the movement in regard to it is designed merely to lay the basis for a bogus stock operation. These gentlemen add in their letter,—that they are "ready to prove, to the satisfaction of all honorable men, that the Island named *does* contain a very large and valuable deposit of guano,—tha they have, according to the laws of the United States, taken quiet and undisturbed possession of it,—that they continue to hold it and intend to do so still, and to remove the guano for the use of the Agricultural interest of the country."

We desire to add that we have no knowledge whatever of the merits of the question, and do not desire in any way to injure the projects referred to in the public judgment. The letter came from our regular correspondent at Panama, and was published without attracting our special attention. We trust this explanation will remove whatever injurious impressions may have been created by it.

☞ All that the Board of Governors were able to do yesterday, was the passing of the usual monthly requisitions. No quorum.

Coroners' Inquests.

DEATH FROM SCALDS.

A little child named LOUIS GUNTHERS died yesterday at the residence of his parents, No. 210 Mott-street, from the effects of scalds received a few days before by the accidental upsetting of a kettle of hot soup upon him. Coroner PERRY held an inquest upon the body. Verdict—"Death from scalds."

DEATH FROM INTEMPERANCE AND EXPOSURE.

The same Coroner held an inquest at No 25 East Fourteenth-street upon the body of Mrs. MARGARET BURNS, a native of Ireland, and aged 28 years, who came to her death from intemperance and exposure. The deceased lost by death a new-born child about a week since, and since that time drank frequently to excess. On Monday evening she was sent out by her husband for groceries, and at a late hour at night came home intoxicated. She lay down upon the stairway, and was found dead in the morning.

Fires.

ALARMS FOR THE FIFTH DISTRICT.

There were three fire alarms for the Fifth District yesterday afternoon. The first one, at 10 minutes of 4 o'clock, was occasioned by the burning of a hogshead in front of the cooper's shop No. 24 Avenue A. The second one, in a few moments afterwards, was a continuation of the first. The third one, at 5¼ o'clock, was caused by the breaking out of a fire in the wooden dwelling on the corner of Grand and Mott streets. The fire was soon extinguished, and not any damage of consequence was done.

IN THE CENTRAL PARK.

A shanty situated in the Central Park was burned down last evening about 9 o'clock.

IN WEST THIRTY-SECOND-STREET.

At 9¾ o'clock last evening a fire broke out in the piano-forte manufactory of ESBERT SCUDDER, No. 260 West Thirty-second-street. It originated in the drying-room, and extended rapidly throughout almost the entire building, which was badly damaged. The entire loss in stock and building is estimated at $10,000. The loss is partially covered by insurance.

HALLOTYPES, HALLOTYPES.—This new and beautiful style of portraiture is now taken in all its perfection at GURNEY'S Photographic Palace of Art, No. 349 Broadway.

J. GURNEY, Photographic Artist.

CLOSING SALE, PREVIOUS TO REMOVAL.—On the 15TH DAY OF MARCH we shall remove to our new store, corner of BROADWAY and GROCERS STREET. The remainder of our present stock is SELLING OFF AT PRICES THAT DEFY COMPETITION, and a perusal of the following list will convince every one of the fact.

DINING SERVICES	143 pieces	$17 00
WHITE TEA SETS	44 pieces	3 75
WHITE TOILET SETS	10 pieces	1 00
DECORATED TEA SETS	44 pieces	6 50
SUPERB TOILET SETS	11 pieces	7 38
CUT GLASS GOBLETS	Per dozen	1 75
CUT GLASS CHAMPAGNES	Per dozen	1 25
CUT GLASS WINES	Per dozen	88
ENGRAVED BOHEMIAN CLARETS	Per dozen	2 50
HEAVY PLATED CASTORS, AND 6 CUT BOTTLES		5 00
HEAVY PLATED TABLE SPOONS	Per dozen	4 00
HEAVY PLATED TEA SPOONS	Per dozen	2 00
HEAVY PLATED TABLE FORKS	Per dozen	4 00
HEAVY PLATED TEA SETS	6 pieces	22 00
HEAVY PLATED SUGARS		2 50
HEAVY PLATED CREAMS		2 00
HEAVY PLATED MOLASSES PITCHERS		2 50
ELEGANT CAKE BASKETS		8 00
FOUR LIGHT BRONZE CANDELABRAS	pair	4 50
IVORY HANDLED TABLE KNIVES	Per dozen	5 50

CLOCKS, BRONZES, PARIAN WARE VASES, GAS FIXTURES, &c., in proportion.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The real "Head-quarters" are located at No 308 Broadway, New-York, two blocks above the Park—nearly opposite the Hospital—two doors above Duane-street. Here is the Phrenological Cabinet, containing one of the rarest collections of human heads, busts, &c., in the world. This great cabinet, or museum, contains thousands of busts and casts from the heads of the most distinguished men that ever lived—Emperors, Kings, Queens, Statesmen. Some of the most distinguished of our own and of other countries, warriors, explorers, navigators, discoverers, inventors, authors, poets, doctors, divines and lawyers. Also skulls, human and animal, from all quarters of the globe, including Canibals, Caribs, Flat-Headed Indians, Egyptian Mummies, pirates, robbers, murderers and thieves; also, numerous paintings and drawings of celebrated individuals, living and dead. Strangers and citizens will find the Museum—always open and free—an agreeable place to visit. Phrenological Charts, with full written descriptions of character, given by Mr. FOWLER when desired, at No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

THE IMPROVED PHOTOGRAPH.

The public should not omit an inspection of this peerless accomplishment of the Camera. It seems impossible to receive a further advance in the art of Portraiture. Pictures which a year ago were unattainable by any means whatever, are now executed in a moment, and possess an artistic grace and symmetry which hitherto Photography has been deemed incapable of attaining. The Imperial Photograph may be examined at BRADY'S Gallery, No. 359 Broadway.

The process of reproducing copies of Portraits by Photography has recently been the subject of many and valuable improvements. Any requisite number of *fac similes* of Daguerreotype, Oil Painting, Bust or Sketch is produced as readily as engravings are printed from a plate. Their cost is but a trifle. BRADY has established a copying department at his Gallery, and persons desiring copies of Pictures will find that a dozen impressions are not more expensive than a single one by the old method.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Our closing sale recommences on Monday the 2d of March and will continue until the 15th, on which day we shall positively remove to the new store corner of Broadway and Broome street.

Gilt and bronze three-light Chandeliers, $5, $6, and $8.

Gilt and bronze four-light chandeliers $8 $12 and $15

Gilt and bronze six light Chandeliers $12, $18 and $25.

Part of the store fixtures for sale, including Oil Cloth, Matting and 800 yards elegant Brussels carpet. E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO., Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

THE IMPERIAL PHOTOGRAPH.

An entirely new and by far the most successful application of the art hitherto made is exhibited at BRADY'S Gallery, No. 359 Broadway. Their

EXQUISITE EFFECT AND FINISH

are without a parallel in the history of Photography. Mr. BRADY'S facilities for their production enable him to place them at a popular price.

A MATERIAL REDUCTION IN COST

has been made in each department of portraiture at his Gallery, while the quality has constantly improved.

[Advertisement.]

☞ A retired Physician, whose sands of life have nearly run out, discovered, while living in the East Indies, a certain cure for consumption, asthma, bronchitis, coughs, colds and general debility. The remedy was discovered by him when his only child—a daughter—was given up to die. Wishing to do as much good as possible, he will send to each of his afflicted fellow-beings as request it this recipe, with full and explicit directions for making it up and successfully using it. He requires each applicant to inclose him one shilling—three cents to be returned as postage on the recipe, and the remainder to be applied to the payment of this advertisement. Address Dr. H. JAMES, No. 19 Grand street, Jersey City, N. J.

Advertisement.

GAS FOR THE COUNTRY.—Gas apparatus, after the Patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company. C. R. WOODWORTH & Co. are now offering for sale a most complete, cheap, simple and efficient gas machine, adapted in all respects to the wants of private dwellings, public and private schools, churches, colleges, factories, foundries, hotels, watering places, &c., as well as of towns and villages. Details will be furnished, by applying in person or by letter to the office of the Company, where a machine can be seen in operation, and descriptive pamphlet obtained.

C. R. WOODWORTH & Co.,
No. 74 Wall-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

TO SEAMEN AND TRAVELERS.—BRANDRETH'S Pills are a preventive of sea sickness. In tropical climates, where the consequences of redundant and vitiated bile are so prevalent and dangerous, they are an invaluable and efficient protection. They at once remove difficulties, the result of excess in eating or drinking. All disorders of the stomach and bowels are removed by BRANDRETH'S Pills. Directions in all modern languages. Principal office, No. 43 Canal-street. Brandreth Building, Nos. 415 and 417 Broadway. Price, 25 cents a box.

[Advertisement.]

From the Washington Star.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.—We have heretofore expressed our opinion of the value of this preparation to those affected with coughs, hoarseness incidental to public speaking, or derangements of the bronchial tubes, proceeding from whatever cause. The neat, portable style in which they are put up, adds much to their usefulness. For sale by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER, used as a dental wash, imparts to the breath the fresh floral odor which distinguishes it from all other scented fluids. It also neutralizes the taint of tobacco after smoking, relieves nervous headache, and combined with water, is an admirable application for Freckles, Tan, Chaps and Pimples. Sold by D. T. LANMAN & Co., wholesale druggists, No. 69 Water-street, New-York, and by all druggists, at 50c. per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

FATAL CATASTROPHE!

DEATH FROM BURNING FLUID!!

CATHARINE DYER, of Brooklyn, was horribly burned last Wednesday by the explosion of a fluid lamp. She now lies at the point of death in the hospital. The India-rubber safety fluid lamp cannot break, explode, or be filled while lighted. Sold by HATTON & RICHTER, No. 403 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—The sallow and cadaverous complexion which indicates a weak stomach and inactive liver, is soon replaced by a healthy tone under the operation of these great purifiers of the secretions and the blood. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-Lane, New York, and 244 Strand, London; and by all druggists, at 25c., 62½c., and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]

WINDOW SHADES, TABLE OIL-CLOTHS, Buff and White Hollands, Cords, Tassels, Brasses, &c., Wholesale and Retail, By WOODFORD & WEMPLE, No. 58 Catharine-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Next Tuesday morning, at 9 o'clock, there will be an experiment on a large scale, with AESURY'S Gold Separator, at the Morgan Iron Works, foot of Ninth-street, East River, when fourteen barrels of ore will be crushed and concentrated. All persons interested in mines of any description are invited to be present. The Greenpoint ferry stages take passengers to the spot.

[Advertisement.]

INAUGURATION.—In consequence of the storm of Monday, Mr. GOLDSMITH postponed the inauguration of his cheap writing classes until this day, March 4. Ladies at 12 and 4 o'clock. Gentlemen during the day and evening, at the Academy No. 344, Broadway. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—To-night this favorite is to present a fine entertainment—the new drama of "Orion the Gold-Beater," the new burlesque of "Medea and My Deary," the admired pantomime of the "Magic Barrel, and the farce of "Willful Murder." This surely must satisfy all.

[Advertisement.]

☞ GAS! GAS!!—Gas Fixtures for the Spring trade. Several new patterns more beautiful in design and finish than ever offered before. Call at our great Manufacturing Depôt, No. 333 Broadway.

ANDREWS, WARREN & Co.

KENDRICK'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES, 189 and 191 Water-street, and 128 and 130 Murray-street, New-York.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

TO THE MILLION.—PROF. WOOD, OF ST. Louis, has, after years of deep study and untiring research, succeeded in presenting to the public an article superior to any now in use and indeed it is truly a wonderful discovery—we advert to his Hair Restorative, the only article that has been completely successful to cheating age of his gray locks, removing dandruff, itching scrofula, &c. It restores the gray-headed to more than the original beauty; adds new lustre to locks already luxuriant; having the effect on coarse, harsh hair, to render it glossy and watery; fastens permanently hair that is loose or falling, and many other qualities which will become known as soon as used. If you would have beaut ful hair, glossy hair—hair with its natural color elegantly preserved to extreme old age, don't fail to purchase WOOD'S Hair Restorative.—*Daily Iowa State Gazette.*

Dépôt No. 312 Broadway, and sold by all popular Druggists.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS, 1857,
AT LAST FALL'S PRICES.

SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st., have now ready for exhibition a large and superior stock of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING, imported expressly for this Spring's trade, and until further notice will be sold at LAST FALL'S PRICES.

SELLING OFF! SELLING OFF!—$200,000 worth of China, glass, gas fixtures, plated ware, &c., &c. Look at the prices, and see if we are not the lowest, then make a memorandum of the number of the store, and be sure you get into the

RIGHT PLACE

White Dinner Sets	164 pieces	.....	$16 00
Decorative China Tea Sets	44 pieces	.....	6 50
White China Tea Sets	44 pieces	.....	3 75
White China Dinner Plates	the dozen	.....	1 45
White China Soup Plates	the dozen	.....	1 65
White China Breakfast Plates	the dozen	.....	1 4
White China Tea Plates	the dozen	.....	1
Cut Glass Goblets	the dozen	.....	1 75
Cut Glass Champagnes	the dozen	.....	1 25
Cut Glass Wines	the dozen	.....	75
Silver-plated Table Spoons	the dozen	.....	3 75
Silver plated Tea Spoons	the dozen	.....	1 6
Silver plated Table Forks	the dozen	.....	1 0
Silver plated Casters	the dozen	.....	5 00
Silver plated Tea Sets	6 pieces	.....	12 00
Silver plated Cake Baskets		.....	6 50

The public are respectfully informed that this immense stock must be cleared out within

NINETY DAYS.
W. J. F. BAILEY & CO.,
Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway,
between Houston and Bleecker sts.

CARPETINGS AND OIL CLOTHS.

BRUSSELS AND TAPESTRY CARPET.....9s per yard.
VELVET CARPET.....12s to 15s. per yard
OIL CLOTHS.....3s. to 9s. per yard
HEAVY SUPER CARPETS.....5s per yard
CURTAINS AND CURTAIN MATERIALS.
MATTINGS, &c., &c.

For sale at reduced prices, by
PETERSON & HUMPHREY,
No. 594 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

SEWING MACHINES.—I. M. SINGER & CO.'S *Gazette*, a beautiful pictorial paper, contains full and reliable information about sewing machines, and answers all questions that can be asked on the subject. All who read this paper will learn how to purchase a sewing machine with which $1,000 a year, clear profit, can be made, and will be protected from being imposed upon by any of the humbug machines now before the public. I. M. SINGER & CO.'S *Gazette* will be sent gratis to all who apply by letter or otherwise.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway, New-York.

THE HEIGHT OF FASHION.—EVERY YOUNG man who would become *au fait* in dress, manners, the toilet, and all the accomplishments of the perfect gentleman, should call at the nearest bookstore for that popular new book, entitled

"THE AMERICAN GENTLEMAN'S GUIDE TO POLITENESS AND FASHION. Price $1 25. Copies sent by mail, postpaid. DERBY & JACKSON,
Publishers, No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York.

LEARY & CO.'S NEW QUARTERLY PATTERN for Gentlemen's Dress Hats, is this day issued, together with a large invoice of Paris Hats of late styles, including the celebrated Cambridge Soft Hat, (a new water-proof article,) in various colors, and for sale at our counters only. LEARY & CO.,
Leaders of Fashion for Gents' Hats,
Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House, Broadway.

RUPTURE.—ONLY PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED to MARSH & CO. by the Industrial Exhibition of all Nations, at the Crystal Palace, for their new Patent Radical Cure Truss. References as to its superiority: Professors Valentine Mott, Willard Parker and John M. Carnochan. Open from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M.
MARSH & CO., No. 2½ Maiden-lane, New-York.

GENTLEMEN'S HATS — BIRD, NO. 49 NASSAU-st., will introduce the various styles for spring on Monday, March 2. They will be distinguished by the style and finish that has hitherto secured the liberal patronage of discriminating gentlemen.
BIRD, No. 49 Nassau-st., near Maiden-Lane.

BEEBE & CO.,
No. 156 Broadway,
WILL ISSUE THEIR SPRING FASHION
For gentlemen's hats, THIS DAY, (Saturday,) Feb. 28.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ Reducing Stock.
ELEGANT CHANDELIERS AND GAS FIXTURES
Can now be bought at full
THIRTY PER CENT.
below usual prices, of
COLT & WHITTLESEY,
No. 293 Broadway, cor. 21st-st.

N. B.—OLD CHANDELIERS TAKEN IN EXCHANGE.

INGER & CO.'S

☞ Cold Pressed Newfoundland Pure Pale Cod Liver Oil has now, in consequence of its marked superiority over every other variety, secured the entire confidence and almost universal preference of the most eminent Medical Practitioners, as the most speedy and effectual remedy for CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, DIABETES, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, NEURALGIA, RICKETS, INFANTILE WASTING, GENERAL DEBILITY, and ALL SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS. Its leading distinctive characteristics are: complete preservation of active and essential principles, invariable purity and uniform strength, entire freedom from nauseous flavor and after-taste, rapid curative effects, and consequent economy. Prepared by INGER & CO., Chemists and Druggists, No. 299 Broadway.

☞ To Cure a Cough.—Buy a bottle of the Balsam of Wild Cherry. We have more faith in this combination of DR. WISTAR than in any other remedy known, having witnessed its entire success in many cases of protracted cough. None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS.

☞ Barnett's Kalliston and Barnett's Oriental Tooth Wash for sale by C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway.

WIGS!—HAIR-DYE!!—WIGS!!!

☞ Batchelor's Wigs and Toupees have improvements peculiar to their house. They are celebrated all over the world for their graceful head, ease and durability—fitting to a charm. The largest and best stock in the world. Twelve private rooms for applying his famous DYE. Sold at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

☞ I Am Determined that the Character of my Charles' London gin shall be, like Cæsar's wife, beyond suspicion. It is pronounced by physicians generally a tonic invigorant and stimulant of unequaled merit. It is distilled especially for me in London, by a process peculiar to itself, and is put into bottles under my immediate supervision, and leaves my warehouse bearing my trademark as pure and impervious to reproach as the very air we breathe.

It is my desire that the purchaser should be assured of this great truth; and in support of it I am at all times ready to allow him to accompany one or more pipes of my gin from the bonded warehouse to my own—there to put it into bottle, label, case and ship it, under his very eye. As the United States laws prevent the importation of liquors in glass, I think this will be deemed equivalent to delivery in bond.

Let purchasers now in this City from the South and West exact from the parties who under a similar title to my own, but without my name, are busy palming off their noxious mixtures, called London cordial gin, a contract similar to the one I offer above; then, if not already done, the fact will be made manifest that Charles' is the only real London cordial gin.

The public (I charge it unhesitatingly) have been unblushingly imposed upon by the nefarious imitators of my genuine article. Physicians and chemists have been induced to give certificates, not upon the poison the particle generally distribute, but really upon my gin, transferred from one of my own to another bottle and submitted to analysis as theirs. I can scarcely blame the paid givers of such certificates, and yet, the sick, prostrated by illness, have been transferred to a bed of more narrow dimensions, where

"The rude forefathers of the hamlet sleep,"

victims of the worst species of cupidity that ever disgraced the heart of man. How far the publication of such certificates may have effected this I leave the public to decide.

It is time this state of things ceased. I have endeavored this Winter to induce the Legislature by the appointment of inspectors and the passage of stringent laws, to arrest the evils of adulteration. That they may eventually do something of the kind I have every hope, but, in the meantime, I call upon the press and the public to support me in my efforts to furnish one species of alcholic distillation free from contamination

EDMUND C. CHARLES.
(Late DeVenoge & Charles) No. 40 Broadway.

☞ Removed from No. 2 Hanover-square, to No. 46 Wall-st., Phenix Bank Building
HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
CASH CAPITAL, $200,000,
With a surplus
Insures Buildings, Furniture, Vessels in Port and their Cargoes, and other Property.
AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.
SAMUEL H. ROKENBAUGH, President.
DORAS L. STORR, Secretary.

☞ New-York Medical College.—East 13th-st., near 4th av. The commencement exercises of this Institution will take place at the College edifice on THURSDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Valedictory address by Prof. TIMOTHY CHILDS, M. D.

The profession and the public generally are respectfully invited.
E. GODEN DORSEUS, M. D.,
Sec'y Board of Trustees.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE ILLUSTRATED AND GOLD EDITION
OF THE
WAVERLEY NOVELS.
DEDICATED TO WASHINGTON IRVING.
On saturday, March 7,
TICKNOR & FIELDS
WILL PUBLISH
THE NOVEL OF WAVERLEY.
3 vols. $1 50.

TO THE PUBLIC.

We are now publishing a beautiful edition of the Waverley Novels, to be completed in 48 volumes of portable size, in form—the most elegant one ever printed. It will be enriched with matter never before included in any issue of the Waverley Novels; with a variety of curious notes and anecdotes, collected and arranged exclusively for the "Household Edition." The paper is of the finest quality, and the type has been cast expressly for this work. The Novels will be illustrated with superb steel plates newly engraved in the best manner, after drawings and paintings by the most eminent artists—among whom are Birket Foster, Darley, Landseer, Harvey and Foot. This edition will contain all the latest notes and corrections of the author, with some curious additions, especially the "Glossary" and the "Bride of Lammermoor" being the fullest edition of the Novels ever published.

It is the intention of the Publishers to issue two volumes (elegantly bound in cloth stamped with original and appropriate designs) every month, until the whole series is complete. The price will be

SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS PER VOLUME.

The Works of Walter Scott have incorporated themselves with the thoughts and concerns of the whole civilized world for more than a quarter of a century, and have had a controlling influence over the age in which he lived. Who is there that, on looking back over a great portion of his life, does not find the genius of Scott administering to his pleasures, beguiling his cares, and soothing his lonely sorrows?—*Washington Irving.*

This Household Edition of Scott is the most perfect thing possible to art and enterprise, and every family should own it.—*N. P. Willis.*

No publishing enterprise has met with a more cordial welcome for a long time than the reprint of the most convenient, reliable, and elegant edition of the Waverley Novels, announced by Ticknor & Fields; and now every family will be provided with the most permanently valuable, and intrinsically charming series of novels ever written, in a form which will rend r them an inestimable heir-loom, and a constant intellectual resource.—*H. T. Tuckerman.*

This edition must, of necessity, from its cheapness, elegance, and sterling merit, supersede all other editions which have been published in this country.—*Journal.*

The Waverley Novels are a work which nobody can afford to neglect to read, and which every body desires to possess. The edition of this great author, which Messrs. Ticknor & Fields are about to furnish the American public, is one in which the immortal fictions will be clothed in a dress suitable to their character and excellence.—*Daily Advertiser.*

We can confidently recommend the "Household Edition" to those who have not yet furnished their libraries with the immortal fictions of Sir Walter Scott. It is illustrated by designs from the most eminent artists, including Birket Foster, Darley, Landseer, Harvey, and Peed, in admirably executed steel engravings, and contains all the author's latest notes and corrections. The typography is in the style of simple elegance for which the Boston press is distinguished.—*New-York Tribune.*

The price announced is so reasonable for a work of this value and character, that only very considerable sales could afford remuneration to this intelligent and liberal firm for the expense which they will incur and the pains they have bestowed in the preparation and publication of the Household Edition of the Waverley Novels.—*Boston Courier.*

Messrs. Ticknor & Fields have undertaken an enterprise which, we have no doubt, under their energy and good taste, will prove eminently successful. They propose to publish a Household Edition of the Waverley Novels. A specimen of the style and intended appearance of the volumes is before us, and it fully meets our ideal of what is desirable in the case. The new type, designed to reconcile the two desiderata of clearness and closeness, and the fine, strong paper, the newly-engraved steel plates, many of them being from new designs, and the size of the volumes, combine to give to the enterprise an attraction for readers which augurs a suitable reward for the publishers.—*Christian Examiner. (March)*

TICKNOR & FIELDS, Boston.

All Booksellers throughout the United States and Canada are Agents for the work. Orders forwarded first will be supplied first. The Novel of Waverley, which commences the series, will be ready for the trade and subscribers on Saturday. Any person sending a subscriber's name with the money will be supplied regularly as the volumes are published, by mail, free of postage.

NEW LAW BOOK
JUST PUBLISHED BY
LITTLE, BROWN & CO.,
Law and Foreign Booksellers, No. 112 Washington-st., Boston.

DIGEST OF ENGLISH REPORTS,
A DIGEST OF THE D

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
(FIFTH SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT.)
ITALIAN OPERA.
BENEFIT OF SIGNOR TIBERINI.

Signor TIBERINI has the honor to announce to his friends and the public in general, that his first benefit in New-York will take place THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, March 4, on which occasion he has selected Verdi's Grand Opera of

IL TROVATORE.

Mlle TERESA PARODI,
Mme. AMALIA STRAKOSCH,
Signor TIBERINI,
Signor ARDAVANI,
Signor MARINI,
Director and Conductor.....MAURICE STRAKOSCH.
Parquet, Dress Circle.....Price.....$1
Second Circle.....Amphitheatre.....35c.
First Circle.....Private Boxes, from $6 to $30
The Box Office for reserving seats will be open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. at the Academy of Music; Tibertini's, No. 1 Bond-st.; HALL & SON'S, No. 239 Broadway, and VAN NORDEN & KING'S, No. 5 Wall-st. Opera commences at 8.
NOTICE—All free admissions, with the exception of the public press, will be suspended this evening.
CHILD OF ADOPTION in active rehearsal.
On MONDAY, March 9, benefit of Mlle. TERESA PARODI.

THALBERG'S CONCERTS.
THURSDAY, MARCH 5.
In connection with
THE ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY,
Under the direction of
MAURICE STRAKOSCH,
At NIBLO'S SALOON, THURSDAY, MARCH 5.
Grand combination of
FOUR FIRST DONNE ON ONE EVENING.
Mlle. PARODI, Mme. STRAKOSCH, Mme. JOHANNSEN,
Mme. STRAKOSCH, Mme. JOHANNSEN,
Mr. THALBERG, Mr. JOS. BURKE.
The Orchestra and Chorus of the Opera.
Conductor.....Maurice Strakosch and Sig. Abella.
Mr. THALBERG
will play "Airs Russes," "The Last Rose of Summer," "Mazurka," and "Styrian Melodies," with Mr. BURKE.
Madame D'ANGRI and Mlle. PARODI
will sing the celebrated duet from "Semiramis."
"We Met by Chance" Mlle. Parodi and Mme. Strakosch
"I will tell my Love" Mlle. Parodi and Mme. Strakosch
"La Fille du Regiment" and "Ricci Waltz."
Mme. D'Angri
"Jerusalem," from Mendelssohn's "St. Paul."
Mlle. Parodi
Duet, "Maria Padella" Mlle. Parodi and Mme. Strakosch
"Waltz," by Gumpert.....Mme. Johannsen
"La Favorita".....Mr. Burke
Overture.....The Orchestra
THE SALE OF SEATS
commences to-day at BREUSING'S and VAN NORDEN & KING'S.
Concert commences at 8.

THALBERG'S MATINEES.
THIS MORNING,
At NIBLO'S SALOON, at 1½ o'clock.
Doors open at 1.
NOTICE.
At the request of many families coming from the country
TICKETS MAY BE HAD AT THE DOOR,
and at BREUSING'S, No. 701 Broadway.
SCHEME OF THE MATINEE.
WEDNESDAY, March 4.
1. Fantasie—"Somnambula".....Thalberg
2. "Andante".....Thalberg
3. "Tarantella".....Thalberg
Intermission for Lunch.
4. The "Trovatore" (on the Alexandre organ).Thalberg
5. The Prayer of Moses.....Thalberg
6. "Home, Sweet Home".....Thalberg
7. Fantasie—"Elsir D'Amore".....Thalberg
Mr. THALBERG
will be the only performer.
The organ is from the manufactory of Alexandre & Son, Paris. New-York depôt at BERNARD & FABREGUETTE, No. 51 Dey-st.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM.
SATURDAY, MARCH 7.
THALBERG'S FAREWELL CONCERT.
On which occasion the following immense attraction will be offered:
Joint appearance of
Mlle. PARODI, Madame D'ANGRI and
Madame PAULINE STRAKOSCH,
and
Signor TIBERINI.
Joint appearance of
S. THALBERG and MAURICE STRAKOSCH.
Mr. JOSEPH BURKE.
AN ORCHESTRA
UNDER THE DIRECTION OF
CARL BERGMANN.
BEETHOVEN'S CONCERTO IN C MINOR.
With full orchestra by
Mr. THALBERG.
who will likewise perform on this occasion "Miserere," from The Trovatore, on the Alexandre organ.
THE SALE OF SEATS
commences on Thursday, at the usual places.

NEWARK LIBRARY HALL.
THALBERG'S CONCERT, FRIDAY, MARCH 6.
S. THALBERG,
MADAME D'ANGRI,
MLLE. MATHILDE D'ANGRI,
SIGNOR ABELLA.
The sale of seats commences on Wednesday, at Mr. CRITTON'S Music Store, No. 14 Bank-st., where programmes will be found. Doors open at 7; to commence at 7½ o'clock.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE,
No. 624 BROADWAY, NEAR HOUSTON-ST.
Mlle. Laura Keene.....Sole Lessee and Directress.
Curtain to Rise—Doors open at 6½; the performance will commence with the Overture at 7½.
GREAT SUCCESS OF TWO NEW PLAYS.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 4, 1857,
the dramatic poem, in three acts, entitled
MARGUERITE AND MARGUERITE.
Supported by Messrs. Jordan, C. Wheatleigh, Stoddart, Lingham, Alleyne, Hayes, McDouall, Benson, Mrs. H. P. Grattan, Misses Alleyne, Howell, and Miss Laura Keene.
To conclude, for the fourth time, with the new American Comedietta, by a citizen of New-York, entitled
LOVE IN '76.
Supported by Messrs. Stoddart, Burnett, Lingham, T. B. Johnston, Ringgold, Benson, Hayes, Misses Alleyne, Howell, and Miss Kate Reignolde.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
A. A. Marshall.....Lessee.
W. R. Blake.....Stage Manager.
MR. FORREST
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, MARCH 4, 1857,
(by special request, and positively for the last time during his present engagement) will appear as
ROLLA,
in the tragic play, now reproduced with beautiful scenery, appropriate dresses, properties, appointments, music, &c., &c., and in
MOST BRILLIANT CAST OF CHARACTERS,
including Mr. Daley, Madame Ponisi, Mrs. L. W. Davenport, &c., &c., called
PIZARRO.
The excellent farce of
COUSIN JOE.
Mr. FORREST, to-morrow, (Thursday,) as WILLIAM TELL.
Mr. FORREST, Friday, as JACK CADE.
Box book open in advance.
Performances to begin with the Overture at 7½ o'clock.
A grand dramatic and scenic spectacle, in which most novel and wonderful performances will be introduced, is in active preparation.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.
WEDNESDAY.
Another Night of Glorious Fun!
Messrs. Burton and Brougham in two Pieces.
The very diverting and laughable Comedy of the
NERVOUS MAN AND THE MAN OF NERVE.
MacHasp, the Man of Nerve.....Mr. Brougham.
Myers Upon, the Nervous Man.....Mr. Burton.
The great Burlesque Extravaganza of
THE NEW CAMILLE.
Camilla, with a cold.....Mr. Burton.
Author.....Mr. Brougham.
Armand.....Miss Polly Marshall.
The last new Comedy of
TIME TRIES ALL.
In which Mrs. C. Howard, Miss P. Marshall, Mr. Mark Smith and Mr. Barrett will appear.

FOX AS MEDEA
AT
PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE,
EVERY EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Week's arrangement for Miss Matilda Heron's performances:
Tuesday, March 3—9th night of MEDEA.
Wednesday, March 4—39th night of CAMILLE.
Thursday, March 5—10th night of MEDEA.
Friday, March 6—39th night of CAMILLE.
Saturday, March 7—Benefit of Miss MATILDA HERON and 11th night of MEDEA.
Seats secured in advance.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—DRESS Circle 50 cents; Pit 12½ cents; Orchestra Chairs 50 cts; Private Boxes $5. THIS EVENING, March 4, the entertainments will commence with the drama of
ORION THE GOLD BEATER.
After which the favorite pantomime of the
MAGIC BARREL.
To be followed by the new burlesque entitled,
MEDEA AND MY-DEARY.
To conclude with WILFUL MURDER.

MEDEA
AT
PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE
EVERY NIGHT.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
WEDNESDAY, March 4.
MISS MATILDA HERON
in
CAMILLE.
To-morrow, MEDEA; Friday, CAMILLE; Saturday, MEDEA. The petit comedy WAITING FOR FUNDS, every evening. Seats to be had three days in advance.

AMERICAN THEATRE, CHAMBERS STREET.—Managers E. L. Davenport and H. Watkins. Dress Circle and Orchestra Seats, 50 cents; Parquet, 25 cents; Upper Circle, 12 cents; Seats in Private Boxes, $1. THIS EVENING, March 4, will be performed, the beautiful play of
CHARITY'S LOVE.
After which LAUGH AND GROW FAT.
To conclude with the laughable farce called
CONTENTMENT VERSUS RICHES.

MY-DEARY,
OR
MEDEA,
AT
PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE
EVERY EVENING.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.
NEW HALL, No. 585 BROADWAY.
Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.
MONDAY EVENING, March 2, by particular request, will be performed, the opera of
SOMNAMBULA,
in three acts. New scenery, &c., &c.
Preceding which
GRAND NEGRO MINSTRELSY.
On TUESDAY Evening, March 3, Complimentary Benefit to G. S. BUCKLEY, on which occasion will be performed the celebrated burlesque on the opera of TROVATORE. Commences at 7½ o'clock; Tickets 25 cents; Orchestra seats 50 cents.

AMUSEMENTS.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—FIFTEENTH SEASON, 1856 AND 1857. The third Concert will take place SATURDAY, EVENING, March 7, at the Academy of Music, corner of 14th-st. and Irving-place. The following Artists have kindly volunteered their service: Mlle. M. DE ROODE and Mrs. E. MOLLENHAUER (Conductress); Mr. THEO. EISFELD.
Tickets for sale at the music stores of Messrs SCHARFENBERG & LUIS, No. 760 Broadway; C. BREUSING, No. 701 Broadway; WM. HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway; and M. WALKER, No. 167 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Members will please procure their extra Tickets on or before the day of the Concert. All the Tickets sold at the door on the Evening of the Concert will be $1 50 each. No secured seats. Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock P. M. By order, L. SPIER, Secretary.

THE GREAT MEDEA
AT
PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE
EVERY EVENING.
G. L. FOX AS MEDEA.

THE GIFT LADY
Will appear for positively the last time this
WEDNESDAY EVENING,
at
CHINESE ROOMS,
No. 539 Broadway.
SEVEN MILE MIRROR
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
Gift Tickets $1.
Single Admission, 25 cents.
The Gift Gentleman will appear before the close of the week.

GRAND OLD FOLKS' CONCERT—AT THE Broadway Tabernacle. The Reading Opera Chorus Class will give a Concert of Ancient and Sacred Music at the Tabernacle on THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, March 5 and 6.
This is the Class which created such a *furore* at the Tremont Temple, Boston, last Winter, delighting so many of the citizens.
If you want a good hearty laugh, go.
If you want your friends to laugh, go with them.
If you want to see how your great, great grand parents locked, go.
If you want one dollar's worth of true enjoyment for twenty-five cents, go.
They will all appear in the costume actually worn 75 or 100 years ago, and sing the oldest of the old tunes.
Tickets 25 cents, for sale at the door.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—WEDNESDAY, MARCH 4—In the AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, and also in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, the new domestic drama from London, not yet in print, called RUTH OAKLEY, a very touching and brilliant production; previous to which, in the Evening, Dances, and the Poses Tortuenses and QUITE AT HOME. The Living Phantom, Living Serpents, Happy Family, &c., may be seen. Admission 25 cents; children under 10, 12½ cts.

FAREWELL TO THE OLD TABERNACLE—The HUTCHINSON FAMILY will give their last Concert in this City, for the season, at the above favorite old room, on SATURDAY EVENING, the 7th inst., where they will be happy to see their old friends once again for the days of "Old Lang Syne." Tickets 25 cents. Reserve seats 50 cents.

EMMA HARDINGE WILL GIVE THE fourth of her unrivaled Amateur Entertainments THIS EVENING, (Wednesday,) March 4, at the Broadway Athenæum, No. 554 Broadway, to commence at 8 o'clock, Reserved seats 50 cents. Admission 25 cents.

ARNBOLD, THE BEARDED BOY; OR, The Man in Miniature. This wonderful Boy will remain only this week on exhibition, at No. 327 Broadway, opposite the Broadway Theatre, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and Evenings, at the Volks' Garden, No. 45 Bowery. Admission 12½ cents.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THE CRYSTAL PALace is still open to the Public, and contains many things curious and wonderful. The stataary alone is worth the price of admission.

THE PALMER MARBLES.—STATUE OF Indian Girl and eleven other pieces of Sculpture, at No. 548 Broadway. Open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admittance 25 cents.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, NO. 497 BROADWAY.—The best collection of Paintings in this country. It contains 150 Paintings. Open day and evening. Admittance 25 cents.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PROFITABLE AND HONORABLE EMPLOYMENT FOR THE WINTER.—Persons, in town or country, in search of employment as a source of income, or to fill up their leisure hours, may hear of such by inclosing two stamps, to pay postage, to Professor JAMES T. HORNE, Box No. 4,551 New-York Post-Office. The employment is fitted to either sex; station in life immaterial. It is an article of daily consumption, and can be manufactured in the agent's dwelling; secure by copyright; sale as permanent as flour. An agent is wanted in every town in the Union.

TO MEN OF ENTERPRISE.—THE GREAT demand for WATERMAN'S justly celebrated PATENT GAS REGULATOR has induced the Proprietors to offer the rights of States, cities and counties.
Men of small capital will find this an excellent opportunity to establish themselves in a permanent and paying business in any part of the United States where gas is used.
Apply in person or by letter inclosing Post-Office stamp at the depôt. No. 329 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—SPLENDID STOVE AND PLUMBing establishment, Williamsburg; best location and trade in that city; price $4 000. Also, superior daguerrean gallery, Broadway, $1,000. Also, old-established butcher shop, cor. 31st-st. and Broadway, $250. Also, splendid hair-dressing and bathing establishment under superb hotel, Broadway, $1,900. Wanted, situation down town, clothing or dry goods jobbing house, by experienced man. Apply No. 113 Chamber-st., Room No. 4.

$1000 TO $2,500.—NEWSPAPER FOR SALE. A Daily and Weekly Paper and Job Office, located in a flourishing city in the West, and doing a business affording an annual profit of $4,500 to $6,000, is offered for sale. The whole office, or an equal interest in it, will be disposed of upon good terms. Further particulars can be learned by application to S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., Advertising Agents, No. 119 Nassau-st.

TO LAWYERS—A YOUNG ATTORNEY IS DEsirous of forming a partnership connection with an established lawyer. He has been admitted three years, and, having had several years' experience in some of the most prominent offices in this City, he feels competent to take charge of the business of an office. The most satisfactory references given. Address A. K. G., Box No. 395 Post-Office, New-York.

$1,000.—WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—A person to join me in purchasing an old-established business on Broadway, where there can be a fortune realized; the party will be doubly secured for the investment. Call on Mr. ASTER, at the Charter, No. 480 Broadway.

FOR SALE.—GRIST AND SAW MILL.—SPLENdid water power with Grist Mill, fine Dwelling House and out-buildings; 15 acres of beautiful land on railroad at Paterees, Passaic Co. N. J.—price, $7,000; also splendid 2-story Frame House, Washington-av., Upper Morrisania, fine country seat—price $5,300; grand chance. Apply No. 113 Chambers-st., Room No. 4.

TO PRINTERS—A CHANCE FOR A BEGINner.—For sale, a Washington super-royal press, with inker complete, in working order; also, some type &c, and light room to let, in which they are situated; all cheap for cash. Possession immediately. Apply to C. R. CHRISTOPHER, No. 22 Spruce-st.

A GENTLEMAN WHO HAS A CASH AND a near-by trade would like to make an engagement with a dry goods house. Salary not so much of an object as a permanent engagement. Address H. A. K., office of this paper

FOR SALE—A WELL-ESTABLISHED AND convenient livery stable, to close a concern; it occupies two lots of ground, ample stable room, storage for carriages, hay loft and office. Possession May 1. Apply to JOHN BRAINERD, Wall-st. Ferry, Brooklyn.

TO LET—A LUMBER YARD AT SING SING. An old stand for business, with a good dock attached Inquire of the subscriber on the premises.
SAMUEL S. SMITH.

FOR SALE—A PORTABLE STEAM ENGINE with boiler complete, of 6-horse power, calculated for hoisting, pile driving, &c. Address by note No. 37 East 32d-st., O. S. CORLIES.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

FAREWELL TO BISHOP SCOTT.—BISHOP Scott, about to sail on Thursday, March 5, for his distant labors in Oregon and Washington, will be present at the evening service of WEDNESDAY, (this evening,) in Calvary Church, corner of 4th-av. and 21st-st., at 7½ o'clock, when his brethren of the clergy and the friends of his mission are invited to join in the farewell services, and give him their prayers, for the divine protection and blessing, in his journey homeward, and in his future labors.

THE REPUBLICANS OF THE NINTH Ward will hold a mass meeting, at Bleecker Building, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 4, GEORGE W. CURTIS, Esq., Gen. JAMES W. NYE and JOSEPH HOXIE, Esq. will be present and address the meeting. Mr CAMP'S Glee Club and a band of music will be in attendance. Front seats reserved for ladies.

UNIVERSITY OF NEW-YORK MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—The annual Commencement of the Medical Department of the University will be held on WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 4, at 7½ o'clock, in the Chapel of the University, Washington square. The address to the Graduates will be delivered by Professor MOTT. The profession and public are respectfully invited to attend.

NOTICE.—PETER SINCLAIR, ESQ., OF SCOTland, will address children on the subject of *Temperance*, in the Broadway Tabernacle, on SATURDAY, at 2 P. M. WM. E. DODGE, Esq., will preside. Singing by the children will be led by LUCIUS HART, Esq., with the organ. To defray expenses 3 cents each will be taken at the door. From adults, 10 cents.

ASSOCIATION OF EXEMPT FIREMEN.—The members will please meet corner of Broome and Mulberry sts., THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at 1 P. M., to attend the funeral of our late brother member, E. C. DERBY, deceased. G. W. WHEELER, R. S.

IMPORTANT TO GAS CONSUMERS.—WATERMAN'S Patent Gas Regulator attached to the usual Gas Meter will produce the following results:
FIRST—A saving of from 20 to 50 per cent. in the gas bill.
SECOND—A pleasant, mellow and steady light, without smoke, or escape of unhealthy and unconsumed particles of gas.
THIRD—Servants cannot waste gas, and the cost of the machine in many cases is saved in a few weeks. We invite the interested public to examine our certificates and test the utility and simplicity of the machine, at our Office, 329 Broadway, opposite the Broadway Theatre.

TO FARMERS.—THE POUDRETTE MADE BY the subscribers is the cheapest and best manure in the world for corn and vegetables. A pamphlet will be sent (free) to any one sending their address to the Lodi Manufacturing Company, No. 60 Cortlandt-st., N. Y. City.]

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A VILLA SITE AT LARGE COMMAND, containing nearly 4 acres of land, beautifully situated in the centre of the village, having a frontage of about 363 feet on Broadway opposite the Episcopal Church, and about 415 feet on Elizabeth-st. On the rear of the lot is a fine growth of forest trees, and a running spring of pure water, and on the front is a thrifty apple orchard, in full bearing, of carefully selected fruit. This desirable location is within three minutes' walk of four churches, the Post-office and the principal stores, and but a convenient walking distance from the Railroad Depôt, and from it is a magnificent view of the river. It will be sold in one or two plots as may be desired. Also the household furniture of a gentleman's residence, prior to his removing to a Southern State, together with a span of handsome bay horses, warranted sound and kind. A good cow, 2 carriages, 2 wagons, a double sleigh, 4 sets harness, bells, robes, and all the appurtenances of a private stable. Apply at Capt. N. COBB'S, Tarrytown.

FOR SALE—TERMS VERY EASY, THE ELEgant, modern, and truly stylish brown-stone residence No. 139 East 16th st., in thorough and complete order and repair, replete with every convenience and comfort, 3-story, 3 rooms deep; all the modern improvements. Terms $5,000 down, balance can remain. The house is newly and magnificently furnished throughout, and can be had in whole or part with the house if desired; house shown daily, from 12 to 2 o'clock—a pretty country place, well located, would be taken in part payment. Also, the spacious and elegant 5 story brown-stone house on Gramercy Park, No. 105 East 21st-st. Terms easy, one third down. And variety of other property. Also, $10,000 wanted on 1st bond and mortgage on valuable property, centrally located, worth double the amount. Apply to E. B. VOORHIES, Attorney-at-Law, No. 347 Broadway.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST CLASS THREEstory and basement brick houses, corner of South 5th and 8th sts., Williamsburgh, fitted up with all the modern improvements, complete in every respect. The corner house has attached to it an excellent coach-house, suitable for a physician or any person keeping horses. Also, a three-story and basement brick house, No. 119 South 4th-st., and a colonnade house in 1st-st., one block from Peck-slip ferry, both in perfect order; all the houses less than five minutes' walk from all the ferries. Also, twenty lots on South 5th-st.; and money loaned to any person desirous of building first-class houses. The above property will be sold cheap, and on very easy terms. Inquire of
J. V. MESEROLE,
Basement Williamsburg City Bank.

FOR SALE—AT COST, ON 53D-STREET, BEtween 8th-av. and Broadway, 3 new first-class three story basement and cellar, brick and brown stone front houses with the modern improvements, full sized, 35x50, lot 100 feet; a good chance to secure a large house at the price of a small one, and well finished.
Also, a choice house, 20x40 feet, 3 story basement and cellar, on 41st-st. adjoining 7th-av., at a moderate price. A large proportion on either on mortgage 3 years. Apply to
O. H. JONES, President New-York Fire and Marine Insurance Co., No. 72 Wall-st., or
ALLEN & STEVENS, Lumber Dealers, 11th-av. and 39th-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, LOT, AND STABLE—North-east corner of Lexington-av. and 31st-st. Premises are a four-story brown and stucco-front house, about 50 feet deep, 20 feet wide; lot 20x85 feet 5 inches. Walls frescoed and wood work painted black walnut; all modern improvements. Also, a two-story brick stable on rear, 20x23 feet, for four horses, two vehicles, coachman's room, hay loft, and necessary bins, &c., &c. Premises in complete order, well calculated for a physician, or gentleman keeping his carriage. Terms very easy. Apply to D. McMAHON, No. 271 Broadway, rooms Nos. 12 and 13.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A valuable farm and country residence, 38 miles from Brooklyn, south side of Long Island, near the village of Babylon, 150 acres; a beautiful location; improvements good; house nearly new, 40x32, with wing 20x20; also, farm house, carriage, hen, wash and wood houses, barn, crib, barrack, &c.; plenty water, good orchard. To those wanting a very healthy location and beautiful prospect (ocean and South Bay in view) apply to JOHN R. BREWER, County Clerk's Office, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY FORMERLY occupied as a bolt factory, on 12th-st., next to the corner of Avenue C, 100 feet front, 103 deep, price factory 40 by 80, with brick storehouse and stables. There is a fine steam engine and boilers on the premises, ready for working. This property offers rare inducements to any party wishing to start a manufacturing business; saw mill, machine shop or foundry, as it is admirably located and ready for immediate occupancy. Apply to H. OOTHOUT, No. 3 Cliff-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A FIRST-CLASS 3-story brown-stone basement and under-cellar brick house, built expressly for the present owner and occupant a year since. It is complete with every modern convenience, bath, water-closet, range, heater, stationary wash tubs, gas, statuary, marble mantles, &c. Size, 22x44; location unsurpassed; lowest price, $6,000. If desired, $5,000 can remain on mortgage. Apply on the premises, Clermont-av., fourth house south of Lafayette-av., or of H. JOHNSON, No. 27 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE—THE COMMODIOUS AND WELL built two-story and attic brick house on the south-westerly corner of Pike and Madison sts., with twelve years unexpired lease of the ground, subject to a renewal of 21 years at 5 per cent. on the valuation of the property. The ground rent at present $150 per annum. The lease is one from the Rutgers estate, and very favorable. To be seen from 11 till 2 o'clock P. M. Terms easy. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE.—A TWO-STORY ATTIC, AND basement frame dwelling; size 25 by 38; one year old; filled in and hard finished throughout; nine rooms besides pantries and closets, croton water, &c. Built by day's work, for the present owner and occupant. Lot 23x4 by 100. Located in the immediate vicinity of the 2d, 3d and 4th-av. Railroad depôts, and steamboat landing at Harlem. Apply to J. N. WATSON, 4th-av. and 125th-st., from 8 to 10 and 3 to 5 o'clock.

FOR SALE—A DWELLING HOUSE, WITH workshop on the rear. The dwelling is three stories high, with basement and cellar; the workshop is 30x25 feet, five stories high, with a ten-horse power steam engine, shafting, &c., all in complete running order. Half of the money may remain on mortgage. Apply to CRAIG & STEVENSON, on the premises, No. 8 Gansevoort-st., or to JAMES or WILLIAM BECK, No. 39 Horatio-st.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 37 West 38th-st., with or without part of the furniture; house is 4 stories, basement and under-cellar, built in the best manner, with all the modern improvements, baths, gas, hot and cold water to third story, range, furnace, water-closets, &c., &c., and is complete in every respect. Apply on the premises, or to E. DU BERCEAU & L. BOUQUET, No. 142 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIdence at Manhasset, Long Island, directly on the water, commanding a fine view of the Bay and East River, containing 37½ acres. A large and commodious dwelling house, barn and out-houses, all in good order; well calculated for a retired gentleman. A full description given and terms made known on application to
COVERT & CO., No. 47 Warren-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house and lot of ground, No. 607 Houston-st., near Broadway; has all modern improvements, viz.: hot and cold water, baths, wash basins, water-closets, tubs, range, &c., in complete order, recently painted and papered. For terms, apply to HENRY DEMAREST, No. 607 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE BUILDING SITE on the banks of the Hudson, containing about one acre of land, immediately adjoining the property of M. H. Myer, Esq., in the village of Dobbs Ferry, pleasantly situated within one minute's walk of the railroad depôt, and affording scenery unsurpassed. For particulars, inquire at No. 50 Front-st. REMINGTON & CO.

FOR SALE—THE HANDSOME THREE-STORY and basement, high stoop, Philadelphia brick house, No. 158 West 24th-st.; house 20x50, lot 20x100; built in the most substantial manner, with all the modern improvements; price $6,000.
A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE IN BROOKLYN—The cottage-house No. 31 Willoughby-st., second block from City Hall, elegantly finished, and replete with every convenience, or would exchange for a larger house not far from Wall-st. or Fulton-st. ferries. Apply to MAILLER, LORD & QUEREAU, 106 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A GENTEEL RESIDENCE, NO. 55 West Washington-place: lot 20x80, runs through to 4th-st.; small stable on rear; two-story, basement and attic; water-closets, bath and gas. Lowest price $8,000: $6,000 can remain on mortgage. To be seen Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from 10 to 2 o'clock, or at any time, by calling at No. 20 Dey-st. CHAS. PARKER.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOMELY-SITUATED four story brown-stone front house in 24th-st., North side, between 5th and 6th avs. House 21x55 feet. Lot 98 ft. 6. Has every modern convenience and neighborhood unexceptionable. Price $16,000. Apply at No. 70 Pine st., 2d floor, or at No. 45 West 24th-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FREESTONE front dwelling-house, with all the modern improvements, four-story and basement, 20x42, situated on south side of 14th-st., third door east of 2d-av. Inquire of N. WILLIAM STUYVESANT, JR., No. 56 William-st, or No. 159 East 15th-st.

FOR SALE—A NEW GOTHIC COTTAGE WITH five acres of rich land highly cultivated, at New-Rochelle. It has marble mantels, grates, bath, water-closet, furnace and every convenience for summer and winter. It will be exchanged free of mortgage for City property.
JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 44 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN, THE FIRST-CLASS brown-stone house, elegantly furnished, No. — Henry-st., Brooklyn. Possession may be had immediately. It has all the improvements, and is eligibly located. Apply to JOHN BRAINERD, Wall-st. Ferry, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BRICK DWELLing house, with all the modern improvements, 3 story and basement; 18.9x55; situate on the south side of 23d-st., a few doors west of the 6th-av., No. 108. Inquire of N. WM. STUYVESANT Jr., No. 56 William-st.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown stone front houses and full lots, the second and third houses east of 4th-av. on 36th-st. They are built in the most substantial and elegant style, and on one of the best sites on Murray Hill. Can be seen any hour through the day.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone front houses, 60 feet deep, and in a first-class neighborhood, between Broadway and 9th-av., in 27th-st., in a row of four new houses. Inquire of WM. RYER or JOHN W. FIELDER, on the premises.

FOR SALE—A BROWN-STONE HOUSE ON 26th-st., in a fashionable neighborhood. Price $12,000. Also, 1 on Lexington-av., $11,000. Also, on 31st-st., near Madison-av. Also, on West 24th-st., near 6th-av. E. B. KINSHIMER, No. 319 4th-av., 3 to 7 P. M., 8 to 10 A. M.

FOR SALE CHEAP IN BROOKLYN—TWO new Cottages, all complete with heaters, range and gas fixtures. Inquire on the premises, No. 504 Atlantic, and No. 290 Dean-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BRICK HOUSE and premises No. 9 St. George's place, East 18th-st., between 1st and 2d avs. Inquire of
TOMLINSON, WALDEN & BRIGHAM, No. 9 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A HOUSE AND 8 acres of land, on the banks of the Hudson River, near the depôt at Fishkill. Immediate possession given. Apply to JOHN GOWDY, Fishkill Landing.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—PARAGRAPH 2 OF THE WILL of the late JOHN JACOB ASTOR, deceased, will be sold in the south side of 46th-st., 100 feet 5 inches west of 5th-av., consisting of two lots 50 feet each, and two lease lots on which are stores and dwellings, and appendages to a public house. Part of the money may remain on mortgage, terms reasonable. Apply to R. W. LOOPE, No. 59 Whitehall-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK AND basement house, No. 20 East 16th-st., near St. George's Church, Stuyvesant-square, with all the modern improvements of Croton water, gas, furnaces, greenhouse, &c. Price $16,000. Inquire of THOMAS DUGAN, No. 849 Broadway, below 14th-st. House to be seen from 2 to 3 o'clock P. M.

A SPLENDID COUNTRY SEAT AT ROCKLAND LAKE, OPPOSITE KING KING, FOR SALE OR TO LET.—Thirty acres of ground, a fruitful vineyard of 2½ acres and an abundance of every kind of choice fruit. House is two-story and basement, 48x32, with plazzas all round, and contains hot and cold water, heater, range and every other convenience; and, being situated on elevated ground, overlooks one of the most picturesque landscapes in the country, including a fine view of the Hudson, with Rockland Lake in the foreground and the Ramapo Mountains in the distance. If not sold by April 1 it will be let for a hotel, and would be a splendid Summer resort. Three boats every day from the plains and steam ferry to Sing Sing, and thence by Hudson River Railroad to New-York. A view of the place may be seen at our office. A. J. BLEECKER & CO., 7 Broad-st.

BROOKLYN HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET—Viz.: 9 first-class houses on the north side of Lafayette-av., between Raymond and Carlton sts. They will contain gas and plumbing suitable for the new water works, including baths and water closets. The fronts are of Philadelphia brick; each house is 40 feet deep, exclusive of a brick extension of 8 feet; each lot is 95 feet, exclusive of 16 feet court yard. The location is the most healthy, popular and convenient in Brooklyn, being but 5 minutes' walk from the City Hall, and but one block from Fulton and Flatbush avs. The houses will be in all respects first class, substantially built, and well finished. Apply to WILLIAM B. NICHOLS, No. 16 Nassau-st., New-York, or between the hours of 8 and 10 A. M. on the premises.

MADISON-AVENUE.—FOR SALE—THE TWO four-story brown-stone houses, Nos. 68 and 70 Madison-av., corner of 28th-st.; each lot 25 by 100; houses modern and complete, three rooms deep, all up. In addition to which the corner has a back building, four stories high, and filling the entire depth of the lot by about 18 feet in width. This property is admirably adapted for a Young Ladies' Seminary, as it has been occupied as such since the houses were finished. It is also a good location for a Hotel Garni, and is sufficiently commodious for that purpose, or desirable for private residences.
HOMER MORGAN,
No. 3 Metropolitan Bank, Pine-st.

HUDSON RIVER COUNTRY SEAT AND BUILDING-SITES FOR SALE CHEAP, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—Two miles north of Newburg, having a magnificent view of the River, Bay, and surrounding country for many miles. Twenty acres, with house and outbuildings; thirty acres adjoining, with a vineyard of over 2,000 grape-vines. Two lots adjoining, of 11 acres each, between the splendid country-seats of W. B. Delano and F. Hood, Esqs. Inquire of W. L. THAYER on the premises, or by mail of JOHN S. THAYER, Newburg.

BARGAINS IN RURAL RESIDENCES.—Two residences very desirably situated, one in the city of New-Brunswick, N. J., fronting open grounds of Rutgers College, one on the heights opposite the city, beautifully situated, containing 4½ acres of good garden soil, and a farm of 150 acres on it would be divided in two with good improvements. About 2½ miles from New-Brunswick, and six minutes' walk from a depôt. For photographic views and full descriptions, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st., or WILLIAM FLAGG, New-Brunswick.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT PORTCHESTER, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—A very desirable modern-built two-story house, with about half an acre of land, well laid out with fruit trees, grape, raspberry and blackberry vines, and ornamental shrubs. A barn at convenient distance, with more land will be sold with the house, if wanted. To be sold low, if applied for soon. For particulars, inquire of AGUR PIXLEY, on the premises; or, to WM. A. PIXLEY, No. 188 Pearl-st., New-York.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—IN THE beautiful sea-side village of Fairfield, Conn., a new, first-class, spacious and very convenient house, most eligibly situated upon a gentle elevation, 5 minutes' walk from depôt and church. Plot of land is two acres well laid out. The place is admirably fitted for the residence of a private family, or for a family school. Apply to BURR LYON, living near Fairfield, or M. W. LYON, No. 926 Broadway, second story.

BROOKLYN (GOWANUS CANAL) PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Sixty-nine lots, all lying together, between Smith-st. and the Canal, and on 6th, 6th and 7th-sts., and having a front on the Canal of 850 feet. This property is well adapted for manufacturing purposes, and for lumber, lath, lime, brick or coal yards, and will be sold in parcels to suit, and some facilities given. Apply to WILLIAM B. NICHOLS, No. 16 Nassau-st., N. Y.

MOUNTAIN HAIR AND A COUNTRY HOME.—FOR SALE—One of the most desirable residences in Orange, N. J., one hour from the City. 2¾ acres of land. For handbills giving full particulars, inquire of T. P. ROSSITER, No. 8 Bond-st., or P. H. JEREMIAH, Bowery Bank.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—A THREE-STORY brick house on Bedford-st., $5,000. A fine brown-stone house on 23th st., near 4th-av., $12,000. A three-story brick house on 24th-st., near 4th-av., $6,500; two on 38th-st., $8

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 12 1-2 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:
$7,000 Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company 6 per cent. bonds.
$600 Atlantic Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1856.
$1,500 Atlantic Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1857.
$60 Sun Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1853.
$60 Sun Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1855.
$60 Sun Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1856.
$250 Sun Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1853.
$1,000 New-York Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1853.
$1,000 Union Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1856.
$970 Orient Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1856.
$1,000 Orient Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1856.
100 shares Marble and Stone Carving Company, (lvrp.)
$2,000 Manchester Mining and Manufacturing Company. 5 per cent. bonds, (lvrpoth.)

WM. T. BOYD, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEES' SALE OF $40,000 WORTH OF WATCHES, JEWELRY, DIAMONDS AND SILVER-PLATED WARE, &c.—By GEORGE NICHOLS.—On FRIDAY, March 6, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 619 Broadway, under St. Nicholas Hotel, GEORGE NICHOLS will sell as above, by order of Abbott Brothers, Attorneys for Assignees, the entire stock of a large down-town importing watch and jewelry house, removed to No. 619 Broadway, for convenience of sale, amounting in value to $40,000, all of which will be sold positively be sold without reserve, to the highest bidders. The stock embraces every variety and pattern of watches, jewelry, diamonds, clocks and silver-plated ware, and is in every way worthy the attention of dealers and others in want of any kind of jewelry, &c. The stock consists of 1,000 gold chains of every style, 500 gold and silver watches, in hunting and single cases; 200 diamond pins and rings, 12 cases of real cameo pins of all sizes, 24 gross of gents' gold pins and rings, 50 gross shirt studs and sleeve links, 12 gross mosaic pins and ear-rings, 100 gross soft and hard solder pins, 12 dozen fine cameo, coral and mosaic bracelets; cameo and mosaic sets in every style, necklaces, beads; in fact everything usually to be found in a large jewelry house. Also a very large assortment of silver-plated ware, consisting of 24 gross each, tea, table and dessert spoons and forks, tea sets of six pieces each, 200 cake baskets of every pattern, 150 castors, salts, ladles, &c., besides a large assortment of bronze and French clocks. The above stock and goods will be sold in lots to suit purchasers. Terms of sale cash in bankable money. Cash bargains will be ready on TUESDAY, March 4, and can be had on application at No. 619 Broadway, and No. 46 Nassau-st. No postponement on account of the weather. By order of

ABBOTT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Assignees.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—OPENING SPRING Trade Sale of over $50,000 worth of first-class and ordinary Cabinet Furniture by E. B. FRANKLIN & CO., THIS (Wednesday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 95 Nassau-st. Will be sold without reserve, 50 suites of richly carved solid rosewood and mahogany parlor furniture, covered in French satin brocatel, satin de laine and other styles; splendid library and secretary bookcases, etageres, solid rosewood and mahogany centre tables, tête-à-têtes, sofas, lounges, Turkish reclining chairs, rockers, easy chairs, side chairs, sofa, work, card and quartette tables; 15 suites of elegant oak, rosewood, mahogany and enamelled chamber furniture, bedsteads, wardrobes, plain and dressing bureaus and washstands, towel racks, dressing tables, corner and bookstands, and a general assortment of cabinet furniture; also, 30 rich gilt-frame French plate mirrors and pier glasses, several superior oil paintings, and several invoices of silver-plated ware, French China and glassware, fancy goods, &c., &c.; also, 50 hair mattresses and sets of palliasses; also, large lot of iron furniture, of extra finish. Sale positive and no postponement on account of the weather. Dealers, country merchants and private housekeepers would do well to avail themselves of this opportunity to supply their wants. N. B.—Goods carefully packed on the premises for shipment.

J. C. HOUGHTON, Auctioneer

ON THURSDAY, AT 10½-2 O'CLOCK, AT No. 113 Nassau, between Ann and Beekman sts., a large and splendid assortment of rich and fashionable rosewood, mahogany, oak and walnut furniture, piano-fortes, French plate mirrors, oil-paintings, &c., by catalogue, which will be ready day before the sale, when parties in want of good furniture are solicited to call and examine the stock to be sold. They will find entirely different articles than are usually found in auction salesrooms, consisting in part of 6¾ and 7-octave piano-fortes, by City makers, solid rosewood parlor suits in French satin brocatel, plush and moquette, superior rosewood etageres, French secretaries, library bookcases, escritoires, richly carved centre tables, with Italian marble tops, sofa and pier do., French plate pier and mantel glasses, fine oil-paintings, elegant China vases and mantel ornaments, custom-made extension dining tables, oak and walnut sideboards, sofas and chairs in reps and morocco, mahogany sofas and tête-à-têtes in hair cloth, parlor chairs, arm do., rockers, iron frame lounges and easy chairs in German listing, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads of a variety of styles and finish, marble-top bureaus and washstands, wardrobes, hair mattresses, beds, bedding, &c., &c. Also, a variety of second-hand furniture.

TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer.

ENTIRE CONTENTS OF THE MODERN THREE-STORY &c. BASEMENT DWELLING, NO. 188 WEST THIRTY-FIFTH-ST., NEAR EIGHTH AVENUE.—(Occupants leaving the City.) Parlors contain rosewood and mahogany suites, covered in satin brocatel and hair-cloth, tables to match; superior melodeon, lace curtains, &c.; English tapestry carpets; rare old paintings—Shepherd Boy and Dog, Falls of Trivoli, Conversion of St. Paul, Venus and Neptune, Dutch Toper, Old Woman, Portrait of Lucretia Mott; Modern Paintings, River, Sea and Land Scenes, with rich gilt frames; Chelsea Engine, Gate to Gibraltar, Beauties of England and Wales, Angel's Visit, &c. One silver plated cake basket, fair silver plated goblets, French China vases, jewel stands, card receivers, motto cups and mugs, gas chandelier, mirrors, mantel clock, black walnut rocking chair, music and fancy tables, book and corner stand. Chambers—Handsome bedsteads, feather beds and pillows, hair mattresses, palliasses, dress bureaus and washstands, trucher and chairs, oval mirrors and oil paintings, gilt frames; China vases and candle stand. Dining-room—Extension dining table, chairs, table, carpet, mirror, paintings, clock, mantle ornaments, &c. Halls—Oil-cloth and hall stands. Office—Wardrobe and oil-cloth, &c. Sale commences with sundry kitchen and useful articles House cleared to-day.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON GREAT JONES, GRAND, MERCER, 13TH STREETS, AVENUES B AND C.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, March 4, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange: Great Jones-street.—Two three-story brown-stone houses and lots Nos. 17, 32, 34, 36, and 38 Great Jones-st., each house 60 feet in depth.

GRAND-STREET.—The two-story and attic brick house No. 107 Grand-st., S. E. corner Mercer.

THIRTEENTH-STREET.—The two four-story houses and lots south side 13th-st., 70 feet west of Avenue C.

AVENUE C.—The two four-story houses and lots Nos. 198 and 200 Avenue C.

AVENUE B.—The four-story house and lot No. 218 Avenue B, S. W. corner 13th-st.

Terms liberal.

Maps and full particulars can be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 14 Pine-st.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE IN BROOKLYN.—F. COLTON will sell THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) March 4, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 186 Atlantic-st., between Court and Clinton sts., the entire furniture of the house, embracing very rich parlor furniture in rosewood and upholstered, rich curtains and cornices, velvet tapestry, Brussels, printed and other carpets, and 5 French plate and oval mirrors, marble-top furniture, China and glass ware, Kitchen furniture, &c. Sale peremptory. Catalogues early this morning.

D. S. HOUGH, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL, TO-MORROW, MARCH 5, at 10½ A. M., all the fine furniture in the private residence No. 248 West 23d-st., near London-terrace, embracing a large and varied assortment of superior custom-made furniture, in very excellent order, and to be sold without reserve. Cartmen will be in attendance to remove or pack or store the goods. Catalogues now ready at the house.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PROPERTY OF TWENTY-NINTH-STREET AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction on TUESDAY, the 10th day of March, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, 3 lots with the 2-story brick houses on the rear thereof, on the south side of 29th-st., commencing 300 feet west of 10th-av. Lots each 25 x 100, sewer in street and Croton water in yard. This property is well worthy the attention of capitalists and others.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON BROADWAY AND 39TH STREET.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 5, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, 3 desirable lots situate on the northeast corner of Broadway and 39th-st. 20 per cent. of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. For maps and further particulars, apply to the auctioneer, No. 38 Wall-st.

PEED & COLE, Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—By PEED & COLE, at No. 343 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, WEDNESDAY, March 4, at 10½ o'clock. The effects of a family removing to the West, comprising the usual assortment of mahogany, black walnut and oak parlor, chamber, and kitchen furniture, large mirrors, bookcase, 18 feet extension table, &c., &c. Sale positive.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. WILL sell on WEDNESDAY, March 4, at the Merchants' Exchange, a splendid property situated on the 2d-av., between 52d and 53d sts., consisting of a mansion house and out-buildings and 10 lots grounds beautifully improved. Also, 5th-av. lots, opposite, all handsomely located for private residences.

JNO. F. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

HARDWARE AUCTION NOTICE.—SIXTH REGULAR SPRING TRADE SALE.—JNO. F. VAN ANTWERP will sell on THURSDAY, March 5, at 10 o'clock, at No. 216 Pearl-st., 300 packages and lots well-assorted hardware and cutlery, &c. Also, for account of Underwriters, one case billet web saws, damaged on the voyage. Catalogues now ready.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

300 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS and Rubbers, at auction, on THURSDAY, March 5, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of S. N. DAVIS & Co., No. 66 Beekman-st.; fresh seasonable goods, with out reserve, for cash.

SALE AT AUCTION, BY E. H. LUDLOW, March 9, at 10 o'clock, at No. 120 East 33th-st., near 3d-av., the following machinery: Steam engine and boiler, 20-horse power; steam pipe, belting, shafting and pulleys; also, one planing machine, several molding machines, circular saw, benches, circular cross-cut saws, one upright saw, together with several carpenter's benches, carts, harness, &c. The above will be positively sold without reserve. By order of the Trustees.

DENTISTRY.

NEW INVENTION OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH WITHOUT METAL PLATE OR CLASPS.—Dr. S. B. SIGESMOND, Dentist, of Broadway, No. 651, invites the public to call and examine his mode of inserting the same, which prevents the bitter taste and nervous irritation which metal or porcelain unavoidably causes.

OWNERS OF HORSES WILL FIND DR. TOBIAS' LINIMENT in pint bottles at 50 cents, superior to anything else for curing colic, swellings, galls, bruises, lumps, &c. Sold by all the storekeepers and druggists. Depôt No. 56 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE OLD COPARTNERSHIP OF KIGG, CLAPP & CO., New-York, and P. L. STERNBERG & CO., Buffalo, composed of ANDERSON RICE, EVERETT CLAPP, PEARL L. STERNBERG, GEO. H. BRYANT and LEVI H. RUMBILL, doing business as Forwarders and Commission Merchants, expired by its own limitation Jan. 23, 1856.

PEARL L. STERNBERG,
GEO. H. BRYANT,
EVERETT CLAPP,
LEVI H. RUMBILL.

NEW-YORK, March 2, 1857.

PEARL L. STERNBERG, GEO. H. BRYANT, EVERETT CLAPP and LEVI H. RUMBILL, are interested in the WESTERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, and give their personal attention to shipments and the business of that Company, and have no connection with the new firm of RICE, CLAPP & CO., lately advertised in this City.

NEW-YORK, March 2, 1857.

COPARTNERSHIP.—NEW-YORK, MARCH 2, 1857.—JAMES H. STEBBINS has this day formed a copartnership with JOHN BLOODGOOD, JR., under the name and firm of STEBBINS & BLODGOOD, and will continue the Stock Commission and Exchange business at No. 22 William-st.

The Commission Business will be strictly adhered to.

The new firm respectfully solicit a portion of your business.

References: CASHIER BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH; CASHIER OHIO LIFE INS. AND TRUST CO.; ROBERT BAYARD, Esq.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP of SCHENCK, WOOD & POND is this day dissolved by its own limitation. C. SCHENCK and E. B. POND are authorized to use the name of the late firm in settlement.

C. SCHENCK,
F. M. WOOD,
E. B. POND.

NEW-YORK, March 2, 1857.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name and style of M. PRATT & CO., and will continue the Commission, Boot, Shoe and Leather business of the late firm, at No 25 Beekman st.

M. PRATT,
C. SCHENCK,
E. B. POND.

NEW-YORK, March 2, 1857.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm and name of GRINNELL & CONSTANT, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

NEW-YORK, March 1, 1857.

WM. M. GRINNELL.
WM. SINCLAIR CONSTANT.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of IRVING PARMELEE & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

IRVING PARMELEE continues the business of the late firm at No. 31 Pine-st.

IRVING PARMELEE,
CHAS. W. HAWKINS.

FEB. 28, 1857.

DISSOLUTION.—NEW-YORK, FEB. 28, 1857, No. 22 William-st.—The firm of N. COBB & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner may sign the name of the firm in liquidation.

NATHANIEL R. COBB.
JAMES H. STEBBINS.

NOTICE.—Mr. JOSEPH MARIE IS THIS DAY admitted as a partner in our house.

MARIE & KANZ,
NEW-YORK, March 2, 1857. No. 27 William-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

GOLD-MEDAL PIANOS!—STEINWAY & SONS have again been awarded the First premium at the late Fair of the American Institute, New-York; and also the First premium Gold Medal at the late Fair of the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, in addition to the three already received, making five first-prize medals within the last 18 months. No. 84 Walker-st.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

CHAMBERS' PIANOS.—BARGAINS.—An elegant 7-octave rosewood Piano, $500; one do., $250. Also, a variety of Pianos at $100, $125, $150, $200, &c., for sale at No. 385 Broadway.

A 5-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD MELODEON piano, (Carhart's Patent,) little used, and warranted perfect, will be sold very cheap, by A. WEBER, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

PIANOS TO LET.—HAINES BROS.' PIANOS to let, at their manufactory, Nos. 330, 332 and 334 3d-av., cor. 21st-st. Rent applied towards purchase if desired. Price moderate. J. M. PELTON.

STEAM POWER.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of 24th and 25th sts., East River. These Works, erected expressly for mechanical purposes, are peculiarly adapted for either heavy or light machinery; the engines are of 1,000 horse power, and the whole establishment is fitted up in a manner unsurpassed in this country. For terms, apply at the Office on the premises.

STEADY POWER—IN THE DEPOT BUILDing corner of Elm and Franklin sts., one square from Broadway. Croton water, gas, water-closets and every convenience. Inquire of T. BENNETT, on the premises. Heated by steam-pipes.

STEADY POWER, LIGHT ROOMS, AND cheap rents, in the new buildings Nos. 37 and 39 Greene-st. Apply to A. & G. W. BRADY, on the premises.

STEADY POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS.—Near Broadway, at low rates. Also, a store on Canal-st., running through to Walker-st., by

JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

STEADY STEAM POWER TO LET.—Large and small rooms, well lighted, at No. 499 Water-st., between Pike and Rutgers slips.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

KEMEYS & SAMPSON'S
IRON AND STEEL WAREHOUSE,
No. 279 Washington-st.,
between Chamber and Warren, New-York,
Offer at lowest market rates,
Bar and Bundle Iron and Steel of all descriptions.

MOUNT HOPE IRON COMPANY'S CUT NAILS.—The attention of dealers and shippers is requested to this new brand of cut nails, from a new establishment with improved machinery. These nails are fine in finish, shape and quality. For sale by the Company's Agent, JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

RAILROAD IRON.—ONE THOUSAND TONS of 57-pound rails, deliverable on Lake Erie; 1,000 tons, deliverable at the port of New-York. Both lots ready for immediate use, approved make and pattern. Apply to THEODORE DEHON, No. 10 Wall-st., near Broadway.

PIG IRONS, COPPER, SPELTER, BANCA, tin, Coburn's extra lard and tallow oils, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

BILLIARD TABLES.

MODEL BILLIARD TABLES, WITH patent combination cushions (patented Feb. 19, 1856,) so constructed as to insure equal elasticity in all seasons, and strict mathematical correctness. Their unquestionable superiority has caused worthless imitations to be offered. For sale only at the salerooms, Nos. 786 and 788 Broadway, and at the manufactory, No. 53 Ann-st.

MICHAEL PHELAN, Patentee.

BILLIARD TABLES.—DECKER'S MECHANical combination cushions, warranted superior to all others in elasticity and correctness, being lower, yet entirely safe. Tables of all sizes, slate or marble tops, trimmings of every description, at the old prices. Manufactory No. 90 Ann-st. L. DECKER, (late Griffith & Decker.)

A NEW BOOK ON BILLIARDS.—"THE GAME OF BILLIARDS," by MICHAEL PHELAN, author of "Billiards Without a Master." Price $1. Will be sent, free of postage, on receipt of price, by O'CONNOR & COLLENDER, billiard table makers, 83 Ann-st.

DIVIDENDS

MISSISSIPPI AND MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Directors have this day declared a dividend of four (4) per cent on the capital stock of the first division of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company, payable on the 10th day of March next. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 10th March, prox., both days inclusive.

A. C. FLAGG, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STAGE CO.—The President and Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., payable to the stockholders on and after Monday, March 16, 1857, at the Pacific Bank, Broadway, corner of Grand-st. The transfer book will be closed from the 10th to 16th March, inclusive.

J. CAMPBELL, JR., Treasurer.

CORN EXCHANGE FIRE AND INLAND NAVIGATION INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Feb. 23, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of TEN PER CENT., payable on the 6th of March. W. H. WINDSOR, Secretary.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW YORK—ALBANY, March 5, 1856.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the Statute in such cases made and provided, that all the Circulating Notes issued to J. RELF, an individual Banker (Farmers' Banker, Mina, Chautauque County) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New York, for payment within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the Circulating Notes issued to the said Banker will be given up.

JAS. M. COOK, Superintendent.

N. B.—The Commercial Bank of Albany will redeem the Notes in behalf of the Superintendent.

mb12,'56-1aw2yW

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, July 9, 1855.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to H. VAIL, an individual banker, (Dutchess County Bank, Armenia,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up.

M. SCHOONMAKER,
Superintendent.

jy11, '55-1aw2yW*

PRINTING BY STEAM—COPPER-FACED TYPE. STATIONERS' HALL,
Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., New-York.
BOWNE & HASBROUCK,
PRINTERS, LITHOGRAPHERS AND STATIONERS.
All kinds of Printing executed in the best style, with copper-faced type, at the lowest rates.

FINANCIAL.

FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE KNICKERBOCKER BUILDING ASSOCIATION.—Office, No. 442 Broadway.

Whole number of Shares subscribed..... 859½
Whole number of Shares forfeited..... 130
Whole number of Shares withdrawn..... 462
Whole number of Shares cancelled..... 76½—665½
Total..... 194
Whole number of Shares redeemed..... 73½
Whole number of Shares unredeemed..... 120½—194

CASH ACCOUNT.

To Entry fees	$1,719 00	By Expense	$7,883 36
To Dues	65,335 97	By less re-fee thus	190 00
To Interest	13,309 49	By Interest on add'l dues	958 98
To Fines,	$1,922 99	By Interest, insurance &c.	1,214 68
To Fines, less ref. 17 98	1,911 71	By Dues returned	98,962 97
To Transfer fee	361 75	By Real estate	18,749 94
To Bond and mortgage	5,882 88	By Redemption	61,865 00
To Real Estate	16,797 88	By Deficiency	6,212 03
		By Cash on hand	9,434 67
Total	$128,318 63	Total	$128,318 63

BALANCE STATEMENT.

To Expense	$7,733 36	By Entry fees	$1,719 00
To Bond and Mortgage	118,400 00	By Dues	$45,335 97 / 56,373 00
To Dues in arrears	1,363 42	By Dues	98,962 97
To Fines in arrears	167 87	By Interest	13,309 50
To Interest in arrears	1,746 00	By Transfer fee	361 75
To Interest, insurance, &c., paid for members	1,214 68	By Fines	1,911 71
To Interest on adv. dues	282 98	By Arrears	3,277 29
To Real estate	18,749 94	By Real estate	16,797 88
To Deficiency	6,212 03	By Sons and mortgage	5,882 83
To Cash on hand	9,434 67	By Furnitures	86,735 00
Total	$156,367 95	Total	$156,367 95

VALUE OF SHARES.

Cash	$9,434 67	Balance	$57,639 18
Bond & mort.	$58,800 00	Divided among 194 shares	$286 80
do. doubtful	10,400 00—48,400 00		
Arrears	2,277 99	Dues paid on each	150 00
do. doubtful	2,810 05—667 94		
Int., ins., &c.	1,214 68	Gain on each	$106 80
do. doubtful	1,077 41—137 27		
Real estate	6,000 00		
Total	$57,639 18	Total	$57,639 18

DAVID PATTULLO, } Finance Committee.
WM. T. WALTON, }

City and County of New-York, ss:—James Kearney, President, and John W. Miller, Secretary, of the Knickerbocker Building Association, of said City, being duly sworn, severally depose and say, that the foregoing is a true statement of the financial condition of the said Association, and of the amount of its property, to the best of their knowledge, information, and belief.

JAMES KEARNEY, President.
JOHN W. MILLER, Secretary.

Sworn, before me, this 3d day of February, 1857.
JOHN F. WILLIAMS, Commissioner of Deeds.

OFFICE OF THE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1857.

THE DEALERS WITH THE REPUBLIC Fire Insurance Company, are respectfully notified that the Scrip for the years ending December 31, 1854, 1855 and 1856, amounting to seventy-four and one-half per cent. (74½) upon their premiums, is all ready for delivery. Interest dividends of 6 per cent. per annum on the Scrip issues of 1854 and 1855, have also been declared, and are payable in cash, at their office No. 16 Wall-st., where insurers against fire are requested to call and examine the liberal character of their organization, which makes the insurers participators in the profits, without assuming any of the risks of the Company. Section 18 of the Charter, provides that all Scrip not called for within six years from the date of issue, shall be passed to the credit of the Company.

TRUSTEES:

Chas. H. Russell,	Denning Duer,	Fred. A. Delano,
Danl. B. Fearing,	John Steward, Jr.	Joseph Howland,
Wm. H. Russell,	Robert B Minturn,	Daniel D. Smith,
Aug. C. Downing,	Reuben Withers,	Fred. G. Foster,
Gaz. B. Lamar,	Edw. C. Center,	Peleg Hall,
Wm. B. Duncan,	Josiah Oakes,	Robert S. Hone,
N. H. Wolfe,	Jos. Gaillard, Jr.	Sam. V. Hoffman,
Isaac Townsend,	J. M. Warterbury,	Jacob Anthony, Jr.
James Warren,	Wm. H. Cary,	J. P. G. Foster,
Arthur Leary,	George T. Adee,	John A. C. Gray.
M. W. Hamilton,	John J. Astor, Jr.	

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

BANKING AND COLLECTING OFFICE.
SMALLEY, WEED AND BARTLETT,
No. 54 Wall-st., New-York.

GEO. C. SMALLEY, WM. H. ALFRED, JAMES W. BARTLETT, will give special attention to the negotiation of notes and loans. Also to the purchase and sale of

STOCKS AND BONDS,

at the Brokers' Board, strictly on commission.

Having prompt and reliable correspondents, will negotiate and collect paper payable at all the principal points in the United States and Canadas.

REFERENCES—Moses Taylor, Esq., Wm. B. Astor, Esq., New-York.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1857.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND,
IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES.
We issue sight bills on the
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, Ireland,
In sums from £1 and upwards, at $5 per £.
Address,
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE
HARMONY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 6 BROAD-STREET,
NEW YORK, Jan. 7, 1857.

The following gentlemen were duly elected Directors of this Company, at the annual election, held at the office, on Monday, 5th instant, viz:

W. Callender, Fred'k DePeyster, T. James Glover,
Eugene Dutilh, James Donaldson, E. H. Howell,
P. A. Hargous, John Brouwer, S. P. Bell,
M. X. Harmony, Arthur Leary, L. Wells,
Peter Morris, G. W. Coster, J. M. Metley,
Henry Morgan, John Garcia.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, held this day, Wm. Callender was unanimously reelected President for the ensuing year. R. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

BONDS OF THE MILWAUKEE AND HORICON RAILROAD CO.—The subscribers offer for sale, in sums of $1,000 and upwards, @ 90 per cent. of the first mortgage, 8 per cent. convertible sinking fund Bonds of this Company, forming a portion of its only issue of Bonds, amounting in all to $420,000, and secured by a first mortgage on forty-two miles of the road, and all its real estate and rolling stock. Thirty of these forty-two miles are completed, at a cost of over $600,000, and all the materials for the remaining twelve miles (the greater part of which is graded) are already purchased, and the Company's storehouse at Milwaukee.

A. J. BLEECKER & CO.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R. Co.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 23, 1857.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, for the election of Directors, and any other business that may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, in the city of Chicago, Ill., on WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of March, 1857, at 10½ o'clock A. M. The transfer books will close on Saturday, the 7th day of March, and reopen on the 18th day of March.

C. C. JOHNSON, Secretary pro tem.

BY VIRTUE OF AN INDENTURE MADE on the 1st day of February, 1856, by the Milwaukee and Watertown Railroad Company to the undersigned as Trustee, I will receive proposals until the 15th day of March, for purchase from the holders of the bonds issued under said agreement to the extent of $30,000, the amount the said Company in said indenture agree annually to appropriate to the sinking fund for the payment of the bonds so issued.

J. M. WARNER, Trustee, Troy, N. Y.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late issue,) having twenty years to run; interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL U. S. M. S. S. Co.,
No. 56 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 18, 1857.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 56 Wall-st., on THURSDAY, 5th of March. Polls open at 12 M., and remain open until 2 P. M.

W. L. YOULE, Secretary.

OFFICE GREEN BAY, MILWAUKEE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD CO.—No. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 27, 1857.—Coupons of the City of Milwaukee Bonds, issued to this Company, payable March 1, will be paid on and after the 2d day of March next, on presentation at this office.

C. E. SCOFIELD, Treasurer.

THE INTEREST COUPONS DUE ON THE 1st March, on the Bonds of the Saratoga and Whitehall Railroad Company, issued for the construction of the Rutland extension, will be paid at the office of CARPENTER & VERMILYE, No. 44 Wall-st., on and after the 2d proximo.

WM. H. WAEREN, Treasurer.

THE INTEREST ON THE BONDS OF Knox County, Ohio, issued to the Springfield, Mount Vernon, and Pittsburg R. R. Co., payable in this City on the 1st March next, will be paid on presentation of the proper coupons at our office, No. 8 Wall-st., on and after 2d prox. ATWOOD & CO.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, 33d-av., corner 9th-st., open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits. T. P. STILLMAN, Pres.

GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.—The Second Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of this Company, due in 1875—interest payable half-yearly in New-York—are for sale by

STRACHAN & SCOTT, No. 51 William-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

FOR CALIFORNIA.—NEW-YORK AND SAN FRANCISCO STEAMSHIP LINE, VIA ASPINWALL AND PANAMA RAILROAD.—Prices greatly reduced. Steerage passage $65, including Railroad passage from Aspinwall to Panama. The new and splendid steamship TENNESSEE, C. 300 tons burden, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, will sail for Aspinwall, on MONDAY, March 23, 1857, at 3 o'clock P. M., to connect with the steamer ORIZABA, from Panama, on the Pacific, for San Francisco. Fifty pounds of baggage allowed each passenger; 10 cents per pound on excess.

The ORIZABA leaves San Francisco, March 5, to connect with the TENNESSEE, remaining at Panama until the arrival of her passengers.—thus avoiding all possibility of detention on the Isthmus.

Steerage passage taken on or before the 15th instant, may be had at the above price.

For freight or passage, apply only to CHAS. MORGAN & SONS, No. 2 Bowling-green, New-York.

JOHN L. CAMPBELL,
LAND AGENT,
SIOUX CITY, IOWA.
Refers to

S. S. HAYES, Esq., Attorney-at-Law	Chicago, Ill.
Hon. J. A. MCCLERNAND	Springfield, Ill.
ROBERT ROBINSON, U. S. M. Agent	Middleton, Ia.
HINCHMAN & LOCKIE, Land Dealers	Quincy, Ill.
AYERS, CAMPBELL & Co., Bankers	Jacksonville, Ill.
C. K. ADAMS, Land Agent	Knoxville, Ill.

MEDICAL.

SANDS' SARSAPRILLA.

In this preparation we have all the restorative properties of the root combined and concentrated in all their strength and efficacy; accordingly we find it resorted to in cases of scrofula, liver complaint, salt rheum, dyspepsia and general debility, with unprecedented success, as it speedily purifies the blood, restores to the stomach its tone, and imbues with healthful impulses the entire organization.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—MR. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over 200 certificates of its virtue, all within 30 miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a running sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the eyes and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor.

I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another: after a trial, it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that always appear to me surprising—first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846; second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day.

No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get, and enough of it.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over 8 years, dessert spoonful; children from 5 to 8 years, tea spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

MR. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price $1.

MARSH, ORVIS & CO., No. 150 Greenwich-st.; BOYD & PAUL, Chambers-st.; F. C. WELLS & CO., Franklin-st.; MCKESSON, ROBBINS & CO., No. 115 Maiden-lane; HAVILAND, HARRAL & GISLEY, Warren-st.; WARD, CLOSE & CO., Maiden-lane; and retailed by all respectable Druggists.

Wholesale agents for New-York: CHAS. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER, No. 81 Barclay-st.; A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., and retailed by all respectable Druggists. Also by Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; BARNES & PARK, No. 304 Broadway.

NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN THE SC

THE NEWSPAPERS IN PARLIAMENT.

[Continued from First Page.]

...would complain bitterly of his action, ... had done what he thought right for the entire ... should vote for the report with great re... Tyson said the same, and added he only re... on a temporary measure.

...ment was then agreed to by Yeas 33, Nays 8. ... Allen, Brodhead, Collamer, Foot, ... Wade, Bright.

YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

BILLS PASSED.

The Senate passed the Fortification Bill, the bill ... construction of a penitentiary in Nebraska and ... Bill, and the Navy Appropriation Bill.

ACCEPTANCE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT ELECT.

Mr. WILSON presented a communication from the ... Vice-President elect, accepting the office, and prom... ...ing to try and fulfill its duties.

THE CIVIL APPROPRIATION BILL PASSED.

The Civil Appropriation Bill was debated and ... Mr. ... One of the amendments to it appropriates ... for the collection of agricultural statistics and ... distribution of seeds from the Patent Office, and ... to enable the Commissioner to collect informa... ...tion respecting the consumption of cotton in all the ... countries of the world. Amendments were adopted ... appropriating $1,000,000 for the Corporation of the Wash... ...ington Aqueduct, and $500,000 for the construction of ... new dome on the Capitol.

A recess was then taken.

While the above bill was under consideration Mr. ... proposed a new section, allowing Railroad ... Companies to carry the mails for eight years in pay... ...ment for all duties on iron for their roads.

Mr. BIGLER earnestly opposed the amendment. He ... said he hoped that the tariff question was settled, and un... ...der that impression he had voted for the report of the ... Committee in conference as a kind of compromise be... ...tween the various conflicting interests in this country. ... He was surprised to find this attack persistently re... ...newed against the iron interest. He regarded this ... amendment as offering a premium to railroad compa... ...nies to purchase foreign iron, and instead of paying ... present rates for the mail service it proposed to ... pay three or four times as much for that service. He ... could demonstrate these facts, but did not wish to ... take up time. If the Senate would vote down the ... amendment he would forego the remarks he proposed ... to make.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 3.

[Monday's Proceedings Continued.]

RIVER OBSTRUCTIONS.

The House passed the bill authorizing the Secretary of War to contract for the removal of obstructions in the Mississippi River, from Balize to the Des Moines Rapids, at the ratio of two hundred thousand dollars per annum for five years.

A number of Senate bills were passed, including one for the establishment of an additional Land-Office in Wisconsin.

THE TARIFF BILL PASSED.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, from the Committee on Conference on the disagreeing votes on the Tariff bill, made a report. He said that this question ought to be withdrawn from the party politics of the country, and however objectionable the report might be, it should be born in mind that it had been unanimously agreed to by the members composing the committee. He was authorized to say that not one of them was entirely satisfied with it; but concessions were made, as necessarily they must be, under such circumstances, in order to carry any measure. In the first place the hundred per cent. schedule, and so much of the old forty per cent. schedule as are contemplated down to the low schedules or free list, are reduced to thirty per cent. The forty per cent. schedule, including all the spices and articles not produced in this country, and which enter into general consumption, are either upon the free list or on the ... per cent. schedule. Many articles are brought down from the thirty per cent. schedule to a lower schedule. The same is the case with the intermediate schedules between C. and J. The House Committee yielded to the amendment of the Senate, which proposed a reduction of the higher schedules to 30 per cent.; and in the compromise of the matter they have procured substantially their free list, by yielding some immaterial points in that respect. The other schedules are reduced about 20 per cent. The remainder of the old 30 per cent. schedule is brought down to 24 per cent.; the 25 to 19; the 20 to 15; the 15 to 12; the 10 to 8, and that part of the old 5 per cent. schedule which has not been reduced to the full but is brought down to 4 per cent.

He said the aggregate reduction would be about fourteen millions. He was satisfied that this bill would give relief to the country and stimulate and strengthen the arm of American industry. They had reduced Iron, Sugar, Hemp, and Lead, on the principle of equality, reducing all alike.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Pennsylvania, asked Mr. CAMPBELL of Ohio whether he supposed that members of this House could vote for what he called a great measure without a full and searching examination—a measure which strikes down the great industrial interests of the country.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, apprehended that the gentleman from Pennsylvania desired to defeat the bill by delay.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Pennsylvania, moved to table the Bill. Motion lost by Yeas, 69; Nays, 126.

Messrs. PUENIANCE, KUNKEL, ROBISON, TODD, EDIE and others made ineffectual motions with a view to defeat action on the bill.

Finally, the report of the Committee on Conference was agreed to by 124 against 71.

Much confusion prevailed throughout these proceedings.

LANDS FOR RAILROADS.

The Senate bill granting lands to the Minnesota Railroads was taken up and amended, giving lands to Alabama for a similar purpose. Adjourned.

YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

MAILS FROM MISSISSIPPI TO SAN FRANCISCO.

The House concurred in the Senate's Amendment to the bill providing for a monthly, semi-monthly, weekly or semi-weekly letter mail from Mississippi to San Francisco.

SICK SAILORS AND BOATMEN.

The House passed the bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to contract for the care of sick sailors and boatmen, at places where there are no Marine Hospitals; and the Senate bill perfecting the home valuation principle in the Tariff Act of 1846.

Two hundred thousand copies of the Agricultural Report of the Commissioner of Patents were ordered to be printed.

COLLECTION DISTRICTS.

The Bill establishing the collection districts in the United States, and revising the revenue system was referred to the Secretary of the Treasury, with directions to him to report at the next session of Congress.

ACCEPTANCE OF THE PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT ELECT.

Mr. FLORENCE, from the Joint Committee appointed to wait on Messrs. BUCHANAN and BRECKINRIDGE, reported that they had performed that duty. The former said:

"You will please communicate to your respective Houses of Congress my acceptance of the trust confided to me, and while expressing this increased sense of obligation, in regard to this manifestation of confidence on the part of my countrymen, my earnest endeavor shall be to show that their confidence has not been misplaced."

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE said:

I accept with pleasure the office of Vice-President, of my election to which you have officially informed me. It shall be my most earnest endeavor to discharge its duties in such a manner as to merit the confidence which my countrymen have reposed in me.

Various bills and resolutions, principally of a private character, were passed, including those giving the usual extra compensation to the employes of the House, and increasing the pay of West Point Cadets to $30 a month.

A recess was then taken.

A report from the Judiciary Committee, that the pay of members of the House, elected to fill vacancies, shall commence from the time that their predecessors ceased to be members, was adopted.

The Senate bill dividing Missouri into two Judicial Districts, was passed.

The proceedings of the House, as well as those of the Senate, were frequently interrupted by messages and reports from Conference Committees.

[We go to press with our Second Edition without the conclusion of the proceedings.]

Decision of the United States Supreme Court

SUPREME COURT—FRIDAY, Dec. 27, 1856.

Dan. E. Garrison et al. vs. Mo. Insurance Company.—The steamboat *Convoy*, navigating the Mississippi River, was destroyed by *fire*, and 1,152 bales of cotton consumed. The shippers paid the insurance money and brought their action against the Company. The owners of the boat contended that *fire* was one of the perils of navigation, from which they were exempted by the terms of the policy. The Court below overruled the defence, and gave judgment for the plaintiffs.

Mr. Justice CAMPBELL delivered the opinion of the Court—deciding that fire is not one of risks included in the "perils of navigation," and the fact that fire produces the motive power of the boat does not change the liability. Risk or perils of navigation will excuse carriers in all cases of loss caused by sea, wind or waves acting upon a seaworthy vessel. Responsibility may be enlarged or narrowed by the articles of freight-ment and by the terms of these articles must the responsibility be determined. Evidence may be admitted to explain doubtful terms, but not to change or contradict them. The terms used in the articles of freight-ment are well understood, and have a legal and definite meaning—"risks of navigation excepted"—nor do they embrace losses by fire. Decree affirmed.

John J. Gibbs et al. vs. Owners of steamer Ashland.—The steamship *Ashland* was purchased at the wharf in New Orleans, (with her cargo on,) for $27,500. She put to sea, but was found to be unseworthy and returned to New Orleans. Suit was brought for the difference between the amount of purchase money paid and the real value of the vessel, together with expenses of the suit. The Court gave judgment for plaintiffs, and this writ of error was sued out.

Mr. Justice CURTIS delivered the opinion of the Court.

The law of Louisiana requires the seller to warrant the article sold. The purchaser may restore, or claim difference between real value and price paid. The Circuit Court strictly pursued these rules. Defendants contended that defects in vessels were patent and no warranty was incurred—and that implied warranty does not apply to a vessel which must necessarily be more or less damaged by use. The Court thinks the defects were latent, only to be discovered after going to sea, or by removing the whole cargo; and that implied warranty must apply to vessels, though not new, as well as to any other species of property. The contract, having been made in Louisiana, must be governed by the Civil Code of Louisiana, though defendants live in New York. Judgment affirmed.

Samuel Pratt et al. vs. Sultana.—The steamboat *Sultana* received supplies of coal at Erie amounting to $5,556 98; she was mortgaged at the same time at Buffalo, her place of enrollment. This was an action to enforce a maratime lien for the supplies. Defendant admitted the supplies furnished, but contended that they were furnished upon the responsibility of the master, who was also owner, and not upon the credit of the steamer. Judgment below for plaintiffs.

Mr. Justice WAYNE delivered the opinion of the Court.

Under the Admiralty rule it must be necessary at the time, that the vessel have the supplies, and further that the supplies be furnished on the credit of the vessel. It is only under special circumstances that a hypothecation of the vessel will be presumed. It must be shown that the master could not otherwise procure the supplies. In the case of the *Sultana*, the supplies being furnished at a fixed rate and on a running account, there is no reason for supposing the hypothecation of the vessel, particularly as the master was also the owner. These maritime liens in our coasting trade are greatly increasing and should not be encouraged. Decree below reversed—and mortgagee entitled to the proceeds of ship.

Before Chief Justice Wayne.

Levi Cobb et al vs. Sam'l Pratt et al.—This was a case for supplies for coal on account current; defence was sustained in Court below. Case falls within the principles above stated. Decree affirmed.

United States vs. City Bank of Ohio.—The United States brought an action of assumpsit to recover of defendant $100,000, which was received by the Bank to be transferred from New York to New-Orleans. The Bank's receipt for the money was produced, and it was shown that no deposit of it had been made in New Orleans. The Bank was charged in the count with a conversion to its own use.

The case turned upon the authority of THOMAS MOODY, Cashier of the Bank, to undertake a transfer of the money without the knowledge of the Directors. Mr. MOODY wrote to Hon. THOMAS CORWIN, Secretary of the Treasury, introducing WM. MINOR, and stating that he was authorized by the Bank to contract the transfer for $100,000 from New-York to New-Orleans. The contract was in these words:

"This will certify that I have contracted with the United States to transfer one hundred thousand dollars from New York to New-Orleans free of charge, and have received a draft for $100,000.

WM. MINOR."

The defendant contends that MOODY's letter was entirely upon his own authority, not by order of the Directors; yet the letter had been duly copied into the books of the Bank. The Judges below were divided, and the point was certified up to the Supreme Court: "Whether the letter written without the knowledge of the Directory was a legal and valid act."

Mr. Justice DANIELS delivered the opinion of the Court:

Validity did not depend on a knowledge of the letter by the Directory. The powers of the Cashier are such as are generally incident and appropriate to his office, and necessary for properly prosecuting the business of the Bank.

The character of this power was not properly developed by the proceedings below. This power should have been fully shown under the charter and by-laws. Cause remanded for a trial accordingly.

Walton, Administrator, vs. Colton et al.—WALTON applied for a pension for Mrs. COTTON, but before the pension certificate issued Mrs. COTTON died. One half of the amount applied for was granted to WALTON, as Administrator, and by him distributed among the living children. The residue of the pension was afterwards allowed by the Government, and the interesting question at issue was whether the pension should go only to the living children, or to the grandchildren also, as the representatives of their deceased parents.

The Supreme Court of Tennessee gave the pension to the living children only, excluding the offspring of such as had died. Such too has always been the construction adopted and acted on by the Executive Government here. The Pension Office pays pensions only to the living children, excluding grand-children who represent deceased parents.

Mr. Justice MCLEAN delivered the opinion of the Court.

The pension is a bounty of the Government, and should the word "children" be more closely construed than in wills? There is no reason for such discrimination. The action of the Government at the onset of its humane object, if the term children be thus restricted. We hold that the term children includes also grand-children, whether the parents died before or after the soldier or pensioner.

Decree is reversed and case transmitted to Court below, to be carried into effect.

Judges CURTIS, CAMPBELL and DANIELS dissented.

LEX.

From St. Louis.

THE MISSOURI LEGISLATURE—THE REMAINS OF SHERIFF SHERRARD.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, March 3.

The State Senate passed the House Railway bill yesterday. The appropriations made are in addition to those made at a previous session. The Legislature has adjourned until the third Monday in March.

The remains of Mr. SHERRARD, who was recently shot at Lecompton, arrived here yesterday, and are now on their way to Virginia.

Municipal Elections.

AUBURN, Tuesday, March 3.

The Municipal Election in this city to-day resulted in the choice of Dr. LANSING BRIGGS, the Republican candidate for Mayor, by 350 majority. The Republicans were successful in electing every candidate on their city and ward ticket.

ROCHESTER, Tuesday, March 3.

The Democratic candidate for Mayor is elected by a large majority, and eight out of the ten Aldermen are Democratic.

UTICA, Tuesday, March 3.

The Republicans have elected A. HUBBELL Mayor by 300 majority, and all their city ticket except the Marshal. They also elect four out of the seven supervisors, and six out of the eight Aldermen.

TROY, Tuesday, March 3.

The charter election to-day has resulted in the success of the American Party. A. ATKINS, American, is elected Mayor by a small majority. The Americans have also a majority in the Common Council.

Railroad Travel Eastward—The Weather, &c.

BOSTON, Tuesday, March 3.

The yesterday morning train from New-York arrived here at 10 o'clock last night, and the afternoon train at 5 o'clock this morning.

The weather to-day is fine, and railroad travel all right.

We hear of no addition to the marine disasters.

Fires.

COTTON WAREHOUSE BURNED AT MOBILE.

MOBILE, Monday, March 2.

Yesterday, in this city, a cotton warehouse was burned, together with 3,000 bales of cotton, most of which was insured.

FIRE AT BALDWINSVILLE, N. Y.

BALDWINSVILLE, N. Y., Tuesday, March 3.

The store of W. H. & S. D. SLOUSSON, on the South side of the river, was destroyed this morning. Loss estimated at $10,000—insurance $7,800.

Destructive Fire in Sullivan County.

The stores of Messrs. MESSITER, CLEMENTS and BUCKLEY, as well as the dwelling of Mr. HILL, of Liberty, Sullivan Co., were entirely destroyed a few nights since. Loss unknown. A number of peoples were missed from the store of Mr. CLEMENTS, in whose building the fire originated, which led to the supposition that the store had been fired by an incendiary, and a man named LEVI BOERUM was arrested on suspicion. The prisoner had a number of articles from the store in his possession.

LONG ISLAND.

Brooklyn Board of Education.

The regular monthly meeting of this Board was held yesterday afternoon, when the newly-elected members took their seats. There names are: EDWARD ANTHONY, JOHN BILLINGHAM, D. L. CORTELYOU, J. S. BUEL, EDWARD COPELAND, E. W. CUNHAM, W. F. DILLINGHAM, THOMAS W. FIELD, JEREMIAH JOHNSON, F. A. LANE, HENRY HARTSAU, JAMES HOWE, J. S. THORNE, CHAUNCY PERRY, CYRUS P. SMITH, A. S. CASSWELL.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

On motion the Board proceeded to an election of officers for the ensuing year, with the following result:

President—CYRUS P. SMITH, reelected.

Vice President—A. B. BAYLIS.

Superintendent of Public Schools—J. W. BULKLEY, reelected.

Kings County Circuit Court of Oyer and Terminer.

The March Term of this Court commenced in Brooklyn yesterday, before Judge EMMONS and Justices EMMONS and SCHOONMAKER. A futile attempt was made to impanel a Grand Jury. Only 18 Jurors were ready for duty, and they were discharged to Thursday.

THE NEW-UTRECHT MURDER CASE.

Mr. RUSSELL, counsel for JAMES WESLEY LAYMAN, indicted for killing CORNELIUS CANNON in New-Utrecht, applied for a preliminary examination of accused as to his sanity. An order was made to that effect, and the examination will take place on Thursday next.

THE SHEEP'S HEAD BAY OUTRAGE.

The trial of the parties indicted for the outrage upon the two emigrant girls will commence on Monday next.

The Circuit Calender will be taken up to-day and 20 causes called.

News from Brazil and Buenos Ayres.

ALARMING PREVALENCE OF YELLOW FEVER AT RIO AND PERNAMBUCO.

The British Mail Steamer *Avon* arrived at Southampton on the 18th of February, with Rio Janeiro dates to the 14th, and Pernambuco to the 31st of January.

The sales of Coffee at Rio since the last mail had been to a regular extent, and amounted to 180,000 bags. The shipments of Coffee to Europe in the year 1856 were about 843,000 bags less than in 1855. The stock was at present 90,000 to 100,000 bags, most of which were of an inferior quality. Receipts were moderate. The weather had been rainy and unsettled, and there were different opinions as to the extent of the new crop; at all events, it appeared that a large balance of the present yield still remained in the interior, and the weather alone would influence its coming to market. Prices of Sugars had advanced again.

Yellow fever prevailed to an alarming extent at Rio Janeiro and Pernambuco. The first case made its appearance on board the *Avon*, on the 14th ult., when CHARLES J. SYMONDS, the senior surgeon of the Company, commenced a most successful treatment of the malady. Out of thirty-eight cases, eleven of which were of the most malignant form, two only died, who had black vomit.

Advices from Buenos Ayres are to the 2d of January. There is little political news. The *saladeros* were in full activity, and the only circumstances calculated to limit the extent of their operation were the diminished number of cattle and the exorbitant prices demanded.

Important from Hayti—Death of the Minister of the Interior.

By the arrival of the brig *Ellen*, Captain DARNABY, at Philadelphia, we have advices from Port-au-Prince to the 7th ult.

HYPPOLITE, Duke of the Band du Nord, Minister of the Interior and of Agriculture, died on the 30th of January, at his residence in Port-au Prince, in the 63d year of his age.

Lieutenant-General GUERRIER PROPHETE, Count of Terrier Rouge, was appointed his successor by the Emperor on the 3d of February following.

The funeral ceremonies of the deceased, were very elaborate and all the distinguished functionaries of the Empire, including the Emperor and Empress, took part in them. HYPPOLITE was one of the most estimable members of the Emperor's Cabinet, and truest from every kind of reproach upon his integrity and patriotism. He was born at Cape Haytien. He was sent to France as a pupil at the expense of the Haytien Government in 1799, and upon his return was employed in the Treasury Department at the Cape, then the seat of Government for the Northern District of the Island. He was elected a Deputy to represent Cape Haytien in 1821. Under the Presidency of GUERRIER he was made a General of Division and President of the Council, and Commandant of the District of the Cape. Upon the elevation of SOULOUQUE to the Imperial throne in 1831, HYPPOLITE received the portfolio which he held at the time of his decease and his dukedom. He was an uncommonly black man, and very fleshy. The resemblance of his features to those of BOSWELL, the biographer of Dr. JOHNSON, was very striking, and has often been remarked. He possessed considerable information and a good judgment. His death will be a severe loss to the Empire.

BIRTH.

SIMSON.—In this City, on Monday, March 2, at No. 91½ Canal-st., Mrs. T. W. SIMSON, of a son.

MARRIED.

SHANNON—GILLIES.—In this City, on Sunday, Feb. 15, by Rev. Mr. Corbett, ALEXANDER SHANNON to SARAH J. GILLIES.

DEVLIN—BOUTON.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Feb. 23, at the residence of the bride's son, John E. Devlin, Esq., No. 72 Montague place, by Rev. John M. Pease, Mrs. SARAH DEVLIN to Mr. BENJAMIN C. BOUTON, merchant tailor, of New York City.

DIED.

PORTER.—In this City, on Tuesday, March 3, at 6 A. M., of scarlet fever, ASHER MOORE PORTER, youngest son of James C. and Sarah E. Porter, aged 1 year and 11 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from No. 151 West 20th st., between 7th and 8th ave.

CAVEY.—In this City, on Monday night, March 2, after a short illness, which he bore with Christian fortitude, JAMES CAVEY, a native of the Island of Guernsey, aged 76 years, 2 months and 20 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at the French Episcopal Church, corner of Franklin and Church sts., this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

GALLAGHER.—In this City, on Monday, March 2, after a short and severe illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude, MARY, wife of James Gallagher, in the 27th year of her age.

The friends of her family, and also of her brothers, John and James Farley, and brother-in law, James Keaney, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Wednesday,) at 1 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 160 8d-av.

PHILLIPS.—In this City, on Tuesday, March 3, very suddenly, at his residence, No. 263 West 18th-st., SAMUEL B. PHILLIPS, M. D., aged 54 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of the South Baptist Church, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, on Thursday, at 1½ o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

WILLIS.—In this City, on Tuesday, March 3, SARAH A., daughter of Wm. B. and Frances Maria Willis, aged 2 years.

Particulars of the funeral in to-morrow's paper.

BERRY.—In this City, on Monday, March 2, CHARLIE HALL, only son of John C. and Deborah Berry, aged 4 years and 9 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further notice, from No 1-1 East 18th st.

DIXON.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, March 2, WILLIE only son of William and Elizabeth Dixon, aged 4 years, 5 months and 16 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Wednesday,) 4th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from 18 Atlantic-st.

JOHNSTON.—At Newburg, Orange Co., on Monday, March 2, Mrs. MARY JOHNSTON, relict of Rev. Dr. John Johnston, deceased, aged 75 years.

Her funeral will take place at her former residence this day, (Wednesday,) at 2 o'clock P. M.

PARMELEE.—At Fairfax, Vt., on Monday, Feb. 23, JOSEPH PARMELEE, aged 79 years.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange, March 3.

$2,000 Missouri 6s	84½	250 Cumb. Coal Co	18½
2,000 Cal. 7s, '70, b60	88½	16 Mech. av. RR.	94
1,000 Virginia 6s	91½	1430 Reading RR.	c 81½
6,000 N. Y. Cent. R. 6s	89½	1000 do.	b30 81½
500 N. Y. Cen. R. 7s	101½	600 do.	s10 81½
500 do.	101½	400 do.	b10 81½
1,000 do.	101½	700 do.	s60 81½
1,000 do.	101½	100 do.	b60 81½
3,000 do.	102	1070 do.	s3 81½
8,500 Erie R. Bds.	75	400 do.	s3 81½
7,000 Ill. Cen. R. R. Bds.	100	200 do.	b30 81½
2,000 C. & C. 1st m. B. b3	95½	141 Mich. Cent. Rail. b3	95½
1,000 L. E. & W 2d m. B.	41½	100 do.	b30 95½
5,600 Civ. & Pitts. Div. B.	62	150 do.	b60 95
20 Continental Bank	109½	25 do.	s3 95½
30 Park Bank	99½	308 Mich. S. & N. Ia. R.	74½
50 Canton Co.	23½	100 do.	b15 74½
90 Del. & Hud. Ca'l Co.	120	100 do.	b30 74½
471 Chi. & Rk. I'd R. R.	104½	100 do.	b30 75
300 do.	b60 105	400 do.	b60 75½
95 Pacific M. S'm. Co.	68	100 do.	74½
50 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	b'w 89½	150 Panama Railr.	ad. c 98
780 do.	s3 89½	50 Ill. Cen. R. R.	s3138
200 do.	b3 89½	400 do.	138½
100 do.	s3c 89½	200 do.	b60 139½
100 do.	b30 90	240 Cle. & Pitts. R. R.	53
150 do.	b60 90	100 do.	b30 53½
100 do.	b'w 89½	70 do.	b30 53½
75 Erie Railroad	s3 57½	25 Cle. Col. & Cin. R.	101½
420 do.	s3 57½	85 Gal. & Chi. R. R.	104
500 do.	s4m 57½	200 Clev. & Tol. R. R.	74½
100 do.	b30 58	300 do.	b3 74½
700 do.	s10 57½	100 do.	74½
200 do.	s3 57½	460 do.	s10 74½
200 do.	b10 57½	200 do.	b60 75½
100 do.	c 57½	50 do.	b60 75½
150 do.	s10 57½	100 Mil. & Miss. R.	s60 68½

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 L. E. & W 2d m.	41½	200 Cle. & Tol. R. R.	b10 75
100 Erie Railroad	57½	50 Chic. & Rk. I. R.	104½
1000 do.	s60 57½	100 do.	104½
250 do.	s3 57½	75 Cle., Col. & Cin. R.	101½
100 do.	s10 57½	100 N. Y. Cent. R.	89½
100 do.	b30 58	500 do.	s10 89½
900 Reading R. R.	s60 81½	250 do.	b30 90
400 do.	s3 81½	100 do.	s30 89½
100 do.	b10 81½	100 do.	b60 90
50 Mich. Central R. R.	95½	100 Ill. Central RR.	b60 138
150 M. S. & N. Ia. R.	74½	10 do.	138
100 do.	b5 75	100 do.	b15 138½
25 Gal. & Chic. R. R.	103½	100 do.	b6 138
250 Cle. & Tol. R. R.	74½	100 Panama R. R.	96

TUESDAY, March 3—P. M.

A NEW TARIFF BILL was last evening perfected by the Joint Committee of Conference between the two Houses of Congress, and reported, as a compromise of conflicting views on the subject, when it was almost immediately passed, by a vote of 35 to 8 in the Senate, and 124 to 71 in the House of Representatives. The measure only awaits the process of enrollment and the signature of the President of the United States to become the law of the land—to go into full effect on the 1st July next, and the new rates of duties to apply to all Goods imported, but warehoused, in the meantime, as though the same had been imported after the 30th June. The immediate practical results, aside from the main purpose to reduce the present redundant Customs Revenue about $14,000,000 per annum on the current scale of importation, will be to throw a large portion of the highly dutiable goods now on the way from Foreign States into Public Store, to await the operation of the new bill, and to postpone a considerable share of the usual importations ordered for May and June until after the 1st July. Both will necessarily lead to the reduced payment of Cash duties into the Sub-Treasury. What the effect will be after the new bill takes full force, it is difficult at present to see. The measure, however, is well timed, as the Banks will be better enabled at mid-Summer to supply the first demands of the Importing interest, to pay cash duties upon the large sum of Goods withheld from the market until after the 1st July, than at any other season. The subsequent importations will no doubt be heavy for several Winters, and the very serious apprehension is that the reduction in some of the Schedules of the Act of 1846 may, while curtailing the revenue, afford undue encouragement to an excessive scale of importation. Our own view has been that an enlarged Free List, as proposed in the original bill of the House of Representatives, and the reduction of the 100 ₱ cent. and the 40 ₱ cent. Schedules of 1846 to 30 ₱ cent., would have been quite sufficient to bring down the revenue to the budget of Government expenditure, without interference with the original 30, 25, and 20 ₱ cent. Schedules, in which our Domestic Industry is more immediately concerned, as affording incidental protection to Home Labor against Foreign competition. But this could not be done, in the conflict of opinions between the two Houses, and the broader principle of the Senate Bill of Mr. HUNTER, had to be yielded to to secure the adoption of the much-needed enlargement of the Free List, so as to include Wool and some other raw material, and the Drugs and Dyes employed in manufacturing, as contemplated in the House Bill of Mr. CAMPBELL, as well as to remove all danger of a mischievous redundancy in the Public Treasury.

In the absence of the complete bill, we compile the following abstract of the schedules; made as complete as the explanations of the House-Chairman of the Conference Committee, as telegraphed, will at present authorize. The general arrangement of the modification of the schedules, is thus:

OLD RATE..	100	40	30	25	20	15	10	5	Free
	A		B	C	D	E	F	G	H I
NEW RATE..	30	30	24	19	15	12	8	4	Free.

The following leading articles are reduced as here specified:

IN SCHEDULE A FROM 100 TO 30 PER CENT.

Brandies,	Liqueurs,	Arrack,
Cordials,	Absynthe,	Maraschino,
Gin,	Curacoa,	Other Spirits.

IN SCHEDULE B FROM 40 TO 30 PER CENT.

All Wines in W'd,	Cigars,	Ebony,
Man. Tobacco.	Champagnes,	Cut Glass.

IN SCHEDULE C FROM 30 TO 40 PER CENT.

Silks,	Iron,	Wine, bottled,
Fine Woolens,	Iron Fabrics,	Ale and Beer,
Firearms,	Bonnets,	Sugars,
Copper Ware,	Combs,	Syrups,
Cutlery,	Clothing,	Molasses,
Laces of Metal,	Jewelry,	Embroideries,
Paper Fabrics,	Glass ware,	Tin Fabrics,
Cheese,	Chinese Ware,	Carpeting.

IN SCHEDULE D FROM 25 TO 19 PER CENT.

Flannels,	Mohair,	Feathers,
Barèges,	Matting,	Floor Cloths,
Yarns,	Fabrics of Hair,	Cordage,
Cotton Laces,	Cotton Prints,	Worsted Goods.

IN SCHEDULE D FROM 20 TO 15 PER CENT.

Linens,	Oils,	Paper and Periodicals.
Other Flax Goods	Cotton Hosiery,	Paper Hangings.
Hempen Goods,		

IN SCHEDULE E FROM 15 TO 12 PER CENT.

Tow of Hemp,	Tow of Flax,	Gold Leaf,
Tin Plates,	Brimstone,	Flax unmanufa'd,
Steel in Bars,	Silver Leaf,	Diamonds.

We published some days ago both the Free Lists of Mr. CAMPBELL and Mr. HUNTER. In the absence of the official bill as finally passed, we prefer to omit the specifications altogether for the present. The list excludes most descriptions of Wool, Drugs, Dyes and Spices, Watch materials and unfinished parts of watches, and of course retains Coffee and Teas. Mr. CAMPBELL stated in his explanation:

"The House Committee yielded to the amendment of the Senate which proposed a reduction of the higher schedules to thirty per cent., and in the compromise of the matter *they have procured substantially their free list* by yielding some immaterial points in that respect."

There was a further concession to-day in the rates of Sterling Exchange of an eighth on prime home drawn Bankers, and ¼ ₱ cent. on transient Bank bills, and a liberal business done at the reduction, within the figures 108@108⅝ ₱ cent. Most of the large parcels first class names disposed of were at 108¼ and under. French bills were in request within the range of 5f. 25 centimes @ 5f. 22½c. to the dollar. The mail for the *Asia* to-morrow will be a large one, as a very large amount of Southern drawn bills which have accumulated here since this day week will be sent forward. The banking houses in the foreign trade were generally poor in money to-day, and the market for demand loans among the brokers was active. After the sailing of the steamer to-morrow, when by the practice of the Street the Foreign bills purchased to-day for the Importers will be paid for, the supply of means at call is expected to be larger. The Discount market is unchanged, and the Bank movement grows more comfortable, as well as stronger in Coin as the Spring payments fall in from the interior. The removal of the apprehension in regard to the undue accumulation of the Sub-Treasury will further strengthen confidence. The report of balances in *all* the depositories of the Government at the close of February, which we published this morning, shows an excess of only $1,742,786 as compared with the close of February last year, and this will be brought down materially if not soon reversed by the extra appropriations of Congress and the practical effect of the Tariff bill in warehousing a considerable part of the raw importations until after 1st of July. The receipts at the New-York Office to-day were $143,798; payments, $129,961; balance, $15,090,387. The figures at all the depositories stood:

Close of February, 1856	$39,714,956
Close of February, 1857	24,467,742
Gain in all Treasury balances	$1,751,786

On an increased revenue at N. Y. alone of.. $11,533,574

Showing that the regular and extra appropriations by Congress have very nearly kept pace with the increased income of the Government.

There was a stronger Stock Market, to-day, on the general list, and a particularly firm feeling on the leading Railroad Shares, the demand, however, being met for the moment by a determined spirit from the *Bear* side of the Board to keep prices down by free sales on contract. The business was large in most of the Road Shares, trade in Reading, Erie, Toledo, New-York Central, both the Michigan Roads and Illinois Central. The last named advanced to 138 on the English quotations. Some considerable cash sales of Rock Island were made at 104¾@105 and 105, buyers 60 days, and Panama at 96 cash. The market left off, Erie 75⅞@¾; Central 89¾; Toledo 74½; Southern Michigan 75; Michigan Central 95¾, and Reading 81½. The Bonds of the New-York Central, New-York and Erie and Illinois Central Companies were in demand at full prices, and but scantily offered. State Stocks quiet. The new City Loan of $1,000,000 6 ₱ cents. has been awarded at par, and a new loan to the Delaware and Lackawanna Road, on 7 ₱ cent. Bonds, has been taken by the stockholders to the extent of $460,000 at 75 ₱ cent.

BANKING IN LONDON AND NEW-YORK.

	Capital.	Deposits.	Specie.
Bank of England	$24,750,000	$20,000,000	$12,750,000
Westminster	5,000,000	57,190,000	Bank.
London Joint	3,000,000	26,120,000	Bank.
Union	3,000,000	17,325,000	Bank.
County	2,200,000	17,715,000	Bank.
Commercial	1,500,000	7,680,000	Bank.
City, (new)	900,000	4,720,000	Bank.
London, (new)	1,500,000	6,380,000	Bank.
Total London	$38,555,000	$27,590,000	$12,750,000
Total New York	59,263,000	64,627,000	10,645,000

In the London system Bank of England notes are a legal tender. The whole Specie reserve is in that Bank. This reserve is the basis of the whole movement, including the Government Deposits, which do not appear in the above table. Here the Banks have nothing to do with the Government Deposits. In both cases the circulation is in part or whole secured by Public Stocks. The line of Loans and Discounts compare.

In London on a capital of.... $20,655,000.. $375,337,000

In New York on..... 59,263,000.. 111,167,000

The large discrepancy in the proportions arises from the immense deposits or accounts current in the Joint Stock Banks of London. Upon the use of these the discounts are made in several instances *as twelve to one* of capital, whereas the average in New-York is *less than two to one*. The average in London including the Bank of England is *over four to one*. In regard to the security of the deposits, in New York the direct capital paid in and the Specie reserve are more than equal to the deposits. In addition to which the Stockholders are individually liable for any part of $59,263,000 to make good the deficit in the available or scheme assets of other Banks, in proportion to their subscriptions. In London the Depositors have first the security of the Capital paid in, and secondly the individual liability of the Stockholders, which in most of the old joint stock concerns is unlimited, and in the new ones, the same as under our system. The Specie reserve belongs almost exclusively to the Issue Department of the Bank of England. It cannot be reached except through the presentation or cancellation of Bank of England notes.

In the main the comparison is *not* to the disadvantage of the New-York system, although we are accustomed to hear much talk of the wild expansion in American banking. Contrasted with the London Joint Stock system, aside from the support it derives from the Government Bank—a support denied in every way to our Banks—the expansion here would seem the extreme of conservatism, were it not that the deposits or accounts current in the London concerns are nearly all subject to prior notice from a distinct preliminary understanding with the dealers. Here they are payable on demand. For all practical purposes the individual liability of stockholders under the new constitution of New-York, is equal to the English law, and has, in a number of instances, been quite as summarily enforced, and with less excitement, than in the recent case of the Royal British Bank.

The *Niagara's* mails from Liverpool, *vid* Boston, to 14th February, were delivered from the New-York Post-Office early this forenoon. The banking letters from London and the German capitals are quite satisfact

NEW-YORK CITY.

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI.....NO. 1703. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 5, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

Inaugurating from the National Capital.

THE INAUGURATION.

Ceremonies Incident to the Advent of the New Administration.

MR. BUCHANAN'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

The President for Squatter Sovereignty and a Pacific Railroad.

Going In and Coming Out of the White House.

CLOSING UP OF THE OLD CONGRESS.

Millions Voted Away at the Last Minute.

THE VOTE OF THANKS TO SPEAKER BANKS.

THE INAUGURATION CEREMONIES.

The Procession to the Capitol.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 4.

Bustything was stirring in the city at an early hour this morning, and the streets were alive with the multitudes. Pennsylvania-avenue presented a most animated appearance. Flags waved from all the hotels and public buildings, and from many private houses. The movements of military companies, preparing to take their places in the line of procession, gave a particularly lively character to the scene. Among the companies present were the following:

The Lancaster Fencibles, Captain DUCHMAN, (the special escort from Wheatland;) the City Guard; the Charlestown (Mass.) City Guard; the Auburn (N. Y.) Willard Guard; the Albany (N. Y.) Burgess Corps; the Cumberland Continentals, Captain THURSTON; the Allegheny Guards, Captain SCHLEY; the Richmond Montgomery Guards, Captain MEORE; the Richmond Young Guard; the Alexandria Rifles, Captain HERMAN; the Alexandria Mount Vernon Guards; the Portsmouth Rifles, Captain RICHARDSON; the Baltimore Law Greys, Captain BOWERS; and the Baltimore German Rifles. There were also the following companies belonging to Washington City: The National Guard, Captain TAIT; the National Greys, Captain TOWERS; the Washington Fencibles, Captain SCHWARZMAN; the Boon Rifles, Captain [illegible]; the Montgomery Guards, Captain KEY; the Washington Light Infantry, Captain DAVY; the Washington Highlanders, Captain WATT; and the Union Guards, Lieut. WILLIAMS. Altogether, the volunteers in the city taking part in the ceremonies numbered not less than a thousand rank and file. There were also detachments of U. S. Light Artillery from Fort McHenry, and a corps of some three hundred U. S. Marines. They were all under the command of General JOHN A. QUITMAN.

The streets were further enlivened by the rapid movements of the marshals and their deputies. These numbered altogether nearly two hundred men from all parts of the Union. The marshal-in-chief and aids were designated by yellow scarfs, with white rosettes, and blue saddle cloths, with gilt edging. The marshals were designated by blue scarfs and white rosettes, and white saddle covers, trimmed with blue. And they carried a baton two feet long, of blue color, with gilt ends about two inches deep. The assistant marshals wore pink scarfs, with white rosettes, white saddle covers, trimmed with pink. They also carried white batons two feet long, with pink ends two inches deep.

The procession started for the Capitol about noon. It was very long, and presented a beautiful appearance. The military of the District and our community were fully represented.

On reaching the National Hotel there was a halt, and after a short delay an elegant barouche, drawn by four horses, containing the President and the President elect, joined the procession, immediately in the rear of the military. The Vice-President elect was also in an open carriage, with several other gentlemen, and the two carriages were surrounded by the Keystone Club, preceded by the military and represented by a lady dressed as the Goddess of Liberty on a high platform drawn by six horses, followed by a miniature ship-of-war of considerable size, made by the mechanics of the Washington Navy Yard. The crowd cheered tumultuously as the President elect appeared. The procession then moved on in the order agreed upon, as follows:

THE ORDER OF PROCESSION.

Aids. Marshal-in-Chief. Aids.

The military under the command of General J. A. Quitman.

A National Flag, with appropriate emblems.

The President of the United States with the President elect and suite; with Marshals on their left;

and the Marshal of the United States,

for the District of Columbia and

his Deputies on their right.

A rigged ship—an emblem of national unity and power

The Committee of Arrangements of the Senate.

The Jackson Democratic Association.

The Judiciary.

The Clergy.

Foreign Ministers.

The Corps Diplomatique.

Members elect, members, and ex-members of Congress, and ex-members of the Cabinet.

Governors and ex-Governors of States and Territories, and members of the Legislatures of the same.

Officers of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and Militia.

Officers and soldiers of the Revolution, of the War of 1812, and of subsequent periods.

The Corporate Authorities of Washington and Georgetown,

Other political and military associations from the District and other parts,

All organized Civic Societies,

Professors, Schoolmasters and Students within the District of Columbia; citizens of the District, and of States and Territories.

There were a number of military bands in the procession, including several from Philadelphia, New-York and Baltimore. As the line moved on towards the Capitol, the crowd repeatedly cheered the President and Vice-President elect, and they bowed their acknowledgments.

As the head of the column reached the north gate of the Capitol, which it did not do until about one o'clock, it halted, and the military opened ranks, facing inwards and presenting arms, presenting what the French call a "haie," or double line of soldiers, through which the carriage with the President and President elect drove to the gate. There they alighted, and were received by the Committee of the Senate appointed for the purpose. There was an inclosed passage constructed thence, through which they were escorted to the north door of the Capitol, and then to the Vice-President's room.

Extra Session of the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 4.

The doors of the Senate Chamber were opened as soon as possible after the conclusion of the regular Session, for the admission of those who, by the arrangement of the Committee, were entitled to admission, as follows:

Ex-Presidents and Vice-Presidents.

The Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court.

The Diplomatic Corps, Heads of Departments, and ex-members of either branch of Congress, and members of Congress elect.

Officers of the Army and Navy, who, by name, have received the thanks of Congress.

Governors of States and Territories of the Union, and Ex-Governors of States.

The Comptrollers, Auditors, Registers, and Solicitor of the Treasury, Treasurer, Commissioners, Judges.

The Mayors of Washington and Georgetown.

All of whom were admitted at the north door of the Capitol.

Seats were placed in front of the secretary's table for the President of the United States and the President elect, and on their left for the Committee of Arrangements.

The Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court had seats on the right, in front of the eastern lobby.

The Diplomatic Corps occupied places on the left of the principal entrance. Heads of Departments, Governors of States and Territories, and other gentlemen entitled to admission, occupied those on the right.

Members of Congress and members elect occupied the eastern lobby. They entered the Senate chamber by the door at the top of the main staircase.

The eastern gallery was occupied by other citizens, who were admitted by the outside north-eastern door only.

The circular gallery was reserved for ladies, who entered the Capitol from the terrace by the principal western door, and were conducted to the rotunda and gallery.

The other doors and entrances to the Capitol, except those to be opened under this arrangement, were kept closed.

When the Senate assembled—

The oath was administered to Mr. MASON by Mr. PEARCE, and the former was chosen President *pro tem.*

Messrs. Bayard, Bright, Broderick, Cameron, Chandler, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Hamlin, Kennedy King, Mallory, Polk, Rusk, Sumner, Thomson of New-Jersey, and Wade were qualified.

The Diplomatic Corps and the Justices of the Supreme Court entered the Senate chamber a few minutes before the President elect.

The Vice-President elect soon after came in and the oath was administered to him, when he made a few appropriate remarks.

At 1 o'clock Ex-President PIERCE and the President elect entered and proceeded with the Senate, the Supreme Court, the Foreign Ministers, and others, in the following order, to the East front of the capitol, where the inauguration ceremonies were conducted:

The Marshal of the District of Columbia.

The Supreme Court of the United States.

The Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate.

The Committee of Arrangements.

The President of the United States and the President elect.

The Vice-President and the Secretary of the Senate

The Members of the Senate.

The Diplomatic Corps.

Heads of Departments, Governors of States and Territories, the Mayors of Washington and Georgetown, and other persons who had been admitted into the Senate Chamber.

On reaching the front of the portico, the President elect took the seat provided for him on the front of the platform.

The Ex-President and the Committee of Arrangements occupied a position in the rear of the President elect.

Next in the rear of these the Chief Justice and the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court occupied the seats on the left; and the Vice-President, Secretary, and members of the Senate those on the right.

The Diplomatic Corps occupied the seats next in the rear of the Supreme Court; Heads of Departments, Governors and Ex-Governors of States and Territories, and Ex-members of the Senate, Ex-members and members elect of the House of Representative in the rear of the members of the Senate.

All other persons included in the arrangements occupied the steps and the residue of the portico. The crowd of people was tremendous, and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed.

All being in readiness, the President-elect proceeded to deliver his Address;

MR. BUCHANAN'S INAUGURAL.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I appear before you this day to take the solemn oath that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States. In entering upon this great office I must humbly invoke the God of our Fathers for wisdom and firmness to execute its high and responsible duties in such a manner as to restore harmony and the ancient friendship among the people of the several States and to preserve our free institutions throughout many generations. Convinced that I owe my election to the inherent love for the Constitution and the Union which still animates the hearts of the American people, let me earnestly ask their powerful support in sustaining all just measures calculated to perpetuate these, the richest political blessings which Heaven has ever bestowed upon any nation. Having determined not to become a candidate for reelection, I shall have no motive to influence my conduct in administering the Government, except the desire ably and faithfully to serve my country and to live in the grateful memory of my countrymen. We have recently passed through a Presidential contest, in which the passions of our fellow-citizens were excited to the highest degree by questions of deep and vital importance; but when the people proclaimed their will, the tempest at once subsided, and all was calm. The voice of the majority, speaking in the manner prescribed by the Constitution, was heard, and instant submission followed. Our own country could alone have exhibited so grand and striking a spectacle of the capacity of man for self-government.

What a happy conception then was it for Congress to apply this simple rule, that the will of the majority shall govern, to the settlement of the question of domestic Slavery in the Territories. Congress is neither to legislate Slavery into any Territory or State, nor to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States. As a natural consequence, Congress has also prescribed that when the Territory of Kansas shall be admitted as a State, it shall be received into the Union, with or without Slavery, as their Constitution may prescribe at the time of their admission. A different opinion has arisen in regard to the time when the people of a Territory shall decide this question for themselves. This is happily a matter of but little practical importance, and, besides, it is a judicial question, which legitimately belongs to the Supreme Court of the United States, before whom it is now pending, and will, it is understood, be speedily and finally settled. To their decision, in common with all good citizens, I shall cheerfully submit. Whatever this may be, though it has been my individual opinion that, under the Nebraska-Kansas act, the appropriate period will be when the number of actual residents in the Territory shall justify the formation of a constitution, with a view to its admission as a State into the Union. But be this as it may, it is the imperative and indispensable duty of the Government of the United States to secure to every resident inhabitant the free and independent expression of his opinion by his vote. This sacred right of each individual must be preserved. This being accomplished, nothing can be fairer than to leave the people of a Territory free from all foreign interference to decide their own destiny for themselves, subject only to the Constitution of the United States. The whole territorial question being thus settled upon the principle of popular sovereignty,—a principle as ancient as Free Government itself,—everything of a practical nature has been decided, and no other question remains for adjustment, because all agree that under the Constitution Slavery in the States is beyond the reach of any human power, except that of the respective States themselves wherein it exists. May we not then hope that the long agitation on this subject is approaching its end, and that the geographical parties to which it has given birth, so much dreaded by the Father of his country, will speedily become extinct. Most happy will it be for the country when the public mind shall be diverted from this question to others of more pressing and practical importance. Throughout the whole progress of this agitation, which has scarcely known any intermission for more than twenty years, whilst it has been productive of no positive good to any human being, it has been the prolific source of great evils to the master, to the slave and to the whole country:—it has alienated and estranged the people of the sister States from each other, and has even seriously endangered the very existence of the Union—nor has the danger yet entirely ceased. Under our system there is a remedy for all mere political evils in the sound sense and sober judgment of the people. Time is a great corrective. The political subjects which but a few years ago excited and exasperated the public mind have passed away and are now nearly forgotten—but this question of domestic Slavery is of far greater importance than any mere political question, because, should the agitation continue, it may eventually endanger the personal safety of a large portion of our countrymen where the institution exists. In that event no form of Government, however admirable in itself, however productive of material benefits, can compensate for the loss of peace and domestic security around the family altar. Let every Union-loving man therefore, exert his best influence to suppress this agitation, which, since the recent legislation o Congress, is without any legitimate object. It is an evil of the times that men have undertaken to calculate the mere material value of the Union. Reasoned estimates have been presented of the pecuniary profits and local advantages which would result to different States and sections from its dissolution, and of the comparative injuries which such an event would inflict on other States and sections. Even descending to this low and narrow view of the mighty question, all such calculations are at fault. The bare reference to a single consideration will be conclusive, on this point. We at present enjoy a free trade throughout our extensive and expansive country, such as the world never witnessed. This trade is conducted on railroads and canals, on noble rivers and arms of the sea, which bind together the North and the South, the East and the West, of our Confederacy. Annihilate this trade, arrest its free progress by the geographical lines of jealous and hostile States, and you destroy the prosperity and onward march of the whole and every part, and involve all in one common ruin. But such considerations, important as they are in themselves, sink into insignificance when we reflect on the terrific evils which would result from disunion to every portion of the Confederacy—to the North not more than to the South—to the East not more than to the West. These I shall not attempt to portray, because I feel an humble confidence that the kind Providence which inspired our fathers with wisdom to frame the most perfect form of government and union ever devised by man, will not suffer it to perish until it shall have been peacefully instrumental by its example in the extension of civil and religious liberty throughout the world.

Next in importance to the maintenance of the Constitution and the Union is the duty of preserving the Government free from the taint or even the suspicion of corruption. Public virtue is the vital spirit of Republics, and history proves that when this has decayed, and the love of money has usurped its place, although the forms of free government may remain for a season, the substance has departed forever. Our present financial condition is without a parallel in history. No nation has ever before been embarrassed from too large a surplus in its treasury. This almost necessarily gives birth to extravagant legislation. It produces wild schemes of expenditures and begets a race of speculators and jobbers, whose ingenuity is exerted in contriving and promoting expedients to obtain the public money. The party through its official agents, whether rightfully or wrongfully, is suspected, and the character of the Government suffers in the estimation of the people. This is in itself a very great evil. The national mode of relief from this embarrassment is to appropriate the surplus in the Treasury to great national objects for which a clear warrant can be found in the Constitution. Among these I might mention the extinguishment of the public debt; a reasonable increase of the Navy, which is at present inadequate to the protection of our vast tonnage afloat—now greater than that of any other nation, as well as the defence of our extended sea coast. It is beyond all question the true principle that no more revenue ought to be collected from the people than the amount necessary to defray the expenses of a wise, economical and efficient administration of the Government.

To reach this point it was necessary to resort to a modification of the tariff, and this has been accomplished in such a manner to do as little injury as may have been practicable to our domestic manufactures, especially those necessary for the defence of the country. Any discrimination against a particular branch, for the purpose of benefitting favored corporations, individuals or interests would have been unjust to the rest of the community, and inconsistent with that spirit of fairness and equality which ought to govern in the adjustment of a revenue tariff; but the squandering of the public money sinks into comparative insignificance, as a temptation to corruption, when compared with the squandering of the public lands. No nation in the tide of time has ever been blessed with so rich and noble an inheritance as we enjoy in the public lands. In administering this important trust, whilst it may be wise to grant portions of them for the improvement of the remainder, yet we should never forget that it is our cardinal policy to reserve these lands as much as may be for actual settlers, and this at moderate prices. We shall thus not only best promote the prosperity of the new States, by furnishing them a hardy and independent race of honest and industrious citizens, but shall secure homes for our children and our children's children, as well as for those exiles from foreign shores who may seek in this country to improve their condition and to enjoy the blessings of civil and religious liberty. Such emigrants have done much to promote the growth and prosperity of the country. They have proved faithful both in peace and in war. After becoming citizens they are entitled, under the Constitution and laws, to be placed on perfect equality with native-born citizens, and in this character they should ever be kindly recognized.

The Federal Constitution is a grant from the States to Congress of certain specific powers, and the question whether this grant shall be liberally or strictly construed has more or less divided political parties from the beginning. Without entering into the argument, I desire to state at the commencement of my Administration that long experience and observation have convinced me that a strict construction of the powers of the Government is the only true as well as the only safe theory of the Constitution. Whenever in our past history doubtful powers have been exercised by Congress, they have never failed to produce injurious and unhappy consequences. Many such instances might be adduced, if this were the proper occasion. Neither is it necessary for the public service to strain the language of the Constitution, because all the great and useful powers required for a successful administration of the government, both in peace and in war, have been granted either in express terms or by the plainest implication. Whilst deeply convinced of these truths, I yet consider it clear that under the war-making power Congress may appropriate money towards the construction of a military road, when this is absolutely necessary for the defence of any State or Territory of the Union against foreign invasion. Under the Constitution Congress has power to declare war, to raise and support armies, to provide and maintain a navy, and to call forth the militia to repel invasion. Thus endowed in an ample manner with the war-making power, the corresponding duty is required that the United States shall protect each of them (the States) against invasion. How is it possible to afford this protection to California and our Pacific possessions except by means of a military road through the territory of the United States, over which men and munitions of war may be speedily transported from the Atlantic States to meet and repel the invader? In case of a war with a naval power much stronger than our own, we should then have no other available access to the Pacific coast, because such a power would instantly close the route across the Isthmus of Central America. It is impossible to conceive that whilst the Constitution has expressly required Congress to defend all the States, it should yet deny to them, by any fair construction, the only possible means by which one of these States can be defended. Besides, the Government, ever since its origin, has been in the constant practice of constructing military roads. It might also be wise to consider whether the love for the Union which now animates our fellow-citizens on the Pacific coast may not be impaired by our neglect or refusal to provide for them in their remote and isolated condition the only means by which the power of the States on this side of the Rocky Mountains can reach them in sufficient time to protect them against invasion. I forbear, for the present, from expressing an opinion as to the wisest and most economical mode in which the Government can lend its aid in accomplishing this great and necessary work. I believe that many difficulties in the way, which now appear formidable, will in a great degree vanish as soon as the nearest and best route shall have been satisfactorily ascertained.

It may be right that on this occasion I should make some brief remarks as to our rights and duties as a member of the great family of Nations. In our intercourse with them there are some plain principles, approved by our own experience, from which we should never depart. We ought to cultivate peace, commerce and friendship with all nations, and this not merely as the best means of promoting our own material interest, but in a spirit of Christian benevolence towards fellow-men wherever their lot may be cast. Our diplomacy should be direct and frank—neither seeking to obtain more, nor accepting less, than is our due. We ought to cherish a sacred regard for the independence of all nations, and never attempt to interfere in the domestic concerns of any, unless this shall be imperatively required by the great law of self-preservation. To avoid entangling alliances, has been a maxim of our policy ever since the days of Washington, and its wisdom no one will attempt to dispute. In short, we ought to do justice in a kindly spirit to all nations, and require justice from them in return. It is our glory that, while other nations have extended their dominions by the sword, we have never acquired any territory except by fair purchase, or, as in the case of Texas, by the voluntary determination of a brave, kindred and independent people to blend their destinies with our own. Even our acquisitions from Mexico form no exception. Unwilling to take advantage of the fortune of war against a sister republic, we purchased these possessions under the treaty of peace for a sum which was considered at the time a fair equivalent. Our past history forbids that we shall in the future acquire territory, unless this be sanctioned by the laws of justice and honor. Acting on this principle, no nation will have a right to interfere or to complain, if, in the progress of events, we shall still further extend our possessions. Hitherto, in all our acquisitions, the people under the protection of the American Flag have enjoyed civil and religious liberty, as well as equal and just laws, and have been contented, prosperous and happy. Their trade with the rest of the world has rapidly increased, and thus every commercial nation has shared largely in their successful progress. I shall now proceed to take the oath prescribed by the Constitution, whilst humbly invoking the blessing of Divine Providence on this great people. JAMES BUCHANAN.

The oath was administered to Mr. BUCHANAN after the reading of the Inaugural.

The Senate afterwards returned to their Chamber, and adjourned till 1 o'clock to-morrow, and the President, accompanied by the Committee of Arrangements, will proceed to the President's House.

After the Inauguration.

The Ex-President and President returned together to the White House after the inauguration, when the former left him at the door while the latter entered upon full possession.

Mr. PIERCE and wife are domiciled at Governor MARCY'S.

Dense crowds flocked to the White House this afternoon to pay their respects to the President.

A party of Baltimoreans fired revolvers loaded with ball to-night, on the corner of Pennsylvania-avenue and Sixth-street. Everybody was frightened, but as far as we can learn, nobody was hurt.

Leave-taking at the Presidential Mansion.

From the Intelligencer, of Wednesday.

It has seldom fallen to the lot of gentlemen, however well acquainted with the proprieties of official life or the amenities of polite society, to be parties to a more gratifying occasion than that of which the Presidential mansion was yesterday the scene. Our City Authorities, having resolved to call upon the retiring President to express to him their sense of his uniform friendliness and good-will, in act and word, towards the city and people of Washington, put themselves *en corps* and proceeded to the Executive residence about noon, the Mayor leading the way, and the Boards of Aldermen and Common Council accompanying him. Many private citizens and gentlemen officially connected with the Government availed themselves of the invitation to be present.

The entire company having assembled in the east room, the President was addressed by Mayor MAGRUDER as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT: I have the honor of introducing to you the Boards of Aldermen and Common Council and other members of our City Government, together with many of my fellow-citizens who have no official connection with me.

We come, Sir, to acknowledge our grateful appreciation of the official kindness you have evinced towards our city in the many recommendations you have made to the national Legislature in our behalf—recommendations which fully show that you recognize to a just extent the obligation of the Government to foster the capital by aiding its people to make it what its founders desired it to be—a great and a beautiful metropolis, worthy of a great and powerful nation.

And, Sir, we have not only to express our high sense of our obligations to you personally, but we have also to acknowledge the kindness which has marked your social intercourse with us and our constituents, and to assure you that the community with whom you have sojourned for the last four years feel that in your departure they will rather lose one of their own most cherished citizens than one who has had only an official residence amongst them.

We need not, then, say that we grieve at the separation, and that our farewell is not only full of official respect, but also of personal esteem and affection; and we sincerely trust that in your retirement you will enjoy the rich harvest of peaceful happiness, which must proceed from the consciousness of having faithfully discharged your public duties.

To this address the President made the following kind and discriminating reply:

MR. MAYOR: I receive with unaffected gratification this demonstration of sentiments of good-will toward myself on the part of the city authorities and people of Washington.

About one-half of the years of my manhood have been passed here, and the experience of each year has only served to enhance my appreciation of the admirable qualities which characterize the permanent population of the District. No man can notice the quiet of a Sabbath in this city, and the evidences on all hands of its sacred observance, without being impressed by the conviction that he is among a people remarkable for their intelligence, order, probity and high moral worth. Here I have shared largely in a generous hospitality, have made many valued acquaintances, and formed friendships which, I trust, may be as lasting as my life.

Under the circumstances it would be strange indeed if I could regard with any thing but lively interest whatever is calculated to promote your happiness and advance your substantial prosperity. Here among your resident citizens every section of our common country is represented, and they are fortunately habitually free from the influences of discord or alienation. Here the love of this blessed Union and the spirit of toleration, which ever animated the founder of the city and the Father of his Country, have never grown cold.

As the seat of Government and centre of the Federal political power you will always enjoy great and peculiar advantages. Added to these, a genial, salubrious climate, and scenery of rare beauty, must make the District of Columbia, at no distant day, the seat of a great city, preëminently distinguishable for arts, taste, science, and refinement. I enjoy in anticipation the career which I see before you.

There are certain great improvements the completion of which I earnestly desired to witness during my official term. I trust they are delayed, not abandoned. Should a wise Providence permit me to visit you hereafter, I hope to find gushing fountains from the great falls of the Potomac everywhere in your city, springing up and sparkling in the sunlight, and representing, in their native purity and abundance, your moral health and social prosperity.

I desire to express, for Mrs. PIERCE and myself, the assurance of our regret at parting with friends who have established claims for our grateful remembrance which we shall never cease to remember.

At the close of these official ceremonies the company in attendance took leave of the President. The spirit of the whole proceeding was admirable. Kind feeling marked the occasion, and every heart seemed to beat responsive to those sentiments of comity and regard that should ever subsist between citizens and patriots. The simple but impressive ceremony was graced by the presence of numerous ladies, who imparted increased animation and pleasure to the scene.

At a later hour in the day the President was similarly waited on by the Clerks from several of the Public Departments. We need not say that these leave-takings were characterized by all that could cause them to be remembered as models of such occasions, thanks in a great measure to the urbanity and kind feeling so apparent in every look and movement of the President.

The Judges of the Supreme Court likewise called upon Mr. PIERCE and paid him their official parting respects.

THE JOURNEY TO WASHINGTON.

Mr. Buchanan's Departure from Wheatland.

We condense the following account of the ceremonies incident to Mr. BUCHANAN'S departure from Wheatland and Lancaster from the *Inland Daily*:

"The proceedings in this city upon the departure of MR. BUCHANAN for Washington were, as we anticipated, not only of the most harmonious and impressive character, but must have been very gratifying to the distinguished individual whom it was intended to congratulate. We have witnessed many outbursts of popular enthusiasm, and many public demonstrations, to signalize the sentiments of the people on prominent subjects, but, never within our recollection, have we seen so unanimous and honest an expression of the public feelings as upon this occasion.

The morning was bitter cold, and considerable snow had fallen during the night, so that it was at first expected that the procession would be small. About 6 o'clock the bells of all the churches, the Court-House, fire companies, &c., commenced ringing, and continued for almost half an hour, added to which the occasional boom of cannon from College Hill, aroused our citizens, and reminded them that one of the proudest days in the history of our city had arrived.

About 7 o'clock, the Marshal, Mr. LEWIS HALDY, and his aids, consisting of Messrs. WELCHENS, HARRIS, BAKER, HERZOG, and City Recorder REIGART, appeared in Centre-square, and proceeded to organize the body of citizens who had already convened there. The procession formed, with the Mayor, President, and Members of the Council in front, Band, Members of the Wheatland Club, Students of Franklin and Marshall College in succession, followed by about three hundred citizens. After starting, the procession moved up West King-street, receiving additions as it passed along, notwithstanding the bitter cold wind that drove so strong as almost to prevent their progress at times, and arrived in a short time at Wheatland, and were received by the President elect, with that blandness of manner that distinguishes him, adding, however, an expression of regret, that they should have placed themselves to so much inconvenience and discomfort for his sake.

At Wheatland the procession was compelled to wait for about a quarter of an hour, to enable Mr. BUCHANAN to arrange some private matters, at which he had been engaged previous to their arrival, and during this time the anxiety to see him was manifested by the eagerness with which the crowd gathered upon the porch and around the door, all struggling to the utmost to catch the first glimpse of the man whom all loved. The private carriage which was to convey the President, having been driven up to the door, a rush was made for it, and the principal portion of the people was soon pressed so close to it, as almost to prevent the necessary movements of its driver.

Presently, Mr. B. was seen to issue from a door in one of the wings of the house, where he bade farewell to all the members of his household, and in company with his niece, Miss LANE, took his seat in the carriage. Quite a number here shook hands with him, and in response to the greetings of many, he politely returned the compliment in his own graceful style.

Everything having been arranged, the procession again started for the city, placed in the same position as before, with the escort in front, and Mr. BUCHANAN'S carriage in the rear. This was occupied by Mr. B. and Miss LANE, as we stated before, a lady and gentleman whose names we were not informed, together with his favorite colored servant, and the driver.

Arrived opposite College Hill, the cannon again pealed forth its thunders, and shook the buildings with its report. A large number of citizens came out from the city some distance to meet the procession, and fell into line. As it proceeded along West King, the additions became very numerous, and the body was strung out to a great length, numbering, we should suppose, over 2,000 persons.

All along the line of this street, vast crowds of people were stretched, all desirous of showing their approbation of the man who was so soon to be elevated to the highest post in the nation, while the ladies in great numbers crowded the windows and balconies of the houses, waving their handkerchiefs, and adding the principal figure in the scenes of the day.

In many places flags and emblems were displayed. The Wheatland Club exhibited from one of the windows of their room a banner with a representation of a buck upon it, and a sheaf of wheat by his side. There were numerous devices, at different points, of a very appropriate character.

At Centre-square the crowd was immense. Here the people could no longer restrain their enthusiasm, and gave vent to huzzas over and over again. As the procession reached this part, the bells of the different public buildings again commenced ringing, and continued until its arrival at the railroad.

From the square to the railroad depot the street was literally filled with people, and it was with difficulty the carriage of Mr. BUCHANAN could proceed. The desire to be present at the station when he got out of the conveyance was so great, that the procession no longer moved regularly along, each one striving his utmost to get nearest.

Along North Queen-street the windows, balconies and side walks were even more crowded than in West King. The scene here would be impossible to describe. From the depôt to the square there was the greatest crowd. At the former it was impossible to keep on your feet, or at one place any length of time, from the heaving and pressure of the mass. The balconies of Hopple's Hotel, the North American House, and others in the vicinity, were crowded with ladies, who attested by their demonstrations the pleasure they entertained at the expression of public sentiment. From the railroad, up North Queen, towards the Harrisburg pike, there was also a great body of people.

As Mr. BUCHANAN changed from the carriage to the cars, the pressure to get a sight of him was even greater than before, and many rushed up to bid him adieu. He seemed to be greatly affected, and answered all their congratulations with an earnestness and sincerity that showed he felt what he said. After he had been seated at the window of the car, he again shook hands with numbers, who pressed up to do so. As the train moved off, he politely returned the demonstrations of respect, in return to which the crowd sent up cheer after cheer, that plainly showed there was nothing but the heart-felt outpouring of its sentiments at work.

Besides the large number of citizens who departed with Mr. BUCHANAN to Washington, in the special train of cars, several escorts attended him from this city. The students of Franklin and Marshall College, of which institution he is President, to show their respect for him who had manifested so much interest in the welfare of the College, had appointed a Committee to proceed as such; and a deputation of three from each branch of the City Councils went along, to act in the same capacity. These, added to the military, constituted the regularly appointed escort from this city.

The Lancaster Fencibles met at their armory, and proceeded from thence to the railroad, where they awaited the arrival of the procession. The company numbered forty muskets, and were accompanied by their band. When Mr. BUCHANAN arrived, they opened in order to allow him to pass, after which they took their place in a car provided for them. They proceeded the whole way to Washington.

Mr. BUCHANAN was accompanied from Wheatland by the following suit, who attended him on to Washington: JAMES BUCHANAN HENRY, his nephew and Private Secretary, Col. ESKRIDGE LANE, also a nephew, and the following gentlemen, his personal friends: WM. S. FOSTER, Esq., Gen. WM. R. CARPENTER, Col. JOSEPH B. BAKER, Superintendent Pennsylvania State Works, Dr. FOLTZ, United States Navy, and HENRY S. MAGRAW, Esq., Treasurer of the State of Pennsylvania.

Reception at Columbia, Wrightsville and York.

A quick run brought the train to Columbia, on the Susquehanna River, at 9 o'clock. A large crowd had assembled here, and greeted Mr. BUCHANAN'S appearance with considerable enthusiasm. The splendid train prepared for his conveyance by the Northern Central Railroad was in waiting. The train presented a fine appearance.

Messrs. ZENOS BARNUM, ROBERT S. HOLLINS and WM. WELSH, at this point, received the President elect, and attended to his transfer to the train in waiting. Whilst these arrangements were in progress the Lancaster Fencibles were received by the Wrightsville Blues, Captain LIVERGOOD, and escorted across the bridge to Wrightsville. At this place there was, also, a large assemblage of people, and the same manifestations of enthusiasm were there continued. At York the depôt was crowded with people, who, during the few minutes spent there, thronged about the car in which Mr. BUCHANAN was seated, and expressed their feelings in continued hurrahs.

Reception by the Baltimore Councils.

At Glen Rock the up train was met. A Committee of the Baltimore City Council, consisting of Messrs. HOWARD, CROWLEY and TRAVERS, of the First Branch, and Messrs. HINTZE, SULLIVAN and SEIDENSTICKER, of the Second Branch, here joined the special train and were introduced to Mr. BUCHANAN. Hon. JOHN P. KENNEDY also came up in the morning

Arrival and Reception at Baltimore.

Notwithstanding the raging March wind which was blowing, carrying with it clouds of dust, blinding the eyes, and almost suffocating humanity, the neighborhood of Bolton depôt was thronged with citizens anxious to obtain a sight of both Mr. BUCHANAN and Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, the latter of whom was also supposed to be in the train. This, however, was soon ascertained to be a mistake, Mr. BRECKINRIDGE being still in Philadelphia, and not intending to start for Washington until this morning. Mr. BUCHANAN was received with great enthusiasm, all joining heartily in welcoming and greeting the choice of the nation, and forgetting past political animosities in the national hope for a wise, impartial, and patriotic administration of the Government for the next four years.

After the reception ceremonies at the depôt were concluded the line of procession was formed in the following order:

United States Artillery.

Field and Staff of Officers of Maryland Militia.

Band of Music.

Independent Greys.

Willard Guard, of Auburn, New-York.

Charlestown (Mass.) City Guard.

Band of Music.

Burgesses Corps, of Albany, New-York.

Band of Music.

Lancaster State Fencibles.

Baltimore City Guard.

Open barouche, drawn by six gray horses, in which were seated the President elect, the Mayor of the city, and Hon. JOHN P. KENNEDY.

Carriages containing the Committees of the City Council.

Citizens in carriages and on foot.

The line thus formed moved down Charles-street to the Washington Monument, passing around it, and then up Madison to Howard-street, down Howard to Baltimore, and thence through Calvert-street to the City Hotel, where the distinguished guests alighted, and were enthusiastically greeted by the throng of citizens assembled.

Throughout the whole line of the procession the streets and houses were thronged with spectators, and the President elect gracefully acknowledged the complimentary greetings with which he was received, carefully avoiding all unnecessary exposure to the searching and cutting wind, by uncovering, except when return to the compliments of the ladies. He reached the hotel at about 2¼ o'clock, and was met by Mayor SWANN and the Presidents and members of the two branches of the City Council. After a few moments spent in the interchange of friendly greetings, Mr. BUCHANAN announced his intention to proceed immediately to Washington by the 3 o'clock train, and immediately proceeded to the depôt in carriages which were in waiting, accompanied by Messrs. [illegible], Esq., R. M. MAGRAW, Esq., and the ladies of that family.

On reaching the depôt the President elect was taken in charge by W. PRESCOTT SMITH, Esq., and other officers of the Company, and a magnificent new car, in readiness for the occasion, was attached to the train then ready to start, and in a few minutes he was on his way to Washington, where the telegraph informs us he arrived at a quarter before 6 o'clock, and reached his hotel before his arrival in the city was known.

Narrow Escape of the President Elect from a Violent Death.

From the Lancaster Express.

About the time Mr. BUCHANAN returned from his late visit to Washington, we heard whispers of a singular and mysterious nature, in regard to his illness and sudden return home. In prosecuting our inquiries, we ascertained that Mr. HENRY PAYNE, of this city, came home from Washington with Mr. BUCHANAN, also sick, and was obliged to take to his bed, where he has been ever since.

At the same time we were satisfied of the truth of the statements which we give below, but, as extraordinary efforts were made here, as well as at Washington, to keep the matter hushed up, we yielded to the solicitations of friends, and withheld the facts in our possession. As they are now coming out through other channels, it is due to our readers to give them a history of this extraordinary case of a narrow escape from wholesale poisoning.

When Mr. BUCHANAN went to Washington, he put up at the National House, where J. GLANCY JONES, JOHN L. DAWSON and others were stopping. It appears that this hotel has been terribly infested with rats of late, and one of the boarders—as the story goes—conceived the idea that they ought to be disposed of effectually before the day of inauguration. Accordingly, he procured extra large doses of arsenic, which he disposed of in the most tempting manner about the house. The rats ate the poison. It is well known that when rats partake of arsenic they put directly for water. There is a large tank of water in the upper part of the hotel referred to, and into this the host of rats plunged, drank, bursted and died. From this tank the house is supplied with water for drinking and cooking purposes.

Twenty or thirty of the guests were suddenly and some of them severely affected, from the use of water thus impregnated with the poison. Mr. BUCHANAN left suddenly for Wheatland, where he arrived suffering severely from diarrhœa. He was, however, less severely affected than the others, and in a short time recovered sufficiently to receive visitors—but the fatigue incident to entertaining two or three hundred persons, made it absolutely necessary for him to husband his strength by refusing to see any but his most intimate personal friends—a rule which was rigidly observed up to the hour of his departure this morning.

Dr. JONES, of Berkes, was more severely affected, and has been lying in a critical condition ever since—and a doubt is also felt as to his recovery. Mr. PAYNE, it is hoped, will be able to recover, but he is reported to be in a very low state. Mr. J. GLANCY JONES, who was also affected, was able this morning to ride out, and we learn that he has since died. The latter report, however, needs confirmation. Mr. PAYNE, of this city, was alone severely affected, and though confined to this room ever since, we believe he is out of danger.

XXXIVth Congress---Second Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 4.

[*Concluded from Tuesday night.*]

Upon coming out of Executive Session the Senate resumed public business. Through the agency of the third Committee of Conference were disposed of the remaining general appropriation bills, viz: The Civil and the Deficiency, the book feature of the latter being so amended as to allow certain books to new members to be deposited in the public libraries of their respective Districts.

The New-York Fire bill was taken up. Its opponents, among whom Messrs. CLAY, IVERSON and DIXON were most conspicuous and pertinacious, endeavored to stave it off by renewed motions to amend, lay on the table, or indefinitely postpone, calling for the yeas and nays on each motion, also threatening to discuss it until the hour for closing the session. The friends said little, being anxious to reach a vote. At length it was laid on the table, it being found impossible to get it through. Several private bills were passed. Also bills providing for the construction of military roads in Washington and Nebraska Territories.

HALF-PAST SEVEN A. M.

The galleries were densely crowded with ladies waiting to see the preliminaries to the inauguration ceremonies.

Mr. HALE—Mr. President, is there any question before the

PARIS GOSSIP.

Titles and Nobility in Republican Days.

[Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.]

PARIS, Monday, Feb. 16, 1857.

One of the results, and incontestably one of the benefits of the revolution of '89, was the breaking up of the charm which surrounded titles of nobility in France, and the immunities those titles enjoyed. Under the Empire and the succeeding monarchy, titles regained a good deal of their ancient *prestige*: but they were again destroyed by the republic of '48, and now, under the second Empire, by a kind of historical necessity, restored again. But their power is only a reflection of ancient days, their influence a tradition of history; the principle of titles and of the right of birth is effectually and forever repudiated by the Princes of the Nineteenth Century.

There is just enough of respect left for the title of nobility to distinguish the bearer of it from the common mouth, without acquiring to him a single advantage over the commoner. There is just enough of respect left to make the great body of the nobility care little for their titles, and to make a large number of weak intellects yearn for them. The result is, that just now one of the fashions of the Parisians is to decorate themselves with the magic de, a monosyllabic addition to their names which opens to them the door of the great aristocratic family of France. The grocer on the corner makes his fortune in cheating his customers in the weight of tea and coffee; he buys ten acres of ground in the country, no matter where, builds a cottage, calls it Beauvoir, and all at once plain Monsieur Gifard, the grocer, becomes M. Girard de Beauvoir! No one has the right to dispute the title, because he is, actually, Mr. Girard, of Beauvoir, In reality it is known as M. de Beauvoir, and in the second generation the eldest son takes the title of Baron de Beauvoir, and from that time forward the family is known in society as a noble family. It is only necessary to recollect the limited number of titles that existed at the close of the reign of LOUIS XVI., the few that have been created since, and then see the enormous number of counts and barons, of comtesses and baronesses, that crowd the Winter salons of Paris. The Government is not inimical to this little piece of comedy in private life, since it gives an attraction the more to the society of the city, and serves to swell its allurements to the foreigners that keep Paris alive. The Government is only careful that their names stand right on the official records.

The name of the Viscount D'ARLINCOURT is familiar to many of your readers. He died but a few months ago, and was only known in France by the name I have just mentioned. This gentleman, who was a writer of some reputation, had a fine person and a noble presence. I no longer recollect his real name, but under the Empire and the first part of the reign of LOUIS XVIII., he signed his articles in the literary journals of that day "Viscount D'ARLINCOURT." His fine person aiding the illusion, he was soon only known in society as the Viscount D'ARLINCOURT. His association was with the *élite* of the capital. One day the King, habituated to hearing the name of the Viscount D'ARLINCOURT, and not thinking there was any deception, addressed him thus, and from that day to the day of his death D'ARLINCOURT was ready to defend the validity of his title at the sword's point. The King's ignorance or carelessness had consecrated the title.

Lately a much-admired writer for a literary journal, M. EDMOND ABOUT, has signed himself *Vicomte de Guevilly*. Guevilly is the name of M. ABOUT's native town. He is a favorite among his brethren of the Press, and already is only known in the journals and in the saloons as the charming Viscount of Guevilly. He will soon, no doubt, put the name on his card, and another title will be founded in society.

The enormous latitude given in France in the matter of names stands in strange contrast with the little latitude given to the person. Those who have lived in Paris must have been struck with the singular manner in which the real names of the owner or owners of a store or other enterprise is concealed under the sign. Perhaps not one-half the names on the signs of Paris indicate the true names of the owners. In the fifth story of the house in which I live, there is a photographer of reputation, who calls himself Numa-blanc (Numa-white.) He has a branch establishment in the rue Vivienne, managed by a partner who in turn is named Tony-rouge (Tony-red.) And yet both these gentlemen, when they sign legal papers, are obliged to sign names very widely different from either Numa-blanc or Tony-rouge. The fictitious names are taken for euphony and distinction.

Again, if a merchant marries the daughter of a man who has a name in commerce, he adds his wife's name by the aid of a hyphen, to his own, so as to give his house more name and reputation. Thus M. ARLES-DUFOUR, Secretary-General to the Great Exhibition of '55, and well known to the mercantile world in the United States as the largest silk speculator in France, was known before his marriage as M. ARLES simply. He married Mademoiselle DUFOUR, the daughter o a rich silk merchant of Lyons, and as the father-in-law had an immense reputation in the silk business, M. ARLES converted himself into M. ARLES-DUFOUR.

But to return to the aristocratic *de's*. A large number of these affixes are derived from the city in which the bearer is born. Thus any young man from the city of Lille, for example, whose talent or inclination brings him to the capital, can honestly, if he chooses, add to his name the words—"of Lille." Thus, M. Pages, at Lille, becomes M. Pages de Lille, at Paris, and this is a title which gives him a quasi-rank of nobility. He soon is only known by his supplementary name, and demands that he must be called M. de Lille. I was once "cut" by a Frenchman who had assumed this kind of title, because at a *soirée* I carelessly called him "M. Pages," without the Lille. Every city in France, every village, and every hamlet, has furnished Paris with examples of this species of nobiliary greatness. Alone, Paris furnishes none.

Among the singular small industries at Paris there is one called the *Annonceur at Balls*. The *Annonceur* is generally a large, handsome man, of imposing appearance, and with a voice of a stentor. With these qualities he is employed to announce the names of guests at evening parties for a stipulated sum per night. His is not a menial profession; he is never ranked as a servant, but makes of this a specialty for which he is handsomely paid. There is one *annonceur* at Paris, well known to the aristocratic circles of the city, who is in constant demand at fifty francs per night. It is not this man's elegant appearance or fine voice that gains him so valuable a reputation, but his astonishing knowledge of all the aristocracy of the city by name and by sight. It is said that he knows every valid title in France as well as the faces of the persons who bear them. With him at their door, people do not fear afraid of intruders. He is considered cheap at fifty francs, for the difficulty at Paris of *composing* a large evening party without a certain admixture of incongruous elements has long passed into a tradition.

On the other hand, there are *announcers*, or rather servants of the house who hold the post of *announcers*, who are only too glad to mouth loudly in their master's name the long list of titles of their guests. This class of *annonceurs* make the most of each scrap of nobility that falls in their way; and it is amusing to stand near the door and listen to the varied tones of voice used by these men according to the social standing of the individual. Plain "John Smith" passes without flourish or much pulmonary effort; M. de Lille or de Beauvoir passes with a slightly elevated tone of voice; the Count Chateaubr-r-iand gets a decided emphasis on his name, with two trills on his r, and a certain amount of flourish on the part of the domestic, to attract his master's attention; the Duke de la R-r-r-ochefoucauld gets three trills on his r and increased flourishes on the part of the *announcer*; the Prince Adalbert-r-r-r-t gets four trills to his r, and a series of grand flourishes at the door, the widening of the arched curtains, a look of overpowering importance on the part of the *announcer*, etc.

But the *annonceur* not unfrequently makes a mistake in his distinction of titles. One of the most amusing incidents of this kind happened at the Prince Napoleon's, at the Palais Royal, during the Great Exhibition of 1855. The Prince, assisted by his sister, the Princess MATHILDE, gave a series of grand *soirées*, to which four of the American Commissioners to the Exhibition, including your correspondent, were invited. The evening on which the incident occurred was a more than usually important occasion, and the servants on service in the ante-room seemed in a white heat of excitement. The *announcer* looked feverish under the load of his forced dignity. Besides the Prince's father, the Ex-King of Westphalia, the Prince numbered among his guests that evening the Emperor and Empress, the King of Portugal and his brother, Queen CHRISTINA of Spain, and the two Princesses, her daughters, the Prince of Holstein, heir to the crown of Denmark, and the fallen Prince of Brunswick.

We left our cards at the Secretary's desk in the cloak-room, where the Secretary verified the names with the book of invitations before him. The Commissioner saw the names with the affixed titles. At the door of he was entered again reminded with more or less precision the names and titles he was to announce. Mr. RUSSELL B. FIELD, of New-York, President of the Board of Commissioners, naturally took precedence. The *announcer* cried, with corresponding fracas,

"*Son Excellence, Monsieur Field, Pr-r-r esident des Etats Unis!*"

"His Excellency, the Pr-r-r-esident of the United States!"

We were knocked dumb by this astounding announcement, and looking through the open door saw the Prince and Princess turn quickly round from the company to receive their distinguished guest. The Prince, recognizing Mr. FIELD, comprehended the mistake, and laughing at the joke, received our President very kindly. To the rest of the company, however, he was none the less a lion and an enigma for the balance of the evening.

The *announcer*, no doubt, thinking he had fallen into a distinguished crowd, next cried,

"*Son Excellence, Monsieur le Major Buchanan, Consul des Etats Unis, Commissaire Americaine!*"

And then,

"*Son Excellence, Monsieur le Colonel Coxe, Commissaire Amerjeaine, membre du Jury International!*"

I was snuffed out; a wet sponge had been passed over my social greatness for that occasion. So I renounced the struggle and whispered to the *announcer*: "*Monsieur John Smith.*" He cried the name, but he did it in the tone of a man deceived in his hopes. The Prince and Princess received me complacently, certainly, but "the Pr-r-r-resident of the United States" had absorbed all the glory of the American reception, and I felt that I, at least, plain "John Smith," was extinguished for the rest of that evening.

From the *Announcer at Balls* to the *Father at Balls*, the transition is a legitimate one. This last is another of the singular small industries of Paris. You know the custom in France, which prohibits any young lady of respectability from ever appearing in society unattended by a father, mother, married sister, or other responsible person. But there are necessarily a good many young ladies, more particularly in the lower walks of life, who do not enjoy these advantages. The *Father at Balls* supplies this want. For a small sum per evening, he will furnish the necessary amount of gray hairs and paternal dignity to cover a whole family with respectability. The *Father* gets carriages, conducts his *protégés* to the Ball, sits by them during the evening, promenades them, conducts them to the supper, &c., and throws in the gray hair and the respectability, for the sum of ten francs per night. His tariff, you see, is within the reach of the most modest. Often the *Father*—who, I should mention, is not over scrupulous about the social standing of his patrons—is employed by reformed or unreformed Magdalens, and then he gets a larger fee. One of these men died lately, in the possession of considerable property.

To return again to the subject of titles. The Latin quarter of Paris, the quarter of schools, is inhabited by a class naturally hostile to titles of nobility and to the principle of the rights of birth. A few evenings ago a new play was produced at the Odeon Theatre, situated in that quarter, of which the Marquis DE BELLOY is author. In Paris, as elsewhere, it is the pit that receives or condemns a piece, and as the pit of the Odeon is always filled with students, aristocratic names are never received with favor. The piece of the Marquis, which is said to be admirably written, was so badly received by the pit that the manager has been obliged to withdraw it. MALAKOFF.

The Lost Lyonnais.

The *Courrier des Etats Unis*, of yesterday, says: We have announced the safety and arrival at Rio Janeiro of two sailors of the ill-fated steamer *Lyonnais*. To-day we received the report of one of these shipwrecked persons, named TONGARD, who furnishes some deeply interesting details of the incidents which occurred at the scene of the disaster, after the departure of Lieut. LUGUIBRE's boat. Unhappily it will be seen that this narrative destroys all hope of ever hearing of any of the others wrecked.

STATEMENT OF TONGARD.

On the morning of the 4th, Captain DEVAULX was in his yawl with Doctor CLAIRIS, the chambermaid and five sailors; he sailed in the wake of the ship. About 11 o'clock we lost sight of him. I quitted the raft to revisit the *Lyonnais*, where I was rejoined by twenty of our companions, nearly all sailors. All, except four, seized upon the wine and provisions. We ineffectually appealed to them to work in building another raft; they replied that *they wished to die upon the ship*. Those of us who still wished to escape death, began to construct two that we might send out to the great raft. The night set in stormy and terrible.

One of the small rafts which had made several trips from the ship to the great raft, and which remained isolated from that, broke from its mooring at 11 o'clock at night, and drifted away at the mercy of the waves, with the chief cook, named CAVOLLE, the head fireman, ROMAIN, and four or five other persons. At this moment the sea was very rough. The ship at every pitch struck violently against the raft, and we felt that it must be broken to pieces. The unfortunates who were on it uttered heart-rending cries, begging for aid, and imploring that some one would cut the hawser which fastened the raft to the ship, which they could not do themselves, as on their end the rope was under water.

How could we let the raft go? It was our only chance of safety, and the night was so dark that there was no hope of regaining it before day. We would await the dawn to throw ourselves into the sea, and go to recover it.

Alas! when daylight appeared, the cries had long since ceased, and we could see nothing of the raft except the piece of wood to which was fastened the double hawser! The rest must have gone to pieces—the people disappeared, man by man! Beside us, our drunken companions slept, their bodies half immersed in the water. We strove to wake them, telling them that in a few hours the ship would sink; that we might still endeavor to save ourselves by constructing a new raft. One of them opened his eyes, and seeing that it rained—"Me," replied he, "I don't work when it rains." Four men went to work with me, and by 6 o'clock in the morning of the 5th, a last raft was finished, and launched on the sea. The water then reached the level of the deck; there was not a moment to lose. We embarked on the raft without provisions, and almost without clothes, with two empty kegs, some cabin doors and some cordage. The surface of this raft was about 12 square yards. I had with me, beside my present companion, the steward, the second cook, and a fireman whose papers are in our possession. As to those who remained on the ship, to the number of about fifteen, we saw them take refuge in the forward part of the ship as fast as the water drove them from the stern.

As soon as we had moved away about four lengths of the *Lyonnais*, we saw her plunge endways, stern first, the bow raising itself perpendicularly and entirely out of the water. Soon she capsized on the starboard side, and in a moment disappeared in the midst of a boiling of the water and a whirl of foam, with a noise like an explosion. It was then 7 o'clock in the morning. There was a strong breeze and the sea was rough. Our raft, formed of boards bound with cords, lashed upon two barrels, had neither oar nor sail; the waves alone moved us. The weather on the 5th was squally, with rain, hail and snow. On the 6th the sea was terrible; the raft capsized and the second cook was cast off. Shortly afterward, the man named LAGUIT, yielding to despair, threw himself into the sea. The steward twice endeavored to imitate his example, but we prevented him. He disappeared, however, in a second capsize. There remained but two of us, and during the day we experienced yet a third capsize of our unlucky raft.

The violence of the sea continued until the evening of the 7th. Our weakness had become extreme; so long fasting, in the water, beaten by the rain and snow, covered with ice, our limbs stiffened, our hands and legs swollen, we must still struggle against the sleep which overcame us. At length, at 8 o'clock in the morning of the 9th, we perceived a ship with sails spread, within the distance of about cannon shot. She seemed not to perceive us, for she continued on her course. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon we saw another. It was a bark coming directly towards us. Soon she hailed us. We were saved! Some sailors leaped upon our raft, and as we were too weak to move, they fastened ropes around us and hauled us on board. We found ourselves upon the *Ames*, of Boston, Capt. RAY, who left Boston, Nov. 5, with a cargo of ice for Rio de Janeiro. The Captain took the kindest care of us; his wife lavished upon us every attention that we could need after such suffering. Thus it is that we arrived at Rio, the 25th of December, at 4 P. M.

"The stock operators of the DAILY TIMES," as BENNETT is pleased to call our neighbors on the corner, have been amusing themselves during the week by digging from the files of the *Herald*, the tremendous puffs of the Potosi Land Mining Company, a swindling corporation which BENNETT told us had never been supported in the columns of his virtuous paper, after the matter had been brought out in one of the courts. These "stock operators of the DAILY TIMES" are troublesome customers to BENNETT in more ways than one, notwithstanding his immense circulation, which it appears has drained all the paper mills in the United States.—*Sunday Dispatch.*

JEDEDIAH GRANT, one of the pillars of the Mormon temple, died at Salt Lake on the night of Dec. 1st. He was Second Counsellor of BRIGHAM YOUNG, Mayor of Salt Lake City, and member elect of the Legislature. Mr. GRANT was a native of New Hampshire, and was 40 years of age.

The Boston *Courier* comes in a new dress. It is hereafter to be published by Messrs. JOHN CLARK & Co. Hon. GEO. LUNT and Hon. GEORGE S. HILLIARD will contribute editorially to its columns.

The New Tariff.

The following is the Tariff bill, as reported by the Committee of Conference, and agreed to by both Houses of Congress on Monday, March 2:

Be it enacted, &c., That on and after the first day of July, 1857, an *ad valorem* duties shall be imposed in lieu of those now imposed upon goods, wares and merchandize imported from abroad into the United States, as follows, viz.: Upon the articles enumerated in schedules A and B, of the tariff act of eighteen hundred and forty-six, a duty of thirty per centum, and upon those enumerated in schedules C, D, E, F, G and H, of said act, the duties of twenty-four per centum, nineteen per centum, fifteen per centum, twelve per centum, eight per centum, and four per centum, respectively, with such exceptions as are hereinafter made; and all articles so imported as aforesaid, and not enumerated in the said schedules, nor in schedule I, shall pay a duty of fifteen per cent.; all manufactures, composed wholly of cotton, which are bleached, painted, or dyed, and on iawns, shall be transferred to schedule C; Japanned leather, or skins of all kinds, shall be transferred to schedule O; ginger, green, ripe, dried, preserved or pickled; ochres and ochrey earths, medicated roots, leaves, gums and resins in a crude state, not otherwise provided for; wares, chemical, earthen, or pottery, of a capacity exceeding ten gallons, shall be transferred to schedule E; borate of lime, codilla, or tow of hempen flax, shall be transferred to schedule F. Antimony, crude or regulus of; Barks of all kinds not otherwise provided for; Camphor, crude; Cantharides, carbonate of soda; Emery, in lumps or pulverized; Fruits, green, ripe or dried; Gums Arabic, Barbary, copal, East India, Jeddo, Senegal, substitute, tragacanth, and all other gums and resins in a crude state; machinery, designed and expressly imported for the manufacture of flax and linen goods; Tin in plates or sheets, galvanized, or ungalvanized sponges; woods, namely, cedar, lignum vitæ, ebony, box, granadilla, mahogany, rosewood, satinwood, and all cabinet woods, shall be transferred to schedule G. Acids, aceta, benzoin, boracis, citron; muriatics, white and yellow, onalu, pyrol ignious, and tartaric and all other acids of every description used for chemical or manufacturing purposes not otherwise provided for. Aloes, amber, ambigris, anniseed, annatto, Rouen or Orleans, arsenic, articles not in a crude state, used in dying or tannery, not otherwise provided for; assafœtida, asphaltum, barilla, bleaching powder or chloride of lime, borax, crude, boncho canes, brimstone, chalk, in bulk; cameos, mosaics, diamonds, gems, pearls, rubies, and other precious stones, (not set;) chalk, clay, cochineal, cocos, cocoa nuts and cocoa shells; cork tree bark, cream of tartar, extract of indigo, extracts and decoctions of logwood and other dyewoods, not otherwise provided for; extract of madder, flint, ground; grindstones, gutta-percha, unmanufactured; India-rubber in bottles, slabs or sheets, unmanufactured; India-rubber, milk of; indigo, lac spirits, lac sulphur, lastings cut in strips or patterns of the size and shape for shoes, slippers, boots, bootees, gaiters or buttons exclusively, not combined with India-rubber; manufactures of mohair cloth; silk twist, or manufactures of cloth, suitable for the manufacture of shoes, cut in strips or patterns of the size and shape for shoes, slippers, boots, bootees, gaiters, or buttons exclusively, not combined with India-rubber; music, printed with lines, bound or unbound; oils, palm, teal and cocoanut; Prussian blue, soda ash, spices of all kinds, watch materials and unfinished parts of watches, wood, or pastil, shall be transferred to schedule H.

And be it further enacted, That on and after the first day of July, 1857, the goods, wares, and merchandise mentioned in Schedule I, made part hereof, shall be exempt from duty and entitled to free entry.

SCHEDULE I.

All books, maps, charts, mathematical, nautical instruments, philosophical apparatus, and all other articles whatever, imported for the use of the United States; all philosophical apparatus, instruments, books, maps and charts, statues, statuary, busts and casts of marble, bronze, alabaster or plaster of paris; paintings and drawings, etchings, specimen of sculpture, cabinets of coins, medals, gems, and all collections of antiquities.

Provided, The same be specially imported in good faith, for the use of any society incorporated or established for philosophical or literary purposes, or for the encouragement of the fine arts, or for the use or by the order of any college, academy, school, or seminary of learning in the United States; animal carbon, (common black,) animals living, of all kinds, argal or crude tartar; articles in a crude state, used in dyeing or tanning, not otherwise provided for; bark, Peruvian, bells, old, and bell metal; berries, nuts, flowers, plants and vegetables used exclusively in dyeing or in compositing dyes; but no article shall be classed as such that has undergone any manufacture; bismuth, bitter apples; bolting cloths, bones, burnt and bone dust; books, maps and charts, imported by authority of the Joint Library Committee of Congress for the use of the Library of Congress. Provided that, if in any case a contract shall have been made with any bookseller, importer, or other person for books, maps, or charts, in which contract the bookseller, importer, or other person shall have paid the duty, or included the duty in said contract, in such case the duty shall not be remitted; brass, in bars or pigs or when old and fit only to be remanufactured; Brazil wood; Brazilett, and all other dyewoods, in sticks; bullion, gold and silver; burr stones, wrought or unwrought, but unmanufactured; cabinets of coins, medals and other collections of antiquities; coffee and tea when imported direct from the place of their growth or production, in American vessels, or in foreign vessels entitled by reciprocal treaties to be exempt from discriminating duties, tonnage and other charges; coffee, the growth or the production of the possessions of the Netherlands, imported from the Netherlands in the same manner; coins, gold, silver or copper; copper ore; copper when imported for the U. S. Mint; copper, in pigs or bars, or when old, and fit only to be remanufactured; cotton; cuttle; dragons' blood; felt, adhesive, for sheathing vessels; flax, unmanufactured; garden seeds, and all other seeds for agricultural, horticultural, medicinal, or manufacturing purposes, not otherwise provided for; glass, when old, and fit only to be remanufactured; goods, wares, and merchandise, the growth, production, or manufacture of the United States, exported to a foreign country, and brought back to the United States in the same condition as when exported, upon which no drawback or bounty has been allowed, provided that all regulations to ascertain the identity thereof, prescribed by existing laws or which may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, shall be complied with; guano; household effects, old, and in use of persons or families from foreign countries, if used by them and not intended for any other person or persons, or for sale; ice; ivory, unmanufactured; junk, old; linseed, but not embracing flaxseed; madder root; madder, ground or prepared; maps or charts; models of inventions and other improvements in the arts provided that no article or articles shall be deemed a model or improvement which can be fitted for use; oakum, oil spermaceti, whale and other fish of American fisheries, and all other articles the produce of such fisheries; painting and stationery; palm leaf unmanufactured; personal and household effects (not merchandise) of citizens of the U. S., dying abroad; plaster of Paris or sulphur of lime (unground); platina, unmanufactured; rags of whatever material, except wool; rattans and reeds unmanufactured; sheathing copper, but no copper to be considered such, and admitted free, except on sheets of forty-eight inches long and fourteen inches wide, and weighing from 14 to 34 oza. the square foot; sheathing metal not wholly or in part of iron ungalvanized; shingle bolts and stave bolts; silk, raw or unreeled from the cocoon not being doubled, twisted or advanced in manufacture in any way; specimens of natural history, mineralogy, or botany; substances expressly used for mannics; tin in pigs, bars and blocks; trees, shrubs, bulbs, plants and roots not otherwise provided for; wearing apparel in actual use and other personal effects (not merchandise); professional books, implements, instruments and tools of trade, occupation or employment of persons arriving in the United States. Provided, that this exemption shall not be construed to exclude mahogony or other articles imported for use in any manufacturing establishment or for sale; sheep's wool, unmanufactured, of the value of twenty cents per pound or less at the port of exportation, and hair of the alpacca, the goat, and other little animals, unmanufactured; *Provided* that any wool of the sheep or hair of the alpacca, the goat and other little animals, which shall be imported in any other way than the ordinary condition, as now and heretofore practiced, or which shall be changed in its character for the purpose of evading the duty or which shall be reduced in value, by the intentional admixture of dirt, or any foreign substance, to twenty cents per pound or less shall be subject to pay a duty of twenty-four per centum *advalorem*, anything in this act to the contrary notwithstanding.

From the Sandwich Islands.

The Honolulu *Polynesian* of Dec. 27, states that the oil wrecked on the *Hastings*, and landed on the capacious premises of the salvors, turns out on guage between 2,950 and 2,100 bbls., showing the underwriters an extremely small loss on cargo, irrespective of salvage. The bone saved rises 2,000 lbs. The sales at auction have brought outside prices, taking into consideration the usual run of sales on account of underwriter, which are generally rather "Flemish" to "whom it may concern;" the merchandize from this wreck selling much above the rates between damaged and perfect goods.

The wreck, as she stood, brought $795, and was bought by an experienced wrecker, T. SPENCER, Esq. The weather has been unpropitious for his operations, but we have no doubt the purchase will prove a good thing to him. Of the oil, the portion belonging to underwriters is in course of shipment per *Illinois* to New-Bedford, and of the salvors' share, 260 barrels, per *Post*, to San Francisco.

On Wednesday morning last, the bark *President*, of Greenport, lying in this harbor, was discovered to have been scuttled, having five and a half feet water in the hold. On pumping her out, a single auger hole was discovered in the bottom, between two timbers, alongside the keelson. Nine of her crew were arrested and taken to the Fort, on suspicion of being concerned in the transaction. They will be examined before the Police Court, with a view to finding out the guilty party, although nothing has appeared, as yet, to implicate either of them.

The clipper ship *Flying Fish*, which arrived at San Francisco on the 19th ult., reports the loss of R. B. PRICE, her first officer, who fell overboard on the 8th December, and was drowned.

A woman of thirty years, named AGENATH MULLER, died at the Boston Lunatic Hospital, on the 24th ult. of combination of three diseases. A case of death of a middle-aged person, from such a disorder, is extremely rare.

NEW-YORK CITY.

City Improvements.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Public interest has been directed about a route on the west side of the City for the relief of Broadway.

I submit that it would be more effectual, and less costly than any yet proposed, to open a route through Madison-avenue south, across Union-square into University-place, thence by Wooster-street improved, by an easy deflection into West Broadway and thence inclining east into the line of Trinity-place, which should be widened to Rector-street.

But while we are thus providing avenues for the west side of the town, perhaps it would be politic to do as much for the east.

It would have less the air of speculation and more the character of a public policy, while it demands the agency of an able commission, something like that to which some years ago the improvements in London were intrusted. I premise that New-York cannot afford to allow any avenues to terminate in a *cul de sac*. With this view let me propose to carry a route through Lexington-avenue into Irving-place, thence through intermediate blocks into Lafayette-place, thence again through intermediate blocks into Mulberry-street, which may be advantageously enlarged to seventy-five feet and opened at the southern extremity in connection with Roosevelt-street, where the route may intersect the Bowery extension. Another branch of this route of great value may be obtained to the City Hall by opening the intermediate blocks on a line, extending Centre-street due north to Mulberry. For through this route the rails should be laid for the New-Haven and Harlem Railroads, if not substituted by light and narrow cars within the compact part of the City.

Truly, this City needs a Commission for the improvement of avenues—not merely for the relief of Broadway, but for the use and value of all property in the southern section. It needs it to allay that jealousy which besides all projects in which, under present circumstances, the owners of property see only the danger of being defrauded. There can be no doubt that the value of property below the Park, whenever it has been depressed, may be restored by required access. So, too, above the Park, any avenue which would facilitate the current of population, could enhance the value of property adjacent in proportion as it might lend its aid to effect that object.

The taxable value of property within the whole jurisdiction of the City should feel the advantage of a policy which would encourage its occupation.

Let the fares be low on all passenger traffic. Let passengers be guarded against all impositions of rail road and omnibus companies, and above all take care that nobody in authority directly or indirectly shares in the profits. The payment of assessments for the Central Park should be deferred, to enable the debtors of the City to avail themselves of the enhancement of the value of the property consequent upon that improvement. It is not just to force a sale of their property upon the presumed improvement for which you assess them before they have had a reasonable time to realize it. In the same spirit I would cherish the upper wards, and impose a rural tax only where the City is not in fact able to bear any other.

This indulgence, which, after all, will cost your Treasury but little loss, will reward you by an earlier harvest. Let History be to you the philosophy which teaches by example, for your Treasury would have had more ample resources to-day if a wiser policy had retained your population *on this side the ferries*. Capitalists will neither buy taxes and assessments nor will they lend their money for improvement, in a dread of them. The outbounds of this City are not healthful as they should be, and that by the negligence of the Corporation; for they have graded the avenues across the water-sheds, and have nowhere provided the proper outlets. In connection with the work of the Central Park, this island should be drained under the direction of scientific men. The cost should be a general charge upon the City in the form of a funded debt, payable at a future day, when the property shall be improved. Debts which accrue to the City for value received in Croton water, a noble park, and drainage, will never impoverish the citizens while they may set a JEALOUS GUARD of stockholders over the outlets of the Treasury. Oh, what a City this might be if it were ably and honestly governed! W. M. G.

Relief for Broadway.

Mayor WOOD in his last message proposed that Broadway should be relieved by removing lamp and awning posts, hydrants, &c. The suggestion woke up the City Fathers, and a Special Committee of the Councilmen yesterday talked over its feasibility. Councilman HASWELL presided.

Alderman FRANKLIN thought the suggestions of the Mayor were all good, with the exception of the one asking that the width of the sidewalks be decreased. Should that be done the danger of crossing Broadway would be enhanced. He thought sewers should be placed the whole length of Broadway above Pine-street. Below that point they were not so much needed.

The Chairman stated that this question of sewerage and Croton water pipes was raised on the subject of putting down a new pavement. The Russ granite blocks would probably be broken up and made the size of the Belgian blocks. A statement from the Chief Engineer of the Croton Board showed that there were no sewers in Broadway below Pine-street: nor between Cedar and Cortlandt, Vesey and White, Bond and Amity, Washington and Waverley places, nor between Tenth and Eleventh streets.

After much discussion the Committee decided that it would be better to place a sewer through the whole length of Broadway.

Alderman WILSON and Councilman CRAWFORD both spoke in favor of repaving the street with the Belgian pavement.

Councilman HASBROUCK explained that 21 inches of the carriage-way were lost by the present way of laying the gutter stones. He proposed to ignore them altogether, and bring the Russ and other pavements flush with the curb-stone. If the necessity for removing the pavement occurred, the cement foundation need not be displaced.

The Committee expressed themselves in favor of adopting the Belgian pavement. There was no patent for this mode of pavement.

The awning and lamp-posts were then considered. They proposed that the present awning-posts be removed, and to place the awnings on brackets projecting from the buildings. The lamp posts also could be placed close to the buildings and curved over at the top, and the lamps be suspended in that way. The plans were favorably received.

The Committee decided that it would be best to locate all the hydrants in the side streets, as near to Broadway as possible.

The subject of areas and stoops was next discussed. The law permits a projection of only seven feet from the building for stoops and five and a half feet for areas. The Committee found, from personal inspection, that several stoops projected from eight to eight and a half feet, and areas seven feet.

Counsellman MUNSON was in favor of having the areas and stoops uniform.

The Chairman stated that the irregularity of the stoops and areas vastly detracted from the utility of the sidewalks, and thought that in many cases if two feet were taken off the stoops, there would be no necessity to alter the areas.

After consultation, the Committee determined that they would again examine the stoops before they gave an opinion as to the expediency of reducing them. They will probably recommend, however, that the stoops shall not be more than five feet wide in any case, and the height of the water-table shall determine the width to be allowed. If the water-table is low, they shall not even project that distance.

The Committee then adjourned to Broadway to view the sidewalks, and determine if their width could be decreased without detriment to foot-passengers.

They will meet again next Friday.

Board of Councilmen.

The Board of Councilmen met yesterday afternoon, the President, J. N. PHILLIPS, Esq., in the chair.

A little excitement arose on reading the minutes. Councilman HASWELL asked the President whether the vote of 25 to 24 against his proposition for the formation of a new Standing Committee on Commerce and Navigation, was equivalent to a denial of his motion. On being told that it was, and that 31 votes were necessary, Councilman HASWELL appealed from the decision of the Chair. The Chair was supported, by a vote of 29 to 15. So the matter ended.

A variety of petitions were presented. One, numerously signed, for the grooving of the Russ pavement in Broadway. A petition to connect Sixth-avenue with West Broadway was presented by the President. Referred to Committee on Streets.

A communication was received from Comptroller FLAGG, in relation to the issue of stock for the construction of the Croton Reservoir, and payment of awards on Central Park. Ordered on file.

A resolution was adopted, requiring the Comptroller to state why he has not furnished the information requested by a prior resolution, relative to the cost of litigation in suits caused by his refusal to pay claims against the City, ordered by the Common Council and otherwise.

Among papers returned from the Board of Alder-

[illegible] on the stage route through Lexington-avenue.

The Board of Aldermen [illegible] motion in the matter. Order [illegible] the President, in reference to a proposition [illegible] informed the Board that a motion to lay a [illegible] under consideration by the Common Council [illegible] be given to the Common Council [illegible] of the Whole, on [illegible] to sweep off the irregular cobble [illegible] Chair.

The only feature of interest in the proceedings of the House, in Committee, was an ineffectual attempt to meddle the Corporation with the expenses of the Committee that were delegated to Albany in reference to a new charter. The amount was $500.

Councilman BEARD observed that not anything was demanded by the railway authorities—the Committee had free tickets—and demanded of Councilman WARREN his bill of particulars for champagne and other personal indulgences. The latter gentleman refused to furnish such an account. Ultimately, after a smart debate, the matter was laid on the table.

The house resumed, and adjourned to Friday.

The Chairman of the Aldermanic Committee on Ferries is away at Washington, participating in the inauguration festivities. So the adjourned investigation into the affairs of the Union Ferry Company did not come off yesterday, although the [illegible] met at the appointed time and place.

Butter Up.

Sometimes they get up a corner in the Produce Market, as they are said to do at times in fancy stocks. Within a day or two the butter bears have made a demonstration, and have succeeded in locking in a loving embrace the greater part of the stock in this and the Boston Market. Butter has been dear enough in all conscience for some time back, but one of the largest dealers in this City, acting in concert with an extensive operator in Boston, don't think so. Both have determined that good butter shall no longer melt in the mouths of those who can't afford to pay 36 cents a pound at retail for a prime article. These speculators now control the market.

It is a temporary trouble, however. Spring will soon be here, though just now under a snow-bank, and farmers will send on fresh supplies. In the meantime the season for buckwheat cakes is passing, and the demand will drop off.

Destruction of Counterfeit Coin at the United States Marshal's Office.

Yesterday, in accordance with an established usage prevailing on inauguration day, all the counterfeit coin taken by the United States Deputy-Marshal during the four years past was gathered together and committed to the flames. The place of the bonfire yesterday was the Marshal's Office, in College place, and the amount was $1,300, comprising counterfeit gold and silver coin. A large quantity of dies, moulds, chemicals and other counterfeit materials were converted into smoke and ashes at the same time.

This quadrennial destruction of bogus coin is about double the amount gathered during President FILLMORE's administration.

That Rich Library.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, March 4, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

About a week ago I addressed you a note inquiring the name of the owner of a library in this City, and also of a certain book in his possession, which you had referred to in an editorial some days before.

Are you not at liberty to say, or was it overlooked?

A SUBSCRIBER.

The library in question is that of JAMES LENNOX of Fifth-avenue, and our authority for its value is Dr. COGGESWELL, the Librarian of the Astor Library. We referred to no special "book," but to the books which form the collection.

British Reciprocity.

The Horton Guards (taking their name from Deputy-Marshal HORTON) received permission yesterday morning from Mayor WOOD to give a salute in honor of inauguration day. About noon the Company proceeded to the foot of Vestry-street, North River, and fired thirty-one guns. They had hardly completed the salute when the Captain of the British steamship *Edinburgh* directed a return salute to be fired from the deck of his steamer. The latter movement, so unexpected and unusual, called out deafening cheers of applause from the spectators crowding the adjacent wharves and vessels.

City Railroads.

Mr. REILLEY's bill to provide for the better regulation of the City railroads in New-York, provides that all Railroad Corporations within the City and County of New-York, shall pave the entire length of their road with Belgian pavement, as laid down in the Bowery and Grand-street, within one year from May 1, 1857, and keep the same in good repair. Corporations refusing or neglecting to observe the provisions of this section shall forfeit their charter, and all its rights and privileges granted by the Legislature or Common Council.

They shall cause their entire running route to be cleaned daily, except Sundays, of all offal, garbage, dirt, &c., and sweep the entire length of the running route at least once a week, except when covered with snow, and remove the dirt. The penalties are $25 for not clearing away the garbage, &c., and $100 for not sweeping the route.

They shall remove and carry away all snow and ice from between the rails, and to a width of six inches from each side outside the rails, and shall keep at least one half as many sleighs upon their route during snowy weather as they have cars at other times, under penalties for neglect of $25.

The Second, Third and Fourth avenue Roads are required to refund to the City all sums expended for paving portions of their roads with Belgian pavement, and in case of neglect to pay, the bill authorizes the City authorities to sue and recover the same.

New-York Hospital.

Weekly report to Feb. 27, 1857:

	Surgical.	Medical.	Total.
Remaining on Feb. 20.....	213	107	320
Admitted to Feb. 27.....	31	12	43
Discb'd, cured or relieved..	26	24	50
Died.....	2	4	6
Remaining at date.....	216	91	307

Males, 256; Females, 51.

J. DANATH, Superintendent.

The French Railway Fraud Case.

Counsel, prisoners and others interested in the French Railway Fraud case, assembled at 12 M., yesterday, in the U. S. District Court-room, pursuant to previous adjournment.

Mr. McKEON stated that he had consulted with Judge Ingersoll relative to taking the case from Commissioner Betts and completing the examination, but the Judge declined to take it, owing to the presence of judicial business requiring his attention.

After further remarks from the different counsel it was decided to let the examination proceed before the present Commissioner.

M Montholon, Consul-General of France, was recalled, and his cross-examination resumed by Mr. Busteed. He did not know whether the Rothschilds had guaranteed the French Government against loss in the present suit. He knew of no agreement to this effect on the part of the French Railway Company. No money had been sent on by the French Government to prosecute the defendants. He

NEW-YORK LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Prepared every week, expressly for the NEW-YORK DAILY, SEMI-WEEKLY, *and* WEEKLY TIMES, *by a careful and experienced Reporter.*

WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 3, 1857.

The principal Market Places are the WASHINGTON DROVE YARDS, 44TH-STREET; BROWNING'S, on Sixth-street; CHAMBERLIN'S, on Robinson-street; and O'BRIEN'S, on Sixth-street. Our reports refer to these regular markets. Irregular sales are sometimes made at Bergen Hill, N. J., and from the Hudson River Boats.

The great sales day at the Washington Yards is on WEDNESDAY of each week. The reports from all the yards are made up for the preceding week to the evening of that day.

RECEIPTS OF ANIMALS AT THE PRINCIPAL MARKETS, FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 4.

YARDS.	BEEVES. In market to-day.	BEEVES. Receipts for the week.	Milch Cows.	Veal Calves.	Sheep & Lambs.	Swine.
WASHINGTON DROVE-YARDS, Forty-fourth-st.	1217	1543	98	189	2405	511
Browning's Sixth-street	.....	164	61	63	1224	.....
Chamberlin's, Robinson-st.	.....	191	71	38	2743	.....
O'Brien's, Sixth-street	.....	152	114	53	.....	.....
Sales reported at Bergen	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for week	1817	2030	324	343	6472	511
Last week	2000	3757	239	504	8960	1732

Average weekly receipts of Beeves at the four City Markets for the year 1856..... 3,348

Total receipts for week ending to-day..... 2,030

A. M. ALLERTON, proprietor, reports the animals at the Washington Drove-Yards received, as follows:

CONVEYANCE.	Beeves.	Milch Cows	Veals.	Sheep and Lambs.	Swine.
Erie Railroad	423	.....	.....	.....	261
Hudson River Railroad	948	.....	.....	1145	360
Hudson River Boats	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Harlem Railroad	165	28	182	1260	.....
New-Haven Railroad	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
On foot	17	.....	.....	.....	.....
Camden & Amboy R. R.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

The following is the official report of animals destined for the New-York market, forwarded over the Erie Railroad during the week ending this forenoon:

Cattle	476	Sheep	1620
Hogs	1680	Horses	24

The Cattle at Forty-fourth-street were derived from the following sources:

Ohio	458	Pennsylvania	—
New-York	375	Texas	—
Illinois	479	Connecticut	23
Kentucky	95	Michigan	—
Indiana	100	New-Jersey	20
Virginia	—	Wisconsin	—
Iowa	—	Canada	—

Beeves are sold by the estimated dead weight of the four quarters; the so-called "fifth quarter" (hide and tallow) is not reckoned in here as it is in Boston and some other cities. When cattle are weighed or estimated alive, the dead weight is reckoned at a certain number of pounds to the 100 lbs. of live weight, as agreed upon. The general rule in this market for medium cattle is 56 lbs. to the 100; 44 lbs. being allowed for the "fifth quarter" and offal.

The *averages* prices to-day, as compared with last week, are about ½c.@¾c. higher.

We quote:

PRICES OF BEEF AT FORTY-FOURTH-STREET.

	To-day.		Last Week.	
Premium Cattle	13c.	@15c.	13c.	@14c.
First quality	12c.	@12½c.	11c.	@12c.
Medium quality	11c.	@11½c.	10½c.	@10¾c.
Poor quality	10½c.	@11c.	9¾c.	@10c.
Poorest quality	10c.	@10½c.	9c.	@ 9¾c.
General selling prices	11c.	@12c.	10c.	@11c.
Average of all	11¼c.	@—	10¼c.	@10¾c.

At BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S prices do not materially differ from those at Forty-fourth-street. BROWNING reports Beeves at 10c.@11¾c. CHAMBERLIN reports Beeves at 9¾c.@11¾c. O'BRIEN reports Beeves at 9c.@11c.

REMARKS UPON THE BEEF MARKET.

Owing to the recent storm, which blocked the rail reid freight trains, and to other causes, the supply of cattle has be n short for several days, and especially so at Forty-fourth-street to-day. Only 1,317 head were yarded at the Washington yards for yesterday's and to-day's sale. The whole number registered at all the markets reaches but 2,030, against 3,757, of last week. As a matter of course, prices went up, especially on common cattle, vary few, it any, of which went below 10c., and, in several cases, we saw very common stock sold for 12c. ₱ lb. Brokers and owners were in excellent spirits, while the butchers reluctantly succumbed to what they termed the exorbitant demands of the seller. Purchases were sparingly made, as it was known that more cattle were on the way—some 400 remaining at Albany for want of cars—so that of the small number in the yards this morning, there were still some remaining when we left, at 4 o'clock P. M., but they were, probably, all taken. In addition to the high prices, *high* weights were also obtained, which, in many cases, were called from 50 to 75 lbs. ₱ head more than the animals will actually dress. This the buyers very well understood; but, as they were obliged to take a few, they, doubtless, chalked it down against a gutted market, when they will change the tables. Taking these increased weights into consideration, we give the market an advance of nearly ¾c. With the exception of several fine premium cattle, and a few small lots, the stock for sale to-day was only of medium quality.

No cattle arrived at Bergen till yestesday, and those were mostly brought over the river for the City markets. Those who visited Albany report from 300 to 400 head *en route* for the East.

The following are the principal lots on sale to-day, including a few disposed of last evening:

No.	State or Town.	Drover.	Owners.
95	Ohio	Westhaumer & Bro	Owners.
38	Ohio	J. P. Fowler	Owner.
16	N. Y.	Wm. M. Scott	Owner.
12	N. Y.	H. Esner	Owner.
18	N. Y.	Squares & Co.	Owner.
10	N. Y.	B. Culver	Owner.
26	N. Y.	Dan'l McEleve	Owner.
13	N. Y.	Sam'l E. Russell	Owner.
108	Ohio	J. C. Thompson	C. & T. Teed.
112	Ohio	J. P. P. Everett	Beach & Holcomb.
80	Ohio	W. T. Taylor	Barnes & Brother.
105	Ohio	Westhammer & Eckstein	Owner.
105	Ill.	J. T. Alexander	S. Ulery.
23	Ohio	C. Chapman	Owner.
10	N. Y.	C. A. Drys	Owner.
13	N. Y.	Geo. A. Toffey	Owner.
13	N. Y.	E. Gazeley	Owner.
62	Ohio	Shuster & Myers	Owners.
74	Ohio	Thomas M. Vail	Vail & Carey.
114	Ohio	Gubb & Overmann	Ayra'lt & Allerton.
12	Ohio	G. A. Fish	Owner.
10	Ohio	J. D. Enstin	Owner.
79	Ohio	Geo. M. Wells & Co	Hoxie & Wells.
32	Ohio	E. A. Brck	Beach & Smith.
44	N. Y. & O.	Miller & Haring	Colegrove & Light.
13	N. J.	N. Phillips	Owner.
31	Ohio	C. W. Conger	Owner.
48	Ohio	Williams & Armstrong	Beach & Smith.
14	Conn.	C. Schute	Owner.
15	N. Y.	J. Martin Austin	G. Ayrault.

And several smaller lots ranging from a single pair to 8 or 10 head.

We append a few extracts from our notes of sales which will give distant readers an idea of the general character of the transactions.

GUM & OVERMAN contributed 127 Ohio Steers of medium quality, which will dress about 650 lbs. AYRAULT & ALLERTON were selling them at about 11c., average.

MEAD & HOLCOMB sold 109 common Illinois Cattle for EVERSON & WILSON at 10¾c.@12c. Average computed weight 675 lbs. They also sold one pair Westchester County Cattle, owned and fed by J. HOWE, for $275; or 12¾c. ₱ lb., if they weighed according to the seller's estimate; 2,200 lbs. net.

MILLER, HARING & GURNEY sold 14 coarse Oxen, &c., for F. COLEGROVE, of Cattaraugus County, N. Y., at about 11c. average. Also, for I. LIGHT, 32 fine Ohio Steers weighing about 625 lbs. net at $70 ₱ head. Also, for COLEGROVE & JOHNSON a lot of fair Cattle from Marion County, Ohio, estimated 650 lbs. at $75 each.

WM. FLORENCE forwarded 60 good Ohio cattle, which were sold by T. WHITE & Son at 12c.@18c. One pair were taken at $360, or about 14c. ₱ lb. They also sold one extra fat pair of four-year-old blooded cattle, estimated to weigh 3,200 lbs. in the beef, at $500. One of these was judged to dress 70 lbs. to the 100, and was as fine a bullock as we have seen for a long time. They were fed by NORMAN FELT, and sold to H. GILCHRIST, of Tarrytown.

F. A. BROCK brought in 32 good Ohio cattle, estimated to weigh 700 lbs. net, which were sold by BEACH & SMITH, at 11c.@12c. BEACH & SMITH also sold 49 medium Ohio cattle for WILLIAMS & ARMSTRONG, at 10c.@11¾c.

S. SHERMAN sold on his own account 15 Dutchess County cattle. Seven of the largest estimated to dress 950 lbs., were taken by I. VALENTINE, at $117 50 each, and 4 others weighing 700 lbs. net, brought $315.

PURCHAS & WHEATON bought 15 Ohio cattle upon the ground, which they estimated at over 11c. They sold three at 13c., to be weighed. They were common cattle, which would dress about 700 lbs.

N. M. BETH started 65 head, of CALF & JACOBS's feeding, from Pyatt County, Ill. Home weight, 1,800 lbs. and were taken at Albany, at $110 ₱ head, or 11¼c. ₱ lb.

WILLIAMS & CHAPMAN brought in 23 heavy Ohio cattle, fed by F. HENRY, of Ashtabula County. They were sold at about 12c. ₱ lb.

VAIL & CAREY bought of J. BAILEY, at Albany, 74 good Ohio steers, weighing about 775 lbs. in the beef, which sold to-day at 11¾c.@12c. I. ANDERSON took 10 at $96 each, or about 12¾c. ₱ lb. Seven others sold for 12¾c., to be weighed.

J. C. THOMPSON, of Pickaway County, Ohio, furnished 108 fair beeves, which C. G. TEED, the seller, estimated at 700 lbs. net. They were sold at 10¾c.@11¾c.

MILCH COWS WITH CALVES.

Milch Cows are sold at each of the above yards, *usually with their Calves at their sides.* The prices vary somewhat with the supply and demand, and very greatly, of course, upon the milking value. The particular fancy of the buyer has also considerable to do with the price. Not unfrequently a Cow is sold at $90@$100, or even $120. The general price throughout the year for ordinary Cows is $30 to $40 or $50. Quite a number sell above $50; and more, perhaps, below $30. We often see apologies for Cows go at $20@$25. The weekly reports from the different yards will give the weekly fluctuations.

There is a good supply in market, with only a moderate inquiry. Milkmen are, for the most part, supplied, and sales must necessarily be more limited for a few months at least.

ALLERTON reports 28 Milch Cows received during the week, selling at $30@35 for common, $40@$50 for good, and $60@70 for extras. The demand is not large, and a perceptible dullness prevails.

BROWNING reports 61 Milch Cows, selling at $28@$35 for common, $40@$50 for good, and $60@65 for extras. Market well supplied, and sales dull, with a reduction in price. Milkmen buy sparingly.

CHAMBERLIN reports 71 Milch Cows, selling at $25@$30 for common; 40@$50 for good, and $60@70 for extras. Supply large, with only a moderate demand.

O'BRIEN reports 114 Milch Cows, selling at $30@$40 for common, $40@$50 for good, and a few at $60@$65. No change since last week.

VEAL CALVES.

Veal Calves are sold by live weight, each animal being weighed alive at the time of sale. The principal places of sale are ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S.

Receipts of past week show a falling off in numbers, but prices remain unchanged.

ALLERTON reports 182 Veal Calves selling for 5¾c. @7¾c. Market sufficiently supplied for the present high prices.

BROWNING reports 61 Veal Calves, selling generally at 6c.@7c., extras 7¾c. Full supply.

CHAMBERLIN reports 38 Veal Calves, selling at 6c.@ 7¾c. Market not sufficiently supplied.

O'BRIEN reports 53 Veal Calves, selling at 6¾c.@ 7¾c. Supply scarcely equal to demand.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

These are chiefly sold at ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S, and CHAMBERLIN'S, at so much ₱ head for a particular lot of Sheep or Lambs, or of the two together. They are also frequently sold by live weight, as this is readily ascertained. The actual prices at the different yards seldom vary greatly. The difference in reputed prices is generally due to variation in the quality. When they are sold by weight, it is usually the *net* weight, which is ordinarily one-half what they weigh when alive, the pelt and offal making the other half. If fat and small-boned, they will dress 55 lbs., and in some cases 60 lbs., ₱ hundred. The average run is about one-half the live weight.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 2,405 Sheep and Lambs, which brought $4@$9, and a few extras $12 ₱ head, or from 12c. to 14c. ₱ lb.

BROWNING reports receipts of 1,324 Sheep and Lambs, selling at $2 25@$12 ₱ head, or from 13½c. @15c. ₱ lb., net. Supply short; selling readily at advanced prices. One fine lot were bought by VALENTINE & MARTIN for shipment to Demerara, South America. Arrivals this morning 580 head. Receipts from New-York and Ohio, with a few from New-Jersey.

CHAMBERLIN reports receipts of 2,743 Sheep and Lambs, selling at $7 50 ₱ head. Fair supply with a good market.

REPORTS OF BROKERS' SALES AT BROWNING'S FOR WEEK ENDING MARCH 3, 1857.

JAMES MCCARTY reports sales of:

Sheep and Lambs.	Price.	Amount.
93	$5 62	$223 88
167	7 38	789 12
100	6 00	600 00
70	2 25	497 50
2		9 00

SAMUEL MCGRAW sold for A. P. KINYON & Co. 246 Sheep and Lambs, at $6 ₱ head.

30	$217 50	$233 00
10	110 00	60 397 50
10	110 00	48 264 00
12	152 00	98 383 00

THOS. C. LABEIN reports sales of

Sheep and Lambs.	Price.	Amount.
10	.....	$77 00
22	$7 25	159 50
89	5 75	511 75
79	5 62	405 00
35	5 62	180 00
32	4 00	140 00
79	5 37	424 63
40	5 50	220 00
8	4 00	32 00
35	11 00	385 00
15	12 00	180 00

HUME & BALDWIN report sales of 874 Sheep and Lambs, at 12½c.@14c. ₱ lb., as per quality. Supply short, with a brisk demand.

S. W. BOWLES reports the following sales of Sheep for the week at the Washington Drove Yard: 1,156 Sheep and Lambs, at $4 50@$9 ₱ head. A very few Extras brought $12 each, selling by weight at 12c.@ 14c.; Extras 15c. ₱ lb.

BEACH, SMITH & JUDD report the following sales of Speep and Lambs at CHAMBERLIN'S for the week ending March 4:

No.	Amount.	Average price per head.
89 Sheep sold for	$389 38	$4 37½
25 Sheep sold for	131 25	5 25
70 Sheep sold for	367 50	5 25
186 Sheep sold for	930 00	5 00
64 Sheep sold for	304 00	4 75
50 Sheep sold for	300 00	6 00
182 Sheep sold for	1,046 50	5 75
188 Sheep sold for	822 50	4 37½
28 Sheep sold for	182 00	6 50
882	$4,473 13	

Average price per head, $5 07½.

SWINE.

These are sold alive at so much ₱ lb., gross or live weight. Considerable numbers are sold at ALLERTON'S, Forty-fourth-street, and at various other yards, while large droves are sold direct from the cars or boats, and driven immediately to the various slaughter-houses.

The receipts have been very light, and the market has a firm, upward tendency.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 521 hogs only, during the past week. Prices range from 7½c.@7¾c. Short supply and prices advancing.

VAN BRUNT & WATSONS, Pork-Packers, No. 200 Chambers-street, report prices as follows:

CORN-FED.

Live.....7½c.@7¾c. | Dressed.....9¾c.@9¾c.

DISTILLERY.

Live.....7¾c. | Dressed.....9c.@9¾c.

Arrivals light. Markets rather firmer.

Wholesale Produce Markets.

Reported exclusively for the New-York Daily Times.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 4, 1857.

The prices given in our report from week to week are the average wholesale prices obtained by producers, and not those at which produce is sold from the market. The variations in prices refer chiefly to the qualities of the articles.

We find very few changes in prices since our last week's report. Potatoes are in good supply at present quotations. Cabbages of *good* quality are getting scarce.

Eggs come in freely, and we quote a marked decline in prices. They retail at about 1¾c. each, and are as cheap eating as beef.

Butter is more active, though there is very little shipping at present.

Venison is abundant and cheap. When it has not been too long on the way, or in the hands of dealers, it will do as a substitute for beef.

Potatoes—Northern Carters, ₱ bbl.	$2 50	@$3 00	
Potatoes—Jersey Carters, ₱ bbl.	4 00	@ —	
Potatoes—Jersey, Mercers, ₱ bbl.	2 75	@ 3 25	
Potatoes—White Mercers, ₱ bbl.	2 50	@ 2 75	
Potatoes—Northern Mercers, ₱ bbl.	2 25	@ 2 50	
Potatoes—Nova Scotia Mercers, ₱ bus	35	@ —	
Potatoes—Junes, ₱ bbl.	2 50	@ —	
Potatoes—Reds, ₱ bbl.	2 25	@ —	
Potatoes—Kidneys, ₱ bbl.	3 50	@ —	
Potatoes—Whites, ₱ bbl.	2 00	@ 2 25	
Potatoes—Yellow Pinkeyes	2 50	@ —	
Potatoes—Merinoe, ₱ bbl.	1 75	@ —	
Onions—Red, ₱ bbl.	2 50	@ 3 00	
Onions—White, ₱ bbl.	3 00	@ 4 00	
Onions—Yellow, ₱ bbl.	2 25	@ 2 50	
Onions—₱ 100 strings	2 50	@ —	
Leeks—₱ doz.	75	@ 1 00	
Garlic—₱ 100 bunches	7 00	@ —	
Celery—₱ doz.	1 00	@ 1 25	
Turnips—Ruta Bags, ₱ bbl.	87	@ 1 00	
Turnips—White Flat, ₱ bbl.	37	@ 50	
Carrots—Washed, ₱ bbl.	1 12	@ 1 25	
Beets—₱ bbl.	1 75	@ 2 00	
Parsnips—₱ bbl.	1 12	@ 1 25	
Cranberries—₱ bbl.	11 00	@13 00	
Cabbages—₱ 100	4 00	@ 6 00	
Apples—Newtown Pippins, ₱ bbl.	4 00	@ 5 00	
Apples—Russets, ₱ bbl.	3 00	@ 4 50	
Apples—Greenings, ₱ bbl.	4 00	@ 5 00	
Apples—Spitzenburgs, ₱ bbl.	4 50	@ 6 00	
Apples—Gilliflowers, ₱ bbl.	4 00	@ 5 00	
Apples—Sweetings, ₱ bbl.	3 50	@ 4 50	
Apples—Common, ₱ bbl.	2 50	@ 3 00	
Hickory Nuts—₱ bushel	1 00	@ 1 50	
Dried Apples—State, ₱ lb.	10½	@ 11¾	
Dried Apples—Southern, ₱ lb.	9	@ 10	
Dried Peaches—₱ lb.	17	@ 19	
Sweet Corn—Dried Shakers', ₱ bush.	6 00	@ —	
Sweet Corn—Dried on Cob, ₱ bushel	4 00	@ —	
Butter—Orange Co., pails, ₱ lb.	28	@ 30	
Butter—Orange Co., firkins, ₱ lb.	24	@ 28	
Butter—State, ₱ lb.	22	@ 24	
Ohio and other Western States, ₱ lb	14	@ 18	
Lard—in bbls.	14	@ 14½	
Lard—Kegs	14	@ 15	
Cheese—State, ₱ lb.	11	@ 13	
Eggs—Fresh, ₱ doz.	18	@ 19	
Fowls—₱ lb.	12	@ 14	
Ducks, Domestic, ₱ lb.	16	@ 18	
Ducks—Domestic, ₱ lb.	16	@ 18	
Turkeys—₱ lb.	12	@ 14	
Turkeys—Western, ₱ lb.	9	@ 11	
Geese—₱ lb.	8	@ 10	
Pigeons—Tame Squabs, ₱ doz.	1 50	@ 1 75	
Pigeons—Wild, ₱ doz.	1 50	@ 1 75	
Partridges—₱ pair	62	@ 75	
Prairie Hens, ₱ pair	62	@ 75	
Quail—₱ doz.	2 00	@ —	
Rabbits—₱ pair	31	@ 37	
Hares—₱ pair	50	@ 62	
Venison—Carcass, ₱ lb.	6	@ 7	
Venison—Saddle, ₱ lb.	9	@ 10	
Bear Meat—₱ lb.	18	@ 31	

Markets.....*Carefully reported for the N. Y. Times.*

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, March 4, 1857—8 P. M.

ASHES—Are salable and steady. Pearls, $7 50@ $7 62½; Pots, $7 62½@$7 75 ₱ 100 lbs. Saleratus, 7½c. ₱ lb.

BARILLA—Teneriffe, $25@$26 ₱ ton.

BARK—Quercitron, No. 1, at Philadelphia, $39 ₱ ton.

BEESWAX—American yellow, 28½c. ₱ lb.

BREAD—Navy, 3¼c.@3½c.; Pilot, 5c.; Crackers, 5¼c.@8c. ₱ lb.

BOOTS AND SHOES—The demand is good and prices very firm. The supply is not a heavy one, and the assortment is rather meagre. Men's Kip and Thick Boots, $12@$2 75; Boys' Kip and Thick Boots, $1 50@$2; Youths' Kip and Thick Boots, $1 40@$1 62½; Men's Kip and Thick Brogans, 95c.@$1 35; Boys' Kip and Thick Brogans, 80c.@$1 12½; Youths' Kip and Thick Brogans, 62½c.@80c.; Women's Calf, Kip, Goat and Enameled Leather Boots, 87½c.@$1 15; Misses' Calf, Kip, Goat and Enameled Leather Boots, 70c.@90c.; Children's Calf, Kip, Goat and Enameled Leather Boots, 50c.@62½c. ₱ pair.

BRICKS—Find ready buyers at previous quotations. North River Hard, in lots to suit buyers, $4 25@ $4 50; Callaburg, $7@$9 50; Philadelphia face, $18 @$20; Bath, $25@$30; Welsh, fire, $27 50@$35; Stourbridge, do., $40@$45; Malt Tiles, $25@$30 ₱ M.

CANDLES—The demand continues pretty brisk at strengthening rates. Patent Sperm, 50c.@52c.; plain do., 40c.@42c.; Stearic, 31c.@32c.; Adamantine, 24c. @26c.; and Mould Tallow, 14c.@17c. ₱ lb.

CEMENT—North River, $1 25 ₱ bbl.

COAL—Attracts less attention, and tends downwards. Liverpool Cannel, $11 50; Liverpool Orrel, $7 50@$7 75; Pictou, &c., $5 75 ₱ chaldron; Anthracite, $5 75@$6 50 ₱ ton of 2,000 lbs.

COFFEE—Is in moderate request at unchanged figures: Java, 15c.@15½c.; Laguayra, 11¾c.@12¾c.; Maracaibo, 11¾c. @12¾c.; Rio, 9¾c.@11¾c.; and St. Domingo, 10¾c.@10¾c.

COPPER—Is in limited demand at our quotations: New Sheating, 35c.; Old do., 25c.@26c.; Chili Pig, Yellow do., 28c.; American Ingots, 28c.@28½c.; Chili Pig, 27½c.; Bolts, 33c.; and Brazier's, 35c. ₱ lb.

CORDAGE—American made Manila at 11c.; Russian Bolt Rope, 13½c.@14c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Is in very good request and is on the advance. Middling Uplands are now worth 14c.; do. Gulfs, 14½c.@14¾c., and other grades proportionately. ₱ lb.

DRY GOODS—This branch of business shows less animation. The very unfavorable changes in the weather during the week have seriously embarrassed operators. This influence forms the main cause of the restricted transactions. The receipts of Goods are now fair, not oppressively heavy; while the available stocks of really choice articles are, considering all circumstances, moderate. Buyers are regularly crowding into the City, and they are generally disposed to secure supplies immediately. In the present very unreliable state of communication with the interior, however, they can obtain no satisfactory guaranty of the prompt forwarding of the goods they need, to their destination. This, for the time being, discourages them from making heavy purchases. Yet factors do not complain of any reasonably unexpected want of custom, and do not appear very eager to sell, as they look for a healthy demand, sufficient to absorb the bulk of their stocks of desirabe fabrics at remunerative prices when the great channels of trade shall have been relieved of all impediments.

FEATHERS—Prime Live Geese, 50c.@56c. ₱ lb.

FIRE CRACKERS—Canton, 40 packs, $1 90@$2 ₱ box.

FISH—Dry Cod are salable and steady at from $3 50@$4 30 ₱ cwt. Pickled Cod $4@$4 50 ₱ bbl. Mackerel are moderately dealt in and are firm at $19@$20 for large No. 1; $10 25@$10 75 for small do.; $10@$10 50 for large No. 2; $9@$9 25 for small and medium do.; $7@$7 50 for large No. 3; and $5 50@$7 25 for small and medium do., ₱ bbl. Pickled Salmon, $30@$32 ₱ tc., and $22 50 ₱ bbl. Shad at $10 50 for Connectiut No. 1, and $9 50 for do. No. 2, ₱ half bbl. Pickled Herring bring, in lots, $4 25@$4 75 ₱ bbl. Smoked Herring are brisker and firmer at 33c.@36c. for Scaled, and 25c.@ 26c. for No. 1, ₱ box.

FLAX—Jersey, 8c.@11c. ₱ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is brisker and firmer,—with sales reported since our last of about 11,000 bbls., in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	$5 30@$5 35
Straight State	6 35@ 6 40
Favorite and Extra State	6 40@ 6 70
Common to Good Indiana and Upper Lake	6 30@ 6 50
Common to Good Superfine Ohio	6 45@ 6 60
Fancy Michigan	6 35@ 6 50
Extra Michigan	6 55@ 7 50
Extra Indiana and Wisconsin	6 55@ 7 50
Extra Ohio	6 65@ 8 00
Fancy Genesee	6 75@ 7 00
Extra Genesee	7 10@ 8 50
Extra Missouri	6 50@ 8 50

Canadian is scarce and needed. Superfine to extra commands $6 35@$7 50 ₱ bbl.; 600 bbls. were sold within the range. Southern continues in moderate demand at old rates. The transactions since our last comprise about 1,850 bbls. low Mixed to Fancy and Extra, at $6 70@$8 and $8 75 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is in limited supply and request, at $3 50@$5 25 for Fine to Superfine ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in moderate supply and good demand at $3 31@$3 37½ for Jersey, and $3 75@$3 87½ for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. The latter brings $17 50 in puncheons.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—The demand is rather tame; prices, however are very firm.

FRUIT—The market is somewhat scantily supplied, and is inactive, but steady. Layer Raisins, $4 87½; Bunch do., $4 50 ₱ whole box; proportionate rates for small packages; Havana Oranges, $10 ₱ bbl.; Sardines, 52c.@56c. ₱ box; prime Zante Currants, 17c.@17¾c.; Leghorn Citron, 18c.@18¾c.; Shelled Almonds, 27c. @28c.; Hard-shell Almonds, 23c.@25c.; Soft-shell Almonds, 14c.@21c.; Figs, 4c.@18c.; Filberts, 7c.@ 7¾c.; Brazil Nuts, 8c.; Walnuts, 8c. ₱ lb.; Peanuts, $1 18¾@$1 37½ ₱ bushel.

FURS—We have nothing really new to notice in this line.

GRAIN—Wheat is dull and lower, especially common lots, which constitute the bulk of the available supply. The sales reported since our last embrace about 33,400 bushels—including ordinary to very good Western White at $1 65@$1 75; inferior ordinary to very good Western Red at $1 33@$1 54, and very choice Southern White at $1 83 ₱ bush. The latter price was obtained for a lot, to be shipped to a Spanish market. The range for all kinds is from $1 65@ $1 83 for ordinary to very choice White, and $1 33@ $1 60 for do. to do. Red, ₱ bushel. Rye continues scarce and quiet at 90c.@95c. for common to choice, ₱ bushel. Oats are in moderate supply and request, at 51c.@53c. for Western; 48c.@50c. for State; 46c. @49c. for Jersey; and 45c.@47c. for Southern, ₱ bushel. Barley is in demand, and is held at $1 25@$1 40 for ordinary to choice, ₱ bushel. Stock quite light. Barley Malt commands $1 50@$1 55 ₱ bushel. Corn is brisk and steady. There were sales reported today of about 48,000 bushels, at 70c.@71c. for unsound; 71½c.@73½c. for mixed Western, in store and delivered; 70c.@76c. for mixed Southern; 72c.@78c. for new and old Yellow, and 74c.@80c. for White, ₱ bushel. White Beans, $1 75; Canadian Peas, $1 08 @$1 10 ₱ bushel, and Black-eyed Peas at $4 ₱ 2 bushels.

GUANO—The demand is good, and prices are very firm. Supply moderate.

GUNNY-CLOTH—Calcutta, 12¼c.@12¾c. ₱ yard.

GUNPOWDER—Blasting, $3; Shipping, $3 50@ $3 75; and Rifle, $5@$5 25 ₱ 25 lbs.

HAIR—South American Mixed, 24c.@26c. ₱ lb.

HAY—We heard of sales of 650 bales River at 90c.@$1 for shipment, and $1 12½ for local use, ₱ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Rules very quiet at old rates. American $190@$210 for undressed, and $240@$260 for dressed, ₱ ton; Clean Russian, $275; Italian, $275; Jute, $115@$120, ₱ ton. Manila at 9c.; Sunn at 5c.@ 5¾c. ₱ lb. Stock, in first hands, on the 1st March, 13,454 bales and 50 tons, against 24,622 bales same date last year.

HIDES—Are less abundant and are in fair demand at full rates. Prime Buenos Ayres command 34½c.; Rio Grande, 33½c.@34c.; Orinoco, 32c.; Dry Southern, 22c.@22½c.; and other kinds at proportionate rates, ₱ lb. Our available stock in first hands is now about 41,618, against 46,638 same date last year.

HOMINY.—DREW & FRENCH'S kiln-dried, 2¾c.@ 3¼c. ₱ lb.

HONEY—Cuba 75c.@77c., in bond; and 92½c.@ 95c., free, ₱ gallon.

HOPS—Continue to sell slowly, but regularly, at 7c. @10c. for last year's growth, ₱ lb.

HORNS—Buenos Ayres Ox, $8@$9; Rio Grande do., $15 ₱ hundred.

INDIGO—Manila, common to prime, 90c.@$1; Madras, 75c.@$1; Bengal, $1 10@$1 40; Caracas, 95c. @97½c., and Guatemala, $1 10@$1 20 ₱ lb.

INDIA RUBBER—Carthagena, 23c.@24c.; Para, coarse to fine, 21c.@25c.; East India, 17¼c.@18½c, ₱ lb.

IRON—The supply is light; the demand is moderate; prices are quoted firm. Scotch Pig, $31@$33; English Bar, $60@$62 for common, and $67 50@$70 for refined; Swedish Bar, $105@$110; Fritzoe, T. V. F. Bar, $125, usual terms, ₱ ton; Sheet, 8¾c @4¾c. for English; and 13c.@13¾c. for first quality Russian, ₱ lb.

LATHS—Eastern, $1 31½ ₱ M.

LEAD—Is in request and is firm, at our quotations: $6 18¾@$6 37½ for Foreign, and $6 75 for Galena, ₱ 100 lbs.; Bar, 6½c. ₱ lb.; Sheet and Pipe, 6¾c.@7c. ₱ lb.

LEATHER—Sole is still scarce and needed, at very full prices: Oak Slaughter, light weights, 37c.@40c.; Middle, 37c.@40c.; Heavy, (not banding,) 35c.@38c.; Dry Hide, 35c.@38c.; Ohio, 35c.@38c.; Southern Light, 34c.@36c.; Crop, 44c.; Hemlock, light weights, Rio Grande and Buenos Ayres, 32½c.@33c.; Middle do., 31½c.@33c.; Orinoco, 31½c.@32c.; Middle do., &c., 31½c.@32c.; Heavy Rio Grande and Buenos Ayres, 29c.@30c.; Heavy Orinoco, &c., 28c.@29c.; Good Damaged, 26c.@29c.; Poor Damaged, 20c.@22c.; Hemlock, upper in rough, slaughter, 31c.@33c. ₱ lb.; French finished Calf-skins and English Salted Sheep-skins remain as last noticed.

LIME—Remains scarce and nominal.

LUMBER—Trade is reviving; the supplies are comparatively moderate, while the demand is on the increase. Prices are well supported.

MACARONI—DREW & FRENCH'S, 11c.@12½c. ₱ lb.

MOLASSES—Rules quiet at former rates; New Orleans, 75c.@76c.; new crop Porto Rico, 58c.@60½c.; new crop Cuba Muscovado, 46c.@56c.; new crop clayed Cuba, 49c.@49c. ₱ gallon.

NAILS—Cut, &c.; Wrought, 6¾c.@8¾c., and American Wrought Horse-shoe, 11c. ₱ lb.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine continues plenty and heavy, mostly at $2 75 ₱ 280 lbs. Spirits Turpentine is also abundant and but moderately sought after, at 50c. cash, ₱ gallon. Tar is selling slowly, yet regularly, at $1 75@$2 25 ₱ bbl.; Resin is in fair demand, and is quoted at $1 75 for common ₱ 310 lbs.; and $3@$5 75 for No. 1 and White, ₱ 280 lbs. Pitch remains dull and heavy, at $2@$2 25 ₱ bbl.

OIL-CAKE—City thin oblong, $39 ₱ ton.

OILS—Crude remains quiet, yet steady, at 46c.@ 72c. for Whale, and $1 35@$1 36 for Sperm, ₱ gallon. The latter is most sought after. Refined is worth 86c. @68c. for Whale, and $1 50 for Sperm, ₱ gallon; it is moderately dealt in thereat. Red Oil, 65c.@76c., ₱ gallon. Palm, 9¾c.@10c., ₱ lb. Olive Oil continues in fair demand at full rates; $1 25@$1 30, ₱ gallon, and $3 50@$3 62½, ₱ basket. Linseed is in light supply, and is in moderate request, at from 85c.@87c., ₱ gall. Lard Oil is salable and firm at $1 12½@$1 15 ₱ gallon.

NEW-BEDFORD OIL MARKET, March 2. (For the week.) SPERM continues in good demand and firm, with sales of 2,590 bbls. in lots as follows: 130 bbls. at $1 33 cash; 160 do. $1 33½@$1 35, according to quality; 400 do. at $1 35, and 200 bbls. at $1 36 ₱ gallon. Also 1,700 bbls., a part of which is for export, at prices not reported. WHALE—There is considerable inquiry for Whale, but we do not learn of sales to any great extent. The transactions since our last include sales of 300 bbls. at 73c., 200 do. at a price not transpired. Also 63 bbls. South Sea at 73c., and 340 do. Humpback at 70c. ₱ gallon. WHALEBONE—Sales for the week in 10,000 lbs. Ochots

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 5, 1857.

☞ The NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served in this City and vicinity for ONE SHILLING a week. Single Copies Two CENTS. Mail subscribers SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES is published every Evening, (*Sundays Excepted.*) One edition will be issued at ONE and the other at THREE o'clock P. M. It will be sent by mail at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing nearly all the reading matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday, is mailed at THREE DOLLARS a year.

The WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed at TWO DOLLARS a year for single Copies. TWENTY-FIVE Copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, to one address.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6 cents for single copies.

Terms, invariably cash in advance.

Publication Office, No. 128 Nassau-st., cor. of Beekman.

RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO., Publishers.

The Times for California.

THE TIMES FOR ALIFORNIA will be issued *This Morning*, in season to mail by the U. S. Mail steamship *Illinois*. Mail closes at 1 o'clock P.M. This paper will contain complete Summaries of Foreign and Domestic Intelligence, received since the sailing of the last steamer for California; Proceedings in Congress; Reports of all Public Meetings, &c.; Commercial Affairs; full lists of Marriages and Deaths Editorial Articles on Current Topics, and a great amount of Miscellaneous Matter.

PRICE—In wrappers ready for mailing, 6 cents per copy. Agents will please send in their orders as early as possible.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Fourth of March, 1857, has passed, and JAMES BUCHANAN is President, and JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE is Vice-President, of the United States. The Inauguration ceremonies, an account of which we publish elsewhere, passed off in the most spirited and satisfactory manner, and were witnessed by probably the greatest crowd that ever assembled in Washington on a similar occasion. The President's Inaugural Address we have commented on elsewhere.

The conclusion of the Congressional proceedings, on the last night of the session, reached us yesterday forenoon. Through the agency of the Committees of Conference, all the appropriations were pushed through, the look features of the Deficiency bill being materially amended. The only other feature of moment occurred in the House. Mr. AIKEN, of South Carolina, offered the usual resolution, that the thanks of the House be tendered to the Speaker for the manner in which he had discharged his duties. Several members objected to the reception of the resolution, but the Speaker decided that it was a question of privilege. Mr. MCMULLEN, of Virginia, opposed the resolution in decided terms, and entered his "solemn protest" against it. It came from a quarter he least expected, and if he could take back the vote he gave Mr. AIKEN for Speaker he would do it. Mr. SEWARD, of Georgia, spoke in favor of the resolution. He complimented Mr. BANKS on the manner in which he had discharged his duties, and took pleasure, coming from the South as he did, and differing from the occupant of the chair, in voting for the resolution, and in raising his voice to do justice to his political adversary. Several other members spoke, amid considerable confusion, and the resolution was finally adopted, by 119 against 25. Speaker BANKS subsequently made an address in acknowledgment, which was loudly applauded.

In the State Senate, yesterday, the Annual Tax bill was reported favorably and passed. In the Assembly, an adverse report was made on the claims of the New-York Volunteers, and the report was adopted. The Senate's bill transferring the power of the Canal Board to the Contracting Board and the State Engineers was reported favorably. The bill to authorize the Staten Island Railroad Company to establish a ferry was passed.

The Albany Board of Trade have adopted a resolution requesting the Governor to ask the Legislature for an appropriation of $100,000 for the removal of the Bar at Castleton, and for otherwise improving the navigation of the Hudson.

The steamship *Atlantic* is now fully due at this port, with four days' later news from Europe. She had not been signaled at Sandy Hook at 2 o'clock this morning.

The Chicago Municipal election took place yesterday, and the Republican ticket was successful by a large majority. There was considerable fighting, and one man was killed.

The meat markets have been poorly supplied during a week past, owing to the delay of freight trains on the railroads, and the uncertainty of conveyance which has kept many dealers from forwarding stock at all. The receipts of cattle for the week past number but 2,030, against 3,757 for last week, and a weekly average for 1856 of 3,548. Prices of beef cattle advanced yesterday about ½c. ₰ lb. for the dressed carcasses, and butchers bought a short supply.

A Special Committee of the Councilmen yesterday considered the suggestions contained in Mayor WOOD's last message for the relief of Broadway. They have decided to report in favor of removing the awning and lamp-posts and hydrants, but have not yet come to a conclusion with respect to decreasing the width of the sidewalks. They will resume the consideration of the subject on Friday next.

The proceedings of the Board of Councilmen yesterday were of a routine character. An ineffectual attempt was made to charge to the Corporation the sum of $4,000, being the expenses of the Committee delegated to Albany respecting the new charter. The matter was ordered to be laid on the table.

In the Board of Education last night a resolution was adopted to consolidate the five colored schools of the City into three. Appropriations for current expenses of the schools were voted to the amount of $100,000.

Further evidence was taken yesterday before the Surrogate, in the case of the will of DANIEL IRVING, arrested shortly before his death for decoying school-girls into his house and taking improper liberties with them. Citations were returned in the case of the wills of JOSIAH S. SUTHERLAND, a lawyer recently deceased, and JAMES TURNER, formerly a large circus proprietor.

All the bogus coin and counterfeiting materials taken from counterfeiters and deposited at the United States Marshal's Office in this City during the past four years were burned yesterday. The whole amount was $1,300. This burning takes place at the inauguration of each Presidential term.

Four slavers have left this port for the coast of Africa since the seizure of the *Braman*. The Government officials say there would not so many get off if they (the officials) were better and more promptly paid. Uncle Sam is not very much in earnest about this business.

The counsel employed in the French Railway fraud case decided yesterday to proceed with the hearing before Commissioner BETTS, Judge INGERSOLL and Judge BETTS both having refused to take the matter in hand. Two witnesses were examined yesterday.

IMMEDIATE RELIEF TO BROADWAY.—There is one way of relieving Broadway which is not only practicable, but may be immediately done, and will be certain to meet the hearty sanction of every person in the City, unless it be that mysterious individual known as EBLING. Relieve it of its mud.

The New President and the Old.

It has been said of the Bourbon Government of Sicily that its history was a godsend to legislators, and a system of political economy made easy; for whatever the rulers of Sicily had done was clearly the thing not to do, and whatever they had not done was as clearly the thing to do. The New President of the United States, whose Inaugural Address we publish to-day, has before him the instructive example of a Sicilian Government, by the lurid light of whose failures and whose faults he may safely guide his Administration to a righteous and prosperous issue. Will he avail himself of this example?

President PIERCE endangered the peace of the country at home and damaged its reputation abroad by a policy without decency, justice or dignity. Retiring from office at the close of the most disastrous administration recorded in our annals, he has bequeathed to his successor all the difficulties, foreign and domestic, which he wanted the courage, the capacity or the disposition to adjust. By the temper in which he approaches these difficulties, and by the language which he uses in referring to them, the new President is to be judged. The tone of Mr. BUCHANAN's Inaugural Address is neither declamatory nor incoherent. The new Executive speaks in plain language of the questions which press upon him for solution, and if he fails to exhibit a full sense of their seriousness and their importance, he at least does not evade them under cover of an elaborate disquisition upon Union issues, "second intentions," and general considerations. He manifests a distinct perception of the fact that the contest which resulted in his election to the high office which he has now assumed, involved the profoundest elements of excitement and of interest that were ever wrought into a Presidential conflict, and the hopes which he expresses of returning calm and order and acquiescence in the popular will, encourage us to believe that he will not forget the stern accents of that popular majority which pronounced against the principles of the party to which he belongs, in listening to the counsels of the minority whose choice he was.

The President's position in regard to Slavery in Kansas is clearly defined. He is in favor of allowing the people to settle that question for themselves, in strict conformity with the language and spirit of the Nebraska bill. *When* they shall do this, is a point which he does not consider of vital importance, inasmuch as their right to admit or prohibit Slavery upon the formation of a State Constitution is universally conceded, and their right to do so *previous* to that time is a judicial question about to be decided by the Supreme Court of the United States. The President intimates his own opinion that while under a Territorial Government the people have no right to legislate upon this question at all. This is in conformity with his celebrated Alabama letter of 1848, and is very likely, according to present appearances, to be the opinion of the Supreme Court. Theoretically, it will be the indorsement of Mr. CALHOUN's favorite doctrine, invented by him in 1847, that the Constitution protects the slaveholder in carrying his slaves into any portion of the Federal territory. What it will amount to practically, depends upon the relative strength of emigration into the Territories from the North and South respectively, and the *fidelity* with which the inhabitants are protected in the free expression of their will in the formation of a State Constitution; and in this regard the President's acts will be of much greater consequence than his words.

Most explicit are the President's denunciations of that public corruption which everybody condemns, and only less explicit is his vindication of the importance of immigration to our national progress and of the rights of immigrants.

He condemns in the most emphatic terms all departures from the Christian law of benevolence and the chivalric code of honor in our dealings with foreign nations; and we shall not be so ungracious as to hint that he opens a loophole of escape from the fervors of his Presidential wrath for his diplomatic comrades of the Ostend Conference, in the reservation which he makes in favor of such "interference in the domestic concerns" of other nations as may be "required by the great law of self-preservation."

The President is sufficiently explicit in regard to a road to the Pacific, which he favors, —finding constitutional warrant for such a work in its military utility, and a strong argument in its favor in the necessities of our distant Pacific possessions and the danger of their alienation from the Union, if left without some means of easy and early connection with the Central and Atlantic States. His suggestions concerning the Public Lands are timely and important; and his comments upon the modifications just effected in the Tariff, though scarcely called for by the occasion, will commend them to the favor of the country, and perhaps mollify something of the displeasure which some of their details are calculated to occasion.

The Inaugural, on the whole, is quite as good as we expected. If it had been better than it is, it might have inspired more distrust in the minds of those who remember the fine promises with which President PIERCE opened his administration, and the rapidity with which they were disregarded in his practical conduct of affairs. Mr. BUCHANAN's renunciation of all thought of a renomination, removes him from perils which few of his predecessors have escaped:—and the purpose apparent in his Inaugural shows of being the actual as well as the nominal President, if carried out, will prevent his becoming the tool of a faction or a section, and make him, if he chooses to be so, the Executive head of a powerful, free and prosperous nation.

He tells us that he too has calculated the value of the Union, and has found it beyond price. We have a right, therefore, to suppose that he holds equally beyond price those sacred rights and immutable principles of liberty upon which and upon which alone the Union can securely rest. We have a right to suppose that he understands and appreciates the gravity of those assaults upon the rights and the principles of liberty by which the Union has been endangered, and that the fatal example of his predecessor's weak and wavering course in regard to these assaults will be forever before his eyes, to warn him into the path of honor and of success.

While justice to his office and the duty of patriotism alike inspire us to hope for the best from his Administration, and to promise a frank, independent and cordial support to every measure which shall consult the honor and the welfare of the country, without regard to party relations or sectional prepossessions, we shall be equally ready and equally earnest in reprobating whatever shall indicate a willingness on his part to subordinate the great ends of national justice and Republican freedom to objects less elevated and an ambition less worthy of the great office, which, for four years to come, it is his fate to fill.

The Revenue Cases.

The merchants in this City and Boston who looked to Congress for repayment of certain moneys illegally taken from them by the Government, under the name of duties, have been disappointed. That body has adjourned without doing anything on their behalf. The Court of Claims decided in favor of their application. The Senate agreed with the Court. But the House of Representatives threw them out.

The Washington *Union* attempts a justification of this flagrant wrong. In the TIMES of Feb. 17, we set forth somewhat fully the legal principles upon which the decision of the Court of Claims was based. The main point recognized in that decision was this,—that money paid into the Treasury, under constraint of *force* and against law, did not become public property,—that it remained the property of the importer,—and that the effect of protesting, or failing to protest, at the time, was merely an incident affecting the remedy, but not touching the contract itself.

The *Union* in reply asserts that the Court of Claims in these cases ignored the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States;—that it has assumed to act as a court of conscience instead of law, and that it recognizes no statutes of limitation or other restrictions. These statements are simply unfounded. The Court of Claims has taken exactly the opposite ground. It has uniformly—in these cases as in all others—regarded the decisions of the Supreme Court as final and conclusive, and has expressly declared that it is *merely* a Court of law, and that "where it can find no law, it can render no judgment." If the writer in the *Union* had read the opinion of Judge SCARBURGH in these cases, instead of trusting exclusively to Digests, he would have seen that the *adjudication* of the Court, in distinction from its *dicta*, were scrupulously followed throughout. Judge BLACKFORD, who dissented from the majority, based his dissent solely upon differences in regard to the interpretation of expressions used by the Supreme Court,—not at all upon any difference in the respect paid to its decisions. How the Court of Claims could have regarded a plea of limitation, when no such plea was put in or authorized by statute, we are not able to see.

The *Union* says further that the Supreme Court has decided that "duties voluntarily paid without protest or objection, were not illegally exacted;—that the importer is regarded as merely the *conduit* through which the money passes into the Treasury,—and that, as he adds the duty to his prices, relief is due to *consumers*, if to anybody." The *Union* is entirely mistaken in all these points. The citations given in the opinion of the Court of Claims, show that the Supreme Court has made no such decision. Nor is it true that the importer is in any sense a conduit for the transfer of money to the Treasury. He is the party by whom the money is paid,—who suffers if the payment is enforced and illegal, and to whom in justice restitution should be made. The attempt to transfer his claim over to the consumer is absurd. The price of goods cannot thus be raised from day to day by individual importers to correspond with the losses they may have sustained by illegal exactions of the Government. It is determined by the market, and cannot be varied to suit the necessity or convenience of individuals.

We regard the position taken by the House of Representatives in this matter as utterly indefensible. The Government has no more right to take money from an importer illegally, than any individual powerful enough would have to do the same thing. And when called upon it has no shadow of right to refuse restitution. The whole matter will probably come up at the next session of Congress, and will receive, we hope, a more just decision.

THE INAUGURAL CEREMONIES AT WASHINGTON.—The founders of our Government were imbued with the strictest principles of republican simplicity, and, in rigidly ignoring all honorary titles, and extrinsic ceremonies in state affairs, they acted in conformity with the spirit of the people. The President was required by the Constitution to take an oath to act in conformity with that instrument before assuming the responsibilities of his office, and nothing more. He was not required to make an address on the occasion, and no provision whatever was made for inaugural ceremonies of any kind. It was very clear that nothing beyond the oath of office was expected of the President; but, when WASHINGTON was sworn into office the first time, he made a brief speech to the Senate, though he made none in his second election. JOHN ADAMS made an inaugural speech, and so did JEFFERSON, and a precedent was established, which has been followed by all our Presidents since. A speech is now a necessity on a new President taking office; but, beyond that, all shows and parades are contrary to the genius of our institutions, and repugnant to the spirit of the Constitution. At every succeeding inauguration, the disposition to make a rarer show of the occasion, after the manner of an Imperial coronation, appears to increase; and, on our expansive system, it is probable that, before the end of the present century, Washington will be the scene of an exhibition of brilliant folly and gaudy trumpery, rivaling the great display at Moscow, on the coronation of ALEXANDER II.

There was more show yesterday, in Washington, it seems, than has attended the inauguration of any other President since the days of WASHINGTON. As our population increases it is only natural, and, perhaps, inevitable, that the crowds of fellow-citizens who throng to Washington to witness the installation of a new President should increase also. But the friends of Mr. BUCHANAN were determined to consecrate his inauguration with a peculiar glory, and it seems that the procession which escorted him to the Capitol was preceded by "a lady," mounted on a high platform, personating the Goddess of Liberty. The goddess ought not to be considered altogether *de trop* on such occasions, but yet, when personated by any lady likely to hire herself for such an occasion, we are afraid that she did not add greatly to the imposing solemnities of the occasion.

Wife-Beating in New-York.

There is nothing more fatal to justice than a spasmodic condition of the public moral sense. The righteous indignation, which is intense today, and to-morrow quite subsides, will never avail either to punish crime adequately, or to establish securely the safeguards of innocence. We need, above all things, a healthy, normal state of the public conscience, and the public sentiment which will neither exaggerate the importance of conspicuous and singular enormities, nor evade the responsibility imposed upon it by Providence of avenging the wrongs which have no avenger but the collective wrath of an outraged society, and of protecting the rights which have no protection but that of the impartial law.

In the case of Dr. BURDELL the Press was rather called upon to appease than to stimulate the zeal of the public in the quest after the parties who had perpetrated a crime so atrocious and so mysterious. The victim in that case was a man of respectable position at least, and of substantial means, and the persons accused of his death occupied such a station as drew all eyes upon them, and interested all sorts of people in the question of their guilt or innocence. So intensely was the popular feeling excited by this crime, that a stranger might have supposed New-York to have been as fortunate as the Isle of France, in which JACQUES ARAGO tells us that no more than one murder had occurred in the course of twenty years.

Coroner CONNERY has abdicated his brief autocracy. Mrs. CUNNINGHAM and Mr. ECKEL have been presented to the Grand Jury—the whole Bond-street tragedy has passed under the supervision of the legitimate authorities charged to execute our criminal law, and the community is quietly sinking back into its usual indifference to the outrageous conduct of its individual members, when an act of such unusual villainy and barbarity is perpetrated among us as throws into the shade all the horrors of the Burdell murder, and demands a far more emphatic and decisive expression of the popular feeling.

On Monday night a poor young English woman, not yet thirty years of age, was literally beaten to death by a brutal husband, in this Christian and civilized City. How many days or months or years of the vilest ill-usage and the most inhuman cruelty this helpless wife had endured, the record does not show, and the mind shrinks from picturing to itself, but enough is exposed of the private life of that unhappy woman to startle the most heedless into a moment of pathetic reflection and of passionate indignation.

How far the wretch MILLER, who was the husband and the murderer of this unfortunate woman, may have been personally responsible for the habits of domestic tyranny, violence and indecency, which at last resulted in this revolting tragedy, we need not here inquire. We know that if the favorite charge made by French novelists against the English citizen, that he habitually disposes of the wife of his bosom in exchange for a shilling and a glass of ale be grossly ridiculous, the more serious charge which the records of his own Courts make against the average British subject, of vile and brutal violence practiced upon beings whom he is bound by every law of manhood and every instinct of humanity to cherish and protect, is but too well substantiated; and we are willing to suppose that the man MILLER had acquired, in England, such notions of the impunity attached to the name of husband as quite unfitted him to apprehend the consequences of his conduct when indulged in America. But we do most devoutly trust that such an example may be made of this coarse and cowardly scoundrel as shall effectually deter all his fellows, (if fellows indeed he have,) from venturing upon any imitation of his manners and customs. Every woman of the meanest estate lives or should live in America under the protection of the collective chivalry, gallantry and manliness of the State. An outrage committed upon the poorest and the least regarded of the sex converts her for the moment into a representative of the womanhood which we all love and cherish, and it would be better for the moral culture, the peace and the character of our City that the midnight perpetrators of twenty such murders as that of Dr. BURDELL should elude for years, through their own astuteness and ingenuity, the justice of their country, than that one such foul iniquity as the murder of Mrs. MILLER should go unpunished through the apathy of the public.

COMPLIMENTARY VOTE TO SPEAKER BANKS —THE SOUTHERN VOTE.—The closing scene in the House of Representatives gave occasion for a conspicuous display of the different kinds of chivalry which obtain in the Southern States. Mr. AIKEN, of South Carolina, offered a resolution tendering to Mr. Speaker BANKS the thanks of the House for the able, impartial and dignified manner in which he had discharged the duties of his office. Upon Mr. AIKEN's part this was a manly act of courtesy. Mr. AIKEN was the competitor of Mr. BANKS for the Speakership. He belongs to the adverse political party, and upon the exciting question of Slavery the two gentlemen occupy precisely opposite positions. So far as the performance of his duties is concerned, it is universally conceded that Mr. BANKS merits the warmest praise. He has presided with dignity, ability and uniform impartiality throughout the Congress. His selection of Committees was in marked contrast with that of some of his sectional predecessors and gave universal satisfaction.

But Mr. AIKEN's graceful courtesy was not to pass unchallenged. So fair an opportunity of doing justice to an opponent was not allowed to pass unmarred by faction. The South had a chance to establish credit for magnanimity, —but some of her sons were too incapable of the virtue to allow it to be passed to her account. They insisted upon limiting it to the individuals who really possessed it. Virginia—usually foremost in every work of paltry, partisan malignity,—led off in this, and one of her representatives, Mr. MCMULLEN, delivered himself of a diatribe against Mr. BANKS and Mr. AIKEN. Mr. SEWARD of Georgia, replied to this ebullition of spleen with force and effect,—and upon a division, in itself a rare and discreditable proceeding, the resolution was adopted, 119 to 25. The small vote shows that a large number of the Democratic Party had neither the manliness to do justice to a political opponent, nor the courage to put their malignity upon record.

The adoption of the resolution was honorable to Mr. BANKS, and far more so to Mr. AIKEN and the Southern Democrats who acted and voted with him upon its passage.

FOREIGNERS IN THE STATE DEPARTMENT.—The *Tribune* recommends General CASS to appoint Count GUROWSKI his Assistant Secretary, and as the new Secretary of State will, of course, be particularly desirous of conciliating that paper at the outset of his new career, he may adopt its recommendation, and give the Count the position indicated. Count GUROWSKI is said to be a scholar, a Pole by birth, and a friend of Russia, besides being connected by marriage with the royal family of Spain; being, in addition, an American citizen, and able to speak half a dozen European languages fluently, he would be able to make himself generally useful at Washington. Why should not General CASS give him the place? Mr. MARCY sent a German Jew to represent us at the Hague, a Frenchman to represent us in Spain, an Englishman to Naples, and an Irishman to Lisbon. There would be no incongruousness in having a Polish-Russian-Spanish-American to assist in the State Department at home; on the contrary, it would be perfectly congruous and consistent. However, let who may be appointed as General CASS' assistant, we hope he may bring to the place as many accomplishments and as thorough a knowledge of European politics as our naturalized Count is reported to possess, who, in addition to his great admiration of American institutions, has been a very strong Republican, and an *elève* of the *Tribune* School. These considerations will not be lost upon General CASS.

A TOUCH OF INSANITY IN ONE OF OUR CONTEMPORARIES.—Our neighbor of the *Irish American* is in some danger of making himself ridiculous. His zeal for Ireland and the Irish is not according to knowledge. He is somewhat more coherent, but is becoming scarcely less Quixotic, than his brother of the *American Celt*. The latter insists that the Irish element pervades all space,—that the only race left on earth is the Celtic, all the rest having died out or been conquered, absorbed or extinguished by it. The former detects every where and in everything a rooted hostility to the Irish which keeps him in perpetual hysterics. Scarcely a paragraph appears in the TIMES which does not startle him by a fancied allusion to the land of his birth. Our comments upon Coroner CONNERY were summarily charged to this account, and our more recent censure of Mr. BUSTEED's unprofessional and indecent conduct in a Court of law, is attributed to the same cause. For the sake of making out a case against us, it resorts to a very unfair and palpable misconstruction of our language. It quotes thus:

"We do not require of him," our cotemporary has it, "indeed, the courtly grace of a MANSFIELD, the eloquence of an ERSKINE, or the learning of a SAUMEZ, *for we remember whence he cometh.*"

"No doubt," adds the *Irish American*, "our cotemporary thought it right to *insult a nation* for what he conceives to be the shortcomings of an individual." There is no excuse for this misrepresentation, for our language put our meaning beyond mistake. We said—"for we remember whence he cometh; but we have a right to demand *even of the creature of a primary meeting*," &c. Instead of referring to the nation from which the person of Mr. BUSTEED was extracted, we alluded distinctly and unmistakably to his *official* birth-place—the political locality from which he derived his nomination.

It has not been the wont of the *Irish American* to misrepresent those from whose sentiments it dissents—still less to invent words for them. If any necessity for such resorts has recently arisen, we trust it will be only temporary, and that he will soon return to his older and better ways.

A CORPORATION THEFT.—It would seem from a resolution introduced into our Senate by Mr. SMITH, of Brooklyn, that the Corporation of the City has been stealing a large slice of land from the State and annexing it to the Corporation property. It is the first act of the kind, we believe, that our Corporation has ever been accused of. Corporation stealings, heretofore, have been of a very different character. To steal from the City has been common enough, but to steal for it, to add to its possessions, is a circumstance which the public will hear of with equal surprise and pleasure. The theft committed by our Corporation, it appears, is all that extensive territory lying west of West-street in front of Washington Market. It has been taken from the river, and, Senator SMITH contends, belongs to the State. He proposes to reclaim it and sell it at public auction. It is now used for the accommodation of the dealers in onions, potatoes and cabbages, who have squatted upon it and built up a city of shanties which serve as storehouses for their commodities. It is the Covent Garden of New-York, and the greatest vegetable dépôt of the New World, and quite indispensable to the daily dinners of our people. If the State should make its claim good, and the property should be sold, we hope that whoever may become the purchaser of it will keep it in rather better order than it is kept at present.

THE NEW TARIFF AS IT AFFECTS LIQUORS. —Whatever effect the new tariff may have on our manufacturing interests generally, there can be no doubt that it will be decidedly beneficial to the business of distilling alcohol. There is no foreign country that can compete with us in distilling liquor from grain, and no protection whatever was needed by that interest; but, as large quantities of American alcohol have been exported to France during the past four years, and much of it reimported in the shape of brandy, the decrease of the duty on liquors will have a tendency to greatly increase this traffic. Our increased imports of brandy will only lead to increased export of alcohol, and our merchant-ships will earn double freights in carrying out and bringing back the same article. The quantity of brandy imported into the United States in 1856 was 1,715,707 gallons; but the quantity will probably be immensely increased the succeeding year after the new tariff goes into operation. The average price of the brandy imported has been a little more than a dollar and a half, while the price of the exported liquor has been less than a third of that sum, from which it appears that the French manufacturer makes a very large profit on the business.

A FEARFUL PROSPECT.—A correspondent sends us quite a long communication protesting against permitting Mrs. CUNNINGHAM to take out letters of administration as the widow of Dr. BURDELL. If this is allowed, he says, "we shall find in less than six months half the citizens of New-York murdered." We should be glad to do anything in our power to avert such a catastrophe, and will endeavor at our leisure to give the matter some attention. Meantime the case is adjourned over for a week and for that time at least the people of New-York may sleep in peace.

Our correspondent also suggests that Rev. Mr. MARVIN's testimony in the matter should be thrown out of the case altogether. We commend the advice to the Surrogate, who is an intelligent gentleman, and will give it due weight.

THE WRONG BOAT.—The Buffalo *Republic* credits to the TIMES an article in favor of the movement to impose upon the State Canals from Oswego the same tolls as are levied from Buffalo to Albany—165 miles further. No such article ever appeared in these columns. We are *against* the whole project,—deeming it unjust in principle, unwise in policy, and locally selfish in its motives. We hope it will be defeated. If the *Republic* attaches any weight to our opinions, it will please note what they are.

Annual Commencement of the Medical Department of the University—One Hundred and Twenty New Doctors.

The Annual Commencement of the Medical Department of the University was held last night in the large Chapel of the University Building, Washington-square. The exercises commenced with reading of Scripture and prayer by Rev. Dr. FERRIS, Chancellor of the University. DODWORTH's band was in attendance, and played several airs during the evening. The diplomas to the graduates of the present year were awarded by Rev. Dr. FERRIS, as follows:

Franklin B. Abbott, N. Y.; Godfey Aigner, M. Y.; Henry F. Andrews, Ga.; Wm. L. Beall, Ga.; Douglass P. Beatty, N. C.; David E. Belknap, N. Y.; James C. Blakey, Ala.; Josiah M. Blood, M. S.; Frank Bond, Iowa; William H. Brambitt, Va.; David C. Brisn, S. C.; Wm. L. Brown, N. C.; John E. Buist, S. C.; John W. Burge, Miss.; Thomas Burgess, Jr., Md.; Charles M. Cameron, Can.; Robert F. Catlin, N. Y.; Meigs Case, N. Y.; Charles M. Clark, N. Y.; David M. Clay, Ga.; James B. Clifton, N. C.; Thomas E. Collier, Ala.; Edward E. Collins, N. Y.; Stephen G. Cook, N. Y.; Benjamin M. Cromwell, Ga.; John C. Dickins, N. C.; James Doty, N. J.; Jean C. Dubois, N. Y.; James T. Edwards, Ohio; Hamilton E. Ellis, Ind.; Joseph O. Farrington, N. Y.; John A. Field, Va.; James H. Forbes, N. Y.; William Freeman, Can.; Aaron C. Frost, N. Y.; Charles A. Gallagher, N. Y.; R. L. Gamble, Ga.; Byron Ghent, Can.; John J. Glover, N. Y.; Elisha G. Greenleaf Va.; Matthew P. Greensword, N. Y.; Daniel P. Gunn, Ga.; Timothy Guy, N. Y.; C. F. W. Haase, N. Y.; J. Jefferson Hales, Miss.; Matthew R. Hall, Ga.; George S. Hardaway, Ga.; Josiah Harrington, Conn.; Charles H. Harris, Ala.; Dabney Herndon, Va.; Brodie Herndon, Va.; S. W. D. Hill, Miss.; Hugh W. Hogan, Ky.; Depeneau Hooper, N. C.; Charles H. Hunter, N. Y.; W. Jordan, N. C.; Lafayette H. Jordan, Va.; Isaac W. Jones, N. C.; John R. Keating, Ala.; Wm. D. Kearns, Penn.; James T. Kell, S. C.; Edward Kelly, N. B.; Samuel N. Kennerly, S. C.; James L. Kiernan, N. Y.; D. Lowell Lamson, N. H.; Searles M. Lewis, Ky.; Patrick Lynch, N. Y.; George A. Manwaring, N. Y.; Henry C. Martin, Penn.; James McGuire, N. C.; George W. Metcalfe, N. Y.; John H. Mooers, N. Y.; George W. Morrall, S. C.; Alfred H. Morton, Va.; Cornelius H. Murphy, N. Y.; Wm. L. Nelson, Ga.; Samuel C. Oliver, Ala.; James O. O'Neil, N. Y.; William O'Meagher, N. Y.; Lewis H. Orme, Ga.; Urbane G. Owen, Tenn.; William H. Park, Ala.; J. Bockey Park, Ohio; Wm. L. Pough, Va.; George A. Quinby, N. J.; Edgar Reading, Ill.; John L. Roberts, Ohio; Wm. Robert Robinson, Cal.; Henry B. Rose, N. C.; Robert M. Savage, Va.; Edwin P. Sheldon, N. Y.; Jonathan C. Sibley, N. S.; Smith Southard, N. J.; C. Wilshire Stegall, Ga.; Samuel H. Stephenson, Ky.; Isaac Steves, Jr., N. B.; L Henry Stiger, N. J.; Thomas M Stroud, Ga.; Sidney D. Sutton, Ga.; Augustus R. Taylor, Ga.; James L. Teel, N. C.; Edwin B Thompson, N. Y.; Frederick A. Tocmer, N. C.; Charles A. Vandervoer, N. J.; James L. Van Wagner, N. J.; G. J. Watson, N. Y.; Charles A. Ward, Ga.; E. A. O. Ware, Ga.; Hiland A Weed, N. Y.; Donald Williams, N. C.; John H. Wilson, Canada; William H. Wilson, N. Y. Total, 119.

Besides the above, eight graduates attained their diplomas at the June Commencement. Their names are SOLOMON ANDREWS, Jr., of New-Jersey; J. H. BEDELL, New-Jersey; JOSEPH BLUXOME, New-York; JOSEPH CRAWFORD, Canada; JOHN C. DRAPER, New-York; ASA P. MAYLENT, Pennsylvania; JAMES H. PATTERSON, New-Jersey, and P. HANEI VANDERWEYDE, New-York.

Certificates of honor were awarded to 49 students who had attended the optional course, as an evidence of their having pursued a fuller course of medical instruction than that usually followed by students.

Of the graduates of the present year, we find that 4 are from the State of New-York, 16 from Georgia, 2 from North Carolina, 9 from New Jersey, 9 from Virginia, 6 from Alabama, 5 from South Carolina, 5 from Canada, 3 from Kentucky, 3 from Ohio, 3 from Pennsylvania, 3 from Mississippi, 2 from New-Brunswick, 1 from Nova Scotia, 1 from Illinois, 1 from Connecticut, 1 from Iowa, and 1 from Tennessee, making 120 altogether.

The medals offered annually by Dr. VALENTINE MOTT to the candidates for graduation, viz.: a gold medal to the candidate who prepares the best dried anatomical or anatomic-surgical preparation; a silver medal to the second best of that description, and a bronze medal to the candidate who furnishes the best clinical report, were awarded as follows: The gold medal to ROBERT F. CARLIN, of New-York; the silver medal to WILLIAM H. WILSON, of New-York; and the bronze medal to GEORGE S. HARDAWAY, of Georgia.

The address to the students was delivered by Dr. VALENTINE MOTT. It was brief, but eloquent and forcible. Only the crowded state of our columns prevents us from publishing it fully.

The building was thronged with people—friends of the students, and members of the medical and other learned professions.

Removal of the Quarantine.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The Albany correspondent of your neighbor of the *Courier and Enquirer*, after alluding to the difficulty of placing the Quarantine at Sandy Hook, and the *good* reasons which New Jersey will interpose, thus sums up:

"The subject is not so easily disposed as those who readily sign petitions and remonstrances believe. The Great City needs protection, but where shall the citidel be built on which the guards shall walk? *It seems to me that the vital interests of the City are bound up in the welfare of the merchants, and that* THEIR *wishes should bear with great force in the discussion.* They *best* know where the vessels that are the messengers of the people of New-York—of the Union—can safely be placed during that period, when disease is too often covertly among the lading."

I do not doubt, Sir, that the "merchant" lobby is stronger at Albany than the public and sanitary influences which, ought of right, to weigh in favor of the removal of the Quarantine, but, as a Staten Islander by family residence, and a New-Yorker in every business interest, I desire to enter solemn protest against the monopoly of the term "merchant" by three or four influential and wealthy emigrant ship owners, who, to serve their own convenience, *would imperil the health of a million of people*, and put at risk the prosperity of the immense jobbing and shipping trade of this Great City with the interior. I make no imputations upon the South-street magnates, whose *interest* it is to have everything their own way at Albany, but if these are the men, *par excellence*, who are to know *best* what ought to be legislated upon, we might as well prepare ourselves to hear next of a lobby at Washington to open the Slave-trade with Cuba out of the port of New-York, instead of leaving this most remunerative business to the Portuguese and Spaniards.

The real public sense of the community, could it be fairly represented at Albany, would need no support from the press on *this* subject. The experience of last Summer, and our narrow escape from wide-spread epidemic and panic, should be sufficient of itself. It is rather cruel, therefore, in the lobby referred to, to take advantage of the fact that we made such an escape; because, under similar peril the chances are as ten to one that we should not be so lucky again. If instead of the suburbs of Brooklyn the fever last Summer had raged in the lower Wards of this City, the outcry at Albany would be universal. Let our jobbers and shop-keepers and real estate owners now look to it that these Wards, if not the whole of Manhattan Island, are not left to a similar danger the ensuing Summer, merely because the South-street interest are clamorous to land their emigrants and lighter up their sugars at and from a Quarantine station nearer town than Ward's Point, Sandy Hook, or some equally safe distance in point of

PUBLIC HEALTH.

A STEAMBOAT CAPTAIN'S EXPERIENCE IN NICARAGUA.

His Account of the Capture of the Lake Boats—Sylvanus M. Spencer has a Letter from Commodore Vanderbilt.

Captain BUNKER, recently in command of one of the "lake boats" in Nicaragua, came on by the *Tennessee*. He went out to Nicaragua in May, 1855, and served on the river and lake boats in the capacity of deck hand, mate and captain. He confesses himself much in love with Nicaragua and its mode of life, and would eagerly leave in the next steamer, could he procure suitable employment from a responsible source. He is darkly embrowned, as all are who linger long so far South, and looks as robust and healthy as a hod carrier. In his view, no one need suffer from the cholera, fever, or anything else in Nicaragua, if they but repel the advances of aguadiente and other stimulating liquors.

All the delicacies of the table can be had in profuse abundance, if you only transfer an equivalent in hard cash—a commodity, by the way, supposed to be slightly scarce just now in Gen. WALKER's camp, and hence the reputed predominance there of salt beef and hard biscuit.

Captain BUNKER took command of the *La Virgin*, one of the two lake steamers, in July last, and had charge of her up to the 27th of December, when she was captured by the Costa Ricans under SPENCER. The *La Virgin*, as originally built, was a small ocean steamship, and was subsequently altered to fit her for the navigation of Lake Nicaragua. The distance between the mouth of the San Juan River and Virgin Bay—about 50 miles—she usually accomplished in eight or nine hours; the *San Carlos*, the only other lake steamer, being much lighter in draft, and greatly her superior in speed, generally performed it in about six hours. During the rainy season, which commences in April, lasting five or six months, the lake is for the most part calm; but frequently, at other periods of the year, violent winds sweep across it, raising waves on which the boats dance like egg shells. The *Virgin* and *Carlos* had no state rooms or regular berth accommodations, though they were accustomed to start off immediately on the arrival of the transit passengers, by day or night; cots, however, were fitted up on occasion, and furnished opportunity for repose to a few. The *San Carlos* is a boat of 500 or 600 tons burden, about 185 feet long, and was built in Wilmington, Delaware: she is a fair looking craft, not unlike our North River steamboats in appearance, with a single smoke stack and paddle wheels.

The two lake steamers could be navigated a distance of some 30 miles down the San Juan River, to the Toro Rapids, and used to receive the through passengers at that point from the river boats plying below. Captain BUNKER relates that he arrived at the Toro Rapids with his steamer, the *Virgin*, on his last trip down the San Juan, about the middle of December, and found there the small river boat *J. Hogden*, which took off his passengers and freight and conveyed them to Castillo, returning the next day with arms and ammunition for General WALKER. This military equipment, which was still on board the *Virgin* when taken by the enemy, Captain BUNKER says, consisted of two twelve pound mountain howitzers; 480 Minié muskets; 100,000 rounds of cartridge, shells, &c. In addition there were some thirty demijohns of liquor, and about as many boxes of claret.

The little steamer *J. Hogden* lay alongside the *Virgin* until the 27th of December, when a canoe came up the river (sent by the Costa Ricans as it afterwards appeared), bringing information that Mr. SCOTT, Agent of MORGAN & SONS, was at Castillo with freight for the lake steamer. The *Hogden* steamed up as soon as possible, and put down the river in pursuance of this intelligence. About 12 o'clock on the same day she was observed returning by those of the *Virgin*, who however detected nothing suspicious either in her movements or appearance, until she approached near enough, when Capt. BUNKER states that he saw SYLVANUS M. SPENCER—a portion of whose history has already been set forth in the TIMES—standing on the deck of the *Hogden*. As soon as the little steamer was moored alongside the *Virgin*, some 200 Costa Ricans who had been concealed on the *Hogden* began to form on board Capt. BUNKER's vessel, headed by SPENCER.

Capt. BUNKER was now addressed by SPENCER and informed that the six river boats below were in the hands of the Costa Ricans, and that of course he would see the necessity of yielding up his steamer without resistance.

Captain BUNKER, having only a mate and ten or twelve deck hands with him, was obliged to submit. The enemy at once pitched into the demijohns and boxes of claret, as well as what provisions were on board, to the great damage and loss of the Commissariat of the "Liberating Army." The arms and ammunition were subsequently placed in the hold of the *Virgin*, in such a manner as to be easily exploded, if in danger of rescue.

On the same day of the capture, SPENCER returned down the river in the *Hogden*, with ten or twelve men, for the purpose of bringing up General MORA, of the Costa Rican forces, but came back on the 29th without him. Captain BUNKER was then ordered to go steam up on the *Virgin*, and head for Fort San Carlos, at the mouth of the San Juan, with SPENCER and his men on board. On approaching within a short distance of San Carlos, 60 men were landed in boats, with instructions to gain a position as near the works as possible, to be ready to act in case the *ruse* adopted for the Captain of the garrison should fail.

The *Virgin* then proceeded to a point opposite the fort and blew her whistle, which was answered by a corresponding signal from the garrison, and soon Capt. CRUZEZ came off in a boat with three or four men, to get his papers, letters, &c. Of course he was detained after coming on board, and, as he had but fifteen effective men on shore, thought it prudent to surrender the fort. All of SPENCER's force was now put on shore, with the exception of a dozen men, and he returned with them down the river on the *Virgin*, and afterwards returned with Gen. MORA and about 400 men, making the garrison to number not far from 600.

On the 2d of January the lake steamer *San Carlos* arrived at Fort San Carlos, from Virgin Bay, with the Transit passengers, and was immediately taken possession of by a *ruse* similar to that practiced in the case of the *Virgin*. The passengers were subsequently sent to Greytown without unnecessary delay or inconvenience. The two lake steamers are understood to have been employed, since their capture, in plying between Virgin Bay and the Toro Rapids, conveying men, ammunition, and provisions to the allied forces, which, at the date of our last advices, were in the vicinity of Rivas. At the Toro Rapids the steamers *Virgin* and *Carlos* procure wood for fuel. When Captain BUNKER left, there were at that point about 400 cords of wood ready cut, lying at a distance of from a hundred yards to a quarter of a mile from the shore. SPENCER informed Captain BUNKER that he should procure cattle and have it all hauled to the shore ready at hand for use.

Of the six river steamboats seized by the enemy, only two, the *J. W. Scott* and *Morgan*, were in a serviceable condition. One had been blown up by the Costa Ricans, and one or two had sunk. Captain BUNKER says that none of the river boats can pass the Castillo rapids at this season, with the exception of the stern-wheel boat called the *Rescue*, and now in possession of Col. LOCKRIDGE and forces. The *Rescue* is of 75 tons burthen, and has an engine of 350 horse-power, intended for a much larger boat; her wheels are about eighteen feet in diameter, and it is believed she can run over any of the rapids without difficulty. If, then, Col. LOCKRIDGE and his men were able to carry all before them at Fort Serapiqui, where the last intelligence left them, they could easily ascend the river to San Carlos. The *Rescue* is large enough to carry 200 men.

Capt. BUNKER informs us that he had frequent opportunities of seeing and conversing with SYLVANUS M. SPENCER. This individual, it appears, was for a time in the employ of Mr. SCOTT, agent of MORGAN & SONS, and was finally discharged, much to his dissatisfaction. He then came on to New-York in the Fall of 1856, and called on Commodore VANDERBILT, to whom he portrayed in brilliant colors the golden opportunity then presented, of capturing the lake and river boats The Commodore listened with complaisance, and in due time dispatched him with instructions to San Jose, the capital of Costa Rica, *vid* Panama. Here he conferred with the officers of that Government, ending with the expedition down the San Juan River, and the suspension of transit travel.

Captain BUNKER states that he read the letter of Commodore VANDERBILT, authorizing SPENCER to represent him in coöperating with the Costa Ricans, and that a liberal remuneration was stipulated therein. After the lake and river boats had been captured, SPENCER told Captain BUNKER that his errand was then done, and that he was first going to San Jose, whence he would proceed to New-York. It is not known he has yet reached this City.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS, 1857,
AT LAST FALL'S PRICES.

SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 466 Broadway, near Grand-st., have now ready for exhibition a large and superior stock of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING, imported expressly for this Spring's trade, and until further notice will be sold at LAST FALL'S PRICES.

HEATH, WYNKOOP & CO.,
No. 68 Liberty-st., New York,
MANUFACTURERS OF
PERFUMERY OF ALL KINDS,
invite the attention of the trade to their varied and extensive stock of new and desirable goods, which they offer at very low prices. Our Catalogue for 1857 can be had on application, or by mail.

SELLING OFF! SELLING OFF!—$100,000 worth of China, glass, gas fixtures, plated ware, &c., &c. Look at the prices, and see if we are not the lowest, then make a memorandum of the number of the store, and be sure you get into the
RIGHT PLACE.

White Dinner Sets	154 pieces	$16 00
Decorative China Tea Sets	44 pieces	6 50
White China Tea Sets	44 pieces	3 75
White China Dinner Plates	the dozen	1 65
White China Soup Plates	the dozen	1 65
White China Breakfast Plates	the dozen	1 45
White China Tea Plates	the dozen	1 15
Cut Glass Goblets	the dozen	1 75
Cut Glass Champagnes	the dozen	1 20
Cut Glass Wines	the dozen	75
Silver-plated Table Spoons	the dozen	3 75
Silver-plated Tea Spoons	the dozen	1 50
Silver-plated Table Forks	the dozen	4 00
Silver-plated Castors	the dozen	5 00
Silver-plated Tea Sets	6 pieces	22 00
Silver-plated Cake Baskets		6 50

The public are respectfully informed that this immense stock must be cleared out within
NINETY DAYS.
W. J. F. DALLEY & CO.,
Nos. 681 and 683 Broadway,
between Houston and Bleecker sts.

NO. 40 MURRAY-STREET.—STEARNS & MARVIN'S, late RICH & Co.'s improved SALAMANDER SAFE, WILDER's patent, secured with the celebrated LA BELLE POWDER-PROOF LOCK, with a very small key, all made under the immediate inspection of our Mr. STEARNS, who has for 15 years superintended their manufacture, during which time not a dollar's worth of property has been consumed in one of them—222 having been tested in accidental fires; warranted free from dampness. Also, BURGLAR-PROOF CHESTS, of any size, lined with hardened steel, which cannot be drilled or broken. For sale by STEARNS & MARVIN, No. 40 Murray-st. Factory, corner of St. Mark's-place and Avenue A.

CARPETINGS AND OIL-CLOTHS.
BRUSSELS AND TAPESTRY CARPET.9s. per yard.
VELVET CARPET.12s. to 16s. per yard.
OIL CLOTHS.3s. to 9s. per yard.
HEAVY SUPER CARPETS.6s. per yard.
CURTAINS AND CURTAIN MATERIALS.
MATTINGS, &c., &c.,
For sale at reduced prices, by
PETERSON & HUMPHREY,
No. 524 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

SEWING MACHINES.—I. M. SINGER & CO.'S *Gazette*, a beautiful pictorial paper, contains full and reliable information about sewing machines, and answers all questions that can be asked on the subject. All who read this paper will learn how to purchase a sewing machine with which $1,000 a year, clear profit, can be made, and will be protected from being imposed upon by any of the humbug machines now before the public. I. M. SINGER & CO.'S *Gazette* will be sent gratis to all who apply by letter or otherwise.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway, New-York.

CURTAIN MATERIALS AND WINDOW SHADES AT WHOLESALE.—KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 291 Broadway and No. 54 Reade-st., have a full and choice stock of Brocatels, Satin De Laines, Worsted Damasks, Lace and Muslin Curtains, Cornices, Gimps, &c., which are offered at the lowest prices. WINDOW-SHADES.—Our stock of Window-Shades is the largest in New-York, and our superior manufacturing facilities enable us to offer these goods less than other houses. We invite the attention of close buyers.

LEARY & CO.'S NEW QUARTERLY PATTERN for Gentlemen's Dress Hats, is this day issued, together with a large invoice of Paris Hats of late styles, including the celebrated Cambridge Soft Hat, (a new water-proof article,) in various colors, and for sale at our counters only.
LEARY & CO.,
Leaders of Fashion for Gents' Hats,
Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House, Broadway.

PRIZE CARPETS!
Only Medal given for Carpets by
AMERICAN INSTITUTE
Was for Tapestries exhibited by and sold at
HIRAM ANDERSON'S, NO. 99 BOWERY.

ARRESTED—THAT IS NOT I, BUT MY APPETITE was—by calling at the Toutine Dining Rooms, corner of Broadway and Fulton-st., under Knox's. Private dining and supper rooms; entrance in Fulton-st.
CULVER & SMITH, Proprietors.

BEEBE & CO.,
No. 166 Broadway,
WILL ISSUE THEIR SPRING FASHION
For gentlemen's hats, THIS DAY, (Saturday,) Feb. 28.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

INGER & CO.'S

☞ **Cold Pressed Newfoundland Pure Pale Cod Liver Oil** has now, in consequence of its marked superiority over every other variety, secured the entire confidence and almost universal preference of the most eminent Medical Practitioners, as the most speedy and effectual remedy for CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, DIABETES, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, NEURALGIA, RICKETS, INFANTILE WASTING, GENERAL DEBILITY, and all SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS.

Its leading distinctive characteristics are: complete preservation of active and essential principles, invariable purity and uniform strength, entire freedom from nauseous flavor and after-taste, rapid curative effects, and consequent economy. Prepared by INGER & CO., Chemists and Druggists, No. 599 Broadway.

☞ **Neck Ties, Stocks, &c.**
SMITH & BROUWER,
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF
NECK-TIES, STOCKS, &c.,
NO. 49 VESEY-ST.,
Would call the attention of WHOLESALE BUYERS to their extensive assortment of Spring and Summer styles.

☞ **The Popularity of Rushton's Cod-Liver Oil** as a remedy for pulmonary diseases, is rapidly on the increase, and scarcely a day passes without some one is cured by its use. FREDERICK V. RUSHTON'S name is in full on each label, without which it is not genuine. No. 10 Astor House, corner Barclay-st., and No. 417 Broadway, corner Canal-st.

☞ **Oxygenated Bitters.**—For the cure of Dyspepsia and General Debility this medicine is invaluable; its peculiar combination is the result of experience, and an intimate knowledge of the cause of these diseases.

☞ **Burnett's Kalliston and Burnett's Oriental Tooth Wash** for sale by C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway.

☞ **To the Afflicted.**—HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM.—This potent yet purely vegetable purifier is now acknowledged the only reliable curative for all diseases flowing from great impurity of the blood.

Rheumatism in its most painful forms and of twenty-five years duration, is entirely eradicated from the system.

Scrofula and king's evil readily yield to its powerful yet mild influence, and such is its magical operation in these cases that there is seldom scarcely a scar left of the most frightful ulcers to mar the appearance of the patient.

In old ulcers, fever sores, mercurial diseases, it cures in an incredibly short period, removing every particle of impurity from the blood.

In eruptive diseases, such as erysipelas, salt rheum, pimples, blotches on the face, or the worst cases of humors of the blood, it cannot fail, if taken according to the directions.

In diseases of the liver, kidneys, spleen, debility, incipient consumption, &c., the LIFE BALSAM can be relied on as the most safe and sure remedy ever known.

The certificates put up with each bottle are not from persons 1,000 miles distant or having no existence at all, as is the case with most of the advertised nostrums, but from well-known citizens of New-York; and the cures are such as to challenge their equal in the world. The dose is from a teaspoonful to two tablespoonsfull. Special directions accompany each bottle. 75 cents per bottle—or 6 for $4. Principal depot, No. 246 Grand-st. Agent for Brooklyn, Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st.; and Druggists generally.

☞ **Removed from No. 2 Hanover-square,** to No. 43 Wall-st., Phenix Bank Building.
HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
CASH CAPITAL, $200,000.
With a surplus,
Insures Buildings, Furniture, Vessels in Port and their Cargoes, and other Property,
AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.
SAMUEL H ROKENBAUGH, President.
DORAS L. STONE, Secretary.

WIGS!—HAIR-DYE!!—WIGS!!!
☞ **Batchelor's Wigs and Toupees** have improvements peculiar to their house. They are celebrated all over the world for their graceful beauty, ease and durability—fitting to a charm. The largest and best stock in the world. Twelve private rooms for applying his famous DYE. Sold at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway

MEDICINE WITHOUT PAY.
☞ **I will present one box of my Magnetic Salve to any respectable patient who will call and receive it.** For Burns, Chilblains, Scrofula, and Salt Rheum, unsurpassed. S. B. SMITH, Electro-Magnetist, No. 77 Canal-st., between Broadway and Church-st.

☞ **New-York Harmonic Society.**—The members of this Society are hereby notified to attend an extra rehearsal of Rossini's "Stabat Mater," to be performed on Tuesday evening next at the Academy of Music. The rehearsal will be held THIS (Thursday) EVENING, in the lecture room of Dr. Hutton's Church, Washington-square, entrance on Washington-place. The attendance of every member is requested. By order.
JAMES H. AIKMAN, Secretary.

☞ **New-York Medical College.**—East 13th-st., near 4th av. The commencement exercises of this Institution will take place at the College edifice on THURSDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Valedictory address by Prof. TIMOTHY CHILDS, M. D.
The profession and the public generally are respectfully invited.
R. OGDEN DOREMUS, M. D.,
Sec'y Board of Trustees.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ To Gentlemen.—$1 to $5.00 worth of new and left-off clothing wanted. Gentlemen having large or small lots to dispose of will receive their full value, without haggling or seeking to impose on them. Call at the store, or address THOMAS D. CONROY, 461 Pearl-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

GLORIOUS! GLORIOUS!
NO. ONE. VOL. TWO.
PORTER'S SPIRIT OF THE TIMES.
OUT THIS MORNING!
BETTER THAN THE BEST!
JUST LOOK AT THE CONTENTS.
LOVE'S LABOR LOST.
THE NINE LIZARDS, BY DI VERNON.
DOTTINGS AT HOME, BY GOV. K.
BASS AND BASS FISHING, BY SILVERSIDE.
MANNERS OF THE OLDEN TIME, BY OBSERVER.
RANDOM WRITING, BY STIEBUP.
PONS ASS-INORUM, BY BEPPO.
THE FUNNY PICTURE, BY BILL.
AGRICULTURE.
STOCK BREEDING.
YACHTING.
BASE BALL.
PEDIGREE OF FLORA TEMPLE.
MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.
Besides so many good things that, in order to form any idea of the richness of this paper, it
MUST BE READ.
IT CAN BE HAD EVERYWHERE.
PRICE ONLY SIX CENTS.

A GREAT NATIONAL WORK.
SOLD BY SUBSCRIPTION ONLY.
AN ABRIDGEMENT OF THE DEBATES OF CONGRESS,
From 1789 to 1856.
From Gales & Seaton's Annals of Congress—from their Register of Debates; and from the Official Reported Debates by John C. Rives.
BY THE AUTHOR OF "THIRTY YEARS' VIEW."
To be completed in 15 vols., 750 pages each, comprising what is now contained in over One Hundred Volumes.
The price for each volume, in law binding, will be $3 50, (not much over one half the usual price for law books,) or $3 in boards, payable as delivered.
The first volume is now ready, and the work will be continued every two or three months till the whole is complete.
The large expense involved in publishing this work has induced us to offer it by SUBSCRIPTION ONLY, and we, therefore, specially invite the coöperation of our fellow-citizens in all parts of the Union to send us their names early, with directions how the volumes shall be forwarded.
In neighborhoods where we have no agent, we will send a copy of the work, post paid, on receipt of the price named.
These debates have been accruing for a period of nearly seventy years, and fill more than one hundred volumes—one-third of them quartos—and cannot be purchased for less than Five Hundred Dollars, nor used by purchasers except as a necessity, nor anything found in them when wanted except upon tolisome search. In the meantime, they contain the history of the working of the Government from its foundation—showing what has been done, and how it was done—and shed light upon the study of all impending questions; for there is not a question of the day, and will not be while the Government continues, which may not be illustrated by something to be found in these debates.
The following letters have been received:
WHEATLAND, NEAR LANCASTER, NOV. 17, 1856.
MY DEAR SIR: It affords me pleasure to become a subscriber to Col. Benton's Abridgment of the Debates in Congress, from 1789 to 1856. From the long experience of the Colonel in public affairs, his commanding ability, and his accurate and extensive knowledge of its political history, we may expect that this work will add to his own fame and prove highly valuable to his country.
Yours, very respectfully, JAMES BUCHANAN.
LEXINGTON, KY., Jan. 6, 1857.
DEAR SIR: In answer to your letter of 2d inst. I have to say that I know of no man in the United States more competent than Col. Benton to prepare an abridgment of the Debates in Congress, and I take pleasure in becoming a subscriber to the work. Very respectfully,
JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE.
BOSTON, Dec. 20, 1856.
DEAR SIR: I have already subscribed for the Debates in Congress in this city. Col. Benton's eminent talent and reputation as a statesman, his familiar acquaintance with our Parliamentary history, and his undying ladustry, are a sufficient guarantee for the faithful execution of this great undertaking. I am, dear Sir, respectfully yours,
EDWARD LEVETT.
Of this work Governor CHASE, of Ohio, says:
EXECUTIVE OFFICE, COLUMBUS, Dec 5, 1853.
DEAR SIR: The proposed Abridgment of the Debates of Congress, by Colonel Benton, commends itself to the favor of all Americans. The work itself is most important. It will place within the reach of thousands otherwise inaccessible treasures of historical knowledge. It will make audible to the present generation the discussion of the past—deeply interesting themselves, but even more interesting as exhibiting the beginnings of great issues of events, the procession of which is yet passing before our own eyes.
And no man is so well fitted for this work as the distinguished statesman who has undertaken it. His large experience in the public councils, and his comprehensive judgment, afford sufficient guarantees that nothing will be retrenched which should be retained, or retained which should be retrenched. Very respectfully yours,
S. P. CHASE.
Hon. Judge Ware, of the United States District Court for Maine, says:
A faithful and impartial Abridgment of the Debates of Congress, from the organization of the Government to the present time, will be a work of great value to every man who feels an interest in the history of his country. Mr. Benton's long experience in public life, familiarity with all the great questions of national policy which have agitated the country, and been discussed in Congress for the last thirty-five years, and his known industry, eminently qualify him for such a work.
ASHUR WARE.
PORTLAND, Feb. 14, 1857.
Persons desiring an Agency for the above, or with our other Subscription Books, should make early application to
D. APPLETON & CO.,
Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway, New-York.

A CAPITAL NEW BOOK.
THE STAR AND THE CLOUD;
OR,
A DAUGHTER'S LOVE.
BY AZEL S. ROE.
1 neat 12mo. volume. Price, $1 25.
From the New-York Daily Times.
Some five years ago we read a novel called "I've Been Thinking;" and thought it was lacking in literary finish, yet, such was the power of prolixity manifested in its pages, the author so evidently possessed the rare faculty of taking hold of his reader's attention and dragging him along over arid wastes of dull description, that we had no hesitation in prophesying that he would turn up a popular novel-writer. It was full of strongly-marked characters and striking incidents. He has since produced two or three books which have justified the opinion we formed of his talent. The last one that has reached us is called "The Star and the Cloud; or, A Daughter's Love." Like his other novels, it is thoroughly American, serious in tone, with strongly-individualized characters, striking incidents, and rather long descriptions of rural scenery. The scene of the story is in Monmouth County, New-Jersey, and the local coloring is exceedingly fresh and natural.
From the Boston Traveler.
Mr. Roe's new book, "The Star and the Cloud," is unquestionably the best story of the time, and it is not impossible that this author's rather peculiar novels may not become a school by themselves, which will find imitators. They are unique, full of human nature, and what is remarkable in a writer, each one seems to be an improvement upon the previous one.
DERBY & JACKSON, Publishers,
No. 119 Nassau-st.
For sale at all the bookstores.
ALSO, UNIFORM WITH THE ABOVE, BY SAME AUTHOR:
A LONG LOOK AHEAD. 12mo. $1 25.
TO LOVE AND TO BE LOVED. 12mo. $1 25.
I'VE BEEN THINKING. 12mo. $1.

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST FOR the present week, contains the opening chapters of "THE WITHERED HEART," an Original Novelet, by T. S. ARTHUR, Esq. Also, "The Old John Hancock Among the Breakers," a sea sketch, by a U. S. Naval Officer—"A Heroine in Her Way," by Dr. DORAN—"The Three Serenaders, or How He Didn't Win Her"—and numerous other Articles. Sold by DEXTER & BRO., and other periodical dealers—price 4 cents.

CHILDREN WILL BE MADE BETTER and happier by reading IDLE PATTY, in To-day's LIFE ILLUSTRATED. Fathers and Mothers may here confer a great benefit, at a very small cost. Only Four Cents.

IOWA AND MINNESOTA.
PARKER'S HANDBOOKS OF THESE STATES, With new Maps. Each volume complete in itself. Price, 75 cents each.
Every traveller to the West should purchase these admirable Handbooks.

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST FOR the present week contains the opening chapters of "THE WITHERED HEART," an Original Novelet, by T. S. ARTHUR, Esq. Also, "The Old John Hancock Among the Breakers," a sea sketch, by a U. S. Naval Officer—"A Heroine in Her Way," by DR. DORAN—"The Three Serenaders, or How He Didn't Win Her"—and numerous other articles. Sold by DEXTER & BRO., and other periodical dealers—price 4 cents.

COUNTERFEITERS AND COUNTERFEITING.—Some interesting Illustrations of Life, and valuable Hints, for the protection of all who use money, in To-day's LIFE ILLUSTRATED. Only Four Cents.

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST IS A paper designed to interest and instruct, and not to corrupt the family circle. If you want stories of crime to corrupt your sons and daughters, do NOT buy the Post. Sold by DEXTER & BRO., and other periodical dealers—price 4 cents.

NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE
TO-DAY.
Immense embellished number, with all the Criminal News and Murders.
32 per annum. 31 for 6 months. Subscriptions addressed to R. A. SEYMOUR, New-York City.

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST FOR the present week, contains the opening chapters of "THE WITHERED HEART," an Original Novelet, by T. S. ARTHUR, Esq. Also, "The Old John Hancock Among the Breakers," a sea sketch, by a U. S. Naval Officer—"A Heroine in Her Way," by DR. DORAN—"The Three Serenaders, or How He Didn't Win Her"—and numerous other Articles. Sold by DEXTER & BRO., and other periodical dealers—price 4 cents.

THE LATE DR. KANE.—AN EXCELLENT likeness, with a very interesting Biographical Sketch of this distinguished and intrepid Naval Officer and Discoverer, is given in to-day's LIFE ILLUSTRATED. Price only 4 cents. To be had of all Newsmen. Published by FOWLER AND WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE GREAT INAUGURATION PAPER!
No. 66 OF
FRANK LESLIE'S
ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER,
ISSUED THIS MORNING,
Contains the following accurate Engravings, taken expressly for this Paper, by our own Artists:
View of Mr. Buchanan's Parlor, Wheatland.
View of Mr. Buchanan's Bedroom, Wheatland.
View of Mr. Buchanan's Library, Wheatland.
American Eagles presented to Mr. Buchanan.
His favorite Dog "LARA."
Walking-Stick presented by Col. W. Dunlap.
His favorite Arm-Chair.
Mr. Buchanan leaving Wheatland—Entrance to Mr. Buchanan's Ground—Mr. Buchanan Waiting at the Exchange Hotel, Lancaster, for the cars
Mr. Buchanan taking the Cars for Washington.
Scene at the Hotel, on the Departure of the Train with Mr. Buchanan.
Scenes between Washington and Wheatland.
Mr. Buchanan's Reception at Washington, D. C.
Scene Outside the Depôt, Washington, D. C.
Mr. Buchanan's Chamber at the National Hotel, Washington—Preparing for the Inauguration.
The Committee Waiting on Mr. Buchanan, to conduct him to the Capitol.
A LARGE AND ACCURATE ENGRAVING OF THE INAUGURATION.
Occupying an entire Page of this Paper.
All the News, to the time of going to Press.
The beautiful Tale of the
"NIGHT SHRIEK."
And plenty of interesting reading matter.
This beautiful paper is the only one in the country which illustrates the News of the day.
Price Six Cents. To be had at all News depôts.
Advertisers' attention is called to the following affidavit showing the amount of circulation attained by this paper:
State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.:
William A. Wood, being duly sworn, says that he is one of the firm of Hayes & Wood, of said City, Printers; that said firm printed of Number Sixty Three, of *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper*, one hundred and twenty-three thousand, one hundred and sixty-three copies.
W. A. WOOD.
Sworn to before me, this 24th day of February, 1857.
W. H. STOODDILL, Commissioner of Deeds.

READY ON SATURDAY, MARCH 14.
SOPHIA LEE'S CANTERBURY TALES.
Price $1.
In one duodecimo volume of 420 pages, uniform with the two volumes already published of Harriet Lee's Canterbury Tales, and forming the third volume of MASON'S STANDARD LIBRARY OF TALES.
The great favor with which the republication of Harriet Lee's Canterbury Tales has been received, has warranted the issuing of her sister's contribution to that remarkable series, as the third volume of our "Standard Library of Tales." There is a great difference of opinion as to the relative merits of the two sisters as authors. While some critics assign the superiority to Harriet Lee, others claim with equal confidence, that the tales of Sophia Lee are the gems of their original collection. We give the new generation of readers the opportunity of deciding the question for themselves.
In addition to Sophia Lee's contributions to the Canterbury Tales, the present volume contains her introduction to the whole series and a short biography. We have also ready a new edition of volumes 1 and 2 of "Mason's Standard Library," containing
HARRIET LEE'S CANTERBURY TALES, 2 vols. 12mo. Price $1 75.
SOPHIA'S LEE'S CANTERBURY TALES, completing the set, will be published on Saturday, March 14, by
MASON BROTHERS,
Nos. 108 and 110 Duane-st., New-York.

DEAD LETTERS.—A NEW USE OF THE Magnetic Telegraph; our Navy; Navigation; Dudley Observatory; Fresh Shad; an Ancient Oak; the Post-Office; Huntington, the Forger; How Common Sense People Dress; Interesting Proverbs; Love of Reading; Happy Firesides; Mountains; Eloquence; The True Gentleman; a Noble Reply; Marriage Custom; In SIFE ILLUSTRATED. All for Four Cents.

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST CONTAINS highly interesting Novelets, Pictures of Life, Engravings, Humorous articles, Enigmas and Riddles;—in short, all that a Family Literary Paper should contain. If you want a paper to make yourself and family wiser and better, then BUY the POST. Sold by DEXTER & BRO., and other periodical dealers—price 4 cents.

THE NEW "PURITAN" ROMANCE.
G. P. PUTNAM & CO.
Will Publish on Wednesday, March 4,
THE BAY PATH:
A Tale of Colonial Times in New-England.
BY J. G. HOLLAND,
Editor of the Springfield *Republican*.
This admirably written story gives an original and very interesting picture of the state of society in the early times of Massachusetts. Many of the characters are historical and a name which has been made unenviably famous in "Hawthorne's Seven Gables" is here presented in a very different aspect, and much more nearly in accordance with truth. The publishers believe this to be eminently worthy of a permanent and prominent place in the historical-romantic literature of the country.
Extract from the Preface.
The early colonial life of New-England, though cramped in its creeds, rigid in its governmental policy, formal in its society and homely in its details, was neither without its romantic aspects nor its heroes, in high and humble position, will, whose full hearts, independent wills and manly struggles, the largest spirit of this age may ully sympathize.

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST CONTAINS highly interesting Novelets, Pictures of Life, Engravings, Humorous articles, Enigmas and Riddles; in short, all that a Family Literary Paper should contain. If you want a paper to make yourself and family wiser and better, then buy the Post. Sold by DEXTER & BRO., and other periodical dealers. Price 4 cents.

IRON VS. GOLD.—BY EDWARD EVERETT.—Some Original Comparisons in To-day's LIFE ILLUSTRATED. For sale by all newsmen.

AMERICAN MEDICAL GAZETTE; AND JOURNAL OF HEALTH.
EDITED BY DR. BEESE.
The MARCH Number contains:
1—A letter from Dr. Goddard, of Philadelphia, claiming to demonstrate the "image of the murderer on the eye of his victim."
2—Criticisms on the Huntingdon trial, with notices of Dr. W. Parker, Dr. C. R. Gilman, and Counselor J. T. Brady, in relation to Moral Insanity.
3—Inaugural of Dr. Mott, before the Academy of Medicine, together with more than its usual variety of original and selected matter, including critical notices of New Books, Consumption Hospitals, Dr. Burdell's Murder, fatal mistakes of apothecaries, the latinity of the Eastern Dispensary, Medical News, &c., &c.
Single numbers 25 cents. Annual subscription $2.
For sale by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway. Publication office, No. 10 Union-square.

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST FOR the present week contains the opening chapters of "THE WITHERED HEART," an original novelet, by T. S. ARTHUR, Esq. Also, "The Old John Hancock Among the Breakers," a sea sketch, by a U. S. Naval Officer—"A Heroine in Her Way," by DR. DORAN—"The Three Serenaders, or How He Didn't Win Her"—and numerous other articles. Sold by DEXTER & BRO., and other periodical dealers—price 4 cents.

MUNIFICENT BEQUESTS.—SOME VALUAble suggestions for our Rich Men, in To-day's LIFE ILLUSTRATED. All classes should read it.

NOTICE TO THE BOOK TRADE.
REMOVAL.
E. D. LONG,
Having removed from No. 121 Nassau-st.,
To
NO. 30 BEEKMAN-ST., SECOND STORY,
Wishes to inform the trade that he has made arrangements with Mr. T. B. PETERSON, of Philadelphia, whereby he will be enabled to supply the trade with all works published by him at his lowest prices
COUNTRY DEALERS will find that by ordering from me, all their orders will be filled as quickly and on as favorable terms as if they were on the spot themselves.
DEALERS AND STRANGERS visiting the City, and all others, are invited to call and examine my large and well-assorted stock.
Catalogues sent free, on application to
E. D. LONG, No. 30 Beekman-st., second story.

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST CONTAINS highly interesting Novelets, Pictures of Life, Engravings, Humorous articles, enigmas and riddles—in short, all that a family literary paper should contain. If you want a paper to make yourself and family wiser and better, then buy the Post. Sold by DEXTER & BRO., and other periodical dealers—price 4 cents.

LIFE IN WASHINGTON.—READ "AN HOUR at the President's Levée," in To-day's LIFE ILLUSTRATED. Only Four Cents.

THE BOOK THAT SELLS!
VIOLET,
OR,
THE CROSS AND THE CROWN.
BY MARIA J. MCINTOSH.
The Tenth Thousand of this most charming book is ready this morning.
JOHN P. JEWETT & CO., Publishers.

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST FOR the present week contains the opening chapters of "THE WITHERED HEART," an Original Novelet, by T. S. ARTHUR, Esq. Also, "The Old John Hancock Among the Breakers," a sea sketch, by a U. S. Naval Officer—"A Heroine in Her Way," by DR. DORAN—"The Three Serenaders, or How He Didn't Win Her"—and numerous other Articles. Sold by DEXTER & BRO., and other periodical dealers—price 4 cents.

FARMERS' DAUGHTERS, AND MERCHANTS' Daughters, too, will be interested in To-day's LIFE ILLUSTRATED. Only Four Cents. Every newsman OUGHT to have it. Ask, and he will get it.

TAX BOOK, 1857.
BOYD'S NEW-YORK CITY TAX-BOOK, now ready. Price $2. It gives the names of all persons, corporations and copartnerships, who were ever taxed in the City on personal and real estate, whether resident or non-resident. For sale by booksellers, and WM. H. BOYD, No. 15 Appleton's Building, No. 346 Broadway. Directories furnished.

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST CONTAINS highly interesting novelets, pictures of life, engravings, humorous articles, enigmas and riddles—in short, all that a family literary paper should contain. If you want a paper to make yourself and family wiser and better, then buy the Post. Sold by DEXTER & BRO., and other periodical dealers—price 4 cents.

BACHELORS.—TEXAS VS. MINNESOTA—HOW to Behave; or, Imported Manners—in This Week's LIFE ILLUSTRATED. Only Four Cents. Sold at No. 308 Broadway.

THE UNITED STATES MAGAZINE
FOR MARCH,
contains among other choice things an elaborate and very interesting Review of Count GASPARIN'S SCIENCE vs. SPIRITUALISM. So able a review from so able a source will be likely to increase the interest of the public in that remarkable book.

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST CONTAINS highly interesting Novelets, Pictures of Life, Engravings, Humorous articles, Enigmas and Riddles;—in short, all that a Family Literary Paper should

AMUSEMENTS.

DODWORTH'S SALOON,
FRIDAY EVENING, March 6, 1857.
OLE BULL'S
GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL
CONCERT,
Assisted by the following eminent talent:
MISS VICTORIA GILLER, Soprano.
SIG. GIANNONI, Tenor.
SIG. GASPARONI, Basso.
G. W. MORGAN, Organist.
FRANZ ROTH, Pianist.

PROGRAMME.
PART I.
1. ARIA—from the Opera of Due Foscari.....Verdi
"Dal piu remoto esiglio."
SIG. GIANNONI.
2. ARIA—from the Opera of Sonnambula.....Bellini
"Vi Vavvisc."
SIG. GASPARONI.
3. CONCERTO—in three parts.....Ole Bull
Allegro maestoso—Adagio sentimentale, and Rondo scherzando.
OLE BULL, MORGAN AND ROTH.
4. ARIA—from the Opera of Beatrice di Tenda...Bellini
"Malinconia."
MISS VICTORIA GILLER.
5. DUETTO—from the Opera of Otello.....Rossini
Non mi ingannc.
SIG. GIANNONI AND SIG. GASPARONI.
6. INTRODUCTION and VARIATIONS upon the Air of "Hope told a Flattering Tale"—from the Opera of "La Molinara."
By Paesiello. Composed by.....Paganini
OLE BULL.

PART II.
7. DUETTO—from the Opera Gemma di Vergy.....Donizetti
"Non è ver, none è quel tempio."
MISS GILLER AND SIG. GIANNONI.
8. ARIA—from the Opera Ernani.....Verdi
"Infelice e tu credivi."
SIG. GASPARONI.
9. THE MOTHER'S PRAYER.....Ole Bull
OLE BULL, MORGAN AND ROTH.
10. ROMANZA—from the Opera of Rigoletto.....Verdi
La donna è mobile.
SIG. GIANNONI.
11. SONG—"Home Sweet Home."..... Bishop
MISS GILLER.
12. POLACCA GUERRIERA.....Ole Bull
OLE BULL, MORGAN AND ROTH.

Mr. G. W. MORGAN will preside at the Alexandre Organ.
FRANZ ROTH.....Conductor.
Tickets.....One Dollar.
Doors open at 7. Concert commences at 8.
Tickets and reserved seats may be secured in advance at the music stores of WM. HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway, and SCHARFENBERG & LOUIS, No. 769 Broadway.
N. B.—No extra charge for reserved seats.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
E. A. Marshall, Bessee; W. R. Blake, Stage Manager
MR. FORREST.
THIS (Thursday) EVENING, March 5, 1857,
in the beautifully-revived historical play of
WILLIAM TELL.
Positively his last performance of that celebrated part during his present engagement.
The fates of
COUSIN JOE,
Mr. FORREST,
on Friday evening, in his original part as JACK CADE.
The characters of Romeo by Mme. Ponisi, Juliet by Mrs. Lizzie Weston Davenport, will be repeated on Saturday Evening.
On Monday Night—Mr. FORREST as the GLADIATOR.
Choice farces conclude the entertainments.
Overture at 7½ o'clock precisely.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE,
No. 624 Broadway, near Houston-st.
Miss Laura Keene.....Sole Lessee and Directress.
Change of Time—Doors open at 6½; the performance will commence with the Overture at 7½.
GREAT SUCCESS OF TWO NEW PLAYS.
THURSDAY EVENING, March 5, 1857,
the dramatic poem, in 5 acts, for the tenth time, entitled
FAUST AND MARGUERITE.
Supported by Messrs. Jordan, C. Wheatleigh, Stoddart, Bingham, Alleyne, Hayes, McDonald, Benson, Mrs. H. F. Gratian, Misses Alleyne, Howell, and Miss Laura Keene.
To conclude, for the fifth time, with the new American Comedietta, by a citizen of New-York, entitled
LOVE FIN '76.
Supported by Messrs. Stoddart, Burnett, Lingham, T. B. Johnston, Ringgold, Benson, Hayes, Misses Alleyne, Howell, and Miss Kate Reignolds.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
THURSDAY, March 5.
MISS MATILDA HERON
as
MEDEA.
To-morrow, CAMILLE; Saturday, (the7th) benefit of Miss HERON.
Mr. LESTER
and
Mrs. HOEY
will appear. On and after Saturday next the doors will open at 7, the performance will commence at 7½.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
MISS MATILDA HERON
respectfully announces to her friends and the public, that her Benefit will take place on
SATURDAY NEXT, March 7, 1857,
upon which occasion will be repeated, for the eleventh time, the tragic play of
MEDEA,
with other entertainments, in which Mrs. Hoey, Mr. Walcot and Mr. Lester will appear.
Seats can be secured in advance.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.
THURSDAY—One of the best bills offered.
The sterling comedy of
JOHN BULL.
Dennis Bulgruddery, Mr. Brougham; Job Thornberry, Mr. Burton; Peregrine, Mr. C. Fisher; Mrs. Bulgruddery, Mrs. Hughes.
The Burlesque of
THE NEW CAMILLE.
Camille.....Mr. Burton | Author.....Mr. Brougham
Armand.....Miss Polly Marshall.
To conclude with the great DUALITY,
In which Mr. Brougham will make an unwarrantable intrusion on Mr. Burton.
To-morrow—THE SERIOUS FAMILY and THE TOODLES, with a favorite piece for Mr. Brougham.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM.
SATURDAY, MARCH 7.
THALBERG'S FAREWELL CONCERT.
On which occasion the following immense attraction will be offered:
Joint appearance of
Mlle. PARODI, Madame D'ANGRI and
Madame PATTI STRAKOSCH,
Sig. TIBERINI.
Joint appearance of
S. THALBERG and MAURICE STRAKOSCH.
Mr. JOSEPH BURKE.
AN ORCHESTRA
UNDER THE DIRECTION OF
CARL BERGMANN.
BEETHOVEN'S CONCERTO IN C MINOR.
With full orchestra by
Mr. THALBERG.
who will likewise perform on this occasion "Miserere," from The Trovatore, on the Alexandre organ.
THE SALE OF SEATS
commences on Thursday, at the usual places.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.
NEW HALL, No. 585 BROADWAY.
Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.
MONDAY EVENING, March 2, by particular request, will be produced, the opera of
BONNAMBULA,
in three acts. New scenery, &c., &c.
Preceding which,
NEGRO MINSTRELSY.
On Friday Evening, March 6, Complimentary Benefit to G. SWAIN BUCKLEY, on which occasion will be performed the celebrated burlesque on the opera of TROVATORE. Commences at 7½ o'clock; Tickets 25 cents; Orchestra seats 50 cents.

PERHAM'S SEVEN MILE MIRROR,
OPEN EVERY P. M. AT 3 O'CLOCK,
EVENING AT 7½ O'CLOCK,
AT THE
CHINESE ROOMS, NO. 539 BROADWAY.
SATURDAY P. M. AND EVENING,
THE GIFT GENTLEMAN
Will be introduced.
$1 Tickets admit Four Persons
to the entertainment, and entitle the holder to ONE SHARE IN THE GIFTS.
Single admission 25 cents.

MY-DEARY,
OR
MEDEA,
AT
PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE
EVERY EVENING.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—UNbounded success! of the new, original, beautiful and touching domestic drama not yet in print, and just produced from the MS. of the author, sent on from London. THURSDAY, March 5, RUTH OAKLEY. Paul Oakley, Mr. C. W. Clarke; Dandylion, Hadaway; Ruth Oakley, Miss Mestayer. Previous to which (in the evening) the FONES TORTUEUSES. AFTERNOON, at 3, PADDY MILES IN AMERICA, and AWAY WITH MELANCHOLY. The Living Phantom, Living Serpents, Happy Family, &c., may be seen. Admission 25 cents; children under 10, 12½ cts.

AMERICAN THEATRE, CHAMBERS STREET. Managers—J. Davenport and H. Watkins. Dress Circle and Orchestra Seats, 50 cents; Parquet, 25 cents; Upper Circle, 12 cents; Seats in Private Boxes, $1. THIS EVENING, March 5, will be performed the Comedy of
FASHION:
Or, Aristocracy of New-York.
Dancing by Ernestine and Annie Hetnarde.
To conclude with the thrilling Drama of the CORONER'S INQUEST.

OLD FOLKS CONCERT.—THE ORIGINAL Old Folks Concert Troupe, numbering fifty, will give a concert of sacred music in Rev. Henry Ward Beecher's Church, Brooklyn, on SATURDAY EVENING, March 7. They will appear in the costume of a hundred years ago, and sing our great-grandmothers' melodies. Come one and all and see how people used to look in ye olden time. Tickets 25 cents. For sale at the door.

FAREWELL TO THE OLD TABERNACLE.—The HUTCHINSON FAMILY will give their last Concert in this City, for the season, at the above favorite old room, on SATURDAY EVENING, the 7th inst., where they will be happy to see their old friends once again for the days of "Old Lang Syne." Tickets 25 cents; Reserve seats 50 cents.

ARNHOLD, THE BEARDED BOY; OR, the Man in Miniature. The wonderful Boy will remain only this week on exhibition, at No. 227 Broadway, opposite the Broadway Theatre, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. and Evenings, at the Vaux Garden, No. 45 Bowery. Admission 12½ cents.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THE EXHIBITION is still open to the public and contains many rare curiosities and works of art not to be met with elsewhere. Price of admission 25 cents.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE PEERLESS MAGNIFICENCE OF THE WORD OF GOD.
A NEW SERIES OF SERMONS FOR THE PEOPLE.
BY T. S. STOCKTON.
Author of "Sermons for the People;" and Editor of "Stockton's Book and Journal," "The Bible Times," "The Bible in Separate Volumes," "Bible Tracts," &c., &c.

The March number of STOCKTON'S BOOK AND JOURNAL opens a new series of Sermons for the People. Of the former series, five editions have been issued; and it is hoped that the new series will prove more worthy of extensive circulation and common perusal. They are Christian—not Sectarian.

The subject, in full, bears this title: THE PEERLESS MAGNIFICENCE OF THE WORD OF GOD; or, the Supremacy of the Bible, as the only Sensible, Infallible and Divine Authority on Earth. Text—Psalm cxxxviii, 2: "Thou hast magnified thy Word above all thy name." The design is, to assert and maintain the true character of the Bible, as distinctively and preeminently the Book of Christ—the Mediatorial Law of the World.

The new Series will consist of ten or twelve Discourses. While they shall occupy the Book department, the Journal department will continue to present its own variety of briefer articles.

The BOOK AND JOURNAL was commenced January, 1857. The back numbers can still be furnished. Now is the time to subscribe. New subscribers are constantly coming in. Price—a dollar a month, a dime a number.

The BIBLE TIMES, a small, neat, monthly newspaper, is published at 25 cents a year, and is devoted to all Bible interests. Address T. H. STOCKTON,
Philadelphia, Pa.

P. S.—For sale in New-York by E. GOODENOUGH, No. 122 Nassau-st.

THALBERG'S CONCERTS.
THURSDAY, MARCH 5.
In connection with
THE ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY,
Under the direction of
MAURICE STRAKOSCH,
At Niblo's Saloon, Thursday, March 5.
Grand combination of
FOUR PRIMA DONNE ON ONE EVENING.
Madame D'ANGRI, Mlle. PARODI,
Mme. PATTI STRAKOSCH, Mme. JOHANNSEN,
S. THALBERG, Mr. JOS. BURKE.
The Orchestra and Chorus of the Opera.
Conductors.....Maurice Strakosch and Sig. Abella.
Mr. THALBERG
will play "Airs Russes," "The Last Rose of Summer," "Massaniello," and "Styrian Melodies," with Mr. BURKE.
Madame D'ANGRI and Mlle. PARODI
Will sing the celebrated duet from "Semiramis."
"We met by Chance". Mlle. Parodi and Mme. Strakosch
"I would that my Love". Mlle. Parodi and Mme. Strakosch
"La Fille du Regiment" and "Ricci Valtz."
Mme. D'Angri
"Jerusalem," from Mendelssohn's "St. Paul."
Mlle. Parodi
Duet, "Maria Padella". Mlle. Parodi and Mme. Strakosch
"Valtz," by Gumpert.....Mme. Johannsen
"La Favorita".....Mr. Burke
Overtures.....The Orchestra
THE SALE OF SEATS
commences to-day at BREUSING'S and VAN NORDEN & KING'S.
Concert commences at 8.

THALBERG'S MATINEES.
THURSDAY, MARCH 5,
FIRST MATINEE—THIRD SERIES,
THIS MORNING.
Doors open at 11½, commence at 12.
NOTICE.
All the the tickets for to-day's and Tuesday's Matinée, being sold, the management announces a
NEW SERIES OF EXTRA MATINEES
Of which due notice will be given.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
(SIXTH SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT.)
MADAME CORA DE WILHORST.
FRIDAY EVENING, March 6,
When, by general desire, Donizetti's Opera
LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR
will be repeated for the last time.
LUCIA.....Mme. CORA DE WILHORST
Edgar.....Sig. Tiberini | Ashton.....Sig. Morelli
Arthur.....Sig. Arnoldi | Raymond.....Sig. Barilli
Director and Conductor.....MAURICE STRAKOSCH.
Parquet, Dress Circle, First Tier.....$1
Secured Seats..50c. extra. | Amphitheatre.....25c.
Family Circle.....50c. | Private Boxes, from $6 to $20
The Box-Offices for securing seats will be open daily from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M. at the Academy of Music; BREUSING'S, No. 701 Broadway; HALL & SON'S, No. 239 Broadway, and VAN NORDEN & KING'S, No. 45 Wall-st. Opera commences at 8.
THE CHILD OF THE REGIMENT is in active rehearsal.

THE GREAT MEDEA
AT
PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE
EVERY EVENING.
G. L. FOX AS MEDEA.

NEWARK LIBRARY HALL.
THALBERG'S CONCERT, FRIDAY, MARCH 6.
S. THALBERG,
MADAME D'ANGRI,
MLLE. MATHILDE D'ANGRI,
SIGNOR ABELLA.
The sale of seats commences on Wednesday, at Mr. OLINTON'S Music Store, No. 14 Bank-st., where programmes will be found. Doors open at 7; to commence at 7½ o'clock.

FOX AS MEDEA
AT
PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE,
EVERY EVENING.

GRAND OLD FOLKS' CONCERT—AT THE Broadway Tabernacle. The Reading Opera Chorus Class will give a Concert of Ancient and Sacred Music at the Tabernacle on THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, March 5 and 6.
This is the Class which created such a *furore* at the Tremont Temple, Boston, last Winter, delighting so many of the citizens.
If you want a good hearty laugh, go.
If you want your friends to laugh, go with them.
If you want to see how your great, great grand parents looked, go.
If you want one dollar's worth of true enjoyment for twenty-five cents, go.
They will all appear in the costume actually worn 75 or 100 years ago, and sing the oldest of the old tunes.
Tickets 25 cents, for sale at the door.

MEDEA
AT
PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE
EVERY NIGHT.

THE PALMER MARBLES.—STATUE OF Indian Girl and eleven other pieces of Sculpture, at No. 548 Broadway. Open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admittance 25 cents.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, NO. 497 BROADway.—The best collection of Paintings in this country. It contains 150 Paintings. Open day and evening. Admittance 25 cents.

BALLS.

IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE WISH EXpressed by many ladies and gentlemen who were present at the late ball at the New-York Academy of Music, for the benefit of the Opera fund, a second one will be given for the same object on TUESDAY, April 14, which it is intended shall surpass in brilliancy and decorative effect the first, particulars of which will be published at an early day.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
No. 127 Montague-place, Brooklyn.
New-York classes on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS. Brooklyn classes on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 3 and 4 P. M. for ladies and children, at 8 P. M. for gentlemen. Ladies' private classes at 2 P. M. Pupils can commence at any time during the season.
Practicing assemblies for ladies and gentlemen EVERY MONDAY EVENING in Brooklyn, and every SATURDAY EVENING in New-York. Former pupils can subscribe for the assemblies alone.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

WIRE ROPE—WIRE ROPE.
FOR ALL KINDS OF HOISTING, including SUGAR HOUSES, MINES, INCLINED PLANES, &c. Also, for STANDING RIGGING for vessels of every description, and SASH WEIGHTS FOR WINDOWS.
ASHCROFT'S STEAM GAUGES, DUDGEON'S HYDRAULIC JACKS, ALLEN & NOYES' METALLIC PACKING, &c., for STEAM VESSELS.
ENGINES, BOILERS and MACHINERY bought and sold on commission. PLANS and SPECIFICATIONS prepared.
CHAS. W. COPELAND,
Consulting Engineer, No. 66 Broadway, New-York.

KEMEYS & SAMPSON'S
IRON AND STEEL WAREHOUSE,
No. 279 Washington-st.,
between Chamber and Warren, New-York,
Offer at lowest market rates,
Bar and Bundle Iron and Steel of all descriptions.

MOUNT HOPE IRON COMPANY'S CUT Nails.—The attention of dealers and shippers is requested to this new brand of cut nails, from a new establishment with improved machinery. These nails are fine in finish, shape and quality. For sale by the Company's Agent, JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

RAILROAD IRON.—ONE THOUSAND TONS of 57-pound rails, deliverable on Lake Erie; 1,000 tons, deliverable at the port of New-York. Both lots ready for immediate use, approved make and pattern. Apply to THEODORE DEHON, No. 10 Wall-st., near Broadway.

PIG IRONS, COPPER, SPELTER, BANCA, tin, Coburn's extra lard and tallow oils, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William st.

ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE Condition of the Poor.—Extraordinary necessity compels the Managers again to appeal to the benevolent. Six thousand nine hundred and two indigent families are now on their list, numbering 27,825 persons, among whom are many widows with helpless children, many sick and dying—mechanics, laborers, sewing women, &c., who must be assisted or suffer—perhaps perish. The destitution in portions of the City is greater as has never been known, while the receipts have fallen off one half. The mild weather in February checked liberality, inasmuch as some supposed that less was needed—the fact being overlooked that it chiefly affected fuel, without affording any other relief. March has set in with unusual severity, and irrespective of wealth, will be a most trying month to the poor. Already the claims on the Association have augmented, while its means are so nearly exhausted that it will be compelled to contract relief and cut off thousands unless enlarged contributions speedily come in. Who, then, will not give according to their ability—give at once and freely, though they have given before—give a little more of their superfluous wealth, or even from their stinted resources, to feed the famishing, clothe the naked, and to minister to the sick and dying? Contributions may be sent to BROWN BROTHERS & CO., No. 59 Wall-st.; R. B. MINTURN, No. 78 South-st.; to the office No. 39 Bible House, Astor-place; or to any of the officers or authorized collectors. In behalf of the Board,
JAMES BROWN, President.
S. M. HASKELL, Secretary.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE FOLLOWING FIRST-CLASS property:
Second Avenue—Brown-stone front, 25 feet wide.
Tenth-Street—House on north side 10th-st., near 2d-av., brown stone.
Thirteenth-Street—House near 2d-av., brown-stone front, 25 feet wide.
Eleventh-Street—House between 2d and 3d ave., English basement.
Seventeenth-Street—Two houses north side, nearly opposite Stuyvesant-square, brown-stone front.
Broome-Street—House between Wooster and Laurens sts., English basement.
Nineteenth-Street—House on 19th-st., near 2d-av., English basement, $8,000.
Second-Avenue—East side, between 12th and 13th sts., brown stone, English basement.
Forty-Third-Street—Between Broadway and 6th-av., brown stone.
Thirty-Fifth-Street—North side, brown stone, near 4th-av.
Third-Street—Near Bowery, 25 feet wide.
Thirty-Sixth-Street—Two houses, north side, between 4th and Lexington ave.
Nineteenth-Street—Near 2d-av., $6,500.
Thirty-Fourth Street—Three houses on north side 34th-st., brown stone.
Fifteenth-Street—House on north side, brown-stone front.
Brooklyn, E. D.—House No. 79 4th-st., near South 5th-st. Apply at No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

FOR SALE—AT COST, ON 53D-STREET, between 8th-av. and Broadway, 3 new first-class three story basement and cellar, brick and brown stone front houses with the modern improvements, full sized, 24x50, lot 100 feet; a good chance to secure a large house at the price of a small one, and well finished.
Also, a choice house, 26x40 feet, 3 story basement and cellar, on 41st-st., adjoining 7th-av., at a moderate price. A large proportion on either on mortgage 3 years. Apply to
O. H. JONES, President New-York Fire and Marine Insurance Co., No. 79 Wall-st., or
ALLEN & STEVENS, Lumber Dealers,
11th-av. and 39th-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, LOT, AND STABLE—North-east corner of Lexington-av. and 31st-st. Premises are a four-story brown and stucco-front house, about 50 feet deep, 20 feet wide; lot 20x85 feet 5 inches. Walls frescoed and wood work painted black walnut; all modern improvements. Also, a two-story brick stable on rear, 20x21 feet, for four horses, two vehicles, coachman's room, hay loft, necessary bins, &c., &c. Premises in complete order, well calculated for a physician, or gentleman keeping his carriage. Terms very easy. Apply to D. McMAHON, No. 271 Broadway, rooms Nos. 12 and 13.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE FOLLOWING property, situated in the town of Westport, Conn., a short distance from the Depôt of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, viz: A pleasant house, with fine yard, garden, fruit trees, with or without a barn, and four acres of land adjoining; also, a large house with or without two barns, and fifty acres of land adjoining; also, a pleasant modern-built house, with gardens, vines, fruit trees, &c., with or without a barn, and forty acres of land adjoining. For further particulars, apply to THEODORE BANKS, Esq., Nos. 25 and 27 Peck-slip, or to D. M. MARVIN, Westport, Conn.

FOR SALE.—THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE and stable, No. 21 West 32d st., near 5th-av. Price $13,000. Rent of house $950; rent of stable $400.
Also, a four-story English basement stone house, No. 242 West 32d-st., near 8th-av. Price $9,500.
Also a two-story cottage (not finished) and eight lots on southeast corner 57th-st. and 1st-av. Price $1,850 to $2,000 plot. No money required if built upon.
Also, a new Gothic cottage and five acres at New-Rochelle in fine order. Will be exchanged, free of incumbrance, for City property. For further particulars apply to JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 44 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—A valuable farm and country residence, 38 miles from Brooklyn, south side of Long Island, near the village of Babylon, 150 acres; a beautiful location; improvements good; house nearly new, 40x32, with wing 20x20; also, farm house, carriage, hen, wash and wood houses, barn, crib, barrack, &c.; plenty water, good orchard. To those wanting a very healthy location and beautiful prospect (ocean and South Bay in view) apply to JOHN R. BREWER, County Clerk's Office, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY FORMERLY occupied as a bolt factory, on 12th-st., next to the corner of Avenue C, 100 feet front, 103 deep, brick factory 40 by 90, with brick storehouse and stable. There is a fine steam engine and boilers on the premises, ready for working. This property offers rare inducements to any party wishing to start a manufacturing business, saw mill, machine shop or foundry, as it is admirably located and ready for immediate occupancy. Apply to H. OOTHOUT, No. 3 Cliff-st.

FOR SALE AT HASTINGS—A BEAUTIFUL building site, on the banks of the Hudson, containing about 8 acres, having a river front of about 450 feet, finely sloped and wooded, and altogether the most desirable location in that vicinity; it is within 10 minutes' walk of the railway station and steamboat pier. Trains leave New-York for Hastings, eight times daily, and steamboats, in summer, six times. For particulars, apply to WM. S. CONSTANT, No. 39 William-st., from 11 A. M. to 3 P. M.

FOR SALE—THE COMMODIOUS AND WELL built two-story and attic brick house on the southwesterly corner of Pike and Madison sts., with twelve years unexpired lease of the ground, subject to a renewal of 21 years at 5 per cent. on the valuation of the property. The ground rent at present $150 per annum. The lease is one from the Rutgers estate, and very favorable. To be seen from 11 till 2 o'clock P. M. Terms easy. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 37 West 28th-st., with or without part of the furniture; house is 4 stories, basement and under-cellar, built in the best manner, with all the modern improvements, baths, gas, hot and cold water to third story, range, furnace, water-closets, &c., &c., and is complete in every respect. Apply on the premises, or to E. DU BERCEAU & L. BOUQUET, No. 142 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIdence at Manhasset, Long Island, directly on the water, commanding a fine view of the Bay and East River, containing 37½ acres. A large and commodious dwelling house, barn and out-houses, all in good order; well calculated for a retired gentleman. A full description given and terms made known on application to
COVERT & CO., No. 47 Warren-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE.—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT Rye Neck, 23 miles from New-York, by the New-York & New Haven Railroad, and near Long Island Sound. There are about 3½ acres of land which is handsomely laid out in lawn, garden, &c. All kinds of fruit trees and ornamental shrubbery on the place. Possession given immediately and terms accommodating. Apply to T. S. SHEPHERD, Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK AND basement house, No. 80 East 16th-st., opposite St. George's Church, Stuyvesant-square, with all the modern improvements of Croton water, gas, furnaces, greenhouse, &c. Price $16,000. Inquire of THOMAS DUGAN, No 848 Broadway, below 14th-st. House to be seen from 2 to 3 o'clock P. M.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY MARBLE-FRONT house in Lexington-av., near Rev. Mr. Duffie's Church, Murray Hill and 35th-st., with the furniture, &c.; it is a perfect little palace. For terms and permission to view the premises, apply to J. RICHARDSON, No. 87 Cedar-st., up stairs.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house and lot of ground, No. 607 Houston-st., near Broadway; has all modern improvements, viz.: hot and cold water, baths, wash basins, water-closets, tubs, range, &c., in complete order, recently painted and modernized. For terms, apply to HENRY DEMAREST, No. 607 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE BUILDING SITE on the banks of the Hudson, containing about one acre of land, immediately adjoining the property of M. H. Meyer, Esq., in the village of Dobbs' Ferry, pleasantly situated within one minute's walk of the railroad depôt, and affording scenery unsurpassed. For particulars, inquire at No. 59 Front-st. REMINGTON & CO.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—FURNISHED—The first-class four-story stone-front house, No. 41 West 22d-st., between 5th and 6th ave. Lot 25 by 98 feet 9 inches; house 25 by 65, with all the modern improvements, and in strictly perfect style. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 5 Metropolitan Bank Building.

FOR SALE AT EAST NEW-YORK.—ACCOmodious house on the plank road, near John I. Snediker's, with 16 lots of ground, admirably adapted for a public house. Price $2,000, $2,000 on bond and mortgage, or will be fitted up in first-rate style, and rented to a good tenant. Apply to JNO. J. DRAKE, No. 13 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—AT GROVE HILL, MORRISANIA, Westchester County, N. Y., a neat modern built house, suitable for a small family; price low, and terms easy; situation very desirable. Also a large well built house and out-buildings, with ample grounds. Inquire of CHAUNCEY SMITH, Morrisania.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY ATTIC AND basement house and lease of lot No. 83 East Broadway, 19 years of present lease to run, one renewal of 21 years; contains gas throughout, water, range, &c. Will be sold at a bargain; terms very easy. Apply to R. LINES, No. 59 Rose-st.

FOR SALE—THE HANDSOME THREE-STORY and basement, high stoop, Philadelphia-brick house, No. 158 West 24th-st.; house 20x50, lot 20x100; built in the most substantial manner, with all the modern improvements; price $8,000.
A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE IN BROOKlyn—The cottage-house No. 31 Willoughby-st., second block from City Hall, elegantly finished, and replete with every convenience, or would exchange for a larger house not far from Wall-st. or Fulton-st. ferries. Apply to MAILLER, LORD & QUEREAU, 108 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A GENTEEL RESIDENCE, NO. 55 West Washington-place: lot 20x80, runs through to 4th-st.; small stable on rear; two-story, basement and attic; water-closets, bath and gas. Lowest price $8,000: $5,000 can remain on mortgage. To be seen Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from 10 to 2 o'clock, or at any time, by calling at No. 20 Dey-st. CHAS. PARKER.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOMELY-SITUATED four story brown-stone front house in 24th-st., North side, between 5th and 6th ave. House 21x55 feet. Lot 98 ft. 6. Has every modern convenience and neighborhood unexceptionable. Price $16,000. Apply at No. 75 Pine-st., 2d floor, or at No. 45 West 24th-st.

FOR SALE—A NEAT COTTAGE IN A ROW OF five, in Skillman-st., Brooklyn 200 feet north of Myrtle-av., and 12 minutes from two ferries. Gas, &c.; lot 20x100; price only $3,100. Part on mortgage—a bargain. C. H. OLIVER, room No. 7, No. 346 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—THE PROPERTY at Brooklyn, next below Fulton ferry (commonly called De Forest's stores) together with the good will of the establishment. Apply to W. W. DE FOREST & CO., No. 92 South-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP IN BROOKLYN.—TWO neat Cottages, all complete with heaters, range and gas fixtures. Inquire on the premises, No. 504 Atlantic, and No. 290 Dean-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BRICK HOUSE and premises No. 9 St. George's place, East 13th-st., between 1st and 2d ave. Inquire of
TOMLINSON, WALDEN & BRIGHAM, No. 7 Wall-st.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A VILLA SITE AT TARRYTOWN, containing nearly 4 acres of land, beautifully situated in the centre of the village, having a frontage of about 383 feet on Broadway opposite the Episcopal Church, and about 451 feet on Elizabeth-st. On the rear of the lot is a fine growth of forest trees, and a running spring of pure water, and on the front is a thrifty apple orchard, in full bearing, of carefully selected fruit. This desirable location is within three minutes' walk of four churches, the Post-office and the principal stores, and but a convenient walking distance from the Railroad Depôt, and from it is a magnificent view of the river. It will be sold in one or two plots as may be desired. Also the household furniture of a gentleman's residence, prior to his removing to a Southern State, together with a span of handsome bay horses, warranted sound and kind. A good cow, 2 carriages, 2 wagons, a double sleigh, 4 sets harness, bells, robes, and all the appurtenances of a private stable. Apply at Capt. N. COBB'S, Tarrytown.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE PROPERTY ON the Harlem Railroad, about twenty miles from the city, consisting of eighty acres of land, on which are a large stone mansion, in perfect order, and pleasantly situated; large stable, carriage-house, and other out-buildings; two small dwelling-houses, with excellent garden and plenty of trees and shrubbery; a valuable marble bed, good water power, with two dams and several small buildings, suitable for manufacturing purposes. Situation one of the healthiest in the State. Price for the whole, $35,000, or it would be sold in two parcels, one of which would constitute a beautiful country seat, and the other a manufacturing property, possessing rare advantages. First-class houses or good vacant lots in this city would be taken in exchange. A. J. BLEECKER & Co,
No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST CLASS THREE-story and basement brick houses, corner of South 5th and 8th sts., Williamsburgh, fitted up with all the modern improvements, complete in every respect. The corner house has attached to it an excellent coach-house, suitable for a physician or any person keeping horses. Also, a three-story and basement brick house, No. 119 South 4th-st., and a colonnade house in 1st-st., one block from Peck-slip ferry, both in perfect order; all the houses less than five minutes' walk from all the ferries. Also, twenty lots on South 5th-st.; and money loaned to any person desirous of building first-class houses. The above property will be sold cheap, and on very easy terms. Inquire of
J. V. MESEROLE,
Basement Williamsburgh City Bank.

FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS—A FIRST-class English basement house, with all the modern improvements, in a genteel neighborhood; also, two 1st-class high-stoop houses on 27th-st., finished in the best manner. Apply to E. W. BARNARD, No. 102 Avenue C, corner of 7th-st., from 10 to 12 o'clock A. M.

BROOKLYN HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO Let—Viz.: 9 first-class houses on the north side of Lafayette-av., between Raymond and Navy sts. They will contain gas and plumbing suitable for the new water works, including baths and water closets. The fronts are Philadelphia brick; each house is 40 feet deep, exclusive of a brick extension of 8 feet; each lot is 95 feet, exclusive of 18 feet court yard. The location is the most healthy, popular and convenient in Brooklyn, being but 5 minutes' walk from the City Hall, and but one block from Fulton and Flatbush ave. The houses will be in all respects first class, substantially built, and well finished. Apply to WILLIAM B. NICHOLS, No. 16 Nassau-st., New-York, or between the hours of 8 and 10 A. M. on the premises.

MADISON-AVENUE.—FOR SALE—THE TWO four-story brown-stone houses Nos. 68 and 70 Madison-av., corner of 28th-st.; each lot 25 by 100; houses modern and complete, three rooms deep, all up. In addition to which the corner has a back building, four stories high, and filling the entire depth of the lot by about 19 feet in width. This property is admirably adapted for a Young Ladies' Seminary, and has been occupied as such since the houses were finished. It is also a good location for a Hotel Garni, and is sufficiently commodious for that purpose, or desirable for private residences.
HOMER MORGAN,
No. 3 Metropolitan Bank, Pine-st.

BARGAINS IN RURAL RESIDENCES.—Two residences very desirably situated, one in the city of New-Brunswick, N. J., fronting open grounds of Rutgers College, one on the heights opposite the city, beautifully shaded, containing 4½ acres of good garden soil, and a farm of 160 acres on it would be divided in two with good improvements. About 2½ miles from New-Brunswick, and six minutes' walk from a depôt. For photographic views and full particulars, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st., or WILLIAM FLAGG, New-Brunswick.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT PORTCHESTER, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—A very desirable modern-built two-story house, with about half an acre of land, well laid out with fruit trees, grape, raspberry and blackberry vines, and ornamental shrubs. A barn at convenient distance, with more land, will be sold with the house, if wanted. To be sold low, if applied for soon. For particulars, inquire of AGUR PIXLEY, on the premises; or, to WM. A. PIXLEY, No. 188 Pearl-st., New-York.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—IN THE beautiful sea-side village of Fairfield, Conn., a new, first-class, spacious and very convenient house, most elegibly situated upon a gentle elevation, 5 minutes' walk from depôt and church. Plot of land is two acres well laid out. The place is admirably fitted for the residence of a private family, or for a first-class boarding school. Apply to BURR LYON, living near Fairfield, or M. W. LYON, No. 226 Broadway, second story.

COUNTRY SEATS.—HOUSES OF ANY DEgree of accommodation and with any amount of land from half an acre to five acres, will be put up with all the necessary outside improvements for a stipulated sum, in one of the most eligible situations on the Hudson River, within 13 miles of the City Hall, and with frequent access by cars to the City. Terms easy. Address J. C. SIDNEY, Spuyten Duyvil, or care of RICHARDSON & BOYNTON, No. 374 Broadway.

MORISANIA.—FOR SALE, 110 LOTS, WITHIN 3 minutes' walk of the R.R. Station, at Tremont, and near the near the new Machine and Car Shops of the Harlem Railroad Co. The streets through this property are already opened and graded. The lots are of the average size of 50x100 feet, and to any one wishing to build will be offered at a very low price, and on easy terms. Apply to WM. S. CONSTANT, Attorney-at-law, No. 39 William-st., New-York, 11 A. M. to 3 P. M.

EXCHANGE—A FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY RESIdence wanted in exchange for valuable Brooklyn property. A location near a depôt would be preferred where there is good society and educational and religious privileges convenient. The premises should have substantial out-buildings, with plenty of choice fruit and shade trees, shrubbery, &c.; together with furniture, stock and farming implements. Address, with full particulars, W., Box No. 479 New-York Post-Office.

FLUSHING PROPERTY FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A dwelling house and three-fourths of an acre, located on Broadway, in the village of Flushing, is offered for sale or to let. The house is within five minutes' walk of the steamboat or railroad, which leaves several times during the day for the City. The place is well stocked with fruit, &c. Terms liberal. For particulars

AUCTION SALES.

F. NASH, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE.—BEIT KNOWN TO ALL men, that by virtue of two several chattel mortgages, made to secure the payment of the rent of house No. 330 (new number) 16th-st., west of 8th-av., and which said mortgages are now due and unpaid, I shall sell at public auction, for cash, THIS DAY, the 5th of March, at 10½ o'clock, in the forenoon, the entire contents of said house, the whole constituting superior household furniture of first-class workmanship, all made to order and in excellent condition. Parlor furniture, — yards of English tapestry carpets, three magnificent rosewood parlor suites, covered in elegant satin brocade; large easy, Wellsley and reception chairs to match; two rosewood etageres, with marble tops and mirror doors, and back lined with satin wood, very expensively carved; elegant rosewood centre, side and work tables; massive rosewood bookcases and secretary, with elegant carvings, made to match the rosewood parlor furniture; rosewood corner and mantle stands, costly grand action rosewood piano-forte, stool and cover, cost $900; large French plate mirrors, expensive lace and bombazette window curtains; also a great variety of oil-paintings, embracing many valuable specimens; one large fruit piece, by Seide; Winter scenes, sea views, moonlight sea views, landscapes, &c., all elegantly framed; large-size elegantly decorated China vases; Parian and Bisque figures; twenty-one-day ormolu clocks, together with many other costly mantel ornaments; mahogany, black walnut and rosewood cushioned chairs, covered in haircloth, and medallion rocking and easy chairs, sofas, oak and black walnut extension tables, rich China tea and dinner sets, cut glass ware, comprising a full assortment of tumblers, wines, champagnes, goblets, celery glasses, cups, butter dishes, lemonades, pitchers, &c.; also costly silver ware, elegant tea and coffee urns, with splendid cut bottles, spoons, forks, cake baskets, tea services, castors; ivory cutlery, common crockery, plates, vegetable dishes, soup tureens, &c; also, the furniture of all the bedrooms, containing suites in rosewood and mahogany chairs, elegant rosewood, mahogany and maple bedsteads; pure hair mattresses, beds and pillows; rosewood and mahogany marble-top bureaus and washstands to match, the bedsteads magnificent; China, cut glass and toilet sets, bedroom carpets, mirrors, toilet and work tables, elegant stair carpets and rods, oil-cloths, hall stands, &c. The auctioneer calls special attention to this sale, as embracing everything rich and desirable, useful and ornamental, necessary to the furnishing complete of a first-class house. Purchasers may rely that the entire contents will be sold without reserve. A cash deposit required from all purchasers and the goods must be removed on the day of sale. Sale positive. W. BURTIS, Attorney.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

ATTRACTIVE SALE OF ELEGANT household furniture at auction TO-MORROW (Friday,) March 6, at 10½ o'clock, of the entire magnificent contents of a dwelling No. 152 West 21st-st, near 7th-av.—R. W. WESTCOTT will sell, as above, the furniture of the house, to which he would invite the attention of parties in want of fashionable first-class furniture; the parlors, dining-room, library, chambers, &c., are replete with every elegance to be found in a fashionably furnished house, including a large and elegant mirror, rich China ornament glass, paintings, library, &c. The sale will be positive, without regard to weather. Catalogues are ready, and can be obtained at T. CONOVER & Co.'s, No. 126 William-st., near Fulton. The furniture consists, in part, of three splendid full suits of rosewood parlor furniture, covered in brocade, all of the best description, with slip covers; three rich carved marble-top etageres; elegant rosewood centre and side tables; rich brocade and lace curtains; Terry cloth bounce sofas; spring rockers, in brocade; Elizabethan and reception chairs in medallion moquet; four large and elegant pier and mantel mirrors; ladies' French escritoire; magnificent carved rosewood seven-octave piano-forte, used but two months, made by Nunn & Bischer, with stool and cover; elegant ormolu clock; rich Sevres and Dresden China vases; bronzes, statuary and unique parlor ornaments; rich chandeliers; imported French chiffonier; music cabinet; corner etageres; collection of fine oil-paintings richly framed; velvet carpets, &c. Dining-room, Library and Chambers.—Elegant carved rosewood dressing bureaus; bedsteads, washstands; commodes and wardrobes all made to order to match; twenty elegant hair mattresses, beds, &c; rosewood, full suit, furniture in velvet; one do. in oil cloth; oval mirrors, cheval glasses, two elegant rosewood secretary book-cases, one do. do. bookcase; extension dining and tea tables; dining-room chairs, upholstered in morocco; marble-buffet sofas; tête-à-têtes, rockers, arm chairs, solid silver, ruby and amber cut glasses, ivory and silver cutlery, oil cloths, elegant hat stand, velvet stair carpets, oak hall chairs, &c., with a large quantity of oak and mahogany furniture, not mentioned in this advertisement. Sale will commence at 10½ o'clock precisely, in the dining-room and no postponement on any account.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, MARCH 5, AT 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern:

$10,000 Milwaukee and Horicon Railroad 1st mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds.

$2,000 Green Bay, Milwaukee and Chicago Railroad 1st mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds.

$20,000 Great Western (Illinois) Railroad 1st mortgage 10 per cent. Bonds.

$10,000 Great Western (Illinois) Railroad 1st mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.

$5,000 Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad 1st mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.

$6,750 Georgia State 6 per cent. Bonds, due 1869 and 1872.

$17,773 49 Illinois Internal Improvement Interest Stock.

$14,000 Wisconsin State Improvement 12 per cent. certificates, due in July, September and November, 1857, (hypothecated.)

$6,500 Fox and Wisconsin Improvement Scrip 12 per cent. certificates, $500 each, (hypothecated.)

$1,260 Atlantic Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1856.

$4,800 Orient Mutual Insurance scrip of 1855 and 1856.

44 shares Grocers' Steam Sugar Refining Co. $100 each

26 shares Chicago, St. Paul, and Fond du Lac Railroad.....$100 each

150 shares Kerosene Gas Light Co.....$25 each

30 shares Tradesmen's Bank.....$40 each

25 shares Mechanics' Banking Association.....$25 each

10 shares Home Fire Insurance Co.....$100 each

10 shares Merchants' Fire Insurance Co.....$50 each

34 shares Lorillard Fire Insurance Co.....$25 each

19 shares Bowery Fire Insurance Company.....$25 each

7 shares Firemen's Insurance Company.....$17 each

20 shares Astor Fire Insurance Co.....$25 each

40 shares North American Fire Insurance Co. $50 each

1,000 shares Melville Gold Co.....$5 each

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. this day, and the balance before 1 o'clock to-morrow. The accrued interest on all the Bonds will be charged to the purchaser. Next regular sale on MONDAY, March 9.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.

WM. T. BOYD, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEES' SALE OF $40,000 WORTH OF WATCHES, JEWELRY, DIAMONDS AND SILVER-PLATED WARE, &c.—By GEORGE NICHOLS.—On FRIDAY, March 6, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 519 Broadway, under St. Nicholas Hotel, GEORGE NICHOLS will sell as above, by order of Abbott Brothers, Attorneys for Assignees, the entire stock of a large downtown importing watch and jewelry house, removed to No. 519 Broadway, for convenience of sale, amounting in value to over $40,000, all of which will most positively be sold without reserve, to the highest bidders. The stock embraces every variety and pattern of watches, jewelry, diamonds, clocks and silver-plated ware, and is in every way worthy the attention of dealers and others in want of any kind of jewelry, &c. The stock consists of 1,000 gold chains of every style, 300 gold and silver watches, in hunting and single cases; 400 diamond pins and rings, 12 gross of real cameo pins of all sizes, 24 gross of gents' gold pins and rings, 50 gross shirt studs and sleeve links, 12 gross mosaic pins and ear-rings, 100 gross soft and hard solder pins, 12 dozen fine cameo, coral and mosaic bracelets; cameo and mosaic sets in every style, necklaces, beads; in fact everything usually to be found in a large jewelry house. Also a very large assortment of silver-plated ware, consisting of 24 gross each, tea, table and dessert spoons and forks, tea sets of six pieces each, 200 cake baskets of every pattern, 150 castors, salts, ladles, &c., besides a large assortment of bronze and French clocks. The above stock of goods will be sold in lots to suit purchasers. Terms—under $100 cash, and over $100 3 months, and over $500, 4 months, approved indorsed notes. Catalogues will be ready on Wednesday, March 4, and can be had on application at No. 519 Broadway, and No. 96 Nassau-st. No postponement on account of the weather. By order of

ABBOTT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Assignees.

T. C. HOUGHTON, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY, (THURSDAY,) AT 10½ O'CLOCK, at No. 113 Nassau, between Ann and Beekman sts., a large and splendid assortment of rich and fashionable rosewood, mahogany, oak and walnut furniture, piano-fortes, French plate mirrors, oil-paintings, &c., by catalogue, which will be ready this day before the sale, when parties in want of good furniture are solicited to call and examine the stock to be sold. They will find entirely different articles than are usually found in auction salesrooms, consisting in part of 6¾ and 7-octave piano-fortes, by City makers, solid rosewood parlor suites in French satin brocatel, plush and moquette, superior rosewood etageres, French secretaries, library bookcases, escritoires, richly carved centre tables, with Italian marble tops, sofa and pier do., French plate pier and mantel glasses, fine oil-paintings, elegant China vases and mantel ornaments, custom-made extension dining tables, oak and walnut sideboards, sofas and chairs in reps, and terre morocco, mahogany sofas and tête-à-têtes in hair cloth, parlor chairs, arm do., rockers, iron frame lounges and easy chairs in German lasting, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads of a variety of styles and finish, marble-top bureaus and washstands, wardrobes, hair mattresses, beds, bedding, &c., &c. Also, a variety of second hand furniture.

D. S. HOUGH, Auctioneer

D. S. HOUGH WOULD CALL THE special attention of the public to his auction sale of household furniture THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at 10½ A. M., at No. 248 West 23d-st., near 9th-av.—A very large and varied assortment will be sold of the best class of goods. Sale positive, and no postponement on any account. Terms cash in City funds. The basement contains an unusually large assortment of kitchen and dining-room furniture, as oak extension tables and sideboards, sofas and chairs, China dinner and tea sets, silver ware and cut glass ware, ivory cutlery, &c., &c. In the parlors, velvet carpets, solid rosewood suites, bronze gas fixtures, fine oil-paintings, ormolu clocks and Dresden China vases and decorations, side and centre tables, embroidered lace and brocatel window curtains, fine toned, round cornered 7-octave rosewood piano, made by Nunns & Fischer, elegantly carved rosewood hall stand, rich carved rosewood and mahogany French bedsteads and bureaus, pure curled hair mattresses and bedding, &c. Also, mahogany sofas, chairs, rockers, &c., and a multitude of other articles too numerous to mention. Catalogues now ready and at the house.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, MARCH 6, AT THE CENTRAL SALESROOMS, CORNER OF WILLOUGHBY AND PEARL STREETS, BROOKLYN, AT 10½ O'CLOCK A. M.—REGULAR WEEKLY SALE.—Splendid rosewood Gothic bookcase, with secretary; 2 etageres, 3 carved mahogany centre-table frames, 3 small rosewood do., sofas, mahogany bedsteads, hat-stand, refrigerators, show cases, &c., &c.; 1 excellent double-barrel gun and accoutrements.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PROPERTY ON TWENTY-NINTH-ST STREET AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction on TUESDAY, the 10th day of March, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange: 3 lots on the south side of 29th-st., commencing 300 feet west of 10th-av. Lots each 25 x 100. Sewer in street and Croton water in yard. This property is well worthy the attention of capitalists and others.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON BROADWAY AND 59TH STREET.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 5, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, 3 desirable lots situate on the northeast corner of Broadway and 59th-st. 60 per cent. of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. For maps and further particulars, apply to the auctioneer, No. 38 Wall-st.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE, WITHOUT RESERVE, in separate parcels, the plot of land known as the Brick Church Plot, also the building and iron railing

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, March 12, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the valuable lots:

No. 1, corner of Park-row and Beekman st.

No. 2, corner of Beekman and Nassau sts.

No. 3, adjoining the last lot, fronting on Nassau-st. and Park-row.

No. 4, adjoining the last lot, fronting on Nassau-st. and Park-row.

No. 5, adjoining the last lot, fronting on Nassau-st. and Park-row.

No. 6, adjoining the last lot, fronting on Nassau-st. and Park-row.

No. 7, corner of Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-sts.

For size of property see maps.

75 per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage for 5 or 5 years, at the option of the purchaser.

Full particulars as regards title, &c., can be had of Messrs. WETMORE & BOWEN, No. 61 Wall-st. For maps, terms, &c., apply at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 14 Pine-st.

JNO. E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

HARDWARE AUCTION NOTICE.—SIXTH REGULAR SPRING TRADE SALE.—JNO. E. VAN ANTWERP will sell on THURSDAY, March 5, at 10 o'clock, at No. 216 Pearl st., 300 packages and lots well-assorted hardware and cutlery, &c. Also, for account of Underwriters, one case billet web saws, damaged on the voyage. Catalogues now ready.

PEREMPTORY SALE.—THE STEAMBOAT NORWALK will be sold without reserve at public auction, on THURSDAY, March 5, at 12 M., on board of said boat, now lying at the foot of Christopher-st.

B. HENDRICKSON, Agent.

FINANCIAL.

INDIANA CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPA- NY.—$250,000 TEN PER CENT. MORTGAGE BONDS FOR SALE.—We offer for sale $250,000 of the Second Mortgage Bonds of the Indiana Central Railway Company, bearing interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum. Coupons payable 1st July and 1st Jan. in New-York; principal redeemable at the same place in 1883.

This road is completed and in successful operation, is 73½ miles long, commencing at the City of Indianapolis, the Capital of the State of Indiana, and terminating at the Ohio State line, near Richmond, Indiana, connecting with the Dayton and Western Railway.

This road is one of great importance; is in excellent order, and doing a large and profitable business. The Company also operates the Dayton and Western road, 38½ miles—the whole line 109 miles long. The earnings of the two lines for 1854, were $321,400; for 1855, $350,160, and for 1856, $434,904; each year showing a large increase over the preceding one, and the last year, $113,604 over that of 1854; and the month of January, 1857, shows an increase of $3,208 over the same month in 1856.

The working expenses of the line for the past year have been less than 34 per cent. of the gross earnings; and the whole expenses, including repairs of track, depôts, bridges, wood-houses, &c., &c., and including considerable expenses properly in construction, such as covering and weather-boarding bridges, building additional depôts, water stations, filling up depôt grounds, ballasting, &c., are less than 43 per cent. of the gross earnings. These facts will appear by the Company's report for 1856, which may be had at our office.

The Company operates the entire line between Indianapolis and Dayton, each Company furnishing an equal proportion of rolling stock, in proportion to length of line, and paying the working expenses out of the gross earnings. Of the net earnings this Company is entitled to 71 per cent., and pay the Dayton and Western Company 29 per cent.

This line connects at Richmond directly with Cincinnati, and at Dayton with Columbus, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New-York, and also with the Lakes; and on the completion of the Pittsburg and Steubenville road, it will be the shortest line between New-York, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.

An inspection of a map will show that this is a part of the great highway from New-York and Philadelphia by Pittsburg, Columbus and Dayton, Ohio, and Indianapolis and Terre Haute, Indiana, to St. Louis.

This railway traverses the oldest settled, best cultivated, most populous and wealthy portion of Indiana.

No other portion of the Mississippi Valley is equal to the country on and near the line of this road and its immediate connections, in improvements, wealth and productiveness, and the passenger earnings of the road are very large, ($302,186, out of a total amount of $434,000 for 1856,) and increasing greatly.

The entire cost of the road is about $2,100,000.

The first mortgage is for $800,000, at 7 per cent., maturing in ten years from this time, and the two mortgages will constitute the entire indebtedness of the Company.

The second mortgage is for $700,000; not more than $600,000 will be needed to be sold.

The object of making this debt is to pay off a small amount of floating debt of the Company, and certain Income Bonds maturing within the present and the next year.

We think these Bonds most amply secured. The Company has heretofore paid an amount of interest equal to the amount on the two mortgages, through the most stringent times, without a single failure; and we think the earnings must continue to increase for many years in about the ratio of previous years, which will not only pay all expenses and interest, but handsome dividends to Stockholders.

The Company has paid six per cent. in dividends out of the net earnings of the past year, leaving a surplus of nearly 4 per cent. on the stock.

The Company will have left assets in real estate, taken for stock and debts due for real estate sold, of about $140,000, which will be realized, and which will constitute a fund to reduce their indebtedness.

These Bonds will be exchanged for any of the 10 per cent. Bonds of the Company, falling due within the next two years, at par, on application to us at any time before they are disposed of.

We think these Securities a safe and most desirable investment, and commend them as such to our friends.

For any other or further information on the subject of these securities, apply to us at our office.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 16, 1857.

THE MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK.—Annual statement of the business and condition.—Jan. 1, 1857.

Capital Stock		$100,000 00
Reserve of 1854		2,548 25
Balance brought from last statement		167,563 68
Amount of premiums received during the year	$188,065 96	
Amount of interest and Discount received during the year	39,522 59	
Amount of Dividend, Annuities, &c	1,943 28	229,531 83
Amount due of Sundry Dividends, Agents, balances, &c.		11,121 54
Total		$590,785 30

DISBURSEMENTS.

Claims by Death	$40,351 00	
Expenses, Taxes, Salaries, Commissions, &c.	32,130 93	
Reinsurance and purchased Policies	7,768 41	
Dividends on Capital	13,000 00	92,250 34

ASSETS.

Bonds and Mortgages on property in New-York and Brooklyn, worth double the amount loaned	$213,150 00	
Premium loans at 7 per cent. interest	204,421 37	
Agents' Accounts for Premiums in course of collection and transmission	51,856 55	
Cash in Bank, and on hand	7,559 10	
City and State Bonds and Stocks	7,445 00	
Deferred Premiums, accrued Interest, &c.	14,102 74	498,534 96
Total		$590,785 30

The Directors of the Manhattan Life Insurance Company have, after providing an adequate Fund for the Contingent Liabilities of the Company, under its policies, declared a dividend to policy holders on Life Premiums of 30 per cent., and on Short Term Premiums 15 per cent., which will be adjusted at the time of the payment of the premiums for the current year.

Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. has also been ordered on the Scrip and credits of the dividend of 1854, to be adjusted as above. N. D. MORGAN, President.

J. L. HALSEY, Secretary pro tem.

The Manhattan Life Insurance Company have now closed the second term of three years; and, after having paid to widows and orphans the sum of $250,000 in cash, have now in the Treasury half a million of dollars, ready to be paid to those who may be entitled to receive it. The steady progress of the Institution, towards the position it now occupies, is a source of no little congratulation among those of our friends who have been identified with its operations from the organization of the Company. They now present its advantages to all who seek for reliability and open and honorable dealing in the business of their enterprise.

No. 31 NASSAU-ST., New-York, Feb., 1857.

OFFICE OF THE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1857.

THE DEALERS WITH THE REPUBLIC Fire Insurance Company, are respectfully notified that the Scrip for the years ending December 31, 1854, 1855 and 1856, amounting to seventy-four and one-half per cent. (74½) upon the earned premiums, is all ready for delivery. Interest dividends of 6 per cent. per annum on the Scrip issues of 1854 and 1855, have also been declared, and are payable in cash, at their office No. 16 Wall-st., where insurers against fire are requested to call and examine the liberal character of their organization, which makes the insurers participators in the profits, without assuming any of the risks of the Company. Section 18 of the Charter, provides that all Scrip not called for within six years from the date of issue, shall be passed to the credit of the Company.

TRUSTEES:

Chas. H. Russell,	Denning Duer,	Fred. A. Delano,
Dan. B. Fearing,	John Steward, Jr.	Joseph Howland,
Wm. H. Russell,	Robert B. Minturn,	Daniel D. Smith,
Aug. C. Downing,	Reuben Withers,	Fred. G. Foster,
Geo. B. Lamar,	Edw. C. Cruger,	Peleg Hall,
Wm. E. Duncan,	Josiah Oakes,	Robert S. Hone,
N. H. Wolfe,	Jos. Gaillard, Jr.	Sam. V. Hoffman,
Isaac Townsend,	J. M. Warterbury,	Jacob Anthony, Jr.
James Warren,	Wm. H. Cary,	J. P. G. Foster,
Arthur Leary,	George T. Adee,	John A. C. Gray.
M. W. Hamilton,	John J. Astor, Jr.	

ROBERT S. HONE, President.

DUNCAN F. CUERY, Secretary.

CAUTION—TO CAPITALISTS, CONVEYANCERS AND THE PUBLIC.—The public are cautioned against certain mortgages on property in the city of Philadelphia, described as a certain tract or parcel of marsh or cripple land, situate on the west side of the Schuylkill River, north of Market-st. Bridge, formerly in the township of Blockley, and now in the XXIVth Ward of the city of Philadelphia. The undersigned, who executed those mortgages, never had any valid title to the premises, and received no consideration for the mortgages in question. He has been imposed upon, and the whole affair is an imposture, well understood in Philadelphia. New-York capitalists are warned against them.

FRANK BROWN.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 10, 1857.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R. Co.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 23, 1857.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCK- HOLDERS of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, for the election of Directors, and any other business that may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, in the city of Chicago, Ill., on WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of March, 1857, at 10½ o'clock A. M. The transfer books will close on Saturday, the 7th day of March, and reopen on the 18th day of March. C. C. JOHNSON, Secretary pro tem.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING AND COLLECTING OFFICE.
SMALLEY, WEED AND BARTLETT,
No. 54 Wall-st., New-York.

GEO. C. SMALLEY, WM. C REED, ALFRED W. BARTLETT, will give special attention to the negotiation of notes and loans. Also to the purchase and sale of

STOCKS AND BONDS,

at the Brokers' Board, strictly on commission.

Having prompt and reliable correspondents, will negotiate and collect paper payable at all the principal points in the United States and Canadas.

REFERENCES—Moses Taylor, Esq., Wm. B. Astor, Esq., New-York. NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1857.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND,
IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES.
We issue sight bills on the
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, Ireland,
In sums from £1 and upwards, at ⅝ per £.
Address,
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

LOAN FOR $500,000.—FOR THE DEFI- ciency in the Sinking Fund, under Section three, Article seven, of the Constitution. The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of an act entitled "An act to provide means to support the Government," passed April 12, 1855, and in accordance with Section three of Article seven of the Constitution, hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 24th day of March next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for a loan of FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, for which transferable certificates of stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, on the credit of the Sinking Fund, under Section three, Article seven, of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of 5 ₰ cent. ₰ annum, payable quarterly on the first days of January, April, July and October in each year, and the principal redeemable on the first day of January, 1871. It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as in their opinion are advantageous to the interests of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed up and indorsed "Loan for the Sinking Fund," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department, Albany.

The money will be required to be paid, five per cent. on the acceptance of the proposal, and the balance on the 28th day of March instant, at the New-York State Bank in the city of Albany, or at the Manhattan Company, in the City of New-York, but the money will be received and the scrip issued at any time before if desired, after the award of the loan is made.

Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State on account of the Canal Fund," in the Manhattan Company, New-York, or in the New-York State Bank, in the city of Albany. Interest on the Loan will commence on the 28th day of March instant, and the holders of the stock residing in the First and Second Judicial Districts, and those residing out of the State will receive the interest on the Stock held by them, quarterly, at the Manhattan Company, in the City of New-York; and all other Stockholders at the New-York State Bank in the city of Albany. Dated Canal Department, Albany, March 2, 1857.

H. R. SELDEN, Lieut. Governor.
LORENZO BURROWS, Comptroller.
JOEL T. HEADLEY, Sec'y of State.
STEPHEN CLEAK, Treasurer.
STEPHEN B. CUSHING, Att'y Gen'l.

OFFICE OF THE WATERTOWN & MADISON R. R. Co.,
No. 39½ Exchange-place.

$300,000 IN BONDS OF THE CITIES OF MADISON AND WATERTOWN, WIS., FOR SALE.—This road completes a direct and nearly an air line between Milwaukee and Madison, the capital of Wisconsin.

It is thirty-four miles in length, connecting at Watertown with the "Watertown Division" of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, with which it has a contract for a very favorable running connection for thirty years. This makes the distance between Milwaukee and Madison is 23 miles shorter than by the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad. It passes through a good agricultural and highly improved country. Madison and Watertown are two of the most beautiful and thriving cities in the State, being in point of population, business, and wealth, second only to Milwaukee. The city of Madison has issued to this Company, as a loan, her 20-year 7 per cent. coupon Bonds, to the amount of $100,000, with semi-annual interest.

The city of Watertown has issued to the Company, in payment for her subscription to the capital stock 20-year 8 per cent. coupon Bonds, to the amount of $300,000, with semi-annual interest.

The township of Waterloo has issued $35,000, in payment of subscription, in 20-year 8 per cent. coupon Bonds, with interest annually—interest and principal of all the Bonds payable in the City of New-York.

The Company offers these Bonds for sale at their office, (No. 39½ Exchange-place,) together with a large amount of 8 per cent. Farm Mortgage Coupon Bonds, guaranteed by the Company.

Further information in regard to the Road may be had at the office of the Company.

H. K. LAWRENCE, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late issue,) having twenty years to run; interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL U. S. M. S. S. Co.,
No. 56 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 18, 1857.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 56 Wall-st., on THURSDAY, 5th of March. Polls open at 12 M., and remain open until 2 P. M.

W. L. YOULE, Secretary.

THE INTEREST COUPONS DUE ON THE 1st March, on the Bonds of the Saratoga and Whitehall Railroad Company, issued for the construction of the Rutland extension, will be paid at the office of CARPENTER & VERMILYE, No. 44 Wall-st., on and after the 2d proximo. WM. H. WARREN, Treasurer.

THE INTEREST ON THE BONDS OF Knox County, Ohio, issued to the Springfield, Mount Vernon, and Pittsburg R. R. Co., payable in this City on the 1st March next, will be paid on presentation of the proper coupons at our office, No. 8 Wall st., on and after 2d prox. ATWOOD & CO.

GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAIL- ROAD.—The Second Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of this Company, due in 1875—interest payable half-yearly in New-York—are for sale by

STRACHAN & SCOTT, No. 51 William-st.

FARMERS AND CITIZENS' BANK OF LONG ISLAND,
WILLIAMSBURG, Feb. 27, 1857.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have this day declared a dividend of three and a half per cent., (3½,) payable to the stockholders on and after March 10. O M. BEACH, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS

DIVIDEND.—NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STAGE CO.—The President and Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., payable to the stockholders on and after Monday, March 16, 1857, at the Pacific Bank, Broadway, corner of Grand-st. The transfer book will be closed from the 10th to 16th March, inclusive.

J. CAMPBELL, JR., Treasurer.

INSURANCE.

SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.
No. 31 Pine-st., (Great Western Buildings.)
CASH CAPITAL, $200,000.

This Company insures property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire, on as favorable terms as similar institutions in this City.

DIRECTORS:

Joseph Walker,	Joseph Lawrence,	Edward Haight,
Wm. F. Mott,	Jas. G. Garner,	Sam. C. Paxson,
John Halsey,	Richd. P. Bruff,	Wm. Birdsall, Jr.,
Edward Wood,	L. B. Wyman,	Wm. H. Hussey,
Robert L. Case,	Edwd. Willetz,	D. Cromwell, Jr.
Wm. Dennistoun,	E. J. Donnell,	Chas. E. Parker,
Edwd. Merritt,	John B. Willis,	John D. Warren,
Henry Barrow,	Smith Lawrence,	Edwd. Cromwell
Geo. B. Grinnell,	John Allen,	Matthew Mitchell,
B. M. Whitlock,	R. Lindley Murray,	Wm. A. Butler.
Geo. H. Beyer,	E. W. Corlies,	S. T. Valentine,
Charles Ely,	Wm. M. Abbatt,	David B. Keeler.

JOSEPH WALKER, President.

THOMAS W. BIRDSALL, Secretary.

FURNITURE.

NO. 35 BOWERY.
PARLOR FURNITURE.
DINING-ROOM FURNITURE.
CHAMBER FURNITURE.
OFFICE FURNITURE.
IN
ROSEWOOD,
MAHOGANY,
BLACK WALNUT, and
OAK.
FOSTER & LEE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES
OF FURNITURE, IN ALL COLORS AND STYLES,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
at prices from $25 and upwards.
WARREN WARD,
No. 277 Canal-st., (old No. 38.)
four doors East of Broadway, New-York.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.
CIRCULARS SUPPLIED ON APPLICATION.
BY R. PATTON, NO. 34 GROVE-ST.

FURNITURE, FURNITURE—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.—H. P. DEGRAAF (Nos. 469, 458 and 456 Pearl-st., and 169 Canal-st., (new store) near Bowery, New-York, has constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Rosewood Parlor Furniture, in brocatel, brocade, de laine and plush, mahogany, Parlor and Bedroom Furniture, a large variety of Enameled Chamber Furniture, in sets, from $25 to $150, Black Walnut Furniture, of every description. Also, a large assortment of Cane-Seat and Common Furniture, Tucker's Patent Spring Mattress and Self-rocking Cradle. Also, a general assortment of Bedding. Our facilities for manufacturing defy competition. All we ask of the public is to give us a call and satisfy themselves.

H. STONEY RESPECTFULLY CALLS THE attention of buyers of cabinet furniture to an inspection of his present Spring stock, (not to be excelled by any in this City for style and finish,) consisting of parlor, boudoir, dining room and library in all the varieties of woods. Drawings will be made to suit the tastes of the most fastidious in architecture and the work will be executed in the most artistic and substantial manner for style and quality of workmanship. Call and examine. Prices will be moderate, and terms liberal.

HENRY STONEY, No. 536 Broadway.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—New and beautiful styles of enameled chamber furniture. Housekeepers in want of this cheap and fashionable style of bedroom furniture, will find a large assortment in all colors at H. F. FARRINGTON'S warerooms, Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st., between Broome and Grand. (Old suites repainted.). Dealers supplied on the most reasonable terms.

IRON BEDSTEADS.—THE NEW-YORK IRON Bedstead Manufacturing Company are now ready to execute orders for Iron Bedsteads, &c. Housekeepers about purchasing will find it to their advantage to call. Country dealers, shipping houses and public institutions liberally dealt with. Office 175 Centre-st., near Howard.

MEDICAL.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

The original and genuine article!!! For purifying the blood. An unfailing remedy for scrofula cutaneous and biliary distempers. The experience of sixteen years has fully established the high reputation of this invaluable medicine, its curative powers have been thoroughly tested in long-standing and obstinate cases, with such invariable success as to call forth the most flattering commendations from eminent physicians throughout the country.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE.—TRIESEMAR.—None are genuine unless the engravings of the Seals of the Patent Office of England, the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Vienna, are fixed upon each wrapper, and around each case.

Sold by Dr. H. A. BARROW—Member of the Imperial College of Vienna, and Royal College of Surgeons, London, who may be personally consulted at his residence, No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway.) New-York, from 11 o'clock in the morning till 2, and from 6 o'clock till 8 in the evening. (Sundays excepted.)

TRIESEMAR No. 1.—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c.; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state

TRIESEMAR No. 2.—Entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copavia and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3.—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESMAR Nos. 1, 2, and 3, are prepared in the form of a lozenge, devoid of taste or smell, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. *Sold in tin cases and divided in separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Lalleman, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c.* Price $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases, whereby there is a saving of $9.

Special arrangements having been made with the various Expresses, the nine dollar cases of the Trisemar, and the larger sizes, will be forwarded by Dr. Barrow, carriage paid, immediately on receiving a remittance, to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer, thus securing to the public genuine European preparations, and effectually protecting them from spurious and pernicious imitations The three-dollar cases sent as usual, but not free of carriage.

☞ No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact, when its virtues become fully known it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary; allaying all over-excitement, and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As a nappetizer it is equally remarkable; assimilating with the gastric juices of the stomach, it insists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved, and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office, No. 71 Maiden-lane. DR. MAGNIN.

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS for Nervous and Debilitated Sufferers, Loss of

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Continued from First Page.]

been, any manifestation of feeling on this subject. He came from the State of Georgia, which occupies as proud a position as Virginia or any other State. He came here with all the Southern prejudices against the occupant of the Chair; he had witnessed his conduct closely and scrutinized it at every step, and must say that he had seen as much fairness in Mr. BANKS as in the occupant of the Chair of any legislative body elsewhere. He took pleasure, coming from the South, as he did, and differing with the occupant of the Chair, to vote for the resolution, and raise his voice in doing justice to his political adversary. [Great confusion.]

Mr. HARRIS, of Illinois, appealed from the decision, and said the resolution was a privileged question. [Cries: "Too late."]

Mr. HARRIS loudly maintained his position, and said he was not thus to be cut off from obtaining the floor.

Mr. HOUSTON appealed to gentlemen, to vote on the resolution, and not raise points of order.

Mr. KEITT asked Mr. HARRIS, of Illinois, to withdraw his appeal.

Mr. HARRIS did so, on the condition that members would record their votes.

Mr. BARCLAY ineffectually endeavored to table the resolution.

During the call of the yeas and nays on the resolution of Mr. AIKEN, Mr. WALKER said that while he was willing to do an act of courtesy he did not there by indorse objectionable principles.

Mr. BARKSDALE was willing to indorse the resolution, except that point saying Mr. BANKS had acted "impartially."

The resolution was then adopted by Yeas, 119; Nays, 25.

The House then amid deafening confusion passed several Compensation bills and resolutions.

Other business was attempted by fifty or more members, but the disorder was so great nothing was done.

The Speaker resumed the Chair and delivered a brief but eloquent address in acknowledgment of the honor bestowed upon him, wishing all the members a safe return to their homes and firesides.

The address was loudly applauded.

Adjourned *sine die*.

The Close of the Thirty-Fourth Congress.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 4.

Millions of dollars were voted on the last day of the session of Congress, without the members knowing the specific object of the appropriations, the amendments adopted by the Committees on Conference not having been read for want of time.

None of the bills for the establishment of new lines of mail steamers were passed. Mr. SAGE endeavored to have the rules suspended in the House for the South American Line, and Mr. BARCLAY was ready to report on the New-York and Hamburg, or Hanson's line, but did not get the floor as early as it was promised him by the Speaker.

All the bills passed by Congress received the President's signature. He declined, however, approving the joint resolution concerning extra pay for the Congressional Clerks.

The closing scenes of the past Congress were creditable as compared with those of many of its predecessors. There were no personalities or drunken disorder.

Closing Scenes in Congress—The Tariff—Influences that Conspired to Pass it—Mr. Buchanan's Arrival—The Presidential Reception, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 3, 1857.

The Tariff bill, as it passed last night, is a partial combination of the schemes reported by the Senate to the House. The basis of HUNTER's bill, applying 24 instead of 23 per cent. to iron, wool, silk, and cotton manufactures, sugar and the like, rated at 30 per cent. under the present law, is adopted, and the free list of the House, with suitable modifications, ranging from 15 to 4 per cent. Raw wool, costing under 20 cents per pound at the port of export tion, to pay 23 per cent. Various causes conspired to bring about this arrangement, but the principal argument addressed to the Conference was a threat to remit the duties on railroad iron for the next five years and prospectively. As the Committees divided most in opinion in regard to the point of scaling iron with the other articles now standing in the same schedule, this suggestion had its effects, and may have operated upon some of the Pennsylvania members, in accepting a compromise entirely adverse to their convictions of sound policy, or what is believed to be just to the interests of that State.

Another consideration exerted a certain share of influence. The immediate friends of Mr. BUCHANAN were most anxious to save his Administration from any responsibility on this question, and were quite willing to saddle the outgoing one with whatever unpopularity might grow out of the change. Hence Mr. BIGLER and others, who are willing to be considered the representative men of the White House, acquiesced in a consultation with the Committee, on the part of the House.

And, superadded to the causes which have been stated, urgent appeals were sent here, from the commercial cities, during the past fortnight, for some modification in the Tariff, as a means of preventing a financial explosion. The idea seemed to be strangely entertained, that a mere reduction of duties would necessarily deplete the Treasury, and the mode of accomplishing the end was very little considered. Practical men have great misgivings whether the bill just passed will materially diminish the revenue for a year or two. The modified free list will not, it is conceded, take out of the Treasury half as much as the proposition originally carried through the House. There will necessarily be a reduction, unless the importations be largely stimulated, of something more than three millions on brandies, spirits and wines, which have been cut down from the 100 and 40 per cent. schedules to 30 per cent. The bill is necessarily imperfect, as might be expected of a measure driven through under the high pressure of a few hours' deliberation, and without any extended conference with the interests most affected. The eastern manufacturers are well satisfied with it, because cotton is hardly changed—only 1 per cent.—and the admission of wool under 20 cents gives them an impulse which the protection of 30 per cent. on imported manufactures did not afford. Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, and the wool-producing States, are discontented. The South does not accept the change as a finality, by any means. Mr. HOUSTON, of Alabama, the future Chairman of the Ways and Means, gave notice last night that he would bring in a bill, at the next session, going far beyond this scheme, which he did not regard as carrying out the Democratic idea at all.

Amidst the pressure and crowd of amendments to the Appropriation bills, which no one pretends to understand but those directly interested, it was gratifying to observe that the Senate attached one to the Army bill, securing Gen. SCOTT all the benefits of the bill which went through the House more than a month ago. This expression was rendered the more acceptable, from the effort which was made in that chamber to excite prejudice against the old hero, through the tart correspondence with JEFFERSON DAVIS. The echoes of the Secretary of War did what they could to prevent the consummation, but they were outnumbered by men who would not consent to belittle the dignity of the Senate by partisanship in a personal controversy.

One reason for the unusual time consumed in the Senate over the ordinary appropriations, is that the House reported them upon the naked estimates of the Departments, and without the trouble of any thorough investigation into the outside necessities which annually appear in multitudes and by millions in dollars.

The bill which Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, stood sponsor for, proposing to distribute the surplus in the Treasury among such States as would take it, will not get a show in the Senate. It is in direct antagonism with orthodox Democracy, and could only have been offered to gratify a personal feeling, and without any expectation of public benefit.

Mr. BUCHANAN's hotel is swarmed with faithful admirers, who congregate after the fashion of the locusts of Egypt. He took them all by surprise and spoilt a parade, by dropping down very tranquilly yesterday afternoon, when the expectant military were resting on their arms, and patriotic citizens were counting the hours when they should be ushered into the imposing presence. His only body guard from the depot, was his private Secretary, and a pretty niece—Miss LANE—who is to grace the White House, and dispense its delicate honors. The "heavy business," as the actors say, will be taken in charge by Mr. BUCHANAN himself. His broad shoulders and Conestoga frame being quite adapted to such burdens of State. Though pressed a little this morning, he has not determined upon TOUCEY or JONES, though indications point to the selection of both. The South claims the former, which is equal to a command, and the latter has the advantage of a strong partiality from the power that will be on the throne to-morrow.

The Administration determined to go out in a blaze of light, and to rejoice in a glorious reunion. So Mrs. DAVIS, whose *a lon* had not been opened, from illness, during the whole Winter, distributed cards by the hundreds for a reception last night, which collected all the transient and stationary fashion of Washington, and brought together crowds of dignitaries from every quarter of the Union. The last *levée* at the White House, on Friday night, excelled in brilliancy and numbers any occasion that has been witnessed there for years. Everything passed off well, not excepting sundry pocket-books, hats and garments. The newspapers next day swelled with advertisements from the verdant losers, who, in their innocence, supposed that men who would steal, would also yield to the moral suasion of such invocations. Some of the pocket-books found their way into strange overcoats, but, of course, minus the contents. One of these operations cost the life of a valuable and respected citizen of Alexandria, who happened to be falsely accused, and who, in seeking atonement for the gross outrage, was shot dead in one of the public offices. The homicide is out on nominal bail, after the mode of administering metropolitan justice.

An earnest effort was made last night to induce the Senate to accept the Hermitage as a gift from the State of Tennessee, for the purpose of establishing a branch of the West Point Academy for cavalry tactics. Mr. JONES pressed it with pertinacious zeal, but Mr. BENJAMIN and a few other Southern gentlemen resisted this attempt to denationalize the West Point Institution, showing that the South had a Naval Academy at Annapolis, which stood as a sectional offset to the other. It failed under this opposition, but will be renewed whenever an opportunity may again offer.

OBSERVER.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—4 Hanover-st., and 121 Broadway.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Wednesday, March 4.

Mr. NOXON presented the memorial of Messrs. GRINNELL, MINTURN & Co., and 172 others, asking for a branch Quarantine at New-York.

The Annual Tax bill was reported favorably.

The Annual Tax bill passed the Senate.

RICHARD H. THOMPSON was confirmed as Harbor Master, and MARTIN B. CHURCH and STARR CLARKE as Loan Commissioners, for Oswego.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Wednesday, March 4.

Mr. JOHN J. REILLY gave notice that he would shortly present minority reports on the New-York Police, Supervisor's and City Hall bills.

Mr. J. J. OWEN reported adversely to the claims of the New-York Mexican volunteers.

Mr. JOHN J. REILLY moved to lay the report on the table. The motion was lost, and the report was adopted.

The Senate's canal bill, transferring the power of the Canal Board to the Contracting Board and the State Engineer, was reported favorably, without amendment.

The bill reorganizing the Brooklyn Public Schools was ordered to a third reading.

The Secretary of State reported, in reply to a resolution of the Assembly, that the Colonial History of the State will cost $170,000, while it is not worth $16,000.

Bills were passed to extend the time for the completion of the Erie and New-York City Railroad; to prevent extortion by railroad companies; and to authorize the Staten Island Railroad Company to establish a ferry.

From Chicago.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION—SERIOUS RIOT—ROBBERY.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, March 4.

JOHN WENTWORTH was yesterday elected Mayor of this place, by eleven hundred majority. The whole of the Republican ticket was elected by a large majority. There was considerable fighting in the tenth Ward, and two men were killed.

GEORGE ARMOUR, of the firm of MUNGER & ARMOUR, who was injured in the fight in the Seventh Ward yesterday, died this morning.

The messenger of the Marine Bank of this city, while settling a balance at the Exchange Bank, yesterday, was robbed of a bag containing $6,000. No clue to the robber has been discovered.

Rhode Island Politics.

PROVIDENCE, Wednesday, March 4.

The Democratic State and Congressional Conventions were held to-day. The following ticket was nominated for State officers;

For Governor—AMERICUS V. POTTER.
For Lieutenant-Governor—J. B. M. POTTER.
For Secretary of State—ANDERSON C. ROSE.
For Attorney-General—FRANKLIN J. DICKMAN.
For General Treasurer—GILBERT CHACE.

AMBROSE E. BURNSIDE was nominated for Congress in the Eastern District, and CHARLES JACKSON in the Western.

The Cotton Crop—The Weather.

AUGUSTA, Wednesday, March 4.

The receipts of Cotton at all southern ports up to Saturday last was 101,000 bales less than to the same period last year. There is an increase of the stock now on hand of 14,000 bales.

A strong north-east gale commenced on Sunday afternoon and raged till 2 o'clock on Monday morning. The weather is clear and cold. The thermometer marked 20° above zero yesterday morning.

The Late Dr. Kane.

BOSTON, Wednesday, March 4.

In the Senate yesterday, a resolution expressing sympathy with the friends of Dr. KANE, and ordering the State House flag to be hung at half-mast on the day of his funeral, was introduced and ordered to be engrossed under a suspension of the rules. The House were instructed to report a similar resolution.

Removal of the Bar at Castleton.

ALBANY, Wednesday, March 4.

The Board of Trade of this city to-day adopted a resolution directing that the Governor be requested to send a special message to the Legislature, asking for an appropriation of $100,000 to remove the bar at Castleton and to improve the navigation of the Hudson River above the town of Hudson; the money, if obtained, to be repaid by the Federal Government, when it shall make the next appropriation.

The Democrats of Newburg.

NEWBURG, Wednesday, March 4.

The Democrats of Newburg are now firing one hundred guns from WASHINGTON's Head Quarters, in honor of the inauguration of JAMES BUCHANAN as President of the United States, and twenty-five more for their victory at the Charter Election yesterday.

Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Tuesday, March 3.

The footings of the Boston weekly Bank statement are as follows: Capital stock, $31,960,000; loans and discounts, $32,768,600; specie, $2,904,000; due from other Banks, $6,402,900; due to other Banks, $5,130,000; deposits, $15,027,000; circulation, $6,604,500.

The Ohio River.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, March 4.

There are nine feet of water in the channel of the river, and it is falling. Weather mild.

Departure of the Indian.

PORTLAND, Wednesday, March 4.

The steamer *Indian* sailed about 3 o'clock P. M. to-day for Liverpool.

Marine Disaster.

BRIG ELLEN MARIA ASHORE AND LOSS OF LIFE.

BOSTON, Wednesday, March 4.

In the gale and snow-storm of Monday the brig *Ellen Maria*, of Frankfort, from Cardenas for this port, went ashore at 3 P. M. on the beach at Orleans, Cape Cod, and her master, Capt. CURTIS, his cook, and a boy, were drowned. The *Ellen Maria* had also on board Capt. TREAT and crew, late of the bark *E. Churchill*, of Frankfort, which was lost near Cardenas—of these, Capt. TREAT, his cook and four men perished. The Vineyard pilot, Mr. WM. CLARK, who was on board, also perished.

SCHOONER ANN ELIZA B. ASHORE.

HIGHLANDS, Wednesday, March 4.

The schooner *Ann Eliza B.*, of Philadelphia, with a cargo of coal, bound to Boston, is ashore near Long Branch, N. J. The crew were saved, but were badly frozen.

The schooner *Elicia Francis*, from Egg Harbor loaded with glass, and bound to New-York, is ashore south of Barnegat.

SUPPOSED WRECK AT COHASSET.

COHASSET, Wednesday, March 4.

A lot of cabin furniture, seamen's clothing, a spy-glass, and an empty letter-bag, marked "Lysander," came ashore on the coast to-day. The wreckers suppose the vessel to have struck on the Harding Rocks and went to pieces during the late gale.

NEW-YORK CITY.

The African Slave Trade.

We have been informed upon perfectly reliable authority that since the seizure and condemnation by the United States authorities of the brig *Braman* as a slaver, four other vessels have left this port and gone to the coast of Africa, and there engaged in the slave-trade. The names of these vessels we are not at liberty at present to give. Two of them, after landing each a cargo of slaves at the island of Cuba, were scuttled and sunk. A third, after disposing of its slave cargo, proceeded to Bremen, and is at present engaged there in the coasting-trade. The fourth is now fitting out at Campeachy for a second voyage to the African coast.

One reason given why these slavers are not apprehended before leaving New York, is the uncertain and slow pay by the Government to the officers making the seizures. The officers who stopped the *Braman* have not received a shadow of compensation yet.

Death from Starvation.

Coroner PERRY was summoned yesterday to hold an inquest at a basement house in Thirty-fourth-street, upon the body of a man named WM. KEENAN, who died in his room at that house on Tuesday night. ELLEN KEENAN, wife of deceased, testified that she and her husband had suffered a long time for the want of the necessaries of life,—the latter being in delicate health and unable to earn a livelihood. She exerted herself to procure food but only partially succeeded, and the sick man pined away and died.

CECELIA JACKSON deposed that she was acquainted with the deceased and his wife,—knew them to be in the most abject state of destitution, and had on several occasions shared her food with them.

A medical examination of the body was made.

On the testimony adduced the Jury rendered a verdict of "*Death from starvation.*"

Ball of the Young Democracy.

The members of the Young Men's Democratic Union Club having resolved not to go to Washington on the 4th of March, soothed their disappointment by an inauguration ball at the City Assembly Rooms last evening. The sound and unsound Democracy, the Custom House and Post-Office, were well represented, and besides a great many outsiders were present. The whole saloon was thrown open for the occasion, and a brilliant array of beauty, as usual, was present.

Just before supper, a superb banner, the offering to the Club of a number of Democratic ladies, was duly presented by T. F. MEAGHER, Esq., and received on behalf of the members by S. W. CONE, Esq. The banner is richly and tastefully constructed of silk, satin and velvet. On the obverse, across a white satin ground, are recorded the words "Young Men's Democratic Union Club," and on the reverse side, "Organized June 30, 1852, New-York City." The staff is surmounted by a liberty cap, ornamented with stars.

At supper, the customary series of toasts was read off and responded to by C. SWACKHAMER, S. W. CONE, L. F. HARRISON, C. H. BRACKETT, Judge SUTHERLAND and others. The toasts and speeches were enlivened by occasional spirited songs by Col. HICKCOX. The floor management was under the charge of DOUGLASS TAYLOR, and gave general satisfaction. It was late in the morning when the company separated.

☞ THOMAS W. BRANCH, son of the late Hon. STEPHEN BRANCH, of Providence, R. I., died very suddenly yesterday of dropsy, in Brooklyn, New-York.

Board of Education.

The Board of Education held its regular meeting last night, ANDREW H. GREEN, Esq., President, in the Chair.

An application for authority to erect a new Primary School House in Sixth Ward was referred to the Committee on Sites and School Houses. A similar application from the Eleventh Ward took the same course. Also, from the Fourth Ward, and from the Twentieth Ward, went to the same Committee.

The nomination of S. N. LECOMPTE and LEWIS W. FRANKE, and S. M. BOGERT, as Trustees of the Third Ward, and THOS. ARROWSMITH, Jr., as Inspector of the same Ward, were referred to the Committee on Elections and Qualifications.

A communication from C. MAHONEY, Teacher of Music, was received and referred to the Committee on School Books.

A number of resolutions ordering the payment of sundry small bills came up, and occasioned a long debate on the nature and province of school bills, the power of the President, &c., &c.—music, flowers, bouquets, worsted work, for the schools, &c., made a pleasing and fragrant subject of discussion, to say nothing of the bells, and other tinkling appendages in the school houses.

A resolution authorizing the exchange of educational reports, &c., with similar bodies, throughout the Union, for the purpose of forming a library of documents and works on education, was adopted.

The Special Committee on the Free Academy for females was announced as follows: Messrs. Benedict, Williams, Waterbury, Neilson, Eager.

The President also announced as the Special Committee on Vagrant Children, &c., Messrs. Benedict, Hooper, Tweed, Boese and Farley.

Also, as a Committee to give attention to the School bill at Albany; Messrs. Waterbury, Roche, Boese, Tuthill and Lyeocker.

A resolution was adopted calling on the Comptroller for $95,000.

The Finance Committee Report was called up, when by a sudden exhibition of the locomotive powers of several members, the Board was left without a quorum.

Interesting.

A suburban gentleman, from Philadelphia or Cairo, was relieved of $300 yesterday forenoon in Warren-street, by two sharpers, with a little round ball known as a patent safe. The players made a safe retreat.

Sidewalk Accident.

A woman named BRIDGET MCANNALLY slipped on the icy sidewalk in Prince-street, in front of her residence, Tuesday evening, and broke her leg. She was taken to the New-York Hospital by a Fourteenth Ward policeman.

Frost-Bitten.

A Spanish sailor, about 28 years of age, was found Tuesday night lying on the sidewalk in South-street, with his hands and feet severely frost-bitten. He was conveyed to the City Hospital by a First Ward policeman.

Police Intelligence.

WHAT BROUGHT HIM THERE?

Anthony Seagrist (no relation of the "Sage of Bloomingdale") was found Tuesday night under a counter in the store of J. M. Bodiners, dry-goods dealer, corner of Grand and Orchard streets, after the store was closed. He did not belong about the premises, and had no business to be in the curious place where found; so officer Lafarge, of the Tenth Ward, took him in custody.

A BAD SPECULATION.

George Mack, a speculator, was nipped Tuesday by officer Sheridan, of the Twentieth Ward, for passing a counterfeit $5 bill on the Blackstone Bank of Massachusetts, on Mr. G. W. Wright. Mr. Wright thinking that Mr. Mack, the speculator, had not done right, made complaint against him, and on being taken before the magistrate he was locked up.

CHARGING BAYONETS.

Barney Haley, a resident of Worth-street, was brought before Justice CONNOLLY, Tuesday morning, on a charge of charging bayonets upon Police Captain Carpenter of the Fifth Ward, on Tuesday night. Barney it seems got drunk and kicked up a terrible row in his own house. The Captain went in to expostulate with him, when the irate Barney attacked him with a bayonet—an old and rusty bayonet.

Fires.

IN TENTH-AVENUE.

A fire broke out at 12½ yesterday morning, in the cellar of the frame building No. 102 Tenth avenue, near Seventeenth-street, occupied by JOHN MCNAMARA as a storage for rags. It extended to the first story, occupied as a grocery by HENRY DICKIE, whose loss is estimated at $150,—insured for $1,000 in the New-Amsterdam Insurance Company. The building, which is owned by a Mr. KENZIE, is insured for $1,200 in the Harmony Insurance Company.

IN DELANCEY-STREET.

Yesterday morning, at 8½ o'clock, a fire occurred in the tenement house No. 221 Delancey-street. It was soon put out. Mr. GEO. SCARLEY, one of the occupants, lost about $100 worth of furniture. The building was damaged to the extent of about $200. It is insured in the Mechanics' Insurance Company. The fire is supposed to have originated in one of the attic rooms, among some cotton and rubbish there stored.

[Advertisement.]

☞ A retired Physician, whose sands of life have nearly run out, discovered, while living in the East Indies, a certain cure for consumption, asthma, bronchitis, coughs, colds and general debility. The remedy was discovered by him when his only child—a daughter—was given up to die. Wishing to do as much good as possible, he will send to such of his afflicted fellow-beings as request it this recipe, with full and explicit directions for making it up and successfully using it. He requires each applicant to inclose him one shilling—three cents to be returned as postage on the recipe, and the remainder to be applied to the payment of this advertisement. Address Dr. H. JAMES, No. 12 Grand street, Jersey City, N. J.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The real "Head-quarters" are located at No. 308 Broadway, New-York, two blocks above the Park—nearly opposite the Hospital—two doors above Duane-street. Here is the Phrenological Cabinet, containing one of the rarest collections of human heads, busts, &c., in the world. This great cabinet, or museum, contains thousands of busts and casts from the heads of the most distinguished men that ever lived—Emperors, Kings, Queens, Statesmen. Some of the most distinguished of our own and of other countries, warriors, explorers, navigators, discoverers, inventors, authors, poets, doctors, divines and lawyers. Also skulls, human and animal, from all quarters of the globe, including Cannibals, Caribs, Flat-Headed Indians, Egyptian Mummies, pirates, robbers, murderers and thieves; also, numerous paintings and drawings of celebrated individuals, living and dead. Strangers and citizens will find this Museum—always open and free—an agreeable place to visit. Phrenological Charts, with full written descriptions of character, given by Mr. FOWLER when desired, at No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

KEMP'S WORM PASTILLES.—Children who reject with loathing the ordinary mercurialized vermifuges will devour these Pastilles with as much gusto as other confectionery. They certainly and safely expel all intestinal worms. BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA, the sole survivor of a score of (so called) Sarsaparillas, in its new, concentrated form, cures all external complaints, resulting from foul blood, quicker than ever. Sold by D. T. LANMAN & Co., wholesale druggists, No. 69 Water street, New-York, and by all druggists. Sarsaparilla $1, and Pastilles 25c. per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—The family provided with these medicines is fortified against the dangerous effects of dyspepsia, liver complaint, nervous diseases, disorders of the bowels, eruptions, ulcers, sores, and exterior inflammation generally. All these yield to HOLLOWAY's unapproachable remedies. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London; and by all druggists at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 per box or pot.

[Advertisement.]

☞ "Medea," a very funny burlesque, has made a decided impression at PURDY's National Theatre, Mr. G. L. FOX playing the part of "Medea." "Orion, the Gold Beater," "The Frisky Cobbler," and "Our State Secrets at Albany," are to be performed with it to-night, forming together one of the best bills of the season.

[Advertisement.]

SILKS! SILKS! SILKS! DAMAGED SILKS.—Several thousand yards sold subject to manufacturers' imperfection only. Price 6s. 6d. and 7s. Marked in plain figures. Cost of importation $1 25 per yard. CHAS. HEARD & Co., No. 301 Grand-st.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 5 Murray-street, New-York.

LONG ISLAND.

Water for Brooklyn.

We find the authorities of the city of Brooklyn have at length taken up the water question in earnest. By a recent act of the Legislature, the Nassau Water Company's property, including all their lands, right of way, ponds, &c., have become vested in and owned by the city.

They have also, by a decree of Judge Strong in the Supreme Court, confirmed the Commissioners' report taking all the land known as Mount Prospect-square, one hundred and ninety-eight feet above tide-water, for a reservoir and park, giving therefor the following sums, viz.: To GEO. R. IVES, $35,310; ROLLIN SANFORD, $17,025; GEO. J STEPHENSON, $2,570; ROBT. SHERWELL, $2,700; JAS R. PHALEN, $4,977; other owners, $15,000. It is contemplated that water shall be in Brooklyn within twelve months. Over five hundred men have been employed in the works for the past four months. Brooklyn real estate must of course be enhanced greatly in value.

Brooklyn Normal School.

The Board of Education has appropriated $2,000 to defray the expenses of the Normal School during the ensuing year, and propose hereafter to give certificates of honorable discharge to all deserving such.

☞ During the month of February judgment against the City of Brooklyn, was rendered in their city Court in some twelve different claims, amounting in all to $54,000. This indebtedness was incurred by Williamsburg on uncancelled warrants and certificates, issued to street contractors

CIRCUIT COURT CALENDAR FOR MONDAY NEXT.—Nos. 152, 223, 225, 279, 230, 287.

NEW-JERSEY.

Amendments to the Charter.

An application has been made to the Legislature to amend the Charter of Hoboken. The application is supported by a petition representing about $600,000 of taxable property as valued by the assessors. The amendments propose to borrow $20,000 upon the credit of the city; to extend the watch and street lamp district (now limited to Seventh-street) over the whole city; to increase the salary of Mayor from $250 to $500; the City Clerk from $250 to $500; and of the City Treasurer from $50 to $150. Also to change the salary of the Street Commissioner from $2 per day to $500 per annum, and to decrease the salary of the Overseer of the Poor from $250 to $150. Remonstances are being circulated in Hoboken against the passage of these amendments.

Fatal Accident in Hoboken—One Man Killed and One Fatally Injured.

Yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock a bank of earth caved in at the head of Hudson-street, where a number of laborers were engaged in excavating, for the purpose of extending the streets and grading the lots for the Hoboken Land Improvement Company.

The mass of earth fell upon two of the laborers. One of them, named JAMES RUSSELL, was killed; and another, named PETER BROPHY, was so badly injured that his life is despaired of. RUSSELL was about 40 years of age, and leaves a wife and five children.

MARINE MATTERS.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times

WRECK AT LONG BRANCH—NARROW ESCAPE OF THE CREW.

LONG BRANCH, Tuesday, March 3.

The gale of Sunday night and Monday was equal in severity to any that has been experienced during the past Winter on the coast.

The schooner *Anna Eliza B.*, from Philadelphia for Boston, loaded with coal, came ashore about 5 o'clock Monday morning, three miles south of the Ocean House, and her whole crew narrowly escaped perishing. The mate swam ashore through the surf soon after she struck, and reached the house of Mr. EDWARD WARDELL. The Captain and four hands remained on board all day confined to the rigging, whither they went to avoid the sea, which broke over the vessel. The surf was so high that no assistance could be sent to them from the shore until nearly night, when they came ashore, all being nearly frozen to death; as it is, they are badly frostbitten. Had they been compelled to spend the night on board they must have perished. They are now all comfortably quartered at Mr. WARDELL's, under the Doctor's care. The schooner is a total loss.

The pilot boat *Mary Catherine* put a pilot on board the bark *Mary Adelia*, from Cienfuegos for New-York, off Barnegat, on the 1st inst. The bark was blown to sea, and has not been heard from. Some fears are expressed for her safety.

Extract from letters received by Ellwood Walter, Esq., Dated.

NASSAU, N. P., Thursday, Feb 19.—We had another ship in distress yesterday, the *John W. White*, Capt. MCMEAR, from Boston for New-Orleans, with a cargo of ice; she has lost her rudder, top-gallant masts, and many of her sails, and other damage, but we trust it will not be necessary to discharge her cargo. We have just heard that the wreckers have, off the Gingerbread Ground, a large ship loaded with salt; some say she is the *Golden Star*, and others the *Celestial Empire*.

NASSAU, N. P., Friday, Feb. 20—The ship *Celestia, City*, of New-York, is reported ashore, on the Gingerbread Ground, and sunk in four fathoms of water. She was boarded by wreckers, who found her sails under, and deck house thrown overboard, rudder gone, &c., they pumped her out, bent sails, and are now off Baron Island, with her bound into Nassau.

P. S.—The ship proves to be the *Golden Star* and not the *Celestial City*.

☞ There were in this port yesterday, 661 vessels,—including 22 steamers, 135 ships, 92 barks, 107 brigs, and 295 schooners.

LETTER FROM CAPT. GARRICK'S COUNSEL.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

A few days since some severe strictures were published in several of the daily papers upon the conduct of Captain WILLIAM H. GARRICK, master of the ship *Ellen Austin*, founded upon the complaint of THOMAS CAMPBELL, a sailor. Since then a full legal investigation has been had, as to the charges against Captain GARRICK, before Commissioner WHITE, which resulted in the discharge of Captain GARRICK, and the investigation showed that the charges were entirely false and without any foundation.

Please insert this notice and oblige the Captain, who feels that he has been injured by the comments of some of the newspapers, before an investigation had been made, and predicated solely upon the *ex parte* statements of an irresponsible party.

We remain your obedient servants,

BIBBE, DEAN & DONOHUE,
Counsel for Capt. Garrick.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 28, 1857.

MARRIED.

LITTLEWOOD—BOLTON.—At West Chester, on Monday, March 2, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Washington Hodman, Rev. THOMAS D. LITTLEWOOD, of the M. E. Church, West Farms, to MARY ANN, eldest daughter of Thomas Bolton, Esq., of West Chester.

SMITH—ROBERTS.—On Monday evening, March 2, by Rev. John Lilly, Mr. WM. B SMITH, of this City, to Mrs. SUSAN A. ROBERTS, of Brooklyn.

DIED.

VAN GIESEN.—In this City, on Wednesday afternoon, March 4, MARGARET, relict of the late Isaac Van Giesen.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral service, on Friday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, at the residence of her son-in-law, Isaac A. Lawrence, No. 134 West 22d-st. The remains will thence be taken to Hackensack, N. J., for interment, on Saturday morning, at 9 o'clock.

GRAHAM.—In this City, on Wednesday, March 4, of scarlet fever, SARAH ANNABELLA, daughter of Rev. D. M. Graham.

Funeral services will be attended on Friday, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the Freewill Baptist Church, Sullivan-st., near Houston-st. Friends are desired to attend without further notice.

THOMSON.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, March 3, JAMES THOMSON, Jr., late of the firm of Stanton & Thomson, in the 36th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the friends of Thomas P. Stanton, Esq., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 29 West 20th-st. on Friday, 6th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

WILLIS.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, March 3, SARAH K., youngest daughter of Wm. B. and Frances Maria Willis, aged 22 years.

Funeral this (Thursday) afternoon, from St. Thomas' Church, at 2 o'clock. The friends of the family, and the members of Manhattan Lodge, No. 62, F. A. Masons, will attend without further invitation.

PHILLIPS.—In this City, on Tuesday, March 3, very suddenly, at his residence, No. 243 West 18th-st., SAMUEL B. PHILLIPS, M. D., aged 54 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of the South Baptist Church, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, on Thursday, at 1½ o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

DIX.—On Tuesday evening, Feb. 24, of scarlet fever, JOHN JAMES, son of JOHN D. DIX, of Clifton, Staten Island, aged 9 years and 3 months.

BRANCH.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, March 4, THOS. WILLIAMS BRANCH, in the 40th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family, and the members of the Brooklyn Lodge, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further notice, on Friday, 6th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 23 Concord-st. His remains will be conveyed to Providence, R. I.

YOUNG.—In Jersey City, on Tuesday, March 3, ELIZA, daughter of Wm. W. and Angeline Young, aged 2 years, 2 months and 24 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Thursday,) at 2½ o'clock P. M., from No. 94 Grand st., Jersey City.

KEARNEY.—At Staten Island, on Tuesday, March 3, ANN LIVINGSTON, relict of the late Robert Kearney, in the 76th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at Trinity Church, in this City, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 3½ o'clock.

GODWIN.—At Kingsbridge, Westchester Co., N. Y., on Wednesday, March 4, EDWIN FORREST, youngest child of Joseph H. and Phœbe A. Godwin, aged 2 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, Kingsbridge, Westchester Co., this day, (Thursday,) at 3 o'clock P. M.

BAILEY.—At West Point, N. Y., on Thursday, Feb. 26, Prof. JACOB W. BAILEY, Professor of Chemistry, Mineralogy and Geology, in the U. S. Military Academy, and President of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

MATHER.—At Pinchamton, N. Y., on Thursday, Feb. 26, after a protracted illness, Mrs. SARAH PARKER MATHER, relict of the late Dr. Thaddeus Mather, and mother of Hon. John C. Mather, in the 73d year of her age.

MESIER.—At Wappinger's Falls, on Thursday evening, Feb. 26, at her residence, JOANNA, widow of the late Mathew Mesier, in the 76th year of her age.

LOCKWOOD.—At Norwalk, Conn., on Wednesday morning, March 4, of pleurisy, ELIZABETH ANN, daughter of George and Sophia B. Lockwood, of New-Rochelle, aged 6 years and 5 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at 3 o'clock P. M., on Friday, 6th inst., at the residence of Samuel Lynes, Esq., at Norwalk. The New-Haven cars leave the Canal st. depot at 7 o'clock A. M., and 12 o'clock, noon, and returning, leave Norwalk at 6 o'clock P. M.

Ere Sin could blight or Sorrow fade,
Death came with friendly care:
The opening bud to Heaven conveyed,
And bade it blossom there.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..MARCH 4.

$8,000	Indiana State 5s, 86	10	Bud. Erie. RR..... 27½
3,000	Kentucky 5s, 6s.102¾	200	do.....s3 27¾
14,000	Virginia 6s..... 91¾	27	Third-av. RR..... 87
11,000	do..... 91¾	300	Reading Railroad 57 81½
5,000	do.....s30 91¾	450	do.....c 81¾
1,000	Missouri State 6s. 84½	900	do.....b10 81¾
21,000	do..... 84½	900	do.....c 81¾
4,500	Cal. State 7s, '75. 67	300	do.....b4 81¾
5,000	N. Y. St. 5½s, '61.102¾	400	do.....s30 81¾
780	City 6s, '59..... 99	600	do.....b60 81¾
500	N. Y. C. R.R. 7s. 101¾	500	La Crosse & Milw. R. 74
2,000	do..... 102	500	do.....b60 75
5,000	E. R.R. 1st M. B.106	7	Cleve. Col & Cin. R 101¾
1,000	Goshen R. Bs.... 80	50	Mich. S. & N. I. R.. 75
2,000	Ill. Cen. R.E. Bs. 90¾	33	do.....b5 75
5,000	C. & Pitts. Dd. Bs. 62½	100	do.....b30 75½
32	National B. Scrip...107½	100	do.....b60 76¼
20	Ocean Bank..... 95	450	do..... 75¾
5	Commonwealth Bk. 98¾	150	do.....c 76
13	Park Bank..... 99¾	200	do.....s60 76
5	Am. Ex Bank..... 114¾	100	do.....b45 76
10	Grocers' Bank..... 106	450	Panama R. R..... 96
10	O. Life &

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI.....NO. 1704. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 6, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

STATE AFFAIRS.

Amending the Constitution—Quarantine Matters—Law Books for the Judges—The Old Supply Bill—Interruption to Travel, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

ALBANY, Wednesday, March 4, 1857.

The attention of the Legislature is about equally divided, just now, between the consideration of propositions to amend the Constitution, and constitutional objections to legislative propositions. In fact, I think we have a kind of constitutional mania. The disease is becoming so prevalent and so malignant in its character, that two or three members have volunteered to fill up with the fundamental law, to prevent it from being violated.

The House was largely engrossed last evening with the proposed amendments to the Constitution reorganizing the Court of Appeals, and increasing the jurisdiction of County Judges. The resolutions were amended so that it was made necessary that five members of the Court of Appeals should concur in any decision which declared a law unconstitutional. After being thus amended, the roll was called on the final passage of the amendments, when they were rejected—Ayes 66, Noes 39—the Constitution requiring that they should receive 65 affirmative votes. A motion was made to reconsider this vote, and that motion is on the table, which still leaves the amendment within reach of the Assembly, whenever there can be found a majority ready and willing to vote for them. It was evident that the incorporation of the clause requiring five Judges to affirm the unconstitutionality of a law, was the hair that broke the camel's back. While the lay members seemed indifferent, and apparently voted more from caprice than from judgment or investigation, the lawyers voted almost unanimously against the proposed innovation.

In the Senate, too, amendments to the Constitution were the special order. Amendments proposing the enlargement of the elective franchise—or rather the expulsion of that odious clause which declares the inferiority of a portion of the human race, whose alleged inferiority consists in the color of their skins. The debate in the Senate was not remarkable, except for the quasi justification, by Senator BROOKS, of the brutal outrage committed by PRESTON BROOKS upon Senator SUMNER. Senator Brooks offered an amendment to the original resolutions, declaring that no person should be entitled to vote who had not resided in the country two years after naturalization, and who should be able to read the Constitution of the United States and that of the State of New-York. This amendment was lost, ayes 11, noes 16. The original amendment was then adopted by the following vote:

AYES—Messrs. Bellinger, Bradford, Cuyler, Darling, Perdon, Harcourt, Hotchkiss, Huntington, Lee, Madden, Noxon, Paterson, Ramsey, Richardson, Rider, C. P. Smith, Spencer, Sweet, Towne, Upham—21.

NAYS—Messrs. Brooks, Hale, Kelly, A. M. Smith, Wadsworth—5.

Senator WADSWORTH accompanied his vote by a declaration that he voted in the negative because he was hostile to frequent changes in the organic law. When the proposition came before the people he should vote for extending the elective franchise to the colored population, without the property qualification.

I have no doubt these resolutions will pass the Senate, and I have no doubt they will receive the affirmative vote of the people. The intelligence of the day forbids the belief that so just a proposition can by any possibility fail to meet the approbation of the people.

The bill to provide for hunting up a site for a new Quarantine station, and for the removal of the present establishment to the new locality, when it shall be found, was debated at great length in the Assembly last evening. Messrs. WAKEMAN, LITTLEJOHN, BECKWITH, FOOTE, and LEAVENWORTH made strong, effective speeches in favor of such legislation as might be necessary to secure the health of the City of New-York. Mr. B. OWEN at some length reiterated the arguments he had advanced in the afternoon in favor of a branch Quarantine, and Mr. ARTHUR WOODS approved any removal or addition. On the vote to accept the proposition made by Mr. B. OWEN, on behalf of Messrs. GRINNELL, BLUNT, and others representing the Chamber of Commerce, there were but a half dozen affirmations to about eighty negations. When the motion came up ordering the bill to a third reading, Mr. ARTHUR WOODS was solitary and alone in his opposition.

Have you got any musty old law books that you would gratefully banish from the shelves of your library? If you have, come up here and help lobby the bills introduced by the Judiciary Committee in the Senate. It provides for the expenditure of $30,000 for the purchase of *Coke on Littleton, Blackstone's Commentaries, Revised Statutes, Chitty, Barbour*, etc., for the use of the Judges of the Second, Fourth, Sixth and Eighth Judicial Districts. I supposed those occupying the Bench had some knowledge of such works, but it appears the supposition was erroneous. Else, why does the Law Committee of the Senate propose to purchase a law library for their use?

Really, is not this crowding the mourners? What possible plea can there be urged in favor of providing law libraries by the State, that could not with the same propriety be urged in favor of furnishing a medical library for every practitioner of medicine, and a miscellaneous collection of "yellow covers" for every editor in the realm? What justice is there in this proposition to furnish libraries to the lawyers? What right has the Legislature to give it a favorable consideration?

The House occupied itself to-day with the last remnant of the old Supply Bill—making appropriations to pay the gentlemen who served the State as Committees of Investigation and Observation, under direction of the Legislature of 1855. It is well known that much of the labor of these Committees was performed after the gentleman composing them had ceased to be members of the Legislature. The bill proposes to pay these gentlemen the same sum they would have received under the old bill, but declares in a preamble that it is in payment for services rendered subsequent to the expiration of the term for which they were elected. This is supposed to be a legitimate and constitutional way of castigating the Evil One around the decaying remnants of the primeval forests—and I hope the supposition is correct. They have earned the money twice over, and if there is any proper manner in which the payment can be made, the State should liquidate its obligations to them.

The Senate went into executive session to-day, but I do not learn that anything very extraordinary took place during the conclave, though it lasted more than an hour.

We again have an interruption of river navigation. The boats, after making one or two trips, appear to have succumbed to the ice. The business men of Albany are becoming alarmed about the river navigation during the coming Summer. It is found that bars have formed in the river, near Castleton, over which it will be impossible for the large boats to pass. At a meeting of citizens held to-day, it was resolved to appoint a Committee to wait on the Governor, to represent the necessity of such action on the part of the Government as would remove the obstruction. It is estimated that it will cost $100,000 to effect this. It is doubtful whether certain navigation for passenger boats can be obtained before the commencement of Autumn,—for with the present high stage of the water, the *Hudson* and *New World* grounded on one of these new bars.

And we really have a change in the Administration to-day—do we? Not feeling any tremor of my desk, nor experiencing any unusual sensations, I should have probably passed over the ides of March, oblivious of that exit of PIERCE and the ingress of Old Buck, but for a liquid reminder at the table of Congress Hall, where the health of the old gentleman was drank in due fashion. Had the champagne been less execrable, I am half inclined to believe I should have imbibed the good health of the President with something of a relish—seeing that success to his advent necessarily involved the decadence of the Administration which we have endured for the past four years.

LEO.

The Usury Laws—Passage of Mr. Wakeman's Bill for the Removal of Quarantine—Negro Suffrage—Discriminating Tolls on the Canals, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

ALBANY, Thursday, March 5, 1857.

The special order in the Senate to-day was the consideration of the bill known as the entering wedge for the repeal of usury laws. It was discussed at much length, but made no particular progress. Senator RICHARDSON said well about all that could be said in favor of the relaxation of the law of usury—but I think without producing any effect which is likely to induce affirmative action. The generation of legislators cannot yet be born that will consent to abrogate a code of laws enacted by divine command, and the necessity and justice of which have been sanctioned and justified by the experience of centuries.

The House, on motion of Mr. WAKEMAN, had the bill for the removal of Quarantine read a third time, and put on its final passage. It received 90 affirmative and 2 negatives—the negatives both professing to represent the City of New-York.

The House then became absorbed in the contemplation of sundry and divers amendments to the "Code of Procedure;" the two hours thus devoted were apparently a refreshing season to the legal gentlemen, who took a lively and diversified interest in the various propositions, as well as to the lay members, who embraced the opportunity thus afforded to answer correspondence, direct documents, look after their little bills, and to ogle the ladies' gallery.

The amendments to the Constitution in favor of negro suffrages were received from the Senate, and by a vote of the House, sent directly to the Committee of the Whole, without reference to the Judiciary Committee. God *is* good.

And this is the sum and substance of to-day's legislation.

The Canal Board met to-day to consider the resolutions of the Senate, asking for an expression of the Board upon the proposition to lay an unequal tax upon commerce for the benefit of a locality. The Auditor submitted a statement of facts, consisting of the statistics of the tonnage earned by the various routes of canals, as also of the diversions from the canals by competing railroads. The figures were referred to a Committee, consisting of Lieutenant-Governor SELDEN, Comptroller BURROUGHS and Commissioners FITZHUGH and WHALLAN, with instructions to prepare a report which should embody an expression of the opinion of the Board. This report is to be submitted for the consideration of the Board one week from to-day.

Will the machinery of the New-York Government go without engineers? It must, for just now, from where I write, I can count the noses of three-fourths of your most prominent City officials.

Coroner CONNERY is here looking after certain specifications made to Gov. KING. It is said that on the defensive he has quite a difference from that which he presented while acting as grand inquisitor. I have not ascertained what defence he has to make to the preferred charges, but I have that he feels quite confident of his ability to refute them.

In connection with this subject, I want to mention one or two facts that may not be generally known. I am reliably informed that the witness FARRELL before the Grand Jury nearly or quite broke down, and that it is quite doubtful if the prosecution will deem it prudent to put him on the stand in open court, where he will be subjected to the rigors of a cross examination.

The second "hop" of the season was given at Congress Hall last evening, under the auspices of Mrs. UPHAM, wife of Hon. A. S. UPHAM, Senator from the Twenty-eighth District. The parlors were crowded almost to excess with the beauty not only of the capital but from the rural districts—plentifully besprinkled with the wisdom that adorns and enriches the legislative halls. The dance, interrupted only for a hearty discussion of champagne and oysters, was continued until the small hours of the morning.

LEO.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—4 Hanover-st., and 161 Broadway.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Cabinet Appointments—The Senatorial Cases—Appropriations Made by Congress—Additional Sections to the Tariff Bill, &c.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 5.

The President will to-morrow communicate his cabinet appointments.

It is probable that the Senate will be employed next week with the contested election cases from Indiana and Pennsylvania.

Mr. BIGLER will this week present the protest of the Democrats of the Pennsylvania Legislature against Mr. CAMERON taking a seat in the Senate.

The report that the Deficiency Appropriation bill failed to receive the signature of President PIERCE, although received from a generally reliable source, lacks confirmation. The bill is believed to have been duly signed.

It is confidently asserted that *all* the general appropriation bills were passed, and the fact is confirmed by the Clerks at the Capitol.

The Pacific Telegraph bill failed, unless covered up in the Legislaivte rubbish, which is not probable.

No particular or important measures were added to the "Omnibus bill."

Congress has provided for a mail once, twice or four times a month, overland from the Mississippi to San Francisco.

The officers of the late Texas Navy are to receive five years' pay as waiting orders.

Appropriations have been made for the exploration and verification of the surveys for a ship canal at the Isthmus of Darien, and the extension of the surveys and completion of the exploration of the Parana and Paraguay Rivers.

Seventy-one thousand dollars are appropriated for one year's duty pay to dropped officers, under the act to promote the efficiency of the Navy, who shall not be restored.

Ten thousand dollars for testing useful inventions designed to advance the efficiency of the Navy.

One million of dollars for five sloops of war with screw propellers.

Congress has provided for the amount of pay claimed by General SCOTT as Lieutenant-General.

The two following sections are also embraced in the Tariff bill published in the New-York papers of Thursday:

And be it further enacted, That all goods, wares and merchandise which shall be in the public stores on the first day of July aforesaid, shall be subject on entry thereof for consumption to no other duty than if the same had been imported, respectively, after that day.

And be it further enacted, That on the entry of any goods, wares and merchandise, imported on and after the first day of July aforesaid, the decision of the Collecter of Customs at the port of importation and entry as to their liability to duty or exemption therefrom, shall be final and conclusive against the owner, importer, consignee or agent of any such goods, wares and merchandise, unless the owner, importer, consignee or agent shall, within ten days after such entry, give notice to the Collector in writing, of his dissatisfaction with such decision, setting forth therein distinctly and specifically his grounds of objection thereto; and shall, within thirty days after the date of such decision, appeal therefrom to the Secretary of the Treasury, whose decision on such appeal shall be final and conclusive, and the said goods, wares and merchandise shall be liable to duty, or exempted therefrom accordingly, any act of Congress to the contrary notwithstanding, unless suit shall be brought within thirty days after such decision for any duties that may have been paid, or may thereafter be paid on said goods, or within thirty days after the duties shall have been paid, in cases where such goods shall be in bond.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 5.

The Supreme Court delivered an opinion to-day, affirming the decision of the Supreme Court of New-York in the case of OGDEN and FELLOWS *vs.* SUSAN BLACKSMITH, executrix of JOHN BLACKSMITH, deceased. The plaintiff, a native Indian, belonged to and was part of the Seneca tribe, and was forcibly ejected from the Tonawanda Reservation, known as Pembroke, compesing 12,800 acres. The Court held that the treaties for the removal of all the New-York Indians west of Missouri make no provision as to the mode and manner of effecting that object—nor did these treaties separate the Indians from the care of the Government. The grantees derived no right under them to forcibly eject the Indians. If such was necessary, it must be done by the Government.

Chief Justice TANEY remained at home to-day, engaged in preparing an opinion on the Dred Scott case which will be pronounced to-morrow.

No. 146.—*John McCullough et al.*, plaintiffs, *vs. Gurnsey Y. Roots et al.*, defendants.—Judge CAMPBELL delivered an opinion affirming the judgment of the Circuit Court of Maryland, with costs and interest.

No. 125.—*John D. Bracy's* Administrators, appellants, *vs. The Branch of the Bank of the State of Alabama at Mobile*, appellees—Judge CURTIS delivered an opinion affirming the decree of the Circuit Court of the Eastern District of Arkansas, with costs and interest.

No. 57.—*The United States*, appellants, *vs. Dorning and Vincente Peralta*, appellees.—Judge GRIER gave an opinion affirming the decree of the Circuit Court of the Northern District of California.

No. 78.—*The United States*, appellants, *vs. The heirs of Miguel de Pedrorena*, appellees.—Judge GRIER gave an opinion affirming the decree of the District Court of Southern California.

No. 189.—*The Michigan Central Railroad Company et al. vs. Michigan Southern Railroad Company.*—Error to the Supreme Court of Michigan. Judge GRIER gave an opinion dismissing the cause for want of jurisdiction.

No. 47.—*Joseph Fellows*, survivor of *Robert Kendle*, plaintiff, *vs. John Blacksmith's* administrators. Judge NELSON gave an opinion affirming the judgment of the Court of New-York, with costs.

No. 147.—*Albert Ballard et al.*, plaintiffs, *vs. Phillip F. Thomas*, collector, etc. Judge NELSON delivered an opinion affirming the judgment of the Circuit Court of Maryland, with costs.

No. 102.—*William Byers*, appellant, *vs. Francis Surget.*—Judge DANIEL gave an opinion affirming the decree of the Circuit Court of the Eastern District of Arkansas, with costs.

No. 73.—*William F. Bryan et al.*, plaintiffs, *vs. Robert Forsyth.*—Judge CATRON gave an opinion reversing the judgment of the Circuit Court of Northern Illinois, and remanding the cause for further proceedings, in accordance with the opinion of this Court.

No. 74—*Charles Ballance*, plaintiff, *vs. Adolf Papin et al.*, defendants.—Judge CATRON delivered an opinion reversing the judgment of the Circuit Court of Northern Illinois, with costs, and remanding the cause for further proceedings, in conformity with the opinion of this Court.

No. 137—*Enoch C. Roberts*, plaintiff, *vs. James M. Cooper*, defendant.—Error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Michigan. Judge WAYNE delivered an opinion overruling the motion for additional security.

No. 193.—*Boswell Beebe et al.* appellants, *vs. William Russell.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court of the Eastern District of Arkansas. Judge WAYNE delivered an opinion dismissing the case for want of jurisdiction.

No. 101.—*Terence Farrelly et al.*, appellants, *vs. William W. Woodfolk*, appellee—Appeal from the Circuit of the Eastern District of Arkansas. Judge WAYNE delivered an opinion dismissing the cause for want of jurisdiction.

Adjourned till to-morrow.

The following cases were dismissed yesterday, on motion of Attorney-General CUSHING:

No. 140.—*United States vs. Thomas W. Sutherland and guardian, etc.*

No. 141.—*United States vs. Antonio Maria Lugo.*

Extra Session of the U. S. Senate.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 5.

Mr. FOOT, Senator from Vermont, took the oath of office.

On motion of Mr. ALLEN, a Committee of two was appointed to wait on the President, and inform him that the Senate was assembled and ready to receive any communication he might be pleased to make.

Subsequently Mr. Allen of the Committee reported that they had performed the duty entrusted to them, and that the President had said that he would send a communication to the Senate to-morrow.

The following resolutions were offered and lie over:

By Mr. PUGH, that the Senate adjourn without day on Monday next.

By Mr. MASON, that the Committee Clerks and Pages of the last be continued during the present session.

By Mr. BRIGHT, that the Chaplain of the last session be retained during the present one.

Mr. BIGGS offered an amendment, inviting ministers residing in Washington to officiate alternately.

On motion of Mr. BENJAMIN, the Senate considered the resolution to remodel the Standing Committees.

An amendment offered by Mr. PUGH, to have a Committee on Privileges and Elections, was rejected.

The resolution was amended and adopted. It reduces the number of Committees, and assigns seven members to the most important of them, and five on the others.

Mr. BUTLER asked to be, but was not, excluded from service on all the Committees. Adjourned.

Resignation of Judge Mullett—Trinity Church Matters—Miss Dix.

ALBANY, Thursday, March 5.

Judge MULLETT has resigned his seat on the Supreme Court Bench of the Eighth District.

The Senate Committee on Trinity Church affairs has concluded the taking of testimony. The evidence seeks to show careful attention to their duties on the part of the vestry of the Church, whether on or off the Standing Committee; also endeavors to prove its liberality and impartiality to other Churches, and systematic provision for the poor of the lower part of the City.

G. M. OGDEN, Esq., summed up the questions of fact, and Judge PARKER those of law, on behalf of Trinity Church.

Mr. PORTER, of Albany, replied to both, and Judge PARKER rejoined this afternoon, finally closing the argument.

Miss DIX appeared this afternoon before the Committee on Ways and Means in behalf of an appropriation for the State Lunatic Asylum.

Return of Visitors to the Inauguration.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, March 5.

The Albany Burgesses Corps and the Charlestown City Guard passed through here on their return home to-day. The Howard Fire Company, of New-York, will leave here to-morrow morning.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, March 5.

The Albany Burgesses corps and Charlestown Light Infantry arrived here this afternoon from Washington, and were escorted to their quarters here by the Philadelphia Grays, the Washington Grays, and the Washington Blues. They will remain until Saturday morning.

Public Dinner to Ex-Secretary Marcy.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, March 5.

Our merchants are making arrangements to offer Ex-Secretary MARCY the compliment of a public dinner.

Failure of a Prima Donna.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, March 5.

Madame DE PAEZ, the new *prima donna*, made a failure at the Academy of Music, last night, and has been withdrawn. JOHN W. FORNEY was among the audience, which occasioned surprise, as he was presumed to be at Washington.

Escape of Convicts from the Michigan State Prison.

DETROIT, Thursday, March 5.

Five more convicts escaped from the State Prison at Jackson, last night, by cutting through the top cells and the roof of the prison. None of them were retaken. Two of the five life-convicts who escaped two weeks since have been retaken.

Rhode Island Legislature.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Wednesday, March 4.

The Senate to-day refused by two majority to restore capital punishment, except in case of murder committed in the State Prison.

Markets by Telegraph.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, March 5.

PROVISIONS active and prices generally advancing. BACON—Sides now held at 11¼c., and bulk, 9¾c.@10c.—more buyers than sellers at the former rate. MESS PORK held at $21.

The Great Inauguration Ball.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 6, 1857.

The grand closing scene of the Inauguration ceremonies was the ball in the evening, which took place in a rough wooden building erected for the purpose on Judiciary-square, adjoining the City Hall. The temporary structure is 295 feet long, 56 feet wide, and 20 feet high. A supper-room, 22 feet wide, ran alongside of the ball-room, forming an independent apartment.

The outside of the building presented a very uninviting appearance, being strongly suggestive of the shanties erected at fairs and agricultural shows for the accommodation of a sudden rush, and with a view to being again suddenly resolved into their white pine elements; but on entering the building a different scene met the eye.

The ceiling was a pure white ground, studded with golden stars, and the wall decorations were of the national red, white, and blue. The adjoining rooms in the City Hall were fitted up to afford dressing rooms for the ladies.

The decorations of the ball room were in very excellent taste, and the scene, when the vast apartment was lighted up, and the floor was swarming with gaily dressed crowds, was grand and striking. The Committee had sufficient foresight to provide a proper illuminating medium by having innumerable gas jets and a number of chandeliers introduced.

The crowd commenced gathering in the ballroom about nine o'clock, and by eleven the rush and crush were at their height. Almost "everybody as is anybody" was present, and notwithstanding considerable yawning, induced by the unusual fatigue and excitement of the day, the dancing was kept up with spirit until long after midnight. There was a fine orchestra of forty instruments, under the lead of M. WEBER.

To provide for the vast crowd who took part in the terpsichorean finale of the Inauguration ceremonies, a goodly bill of provisions was needed. Among the items of the bill of fare were $3,000 worth of wine, 400 gallons of oysters, 500 quarts of chicken salad, 1,200 quarts of ice cream, 500 quarts of jellies, 60 saddles of mutton, 4 of venison, 8 rounds of beef, 75 hams, 125 tongues, besides patés of various kinds. At the head of the table was a pyramid of cake four feet high, with a flag of each State and Territory, with the coat of arms of each printed on it.

S.

BOGUS TICKET VENDERS.

Organized Systems for Swindling Travelers to California—The Way of the Villains—Cases that Occurred Yesterday.

Since the Commissioners of Emigration adopted the policy that snatched Immigrants from the clutches of Runners, Boarding-house Keepers and Railroad speculators, by housing them in Castle Garden until their passage could be secured out of the City, the Runners have been casting about for new fields of enterprise.

With the versatility of ingenious villainy, they have lately hit upon a fruitful way of replenishing their exhausted resources. If they can't fleece the unsuspecting Irishmen and Germans who are coming into the country, they won't scruple to plunder natives who are going out of it—to California or elsewhere. The system is paying extremely well at present. The only danger is of running it into the ground. If there were only here and there a case of extortion, it might be difficult to attract public attention to the evil; but when the victims are counted by the hundred on every out-going steamer, and the fruits of extortion swell from hundreds to thousands of dollars monthly, may we not hope that some summary process will be devised for rooting out the abomination, and ridding our community of the robbers who plunder by system and by daylight innocent parties that make New-York their port of embarkation to California.

The California and Oregon United States Mail line of steamers have *but one office* in New-York where tickets are authorized to be sold, and notice of this fact is multiplied in every conceivable form, and scattered broadcast over the country. Immense posters are printed and placed about the City, with cautions to Californians not to be imposed upon by purchasing tickets at any other place than their only office, No. 177 West-street, fronting the North River. They seem to have about as much effect as do cautions against patent pills, the patent safe game, and Peter Funkeries. For in close proximity to the genuine office, (corner of Warren and West streets,) are many swindling offices, fitted up with every semblance of respectable business establishments, however, and even with Mr. J. H. RAYMOND'S genuine posters before their doors.

There are many competing bogus establishments, but their plan of operations is substantially the same. Each office has organized bands of runners, whose beat extends to Albany, Utica, Buffalo, to Philadelphia, and far South. They have their agents in Boston, too, and other places Eastward. So that a man is spotted almost from the hour he leaves his domicil with the intention of going to California. The agents of the swindlers are in the hotels, on the steamboats and railroads, always "*going to California* themselves, and knowing just where to stop in the City."

They proffer their services in the most gentlemanly way, for they are generally well-dressed, reputable looking men, and some of them have been and are now holding offices in the City. They persuade their victims simply to walk with them "to the agent's only office in town—perhaps cautioning them as they go to beware of the rascally runners who are all around them." They point them to Mr. RAYMOND'S poster on their door, introduce them to a bogus Mr. RAYMOND, and sell them genuine tickets—but for outrageously extravagant prices; often steerage tickets for first cabin prices, and their victims seldom discover the cheat until they are on board and the steamer casting off.

We detail a few only of the cases of hardship which have come to our knowledge, among the passengers by the *Illinois*, which sailed yesterday.

MATHEW JAMES, a young Irishman from Cleveland, Ohio, came down by the cars from Albany, in company with WM. SULLIVAN, "of England," and JOHN DYKE, from Wisconsin. On the cars, soon after leaving Albany, they found a man who told them he was going to California; he had no carpet-bag, but said his trunk was in the freight car. He knew all about the tricks practised upon strangers in the City, and told him he must be on his guard; that he would show him a good hotel, where he always stopped, when in the City, which was near to the ticket-office. SULLIVAN and DYKE were told the same story, and thought it lucky they had met with one so well acquainted with the ways in the City, to pilot them round.

On the arrival of the train at the Warren-street dépôt, this guide met two or three persons who seemed very glad to see him, and by their advice they all hurried down to the Hotel, the guide being *persuaded* to leave his trunk until morning, as it was late. At the same time these persons informed our guide, in the hearing of the three Californians, that there was a great rush of passengers, and unless they were spry they would lose their chance to go. Arrived at the Hotel, our guide proposed to go at once to the ticket-office to see if it was yet open, and if there were any tickets left, telling his victims to wait until he returned. He came back in a few minutes in great perturbation, saying the office was open, and they must go at once and get tickets, or they would be all gone—there were only four left: then follows a stampede for the office, where the greenhorns were done for in the following manner: SULLIVAN had only $175 when he left home, and his pile had been diminished somewhat by the expenses on the road. He is told a forward lower cabin ticket is $150, which he pays and gets a *receipt*, his comrades follow suit, and in the morning the receipt is exchanged for a steerage ticket, the true price for which, at the Company's office, is $195. MATHEW finding he has been deceived, calls in the aid of a policeman, who goes with him to the bogus ticket seller, where a parley is held; that M. P. carries on a short private conversation behind the bar, and then informs MATHEW he can get only $25 back—it is the best he can do for him—which he and his friend agrees to take, and by some hocus-pocus MATHEW is then saddled with a ticket in the steerage of steamer *Tennessee*, to sail on the 23d of March, of which the following is a copy:

Steamship *Tennessee*, Steerage Ticket No. 3, not transferable, and good for this voyage only. New-York, March 23, 1857. Berth No. 166. Mr. MATTHEW JAMES has paid for steerage passage from New-York to Aspinwall, (the dangers and accidents of the seas and navigation of whatsoever nature and kind excepted,) in the Steamship *Tennessee*, to leave New-York this date, at 3 o'clock P. M., from pier at foot of —— street, —— River.

For CHARLES MORGAN & SONS, E. A. RAYMOND, Agt.

Dogs will be charged $25 each, and in no case be allowed in the cabin or state-rooms, &c.!

Mr. C., an old Californian, who has spent seven years in that country, and is now on his return thither, fell into the hands of the Philistines, who carried him into a bogus office. He wished a second cabin ticket, but was told there was a great crowd going and there were none but first-class tickets left, for which the charge was $200, which he paid; the Company's charge being only $275. He finds he has been done out of $25, which he says serves him right, as he ought to have known better, and does not wish his name mentioned.

ANTHONY MILLENDYKE is an honest Dutchman, who has worked two years with Mr. WEEK in Cleveland. He accumulated $140, and with this capital started to better his fortunes in California. He was taken into a bogus concern by a man who met him at the cars, and told him he was going to California. At the office he was informed there was no tickets for less than $150, whereupon his heart failed him, and he was about to give up the voyage, as this was more money than he had, but his anxiety was soon dispelled, when he was told he could have a through ticket to California for $75, provided he was willing to work a little on the passage. To this arrangement ANTHONY readily agreed, for he was used to work, so he paid his $75, and got a steerage ticket *to Aspinwall*. Upon discovering the impo ition that had been practiced on him, he was in great trouble again. A policeman, who is stationed at the passage office, No. 177 West-street, kindly interceded for him, and got them to disgorge $40 of the amount. At last accounts he was negotiating at Mr. RAYMOND'S office for a steerage ticket. We afterwards saw him on the *Illinois*, with a through ticket and 30 cents in change left.

HUGH MILLER came to town on Tuesday, with his friend JAMES LEONARD, from Hartford, Washington County, New-York. They were met as usual on the cars and at the dépôt on their arrival here and directed to one of the hotels; from here to a bogus office the transition is perfectly natural by the disinterested assistance of a stranger friend, who was, of course, going to California. MILLER was told there was only one or two first-cabin tickets left, and that the price was $200; to save the chance of getting away in the steamer, and thus escape the expenses of detention, he paid that sum, and took a steerage ticket, which he put in his pocket without inspection.

In the morning, however, fearing he might find out the swindle, his friend called at his boarding-house and advised him to keep entirely quiet, and say nothing until he got away, as there were a great many traps laid for strangers in this wicked City! LEONARD came down for a like sum and the same kind of a ticket.

HUGH FLYNN is an honest-looking young Celt, from Watervleit, N. Y., where he had accumulated a little money by working with the Shakers in the community there, for the six months last past. Not liking celibacy very well, or for some other cause, he decided on a gold hunt in California. He fell into the same trap with LEONARD; he had but little money, and wanted a steerage ticket, but as there were none left but first-class, he followed LEONARD'S example, and was also raked down for $200, receiving what he was told was a first-class cabin ticket, but which, on inquiry, turned out a "forward cabin," *alias* steerage ticket. At the office where these young men obtained their tickets was a person who personated Mr. RAYMOND, when that gentleman was inquired for. HUGH wished he was back again with his honest Shaker brtobren, where he might live forever in ignorance of the dishonest tricks of this wicked world.

WILLIAM MILLER was from South Hartford, Washington County, N. Y. Met the omnipresent man going to California on the cars, was put on his guard against runners when he arrived in the City, and was told to stick close to him, and he would put him through, *which he did*. This man saw he had his trunk on the train checked through to York; he would show him a good hotel, and all that. MILLER traveled over the same beat with his illustrious predecessors, and paid $50 more than the price for a ticket, and then found the way to Mr. RAYMOND'S office, where he complained bitterly, and "allowed that sich things ought to be stopped." He was asked if he read the newspapers, and the cautions against impositions in the sale of tickets. He said he did, but everything looked so nice and regular, and finding Mr. RAYMOND there, he thought it was the genuine office. He finally obtained a policeman, who went with him to the bogus office and asked the fellow how much he would give him back. The scamp offered to refund $25, and said that was all he could afford, as he had to pay it all away to runners. The Policeman advised him to take it and say no more about the little transaction; "it was no use to go to law, as these men would 'swear the soles off their boots' against him." Exit MILLER, with a new wrinkle in his head.

OLD KENTUCKY DONE BROWN.

Mr. BARLOW was a tall, shrewd-looking specimen of a Kentuckian, about 45, intelligent, and good-humored, from Bourbon County. He left home with his neighbor, Mr. GARFIELD, of Paris, Ky., and Mr. THEODORE FAIRCHILD, of Wisconsin, who, Mr. B. says, is a very honorable gentleman, holding some commission in the land-office. They, however, parted company, Mr. F. arriving in the City ahead of him, when he found one of the bogus offices, but not satisfied that all was right, he had not bought his ticket; he had, however mentioned the name of his friend, Mr. BARLOW, from Kentucky, whom he expected soon by the Albany train. Mr. BARLOW was agreeably surprised to find, as he stepped out of the cars, a gentleman who recognized him, called him by name, was glad to see him, &c., but who "had the advantage" of him, as he had never seen him before. He was soon made easy, however, as he learned that Mr. FAIRCHILD had got his ticket, and he would show him the same place to get his. He also was going ro California, and as there was a great rush, and several hundred troops going, he would have to be quick to make sure of a passage. They were soon at the office, where they "were glad to see him;" told him his friend FAIRCHILD had purchased his ticket, and there were so many passengers but a few more were left. Mr. B. and his friend GARFIELD planked their $150 and took *forward* cabin tickets, (steerage,) when Mr. FAIRCHILD entered the door, and told him he had not bought a ticket and did not mean to there. Upon this BARLOW'S dander riz, and he commenced giving the swindlers a piece of his mind in good Kentucky style. He was, however, threatened with a lock-up in the "Calaboose," and a mock Policeman was applied to to take him away. A short squabble ensued—FAIRCHILD interfered, gentlemen stool-pigeons standing around, who hailed from Louisville, hinted that he was causing distrust, and was liable to injure the business of the office by unjust aspersions, (in fact he was talking loud,) and—exit BARLOW. The next day, old Kentucky found the office of Mr. RAYMOND, and "reckoned" it was a "mighty bad way to treat strangers," and, as usual, wanted to know if it could not be stopped. He said he read the papers, but thought he was in the true office.

Mr. GLASGOW, a young Scotchman, was from Michigan; had a trifle over one hundred dollars on arriving in the City; met a man on the cars going to California. The conductor cautioned him that he would meet with runners, and to be on his guard, but he was carried to an office where he paid $80 for a passage to Aspinwall in the steerage. In some of these cases small sums were returned upon condition that the parties would say no more about it.

A METHODIST MISSIONARY VICTIMIZED.

Rev. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN is a missionary of the M. E. Church, from Washington, McComb County, Mich., who, with his wife and five children, are on their way to Oregon. They arrived in the City Feb. 19, by the New-Jersey Central Railroad, intending to go out by the *George Law*. Mr. C. was met at Jersey City, at the gate, by a man who represented himself as a son of Mr. RAYMOND, and he would kindly show them the California ticket office. Mr. C. agreed for a passage for himself and family for $900, and handed over a check for $1,000. He was lucky enough to get his change back, but soon discovered that he had paid $200 more than was necessary for the accommodations offered him,—in the steerage.

He represented his helpless condition with his large family, and a journey of five thousand miles before him, and begged the Shylock to give him back his check. After much delay the bogus ticket vender agreed to give it up less $125, from which he finally settled down to $50, out of regard to the missionary cause, and Mr. CHAMBERLAIN received his check less that sum. They were obliged by these impositions to stay over, and we found them comfortably situated on board the *Illinois*, having paid only $700 for their passage. The missionary declares he will be revenged on these graceless scamps; if possible he means to catch some one of them and—convert him!

A HARDER CASE STILL—TWO OHIO LADIES PAY $400 FOR STEERAGE TICKETS.

CATHARINE THOMAS and ELIZABETH GUYER arrived in the City on Tuesday from Harlem Springs, Carroll County, Ohio. Miss THOMAS had received $800 from her brother WILLIAM, now in California, and an invitation to go out, taking with her ELIZABETH, to whom he is engaged to be married. Miss GUYER'S brother MICHAEL accompanied them hither to see them safely off. MICHAEL is met, as usual, at the dépôt by a runner, who shows him the ticket-office, where he is relieved of $400, for which he is promised second cabin tickets for the two, the Company's price for which is $175 each. Not content with the moderate swindle of $50 on each ticket, instead of second cabin they get steerage tickets, for which $300 each is paid, being $75 bonus on each ticket. The grief and mortification of these ladies on discovering the imposition was excessive. They did not care for the money extorted from them, but the idea of being compelled to travel to California in the steerage, with 300 United States troops, was horrible, and they gave vent to their feelings in tears and sobs, in which poor MICHAEL joined with all his might. CATHARINE declared that her brother would come all the way from California to shoot the wretch who had so imposed upon them. They had but little money left, and MICHAEL, to evince his sincerity, gave the ladies every red cent he had, trusting to Providence to get back to Ohio.

RICHARD DRAKE, from Erie County, and a dozen others, whose names we had not time to obtain before the steamer left the dock, had been fleeced in the same manner; the total amount extorted from these poor Californians by this one steamer, if known, would be counted by thousands of dollars. And we conclude this too lengthy chapter of extortions by the history of a case of great hardship which occurred on the sailing of the *George Law*, the particulars of which were furnished by Capt. MCGINN, the Pilot:

A young Frenchman and his wife and two children took passage by the *George Law* on her last outward passage, supposing he had genuine through tickets for California. He had paid $450 to somebody for a worthless piece of paper. Upon passing Sandy Hook the imposture was first discovered by the Parser, and the Frenchman was informed that he had no tickets, and would have to be sent back. The man and his wife were overwhelmed with astonishment and grief, and expressed their sorrow in the most pitiful outcries. There was a heavy sea on and a dense fog, and to transmit this little family on board the pilot-boat would have endangered their lives. The family was evidently most respectable, and their misfortunes appealed strongly to the sympathies of the passengers. Hon. Mr. WRIGHT, M. C. from California, happened to be a passenger, and becoming acquainted with the case, he generously pledged himself and his fellow-passengers to pay their passage; the Captain also acted most humanely on the occasion, and the family were allowed to go forward.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ATLANTIC.

Speech of Napoleon at the Opening of the French Session.

THE WAR IN CHINA.

Great Preparations by the Persians to Prosecute the War Against England.

IMPORTANT CORRESPONDENCE ON THE DIFFICULTY WITH NAPLES.

LARGE SALES OF COTTON—PRICES FIRM.

Wheat in Demand—Flour Dull.

CONSOLS 93 3-4.

The United States Mail steamer *Atlantic*, Capt. O. ELDRIDGE, from Liverpool about 1 o'clock P. M. of Wednesday, 18th, arrived last evening. The *Atlantic* arrived out 2¼ o'clock Saturday morning, 14th.

The outward passage of the *Atlantic* was lengthened in consequence of the injury sustained to her floats to paddle-wheels, in the attempts she made to get to sea through the ice of Jan. 31 and Feb. 1.

The *Atlantic* brings $186,850.

The proceedings in the British Parliament had not been of marked interest.

The

which multiply manful labor at first throw men out of work, and, for a time, leave many hands unoccupied. Those mines which send throughout the world an amount of coin unknown, multiply tenfold the increase of public fortune, while consumption tends to cause a fluctuation, and to increase the value of everything. That imperishable source of wealth called credit engenders wonders; and yet the abuse of speculation involves the ruin of many private individuals; hence the necessity, without stopping progress, of assisting those who cannot keep up with its accelerated movement.

Some must be stimulated; others kept in check. We must feed the activity of that panting, anxious, exacting society, which in France expects everything from the Government, and to which, however, it must oppose the limits of the possible, and the calculations of common sense.

To enlighten and to direct, that is our duty. The country is prosperous, it must be allowed; for, despite of war and the famine, the advance of progress has not slackened. The produce of indirect imports, which is a certain sign of the public weal, exceeded in 1856 by more than 50,000,000 francs the amount already exceptional of 1855. Since the restoration of the Empire, its revenues have increased of themselves to the amount of 310,000,000 francs, deducting the new taxes. Nevertheless, there is much suffering among a portion of the people, and as long as Providence does not grant us a good harvest, the millions given by private charity and by the Government will be but feeble palliatives. Let us redouble our efforts to remedy evils which are beyond human foresight.

Various departments have been ravaged this year by the scourge of inundations.

Everything leads us to hope that science will succeed in subduing nature. I make it a point of honor that in France, rivers, like revolutions, must return to their beds, or that they must not leave them. A cause of anxiety no less serious agitates the public mind when a crisis takes place. There is no sort of false rumors or doctrine which ignorance or malevolence does not propogate. They even succeeded recently in alarming public industry, as if the Government could desire anything else than its development and prosperity. It is, therefore, the duty of good citizens to spread everywhere the wise doctrine of political economy, and especially to encourage those doubting hearts which, at the first breath, I will not say of ill fortune, but at the stoppage in prosperity, sow alarm and increase uneasiness by their imaginary alarms.

Considering the many demands of the moment, I have resolved to reduce the expenses, without interrupting the great works—without comprising what has already been achieved, to diminish certain taxes without inflicting injury to the finances of the State. The Budget of 1858 will be presented to you balanced—all anticipated expenses therein stated. The produce of the loans will suffice to pay for war expenses. The public service, in all its branches, will be provided for, without our having to appeal again to the public credit.

The budget of war and of the navy has been reduced to fair limits, so as to keep up the cadres to respect the grades so justly earned, and to maintain a military force worthy of the greatness of the country. It is with this idea that the annual contingent has been fixed at 100,000 men. This figure is 20,000 above the ordinary calls in time of peace; but, according to the system which I have adopted, and to which I attach great importance, about two-thirds of these conscripts (here is an omission in the dispatch.) The reduction in the effective strength will allow an improvement of the pay of the lower grades and of the rank and file,—a step which the dearness of provisions renders indispensable. For this reason the budget allows a sum of 5,000,000 francs, to commence an increase in the smallest salaries of the lesser civil officials, who, in the midst of privations, have given an example of honesty and devotion.

We have not forgotten, either, the appropriation for the establishment of a transatlantic line of steamers, the establishment of which has been so long required. Despite this increase of outlay, I shall propose the new war-tax (*Decime de guerre.*) This abolition is a sacrifice of 23,000,000 francs; but in compensation, and conformably to the wish expressed at various times by the Legislative corps, I shall take into consideration the establishment of a new tax on moveable property.

An idea entirely philanthropical had induced the Government to transfer the convict establishment to Guiana. Unhappily the yellow fever, a stranger to those parts for fifty years, has arrested the progress of colonization. A plan is under consideration for the transfer of those establishments to Africa or elsewhere.

Algeria, which in skillful hands sees its produce and commerce make daily progress, is deserving of our particular attention. The decree of decentralization recently passed will favor the efforts of the Administration; and I shall neglect nothing to bring before you, according to circumstances, the measures best suited for the development of the colony.

I call your attention to a bill, the object of which is to fertilize the lands of Gascony. The progress of agriculture ought to be one of the objects of our constant care, for upon its improvement or decline depends the prosperity or the decline of empires.

Another project of law, due to the initiative of the Marshal Minister of War, will be presented to you. It is a complete military penal code, which unites in one body, by placing them in harmony with our institutions, the scattered and sometimes contradictory laws passed since 1790. You will, I am sure, be happy to attach your names to a work of this importance.

"Gentlemen Deputies:

As this session is the last of your Legislature, allow me to express to you my thanks for the devoted and active support which you have lent me since 1852. You have proclaimed the Empire; you have associated yourselves to all the measures which have reestablished order and prosperity in the country; you energetically supported me during the war; you shared my sorrows during the epidemic and famine; you shared my joy when heaven granted me a glorious peace, and a well-beloved son; your loyal cooperation has allowed me to introduce into France a *regime* founded on the popular wishes and interests. It was a difficult task to fulfil, and for which real patriotism was required. To accustom the country to new institutions, to replace the license of the Tribune, and the exciting contests which brought about the fall or the rise of ministries, by a free, yet calm and serious, discussion, was a signal service rendered to the country, and even to Liberty, for Liberty has not more formidable enemies than the outbursts of passion. Strong in the support of the great bodies of the state, and in the devotion of the army—strong especially in the support of that people which knows that every instant of my life is devoted to it, and to its interests, I foresee for our country a future full of hope.

France, without hurting the rights of any one, has resumed in the world the rank which was her due, and may with safety give herself up to everything great, which the genius of peace can produce. May God never cease to protect her, and soon may it be said of our epoch what a statesman, an illustrious and national historian, has written of the Consulate, 'Satisfaction reigned everywhere, and whoever did not nourish in his heart the bad passions of party felt happy in the public welfare.'"

On concluding the speech the Grand Master of the Ceremonies, by order of the Emperor, called on the Minister of State to request the Deputies and Senators named since the last session to come forward and take the oaths. Their names were called, they advanced to the throne, the formula was read by the Minister, and each, holding forth his right hand, said "I swear!—I swear obedience to the Constitution and fidelity to the Emperor!" The Minister of State then declared the session opened for 1857, and requested the Senators and members of the Legislative body to assemble to-morrow in their respective places, in order to commence their labors. Immediately after, the Emperor first, and then the Empress, retired with their respective *cortèges* in the same order as they had entered. The sitting then closed, the assemblage separated, and a second salute of 101 guns announced to the people of Paris that the ceremony of opening the Chambers was over. The weather was beautiful, and the usual crowds were attracted to the spot to view the proceedings.

THE CHINA WAR.

Destruction of the Factories—Position of the British—A Steamer attacked by Junks—An Englishman Kidnapped—Position of Americans—Rumors—Threatened Destruction of Whampoa, &c.

Hong Hong (Dec. 30) Correspondence of the London Times.

At Canton the foreign factories have been burnt to the ground. The fire commenced about 11 P. M. on the 14th inst., and, although every effort was made to arrest the flames, it proved utterly useless, and all the houses were destroyed, with one exception, which has since been gutted by the Chinese. It was the result of a well-planned and executed scheme on the part of the Chinese. The fire broke out simultaneously at different points, and was aided by combustibles, fire balls and rockets, thrown from the suburbs. Many Chinese houses were also burnt. Mr. O. T. Lane, of the British Consulate, was killed by the falling of a wall during the conflagration. No attack was made by the Chinese, who appear to have been quite content with burning the houses, by which act they themselves will be the eventual losers. Most of the houses were vacant, but much valuable property has, nevertheless, been destroyed. Our marines and bluejackets exerted themselves to the utmost in saving property; but the spread of the flames was so rapid that little could be brought away. Shot and shell were thrown from the Dutch Folly during the fire, in order to prevent large bodies of the Chinese assembling near the scene.

Two companies of Her Majesty's 59th Regiment were present, and they are now strongly intrenched in the garden. The club house and church, being detached from the factories, remain intact, and are excellent quarters for the troops. Our fleet holds the river as before, and Admiral Seymour has hoisted his flag on board Her Majesty's steamer *Niger*, at anchor off the gardens. Our position is therefore stronger than before the fire. No active measures of reprisal have yet been undertaken, the Admiral being apparently determined to wait until troops arrive and enable him to commence operations with vigor.

One of the small postal steamers was attacked between Canton and the Bogue on the night of the 22d inst., by a large fleet of mandarin junks, and had a narrow escape from capture. The pilot and one of the crew were killed, and two others wounded. A lorcha, which she was towing, had to be cast off, and was captured, proving a rich prize, as she was laden with goods and valuables, removed from the Canton warehouses at much risk and expense. Before being cast off, her crew were taken on board the steamer. The junks then retired up the shallow creeks with which the country is intersected, and where the draught of water is too small for our men-of-war. Gunboats are very much required.

Mr. Cowper, Sen., a British subject, father of the enterprising owner of the Whampoa Docks, has been kidnapped, and no trace of him has yet been obtained. Some attempts have been made to injure our ships-of-war by sending down on them boats filled with gunpowder, but no harm has yet been done. Some rebel bands have lately taken possession of a large village near Whampoa, which was their headquarters in 1854. Although calling themselves rebels, they are mere banditti, and their object is plunder. They have been warned against interfering.

At Hong Kong there have been no disturbances, and measures have been taken for the public safety. The police force has been augmented, and a picket of the 59th Regiment is stationed nightly near the Chinese quarter. All Chinese are required to carry a lantern after dark, and between 10 o'clock P. M. and daylight none are allowed to move about without a pass. To the respectable portion this is no hardship, and they are quite alive to the benefit they derive from protective measures. The foreign residents are to be sworn in to-day as special constables, and a fire brigade is to be organized from among them.

The following circular letter, from the United States Commissioner, explains the present position and attitude of the Americans here. It clearly points to ulterior coercive measures, and it is very desirable that the great foreign powers should act in concert when arranging future relations with China:

"TO THE MERCHANTS AND OTHER CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Legation of the United States, Macao, Dec. 27, 1856.

His Excellency Peter Parker, Commissioner of the United States of America to China, &c., referring to the notice of the 9th inst. hereby makes known that the reply of the Imperial Commissioner to His Excellency's dispatch of that date was received last evening, and that, with the semblance of a desire to maintain friendly relations between the two countries, the same disposition to evade obligation, misrepresent facts, and erroneously interpret treaty stipulations which for years has characterized the correspondences of Imperial Commissioners still obtains with his Excellency Yeh; the resumption of trade to any extent at the port of Canton during the existence of the local hostilities is not encouraged by the tenor of the communication now received, and means more ample than those now at command will be required to meet the emergency of the public interests of the United States in China, and the satisfactory and proper adjustment of the relation of the Five Ports is an event yet future. By order, S. WELLS WILLIAMS.

Secretary of the United States American Legation.

The Viceroy Yeh has shown no desire to arrange matters; indeed, it is said that his power is now overruled by the train bands brought in from the country for the defence of the city.

Many rumors are in circulation; the only one I think worthy of mention is a report in the *North China Herald*, that a high Commissioner has been appointed by the Emperor to proceed to Canton and arrange matters to the satisfaction of the British, even if the concession of all their demands should be necessary. I am unable to trace any foundation for this, however.

Trade remains entirely suspended. Exchange here on London, 4s. 8¾d.@4s. 9d.; on Bombay, 215rs.@216rs. Very little doing.

At Amoy, some alarm has been occasioned by powerful pirate fleets cruising in the neighborhood. Her Majesty's steamer *Sampson* has gone up the coast in consequence. The Chinese soldiery had become mutinous, their pay and rations being in arrears; but the mandarins having satisfied their demands, they returned to their duty. Markets for imports were overstocked. The inquiry was moderate, and prices declining.

Foochow advices are to the 19th inst. Tranquillity prevailed. In tea there was no change.

Shanghae letters are to the 23d inst. All remained quiet, and no apprehension was felt.

From the Friend of China, Dec. 30.

There is little of any moment to report, excepting some firing into the city from the Dutch Folly. Admiral Seymour, for the present, reclines on his arms, as good policy, perhaps.

Reports from the north run that Yeh has been suspended, and that the incoming High Imperial Commissioner has full liberty to admit us within the city. This report is not likely to be true.

Our news from Canton comes up to yesterday noon. Since the hot shot firing of Saturday night, there has been no more hostile demonstration. It is now pretty certain that Mr. Cowper, Sen., is alive within the town of Whampoa, and one of the elders has been released on parole, to institute measures for his release.

Canton (Dec. 28) Correspondence of the Friend of China.

An attempt was made on Friday night to blow up the *Hornet*, but with as little success as the previous one on the *Niger*—indeed less, for the powder did not all explode in the present case. The Dutch Folly was sending hot shell into the city all last night, creating a great hubbub among the Chinese. Notice has been sent to Yeh, that unless Mr. Cowper, Sen., is given up by Tuesday morning the whole of Whampoa will be destroyed. Among the losses sustained by the burning of the foreign factories at Canton is to be regretted the irreparable one of Dr. Williams' printing establishment, including the large founts of Chinese type, and copies of nearly all the works which were issued during the twenty-four years the press had been in operation, and some of which will never be reprinted. Besides these, Dr. Hance's valuable collection of botanical works has been consumed.

From the China Mail.

A feeling of insecurity has been gradually gaining ground in Hong Kong, both among the Chinese and foreigners, increased by a report now prevalent that the outlaws have joined the Government forces upon promise of pardon and reward, and will endeavor to fire the town. We are glad to learn that the Government has determined to embody the citizens into an armed constabulary; so that, with a strong guard of the 59th Regiment picketed to the westward of the town, and a heavy man-of-war at anchor in the harbor, (which it is to be hoped his Excellency Admiral Seymour will see fit to order,) little danger need be apprehended, except from incendiarism; and against that the best safeguard will be an efficient fire brigade, now in course of organization in connection with the special constabulary, and to which the Executive Council has promised every assistance.

From the Hong Kong Register.

From a private letter, written on the day of the departure of the *Formosa*, 17th inst., we (*Hong Kong Register*) learn some interesting particulars. "The writer had a conversation with an intelligent Chinese scholar, who had lately arrived from Pekin. He stated that the news of the disturbance at Canton had reached the Emperor; that he was desirous of making peace with us, and had ordered that everything demanded should be granted. If there is truth in this, we cannot account for the line of conduct which has been pursued by Yeh, unless it is that the Emperor's messengers have not been able to make their way through the disturbed districts. What the Emperor will think of affairs, when he hears of the destruction of Bogue and River forts—it may be the total destruction of Canton—we leave to wiser heads than ours to imagine."

THE REPORTED BOMBARTMENT OF CANTON DENIED.

Houses of Commons, Feb. 17.

The Earl of Carnarvon wishes to know whether there was any truth in the statement which had appeared in the public papers that at the departure of the last mails Admiral Seymour had commenced throwing red-hot shot into Canton. As such a proceeding was usually regarded as the last resort to be adopted in civilized warfare, it would be satisfactory to the public if the noble earl could say the report was unfounded.

Earl Granville replied that he had no reason to believe that the report referred to by the noble earl was correct, but, on the contrary, all the latest dates the admiral was holding his position without adopting any fresh measures at present.

The Earl of Derby took the opportunity of giving notice of his intention to bring forward on Tuesday next a resolution respecting the recent events in China. He was not able to state precisely the terms of that resolution, but they would be generally expressive of regret at the hostile steps taken at Canton, as not justified by the circumstances, although his opinion upon that point might be modified by papers which he had not yet seen.

THE ANGLO-PERSIAN WAR.

Position of the British at Bushire—Entrenching—Apprehensions of a Persian Attack—Great Preparations at Teheran for the Continuance of the War.

Bombay (Jan. 16) Correspondence of the London Times.

Letters from Bushire down to Dec. 30 have arrived. Up to that date no attempt to recapture the place or to annoy our troops had been made by the enemy. They were reported to be mustering in considerable strength at no great distance, but nothing had yet been seen of them, save by a reconnoitring party of cavalry and horse artillery, who caught sight of a body of horsemen which rapidly vanished. Rumors of an intended attack are, however, rife in the camp, and our little force considered itself in a position to receive and repel it. One regiment, the 20th Native Infantry, held the town; the remainder of the force occupying an intrenched camp upon the plain in the neighborhood of the wells and the redoubt from which the Persians were shelled out by the fleet on the morning of the 10th. The health of the troops is said to be generally good, but the 2d Europeans had a large number of men in hospital. At present the climate is pleasant enough, the thermometer ranging from 40° at night to 80° in the sun at noon. And so this first instalment of the Anglo-Indian power is biding its time within the intrenchments, while day after day the great ships which conveyed it are spreading their canvas to the northerly winds in quest of reinforcements. Those arrived, the advance will commence; where to end and by what enemy to be impeded, time will show. Teheran and a Perso-Muscovite army are current words in the mouths of men.

A second division for service in Persia is accordingly being organized in Bombay to the very fullest extent that the not over-strong army of the Western Presidency is able to afford. General orders, remodelling the staff of the whole force, appeared yesterday in the Government *Gazette*. Sir James Outram, as you are aware, commands, with the rank of Lieutenant-General.

From the Bombay Times.

Bushire, Dec. 24.—The trenches on the land face of the camp, which were commenced about the latter end of last week, are nearly complete, working parties of fourteen men per company being sent daily to perform tasks appointed by the engineer officers, and for which they are to receive the usual government allowance. The men feel a pleasure in working these cold mornings, and as the line chosen is not interrupted by hard soil or stone the job has progressed as favorably as the most sanguine engineer could wish. An attack on our outlying pickets was reported this morning, and strange rumors of a Persian night attack are gaining ground. We have no fear of surprise, as our chain of sentries is formed on well-selected ground, and better men could scarcely have been selected on an expedition. Our fleet of transports is decreasing daily by the return to Bombay of the merchantmen. Provisions are not so plentifully brought in as it was supposed they would be, and the political agent has been obliged to issue a proclamation threatening confiscation of all boats employed in exporting edibles. In fact, it is evident, say what they will, the Persians are not reconciled to our rule so soon as was expected—yet time will show.

Beshire (Dec. 28) Correspondence of the Moniteur de l'Armée.

The part of the army remaining outside the town is in wooden huts, exactly like those used in the Crimea. The head-quarters are on an eminence, to which the name of Balaklava has been given, and the inner bay has been designated "the Harbor of Sebastopol." Three days after the place was taken two Protestant Churches were established. They are in a new quarter of the town, called "Victoria City." A race-course has also been established, and the first day's running was to take place on the 1st of January, the horses of the country being admitted to contest for the prizes. A few days after the installation of the troops a proposition was made to the General in-Chief to establish a railway across the town and the English lines, a distance of about two miles. The proposition was accepted, and the line is to be made without delay. A cemetery has been marked out, and surrounded by a wall. In the centre has been erected a monument to General Stopford, killed at the taking of the town. It is formed of a pyramid of red marble, on the base of which have been inscribed the General's name and titles and the date of his death. Near this monument are the tombs of Lieutenant-Colonel Malet, Captain Wood, and Lieutenant Utterson, all killed on the same occasion; and those of three other officers, who have been carried off by illness since the occupation

Teheran (Jan. 10) Correspondence of Ee Nord.

Preparations for war are being made with the greatest activity. All the resources of the country are laid under contribution; the troops are being concentrated, the irregular militia convoked, and, finally, a levy *en masse* has been decided upon. A "holy war" is preached. The foreign representatives advised the Government to abstain from this appeal to fanaticism, but the Government persisted in its intention, while giving assurances that public order should be untroubled, and that the life and property of Christians should be respected. All the functionaries, as well as the clergy and the *sadrazam*, assembled in the mosque of the Shah—more than 30,000 people covering the court and terraces. The meeting lasted nearly the whole of the day, and concluded with the reading of the firman of the Shah in four different parts of the mosque, so that the document might be heard by the entire assembly. This production, long and prolix, according to Oriental fashion, speaks first of the peace and friendship which reign between Persia and the other powers, with the exception, unhappily, of England; then gives an *expose* of the circumstances which led to the rupture, and the people, in conclusion, are exhorted to fight and sacrifice life and fortune, if necessary, in the defence of their religion and country. The assembly dispersed tranquilly, but it is feared that some badly-disposed persons will profit by the excitement to create disturbances. The firman will be read with similar solemnities in the forty principal towns. Unfortunately, scenes of disorder are much more likely to occur in the provinces than in the capital.

THE TROUBLE WITH NAPLES.

Publication of Official Documents—Interesting Disclosures.

The official correspondence relating to the affairs of Naples, extending from the 19th of May to the 15th of November last, has been published. In the first letter of Lord Clarendon in reply to Sir Wm. Temple, dated May 19th, we read as follows:

THE ANGLO FRENCH DEMAND UPON NAPLES.

"It is, then, in a true spirit of friendship that Her Majesty's Government would recommend the Government of the Two Sicilies to enter upon a new course of internal policy, to endeavor by general amnesty to rally round the throne those who have been alienated from it by a systematic distrust, and to inspire all persons, irrespective of their political opinions, with confidence that justice will be duly administered, and that their personal liberty and their property will be respected.

The attention of Europe is now directed towards Italy as the quarter from whence, more than from any other, the general peace, now happily restored, is likely again to be disturbed. The Powers of Europe feel that they have a right to employ all the means at their disposal to avert a calamity so grievous as the renewal of war, and the means they may decide on adopting for that purpose will be justified by necessity.

Her Majesty's Government indulge a hope that the Neapolitan Government will take into their consideration whether it would not be prudent frankly and at once to adopt a new system which would relieve Europe from anxiety, and improve the relations of Naples with foreign powers. Its present system is a barrier to the friendly relations between Great Britain and Naples, which her Majesty's Government anxiously desire to reestablish; and the Neapolitan Government may be assured that these relations would be rendered more permanent and secure by the adoption of a policy more in harmony with the spirit of the age, and would place the King's throne on a solid foundation by promoting the happiness and encouraging the loyalty of his people.

THE REPLY OF THE KING OF NAPLES TO THE ANGLO-FRENCH ULTIMATUM.

The following was the reply of the King of Naples to the ultimatum of France and England. It was addressed by the Neapolitan Foreign Secretary to the Neapolitan Ambassador in London, and thus it reads

"Foreign Office, Naples, June 30, 1856.

You will have understood in brief, from my dispatch of the 7th inst., the communications made to me by the Minister of her Britannic Majesty here, in delivering to me the copy of a dispatch from the British Minister of Foreign Affairs of the 19th day of May last.

From the inclosed copy of that document, which I think it is necessary that you should have before you, you will observe that her Britannic Majesty's Government, with the idea of removing every danger of having that peace disturbed which the conferences of Paris have justly manifested a desire to guarantee, or of hazarding its duration, has assumed the purpose of showing itself uneasy in regard to the internal condition of the dominions of the King, our Sovereign, in order to give advice tending to suggest thoughts of a necessity for change in our administration, at the same time that it recognizes the value of the principle that no power has a right to mix itself up with the internal affairs of another State.

The English Government displays apprehensions for the stability of the monarchy, and for the peace of Europe, if the present system of our internal administration be continued; and it goes on to recommend changes calculated to lead us to a new course of internal administration, which, in its opinion, would contribute to put an end to any disaffection capable of disturbing the tranquillity of the kingdom and the peace of Europe.

It is very evident that the British Government widely departs from the application of the principle put forth by it, of not interfering in the internal affairs of another. The idea of wishing to justify the most open interference in the administration of these dominions by the allegation of alarm at symptoms of discontent and elements of disorder produced by the system of government, and which, moreover, are very far from existing, and at the asserted threatening aspect of Sicily, where it is wished to make every little incident be thought capable of rousing into activity the ill repressed feelings of the people, goes beyond the limits of friendly advice, as you will observe; and it is equivalent to calling upon an independent government to measure the extent and direction of the spirit of its own people, in order to induce the belief in an alarm which does not exist, but which a foreign government can believe itself authorized to allay.

Such suggestions tending to the maintenance of peace, can never be addressed with less justice or from more unfounded fears to the Government of the Two Sicilies, in the States of which revolution has been and always will be suppressed by the devotedness of the people to their Sovereign, and by the proper firmness of the Government.

His Majesty the King has given innumerable proofs of his clemency, and it is greatly to be deplored that those very persons towards whom it had been exercised have constantly shown themselves incorrigible, and always ready to throw the country into disorder and consternation.

The English government must be convinced that the government of the Two Sicilies, scrupulous in respecting the independence of others, does not admit in any other a right of interference in the internal administration of the Royal States, and still less that of censuring the acts and the system of Justice.

All that is contrary to the object put forth of a desire to obviate and prevent revolutions. On the contrary, if any movement of public disorder may have occurred, either in Naples, or particularly in Sicily, it should be attributed to such interference in the internal government of another state which, by taking away the necessary moral power from the government, becomes the potent cause which has excited, and still excites, not only in the Neapolitan States, but throughout Italy, the revolutionary spirit which is especially allured by the miscalculated protection afforded to the chief agitators.

It is very much against his inclination that the King our Sovereign, in the present circumstances of Italy, where revolutionists, recently encouraged by foolish hopes, are in agitation, cannot manifest the effects of his accustomed sovereign clemency to the obstinate breed of the enemies of public peace; and he cannot have recourse to it until the welfare of his States and his own dignity indicate the occasion and the propriety of the same to his royal mind.

I am persuaded that the English Government is well informed of the perfect tranquillity enjoyed by this kingdom, and therefore I do not think it necessary, in order to prove it, to add arguments which could never be more persuasive than the facts.

You are authorised, Signor Principe, to read this dispatch to his Excellency the Earl of Clarendon, &c., and to give him a copy of the same.

(Signed) CARAFA.

THE RUPTURE.

Lord Clarendon, under date of Oct. 10, writes to Mr. Petre:

"The reply of the Neapolitan Government was neither courteous nor satisfactory, and proved that the motives and intentions of Her Majesty's Government had been completely misunderstood; but, as the painful impression which it had created was not unknown to the Neapolitan Government, we had hoped that our abstinence from again pressing our advice upon the Neapolitan Government might have induced that Government spontaneously to adopt measures in accordance with the principles upon which the communication of Her Majesty's Government had been founded. Her Majesty's Government would have greatly preferred that such a course of proceeding should have been pursued, for they have no wish needlessly to interfere in the affairs of Naples, and a sense of duty alone impelled them to suggest certain changes and improvements in the internal policy of that Government. They accordingly waited in silence for several weeks, in the hope that more prudent counsels might have prevailed at Naples; but their expectations have been disappointed. A tardy apology for the first reply of the Neapolitan Government has, indeed, been received, not apparently suggested by a sense of propriety on the part of the Neapolitan Government, but called forth by reports received from Vienna and Paris. This apology, however, is just as unsatisfactory as to the main objects in view as was the dispatch of Mr. Carafa to Prince Cariati, of the 30th June; and Her Majesty's Government, therefore, in conjunction with the Government of the Emperor of the French, are of opinion that diplomatic relations can no longer be maintained with a Government which rejects all friendly warning, and is determined to persevere in a course which is condemned by all civilized nations. You will, therefore, upon the receipt of this dispatch, prepare to quit Naples with the members of the legation, leaving the archives in the care of Her Majesty's Consul. Similar instructions will be addressed to the French Minister."

HORRIBLE CRUELTY TO THE NEAPOLITAN PRISONERS.

Mr. Petre to the Earl of Clarendon—(Received Nov. 1.)

Naples, Monday, Oct. 27, 1855.

My Lord: I regret unfeignedly in this, one of my last dispatches to your lordship, to have to record the physical sufferings of Carlo Poerio.

For some time past he had been suffering from a tumor on the spine, arising in great measure, I believe, from long confinement and low unhealthy diet, and aggravated by the friction of his chain. An operation was performed very recently upon him, and he is now, I am told, in a more satisfactory state of health. But, if my information is correct, and I have no reason to doubt, however revolting to humanity the fact, neither before, nor during, nor after the operation, was Poerio's chain removed.

More Traces of Sir John Franklin's Party

Capt. Sherard Osborne has forwarded to the editor of the *Times* the following extract of a letter, dated Red River Settlement, Hudson Bay Territory, Dec. 6:

I received a letter from Roderick by the last mail, and he expresses a wish that I should write to you by the first opportunity, and state more particularly about the reports we heard last Summer about some traces of whites being seen in the North. I have just returned from ——, who was at Norway House last July, and saw the man who brought down an express to Sir George Simpson from Mr. Anderson, in Mackenzie's River (district), stating that Indians had brought over reports to one of the trading posts in that quarter that Indians had seen two or more encampments of whites on an island on some point where Anderson and Stewart turned back, (in 1855,) and that one of the encampments particularly was quite fresh, supposed to have been abandoned a day or two before the Indians saw it, and from the traces thought there might have been about ten or twelve men. I could not hear of the exact locality further than that Anderson and Stewart were within a very short distance of the place where the traces were seen. I hope you have heard more particularly about the report.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

London Money Market.

Tuesday, Feb. 17, 1857—P. M.

From the London Times.

The English funds opened this morning with a tendency to improvement, and, although the market was subsequently checked by a heavy sale, it presented at the last moment an appearance of considerable firmness. Consols for money, which closed last evening at 93⅜@⅝, were first quoted 93⅝@¾, whence they advanced to 93¾. A sale of £100,000 stock for delivery then caused a reaction to 93⅜@⅝, at which they remained to the official close, the price for the 5th of March being 93¾@⅞. After regular hours, however, there were several transactions at a rise of an eighth, better prices from the Paris Bourse, coupled with firmness in the foreign exchanges, having imparted a feeling of animation. The Emperor's speech at the opening of the French Legislature was regarded favorably, although the announcement that the revenue of 1858 will suffice without loans was unaccompanied by any statement as to whether there is a deficiency for the present year to be made up. An Imperial decree for increasing the issue of Treasury bills for 1857 appears to have been published yesterday, and some further explanations, therefore, are requisite to enable an opinion to be formed as to the exact position of the general finances.

In the Stock Exchange, to-day, there was no pressure for money, and lower rates were accepted until the heavy sale of stock took place in the afternoon. In the discount market there was increased ease, and the applications at the Bank were limited.

In the foreign exchanges this afternoon there was an advance in the rates upon Holland and Belgium. Other quotations also indicated an upward tendency.

Notwithstanding the great heaviness of the market for silver, and the apparent fact that importations of it from the continent cannot now take place except at a loss, gold continues to be withdrawn from the Bank to pay for purchases effected. Yesterday the amount taken was only £10,000, but to-day it has been £28,000. This continued drain would tend to revive the recent anticipations of the necessity of some new restrictions on the part of the Bank, were it not for the circumstance that its effects are still fully counteracted by an influx of sovereigns from Ireland and other sources.

Liverpool Markets.

Per Atlantic.] Liverpool, Tuesday, Feb. 17, 1857.

At to-day's market we had a better attendance of buyers than for some time past, and for Wheat there was a good general inquiry. The business done, however, was only moderate at the prices of Friday. Flour was again unsalable, and quotations are quite nominal. Extra Ohio's, per *Ennen*, were offered at 32s. 6d. ₱ bbl., without attracting buyers. Indian Corn, with some export demand for prime Yellow and White, was firmer, and met a good sale at full rates for Mixed and Yellow, and at 6d. @9d. ₱ quarter advance on White. We quote—Wheat, Red, 8s. @8s. 9d.; White, 9s.@9s. 8d. ₱ 70 lbs.; a few retail sales of choice Red at 8s. 9d.@9s., and of White at 9s. 6d.@9s. 9d. Flour—Philadelphia and Baltimore, 31s.@32s.; Extra Ohio, 32s. 6d.@33s.; Western, 30s. @31s. ₱ bbl. Indian Corn—Mixed, 34s.; Yellow, 35s.; White, 36s.@36s. 6d. ₱ 490 lbs.

Beef—The demand for old is quite inactive, and the trade is still depressed by the continued Government sales of naval stores. Really good new, however, would command a full price.

Pork—No demand for old; a parcel of new, "Van Brunt's" of very fine quality, is held for 92s. 6d. ₱ barrel.

Bacon—In good demand, at late rates. About 800 boxes offered to-day at auction, sold. Long Middles, Rib in, at 53s. 6d.@54s.; and a few boxes Long Middles, Boneless, at 54s. 6d.@55s.

Lard continues firm, and to-day 70s. was made, "to arrive," for 60 tons by a vessel about due from New Orleans.

Tallow—Quiet, both in London and this market, without change in prices. Butchers' Association, 66s.@66s. 6d. ₱ cwt.

Resin—Dull, at 4s. 7d. for common.

Cloverseed—In fair request, at 73s. ₱ cwt. for fine quality.

Cotton—On receipt of the *Persia's* advices on Saturday morning the market became excited, and with little Cotton offering, an advance of 3-16d. ₱ lb. was realized. About noon the demand slackened, but was renewed on Monday, when the full prices of Saturday were paid. To-day the market has been quieter, but prices ruled firm. Sales on Saturday, 20,000 bales; yesterday, 20,000 bales; and to-day 10,000 bales, more than half being for speculation and export. In Manchester higher prices are demanded, which checks business. Middling Orleans, 7 15-16d.; Mobile, 7 13-16d., Uplands, 7¾d. ₱ lb.

RICHARDSON, SPENCE & CO.

Per Atlantic.] Liverpool, Tuesday, Feb. 17, 1857.

The accounts by the *Persia* of a falling off in the receipts, created a strong speculative demand for Cotton at an advance of ⅛d. ₱ lb. in American. The sales on Saturday the 14th, and Monday the 16th, reached 40,000 bales, with 23,000 to speculators. To-day the market is again quiet, the business being estimated at 10,000 bales. Middling Orleans, 7⅛d.; Uplands and Mobiles, 7⅛d.@7 13-16d. ₱ lb.

In the Corn market there is a fair inquiry for Wheat at the full prices of last week, and for Indian Corn at an advance of 6d.@1s. ₱ quarter. Flour dull at the above quotations.

BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.

The China Markets.

From the London Times, Feb. 16.

The telegraph accounts from India to-day present no variation in the rates of exchange at Bombay and Calcutta, except, perhaps, that the tone is a little less unfavorable. Under these circumstances, it is expected that next mail this side will take out about £500,000. From China the dates are to the 30th of December, being a fortnight later than those previously received. At Canton the exchange was 4s. 9d., showing no alteration beyond an advance of ⅛d. At Shanghae there had been a further decline of 3-16 ₱ cent., the quotation being 6s. 9d. The inducement to ship silver to that port is therefore considerably diminished. The exports of tea to date were 27,000,000 lbs., and of silk, 29,200 bales. Transactions in silk were limited, owing to the high prices. Purchases of tea continued at Foochow. The arrival of a commissioner from Pekin to arrange a settlement of the difficulty with England was expected in about five weeks; meanwhile Admiral Seymour was abstaining, as far as possible, from further operations pending the receipt of instructions from home. Dispatches had lately arrived concerning a revision of the treaty, but it was believed they were of a nature rather to increase than to solve the existing perplexities.

Latest Liverpool Market.

Liverpool, Wednesday, Feb. 18—1 P. M.

Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co. report Wheat and Corn firm. Flour unsalable. Provisions unchanged. Cotton—A quieter market at yesterday's prices; probable sales 10,000 bales.

THE CORRUPTION COMMITTEE.

Review of the Conduct of the Committee by our Washington Correspondent.

New-York, Tuesday, March 3, 1857.

In yesterday's letter I effectually disposed of the charges of inconsistency and misstatement attempted to be fastened upon me in connection with my appearance before the Congressional Corruption Committee. I proceed to notice some other remarkable demonstrations made by the same extraordinary tribunal.

HOW THE COMMITTEE PLOT AGAINST OUR CORRESPONDENT.

It is a significant fact that when the Committee come down to the work of finding some pretext under which to indulge their thirst for vengeance against your correspondent, they do not attempt to present any charge against me of contempt, or falsehood, or inconsistency. Thus they abandon those theories altogether. They could not maintain them without leaving the comparatively safe barricades of false inuendo and slanderous inference, behind which they had been skulking along until now. They were willing to damn your correspondent, if possible, by making people believe they thought him infamous; but they knew that any direct charge to that effect, such as they reported in the case of four members of the House, could not be maintained, and must react upon themselves.

THE PRETEXT FOR HIS EXPULSION.

Still my punishment was an imperative necessity; and as the immaculate House of Representatives was sure to second their wishes on the slightest pretext, they ventured to report in favor of my expulsion upon the rather vaguely-couched declaration that I had been engaged in lobbying. Look at that paragraph of the Committee's report. It seems to bear upon it's very face the consciousness of self-contempt, which its authors *must* have experienced when they assented to its publication. It is stamped with the very visage of a Jerry Sneak,—is destitute even of the merit of boldness, which becomes a good round falsehood. But let us see upon what basis the implied charge of lobbying stands. It pretends to have no shadow of foundation except in my own statement that I aided an old friend in passing a little private bill through the Senate, and that a gentleman, *not* a member of Congress, in view of personal services which I had rendered unasked, and others which I might render in the future—voluntarily offered me a small compensation in the event of the passage of the Wisconsin Land bill.

THE CHARGE OF LOBBYING EXPLODED.

It is not pretended that I ever asked any member to vote for either of these bills—and I defy the Committee to show that I ever did anything of the sort, or that I ever in any way directly or indirectly attempted to exert an improper influence in behalf of them, either in the House or out of it. I did not say anything from which the inference that I had been obbying could be fairly drawn; and with all the malice of my pursuers they have been unable to procure a particle of evidence on that point, except what I myself frankly stated. How contemptible was it, then, to take advantage of my own frankness, for purposes of fraudulent distortion, to my injury! Even suppose I *had* privately advocated the Wisconsin bill, wherein would have been the crime, unless in the manner of doing it? No shadow of suspicion has been cast upon that measure. Nobody pretends to say that any taint of corruption ever hung upon its skirts; and I believe to-day it was as clean and just a bill as ever passed Congress. Be that as it may, I *never* used my privilege of the floor to lobby for it, there is no pretence of evidence that I ever did, and my published correspondence even, will be found entirely free from any advocacy of the measure whatever, when before the House, from and after the date of the proffered interest.

FRAUDULENT SUPPRESSION OF ESSENTIAL FACTS.

This explanation would not be needed now, except for the *suppressions* of essential parts of what I stated in this connection, also, before the Committee—suppressions absolutely vital, in order to give semblance of truth to the monstrous falsehood that I had been engaged in lobbying. In the first place, the fact is suppressed that *I myself wrote out the interrogatory* which brought up this Wisconsin matter, and requested the Committee to put it to me. It was out

SUPPOSED BY RUMOR.

The Affray at Lecompton—Gov. Geary's Message—Particulars of the Recent Disturbances.

Special Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.

LECOMPTON, K. T., Friday, Feb. 20, 1857.

An affray occurred here on Wednesday last, resulting in the wounding of two persons, which it is proper should be correctly stated.

You will have heard of the attack made upon Dr. Cramer, Gov. Geary's Private Secretary, and upon Mr. Fabry, a gentleman attached to the Governor's household, and finally of the assault made upon the Governor himself, as he was leaving the House of Representatives, by a certain Wm. T. Sherrard, whom the Governor had declined commissioning as Sheriff of Douglas County, for reasons assigned to the Legislature in response to a resolution calling upon him for his reasons for refusing the commission.

All the circumstances of the case clearly proved that it was Sherrard's deliberate intention to take the Governor's life, as he was well armed, and his conduct of the most desperate character.

Regardless this assault upon the Executive, for an act done in his official capacity, and so clearly justified by the latter's previous and subsequent conduct, as an assault upon the peace of the Territory, the people of this and the neighboring counties issued a call for a public meeting for all persons disposed to sustain Governor Geary and opposed to the unjustifiable outrage of Sherrard and his friends. The meeting convened here on Saturday last, and organized by the appointment of Mr. Shaner, the largest slaveholder in the Territory, as Chairman. News having reached the meeting of the death of an honorable and distinguished gentleman, and a member of Council, General Wm. P. Richardson, out of respect to his memory, the meeting passed a resolution of compliment and condolence and adjourned until Wednesday last.

Upon this day a large meeting convened in Capitol Square, and Mr. Shaner being necessarily detained, Owen C. Stewart, Esq., Mayor of this city, was called to the Chair, and a number of other officers appointed.

A Committee of five were appointed to draft the usual resolutions, and, while engaged in the discharge of their duty, several conciliatory addresses were made, except one by one of the editors of a paper published here, who denounced the meeting as composed of the rag-tag and bob-tail of the Pro-Slavery Party, the convicts and the Abolitionists of Lawrence.

The Committee returned, and, through their Chairman, Mr. Lecate, after prefacing them with some very conciliatory remarks, the following resolutions were reported:

Believing, with the framers of the Constitution of our country, in "the freedom of speech and the right of the people peaceably to assemble," and express their opinions on all subjects of interest to themselves,

We, the citizens of Lecompton and vicinity, without distinction of party, in view of the recent personal assault upon our worthy Executive, for an act done in his official capacity, and fully justified by all the circumstances, and necessary to preserve the peace of the Territory, and the right of the people in public meeting assembled, do hereby

Resolve, That we express our unqualified approbation of Governor Geary's official action; that to his impartial and vigorous administration we are pleased to attribute the present peace and prosperity of the Territory; and that we believe he has not only saved us from unfortunate destructive domestic feuds, but has also preserved the Union from a bloody civil war.

Resolved, That we cordially adopt, and will cheerfully maintain, the sterling principles proclaimed by Governor Geary's message to the Legislature, and that the following platform, extracted therefrom, is so admirably adapted to the present condition of Kansas, that we will maintain it at all hazards, with our lives and property:

"Equal and exact justice" to all men, of whatever political or religious persuasion; peace, comity and friendship with neighboring States and Territories, with a sacred regard for State rights, and reverential respect for the integrity and perpetuity of the Union; a reverence for the Federal Constitution as the concentrated wisdom of the fathers of the Republic, and the sure ark of our political safety; the cultivation of a pure and energetic nationality, and the development of an excellent and intensely vital patriotism; a jealous regard for the elective franchise, and the entire security and sanctity of the ballot-box; a firm determination to adhere to the doctrines of self government and popular sovereignty as guaranteed by the Organic Law; unqualified submission to the will of the majority; the election of all officers by the people themselves; the supremacy of the civil over the military; strict economy in public expenditures, with a rigid accountability of all public officers; the preservation of the public faith, and a currency based upon and equal to gold and silver; free and safe immigration from every quarter of the country; the cultivation of the proper Territorial pride, with a firm determination to submit to no invasion of our sovereignty; the fostering care of agriculture, manufactures, mechanic arts, and all works of internal improvement; the liberal and free education of all the children of the Territory; entire religious freedom; a free Press, free speech and the peaceable right to assemble and discuss all questions of public interest; trial by jurors impartially selected; the sanctity of the Habeas Corpus; the repeal of all laws inconsistent with the Constitution of the United States and the organic act, and steady administration of the government so as best to secure the general welfare.

Resolved, That we hereby tender Governor Geary, the people's friend, our earnest sympathy in the discharge of his responsible duties, and we pledge him the support of all law-abiding citizens, bona fide settlers of Kansas, without distinction of party, so long as he shall continue to administer the government upon the principles above declared.

JAS. H. LEGATE,
JAS. G. BAILEY,
WESLEY GARRETT.

Upon the foregoing resolutions being read, Sherrard came forward and said that the Committee who had reported them, and every man present who indorsed them, were "liars, cowards and scoundrels." A Mr. Sheppard, who resides on a claim near Lecompton, remarked that he was neither a liar, a coward nor a scoundrel, and that he indorsed the resolutions as right; whereupon Sherrard drew his revolver and commenced firing upon Sheppard, wounding him twice. Sheppard drew and snapped four caps, and the fifth shot hit Sherrard. The people, of course, became much excited at this wanton violation of their rights, and several shots were fired, when Sherrard and Sheppard both fell, apparently dead, and the affray was fortunately ended.

Sheriff Jones made a narrow escape, as it was said that a ball cut his guard-chain in two. Sherrard and Sheppard were carried to a house near by, and I am happy to inform you that neither of their wounds are mortal.

Jno. A. W. Jones, Esq., was arrested by Mayor Stewart, as one of the persons who fired upon Sherrard, and he has been held to bail in $5,000.

The Lecompton *Union*, which all reasonable men esteem as an incendiary sheet, immediately issued an extra, teeming with the grossest misrepresentations, and attempting to excite a riot against Gov. Geary and his friends. But, fortunately, this paper has run itself into the ground, and so lost its influence here that the only result of this publication was the defeat of its senior editor for the much contested post of District-Attorneyship.

I think it necessary to make the foregoing statements, which you will find to be strictly in accordance with the facts.

Outside of this excitable, drinking place, you will see nothing but the best of feeling among the settlers of all parties, and here it is confined to a few rash young men who are so entirely irresponsible that war is the condition of things from which they can hope to reap the greatest advantage.

In speaking of these very persons, the lamented Richardson, immediately before his death, uttered these significant words of warning: "How long," said the old veteran, "will our cause be injured by irresponsible, rash young men, who have no interest in this or any other country." Yours,

A NATIONAL DEMOCRAT.

GOV. GEARY'S OBJECTIONS TO SHERRARD.

The Missouri *Republican* gives Gov. Geary's Message, relative to Sherrard, and says:

We received yesterday a letter from a highly-respected friend at Lecompton, under date of Feb. 9, giving an account of matters already reported in this paper. The laggard mails kept back the letter too long. It however contains the message of Gov. Geary, in answer to an inquiry from the House of Representatives, as to his reasons for refusing to commission Sherrard as Sheriff of Douglas County. It was this message that Sherrard made a personal matter, and resented by cursing Gov. Geary and spitting upon him, with the supposed intention of killing him, if he gave him the chance by resenting the insult. The coolness and self-possession of the Governor undoubtedly saved his life. He passed on without deigning to notice his assailant.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
LECOMPTON, K. T., Jan. 21, 1857.

To the House of Representatives, Kansas Territory:

GENTLEMEN: In reply to your resolution of the 19th instant, which was received late on the 20th, requesting me to furnish your body with a statement of my reasons for not commissioning William T. Sherrard, Esq., as Sheriff of Douglas County, I have the honor to state, that while I am disposed to accede to any reasonable request from the Legislature, I regard that matter as a subject of inquiry only from the Territorial Courts.

Prior to its announcement to me, the appointment of Mr. Sherrard was protested against by many good citizens of Lecompton and of Douglas County, as his habits and passions rendered him entirely unfit for the proper performance of the duties of that office.

There was no intention, however, on my part to withhold his commission; but in consequence of the absence of the Secretary of the Territory, it was delayed for several days, during which time I was informed by many respectable gentlemen, among whom were those of the county tribunal from which he desired his appointment, that Mr. Sherrard had been engaged in several drunken broils—fighting, and shooting at persons with pistols, and threatening others. I have since been informed that these facts are notorious to the citizens of the place, and can easily be substantiated by proof. Should the contrary be made clearly to appear, no one will rejoice more heartily than myself.

But it is my desire to be distinctly understood, that I will commission no one laboring under such charges as would impair, if not entirely destroy, his usefulness, or whose passions and habits would render unfit for the proper discharge of his duties, or which might in any manner endanger the peace of the Territory.

I am instructed from the source from whence I derive my appointment to pursue this course of policy. The true interests of the people of the Territory require it, and it is sanctioned and approved by my own judgment. JNO. W. GEARY,
Governor of Kansas Territory.

Census of Kansas—Election of Delegates.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

LAWRENCE, Saturday, Feb. 7, 1857.

For the last week the Legislators have been considering the expediency of passing an Act to provide for taking the Census, and election for Delegates to Convention.

Section 1. Provides for the enumeration of all the free male white inhabitants, citizens of the United States, over twenty-one years of age, by the Sheriffs and their Deputies, between the 1st of March and the 1st of April.

Sec. 2. Provides that if a vacancy occurs in the office of Sheriff, then the Judge of Probate for said county, shall perform the duties imposed upon the Sheriffs in this Act.

Sec. 3. Makes it the duty of the Sheriff, Probate Judge, or Deputies, to file in the office of the Probate Judge, in each county, a complete list of the qualified voters.

Sec. 4. Makes it the duty of the Probate Judge to post in a conspicuous place in each county, a printed list of the voters, so that it may be inspected and corrected by the inhabitants.

Sec. 5. The Probate Judge shall sit from April 10, to May 1, as a Court of adjudication, to hear and *finally* decide all cases of disputed qualifications.

Sec. 6. The Governor and Secretary shall be furnished with a copy of the revised and corrected lists, and the Governor shall cause the same to be printed and circulated among the people.

Sec. 7. The Governor shall then make the appointment of delegates for each district, not to exceed sixty in number.

Sec. 8. The election for Delegates shall be held on third Monday in June.

Sec. 9. The County Commissioners shall appoint the voting places; *they shall appoint* the three judges of election.

Sec. 10. Provides for the appointment of clerks of election, and that duplicate returns shall be made, one for the Secretary of the Territory, and the other for the County Commissioners, and those having the highest number of votes for Delegate shall be declared elected.

Sec. 11. Every citizen residing in the Territory on the third Monday in June shall be entitled to vote, if he has resided here three months prior to said election.

Sec. 12. The census takers shall have power to examine under oath.

Sec. 13. Provides for the punishment by fine and imprisonment of those who attempt to influence the election by fraud or force.

Sec. 14. Any person voting who is not a qualified voter, shall be fined $100, or three months' imprisonment.

Sec. 15. Provides for the punishment by fine and imprisonment of the Judge and clerks of election adjudged guilty of fraud.

Sec. 16. Specifies the time the Convention shall meet and frame a Constitution. The first Monday in September.

Secs. 17 and 19. Provide for the payment of the members of Convention, Judges of Election, &c., four dollars each per diem.

Sec. 18. Provides for the forming of districts, and creates every border and river county which are open to the incursions of Missouri, into separate districts, while Shawnee, Richardson, and Davis, three of the most populous counties, are considered *one* district. In Shawnee County alone, there are twice as many Free-State voters than voters in either of the five counties which constitute as many districts.

SIGMA.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Chamber of Commerce.

The ordinary monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce took place in Wall-street on Thursday,—Pelatiah Perit, Esq., in the Chair.

The following gentlemen were elected by ballot members of the Chamber: Messrs. Robert H. Lowry, Edward Corning.

Mr. Jonathan Sturgis was chosen to fill a vacancy on the Committee of Arbitration.

The President reported that he had received from Mr. Marcy, from the Board of Trade in Belgium, and from other public and private sources, reports and documents for the use of the Board.

Mr. Matthew Maury submitted a resolution which passed unanimously:

Resolved, That a well-organized time and self-registering weather observatory in this City would be beneficial to the trade, commerce and navigation of this port.

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to investigate the expediency and practicability of such an establishment, and report to this Chamber.

The Committee was appointed.

The President stated that he had received a memorial from the citizens of Oswego, addressed to the Legislature.

The object of this memorial or remonstrance is to prevent the adoption of a plan which has been countenanced at Albany of discriminating between the tolls at Oswego and in favor of Buffalo. Such a measure would be productive of great injury to the commercial intercourse between this City and Canada.

It was moved by Mr. Barstow that the memorial be referred to a Select Committee of Five, which was passed unanimously; the appointment of such Committee resting with the Chair. Messrs. Phœnix, Barstow, Lowe, Stone and Phelps were so appointed to report to the Chamber.

Moses H. Grinnell, Esq., moved that the Committee be authorized to join in a remonstrance against the proposed change in the rate of tolls. He informed the Board that on a recent visit to Albany, he heard but one opinion expressed on the subject. The tolls on the Canal had hitherto been *pro rata*. But now the citizens of Buffalo asked that the tolls between Albany and Oswego should be the same as between Albany and Buffalo.

Mr. John H. Brown thought that this subject ought to have been proposed by the Canal Board to the Legislature. He thought the Chamber needed more information before the members could act intelligently. The motion to instruct the Committee was lost.

Mr. Samuel Hotaling stated that the toll on many articles of merchandise, exacted in our canals, amounted to almost a prohibition. He was opposed to the *increase* of the toll from Oswego to Syracuse to meet any emergency whatever; but would rather see the toll *reduced* from Buffalo to Syracuse to an equality with the toll on the Oswego Canal.

The toll on foreign salt a few years since was 10 *mills* per mile on 1,000 pounds—amounting to a total prohibition of the trade in that article between the seaboard and the interior of the country. Mr. James S. Wadsworth and himself had spent much time for several years in petitioning the Legislature for a reduction in such charge for toll amounting to about twice as much as the whole charge for the *freight*. The toll after much petitioning was reduced to 5 mills per mile on 1,000 pounds—and even now the City of Chicago, which is one of the largest provision markets in the world, and buys a very large quantity of foreign salt—supplies herself almost wholly with that article from the St. Lawrence River. The trade in that article so far as Chicago is concerned, was lost to the canals, and also lost to the City of New-York or Albany.

A member stated that the tolls from Buffalo to Syracuse needed reduction to an equality with those between Syracuse and Oswego. The trade of the canal ought not to be diverted to other routes. The subject then dropped.

The President announced that a report had been received from the Board of Hardware Dealers, closing with a resolution in favor of the Allenton and Port Clinton Railroad, and giving an unbroken gauge from this City to St. Louis, for the construction of thirty-eight miles of road between Allenton and Port Clinton.

Mr. Moses H. Grinnell reviewed the proceedings in the Legislature in reference to the removal of Quarantine. That august body had been led to believe that there was something concealed in the wishes of the merchants of New-York. Mr. Grinnell deprecated the truth of such an assumption. He called upon the Chamber of Commerce for a formal expression of their disavowal and of their opinion generally on the subject. If New-Jersey would not permit the erection of a hospital, it was necessary to establish a floating hospital. He would ask whether the Chamber agree with the Committee as to the propriety of the establishment of a separate branch of Quarantine at Sandy Hook for the management of yellow fever. A memorial signed by 4,000 persons, in favor of the establishment of such a branch, was presented to the Legislature, but uselessly. The plan provided that all vessels from infected ports should be anchored at the Southwest Spit, and all pilots bringing vessels beyond that point should be fined in the sum of $500, and that vessels from healthy ports should come up as now to Staten Island Quarantine.

At the request of the President, Mr. Grinnell submitted his views in the form of the following resolution: "That in the judgment of this Chamber a Branch Quarantine for Yellow Fever only should be established and located on Sandy Hook or in the Lower Bay, during the ensuing coming months." He was in favor of the appointment of Commissioners and of their choice of a location for a permanent site; this was a *temporary* arrangement "for the coming Summer months."

The motion of Mr. Grinnell passed unanimously.

Mr. Grinnell moved that copies of such resolution be officially transmitted to the Legislature. Adopted.

The President adverted to the expected coming of the British Minister. A Committee was suggested to express cordial feelings towards that functionary on his arrival.

Mr. Dube adverted to the kind reception of Mr. Dallas in Liverpool. There was a cordial feeling on the part of the business people in Great Britain; it was desirable and proper to reciprocate it. It might do well enough for politicians to squabble and send away Ministers, but as to trade and commerce, the thing was disastrous. He suggested a Committe of ten.

The Committee were appointed—namely:

Messrs. M. H. Grinnell, J. G. King, Green, Royal Phelps, Morgan, De Peyster Ogden, A. A. Low, J. D. Jones, Tileston, Duncan. To this list, on motion, the names of the President and Secretary were added.

On motion of Mr. Phœnix,

The Committee on the Post-Office were authorized to exert their influence at Washington to have it retained in its present position.

The Board then adjourned.

All Right at the Comptroller's Office.

The City Tax bill having passed the Legislature on Wednesday, the good old practice of paying everybody his due was yesterday revived at Mr. Flagg's office. There has been a good deal of roaring around the Hall of Records for a month past—though not so much, the City's Cerberus says, as represented—but now, if anybody roars it will probably be as gently as a sucking dove. From being a gruff, crabbed old gentleman, and a humbug, the head of the Finance Department has suddenly leaped into favor with a "large and most influential class of our fellow-citizens," who do the municipal drudgery for a good round sum.

We dropped into Mr. Flagg's office yesterday, expecting to find him surrounded by a dense crowd of policemen and other officials, impatiently waiting to receive at his hands a warrant on the City Chamberlain. But no throng was visible, and indeed we failed to detect a single individual applying for pay. The Comptroller looked as though he felt a clear conscience in what he had done, but was glad that the Tax bill had passed.

General Jackson's Gold Snuff-Box—Several Competitors for it in the Field.

Mayor Wood, in his late message to the Common Council on the 16th ult., alluded to a clause in General Jackson's will, which directs that the gold snuff-box presented to him by the Corporation of the City of New-York, should be given to that resident of this State who may have most distinguished himself in any war that should thereafter occur between this and a foreign country. The Mayor recommends that immediate action be taken in the disposition of this box, so that the presentation may take place on the 4th of July next.

In pursuance of this recommendation by His Honor in the Board of Aldermen on Monday night, a Special Committee of three was appointed to confer with a similar Committee from the other Board to make the necessary and proper arrangements for the disposition of the gold snuff-box in strict compliance with the request of the donor. The resolutions adopted request the surviving members of the New-York Volunteers to assemble at as early a day as convenient, and decide by their votes in due form to which member of their corps, as being most distinguished for military service and valor in the late war with Mexico, the said mark of distinction should be given, in order that the said selection may be made in time to present the said box on the evening of the 4th of July. We learn that no formal action has been taken on this subject by the Volunteers, and there seems to be no prospect that any will be.

In the New-York *Sun* of yesterday a communication appeared over the signature of "William P. Hall, late Sergeant-Major U. S. Artillery," who therein declared himself an independent candidate for the interesting relic, and complained that according to the language of the Alderman's resolution, all others but members of the New-York Regiment were debarred from competition. He quotes the words of the will to the effect that the box shall be presented "to that patriot residing in this City or State who shall be adjudged by his countrymen, or the ladies, to have been the most valiant in defence of his country or his country's rights."

In April, 1852, a special committee was appointed by the Common Council, with instructions "to ascertain and report who is the person entitled to said gold box, according to the terms of the will by which it was devised to the City." It appears that the Committee did little else than call on the New-York Volunteers, as the present Common Council has done, to designate that one of their number who, in their opinion, was most deserving of the valuable prize. At that time the friends of Gen. Burnett drew up a paper, which received the signatures of some of the Volunteers, recommending him as the happy man, not on the ground of superior military achievement, but solely as the representative of the corps. Further than this nothing seems to have been done up to Monday last, when the subject was revived by the Aldermen.

In the year 1849, Lieut. Mayne Reid of the New-York Volunteers, a gentleman now residing in England, and well known in literary circles, made application to the Common Council as a claimant under Jackson's will for the bequeathed box. The subject was referred to a select Committee, and that ended the matter.

The celebrated snuff-box is of costly but democratically plain manufacture, and is held in trust by Gen. Jackson's son, Andrew Jackson. By the records of the Common Council it appears that the following preamble and resolution were adopted by that body at a special meeting held in February, 1812, Hon. Cadwallader D. Colden being then Mayor, in view of the daily-expected arrival of Gen. Jackson in this City.

"Whereas, the Common Council of the City of New-York entertain a deep and grateful sense of the public services of Major-General Andrew Jackson, as a testimony of which; and wishing to transmit to posterity the respect they bear for his military achievements, the splendors of which have been surpassed only by the great and lasting benefits they have secured to the United States; therefore the Common Council, acting in behalf of the citizens of New-York, do resolve:

That the freedom of the City, in a gold snuff-box, with a suitable inscription, be presented to Major-General Andrew Jackson, at a Common Council to be specially convened for that purpose, and that an appropriate address be made to him by his Honor the Mayor, in behalf of the Corporation."

Another resolution was also adopted, providing for the execution of a full-length portrait of the old hero; this portrait is in the Governor's room at the City Hall.

On the arrival of General Jackson in the City the special Committee of the Common Council waited upon him with the resolutions, to which he handsomely replied. The 23d Feb. was then named as the day when he would meet the Common Council, and receive the freedom of the City in the shape of the snuff box tendered.

Accordingly on the 23d, the Aldermen and Assistants assembled in the Sessions Court room, now embraced in the Councilmen Chamber, where Gen. Jackson was introduced, and addressed by Mayor Colden, who presented him with the gift of the corporation. Gen Jackson replied as follows:

The distinguished honor which the Common Council of the City of New-York has conferred by my admission as a freeman of their City, is to me a source of the highest gratification, and will ever be recollected with feelings of the warmest sensibility. To be associated with those who have been distinguished for their patriotism and zealous attachment to the republican principles of our Government is the most exalted station of an American citizen. The approbation you have been pleased to express of my humble efforts in the field, command my greatest acknowledgements. For those sentiments am I indebted to the bravery of the troops I had the honor to command.

What I have done was for my country. Had I erred in the discharge of my official duty, that error would have originated in the warmth of my devotion to her interest, and a misapplication of the means best calculated to promote her happiness and prosperity; but to find that my conduct has been sanctioned by my Government, and approved by my fellow citizens is a source of happiness unequaled in the occurrences of my life; for the proudest honor which can grace the soldier, and the richest reward which he can receive for the fatigues, perils and privations of his profession is the approbation of a grateful country."

The snuff-box has done a great deal of good already in its day. It was a pleasure to the brave Old Hickory,—it has been the pride of his family; it has served as an excellent text to Mayors hard pushed for the subject of a message; has entertained military companies at loss for a better topic of earnest discussion, and doubtless will yet fall into the possession of some brave man, in whose family it will long remain a cherished heirloom.

Street Obstructions.

All New York is satisfied that Broadway is over crowded and should be relieved. So, too, all who have occasion to pass through West or South streets, know that these business thoroughfares are next to impassable. The numerous flour, ship-chandlery and provision stores which are located there, all add their quota—sometimes necessarily, oftener not—to the obstruction of the sidewalks. But there is another nuisance which could and should be abated. On each block the side-walks are garnished with stands for the sale of fire-arms, cutlery, jewelry, hats and clothing, oysters, apples, candies, and songs. In many cases these booths stand directly opposite, with a space of barely four feet between, to admit the passage of foot travelers.

The impression prevails that these sidewalk merchants are permitted to carry on their occupations merely as a matter of charity to them. But it is a very profitable species of philanthropy, after all, on the part of the storekeepers before whose premises the walks are thus occupied. In some instances they receive for the privilege a rent from $50 to $400 a year. So long as this is allowed the ordinance forbidding the incumbrance of the streets will remain a dead letter.

Especially in the vicinity of our large markets is this evil felt. The market clerks have authority over the sidewalks within 300 feet of the market, and have the power to collect the rents for their use. Possibly they find it to their interest to rent all the space they can, without much regard to the public convenience. The police have often endeavored to abate the evil, by causing the stands to be removed, but they always spring up again within a few days, and the attempt has been abandoned as impracticable. The Corporation Attorney is well paid to attend to just such matters.

The Central Park Appropriation.

In the Tax bill which finally passed the Senate on Wednesday, the $150,000 stricken out of the Central Park appropriation by the Assembly, was not restored by the other House, and hence the Park Commissioners must look to some other source for the means to pay for the projected improvements. The clause appropriating $90,000 for account of arrears was retained, and now the Park Police and others interested may go on their way rejoicing. It is probable that bids for contracts looking to the improvement of the Central Park, which, rumor has it, were to be opened by the Commissioners on the 21st of February last, will not see the light now for some time longer. The bill introduced into the Legislature a short time since by the Committee on Cities and Villages, as already noticed in the Times, providing for successive loans, not, however, to exceed a sum the interest of which shall amount to $100,000 per annum, is the last resort for the Central Park Commissioners, and they will doubtless bend their energies fearfully in that direction until its fate is determined.

Corrected.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In the article on City Improvement, "West Broadway" was inadvertently written instead of Church-street. W. M. G.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—Friday, March 6.

Superior Court.—Nos. 306, 834, 757, 792, 826, 827, 828, 814, 671, 220, 569, 598, 962, 824, 932, 935, 933, 934, 503, 136, 635, 675, 33, 53, 859, 939, to 949.

Supreme Court—*Circuit.*—*Part I.*—Nos. 287, 1357, 1094, 1829, 1838, 1867, 1868, 1867, 1868, 2499, 1871, 405, 410, 1612, 1788, 2232, 1857, 1378, 1879, 18, 352, 1297. *Part II.*—Nos. 978, 971, 1011, 1013, 1015, 1017, 1019, 1021, 1022, 1023, 1025, 1026, 1027, 1029, 1031.

U. S. District Court—Nos. 50 to 54, 57 to 60, 64.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term, March 5.

Before Hon. Justice Roosevelt.

THE BALANCE DOCK NUISANCE.

John Hecker vs. *The New-York Balance Dock Company.*—This case, which it will be remembered is brought for the removal of the balance docks, to afford more room for shipping, was again brought up yesterday. His Honor remarked that he was inclined to think that the docks were erected contrary to law, but he would soon render a formal decision, with a written opinion, that the case might be taken to the General Term without delay.

Guyon vs. *Beard.*—Judgment for plaintiff on demurrer.

Miller vs. *Eagleston et al.*—Referred to W. H. Robinson, Esq.

Hayward vs. *Chalmers.*—Referred to R. H. Bowne, Esq.

Catherine Root vs. *H. K. Root.*—Judgment for plaintiff; form to be settled.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Special Term.

Before Judge Ingraham.

THE LIEN LAW—THE DUTIES OF THE SHERIFF WHO SELLS.

Reune R. Randolph vs. *John S. Leary.*—Ingraham, F. J.—The Sheriff, having sold the interest of the defendant in certain real estate, which was subject to a mechanic's lien, by virtue of a judgment and execution in this action, refuses to execute a deed of the premises sold, upon the ground that he is only required to give a certificate of sale, as in cases of sales of the defendant's interest in real estate for ordinary claims, so that the same may be redeemed under the statute.

The act under which the lien is created, laws September, 1851, p. 853, is silent as to the duty of the Sheriff in selling the defendant's interest in the premises subject to the lien.

The first section gives a lien for the amount upon the lot of land, to the extent of the defendant's interest at the time of creating the lien.

The fourth section provides that the claimant may enforce and bring to a close such a lien by serving a notice, &c., on the debtor. These provisions show the intent of the act to be the creation of a lien on real estate, which is to be foreclosed by a proceeding in the form of an action, which lien is to continue until the judgment is recovered and payment enforced by legal proceeding. In pursuance of such a construction we have heretofore held that a proceeding under this statute is an equitable one. In originally construing the statute we were compelled to adopt the opinion that, in the proceedings under it, the court must act as a Court of Equity, and that the remedy was one of an equitable, rather than of a legal character.—Doughty *vs.* Devlin, 1 E. D. Smith, 644.

And in Cronkright *vs.* Thonason, 1 E. D. Smith, 661, we also held that the proceeding was not to recover money from the defendant personally, but was a proceeding *in rem*, to foreclose a lien upon property; and in Gridley *vs.* Rowland, *Id.*, 670, that it was a foreclosure of a security, and formed no defence (until paid) to proceedings to recover the money in a personal action. See also Sullivan *vs.* Docker, *Id.*, 699; Carpenter *vs.* Jacques, 2 E. D. Smith, p. 571.

In Gayler *vs.* Clark, 2 E. D. Smith, 644, the Court directed the form of a judgment to be proper, declaring the sum due to be a lien upon the premises, and directing the sale of the interest of the defendant therein, &c.

In Althouse et al. *vs.* Warren, *Id.*, 657, Judge Daly, adopting these views, directed a judgment to be entered, declaring the amount of the lien, directing a sale of the defendant's interest, and that the Sheriff report, &c.

From a view of all the cases, it is apparent that from the first adjudication upon this statute the Court has been compelled to treat the proceedings as an equitable one, as *in rem*, and not *in personam*, and as only the foreclosure of a lien, and not the ordinary action for the collection of a debt.

The objection that payment of the judgment is to be enforced by execution, as in other actions, is qualified by the seventh section, which says the execution is to be issued for the enforcement of the claim *or lien*, and we have also held that the execution cannot be in the ordinary form, inasmuch as the same cannot be enforced against any other property of the defendant than the land subject to the lien, except in cases where a personal liability also exists on his part, and must specially direct the Sheriff what he shall sell in pursuance of the judgment.

I have no hesitation, therefore, in regard to the question now before me, in adopting the conclusion that the sale of the defendant's interest to be made under this statute was intended to be an absolute sale, in the same manner as under the foreclosure of a mortgage, of all the interest of the owner to the extent of such interest at the time the liability was incurred.

It was urged, however, in opposition to this motion, that the provisions of the R. S., 2 vol., p. 370, allowing a right of redemption on the sale of real estate by virtue of an execution, applies to this case.

That statute applies only to personal actions, and not to proceedings *in rem*, and the mere fact that the lien law directs an execution to issue to enforce the judgment, does not bring it within the purview of that act. The Revised Statutes apply to the case of executions issued against the goods and chattels of the debtor, and the form is prescribed to be against the personal property first, and then the real estate, and it relates to real estate held by the debtor at the time of docketing the judgment. Under the lien law nothing belonging to the debtor is to be sold except an interest in a specified piece of land, and then only as it existed at a time prior to the commencement of the action. The provisions for redeeming, also, would, in many instances, be found inapplicable to such a case, and the security contemplated by the lien law would be materially changed if such redemption is made applicable to sales under this statute.

But whatever view may be taken of this question prior to the act of 1855, there can be no doubt of the intention under that statute. The first section prescribes the form of the judgment to be a direction "*of the sale of the defendant's interest in the land and premises upon which the lien exists, to the extent of the owner's right at the time of filing of the notice of the law*," and directs a distribution of the proceeds in part, and the surplus to be brought into court. It also provides for a distribution of such residue by the court.

The 4th section directs that such sale shall be made subject to all prior liens, unless the persons holding them are made parties, in which case the court is to settle their respective rights.

These provisions are intended more clearly to assimilate the proceedings under this act to the foreclosure of a mortgage, and I think it must be governed by the same rules.

It may be well doubted whether, under the act of 1855, there is now any necessity to issue an execution merely for the sale of the defendant's interests if no costs or other moneys are to be collected. The act speaks of sales of the defendant's interest under the judgment which specially directs the sale, and the change which is made by the statute, or rather the legislative interpretation given by this to the former statute might warrant a proceeding in this case, the same as in the case of foreclosure of mortgages.

The motion is granted and without costs.

For plaintiff, F. S. Goodale.

For defendant, Brown, Hall & Vanderpool.

George J. Wood vs. *James T. Derrickson.*—Motion granted with leave to defendant to amend answer in ten days on payment of $10 costs.

Margaret A. Stephens vs. *Halpern Albert.*—Motion denied, with $10 costs to abide event, and with leave to defendant to renew motion.

Isaac C. Smith vs. *Sidney A. Covey.*—Motion denied without costs.

MARINE COURT.

Before Judge McCarthy.

STOCK COMPANIES—RACHEM JAMES CONNOR AND HORACE GREELEY.

John Brady vs. *James Connor.*—The defendant is sued as one of a stock company, under the act of 1848, making stockholders individually liable for debts of the company. It appears that a Mr. Donlevy obtained a patent for an improvement in typographical engraving, and he, with two others, formed a company—the New-York Typographical Engraving Company—and elected the defendant their Treasurer. They then tried to raise money on the stock, and, being indebted to the defendant, he, in company with Horace Greeley and others, conditionally subscribed for some of the stock. But not a share of stock was ever issued, or a cent of money paid in, and the whole Company fell through. The plaintiff had done some work in fitting up the office of the Company, and now seeks to make the defendant responsible. Nothing is shown that the defendant ever obtained any stock, or ever accepted the office imposed upon him, the suit dismissed the complaint.

THE "REPUBLICAN FESTIVAL"—WHO PAY FOR THE SUPPER.

Before Judge Thompson.

Burrows vs. *Fisher et al.*—This was a suit brought by the plaintiff as assignee of one Campbell against the defendants for a supper furnished to them as entrepreneurs of the "Republican festival," held at the Academy of Music last December. The plaintiff claimed $150 as being yet due to him as assignee. For the defendants it was alleged that the whole matter had been a private arrangement between Campbell and Fisher, that C. was to have the privilege of furnishing the supper for those present, and in part payment was to provide a supper for the invited guests; that he, not being satisfied with his bargain, now sued for this supper. These facts appearing for the testimony, the Court gave judgment for the defendants.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Hon. Recorder Smith.

The Recorder, whose sickness has prevented him from holding Court for the previous two days, (Judge Russell being absent in Washington,) was yesterday on the bench, though quite indisposed, and barely able to go through his duties. The following gentlemen were impannelled as Grand Jurors:

Samuel M. Blatchford, Foreman.

Chas. E. Anderson,	Levi Apgar,
Peter J. Bogart,	Geo. W. Farnham,
T. J. Gildersleeve,	T. H. Gilhooley,
James Hunter,	Joseph Leggett,
George H. Loop,	Chas. C. Buxton,
John McLean,	Henry David,
Sam. H. St. John,	J. G. Gotchuger, Jr.,
James G. Moffett,	Benj. Pike, Jr.,
Geo. B. Whitfield,	James T. Bodine,
Theodore Fremont,	Benj. F. Lee,
S. T. S. Skidmore,	Leon'd L. Johnson.

The Recorder's charge to the Grand Jury was very brief. He drew attention to the law relating to lotteries, to the usury laws, the law against extortion, the election laws, the prohibitory liquor law—which is now a dead letter—and to other points as required by the statute. The Grand Inquest then retired to commence their labors.

Two youths named John McCormick and William Tribell, were charged with picking the pockets of Police-officer Daniel H. Murphy, of the Chief's Office, at the fire in Beecker-street on the 10th February, at which Mr. and Mrs. Bosch lost their lives. The evidence was insufficient, and the Jury acquitted the defendants.

A courtezan named Margaret Young, was next charged with stealing $78 from Francis Vincent, whom she decoyed into a house of ill-fame. The Jury found her guilty, and the Recorder postponed sentence for a week to give her an opportunity of restoring the money. If the money is restored she will be sent to the Penitentiary only; if not, her destiny will conduct her to the State Prison.

Thomas Enright was tried for committing a savage assault on a countryman from Illinois, named Henry Evans, who came to New York in March 1856, to purchase a ticket for California. He went to the office of John H. Finnegan, Thomas Perry, and John E. Enright, and bought a ticket there. He soon found that he had been grossly defrauded, and returned to the office to warn any of his friends, who might make their appearance from purchasing tickets there. While waiting for this purpose he was savagely assaulted, beaten, and kicked by the defendant. The Jury found Enright guilty, and the Recorder, after forcibly dwelling on the cruel nature of the fraud, sentenced him to one year's imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

The Court adjourned to this morning.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets...*Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

New-York, Thursday, March, 5—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are more freely offered, and are heavy. Pearls, $7 50; Pots, $7 62½ ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is in rather better request at former prices. Java, 15c.@15½c.; Laguayra, 11¾c @12½c.; Maracaibo, 11¾c.@12¾c.; Rio, 9¾c.@11¾c.; and St. Domingo, 10¾c.@10¾c.

COTTON—Is in fair demand and is very firm. Middling Uplands are now worth 13¾c.@14c.; do. Gulfs, 14¾c.@14¾c., and other grades proportionately, ₱ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is in good request at strengthening prices. Sales have been reported since our last of about 10,000 bbls., in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	$6 30@$6 35
Straight State	6 35@ 6 40
Favorite and Extra State	6 40@ 6 70
Common to Good Indiana & Upper Lake	6 30@ 6 50
Common to Good Superfine Ohio	6 45@ 6 60
Fancy Michigan	6 35@ 6 50
Extra Michigan	6 55@ 7 50
Extra Indiana and Wisconsin	6 55@ 7 50
Extra Ohio	6 65@ 8 00
Fancy Genesee	6 75@ 7 00
Extra Genesee	7 10@ 8 50
Extra Missouri	6 30@ 8 50

Canadian has not varied. Superfine to extra commands $6 40@$7 50 ₱ bbl.; 950 bbls. were sold within the range. Southern is more sought after at old rates.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 6, 1857.

☞ The NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served in the City and vicinity for ONE SHILLING a week. Single Copies Two CENTS. Mail subscribers SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES is published every Evening, (*Sundays Excepted.*) One edition will be issued at ONE and the other at THREE o'clock P. M. It will be sent by mail at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing nearly all the reading matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday, is mailed at THREE DOLLARS a year.

The WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed at TWO DOLLARS a year for single Copies. TWENTY-FIVE Copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, to one address.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6 cents for single copies.

Terms, invariably cash in advance.

Publication Office, No. 128 Nassau-st., cor. of Beekman.

RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO., Publishers.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

We understand that a telegraphic dispatch was received in this City, tendering to CHARLES O'CONOR, Esq., the appointment of Attorney-General. We do not learn that he has as yet returned any answer. It will be remembered that a similar offer was made to him by President PIERCE upon his accession, and was promptly declined.

The United States mail steamship *Atlantic* arrived at this port last evening with four days later intelligence from Europe. On the 16th ult., NAPOLEON opened the French legislature in person, and delivered a speech which, from its pacific tone, has created general satisfaction in Europe. After reviewing the leading political questions of the day, his Majesty announced that the government had resolved upon a reduction of the national expenditure, and concluded by saying that France, having resumed her rank among the nations of the world, without wounding the rights of others, could now abandon herself in security to the grand rewards of genius and peace.

Details of the China news, of which we have already given a brief telegraphic summary, are received. The position of Americans and American interests, to judge from a circular issued on the 27th of Dec., from the Legation of the United States, seems to be far from satisfactory. The foreign factories, as previously reported, had all been burnt to the ground, but the statement that Admiral SEYMOUR had commenced to destroy the city with red-hot shot appears to have been premature. The Admiral is waiting for the arrival of troops, when active operations will be vigorously renewed. A rumor was current at Hong Kong that the Emperor had appointed a high Commissioner to proceed to Canton to arrange matters to the satisfaction of the British, but this requires confirmation.

The Indian mail brings intelligence from the British Expedition in the South of Persia. The English army was fortifying and entrenching itself at Bushire, where an attack was apprehended. Large reinforcements were being hurried forward from Bombay. Accounts from Teheran state that the Shah was making great preparations for prosecuting the war, and, as yet, offered no signs of submission.

The official correspondence in relation to the difficulty between England and France on the one side, and Naples on the other, has at length been published. We give elsewhere such portions as are material to the proper understanding of the points at issue.

In the United States Senate (Extra Session) yesterday, a Committee of two was appointed to wait on the new President, to notify him that the Senate was ready to receive any communication he might be pleased to make. The Committee subsequently reported that the President would send a communication to the Senate to-day. Among other business transacted, a resolution was adopted to remodel the Standing Committees, reducing their number, and assigning seven members to the most important of them, and five to the others.

The United States Supreme Court yesterday gave a decision in the case of OGDEN and FELLOWS *vs.* SUSAN BLACKSMITH, executrix of JOHN BLACKSMITH, affirming that of the Supreme Court of this State. The plaintiff belonged to the Seneca tribe of Indians, and was forcibly ejected from the Tonawanda Reservation. The Court held that under the treaties for the removal of the New-York Indians west of the Missouri, no right was given to eject them forcibly. It is understood that an opinion will be delivered in the celebrated Dred Scott case to-day.

The Inauguration Ball at Washington on Wednesday night—the closing scene of the Inauguration ceremonies—passed off satisfactorily, and did not terminate until 4 o'clock yesterday morning. The new President and Vice-President entered the room about 11 o'clock, and were received with the greatest enthusiasm. Ex-President PIERCE was too unwell to be present. The crowd in Washington yesterday continued immense, but was gradually thinning out.

Mr. LEAVENWORTH'S bill providing for the removal of Quarantine was passed through the Assembly yesterday. It was amended so as to require the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and Comptroller to be satisfied that the anchorage ground is good, and so as to provide that the Commissioners may erect or furnish at once temporary accommodations, at or near Sandy Hook, for vessels arriving during the coming Summer months with infectious diseases on board, and making an appropriation for that purpose. In the Senate, the bill amending the present Usury laws was taken up and debated, but without any result.

The Senate Committee on the affairs of Trinity Church concluded the taking of testimony yesterday, and the counsel on both sides summed up, finally closing the argument.

The Canal Board yesterday received the Auditor's report on discriminating tolls and appointed a Committee, consisting of the Lieutenant-Governor, Comptroller, and Canal Commissioners FITZHUGH and WHALLON, with instructions to report next week.

We publish this morning further particulars of the affray at Lecompton resulting in the death of SHERRARD, together with the Message of Governor GEARY to the Kansas Legislature, giving his reasons for refusing to confirm SHERRARD as Sheriff.

In the Board of Aldermen last evening, a petition was received from some prominent citizens, asking that the lower end of the City Hall Park might be fixed upon as the location for the New Post Office. The subject was referred to a Special Committee of five to examine and report. The report of the Special Committee who had under consideration the proposed opening of a new avenue on the West of Broadway, for the relief of that Street, was presented.

The Committee on Railroads of the Board of Aldermen, yesterday, resumed the investigation into the management of the Third-avenue Railroad. A number of witnesses testified that there was not a better managed railroad in the City. The Committee closed the examination of witnesses, but will receive any written statement from a complainant if it be made under oath.

Yesterday Judge ROOSEVELT remarked at Special Term that he should soon render his decision in the case of Hecker *vs.* The New-York Balance Dock Company. This, it will be remembered, is a suit brought to have the dry docks removed as a nuisance—the plaintiff claiming that the space they occupy is required for dock room, and that the dry docks can be located elsewhere. He also claims that their erection on the present sites is contrary to law. His Honor intimated that he agreed with the plaintiff in the view of the law in regard to their erection.

The examination in the French Railway fraud case was continued yesterday. There were no new developments in the evidence.

Dr. PHILLIPS, a member of the Academy of Medicine in this City, committed suicide on Wednesday afternoon at his residence in Eighteenth-street, corner of Ninth-avenue, by swallowing hydrocyanic acid. He died almost instantly and without a struggle. He was 54 years of age—was born in Connecticut, but had resided in this City for many years.

Extorting extra prices for California tickets by unauthorized persons, who employ runners to ring in the unwary, has become a lucrative business, if we are to judge from the dozen or twenty cases complained of by passengers on the *Illinois* yesterday.

The revenue cutter *Washington*, Capt. FAUNCE, which has been on a cruise for the relief of distressed vessels, returned to port yesterday, bringing the captain and crew of a Providence vessel which was dismasted in the gale of the 3d instant. The Captain's statement gives the particulars of the disaster.

The lecture of Sir WILLIAM BOYD, which was to be delivered last night, was postponed on account of the weather until next Thursday, at the same hour and place.

JAMES MINOTT, arrested for a brutal outrage upon the person of Mrs. MAY, in Tillary-street, Brooklyn, a few nights ago, was yesterday examined before Justice SMITH, and committed for trial.

The New Dynasty.

Mr. BUCHANAN is firmly seated in the Presidential Chair. All the power, direct and indirect, of the Executive Department of the Government is in his hands. Its patronage, its control over legislation, its command of the Army and Navy of the country, the absolute, unchecked guidance of its foreign intercourse, the influence over the minds and the actions of men which high station always confers,—all these great agencies of power are at his command. If he be a man of even ordinary conscience, and if long participation in public affairs has not dulled his sensibilities, he cannot fail to tremble under a sense of the responsibility which the possession of such power involves.

Like all Presidents, Mr. BUCHANAN has been elected by a political party, and must be in office, as he was in the canvass, its representative. He is expected to administer the Government upon its principles and to distribute his patronage among its partisans. Whether this is in accordance with the theory of the Constitution or not, it is a necessity of the position, recognized by all parties and sanctioned by a usage which is stronger than law. Neither Mr. BUCHANAN'S friends nor his opponents will expect him to depart from it. But in the discharge of the obligations which it imposes, there is large scope for the exercise of personal independence and the best qualities of statesmanship. Though he is the exponent of a party, Mr. BUCHANAN need not be its slave. While he consults its welfare, he need not become the tool of its caprices. His party advisers, in the Cabinet or out of it, though entitled to respect, should not become his overseers or his masters. President PIERCE has been, from the outset of his Administration, little more than the head clerk of JEFFERSON DAVIS: the precedent is one to be shunned, unless the result seems inviting. Mr. BUCHANAN'S Cabinet is made up of respectable mediocrity. There will be neither temptation nor excuse for him to place the power of his office under their control.

Mr. BUCHANAN'S Inaugural sets forth the principles upon which he proposes to base his Administration. We have already expressed our opinion of these declarations and of the terms in which they have been made. Contrary to custom, but with evident propriety, he puts the question of Slavery in the Territories in the foreground of the picture. It was the pivot of the election. It was preeminently the topic upon which the people of the Union were divided. Mr. BUCHANAN cannot doubt the sentiment of the great body of the people of the Free States upon this subject. He can scarcely believe them indifferent to its solution, or disposed to waive their opinions upon it out of deference to the convenience of any person or the necessities of any party. He assumes that the whole controversy has been settled by the Nebraska bill. President PIERCE, in his Inaugural, assumed that a similar controversy, in his day, had been settled by the Compromise Measures of 1850. He was the principal agent in falsifying his own prediction, and it is possible for Mr. BUCHANAN to fall into the same mistake. Whether the Nebraska bill has, or has not, settled the contest concerning the extension of Slavery, will depend entirely upon the fidelity with which its provisions are carried into practical effect: and this again depends upon the action which Mr. BUCHANAN himself may take in protecting them against invasion.

We have seen no reason to change the opinion we have always expressed, that when the Constitution charged Congress with the duty of making all needful rules and regulations concerning the Territories, it conferred upon it full power to prohibit Slavery from them at its discretion. But we are compelled to regard this position as having been, at least for the present, disavowed and repudiated in the practical administration of the Government. No such power will be exercised by Congress, whether it exists or not, for the exclusion of Slavery from any of the Territories of the United States. The principle of Popular Sovereignty has been adopted into the actual working of the Government:—and we, therefore, accept it as a fact, whatever may be our opinion of it as a principle. What remains is to insist upon *its fair and full enforcement*. If the people of Kansas are to settle the question of Slavery for themselves, they must be permitted to do it actually as well as nominally. Their will must be fairly expressed,—without interference from any quarter, and the legislation of the Territory must be based upon it. The people of the whole country will demand at Mr. BUCHANAN'S hands a prompt, faithful and energetic use of all the power at his command to secure freedom and independence for the people in the exercise of their suffrage, and to prevent any defeat of their will by fraud or force.

If this shall be done we think with the President that future controversies upon this particular aspect of the Slavery question may be avoided. But if the principle of Popular Sovereignty shall be hereafter, as it has been hitherto, used simply as a pretext under cover of which Slavery is to be planted in the new Territories, without practical regard to the actual will of their inhabitants, the contest will inevitably be renewed in a form far more formidable than any it has yet assumed.

An Augean Stable.

There are many anomalies, and paradoxes, and singularities, and evils, and abuses in our social system; even here, on soil sacred to Democracy,—but we confess, strange as the avowal may seem, that there is not one of them, Slavery excepted, which seems to us so calculated to bring our name and memory into disrepute with "foreign nations and the next age," as that organ of opinion known as the New-York *Herald*. It furnishes, probably, the first instance upon record, in the whole history of the Fourth Estate, of a widely circulated journal, devoting its whole energies to the true and faithful expression of the feelings and thoughts of the blackguardism of a great nation, and the diligent preservation of the slang of the streets. With the opinions and policy of the paper we have nothing to do. The dishonesty and worthlessness of both one and the other have been so often exposed, that it were a bootless task to repeat the operation. It would be a work of sheer supererogation to come forward before the world and charge it with insincerity, venality, or inconsistency. We should as soon think of announcing that the Dutch had conquered and occupied Holland.

Our object is not to call the public attention to the fact of its being what it is, but to the, if possible, more deplorable fact, that it forms the only mental food of a tolerably large class of the population of this City. It familiarizes them day by day with ribaldry and scurrility, the scandal of stews, and the *argot* of thieves and "short boys." It wages unrelenting war against the supposition that any man in America is a whit purer, honester, or better than itself, and would fain persuade the public that the only possible change which can take place in the condition of mankind, is the substitution of one species of wickedness for another. In its classification of the human race, clergymen are promoters of murder and adultery, as in the Burdell case; all political opponents are stock jobbers; all abolitionists are corrupt hypocrites; all women are frail and need showing up. The only real apostles and evangelists are the *Herald* reporters, who, with agile steps and ready pens, watch over the destinies of the Union and the reputation of the citizens of New-York.

We seriously recommend this subject to the attention of the religious and literary world. There is in England a Society for Discountenancing Vice, and another for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge. Were the *Herald* a London paper the combined action of these two bodies would long ago have extinguished it—though we doubt whether morality in England was ever at so low an ebb as to have rendered the birth or growth of such an abortion possible. The British have aristocracy and feudalism to fight against, but the leading journals, whatever their political vagaries, are distinguished by good English, good taste, and respect for decency and for private character. The New-York Press has for years been working steadily into a position worthy of the morning papers of a great metropolis, and if it were not disgraced by the *Herald*, might now take rank with, and, in many points, above any press in the world. As matters stand, turn which way we will, the damning fact meets us that one of our largest and most widely-circulated journals is written and compiled expressly to suit the atmosphere of grog-shops, bar-rooms, and back slums. Every bit of slang introduced into the language by "shoulder-hitters" and drunken apprentices, is greedily transferred to its columns and presented to Europe as American English. Its correspondents in Washington telegraph that the "New-York Hotel clique are gassing and *blowing*" in the Capitol. We learn by a recent number that Senator SEWARD is gone back to Auburn "to see how his partnership in that grog and paint store is succeeding—grog and groggeries are looking up of late." Next, that the "TIMES nest of stock gamblers will be attended to in due time." These individuals, we are informed, "do business in country Banks, hotels, old Churches and broken-down Railroads, and all sorts of fancy stocks." In the same number the *Tribune* is rebuked for its "vulgarity," and all this in a series of diminutive "leaders." In the same number Mr. BUCHANAN is lauded to the skies, all opinions expressed to the contrary during the recent campaign in any wise notwithstanding.

We recommend the whole establishment cordially to the attention of the humane, the pious, the learned, and the patriotic. It will furnish all these with work enough. The abuse has now been of such long standing, that many earnest men have begun to doubt whether its existence is not too high a price to pay for a free press. That the evil, like all other evils whose duration is dependent upon public ignorance and vice, will, in the long run, cure itself, we don't doubt, but in the meantime incalculable mischief may be done. We do not allude so much to the number of persons whom it may delude into the investment of their little all in imaginary lead mines, as to the demoralizing influence it is exercising upon the minds of the young, or ignorant, or half-educated, who in one month's perusal of its columns are led naturally into the conclusion that all men are cheats, swindlers and hypocrites, all women sly prostitutes—that all morality is all humbug, all religion humbug, and the *Herald* the one thing needful.

Two agencies ought to be used with effect to abate the nuisance. One is the dispatch of a gifted town missionary to the *Herald* office, with a good supply of the best ethical works of the day, a judicious distribution of which, combined with his own expostulations, would, we think, produce in a short time decidedly beneficial results. The second is the allocation by the leading religious bodies of the city of some portion of their funds to the republication of the *Herald* articles of every two months, in parallel columns, in order to show its various changes of opinions and contradictions—with all bad grammar, bad English, slang, obscenity and slander, marked in Italics. We confess we know of no other way of counteracting the effects produced at present upon the minds of the unlearned and unstable by the outrageous insults which it daily offers to the common sense, good faith and good taste of the community.

ANOTHER POKE AT ARROWSMITH.—Mr. CUTLER, of the Georgia Central Railroad, has been at the trouble of sending to the London *Times* a long batch of affidavits to disprove the a-

MOUS ARROW[illegible] interest in Mr. C[illegible] the author of the [illegible] respectable Liv[illegible] who has hereto[illegible] written it, but his [illegible] The official [illegible] ments and affidavits [illegible] by Mr. CUTLER, must be sufficient to [illegible] ulous of our cousins [illegible] Atlantic, that they have [illegible] Mr. ARROWSMITH.

The Persian War.

It is a great misfortune to be ignorant of Geography, and yet it must be confessed that most of us are miserably informed in that direction. We hear, for instance, of the Persian war; of Herat, Candahar, Bushire, and DOST MOHAMMED—and we get a vague impression of places heard of in school-days as somewhere in Afghanistan or Persia, and of muffled riders on fast horses with javelins. Some of us have seen pictures in the *Illustrated News* of cannon carried on the backs of elephants through the mountains, and have read gossip about a quarrel between the English Envoy and the Court of Teheran. The general conclusion, without much further trouble, is, that the English Government are carrying out the usual policy in India of "annexing," and that a quarrel has been picked for the purpose, about some foolish insult, with a weak neighbor. The first prizes are, perhaps, to be those petty cities, whose names we hear so vaguely.

This popular theory on this side of the Atlantic may prove its truth; but there are some elements in the present struggle which are quite overlooked. To understand them, we must request our readers to refresh their memory with a glance at the map of that country. They will see even in COLTON, that, between Persia and the British Empire, lies the country of Afghanistan. In the northwestern part of this latter country, among high mountains, near the borders of Persia, is Herat. Again, on the southeast of this, is Candahar. If they will trace the fine lines, representing roads, they will observe that, while numbers of these diverge from Candahar towards the Indus and the English possessions, only one or at most two, conduct from it to Herat, and certainly but one west of Herat to the Caspian. This last, it will be seen, even on the map, passes through many mountain ridges, and has the appearance even there of no easy passage. Its terminus at the west some 450 miles, is Astrabad on the Caspian. This road, winding through frightful mountain passes and over arid plains, with hardly a spring to be found, is a historic road. Over it have marched all the conquerors of Asia coming from the North and West. Here ALEXANDER led his victorious legions; here swarmed the hosts of TAMERLANE, of JENGHIS KAN and the fiery Mussulmans. There is no other great approach to the rich spoils of India from the region of the Caspian Sea. Astrabad is now a Russian station; an army of 50,000 men is in camp there, and the foundation of a Navy is laid. From this point, up the Volga, by lakes and streams, 150 steamers ply even to St. Petersburg. Whatever power holds Herat, holds the key of India.

If Russia advances her armies one-half the distance over which she marched them to reach the field of battle in the Crimea, she is in possession of the city which commands the grand road of conquest connecting the West and East of Asia; the road which ends on the plains of Hindoostan. Four hundred miles—for she has already extended her range of occupation—separate the Russian army from the Kings of India.

The only barriers thus far, have been the nature of the country and the opposition of the Persian Government. To overcome the first, it is reported that already a line of wells is being built into the desert; and for the second, the unfortunate squabbles of Mr. MURRAY, the English Minister, with the Persian Court, seem to be in a fair way of removing it also.

Persia is also—contrary to express treaty-stipulations—seeking to gain possession of Herat, which had been an independent Principality. The English Government have acted with the usual wise self-interest and unscrupulous ambition which have characterized so long its vigorous policy towards the Asiatic tribes. It does not wait for explanations or apologies. Mr. MURRAY'S difficulties, and the suspected intention to infringe on the Treaty by the Court of Teheran, are at once seized upon as causes of offence by the Government, and War is pushed into Persia without further ceremony. Candahar is occupied—Herat is so threatened, that it must either become a British City or be placed under the rule of some tributary Prince.

Bushire, situated far up the Persian Gulf, and commanding the future terminus of the "Euphrates railroad," is taken and occupied. Through all the apparently warlike movements, there is the usual wise consideration of English diplomacy of the future directions of trade. The new and rich channel of business and travel, which a decade may see opened from the Persian Gulf to the "gates of Syria," and the Mediterranean, must be especially guarded. The vast market beyond the Indus each day, by railroads and improved navigation, to be brought nearer English manufacturers, must at all hazards be protected from war and invasion. The English *diplomats* and officials have taken the bull by the horns, and probably prevented a long war by these vigorous measures.

It is no part of their design to "annex" Persia, or to weaken her. The breaking up of the Persian monarchy would only be bringing nearer the inevitable day, always darkly looming before the British power in Asia, when their colossal enemy with the hosts of Asiatic tribes shall at length meet them in desperate struggle for the empire of India. Persia for the present is a barrier. Before that day comes, a wise government, the connection of railroads, the training of a native army, and the benefits of civilization, may have secured firmly to England the Hindoo people, and rendered the Empire impregnable.

The present struggle, which, according to our latest information, is coming quietly and successfully to a close, is, in fact, the most momentous one to England which her Indian possessions have ever passed through. She still holds the "key of India," and the power which covets it, weakened by previous defeat, is not yet able to pass the four hundred miles of desert to grasp it.

OUR NOBLE SELVES.—Self-praise is proverbially a suspicious commodity, and, in general, does not make a very deep impression on others. It is very well on such occasions as the Fourth of July to adopt in our national liturgy a little self-glorification, but, in ordinary times, it is better to let our acts speak for us. If we are the smartest nation in all creation, all creation will be ready enough to give us full credit for it; and we may spare ourselves the trouble of blowing our own trumpet, which is an ungracious thing to do at the best of times. The Richmond *Enquirer*, in bestowing a parting benediction upon President PIERCE, sums up the glories of his administration, and in an ecstasy of delight exclaims:

"The American people have attained a pinnacle of prosperity and power, that towers high above every other nation of the earth, and still points on to a prouder and nobler destiny, not only for our own country, but for the savage as well as civilized world."

The American people have done pretty well, considering the short time they have been doing business on their own account; but, what prouder or nobler destiny can they hope for than to tower high over every other nation of the earth? We are super-civilized, according to the *Enquirer*, and will yet do something for "the savage as well as civilized world," besides "our own country." In the meanwhile we are availing ourselves to a pretty considerable extent of the superior civilization of the rest of the world, which furnishes us with an immense quantity of the elegancies, luxuries, refinements and necessaries of life which, with all our towering greatness, we are unable to produce. When we commence boasting of our superiority to all the other nations of the earth, it might be profitable to take an unprejudiced view of the points in which we must acknowledge our inferiority.

A SENSITIVE HEBREW.—We publish elsewhere a communication from "A Modest Jew," who does his tribe and ourselves the injustice of assuming that the name of Jew is in itself a reproach. He assumes that when we mentioned that our representative at the Hague was a German Jew, we intended it as a mark of disrespect to that gentleman to mention the fact of his being one of the descendants of Abraham. But the assumption is purely gratuitous; it is the fault of the Jews themselves in supposing that an insult is intended when they are called Jews; they alone seem to feel conscious of any offence in the appellation.

We are constantly in the receipt of angry letters from sensitive Hebrews who seem to feel themselves wronged whenever any one of their tribe is alluded to as a Jew in our columns, and resent it as Shylock did, when Antonio spat upon his Jewish gaberdine. They insist that the religion of everybody shall be mentioned, as well as of themselves. But it is not as religionists that Jews are spoken of, but as belonging to a peculiar race, and we do not at all comprehend the cause of their sensitiveness. Our "modest Jew" wishes us to mention the religion of the other diplomatists whom we alluded to in connection with Mr. BELMONT, our Chargé at the Hague. We comply with his request. Messrs. O'SULLIVAN and SOULE are Roman Catholics, and Mr. OWEN, our Chargé at Naples, was long time a coadjutor with FANNY WRIGHT, and notorious for having no religion at all, or at least he professed not to have any.

THE BRICK CHURCH PROPERTY—SENSIBLE AT LAST. The owners of the Brick Church property have offered it for sale at auction. The sale takes place next Thursday. If they had done this a year ago they would have saved the interest of their money. Waiting upon the Government for eight or ten months generally proves a losing operation. In this instance, however, there are some advantages to be taken into the account. It has enabled them to perfect their title, and also to avail themselves of the general increase in the value of property in the business sections of the City. There are seven lots in the block, and they will probably sell for considerably more than they were offered for to the Government.

WHAT IS A VENAL PRESS?—The *Herald* expresses a desire to know what a venal press is. If it has any desire to be enlightened on that subject, an application to any of the theatrical managers of this City would elicit some interesting and accurate information. A press which keeps a job-office, and, by the sheer force of scurrility, compels timid managers to give it their job printing, approaches very nearly to the popular idea of a venal press.

PENNSYLVANIA SENATOR.—The *Pennsylvanian* states that a protest against the election of Senator CAMERON, signed by 15 Democratic members of the Senate, and 43 of the House, has been forwarded to Senator BIGLER for presentation to the Senate of the United States. The names wanting are those of absent members. The points made against his admission are: 1. That he had not a concurrent majority of both branches. 2. The want of notice of the appointment of Tellers; and 3. A charge of fraud and corrupt influence on the part of Mr. CAMERON to procure his election. It is stated that Senator BIGLER will press the matter upon the consideration of the Senate, and endeavor to secure his colleague's rejection.

AGRICULTURAL.—The Committee of the United States Agricultural Society have issued a notice of the Fifth Annual Fair for the trial of Agricultural Implements and Machinery, to be held at Louisville, Ky., in the coming Autumn. Inventors and manufacturers both in this country and abroad are invited to participate. A separate trial of reapers and mowers will be provided for at the appropriate season. All communications on the subject should be addressed to HENRY S. OLCOTT, Esq., at the American Institute, New-York.

Union and Harmony.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I perceive that "a Virginian" proposes through the Richmond *Enquirer* to raise money enough by subscription to purchase a farm in Virginia, to which President PIERCE may retire upon laying aside the cares of office. The writer proposes to contribute $100 towards this object upon the completion of the subscription.

Our Southern friends must not be left to suppose that the North does not sympathize with them in this laudable object. If they will consent to make the subscription general, I venture to predict that New-Hampshire alone will give *twice* as much towards it as all the Southern States. For my own part I will cheerfully subscribe $200, and the only condition I would insist upon is that, when the Southern farm shall be bought, Ex-President PIERCE shall remain upon it during the residue of his natural life.

I send you my name as a guarantee of my good faith in making this offer. NEW-ENGLAND.

☞ Prof. TAYLER LEWIS, of Union College, has accepted the invitation to deliver the Annual Address before the Society of Inquiry of Union Theological Seminary, in May next.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—"Lucia di Lammermoor" will be given to-night for the last time, with MARIO as WILLOUGBY as the heroine. It is her most difficult part, and will undoubtedly prove attractive. "The Child of the Regiment" is in rehearsal, and will probably be produced on Monday.

THALBERG'S CONCERTS.

Mr. THALBERG gave another of his superb concerts last evening at Niblo's Saloon. There is a prodigility about these entertainments which exceeds anything we have experienced in this country. In the face of unequivocal success, Mr. THALBERG modestly places himself in the background, and secures the services of a number of artists, each of whom is entitled to consideration and patronage from the public. The managerial tact displayed in thus conserving the spiritual feature of the entertainment—the performance of Mr. THALBERG—is remarkable as it is liberal. No fewer than four *prima donnas* assisted last evening—Mme. D'ANGRI, Mlle. PARODI, Mme. PATTI STRAKOSCH and Mme. JOHANNSEN. To these were added a full orchestra under Mr. STRAKOSCH, and Mr. JOSEPH BURKE as a violin soloist. To speak of such an entertainment, except in terms of commendation, is impossible. In concerts where everything is left to the singer's choice, they select, of course, the pieces in which they most excel. When, therefore, such an unparalleled array of first-class talent assists the programme, its execution must necessarily be excellent.

Mr. THALBERG played with his accustomed certainty, and with more than his accustomed force. He is making some additions to his repertoire; the first was in the fantasia on "Home Sweet Home;" the second, introduced last night, was on the popular "Last Rose of Summer," a rose which may well be called perpetual. Mr. THALBERG'S arrangement of this melody is effective and brilliant, and in his hands produces a fine effect. Old friends are always welcome.

Madame D'ANGRI sang lustily, and captivated the audience with a torrent of melody. Mlle. PARODI and Mme. PATTI STRAKOSCH were also in excellent voice. We have seldom heard them sing so well. Madame JOHANNSEN had but little to do, and that little not of a very welcome kind; but she was painstaking and artist-like.

The orchestra, under Mr. STRAKOSCH, was quite strong. A substitution in the first part might have been avoided. There is, we meekly submit, a difference between the overture to "Oberon" and the overture to the "Child of the Regiment." Mr. BURKE played deliciously, and nearly punished the audience with an *encore*.

OLE BULL'S CONCERT.

This distinguished violinist's concert comes off to-night at DODWORTH'S Saloon. The programme is lengthy and attractive.

New-York Academy of Medicine—Resolutions Respecting Dr. Kane—Discussion on Rheumatism.

The regular meeting of the New-York Academy of Medicine was held on Wednesday evening, in the small Chapel of the University, and, in consequence of neither President nor Vice-President being in attendance, Dr. BACHELDER was called to the Chair, and subsequently Dr. BEADLE, a Vice-President, presided. In consequence of the tardy coming of members, a vain attempt at adjournment was made, and the Society proceeded to its regular business—election of new members, the reports of the scientific sections, &c. Dr. MCNULTY raised the question of the propriety of the Academy's passing appropriate resolutions for the memory of Dr. KANE. On motion of Dr. GARDNER, a Committee of three was appointed by the Chair, to draft appropriate resolutions. The Chair appointed Drs. GARDNER, J. M. SMITH and ALONZO CLARK. The first two on this Committee, having no personal knowledge of the deceased, begged to resign, which resignation was accepted, and Drs. WILLARD PARKER and GRISCOM substituted, who resigning for the same reason, Dr. WATSON moved that the motion of the Academy appointing such a Committee be reconsidered, that Dr. KANE was not celebrated as a medical man, that he was not a member of the Academy, and that he was not even a citizen of New-York. He thought that the Academy was making itself officious in passing resolutions. Dr. MCNULTY at some length entered into a recapitulation of Dr. KANE'S professional character: he had been a class-mate with him and had known his worth. The Doctor gave a long and quite minute *résumé* of the professional pursuits of Dr. K., his microscopical researches and his elaborate papers, which had gained him reputation in scientific circles. Dr. GARDNER said that he had resigned from this Committee because he thought others were better able by various qualifications to discharge its duties than he, but he trusted that the action of the Academy would not be reconsidered. Doctors were proverbial for their unwillingness to speak well of their brethren when living, but he hoped that they could in such an extreme case as this afford to tell the truth and speak well of one when dead, and that the Academy would always be "officious" in recognizing greatness and praising worth. The vote was not reconsidered, and the Committee was appointed as follows: Drs. J. W. FRANCIS, ALONZO CLARK and MCNULTY.

Dr. E. H. PARKER reported the proceedings of the Delegates to the recent State Medical Convention at Albany, as having been particularly useful and pleasing to all.

Some debate then took place respecting an advertisement of a mercantile firm upon the cover of one of the publications of the Academy. The matter was referred to the Publication Committee, with directions to report at the next meeting, by whose instrumentality it was placed there.

The question, which of several subjects offered by the various sections for debate at the next meeting, was settled by Dr. PARKER'S motion that *Puerperal Fever, its contagiousness and treatment*, be the subject of debate at the next meeting, when Dr. FRANCIS was appointed to open the subject.

The subject of the character and the treatment of *Rheumatism* was then taken up and debated for nearly two hours by Drs. J. M. SMITH, (who opened the discussion at some length,) WATSON, PARKER, GRISCOM, GARDNER, CLARK, ENOS, GORDON, HEYWOOD, MCNULTY, and HUBBARD. The subject was quite fully discussed, particularly the alkaline treatment and its relations with the cardiac sympathies. This discussion was unexpected and unrestrained, and much valuable information was imparted and received. Such discussions accord well with the character of the institution, and are elevating and valuable in their results. The attendance at this meeting, after its first opening, was quite large, and all were evidently interested.

New-York Medical College—Annual Commencement.

The Commencement exercises of the New-York Medical College for the session of 1856-57, took place last night in the Lecturing Room of the Institution, in Thirteenth-street. It rained, but the room was crowded, and one third of the audience were ladies. In the honors awarded to young men just adventuring in the perilous paths of science, who take greater interest than the ladies? Mothers, sisters, cousins, and sometimes, (but this is quite *sub rosa*,) those who expect to bear a more tender relation, will be present, rain or moonshine. And so last night, the large room was crowded and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed, DODWORTH'S Band contributing exquisite music.

WM. CHAUNCEY, Esq., introduced Rev. Mr. PRESCOTT, who offered prayer. Dr. FRANK TUTHILL, then conferred the prizes for the three best theses from the graduating class, as follows: The first prize to NEHEMIAH NICKERSON, of Connecticut, for his thesis on Infantile Paralysis; the second prize to N. E. TEBAGUES, of Connecticut, for his thesis on the effects of climate and exercise on the quantity and quality of food; the third prize to JOHN M. FARRINGTON, of New-York, for his thesis on the Psycophysical relations of man.

Professor DORENUS then read the names of the graduates entitled to diplomas as Doctors of Medicine, and Dr. GREEN, with an appropriate address, after delivering the Hippocratic oath, awarded them. The names of the graduates are James H. Brush, N. Y.; Henry W. Cansdell, England; Henry E. Crampton, N. Y.; John Crosby, N. Y.; P. F. C. Desiandes, France; Hugh Doherty, London, Eng.; J. F. Dunker, N. J.; John M. Farrington, N. Y.; Herbert Fen, N. Y.; Moritz Froechlich, Germany; Ch. Pennington Frost, Vt.; H. S. Gilbert, N. Y.; Story Norman Goss, Vt.; Orange H. Green, N. Y.; Jos. Hafner, Germany; Jacob Henggeler, Switzerland; Francis Heuel, Germany; George T. Hough, N. Y.; John Q. A. Hawes, Maine; Offny W. Hornsby, Miss.; Levi Jewett, Conn.; E. E. Lee, N. Y.; L. Michel, France; John James Mitchel, N. Y.; Nehemiah Nickerson, Conn.; Mortimer C. Northrop, N. Y.; R. J. O'Sullivan, N. Y.; R. L. Parsons, N. Y.; W. Owen Smith, Bermuda; Jas. S. Woods, N. Y.

Honorary degrees were then conferred on the following gentlemen: Juan Lantuer, Cuba; Joseph Mears, M. A., Ala.; Stephen Rogers, Panama; John Grover, M. D., Maine; E. R. Paine, Valparaiso.

Dr. GREEN'S address was timely. One sentence should dwell in the memory of the students like a sentence of gold. "Learn," said the Doctor, "to say 'no' with decision when it resists temptation, and 'yes' with caution, when it implies a promise, for a promise once given is a bond inviolate."

Dr. TIMOTHY CHILDS was then introduced, and de-

livered a very happy valedictory to the graduates. It was the Professor's first public appearance before a New-York audience. He was greeted with loud applause. He said the object of his address on this occasion would be two-fold. 1st. To premise a hasty enumeration of a few of the *mile stones* of medical progress thus far; and 2d. To advert to some of the *scientific dangers* to which he conceived graduates were exposed on entering the profession in its present transition state. He would not go back as far as Hippocrates of whom one of his translaters has wittily said, we say much and know little, but beginning with the 17th century, the lecturer ran rapidly over the leading features of that century, mentioning the great names—those light-houses in the pathway of science—whose genius illuminated the darkness of that era, and the brilliancy of whose immortal truths reach even to the present day—a line of light enduring till all time. FABRICIUS, the discoverer of the valves in the veins; HARVEY, his pupil, in name synonymous with the circulation of the blood; ASELLIUS, who discovered the lacteals, and numerous others who added glory to the 17th century. In the 18th century were found HALLER, SWAMMERDAM, PRIESTLY, LAVOISIER, HUNTER, SPALLANZANI, CRUIKSHANKS, POTTS, the BELLS, BICHAT, DESSAULT, and a crowd of worthies,whose names are familiar to all students.

The lecturer found the present century so rich in facts and in noble names, that he despaired of enumerating them, so passed on to the second and principal topic—The scientific dangers besetting graduates.

"Medicine," said he, "ever improves, but it improves slowly. Eager minds are not content to labor and to wait, and tread slowly and painfully the toil some path of induction. Perfect systems of medicine are started, which boldly challenge your acceptance. At the extreme right we have the exclusives of the school of observation, with their 'Procrustean bed' of the numerical method; on the left, the followers of the mystic German and his exclusive law." The Doctor then reviewed the first of these schools, and gave at length his objections to it, distinctly stating, however, that it was to its abuse, not its use, that he objected.

To the other system—the doctrine and practice of exclusive Homœopathy—he then turned his attention, reviewing its dogmas with severity. His objections to it were: 1. That it ignores the very existence of the *vis medicatrix naturæ*; 2. That it ignores all *entities* in disease, and deals only with the sensible vital power; 3. That it confounds the symptoms with the pathology; 4. That it ignores the ascertained practical facts of that most common process—of inflammation; and 5. That the diet, enjoined as a means of cure, is, like the rest of the system, fanciful and empirical.

Each of these divisions was illustrated by facts drawn from known and reliable sources.

To this as well as to the numerical system he objected, as exclusive systems. Each has a certain application—each its modicum of truth.

With some closing remarks as regards the treatment of the patient in contradistinction to the treatment of the disease, the Doctor concluded with a cordial welcome to the newly made Doctors before him.

The Professor's address was loudly cheered at its close, and after a benediction by Rev. Mr. PRESCOTT, the large audience dispersed.

Among the celebrities on the platform we noticed the venerable father of Professor CHILDS, formerly Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts.

A Policeman Assaulted by Thieves, and a Prisoner Rescued—Citizens Look on and Refuse to Interfere.

Yesterday afternoon, Officer ROBERT ALLISON, of the Chief's Office, discovered two thieves prowling about Broadway suspiciously. He "piped" them from 5 till 7 o'clock, when they entered an entry-way in Broadway, near Barclay-street, in which was a glass show-case, containing umbrellas, canes and such like articles. This case they pryed open with a large jack-knife, and took therefrom each a cane, which immediately thereafter they secreted at a place in College-place. Mr. ALLISON hastened at once to the Chief's Office, and, securing the services of Officer DEVOE, hastened back in pursuit of the thieves. Knowing that the thieves would return again for more booty, the officers secreted themselves in the vicinity of the entry-way. In a moment afterwards the thieves made their appearance, and began again to "operate" on the show-case. The officers pounced upon them—Mr. ALLISON collaring one, and Mr. DEVOE the other. They were taken to the shop above, where they were searched, after which the officers started with their prisoners for the Chief's Office.

Mr. ALLISON's prisoner, a boy of about 17 years, walked quietly and quickly along. The other one, a stout fellow, complained to Mr. DEVOE that he was lame, and was therefore permitted to limp along slowly. Mr. ALLISON took his prisoner without trouble to the Chief's Office, but Mr. DEVOE was not so successful, for just as he reached the Park walk he was suddenly and violently assailed from behind by two other thieves, accomplices of the prisoner. Taking advantage of this the prisoner made a desperate effort to escape. Mr. DEVOE tightened his grip, and his assailants renewed their assault with great violence, assisted by the prisoner. The officer fought desperately. He knocked his man down several times, but he was not a match for three, especially as he had foolishly left his club behind him, and had forgotten his revolver. The prisoner was rescued, and with his accomplices made good his escape. Mr. DEVOE was badly beaten about the head and face, and his clothes nearly torn off. One of the scoundrels by whom he was attacked tried to steal his watch, but the officer seeing the attempt quickly handed it for safe keeping to a boy standing by, who afterward restored it to him.

The most disgraceful part of this affair is that it took place in Broadway when the street was thronged, and in the presence of a hundred persons who refused to interfere, notwithstanding Mr. DEVOE loudly called for help, and announced that he was an officer and his assailants thieves. One valiant fellow indeed, told the officer afterwards, that he had *presumed* a man from striking him!

Mr. DEVOE is one of the most faithful and efficient men in the Department, but even men as faithful and efficient as he may become negligent, when permitted to be beaten by professional thieves in the most public of our public thoroughfares, in the presence of "citizens," who perhaps would be the very first to find fault with what they term "Police inefficiency."

As matters now are, a policeman has no inducement to prompt to personal risk in the discharge of his duties. If beaten or maimed, he is likely to be discharged from the department for incompetency, while his assailants, if arrested, are merely bound over to keep the peace in the sum of $300, the charge against them being simply that of assault and battery.

A Modest Jew.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In an article in the TIMES of to-day, headed "Foreigners in the State Department," you inform the public that Mr. MARCY sent a German Jew to represent us at the Hague, a Frenchman to Spain, an Englishman to Naples, and an Irishman to Lisbon. Now, I very "umbly" inquire your reasons for not informing the dear public as to the religion of the representatives at Spain, Naples and Lisbon. You are at pains to say that the gentleman at the Hague, in addition to being a German, is likewise a Jew; a piling of horror upon horror that is certainly very distressing to delicate Christian nerves. Upon my word, although I am a very earnest Republican, and consequently politically opposed to Secretary MARCY, I cannot see that he is guilty of a very enormous crime in having made the appointment aforementioned. It may be that because I happen to be a Jew myself, that I am disqualified from pronouncing impartial judgment, but nevertheless I humbly pray that the enlightened and liberal Christian press of the city and country will cease from eternally thrusting this Jew into the teeth of Mr. MARCY. The world will some day or other have to get reconciled to Jews, and it may as well set about it at once, as do it tardily and with an ill grace. In Europe a Jew in a diplomatic, and even in a ministerial position, has ceased to be a novelty, and if, as it was talked of, Senator BENJAMIN of Louisiana had been called to the Cabinet of President BUCHANAN, the people of this country would have been better prepared to see a Jew President in the year 1960. I don't want to quarrel with you, Mr. Editor, for writing "German Jew," for perhaps you thought it necessary to write thus, in order to describe properly Mr. BELMONT, our representative at the Hague. But in the meantime, I shall be glad to be informed as to the creed of our other representatives, inasmuch as it will form the basis of a calculation as to what my chances are for getting the mission to Vienna, when in 1860, Speaker BANKS or some other good Republican is elected to the Presidency of these United States. In conclusion, whilst assuring you of my distinguished regard, I beg also to assure you that in case of the aforementioned contingency, I have no objection to the mission to London.

Yours, &c., A MODEST JEW.

NEW-YORK, March 5, 1857.

Suicide of a Well-known Physician.

Dr. SAMUEL B. PHILLIPS, a repectable physician, committed suicide at his residence, in Eighteenth-street, corner of Ninth-avenue, on Wednesday afternoon, by swallowing a dose of hydrocyanic (Prussic) acid. The doctor had been for some days in a very desponding mood, and extremely fretful, his excitement partaking, seemingly, of a religious nature. On the day of his death, about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, he left the store, (he kept a drug store on the lower floor of the building in which he lived,) and saying he was fatigued, retired to his bedroom, first sending his wife on an errand. When MRS. PHILLIPS returned she found the bedroom of the doctor locked, and supposing him asleep, did not enter.

Some time afterwards MRS. PHILLIPS entered the room, when she beheld her husband lying on the bed cold and dead. She gave an alarm, and Dr. MANWARING, who was below stairs, hastened above, but too late to be of any service. A glass partly filled with water was on a table by the Doctor's bedside. This tumbler, on being examined, was found to contain some prussic acid, and a medical examination afterwards made showed that Dr. PHILLIPS had destroyed himself by swallowing a quantity of this most deadly poison. The appearance of the body indicated that he died with scarcely a struggle.

Dr. ROE testified before Coroner PERRY, who held the inquest yesterday, that Dr. PHILLIPS had been suffering from an enlargement of the liver, and that such disease was calculated to induce despondency and uneasiness of mind.

Upon the person of deceased was found a paper on which was written these words:

"I here declare that *my dear Harriet* has not been the cause of my misfortunes. It is myself, and I am tired of my own sinful nature, and of a sinful cheating world. May God forgive me! I am yours, now, as ever. S. B. P."

The verdict of the Coroner's Jury was, "Suicide by hydrocyanic acid."

Dr. PHILLIPS was 54 years of age. He was a native of Connecticut, but has for many years resided in this City.

The Organ of the Administration Changing Hands.

From the Washington Union of yesterday.

THE VALEDICTORY OF MR. NICHOLSON.

With the present issue of the Washington *Union* and with this article, we take our leave of the paper, and of its patrons and readers. We need not tell those acquainted with the labor and responsibility of conducting a daily journal, that our position for nearly four years has been one of constant toil, anxiety and care. The duties which devolved upon us have been discharged with as much ability as we could command; and we have the most substantial evidence that we have not labored altogether without success, in the gratifying fact that the circulation of the *Union* has constantly and rapidly increased, and that we resign it to our successor in a state of greater prosperity than it has ever enjoyed. no one who has not tried it can appreciate the embarrassments and responsibilities which attach to the management of a journal bearing the relation to the Administration which the *Union* has done. It has been our object to give to the policy of the administration a zealous and efficient support. With very slight exceptions, this policy has been so entirely consonant with our own sentiments that its support has been no less a pleasure than a duty. In retiring it is a source of gratification that the great leading principles of the administration, which we have earnestly and industriously advocated, have received the cordial and triumphant approval of the country in the election of Mr. BUCHANAN. In the successful maintenance of those principles by him, and in their faithful and efficient advocacy by our successor, we have the most abiding confidence. With feelings of profound gratitude to our patrons for their generous support, we withdraw, and commend the *Union*, under the control of Mr. APPLETON, to their continued confidence.

As great as is the relief which we feel in laying aside the cares and labors of our position, it is yet not without regret that we dissolve the many warm personal ties that have bound us to our associates and assistants connected with the *Union* establishment. We have received from all of them at all times the most cordial and willing coöperation in every department of the establishment, and we part from them with profound regret. We should not do justice to our esteemed assistant in the editorial department, Colonel JOHN F. CARTER, if we did not thus publicly acknowledge the value of his aid and the fidelity of his devotion to the great cause to which we have dedicated the *Union*. We are gratified to learn that he will continue in the establishment, and will hereafter have charge of the publishing department of the paper. With these words we lay aside the pen which we have used night and day for four years, and retire to private life. A. O. P. NICHOLSON.

THE SALUTATORY OF MR. APPLETON.

We do not assume the editorial chair of the *Union* without a full appreciation of its responsibilities. Our experience as the editor of a daily journal confirms the opinion on this subject of Judge NICHOLSON, and he has increased the difficulty of our position by the ability and fidelity of which he has given us the example. But, wherever there is great responsibility in our country, it is almost always met by great generosity and forbearance, and we throw ourselves upon the indulgence of our readers for any shortcomings except those of principle or important governmental policy. In reference to these, we expect to be held to a rigid account; for no personal kindness ought ever to excuse the advocacy of false doctrines or the support of corrupt practice.

We mean to support, with all the ability which belongs to us, the Administration of JAMES BUCHANAN. It has been inaugurated, after a fierce tempest of popular excitement, amidst the general acclaim of his countrymen, and with the cordial wishes for its success of a great majority of the American people. Such a spectacle as that which was exhibited yesterday at the eastern front of the Capitol could have been witnessed nowhere else than in our own Republic. In Westminster Abbey, at the coronation of a Queen, chivalry and wealth and ancestral pride have united with heroic memories and loyal impulses to make the occasion at once impressive and gorgeous. But the mighty thought, which gave its highest sublimity to yesterday's proceedings, was the grand idea that the President, who then took his oath of office, was the *elected* President of the United States. He represented no mere tradition, and entered upon no arbitrary rule. To the Constitution, and to the people, he acknowledged becomingly his allegiance, and he invoked the Supreme Ruler of the World to enable him to do justice to his great trust. As he stood there, face to face with the statue of WASHINGTON, and surrounded by those who occupy the highest places of authority known to our country, and in the presence of 50,000 of his fellow-citizens, announced the principles which would guide him in the future, his predecessor in office at his side, and his successor, possibly, within the sound of his voice, he illustrated at once the representative character of our Government, and the safety with which it is permitted to rest upon the free suffrages of an enlightened people. To aid in the maintenance of this Government upon the principles of the Constitution will be the great object to which we shall devote ourself as editor of the *Union*. It is an object which may well engage the highest effort of any man, and in pursuing it we feel sure that we shall have the best wishes of our countrymen.

We enter upon the editorial duties of the *Union* before we have had an opportunity to complete our arrangements for its management. We hope at an early day to give it an enlarged form, and to make it an acceptable visitor to its readers, not only for its political character and intelligence, but also for its early news and its general reading. To what extent it will justify, however, the expectations of its friends, will be best understood from its future history, and by this it must necessarily be judged. We can only promise our best efforts, with such valuable assistance as we may be able to obtain, to make it in all respects an interesting journal, and a worthy representative, at the seat of Government, of the national Democracy of the United States. JOHN APPLETON.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents For Saturday, March 7.

I.—POETRY—A City of Brotherhoods.

II.—ELEANOR HAZLETON; OR, THE HOPE OF WOMAN—Part II., chapters VII. and VIII.

III.—IMPORTANT FROM NICARAGUA—Special Correspondence of the TIMES.

IV.—INTERESTING FROM HAVANA—Particulars of the death of Dr. KANE.

V.—THE INAUGURATION OF PRESIDENT BUCHANAN—Inaugural ceremonies and address.

VI.—SPECIAL LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

VII.—SUMMARY OF NEWS—Foreign and domestic, including California, and City intelligence for the week ending March 7.

VIII.—PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS FOR THE WEEK, INCLUDING THE NEW TARIFF.

IX.—AGRICULTURAL—Breadstuffs, provision and other produce markets, New-York Live Stock market, wholesale and retail markets, articles on agricultural topics, &c.

X.—COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL SUMMARY FOR THE WEEK.

XI.—EDITORIAL ARTICLES—The new President and the old. Congressional Corruption. Philanthropy and Cotton. The Oswego Canal. New Guano Deposits. Our Millionaires. The new Tariff as it affects Liquors. Foreigners in the State Department.

THE WEEKLY TIMES is sent to subscribers by Mail or Express, at the following rates per annum:

One Copy, one year, for..... $2
Five Copies, one year, for..... 5
Twenty-Five Copies, one year, for..... 20

Each package must in every case be *sent to one name and address*. Any Postmaster, clerk, or other person, who may send us TEN or more subscribers on the above terms, and who will receive the package for distribution among the subscribers, *shall receive one extra copy*. Additions may at any time be made to Clubs by the party in whose name the Club stands, and on terms of first remittance.

Postage on the WEEKLY TIMES is:
To Canada, payable in advance..... 26 cents a year.
Within the State..... 26 cents a year.
Within the United States..... 26 cents a year.

The NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published twice a week, and containing all the reading matter of the Daily, is sent to Subscribers at the rate of THREE DOLLARS per annum. Two COPIES to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Payment in all cases is required invariably in advance; and no papers will ever be sent until the receipt of the money.

All letters inclosing money, or on business of any kind with the office, to be addressed to the Publishers, RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO., No. 138 Nassau-st., New-York.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

THE HAIR! THE HAIR!—WHAT LADY OR gentleman would be without a beautiful head of hair, when by the use of LYON'S KATHAIRON such an one can so easily be had. The KATHAIRON prevents the hair from falling off or turning gray, cleanses it from scurf and dandruff, makes it soft curly and glossy, and imparts a delightful perfume. Sold by all dealers everywhere, for 25 cents per bottle. HEATH, WYNKOOP & CO., Proprietors and Perfumers, No. 63 Liberty-st., New-York.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS, 1857,
AT LAST FALL'S PRICES.

SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st., have now ready for exhibition a large and superior stock of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING, imported expressly for this Spring's trade, and until further notice will be sold at LAST FALL'S PRICES.

SELLING OFF! SELLING OFF!—$250,000 worth of China, glass, gas fixtures, plated ware, &c., &c. Look at the prices, and see if we are not the lowest, then make a memorandum of the number of the store, and be sure you get into the RIGHT PLACE.

White Dinner Sets	154 pieces	$16 00
Decorative China Tea Sets	44 pieces	6 50
White China Tea Sets	44 pieces	5 75
White China Dinner Plates	the dozen	1 65
White China Soup Plates	the dozen	1 65
White China Breakfast Plates	the dozen	1 45
White China Cups	the dozen	1 65
Cut Glass Goblets	the dozen	1 75
Cut Glass Champagnes	the dozen	1 20
Cut Glass Wines	the dozen	75
Silver-plated Table Spoons	the dozen	3 75
Silver-plated Tea Spoons	the dozen	1 50
Silver-plated Table Forks	the dozen	4 00
Silver-plated Casters	the dozen	5 00
Silver-plated Tea Sets	6 pieces	22 00
Silver-plated Cake Baskets		6 50

The public are respectfully informed that this immense stock must be cleared out within
NINETY DAYS.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway,
between Houston and Bleecker sts.

NO. 40 MURRAY-STREET.—STEARNS & MARVIN'S, late RICH & CO.'s improved SALAMANDER SAFE. WILDER'S patent, secured with the celebrated LA BELLE POWDER-PROOF LOCK, with a very small key, all made under the immediate inspection of our Mr. STEARNS, who has for 15 years superintended their manufacture, during which time not a dollar's worth of property has been consumed in one of these 233 having been tested in accidental fires; warranted free from dampness. Also, BURGLAR-PROOF CHESTS, of any size, lined with hardened steel, which cannot be drilled or broken. For sale by STEARNS & MARVIN, No. 40 Murray-st. Factory, corner of St. Mark's-place and Avenue A.

CARPETINGS AND OIL-CLOTHS.
BRUSSELS AND TAPESTRY CARPET..9s. per yard.
VELVET CARPET.....12s. to 16s. per yard.
OIL-CLOTHS.....3s. to 3s. per yard.
HEAVY SUPER CARPETS.....6s. per yard.
CURTAINS AND CURTAIN MATERIALS,
MATTINGS, &c., &c.,
For sale at reduced prices, by
PETERSON & HUMPHREY,
No. 524 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

SEWING MACHINES.—I. M. SINGER & CO.'S *Gazette*, a beautiful pictorial paper, contains full and reliable information about sewing machines, and answers all questions that can be asked on the subject. All who read this paper will know how to purchase a sewing machine with which $1,000 a year, clear profit, can be made, and will be protected from being imposed upon by any of the humbug machines now before the public. I. M. SINGER & CO.'S *Gazette* will be sent gratis to all who apply by letter or otherwise.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway, New-York.

The stormy March has come at last,
With winds and clouds and changing skies.—*Bryant.*

LADIES WISHING THEIR SUPPLY OF SHOES for the coming season can find the largest, handsomest and best assortment of ladies', misses', boys' and children's boots and shoes, of all kinds and prices, at J. B. MILLER & CO.'S, No. 134 Canal-st.

RUPTURE—ONLY PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED to MARSH & CO. by the Industrial Exhibition of all Nations, at the Crystal Palace, for their new Patent Radical Cure Truss. References as to its superiority: Professors Valentine Mott, Willard Parker and John M. Carnochan. Open from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M.
MARSH & CO., No. 2½ Maiden-lane, New-York.

GENTLEMEN'S HATS.—BIRD, NO. 49 NASSAU-st., will introduce the various styles for Spring on Monday, March 2. They will be distinguished by the style and finish that has hitherto secured the liberal patronage of discriminating wearers.
BIRD, No. 49 Nassau-st., near Maiden-Lane.

BEEBE & CO.,
No. 156 Broadway,
WILL ISSUE THEIR SPRING FASHION
For gentlemen's hats, THIS DAY, (Saturday,) Feb. 28.

KEROSENE GAS-LIGHT STOCK FOR SALE cheap, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
No. 4 Broad-st.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ F. C. Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., (between Broadway and West Broadway,) New-York, announce to the Druggists of the United States, Canada, California and South America, and the West Indies, that they can make a selection from a large assortment of GENUINE PATENT MEDICINES, AMERICAN, ENGLISH AND FRENCH PERFUMERY, FANCY SOAPS, COLOGNE, HAIR AND TOOTH BRUSHES, HAIR DYES, GUM DROPS, MEDICATED LOZENGES, CACHOUS, CAPSULES, SYRINGES, INDIA RUBBER ARTICLES, and all the various and miscellaneous articles usually kept by first-class Druggists. The Patent Medicines sold by us are procured direct from the proprietors, or their exclusive agents, and in all cases are warranted genuine.

☞ Reducing Stock.
ELEGANT CHANDELIERS AND GAS FIXTURES
Can now be bought at full
THIRTY PER CENT.
below usual prices, of
COLT & WHITTLESEY,
No. 923 Broadway, cor. 21st-st.
N. B.—Old Chandeliers Taken in Exchange.

☞ A Cure for Asthma.—There are many well attested cases of cures of this distressing complaint by the use of the Wild Cherry, as combined by Dr. WISTAR, in his famous Cough Balsam, which medicine has achieved a world-wide reputation. None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS.

☞ Burnett's Kalliston and Burnett's Odontal Tooth Wash for sale by C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway.

☞ I Am Determined that the Character of my Charles' London gin shall be, like Cæsar's wife, beyond suspicion. It is pronounced by physicians generally a tonic invigorant and stimulant of unequaled merit. It is distilled especially for me in London, by a process peculiar to itself, and is put into bottles under my immediate supervision, and leaves my warehouse bearing my trademark as pure and impervious to reproach as the very air we breathe.

It is my desire that the purchaser should be assured of this great truth; and in support of it I am at all times ready to allow him to accompany one or more pipes of my gin from the bonded warehouse to my own—there to put it into bottle, label, case and ship it, under his very eye. As the United States laws prevent the importation of liquors in glass, I think this will be deemed equivalent to delivery in bond.

Let purchasers now in this City from the South and West exact from the parties who under a similar title to my own, but without my name, are busy palming off their noxious mixtures, called London cordial gin, a contract similar to the one I offer above; then, if not already done, the fact will be made manifest that Charles' is the only real London cordial gin.

The public (I charge it unhesitatingly) have been unblushingly imposed upon by the nefarious imitators of my genuine article. Physicians and chemists have been induced to give certificates, not upon the poison the parties generally distribute, but really upon my gin, transferred from one of my own to another bottle and submitted to analysis as theirs. I can scarce blame the paid givers of such certificates, and yet, the sick, prostrated by illness, have been transferred to a bed of more narrow dimensions, where

"The rude forefathers of the hamlet sleep,"

victims of the worst species of cupidity that ever disgraced the heart of man. How far the publication of such certificates may have effected this I leave the public to decide.

It is time this state of things ceased. I have endeavored this Winter to induce the Legislature by the appointment of inspectors and the passage of stringent laws, to arrest the evils of adulteration. That they may eventually do something of the kind I have every hope, but, in the meantime, I call upon the press and the public to support me in my efforts to furnish one species of alcholic distillation free from contamination.

EDMUND C. CHARLES,
(Late DeVenoge & Charles,) No. 46 Broadway.

☞ Anthony J. Bleecker & Co., will sell at auction on MONDAY, 9th of March, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the house and lot No. 124 Forsyth-st., between Broome and Delancy-sts.; size of lot 25 by 100 feet; house 25 by 44, three-story brick, occupied by the owner, and in first-rate order, with every improvement, suitable for a comfortable dwelling, and in the best location in the 10th Ward. For maps and further particulars, apply to the auctioneers, No. 7 Broad-st. House can be seen any day after 10 o'clock A. M.

WIGS!—HAIR-DYE!!—WIGS!!!

☞ Batchelor's Wigs and Toupees have improvements peculiar to their house. They are celebrated all over the world for their graceful beauty, ease and durability—fitting to a charm. The largest and best stock in the world. Twelve private rooms for applying his famous DYE. Sold at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway

☞ Nathan Bangs' Mission Church.—The Dedicatory Services will be held on SUNDAY, March 8. At 10½ A. M. Rev. Dr. BANGS will preach; at 3 P. M. Rev. Dr. KENNEDAY; and at 7 P. M. Rev. JOHN M. REID. The church is situated on the Clove Road, about half a mile from Fulton-av. Stages will run in connection with the services, carrying friends to and from the church, via Fulton-av. The first stage will leave Fulton Ferry *one hour*, and the last *one half hour* before each service.

☞ Frangipanni.—An eternal perfume from the Holy City. INGER & CO., No. 209 Broadway; HAVILAND, John-st.; GABAUDAN & HILL, Maiden-lane; WELLS & CO., Franklin-st.; HAYES, Brooklyn, and all druggists.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A GREAT NATIONAL WORK.
SOLD BY SUBSCRIPTION ONLY.
AN ABRIDGEMENT OF THE DEBATES OF CONGRESS,
From 1789 to 1856.

From Gales & Seaton's Annals of Congress—from their Register of Debates; and from the Official Reported Debates by John C. Rives.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "THIRTY YEARS' VIEW."

To be completed in 15 vols., 750 pages each, comprising what is now contained in over One Hundred Volumes.

The price for each volume, in law binding, will be $3 50, (not much over one half the usual price for law books,) or $3 in the best cloth, pay able as delivered.

The first volume is now ready, and the work will be continued every two or three months till the whole is complete.

The large expense involved in publishing this work has induced us to offer it by SUBSCRIPTION ONLY, and we, therefore, specially invite the coöperation of our fellow-citizens in all parts of the Union to send us their names early, with directions how the volumes shall be forwarded.

In neighborhoods where we have no agent, we will send a copy of the work, post-paid, on receipt of the price named.

These debates have been accruing for a period of nearly twenty years, and fill more than one hundred volumes—one-third of them quarto—and cannot be purchased for less than Five Hundred Dollars, nor read when purchased except as a necessity, nor anything found in them when wanted except upon tedisome search. In the meantime, they contain the history of the working of the Government from its foundation—showing what has been done, and how it was done—and shed light upon the study of all impending questions; for there is not a question of the day, and will not be while the Government continues, which may not be illustrated by something to be found in these debates.

The following letters have been received:

WHEATLAND, NEAR LANCASTER, Nov. 17, 1856.

MY DEAR SIR: It affords me pleasure to become a subscriber to Col. Benton's Abridgment of the Debates in Congress, from 1789 to 1856. From the long experience of the talented in public affairs, his commanding ability, and his accurate and extensive knowledge of its political history, we may expect that this work will add to his own fame and prove highly valuable to his country.

Yours, very respectfully, JAMES BUCHANAN.

LEXINGTON, KY., Jan. 6, 1857.

DEAR SIR: In answer to your letter of 2d inst. I have to say that I know of no man in the United States more competent than Col. Benton to prepare an abridgment of the Debates in Congress, and I take pleasure in becoming a subscriber to the work. Very respectfully,

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE.

BOSTON, Dec. 20, 1856.

DEAR SIR: I have already subscribed for the Debates in Congress in this city. Col. Benton's eminent talent and reputation as a statesman, his familiar acquaintance with our Parliamentary history, and his untiring industry, are a sufficient guarantee for the faithful execution of this great undertaking. I am, dear Sir, respectfully yours,

EDWARD EVERETT.

Of this work Governor CHASE, of Ohio, says:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, COLUMBUS, Dec 5, 1856.

DEAR SIR: The proposed Abridgment of the Debates of Congress, by Colonel Benton, commends itself to the favor of all Americans. The work itself is most important. It will place within the reach of thousands otherwise inaccessible treasures of historical knowledge. It will make audible to the present generation the discussions of the past—deeply interesting themselves, but even more interesting as exhibiting the beginnings of great lines of events, the procession of which is yet passing before our own eyes.

And no man is so well fitted for this work as the distinguished statesman who has undertaken it. His large experience in the public councils, and his comprehensive judgment, afford sufficient guarantees that nothing will be retrenched which should be retained, or retained which should be retrenched. Very respectfully yours,

S. P. CHASE.

Hon. Judge Ware, of the United States District Court for Maine says:

A faithful and impartial Abridgment of the Debates of Congress, from the organization of the Government to the present time, will be a work of very great value to every man who feels an interest in the history of his country. Mr. Benton's long experience in public life, familiarity with all the great questions of national policy which have agitated the country, and been discussed in Congress for the last thirty-five years, and his known industry, eminently qualify him for such a work.

ASHUR WARE.

PORTLAND, Feb. 14, 1857.

Persons desiring an Agency for the above, or with our other Subscription Books, should make early application to D. APPLETON & CO.,
Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway, New-York.

NEW LAW BOOK
JUST PUBLISHED BY
LITTLE, BROWN & CO.,
Law and Foreign Booksellers, No. 112 Washington-st., Boston.

DIGEST OF ENGLISH REPORTS,
A DIGEST OF THE DECISIONS OF THE COURTS OF ENGLAND, CONTAINED IN THE ENGLISH LAW AND EQUITY REPORTS,
FROM THE FIRST VOLUME
TO THE THIRTY-FIRST
INCLUSIVE.
BY CHAUNCEY SMITH, ESQ.
8vo. Price $5 50.

This Digest contains an abstract of about forty-five hundred cases decided in the several Chancery, Common Law, Criminal, Admiralty and Ecclesiastical Courts, and a complete synopsis of the decisions of the English Courts for a period of five years.

It has been carefully prepared with particular reference to the convenience of the profession in this country. Every practitioner has felt in the use of the English digests the embarrassments to which the difference in the practice of the two countries subjects the American lawyer in the use of a book prepared expressly for the profession in England.

A digest is a labor-saving device for economizing the time of a lawyer, and any expedient which tends to promote that object adds to the value of the work. The Law and Equity Digest contains one feature of great utility: the abstract of each case has at its commencement a caption in italics, indicating the point decided, and enabling the examiner to determine at a glance if the case is one which he desires to consult.

The table of cases is also more full and complete than any other which has been published in this country. It contains a reference not only to the Law and Equity Reports, but to all the different series published in England or reprinted in this country, and enables the lawyer to find any case cited from any of these. By this means the Digest is made an index to all the English Reports, and may be used with greater convenience than any other digest of English cases published in this country.

ALSO RECENTLY PUBLISHED:

GRAY'S MASSACHUSETTS REPORTS. Vol. 3. 8vo. $5.
CURTIS' CIRCUIT COURT REPORTS. Vol. 2. 8vo. $5 50.
ENGLISH LAW AND EQUITY REPORTS. Vol. 35, 8vo. $2.
PARSONS' ELEMENTS OF MERCANTILE LAW. 8vo. $5 50.
BISHOP'S COMMENTARIES ON CRIMINAL LAW. Vol. 1. 8vo. $5 50.
BENNETT AND HEARD'S LEADING CRIMINAL CASES. Vol. 1. 8vo. $5.
WARE'S CIRCUIT COURT REPORTS. Second edition, with additional cases. 8vo. $5 50.
CUSHING'S LAW AND PRACTICE OF LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLIES. Royal 8vo. $5.
HEMPSTEAD'S CIRCUIT COURT REPORTS. Ninth District, Arkansas. 8vo. $5 50.
CURTIS' DECISIONS OF THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, with Digest. 23 vols. 8vo. $66.
CURTIS' DIGEST OF THE DECISIONS OF THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UITED STATES. 8vo. $5 50.
UNITED STATES DIGEST. Vol. 15. Royal 8vo. $5.
WALKER'S INTRODUCTION TO AMERICAN LAW. Third edition, enlarged. 8vo. $5 50.
WHEATON'S INTERNATIONAL LAW. Sixth edition. 8vo. $6.
STORY ON CONTRACTS. Fourth edition, revised and enlarged. 2 vols. 8vo. $11.

THE WITHERED HEART.—AN ORIGINAL Novelet, by that popular and instructive writer, T. S. ARTHUR, Esq. See the SATURDAY EVENING POST of this week. Sold by DEXTER & BRO., and other periodical dealers. Price 4 cents.

New Hand-Books for Home Improvement—By Mail.
HOW TO WRITE: A NEW POCKET MANUAL OF CORRESPONDENCE AND LETTER-WRITING. A popular Hand-book, embracing hints on Penmanship, choice of Writing Materials, Practical Rules for Literary Composition in General, and Epistolary and Newspaper Writing, PUNCTUATION and PROOF CORRECTING in particular; with Letters of Business, Relationship, Friendship, and Love; illustrated by numerous examples of genuine epistles, from the pens of the best writers; including Forms for Letters of Introduction, Notes, Cards, etc., and a collection of Poetical Quotations. Price, in paper, prepaid by mail, 30 cents; muslin, 50 cents.

The following, in press, will be issued as soon as possible:

HOW TO TALK: or, Hints toward a Grammatical and Graceful Style in Conversation and Debate. 30 cents.

HOW TO BEHAVE; A Manuel of Etiquette and Guide to Correct Personal Habits; with Rules for Debating Societies and Deliberative Assemblies. Price 30 cents; muslin, 50 cents.

HOW TO DO BUSINESS; A Guide to Success in Practical Life, and Hand-Book of Legal and Commercial Forms. Same.

One Dollar will pay for the four works, in paper, and $1 75 in muslin. They will be sent to subscribers, postage prepaid, as fast as issued, by

FOWLER & WELLS,
No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

THE WITHERED HEART.—AN ORIGINAL Novelet, by that popular and instructive writer, T. S. ARTHUR, Esq. See the SATURDAY EVENING POST of this week, Sold by DEXTER & BRO., and other periodical dealers. Price 4 cents.

VOLUME III.
THE
NEW-YORKER

Enters upon its third volume with this week's number, and presents an unusually rich and varied table of contents, among which will be found something to
SUIT EVERYBODY.
Office No. 9 Spruce-st.

THE WITHERED HEART.—AN ORIGINAL Novelet, by that popular and instructive writer, T. S. ARTHUR, Esq. See the SATURDAY EVENING POST of this week. Sold by DEXTER & BRO., and other periodical dealers. Price 4 cents.

CHILDREN WILL BE MADE BETTER and happier by reading IDLE PATTY, in To-day's LIFE ILLUSTRATED. Fathers and Mothers may here confer a great benefit, at a very small cost. Only Four Cents.

THE WITHERED HEART.—AN ORIGINAL Novelet, by that popular and instructive writer, T. S. ARTHUR, Esq. See the SATURDAY EVENING POST of this week. Sold by DEXTER & BRO., and other periodical dealers. Price 4 cents.

THE LATE DR. KANE.—AN EXCELLENT likeness, with a very interesting Biographical Sketch of this distinguished and intrepid Naval Officer and Discoverer, is given in to-day's LIFE ILLUSTRATED. Price only 4 cents. To be had of all Newsmen. Published by FOWLER AND WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

THE WITHERED HEART.—AN ORIGINAL Novelet, by that popular and instructive writer, T. S. ARTHUR, Esq. See the SATURDAY EVENING POST of this week. Sold by DEXTER & BRO., and other periodical dealers. Price 4 cents.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HOW WE TOOK THE CHINESE FORTS.
HARPER'S WEEKLY.
Five cents a number—$3 00 a year.
NUMBER TEN READY THIS DAY.
CONTENTS.

THE CABINET.
THE CODE.
WHEN SHALL WE MARRY?
THE BRAVE DEAD.
THE ALLIANCES OF SOUTH AMERICA.
BOARDING OUT.
THE CREDIT MOBILIER IN NEW-YORK.
WASHING DIRTY LINEN IN PUBLIC.
I. O. APLUTARCH!
THE LAST REFUGE OF IMPOSTORS.
CHAT—The Prolonged Farewell—Visitors Expected—The Federal Hall.
THE MAN ABOUT TOWN—Of Dinners and Dining Places.
MARY ANN'S NOTIONS—With an Illustration.
MEN AND THINGS IN ITALY—[From our own Correspondent.]
MEN AND THINGS IN LONDON—[From our own Correspondent]—Meteorological—An Italian Emporium—Dentistry in England—Literary Items—What shall we do with our Criminals?—Are the People Contented?—A True British Nobleman.—The Fashions.
CHI

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S SALOON,
SUNDAY EVENING, March 6, 1857.
GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT,
Assisted by the following eminent talent:
Miss VICTORIA GILLER, Soprano.
SIG. GIANNONI, Tenor.
SIG. GASPARONI, Basso.
G. W. MORGAN, Organist.
FRANZ ROTH, Pianist.

PROGRAMME.
PART I.

1. ARIA—from the Opera of Due Foscari.....Verdi
"Dal più remoto esiglio."
SIG. GIANNONI.
2. ARIA—from the Opera of Sonnambula.....Bellini
"Vi Vavvisa."
SIG. GASPARONI.
3. CONCERTO—in three parts.....Ole Bull
Allegro maestoso—Adagio sentimentale, and Rondo
Capriccioso.
OLE BULL, MORGAN AND ROTH.
4. ARIA—from the Opera of Beatrice di Tenda...Bellini
"Ma la sola."
MISS VICTORIA GILLER.
5. DUETTO—from the Opera of Otello.....Rossini
Mia benefattrice.
SIG. GIANNONI AND SIG. GASPARONI.
6. REPRODUCTION and VARIATIONS
upon the Air of "Hope told a Flattering
Tale"—from the Opera of "La Molinara."
By Paganello. Composed by.....Paganini
OLE BULL.

PART II.

7. DUETTO—from the Opera Gemma di Vergy.....Donizetti
"Non è ver, none è qual tempio."
MISS GILLER AND SIG. GIANNONI.
8. ARIA—from the Opera Ernani.....Verdi
"Infelice e tu credevi."
SIG. GASPARONI.
9. THE MOTHER'S PRAYER.....Ole Bull
OLE BULL, MORGAN AND ROTH.
10. ROMANZA—from the Opera of Rigoletto.....Verdi
La donna è mobile.
SIG. GIANNONI.
11. SONG—"Home Sweet Home."....Bishop
MISS GILLER.
12. POLACCA GUERRIERA.....Ole Bull
OLE BULL, MORGAN AND ROTH.

Mr. G. W. MORGAN will preside at the Alexandre Organ.
FRANZ ROTH.....Conductor.
Tickets.....One Dollar.
Doors open at 7. Concert commences at 8.
Tickets and reserved seats may be secured in advance at the music stores of WM. HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway, and SCHARFENBERG & LOUIS, No. 769 Broadway.
N. B.—No extra charge for reserved seats.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE,
No. 624 Broadway, near Houston-st.
Miss Laura Keene.....Sole Lessee and Directress.
Doors open at 6½. Overture at 7¾.
GREAT SUCCESS OF TWO NEW PLAYS.
FRIDAY EVENING, March 6, 1857,
FAUST AND MARGUERITE.
Faust, an aged scholar.....Mr. C. Wheatleigh
Mephistophiles.....Mr. Geo. Jordan
Wagner, a student, friend to Faust.....Mr. Stoddart
Valentine, a soldier, brother to Margurite...Mr. Lingham
Marguerite, a young peasant girl.....Miss Laura Keene
Martha, her confidante.....Mrs. Gratian
Lizzy.... {Companions to Marguerite,} ....Miss Alleyne
Barbara.. {Companions to Marguerite,} ....Miss Howell
Witch, a creature of Mephistophiles.....Mrs. Atwood
Spirits of Good, Chorus of Demons, Peasantry, Students, &c.
To conclude, for the sixth time, with the new American Comedietta, by a citizen of New-York, entitled
LOVE IN '76.
Supported by Messrs. Stoddart, Barnett, Lingham, T. B. Johnston, Ringrold, Benson, Hayes, Misses Alleyne, Howell, and Miss Kate Reignolds.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
E. A. Marshall, Lessee; W. R. Blake, Stage Manager.
MR. FORREST.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, March 6, 1857,
In his celebrated and original character of
JACK CADE.
With the farce of
A DAY AFTER THE WEDDING.
The full strength of the excellent company combined in the programme.
Saturday evening—Mme. Ponisi and Mrs. L. W. Dawenport in the characters of ROMEO AND JULIET.
MR. FORREST'S nights of performance next week will be Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. Curtain rises at 7½ o'clock.
A grand dramatic and scenic spectacle, in which most novel and wonderful performances will be introduced, is in active preparation.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.
FRIDAY—The two great comic pieces of the age—
THE SERIOUS FAMILY
and
THE TOODLES,
With the comedy of
LOVE AND MURDER.
In which Mr. Brougham will appear.
Mr. Burton as Aminadab Sleek and Toodle.
Mrs. Hughes as Lady Creamly and Mrs. Toodle.
Mrs. C. Howard, Mr. C. Fisher, Mr. Moore.
Three very laughable pieces.
On SATURDAY, To-morrow—DOMBEY AND SON and CAMILLE, for the last time.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
FRIDAY, March 6.
MISS MATILDA HERON
as
CAMILLE.
To-morrow—Miss HERON'S benefit.
MEDEA.
Mr. LESTER,
Mr. DYOTT
and
Mrs. HOEY
will also appear. Box Book open three days in advance.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM.
SATURDAY, MARCH 7.
THALBERG'S FAREWELL CONCERT.
On which occasion the following immense attraction will be offered:
Joint appearance of
Mlle. PARODI, Madame D'ANGRI and
Madame PATTI STRAKOSCH,
Sig. TIBERNI.
Joint appearance of
S. THALBERG and MADAME STRAKOSCH.
Mr. JOSEPH BURKE.
AN ORCHESTRA
UNDER THE DIRECTION OF
CARL BERGMANN.
BEETHOVEN'S CONCERTO IN C MINOR.
With full orchestra by
Mr. THALBERG.
who will likewise perform on this occasion "Miserere," from The Trovatore, on the Alexandre organ.
Tickets and seats to be had at ROSE'S bookstore, SANFORD'S music store, VAN NORDEN & KING'S, and at the door. Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.
NEW HALL, No. 585 BROADWAY.
Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.
MONDAY EVENING, March 2, by particular request, will be produced, the opera of
SONNAMBULA,
in three acts. New scenery, &c., &c.
Preceding which,
NEGRO MINSTRELSY.
On Friday Evening, March 6, Complimentary Benefit to G. SWAIN BUCKLEY, on which occasion will be performed the celebrated burlesque on the opera of TROVATORE. Commences at 7½ o'clock; Tickets 25 cents; Orchestra seats 50 cents.

MY-DEARY,
OR
MEDEA,
AT
PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE
EVERY EVENING.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—UNBOUNDED success! of the new, original, beautiful and touching domestic drama not yet in print, and just produced from the MS. of the author, sent on from London. FRIDAY, March 6, RUTH OAKLEY. Paul Oakley, Mr. C. W. Clarke; Dandylion, Hadaway; Ruth Oakley, Miss Mestayer. Previous to which (in the evening) the POSES TORTUEUSES. AFTERNOON, at 3, PADDY MILES IN AMERICA, and AWAY WITH MELANCHOLY. The Living Phantom, Living Serpents, Happy Family, &c., may be seen. Admission 25 cents; children under 10, 12½ cts.

AMERICAN THEATRE, CHAMBERS STREET.—Managers E. L. Davenport and H. Watkins. Dress Circle and Orchestra Seats, 50 cents; Parquet, 25 cents; Upper Circle, 12 cents; Seats in Private Boxes, $1. THIS EVENING, March 6, will be performed the Comedy of
FASHION;
OR, LIFE IN NEW-YORK.
Dancing by Ernestine and Annie Henrarde.
To conclude with the laughable Farce entitled
MY GUARDIAN ANGEL.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE,—DRESS Circle 38 cents; Pit 12½ cents; Orchestra Chairs 50 cents; Private Boxes $5. FRIDAY EVENING, March 6, 1857, the entertainments will commence with the Drama entitled
EXCELSIOR; OR, LIFE'S STRUGGLES.
To be followed by
MEDEA.
FOUR LOVERS.
SWISS COTTAGE.

OLD FOLKS' CONCERT.—THE ORIGINAL Old Folks Concert Troupe, numbering fifty, will give a concert of sacred music in Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER'S Church, Brooklyn, on SATURDAY EVENING, March 7. They will appear in the costume of a hundred years ago, and sing our great-grandmothers' melodies. Come one and all and see how people used to look in *ye olden time*. Tickets 25 cents. For sale at the door.

FAREWELL TO THE OLD TABERNACLE.—The HUTCHINSON FAMILY will give their last Concert in this City, for the season, at the above favorite old room, on SATURDAY EVENING, the 7th inst., where they will be happy to see their old friends once again for the days of "Old Lang Syne." Tickets 25 cents. Reserve seats 50 cents.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THE CRYSTAL PALACE is still open to the Public, and contains many things curious and wonderful. The statuary alone is worth the price of admission.

INSPIRATION.—CORA L. V. HATCH, THE wonderful trance medium, will speak in Stuyvesant Institute, Broadway, THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. This lady is not yet 17, but the throngs who have listened to her in other cities, regard her as the most remarkable woman the world has ever produced. Admission 12½ cts.

THE PALMER MARBLES.—STATUE OF Indian Girl and eleven other pieces of Sculpture, at No. 548 Broadway. Open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admittance 25 cents.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, NO. 497 BROADWAY.—The best collection of Paintings in this country. It contains 190 Paintings. Open day and evening. Admittance 25 cents.

THREE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL pieces on the stage to-night at Burton's.

AMUSEMENTS.

THALBERG'S LAST CONCERTS
Prior to his departure for the West.
AT NIBLO'S GARDEN, TUESDAY, March 10.
ORATORIO AND CONCERT.
CARD.
The public are respectfully informed that Mr. THALBERG will leave for the West in a few days.
Ever since the arrival of M. Thalberg in this country, no effort has been spared to render his concerts as attractive as possible. The unprecedented patronage bestowed upon upwards of forty concerts and matinées stimulate the management to still greater exertions, and takes much pleasure in announcing that
M. THALBERG'S TWO LAST CONCERTS
in New-York will be arranged in the same manner as the concerts and spectacles usually given in Europe during Lent. For this purpose arrangements have been made with the
NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY,
AND THE ARTISTS OF THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
Under the direction of Maurice Strakosch,
Who, in connection with all of Mr. Thalberg's artists, will perform, on
THURSDAY, March 10,
ROSSINI'S ORATORIO, THE "STABAT MATER."
The Solos will be sung by
Mlle. PARODI, Mad. D'ANGRI, Mad. JOHANNSEN, Mad. STRAKOSCH, Sig. TIBERINI, Sig. MORELLI.
Chorus by the New-York Harmonic Society. Orchestra of the Academy of Music.
After the oratorio, grand concert by
Mr. THALBERG
and all the artists.
On this occasion the price of admission to all parts of the Garden has been fixed at
ONE DOLLAR.
Seats secured without extra charge.
The sale of seats commences on Monday, March 9.

THALBERG'S LAST MATINEES.
The public are respectfully informed that Mr. Thalberg, prior to his departure for the west will give
THREE SINGLE SUBSCRIPTION MATINEES,
the first of which will take place on
TUESDAY, MARCH 12,
Price of subscription ticket.....$1 50
Admission limited to four hundred.
The sale of tickets commences on Tuesday, March 10.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
(SIXTH SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT.)
MADAME CORA DE WILHORST.
FRIDAY EVENING, March 6,
When, by general desire, Donizetti's Opera
LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR
will be repeated for the last time.
LUCIA.....Mme. CORA DE WILHORST
Edgar.....Sig. Tiberini | Ashton.....Sig. Morelli
Arthur.....Sig. Arnoldi | Raymond.....Sig. Barilli
Director and Conductor.....MAURICE STRAKOSCH.
Parquet, Dress Circle, First Tier.....$1
Secured Seats..50c. extra. | Amphitheatre.....25c.
Family Circle.....50c. | Private Boxes, from $6 to $30
The Box-Offices for securing seats will be open daily from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M. at the Academy of Music; BREUSING'S, No. 701 Broadway; HALL & SON'S, No. 239 Broadway, and VAN NORDEN & KING'S, No. 5 Wall-st. Opera commences at 8.
THE CHILD OF THE REGIMENT is in active rehearsal.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA.
Farewell Engagement of
MADAME CORADE WILHORST,
before her departure for Europe.
The public are respectfully informed that Donizetti's favorite Opera,
LA FIGLIA DEL REGIMENTO,
(Child of the Regiment,)
will be performed for the first time on
MONDAY EVENING, March 9.
On Wednesday, Benefit of Mme. CORA DE WILHORST, on which occasion
LA FIGLIA DEL REGIMENTO
will be performed for the last time. Mme. CORA DE WILHORST, in the role of *Maria*.

PERHAM'S SEVEN MILE MIRROR,
OPEN EVERY P. M. AT 3 O'CLOCK,
EVENING AT 7½ O'CLOCK,
AT THE
CHINESE ROOMS, NO. 539 BROADWAY.
SATURDAY P. M. AND EVENING,
THE GIFT GENTLEMAN
Will be introduced.
$1 Tickets admit Four Persons
to the entertainment, and entitle the holder to
ONE SHARE IN THE GIFTS.
Single admission 25 cents.

NEWARK LIBRARY HALL.
THALBERG'S CONCERT, FRIDAY, MARCH 6.
S. THALBERG.
MADAME D'ANGRI.
MLLE. MATHILDE D'ANGRI.
SIGNOR ABELLA.
The sale of seats commences on Wednesday, at Mr. CLINTON'S Music Store, No. 14 Bank-st., where programmes will be found. Doors open at 7; to commence at 7½ o'clock.

THE GREAT MEDEA
AT
PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE
EVERY EVENING.
G. L. FOX AS MEDEA.

GRAND OLD FOLKS' CONCERT—AT THE Broadway Tabernacle. The Reading Opera Chorus Class will give a Concert of Ancient and Sacred Music at the Tabernacle on THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, March 5 and 6.
This is the Class which created such a *furore* at the Tremont Temple, Boston, last Winter, delighting so many of the citizens.
If you want a good hearty laugh, go.
If you want your friends to laugh, go with them.
If you want to see how your great, great grand parents looked, go.
If you want one dollar's worth of true enjoyment for twenty-five cents, go.
They will all appear in the costume actually worn 75 or 100 years ago, and sing the oldest of the old tunes.
Tickets 25 cents, for sale at the door.

FOX AS MEDEA
AT
PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE,
EVERY EVENING.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—FIFTEENTH SEASON, 1856 AND 1857.—The Third Concert will take place SATURDAY EVENING, March 7, at the Academy of Music, corner of 14th-st. and Irving-place. The following Artists have kindly volunteered their services: Mlle. M. DE ROODE and Mr. E. MOLLENHAUER, Conductor, Mr. THEO. EISFELD.
Tickets for sale at the music stores of Messrs. SCHARFENBERG & LUIS, No. 769 Broadway; C. BREUSING, No. 701 Broadway; WM. HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway; and M. WALKER, No. 167 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Members will please procure their extra Tickets on or before the day of the Concert. All the Tickets sold at the door on the Evening of the Concert will be $1 50 each. No secured seats. Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock P. M. By order, L. SPIER, Secretary.

MEDEA
AT
PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE
EVERY NIGHT.

AN ORGAN EXHIBITION WILL TAKE place, THIS EVENING, at the Berean Church, corner of Downing and Bedford sts., Dr. Dowling's—bu'lt by W. H. Davis.

TOODLE, SLEEK AND MICKEY MAGRA, a glorious trio, to-night, at Burton's.

BALLS.

IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE WISH EXPRESSED by many ladies and gentlemen who were present at the late ball at the New-York Academy of Music, for the benefit of the Opera fund, a second one will be given for the same object on TUESDAY, April 14, which it is intended shall surpass in brilliancy and decorative effect the first, particulars of which will be published at an early day.

GRAND BALL.—ON SATURDAY EVENING, March 7, at Mlle. CAROLINE VEZIEN'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 21 Howard-st.; the ball will open at 8 o'clock and close at 12. Tickets 50 cents. The above Academy is open every day for the instruction of ladies and gentlemen, at 3 o'clock P. M., and 7 o'clock in the evening, for practice.

DANCING.

A. BODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
No. 137 MONTAGUE-PLACE, BROOKLYN.
New-York classes on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS. Brooklyn classes on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 3 and 7 P. M. for ladies and children, at 8 P. M. for gentlemen. Ladies' private classes at 2 P. M. Pupils can commence at any time during the season.
Practicing assemblies for ladies and gentlemen EVERY MONDAY EVENING in Brooklyn, and every SATURDAY EVENING in New-York. Former pupils can subscribe for the assemblies alone.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THIRD-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY.
—The Committee on Railroads of the Board of Aldermen will meet on THURSDAY, the 5th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., at which time all parties interested in the arrangements on accommodations offered by the above Company will then be heard.
THOMAS McSPEDON,
THOMAS W. ADAMS,
PETER MONEGHAN,
WM. B. DRAKE,
JACOB H. VALENTINE,
} Committee on Railroads.

SENIOR VETERAN CORPS OF 1812, ORGANIZED NOV. 19, 1850.—A regular meeting of the Corps will be held at Keen's XIVth Ward Hotel, corner of Grand and Elizabeth sts., on THIS (Friday) EVENING, March 6, at 7 o'clock, in relation to the Concert and other business. Punctual attendance is requested. By order,
ISAAC M. PEYPE, Adjutant.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN UNION OF NEW-YORK.—Hon. N. P. BANKS being delayed at Washington by illness in his family, Rev. Dr. OSGOOD will deliver the last lecture of the course in his church, SUNDAY EVENING, March 15, at 7½ o'clock, on *Dant as a Christian Poet*. DWIGHT H. OLMSTEAD,
Chairman Lecture Committee.

LOST AND FOUND.

$5 REWARD.—LOST IN THE THIRD-AVENU cars a black covered MEMORANDUM BOOK, containing notes and papers which are of no use to any one but the owner. The above reward will be paid to any one returning the same to the book-keeper of the Girard House.

REMOVAL.—THE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURance Company have removed from No. 74 Wall-st., to No. 16 Wall-st., between Nassau st. and Broadway.
ROBT. S. HONE, President.
D. F. CURRY, Secretary.

COUNTERS FOR SALE AT NO. 199 BOWERY.—Suitable for hotels, tailors, dry goods, grocery and other stores; cheap on account of removing.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—BY AN EDUCATED YOUNG American lady, of good address, a situation in a pleasant family, to assist the lady of the house in sewing, and would make herself generally useful; is accustomed to the care and teaching of children; unexceptional reference given and required. Address, stating when an interview can be had, E. G. W., Box No. 643 Post-Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST EXCELlent woman, of long experience, as cook, washer and ironer; is a thorough plain cook; makes good bread and biscuit, and plain pastry; willing to make herself generally useful, if required; highly recommended from her last place. Call at No. 345 8th-av., near 29th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, AGE 45, a situation as book-keeper or salesman. The best references given both as to character and capacity. Has a knowledge of cloth and dry goods business. Address A. G., care of Wm. Hall & Son, No. 239 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED—AS A GOOD COOK and to wash and iron, as laundress, as chambermaid and laundress, as chambermaid and waiter, and to do general housework, by very competent girls. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS EXPERIENCED cook, by a young German woman who understands her business well, in a private family; can wash and iron; best reference given. Inquire at No. 210 Spring-st., first door.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, Protestant, to do chamberwork, will assist in any duties required; best of reference given. Call No. 220 West 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble German girl, who understands and speaks English, as a dressmaker and seamstress in a genteel family; the best City references given. Apply at 50 Walker-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COLLECTOR, BY a young man. Good City references. Address W. H. C. Box No. 1,978 Post-Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—BY AN IMPORTING HOUSE, A BOY from 15 to 18 years of age, who lives with his parents in this City, and can come well recommended. Applicants, in their own hand-writing, will state age, reference and residence, to Box No. 2,689 Post-Office.

WANTED—A LAD IN A DRY GOODS COMmission house, from 16 to 16 years of age, who has had some experience; one who resides with his parents, and can furnish unquestionable references for industry, honesty and integrity, may address Box No. 446 General Post-Office, with references.

WANTED—A BOY IN THE OFFICE OF AN agricultural journal, where fertilizers and seeds are sold; one who writes a plain hand, and from 14 to 16 years age. Compensation liberal. Address (post-paid) Box No. 3,427, New-York Post-Office.

WANTED—A SINGLE MAN, WHO UNDERstands the cultivation of flowers, fruits and vegetables, the care of a green house, &c., may hear of a permanent situation, by applying immediately to J. D. SHORTWELL, No. 63 Malden-lane.

WANTED—AN ARCHITECT'S ASSISTANT, one who is a first-rate draughtsman and acquainted with the duties required in an architect's office. Address to A. B., Post-Office, box No. 236, Albany, N. Y.

WANTED—IN A CLOTHING STORE, A YOUNG man 18 to 20 years of age; one that has been in the business preferred. Call at No. 1 James-slip.

MILLINERS WANTED—A LADY TO TAKE charge of a millinary work-room. Also, two bonnet trimmers and one cap maker, to go to a western city. Apply at No. 68 Pine-st., second floor, between the hours of 9 and 11 o'clock, on Thursday and Friday.

WET NURSE WANTED—FOR A CHILD 8 months old; must be a Protestant and willing to travel during the Summer. References required. Apply in person at No. 81 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn, or address Q., Box No. 2,513 New-York Post-Office.

A BOY WANTED—IN A COMMISSION AND importing house, salary $50. Address in own writing Box 3,970, P. O.

TEACHERS.

A LADY, COMPOSER AND THOROUGH instructress and performer in Singing and Piano-forte, has lately finished some of her pupils; has some hours disengaged, through sickness amongst her pupils, which she wishes to occupy with new pupils, either at their residence or at her own. Two days in the week for Brooklyn. Address M. R., Madison-square Post-Office, or at the *Times* Office.

PRINCIPAL WANTED—FOR SAND LAKE Academy, Rensselaer County, N. Y.; has been in successful operation for the past twelve years as boarding and day school. Will be rented from 1st April, on liberal terms. R. J. KNUDSON, President.
Dr. E. W. CARMICHELL, Secretary.

A YOUNG LADY WELL QUALIFIED TO teach vocal and instrumental music, being a pupil of the best performers, would be glad to meet with a family where her teaching would compensate for board. Unexceptionable references given. Address J. W., Union-square Post-Office.

A FRENCH TEACHER WANTED IN A FEMALE SCHOOL.—A French lady competent to teach her native language, and can come well recommended, may address Box No. 2,570 lower Post-Office. One able to play upon the piano-forte preferred.

U. S. SCHOOL AGENCY, (1847)—BY E. H. WILCOX & SONS, No. 282 Broadway, serving the people with their money at 1 or 2 per cent., filling all orders, vacancies and changes for schools, families, teachers, &c., with many orders on hand. No charge to pupils or City Ward schools.

BOARDING.

BOARD.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE can be accommodated with a furnished parlor and bedroom on the second or third floor, at Nos. 13 and 84 East 23d-st.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A pleasant parlor and bedroom on second floor, suitable for a gentleman and wife, at No. 98 Willow-st. References required.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—IN A respectable private family, between Fulton and Wall-st. ferries, No. 22 Willow-st. References exchanged.

A CHOICE OF ROOMS, WITH BOARD, may be had by applying early at No. 34 12th-st., corner of University-place. Dinner at 1 o'clock. No smoking allowed in the house.

NO. 3 MONROE-STREET.—FURNISHED rooms to let, with or without board, to single gentlemen, at No. 3 Monroe-st., near Catharine.

INSTRUCTION.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.—THE Bedford Female Institute, Mrs. M. ROBERTS WILTSE, Principal, will be opened on the first Monday in May. This fine and commodious building is beautifully situated on a lot of ground of ten acres, affording ample facilities for recreation. The most competent teachers will be employed in every department, and the Principal will give her undivided attention to the improvement and comfort of the pupils. The Institute is under the supervision of a Board of Directors, who will spare no pains to make it one of the best in the State. Communication had by Harlem Railroad and stage with New-York City. Circulars can be obtained by applying to the Principal or Trustees, Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y., and at IVISON & PHINNEY'S, No. 321 Broadway.

SEND YOUR CHILDREN TO THE MOUNTAIN SCHOOL.—The Summer session of the Ashland Collegiate Institute, Ashland, Greene County, N. Y., commences May 7. Board, washing and tuition in all the English branches, $130 per year. This school is on the Catskill Mountains. Circulars may be had of E. GOODENOUGH, No. 120 Nassau-st., up stairs, or of the Principals.
Rev. HENRY J. FOX,
C. RUTHERFORD, A. M.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE—APPLETON BUILDING, NO. 346 BROADWAY.—Schools, and families can obtain competent teachers; parents can consult gratuitously a register of first-class schools; Principals will find the Institute a desirable medium for obtaining pupils. Teachers wishing situations should apply to SMITH & BOYD, late Chapman & Smith.

$2.00.—LADIES' WRITING CLASSES.—Bookkeeping $10, time unlimited, or $20 for a full commercial course of penmanship, bookkeeping, arithmetic, &c., to qualify young men for business. PAINE'S, No. 62 Bowery, N. Y., No. 283 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

STATIONERY.

BLANK BOOKS AND STATIONERY.
ACCOUNT BOOKS for BANKS, INSURANCE and RAILROAD OFFICES and MERCHANTS made to order and ruled to any pattern.
LITHOGRAPHY, ENGRAVING and PRINTING, in every variety, executed with dispatch. Also, VISITING, WEDDING and BUSINESS CARDS engraved.
A full assortment of staple and fancy Stationery.
WILLIAM E. HAWS, (Branch of R. C. Root, Anthony & Co.,) No. 396 Canal-st., corner of Thompson.

STATIONERY AND BLANK BOOKS.
We wish to call the attention of the trade to our samples of Stationery and Blank Books, from the well-known French houses of H. Berton and A. Maurin; also to samples of Gillott & Co.'s pencils, and Monchicourt's pens.
All the above-named goods will be sold at the lowest trade prices. MESTAYER & O. PERGELINE,
No. 17 Broad-st.

STEAM POWER.

STEAM-POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th and 25th sts., New-York. These Works, erected expressly for mechanical purposes, will be found better adapted either for heavy or light machinery than any other establishment in the City. The engine is of one thousand horse-power, and the buildings are fitted with all the modern improvements. Adjoining the above Works there are several vacant lots, most eligibly situated for saw, marble, wire-drawing or other mills. Apply at the office foot of East 24th-st.

STEADY POWER—IN THE DEPOT BUILDing corner of Elm and Franklin sts., one square from Broadway. Croton water, gas, water-closets and every convenience. Inquire of T. BENNETT, on the premises. Heated by steam-pipes.

STEADY POWER, LIGHT ROOMS, AND cheap rents, in the new buildings Nos. 37 and 39 Greene-st. Apply to A. & G. W. BRADY, on the premises.

STEADY POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS—Near Broadway, at low rates. Also, a store on Canal-st., running through to Walker-st., by
JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

STEADY STEAM POWER TO LET.—Large and small rooms, well lighted, at No. 400 Water-st., between Pike and Rutgers sts.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A VILLA SITE AT FARMTOWN, containing nearly 4 acres of land, beautifully situated in the country of the village, having a frontage of about 300 feet on Broadway opposite the Episcopal Church, and about 600 feet on Elizabeth-st. On the rear of the lot is a fine growth of forest trees, and a running spring of pure water, and on the front is a thrifty apple orchard, in full bearing, of carefully selected fruit. This desirable location is within three minutes' walk of four churches, the Post-office and the principal stores, and but a convenient walking distance from the Railroad Depôt, and from it is a magnificent view of the river. It will be sold in one or two plots as may be desired. Also the household furniture of a gentleman, residing prior to his removing to a Southern State, together with a span of handsome bay horses, warranted sound and kind. A good cow, 2 carriages, 2 waggons, a double sleigh, 4 sets harness, halfs, robes, and all the appurtenances of a private stable. Apply at Capt. N. COBB'S, Tarrytown.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST CLASS THREE-story and basement brick houses, corner of South 4th and 5th sts., Williamsburgh, fitted up with all the modern improvements, complete in every respect. The corner house has attached to it an excellent coach-house, suitable for a physician or any person requiring horses. Also, a three-story and basement brick house, No. 129 South 4th-st., and a double house in the rear, on Fourth-street. Also, a three-story brick house, No. 8 Fayette-st., both in perfect order; all of the houses from Fourth-street to South 5th-st.; and many leased to any person desirous of building first-class houses. The above property will be sold cheap, and on very easy terms. Inquire of
J. V. MESEROLE,
Basement Williamsburgh City Bank.

FOR SALE—AT COST, ON 3D-STREET, BEtween 9th-av. and Broadway, 3 new first-class three-story basement and cellar, brick and brown stone front houses with the modern improvements, full sized, 22x50, lot 100 feet; a good chance to secure a large house at the price of a small one, and well finished.
Also, a choice lot—3, 25x40 feet, 3 story basement and cellar, on 41st-st., adjoining 7th-av., at a moderate price. A large proportion on either or on mortgage 3 years. Apply to
C. H. JONES, President New-York Fire and Marine Insurance Co., No. 73 Wall-st., or
ALLEN & STEVENS, Lumber Dealers, 11th-av. and 30th-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, LOT, AND STABLE—North-east corner of Lexington-av. and 31st-st. Premises are a four-story brown and stucco-front house, about 50 feet deep, 20 feet wide; let 30x86 feet 5 inches. Walls frescoed and wood work painted black walnut; all modern improvements. Also, a two-story brick stable on rear, 20x21 feet, for four horses, two vehicles, coachman's room, hay loft, necessary bins, &c., &c. Premises in complete order, well calculated for a physician, or gentleman keeping his carriage. Terms very easy. Apply to D. McMAHON, No. 271 Broadway, rooms Nos. 12 and 13.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE and stable, No. 21 West 23d-st., near 5th-av. Price $13,000. Rent of house $950; rent of stable $400.
Also, a four-story English basement stone house, No. 245 West 23d-st., near 8th-av. Price $9,500.
Also a two-story cottage (not finished) and eight lots on southeast corner 57th-st. and 1st-av. Price $1,800 to $2,000 plot. No money required if built upon.
Also, a new Gothic cottage and five acres at New-Rochelle, in fine order. Will be exchanged, free of incumbrance, for City property. For further particulars apply to JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 44 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE and stable, No. 21 West 23d-st., near 5th-av. Price $13,000. Rent of house $950; rent of stable $400.
Also, a four-story English basement stone house, No. 245 West 23d-st., near 8th-av. Price $9,500.
Also, a two-story cottage (not finished) and eight lots on southeast corner 57th-st. and 1st-av. Price $1,800 to $2,000 per lot. No money required if built upon.
Also, a new Gothic cottage and five acres at New-Rochelle, in fine order. Will be exchanged, free of incumbrance, for City property. For further particulars apply to JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 44 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY, ATTIC, BASEment, and sub-cellar frame house in Brooklyn, filled in with brick, containing 13 rooms, marble mantels, gas, water in kitchen, &c. Price $2,100. $1,500 can remain on mortgage at 6 per cent. No. 70 Clermont-av.
Also, 2 two-story, basement, and sub-cellar frame cottage houses, filled in with brick, containing 8 rooms, marble mantels, grates, gas, &c. Price $2,400. $1,500 can remain on mortgage. The above property is situated on Clermont-av., near Myrtle, Nos. 64 and 66. Inquire of S. H. BURTIS, No. 119 Myrtle-av., corner Dunfield-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—A valuable farm and country residence, 36 miles from Brooklyn, south side of Long Island, near the village of Babylon, 150 acres; a beautiful location; improvements good; house nearly new, 40x32, with wing 20x20; also, farm house, carriage, hen, wash and wood houses, barn, crib, barrack, &c.; plenty water, good orchard. To those wanting a very healthy location and beautiful prospect (ocean and South Bay in view) apply to JOHN E. BREWER, County Clerk's Office, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE PROPERTY FORMERLY occupied as a bolt factory, on 12th-st., next to the corner of Avenue C, 100 feet front, 108 deep, brick factory 40 by 90, with brick storehouse and stable. There is a fine steam engine and boilers on the premises, ready for working. This property offers rare inducements to any party wishing to start a manufacturing business, saw mill, machine shop or foundry, as it is admirably located and ready for immediate occupancy. Apply to H. OOTHOUT, No. 3 Cliff-st.

FOR SALE—THE COMMODIOUS AND WELL built two-story and attic brick house on the southwesterly corner of Pike and Madison sts., with twelve years unexpired lease of the ground, subject to a renewal of 21 years at 5 per cent. on the valuation of the property. The ground rent at present $150 per annum. The lease is one from the Rutgers estate, and very favorable. To be seen from 11 till 2 o'clock P. M. Terms easy. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 37 West 28th-st., with or without part of the furniture; house is 4 stories, basement and under-cellar, built in the best manner, with all the modern improvements, baths, gas, hot and cold water to third story, range, furnace, water-closets, &c., &c., and is complete in every respect. Apply on the premises, or to E. DU BERCEAU & L. BOUQUET, No. 143 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIdence at Manhasset, Long Island, directly on the water, commanding a fine view of the Bay and East River, containing 37½ acres. A large and commodious dwelling house, barn and out-houses, all in good order; well calculated for a retired gentleman. A full description given and terms made known on application to
COVERT & CO., No. 47 Warren-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—A DWELLING HOUSE, WITH workshop on the rear. The dwelling is three stories high, with basement and cellar; the workshop is 30x25 feet, five stories high, with a ten-horse power steam engine, shafting, &c., all in complete running order. Half of the money may remain on mortgage. Apply to CRAIG & REVELEY, on the premises, No. 8 Fairweather-st., or to JAMES or WILLIAM BECK, No. 29 Horatio-st.

FOR SALE—TWO FOUR-STORY BROWNstone front houses, on the south side of 44th-st., about 150 feet east from Broadway; the houses are 24 by 55 feet. Also, two four-story houses in same row, 20x4 by 50, built in the best and most substantial manner, and are first-class houses of their size; will be completed about 15th of April. Apply to S. S. HINMAN, No. 3 Broad-st., 12 to 2.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE PROPERTY SITuate on the southeast corner of 4th-av. and 125th-st., consisting of two lots in fee occupied by two brick houses, and two lease lots on which are sheds and stabling, a fit appendage to a public house. Part of the money may remain on mortgage; terms reasonable. Apply to R. W. LOOKE, No. 59 Whitehall-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK AND basement house, No. 80 East 16th-st., opposite St. George's Church, Stuyvesant-square, with all the modern improvements of Croton water, gas, furnaces, greenhouse, &c. Price $10,000. Inquire of THOMAS DUGAN, No. 846 Broadway, below 14th-st. House to be seen from 2 to 3 o'clock P. M.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house and lot of ground, No. 607 Houston-st., near Broadway; has all modern improvements, viz.: hot and cold water, baths, wash basins, water-closets, tubs, range, &c., in compl

AUCTION SALES.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

BRICK CHURCH LOT AT AUCTION.

POSITIVE SALE, WITHOUT RESERVE, in separate parcels, the plot of land known as the Brick Church Plot, also the building and iron railing

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, March 12, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the valuable lots:

No. 1, corner of Park-row and Beekman st.

No. 2, corner of Beekman and Nassau sts.

No. 3, adjoining the last lot, fronting on Nassau-st. and Park-row.

No. 4, adjoining the last lot, fronting on Nassau-st. and Park-row.

No. 5, adjoining the last lot, fronting on Nassau-st. and Park-row.

No. 6, adjoining the last lot, fronting on Nassau-st. and Park-row.

No. 7, corner of Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-sts.

For size of property see maps.

75 per cent may remain on bond and mortgage for 3 or 5 years, at the option of the purchaser.

Full particulars, as regards title, &c., can be had of Messrs. WETMORE & BOWEN, No. 61 Wall-st. For maps, terms, &c., apply at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 14 Pine-st.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

ATTRACTIVE SALE OF ELEGANT Modern Furniture at auction, THIS DAY, (Friday,) March 6, at 10½ o'clock, of the entire magnificent contents of dwelling No. 152 West 21st st, near 7th-av.—

R. W. WESTCOTT will sell, as above, the furniture of the house. To which he would invite the attention of parties in want of fashionable first-class furniture, the parlors, drawing-rooms, library, chambers, &c., are replete with every elegance to be found in a fashionably furnished house, including a large amount of silver, rich China and glass, paintings, library, &c. The sale will be positive, without regard to weather. Catalogues are ready, and can be obtained at T. COWDEN & Co.'s, No. 126 Nassau-st., near Fulton. The furniture consists, in part, of three splendid full suits of rosewood parlor furniture, covered in brocade, all of the best description, with silk covers; three rich carved marble-top etageres; elegant rosewood centre and side tables; rich brocade and lace curtains; Turkish lounges and spring chairs to match in brocade; Elizabethan and reception chairs in medallion mosaic; four large and elegant pier and mantel mirrors; ladies' French escritoire; magnificent carved rosewood ladies' French escritoire; magnificent carved rosewood seven-octave piano-forte, used but two months, made by Nunns & Fischer, with steel and cover; elegant ormolu clock; rich Sevres and Dresden China vases; bronzes, statuary and unique parlor ornaments; rich chandeliers; ten gilt and French shades; music cabinet; corner etageres; collection of fine oil-paintings richly framed; velvet carpets, &c. Dining-room, Library and Chambers—Elegant carved rosewood dressing bureaus; bedsteads, washstands; commodes and wardrobes all made to order to match; twenty elegant hair mattresses, beds, &c.; rosewood, full suit, furniture in velvet; one do. in oil-cloth; oval mirrors, cheval glasses, two elegant rosewood secretary book-cases, one library bookcase; extension dining and tea tables; dining-room chairs, upholstered in morocco; marble buffet sofas; tête-à-têtes, rockers, arm chairs, solid silver, ruby and amber cut glasses, ivory and silver cutlery, oil-cloths, elegant hat stand, velvet stair carpets, oak hall chairs, &c., with a large quantity of oak and mahogany furniture, not mentioned in this advertisement. Sale will commence at 10½ o'clock precisely, in the dining-room and no postponement on any account.

WM. T. BOYD, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEES' SALE OF $40,000 WORTH of WATCHES, DIAMONDS AND SILVER-PLATED WARE, &c.—By GEORGE NICHOLS.—THIS DAY, March 6, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 519 Broadway, under St. Nicholas Hotel, GEORGE NICHOLS will sell as above, by order of Abbott Brothers, Attorneys for Assignees, the entire stock of a large down-town importing watch and jewelry house, removed to No. 519 Broadway, for convenience of sale, amounting in value to over $40,000, all of which will most positively be sold without reserve, to the highest bidders. The stock embraces every variety and pattern of watches, jewelry, diamonds, clocks and silver-ware, and in every way worthy the attention of dealers and others in want of any kind of jewelry, &c. The stock consists of 1,000 gold chains of every style, 300 gold and silver watches, in hunting and single cases; 400 diamond pins and rings, 12 gross of real cameo pins of all sizes, 24 gross of gents' gold pins and rings, 50 gross shirt studs and sleeve links, 12 gross mosaic pins and earrings, 100 gross gold and hard solder pins, 12 dozen fine cameo, coral and mosaic bracelets; cameo and mosaic sets in every style, necklaces, beads; in fact everything usually to be found in a large jewelry house. Also a very large assortment of silver-plated ware, consisting of 34 gross each, tea, table and dessert spoons and forks, tea sets of six pieces each, 300 cake baskets of every pattern, 150 castors, salts, ladles, &c., besides a large assortment of bronze and French clocks. The above stock and goods will be sold in lots to suit purchasers. Terms—under $100 cash, and over $100 2 months, and over $200, 4 months, approved indorsed notes. Catalogues will be ready on Wednesday, March 4, and can be had on application at No. 519 Broadway, and No. 68 Nassau-st. No postponement on account of the weather. By order of

ABBOTT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Assignees.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF LEASEHOLD AND FREE PROPERTY ON WHITE, AMITY AND CLIFF STREETS.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 10, 1857 at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of Philetus H. Holt, Executor of Ellen Naar, deceased:

WHITE-STREET.—Dwelling-house and lease of lot No. 41 White-st., having 14 years to run from 1st May next, at an annual ground rent of $400, payable quarterly. Improvements to be paid for at end of the lease—lot 25 x 100.

AMITY-STREET.—House and lot No. 33 Amity-st., south side, between Wooster and Greenwich sts.—23 x 75.

Also, as Executor of Stephen Holt:

CLIFF-STREET.—3-story brick house and lot No. 92 Cliff-st., near Frankfort—23.8 front, 24 rear, and 67 feet deep.

For further particulars, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 38 Wall-st.

F. CELTON, Auctioneer.

IMPORTANT SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, 300 TOILET-TABLES, WITH GLASSES, 200 CHAIRS, BEDSTEADS, &c., &c.—THIS DAY, (Friday,) March 6, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction rooms, No. 59 Beekman-st., the entire furniture, removed from a house in the upper part of the City, comprising every kind of parlor, dining-room, bedroom and basement; also, all kinds of carpets and oil-cloths; French plate and oval mirrors; several very fine oil paintings; several cottage suites 200 chairs of various patterns; 300 or 300 dress-tables 150 cottage bedsteads, together with an innumerable quantity of other goods. Sale peremptory.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—BY A.E. B. FRANKLIN & CO.—Sale of Furniture, Fancy Goods, &c., THIS (Saturday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at the Salesroom No. 36 Nassau-st. By order of John S. Marks and Henry Conckiin, will be sold the stock of a cabinet-maker removed for convenience of sale, consisting of a general assortment of custom-made furniture, suitable for dining-rooms, parlors, chambers, &c.; also, to pay advances, gilt-frame French plate mirrors, oil-paintings, China, glass, silver-plated ware, &c.; also, 100 tickets for Perham's Gift Enterprise, the whole positively to be sold without reserve.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD OF NO. 35 LON- DON-TERRACE AT AUCTION.—Adjourned from 24 inst.—A. J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell on FRIDAY, March 6, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the valuable leasehold of the premises No. 35 London-terrace, consisting of a four-story brick house, with all the modern conveniences, and lease of lot for 9 years, from May next, with privilege of four renewals of 21 years each, at a ground rent of $65. Size of lot, 24x117.6. Further particulars at the office.

W. PELL, Auctioneer.

ITALIAN MARBLE MANTELS.—PELLS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, March 11, at 11 o'clock, at the warerooms of Mr. John Flanly, No. 1,004 Broadway. The entire stock of Italian marble mantels, consisting of veined Ordinary, and black and gold marble mantels, all of modern designs, and well executed. Costly statuary, Italian marble mantels of new designs, and finished in the most artistic style. Now ready for examination. Catalogues on Monday 9th. Terms—4 months, approved indorsed notes.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PROPERTY ON TWENTY-NINTH- STREET AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction on TUESDAY, the 10th day of March, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange: 2 lots with the 2-story brick houses on the rear thereof, on the south side of 29th-st., commencing 200 feet west of 10th-av. Lots each 25 x 100, sewer in street and Croton water in yard. This property is well worthy the attention of capitalists and others.

SALE AT AUCTION, BY E. H. LUDLOW, March 9, at 10 o'clock, at No. 130 East 26th-st., near 3d-av., the following machinery: Steam engine and boiler, 20-horse power; steam pipe, belting, shafting and pulleys; also, one planing machine, several molding machines, circular saw, benches, circular cross-cut saws, one upright saw, together with several carpenter's benches, carts, harness, &c. The above will be positively sold without reserve. By order of the Trustees.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

KEMEYS & SAMPSON'S

IRON AND STEEL WAREHOUSE,

No. 279 Washington-st.,

between Chamber and Warren, New-York,

Offer at lowest market rates,

Bar and Bundle Iron and Steel of all descriptions.

MOUNT HOPE IRON COMPANY'S CUT NAILS.—The attention of dealers and shippers is requested to this new brand of cut nails, from a new establishment with improved machinery. These nails are fine in finish, shape and quality. For sale by the Company's Agent, JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

RAILROAD IRON.—ONE THOUSAND TONS of 57-pound rails, deliverable on Lake Erie; 1,000 tons, deliverable at the port of New-York. Both lots ready for immediate use, approved make and pattern. Apply to THEODORE DEHON, No. 10 Wall-st., near Broadway.

PIG IRONS, COPPER, SPELTER, BANCA, tin, Coburn's extra lard and tallow oils, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

COAL.

SCRANTON COAL.—THE DELAWARE, LACK-awanna and Western Railroad Company have opened a yard at the foot of 15th-st., East River, for supplying the public with their Scranton Coal at retail, which will be delivered in nice order, of any desired size, to all parts of the City, at the lowest market price. Orders received at the office of the Company, No. 51 Wall-st., or by Mr. ANDREW SEYMOUR, Agent, at the yard.

W. E. WARREN, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1857.

N. B.—Orders for this coal by the cargo delivered at Elizabethport, N. J., New-York, Brooklyn, Williamsburg, and Jersey City, or alongside vessels in the harbor received at the office, No. 51 Wall-st.

COAL—PRICES REDUCED.—PEACH OR-chard, Stove, Lehigh, Furnace, and White Ash Furnace, Egg and Range Coal for sale to consumers or dealers, at a reduction from Winter prices. Also, Liverpool and "Preston Orrel," and English Cannel Coal. By D. Y. & R. JONES, No. 140 Waverley-place.

COAL! COAL!—BEST QUALITIES OF LEHIGH Peach Orchard and White Ash Coal of all sizes delivered in any part of the City at the lowest market price. Also, Cumberland, Cannel and Liverpool coals.

WM. E. PEARSON, No. 428 Washington-st.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING AND COLLECTING OFFICE.

SMALLEY, WEED AND BARTLETT,

No. 54 Wall-st., New-York.

GEO. C. SMALLEY, WM. C. REED, ALFRED W. BARTLETT, will give special attention to the negotiation of notes and loans. Also to the purchase and sale of

STOCKS AND BONDS,

at the Brokers' Board, strictly on commission.

Having prompt and reliable correspondents, will negotiate and collect paper payable at all the principal points in the United States and Canadas.

REFERENCES—Moses Taylor, Esq., Wm. B. Astor, Esq., New-York.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1857.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND,

IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES.

We issue sight bills on the

UNION BANK OF LONDON,

NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,

BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, Ireland,

In sums from £1 and upwards, at 95 per £.

Address,

TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,

No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

LOAN FOR $500,000.—FOR THE DEFI-ciency in the Sinking Fund, under Section three, Article seven, of the Constitution. The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of an act entitled "An act to provide means to support the Government," passed April 12, 1855, and in accordance with Section three of Article seven of the Constitution, hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 24th day of March next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for a loan of FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, for which transferable certificates of stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, on the credit of the Sinking Fund, under Section three, Article seven, of the Constitution, bearing interest from the first at the rate of 5½ cent. per annum, payable quarterly on the first days of January, April, July and October in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the first day of January, 1871. It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as in their opinion are advantageous to the interests of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed up and indorsed "Loan for the Sinking Fund," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department, Albany.

The money will be required to be paid, five per cent on the acceptances of the proposal, and the balance on the 28th day of March instant, at the New-York State Bank in the city of Albany, or at the Manhattan Company, in the City of New-York, but the money will be received and the scrip issued at any time before if desired, after the award of the loans is made.

Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State on account of the Canal Fund," in the Manhattan Company, New-York, or in the New-York State Bank, in the city of Albany. Interest on the Loan will commence on the 28th day of March instant, and the holders of the stock residing in the First and Second Judicial Districts, and those residing out of the State will receive the interest on the Stock held by them, quarterly, at the Manhattan Company, in the City of New-York; and all other Stockholders at the New-York State Bank in the city of Albany. Dated Canal Department, Albany, 27 March 3, 1857.

H. R. SELDEN, Lieut. Governor.
LORENZO BURROWS, Comptroller.
JOEL T. HEADLEY, Sec'y of State.
STEPHEN CLARK, Treasurer.
STEPHEN B. CUSHING, Att'y Gen'l.

OFFICE OF THE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.)
No. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1857. }

THE DEALERS WITH THE REPUBLIC Fire Insurance Company, are respectfully notified that the Scrip for the years ending December 31, 1854, 1855 and 1856, amounting to seventy-four and one-half per cent. (74½) upon the earned premiums, is all ready for delivery. Interest dividends of 6 per cent. per annum on the Scrip issues of 1854 and 1855, have also been declared, and are payable in cash, at their office No. 16 Wall-st., where insurers against fire are requested to call and examine the liberal character of their organization, which makes the insurers participators in the profits, without assuming any of the risks of the Company. Section 18 of the Charter, provides that all Scrip not called for within six years from the date of issue, shall be passed to the credit of the Company.

TRUSTEES:

Chas. H. Russell,	Dennis Duer,	Fred. A. Delano,
Danl. B. Fearing,	John Steward, Jr.	Joseph Howland,
Wm. H. Russell,	Robert B Minturn,	Daniel D. Smith,
Aug. C. Downing,	Reuben Withers,	Fred. G. Foster,
Gaz. B. Lamar,	Edw. C. Center,	Peleg Hall,
Wm. B. Duncan,	Josiah Oakes,	Robert S. Hone,
N. H. Wolfe,	Jos. Gaillard, Jr.	Sam. V. Hoffman,
Isaac Townsend,	J. M. Waterbury,	Jacob Anthony, Jr.
James Wrenn,	Wm. H. Cary,	J. P. G. Foster,
Arthur Leary,	George T. Adee,	John A. C. Gray.
M. W. Hamilton,	John J. Astor, Jr.	

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R. Co., }
NEW-YORK, Feb. 23, 1857. }

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCK- HOLDERS of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, for the election of Directors, and any other business that may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, in the city of Chicago, Ill., on WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of March, 1857, at 10½ o'clock A. M. The transfer books will close on Saturday, the 7th day of March, and reopen on the 19th day of March.

C. C. JOHNSON, Secretary pro tem.

BY VIRTUE OF AN INDENTURE MADE on the 1st day of February, 1856, by the Milwaukee and Watertown Railroad Company to the undersigned as Trustee, I will receive proposals until the 15th day of March, for purchase from the holders of the bonds issued under said agreement to the extent of the $20,000, the amount the said Company in said indenture agree annually to appropriate to the sinking fund for the payment of the bonds so issued.

J. M. WARNER, Trustee, Troy, N. Y.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late issue,) having twenty years to run; interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

THE INTEREST COUPONS DUE ON THE 1st March, on the Bonds of the Saratoga and Whitehall Railroad Company, issued for the construction of the Rutland extension, will be paid at the office of CARPENTER & VERMILYE, No. 44 Wall-st., on and after the 2d proximo.

WM. H. WARREN, Treasurer.

THE INTEREST ON THE BONDS OF Knox County, Ohio, issued to the Springfield, Mount Vernon, and Pittsburg R. R. Co., payable in this City on the 1st March next, will be paid on presentation of the proper coupons at our office, No. 8 Wall-st., on and after 2d prox.

ATWOOD & CO.

FARMERS AND CITIZENS' BANK OF LONG ISLAND,)
WILLIAMSBURG, Feb. 27, 1857. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have this day declared a dividend of three and a half per cent. (3½,) payable to the stockholders on and after March 10.

O. M. BEACH, Cashier.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

DIVIDENDS

MISSISSIPPI AND MISSOURI RAIL- ROAD COMPANY.—The Directors have this day declared a dividend of four (4) per cent on the capital stock of the first division of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company, payable on the 10th day of March next. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 10th March, prox., both days inclusive.

A. C. FLAGG, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STAGE CO.—The President and Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent, payable to the stockholders on and after Monday, March 16, 1857, at the Pacific Bank, Broadway, corner of Grand-st. The transfer book will be closed from the 10th to 16th March, inclusive.

J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Treasurer.

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE

HARMONY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

NO. 6 BROAD-STREET,

New-York, Jan. 7, 1857.

The following gentlemen were duly elected Directors of this Company, at the annual election, held at the office, on Monday, 5th instant, viz:

W. Callender,	Fred'k DePeyster,	T. James Glover,
Eugene Dutilh,	James Donaldson,	E. H. Howell,
P. A. Hargous,	John Brouwer,	S. P. Bell,
M. X. Harmony,	Arthur Leary,	L. Wells,
Peter Morris,	C. W. Coster,	J. M. Metley,
	Henry Morgan,	John Garcia.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, held this day, Wm. Callender was unanimously reelected President for the ensuing year. R. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

GOLD-MEDAL PIANOS!—STEINWAY & SONS have again been awarded the First premium at the late Fair of the American Institute, New-York; and also the First premium Gold Medal at the late Fair of the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, in addition to the three already received, making five first-prize medals within the last 18 months. No. 84 Walker-st.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S, AND HAINES Bros. Pianos, with a great variety of other Pianos, at very low prices. A Chickering second-hand Piano at $135; 1 at $60. Fine boudoir Pianos to let or for sale, at great bargains. Superior Melodeons low.

T. S. BERRY, No. 468 Broadway, corner Grand-st.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—GREAT BARGAINS.—Owing to alterations to be made in the piano rooms at No. 333 Broadway, the large stock of pianos and melodeons will be sold during this week, at lower prices than ever before offered in this city. Pianos and melodeons to rent. HORACE WATERS, Agent

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO- FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte manufacturers, warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

ELEGANT PIANO-FORTE, MADE BY one of the best makers, and warranted, cost $500, will be sold for $260; been used a few months. Can be seen at No. 141 9th-st.

CHAMBERS' PIANOS.—BARGAINS.—AN elegant 7-octave rosewood Piano, $200; one do., $260. Also, a variety of Pianos at $100, $125, $150, $200, &c., for sale at No. 385 Broadway.

PIANOS.—N. THURSTON & SONS, NOS. 8 AND 10 Bible House, Astor-place, offer at low prices, several superior 7-octave rosewood piano-fortes, warranted in every respect. Also pianos to hire.

PIANOS TO LET.—HAINES BROS.' PIANOS to let, at their manufactory, Nos. 330, 332 and 334 3d-av., cor. 31st-st. Rent applied towards purchase if desired. Price moderate. J. M. PEATON.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

GREAT REVOLUTION IN SCALES AND PLATFORM BALANCES.—Valuable patent right for sale.—All that have carefully examined Wolcott's Patent Improved Scales have not hesitated to concede that they are the most perfect arrangement of anything of the kind now in use, either for apothecaries' weight or for drafts of 500 tons. To those wishing to engage in the business, I need only say that an examination of my models will satisfy them that this is a chance rarely met with. The right for California will be sold at a bargain. Address or apply to M. REDDING, Agent, now at the American Institute, No. 351 Broadway, where models can be seen for a few days.

PROFITABLE AND HONORABLE EM- PLOYMENT FOR THE WINTER.—Persons, in town or country, in search of employment as a source of income, or to fill up their leisure hours, may hear of such by inclosing two stamps, to pay postage, to Professor JAMES T. HORNE, Box No. 4,551 New-York Post-Office. The employment is fitted to either sex; station in life immaterial. It is an article of daily consumption, and can be manufactured in the agent's dwelling; secure by copyright; sale as permanent as flour. An agent is wanted in every town in the Union.

TO LAWYERS.—A YOUNG ATTORNEY IS DE sirous of forming a partnership connection with an established lawyer. He has been admitted three years, and, having had several years' experience in some of the most prominent offices in this City, he feels competent to take charge of the business of an office. The most satisfactory references given. Address A. K. G., Box No. 396 Post-Office, New-York.

FOR SALE.—A FLOURISHING FEMALE SEMI-nary, located near a large, populous and thriving town, in the western part of this State, now enjoying a liberal patronage. The buildings are new, and in perfect order. This is a rare opportunity for a principal with some capital. Address, for particulars, DENISON & SMITH, American School Institute, No. 346 Broadway, New-York.

COAL YARD FOR SALE.—THE LEASE, fixtures, horses, carts, and good will of an old established coal yard, centrally located in this City, now doing a good business, and capable of being extended without any extra expense. For particulars, address COLLIER, office of this paper.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—A LOCOMOTIVE BOILER, 14-horse power, fire box 3 feet square by 4 feet high, cylinder 6 feet long by 2 feet 8 inches diameter, 49 2-inch tubes; a good article. Also a large quantity of gas pipes of all sizes, at the American Tube Works, 44th-st., west of 10th-av., New-York.

$400.—FEED STORE FOR SALE.—HORSE, wagon, harness and sleigh; one of the best paying stands on east side of the City; 20 horses on the premises—now doing a large business. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. Apply at No. 294 Delancey-st.

TO TINSMITHS.—FOR SALE AT A BAR-gain, the stock, fixtures, tools, &c., of one of the oldest established tin can factories in this City. For further particulars, address Box No. 3,336 Post-Office. The proprietor is going into other business.

TO DAGUERREANS.—TO LET—THE GAL-lery known as the Morand Gallery, No. 65 Chatham-st., New-York, with furniture and fixtures complete for the business. Apply, between the hours of 9 and 11 A. M., or 4 and 6 P. M., to W. L. CONKLIN, No. 8 Bowery.

TWENTY VESSELS FOR SALE.—SLOOPS and schooners of various sizes and prices. For particulars inquire of JOHN C. BAXTER & SON, Ship-chandlers, No. 308 West, above Spring-st.

TO LET.—A LUMBER YARD AT SING SING. An old stand for business, with a good dock attached. Inquire of the subscriber on the premises.

SAMUEL S. SMITH.

FOR SALE.—A PORTABLE STEAM ENGINE, with boiler complete, of 6-horse power, calculated for hoisting, pile driving, &c. Address by note No. 37 East 33d-st., O. B. CORLIES.

FOR SALE.—A FIRST CLASS GROCERY IN A good location for sale for cash. Inquire of F. EDGAR, No. 450 8th-av., cor. 34th-st., New-York.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between Alanson D. Golden and Phillip Michel, under the firm name of GOLDEN & MICHEL, was this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of said firm will be settled up by PHILLIP MICHEL, at the late place of business, No. 113 Chambers-st.

ALANSON D. GOLDEN,
PHILIP MICHEL.

New-York, March 4, 1857.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of MICHEL, ELTING & MASON, in the Upholstery and Window Shade business, which will be carried on at No. 113 Chambers-st.

PHILIP MICHEL,
EVERETT ELTING,
New-York, March 4, 1857. ARNOLD G. MASON.

COPARTNERSHIP.—NEW-YORK, MARCH 2, 1857.—JAMES H. STEBBINS has this day formed a copartnership with JOHN BLOODGOOD, Jr., under the name and firm of STEBBINS & BLOODGOOD, and will continue the Stock Commission and Exchange business at No. 22 William-st.

The Commission Business will be strictly adhered to.

The new firm respectfully solicit a portion of your business.

References: CASHIER BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH; CASHIER OHIO LIFE INS. AND TRUST CO.; ROBERT BAYARD, Esq.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP OF SCHENCK, WOOD & POND is this day dissolved by its own limitation. C. SCHENCK and E. B. POND are authorized to use the name of the late firm in settlement.

C. SCHENCK,
F. M. WOOD,
E. B. POND.

NEW-YORK, March 2, 1857.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name and style of M. PRATT & CO., and will continue the Commission, Boot, Shoe and Leather business of the late firm, at No 25 Beekman st.

M. PRATT,
G. SCHENCK,
E. B. POND.

NEW-YORK, March 2, 1857.

DISSOLUTION. — THE COPARTNERSHIP known by the firm of CRARY, FLANIGAN & CO., was dissolved on the 31st of January, 1857, by mutual consent. All claims due and against said concern will be settled by either A. H. or H. H. CRARY, who are duly authorized to settle all matters of said firm.

A. H. CRARY,
H. H. CRARY,
E. FLANIGAN.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between J. H. DENISON and G. H. SMITH is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The interest of the said DENISON has been purchased by H. H. BOYD. The subscribers will continue the business of the late firm under style of SMITH & BOYD.

G. H. SMITH,
H. H. BOYD.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of IRVING PARMELEE & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

IRVING PARMELEE continues the business of the late firm at No. 31 Pine-st. IRVING PARMELEE,
FEB. 28, 1857. CHAS. W. HAWKINS.

DISSOLUTION.—NEW-YORK, FEB. 28, 1857. No. 22 William-st.—The firm of N. R. COBB & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner may sign the name of the firm in liquidation.

NATHANIEL R. COBB.
JAMES H. STEBBINS.

NOTICE.—Mr. JOSEPH MARIE IS THIS DAY admitted as a partner in our house.

MARIE & KANZ.
NEW-YORK, March 2, 1857. No. 2 William-st.

FURNITURE.

NO. 35 BOWERY.

PARLOR FURNITURE.
DINING-ROOM FURNITURE.
CHAMBER FURNITURE.
OFFICE FURNITURE.

In
ROSEWOOD,
MAHOGANY,
BLACK WALNUT, and
OAK.
FOSTER & LEE.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.

CIRCULARS SUPPLIED ON APPLICATION,
BY R. PATTON, NO. 2 GROVE-ST.

FURNITURE, FURNITURE—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.—H. P. DEGRAAF, Nos. 469, 458 and 456 Pearl-st., and 169 Canal-st., (new store) near Bowery, New-York, has constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Rosewood Parlor Furniture, in brocatel, brocade, de laine and plush, mahogany, Parlor and Bedroom Furniture, a large variety, Enameled Chamber Furniture, in sets, from $35 to $150, Black Walnut Furniture, of every description. Also, a large assortment of Cane-Seat and Common Furniture, Tucker's Patent Spring Mattress and Self-rocking Cradle. Also, a general assortment of Bedding. Our facilities for manufacturing defy competition. All we ask of the public is to give us a call and satisfy themselves.

H. STONEY RESPECTFULLY CALLS THE attention of buyers of cabinet furniture to an inspection of his present Spring stock, (not to be excelled by any in this City for style and finish,) consisting of parlor, boudoir, dining room and library in all the varieties of woods. Drawings will be made to suit the tastes of the most fastidious in architecture and the work will be executed in the most artistic and substantial manner for styles and quality of workmanship. Call and examine. Prices will be moderate, and terms liberal.

HENRY STONEY, No. 396 Broadway.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—New and beautiful styles of enameled chamber furniture. Housekeepers in want of this cheap and fashionable style of bedroom furniture, will find a large assortment in all colors at H. F. FARRINGTON'S warerooms, Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st., between Brooms and Grand. (Old suites repainted.) Dealers supplied on the most reasonable terms.

IRON BEDSTEADS.—THE NEW-YORK IRON Bedstead Manufacturing Company are now ready to execute orders for Iron Bedsteads, &c. Housekeepers about purchasing will find it to their advantage to call. Country dealers, shipping houses and public institutions liberally dealt with. Office 175 Centre-st., near Howard.

TELEGRAPH BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN. ESTABLISHED FOR THE ACCOMMODATION OF THE TWO CITIES.—Office in New-York, No. 21 Wall-st., corner Broad; Brooklyn, Montague-st., (corner of Court,) near Fulton. Messages will be received for Brooklyn by the City Telegraph, at their offices, Chatham-square, (Post-Office,) New-York Hotel, Metropolitan Hotel, and St. Germain Hotel, corner of 23d-st. and 5th-av. Messages will be received at the Brooklyn Office for the East, West, North and South, including the British Provinces. All messages will be transmitted with immediate dispatch.

SOLE LEATHER—SOLE LEATHER—SOLE LEATHER—First quality oak for sale at the City Tannery, 434-st., between 6th and 7th ave.; some slightly damaged for sale very cheap; also, some heavy harness leather for stages and cart use, oak color, 24 cts. a pound.

MEDICAL.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

The original and genuine article!!! For purifying the blood. An unfailing remedy for scrofula, cutaneous and biliary distempers. The experience of sixteen years has fully established the high reputation of this invaluable medicine, its curative powers have been thoroughly tested in long-standing and obstinate cases, with such invariable success as to call forth the most flattering commendations from eminent physicians throughout the country.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—MR. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over 300 certificates of its virtue, all within 20 miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the eyes and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial, it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appear to me surprising—first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846; second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day.

No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get, and enough of it.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over 8 years, dessert spoonful; children from 5 to 8 years, tea spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

Mr. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price $1.

MARSH, ORVIS & CO., No. 160 Greenwich-st.; BOYD & PAUL, Chambers-st.; C. WELLS & CO., Franklin-st.; McKESSON, ROBBINS & CO., No. 115 Maiden-lane; HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY, Warren-st.; WARD, CLOSE & CO., Maiden-lane; and retailed by all respectable Druggists.

Wholesale agents for New-York: CHAS. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER, No. 81 Barclay-st.; A. B. & D SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., and retailed by all respectable Druggists. Also by Mrs. HOYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; BARNES & PARK, No. 304 Broadway.

NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE.—TRIESEMAR.—None are genuine unless the engravings of the Seals of the Patent Office of England, the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and of the Imperial College of Vienna, are fixed upon each wrapper, and around each case.

Sold by Dr. H. A. BARROW—Member of the Imperial College of Vienna, and Royal College of Surgeons, London, who may be personally consulted at his residence, No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York, from 11 o'clock in the morning till 2, and from 4 o'clock till 8 in the evening, (Sundays excepted.)

TRIESEMAR No. 1.—Is the remedy for general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c.; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state

TRIESEMAR No. 2.—Entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copaiva and cubebs have so long been thought an antid

MARINE MATTERS.

Cruise of the Revenue-Cutter Washington.

We are indebted to Capt. FAUNCE for the following account of the cruise of the U. S. Revenue-Cutter Washington, just arrived, bringing the derelict schooner *Worcester*, of Providence, R. I., to this port, and having on board the Captain and crew, which were taken off on Tuesday last:

Left Staten Island, N. Y., Feb. 21, 1857; cast off lines from the wharf, made all sail and stood down the Bay to the southward; ran down to the Capes of the Delaware; spoke several vessels; offered assistance, required none, after which extended our cruise to the northward and eastward.

Feb. 26, at 11 A. M., made Fire Island light-house; spoke several vessels bound to the southward; offered assistance, required none; at 6 P. M. made Montauk Point.

Feb. 27 to March 1, cruising between Montauk Point and South Shoals; at 6 P. M. of March 1, tacked ship and stood to the southward and westward, with moderate wind from the northward and clear weather.

March 2 commences, and until 4 A. M. moderate wind from S. E., with rain and snow; barometer falling very fast; double-reefed the mainsail and furled it; took bonnets off the foresail and jib, and furled them also. At 5½ A. M., commenced blowing a heavy gale from the northward, with a very heavy cross sea running, snowing incessantly; at 6 A. M., hauled down the jib and stowed it; while stowing the jib the vessel made a heavy plunge into a sea, washing three men overboard, injuring one of them severely; rescued them with great difficulty; hove to under closed reefed foresail; at 8 A. M., gale increasing to an alarming extent; immense sea running from the eastward and breaking completely over the vessel, making ice very fast, snowing very heavy; at 10 A. M., got the mainsail yard and booms down and stowed them on deck; at 10½ A. M., shipped a heavy sea on the quarter, which stove the starboard quarter boat; rigged masthead tackle, and after great difficulty succeeded in getting her in and secured her in the waist.

At 11½ A. M. plunged into a sea, completely submerging the forward part of the vessel, carrying away flying jib of jibboom and all the gear attached thereto; all hands employed clearing the wreck. At 12½ got main storm trysail up, and bent it ready for use; the whole vessel and rigging covered with ice. At 1 P. M. several of the crew gave out, being dreadfully frostbitten; tried the pumps every half hour during the gale. At 3½ P. M. blowing a complete hurricane from the northward, with hail and sleet; immense sea running, making a clear breach over the vessel. At 11 P. M. commenced moderating a little; ends with heavy gales and flying clouds.

March 3d commences, and until 8 A. M. heavy gales from the northward, and clearing up. All hands employed clearing the ice off the deck and rigging; upon examination, found that the bowsprit lantern and head rails on both sides had been washed away the night previous. At 10½ A. M., in lat. 39° 7′ north, and lon. 71° 30′ west, discovered a dismasted vessel on the lee bow, with signal of distress flying; got main storm trysail and jib, hauled down foresail, wore ship, and ran down for her.

At 1½ o'clock P. M., ran alongside the wreck, and spoke her; proved to be the Schooner *Worcester*, of Providence, R. I., ELISHA RHODES, Master, from Philadelphia for Providence, being a total wreck, having lost both masts, bowsprit, boat and all canvas in the gale. Capt. RHODES hailed, and requested to be taken off, as his vessel had become totally unmanageable; lay by the schooner until it moderated sufficiently to send a boat. At 4 o'clock P. M. the wind hauled to the southward and westward, and becoming more smooth sent a boat for the Captain and his crew, and brought all hands safely on board.

At 5 P. M. sent an officer, four men and a cook on board the *W.* to take charge of her. At 5½ P. M., wind light from S. W. and easy sea, ran out two hawsers and made every preparation for towing. At 6 P. M. made all drawing sail and commenced towing; stood N. W., with moderate breeze from S. W. Ends same.

March 4 commences with moderate breeze from S. W. and clear; meridian, calm and clear; latter part and ends, light airs from the westward, and hazy.

March 5 commences with light airs from the westward, and hazy; at 8 A. M., off the "Woodlands," chartered the steam-tug *Columbus* to take the schooner up to Brooklyn and place her in the Atlantic Dock; proceeded on our course to New-York to repair damages sustained by the late gale.

OFFICERS ATTACHED.

JOHN FAUNCE, Esq., Commanding; ARTHUR D. STANFORD, First Lieutenant; JOHN G. REYNOLDS, Second Lieutenant; DANIEL D. TOMPKINS, Third Lieutenant; GEORGE L. WHEELER, Third Lieutenant. Mr. ROBERT H. TRAVERS, placed on board by the Underwriters, and in charge of the *Worcester*. JAMES ELCOCK, Pilot, also placed on board by the Underwriters.

LIST OF OFFICERS AND CREW RESCUED FROM THE AFORESAID SCHOONER.

Elisha H. Rhodes, Captain; James R. Adamson, Mate; George Tyne, cook; John McCarty, seaman; Barney McCarty, seaman; Henry Rocks, seaman; Jonathan Peirson, seaman.

STATEMENT OF CAPTAIN RHODES.

Capt. RHODES, of the *Worcester*, has furnished us a copy of the log-book of the *Worcester* from the time of her leaving Philadelphia, Feb. 26, till the schooner was taken in tow by the *Washington*. The following extract from the log covers the period to which is attached any special interest. Previous to March 3, when the extract commences, the schooner experienced very comfortable weather:

March 3 came in with a complete hurricane and thick snow-storm, the schooner laboring very heavy and pitching very deep into the sea. At 3 A. M. she made a heavy pitch, carrying away bowsprit, foremast, and everything attached; cut away the rigging attached to get the spars clear of the hull, but soon found that our mainmast was going, and for fear that it would rip up our decks, we had to cut it away, leaving us a complete wreck, with nothing left but our hull, fore-boom, and about one-half of her foresail. We then hove over about five tons of pig iron off deck, the sea making a complete breach over us from one end of the vessel to the other, staving carboys in pieces and washing the captain overboard. We cleared the mast as fast as possible. It coming on night, and the crew all frost-bitten, more or less, we got the spars clear of us about 8 o'clock, and tried to make a fire in the cabin, but there being so much water coming into the cabin we found it impossible to do so, but did the best we could through the night, trying her pumps often. At last day dawned upon us again. The wind had veered to the north, but still continuing to blow a gale—the weather more clear, but intensely cold—we now being one complete mass of ice. About 8 o'clock in the morning we discovered a sail bearing about S. W. from us; we set a signal of distress for her; she at that time was lying to, drifting all the time towards us. At 12 o'clock M. she bore down for us—she proving to be (to our great joy) the United States revenue cutter *Washington*, Capt. FAUNCE, who, when hailing us, said that he would never leave us, but would try to get us off as soon as he could get his vessel in a situation to do so, he being at that time under storm trysail, and head of jib, and considerably crippled otherwise, and his vessel being also a solid mass of ice.

March 4, at 3 A. M., Captain FAUNCE succeeded in getting us all safe on board of his vessel. The Captain then asked him if he could not take the *Worcester* in tow. Captain FAUNCE replied that if it moderated he would try to see what he could do. At 5 A. M. he sent a crew on board from his schooner and took tow to her and steered his course for New-York, the wind being now from W. S. W., and the weather more moderate.

Captain RHODES states that the sufferings of himself and crew for nearly forty-eight hours previous to the *Washington* coming to their assistance were most intense from the bitter cold and impossibility to eat or sleep. He had followed the sea thirty-one years, but had never before encountered such a furious gale. Had not the *Washington* fallen in with them at the time she did they would inevitably have perished in a short time. He feels greatly thankful to Captain FAUNCE and the other officers of the *Washington* for the humane reception afforded them on board their vessel, and timely ministration to their wants and sufferings.

The *Worcester* is a a staunch schooner of 170 tons. She has been running, the past nine years, between Providence, R. I., and Philadelphia. Last Winter she was rebuilt. The present is the first injury of any account she has ever sustained at sea.

Disaster to the Schooner M. A. Lake—Crew, Safe.

The schooner *Margaret Ann Lake*, which sailed on Saturday night for Barnegat, in search of the mast, reported by the *Sylph* on the 19th, of the schooner *S. S. Bird*, took the storm of Sunday, and the schooner dragged her anchor and went ashore off the light-house at Barnegat. All hands remained on board, as they could not get off on account of the gale, until Tuesday morning. The schooner *Isadora's* crew took us off in their surf-boat to the north beach. We then walked 20 miles to Squan, all pretty well fagged out. While aground, the sea was breaking over the *M. A. L.*, and ice formed all over the hull and rigging. On Sunday about 3 P. M. spoke pilot-boat No. 6; said they saw a mast with sails and rigging attached, fifteen miles S. E. from Barnegat, with the letters S. S. B. on the heel. On Friday, 27th of February, about five miles north of Barnegat, while walking along the beach, saw a schooner's deck, apparently not been ashore long, painted yellow; appeared to be a new deck; was broken in two about the main hatch; and appeared to have been run into.

☞ The ship *George Peabody* arrived yesterday from Callao, was out 100 days, and reports, March 1, lat. 39° 19′, lon. 73° 50′, steering N. by W., passed a schooner's mast, keel painted white with a wench on each side, took a pilot from boat *Sylph* No. 1. The same day at 6:45 P. M., and at 4 o'clock next morning, it commenced blowing heavy from N. N. W., accompanied with snow and rain, split a new foresail and maintopsail. At 6 o'clock the gale had increased and a thick snow-storm set in. Ship laboring hard, and the sea making a breach over her. At 8 o'clock, lost foretopmast staysail, and the vessel making considerable water. March 2, lat. 38° 49′, lon. 73° 14′, still blowing heavy with thick snow, and the ship one solid body of ice fore and aft, making it it impossible to brace the yards; tried to get the spanker on, but could not, there being too much ice on it, as also on all the ropes. The latter part of this day managed to beat off considerable of the ice, and set the spanker and maintopmast staysail; mate and two men sick. March 3 begins with strong breeze and clear weather. Cannot make sail for the ice. At 4 P. M. got a double reefed fore and mizzen topsail and jib on the ship, and subsequently set a number of other sails. At 11 A. M. was taken in tow by steamer *Huntress*, and towed into the Lower Bay.

Letter to Ellwood Walter, Esq., dated

EAST HAMPTON, March 4—The schooner *Triumph*, of Beverly, Captain WOODBURY, from Norfolk for Wareham, with 3,600 bushels corn, was wrecked on Montauk, on the South Beach, five miles west of the light, on Saturday morning. A portion of the cargo may be saved in a damaged state. No insurance on the vessel; cargo insured at the eastward.

FOR ASPINWALL.

The United States steamship *Illinois*, Capt. BOGGS, left her pier foot of Warren-street at 2 P. M. yesterday. She carried about 500 passengers, including some 270 United States Recruits, who went out in charge of Capt. UNDERWOOD. They are for the relief of detachments ordered home overland.

FISHING.

The schooner *Minnehaha*, Captain STONE, recently brought in, as the result of one day's fishing, 15,000 pounds of haddock, which were sold at $1 75 per hundred. This is the largest haul ever made by a Swampscot vessel. A number of other boats on the same day had very nearly equal luck.—*Boston Transcript.*

MARINE LOSSES IN FEBRUARY.

There have been totally lost during the single month of February: Seven ships, 11 barks, 18 brigs, 33 schooners, and one sloop—Total, 70 vessels; the total value of which, with their cargoes, foots up abou half a million of dollars.

Naval.

The *Dispatch*, which has been detailed by the Naval Department for the Coast Survey service, to define the inner edge of the Gulf, was about to start upon a short trial trip yesterday morning, but upon getting up steam a defective place was discovered in the boiler, which obliged them to blow off steam to repair the defect. Capt. BERRYMAN was much disappointed by the detention.

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Way the Money Goes.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The Board of Education, at a recent meeting, appropriated $7,524 95 to fit up and furnish the new school house No. 20 Tenth Ward, notwithstanding the Finance Committee reported unanimously in favor of readvertising for proposals for furnishing said school house.

It appears from the report of the Finance Committee that a responsible manufacturer offered to fit up and furnish the School, without any material alteration of the plan, for $2,400 less than the above sum. ALPHA.

A Pickpocket.

A little fellow about 18 years of age, but a big thief of long standing, picked a lady passenger's pocket on board the *Illinois*, yesterday, of a purse containing $300. The lady caught him in the act, and held on to him until the arrival of an officer who conveyed him to the Tombs. The money was restored to the lady.

New-York Senate Districts.

Senator UPHAM'S bill for redistricting the State Senatorially makes some alterations in our neighborhood. If this bill passes, the Senatorial districts of this vicinity will be as follows:

First District—Suffolk, Queens and Richmond.

Second District—First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Eighth, Tenth and Twelfth Wards in the city of Brooklyn, and the county towns of Kings County.

Third District—Seventh, Ninth, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth and Eighteenth Wards in the city of Brooklyn.

Fourth District—First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth and Fourteenth Wards of the City of New-York.

Fifth District—Tenth, Eleventh, Thirteenth and Seventeenth Wards of the City of New-York.

Sixth District—Ninth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth and Eighteenth Wards of the City of New-York.

Seventh District—Twelfth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-First and Twenty-Second Wards of the City of New-York.

☞ The *Holche Zedek Society*, at a meeting held on the 4th of March instant, in their rooms, No. 132 Hester-street, corner of Bowery, presented to their President, P. WEINBERG, Esq., through Mr. M. KAPLAN, accompanied by Rev. ISAAC ROSENTHAL, in a neat address, a valuable gold medal, as a testimony of their respect for his noble conduct and benevolence as their presiding officer. Mr. W. responded in a brief speech, which was highly applauded by all the members present.

Fires.

IN HARLEM.

A fire broke out in an unoccupied building in One hundred and twenty-fourth-street, near Sixth-avenue, about 7 o'clock Wednesday evening. Being discovered before it made much head, was soon extinguished. The property was damaged to the extent of about $100. It is owned by Mr. PAUL MCKEIN, and is insured for $3,000 in the Peter Cooper Insurance Company.

IN ELIZABETH-STREET.

Two fires occurred in Elizabeth-street last evening: one a few minutes past 8 o'clock in a feed store, a few doors from Prince-street, and the other at 8½ o'clock, in the liquor store of MICHAEL BURK, No. 181. Not much damage was done at either.

FIRE IN SANDY HOOK, CT.—A fire was discovered about noon yesterday, in the extensive woolroom of A. B. BRECKER, Esq., in Sandy Hook. By a vigorous effort the firemen succeeded in extinguishing the flames before much damage was done.

[Advertisement.]

HALLOTYPES! HALLOTYPES!

From the Times and Messenger, Sunday morning, March 1, 1857.

THOSE NEW PICTURES.—The Hallotypes taken by GUERNEY have made a great sensation among artists, and among all persons who have any taste for the fine arts. The artists confess that a more perfect and beautiful picture than the Hallotype taken by GURNEY was never produced, and never will be. It combines all the faithfulness of the daguerreotype, or photograph, with the delicacy and finish of the finest miniature on ivory. Man's ingenuity could not devise a more complete and superb record of the "human form divine," or if it could, his utmost skill could not execute it. Some persons may deem our praises of Mr. GURNEY'S Hallotypes extravagant; let those who do, go to the gallery, at the corner of Broadway and Leonard-street, and view the exhibition, and they will ever after join with us in our encomiums. Mr. GURNEY has for a long time been celebrated throughout the land for the fidelity and finish of his portraits. The Hallotype will make him famous the civilized world over. He has a score of first-rate artists in his employ, and can fulfill every order he may receive with promptness and to complete satisfaction.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The real "Head-quarters" are located at No. 308 Broadway, New-York, two blocks above the Park—nearly opposite the Hospital—two doors above Duane-street. Here is the Phrenological Cabinet, containing one of the rarest collections of human heads, busts, &c., in the world. This great cabinet, or museum, contains thousands of busts and casts from the heads of the most distinguished men that ever lived—Emperors, Kings, Queens, Statesmen. Some of the most distinguished of our own and of other countries, warriors, explorers, navigators, discoverers, inventors, authors, poets, doctors, divines and lawyers. Also skulls, human and animal, from all quarters of the globe, including Cannibals, Caribs, Flat-Headed Indians, Egyptian Mummies, pirates, robbers, murderers and thieves; also, numerous paintings and drawings of celebrated individuals, living and dead. Strangers and citizens will find this Museum—always open and free—an agreeable place to visit. Phrenological Charts, with full written descriptions of character, given by Mr. FOWLER when desired, at No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ "Medea." This great play has been produced at PURDY'S National Theatre, in the form of a burlesque, with Mr. G. L. FOX as *Medea*, and has made a decided impression. All those that have seen the original should witness it. The new local drama of "Excelsior," the pantomime of the "Four Lovers," and the comedietta of the "Swiss Cottage," interspersed with dancing by Mr. SWEET, Mr. M. SEXTON, Miss GOLDSMITH, Miss PRICE and Miss HATHAWAY—all being for the Benefit of the fascinating Danseuse, Miss ADELAIDE PRICE.

[Advertisement.]

GAS! GAS!!—Gas Fixtures for the Spring trade. Several new patterns more beautiful in design and finish than ever offered before. Call at our great Manufacturing Dépôt, No. 376 Broadway.

ARCHER, WARNER & CO.

[Advertisement.]

THE HORRIBLE ASPIRATION

Of some people—the offensive personal scent of which, however cleanly they may be, they are the victims—arises from the depraved condition of their blood. Now, why will any decent man or woman suffer himself or herself to be such an object of disgust or pity, when there is a remedy always at hand, soliciting attention? The vile condition of the blood, heart diseases, liver complaints and bilious disorders, consumption, rheumatism and scrofula, all yield, without difficulty, to the magic influence of ANDRUS' Liquid Iodine, or Pure Iodine Water, recomended, as it is, by the ablest physicians, and having the indorsement of hundreds of persons now enjoying perfect health through its instrumentality. Sold at $1 a bottle, by ANDRUS & FOSDICK, No. 3 Second avenue and No. 552 Broadway; C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn; and all respectable druggists.

[Advertisement.]

TO SEAMEN AND TRAVELERS.—BRANDRETH'S Pills are a preventive of sea sickness. In tropical climates, where the consequences of redundant and vitiated bile are so prevalent and dangerous, they are an invaluable and efficient protection. They at once remove difficulties, the result of excess in eating or drinking. All disorders of the stomach and bowels are removed by BRANDRETH'S Pills. Directions in all modern languages. Principal office, No. 43 Canal-street, Brandreth Building, Nos. 415 and 417 Broadway. Price, 25 cents a box.

[Advertisement.]

☞ MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.—This is the standard perfume of all Spanish America. It has superseded the Farina Cologne and all the Paris Essences in that market. The fragrance is that of the living aromatic flowers from which it is extracted, and will last for weeks on the handkerchief. For the complexion it has no equal in the world. Sold by D. T. LANMAN & Co., wholesale druggists, No. 69 Water-street, New-York, and by all druggists at 50c. per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—LET THE SICK GIVE HEED.—The stomach is the commissariat of the physical system. It furnishes the material sustenance of every organ. If disordered, the whole body languishes, but however affected, its tone and vigor may always be restored by a course of these irresistible Pills. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London; and by all druggists, at 25c., 62½c., and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]

FATAL CATASTROPHE!

DEATH FROM BURNING FLUID!!

CATHARINE DYER, of Brooklyn, was horribly burned last Wednesday by the explosion of a fluid lamp. She now lies at the point of death in the hospital. The India-rubber safety-fluid lamp cannot break, explode, or be filled while lighted. Sold by HATTON & RICHTER, No. 463 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

WINDOW SHADES, TABLE OIL-CLOTHS, Buff and White Hollands, Cords, Tassels, Brasses, &c., Wholesale and Retail, By WOODFORD & WEMPLE, No. 58 Catharine-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ LEA & PERRIN'S Worcestershire Sauce for sale by the Agents, JOHN DUNCAN & SONS, No. 105 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 5 Murray-street, New-York.

LONG ISLAND.

☞ The ordination of Rev. J. C. FRENCH as Pastor of the new Central Congregational Church, of Brooklyn, took place last evening at the church in Ormond street, near Classon, corner of Fulton.

Suffolk County Music.

The Ninth Quarterly and Second Annual Meeting of the Suffolk Co. Harmonic Society, has just been held under the direction of Prof. T. J. COOK, of New-York City. The books used were the *Cythara* and *Song Crown*. The Concert consisted of Sacred music and glees, interspersed with solos, duetts, trios, and quartettes, and solos on the violin, admirably executed by Prof. COOK.

This being the time for the election of officers the following gentlemen were elected: Rev. ALBERT FITCH, President; Col. P. B. JENNINGS, Vice-President; S. WELLS PHILLIPS, Secretary; J. C. SWEEZY, LESTER H. MILLS, RICHARD ALBERTSON, J. HENRIE YOUNG, MARTIN S. PRINCE, CHARLES R. DAYTON, and CHARLES D. WHITE, Board of Managers.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Monmouth Constable.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The undersigned, having been grossly misrepresented and slandered in your columns in Tuesday's issue, by certain malicious persons, I beg leave to make a simple statement of the facts in the case—on the strength of which the aforesaid malicious persons have undertaken to crush and blast me and mine utterly, by resorting to the dastard's ever ready means to carry out his fiendish purposes—the sneaking one of publishing anonymously false statements in the papers. I therefore ask for a small space, to reply. Having resided in this place nearly twenty years, and having held my present office during the entire period—having been reelected from year to year unanimously, and giving the usual securities without a question—it was thought, perhaps, an easy matter to despoil me of a reputation thus fairly and faithfully established throughout the length and breadth of the County of Monmouth.

The facts are briefly these. Having to collect the taxes from a number of persons in the City of New-York for the Township of Raritan, I took the astonishing liberty of paying my brother a visit in Cayuga County, (not Oswego County, as was falsely published, evidently in order to startle the public a little more with the wonderful feat of arresting an old man of sixty, for the horrible crime of being caught visiting his brother and family, whom he had not seen for many years, without first publishing his intention to do so a week or two in advance.) This is the crime, and the only shadow of a charge these sanctious gentlemen have adduced against me. I leave it here for the present, that the public may judge between the undersigned and his false accusers. It may be added here, that the undersigned has, in fact, been expressing his desire and intention for months back to make this brother a visit, as can be proved by hundreds of his neighbors. T. J. SMITH.

City Prison Report.

The City Marshal of Jersey City reports that fifty-three persons were locked up in the City Prison during the month of February, for offences as follows:

Drunkenness	32	Suspicion of theft	9
Disorderly	3	Malicious mischief	1
Vagrancy	1	On bail pesace	1
Stealing	3	Assault	7
Bastardy	1		
Keeping disorderly house	2	Total	53

Their places of nativity are stated to be as follows: Ireland, 44; England, 1; Germany, 1; United States, 7. Total—53.

OCEANA, the largest limbed woman in the world, is now in the museum at New-Orleans. She weighs 515 pounds, is 9 feet 2 inches in circumference, measures 29 inches around the arm, and 38 around the calf of the leg, and wears No. 3 shoes. She hails from Kentucky.

MARRIED.

FANNING—WILLCOX.—In this City, on Thursday morning, March 5, by Rev. G. B. Willcox, of Lawrence, Mass., T. C. FANNING, of Brooklyn, and MARY AUGUSTA MARVIN, daughter of the late Oliver Willcox, of New-York.

WEEKS—VANDEWATER.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Feb. 27, by Rev. Robert Walker, WILLIAM H. WEEKS to GEORGIANA VANDEWATER.

DIED.

ROCKWOOD.—In this City, on Thursday, March 5, of a lingering illness, ELIZA ANN, wife of Henry O. Rockwood, and daughter of the late Joseph and Mary Ann Martin, aged 38 years.

Funeral services will take place at her late residence, No. 109 Lexington-av., on Sunday next, at 2 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend, without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Bridport, Vt., on Monday.

LOZIER.—In this City, on Sunday, March 1, at No. 98 Suffolk-st., ANNA MARIA LOZIER.

The remains were interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

VAN GIESEN.—In this City, on Wednesday afternoon, March 4, MARGARET, relict of the late Isaac Van Giesen.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral service, on Friday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, at the residence of her son-in-law, Isaac A. Lawrence, No. 134 West 23d-st. The remains will thence be taken to Hackensack, N. J., for interment, on Saturday morning, at 9 o'clock.

THOMSON.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, March 3, JAMES THOMSON, Jr., late of the firm of Stanton & Thomson, in the 36th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the friends of Thomas P. Stanton, Esq., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 29 West 20th-st., on Friday, 6th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

SINCLAIR.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, March 5, after a short and severe illness, CHRISTIANA SINCLAIR, wife of Capt. Wm. Sinclair, aged 55 years and 16 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 209 Suffolk-st., at 3 o'clock this (Friday) morning. Her remains will be taken by way of the Long Island Railroad to Southold for interment.

LOCKWOOD.—At Norwalk, Conn., on Wednesday morning, March 4, of pleurisy, ELIZABETH ANN, daughter of George and Sophia B. Lockwood, of New-Rochelle, aged 6 years and 5 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at 2 o'clock P. M., on Friday, 6th inst., at the residence of Samuel Lynes, Esq., at 7 o'clock A. M., and 12 o'clock, noon, and returning, leave Norwalk at 6 o'clock P. M.

Ere Sin could blight or Sorrow fade,
Death came with friendly care;
The opening bud to Heaven conveyed,
And bade it blossom there.

MINTURN.—At Naples, Italy, on Friday, Feb. 6, after a short illness, MARY, daughter of the late William Minturn, and sister of Robert B. Minturn, of this City.

TUTTLE.—In Williamsburg, on Thursday morning, March 5, DANIEL G. TUTTLE, in the 27th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the residence of his uncle, Sylvester Tuttle, No. 67 4th-st. His remains will be taken to Cypress Hills Cemetery for interment.

LEONCEL.—At Fairmount, Westchester Co., on Wednesday, March 4, at 10 o'clock P. M., of scarlet fever, LEWIS, the only child of Lewis J. and Harriet A. Leoncel, aged 2 years, 6 months and 11 days.

The funeral will take place from his father's residence, on Saturday, 7th inst., at 3 o'clock A. M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited. Carriages will be in waiting at 27th-st., on the arrival of the train.

THOMSON.—At Somerville, N. J., on Wednesday, March 4, Col. WILLIAM THOMSON, in the 55th year of his age.

His funeral will take place from St. John's Church, Somerville, this day, (Friday,) at 2 o'clock P. M. His friends, and those of the family, are invited to attend.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..MARCH 5.

$2,000	Virginia 6s	91¾	100	Hud. River R.R.	23½
6,500	do	92	50	do	b60 29
1,000	Missouri State 6s	84½	13	Harlem R.R.	14¾
3,000	do	s3 84¾	40	do	pwn 50
30,000	Call. St. 7s, '75	s90 65	50	Panama R.R.	96½
1,000	do	67	150	do	96¾
2,500	Louisiana St. 6s	87½	30	do	b30 96¾
1,500	N. Y. Cent. R. 6s	89	50	La C. & Mil. RR.	b3 75
2,000	Hud. Riv R. 2d m.	87	15	Penn. Coal Co	94¾
1,000	Mich. So. S. F. Bs.	78	177	do	95
4,500	Ill. C. R.R. Bds	100	200	Reading RR	b30 82¾
1,000	do	100½	300	do	b3 82¾
5,000	do	100¾	500	do	c 82¾
1,000	T. H. & Al. 2d Mt.	69¼	300	do	s60 83¼
1,000	do	69¾	300	do	s3 83¼
3,000	Ill. F. Bds. w. p.	93¼	350	do	b3 83¾
3,000	B. & Ill. T. 7p c. Bs.	80	400	do	s3 83¾
1,000	Chi. & R.R. Is. Bds.	97½	600	do	b60 83¾
4,000	Min. Pt. Int m. b.	86	100	do	b30 83¾
90	National Bank	108	50	Mich. Cen. RR.	s30 95¾
20	Bank of Commerce	105¾	100	Mich. S. & N. I. RR.	76¼
8	do	105¾	650	do	76¾
20	Mercantile Bank	123	400	do	b60 77¼
25	Metropolitan Bank	110	110	do	b60 77
28	Grocers' Bank	105	100	do	s30 76¼
15	Continental Bank	108	100	do	c 76¾
6	Am. Ex. Bk. Scrip	109¾	300	do	b10 76¾
42	do	109¾	200	do	s60 76¾
6	Commonwealth Bk.	98½	225	do	b30 76¾
93	Park Bank	100	6	Illinois Cent. Rail	138
12	D. & H. Canal Co	120	100	do	138¼
150	do	120½	250	do	138¼
200	Cumb. Coal Co	115	50	do	s60 138½
260	N. Y. C. R. R.	b30 90¾	200	do	b30 138¾
200	do	b30 90¾	400	Cleve. & Pittsb R.	58¾
150	do	b10 90¾	300	do	b60 54
70	do	b3 90¾	550	Cl. & Tol. R'd	75¾
32	do	90¾	250	do	b10 75¾
237	do	90¾	1100	do	b60 76¼
100	do	b30 90¾	200	do	s60 75¾
300	do	b60 91	100	do	s60 76¾
500	Erie R. R.	c 58¾	100	do	b30 76
150	do	58¾	15	Chi. & R. I. R'd	104¼
250	do	s10 58¾	150	do	s60 104¾
100	do	s60 58¾	575	do	105
425	do	b10 58¾	100	do	b60 105¾
150	do	b3 58¾	50	do	b30 105¾
550	do	s3 58¾	100	do	b30 105¾
100	do	b60 58¾	110	Chi. & R. I. N. S'k	102
100	do	b60 58¾			

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	Call. St. 7s, '75	86¾	50	Erie Railroad	b3 58¾
5,000	Missouri St. 6s	s30 85	100	do	s3 58¾
5,000	do	85¾	150	do	s10 58¾
2,000	Ill. Cent. RR. Bs.	100½	200	do	s30 59¾
560	I. E. & W. 2dm. bs.	48	300	do	b60 58¾
5	Park Bank	100	100	do	b30 58¾
10	Pennsyl. Coal Co	95	50	M. S. & N. Ia. R.	b5 76¼
50	Cumb. Coal Co.	18¾	100	do	76¼
50	Canton Co	b60 24	100	Clev. & Tol. R. R.	75¾
10	Gal. & Chic. R. R.	103¼	100	do	b60 76
100	N. Y. Cent. RR.	b60 91	100	do	75¾
25	do	90¾	100	do	b60 76¼
200	do	b30 91	50	Chic. & Rk. I. RR.	105¾
100	do	s60 90¾	50	do	s5 105¾
109	do	s. 90¾	20	Bur. & Quincy R.	100
150	do	b60 90¾	100	La C. & Mil. R. R.	75
100	do	s30 90¾	5	Mich. Central R. R.	96
200	Reading R.R.	b60 82¾	50	do	96¼
100	do	b5 83¼	50	do	b60 97
200	do	b10 83½			

THURSDAY, March 5—P. M.

The steamer *Atlantic*, from Liverpool Wednesday, Feb. 18, arrived here at 7 o'clock this evening. Her market accounts are three business days later than by the *Niagara*. The sales of Cotton at Liverpool on Saturday 14th, and Monday 16th February, were 40,000 bales, of which speculators and importers took 22,000 bales. On Tuesday, the market was less excited, the sales reaching 10,000 bales. The advance noticed in the postscript by the *Niagara* was fully supported. Orleans middlings are called 7 15-16d. Indian Corn and the finer selections of American Wheat were in request. The former advanced to 35s. for yellow and mixed and 37s. for fine white parcels. Flour continued dull. The English Funds were irregular on account of some heavy money sales. On the 14th they left off 93⅜@94, although a single parcel of £200,000 for money was put on the market. On Monday prices were weak, ranging 93¾ down to 93⅝@⅞. On Tuesday, some further heavy sales were made at 93⅜@⅝, closing 93⅝ in the afternoon. Money at call was 5@6 ₱ cent.; for discounts the full Bank rate of 6 ₱ cent. was generally paid. The English Railway shares were firm, and in American, a further rise of 2 ₱ cent. is noted in Illinois Central shares, and 1 ₱ cent. in the Bonds. There was business in the former at 32¼ premium, closing 33 asked, and in the latter at 91⅛@⅝. Sales of Eries of 1871 at 80; 1862 at 80¾; in Michigan Southern Sinking Funds at 75. The London *Times* of Wednesday 18th reports the official list of the day before:

AMERICAN RAILWAYS.

Railways.	Closing Prices.	Business done.
Illinois 6 per cent., 1875	87 to 89	
Do., 7 per cent., 1875	90 to 92	
Do., do., Free Land, 1860	106 to 108 x. c.	
Do., $100 shares, $30 paid	31 to 33 pm.	$2¼ 2 pm.
Michigan Central 8 per cent., con. 1860	94 to 96	
Do., do., 1869	91 to 93 x. c.	
Do., do., 1868 (sterling)	103 to 106	
Do., $100 shares	85 to 87	
Michigan S. and N. Indiana (sink. fund) 7 per cent., 1885	74 to 76	75
Do., $100 shares	79 to 81	
New-York Central 6 per cent., (sinking fund,) 1883	80 to 82	
Do., 7 per cent, con, 1864	94 to 96	
Do., $100 shares	84 to 86	
New-York and Erie 3d mortgage, 7 per cent., 1883	85 to 87 x. c.	
Do., (sinking fund,) do., 1875	83 to 85	
Do., bonds, do., con. 1862	80 to 82	
Do., do., 1871	79 to 81	
Ohio and Penn. 7 per cent. income bonds, con. 1872	71 to 73	80
Pennsylvania Cen. Bonds, 1st mortgage, con. 6 per cent.	89 to 91	
Do., 2d mort., stg. 6 per ct.	93 to 95	

The French Funds are quoted higher. The *Rente* sold as high as 68.65; closing at 68.55. The *Atlantic* brings $186,500 in Foreign Gold, supposed to be Spanish Doubloons, destined for the Havana market. The *Niagara* brought to Boston about $250,000, since received here overland. We understand the *Persia* will deliver a still larger amount in the same description of Gold.

The Officials returns of the Foreign Trade at the port of New-York for the calendar month of February were made complete at the Custom-House this afternoon. The Import entries of the month were:

In Dutiable Goods, marketed direct	$18,808,939
Dutiable Goods, warehoused	3,543,996
Free Goods	2,447,839
Total entries Foreign Goods	$24,500,774
Against February, 1856	15,964,086

There was also entered during the month Foreign Specie and Bullion, principally Spanish Doubloons, to the value of $1,023,718. The amount of Goods withdrawn from the Public Warehouse during the

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI.....NO. 1765. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 7, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—4 Hanover-st., and 121 Broadway.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Decision of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott Case.

The Ordinance of 1787 and the Missouri Compromise Declared Unconstitutional.

MR. BUCHANAN'S CABINET.

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 6.

The opinion of the Supreme Court in the DRED SCOTT case was delivered by Chief Justice TANEY. It was a full and elaborate statement of the views of the Court, They have decided the following important points:

First—Negroes, whether slaves or free, that is, men of the African race, are not citizens of the United States by the Constitution.

Second—The Ordinance of 1787 had no independent constitutional force or legal effect subsequently to the adoption of the Constitution, and could not operate of itself to confer freedom or citizenship within the Northwest Territory on negroes not citizens by the Constitution.

Third—The provisions of the Act of 1820, commonly called the Missouri Compromise, in so far as it undertook to exclude negro slavery from, and communicate freedom and citizenship to, negroes in the northern part of the Louisiana cession, was a Legislative act exceeding the powers of Congress, and void, and of no legal effect to that end.

In deciding these main points, the Supreme Court determined the following incidental points:

First—The expression "territory and other property" of the Union, in the Constitution, applies "in terms" only to such territory as the Union possessed at the time of the adoption of the Constitution.

Second—The rights of citizens of the United States emigrating into any Federal territory, and the power of the Federal Government there depend on the general provisions of the Constitution, which defines in this, as in all other respects, the powers of Congress.

Third—As Congress does not possess power itself to make enactments relative to the persons or property of citizens of the United States, in a Federal Territory, other than such as the Constitution confers, so it cannot constitutionally delegate any such powers to a Territorial Government, organized by it under the Constitution.

Fourth—The legal condition of a slave in the State of Missouri is not affected by the temporary sojourn of such slave in any other State, but on his return his condition still depends on the laws of Missouri.

As the plaintiff was not a citizen of Missouri, he, therefore, could not sue in the Courts of the United States. The suit must be dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

The delivery of this opinion occupied about three hours, and was listened to with profound attention by a crowded Court-room. Among the auditors were gentlemen of eminent legal ability, and a due proportion of ladies.

Judge NELSON stated the merits of the case. The question was whether or not the removal of SCOTT from Missouri with his master to Illinois, with a view to temporary residence there, worked his emancipation. He maintained that the question depended wholly on the law of Missouri, and for that reason the judgment of the Court below should be affirmed.

Judge CATRON believed the Supreme Court has jurisdiction to decide the merits of the case. He argued that Congress could not do directly what it could not do indirectly. If it could exclude one species of property, it could exclude another. With regard to the Territories ceded, Congress could govern them only with the restrictions of the States which ceded them; and the Missouri act of 1820 violated the leading features of the Constitution, and was therefore void. He concurred with his brother Judges, that SCOTT is a slave, and was so when this suit was brought.

Several other Judges are to deliver their views to-morrow.

The following is Mr. BUCHANAN's Cabinet, as announced by the Senate to-day:

Secretary of State—General CASS.
Secretary of the Treasury—Hon. HOWELL COBB.
Secretary of War—Hon. JOHN B. FLOYD.
Secretary of the Navy—Hon. ISAAC TOUCEY.
Secretary of the Interior—Hon. JACOB THOMPSON.
Attorney-General—Judge BLACK, of Pennsylvania.
Postmaster-General—Hon. A. V. BROWN.
Captain PETTIGREW, of the U. S. Army, is dead.

Extra Session of the United States Senate.

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 6.

Mr. SEWARD presented the petition of certain British subjects, setting forth that as Lord PALMERSTON's act in surrendering the maritime rights of that Government is an act of high treason, those rights will revert to the British crown and nation as soon as the guilty party shall be impeached for that crime: that the petitioners have heard that the President of the United States is about proposing the terms on which the declaration of Paris will be agreed to by the United States; that such an act would be a connivance with Lord PALMERSTON in his attempt to possess himself of an arbitrary power foreign to the British Constitution and to the Constitution of the United States; and pray Congress to refuse their sanction to any convention with Great Britain founded on the illegal, treasonable and invalid declaration at Paris.

On motion of Mr. SEWARD the petition was laid on the table.

Mr. BIGLER presented the protest of forty-four members of the House of Representatives, and the protest of fifteen members of the Senate of Pennsylvania, against the proceedings under which Mr. SIMON CAMERON claims to represent that State in the Senate.

Mr. YULEE presented the credentials of Mr. MALLORY, elected Senator from Florida for six years from the 4th of March.

Mr. MASON was appointed to fill the vacancy in the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution.

The Senate then went into Executive session, and afterwards adjourned till Monday.

The Inauguration Pageant—The Inaugural Address—Mr. Buchanan's Policy, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 5, 1857.

The event to which so many anxious thoughts were directed, and which, since November last, has engrossed so much attention, belongs now to history. At noon yesterday the Executive Administration of the Government passed quietly from the hands of FRANKLIN PIERCE into those of JAMES BUCHANAN, and the latter is now established as President at the White House. The inauguration pageant was the most imposing in numbers, and the most brilliant in display, ever witnessed here. Facility of transportation from all the principal cities, North, South, East, and West, offered inducements which did not exist on any former occasion, and were gladly appropriated for a sort of national holiday at the Capital. The day itself was genial and bright, inviting everybody to participate in the spectacle, and a cheerful sun lighted up the scene with unusual splendor, until about the hour when the inaugural was delivered, when clouds portentously lowered over the head of the new President and the assembled thousands. Various military companies from distant points enlivened the turn-out, and relieved the heaviness of the black-coated throng.

In the evening, the inauguration ball attracted several thousands of both sexes, and is admitted to have been, in arrangement, style, and appointment, the most successful affair of the kind ever attempted. Some idea of the scale upon which it was conducted, may be imagined from the fact that the cost reached about $15,000. Mr. BUCHANAN was present for a couple of hours, but it was observed that his usual gracious manner was evidently forced, rather than natural, owing to the debilitating effects of an epidemic which has prostrated most of the guests of the National Hotel. This trouble has been aggravated too by mental perplexities and much physical exertion all which have conspired to shake the remaining energies of a frame already tried by age and its insidious infirmities.

Little if any impression has been made by the Inaugural. No paper of the sort has ever been less discussed in political circles. As an intellectual production, it has no claim to superiority, and is below the standard of many of the papers prepared by Mr. BUCHANAN when Secretary of State, and even more recently as Minister to England. In point of policy, its chief effort seems to be the conciliation of every shade of opinion; and the careful reader cannot fail to observe that while Squatter sovereignty is condemned in one breath, it is approved in another, and that the same rule of expediency is applied to every other embarrassing or controverted question. Mr. BUCHANAN wisely relieves himself from a serious cause of embarrassment by adopting the one-term principle at the start, by which he will be enabled to act with more independence of party shackles, and to feel more personal ease in administering the Government. The temptation of a second term, and the power which that inclination gave to flatterers and time-servers, were the active causes which led to the humiliating downfall of the late incumbent. The Union-saving sentiments uttered by Mr. BUCHANAN will, doubtless, be echoed by that class of patriots who rely more upon the shouts over empty phrases than they do on the principles implanted in the Constitution, and by which alone the Union can be maintained in its integrity and strength.

It is very well known that the Message as originally prepared, did not meet the concurrence of Gen. CASS, or the new editor of the *Union*, when submitted to their inspection on Tuesday night; and but for alterations which were here required and made at the last hour, both would probably have retired from the positions assigned to them. With all his love of office, Gen. CASS was tenacious of his Squatter Sovereign banting, and even went so far as to threaten to throw up the seals which glittered so invitingly before his eyes. This little episode may serve to explain the "individual" opinion which Mr. BUCHANAN expresses, as to the point of time when the people of a Territory may undertake to decide upon the subject of Slavery.

Until Gen. CASS gets fully established as Secretary of State, there will be no positive indication as to his Assistant Secretary. Gen. THOMAS, the present incumbent, whom Mr. MARCY advanced from personal partiality, is no favorite with Mr. BUCHANAN. The public will be greatly accommodated by any change that may be made in the Assistant Secretaryship of the Treasury Department, as it has been Mr. WASHINGTON's misfortune to acquire a general unpopularity with all parties, and with the people of the District, to whom he is peculiarly obnoxious, for some reason or other.

A great deal is said in reference to Mr. BUCHANAN's policy, as to the distribution of the patronage, but his mind is quite as liable to change in this respect as it did in regard to the principle of forming the Cabinet; and even more so, from the vast personal influences that will be brought to bear upon him in behalf of those who are in possession. OBSERVER.

The Inauguration Ball—Who were There and What was Done.

SPECIAL REPORT FOR THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 5, 1857.

THE PREPARATIONS.

To the ladies who attend the quadrennial festival which marks the inauguration of a President, the Inauguration Ball is the great feature of the occasion, and it is certainly a most appropriate *finale*. Economical papas and departmental beaux thought that an X for a ticket, an X for a bouquet, and an X for a carriage, was X-cessively X-travagant, and X-pensive, yet no X-cuse could be received, and they were forced to make the X-traordinary X-penditure. The ladies' tickets were huge enameled cards, bearing an engraved portrait of President BUCHANAN, surmounted by an arch, which rests upon emblematical pillars and a pedestal, completing the framework. These tickets were distributed with lavish profusion, and will probably be cherished by many a [illegible] as a souvenir of an occasion to be marked with a white stone.

Providing not it to several who had expected to be present, that "Old Veto" lingering in the lap of Spring," so deranged the express and baggage-arrangements between your City and this metropolis, that their wardrobes remained in transit, somewhere on the road. Like the lady of whom we read in a recent HARPER'S *Journal of Civilization*, they had, of course, "nothing to wear" in the trunks which had possession of a good share of their rooms, and so remained at home. Among the brilliant luminaries of fashion who were thus embargoed was Mrs. W*****l, of New-York—she arrived in good season, but her baggage, including a *recherché costume de bal* made for the occasion was detained on the way. Is there no torture that can be inflicted upon those baggage-masters?

THE PAVILION.

As there is no hall in the "city of magnificent distances" large enough to contain more than 600 people, the managers were forced to erect a building expressly for the ball. It was, accordingly, put up on Judiciary-square, extending nearly 300 feet from the City Hall, with which it was connected at one end. Without, it resembled a huge railroad-contractor's shanty, as it was to be used, only for this occasion and then demolished—so architectural beauty was not deemed requisite. But within, it presented a fine appearance. The walls were lined with alternate stripes of "red, white and blue" glazed cambric, with national emblems at intervals on the walls. A seat ran around the sides, on a raised platform, and at the end next the City Hall, the entrance door opened on a wide gallery, from which a broad flight of stairs led down into the hall. The ceiling was of white cloth, studded with golden stairs, which twinkled as they were moved in unison with the measure of the dancers below, and reflected the blaze of light from large gas chandeliers. These chandeliers were an improvement on the wax-dropping candle sconces of the "Rough and Ready" Inauguration Ball in 1849.

The mayor's office, in the City Hall was fitted up for the reception of the President, and some half-a-dozen other rooms were used by the committees. The spacious hall of the Common Council was used as the ladies' dressing-room, excellent accommodations for hats and coats were provided in the basement, and up in the second story was a room where large punch-bowls and a long array of decanters showed that "total abstinence" was not the order of the night.

THE ARRIVALS.

Before ten o'clock the guests began to arrive, and so delightful was the clear, moon-light evening, that many who resided near the City Hall preferred to walk there. On they came, and soon a gay and brilliant throng emerged from the dressing rooms, and entered the hall. The proportion of ladies was marked, for although in New England it does not appear strange to see the fair sex predominate, it is a novelty here. Moralists naughtily commented on the fact that while every gentleman present, (even "the press,") had to pay ten dollars for a ticket, the ladies came without charge!

THE MUSIC.

Hopes had been entertained by the lovers of sweet sounds that the managers would be able to secure the fine band of DODWORTH or GILMORE, but they filled their orchestra with an *impromptu* conglomeration of musicians from the Navy-Yard, Baltimore and elsewhere, under the leadership of Mr. WEBER. Considering the material, and the little time for rehearsals, he did well with them. Here is the

PROGRAMME.

1. Inauguration March.....Nutzer.
2. Quadrille, Charivari.....Strauss.
3. Quadrille, Stradella.....Strauss.
4. Waltz, Epicurean Tanze.....Strauss.
5. Quadrille, My Mary Ann.....Weber.
6. Quadrille, Schafer.....Labitzky.
7. Polka, Redowa, Minna Haha.....Wagner.
8. Quadrille, Wiena Carnivals.....Strauss.
9. Quadrille, Constitution.....Blse.
10. Waltz and Polka, Venus Riegen.....Gung'l.
11. Quadrille, Postillion.....Strauss.
12. Quadrille, Medley.....Weber.
13. Polka, Redowa and Scottische.....Bergman
14. Quadrille, (from opera Teufels Aathell)..Strauss.
15. Quadrille, Amoretten.....Strauss.
16. Waltz, Dreams on the Ocean.....Gung'l.
17. Quadrille, Concert Souvenir.....Strauss.
18. Quadrille, Almacks.....Strauss.
19. Polka, Redowa, Little Blossom.....Weber.
20. Quadrille, Sarah.....Strauss.
21. Quadrille, Louisen.....Strauss.
22. Waltz and Polka.....
23. Quadrille, Medley.....Weber.
24. Quadrille, Volsgarten.....Strauss.
25. Virginia Reel.

THE PRESIDENT'S ARRIVAL.

About eleven o'clock Mr. BUCHANAN arrived, accompanied by his niece, Miss LANE, who is to preside at the White House. He was received by Mayor MAGRUDER, who very discreetly spared him the infliction of a speech, and as he descended the stairway from the gallery, the band announced his arrival by striking up "Hail to the Chief." The President looked well, although a shade of anxious thought appeared at times to cross his fine countenance. He wore, of course, the Lancaster-made suit, of which, with its hidden stitching, we have all heard. Miss LANE is rather below the medium height, but has a fine figure, and is of that blonde Saxon type of beauty so familiar to Christendom since the multiplication of portraits of Queen VICTORIA. She wore a white dress trimmed with artificial flowers similar to those which ornamented her hair, and clasping her throat was a necklace of many strands of seed pearls. She was escorted by Senator JONES, and behind her, in full uniform, walked the veteran General JESSUP.

THE SCENE.

The pageant presented to the view of those in the gallery, as the President moved along the hall, was equal in magnificence to that witnessed at any European Court. The mass of humanity, "fair women and brave men," diplomatists, naval and military officers, opened to the right and left like the waves of the Red Sea, and reunited again as the President and his suite passed on, having saluted him with bow or curtesy. It was a rare scene to witness, and when, after having traversed the hall, the President received introductions to almost all present, there was no pushing or crowding. The introductions and conversations were of that unconstrained character which distinguishes refined society, Mr. BUCHANAN enlisting the good feeling of the ladies by the courteous demeanor and by his varied conversational powers.

THE NOTABLE GUESTS.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, the Vice-President, has many warm friends in Washington, who pressed around him to offer their congratulations. Ex-President FILLMORE was detained at home (he is at Mr. MARCY's) by the indisposition of his estimable lady, and the only representative of his Administration was his Private Secretary, SIDNEY WEBSTER, Esq., who escorted the beautiful Miss F***H, whose father's term of Senatorial office also expired yesterday. Elegantly dressed in white, trimmed with flowers, and with a cluster of flowers trailing from her classically formed head, she was decidedly the most showy among the fair demoiselles present.

La Reine du Bal was Mrs. D*****s, who was dressed in bridal white, and commanded admiration. Senator DOUGLAS escorted his niece, Miss G*****n, who is as fascinating as she is graceful. Senators CAMERON and DIXON, with their ladies, were the only politically Northern members of the upper-house present, but there was no lack of those from sunnier climes, with their ladies, among whom Mrs. S*****l, who is somewhat an oracle in political circles, was conspicuous. Mrs. Senator T*******n, of New-Jersey, in white with silver trimmings, is always admired.

Fain would we chronicle the New-York belles who were escorted by Mr. CESARE, the elegant costumes of the ladies of the diplomatic corps, among whom Madame DE SARTIGES is so prominent, and the other fair ones, many of whom mocked our Belfast conceptions of Juno's regal beauty, and excited a regret that PHIDIAS could not have immortalized them in marble. But as this report is to be sent by the early mails, we must pass them by—those who would have basked in the sunlight of their smiles and admired their toilettes, should have attended in person.

THE SUPPER.

A supper-room had been erected parallel with the large saloon, with which it communicated by several doors. Along one side of this room, opposite the entrances, was a buffet-table, nearly two hundred and fifty feet in length, behind which was an active body of waiters. The caterer was Monsieur GAUTIER, (the Delmonico of Washington,) who added to his high reputation by the gastronomic delicacies liberally provided. Prominent in the centre of the table, and visible from all parts of the room, towered a dazzling decorated tower of confectionery, surmounted by a miniature American flag, bearing the National arms, and flanked by two banners, one inscribed with the name of the President, the other with that of the Vice-President. Lower down waved thirty-one flags, each one bearing the arms of a State. The designs for this exquisite and appropriate ornament were furnished by one of the first artists in the city—M. BESSAU.

BILL OF FARE.

Fate Trente.

Saddles of Venison and of Mutton.
Boar's Head, stuffed and decorated.
Boned and roasted Turkeys.
Spiced Rounds of Beef.
Filets de Bœuf en Belle Vue.
Boned and Roasted Pheasants.
Tongues and Hams, decorated.
Aspic de Volaille.
Lobster, Chicken and Russian Salad.
Terrapins and Oysters.
Cream and Water Ices, in fancy moulds.
Marrons Glacés.
Charlotte Russe.
Meringues, Plombières, Bavaroises.
Jellies and Puddings.
Fancy Cakes, Preserved Fruits, Confectionery.
Roman Punch, Apple Toddy.
Wines, Liquors and Cordials.

An idea of the *quantity* provided of these delicacies may be formed from the fact that Monsieur GAUTIER used five hundred gallons of oysters, eight hundred chickens, one hundred gallons of ice-cream, one hundred pounds of bon-bons, &c.

Mr. BUCHANAN and suite were first admitted, with the Committee, to the table. They did not remain long, and then came that Balaklava charge which characterizes the onslaught at every festive scene, when the doors of the supper room are opened. "Onward they rushed," yet any one who used to attend the balls of LOUIS PHILIPPE can bear me witness that the Tuileries itself has witnessed some terrible scrambling. The action commenced by a running *feu de joie* from the champagne corks—forks were frantically demanded, and stupid youths would carelessly spill terrapin on ladies' dresses. Happy is your reporter to state that he saw no signs of intoxication nor rowdyism, and every one was good-natured, even the fair ones whose skirts were sadly stained by the negligence aforesaid.

Dancing was going on with unflagging spirit when your reporter was forced to leave, that he might transcribe his notes in season for the mail.

News from Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, March 5.

A letter to the *Republican*, dated Westport, March 2d, says that at a meeting of citizens at that place resolutions were passed to resist every effort and every movement intended or calculated to produce troubles similar to those of last year; extending hospitality and welcome to emigrants from all sections of the country; and pledging themselves to let the laws of Kansas and Missouri punish all violators of the law.

The Santa Fé mail arrived at Westport on the 26th ult. The party met no difficulty on the route, excepting from high streams and deep mud. The general news is unimportant. It is considered certain that Indian Agent DODGE was killed by the Apaches. All was quiet at Fort Bent.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, March 6.

The *Republican* contains a long communication signed by A. W. JONES, a resident of Lecompton, relative to recent affairs in Kansas; also, Governor GEARY's letter and SHEBARD's reply, together with the action of the Committee of the Judiciary in the Legislature on the matter, and the testimony taken before Judge CATO on the examination of JONES for shooting SHEBARD. The version now presented differs somewhat from previous reports. The communication casts much blame on Governor GEARY, and the Committee on Judiciary likewise censure his action JONES, who was held to bail in $5,000, has absconded.

Canal and Lake Navigation.

OSWEGO, Friday, March 6.

The schooner *Athenian*, which left Chicago last Fall with a cargo of 17,000 bushels of wheat for Oswego, and which was frozen in in the Welland Canal is now about two miles off this harbor. The Welland Canal is nearly free of ice.

The Missouri Legislature.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, March 5.

Previous to the adjournment of the Missouri Legislature yesterday, a constitutional amendment limiting the State debt to $30,000,000 was passed.

Appointment of Commissioners to Remove Quarantine.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

ALBANY, Friday, March 6.

The Governor sent to the Senate this evening the names of Hon. GEORGE HALL, of Brooklyn, Hon. EGBERT BENSON, of New-York, and Hon. OBADIAH BOWNE, of Richmond, as Commissioners to remove Quarantine. The nominations were confirmed unanimously in open Senate. LEO.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Friday, March 6.

Mr. RICHARDSON reported a bill appropriating $15,000 to the Commissioners of Emigration, to pay the debts due Counties for the support of emigrant paupers.

Mr. NOXON reported favorably on the bill to make certain the record of marriages.

Mr. UPHAM reported favorably on the concurrent resolutions forbiding contractors to let out the waters of the Canals, under a penalty of the forfeiture of the contract and all the money due them.

Mr. C. P. SMITH reported favorably on the bill amending the pilot law.

The Governor sent to the Senate, in special executive session, the nomination of EGBERT BENSON, GEO. HALL and OBADIAH BOWNE as Commissioners under the act for the removal of Quarantine.

The bill for the relief of the wives and minor children of drunkards was passed. Also, the bill changing the name of the Broadway Baptist Church; the bill for the relief of destitute children of seamen; and the bill to amend the charter of the Manhattan Savings Institution.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Friday, March 6.

The Assembly was occupied all the morning in debating a resolution against printing the Excise report.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

Providing an appropriation for two State Lunatic Asylums, and making an appropriation for the support of the pauper insane.

To authorize the formation of a new Railroad Company in place of the present Northern Railroad Company.

The twice reported bill taxing dogs.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

By Mr. JOHN J. RIELLY, to amend the law for the recovery of debts against vessels.

By Mr. MULLIGAN, to amend the Brooklyn Police bills.

By Mr. J. J. OWEN, to establish a State Printing office.

By Mr. SLUYTER, for the advancement of agricultural science in the State.

The Assembly agreed to hold evening sessions hereafter, every evening in the week except Saturday.

The concurrent resolutions, amending the Constitution so as to confer the right of suffrage to colored persons, were debated, but no question was taken.

From Louisville.

ARRIVAL OF DR. KANE'S REMAINS—DESTRUCTIVE FIRE, ETC.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, March 6.

An imposing procession of Masons in regalia, firemen and citizens, received the remains of Dr. KANE on their arrival here, this morning, and, marching through the principal streets, attended them to the steamer *Telegraph*, which will leave with them for Cincinnati at noon to-day. JOHN SCOTT, Agent of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and WILLIAM R. PATTERSON, of Adams' Express Company, will attend to the transportation of the remains between here and Philadelphia.

The river is falling slowly. The water in the Channel is 7½ feet deep. The thermometer is at the freezing point.

BEREDEN's planing mill, three new stores, and two dwelling houses contiguous, on Main-street, were destroyed by fire last night. Mr. BEREDEN was the principal loser. Loss $36,000. Fully insured in Eastern offices.

New Jersey Legislature.

TRENTON, Friday, March 6.

The bill for the extension of the Morris and Essex Railroad to Jersey City passed the Senate today by 11 to 6. It now only requires the Governor's signature to become a law.

The bill to incorporate the Essex County Bank failed in the House by a vote of 26 to 28.

An attempt was made to reconsider the resolutions to meet the Committee of the New York Legislature on the Quarantine question, but in consequence of a dispatch stating that Mr. LEAVENWORTH's bill had passed the New-York Legislature, the matter was laid over till Tuesday.

The Governor sent in the name of WILLIAM L. DAYTON, for Attorney-General, and that of Senator CHARLES P. SMITH, of Salem, for Clerk of the Supreme Court.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, March 6.

COTTON—Sales to-day 7,000 bales. Prices stiffer but not quotably higher. Middling, 12¾c.@ 13¾c. *Receipts to-day*, 5,250 bales. SUGAR selling at 10c.; MOLASSES, 30c.; MESS PORK, (Eastern,) $22 50; LARD in kegs, 9¾c. Cotton freights to Liverpool, 15-32d. Sterling Exchange, 7¾ @ cent. premium.

The Crowd in Broadway.

The Committee of the Board of Councilmen, to whom were deputed inquiry as to the practicability of some scheme to lessen the crowd in Broadway, met again yesterday in the City Hall Library, Councilman HASWELL in the Chair. In the way of evidence little was reached.

Captain HOPKINS, of the Third Ward, deposed to the fact that Broadway *is* obstructed, and that some of the causes of obstruction are susceptible of removal.

Mr. A. T. STEWART attended the meeting and offered some suggestions. He thought that the "snarl," or "jam," or "dead stand still," was inevitably produced so often as the omnibus drivers are compelled to neglect their proper duty in giving change to passengers. He would advise the employment of a "cad" at the door of each omnibus. He thought better regulations would most materially abate the evil. He censured the Mayor for neglecting to employ his own servants in getting up informations against infractors of the street regulations, and for inviting the public to become informers. Mr. STEWART adverted to a proposed railroad in Broadway; he believed the scheme was not dead; another bill was in readiness, but of course it would have his opposition—parties at each end of such lines being the only people benefited—the property along such lines being always deteriorated in value. The Committee appeared to be of the same opinion. Mr. STEWART praised the low omnibuses drawn by 4 horses, common in many English cities, as peculiarly accessible, very convenient, and not so liable to block the streets.

The Chairman expressed to Mr. STEWART his anxiety to adopt a plan which would at once widen both the sidewalk and the roadway. The other members of the Committee thought any such widening would be nugatory and inefficacious; there would be a corresponding addition to the throng. Others thought that the formation of the proposed side avenue, and compelling all licensed vehicles to pass down that avenue, returning by Broadway, would remedy the evil.

ROAD OPEN ACROSS THE ISTHMUS OF TEHUANTEPEC.—The New-Orleans *Picayune* has later advices from Tehuantepec, bringing the important information that the preliminary carriage road across the Isthmus had been completed after the almost incessant labor of 200 to 300 men for a period of several months. The two first carriages passed over the road to the Pacific terminus, on the 4th of January; among their occupants were the American Consul at Vera Cruz, Señor GUTIERES, formerly Secretary of the Treasury of Mexico, and others. The carriages returned next day, when there was great rejoicing in consequence of the glorious achievement, all along the Isthmus. The contract with the Mexican Government is now fulfilled, and the privileges guaranteed by it are secured. The perfect completion of the road will be pushed forward as rapidly as possible, and it will probably be opened on the 1st of June to the traveling public.

A DISTRESSING ACCIDENT.—We regret to learn that yesterday, in Baltimore, Mr. SAML. BUTTERWORTH, the Superintendent of the Branch Mint in New-York, while on his way to attend the inauguration was severely wounded by the accidental discharge of a pistol in the overcoat pocket of his friend and traveling companion, ISAAC V. FOWLER, Esq., Postmaster of New-York City. The weapon went off as Mr. F. was taking off his coat, and the ball entering Mr. BUTTERWORTH's thigh ranged upwards. Though but a flesh wound, it is said to be severe.—*Washington Star.*

CALIFORNIA STEAMSHIP RUNNERS.

The Ticket-Swindlers' Own Story—Some of their Dodges—No Arrests made, and why it is hard to Punish them.

WARNINGS TO STRANGERS.

The ticket-swindlers are excited. They were very much stirred by our simple statement of a few of their villainous tricks upon unsophisticated countrymen who left in the *Illinois*. One who formerly was in the business and knows its workings volunteers a statement in extenuation of the abuses. He says the California steamship companies are more culpable than the runners, and he should like to see them bear a portion of the blame.

When the lines were first started, the steamship companies deemed it necessary to employ runners, at a regular salary, to go to the railway depôts and hotels to solicit passengers. At that time there were no bogus offices. But the Companies soon found that the agent of one line would bribe the runners of the other. Then they adopted the plan of paying the runners a commission for each passenger they brought in. For a while it worked admirably. While the opposition ran strong between the Companies, both of them, weeks previous to the sailing of a boat, would extensively advertise and scatter handbills broadcast throughout the country, to the effect that the passage money was only $30 $40, or $50, as the case might be. Passengers for California flocked to the City, seduced by the prospect of so cheap a passage. Just previous, however, to the time of sailing, "as so many wanted to go," the price would be advanced to $100 or thereabouts. One boat started on the first of the month, the other on the 4th. It was of no use for the passengers to protest, and show the agent the advertisement, which stated that the fare was but $50, for the Company had the game all in their own hands. If, indignantly, the people refused to take passage in the first boat, it was their misfortune, as a still larger sum was asked on the next, the agent telling them that they should have gone in the first boat.

This method of the agents of the companies induced the runners to try a little speculation on their own risk. They reasoned thus: "If our employers advertise one price and charge afterwards what they please, let us by the same game turn a penny, too." At first they would buy four or five tickets at the low rate, and sell them at the advance. Respectable hotel-keepers furnished the necessary funds for the speculation, in return for which the runners sent countrymen to their hotels. This abuse has grown gradually into the outrageous system of ticket-swindling which is now practiced.

Most of the clerks in the regular offices, says our informant—a retired speculator in this line, remember—are aiders and abettors of the runners. They receive a large amount of the proceeds of the swindle. If they did not sell the runners the tickets by the quantity at $10 less per ticket than the regular price, the business would be stopped. But as things are managed now, the clerks in the genuine offices get the lion's share of the plunder, and the men who have to shoulder the infamy don't make such a large pile after all.

The clerks and runners are well acquainted. They drink together, and all that sort of thing. After the sailing of each steamer they adjourn to DELMONICO's to dinner, and a division of the money.

This is the other side of the story; possibly there may be truth in it. At any rate it is all the ticket-swindlers have said to vindicate themselves.

It is positively denied, however, at the office of the United States Mail Steamship Company, that tickets are sold in large quantities to the runners, and none are sold below the regular price. It is impossible, they say, to keep the tickets out of the hands of these rascals, for if they refuse to sell them, the runners employ a stranger, who represents himself as about to emigrate with his family to California, and thus the tickets fall into their hands.

An instance was related us of the sharpness of these fellows in conducting their business. One of them who keeps a bogus concern in the vicinity of the Company's office, which is at No. 177 West-street, heard, just after the *George Law* sailed, that the price of passage by the *Illinois*, (the next steamer,) would be increased $25, as she was to carry out a company of United States Troops. His first thought was to obtain a large number of tickets at the low rate. But how could he procure them? He slipped off to Philadelphia, and bought them there, paying the money for 25 passages, at $100 each. But when he presented the agent's receipt at the New-York office, and asked for the tickets, Mr. RAYMOND refused to furnish them, on the ground that the Philadelphia agent had no authority to negotiate for passages, until he had been notified of any change in the price. The sharp ticket-swindler had the trouble and expense of his trip for nothing.

But unfortunately, the biters are not often bit—sorry statement as it is to make in this Christian age.

Upon the sailing of a steamer for California not long since, a party of five were met on the cars, as usual, while on their way to this City, by the man *going to California*. He knew exactly where Mr. RAYMOND's office was in the City, the strangers having been posted as to the existence of bogus establishments; he knew the best hotel to stop at. The addition of so accommodating a person to their crowd was regarded as auspicious, and everything went on smoothly. As the steamer was to sail on the following day, no time was to be lost, and *the* office was soon reached by the valuable aid of the guide. Entering it the strangers inquire if Mr. RAYMOND is in? The clerk behind a high mahogany desk answers, "No, gentlemen, but he will be soon." This is Mr. RAYMOND's office? they ask. "Yes, be seated gentlemen," is the courteous reply, "and make yourselves comfortable." A young man slips out of a side door, and in less than two minutes a dignified person enters at the front one. He has a business air, and scans the whole group with one eye as thoroughly as if his head were Argus', and every hair-pore were an eye. "There comes Mr. RAYMOND," says the clerk, as the portly gentleman makes a low bow and inquires, "What can I do for you, gentlemen?"

"Well, we're bound to the diggins, and want to know about the price of tickets. This is the true California ticket office of Mr. RAYMOND, isn't it?"

"Certainly, but there is a great crowd going, and I don't know as I can give you tickets by this steamer. How many are there of you?"

"Five, and—getting anxious—we must go if possible. There is no mistake neow, 'bout this ohice?" (looking round.)

"None whatever. Why, what makes you ask that?"

"Oh, we have been told that there is only one place in New-York where they sell the ginewine tickets, but that there are offices where strangers are sometimes taken in."

The guide reassures the company and points at the genuine poster on the wall. At this stage a young man enters quite out of breath, tips his hat, and addressing the bogus dignitary, hurriedly says:

"Mr. RAYMOND, there are so many passengers we shall want more blankets."

"How many do you want, Purser?"

"A hundred and fifty pairs."

"Very well—go down to the house of HARDHEAD, SNODGRASS, & BULWINKLE, and get them,—and, mind you, get the very best they have. We don't want any more of those coarse things we had before."

[Exit Purser.]

This stroke is a settler; Mr. RAYMOND finally promises to squeeze out five first-class cabin tickets at $200 each. No sooner said than done. The five travelers give their names. A young man reaches out the side door, and by the time some brief conversation is disposed of the said young man returns and hands something to the Clerk. The tickets are now all ready. And the Californians depart tickled at their success. In the morning as they go down to board the steamer to inspect their quarters they are surprised to observe another California ticket office, into which curiosity leads them. The scales now fall from their eyes—they have now found the office of the genuine RAYMOND—discover they have steerage tickets, and have paid $75 more for each one than there was any occasion for; the company is minus $375. This case occurred on the sailing of the *George Law*, and is likely to recur when the next steamer sails.

Is there no remedy for such rascalities? The law is no sort of bar to these vagabonds. The police they ask out to take a drink if they present themselves. The press has some terrors for them. It will be a disgrace to our times if a journal of civilization is not privileged to report, at an early date, their wholesale apprehension and punishment.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE PERSIA.

Attacks on the Palmerston Administration.

Contradictory Rumors About the Persian War.

Reported Destruction of Canton.

Add from Russia to China and Persia.

DEATH OF THE EARL OF ELLESMERE.

COTTON QUIET—GRAIN DULL.

Consols 93 5-8@3-4.

The British Mail steamer *Persia*, from Liverpool about 9½ o'clock A. M. of Saturday, the 21st, arrived yesterday afternoon.

The *Arago* arrived at Southampton on morning of the 20th, and the *New York* (S. S.) at Greenock, at 8½ o'clock A. M. of the same day.

The news by this arrival has several features of interest. On the 20th, the night preceding the sailing of the *Persia*, DISRAELI, as the leader of the opposition in the House of COMMONS, made an attack on the Government financial scheme. The scope of DISRAELI's proposal was to adjust the estimates for a period of three years, instead of for one year, so as to permit the complete repeal of the income tax at the expiration of three years from the present date. The debate was postponed.

The Persian difficulty, which a few days since appeared in a fair way of settlement, has taken a new turn for the worse—it being reported that FREDIX KHAN had, in consequence of the unexpected receipt of bellicose dispatches from his Government, broken off all negotiation with the British Minister at Paris, and would not now visit England. A statement opposed to this appears in a Paris Government journal.

The French Government has instructed its representatives at London, Vienna, St. Petersburg and Berlin to invite the Governments to which they are accredited to join in a Conference at Paris for the settlement of the Neufchatel affair. The Ministers of the above Powers resident at Paris will act as plenipotentiaries. The Conference will meet about the beginning of March, and it is believed will be protracted and a satisfactory adjustment can be arrived at.

There is nothing nearer towards a settlement of the Danubian Principalities.

The London *Morning Advertiser* asserts that the Government has received a dispatch announcing the total destruction of Canton by the British.

After a long and painful illness the Earl of ELLESMERE died, on the 18th, at Bridgewater House, London, in the 57th year of his age. Lord ELLESMERE was distinguished as a munificent patron of art, as well as for his liberality of sentiment and his freedom from party fetters and rancor. As a poet he showed considerable talent, his works being a translation of GOETHE's "Faust," and numerous translations of German lyrics, as also an original poem entitled "The Pilgrimage," descriptive of his travels in the East. He was the second son of the first Duke of SUTHERLAND, was educated at Oxford, and afterwards took the name of EGERTON, in place of his patronymic of Leveson-Gower. From 1820 to 1846 he was, for various terms, in the House of Commons; in 1828 was a Lord of the Treasury; from 1828 to 1830 was Chief Secretary for Ireland, and in 1830 was Secretary-at-War. He is succeeded in his titles and estates by his eldest son, Lord BRACKLEY, who is in a precarious state of health.

An explosion took place on the 19th, at the Land Hill Colliery, near Wombwell, on the South Yorkshire Railway. One hundred and sixty-six persons were in the pit at the time. Sixteen were drawn up alive, and the others remained for certain death, the interior of the pit having taken fire. Engines had arrived and the mouths of the shafts were being stopped up to extinguish the flames. Thirteen dead bodies had been found in the main tramways, but it would be some days before the pit could be safely entered to search for the rest. The pit had been worked but two years.

A report from the Russian Minister of War declares that the truce concluded with SCHAMYL, during the Turkish war, expired in May of last year, and that operations against the Circassians have been resumed along the whole line of the Caucasus.

Letters from St. Petersburg mention that it will be the beginning of April before the Emperor ALEXANDER sets out on his journey to Nice, and either on his way or his return, he will visit NAPOLEON at Paris.

The ratifications of the treaty

to say. There is not a statesman amongst us who has any predominant expectancy of being "sent for," as the phrase goes. Many are equally strong, or rather equally feeble, in party or personal *status*; but so many have been tried and found wanting that it is impossible to determine with whom the highest probability rests—certainty there is none for any. The peculiarity of the present position of parties here is, that the budget of the Minister offers a common ground, or is accepted as offering a common ground of opposition to the old Tory Party led by Mr. DISRAELI, and to Sir ROBERT PEEL's immediate followers, consisting chiefly of Mr. GLADSTONE, Mr. SYDNEY HERBERT, Mr. CARDWELL, and Sir JAMES GRAHAM, all skilled and able men, and long practiced in the routine of official life. Very unexpectedly, however, last night there was a manifestation of disagreement between the two halves of this quadruple body; for, on the motion of Mr. LOCKE KING, a descendant of the famous logician, for extending the franchise, Sir JAMES GRAHAM and Mr. CARDWELL voted for the motion, Mr. GLADSTONE and Mr. HERBERT, with the Government, against it—a vote which has done Lord PALMERSTON great damage, as showing that, however plastic he is on external policy, he is, in domestic matters, the same oligarch he ever was, never conceding a popular point till it is extorted by fear of immediate loss of office. On this occasion Lord JOHN RUSSELL took the opportunity of making a sort of pronunciamento on reform, which has considerably inspirited his few surviving adherents, more especially as Lord PALMERSTON escaped defeat only by a majority of 18 in a house of nearly 400, this majority being derived solely from a preponderance of Tories, for his own followers mustered very scant indeed, many of his colleagues, even some Cabinet colleagues, deserting him, though not actually voting against him.

LORD PALMERSTON'S POSITION.

These incidents add new gravity to the complications threatened to-night, and the *dénouement* of which may be expected about Tuesday next. The peculiar embarrassment of the case now is, that in the event of a defeat, Lord PALMERSTON, if he appeal to the country at a general election, has no longer the reform element to fall back upon. He has affronted it beyond repair, and in that respect is no better off than his conservative antagonists, who, however, have an inherent potentiality in their party and cause far superior to any corresponding advantages he can boast of. The circumstance of his thus needlessly outraging a sentiment of this kind, for there was really no necessity for it, added to his extraordinary rashness in denying the existence of a treaty or convention, which he had afterwards to admit was a solemnly ratified instrument, has given rise to the suspicion that his Machiavellic subtlety of intellect is failing him; and that though his *physique* still wondrously defies the inroads of three score and thirteen years, his super-subtle brain is at last begun to give proof of the wear and strain it has been subjected to so continuously in so many and such varied spheres of action. His main difficulty now is that he has no lieutenant, no right-hand man, in either house. There is no one in the Chamber of Peers fit to be mentioned as adequate to meet the leader of the opposition there, Lord DERBY; and in the Commons, unless he does everything himself, whatever he leaves undone is sure to be done too hastily, or too slowly, or in some way the reverse of what it ought.

THE PERSIAN WAR.

Lord DERBY is to bring on a motion next Tuesday condemnatory of the policy of the Palmerston Government in China, and a motion to the like effect is to be made by Mr. COBDEN, in the lower House, though, of course, without any collusion between those two personages, differing in so many respects, though in unison in their censure on this special point. A motion also is to be made in the upper House, condemnatory of the Persian war. On this head the Government are in hopes of warding off all inconvenience by pleading the progress of pacific negotiations with FERUK KHAN, the Persian Plenipotentiary at Paris, and to whom Col. OUSELEY, uncle of Sir W. GORE OUSELEY, and therefore a near relative of the late celebrated Anglo-Persian Ambassador and historian, has just been dispatched, to see if his knowledge of the language and ways of the "French of the East," will be of value in promoting that good understanding which English diplomacy so unaccountably forfeited at Teheran. Contrary to the statements you will see in the British papers, it is pretty well understood by those who have the means of knowing these things, that the alleged approximation of views between the English and Persian authorities *is very far from being true*; that the grounds of difference *are wider and more enduring than the gossips* of the journals were permitted to suppose, or instructed to assume; and that our Imperial ally of France is by no means displeased to find that things are not quite so pat to the purpose of John Bull as that gentleman believed in Persia, towards which the French have ever had a peculiar hankering, if not in a territorial, at least in an esthetical sense. The sensitiveness o French feeling as to British influence in the East has been particularly conspicuous these last few days owing to the return of Mr. Nineveh LAYARD from Turkey with certain large and substantial concessions to Anglo capitalists, whereat the potentates of the Paris Bourse are excessively wroth, more particularly as monetary matters in France have considerably improved of late, the Emperor's speech on Monday having imparted additional buoyancy to all sorts of stocks, as compared with the depression that had previously ruled. In these Anglo-Persico adjustments Russia, of course, will be particularly assiduous in not suffering anything to escape that may serve for present distrust that shall germinate into future trouble, and so permit of her intervention with the usual results that have attended her disinterestedness, and to which the map of the world for the last century, and particularly the last quarter of a century, bears such exemplary evidence.

LORD NAPIER.

Lord NAPIER, the new Ambassador to Washington, who goes out to-morrow, may be able to entertain some of the quidnuncs of the American capital with legends of Muscovite designs, as he spent some time in a subordinate capacity at St. Petersburg, where, it is said, he would have been very glad to return in a superior capacity, only that fate, in the person of Lord CLARENDON, or rather Lord PALMERSTON, who is the real Foreign Secretary, willed it otherwise. Lord NAPIER is very sensible of his own deficiency for the post he is now called on to fill, and no man was more astonished than himself when promoted to it, over the heads of so many far preferable in every way. But it has often happened that diplomatists in our service have been selected with special regard to their unfitness. For instance, it is well known that a certain *protégé* of the Duchess of INVERNESS, the left-hand bride of the late Duke of SUSSEX, uncle to the Queen, was introduced to the Foreign Secretary, Lord PALMERSTON, for the purpose of getting a naval command, he being a sea-captain. "I can't give you a ship," said the functionary, "for I haven't got one, but I'll give you an embassy." "Me an ambassador!" exclaimed the amazed mariner. "Why I know no more of diplomacy than I do of Spanish." "So much the better," added the Secretary, "you can learn Spanish and diplomacy at the same time," and to a Spanish-American mission was he accordingly dispatched, where he speedily contrived to get us into a "little war," out of which we have scarcely wholly emerged yet, for amicable relations are yet not altogether restored. Nor is this instance a singular one, as might easily be shown in cases that would still more closely interest you, but other occasions will probably serve for that.

REAPPOINTING OF BRITISH CONSULS.

Meanwhile, here is a matter that somewhat concerns you, from the Liverpool *Albion:*

OUR RELATIONS WITH THE UNITED STATES.—We have received a letter in which the delay in the reappointment of British Consuls is attributed to the interest the Southern States have, or fancy they have, in the British Consul at New-York being, like themselves, interested in Southern Slaves. It implies that the late Consul, Mr. BARCLAY, comes within this category from his wife being a holder of that description of property; and that he is, therefore, on the principle that what belongs to a man's wife is his own, not eligible to be the representative of an Abolition State like Great Britain;—a climax which, it is said, the Southern interest is endeavoring to persuade the President to intimate to our Government would not be disagreeable to him. If such a reappointment is made, the writer fears that it might lead to a controversy between the partisans of the two Governments, as to which had triumphed over the other, and reopen the old difficulty, now happily at rest. He points out that one of the reasons urged for the purpose of obtaining the reappointment of Mr. BARCLAY is, that it would evince a proper sense of gratitude for the hospitalities showered upon the American officers who brought over the *Resolute;* but shows that the resolution to present the ship to our Government passed Congress before Mr. BARCLAY's dismissal, and was, therefore, an entirely independent act, and not for the purpose of appeasing our Government, or keeping Mr. DALLAS in his place after the dismissal of Messrs. CRAMPTON, BARCLAY, and others. He intimates that the reappointment of Mr. BARCLAY would be unpalatable to the American merchants, who have not yet forgotten the hasty and injudicious arrest by that gentleman, whilst acting as Consul, of the United States bark *Henry*, on suspicion of being fitted out as a Russian privateer, the incidents in connection with which will be fresh in the memory of our readers; and that that step, and not the part Mr. BARCLAY took in the enlistment question, was the cause of his receiving his *exequatur*. Two Senators from Georgia, friends of Mr. BARCLAY's lady, are stated to be the instigators of this movement to induce the Government at Washington to intimate to Lord CLARENDON that, if sent, the mercantile body in New-York would receive him; whereas the contrary is the fact, as they are believed to be highly indignant, and assert that, if Mr. BARCLAY is reappointed, they will again petition the President not to receive him, and that his mission as Consul to that City would greatly diminish the popularity of the appointment of the new Minister to Washington. Our correspondent suggests that it is far more desirable that our Government should confer some distinction at home upon the ex-Consul than that there should be the slightest possibility of another misunderstanding with our United States brethren.

It is understood that this is but a faint sample of the remonstrances that are now being addressed to the Press, though but few of them are printed, against the agitation well known to be going on for the restoration of this very obnoxious gentleman, whose friends are pestering the Foreign Office incessantly in his behalf. You may be quite sure, however, that there is no danger of his being reimposed upon you. The post is already bestowed, though not only is the recipient not publicly known, but the Department continues to take in testimonials, and goes through the farce of pretending to canvass the merits of candidates, just as solemnly as if merit had anything to do with the bestowal of some £4,000 per annum—such being here the reputed emoluments of the British Consulate at New-York; how truly so reputed, you are a better judge than your correspondent. In reference to Consular duties, the principal of which are receiving or exacting dues, it may not be amiss to say a word on a certain giant process of that service.

THE RESOLUTE.

A naval matter of American interest, which was brought under the notice of the House last night, had reference to the Arctic-discovery-ship *Resolute*, which Mr. EVELYN, member for Malton, and a descendant of the famous author of *Sylva*, had been informed had been dismantled and placed in ordinary, and concerning whose ultimate fate the honorable gentleman had some serious misgivings. Sir C. WOOD, however, set his mind at rest by the assurance that the *Resolute* is in the same state as all other vessels that are not intended for immediate service. It is not the practice to keep vessels full rigged unless they are so intended, and hence the measure which had excited Mr. EVELYN's apprehensions. A great part of the stores, Sir CHARLES informed the House, are not in a fit state to be kept, the only exception being the rum, which has been improved by the long voyage.

THE RAILWAY HOAX.

The Georgian railway and revolver question does not appear to be yet exhausted, for though the letter of Mr. CUYLER had given an official contradiction to Mr. ARROWSMITH's harrowing statement, and was supported on Wednesday by the depositions on oath of the conductor, two engineers and three firemen of the train in which such incredible horrors are alleged to have been enacted, and of the Government mail agent, who made the journey with Mr. ARROWSMITH, the author of the story returns to the charge this morning in the columns of the leading journal, still maintaining that in all essential particulars his most extraordinary narrative was one of fact. Mr. ARROWSMITH reconciles the depositions of the employés of the railway with accuracy of his own statement by the discovery that it was on Friday, the 29th of August, and not on Thursday, the 28th, as originally stated by him, that he made his memorable trip from Montgomery to Augusta. He did not recollect this until he saw the depositions forwarded by Mr. CUYLER, when he referred to his diary, which he had not done when he penned the narrative which excited such a profound sensation on both sides of the Atlantic. The accuracy of his present statement as to the date can, he says, be tested by reference to the registers of the hotels at Montgomery, Columbus, Macon and Augusta, in which he signed his name. The member of Parliament who has been referred to as willing to vouch for Mr. ARROWSMITH's veracity, is Mr. W. BROWN, M. P., of the Anglo-American firm of Brown Brothers; but that gentleman declines the responsibility, and most of those who at one time gave reluctant credence to the "light reading for the rail," contributed by Mr. A., have had their belief in its horrible details considerably shaken by the circumstantial denial put forth by Mr. CUYLER. The behavior of the leading journal in this extraordinary affair has been most strange. It first gave publicity to Mr. ARROWSMITH's letter, and itself gave it the heading which implied an inseparable connection between revolvers and railways in the State of Georgia besides giving it the prominence of large and leaded type; then, as the editorial mind wavered between credulity and its opposite, it played fast and loose with Mr. ARROWSMITH, and at length turned against him its light thunders in the form of ridicule. To day it seems disposed to decline into its initial credulousness, and gives to his explanation the same typographical prominence it accorded his original narrative.

THE CHEVALIER WIKOFF.

In return for all this, some of your Press treat us to rather startling tales of exclusive intelligence concerning certain matters on this side of the earth. For instance, one of your cotemporaries expatiates on the sensation produced by the universal circulation here of the ingenious Chevalier WIKOFF's *Memoirs*, the fact being that not a single copy has been seen in England, all the "extracts," to which such significance is attached by your broad-sheeted brother, having been taken from the American journals, there being no other source available. TEUBENER, the American bookseller here, has long had the work ready for issue, but delays so as to secure the privilege of copyright, attainable at the expiration of a certain period after registration, though even then the custom of piracy may override the spirit of the law.

NEW COPYRIGHT.

It may interest your literary readers to know that last night, Mr. T. CHAMBERS, member for Hertford, a barrister of considerable eminence, gave notice of a motion for the week after next for placing the law of copyright on a different footing from what now prevails.

DEATH OF THE EARL OF ELLESMERE.

It may further concern you to hear that a nobleman who once distinguished himself on this subject, and well known in America both from his sojourn in the States and other causes, has just died here, universally regretted. This was the Earl of ELLESMERE, brother of Lord CARLISLE (formerly so popular with your citizens,) and brother-in-law of the Duchess of SUTHERLAND, whose Stafford House receptions of Mrs. BEECHER STOWE are a matter of tolerable notoriety. Lord ELLESMERE had a very sincere respect both for the institutions and the character of the citizens of the Union; and in his latest edition of his works, his pleasant allusion to the fact of one of his dramatic pieces, then first published, having had a run of five nights under the auspices of the stripes and stars. His lordship is mentioned creditably in Commander PAGE's recent *Water Witch* survey of the River Plate, as having, with Sir C. LYELL, made a most complimentary notice of the explorations in the Paraguay before the Royal Geographical Society here. His death leaves at the disposal of our thrice fortunate Premier another heap of honorary patronage, including "the priceless garter," as our leading journal lately called the blue ribbon, and for which our highest nobility, &c., give all their other titles, and many of them their estates—though certainly, seeing certain wearers of this chivalric emblem one might imagine it was invented as a badge of derision. There are two now vacant, that of the late Duke of RUTLAND (head of the house of Beaumanoir, which your novel readers will recollect in DISRAELI's *Coningsby*, and this of the Earl of ELLESMERE's. It is still thought that the Duke of NEWCASTLE will have the former, despite, or perhaps rather in consequence of, his conservatism, which creed has just sustained another heavy blow and great discouragement in the bankruptcy of its oldest, most zealous, and most faithful organ—the *Morning Herald*, or at least its proprietor, Mr. BALDWIN, a hereditary member of the Fourth Estate, whose embarrassments are deplored by all that know him.

The Anglo-Persian War.

RUMORED SETTLEMENT—CONTRADICTORY STATEMENTS.

Paris (Feb. 19) Correspondence of the London Times.

The Government evening paper says with reference to the Persian question: "Several journals have announced that the Anglo-Persian difference is in a fair course of arrangement. We believe we may announce, according to our private information, that the principal difficulties are at present arranged, and that *an understanding has been come to on both sides on the conditions on which peace is to be reëstablished.* We expect in a few days to know the terms of the definitive arrangement, to the conclusion of which the stay of FERUK KHAN at Paris has not been foreign."

Per contra the Paris correspondent of the London *News* says:

"Although several French journals state that FERUK KHAN is on the eve of starting for London, I can repeat, with even greater certainty, what I said yesterday, that his journey is indefinitely postponed. His negotiations with Lord COWLEY, which were thought to be going on favorably, have been suddenly checked, if not completely broken off, by the receipt of dispatches from Teheran of a totally different character from the instructions which were expected."

The Paris correspondent of the London *Post* says:

"After the promising aspect of coming to an arrangement with Persia, which existed a few days ago, I presume later dispatches, received by the Shah's Envoy at Paris, have not been so conciliatory as anticipated. At all events, FERUK KHAN's journey to London, I hear to-day, is entirely put off. It was understood that he would have taken to London the material for a new treaty with him; but now it appears a delay at least has occured in the peaceful march of events."

THE WAR IN CHINA.

Interesing Particulars of the Destruction of the Canton Factories—Serious Losses of the American Board of Foreign Missions—Movements of the American Squadron—Position and Plans of Admiral Seymour—Emboldened Attitude of the Chinese, &c.

OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

U. S. SLOOP-OF-WAR *Portsmouth*,
HONG KONG, CHINA, Tuesday, Dec. 30, 1856.

Within a day or two after the departure of the last mail there came news from Canton that the "factories," or foreign establishments in that city, were burned to the ground. The Chinese, eluding the vigilance of the English guards, succeeded in setting fire to the buildings in several different places, and with a good deal of boldness, remained about them and increased the fury of the conflagration, as I am told, by throwing oil, turpentine, &c., into the flames. The destruction of the "factories" was complete. Only one or two buildings remain, and these are far from being uninjured. A great deal of property had previously been removed from the city, but all the articles which were too heavy to be easily removed were destroyed. Perhaps the most serious loss, and one which will be a severe public calamity, is that sustained by Dr. S. WELLS WILLIAMS, who has been connected for a long time with the Mission of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, as printer to the Mission, and who now fills the office of Secretary of Legation under Dr. PARKER. Upwards of ten thousand volumes belonging, I believe, mostly to the American Board, have been consumed, and, in many cases, it will be absolutely impossible to supply their place. The presses, also, and a large amount of types, have been utterly destroyed. Some very rare and valuable books, which are now out of print, were burned, and literature generally—not merely individuals—must be considered as having suffered a serious loss.

A few days previous to the fire the *Levant* had been sent up to Canton, and had anchored abreast of the factories. After they were destroyed, however, she was recalled to Whampoa, and about ten days afterwards both the *Levant* and *San Jacinto* were withdrawn to Hong Kong. In a few days the squadron will disperse. The *Portsmouth* is to leave on the 1st of January for Shanghae, and after remaining there ten days or two weeks will probably run down the coast, touching at Ningpo, Foochow and Amoy. The *San Jacinto* is to go to Manila, and will probably be absent about a month. The *Levant* is expected to remain, during the absence of the other ships, at Hong Kong, or in its immediate vicinity. Nothing has transpired, since my last letter, which indicates that the vessels of our squadron will have any more work to do similar to that which they did so thoroughly at the Barrier Forts.

By the way, we heard, the other day, that the Chinese are unwilling to acknowledge the Barrier Forts as utterly demolished, for they have actually mounted new guns upon the ruined walls. I suppose that this is more for a demonstration than anything else, and the mail boats to and from Canton have not, on that account, ceased their regular trips past the ruins of those famous fortifications.

Ever since the destruction of the "factories" the Admiral has been throwing shell, shot, rockets, &c., into the city, not directing them, as heretofore, at the public buildings merely, but sending them indiscriminately in all parts of the city. He has also entrenched himself in the "factory" gardens. All sorts of rumors are rife as to what he intends to do. The general impression is that he will burn the city. He has not yet force enough to justify him in the attempt to capture and hold it. He seems to be making deliberate preparations for protracted hostilities, and I can hardly suppose that anything very decisive will be done until he receives reinforcements from India or from England. There is more and more need every day of the arrival of such reinforcements. The Chinese, encouraged by their complete success in the destruction of the "factories," have been emboldened to other energetic offensive acts and to more definite and alarming threats. Ten days ago Mr. COOPER, an English resident of Whampoa, and the proprietor of an extensive dock-yard at that place, was kidnapped from on board his "chop," under the very guns of the frigate *Sybille*. Up to this time all search for him has been in vain. Whether he is in the power of the mandarins, or whether his abduction was only a private enterprise of individual Chinese, stimulated by the hope of obtaining a heavy ransom, is uncertain. Every effort has been made by the Admiral to ascertain his whereabouts and to secure his restoration to his friends, but without success. It is said that Sir MICHAEL SEYMOUR has even threatened to burn Whampoa and the surrounding villages if Mr. COOPER is not brought back. About the same time that Mr. C. was kidnapped, an attack was made upon the post-boat *Thistle*, on one of her regular trips from Canton to Hong Kong, by a large fleet of junks, and two or three men on board the steamer were killed. Such acts as these indicate very plainly an increased boldness on the part of the Chinese—a boldness and confidence which is further apparent from the tone of their official proclamations and public papers. They threaten to burn Hong Kong, and it has been found necessary to strengthen the police, to adopt new organizations for protection against fire, and to place guards from the 59th Regiment at various places in the town.

Meantime the rebels are availing themselves of the distracted state of affairs to pursue with great energy their piracies and robberies. In the neighborhood of Whampoa they have been capturing, plundering and burning villages, and several engagements of more or less importance have already taken place between their fleet of junks and that of the Imperialists. I think I mentioned in my last letter that these so-called Rebels have no connection with the Revolutionists of the North under TAE-PING-WANG, but are merely outlaws banded together for the purpose of plundering wherever opportunity offers.

The health of the squadron is much better than it was a few weeks ago. The men are recovering from the effects of their exposure and exhaustion at the "Barrier." Quite a number, however, will be soon invalided home—probably a dozen at least from the *Portsmouth* alone.

The most recent advices from Shanghae state that news of the troubles at Canton has reached the Emperor at Pekin and that he has sent orders to Governor YEE to conclude hostilities. Whether this report is true time will show. G. B. B.

Reported Destruction of Canton.

From the London Advertiser, Feb. 20.

We are assured that a telegraphic dispatch was last night received by Government to the effect that Canton had been blown to the ground by the British fleet.

From the Liverpool Post, Feb. 21.

We have not any news confirmatory of the rumors of yesterday that Canton had been destroyed by fire from the British fleet. The only news from China comes to us from Paris; and that is to the effect that the French frigate *Virginie* arrived at Hong Kong on the 31st December, and immediately landed 120 men to protect the factories.

Russian Assistance to China and Persia.

From the Paris Correspondence of the London Post.

"I hear from very good authority that there is every reason to suppose *Russia has already offered assistance to China.* It is also declared that a *new secret treaty was signed between Russia and Persia within the last eight weeks.* It is known, from dispatches received in Paris, that considerable forces have been dispatched lately towards the Chinese and Persian frontiers."

RUSSIAN MOVEMENTS IN ASIA.

The *Moniteur de la Flotte* has published a letter from Khiva, dated the 25th ult., which says: "The Russians have terminated the construction of a new fort at the mouth of the Georgan, a river which flows into the Caspian Sea. It is destined to keep in check the Turcoman tribes, and is to be garrisoned by about 9,000 men. It is built on the plan of those which Russia already possesses on the coasts, and which are garrisoned by 10,000 men. A hydrographical survey of the Caspian Sea, just completed, shows that the Sea contains 68,500 square kilometres, and is as deep as the Black Sea, with about the same advantages and disadvantages of navigation. The Russian Government has ordered a corps, consisting of the Thirteenth Division of Infantry, commanded by General CHRULEFF, and the 18th, commanded by General WAGNER, to assemble on the banks of the Araxes, on the frontiers of Persia. These two divisions form part of the army of Asia, which, under the command of Prince BARIATINSKY, is destined to defend the Caucasus and the Caspian Sea. These steps had, no doubt, been taken in great part in consequence of the late events in Persia. But what is more serious is, that *the Convention agreed to in January last between Russia and the Court of Teheran, for the cession of the territory which extends on the frontiers of Turkish Armenia, between Bayazed and Nakhshivan, will increase the Russian power in that part of Asia;* and Prince BARIATINSKY has received orders to establish, without delay, military posts, and a small line of fortresses in the newly-ceded territory."

NEW TREATY BETWEEN RUSSIA AND PERSIA.

From the Paris Correspondence of the London Times.

The ratifications of the treaty signed between Russia and Persia on the 5th of January last were exchanged at Teheran on the 18th of the same month. This treaty cedes to Russia a tract of land on the frontiers of Turkey. This tract is situate between Bayazid and Nakhshivan. This new possession will give Russia a complete command of the strategic road from Trebizond on the Black Sea to the Persian frontier by Erzeroum. The Russian Government has been endeavoring, since the treaty signed with Persia the 22d February, 1828, to obtain the advantage which Persia has now granted. It is asserted that orders were immediately sent from St. Petersburg to construct a line of fortresses on the territory lately ceded.

From the Paris Page.

A letter from the Black Sea, of the 3d February, states that Major-General SOKOLEFF, of the Russian army in Asia, had left for Erzeroum on a military mission confided to him by Prince BARIATINSKY, the commander-in-chief. The object of this mission is said to be to settle the boundary of the fortresses which Russia is about to build in the Territory ceded to her by Persia, in virtue of a convention signed at Teheran at the beginning of January, 1857. The Territory in question, situated near the Armenian frontier, is not, comparatively speaking, important.

Proceedings in the British Parliament.

The mail per *Atlantic* carried out the report of proceedings in Parliament up to Tuesday the 17th, inclusive. On Wednesday, the 18th, the Lords did not meet, and the only matter of interest was a discussion that arose out of Sir J. PAKINGTON's moving for leave to bring in a bill for the promotion of elementary education in cities and corporate towns. After some discussion leave was given to bring in the bill.

On Thursday night various pieces of information were elicited by question in either House. In the Lords the following subjects were introduced:

THE WAR WITH CHINA.

The Earl of DERBY said he should now read the resolution which he meant to lay on the table on Tuesday next, and of which he had already given notice. It was in these terms:

"That this House has heard with deep regret of the interruption of amicable relations between Her Majesty's subjects and the Chinese authorities at Canton, arising out of the measures adopted by her Majesty's Chief Superintendent of Trade to obtain reparation for alleged infractions of the supplementary treaty of the 8th of October, 1843.

"That in the opinion of this House the occurrence of differences on this subject rendered the time peculiarly unfavorable for pressing on the Chinese authorities a claim for the admittance of British subjects into Canton, which had been left in abeyance since 1849, and for supporting the same by force of arms.

That in the opinion of this House operations of actual hostility ought not to have been undertaken without the express instructions, previously received, of her Majesty's Government, and that neither of the subjects adverted to in the foregoing resolutions afforded sufficient justification for such operations."

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

The Marquis of CLANRICARDE moved the following resolutions: "That the system under which the Government of her Majesty's Indian Territories is administered is no longer suitable to the condition and prospects of that vast Empire, or the development of its resources, and the improvements and welfare of its inhabitants." The noble Marquis, at very great length, supported his motion by an immense number of facts, statistical, judicial, and political. The general scope of his arguments was, that the Government of India should be removed from the East India Company, and some other means of administration adopted, for which her Majesty's Ministers should be directly responsible.

The Duke of ARGYLE, in opposing the motion, complained of the abstract nature of the resolution, and contended that the whole system of Indian Government should not be laid aside and condemned upon the grounds which the noble Marquis had assigned. At the same time, he admitted that there were defects and inconveniences in the double system of government; but substantially there was secured by it an entire responsibility to Parliament.

The motion was then negatived without a division.

In the House of Commons, besides an attempt by Mr. SPOONER to bring up the subject of Maynooth, which, as usual, ended in nothing, the following occurred:

THE LATE SPEECH OF SIR R. PEEL.

Sir C. NAPIER gave notice that, on the navy estimates being brought up, he should bring before the House the recent speech of Sir R. PEEL.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF CANTON.

In reply to Lord C. HAMILTON,

Mr. LABOUCHERE said that no orders or instructions had been issued to the British authorities at Hong Kong, or to the Admiral in command of the squadron in the Chinese waters, suspending or superseding the directions given by Earl GREY, in 1847, whereby offensive operations against the Chinese were peremptorily forbidden, without the previous sanction of this country.

THE SOUND DUES.

In reply to Sir J. GRAHAM,

Lord PALMERSTON said that no actual arrangements had yet been come to between the Governments of England and Denmark, for the commutation of the Sound Dues.

THE RUSSO-PERSIAN TREATY.

In reply to Mr. LAYARD,

Lord PALMERSTON said he had no knowledge of any treaty which was said to have been completed between Russia and Persia in January last, by which the latter ceded to the former a large tract of country on the borders of Turkey.

THE POLICY OF THE OPPOSITION.

On Friday, Dec. 26, Mr. D'ISRAELI moved the following important resolution:

"That, in the opinion of this House, it would be expedient, before sanctioning the financial arrangements for the ensuing year, to adjust the estimated income and expenditure in the manner which shall appear best calculated to secure the country against the risk of a deficiency in the years 1858-'9 and 1859-'60, and to provide such a balance of revenue and charge respectively in the year 1860 as may place it in the power of Parliament at that period, without embarrassment to the revenue, altogether to remit the income tax."

The debate on this resolution was commenced, and after some remarks from Mr. DISRAELI, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Mr. GLADSTONE, was adjourned. A London paper says of the motion: "Its political importance of which may be inferred from the fact, that all within the walls of Parliament, and all parties beyond, felt that on the issue depended the fate of the Government or the next alternative—a dissolution. The point at stake turns upon the termination of the income-tax in 1860, and Mr. DISRAELI's resolution proposes to adjust the financial arrangements for the three ensuing years, without embarrassment to the revenue, so as to leave no doubt respecting the cessation of that tax at the time stated. Clever as the Government has been in dispelling the storm with which they were threatened a week or ten days back, by producing their budget, this manœuvre on the part of the Opposition is equally skillful; for the question thus raised is most taking in attractiveness, and compels many members, who must shortly face their constituents, to be on the *qui vive.* Mr. GLADSTONE's motion, too, is one of very great importance, viz.: 'That the House will not grant any addition to the rates imposed by the Customs Duties Acts of 1855 on tea and sugar,' which assails the Chancellor's budget in its weakest part. It is clear, from the feeling of the House on Monday, respecting the Naval Estimates, that the power of the Opposition is increasing, while that of the Government is declining. An opinion prevails largely in the House of Commons that the administration of Lord PALMERSTON has answered the purpose for which it was formed, and that a better and stronger Cabinet might readily be constructed with positive advantage to the nation. Many of the best and most practical statesmen in the country are now excluded from power—men who are favorites with the House, and have numerous supporters there."

The Late Earl of Ellesmere.

From the London Times, Feb. 19.

The death of the Earl of ELLESMERE, which occurred at Bridgewater-house yesterday, after a very long and most painful illness, requires at our hands something more than a mere passing paragraph. FRANCIS EGERTON, first Earl of Ellesmere, of Ellesmere, County of Salop, and Viscount BRACKLEY, of Brackley, County of Northampton, was born on the 1st day of January, 1800. His father was GEORGE GRANVILLE, Marquis of Stafford, who afterwards was raised to the highest degree in the British Peerage, as Duke of SUTHERLAND, whose father, the preceding Marquis, had married LOUISA, daughter and eventually co-heir of SCROOPE, first Duke of Bridgewater, to whose magnificent estates the Earl just deceased succeeded at the decease of his father in 1833, when he assumed the surname and arms of EGERTON alone in the place of his patronymic of LEVESON GOWER. He received his early education at Eton, whence he was in due time transferred to Christ's Church, Oxford, where he graduated B. A. 1821. In the following year Lord FRANCIS LEVESON GOWER, as he had then styled, was returned to Parliament as a member for the pocket borough of Bletchingley, and commenced his public career in the Commons as a Liberal Conservative, and a warm supporter of Mr. CANNING and his party. He had, however, at an earlier date displayed a taste for literature and the fine arts; and long before he had risked the broad glare of publication he had printed for private circulation some poems which were at least respectable. He then published a translation of *Faust*, accompanied by free and spirited versions of popular lyrics selected from the works of GOETHE, SCHILLER, BURGER, SALIS, and KOERNER, which passed through several editions before he resolved to withdraw it from further circulation.

In 1828 Lord FRANCIS LEVISON GOWER was sworn a member of his Majesty's Privy Council, and not long afterwards accompanied the late Marquis of ANGLESEY to Ireland as Chief Secretary. From July to November, 1830, he held the office of Secretary at War under the latter part of the ministry of the Duke of WELLINGTON. From 1826 to 1834 he sat for the County of Sutherland. In the December of the latter year he was chosen for the Southern Division of Lancashire, which he continued to represent down to his elevation to the peerage, in 1846. On most important questions he carefully abstained from identifying himself with any faction or party. We ought, however, to mention that twenty years before Sir ROBERT PEEL adopted the policy of Free Trade, that measure had been strenuously advocated by Lord FRANCIS EGERTON in his place in Parliament; that he warmly supported the project of establishing the University of London; and that he actually carried on one occasion a motion for the endowment of the Roman Catholic clergy of Ireland.

In the year 1839 his Lordship was recommended by his medical advisers to spend a Winter in the East, and he accordingly proceeded in his own yacht to the Mediterranean and the Holy Land. The results of his observations he afterwards gave to the world in the form of notes to his poem entitled *The Pilgrimage*, in which, having adopted the staff and sandals of a palmer, he gave a highly poetical picture of the various scenes and places which he visited in the course of his tour. This volume has since been reprinted, but it has been withheld from further circulation for many years. In the few years previous and subsequent to this date, Lord ELLESMERE published his *Mediterranean Sketches*, and printed for private circulation several poems, among which the best known are *Donna Charlea; Blue-Beard*, a Parody; *The Siege of Vienna*, and the *Paria*; together with *The Mill*, and a *Monody on the Death of the Duke of Wellington.*

Lord ELLESMERE had inherited the magnificent pictures collected by the great Duke of BRIDGEWATER, and set a brilliant example to the possessors of similar collections by erecting a noble gallery at his town residence in Cleveland Gardens, to which the public have found ready admission.

Like most ducal houses, the house of Sutherland is built of a series of successive stages, and part, at least, of its fortunes may be said to have commenced from a comparatively humble origin. THOMAS EGERTON, the illegitimate son of Sir RALPH EGERTON, of Ridley, having been brought up to the bar, arrived at the highest honors of his profession, and filled, during the reign of ELIZABETH, the posts of Solicitor and Attorney-General, Master of the Rolls, and Lord Keeper of the Great Seal. On the accession of King JAMES, Sir THOS. EGERTON was appointed Lord High Chancellor of England, and was raised to the peerage as Baron of Ellesmere; a few years later he was advanced to the Viscountcy of Brackley. An earldom had been already promised him, when he died; strange to say, the King, though a STUART, kept his word, and elevated his son and successor to the earldom of Bridgewater. Not content with this mark of royal favor, he appointed him Lord President of Wales, and of the Marches thereof, and it is to this appointment that the world of letters is indebted for MILTON's immortal masque of "Comus." His great-grandson SCROOPE, fourth earl, who was created Duke of BRIDGEWATER in 1720, left two sons, who successively inherited the dukedom, and an only daughter, LOUISA, grandmother, as we have already said, to the peer so lately deceased. The third and last Duke of BRIDGEWATER was the projector of the celebrated canal which still bears his name, and which realized a princely fortune for himself and his successors. The dukedom became extinct on his death in 1803, though the earldom of Bridgewater continued for some twenty five years longer in a distant branch of the family; and the magnificent property of that house was devised by his grace to his nephew, GEORGE GRANVILLE, second Marquis of Stafford and first Duke of Sutherland, with remainder to his second son, who, as our readers are aware, has been successively known as Lord FRANCIS LEVESON GOWER, Lord FRANCIS EGERTON, and Earl of ELLESMERE.

It only remains for us to add that the nobleman who has so recently passed away from among us married in 1822 HARRIET CATHARINE, eldest daughter of Mr. CHARLES GREVILLE, and grand-daughter of the late Duke of PORTLAND, by whom he had issue two daughters, of whom the elder is married to Hon. G. C. H. BYNG, grandson of Field-Marshal, the Earl of STRAFFORD; and also five sons, the youngest of whom, GRANVILLE, was killed on the 27th of January, 1851, by a musket-shot received accidentally at target-practice on board one of her Majesty's ships-of-the-line. Of the other sons, one is a captain in the navy, and another holds a captain's commission in the Grenadier Guards. His Lordship's eldest son, GEORGE GRANVILLE FRANCIS, Viscount BRACKLEY, who has now succeeded to the peerage as second Earl of ELLESMERE, was born in 1823, and married 1846 Lady MARY LOUISA CAMPBELL, daughter of Earl of CAWDOR, by whom he has two children. CHARLES GRANVILLE, born in 1847, and another son, born in 1854. His Lordship was elected for the Northern Division of Staffordshire at the general election of 1847, but accepted the Chiltern Hundreds in February, 1851, on the ground of ill health.

The deceased Earl was a Knight of the Order of the Garter, Lieutenant-Colonel of the Lancashire Yeomanry, a Deputy-Lieutenant for the county of Sutherland, a vice-president of the Literary Fund, one of the Council of King's College, London, and a Trustee of the National Gallery. He was also appointed Lord-Lieutenant and Custom Rotulorum of the County Palatine of Lancaster on the death of the late Earl of SEFTON, in 1855.

Railways and Revolvers in Georgia Once More.

LETTER FROM MR. CUYLER.

To the Editor of the London Times:

SIR: I have read the letter of Mr. ARROWSMITH, dated Liverpool, Dec. 10, 1856, and the various other communications and letters touching the subject of that gentleman's "narrative," in those numbers of the *Times* which have reached this city up to this date.

Mr. ARROWSMITH reaffirms his statement, notwithstanding my denial, and it would seem that many merchants of Liverpool, relying upon the respectable standing of Mr. ARROWSMITH heretofore, require further proof before they can condemn his narrative as wholly untrue.

I beg leave, out of respect to the merchants of Liverpool, indeed to public opinion throughout your country, and especially to the *Times*, to place before you, in authentic shape, the several depositions of the conductor, the two enginemen, and three firemen, who performed this now celebrated trip, and also the deposition of the Government Mail Agent, who was present during the whole of it, and distinctly denying the narrative of Mr. ARROWSMITH.

This testimony, I cannot for a moment doubt, will satisfy every reasonable person within Her Majesty's dominions of the absolute and unmitigated falsehood which has been inflicted upon the people of Britain.

I would not disturb the charitable interpretation which you have given to Mr. ARROWSMITH's conduct: nevertheless I am solicitous that my denial, which, through your kindness, appeared in the *Times*, should be supported by positive testimony, no matter whether madness or mendacity impelled Mr. ARROWSMITH to compose his cruel "narrative."

It should not be forgotton that Mr. ARROWSMITH, in his first letter to the *Times

Corn—The market continues very dull. The supplies of English Wheat are very small, and the condition generally inferior. Last week's average quotation for English Wheat was 56s. 8d. per 480 qrs. returned. We quote White American Wheat 62s. @66s.; Red 60s. @64s. 9 qr. American Flour 28s. @28s. 9 barrel.

Hemp—Russia in rather more demand at £36 10s. @ £37 for St. Petersburg Clean. In Manilla there is a moderate business at £36 10s. @£37 10s. for fair to good current quality.

Jute—739 bales in public sale were chiefly sold at £16 1s. 6d. @£17 17s. 6d. for common to fair mid.

Molasses—150 puns. Demerara, indirect import, realized 24s. 6d.

Indigo—The quarterly sales closed yesterday without material change. Of the 12,909 chests declared, 4,488 were withdrawn, 3,280 bought in, leaving 4,971 sold, and 500 have since been placed, making a total of 5,390 chests, of which 2,000 are estimated for home use and resale, and the remainder for export. As compared with last sale, prices are about par to 2d. lower for Bengal and Madras, and 2d. @4d. dearer for Kurpah.

Iron—The demand for Welsh is moderate; we quote Rails £9@£8 5s.; Bars £7 15s@£8, f. on b. in Wales; Scotch Pigs 73s. 6d. for mixed numbers on the Clyde.

Lead—Firm at £23 10s. for common Pig.

Linseed—Bombay on spot has sold at 75s.; Calcutta, 70s. @71s., and Odessa, 70s. 6d., but the last day or two the market has become less firm. Sales for shipment, three cargoes Archangel at 49s. @49s. 6d. f. on b., and 16,000 qrs. Azov at 54s. 6d. @57s.

Oils—Sperm in demand, and 90 tuns at auction realized £97 5s. @£100; in other sorts nothing doing. Rape dull at 53s. for Brown, and 54s. 6d. @55s. for refined. Olive firm at £61@£63 for Gallipoli, £59@£60 Malaga, and £57@£58 Barbary. Linseed quiet at 42s. @43s. 6d. Cocoa Nut 42s. 6d. @43s. 6d. Palm 45s @47s.

Rum—Flat. Sales of the week only 60 puncheons, Berbice at 2s. 9d. proof, with some Leeward Island at 2s. 6d. proof.

Rice—The export demand has continued, and fully 40,000 bs have changed hands privately. Bengal has risen 6d. 9 cwt. from the late lowest point. A floating cargo of 5,700 bags Madras is also reported sold at about 10s. 3d.; 649 bags Bengal at auction brought 13s. 6d. for mid. white.

Linseed Cakes—Dull, and rather easier.

Saltpetre—Has been in active request both for arrival and on the spot, and various purchases have been made at stiffer rates to 6d. advance; fine is worth 45s. 6d. on the spot, and 44s. for early arrival; 858 bags Bengal at auction realised 40s. for 27 to 31½ 9 cent.; 42s. for 9¼ 9 cent., and 44s. 6d. for 6¾ 9 cent. refr. Nitrate of Soda 1s. dearer; 300 tons afloat sold at 20s., with parcels on the spot at 20s. @20s. 6d.

Tin—Quiet. Straits 148s. Banca 150s.

Spices—Pepper 1,840 bags Singapore Black sold steadily at the bulk at 4¾d. @4¾d. for damaged, with a few lots sound at 5d., 300 bags heavy Malabar have been sold at 5d. Pimento sold rather dearer, coarse to good middling, 4¾d. @4¾d.

Sugar—The market has been quiet, but firm. As now proposed, the reduction in duties on and after 5th of April should be:

	Present Duty.		Proposed Duty.
Refined, 9 cwt. from	20s. 0d.	to	18s. 4d.
White Clayed, 9 cwt. from	17s. 6d.	to	16s. 0d.
Yellow Muscovado, or Brown Clayed, 9 cwt. from	15s. 0d.	to	13s. 10d.
Brown Muscovado, 9 cwt. from	12s. 9d.	to	12s. 0d.
Molasses, 9 cwt. from	8s. 4d.	to	8s. 0d.

Sales of West India do not exceed 317 hhds. 25,000 bags Mauritius and East India have been offered at auction during the week, and mostly sold at steady prices. Privately, two parcels Mauritius for transhipment from Brance sold: 5,500 bags No. 10 at 35s., free on board, and 5,000 bags at 36s. 3d., c. f. and i. Foreign, 1,362 boxes Havana and 24,000 bags unclay d Manila at auction were withdrawn above the market value, and of 7,879 bags brown and yellow Pernams one-fourth sold; mid. brown at 48s. 6d., mid. yellow 50s. @51s. A cargo of 4,000 bags brown Pernambuco sold afloat at 33s 9d. for an outport.

Tea—The market has been dull, in consequence of the proposed alteration in the duty by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Some 4,000@5,000 chests of common Congou are reported to have changed hands at 1s. 3d. 9 lb.

Tallow—The market has given way, and to-day there are sellers of St. Petersburg Y. C. at 65s. on the spot and for the next month, 55s. from April to June, and 53s. 6d. for the last three months of the year.

BARING, BROTHERS & CO.

American Stocks.

D. Bell, Son & Co, London, report the market during the week as inactive. The demand for Illinois Central Bonds and shares still continued, and business to some extent had been done therein, at improved quotations.

United States 6 9 cents., 1867-8	105	@105½
United States 6 9 cent. Bonds, 1868	105	@105½
Maryland 5 9 cent. Sterling Bonds	89	@ 91
Massachusetts 5 9 cent. Sterling Bonds	100¼	@101¾
Pennsylvania 5 9 cents	74	@ 75
Pennsylvania 5 9 cent. Bonds, 1877	79	@ 81
Virginia 6 9 cent. Bonds, 1866	83	@ 84
Virginia 5 9 cent. Sterling Bonds, 1868	84	@ 86
Tennessee 6 9 cent. Bonds	83	@ 84
Illinois Central 7 9 cent., 1875	90	@ 91
Illinois Central 6 9 cent., 1875	86	@ 88
Ill. Cen. 7 9 cent. (Free lands), 1860, (ex div.)	106	@108
Illinois Central, 850 paid, (prem.)	31	@ 32
Michigan Central 8 9 cent., 1869, (ex div.)	91	@ 96
New-York Central 7 9 cent., conv., 1864	95	@ 96
New-York Central 6 9 cent., not conv., 1863	80	@ 82
N.Y. and Erie 7 9 cent. 3d Mtg., 1883, (ex div.)	85	@ 87
New-York and Erie 7 9 cent., conv., 1862	80	@ 82
New-York and Erie Sinking Fund, 1875	83	@ 85
Panama 1st Mortgage, 1865		—
Penn. Cen. 6 9 cent. 1st Mtge., conv., 1880	89	@ 90

Liverpool Markets.

Liverpool, Friday, Feb. 20, 1857.

The arrival of Breadstuffs during the week consist of only 13,622 bushels Wheat, 15,190 bushels Corn, from the States; 4,927 quarters Wheat, 1,385 quarters Corn, and 250 bags Flour, from the Mediterranean.

Farmers' deliveries of Wheat again show a large excess, being 100,932 quarters, at 56s. 5d., for the week ending last Saturday, against 87,591 quarters, at 71s. 7d., in the corresponding week of last year.

We reported per *Atlantic*, on Tuesday, a better attendance of buyers, with a more general inquiry for Wheat at low rates, but only a moderate business, a the prices of last Friday. Flour unsalable, although offered at a very considerable reduction. Indian Corn firmer, and 6d. to 9d. 9 quarter dearer for White, for which, as well as Prime Yellow, there was some export demand.

At to-day's market there were a few buyers from a distance, and a moderate consumptive business was done in Wheat without change in prices. Flour was unsalable. At auction, after market, Extra Ohio Flour, ex *Emeu*, was sold at 31s. 6d. @32s., but the greater proportion of what was offered had to be withdrawn for want of buyers. For a beautiful lot Extra State Mills, 28s. was the highest bid, but it was withdrawn for 31s. 9 bbl. Indian Corn firm at Tuesday's prices. Choice White has brought 37s. 9 quarter in retail. We quote Wheat, Red, 8s. @8s. 9d.; White, 9s. @9s. 6d. In retail, choice Red brings 9s. 9d. @9s., and White 9s. 6d. @9s. 9d. 9 70 lbs. Flour, nominal. Philadelphia and Baltimore, 30s. 6d @31s. 6d.; Extra Ohio, 31s. 6d @32s. 6d.; Western, 29s. @31s. 9 bbl. Indian Corn, Mixed, 34s.; Yellow, 35s.; White, 36s. @37s., 9 480 lbs.

Beef—The Government sales continue, and attract the attention of dealers away from American. Old is in very limited demand, and most difficult to sell; New wanted, and would command a full price.

Pork—Slow of sale—Old, neglected. For New American 92s. 6d. is asked, but the supply of French and Irish is now good, and buyers will not pay this extreme figure.

Bacon—The demand from the country is not active, but prices are maintained. We quote, Long Middles, rib in, 53s. 6d. @54s.; B neless, 54s. @56s.; Short Middles, rib in, 55s. @56s.; Boneless, 55s. @57s.

Lard—In absence of arrivals, has further advanced, 71s. 6d. buying to-day been paid for 50 tcs. on the spot. Some sales "to arrive," by ships now due, have been made at 70s. 9 cwt.

Tallow—A reaction has taken place in this article both in London and here, there being no buyers, although holders offer at a reduction of 2s. 6d. 9 cwt. for immediate delivery, and at a much greater decline by ships expected before March 31. The nominal quotation for Butchers' Association on the spot is 64s. 6d. @65s.

Resin—Common dull at 4s. 7d. Nothing doing in fine.

Rank—A few lots Philadelphia sold at 11s. 6d. @12s.; Baltimore, 10s. 9d. @11s. 3d.

Oils—Sperm in good request, with a fair business in Crude, at £95. Bright Bagged has brought £90@ £95 9 tun. A parcel Crude Southern Whale, offered at auction yesterday, did not draw a bid.

Cloverseed in good request at 72s. 9 cwt. on the spot and to arrive.

Cotton—The excitement on Saturday and Monday last, and the advance of a farthing 9 lb in those two days, caused by the advices per *Persia*, have given way to a dull and drooping market ever since Tuesday last, and without any fresh data to affect either buyer or seller, prices have lost ½d. 9 lb., and close to-day only about ¼d. above those of Friday last, the market to-day being freely supplied and dull. During the week some large sales of American, "to arrive," have been made in the proportion of "Middling" Orleans, at 7 13-16d., to 7¾d. 9 lb.; this style of business is now becoming common. In Manchester in the early part of the week a better feeling prevailed, but it did not lead to much business, and the reaction here has had a corresponding effect there. "Middling" Orleans, 7 13-16d.; Mobile, 7¾d.; Uplands, 7 11-16d.

RICHARDSON, SPENCE & CO.

Medical.

Medical Society of the State of New-York, Albany, Monday, Feb. 23, 1857.

To the Medical Profession:

At the meeting of the Medical Society of the State of New-York, held at Albany on the 5th of February, 1857, a report was adopted offering a prize of $50 for the best Essay on "Scarlet Fever."

The following regulations are to be observed: The dissertations offered for the prize shall be forwarded to the Secretary at Albany on or before the 1st of November, 1857. They shall be accompanied with a sealed paper containing the name of the author, and this sealed paper, as well as the dissertation, shall be indorsed with the same motto, in order that the name of the successful author may be ascertained.

The Committee to examine the Essays consists of Dr. James McNaughton, of Albany, Dr. John H. Griscom, of New-York, and Dr. Thomas W. Blatchford, of Troy.

The successful Dissertation will be published in the ensuing volume of the Society's Transactions.

SYLVESTER D. WILLARD, M. D., Secretary.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—March 6.

Before Judge Roosevelt.

BILLS OF LADING—ADVERSE CLAIMS—INTERPLEADER.

John A. McGaw and others vs. *James L. Adams and others.*—Roosevelt, J.—On the 4th of October last, Hogan & Murphy, of New-Orleans, as agents of the owners, shipped 199 barrels of flour on board the plaintiffs' ship, then about to sail from that port for New-York. By the terms of the bill of lading, executed by the Captain, the flour on arrival was to be delivered to Nason & Collins, they paying the freight. A day or two after, before the vessel was ready to sail, information arrived that Nason & Collins had stopped payment. The flour was accordingly seized, and by virtue of a sequestration, executed by the sheriff of New-Orleans, "came again into the possession of Hogan & Murphy," who, on the 8th of the same month, reshipped it in the same vessel, the Captain engaging, by a new bill of lading, to deliver it at New-York to the firm of Adams & Buckingham, instead of Nason & Collins.

On its arrival here, the flour, as might have been anticipated, is claimed by both sets of consignees or those deriving under them—and the question is, can the owners of the vessel, under such circumstances, file a bill of interpleader, and refuse to deliver to either the claimants?

As a general rule such a proceeding is allowable where the party claims no interest himself, and is the subject of conflicting claims by others, which he cannot determine without hazard to himself. (Atkinson *vs.* Manks, 1 Cowan, 691.)

But cases like the present are an exception. Here the Captain, before he accepted the second shipment, had full notice. He knew, or had every reason to believe, that difficulty would or might arise out of the first bill of lading. He signed the second with his eyes open; and, thereby, virtually engaged, whatever might happen, to deliver the flour to the newly named consignees. If, therefore, he did not intend to do so, it was a deception on his part. Such a deception we are not to presume. At all events his owners cannot be heard to make such a defence. They are estopped by the second bill of lading. They cannot set up matter previously occurring, and of which they were cognizant (2 Mylne and Craig 7). A tenant accepting a lease (and the case is an analogous one) cannot, when called upon to pay the stipulated rent, dispute the title of his landlord; nor can he compel his landlord to interplead with some alleged paramount claimant. Unless enjoined he must pay his rent as stipulated. He has no right himself to initiate a litigation. So with a common carrier, whether by land or water; if he accepts property to carry as the property of A, he has no right to dispute A's ownership. He must deliver according to order, and according to agreement, and take his chance for the consequences. Fraud or insolvency might create an exception; but neither of those grounds is presented; for although Nason & Collins may have failed, their assignees, as far as appears, are perfectly responsible, as also are Adams & Buckingham.

The demurrer must therefore be allowed, and the bill dismissed with costs.

DECISIONS.

The Corn Exchange Bank vs. *Daniels.*—Motion for new trial denied, with costs.

Before Hon. Justice Peabody.

In re Central Park.—Report confirmed.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term.

Before Hon. Justice Woodruff.

THE LATEST DIVORCE SUIT—CONJUGAL MISERY.

Marceline Le Sueur, by next friend, John Brey, vs. *Pierre Le Sueur.*—The parties, as will be seen by the names, are a French couple. They were married in April, 1853, and lived pleasantly until July, 1855, when trouble commenced between them. The plaintiff avers that her husband then commenced a series of tyrannical abuses against her, striking her severely in his fits of passion, throwing knives, &c., at her, and threatening to kill her. She, therefore, sues for divorce, with suitable alimony.

The defendant, beside interposing a general denial of the accusations against himself, charges his wife with being a woman of violent and ungovernable temper, and says that once, in a fit of great passion, she locked him out of the room which they occupied together, and refused to let him return, whereupon he left her as a matter of necessity. He also avers that he has continued to pay for his wife's board and lodging at Lizier's, where they had been boarding together, and that she left the place of her own accord.

The plaintiff called Eliza Johnson, a colored servant in the employment of Le Sueur, at Scotch Plains, N. J., who stated that the defendant was always cursing his wife, and once she saw him throw a knife at her. She heard him tell his wife that he would as lief kill her as not if it wouldn't be found out. Mr. Le Sueur used to go out riding with a young girl named Lizzie. Other witnesses testified to the same general facts. The plaintiff proved that the defendant was worth some $25,000, and had an income of about $2,000.

Here the plaintiff's counsel stated that they had one more witness to call, who, however, was sick. He, therefore, would rest his case, with liberty to call this witness during the course of the trial. The defendant's counsel stated that they should prefer to have all the evidence for the plaintiff produced before they opened for the defence. His honor therefore adjourned the case until Monday next, at 11 o'clock.

Stallknech, St. Clair Smith, and Buckley for plaintiff. Wright and Chenery for defendant.

Before Hon. Justice Oakley.

LIABILITY OF OWNERS FOR NEGLIGENCE OF CONTRACTORS.

Potter vs. *Seymour.*—Defendant is owner of store No 95 John-street. While in process of erection, a derrick which was on the building was blown down, knocking off some bricks, some pieces of which struck the plaintiff severely, injuring him.

The plaintiff sued for damages, and the defence set up that the action should be against the contractor, he being the only liable party.

Verdict for plaintiff for $3,500

Special Term.

Before Hon. Judge Hoffman.

DECISIONS.

Hoyt vs. *Sheldon*—Defendant may appeal and have proceedings stayed, on giving security in $50,000, and depositing certain bonds and mortgages.

Beloll vs. *Brernoby*—Motion that plaintiff file security for costs, denied.

Sears vs. *Sears.*—Answer neither sham nor frivolous. Certain parts may be struck out as irrelevant, with costs, or plaintiff may amend complaint without costs.

Bussing vs. *Chapman.*—Motion for allowance denied.

Van Valen vs. *Lapham.*—Case settled.

Notice.—Superior Court.—The Special Term calendar will be taken up on Monday, March 9, at 11 A.M.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term.

Before Judge Brady.

INTERESTING TO TRUSTEES OF CORPORATIONS.

David Gwynne vs. *Thomas B. Kettel.*—Brady, J.—The liability of the defendant depends upon the construction to be given to to the 12th section of the act to authorise the formation of corporations for manufacturing, mining, mechanical or chemical purposes. (Sessions Laws, 1848, p. 54.) The defendant was one of the trustees named in the original certificate required by the first section of the act referred to, and which certificate was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 1st of June, 1858, and the duplicate thereof filed in the office of the Secretary of State of the State of New York, some time during said month. By section 2d of the act, the persons who signed the same and their successors when the certificate was filed, became a body politic and corporate, with all the powers conferred by the statute. The 12th section of the act provides that "Every such company shall annually within 20 days from the first day of January, make a report which shall be signed by the president and a majority of the trustees, &c., and also providing that "if any of the said companies shall fail so to do, all the trustees of the company shall be jointly and severally liable for all the debts of the company then existing and for all that shall be contracted *before such report shall be made.*" The Ohio River Land and Marble Company, created by the certificate aforesaid, and of which the defendant was one of the original trustees, omitted, within 20 days from the first day of January, 1854, *or at any time afterwards*, to make the report required by the last-mentioned section, and the plaintiff's insist that the defendan', became therefore personally responsible to them by reason of such omission. If the Company was by the statute bound to make the report called for by the 12th section before the expiration of a year from the time of their formation, and within 20 days after the first of January ensuing their formation without regard to the time of their creation, then I think the allegations in the complaint are sufficient, and that the demurrer was not well interposed. The word "annually" in the 12th section must be construed to mean and as if written *every year*, and to relate to the first day of the Statute year (2d Rev. Stat. p. 11, 4th ed.,) and not to the annual or yearly *existence* of the Company. Any other construction would defeat the object of the statute to secure a yearly statement of the condition of companies formed under it, inasmuch as a company erected in February of one year would not be bound to report until the second January ensuing. After such creation and for the reason that the report is to be made within 20 days after the first January, and not within 20 days after the annual existence, and on such construction would not be due prior to the time first named.

The allegation that the defendant and others named in the complaint signed the certificate by which they declared that the concerns of the first year were to be managed by them, and that those persons and the defendant were the trustees at the time of the performance of the labor *in pursuance of the contract* set out, coupled with the fact that the first year had not expired, when the cause of action accrued against the Company, namely, March, 1854, is a sufficient statement of the fact that the defendant was a trustee a the time such indebtedness so accrued. The word year used in the act means three-hundred and sixty-five days, (2 R. S. p. 1, 4th ed.) In all other respects the complaint seems to be unquestionable, and the demurrer must be overruled and judgment given for the plaintiff, with liberty, however, to the defendant to answer within 20 days, on payment of the costs of the demurrer.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Smith.

Judge Russell being still at Washington, Recorder Smith, though laboring under severe indisposition, held Court yesterday. A case of rape occupied the attention of the Court and Jury during the entire day. The prosecutrix was a girl, aged twelve years and ten months. The accused said he was twenty-one years of age, but he looked much younger. The evidence throughout was wholly unfit for publication. The Jury failed to agree, and were locked up for the night.

A Mr. McIntyre, who was subpœnaed before the Grand Jury, and refused to attend, stating that if he was compelled to do so he "would put the matter in such a shape that the Grand Jury would dismiss the complaint," was brought before the Recorder, who remarked that the process of the Court must be respected, and fined Mr. McIntyre $25 for his contempt of Court.

Brooklyn Courts.

SUPREME COURT—General Term—March 5.

Present—S. B. Strong, P. J., Lucius Birdseye and James Emott, J. J.

DECISIONS.

The People ex rel. Henry Demarest, respondent, vs. *George Law and others, appellants.*—Order affirmed with $10 costs.

Zachariah Jaques and al., appellants, vs. *G. D. Arveson and another—respondents.*—Order affirmed, with $10 costs.

James M. Rankin, appellant, vs. *George W. Pine, respondent.*—Motion to dismiss appeal denied, without costs.

Chas. Dubois vs. *Thos. H. and John Braisted.*—Motion to dismiss appeal denied, with $10 costs.

Henry G. Harrison, appellant, vs. *Englebert Lott, respondent.*—Order appealed from reversed, with $10 costs.

John K. Vanderbilt, respondent, vs. *Anthony J. Bleecker, appellant.*—Order appealed from affirmed, with $10 costs.

Wm. T. Mills vs. *Wm. Van Voorhies.*—Motion for rehearing denied, without costs.

Arron Traver and others, respondents, vs. *John A. Kip, impleaded, &c., appellant.*—The appellant, John A. Kip, should recover costs against the plaintiffs. The costs since the appeal to this general term to be those allowed by the code of procedure; those before the appeal to be taxed according to the fee bill in force prior to July, 1848. (Emott J. disenting and holding that the costs since July, 1851, should be taxed according to the code.)

Jesse A. Marshall vs. *Samuel Smith and wife and others.*—Order appealed from affirmed, except that the costs awarded by the Special Term against Downing should be paid out of the funds, neither party to have costs of this appeal.

George Griswold and John C. Green, respondents, vs. *Isaac V. Fowler and others, Peter Coggen, appellant.*—Order affirmed with $10 costs.

KINGS COUNTY COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before Judge Strong and Justices Schoonmaker and Emmons.

This Court reassembled at 10 o'clock yesterday morning; when the following Grand Jury was sworn:

D. B. Baylis, Foreman.		
H. D. Freeman,	Lewis N. Baldwin,	Isaac B. Brice,
E. K. Van Buren,	James Buckley,	Tennis Bergar,
Lyman Mason,	Aaron Storer,	C. S. Stryker.
J. W. Frothingham,	Robert Shotwell,	John J. Hicks,
	Wm. Helmes,	P. Johnson,
Isaac Devoe,	Fleming Duncan.	

The Court, in charging the Jury, gave directions not to find any indictments under the Prohibitory Law or License Law. The Jury then retired to their labors, when the Petit Jurors were sworn and the Circuit calendar taken up.

Circuit Court Calendar for Friday, 6th.—*Nos.* 6, 7, 10, 15, 17½, 18, 19, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 27, 29, 30.

DRY GOODS.

ANOTHER GREAT SALE OF WET GOODS FROM AUCTION.

The balance of the goods from the late wreck to be sold without reserve, for the benefit of whom it may concern. The balance of the stock consists of

WET SILKS from auction at bargains.
WET DAMASKS at about half price.
WET LINEN SHEETING AND SHIRTING cheap.
WET NAPKINS, TOWELS, AND DIAPER, at bargains.
WET QUILTS, BLANKETS, AND TOILET COVERS, cheap.
WET BRILLIANTS, PLAID JACONETS, AND NAINSOOKS.
WET COTTON SHIRTINGS AND SHEETINGS,

at decided bargains to the public; all to be cleared out as soon as possible.

ANDREW G. OOLBY,
corner Grand and Eldridge sts.

SPRING MANTILLAS.

We are now ready to exhibit the largest and most attractive assortment of new styles of Spring MANTILLAS, BASQUES, and SHAWLS, To be found in the City. Best terms—prices low.
E. S. MILLS & CO.,
Nos. 80 and 82 Chambers-st., up stairs.

AT WHOLESALE.
THE LARGEST STOCK IN THE CITY.
GEORGE BULPIN,
No. 361 Broadway.

Has now in store an unusually extensive assortment, both imported and his own manufacture, especially adapted to the wants of SOUTHERN AND WESTERN JOBBERS, from the lowest prices to the most costly goods in BLACK AND COLORED SILK MANTILLAS, CHANTILLY LACE MANTILLAS, FRENCH LACE MANTILLAS, EMBROIDERED SILK MANTILLAS, BUGLED LACE AND NET MANTILLAS, MOURNING MANTILLAS, BASQUES, TALMAS, &c. &c.
The attention of the trade is invited.
Prices low, and terms liberal.

REMOVAL OF THE GREAT SALE,
Late at No. 703 Broadway,
To No. 347 Broadway,
Corner of Leonard-st.

The balance of the stock of CHARLES G. HOOK, Who has finally retired from business, Is now being closed out entirely regardless of cost.
BEST MAKES OF SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS, DAMASK TABLE LINEN, NAPKINS AND DOYLIES, HOUSEKEEPING GOODS OF ALL KINDS, All at from 40 to 50 per cent. from cost of importation.
G. B. WILLIAMS,
No. 347 Broadway.
Sale commences Monday, March 9.

Æquum locum, æquas procili leges peto.
JAMES A. HEARN
Has been a Year in his new Location, and has now A RICH AND FASHIONABLE STOCK.

Silks,	Real Laces,	Embroideries,
Grenadines,	Barèges,	Organdies,
Jaconets,	Brilliants,	Calicos,
Silk Robes,	Grenadine Robes,	
Barège Robes,	Organdie Robes,	

In fact a general variety of RICH GOODS,
Which he will be pleased to show his Customers.
No. 775 BROADWAY,
Above Ninth-st.

REMOVAL OF THE GREAT SALE
Late at No. 703 Broadway,
Now at No. 347 Broadway,
Corner of Leonard-st.
THE BALANCE OF THE STOCK OF CHARLES G. HOOK,
who has finally retired from the retail business, is now being closed out
UTTERLY REGARDLESS OF COST.
GREATER BARGAINS THAN EVER.
IN BLACK AND COLORED SILKS, DE LAINES, BAREGES AND LAWNS, at an enormous reduction.
G. B. WILLIAMS,
No. 347 Broadway.
SALE COMMENCES MONDAY, MARCH 9.

EARLY SPRING MANTILLAS,
At retail,
Will be opened this day.
BLACK VELVET MANTILLAS,
BLACK MOIRE MANTILLAS,
BLACK SILK MANTILLAS,
MOURNING MANTILLAS,
GREY SILK MANTILLAS,
GREY AND BROWN CLOTH TALMAS, &c.
Of all the newest and most beautiful Parisian designs, just received. GEO. BULPIN, No. 361 Broadway.

THE LAST OPPORTUNITY.
THE GREAT SALE REMOVED,
From No. 703 to No. 347 Broadway.
The stock of CHARLES G. HOOK,
Who has finally relinquished the retail business, is now being closed out
By G. B. WILLIAMS,
Utterly regardless of cost.
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
DRESS GOODS,
GLOVES AND HOSIERY,
SILKS AND SHAWLS.
Sale recommences, Monday March 9.

BANKRUPT STOCK OF SILKS
SELLING OFF.
20 pieces blue black silk, (old style,) $1 06, worth $1 50.
30 pieces plaid and stripe silk, 5s.
20 pieces rich silk, 6s. 6d. and 8s.
The sale of the above goods will close on the 1st of April next, when the balance will be put to auction.
OLIVER MOWBRAY,
No. 269 Grand-st., corner Forsyth.

CLOSING SALE.
HOSIERY, EMBROIDERIES, LACES,
Selling off at half price to close the concern by the 20th of March, by order of assignee.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

INDIA CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS.
GEORGE A. HEARN,
No. 425 Broadway,
Has now open a very superior assortment of REAL INDIA CAMELS' HAIR LONG SHAWLS, SQUARE SHAWLS, SCARFS AND MANTLES.

LACE AND OTHER DRAPERY.
Sets Drapery $8, worth $15.
Sets Drapery $13, worth $25.
Sets Drapery $15, worth $30.
Selling off by order of assignee.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.
Store will close on the 20th.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Will open the RETAIL BRANCH OF THEIR BUSINESS
In their new Marble Building, corner of Canal and Mercer,
On Monday, March 9.

DRY GOODS.

THE GREAT SALE REMOVED
From No. 703 to No. 347 Broadway,
Corner of Leonard-st.
SILKS, SHAWLS, GLOVES, HOSIERY.
The balance of the stock OF CHARLES G. HOOK,
who has finally relinquished the retail business, is now being closed out,
UTTERLY REGARDLESS OF COST,
by G. B. WILLIAMS,
No. 347 Broadway.
Sale commences Monday, March 9.

FASHIONS IN MANTILLAS,
SPRING, 1857,
AT GENIN'S BAZAAR,
The new styles in mantillas, talmas and basques just introduced at the Bazaar embrace the latest Paris modes, together with many elegant novelties designed by the *modistes* attached to this department.
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway,
84 Nicholas Hotel.

NEW SPRING SILKS.
100 pieces rich dress Silks at $1.
100 pieces wide and rich Silks at $1.
Will be offered this morning by
LANE & PORTER,
No. 72 Canal-st., west of Broadway.

THE RUSH.
THE RUSH
For bargains does not abate. Read our advertisement in business notice column of this paper. Compare the prices and see who is cheapest. Make a memorandum of the number of our store and be certain you don't miss the place.
W. J. P. DAILEY & CO.,
Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

CLOSING SALE.
French Jaconets 1s., worth 2s. 6d.
Barèges 1s., worth 2s. 6d.
Shailles 2s. 6d. worth 5s.
Selling off to close the business on the 20th of March, by order of assignee.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

A BRILLIANT DISPLAY,
ELEGANT PATTERNS
Entirely new Spring Fashions, for Ladies' and Children's apparel.
DEMAREST'S Emporium, No. 375 Broadway. The Hamers, Saratoga, Camille and Eugenie Basques cut to fit the form with unusual elegance.

NEW SPRING GOODS,
DE LAINES, CHALLIS, POPLINS,
LANE & PORTER,
No. 72 Canal-st.

F. DERBY & COMPANY,
IMPORTING TAILORS, No. 12 Park-place,
Are closing their large stock of imported goods, the late London and Paris styles.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
at very low prices,
BEFORE REMOVAL.

GOING, GOING, GOING.
The crowd increases. Improve the opportunity and make your selections while the assortment is complete. See our advertisement in the Business Notice column of this paper.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

STEEL SPRING SKIRTS.
DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD'S superior steel spring skirts, with adjustable bustle, the best article of the kind ever produced, can be found in all the first-class retail dry goods and fancy stores in this City and throughout the country. Patent applied for, and none genuine unless stamped with their trade-mark.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.—Merchants can be supplied with the above goods, made of the best materials, workmanship and style not equaled by any in the United States, and got up for the best class of trade. Not thrown together by machinery or otherwise, in a "slop-shop style," for a "Southern or Western market."
Wholesale and retail orders executed by S. CHAMBERS, successor to Bradbrook, No. 397 Broadway, nearly opposite Stewart's.

MILLER & GRANT—NO. 371 BROADWAY, are offering their entire Embroidery stock at a great reduction to make room for extensive importations, with which they intend opening their new store, No. 703 Broadway, 3 doors above 4th-st.
MILLER & GRANT, No. 371 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—BY AN EDUCATED YOUNG American lady, of good address, a situation in a pleasant family, to assist the lady of the house in sewing, and would make herself generally useful; is accustomed to the care and teaching of children; unexceptional reference given and required. Address, stating when an interview can be had, E. G. W., Box No. 862 Post-Office.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, AGE 45, a situation as book-keeper or salesman. The best references given both as to character and capacity. Has a knowledge of cloth and dry goods business. Address A. G., care of Wm. Hall & Son, No. 239 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE German girl, who understands and speaks English, as a dressmaker and seamstress in a genteel family; the best City references given. Apply at 50 Walker-st.

TO CHURCH CHOIRS—A BASS SINGER thoroughly acquainted with the Episcopal service wishes a situation in a quartette chorus. Address Box No. 2,899 Post-Office.

A DRESSMAKER WISHES EMPLOYMENT by the day. Best of City reference can be given. Apply at No. 167 8th-av.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN FROM 16 TO 18 years of age, who has had some experience in the retail dry goods business and can give good references as to character and qualifications. Apply to J. H. TOWNSEND & CO., No. 701 Greenwich-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT ENTRY CLERK, also an active lad from 14 to 16 years old. Apply between 10 and 12 A. M. to HALSTED, HAINES & CO., Nos. 60 and 62 Murray-st.

WANTED—IN AN IMPORTING COMMISSION house, a smart active lad, about 16 years of age, who is willing to make himself generally useful. Address in handwriting of applicant Box No. 862, Post-Office.

WANTED—AN ARCHITECT'S ASSISTANT, one who is a first-rate draughtsman and acquainted with the duties required in an Architect's office. Address to A. B., Post-Office, box No. 236, Albany, N. Y.

CONFIDENTIAL CLERK WANTED IN A BOOKSTORE.—A young gentleman of some experience in the trade, of an agreeable, manly address, and bearing on unexceptionable character for honesty, unvarying truthfulness, patient, persevering industry, and general morality, may obtain a pleasant, permanent situation, in an established retail bookstore, where stationery and fancy goods are also sold, and the majority of its patrons are ladies. The salary will not be large, but fair, with the prospect of a steady, moderate increase, and an ultimate interest in the proceeds of sales. Address, for one week, KANE, Post-Office, stating full particulars, (which will be received as confidential if desired,) and with references. No communication will be acted on unless complete in these respects.

APPRENTICE TO THE JOB PRINTING BUSINESS WANTED.—One who can set type, and who desires to learn the Job Printing branch, can find a good situation by applying to
A. TAYLOR & SON, No. 40 6th-av.

SUPERIOR SITUATIONS ARE NOW ready for nurses, ladies' maids, cooks, laundresses, waiter girls, men waiters, &c., at the Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand-st.

TEACHERS.

TEACHER WANTED.—WANTED, AN ASSISTant teacher to go to North Carolina. Must be fully competent to teach mathematics and the higher English branches. A knowledge of French would be desirable None but Americans need apply, and those with the best of testimonials. Address Box No. 3,246, N. Y. Post-Office.

A YOUNG LADY WELL QUALIFIED TO teach vocal and instrumental music, being a pupil of the best performers, would be glad to meet with a family where her teaching would compensate for board. Unexceptionable references given. Address J. W., Union-square Post-Office.

BOARDING.

BOARD—A CLERGYMAN, ELIGIBLY SITUAted on Murray Hill, near Madison-av., has a suite of rooms, furnished or unfurnished, to let to a family or to single gentlemen, with full or partial board. The location is one of the most airy and healthful in the City for a Summer residence. References required. Apply at No. 36 East 35th-st.

BOARD.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE can be accommodated with a furnished parlor and bedroom on the second or third floor, at Nos. 82 and 84 East 23d-st.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A pleasant parlor and bedroom on second floor, suitable for a gentleman and wife, at No. 38 Willow-st. References required.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—IN A respectable private family, between Fulton and Wall-st. ferries, No. 23 Willow-st. References exchanged.

NO. 3 MONROE-STREET.—FURNISHED rooms to let, with or without board, to single gentlemen, at No. 3 Monroe-st., near Catharine.

PETER K. DEYO'S
ADVERTISING AGENCY,
NO. 7 APPLETON'S BUILDING,
NO. 348 BROADWAY.
Reference—Messrs. RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO.

J. N. GIMBREDE, CARD ENGRAVER AND stationer, No. 588 Broadway, will, on receipt of two dollars, send two quires of assorted note paper, and envelopes to match, stamped in colors, with any name or initials that may be ordered. N. B.—Only depôt in New-York at No. 588 Broadway, for colored initials, crests, &c.

MESSENGER'S LONDON CORDIAL GIN, now landing ex *American Congress* from London. For sale by the puncheon in bond, or in cases from store, by R. E. MESSENGER & CO., No. 58 Fulton-st.

VENISON, VENISON, VENISON.—VENISON hams, saddles and loins, 10 cents per lb; front saddles, 5 cents per lb. CORNWELL

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 7, 1857.

☞ The NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served in this City and vicinity for ONE SHILLING a week. Single Copies Two Cents. Mail subscriptions, SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES is published every Evening, (*Sundays Excepted.*) One edition will be issued at ONE and the other at THREE o'clock P. M. It will be sent by mail at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing nearly all the reading matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday, is mailed at THREE DOLLARS a year.

The WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed at TWO DOLLARS a year for single Copies. TWENTY-FIVE Copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, to one address.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6 cents for single copies.

Terms, invariably cash in advance.

Publication Office, No. 128 Nassau-st., cor. of Beekman.
RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO., Publishers.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The most important incident of the day is the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of DRED SCOTT, a negro, who claimed his freedom on the ground that he had resided two years, by the act of his owner, in a State where Slavery was prohibited by its Constitution, and afterwards in a Territory from which it was prohibited by the Missouri Compromise. The Supreme Court denies the validity of his claim, and decides the following points:

First—That SCOTT being a negro is not a citizen, inasmuch as men of the African race, whether slave or free, are not citizens of the United States. He cannot, therefore, sue in the Courts of the United States.

Second—The ordinance of 1787 had no independent constitutional force or legal effect subsequently to the adoption of the Constitution, and could not operate of itself to confer freedom or citizenship within the Northwest Territory upon negroes, not citizens by the Constitution.

Third—The act of 1820, commonly called the Missouri Compromise, in so far as it undertook to exclude negro Slavery from, and give freedom and citizenship to negroes in, the northern part of the Louisiana cession, *was a legislative act exceeding the powers of Congress, and void and of no legal effect to that end.*

Several incidental points were also determined in deciding these main points. The delivery of the opinion occupied about three hours.

By the arrival of the British mail steamer *Persia*, from Liverpool on the 21st inst., we receive three days later news from Europe. In the British Parliament an important motion had been made by DISRAELI, in which he proposes so to adjust the financial arrangements of the kingdom for the three ensuing years as to leave no doubt respecting the cessation of the income tax in the year 1860. The question was brought up on the night of the 20th, and the postponed debate, to take place the Monday following, was looked forward to with eagerness as one which would directly and severely test the stability of the Administration. Mr. GLADSTONE had also made an important motion against increased duties on tea and sugar, which assailed the Chancellor's budget in its weakest part. The opinion is once more revived that Lord PALMERSTON's Government is drawing to a close.

We regret to announce the death of the Right Hon. the Earl of ELLESMERE, K. G. His visit to this country at the opening of the Crystal Palace will bring him to the favorable recollection of many citizens of New-York.

According to the London *Advertiser*, a dispatch had been received by the British Government containing information of the total destruction of Canton by the fleet. The report is extremely doubtful. Another statement is to the effect that Russia had offered assistance both to China and Persia in their present contests with Great Britain.

We have the most contradictory accounts respecting the state of the pending negotiations between the Persian and English Governments on the differences that have already led to actual hostilities. On the one hand it is alleged, on the authority of a Paris Government journal and of divers leading London papers, that the conditions have been settled on which peace shall be re-established. On the other hand, it is positively stated in the correspondence of the London *News*, and confirmed by our own correspondent, whose letter we publish elsewhere, that the negotiations between Lord COWLEY and the Persian Envoy have been suddenly checked, if not completely broken off.

In the United States Senate, (extra session,) yesterday, Mr. SEWARD presented a petition from certain British subjects, asking Congress to refuse their sanction to any convention with Great Britain, founded on the declaration at Paris relative to maritime rights. It was laid on the table. The protest of members of the Pennsylvania Legislature, against the right of SIMON CAMERON to a seat as Senator, was presented by Mr. BIGLER. The Senate then went into executive session, and Mr. BUCHANAN sent in his nominations for the Cabinet, which were confirmed, as follows:

Secretary of State—Hon. LEWIS CASS, of Michigan.
Secretary of the Treasury—Hon. HOWELL COBB, of Georgia.
Secretary of War—Hon. JOHN B. FLOYD, of Virginia.
Secretary of the Navy—Hon. ISAAC TOUCEY, of Connecticut.
Secretary of the Interior—Hon. JACOB THOMPSON, of Mississippi.
Attorney-General—Judge BLACK, of Pennsylvania.
Postmaster-General—Hon. AARON V. BROWN, of Tennessee.

The Senate adjourned until Monday.

We understand that Mr. O'CONOR promptly declined the appointment to the Attorney Generalship, which, as we stated yesterday, was tendered to him by the President. Judge BLACK of Pennsylvania has received the place. He was the Judge, it will be remembered, who sustained Judge KANE's action in the case of PASSMORE WILLIAMSON. He is said to be a man of legal learning and ability.

We publish elsewhere a telegraphic summary of the proceedings in the Legislature yesterday. Nothing of special importance was done.

We learn from the Isthmus of Tehauntepec that the preliminary carriage-road across the Isthmus has been completed, and that carriages passed over it to the Pacific terminus on the 4th of January—thus insuring the privileges guaranteed by the Mexican Government. It is thought that the road will be entirely completed and opened to the traveling public by the 1st of June.

The Legislature of Missouri, previous to the adjournment, which took place on Wednesday, adopted an amendment to the Constitution, limiting the State debt to $30,000,000.

BEMIDJI's planing mill and other property was destroyed by fire at Louisville on Thursday night. The loss is estimated at $30,000, fully insured in Eastern offices.

The remains of Dr. KANE arrived at Louisville yesterday, and were received by an imposing procession of Masons, firemen and citizens.

Mr. JOHN HUGHS, of Sampsonville, visited Kingston, Ulster Co., about three weeks since, on business, since which time he has not been heard from, nor can any trace of him be found. He had in his possession a check on the Kingston Bank, as well as a sum of money. It is feared that he has been murdered.

The Broadway Theatre has positively changed ownership at last. The gossips have sold it over and over again during the past year; but not till last Thursday was the sale effected. The building was owned by the heirs of JAMES REYNOLDS,—the menagerie man,—from whom it was purchased by its present lessee, Mr. E. A. MARSHALL, for a trifle over $275,000. Mr. M. intends to continue it as a theatre, and will shortly remodel it by removing the second and third tiers, to make it like the Philadelphia Academy of Music, of which establishment it will probably become a branch.

Corporation-Counsel BUSTARD has made his reply to the four questions put him as to the Central Park Commissioners' liabilities for their Park expenditure. To the first, he answers substantially that the Commissioners had not exceeded their duties. To the second, whether they have made themselves liable for the amount of their expenditures. He declines replying, on the ground of its immateriality. In the third, he responds that, in his opinion, the Corporation decidedly is responsible to the parties furnishing labor and materials by direction of the Commissioners; and, as to the fourth, in strong terms he expresses his belief that the expenses incurred by the Commissioners can legally be put in the tax levy as deficiencies.

In the Board of Councilman, last night, a great number of bills were read a third time, chiefly relating to sewerage, flagging and assessments. Councilman OTTARSON called up a resolution for the appointment of a Committee of Inquiry into alleged disgraceful conduct of some members present at the Birthday Celebration at the Metropolitan Hotel. He contended that as the City had to foot the bill, the members of the Board of Councilmen were amenable in their official capacity. Negatived by 32 to 16.

The official report of the Croton Aqueduct Department exhibits a balance against the Department at the end of last month of $21,459 20. During the month there was expended for Aqueduct repairs and improvements, $3,286 17, for Croton water works extension, $662 11, for water pipes and laying them, $10,651 71, and for repairing and cleaning sewers, $1,412 61. For the same period the water rents collected amounted to $17,486 87, and penalties thereon $1,207 68 more. The total expenditures for the month was $36,684 36, and the receipts $21,228 16, leaving the balance above specified against the department.

There was paid into the office of the Corporation Attorney, last month, for violation of City ordinances $125 79. About a quarter of this amount was collected from parties for not removing snow and ice from the sidewalks in front of their premises and the balance mainly as fines for obstructing the streets. Under the latter head the Eighth-avenue Railroad Company had to fork over $20.

Miss HATCH, a spiritual medium, interested a large audience at Stuyvesant Institute last evening, concerning the soul's conscious existence hereafter.

Lord NAPIER, VICTORIA's new representative at Washington, arrived yesterday in the *Persia*, with his lady, four children, two male and two female servants and governess. He stops at the Clarendon.

An individual named MCINTYRE, who received a subpœna on Thursday night to testify before the Grand Jury, now in session, and who refused to do so, was yesterday arrested and brought before the Recorder at General Sessions, when he was promptly fined $25 for contempt.

A soldier from Governor's Island named PATRICK FARRELL had his skull fractured, (as supposed by a slung-shot,) on Columbia near Atlantic-street, Brooklyn, Sunday night last, by some person unknown, from the effects of which he died yesterday morning at the Hospital on the Island.

Slavery in the Territories—Important Decision of the Supreme Court.

The most important decision ever made by the Supreme Court of the United States was pronounced yesterday,—and a summary of its leading points will be found among our telegraphic dispatches. That supreme tribunal of the land decides that the Ordinance of 1787—so far as it prohibited Slavery from the Northwest Territory, was unconstitutional:—that the Missouri Compromise, so far as it excluded Slavery from the Louisiana Territory north of 36° 30', was unconstitutional;—that Congress had no power to prohibit Slavery from *any* portion of the Federal territory, nor to authorize the inhabitants thereof to do so;—that negroes are not citizens of the United States;—and that the residence of a slave in a free State does not affect his legal condition upon his return to a State where Slavery is allowed by law.

Thus at one blow all the legislation of the country, from the formation of the Constitution to the present day, against the extension of Slavery, is swept away;—and the Supreme Court decides that the Constitution *ex proprio vigore* carries Slavery into every portion of the federal territory, or what amounts to the same thing, authorizes the Slaveholder to carry it thither, in spite of Congress or the will of its inhabitants. The power of Congress over the subject, and the modern doctrine of Popular Sovereignty in the Territories, are alike repudiated and annulled. It is not in the power, either of the Federal Government or of the Federal Territories, to exclude Slavery therefrom.

It is impossible to exaggerate the importance of this decision. It gives the sanction of constitutional law to the practical revolution which for some years past has been going on in the policy of the Government upon this subject, and engrafts upon the theory of the Republic the doctrines upon which Mr. CALHOUN labored in vain, during the last years of his life, to rally even the people of the Southern States. But one more decision is needed to make Slavery the actual law of the whole Republic, and render its prohibition in *any of the States* null and void;—and this we shall probably have when the Lemmon case reaches the same tribunal which has just reversed the whole policy of the Government in regard to the Territories.

No popular revolution will follow this decision, startling as it will be to the opinions and principles of three-fourths of the people of the United States. It will be accepted as the authoritative exposition of the Constitution, and regarded by all departments of the Government and by the people as the law of the land. No issue will probably ever be made upon it before the people,—for the practical settlement of the question will anticipate any political result that might be reached. But it will profoundly affect the public mind in regard to the general question of Slavery, and will change the issues which must inevitably come up sooner or later in reference to it. That it will render them less absorbing in their nature, less disturbing in their progress or more safe and peaceful in their results, no one who knows anything of the temper of the American people can for a moment believe.

DEATH OF THE EARL OF ELLESMERE.—The *Persia* brought intelligence of the death of the Earl of ELLESMERE, and we give in another part of our paper a biographical sketch of this liberal nobleman, copied from the London *Times*. Neither the biography we copy nor any of the accounts which we have seen in the London press, make any mention of Lord ELLESMERE having come to this country in the year 1853, as a representative of the British Government at the opening of our Crystal Palace. While in New-York Lord ELLESMERE took great interest in our artists, and visited the studios of some of those who were then at home. He gave an order to Mr. KENSETT to paint him two landscapes, and, on receiving them, was so well pleased with them he sent him an order to paint two more. It was to Lord ELLESMERE that we were indebted for a sight of the famous Chandos portrait of SHAKESPEARE which he brought with him.

The Chivalry of the South.

Madame DE SEVIGNE once justified the esteem which she cherished for a most notorious simpleton, on the ground that he always praised whatever she did, and paid to her at fifty-two the same compliments which he had offered her at twenty-five.

That mysterious body vaguely designated as the "chivalry of the South" ought to entertain similar feelings of regard for a large proportion of the Northern press and people. Forty years ago it was the common practice of writers on American society to laud the courtesy, the hospitality, and the manly bearing of the "Southern Gentleman." For this practice some shadow of reason might then have been found. The "Southern gentleman" of that time was very often a man of elegant leisure, educated at the best Universities of the North or of Europe, polished by much familiarity with the best society of the two hemispheres, and disciplined into a decent and dignified demeanor towards all men by the traditions, not then extinct among his people, of the stately Colonial age. Of course such a man was not likely to suffer by a comparison with the average Northern citizen whose occupations more absolutely absorbed his time, and whose antecedents had frequently been unfavorable to his culture in the more refined and graceful arts of life; and so it was that the "Southern gentleman" came to be an institution, and was honored, accepted, and bewritten as such.

In the course of time and by the natural action of events, the conditions of American society at the North and at the South have been radically changed. The territorial expansion of Slavery has essentially demoralized the Southern character, by converting the patriarchs into speculators, and vulgarizing their venerable "Domestic Institution" into a mighty gambling house of the most simply sordid nature. The "Southern gentleman" no longer wastes his time on the elegancies of life and the amenities of an elaborate education. He has become a money-getter and a mammon-worshiper, whose greed of gain is still further inflamed by the intensities of political controversy, and of hopeless warfare with the moral sense of mankind and the inexorable laws of Nature. The standard of breeding and of culture has been steadily sinking throughout the South, till we now find the assembled intellect of fifteen States practically confessing its inability to cope with the first questions of economical science, and the wealthiest of the Southern Universities languishing for want of a Professor, whose services it cannot secure though it offers the temptation of such a salary as few Northern Colleges find it necessary to bestow upon a President.

As a legitimate consequence of this state of things, the tone of the public press and of the public men of the South is growing constantly more and more vulgar, barbaric and indecent. The most unscrupulous journalist of New-York would shrink from speaking of any political opponent as the leading newspapers of the South habitually speak of the Senators and Representatives who are the accredited and authoritative organs of the Northern sovereignties. It is the custom of editors who claim to be heard in behalf of the "gentlemen of the South," not merely to misrepresent the views and to traduce the characters of distinguished Northern statesmen, but to pelt them with epithets so foul and vile that the person who should employ them upon any occasion, and under any provocation, at the North, would be forthwith relegated to the society of Short-boys and blackguards. Southern members of Congress continually exhibit on the floor of the House such a familiarity with the resources of Billingsgate, and such an indifference to the most indecent mutual vituperation, as have not been usually taken to indicate instinctive delicacy of character and exquisite refinement of breeding. They bandy back and forth the "lie direct;" they violate the sanctity of the funeral service by atrocious exultations over a crime which those who had the best right to castigate it had been the first to cover with the decent veil of silence; they heap insults on gentlemen of their own race and politics for proposing to perform an act of the most graceful and natural courtesy to the first officer of the House.

The Northern States in the meanwhile have been rapidly advancing in the path of a more legitimate prosperity. Yielding to the irresistible impulses of industry and of freedom, of justice and of energy, the great Northern Commonwealths have grown in refinement as rapidly as in resources. The aspirations of literature and of art have developed themselves *pari passu* with the activities of enterprise in every walk of material life; and the whole tone of our social intercourse, of our press and of our public men, betrays at least the presence of humanizing and elevating influences at work on the popular conscience and the popular heart.

And yet, in the face of facts which flash with meaning as the sun does with light, we find Northern papers and Northern men ministering to the vanity of blustering braggadocios at the expense of decent gentlemen, long dead and buried.

The honorable phrases which adorn the epitaphs of men like the Pinckneys and the Rutledges, the Henrys and the Marshalls of the past, ought not to be made ridiculous by being lavished upon the Savages and the McMullens, the Keitts and the Herberts of the present. The days of "Southern Chivalry" are gone, and they will never be known again among us till they come back in the train of returning reason, justice and liberty; of social equity and of political honesty.

The steamship *Fulton*, which sails to-day from this port for Havre, takes out to Europe a passenger whose name, wherever it may be pronounced afresh, will ring the knell of the dead "chivalry."

When CHARLES SUMNER was stricken down unawares in the Senate-house by the hand of a "Southern gentleman," and "Southern gentlemen" standing by, looked on to applaud the cowardly outrage—when "Southern gentlemen" recorded their votes in favor of disgracing the halls of Congress by the continued presence of the member who did that deed—when "Southern gentlemen," in public and in private, at home and abroad, flaunted the fame of the infamy as their proudest boast—the South repudiated by her own act and her own voice all claim to her hereditary title of "Chivalrie." And, not content with these energetic proclamations of barbarism, the assembled Senators of the South, on the return of Mr. SUMNER to his seat, more solemnly consecrated the retrocession of the section of country which they claim to represent, to the usages of uncivilized life, by abstaining from any of those acts of common courtesy which simple humanity would suffice to dictate, even to the Northern rustic unpolished by the contact of the world.

It will be the fault of these men and of men like these—the men through whom the South chooses to appear and to be known before all mankind, if the phrases "Southern chivalry" and "Southern gentlemen" shall forever continue to be what they have now become, the most appropriate possible vehicles of Northern ridicule, and the most effective weapons of Anti-American satire.

Brute Force or Law.

The recent tragedy in Washington, in which one respectable citizen was shot by another, excites unusual interest and elicits various comment. It illustrates very forcibly certain characteristics of society, which, although more strongly marked in some localities than in others, to a certain extent pervade the country. The facts of the case were these: Mr. DAVID HUME, a worthy, well-known gentleman of Alexandria, and Mr. LEE, a clerk in the Pension Office at Washington, found themselves close together in the crowd at the President's levee. Mr. LEE suddenly turned round, seized Mr. HUME and accused him of stealing his pocket-book. As both had ladies with them, nothing further passed at the time but an exchange of cards. The next day Mr. HUME called upon Mr. LEE, accompanied by a friend, and made such explanations of his character and position as should have convinced Mr. LEE of his mistake, and demanded a retraction of his charge. Mr. LEE refused to make it, but repeated the accusation. Mr. HUME then commenced beating him with a cane, whereupon Mr. LEE drew a pistol and shot him, killing him on the spot. This is the whole story, and it is so simple as to leave no one in doubt as to the merits and demerits of the case.

In the first place, Mr. LEE committed a double outrage in rashly charging theft upon Mr. HUME, and then in refusing reparation when he must have been convinced of the injustice of the charge. Such an accusation thus persisted in would naturally sting any man of self-respect to the extreme of indignation. Mr. LEE may have believed that he had evidence of the fact sufficient to outweigh all presumptions resting upon character,—though it is very difficult to conceive this possible. But whatever may have been his reason for the course he pursued, Mr. HUME was clearly right in deeming himself grossly injured and insulted, and in seeking reparation for the outrage inflicted upon him. But how should this have been secured? He had been wantonly and grossly slandered. With those who knew him he was in no danger of sustaining any loss of respect or of character. For his vindication with the community at large, and for the punishment of his assailant, the law makes special provision. A suit, or a criminal prosecution, for slander, would at once have put Mr. LEE upon his defence and have afforded Mr. HUME all the vindication which he could need or wish. Instead of availing himself of this legal and proper means of redress, Mr. HUME resorts to personal chastisement. He attempts the vindication of his own character by personal violence. The result shows the utterly unreliable character of such a tribunal.

Mr. HUME's feeling in the matter is one which is very prevalent in the public mind, especially in the Southern States. Gentlemen feel it beneath them to resort to the *law* for the protection of their personal character. The redress which it affords, they affect to regard as insufficient. Yet it is not easy to see why, if we are to have laws at all, they should not be available for personal wrongs of this character as well as of any other. If Mr. LEE had picked Mr. HUME's pocket, Mr. HUME would have had no hesitation in turning him over to the criminal courts;—why should he have been less willing to intrust to the same tribunal the punishment of the offence which he did commit? Why should any gentleman be more unwilling to look to the law for the protection of his character, than he is for the protection of his property from plunder? If *force* and *violence* are to regulate the intercourse of society in the one case, why should they not do so in the other also?

It is very absurd to suppose that the reparation is made more complete by personal than by legal chastisement. It is infinitely less so in every case. If Mr. HUME had flogged Mr. LEE with severity and impunity, he would have done nothing whatever in vindication of his character. He might have done the same thing if he had actually been guilty of the offence charged:—and the act furnishes the public at large with no possible means of deciding the question of his guilt or innocence. Besides, he incurs the danger of being himself injured in person, as well as in character:—and in this instance he is actually killed in the attempt to repair a wrong he has already sustained. Legal tribunals are certainly fallible, and the Courts of Washington are notoriously unreliable as courts of justice. But the worst that ever existed is infinitely better than that through which gentlemen are prone to seek redress of personal wrongs.

The issue is simply between *force* and *law* as the governing principle of society. We profess to be a civilized society—to live under the protection and restraints of law—to have emerged from the state of barbarism in which personal violence and brute force are the ruling powers, and to have adopted for the government of society a code of laws, applicable to all cases of wrong, and to be impartially applied to all classes of offenders. If this is anything more than a pretence, every good citizen should conform to it, and the man who discards law and seeks by violence redress for his own injuries, whatever they may have been, puts himself beyond the pale of society and becomes an enemy of the community in the midst of which he lives. When Mr. HUME attempted to chastise Mr. LEE for the gross and wanton injury he had done him, he abandoned the protection of the law, and invited the personal resistance which proved fatal to him. Mr. LEE acted like an obstinate and malignant slanderer at the outset, and deserved severe and exemplary punishment. But he had a right to defend himself against a personal and illegal assault, and the only result of Mr. HUME's attempt to vindicate his honor has been to lose his own life, and put his assailant legally in the right.

The Foreign Missions.

If there is one topic more than another in regard to which we are authorized to indulge the deepest anxiety, it is the course of the new administration touching the foreign legations. It is a topic upon which as yet we have no light. Will the entire body of our representatives abroad tender their resignations voluntarily or upon secret suggestion? Or, if refusing to display that Christian and self-denying temper, they persistently hold over, will they be removed, and other and better material substituted? The questions are of the first importance. All the issues of peace or war, upon which the prosperity of the country is primarily dependent for the next four years, will be mainly decided by the kind and character of the diplomatic corps, of whom Gen. CASS is to be the chief; there being no room to doubt that if the present incumbents be retained, or men of the same indifferent quality substituted, our foreign relations will be a source of endless muddle, trouble and disaster. The system requires reformation, radical and thorough; it requires elevation, the selection of a far higher order of men to fill the leading missions.

The weakest point of that weakest of administrations, which expired this week, was this of its diplomatic appointments. Nothing but the steady and shrewd conservatism of Secretary MARCY has preserved the Government from mischief. BORLAND was sent to Central America at the very time that WEBSTER and EVERETT warned the President that our relations in that quarter required the most delicate treatment; and the choice of a better man than was likely to be sent to London or Paris. He was removed after the perpetration of unjustifiable violence and ill conduct, to give place to WHEELER, who became the active agent of WALKER; alienated every Government of the Isthmus, driving them into closer alliance with England; and who, although his flagrant misbehavior was rebuked and repudiated by our Government, has never been recalled. SOULE so deported himself at Madrid as to disgust the old Castilian prejudices, and offend the Court it was our interest by every practicable means to conciliate, and urged the objects of his mission with such blundering incapacity as to excite the laughter of the European diplomatic circles. He gave place to AUGUSTUS CÆSAR DODGE, a frontier lawyer, unable to speak a word of anything but western English, without any skill in diplomacy, and wholly incompetent to cope in the simplest controversy with the astute Spaniard. The French mission has been obstinately clutched by a confirmed invalid, incapacitated by severe and protracted illness for a worthy representative of this Government at the leading European Court, and who has lacked moral and physical strength to resign, even when apprized that delicacy alone prevented his removal. Mr. DALLAS, although a very fair and respectably behaved gentleman, not unendowed with sound common sense, is, it seems, to be repudiated; at least, the rejection of his treaty will, it is naturally presumed, lead to his immediate resignation. Our minister at the Hague rivals the fame of the Count DE MORNY, as the greatest speculator of Europe. Our Ministers at Naples, Berne, Berlin and St. Petersburg, are, it is supposed, dead, since, with a solitary exception, in the case of Mr. FAY, nothing has been heard from them since they drew their outfit from the Treasury. All we hear of the resident at Lima is in the tone of complaint. Our representative at Mexico has just advertized his government as a licensed pawnbroker; our representative in China permits the inception of a war without interposing to prevent it by the efficacy of remonstance and a formal demand for reparation.

With such agencies abroad it is no wonder the American name suffers, and its influence in world-politics flags; the clerks of a provincial custom-house, drafted at random, and dispatched to the several missions, could not fulfill their functions less creditably. When we proceed, therefore, to sum up the net results of negotiation during the past four years, we need not be surprised to find that we have lost *prestigé*, without gaining in return any solid commercial or political advantage. Treaties and alliances have been unsettled; none constructed, or confirmed. The balance is seriously against us.

The session of the Senate will be a protracted one, furnishing an opportunity for a clean sweep, and wise reoccupation of the legations. The President, by availing himself of the senatorial sanction, may avoid the disagreeable personal responsibility a batch of unconfirmed appointments awaiting another Congress must subject him to. Let us hope the opportunity will not be wasted. As we hope to gain that first position in universal politics which we believe to be our inheritance, let us remodel our foreign representation. The objection of insufficient pay, which has hitherto withheld men of first-rate capacity from this branch of the public service, has been removed by the late Diplomatic and Consular act. The career is open to talent.

INJURIOUS MISREPRESENTATIONS.—There is no necessity for exaggerating our local crimes and disorders, as the simple unvarnished facts are sufficiently bad. But there is a strange disposition to magnify every instance of villiany that is made public, and one or two cases of sporadic rascality in our streets, afford sufficient foundation for building up a theory of general scoundrelism. When some future Macaulay searches through the files of the daily papers of the present time, for materials out of which he can make a picture of American society in the middle of the nineteenth century, we shudder to think of the dark and dismal view he will give of us. In the Boston *Courier* of the 5th inst. we find the following startling sentence: "*The streets of New-York are tred indeed at night, but by such only as are required of necessity to go abroad,* and in Boston women fear to ask the way home lest they be answered as was ELLEN DESMOND. Is there to be no stop to this panic and its cause? Is our security to be further left to the will and the heels of the trampled under foot?" What degree of truth there may be in the remark about Boston streets we are unable to decide, but as to the allusion to New-York, there is no truth in it whatever. If the editor of the Boston *Courier* will come to New-York, he will see such throngs of people in our streets at night that he will be satisfied no one stays within doors from any fear of being garroted, or otherwise molested if he should venture out.

THE NEW SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.—Mr. TOUCEY, the new Secretary of the Navy, is the first Northern man who has held that office since it was given to Mr. BANCROFT for a short time in 1845. During the past twenty years the Navy and War Departments have been given to Southern men. Since the formation of the Government, Massachusetts has had the Navy Department seven times, Maryland twice, South Carolina once, Pennsylvania once, New-York twice, New-Jersey twice, North Carolina twice, New-Hampshire once, and Virginia five times. Connecticut, whence the head of the department is now taken, has been represented in the Cabinet but five times since the formation of the Government. It would be a fair distribution of the Cabinet officers always to divide the two military departments of the Government between the North and the South; both the Navy and the Army should not be given to the same section of the country.

ARRIVAL OF THE NEW BRITISH MINISTER.—Among the passengers by the *Persia* yesterday was Lord NAPIER, the new British Minister, who is accompanied by his family and a numerous suite of servants. He is staying at the Clarendon Hotel. The Liverpool merchants having entertained our Minister, Mr. DALLAS, in a very handsome manner, it has been determined by our Chamber of Commerce to reciprocate the friendly spirit of Liverpool by tendering a public reception or testimonial to Lord NAPIER. At the last meeting of the Chamber of Commerce a Committee of merchants, consisting of twelve persons, was formed to take measures for paying some mark of respect to the new Minister.

Academy of Music.

"Lucia" was repeated last evening most excellently, to a good house. Mme. DE WILHORST sang well, and was ably supported by Signors TIBERINI, MORELLI, &c.

On Monday, the "Daughter of the Regiment" will be produced, with Mme. DE WILHORST as *Maria*.

Ole Bulls Concert.

Mr. OLE BULL—The most remarkable of modern violinists gave a Grand Concert at Dodworth's Saloon last evening. There was, we are happy to say, a large attendance. Apart from considerations of art, every one feels an interest in the material prosperity of Mr. OLE BULL. With the best of intentions towards the world, he has been sadly buffeted by it. As a violinist he stands almost alone—the representative of the ultra romantic or supernatural school which every one attempts but few can master. His playing last night was unequal, but at times superb,—and always sufficiently good and peculiar to merit the wonder and admiration of the audience. The inexhaustible quantity of tricks which Mr. BULL discharges from his instrument, and which seems to give it a new character, makes his playing eminently quaint and popular. His reception, last night, was enthusiastic.

Mr. OLE BULL was assisted by Miss VICTORIA GILLES, Signor GIANNONI, (a tenor of much power,) Signor GASPARONI, Mr. G. W. MORGAN and Mr. FRANK ROTH. The programme was carried out with marked ability.

Our Harbor Defences.

Among the appropriations passed by Congress on the last day of the session, was one of $800,000 for the repairs of the various fortifications in and about the harbor of New-York, for the continuation of Fort Richmond, and for the commencement of three new defences, as follows:

Repairs of Fort Schuyler	$30,000
Repairs of Fort Hamilton	10,000
Repairs of Fort Lafayette	10,000
Repairs of Fort Wood	5,000
Fort Richmond, S. I.	150,000
Barracks in Fort Columbus	14,000
Purchase of additional land for site of Fort Tompkins, S. I.	43,500

The appropriation for the construction of new works has been made probably in pursuance of the recommendation of General TOTTEN, in his report to the War Department something more than a year ago. It is as follows:

For the commencement of a new fort opposite Fort Schuyler	$150,000
Erection of a fort on the site of Fort Tompkins	150,000
A fortification at Sandy Hook	250,000

The first named, opposite Fort Schuyler, is to be located at a place called Wilkin's Point; its object being more particularly to form a base of operations on Long Island for a land force, in the event of a war. Its estimated entire cost is $850,000.

Fort Tompkins was commenced by the State of New York in 1810, and is now in ruins. In going down the Narrows it can be seen on the elevated bluff of Staten Island, immediately in the rear of Fort Richmond. Its reconstruction is thought to be essential for the complete defence of the entrance to the harbor.

The new fort is estimated to cost $500,000 or $600,000.

Gen. TOTTEN also sets forth that a strong fortification is needed at Sandy Hook. Now a hostile fleet could not be prevented from occupying the outer harbor, and landing troops at Gravesend Bay, which would immediately march upon this City by way of Long Island. Efficient works at Sandy Hook would prevent a fleet from entering the outer roadstead; and so prevalent are the marshes and sand-bars on the south side of the Island, that a landing of troops could not be effected without great difficulty. A fort of the requisite size at the Hook is estimated to cost $1,500,000. After these various warlike preparations are completed, we may rest securely in our beds, and dream of peace, though a foreign hostile fleet is thundering in the offing.

Senator FISH has the credit of securing these appropriations.

The Post-Office at the Lower End of City Hall Park.

The following petition was received by the Board of Aldermen on Thursday evening, and referred to a special Committee of five:

The undersigned, merchants, business men, citizens, and others, interested in the welfare of the City of New-York and the convenience and advantage of all identified with its interests, respectfully represent to your honorable body that, inasmuch as the subject of the location of a Post-Office is now and has been for some time under consideration, that the portion of the Park formed by the angle made by Broadway and Park row, would be as eligible a site as could be determined upon for a building of this description. They would represent that in their opinion the accommodation of a Post-Office could be better and more fully realized at this location than at any other that could be suggested. They are impelled to to this belief from the fact, that it is the first and only important open space at which five or more of our business streets terminate in the heart of our great mercantile community. The United States General Government have refused to negotiate for the selection of the grounds upon which the property known as the Brick Church stands, for a site for a Post-Office, hence the greater propriety, in the opinion of the undersigned, of taking such measures as will secure the said locat on for the object spoken of by your memorialists. In conclusion, the undersigned trust that your honorable body will seriously consider this subject, believing that it would be an exercise of good judgment and sound policy, to have selected the lower end of the Park for a location for the New-York Post-Office.

(Signed.)

Isaac Townsend,	Robert J Dillon,	Chas. Aug. Davis,
C. W. Lawrence,	E. Withers,	G. W. Dyer,
Wm. Watson,	J. Green Pearson,	H. DePeyster,
J. H. Pinckney,	John E. Williams,	Henry Meigs, Jr.,
Lycurgus Edgerton,	N. S. Deane,	Hugh Auchincloss,
John E. Brady,	John H. Swift.	

GARROTING IN POUGHKEEPSIE.—A man named JONAS PLACE of Poughkeepsie, was garroted in that place recently. He had but little money in his possession, which was taken, together with his boots, stockings, and a part of his clothes.

Fatal Accident.

An inquest was held yesterday, by Coroner HELLS, upon the body of JOHN MONAHAN, who died from the effects of a fall down the hold of a ship on Wednesday last. Verdict—"Accidental death."

MARINE MATTERS.

How a Pilot-Boat Took the Gale.

The pilot-boat *Geo. W. Blunt* was overtaken by the N. E. gale of the 3d inst., west of Fire Island, in 16 fathoms of water. It came on with great violence in the morning, accompanied with snow. The vessel was hove to under a reefed foresail, and from 8 o'clock A. M. until 3 P. M. such was the noise of the tempest no human voice could be heard on the deck. The gale came in gusts, which swept the spray from the tops of the heavy swell in blinding clouds across the deck, covering them with ice from stem to stern. Every rope was frozen stiff, and their sail was coated deeply with ice and snow. At midnight a large steamship (probably the *Quaker City*) came close to them, but it was impossible to clear away their boat, or to board her. On the 4th, it took all hands six hours of hard work to clear her of the ice so as to make sail. At 1 o'clock, same day, 40 miles S. E. of the Hook, they boarded the steamer *Washington*.

Iced Over.

The brig *Eugenia A. Read*, Capt. READ, from Jacksonville, Fla., with a load of timber for New-York, lay to during the entire gale under bare poles, the vessel's lee rail being constantly under water, and the sea breaking over her fore and aft. On several occasions the yard arms were rolled ten feet under water; the vessel was a mass of ice, and totally unmanageable during the gale. They, however, arrived without any serious disaster.

Accident to the Steamship Fulton.

The *Fulton*, which was advertised to sail today for Havre, in leaving the Pier at the Morgan Iron Works to take her place on the North River, struck upon the reef at the foot of Tenth-street, and has been obliged to discharge a part of her cargo. Steam tugs were alongside rendering assistance. This mishap will probably detain her over her time.

Loss of Bark Brooks of Boston—Arrival of the Captain and Crew.

The crew of bark *Brooks*, of Boston, SPRAGUE Master, were brought into Pernambuco, Jan. 23, having been taken off that vessel Dec. 25. She was from Bangor (Wales) for Boston, with a cargo of slate. Capt. S. reports, sailed from Bangor, North Wales, Oct. 23, for Boston. Dec. 2, ship laying to in a hurricane W. N. W. to W. S. W., shipped a sea, which carried away foremast, bowsprit, maintopgallantmast. 4th Dec. shipped another sea which broke the rail and eleven stanchions, stove both houses and boats, split the planksheare, took the bulwarks away fore and aft, vessel sprung aleak, requiring both pumps to be kept constantly going; threw overboard 200 tons slate. Dec. 25, abandoned her, and was taken on board ship *Peter Marcy*, THOMSON Master, bound to Calcutta, and on 25th January were transferred to the British brig *Zenus* for Pernambuco.

The brig *Favorita*, ROGERS, from Pernambuco Jan. 30, arrived here yesterday, bringing as passengers Captain CHARLES C. SPRAGUE, BRIGGS CUSHMAN, Mate, and WILLIAM HOLMES, Second Mate of the above brig. All well.

Mrs. Patten and the Insurance Companies.

This heroic woman, who saved the Insurance Companies of New-York a large sum of money, by navigating the ship *Neptune's Car* to San Francisco, after her husband had been disabled by disease, defeating the efforts of the mate to produce a revolt, and securing the good will and cooperation of the second officer and crew by her intelligence and courage received a complimentary letter from the Insurance Companies interested, with a remittance of a thousand dollars.

To this letter Mrs. PATTEN has made the following reply:

BOSTON, Feb. 25, 1857.

To Messrs. F. S. Lathrop, John R. Lyell, J. D. Jones Esquires, Committee of the New-York Insurance Officers:

GENTLEMEN: I received yesterday, your communication of the 15th inst., and it is with mingled sensations of gratitude and embarrassment that I leave my post as a watcher by my husband's sick bed to reply. I am sincerely grateful to you and to all those you represent for the very kind expressions of sympathy, and for the liberal inclosure which you have transmitted to me in their behalf. I fell very sensibly, gentlemen, that kindness which has prompted you to commend the manner in which I have endeavored to perform that which seemed to me, under the circumstances, only the plain duty of a wife towards a good husband, stricken down by what we now fear to be a hopeless disease, and to perform for him, as well as I could, those duties which he could not perform for himself, especially when it was to carry out his own expressed wish. But I am, at the same time, seriously embarressed by the fear that you may have overestimated the value of those services, because I feel that without the services of Mr. HARE, the second officer, a good seaman, and of the hearty coöperation of the crew to aid our endeavors, the ship would not have arrived safely at her destined port. Be assured, gentlemen, that through all the trials which may be before me, and while I live, your considerate kindness will ever be held in thankful remembrance

By yours very respectfully,

(Signed) MARY A. PATTEN.

It is said that the Irish brig *Waterford*, of Galway, Ireland, which was towed back from sea by the *Mercury* last week, the crew *said* to be in a state of mutiny, has been pounced upon by the Sheriff, who has libeled her for towage. She is in the Atlantic Dock. Some rich developments are expected when the case comes to trial.

The Bremen brig *Charles William*, recently ashore on Brigantine Beach, is full of sand, and will prove a total loss.

The schooner *Trafford*, with goods from the above vessel, passed Barnegat on Sunday night, and has not since been heard of.

The United States Mail steamship *Philadelphia*, Captain A. G. GRAY, sailed from this port, yesterday, for Havana and New-Orleans.

A Popular Lounge to be Broken Up.

To-day we understand will be the last day of the Astor-House "Exchange"—the large bar-room, so well known to down-town frequenters of first-class drinking saloons. It is the intention of Mr. STETSON to turn it into a restaurant, and a magnificent one it will make. On Monday, the public can get their chops and coffee there. The "ardent drinks" will be dispensed at a new bar, the entrance to which will be on Barclay-street. The "European plan," as it is termed, is becoming very popular, and the Astor is going to try it—the regular meals for those boarders who desire them being continued as heretofore.

Assistant Engineer.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, March 4, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In perusing your columns of yesterday I noticed an article headed "Assistant Engineer," stating that the authorized firemen had selected Mr. CHARLES H. LYONS, of Hose Company No. 10; ISAAC G. SEIXAS, of Hook and Ladder No. 2, and DANIEL DONOVAN, of Engine Company No. 13, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the election of HENRY H. HOWARD as Chief Engineer. You will oblige many of your readers, as well also the friends of Mr. EUGENE WARD, of Engine Company No. 22, by stating that he was also selected. Having received the regular nomination at Fireman's Hall, he considers himself a candidate for the same until the closing of the polls.

FRANK ORIE, Eagine Company No. 22.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents For Saturday, March 7.

I.—POETRY—A City of Brotherhoods.
II.—ELEANOR HAZLETON; OR, THE HOPE OF WOMAN—Part II., chapters VII and VIII.
III.—IMPORTANT FROM NICARAGUA—Special Correspondence of the TIMES.
IV.—INTERESTING FROM HAVANA—Particulars of the death of Dr. KANE.
V.—THE INAUGURATION OF PRESIDENT BUCHANAN—Inaugural ceremonies and address.
VI.—SPECIAL LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.
VII.—SUMMARY OF NEWS—Foreign and domestic, including California, and City intelligence for the week ending March 7.
VIII.—PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS FOR THE WEEK, INCLUDING THE NEW TARIFF.
IX.—AGRICULTURAL—Breadstuffs, provision and other produce markets, New-York Live Stock market, wholesale and retail markets, articles on agricultural topics, &c.
X.—COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL SUMMARY FOR THE WEEK.
XI.—EDITORIAL ARTICLES—The new President and the old. Congressional Corruption. Philanthropy and Cotton. The Oswego Canal. New Guano Deposits. Our Millionaires. The new Tariff as it affects Liquors. Foreigners in the State Department.

THE WEEKLY TIMES is sent to subscribers by Mail or Express, at the following rates per annum:

One Copy, one year, for..... $2
Five Copies, one year, for..... 5
Twenty-Five Copies, one year, for..... 20

Each package must in every case be *sent to one name and address*. Any Postmaster, clerk, or other person, who may send us TEN *per* more subscribers on the above terms, and who will receive the package for distribution among the subscribers, shall receive an extra copy. Additions may at any time be made to Clubs by the party in whose name the Club stands, and on terms of first remittance.

Postage on the WEEKLY TIMES is:

To Canada, payable in advance..... 26 cents a year.
Within the State..... 26 cents a year.
Within the United States..... 26 cents a year.

The NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published twice a week, and containing all the reading matter of the Daily, is sent to Subscribers at the rate of THREE DOLLARS per annum. Two COPIES to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Payment in all cases is required invariably in advance; and no papers will ever be sent until the receipt of the money.

All letters inclosing money, or on business of any kind with the office, to be addressed to the Publishers.

RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO.,
No. 138 Nassau-st., New-York.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

PROF. WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.—THIS Restorative for making the hair grow, stopping its falling out, and redeeming bald heads from their nakedness, is becoming celebrated. All the quack nostrums are giving way before it. Three-fourths of the mixtures for restoring and beautifying the hair do it more injury than good. They burn it up—destroy the life at its roots, make the hair fall off, and produce premature baldness. But Prof. Wood's Restorative may be relied upon, as containing nothing which can in any manner be injurious to the hair, while its success in accomplishing what it pretends to be able to do, has been verified in hundreds of cases. We advise bald heads, and heads getting bald—all who wish to save their wool or obtain a new stock, to get a bottle of Wood's Restorative.—*Evansville Journal.*

Sold at No. 312 Broadway, and by all popular Druggists in the City and country.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS, 1857,
AT LAST FALL'S PRICES.

SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st., have now ready for exhibition a large and superior stock of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING, imported expressly for this Spring's trade, and until further notice will be sold at LAST FALL'S PRICES.

HEATH, WYNKOOP & CO.,
No. 62 Liberty-st., New York,
MANUFACTURERS OF
PERFUMERY OF ALL KINDS,

invite the attention of the trade to their varied and extensive stock of new and desirable goods, which they offer at very low prices. Our Catalogue for 1857 can be had on application, or by mail.

SELLING OFF! SELLING OFF!—$200,000 worth of China, glass, gas fixtures, plated ware, &c., &c. Look at the prices, and see if we are not the lowest, then make a memorandum of the number of the store, and be sure you get into the

RIGHT PLACE.

White Dinner Sets	154 pieces	$16 00
Decorative China Tea Sets	44 pieces	6 00
White China Tea Sets	44 pieces	3 75
White China Dinner Plates	the dozen	1 65
White China Soup Plates	the dozen	1 65
White China Breakfast Plates	the dozen	1 45
White China Tea Plates	the dozen	1 15
Cut Glass Goblets	the dozen	1 75
Cut Glass Champagnes	the dozen	1 20
Cut Glass Wines	the dozen	75
Silver-plated Table Spoons	the dozen	3 75
Silver-plated Tea Spoons	the dozen	1 50
Silver-plated Table Forks	the dozen	4 00
Silver-plated Casters	the dozen	5 00
Silver-plated Tea Sets	6 pieces	32 00
Silver-plated Cake Baskets		4 50

The public are respectfully informed that this immense stock must be cleared out within

NINETY DAYS.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway,
between Houston and Bleecker sts.

FISH
AND
PROVISIONS.
KARL, BARTHOLOMEW & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
No. 196 Greenwich-st., New-York,
Offer for sale

Extra large No. 1 Mackerel, and No. 1 Salmon, in kitts, quarters, halves, and barrels.	Mess Beef. Smoked Beef. D. C. Close Pork. Extra Mess and Thin Mess do. City Cured Hams. Western Shoulders. Prime Leaf Lard. Western Butter. Extra fine Cheese. Genuine Cider Vinegar.
Large Codfish.	
Herring.	
Pickled Rock Cod.	
Bluefish.	
Whitefish.	
Connecticut Shad.	
Coarse and Fine Salt.	

Orders faithfully filled.

NO. 46 MURRAY-STREET.—STEARNS & MARVIN'S, late RICH & CO.'s improved SALAMANDER SAFE, WILDER'S patent, secured with the celebrated LA BELLE POWDER-PROOF LOCK, with a very small key, all made under the immediate inspection of our Mr. STEARNS, who has for 15 years superintended their manufacture, during which time not a dollar's worth of property has been consumed in one of them—233 having been tested in accidental fires; warranted free from dampness. Also, BURGLAR-PROOF CHESTS, of any size, lined with hardened steel, which cannot be drilled or broken. For sale by STEARNS & MARVIN, No. 46 Murray-st. Factory, corner of St. Mark's-place and Avenue A.

CARPETINGS AND OIL-CLOTHS.
BRUSSELS AND TAPESTRY CARPET.....9s. per yard.
VELVET CARPET.....12s. to 16s. per yard.
OIL CLOTHS.....3s. to 9s. per yard.
HEAVY SUPER CARPETS.....6s. per yard
CURTAINS AND CURTAIN MATERIALS.
MATTINGS, &c., &c.,
For sale at reduced prices, by
PETERSON & HUMPHREY,
No. 324 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

SEWING MACHINES.—I. M. SINGER & CO.'S *Gazette*, a beautiful pictorial paper, contains full and reliable information about sewing machines, and answers all questions that can be asked on the subject. Any one who reads this paper will learn how to purchase a sewing machine with which $1,000 a year, clear profit, can be made, and will be protected from being imposed upon by any of the humbug machines now before the public. I. M. SINGER & CO.'S *Gazette* will be sent gratis to all who apply by letter or otherwise.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway, New-York.

CURTAIN MATERIALS AND WINDOW SHADES AT WHOLESALE.—KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 291 Broadway and No. 54 Read-st., have a full and choice stock of Brocatels, Satin De Laines, Worsted Damasks, Lace and Muslin Curtains, Cornices, Gimps, &c., which are offered at the lowest prices. WINDOW-SHADES.—Our stock of Window-Shades is the largest in New-York, and our superior manufacturing facilities enable us to offer these goods less than other houses. We invite the attention of close buyers.

THE MOST SKEPTICAL HAVE DISCOVERED that CHRISTADO never exaggerates. It is now a fact of universal notoriety that his EXCELSIOR DYE produces any required shade, black or brown, of unrivaled richness in five minutes. Call and witness the experiment. Sold and applied at No. 6 Astor House.

BEEBE & CO.,
No. 154 Broadway,
WILL ISSUE THEIR SPRING FASHION
For gentlemen's hats, THIS DAY, (Saturday,) Feb. 28.

GENIN, NO. 214 BROADWAY, WILL INTRODUCE his Spring Fashions for gentlemen's hats on SATURDAY, Feb. 28, 1857. GENIN, No. 214 Broadway, Opposite St. Paul's Church.

KELLOGG'S SPRING HATS AND CAPS, FOR gents, youths and children, of the most fashionable patterns and in great variety. No. 128 Canal-st., opposite West Broadway.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **To Lithographers, Engravers, Stationers, &c.**

INDIA PAPER, INDIA INK, and
RICE PAPER, of superior quality.
For sale by THADDEUS DAVIDS & CO.,
Manufacturing Stationers,
Nos. 127 and 129 William-st., New-York.

☞ **Neck Ties, Stocks, &c.**

SMITH & BROUWER,
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF
NECK-TIES, STOCKS, &c.,
NO. 49 VESEY-ST.,

Would call the attention of WHOLESALE BUYERS to their extensive assortment of Spring and Summer styles.

☞ **Hegeman, Clark & Co.'s Genuine Cod Liver Oil,** by ten years' experience proved the purest and best in use and most reliable remedy for CONSUMPTION. Prepared only by HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., Nos. 165, 373, 511, and 756 Broadway, N. B.—Sold at manufacturers' prices by all wholesale druggists.

☞ **To the Afflicted.**—HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM.—This potent yet purely vegetable purifier is now acknowledged the only reliable curative for all diseases flowing from great impurity of the blood.

Rheumatism in its most painful forms and of twenty-five years duration, is entirely eradicated from the system.

Scrofula and king's evil readily yield to its powerful yet mild influence, and such is its magical operation in these cases that there is seldom scarcely a scar left of the most frightful ulcers to mar the appearance of the patient.

In old ulcers, fever sores, mercurial diseases, it cures in an incredibly short period, removing every particle of impurity from the blood.

In eruptive diseases, such as erysipelas, salt rheum, pimples, blotches on the face, or the worst cases of humors of the blood, it cannot fail, if taken according to the directions.

In diseases of the liver, kidneys, spleen, debility, incipient consumption, &c., the LIFE BALSAM can be relied on as the most safe and sure remedy ever known.

The certificates put up with each bottle are not from persons 1,000 miles distant, or having no existence at all, as is the case with most of the advertised nostrums, but from well-known citizens of New-York; and the cures are such as to challenge their equal in the world. The dose is from a teaspoonful to two tablespoonsfull. Special directions accompany each bottle. 75 cents per bottle—six for $4. Principal depôt, No. 246 Grand-st. Agent for Brooklyn, Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st.; and Druggists generally.

☞ **Some Hopes yet of being cured of Consumption,** by the use of RUSHTON'S COD-LIVER OIL. It keeps the cough, diminishes the night sweats, and imparts strength to the body. Be particular to use that with FREDERICK V. RUSHTON'S name in full on each label. Sold at $1 a bottle, at No. 10 Astor House, corner of Barclay-st., and No. 410 Broadway, corner of Canal-st.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ George R. Smith, of the
DEMOCRATIC REVIEW.

STARTLING DEVELOPMENTS.—*To the Editor of the New-York Daily Herald:* The following letter, which we have just received from Mr. George R. Smith, now stopping at the United States Hotel, Washington City, contains information of such great importance to the public that we deem it proper to publish it, and we trust that the experience of Mr. Smith, of the happy results in his prompt delivery from the dangerous condition in which he was placed, will induce others who may be similarly afflicted to avail themselves of the same quick and effectual relief:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Thursday, Feb. 12, 1857.

MESSRS. RADWAY & CO.—*Gentlemen:* It was my intention to call on you before leaving New-York for this city, to express my deep gratitude for the relief and cure of a most severe attack of congestion of the liver, lungs, bowels and stomach—indeed, the congestion was pretty general, and the most severe pains extended even to my limbs. In my opinion, Radway's Ready Relief and Regulators are the most desirable medicines on the face of the earth, and no one need be sick who has access to them. I am, gents, your obliged servant and friend,

GEORGE R. SMITH,

United States Hotel, Washington, or No. 71 Nassau-st., New-York.

It is truly a blessing to the human race to possess remedies that will surely cure the afflicted of such diseases that resist all medical treatment of the regular practitioners. It is a startling truth that congestive diseases, under the official treatment of the medical schools, generally end in death of the patient. The use of Radway's Ready Relief and Regulators, in all cases of congestion, will cure the patient. These remedies have been tried so often in dangerous diseases, such as yellow, scarlet, typhus, and other malignant fevers, cholera, dysentery, small pox, congestion of the brain, lungs, stomach, &c., and have proved not only a preventive when contagious and infectious diseases prevailed as epidemics, but have cured every case wherein they were employed, even when patients were supposed to have been seized by death. When used for simple maladies, such as may arise from derangement of stomach, liver, skin, nerves and other organs of the system, or a disturbance in the circulation of the blood, or from colds, coughs, sore-throats, headache, pains, strains, sprains, rheumatism, gout, neuralgia, &c., a dose or two of Radway's Regulators, or an application of the Ready Relief, will restore the whole system to its usual healthy condition. With Radway's Relief and Regulators always on hand, you need not suffer six hours' sickness or be annoyed with one hour's pain. RADWAY & CO.'S office is at No. 162 Fulton st., New-York.

☞ **Consumption Cured.**—Boston, Dec. 6.—Dr. GEO. B. GREEN—*Dear Sir:* In reply to your question in regard to the action of the OXYGENATED BITTERS, I feel much pleasure in stating that from its prompt and decisive effect in alleviating and overcoming a severe and chronic case of indigestion and dyspepsia in my own family, and from a knowledge of its wonderful results in curing several attacks quite as severe in other families of my acquaintance, I consider it a sovereign and infallible remedy in that distressing complaint, and would cordially and earnestly recommend it to all who may be thus afflicted.

Respectfully yours,
ISAAC DANFORTH, No. 17 South Market-st.

The above Certificate is from a well known and highly respectable Merchant of Boston, and is entitled to the fullest confidence. Sold by agents everywhere.

☞ **Anthony J. Bleecker & Co.,** will sell at auction on MONDAY, 9th of March, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the house and lot No. 124 Forsyth-st., between Broome and Delancy-sts.; size of lot 25 by 100 feet; house 25 by 44, three-story brick, occupied by the owner, and in first rate order, with every improvement, suitable for a comfortable dwelling, and in the best location in the 10th Ward. For maps and further particulars, apply to the auctioneers, No. 7 Broad-st. House can be seen any day after 10 o'clock A. M.

☞ **WIGS!—HAIR-DYE!!—WIGS!!!**

☞ **Batcheler's Wigs and Toupees** have improvements peculiar to their house. They are celebrated all over the world for their graceful beauty, ease and durability—fitting to a charm. The largest and best stock in the world. Twelve private rooms for applying his famous DYE. Sold at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

MEDICINE WITHOUT PAY.

☞ **I will present one box of my Magnetic Salve** to any respectable patient who will call and receive it. For Burns, Chilblains, Scrofula, and Salt Rheum, unsurpassed. S. B. SMITH, Electro-Magnetist, No. 77 Canal-st., between Broadway and Church-st.

☞ **Nathan Bangs' Mission Church.**—The Dedicatory Services will be held on SUNDAY, March 8. At 10½ A. M. Rev. Dr. BANGS will preach; at 3 P. M. Rev. Dr. KENNEDAY; and at 7 P. M. Rev. JOHN M REID. The church is situated on the Clove Road, about half a mile from Fulton-av. Stages will run in connection with the services, carrying friends to and from the church, *via* Fulton-av. The first stage will leave Fulton Ferry *one hour*, and the last *one half hour* before each service.

☞ **Campbell, Chemist and Apothecary**—South-west corner 8th-av. and 28th-st. Pure and genuine medicines at all hours. The utmost care in dispensing. Personal attention to the business. 18 years practical experience in this City. SAMUEL CAMPBELL, 8th-av. and 28th-st.

☞ **Post-Office Notice.**—The mails for Europe, *via* Southampton and Havre, per U. S. steamer FULTON, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 7th day of March, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ **Romanism, Judaism, and Christianity**—REV. Dr. MACMENAMY expects a well-known and interesting young convert from Judaism to take part in the services conducted on the Apostolic plan of dealing with error in the New Mission Church, 20th-street, between 1st and 2d avs. TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7 o'clock. Roman Catholics and Jews will be allowed to put questions. The public are respectfully invited.

☞ **Lee-avenue Sabbath School Anniversary**—TO MORROW AFTERNOON. Address by Rev. ALEX. R. THOMPSON, of Staten Island. Children's meeting in the evening, at which Mr. THOMPSON is again expected to speak. Rev. Dr KENNEDY, of the Pacific-st. Methodist Church, is expected to address the boys' meeting on WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 11.

☞ **Tabernacle Baptist Church.**—Notice of change. In future there will be preaching by the pastor, Rev. EDWARD LATHROP, D. D. at 10½ A. M., and 3½ P. M., and prayer and conference meeting at 7½ P. M. On the first Sabbath of each month, the missionary concert of prayer will be held in the evening, and the afternoon service will be omitted.

☞ **The Judgment!**—The Second Advent Mission Church attend Divine worship, as usual, in Freemason's Hall, entrance No. 600 Broadway, near Houston-st., on SABBATH MORNING, 10½ and 3 P. M. Subject in the afternoon—*The Judgment.* The public respectfully invited. Seats free.

☞ **Life and Immortality Alone Through Christ.**—GEO. STORRS, editor of *Bible Examiner*, New-York, will preach NEXT LORD'S DAY, at Hitzelberger's Hall, 8th-av., between 20th and 21st sts., at 3 o'clock P. M. and 7½ in the EVENING. Seats free.

☞ **Berean Baptist Church, Bedford-street.** Rev. Dr. DOWLING, the Pastor, will preach next SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. The organ, just introduced, will be used for the first time in connection with Sabbath worship.

☞ **Christian Spiritualism.**—Rev. T. L. HARRIS will preach at Academy Hall, No. 663 Broadway, opposite Bond-st., TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Morning subject—*The Interior Sense of the Third Commandment.* Evening subject—*Heaven.*

☞ **Divine Service will be held** in the Church corner of Fulton and William sts., every SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Strangers and the public are cordially invited to attend. Seats will be furnished by the Sexton.

☞ **Westminster Chapel**—Corner of 1st-place and Clinton-st., South Brooklyn. Rev. HUGH S. CARPENTER, of Portland, will preach (D. V.) in this Church on SUNDAY, 8th inst. Services to commence at 10½ o'clock. The Public is invited to attend.

☞ **Rev. Rufus W. Clark, D. D.,** of East Boston, Mass., who has been invited to become the pastor of the South Congregational Church, Brooklyn, will preach in their Chapel, corner Court and President sts., TO-MORROW, Sunday, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

☞ **The German Presbyterian Church,** corner of Madison and Montgomery sts., New York, will be open for public worship EVERY SABBATH, at 10½ A. M., and 3½ P. M. Rev. FREDERICK STRENG, Pastor. Residence No. 64 Pitt-st.

☞ **The Great Burning Day!**—A sermon will be preached at Union Building, No. 163 Bowery, TO-MORROW, at 3 o'clock P. M., from the fourth chapter of the Prophet Malachi, on the *Approaching Great Day of the Lord.* Seats free.

☞ **John-street First M. E. Church,** in John-street.—Preaching TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ A. M., by Rev. J. S. INSKIP. In the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. CHARLES F. HARRIS, a Christian Jew. The public generally are invited to attend. Seats free.

☞ **Stanton-street Presbyterian Church,** corner Forsyth-st., Rev. JOSEPH ANDERSON, Pastor. Preaching each Sabbath at 10½ and 3 o'clock. Conducted as in Scotland and Ireland.

☞ **Rev. Abel Stevens** will preach TO-MORROW at 10½ A. M., and Rev. J. H. RYLANCE at 7½ P. M., in the First-place Methodist Episcopal Church, at the junction of First-place with Henry-st., South Brooklyn.

☞ **Memorial Church**—Rev. Dr. VINTON will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) evening in the church corner of Hammond-st. and Waverley-place. Services 10½, 3½, and 7½. Seats free.

☞ **Rev. William Garner,** Pastor of the Welsh Baptist Church, No. 141 Chrystie st., will preach in English on SUNDAY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, and Welsh at 7 in the EVENING.

☞ **Sunday Evening Lectures in Jersey City.**—Rev. O. B. FROTHINGHAM will continue his series of Lectures to Young Men, TO-MORROW EVENING, at the Unitarian Church. Subject: *Temptation.*

☞ **Fifth-avenue Baptist Church.**—First service TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock. Second service at 7½ o'clock P. M. Preaching by Rev. SIDNEY A. CORRY.

☞ **Baptism—Laight-street Church.**—Rev. H. K. GARNE will preach MORNING and EVENING, and administer baptism in the evening. Seats for strangers.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE ILLUSTRATED HOUSEHOLD EDITION
OF THE
WAVERLEY NOVELS.
DEDICATED TO WASHINGTON IRVING.
On Saturday, March 7,
TICKNOR & FIELDS
WILL PUBLISH
THE NOVEL OF WAVERLEY.
3 vols. $1 50.

TO THE PUBLIC.

We are now publishing a beautiful edition of the Waverley Novels, to be completed in 48 volumes of portable size, in 16mo form—the most elegant one ever printed. It will be enriched with matter never before included in any issue of the Waverley Novels; with a variety of curious notes and anecdotes, collected and arranged exclusively for the "Household Edition." The paper is of the finest quality, and the type has been cast expressly for this work. The Novels will be illustrated with capital steel plates newly engraved in the best manner, after drawings and paintings by the most eminent artists—among whom are Birket Foster, Darley, Landseer, Harvey and Faed. This edition will contain all the latest notes and corrections of the author, with some curious additions, especially in "Guy Mannering" and the "Bride of Lammermoor," being the fullest edition of the Novels ever published.

It is the intention of the Publishers to issue two volumes (elegantly bound in cloth stamped with original and appropriate designs) every month, until the whole series is complete. The price will be

SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS PER VOLUME.

The works of Walter Scott have incorporated themselves with the thoughts and concerns of the whole civilized world for more than a quarter of a century, and have had a controlling influence over the age in which he lived. Who is there that, on looking back over a great portion of his life, does not find the genius of Scott administering to his pleasures, beguiling his cares, and soothing his lonely sorrows?—*Washington Irving.*

This Household Edition of Scott is the most perfect thing possible to art and enterprise, and every family should own it.—*N. P. Willis.*

No publishing enterprise has met with a more cordial welcome for a long time, than the reprint of the most convenient, reliable, and elegant edition of the Waverley Novels announced by Ticknor & Fields; and now every family will be provided with the most permanently valuable, and intrinsically charming series of novels ever written, in a form which will render them an inestimable heir-loom, and a constant intellectual resource.—*H. T. Tuckerman.*

This edition must, of necessity, from its cheapness, elegance, and sterling merit, supersede all other editions which have been published in this country.—*Journal.*

The Waverley Novels are a work which nobody can afford to neglect to read, and which everybody desires to possess. The edition of the great author, which Messrs. Ticknor & Fields are about to furnish to the American public, is one in which his immortal fictions will be clothed in a dress suitable to their character and excellence.—*Daily Advertiser.*

We can confidently recommend the "Household Edition" to those who have not yet furnished their bookshelves with the immortal fictions of Sir Walter Scott. It is illustrated by designs from the most eminent artists, including Birket Foster, Darley, Landseer, Harvey, and Faed, in admirably-executed steel engravings, and contains all the author's latest notes and corrections. The typography is in the style of simple elegance for which the Boston press is distinguished.—*New-York Tribune.*

The price announced is so reasonable for a work of this value and character, that only very considerable sales could afford remuneration to this intelligent and liberal firm for the expense which they will incur and the pains they have bestowed in the preparation and publication of the Household Edition of the Waverley Novels.—*Boston Courier.*

Messrs. Ticknor & Fields have undertaken an enterprize which, we have no doubt, under their energy and good taste, will prove eminently successful. They propose to publish a Household Edition of the Waverley Novels. A specimen of the style and intended appearance of the volumes is before us, and it fully meets our ideal of what is desirable in the case. The new type, designed to reconcile the two desiderata of clearness and closeness, and the fair, strong paper, the newly-engraved steel plates, many of them being from new designs, and the size of the volumes, combine to give to the enterprise an attraction for readers which augurs a suitable reward for the publishers.—*Christian Examiner, (March.)*

TICKNOR & FIELDS, Boston.

All Booksellers throughout the United States and Canada are Agents for the work. Orders forwarded first will be supplied first. The Novel of Waverley, which commences the series, will be ready for the trade and subscribers on Saturday. Any person sending a subscriber's name with the money will be supplied regularly as the volumes are published, by mail, free of postage.

A NEW PAPER!

Will be issued next THURSDAY MORNING, March 12, a new and handsome Quarto Weekly Journal of sixteen pages, three columns to the page, on new type and fine paper, entitled

THE WEEKLY NOVELETTE.

The main feature of the paper will be, that a large share—say ten pages, more or less—will be occupied each week by some of the many stirring and popular novelettes, of which we hold the copyright, and which have been out of print for a long time, each novelette to be completed in four numbers. The constant and increasing demands upon us to reprint these vivid stories can be met in no other way. Besides this novelette, we shall add several pages of miscellany of a most readable and choice character, and introduce for each number one large and handsome wood engraving. The whole will bind up at the close of the year in an exceedingly attractive paper of over eight hundred pages, containing thirteen complete novelettes.

The retail price of the "Weekly Novelette" will be FOUR CENTS per copy. The first novelette, which will be commenced in No. 1 of the new paper, will be

THE GOLDEN EAGLE;
OR,
THE PRIVATEER OF '76.
A STORY OF THE REVOLUTION.
BY SYLVANUS COBB, JR.

The best American story every produced by this well-known and popular writer.

In the exceedingly neat and popular form in which we shall get up the "Weekly Novelette," with a brilliant story, attractive general miscellany, and a fine large engraving in each number, we confidently expect to issue and sell at once an edition of forty thousand copies.

M. M. BALLOU, No. 22 Winter-st., Boston.

Retailers should send their orders at once to the wholesale dealers from whom they obtain their regular supply of weekly papers.

A CAPITAL NEW BOOK.
THE STAR AND THE CLOUD;
OR,
A DAUGHTER'S LOVE.
BY ALEX. S. ROE.
1 neat 12mo. volume. Price, $1 25.
From the New-York Daily Times.

Some five years ago we read a novel called "I've Been Thinking;" and thought it was lacking in literary finish, yet, such was the power of prolixity manifested in its pages, the author so evidently possessed the rare faculty of taking hold of his reader's attention and dragging him along over arid wastes of dull description, that we had no hesitation in prophesying that he would turn up a popular novel-writer. It was full of strongly-marked characters and striking incidents. He has since produced two or three books which have justified the opinion we formed of his talent. The last one that has reached us is called "The Star and the Cloud; or, A Daughter's Love." Like his other novels, it is thoroughly American, serious in tone, with strongly-individualized characters, striking incidents, and rather long descriptions of rural scenery. The scene of the story is in Monmouth County, New-Jersey, and the local coloring is exceedingly fresh and natural.

From the Boston Traveler.

Mr. Roe's new book, "The Star and the Cloud," is unquestionably the best story of the time, and it is not impossible that this author's rather peculiar novels may not become a school by themselves, which will find imitators. They are unique, full of human nature, and what is remarkable in a writer, each one seems to be an improvement upon the previous one.

DERBY & JACKSON, Publishers,
No. 119 Nassau-st.

For sale at all the bookstores.

ALSO, UNIFORM WITH THE ABOVE, BY SAME AUTHOR:
A LONG LOOK AHEAD. 12mo. $1 25.
TO LOVE AND TO BE LOVED. 12mo. $1 25.
I'VE BEEN THINKING. 12mo. $1.

"It is not good for man to be alone."
"THE OLD PHYSICIAN" AGAIN.
HIS NEW WORK IS NOW READY,
THE MORAL PHILOSOPHY
OF
COURTSHIP AND MARRIAGE,
Designed as a companion to that excellent book,
THE PHYSIOLOGY OF MARRIAGE.
BY THE SAME AUTHOR.

The following is the Table of Contents of the first Part of this unique book:

CHAP. I. Is Marriage a Duty?
II. Nature and Design of Marriage.
III. How the ends of Marriage are to be secured, or Rational Courtship.
IV. The Philosophy of being in Love.
V. At what age should we marry?
VI. On Equality in Marriage.
VII. Are Second Marriages desirable?
VIII. The Perpetuity of Marriage.

Part II. contains 32 chapters under the general head of PROPER QUALIFICATIONS FOR MARRIAGE, treated in the inimitable style for which "THE OLD PHYSICIAN" is justly celebrated.

In one vol. 18mo. Price, 75 cents. Published by
JOHN P. JEWETT & CO., Boston.
HENRY P. B. JEWETT, Cleveland, Ohio.

IOWA AND MINNESOTA.

PARKER'S HANDBOOKS OF THESE STATES, With new Maps. Each volume complete in itself. Price, 75 cents each.

Every traveller to the West should purchase these admirable Handbooks.

New Hand-Books for Home Improvement—By Mail.

HOW TO WRITE: A NEW POCKET MANUAL OF COMPOSITION AND LETTER-WRITING. A popular Hand book, embracing hints on Penmanship, choice of Writing Materials, Practical Rules for Literary Composition in General, and Epistolary and Newspaper Writing, PUNCTUATION and PROOF CORRECTING in particular; with Letters of Business, Relationship, Friendship, and Love; illustrated by numerous examples of genuine epistles, from the pens of the best writers; including Forms for Letters of Introduction, Notes, Cards, etc., and a collection of Poetical Quotations. Price, in paper, prepaid by mail, 30 cents; muslin, 50 cents.

The following, in press, will be issued as soon as possible:

HOW TO TALK; or, Hints toward a Grammatical and Graceful Style in Conversation and Debate. 30 cents.

HOW TO BEHAVE; A Manual of Etiquette and Guide to Correct Personal Habits; with Rules for Debating Societies and Deliberative Assemblies. Price 30 cents; muslin, 50 cents.

HOW TO DO BUSINESS: A Guide to Success in Practical Life, and Hand-Book of Legal and Commercial Forms. Same.

One Dollar will pay for the four works, in paper, and $1 75 in muslin. They will be sent to subscribers, postage prepaid, as fast as issued, by

FOWLER

AMUSEMENTS.

THALBERG'S LAST CONCERTS
Prior to his departure for the West
AT NIBLO'S GARDEN, TUESDAY, March 10,
ORATORIO AND CONCERT.
CARD
The public are respectfully informed that Mr. THALBERG will leave for the West in a few days.
Ever since the arrival of M. Thalberg in this country, no effort has been spared to render his concerts as attractive as possible. The unprecedented patronage bestowed upon upwards of forty concerts and sustained and animated the management to still greater exertions, and takes much pleasure in announcing that
M. THALBERG'S TWO LAST CONCERTS
in New-York will be arranged in the same manner as the concerts and spectacles usually given in Europe during Lent. For this purpose arrangements have been made with the
NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY,
AND THE ARTISTS OF THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
Under the direction of Maurice Strakosch,
Who, in connection with all of Mr. Thalberg's artists, will perform, on
THURSDAY, March 10,
ROSSINI'S ORATORIO, THE "STABAT MATER."
The Solos will be sung by
Mlle. PARODI, Mad. D'ANGRI, Mad. JOHANNSEN, Mad. STRAKOSCH, Sig. TIBERINI, Sig. MORELLI. Chorus by the New York Harmonic Society. Orchestra of the Academy of Music.
After the oratorio, grand concert by
Mr. THALBERG
and all the artists.
On this occasion the price of admission to all parts of the Garden has been fixed at
ONE DOLLAR.
Seats secured without extra charge.
The sale of seats commences on Monday, March 9.

THALBERG'S LAST MATINEES.
The public are respectfully informed that Mr. Thalberg, prior to his departure for the west will give
THREE SINGLE SUBSCRIPTION MATINEES,
the first of which will take place on
Thursday, March 12.
Price of subscription ticket.....$1 50
Admission limited to 500 hundred.
The sale of tickets commences on Tuesday, March 10.

OLE BULL'S
SECOND GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL
CONCERT,
DODWORTH'S ROOMS,
TUESDAY EVENING, March 10, 1857,
Assisted by the following eminent talent:
Miss VICTORIA GELLER, Soprano,
Sign. GIANNONI, Tenor,
Sign. GASPARONI, Basso,
Mr. G. W. MORGAN, Organist,
Mr. H. C. TIMM, Conductor.
Tickets.....One Dollar.
Doors open at 7. Concert commences at 8.
Tickets and reserved seats may be secured in advance at the music store of WM. HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway, C. BREUSING'S, No. 701 Broadway, and SCHARFENBERG & LUIS, No. 769 Broadway.
N. B.—No extra charge for reserved seats.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE,
No. 624 Broadway, near Houston-st.
Miss Laura Keene.....Sole Lessee and Directress.
Doors open at 6½. Overture at 7¼.
GREAT SUCCESS OF TWO NEW PLAYS.
SATURDAY EVENING, March 7, 1857.
FAUST AND MARGUERITE.
Faust, an aged scholar.....Mr. C. Wheatleigh
Mephistopheles.....Mr. Geo. Jordan
Wagner, a student, friend to Faust.....Mr. Stoddart
Valentine, a soldier, brother to Marguerite..Mr Lingham
Marguerite, a young peasant girl.....Miss Laura Keene
To conclude with
LOVE IN '76.
Supported by Messrs. Stoddart, Burnett, Lingham, T. B. Johnston, Ringgold, Benson, Hayes, Misses Alleyne, Howell, and Miss Kate Reignolds.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.
SATURDAY—DOMBEY & SON—Last time with his present great cast.
Mr. Brougham as Jack Bunsby and Joe Bagstock.
Mr. Burton in his original part of Captain Cuttle.
Mr. Fisher as Dombey; Mrs. Plunkett as Edith.
Miss Polly Marshall as Susan Nipper.
Mrs. Hughes as Mrs. Skewton; Mr. Setchell as Toots.
Last night of THE NEW CAMILLE.
Camille, with a cold, Mr. Burton; Author, Mr. Brougham.
Armand, Miss Polly Marshall.
On MONDAY—The new historical play of WAT TYLER, with new scenery, &c. Mr. J. W. WALLACK will make his first appearance here in the principal character.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
E. A. Marshall, Lessee; W. R. Blake, Stage Manager.
THIS (Saturday) EVENING, March 7, 1857,
Will be acted, for the second time, Shakespeare's tragedy of
ROMEO AND JULIET.
In which Mad. Ponisi and Mrs. L. W. Davenport will appear for the second time.
Romeo.....Mad Ponisi | Juliet..Mrs. L. W. Davenport.
The farce of TURNING THE TABLES.
The last performances of Mr. FORREST will be given Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of next week.
A grand dramatic and scenic spectacle, in which most novel and wonderful performances will be introduced, is in active preparation.
Curtain rises at 7½ o'clock.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
The present SATURDAY EVENING, March 7,
Benefit of
MISS MATILDA HERON.
Upon which occasion will be performed for the 11th time the great tragic play of
MEDEA.
Medea.....Miss Matilda Heron
Previous to which the favorite comedietta of
DELICATE GROUND.
In which Mrs. Hoey and Mr. Walcot will appear. The whole to conclude with the favorite new piece of
WAITING FOR FUNDS.
Change of time commences this evening.
Doors open at 7, performance beginning at 7½ o'clock.

PERHAM'S SEVEN MILE MIRROR,
OPEN EVERY P. M. AT 3 O'CLOCK,
EVENING AT 7½ O'CLOCK,
AT THE
CHINESE ROOMS, NO. 539 BROADWAY.
SATURDAY P. M. AND EVENING,
THE GIFT GENTLEMAN
Will be introduced.
$1 Tickets admit Four Persons
to the entertainment, and entitle the holder to
ONE SHARE IN THE GIFTS.
Single admission 25 cents.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.
NEW HALL, No. 585 BROADWAY.
Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.
MONDAY EVENING, March 2, by particular request, will be produced, the opera of
BONNAMBULA,
In three acts. New scenery, &c., &c.
Preceding which,
NEGRO MINSTRELSY.
On Friday Evening, March 6, Complimentary Benefit to G. SWAIN BUCKLEY, on which occasion will be performed the celebrated burlesque on the opera of TROVATORE. Commences at 7½ o'clock; Tickets 25 cents; Orchestra seats 50 cents.

THE GREAT MEDEA
AT
PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE
EVERY EVENING.
G. L. FOX AS MEDEA.

GRAND OLD FOLKS' CONCERT—AT THE Broadway Tabernacle. The Reading Opera Chorus Class will give a Concert of Ancient and Sacred Music at the Tabernacle on THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, March 5 and 6.
This is the Class which created such a *furore* at the Tremont Temple, Boston, last Winter, delighting so many of the citizens.
If you want a good hearty laugh, go.
If you want your friends to laugh, go with them.
If you want to see how your great, great grand parents looked, go.
If you want one dollar's worth of true enjoyment for twenty-five cents, go.
They will all appear in the costume actually worn 75 or 100 years ago, and sing the oldest of the old tunes.
Tickets 25 cents, for sale at the door.

FOX AS MEDEA
AT
PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE,
EVERY EVENING.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—FIFTEENTH SEASON, 1856 AND 1857.—The Third Concert will take place SATURDAY EVENING, March 7, at the Academy of Music, corner of 14th-st. and Irving-place. The following Artists have kindly volunteered their services: Mlle. M. DE ROODE and Mr. E. MOLLENHAUER. Conductor, Mr. THEO. EISFELD.
Tickets for sale at the music stores of Messrs. SCHARFENBERG & LUIS, No. 769 Broadway; C. BREUSING, No. 701 Broadway; WM. HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway; and M. WALKER, No. 167 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Members will please procure their extra Tickets on or before the day of the Concert. All the Tickets sold at the door on the Evening of the Concert will be $1 50 each. No reserved seats. Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock P. M. By order,
L. SPIER, Secretary.

AMERICAN THEATRE, CHAMBERS STREET.—Managers E. L. Davenport and H. Watkins. Dress Circle and Orchestra Seats, 50 cents; Parquet, 25 cents; Upper Circle, 13 cents; Seats in Private Boxes, $1. THIS EVENING, March 7, for the benefit of Mrs. E. L. DANENPORT, will be performed the historic play of
JOAN OF ARC.
Dancing by Ernestine and Annie Henrarde.
After which, an original eccentricity, entitled
CRINOLINE.
To conclude with THE HONEYMOON.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—DRESS Circle 25 cents; Pit 12½ cents; Orchestra Chairs 50 cents; Private Boxes $5. SATURDAY EVENING, March 7, 1857, the entertainments will commence with the Drama entitled
THE BLACK CAT.
To be followed by
MEDEA,
FRISKY COBBLER,
NORAH CREINA.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—Unbounded success of the new, original, beautiful and touching domestic drama, not yet in print, and just produced from the MS. of the author, sent on from London. SATURDAY, March 7, AFTERNOON at 3, and the EVENING at 7½ o'clock, RUTH OAKLEY. Paul Oakley, Mr. C. W. Clarke; Dandylion, Hadaway; Ruth Oakley, Miss Mestayer. The Living Phantom, Living Serpents, Happy Family, &c., may be seen. Admission 25 cents; children under 10, 12½ cts.

MEDEA
AT
PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE
EVERY NIGHT.

FAREWELL TO THE OLD TABERNACLE.—The HUTCHINSON FAMILY will give their last Concert in this City, for the season, at the above favorite old room, on SATURDAY EVENING, the 7th inst., where they will be happy to see their old friends once again for the days of "Old Lang Syne." Tickets 25 cents. Reserve seats 50 cents.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THE CRYSTAL PALACE is still open to the Public, and contains many things curious and wonderful. The statuary alone is worth the price of admission.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
(SEVENTH SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT.)
Farewell engagement of
MADAME CORA DE WILHORST
Before her departure for Europe.
The public are respectfully informed that Donizetti's favorite Opera,
LA FIGLIA DEL REGIMENTO,
(Child of the Regiment,)
Will be performed for the first time, on
MONDAY EVENING, March 9,
Madame CORA DE WILHORST.....MARIA
Signori TIBERINI, MORELLI, ARNOLDA, and BARILLI in the principal roles.
Director and Conductor.....MAURICE STRAKOSCH
Parquet, Dress Circle, First Tier.....$.....50c.
Secured Seats..50c. extra. | Amphitheatre.....25c.
Family Circle.....50c. | Private Boxes, from $5 to $25
The Box-Offices for securing seats will be open daily from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M. at the Academy of Music; BREUSING'S, No. 701 Broadway; HALL & SON'S, No. 239 Broadway, and VAN NORDEN & KING'S, No. 45 Wall-st. Opera commences at 8.
On WEDNESDAY, BENEFIT of Madame CORA DE WILHORST, on which occasion
LA FIGLIA DEL REGIMENTO
Will be performed for the last time.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM.
SATURDAY, MARCH 7,
THALBERG'S FAREWELL CONCERT.
On which occasion the following immense attraction will be offered:
Joint appearance of
Mlle. PARODI, Madame D'ANGRI and
Madame PATTI STRAKOSCH,
Sig. TIBERINI.
Joint appearance of
S. THALBERG and MAURICE STRAKOSCH,
Mr. JOSEPH BURKE.
AN ORCHESTRA
UNDER THE DIRECTION OF
CARL BERGMANN.
BEETHOVEN'S CONCERTO IN C MINOR.
With full orchestra by
Mr. THALBERG.
who will likewise perform on this occasion "Miserere," from The Trovatore, on the Alexandre organ.
Tickets and seats to be had at ROSE'S bookstore, SANFORD'S music store, VAN NORDEN & KING'S, and at the door. Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM.
THIS (Saturday) EVENING.
PROGRAMME:
1. Overture, "Zampa," by Herold.....Orchestra
2. Duet, "Trovatore," Mme. Strakosch and Sig. Tiberini
3. Beethoven's Concerto in C minor, (with Orchestra.).....Mr. Thalberg
4. Ratti, Batti, "Don Giovanni".....Mme. D'Angri
5. Aria, "Tanco di".....Mlle. Parodi
6. The Last Rose of Summer.....Mr. Thalberg
7. Overture, "Child of the Regiment".....Orchestra
8. The Star-Spangled Banner..Mlle. Parodi and Mme. Strakosch
9. The Miserere (Alexandre Organ).....Mr. Thalberg
10. Spirto gentil, "La Favorita".....Sig. Tiberini
11. The Ricci Waltz.....Mme D'Angri
12. Tarantella.....Mr. Thalberg
Conductors: Maurice Strakosch and Sig. Abella.
Tickets and seats to be had at ROSE'S bookstore, SANFORD'S music store, VAN NORDEN & KING'S, and at the door. Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Benefit of
MISS MATILDA HERON.
THIS EVENING, SATURDAY, March 7th, the performances will commence at 7½ o'clock with the comedietta of
DELICATE GROUND,
and in which Mr. Walcot and Mrs. Hoey will make their first appearance for six weeks. To be followed by
MEDEA.
Medea.....Miss Matilda Heron.
Jason.....Mr. Sothern. | Creusa.....Mrs. Allen.
Orsineus.....Mr. Phillips. | Creon.....Mr. Lee.
To conclude with the capital comedietta entitled
WAITING FOR FUNDS,
in which Mr. George Holland and other popular favorites will appear.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM.
LITTLE LAVINIA THOMSON'S third entertainment of Dramatic and Poetic Readings, on MONDAY EVENING, March 9, 1857.
"Benardo del Carpio".....Mrs. Hemans
Scene from "School for Scandal".....Sheridan
Scenes from "Bertram".....Rev. C. Maturin
Scene from "Merchant of Venice".....Shakespeare
Scene from "Brutus".....Payne
Scene from "Richard III".....Shakespeare
Scene from "Hamlet".....Shakespeare
Marc Antony's Funeral Oration over the body Cæsar.....Shakespeare
Tickets 25 cents. To commence at 8.

MY-DEARY,
OR
MEDEA,
AT
PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE
EVERY EVENING.

OLD FOLKS CONCERT.—THE ORIGINAL Old Folks Concert Troupe, numbering fifty, will give a concert of sacred music in Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER'S Church, Brooklyn, on SATURDAY EVENING, March 7. They will appear in the costume of a hundred years ago, and sing our great grandmothers' melodies. Come one and all and see how people used to look in *ye olden time*. Tickets 25 cents. For sale at the door.

THE PALMER MARBLES.—STATUE OF Indian Girl and eleven other pieces of Sculpture, at No. 548 Broadway. Open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admittance 25 cents.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, NO. 497 BROADWAY.—The best collection of Paintings in this country. It contains 150 Paintings. Open day and evening. Admittance 25 cents.

BALLS.

IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE WISH EXPRESSED by many ladies and gentlemen who were present at the late ball at the New-York Academy of Music, for the benefit of the Opera fund, a second one will be given for the same object on TUESDAY, April 14, which it is intended shall surpass in brilliancy and decorative effect the first, particulars of which will be published at an early day.

GRAND BALL—ON SATURDAY EVENING, March 7, at Mlle. CAROLINE VEZIEN'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 31 Howard-st.; the ball will open at 8 o'clock and close at 12. Tickets 50 cents. The above Academy is open every day for the instruction of ladies and gentlemen, at 3 o'clock P. M., and 7 o'clock in the evening, for practice.

DANCING.

A. BODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
No. 127 MONTAGUE-PLACE, BROOKLYN.
New-York classes on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS. Brooklyn classes on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 3 and 4 P. M. for ladies and children, at 8 P. M. for gentlemen. Ladies' private classes at 2 P. M. Pupils can commence at any time during the season.
Practicing assemblies for ladies and gentlemen EVERY MONDAY EVENING in Brooklyn, and every SATURDAY EVENING in New-York. Former pupils can subscribe for the assemblies alone.

THE WARNER PUMP,
AND WEST'S IMPROVED PUMP,
Sold by A. W. GAY & CO., No. 118 Maiden-lane.

SAVE THIRTY PER CENT. IN YOUR BREAD BILLS.
THE BEST FAMILY BREAD.
BERDAN'S MECHANICAL HOT AIR OVEN
Saves three fourths of the labor and expense of the old process, and has a capacity of 500 barrels per day, at an expense of only forty cents per barrel—thus enabling us to give loaves 20 per cent. heavier. This oven being closed during the process of baking, the alcoholic vapors (lost in the common draft oven) are reabsorbed into the bread, and a gain of 10 per cent. is thus effected. Our distributors will call on families who wish to try it with samples. Orders addressed NEW-YORK BREAD COMPANY, New-York Arcade, No. 594 Broadway, will be promptly filled.
500 BARRELS PER DAY.
WANTED—Three Spring Carts with drivers, from 5 to 9 each day; two agents and a boy.

ADVERTISE NORTH. ADVERTISE NORTH. ADVERTISE NORTH. ADVERTISE NORTH. ADVERTISE SOUTH. ADVERTISE SOUTH. ADVERTISE SOUTH. ADVERTISE EAST. ADVERTISE EAST. ADVERTISE EAST. ADVERTISE WEST. ADVERTISE WEST. ADVERTISE WEST.
VISSCHER, OWEN & Co.
GENERAL ADVERTISING AGENTS
Appleton's Building, No. 346
Broadway, New-York.
Will advertise for merchants, manufacturers and business men generally, in any part of the United States or Canadas, at the lowest possible rates. Newspapers from every part of the United States and Canadas kept on file for the inspection of advertisers, and every information as to the best places and papers cheerfully given.

TELEGRAPH BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN. ESTABLISHED FOR THE ACCOMMODATION OF THE TWO CITIES.—Office in New-York, No. 21 Wall-st., corner Broad; Brooklyn, Montague-st., (corner of Court,) near Fulton. Messages will be received for Brooklyn by the City Telegraph, at their offices, Chatham square, (Post-Office,) New-York Hotel, Metropolitan Hotel, and St. Germain Hotel, corner of 23d-st. and 5th-av. Messages will be received at the Brooklyn Office for the East, West, North and South, including the British Provinces. All messages will be transmitted with immediate dispatch.

FOR SALE CHEAP—TWO COUNTERS, WITH two plate-glass show-cases to match, each measuring ten feet two inches in length by three feet two inches in width, containing eight drawers, and one smaller counter to match, seven feet in length by three feet two inches in width, containing six drawers. Also, one counter with drawers, built expressly for drawing papers. Apply at No. 82 John-st., New-York.

INDIA RUBBER BOOTS AND OVERSHOES. —A full stock of ladies', gentlemen's and children's India rubber boots and overshoes of the very best quality, adapted to both City and country wear, just received and for sale by the case, dozen or single pair.
P. HODGMAN,
No. 27 Maiden-lane, corner of Nassau-st.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP PERSIA.—CONsignees are informed that the PERSIA will commence discharging on MONDAY MORNING, the 9th inst. All goods for which permits are not received will be sent to the Bonded Warehouse, Jersey City, and be subject to storage.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ADVERTISING.—V. B. PALMER, THE ADvertising Agent, Tribune Building, receives advertisements for the best city and country papers of all the States exhibits files of papers for examination, and (when requested) aids advertisers in selecting such as are best adapted to their respective purposes.

MACHINE TWIST FOR SEWING MACHINES.—Black and colors, and of a superior quality, at wholesale by E. H. ARNOLD, Agency of the Chinacci Sewing Silks, No. 190 Fulton-st., opposite Church-st., up stairs.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE FOLLOWING FIRST-CLASS property:
SECOND AVENUE—Brown-stone front, 25 feet wide.
TENTH-STREET—House on north side 10th-st., near 2d-av., brown stone.
THIRTEENTH-STREET—House near 2d-av., brown-stone front, 25 feet wide.
ELEVENTH-STREET—House between 2d and 3d avs., English basement.
SEVENTEENTH-STREET—Two houses north side, nearly opposite Stuyvesant-square, brown-stone front.
BROOME STREET—House between Wooster and Laurens sts., English basement.
NINETEENTH-STREET—House on 19th-st., near 2d-av., English basement, $8,000.
SECOND-AVENUE—East side, between 12th and 13th sts., brown stone, English basement.
FORTY-THIRD-STREET—Between Broadway and 6th-av., brown stone.
THIRTY-FIFTH-STREET—North side, brown stone, near 4th-av.
THIRD-STREET—Near Bowery, 25 feet wide.
THIRTY-SIXTH-STREET—Two houses, north side, between 4th and Lexington avs.
NINETEENTH STREET—Near 2d-av., $9,500.
THIRTY-FOURTH STREET—Three houses on north side 34th-st., brown stone.
FIFTEENTH-STREET—House on north side, brown-stone front.
BROOKLYN, E. D.—House No. 79 4th-st., near South 5th-st. Apply at No. 180 16th-st., near 3d-av.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST CLASS THREE-story and basement brick houses, corner of South 8th and 8th sts., Williamsburgh, fitted up with all the modern improvements, complete in every respect. The corner house has attached to it an excellent coach-house, suitable for a physician or any person keeping horses. Also, a three-story and basement brick house, No. 119 South 4th-st., and a colonnade house in 1st-st., one block from Peck-slip ferry, both in perfect order; all the houses less than five minutes' walk from all the ferries. Also, twenty lots on South 5th-st.; and money loaned to any person desirous of building first-class houses. The above property will be sold cheap, and on very easy terms. Inquire of
J. V. MESEROLE,
Basement Williamsburgh City Bank.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, LOT, AND STABLE—North-east corner of Lexington-av. and 31st-st. Premises are a four-story brown and stucco-front house, about 50 feet deep, 20 feet wide; lot 20x85 feet 5 inches. Walls frescoed and wood work painted black walnut; all modern improvements. Also, a two-story brick stable on rear, 20x21 feet, for four horses, two vehicles, coachman's room, hay loft, necessary house, &c., &c. Premises in complete order, well calculated for a physician, or gentleman keeping his carriage. Terms very easy. Apply to D. MoMAHON, No. 271 Broadway, rooms Nos. 12 and 13.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY FORMERLY occupied as a bolt factory, on 12th-st., next to the corner of Avenue C, 100 feet front, 163 deep, brick factory 40 by 90, with brick storehouse and stable. There is a fine steam engine and boilers on the premises, ready for working. This property offers rare inducements to any party wishing to start a manufacturing business, saw mill, machine shop or foundry, as it is admirably located and ready for immediate occupancy. Apply to H. OOTHOUT, No. 3 Cliff-st.

FOR SALE AT HASTINGS—A BEAUTIFUL building site, on the banks of the Hudson, containing about 8 acres, having a river front of about 450 feet, finely sloped and wooded, and altogether the most desirable location in that vicinity; it is within 10 minutes' walk of the railway station and steamboat pier. Trains leave New-York for Hastings, eight times daily, and steamboats, in Summer, six times. For particulars, apply to WM. S. CONSTANT, No. 39 William-st., from 11 A. M. to 3 P. M.

FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY ATTIC, AND basement frame dwelling; size 25 by 38; one year old, filled in and hard-finished throughout; nine rooms besides pantries and closets, croton water, &c. Built by day's work, for the present owner and occupant. Lot 32½ by 100. Located in the immediate vicinity of the 2d, 3d and 4th-av. Railroad depôts, and steamboat landing at Harlem. Apply to J. N. WATSON, 4th-av. and 125th-st., from 8 to 10 and 3 to 5 o'clock.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 37 West 28th-st., with or without part of the furniture; house is 4 stories, basement and under-cellar, built in the best manner, with all the modern improvements, gas, hot and cold water to third story, range, furnace, water-closets, &c., &c., and is complete in every respect. Apply on the premises, or to E. DU BERCEAU & L. BOUQUET, No. 142 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE.—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT Rye Neck, 23 miles from New-York, by the New-York & New Haven Railroad, and near Long Island Sound. There are about 3½ acres of land which is handsomely laid out in lawn, garden, &c. All kinds of fruit trees and ornamental shrubbery on the place. Possession given immediately and terms accommodating. Apply to T. S. SHEPHERD, Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—TWO FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone front houses, on the south side of 44th-st., about 150 feet east from Broadway; the houses are 24 by 55 feet. Also, two four-story houses in same row, 20½ by 50, built in best and most substantial manner, and are first-class houses of their size; will be completed about 15th of April. Apply to S. S. HINMAN, No. 3 Broad-st., 12 to 2.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE BUILDING SITE on the banks of the Hudson, containing about one acre of land, immediately adjoining the property of M. H. Meyer, Esq., in the village of Dobbs Ferry, pleasantly situated within one minute's walk of the railroad depôt, and affording scenery unsurpassed. For particulars, inquire at No. 50 Front-st. REMINGTON & CO.

FOR SALE OR TO LET IN BROOKLYN—The four first-class three-story houses, Philadelphia fronts, brown stone (high) basements, window sills and lintels, white marble mantels throughout, and the most of the modern conveniences; situate on Sackett-st., near Hoyt, and in the immediate vicinity of Carroll Park. DANIEL B. HASBROUCK, cor. Sackett and Hoyt sts.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A DESIRABLE RESIdence in Peekskill, corner of Highland-turnpike and Paulding-st., house containing 15 rooms, with bath-room, water closets, &c., and about one acre of land laid out with paved walks, flowers, fruit and shade trees. &c. Inquire of JAMES TAYLOR, Peekskill; FRANCIS SKIDDY, No. 101 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK AND basement house, No. 80 East 16th-st., opposite St. George's Church, Stuyvesant-square, with all the modern improvements of Croton water, gas, furnaces, range, &c. Price $10,000. Inquire of THOMAS DUGAN, No. 848 Broadway, below 14th-st. House to be seen from 2 to 3 o'clock P. M.

FOR SALE—FOUR-STORY BRICK HOUSE AND lot No. 86 West 40th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. Above property is desirable, and if not disposed of at private sale will be sold by FRANKLIN & SON, at the Merchants' Exchange on March 10. For further particulars, inquire on premises, or at No. 5 Broad-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—FURNISHED—The first-class four-story stone-front house, No. 4; West 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Lot 25 by 98 feet 9 inches; house 25 by 65, with all the modern improvements, and in strictly perfect order. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 5 Metropolitan Bank Building.

FOR SALE—AT GROVE HILL, MORRISANIA, Westchester County, N. Y., a neat modern built house, suitable for a small family; price low, and terms easy; situation very desirable. Also a large well built house and out-buildings, with ample grounds. Inquire of CHAUNCEY SMITH, Morrisania.

FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS—A FIRST-class English basement house, with all the modern improvements, in a genteel neighborhood; also, two 1st-class high-stoop houses on 27th-st., finished in the best manner. Apply to E. W. BARNARD, No. 102 Avenue C, corner of 7th-st., from 10 to 12 o'clock A. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE TWO STORY and attic house No. 99 Stanton-st., with all the modern improvements except furnace; gas fixtures complete. Having been occupied for years by its present owner; rent moderate to a good tenant. Inquire on the premises between 12 and 3 P. M.

FOR SALE—THE HANDSOME THREE-STORY and basement, high stoop, Philadelphia-brick house, No. 158 West 24th-st.; house 20x50, lot 20x100; built in the most substantial manner, with all the modern improvements; price $8,000.
A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—A GENTEEL RESIDENCE, NO. 55 West Washington-place: lot 20x80, runs through to 4th-st.; small stable on rear; two-story, basement and attic; water-closets, bath and gas. Lowest price $8,000: $5,000 can remain on mortgage. To be seen Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from 10 to 3 o'clock, or at any time, by calling at No. 50 Dey-st. CHAS. PARKER.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOMELY-SITUATED four story brown-stone front house in 24th-st., North side, between 5th and 6th avs. House 21x55 feet. Lot 98 ft. 6. Has every modern convenience and neighborhood unexceptionable. Price $16,000. Apply at No. 70 Pine-st., 3d floor, or at No. 45 West 24th-st.

FOR SALE IN FLATBUSH, L. I.—A SHORT distance from the plank road, on East Broadway; House, barn, stable, slaughter-house, and 15 lots of ground; fruit, shrubbery, &c. Stages from Fulton Ferry every half hour. Apply to PEED & COLE, No. 348 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—IN BROOKLYN, a fine large 3-story brick house on Hicks-st., convenient either to Wall-st. or South Ferry; or would exchange for house and several lots of ground or some of the avenues in Brooklyn. Apply to MILES & BETTS, No. 67 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—ONLY $3,500 CASH REQUIRED.—The 3 story attic and basement brick house, No. 82 East Broadway, with modern improvements. Gas throughout, water-range, &c. The greatest bargain ever offered. R. LINES, No. 40 Rose-st.

FOR SALE.—THE NEW BROWN-STONE house, No. 3 Rutherford-place, fronting Stuyvesant Park, west side, four stories and basement, complete with all the modern improvements. Apply to J. RISCO, No. 154 East 23d-st.

FOR SALE—A NEAT COTTAGE IN A ROW OF five, in Skillman-st., Brooklyn, 200 feet north of Myrtle-av., and 13 minutes from two ferries. Only $2,100, and part on mortgage at 6 per cent. Such a bargain is rare. C. H. OLIVER, room No. 7, No. 346 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—THE PROPERTY at Brooklyn, next below Fulton ferry commonly called De Forest's stores) together with the good will of the establishment. Apply to W. W. DE FOREST & CO., No. 33 South-st.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP, A MODERN BUILT 3-story brick house, 12 inch walls, containing gas, bath, hot and cold water, &c., in 40th-st., first house east of Broadway. Price $4,750. Apply to A. M. LYON, No. 37 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BRICK HOUSE and premises No. 9 St. George's place, East 18th-st., between 1st and 2d avs. Inquire of TOMLINSON, WALDEN & BRIGHAM, No. 7 Wall-st.

STATEN ISLAND PROPERTY FOR SALE OR TO LET VERY CHEAP.—A neat cottage, with nearly an acre of land, on the New-Brighton side. For further particulars apply to WALTER KEELER, No. 3 Nassau-st.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE TO CLOSE A CONCERN.—The three-story brick house and lot, No. 113 Division-st., near Allen-st. Price $7,000.
A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A VILLA SITE AT TARRYTOWN, containing nearly 4 acres of land, beautifully situated in the centre of the village, having a frontage of about 383 feet on Broadway opposite the Episcopal Church, and about 451 feet on Elizabeth-st. On the rear of the lot is a fine growth of forest trees, and a running spring of pure water, and on the front is a thrifty apple orchard, in full bearing, of carefully selected fruit. This desirable location is within three minutes' walk of four churches, the Post-office and the principal stores, and but a convenient walking distance from the Railroad Depôt, and from it is a magnificent view of the river. It will be sold in one or two plots as may be desired. Also the household furniture of a gentleman's residence, prior to his removing to a Southern State, together with a span of handsome bay horses, warranted sound and kind. A good cow, 2 carriages, 2 wagons, a double sleigh, 4 sets harness, bells, robes, and all the appurtenances of a private stable. Apply at Capt. N. COBB'S, Tarrytown.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE AND HIGHLY desirable country residence of the subscriber at Upper Ravenswood, Long Island. The property consists of 166 feet front on the East River, running back to the turnpike, embracing about 2 acres, well stocked with fruit and shrubbery, and in a high state of cultivation. The house is new, commodious, replete with every convenience and built by day's work in the most substantial manner, and is in every respect one of the most desirable residences for a gentleman of wealth to be found in the vicinity of New-York. Inquire for particulars of J. S. VANDERHOOF, No. 17 William-st., or on the premises of CHARLES WHITLEMORE.
Also for sale, a lot adjourning the above, 150 feet on river by about 600 feet deep, running through to turnpike.

FOR SALE—AT COST, ON 53D-STREET, BEtween 8th-av. and Broadway, 3 new first-class three story basement and cellar, brick and brown stone front houses with the modern improvements, full sized, 25x50, lot 100 feet; a good chance to secure a large house at the price of a small one, and well finished.
Also, a choice house, 25x40 feet, 3 story basement and cellar, on 41st-st., adjoining 7th-av., at a moderate price. A large proportion on either on mortgage 3 years. Apply to
O. H. JONES, President New-York Fire and Marine Insurance Co., No. 72 Wall-st., or
ALLEN & STEVENS, Lumber Dealers,
111th-av. and 39th-st.

BROOKLYN HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.—Viz: 9 first-class houses on the north side of Lafayette-av., between Raymond and Navy sts. They will contain gas and plumbing suitable for the new water works, including baths and water closets. The fronts are Philadelphia brick; each house is 40 feet deep, exclusive of a brick extension of 8 feet; each lot is 95 feet, exclusive of 18 feet court yard. The location is the most healthy, popular and convenient in Brooklyn, being but 5 minutes' walk from the City Hall, and but one block from Fulton and Flatbush avs. The houses will be in all respects first class, substantially built, and well finished. Apply to WILLIAM B. NICHOLS, No. 16 Nassau-st., New-York, or between the hours of 8 and 10 A. M. on the premises.

MADISON-AVENUE.—FOR SALE—THE TWO four-story brown stone houses Nos. 68 and 70 Madison-av., corner of 28th-st.; each lot 25 by 100; houses modern and complete, three rooms deep, all up, in addition to which the corner has a back building, four stories high, and filling the entire depth of the lot by about 18 feet in width. This property is admirably adapted for a Young Ladies' Seminary, and has been occupied as such since the houses were finished. It is also a good location for a Hotel Garni, and is sufficiently commodious for that purpose, or desirable for private residences.
HOMER MORGAN,
No. 3 Metropolitan Bank, Pine-st.

BARGAINS IN RURAL RESIDENCES.—Two residences very desirably situated, one in the city of New-Brunswick, N. J., fronting open grounds of Rutgers College, one on the heights opposite the city, beautifully situated, containing 4½ acres of good garden soil, and a farm of 150 acres on it would be divided in two with good improvements. About 2½ miles from New-Brunswick, and six minutes' walk from a depôt. For photographic views and full descriptions, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st., or WILLIAM FLAGG, New-Brunswick.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT PORT-CHESTER, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—A very desirable modern-built two-story house, with about half an acre of land, well laid out with fruit trees, grape, raspberry and blackberry vines, and ornamental shrubs. A barn at convenient distance, with more land, will be sold with the house, if wanted. To be sold low, if applied for soon. For particulars, inquire of AGUR PIXLEY, on the premises; or, to WM. A. PIXLEY, No. 188 Pearl-st., New-York.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—IN THE beautiful sea-side village of Fairfield, Conn., a new, first-class, spacious and very convenient house, most eligibly situated upon a gentle elevation, 5 minutes' walk from depôt and church. Plot of land is two acres well laid out. The place is admirably fitted for the residence of a private family, or for a family school. Apply to BURR LYON, living near Fairfield, or M. W. LYON, No. 926 Broadway, second story.

COUNTRY SEATS.—HOUSES OF ANY DEgree of accommodation and with any amount of land from half an acre to five acres, will be put up with all the necessary outside improvements for a stipulated sum, in one of the most eligible situations on the Hudson River, within 12 miles of the City Hall, and with frequent access by cars to the City. Terms easy. Address J. C. SIDNEY, Spuyten Duyvil, or care of RICHARDSON & BOYNTON, No. 374 Broadway.

NOTICE TO MANUFACTURERS AND OTHERS.—Good and cheap manufacturing locations, possessing many advantages, can be had near by the depot of the Hudson River Railroad, at Rhinebeck, directly opposite to Rondout and Kingston, where coal can be obtained at first cost prices. Transportation facilities by river and mail road. Also, for sale, a number of beautiful villa sites, from one to 50 acres, more or less land for country seats, unsurpassed for beauty of the river and mountain scenery. Apply to GEORGE VEITCH, General Contractor, at the Rhinebeck depot.

MORISANIA.—FOR SALE, 110 L

AUCTION SALES.

R. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

BRICK CHURCH LOT AT AUCTION.

POSITIVE SALE, WITHOUT RESERVE.—In separate parcels, the plot of land known as the Brick Church Plot, also the building and iron railing.

R. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March 10, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the valuable lots:

No. 1, corner of Park-row and Beekman st.

No. 2, corner of Beekman and Nassau sts.

No. 3, adjoining the last lot, fronting on Nassau-st. and Park-row.

No. 4, adjoining the last lot, fronting on Nassau-st. and Park-row.

No. 5, adjoining the last lot, fronting on Nassau-st. and Park-row.

No. 6, adjoining the last lot, fronting on Nassau-st. and Park-row.

No. 7, corner of Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-sts.

For size of property see maps.

75 per cent may remain on bond and mortgage for 3 or 5 years, at the option of the purchaser.

Full particulars, as regards title, &c., can be had of Messrs. WETMORE & BOWEN, No. 61 Wall-st. For maps, terms, &c., apply at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 14 Pine-st.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF LEASEHOLD PROPERTY, NO. 77 CENTRE-ST. AND NO. 131 WORTH-ST., AT AUCTION.—A. J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, March 11, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the following property, viz.:

The unexpired lease of two lots, with buildings thereon, known as No. 77 Centre-st., corner of Worth-st., and No. 131 Worth-st.

The lease of lot No. 131 Worth-st. will expire on the 1st day of August, 1860, no renewal. The lot is about 23 feet front and rear, and about 60 feet deep.

The lease of lot No. 77 Centre-st., corner of Worth-st., will expire on the 1st day of November, 1860; buildings to be paid for by new lease given. The lot is about 29 feet front and rear, and 60 feet deep.

For further particulars, apply to the auctioneers, No. 7 Broad-st. By order,

A. W. BRADFORD, Surrogate.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF LEASEHOLD AND FEE PROPERTY ON WHITE, AMITY AND CLIFF STREETS.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 10, 1857 at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of Philetus H. Holt, Executor of Ellen Naar, deceased:

WHITE-STREET.—Dwelling-house and lease of lot No. 41 White-st., having 14 years to run from 1st May next, at an annual ground rent of $400, payable quarterly. Improvements to be paid for at end of the lease.—lot 25 x 100.

AMITY-STREET.—House and lease of lot No. 29 Amity-st., south side, between Wooster and Greenwich sts.—22 x 75.

Also, as Executor of Stephen Holt:

CLIFF-STREET.—2-story brick house and lot No. 92 Cliff-st., near Frankfort—23:8 front, 24 rear, and 67 feet deep.

For further particulars, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 38 Wall-st.

WILLIAM T. BOYD, Auctioneer.

SPECIAL AUCTION NOTICE.—ASSIGNEES' CONTINUATION SALE.—At No. 519 Broadway, under St. Nicholas Hotel, THIS DAY, (Saturday,) at 10½ o'clock, by GEO. NUGENT, office No. 66 Nassau-st.—GEO. NUGENT will sell, THIS DAY, as above, the balance of the stock of watches, jewelry, diamonds and silver ware, remaining from yesterday's auction, sale commencing at lot No. 203 on the catalogue.

ABBOTT BROTHERS,
Attorneys for Assignees.

N. B.—At the conclusion of the catalogue will be sold by manuscript, a large lot of fine oil-paintings and engravings.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—BY E. B. FRANKLIN & CO.—Sale of Furniture, Fancy Goods, &c., THIS (SATURDAY) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at the Salesroom No. 55 Nassau-st. By order of John S. Marks and Henry Conckling, will be sold the stock of a cabinet-maker removed for convenience of sale, consisting of a general assortment of custom-made furniture, suitable for dining-rooms, parlors, chambers, &c.; also, to pay advances, gilt-frame French plate mirrors, oil paintings, China, glass, silver-plated ware, &c.; also, 100 tickets for Perham's Gift Enterprise, the whole positively to be sold without reserve.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE SALES.—THE subscriber is prepared to devote his *exclusive* attention to sales of furniture at private dwellings this season, as well as to stocks of cabinet-makers and others.

As he does not keep an *Auction Saleroom*, parties desiring his services can depend upon having their interests promptly and faithfully executed at moderate charges. Liberal advances made when required.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer,
Office No. 94 Broadway.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PROPERTY ON TWENTY-NINTH-STREET AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction on TUESDAY, the 10th day of March, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants Exchange: 2 lots with the 2-story brick houses on the rear thereof, on the south side of 29th-st., commencing 200 feet west of 10th-av. Lots each 25 x 100, sewer in street and Croton water in yard. This property is well worthy the attention of capitalists and others.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

THIS EVENING, (SATURDAY,) MARCH 7, at 6½ o'clock P. M., at the central salesrooms, corner of Willoughby and Pearl sts., Brooklyn. A general assortment of miscellaneous and religious books and engravings. Catalogues at the salesrooms.

AGRICULTURAL.

AMERICAN CORN PLANTER.—SOMETHING NEW, AND A TRULY WONDERFUL MACHINE!—Without any Cogs, Bands, Pullies, Cranks, Shafts, Springs, Levers, or Gearing of any kind, with a hand, guided by a man or boy, this machine executes in a most and perfect manner the following described work, being what is wanted by every farmer:

1. Furrows out the ground any required depth.
2. Drops the corn (as many kernels as is desired) in a space of 4 inches diameter mathematically in the HILL, equi-distant, in one-tenth of a second.
3. Covers the HILLS and presses the earth as you do with a hoe.
4. Marks accurately the position of each HILL.
5. Deposits, if wanted, guano, poudrette, ashes, lime, plaster, or any other common fertilizer, exactly in the HILL.

And, 6. Also sticks the pumpkin or squash seed in the HILLS at the usual distances, as now done by hand.

And all this at a cost of 16 cents an acre by single machine, and 10 cents per acre by a double one—10 acres being planted by the first and 20 by the second in one day, with no more force than a man and a horse.

In short, it is a machine, which going one way plants the corn in hills so as to make rows both ways, a feat never before performed and not possible to attain by any other device.

We furnish machines at $16 and $18 each to those who wish to purchase them for their own use.

Our primary object is to dispose of this magnificent monopoly upon a basis most inviting—looking to the results for a large portion of the investments. Business ability and brains in this case forming a part of the capital.

Our primary object is to sell the right by County or State. This planter is indorsed by three of the largest agricultural house in Boston, viz: JOSEPH BRECH & SON, PARKER, WHITE & JANNEY, and BLAKE, BARNARD & Co. Any person wishing further information can receive the same by addressing or calling at No. 113 Nassau-st.

J. HANFORD.

All persons are cautioned against selling, buying or using any machine except those that have purchased the right or his assent as agent, as the proprietors for the several States have retained counsel to prosecute all and every infringement on the patent.

J. HANFORD No. 113 Nassau-st., New-York.

WANTED—AGENTS TO DISPOSE OF THE American Corn Planters in the several counties in the States of Delaware and New-Jersey, by which parties can make from $600 to $700 for the next three months. For full information, inquire at No. 113 Nassau-st., New-York. J. HANFORD.

GENTLEMEN HAVING COUNTRY SEATS AND GARDENS WILL FIND THE IMPROVED POUDRETTE of the subscribers ONE OF THE BEST FERTILIZERS, as well as the CHEAPEST substitute for manure where there is difficulty in procuring sufficient for garden and farm purposes. Its chief recommendations are, that it is neat, inoffensive, CONTAINS NO SEEDS OF WEEDS, is very quick and powerful in its operation upon vegetation, and at the same time is so harmless that it can be put in direct contact with the seed or plant without injury, which is totally unlike other fertilizers. It will bring early crops of peas, beans, potatoes, sweet corn, &c., and for lawns and grass plots is unrivaled. The small quantity used and ease of application render it very economical. The price for 1 barrel is $3; 3 brrrels, $8; and $1 50 per bbl. for any quantity over 6 barrels, delivered free in the City. A pamphlet will be forwarded by mail, or furnished gratis on application. Address THE LODI MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
No. 60 Cortland-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, March 5, 1857.—Notice is hereby given to the subscribers to the stock of this Company that the second instalment on their shares is hereby required to be paid at the office of this Company, No. 39 South-st., within 30 days from this date, according to their subscriptions.

By order of the Board of Trustees and pursuant to their resolution passed 3d inst.

A. G. BENSON, President.
JAS. S. WYCKOFF, Treasurer.

GARDENERS.—HOT-BED SASHES, FORCING pit sashes, greenhouse sashes, hand cap glasses, for melons, vegetables, &c., propagating seedlings, &c., any quantity, at No. 102 William st., 3d floor, and in East 18th-st., 2 doors from Broadway.

BOWN & WELLINGTON.

TO FARMERS.—THE POUDRETTE MADE BY the subscribers is the cheapest and best manure in the world for corn and vegetables. A pamphlet will be sent (free) to any one sending their address to the Lodi Manufacturing Company, No. 60 Cortlandt-st., N. Y. City.

IMPROVED SEWING MACHINES.—EMERY, HOUGHTON & CO.'S, HUNT, WEBSTER & CO.'S, Patents.—For family and manufacturing purposes. The subscriber, in calling attention of the public to these improvements, feels fully warranted in asserting, without qualification, that for simplicity of construction, rapidity of movement and thoroughness of execution, they are unequaled, and that all they require is to be seen and tried to be appreciated. He would simply ask those wishing to purchase for family use or manufacturing purposes, to call and examine the merits of these machines. SWEET'S factory machines if desired. Sales and exhibition rooms No. 333 Broadway, corner Worth-st.

H. G. K. CALEF.

CAUTION.—WHEREAS, CERTAIN PARTIES in New-York have represented themselves to be my agents, this is to certify that I have neither depot nor agent in America, for the sale of my flint-glass or crown-glass for optical instruments. Solothurn.

THEO. DAGUET.

U. S. PASSPORTS.—ISSUED THROUGH J. B. JONES, Notary Public, U. S. Commissioner and Counsellor of all the States, No. 1½ Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Also, Bounty Land Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured by J. B. N.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING AND COLLECTING OFFICE.
SMALLEY, WEED AND BARTLETT,
No. 44 Wall-st., New-York.

GEO. C. SMALLEY, WM. C. REED, ALFRED W. BARTLETT, will give special attention to the negotiation of notes and loans. Also to the purchase and sale of

STOCKS AND BONDS,

at the Brokers' Board, strictly on commission.

Having prompt and reliable correspondents, will negotiate and collect paper payable at all the principal points in the United States and Canadas.

REFERENCES—Moses Taylor, Esq., Wm. B. Astor, Esq., New-York.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1857.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES.

We issue sight bills on the
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, Ireland,
In sums from £1 and upwards, at $5 per £.

Address,
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

INDIANA CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY.—$250,000 TEN PER CENT. MORTGAGE BONDS FOR SALE.—We offer for sale $250,000 of the Second Mortgage Bonds of the Indiana Central Railway Company, bearing interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum. Coupons payable 1st July and 1st Jan. in New-York; principal redeemable at the same place in 1863.

This road is completed and in successful operation, is 73½ miles long, commencing at the City of Indianapolis, the Capital of the State of Indiana, and terminating at the Ohio State line, near Richmond, Indiana, connecting with the Dayton and Western Railway.

This road is one of great importance; is in excellent order, and doing a large and profitable business. The Company also operates the Dayton and Western road, 38½ miles—the whole line 109 miles long. The earnings of the two lines for 1854, were $321,400; for 1855, $359,160, and for 1856, $434,004; each year showing a large increase over the preceding one, and the last year, $112,604 over that of 1854; and the month of January, 1857, shows an increase of $3,208 over the same month in 1856.

The working expenses of the line for the past year have been less than 34 per cent. of the gross earnings; and the whole expenses, including repairs of track, depots, bridges, wood-houses, &c., &c., and including considerable expenses property in construction, such as covering and weather-boarding bridges, building additional depots, water stations, filling up depot grounds, ballasting, &c., are less than 42 per cent. of the gross earnings. These facts will appear by the Company's report for 1856, which may be had at our office.

The Company operates the entire line between Indianapolis and Dayton, each Company furnishing an equal proportion of rolling stock, in proportion to length of line, and paying the working expenses out of the gross earnings. Of the net earnings this Company is entitled to 71 per cent., and pay the Dayton and Western Company 29 per cent.

This line connects at Richmond directly with Cincinnati, and at Dayton with Columbus, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New-York, and also with the Lakes; and on the completion of the Pittsburg and Steubenville road, it will be the shortest line between New-York, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.

An inspection of a map will show that this is a part of the great railway line from New-York and Philadelphia by Pittsburg, Columbus and Dayton, Ohio, and Indianapolis and Terre Haute, Indiana, to St. Louis.

This railway traverses the oldest settled, best cultivated, most populous and wealthy portion of Indiana.

No other portion of the Mississippi Valley is equal to the country on and near the line of this road and its immediate connections, in improvements, wealth and productiveness, and the passenger earnings of the road are very large, ($202,186, out of a total amount of $434,000 for 1856,) and increasing greatly.

The entire cost of the road is about $2,100,000.

The first mortgage is for $400,000, at 8 per cent., maturing in ten years from this time, and the two mortgages will constitute the entire indebtedness of the Company.

The second mortgage is for $700,000; not more than $600,000 will be needed to be sold.

The object of making this debt is to pay off a small amount of floating debt of the Company, and certain Income Bonds maturing within the present and the next year.

We think these Bonds most amply secured. The Company has heretofore paid an amount of interest equal to the amount on the two mortgages, through the most stringent times, without a single failure; and we think the earnings must continue to increase for many years in about the ratio of previous years, which will not only pay all expenses and interest, but handsome dividends to Stockholders.

The Company has paid six per cent. in dividends out of the net earnings of the past year, leaving a surplus of nearly 4 per cent. on the stock.

The Company will have left assets in real estate, taken for stock and debts due for real estate sold, of about $140,000, which will be realized, and which will constitute a fund to reduce their indebtedness.

These Bonds will be exchanged for any of the 10 per cent. Bonds of the Company, falling due within the next two years, at par, on application to us at any time before they are disposed of.

We think these Securities a safe and most desirable investment, and commend them as such to our friends.

For any other or further information on the subject of these securities, apply to us at our office.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 16, 1857.

THE MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK.—Annual statement of the business and condition.—Jan. 1, 1857.

Capital Stock	$100,000 00
Reserve of 1854	82,548 25
Balance brought from last statement	167,563 68
Amount of premiums received during the year	$188,065 96
Amount of interest and Discount received during the year	39,522 59
Amount of Dividend, Annuities, &c	1,943 38—329,531 83
Amount due of Sundry Dividends, Agents, balances, &c	11,121 54
Total	$590,785 30

DISBURSEMENTS.

Claims by Death	$40,351 00
Expenses, Taxes, Salaries, Commissions, &c	33,130 93
Reinsurance and purchased Policies	7,768 41
Dividends on Capital	12,000 00—$92,250 34

ASSETS.

Bonds and Mortgages on property in New-York and Brooklyn, worth double the amount loaned	$213,150 00
Premium Notes at 7 per cent. interest	204,421 37
Agents' Accounts for Premiums in course of collection and transmission	51,856 55
Cash in Bank, and on hand	7,559 10
City and State Bonds and Stocks	7,445 00
Deferred Premiums, accrued Interest, &c	14,103 74—498,534 96
Total	$590,785 30

The Directors of the Manhattan Life Insurance Company have, after providing an adequate Fund for the Contingent Liabilities of the Company, under its policies, declared a dividend to policy holders on Life Premiums of 30 per cent., and on Short Term Premiums 15 per cent., which will be adjusted at the time of the payment of the premiums for the current year.

Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. has also been ordered on the Scrip and credits of the dividend of 1854, to be adjusted as above.

N. D. MORGAN, President.
J. L. HALSEY, Secretary pro tem.

The Manhattan Life Insurance Company have now closed the second term of three years; and, after having paid to widows and orphans the sum of $250,000 in cash, have now in the Treasury half a million of dollars, ready to be paid to those who may be entitled to receive it. The steady progress of the Institution, towards the position it now occupies, is a source of no little congratulation among those of our friends who have been identified with its operations from the organization of the Company. They now present its advantages to all who seek for reliability and open and honorable dealing in the business of their enterprise.

No. 31 NASSAU-ST., New-York, Feb., 1857.

LOAN FOR $500,000.—FOR THE DEFICiency in the Sinking Fund, under Section three, Article seven, of the Constitution. The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of an act entitled "An act to provide means to support the Government," passed April 12, 1855, and in accordance with Section three of Article seven of the Constitution, hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 24th day of March next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for a loan of FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, for which transferable certificates of stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, on the credit of the Sinking Fund, under Section three, Article seven, of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, payable quarterly on the first days of January, April, July and October in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the first day of January, 1871. It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as in their opinion are advantageous to the interests of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed up and indorsed "Loan for the Sinking Fund," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department, Albany.

The money will be required to be paid, five per cent. on the acceptance of the proposal, and the balance on the 28th day of March instant, at the New-York State Bank in the city of Albany, or at the Manhattan Company, in the City of New-York, but the money will be received and the scrip issued at any time before if desired, after the award of the loan is made.

Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State on account of the Canal Fund," in the Manhattan Company, New-York, or in the New-York State Bank, in the city of Albany. Interest on the Loan will commence on the 28th day of March instant, and the holders of the stock residing in the First and Second Judicial Districts, and those residing out of the State will receive the interest on the Stock held by them, quarterly, at the Manhattan Company, in the City of New-York; and all other Stockholders at the New-York State Bank in the city of Albany. Dated Canal Department, Albany, March 2, 1857.

H. R. SELDEN, Lieut. Governor.
LORENZO BURROWS, Comptroller.
JOEL T. HEADLEY, Sec'y of State.
STEPHEN CLARK, Treasurer.
STEPHEN B. CUSHING, Att'y Gen'l.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R. Co., }
NEW-YORK, Feb. 28, 1857. }

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, for the election of Directors, and any other business that may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, in the city of Chicago, Ill., on WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of March, 1857, at 10½ o'clock A. M. The transfer books will close on Saturday, the 7th day of March, and reopen on the 18th day of March. C. C. JOHNSON, Secretary pro tem.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late issue,) having twenty years to run; interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

THE INTEREST COUPONS DUE ON THE 1st March, on the Bonds of the Saratoga and Whitehall Railroad Company, issued for the construction of the Rutland extension, will be paid at the office of CARPENTER & VERMILYE, No. 44 Wall-st., on and after the 3d proximo. WM. H. WARREN, Treasurer.

FARMERS AND CITIZENS' BANK OF LONG ISLAND, }
WILLIAMSBURG, Feb. 27, 1857. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have this day declared a dividend of three and a half per cent., (3½,) payable to the stockholders on and after March 12. O. M. BEACH, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1857.

THE DEALERS WITH THE REPUBLIC Fire Insurance Company, are respectfully notified that the Scrip for the years ending December 31, 1854, 1855 and 1856, amounting to SEVENTY-FOUR AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (74½) upon the earned premiums, is all ready for delivery. Interest dividends of SIX per cent. per annum on the SCRIP ISSUES OF 1854 AND 1855, have also been declared, and are payable in cash, at their office NO. 16 WALL STREET, where insurers against fire are requested to call and examine the liberal character of their organization, which makes the insurers participators in the profits, without assuming any of the risks of the Company. Section 18 of the Charter, provides that all Scrip not called for within six years from the date of issue, shall be passed to the credit of the Company.

TRUSTEES:

Chas. H. Russell,	Denning Duer,	Fred. A. Delano,
Danl. B. Fearing,	John Steward, Jr.	Joseph Howland,
Wm. H. Russell,	Robert B Minturn,	Daniel D. Smith,
Aug. C. Downing,	Reuben Withers,	Fred. G. Foster,
Gaz. B. Lamar,	Edw. C. Center,	Peleg Haff,
Wm. B. Duncan,	Josiah Oakes,	Robert S. Hone,
N. H. Wolfe,	Jos. Gaillard, Jr.	Sam. V. Hoffman,
Isaac Townsend,	J. M. Warterbury,	Jacob Anthony, Jr.
James Warren,	Wm. H. Cary,	J. P. G. Foster,
Arthur Leary,	George T. Adee,	John A. C. Gray.
M. W. Hamilton,	John J. Astor, Jr.	

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

RAILROAD.—THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company are hereby notified that an election for seven Directors for said Company will be held at Congress Hall, in the city of Paterson, on MONDAY, the 16th day of March inst. The polls will be opened at 12 o'clock, noon, and be closed at 1 o'clock P. M. By order

A. S. PENNINGTON, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

DIVIDENDS

DIVIDEND.—NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STAGE CO.—The President and Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable to the stockholders on and after Monday, March 16, 1857, at the Pacific Bank, Broadway, corner of Grand-st. The transfer book will be closed from the 10th to 16th March, inclusive.

J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Treasurer.

OFFICE ATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BROOKLYN, MARCH 4, 1857.—The Board of Directors have declared a dividend of ten per cent. payable on demand.

HORATIO DORR, Secretary.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK DEPARTMENT.—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Feb. 8, 1855.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to D. S. BENNETT, (an Individual Banker—Queen City Bank, Buffalo,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Banker will be given up.

10f,'55-1aw2'8 D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, 3d-av., corner 9th-st., open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 6 to 8 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits. T. P. STILLMAN, Pres.

INSURANCE.

SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.
No. 31 Pine-st., (Great Western Buildings.)
CASH CAPITAL, $300,000.

This Company insures property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire, on as favorable terms as similar institutions in this City.

DIRECTORS:

Joseph Walker,	Joseph Lawrence,	Edward Haight,
Wm. F. Mott,	Jas. G. Garner,	Sam. C. Parson,
John Haisey,	Richd. P. Bruff,	Wm. Birdsall, Jr.,
Edward Wood,	L. B. Wyman,	Wm. H. Hussey,
Robert L. Case,	Edwd. Willets,	D. Cromwell, Jr.
Wm. Dennistoun,	E. J. Donnell,	Chas. E. Parker,
Edwd. Merrit,	John Caldwell,	John D. Warren,
Henry Barrow,	Smith Lawrence,	Edwd. Cromwell
Geo. B. Grinnell,	John Allen,	Matthew Mitchell,
B. M. Whitlock,	R. Lindlay Murray,	Wm. A. Butler,
Geo. H. Boyer,	E. W. Corlies,	S. T. Valentine,
Charles Ely,	Wm. M. Abbatt,	David B. Keeler.

JOSEPH WALKER, President.
THOMAS W. BIRDSALL, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between Alanson D. Golden and Phillip Michel, under the firm name of GOLDEN & MICHEL, was this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of said firm will be settled up by PHILIP MICHEL, at the late place of business, No. 113 Chambers-st. ALANSON D. GOLDEN,
PHILIP MICHEL.

New-York, March 4, 1857.

COPARTNERSHIP. — THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of MICHEL, ELTING & MASON, in the Upholstery and Window Shade business, which will be carried on at No. 113 Chambers-st. PHILIP MICHEL.
EVERETT ELTING.
ARNOLD G. MASON.

New-York, March 4, 1857.

COPARTNERSHIP.—NEW-YORK, MARCH 2, 1857.—JAMES H. STEBBINS has this day formed a copartnership with JOHN BLOODGOOD, JR., under the name and firm of STEBBINS & BLOODGOOD, and will continue the Stock Commission and Exchange business at No. 22 William-st.

The Commission Business will be strictly adhered to. The new firm respectfully solicit a portion of your business.

References: CASHIER BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH; CASHIER OHIO LIFE INS. AND TRUST CO.; ROBERT BAYARD, ESQ.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP OF SCHENCK, WOOD & POND is this day dissolved by its own limitation. C. SCHENCK and E. B. POND are authorized to use the name of the late firm in settlement.

C. SCHENCK,
F. M. WOOD,
E. B. POND.

NEW-YORK, March 2, 1857.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name and style of M. PRATT & CO., and will continue the Commission, Boot, Shoe and Leather business of the late firm, at No. 2 Beekman st.

M. PRATT,
C. SCHENCK,
E. B. POND.

NEW-YORK, March 2, 1857.

DISSOLUTION. — THE COPARTNERSHIP known by the firm of CRARY, FLANIGAN & CO., was dissolved on the 31st of January, 1857, by mutual consent. All claims due and against said concern will be settled by either A. H. or H. H. CRARY, who are duly authorized to settle all matters of said firm.

A. H. CRARY,
H. H. CRARY,
E. FLANIGAN.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between HENRY D. CLARK and JOHN S. SILLS, under the firm of CLARK & SILLS, was this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of said firm will be settled up by HENRY D. CLARK, at their late place of business, No. 208 Allen-st.

J. S. SILLS,
H. D. CLARK.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of IRVING PARMELEE & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

IRVING PARMELEE continues the business of the late firm at No. 31 Pine-st. IRVING PARMELEE,
FEB. 28, 1857. CHAS. W. HAWKINS.

DISSOLUTION.—NEW-YORK, FEB. 28, 1857, No. 22 William-st.—The firm of N. R. COBB & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner may sign the name of the firm in liquidation.

NATHANIEL R. COBB.
JAMES H. STEBBINS.

NOTICE.—MR. JOSEPH MARIE IS THIS DAY admitted as a partner in our house.

MARIE & KANZ,
NEW-YORK, March 2, 1857. No. 27 William-st.

STATIONERY.

STATIONERY AND BLANK BOOKS.

We wish to call the attention of the trade to our samples of Stationery and Blank Books, from the well-known French houses of H. Berlin and A. Maurin; also to samples of Gilbert & Co.'s pencils, and Monchlcourt's pens.

All the above-named goods will be sold at the lowest trade prices. MESTAYER & O. PERGELINE,
No. 17 Broad-st.

BOWNE & HASBROUCK, STATIONERS' Hall, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., New-York, Importers and Manufacturers, offer for sale, at low cash prices, a very variety of account books, papers, fancy and staple stationery, writing papers, notes, drafts, money and shipping receipts, inkstands, memorandum and time books, pens, pencils, slates, penknives, chess and backgammon boards, &c., and all articles usually kept by the trade. JOB PRINTING and LITHOGRAPHY executed at low rates, cards, circulars, &c. Country merchants invited to call.

COAL.

SCRANTON COAL.—THE DELAWARE, LACKawanna and Western Railroad Company have opened a yard at the foot of 15th-st., East River, for supplying the public with their Scranton Coal at retail, which will be delivered in nice order, of any desired size, to all parts of the City, at the lowest market price. Orders received at the office of the Company, No. 51 Wall-st., or by Mr. ANDREW SEYMOUR, Agent, at the yard.

W. E. WARREN, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Jan 26, 1857.

N. B.—Orders for this coal by the cargo delivered at Elizabethport, N. J., New-York, Brooklyn, Williamsburg, and Jersey City, or alongside vessels in the harbor received at the office, No. 51 Wall-st.

COAL.—PRICE REDUCED.—PEACH ORCHARD, Lehigh and White Ash Schuylkill, of the first qualities and carefully prepared, at a reduced price. Also, for sale, Liverpool Orrel, Cannel (English and American) and Cumberland, at the lowest market rates.

HENRY REEVE,
Corner Canal and Centre, and corner Jane and West sts.

COAL—PRICES REDUCED.—PEACH ORchard, Stove, Lehigh, Furnace, and White Ash Furnace, Egg and Range Coal, for sale to consumers or dealers, at a reduction from Winter prices. Also, Liverpool and "Preston Orrel," and English Cannel Coal. By D. Y. & R. JONES, No. 140 Waverley-place.

COAL! COAL!—BEST QUALITIES OF LEHIGH Peach Orchard and White Ash Coal of all sizes delivered in any part of the City at the lowest market price. Also, Cumberland, Cannel and Liverpool coals.

WM. E. PEARSON, No. 438 Washington-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

IMPORTANT TO GAS CONSUMERS.—WATERMAN'S Patent Gas Regulator attached to the usual Gas Meter will produce the following results:

FIRST.—A saving of from 20 to 50 per cent. in the gas bill.

SECOND.—A pleasant, mellow and steady light, with out smoke, or escape of unhealthy and unconsumed particles of gas.

THIRD.—Servants cannot waste gas, and the cost of the machine in many cases is saved in a few weeks. We invite the interested public to examine our certificates and test the utility and simplicity of the machine, at our Office, 329 Broadway, opposite the Broadway Theatre.

PROFITABLE AND HONORABLE EMPLOYMENT FOR THE WINTER.—Persons, in town or country, in search of employment as a source of income, or to fill up their leisure hours, may hear of such by inclosing two stamps, to pay postage, to Professor JAMES T. HORNE, Box No. 4,551 New-York Post-Office. The employment is fitted to either sex; station in life immaterial. It is an article of daily consumption, and can be manufactured in the agent's dwelling; secure by copyright; sale as permanent as flour. An agent is wanted in every town in the Union.

TO MEN OF ENTERPRISE.—THE GREAT demand for WATERMAN'S justly celebrated PATENT GAS REGULATOR has induced the Proprietors to offer the rights of States, cities and counties.

Men of small capital will find this an excellent opportunity to establish themselves in a permanent and paying business in any part of the United States where gas is used.

Apply in person or by letter inclosing Post-Office stamp at the depot. No. 329 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE.—A FLOURISHING FEMALE SEMInary, located near a large and populous and thriving town, in the western part of this State, now enjoying a liberal patronage. The buildings are new, and in perfect order. This is a rare opportunity for a principal with some capital. Address, for particulars, DENISON & SMITH, American School Institute, No. 349 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—A LOCOMOTIVE BOILER, 14-horse power, fire box 3 feet square by 4 feet high, cylinder 8 feet long by 2 feet 8 inches diameter, 49 2-inch tubes; a good article. Also a large quantity of gas pipes of all sizes, at the American Tube Works, 45th-st., west of 10th-av., New-York.

TO TINSMITHS.—FOR SALE AT A BARgain, the stock, fixtures, tools, &c., of one of the oldest established tin can factories in this City. For further particulars, address Box No. 3,236 Post-Office. The proprietor is going into other business.

TO DAGUERREANS.—TO LET—THE GALlery known as the Morand Gallery, No. 65 Chatham-st., New-York, with furniture and fixtures complete for the business. Apply, between the hours of 9 and 11 A. M., or 4 and 6 P. M., to W. L. CONKLIN, No. 8 Bowery.

TWENTY VESSELS FOR SALE—SLOOPS and schooners of various sizes and prices. For particulars inquire of JOHN C. BAXTER & SON, Shipchandlers, No. 308 West, above Spring-st.

TO LET—A LUMBER YARD AT SING SING. An old stand for business, with a good dock attached. Inquire of the subscriber on the premises.

SAMUEL S. SMITH.

FOR SALE—A PORTABLE STEAM ENGINE, with boiler complete, of 6-horse power, calculated for hoisting, pile driving, &c. Address by note No. 37 East 33d-st., O. B. CORLIES.

FOR SALE.—A FIRST CLASS GROCERY IN A good location for sale for cash. Inquire of F. EDGAR, No. 460 8th-av., cor. 34th-st., New-York.

INSTRUCTION.

GREAT REDUCTION!—FOR THIS MONTH ONLY.—GOLDSMITH'S Academy of Penmanship and Book-keeping, No. 362 Broadway, corner Franklin-st., New-York. Terms reduced. $2 50 for ten lessons, stationery extra; or $5 for twenty lessons, including stationery. Class hours for ladies, 12 and 4 o'clock P. M.; class hours for gentlemen, 3, 5, 7 and 8 o'clock P. M., daily, excepting Saturday. Private class at 9 A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. Terms, $10 for twenty lessons. Double Entry Book-keeping and Penmanship,—thorough course,—terms reduced to $25, including book and stationery, payable at the commencement. Private lessons in Penmanship, $15 for ten lessons, or $25 for twenty lessons. Each pupil is entitled to a separate parlor.

OLIVER S. GOLDSMITH.

PRIVATE EDUCATION.—A GENTLEMAN of literary habits, now engaged in tuition, wishes to form an arrangement with parents and guardians for a few select pupils, in addition to his present number. This notice is addressed to those who may be desirous of combining to form a select and limited school where the education is thorough and efficient, and where the moral as well as the intellectual training may be secured. Address PHILOS, Union-square Post-Office, No. 831 Broadway.

SEND YOUR CHILDREN TO THE MOUNTAIN SCHOOL.—The Summer session of the Ashland Collegiate Institute, Ashland, Greene County, N. Y., commences May 7. Board, washing and tuition in all the English branches, $100 per year. This school is on the Catskill Mountains. Circulars may be had of E. GOODENOUGH, No. 120 Nassau-st., up stairs, or of the Principals. Rev. HENRY J. FOX,
C. RUTHERFORD, A. M.

$10.—BOOK-KEEPING.—SPECIAL NOTICE.—Four gentlemen may secure private seats this day at DOL

NEW-YORK CITY.

THE CENTRAL PARK.

Liability of the Commissioners for Expenditures.

A communication has been sent by RICHARD BERRIAN, Esq., (Counsel to the Corporation,) to the Board of Aldermen, in relation to the liability of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, for expenditures involved by them—nearly $40,000 in amount—before any appropriation had been made for that purpose. The subject is expected to come before the Board at its next meeting.

The communication is dated Feb. 24. It rehearses the Aldermen's preamble and resolutions, calling upon the Counsel to the Corporation, and confesses that they are so vaguely drawn as to leave him at a loss how to answer them. The resolution of inquiry embraces four distinct propositions. They are:

1. Whether the Commissioners have not exceeded their duties.

2. Whether they have made themselves liable for the amount of their expenditures.

3. Whether (if they are not personally liable) the [illegible] furnishing labor and materials by the direction of the Commissioners, have legal claims against [illegible] to the amounts of their respective [illegible]

4. Whether the amount so expended, or expendi[illegible] by the said Commissioners, can legally [illegible] tax levy as deficiencies.

To the first he answers, after arguing it at length, as follows:

The title to the ordinance of May 21, 1856, is, perhaps, as significant of the scope of the duties and powers of the Commissioners and of the intention of the framers of the law, *as are* any of its enacting clauses. It is "an ordinance for the regulation and government of Central Park." What do these words mean? What can they mean as applied to senseless matter and broad acres, except as their meaning is interpreted in the second section of the ordinance itself?

The first section of the Ordinance of May 21st, 1856, provides for the creation of a Board of Commissioners—the title of the Board—the persons of whom it shall be composed,—and the duration of their term of office. Indeed, the Board may properly be considered as an executive department of the municipal government created in pursuance of the nineteenth section of the Charter of 1849, which makes it "lawful for the Common Council to *establish* such other departments and bureaux as they may deem the public interest may require, and [illegible] to assign to them such duties as they may direct, not inconsistent with" the Charter itself.

The second section, in express terms, prescribes the duties and powers of the commissioners, and the language of this section, taken in connection with the title, and subjected to the ordinary rules of rational interpretation, can leave no room for doubt in the mind of any one acquainted with the commonest etymology as to what the commissioners may lawfully do or cause to be done. They may "consult," that is, each seek the other's opinion as a guide to his own judgment "examine," that is, carefully inspect and so discover the true character and condition of the ground, and its capacities and wants, and "determine," that is, settle ultimately, "upon the plan for the improvement thereof." They may "lay out and negotiate the grounds: appoint such gardeners, engineers, surveyors, clerks and laborers, as may be necessary; prescribe and define their respective duties, and the amount of their compensation; *pass* and *make* rules for their regulation and government thereof," and until the further action of the Common Council or the Legislature, "have full power to govern, manage and direct the said park," that is to say, the persons employed by them under this grant of authority.

I cannot without difficulty, conceive what residuum there is in the grantors of unbestowed power in respect of the right of management and improvement of this great public interest, except the right of revocation. I have equal difficulty in seeing how the commissioners can well exceed the powers given to them. There would certainly seem to be no occasion for them to assume any "doubtful" ones.

In answer to the third question in the resolution of inquiry—"whether the parties furnishing the labor and materials by the directions of the commissioners have legal claims against the Corporation to the amounts of their respective bills," Mr. BUSTEED thinks that if the expenditures incurred by the commissioners were subsequent to the ordinance of July 18th, 1856; if they were incurred in conformity with, and not obnoxious to, the provisions and prohibitions of the 12th section of the charter of 1853, it follows that the parties referred to in the resolution of inquiry of December 19th, 1856, "have legal claims against the Corporation to the amounts of their respective bills," and he so respectfully advised.

The fourth question was, "Whether the amount so expended, (i. e. by the Commissioners of the Central Park,) or expenditure incurred, can legally be put in the tax levy as deficiencies." To this the Counsel for the Corporation thus responds:

"My opinion is, that the amount expended or incurred as aforesaid, can legally be put in the tax levy as deficiencies. I feel great confidence that the Legislature would gladly lend its sanction to every well-directed effort of the Common Council to secure to the City a boon of such an inestimable value, as the Central Park must prove to every class of our citizens, and to none so much as to the laboring sons and daughters of daily and nightly toil, who have now to endure, without relief, the impure atmosphere which ill-ventilated and narrow apartments, in crowded and reeking thoroughfares, so surely engenders. If my personal exertions could speed such a consummation, I would gladly devote some of my energies to produce the beneficial result, and I trust the Common Council will continue to act in the same spirit, and with the same industry, which have hitherto marked its course in relation to the Central Park. I trust, too, that while acting within its constitutional and chartered powers, the Corporation will yet be mindful that, in the language of Chancellor KENT, "these broad and latitudinary powers were given to be exercised with sound discretion, and with a liberal spirit commensurate with the growing wants and prosperity of a great commercial metropolis."

Any less generous legislation than this would be as pitiful and inconsiderate as the consequences would be calamitous and inevitable.

The Parish Will Case.

It is estimated that as much as three months will be consumed in taking the evidence of the witnesses who are yet to be examined in the Parish Will Case. After that the several Counsel will sum up, and how long it will take each of them to wade through the accumulated mass of interrogatories and cross-interrogatories, they themselves could hardly predict. The printed evidence is already sufficiently voluminous, and if, in the course of future cross-questioning, some new vein should be struck through which it should be necessary to enter upon a hitherto hidden branch of the investigation, even the Sage of Brooklyn Heights could not inform the expectant heirs when the sunshine of a final decree in the case will succeed the foul weather of suspense. If counsel are heard by the beginning of Summer, the Surrogate will probably travail his decision during the vacation, and deliver it during the next term. Meantime patience is a virtue both for those who are simply curious, and for those who expect something out of this well-worked mine.

Police Intelligence.

CAUGHT AT LAST—DESCENT UPON THE HOUSE OF PETER DAWSON AND ARREST OF THE INMATES.

Peter Dawson a well-known character, and keeper of a crib at No. 58 Cherry street, was, with all the inmates of his house, taken in custody Thursday evening by Sergeant Frende and officers Neuman, Kelly Plumer, Riley, Dugan and Rothschilds, who made a descent on the place by order of the Recorder—the charge being "disorderly house."

Dawson has always heretofore, by some means or other, managed to escape punishment. This time he appears to be in close quarters. What the upshot of the affair will be is especially interesting to Captain Ditchett and the Fourth Ward Police.

The names of the parties arrested in Dawson's house are: Peter Dawson, the proprietor, Peter Chiffler, the barkeeper, and the following lady-boarders: Margaret Johnson, Mary Fries, Frances Joseph, Catharine Wolf, Christina Friday, Frederica Kline, Frederica Loyd, Mary Brown, and Frances Johnston.

The whole party were taken yesterday afternoon before the Recorder, at his private office, who held them for trial.

THE FRONT-STREET ARSON CASE.

After a long, protracted examination by Justice Wood and Fire Marshal Baker, it has been concluded to hold for trial, in the sum of $2,000, the young man Michael Wogan, who was suspected of being the incendiary.

THE WRECKED BURGLARS.

The parties arrested at Keyport, on Sunday evening last, on board a yacht, in which was a quantity of silk goods stolen from a bonded warehouse in Jersey City, are yet in the Tombs. A writ of *habeas corpus* in their favor, has been obtained by their counsel, and the argument upon it will take place at the Supreme Court in a few days.

Drowned.

About 11 yesterday morning a longshoreman, named —— RODGERS, while at work on board of the propeller *Osprey*, accidentally fell overboard and was drowned.

[Advertisement.]

HALLOTYPES—HALLOTYPES.—This new and beautiful style of portraiture is now practised, in all its perfection, at GURNEY'S Photographic Palace of Art, No. 349 Broadway.

J. GURNEY, Photographic Artist.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 125, 127 and 129 Water-street, and No. 5 Murray-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

MESSENGER'S LONDON CORDIAL GIN.

REDUCTION OF THE DUTIES

IMPORTANT TO WHOLESALE DEALERS.

The important modifications of the Tariff introduced by the recent act of Congress, will go into effect in July next. The enormous duty hitherto imposed upon MESSENGER'S LONDON CORDIAL GIN, will suffer so material a reduction, that we shall be enabled to offer our celebrated distillation to heavy purchasers at prices sufficiently low to bring it within the reach of even those who, from motives of economy alone, have been content to use the inferior Holland Gin as a substitute. Taking into consideration also, the difference in our favor between the British and American liquid measure, the subscribers are of opinion that it will be in their power to import the finest London Cordial Gin at a cost but slightly exceeding that of the commonest Schnapps used by the impoverished peasantry of Holland and Germany, and disposed of in the United States as a beverage of rare efficacy. They have made arrangements therefore, to that end; and looking at the greatly increased consumption, they will have a right to anticipate with an article admitted to be so unexceptionable in price and quality, they felicitate themselves on the prospect of driving at once, all the wretched imitations of it from the American market, and of protecting their pure and wholesome beverage from the base adulterations so frequently practised upon it.

R. F. MESSENGER & Co., Sole Importers of "*Messenger's* London Cordial Gin,"
No. 58 Fulton-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

CLOSING SALE PREVIOUS TO REMOVAL.—ON THE 16TH DAY OF MARCH we shall remove to our NEW STORE, CORNER OF BROADWAY AND BROOME STREET. The remainder of our present stock is SELLING OFF AT PRICES THAT DEFY COMPETITION, and a perusal of the following list will convince every one of the fact.

DINING SERVICES	143 pieces	$17 00
WHITE TEA SETS	44 pieces	3 75
WHITE TOILET SETS	10 pieces	1 00
SUPERB TOILET SETS	11 pieces	7 25
CUT GLASS GOBLETS	Per dozen	1 75
ENGRAVED BOHEMIAN CLARETS	Per dozen	2 50
HEAVY PLATED CASTORS, AND 6 CUT BOTTLES		5 00
HEAVY PLATED TABLE SPOONS	Per dozen	4 00
HEAVY PLATED TEA SPOONS	Per dozen	2 00
HEAVY PLATED TABLE FORKS	Per dozen	4 00
HEAVY PLATED TEA SETS	6 pieces	23 00
HEAVY PLATED SUGARS		2 50
HEAVY PLATED CREAMS		2 00
HEAVY PLATED MOLASSES PITCHERS		2 50
ELEGANT CAKE BASKETS		8 00
FOUR LIGHT BRONZE CANDELABRAS	pair	4 50
IVORY HANDLED TABLE KNIVES	Per dozen	5 50

CLOCKS, BRONZES, PARIAN WARE VASES, GAS FIXTURES, &c, in proportion.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT & Co.,
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway.

☞ The real "Head quarters" are located at No. 308 Broadway, New-York, two blocks above the Park—nearly opposite the Hospital—two doors above Duane-street. Here is the Phrenological Cabinet, containing one of the rarest collections of human heads, busts, &c, in the world. This great cabinet, or museum, contains thousands of busts and casts from the heads of the most distinguished men that ever lived—Emperors, Kings, Queens, Statesmen. Some of the most distinguished of our own and other countries, warriors, explorers, navigators, discoverers, inventors, authors, poets, doctors, divines and lawyers. Also skulls, human and animal, from all quarters of the globe, including Cannibals, Caribs, Flat-Headed Indians, Egyptian Mummies, pirates, robbers, murderers and thieves; also, numerous paintings and drawin s of celebrated individuals, living and dead. Strangers and citizens will find this Museum—always open and free—an agreeable place to visit. Phrenological Charts, with full written descriptions of character, given by Mr. FOWLER when desired, at No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

THE IMPERIAL PHOTOGRAPH.

A new application of the art, of surpassing perfection, is exhibited at BRADY'S GALLERY, No. 359 Broadway. It has obtained the highest commendation from those who have examined it, and is pronounced by far the most perfect camera picture yet produced.

THE IMPERIAL PHOTOGRAPH,

in addition to its superior reality, combines the best qualities of the engraving, the water-color drawing, and the sketch in mezzotint.

THE IMPERIAL PHOTOGRAPH,

although of extraordinary size, is produced at a price which places it within general reach. It is made only at BRADY'S GALLERY, No. 359 Broadway, where a superior collection of specimens is exhibited.

☞ Our closing sales commenced on Monday, March 2, and will continue until the 16th, on which day we shall positively REMOVE to the NEW STORE, CORNER OF BROADWAY and BROOME ST.

GILT and BRONZE 3-LIGHT CHANDELIERS, $5, $6 and $8.

GILT and BRONZE 4-LIGHT CHANDELIERS, $8, $12, and $15.

GILT and BRONZE 6-LIGHT CHANDELIERS, $12, $18, and $25.

Part of the STORE FIXTURES for sale, including OIL-CLOTH, MATTING and 800 yards elegant BRUSSELS CARPET.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT & Co.,
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

GAS FOR THE COUNTRY.—Gas apparatus, after the Patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company. C. R. WOODWORTH & Co. are now offering for sale a most complete, cheap, simple and efficient gas machine, adapted in all respects to the wants of private dwellings, public and private schools, churches, colleges, factories, foundries, hotels, watering places, &c., as well as of towns and villages. Details will be furnished, by applying in person or by letter to the office of the Company, where a machine can be seen in operation, and descriptive pamphlets obtained.

C. R. WOODWORTH & Co.,
No. 74 Wall-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA.—Where are the mushroom preparations got up to compete with the first, best and only pure Sarsaparilla? Dying! One and all! Still the original article maintains its supremacy as a cure for Scrofula and all diseases of the flesh, glands, skin, muscles and nerves. KEMP'S WORM PASTILLES, free from mercury, are achieving a like triumph over all the mercurial vermifuges. Sold by D. T. LANMAN & Co., wholesale druggists, No. 69 Water-street, New-York, and by all druggists. Sarsaparilla $1, and Pastilles 25 cents per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

☞ BRANDRETH'S Pills cleanse the stomach and bowels from all accumulated disorders, and purify the blood. They thus prevent dizziness in the head, apoplexies and sudden death. And especially do they prevent those shocks to the health by great changes from extreme cold to mild weather. They should be in every house, because they are the safety-valve of disease. Sold at No 43 Brandreth Building, and Nos. 415 and 417 Broadway, and everywhere by respectable dealers.

[Advertisement.]

From the Washington Star.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.—We have heretofore expressed our opinion of the value of this preparation to those affected with coughs, hoarseness incidental to public speaking, or derangements of the bronchial tubes, proceeding from whatever cause. The neat, portable style in which they are put up, adds much to their usefulness. For sale by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—TO MOTHERS.—Sore breasts are a sad drawback on the pleasures of maternity. This ointment at once allays the inflammation and heals the excoriated nipple. It is equally prompt in its curative action upon eruptions, sores, whitlows, and all external hurts. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New York, and 244 Strand, London; and by all druggists, at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 per pot.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The "Black Cat," a sterling English Drama, by WM. DIBDEN PITT, is to be performed at PURDY'S National Theatre to-night, and with it the new Burlesque of "Medea," the Pantomime of the "Frisky Cobbler," and the Drama of "Norah Creina." A most capital bill—the whole strength of the company appearing.

[Advertisement.]

THE NEW AND TOUCHING DOMESTIC DRAMA.—Barnum's Museum has made a famous hit in importing and bringing out that popular domestic drama "Ruth Oakley." Everybody praises it. Everybody is rushing to see it. Crowded audiences every night! The applause is perfectly astounding. They play it both this afternoon and evening at Barnum's Museum.

[Advertisement.]

☞ CLAPP'S Boston *Saturday Evening Gazette* can always be procured at the book-stand of Mr. MOORHEAD at the Astor House, or of Mr. REEVE, at the St. Nicholas Hotel. The *Gazette* is a 48 column, quarto paper, and is filled with interesting reading, with all the local, dramatic and musical news of Boston.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers, Tea Dealers, and private families—Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson, from 90c. to 60c.; Gunpowder and Imperial from 85c. to 75c.—all other qualities equally low. Also, 5-lb boxes of good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine—No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt sts.

[Advertisement.]

STATE AND NATIONAL LAW SCHOOL, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—Object: to train the student not only in the science, but in the practice of law and in extemporaneous speaking. Term begins on May 5, at the close of which Diplomas of Bachelor of Laws will be conferred admitting to practice. Send for circulars to J. W. FOWLER.

[Advertisement.]

DR. PHINNEY'S FAMILY PILLS.—These long-standing and excellent Pills should be in every family; nearly every sickness can be avoided by their use. For sale by HUGHMAN, CLARKE & Co., 165, 273, 511 and 371 Broadway; BARNES & PARK, 304 Broadway, and A. B. & D. SANDS & Co., 100 Fulton-street.

LONG ISLAND.

Murder of a United States Soldier in Brooklyn—The Case Involved in Mystery.

A soldier, named PATRICK FARRELL, was injured by some person unknown, on Columbia-street, near Atlantic, Brooklyn, on Sunday night last, so severely that he died yesterday morning. The facts in the case are somewhat involved in a mystery, and there is but little prospect that they will ever be cleared up satisfactorily.

It appears that FARRELL, with two other soldiers, named ROBINSON and JOY, on Sunday last obtained leave to visit New-York, which they did, and crossed the South Ferry to Brooklyn, to take the boat to Governor's Island from the foot of Pacific-street, about 8 o'clock Sunday morning. They were all intoxicated, and were either unable or unwilling to give any definite account of themselves after they crossed to Brooklyn. It is certain, however, that deceased was taken into a store at the corner of Pacific and Columbia streets, soon after they crossed the ferry, and there FARRELL'S skull was badly fractured just above the right eye. He and his companions were taken across to the Island that night, where FARRELL was placed in the Hospital, and died about 2 o'clock yesterday morning.

Several friends of the deceased and others have endeavored to ascertain in what manner, and by whom he received his injuries, but thus far without success. Soon after the occurrence, one of the soldiers stated that FARRELL was struck down with a stunning shot in the hands of some person unknown, as he was leaving the ferryboat. The other, (JOY), upon hearing this statement of his companion, remarked, "don't believe him; FARRELL fell down and got hurt."

About the time this party was in Columbia-street the noise of a fight was heard by the residents in the vicinity, and as this neighborhood is infested with a precious band of rascals, the friends of deceased have concluded that here he received his injuries. The officers at the ferry saw no disturbance near there that night, and it is very probable that he was knocked on the head in Columbia-street, immediately after leaving the ferry. Deceased was 24 years of age, and was attached to Company A, stationed at the above-named post.

Brooklyn Courts.

Circuit Court Calendar for this day—Nos. 15, 17½, 19, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 27, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 36.

City Court Calendar for Monday next—Nos. 1, 3 to 20 inclusive.

MARRIED.

ROGERS—EVERS.—In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 19, by Rev. H. B. Blair, Mr. E. T. ROGERS to Miss M. B. EVERS, all of this City.

MANN—JOHNSTON.—At Netherwood, New-Hamburg, on Friday, Feb. 27, by Rev. Edwin R. Bower, Mr. THOMAS MANN, of this City, to Miss BARBARA JOHNSTON, youngest daughter of Mr. David Johnston, of the former place.

STILES—LOCKWOOD.—At Maple Hill, Cincinnati, Ohio, on Sunday, Feb. 22, at the residence of E. T. Metcalf, Esq., by Rev. M. A. Suckett, Mr. BENJAMIN P. STILES, of Cincinnati, to Miss CATHARINE F. LOCKWOOD, of New-York.

An Imposition.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times.

Will you please contradict a notice of marriage between Mrs. SARAH DEVLIN and BENJAMIN C. BOUTON, published in your issue of the 4th inst., no such marriage having taken place? You are hereby authorized to offer a reward of One Hundred Dollars for such information as will lead to the discovery of the person who caused the advertisement to be inserted.

In the absence of Mr. JOHN E. DEVLIN, I take the liberty of requesting the above favor in my own name.

DAVID S. DRAPER.

No. 56 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, March 6, 1857.

DIED.

LEWIS.—In this City, on Friday, March 6, suddenly, of paralysis, TRUMAN O. LEWIS, for many years an engineer on the Hudson River, aged 42 years.

The friends of the family, also those of his brother, Fred. T. Lewis, and also those of his step-son, Joseph W. Storms, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 129 Bank-st., corner of Washington-st., on Sunday, March 8, at 1½ o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

VAN SAUN.—In this City, on Friday, March 6, JOHN, infant son of Albert and M. Jane Van Saun, aged 11 months and 25 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, to-morrow (Sunday) afternoon, at 4½ o'clock, from the residence of his grandfather, John A. Van Saun, No. 181 Bleecker-st., without further invitation.

DOR.—In this City, on Friday morning, March 6, THOMAS DOR, in the 90th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday afternoon, the 8th inst., at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 152 Thompson-st.

MCNEIL.—In this City, on Thursday, March 5, HAMILTON BELL, only son of Seneca and A. Maria McNeil, in the 16th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday, 8th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., at No. 25 Jay st. The remains will be deposited in the vaults of the Carmine-st. Church, where the exercises will be concluded.

LOZIER.—In this City, on Thursday, March 5, ABRAHAM LOZIER, aged 27 years.

The friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his brother-in-law, No. 7 Bethune st., on Sunday, at 9 o'clock A. M., without further notice.

The Hoffaire Guards are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of Abraham Lozier, from the residence of his brother-in-law, Jasper Demarest, No. 7 Bathune-st., without further invitation, on Sunday morning, at 9 o'clock.

MANY.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, March 5, FRANCIS V. MANY, in the 75th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 59 Orange-st., near Hicks., this day, (Saturday,) at 2½ o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

ROCKWOOD.—In this City, on Thursday, March 5, of a lingering illness, ELIZA ANN, wife of Henry O. Rockwood, and daughter of the late Joseph and Mary Ann Marvin, aged 38 years.

Funeral services will take place at her late residence, No. 109 Lexington av., on Sunday next, at 2 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend, without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Bridport, Vt., on Monday.

HINSDALE.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday evening, March 5, CHARLES HARDOCK, eldest child of Theodore and Grace W. Hinsdale, aged 5 years and 4 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at N. 55 Sands-st., this (Saturday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

RIDGWAY.—At Bethlehem, Penn., on Tuesday morning, March 3, MARY, daughter of Joseph Ridgway, aged 8 years and 6 months.

Her remains will be removed from the receiving vault at Greenwood Cemetery, at 12 o'clock M. Sunday, the 8th, where the services will take place, and where the friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.—MARCH 6.

$1,000	Cah. St. 6s, '55..	66⅜	15	Mil. & Miss. R.R....	71
1,000	do.....	66	50	Hud. Riv. R. R....	30
3,000	Missouri State 6s.	85¼	100	do.....	b2[illegible]
2,000	Virginia 6s.....	92¾	150	Harlem Railroad...	14[illegible]
500	N. Y. Cen. R. 7s..	101½	400	Reading R.R....	b60
5,000	Erie R. 1st m. bs.	106½	100	do.....	b60
1,000	E.R.2dm.b.ex int	95½	200	do.....	b30
2,000	Hud. Riv. R. 2dm.	87	100	do.....	b5
4,000	Hud. Riv. R. 3dm.	65¾	700	do.....	b3
2,000	Mich. So. S. F. Bs.	80	400	do.....	
17,500	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bds.	100¾	125	Chic. & R. I. R. R.	b30
3,000	do.....	100¾	40	do.....	
2,000	T. H. & Ad. 1st Mtg	99	50	do.....	s60
2,000	L. E. & W. 2d M. B.	42	50	do.....	b31
400	N. J. C. R. R. 2d M. B	90	300	Mich. Cen. R. R....	96
30	Ocean Bank.....	95¼	100	M. S. & N. Ia. R.R.	s10
10	Park Bank.....	100	400	do.....	70¾
22	Bank of Commerce.	105½	50	do.....	s10
10	Commonwealth Bk.	98½	100	do.....	s30
15	O. Life & Trust Co.	98	200	do.....	b10
100	Canton Co.....	23¾	100	do.....	
50	do.....	b30	24	100	do.....
250	do.....		23¾	100	do.....
100	do.....	b60	24	100	do.....
100	do.....	b60	23¾	100	Panama Railroad..
100	do.....	b60	23¾	170	do.....
28	Del. & Hud. Can. Co.	121	400	Ill. Cen. R. R....	b3
18	Pen. Coal Company	95	30	do.....	
40	do.....		93¾	100	do.....
25	do.....		93¾	100	do.....
200	Cumb. Coal Com.	b30	19	100	do.....
300	do.....	s5	19	100	do.....
200	do.....		19¼	200	do.....
1400	N. Y. Central R. R.	91	100	do.....	
170	do.....	s3	90¾	50	do.....
60	do.....	b60	91¾	50	do.....
100	do.....		90¾	100	do.....
700	do.....	b60	91¾	400	do.....
500	do.....	s10	90¾	1200	Clev. & Pitts. R. R.
200	do.....	b10	91	1500	do.....
10	do.....		91	100	do.....
300	Erie Railroad...	b30	59	42	Clev. C. & Cin. R. R.
550	do.....	b10	59	121	Galena & C. R. R.
100	do.....	s30	59¾	350	do.....
200	do.....	s10	59¾	100	do.....
225	do.....		59	400	Clev. & Tol. R. R.
200	do.....	b60	59¾	100	do.....
550	do.....	b60	59¾	100	do.....
1000	do.....	s3	58¾	200	do.....
450	do.....		58¾	780	do.....
200	do.....	s6m	58¾	100	do.....
350	do.....	s60	58¾	182	La Cr. & Mil. R. R.
200	do.....	s3	58¾	100	do.....
100	do.....	b15	58¾	108	do.....
50	do.....	s30	58¾		

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000	Mich. So. S. F. Bs.	80	20	Wisconsin L. S. R..	83
3,000	Gosh. Branch Bs.	80	50	Hudson Riv. R. R..	30
10	Commonwealth Bk.	99	50	do.....	s30
200	Cumb. Coal Co..	s60	19	150	do.....
100	do.....		19¼	300	Reading R.R.....
100	N. Y. Cent. RR.	s60	91	100	do.....
180	do.....		91¼	100	do.....
200	do.....	b60	91½	100	do.....
50	do.....	b31	91¾	600	do.....
50	do.....	b30	91¾	100	do.....
38	do.....		91	50	do.....
200	do.....	b3	91¾	100	Mich. Central R. R.
300	Erie Railroad...	b10	59	100	do.....
600	do.....	s60	58¾	517	M. S. & N. Ia. R. R.
1000	do.....	b60	59¾	400	do.....
350	do.....			50	Panama R. R....
200	do.....	b15	59	50	Illinois Cent. R.
350	do.....	b60	59¾	100	do.....
50	La Cr. & Mil. R. R.	b30	78½	15	Mil. & Miss. R. R..
100	do.....		78¾	15	do.....

FRIDAY, March 6—P. M.

The Steamer *Persia*, from Liverpool Saturday, February 21, arrived at this port at noon today. Her market accounts are three days later than by the *Atlantic*. The Liverpool Cotton Market was not quite so strong, after the heavy sales succeeding the arrival out of the *Persia*. A concession of a sixteenth to an eighth of a penny was necessary to effect sales at the close of the week. Orleans Middlings come quoted at 7⅜d. Selections of American Wheat were still firm, and Indian Corn in good inquiry, as quoted by the previous steamer, but Flour much neglected. The Manchester trade was better. Goods and Yarns were held for an advance, not only on account of the rise in the raw material at Liverpool, but from improved advices from British India, where goods were going off well. German buyers were also in the market. The British Trade returns for the year 1856 show an increased export of Cotton fabrics from the Kingdom, to the value of *seventeen and a half millions of dollars*. The total value of Cotton Goods and Yarns sent abroad is *one hundred and sixty-one millions of dollars*, or £38,284,779. The whole export trade of the Kingdom for the year is beyond precedent. It comes up within less than a million of dollars of the estimate which we ventured to make a few months since on the basis of the returns for the first 8 months of the year. The total is $579,450 000, or £115,890,857, against £95,688,085 in 1855. Nearly every branch of industry shows a large increase—the heaviest being in metal goods, and the next heaviest in cotton. The English Funds continue firm, and for the first time in several weeks, out-door discounts are quoted below the Bank rate. At call money was worth 5 to 6 ₱ cent. The Bank return shows an improvement of $1,400,000 in the Specie reserve. The Continental exchanges are ruling in favor of London, while the demand continues for Silver for China and British India. The French funds have further advanced, and the *Rente* was done as high as 69.30 for money. In regard to American Stocks, the quotations are almost identical with the list by the *Atlantic*. Illinois Central Shares 1 ₱ cent lower.

The business at the Stock Exchange to-day was again quite large, the orders from outside parties being evidently on the increase. The Brokers themselves are becoming more equally divided in opinion as to the immediate prospects of the market, and although at and after the close of the regular dealings at each session, the *Bears* make strong efforts to weaken the general tone, the registered sales to-day are rather above than below the advance established yesterday. The business was even better distributed throughout the official list, and adds up 28,000 shares and about $50,000 in Bonds, the latter mostly in retail parcels. New-York and Erie and Reading were ¼@⅜ ₱ cent. off in the Street after the adjournment of the afternoon Board. New-York Central, 91; Hudson River up 2 ₱ cent. since Wednesday; sales at 30¼ cash; Milwaukee and Mississippi up 1½ ₱ cent., and no stock offered at the close at the advanced bid of 72½; Illinois Centrals largely done at 140@139@138⅝ ₱ cent.; La Crosse and Milwaukee rose ¾ ₱ cent.; Michigan Southern Sinking Fund Bonds in request at 80 ₱ cent.

In Money the inclination is to ease in the discount market, and good paper since the 4th March payments—which were heavy and well met—is in request at 9 ₱ cent. for prime and 10 ₱ cent. for fair lists. On demand loan there is some additional activity to-day, owing to the heavy business doing on the Stock Exchange and the dullness in Foreign Bills, of which the regular banking-houses have now a good supply. An old and leading firm reduced their rate on London to 108¼ this morning, and the quotation for first-class bills is now 108@108¼. The *Persia* brought an additional sum (reported half a million dollars) in Spanish Gold, intended for the Havana market. The Sub-treasury received to-day $117,944, paid $104,140, and held at the close $15,100,474.

The yearly election of Directors for the Paterson and Hudson Road is advertised to take place at Paterson on 30th inst.

IMPORT OF FOREIGN GOODS AT NEW-YORK.

	1856-7. From July 1.	1855-6. From July 1.
July	$25,477,000	$16,240,000
August	23,816,000	16,458,000
September	15,225,000	13,915,000
October	13,731,000	15,551,000
November	14,147,000	11,933,000
December	11,786,000	15,416,000
January	18,120,000	15,524,000
February	24,501,000	15,964,000
Total 8 months	$146,803,000	$121,001,000
Foreign Specie	2,999,000	525,000

As a material error in the footing of last year's total occurred in the above table in part of our edition of yesterday, we re-publish the figures corrected; making the actual increase in the total entries of Foreign Goods, exclusive of Specie, at the port of New-York since July last, as compared with the eight months of the previous fiscal year, $25,802,000.

The Dry Goods Import, for the week, is $1,278,846, against $3,532,502 the week ending March 8, last year. The following is the summary:

CONSUMPTION DIRECT.	Pkgs.	Value.	WAREHOUSES. Pkgs.	Value.	WITHDRAWN. Pkgs.	Value.
Manuf. of Wool.	815	$271,867	56	$23,782	135	$49,324
Manuf. of Cot'n.	1,403	367,470	63	15,815	553	146,325
Manuf. of Silk.	407	327,544	68	38,966	234	80,315
Manuf. of Flax.	704	157,568	65	13,902	330	58,574
Miscellaneous...	404	144,569	49	17,015	529	17,890
Total.....	3,733	$1,169,018	320	$109,338	1,881	$338,428
		109,528				1,169,018
Total entered.....		$1,278,846	Total marketed.			$1,507,456

It will be seen from the following proceedings that the holders of the Canal Debt of Indiana have taken steps to urge upon the Legislature the justice of State relief in the present condition and prospects of the Wabash Canal property, transferred for the security of this debt in 1845. The Canal creditors have appointed Hon. WM. L. DAYTON, of New-Jersey, and Mr. LANIER, of WINSLOW, LANIER & Co., (himself an old and influential resident of Indiana,) as Commissioners to wait upon the Legislature. The fitness, as well as justice of the movement, has been so repeatedly referred to in this column since the young and prosperous State in question has grown so rich and easy in her own finances, that nothing more need be added in publishing the resolutions subjoined, except to say that the condition of the Canal, financially, has become such as to leave no other alternative than this appeal to the State.

At a meeting of holders of the Certificates of Stock in the Wabash and Erie Canal in Indiana, held in the City of New York, on the 12th day of February, 1857, J. F. D. LANIER, Esq., was appointed Chairman, and ALBERT G. ALLEN, Esq., Secretary.

The object of the meeting was to consider the present condition and the future prospects of the Wabash and Erie Canal in Indiana, and the measures which should be adopted by the parties holding Certificates of Stock in said Canal to protect their interests in the same, and obtain such redress from the State of Indiana as the nature of the case requires, in view of all the circumstances.

The following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, By certain acts of the Legislature of the State of Indiana, the Wabash and Erie Canal of said State was pledge for the faithful State in trust as security for the payment of one half of the public debt of the State; and *whereas*, the holders of its bonds agreed to accept of such security, and look to it and its tolls and revenues in payment for the one half of the said public debt, and also to reimburse them for new advances of money required for the completion of the said canal, on the solemn pledge made to the said bondholders by the Legislature, that the tolls, revenues and profits of the said canal, present and future, should remain and be inviolate and in full force until the objects of the said act should be fully accomplished, and also that the operation of the said acts should not be molested or impaired, or arrested or attached by the State of Indiana; and *whereas*, it appears that the business of the canal has been seriously affected, and its tolls and receipts so far paralyzed that they cannot now be relied upon as a source of revenue, and this arises in consequence of the competition of railroads, authorized by the State since the passage of the Public Debt Act, on the 19th January, 1846; therefore,

Resolved, That the State of Indiana having virtually destroyed the security which it had pledged, and on which the

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI.....NO. 1706 NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 9, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

The Secrets of Stock-Jobbing.

How Stock-jobbing Concerns are Puffed into Notice and the Public Swindled.

Morality and Virtue of the New-York Herald.

From the Herald, Feb. 21, 1857.

TO THE PUBLIC.

There is only one editor and proprietor of this journal, and that one is the undersigned, who never had any connection with any stock-jobbing company of any kind, nor has *any other person any control or authority over the columns of the* HERALD except its openly acknowledged editor and proprietor. IT IS UTTERLY FALSE ALSO THAT THE POTOSI LEAD COMPANY, OR ANY OTHER STOCK-JOBBING CONCERN, WAS EVER RECOMMENDED IN ITS EDITORIAL COLUMNS, OR EVEN ITS EXISTENCE KNOWN TO THE UNDERSIGNED.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
Editor and Proprietor.

A Few Stock-jobbing Concerns.

WHAT THE HERALD HAD TO SAY ABOUT PARKER VEIN—PHOENIX COAL—NEW CREEK—GREAT NORTHERN LEAD AND A FEW OTHER STOCK JOBBING CONCERNS WHEN THEY WERE FIRST INVENTED.

NUMBER ONE.

From the Herald, Jan. 4, 1853.

The movement in Phœnix Coal is decided and firm. It has recently advanced quite rapidly, but it has been a long time before the public, and *its merits and resources thoroughly investigated.* Under the new organization it will be steadily developed, and the result is likely to be such as will *satisfy its most sanguine friends.*

There was a small sale to-day of Parker Vein at full prices. The Parker Vein Company possess facilities *superior to those of any other company* for getting its coal away from Baltimore and Alexandria to Eastern and other ports. Its connection with the steamship line which goes into operation in March between New-York, Baltimore, and Alexandria, gives it *advantages of the most important and valuable character.* It has a guarantee that its coal cannot accumulate in Baltimore in the railroad cars, as the steamers are bound to take away the Company's coal first, and then, if necessary, fill up with others. *Other* companies may for a time be subjected to serious inconveniences on this account.

NUMBER TWO.

From the Herald, Jan. 5, 1853.

Cumberland Coal, Parker Vein and new Creek Coal were active and firm. The new Creek Company have just completed negotiations for the purchase of a large tract of land at Locust Point for a coal dépôt. This will give the Company all the ground it will ever require for a coal dépôt, and will enable it to work its veins as extensively as possible.

The stock of the Great Northern Lead Company was put on the books of the Board of Brokers yesterday. The stock is in the hands of some of our largest and shrewdest capitalists who are not compelled to sell. *There is very little doubt but that as soon as the position, prospects and resources of this Company are well known, the stock will command such prices as may induce some of the present holders to realize.*

NUMBER THREE.

From the Herald, Jan. 6.

Parker Vein slightly improved. At the first Board Parker Vein Coal advanced ¼ per cent.

NUMBER FOUR.

From the Herald, Jan. 7.

There was a small sale of Parker Vein at prices current at the first Board. The movements of this Company are attracting a good deal of attention. O. P. JOHNSTON, Esq., one of the directors, has lately purchased for the Company a valuable property in Baltimore for a coal and steamship dépôt. It is esteemed the most desirable wharf-estate in the harbor of Baltimore. The sum paid for this property we understand was $85,000.

The Parker Veif Coal Company have purchased the Caledonian Mines, the Westernport Mines and the Totten and Jackson Estates, located in George's Creek Valley, embracing about 1,200 acres of the fifteen feet vein. We learn that it is the intention of this Company to commence their operations as soon as circumstances will permit, and to carry on their business with spirit and activity. They will place two steamers of over 500 tons each on the route between New-York and Baltimore probably by the beginning of March, and if a sufficient quantity of coal can be delivered at their wharf in this City, they will be prepared to put ten steamers of like tonnage on the line before the 1st of July.

NUMBER FIVE.

From the Herald, Jan. 8, 1853.

At the first Board Parker Vein *advanced* two and a half per cent. At the Second Board Parker Vein Coal Company *advanced* three per cent.

NUMBER SIX.

From the Herald, Jan. 9, 1853.

Mining stocks of all kinds must appreciate as their resources become developed. Coal stocks have lately taken a great start, and extravagant as many o their calculations may now appear, *they will all ultimately be realized.*

The Parker Vein Coal Company has the most desirable wharf estate in the harbor of Baltimore. The *Miners' Journal* says: It is said the Parker Vein Coal Company have purchased the Totten property. If this be so, the Company have probably secured the most valuable piece of coal property in Alleghany County. *Coal stocks are generally good investments, but when their value is based upon such coal land as the Totten, they must command the highest position.*

NUMBER SEVEN.

From the Herald, Jan. 12.

Parker Vein Coal Company advanced 8½ per cent.

NUMBER EIGHT.

From the Herald, Jan. 13.

Parker Vein went up two per cent., an advance of six per cent. since Monday.

NUMBER NINE.

From the Herald, Jan. 14.

Parker Coal Company closed without change today. The amount of stock offering is small and holders feel confident of *its touching par long before the next coal season is over;* one thing is certain, it is in the hands of active, energetic men, who have seldom failed in the accomplishment of any object they have undertaken.

NUMBER TEN.

From the Herald, Jan. 15.

Parker Vein, Phœnix and New-Creek Coal stocks are the *greatest favorites among speculators,* and *cannot be purchased in any quantity without paying a handsome advance on current rates.* At the Second Board there were offers for Parker Vein Coal Company, but no sellers.

NUMBER ELEVEN.

From the Herald, Jan. 17.

The supply of coal from these mines is only limited by the ability of the railroads and canal to get to market.

NUMBER TWELVE.

From the Herald, Jan. 18.

At the First Board, Parker Vein advanced ¾ per cent. It will be seen that all the Coal Stocks are in the ascendency.

NUMBER THIRTEEN.

From the Herald, Jan. 19.

At the First Board, Parker Vein advanced 1¾ per cent. The Bears are hard at work on Phœnix, and for the purpose of depressing prices some one sold a little lot of 5 shares at a decline of several per cent.

NUMBER FOURTEEN.

From the Herald, Jan. 20.

In every statement we find the fullest confirmation that the Westernport section of the Cumberland Coal field has the richest and thickest veins. The Parker Vein and the New-Creek Companies present the same accounts, the former having recently purchased on George's Creek property without which they could never have made themselves what they now are—a *Company of credit and importance.* It is frequently asked why the Phœnix does not send their coal forward. The answer is, they *desire to establish a reputation,* and therefore prefer delay until they are prepared to mine from the 14 feet vein.

NUMBER FIFTEEN.

From the Herald, Jan. 21.

The Parker Vein Coal Company have given notice that they will propose at the meeting of the stockholders, Feb. 7, to increase the capital stock to $2,000,000.

NUMBER SIXTEEN.

From the Herald, Jan. 22.

The movement in Parker Vein, Phœnix, New Creek and all the other Westernport mines is firm. *These are the favorite Coal Companies of that region; and as the coal of that region is known to be superior to all others,* in consequence of its freedom from slate, it follows that for permanent investment the *stocks of these Companies must command better prices.*

NUMBER SEVENTEEN.

From the Herald, Jan. 23.

The Coal Stocks were quite active at full prices.

NUMBER EIGHTEEN.

From the Herald, Jan. 24.

The New Creek Coal Company has completed the purchase of a most eligible dock property at Locust Point, Baltimore. This Company is *vigorously preparing* for an *early supply of coal,* and hope to receive orders about the middle of February.

NUMBER NINETEEN.

From the Herald, Jan. 25.

The most buoyant Stock on the list was Phœnix Coal Company, nearly 3,000 shares having changed hands at an advance on the closing prices of Saturday. *All the Coal Stocks* were in demand and firm at our quotations.

NUMBER TWENTY.

From the Herald, Jan 26.

Parker Vein has been quiet lately, but holders appear by no means anxious to realize, and prices are well maintained at the highest points.

NUMBER TWENTY-ONE.

From the Herald, Jan. 31.

Parker Vein Coal Co. is only occasionally offered in small lots. Holders evidently have no desire to force the stock at the present market value, *having doubtless full confidence in its future productiveness.*

That will do for ONE MONTH. All these puffs are from the *Herald's* Money Article during the single month of January, 1853. While readers are taking breath over it, let them refresh themselves by repersusing the following from the *Herald* of Feb. 21, 1857:

To the Public.

There is only one Editor and Proprietor of this journal, and that one is the undersigned, who never had any connection with any stock-jobbing company of any kind, nor has any other person any control or authority over the columns of the HERALD, except its openly acknowledged Editor and Proprietor. *It is utterly false* also that the Potosi Lead Company, or *any other stock-jobbing concern was ever recommended in its editorial columns, or even its existence known to the undersigned.*

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
Editor and Proprietor.

If our readers have recovered themselves, let us take

ANOTHER PULL AT PARKER VEIN AND KINDRED CONCERNS.

From the Herald, Feb. 3, 1853.

The firmest stocks on the list are Parker Vein and New Creek.

From the Herald, Feb. 5.

Parker Vein and New Creek were firm, little stock offering. There were large sales of Phœnix and Cumberland stocks, principally for cash.

From the Herald, Feb. 9.

All the Coal Stocks were well sustained, and with the exception of Phœnix, were not operated in to a great extent. Phœnix was in demand, and closed with an upward tendency. We learn that several parties who have lately been large sellers are now heavy purchasers for a rise.

From the Herald, Feb. 10.

There were very heavy sales of Phœnix at both Boards and after the close. As we anticipated, the improvement has been rapid and of a decided character.

Very few transactions have been made lately in Parker Vein, *but holders have more confidence than ever in its ultimate value.* The stock was offered at 70 and 66 bid.

From the Herald, Feb. 11.

Parker Vein fell off 4, Phœnix 2. The Coal Stocks appear to labor under the greatest depression, but *the probability is that it is only temporary.*

From the Herald, Feb. 13.

Parker Vein at the First Board went up 5 per cent.

GETTING A LITTLE BLUE!

From the Herald, Feb. 14.

For some time past new stocks have come up like mushrooms, and they are a good deal of the mush room order. *The great mistake is in anticipating immediate results.* The new Coal Stocks of the Cumberland region which have been put upon the market have been inflated largely, and to a moderate extent have been *distributed among outside parties,* at prices ranging all the way up from the lowest to the highest points.

WHISTLING TO KEEP COURAGE UP.

From the Herald, Feb. 16.

Parker Vein advanced 1 per cent., Phœnix Coal improved 1¼.

From the Herald, Feb. 17.

Parker Vein advanced ¾. The sale of Phœnix at 19, seller 12 months, shows that some *sanguine bear* is about.

From the Herald, Feb. 23.

At the First Board Parker advanced 5 per cent.

From the Herald, Feb. 26.

The coal stocks must soon get down so low that speculators will take hold of them again and give them another turn. There is a margin for a fall in Cumberland of more than 90 per cent. from present prices. *It is not worth anything like as much as Parker Vein.*

From the Herald, March 1.

New Creek Coal and Parker Vein were pretty well sustained.

From the Herald, March 5.

Parker Vein advanced ½ per cent. At the Second Board Parker Vein fell off 1¼.

REMONSTRANCE WITH THE BEARS.

From the Herald, March 9.

Sellers are under the impression that Coal Stocks, with perhaps one or two exceptions, will touch points considerably below those now current. *The bears will make a great mistake if they press the market much further.*

MORE WHISTLING.

From the Herald, March 12.

The Superintendent of the New-Creek Coal Company writes that he has discovered a *new vein* of coal of five feet thickness, at a point below the six-feet vein, and that the coal is of the *most superior quality.* The six-feet vein was estimated to contain over 50,000,000 tons of coal, and the favorable location of the new vein will add some 40,000,000 to the supply.

From the Herald, June 22, 1853.

There were large sales of Parker Vein to-day, at the advance both at the first and second Boards. Most of the transactions were for cash. The facilities this Company already possess for doing business *should give its stock a higher value in the market* and will, as soon as its position and prospects are more generally understood.

GETTING DESPERATE—A FINAL APPEAL.

From the Herald, Dec. 26.

Parker Vein will probably be *among the first to improve* when the season for speculation arrives. It is now so much depressed that almost any outsider can carry a hundred or two shares, and many will doubtless try the experiment. One thing is certain, *it can only fall eight per cent to go entirely out of sight,* and the chances for a rise are sufficiently good to warrant small risks for those who have a taste for such things. *The concern has evidently some backbone, which may be strengthened by the application of a proper stimulus.* As for Railroad stocks, *we have not much faith in any of them.*

A Little More Refreshing Coolness.

It is utterly FALSE, *that the Potosi Lead Company,* OR ANY OTHER STOCK-JOBBING CONCERN, *was ever recommended in its editorial columns, or even its existence known to the undersigned.*

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
Editor and Proprietor.

A LITTLE ABOUT POTOSI—HOW THE BUBBLE WAS KEPT ALIVE.

Governors and Ex-Governors, Senators and Ex-Senators, Bank Presidents and Cashiers, *Newspaper Proprietors and Editors,* Railroad Presidents and Contractors LL. D.'s, M. D.'s, D. D.'s, &c. &c., became interested in the Potosi Lead Company as Stockholders. *The bubble was kept alive by the most exaggerated reports from Potosi,* until some of the parties interested visited the mines, when they soon discovered the extent of the fraud.

E. W. HUDSON.

SPECIMENS OF THESE EXAGGERATED REPORTS.

PUFF NUMBER ONE.

From the New York Herald, Oct. 18, 1853.

At the regular Board there were large transactions in Potosi Lead Stock, at an advance of ¼ per cent.

This Company have upwards of *fifteen tons of lead* ready for market, the result of only a *few weeks' working.* It is the intention of the Superintendent to put on a large force at once, which will enable him to turn out immense quantities of mineral.

It is there in enormous deposits, and only requires labor to realize.

PUFF NUMBER TWO.

From the Herald, Oct. 22, 1853.

The mines of the Potosi Lead Company are located in the centre of the immense Galena regions of the West, where *mineral is as plenty as sands on the sea shore.*

PUFF NUMBER THREE.

From the Herald, Oct. 23, 1853.

Potosi Lead sold on 60 days, sellers' option, at prices ruling for cash on Friday. *This stock will take many speculators by storm one of these days.*

PUFF NUMBER FOUR.

From the Herald, Jan. 4, 1854.

The Potosi Lead Mining Company, of Missouri, has declared a dividend of two and a half per cent., payable on the 1st February, proximo, out of the net earnings of the three months ending Dec. 21, 1853.

The success of this Company is the result of *economical and judicious management,* throughout every department, from the start.

The product at present is about eighty pigs of lead, at sixty pounds each, per day. This will be increased as soon as a larger force can be provided for at the mines. *The product of lead is only limited by the number of men employed,* and the Company intend to have ultimately upwards of one thousand miners engaged in deep and shallow diggings.

The Company own eleven hundred acres of mineral lands, upon the most of which lead, averaging about seventy per cent. in richness, can be found within three feet of the surface.

LIBELS OF THE HERALD UPON THE BANKS—RELIABILITY OF ITS FINANCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

From the Herald Nov. 21, 1853.

There will be a meeting of the officers of 47 Banks of this City, to-morrow, at 12 o'clock, to take into consideration *the recent numerous defalcation,* of several of the Wall street institutions. The Banks which have suffered most seriously in this way are as follows:

Merchants' Bank	$260,000
Metropolitan Bank	160,000
Bank of Commerce	80,000
American Exchange Bank	60,000

The clerks of the Bank of Commerce were at work all last Sunday hunting up the items; and the other Banks have, for some time past, been actively engaged in the investigation of their accounts, *to find out if possible where the deficiency is,* or how it is produced.

A FEW REMARKS ON THE ABOVE.

NOT *from the Herald.*

MERCHANTS' BANK, Nov. 23, 1853.

DEAR SIR: In reply to your letter of the 23d, we have to say that there is *no foundation whatever* for the report that you allude to, as regards this institution. Your obedient servants,

JOHN J. PALMER, President.
AUG. E. SILLIMAN, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN BANK, Nov. 23, 1853.

The statement in the *Herald* as to a defalcation of $160,000 in this institution is *utterly without foundation in truth.*

H. MEIGS, JR., Cashier.

BANK OF COMMERCE, Nov. 23.

There is *not the slightest foundation* whatever for the statement.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

EXCHANGE BANK.

The statement is *utterly untrue,* and without any foundation for the report.

D. LEAVITT, President.

THE HERALD GOING BACK TO FANCY STOCKS—MISCELLANEOUS PUFFS OF MINING STOCK-JOBBING CONCERNS.

From the Herald, June 24, 1853.

There was a small sale of M'Culloch Gold and Copper stock at 5½ ₱ cent. We have several letters direct from the mines, giving some very important and interesting information relative to the position and prospects of the Company's mining operations.

A PRETTY SWEEPING PUFF.

From the Herald, June 28, 1853.

Parker Vein closed firm.

Several letters are in town from the *M'Culloch Gold Mine,* speaking in glowing terms of the richness and extent of ore presented. Those who have visited the mines from this City have returned perfectly convinced that *there is not another mine like it on this side of the Atlantic.* There are plenty of buyers, but few sellers of the stock.

We have received a prospectus of the *Dollyhyde Copper Mine* of Maryland. After a careful examination of its statements and representations, we have arrived at the conclusion that *it is one of the most favorable projects which has for a long time been presented.*

BOOSTING A BUNDLE OF COPPER STOCK.

From the Herald, June 29, 1853.

Of the new copper stocks now in the market, the most prominent are the North Carolina, Manassee, McCulloch, and the Dolly Hyde. *Each is well managed, possesses extraordinary richness and extent of ore, and each must ultimately be immensely productive.* So far as supplies of copper are concerned, these companies will turn out more of the raw material than all the other Copper Companies in the country combined. *There probably never will be a more favorable time to take hold of these concerns than the present, and those who wish to realize the greatest profit on the smallest investment, either in the shape of premiums or dividends, should avail themselves of the opportunities* now presenting themselves in mining stocks. The Companies we have named above will stand any reverse in financial affairs; *no revulsion, however severe or wide-spread,* could do more than temporarily affect them unfavorably. Engaged in the production of a material absolutely necessary in the operations of commerce, their prosperity and productiveness cannot be otherwise than of the *most permanent character.*

ANOTHER LIFT FOR FANCY STOCKS IN GENERAL—WINDING UP FOR 1853.

From the Herald Dec. 30, 1853.

There were very large sales of New-Jersey Zinc today, larger than we have noticed ever before in one day. The Company will no doubt make a dividend some time in January, but we have not heard the rate per cent. If one-half that is said of the Company be true, *it is cheap stock at present prices.*

We notice sales of *Potosi Lead,* at 5¼; Gold Hill, at 2½; North Carolina, 4½. *These are all first-class mining stocks, and will feel the first effect of any speculative movement in the market generally.* We have an impression that *purchasers of almost any fancy stock* on the list, on time, at 60 days and upwards, will pay a profit.

This will do for the year of our Lord 1853. The extracts already given bring into bold relief not only the general affection cherished by the *Herald* for Fancy Stocks, and the issues of the most swindling concerns ever palmed off by wholesale puffery upon the public, but also the cool, imperturbable, inimitable mendacity of the following card:

TO THE PUBLIC.

There is only one Editor and Proprietor of this journal, and that one is the undersigned, who never had any connection with any stock-jobbing company of any kind, nor has any other person any control or authority over the columns of the *Herald,* except its openly acknowledged Editor and Proprietor. *It is utterly false* also that the *Potosi Lead Company, or any other stock-jobbing concern,* was *ever recommended* in its editorial columns, or even its existence known to the undersigned.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
Editor and Proprietor.

The explorations for the remainder of 1853, as well as for 1852, 1854, 1855 and 1856 will be prosecuted at our leisure.

ARRIVAL OF THE CAHAWBA.

LATER FROM HAVANA.

VERY INTERESTING FROM CENTRAL AMERICA.

WAR MOVEMENTS IN COSTA RICA.

Contemplated Union of Costa Rica and Southern Nicaragua.

The Spanish-American League against Fillibusterism.

IMPORTANT DEVELOPMENTS.

President Mora on Walker's Prospects.

How the Expedition Against the San Juan River was Organized.

Expose of the Costa Rican Plan of Future Operations.

The United States Mail Steamer *Cahawba,* J. D. BULLOCK, commander, from New-Orleans *vid* Havana, arrived at this port on Saturday morning, having left Havana on the 2d inst.

There is nothing new stirring at Havana.

The sugar sales have been heavy at firm prices; the stock in market amounted to 95,000 boxes. The shipments have been heavy from all the Northern ports of the island.

Exchange has declined. London, 5@5¼ premium; New-York and Northern cities, 5¾@6 discount. Freights to Europe have improved; to the United States still good, but not rapid.

The English man-of-war *Eurylius* arrived on the 1st. All well on board.

The *Cahawba* encountered strong gales on her passage home.

During the week ending the 2d inst., over eleven hundred Asiatics for Cuban labor had been received. Of the embarkations, 311 died on the way, of which 290 were on board of the Peruvian bark *Cora.*

In consequence of the failure of the corn crop, the Junta de Fomento had presented an urgent memorial to the Government, asking that the duties on imported corn may be suspended temporarily, in order to prevent suffering among the lower classes for food. The memorial had been favorably received by the Intendant and the Captain-General, but no action had yet been taken on it.

The *Prensa* announces that a great many families were preparing to visit the United States and Europe early in the coming Spring and Summer.

The following, received by the *Cahawba,* from our special correspondent at San José, Costa Rica, will be found to contain important information respecting recent events in Central America, and prospects for the future:

Special Correspondence from Costa Rica.

SAN JOSE, C. R., Monday, Feb. 2, 1857.

WAR MOVEMENTS IN COSTA RICA.

This letter goes to Panama by the steamer *Columbus,* which touches regularly at Punta Arenas de Costa Rica, the principal seaport of this industrious and enterprising little State. From San José to Punta Arenas is a journey of three days, and from thence, by the way of Panama to New-York, twenty days. Nothing later of importance from this point will go to you from San Juan del Norte, except accounts of the movements on the lower river. Costa Rica continues, and will remain, in full possession of the Transit steamers, and a fresh levy of one thousand men has been ordered by President MORA, to strengthen the allies in Nicaragua, and relieve a portion of the garrisons on the San Juan. The force upon that river is considered ample against any effort of the fillibusters. Two battles have been recently fought near Rivas, HENNINGSEN and WALKER commanding. CANAS brought his men against the fillibusters at Obraje, five miles above Rivas, and defeated them with about an equal loss on both sides. Their entire force did not exceed four hundred, and is by this time reduced still further by wounds and sickness. I do not think that HENNINGSEN has now more than three hundred men at his disposal. Forty or fifty have deserted to Costa Rica, and are well treated here. Some twenty or more propose to take passage on the *Columbus* for Panama.

PRESIDENT MORA—THE COSTA RICAN LOAN.

I have had daily conversations with President MORA during the past week, and he assures me of the continued favorable disposition of his countrymen toward the American Government. He wishes to effect a loan in the United States of one million dollars for Costa Rica; but I presume a portion of the money will go toward the assistance of Nicaragua, which is in great straits, her finances and Government having been entirely disorganized by the fillibuster revolution.

UNION OF SPANISH-AMERICAN STATES—PERU—NICARAGUA TO BE DIVIDED.

The Peruvian Minister is in San José, and assures President MORA, by dispatches from his Government, that Peru has voted a loan to Costa Rica of $200,000, which will be sent on immediately. The wealthy citizens of Costa Rica have come forward with their money to the amount of about one hundred thousand; so that there is a good prospect for abundant supplies of money for the war. The people and the Government are highly satisfied with the present state of affairs and their prospects for the future. There is a gentleman here, a Mr. YOUNGE, who is in weekly communication, by courier, with Nicaragua, and he assures me that the people of that State have so far forgotten their old jealousy of Costa Rica as to wish now to be united with her under one Government. *The whole of Nicaragua south of Managua, with Rivas for its capital, volunteers to come under the same flag with Costa Rica,* which will give Costa Rica the entire control of the Transit route. You are probably aware that a greater jealousy has hitherto existed between Southern and Northern Nicaragua than between any two of the Central American States. If this union takes place between Southern Nicaragua and Costa Rica, it will probably become an effectual guarantee against internal revolution. The interests of San José and Rivas are almost identical, and both have been accustomed to use the same channels of commerce.

The great Spanish-American league is spoken of with enthusiasm in Costa Rica; because, I suppose, it is intended to make the capital of that State the place of reunion for a General Congress. Peru is strongly in favor of this movement, and will give to it all the assistance in her power.

As soon as the war is at an end, and WALKER and his men driven out of the country, negotiations will be commenced in New-York, and, if necessary, in England, for the opening of the Transit line. A new company is proposed, and the dispatches for the completion of this business go forward in the same mail with this present communication.

VALUE OF THE NICARAGUA TRANSIT.

I am much pleased with the character and behavior of President MORA. He is affable, attentive to business, and being himself very wealthy, is not liable to ordinary temptations which might impair the quality of his patriotism. The *entente cordiale* between himself and President RIVAS, of Nicaragua, is complete. RIVAS has placed implicit confidence in MORA's management, and has consented, for himself and the allies, in form, to a readjustment of the boundary between the two States. The Transit property, steamers, &c., is held in trust by Costa Rica as prizes of war for the new Company,—whoever they may be,—who may see fit hereafter to purchase it. Great indignation is expressed by the Costa Rican Government and people, against the old managers of the Transit in California and New York; and if any one of them purchase the line, they will have to give heavy bonds for their good behavior, beside receiving the sanction and guaranty of the United States and of great Britain. In Costa Rica, the difference between a fillibuster and an American citizen is well understood and appreciated, and a favorable opportunity will be offered, on the cessation of the war, for the merchants and manufacturers of the United States to secure some portion, or perhaps the whole, of the Central American trade; which must eventually centre upon Greytown. The accessible portion of that trade, exclusive of the coffee business of Costa Rica, is between two and three millions annually, in times of peace.

OPINIONS IN REGARD TO WALKER.

Having been an attentive observer of the progress of affairs in this part of the continent during the past year, I am able to lay before your readers the views of reasonable and intelligent men, in Central America, in regard to WALKER and his expedition. I am aware that a great deal of enthusiasm for the movement was at one time manifested in the United States; and if what I say still runs counter to that enthusiasm, it will do no harm to let your readers know what is thought and said by those who have been near the centre of operations, and are therefore better able to give a correct opinion of the spirit and principles of the war, and the real character of its conductors.

The better class of Costa Ricans are fluent talkers, and many of them,—such as General CANAS and President MORA,—well informed in regard to the United States. They have good political ideas, more liberal than those of some whom I have met at home.

"I believe," said President MORA, in the course of an animated discussion on the character of our Government, "I believe I understand the character and disposition of your countrymen. At Rivas, last year, I saw them fight more like demons than men. We had, you know, more than two thousand Costa Ricans against some seven hundred of the fillibusters. Two-thirds of the Americans could not fight at all, they were exhausted with the march, but the two hundred that were able were two hundred devils! A little handful of them rushed upon my cannon and turned it against me. It was bravely done." Or, to quote his own words, as I remember them:

"*Unos cuantos bravos se precipitan sobre mis cañones con gritos de diablos, y los volveó contra mis soldados. Cosa magnifico! Estos Americanos pelean como demonios!*"

"I admire *los Americanos,* they are gallant men, and would be powerful friends, but we are too many for them here, and the climate kills them. Ah! that is it, the dreadful climate of Nicaragua! Do you know, Señor, I lost a thousand of my brave Costa Ricans by that devil of a climate!"

I remarked that I thought it a great error of MUNOZ and CASTILLON, the leaders of the northern Nicaraguan party, to have called in the aid of Americans. "No," replied MORA, "it was not an error to invite Americans into the country; we are doing that now, and we shall continue to do it. There is a necessity for the Americans to come to us, and for us to receive them." The President then informed me that some years ago, before the settlement of their revolutionary difficulties in Costa Rica, a party of the better class had proposed to seize and imprison all the Americans in Costa Rica. "*For then,*" *said they,* "*the Government of the United States will send ships-of-war and take possession of Costa Rica; and she will be governed well by the Americans. Trade will flourish, all men will enjoy equal rights, and there will be no more revolutions.*"

The President spoke harshly of WALKER, as a man of "cold blood, (*hombre de sangre frio*) and very ignorant of war and government." He described the majority of the the fillibusters ("*gente commun de los filibusteros*") as a mixed rabble of Germans, Irish and Americans, badly organized and worse commanded; but excepted somewhat in favor of the Americans, who, he said, were too good men to be so engaged. He assured me that all prisoners would be kindly treated, except two or three robbers and murderers, known to be such, who were assistants in WALKER's commissary department, "*departmento de hacienda.*"

"Since the advent of WALKER," continued the President, "it is our estimate that 7,000 fillibusters have entered Nicaragua, of whom not 500 remain. Some 500 have gone back to their homes, the rest have perished of disease or in battle." * * * *

"Since the usurpation of the supreme power by WALKER, last mid-summer," of which I will presently relate an anecdote, "he has been driven from all his positions, his followers destroyed to a mere remnant, and himself outlawed by the laws of this country and the opinion of his own." How do you know, I interrupted, that Walker is not supported by the Government of the United States? "Ah!" replied the President, "I *know* that the people of the United States are not *fillibusters,* whatever may be said to the contrary. I have good assurances of the fact."

ANECDOTE OF WALKER.

And now for my anecdote, which I give you as it came at second-hand. You will remember that the last campaign began about the middle of last summer. President Rivas and his officers visited the Commander-in-Chief at his quarters. They found him alone. The conversation took place in Spanish, which WALKER used with some difficulty. Only one American but WALKER witnessed the interview, standing in the door of the ante-room. "The country," said President RIVAS, "is destroyed. You are seizing all the power of the Government, and filling the offices of State with men who have no knowledge of our language or our laws. We cannot allow the confiscation of estates. It only makes enemies. Peace, with such a policy, is impossible. You are no longer needed here. Your presence is hurtful to us. The power which employed you and enlisted you in our cause can as well unmake you. It is necessary, Señor General, you should leave us, and disband the army."

"Pay my soldiers," fiercely responded Walker.

"I will pay them to the full demand," was the reply; "but you must leave the country. They shall be paid, (*cada uno sera pagado,*") he added, with emphasis, "but every hostile American must depart at once."

The face of the American darkened, and an expression of indescribable fierceness came over it. He drew his revolver, advanced a step, and, shaking it slowly in the face of the President, replied, "I REMAIN AND I GOVERN, SIR."

This was the last interview between the two leaders, and may be dated as the moment of WALKER's assumption of the supreme power and the beginning of the second war.

UNION OF THE NICARAGUANS AGAINST WALKER.

The recognition of the RIVAS Government, through its Minister, Padre VIJIL, was an event of great importance for President RIVAS himself, but proved to be of very little benefit to WALKER. WALKER's assumption of the supreme power deprived him of the advantage, while it left President RIVAS in the full enjoyment of it. All the Central American States have recognized the latter, and at no time was the stability of his administration greater than at present.

Immediately upon WALKER's usurpation and forced election, the people of Nicaragua began to organize themselves for a long and bloody war; and, as early as the month of October, the entire population had secretly or openly revolted. WALKER's managers confiscated the estates of the rebels as fast as their nominal treason was detected, until at length almost the entire property of the natives was declared confiscated, the hostility of the nation confirmed, and its opposition organized, in a manner which left no doubts as to the ulterior results. During this period, from October to December, I passed through various parts of Nicaragua garrisoned by the Americans, and found but very few whose opinion differed from my own. Even the common soldiers seemed to have a clear perception of the results.

In my conversation with intelligent natives, I never heard one of them offer any apology for their attitude of hostility toward WALKER, nor indeed was any such apology required. These people had a right, as we have, to oppose the violent overthrow of their Government and the introduction of a foreign rule. They have occupied the soil of Central America for nearly three centuries, under governments always organic and civilized. Property has been respected, wealth accumulated, a profitable commerce maintained, the soil cultivated, cities built, the institution of marriage respected, and a degree of political freedom attained, not quite equal, indeed, to that of the "psalm-singing Yankees"—as we are styled by Mr. WALKER, in Gobiouria correspondence—but still much in advance of all other nations except our own.

MORALITY OF FILLIBUSTERISM.

When we have said all we can to excuse it, the fillibusterism of WALKER was a proceeding of unparalleled violence, and if ever the Government of the United States were called upon to protect their own innocent citizens, who have perished by hundreds in Nicaragua because of WALKER's refusing to grant them passports,—if ever that Government was called upon to suppress robbery and piracy, and to establish peace and safety for one of the great channels of American commerce—if ever to assert the right of a free people to defend themselves against foreign aggression—they are called upon, required and expected, to suppress and prevent, once and forever, the organization, and above all, the export in American vessels, of fillibuster expeditions.

The violence committed against American citizens in Virgin Bay by the Costa Rican army, when they first entered that place, have been freely discussed by myself and President MORA. He does not deny any of the facts, and offers no palliation or excuse for their atrocity; but he argues that it was the result of ignorance on the part of his officers, who believed at that time that all Americans were fillibusters. "Since then," says the President, "we have learned better." "On my passage to Rivas," he says, "and on my return with the remnant of the army, you kindly find no violences were committed against your citizens, except those who had carried arms in the fillibuster army. Your Government understands this, and does not disapprove of my conduct. Perhaps you are not aware that WALKER's men carried the American flag, the flag of your nation, on their steamers, and under that flag made war upon our people. Nor did your Minister, Señor WHEELER, fail to identify himself with WALKER, though I am well aware that he did not do so with the consent of his own Government. Gen. WALKER and Señor WHEELER were neighbors in Granada. It was the custom of Señor WHEELER to visit Gen. WALKER in the morning, and Gen. WALKER returned these visits in the evening, and this was a daily practice for a long time." I replied that I was well aware of the fact, and had myself observed it, not without surprise. "Very well, then," continued the President, "did you not understand from this a diplomatic arrangement? Did it not appear to you that Señor WHEELER, who is a very weak man, was made a tool and a cover by Gen. WALKER, to give dignity to his usurpation, and make it appear as though he were himself a representative of the American people, and acting in their behalf? * * *

We are deeply sensible of our own deficiencies. We look to nations who are more advanced than ourselves to improve our civilization and give us all the aid which is possible; but we do not wish to be treated as slaves, our estates confiscated, our laws and customs contemned and trampled on. In Nicaragua, where the negro blood is largely mixed with the native and Spanish, it was highly impolitic to attempt the re-establishment of Negro Slavery. While we venerate the people of the United States and admire their institutions, we do not wish them to force Slavery upon us, if we do not like it. In Costa Rica every man is an owner of land and an independent voter. Our people are not equal to yours, but you see they are making very good soldiers. CANAS has beaten Gen. HENNINGSEN at St. George and Obraje, and he will destroy him. My Costa Ricans are fighting for their land, their lives, for everything that they love and enjoy: of course they will fight well. We have longed to unite into a political fellowship with the United States, but if we join you, it must be on equal and respectable terms."

RIVALRY BETWEEN EASTERN AND WESTERN NICARAGUA.

The origin of the revolution in Nicaragua, which led to the importation of American mercenaries by the weaker party, arose from a commercial and political rivalry existing between the merchants of Granada on Lake Nicaragua, who represented the Atlantic trade, and those of Leon on the Pacific, who represented the Western trade. Each of these wished to control the customs, excise and official influence of the entire State. Neither was powerful enough to hold the balance. Since the destruction of Granada by HENNINGSEN and ECCLES, it is proposed to make Rivas the political and commercial centre of Eastern and Southern Nicaragua. Rivas is but nine miles from the Transit Road, and is the natural centre of the Hide, Indigo, Sugar and Corn trade of the Lake departments. The project of Gen. MORA is to pass the whole of this business, together with the Coffee and Hides of Costa Rica, by the steamers of the San Juan River to Greytown, and thence to New-York. This, he thinks, can be effected by a proper organization of the Transit Company. His views appear to me sound and practical. I am not so confident as to what he asserts regarding the trade of the Pacific coast. If, however, the freights of the Transit Company are brought so low as to enable the merchants of Guatemala and Realejo to pass their goods to Greytown and thence to New-York, instead of sending them, as now, around Cape Horn, the most sanguine hopes of President MORA and his friends will be realized. He has promised to furnish me with statistical details to establish what he asserts in regard to the Pacific trade.

RAPID DESTRUCTION OF THE FILLIBUSTERS.

I learned here, for the first time, that before the advent of WALKER, Americans had been employed on both sides in the Nicaraguan revolution. Among these was the famous General HORNSBY, now in New-Orleans, who, it appears, was in the service of the Leon faction under MUNOS and CASTILLON. He quitted the army of WALKER in disgust, his eminent services having been somewhat coldly acknowledged. President MORA speaks highly of the courage and gallantry of General HORNSBY.

During my residence in Granada, Virgin Bay, and other parts of Nicaragua, I became satisfied that the same causes which have destroyed our citizens, detained as prisoners by WALKER and the military freebooters in his service, must continue to prevail, and that all attempts to colonize the low lands of these tropical regions by masses of military adventurers, or laborious immigrants, must end in their destruction. To attempt a permanent conquest, by bands of freebooters, is a still grosser absurdity. The average life of the military adventurer is not over *three months,* and of this time sickness will prevent his giving more than *thirty days service.* To maintain an army of 600 thousand efficient men, requires a steady immigration of between four and five hundred a month. An army of double that strength would require a larger immigration *pro rata,* for the more men there are, the more food, attention, and care they require. Garrison duty destroys as rapidly as active service.

TREATMENT OF PRISONERS.

The plan of General CANAS, the commander of the Costa Rican army, has been and still is to maintain a desultory warfare, allowing fever and starvation to do the principal part of the work. By the last advices from the seat of war, "the army under HENNINGSEN and WALKER, reduced to about 400 efficient men, encumbered with a train of sick and wounded," were fallen to a condition of extreme misery and disorganization; the entire body 550 in all——sick, wounded, women and children—subjected to the unmitigated horrors of a camp life in the tropics

than any I have yet heard of on the part of WALKER or his officers.

HIPP'S POINT.

The news of LOCKRIDGE'S attack against Hipp's Point reached here four days after the event, which will serve to show you how rapid the communication is. Men leave here daily with loads of provisions for Hipp's Point, San Carlos and Castillo. Roads have been cut out, and a daily communication established. Indeed, the heavy rains that fall on the Serapiqui at all seasons of the year have bred sickness in the garrison at Hipp's Point. To supply the loss, the sick are constantly relieved by new recruits. LOCKRIDGE is reported here to have lost seventy men in the attempt, but I believe the number is greatly exaggerated. Thirty killed and wounded would be nearer the truth.

My old friend Major DUESENBURY is reported among the killed at Obraje. I hope this may not be true, if only for the sake of his excellent wife, who has shared all his hardships in Nicaragua since April last.

THE ORGANIZATION OF THE EXPEDITION AGAINST THE RIVER SAN JUAN.

For a time after my arrival here a general gloom pervaded Costa Rica. This was soon changed into excitement by the arrival from Panama, on the 25th of November last, of a Mr. WEBSTER, accompanied by a countryman of mine named SPENCER. These two persons were immediately closeted with the President, whose usual urbanity was now changed into decided obsequiousness. SPENCER took his departure a few hours after his arrival; but everything was conducted so secretly we could only conjecture that some movement was intended against the positions on the river San Juan. WEBSTER remained in San José, and was continually closeted with the President. Movements were made in the military department for a secret expedition. So perfect was the management, the full extent of which who came pouring in from the vicinity of Orotina could form no idea of their destination. In three weeks' time the facts came out. All the steamers had been taken on Lake Nicaragua and the San Juan. Immediately on the return of SPENCER with the news, WEBSTER gave a grand dinner to the President and dignitaries of San José.

Captain CANTY, afterwards promoted for his services to the rank of Colonel, was the officer who conducted the rafts down the river San José with three hundred men to surprise Hipp's Point. SPENCER was the chief officer, and managed the practical details of the expedition. Colonel BARRILIER, a French Zouave, and Captain CANTY, led one of the storming parties at Hipp's Point. Colonel JOAQUIN FERNANDEZ was the general commander of the expedition, and took possession of the boats in the name of the government of Costa Rica. The second storming party of sixty men was led by SPENCER and FERNANDEZ. The name of Colonel MAXIMUM BLANCO ought also to be mentioned among the most efficient officers of the expedition.

The garrison, forty in number, were taken completely by surprise, and yielded after a short struggle. You may remember that when Captain JOHN M. BALDWIN commanded here last Spring, he went up the Serapiqui and recruited two hundred Costa Ricans. BALDWIN soon after transmitted to WALKER a plan of the river, with hints for a campaign against Costa Rica, of which Serapique and San Juan del Sur were to be the *points de appui*. BALDWIN was soon after removed from the army to a civil *sinecure*. It was he who transferred the American women and children from massacre in the night attack at Ometepe. WALKER would take no advice in those days, and was jealous of all good officers. More than half of LOCKRIDGE'S men have already fallen sick, or have died of the marsh fever. The great Lord NELSON, when a young man, was part of a well-appointed British force who attempted to penetrate Nicaragua by the San Juan River. Their success was only partial. LOCKRIDGE, with a handful of men, miserably furnished, was, of course, repulsed. The facilities for defence against an army of invasion attempting the San Juan, are the greatest that could be desired, and as it is the intention of Costa Rica to keep up her present fortification on the river after this, we may consider that door as permanently closed against fillibusterism. There was a kind of poetical justice in the loss of Hipp's Point by WALKER, the river San Juan having been, until then, the spiked door of the recruiting trap, through which so many thousands of miserable men have been decoyed, and few of which so few have been able to return.

MAJOR H. K. ROGERS.

I have a letter from Panama which arrived here by the *Columbus*. It informs me that my old acquaintance, Maj. H.K. ROGERS, who played the part of Secretary of Hacienda and general confidentor for WALKER, had taken passage up from Panama, in an open boat, for San San Juan del Sur, intending to rejoin WALKER, from whom he was accidentally separated by the seizure of the river boats, which happened while he was at Greytown, looking after supplies. If he lands here he will be roughly treated, as he was been the principal adviser in all the violences committed against property in Nicaragua, and it was he and his party who were most active in the sack and burning of Granada. SPENCER and his men were floating down the little San Carlos River on rafts, when the steamer passed down with ROGERS and RUDLER on board. ROGERS was probably in liquor, as usual, or he would have seen the rafts and defeated SPENCER'S enterprize. Here was another example of retributive justice.

PROBABLE FATE OF WALKER.

I questioned MORA and his friends very closely as to their intentions should WALKER fall into their hands. They avoided giving any positive opinion, but seemed to believe that the Nicaraguans and Guatemalans would retaliate cruelly upon him for the deaths of CORRAL and SALAZAR. Others, however, will be implicated—President RIVAS himself, for instance, in the condemnation of CORRAL, and the Padre VIJIL in that of SALAZAR. I have been informed that the Padre did not exert all the influence he might have used on the last occasion.

Had the seizure of the San Juan river boats been made by any but an American, I should have been much annoyed; but it has been sensibly beneficial to the character and prestige of our countrymen here, that the greatest service ever rendered to Costa Rica was by an American citizen. It is much for the glory of our name, and has produced a counteraction in our favor which I feel sensibly in my intercourse with the natives. The Henningsens and Natzmers have been beaten by a Yankee desperado.

THE COSTA RICAN ARMY.

Great improvements have been made in the organization of the Costa Rican armies. The Minié musket and rifle are extensively introduced, and the troops taught "*to shoot low.*" After the two battles of the Transit road, the majority of the Americans were found by the surgeons to have been wounded in the body and legs. A Costa Rican huntsman, killed a great number of Americans at RIVAS. The Central Americans have discovered the secret of our weakness in this country, having learned to wait patiently upon the masterly generalship of their ally the marsh fever, whose rapid advances sweep off, each month, one-fourth of the pale battalions of the invader. The lesser strategy of defensive war, to starve, terrify, annoy, deceive, to cut off stragglers, interrupt communications, and make night attacks—drawing from the invader his hope and confidence—all this has at length become familiar to them, and I do not now believe that there is a single intelligent native who thinks that the conquest of Central America is possible, even by armies well appointed and provisioned, much less by the ragged and half starved men who trail a musket or rifle after a HENNINGSEN or a WALKER.

THE TRANSIT.

The Central American league is completed, and will endure as long as there is any fear of invasion from abroad. Nations who are able to carry on intestine wars for years among themselves, are perhaps the better qualified by such bitter experiences to unite against a common enemy. They may be conquered by large and well-appointed armies, but they will nevertheless maintain a guerrilla war, and persist in it. It seems to me very questionable, whether we have a right to destroy the entire male population, and confiscate all the property of a people who have never offended us, but on the contrary have always cultivated our friendship and asked for our protection from THEIR, at least, very excusable fault on their part, i. e. the refusal to be as difficult as possible for us to accomplish.

"Every American who comes into Nicaragua," said a brother officer of WALKER'S army to me, "kills three men, and himself and two natives." Not less than fifteen thousand native in Nicaragua and Costa Rica, must have perished from causes chiefly generated by the war. This American loss has been less than half as great, and hardly there were only seven thousand of them in all! Of these, six, at least, have fallen. The destruction of property has been proportionate. The entire cost of WALKER'S expedition cannot fall far short of three millions of dollars, of which two millions, in food and property, has been taken from Nicaragua. The rest comes from the United States. We are somewhat curious to learn whether this amount sacrificed by

Messrs. MORGAN and GARRISON to secure the Transit Line for themselves, is equal to the loss of the old Accessory Transit Company. The total of both must be at least one million of dollars. A property thus contended for by millionaires, with armies, and vessels of war, and steamers, furnished at private cost, must be of immense value; both as a direct and legitimate source of profit, and as a grand machinery for the stock exchange. President MORA tells me that the profits of the Transit Line have been enormous, but that they have been entirely absorbed by a few men, (whom he named,) and that the general stockholder has been invariably cheated by the management. It is impossible to attribute this result to any cause but the character of the men employed as managers. They have all accumulated fortunes.

FILLIBUSTERISM PROBABLY A DEPARTMENT OF STOCK-JOBBING.

You will be interested to know that the exclusive right of the Nicaraguan and Costa Rican Transits has been negotiated with the Government of Costa Rica and Nicaragua by W. R C. WEBSTER, his eminent services in the military management and planning of the expedition having given him a preference over all competitors. He left Costa Rica for Panama early in January, having the good wishes of the State with him.

President MORA regards the Walker concern in the light of an affair principally of Transit and Steamship Companies. I, however, am well informed of all the particulars of the Walker expedition from its first conception to the present time. I have repeatedly conversed with nearly all the principal agents in the affair, and they assure me that it originated in the brains of a few adventurous persons in California. HORNSBY, COLE, (of California,) and others, I am told, were in Nicaragua long before WALKER, and it was through COLE that his invitation and his powers over the Transit Company were secured to him. C. K. GARRISON managed the California business of the line and VANDERBILT the New-York business. I found it impossible to convince MORA that VANDERBILT and GARRISON were not the original fillibusters, and WALKER and HENNIGSEN were employes. "*Ninguna cosa hay que los hombres no pueden hacer por el dinero,*" he would reply to me, in Costa Rican *patois*. There is nothing that men will not do for money. These people are all traders, merchants or producers for the market, and their views of American enterprise are based upon their own natural predilections. By the next mail I shall advise you further.

SANTIAGO.

IMPORTANT FROM KANSAS.

THE NEW CENSUS BILL.

GOV. GEARY'S VETO.

PASSAGE OF THE BILL OVER THE VETO.

A Constitutional Convention Ordered.

The Constitution Not to be Submitted to the People of the Territory.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

LECOMPTON, Saturday, Feb. 21, 1857.

Day before yesterday, after mature consideration, Gov. GEARY returned to the Territorial Legislature, *without his approval*, the bill to provide for taking the census of the Territory and for calling a Constitutional Convention. The Governor bases his objections to the bill on the ground that it is intended to take effect as the act of the Legislature only, without reference to the people of the Territory—the bill making no provision for submitting the Constitution, when framed, to the approval of the people. The Legislature, however, has passed the bill over the Governor's veto.

THE CENSUS BILL.

The bill is entitled as follows:

"TERRITORY OF KANSAS.—An act to provide for the taking of a census and election for delegates to convention. Introduced by Mr. ——. Ordered to be printed, Jan. 29, 1857;

Be it enacted by the Governor and the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Kansas."

The following is a full abstract of its provisions:

SEC. 1. Requires the Sheriffs of the several counties in the Territory, between March 1 and April 1, 1857, to make an enumeration of all the free male inhabitants, citizens of the United States, over 21 years of age, and all other white persons actually residing within their respective counties; each Sheriff to have power to appoint deputies, not to exceed one in each municipal township.

SEC. 2. In case of a vacancy in the office of Sheriff, the duty devolves upon the judge of the Probate Court in the same county; and in case both the offices of the Sheriff and Probate Judge shall be vacant, the Governor is empowered to appoint some resident of the county.

SEC. 3. A complete list of all the qualified voters in each county to be filed on or before the 10th of April next, in the office of the Probate Judge.

SEC. 4. The Probate Judge, upon receiving such return, is to cause a copy of such list of qualified voters to be publicly posted in three places in each election precinct.

SEC. 5. From the time of receiving these returns, the Probate Judge is to remain in session each day, Sundays excepted, until May 1, to inspect the returns, determine all disputed questions, and decide upon matters of fact; having power to administer oaths and compel the attendance of witnesses.

SEC. 6. After correction and revision, copies of the lists to be forwarded to the Governor and the Secretary of the Territory; the Governor being then required to cause copies, classified into election precincts, to be printed and distributed generally among the inhabitants of the Territory; one copy to be deposited with the Clerk of each Court of Record or Probate Judge; one copy delivered to each Judge of the Election; and at least three copies posted at each place of voting.

SEC. 7—Makes it the duty of the Governor and Secretary of the Territory, so soon as the census shall be completed and the returns made, to make an apportionment of the members for a convention, among the different counties and election districts in said Territory; the apportionment to be made in the following manner: The whole number of legal voters shall be divided by sixty, and the product of such division, rejecting any fraction of a unit, shall be the ratio or rule of apportionment of members among the several counties or election districts; and if any county or election district shall not have a number of legal voters thus ascertained equal to the ratio, it shall be attached to some adjoining county or district, and thus form a representative district; the number of said voters in each county or district shall then be divided by the ratio, and the product shall be the number of representatives apportioned to such county or district, provided that the loss in the number of members, caused by the fractions remaining in the several counties in the division of the legal voters thereof, shall be compensated by assigning to so many counties or districts as have the largest fractions an additional member for its fraction as may be necessary to make the whole number of representatives sixty.

SEC. 8. An election for members of a Constitutional Convention to be held on the third Monday of June next; no person to be permitted to vote at such election unless his name shall appear upon such corrected list.

SEC. 9. Three Judges of Election to be appointed, and ten days' notice to be given.

SEC. 10. Prescribes the usual regulations regarding the administration of the oath to Judges and Clerks of Election.

SEC. 11. Declares the qualifications of a voter; every *bona fide* inhabitant of the Territory of Kansas on the third Monday of June, 1857, being a citizen of the United States over the age of twenty-one years, and who shall have resided three months next before said election in the county in which he offers to vote, and no other person, whatever, shall be entitled to vote at said election; and any person qualified as a voter may be a delegate to said convention, and no others.

SEC. 12. All persons authorized to take the census to have power to administer oaths and examine persons.

SEC 13. Punishes attempts to influence voters, or to deter them from voting, by a fine of $500, or by imprisonment for not less than 3, nor more than 6 months; or both.

SEC. 14. Unqualified voters under this act, or persons who vote more than once, to be adjudged guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of not less than $100 nor exceeding $200, or by imprisonment for not less than 3, nor more than 6 months; or both.

SEC 15. Election frauds to be punished by a fine of $500 to $1,000, or imprisonment of 6 or 12 months; or both.

SEC 16. The delegates elected shall assemble in convention at the capitol on the first Monday of September next, and shall proceed to form a Constitution and State Government, which shall be Republican in form, for admission into the Union, on an equal footing with the original States in every respect whatever, by the name of the State of Kansas.

SEC. 17. The officers and members of the Constitutional Convention to receive the same compensation as the members of the Legislature.

SEC. 18. Allows the Sheriffs $4 per diem for making the enumeration.

SEC. 19. Defines the boundaries of Election Districts, as follows: Doniphan to constitute the First Election District; Brown and Nemaha the Second; Atchison the Third; Leavenworth the Fourth, Jefferson the Fifth; Calhoun the Sixth; Marshall the Seventh; Riley the Eighth; Johnson the Ninth; Douglas the Tenth; Shawnee, Richardson and Davis the Eleventh; Lykins the Twelfth; Franklin the Thirteenth; Weller, Breckinridge, Wise and Madison the Fourteenth; Britton and Coffey the Fifteenth; Linn the Sixteenth; Anderson the Seventeenth; Bourbon, McGhee, Dorn and Allen the Eighteenth; Woodson, Wilson, Godfrey, Greenwood and Hunter the Nineteenth.

SEC. 20. All votes given at the election to be viva voce.

SEC. 21 (and last.) Provides a formula for the returns.

Gov. Geary's Veto Message—The Census Act should be Submitted to the People.

GENTLEMEN OF THE COUNCIL OF KANSAS TERRITORY: After mature consideration of the bill entitled "An act to provide for the taking of a census, and election for delegates to Convention," I am constrained to return the same without my approval.

Passing over other objections, I desire to call your serious attention to a material omission in the bill. I refer to the fact that the Legislature has failed to make any provision to submit the Constitution, when framed to the consideration of the people, for their ratification or rejection.

The position that a convention can do no wrong, and ought to be invested with sovereign power, and that its constituents have no right to judge of its acts, is extraordinary and untenable.

The history of State constitutions, with scarcely an exception, will exhibit a uniform and sacred adherence to the salutary rule of popular ratification.

The practice of the Federal and State Governments, in the adoption of the respective constitutions, exhibiting the wisdom of the past, will furnish us with a safe and reliable rule of action.

The Federal Constitution was first proposed by a convention of delegates from twelve States, assembled in Philadelphia. This Constitution derived no authority from the first convention. It was submitted to the various States, fully discussed in all its features, and concurred in by the people of the States in conventions assembled; and that concurrence armed it with power and invested it with dignity. Article seven of the Constitution makes the ratification of nine States, three-fourths of the number represented in the Convention, essential to its adoption.

In the adoption, not only of the Federal Constitution, but of nearly all the State Constitutions, the popular ratification was made essential, and all amendments to those of most of the States are required to pass two Legislatures, and then be submitted to the people for their approval.

In Kentucky, especially, all amendments to the Constitution must pass two Legislatures, and for two years be submitted to the vote of the people, upon the question of convention or no convention, on the specific amendments proposed.

Treaties made by Ambassadors are not binding until duly ratified by their respective Governments, whose agents they are.

Members of the Legislature or of Conventions are but the agents of the people, who have an inherent right to judge of the acts of their agents, and to condemn or approve them as in their deliberate judgment they may deem proper.

The fundamental law of a commonwealth, so inseparably connected with the happiness and prosperity of the citizens, cannot be too well discussed and cannot pass through too many ordeals of popular scrutiny.

What delegates to conventions may do, or what omit, cannot be known until they have assembled and developed their action. If the whole power be vested in them without recourse over to the people, there is no guarantee that the popular wishes will be fairly and fully expressed.

Although the people may have voted for a convention to form a State Constitution, yet they have by no just rule of construction voted away the usual and universal right of ratification.

Special instructions covering every point arising in the formation of a Constitution, cannot be given in the elections preliminary to a convention, and it is therefore proper that the action of the convention, necessarily covering new ground, should be submitted to the people for their consideration.

The practical right of the people to ordain and establish Governments is found in the expressive and beautiful preamble to the Federal Constitution, "We, the people, &c., do ordain and establish this Constitution."

Let the Constitution of Kansas be ratified and established by the solemn voice of the people, surrounded by such safeguards as will insure a fair and unbiased expression of the actual *bona fide* citizens, and it will remain inviolably fixed in the affections of the people.

In his report upon the Toombs' bill, its distinguished author thus logically enumerates the various steps in the formation of a Constitution: "The preliminary meetings, the calling of the Convention, the appointment of delegates, the assembly of the Convention, the formation of the Constitution, the voting on its ratification, the election of officers under it."

In the same report the author most justly remarks: "Whenever a constitution shall be formed in any Territory, preparatory to its admission into the Union as a State, justice, the genius of our institutions, the whole theory of our republican system, imperatively demand that the voice of the people shall be fairly expressed, and their will embodied in that fundamental law, without fraud, or violence, or intimidation, or any other improper or unlawful influence, and subject to no other restrictions than those imposed by the Constitution of the United States."

The voice of the people fairly expressed, and its embodiment in the fundamental law, should be the earnest desire of every citizen of a republic.

But how can the voice of the people be fairly expressed, and their will be embodied in the organic law, unless that law, when made, be submitted to them to determine whether it is their will which the convention has proclaimed.

The leading idea and fundamental principle of our organic act, as expressed in the law itself, was to leave the actual *bona fide* inhabitants of the Territory "perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way." The act confers almost unlimited power upon the people, and the only restriction imposed upon its exercise is the Constitution of the United States.

"The great principle, then, upon which our free institutions rest, is the unqualified and absolute sovereignty of the people; and constituting, as that principle does, the most positive and essential feature in the great charter of our liberties, so is it better calculated than any other to give elevation to our hopes and dignity to our actions. So long as the people feel that the power to alter the form, or change the character of the government abides in them, so long will they be impressed with the sense of security and of dignity which must ever spring from the consciousness that they hold within their own hands a remedy for every political evil, a corrective for every government abuse and usurpation.

The principle must be upheld and maintained at all hazards, and at every sacrifice maintained in all the power and fullness, in all the breadth and depth of its utmost capacity and signification. It is not sufficient that it be acknowledged as a mere abstraction, or theory, or doctrine, but as a practical, substantial, living reality, vital in every part."

The idea of surrendering the sovereignty of the Territories—the common property of the people of the several States—into the hands of the few who first chance to wander into them, is, to me, a political novelty. Is it just that the Territories should exercise the rights of sovereign States until their condition and numbers become such as to entitle them to be admitted into the Union on an equality with the original States?

In speaking of the proper construction of the organic act, its distinguished author remarks: "The act recognizes the right of the people thereof, while a Territory, to form and regulate their own domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States, and to be received into the Union so soon as they should attain the requisite number of inhabitants, on an equal footing with the original States in all respects whatever."

In the report before alluded to, the author says: "The point upon which your committee have entertained the most serious and grave doubts in regard to the propriety of endorsing this proposition, relates to the fact, that in the absence of any census of the inhabitants, there is reason to apprehend that the Territory does not contain sufficient population to entitle them to demand admission under the treaty with France, if we take the ratio of representation for a member of Congress as the rule."

In accordance with the foregoing views, I remarked, in my first message to your body, that "the durability and imperative authority of a State constitution, when the interests of the people require a State government, and a direct popular vote is necessary to give it sanction and effect, will be the proper occasion, once for all, to decide the grave political questions which underlie a well regulated commonwealth." And in another portion of the same message I said: "Justice to the country and the dictates of sound policy require that the Legislature should confine itself to such subjects as will preserve the basis of entire equality; and when a sufficient population is here, and they choose to adopt a State government, that they shall be "perfectly free," without let or hindrance, to form all their domestic institutions in their own way, and to dictate that form of government which in their deliberate judgment may be deemed proper."

The expressions, "requisite number of inhabitants," "sufficient population," and others of similar import, can have no other meaning than that given them by our leading statesmen and by the common judgment of the country, to wit: "The ratio of representation for a member of Congress."

The present ratio for a member of Congress is 93,420 inhabitants. What, then, is the present population of Kansas, or what will it be on the 15th of March next? as after that time no person arriving in the Territory can vote for a member of the convention under the provisions of this bill.

At the last October election the whole vote polled for delegate to Congress was four thousand two hundred and seventy-six (4,276,) while the vote in favor of a convention to frame a State constitution was but two thousand six hundred and seventy (2,670.)

It is a well known fact to every person at all conversant with the circumstances attending the last election, that the question of a State government entered but little into the canvass, and the small vote polled for a convention is significantly indicative of the popular indifference on the subject.

No one will claim that 2,670 is a majority of the voters of this Territory, though it is a majority of those voting, and it is conceded that those not voting are bound by the act of those who did.

The bill under consideration seems to be drawn from the bill known as the Toombs bill; but in several respects it differs from that bill, and in these particulars it does not furnish equal guarantees for fairness and impartiality. The former secured the appointment of five impartial Commissioners to take and correct the census, to make proper apportionment among the several counties, and generally to superintend all the preliminaries so as to secure a fair election, while by the present bill all these important duties are to be performed by Probate Judges and Sheriffs, elected by and owing allegiance to a party. It differs in other important particulars. The bill of Mr. TOOMBS conferred valuable rights and privileges upon this Territory, and provided means to pay the expenses of the convention, while this bill does neither.

If we are disposed to avail ourselves of the wisdom of the past, we will pause some time before we cast off our Territorial condition, under present circumstances, by the adoption of a State Government.

The State of Michigan remained a Territory for five years after she had the requisite population, and so with other States; and when they were admitted, they were strong enough in all the elements of material wealth to be self-supporting. And hence they knocked at the door of the Union with that manly confidence which spoke of equality and self-reliance.

California was admitted under peculiar and extraordinary circumstances. Her rich mines of the precious metals attracted a teeming population to her shores, and her isolated position from the parent Government, with her superabundant wealth, at once suggested the experiment of self-government, and at the time her State Constitution was ratified by the vote of the people, the population of California entitled her to two representatives in Congress.

I observe by the message of the Governor of Minnesota that the population of that thriving Territory exceeds 160,000. The taxable property amounts to between thirty and thirty-five millions of dollars. And in view of these facts and of the large increase of agricultural products, cash capital, &c., the Governor favors a change from a Territory to a State Government. To this end he suggests that a convention be called to form a Constitution; that an act be passed for the taking of a census in April, and for such other preliminary steps as are necessary; and that if the Constitution be "ratified by the people" at the next October election, it shall be presented to Congress in December following.

These facts furnish an additional argument why the Constitution should be submitted to the people, as the majority, preferring a Territorial Government, and thinking a State Government premature, may decide to avail themselves of that opportunity to vote against any State Constitution whatever.

Burthened with heavy liabilities, without titles to our lands, our public buildings unfinished, our jails and court-houses not erected, without money even to pay the expenses of a convention, and just emerging from the disastrous effects of a most bitter civil feud, it seems unwise for a few thousand people, scarcely sufficient to make a good county, to discard the protecting and fostering care of a Government ready to assist us with her treasures and to protect us with her armies.

JOHN W. GEARY,
Governor of Kansas Territory.

LECOMPTON, K. T., Feb. 19, 1857.

Miscellaneous News.

SEVERE STORM IN KANSAS—CRIMES AND ARRESTS—MURDER AT LEAVENWORTH.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

LAWRENCE, Friday, Feb. 13, 1857.

The storm of Friday last was one of the most severe that has happened in Kansas since its organization as a Territory. On the evening of Thursday it commenced raining, accompanied by heavy thunder and sharp lightning, which continued all through the night. The rain continued to fall all day Friday. The Kansas River rose eight feet; the ice broke, and in a few days the river was clear. The most damage was done in Southern Kansas. The Osago River rose forty feet, overflowing the land for miles. The lower portion of the town of Ossawatomie was completely submerged. Many families were forced to leave their cabins by the flood.

The settlers up and down the creek experienced great suffering and the loss of stock. Their houses were surrounded, and many were forced to flee for a place of safety. Others remained with the water a foot deep on the floor of their cabin, and every moment expecting a higher rise and their complete submersion. The flood surrounded the residence of one HOUSER, a settler on the creek near Ossawatomie, before he was aware of it. His stock gathered about his house, where the water was about eighteen inches deep, and remained standing there for nearly two days, when the tide shrank back to its bed, and allowed the settlers who were perched upon tables, beds, &c. in their cabins, to walk out and feed their cattle. At last accounts the Osage was high, preventing communication with the people on the Southern bank. The sawmill at Ossawatomie was nearly under water for two days. The amount of damage done in Southern Kansas has not yet been ascertained.

A United States Deputy Marshal, named PARDEE, was in town this morning and arrested Capt. WARNER on a warrant issued at Lecompton. PARDEE was alone, and the Free-State captain concluded to go with him up to Lecompton before the Judge for examination. On his arrival, he waived an examination, and gave $15,000 bonds for his appearance at next term of Court, to answer to the charges alleged in four indictments against him. One for *murder*, one for *arson*, robbery and for assault "with intent to kill. These indictments were found by the Grand Jury for the Captain's connection with the destruction of Fort Titus last Summer. The Bogus Legislature at Lecompton passed an act giving the Judges discretionary power to admit bail on *all* charges. The bill was vetoed by the Executive and afterwards adopted by a two-thirds vote over his veto.

The first persons arrested after the passage of the act was CLARK and STRINGFELLOW, both on an indictment for high crimes. They were promptly released on bail, and to have a show of fairness, Captain WALKER was treated in the same manner.

THOMAS SHOEMAKER, ex-Land Receiver of this Territory, was murdered at Leavenworth by an Irishman last week. The murderer was arrested and acquitted. SHOEMAKER died on Sunday last. He was removed from office about a year ago by the President for being a *Free-State man*. When he received the appointment from PIERCE, at the organization of the Territory, he was for making Kansas a Slave State, but he never could indorse the means used by the Missourians to secure that object, and finally joined the Free-State Party, acted with them, and lost his office for it. He leaves a family to mourn his loss.

SIGMA.

THE DRED SCOTT CASE.

Decision of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott Case—The Position of Slavery in the Constitution.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.

Chief-Justice TANEY, in delivering the opinion of the Court said, that this case, after argument at the last term, was directed to be reargued at the present term, owing to difference of opinion existing among members of the Court, and in order to give the subject more mature deliberation.

There were two leading questions: First, had the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Missouri jurisdiction in the case; and, if it had jurisdiction, was its decision erroneous or not?

The defendant denied, by plea in abatement, the jurisdiction of the Circuit Court of the United States on the ground that the plaintiff "is a negro of African descent, his ancestors were of pure African blood, and were brought into this country and sold as slaves," and therefore the plaintiff "is not a citizen of the State of Missouri." To this plea the plaintiff demurred, and the Court sustained the demurrer. Thereupon the defendant pleaded over, and justified the trespass on the ground that the plaintiff and his family were his negro slaves; and a statement of facts, agreed to by both parties, was read in evidence.

The Chief Justice, having stated the facts in the case, proceeded (in a tone of voice almost inaudible) to say, in substance, that the question first to be decided was, whether the plaintiff was entitled to sue in a Court of the United States. This was a peculiar question, and for the first time brought before the Court under such circumstances; but it had been brought here, and it was the duty of the Court to meet and to decide it. The question was simply this, *can a negro, whose ancestors were imported and sold as slaves, become a member of the political community formed and brought into existence by the Constitution of the United States, and, as such, become entitled to all the rights and immunities of a citizen*, one of which rights is suing in the courts of the United States in cases therein specified? In discussing this question we must not confound the rights of a citizen which a State may confer within its own limits, with the rights of a citizen within the limits of the United States. No one can be a citizen of the United States unless under the provisions of the Constitution; but it does not follow that a man, being a citizen of one State, must be recognised as such by every State in the Union. He may be a citizen in one State and not recognised as such in another. Previous to the adoption of the Constitution, every State might confer the character of a citizen, and endow a man with all the rights pertaining to it. This was confined to the boundaries of a State, and gave him no rights beyond its limits. Nor have the several States surrendered this power by the adoption of the Constitution. Every State may confer the right upon an alien or on any other class or description of persons, who would, to all intents and purposes, be a citizen of the State, but not a citizen in the sense used in the Constitution of the United States. He would not thereby become a citizen of the United States, and, therefore, could not sue in any Court in the United States, nor could he enjoy the immunities of a citizen in the other States. His rights would be confined strictly to his own State. The Constitution gives Congress the power to establish "a uniform rule of naturalization;" consequently, no State, by naturalizing an alien, could confer upon him the rights and immunities of all the States under the General Government. It is very clear, therefore, that no State can, by any act, introduce a new member into the political Union, created by the Constitution. The question then arises, whether the provisions of the Constitution of the United States in relation to personal rights to which a citizen of a State is entitled, embraced negroes of the African race, at that time in the country, or afterwards imported, or made free in any State; and whether it is in the power of a State to make such a one a citizen of the United States, and endow him with full citizenship in any other State without their consent? Does the Constitution of the United States do this, and clothe him with all the rights of a citizen? The Court think the affirmative cannot be maintained; and, if not, the plaintiff could not be a citizen of Missouri within the meaning of the Constitution, nor a citizen of the United States, and, consequently, not entitled to sue in its Courts.

It is true that every person, and every class and description of persons at the time of the adoption of the Constitution, regarded as citizens of the several States, became citizens of this new political body, and none other. It was formed for them and their posterity, and for nobody else; and all the rights and immunities were intended to embrace only those of State communities, or those who became members according to the principles on which the Constitution was adopted. It was a Union of those who were members of the political communities, whose power, for certain specified purposes, extended over the whole territories of the United States, and gave each citizen rights outside his State which he did not before possess, and placed all rights of persons and property on an equality.

It becomes necessary, therefore, to determine, who were citizens of the several States when the Constitution was adopted. In order to do this we must recur to the Colonies when they separated from Great Britain, formed new communities, and took their place among the family of nations. They who were recognized as citizens of the States declared their independence of Great Britain, and defended it by force of arms. Another class persons, who had been imported as slaves, or their descendants, were not recognized or intended to be included in that memorable instrument—the Declaration of Independence. It is difficult at this day to realize the state of public opinion, respecting that unfortunate class, with the civilized and enlightened portion of the world, at the time of the Declaration of Independence and the adoption of the Constitution; but history shows they have for more than a century been regarded as beings of an inferior order, and unfit associates for the white race, either socially or politically; and had no rights which white men were bound to respect; and the black man might be reduced to Slavery, bought and sold, and treated as an ordinary article of merchandise. This opinion, at that time, was fixed and universal with the civilized portion of the white race. It was regarded as an axiom in morals, which no one thought of disputing, and every one habitually acted upon it, without doubting for a moment the correctness of the opinion. And in no nation was this opinion more fixed and generally acted upon than in England the subjects of which Government not only seized them off the Coast of Africa, but took them as ordinary merchandise, to where they could make a profit on them. The opinion thus entertained, was universally impressed on the Colonists this side of the Atlantic; accordingly, negroes of the African race were regarded by them as property, and held, and bought, and sold, as such, in every one of the thirteen Colonies which united in the Declaration of Independence, and afterward formed the Constitution. The doctrine of which we have spoken was strikingly enforced by the Declaration of Independence. It begins thus:

"When in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bonds which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitles them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation;" and then proceeds:

"We hold these truths to be self-evident—that all men are created equal; that they are endowed, by their Creator, with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed," &c.

The words before quoted would seem to embrace the whole human family; and if used in a similar instrument at this day would be so understood. But it is too clear for dispute that the enslaved African race were not intended to be included, for in that case, the distinguished men who framed the Declaration of Independence, would be flagrantly acting against the principles which they asserted. They who framed the Declaration of Independence were men too much honor, education and intelligence, to say what they did not believe; and they knew that in no part of the civilized world where the negro race, by common consent, admitted to the rights of freemen. They spoke and acted according to the practices, doctrines, and usages of the day. That unfortunate race was supposed to be separate from the whites, and was never thought or spoken of except as property. These opinions underwent no change when the Constitution was adopted. The Preamble sets forth for what purpose, and for whose benefit it was formed. It was formed by the people—such as had been members of the original States—and the great object was to "secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity." It speaks in general terms of citizens and people of the United States when providing for the powers granted, without defining what description of persons should be included, or who should be regarded as citizens. But two clauses of the Constitution point to the negro race as separate, and not regarded as citizens, for whom the Constitution was adopted: One clause reserves the right to import slaves until 1808, and in the second the States pledge themselves, one to another, to preserve the rights of the master, and to deliver up slaves escaping to their respective Territories. By the first clause the right to purchase and hold this property is directly sanctioned and authorized by the persons who framed the Constitution, for twenty years; and the States pledged themselves to uphold the right of the master as long as the Government then formed should endure. And this shows conclusively that another description of persons were embraced in the other provisions of the Constitution. These two clauses were not intended to confer upon them or their posterity the blessings of Liberty so carefully conferred upon the whites. None of this class ever emigrated to the United States voluntarily. They were all articles of merchandise. The number emancipated was few as compared with those who were held in Slavery, and not sufficiently numerous to attract public attention as a separate class, and were regarded as a part of the slave population rather than free.

It cannot be supposed that the States conferred citizenship upon them, for all those States at that time established police regulations for the security of the slaves and families, as well as of property. In some minor cases, there were different modes of trial, and it could not be supposed that those States would have formed or consented to a Government which abolished this right, and took from them the safeguards essential to their own protection. They have not the right to bear arms, and appear at public meetings to discuss political questions, or urge measures of reform which they might deem advisable. They cannot vote at elections, nor serve as jurors, nor appear as witnesses where whites are concerned. These rights are secured in every State to white men. It is impossible to believe that the men of the slaveholding States, who took so large a share in the formation of the Constitution, could be so regardless of themselves and the safety of those who trusted and confided in them.

Every law of naturalization confines citizenship to *white* persons. This is a marked separation from the blacks. Under the Confederation, every State had a right to decide for itself, and the term "free inhabitant," the generality of form, certainly excluded the African race. Laws were framed for the latter, especially. Under the Constitution the word "citizen" is substituted for "free inhabitant." After further elaboration on this point, the Chief Justice said, from the best consideration, we have come to the conclusion that the African race who came to this country, whether free or slave, were not intended to be included in the Constitution for the enjoyment of any personal rights or benefits; and the two provisions which point to them treat them as property, and make it the duty of the Government to protect them as such. Hence, the Court is of opinion, from the facts stated in the plea in abatement, that the question first to be decided was, whether the plaintiff was entitled to sue in a Court of the United States. This was a peculiar question, and for the first time brought before the Court under such circumstances; but it had been brought here, and it was the duty of the Court to meet and to decide it. The question was simply this, *can a negro, whose ancestors were imported and sold as slaves, become a member of the political community formed and brought into existence by the Constitution of the United States, and, as such, become entitled to all the rights and immunities of a citizen*, one of which rights is suing in the courts of the United States in cases therein specified? In discussing this question we must not confound the rights of a citizen which a State may confer within its own limits, with the rights of a citizen within the limits of the United States. No one can be a citizen of the United States unless under the provisions of the Constitution; but it does not follow that a man, being a citizen of one State, must be recognised as such by every State in the Union. He may be a citizen in one State and not recognised as such in another. Previous to the adoption of the Constitution, every State might confer the character of a citizen, and endow a man with all the rights pertaining to it. This was confined to the boundaries of a State, and gave him no rights beyond its limits. Nor have the several States surrendered this power by the adoption of the Constitution. Every State may confer the right upon an alien or on any other class or description of persons, who would, to all intents and purposes, be a citizen of the State, but not a citizen in the sense used in the Constitution of the United States. He would not thereby become a citizen of the United States, and, therefore, could not sue in any Court in the United States, nor could he enjoy the immunities of a citizen in the other States. His rights would be confined strictly to his own State. The Constitution gives Congress the power to establish "a uniform rule of naturalization;" consequently, no State, by naturalizing an alien, could confer upon him the rights and immunities of all the States under the General Government. It is very clear, therefore, that no State can, by any act, introduce a new member into the political Union, created by the

case, which he proceeded to examine. It was now too late to question the power to govern the Territories as incipient States, and fit them for admission. The only question was, how far the power of Congress is limited as to the Northwest Territory. Virginia had the right to abolish Slavery there, and did so, by an agreement, in 1787, with the other States; but this did not prevent new States being admitted with or without Slavery. Subsequently, North Carolina and Georgia ceded their lands for the common benefit, and Congress has no more power to legislate Slavery out of those cessions than it had to legislate Slavery in the Territory North of the Ohio. There was no power to legislate on Slavery in either case. The inhabitants stood protected after as they did before the cessions were made. In Louisiana Slavery was not only lawful, but was most valuable. At the date of the treaty the inhabitants were left free to enjoy their property, freedom and liberty, and were to be protected therein until they came into the Union as a State. The Missouri line of 36.30 was an act of aggression. Congress cannot do indirectly what it cannot perform directly. *If a Southern man cannot go to the Territories with his slaves, it follows that a Northern farmer or mechanic cannot bring with him his implements of toil.* If Congress could prohibit any species of lawful property throughout Louisiana when it was acquired, so it could exclude all descriptions of property. The right to legislate in the Territories depends on the contract of cession. His opinion was that the third article of the treaty by which Louisiana was acquired stands protected by the Constitution, and cannot be repealed by Congress, and that the act of 1820, known as the Missouri Compromise, violates the leading features of the Constitution, on which the Union depends, and which secures to all citizens common rights. He therefore held that the act was void, and concurred with his brother Judges that the plaintiff, Dred Scott, is a slave, and was one when this suit was brought.

Amusements.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—This exceedingly prosperous Association gave its third concert on Saturday evening, at the Academy of Music. The attendance was, as usual, overpoweringly great and filled the building to its greatest capacity. The programme opened with ROBERT SCHUMANN'S Symphony in C,—played for the second time at these concerts. We are always glad to hear anything in the shape of a novelty, and the music of unfortunate ROBERT SCHUMANN is entitled—as an exposition of modern invention in a difficult sphere of art—to consideration. The tendencies of this composer were in the right direction, and although he did not accomplish much that can be cordially appreciated in the way of composition—he had his influence on the musical aesthetics of the day, and effected good by directing men's minds to a severe and poetic ideal. This symphony is less remarkable than some others from the same pen. It is laborious, painstaking, learned and dull. In the last movement only does SCHUMANN rise to anything like grandeur, and here it is more owing to the character of the chorale introduced than the treatment. In the hands of a good orchestra SCHUMANN'S music produces a good effect, but in the hands of our Philharmonic Society, it is somewhat tedious. We would refer to the *Larghetto* movement as an evidence of the coarseness which seems to infect even the violins of this powerful orchestra. RIETZ'S concert overture in A opened the second part—an effective work, requiring delicacy of execution—like everything in MENDELSSOHN or *after* MENDELSSOHN. The Society dashed through it without the slightest sentiment or feeling, and it produced about as much effect as it would have done on a sufficiently powerful barrel-organ. The only work which was played with something like ability was BEETHOVEN'S "Egmont" overture, and the most that can be said for that is, that it was not actually bad.

It will be seen by our remarks that we do not look on this concert as a success. The reason is obvious; the society numbers among its members a large proportion of men who are quite inadequate to the clean interpretation of modern music, but who are amply sufficient to mar the effect of better educated musicians. Last season a ludicrous illustration was furnished. WAGNER'S *Tannhäuser* overture was played for the first time—and (owing to the indefatigable labors of the conductor, Mr. BERGMANN) played well. The audience demanded an encore, which so alarmed the old fogies of the orchestra, that a fiddler stepped forward and begged the audience not to persist in their demand, the labor of performance being so great. Until these inefficient members are weeded out, and their place supplied with better men, we shall have no Philharmonic Society worthy of the name.

The poverty of the programme was rendered painful and distressing by the introduction of *two* violin solos by Mr. EDWARD MOLLENHAUER. Mlle. DE ROODE was the vocalist.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—DONIZETTI'S opera of the "Child of the Regiment" will be produced here to-night, with Mme. DE WILHORST as *Maria*.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—"Camille" and "Medea" will be played on alternate nights during the present week, with Miss HERON as the heroine in each piece.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.—The spectacle piece of "Faust and Marguerite" has been withdrawn for the present. Two excellent plays are provided for to-night, "Rachel the Reaper" and "She Stoops to Conquer."

BROADWAY THEATRE.—This week is devoted to comedy and drama, and opens with the "Lady of Lyons" The comedy company of the Broadway Theatre is in many respects the best in the City.

BURTON'S THEATRE.—Mr. J. W. WALLACK, Jr., makes his appearance here to-night in the play of "Wat Tyler."

AMERICAN THEATRE.—Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT'S experiment at this house has proved eminently successful so far. To night a powerful drama called the "Scalp Hunters" and "Joan of Arc." Mr. and Mrs. DAVENPORT sustain the principal characters.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—The new and successful drama of "Ruth Oakley" will be repeated to-night. In the afternoon a popular farce and other entertainments.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.—A new local musical sketch will be brought out here co-night called the "Ocean Telegraph."

THE PALMER MARBLES at Dr. CHAPIN'S Church are still on exhibition, and should be seen.

Thalberg.

Mr. THALBERG announces two grand concerts prior to his departure for the West. They will be conducted on a scale of unusual magnificence, and will be given in NIBLO'S Theatre. The first takes place to-morrow evening, when ROSSINI'S Oratorio of the "Stabat Mater" will be given with the leading artists and orchestra of the Academy of Music, and the members of the New-York Harmonic Society. After the Oratorio a grand concert, in which Mr. THALBERG and the usual members of his company will perform.

New Music.

Mr. BREUSING, No. 701 Broadway, has furnished us with a copy of Mr. THALBERG'S variations on the English melody of "Home Sweet Home." Those who have heard Mr. THALBERG'S performance of this charming and not over-difficult piece will require no additional inducement to become purchasers. It is admirably printed, and reads clearly.

VISITORS TO THE U. S. MILITARY ACADEMY.—List of Visitors appointed by the President to attend the Annual Examination of the Military Academy, June 1, 1857:

Hon. Samuel H. Blake, Maine; Col. Benjamin F. Butler, Massachusetts; Hon. Henry C. Deming, Connecticut; Gen. N. S. Elderkin, New-York; Gen. Conrad Shimer, Pennsylvania; Prof. Campbell Morfit, Maryland; Col. W. L. Kennedy, North Carolina; Col. John A. Strother, Georgia; George W. Houk, Esq., Ohio; Col. L. G. DeRussy, Louisiana; Dr. Edward H. Bryan, Mississippi; Rober B. Lindsay, Esq., Alabama; Rev. J. Phelps, Iowa; Prof. Daniel Reed, Wisconsin; Major Wm. H. Chase Florida.

VANILLA.—The vanilla bean, which is used in flavoring puddings, jellies, &c., grows in Mexico, near Vera Cruz, and has become very profitable to the cultivators. The bureau at Washington has information that last year's importation of, and consumption in the United States of this article, amounted to 5,000 pounds, at a cost of twenty dollars per pound, or $100,000, paying the United States a duty of twenty per cent., or $20,000. At the present time the vanilla bean is selling, at from thirty to forty dollars per pound.

The New-Bedford *Mercury* learns that a lady residing in that city was badly poisoned, a few days since, by eating a few spoonfuls of preserved whortleberries, which had been put up in a tin case. The liquid from the berries had formed verdigris on the surface of the metal. For several hours the lady above-mentioned remained in a nearly insensible condition, and was with difficulty brought to. The article was procured for the purpose of making pies. All preserves of this description should be put up and kept in glass.

The natives of Java have an odd way of registering the birth of their children. When the father has a child born to him, he immediately plants a cocoa tree, which, adding a circle every year to its trunk, indicates the age of the child.

NEW-YORK CITY.

The New Avenue for the Relief of Broadway.

The Special Committee of the Aldermen who had this matter in consideration, reported at the last meeting of the Board. The report is lengthy, but we give below a synopsis of the reasons and arguments contained therein.

The Committee confess themselves impressed with the importance of the subject to the commercial classes, and are aware of the conflicting interests and different opinions which exist respecting any proposed improvement of this nature, but after carefully weighing the facts can give an unbiased opinion.

They advert to the numerous plans which for years have been before the public in reference to this object, and express surprise that no good has been effected by them. They trust *their* plan will not prove equally fruitless, but that the facts enumerated by them will carry conviction and induce action.

They are of opinion that the matter should be divested of anything like a local character, for it concerns the future growth of the whole City. Legislation should not be confined to the correction of to-day's evils, but should look to the necessities of the future. Too much of our legislation has been characterized by a temporizing and short-sighted policy.

They speak of the rapid growth of New-York as being unparalleled in history. But yesterday a hamlet, and to-day the entrepôt of a world-wide commerce, which suffers daily from the contracted nature of our thoroughfares. So surely as this is not remedied, decay will follow.

The Committee characterize narrow streets as a curse to any community. Not only are they the haunts of vice, but in them an ordinary sickness spreads to a pestilence, and a fire into a conflagration. They are always filthy in Summer, and blocked up with snow and ice in Winter, while wide streets and avenues are just the reverse.

In this City nearly 4,000 miles of railway have their termini, and by their connections stretch out into every State in the Union, and north into Canada; bringing their united products here to be shipped to all parts of the world, and in return we receive the merchandise of all foreign nations to distribute throughout this Continent, and the business of our merchants is increasing by millions annually. Without adequate accommodation this tide of prosperity will be dammed up.

In 1826, the population of this City was but 150,000, and the estimated value of taxable property but $100,000,000, while in 1856 the number of inhabitants had increased to 700,000, and the value of taxable property was $500,000,000. In 30 years at this rate of increase the population will exceed 2,000,000 and the value of property exceed $3,000,000,000.

The Committee give the following tables to demonstrate the striking increase exhibited in the commerce of this port during the last 10 years:

Statement exhibiting the value of specie, free and dutiable merchandize, imported in American and Foreign vessels, into the port of New-York, for the year ending Dec. 31, 1846:

		MERCHANDISE.		Total
Vessels	Specie	Free.	Dutiable.	Dollars.
American..	$861,446	$9,718,481	$55,460,609	$65,810,536
Foreign.....	254 994	1,375,868	7,669,458	9,300,340
Total....	$856,440	$11,124,389	$63,130,067	$75,110,875

Statement exhibiting the value of specie, free and dutiable merchandise, imported in American and Foreign vessels into the port of New-York, for the year ending Dec. 31, 1856:

		MERCHANDISE.		Total
Vessels.	Specie.	Free.	Dutiable.	Dollars.
American..	$1,246,932	$15,229,201	$142,477,774	$158,963,907
Foreign.....	567,493	1,915,211	48,517,182	50,999,886
Total.....	$1,814,425	$17,154,413	$190,994 906	$209,963 743

Showing an increase in ten years of $184,852,868. At this rate, in thirty years more, the commerce of New-York will have increased to $1,750,000,000. The simple question is, How can this business be accommodated?

The Committee then remark, that setting aside this array of facts, and forgetting the wants of the future, present necessities demand the proposed improvement. Commerce is now concentrated below Canal-street, and the only direct avenue between the transverse streets is Broadway, which is but 75 feet wide, and deducting the sidewalks leaves but 32½ feet of roadway. Some idea of the number of vehicles crowded into this thoroughfare is found in the fact that this year are licensed 598 hacks, 4,500 carts and 190 express-wagons; add to these the 550 stages, composing the 17 lines which run through Broadway, averaging each eight trips per day and we have 4,400 of these vehicles alone in that street. And admitting that but two-thirds of the other vehicles operate below Canal-street, and only half use Broadway, it shows, if they make their usual trips, a total of 23,000 vehicles in that street in the course of one day. As the transverse streets are mostly occupied with large warehouses, their goods are invariably taken through Broadway.

The Hoboken, Jersey City, Staten Island, Brooklyn and Williamsburg ferries, throughout the entire day, pour in a stream of vehicles and foot passengers into Broadway, while the vehicles that distribute provisions from Fulton and Washington Markets have, from the very nature of the case, also to go through that street.

What is the consequence of all this? Why, that "Broadway, from morning to night, from Canal-street to the Battery, is a mingled mass of pedestrians and vehicles, struggling and surging, sometimes wedged and stopped for hours, then moving in a wild and reckless confusion, beyond the power and control of the numerous policemen, whose chief attention must be directed to the preservation of human life. The daily exhibitions of cruelty to animals, the curses and execrations which fill the air, are revolting to every sense."

The Committee conclude that it would be unnecessary to enlarge on these facts so patent to every one. All feel the necessity of a remedy. How can that be applied? Broadway from its central position will ever be the mart of the City. They do not propose to make a rival avenue, but so to relieve Broadway that its existing position as "the street" of New-York shall be maintained.

The only effectual remedy is to widen some parallel street contiguous to it.

The character of the streets on the east of Broadway is such that none could be opened without dividing the property into irregularly-shaped gores, thereby decreasing its value. On the west of Broadway, however, Church and Greene streets present an almost continuous line. In every respect they are fitted for the purpose. They are now too narrow for the local business fast crowding into them, even disregarding their adaptability for the proposed new avenue. Widen them seventy-five feet and they will divide the travel with Broadway without deteriorating the value of the property fronting upon them. The Committee recommend that the streets be widened on the western side only. Compared with the enhanced value of the property, the number of buildings which would have to be removed is small.

Twenty years ago, along the proposed route, above Canal-street, there was not a house worth more than $800. Ordinary foresight would have caused the improvement to have been made then. But as the value of property will never be less than now, we must make up for past negligence, and delay will only add to the cost.

The Committee express their determination not to rest till the subject has been fully discussed, and a decided course adopted in relation to their project.

They conclude their report by recommending, "That Greene-street be widened on the westerly side a sufficient distance to make it 75 feet wide, and that so so widened it be extended in a direct line from Eighth to Fourteenth streets; and that Church-street, from Fulton-street to Lispenard be widened on the westerly side to make it 75 feet wide, and that from Lispenard to Canal street, it be widened on both sides to make it 75 feet wide, so that the easterly side of the street as widened shall conform to a line drawn from the north-easterly corner of Church and Lispenard streets to the north-easterly corner of Greene and Canal-streets; and as so widened Church-street be extended in a direct line to Cortlandt-st., and that from Cortlandt to Liberty-street it be extended to the full width of 75 feet, and in such a manner that the easterly line of said extension shall conform to a line drawn from a point on the northerly side of Cortlandt-street, where it is intersected by the extension of the easterly line of Church-street, to a point on the northerly side of Liberty-street, where it is intersected by the extension of the easterly line of Trinity-place, and that Trinity -place be widened on the westerly side to a sufficient width to make it 75 feet wide, and that it be extended as so widened in a direct line to Battery-place—thus forming a direct avenue 75 feet in width from Union-square to Battery-place."

Ludicrous Mistake—Two State Officials Arrested for Pickpockets.

Our distinguished fellow-citizen, J. H. HOBART WARD, Commissary-General of the State, and ex-Judge BIRDSALL, were passengers by the express train from Albany, on Friday morning. Soon after the train started, an individual had the misfortune to miss his pocketbook, and by an unlucky coincidence, Judge B. and his friend happened to be standing near the person when he discovered his loss, and they were at once suspected as having a hand in the transaction. The conductor was informed, and the two dignitaries pointed out. The matter was soon whispered about among the passengers, and by degrees all eyes were directed towards the suspected parties, who were seated together. A mysterious circle gathered about the conductor, discussing the best plans for their arrest—they cast furtive glances toward the supposed culprits, whilst the Judge and his friend were more and more flattered with the notice taken of them. At the different stopping-places, as they got out to stretch their legs, their slightest movements were watched—a mark of attention particularly gratifying to the distinguished passengers, who had no idea they were suspected as pickpockets. At Poughkeepsie the following telegraphic dispatch was sent off to the Chief of Police:

"Pickpockets on the train—have Police at Thirty-first street to make arrest. (Signed) CONDUCTOR."

Having reached the up-town station, a detachment of our ever-vigilant Police were on hand, who only needed one wink and a nod of the Conductor to point out the offenders, when the leaders of the squad politely invited the two gentlemen—still in the dark as to what all this meant—to accompany them. They began to surmise that their escort might be a Committee of Arrangements on behalf of their friends for tendering them a reception; and as they walked away said to themselves—"Some are born great, others have greatness thrust upon them." But to their astonishment they brought up at a station-house, where they were confronted by their principal admirer in the cars with a charge of stealing his pocket-book! Luckily, the Captain at the Station instantly recognized the prisoners, and posted the accuser, who at once admitted he must have made a mistake. Explanations followed, and the hitherto complacent, but now indignant officials, started for home. The complainant had vamosed in double quick time upon discovering his blunder. A better illustration could hardly be conceived than this of the folly of accusing persons of crime upon sudden impression, without sufficient proof. Luckily this case, though a parallel to that which occurred but a few days since in Washington, had no tragic termination.

Small Kite-Flying on a Large Scale.

On Saturday last there was an unusual exhibition in Nassau street; it consisted of a turn-out of little folks, which resembled the army of juveniles that followed the Pied Piper through the streets of Hamelin. Like those youthful vagabonds, these young Gothamites were led by the ears, and followed, shouting with their tiny voices, after a band of music in an open wagon, preceded by two omnibuses which were decorated with strips of pink cambric. On inquiring what the meaning of the affair was, we found that it was only an "advertising dodge." Mayor WOOD, it seems, has a brother who is engaged in the negro minstrelsy business, and he took this liberty of monopolizing the streets to advertise his colored show, having a couple of policemen to assist him in his enterprise. He conceived the novel idea of giving away 10,000 paper kites, with the name of his minstrel business printed upon them, and collected together all the boys in the City who could be lured into the army of juveniles, and paraded the little fellows all over the City, and at last dismissed them with a paper kite each, worth two cents. When the little fellows got under the windows of the *Anti-Slavery Standard*, they gave that establishment three hearty cheers with their piping voices. It was a very ingenious way of advertising, but it would not do for more than one man to attempt anything of the kind on the same day, unless, indeed, his brother happened to be Mayor of the City. The music, as the procession passed through Nassau-street, kept playing "Pop goes the weasel," to which the children shouted the chorus. It was rather a pleasant relief, for the time, from the eternal "Annie Laurs" of the organ-grinders.

Lord Napier.

LORD NAPIER, the new British Minister who arrived on Thursday last, was visited at his hotel, the Clarendon, on Saturday, by a deputation from the Chamber of Commerce. The deputation consisted of PELETIAH PERIT, Esq., President of the Chamber; Moses H. Grinnell, J. T. King, Alexander Duncan, Thos. Tileston, A. Norrie, H. A. Coit, J. De Peyster Ogden, John A. Stephens, and a number of influential merchants invited by the committee. Upon entering the room the chairman was introduced to his lordship, who was also made acquainted with the other members of the deputation. Mr. PERIT, the chairman, then addressed his lordship as follows:

On behalf of the Chamber of Commerce of the City of New-York, we have come to pay our respects to you, and to offer to you, your lady and family, a cordial welcome to the shores of America, and in doing which we would give utterance to the sentiments and feelings of the whole community.

Your arrival in this country is more interesting, as it fully restores the diplomatic relations between Great Britain and the United States, and will, we trust, be the means of adding strength to the ties of consanguinity, friendship and interest, which now bind these nations together. On this continued harmony of feeling and action depend not only the prosperity of two great and powerful nations, but the advancement of commerc, civilization and liberal institutions throughout the world. It will be the distinguished privilege of your mission, we trust, to contribute largely to these great objects.

We regret that your early departure for Washington will prevent an opportunity of extending the attentions which we would have offered, together with our fellow-citizens. We can only offer you in this interview our hearty welcome.

Lord NAPIER replied as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN: I beg that you will convey to the New-York Chamber of Commerce my high sense for the honor they have done me in offering me their congratulations on the occasion of my arrival in America. I can assure you that no efforts of mine shall be wanting to realise the happy anticipations you have had the goodness to express, and to deserve the favorable opinion which you have gratuitously formed of my abilities to promote the true interests of our respective countries.

I come with every desire to be useful. Although I have never visited America before, I have enjoyed the intimacy and friendship of many of your countrymen abroad, and I would gladly merit that regard on the part of the nation which has been extended to me by its individual members.

The sentiments of cordiality and good feeling which you have been pleased to convey to me, are those which animate the Government and people of Great Britain. I do not believe that during the temporary suspension or interruption of diplomatic intercourse those feelings ever ceased to exist. I am gratified to anticipate that nothing can more mar the harmony of our international relations or diminish those friendly sentiments in the hearts of our countrymen.

I venture a hope that the period of my employment in the United States may be passed in that concord and coöperation which are so essential to the best interests of mankind.

Lord NAPIER leaves New-York for Washington to-morrow morning.

Administration of Dr. Burdell's Estate—Application to sell No. 31 Bond-street.

On Saturday, at 10 o'clock A. M., Mr. CHARLES A. MAY, the Public Administrator, applied to the Surrogate for an order authorizing the immediate sale of No. 31 Bond-street, the premises occupied by Dr. BURDELL at his death, together with all the goods, chattels and effects of deceased still remaining on the premises.

Notice of the intended application for this order having been served upon the different counsel for the blood relatives of Dr. BURDELL, as also upon Mr. CLINTON, counsel for MRS. CUNNINGHAM, his alleged widow, they were all promptly in attendance at the time indicated.

The Public Administrator stated that, acting in the capacity of Special Administrator of HARVEY BURDELL, deceased, he had felt it his duty to make the application in question for the benefit of the estate and heirs of deceased. The immediate sale of No. 31 Bond-street, and its contents, he contended, would be a saving of much expense to the estate, besides relieving him personally of much care and trouble. With this view of the facts, he urged that the order could not be denied.

Messrs. CHARLES EDWARDS, PATTERSON and other counsel for the next of kin of Dr. BURDELL, united in urging the application upon the grounds specified by the Public Administrator.

Mr. CLINTON, counsel for Mrs. CUNNINGHAM, resisted the application, alleging that a written agreement had been entered into between Dr. BURDELL and Mrs. CUNNINGHAM whereby the latter was entitled to the rent of No. 31 Bond-street and use of the furniture till the first of May, 1857.

Mr. MAY produced the agreement referred to, and claimed that portions of it were so erased that it was impossible to tell the length of time the premises were rented to Mrs. CUNNINGHAM, or in fact if she had hired any portion thereof or anything therein contained at all.

Mr. CLINTON said that there was another agreement, but as Dr. CONNERY had possession of all of Dr. BURDELL'S papers, he was unable then to produce it. He asked an adjournment, to give him time to produce this agreement.

The Surrogate granted an adjournment till Monday for this purpose. He expressed the hope, however, that whether another agreement was found or not, it would be arranged in some way that Mrs CUNNINGHAM might retain possession of the premises for her children till the first of May.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

U. S. COMMISSIONER'S COURT—March 7.

Before Commissioner Stillwell.

CHARGE OF ASSAULTING A SEAMAN.

James Bradley, Captain of the brig *Judge Blaney*, was examined to-day upon a charge of knocking down and severely beating a sailor employed on his vessel, named Wm. W. Bryant.

The testimony shows rather crooked swearing. Bryant, the complainant, testified that when he shipped on board the *Judge Blaney*, he was an able seaman. He was put at the wheel and his feet became so swollen and painful from being frozen that he could not stand. He complained to the Captain, and asked to have some one put in his place, whereupon the Captain pitched into him, knocked him down with his fist and severely beat him, so that he was covered with blood, after which he sent him aft and put another man in his place.

Reuben Robinson and Auguste Burke denied that the meeting took place. It was a clear moonlight night, when the assault was alleged to have been made, and they saw everything that occurred between the Captain and the complainant.

James Burke, the second mate, said Bryant was not an able seaman, and did not know how to do ordinary sailor duty.

John Moore stated that he shipped Bryant, and that he knew him to be an able seaman.

In view of the contradictory evidence, the Commissioner dismissed the complaint.

A CHINAMAN IN LIMBO.

A Chinaman named John Joseph, employed as cook on board the bark *Encoriago*, was arrested, charged with throwing scalding water upon Reuben S. Roger, mate of the *Encoriago*, and so severely scalding his left arm as to destroy the use of it. He was held to bail in the sum of $600, to answer the charge.

Purchase at Partition Sale—Will.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM, March 7.

Before Hon. Justices Mitchell, Roosevelt and Davies.

Blakely vs. *Calder*, &c.—ROOSEVELT J.—Purchasers at judicial sales have a right to receive at the lands of the court such titles as are free from all reasonable objections. Mr. Babcock, who purchased two of the lots decreed to be sold for the sum of $38,800, and Mr. Aldrich, who purchased another one for $27,400 both decline to complete their bids, on the ground that the court, as they are advised, had no jurisdiction to order a sale in partition of the premises in question, inasmuch as the party instituting the proceeding, although the owner of an undivided interest *in remainder*, had no present estate and no right to the present *possession*. Of course, if the court had no juradiction, its decree would give no title.

In support of their objection, the purchasers' counsel rely upon the first section of the partition statute, which declares that when several persons "shall hold and be in the possession" of any lands, as joint tenants or tenants in common, any one or more of "*such persons*" may apply to the court for a partition, and, if necessary, for a sale. And they insist that the will, under which all the parties derive title, gave the present estate and possession of the three lots in question, as well as others, not to the beneficiaries, but, by implication, to the executor, as necessary to effectuate the trusts reposed in him.

As to the three lots in question, (numbers 103 and 110 Church-street and 130 Duane street,) the testatrix, it is admitted, gave no estate to the executor in express terms. She merely ordered and directed him to lease the lot, and out of the rents to pay certain annuities, and to hand over the surplus, if any, to certain relatives, eight in number, named by her, of whom the plaintiff was one. When she intended to give the executor an estate in trust, as distinguished from a power in trust, she did so expressly, as in the case of lot 102: "I devise," she says, "the house and lot, &c., to Richard S. Williams, &c., upon this express trust," &c., using the same words also again when disposing of certain other lots in Elm-street. It is obvious, therefore, that in ordering her residuary property "not before devised," including the three lots now in controversy, to be leased by her executor, she intended to give him merely a power over, and not an estate in fee in—a power to be exercised, if necessary, to pay the annuities, and not absolutely and at all events. Such a power, to be effectual, does not require absolute possession. The devisees of the rents, subject to the annuities, may discharge the incumbrance by a sum in gross; or by obtaining a release upon any other terms mutually agreed upon. Under these circumstances, if an estate by implication were to be created at all, it would arise more naturally in favor of the devisees of the surplus rents, than in favor of the executor. It is a well known general rule of law, subject to some exceptions not pertinent to this case, that a devise of the rents and profits of land is a devise of the land itself.

At all events, whether the devisees of the rents or the trustee of the power were entitled to the possession, was a question arising on the face of the will. That will, with its attending circumstances, was set forth accurately and fully in the partition proceedings; those proceedings were had, not in a court of special and limited, but in a court of general jurisdiction, and to those proceedings, unlike the Striker case in the Court of Appeals, the executor was a party as well as the devisees. This question, consequently, was not only passed upon, but passed upon after hearing all parties. If possession, therefore, in the plaintiff, was necessary to warrant the decree, such possession was adjudged. The decision on this point was in favor of the plaintiff and against the executor. If erroneous—which, however, we clearly think it was not—the purchaser is neither affected by the error, nor authorized to overhaul it. The decree is conclusive. It is a perfect shield to him, and an estoppel to the parties. No rule is better established than that which declares that the adjudication of a court having jurisdiction of the subject-matter, of the parties, and of the question, when obtained without fraud, is conclusive in every form except that of appeal to a higher tribunal. And it is conclusive, even then, in favor of *bona fide* purchasers under it.

We have assumed, in what has been thus far stated, that to authorize a partition suit, the plaintiff therein must be "a person in the *possession* of the lands of which partition is sought as tenant in common." Such, undoubtedly, is the language of the statute. Its meaning, however, is not as the words at first view would seem to import, that he shall be the actual occupant, or that he shall hold an immediate present estate. He may sue for a partition if he be possessed of an indisputed title to an undivided share in remainder. The law, as will presently be seen, requires (5 Denio 385, 2 Cowen 290) that there shall not be an outstanding adverse possession—a possession not in harmony with, but adverse to, and in conflict with, the plaintiff's title. This is apparent from several of the provisions subsequent to the first section; and more especially from the language of section five of the act of 1847, page 556, which directs, among other things, what proceedings shall be had "whenever the estate of any tenant for life to the whole of the premises in question has been submitted or ascertained to be existing." It does not, as will be seen, require in such case a dismissal of the suit, but an allotment "to the parties respectively who shall be entitled to the remainder." And in the previous act of 1814, contained in the Revised Statutes, (2 R. S., 325, §§ 51, 52) authority was given for a sale, instead of an actual partition, in the same case; and it was declared that if a sale of the premises, "including such estate, should be ordered, the estate and interest of every such tenant should pass thereby."

An existing admitted life-estate, therefore, although covering "the whole premises," does not prevent the remainderman from being deemed "in possession" within the meaning of the law.

At all events, whatever may have been the intention, it does not prevent a judgment for partition, as to both the remaindermen and the life tenant, whether by sale or by specific allotment.

The objection, therefore, now raised by the purchasers must have been overruled, had it been insisted on, as it was not, even before the decree, and by the executor himself.

The order appealed from, which declared that the sale under the decree of the Court gave to the purchasers a good and sufficient title, and required them to complete their bids, should be affirmed, with costs.

NOTE.—In the case of Brewster *vs.* Striker, (2 Comstock's Reports 19,) decided in the Court of Appeals, the will, in the particulars above referred to, was materially different from that of Mrs. Williamson's. The decree of sale, too, had been made by a court of limited jurisdiction, and the executors, moreover, had not been made parties, and of course were not estopped by the decision.

SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Peabody.

Peters et al., vs. *Mills et. al.*—This suit is brought to set aside an assignment, as fraudulent as against creditors. The complaint alleges, *inter alia*, that the assignor, a defendant, was at the time the owner of a large estate, real and personal, in New York. This is denied in the answer, and the referee has made it one of the issues to be tried. This is wrong. It is not a material issue in the case, proper to be made by the pleadings. Though it may be quite important to prove on the trial, as a material fact connected with others, to support the great issue in the case, the intent to hinder, delay or defraud creditors, in and of itself, is unimportant, and should not be stated as one of the issues to be tried.

The next objection to the issues as settled is, that the referee refused to allow issues as to certain matters alleged in the complaint, confessedly material, because they were not sufficiently denied in the answer, the denial being an information merely.

Bull vs. *Bull*.—Report of referee confirmed. The purchase by Weeler does not seem to have been for the benefit of the Life Insurance Company, either in intent or by force of law, though his relation to it of director, whereby he perhaps obtained the information on which he acted, suggests doubts of the propriety of allowing him to profit by means of knowledge thus acquired, at the expense of other creditors.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Hon. Judge Mitchell, and a Jury.

Charles C. Taber et al. vs. *Albert G. Howard*.—This was an action on six promissory notes made by the defendant. The defence set up was *usury*. The Judge left it as a question of fact to the Jury whether the contract was usurious, and the Jury found a verdict for the plaintiffs in the whole amount, $5,093 06.

Mr. Hutchins for plaintiffs. Mr. Hawkins for defendant.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT—March 7.

Before Judge Culver.

DECISIONS.

To-day decisions were made in the following cases:

Anthony vs. *City of Brooklyn*.—Judgment for plaintiff, $6,314 58.

Bigelow et al. vs. *Same*.—Judgment for plaintiff, $9,761 85.

Chapin vs. *Same*.—Judgment for plaintiff, $8,768 84.

Hall et al. vs. *Same*.—Judgment for plaintiff, $17,204 82.

Tibby vs. *Same*.—Judgment for plaintiff, $3,603 37.

Robertson, Ex., vs. *Same*.—Judgment for plaintiff, $1,417 05.

Henry A. Holt vs. *Same*.—Judgment for plaintiff, $562 40.

Miller and Holcomb vs. *Losee*.—New trial denied.

Osborn vs. *Leavitt and O'Donell*.—Judgment for plaintiff as prayed for in complaint, with costs.

The People ex rel. Husson vs. *Lott, Sheriff*.—Motion for full costs denied, and only $10 allowed.

Destler vs. *Leitman*.—Order of discontinuance vacated. Leave granted to defendant to amend his counterclaim, and to plaintiff to reply. $10 costs to abide Court.

James Hanford vs. *Graw*.—Plaintiff directed to verify the bill of costs by affidavit, and to set forth items in detail.

Bouton vs. *Cox*.—Judgment for plaintiff for $24, damages and full costs.

It will be seen that the judgments against the city in this batch, amount to nearly $50,000. All of these are for transactions in the old city of Williamsburg.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets.....*Carefully reported for the N. Y. Times.*

NEW-YORK, Saturday, March 7, 1857—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are moderately inquired for at old prices. Pearls, $7 50; Pots, $7 03¾@$7 75 ₱ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse to-day, 562 bbls. Pearls, and 161 bbls. Pots—together, 743 bbls.

COFFEE—Is in fair demand at full rates: Java, 15c.@15¾c.; Laguayra, 11¾c.@12¾c.; Maracaibo, 11¾c.@12¾c.; Rio, 9¾c.@11¾c.; and St. Domingo, 10¾c.@10¾c.

COTTON—Is somewhat unsettled. Holders evince more willingness to satisfy the wants of buyers, even at reduced prices, but the demand is not remarkably brisk. Middling Uplands can be had at 13¾c.@13¾c.; do. Gulfs, 13¾c.@14¼c., and other grades proportionately. ₱ lb.

EARTHENWARE—The current receipts are limited; the available supply is less extensive, and the demand displays less vigor. Prices are without any noticeable change.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western flour is in fair demand for home use, but is sparingly sought after by shippers, and prices are depressed. Sales have been reported since our last of about 7,600 bbls., in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	$6 90@$6 35
Straight State	6 35@ 6 40
Favorite and Extra State	6 40@ 6 70
Common to Good Indiana and Upper Lake	6 30@ 6 50
Common to Good Superfine Ohio	6 45@ 6 60
Fancy Michigan	6 35@ 6 50
Extra Michigan	6 55@ 7 50
Extra Indiana and Wisconsin	6 55@ 7 50
Extra Ohio	6 65@ 8 00
Fancy Genesee	6 75@ 7 00
Extra Genesee	7 10@ 8 50
Extra Missouri	6 30@ 8 50

Canadian has not varied. Superfine to extra commands $6 85@$7 50 ₱ bbl.; 850 bbls. were sold within the range. Southern is less actively sought after at languid prices. The transactions since our last comprise about 1,600 bbls. low Mixed to Fancy and Extra, at $6 70@$8 and $8 75 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is in limited supply and request, at $3 50@$5 25 for Fine to Superfine ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in moderate supply and good demand at $3 81@$3 87½ for Jersey, and $3 75@$3 87½ for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. The latter brings $17 to in puncheons.

GRAIN—Wheat is in improved request, but at irregular prices. Sales have been reported since our last of about 37,400 bushels, including inferior to fair ordinary Western red, at $1 34@$1 43; and ordinary Southern red at $1 40 per bushel. Rye continues scarce and quiet, at 86c.@95c. for inferior to choice, ₱ bushel. Oats are in moderate supply and fair request, at 51c.@53c. for Western; 48c.@50c for State; 46c.@49c. for Jersey; and 43c.@47c. for Southern, ₱ bushel. Barley is in demand and is held at $1 20@$1 40 for ordinary to choice, ₱ bushel. Barley Malt commands $1 50@$1 55 ₱ bushel. Corn is plentier and rather cheaper. There were sales reported, to-day, of about 40,000 bushels at 71c.@73c. for unsound; 74c.@75c. for mixed Western, in store and delivered; 74c.@76c. for mixed Southern; 70c.@78c. for new and old yellow, and 73c.@80c. for white, ₱ bushel.

HAY—Sales were reported of 600 bales River at 95c.@$1 for shipment, and $1 12½c. for local use, ₱ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Is in very moderate demand, at old quotations.

HIDES—Are in reduced supply and fair request at very full rates.

HOPS—There have been 35 bales last year's growth sold at 7c.@11c. ₱ lb.

IRON—Is quiet, yet steady, as previously reported.

LEAD—Sells slowly, at former prices.

LEATHER—Sole is plentier and brisker. Prices are well supported. Mr. HULL furnishes the following statement of the week's business:

	Hemlock.	Oak.
Receipts during the week.....sides.	59,500	6,900
Sales during the week	47,000	6,700
Stock at the close of the week	27,000	5,100

LIME—Rockland is less sought after, though being pretty freely offered, and obtainable at $1 10 for Common, and $1 85 for Lump ₱ bl.

MOLASSES—Prime lots are in light supply and good request. Other kinds are freely offered and sparingly purchased. Prices are unaltered. New Orleans, 75c.; new crop Porto Rico, 58c.@63c.; new crop Cuba Muscovado, 47c.@57c.; new crop clayed Cuba, 42c.@46c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Tar and Turpentine are unchanged. Resin is rather more sought after and is now worth $1 90 for common, ₱ 310 lbs. delivered; and $3@$5 75 for No. 1 and White, ₱ 280 lbs.

OILS—Linseed is in good request, and it readily commands 86c.@89c. ₱ gallon. Other descriptions remain about the same.

PROVIS

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 9, 1857.

☞ The NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served in this City and vicinity for ONE SHILLING a week. Single Copies Two Cents. Mail subscribers SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES is published every Evening, (*Sundays Excepted.*) One edition will be issued at ONE and the other at THREE o'clock P. M. It will be sent by mail at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing nearly all the reading matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday, is mailed at THREE DOLLARS a year.

The WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed at TWO DOLLARS a year for single Copies. TWENTY-FIVE Copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, to one address.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6 cents for single copies.

Terms, *invariably cash in advance.*

Publication Office, No. 128 Nassau-st., cor. of Beekman.

RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO., Publishers.

☞ BELL & HENDRICKSON, No. 532 Broadway, Albany, N. Y., will supply those who want the DAILY, SEMI-WEEKLY, WEEKLY, CALIFORNIA TIMES, or THE TIMES FOR EUROPE. Single copies, by the week or month, can be obtained on application to them.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

We publish this morning a very interesting letter from our special correspondent at Costa Rica. It should have been received by the *Illinois*, which arrived at this port about a week since, but, by some mismanagement, has been delayed on the route, and finally reaches us by way of Havana. Our correspondent furnishes us with most important intelligence respecting the Spanish-American alliance against Filibusterism, of which we have already made some mention. It is proposed now to form a union between Southern Nicaragua and Costa Rica, and we are advised that the inhabitants of the former State have consented to the plan. The South Pacific States give it every encouragement, and if it prove successful, the transit route will be one altogether under Costa Rican control. Our correspondent gives details—now for the first time made public—concerning the organization of the expedition against the River San Juan, so successfully executed under SANDERS, and the plans of the allies for future operations. It appears that General CANAS, the Costa Rican commander, proposes to follow the course he has hitherto pursued of maintaining a desultory warfare, until famine and fever shall have reduced his opponent to submission. Our correspondent, in several interviews with President MORA, obtained a vast amount of valuable and interesting information, to which we especially direct attention, for it throws a flood of light on the Central American problem, now drawing rapidly to a solution.

Important intelligence is received from Kansas. Gov. GEARY has vetoed the bill to provide for taking the census of the Territory and for the calling of a Constitutional Convention. The Governor objects to the bill because it makes no provision for submitting the new Constitution to the People, and enters upon an elaborate argument, to show that the assumption of a power by the Legislature which stifles the voice of the people is contrary to law and common sense. His Message is a temperate paper, but decided. The Legislature, however, passed the bill over the veto, and it is now a law. The election for members of the Convention is ordered to take place in June next, and the Convention is to assemble at the capital in September.

The Public Administrator made an application on Saturday before the Surrogate for an order authorizing him to sell immediately Dr. BURDELL's house, No. 31 Bond-street, and all the furniture and effects therein contained. Counsel for the next of kin of Dr. BURDELL united in the application, as a saving of money to the estate. Mr. CLINTON, on behalf of Mrs. CUNNINGHAM, opposed the granting of the order, alleging that Mrs. CUNNINGHAM is entitled, by a written agreement with the Doctor, to the use of the house till the first of next May. The case was adjourned till Wednesday, for the production of the proper argument.

On Saturday ex-Judge DEAN made the third summing-up speech that has been made for ex-Consul FABENS and Captain BOLTON, the arrested filibusters. On Tuesday, Mr. MCKEON, the U. S. District-Attorney, sums up for the prosecution. This will probably end the farce for the present.

Lord NAPIER was waited on last Saturday by a deputation of the Board of Commerce, and compliments exchanged. The new Minister leaves to-morrow for Washington.

The Aldermen's Committee on selecting a site for a General Post-Office, met on Saturday and exchanged opinions.

JOHN DOYLE, who was shot on the 5th of February on board a barge at the foot of Dunne-street by Captain WORDEN, of the barge *Bradford*, died on Saturday at the New York Hospital. DOYLE and three others, it will be remembered, first assailed Captain WORDEN, with stones, and afterward drew their pistols and threatened to shoot him.

A boy 12 years of age, named JOHN BRADY, was run over on Friday evening on the Hudson River Railroad, at Twenty-ninth-street. Both legs were completely severed from the body. He was taken to the New-York Hospital, where he died soon afterwards.

The number of deaths in the City last week was 449. The number the week previous was 450.

Some Onondaga Indians, who came to this City with HOWE & CO.'s circus, intending to go to Europe for exhibition, and who have been detained at a hotel in Third-avenue, invoked the aid of the police on Friday for their liberation. Two police officers of the Twenty-first Ward, who attempted to liberate them from the hotel, were set upon by the members of the circus company and by the hotel employes and badly beaten. Five of the Indians are still detained at the hotel. The Recorder has taken the matter in hand.

In the Brooklyn City Court Saturday, judgments were rendered against the city for nearly $50,000.

Mrs. ELIZABETH DEDREAU died on Saturday morning last at No. 272 Grand-street, Brooklyn, from burns received the night previous from burning fluid.

THE BURDELL MURDER—THE TIMES AND MR. BLAISDELL.—The *Herald* of yesterday has the following:

"Mr. C. F. WETMORE has commenced an action, at the suit of Mr. ALBERT BLAISDELL, against the NEW YORK DAILY TIMES for an alleged libel in *endeavoring to implicate him* (BLAISDELL) *in the murder of Dr. Burdell.*"

This is news to us. The TIMES never has made any such attempt, nor endeavored in any way to "implicate Mr. BLAISDELL in the murder of Dr. BURDELL," or of anybody else. We never dreamed that anybody suspected him of any connection with that affair, or of being capable of committing such a crime. We have never before heard that he himself, or Mr. WETMORE, or anybody else, regarded anything published in the TIMES as conveying any such charge; and we shall be a good deal surprised if he goes into Court and insists upon proving that he has been accused or suspected of murder. What we did publish was a communication written by a lawyer, and reviewing the testimony given by Mr. BLAISDELL at the Inquest,—with some severity it is true, but certainly not more than was shown towards that of other witnesses given on the same occasion. But we disavow and repudiate entirely any intention or thought of "endeavoring to implicate" him in the murder of Dr. BURDELL.

The Slavery Question—The Decision of the Supreme Court.

Twenty years ago South Carolina denied the paramount authority of the Supreme Court of the United States, and flew to arms to resist it; while Massachusetts took the lead in asserting the absolute, unqualified duty of every citizen and every State to yield implicit obedience to its decisions upon all questions of Constitutional law. To-day the position of these two States, and of the sections which they represent, is likely to be reversed. South Carolina will become the champion of federal supremacy, and Massachusetts will assert the doctrine of State Rights. And this change of position illustrates the fact, to which it is due, that *interest* and not *reason*, rules over and regulates the action of States as well as of individuals. South Carolina resisted the Federal Government in 1832 because her interests were menaced by its action. She asserts its supremacy in 1857 because it has become the champion and protector of her institutions and her property.

The decision of the Supreme Court in the case of DRED SCOTT completes the nationalization of Slavery. Slavery is no longer a local institution,—the creature of local law,—dependent for its existence and protection upon State sovereignty and State legislation. It is incorporated into the Constitution of the United States. Its tenure is the tenure of all property, and the Constitution protects and preserves it, to the same extent and upon the same principles, as it protects any other property of any kind whatever. This is the fundamental position which the Supreme Court has just asserted, and upon which all its decisions in this case rest. Congress cannot exclude Slavery from Federal territory, because the *right* to slaves is the right to *property*, and cannot be divested. For the same reason the people of the Territory cannot exclude Slavery from their own domain:—and when the time for the next step comes, we shall have it in the logical sequence, that *no State Government has a right to deprive any citizen of property, which the Constitution of the United States protects him in holding.*

It is not too much to say that this decision revolutionizes the Federal Government, and changes entirely the relation which Slavery has hitherto held towards it. Slavery is no longer local: it is national. The Federal Government is no longer held aloof from it, as a thing wholly and exclusively out of its jurisdiction:—it is brought directly within its sphere and put immediately under its protection. The doctrine of State Rights, so long its friend, is now its foe.

That this decision is to produce the most profound impression upon the public judgment is certain. Its first effect will be to paralyze and astound the public mind. Familiar as our people have become to the advancement of Slavery towards supremacy in our Government, they have not believed that it could obtain so absolute a seat in the supreme council of the Republic at so early a day. The decision will be accepted and obeyed as law. There will be no wide or loud protest against it. The public peace will not be disturbed,—the public ear will not be vexed,—by clamorous outcries or noisy denunciation of the Court and its decree. But the doctrine it has promulgated will sink deep into the public heart, and germinate there as the seed of discontent and contest and disaster hereafter. They mistake the temper of the men of this Republic, who believe that they will ever accept Slavery as the fixed and permanent law of the American Union. They have trusted to time,—to the progress of civilization, to the melioration of legal codes,—to climate, to population, to established metes and bounds, to old covenants and compacts and the advancement of Christian principle, for ultimate deliverance. They will strive still to cling to such of these as violence and wrong have left untouched. But this last decision leaves little to hope and everything to fear. And the people will begin to ask why, if Slavery is *national*, the nation should not assume the custody and control of it:—why it should be constitutional for the Federal Government to protect, and not to remove, it:—why, if its extension is synonymous with its existence, both should not be ended together.

Apparent peace will follow the action of the Supreme Court. The partisans of its conduct and its doctrine will proclaim it to be the end of controversy upon this subject, and the immediate result will seem to confirm their hopes. But it has laid the only solid foundation which has ever yet existed for an Abolition party; and it will do more to stimulate the growth, to build up the power and consolidate the action of such a party, than has been done by any other event since the Declaration of Independence.

Going Back to Savage Life.

There is a riddle in our social life, which is destined to perplex that heroic Herodotus who shall undertake a century hence to write the history of the American people. Of course he will start from Massachusetts Bay, and push his historic steps onward through the howling wilderness which is fringed by that wintry sea. When, after an industrious journey of 237 years, he reaches the City of New-York, he will be surprised—and puzzled on finding here, Anno Domini, 1857, some of the same indications of natural barbarism which he found in the early stages of his journey through the forests of the Aborigines. Here, as there, society seems to be filled with a universal fear of lurking foes. Judging from the newspapers, the only records he can consult, savages that skulked through the outskirting woods of the Plymouth settlements, seem to haunt the shadows of our stately dwellings; to lie in ambuscade at the dark corners of our streets; to track us out to our business and back to our firesides; to dog us on our travels by railroad and steamboat, and to fill us ever with a shuddering sense of omnipresent danger. Not alone in New-York, but in every populous city of the land, we are—in spite of our wealth, of our commerce, of our enterprise, of our industry—so barbaric that we live in as mortal fear of our neighbor, as did the shivering Puritans when they first pitched their camp on the Indian wilderness of Plymouth. Like them, we sleep upon our arms expecting to be startled by the awful warwhoop of the savages. They took their loaded muskets as they went to their cornfields. We take our loaded revolvers as we go to our counting-rooms. Their meeting-house resounded with the clank of firearms, stacked by the worshipers, ready for service at a moment's notice. Our opera-house resounds with the explosion of protective pistols, falling from the careless pockets of society. Then every man carried defensive weapons from necessity. The danger was apparent, and the firelock or sword was always at hand to meet it. Now, also, men who walk the streets of our large cities carry defensive weapons; but they are concealed, that the bandit may surprise his neighbor whom he regards as his foe. It is a sword-cane, which he runs through a stranger at the St. Nicholas Hotel; or a pistol, with which he angrily shoots down his disputant at the Pension Office; or a bully-club, with which he savagely mauls the head of a fellow Senator in the Capitol; or the garotting lasso, with which he silently throttles his victim—sending him where he can tell no tales!

What will our future historian say of these things? And when he rehearses the story of the savage massacre of JANE MCCREA, at Fort Edward, in 1777, and of ELLEN DESMOND, at Boston, in 1857, what will be his commentary?

Whatever may be thought of this picture hereafter, this is a fact which it is not well to ignore—that nearly every other man we meet, whether on the pavement, in the hotel, on the steamboat, in the rail-car, from New-York to New-Orleans, *is armed!* Concealed about his person is a loaded pistol, or a dirk, or a bludgeon, or a sword-cane; and hardly a day passes but one of these weapons destroys, or threatens to destroy, a human life, either intentionally or accidentally.

Look at the record of the past week, so far as it has been made public. In a Government office in Washington, a citizen who carried a bludgeon, was shot down by another who concealed a revolver in his pocket. In the Missouri Legislature, during the heat of debate, a loaded pistol was drawn by one member upon another, with murderous intent, and fatal consequences were prevented only by the interposition of bystanders. In the cars to Washington, Mr. SAMUEL BUTTERWORTH, Superintendent of the New-York Assay Office, was shot in his thigh by the accidental discharge of a pistol, in the pocket of Mr. ISAAC V. FOWLER, the Postmaster of New-York City, his traveling companion to the Inauguration. These are the cases which have come by some accident to the public knowledge. Besides these, there are thousands of which nobody ever hears. Go where we will we are surrounded by armed men, whose murderous weapons defy the law and disgrace society.

Why is all this? Part of it is doubtless due to a temporary and very foolish panic, growing out of isolated instances of crime, and carefully nursed and grossly exaggerated by a portion of the public press. Part of it is due to the direct recommendation of so respectable and influential a paper as the *Tribune*,—advising everybody to carry arms, directly in the teeth of the law and for the alleged purpose of self-protection. But in the main it is due to a reckless disregard of law,—a contempt for the legal safeguards which society has provided for person and property, and a swaggering disposition to rely upon *force* instead of law, for the redress of wrongs and the assertion of personal influence and consideration. There is always a tendency *towards* rowdyism among young men. It suits their energy and elasticity, their sense of physical strength and vigor, and their fancied personal importance. Under the most favorable circumstances they gravitate in that direction; and it needs all the power of education, of religion, of moral influences and of law to check this downward tendency of society.

But when all these are counteracted and openly scouted by the press and by men in high position, we may well tremble for the result. We stand in imminent peril of seeing all law overturned,—its injunctions despised, its tribunals contemned, its sanctions repudiated and its place supplied by brute force, by physical prowess and skill in the use of the pistol and the dagger. We shall soon not need to look to old Venice for the reign of the stiletto nor to our Western Borders for the ruffians who restore the savage and barbaric eras of national life.

Costa Rica and Nicaragua.

We publish to-day an important letter from our special correspondent in Costa Rica, which throws a broad light upon the real position of affairs in that country and Nicaragua. The energy and restless ambition of our people, it must be admitted, sometimes leads numbers of them into enterprises of doubtful morality, and which are sure to have a fatal termination for their authors. As one of this order, our correspondent regards the expedition to Central America. We are not prepared, however, altogether to indorse his views. It must not be forgotton that WALKER and his associates were invited allies of the Democratic party in Nicaragua. Their position from what it was a year ago has indeed woefully changed, but chiefly through their own faults and offences. Intoxicated with their first success, and committing the common error of self-confidence, they assumed a position which they have found it impossible to maintain, and the vast majority have fallen victims to an intolerable climate and to the rage of a desperate nation. Though we have faith in General WALKER's determination, energy, and skill, we must admit that, according to present appearances, they have been overborne by the fate of war, and if, as we are advised, his reign in Nicaragua is inevitably drawing to a close, it becomes his duty to withdraw while there is time, and save the lives of the remnant of his followers. It is sincerely to be hoped that the favorable opinion which our correspondent seems to entertain of General MORA may be realized by the event, and that the prisoners taken at the conclusion of the war may be sent home uninjured.

Our correspondent is in error when he supposes that any enthusiasm exists in the United States *now* for the cause of fillibusterism. The expenditure of three millions of property, and of fifteen or twenty thousand human lives, native and American, is certainly an ample sacrifice to the moloch of vanity and ambition. We have taken a lesson in the great art of conquest, having learned by the failure of the Nicaraguan expedition, that the right way to "Americanize" a people is to treat them with kindness and consideration, and not to trample them under foot. We trust that the policy of shooting, hanging, burning, and confiscating, may have become at length discreditable, and the doctrine of equal rights between nations and individuals, have from this time as high a place in our political creed as the doctrine of MONROE. We complained bitterly of British aggressions upon Nicaragua, but a portion of our own citizens have thrown the ambitious encroachments of that power into the shade. The incoming Administration have promised us a temperate and justly conservative policy. Let us see what steps it will take to vindicate the honor of the nation, in behalf of these unfortunate Americans who have been detained in Central America, by the refusal of their passports. Many hundreds of our fellow-citizens—some with their families—who went to Nicaragua, were inveigled by false representations, made by lying agents. Once there, they were not permitted to return, and the most of them have perished miserably. Who are the guilty parties in this grave offence against the laws of nations, and the freedom of the American people? Let us have a thorough sifting and examination of this grand and pretentious expedition, which proclaimed itself to the world as an effort to civilize, pacify, and "Americanize" the people of Central America. If the whole has been from the beginning a gigantic fraud upon the world, contrived and executed for sinister ends, by a party who are always ready to disturb the order and equilibrium of the Union, the people ought to be made sensible of the fact. If, on the other hand, this incredible waste of life and property has arisen in a strife between rival steamship interests, rushing blindly and ignorantly in a career of mere avarice and ambition, let us have the clear and unmistakable proofs, in order that the Government and the nation may adopt some well-defined and liberal policy, "for the protection and security of the great channels of our commerce."

The people have a right to know the fullest particulars of any enterprise for which their sympathies are demanded, and in this particular instance they will no longer be blinded by the excuse that the great sacrifice of life and property in Central America has done aught for the commerce of the nation, or for the extension of its Democratic institutions.

Decrease of the Slave Trade.

It is notorious that vessels are fitted out constantly, in this City and in Baltimore, for the African Slave-trade. It must not, however, be inferred from this fact that this great mass of the people in either city favor this inhuman traffic or have even grown indifferent in regard to it. Whatever is done in its prosecution is done by Spanish and Portuguese merchants, and others resident among us, who avail themselves of the facilities afforded here for its secret and successful prosecution. Nor do the instances of the fitting out of slavers which official vigilance drags to light, warrant the belief that the Slave-trade is on the increase, either as carried on from this country or in the world at large. On the contrary we believe it is steadily and hopefully *decreasing*, and that a few years more will end it altogether. This opinion, we must confess, rests rather upon induction than demonstration, for statistics on the subject are peculiarly unreliable. This was not so when the African slave-trade was a lawful traffic. Then it was possible to obtain, with accuracy, details as to its volume or extent. Reputable merchants engaged in it within the present century; slavers were openly fitted out, and cleared direct for Africa, at Liverpool, Bristol and others of the principal British ports. When the trade was abrogated by law, and became disreputable as well as illicit, statistics connected with the subject no longer formed a part of official reports, or entered into the public returns of trade and commerce, but have since been, almost necessarily, the results of conjecture, naked inference, or guess-work.

Secrecy became with the trader in slaves a principal element of success. He approached the slave coast by stealth, under false colors as well as pretences. His human cargo was shipped by night and by strategem. He avoided detection and capture by every device and slight of a cunning ingenuity. The place, time and manner of discharging his freight were equally secrets to all but the immediate aiders and abettors.

Although we have not statistics to build the conclusion upon, we are yet convinced that the Slave-trade has greatly declined, and from many cogent arguments. This very fitting out of frequent slavers from New-York, is, to our mind, a striking piece of evidence to that effect; for why, if not driven into holes and corners, should the slave merchant go out of his way so far, at risk so great, to obtain a port of departure?

Between 1769 and 1791 the African Slave-trade was in its prime. In the former years 97,120 candidates for Slavery crossed the Atlantic; 59,400 of them in British vessels. In 1791 the exportation by England was higher still—it amounted to 74,000. But *then* the traffic flowed along in channels altogether free It infested at discretion, under the direct protection and patronage of the mother country, the whole North American seaboard; also the coasts of South America on the east and north, including the Spanish main, and every island of the West Indies capable of giving employment to slave labor. Between the years 1680 and 1786, Africans amounting to 1,039,333, or at the rate of 10,000 a year for the whole period of 106 years, were imported into Jamaica alone.

The Nineteenth Century has witnessed better things. With it commenced a new era, and one far more happy for the African.

On the part of the Governments engaged in the laudable duty of suppressing the traffic, all methods have been employed calculated to effect the object. Legislation without stint, and international conventions without number, judicial decisions, squadrons along the whole African coast, and other stringent measures have all been brought into constant requisition, and with decided and visible results from year to year for many years past. And, while the armed vessel has lingered along the African shore of the Atlantic, in a state of constant preparation and watchfulness, burning down the barracoon, breaking up the slave factory, capturing the trader, condemning and taking away the instruments of his nefarious calling, the slave-coast itself has constantly diminished in extent, through other instrumentalities, among which is prominent the Colonization Society of our own country.

A main cause also of decrease in the traffic, is the vast change of opinion on this particular topic among the republic of nations, a result produced in part by an energetic and persevering agitation of the subject for half a century. Mankind, also, have become, in fact, more enlightened and more free, and proportionably hold in greater respect the rights and liberties of humanity in the abstract. In 1792 twenty-six acts of the British Parliament directly sanctioning and encouraging the trade, could be enumerated by its friends. In 1807 the act of abolition was passed. In 1824 Parliament made it "piracy" by statute. Congress had previously, in 1820, declared it piratical, as to citizens and vessels of the United States. Indeed, it may be said with entire truth that the United States have *led* the mother country all through in measures of legislation against the Slave-trade. Recent experience has proved, indeed, that our statutes on the subject were and are too severe. For that cause only it has been found difficult to enforce them.

It will be conceded that the extent of the trade has been and is mainly *dependent on the commercial demand for slaves*. In other words, the supply depends upon the *demand*, not the demand upon the supply. It once infested, as we have seen, the entire Atlantic side of our continent. This vast region has been reclaimed, piece by piece, from the domain of the Slave-trade, till at last, and years ago, it became limited exclusively to the Spanish islands of Cuba, and Porto Rico, and Brazil.

It was asserted, in 1853, upon high authority, that of a Committee of the United States Senate, that the exportation of slaves from Africa, which in 1842 was 30,000, had increased in 1847 to 84,000. This estimate the Committee based nearly altogether upon the report, previously made, of a select committee of the British Commons. Their statements, in turn, were founded upon the testimony of Admiral HOTHAM, of their African squadron. He was of opinion, as above, that the trade was "entirely dependant on the commercial demand for slaves," and also that operations on the coast had neither stopped nor materially checked the trade.

The Committee of our Senate appear to have been content with very little other data for the grave and startling assertion, that in 1847 the Slave-trade from the western coast of Africa amounted to 84,000. In the same report, however, they say: "The African Slave-trade has, it is believed, been *entirely suppressed in Brazil*, and in this hemisphere the remaining colonies of Spain, Cuba and Porto Rico are its only remaining marts."

Mystery is the fruitful parent of exaggeration and imaginary conclusions. Particularly is this the case when it is connected with a topic enlisting deep feeling and involving great interests, like that of the Slave-trade. The Senate Committee had no statistics before them, as far as it appears, and we have none that can be relied on, directly as to the extent of the traffic itself. But we have what is nearly as good for our present purpose, which is to render evident how greatly the slave-trade has decreased, and how small comparatively it has become.

It is now admitted on all hands that the trade in slaves from Africa to Brazil has ceased. Every day adds satisfactorily to our information on the point. Cuba and Porto Rico then are the *only* marts for slaves, and have been indeed for some years past.

Those islands contain together a population, free and slaves all told, of not much if any over 2,000,000. But the latter island, Porto Rico, is not slave-importing. Its entire population is short of half a million, of which slaves constitute only 10⅛ *per cent.* Between 1807 and 1836, according to accurate official returns, the average slave increase, in numbers, was only 837 a year. For the last six years of the period, that is between 1830 and 1836, the annual increase was still less, only 757; little if any beyond a natural increase. In Porto Rico, white and colored men, bond and free, work in the same field without any sense of degradation. The antipathy elsewhere between white and black does not there exist. The price of labor is so low, as not to afford remuneration for risks of the Slave-trade. It is true that fresh land, to a considerable amount, has been taken into cultivation of late years in Porto Rico, but the demand in consequence for additional labor, is supplied mainly by blacks from the British Leeward Islands. The importation immediately from Africa, must be so small as scarcely to affect general estimates of the Slave-trade.

How is it with Cuba? If Admiral HOTHAM, the report to the British Commons, and our Senate's Committee are correct, we are compelled to adopt the conclusion, that the whole current exportation of slaves *westward* from Africa, at least 84,000 a year as *they* say, is absorbed by Cuba *alone*; when, in the year 1769, during the time all Europe assented to the traffic, which was then at full tide, and slave-freights openly and freely crossed the ocean in British, French, Dutch, Portuguese, and Danish vessels, to a market the amplest of any period before or since, the exportation did not exceed 97,000.

Is not this absurd? Mr. HUME, the most accurate of thinkers and reasoners, whose statements, particularly as to matters resting in figures, carry with them great authority, asserted in the course of a debate in 1854 in the House of Commons, that in consequence of the treachery of Spain, "not fewer than 10,000 negroes had been landed in Cuba during the six months previous." His estimate, therefore, allows 20,000, (the Spanish officials aiding and abetting the traffic,) as the slave importation of Cuba for that year. It is easy to show, even beyond cavil, that Mr. HUME's estimate more than provides for the *demand* of that island.

The population of Cuba, at the close of 1855, was 1,449,462—(whites and free-colored 54 per cent.; slaves 46 per cent.) In 1841 the population was 1,007,624; in 1850 1,247,230. The whole increase, then, between 1841 and 1850 was 239,606; between 1850 and 1855 only 202,232, or 44,444 a year.

If the slave from 1841 to 1855 averaged all along, as in the latter year, 46 per cent. of the entire population, (according to the prevailing theory it must have been greater in 1855 than any other year,) then the average increase of the slave population of Cuba between 1841 and 1850 was 12,236 a year; between 1850 and 1855 it was to 18,584 *a year*—which includes the natural increase as well as all accessions from the Slave-trade.

The prevailing fallacy of those who write and speak on the subject consists in overlooking or not properly estimating the *capacity* of Cuba. If Brazilian slave-importation is no more, and Cuba the only remaining slave mart, so far from repining at want of success, we should regard the Slave-trade as upon its last legs.

It is understood that Judge DAYTON has declined to be nominated again for Attorney General of New Jersey, and the Governor will be obliged to make an entire new list of nominations.

A Chapter on Stockjobbing.

The operations of the Stock Exchange are matters of constant and growing importance. They concern not only the brokers and stock operators themselves, but the thousands and tens of thousands of outsiders who are tempted to risk their few hundreds or thousands of dollars in an attempt at speculation. These persons have no personal knowledge of the character of the various stocks that are offered for sale, and must of necessity depend for information upon the advice of others. As a general thing they rely upon the newspapers, for upon some one of them, for guidance as to the best quarters for speculation, and invest their money accordingly.

In the last five or six years a favorite mode of swindling has been the creation of Corporations, and the issue of stock, for an amount out of all proportion to the actual value of the property which it professes to represent. This stock is put upon the market,—sold, or quoted as having been sold, at good prices,—and so forced upon the attention of parties who are looking for chances to invest. If a newspaper can be secured to *puff* these concerns vigorously from day to day, and from week to week,—asserting their intrinsic value, announcing the splendid progress they are making, predicting their immense wealth, recording the sales, real or fictitious, of their stock at advancing rates, and by steady, constant, unscrupulous indorsements, forcing them upon public attention and favor, the battle is won. The swindler's game is played for him. A newspaper is supposed to be a safe, because an intelligent and disinterested adviser in such matters: and thousands of people are ready to invest their money upon such recommendations.

Probably a good many who read this paragraph have had some experience in this matter, and can readily recall the names of half a dozen of these bogus concerns, by which within the last few years the community has been robbed of thousands and hundreds of thousands of dollars. One of the most notorious of them all was the *Parker Vein Coal Company*, which was got up in the Fall of 1852—pushed into notice vigorously for a year or two—its stock forced up to 40, 60, 70, and even higher—enormous over issues of it thrown upon the market, and the whole concern, upon its final explosion, shown to be a most flagrant and infamous swindle from the very outset. This was one of a whole brood of stock-jobbing companies which were brought into notice and ran their career at about the same time, and by which thousands and tens of thousands of honest and industrious men lost all they had saved from their hard earnings.

How these gigantic concerns were forced into public confidence may be seen, in part, from sundry extracts which we give in another part of this morning's TIMES, from the Money Articles of the New-York *Herald* for a portion of the year 1853. Day after day, week after week, month after month,—as the record shows,—was this identical *Parker Vein Company* puffed, indorsed and commended to public confidence in the most explicit and emphatic terms. We have given only a small part of the extracts for the single year of 1853, which show how systematically the public was urged, enticed and induced to buy the stock of this and other concerns, belonging to the same worthless brood—while at the same time the most wholesale and sweeping war was waged upon the Banks of this City, the Railroads of the State and all he really valuable stocks of the whole country. Such constant and persevering efforts could not fail of success. They accomplished their object. The good stocks were sold,—the worthless trash was bought,—and the general ruin of all who had trusted the *Herald* was the result.

We have no desire, nor is there any need, to comment upon the matter further. The extracts we publish tell their own story. We commend them to the attention of all who are interested in the subject to which they relate.

Personal.

It having been announced that Hon. CHARLES SUMNER would take passage in the steamship *Fulton*, for Havre, on Saturday, he was met at the Pier by a large body of his friends, among whom were several ladies, to bid him adieu. Mr. SUMNER arrived at the Pier a few minutes before twelve o'clock, and as he alighted from the carriage he was greeted by enthusiastic cheers. He remained in lively conversation with those around him for nearly an hour, when he went on board the tug which conveyed him and other passengers to the steamer lying in the stream. As the boat put off there was further cheering and waving of handkerchiefs among his admirers, and a parting salute of 31 guns was fired from the end of the Pier under the auspices of the New-York Young Men's Central Republican Union. Few persons depart from our shores with such cordial greetings of good wishes.

Mr. BOKER, the dramatist, was garroted, or nearly so, in Philadelphia the other night, but gave his assailant so stunning a blow with his fist that he left in disgust and was seen no more.

Gen. PIERCE goes South presently on a pleasure trip.

The Charlestown City Guard, just returning from the Inauguration, attended church at Dr. CHAPIN's yesterday. They are a fine body of men. The Albany Burgesses arrived here from Washington on Saturday, and left on the same day for home. They were received by a delegation of our City Guard.

The merchants of Baltimore propose to give a public dinner to ex-Secretary MARCY, as a token of regard.

Mr. J. ROMEYN BRODHEAD, the historian, has been elected a member of the Society of the Netherlands Literature at Leyden.

GERRIT SMITH, has contributed $1,000 to the Dudley Observatory.

Mrs. MYRA CLARK GAINES, as heir of the late DANIEL CLARK, has filed in Court at New Orleans, a bill in equity against the cities of New Orleans and Baltimore, as heirs of the late JOHN MCDONOGH, and against fifteen or twenty persons besides, for the recovery of a valuable tract of land known as the Bayou St. John Property, which belonged to CLARK at the time of his death.

Mr. PETER BAYNE, an author of some note, has been appointed to succeed HUGH MILLER in the editorial chair of the Edinburg *Witness*.

Rev. Dr. PATTEN writes from Chicago to a member of the Young Men's Christian Association of this City, in condemnation of the resolution of Mr. CROSBY, in relation to the discussion of the Slavery question.

On the arrival of Judge KANE at Louisville, on his way to New-Orleans to take charge of the remains of his son, he was addressed by the Bar of the city in a sympathizing letter, and returned the following answer:

"Associated intimately with the members of our profession for now almost forty years, I have learnt to recognize their judgment as the truest and most elevated test of personal merit, and their sympathies as less liable than any others to be clouded or misled by accident or artifice. Judge, then, of the sincerity with which I thank you for the tribute you have paid to my noble son's memory."

Political.

The "Savage General Committee" held a meeting in the Reading Room of Tammany Hall on Saturday evening. They passed resolutions indorsing the action of the seven Sachems in reference to the holding of another primary election, and took steps for the carrying out of such a measure—censured the "Small Committee," and pledged their hearty support to the new Administration.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—Sandford-st., and 181 Broadway.

From Washington.

OPINIONS IN THE DRED SCOTT CASE—THE NEW CABINET, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 7.

Judge McLEAN delivered his views in the DRED SCOTT case to-day, arguing that Slavery is limited to the range of the State where it is established by municipal law. If Congress deem slaves or free colored persons injurious to a Territory, they have the power to prohibit them from becoming settlers therein. The power to acquire territory carries the power to govern it. The master does not carry with him to the Territory the law of the State from which he removes. Hence, the Missouri Compromise was constitutional, and the presumption is in favor of freedom. DRED SCOTT and his family were free under the decisions for the last 28 years.

Judge CURTIS dissented from the opinion of the majority of the Court as delivered by Chief Justice TANEY, and gave his reasons for the dissent. He maintained that native born colored persons can be citizens of States and of the United States; that DRED SCOTT and his family were free when they returned to Missouri; that the power of Congress to make all needful rules and regulations respecting the Territory was not, as the majority of the Court expressed, limited to Territory belonging to the United States at the time of the adoption of the Constitution, but has been applied to five subsequent acquisitions of land; that Congress has power to exclude Slavery from the Territories, having established eight Territorial Governments without, and recognized Slavery in six, from the days of WASHINGTON to JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

The opinions occupied five hours in delivery

Judges WAYNE, GRIER, CAMPBELL and DANIEL had papers expressing their views on certain points of opinion of the Court, but did not read them.

Adjourned till the time fixed by law.

Secretary DOBBIN detailed two of the largest United States steamships to assist in the duty of completing the ocean telegraphic communication.

Ex-President PIERCE signified to a deputation of Tennesseeans yesterday his intention to make a Southern tour.

The new Cabinet officers took their respective positions at noon to-day. The duties of heads of Departments have been performed since the 4th of March by the chief clerks.

From the South.

THE LATE FIRE AT MOBILE—DR. KANE'S REMAINS.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, March 8.

New-Orleans papers of Monday last are received.

The fire at Mobile on Sunday destroyed 2,300 bales of cotton, valued at $234,000, on which there was insurance in Mobile offices to the amount of $150,000.

Dr. KANE's remains will not reach here till Tuesday morning. Preparations for giving them an honorable reception are being made on an enlarged scale. On Wednesday they will be forwarded to Philadelphia.

Attempts to Assassinate the Auburn State Prison Agent.

AUBURN, Saturday, March 7.

Two attempts were made yesterday, by convicts, to kill the agent of the State Prison. One assault was made with a knife and the other with a hammer. By the prompt interference of the keepers no injury was done to the agent. Fears of further difficulty are entertained. Twenty-seven convicts belonging to the same shop where the difficulty occurred are now confined in their cells.

Defalcation of a Savings Bank Treasurer.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, March 7.

ADOLPH NOHL, Treasurer of the Mutual Savings Institution, has absconded with a portion of the funds of that bank. The amount is as yet unknown, but is not considered to be large.

STATE AFFAIRS.

Senator Brooks—Removal of Quarantine—The Commissioners—Bank Agencies—Railroad Voting—A Curious Proceeding—Legislative Recess—Work in the Assembly.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

ALBANY, Friday, March 6, 1857.

I am somewhat mortified to be reliably assured that I have done injustice to Senator BROOKS, in assuming that during the debate on the proposed amendments to the Constitution to permit negroes to exercise the right of suffrage, he had given a *quasi*-justification to the assault made by PRESTON S. BROOKS upon Senator SUMNER. I understood Senator BROOKS to say that while the assault was most brutal and outrageous, the speech of Senator SUMNER had been so bitter and vindictive as necessarily to provoke such an assault. My understanding of the tenor of these remarks it appears differs materially from others who heard them, and who understood Mr. BROOKS to be explicit in his condemnation of the assault upon Mr. SUMNER.

REMOVAL OF QUARANTINE.

The Senate having acted affirmatively upon the bill for the removal of Quarantine, Gov. KING last evening transmitted, for confirmation as Commissioners under the law, the names of Hon. OBADIAH BOWNE of Richmond County, ex-Mayor HALL of Brooklyn, and ex-Alderman EGBERT BENSON of New-York. The Senate at once confirmed these nominations, without a dissenting voice, and without the formality of secret session. The gentlemen named by Gov. KING are so well and favorably known to the citizens of their respective localities, that it is hardly necessary to say they are well fitted by education and experience to discharge the responsible duties assigned to them. While they have proved themselves faithful and decided friends of the proposed removal, in their intelligence and integrity, we have a guarantee that they will do nothing to justify the fears expressed by those representing the shipping interests of the City. Few men have a better knowledge of the wishes and necessities of that important and influential class, and none more than they will more carefully protect that interest from impositions that are not imperatively demanded to secure the health of the millions of people surrounding the present Quarantine station.

BANK AGENCIES.

Mr. LEAVENWORTH introduced a resolution last evening, calling upon the Metropolitan and American Exchange Banks, of the City of New-York, to report to the Assembly the names of banks for which they act as agents, the amount of notes which they redeem, the amount which they require to be kept on deposit by the banks for which they act as agents, and the profits which they realize from such agencies. Rather a bowel-opening inquiry, that—is it not? I presume it is made with a view to deriving such information as may be necessary to enable the Legislature to act intelligently upon one or two bills having for their object the amendment of the laws requiring country banks to maintain redemption agencies in New-York, Albany or Troy.

RAILROAD VOTING BY PROXY.

Judge HOGEBOOM, from the Committee on Railroads, introduced a resolution, which was adopted by the House, requiring the Board of Railroad Commissioners to inquire into the matter of voting by proxies on the part of foreign stockholders of railroad corporations within the State, and to state in their annual report to the next Legislature whether in their opinion any further legislation is necessary regulating the same. I presume this inquiry is prompted by the late action of some of our leading railroad corporations in establishing transfer offices in Europe.

A CASE OF ALLEGED FRAUD.

We have a strange proceeding in the Assembly this morning, connected with the petition of JOHN D. SHEPHERD, to be released as a security on some bond to the State. The bill releasing him passed the Senate, and was referred in the Assembly to the Judiciary Committee. This morning Judge FOOTE, Chairman of the Committee, made a report adverse to the bill.

Mr. COX, another member of the Committee, rose and called the attention of the House to this report, which he said had been made without any authority from the Committee. He complained that Judge FOOTE had refused to meet with the Committee on this bill, had refused to permit members of the Committee to see important papers connected with the bill, and had refused to allow the parties interested to appear before the Committee.

Each of the other members of the Committee substantially corroborated the statements made by Mr COX. An animated and rather sharp debate followed these successive statements, and there was manifested much feeling at the extraordinary proceedings of Judge FOOTE.

The debate resulted in a motion to refer the bill back to the Judiciary Committee, which was carried by a decided vote.

I do not know what are the merits of this bill. Mr. LEATHERBURN denounced the case as replete with fraud, bribery and rascality. Judge FOOTE made a similar declaration.

These declarations may be sustained upon investigation, and if they are, there can be no doubt of the defeat of the bill when it shall come before the House. But certainly nothing can justify such action as was attempted by Judge FOOTE this morning. The Judiciary Committee is properly relied on, as one to whom questions involving legal liabilities may safely be referred. The gentlemen composing that Committee possess the highest legal talents—talents that would command the respect and admiration of their professional brethren anywhere. It surprises me to know that one member of that Committee would presume to report on an important proposition without consulting his associates, and securing their concurrence in his views. Such a procedure was an insult to the Committee and the House, and one which cannot be overlooked without bringing reproach upon both.

A RECESS.

The Senate took a hop, skip, and jump, from Friday to Monday evening. The labor performed by that body thus far during the session, has been extremely arduous, and from the personal appearance of several members, it isapparent that relaxation from their duties is essentially necessary. I never knew a legislature to be more heavily burdened. To be sure, most of the measures thus far consummated are entirely local in their character, and of but slight general importance. This is the general character of that which has been perfected—but while this has been going on, several of the Committees, both of the Senate and Assembly, have undertaken and concluded most laborious investigations, which will lead to legislation of vast general importance. Probably no committee was ever more ardently or laboriously engaged than the Assembly Committee on Cities and Villages, to whom was referred the New-York City bills. For more than four weeks a large portion of their time was absorbed in gathering information and views which should light their way to needful and intelligent legislation, and the report which they submitted in connection with the measures which they proposed is a recorded evidence of careful and mature study and reflection which is seldom paralleled in the history of legislation. LEO.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Saturday, March 7.

Mr. FOOT, from the Judiciary Committee, reported on the State Judiciary Committee and the cause of the failure of the Courts of the Third and Eighth Districts. The resignation of the Judge of the Eighth District had rendered the continuation of the investigation there needless. The Committee had reason to believe from assurances given them that it would be necessary to carry the investigation further than the Third District, yet deemed it proper to move that the Legislature should proceed on the 25th of March, at 12 o'clock at noon, to consider the report under article 6, section 11 of the Constitution, and that copies of the report of the resolution be served on Judge WATSON of the Third District.

Bills appropriating $25,000 for aid to the Rochester University, and $60,000 for the St. Lawrence University, were then submitted for consideration.

Speaker Banks' Farewell Speech.

On retiring from the Speakership of the House of Representatives, Mr. BANKS spoke as follows:

"GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES: I solicit that indulgence which is usually accorded to those who stand in the position which I occupy.

I should fail to perform an imperative duty did I sever our official connection without acknowledging my obligations to the officers with whom I have been associated, and to the House itself, for that generous and unwavering support which has been given to me in my sphere of service.

The Congressional term which now closes will bear in the history of legislation no ordinary character. The unexampled energy of the American people, and the rapid extension of their theatres of action and enterprise, has crowded upon us from day to day a constant succession of questions of extraordinary character and serious import, and to this has been superadded an unusual amount of the ordinary business of legislation.

To have been called under such circumstances to the chair of this, the first of deliberate assemblies—an office which has been endeared to the people by its association with the memories of MUHLENBERG, MACON, CHEEVES and CLAY—is an honor that might well crown a life of study and toil. To have discharged the duties of this office, delicate and important as they have been, to your entire satisfaction, is more than I could have hoped. The journal of the House, an unerring and an impartial record, and the resolution to which, as I am informed, you have come, following the suggestion of the distinguished gentleman from South Carolina, (Mr. AIKEN,) give to me assurances that cannot but be gratifying, and for these I proffer to you my profound and life-long acknowledgments.

The welcome word from me must be that word which speeds your parting from these scenes of anxious labor. I invoke for you, gentlemen, a happy return to your homes, where the sweet and native air of hill and vale, and the loved forms and sounds of home and those we love at home, may revive your exhausted energies, purge the system of the fever of fitful and unsatisfactory contests, and bring each and all to the cheering admission, whatever disappointments and perils we encounter, that the performance of public duty and the service of our country is always a pleasant labor.

It is only left for me to announce that the power of the House as a legislative body now ceases, and to bid you farewell.

☞ They take turns at PERHAM's seven-mile mirror in showing up the gift lady and the gift gentleman. On Saturday afternoon the latter dignitary, whose face is very familiar to those who have purchased tickets for that exhibition, made a speech to the audience, the staple of which was his prospective marriage at the Crystal Palace, to somebody he expected to win in the grand raffle.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS, 1857,
AT LAST FALL'S PRICES.

SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st., have now ready for exhibition a large and superior stock of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING, imported expressly for this Spring's trade, and until further notice will be sold at LAST FALL'S PRICES.

THE HAIR! THE HAIR!—WHAT LADY OR gentleman would be without a beautiful head of hair, when by the use of LYON'S KATHAIRON such an one can so easily be had. The KATHAIRON prevents the hair from falling off or turning gray, cleanses it from scurf and dandruff, makes it soft curly and glossy, and imparts a delightful perfume. Sold by all dealers everywhere, for 25 cents per bottle. HEATH, WYNKOOP & CO., Proprietors and Perfumers, No. 65 Liberty-st., N. Y.

SAWS.

HOE & CO.'S PATENT GROUND SAWS, PLASTERING trowels, &c., can be had, wholesale and retail, at the principal hardware stores, at the salerooms of the manufacturers, Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st., or at the Works, corner of Broome, Sheriff and Columbia-sts., New-York.

ANY ONE CAN SEE,
and all that have seen,
ACKNOWLEDGE
that our prices are 20 per cent lower for China, glass and gas fixtures, than any house in the City.
TWO HUNDRED PAUKAGES
of new goods will be opened and added to our stock the present week.
See our lists of prices in the dry goods column of this paper.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

NO. 46 MURRAY-STREET.—STEARNS & MARVIN'S, late RICH & Co.'s improved SALAMANDER SAFE. WILDER'S patent, secured with the celebrated LA BELLE POWDER-PROOF LOCK, with a very small key, all made under the immediate inspection of our Mr. STEARNS, who has for 15 years superintended their manufacture, during which time not a dollar's worth of property has been consumed in one of them—222 having been tested in accidental fires; warranted free from dampness. Also, BURGLAR-PROOF CHESTS, of any size, lined with hardened steel, which cannot be drilled or broken. For sale by STEARNS & MARVIN, No. 40 Murray-st. Factory, corner of St. Mark's-place and Avenue A.

SEWING MACHINES.—I. M. SINGER & CO.'S *Gazette*, a beautiful pictorial paper, contains full and reliable information about sewing machines, and answers all questions that can be asked on the subject. All who read this paper will learn how to purchase a sewing machine with which $1,000 a year, clear profit, can be made, and will be protected from being imposed upon by any of the humbug machines now before the public. I. M. SINGER & CO.'S *Gazette* will be sent gratis to all who apply by letter or otherwise
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway, New-York.

FISH, FISH, FISH.
1,000 packages fat MACKEREL.
1,000 quintals large CODFISH.
1,500 boxes extra fine CHEESE.
300 bbls. corn-fed PORK.
EARL BARTHOLOMEW & CO.,
Commission Merchants, No. 196 Greenwich-st.

GO IN!
GO IN!!
GO INTO!!!
DAILY & CO.'S, Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway, and buy enough China and glass to last you a year. A like chance for bargains will never offer. See their advertisements in the dry goods column of this paper.

RUPTURE—ONLY PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED to MARSH & CO. by the Industrial Exhibition of all Nations, at the Crystal Palace, for their new Patent Radical Cure Truss. References as to the superiority: Professors Valentine Mott, Willard Parker and John M. Carnochan. Open from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M.
MARSH & CO., No. 2½ Maiden-lane, New-York.

ONE PRICE
CARPET WAREHOUSE,
For the sale of Carpets, Oil-cloths, &c., &c.
YOUNG & JAYNE,
No. 264 Broadway, corner Franklin-st.

BEEBE & CO.,
No. 156 Broadway,
WILL ISSUE THEIR SPRING FASHION
For gentlemen's hats, THIS DAY, (Saturday,) Feb. 28.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ March.

Grim, growling Winter flies afar,
And Spring with smiles and tears advances;
Once more we hail the roseate car,
Which, drawn by laughing hours, advances,
The snow-bank feels the genial beams,
Which in the softer heavens are glowing,
And through our long-impeded streams,
The tide once more is brightly flowing.

The heart with warmer hopes is rife,
The cheek with brighter hues is lighted,
And Commerce, wakening into life,
For stagnant Winter is requited:
Thou'rt rough, Old March, but true, we trust,
Thou'rt hale and hearty, if not handsome;
And every peck of thy dear dust,
"Is worth," they say, "a monarch's ransom!"

Our *Winter Clothes* we'll soon resign—
Heaven knows we've had a plenty of it!
And here is some advice of mine,
Which wise men may improve with profit:
Don't wait till Tom, Dick, Harry goes,
All crowding to the SMITHS together;
But GO AT ONCE, and PICK SUCH CLOTHES
As best may suit THE CHANGE OF WEATHER!

SMITH BROTHERS' One Price Wholesale and Retail Clothing Warerooms, Nos. 122 and 149 Fulton-st., New-York.

☞ To Artists, Lithographers, ENGRAVERS, &c.

INDIA PAPER,
INDIA INK,
RICE PAPER, of superior quality,
COLORED GELATINE, in sheets,
VERMILION AND CARMINE,
For sale by THADDEUS DAVIDS & CO.,
Manufacturing Stationers,
Nos. 127 and 129 William-st., New-York.

☞ Reducing Stock.
ELEGANT CHANDELIERS AND GAS FIXTURES
Can now be bought at full
THIRTY PER CENT.
below usual prices, of
COLT & WHITTLESEY,
No. 923 Broadway, cor. 21st-st.
N. B.—Old Chandeliers Taken in Exchange.

☞ Begeman, Clark & Co.'s Genuine Cod Liver Oil, by ten years' experience proved the purest and best in use and most reliable remedy for CONSUMPTION. Prepared only by HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., Nos. 165, 273, 511, and 756 Broadway. N. B.—Sold at manufacturers' prices by all wholesale druggists.

☞ Anthony J. Bleecker & Co., will sell at auction on MONDAY, 9th of March, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the house and lot No. 124 Forsyth-st., between Broome and Delancey-sts; size of lot 25 by 100 feet; house 20 by 64, three-story brick, occupied by the owner, and in first rate order, with every improvement, suitable for a comfortable dwelling, and in the best location in the 16th Ward. For maps and further particulars, apply to the auctioneers, No. 7 Broad-st. House can be seen any day after 10 o'clock A. M.

WIGS!—HAIR-DYE!!—WIGS!!!

☞ Batcheler's Wigs and Toupees have improvements peculiar to their house. They are celebrated all over the world for their graceful beauty, ease and durability—fitting to a charm. The largest and best stock in the world. Twelve private rooms for applying his famous DYE. Sold at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway

☞ Wakefield.—An Adjourned Meeting of the Members of Industrial Home Association No. 3, will be held in No. 163 Bowery, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 11, at 7½ o'clock. It is hoped that all the Members will be present, as the business effects all those who have paid up, and those who have not. The Tax Collectors will be there.
CORNELIUS A. COOPER, Purchasing Trustee.

☞ The New-York Horticultural Society will hold an adjourned meeting in Clinton Hall, Astor-place, THIS (Monday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.
JOHN GROSHON, President.
GEO. H. HANSELL, Rec. Secy.

☞ The Oxygenated Bitters have no equal as a tonic medicine. They cure nervous debility, sick headache, acid stomach, waterbrash, loss of appetite, &c., all of which proceed from a weakened or deranged state of the stomach.

☞ Tadman & Co.'s Pale American Cod Liver Oil—Perfectly pure and nearly tasteless—prepared on the premises No. 81 Bleecker-st., New-York.

PERSONAL.

ROBERT PRIDE—TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.—Something over ten years ago a package of papers of value was sent to ROBERT PRIDE, then residing at Pleasantville, Westchester County, N. Y. Said papers have been miscarried, lost or mislaid. Any person knowing the whereabouts of them by sending them to the subscriber will receive the above reward. B. M. JOHNSON, No. 111 East 18th st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

A MAGNIFICENT, CARVED, 7-OCTAVE rosewood piano for sale at a bargain. French round corners, beautifully carved case, grand diagonal scale, rich, full tone; can be fully tested; celebrated City makers, with their full warrantee; new two months ago; is perfect in every way, and in the way of a piano is a perfect gem. Price $240, cash, including rich stool to match. Will be removed or boxed gratis if required. Apply at the residence No. 678 6th-av., near the Crystal Palace, for three days, from 7 A. M. till 8 P. M.

GOLD-MEDAL PIANOS!—STEINWAY & SONS have again been awarded the First premium at the late Fair of the American Institute, New-York; and also the First premium Gold Medal at the late Fair of the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, in addition to the three already received, making five first-prize medals within the last 18 months. No. 84 Walker-st.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—GREAT BARGAINS.—Owing to the alterations to be made in the Piano Rooms at No. 338 Broadway, the large stock of Pianos and Melodeons will be sold during this week at lower prices than ever before offered in this City. Pianos and Melodeons to rent. HORACE WATERS, Agent.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte manufacturers, wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

PIANOS.—N. THURSTON & SONS, NOS. 8 AND 10 Bible House, Astor-place, offer 45 low prices, several superior 7-octave rosewood piano-fortes, warranted in every respect. Also pianos to hire.

PIANOS TO LET.—HAINES BROS.' PIANOS to let, at their manufactory, Nos. 330, 332 and 334 2d-av., cor. 21st-st. Rent applied towards purchase if desired. Price moderate. J. M. PELTON.

CHAMBERS' PIANOS.—BARGAINS.—An elegant 7-octave rosewood Piano, $290; one do., $250. Also, a variety of Pianos at $100, $125, $150, $200, &c., for sale at No. 283 Broadway.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

SMITH J. EASTMAN. JOHN C. LLOYD.
EASTMAN & LLOYD,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
AND DEALERS IN PROVISIONS,
Nos. 40 and 42 Broad-st., New-York.
OFFER FOR SALE:
CHOICE FAMILY HAMS—1,500 tcs. Stagg & Shay's, Samuel Davis', Gardiner Phipps' and other celebrated brands.
MIDDLES—1,000 bxs. Long and Short Ribbed and Short Clear, Cincinnati cure.
PORK—New—1,500 bbls. Mess, Prime and Clear, City and Western. 500 half-barrels Clear, City Packed.
HAMS 500 tierces A. S. White's and other brands Western, in fine shipping order.
GLAZED HAMS—300 tierces, an extra article for California. 50 do. do. Western Sour, canvased for shipping.
SHOULDERS—100 hhds. Prime Western, Smoked.
LARD—1,000 barrels and 2,000 kegs Prime Leaf, New. 500 barrels and 500 kegs Extra Refined, for shipping.
BEEF—New, 3,000 barrels Buckeye and Chicago Western.
Extra, 1,500 barrels Buckeye, Repacked, Superior.
500 barrels Country and City Prime.
Old, 1,500 barrels Chicago and Western Repacked.
200 barrels Railroad Repacked.

TO GROCERS.—FIVE HUNDRED BAGS Prime Jamaica, Maracaibo, Saint Domingo, Santos Coffee; also, 40 bags low price Rio for sale in lots to suit, by WRIGHT GILLIES & BROTHER, Nos. 235 and 237 Washington-st.

TO GROCERS AND DRUGGISTS.—100 gross Hummill's Philadelphia Essence of Coffee in tin foil, for sale in lots to suit, at 25 per gross, by WRIGHT, GILLIES & BROTHER, Nos. 235 and 237 Washington-st.

KEROSENE OILS.
KEROSENE ILLUMINATING OIL.
KEROSENE BINNACLE OIL.
PARAFINE RAILWAY GREASE.
KEROSENE LAMPS.
KEROSENE LUBRICATING OIL, NO. 1.
Kerosene Lubricating Oil, No. 2, the cheapest lubricator ever offered to the public.
The above oils can be obtained from the regularly appointed agents of the Company in all the principal towns and villages of the United States, the Canadas, and the Island of Cuba.

PRINTING BY STEAM—COPPER-FACED TYPE.
STATIONERS' HALL,
Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., New-York.
BOWNE & HASBROUCK,
PRINTERS, LITHOGRAPHERS AND STATIONERS.
All kinds of Printing executed in the best style, with copper-faced type, at the lowest rates.

THE WARNER PUMP,
AND WEST'S IMPROVED PUMP,
Sold by A. W. GAY & CO., No. 118 Maiden-lane.

ADVERTISING.—V. B. PALMER, THE ADvertising Agent, Tribune Building, receives advertisements for the best city and country papers of all the States, exhibits files of papers for examination, and (when requested) aids advertisers in selecting such as are best adapted to their respective pursuits.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A NEW PAPER!

Will be issued next THURSDAY MORNING, March 12, a new and handsome Quarto Weekly Journal of sixteen pages, three columns to the page, on new type and fine paper, entitled

THE WEEKLY NOVELETTE.

The main feature of the paper will be, that a large share—say ten pages, more or less—will be occupied each week by some of the many stirring and popular novelettes, of which we hold the copyright, and which have been out of print for a long time, each novelette to be completed in four numbers. The constant and increasing demands, upon us to reprint these vivid stories can be met in no other way. Besides the novelette, we shall add several pages of miscellany of a most readable and choice character, and introduce into each number one large and handsome wood engraving. The whole will bind up at the close of the year in an exceedingly attractive paper of over eight hundred pages, containing thirteen complete novelettes.

The retail price of the "Weekly Novelette" will be FOUR CENTS per copy. The first novelette, which will be commenced in No. 1 of the new paper, will be

THE GOLDEN EAGLE;
OR,
THE PRIVATEER OF '76.
A STORY OF THE REVOLUTION.
BY SYLVANUS COBB, JR.

The best American story every produced by this well-known and popular writer.

In the exceedingly neat and popular form in which we shall get up the "Weekly Novelette," with a brilliant story, attractive general miscellany, and a fine large engraving in each number, we confidently expect to issue and sell at once an edition of forty thousand copies

M. M. BALLOU, No. 23 Winter-st., Boston.

Retailers should send their orders at once to the wholesale dealers from whom they obtain their regular supply of weekly papers.

READY ON SATURDAY, MARCH 14.
SOPHIA LEE'S, CANTERBURY TALES.
Price $1.

In one duodecimo volume of 450 pages, uniform with the two volumes already published of Harriet Lee's Canterbury Tales, and forming the third volume of MASON'S STANDARD LIBRARY OF TALES.

The great favor with which the republication of Harriet Lee's Canterbury Tales has been received, has warranted the issuing of her sister's contribution to that remarkable series, as the third volume of our "Standard Library of Tales." There is a great difference of opinion as to the relative merits of the two sisters as authors. While some critics assign the superiority to Harriet Lee, others claim with equal confidence, that the tales of Sophia Lee are the gems of the original collection. We give the new generation of readers the opportunity of deciding the question for themselves.

In addition to Sophia Lee's contributions to the Canterbury Tales, the present volume contains her introduction to the whole series and a short biography. We have also ready a new edition of volumes 1 and 2 of "Mason's Standard Library," containing

HARRIET LEE'S CANTERBURY TALES, 2 vols. 12mo. Price $1 75.

SOPHIA'S LEE'S CANTERBURY TALES, completing the set, will be published on Saturday March 14, by MASON BROTHERS,
Nos. 108 and 110 Duane-st., New-York.

INTERESTING AND VALUABLE BOOK.
An inside view of Turkish life.
THE SULTAN AND HIS PEOPLE.
BY C. OSCANYAN, OF CONSTANTINOPLE.
With illustrations by a native of Turkey.
CONTENTS:

Origin of the Turks.	Polygamy.
Their Religious Creeds.	Marriage and Divorce.
The Turkish Government.	Sultan's Harem and House-hold
The Janissaries.	
Prejudices and Toleration.	Circassian and Nubian Slaves.
The Sultan and his Personnel.	The Wavering Places, Baths and Bazaars.
Public duties of the Sultan.	
The Romance of the East.	Armenians, Greeks, Jews, Franks.
The Harem.	
Condition of Women.	The Aristocracy and the People.
Personal appearance.	
Domestic Arrangements.	The Future of Turkey.
Social Intercourse.	

One neat 12mo volume, with 54 Illustrations. Price $1 25.
DERBY & JACKSON, Publishers,
And for sale by booksellers and agents everywhere.

DR. KANE AND HIS PREDECESSORS,
ALL THE ARCTIC EXPEDITIONS FOR $1!
ARCTIC
EXPLORATIONS AND DISCOVERIES
DURING THE NINETEENTH CENTURY;
Being detailed accounts of
The several Expeditions to the North Seas,
Both English and American, conducted by
ROSS, PARRY, BACK, FRANKLIN, M'CLURE and others,
Including the first Grinnell Expedition,
Under Lieut. DE HAVEN; and the
Final effort of Dr. E. K. KANE,
In search of Sir John Franklin.
By SAMUEL M. SMUCKER.
517 pages 12mo, with Illustrations. Price $1.
For sale by all booksellers and agents. Mailed for $1.
MILLER, ORTON & CO., Publishers,
No. 25 Park-row, New-York, and No. 107 Genesee-st., Auburn.

NOTICE TO THE BOOK TRADE.
REMOVAL.
E. D. LONG,
Having removed from No. 121 Nassau-st., to
NO. 30 BEEKMAN-ST., SECOND STORY,
Wishes to inform the trade that he has made arrangements with Mr. T. B. PETERSON, of Philadelphia whereby he will be enabled to supply the trade with all works published by him at his lowest prices
COUNTRY DEALERS will find that by ordering from me, all their orders will be filled as quickly and on as favorable terms as if they were on the spot themselves
DEALERS AND STRANGERS visiting the City, and all others, are invited to call and examine my large and well-assorted stock. Catalogues sent free, on application to
E. D. LONG, No. 30 Beekman-st., second story.

ELEGANT ILLUSTRATED FIRE-SIDE EDITION OF THE
WAVERLEY NOVELS.
To be ready in March.
We have now in press a beautiful edition of the WAVERLEY NOVELS,
To be complete in 24 Volumes, duodecimo,
ILLUSTRATED WITH OVER 300 ENGRAVINGS,
Done in the best manner, from drawings by the most eminent artists.
THIS EDITION CONTAINS ALL THE LATEST NOTES AND CORRECTIONS OF THE AUTHOR.
And will be found an invaluable addition to every Library.
Orders addressed to the Publishers will have prompt attention. J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO.,
Publishers and Booksellers, Philadelphia.

HOME MUSIC.
MUSICAL WORLD.
FRESH MUSIC, VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL, three Pages Weekly, the choicest that is issued by the Music Publishers, $10 worth a year, furnished to each subscriber of
THE MUSICAL WORLD.
SUBSCRIPTION—ONE DOLLAR A VOLUME, or TWO DOLLARS A YEAR.
5 Copies for $8; 10 Copies for $15.
City Postage, 50 cents additional; Canada, 12½ or 25 cents.
In the same Journal, Willis' Music Lectures; Original Articles by Edward Hodges, Mus. Doc.; Musical Intelligence; Criticism; a list of Music "recommended for purchase;" every week a good Story and Miscellaneous Reading of the choicest and best quality. Back numbers furnished from Jan. 1.
The MUSICAL WORLD is now in its 17th volume. It is edited by
R. STORRS WILLIS,
DR. HODGES, and
AUGUSTUS MORAND,
And published at 379 Broadway, cor. White-st., N. Y.

THE COMMERCIAL AGENCY
ANNUAL FOR 1857,
containing Terms of Courts in the different States, Abstract of Collection, Attachments, Homestead Exemptions and Usury Laws, sailing of Mail Steamers, &c., &c. By TAPTAN & MCKILLOP, No. 5 Beekman-st. For sale at LATIMER BROS. & SEYMOUR, Stationers, No. 15 Nassau-st., corner of Pine.

NORTON'S CATALOGUE OF AUTOGRAPHY, RARE BOOKS, CURIOUS COINS, &c.—Now ready and will be sent by mail to any address, on receipt of three postage stamps. Address CHAS. B. NORTON, Agent for Libraries, New-York.

NEW MUSIC.—S. THALBERG'S LATEST COMposition, "Home! Sweet Home!" composed since his arrival in this country, has just been published, and is for sale by C. BREUSING, No. 701 Broadway.

STATIONERY.

BLANK BOOKS AND STATIONERY.
ACCOUNT BOOKS for BANKS, INSURANCE and RAILROAD OFFICES and MERCHANTS made to order and ruled to any pattern.
LITHOGRAPHY, ENGRAVING and PRINTING, in every variety, executed with dispatch. Also, VISITING, WEDDING and BUSINESS CARDS engraved.
A full assortment of staple and fancy Stationery.
WILLIAM E HAWS, (Branch of R. C. Root, Anthony & Co.,) No. 395 Canal-st., corner of Thompson.

STATIONERY AND BLANK BOOKS.
We wish to call the attention of the trade to our samples of Stationery and Blank Books, from the well-known French houses of H. Bertou and A. Maurin; also to samples of Gilbert & Co.'s pencils, and Monchicourt's pens.
All the above-named goods will be sold at the lowest trade prices. MESTAYER & O. PERGELINE,
No. 17 Broad-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—GOING THROUGH 12TH-ST., FROM 5th to 7th-av., a GOLD THIMBLE marked with the owner's name The finder will confer a favor by leaving it at No. 115 12th-st., west of 5th-av.

FOUND—ON THE 6TH INSTANT, IN A 4TH-AV. stage, a purse containing money. The owner can have it by calling at No. 46 East 19th-st., and paying for this advertisement.

FOUND—A SMALL SUM OF MONEY. APPLY at No. 114 South-st.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

TWELFTH WARD.—THE REGULAR MEETing of the XIITH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION will be held THIS EVENING, Monday, March 9, at Farrington Hall, corner of 3d-av. and 12th-st., Harlem. By order of the Association.
J. B. RICHARDS, Secretary.

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDERS
Unequaled still,
And sure to kill
Bed-bugs, rats, mice,
Ants, roaches, flies.
LYON'S Magnetic dust and Pills
Are used on dwellings, barns and mills.
LYON'S POISONLESS MAGNETIC POWDER AND PILLS—For insects and vermin, No. 424 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

OPENING DAY OF NEW EMBROIDERIES
at
BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S,
No. 473 Broadway,
Will open on Monday, March 9,
An entire new stock of Embroideries, Laces, &c.
French Embroidered sets, from $3 to $35.
French Embroidered Swiss and Jaconet Collars, from $1 to $15.
Honiton and Guipure Collars, from $2 to $12.
At prices far below any previous importation.

SPRING MANTILLAS.
We are now ready to exhibit the largest and most attractive assortment of new styles of Spring
MANTILLAS,
BASQUES,
and SHAWLS,
To be found in the City. Best terms—prices low.
E. S. MILLS & CO.,
Nos. 30 and 32 Chambers-st., up stairs.

LACE AND MUSLIN DRAPERIES,
MARSEILLES QUILTS, BLANKETS AND COUNTERPANES,
LINEN AND MUSLIN SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS,
TABLE DAMASKS, TOWELS, DOYLIES, &c., &c.
A full assortment of Housekeeping Goods.
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

BAREGE ROBES—BAREGE ROBES.
Just received by BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
TEN CASES NEW BAREGE ROBES,
Selling from $6 upwards,
Manufactured to our own order.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

REMOVAL OF THE GREAT SALE,
Late at No. 703 Broadway,
To No. 347 Broadway,
Corner of Leonard-st.
The balance of the stock of
CHARLES G. HOOK,
Who has finally retired from business,
Is now being closed out entirely regardless of cost.
BEST MAKES OF SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS
DAMASK TABLE LINEN,
NAPKINS AND DOILIES,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS OF ALL KINDS,
All at from 40 to 50 per cent. from cost of importation.
G. B. WILLIAMS,
No. 347 Broadway.
Sale commences Monday, March 9.

REMOVAL OF THE GREAT SALE
Late at No. 703 Broadway,
Now at No. 347 Broadway,
Corner of Leonard-st.
THE BALANCE OF THE STOCK
OF CHARLES G. HOOK,
who has finally retired from the retail business,
is now being closed out
UTTERLY REGARDLESS OF COST.
GREATER BARGAINS THAN EVER.
IN BLACK AND COLORED SILKS,
DE LAINES, BAREGES AND LAWNS,
at an enormous reduction.
G. B. WILLIAMS,
No. 347 Broadway.
SALE COMMENCES MONDAY, MARCH 9.

THE GREAT SALE REMOVED
From No. 703 to No. 347 Broadway,
Corner of Leonard-st.
SILKS, SHAWLS, GLOVES, HOSIERY.
The balance of the stock
OF CHARLES G. HOOK,
who has finally relinquished the retail business, is now being closed out,
UTTERLY REGARDLESS OF COST,
by G. B. WILLIAMS,
No. 347 Broadway.
Sale commences Monday, March 9.

FASHIONABLE SPRING DRESS GOODS.
Muslin-de-Laines, Challies, Barèges, Poplins, Brilliantes, Ginghams, Barège and Tissue-flounced Robes, French and English Prints, &c., &c., &c.
ALSO—ENTIRELY NEW PATTERNS
Printed Muslins, warranted fast colors, beautiful spring styles,
JUST OPENED FOR RETA

AMUSEMENTS.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.
MR. LESTER WALLACK, JR.,
Who made his first appearance at this theatre on Monday evening, will make his first appearance at this theatre on
MONDAY evening, March 9, 1857,
in the new Historical play, in three acts; new and entirely original, by Hielge, Frederics, and assistants; new and appropriate costumes, rich armor, banners and furniture, from the best authorities, and made expressly for this piece, called
WAT TYLER.
Embodying the whole of the Dramatic Poem of Wat Tyler, by Southey, interspersed with original matter, new characters, scenes, and situations, embodying (it is hoped) the illustrate the poetry of the world renowned production, with a startling theatrical effect.
Richard the Second, King of England.. Miss Sara Stevens
Roland, Baron de Retzler..... Mr. Rainford
Richard Calverly, his Steward..... Mr. G. Fisher
Sir Robert Beaumont..... Mr. D. Seward
Sir William Walworth..... Mr Tyce
Wat Tyler, a Blacksmith..... Mr J. W. Wallack
Alice Ingledew..... Mrs. A. Plunkett
Mauk, her mother..... Mrs. Dunn
Piers Wharton, beloved by Alice..... Mr Barrett
Robin Ordlie, otherwise Jack Straw, a
Rebel..... Mr. Mark Smith
Matthew, a Herdsman..... Mr. Sidman
John Ball, a Monk..... Mr. Morton
Sir Guichard, Officers, Yeomen, Boudmen,
Retainers, Wrestlers, Men-at-arms, Archers, Guards, etc., by a..... Large body of Auxiliaries
Dancers at the May Games, Dames, Children,
People, and Followers-at-arms, etc., by
an..... Enlarged and capable Corps de Ballet
Mary Somerset—Fendal Castle of De Retzler, with double row of ramparts, occupying the whole stage; Gothic Parliament; Baronial Hall, with Feality of the Vassals; A Lardesque in Kent, with Tyler's Smithy.
In these scenes will be given a full and accurate representation of May Games in Merrie England in the olden time, Entrance of the Queen of May; Wrestling; a Boat; a Quarter Staff; jumping in Sacks; Cudgel Play; Reel, and Couple Dance between Maid Marian and Friar Tuck.
Maid Marian, Mlle. Ducy Barre Friar Tuck.. M. G. Smith
May Pole and Garland Dance.
ACT V.—The Castle by Moonlight; Interior of Wat Tyler's Cottage, with Moonlight Landscape; Lambeth Palace destroyed by fire, under the attack of the Insurgents.
ACT 1.—The Smoking Ruins; Entrance to London Bridge, with Traitor's Gate; the Crypt of the Tower; Chamber in the Reign of Richard II., with Grand Procession of he King and his Guards, the Nobles, their Esquires-at-arms, and Archers, to meet the Rebel Commons; Death of Wat Tyler.
To conclude with the farce of
HIS LAST LEGS.
O'Callaghan..... Mr. Brougham

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
TUESDAY, March 10.
THALBERG'S LAST CONCERT BUT ONE.
Prior to his definite departure for the West.
GRAND CONCERT AND ORATORIO
By all of Mr. Thalberg's artists, under the direction of Signor Abella.
The Italian Opera Company, under the direction of M. Strakosch.
The New-York Harmonic Society under G. F. Bristow.
The price of admission has been fixed on this occasion at
ONE DOLLAR
to all parts of the Garden. Seats secured without extra charge.
PROGRAMME—PART I.
Rossini's world-renowned Oratorio of the
STABAT MATER,
composed in 1840, and first performed in Paris during Lent of the same year, will be produced with the following immense cast.
The soles will be sung by
Mlle. PARODI, Mad. D'ANGRI,
Mad. JOHANNSEN, Mad. STRAKOSCH,
Sig. TIBERINI, Sig. MORELLI.
The Choruses by the New York Harmonic Society.
The full orchestra from the Academy of Music.
PART II.
1. Overture, "Rampa"..... Orchestra
2. "Prayer of Moses"..... Mr. Thalberg
3. "Kataplan"..... Mme. D'Angri
4. "Home Sweet Home"..... Mr. Thalberg
5. The Star-Spangled Banner.. Mlle. Parodi
and Mr. Strakosch
6. "Lucrezia Borgia"..... Mr. Thalberg
Admission One Dollar to all parts. The sale of seats commences this morning at BRUSING'S, No. 701 Broadway, and VAN NORDEN & KING'S, No. 45 Wall-st., and at the door. Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8.
On Thursday, Thalberg's last Concert at Niblo's Garden.

THALBERG'S LAST MATINEES.
The public are respectfully informed that Mr. Thalberg, prior to his departure for the west, will give
THREE SINGLE SUBSCRIPTION MATINEES,
the first of which will take place on
THURSDAY, MARCH 12.
Price of subscription tickets..... $1 50
Admission limited to four hundred.
The sale of tickets commences on Tuesday, March 10.
PROGRAMME OF THE SINGLE MATINEE.
1. Fantasia "Semiramis"..... Thalberg.
2. Andante..... Thalberg.
3. Tarantella..... Thalberg.
Intermission for lunch
4. The Miserere (Alexander Organ)..... Thalberg
5. The Prayer of Moses..... Thalberg
6. Home Sweet Home..... Thalberg.
7. Elsair d'Amore..... Thalberg.
Second Matinee on Monday, March 16. The third and last on Thursday, March 19.
Tickets may be had for any of the three Matinees at BRUSING'S, No. 701 Broadway, of Mr. BROWN, Sexton of Grace Church, and at the door

BROADWAY THEATRE.
NOTICE EXTRAORDINARY.
The world renowned Elephants, Victoria and Albert, whose almost incredible performances have been the wonder and delight of all Europe, have been engaged to perform in the
GRAND DRAMATIC AND SCENIC SPECTACLE, which is now in active preparation at this establishment, written and compiled expressly for their peculiar and unrivaled training, entitled
THE USURPER OF SIAM;
OR,
THE ELEPHANTS OF INO-KAMI.
Full particulars of this truly great novelty will be duly announced.
The first representation will take place on Monday evening, March 16.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE,
No. 624 Broadway, near Houston-st.
Miss Laura Keene..... Sole Lessee and Directress.
Doors open at 6½. Overture at 7½.
MONDAY EVENING, March 9, 1857,
RACHAEL THE REAPER.
Supported by Messrs. C. Wheatleigh, Barrett, Lingham, J. Lynmitts, Johnston, Mrs. H. P. Grattan, Miss Ada Clifton and Miss Laura Keene.
To conclude with
THE STOOPS TO CONQUER.
Supported by Mrs. G. Jordan, Burnett, Johnston, Lingham, Stoddart, Reeve, Mrs. H. P. Grattan, Mrs. T. B. Johnston and Miss Laura Keene.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
MONDAY, March 9,
MISS MATILDA HERON
as
CAMILLE
TUESDAY—MEDEA, and first time here, a charming petite comedy by Planche, entitled
PROMOTION,
with new scenery, dresses and appointments, in which
MR. LESTER
will make his first appearance in six weeks. Mrs. Hoey, Mr. Phillips, Mrs. Vernon and Mr. Reynolds also in the cast.
WEDNESDAY—CAMILLE. Favorite farces every night. Box book open three days in advance.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.
at
NEW HALL, No. 585 BROADWAY.
Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.
MONDAY EVENING, March 9, will be produced an entirely new piece, entitled,
THE OCEAN TELEGRAPH;
OR, THE CONSTITUTION INQUEST.
And will be repeated all this week.
Preceding which,
NEGRO MINSTRELSY.
On FRIDAY EVENING, March 13, benefit of E. Q. BOOR, machinist.
In rehearsal and will shortly be produced, a burlesque on the OLD FOLKS' CONCERT.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—DRESS Circle 25 cents; Pit 12½ cents; Orchestra Chairs, 50 cents; Private Boxes $3. THIS EVENING, March 9, the entertainments will commence with the Drama entitled
THE SCUTTLE.
To be followed by the new burlesque entitled
MEDEA.
After which the gorgeous and extensive pantomime of
PLANCHE; OR THE LIVELY FAIRIES.
And WILLFUL MURDER.

AMERICAN THEATRE, CHAMBERS STREET.—Managers E. L. Davenport and H. Wallack. Doors open at 6½. Dress Circle and Parquet 25 cents; Upper Boxes 12 cents; Seats in Private Boxes, $1. THIS EVENING, March 9, will be presented the new romantic drama of the
SCALP HUNTERS,
Or, the Scalp-Hunter..... Mr. E. L. Davenport.
To conclude with the grand historical play of
JOAN OF ARC.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—SECOND grand and unbounded success of the new, beautiful and touching domestic drama, just produced from the MS. of the author, MONDAY EVENING, March 9, at 7½, entitled
RUTH OAKLEY.
Ruth Oakley, Miss Mary Wells; Lieut. Vandelton, Hadaway; Ruth Oakley, Miss Mortimer. AFTERNOON at 3 A. ROLAND FOR AN OLIVER. The Living Phantom, living Sergeant, dog performances, &c., may be seen. Admission 25 cents; children under 10, 12½ cts.

ONE MORE.—OLD FOLKS AT THE BROADway Tabernacle, on MONDAY EVENING, March 9, by the Opera Chorus Class from Reading, Mass. Fifty singers, all clad in the costume of a hundred years ago, assisted by a grand orchestra of thirteen, will be a sight worth seeing. Tickets 25 cents. For sale at HALL & SON'S, Music store, No. 239 Broadway; FOWLER & WELLS', No. 308 Broadway; TAYLOR'S Saloon; and at the door. Singing to commence at 8 o'clock.

THE HARMONIC SOCIETY HAVING accepted an invitation to assist at M. THALBERG'S Concert of this evening, the attendance of every member is earnestly requested at the rehearsal THIS EVENING. Business of the greatest importance will also be brought before the society. By order,
J. H. AIKMAN, Secretary.

THE FOURTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION IN GYMNASTICS AND FENCING.—By the members of the National Gymnasium and Fencing Academy, No. 663 Broadway, opposite Bond-st., will take place on MONDAY, March 9, at 8 o'clock P. M., on account of the stormy weather on Monday last.
H. GAILLARD, Proprietor.

THE PALMER MARBLES.—STATUE OF Indian Girl and eleven other pieces of Sculpture, at No. 548 Broadway. Open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admittance 25 cents.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THE CRYSTAL PALACE is still open to the Public, and contains many objects curious and wonderful. The Gallery alone is worth the price of admission.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
(SEVENTH SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT.)
Farewell engagements of
MADAME CORA DE WILHORST
Before her departure for Europe.
The public are respectfully informed that Donizetti's favorite Opera,
LA FIGLIA DEL REGIMENTO,
(Child of the Regiment,)
Will be performed for the first time, on
MONDAY EVENING, March 9,
Madame CORA DE WILHORST.....as.....MARIA
Signori TIBERINI, MORELLI, ARNOLDI, and BARILLI in the principal roles.
Director and Conductor.....MAURICE STRAKOSCH
Parquet, Dress Circle, First Tier..... 75c
Secured Seats..50c. extra. | Amphitheatre..... 25c
Family Circle..... 50c. | Private Boxes, from $5 to $25
The Box-Offices for securing seats will be open daily from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M. at the Academy of Music; BRUSING'S, No. 701 Broadway; HALL & SON'S, No. 239 Broadway, and VAN NORDEN & KING'S, No. 45 Wall-st. Opera commences at 8.
On WEDNESDAY EVENING, BENEFIT of Madame CORA DE WILHORST, on which occasion
LA FIGLIA DEL REGIMENTO
Will be performed for the last time.

OLE BULL'S
SECOND GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL
CONCERT,
DODWORTH'S ROOMS,
TUESDAY EVENING, March 10, 1857,
Assisted by the following eminent talent:
Miss VICTORIA GELLER, Soprano,
Sign. GIANNONI, Tenor,
Sign. GASPARONI, Basso,
Mr. G. W. MORGAN, Organist,
Mr H. C. TIMM, Conductor.
Tickets..... One Dollar.
Doors open at 7 Concert commences at 8.
Tickets and reserved seats may be secured in advance at the music store of WM. HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway, C. BRUSING'S, No. 701 Broadway, and SCHARFENBERG & LUIS, No. 769 Broadway.
N. B.—No extra charge for reserved seats.

New-York, Feb. 16, 1857.
MR. TAVERNER—SIR: BELIEVING THAT A practical exhibition of the powers of Æsthetic Culture in Reading, such as you can furnish, would be a source of pure and elevated entertainment, and contribute much to exalt in the esteem of the educated and refined, the importance of studying the philosophy and cultivating the art of good Reading, the undersigned respectfully invite you to give a series of Public Readings in New York, at such place and times as you may elect.
E. H. Chapin, Horace Webster, George Hare, W. W. Chester, Sam Osgood, John M. Krebs, L. Bradish, Geo. B. Cheever, John Cochrane, Isaac Ferris, Asa D. Smith, Geo. L. Prentiss, Henry W. Bellows, R. S. Foster, A. H. Wright, Park Benjamin, Alfred Greenleaf, Aaron G. Phelps, Mortimer de Motte, Allen Steele, D. D. Van Norman, R. S. Howland, Joel Parker, Charles Shelling, Francis L. Hawks.

In compliance with the above invitation, Prof. J. W. TAVERNER has the honor to announce a Course of THREE EVENINGS' READINGS, to commence on THURSDAY EVENING NEXT, March 12, and be continued the following MONDAY and THURSDAY, By the kind permission of Rev. G. D. Arbuckle, the Readings will be given at the Stuyvesant Institute. Tickets to secure a limited number of Course Tickets at $1. On THURSDAY, HAMLET and KING HENRY VIII.
Those who desire to avail themselves of Prof T's instructions in his art, are informed that he still remains at the Hotel Saint Germain, 5th-av. and 22d-st.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY.—NO. 497 BROADway.—The best collection of Paintings in this country. It contains 150 Paintings. Open day and evening. Admittance 25 cents.

BALLS.

IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE WISH EXpressed by many ladies and gentlemen who were present at the late ball at the New York Academy of Music for the benefit of the Opera fund, a second one will be given for the same object on TUESDAY, April 14, which it is intended shall surpass in brilliancy and decorative effect the first, particulars of which will be published at an early day.

GRAND BALL—ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 11, at Mlle. CAROLINE VEZIEN'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 21 Howard-st.; the ball will open at 8 o'clock and close at 12. Tickets 50 cents. The above Academy is open every day for the instruction of ladies and gentlemen, at 3 o'clock P. M., and 7 o'clock in the evening, for practice.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES, No. 806 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
No. 157 MONTAGUE PLACE, BROOKLYN.
New-York classes on WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS. Brooklyn classes on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 3 and 4 P. M. for ladies and children, at 8 P. M. for gentlemen. Ladies' private classes at 2 P. M. Pupils can commence at any time during the season.
Practising assemblies for ladies and gentlemen EVERY MONDAY EVENING in Brooklyn, and every SATURDAY EVENING in New York. Former pupils can subscribe for the assemblies alone.

TO PUPILS OF DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES.—There will be no lessons given in New-York until Saturday next—in Brooklyn on Tuesday, March 17. The assemblies of to-night, next Saturday and Monday will take place as usual. The Soirée of Thursday is postponed until the following Thursday, March 19. Mr. DODWORTH is compelled to make these changes on account of ill-health, and therefore claims the indulgence of his patrons.

INSTRUCTION.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.—THE Bedford Female Institute, Mrs. M. ROMEYN WILTSE, Principal, will be opened on the first Monday in May. This fine and commodious building is beautifully situated on a lot of ground of ten acres, affording ample facilities for recreation. The most competent teachers will be employed in every department, and the Principal will give her undivided attention to the improvement and comfort of the pupils. The Institute is under the supervision of a Board of Directors, who will spare no pains to make it one of the best in the State. Communication had by Harlem Railroad and stage with New-York City. Circulars can be obtained by applying to the Principal or Trustees, Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y., and at DUTTON & PHINNEY'S, No. 321 Broadway.

GREAT REDUCTION!—FOR THIS MONTH ONLY.—GOLDSMITH'S Academy of Penmanship and Book-keeping, No. 262 Broadway, corner Franklin-st., New-York. Terms reduced. $2 50 for ten lessons, stationery extra; or $5 for twenty lessons, including stationery. Class hours for ladies, 12 and 4 o'clock P. M.; class hours for gentlemen, 3, 5, 7 and 8 o'clock P. M., daily, excepting Saturday. Private class at 9 A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. Terms, $10 for twenty lessons. Double entry Book-keeping and Penmanship, through course, terms reduced to $25, including book and stationery, payable at the commencement. Private lessons in Penmanship, $18 for ten lessons, or $25 for twenty lessons. Each pupil is entitled to a separate parlor.
OLIVER S. GOLDSMITH.

PRIVATE EDUCATION.—A GENTLEMAN of literary habits, now engaged in tuition, wishes to form an improvement with parents and guardians for a few select pupils, in addition to his present number. This notice is addressed to those who may be desirous of combining to form a select and limited school where the education is thorough and efficient, and where the moral as well as the intellectual training may be secured. Address PHILOS, Union-square Post-Office, No. 331 Broadway.

SEND YOUR CHILDREN TO THE MOUNtain SCHOOL.—The Summer session of the Ashland Collegiate Institute, Ashland, Greene County, N. Y., commences May 7. Board, washing and tuition in all the English branches, $120 per year. This school is on the Catskill Mountains. Circulars may be had of E. GOLDENOUGH, No. 129 Nassau-st., up stairs, or of the Principals, Rev. HENRY J. FOX,
C. RUTHERFORD, A. M.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC.—SPECIAL NOTICE.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 6 9 Broadway, keeps the largest Commercial Academy in New-York, and offers great inducements to gentlemen wishing private practical instruction. Applicants this day may secure private seats at half price, or $10 for a full double entry course.

COUDERT'S LYCEUM, UNDER THE DIRECtion of Professor F. B. MAURICE, No. 95 St. Mark's place, New-York. French, English, Spanish, Commercial and Classical Boarding and Day School for Boys. Pupils received at any time. Circulars and references at the Institute.

$2.00.—LADIES' WRITING CLASSES.—Bookkeeping, $10, time unlimited, or $20 for a full commercial course of penmanship, bookkeeping, arithmetic, &c., to qualify young men for business. PAYSON'S, No. 63 Bowery, N. Y., No. 283 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

COAL.

SCRANTON COAL.—THE DELAWARE, LACKawanna and Western Railroad Company have opened a yard at the foot of 45th-st., East River, for supplying the public with their superior coal at retail, which will be delivered in any order, of any desired size, to all parts of the City, at the lowest market price. Orders received at the office of the Company, No. 51 Wall-st., or by Mr. ANDREW SEYMOUR, Agent, at the yard.
W. E. WARREN, Treasurer.
New-York, Jan. 26, 1857.
N. B.—Orders for this coal by the cargo delivered at Elizabethport, N. J., New-York, Brooklyn, Williamsburg, and Jersey City, or alongside vessels in the harbor received at the office, No. 51 Wall-st.

COAL—PRICE REDUCED.—PEACH ORCHARD, Lehigh and White Ash Schuylkill of the first quality and carefully prepared, at a reduced price; also, for sale, Liverpool Orrel Cannel (English and American) and Cumberland, at the lowest market rates. HENRY REEVE, corner Canal and Centre, and corner Jane and Washington.

COAL—PRICES REDUCED.—PEACH ORchard, Stove, Lehigh, Forbes, and White Ash Furnace, Egg and Range Coal for sale to consumers or dealers, at a reduction from Winter prices. Also, Liverpool and "Preston Hall" and English Cannel Coal. By
D. V. & R. JONES, No. 140 Waverley-place.

COAL!COAL!—BEST QUALITIES OF LEHIGH Peach Orchard and White Ash Coal of all sizes delivered in any part of the City at the lowest market price. Also, Cumberland, Cannel and Liverpool coals.
WM. B. CARSON, No. 452 Washington-st.

SHAREHOLDERS IN PERHAMPS'S FOURTH GIFT ENTERPRISE.—Wishing to forward their certificates to the Committee at the least possible expense, can hand them in at No. 539 Broadway, previous to Saturday 14 inst.

RATE OF CHARGE.

For 1 cents.	For 1 to 31, 80 cents.
For 2 to 5, 10 cents.	For 31 to 50, 85 cents.
For 4 to 6, 20 cents.	For 51 to 59, $1 00.
For 7 to 10, 30 cents.	For 60 to 99, $1 50
For 11 to 15, 40 cents.	For 100 to 150, $2 00.
For 15 to 21, 50 cents.	For 150 to 200, $3 00.

Office open from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.
T. M. CLARK.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—IN THE CITY OF POUGHKEEPSIE, the large and commodious dwelling house and lot, (or piece of ground) being 171 feet front on Academy-st. and 160 feet deep; also, two other lots in rear of above, being 90 feet on Carroll-st. and 160 feet deep, having been the residence of the late Caleb Barker, deceased, and within 5 minutes' walk of the centre of the city, commanding a fine view of the Hudson River and surrounding country. The ground is all well improved, with fruit and ornamental trees, grape vines, shrubbery, &c. Also, a store on Market-st., next to south-east corner of Liberty-st., one of the most popular stands in the city. Also, store and dwelling on Liberty-st., next to corner of Main-st. The whole will be sold on liberal terms, by applying to CORNELIUS LUBOIS or GEORGE CORLIES, Poughkeepsie. Should the dwelling house on Academy-st. not be sold before April 1, it will be to rent.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST CLASS THREE-story and basement brick houses, corner of South 5th and 8th sts., Williamsburgh, fitted up with all the modern improvements, complete in every respect. The corner house has attached to it an excellent coach-house, suitable for a physician or any person keeping horses. Also a three-story and basement brick house, No. 119 South 5th-st., and a colonnade house in 1st-st., one block from Peck-slip ferry, both in perfect order; all the houses less than five minutes' walk from all the ferries. Also, twenty lots on South 5th-st.; and money loaned to any person desirous of building first-class houses. The above property will be sold cheap, and on very easy terms. Inquire of
J. V. M'SEROLES,
Basement Williamsburg City Bank.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE FOLLOWING property, situated in the town of Westport, Conn., a short distance from the Depot of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, viz.: A pleasant house, with the yard, garden, fruit trees, with or without a barn, and four acres of land adjoining; also, a large house with or without two barns, and fifty acres of land adjoining; also, a pleasant modern-built house, with gardens, vines, fruit trees, &c., with or without a barn, and forty acres of land adjoining. For further particulars, apply to THEODORE BANKS, Esq., No. 25 Park-row, or 27 Peck-slip, or to D. M. MARVIN, Westport, Conn.

FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY, ATTIC, BASEment, and sub-cellar frame house in Brooklyn, filled in with brick, containing 12 rooms, marble mantels, gas, sale in kitchen, &c. Price $3,100. $1,500 can remain on mortgage at 6 per cent. No. 70 Clermont-av.

Also, 2 two-story, basement, and sub-cellar frame cottage houses, filled in with brick, containing 8 rooms, marble mantels, grates, gas, &c. Price $2,400. $1,500 can remain on mortgage. The above property is situated on Clermont-av., near Myrtle, Nos. 64 and 66. Inquire of S. B. BURTIS, No. 19 Myrtle-av., corner Duffield-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—A valuable farm and country residence 28 miles from Brooklyn, south side of Long Island, near the village of Babylon, 150 acres; a beautiful location; two-story dwelling house nearly new, 40x31, with wing 20x26; also, farm houses, carriage, hen, wash and wood houses, barn, crib, barrack, &c.; plenty water, good orchard. To those wanting a very healthy location and beautiful prospect (ocean and South Bay in view) apply to JOHN R. BREWER, County Clerk's Office, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY FORMERLY occupied as a bolt factory, on 12th-st., next to the corner of Avenue C, 100 feet front, 163 deep, brick factory 40 by 90, with brick storehouse and stable. There is a fine steam engine and boilers on the premises, ready for working. This property offers rare inducements to any party wishing to start a paying business, as a mill, machine shop or foundry, as it is admirably located and ready for immediate occupancy. Apply to H. OGDEN POUT, No. 3 Cliff-st.

FOR SALE—THE COMMODIOUS AND WELL built two-story and attic brick house on the southwesterly corner of Pike and Madison sts., with twelve feet unexpired lease of the ground, subject to a renewal of 21 years at 5 per cent, on the valuation of the property. The ground rent at present $150 per annum. The lease is one from the Rutgers estate, and very favorable. To be seen from 11 till 2 o'clock P. M. Terms easy. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A DOUBLE TWOstory house, nearly new, with basement complete with every convenience, situated in New Brunswick, N. J., fronting on the Park, being one of the best locations in the city. Rent, $275. Offered at $2,500. Possession given the first of April. Inquire of A. M. ZABRISKIE, at the American Hotel, Jersey City, or WARREN HARDENBURGH, Esq., 138 George-st., New Brunswick.

FOR SALE—TWO FOUR-STORY BROWN stone front houses, on the south side of 44th-st., about 150 feet east from Broadway; the houses are 24 by 55 feet. Also, two four-story houses in same row, 20 by 50 feet, built in best and most substantial manner, and are first-class houses of their size; will be completed about 15th of April. Apply to S. S. HINMAN, No. 3 Broad-st., 12 to 2.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE BUILDING SITE on the banks of the Hudson, containing about one acre of land, immediately adjoining the property of M. H. Meyer, Esq., in the village of Dobbs Ferry, pleasantly situated within one minute's walk of the railroad depot, and affording scenery unsurpassed. For particulars, inquire at No. 50 Front-st. REMINGTON & CO.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A DESIRABLE RESIdence in Peekskill, corner of Highland-turnpike and Paulding-st., house containing 15 rooms, with bath-room, water closets, &c., and about one acre of land laid out with paved walks, flowers, fruit and shade trees, &c. Inquire of JAMES TAYLOR, Peekskill; FRANCIS SKIDDY, No. 101 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK AND basement house, No. 80 East 13th-st., opposite St. George's Church. Stuyvesant-square, with all the modern improvements of Croton water, gas furnaces, green-house, &c. Price $10,000. Inquire of THOMAS DUGAN, No. 84 Broadway, below 14th-st. House to be seen from 2 to 3 o'clock P. M.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE PROPERTY SITuate on the southeast corner of 4th-av and 125th-st., consisting of two lots in fee occupied by two brick houses, and two lease lots on which are sheds and stabling; all appendage to a public house. Part of the money may remain on mortgage; terms reasonable. Apply to B. W. LOOKE, No. 59 Whitehall-st.

FOR SALE—SPLENDIDLY SITUATED COUNtry place, on elevated ground, commanding a most extensive view, one hour's ride from town by railroad, two minute's walk from the depot. Also, an elegant small site, with from two to fifteen acres, not surpassed for convenience of situation, and beauty and extent of prospect. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 157 Broadway, 3d story.

FOR SALE OR TO LET ON EIGHTY-NINTH-STREET, NE. R FIRST-AVENUE.—Four lots with a genteel modern 2½-story house, arranged with Croton water, bath, water-closet wash trays and gas pipe. Apply to S. RICHARDSON, No. 212 5th-av., or A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR-STORY BRICK HOUSE AND lot No. 86 West 40th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. Above property is desirable, and if not disposed of at private sale will be sold by FRANKLIN & SON, at the Merchants' Exchange on March 10. For further particulars, inquire on premises, or at No. 5 Broad-st.

FOR SALE IN ORANGE, N. J.—A NEW House, 10 rooms and large cellar, 2 minutes' walk from Depot, Post-Office, &c.; one acre of land, with young fruit trees, commanding a fine view of Orange Mountain. Terms easy. Inquire of Mr. BROCKET, with SAXTON & CO., No. 146 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE TWO STORY and attic house No. 99 Stanton-st., with all the modern improvements except furnace; gas fixtures complete. Having been occupied for years by its present owner; rent moderate to a good tenant. Inquire on the premises between 12 and 3 P. M.

FOR SALE—THE HANDSOME THREE-STORY and basement, high stoop Philadelphia-brick house, No. 165 West 24th-st.; house 22x50, lot 20x100; built in the most substantial manner, with all the modern improvements; price $8,000.
A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—A GENTEEL RESIDENCE, NO. 55 West Washington-place: lot 20x80, runs through to 4th-st.; small stable on rear; two-story, basement and attic brick houses, built in the best manner, and will be sold low. Possession can be had on 1st May, or a good tenant will remain. Also, the modern-built, brown stone house, No. 63 West 33d-st. SAM'L EDDY, No. 2 Hanover-st.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOMELY-SITUATED four story brown-stone front house in 24th-st., North side, between 5th and 6th avs. House 21x56 feet. Lot 98 ft. 6. Has every modern convenience and neighborhood unexceptionable. Price $16,000. Apply at No. 70 Pine-st., 2d floor, or at No. 45 West 24th-st.

FOR SALE IN FLATBUSH, L. I.—A SHORT distance from the plank road, on East Broadway; house, barn, stable, slaugh er-house, and 15 lots of ground; fruit, shrubbery, &c. Stages from Fulton Ferry every half hour. Apply to PEED & COLE, No. 243 Fulton-st. Brooklyn.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—IN BROOKLYN, a fine large 3-story brick house on Hicks-st., convenient either to Wall-st. or South Ferry; or would exchange for house and several lots of ground on some of the avenues in Brooklyn. Apply to MILES & BETTS, No. 67 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE AND LOT AT MORRIsania, near railway depot; house new, containing nine rooms, out-houses, &c. Lot 50x27. Cheap for cash or good merchandise. Address O. B., Broadway Post-Office.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A BEAUTIFUL HOUSE 55 feet by 20, with all necessary improvements, in a good locality, No. 174 East 20th-st.; in perfect order. Inquire of A. KENNEDY, No. 13 East 35th-st., near 3d-av.

FOR SALE—A VERY SUPERIOR FOUR STORY English basement house, near Madison-av., on a good st. et. Will be sold at a low price. Also, a number of desirable houses in good locations, prices from $5,000 to $10,000. E. B. KINSHIMER, 319 4th-av., 3 to 7 P. M.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR STORY BROWNstone houses No. 129 33d-st., near 6th-av., built in the best manner, with all improvements, now ready for occupation. The neighborhood is very desirable. Apply to T. G. CHURCHILL, No. 18 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THE NEW BROWN STONE House, No. 12 Rutherford-pl., fronting Stuyvesant Park, west side, four stories and basement, complete with all the modern improvements. Apply to J. BIECO, No. 154 East 23d-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL MODERN BUILT BRICK houses in Bro klyn, near the ferries. Will be sold cheap and on reasonable terms. Apply to E. HANFORD, architect, No. 5 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—SEVERAL DEsirable first-class houses in Brooklyn, E. D., near the Peck-slip Ferry. Apply to E. HANFORD, Architect, No. 5 Beekman-st.

$4,000.—FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN, will be five minutes' walk of Fulton Ferry, the two-story brick house, with lot, No. 73 High-st. containing ten rooms, large vault, in good order; and a lot in the rear; title indisputable. Apply to S. W. HURTIS, No. 108 Myrtle-av., or to GEO. W. KETCHUM, No. 114 Fulton-st.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A VILLA SITE AT TARRYTOWN containing nearly 4 acres of land beautifully situated in the centre of the village, having a frontage of about 283 feet on Broadway opposite the Episcopal Church, and about 461 feet on Elizabeth-st. On the rear of the lot is a fine growth of forest trees, and a running spring of pure water, and on the front is a thrifty apple orchard, in full bearing, of carefully selected fruit. This desirable location is within three minutes' walk of four churches, the post-office and the principal stores, and but a convenient walking distance from the Railroad Depot, and from it is a magnificent view of the river. It will be sold in one or two lots as may be desired. Also the household furniture of a gentleman's residence, prior to his removing to a Southern State, together with a span of handsome bay horses, warranted sound and kind. A good cow, 2 carriages, 2 wagons, a double sleigh, 4 sets harness, bells, robes, and all the appurtenances of a private stable. Apply at Capt. N. COBB'S, Tarrytown.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE PROPERTY ON the Harlem Railroad, about twenty miles from the city, consisting of eighty acres of lands, on which are a large stone mansion, in perfect order, and pleasantly situated; large stable, carriage-house, and other out-buildings; two small dwelling-houses, with excellent garden and plenty of trees and shrubbery; a valuable marble bed, good water power, with two dams and several small buildings, suitable for manufacturing purposes. Situation one of the healthiest in the State. Price for the whole, $6,000, or it would be sold in two parcels, one of which would constitute a beautiful country seat, and the other a manufacturing property, possessing rare advantages. First-class houses or good vacant lots in this city would be taken in exchange.
A. J. BLEECKER & Co.,
No. 7 Broad-st.

BROOKLYN HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.—VIZ.: 9 first-class houses on the north side of Lafayette-av., between Raymond and Navy sts. They will contain gas and plumbing suitable for the new water works, including baths and water closets. The fronts are Philadelphia brick; each house is 40 feet deep, exclusive of a brick extension of 8 feet; each lot is 98 feet, exclusive of 18 feet court yard. The location is the most healthy, popular and convenient in Brooklyn, being but 5 minutes' walk from the City Hall, and but one block from Fulton and Flatbush ave. The houses will be in all respects first class, substantially built, and well finished. Apply to WILLIAM B. NICHOLS, No. 16 Vesan-st., New-York, or between the hours of 8 and 10 A. M. on the premises.

MADISON-AVENUE.—FOR SALE—THE TWO four-story brown stone houses Nos. 68 and 70 Madison-av., corner of 28th-st; each lot 25 by 100; houses modern and complete, three rooms deep, all up. In addition to which the corner has a back building, four stories high, and filling the entire depth of the lot by about 18 feet in width. This property is admirably adapted for a Young Ladies' Seminary, and has been occupied as such since the houses were finished. It is also a good location for a Hotel Garni, and is sufficiently commodious for that purpose, or desirable for private residences.
HOWES MORGAN,
No. 3 Metropolitan Bank, Pine-st.

BARGAINS IN RURAL RESIDENCES.—Two genteel cottages, newly detached, one in the city of New-Brunswick, N. J., from a spacious grounds of Rutgers College, one on the high lights opposite the city beautifully situated containing 4½ acres of good garden soil, and a farm of 18 acres on it would be divided in two with good improvements. About 2½ miles from New Brunswick, and six minutes' walk from a depot. For purchasing the views and full descriptions, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st., or WILLIAM FLAGG, New-Brunswick.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT PORT-CHESTER, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—A two-story double roofed and built house, with about half an acre of land, well laid out with fruit trees, grape, raspberry and blackberry vines, and ornamental shrubs. A barn at convenient distance, with more land, will be sold with the house, if wanted. To be sold low, if applied for soon. For particulars, inquire of AGUR PIXLEY, on the premises; or, to WM. A. PIXLEY, No. 188 Pearl-st., New-York.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—IN THE beautiful sea-side village of Fairfield, Conn., a new, first-class, spacious and very convenient house, most elegantly situated upon a gentle elevation, 5 minutes' walk from depot and church. Plot of land two acres, well laid out. The place is admirably fitted for the residence of a private family, or for a family school. Apply to BURR LYON, living near Fairfield, or M. W. LYON, No. 926 Broadway, second story.

COUNTRY SEATS.—HOUSES OF ANY DEgree of accommodation and with any amount of land from half an acre to five acres, will be put up with all the necessary outside improvements for a stipulated sum, in one of the most eligible situations on the Hudson River, within 2 miles of the City Hall, and with frequent access by cars to the City. Terms easy. Address J. C. SIDNEY, Spuyten Duyvil, or care of RICHARDSON & BOYNTON, No. 574 Broadway.

NOTICE TO MANUFACTURERS AND OTHERS.—Good and cheap manufacturing loc

AUCTION SALES.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

FIRST-CLASS FASHIONABLE FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—In announcing this sale I would say to parties in want of really first-class furniture, that this claims superiority over any that has been offered at auction this season, having been made by Messrs. Stevens, Saatz, and other of the best makers in the City, the entire catalogue of which, embracing the parlor, dining-room, library, chamber, and other furniture of house No. 123 West 21st-st., will be sold without reserve TO-MOROW, Tuesday, March 10, commencing at 10½ o'clock precisely; the sale will be positive without regard to weather; goods to be removed immediately from the premises. Sale will commence in dining-room, with elegant mahogany extension dining-table, rich silver-ware, splendid China of every description, cut glass, dining chairs, marble buffet, silver and pearl cutlery, enameled ware, &c., &c.

PARLORS.—Magnificent double suite rosewood furniture, covered in crimson and maroon brocade with allp covers, 1 full suite solid rosewood, in blue and gold, with covers, 1 elegant double suite richly carved, covered in silk velvet; all three of these suites were made to order, and are first-class in every respect; splendid 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, with embroidered cover and stool, 3 elegant tapestried marble-top etageres, with plate doors, Italian and white marble-top centre and fancy tables, rich damask and lace curtains, unique mantel clock, runs 1 year, Turkish and reception chairs, covered in medallion tapestry, marble carrétoire, and music cabinet to match, superb rosewood secretary bookcase, royal velvet carpets and rugs, rosewood corner etageres, French shades, elegant mantel ornaments, chandeliers, &c., unique parlor ornaments in great profusion, with a number of original paintings, forming together a collection adapted to the refined tastes of connoisseurs and artists, elegant pier and mantel mirrors, Turkish, lounges, 4 gorgeous chandeliers bronzes, &c.

CHAMBER AND LIBRARY FURNITURE.—Rich carved rosewood sleeping bureaus, bedsteads, marble washstands, choral glasses, &c., all to match, rosewood furniture en suite, in hair-cloth, oval mirrors, elegant French hair mattresses, beds, &c., French sofas, arm and invalid chairs, embossed engravings, rosewood library bookcase, cottage and spring-seat chairs, &c., with a great variety of other elegant furniture and house-furnishing articles, not mentioned in this advertisement, and all to be sold in a fashionable furnished residence. Parties attending this sale will bear in mind that the removal of the goods immediately is imperative, for which purpose men will be in attendance. Catalogues early on morning of sale.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, MARCH 9, AT 12¼ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern:

$6,750 Georgia State 6 per cent. Bonds.
$10,000 Great Western (Illinois) Railroad 1st mortgage 10 per cent. Bonds.
$12,000 Great Western (Illinois) Railroad 1st mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.
$5,000 Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad 1st mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.
$10,000 Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad 2d mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.
$2,000 Erie and Wisconsin Improvement 8 per cent. Bonds.
$1,000 Milwaukee and Horicon Railroad 1st mortgage 8 per cent. Bond.
$10,000 New Albany and Salem Railroad 2d mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.
$1,000 City of Keokuk (Iowa) 8 per cent. Bond.
$1,500 Paterson City 7 per cent. Water Bonds.
$18,000 Illinois State Internal Improvement Interest Stock.
$6,510 Orient Mutual Insurance scrip of 1855 and 1856.
$4,080 Atlantic Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1857.
68 shares New York and New Haven Railroad (genuine).....$50 each
200 shares Kerosene Gas Light Co.....$25 each
180 shares Prismatic Turning Co.....$10 each
100 shares Trevorton Coal and Railroad Co.....$100 each
200 shares Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company.....$50 each
125 Chesapeake and Ohio Steam Transportation and Mining Company.....$100 each
5 shares Knickerbocker Ice Company.....$100 each
2,000 shares New York, Pennsylvania and Lackawanna Coal Company.....$20 each
20 shares Beekman Fire Insurance Co.....$25 each
25 shares St. Nicholas Fire Insurance Co.....$25 each
20 shares Columbia Fire Insurance Co.....$50 each
20 shares Equitable Fire Insurance Co.....$25 each
55 shares Chatham Bank.....$25 each
27 shares Leather Manufacturers' Bank.....$50 each

TERMS OF SALE.—10 per cent. this day, and the balance before 1 o'clock to-morrow. The accrued interest on all the Bonds will be charged to the purchaser. Next regular sale on THURSDAY, March 12.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.

D. S. HOUGH, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION, THIS DAY, (Monday,) March 9, at 10½ A. M., all the rich and costly household furniture of the private dwelling No. 248 West 23d-st., between 8th and 9th ave. This sale affords a rare opportunity to buyers to obtain fine goods at auction prices, as the assortment is very large, and the goods of the very best description, and to be peremptorily sold, without regard to cost. Purchasers can also have their goods stored till May 1. Careful cartmen will be in attendance to remove or pack the furniture, which must be removed as soon as Tuesday. Catalogues now ready and at the house. The basement contains fine walnut extension table, sofa bed, sideboard and chairs, &c.; also, a very large assortment of table ware, as decorated China dinner and tea sets, silver tea sets, salvers, spoons, forks, &c.; liquor cases and castors, fine ivory cutlery, and cut glass and Bohemian ware, &c., &c. The parlors are furnished with royal tapestry carpets, two solid rosewood suites in fashionable damask coverings, made by Mr. J. B. Cook, No. 650 Broadway; solid rosewood etageres, centre and side tables; Turkish, easy and reception chairs; lace curtains, gold band shades and fixtures, fine oil-paintings, by Boese, and Coates and others; bronze clocks, and statuettes, and gas fixtures, and rich mantel ornaments; one elegant chinese secretary, of exquisite beauty, and cost $125; also, one of Nunns & Fischer's rich-toned 7-octave pianos, rosewood case, and fully warranted; English oil-cloth and rosewood hall stand, &c. Chambers are furnished with superior carved rosewood and mahogany French bedsteads, bureaus and commodes; fine hair mattresses, bedding of all kinds; also, Brussels and ingrain carpets, sofas, chairs, rockers, &c., &c., &c. No postponement on any account. Sale commences in the parlors at 10½ A. M.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF LEASEHOLD PROPERTY, NO. 77 CENTRE-ST. AND NO. 131 WORTH-ST., AT AUCTION.—A. J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, March 11, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the following property, viz.:

The unexpired lease of two lots, with buildings thereon, known as No. 77 Centre-st., corner of Worth-st., and No. 131 Worth-st.

The lease of lot No. 131 Worth-st. will expire on the 1st day of August, 1860, no renewal. The lot is about 22 feet front and rear, and about 60 feet deep.

The lease of lot No. 77 Centre st., corner of Worth-st., will expire on the 1st day of November, 1860; buildings to be paid for or new lease given. The lot is about 39 feet front and rear, and 60 feet deep.

For further particulars, apply to the auctioneers, No. 7 Broad-st. By order,

A. W. BRADFORD, Surrogate.

WILLIAM IRVING & CO., Auctioneers.

WILLIAM IRVING & CO. WILL SELL AT auction, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, March 10 and 11, at 10½ o'clock, at the Battery Hotel, corner of Battery-pl. and Greenwich-st., all the furniture contained in the above House, consisting of 60 elegant mahogany French bedsteads, 50 mahogany cottage bedsteads, 100 double and single hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, 200 double and single rose blankets, 235 Marseilles counterpanes, linen and muslin sheets, pillow and bolster cases, towels, &c.; 250 maple and black walnut cane-seat arm-chairs, 25 elegant mahogany dressing bureaus, 50 mahogany and black walnut bureaus, wash-stands, and crockery dinner-sets, glass-ware, bar-room furniture, reading room furniture; also, a sit-am table, with copper boilers made to order, and cost $400, together with all the Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, stair-plates, &c; also, all the elegant parlor furniture, &c. For particulars see catalogue.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF LEASEHOLD AND FEE PROPERTY ON WHITE, AMITY AND CLIFF STREETS.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 10, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of Philetus H. Holt, Executor of Ellen Naar, deceased:

WHITE-STREET.—Dwelling-house and lease of lot No. 41 White-st., having 14 years to run from 1st May next, at an annual ground rent of $100. Improvements to be paid for at end of the lease.—lot 25 x 100.

AMITY-STREET.—House and lot No. 33 Amity-st., south side, between Wooster and Greenwich sts.—22 x 75.

Also, as Executor of Stephen Holt:

CLIFF-STREET.—2-story brick house and lot No. 92 Cliff-st., near Frankfort—23:3 front, 24 rear, and 67 feet deep.

For further particulars, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 38 Wall-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

ADMINISTRATRIX'S SALE OF HOUSE AND LOT NO. 27 BARROW-STREET.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March 10, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the administratrix of A. Watterson, deceased, to close the estate, the two-story frame house and lot, with stables in the rear, No. 27 Barrow-st., south side, 112 feet 3 inches east of Bleecker-st. Lot 37:6 by 80. A portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. For maps, &c., apply to the auctioneer, 38 Wall-st.

W. PELL, Auctioneer.

ITALIAN MARBLE MANTELS.—PELLS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, March 11, at 11 o'clock, at the warerooms of Mr. John Flanly, No. 1,004 Broadway, the entire stock of Italian marble mantels, consisting of veined ordinary, and black and gold marble mantels, all of modern designs, and well executed. Costly statuary, Italian marble mantels of new designs and finished in the most artistic style. Now ready for examination. Catalogues on Monday, 9th. Terms—4 months, approved indorsed notes.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 251 3d-av., at auction.—A. J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell at public auction, on MONDAY, March 16, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the four-story iron-front house and lot, No. 251 3d-av., known as the "Rose Hill Savings Bank." Lot 22x75, with party wall privilege. House is in excellent order, contains Croton, &c., and has an independent brick sewer to 21st-st. 60 per cent. can remain. Maps, &c., at the office, No. 7 Broad-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PROPERTY ON TWENTY-NINTH-STREET AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction on TUESDAY, the 10th day of March, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange: 2 lots with the 3-story brick house on the rear thereof, on the south side of 29th-st., commencing 200 feet west of 10th-av. Lots each 25 x 100, sewer in street and Croton water in yard. This property is well worthy the attention of capitalists and others.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA, AT AUCTION.—J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer, will sell on TUESDAY, March 10, at 10 o'clock, No. 281 Pearl-st., in lots from the shelves, all kinds of Boote's and other white granite ware, brown, blue, common ware, glass, China, Britannia ware, &c. Sale positive, and goods well packed for shipping.

SALE AT AUCTION, BY E. H. LUDLOW, March 9, at 10 o'clock, at No. 120 East 28th-st., near 3d-av., the following machinery: Steam engine and boiler, 20-horse power; steam pipe, belting, shafting and pulleys; also, one planing machine, several molding machines, circular saw, benches, circular cross-cut saws, one upright saw, together with several carpenter's benches, carts, harness, &c. The above will be positively sold without reserve. By order of the Trustees.

AUCTION SALES.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

BRICK CHURCH LOT AT AUCTION.

POSITIVE SALE, WITHOUT RESERVE, in separate parcels, the plot of land known as the Brick Church Plot, also the building and iron railing.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, March 12, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the valuable lots:

No. 1, corner of Park-row and Beekman st.
No. 2, corner of Beekman and Nassau sts.
No. 3, adjoining the last lot, fronting on Nassau-st. and Park-row.
No. 4, adjoining the last lot, fronting on Nassau-st. and Park-row.
No. 5, adjoining the last lot, fronting on Nassau-st. and Park-row.
No. 6, adjoining the last lot, fronting on Nassau-st. and Park-row.
No. 7, corner of Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-sts.

For size of property see maps.

75 per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage for 3 or 5 years, at the option of the purchaser.

Full particulars, as regards title, &c., can be had of Messrs. WETMORE & BOWEN, No. 61 Wall-st. For maps, terms, &c., apply at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 14 Pine-st.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 10 1-2 O'CLOCK, THE ENTIRE FURNITURE, CONTAINED IN HOUSE NO. 138 WEST TWENTY-EIGHTH-ST., viz.: rosewood and mahogany parlor and chamber furniture, Brussels, 3-ply and ingrain carpets, on 14 rooms, 7 octave rosewood piano-forte, pier and oval mirrors, oil-paintings, mattresses, feather beds and bedding, 2 wardrobes, bookcases, curtains, mantel clocks, china, crockery and glass ware, cutlery, &c.; the whole to be peremptorily sold, and worthy of attention.

AUCTION SALE—BY ORDER OF THE ASSIGNEES.—The entire stock of the late firm of HITCHCOCK & CO., at No. 116 Broadway, on TUESDAY, March 17, inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., consisting of Muskets—Percussion lock, flint lock, United States. Rifles—Percussion lock, United States flint lock, half stock, Warner's revolving, Sharpe's, smooth bore and plain. Carbines—Percussion lock, with bayonet, Sharpe's, North & Savage's. Musketoons—Percussion and flint lock. Fowling-guns—Single and double barrel boys' single barrel percussion and flint lock. Pistols—Holster, revolving, with Maynard primers, single and double barrel, pocket, various qualities. With a general assortment of swords, cutlasses, dirks, belts, cartridge-boxes, flasks, ammunition, and military equipments generally. Also, six fire-proof safes.

AUCTION SALE.—WILL BE SOLD ON TUESDAY, March 10th, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, if not sold at private sale, the convenient and well arranged three-story Frame House with extension, containing 12 rooms, with sliding doors, marble mantles in the parlors, and good cellar the full length of the house. The house is 21x38, and 4 feet side passage to yard. Extension 35 feet 6 inches. Lot 25x88:6,—situate No. 75 Tillary-st., next to the corner of Jay st., only 10 minutes walk to three ferries. $1500 can remain on mortgage. Title perfect. JAMES COLE & SON, Auctioneers, No. 45 Nassau-st., N. Y., or opposite City Hall, Brooklyn.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING AND COLLECTING OFFICE.
SMALLEY, WEED AND BARTLETT,
No. 54 Wall-st., New-York.

GEO. C. SMALLEY, WM. C. REED, ALFRED W. BARTLETT, will give special attention to the negotiation of notes and loans. Also to the purchase and sale of

STOCKS AND BONDS,

at the Brokers' Board, strictly on commission.

Having prompt and reliable correspondents, will negotiate and collect paper payable at all the principal points in the United States and Canadas.

REFERENCES—Moses Taylor, Esq., Wm. B. Astor, Esq., New-York.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1857.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND,
IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES.
We issue sight bills on the
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, Ireland,
In sums from £1 and upwards, at 35 per £.
Address,
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 79 Wall-st., New-York.

LOAN FOR $500,000.—FOR THE DEFICIency in the Sinking Fund, under Section three, Article seven, of the Constitution. The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of an act entitled "An act to provide means to support the Government," passed April 13, 1855, and in accordance with Section three of Article seven of the Constitution, hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 24th day of March next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for a loan of FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, for which transferable certificates of stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, on the credit of the Sinking Fund, under Section three, Article seven, of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of 5 99 cent. 99 annum, payable quarterly on the first days of January, April, July and October in each year, and the principal reimbursible on the first day of January, 1871. It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as in their opinion are advantageous to the interests of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed up and indorsed "Loan for the Sinking Fund," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department, Albany.

The money will be required to be paid, five per cent. on the acceptance of the proposal, and the balance on the 28th day of March instant, at the New-York State Bank in the city of Albany, or at the Manhattan Company, in the City of New-York, but the money will be received and the scrip issued at any time before if desired, after the award the loan is made.

Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State on account of the Canal Fund," in the Manhattan Company, New-York, or in the New-York State Bank, in the city of Albany. Interest on the Loan will commence on the 28th day of March instant, and the holders of the stock residing in the First and Second Judicial Districts, and those residing out of the State will receive the interest on the Stock held by them, quarterly, at the Manhattan Company, in the City of New-York; and all other Stockholders at the New-York State Bank in the city of Albany. Dated Canal Department, Albany, March 2, 1857.

H. R. SELDEN, Lieut. Governor.
LORENZO BURROWS, Comptroller.
JOEL T. HEADLEY, Com'r of State.
STEPHEN CLARK, Treasurer.
STEPHEN B. CUSHING, Att'y Gen'l.

OFFICE OF THE WATERTOWN & MADISON R. R. CO., }
No. 39½ Exchange-place. }

$300,000 IN BONDS OF THE CITIES OF MADISON AND WATERTOWN, WIS., FOR SALE.—This road completes a direct and nearly an air line between Milwaukee and Madison, the capital of Wisconsin.

It is thirty-four miles in length, connecting at Watertown with the "Watertown Division" of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, with which it has a contract for a very favorable running connection for thirty years. By this Road the distance between Milwaukee and Madison is 23 miles shorter than by the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad. It passes through a good agricultural and highly improved country. Madison and Watertown are two of the most beautiful and thriving cities in the State, being in point of population, business, and wealth, second only to Milwaukee. The city of Madison has issued to this Company, as a loan, her 20-year 7 per cent. coupon Bonds, to the amount of $100,000, with semi-annual interest.

The city of Watertown has issued to the Company, in payment for her subscription to the capital stock 20-year 8 per cent. coupon Bonds, to the amount of $200,000, with semi-annual interest.

The township of Waterloo has issued $35,000, in payment of subscription, in 20-year 8 per cent. coupon Bonds, with interest annually—interest and principal of all the bonds payable in the City of New-York.

The Company offers these Bonds for sale at their office, (No. 39½ Exchange-place,) together with a large amount of 8 per cent. Farm Mortgage Coupon Bonds, guaranteed by the Company.

Further information in regard to the Road may be had at the office of the Company.

H. K. LAWRENCE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.}
No. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1857. }

THE DEALERS WITH THE REPUBLIC Fire Insurance Company, are respectfully notified that the Scrip for the years ending December 31, 1854, 1855 and 1856, amounting to SEVENTY-FOUR AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (74½) upon the earned premiums, is all ready for delivery. Interest dividends of SIX per cent. per annum on the SCRIP ISSUES OF 1854 AND 1855, have also been declared, and are payable in cash, at their office NO. 16 WALL STREET, where insurers against fire are requested to call and examine the liberal character of their organization, which makes the insurers participators in the profits, without assuming any of the risks of the Company. Section 18 of the Charter, provides that all Scrip not called for within six years from the date of issue, shall be passed to the credit of the Company.

TRUSTEES:

Chas. H. Russell,	Denning Duer,	Fred. A. Delano,
Lsnl. B. Fearing,	John Steward, Jr.	Joseph Howland,
Wm. H. Russell,	Robert B Minturn,	Daniel D. Smith,
Aug. C. Downing,	Reuben Withers,	Fred. G. Foster,
Gaz. B. Lamar,	Edw. C. Center,	Peleg Hall,
Wm. B. Duncan,	Josiah Oakes,	Robert S. Hone,
N. H. Wolfe,	Jos Gaillard, Jr.	Sam. V. Hoffman,
Isaac Townsend,	J. M. Warterbury,	Jacob Anthony, Jr.
James Warren,	Wm. H. Cary,	J. P. G. Foster,
Arthur Leary,	George T. Ades,	John A. C. Gray.
M. W. Hamilton,	John Astor, Jr.	

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CUREY, Secretary.

CAUTION—TO CAPITALISTS, CONVEYANCERS AND THE PUBLIC.—The public are cautioned against certain mortgages on property in the city of Philadelphia, described as a certain tract or parcel of marsh or crippled land, situate on the west side of the Schuylkill River, north of Market-st. Bridge, formerly in the township of Bleckley, and now in the XXIVth Ward of the city of Philadelphia. The undersigned, who executed those mortgages, never had any valid title to the premises, and received no consideration for the mortgages in question. He has been imposed upon, and the whole affair is an imposture, well understood in Philadelphia. New-York capitalists are warned against them.

FRANK BROWN.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 10, 1857.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R. CO. }
NEW-YORK, Feb. 23, 1857. }

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, for the election of Directors, and any other business that may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, in the city of Chicago, Ill., on WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of March, 1857, at 10½ o'clock A. M. The transfer books will close on Saturday, the 7th day of March, and reopen on the 18th day of March.

C. C. JOHNSON, Secretary pro tem.

BY VIRTUE OF AN INDENTURE MADE on the 1st day of February, 1856, by the Milwaukee and Watertown Railroad Company to the undersigned as Trustee, I will receive proposals until the 15th day of March, for purchase from the holders of the bonds issued under said agreement to the extent of the $20,000, the amount the said Company in said indenture agree annually to appropriate to the sinking fund for the payment of the bonds so issued.

J. M. WARNER, Trustee, Troy, N. Y.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-St., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

FINANCIAL.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL 7 PER CENT. BONDS.—For sale, two $1,000 Coupon Bonds of the regular 7 per cent. loan, convertible into shares. These bonds were obtained of the Company in exchange for coupon bonds, as being safer to the holder, from the interest being payable to order. Being for a large amount, the holder will sell at less than the market sale for coupon bonds. Address CENTRAL BONDS, Box No. 751 Post-office.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late issue,) having twenty years to run; interest payable semi annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

THE INTEREST COUPONS DUE ON THE 1st March, on the Bonds of the Saratoga and Whitehall Railroad Company, issued for the construction of the Rutland extension, will be paid at the office of CARPENTER & VERMILYE, No. 44 Wall-st., on and after the 2d proxima.

WM. H. WARREN, Treasurer.

FARMERS AND CITIZENS' BANK OF LONG ISLAND, }
WILLIAMSBURG, Feb. 27, 1857. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have this day declared a dividend of three and a half per cent. (3½) payable to the stockholders on and after March 10.

O. M. BEACH, Cashier.

$1,000 WANTED—ON FIRST MORTGAGE on property worth $5,000. A bonus will be given. Apply to M. H. OGDEN, No. 47 Elizabeth-st.

DIVIDENDS

MISSISSIPPI AND MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Directors have this day declared a dividend of four (4) per cent on the capital stock of the first division of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company, payable on the 10th day of March next. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 10th March, prox., both days inclusive.

A. C. FLAGG, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STAGE CO.—The President and Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., payable to the stockholders on and after Monday, March 16, 1857, at the Pacific Bank, Broadway, corner of Grand-st. The transfer book will be closed from the 10th to 16th March, inclusive.

J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Treasurer.

OFFICE ATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BROOKLYN, MARCH 5, 1857.—The Board of Directors have declared a dividend of ten per cent. payable on demand.

HORATIO DORR, Secretary.

BANK NOTICES.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, 84-av., corner 9th-st., open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits. T. P. STILLMAN, Pres.

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE
HARMONY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 6 BROAD-STREET,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1857.

The following gentlemen were duly elected Directors of this Company, at the annual election, held at the office, on Monday, 5th instant, viz:

W. Callender,	Fred'k DePeyster,	T. James Glover,
Eugene Dutilh,	James Donaldson,	E. H. Howell,
P. A. Hargous,	John Brouwer,	S. P. Bell,
M. X. Harmony,	Arthur Leary,	L. Wells,
Peter Morris,	G. W. Coster,	J. M. Motley,
	Henry Morgan,	John Garcia.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, held this day, Wm. Callender was unanimously reelected President for the ensuing year. E. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PROFITABLE AND HONORABLE EMPLOYMENT FOR THE WINTER.—Persons, in town or country, in search of employment as a source of income, or to fill up their leisure hours, may hear of such by inclosing two stamps, to pay postage, to Professor JAMES T. HORNE, Box No. 4,551 New-York Post-Office. The employment is fitted to either sex; station in life immaterial. It is an article of daily consumption, and can be manufactured in the agent's dwelling; secure by copyright; sale as permanent as flour. As genid is wanted in every town in the Union.

FOR SALE.—THE ADVERTISER OFFERS FOR sale the good will of an unexpired lease of a well-adapted building, with engine, boiler, shafting, forges, lathes, and all the requisites for a machine or engine manufacturing depôt. A good stock of approved patterns comprises part of the inventory. The stand is an old one, and will be sold reasonably. Address MACHINIST, *Daily Times* office.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE, GOOD WILL AND fixtures of a large hotel and restaurant, well-located down town, and doing a large and increasing business. The location is one of the best in the City for making money. Furniture and fixtures nearly new. Lease has 5 years to run from May 1, 1856. No broker need apply. Address Hotel, *Times* office.

$10,000.—A GENTLEMAN 25 YEARS of age, of fair business capacity, with a capital of $8,000 to $10,000, would like to engage in some respectable and permanent business in this City. A line addressed to JOHNSON, *Daily Times* office, stating nature of business, will meet with attention.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—A LOCOMOTIVE BOILER, 14-horse power, fire box 2 feet square by 4 feet high, cylinder 8 feet long by 2 feet 8 inches diameter, 49 2-inch tubes; a good article. Also a large quantity of gas pipes of all sizes, at the American Tube Works, 45th-st., west of 10th-av., New-York.

TO TEACHERS.—THE FURNITURE AND good will of a well-established select young ladies' school, located in one of the suburbs of New-York, will be sold to a competent person. Terms $150 cash. A knowledge of the French and German languages desirable. Address N. R., *Times* office.

$120,000.—FOR SALE—A MANUFACturing business, paying from thirty to forty per cent, an excellent opportunity for an enterprising, industrious man. For full particulars, apply for ten days at No. 39 Liberty-st., between 10 and 12 o'clock.

GEO. A. MOORE.

TO DAGUERREANS.—TO LET—THE GALlery known as the Morand Gallery, No. 65 Chatham-st., New-York, with furniture and fixtures complete for the business. Apply between the hours of 9 and 11 A. M., or 4 and 6 P. M., to W. L. CONKLIN, No. 8 Bowery.

TO TINSMITHS.—FOR SALE AT A BARgain, the stock, fixtures, tools, &c., of one of the oldest established tin can factories in this City. For further particulars, address Box No. 3,236 Post-Office. The proprietor is going into other business.

TWENTY VESSELS FOR SALE—SLOOPS and schooners of various sizes and prices. For particulars inquire of JOHN C. BAXTER & SON, Shipchandlers, No. 308 West, above Spring-st.

TO LET—A LUMBER YARD AT SING SING. An old stand for business, with a good dock attached. Inquire of the subscriber on the premises.

SAMUEL S. SMITH.

FOR SALE—A PORTABLE STEAM ENGINE, with boiler complete, of 6-horse power, calculated for hoisting, pile driving, &c. Address by note No. 37 East 33d-st., O. B. CORLIES.

FOR SALE.—A FIRST CLASS GROCERY IN A good location for sale for cash. Inquire of F. EDGAR, No. 450 8th-av., cor. 34th-st., New-York.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

WIRE ROPE—WIRE ROPE.

FOR ALL KINDS OF HOISTING, including SUGAR HOUSES, MINES, INCLINED PLANES, &c. Also, for STANDING RIGGING for vessels of every description, and SASH WEIGHTS AND WINDOWS. ARNCROFT'S STEAM GAUGES, DUDGEON'S HYDRAULIC JACKS, ALLEN & NOYES' METALLIC PACKING, &c., for STEAM VESSELS.

ENGINES, BOILERS and MACHINERY bought and sold on commission. PLANS and SPECIFICATIONS prepared. CHAS. W. COPELAND,
Consulting Engineer, No. 66 Broadway, New-York.

KEMEYS & SAMPSON'S
IRON AND STEEL WAREHOUSE,
No. 279 Washington-st.,
between Chamber and Warren, New-York.
Offer at lowest market rates,
Bar and Bundle Iron and Steel of all descriptions.

PROTECTION FROM LIGHTNING.—S. E. BOYER'S improved, insulated, copper, galvanized and square iron rod. All of the above rods insulated with glass and tipped with a plated point, set with platinum, have been put on over 500 churches and over 5,000 private dwellings and public buildings. All orders addressed to S. E. BOYER, No. 347 Broadway, or No. 14 Beekman-st., will be punctually attended to.

MOUNT HOPE IRON COMPANY'S CUT NAILS.—The attention of dealers and shippers is requested to this new brand of cut nails, from a new establishment with improved machinery. These nails are fine in finish, shape and quality. For sale by the Company's Agent, JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

RAILROAD IRON.—ONE THOUSAND TONS of 57-pound rails, delivered on Lake Erie; 1,000 tons delivered at the port of New-York. Both lots ready for immediate use, approved make and pattern. Apply to THEODORE DEHON, No. 10 Wall-st., near Broadway.

PIG IRONS, COPPER, SPELTER, BANCA tin, Coburn's extra lard and tallow oils, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William st.

BILLIARD TABLES.

MODEL BILLIARD TABLES, WITH patent combination cushions (patented Feb. 19, 1856,) so constructed as to insure equal elasticity in all seasons, and strict mathematical correctness. Their unquestionable superiority has caused worthless imitations to be offered. For sale only at the salerooms, Nos. 786 and 788 Broadway, and at the manufactory, No. 53 Ann-st.

MICHAEL PHELAN, Patentee.

BILLIARD TABLES.—DECKER'S MECHANical combination cushions, warranted superior to all others in elasticity and correctness, being lower, yet entirely safe. Tables of all sizes, slate or marble tops, trimmings of every description, at the old prices. Manufactory No. 90 Ann-st. L. DECKER, (late Griffith & Decker.)

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—SOUTHERN AND Western dealers and club houses will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing cards, of all qualities, at the depôt of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

TO PIANOFORTE MANUFACTURERS.—A lot of good dry, white-wood Plank for sale at No. 502 West 29th-st.

MEDICAL.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

Can scrofula be cured? It certainly can! Incontestable evidence of cures in numerous cases of the worst kind of scrofula, salt-rheum, fever sores, ulcers, liver complaints, and the class of diseases arising from an impure state of the blood or derangement of the biliary functions, are daily received from all quarters, expressing the gratitude of sufferers, who are surprised to find themselves radically cured by this purifying and efficacious preparation.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—MR. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over 200 certificates of its virtue, all within 20 miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the eyes and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial, it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appear to me surprising—first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846; second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day.

No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get, and enough of it.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over 8 years, dessert spoonful; children from 5 to 8 years, tea spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

Mr. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price $1.

MARSH, OLYER & CO., No. 150 Greenwich-st.; BOYD & PAUL, Chambers-st; F. C. WELLS & CO., Franklin-st; McKESSON, ROBBINS & CO., No. 115 Maiden-lane; HAVILAND, HARRAL & GISLEY, Warren-st.; WARD, CLOSE & CO., Maiden-lane; and retailed by all respectable Druggists.

Wholesale agents for New-York: CHAS. H. RING, No. 193 Broadway; C. G. KLICKENER, No. 81 Barclay-st; A. B. & D SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., and retailed by all respectable Druggists. Also by Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; BARNES & PARK, No. 304 Broadway.

NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE.—TRIESEMAR.—None are genuine unless the engravings of the Seals of the Patent Office of England, the Seals of the Ecole de

MARINE MATTERS.

Effects of the Late Gale.

Vessels are now daily arriving which have suffered more or less from the severe gale of the 2d and 3d of March. The bark *Topeka*, of Bristol, R. I., from Havana, was off the Highlands on the 1st, and was blown to sea in the N. E. gale; the next morning she lost her main and mizzen mast, with all the sails and rigging attached; had her poop deck stove, and shipped much water. Her cargo is also considerably damaged.

The brig *Allen A. Chapman*, which arrived Saturday, 16 days from Havana, reports having spoke 3d instant, lat. 37 0 50, lon. 73, brig *Marshfield*, from Cardenas for New York, which had lost her foremast, maintopmast, jib boom, &c., in the gale of the 2d, and on the 5th, near same place, spoke the brig *C. Baldwin*, from Matanzas for Boston, which had lost her deck load of molasses in the same gale.

Bark *Cordelia*, from Cardenas, took the N. E. gale of the 2d, 175 miles south of Sandy Hook, and lost 48 hhds. of molasses and their boat from off deck; had their bulwarks stove, and the vessel was leaking badly when she got into this port Saturday afternoon.

The Belgian steamship *Leopold* I., from Antwerp January 31st, and Southampton February 14th, arrived at this port Saturday forenoon with ninety-five passengers. On the 4th instant, off Nantucket Shoals she passed a number of vessels' topmasts and yards, also a skylight painted white. The *Leopold* has experienced westerly gales throughout the entire passage.

A Lucky Ship.

The ship *Samuel Russell* has always been lucky. A long voyage is generally regarded as detrimental, and this ship never made one until the last, when she seemed to know what was going to happen among the Celestials to raise the price of teas, so she hung back for about a hundred days on her passage, thus over staying the time stipulated for the sale of her cargo, and giving the English and John Chinaman time to get at loggerheads, and when she did arrive, which was not until she had taken a hand at butting the Ice in the Chesapeake, her cargo had increased in value from $40,000 to $80,000.

A Card.

We have received, and publish with pleasure, the following Card, which is quite unnecessary on this side of the Atlantic, as a vindication of Capt. ELDRIDGE, and the steamer under his command:

Aspersions derogatory to the character and safety of the United States Mail steamship *Atlantic* having been industriously circulated in Liverpool and elsewhere in England, we, the undersigned passengers, assert we desire not a better or a safer ship. Its capacity and convenience are all that could be wished for in crossing the ocean, at this most boisterous season.

On the ocean there are many capable commanders of fine ships; invidious, perhaps, might appear distinctions, but the unwavering attentions and constant courtesy of Captain ELDRIDGE, as hourly developed in this voyage, warrant us in entirely recommending him and his ship to all appreciating comfort and gentlemanly treatment. (Signed)

WM. CONQUEST, England. R. G. BARNWELL, S. C.
C. C. THOMAS, Washington. H. WATSON. England.
JOHN ANDERSON, Boston. A. E. YOUNG, New-York.
J. P. SMITH, N. C. H. SAWYER, England.
ERWIN HILLYER, N. Y. L. BROWN, France.
CARLE MANFRIED, Italy.

FOR EUROPE.—*Sailing of the Steamship Fulton.*—The United States Mail Steamship *Fulton*, Captain WOTTON, for Southampton and Havre, sailed from this port at one o'clock Saturday. She took sixty-two passengers and a small amount of specie. Among the passengers we notice Hon. CHARLES SUMNER.

FOR HAVANA AND MOBILE.—The United States mail steamship *Quaker City*, R. W. SHUFELDT, Commander, for Havana and Mobile, sailed from this port at 12 o'clock Saturday. She took out sixty nine passengers, and $250,000 in specie. Among her passengers is Captain MITCHELL, of the United States navy.

The clipper ship *Union*, about 1,000 tons burden, was taken on to the box dock for repairs on Saturday. She will be stripped, recaulked and newly copper ed.

The steamship *Ericsson*, of the Collins line, is on the Sectional Drydock for repairs of the same kind. She is expected to be ready for sea in about two weeks.

☞ Captain BENNETT, the Underwriters' Agent, left this morning for Kent Island, to assist the bark *Wilhelmina*, ashore there; steam pumps have also been sent to her by the propeller *Locust Point*, which sailed yesterday. The *Wilhelmina* is an American vessel, and belongs to New York.

☞ There were in this port on Saturday, 32 steamers, 190 ships, 85 barks, 102 brigs, and 302 schooners—together, 650 vessels. Seamen are less abundant,—but the demand for them is not very urgent, and we hear of no quotable change in their monthly wages, or in the sums advanced.

A telegraphic dispatch to ELWOOD WALTER, dated Norfolk, March 6, says: "The schooner *Nebraska* is ashore at Hatteras Point, her cargo having been landed."

NEW-YORK CITY.

Police Intelligence.

INDIAN TROUBLES IN THE METROPOLIS.

A number of Indians of the tribe of Onandaga appeared at the office of the Chief of Police on Saturday. They had been rescued by the Twenty-first Ward Police from a hotel at the corner of Third-avenue and Twenty-fourth-street, where it appears they were detained against their will by HOWE & Co., circus proprietors, with whom they had engaged to go to Europe for exhibition.

The first notice the authorities had of the presence of the Indians in the City, or of their detention was on Friday afternoon, when one of them, named James Healy, called upon Chief of Police Matsell, and complained that eleven of his race, (including his two sons,) were detained as above mentioned, and that he was desirous of effecting their release, especially of his sons. Healy was sent to Capt. Speight of the Twentieth Ward Police, who dispatched Officers Relay and Connor to effect the release of Healy's two sons. In this they had no difficulty, but on their return to the Station-house they were directed by Recorder Smith, (who happened to be present,) to return and release the whole of the party detained. In attempting to carry out this order the police were assailed by a large number of persons present at the hotel, and were compelled to retreat after having been pretty roughly handled. The proprietor of the hotel objected to the going of the Indians because, as he alleged, they were indebted to him for board, and the members of the circus company opposed their removal because, as they said, they had made an engagement to go to Europe, and that this engagement they should not break. During the fight with the police one of the Indians who was assisting them was cut with a knife, though not severely, and four boys and a squaw made their escape during the excitement.

Five of the tribe are yet detained in the hotel, but the Recorder will to-day effect their liberation, and take steps for the punishment of all implicated in their detention, and those who assailed the police officers.

The Indians are fine-looking specimens of their race, and all of them speak English, not very imperfectly. They complain bitterly of their treatment at the hands of HOWE & Co.

Back Again.

Howard Engine Company No. 34 of this City returned home Saturday evening from their visit to Washington. They were received at the landing by large numbers of their brother firemen, who escorted them with music to their house in Christopher-street.

The "Albany Burgesses Corps," the "Auburn Guards," and the "Charlestown City Guards," also arrived here on Saturday from Washington, whither they had been to participate in the Inauguration ceremonies. The two former proceeded directly home. The latter put up at Tammany Hall, and will leave her for home to-day *viâ* Norwich.

Improved Stock for California.

California is noted for its large herds of cattle, but they are all "natives," and hitherto little, or nothing, we believe, has been done towards improving them by the infusion of foreign blood. A movement in this direction has just commenced, however, as we noticed on board the *Illinois*, which sailed on Thursday, two fine young thorough-bred short-horn bulls, and two heifers of the same blood. These were bred by the Brothers B. & C. S. HAINES, of Elizabeth, N. Y. They were sent to GEO. H. HOWARD, San Francisco. If these pioneer Durhams make a safe passage over the long route *viâ* the Isthmus, we have no doubt but many others, including the Devons, will follow in their wake.

In an Omnibus.

In one of the Jersey City omnibuses on the corner of Canal and Broadway, a gentleman, accompanied by three ladies, found himself minus the sufficient amount of change, and offered the driver a bankable bill in payment of his fare. This the driver couldn't change; but the mere announcement of the fact wasn't enough; he assailed the unlucky passenger with volley of the most abusive oaths, accusing him of intending to cheat him out of his fare, and threatening to give him into the custody of a policeman. The passengers were extremely annoyed; the ladies were obliged to wait for some ten minutes on the corner, and the gentleman, whom we know to be incapable of the design charged to him, was mortified beyond expression at being thus abused in the presence of his companions. He offered to go himself to change the bill, but the driver refused to allow him to leave the stage, and held him in pledge till the return of a passenger who offered to go in his stead. Couldn't our stage proprietors exhort their *employés* to a little more civility?

Miss Jackson Restored.

Our readers will remember that a few weeks ago an investigation was instituted by the Governors of the Almshouse in relation to the alleged cruel treatment of pupils in the Ward Island School by Miss JACKSON, a teacher—the treatment consisting of tongue-burning on a cold stove. The result of the inquiry was the suspension of Miss JACKSON from her official duties. On Friday evening last, the local board of school officers of the Twelfth Ward, at their regular meeting, reinstated her by a vote of five to four. This action seems to give very general satisfaction.

Fatal Shooting Affray.

JOHN DOYLE, the young man who was shot on the morning of February 5, by Captain WORDEN, of the barge *Bradford*, then lying at the foot of Duane-street, died on Saturday at the New-York Hospital. The circumstances of this shooting affray were published in the TIMES on the day of its occurrence.

Temperance Meeting.

There was a great meeting at the Tabernacle on Saturday, beginning at 2 P. M., Mr. WM. E. DODGE presiding. PETER SINCLAIR, Esq., of Edinburg, addressed the crowd of children on the subject of Temperance, and LUCIUS HART, Esq., led the same crowd through a series of songs pertinent to the occasion.

Fires.

IN ELIZABETH-STREET.

The stable No. 204 Elizabeth-street, was damaged by fire to the extent of about $50 between 8 and 9 o'clock Saturday evening.

IN MARION-STREET.

At 10½ o'clock the same evening, a fire occurred in the dwelling No. 23 Marion-street. It was caused by accidentally setting fire to a window shade, and was put out before much damage was done.

IN EIGHTH-AVENUE.

Yesterday morning, at 3½ o'clock, Officer RINN, of the Sixteenth District, discovered a fire in the lager beer saloon, No. 328 Eighth-avenue, owned and occupied by Mr. VOGELSANG. The officer, with the aid of some citizens, soon subdued the flames. The fire was ascertained to have been caused by some ill-designed persons throwing camphene from the outside under and over the door casings, and then setting fire to it. The inmates of the house were all asleep when the officer gave the alarm.

IN WEST TWENTY-FIRST-STREET.

About 10½ o'clock Saturday morning, a camphene lamp was upset in the dwelling of Mr. SAMUEL ROSEVELT, No. 87 West Twenty-first-street, and set fire to some window curtains. Only a trifling damage was done.

Shocking Railroad Accident.

JOHN BRADY, a boy 12 years old, was run over by the Hudson River Railroad cars, in Tenth-avenue, between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth streets, on Friday evening. Both of his legs were crushed midway between the knee and the hip. He was brought to the City Hospital, but his case was beyond surgical assistance, and he died about 10 o'clock the same night. Coroner HILLS held an inquest yesterday morning.

COURT CALENDAR—MONDAY, March 9.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 50, 37, 58, 59, 89, 32, 35, 48, 65, 66.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term.*—Nos. 17, 40, 61, 65, 117, 120, 122, 200, 217, 237, 261.

SUPERIOR COURT—Nos. 306, 834, 77, 892, 896, 897, 913, 914, 671, 239, 569, 558, 924, 928, 156, 875, 32, 33, 929 to 941, 943 to 945, 247, 948, 1, 42, 618, 607, 812, 783.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit.*—*Part I.*—Nos. 687, 717, 154, 595, 1176, 77, 696, 691, 673, 247, 250, 256, 713, 550, 855. *Part II.*—Nos. 279, 978, 925, 935, 1032, 1033, 1036, 1037, 1039 to 1051, 1053, 1053, 1057 to 1068.

[Advertisement.]

MESSENGER'S LONDON CORDIAL GIN.
REDUCTION OF THE DUTIES.
IMPORTANT TO WHOLESALE DEALERS.

The important modifications of the Tariff introduced by the recent act of Congress, will go into effect in July next. The enormous duty hitherto imposed upon MESSENGER'S LONDON CORDIAL GIN, will suffer so material a reduction, that we shall be enabled to offer our celebrated distillation to heavy purchasers at prices sufficiently low to bring it within the reach of even those who, from motives of economy alone, have been content to use the inferior Holland Gin's as a substitute. Taking into consideration also, the difference in our favor between the British and American liquid measure, the subscribers are of opinion that it will be in their power to import the finest London Cordial Gin at a cost but slightly exceeding that of the commonest Schnapps used by the impoverished peasantry of Holland and Germany, and disposed of in the United States as a beverage of rare efficacy. They have made arrangements therefore, to that end; and looking at the greatly increased consumption, they will have a right to anticipate with an article admitted to be so unexceptionable in price and quality, they felicitate themselves on the prospect of driving at once, all the wretched imitations of it from the American market, and of protecting their pure and wholesome beverage from the base adulterations so frequently practised upon it.

R. E. MESSENGER & Co., Sole Importers of
"Messenger's London Cordial Gin,"
No. 56 Fulton-street, New-York.

N. B.—No connection with "Cæsar's Wife," nor the "rude forefathers of the hamlet."

[Advertisement.]

From the Pennsylvania Inquirer of March 6, 1857.

TRINITY CHURCH, NEW-YORK.—We invite attention to a deeply-interesting statement in relation to Trinity Church, New-York, as inserted on our first page. It is from the pen of Hon. JOHN A. DIX, and it has an important bearing upon the financial history of that Church. With such facts spread before them, the public cannot long be misled by the untruthful assertions which have been so recklessly made and so pertinaciously circulated. It seems, at first sight, difficult to conceive how a time-honored corporation like Trinity Church, which has for so many generations been mainly employed in doing good to others, should suffer in the estimation of those who have shared so largely in her benefits, or be made an object of violent popular attack. Ignorance of the true state of the case—misapprehension as to what has actually been done by the Corporation—and an exaggerated estimate of the available means at their disposal, joined in some cases, perhaps, to cupidity and intolerance, may furnish an explanation of so strange a phenomenon. Let each man's fancies be indulged without limit, in estimating her property, and in distributing her bounties, and let the provision for all time be squandered in a day, and Trinity would soon get a temporary peace, but at the inevitable risk of speedy destruction. We firmly trust and believe, that this venerable Corporation, composed, as it is, of men of unimpeachable integrity, will neither abandon their principles, nor leave the exercise of their judgment to the guidance of others, but will continue to administer their responsible trusts with the fidelity, Christian prudence, and large-hearted benevolence, which have hitherto characterized them. The authoritative facts contained in the admirable paper to which we have adverted, are well calculated to settle the question as to the liberality of the Corporation, up to, and even beyond their available means. We bespeak for this statement a careful and considerate perusal, by all who feel the slightest interest in the subject.

[Advertisement.]

EXECUTRIX'S PEREMPTORY SALE.
AN ELEGANT AND DESIRABLE COUNTRY SEAT ON THE BANKS OF THE EAST RIVER.
A. J. BLEECKER & CO.
WILL SELL AT THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, AT 12 O'CLOCK M., ON MONDAY, MARCH 16, 1857.
By order of the Executrix, the Country Seat of the late Charles H. Segmour, Esq.,
AT RAVENSWOOD, LONG ISLAND.

This valuable property, within thirty minutes' drive or sail of the centre of trade, forms one of the most eligible and delightful Summer retreats in the vicinity of New-York, Ravenswood being justly celebrated among the many charming spots surrounding our City. The dwelling, a beautiful Gothic cottage, built under the personal supervision of the late owner, is very pleasantly situated, within ten minutes' walk of the steamboat landing, highly convenient and in perfect order, and supplied throughout from a never-failing spring of the purest water. The out-buildings, stables, carriage-house, aviary, &c., &c., are in admirable keeping, ample and complete. The grounds, having a frontage and depth of more than 450 feet, extending from the main road to the river, are beautifully undulating, tastefully laid out, and abundantly stocked with the choicest plants, vines and fruits, the whole forming a suburban home of rare beauty and convenience.

The larger part of the purchase money may remain at 7 per cent for a term of years.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—To-night a most excellent entertainment is to be given at this favorite theatre, commencing with, for the first time, a drama entitled the "Secret Foe," to be followed by the new burlesque of "Medea," after which the grand pantomime of "Pianche; or, the Lively Fairies," the whole concluding with the farce of "Willful Murder."

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 125, 127 and 129 Water-street, and No. 9 Murray-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HALLOTYPES, HALLOTYPES.—Letters patent granted Jan. 20, 1857. This new and beautiful style of portraiture is creating a great sensation among artists, amateurs and the public. It is more life-like, as regards colors, than any other style ever brought before the public, while at the same time it presents a stereoscopic effect which can alone be equaled by the aid of a stereoscope, (yet no stereoscope is required,) while they are remarkably sharp and brilliant, giving a harmony in shade and tone which cannot be equaled by any other known process, and which no artist can rival. And in order to judge of the beauties of this new era in the art of Photography a critical examination is requested at GURNEY'S Photographic Palace of Art, No. 349 Broadway.

J. GURNEY,
Photographic Artist.

N. B.—No connection with any other establishment.

[Advertisement.]

☞ MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER is the only article of that name that is not worthless. The proprietors have supplied South America for fifteen years, and have introduced the article here at the instance of ladies who had previously used it in Peru and Chili. It is a richer perfume than the Farina Cologne, retains its floral freshness longer when exposed to the air, and its cosmetic properties are superior. Sold by D. T. LANMAN & Co., wholesale druggists, No. 69 Water-street, New-York, and by all druggists, at 50c. per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—A STARTLING TRUTH.—Those who die with the means of cure at hand commit constructive SUICIDE, and as these wonderful Pills eradicate all complaints of the digestive and secretive organs, sufferers from these maladies, who neglect to take them, incur a fearful responsibility. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all druggists, at 25c., 62½c., and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]

WINDOW SHADES, TABLE OIL-CLOTHS,
Buff and White Hollands,
Cords, Tassels, Brasses, &c.,
Wholesale and Retail,
By WOODFORD & WEMPLE,
No. 58 Catharine-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ It is not our habit to make especial mention of a business house, but the fact that Messrs. DAILEY & Co., Nos. 681 and 683 Broadway, the extensive dealers in China, glass, gas-fixtures, plated ware, &c., &c., are selling off their immense stock without regard to prices, forms an exception to our rule, and we find it to be a duty we owe the public to advise them of the fact.

[Advertisement.]

HALLOTYPES.—J. B. HALL, the inventor and patentee of the Halliotypes, would respectfully inform the public that his gallery of pictures in the above style is at the Photographic establishment of Mr. FREDRICKS, No. 585 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel—and that he has no connection with any other establishment in this City.

[Advertisement.]

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Our closing sale
IS DISCONTINUED FOR MONDAY ONLY,
To give us an opportunity to rearrange our stock,
And deliver goods already sold.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & Co.,
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers, Tea Dealers, and private families—Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson, from 20c. to 40c.; Gunpowder and Imperial from 50c. to 65c.—all other qualities equally low. Also 1-lb boxes of good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine—No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt sts.

[Advertisement.]

GAS! GAS!!—Gas Fixtures for the Spring trade. Several new patterns more beautiful in design and finish than ever offered before. Call at our great Manufacturing Depôt, No. 376 Broadway.

ARCHER, WARNER & Co.

LONG ISLAND.

Burglars in Williamsburg.

The burglars over in Williamsburg are not idle. Somebody entered the house of Mrs. GREEN, in South Fourth-street, on Wednesday afternoon, and took $100 in money and some articles of jewelry. On Monday last some $500 dollars worth of valuable jewelry was stolen from the house of Mr. KIERNAN, in Grand-street. People ought to look well to their doors just now. The common lock is no sort of protection—only an agreeable exercise for the burglars; better try the efficacy of bolts.

Fatal Fluid Accident.

Mrs. ELIZABETH DEDREAU, residing at No. 272 Grand-street, Brooklyn, on Friday evening last attempted to fill a lamp while the wick was burning, and, as might have been expected, the fluid caught fire and spread all over her dress. Her husband was in the room at the time, but seemed to be paralyzed with fear, and did not render any assistance. Before the fire was extinguished, Mrs. D. was so badly burnt that she died Saturday morning, after suffering the most intense agony. This is the second fatal accident in Brooklyn from the careless use of burning fluid during the past week.

Attempted Suicide.

On Friday night last, a man, named JAMES SMITH, residing in North Second-street, near First, Brooklyn, feeling that his time had arrived to leave this world, and unwilling to wait the natural course of events, took an overdose of laudanum. The prompt attendance of a physician prevented the full consummation of his wishes. Poverty was the impelling cause to this rash act.

☞ Two men were arrested in Brooklyn, on Saturday, for indecent exposure of their persons in the public streets; and another was arrested by Constable BIRDSALL, for an indecent assault upon a young lady in Fulton-street, Saturday evening.

Accident at Jamaica.

On Thursday morning, about 7 o'clock, Miss GEORGIANA DAVIS met with an alarming accident while making a fire in the house of her brother, Mr. FREDERICK. Her clothes caught fire, and she was speedily enveloped in flames and dreadfully burnt from head to foot. Physicians were immediately brought, but notwithstanding their unremitting attention the patient expired about 8 o'clock the same evening. The young girl was about 16 years of age.

False Pretences.

CHARLES E. VAN ELDEN was arrested in Brooklyn on Friday, upon complaint of Mr. CHARLES E. MUNSELL, jeweler on Broadway, New-York, for obtaining $680 worth of jewelry under false pretences. The accused represented that he was the son of a wealthy citizen, and would have $1,400 from his father in a few days. He gave bail to answer.

Foundling.

A gentleman residing on Union, near Clinton street, Brooklyn, found a bouncing baby, about one month old, at the basement door of his house, on Friday morning. The stray was duly sent to the Superintendent of the Poor.

☞ The Anniversary of the Sunday School attached to the Free Mission Baptist Church of Williamsburg, came off Thursday evening, at Columbian Hall. Despite the inclemency of the weather, the house was crowded. The speaking and singing were voted excellent by those present.

☞ Rev. HUGH CARPENTER, of Portland, has been invited to become the pastor of Westminster Church, South Brooklyn.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Geological Survey of New-Jersey Suspended.

A correspondence has taken place between Governor NEWELL and Doctor KITCHELL, State Geologist, as to the amount thus far expended in the State Survey. Doctor KITCHELL states that $40,902 69 have been expended of the $49,000 appropriated. He also states that $115,000 and five years' time will be required to complete it. Governor NEWELL has since sent in a communication to the Assembly announcing that, owing to the embarrassed condition of the treasury, he has suspended the survey.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT AT A DRAWBRIDGE.—At about 4 o'clock on Sunday afternoon an accident occurred at the Hackensack draw bridge, on the New Jersey Railroad, in consequence of the engineer not observing the signal that the draw was open. A train of empty cars which had arrived at Jersey City on Saturday evening with passengers, (most of whom were on their way back from Washington) were returning, and the draw being open the locomotive, tender and one of the cars went into the river. The second car stands with one end on the bridge and the other on the submerged car. The cars are somewhat broken up. The engineer jumped from the engine and escaped unharmed. The fireman went in with the engine, but escaped with only the injury of having two of his toes smashed. No other person was injured. The train was moving slowly at the time of the accident.

INTRODUCTION OF WATER.—The authorities of the City of Hudson are maturing their plans for the introduction of water into that city, by obtaining a supply from the Jersey City water works, the distributing reservoir of which is situated in that city. An act of the Legislature will be required for the consummation of the plan. The Board of Water Commissioners of the City of Hudson has been fully organized, and has employed an engineer and surveyor, who are now engaged in the preliminary work for the introduction of water. The immediate expense will not be great, from the fact that the principal share of the population of that city reside within half of a mile of the reservoir, which is on high ground.

☞ The Anniversary of the Sunday School attached to the Free Mission Baptist Church of Williamsburg, came off Thursday evening, at Columbian Hall. Despite the inclemency of the weather, the house was crowded. The speaking and singing were voted excellent by those present.

☞ Rev. HUGH CARPENTER, of Portland, has been invited to become the pastor of Westminster Church, South Brooklyn.

THE PUBLIC STORE ROBBERS.—Mr. KISSAM, the Jersey City Chief of Police, returned from Albany on Saturday with the requisition from Gov. NEWELL on Gov. KING, for the delivery to the custody of the New Jersey authorities of the five persons charged with robbing the warehouses at the Cunard dock, a week ago. The requisition was duly placed on file.

MARRIED.

MELLOR—GARRETT.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 1, by Rev. Dr. OSGOOD, WILLIAM S. MELLOR to ISABELLA GARRETT, stepdaughter of John Hyer, Esq., all of New-York City.

FOEMIRE—MACKEY.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Feb. 26, by Rev. Chas. Kelsey, Mr. JOHN T. FOSMIRE, of Troy, N. Y., to SARAH E., eldest daughter of Jas. Mackey, Esq., of Brooklyn.

DIED.

COSTAR.—In this City, on Sunday, March 8, HENRY R. COSTAR, aged 53 years and 8 days, son of the late Henry Costar, of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his mother, Mrs. Alida Costar, No. 9 East 11th st., near 5th-av., on Tuesday, 10th inst., at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

ROYCE.—In this City, on Saturday, March 7, after a severe illness, GEORGE S. ROYCE, aged 49 years and 20 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the Bedford st. M. E. Church, and of Meridian Lodge, No. 42, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the Bedford-st. M. E. Church, on Tuesday, the 10th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

HOAG.—In this City, on Saturday, March 7, PARTHENIA, widow of the late John Hoag, aged 73 years.

Her remains will be taken from the residence of her son in law, J. W. Bowron, No. 25 Perry-st., on Wednesday morning, to Sing Sing, for interment.

ROBERTSON.—In this City, on Friday night, March 6, of asthma, WILLIAM ROBERTSON, of the late firm of Webb, Robertson & Co., shipwrights, in the 70th year of his age.

OSBORN.—In this City, on Saturday, March 7, MARIA-REEY, wife of Dr. M. L. Osborn, after a short illness, in the 49th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her sons, A. L. Osborn and E. M. Osborn, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 549 Broome-st., on Monday morning, at 11 o'clock.

☞ St. Louis papers will please copy.

TIPPT.—In this City, on Saturday morning, March 7, of membranous croup, ADA LLIA, only daughter of J. N. and M. E. Tiffi, aged 6 years.

The friends of the family, New-York Lodge, No. 330, F. A. M., and Orient Lodge, No. 68, I. O. O. F., are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 62 Lexington av., this (Monday) morning, at 10½ o'clock, precisely.

DURHAM.—In this City, on Sunday, March 8, ALLIE VIRGINIA, youngest daughter of William H. and Caroline Durham, aged 15 months.

JUNG.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday evening, March 7, at 8 o'clock, of inflammatory rheumatism, JOHN W. JUNG, in the 43d year of his age.

The friends of the family are requested to attend his funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, in President, between Henry and Clinton sts.

BARRITT.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, March 7, ELLA FRANCES, only daughter of William H. and Margaret A. Barritt, aged 3 years, 5 months and 18 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral on Monday, the 9th inst., at 2 P. M, at No. 51 Hoyt-st., Brooklyn.

MAN.—On Sunday, March 8, ELIZABETH MAN, an old inhabitant of New-York.

Her funeral will take place from the residence of her nephew, J. S. Fox, No. 14 Sussex place, Jersey City, Tuesday morning, at 11 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation.

RUTHERFORD.—In Belleville, N. J., on Saturday morning, March 7, SALINA ELLIOTT, widow of the late Robert W. Rutherford, aged 68 years.

Her funeral will take place on Monday, the 9th inst., at Christ Church, Belleville, at noon. Carriages will be in waiting at the Centre-st. station in Newark, on the arrival of the 8 o'clock train from New-York.

HEWLETT.—At Rockaway, L. I., at her residence, on Sunday morning, March 7, Mrs. ELIZABETH HEWLETT, wife of Mr. George M. Hewlett, in the 69th year of her age.

An Imposition.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times.

Will you please contradict a notice of marriage between Mrs. SARAH DEVLIN and BENJAMIN C. BOUTON, published in your issue of the 4th inst., no such marriage having taken place? You are hereby authorized to offer a reward of One Hundred Dollars for such information as will lead to the discovery of the person who caused the advertisement to be inserted.

In the absence of Mr. JOHN E. DEVLIN, I take the liberty of requesting the above favor in my own name.

DAVID S. DRAPER.
No. 95 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, March 6, 1857.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.—MARCH 7.

$5,000	Virginia 6s...b30	93¼	10 New-Hav. & Hart. R.	123
11,500	do.	92	1165 Reading Railroad. c	81½
40,000	Missouri 6s. c	89	1000 do.	81½
5,000	do.	85½	300 do.	b3 81½
5,000	do.	b30 85	100 do.	s60 81½
2,000	do.	85	100 do.	b30 81½
5,000	Call. St. 7s, '75. c	66	100 do.	s30 81½
10,000	N. Y. Cen. R. 7s.	b3 102	100 do.	s60 81½
1,000	Erie R. R. 7s. '75	93½	300 do.	s60 81½
5,000	E. R. Cv. bs. '71.	b30 81	400 do.	s3 81½
5,000	do.	s30 80½	100 do.	b60 82
1,000	Hud. R. R. 2d m.	97	50 Mich. Cen. R. R.	s10 95¼
5,000	B. R. R. 2d m.	b60 86	100 do.	s60 95½
1,000	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	79½	100 do.	c 96
15,000	Ill. Cen. R. bs.	100¾	100 do.	b30 96
5,000	do.	s60 100	100 do.	95¾
76	Ill. Cen. Rights.	141	100 do.	s60 96¼
1,000	Ter. H. & Al's m	69	30 Mil. S. & N. Ia. R'd. c	76¼
1,000	do.	69¼	260 do.	c 76
6	Am. Ex. Bank.	114½	125 do.	s60 76
5	Park Bank.	100	850 do.	b60 76½
5	do.	100¼	100 do.	s30 76
51	Commonwealth B'k.	98¼	250 do.	s60 76
20	Oh. L. & Trust Co.	98	100 do.	b60 77
50	do.	98¼	152 Ill. Cen. R'd.	138
200	Canton Co.	s3 23¼	6 do.	137½
18	Del. & Hud. Ca. Co.	121¾	100 do.	b3 138
25	La Cr. & Mil. R. R.	76¾	300 do.	s3 138
34	Cumb. Coal Co.	b. 9	100 Clev. & Pitts. R. R.	s3 53½
500	do.	c 18¾	880 do.	b60 54½
100	do.	b60 19¼	100 do.	b30 54¾
50	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	90¾	450 do.	53¾
100	do.	s30 90¾	600 do.	b60 54¾
150	do.	s60 90¾	47 Clev. Col. & Cin. R.	101¾
450	do.	c 90¾	30 do.	b30 101¾
100	do.	b30 90	200 Gal. & Chic. Rd.	b60 104¾
100	do.	b10 90¾	120 do.	103¾
100	do.	b15 90¾	110 do.	104
700	Erie Railroad.	c 58¾	100 do.	b30 104¼
800	do.	58¾	1600 Clev. & Tol. R. R.	s60 75¾
100	do.	b10 58¾	100 do.	s60 75¾
100	do.	b3 58¾	200 do.	b3 75¾
100	do.	s60 58¾	400 do.	c 75¾
400	do.	s3 58¾	200 do.	b60 76¼
200	do.	s30 58¾	200 do.	b30 76¾
200	do.	s60 58¾	25 do.	s3 76
8	do.	58¾	50 Chi. & R. I. R. R.	s45 104¾
100	do.	b60 58¾	50 do.	105
100	Hudson River R. R.	29	74 do.	s3 105¼
100	do.	b60 29¼	60 Mil. & Miss. R. R.	73
100	do.	b30 29	50 do.	73½
200	Panama R'd.	b60 96¾	15 do.	73¾
50	do.	96		

SECOND BOARD.

$6,000	Missouri St. 6s.	85	180 C., Col. & Cin. R. R.	101¾
7,000	T. H. & A. 2d mt	69	65 Mil. & Miss. R. R.	73
3,000	Ill. Cen. RR. Bs.	100¾	100 Cleve. & Pitts. R. R.	53¾
10	Park Bank.	100½	20 Wisconsin L. S. R. R.	89
150	Cumb. Coal Co.	b60 19½	180 Erie Railroad.	58¾
50	Penn. Coal Co.	96	100 do.	s30 58¾
337	N. Y. Cent. RR.	90¾	100 do.	b3 58¾
50	Gal. & Chic. RR.	104¾	100 Hudson Riv. R. R.	s3 28½
300	Clev. & Tol. R.	s10 75¾	100 Mich. Central R.	b30 98
900	do.	75¾	100 Reading R. R.	81¾
1000	do.	s60 75¾	8 Panama R. R.	96¾
200	do.	b60 76	200 M. S. & N. Ia. R. R.	76¾
150	Chic. & Rk. I. R. R.	105½	100 do.	b30 76½
200	do.	b60 105¾		

MONDAY, March 9—A. M.

The Foreign Trade at this port the past week was remarkably light for the season both in the Import entries and Export clearances. The former, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, amounts to $2,719,451, against $4,728,658 the week ending March 8, 1856. The Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods amount to $891,209, against $1,650,321 same week last year. The Export of Specie to Europe was only $105,353, against $1,204,746. The further sum of $862,052 was exported to the West Indies in Spanish Coin: the total Export to Foreign States being thus made $967,405. Of the Spanish Coin sent forward we ascertain that at least $671,000 was received here direct and *viâ* Boston, during the week, by the European steamers. Some further sums not yet known may have come by the *Persia*. The Sub-Treasury balance stood at the close of the week $15,189,308, against $15,167,160 the Saturday previous. Although the above movements would apparently reduce the reserve in Bank $319,548, the general estimate of the Street is that owing to the rising average at the beginning of the week, the statement this afternoon will show an average over $11,000,000, against $10,645,254 last Monday.

According to the Custom-House returns, which we published a few days since in tabular form by months, the entries of Foreign Goods, (exclusive of Specie,) for the eight months of the treasury year from July 1, 1856, to the 28th February, 1857, inclusive, amounted to.....$146,808,000
First week in March.....2,719,451
Total to date.....$149,622,451
To same date 1856.....126,729,658
Increase to date.....$22,792,793

The same tables make the clearances of domestic produce and miscellanous goods, including
Foreign Goods re-exported.....$54,119,000
First week in March.....891,209
Total to date.....$55,010 209
To same date 1856.....52,429,921
Increase to date.....$2,580,388

The same tables make the export of Specie to Foreign States, including Foreign Specie re-exported.....$27,685,000
First week in March.....967,405
Total to date.....$28 652,405
To same date, 1856.....12,064,748
Increase to date.....$16,487,657
Increase Produce as above.....9,584,888
Increase of all Exports.....$26,066,547

The following is a comparative statement of the exports hence of the principal articles of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, for the week, and the week ending March 8, last year:

	1856. Quantity	1856. Value.	1857. Quantity	1857. Value.
Cotton, bales....	4,956	$278,346	2,392	$162,

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI.....NO. 1707. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 10 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

FROM ALBANY.

The Redemption of Country Banks—The Decision in the Dred Scott Case—A Personal Matter.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

ALBANY, Monday, March 9, 1857.

The Senate does not convene until evening.

In the House there was scarcely a quorum present at the opening, but eventually there was some filling up, which made the necessary number to do business.

The business done was not of much general importance—merely the routine work of presenting petitions, making reports, giving notices, etc.

There was an animated debate between Messrs. LEAVENWORTH and FOOTE, over the resolutions asking the Metropolitan and American Exchange Banks to furnish certain information relative to the redemption of country bank notes. Judge FOOTE was opposed to the inquiry, and rather profuse in his denunciation of the motives which prompted it. Mr. LEAVENWORTH retorted, in a speech of nearly an hour long, which was bitter and satirical, and at times somewhat personal. In the end, the resolutions of inquiry were adopted.

The decision of the Supreme Court of the United States on the Dred Scott case, and the opinion delivered by Chief Justice TANEY, have awakened here a most profound sensation. As you have rightly said, more calm paralyzed at the extent to which the Slave Power has gone. Two persons were sitting at a reporter's table in Philadelphia, while the Republican Convention was discussing the resolutions, one of them wrote on a strip of paper and passed to his companion this question: "How long will it be before 'no more Slave Territory,' will read 'no more slavery?'" The answer was, "If we succeed, ten years—if we fail, ten months."

We failed, and the ten months have nearly gone by. Will the full period have elapsed, before we shall have a powerful, determined, intelligent mass within the ranks of the Republican Party who will resolutely raise the inscription "No more Slavery?" How much "progress" like that which the Supreme Court has made, will it take to bring you and I and other men to believe that we have stood too long on the border which divides the Republican from the Abolition Party? How many times must we have reiterated that frightful declaration that "*the black men have no rights which white men are bound to respect*," before we of the North will enter our solemn, determined protest—a protest which will effectually obliterate both Slavery and the power which it has invoked to sustain and strengthen its sway.

I notice in the *Tribune* a communication from "G. W. B." I judge, from the tenor of the article, that the author has been up here lobbying for the defeat of the bill providing for the removal of Quarantine. As is well known, he has been an unsuccessful hanger-on of the cloak room—that he buttonholed, and importuned, and bullied in vain. I sincerely condole with Mr. George Washington Buonaparte. I have felt myself all the pangs and heart-burnings which follow defeat on a fair battle-field. I have seen the chagrin and mortification which overspread those whose frauds and misrepresentations have been detailed and exposed. Doubtless "G. W. B." has experienced in his own career of the past two weeks what I have partly felt, and partly witnessed in others. That is a sufficient apology for the tone of his outpouring in the *Tribune*, but I hardly think it justifies GEORGE WASHINGTON BUONAPARTE in making statements that he must know (if indeed he knows anything) are willful falsehoods. And when he asserts that his conversation with Gen. LEAVENWORTH, which I embodied in one of my letters, was not correctly "*repeated*" in all its essential features, he tells a willfull and malicious falsehood—willful, because he must have known it to be such—malicious, because he designed thereby to create an impression that I had misrepresented him. I think Mr. "G. W. B." also misrepresents the position of Gen. LEAVENWORTH, by leaving the impression that he had appointed an interview with him at 2 o'clock, for the purpose of listening to his remonstrances against the removal of Quarantine—and immediately thereafter taken action in the House, on the bill. This is part true, and part false. True in its statements—false in the inference to which it necessarily leads—the omission to tell all, inevitably bringing an unjust accusation against Gen. LEAVENWORTH.

I have nothing to offer in vindication of "the mixture of State affairs and newspaper reporters," by whose aid the bill for the removal of Quarantine became a law. Whatever State officer or reporter had the humanity to assist so just and necessary a measure, will have so strongly the approval of his own conscience, and the grateful thanks of so many thousands that are too poor to fly from pestilence—that he or they will hardly feel the force and effect of the sarcasm to which Mr. GEORGE WASHINGTON BUONAPARTE devotes them. Besides, unless more powerfully provoked, I should be unwilling to enter upon a comparison of the motives which actuated the "State officers and reporters," and those of Mr. GEORGE WASHINGTON BUONAPARTE, and those in whose employ he was. Such a comparison might involve a presentation of facts and justifiable inferences, which, though now almost universal tradition, it is well to keep as long as possible from the public eye and ear.

LEO.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Monday, March 9.

Mr. BROOKS presented a memorial asking that a majority of the inhabitants on any omnibus-line in New-York shall give a written request, for the establishment of a new line, before any shall be established by the Mayor.

A petition was presented, from the Chamber of Commerce, asking for the removal of obstructions in the Hudson River, near Castleton.

Mr. BROOKS gave notice of a bill to encourage emigration to Liberia, by authorizing the Comptroller of the City of New-York to pay $60 each to *bona fide* emigrants.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. ENGS, to extend the time for the completion of the Boston and Troy Railroad two years.

By Mr. BRADFORD, providing that all revolving shafts and spindles in machine shops, endangering life and limb, be kept boxed up, under a penalty of $10.

A joint resolution was passed, instructing the Commissioners for the removal of Quarantine to confer with a Committee of the New-Jersey Legislature, on the subject of reciprocity.

BILLS PASSED.

To incorporate the New-York Metropolitan Medical College.

To amend the Pilot Laws of June 28, 1853.

To legalize the action of the Board of Supervisors of New-York, in raising the salaries of the Clerks of the Police Courts.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Monday, March 9.

PETITIONS.

For the regulation of the Brooklyn Ferries.

For the reduction of Bank Securities to $50,000.

The Chamber of Commerce presented a memorial asking that only a branch Quarantine for yellow fever be established this Summer.

Mr. JNO. D. DIXON gave notice of a bill for the relief of Broadway.

Mr. FOOT offered a resolution appointing a Committee of three from the Senate, and five from the Assembly, to examine and consider the decision of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case, and report thereon. Laid over.

Mr. LEAVENWORTH offered a resolution calling for information from the Metropolitan and American Exchange Banks as to the amount of notes on country Banks kept by them, and the profits received on redemption, &c.

Mr. FOOT spoke against the adoption of the resolution, designating it as a "fishy one," and defending the city Banks. He considered that the resolution intended to throw discredit on two institutions of very high character, conducted by able and honorable men. He moved to strike out all the material part o the resolution.

Mr. LEAVENWORTH replied on behalf of the country Banks.

Mr. LEWIS moved the previous question.

Mr. FOOT's amendment was then lost and the original resolution adopted.

Mr. VARNUM moved for a reconsideration for the purpose of defining his position on the question.

The House refused to reconsider.

The Governor sent in a message recommending to the favorable consideration of the House the petition of the Albany Board of Trade for an appropriation for the removal of the obstructions in the Hudson River.

The Port Warden's Bill was debated, and referred back to the Committee on Commerce and Navigation to report on.

The House then adjourned to attend a party at Governor KING's.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—4 Hanover-st., and 181 Broadway.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Probable Fate of the Central American Treaty—Policy of the New Administration Relative to Appointments—Confirmations by the Senate, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 9.

The Senate has not resumed the discussion of the Central American Treaty, but is expected to take it up in a day or two. Further canvassing indicates that its ratification is impossible, except with such a complete emasculation as to necessitate a renewal of negotiations. It is probable that the Senate will soon abandon all efforts to save it, and it is believed that the new Administration favors that result. If this is done, I understand that the Senate will adjourn soon—perhaps the last of the week, as the President does not desire them to await his appointments, but prefers them out of the way, lest factious difficulties arise on the disposal of the offices.

General THOMAS, the present able Assistant Secretary of State, has been invited to continue in that post, and will, doubtless, accept.

Ex Secretary DOBBIN left for home to-day. His health is so feeble that his friends scarcely anticipate a month longer life for him.

The city is filled with office-seekers of all grades. New-Yorkers are most numerous—among the rest JOHN WHEELER, who is supposed to aspire to the surveyorship for his valuable services to the Anti-Administration Party two years ago.

Everything points to the inflexible determination of the Administration to observe the stringent rule of rotation in office. The "ins" look blue—the "outs" hopeful. The present prospect, however, is that no important changes will be made for a month to come.

S.

[FROM OUR REGULAR TELEGRAPHIC REPORTER.]

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 9.

The Cabinet was in session this morning, and engaged, it is generally believed, in considering the policy to be pursued relative to executive appointments. All the departments have furnished lists of the officers who hold places under limited commissions. The opinion prevails that such officers will be permitted to continue until the expiration of their commissions, and then to be reappointed or not, as the Administration prefer, but as a general rule such vacancies are to be filled by new men, which some of the present incumbents already understand, and this will be the case especially in New-York, Philadelphia, and other principal cities. The minor places will be of course affected by this policy, which is regarded as one of rotation. Almost an entire change of foreign Ministers and Consuls is anticipated.

The following confirmations were made to-day:

SAMUEL TREAT, Judge of the United States Court for the Eastern District of Missouri; M. M. PARSONS, United States Attorney for the Western District of Missouri. THOMAS H. DUVAL, Judge of the U. S. Court for the Western District of Texas; WM. C. YOUNG, U. S. Marshal for the Western District of Texas; RICHARD B. HUBBARD, U. S. Attorney for the Western District of Texas, and JAMES L. JONES, U. S. Marshal for the Western District of Missouri.

Ex-Secretary DOBBIN left to-day in the steamer *Water Witch* for Norfolk, *en route* to North Carolina. The vessel was placed at his disposal by Mr. TOUCEY. A large number of Mr. DOBBIN's friends assembled at the Navy Yard to take leave of him.

Gen. CASS has gone to Michigan to make arrangements for a settled residence here. He has rented the dwelling now occupied by Gov. MARCY.

Ex-President PIERCE was presented to-day, with a splendid service of silver plate, the gift of citizens of Savannah. Mr. TOOMBS made the presentation speech.

The Democratic members of the Senate in caucus, have concluded to adjourn on Saturday next, provided that the President has no occasion to detain them beyond that time.

THOMAS J. MUNDAY and Dr. BRADFORD, of New-York, in consequence of an affray at one of the principal hotels on Saturday night, fought a duel yesterday afternoon. Two shots were fired, when the difficulty was amicably adjusted. Neither of the gentlemen were hurt.

The Personnel of the New Cabinet—The Decision of the Supreme Court in the Case of Dred Scott.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, March 8, 1857.

Six years ago Sir HENRY BULWER wrote a letter—which by some accident fell into the wrong hands—to CHATFIELD, the roving and pragmatical British agent in Central America, in which, speaking of the administration of Gen. TAYLOR, he pronounced it, in English phrase, "a weak Government." If he only chanced to be about the Republican Court in these days, he might find more practical reason for this sort of designation, for the administration which has just been made up of odds and ends, is confessedly weaker that any that has been seen in our times. General CASS is not deficient in a certain line of scholarship and attainment, and no one will charge him with want of experience. But he has always lacked reliability, not perhaps so much from the absence of moral purpose, as from constitutional infirmity. He has been on all sides of all great questions, and of late years has exhibited an indecision amounting almost to a vice. And even upon more subordinate matters in the Senate, such has been his habit of following the popular current, that he has studiously watched the leaning of a majority before venturing to cast his vote. This failing has been as much noticed by his political friends as by his opponents, and it is the strong reason why misgiving has been expressed, as to the policy of the appointment. The private life of Gen. CASS has been exemplary in every way, such, indeed, as to challenge the most unqualified respect and esteem.

Mr. COBB acquired whatever reputation he enjoys in the House of Representatives, where he served several terms, and once in the capacity of Speaker. He was recognized as one of the best Parliamentarians in Congress, having an intuitive and prompt perception of those complexities, and a readiness in debate, which always served to show his talents to the best advantage. Frank and genial by nature, his personal popularity is large, and his good qualities have always been conspicuous. Though capable of labor, and nervous in its dispatch, he will not sit down to the regulary drudgery of the Treasury with ease, or with working inclination. Yet he is not the man to shirk duty, or to allow his Department to fall into disrepute.

Mr. THOMPSON, who has charge of the vast and complicated affairs of the Interior, served twelve years in the House of Representatives, and for a long time as a member of the Committee of Ways and Means. During that long service he attained no particular fame, and never ranked among the rising hopes of his party. Mr. TOOMBS was also on the Ways and Means with him, and was not accustomed in those days to speak with any special admiration of either his mind or attainments. Though adverse to the personal interest with which JEFFERSON DAVIS is identified in Mississippi, he still has always professed as radical principles, and through their advocacy, has sought to commend himself to popular favor.

Mr. FLOYD stands well at home as a man of strong natural parts, of liberal views, and of scholastic culture. He is connected with the MCDOWELLS, PRESTONS, and others, who claim to inherit the old aristocracy of Virginia, and he has the blood of PATRICK HENRY in his veins.

Mr. TOUCEY is too well known to the people of the Free States to need any description. With the Southern wing of the Democracy, he has decided popularity, and it is not denied that he has sufficient ability to carry on the Navy with as much efficiency and success as any of his predecessors. Whatever may be his political errors, he is generally esteemed for the high qualities of integrity and uprightness.

Mr. BROWN, who is assigned to the Post Office, made no figure in Congress, nor as Governor of Tennessee, subsequently. Ingenious, adroit, plausible, and with no sincerity to spare, it has been his luck to acquire a sort of doubtful prominence in the ranks of his own party at home, without ever ascending to any position in the national scale of appreciation. He aspired with much zeal and longing to the Vice-Presidential nomination at Cincinnati, but was shelved with manifest mortification and some discontent, by a younger and successful competitor, who had no expectation of such unsolicited fortune.

Judge BLACK is recognized in Pennsylvania as a jurist of no common merit, and allowed a mind of more grasp and vigor than most of the public men of that State. There are many who consider him as belonging to a higher class, intellectually speaking, than Mr. BUCHANAN, though it would be treason to say so now. His opinion in PASSMORE WILLIAMSON's case somewhat marred his reputation, not only from the extraordinary doctrines which it announced, virtually ignoring the sovereignty of the State, within its own jurisdiction; but from the flippant manner in which he discussed questions involving the personal liberty of a citizen. If Mr. BUCHANAN had not been over-persuaded into the support of FORNEY—a mistake which he now admits and feels—Judge BLACK would have been his choice for the Senatorship, and in such a contingency, the result might have been different.

This is the sort of Cabinet with which Mr. BUCHANAN enters upon the Administration of the Government. It is manifest, he intends to be the master spirit himself, and, indeed, he took occasion to signify as much, when the complications of the Premiership were pressing. Governor WISE advised him after having first protested, in emphatic terms, against his interference for FORNEY, to surround himself with men above whom he would tower as President, so that the most passing observer would not be in danger of confounding one with the other. And the suggestion appears to have had its full influence.

Although the decision of the Supreme Court in the Missouri case, made a momentary sensation, and may be the means of renewing the agitation in Congress through attempted legislation, to give it practical vitality; still, among jurists, it is not considered to *settle* anything more than the denial of jurisdiction in the case of DRED SCOTT. The incidental questions, which the majority undertook to consider and to pronounce upon, could not be decided after the first proposition, denying the jurisdiction, was determined. They were as the lawyers say, *coram non judice*, and the whole discussion was extra-judicial. But it exhibited the eagerness of the majority of that tribunal, to force an opinion upon the country, and to thrust itself into the political contests. The five Southern Judges, TANEY, CATRON, WAYNE, DANIELS, and CAMPBELL, pronounced the Missouri Compromise unconstitutional, and at the last hour, Judge GRIER concurred throughout. Judge NELSON let the constitutional question take care of itself. But Judges MCLEAN and CURTIS, in opinions that will stand among the proudest monuments of the Court, met every point, which had been presented, and by the most positive demonstration, completely annihilated the positions of the majority. Mr. BADGER, of North Carolina, whose distinction as a lawyer entitles his judgment to more than ordinary value, said at the conclusion of Judge CURTIS' opinion, that it was the most clear, compact and conclusive piece of judicial reasoning, from first to last, that he had ever heard or read. And this seemed to be the impression of a large and discriminating audience.

No decision of the Supreme Court has ever absolutely determined a great political question. The subject matter in controversy is all that a decree can reach. When that tribunal, with Chief Justice MARSHALL at its head, declared a bank of the United States to be constitutional, the Democratic Party, under inspirations from the White House, warred against it unceasingly, and finally succeeded in its overthrow, upon the ground that it was unconstitutional. Only a few years ago the court declared the Wheeling bridge an obstruction to the navigation of the Ohio, and ordered it to be removed or conformed to the decree, which involved nearly the same result. Congress interfered and established a post-route over it, by which the judgment of the court was practically reversed. We all look with respect and some degree of reverence upon this tribunal of last resort, but the circumstances attending the present decision have done much to divest it of moral influence, and to impair the confidence of the country.

OBSERVER.

THE CASE OF DRED SCOTT.

Opinions of Judges McLean and Curtis, Dissenting from the Judgment of the Court.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 7.

Associate Justice MCLEAN proceeded to express his views in the case of DRED SCOTT *vs.* SANFORD. After stating the facts relative to the subject, he proceeded to say that the plea as to jurisdiction is radically defective. It has never been held necessary that to constitute a citizen a man should have the qualification of an elector. Females and minors may sue in the Federal Courts, and so may an individual who has his domicil in the State in which he may sue. The most general definition of a citizen is a freeman. The plea does not show DRED SCOTT to be a slave. It does not follow a man is not free whose ancestors were slaves. It was said colored citizens are not agreeable members of society; but this was more a matter of taste than of law. Several of the States have admitted such persons to the right of suffrage, and recognized them as citizens; and this has been done in slave as well as in Free States. On the subject of citizenship we have not been very fastidious. Under the treaty with Mexico, we have made citizens of all grades, combinations and colors. The same was done in the cases of Louisiana and Florida. No one ever doubted, nor a Court held, that the inhabitants did not become citizens under the treaties. They have become citizens without being naturalized.

Throughout the continent of Europe, without exception, it has been held that Slavery can exist only in territory where it had been established, and beyond that the master cannot sustain himself save by some express stipulation. There is no nation in Europe which considers itself bound to return the master his fugitive slave, under the civil law of the law of nations. The slave is held to be free where there is no treaty obligation or contract to return him to his master. In the case of PRIGG against the State of Pennsylvania, the state of Slavery is deemed to be a mere municipal regulation, founded and limited to the range of the State which enacts it. This was the decision in the case of SOMERSET, in England, which was decided before the American Revolution. Congress has no power to interfere with Slavery in the States, or to regulate what is commonly called the Slave trade among the several States. We know that JAMES MADISON—that great and good man—was particular to regard slaves escaping from service or labor as "persons," and not as property. While he (Judge MCLEAN) agreed that this government was not made for the colored race, yet many of them in the New-England States exercised the right of suffrage when the Constitution was adopted; and it was not doubted that its tendency would be to ameliorate the condition of that race. Many of the States took measures to abolish Slavery; and it is a well known fact that the belief was cherished by leading men, both of the South and the North, that the institution of Slavery would gradually decline, until it should become extinct.

All Slavery has its origin against natural right.

If, in making the necessary rules and regulations respecting the public lands, a territorial or temporary government is requisite, Congress has the power to establish it. The power to acquire carries with it the power to govern. Congress can exercise no power prohibited by the Constitution, nor has it power to regulate the internal concerns of a State. If Congress deem slaves or free persons of color injurious to a territory, it has the power to prohibit them from becoming settlers therein. Where a Territorial Government has been established on slave territory, it has uniformly remained in that condition; so when the territory was free; and this was attended with satisfactory results. The sovereignty of the Federal Government extends to all territory of the United States. If we have the right to acquire territory, we have the right to govern it; and this has always been exercised. The Constitution was framed for the whole country, and the prohibition of Slavery north of 36 30 was constitutional. Where there is no local law establishing Slavery, the master cannot control the will of the slave by force, and the presumption is in favor of Freedom. The master, in going into a territory, does not carry with him the law of the State from which he removes. Slavery, he repeated—or property in human beings—does not arise from the international or common law, but from a mere municipal regulation. There was no just ground for the argument that this was exclusively a Missouri question. DRED SCOTT and his family were free under decisions given within the last twenty-eight years. A slave who acquires his freedom by his removal to another State, cannot be reduced to slavery on returning to the State from which he emigrated. So far from this being merely a Missouri case, it is one which comes under the twenty-fifth section of the judiciary act, and, therefore, may be brought for the revision of the Court from the Supreme Court of the State of Missouri.

Associate Justice CURTIS gave his reasons for dissenting from the majority of the Court. The question is, whether a person of African descent can be a citizen of the United States. The Constitution uses the language, "citizens of the United States at the time of the adoption" of that instrument; referring to those who were citizens under the confederation. It may, therefore, be safely said, the citizens of the several States under the confederation were citizens of the United States under the Constitution. It is a fact that all the free native born subjects of New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, New-York, and North Carolina, descended from the African race, were not only citizens, but possessed the franchise of electors on equal terms with other, or white citizens. Those colored persons were not only included with the body of white persons in the adoption of the Constitution, but had the power to and did act in its adoption. Under the Constitution every free person born on the soil of a State and made a citizen by force of its Constitution and laws, is a citizen of the United States. Having stated the ground of his opinion, and explained the provisions of the Constitution, he said that every citizen at the time of the adoption of that instrument was so recognized, and no power was conferred to discriminate between color, or deprive any one of his franchise. It is not true in point of fact that the Constitution was made exclusively by and for white people. The preamble openly declares that the Constitution was formed in order to secure to the people of the United States and their posterity the blessings of liberty, and as for the colored citizens, in five of the States they were among those for whom the Constitution was ordained and established. Color, in the opinion of the framers of the Constitution, was not necessary to constitute citizenship under the Constitution of the United States; and it might be added that the power to make colored persons citizens has been acted upon in repeated instances—in the treaties with the Choctaws, the Cherokees, and that of Guadalupe Hidalgo, in 1848. And he arrived at the following conclusions:

1. That the free native born citizens of each State at the formation of the Constitution became citizens of the United States.

2. That free colored persons born within some of the States, and citizens of those States, were also citizens of the United States.

3. That every such citizen residing in any State, has the right to sue and to be sued in the federal Court of the State in which he resides.

4. As the plea to jurisdiction in this case shows no facts except as to African descent, and as this fact is not inconsistent with citizenship of the United States, the decision of the Circuit Court for Missouri was incorrect. He, therefore, dissented from the opinion of the majority of the Court, that a person of the African race cannot be a citizen of the United States.

He *did not believe the opinions of the Court on questions not legitimately before it, to be binding.* He believed, however, that the Court has jurisdiction in this case, and maintained that, under the law of Missouri, DRED SCOTT and his family were free persons on their return to that State. There was nothing in history or in the language of the Constitution which restrains the power to make all needful rules and regulations respecting the Territory of the United States, to such territory only as was owned by the United States at the time of the adoption of the Constitution. He was not aware that such a suggestion had ever before been made. Four distinct requisitions of territory have been made, and six States formed upon them have been admitted into the Union. Such a contracted construction as that to which he referred was inconsistent with the nature and purposes of the Constitution, as expressed in its language. He would construe that clause of the Constitution thus: Congress shall have power to make all needful rules and regulations respecting those tracts of country without the limits of the United States, and which the United States have or may acquire by cession, as well of jurisdiction as of soil, so far as the soil is the property of the parties making the cession. Congress has power to legislate with regard to the territories until they shall apply for admission into the Union as States. The laws must be "needful," and are left to legislative discretion. There are two classes of acts; and in eight distinct instances, beginning with the first Congress and coming down to 1848, Congress has excluded slavery from the territories; and there are six distinct instances in which Congress has organized governments for territories, and recognized slavery and continued it therein, also, beginning with the first Congress and coming down to 1822. These acts were signed by seven Presidents, coming regularly down from WASHINGTON to JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, thus including all those who were in public life when the Constitution was adopted. This should have much weight on the question of construction, and it would be difficult to resist the force of the acts to which reference was made. His opinion was, the decision of the Circuit Court for Missouri should be reversed, and the cause remanded for a new trial.

Messrs. WAYNE, DANIEL, GRIER, and CAMPBELL had also prepared papers expressive of their views on particular points, but they were not read.

The Court adjourned to the day fixed by law.

EXTRA SESSION OF THE U. S. SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 9.

Mr. WADE presented the resolutions of the Legislature of Ohio, in favor of the recognition of the independence of Liberia.

THE STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. SEWARD offered a list of the Standing Committees, and moved its adoption. He said that the majority of Senators had, after consultation, decided on the number of persons they would claim on the Committees, and the order in which they should be placed. This majority included the entire number of members of the Senate, except those who belong to the Republican party, of which he was a member. They had agreed upon a list of nominations, leaving a minority to fill the vacancies, and the Republicans had done so. Although the proportion of Republicans on the Committees is unequal and unjust, they have been compelled by the necessity of the case to acquiesce.

Mr. TRUMBULL said that the Republicans compose one-third of the members of the Senate, and have only seven members on Committees, and could have no part nor lot in the list thus formed.

Mr. FESSENDEN remarked that a just and fair distribution had not been made among Republicans. The Committees on Commerce and Indian Affairs contain each but one member of that party.

Mr. WILSON replied that Parliamentary usage and political propriety gave the party responsible for measures before the House, control of the Committees; but there was a strict propriety in giving the minority a chance to be heard.

Mr. CRITTENDEN said that he did not belong to the high contracting parties, and therefore could have nothing to do with the arrangements.

The Committees were adopted, and are as follows:

Foreign Relations—Messrs. Mason, Douglas, Slidell, Polk, Crittenden, Seward and Foot.

Finance—Messrs. Hunter, Pearce, Gwin, Bright, Biggs, Fessenden and Cameron.

Commerce—Messrs. Clay, Benjamin, Bigler, Toombs, Reid, Bright and Hamlin.

Military—Messrs. Davis, Fitzpatrick, Johnson, Iverson, Broderick, Wilson and King.

Naval—Messrs. Mallory, Thomson of New-Jersey; Slidell, Allen, Green, Bell of Tennessee, and Hale.

Public Lands—Messrs. Stuart, Johnson, Pugh, Mallory, Broderick, Foster and Harlan.

Judiciary—Messrs. Butler, Bayard, Toombs, Pugh, Benjamin, Collamer and Trumbull.

Post-Office—Messrs. Rusk, Yulee, Bigler, Gwin, Fitch, Collamer and Dixon.

Pensions—Messrs. Jones of Iowa, Clay, Bates, Thompson of Kentucky, Thomson of New-Jersey, Hamlin and Chandler.

Private Land Claims—Messrs. Benjamin, Biggs, Thompson of Kentucky, Kennedy and Durkee.

Indian Affairs—Messrs. Sebastian, Brown, Reid, Fitch, Bell of Tennessee, Houston and Doolittle.

Claims—Messrs. Iverson, Yulee, Polk, Bell of New-Hampshire, and Simmons.

Audit and Control and Contingent Expenses of Senate—Messrs. Evans, Wright and Dixon.

Public Buildings—Messrs. Bayard, Hunter, Thomson of New-Jersey Douglas and Hale.

Revolutionary Claims—Messrs. Evans, Bates, Crittenden, Wilson and Durkee.

Patents—Messrs. Reid, Evans, Davis, Simmons and Trumbull.

Retrenchment—Messrs. Douglas, Jones, Sebastian, Fitzpatrick, Green, Sumner and Wade.

Printing—Messrs. Johnson, Fitzpatrick, and Bell of New-Hampshire.

Engrossed Bills—Messrs. Wright, Bigler and Harlan.

Enrolled Bills—Messrs. Jones, Brown and Doolittle.

Library—Messrs. Pearce, Bayard and Butler.

THE INDIANA CONTESTED ELECTION.

Mr. TRUMBULL moved that all papers in the Indiana contested election cases be referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. BRIGHT did not desire any disposition to be made of these papers which would lead the public to suppose that he and Mr. FITCH avoided examination of the case. The Senate have not time to consider the subject this session, and he should consent to the reference, with the understanding that the matter should stand over to the next session.

Mr. TRUMBULL could not consent to such an understanding. The matter should be disposed of this session.

Mr. FITCH agreed in the views expressed by his colleague.

Mr. SEWARD thought it would be for the Committee on Judiciary to decide whether the question should be determined during this or postponed till next session.

Mr. BUTLER had no doubt that this would be a controversy full of interest, and asked that the Committee on Judiciary should meet at 10 o'clock to-morrow to decide what should be done.

The papers were referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

On motion of Mr. BIGLER, the protest of the Democratic members of the Pennsylvania Legislature against Mr. GAMEBOY's right to a seat was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. CRITTENDEN offered the following, of which he will ask consideration at a future day:

Resolved, That in the judgment of the Senate, the complete exemption of all vessels of commerce and their cargoes from seizure or capture in time of war would be a signal blessing to mankind, and that to the accomplishment of an end so desirable the Senate will always be ready to give their hearty aid and cooperation; that the mere abolition of privateering would not accomplish that end, but would in its operation be unequal and unjust, depriving the United States of a most effectual means of hostility and retaliation against a superior naval power, which, by means of its greater number of public ships, might almost with impunity cripple or destroy our commerce, and, therefore, such abolition alone would be inconsistent with the policy and interest of the United States.

Resolved, That this policy of the United States, coinciding with the general interest of mankind, is well explained and vindicated in the statesmanlike letter of the American Secretary of State, Mr. MARCY, to the Count DE SARTIGES, of July 28, 1856.

Resolved, Therefore, that the course pursued by President PIERCE—as stated in his last annual message in reference to certain rules or principles of maritime law in time of war, agreed upon and declared by Plenipotentiaries of Russia, France, Great Britain, Austria, Prussia, Sardinia and Turkey, and submitted to him for adoption by this Government—meets the cordial approbation and concurrence of the Senate.

After a brief Executive session the Senate adjourned.

The Southern Mail—Dr. Kane's Remains, &c.

BALTIMORE, Monday, March 9.

No Southern Mail has been received south of Richmond.

Dr. KANE's remains left the Ohio River at 5 o'clock this afternoon, and will be here to-morrow morning, at 10 o'clock.

The weather is clear and cold here this evening.

Disaster to the Bark Col. Ledyard.

BOSTON, Monday, March 9.

The bark *Colonel Ledyard*, of New-York, from Apalachicola for Boston, was off the south side of Nantucket last night, with loss of mainmast and mizzen topmast, having been thrown on her beam ends on the 2d inst. The captain refused assistance from the steamer *Ieland Home*, and was trying to get her into Vineyard Sound.

Belfast Municipal Election.

BELFAST, Me., Monday, March 9.

Our Municipal Election to-day resulted in a tie vote for Mayor, and consequently there has been no choice. The Democrats have a majority in the City Council. Last year the Republicans were in the ascendant by one hundred and thirty majority.

New-Hampshire Election.

CONCORD, N. H., Monday, March 9.

Hon. ANSON BURLINGAME addressed a large meeting in Phœnix Hall, this afternoon, on political topics.

Our State election for Governor, Members of Congress, &c., takes place to-morrow.

The James Adger at Charleston.

CHARLESTON Saturday, March 7.

The United States Mail Steamship *James Adger*, Captain TURNER, from New-York, arrived here this (Saturday) afternoon at 5 o'clock.

MARINE MATTERS.

Perils and Hardships of the Pilot Service.

It would be difficult to exaggerate the value of the services rendered to our commerce by the Pilots; the severe ordeal through which they have to pass in learning the business, and the circumspection necessary to maintain their position after they are once enrolled upon the list of good and accepted Pilots.

The great per centage of loss of life in their fraternity—with the frequent disasters to their boats, are the best comment upon the danger of the service in which they are employed.

We give below a list of the Pilot Boats lost, and the number of lives sacrificed in various ways within a few years, with a statement of the value of each vessel.

The pilot-boat *Washington*, No. 2, has not been heard from since the 17th of January, when one of her pilots was put on board of a vessel. The *Washington* is therefore supposed to have been lost during the gale of the 18th of the same month. She had on board Pilot THOMAS ORR and six hands. Her value was $8,000. The *Washington* makes the eighth pilot-boat totally lost within the last four years, and the fourteenth boat lost during the career of most of the present pilots.

The *John S. McKeon*. Lost six men.

The *Gratitude*—four pilots and six men.

The *San Jacinto* was driven ashore—total loss.

The *Fly* was driven ashore in a gale—total loss.

Two pilots were lost overboard from the *Sylph*, last Winter, in the gale of February, the same in which the *E. K. Collins* was lost with her crew.

The *Nettle* lost—one pilot and four men.

The *Edwin Forrest* has lost one man.

The *Elwood Walter* lost one man, and the *E. K. Collins* lost two men, previous to the final disaster already referred to.

From one to three men have been lost out of nearly every pilot-boat now in service.

The *Commerce*, No. 3, Jan. 8, 1852, with four pilots and five hands—value of boat, $6,000.

Yankee, No. 7, Dec. 3, 1852, with two pilots and two men—value $7,000.

Jacob Bell, No. 4, March, 1854—$10,000.

E. K. Collins, No. 11, Jan. 10, 1856; one pilot and four men—$7,000.

Phantom, No. 1, Jan. 13, 1856—$6,000. During the same gale the *Sylph* had two pilots washed overboard and drowned.

Julia, No. 15, Oct. 11, 1856—$9,000.

H. B. Hall, No. 1, 1856—$5,000.

The *Sarah Francis* and *Charles Morgan* were lost previously, valued at $4,000 and $5,000.

Many of the boats are run down at night by passing vessels, or during the prevalence of thick weather; at such times, all the crew and pilots, except the boat-keeper, are below and perhaps asleep; and the boats each having from twenty to thirty tons of pig iron for ballast, go to the bottom instantly with their unconscious crews. Added to the loss of life, the destruction of property falls very heavily upon the pilots, whose boats, owing to the extra-hazardous business in which they are employed, are not insured. Some of the newest boats have cost $11,000 and upwards, but the average value of those already lost is about $7,000.

Any fair laws and regulations which are designed for the encouragement and protection of this most serviceable class of men, will meet with general approval.

ANOTHER MISSING PILOT BOAT.

Fears are entertained for the safety of the pilot boat *Sylph*, (No. 1, Jersey,) which has now been absent on a cruise 13 days. She had on board six pilots, two of whom have arrived at the City—one in a bark and the other in the ship *George Peabody*, arrived here on the 5th. It is feared some accident has occurred to her during the heavy northeast gale and snow storm of the 1st and 2d inst.

The *Sylph* was the first vessel which saw and reported the masts supposed to belong to the wreck of the lost schooner *S. S. Bird*.

RETURN OF THE BRIG SANTIAGO.

Brig *Santiago*, of Plymouth, (Mass.,) HADLEY, hence for Trinidad, 26th ult., with a cargo of provisions, &c., for repairs. Capt. H reports having, on the 2d inst., in lat. 390 05', lon. 720 40', encountered a hurricane from N. E., accompanied with snow, and at 9½ A. M., while scudding under bare poles, was struck by a sea, which hove the vessel down on her beam ends, where she lay with her yards under water for about one hour. Tried to get her off, but she would not mind her helm. Found she could not be got before the wind. Hauled down the foretopmast staysail—the vessel still on her beam ends, and lee side of her deck-load gone. At 10 A. M., gale and sea increasing, cut away the foretopmast and topgallant backstays; but the topmast rigging holding the mast, it would not go over the side. At 10½ A. M., vessel still on her beam ends and going over fast, the water pouring down in the cabin; cut away the foremast, when she righted with loss of deck load, (the lee side having been washed away, and the weather side of deck load thrown overboard,) bulwarks, maintopmast and crosstrees, and everything moveable about decks. Tried the pumps, and found but little water in her. 11:30.—Set a balance-reefed mainsail to bring her to the wind and sea. One man was severely injured, and another badly frostbitten. At the commencement of the gale was in company with an old-fashioned bark, painted black, with house on deck, and a boat at the stern davits; the last seen of her was about an hour before the *Santiago* was hove down; she was then under full sail, and about taking in the maintopgallantsail. She was steering south. Was also in company at the time with a fore-and-aft schooner. The last seen of her was scudding under double-reefed foresail. 9th inst., at 7 A. M., about 25 miles S. E. by S. of Sandy Hook was spoken by pilot boat *New-York, No. 8*, and by her taken in tow and brought to the city, where she arrived last night.

The *Great Eastern* steamship is expected to be launched in August next, but several months must elapse after that before she can be made ready for sea. The amount expended on her up to the present time is about $2,000,000; and an additional sum of $75,000 will probably be required to complete her.

THE COLLINS STEAMERS.—A Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *North American* says: "It is understood that the Collins Line will continue its trips during the ensuing Summer at least, at the reduced rate of $19,250 per trip. The steamers, however, will run slower, and thus make up in a measure for the loss of Government pay.

THE FISHERIES OF PROVINCETOWN.—We learn from the Provincetown *Banner* that about 100 fishing vessels were fitted out from that port last year, averaging about 90 tons each, which took about 90,000 quintals of codfish; the number of fish to each vessel averaging quite 29,000 to 2 600 000 in all. The total value of the fish and oil is $272,000; to which is to be added the bounty claimed, nearly $28,000. It is supposed that Provincetown vessels have caught more than half the codfish taken in the State during the year; but the *Banner* complains that it has received less bounty money than Marblehead or Gloucester.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Provided you have a pretty *prima donna*, who can act well and sing well, and a gallant baritone, who can look like a high-mettled sergeant, full of chivalry and importance, the "Daughter of the Regiment" is a charming opera. It has a Frenchy sauciness about it, which, being entirely

"PARIS GOSSIP."

A Law to Suppress Corruption in France—Warnings to Paris Journals—Fashionable Diseases—Alexander Dumas and his New Play—Gambling—The Persian Embassy.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

PARIS, Thursday, Feb. 12, 1857.

Decidedly France is the country for a plethora of ideas. But would you believe that the sons of the "Old Guard" had become so degenerate as to require a law to compel them to die pluck? The Council of State is at this moment discussing the question of what penalty shall be applied to officers who surrender on the field of battle after being vanquished. There are two opinions—one that the commander is justified in yielding to the painful necessity of a surrender; the other that in the open field he ought to resist till death. The question was upon a modification of an existing article of the military code introduced by NAPOLEON after the capitulation of Baylen, an article intended to operate in the repression of capitulations in the open field. This article has already been applied in the Algerian campaigns to an officer who surrendered to the Arabs in escorting a convoy of invalids; he was condemned to death, but the condemnation was commuted. The Emperor presided at the Council, and it is said that the Assembly was much astonished by the eloquence of one of its members, a Crimean hero, Gen. NIEL. The General favored the modification.

LIBERTY OF THE PRESS IN FRANCE.

One of the oldest journals of Paris, the *Gazette de France*, a leading legitimist organ, yesterday received a second "warning" from the Government, for an article deemed in official quarters "an attack on the Constitution." The first "warning" given to the *Gazette* was dated the 14th of February, 1858, consequently four days less than four years ago. But the singularity, I ought to say the injustice of this law is, these warnings at long intervals have the same force as if they had occurred every three or six months. If in five or ten years from now the *Gazette* commits another violation of the law, inadvertently, as was this, it brings upon itself a third warning and a suppression of the journal. Another feature of the law is that the omission of the signature at the bottom of an article, or of the name of the printer at the bottom of the journal, bring the same penalty as the graver offence of an attack against the Government, or an appeal to public discord.

La presse, under its new management, has established its former *Courrier de Paris*, so ably written by Madame DE GIRARDIN. MERY, NESTOR ROQUEPLAN, LEON GOZLAN, and ALPHONSE KARR, were the writers engaged on this part of the journal; but ROQUEPLAN and GOZLAN only continue, ALPHONSE KARR is too busy raising beets, potatoes and oranges at Nice, while MERY has been called to the *Moniteur*. In the last *Courrier* ROQUEPLAN relates the history of a disease, an original as curious:

FASHIONABLE DISEASES.

Diabetes, as you know, is a disease in which the patient is converted into a sort of sugar manufactory, in which the secreting organs of his body eliminate an enormous quantity of sugar, and in which the patient is constantly the prey of a devouring hunger, which calls incessantly and without reprieve for food, food, food. And this too for food containing the largest proportion of saccharine elements. You see at once the inconvenience of the disease to a poor man. But *diabetes* is in a fair way of becoming a fashionable disease, notwithstanding this drawback; because *neuralgia*, and *liver disease*, and *albuminaria*, and *miellite*, are growing *passé*, and the fashionable world reclaim a new invention at the doctors' hands. And precisely on account of its dearness will it become a disease of the fashionable world. How many poor families will be ruined trying to ape their superiors in riches!

Within the last few years the Doctors have waged a fierce war against *Diabetes*, notwithstanding its industrial character, and, all in the interest of science, multiply the inducements to inveigle diabetics into their hospitals. How one of these patients nibbled at the bait, in more senses than one—ROQUEPLAN tells us in the history that follows:

A hospital guard, tired no doubt of getting his living in an honest way,—like so many others!—presented himself one day to the chief physician of one of the hospitals during the regular visit, and demonstrated to him that he possessed the saccharine faculty in the highest degree. The patient was an interesting case, the case was rare, and the guard was treated with the greatest tenderness; as a decisive symptom he declared himself the prey of an immense appetite. "But how is that? Let this brave fellow have as much to eat as he wants. He belongs to the house. Let him help himself."

At the end of a year of high living—in the interest of science and the manufacture of sugar—the diabetic demanded country air. He got a free voyage and a special indemnity.

He returned sicker and sweeter than ever, and especially more voracious; barrels of bread, meat, eggs, butter, and preserves,—all the hospital stores were passing rapidly through his sugar-refinery, when some close observations, on the part of Doctor BOURDON, brought to light the fact that this gigantic and quotidian supply of provisions were exchanged outside the Hospital for good gold and silver.

The confessions of the counterfeit sugar-refiner showed that, being induced by the nature of his daily duties to study disease, he had found it quite easy to simulate *diabetes* by melting a few pieces of sugar which he presented as the product of an interior refinery; that the doctors, only too happy to catch diabetics, and to publish monographs thereon, had not looked very closely into the case; that he had thus passed through all the hospitals of Paris, during a period of three years, never forgetting especially his voracious appetite; that often the sympathy inspired by another such a doctor, induced him to make himself more or less sick by means of an increased or diminished quantity of sugar, in order to pique one doctor, and be agreeable to another; that he had made the fortune of one young doctor, for whom he had taken a fancy, in allowing himself to be cured, which doctor did not fail to publish a memoir on the case, and to secure the custom of all the diabetics of the city; that he had amassed agreeably a very nice sum of money; that it would be impossible for him to restore it if they demanded it, in view of the fact that he had been the passive partner only in the refinery; gratitude had made it his duty.

ALEXANDER DUMAS AND HIS PLAY.

The first representation of young ALEXANDER DUMAS' new piece, "*La Question d'Argent*," at the Gymnase Theatre, was an event in the literary world of Paris. For four years young DUMAS has produced each year a new piece: first the "*Dame aux Camelias*," then "*Diane de Lys*," then the "*Demi-Monde*," and now the "*Question d'Argent*." The literary success of these pieces has been so great, that to-day the colossal reputation of the father is thrown into the shade: young ALEXANDER is acknowledged to be the greatest of living dramatists.

In writing the "*Question d'Argent*," M. DUMAS set out with the idea of writing a criticism against the voracious money tendencies of the times. Twice, and with great labor, he went back and remodeled the piece so as to bring it up to his preconceived standard of excellence. He did not write the piece simply for money; he wrote it to sustain his literary reputation as well. The plot of the new piece does not possess as much interest to an ordinary audience as the "*Dame aux Camelias*" or the "*Demi-Monde*," because it is devoid of a serious love plot; but it is equal to these in literary merit, and surpasses them in the originality of the dialogue and in its keen sarcasms on the tendencies of the times. Young DUMAS is essentially modern in everything he attempts: he belongs to the period in which he lives, and has no love for the ancients. The morality of the piece is unexceptionable, and could be as well played at Her Majesty's Theatre in London as at the Gymnase in Paris. With a certain class of society hooted, she would suppose—it has indeed had a *succès de moralité*.

On the first night of representation, the Emperor and Empress were present, with the Prince of NASSAU, who hopes to be the Prince of the United Danubian Principalities. The *élite* of the literary, artistic and political worlds were of course there. Every seat in the house was given away. It was therefore a true "first representation." M. DUMAS received two thousand applications for seats. One of these was thus conceived:

"ALEXANDRE!!—We arrived yesterday. My husband is very bad, but happily no one knows it. I wish to see your new piece. Put me in a box with some one o' your acquaintances: a woman *décolletée* and not in red. A blonde, if it's possible. I have a great interest in not making a *four*, (failure,) as you authors say. I wish to be remarked. Really my husband's recklessness makes me uneasy. I do well to go to the theatre; that will reassure him.

Sincerely, etc. * * * *

THE RAGE FOR GAMBLING.

The rage for gambling in the clubs of Paris has become a serious source of inquietude to the government. The clubs at which the largest sums are lost and gained are the Jockey Club, the Imperial, and the Union. Sums of sixty and seventy thousand francs are sometimes lost in a turn or two or three nights, but it is a curious fact in the present case as in the general history of gambling, that the gainings can never be found in as large sums as the losses. Really successful gamblers have a habit here as elsewhere of concealing the actual sum of their benefits, in order not to intimidate the pigeons they pluck. To show you the extent which the mania for gaming has attained, a late circular of a Club the least addicted of all to gaming, contained the following notice clause in a circular, which convoked all the members for the transaction of important business: "In view of the importance of the meeting, gaming will be suspended *as much as possible* during the proceedings." In the clubs mentioned above, a good many young men have been lately ruined, and this circumstance has brought the Government to act in the matter. A circular has just been addressed by M. BILLAULT, Minister of the Interior, to all the directors of Clubs of Paris, in which the Minister says that, "numerous complaints having been made to him against the excesses in gaming in certain authorised Clubs of Paris, it is his duty to recall to the Committees of administration of all the Clubs, that games of hazard are strictly prohibited, that there are penalties in the law in support of this prohibition, and that even for the non-prohibitted games the Government sees with a lively displeasure the exaggeration of the stakes, and will use in case of need its authority in opposing an obstacle."

But this warning will have little effect, since the highest in the State set the example of contumacy.

THE LION OF THE DAY.

FERUCK KHAN, who has fallen at Paris at a happy moment to give a little variety to the monotony of the diplomatic world, has taken up his residence with a part of his suite at the hotel of M. DE LESSEPS, Engineer of the Suez Inter-oceanic Canal, No. 26 Avenue Montaigne, Champs Elysées. All the *attachés*, secretaries and dragomans bear the title of *Mirza*, which corresponds to the *Effendi* of the Turks. It is translated into English by the words learned man, or a man skilled in letters and the sciences. The suite embraces thirty-six persons. Some of the *attachés* have been before in Paris, and speak French fluently. The Ambassador himself does not speak a word of French, a fact that seems to strike the Parisians oddly, for they cannot conceive how a man can be a statesman and a diplomat and not speak French. But they excuse him on the ground that he comes from so great a distance and from a semi-civilized country, that has had till now but little intercourse with the civilized west. But what would these same Parisians say if they knew that the United States was seldom able to find a Minister for the French Court who spoke the diplomatic language of Europe? The Persians who have shown themselves in the streets of Paris, excite much curiosity; but they have already adopted the European trousers, which they no doubt find necessary in this cold climate, and more convenient than their own. Some general and superior officers form part of the embassy. With the exception of the high and pointed Astracan cap, the uniform of these officers closely resembles those of Europe.

MALAKOFF.

Important from the Isthmus of Tehuantepec.

From the New-Orleans Picayune Feb. 23.

A few days since we had the pleasure of announcing, on authority of Mr. PLEASANTS, United States Consul at Minatitlan, recently arrived in this city, the completion of the Tehuantepec road on the 24th ult., whereby the contract was saved. We have since had a more extended conversation with Mr. P., in which we gathered additional interesting information, not only concerning this new passage to the Pacific, but the topography, soil, climate and productions of the country.

The new interoceanic route, as our readers are already aware, is by the river Coatzacoalcos to Suchil, something over 100 miles from the sea, all the windings included, thence overland by stage to Ventosa, 150 to 140 miles, making it altogether about 240 miles from the Atlantic to the Pacific, to be accomplished in a day and a half from the sea. The distance will be materially diminished—the time still more so—on completion of a projected road from Minatitlan to Suchil, already surveyed.

From the mouth of the river to Minatitlan, twenty miles, the channel is excellent, capacious enough for the largest ocean steamships. The depth of water on the bar at low tide, is 15 to 16 feet (Major BARNARD says 13), and only one obstruction, a large rock, has been discovered, and that easily avoidable. From Minatitlan to Suchil the river becomes more difficult, and must be traversed by steamboats—those contemplated are, in size and fashion, not dissimilar to the Cumberland river boats. The *Leonora*, built in New-York; and placed on this portion of the river a short time since, is of too large draught. The current is about two miles and a half an hour—from Suchil to Minatitlan, thirty-six hours. These are the termini of the projected railway by which, when completed, a distance of forty-five miles will be saved.

From Suchil to Ventosa, on the Pacific, 130 to 140 miles, the route is by the newly-made stage road over a rough and sometimes mountainous country. The heaviest work has been on this end of the road, where also the river Puerta, fordable at times, but high and marshy in the rainy season, is to be spanned by a bridge a mile and a half in length. Some compensation is made on the other side of the mountain, however, by an old road which has proved available from Chivela Pass to the Pacific plain. The time contracted for on the stage road is 5 miles per hour—26 to 28 hours; between Minatitlan and Suchil, the passage by steamboat will be from 6 to 8 hours, in all about 35 hours, or a day and a half from ocean to ocean. The harbor of Ventesa is good, but the breakwater will be necessary. As to the probable amount of travel and business on the Tehuantepec road, when in full operation, we have no further information than is already in various speculations before the public. The shortest route from England, New-York, and New-Orleans, to the ports of the Pacific, the most flattering expectations are of course entertained respecting it.

Of the country, soil, climate, products, &c., of the Isthmus, Mr. P. gives an equally flattering account. On the Gulf coast are prairies of great fertility, producing grass for immense herds of cattle. The numerous rivers and water courses of the interior abound in valuable timber, mahogany, cedar and logwood in particular, of which inexhaustable quantities are found, affording a most profitable commerce. On what is called the island of Coatzacoalcos and Uspanana rivers coffee and chocolate grow in richest luxuriance, while in all the region between the San Juan and Coatzacoalcos, as well as north of the latter river are produced not only coffee and chocolate, but cotton, rice, sugar, tobacco, indigo, Indian corn, two crops a year, and other cereal grains. In particular Mr. P. thinks this whole region well adapted to the growing of cotton.

Above Suchil we come again to a grazing country, though of a very different character from the prairies of the coast. This is the region through which the stage route passes, and is represented as surpassingly beautiful and picturesque. The climate here, as indeed throughout the whole territory, is delightful—no extremes or sudden changes of temperature—the mercury at Minatitlan usually ranging in the neighborhood of 80 degrees. The water of the Coatzacoalcos, as well as of the other streams having their sources in mountain springs, is sweet and delicious, and in great favor with the people.

The present population of the Territory of Tehuantepec is estimated at 50,000, descendants for the most part of the original Aztecs. They are gregarious in their habits, living in communities numbering three to four thousand each, and distant from each other five or ten miles. They are industrious, kind-hearted and docile, but very thriftless. The government is, of course, that which at any time our *mobile* Mexican neighbors may chance to have. In general the rights and privileges of the old Spanish colonial towns are fully enjoyed. Titles to landed property are good, and always respected. The town of Minatitlan, the capital and emporium of the Territory, has at present a population of about five hundred. The commerce in the native products of the country—mahogany, dye-woods, coffee, &c.—is large and increasing. The last quarter Mr. P. cleared twelve American vessels, averaging 200 tons each, and the foreign export business was about the same. The Government, a short time since, appropriated the handsome sum of $50,000 for the erection of a new custom-house, the foundation of which is already laid.

The Affray in Auburn State Prison—Assault Upon the Agent.

From the Auburn Advertiser, March 7.

Alarming attempts were made upon two occasions yesterday, by two different convicts, to take the life of Col. LEWIS, the Agent and Warden of the Auburn Prison, and a strong disposition was manifested by some dozen or fifteen convicts to revolt. The difficulty occurred in the Hame shop. The facts in the case, as we have them from entirely reliable authority, are as follows:

Colonel LEWIS, in his rounds yesterday, discovered two convicts in the hame shop in close conversation. After watching them for a few moments, he stepped up to the keeper's desk, and, calling to one of the convicts, ordered him to come to the desk. The convict obeyed the order. Colonel LEWIS then asked him what he was talking about. The convict replied that he was talking about a horse. The agent then ordered the convict to be cupped, for violating the discipline. At this moment another convict left his work, and walked up to the desk, under the pretence of having some business with the agent. The agent asked him what he wanted, when he replied that he wished to see him in regard to some pension-money that was due him (the convict) from the Government. The agent, suspecting that the convict intended an assault, told him he would talk with him at another time about the matter, at the same time ordering him back to his work. The convict did not start, and a second order was given. At this instant the convict drew from under his sleeve a large long-bladed jack-knife, and, rushing upon the agent, made several thrusts at him. The shop-keeper immediately caught the convict, and prevented him from accomplishing his object.

At this juncture affairs several of the other convicts in the shop rushed to the desk, some of them with the design of assisting the officers, while others shouted out, "Kill him! kill him!" meaning the Agent. The difficulty was at length quieted, and the convicts went back to their work.

Shortly after these occurrences, Col. LEWIS saw Mr. FOSHAY, the principal Keeper of the Prison, and desired him to take the convict who had drawn the knife, from the shop to the wing for punishment. Mr. F. proceeded to the hame shop and called the convict up to him for the purpose of taking him to the wing. The convict here became very boisterous, threatening in loud terms that he would kill Col. LEWIS at the first opportunity. He finally started with Mr. FOSHAY for the wing, when some dozen other convicts left their work and proceeded to follow, calling, in the meantime, for the convict to come back. After going a short distance, the convicts, with the exception of the one who was to be punished, returned back to their shop.

The refractory convict then requested that he might be allowed to see the Agent previous to being punished. Col. LEWIS came in, when the convict informed him that if he was punished there would be serious difficulty—that the convicts would protect him at all hazards—that he had sent them back to the shop, but that they stood ready to come to his rescue at a moment's warning. Whether the convict was punished after this conversation, we are not informed. At all events he was not allowed to go back to the shop, but was locked in his cell.

In the afternoon of yesterday, Col. LEWIS determined to pass through the Hame Shop again. While doing so, and while his back was turned, another convict drew a heavy hammer upon him, and had his arm not been instantly caught by a keeper, he would have sunk the weapon into the Agent's brain.

In the same shop, on Thursday last, a stone was hurled at the head of Mr. SHUMWAY, the foreman of the shop, which fortunately striking him on the neck and shoulder, did no other injury than to quite seriously lame him.

Messrs. HAYDEN & LETCHWORTH, contractors in the hame shop, have turned 27 of the convicts in their employ back upon the State, refusing to accept of their services, because they are regarded as dangerous men. They remain locked in their cells.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Board of Aldermen.

The Board met yesterday afternoon at 5 P. M., the President, JOHN CLANCY, Esq., in the Chair.

Ald. HEALEY offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips be and they are hereby directed to inquire by what authority the Union Ferry Company have given permission to parties to erect a bui ding in the slip between Piers 29 and 30, and also by what authority the Ferry Company have erected a building on Pier 29, which they have leased as a market stand.

The subjoined resolution, presented by Alderman BLUNT, of the Fifteenth Ward, was also adopted:

Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation be and is hereby directed to inform this Board, at their next meeting, if the Common Council has any power to sell, let or lease, or allow the General Government of the United States to use any of the land of the City Hall Park for the purpose of building a General Post-Office thereon.

A resolution was proposed by Alderman HEALEY and adopted, to the effect that the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips be directed to inquire and report by what authority the Union Ferry Company occupy for their use exclusively 200 feet of an extension on Pier No. 29, which has been extended at an expense of $14,000 to the City.

A resolution directing the Sixth-avenue Railroad Company to complete their track to Fifty-fourth-street without delay, was adopted.

Alderman MONEGHAN presented a resolution (which was also adopted instructing the Special Committee appointed in relation to the disposition of ANDREW JACKSON's gold snuff-box, to invite an expression of opinion from all parties in the State of New-York, who were engaged in the late war with Mexico, as to which of the valorous sons of New-York, who were actually engaged in that war, is entitled to receive the bequest.

A report of the Committee on Arts and Sciences in favor of concurring with the Board of Councilmen to appropriate $500 for the purchase of a stand of colors for the 69th Regiment N. Y. S. M., was unanimously adopted.

The report of a majority of the Special Committee on the proposed new avenue for the relief of Broadway, in favor of authorizing them to employ the City Surveyor to make a map of the proposed avenue, was, after considerable discussion, recommitted.

A report was presented by the Committee on Arts and Sciences, in favor of concurring with the Board of Councilmen in permitting the annexing of the telegraphic apparatus for securing uniform and meridian time to thirty of the public clocks of the City. The report was adopted.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, relative to the selection of a site for a new market on the North River, between Gansevoort and Fortieth streets, of about 190 City lots or less. The Comptroller strongly recommended the adoption for that purpose of the Gansevoort property.

The document was ordered to be entered on the minutes.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner, informing the Board that the blasting of Diamond Reef would be resumed as soon as the weather permitted.

A report was received from the Committee on Arts and Sciences in favor of a concurrence in reference to the erection of a monument to General WORTH. The recommendation was adopted.

A resolution of the Board of Councilmen, directing the delegation from this City to the State Legislature to oppose the passage of any law affecting the present organization of the police department, or derogatory to the interests of the City in that respect, was, after some discussion, concurred in.

The Board took up a number of papers from the Councilmen, after referring which, an adjournment took place till Thursday.

Board of Councilmen.

The Board of Councilmen met on Monday afternoon, the President, J. N. PHILLIPS, Esq., in the Chair.

A petition was presented for a dock at the foot of One hundred and fifty-fifth street. Also, a request to negotiate with the General Government for the sale of the lower end of the Park as a site for a Post-Office, was presented and referred.

Several resolutions were referred to increase the pay of ash and dust cartmen employed by the Corporation; requesting the Street Commissioner, the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies, and the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps, to report the amount of money drawn by them respectively from the City Treasury from May 1, 1856, to Feb. 1, 1857, where the said money has been deposited, also the names of the President and Directors of all banks now holding the public money on deposit. Also, to instruct a Special Committee appointed to inquire into the manner of the running of boats on the ferry foot of Hoboken-street; also as to the manner of running the boats at the Christopher-street ferry.

It was moved by Councilman OTTARSON, that the Committee on Lands and Places be directed to inquire into and report upon the expediency of taking the Brick Church property and incorporating it with the Park, also to the widening of Chatham-street and Nassau-street from James-street to Wall-street. After considerable discussion and the utterance of some acrimonious expressions, the resolution was referred.

After the transaction of other important business, the Board adjourned.

Board of Supervisors.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday, (Monday, at 4 P. M., Mayor WOOD in the chair.

Of the business transacted the only items of importance were the following: A report in favor of increasing the salaries of the officers of the Supreme Court from $700 to $800 per annum, which was adopted; and a bill of the sheriff for $449 10, and a claim for $122 96, presented by the Clerk of Orange County, for expenses incurred on the late trial of Lewis Baker at Newburg, which were referred.

After the reference of a number of papers, the Board adjourned till Monday next.

Ferry Obstructions.

Five thousand people were yesterday morning delayed 45 minutes in the crossing at the Fulton Ferry in consequence of a vessel lying crosswise of the slip. Allowing 15 minutes for the necessary time to cross here was a loss of 5,000 half hours, or 250 working days.

Walked Overboard.

THOMAS SULLIVAN got drunk on Saturday night, and was not sober at 1 o'clock next morning, at which hour he walked overboard from the foot of Broad-street, thinking he was going right away home. When he found out his mistake he made a great outcry, which brought to his aid Policemen RILEY and SULLIVAN, who, at great personal risk to themselves and with much difficulty, rescued him. One of SULLIVAN's legs was broken. He was sent to the City Hospital.

☞ A male infant, about a week old, was found, on Saturday evening, in alley at No. 228 Varick-street. It was taken to the Ninth Ward Station house, and thence was sent to the Almshouse.

Lo! the poor Indian.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: I see it very extensively stated by the newspapers of the day that a number of Indians were detained at my house, corner of Third-avenue and Twenty-fourth-street, and that the officers who were sent to release them were severely beaten by forty or fifty persons. There is scarcely a word of truth in the whole statement. The Indians at my house were received and treated as boarders, having full and perfect liberty to come and go whenever and wherever they thought fit, not the slightest restraint having been put on their liberty. The boating which the Officers of Police complain of was inflicted by myself alone, without the assistance of any person whatever. My reasons for so doing, were in consequence of those officials entering my house without warrant or any process of law, and proceeding to carry off sundry trunks belonging to the boarders and placed by them in my charge. I will state further, and am ready to do so under oath, that the Indians were perfectly contented until Friday last, when an Onondaga Indian, the father of two of the youngsters, came to the City, and after claiming his sons as minors, proceeded to incite the others to break their engagement. The locking-up story has its origin in the fact, that two of the squaws were made drunk, commenced fighting and making a noise about the house, which made it necessary to send them to their rooms. The Indians were treated kindly all the time they were in my house, and I never heard a complaint from them until Friday last, when they were tampered with as I have stated.

GEO. H. METCALF.

Coroners' Inquests.

CHOKED BY A PIECE OF MEAT.

A German named MESCHENDORF, aged 46 years, was choked yesterday, while taking dinner, at his residence, No. 328 Greenwich-street, by a piece of meat sticking in his throat. He was under the influence of liquor at the time. Coroner HILLS held an inquest upon the body. Verdict in accordance with the facts.

SUICIDE OF AN AGED LADY BY HANGING.

Coroner PERRY was summoned yesterday to hold an inquest at No. 230 West Forty-eighth-street, upon the body of LEVIN JONES, aged 70 years, who committed suicide at that place during the night of Sunday, by hanging herself with a window curtain in her bedroom, having first stuffed a handkerchief in her mouth. The body was discovered by the daughter of deceased, at 4½ o'clock next morning.

Mrs. JONES has been for many years suffering from great depression of spirits, which frequently caused her to become partially deranged, when she often expressed a wish that she was dead.

For nearly a week previous to her death she was watched closely day and night by her friends, but on Sunday night, all, wearied by their continued watching, retired to rest. The deceased took advantage of this to put an end to her life.

The verdict rendered by the Jury was: "Death by hanging, occasioned by insanity."

Mrs. JONES was a native of Rhode Island.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON SHIPBOARD.

DAVID O'KEEFE, a laboring man, was killed yesterday on board the bark *Mary Lee*, in which he was at work, by accidentally falling down the hold. Coroner CONNERY held an inquest upon the body at the late residence of deceased, No. 324 Cherry-street. Deceased was a native of Ireland, and 36 years of age.

FATAL RESULT.

MARGARET MCGLINCY, a native of Ireland, 65 years of age, died yesterday at Bellevue Hospital from the effects of a fractured leg and other injuries, received a few days since by the fall of some rubbish upon her while passing a new building in Broome-street. The deceased resided at No. 46 Suffolk-street.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

A GRACELESS ACT.

Grace Howard was taken in custody on Saturday evening, on a charge of stealing two diamond rings and some money, from Charlotte Wood, of No. 64 Crosby-street. Miss Wood would not permit such graceless conduct to go unpunished, so she complained to Justice WOOD, who committed Miss Howard for examination.

A CLOTHES-LINE THIEF.

James McCabe, a boy of 15 years, was committed for trial on Saturday morning by Justice CONNOLLY for stealing clothing from the roof of the house of Mary Francis, No. 31 Rosevelt-street.

BURGLARY.

William O'Leary was arrested on Sunday morning, by Officer Smith, of the Seventh Ward, for committing a burglary at the house of Henry Stuke, No. 31 Henry-street. He was taken before Justice WOOD who committed him. O'Leary is a native of England, and only 11 years of age.

STEALING BROADCLOTH.

An Irishman named James Hays, was caught Saturday afternoon, while in the act of stealing from the store No. 515 Hudson-street, a piece of broadcloth valued at $27. He was taken before Justice FLANDREAU, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, who committed him for trial in default of $500 bail.

A BRUTE.

A stone-cutter named Michael O'Neil, was taken in custody between 3 and 4 o'clock Sunday morning, by Officer Walsh, of the Twentieth Ward, for abusing his wife and turning her into the street naked.

THE ONONDAGA INDIANS.

The Onondaga Indians, who were detained by HOWE & Co., the Circus men, at a hotel in 23d-street, were yesterday all released by the action of Recorder SMITH, who has also taken steps for the punishment of the parties who resisted the policemen whom he first sent to effect their release.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—TUESDAY, March 10.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 306, 834, 757, 892, 896, 897, 903, 914, 671, 569, 924, 928, 136, 875, 939, 945, 42, 613, 607, 812, 789, 952, 954, 955, 956, 957, 959, 960, 961, 962, 964, 965, 967, 968, 969, 970, 522, 836, 115, 312.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit.*—*Part I.*—Nos. 687, 717, 154, 525, 1176, 77, 696, 691, 673, 247, 950, 256, 718, 550, 825. *Part II.*—Nos. 279, 1045, 1067, 1007, 1071, 1073, 1075, 1077, 1080, 1081, 1083, 1085, 1086, 1087, 1089, 1091, 1092, 1093, 1096, 1097, 1099, 1100, 1101, 1103, 1142.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term.*—Nos. 17, 22, 23, 24, 64, 99, 103, 123, 138, 139, 145, 235, 236, 242, 246.

Decision in Admiralty.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—MARCH 9.

Before Judge BETTS.

STAY OF EXECUTION—PRACTICE ON APPEAL.

John Gardner et al. vs. *The Bark White Squall.*—This was a motion on the part of the respondents to stay execution issued by the libelants on the decree rendered in their favor Jan. 5, 1857.

An appeal was taken thereto on the 15th of January, pursuant to the standing rules of this Court. The libelants contend that the appeal was irregular and void.

Held by the Court—That the rules of this Court, in respect to appeals, are not in contravention of the practice prescribed by the 22d, 23d and 24th sections of the Judiciary act or the act of Congress of February, 1803, § 2 (1 Stat. at Large, 244.) But if they were so, they have since been affirmed and rendered the law of practice in the case, by rule 46 of the Supreme Court, established by authority of the act of Congress of Aug. 23, 1842, § 6 (5 Stat. at Large, 518.)

That if the decision of the Circuit Court in this district, in the case of Griffith vs. Hayford, rendered in September, 1853, rescinds or varies the rule of that court in relation to the practice on appeals, it does not control proceedings in the District Court antecedent to the resting of the appeal in the Circuit Court. It devolves upon that court to determine whether it is brought there in conformity to law, and to receive or reject it accordingly.

The motion to stay the execution issued by the libelants is granted, the respondents having duly entered their appeal in this Court before the process was sued out.—Ordered accordingly.

For libelant, Mr. Seymour. For respondents, Mr. Donohue and Messrs. Williams and Barnard.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—March 9.

Before Hon. Justices Mitchell, Roosevelt and Davies.

STOCKHOLDERS OF THE EMPIRE CITY BANK LIABLE FOR THE DEBTS THEREOF.

In re Empire City Bank.—Some time ago an order was granted by the Supreme Court, appointing Stephen Cambreling referee to apportion the debts of the Empire City Bank among the stockholders, so that the amount yet due on those debts might be collected of them in proportion to their respective shares of stock. The statute provides that such apportionment, in the case of an insolvent bank, shall be made within a certain specified time, which may be extended for ninety days. The Court is also authorized, in case of a pending litigation, to suspend the apportionment for one year.

In this case two suspensions for six months having been made, and the time for the referee's report having been extended the specified period of ninety days, Jonathan Purdy, Isaac O. Barker and other stockholders moved, on the ground that all power under the statute was exhausted, for an order in the nature of a writ of prohibition, restraining the referee from further proceedings to apportion the debt among the stockholders.

Judge DAVIES, at Special Term, in January last, granted a perpetual stay of proceedings. He regarded the naming of the time within which the appointment was to be made, not as directory, but as a limitation of authority, which limitation had, in his opinion, been transcended in the present instance. The order to this effect was granted on the 17th of January.

On the 18th of February, Judge PEABODY, on the application of John Orser, late Sheriff, and other creditors, made an order requiring the receiver to appeal to the General Term, and a notice to that effect was served upon the respondent.

The cause coming on to be heard last week, the Court unanimously entered an order reversing the judgment at Special Term, in consequence whereof the referee will now go on to complete the apportionment among the Stockholders. No written opinion was delivered. The term of ninety days expires this week, we understand.

John M. Mason, for the United States Trust Company, Receiver; Harison, Burrall & Waring and John E. Burrill, for John Orser and others, creditors of the bank, appellants.

J. W. Edmonds and J. D. Sherwood for respondents.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM, March 9.

Before Justice Davies.

DECISIONS.

Salisbury vs. *McDonald.*—Motion to vacate order of arrest denied, with costs.

Cafw vs. *McCabe.*—Defendant entitled to $5 costs as for proceedings before motion for trial.

White vs. *Romaine.*—Motion to vacate judgment granted, without costs.

HABEAS CORPUS.

In re Mary Kavenah.—This was a *habeas corpus* case, brought to recover possession of a child of the petitioner, now in custody of the father. The parents separated, and since then the father has had the child, refusing to let the mother see it. His Honor ordered that the husband should pay the wife $1 a week toward her support, and allow her to visit the child once a week.

THE BONDED WAREHOUSE THIEVES DISCHARGED AND REARRESTED.

John Monahan, *alias* John Thompson, *alias* Stut. tering John, Mike Welsh, James Peary, Hee. Carle and George Thompson, who were arrested at Keyport a week ago, by Ex-Captain WALSH, for stealing silks from the Bonded Warehouse at Jersey City, were brought before Judge DAVIS upon a writ of habeas *corpus*. Mr. SPENCER, who appeared for the prisoners, made a motion for their discharge. It will be remembered that they took the booty in a small schooner, intending to convey it to Philadelphia, when they were wrecked near Keyport, and there arrested and brought to this City. The District-Attorney consented to their discharge, and exhibited a requisition from the Governor of New-Jersey, demanding the rendition of the men, upon which he said he hoped they would immediately be rearrested. Mr. SPENCER declared the requisition to be void, though he assigned no reasons therefor, and asked an adjournment of the case, which was granted, until 12 o'clock. At that time the prisoners were discharged, but were immediately rearrested. Mr. SPENCER sued out a second writ of *habeas corpus*, returnable next Wednesday, before Recorder SMITH.

Before Hon. Justice Roosevelt.

PRACTICE—POWERS OF JUDGE AT SPECIAL TERM.

Ryle vs. *Harrington.*—The defendant, Harrington, is sued as maker of a promisory note. In his answer he sets up two defences: 1. He denies that he made the note for a valuable consideration; 2. He says—and in this he shows what he means by consideration—that the note was made for the purpose of being deposited with the plaintiff temporarily, until Searle, (the payee and indorser,) who had become indebted to the plaintiff for goods sold, should procure and deliver three other notes, which plaintiff had agreed to accept in its stead as payment for the goods; which three notes, he says, Searle accordingly did procure and tender to the plaintiff, who refused to accept them and deliver up defendant's note, and that Searle still holds those three notes subject to plaintiff's order; and he, the defendant, therefore insists that the plaintiff has no right to the note sued on and has given no consideration for the same.

As this answer is under oath, the law requires that, like any other sworn statement, it should be so construed as to make all its parts, if possible, harmonize with and not contradict each other. When, therefore, in the first branch of the answer, the defendant says he made the note without consideration, he must be understood as meaning that, in his view of the law, the matter, as subsequently explained by him, was no consideration. The Judge, at the trial, however, took, and I think correctly, a different view of the law; and as no evidence was offered to support the averment that the three substituted notes were ever procured or tendered, the whole defence failed, and there was no alternative but a verdict for the plaintiff.

The judgment rests on two propositions, namely: that the first branch of the answer, interpreted by the whole, is no defence in law; and that the second branch, if a sufficient defence in law, is not sustained by the proofs offered at the trial.

Motion for new trial denied, with costs.

I have examined this case as if it were regularly before me. It is proper, however, to add that the practice is not perfectly clear. As to the *unfitness* of a single Judge sitting in review upon the rulings of another single Judge of the same Court, there can be no doubt. The Superior Court in 1851, to prevent such an occurrence, provided, by an express rule, that no alleged errors of law, in the trial before the jury, would be considered at Special Term, that is by a single Judge, "unless by the express direction of the Justice before whom the cause was tried." And, in the very next year, when the Legislature had the code under consideration, an amendment was introduced seemingly to give greater effect to the suggestions of the Superior Court. Prior to that time motions for new trials on exceptions were required, "in the first instance to be heard and decided at a Special Term," unless the Judge trying the cause should send the case directly to the General Term. But by the amendment of 1853, it is declared that such motions "must in the first instance be heard and decided at the Circuit or Special Term unless, &c." Code §265. Why was this change from the indefinite to the definite article unless to prevent "an appeal from one Judge to another in the same Court?"—a proceeding which, as the Superior Court had very justly observed, in 4 Sandford, 701, "should never be permitted where it can be avoided."

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Woodruff.

THE LATEST DIVORCE CASE.

Marceline Le Sueur vs. *Pierre Le Sueur.*—This case, which was reported in Saturday's TIMES was continued. The plaintiff called Adel Legier and John Bray who both testified essentially to the same facts as before stated. The plaintiff then rested. The defendant's counsel opened and called Augustus Legier, who testified that the defendant paid the plaintiff $33 33 a month for her support. Nothing of interest transpired.

IMPORTANT NOTICE—TRIAL TERM SUPERIOR COURT.

SPECIAL ORDER.

On the second Saturday (14th) of March, 1857, at 11 o'clock A. M., the trial calendar will be called through in the room in which the principal trial is held, for the purpose of selecting such causes as may be tried within an hour. Such cases will be placed on a special calendar. These cases will consist not only of actions arising on contract and brought for the recovery of money only, but of all actions triable within the time above stated. So much of the last week of the March term as may be required for the purpose, will be devoted to the trial of the cases on such special calendar. During that week four judges will sit for the trial of actions by jury.

A day calendar will be made up, consisting of causes taken in their order from such special calendar. When they are disposed of, the day calendar will be made up of causes taken from the general calendar, commencing at the place which had been reached when the trial of the special calendar causes was commenced.

MARINE COURT.

Before Judge McCarthy.

SUIT ON A PROMISSORY NOTE—SHARP PRACTICE IN INITIALS.

Emanuel Dreyfous vs. *James A. Whalen.*—This was an action on a note for $200 given by the defendant to one Simon Dreyfous, in January, 1852, for a quantity of watches. In defence it is contended that the same was settled by another note given by one Davis, payable to and indorsed by T. A. Wh

Romance of the Forest—Child Stolen from Its Parents.

From the Hutchinson (Va.) Tribune.

Some months since we gave the particulars of a horrible occurrence which happened in our immediate neighborhood. No traces of the child which had been carried off in such a daring manner have as yet been found, but the excitement which such an incident awakens is gradually dying away, and is now replaced by that of one of more recent date, scarcely less thrilling in its details.

On Wednesday, a Mr. WOODWARD, living near Sandy Bay, had some difficulty with an Indian, whom he had fed nearly every day during the past Winter, and kicked him out of doors.

The next day his little girl, three years of age, was standing near the house, when an Indian sprang out of the thicket, clasped her in his arms, and bounded away through the underbrush. Pursuit was commenced immediately, but up to Saturday without success, though information had been received which, it was hoped, would lead to the recovery of the child, an Indian and a squaw having been seen the day after the abduction carrying a child which was closely wrapped in a blanket, and was crying bitterly.

Buchanan a Candidate for Re-election.

From the Pennsylvanian, March 9.

We stood by when Mr. BUCHANAN pronounced his Inaugural. We saw the man and heard him speak. Tall, commanding and venerable in figure and mien, stood out most conspicuous, first among men, a giant and a Hercules. He seemed to feel that he was speaking to posterity. Every sound he uttered was caught up by the crowd, and wherever he enunciated his opinions, great and protracted applause answered to his tones.

The fact that Mr. BUCHANAN announces his purpose not to become a candidate for reélection, gives to his declaration of principle in his Inaugural address a sublime and striking significance. For ourselves, we have only to say, that if JAMES BUCHANAN lives long enough, and adheres to the noble declarations of his Inaugural, *no man and no men can resist his advances upon the American mind.*

Texas Items.

Accounts from the interior continue favorable for early planting, and many planters have already finished their preparations for corn.

The grass is growing rapidly. Peach trees are in bloom, and vegetation is progressing.

The *Neuces Valley* publishes a letter from Loredo, under date of the 12th of February, from which we extract the following:

I have seen three or four funerals a day of late. In the neighboring towns of Lampassas and Candela, in Mexico, out of a population of from four to five thousand each, at least seven hundred have fallen victims to this dreadful epidemic.

It is only right that you should warn your Corpus Christi friends to prepare themselves for a visit of the small-pox, at present raging here with numerous fatal results.

No acts of hostility have been committed by the Indians in that region recently beyond stealing mules and horses.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets.....*Carefully reported for the N. Y. Times.*

NEW-YORK, Monday, March 9, 1857—6 P. M.

The snow-storm checks business.

ASHES—Unaltered. Pearls, $7 50; Pots, $7 62½@$7 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is moderately inquired for at old prices: Java, 15c.@15½c.; Laguayra, 11¾c.@12½c.; Maracaibe, 11¾c.@12¾c.; Rio, 9¾c.@11¾c.; and St. Domingo, 10¾c.@10½c.

COTTON—Is heavy and languid, with very moderate sales at about quoted rates: Middling Uplands at 13¾c.@13¾c.; do. Gulfs, 13¾c.@14c., and other grades proportionately, ₱ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western flour appears quiet and depressed, with sales reported since our last of only about 6,900 bbls., in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	$6 25	@$6 30
Straight State	6 30	@ 6 35
Favorite and Extra State	6 40	@ 6 70
Common to Good Indiana and Upper Lake	6 25	@ 6 50
Common to Good Superfine Ohio	6 45	@ 6 60
Fancy Michigan	6 35	@ 6 50
Extra Michigan	6 55	@ 7 50
Extra Indiana and Wisconsin	6 55	@ 7 50
Extra Ohio	6 60	@ 8 00
Fancy Genesee	6 75	@ 7 00
Extra Genesee	7 10	@ 8 50
Extra Missouri	6 30	@ 8 50

Canadian has not varied. Superfine to extra commands $6 35@$7 50 ₱ bbl.; 7,000 bbls. were sold within the range. Southern is sparingly sought after at languid prices. The transactions since our last comprise about 850 bbls. low Mixed to Fancy and Extra, at $6 65@$8 and $8 75 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is in limited supply and request, at $3 50@$5 25 for Fine to Superfine ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in moderate supply and good demand at $3 31@$3 37½ for Jersey, and $3 75@$3 87½ for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. The latter brings $17 50 in puncheons.

GRAIN—Prime Wheat is scarce and needed. Other kinds are dull and heavy, with a fair amount offering. Sales have been reported since our last of only about 2,600 bushels, including Western white on private terms; and prime Southern white, at $1 80 ₱ bushel. Rye continues scarce and quiet, at 86c.@86c. for inferior to choice, ₱ bushel. Oats are in moderate supply and fair request, at 51c.@58c. for Western; 48c.@50c for State; 46c.@49c. for Jersey; and 48c.@47c. for Southern, ₱ bushel. Barley is in demand and is held at $1 25@$1 45 for ordinary to very choice, ₱ bushel. Barley Malt commands $1 50@$1 55 ₱ bushel. Corn is in good request, but is again rather cheaper. There were sales reported, to-day, of about 42,500 bushels at 71c.@73c. for unsound; 75c.@75c. for mixed Western, in store and delivered; 74c.@76c. for mixed Southern; 70c.@73c. for new and old yellow, and 72c.@80c. for white, ₱ bushel.

RICE—Sales were reported of 409 bales River at 90c.@96c. for shipment, and $1 12½c. for local use, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in demand, and are steady at 7c.@11c. for common to choice, ₱ lb.

IRON—Unchanged.

LEAD—Is moderately inquired for at old figures.

LIME—Scarce and nominal.

MOLASSES—The demand is limited; prices are supported. New-Orleans, 75c.; new crop Porto Rico, 58c.@62c.; new crop Cuba Muscovado, 47c.@57c.; new crop clayed Cuba, 42c.@46c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Remain as last noticed.

OILS—Are quiet at former quotations.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in fair request at rising prices,—sales having been reported since our last of about 700 bbls., in lots, at $23 85@$24 for new Mess; $23 50@$23 60 for old Mess, and $18 50@$18 75 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Dressed Hogs bring, in lots, 9¾c.@10c. ₱ lb. Cut Meats appear in good demand, and are worth 11¾c.@11¾c. for Hams, and 9¾c.@9¾c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is in light supply and fair request, at from 10¾c.@11¾c. ₱ lb. Lard continues in active demand at rising rates. The transactions since our last reach about 1,600 bbls. and tcs., here and to arrive, mostly fair to strictly Prime, at 14¾c.@14¾c. ₱ lb. Beef is moderately sought after, at full prices. The transactions since our last consist of 480 bbls., at $10@$11 for new Prime; $12 @$13 for Country Mess; $15@$16 for repacked Western Mess; and $16 50@$17 for extra Chicago do., ₱ bbl. New Prime Mess Beef is salable and firm at $21 @$23 ₱ tc. Beef Hams are scarce and needed at $21 @$23 ₱ bbl. Butter is in fair demand, and is worth 17c.@23c. for Ohio; 20c.@26c. for common to very good State, and 26c.@30c. for prime to very choice do., ₱ lb. Cheese is in light supply and good request, at 9c.@13c. ₱ lb.

RICE—There were sales reported of only 125 tcs. common to choice at $3 75@$4 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Are in limited demand at unchanged prices.

TALLOW—10,000 lbs. prime were purchased at 12¾c.@12¾c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales have been made of about 700 bbls. Ohio and Prison at 26½c.@27c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Exhibited no general improvement, the engagements having been moderate at about previous quotations. For Liverpool—Cotton ⅛d.@5-32d. ₱ lb.; Flour 1s. 3d.@1s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 4¼d.@5¼d. ₱ bushel; Beef, 5s. 6d.@5s. 9d. ₱ tc.; Resin, 2s. ₱ bbl., and heavy goods, 17s. 6d.@20s. ₱ ton. For other ports, proportionate quotations.

INSTRUCTION.

SEND YOUR CHILDREN TO THE MOUNTAIN SCHOOL.—The Summer session of the Ashland Collegiate Institute, Ashland, Greene County, N. Y., commences May 7. Board, washing and tuition in all the English branches, $120 per year. This school is on the Catskill Mountains. Circulars may be had of E. GOODENOUGH, No. 120 Nassau-st., up stairs, or of the Principals. Rev. HENRY J. FOX.
C. RUTHERFORD, A. M.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, being ably assisted by an accomplished practical book-keeper, gives his special attention to students in penmanship and makes rapid business writers and practical book-keepers in the shortest possible time. Boys learn more in one quarter than in years at ordinary schools.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE—APPLETON'S Building, No. 346 Broadway, New-York. Principals and families can obtain competent teachers. Teachers will find the Institute the best medium for obtaining situations. Parents can consult gratuitously a register of first-class schools. SMITH & BOYD.

$2.00.—LADIES' WRITING CLASSES.—Bookkeeping $10, time unlimited, or $20 for a full commercial course of penmanship, bookkeeping, arithmetic, &c., to qualify young men for business. PAINE'S, No. 62 Bowery, N. Y., No. 283 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

STATIONERY.

STATIONERY AND BLANK BOOKS.

We wish to call the attention of the trade to our samples of Stationery and Blank Books, from the well-known French houses of H. Berkou and A. Maurin; also to samples of Gilbert & Co.'s pencils, and Monchicourt's pens.

All the above-named goods will be sold at the lowest trade prices. MESTAYER & O. PERGELINE,
No. 17 Broad-st.

BOWNE & HASBROUCK, STATIONERS' Hall, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., New-York, Importers and Manufacturers, offer for sale, at low cash prices, every variety of account books, papers, fancy and staple stationery, writing papers, note's, drafts, money and shipping receipts, inkstands, memorandum and time books, pens, pencils, slates, penknives, chess and backgammon boards, &c., and all articles usually kept by the trade. JOB PRINTING and LITHOGRAPHY executed at low rates, cards circulars, &c. Country merchants invited to call.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO COMPETENT, tidy women, with excellent City reference; one as cook in all its branches—makes pastry, soups of all varieties, all kinds of baking; does part of the washing and ironing; wages $2. The other as regular chambermaid and waitress; takes the entire charge of the silver and dining-room in good style, or as chambermaid and see to children; wages $2. Is competent. Call No. 216 East 35d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced cook, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, meats, pastry, &c., to cook, wash and iron, or cook only, for a private family or boarding-house. Best reference given. Has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 863 Broadway, entrance in Franklin-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable and competent young women, in City or country; one is an excellent washer and ironer, good cook and baker; the other a first-rate chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress. They are efficient servants in any capacity of housework. Apply at No. 271 Bowery, for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO RESPECTable young women, one as first-rate cook the other as servant-maid; they are both Protestant, and thoroughly understand their business. The best City reference given. Apply, for two days, at No. 312 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, fourth floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, TIDY young woman as seamstress and to do the chamber-work of a private family. She is a very good sewer, and has good City reference. Apply for 2 days at No. 495 Greenwhich-st., (below Hudson and Laight sts.,) 3d floor, back room.

WANTED—A COMPETENT AND EXPERIenced woman desires a situation as nurse to an invalid lady or gentleman; can take care of a child from its birth; has no objection to travel or to go a short distance in the country; is highly recommended. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL A situation to cook in city or country, or would travel with a family to Europe. Can be seen for two days at No. 173 Varick-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A CAPABLE MAN TO TAKE charge of and superintend the manufacture of clothing for a house in the wholesale Southern trade; he must be a practical tailor, an experienced cutter and good designer of new styles, &c. To such a man, with good reference, who will devote his whole time and energies to the business, a liberal salary will be given, and none others need apply. Address J. T. P., Box No. 4,071 Post-Office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED GARDENER, who thoroughly understands his business; also, a coachman and gardener; both to go a short distance in the country. Good wages will be paid to competent men. Apply at No. 863 Broadway—entrance in Franklin-st.

WANTED—TWO BOYS ABOUT 16 YEARS OLD, in a dry goods store, to learn the business; they must have had a fair education, and board with their parents; salary first year, $50. Apply to THOMAS TATE, No. 66 Canal, corner of Greene-st.

WANTED—IN AN IMPORTING COMMISSION house, a smart active lad, about 16 years of age, who is willing to make himself generally useful. Address in handwriting of applicant Box No. 862, Post-Office.

WANTED—AN ARCHITECT'S ASSISTANT, one who is a first-rate draughtsman and acquainted with the duties required in an Architect's office. Address to A. B., Post-Office. box No. 236, Albany, N. Y.

WANTED—BY AN IMPORTING HOUSE, A boy from 15 to 16 years of age, who resides with his parents. Call after 4 o'clock P. M. on THOS. N. DALE & CO. No. 18 Warren-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A BOY, IN A PRINTING-OFFICE. Inquire at No. 28 Ann-st., up stairs.

TO MILLERS.—WANTED BY THE 1ST APRIL, a first-class miller, on shares or otherwise, to run a new grist-mill, 2 run of stone, well located and doing a good business. Dwelling house near the mill. Call on or address NATHAN ROBERTS, Darien Depôt office, Connecticut.

TO PRINTERS.—WANTED, A FIRST-CLASS jobbing compositor; to one who thoroughly understands his business (no other need apply) the situation will be permanent and the highest wages given. J. W. HARRISON, Job Printer, No. 447 Broome-st.

TWO LADIES WANTED—WHO ARE RAPID writers, and who write large and legibly, to direct books and circulars. Apply at the office of the Stafford Olive Tar Company, No. 16 State-st., east side of Battery.

TEACHERS.

AN ACCOMPLISHED TEACHER OF THE English branches, Latin, Greek, French and Spanish, would devote two or three hours daily to instruction, or to translating from any of the foregoing languages, as well as from the German, Italian or Portuguese. Terms moderate. Board in a respectable family would be accepted as compensation. References satisfactory. Address S. D., *Daily Times.*

TEACHER WANTED.—WANTED, AN ASSISTant teacher to go to North Carolina. Must be fully competent to teach mathematics and the higher English branches. A knowledge of French would be desirable. None but Americans need apply, and those with the best of testimonials. Address Box No. 3,246, N. Y. Post-Office.

TEACHER WANTED—A LADY QUALIFIED to teach English branches in a boarding school on the Hudson River. Best of recommendations will be required. Address, for one week, K. K., this office.

BOARDING.

BOARD IN CITY AND COUNTRY.—THE owner of a house of the first class, situated in one of the pleasantest streets in the upper part of the City, will accommodate two small families for the ensuing season. He has also a fine country residence in one of the most flourishing villages in Connecticut, at which he will spend two or three months during the warm season. Would prefer those who would like to accompany them. Good accommodations for horses and carriages. Accessible by steamboat daily. Address A. S., *Times* Office.

BOARD.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE can be accommodated with a furnished parlor and bedroom on the second or third floor, at Nos. 82 and 84 East 32d-st.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A pleasant parlor and bedroom on second floor, suitable for a gentleman and wife, at No. 98 Willow-st. References required.

BOARD IN JERSEY CITY.—A FEW YOUNG gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms, breakfast and tea, in a desirable location near the Ferry. References required Address N., Box No. 4,718.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—IN A respectable private family, between Fulton and Wall-st. ferries, No. 23 Willow-st. References exchanged.

PERMANENT BOARD WANTED—BY A gentleman and wife, with a private family, in Brooklyn, any time previous to 1st of May. For a large room, or a pleasant room and bedroom, in a location convenient to Wall-st. or Fulton Ferry, from $12 to $15 per week will be paid. Best of references given and required. Address A R., office of the *Daily Times.*

NO. 3 MONROE-STREET.—FURNISHED rooms to let, with or without board, to single gentlemen, at No. 3 Monroe-st., near Catharine.

FURNITURE.

NO. 35 BOWERY.

PARLOR FURNITURE.
DINING-ROOM FURNITURE.
CHAMBER FURNITURE.
OFFICE FURNITURE.

In
ROSEWOOD,
MAHOGANY,
BLACK WALNUT, and
OAK,
FOSTER & LEE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, IN ALL COLORS AND STYLES,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
at prices from $25 and upwards.
WARREN WARD,
No. 277 Canal-st., (old No. 88.)
four doors East of Broadway, New-York.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.
CIRCULARS SUPPLIED ON APPLICATION,
BY R. PATTON, NO. 24 GROVE-ST.

FURNITURE, FURNITURE—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.—H. P. DEGRAAF, Nos. 460, 458 and 456 Pearl-st., and 169 Canal-st., (new store) near Bowery, New-York, has constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Rosewood Parlor Furniture, in brocatel, brocade, de laine and plush, mahogany, Parlor and Bedroom Furniture, a large variety Enameled Chamber Furniture, in sets, from $25 to $150, Black Walnut Furniture, of every description. Also, a large assortment of Cane-Seat and Common Furniture, Tucker's Patent Spring Mattress and Self-rocking Cradle. Also, a general assortment of Bedding. Our facilities for manufacturing defy competition. All we ask of the public is to give us a call and satisfy themselves.

H. STONEY RESPECTFULLY CALLS THE attention of buyers of cabinet furniture to an inspection of his present Spring stock, (not to be excelled by any in this City for style and finish,) consisting of parlor, boudoir, dining room and library in all the varieties of woods. Drawings will be made to suit the tastes of the most fastidious in architecture and the work will be executed in the most artistic and substantial manner for styles and quality of workmanship. Call and examine. Prices will be moderate, and terms liberal.
HENRY STONEY, No. 536 Broadway.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—New and beautiful styles of enameled chamber furniture. Housekeepers in want of this cheap and fashionable style of bedroom furniture, will find a large assortment in all colors at H. F. FARRINGTON'S warerooms, Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st., between Broome and Grand. (Old suites repainted.) Dealers supplied on the most reasonable terms.

IRON BEDSTEADS.—THE NEW-YORK IRON Bedstead Manufacturing Company are now ready to execute orders for Iron Bedsteads, &c. Housekeepers about purchasing will find it to their advantage to call. Country dealers, shipping houses and public institutions liberally dealt with. Office 175 Centre-st., near Howard.

REMOVAL.—THE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURance Company have removed from No. 74 Wall-st., to No. 16 Wall-st., between Nassau-st. and Broadway.
ROBT. S. HONE, President
D. F. CURRY, Secretary.

MANILA CORDAGE—ALL SIZES, MANUfactured by the Excelsior Patent Cordage Company. Orders for this superior quality of Cordage promptly filled by the agents, J. ATKINS & CO. No. 32 South-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLE BULL'S
SECOND GRAND FAREWELL CONCERT,
DODWORTH'S ROOMS,
TUESDAY EVENING, March 10, 1857,
Assisted by the following eminent talent:
Miss VICTORIA GILLER, Soprano,
Sig. GIANNONI, Tenor,
Sig. GASPARONI, Basso,
Mr. G. W. MORGAN, Organist.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

1. ARIA—from the Opera of Lucretia Borgia "Vieni la mia vendetta"..... DONIZETTI.
SIG. GASPARONI.
2. ROMANZA—from the Opera of Lombardi "La mia letizia infondere"..... VERDI.
SIG. GIANNONI.
3. CONCERTO—in E Flat—in three parts (first time played in New York.)..... PAGANINI.
1. Allegro Maestoso.
2. Adagio Espressivo.
3. Rondo Spiritoso.
OLE BULL.
4. ARIA—from the Opera of Due Foscari, "Tu al cui sguardo onnipossente"..... VERDI.
MISS VICTORIA GILLER.
5. DUETTO—from the Opera of Bellsario "Quando di sangue tinto"..... DONIZETTI.
SIG. GIANNONI & SIG. GASPARONI.
6. ADAGIO CANTABILE, e Rondo Giocoso, OLE BULL.
OLE BULL.

PART II.

7. DUETTO—from the Opera Roberto d'Evreux "Un tenero core,"..... DONIZETTI.
MISS GILLER & SIG. GIANNONI.
8. SOGNO—From the Opera of Attila "Mentre gonfiarsi"..... VERDI.
SIG. GASPARONI.
9. ADAGIO APPASIONATO..... OLE BULL.
OLE BULL.
10. CANZONE—from the Opera of Rigoletto "Queste o quelle per me pari sono"..... VERDI.
SIG. GIANNONI.
11. SONG—"Home sweet Home."..... BISHOP.
MISS GILLER.
13. INTRODUZIONE e Carnivale of Venice, OLE BULL.
OLE BULL.

Mr. G. W. MORGAN, will preside at the Alexandre Organ.
Mr. H. C. TIMM, Conductor.

Tickets..... One Dollar.
Doors open at 7. Concert commences at 8.
Tickets and reserved seats may be secured in advance at the music store of WM. HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway; C. BREUSING'S, No. 701 Broadway, and SCHARFENBERG & LUIS, No. 769 Broadway.
N. B.—No extra charge for reserved seats.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
TUESDAY, March 10,
THALBERG'S LAST CONCERT BUT ONE,
Prior to his definite departure for the West.
GRAND CONCERT AND ORATORIO
By all of Mr. Thalberg's artists, under the direction of Signor Jaella.

The Italian Opera Company, under the direction of M. Strakosch.
The New-York Harmonic Society under G. F. Bristow.
The price of admission has been fixed on this occasion at
ONE DOLLAR
to all parts of the Garden. Seats secured without extra charge.

PROGRAMME—PART I.
Rossini's world-renowned Oratorio of the
STABAT MATER,
composed in 1840, and first performed in Paris during Lent of the same year, will be produced with the following immense cast.
The solos will be sung by
Mlle. PARODI, Mad. D'ANGRI,
Mad JOHANNSEN, Mad. STRAKOSCH,
Sig. TIBERINI, Sig. MORELLI.
The Choruses by the New-York Harmonic Society.
The full orchestra from the Academy of Music.

PART II.

1. Overture, "Zampa"..... Orchestra
2. "Prayer of Moses"..... Mr. Thalberg
3. "Pataplan"..... Mme. D'Angri
4. "Home Sweet Home"..... Mr. Thalberg
5. The Star-Spangled Banner..Mlle. Parodi and Mme. Strakosch
6. "Lucrezia Borgia"..... Mr. Thalberg

Admission One Dollar to all parts. The sale of seats commences this morning at BREUSING'S, No. 701 Broadway, and VAN NORDEN & KING'S, No. 45 Wall-st., and at the door. Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8.
On Thursday, Thalberg's last Concert at Niblo's Garden.
On Thursday morning, single Matinée at Dodworth's.

THALBERG'S LAST MATINEES.
The public are respectfully informed that Mr. Thalberg, prior to his departure for the west, will give
THREE SINGLE SUBSCRIPTION MATINEES,
the first of which will take place on
THURSDAY, MARCH 12.
Price of subscription ticket..... $1 50
Admission limited to four hundred.
The sale of tickets commences on Tuesday, March 10.
SCHEME OF THE SINGLE MATINEE.
1. Fantasia "Semiramis"..... Thalberg.
2. Andante..... Thalberg.
3. Tarantella..... Thalberg.
Intermission for lunch.
4. The Miserere (Alexander Organ)..... Thalberg.
5. The Prayer of Moses..... Thalberg.
6. Home Sweet Home..... Thalberg.
7. Elisir d'Amore..... Thalberg.

Second Matinée on Monday, March 16. The third and last on Thursday, March 19.
Tickets may be had for any of the three Matinées at BREUSING'S, No. 701 Broadway, of Mr. BROWN, Sexton of Grace Church, and at the door.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.
TUESDAY—Great success of the new play,
WAT TYLER,
New and extensive scenery of a beautiful description.
Magnificent and correct costumes,
Armor, banners, weapons and other appointments.
Will appear as Wat Tyler,
MR. J. W. WALLACK.
Richard the Second, King of England..Miss Sara Stevens
Roland, Baron de Boteler..... Mr. Rainford
Richard Calverly, his Steward..... Mr. C. Fisher
Sir Robert Beaumont..... Mr. D. Howard
Sir William Walworth..... Mr. Tree
Wat Tyler, a blacksmith..... Mr. J. W. Wallack
Alice, his daughter..... Mrs. A. Plunkett
Maud, her mother..... Mrs. Dunn
Piers Wharton, beloved by Alice..... Mr. Barrett
Robin Oakley, otherwise Jack Straw, a Peddler..... Mr. Mark Smith
Markham, a Bondman..... Mr. Holman
John Ball, a Monk..... Mr. Morton
Tax Collectors, Officers, Yeomen, Bondmen, Dancers, Wrestlers, Men-at-arms, Archers, Guards, etc., by a..... Large body of Auxiliaries
Dancers at the May Games, Dames, Children,
Pages, and Poursuivants-at-arms, etc., by an..... Enlarged and capable Corps de Ballet

NEW SCENERY—Feudal Castle of De Boteler, with double row of ramparts, occupying the whole stage; Gothic Apartment in Castle Hall, with Effigy of the Vassals; A Landscape in Kent, with Tyler's Smithy.

In these scenes will be given a full and accurate representation of May Games in Merry England in the olden time.

ACT 2—The Castle by Moonlight; Interior of Wat Tyler's Cottage, with Moonlight Landscape; Lambeth Palace destroyed by fire, under the attack of the Insurgents.

ACT 3—The Smoking Ruins; Entrance to London Bridge, with Traitor's Gate; the Crypt of the Tower; Cheapside, in the Reign of Richard II., with Grand Procession of the King and his Guards, the Nobles, their Poursuivants-at-arms, and Archers, to meet the Rebel Commoners; Death of Wat Tyler.
MR. BURTON AND MR. BROUGHAM,
And MISS POLLY MARSHALL
Will appear in a new Farce, called
A PEEP FROM A PARLOR WINDOW.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
E. A. Marshall..... Sole lessee
W. R. Blake..... Stage manager
GREAT COMEDY COMBINATION,
THE PRESENT WEEK,
after which it will not be extended, in consequence of the forthcoming great novelty, in which the wonderful learned
ELEPHANTS, VICTORIA AND ALBERT,
will appear, great preparation for which has been made.
Tuesday evening, March 10—SPEED THE PLOUGH.
Wednesday evening, March 11—THE POOR GENTLEMAN.
Thursday evening, March 12—OLD HEADS AND YOUNG HEARTS.
Friday and Saturday, March 13 and 14—Comedy attraction continued.
Favorite farces each night.
Curtain rises at 7½ o'clock.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Farewell week of
MEDEA AND CAMILLE.
TO-NIGHT, Tuesday, the 10th of March,
MISS MATILDA HERON
Will appear for the last time but one as
MEDEA.
Jason..... Mr. Sothern | Creusa..... Mrs. Allen
Previous to the tragedy a charming petite comedy will be produced for the first time entitled
PROMOTION,
In which
MR. LESTER
Will make his first appearance for the first time in six weeks. The cast includes Mr. H. B. Phillips, Mr. Reynolds, Mrs. Hoey and Mrs. Vernon.
To conclude with the amusing afterpiece of WILFUL MURDER, in which Mr. George Holland will appear.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE,
No. 624 Broadway, near Houston-st.
Miss Laura Keene..... Sole Lessee and Directress.
Doors open at 6½. Overture at 7¼.
TUESDAY EVENING, March 10, 1857,
SECOND LOVE.
Supported by Messrs. G. Jordan, C. Wheatleigh, Lingham, Misses Manners, Ada Clifton and Miss Laura Keene.
LOVE IN '76.
Supported by Messrs. Burnett, Ringgold, Lingham, Johnston, Benson, Miss Alleyne, and Miss Kate Reignolds.
FIRST NIGHT.
As performed here with the greatest success.
To-morrow night last time of
FAUST AND MARGUERITE.

SEVEN-MILE MIRROR.
FOR THE LAST WEEK.
Afternoon, at 3 o'clock; each evening, 7½ o'clock.
No. 539 BROADWAY.
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY EVENINGS,
THE GIFT LADY.
TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY,
THE GIFT GENTLEMAN.
One-dollar tickets admit four persons, and entitle the owner to one share in the gifts. Single tickets, 25 cents.

ONE MORE OLD FOLKS' CONCERT,
At Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER'S Church,
Brooklyn,
Tuesday,
March 10,
BY FIFTY SINGERS,
In ancient costume.
Tickets 25 cents. For sale at the door.
To commence at 8 o'clock.

L. A. BENJAMIN'S GRAND CONCERT will be given by his young singers and young musicians at the Tabernacle, March 26. Free singing schools, preparatory, will be held every Wednesday at 3½ o'clock, at No. 206 Allen-st., and on Saturday at 2 o'clock at No. 27 6th-av. Also, violin and piano classes on the same days. All are invited.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF THE SEASON.
(Eighth Subscription Night.)
Benefit of
MADAME CORA DE WILHORST.

Madame Cora de Wilhorst has the honor to announce to her friends and the public in general, that she will take her first and only benefit in New-York, before her departure for Europe, on
WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 11,
On which occasion will be repeated Donizetti's favorite Opera,
LA FIGLIA DEL REGIMENTO,
(Child of the Regiment.)
Madame CORA DE WILHORST..... as..... MARIA
Tonio..... Sig. TIBERINI
Sulpicio..... Sig. MORELLI
After the first act, Grand Scena and Duetto from
NORMA,
Sung by
Mlle. TERESA PARODI and
Mme. AMALIA PATTI STRAKOSCH.
Norma..... Mlle. TERESA PARODI
Adalgisa..... Mme. AMALIA PATTI STRAKOSCH
Director and Conductor..... MAURICE STRAKOSCH.
Parquet, Dress Circle, First Tier..... $3
Second Seats..50c. extra. | Amphitheatre..... 25c.
Family Circle..... 50c. | Private Boxes, from $6 to $20

The Box-Offices for securing seats will be open daily from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M. at the Academy of Music; BREUSING'S, No. 701 Broadway; HALL & SON'S, No. 239 Broadway, and VAN NORDEN & KING'S, No. 45 Wall-st. Opera commences at 8.

NOTICE—All the Free Admissions, with the exception of the Public Press, will be suspended this evening.
In active rehearsal, Mozart's DON GIOVANNI.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.
NEW HALL, No. 585 BROADWAY.
Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.
MONDAY EVENING, March 9, will be produced an entirely new piece, entitled,
THE OCEAN TELEGRAPH;
Or, THE CORRUPTION INQUEST.
And will be repeated all this week.
Preceding which,
NEGRO MINSTRELSY.
On FRIDAY EVENING, March 13, benefit of E. Q. HOOD, machinist.
In rehearsal and will shortly be produced, a burlesque on the OLD FOLKS' CONCERT.

HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS.
CONCERT.
The Opera Chorus Club, of Reading, Mass., known as the OLD FOLKS, fifty singers, arrayed in all the various costumes of the past 200 years, will give a Concert for the Benefit of the above Institution, at the Academy of Music, on THURSDAY EVENING, the 12th inst., at 7½ o'clock. The Home Children will be present and sing. Tickets 50 cents, to be had at the door, WILLIAM HALL & SON'S Music Store, ROE LOCKWOOD'S Bookstore, Broadway, and RANDOLPH'S Bookstore, corner Broadway and Amity.

PROF. TAVERNER'S READINGS AT THE SPINGLER INSTITUTE.—This Course of Dramatic and Characteristic Readings, given by special invitation, will take place as follows: On THURSDAY, March 12, Hamlet and King Henry V.; on MONDAY, March 16, The Merchant of Venice and miscellaneous selections; on TUESDAY, March 17, Macbeth and The Honeymoon. Tickets 50 cents; Course tickets $1. To be procured at Messrs. Crowen's and Messrs. Francis' bookstores. Open at 7; to commence at 7½ o'clock. Those who desire to avail themselves of Prof. T.'s instruction in his art are informed that he still remains at the Hotel Saint Germain, 5th-av. and 22d-st.

PUEDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—DRESS Circle 25 cents; Pit 12½ cents; Orchestra Chairs, 50 cents; Private Boxes $5. THIS EVENING, March 10, the entertainments will commence with the Drama entitled
THE SECRET FOE.
To be followed by the new burlesque entitled
MEDEA.
After which the gorgeous and extensive pantomime of
PLANCHE; or, THE LILY OF FAIRIES.
And
THE BLIND BOY.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—SECond week, and unbounded success of the new, beautiful and touching domestic drama, just produced from the MS. of the author. TUESDAY EVENING, March 10, at 7½ o'clock, RUTH OAKLEY. Paul Oakley, Mr. C. W. Clarke; Dandyfox, Hadaway; Ruth Oakley, Miss Mestayer. AFTERNOON at 3, A ROLAND FOR AN OLIVER. The Living Phantom, Living Serpents, Happy Family, &c., may be seen. Admission 25 cents; children under 10, 12½ cts.

THE PALMER MARBLES.—STATUE OF Indian Girl and eleven other pieces of Sculpture, at No. 548 Broadway. Open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admittance 25 cents.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THE CRYSTAL PALace is still open to the Public, and contains many things curious and wonderful. The statuary alone is worth the price of admission.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, NO. 497 BROADWAY.—The best collection of Paintings in this country. It contains 150 Paintings. Open day and evening. Admittance 25 cents.

BALLS.

IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE WISH EXPRESSED by many ladies and gentlemen who were present at the late ball at the New-York Academy of Music, for the benefit of the Opera fund, a second one will be given for the same object on TUESDAY, April 14, which it is intended shall surpass in brilliancy and decorative effect the first, particulars of which will be published at an early day.

GRAND BALL—ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 11, at Mlle. CAROLINE VEZIEN'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 21 Howard-st.; the ball will open at 8 o'clock and close at 12. Tickets 50 cents. The above Academy is open every day for the instruction of ladies and gentlemen, at 3 o'clock P. M., and 7 o'clock in the evening, for practice.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
No. 127 MONTAGUE-PLACE, BROOKLYN.

New-York classes on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS. Brooklyn classes on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS; at 3 and 4 P. M. for ladies and children, at 8 P. M. for gentlemen. Ladies' private classes at 4 P. M. Pupils can commence at any time during the season.

Practicing assemblies for ladies and gentlemen EVERY MONDAY EVENING in Brooklyn, and every SATURDAY EVENING in New-York. Former pupils can subscribe for the assemblies alone.

TO PUPILS OF DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES.—There will be no lessons given in New-York until Saturday next—in Brooklyn on Tuesday, March 17. The assemblies of to-night, next Saturday and Monday will take place as usual. The Soirée of Thursday is postponed until the following Thursday, March 19. Mr. DODWORTH is compelled to make these changes on account of ill-health, and therefore claims the indulgence of his patrons.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP.—THESE presents certify, that the subscribers have formed a limited co-partnership, under the provisions of Article 1st, Title 1, Chapter 4th, Part II. of the Revised Statute of the State of New York, entitled, "Of Limited Partnerships." The said co-partnership is to be conducted under the firm of "I. S. & E. M. OTIS." The general nature of the business intended to be transacted is dealing in boots, shoes, findings, and similar articles usually bought and sold in connection therewith. JOHN W. CORLIES, a resident of the City of New-York, is the special partner, and has contributed to the common stock the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars in cash, and JOSEPH I. SANFORD OTIS, and PIERSON M. OTIS, both of whom reside in

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 10, 1857.

☞ The NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served in this City and vicinity for ONE SHILLING a week. Single Copies TWO CENTS. Mail subscribers SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES is published every Evening, (*Sundays Excepted.*) One edition will be issued at ONE and the other at THREE o'clock P. M. It will be sent by mail at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing nearly all the reading matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday, is mailed at THREE DOLLARS a year.

The WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed at Two DOLLARS a year for single Copies. TWENTY-FIVE Copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, to one address.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 5 cents for single copies.

Terms, invariably cash in advance.

Publication Office, No. 128 Nassau-st., cor. of Beekman.
RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO., Publishers.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

In the United States Senate, (extra session,) yesterday, a list of the new Standing Committees was submitted, and adopted after some remarks. The Committees, if possible, are still more unjust towards the Republicans than those of last session—as will be seen by reference to the list, published in another column. The Indiana and Pennsylvania contested election cases were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Our Washington dispatches, this morning, give some interesting information relative to the probable policy of the new Administration in regard to the Federal offices. It seems to be settled that removals will be made gradually, although the principle of "rotation in office" will be fully carried out.

The Secretary of the Navy has ordered the United States steam frigates *Niagara* and *Mississippi*, now at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, to be equipped for sea with dispatch, as these vessels have been selected to assist in laying down the Atlantic Telegraph cable between Newfoundland and Ireland, in compliance with the act just passed by Congress.

In the State Senate yesterday, a joint resolution was adopted instructing the Commissioners for the removal of Quarantine to confer with a Committee on the subject appointed by the New-Jersey Legislature. The bill to incorporate the New-York Metropolitan Medical College was passed. In the Assembly, a resolution was presented, which was laid over under the rule, to appoint a Committee of three from the Senate and five from the Assembly, to examine and consider the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case. A resolution was presented, and adopted after debate, calling for information from the Metropolitan and American Exchange Banks in this City, as to the amount of notes of country Banks kept by them, and the profits received on their redemption, &c. A variety of other business was transacted, which will be found duly noticed in our telegraphic summary of the proceedings.

The amount of cotton burnt at Mobile on Sunday last was larger than at first reported, and comprised 4,000 bales. The cotton was owned by Messrs. FOULMAN, VOORHIES & Co., who are understood to be fully insured.

The Legislature of Massachusetts passed a resolution a few days since, directing the State officers to furnish all the daily papers in Boston with copies of all appointments, return votes, and public notices, "designed for the general information of the people," for the publication of which no money was to be paid. But Governor GARDNER returned the resolution to the Legislature with his veto. He did not approve of such a general diffusion of useful knowledge; whereupon the Boston dailies are down upon the Governor, with a degree of unanimity which they never exhibited on any previous occasion.

Notwithstanding the heavy snow-storm yesterday, railroad traveling was not impeded. The mails were all received at the Post-Office at the usual time.

The New-Hampshire election for State Officers Members of Congress, &c., takes place to-day.

The Boards of Aldermen and Supervisors met yesterday afternoon. A considerable amount of business was transacted by both.

In the Board of Councilmen last evening the only feature of the slightest interest was a proposal to purchase the Brick Church property, and incorporate it with the Park. The motion (which originated with Councilman OTTARSON) was referred.

At Special Term, the five river thieves who were wrecked off Keyport, arrested, and brought to this City, charged with stealing silk from the bonded warehouse in Jersey City, were brought up on a writ of *certiorari* from Justice CONNOLLY, and discharged by consent of the District-Attorney. The parties were, however, immediately rearrested, on a requisition from the Governor of New-Jersey. A writ of *habeas corpus*, it is said, has since been issued, returnable before Recorder SMITH on Wednesday.

An important notice is given in the legal column, in regard to the Superior Court Calendar.

An oral decision has been rendered by the Supreme Court General Term, requiring the referee in the matter of the Empire City Bank to apportion the amount of debts of the bank now remaining unpaid, among the stockholders. The Court decides that the stockholders are still liable, the time for apportionment not having expired, as was held by Judge DAVIES.

The trial of JOSEPH JACKSON, indicted for participation in an outrage upon two immigrant girls, at Sheepshead Bay, L. I., on the 23d of August last, was commenced in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, Brooklyn, before Judge STRONG, yesterday. Only one witness was examined up to the adjournment of the Court.

A GOOD SIGN IN THE RIGHT QUARTER.—The South Carolina *Times* has thrown out a suggestion which we hope to see some of its Southern cotemporaries take into consideration. The *Times* proposes the creation of a "Board of Honor," to prevent the necessity for settling private quarrels by the duello. The proposition is that when two gentlemen have a falling out, and cannot come to a reconciliation, they should lay their case before a Court—a Board of Honor—and abide by the decision it shall award. The Board is not to be a permanent one, but to be chosen whenever its services are needed, each party nominating one-half its members. To prevent any fresh difficulty growing out of the discussion of the affair submitted to them, the members are to be sworn to secrecy, and if either should refuse to abide by its decision, he is to be divested of his character as a gentleman, as long as he remains contumacious. This proposition is not altogether a new one; but we are glad to see it appears in a part of the country where the duello is considered the only honorable and gentlemanly method of deciding a difference of opinion. We do not imagine that any man ever fought a duel for the mere pleasure of it; and the fiercest fire-eater, it is to be presumed, would be quite as willing to avoid the chance of a bullet in his thorax as Bob Acres was, if he could do it, and save his honor. But the great objection to a Court of Honor would be that there would be no honor in appearing before it. It would require no pluck, and the ruffian who was conscious of being in the wrong, would gain no eclat from being condemned by it, whereas, to be engaged in a duel would give him a certain degree of character, whether he came off conqueror or loser.

However, we are glad to see any movement towards the abolition of the barbarous code of the duello in a State where it is more frequently resorted to than in any other part of the country, but we have very little expectation that the suggestion of our Southern namesake will lead to any practical results.

The Chinese War.

The comments of the press, and the world in general, upon the events which are taking place in China, afford a curious illustration of the facility with which principles are knocked on the head whenever they interfere with the interest or ambition of either nations or individuals. To read VATTEL or PUFFENDORF, one would imagine that the odd conglomeration of wise laws, vague theories and powerless precedents, known as the "law of nations," was a living, active agent or arbiter, before whose decisions throned monarchs bowed in reverential awe. Whenever two Powers get into a quarrel, they run to the books, and begin to cite cases with as much industry and clamor as if they meant to abide by them, and invoke the great lights of the *jus gentium* with as much fervor as if they meant to submit to their ruling. When one remembers how very seldom either monarchy or republic alters its course of conduct on account of anything any jurist may or may not say, one is led to regret that so much precious space should be wasted in diplomatic papers, and in what both sides in reality regard as so much buncombe.

By the law of nations, each side, according to its own showing, is always right. England was right, both when she bombarded Copenhagen and destroyed the Danish fleet, and when she forced opium on the Chinese. America was right, both when she resisted the right of search, and when she went to war with Mexico. President PIERCE had exactly the same amount of authority on his side when he stopped recruits from going to the Crimea, and allowed them to go to Nicaragua. Circumstances, unhappily, generally alter cases.

In Europe, however, as well as in America, one doctrine of international law is well established, and beyond all dispute and cavil—viz., that which recognizes the right of every government to frame and carry out what ordinances it pleases within its own limits for its own internal administration. This doctrine has been recognized, asserted and indorsed over and over within the last forty years. Austria and Naples, and all the other despotic powers, base their tyranny upon it. France and England were so fearful of infringing the rule with regard to Naples, that they were afraid to embody their indignation of the blind ferocity of King BOMBA in any more tangible or terrible form than the cessation of diplomatic intercourse. They enforced it against Russia by the Crimean war. American statesmen of eminence have all professed just as much attachment to it as those of other countries. To be sure, every one of them will tell us there are limits to the application of the principle, but no attempt has ever been made to define them, either by words or acts.

There is one sovereign right flowing out of this doctrine which every country in the civilized world, except England and America, exercises with greater or less vigor—and which neither England nor America have ever thought of disputing—the right of deciding under what conditions foreigners shall be permitted to cross the frontier, either for the purpose of remaining or *in transitu*. The passport system is submitted to calmly by everybody. No one thinks of questioning the power of any sovereign to enforce it in its full stringency, to saddle it with restrictions so galling or so absurd, as to render it tantamount to positive prohibition. Russia is at the present day all but closed to the rest of the world. The man who obtains permission to enter it may consider himself a favored individual, and when once there, must render blind and implicit obedience to the most fantastic whims of the police. The protective duties on foreign imports are enormously high, so high as to remove the empire almost altogether from the list of what manufacturers call "markets." Would any foreign state think of menacing the emperor with hostilities, if he, in pursuance of any peculiar financial theory, thought fit to exclude foreign goods altogether? Or if for some political reason he carried his love of isolation a little further, and absolutely prohibited the issue of passports for his dominions to all foreigners whatever? Does any one propose marching on Vienna, or bombarding Trieste, because passports for Hungary are at the present moment systematically refused to all Americans and Englishmen, except under very peculiar circumstances? Is it not notorious that in asking the Emperor of Austria or Russia for permission to enter his dominions we acknowledge his right to refuse that permission, and close them up completely? A passport is a favor granted, and is and has always been looked on as such, and may be saddled with such restrictions as to render it altogether null and void.

Now, the Chinese have only gone very little further than Austria or Russia, in the exercise of an unquestionable right. There is not half so much difference between their system and that of Russia, as between the Russian system and that of America or England. What, then, is the meaning of the open encouragement which we have given on every side to the attempts that are being made to force them into intercourse with the rest of mankind? With what force can we apply a rule to them that we would never think of laying down for the Czar or for FRANCIS JOSEPH? We shall be told that their civilization is hostile to the best interests of humanity; that it extinguishes individualism, arrests progress, causes the mind to stagnate, puts manacles on science, art, literature and commerce, and that its destruction is necessary to the opening up and regeneration of the East. We reply, so is that of Russia—and we add, moreover, that Russian civilization has in it evidences of devilish hostility to whatever is good and noble in man's nature, which that of China does not display. The Russian party in this country must get up from their knees, and cease to grovel at the foot of the imperial throne, before it can applaud an attempt on the part of foreigners to reorganize China by force.

It will not be easy to assert our right, or anybody's right, to insist on the reception by the Chinese of any foreign Minister, or Ambassador, to reside in the Capital, as long as we calmly allow to Christian Powers the privilege of dismissing Ambassadors or refusing to receive them at will. Diplomatic intercourse has been suspended between Sardinia and Russia since 1848; and until the peace of Paris last year Russia never did, and never would, receive a Turkish Ambassador at St. Petersburg. We have never yet heard of any enterprise being proposed for the favorable opening of the Russian ports, or for extorting from her ambassadors for posts to which she would rather not send any. Let us have consistency at any price. Let us try and put an end to the scandal so common amongst us of kissing the feet of despots, and protectionists, and filibusters in one quarter of the globe, and shrieking for freedom, free-trade and non-interference in another. Principle is principle everywhere.

Why Rents are so High.

May Day, or moving day, is coming round again. Uneasy tenants are already beginning to pack their furniture, or, at all events, to look out for some cheaper place to store it in next year. The search is difficult, and the result far from satisfactory. Rents are actually going up. It has seemed, every year, for ten years past, impossible that they should go any higher, and yet every Spring gives another turn to the screw which presses life and hope out of the heart of every man whose income is not over $1,500.

It does no good to assail landlords, as a class, for this, either with reproaches or expostulations. More houses are wanted, they reply, even at these advancing rates, than can be had. Costly residences have taken the place of cheaper ones. Whole streets have been wrested from the poorer and middle classes, and turned over to the merchants. The progress of street-openings has dislodged others of the same moderate estate, so that the increase in house accommodations has been almost exclusively for the benefit of the rich or the "well-off." All these pleas are urged when we argue for an abatement of rent, and the landlord clinches the case by reference to the increased and constantly-increasing *taxation*. That word does the business for him. He commands the sympathy of his tenant, who came to curse, but goes away pitying the forlorn condition of a rich landlord, who has such enormous taxes to pay.

A glance at the Assessor's yearly list detects the fallacy of this triumphant plea. Property figures there in few cases at more than half the actual value. The tax is paid by the landlord at this half valuation; and is recovered by him from the tenant—(for the tenant, not the landlord, is the real tax-payer)—at the actual worth of the house and lot. The owner realizes a hundred per cent. on this single transaction. Again, a large share of City property escapes taxation altogether; thus augmenting the burden upon the rest. A., the proprietor of a single house and lot, pays perhaps all that he ought to pay in proportion to their worth. But B., whose lands and houses may be ascertained by reference to the record of deeds and mortgages to outvalue several millions, pays for them as if worth less than one; in other words, *five-sixths* of his property pays no tax at all; leaving a heavy deficiency to be made up by others. In each, the rule of assessment seems to be that the wealth of a veritable Dives shall be rated at five per cent. of its real value, while that of the merely independent, and what are usually styled "comfortably off," is uniformly assessed fully up to the highest average of fifty or seventy-five per cent. Taking together five of the leading property-owners of the City, who jointly own at least fifty millions of lands, and landed securities, we find them rated as not owning in the gross more than five millions. The difference is real estate which pays no tax; for which other less opulent proprietors are obliged to sweat at every pore; and which nevertheless is rented only at the highest attainable prices, on the ground that taxes are so heavy. Another glance at the tax-list shows immense capitalists and acknowledged millionaires whose personal property either escapes taxation altogether, or is rated so low as to represent them as comparative paupers: Merchants, with warehouses full of the costliest fabrics and commodities; money dealers and speculators of boundless resources, and who nevertheless shrink to the meanest proportions or vanish altogether before the official gaze. All such frauds heap up the burden upon property fairly appreciated, which that of men of moderate means obviously is; and so render high rents necessary in most cases, and possible in all. The escaping millionaire bases his exactions upon the necessities of smaller proprietors, and the helplessness of tenants.

The first step in any movement for the mitigation of rents is clearly, therefore, an *equalization of taxes*. As it exists at present it is tyranny of the most oppressive sort. Apply it fairly to *all* the taxable property, real and personal; and enormous as are the City tax-bill and State levies, the on us would fall upon the bulk of property-owners, and therefore upon tenants with a weight so much diminished as to remind the benefited of the sensations of BUNYAN's pilgrim when his ponderous pack fell from his shoulders. It is no exaggeration to say that the change would produce a reduction of rents equivalent to twenty per cent. Of the importance of some such measure to prevent the banishment of the industrial classes from the City, which in their absence can only recede in prosperity, it is superfluous to speak.

The Herald Puffing the Times.

The *Herald* sticks to its vocation—puffing Fancy Stocks. Its old favorites—*Parker Vein*, *Dolly Hyde*, and others of the same sort, have mostly gone under,—so that not even the stupidest of the *Herald's* readers can be induced to invest a dollar in them. *Potosi*, too, turns out a dead swindle, and in sheer desperation the *Herald* is compelled to take hold of stocks that have some substantial basis. The DAILY TIMES seems just now to be its particular hobby. Every day's issue of the *Herald* devotes two or three columns to notices of this establishment,—its evident purpose being to magnify its resources, and exaggerate the enterprise and ability of its proprietors. Day after day it publishes pretended reports of their enormous and extensive operations, in stocks, real estate, hotels, churches, &c., &c., &c. It attributes to them the explosion of JACOB LITTLE, the maintenance of the business prosperity of the country and pretty much everything that happens in politics, commerce, and every other department of active life. Unless the *Herald* is deceiving the community, the proprietors of the TIMES must be the most remarkable men of the day. They seem to control everything. The *Herald* reports their alleged transactions in its money article just as regularly, and about as accurately as it reports the doings of the Stock Exchange, the price of American Securities and the returns of the Bank of England. And once a week it sums up their operations and devotes a large portion of its Editorial columns to glorifying and puffing this gigantic and energetic concern.

There is only one slight drawback to all this. The *Herald's* reputation in the matter of stock-reports does not give any great weight to its statements. It used to quote *Parker Vein* in the same style. Its puffs of *Potosi Lead* still linger in the public memory. Its libels on the New-York Banks "still live." People who remember these things exercise a cautious prudence about believing anything it says. We fear all its talk about the TIMES will pass for just so much bad wind—nothing more. We should be glad to give its complimentary statements some kind of an indorsement, so as to secure their currency and credit, if we could. It would be greatly to our advantage. We hear already from subscribers of the *Herald*, who are astounded at the magnificent energy and enterprise which it attributes to the TIMES. They had no idea it was such an establishment:—they had always regarded it as a sort of one-horse concern, until they read in the *Herald* how splendidly it was extending its sphere of operations, and taking down everybody and everything. Some of them go so far as to hint that the ricketty, worm-eaten, dry-rot old hulk—the *Herald* itself—is beginning to feel the effect of its performances.

But we cannot in conscience encourage these delusions. The *Herald's* stories about the TIMES are mainly of the *Parker Vein* and *Dolly Hyde* order. Yesterday's *Herald*, for example, says:

"Thus it will be seen that the proprietors of the TIMES newspaper gamble in almost every kind of stocks in Wall-street—sometimes as buyers, sometimes as sellers—and of course regulate their journal according to the character and purpose of their purchases and sales. The most amusing feature in all this is the variety of their stock-gambling transactions, as shown by the above:—

1. The Erie Railroad. This on a large scale.
2. The Central Railroad.
3. The Michigan Southern Railroad.
4. The Cleveland and Toledo Railroad.
5. The Cumberland Coal Company.
6. The Chicago and Rock Island Railroad.
7. The Michigan Southern Railroad.
8. The Galena and Chicago Railroad.
9. The Wisconsin and Lake Shore Railroad.
10. The Illinois Central Railroad.
11. The Reading Railroad.
12. The Canton Company.
13. The Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad.
14. The La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad.
15. The Panama Railroad.

Here are fifteen different railroads and fancy stocks in which they gamble—by buying and selling—by pushing up and pushing down—all within the compass of a single week. But this is not by any means the extent of the speculations in which they are engaged. We understand that they are also speculators in, or have an interest in, the following concerns:

1. In one of the New-York hotels.
2. In one of the small theatres doing a rival business to Burton's; hence the origin of the attacks on Burton and his management.
3. In two or three shinplaster country banks, the paper of which is partly issued from their counter.
4. In a patent for the manufacture of paper out of basswood, suitable for printing paper—supposed to be a great humbug.
5. In a famous machine for cleaning the streets and in a scheme for getting a contract of great value for same from the Corporation.
6. In an iron pavement.
7. In land speculations in general, but more particularly in that of the old Brick Church, (including the remains of the dead adhering to the foundations,) which was refused by the general government for want of title, but which they are going to put up and sell in lots, by auction, some day this week. The title to this property was examined by Attorney-General CUSHING, one of the ablest lawyers in the United States, and pronounced to be invalid and insufficient; and yet these speculators intend to offer it for sale, with a make-weight into the bargain of the dead men's remains. We should like to know what the old Knickerbockers would say if they could only see their bones thus unceremoniously knocked off to the highest bidder in the middle of the nineteenth century."

We are sorry to say that all this is gammon. The proprietors of the TIMES are not entitled to any of the praise thus heaped upon them. They are not engaged in any such speculations. They have not bought, or sold, a solitary dollar's worth of stock in any of the fifteen Railroads which the *Herald* mentions. The *Herald's* quotations are pure fictions,—fabrications out of whole cloth, just like the quotations of *Parker Vein*, *Potosi*, and *Dolly Hyde*, with which it deluged and deluded the public day after day all through the years 1852, 1853, 1854, 1855, and 1856. Nor have they the slightest connection with, or interest in, any of the New-York hotels,—or in any of the theatres, large or small,—or in any country bank, though we confess we do *pay out* a good deal of "bank paper" at our counter, every Saturday, as some two or three hundred persons employed about the establishment, can testify. But it is all *good* money, and not a dollar of it was earned by black-mail. Nor have the proprietors of the TIMES anything to do with any machine for cleaning streets, or with any contract for the same, or with any iron pavement, except to stir up that most unwieldy and good-for-nothing machine, the City Government, to do something towards giving the people clean streets and good pavements.

On three points, and three only, the *Herald* has a glimmering of the truth:

1. The proprietors of the TIMES *are* interested in the manufacture of printing paper to this extent—that they buy and pay for a very large amount every week; and that they are rapidly extending their operations in this direction.

2. They are also interested in the "old Brick Church land speculation," inasmuch as they intend to purchase enough of it on Thursday next to build a magnificent TIMES Establishment upon, unless the price it commands is beyond our means;—and we have some faint hopes that the *Herald's* attacks upon the title may keep the price down to our mark. It will do us a favor if it will continue them as steadily as it did its puffs of *Potosi* and *Parker Vein*.

3. About the "dead men's bones," we confess we have some little anxiety. We expect, ere long, to have upon our hands the bones of the *Herald* concern, carcass and hide included. What disposal to make of them we are in doubt. As for "knocking them off to the highest bidder—in the middle of the 19th century," the thing is preposterous. As the *Herald* said of Cumberland, Feb. 26, 1853, they are "not worth anything like as much as *Parker Vein*." And, as the *Herald* said of *Parker Vein* itself, Dec. 26, 1853, they "can only fall 8 per cent., to *go entirely out of sight*." Still we don't despair of making something even out of them. With men of as much energy and enterprise as the TIMES proprietors are said to be, even "dead men's bones" must—as the *Herald* said, June 29, 1853, of *North Carolina*, *Manasses*, *McCulloch*, and *Dolly Hyde*—"ultimately be immensely productive." At that sale, whenever it comes off, we shall expect that Mr. REYNOLDS, of the celebrated Offal Contract, will be on hand.

Our Harbor Defences.

Nearly one-fourth part of the sum appropriated by the last Congress for fortifications was apportioned for the defences of the harbor of New-York. The amount set apart for this purpose is $801,300, the greater part of which is for the erection of new forts. There is to be a new fortification built opposite Fort Schuyler, in the East River; another at the Narrows, on Staten Island, and another on Sandy Hook. These fortifications, added to those already completed, will be sufficient to deter any enemy from attempting to enter our harbor, and our citizens may lie quietly in their beds, without being disturbed by apprehensions of a shower of bomb-shells falling on the roofs of their houses. The presence of a hostile fleet in our harbor is a calamity not much more likely to happen than the outburst of a volcano on one of the little Islands that embellish our Bay. The foe we stand in danger of is not one that comes in the shape of a ship-of-war, with murderous cannon bristling from her ports; but one that comes unseen, that lurks in the merchandise we import, and insidiously diffuses itself and poisons the very air we breathe. This is the enemy against whose approaches we have most need to be on our guard; but the appropriations of Congress cannot constitutionally be applied to keep out the pestilence, which is more to be dreaded than any enemy who is likely to approach our shores.

To our State Legislature belongs the duty of erecting fortifications to keep disease from our City, and, after twenty years of pretty constant agitation of the subject, a move has at last been made towards removing our quarantine to a less dangerous point than the one it has been located at for half a century.

The great difficulty to be encountered, will be to find a spot which is less dangerous to the City, and yet sufficiently convenient for our shipping interests. The experience of last Summer created an alarm which may lead to some wholesome result; but the fact that during a quarter of a century no epidemic has ever spread from the Quarantine to the City, should be sufficient to save our citizens from any unnecessary alarm. The disastrous effects to this City from the existence of the yellow fever in our midst could hardly be exaggerated, and every possible precaution ought to be taken to guard against so great a calamity; but the danger of its spreading from ships at the Quarantine, it must be confessed, is exceedingly small. The spread of the fever on Long Island last Summer was owing to causes which might very easily be prevented. Ships having the pestilence on board were anchored close to the shore, and a prevalence of southerly winds diffused the poison all along the coast, but it did not spread into the interior, and, although men living in the infected district passed to and from the city daily, it was not brought here, and we were wholly free from its ravages. The disease was of a most virulent type, the weather was hot, and the streets were under the dominion of EBLING, which is to say, they were filthy in the extreme. A worse, a more dangerous condition of affairs, we cannot expect the coming Summer; yet the City was remarkably healthy. This was sufficient to prove the natural salubrity of New-York, and the small danger that can exist of an epidemic spreading here, if any means are taken to prevent it.

We do not make these remarks to lessen in any degree the exertions that are making to remove the Quarantine, for that object has already been determined upon, but to dispel the apprehensions that may be entertained of danger in the next hot season. The plan of hospital hulks at Sandy Hook will remove the danger of an epidemic from the quarantine ground at Staten Island, and the result of anchoring ships close to the Long Island shore will prevent the recurrence of so fatal a mistake again next Summer. There is abundant time, now, to take every precaution, and we may feel secure in the confident assurance that New-York will be less exposed to the danger of yellow fever next Summer than it has been during the past thirty years. There is much greater danger of a pestilence being generated in the streets of the City from their filthy condition, than from its importation, and, now that the quarantine question has been disposed of and Government has made liberal provision to guard us against a foreign foe, it is the duty of our citizens to open their eyes in season to the danger which lurks in our very midst. The General Government and the State Government have both done their duty to us, and it now only remains for us to do our duty to ourselves. If the prosperity of this great City should be destroyed by a pestilence during the coming season, it will be of our breeding, and the fault will be our own.

POST-OFFICE ON THE PARK.—A very striking map has been prepared and printed illustrating the proposed location of the City Post-Office on the lower angle of the Park. It marks the extension of Beekman-street across the Park, and shows that the angle thus cut off would have an area of 35,974 square feet—while the Brick Church plot, on which the President once decided to locate the Post-Office, contains but 18,845. Its sides would measure 186 feet on Park-row, 247 across from Park-row to Broadway, 195 feet on Broadway, and 119 feet across its lower point.

The extension of Beekman-street across the Park will very speedily be demanded by the exigencies of trade; and then this area thus cut off, unless devoted to some such public purpose, will be almost wholly useless.

We observe, by the way, that a street has already been practically opened across the Park—directly in front of the City Hall. Carriages and carts pass over it constantly:—the fence at each end is made to give them free access and egress,—and a complete thoroughfare seems to have been established across the Park at this Point. We should like to know when any law was passed to authorize this,—or what office has authority to open streets across the Park without any action of the Common Council?

UNJUST AND THOUGHTLESS CENSURE.—We find the following in an exchange:

"On Wednesday, in New-York, a coroner held an inquest on the body of William Keenan, who died in the basement of a house in Thirty-fourth-street. On the testimony of his emaciated wife, a neighbor, and the physician who made a post-mortem examination, the jury returned a verdict of "Death from starvation." *This occurred in a city which sends thousands yearly to be expended in missions to miserable savages in far-off lands.*

The impression conveyed by this paragraph is that, while the citizens of New-York "send thousands yearly to be expended in missions to miserable savages in far-off lands," they refuse relief to a man starving in their midst. Nothing could be more unjust. If the condition of poor Keenan had been made known, relief would have poured in upon him abundantly. If poverty hides itself, as it often does, from the best of motives, in obscure corners, and avoids the notice of those who would gladly relieve its extremity of suffering, the fault should not be charged upon the community. The public knew nothing of Keenan's destitution until they read of his death. There is no city in the world where charity and help to the suffering are more promptly and abundantly afforded than here.

BADLY BITTEN.—A Baltimore correspondent thus narrates his experience in New-York, in attempting to speculate in stocks on the advice of the *Herald*:

Some time ago I visited your City with funds in pocket, (some $50,000,) for the purpose of investing the same in certain bonds, then selling at about 70 per cent., but unfortunately for my interests, as the present market price of the bonds in question fully proves, I read a money article of the *Herald*, indicating the utter worthlessness of the security, but at the same time puffing another to the skies. Now mark the result. Had I never read the *Herald* I would now be the owner of $70,000 of the first-named bonds, now selling at par, at a cost of about $49,000, instead of which I am the unlucky possessor of $70,000 of the last, or *Herald-praised bonds*, at a like cost, worth today but $42,000; in a word, reading the *Herald* has cost me the snug little sum of say:

Loss of profit	$11,000
Loss on investment	6,000
Total	$29,000

I propose to profit by my somewhat costly experience.
BLACK ROCK.

SPEAKING BY THE CARD.—The *Herald* says that "Satan will enjoy the direction" of the Brick Church property. The *Herald* is perfectly good authority on that point. The "Satanic Press" ought to know how Satan feels about it; but, if Satan will enjoy the auction, his next friend appears to be anything but gratified at the event.

Personal.

"DOMENICO GUERRAZI, the Chief of the Government of Florence in 1849," says a letter from that city in the *Constitutionnel*, "has commenced the publication of his memoirs, under the title of '*L'Asino*,' (the donkey.) The corners of all the streets are covered with lithographic placards, representing an ass presiding at a council of ministers!"

The congregation of Rev. DUDLEY A. TYNG, of Philadelphia, (son of Dr. TYNG, of this City,) have determined to build a church for him under the title of "the Church of the Covenant." A vestry was elected this week, and the new edifice is calculated to accommodate 3,000 persons.

The following named Americans were presented at the Court of the Tuileries by the Am[illegible] ter Sunday Feb. 15: Mr. and Mrs. [illegible], Mr. and Mrs. GARDNER, Mr. P. B. [illegible] SMITH, Mr. and Mrs. DALE, Mr. [illegible], FRANCIS (Life Boat), Mr. and Mrs. LITCHFIELD, Mr. and Mrs. BACON, Mr. GRAFF, Mrs. TREVOR.

SAM. MEDARY, editor of the Columbus *State Journal*, and Hon. Mr. HALE, M. C. from Mass., are seriously ill of the dissentery which had seized Mr. BUCHANAN and other guests at the National Hotel in Washington. The wife of Mr. BURLINGAME was taken ill from drinking the poisoned water, and has not yet fully recovered.

"The celebrated pianist, LISTZ," says the *Constitutionnel*, "has entered the religious order of Franciscan Monks at Pesth. M. HERMANN, another pianist of note, has entered a religious house in the south of France.

JOHN HAMES, a man 134 years old, is now living in Murray Co., Georgia. He migrated to South Carolina from his home in Virginia over a hundred years ago; was with GATES at Camden, and with MORGAN at the Cowpens.

Gen. SCOTT paid his personal respects to Lord NAPIER on Saturday, and the interview is said to have been most cordial. The General leaves for Washington to-day, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Public functionaries and civil employes have just been prohibited in Electoral Hesse by the authorities from wearing their beards and mustaches, but "they may retain whiskers of a reasonable size."

Hon. CHRISTIAN ROSELIUS is delivering a course of lectures on "Federal and State Sovereignty," before the Young Men's Christian Association of New-Orleans.

The *Independance Belge* announces the departure of HORACE VERNET for the United States, for an absence of six months.

Senator PEARCE, of Maryland, is seriously ill at his hotel in Washington.

A Havana correspondent of the Boston *Pilot* states that Dr. KANE died in the bosom of the Catholic church.

A $5 bill on the Bank of Georgetown, S. C., has returned to the Bank, bearing the following indorsement from somebody whose road ran roughly:

I was a counting-house clerk in Savannah, Geo., under good wages, and taking 'Kansas fever,' was induced to emigrate. At Cincinnati, *en route*, I quit my companions, and being out of employment, I was forced to open my pocket-book for my support, and have spent all I have but this bank bill. I now part from it at the counter where my little all went; wretchedness and misery stares me in the face, and while it does, I fill my glass to drown's sorrow, and bid fate do her worst. AUGUSTUS B. DANCE.
December 19, 1855.

Obituary.

Prof. JACOB W. BAILEY, professor of Chemistry and Natural Sciences at the United States Military Academy at West Point, died of consumption last week. Prof. BAILEY was President elect of the American Association for the advancement of Science, having been chosen at the Albany meeting of that body to preside over its deliberations at Montreal in August next. Among scientific men, none ranked higher than he, in departments of chemical and microscopical research. He had bestowed much care upon the examination of the *Infusoria*; and his discoveries in the minute botany of the coral formations added very greatly to his celebrity. Prof. BAILEY was a graduate of West Point. He occupied the post of Professor for fifteen years. Science has sustained heavy losses in the space of three or four months. In succession, its ranks have been thinned by the deaths of HUGH MILLER, Dr. URE, Mr. REDFIELD, Dr. KANE, and Prof. BAILEY.

WILLIAM WORTHINGTON, one of the oldest merchants of Boston, died at Dorchester on Friday, at the age of 73. He was a native of Connecticut.

The California Ticket Swindle.

As we stated the other day, the insinuation concerning the complicity of the Clerks of the California steamer lines with the runners in their swindling of the California-bound public, was based entirely upon the assertion of a runner, and we neither asked nor expected anybody to believe it. It is the runner's story. We are told there are but two clerks in each of the true California offices, and their character is too high to be suspected of any winking at the runners' rascalities. That the system grew out of the wretched runner-system that every steamboat line either tolerates or directly stimulates, cannot be doubted; and the clothiers, hotel-keepers, &c., are very many of them turning a penny by it is well known. The abuse is outrageous. The Legislature can't do a better thing than to hurry up that law that shall stop it.

At the Church of the Puritans.

The annual meeting in behalf of Sunday School Missionaries and Libraries of the West, was held at Dr. CHEEVER's Church on Sunday night, Dr. CHEEVER presiding. Dr. HUTTON making the opening prayer. The receipts for this year were reported $23,500, of which $3,537 were from children and their missionary associations. Last year the total receipts were $22,100. Addresses were delivered by Rev. B. W. CHIDLAW, of Ohio, Rev. Dr. E. L. MAGOON, who never did better, and Mr. PETER SINCLAIR. The meeting held on till 10½ P. M.

That Cheap Salt Beef.

Our City offal contractor made proposals last week to the Albany Board of Health to remove, free of expense to them, all the animals destroyed by the late flood. But he was too late. The authorities had ordered all they could seize to be burned. They found a lot—some three or four hundred head of the drowned cattle—at the slaughter-house of JENNINGS & WHITE, of that city, cut up, salted and packed down ready for market. This was all destroyed. Some, however, was shipped to New-York. Look out for it.

The gold medal presented by the British Government to the officers and men of the Arctic Expedition is about the size of a double eagle, and a beautiful specimen of coinage. On one side is a head of the Queen, with her title in Latin. On the reverse is the inscription: "The British Government to the Officers and Men of the American Arctic Expedition," encircled by an elaborate oak wreath, surmounted by a crown, and the whole surrounded with the words: "As a token of gratitude for their generous services."

Correspondence with Honorable Charles Sumner.

Mr. Sumner's recent visit, the very favorable report of Mr. Sumner's improved health received the [illegible] suggested by several of our leading gentlemen that a request be at once forwarded to the Honorable Senator, respectfully inviting him to again address the citizens of the Metropolis, and particularly the young men, upon the great moral and political questions of the day. In accordance with this suggestion the following paper was prepared, and a portion of the signatures obtained, before it was known that Mr. Sumner meditated so early a departure for Europe. It was then determined to still present the request as a deserved compliment.

LETTER TO MR. SUMNER.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 20, 1857.

Hon. Charles Sumner.—*Dear Sir:* The undersigned, citizens of New-York, having heard with unfeigned delight of your comparative recovery from the severe illness so long preventing your appearance in public, respectfully ask that you will consent to address the Young Men's Central Republican Union" of this City, at as much early day as may best suit your convenience, assuring you that it will afford us much gratification to listen once more to your eloquent arraignment for Freedom and the right; and especially to have them presented to the young men of the metropolis.

With sentiments of high regard, we are

Your very obedient servants,

William C. Bryant, John Jay, Charles King, Moses H. Grinnell, Horace Greeley, Edwin D Morgan, William Curtis Noyes, Jacob Little, Charles A. Dana, William M. Evarts, Henry J Raymond, Thomas B. Stillman, David Dudley Field, George H. Andrews, George William Curtis, Horace B. Claflin, Rollin Sanford, James T Hodge, Benjamin F Manierre, John E Williams, Edgar S. Van Winkle, William H. Mellen, Henry C Bowen, William Allen Butler, J. F. Butterworth, Joseph Hoxie, David H. Ogden Jr., William V. Brady George W. Blunt, Theodore McNamee.

Mr. Sumner's reply.

NEW-YORK, March 6, 1857.

GENTLEMEN: On the eve of sailing for France, to enable and complete my protracted convalescence, I am honored by your communication inviting me to address my fellow-citizens of New-York. Were my health sufficient to justify any public effort, I should gladly seize the opportunity which I am now compelled to forego. About to visit a foreign shore, I should with pleasure attempt once more to fill my fellow-citizens with something of that inextinguishable love which I prize the institutions of Freedom here established, and also with something of that inextinguishable hate which springs spontaneous in my breast for that organized Barbarism which, having its origin in Slavery, now tormente our country, perverts its public policy, degrades its public men, and stamps its shame upon our national history. With valedictory words I should seek to strengthen at once the love and the hate; believing that only in this way can Kansas be kept from being the prey of Slavery; only in this way can our liberties be preserved; and only in this way can the Republic be saved from becoming the mockery of the world.

Especially to the young men should I appeal. It is always a privilege to labor, and if need be to suffer, it is a great cause; and let them well understand that this privilege is now theirs.

Accept my thanks for the honor of your invitation, and believe me, gentlemen, with grateful respect,

Your faithful servant, CHARLES SUMNER.

To Messrs. W. C. Bryant, M. H. Grinnell, Chas. King, G. W. Blunt, D. D. Field, W. M Evarts and others.

Official Courtesies at Washington.

The usual formality of introduction of the Heads of Bureaus and other officers, military and civil, to Mr. Floyd, the new Secretary of War, took place on Saturday last at the War Department. The introductions were made by ex-Secretary Davis. After this the present and late Secretaries, with the Heads of Bureaus, &c., waited in a body on President Buchanan, to whom they were respectively introduced. On retiring the party repaired to the residence of Mr. Davis, where refreshments awaited them, and where they took leave of the late Head of the Department. The civil officers then returned to their respective official duties.

Nearly the same observances took place at the Navy Department, where the heads of Bureaus and officers of the Departments were introduced to their new chief, Hon. Isaac Toucey. A number of officers of the Army embraced the opportunity to call on Mr. Toucey and pay their respects.

On Thursday a number of the officers of the Navy assembled informally at the Navy Department and went in a body to take leave of ex-Secretary Dobbin, at his residence on I-street. Commodore Shubrick, the senior officer present, then addressed Mr. Dobbin, who made the following reply:

"I am, Sir, deeply affected by your kind expressions, and can scarcely reply. I could not make a speech if my voice would permit. My heart is too full for words.

In the administration of the Navy Department, I have endeavored earnestly to discharge my whole duty justly and impartially. That I have committed errors I cannot doubt, but God knows they have been of the head, not of the heart.

My close intercourse with the officers of the Navy for four years past has taught me to appreciate and to admire their skill, their patriotism, their gallantry, their devotion and their self denial; and I shall ever remember with gratefulness the kindness, the consideration and the courtesy, they have ever extended to me, and the confidence they reposed in me, and to the last hour of my life I shall feel a friendly and affectionate interest in whatever may betide them."

Mr. Dobbin's health appears to have suffered much from the severe labors of his office attendant upon the close of the session of Congress.

Prominent among the official farewell visits of those employed in the various Departments, to the gentlemen who have so efficiently presided over them during the past Administration, was the parting call made on Gov. McClelland by the heads of bureaus and other gentlemen connected with the Department of the Interior. Bernard Hood, Esq., of the Pension Bureau, who had been selected by his associates, addressed the retiring Secretary, and Gov. McClelland replied as follows:

"GENTLEMEN: I receive this testimonial of official respect with no ordinary sensibility. I appreciate your approval of my administration of the affairs of this Department more highly than that of others not connected with it, because they judge of a public officer what they see only, while your judgment is based upon what your official positions and daily observations enable you to know. I think I may say, without egotism on my part and without flattery towards yourselves, that during the last four years this Department has sustained an enviable reputation. Its various concerns have been administered with intelligence, impartiality and integrity; but, gentlemen, whatever credit is due should be awarded to you and the several commissioners with whom you have been associated respectively. I disclaim it. It is no less just than agreeable to me to say that my efforts have always been met by the most steady and hearty co-operation on your part.

It is most likely that my future life will be passed as a private citizen; but, however we may be separated, I shall never cease to revert to the present occasion with pleasure and pride. I shall rejoice in your prosperity and sympathize with you in any misfortune that may be called to bear.

I now take my official leave of you, and wish you unanimously every happiness and prosperity."

At the conclusion of these remarks Gov. McClelland cordially shook hands with every gentleman present, expressing many kind wishes for their individual prosperity as the various gentlemen passed.

Miss Jay's Bequest to the Pastoral Aid Society.

PASTORAL AID SOCIETY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 17, 1857.

Hon. William Jay, Executor of Ann Jay, Deceased.—*Dear Sir:* This society have directed us, the Committee designated for the purpose, to convey to you their grateful sense of the prompt payment by you of the liberal donation bequeathed to them by your honored sister, without waiting for the expiration of the privileged period allowed in the execution of your duty.

It affords the Committee peculiar pleasure in being the medium of this communication. They indulge the hope that others, influenced by the motives that actuated Miss Jay, will in like manner contribute, in order to carry forward the good work to which this Society is specially pledged, and imitate the example of this meek and faithful disciple of the Savior, whose white life exhibited, in beautiful harmony, the consistent course of the Christian, through the years which were extended beyond the allotted "days of our age."

On behalf of the Committee of Finance, with sentiments of respect and sympathy, I am, dear Sir, very truly yours,

FREDERIC DE PEYSTER.

REPLY OF HON. WILLIAM JAY.

MY DEAR SIR:—I am much gratified by the note of the Pastoral Aid Society, as well as by the kind manner in which you have been pleased to communicate it. I do not, however, merit commendation for the prompt payment of the legacy. The time allowed by law for the payment of legacies was not intended to give the heirs a year's interest on money really belonging to others, but to afford the Executors a reasonable opportunity of collecting the necessary funds—acting on this principle, I am paying off the legacies left by my sister as rapidly as I can obtain the means.

The Pas oral Aid Society I regard as one of the most valuable associations in our church, and it has my earnest wishes for its continued prosperity and usefulness.

I remain, my dear Sir, yours faithfully,

WILLIAM JAY.

No. 21 West Thirty-second-street, Feb. 20, 1857.

Frederic De Peyster, Esq.

Arrest of an Alleged Murderer.—McKim, who is charged with the murder of Noscross, at Altoona, Va., has been arrested in the mountains, near Wilkesberre, by a party of three men, who will secure the reward of $4,000. McKim was armed with three revolvers, and fired upon his pursuers, who returned the fire from their rifles, wounding him seriously, but not fatally.

An Arabian mare has been received in Georgetown, Ky., and the introduction of an improved breed of stock is contemplated.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

BEATH, WYNKOOP & CO.,
No. 65 Liberty-st., New York,
MANUFACTURERS OF
PERFUMERY OF ALL KINDS,
invite the attention of the trade to their varied and extensive stock of new and desirable goods, which they offer at very low prices. Our Catalogue for 1857 can be had on application, or by mail.

SAWS.

HOE & CO.'S PATENT GROUND SAWS, PLASTERING trowels, &c., can be had, wholesale and retail, at the principal hardware stores, at the salerooms of the manufacturers, Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st., or at the Works, corner of Broome, Sheriff and Columbia-sts., New-York.

SELLING OFF! SELLING OFF!!—$3000,000 worth of China, glass, gas fixtures, plated ware, &c., &c. Look at the prices, and see if we are not the lowest; then make a memorandum of the number of the store, and be sure you get into the

RIGHT PLACE.

White Dinner Sets	154 pieces	$16 00
Decorative China Tea Sets	44 pieces	6 50
White China Tea Sets	44 pieces	3 75
White China Dinner Plates	the dozen	1 65
White China Soup Plates	the dozen	1 65
White China Breakfast Plates	the dozen	1 45
White China Tea Plates	the dozen	1 15
Cut Glass Goblets	the dozen	1 75
Cut Glass Champagnes	the dozen	1 20
Cut Glass Wines	the dozen	75
Silver-plated Table Spoons	the dozen	3 75
Silver-plated Tea Spoons	the dozen	1 50
Silver plated Table Forks	the dozen	4 00
Silver-plated Carters	the dozen	5 00
Silver plated Tea Sets	6 pieces	22 00
Silver-plated Cake Baskets		6 50

The public are respectfully informed that this immense stock must be cleared out within

NINETY DAYS.

W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
No. 631 and 733 Broadway,
Between Houston and Bleecker sts.

NO. 49 MURRAY-STREET.—STEARNS & MARVIN'S, late Risch & Co.'s improved SALAMANDER SAFES. Wilson's patent, secured with the celebrated LA BELLE POWDER-PROOF LOCK, with a very small key, all made under the immediate inspection of our Mr. STEARNS, who has for 15 years superintended their manufacture, during which time not a dollar's worth of property has been consumed in one of them—333 having been tested in accidental fires; warranted free from dampness. Also, BURGLAR-PROOF CHESTS, of any size, lined with hardened steel, which cannot be drilled or broken. For sale by STEARNS & MARVIN, No. 49 Murray-st. Factory, corner of St. Mark's-place and Avenue A.

SEWING MACHINES.—I. M. SINGER & CO.'S *Gazette*, a beautiful pictorial paper, contains full and reliable information about sewing machines, and answers all questions that can be asked on the subject. All who read this paper will learn how to purchase a sewing machine with which $1,000 a year, clear profit, can be made, and will be protected from being imposed upon by any of the humbug machines now before the public. I. M. SINGER & CO.'S *Gazette* will be sent gratis to all who apply by letter or otherwise

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway, New-York.

CURTAIN MATERIALS AND WINDOW SHADES AT WHOLESALE.—KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 91 Broadway and No. 54 Reade-st., have a full and choice stock of Brocatels, Satin De Laines, Worsted Damasks, Lace and Muslin Curtains, Cornices, Gimps, &c., which are offered at the lowest prices. WINDOW-SHADES.—Our stock of Window-Shades is the largest in New-York, and our superior manufacturing facilities enable us to offer these goods less than other houses. We invite the attention of close buyers.

BEEBE & CO.,
No. 156 Broadway,
WILL ISSUE THEIR SPRING FASHION
For gentlemen's hats, THIS DAY, (Saturday,) Feb. 28.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBERT M. PATRICK is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated Safes and Patent Powder-proof Defiance Locks and Cross bars. Depot No. 193 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden lane.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ To Artists, Lithographers,
ENGRAVERS, &c.
INDIA PAPER,
INDIA INK,
RICE PAPER, of superior quality,
COLORED GELATINE, in sheets,
VERMILION AND CARMINE,
For sale by THADDEUS DAVIDS & CO.,
Manufacturing Stationers,
Nos. 127 and 129 William-st., New-York.

☞ Neck Ties, Stocks, &c.
SMITH & BROUWER,
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF
NECK-TIES, STOCKS, &c.,
NO. 49 VESEY-ST.,
Would call the attention of WHOLESALE BUYERS to their extensive assortment of Spring and Summer styles.

☞ Some Hopes yet of being cured of Consumption, by the use of RUSHTON'S COD-LIVER OIL. It lessens the cough, diminishes the night sweats, and imparts strength to the body. Be particular to use that with FREDERICK V. RUSHTON'S name in full on each label. Sold at $1 a bottle, at No 10 Astor House, corner of Barclay-st., and No. 419 Broadway, corner of Canal-st.

☞ Begeman, Clark & Co.'s Genuine Cod Liver Oil, by ten years' experience proved the purest and best in use and most reliable remedy for CONSUMPTION. Prepared only by HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., Nos. 165, 273, 511, and 756 Broadway. N. B.—Sold at manufacturers' prices by all wholesale druggists.

☞ Permanent Cures in all affections of the throat and lungs are constantly being made by WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. Great as is its reputation, its works are greater. Many physicians speak of it in the highest terms. None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS.

WIGS!—HAIR-DYE!!—WIGS!!!

☞ Batchelor's Wigs and Toupees have improvements peculiar to them alone. They are celebrated all over the world for their graceful beauty, ease and durability—fitting to a charm. The largest and best stock in the world. Twelve private rooms for applying his famous DYE. Sold at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

MEDICINE WITHOUT PAY.

☞ I will present one box of my Magnetic Salve to any respectable patient who will call for it. For Salt Rheum, Scrofula, Burns, and Chilblains unsurpassed. SAMUEL B. SMITH, Electro-Magnetist, No. 77 Canal-st., between Broadway and Church-st.

☞ Wakefield.—An Adjourned Meeting of the Members of Industrial Home Association No. 2, will be held in No. 182 Bowery, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 11, at 7½ o'clock. It is hoped that all the members will be present, as the business effects all those who have paid up, and those who have not. The Tax Collectors will be there.

CORNELIUS A. COOPER, Purchasing Trustee.

☞ Jouvin's Indorses Preparation instantly cleans kid gloves without the slightest smell. Ran a small portion of the preparation on with a piece of flannel, and the dirt immediately disappears. One bottle (price 50 cents) cleans 50 pairs of gloves. Wholesale and retail at No. 307 Broadway.

☞ The Annual Election for Officers of the Brooklyn Female Employment Society, No. 67 Court-st., will be held WEDNESDAY, March 11, at 11 o'clock A.M. A full attendance of the members is requested. By order,

Mrs. THEO. ROMEYN, Secretary.

PERSONAL.

TO HOTEL-KEEPERS AND OTHERS.—WANTED—Information of whereabouts of MARTIN PHILLIPSEN, supposed to be a waiter in a hotel in Buffalo or thereabouts, and brother of Louis Phillipsen, of Rhinebeck, recently deceased.

FRANCIS F. GARRETTSON,
Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st., New-York.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

BROOKLYN YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The regular monthly meeting of the BROOKLYN YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION will be held in the lecture-room of the First Presbyterian Church, Henry-st., THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, 10th inst., at 7½ o'clock. An essay will be read by J. M. DOUBLEDAY, Esq. Subject—*Thinking.* The public generally are invited to attend.

LYMAN ABBOTT,
Chairman of Lectures and Meetings.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—FARMER'S CLUB will meet every TUESDAY, at 12 o'clock M. Subject for this day—*The best mode of raising Forest Trees from the seeds or nuts, and fence posts.* Admission free.

HENRY MEIGS, Secretary.

FAIRS.

FAIR AND FESTIVAL.—THE LADIES OF the Northwest Presbyterian Church will hold a Fair and Festival in Continental Hall, corner of 8th av. and 34th-st., TO-MORROW (Wednesday) AFTERNOON and EVENING. The proceeds will go towards helping furnish their new house of worship, on 50th-st., near Broadway. Notice will be given during the evening whether the Fair will be continued over Wednesday. Admission 12½c.; supper 50c.

CHARLES SIMPSON, } Committee of
ROBERT MITCHELL, } Arrangements.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON THE 5TH INST., A POCKET-BOOK containing a sum of money, with papers valuable only to the owner. The finder on returning same to the subscriber in Madison, Conn., or to COLLINS & CO., No. 219 Water-st., New-York, shall be satisfactorily rewarded.

J. T. LEE.

VENISON, VENISON, VENISON.—VENISON hams, saddles and loins, 10 cents per lb.; front saddles, 5 cents per lb. CORNWELL & CLARK, Washington Market, Fulton-st. side, adjoining the 6th ward-st.

KINDLING WOOD—BEST QUALITY VIRGINIA Pine, seasoned Oak and Hickory at lowest prices. Orders per post promptly delivered. S. HARRISON & SON, No. 260 West 16th-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

C. P. PUTNAM & CO., PUBLISH THIS DAY,
(In connection with Ticknor & Fields,)
THE "HOUSEHOLD EDITION"
OF THE
WAVERLEY NOVELS,
Elegantly printed in 48 volumes, 16mo, with Steel Vignettes, &c., &c. Price, 75 cents per volume.

*** The most elegant and desirable edition ever published.

"WAVERLEY," in two volumes, is now ready. Two volumes per month will be issued until the work is completed.

II.

Professor Gray's New Botanical Works, for Schools, Colleges, Academies, &c. By Professor ASA GRAY, of Harvard College.

GRAY'S LESSONS IN BOTANY. Lessons in Botany and Vegetable Physiology. Illustrated by over 300 Wood Engravings, from drawings by Isaac Sprague; and with a Glossary, or Dictionary of Botanical Terms. Price $1.

The proper book for beginners, and for classes in Schools and Academies. It also introduces the Student to, and serves as a Grammar and Dictionary for

III.

GRAY'S MANUAL OF BOTANY FOR SCHOOLS. Manual of the Botany of the Northern United States, including Virginia, Kentucky, and all east of the Mississippi. With six plates, illustrating the new and cheap edition. Price, $1 50.

The only complete work with which to study the Botany of the United States.

This edition (with only the Mosses omitted) is greatly reduced in price, to adapt it to general use for classes in Schools, &c. This and the "First Lessons," make a complete series, comprising all that is needed for studying Botany in this country.

IV.

THE NEW EDITION OF
KANE'S ARCTIC EXPLORATIONS.
Fifty-fifth thousand. Two Volumes. Octavo. $5.
Philadelphia: CHILDS & PETERSON. New York: G. P. PUTNAM & Co.

*** The Trade supplied with the above Works on the best terms.

JUST PUBLISHED:

I. THE BAY PATH. By J. G. HOLLAND. 12mo. $1 25.

II. MIND AND MATTER. By Sir BENJAMIN BRODIE. 75 cents.

III. ANNUAL OF SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY FOR 1857. $1 25.

G. P. PUTNAM & CO., No. 321 Broadway.

A NEW PAPER!

Will be issued next THURSDAY MORNING, March 12, a new and handsome Quarto Weekly Journal of sixteen pages, three columns to the page, on new type and fine paper, entitled

THE WEEKLY NOVELETTE.

The main feature of the paper will be, that a large share—say ten pages, more or less—will be occupied each week by some of the many stirring and popular novelettes, of which we hold the copyright, and which have been out of print for a long time, each novelette to be completed in four numbers. The constant and increasing demands upon us to reprint these vivid stories can be met in no other way. Besides the novelette, we shall add several pages of miscellany of a most readable and chaste character, and introduce into each number one large and handsome wood engraving. The whole will bind up at the close of the year in an exceedingly attractive paper of over eight hundred pages, containing thirteen complete novelettes.

The retail price of the "Weekly Novelette" will be FOUR CENTS per copy. The first novelette, which will be commenced in No. 1 of the new paper, will be

THE GOLDEN EAGLE;
OR
THE PRIVATEER OF '76.
A STORY OF THE REVOLUTION.
BY SYLVANUS COBB JR.

The best American story every produced by this well known and popular writer.

In the exceedingly neat and popular form in which we shall get up the "Weekly Novelette," with a brilliant story, attractive general miscellany, and a fine large engraving in each number, we confidently expect to issue and sell at once an edition of forty thousand copies.

M. M. BALLOU, No. 22 Winter-st., Boston.

Retailers should send their orders at once to the wholesale dealers from whom they obtain their regular supply of weekly papers.

READY ON SATURDAY, MARCH 14.
SOPHIA LEE'S CANTERBURY TALES.
Price $1.

In one duodecimo volume of 430 pages, uniform with the two volumes already published of Harriet Lee's Canterbury Tales, and forming the third volume of MASON'S STANDARD LIBRARY OF TALES.

The great favor with which the republication of Harriet Lee's Canterbury Tales has been received, has warranted the issuing of her sister's contribution to that remarkable series, as the third volume of our "Standard Library of Tales." There is a great difference of opinion as to the relative merits of the two sisters as authors. While some critics assign the superiority to Harriet Lee, others claim with equal confidence, that the tales of Sophia Lee are the germ of the original collection. We give the new generation of readers the opportunity of deciding the question for themselves.

In addition to Sophia Lee's contributions to the Canterbury Tales, the present volume contains her introduction to the whole series and a short biography. We have also ready a new edition of volumes 1 and 2 of "Mason's Standard Library," containing

HARRIET LEE'S CANTERBURY TALES, 2 vols. 12mo. Price $1 75.

SOPHIA'S LEE'S CANTERBURY TALES, completing the set, will be published on Saturday, March 14, by

MASON BROTHERS,
Nos. 108 and 110 Duane-st., New-York.

"It is not good for man to be alone"
"THE OLD PHYSICIAN" AGAIN.
HIS NEW WORK IS NOW READY,
THE MORAL PHILOSOPHY
OF
COURTSHIP AND MARRIAGE,
Designed as a companion to that excellent book,
THE PHYSIOLOGY OF MARRIAGE.
BY THE SAME AUTHOR.

The following is the Table of Contents of the first Part of this unique book:

CHAP. I. Is Marriage a Duty?
II. Nature and Design of Marriage.
III. How the ends of Marriage are to be secured, or Rational Courtship.
IV. The Philosophy of being in Love.
V. At what age should we marry?
VI. On Equality in Marriage.
VII. Are Second Marriages desirable?
VIII. The Perpetuity of Marriage.

Part II. contains 32 chapters under the general head of PROPER QUALIFICATIONS FOR MARRIAGE, treated in the inimitable style for which "THE OLD PHYSICIAN" is justly celebrated.

In one vol 18mo. Price, 75 cents. Published by JOHN P. JEWETT & CO., Boston.
HENRY P. B. JEWETT, Cleveland, Ohio

FOUR CAPITAL BOOKS
IN DEMAND AT THE BOOKSTORES.

I.

THE STAR AND THE CLOUD; Or, A DAUGHTER'S LOVE. By A. S. Roe. 12mo. $1 25.

II.

THE AMERICAN GENTLEMAN'S GUIDE TO POLITENESS AND FASHION. By H. Lunettes. 12mo. $1 25.

III.

SEA SPRAY ON LONG ISLAND VILLAGE. By Martha Wickham. 12mo. $1 25.

IV.

THE SULTAN AND HIS PEOPLE. By C. Oscanyan. 54 Illustrations. 12mo. $1 25.

DERBY & JACKSON,
Publishers, No. 119 Nassau-st.

HOW TO WRITE:
A NEW POCKET-MANUAL OF COMPOSITION AND LETTER WRITING.

A popular hand-book, containing hints on penmanship, choice of writing materials, practical rules for literary composition in general, and epistolary and newspaper writing, punctuation and proof-correcting in particular; with letters of business, relations, friendship, and love; illustrated by numerous examples of genuine epistles from the pens of the best writers; including forms for letters of introduction, notes, cards, &c., and a collection of poetical quotations. From 20 to 30 cents, according to retail. Booksellers have it. Trade supplied at No. 308 Broadway.

THE BOOK THAT SELLS!
VIOLET,
OR,
THE CROSS AND THE CROWN.
BY MARIA J. MCINTOSH.

The Tenth Thousand of this most charming book is ready this morning.

JOHN P. JEWETT & CO., Publishers.

DRED SCOTT CASE.

D. APPLETON & CO. will immediately publish THE CASE OF DRED SCOTT, as argued and adjudged in the Supreme Court of the United States, including the statement of the question as appealed from the Circuit Court of Missouri, the arguments of counsel, and the opinion of all the Judges. 1 vol. 8vo.

IOWA AND MINNESOTA.

PARKER'S HANDBOOKS OF THESE STATES, with new Maps. Each volume complete in itself. Price 75 cents each.

Every traveller to the West should purchase these admirable Handbooks.

"He has given the pleasure that Dickens gives to millions."—*N. P. Willis.*

SCAMPAVIAS: FROM GIBEL TAREK TO STAMBOUL.—By Harry Gringo (Lieut H. A. Wise, U. S. N.) With thirty Illustrations, by "A Brother Blue-Jacket." 1 vol. 12mo. $1 25.

"The Mediterranean is the boundary of the adventure of the book—from Gibel Tarek, the Moorish name of the rock of Gibraltar, to Stamboul, the city of the sultan. . . . A glimpse of 'the very best society,' and very pleasant satirical hits at the 'custom of the country' on every page."—*National Æra.*

"He is alive to everything amusing and funny, and the volume is very entertaining, as well as instructive."—*Boston Daily Advertiser.*

"Sea sights and shore scenes, the land of the believer and the infidel, people great, common place, and bizarre are all pictured forth almost in colors."—*Southern Argus.*

Also, just published, a new edition of LOS GRINGOS: An Inside View of Mexico California, Peru, Chili and Polynesia. By Lieutenant Wise. 1 vol. 12mo. $1 25.

MRS. L. H. SIGOURNEY'S NEW WORK.
EXAMPLES FROM THE EIGHTEENTH AND NINETEENTH CENTURIES. 1 vol. 12mo. 75c.

And a new edition of EXAMPLES OF LIFE AND DEATH. By the same author. 1 vol. 75c.

C. SCRIBNER will publish on Wednesday March 11:
A NEW ENGLAND HISTORY. By C. W. Elliott. 2 vols. 8vo. With Portraits. $4.
C. SCRIBNER, Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway, (up-stairs,) New-York.

TEACHERS AND FRIENDS OF POPULAR EDUCATION are respectfully desired to examine the NEW DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE of 112 pages, containing descriptions, illustrations, critical notices and discriminating and intelligent recommendations from Teachers and the Press in all parts of the Union, of the

AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL SERIES;
A full course, from the child's initial book to the highest college manual of
PROGRESSIVE TEXT-BOOKS,
constructed on uniform principles, and prepared wholly by experienced and successful Teachers.

Copies sent gratis, and post-paid, on application to the publishers.

IVISON & PHINNEY,
No. 321 Broadway, New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

DR. KANE AND HIS FRIEND SIMMONS,
ALL THE ARCTIC EXPEDITIONS FOR $1!
ARCTIC
EXPLORATIONS AND DISCOVERIES
DURING THE NINETEENTH CENTURY;
Being detailed accounts of
The several Expeditions to the North Seas,
both English and American conducted by
Ross, Parry, Back, Franklin, M'Clure and others,
Including the first Grinnell Expedition,
Under Lieut. De Haven; and the
Final effort of Dr. E. K. Kane,
In search of Sir John Franklin.
By Samuel M. Smucker.
517 pages 12mo, with illustrations. Price $1.
For sale by all booksellers and agents. Mailed for $1.
MILLER, ORTON & CO., Publishers,
No. 25 Park-row, New-York, and No. 107 Genesee-st., Auburn.

THE DRAMA OF EARTH.
BY JEROME KIDDER.
A BOOK FOR THE TIMES AND FOR ALL TIME.
This is a dramatic composition, in which are considered:
The expulsion of the apostate angels from Heaven;
The temptation and fall of man;
The incarnation, the temptation and the crucifixion of the Messiah.

MOREOVER,
The great drama which is being acted on this continent, and particularly the grand coup d'état which Satan is making use of in his endeavors to effect the DISSOLUTION OF THE AMERICAN UNION, are strikingly presented.

One volume 380 pages, 9 splendid illustrations, price $1 25.

Usual discount to the trade. Copies sent by mail post-paid on receipt of price.

A. RANNEY, Publisher,
No 195 Broadway, New-York.

NOTICE TO THE BOOK TRADE.
REMOVAL.
E. D. LONG,
Having removed from No. 131 Nassau-st., to
NO. 30 BEEKMAN-ST., SECOND STORY,
Wishes to inform the trade that he has made arrangements with Mr. T. B. PETERSON, of Philadelphia, whereby he will be enabled to supply the trade with all works published by him at his lowest prices.

COUNTRY DEALERS will find that by ordering from me, all their orders will be filled as quickly and on as favorable terms as if they were on the spot themselves.

DEALERS AND BOOK-BUYERS visiting the City, and all others, are invited to call and examine my large and well-assorted stock. Catalogues sent free, on application to E. D. LONG, No. 30 Beekman-st., second story.

ELEGANT ILLUSTRATED FIRE-SIDE EDITION
OF THE
WAVERLEY NOVELS.
To be ready in March.
We have now in press a beautiful edition of the WAVERLEY NOVELS,
To be complete in 24 Volumes, duodecimo,
ILLUSTRATED WITH OVER 300 ENGRAVINGS,
Done in the best manner, from drawings by the most eminent artists.

THIS EDITION CONTAINS ALL THE LATEST NOTES AND CORRECTIONS OF THE AUTHOR And will be found an invaluable addition to every Library.

Orders addressed to the Publishers will have prompt attention. J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO.,
Publishers and Booksellers, Philadelphia.

THE COMMERCIAL AGENCY
ANNUAL FOR 1857,
containing Terms of Courts in the different States, Abstract of Collection, Attachments, Homestead Exemptions and Usury Laws, sailing of Mail Steamers &c., &c. By TAITTAN & MCKILLOP, No. 5 Beekman-st. For sale at LATIMER BROS. & SEYMOUR, Stationers, No. 15 Nassau-st., corner of Pine.

LOOK OUT FOR THE GARROTERS!
See the portraits in the
YANKEE NOTIONS FOR APRIL,
Out this morning.
For sale by all News Agents.
Price, 12 cents.
T. W. STRONG, Publisher,
No. 98 Nassau-st.

NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE,
NO. 29, VOL. 12,
FOR THIS WEEK will contain GREAT CRIMINAL NEWS, and a
PICTURE OF THE MURDER OF MRS MILLER.
Subscriptions $2 per annum, $1 for six months, to be addressed to R. A. SEYMOUR. *National Police Gazette* New-York City.

NEW MUSIC.—S. THALBERG'S LATEST COMposition, "Home! Sweet Home!" composed since his arrival in this country, has just been published, and is for sale by C. BREUSING, No. 701 Broadway.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

SEE THE PRICES

AT THE SIGN OF THE GOLDEN TEA-KETTLE,
No. 534 Broadway, near Spring-st., at less than auction rates.

A handsome Japanned Bird Cage for	$1 00
Devonshire Sewing Chair with Cushion	3 75
Fancy Wicker Work Stands for	2 00
Gas Cooking Stove for	5
Upright Mangle for Family Use	6
Bronze Iron Hat Stands	6 00
Sets Fine Oval Tea Trays, 4 pieces	5 50
Sets Ivory Table Cutlery, 57 pcs. Sal. $18.	11 00
Silver Plated Castors, Cut Cruets	5 50
Silver-Plated and Silver-Mounted Cake Baskets	5 51
Refrigerator, double doors	5 00
Family Knife-Cleaner	15

Call and get an illustrated Catalogue of Housekeeper Furnishing Goods, for sale by STEPHEN WILLIAM SMITH, Sign of the Golden Tea Kettle, No. 534 Broadway, near Spring-st.

SOLOMON & HART,
No. 243 Broadway, opposite the Park,
ARE NOW RECEIVING FROM FRANCE
DECORATIVE PAPERS,
OF
New and Rich Designs, in Panel, Gold, Satin, Velvet, and Wood Imitations, with Borders, &c., to correspond
ALSO, CHAMBER AND OTHER PAPERS,
IN EVERY VARIETY OF STYLE AND PATTERN.
THEIR STOCK OF
WINDOW SHADES,
Of their own Manufacture,
UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
CURTAIN MATERIALS, AND
FURNITURE COVERINGS,
Of this year's importation, is full and complete, comprising a large assortment of Lace and Muslin Curtains, Cornices and Trimmings, together with Delaines, Brocatel and Fluches, and all the different styles of Coverings and Curtain Materials in use—all at the lowest who cash and retail prices.

KEROSENE OILS.
KEROSENE ILLUMINATING OIL.
KEROSENE BINNACLE OIL.
PARAFINE RAILWAY GREASE.
KEROSENE LAMPS.
KEROSENE LUBRICATING OIL, NO. 1.
Kerosene Lubricating Oil, No. 2, the cheapest lubricator ever offered to the public.

The above oils can be obtained from the regularly appointed agents of the Company in all the principal towns and villages of the United States, the Canadas, and the Island of Cuba.

GREAT AND UNUSUAL INDUCEMENTS.
TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. DISCOUNT
In fine class engravings, will be made until further notice on all cash purchases of
LOOKING GLASSES, PICTURE-FRAMES, ENGRAVINGS, ARTISTS' MATERIALS, &c., &c., which will be sold independently of the deduction, at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES, and the privilege of selecting said deduction from an INCREASED STOCK and great variety of the Engravings.

GIVEN TO EACH PURCHASER.
WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.,
No. 323 Broadway, New-York.

PETER K. DEYO'S
ADVERTISING AGENCY,
NO. 7 APPLETON'S BUILDING,
NO. 348 BROADWAY.
Reference—Messrs. RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO.

THE WARNER PUMP,
AND WEST'S IMPROVED PUMP,
Sold by A. W. GAY & CO., No. 113 Maiden-lane.

ADVERTISE NORTH. | VINMUELER, OWEN & Co
ADVERTISE NORTH. | GENERAL ADVERTISING AGENTS
ADVERTISE NORTH. | Appleton's Building, No. 349
ADVERTISE NORTH. | Broadway, New-York,
ADVERTISE SOUTH. | Will advertise for merchants
ADVERTISE SOUTH. | manufacturers and business
ADVERTISE SOUTH. | men generally, in any part of
ADVERTISE SOUTH. | the United States or Canadas
ADVERTISE EAST. | at the lowest possible rates.
ADVERTISE EAST. | Newspapers from every part of
ADVERTISE EAST. | the United States and Canadas
ADVERTISE WEST. | kept on file for inspection of
ADVERTISE WEST. | advertisers, and every information as to the best places and
ADVERTISE WEST. | papers cheerfully given.

NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE ON ASSESSments of the Board of Aldermen will meet in the room of the Board of Assessors, Hall of Records, on WEDNESDAY, 11th inst., at 1 P. M., when the following objects will be taken up and considered, viz.:

Flagging curb and gutter Columbia-st., from Grand to Houston-sts.

Flagging and reflagging 11th-st., between Avenues A and B.

Sewer in 51st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

Flagging 23d-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

Flagging curb and gutter 23d-st., between 4th and 5th avs.

Flagging Broadway from 34th to 36th sts.

Sewer in Horatio-st., from 8th av. to near Greenwich-st.

Sewer in 45th-st., from 9th-av. to a point 200 feet west.

Sewer in Vestry-st., from Greenwich-st. to Hudson River, and in Greenwich-st. from Vestry to Laight-sts.

Flagging 24th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., and 33d-st., between 2d and Lexington avs.

Sewer in 13th-st., between 4th-st. and 8th-av.

Sewer on east side of Rowery, between 5th and 6th sts.

Apportionment of assessment in matter of opening Central Park, &c.

PETER MONEGHAN, } Committee
WILLIAM WILSON, } on
JACOB H. VALENTINE, } Assessments.

HARK YE, MY SON.—IT'S NO USE TO TORture those few hairs on your upper lip. If your beard or hair won't grow, just use a bottle of my ONGUENT. It never fails to force the beard or moustache to grow heavy and thick in six weeks, and never stains or injures the skin. It's $1 a bottle. Sent to any part of the country. P. G. GRAHAM, No. 202½ Broadway; ZEIBER, No. 44 South 3d-st., Phil

...SAND LOTS FOR SALE.

...SALE—...FIRST-CLASS ... feet wide.

...-st., near 2d-...

...-st., brown-stone ...

...between 2d and 3d ave., ...

...—Two houses north side, nearly ... square, brown-stone front.

...—House between Wooster and Laurens ...

...—House on 19th-st., near 2d-av., ...

...—East side, between 12th and 13th sts., ... basement.

...-STREET—Between Broadway and 6th-av., ...

...-STREET—North side, brown stone, near ...

...-STREET—Near Bowery, 25 feet wide.

...-STREET—Two houses, north side, be-...

...-STREET—Three houses on north side ... brown stone.

...-STREET—House on north side, brown-stone ...

...E, L. I.—House No. 72 4th-st., near South ... Apply at No 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

FOR SALE AT BATTICES—A BEAUTIFUL building site, on the banks of the Hudson, containing about 6 acres, having a river front of about 450 feet, finely sloped and wooded, and all gether the most desirable location in this vicinity; it is within 10 minutes' walk of the railway station and steamboat pier. Trains leave New-York for Hastings, eight times daily, and steamboats, in Summer, six times. For particulars, apply to WM. S. CONSTANT, No. 39 William-st., from 11 A. M. to 1 P. M.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—TO THOSE wishing to avoid the high rents of the City, a beautiful country cottage, Italian villa style, with barn, ½ acre ...ornamented, productive garden, good water, fruit, &c. Near the depot, and only fifty minutes from the lower part of the City by railroad or steamboat. The location is ...unsurpassed; has fine river and scenery views and delightful drives. A large proportion of the purchase money can remain for a term of years. Address W., Box no. 3,710 New-York Post-Office.

FOR SALE—THE COMMODIOUS AND WELL built two-story and attic brick house on the southwesterly corner of Pike and Madison sts., with twelve-years unexpired lease of the ground, subject to a renewal of 21 years at a par cent. on the valuation of the property. The ground rent at present is150 per annum. The lease is one from the Rutgers estate, and very favorable. To be seen from 11 till 2 o'clock P. M. Terms easy. Apply on the ...

FOR SALE AT TARRYTOWN—A LARGE house, with about an acre of ground, stable, &c., an abundance of the best fruit of various kinds. This is the most desirable property in Westchester County. Also, a large house with barn and half of ground. Large house and lot, size of lot 75x124. All of the above are near the station, with a magnificent river view. Terms easy. Possession May 1. Apply as above to S. N. THOMAS, Real Estate Agent.

FOR SALE AT SARATOGA SPRINGS—The new and convenient brick house, two-story and basement, lot 80x123 feet, on Circular-st., five minutes' walk from the St. midway between the Congress and Empire Springs; street and locality very desirable; all fine ...ences in the vicinity; owner going West; price $7,000, 1st April; terms easy. Apply personally or by letter to H. F. WALBRIDGE, Agent, at Saratoga Springs.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A DOUBLE TWO-story house, nearly new, with basement replete with every convenience, situated in New Brunswick, N. J., fronting on the Park, being one of the best locations in the city. Price, $7,500. Rent $56 0. Possession given first of April. Inquire of A. M. ZABRISKIE, at the American Hotel, in the city, or WARREN HARDENBURGH, Esq., by George-st., New Brunswick.

FOR SALE.—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT Five Rock, 23 miles from New York by the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, and near Long Island Sound. Has about 3¼ acres of land which is handsomely laid out in lawn, garden, &c. All kinds of fruit trees and ...ental shrubbery on the place. Possession given immediately and terms accommodating. Apply to T. S. ...REED, Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT UP-per Red Rock, Dutchess Co., containing two acres ...land, two-story house, nine rooms, surrounded with fruit and ornamental trees, and fine young orchard; three hours' ride from the City, and five miles from depot on the Hudson River. Price low, and terms easy. Further particulars, inquire of Mrs. E. HERMANCE, No. 75 Beekman-st, New York.

FOR SALE—TWO FOUR-STORY BROWN-...stone front houses, on the south side of 44th-st., about ...feet east from Broadway; the houses are 24 by 55 feet. ...two four-story houses in same row, 20:4 by 50, ...in the best and most substantial manner, and are first-...class in every of their size; will be completed about 15th of April. Apply to S. S. HINMAN, No. 3 Broad-st., 12 to 2.

FOR SALE—AT DARIEN, CONNECTICUT, A desirable country place, 3 minutes' walk from the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Depot, 1½ hours' ride from New-York city; well situated for a hotel or good boarding stand of any kind; will be sold low; terms easy. Inquire of FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 sands-st., Brooklyn, or WM. N. BEADY, on the premises.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE BUILDING SITE on the banks of the Hudson, containing about one acre of land, immediately adjoining the property of M. H. Meyer, Esq., in the village of Dobbs Ferry, pleasantly situated within one minute's walk of the railroad depot, and affording scenery unsurpassed. For particulars, inquire at No. 10 Front-st. REMINGTON & CO.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A DESIRABLE RESI-...ence in Peekskill, corner Highland-turnpike and Pudding-st., containing 16 rooms, with bath-room, water closets, &c., and about one acre of land laid out with paved walks, flowers, fruit and shade trees, &c. Inquire of JAMES TAYLOR, Peekskill; FRANCIS SKIDDY, No 191 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.—SPLENDIDLY SITUATED COUN-try-place, on elevated ground, commanding a magnificent view, one hour's ride from town by railroad, two minute's walk from the depot. Also, an elegant villa site, with from two to fifteen acres, not surpassed for convenience of situation, and beauty and extent of prospect. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 167 Broadway, 3d story.

FOR SALE OR MURRAY HILL—THE FIRST-class four-story brown-stone house, with high stoop and counter cellar, known as No. 49 West 37th-st., near 6th-av. The house is replete with all the modern improvements to the owner having erected and arranged the same for his own use and accommodation. Can be seen from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Apply as above.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—FURNISHED—The first-class four-story stone-front house, No. 41 West 22d-st., between 5th and 6th ave. Lot 25 by 98 feet 9 inches; house 36 by 65, with all the modern improvements, and in strictly perfect order. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 5 Metropolitan Bank Building.

FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS—A FIRST-class English basement house, with all the modern improvements, in a genteel neighborhood; also, two 1st-class high-stoop houses on 27th-st., finished in the best manner. Apply to E. W. BARNARD, No. 103 Avenue C, corner of 7th-st., from 10 to 12 o'clock A. M.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK AND basement house, No. 10 East 16th-st., opposite St. George's Church, Stuyvesant-square, with all the modern improvements of Croton water, gas fixtures, grate-backs, &c. Price $10,000. Inquire of THOMAS DUGAN, No. 348 Broadway, below 14th-st. House to be seen from 2 to 3 o'clock P. M.

FOR SALE.—IN THE VILLAGE OF STAMFORD, Conn., two country seats, well and substantially built, in modern style, situated on the bank of a river. The buildings are large and new, and can be occupied immediately. Inquire of NATHANIEL E. ADAMS, No. 355 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—FOUR-STORY BRICK HOUSE AND lot No. 89 West 40th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. Above property is desirable, and if not disposed of at private sale will be sold by FRANKLIN & SON, at the Merchants' Exchange, on March 10. For further particulars, inquire on premises, or at No. 5 Broad-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE TWO STORY and attic house No. 99 Stanton-st., with all the modern improvements except furnace; gas fixtures complete. Having been occupied for years by its present owner; can accommodate to a good tenant. Inquire on the premises between 12 and 3 P. M.

FOR SALE—THE HANDSOME THREE-STORY and basement, high stoop, Philadelphia-brick house, No. 158 West 24th st.; house 20x50, lot 20x100; built in the most substantial manner, with all the modern improvements; price $8,000.
A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—A GENTEEL RESIDENCE, NO. 53 West Washington-place: lot 20x80, runs through to 4th-st.; small stable on rear; two-story, basement and attic; water-closets, bath and gas. Lowest price $8,000; $5,000 can remain on mortgage. To be seen Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from 10 to 3 o'clock, or at any time, by calling at No. 20 Dey-st. CHAS. PARKER.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOMELY-SITUATED four story brown-stone front house in 24 h-st., North side, between 5th and 6th ave. House 21x55 feet. Lot 96 ft. 6. Has every modern convenience and neighborhood unexceptionable. Price $16,3 0. Apply at No. 70 Pine-st., 2d floor, or at No. 45 West 34th-st.

FOR SALE IN FLATBUSH, L. I.—A SHORT distance from the plank road, on East Broadway; House, barn, stable, slaughter-house, and 15 lots of ground; fruit, shrubbery, &c. Stages from Fulton Ferry every half hour. Apply to PEED & COLE, No. 343 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

STATEN ISLAND PROPERTY FOR SALE OR TO LET VERY CHEAP.—A neat cottage, with nearly an acre of land, on the New-Brighton side. For further particulars apply to WALTER KEELER, No. 3 Hanover-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A BEAUTIFUL HOUSE, 21 feet by 50, with all necessary improvements, in a good location, No. 124 East 20th-st.; is in perfect order. Inquire of A. KENNEDY, No. 130 East 38th-st., near 3d-av.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE AND LOT AT MORRIS-ania, near railway depôt; house new, containing nine rooms, cut-houses, &c. Lot 50x270. Cheap for cash or good merchandise. Address O. B., Broadway Post-Office.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house No. 109 43d-st., near 4th-av., built in the best manner, with all improvements, now ready for occupation. The neighborhood is very desirable. Apply to T. G. CHURCHILL, No. 18 Wall-st

FOR SALE—SEVERAL MODERN BUILT BRICK houses in Brooklyn, near the ferries. Will be sold cheap and on reasonable terms. Apply to E. HANFORD, architect, No. 5 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—SEVERAL DE-sirable first-class houses in Brooklyn, E. D., near the Fulton ferry. Apply to E. HANFORD, Architect, No. 5 Beekman-st.

VALUABLE LOTS FOR SALE.—25½ FEET front on the new Bowery, between James and Roosevelt sts. Will be sold cheap, terms easy. Inquire of HENRY HUME, No. 178 Chatham-st.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A VILLA SITE AT TARRYTOWN, containing nearly 4 acres of land, beautifully situated in the centre of the village, having a frontage of about 250 feet on Broadway opposite the Episcopal Church, and about 451 feet on Elizabeth-st. On the rear of the lot is a fine growth of forest trees, and a running spring of pure water, and on the front is a thrifty apple orchard, in full bearing, of carefully selected fruit. This desirable location is within three minutes' walk of four churches, the Post-office and the principal stores, and but a convenient walking distance from the Railroad Depot, and from it is a magnificent view of the river. It will be sold in one or two plots as may be desired. Also the household furniture of a gentleman's residence, prior to his removing to a Southern State, together with a span of handsome bay horses, warranted sound and kind. A good cow, 3 carriages, 3 wagons, a double sleigh, 4 sets harness, bells, robes, and all the appurtenances of a private stable. Apply at Capt. N. COBB'S, Tarrytown.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE PROPERTY ON the Harlem Railroad, about twenty miles from the city, consisting of eighty acres of lands, on which are a large stone mansion, in perfect order, and pleasantly situated; large stable, carriage-house, and other out-buildings; two small dwelling houses, with excellent garden and plenty of trees and shrubbery; a valuable marble bed, good water power, with two dams and several small buildings, suitable for manufacturing purposes. Situation one of the healthiest in the State. Price for the whole, $25,000, or it would be sold in two parcels, one of which would constitute a beautiful country seat, and the other a manufacturing property, possessing rare advantages. First-class houses or good vacant lots in this city would be taken in exchange. A. J. BLEECKER & Co,
No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE AND HIGHLY desirable country residence of the subscriber at Upper Ravenswood, Long Island. The property consists of 16½ feet front on the East River, running back to the turnpike, embracing about 2 acres, well stocked with fruit and shrubbery, and in a high state of cultivation. The house is new, commodious, replete with every convenience and built by days' work in the most substantial manner, and is in every respect one of the most desirable residences for a gentleman of wealth to be found in the vicinity of New-York. Inquire for particulars of J. S. VANDERHOOF, No. 17 William st., or on the premises of CHARLES WHITLEMORE.

A so for sale, a lot adjourning the above, 150 feet on river by about 600 feet deep, running through to turnpike.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST CLASS THREE-story and basement brick houses, corner of South 5th and 8th sts., Williamsburgh, fitted up with all the modern improvements, complete in every respect. The corner house has attached to it an excellent coach-house, suitable for a physician or any person keeping horses. Also, a three-story and basement brick house, No. 119 South 4th-st., and a cot nnade house in 1st st., one block from Peck-slip ferry, both in perfect order; all the houses less than five minutes' walk from all the ferries. Also, twenty lots on South 5th-st.; and money loaned to any person desirous of building first-class houses. The above property will be sold cheap, and on very easy terms. Inquire of J. V. MESEROLE,
Basement Williamsburg City Bank.

FOR SALE—A NEW AND PLEASANT COT-tage at Sputen Duyvel, (one hour's ride from Chambers-st.) commands a fine view of the Hudson River and is in all respects desirably located. The house contains 8 rooms, 9 closets and pantries, furnace, range, gas pipes, bath-room with hot and cold water; water closet, marble mantels, cistern, &c. Also on the premises a stable with four stalls, bed room, carriage-room, tool room, basement, &c. The grounds are well laid out with young fruit and ornamental trees, shrubbery, currents, strawberries, &c. The buildings are constructed in the most substantial manner, and were put up under the supervision of the present owner. Price with half an acre of land, $6,500. For particulars, inquire at No. 374 Broadway or of N. A. BOYNTON, Sputen Duyvel

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE FOLLOWING property, situated in the town of Westport, Conn., a short distance from the Dépôt of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, viz.: A pleasant house, with fine yard, garden, fruit trees, with or without a barn, and four acres of land adjoining; also, a large house with or without two barns, and fifty acres of land adjoining; also, a pleasant modern-built house, with garden, vines, fruit trees, &c., with or without a barn, and forty acres of land adjoining. For further particulars, apply to THEODORE BANKS, Esq., Nos. 25 and 27 Peck-slip, or to D. M. MARVIN, Westport, Conn.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE ON the Hudson River, three miles north of Tarrytown, on the post-road, near to Rev. Dr. Orr ginow's Church and Geo H. Edwards, Esq.'s, residence, within ten minutes' walk of the contemplated Depot on the Hudson River Railroad, comprising four acres of land, a neat cottage, barn and stable; a never-failing spring of the very best water, and abundance of fruit, viz: apples pears peaches, plums, quinces, cherries, &c. Apply to MATHEWS & CLASBACK, No. 645 Broadway, or H. MILLER, on the premises.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—A valuable farm and country residence, 33 miles from Brooklyn, south side of Long Island, near the village of Babylon, 150 acres; beautiful location; improvements good; house nearly new, 40x32, with wing 20x20; also, farm house carriage, hen, wash and wood houses, barn, crib, barrack, &c; plenty water, good orchard. To those wanting a very healthy location and beautiful prospect (ocean and South Bay in view) apply to JOHN R. BREWER, County Clerk's Office, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY FORMERLY occupied as a bolt factory, on 12th-st., next to the corner of Avenue C, 100 feet front, 168 deep, brick factory 40 by 90, with brick store-house and stable. There is a fine steam engine and boilers on the premises, ready for working. This property offers rare inducements to any party wishing to start a manufacturing business, saw mill, machine shop or foundry, as it is admirably located and ready for immediate occupancy. Apply to H. OGDEN OUT, No. 2 Cliff-st.

BROOKLYN HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET—Viz: 9 first-class houses on the north side of Lafayette-av., between Raymond and Navy sts. They will contain gas and plumbing suitable for the various waters, including baths and water closets. The fronts are Philadelphia brick; each house is 40 feet deep, exclusive of a brick extension of 8 feet; each lot is 95 feet, exclusive of 18 feet court yard. The location is the most healthy, popular and convenient in Brooklyn, being but 5 minutes' walk from the City Hall, and but one block from Fulton and Flatbush ave. The houses will be in all respects first class, substantially built, and well finished. Apply to WILLIAM B. NICHOLS, No. 16 Nassau-st., New-York, or between the hours of 8 and 10 A. M. on the premises.

MADISON-AVENUE.—FOR SALE—THE TWO four-story brown-stone houses Nos. 68 and 70 Madison-av., corner of 28th-st; each lot 25 by 100; houses modern and complete, three rooms deep, all up, in addition to which the corner has a back building, four stories high, and filling the entire depth of the lot by about 18 feet in width. This property is admirably adapted for a Young Ladies' Seminary, and has been occupied as such since the houses were finished. It is also a good location for a Hotel Garni, and is sufficiently commodious for that purpose, or desirable for private residences.
HOMER MORGAN,
No. 3 Metropolitan Bank, Pine-st.

BARGAINS IN RURAL RESIDENCES.—Two residences very desirably situated, one in the city of New-Brunswick, N. J., fronting open grounds of Rutgers College, are on the heights opposite the city, beautifully situated, containing 4½ acres of good garden soil, and a farm of 160 acres on it would be divided in two with good improvements. About 2½ miles from New Brunswick, and six minutes' walk from a depôt. For photographic views and full descriptions, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st., or WILLIAM FLAGG, New-Brunswick.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT PORT-CHESTER, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—A very desirable modern-built two-story house, with about half an acre of land, well laid out with fruit trees, grape-s, raspberry and bl ckberry vines, and ornamental shrubs. A barn at convenient distance, with more land will be sold with the house, if wanted. To be sold low, if applied for soon. For particulars, inquire of AGUS PIXLEY, on the premises; or, to WM. A. PIXLEY, No. 198 Pearl-st., New-York.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—IN THE beautiful sea-side village of Fairfield, Conn., a new, first-class, spacious and very convenient house, most elegantly situated upon a gentle elevation, 5 minutes' walk from depôt and church. Plot of land is two acres well laid out. The place is admirably fitted for the residence of a private family, or for a family school. Apply to BURR LYON, living near Fairfield, or M. W. LYON, No. 926 Broadway, second story.

COUNTRY SEATS.—HOUSES OF ANY DE-gree of accommodation and with any amount of land from half an acre to five acres, will be put up with all the necessary outside improvements for a stipulated sum, in one of the most eligible situations on the Hudson River, within 12 miles of the City Hall, and with frequent access by cars to the City. Terms easy. Address J. C. SID-NEY Spuyten Duyvil, or care of RICHARDSON & BOYNTON, No. 374 Broadway.

NOTICE TO MANUFACTURERS AND OTHERS.—Good and cheap manufacturing locations, possessing many advantages, can be had near by the depot of the Hudson River Railroad, at Rhinebeck, directly opposite to Rondout and Kingston, where coal can be obtained at first cost prices. Transportation facilities by river and mail road. Also, for sale, a number of beautiful villa sites, from one to 50 acres more or less land, for country seats, unsurpassed for beauty of the river and mountain scenery. Apply to GEORGE VEITCH, General Contractor, at the Rhinebeck depot.

MORISANIA.—FOR SALE, 110 LOTS, WITHIN 3 minutes' walk of the R.R. Station, at Tremont, and near the new Machine and Car Shops of the Harlem Railroad Co. The streets through this property are already opened and graded. The lots are of the average size of 50x100 feet, and to any one wishing to build will be offered at a very low price, and on easy terms. Apply to WM. S. CONSTANT, Attorney-at-law, No. 39 William-st., New York, 11 A. M. to 3 P. M.

BROOKLYN (GOWANUS CANAL) PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Sixty-nine lots, all lying together—between Smith-st. and the Canal, and on 5th, 6th and 7th-sts., and having a front on the Canal of 550 feet. This property is well adapted for manufacturing purposes, and for lumber, lath, lime, brick or coal yards, and will be sold in parcels to suit, and some facilities given. Apply to WILLIAM B. NICHOLS, No. 16 Nassau-st., N. Y.

$4.000.—FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN, within five minutes' walk of Fulton Ferry, the two-story brick house, with lot, No. 73 High-st., containing ten rooms, large vault, in good order; good neighborhood; title indisputable. Apply to S. W. BURTIS, No. 119 Myrtle-av., or to GEO. W. KETCHUM, No. 114 Fulton-st.

CLINTON-AVENUE, BROOKLYN—TWO OF the best houses on this splendid avenue, with 8 lots, stable, garden filled with fruit and flowers, and every convenience, for sale by MILES & BETTS,
No. 67 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—IN BROOKLYN, a fine large 2 story brick house on Hicks-st., convenient either to Wall-st. or South Ferry; or would exchange for house and several lots of ground on some of the avenues in Brooklyn. Apply to MILES & BETTS, No. 67 Wall-st.

LOT FOR SALE—OR WILL BE EXCHANGED for dry goods or to piano. The lot is pleasantly situated near Williamsburg. Title perfect. Address for one week, LOT, No. 3,864 Post Office.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE TO CLOSE A CONCERN.—The three-story brick house and lot, No. 112 Division-st., near Allen st. Price $7,000.
A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET, AT FORT WASHINGTON—NINE miles from the City Hall, by the Hudson River Railroad, and within two minutes' walk of the Station, a first-class country house, supplied with water throughout, from a never failing spring, together with from two to four acres of land, the house is large, airy and convenient, and with the exception of gas, possesses every convenience which can be found in the best city houses. It is built of brick, with hollow walls, brick partition walls and slate roof; especial attention having been given in the building to guard against fire. The house is situated near the water, and commands an uninterrupted view to Staten Island. There is a large brick coach-house and stable on the premises, together with a cow-house, hen-house, yard, &c. The location is perfectly healthy, the situation retired, and the place, altogether, probably possesses more of the desirable advantages of a country residence than any other place within the same distance of New-York. The house being heated with a furnace, and having double sashes, is equally adapted for a Winter or Summer residence. Rent, $1,400. Apply to MARTIN & SMITHS, Corner Nassau and Cedar-sts.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—THE LARGE BUILDING No. 97 Crosby-st., 250 feet east of Broadway, near Spring-st., lot 75 feet by 100. The building 50 feet by 100, five stories high, with a fine large cellar, and with a strong light on all sides; the ceilings are from 11 to 14 feet high; well finished for any kind of manufacturing purposes, such as printers, cabinet or piano-forte makers, or anything else. Inquire on the premises, or address, by note, O. B. CORLIES, No. 87 East 33d-st.

TO LET—THE COUNTRY SEAT, WITH TWO acres of land, (more if desired,) at Rye, Westchester County owned and lately occupied by Andrew Clark, Esq., half mile from the Depot and near Rye Beach. The house is two-story and attic, filled in, 38x48, with an extension, beautifully situated and surrounded with handsome shade trees. The garden contains ¾ of an acre, and there is a large quantity of very fine fruit on the premises. P. C. BUTLER, No. 49 Wall-st., basement of the Insurance Buildings.

TO LET—A HOUSE IN YONKERS, ON BUENA Vista-av., corner of Prospect-st.; the location is the most desirable and convenient in Yonkers, to a person doing business in New York, and the house is large and first class, with all the modern improvements. Also, a store and dwelling in Brooklyn, corner of DeKalb and Marcy avs. The store is occupied as a grocery, and the fixtures are for sale cheap. For particulars, inquire from 11 to 1 o'clock of J. F. KENDALL, No. 5 Tryon-row.

TO LET—A HANDSOME COUNTRY SEAT AT New-Rochelle, containing six acres, with fine fruit and shade trees, good garden, barn out-houses, &c., within five minutes' walk of railroad depot, and with a fine view of Long Island Sound. Inquire of J. T. FISHER, No. 289 Bowery, WM. PINKNEY, No. 41 Exchange-place, or JOSIAH LE COUNT, New-Rochelle. Rent $650. Possession 1st April.

TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, NEAR the village of Hastings, partly furnished, twenty miles from the City Hall, and 1½ miles from the Hudson River railroad station and steamboat landing, with coach-house, stable-room, garden, orchard, and pasturage for a cow. Apply to L. H. PIGNOLET, North River Bank Building, corner Dey and Greenwich sts.

TO LET—FROM MAY 1, THE NEW FOUR-story brick buildings (25x50) on west side of 3d-av., between 45th and 46th sts.; will be finished with marble mantels, gas, bath rooms, &c. The stores will be rented with back rooms adjoining and finished basements, and the dwelling part in floors, to respectable families. For plans and particulars, apply to T. B. GILFORD, No 150 Nassau-st., from 12 to 2.

TO LET—LARGE WAREROOM, No. 519 BROADway, between St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels, 124 feet by 50, and 20 feet high; suitable for piano-fortes, furniture, &c. Also, the basement underneath, (same dimensions.) 15 feet high. Possession in April. Apply to JOHN R. PETERS, Jr., on the premises.

TO LET—PART OF A GENTEEL HOUSE WITH all the modern improvements in West 31st-st., between 8th and 9th aves.; the second story, consisting of four rooms, and one room on the third story, will be let to a small family. Can be seen Tuesday and Friday, 12 to 5. Rent $300. Apply No. 199.

TO LET—TWO STORES AND FOUR LOFTS, in Canal-st., near Broadway; six rooms, 25x50, in the house No. 413 Broadway; also, the house No. 150 Laurens-st. Apply to P. DICKIE, No. 127 Greene-st., before 9 o'clock A. M., or after 5 o'clock P. M.

TO LET—IN 2D-AV., BETWEEN 18TH AND 19th sts., 2 four-story first-class houses, with all modern improvements, on block above Stuyvesant-square. Can be seen from 2 to 4 o'clock P. M. Inquire of BASHRACK & PARSLOW, No 16 Cedar-st., up stairs.

TO LET—NO. 385 BROADWAY, NEAR WHITE-st.—Fine large rooms on the first story, suitable for a tailor or fancy goods business, &c., from May 1. Apply to T. H CHAMBERS, piano-fortes, No. 385 Broadway, up stairs.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE SPACIOUS BASEMent of the new marble building corner of Broadway and Spring-st. For terms, apply to ST. JOHN, RAYMOND & CO., on the premises, or
ABNER L. ELY, No. 31 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE STORE NO. 113 NASSAU-ST., 100 by 25, fronting on Nassau and Theatre-alley, with basement and cellar; also, the 2d floor, and rooms on the 3d and 4th floors, suitable for light manufacturing purposes.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE, FOR TWO years from June next, moderate size, thoroughly and handsomely furnished throughout, in 14th-st., between University place and 5th-av. Rent $3,000 per annum. Address C. G., Box No. 203 Post-office.

TO LET—THE FOUNDRY IN THE VILLAGE of Peekskill, Westchester County, known as the Peekskill Foundry. Inquire of the subscriber, on the premises, or at No. 210 Water-st., New-York.
F. P. FLAGLER.

TO LET AT NEWTOWN, LONG ISLAND—House and wagon-house, well of water by the door, with about ten acres of good land, for a market gardener, about 4 miles from the ferry. Inquire at the Locust Timber yard, No. 237 3d-st., New-York.

TO LET IN WEST MORRISANIA FROM APRIL 1st—A beautiful rural residence, containing ten rooms. The garden contains ¾ of an acre, and a variety of fruit and shrubbery. Rent $275. Apply to CHAUNCEY SMITH, near the depôt.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE THREE-STORY dwelling house No. 15 Bond st., with dining-room extension and fully supplied with all the modern improvements. Apply at No. 68 Walker-st.

TO LET—DESIRABLE ROOMS AND LOFTS IN Marble Building No. 647 Broadway, with privilege of entrance from Mercer-st. Apply on 3d floor, to H. COLBURN.

TO LET—MANUFACTORY BUILDINGS, 125 feet front 6th-av corner of 47th-st. Building brick, 4 stories high, and strongly built. Inquire of Mr. KING, in rear building, or G. J. FORREST, No. 146 Pearl st.

TO LET.—THE SPACIOUS SUITE OFFICES now occupied by the Firemen's Insurance Company, No. 56 Wall-st., corner of Hanover-st. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF A HOUSE IN Varick-st., near Carmine, containing front room and bedroom, back room and attic bedrooms; rent $260. Address I. M. B., this office.

TO LET OR LEASE.—$450 and water tax for the three-story and basement brick house No. 96 West 45th st. Subcellar under whole house. Gas, range, bath, &c., &c. Apply to R. N. PRINCE, No. 23 Wall-st.

TO LET—STORE No. 96 WARREN-STREET, suitable for any kind of business. Also, suits of rooms for offices. Inquire in the Irving Saving Institution from 10 to 2 o'clock.

TO LET.—A 3-STORY BRICK HOUSE WITH all modern improvements, 118 Amos-st., near Bleecker. Can be seen from 2 to 4. Inquire of V. L. BUXTON, Irving Savings Institution, 96 Warren-st., from 10 to 2 o'clock.

TO LET—THE LARGE HOUSE, NO. 437 GRAND-st., suitable for a large family. The dwelling part of house No 439 Grand-st. Inquire of ABM. R. LUYSTER, No. 77 South-st., 3d story.

TO LET.—A FRONT OFFICE ON THE SECOND floor, in Nassau-st., opposite the Artisans' Bank. Inquire of D. A. WOODWORTH, No. 118 Nassau-st.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY BRICK HOUSE No. 160 East 14th st., two doors from 2d-av. Inquire of WM. H. FRANKLIN & SON, No. 5 Broad-st.

TO LET—THE TWO THREE STORY AND basement brick houses Nos. 18 and 20 60th-st., near 8th-av. Rent $900. Inquire at No. 24 50th-st.

TO LET—STORE NO. 38 MAIDEN-LANE, NEAR Nassau-st. Inquire of ROBERT BENNET, No. 75 Nassau st., New-York.

TO LET OR LEASE—THREE LOTS OF ground on Front-st near Gouverneur-slip, suitable for the coal or lumber business. Apply at No. 53 Walker-st.

TO LEASE—PROPERTY ON FRANKFORT-ST The building and premises No. 27 Frankfort st., 26 feet front by about 100 feet deep, will be leased for 99 years, with renewal. Apply to ISAAC DAYTON, No. 97 Broadway.

TO LEASE—FIVE LOTS SITUATE IN WASH-ington-st. bet. Vestry and Desbrosses sts.; this affords a good opportunity for provision dealers or others. Apply to J. P. GIFFING, No. 5 Tryon-row building, from 1 to 3 o'clock P. M.

$275.—TO LET—IN BROOKLYN, A SMALL genteel house on Hicks st., near Degraw, five minutes' walk from either Hamilton or South Ferry; contains parlors, three sleeping rooms, dining-room, kitchen and under-cellar, and is in superior condition.

BROADWAY STORE TO LET.—THE STORE No. 767 Broadway, 18 feet deep by 20½ feet wide, handsomely fitted up either for the dry goods or fancy business; will be let for a term of years to a good tenant. Apply to ALEX. McKENZIE, No. 346 4th-st.

TO RENT.—THE DWELLING-HOUSE NO. 36 Garden-st., Brooklyn; the house is in fine order, in a desirable neighborhood, and has all the modern improvements; 3 stories high. Rent $700. Inquire of C. M. CHILD, No. 148 Water-st., New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET.—HOUSE, barn and carriage-house, with about 4 acres of land, beautifully located about ¾ mile from William's Bridge, near the Harlem Railroad. Inquire No. 42 Chatham-st.

TO RENT OR LEASE.—A FARM OF ONE hundred acres, within 8 miles of Washington. For particulars apply to JNO. H. McCUTCHEN, Washington, D. C.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—IN THE Bible House, Astor-place, with every convenience, and in a desirable location. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

STORE TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE, Astor-place, fronting on Astor-place; a desirable location. Apply in the Treasurer's Office, 4th av. entrance.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE, Astor-place, very desirable. Apply in the Treasurer's office, 4th-av. entrance.

LOFTS TO LET—IN THE LARGE MARBLE building No. 564 Broadway. Apply on the premises.

HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET OR LEASE—From 1st of May next, the owner residing in Europe. The brown-stone front house situate in the vicinity of Gramercy Park, No. 96 East 19th-st., large and handsomely furnished.

Also, the upper part of the building known as No. 751 Broadway.

Also, the store basement of said building.

Also, the large brick stable No. 45 East 33d-st. Apply to
FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON,
Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st.

BROADWAY AND HOUSTON STREET—To lease, for a term of years, the large building, with a part of the unimproved ground, fronting on Houston-st., in the rear of St. Thomas' Church. This property, from its proximity to the rapid increase of business in that part of Broadway, offers a rare opportunity for the establishment of a large manufacturing or confectionery, or any other respectable business. For terms and other particulars, apply to S. DENISON, No. 84 Dey-st., from 9 to 11 o'clock A. M.

NO. 5 LEROY-PLACE, (BLEECKER-ST., NEAR BROADWAY,) TO LET.—The house contains about twenty-five rooms and baths, with all the modern improvements, and it is now being painted and improved, and will be very desirable for a genteel boarding-house. The first floor would be rented separately, for the tailoring or millinery business, or for a piano-forte warerooom. Possession immediately. Apply on the premises, or at No. 89 Prince-st.

FARMS FOR SALE.

UNITED STATES LAND SALE.—SALES of land, by order of the President, will take place on MONDAY, May 4, at the Land Offices in Osage, Fort Dodge and Sioux City, Iowa, when 1,500,000 acres will be placed in market by the Government.

In consequence of the large grants which have been made to Railroad Companies, and the withdrawal from market of a like quantity adjoining, this sale will comprise nearly all the unsold land of first quality remaining in Iowa. The lands now offered are mostly situated in the Valley of the Boone and Des Moines Rivers, and are considered among the best farming lands in the West. They are well watered and timbered, well located as regards climate and facilities for reaching market.—the Dubuque and Missouri Railroad, now partly constructed, will, when finished, afford a ready means of access, and a corresponding increase in their value.

We have reliable agents who will attend the sales at each of the offices, and select lands for parties desirous of investing, and as they are men of long experience in the business, we have every confidence in their judgment.

We will secure funds for investment in lands, and give every information regarding charges, &c., and when it is desirable to use land warrants, furnish them at the best market prices.
GREEN & SEWELL, Bankers,
No. 29 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A FARM, SITUATED THREE-quarters of a mile west of the beautiful village of Geneva, Ontario County, on the Geneva and Ithaca plank-road, containing 168 acres of the best quality of land, well watered and fenced, and under excellent cultivation, with an abundance of choice fruit trees. The improvements consist of a large brick dwelling house, with wings and kitchen additional; two tenant or farm houses, stone stable, ice house, work shop, and large barns and sheds. The house occupies a commanding situation, overlooking the Seneca and Cayuga Lakes, the villages of Geneva, Waterloo and Seneca Falls, with a varied and extensive view of the surrounding country for 20 miles. Its proximity to numerous churches, excellent schools, railroads, and its healthy locality, render it one of the most desirable residences in Western New-York. For further particulars and terms, apply to JAMES H. WOODS, No. 34 Pine-st., New-York, or to the proprietor,
PAUL MITCHELL,
Maple Hill, near Geneva, Ontario County, N. Y.

FOR SALE.—A FARM AND COUNTRY RESI-dence at Skaneateles, Onondaga County, N. Y. The property consists of 116 acres of excellent land, 15 of which are heavily timbered, and the remainder under cultivation. The house is a large and handsome cottage, situated upon a lawn of eight acres, sloping on one side to the lake and on the other to the high road which separates it from the farm. On the premises are a carriage-house and stables for horses and cows, two large barns, and other farm buildings. The property lies within the village limits. For beauty of scenery and salubrity of air, the situation is very desirable. Inquire at the office of MYERS, POTTER & JONES, No. 229 Broadway.

THROG'S NECK, WESTCHESTER.—FOR SALE—The country residence and farm of A. B. Cox, Esq., containing about 57 acres, situated on the shore of Long Island Sound, about one mile from St. Peter's Church, Westchester. The land is of the very best grass land, well divided by good fence, and all down in first-rate meadow, except 6 acres. The views are unsurpassed on the Neck, the house is a good and comfortable dwelling, a good farm house, out-buildings, and a perfect farming establishment, independent of the homestead; good ice pond on the property. Persons wishing to view the place, will take the Harlem Railroad to Williams Bridge, from thence a carriage about 3 miles. An

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

Published in the Daily Times by Order of the State Superintendent of the Banking Department.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 7, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$6,428,404 96
Average amount of Specie.....771,006 79
Average amount of Circulation.....251,202 00
Average amount of Deposits.....4,538,497 36

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of March, 1857.

R. A. CHAMBERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ARTISANS' BANK as required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 7, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$843,704 55
Average amount of Specie.....45,615 32
Average amount of Circulation.....94,341 00
Average amount of Deposits.....493,263 46

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHAS. T. LEAKE, Cashier of the ARTISANS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

C. T. LEAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of March, 1857.

JESSE B. THOMPSON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK, CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 7, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$671,970 00
Average amount of Specie.....53,619 00
Average amount of Circulation.....104,315 00
Average amount of Deposits.....438,973 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE D. ARTHUR, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of March, 1857.

F. FRANCIS COREY, JR., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 7, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$4,065,383 16
Average amount of Specie.....758,487 26
Average amount of Circulation—notes of late [illegible].....83,079 00
Average amount of [illegible].....
Average amount of Deposits.....4,745,744 71

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES PUNNETT, Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. PUNNETT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of March, 1857.

JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 7, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$11,253,395 77
Average amount of Specie.....1,309,049 18
Average amount of Circulation.....2,085 00
Average amount of Deposits.....7,198,063 34

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of March, 1857.

JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 7, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,315,919 23
Average amount of Specie.....95,799 31
Average amount of Circulation.....90,156 23
Average amount of Deposits.....1,396,567 03

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of March, 1857.

JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 7, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,470,338 57
Average amount of Specie.....374,368 31
Average amount of Circulation.....299,150 00
Average amount of Deposits.....2,742,126 60

City and County of New-York, ss.—I WILLIAM B. MEEKER, Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of March, 1857.

THOMAS SWEWART, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 7, 1857.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,659,566 68
Average amount of Specie.....95,838 61
Average amount of Circulation.....79,537 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,427,489 19

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ISAAC SEYMOUR, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of March, 1857.

E. FRANCIS COREY, JR., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 7, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,929,340 38
Average amount of Specie.....643,598 37
Average amount of Circulation.....89,303 00
Average amount of Deposits.....4,37,410 65

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES T. SOUTTER, President of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. T. SOUTTER, President.

Sworn before me, this 9 h day of March, 1857.

E. FRANCIS COREY, JR. Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 7, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,9 9,315 71
Average amount of Specie.....376,738 44
Average amount of Circulation.....540,473 00
Average amount of Deposits.....3,431,739 72

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE W. DUER, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. W. DUER, Cashier,

Sworn before me, this 9th day of March, 1857.

A. C. GRAHAM, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BOWERY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 7, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$995,532 79
Average amount of Specie.....70,786 75
Average amount of Circulation.....176,952 00
Average amount of Deposits.....889,577 81

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, NATHANIEL G. BRADFORD, Cashier of the BOWERY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

N. G. BRADFORD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of March, 1857.

JAS. L. BERRIEN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK as required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 7, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,471,681 35
Average amount of Specie.....103,464 3[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.....222,919 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,297,338 25

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of March, 1857.

MATHIAS BANTA, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 185[illegible], for the week ending Saturday, March 7, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$312,357 93
Average amount of Specie.....16,511 62
Average amount of Circulation.....130,4[illegible] 00
Average amount of Deposits.....205,4[illegible] 48

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, C. S. VANDERHOOF, Cashier of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

C. VANDERHOOF, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of March, 1857.

E. STEPHENSON, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 7, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,332,229 97
Average amount of Specie.....103,784 01
Average amount of Circulation.....137,238 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,068,231 62

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, BENEDICT LEWIS, Jr., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

BENEDICT LEWIS, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of March, 1857.

GEORGE G. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 7, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$581,716 38
Average amount of Specie.....23,211 02
Average amount of Circulation.....117,275 00
Average amount of Deposits.....337,783 54

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of March, 1857.

D. RANDELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 7, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,396,048 99
Average amount of Specie.....278,297 66
Average amount of Circulation.....227,499 30
Average amount of Deposits.....1,168,082 16

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of March, 1857.

WM. M. WEAVER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 7, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$748,099 43
Average amount of Specie.....31,913 58
Average amount of Circulation.....144,826 00
Average amount of Deposits.....598,538 36

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier of the CITIZENS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of March, 1857.

A. M. RAGLESON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 7, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,798,278 51
Average amount of Specie.....206,623 21
Average amount of Circulation.....85,209 [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.....1,458,484 51

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBT. STRONG Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. R. STRONG, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of March, 1857.

W. O. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 7, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,869,546 44
Average amount of Specie.....358,755 38
Average amount of Circulation.....100,030 00
Average amount of Deposits.....2,870,461 82

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. F. WARNER, Cashier of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. F. WARNER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of March, 1857.

E. FRANCIS COREY, JR., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 7, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,459,843 18
Average amount of Specie.....195,368 91
Average amount of Circulation.....88,138 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,428,128 93

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. PLATT, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of March, 1857.

ANDREW KOHLER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 7, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$491,147 00
Average amount of Specie.....30,496 00
Average amount of Circulation.....94,314 00
Average amount of Deposits.....413,680 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. B. BALLOW, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. B. BALLOW, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of March, 1857.

WM. H. RIDLEY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 7, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,716,259 14
Average amount of Specie.....196,241 02
Average amount of Circulation.....109,371 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,581,064 72

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM J. LANE, Cashier of the FULTON BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. J. LANE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of March, 1857.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 7, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$715,681 40
Average amount of Specie.....44,988 64
Average amount of Circulation.....63,880 00
Average amount of Deposits.....604,504 63

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of March, 1857.

JAS. HARRISON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 7, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$870,215 81
Average amount of Specie.....39,033 10
Average amount of Circulation.....87,129 00
Average amount of Deposits.....576,393 93

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier of the GROCERS' BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of March, 1857.

JOHN C. BERGH, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 7, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,379,771 29
Average amount of Specie.....53,965 57
Average amount of Circulation.....115,404 00
Average amount of Deposits.....850,024 24

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS L. TAYLOR, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, in New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. THOMAS L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of March, 1857.

W. O. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 7, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,747,762 35
Average amount of Specie.....361,594 44
Average amount of Circulation.....205,4[illegible] 50
Average amount of Deposits.....1,254,053 94

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE R. CONOVER, Cashier of the IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. G. R. CONOVER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of March, 1857.

THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 7, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$308,161 00
Average amount of Specie.....19,131 00
Average amount of Circulation.....68,943 00
Average amount of Deposits.....204,283 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM STEBBINS, Cashier of the ISLAND CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. STEBBINS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of March, 1857.

E. A. STANSBURY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 7, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$776,024 61
Average amount of Specie.....52,404 61
Average amount of Circulation.....113,179 00
Average amount of Deposits.....669,309 53

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

DANL. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of March, 1857.

JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 7, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,118,953 42
Average amount of Specie.....164,337 95
Average amount of Circulation.....245,731 00
Average amount of Deposits.....2,024,216 36

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS R. ACLY, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

T. R. ACLY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of March, 1857.

JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—Of the average daily balance of the following accounts, for the week ending Saturday, March 7, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$4,718,902 82
Average amount of Specie.....538,210 05
Average amount of Circulation.....347,499 33
Average amount of Deposits.....3,421,308 55

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES M. MORRISON, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of March, 1857.

EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 7, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$864,187 64
Average amount of Specie.....64,103 45
Average amount of Circulation.....96,296 00
Average amount of Deposits.....989,725 75

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. C. BEACH, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK, being duly sworn depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. C BEACH, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of March, 1857.

E. FRANCIS COREY, JR., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 7, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,624,395 81
Average amount of Specie.....112,701 09
Average amount of Circulation.....176,594 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,143,772 39

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. HAYDOCK, Cashier of the MARKET BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 9th day of March, 1857.

E. FRANCIS COREY, JR., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 7, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,999,456 83
Average amount of Specie.....416,802 83
Average amount of Circulation.....221,585 60
Average amount of Deposits.....3,326,396 48

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GIDEON DE ANGELIS, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of March, 1857.

JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 7, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,314,543 17
Average amount of Specie.....57,438 15
Average amount of Circulation.....196,784 00
Average amount of Deposits.....969,622 36

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN J. STEPHENS, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. J. STEPHENS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of March, 1857.

EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—Asrequired by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 7, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$638,754 70
Average amount of Specie.....96,623 21
Average amount of Circulation.....85,209 [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.....583,413 04

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. D. BROWN, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. D. BROWN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of March, 1857.

JOHN M. DEVOE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 7, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,366,607 37
Average amount of Specie.....220,871 39
Average amount of Circulation.....191,898 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,663,981 78

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. BLAKE, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. J. BLAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of March, 1857.

C. B. WHEELER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 7, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$6,390,009 00
Average amount of Specie.....1,054,314 02
Average amount of Circulation.....356,577 23
Average amount of Deposits.....4,400,739 15

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, AUGUSTUS E. SILLIMAN, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. E. SILLIMAN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of March, 1857.

JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 7, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,575,441 78
Average amount of Specie.....200,086 49
Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late Bank.....112,320 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,925,308 39

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of March, 1857.

JOHN HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 7, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$5,509,864 69
Average amount of Specie.....558,860 56
Average amount of Circulation.....306,444 00
Average amount of Deposits.....3,512,042 68

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY MEIGS, Jr., Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. MEIGS, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me this 9th day of March, 1857.

JIERE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 7, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,368,977 00
Average amount of Specie.....101,123 00
Average amount of Circulation.....116,319 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,066,386 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. A. TOCKER, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. A. TOCKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of March, 1857.

J. VAN NAMEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 7, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,000,368 88
Average amount of Specie.....186,115 68
Average amount of Circulation.....165,487 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,338,4[illegible] 64

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. T. HOOGLAND, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. T. HOOGLAND, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of March, 1857.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 7, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$896,289 44
Average amount of Specie.....10,738 88
Average amount of Circulation.....94,965 00
Average amount of Deposits.....198,846 65

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier of the NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of March, 1857.

F. LAWRENCE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 7, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$483,503 69
Average amount of Specie.....20,573 36
Average amount of Circulation.....99,222 00
Average amount of Deposits.....173,172 62

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FREDERICK T. HAYES, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

P. T. HAYES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of March, 1857.

JOHN ANDERSON, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 7, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$206,438 18
Average amount of Specie.....10,503 48
Average amount of Circulation.....133,189 00
Average amount of Deposits.....220,076 38

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of March, 1857.

JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NORTH RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 7, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,060,269 63
Average amount of Specie.....66,314 96
Average amount of Circulation.....146,104 00
Average amount of Deposits.....836,708 66

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. B. HAYS, Cashier of the NORTH RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. B. HAYS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of March, 1857.

JOHN HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 7, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$4,707,698 07
Average amount of Specie.....119,847 77
Average amount of Circulation.....137,802 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,342,044 90

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, PARKER HANDY, Cashier of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 9th day of March, 1857.

JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 7, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$624,450 57
Average amount of Specie.....35,344 22
Average amount of Circulation.....120,114 17
Average amount of Deposits.....526,611 01

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

W. A. HALL, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 9th day of March, 1857.

F. S. MCPHERSON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 7, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$954,495 65
Average amount of Specie.....75,883 14
Average amount of Circulation.....119,116 00
Average amount of Deposits.....687,727 37

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. CAMPBELL, Jr., President of the PACIFIC BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

J. CAMPBELL, Jr., President.

Sworn before me this 9th day of March, 1857.

WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PARK BANK—As required by Chap. 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 7, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,138,687 00
Average amount of Specie.....109,505 47
Average amount of Circulation.....161,859 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,915,558 96

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier of the PARK BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of March, 1857.

WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Charter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 7, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$735,421 31
Average amount of Specie.....54,096 93
Average amount of Circulation.....120,255 00
Average amount of Deposits.....530,351 21

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GODFREY W. LEAKE, Cashier of the People's Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of March, 1857.

EDWARD P. CLARK, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 7, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,363,940 85
Average amount of Specie.....318,000 81
Average amount of Circulation.....97,692 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,749,766 67

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, P. M. BRYSON, Cashier of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of March, 1857.

THOS. S. SOMMERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 7, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$786,606 22
Average amount of Specie.....62,172 70
Average amount of Circulation.....21,256 00
Average amount of Deposits.....940,316 74

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ABSOLOM PARKHURST, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of March, 1857.

THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 7, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,169,733 25
Average amount of Specie.....139,187 63
Average amount of Circulation.....316,270 00
Average amount of Deposits.....679,609 47

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ALFRED S. FRASER, Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. S. FRASER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of March, 1857.

R. A. CHAMBERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 7, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,970,200 00
Average amount of Specie.....206,560 00
Average amount of Circulation.....102,665 00
Average amount of Deposits.....4,040,000 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. A. KISSAM, Cashier of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of March, 1857.

SAMUEL P. BELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE TRADESMEN'S BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 7, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,832,970 74
Average amount of Specie.....86,884 65
Average amount of Circulation.....207,096 00
Average amount of Deposits.....849,475 18

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, RICHARD BERRY, Cashier of the TRADESMEN'S BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 9th day of March, 1857.

E. B. FELLOWS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE UNION BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 7, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,026,818 72
Average amount of Specie.....439,433 47
Average amount of Circulation.....193,341 00
Average amount of Deposits.....3,673,380 72

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier of the UNION BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of March, 1857.

JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING AND COLLECTING OFFICE.
SMALLEY, WEED AND BARTLETT,
No. 54 Wall-st., New-York.

GEO. C. SMALLEY, WM. C. REED, ALFRED W. BARTLETT, will give special attention to the negotiation of notes and loans. Also to the purchase and sale of

STOCKS AND BONDS,

at the Brokers' Board, strictly on commission.

Having prompt and reliable correspondents, will negotiate and coll

NEW-YORK CITY.

Wall-street Gossip.

The gossips of Wall-street have got hold of a pretty story concerning a gentleman who does some business for them, and a lawyer to boot. It may, for the story goes, that sometime ago this gentleman executed a bond to a lady to support certain children. But latterly this interest in the children has decreased, and he was finally sued by said lady on his bond. Being unwilling to have a noise made about it, he suffered him case to go by default, and a verdict for some $5,000 was recovered and a transcript filed in the County Clerk's office. So the story is told; for its truth, we do not vouch.

A Duel?

It is whisperly occurred on Sunday, at an up-town hotel, between two of the boarders, both well-known fashionable gentlemen. After some hair had been pulled, and some blows exchanged, the combatants were separated by the landlord. It is understood that no duel will probably be had to the "code of honor," such as Hoboken or Weehawken, even to-day, but only hostile pistol-shots.

Capture of River Thieves.

Yesterday afternoon about 2 o'clock, officer [illegible] Gallagher, of the First Ward Police, received information that two notorious river thieves had stolen some canvas from a canal boat lying at the New-York and Erie Railroad pier. The officer immediately procured a small boat and proceeded in search of them. After rowing up opposite the Battery, he saw the boat with the stolen property. He made signals to them, when they attempted to escape by pulling into the Battery enlargement, but the boatmen of the officer's boat being too expert for them, succeeded in catching the boat before they reached the shore. Officer G., after a struggle with one, captured them and their boat, which contained the stolen goods. The prisoners were conveyed to the Station, and brought before Judge OSBORNE, who committed them. They gave their names as JAMES MCGARRY and JOHN DONOVAN, both belonging to the Fourth Ward. One of them we understand, has applied to be appointed on the Police.

Correspondence and Thunder-Storm in Georgia.

The correspondent writes to me from Macon, Ga., under date of 3d March, that a shock of an earthquake was felt there on the evening of Sunday, March 1, at 10 minutes after 11 o'clock. The day previous a severe thunder-storm was experienced there, accompanied by much rain and high wind. After the shower the water was covered with a yellow scum like sulphur. For ten days prior to that the weather had been very warm, and everything was in bloom. The morning after the shock of earthquake the weather was very cold and the ice half an inch thick.

In my place of observation on Brooklyn Heights, a snow storm commenced at 9:50 P M., of March 1, and continued till 3 P. M. of the day following, after which the temperature fell to within eight degrees of zero. This earthquake reckoned the Hudson river.

E. MERIAM.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, March 9, 1857.

[Advertisement.]

EXECUTRIX'S PEREMPTORY SALE.

AN ELEGANT AND DESIRABLE COUNTRY SEAT ON THE BANKS OF THE EAST RIVER.

A. J. BLEECKER & CO.

WILL SELL AT THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, AT 12 O'CLOCK M., ON MONDAY, MARCH 16, 1857.

By order of the Executrix, the Country Seat of the late Charles H. Seymour, Esq.,

AT RAVENSWOOD, LONG ISLAND.

This valuable property, within thirty minutes' drive or sail of the centre of trade, forms one of the most eligible and delightful Summer retreats in the vicinity of New-York. Ravenswood being justly celebrated among the many charming spots surrounding our City. The dwelling, a beautiful Gothic cottage, built under the personal supervision of the late owner, is very pleasantly situated, within ten minutes' walk of the steamboat landing, highly convenient and in perfect order, and supplied throughout from a never-failing spring of the purest water. The out-buildings, such as carriage-house, aviary, &c., &c., are in admirable keeping, simple and complete. The grounds, having a frontage and depth of more than 450 feet, extending from the main road to the river, are beautifully undulating, tastefully laid out, and abundantly stocked with the choicest plants, vines and fruits, the whole forming a suburban home of rare beauty and convenience.

The larger part of the purchase money may remain on 5 per cent for a term of years.

[Advertisement.]

CLOSING SALE PREVIOUS TO REMOVAL.—ON AND AFTER THE 16TH DAY OF MARCH we shall remove to our NEW STORE, CORNER OF BROADWAY AND BROOME STREET. The remainder of our present stock is SELLING OFF AT PRICES THAT DEFY COMPETITION, and a perusal of the following list will convince every one of the fact.

DINNER SERVICES	142 pieces	$17 00
WHITE TEA SETS	44 pieces	3 75
WHITE TOILET SETS	10 pieces	1 00
SPRIGS TOILET SETS	11 pieces	7 25
CUT GLASS GOBLETS	Per dozen	1 75
ENGRAVED BOHEMIAN CLARETS	Per dozen	2 50
SILVER PLATED CASTORS, AND 6 CUT BOTTLES		5 00
HEAVY PLATED TABLE SPOONS	Per dozen	4 00
HEAVY PLATED TEA SPOONS	Per dozen	2 00
HEAVY PLATED TABLE FORKS	Per dozen	4 00
HEAVY PLATED TEA SETS	6 pieces	23 00
HEAVY PLATED SUGARS		3 50
HEAVY PLATED CREAMS		2 00
HEAVY PLATED MOLASSES PITCHERS		2 50
BRILLIANT CAKE BASKETS		8 00
PAIRS LARGE BRONZE CANDELABRAS	pair	4 50
IVORY HANDLED TABLE KNIVES	Per dozen	5 50

CLOCKS, BRONZES, PARIAN WARE VASES, GAS FIXTURES, &c, in proportion.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT & Co.,
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

CONSUMPTION AND PALSY

Have very little hope of cure in the hands of ordinary physicians, or by means of ordinary medicines, and yet they are readily curable by proper treatment. Quacks and quackery are of no use in such maladies. They only aggravate the evil, and insure the undertaker an earlier task. But let it be seriously remembered that

Consumption is daily cured.
Palsy is daily cured.
Rheumatism is daily cured.
Scrofula is daily cured.

As well as Fever and Ague, Liver Complaints, Heart Disease, &c., by ANDRUS' LIQUID IODINE, or Pure Iodine Water. Sold at a bottle by ANDRUS & BOSMORE, Nos. 3 Second-avenue and 862 Broadway; C. H. RUSE, No. 192 Broadway; Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn; and all respectable druggists.

[Advertisement.]

THE IMPERIAL PHOTOGRAPH,

A new application of the art, of surpassing perfection, is exhibited at BRADY'S Gallery, No. 359 Broadway. It has obtained the highest commendation from those who have examined it, and is pronounced by far the most perfect camera picture yet produced.

THE IMPERIAL PHOTOGRAPH,

in addition to its superior reality, combines the best qualities of the engraving, the water-color drawing, and the sketch in mezzotint.

THE IMPERIAL PHOTOGRAPH,

although of extraordinary size, is produced at a price which places it within general reach. It is made only at BRADY'S Gallery, No. 359 Broadway, where a superior collection of specimens is exhibited.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Our closing sales commenced on Monday, March 9, and will continue until the 16th, on which day we shall positively REMOVE to the NEW STORE, CORNER OF BROADWAY and BROOME-ST.

GILT and BRONZE 3-LIGHT CHANDELIERS, $5, $6 and $8.

GILT and BRONZE 4-LIGHT CHANDELIERS, $8, $12, and $15.

GILT and BRONZE 6-LIGHT CHANDELIERS, $12, $18, and $25.

Part of the STORE FIXTURES for sale, including OIL-CLOTH, MATTING and 800 yards elegant BRUSSELS CARPET.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT & Co.,
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The struggle with which our stomachs bear up against the abuse we give them is wonderful. The only true corrective is "CHICHESTER'S Dyspepsia Specific." It is purely vegetable—does not scour as a purgative—only one drop taken at a time. Though were the whole bottle taken at once it would not injure. Hundreds of certificates from the cured can be seen at our sale office, No. 101 Watts-street, New York. Kept by all the druggists. Only 50 cents per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—The functional derangements incident to females are entirely prevented by a resort to these pills, at the periods when they usually occur. They have a most happy effect on all complaints peculiar to the sex. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London; and by all druggists, at 25c., 62½c., and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]

☞ It is not our habit to make especial mention of a business house, but the fact that Messrs. DAILEY & Co., Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway, the extensive dealers in China, glass, gas-fixtures, plated ware, &c., &c., are selling off their immense stock without regard to prices, forms an exception to our rule, and we feel it to be a duty we owe the public to advise them of the fact.

[Advertisement.]

PERRY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—To-night a monster performance is to be given at this favorite theatre. Four pieces, which introduce the whole company, viz.: "The Secret Foe," "Medea;" the grand pantomime of "Planch" and "The Blind Boy." Another crowded house of course.

[Advertisement.]

☞ IMPERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS of Lord and Lady MAYOR HAVEN just been added to the collection at BRADY'S Gallery, No. 359 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

KEMP'S WORM PASTILLES.—The frightful mortality among children is frequently attributable to these internal worms. These anodynes immediately destroy and remove them. Sold only with these Pastilles, a pleasant, harmless, unfailing remedy. Mothers should beware of nauseous vermifuges. BRISTOL'S Sarsaparilla saves thousands of lives, and is unsurpassable agency every year, by promptly curing Scrofula, Consumption, Liver diseases, and all Ulcers and Eruptions. Sold by D T. LANMAN & Co., Wholesale Druggists, No. 69 Water street, New-York, and by all Druggists. Sarsaparilla $1, and Pastilles 25c. per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 125, 127 and 129 Water-street, and No. 6 Murray-street, New-York.

LONG ISLAND.

The Outrage upon Immigrant Girls.

KINGS COUNTY COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before Judge Strong and Justices Ecmons and Schoonmaker.

The Court reassembled at 11 o'clock this morning. District-Attorney SCHOONMAKER called on for trial the case of Joseph Jackson and John Dixon, indicted for committing a rape upon Catharine Sullivan and Jane Muldoon, two immigrant girls, at Sheepshead Bay, on the 24th of August last.

H. L. Clinton, Alex. Hadden and R. H. Huntley, Esqs., appeared as counsel for defendants.

Mr. Clinton said he supposed that it was understood that the accused elected to be tried separately.

The District-Attorney said he would then call on the case of Jackson first.

Four hours time was consumed in obtaining the following Jury, the last Juror sworn being the last of the panel. The Court previously announced that in case the present panel was exhausted before obtaining the requisite number, a new panel would be ordered and that no talesmen would be summoned, which undoubtedly had a good effect.

Each juror was examined formally as to his qualifications, and the most of those set aside were either for cause or for favor, and counsel availed themselves of but two or three peremptory challenges.

The main facts in this case, as published at the time of the alleged outrage, are undoubtedly fresh in the minds of the reading public. In Kings County the interest of the case has not abated, and, as a consequence, the room was crowded to excess during the sitting of the Court.

THE JURY

is as follows:

1. Luke W. Thomas, Foreman.
2. Elisha Field.
3. Benjamin Rockwell.
4. Joseph Lake.
5. Henry T. Van Pelt.
6. Andrew F. Carpenter.
7. Joshua Carhart.
8. Curtis Noble.
9. Jeremiah Terry.
10. Erastus W. Phelps.
11. Abraham Vanderveer.
12. Charles Wood.

At the request of the District-Attorney triers were appointed on several of the jurors, after having failed to obtain permission of the Court to temporarily set them aside.

The District-Attorney argued that it was perfectly proper to temporarily set aside a juror, and read various authorities in support of his position, but the Court ruled, in accordance with the general practice in this State, that competency of the juror must be tested at the time it is questioned by the prosecuting officer.

These preliminaries over, District-Attorney Schumaker, in a brief, but succinct and forcible speech, laid the case, as he understood it, before the Jury, relating the material points in the case, as has already been published. At the close of his remarks, the complaining witness,

Catherine Sullivan, was sworn, and testified, in substance, as follows: I reside in Brooklyn; know the prisoner, Jackson; saw him last Summer, on board the ship *City of Brooklyn*, the latter end of August, in New-York; Jackson told Captain Mitchell, (the Captain of the *City of Brooklyn*,) in my presence, that he would get us (Jane Muldoon and myself and another girl) a place to board; the other girl was going as servant to the Captain; Captain Mitchell said that all three of us could stop together until Monday; Jackson said he would get us a respectable place; Jackson then brought in DIXON, and said he was a friend of his; there was another man in company; we sailed from Liverpool in this ship, as second-cabin passengers; Jane was a fellow-passenger; left the ship with Jackson; we,—Jane Muldoon and another girl—to go to the boarding-house; DIXON was with Jackson; it was about 5 o'clock P. M.: they took us to a boarding house in New-York, and they said that there was no room there; Jackson said that the woman who came to the door said so; went to another house, when we sent in Capt. Mitchell's girl; Jackson said that was not a respectable place enough; he would get a better place; Jackson sent the Captain's girl in and said that he would come and see her again; she was to stop there; took us to a hotel, but don't know where it is; we were on foot; had supper there; we walked through a great many streets before we come to this hotel; I wanted to go to Castle Garden; I expected a message from my father; Jackson said he expected the place was closed; my father was in Baltimore; asked him several times to let me, and he said he would; we left that place, and Jackson said he was going right to Castle Garden then; all four of us left together; think this was past six o'clock, it was not dark; walked on until we came to a ferry; Jackson and DIXON said they would show us Brooklyn; we said that we did not want to go—wanted to go to Castle Garden; Jackson said he would take us then to a boarding-house, (after he had shown us Brooklyn,) and would take us to Castle Garden the next morning; they got a carriage in Brooklyn, said the carriage was their own; it was their stable; we got into the carriage and they said they would drive about Brooklyn; it was dark when we got into the carriage; about five minutes after I felt sick; felt very weak and had a sick headache; asked Jackson if this was Brooklyn, and he said it was; I said that I wished I was back in New-York; he said it was very early and it would not take ten minutes to go back to where they were to stop; did not take us to New York; Jackson asked if I was very sick; I said yes; he said he would stop at the first place they came to; they stopped at a great many places to drink, and at one house they wanted to stop all night; did not; went to another house where a girl showed Jackson up to a bed-room; Jane helped me to undress and I got into bed, and Jane commenced to undress when Jackson and DIXON came into the room and asked Jane to go out; Jane said she would not, that she wanted to stop with me; Jackson and DIXON, both of them, put Jane out of the room; Jackson came back again into the room where I was; he locked the door and put out the light; undressed and got into bed; I tried to get out of bed and he prevented me from doing so; when he got into bed I tried to get away, but he would not let me; screamed as loud as I could, when he put his hand over my mouth; I was so ill that I could not scream very loud; he put his body over my face; he stopped in the bed until morning; I struggled with him as much as I could; he used violence; he violated my person; he had connection with me as a husband does with a wife; it was against my consent; I struggled with him and tried to get away every time; I tried to get out of the bed, and I tried to push him away; he held me; I could not get away from him; took something to drink at a hotel in New-York; punch and some porter; we drank half a tumbler; Jackson gave me the porter; both in the same house.

Cross-examination—That was all I drank that night, unless it was to taste of some liquor; at different places they wanted to have us drink; we refused, but sometimes tasted it; cannot say how many times we tasted; only drank at one place in New-York; got acquainted with Jane on board ship; think we were about six weeks coming from Liverpool; landed late Thursday night, and saw Jackson Saturday afternoon; was at the Rainbow Hotel in Beekman-street, New-York, on Friday; went to the Rainbow Thursday night with Jane, Sarah Campbell, and Capt. Mitchell's servant girl; all left Friday morning; I went with them, but did not expect to stay away; we went to Castle Garden; John Wilson, a young man who came over in the vessel, went with us; went to Castle Garden; left about 8 and got back to the Hotel about 11 o'clock; stopped there until Saturday morning; Jane was with her brother in some other boarding-house; he does not live in New-York, and don't know where he is; saw Jane next Saturday morning at Castle Garden; it was in the forenoon; Jane and me and Captain Mitchell's girl went then on board the *City of Brooklyn*; got there between twelve and one o'clock; remained here until five o'clock—was on deck most of the time; John Jackson first spoke to me; he said he could get me a place; heard the Captain tell Jackson to get the other girl a place—that was the first said about a boarding place; am sure that DIXON came on board the ship before I left; think I heard him speak before I left; don't know certain to whom; he was not very long on the ship; am sure that Jackson was unloading the ship—he had a book, and was giving directions to the men; DIXON was not helping him; don't think it was more than half an hour after DIXON came on board when we left; Jackson did not call him by name; they spoke to us before we got to the first house; they were ahead until they stopped at the first boarding-house; they were not quite so far as the length of this room in front of us; they waited for us to come up at the house, where there was not room; I think they waited for us; no one went in; Jackson rung the bell; did not hear what he said to the woman; heard what she said; the woman was standing inside of the door, and Jackson outside; heard her say that there was not room; am sure I heard the woman say so; that was all I heard them say—paid no particular attention; cannot say how far they walked in front of us going from the first to the second boarding house; saw them stop at the second place; we stopped also; saw a woman come to the door; know that Jackson talked; did not hear DIXON; did not hear anything that Jackson said; don't recollect hearing the woman say that we could stop there if we wanted to—should have remembered it, if I had heard it; there was nothing said about us stopping where Jane's brother did; did not say that we would rather stop in the street than to go back where Jane's brother lived; we were not more than five minutes at the second place; saw the other girl go

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 125, 127 and 129 Water-street, and No. 6 Murray-street, New-York.

LONG ISLAND.

The Outrage upon Immigrant Girls.

KINGS COUNTY COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before Judge Strong and Justices Ecmons and Schoonmaker.

The Court reassembled at 11 o'clock this morning. District-Attorney SCHOONMAKER called on for trial the case of Joseph Jackson and John Dixon, indicted for committing a rape upon Catharine Sullivan and Jane Muldoon, two immigrant girls, at Sheepshead Bay, on the 24th of August last.

H. L. Clinton, Alex. Hadden and R. H. Huntley, Esqs., appeared as counsel for defendants.

Mr. Clinton said he supposed that it was understood that the accused elected to be tried separately.

The District-Attorney said he would then call on the case of Jackson first.

Four hours time was consumed in obtaining the following Jury, the last Juror sworn being the last of the panel. The Court previously announced that in case the present panel was exhausted before obtaining the requisite number, a new panel would be ordered and that no talesmen would be summoned, which undoubtedly had a good effect.

Each juror was examined formally as to his qualifications, and the most of those set aside were either for cause or for favor, and counsel availed themselves of but two or three peremptory challenges.

The main facts in this case, as published at the time of the alleged outrage, are undoubtedly fresh in the minds of the reading public. In Kings County the interest of the case has not abated, and, as a consequence, the room was crowded to excess during the sitting of the Court.

THE JURY

is as follows:

1. Luke W. Thomas, Foreman.
2. Elisha Field.
3. Benjamin Rockwell.
4. Joseph Lake.
5. Henry T. Van Pelt.
6. Andrew F. Carpenter.
7. Joshua Carhart.
8. Curtis Noble.
9. Jeremiah Terry.
10. Erastus W. Phelps.
11. Abraham Vanderveer.
12. Charles Wood.

At the request of the District-Attorney triers were appointed on several of the jurors, after having failed to obtain permission of the Court to temporarily set them aside.

The District-Attorney argued that it was perfectly proper to temporarily set aside a juror, and read various authorities in support of his position, but the Court ruled, in accordance with the general practice in this State, that competency of the juror must be tested at the time it is questioned by the prosecuting officer.

These preliminaries over, District-Attorney Schumaker, in a brief, but succinct and forcible speech, laid the case, as he understood it, before the Jury, relating the material points in the case, as has already been published. At the close of his remarks, the complaining witness,

Catherine Sullivan, was sworn, and testified, in substance, as follows: I reside in Brooklyn; know the prisoner, Jackson; saw him last Summer, on board the ship *City of Brooklyn*, the latter end of August, in New-York; Jackson told Captain Mitchell, (the Captain of the *City of Brooklyn*,) in my presence, that he would get us (Jane Muldoon and myself and another girl) a place to board; the other girl was going as servant to the Captain; Captain Mitchell said that all three of us could stop together until Monday; Jackson said he would get us a respectable place; Jackson then brought in DIXON, and said he was a friend of his; there was another man in company; we sailed from Liverpool in this ship, as second-cabin passengers; Jane was a fellow-passenger; left the ship with Jackson; we,—Jane Muldoon and another girl—to go to the boarding-house; DIXON was with Jackson; it was about 5 o'clock P. M.: they took us to a boarding house in New-York, and they said that there was no room there; Jackson said that the woman who came to the door said so; went to another house, when we sent in Capt. Mitchell's girl; Jackson said that was not a respectable place enough; he would get a better place; Jackson sent the Captain's girl in and said that he would come and see her again; she was to stop there; took us to a hotel, but don't know where it is; we were on foot; had supper there; we walked through a great many streets before we come to this hotel; I wanted to go to Castle Garden; I expected a message from my father; Jackson said he expected the place was closed; my father was in Baltimore; asked him several times to let me, and he said he would; we left that place, and Jackson said he was going right to Castle Garden then; all four of us left together; think this was past six o'clock, it was not dark; walked on until we came to a ferry; Jackson and DIXON said they would show us Brooklyn; we said that we did not want to go—wanted to go to Castle Garden; Jackson said he would take us then to a boarding-house, (after he had shown us Brooklyn,) and would take us to Castle Garden the next morning; they got a carriage in Brooklyn, said the carriage was their own; it was their stable; we got into the carriage and they said they would drive about Brooklyn; it was dark when we got into the carriage; about five minutes after I felt sick; felt very weak and had a sick headache; asked Jackson if this was Brooklyn, and he said it was; I said that I wished I was back in New-York; he said it was very early and it would not take ten minutes to go back to where they were to stop; did not take us to New York; Jackson asked if I was very sick; I said yes; he said he would stop at the first place they came to; they stopped at a great many places to drink, and at one house they wanted to stop all night; did not; went to another house where a girl showed Jackson up to a bed-room; Jane helped me to undress and I got into bed, and Jane commenced to undress when Jackson and DIXON came into the room and asked Jane to go out; Jane said she would not, that she wanted to stop with me; Jackson and DIXON, both of them, put Jane out of the room; Jackson came back again into the room where I was; he locked the door and put out the light; undressed and got into bed; I tried to get out of bed and he prevented me from doing so; when he got into bed I tried to get away, but he would not let me; screamed as loud as I could, when he put his hand over my mouth; I was so ill that I could not scream very loud; he put his body over my face; he stopped in the bed until morning; I struggled with him as much as I could; he used violence; he violated my person; he had connection with me as a husband does with a wife; it was against my consent; I struggled with him and tried to get away every time; I tried to get out of the bed, and I tried to push him away; he held me; I could not get away from him; took something to drink at a hotel in New-York; punch and some porter; we drank half a tumbler; Jackson gave me the porter; both in the same house.

Cross-examination—That was all I drank that night, unless it was to taste of some liquor; at different places they wanted to have us drink; we refused, but sometimes tasted it; cannot say how many times we tasted; only drank at one place in New-York; got acquainted with Jane on board ship; think we were about six weeks coming from Liverpool; landed late Thursday night, and saw Jackson Saturday afternoon; was at the Rainbow Hotel in Beekman-street, New-York, on Friday; went to the Rainbow Thursday night with Jane, Sarah Campbell, and Capt. Mitchell's servant girl; all left Friday morning; I went with them, but did not expect to stay away; we went to Castle Garden; John Wilson, a young man who came over in the vessel, went with us; went to Castle Garden; left about 8 and got back to the Hotel about 11 o'clock; stopped there until Saturday morning; Jane was with her brother in some other boarding-house; he does not live in New-York, and don't know where he is; saw Jane next Saturday morning at Castle Garden; it was in the forenoon; Jane and me and Captain Mitchell's girl went then on board the *City of Brooklyn*; got there between twelve and one o'clock; remained here until five o'clock—was on deck most of the time; John Jackson first spoke to me; he said he could get me a place; heard the Captain tell Jackson to get the other girl a place—that was the first said about a boarding place; am sure that DIXON came on board the ship before I left; think I heard him speak before I left; don't know certain to whom; he was not very long on the ship; am sure that Jackson was unloading the ship—he had a book, and was giving directions to the men; DIXON was not helping him; don't think it was more than half an hour after DIXON came on board when we left; Jackson did not call him by name; they spoke to us before we got to the first house; they were ahead until they stopped at the first boarding-house; they were not quite so far as the length of this room in front of us; they waited for us to come up at the house, where there was not room; I think they waited for us; no one went in; Jackson rung the bell; did not hear what he said to the woman; heard what she said; the woman was standing inside of the door, and Jackson outside; heard her say that there was not room; am sure I heard the woman say so; that was all I heard them say—paid no particular attention; cannot say how far they walked in front of us going from the first to the second boarding house; saw them stop at the second place; we stopped also; saw a woman come to the door; know that Jackson talked; did not hear DIXON; did not hear anything that Jackson said; don't recollect hearing the woman say that we could stop there if we wanted to—should have remembered it, if I had heard it; there was nothing said about us stopping where Jane's brother did; did not say that we would rather stop in the street than to go back where Jane's brother lived; we were not more than five minutes at the second place; saw the other girl go

[Advertisement.]

KEMP'S WORM PASTILLES.—The frightful mortality among children is frequently attributable to these internal worms. These anodynes immediately destroy and remove them. Sold only with these Pastilles, a pleasant, harmless, unfailing remedy. Mothers should beware of nauseous vermifuges. BRISTOL'S Sarsaparilla saves thousands of lives, and is unsurpassable agency every year, by promptly curing Scrofula, Consumption, Liver diseases, and all Ulcers and Eruptions. Sold by D T. LANMAN & Co., Wholesale Druggists, No. 69 Water street, New-York, and by all Druggists. Sarsaparilla $1, and Pastilles 25c. per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 125, 127 and 129 Water-street, and No. 6 Murray-street, New-York.

LONG ISLAND.

The Outrage upon Immigrant Girls.

KINGS COUNTY COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before Judge Strong and Justices Ecmons and Schoonmaker.

The Court reassembled at 11 o'clock this morning. District-Attorney SCHOONMAKER called on for trial the case of Joseph Jackson and John Dixon, indicted for committing a rape upon Catharine Sullivan and Jane Muldoon, two immigrant girls, at Sheepshead Bay, on the 24th of August last.

H. L. Clinton, Alex. Hadden and R. H. Huntley, Esqs., appeared as counsel for defendants.

Mr. Clinton said he supposed that it was understood that the accused elected to be tried separately.

The District-Attorney said he would then call on the case of Jackson first.

Four hours time was consumed in obtaining the following Jury, the last Juror sworn being the last of the panel. The Court previously announced that in case the present panel was exhausted before obtaining the requisite number, a new panel would be ordered and that no talesmen would be summoned, which undoubtedly had a good effect.

Each juror was examined formally as to his qualifications, and the most of those set aside were either for cause or for favor, and counsel availed themselves of but two or three peremptory challenges.

The main facts in this case, as published at the time of the alleged outrage, are undoubtedly fresh in the minds of the reading public. In Kings County the interest of the case has not abated, and, as a consequence, the room was crowded to excess during the sitting of the Court.

THE JURY

is as follows:

1. Luke W. Thomas, Foreman.
2. Elisha Field.
3. Benjamin Rockwell.
4. Joseph Lake.
5. Henry T. Van Pelt.
6. Andrew F. Carpenter.
7. Joshua Carhart.
8. Curtis Noble.
9. Jeremiah Terry.
10. Erastus W. Phelps.
11. Abraham Vanderveer.
12. Charles Wood.

At the request of the District-Attorney triers were appointed on several of the jurors, after having failed to obtain permission of the Court to temporarily set them aside.

The District-Attorney argued that it was perfectly proper to temporarily set aside a juror, and read various authorities in support of his position, but the Court ruled, in accordance with the general practice in this State, that competency of the juror must be tested at the time it is questioned by the prosecuting officer.

These preliminaries over, District-Attorney Schumaker, in a brief, but succinct and forcible speech, laid the case, as he understood it, before the Jury, relating the material points in the case, as has already been published. At the close of his remarks, the complaining witness,

Catherine Sullivan, was sworn, and testified, in substance, as follows: I reside in Brooklyn; know the prisoner, Jackson; saw him last Summer, on board the ship *City of Brooklyn*, the latter end of August, in New-York; Jackson told Captain Mitchell, (the Captain of the *City of Brooklyn*,) in my presence, that he would get us (Jane Muldoon and myself and another girl) a place to board; the other girl was going as servant to the Captain; Captain Mitchell said that all three of us could stop together until Monday; Jackson said he would get us a respectable place; Jackson then brought in DIXON, and said he was a friend of his; there was another man in company; we sailed from Liverpool in this ship, as second-cabin passengers; Jane was a fellow-passenger; left the ship with Jackson; we,—Jane Muldoon and another girl—to go to the boarding-house; DIXON was with Jackson; it was about 5 o'clock P. M.: they took us to a boarding house in New-York, and they said that there was no room there; Jackson said that the woman who came to the door said so; went to another house, when we sent in Capt. Mitchell's girl; Jackson said that was not a respectable place enough; he would get a better place; Jackson sent the Captain's girl in and said that he would come and see her again; she was to stop there; took us to a hotel, but don't know where it is; we were on foot; had supper there; we walked through a great many streets before we come to this hotel; I wanted to go to Castle Garden; I expected a message from my father; Jackson said he expected the place was closed; my father was in Baltimore; asked him several times to let me, and he said he would; we left that place, and Jackson said he was going right to Castle Garden then; all four of us left together; think this was past six o'clock, it was not dark; walked on until we came to a ferry; Jackson and DIXON said they would show us Brooklyn; we said that we did not want to go—wanted to go to Castle Garden; Jackson said he would take us then to a boarding-house, (after he had shown us Brooklyn,) and would take us to Castle Garden the next morning; they got a carriage in Brooklyn, said the carriage was their own; it was their stable; we got into the carriage and they said they would drive about Brooklyn; it was dark when we got into the carriage; about five minutes after I felt sick; felt very weak and had a sick headache; asked Jackson if this was Brooklyn, and he said it was; I said that I wished I was back in New-York; he said it was very early and it would not take ten minutes to go back to where they were to stop; did not take us to New York; Jackson asked if I was very sick; I said yes; he said he would stop at the first place they came to; they stopped at a great many places to drink, and at one house they wanted to stop all night; did not; went to another house where a girl showed Jackson up to a bed-room; Jane helped me to undress and I got into bed, and Jane commenced to undress when Jackson and DIXON came into the room and asked Jane to go out; Jane said she would not, that she wanted to stop with me; Jackson and DIXON, both of them, put Jane out of the room; Jackson came back again into the room where I was; he locked the door and put out the light; undressed and got into bed; I tried to get out of bed and he prevented me from doing so; when he got into bed I tried to get away, but he would not let me; screamed as loud as I could, when he put his hand over my mouth; I was so ill that I could not scream very loud; he put his body over my face; he stopped in the bed until morning; I struggled with him as much as I could; he used violence; he violated my person; he had connection with me as a husband does with a wife; it was against my consent; I struggled with him and tried to get away every time; I tried to get out of the bed, and I tried to push him away; he held me; I could not get away from him; took something to drink at a hotel in New-York; punch and some porter; we drank half a tumbler; Jackson gave me the porter; both in the same house.

Cross-examination—That was all I drank that night, unless it was to taste of some liquor; at different places they wanted to have us drink; we refused, but sometimes tasted it; cannot say how many times we tasted; only drank at one place in New-York; got acquainted with Jane on board ship; think we were about six weeks coming from Liverpool; landed late Thursday night, and saw Jackson Saturday afternoon; was at the Rainbow Hotel in Beekman-street, New-York, on Friday; went to the Rainbow Thursday night with Jane, Sarah Campbell, and Capt. Mitchell's servant girl; all left Friday morning; I went with them, but did not expect to stay away; we went to Castle Garden; John Wilson, a young man who came over in the vessel, went with us; went to Castle Garden; left about 8 and got back to the Hotel about 11 o'clock; stopped there until Saturday morning; Jane was with her brother in some other boarding-house; he does not live in New-York, and don't know where he is; saw Jane next Saturday morning at Castle Garden; it was in the forenoon; Jane and me and Captain Mitchell's girl went then on board the *City of Brooklyn*; got there between twelve and one o'clock; remained here until five o'clock—was on deck most of the time; John Jackson first spoke to me; he said he could get me a place; heard the Captain tell Jackson to get the other girl a place—that was the first said about a boarding place; am sure that DIXON came on board the ship before I left; think I heard him speak before I left; don't know certain to whom; he was not very long on the ship; am sure that Jackson was unloading the ship—he had a book, and was giving directions to the men; DIXON was not helping him; don't think it was more than half an hour after DIXON came on board when we left; Jackson did not call him by name; they spoke to us before we got to the first house; they were ahead until they stopped at the first boarding-house; they were not quite so far as the length of this room in front of us; they waited for us to come up at the house, where there was not room; I think they waited for us; no one went in; Jackson rung the bell; did not hear what he said to the woman; heard what she said; the woman was standing inside of the door, and Jackson outside; heard her say that there was not room; am sure I heard the woman say so; that was all I heard them say—paid no particular attention; cannot say how far they walked in front of us going from the first to the second boarding house; saw them stop at the second place; we stopped also; saw a woman come to the door; know that Jackson talked; did not hear DIXON; did not hear anything that Jackson said; don't recollect hearing the woman say that we could stop there if we wanted to—should have remembered it, if I had heard it; there was nothing said about us stopping where Jane's brother did; did not say that we would rather stop in the street than to go back where Jane's brother lived; we were not more than five minutes at the second place; saw the other girl go

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 125, 127 and 129 Water-street, and No. 6 Murray-street, New-York.

LONG ISLAND.

The Outrage upon Immigrant Girls.

KINGS COUNTY COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before Judge Strong and Justices Ecmons and Schoonmaker.

The Court reassembled at 11 o'clock this morning. District-Attorney SCHOONMAKER called on for trial the case of Joseph Jackson and John Dixon, indicted for committing a rape upon Catharine Sullivan and Jane Muldoon, two immigrant girls, at Sheepshead Bay, on the 24th of August last.

H. L. Clinton, Alex. Hadden and R. H. Huntley, Esqs., appeared as counsel for defendants.

Mr. Clinton said he supposed that it was understood that the accused elected to be tried separately.

The District-Attorney said he would then call on the case of Jackson first.

Four hours time was consumed in obtaining the following Jury, the last Juror sworn being the last of the panel. The Court previously announced that in case the present panel was exhausted before obtaining the requisite number, a new panel would be ordered and that no talesmen would be summoned, which undoubtedly had a good effect.

Each juror was examined formally as to his qualifications, and the most of those set aside were either for cause or for favor, and counsel availed themselves of but two or three peremptory challenges.

The main facts in this case, as published at the time of the alleged outrage, are undoubtedly fresh in the minds of the reading public. In Kings County the interest of the case has not abated, and, as a consequence, the room was crowded to excess during the sitting of the Court.

THE JURY

is as follows:

1. Luke W. Thomas, Foreman.
2. Elisha Field.
3. Benjamin Rockwell.
4. Joseph Lake.
5. Henry T. Van Pelt.
6. Andrew F. Carpenter.
7. Joshua Carhart.
8. Curtis Noble.
9. Jeremiah Terry.
10. Erastus W. Phelps.
11. Abraham Vanderveer.
12. Charles Wood.

At the request of the District-Attorney triers were appointed on several of the jurors, after having failed to obtain permission of the Court to temporarily set them aside.

The District-Attorney argued that it was perfectly proper to temporarily set aside a juror, and read various authorities in support of his position, but the Court ruled, in accordance with the general practice in this State, that competency of the juror must be tested at the time it is questioned by the prosecuting officer.

These preliminaries over, District-Attorney Schumaker, in a brief, but succinct and forcible speech, laid the case, as he understood it, before the Jury, relating the material points in the case, as has already been published. At the close of his remarks, the complaining witness,

Catherine Sullivan, was sworn, and testified, in substance, as follows: I reside in Brooklyn; know the prisoner, Jackson; saw him last Summer, on board the ship *City of Brooklyn*, the latter end of August, in New-York; Jackson told Captain Mitchell, (the Captain of the *City of Brooklyn*,) in my presence, that he would get us (Jane Muldoon and myself and another girl) a place to board; the other girl was going as servant to the Captain; Captain Mitchell said that all three of us could stop together until Monday; Jackson said he would get us a respectable place; Jackson then brought in DIXON, and said he was a friend of his; there was another man in company; we sailed from Liverpool in this ship, as second-cabin passengers; Jane was a fellow-passenger; left the ship with Jackson; we,—Jane Muldoon and another girl—to go to the boarding-house; DIXON was with Jackson; it was about 5 o'clock P. M.: they took us to a boarding house in New-York, and they said that there was no room there; Jackson said that the woman who came to the door said so; went to another house, when we sent in Capt. Mitchell's girl; Jackson said that was not a respectable place enough; he would get a better place; Jackson sent the Captain's girl in and said that he would come and see her again; she was to stop there; took us to a hotel, but don't know where it is; we were on foot; had supper there; we walked through a great many streets before we come to this hotel; I wanted to go to Castle Garden; I expected a message from my father

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI.....NO. 1708. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 11, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

Provisions of the New Treaties with the United States.

Opinions of the Mexican Press on the Treaties.

We have files of papers from the City of Mexico to the 17th ult., seven days later.

The Mexican Extraordinary gives the substance of the treaty recently drawn up between the Mexican Government and Mr. Forsyth, our Minister near that Republic. The different conventions were signed on the 11th of February, and left Vera Cruz for New-Orleans on the 14th in the Mexican war steamer *Guerrero*, whose arrival we have already noticed. We quote from the *Extraordinary*:

The treaties are five in number, depending one on the other, and the whole combining an arrangement, the object of which is to extract Mexico from its financial embarrassments, to bring a commercial fleet to its coasts, and upon its frontiers a crowd of emigrants who will in a few years give new life and activity to the maritime and internal commerce of this republic. We give a resume of the principal points of each treaty.

The *first treaty* provides for the establishment o a commission, for the examination of all reciprocal claims of the citizens of either republic against the Government of the other, excepting such American claims as Mexico is discharged from by the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo.

The question of Mexican claims against the United States, in consequence of the depredation of the Indians on the frontier, and conformable to the Eleventh article of the treaty of Guadalupe, being a point in discussion between the two Republics, will be submitted to the arbitration of the Emperor of the French. If the decision is favorable to Mexico, these claims will then be laid before the Commission.

The Commission will be composed of four members and of two Secretaries, named by the two Governments, and it will have the power to elect a fifth member, who will act as umpire, and will decide all questions upon which the four other members cannot arrive at a decision.

The *second treaty*, of reciprocity, establishes the right of trade in certain articles which are therein enumerated upon the land and upon the frontier rivers of the two Republics—but exclusive of the line of coast.

This treaty is based on the principles of the Treaty of Reciprocity entered into between the United States and Great Britain in relation to the frontiers of Canada and the United States.

The *third treaty* is a Postal treaty, tending to the establishment of a weekly line of mail steamers. This line will be supported by the two Governments, and the vessels will touch at all the ports of the two countries in the Gulf of Mexico, from Mobile to Sisal.

The *fourth treaty* bears the character of a general convention, and stipulates, among other things, the putting in operation and renewal of the Treaty of Commerce, passed between the two Republics in 1831 the terms of this treaty having expired.

The *fifth treaty* is in relation to a loan, and in anticipation of rights of custom duties. According to its stipulations, the United States will advance to Mexico fifteen millions of dollars at four per cent. per annum.

Seven millions out of the fifteen will be reimbursed by the abandonment of 18 per cent. of the revenue from Mexican duties until perfect payment of the capital and interest.

Three millions of the fifteen will be retained in the Treasury of the United States for the payment of American claims recognized by the mixed commission. If this sum be more than sufficient for the object, the balance will be paid to Mexico. If it be insufficient to satisfy the claims recognized by the commission, the Mexican Government will pay the difference. This sum will not bear any interest until it goes out of the Treasury of the United States and handed over to the claimants, be they Mexicans or Americans.

Four millions are destined by the United States to the extinction of the debt of the English Convention.

The eight millions remaining will be paid to Mexico and will be redeemed by the abandonment of 20 per cent. of the revenue from Mexican duties arising from every species of import and export, excepting European cotton fabrics, on American or Mexican vessels, running between Mexico and the United States, and *vice versa*. This 20 per cent. will be carried to the credit of the exporter or importer, as the case may be, and will be debited to the United States on account of the $8,000,000. The arrangement will continue until perfect payment has been made of the $8,000,000 with interest.

The *Trait D'Union*, of Feb. 13, says:

"It was rumored yesterday, but without foundation, as we are advised, that the British *Charge d'affaires* had protested in the name of his Government against the treaty with the United States.

Certain persons pretend that the Mexican Government seeks to answer, by these five treaties with the United States, the *disavowment* of the Barron question."

From the Mexico Trait D'Union, Feb. 14.

The summary published in relation to the treaties recently passed between the Mexican Government and the American Minister has wholly occupied public attention during the last two days.

At first sight, every one asked what interest had the United States in thus lending fifteen millions of dollars, at the low rate of interest of 4 per cent. per annum, with the guarantees stipulated. It is impossible, they say, that the Congress at Washington will ratify such Conventions; it will not find in them advantageous reciprocity, which is an indispensable essence to treaties between nations, and Mr. Forsyth will have lost his time and his trouble.

But reflection came later: After weighing the conditions, and after analyzing them with greater care, people began to see a commercial advantage, then they understood all the bearings of the Conventions, and prophetic spirits arrived at the conclusion that they had no doubt of the consequences upon certain European interests.

Leaving aside the first four treaties which, notwithstanding their importance and utility, are but accessories, let us come to the principal point, the fifth treaty. As in the postscript of a letter, it is at the end we find matter most worthy of attention.

The basis of the fifth treaty has been badly explained and badly conceived. We shall mention such points as seem to us objectionable.

The Government of the United States lends to the Mexican Government fifteen millions of dollars with interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

The American Government undertakes upon these fifteen millions to pay the debt of the English convention against Mexico, that is to say, four millions or thereabouts.

This clause leaves us to suppose, that in making England a disinterested party and putting itself in her place, the United States wish to retain over this nation the influence and the moral force that the creditor generally has over his debtor. Is this a good calculation? Our readers will judge.

The United States retain besides, on the fifteen millions, a sum of three millions for the payment of Mexican claims, which will be recognized by the Mixed Commission.

Here the interest is evident. The American Government protects efficiently its own people in affording them facilities for payment of their claims, otherwise very much compromised.

But this is not all. The gist of the affair is to come. There remain eight millions. The United States will pay them to the General Treasury of Mexico. These eight millions bear, as we have said, an interest of 4 per cent. Mexico reimburses in time, capital and interest, by abandoning to the United States 20 per cent. of the Custom duties upon importations and exportations of every description, carried between Mexico and the United States, by means of American or Mexican ships. The European cotton fabrics, however, are excepted. Whether they come under the American or Mexican flag, or are sent from Europe or the United States, they will not pay less than the whole amount of custom dues.

It is necessary then, for the abandonment of 20 per cent. of these dues: 1. That goods be not of European cotton fabric. 2. That the importations or exportations be in American or Mexican ships 3. That the traffic be between the United States and Mexico, and *vice versa*—so that an American or Mexican vessel coming from a European port, or going to a European port, with other merchandise than cotton fabrics, will not enjoy the reduction of 20 per cent. of the custom dues. All this appears to us incontestable.

Mexico loses nothing, for she is authorized to carry this 20 per cent. that she abandons, to the debit of the United States, and to quench in this manner the capital and interest of the debt of eight millions.

But, let us ask, what profit will the United States draw from this arrangement?

The United States sacrifices eight millions of dollars to the interest of its commerce. This is the secret of the combination. The treaty does not state that the abandonment of 20 per cent. will be to the profit of the United States but to the credit of the exporter or importer. It is then the latter who will profit directly. But will not the United States receive indirectly a still greater profit? That is the question.

It seems to us indubitable that, with the aid of this premium (for it is nothing else) attached by the United States to the export and import trade between the Mexican and American ports, the commercial relations of the two Republics will receive a considerable impulse; that the merchant marine of the two nations will find in it a powerful nourishment, and that American products, by flowing into Mexico, will have a marked advantage over similar European products.

It must be admitted that this conception is grand and liberal. The United States makes the sacrifice for the advantage of the two nations. It protects not only the merchants but the commerce of its country, for the nationality of the importer or exporter matters little. Be he Mexican, American or Chinese, he will have the privilege of the premium *if he trades between the two countries in American or Mexican vessels.*

The combination is happy. It evidently protects American produce, unless other powers oppose it by [illegible] liberation which guarantees them rights equal [illegible] the most favored nation. Mexico grants [illegible] to the United States. The latter lends her money, and she repays with a portion of the revenue of her Customs.

It is even probable that the apparent sacrifice made by the United States will cost them nothing. The revenues of their own Customs will increase. We must suppose their large quantities of European merchandise will come by way o some American port.

English commerce and all European commerce is seriously threatened by these Conventions. The exception made to the detriment of European cotton fabrics has for its object the protection of the same American productions. The French printed calicos, and above all English cloths, will be unable to find a market here. Chemicals will be in a measure monopolized by the United States, etc. etc.

This *fifth treaty*, then, will create in the country a regular commercial revolution. It protects considerably certain interests and attacks others in no less vigorously. The serious part of the thing is—*is it legal*

There is not much miscellaneous news from Mexico. The *Trait d'Union* of Feb. 16 says:

San Luis was occupied on the 12th inst. by the forces of the Government. We have before us the official account of this victory which did not cost a single drop of blood. The insurgents were commanded by a certain Jose Maria Alfaro, calling himself First Chief, and by the Governor Ortion, who did not quit the town. The reduction of San Luis Potosi was effected by Jose L. Rivera, Commandant-General, and Santiago Vidaurri, General-in-Chief of the Army of the North.

The *Trait D'Union* notices the rumor that General Blancarte had at last pronounced at Zapopan.

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE EMEU.

The Cunard steamship *Emeu*, Captain Small, from Havre on the 22d of February, arrived at this port yesterday morning.

The *Emeu* brings one day's later intelligence from Europe. No news of importance is reported.

On the 2d inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., the *Emeu* passed the Cunard steamship *Europa*, in lat. 48° 05', and lon. 42° 05', standing east.

The Paris *Constitutionnel* gives an explanation respecting the Franco-Austrian convention framed in anticipation of Austria joining in the Russian war, which differs in no respect from that already made public through the discussions in the British House of Commons.

We read in the *Nouvelliste Vaudois:* "It is positively stated that the expenses entailed on the federal treasury of Switzerland by the military preparations made in anticipation of an armed struggle with Prussia amount to about three millions of francs, in addition to the cost of the legal proceedings, which amounts to 20,000fr. The canton of Neufchatel will have to pay about 300,000fr. for its part of the above expenses."

The *Moniteur* publishes a decree promulgating the treaty of Friendship and Commerce concluded between France and Persia. The treaty provides that French Consuls shall be appointed to reside at Teheran, Bender-Bouchin, and Tauris, and Persian Consuls at Paris, Marseilles, and the Isle of Bourbon.

Advices from Madrid contradict the rumor that the Government intended to make parliamentary reforms. The preparations against Mexico continued.

The demand in the Havre Cotton Market during the 21st ult., the day the *Emeu* sailed, was moderate; the intelligence received from Liverpool not having given a fresh impulse to transactions. Sales amounted to 900 bales. The market closed rather dull.

Holders of Breadstuffs were willing sellers, but there was no demand either for consumption or export. American Hops remained totally neglected, and no change was expected before the month of June or July.

The weather was fine and propitious to the coming crop.

The French Funds closed on the 21st of February, in Paris, as follows: 3 per cents 69f. 90c., for cash, and 70f. on time; 4½ per cents, 95f. 25c.@95f. 75c.

The Threatened War Between Spain and Mexico—Capability of Defending Cuba Against an Attack from the United States.

From the Paris Patrie, Feb. 20.

Spanish journals are filled with accounts of preparations, both in Spain and Cuba, for the departure to the Mexican coasts of a naval force destined to obtain from the Mexican Government reparation, long since vainly demanded, for outrages of which the subjects of the crown of Spain have been the victims in this ever-troubled Republic.

On learning that the Spanish navy was about to assume the offensive, when it was believed to be scarcely capable of repelling an unjust aggression, it has been questioned, especially in the United States, whether this Spanish demonstration means anything beyond a boast borrowed from the souvenirs of chivalry, and ever alive in the country of the Cid, or whether Spain is really in a position to make herself respected wherever she is attacked.

This question is one of the deepest interest in view of the unceasing menaces against Cuba in the United States, and of the projects and fillibustering enterprises which have never been altogether abandoned in New-Orleans and in New-York.

Without doubt, England and France will never consent to the annexation of Cuba to the Great North American Confederation. Cuba, in fact, is the key of the Gulf of Mexico, as Constantinople is the key of the Black Sea; and Europe would no more consent to the Gulf of Mexico being turned into a Yankee lake, than she would allow the Black Sea to become a Russian lake. But it would be better if Spain were in a position to defend her own possessions of the Antilles, and was not reduced to beg aid from the great maritime powers to insure respect to her sovereignty.

Upon this point we are fully convinced, not only that Spain can defend Cuba against the most direct aggression from the United States, but that this Colony, without any appeal to arms in the mother country, is in a position to protect itself alone. In proof of our assertion we give the following facts derived from a reliable source:

Cuba possesses at this moment an active army of 20,000 infantry and 1,500 cavalry, besides a reserve of 18,000 infantry and 6,000 horse. In addition to these, she has magazines and arsenals from which 60,000 men can be equipped in the space of a month.

As to the naval force of the island which would be ready at the outset to join a reinforcement from the ports of Spain, it consists of a ship-of-the-line, a frigate, a brig and two magnificent steamships, capable of carrying 2,000 troops.

Three generals and several superior officers, belonging to different branches of the service, are about to be added to the staff of General Concha.

We see by these details that the Island of Cuba is in a condition to repel, not only the invasions of those fillibusters who have not been discouraged by the fate of Lopez, but even a regular attack by the Naval forces of the United States, if ever the Government of that country should attempt to realize by force the conquest of Cuba.

A City with Fires and a City without.—A letter from an American lady in Paris, dated Feb. 10, to her sister in New-York, remarks: "What a fright you must have had with that fire so near you with the hydrants frozen. I can well imagine it. *A fire here is an almost unheard-of event.*"

Decidedly our firemen here would consider Paris a very dull place.

Hoops—The Latest.—The same lady says: "Here the dresses are made so immensely full that it is fairly ridiculous. Some ladies cannot enter a door *without turning sideways!*"

A Personal Matter.—The Telegraph on the 26th ult. announced the arrest of Mr. C. F. True, in Ohio, on charge of having obtained money upon drafts improperly. The following card from the officer who made the arrest show his entire innocence of any offence: we publish it in justice to Mr True:

It is due to Mr. C. F. True that I should state that my arrest of him, near Ashtabula, in the State of Ohio, was without any process or justification. That I received a telegraphic dispatch from Michael Gallagher, a police-officer of Cleveland, requesting me to arrest said True for swindling banks out of $100,000, giving to me a description of said True. Believing in the statement of Gallagher, I arrested Mr. True, and am satisfied that I have done him great injustice. The examination of his case before Judge Wells, on Tuesday evening, satisfied me that Mr. True is not the person who it is alleged committed the frauds in the Western States, and that he is entirely innocent of any participation in them.

H. C. WHITNEY.

Buffalo, Wednesday, Feb. 25, 1857.

☞ The *Boston Bee*, a capital newspaper, and spicy withal, has forsaken the old folio form, and taken the more correct, convenient and fashionable one of the eight-page quarto.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—4 Hanover-st., and 181 Broadway

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Indiana and Pennsylvania Senatorial Cases—Ratification of Commercial Treaties—Lord Napier, &c.

Washington, Tuesday, March 10.

A majority of the Senate's Committee on the Judiciary have decided to report a resolution for taking testimony in Indiana, in reference to the contested elections from that State, and will, it is said, report in favor of Mr. Cameron's right to a seat from Pennsylvania.

The Senate, in Executive Session, ratified to-day, commercial treaties with Persia, Venezuela and Chili.

The Committee on Foreign Relations will have a meeting to-morrow morning, to consider the Clarendon-Dallas Treaty.

All the South Carolina Congressional Delegation, excepting Mr. Orr, are opposed to the principle of rotation in office. For the eleven Federal offices in that State there are only two applicants. The present Postmaster of Charleston is the second one who has held that station since the organization of the General Government.

Ex-President Pierce has gone to Virginia to visit some personal friends.

The Cabinet held a long session to-day. The probabilities are that the Senate will adjourn *sine die* on Saturday.

The nominations sent to the Senate to-day embraced marshals for several of the South-western States. No removals have yet been made in the Departments here.

Lord Napier has engaged rooms for himself and suite at Willard's Hotel, and expects to reach Washington to-morrow.

New Faces in the Capital—The Army of Office-Seekers—Policy of the Administration—England and Kansas, &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

Washington, Monday, March 9, 1857.

THE FOUR-YEAR STEEPLE CHASE.

The Capital has changed faces since I left it less than three weeks ago. Congress and its motley train have adjourned to other fields of depredation; and their places are supplied by a host of earnest looking, hopeful yet anxious men from all over the Union, eagerly waiting the crumbs expected soon to fall from the new master's table. Among them are a swarm of base politicians from New-York and elsewhere, some of whom were familiar objects in years gone by, and who appear now like fossils taken from their shelves, well polished and dusted for occasion until they look pretty fair, although with an additional mark or two of their title to reverence because of their years.

APPEARANCE OF THE RIDERS.

The new faces are worn by quite a different looking set of men. These latter contain an unusual proportion of stalwart yeomanry—men who look familiar with hard work and inured to long warring with the elements. They are evidently not of the sentimental school, nor used to fighting the battle of life where soft words are weightier weapons than hard knocks. They come not from the cities, but from the rural districts, the forests and the great rivers. They look out of place here—feel so, doubtless, in a double sense, and are seeking to get into place in the vain idea that Government employment is easier and pays better than more active toil in other departments of labor and industry. If they would but clear their eyes of the fog that fills them, and take an honest look at the condition of those they desire to oust, they would never think of exchanging places. But they are moths fluttering around the great political flame, and will, doubtless, continue to be absorbed in admiring its splendors, until their wings are scorched and they fall as helpless as have thousands of their predecessors on the same royal road.

WHEN WILL THE ROTARY AXE MOVE?

Nobody yet says much about the general policy of the new Administration. On one point, however, all are agreed, and that is, that the rule of rotation in office is to be rigidly observed. This you can see painfully marked upon the faces of many an excellent clerk who has been in place during a long series of years because of his efficiency, but who expects to be ousted now for the sake of some one who has never had a sup from the public dish. It is not supposed, however, that the work of decapitation will commence for a month to come, and, perhaps, not for two months. The pressure of conflicting claimants is so very great that the Administration is overwhelmed and bewildered, so that it will require a few weeks to enable them to decide upon their exact course. This prospect is highly satisfactory to the "ins"—tickles the hotel-keepers, and gives the money-shavers assurance of brisk times and 5 per cent. a month ere long, as the expectants get short of funds wherewith to persist in their suits.

GENERAL POLICY—ENGLAND AND KANSAS.

There is no probability of much interest at Washington, independent of that connected with the appointments, until after these are disposed of. Indeed there is no present pending national question requiring speedy development of the policy of the new Administration, except that involved in the pending treaty with England, and those in which the political future of Kansas is shrouded. In regard to the former, negotiations are likely to be reopened—which, of course, will take that subject from the field of public discussion or action for months to come. In reference to Kansas, it is suggested that Mr. Buchanan desires the Senate out of the way ere he acts at all. If it adjourns without disposing of Harrison's nomination, *vice* the acting Chief Justice Lecompte, it is thought he will settle the question by appointing somebody else to the place, and sustaining him in the fulfillment of its duties by aid of any needed force. In short, his friend Geary will be sustained in his course, which is almost universally conceded to have been judicious, honest and just to all parties.

PRESENTATION TO GENERAL PIERCE.

Ex President Pierce was presented to-day with a rich service of plate, consisting of six heavy dinner pieces, each bearing the inscription: "The Democracy of Savannah to Franklin Pierce, President of the United States from 1853 to 1857." The presentation was made at the residence of ex-Secretary Marcy, by Senator Toombs, of Georgia, who availed of the occasion to present a brief review of the prominent acts of the late administration, and a laudation of each and all of them, for their settlement of fierce sectional controversies; their preservation of the public treasure by exercise of the veto power; the management of our foreign relations, the enlargement of our domain, and the spread of American commerce.

Gen. Pierce responded with the ordinary speech upon such occasions, declaring that he should cherish them as tokens of friendship, having a value in this respect entirely beyond their intrinsic worth. But one thing could enhance their value, and that would have been to have received them under the bright skies of Georgia, and from the hands of the generous givers. He accepted the compliments lavished upon his administration by Mr. Toombs, and declared his belief that by the series of acts which it inaugurated, the bond of national union will prove to have been strengthened rather than weakened. It is not often that such souvenirs travel towards a setting sun.

S.

EXTRA SESSION OF THE U. S. SENATE.

Washington, Tuesday, March 10.

Mr. Pugh offered a resolution that the Senate adjourn on Saturday next.

Mr. Stuart thought that as the session was called for purposes connected with the Executive Department, the Senate should not adjourn until the business was consummated. The adoption of the resolution was unnecessary and could not be considered otherwise than disrespectful to the President.

Mr. Slidell did not concur in the remarks of Mr. Stuart, and was unwilling to be placed in the category of showing disrespect to the President, who, if he wished the session to be prolonged, could so intimate, and to this there would be no objection.

Mr. Mason said the Senate had had but one day for executive session, and they had no information to enable them to ascertain whether the President has further business to lay before them.

Mr. Gwin hoped the resolution would be allowed to lie over for the present.

Mr. Johnson had heard various gentlemen say that no business would detain the Senate beyond Saturday—therefore they should not prolong the fag end of the session. They would not be able to get away until they fixed the time for the adjournment. In consequence of the commissions of officers constantly expiring, they might be detained here until December. For himself he could not stay here beyond the present week, and the same was the case with other gentlemen.

Mr. Mason moved to lay the resolution on the table. Disagreed to by 20 to 23.

On motion of Mr. Crittenden, his resolutions, offered yesterday, relative to privateering, were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Executive session.

The Senate adjourned till 1 o'clock to-morrow.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....Albany, Tuesday, March 10.

Mr. Brooks introduced a bill, compelling approval, by a majority of the people on the route, before an omnibus line can be established; also, a bill to appropriate $5,000 annually, to be distributed in sums of $60 each among emigrants to Liberia.

BILLS PASSED.

Relative to unsafe buildings in New-York. To amend the Revised Statutes. Relative to limited partnerships.

The bill amending the usury laws was made the special order for Thursday at 11½ A. M.

The bill appropriating $9,000 to pay the Croton Aqueduct Department for water used at Sing Sing was ordered to a third reading.

Mr. Brooks introduced a resolution tendering the expression of the confidence of the Senate and Assembly in Hon. Hamilton Fish, and their high appreciation of his public services during six years in the United States Senate, passed in watchfulness over the rights, honor and good name of his native State.

On motion of Mr. Upham, the rules were suspended, and the resolution unanimously adopted.

The bill repealing the law for the improvement of the breed of horses, and establishing the Fashion Course on Long Island, was ordered to a third reading

EVENING SESSION.

Temperance bills were introduced by Messrs. Bradford, Brooks and C. H. Smith, and are now under discussion.

ASSEMBLY....Albany, Tuesday, March 10.

Mr. Beckwith had leave to introduce a bill providing for the preservation and filing of all papers relating to the proceedings of the Executive Department.

The bills to incorporate the Commercial Trust Company of New-York, to amend the act to organize the Bank Department, to confirm the location of the Schuyler County Buildings, were ordered to a third reading.

Progress was then reported on the apportionment bills.

The bill to amend the Assessment Laws, so as to provide that the occupant of hired property shall only be taxed upon so much as he owns, the residue to be assessed upon the mortgagor, had progress.

Mr. Kibler's bill, to provide for the more certain recovery of debts due domestics in families, was debated. The bill was amended so as to exempt from execution wearing apparel, and limiting the debt to be recovered to $50. Progress was then reported.

The bill authorizing the formation of town insurance companies was considered. It was amended so as to allow non-residents to insure property situated in the towns, but not to become directors. The bill had progress.

Reception of Dr. Kane's Remains in Baltimore.

Baltimore, Tuesday, March 10—2 P. M.

A procession is now forming to escort the remains of Dr. Kane to the Maryland Institute. The body is now lying in the Hall of the new depot of the Ohio Railroad, where it arrived before 11 o'clock to-day.

Baltimore, Tuesday, March 10—P. M.

The funeral procession in this City to-day, in honor of Dr. Kane was a most imposing affair. There was an immense turn out of citizens, and the escort was composed of several Military Companies, including the United States Artillery from Fort McHenry; the officers and members of the Maryland Institute, the Freemasons, the Fire Department, the German Societies, the Committees from Philadelphia, and Wheeling, a detachment of U. S. seamen from the steamer *Allegany*, many officers of the Army and Navy, the officers of the Maryland Volunteers, the Mayor and Common Council, the medical profession and other civic bodies followed the funeral car. The coffin was enveloped in the national flag. The stores on the streets through which the procession passed were closed, and many of them draped in mourning. The bells of the city were tolled, and minute guns fired from Federal Hill. The body was taken to the immense Hall of the Maryland Institute, which was handsomely draped with black catafalque. The body is placed in the centre of the Hall, which is guarded with soldiers. Thousands of citizens are visiting it to-night. The remains will leave here to-morrow, at 11 A. M., for Philadelphia.

Marine Disasters.

STEAMER H. B. BEACH ON COHASSET ROCKS, ETC.

Boston, Tuesday, March 10.

The steamer *H. B. Beach*, from New-York, arrived here this morning. She struck on Cohasset Rocks last night, at 9 o'clock, during the thick snow-storm, and sprung a leak. On her arrival up she had ten feet of water in her hold. The cargo in her lower hold or between-decks will not be damaged.

The steamer *R. B. Forbes* passed the Highland Light, Cape Cod, this morning, at 10 o'clock, in search of the bark *Col. Ledyard*, of New-York, from Apalachicola for Boston, which was reported yesterday trying to work into the Vineyard Sound, with loss of mainmast and mizzentopmast.

Massachusetts Legislature.

Boston, Tuesday, March 10.

In the House to-day an order was adopted instructing the Committee on Federal Relations to consider the expediency of instructing our Senators, and requesting our Representatives in Congress to propose an amendment of the Constitution of the United States electing Judges of the Supreme and inferior courts by the people for a term of years.

The House also appointed a Committee to consider and report what measures should be taken in view of the decision of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case.

Dreadful Sufferings on the Plains.

St. Louis, Tuesday, March 10.

Advices from Independence of the 3d inst. say that the Salt Lake mail had just arrived, having been three months on the way. The trip was the coldest and most perilous ever made across the Plains. Many Indians on the route were either frozen or starved to death, and others had eaten their own children.

Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

Boston, Tuesday, March 10.

The following are the footings of our Bank Statement for the past week:

Capital Stock	$31,960,000
Loans and Discounts	52,796,400
Specie	2,879,000
Amount due from other Banks	7,166,700
Amount due to other Banks	5,206,600
Deposits	14,889,400
Circulation	7,160,000

New-Hampshire Election.

Concord, N. H., March 10—10 P. M.

The election for State Officers and Members of Congress took place to-day. The canvass was unusually quiet, and the vote is not very large. Returns from about forty towns in different parts of the State indicate the election of Mr. Haile, Republican, for Governor, by a handsome majority, also the reelection of Messrs. Tappan, Cragin, and Pike, Republicans, to Congress.

The Maine Murder Trial.

Portland, Tuesday, March 10.

In the case of George Knight, indicted for the murder of his wife, which has been on trial for 20 days at Auburn, the Jury to-day, after being out 25 hours, returned a verdict of "Murder in the first degree." His counsel have filed exceptions.

Charter Election at Syracuse.

Syracuse, Tuesday, March 10.

At the Charter Election held here to-day a Democratic Mayor and the entire Democratic city ticket was elected, by a large majority. Eight of nine Democratic candidates for Aldermen were elected.

Election of a State Senator.

Albany, Tuesday, March 10.

Mr. Blooming Usher, Republican candidate for the St. Lawrence District, was to-day elected to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Clark, by 2,000 majority.

The Nashville at Charleston.

Charleston, Tuesday, March 10.

The U. S. M. Steamship *Nashville*, Capt. Ewen, from New-York, arrived here this (Tuesday) morning, at 6 o'clock.

MARINE MATTERS.

PASSING VESSELS IN DISTRESS.

A telegraphic dispatch to Elwood Walter, Esq., dated Wilmington, N. C., March 10, says the schooner *Mary Isabella*, from Baltimore, for Wilmington, is ashore near the Inlet—is broken up, and the cargo washing up on the beach.

Capt. Walker, of the brig *Sabine*, from St. Marks, who arrived Monday, reports having seen on Saturday, lat. 38° 30', lon. 73° 30', a large vessel with nothing but the stump of the foremast standing and a spencer set thereon. The wreck was about 14 miles to leeward, but as he saw no signal of distress flying did not wish to lose time in running down to him. This practice of passing by vessels in distress at sea for fear of losing a little time, or incurring a little trouble, is not creditable to the humanity of sea captains. It should hardly be thought necessary, when all the spars of a vessel are gone, except a short stump of one mast, to hang a piece of bunting upon that, in a particular position, to indicate that the vessel is in distress. It would naturally occur to a thoughtful person, under such circumstances, that a crew might be frozen, and unable to shin a bare pole for the purpose of hanging upon it a signal for assistance.

ICE AND THE SPRING TRADE.

The Connecticut River is yet blockaded by the ice. The *Hero* was the first boat that reached Hartford during the temporary opening in February. She discharged, and re-loaded with freight, and started on her return trip, when she was caught in the late cold snap, and froze up at Deep River, where she remained at last accounts.

The interruption to the direct travel up the Connecticut River forces nearly all the freight by the way of New-Haven, and there are now four steamboats and a propeller running in that line, yet they are unable to carry all the freight. Some two hundred car loads were waiting transportation there on Saturday.

A large item of the New-Haven freight proper, consists of new carriages which are manufactured there, and shipped to New-York depositories, or sent off South and West

The *Elm City* usually brings now one hundred and fifty carriages daily; they consist of every description of vehicle, from the common buggy to the most elegant coaches.

One of the latter description arrived here a few days before the Inauguration, which went to Washington as a present from some citizens of South Carolina to the President elect.

THE WAY THEY DO IN BOSTON.

The bark *Col. Ledyard*, of New-York, was reported, two days ago, off the back of Nantucket, with loss of her foremast, and trying to beat into the Vineyard Sound. No sooner was information received in Boston of this vessel hovering on the coast in a crippled condition, than the powerful steam propeller *R. B. Forbes* was dispatched to her assistance by the Relief Steamboat Company, and at 10 o'clock yesterday morning that steamer passed Provincetown on her way to render the required relief, and to bring the vessel into port. This is not an isolated case, but during the past Winter this steamer has been kept in constant active service in affording succor to vessels in distress, frequently going from Boston to Provincetown, and to Holmes' Hole in the Vineyard Sound, a distance of 150 miles, in pursuit of wrecks, and that during the most rigorous weather of Winter.

This prompt attention to the claims of humanity no doubt repays the merchants of Boston for their outlay, while, at the same time, it is most creditable to them as men.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

The steamship *Ericsson*, Lowber, of the Collins Line, is advertised to leave for Liverpool on Saturday, the 14th inst., at 12 M.

The Vanderbilt European Steamship Line, between New-York, Southampton, Havre, and Bremen, have their programme of sailing published for the first time to-day.

The *Ariel*, 2,000 tons, leaves New-York on Thursday, April 16, and the *Vanderbilt*, 5,400 tons, is to make her first trip, leaving here Tuesday, May 5.

The *Edinburgh*, of the Glasgow Line, departs on Saturday at noon.

Obituary.

Miss Mary Minturn, of New-York, (in whose honor Dr. Kane named a little river he explored in the Arctic regions,) died lately in Naples. She was a sister of Robert Minturn, Esq., of this City. It is a somewhat singular coincidence that while Dr. Kane was dying at Cuba, Miss Minturn was breathing her last at Naples. She was taken down at Florence with influenza, and proceeded to Naples, where she died.

Naval.

The bill to add ten steam sloops-of-war to the Navy failed in the House of Representatives. Just before the adjournment, however, the Committee of Conference on the Naval Appropriation Bill agreed upon a clause authorizing the construction of five such vessels, instead of ten, and appropriating one million of dollars for the purpose. A provision was also added for the addition of one thousand seamen to the present list of seven thousand five hundred. The bill so amended was passed by both Houses, and signed by the President.

Guano Again.—A correspondent at Panama, in a letter which we published on the 28th ult., took occasion to caution the public against various speculations that were on foot in the guano trade, and among other sweeping statements said he had reason for believing that "the guano which Captain Lucas and Benson's son exhibited to the State Department, and which they pretended to have been taken from the islands visited by the *Independence* was got from the Chinchas."

We have already stated, in regard to this letter that we have no personal knowledge of the accuracy of its statements, and that it was published without the Editorial supervision which we usually bestow upon our correspondence. We have since been assured, upon authority which we cannot doubt, that the guano taken from these islands is entirely different in *quality* from that obtained at the Chinchas,—so that the report mentioned by our correspondent cannot in the nature of the case be true. Besides, we have seen the affidavits of Captains Lucas, Baker, Turner, Lewis and others, stating most explicitly that they visited these islands, and know, of their own knowledge, that the guano was actually procured from them. We have no reason to doubt the good faith and truth of these representations and regret the publication of the letter which attempts to throw discredit upon them. The statement in regard to Mr. George W. Benson is wholly incorrect, inasmuch as at the time mentioned he was with Com. Mervine in the Pacific, and never presented any specimens of guano at the State Department.

Amusements.

TRAILSBACK'S CONCERT.

Mr. Trailsback gave another of his fine Concerts last evening at Niblo's Garden. The programme opened with Benedict's ever-welcome "Stabat Mater," a respectably solemn work appropriate to the season, and not too severe for it. It was offered with many advantages. The artists of the Academy of Music, Mlle. Parodi, Mme. Strakosch, Signor Tiberini and Signor Morelli, sustained the solo parts; and a strong body of choristers from the New-York Harmonic Society gave the choruses. Mr. Strakosch conducted, assisted by Mr. Bristow. The performance was in some respects excellent, but more rehearsals were needed to give it the completeness which a work of this kind certainly requires. We were astonished to observe, too, that some of the soloists appeared to be but newly acquainted with the music; and still more so, that two of them at least were quite ignorant of the fact that it is of a sacred character, evidently imagining that it was comic. Mlle. Parodi was admirable, artistic, sincere. Her *Inflammatus* was one of the best efforts we have heard this season. The quartette, *Quando Corpus*, was given well and received an encore. The other drawbacks of the performance will be cured on a second performance. We conclude there will be a second performance, for the house of last night was an inducement to prosecute this new field of musical enterprise.

In the second part Mr. Trailsback played a number of his Fantasias, and Mesdames D'Angri, Parodi and Strakosch sang.

OLE BULL.

In consequence of a relapse of Chagres fever, Mr. Bull was unable to appear last night. His concert was postponed.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Mme. Cora de Wilhorst takes her first benefit to-night, and will repeat her performance of *Marie* in the "Daughter of the Regiment." After this opera, an act will be given from "Norma," in which Mlle. Parodi and Mme. Strakosch will sing the celebrated duet.

A Chinaman in Court with a pretty Gipsy Wife.

John Chinaman, in New-York, is a quiet, copper-colored man, who kicks up no rows, seldom comes into Court as a defendant, and though he is imposed upon sadly too often, seldom even as a plaintiff. But yesterday he came into Court under curious circumstances.

On Saturday last the brig *Escoriaza* arrived from Havana. Immediately Reuben S. Royer, her second mate, made a complaint against a Chinaman going by the name of "John Joseph," employed as cook on the brig. Royer, in his complaint, stated that the Chinaman threw boiling water on him, burning him very severely, and disabling him from the use of his arm. "John Joseph," or as he gives his name in Chinese, Chehong, was at once arrested, and in default of $500 bail was committed to Eldridge-street Jail.

Chehong lay in jail till yesterday morning, when he was brought before U. S. Commissioner Stilwell to answer the charge. In the meantime two fellow-Chinamen, named Tsang and Tseyang, interested themselves in the prisoner's behalf. They employed Alanson Nash, Esq., as his counsel, and with prisoner's wife and Mr. Nash, were in attendance before the Commissioner at the hour designated yesterday for the examination.

Chehong, Tsang and Tseyang, were each attired in plain American dress, and had their hair cut in American style. They attracted but little attention, the time for regarding Chinamen as objects of curiosity having passed. But the young, sweet-faced, dark-eyed, melancholy girl of 16 years, who clung to Chehong, commanded all attention and hearty sympathy. She seemed full of grief and anxiety. They say she was a Gipsy—certainly she had no Chinese blood in her, and talks English with a lisp. When asked to show her marriage certificate she pulled from her bosom a small silk bag, in which she had it carefully tied up,—untying it she blushingly handed the certificate to the Commissioner.

Mr. Nash stated that before the examination was entered upon as to the charge against "John Joseph" he wished to enter a complaint against Captain Ryder and the first and second mates of the *Escoriaza* of frequently assaulting, beating and kicking John Joseph. They had thrown vitrol upon him and tried to pour it down his mouth. His young wife, said Mr. Nash, had been the object of villainous persecution on the part of Royer, the present complainant, and every attempt made to overcome her virtue.

Warrants for the arrest of the Captain and two mates were immediately made out, and the parties named, being present, were arrested forthwith. The newly arrested parties were taken by surprise, and held to bail by Commissioner Wurtz in the sum of $1,000 each to answer the charge. Their examination was set down for Wednesday, at 10 A. M. Commissioner Stilwell then proceeded to hear testimony upon the complaint against "John Joseph," but soon adjourned it over.

Mr. Nash applied for the release of "John Joseph" on giving $500 bail, the amount of bail stipulated upon the original arrest. Mr. Nash offered the two Chinaman, Tsang and Tseyang as the required surety. Tsang and Tseyang could not testify to being possessed of property sufficient to justify the Commissioner in accepting them as bail, and "John Joseph" accordingly was remanded to Eldridge-street Jail. The gipsy wife, with tears in her eyes, left her husband in charge of Deputy Marshal Mongles.

Church

The Late Earl of Ellesmere.

Three-and-twenty years ago, EDWIN LANDSEER painted "Bolton Abbey in the Olden Time," in which not only animals, live and dead, were limned with that artist's wonderful and almost peculiar skill, but some human figures were introduced, which show that, had it so pleased him, he might have been to the world of London in the present time, what ANTONIO VANDYKE was to the brilliant Court of the ill-fated CHARLES STUART. Such of our readers as have seen the print from this fine picture, may remember that a lady and gentleman are the leading persons in this composition. These were portraits, indeed. They represented, picturesquely as well as faithfully, Lord FRANCIS EGERTON and his wife. At that time the lady may have been some thirty years old; her husband was four years her senior. She was a Miss GRENVILLE, niece of the late Duchess of PORTLAND, whose sister, Miss JOAN SCOTT, had married the celebrated Parliamentary orator, GEORGE CANNING. Although what the English familiarly designate as "a bonny lass," Miss GRENVILLE was not a brilliant beauty—nor indeed a reigning belle, before or after her marriage, which took place when she was barely eighteen, her husband then being only two-and-twenty.

The dark-complexioned, dark-haired, tall, handsome, and decidedly aristocratic cavalier of the picture was her husband, then known as Lord FRANCIS EGERTON, at the age of 34.

Nineteen years after these fancy portraits were painted, the originals visited this country, as Earl and Countess of ELLESMERE, and it would require considerable stretch of imagination on the part of any admirer of the print, to identify any resemblance between what had been, (as the artist showed,) and the very unromantic realities, in actual presence, in 1853. At that period, the Earl of ELLESMERE, formally appeared in this City as Queen VICTORIA's Commissioner at the opening of our unfortunate Crystal Palace. The Earl had been changed from a rather Spanish-looking Señor into a stout, gray-haired, oldish gentleman, who somewhat resembled the popular idea of John Bull himself. The Countess had grown into a portly, comely dame, who might have passed off, in an English county, as the Lady Bountiful of her parish. Gout, to which the Earl was a martyr, had prematurely aged *him*, and thirty years of contented, happy, wedded life, during which she had known no worldly cares heavier than what TOM MOORE calls the "crumbling of the roses," had merely made her a matronly lady. Two of their daughters accompanied them to the United States—rosy-cheeked and well-look-and greatest wealth in England, exhibited a simming damsels—and it may be safely affirmed that the whole family, though of the very highest nobility plicity in their dress, manners, and conduct which, we fear, in private individuals, would have been voted decidedly unfashionable by our own Fifth-avenue aristocracy!

Very high, indeed, was the descent of Lord ELLESMERE. His father, the Marquis of STAFFORD (created Duke of SUTHERLAND by the Whigs, in 1833,) was head of the family of GOWER, and boasted, with allowable pride, that his most distinguished ancestor was JOHN GOWER, one of the very earliest of the English poets. Loftier in rank, but not in genius, was another ancestor—THOMAS EGERTON—who was Lord Chancellor of England, and was made Lord ELLESMERE and Viscount BRACKLEY by JAMES I., "the wisest fool in Christendom," with a promise of an Earldom—actually granted to his eldest son, who was created Earl of BRIDGWATER. In due course of time, the EGERTONS being a wealthy family, the earldom was changed into a dukedom, now extinct. The last Duke of BRIDGWATER introduced canal navigation all through England, by aid of BRINDLEY, the great engineer, who being asked by a Parliamentary Committee, "What is the use of rivers in a country?" gravely replied, "To feed navigable canals." This Duke died early in the present century, and his earldom devolved on a distant relative. The bulk of his immense property was bequeathed to another relative, the late Duke of SUTHERLAND, eventually to come to his second son, who was Lord FRANCIS LEVESON GOWER, who took EGERTON as his family name some five-and-twenty years ago.

This elder brother, now Duke of SUTHERLAND, certainly was rich enough, without the Bridgewater estates, for ordinary content. His territorial possessions include vast landed property in the counties of Stafford, Salop and Surrey, while he inherits greater part of one of the largest counties in Scotland from his mother, the late Duchess of SUTHERLAND. The ducal revenues from all these sources are estimated at somewhat about £500,000 a year—a pretty good income, it must be confessed, though its princely possessor laments that the Marquis of WESTMINSTER and the Dukes of BUCCLEUGH and DEVONSHIRE, are considerably better off.

The Bridgewater property, principally consisting of canals and coal mines, in the midst of the vast manufacturing district of which Manchester, perpetually rainy and smoky, is the capital, was worth about £90,000 a year, when Lord FRANCIS EGERTON inherited it. Soon after, the formation of the London and North Western and the Liverpool and Manchester Railways created such vast facilities for the disposal and dispatch of coal that the value of the property very greatly increased. At present, it may be estimated at about £250,000 per annum. Man of letters and man of politics though he was, the Earl of ELLESMERE looked narrowly to his own business-matters. His country residence was Worsley Hall, near Manchester, in the very centre of his collieries, and almost washed by one of his canals. A few years ago, this residence was re-built, in the original Elizabethan style, at vast expense; and when Queen VICTORIA visited it, in October, 1851, she was surprised, as she well might be, at the almost regal splendor of her merchant-noble's house and living. He had rather a passion for bricks and morter. One of the finest palaces in London—much more magnificent than Stafford House, owned by his ducal brother, and built for the late Duke of York, uncle to the Queen—is Ellesmere House, which his Lordship rebuilt, a few years ago, with great taste and at vast expense. Situated close to St. James' Park, in the only situation in London where such a novelty could be tolerated, it is an Italian palace with all English elegancies and comforts. Among its particular specialties are its noble library and its fine collection of paintings. Many of these came to their late owner by descent, but the whole modern collection—one of the richest in the Kingdom—was purchased by the late Earl, who was a liberal patron of art and letters, and a kind and generous friend of artists and authors. The library is very rich in Elizabethan books, inherited from Lord Chancellor ELLESMERE, and Mr. J. P. COLLIER, distinguished by his Skakesperian researches, (in which this very collection of books and manuscripts greatly aided him,) has been the librarian for many years.

Educated at Eton, Lord F. L. GOWER (as he was then called) graduated at Oxford in 1821, when he had reached the age of twenty-one. In the following year he married Miss GRENVILLE, and entered Parliament for the pocket-borough of Bletchingly, one of the private nests of Parliamentary borough-mongers, which was annihilated, (as not belonging to a Whig,) by the Reform Bill of 1832. His family were as liberal as Peers and Whigs could be, but his own politics were Liberalism tinted with Toryism. When Mr. CANNING (his connection by marriage) exhausted his power, in 1827, as Prime Minister, Lord FRANCIS, who had already published a volume of translations from the German poets, was placed in office as one of the Lords of the Treasury. The next year, CANNING having passed away, the Duke of WELLINGTON, being a great friend of Mr. GRENVILLE, (Lord F. Gower's father-in-law) made the young nobleman one of the Privy Council, of George IV. Soon after he went to Ireland, with the Marquis of ANGLESEY, as Chief Secretary, an office which has been held by WELLINGTON, PEEL, MORPETH, HARDINGE, HOBHOUSE, LITTLETON, STANLEY, and other men of mark, and has been generally considered as introductory to the higher places in the British Cabinet. In the last five months of the Wellington Administration of 1830, he was Secretary at War. But, even then, hereditary gout so much afflicted him, that on quitting office in November, 1830, he determined never again to go into harness. Henceforth, his political life was unofficial. Indeed, the administration of the great Bridgewater property was, of itself, a tax upon the time even of a man of business. In less than twenty years he had doubled its income.

He sat in Parliament during the eight years immediately preceding 1834, for his brother's County of Sutherland. When PEEL became Premier, in 1834, Lord FRANCIS EGERTON contested South Lancashire, and again in 1837, and was successful each time. There was no future opposition to his reelection, and he sat for South Lancashire until 1846, when Sir ROBERT PEEL, on finally quitting office, raised him to the Peerage as Earl of ELLESMERE—the title his ancestor had received from JAMES the First. His mission to this country as Commissioner to *our* World's Fair, was wholly honorary, and a severe assault by his old enemy, gout, prevented his being present at the opening of the Crystal Palace.

In politics, Lord ELLESMERE was a liberal—of the Peelite class. He voted for Catholic Emancipation, for a state-provision for the Roman Catholic clergy of Ireland, and for Free Trade. He was an *elegant*, rather than an *eloquent* speaker, even his Hustings' speeches being of the feeble-forcible order.

He was one of the most accessible men of rank and wealth in England, fond of the society of artists and men-of-letters, and as famous as the Duke of WELLINGTON was for answering every letter, if possible, on the day of its receipt. Himself an author, no writer in distress applied to him in vain. And there was a delicacy added to his generosity which was very gratifying to the recipients of his bounty.

His place as a man of letters was not high and can scarcely be permanent. He translated many poems from the German, besides producing a paraphrase (for it is anything but a close translation) of GOETHE's "Faust." He produ ed several plays, including the rhymed drama of "Hernani," and his more ambitious poems are those relating to his travels, called "Mediterranean Sketches" and "The Pilgrimage." When WELLINGTON died, Lord ELLESMERE wrote a "Monody," more affectionate than forcible.

In 1839 he was chosen Chancellor of King's College, Aberdeen, and was solemnly inaugurated in the following year. As he walked in the procession, by himself, he saw among the lookers-on a "gentleman of the Press," whom he had known in Liverpool during his parliamentary contests. Calling him to his side, and expressing delight at meeting, in the solemn solitude into which rank had placed him, one familiar face, he familiarly took the editor's arm, and they walked thus together, side by side, to the residence of the Principal of the University, where the Professors were about giving a splendid luncheon to their new and noble Chancellor. The editor was for withdrawing; the nobleman insisted on his joining the party; the editor replied that "As mere newspaper men" (to use the Professor's language) "were not considered good company, no invitation had been sent to the Press." "Then," said Lord FRANCIS, "if my friend does not accompany me, as I desire to sit next some gentleman whom I know, I must take leave of the Professors here, and enjoy my friend's society elsewhere." A world of lame excuses followed, and the peer and the press-man sat down together, the learned dignitaries of the University being astounded at the intimacy!

Lord ELLESMERE had a large family. His eldest son, Lord BRACKLEY, inherits the Earldom and estates, and was in Parliament, without making the least effort to distinguish himself, from 1847 to 1851. He made a very false step in politics, at starting, avowing Protection principles in one parliamentary district and Free Trade principles in another. The new Earl is in bad health, is now 34 years old, and has two sons.

The late Earl of ELLESMERE died, at Ellesmere House, London, on February 18, and had completed his 57th year on the first day of last January. His long and painful illness had greatly reduced him, but his mind was clear and even bright to the last.

Accusations of Venality Against the Press.

From the Courrier des Etats Unis.

For some time past it has been the fashion, among a certain class, to speak of the venality of the press—not merely of the political press, but of dramatic criticism. Those who are interested in running down newspaper criticisms have seized this idea of venality, and have done all in their power to give credence to the accusation.

For example, Madame MCMAHON, the victim of a deplorable monomania, imagines herself an actress of talent—a genius. She flatters herself with the idea that she is destined to work a revolution in dramatic art, and, as she possesses a fortune sufficiently large to defray the expenses of her fruitless efforts, she makes her *début* at Buffalo. She is there hissed with unanimity. She seeks her revenge in New-York, and the public laugh at her to her face. She appeals then to the *literati* of Boston, and there, as elsewhere, people shrugged their shoulders with pity.

Such a unanimity of public opinion naturally finds expression through the press, and all the journals of the three cities only reproduce the impression created by so sad a theatrical infirmity. But Madame MCMAHON finds out a different explanation. She has her excuse ready—and in Boston, as in New-York, in New-York as in Buffalo, she attributes her failure to her determination not to pay the press for singing her praises.

"Ladies and gentlemen," she said the other day, at the termination of her unfortunate campaign in Boston, "I have been treated by the Press of this city in the same manner as I was treated by that of New-York and Buffalo. The articles everywhere have been the same. You must know that to be applauded in the newspapers, it is necessary to pay well."

But Mme. MCMAHON is not easily discouraged; she thinks herself equal to CUSHMAN and RACHEL, and continues to render herself ridiculous gratis. There is nothing surprising in this.

That which greatly surprises us is that Mr. BURTON—a man of universally acknowledged and appreciated talent—an actor of whom the press has always been prodigal in its praises, and who has found in newspapers the chief support of his popularity—seems, in his old age, to have been seized with a somewhat similar whim. Instead of recognizing an impartial spirit in certain advice given to him, he is irritated, repels criticism, and is very angry at the least censure. His extreme susceptibility seems to us more nervous than rational, and has hurried him into manifestations that merit condemnation,—and to the commission of which he should never have been tempted.

Like any other director of a theatre, Mr. BURTON might be deceived in his appreciation of a new piece. He may mistake the crystal of literature for gold, and in putting a play upon the stage his outlay may be larger than his profits. The reverse may also happen—and then, after having criticised the piece, in the former case, and praised the decorations, the Press, in the latter case, censures the parsimony exhibited in the decorations, and praises the piece. All this is only just and natural. Sometimes a critic is deceived in his judgment—and we are far from thinking this a rare occurrence—but it is no reason for publicly stigmatizing a *bona fide* error as a venal action. Such an excess, however, has been committed recently by Mr. BURTON in regard to Mr. SEYMOUR, the critic of the TIMES.

Instead of weighing the justice of his observations, and profiting by them, which would have been the wiser and simpler course to pursue, Mr. BURTON, in order to puff his theatre and his plays, thought proper to introduce in his programme a direct and personal attack upon Mr. SEYMOUR, accusing him of intentionally and unjustly misrepresenting him, and of being paid for the purpose of favoring the rival establishment of Mr. STEWART, the present manager of WALLACK'S Theatre.

All who know Mr. SEYMOUR will see the absurdity of this accusation; those who do not know him can still see the improbability of its truth. Mr. SEYMOUR has adopted energetic and decided measures to repel the slur thus cast upon his character. He has instituted an action for defamation against Mr. BURTON. We regret that Mr. BURTON should have placed himself in such a position as to be obliged to answer in law for a fit of thoughtless anger, and we have any counsel to give him, it is to stop the process by acknowledging his error, and rendering to him whom, we suppose without intention, he has wronged, the justice that is his due—a justice that no one will deny him, if Mr. BURTON remain obstinate in his blindness.

Accusations of venality in dramatic or literary criticisms may, in some cases, be well founded; but only against pitiful penny-a-liners and journals without morality, to which public opinion always renders ample justice.

THE CORRUPTION COMMITTEE.

What the Committee Did Not Do, and Why They Didn't Do It.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, March 7, 1857.

In pursuing your Correspondent, the late Congressional Inquisition displayed a remarkable keenness of perception whenever there was opportunity to distort or indirectly misrepresent anything to his injury. I have shown that they availed themselves, to the fullest extent, of these means to crush me, and that their insidious acts have, after all, failed to fasten a stain upon my name. I have now to show that in some other points the Committee have evinced a want of shrewdness, judgment and tact, utterly inconsistent with even a moderate degree of intelligence and acumen, and which cannot be reasonably accounted for upon any hypothesis of mental incapacity. An overweening, malicious desire to punish your Correspondent for daring to doubt the purity of Congress, and for his audacity in unmasking the stupidity of the Committee and its consequent injustice, may furnish a clue to something of their lack of wisdom; for men under the influence of passion and prejudice are madmen in some degree. It certainly was unheard-of impudence in a simple citizen to dare resent the unjust exercise of arbitrary power against him, and boldly to hold the House of Representatives and its Committee to their iniquitous responsibility; but the public will scarcely admit that it merited a punishment the infliction of which should degrade the Congressional tyrant rather than the victim.

WHAT MOTIVE FOR THEIR DELINQUENCY?

But the Committee have been guilty of some remarkable sins of omission which must be accounted for on some other hypothesis than any yet suggested; and the public will judge whether or no the true one is either mental incapacity, premeditated delinquency, or personal fear. I make no charges. Having kept aloof, as was my duty, from the corruption of Washington, I could neither promise nor give personal evidence of its existence; nevertheless my "moral convictions" of it have been clearly established *through the instrumentality of witnesses named by your Correspondent* to the Committee. So, also, I have no personal knowledge of the influences which led the Committee to cover up where it was their duty to tear open and explore; but that they did this I believe the reader will have rather decided convictions until the Committee vouchsafe some greatly needed explanations.

THE MINNESOTA LAND BILL.

First, in regard to the Minnesota Land bill. And here let me correct the grossly erroneous statement telegraphed to the Associated Press from Washington a few days since, to the effect that the bill making a grant to Minnesota for Railroad purposes which passed the House during the closing hours of the Session, was the same one "in relation to which corruption was charged." The reporter was badly sold by some interested party, whom he should hold responsible for involving him in the very contradictory declaration that the Territorial Legislature would have *entire control of the grants thus made.*

The contradiction is fully apparent when it is remembered that the clause of the original bill, which I published when I criticized it, instead of giving the Legislature "entire control" of the lands, expressly donated a most valuable portion of the grant to a particular company by name, and which, notoriously, was controlled by a band of foreign speculators who cared nothing for Minnesota or her interests, except as she furnished a fat goose for their plucking—parties who are not practical railroad men, and who were represented at Washington by the mongrel band of black-mail lobbyists which made it their rule to levy tribute on all important measures before Congress, until it came to be an acknowledged fact that nothing could pass upon its merits alone, no matter how great they might be.

EFFECTS OF JUST CRITICISM.

It will be remembered that this was the bill which Mr. BRENTON, of Indiana—after consultation with HENRY BENNETT, of New-York, and other *honorable* members of the Committee on Public Lands—had hid away in his private desk, ready engrossed in advance, with the expectation of suddenly springing it upon the House and forcing it through under an evasion of the rules and the operation of the previous question, without examination or discussion. I struck it a blow which proved most effective only because it was deserved. The bill fell dead. It was acknowledged to be defunct; and *then* General SHIELDS and other trustworthy citizens of Minnesota took hold of the subject anew, and, commencing in the Senate, matured, and finally carried through a new bill altogether, which repudiates the corporation of speculators denounced in my correspondence, and *does* repose in the Legislature of the Territory unrestricted power over the grant, thus leaving the thieving lobby entirely at their mercy. The chances for an honest appropriation of the lands to their legitimate purpose are thus greatly improved.

WHY CORRUPTION WAS NOT PROVED HERE.

It has been boastingly said that no proof of corruption in connection with the original bill was presented before the Committee. It *may* be that improper influences were brought to bear in that connection; but nobody will believe it who observed the parties who were lobbying for it, and who are at all familiar with their *modus operandi*. An examination of the Committee's report *will show that scarce an effort was made* to get information upon that subject. Why was this? Was there danger of learning too much on that particular point? Let us see. My letter on the Minnesota bill, which the Committee insisted on making the basis of their investigation, holding me responsible for proofs, named several parties whose singular association in behalf of the measure was of itself well calculated to damn it. Why was I not questioned on this point? Why were none of the parties named in my letter summoned before the Committee? Why was no effort made to ascertain who were present at these interviews between these parties,—who shared in suspicious association in behalf of an object which, if worthy, needed the aid of no such influences? Was the matter too vague and indefinite for the Committee's action? They will scarcely avail themselves of that plea when they remember with what bloodhound tenacity they pursued the most trivial clues of suspicion against certain parties *sought* to be convicted. They will put no such plea side by side with the well-known fact that they kept their agents and spies for many days in a particular district lying in wait around bar-rooms, for evidence against one particular individual, in relation to whom—Coroner CONNERY-like—at least one member of the Committee had adopted a theory of guilt, to his own apparent satisfaction, which he was determined to establish somehow by proof or inuendo.

IS THERE MILK IN THIS COCOANUT?

How keen the Committee knew how to be, is eloquently portrayed in the fact (so it is said and believed) that they even considered the propriety and the prudence of sending an agent to force the iron safe of a suspected party and examine his private papers! It is far from my purpose to express any opinion upon the Committee's course in these latter respects. I desire only to show that their own stringent rule of procedure in one case, makes their laxity, in others of far more direct importance, very remarkable to say the least. Mark the fact, that scarce an effort was made to probe the Minnesota Land bill; and that when its principal agent in the lobby refused submission to a cross-examination, which might afford valuable clues if he should be forced to speak, he was permitted to depart. It does not appear that the Committee ever thought of trying upon him the effect of their law to compel testimony, to subject me to the perils of which they labored with equal gallantry and inefficiency. Is it, or is it not, apparent that the Committee, for some reason best known to themselves, desired to get by that branch of the investigation quietly as possible? There is a story afloat, to the effect that certain Democratic leaders, and Southern men at that, gave pledges during last Summer—under the farce of influences as delicate as evil—that they would either sustain the Minnesota Land bill, or at all events would not oppose it, and that the evidence of these pledges happened to be in such shape as to produce some remarkable fluttering in apprehension of its production. Can it be that this story was known to any member of the Committee? If it was, there would seem to be a key to the ominous silence.

PREMATURE BUSH-BEATING.

Again: the first subpœnas issued to witnesses by order of the Committee, were served in New-York,—not by a regular officer of the House, or by anybody even in its employ; but by a gentleman well known as a regular member of the lobby. I do not say it to his discredit; for I know nothing ill of him. But is it unreasonable to suspect that he was sent to New-York less for the purpose of subpœnaing witnesses, than for the purpose of communicating with other parties here and informing them of the necessity of being out of the way should they be sent for? The Committee and the officers, having their outside business to transact, were bound to have been more circumspect, at all events. Col. ORR, at least, who proved his capacity for small details by his zealous private-ear-ing with the officer who had your Correspondent in charge, might have been expected to be more careful not to permit such premature beating of the bush which contained his game.

ENGRAVING CONTRACTS—REMARKABLE SUPPRESSIONS.

Still again: The House Committee on Engraving, of which WM. H. KELSEY, of New-York, was Chairman—as well as of the Investigating Committee—gave out a contract, some months since, amounting to not far from one hundred thousand dollars. There have been unpleasant floating rumors in regard to that transaction. Whether it was or was not tainted with corruption, I do not know. I believe some circumstances connected with it could readily be substantiated, which, unexplained, have a rather dirty aspect. At least one of the witnesses to these circumstances was before the Committee, and I think two were. Col. ORR had in his possession a memorandum—I know not where obtained—of various subjects upon which to question these witnesses; and among them, *questions in regard to this very matter of Engraving.* The credibility of the witnesses was established by the Committee, and their testimony was made the basis of decisive and important action against two members of the House. Is it not a most remarkable fact that *not a single question was put to these witnesses in regard to the subject of the Engraving?* What has become of the Roman virtue and firmness of the Committee? How happens it that Mr. ORR never takes the first trail opened to him? how that he abandons so important a field of inquiry laid before him at the very threshold of the Committee's labor? Here was a direct and tangible clue, seized upon at first with eager avidity, and suddenly dropped and forgotten.

AN EXPLANATION GREATLY NEEDED.

What can it mean? Is there any connection between this remarkable omission, and the equally remarkable failure to investigate in regard to the original Minnesota Land bill? Surely it cannot be that there was any collusion between members of the Committee—any tacit understanding that silence was to be maintained on one subject as a condition of silence on the other—that Democratic corruption should not be exposed in a very tender point on the one hand, provided concealment should be conceded in regard to something else difficult of explanation elsewhere! I mistake much if the public will not deem *some* satisfactory interpretation of these proceedings quite essential in the present state of the case. Did the lobby-agent deputy of Sergeant-at-Arms call upon the Engraving contractor when he journeyed north? Was that a part of his business? And if it was, is it not quite as important to have explanation of his private relations with a member of the Committee with whom he is on exceedingly intimate terms, as it was to pursue me so bitterly upon the false theory that because I had not quarreled with a man whom ORR's theory had already convicted, I therefore *must* have some evidence in my possession that would implicate him!

CONCLUDING REFLECTIONS.

I sicken of the whole subject, and abandon it in disgust. But, in thus closing what I have to say upon it, I desire to remark that personally I am content with the result of this long and fierce contest. Abuse and misrepresentation I expected from the beginning. I dared to brave it and stand unscathed. I hoped to contribute something towards a needed reform, and the country has before it the evidence of its accomplishment. Bribery and corruption have received a rebuke; a reaction has commenced which will continue to work for good even after the scenes of the past month are almost forgotten. Should a similar necessity for repeating the experiment present itself to me during my connection with the press, the difficulties, dangers and trouble which I have encountered will not deter me for an hour; and with the hard experience of the past eight weeks before me, I do not see how I could change my course with advantage, in any respect except in avoiding the error of taking for granted that "a Committee of five members of Congress" and a "company of five gentlemen," are synonymous and equivalent terms.

JAS. W. SIMONTON.

Hon. O. B. Matteson's Reply to the Report of the Committee.

Interesting Queries in Regard to Congressional Corruption.

We have received a copy of the letter addressed to the House of Representatives by Hon. O. B. MATTESON, of New-York, in reply to the Report of the Investigating Committee upon so much of their action as refers to him. The first part of this document details the manner in which the Committee conducted the inquiry—calling witnesses to impeach his conduct, without giving him the slightest opportunity to confront or cross-examine them, and at last giving him a garbled and imperfect report of the testimony they had submitted. It then proceeds to show that the Committee had no authority to pursue the investigation into the general conduct of individual members, and that they very gressly transcended their power and their duty.

The substance of these preliminary portions of the document was embraced in Mr. MATTESON's protest against the action of the Committee, dated Feb. 6, and his letter to them dated Feb. 14, both of which have already been published in the TIMES. The main portion relates to the attempted impeachment of Mr. MATTESON himself, and also to the extraordinary action of the Committee in other particulars, and we give it in full, as follows:

Notwithstanding my earnest protest against the proceedings of the Committee, it continued to hold its inquisitions, and on the 19th day of February four members of it presented to this House an elaborate report, giving a pretended analysis of the evidence, and concluding with a judgment, pronounced in two separate resolutions, and a sentence of punishment pronounced in a third.

The first and most obvious reflection which a perusal of this report suggests is, that it is rather an accusing argument of a prosecuting attorney than the fair and impartial summing up of a just Judge. But there is one most remarkable suppression of evidence from this summing up, which might be favorable to me, to which I ask attention. Indeed, the Committee only profess to give a statement of so much of the testimony as, in their judgment, "implicates" me. See page 2), where the report says: "*The material portions of that testimony, however, which, in the judgment of the Committee,* IMPLICATES *the member from New York, will be succinctly stated.*" Accordingly, I see that so much of the testimony of William C. Johnson, in which he most expressly declares that I had no interest in the Des Moines Company, is wholly ignored by this report. On page 196 is the following: "Question by Mr. Davis—*Was Mr. Matteson a member of the Company?* Witness—*He was not, and never had any interest in the Company in any way.*" Again, on page 127, when further questioned by Mr. Davis, who seemed unwilling to let the matter rest on such a positive statement as the witness had before made, the following appears:

"*By Mr. Davis*—How many members are there in this company interested in the grant of land?

Witness—I could not tell you. A great many. The stock is very much subdivided. I should think over one hundred, and perhaps as many as two or three hundred; a very large number, at any rate.

By Mr. Davis—You feel sure that Mr. Matteson does not hold any portion of that stock?

Witness—I am very sure that he does not.

By Mr. Davis—Are you sure that no one holds any for him?

Witness—I have no doubt on the subject at all. I have no idea that he has any possible interest in the matter in any way.

By Mr. Davis—His letter was volunteered?

Witness—I am one of his constituents; and Mr. Matteson always expressed himself as acting in this matter without any expectations whatever, except from his personal relations to the parties. A number of the stockholders are his constituents, and he always professed to be acting entirely without reference to his interest, contingent or otherwise."

Material and important as this evidence is to show that I had no possible interest, direct, remote or contingent, not the least allusion is made to it in the report, and it is quite natural to ask why it was suppressed. The questions by one of the Committee to Mr. Johnson showed either an expectation or desire to find some proof that I was interested in the Des Moines Company. The first question is met by Mr. Johnson with a flat denial. But that does not seem to have satisfied the prosecutor, and at a subsequent stage he returns to the point with the question that "*You feel sure that Mr. Matteson does not hold any portion of that stock?*" and the witness answers: "*I am very sure that he does not.*" But even this does not satisfy, and the prosecutor returns to the attack in a different form, viz.: "*Are you sure that no one holds any for him?*" and the witness replies, "*I have no suspicion to the counter by anybody.*" "*I have no doubt on this subject at all. I have no idea that he has any possible interest in the matter in any way.*" Thus was Mr. Davis compelled to let that matter rest; but mark it, when the Committee came to draw what they allege to be "the material portions of the testimony," the whole of this evidence by Mr. Johnson is not only suppressed, but no one would ever suppose from the report that Mr. Johnson had been thus questioned at all, or had answered at all on the subject! In order to convict me of impropriety, it was important for my accusers to show that I was interested in a pecuniary way in the passage of the Des Moines resolution, and accordingly, a series of interrogatories were framed and put for that purpose. But when that purpose was wholly defeated by the positive testimony of their own witnesses, and it was proved beyond the possibility of a doubt that I had no such interest whatever, this Committee most carefully refuse to let this proof appear in their report. They profess to report the "material portions" of the evidence which "implicate" me; but because this evidence does not "implicate," but, on the contrary, tends so powerfully to exculpate me, it is wholly suppressed from the report of the majority.

Again. When the report comes to a statement of the testimony of Hon. John Stryker, it contains, not merely a suppression, but a most palpable perversion of his evidence on the same point. It says, on page 21, that he (Stryker) "communicated freely with all members of Congress whom he knew, explaining the matter to them, and particularly so to Mr. Matteson, who was the member from his own county and district, who *professed* to take a zealous interest in the bill, purely to oblige his friends, several of whom were stockholders in the company, residing in his county, and *were his political as well as personal friends.*" This is the statement which this report of four members of this Committee have presented to the House as and for a true statement of Mr. Stryker's testimony on this most material point. Now, then, I ask the members of the House to turn to the only testimony given by Mr. Stryker relating to it, which they will find on the 186th page, as follows:

By Mr. Orr—Did Mr. Matteson know of your arrangement?

Witness—Yes, Sir; he knew everything I did from beginning to end; he had my entire confidence.

By Mr. Orr—Did you communicate to him the fact that you had executed a draft for $1,000 and deposited it with Mr. Greeley?

Witness—I have no doubt I did; indeed I know I did, but it is proper that I should say that I have not the slightest reason to suppose that Mr. Matteson had any feeling's interest in the matter. I would do him justice to say this, because our political relations have always been strongly against each other, and our personal relations moderately so; I say, therefore, that, according to the best of my knowledge and belief, he had not the slightest interest in the matter.

The report represents Mr. Stryker as having sworn that I "*professed to take an interest in the bill purely to oblige my friends.*" Mr. Stryker said no such thing, nor anything resembling it, nor anything which could be perverted into it. It is a clear, sheer, manufactured statement, in whole and in detail; Mr. Stryker said nothing about *professions* on my part; but, on the contrary, confined himself to the strongest declaration of his own conviction that I had not the slightest interest in the matter. Again, in the same paragraph, the report describes Mr. Stryker as saying that "Mr. Matteson professed to take an interest in the bill purely to oblige his friends, several of whom were stockholders in the company, residing in his county, *and were his political as well as personal friends.*"

This is another outrageous perversion of what Mr. Stryker did say. So far from his stating that I sought to oblige my "personal and political friends," Mr. Stryker expressly says that he "does me this justice, *because our political relations have always been strongly against each other, and our personal relations moderately so.*"

If the purpose of the report was to suggest that I was laboring to promote the interest of political friends, and thereby arouse a party prejudice against me, I ask the just men among my political opponents to look for a moment at this cruel perversion of Mr. Stryker's testimony, and do me the justice which he aimed to do, but which this majority of the Committee have so signally refused. He declared to them, under oath, that I was seeking to serve a political opponent, and only a moderate personal friend. They have represented to the House that he swore I was serving political as well as personal friends. When, among the files and documents which have a reputable origin and authorship, and especially which aspire to the character of a judicial report, was there ever before such unfairness? And with such convincing proof of the unfairness of this report, in the suppression, misrepresentation and perversion of the testimony upon which it professes to be based, is it at all wonderful that its reasonings should be marked at every step by overstrained inferences and forced and unwarrantable conclusions, all combining to justify my assertion that it is the work of a vindictive prosecutor, rather than of an impartial judge? When, in the earlier history of its proceedings, I convicted this Committee of sending me a false statement of the testimony of Reverdy Johnson, it apologized by attempting to throw the blame off from themselves on to an irresponsible clerk. Did the same blundering clerk draw this report, and make these palpable suppressions and perversions? or were they the work of a mind rendered incapable of fairness by an eager thirst for a victim? The testimony of William C. Johnson and Mr. Stryker was, or ought to have been, lying on the table before the author of the report while he was drawing it; and he either, with most culpable carelessness, neglected to examine it while he wrote down the unjust and untrue representations of it, or if he did examine it, he has been guilty of a higher species of willful defamation than his report charges upon me. I am charged with defamation of the general character of members of this House in some "confidential" communications alleged to have passed between Reverdy Johnson and myself. And this is done by a committee which sent me a statement of that testimony false in the most material part of it; and which allowed that false statement to stand in my hands four days, and which would have stood till this hour, but for my efforts to rescue myself from the peril into which that false statement had thrown me. This willful defamation is also charged upon me by the signers of a report, the true and genuine character of which I have now exposed to the House and the country.

There is another remarkable feature apparent on the face of the report and the accompanying testimony. The Committee were charged with investigating whether assertions that there had existed corrupt combinations among members were true. This was the extent of their duty. How did they go to work to obtain the truth? They called before them divers newspaper correspondents, and some other persons not belonging to Congress, who testified to an infinite deal of gossip, *but who could hardly be supposed to know*, and who did not know, of any combination among members. Every one of them swore that he had no knowledge on the subject, one way or the other, except one, who gave out some ambiguous hints, and then refused to answer further. The Committee then went to work to have this poor fellow imprisoned, and stirred up both Houses of Congress to pass in hot haste a bill of extraordinary pains and penalties for the purpose of extorting the truth from reluctant witnesses. The ordinary current of legislation was arrested that this bill might become a law forthwith. Astounding developments of corrupt combinations among members were then looked for! The bill was purposely so framed that *even members could be compelled to testify, although their testimony might tend to their own disgrace.* Armed with this law, which the Committee so eagerly demanded, it went to work, and called before it Hon. Reverdy Johnson, who testified to a conversation between him and myself, in which he said I had spoken to him in "*confidence*" and told him that "*there were twenty or thirty members of the House who had associated themselves together, and pledged each to the other not to vote for any law or resolution granting money or lands unless they were paid for it.*"

Here was, indeed, a new and freshly opened scent. If Mr. Johnson had correctly repeated the *confidential* statement, it must be quite plain that I had professed to have facts within my knowledge of the highest importance, bearing upon the only legitimate object of inquiry. *The unsealing of Mr. Johnson's "confidence" had now furnished what the Committee through so many days and nights of toil had sought for in vain.* And then was the Committee's new law made expressly to compel members situated like myself to testify. But what was the course then pursued? Did the Committee call me before them, and put me on the stand as a witness, as they had done Simonton and others who intimated, in newspaper articles, that they knew something? *Did they summon or invite my attendance as a witness? No! But, on the contrary, the very moment that they strike this fresh scent, they turn their noses in another direction, and their backs upon the track which Mr. Johnson thus pointed out. They instantly give up the hunt for "corrupt combinations," and open in full cry upon me, for having defamed the character of the House. What significance has this?* Were the Committee in search of the truth or falsity of the charges which they had been directed to investigate, or were they rather in pursuit of a victim? Let the House and the country judge.

The Committee have, without authority, attempted to bring me before it for trial, and to sit in judgment upon me.

I have denied its authority and protested against its usurpations, and have denounced its secret, *ex parte* inquisition.

It would, perhaps, be too much to expect from human nature, that the majority thus assuming to themselves powers not granted, exercising them in a manner inconsistent with the rules and principles which govern every open tribunal in the country, should arrive at conclusions which could stand the test of scrutiny. And I impeach their report, for the perversions of evidence which I have exposed, for its unfair argument, and for its unjust conclusions.

I claim that neither the testimony which they have presented, the argument they have made, nor the conclusions announced, are, or ought to be, entertained as competent by the House in any trial which it may see fit to order upon any charge brought against me.

I HAVE HAD NO TRIAL!

But if the House choose to consider that there are charges which its dignity and honor require should be investigated, I shall be prepared to meet them. Whether that trial shall be at the bar of the House, or before an impartial Committee specially charged with the duty, whose proceedings shall be open as the day, and when I can confront my accusers and their witnesses at every stage, I stand ready, in the entire consciousness of innocence of all corrupt or criminal intent, to abide by the judgment which an impartial and public tribunal may record.

FEBRUARY 27, 1854. O. B. MATTESON.

Decisions of the U. S. Supreme Court.

U. S. SUPREME COURT.—THURSDAY, March 5, 1857.

All the members of the Court were present except Mr. Chief Justice TANEY, who was absent preparing his opinion in the Dred Scott case.

John McCulloch et al., plaintiffs, vs. Gurney Y. Roots et al., defendants.—This was a case of detinue *assumpsit*, and was brought for the value of a quantity of bacon which Roots agreed to furnish one Henry Lewis. To guard against contingencies, the obligations of Samuel Lewis were also taken. After the bacon had been cured, repacked, and yellow-washed by Henry Lewis, according to contract, the latter sold to McCulloch, and directed him to apply the amount to the credit of other parties than Roots & Co. Mr. Justice CAMPBELL, delivering the opinion of the Court, said the question was one between principal and agent, and that the direction to McCulloch was a fraud on Roots & Co. Judgment of the Court below affirmed, with costs.

John D. Bracy's Administrator, appellant, vs. The Branch Bank of Alabama at Mobile, appellee.—The Bank recovered judgment, and sold part of a lot of negroes in part satisfaction. The other slaves were run into Louisiana and made over by Bracy to his sister. After the death of Bracy the slaves were returned to Alabama and seized by the Bank. Mr. Justice CURTIS delivered the opinion of the Court, dismissing the case for the want of parties, but stating that the transfer was no doubt a fraud upon the Bank. Affirmed with costs.

United States, appellants, vs. Dorning and Vicente Peralta, appellees.—This was a claim for Rancho Sereto San Antonio, in California, as granted by Gov. Aguila. Numerous exceptions to the title were taken by Attorney-General Cushing; among which was the allegation that the officers making the grant had no power to dispose of public domain.

Mr. Justice GRIER delivered the opinion of the Court, deciding: That public acts by public

dependents.—This was a similar case precisely, and was similarly decided.—Mr. Justice CLERKE reading the opinion of the Court.

Enoch C. Roberts, plaintiff, vs. James M. Cooper, defendant.—Mr. Justice WAYNE delivered the opinion of the Court overruling the motion for additional security. The bond given by the appellants was for $1,000. Cooper now says this is insufficient and asks that $25,000 security be required. The subject-matter of the suit is land—Cooper, the agent for mining purposes. A similar suit had been decided in favor of the Mining Company, and they were about to commence mining operations when they were stopped by this writ of error—and by which they say they will be damaged at least $25,000. There is no precedent for such a motion. The Judiciary act of 1789 requires every Judge to take sufficient security. If a money demand be certain, and the Court should refuse or neglect to do their duty, this Court would take care that the party had the full benefit of the law; but between landlord and tenant this Court cannot interfere to secure contemplated damages. Motion denied.

Russell Beebe et al. vs. Wm. Russell.—Mr. Justice WAYNE delivered the opinion of the Court. The Judgment rendered by the Court below is not final, and comes not within the scope of the Judiciary act giving this Court jurisdiction. A decree is only final when nothing but ministerial duties remain to be performed. Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

Tuenes Harrauly et al. vs. Wm. W. Woodfolk, appellee.—Mr. Justice WAYNE delivered a similar opinion in this case.

The above decisions close the business of the present term of the Supreme Court, with the exception of the Dred Scott case, which will be disposed of to-morrow, after which the Court will adjourn until the first Monday in December next. LEX.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Mammoth Gas-Meter.

We have seen lately, at the factory where it was constructed, what deserves the name of the Monarch of Meters. It is 42 feet in circumference, and 14 in diameter, and is wholly constructed of galvanized iron, except the bands and braces, which are of wrought iron. It is what is called a station-meter, and is intended for the Manhattan Gas Company, to be used at their works, at the Fourteenth-street station, East River. Its purpose is to register, for the Company, all the gas manufactured at the works, previous to its going into the mains. Some idea of its magnitude may be formed, when we state that it has capacity and power for measuring three million cubic feet of gas in every twenty-four hours. When properly cased and fixed in the gas-works, this meter will have cost the Company between four and five thousand dollars. It is of the class called wet-meters, and is, they say, much the largest of any ever made in this country or Europe.

Coroners' Inquests.

SUICIDE OF A YOUNG WOMAN.

An inquest was held at the City Hospital yesterday by Coroner CONNERY, upon the body of a young woman named ELLEN JANE CLENDENON, aged twenty years, who died at that place late the previous night from the effects of laudanum taken for self-destruction.

By the evidence it was shown that the deceased was a woman of loose character, and resided at the house of MRS. JANE GANLEY, No. 144 Worth-street. A woman named RACHEL GREEN, also an occupant of the house No. 144, deposed that she had known the deceased for the past two years, and that she (the witness) had often been told by Mrs. GANLEY that she thought deceased would take her life some time, on account of a young man named JAMES KEATING. "The deceased," added witness, "came to my house at a quarter to nine o'clock Monday night; she was laughing, and had a large white cap in her hand; she appeared drowsy, and I immediately supposed from her manner that she had poisoned herself; I sent for Dr. MCNAIR, of Centre-street, who came immediately and examined her; he said she was poisoned, and gave her some medicine, which caused her to vomit; he said she must have taken two ounces of laudanum, and that it was impossible for her to recover; he then ordered her removed to the City Hospital, and she was taken here about 11 o'clock; I was told that deceased was in a very destitute condition, and that this was the reason of her having taken the poison."

The woman GANLEY, with whom deceased lived, said: "I have known deceased for two years; her name was ELLEN JANE CLENDENON, but she went by the name of MARY ANN BROWN; she left my house last Sunday week, because I told her she must not be carrying on in such a way; she used to drink hard, and was often drunk; she was a native of Ireland, and has no parents alive; she told me she had an uncle in New-York somewhere; I often thought she would poison herself, and thought she was half crazy with drink, last Sunday week; I knew nothing about where she was since she left my house; I don't know where she poisoned herself, or where she bought the laudanum; she never did any good since last August, when she became acquainted with a young man named KEATING."

The verdict of the Jury was—"Suicide by taking a large dose of laudanum."

KILLED BY FALLING FROM ITS MOTHER'S ARMS.

The same Coroner held an inquest at No. 319 Eighth-street, on the body of ELIZA JANE MCGARRY, a child of two months old, who came to its death from injuries received by falling from its mother's arms. Verdict in accordance with the facts.

THE MURDERED SOLDIER.

Some further evidence was taken yesterday by Coroner PERRY, at his office, touching the death by violence of the United States recruit, while on a visit from Governor's Island to this City, on Sunday evening last. Nothing additional of importance was elicited. The matter will be further investigated.

SUDDEN DEATH.

Notice was given at the Coroner's office late yesterday afternoon, that a woman had been found dead in her bed at her residence, No. 39 Chrystie-street. Coroner PERRY proceeded to investigate the matter.

Fires.

IN FIRST-AVENUE.

At 11:40 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the carpenter shop of H. WHIP, No. 86 Seventh-avenue. It was caused by some sparks from a stove setting fire to some shavings. Loss, on building and tools, about $500—no insurance.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

AN INFAMOUS OUTRAGE—ARREST OF THE PERPETRATOR.

A laboring man, named Owen McDonald, was arrested, about 2 o'clock yesterday morning, for a most infamous outrage. It appears that Mrs. Louisa Berner, a mother of five children, living in the Twenty-tieth Ward, has been partially insane for some time, and, in consequence, frequently wandered away from her residence and its neighborhood. Yesterday, at the hour named, she wandered into the street from the rear of her residence, when McDonald, who happened to be passing at the time, knocked her down and tried to stop her cries by putting his hand across her mouth. He would have succeeded in his brutal purpose had not two policemen, who were near at hand, caught him in the act. He was led to the station-house, from which place he was taken before a police magistrate, who locked him up for trial.

FELONIOUS ASSAULT WITH AN AXE.

No. 38 Baxter-street is a tenement house. Two of its occupants—Misses William Ready and Mistress Margaret Clinch—got into a quarrel. Mr. Ready seemed ready for an affray, whereupon Mrs. Clinch readily clinched Mr. Ready, and then Mr. Ready seized an axe and struck Mrs. Clinch on the head with the back of it. This ended the conflict. Mrs. Clinch was found to be very seriously wounded, and was taken to the City Hospital. The heroic Mr. Ready was arrested by Officer Callery of the Seventh Ward, and was yesterday committed to answer in the Court of Sessions, in default of $1,000 bail.

A FILLIBUSTER CAPTURED.

A young man giving his name as William Jackson made an incursion Monday evening into the hall-way of Mr. James Smith, No. 35 West Thirty-Second-street, and at once "seized," "appropriated," and "confiscated" to his own use a coat which he there found; but fortune and one of the occupants frowned upon his unselfish efforts. He was pounced upon and detained, and Officer Towers conveyed him to the Twenty-First Ward Station-house. Upon his person were found articles supposed to have been taken from other entry-ways, and a number of pawn tickets for a large amount of other property of a similar kind, indicating that he must have been pretty extensively engaged in the "sneak" business. During the night Jackson took the lock off his cell-door, and secreted himself in the coal-hole of the station-house; but he was soon afterwards discovered and more firmly secured. He was yesterday morning commited for trial.

THAT INDIAN DIFFICULTY.

George H. Metcalf, the proprietor of the Bull's Head Hotel, was arrested yesterday by Captain Speight, of the Twenty-first Ward, for participating in the assault the other evening upon officers Relay and Connor, who were sent to release some Indians detained at Metcalf's house. Two other men were also arrested for a similar offence. The prisoners were all detained by the Recorder for a hearing.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—WEDNESDAY, March 11.

SUPERIOR COURT—Nos. 306, 834, 757, 892, 896, 897, 903, 914, 569, 924, 928, 136, 875, 939, 42, 613, 607, 812, 789, 552, 754, 957, 959, 960, 961, 962, 964, 965, 967, 968, 969, 970, 922, 165, 812, 466.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Nos. 65, 66, 36, 67, 68, 69, 44, 70, 71, 72.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit—Part 1.*—Nos. 1176, 77, [illegible] 1167, 1102, 1172, 1173, 1177, 1178, 1179, 1180, 1181, 1182, 1183, 1184, 1185, 1186, 1187, 1188, 1189, 1190, 1191, 1192, 1193, 1194, 1195, 1196, 1197, 1198, 1199, 1200, 1201, 1202, 1203, 1204, 1205, 1206, 1207, 1208, 1209, 1210, 1211, 1212, 1213, 1214, 1215, 1216, 1217, 1218, 1219, 1220, 1221, 1222, 1223, 1224, 1225, 1226, 1227, 1228, 1229, 1230, 1231, 1232, 1233, 1234, 1235, 1236, 1237, 1238, 1239, 1240, 1241, 1242, 1243, 1244, 1245, 1246, 1247, 1248, 1249, 1250, 1251, 1252, 1253, 1254, 1255, 1256, 1257, 1258.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term*—Nos. 99, 14, 246, 17, 169, 89, 98, 232, 110, 127, 130, 137, 140, 141, 205, 245.

Closing Summing-up Speech in the Fillibuster Trial.

Mr. MCKEON, the United States District-Attorney, summed up for the prosecution yesterday, beginning at 4 P. M. and ending three hours after, before Commissioner MORELL, in the case of Ex-Consul Fabens and Captain Bolton, the arrested fillibusters. He alluded in opening to the strange and curious passport, as designated it, in which the examination had been conducted through twenty days. Vituperation, coarse language and slang had characterized the proceedings of opposing counsel. It had formed a combination of inharmonious discords worse than could be effected by all the brass and wind instruments in creation, from "the lascivious pleasing of a lute" to a Chinese gong. He hoped to be spared the necessity of going through a similar examination hereafter. In reference to the personal assaults upon himself, he could only say that his head was still firm on his shoulders. Slave dealers and fillibusters, he doubted not, were anxious to have him removed from office; they would in such event send up a hallelujah chorus as joyous and prolonged as the thieves, faro dealers, and thimble riggers of New-York sent up on his retirement a few years since from the position of City District-Attorney.

Mr. McKeon spoke of President Pierce, Secretary Marcy, and Andrew Jackson. The former he defended from the charge of interest in the Mosquito grant; the Ex-Secretary he eulogized as a man of sound views on State questions and of rigid morality; Gen. Jackson he proclaimed the only really great man yet born in the western hemisphere.

As for General Walker—his final topic of comment—he declared him a bold and unscrupulous marauder. Sending soldiers to Nicaragua to enlist under him was a plain violation of international law;—the defendants were engaged in such work of enlistment and they clearly should be held for trial.

The Commissioner announced that he would give his decision on Tuesday next.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM, March 10.

Before Hon. Justice Peabody.

THE HORACE DRESSER CONTEMPT CASE.

Wicker vs. Dresser.—A few days since an order to show cause why the defendant should not be punished for contempt in refusing to give a list of the incumbrances on certain of his property was issued; on being asked this question, the defendant replied that he did not remember what they were, and he was not bound to put himself to the trouble of ascertaining. Yesterday His Honor decided the motion, and rendered the following opinion:

PEABODY, J.—The question asked, in this case, which the defendant refuses to answer, or answers unsatisfactorily, is not necessarily within his power to answer. He may not have the information asked for, or any of it. He may be as he, by his answer, which is under oath, says he is unable to state any of the incumbrances which were on his property six months before the time of the examination.

The question does not look to a discovery of property, but to a discovery of incumbrances on it, and he may not be bound, in this proceeding, to discover these incumbrances. This will depend on the form of the order.

The defendant has given an answer, in substance, that he is unable to give the information sought by the question. This answer is not necessarily evasive, or a refusal to comply with the order. At any rate I cannot so decide in the absence of evidence of the order which, it is said, he disobeys.

The order requiring the defendant to answer was made, not by the court, but by a justice of the court, and was or should have been determinable before him; but whether it was in fact so or not does not appear. The examination could, under certain circumstances, proceed before another justice, and whether it did so proceed, and whether the hearing in the return of it was before him or another, does not appear.

The order by which the proceeding got before a referee is not among the missing papers, and there is no sufficient evidence of the authority of the referee to require the defendant to answer, or what is required by it.

Neither the original order initiating the proceedings, nor any order of reference appears, nor is there sufficient evidence of the terms or substance of either.

For disobedience of an order of a Justice out of Court, the punishment should be administered by the Justice whose order is disobeyed, and on the papers read on the motion. I think that I cannot order the defendant punished for contempt.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Woodruff.

THE DIVORCE SUIT.

Le Sueur vs. Le Sueur.—Yesterday the case was submitted to the jury after a charge of about two hours in length from his Honor. It being quite late at the time, a sealed verdict was ordered.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Ingraham.

THE LIEN LAW—RIGHT OF DEFENDANT TO REDEEM PROPERTY AFTER SALE.

Isaac C. Smith, et al vs. Sidney A. Corey.—INGRAHAM, F. J.—This is a motion to compel the Sheriff to execute to the purchaser a deed of the premises sold by him pursuant to the judgment therein. The action is brought to enforce a lien under the Mechanics Lien Law. The judgment directed the Sheriff to sell the interest of the defendant in the premises at the time of filing the notice to create the lien, and to execute a deed therefor to the purchaser. The sale was made by the Sheriff, who refuses to give a deed but offers a certificate of sale, in the same manner as under sales of a debtor's interest in lands under ordinary executions.

It would be sufficient for this case to say that the judgment of the Court directs the Sheriff to make the sale of the defendant's interest, and to execute a deed therefor to the purchasers. As an officer of the Court it is his duty to obey the judgments and decrees of the Court, and it is not within his province to say that any judgment so rendered was erroneous, or to refuse obedience to its direction. So long as the judgment remained in force, the Sheriff and defendant were alike bound by it and if that judgment directed an absolute sale of the property, and the execution of a deed therefor to the purchaser, the Sheriff could not with any propriety go behind such judgment to inquire whether it was properly rendered. If the judgment was erroneous it could only be corrected by the defendant on appeal, and until so corrected it was the duty of the Sheriff to obey its provisions. For the reasons stated in the case of Randolph vs. Leary decided by me at this term, February, 1857, I am of the opinion that the judgment was not erroneous, that the sale of the defendant's interest is absolute, that the defendant has no right of redemption, and that the Sheriff should execute the deed as required by the plaintiff in this motion. I refer to my opinion in that case for the reasons upon which it is founded.

There is, however, a difficulty in this case which prevents the granting of this motion. On referring to the certificate of sale I find that the Sheriff sold the property described, and not the interest of the defendant in the property on the day of filing the notice as directed by the judgment; that such property was sold, also subject to mortgages and judgments thereon, and an order directing the Sheriff to give a deed of the premises as sold, would direct a conveyance of the property and not of the interest of the defendant in the property at the time of filing the notice to create the lien. The sale in this form was erroneous and not warranted by the judgment. The Statute is positive in directing what shall be sold. The first section of the Amendatory Act, Session Laws 1855, page 760, provides that the judgment shall direct the sale of the interest of the owner in the land, to the extent of the right of the owner in the land, at the time of the filing of the notice of lien. The fourth section provides that such sale shall be made subject to any prior lien existing thereon.

It is not necessary to sell subject to mortgage or other incumbrances, because if the sale is properly made of only the defendant's interest, such sale must be subject to the rights and interests of any other person in the premises.

The motion must on this account be denied, and a resale of the defendant's interest ordered.

Garroters on Trial—Very Heavy Sentences.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—TUESDAY.

Before Judge Russell.

Thomas Dudley, Mary Anne Murray and Catharine McNulty were indicted for robbery in the first degree, in assaulting James Fitzgerald (a butcher from Albany) in the street and robbing him of a considerable sum of money and several articles of his clothing.

There was a fourth party in the indictment, who demanded a separate trial. From the evidence it appeared that the complainant (who was here upon business) was passing down Baxter street, on the evening of 23d of February last. Some females came out of an alley, and with the assistance of the male prisoners pushed him in, placing something like a shawl over his mouth. The male prisoners quickly disrobed him of his coat and robbed him of his watch, and a pocket-book containing $150. On his escape he obtained the help of a policeman and traced the prisoners to a porter-house. One was identified by a scratch complainant had inflicted upon his face, the other, by the possession of a knife stolen from him. Complainant swore positively to all the prisoners. Catherine Wilson (identified by officer Sherlock as a common prositute) was examined for the defence, and swore that the complainant was at the time of the alleged robbery in a room with McNulty and herself for another purpose. The Jury after half an hour's consultation found all the prisoners GUILTY. Sentence—Dudley 20 years at State Prison, Anne Murray and Catharine McNulty 10 years each. The Court adjourned.

SURROGATE'S COURT—March 10.

Before Hon. A. W. Bradford.

WILL OF HENRY TURNER, THE CIRCUS PROPRIETOR.

The examination was entered upon to-day in the case of the contested will of Henry Turner, formerly a large circus proprietor in this City, and at the time of his death joint proprietor with Mr. Levi J. North, of the "Amphitheatre" in Chicago. Mr. Turner died on the 10th of December last, in Charleston, S. C., where he had gone on account of his health. He was never married, and left his entire estate, valued at some $50,000, to Mr. North. The will is contested by a brother and three sisters, residing in New York, on the ground of undue influence, and the decedent at the time of making his will not being, they allege, of sound and disceruing mind sufficient to make a disposition of his property.

Messrs. Gen. Sandford and Edward W. W. Bishop appeared for the contestants, and Benjamin F. Dunning for Mr. North, the legatee.

Adjourned to the 30th inst., to hear further evidence.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets.....*Carefully reported for the N. Y. Times.*

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, March 10, 1857—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are quiet and languid. Pearls, $7 50; Pots, $7 62½@$7 68¾ ₱ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—1,800 lbs American Yellow brought 28½c @28¾c. ₱ lb.

CANDLES—Are in fair demand, and are held with increased firmness. Supply moderate.

COFFEE—The inquiry is quite vigorous for Rio, and fair for other kinds at strengthening prices. Java, 15c.@15¾c.; Laguayra, 11¾c.@12¾c.; Maracaibo, 11¾c @13½c.; Rio, 9¾c.@11¾c.; and St. Domingo, 10¾c.@10¾c.

COPPER—The demand is moderate. Prices, however, are essentially unaltered.

COTTON—Is in rather better request, and is somewhat firmer, though still a little unsettled in price. Middling Uplands are worth 13½c.@13¾c.; do. Gulfs, 13¾c.@14c., and other grades proportionate rates, ₱ lb.

FISH—The demand is improving, and nearly all desirable kinds are quite firm. The quantity in market is moderate, for the season, and most factors show no eagerness to anticipate, by forced sales, the regular calls of their customers.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is moderately inquired for—more by home dealers than by shippers—but with free offerings, especially of low and medium qualities; prices are still leaning in favor of buyers. Sales reported since our last consist of about 8,000 bbls. in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	$6 20@$6 25
Straight State	6 25@ 6 30
Favorite and Extra State	6 35@ 6 65
Common to Good Indiana and Upper Lake	6 25@ 6 45
Common to Good Superfine Ohio	6 40@ 6 65
Fancy Michigan	6 35@ 6 45
Extra Michigan	6 45@ 7 50
Extra Indiana and Wisconsin	6 45@ 7 50
Extra Ohio	6 50@ 8 00
Fancy Genesee	6 70@ 6 90
Extra Genesee	7 10@ 8 50
Extra Missouri	6 30@ 8 50

Canadian has not varied. Superfine to extra commands $6 35@$7 50 ₱ bbl.; 875 bbls. were sold within the range. Southern is in fair demand, at former prices. The transactions since our last comprise about 2,100 bbls. low Mixed to Fancy and Extra, at $6 65@$8 and $8 75 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is in limited supply and request, at $3 50@$5 25 for Fine to Superfine ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in moderate supply and good demand at $3 31@$3 37½ for Jersey, and $3 75@$3 87½ for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. The latter brings $17 25@$17 50 in puncheons.

GRAIN—Wheat is inactive. The reduced supply and firmness of owners impede business. Prices are unsettled and somewhat nominal. Rye continues scarce and quiet, at 86c.@95c. for inferior to choice, ₱ bushel. Oats are in moderate supply and fair request, at 51c.@53c. for Western; 45c.@50c for State; 46c.@49c. for Jersey, and 43c.@47c. for Southern, ₱ bushel. Barley is rare and held at $1 25@$1 45 for ordinary to very choice, ₱ bushel. Barley Malt commands $1 50@$1 55 ₱ bushel. Corn is heavy and languid. There were sales reported to-day of only about 14,700 bushels at 70c.@71c. for unsound; 72c. @74c. for mixed Western, in store and delivered; 73c.@75c. for mixed Southern; 70c.@78c. for new and old Yellow, and 72c.@80c. for White, ₱ bushel.

HAY—Sales were made of 350 bales River at 90c.@ 95c. for shipment, and $1 12½c. for local use, ₱ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Are rather more sought after at full prices.

HOPS—84 bales last year's crop were reported sold at 7c.@11c. for ordinary to choice, ₱ lb.

IRON—The supply is light; the demand is moderate; prices are well supported.

LATHS—Eastern, $1 31½ ₱ thousand.

LEAD—The inquiry is limited; prices are unchanged.

LEATHER—Sole is now arriving and selling pretty freely at well supported prices.

LIME—Rockland continues scarce and nominal at $1 10 for Common, and $1 25@$1 40 for Lump, ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—A very moderate business transpired, to-day, at our quotations: New-Orleans, 75c.; new crop Porto Rico, 58c.@62c.; new crop Cuba Muscovado, 47c.@57c.; new crop clayed Cuba, 42c.@46c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is more sought after, being obtainable at $3 50@$3 56½,—though some factors continue to ask $3 75 ₱ 280 lbs. Spirits do. is heavy and languid at 49c.@50c. ₱ gallon. Tar is salable and steady. Resin is in demand and is now worth $1 80@$1 82½ for Common ₱ 310 lbs., delivered; $2 25@$2 75 for No. 2; and $3@$6 for No. 1 and White, ₱ 280 lbs.

OILS—Crude Whale is inactive and heavy at 72c.@ 76c. ₱ gallon. Crude Sperm is in good request, and is now quoted up to $1 40@$1 42½ ₱ gallon. No change in refined Whale or Sperm,—in Red, Palm, or Olive Oils. Linseed is in fair demand and is steady at 86c.@88c. ₱ gallon. Lard Oil is scarce and wanted, mainly at $1 15 ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork is sparingly offered at rising prices. Hence the restricted sales reported, including, for this day, about 480 bbls., in lots, at $23 90@ $24 for new Mess; $23 60@$23 70 for old Mess, and $18 50@$18 75 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Dressed Hogs bring, in lots, 9¾c.@10c¾. ₱ lb. Cut Meats appear in good demand, and are worth 11¾c.@11¾c. for Hams, and 9¾c.@9¾c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is in light supply and request, at from 10¾c.@11¾c. ₱ lb. Lard is less active and less buoyant. The transactions since our last reach about 450 bbls. and tcs., mostly fair to Prime, at 14¼c.@14¾c. ₱ lb. Beef is moderately sought after, at full prices. The transactions since our last consist of 425 bbls., at $10@$11 for new Prime; $12@$13 for Country Mess; $15 50@$16 for repacked Western Mess; and $16 50@$17 for extra Chicago do., ₱ bbl. New Prime Mess Beef is salable and firm at $22 @$28 ₱ tc. Beef Hams are scarce and needed at $21@$23 ₱ bbl. Butter is in fair demand, and is worth 17c.@22c. for Ohio; 20c.@25c. for common to very good State, and 26c.@30c. for prime to very choice do., ₱ lb. Cheese is in light supply and good request, at 12c.@13c. ₱ lb.

RICE—There were sales reported of 345 tcs. common to choice at $3 75@$4 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Are in pretty fair request at steady prices, sales having transpired since our last of about 620 hhds., including Cuba, &c., in lots, at 8¾c.@10¼c., with Havana, in boxes, at 9¾c.@9¾c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—We heard of sales of 20,000 lbs. Prime at about previous figures.

TEAS—Are in moderate demand at full rates. The announcement of more auction sales induces caution among purchasers.

TOBACCO—The demand is fair, but the reduced supplies and the high claims of owners check transactions.

WHISKY—There were 670 bbls. Ohio and Prison procured, mostly at 26¾c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—A rather livelier business was reported to-day at our quotations. For Liverpool—Cotton ⅛d. @5 32d. ₱ lb.; Flour 1s. 3d.@1s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 4½d.@5¾d. ₱ bushel; Beef, 3s. 6d.@3s. 9d. ₱ tc.; Resin, 2s. ₱ bbl., and heavy goods, 15s.@20s. ₱ ton. For other ports, proportionate quotations.

Spirit of the Trade Circulars.

A. P. DE LUZE'S FLOUR AND GRAIN CIRCULAR.

Per Niagara vid Boston.] NEW-YORK, March 9, 1857.

FLOUR—State and Western. My last report was of the 2d inst., per *Asia*. The *Atlantic's* and *Persia's* advices, with Liverpool dates to 21st ult., are since at hand. A fair inquiry has existed during the week for export to Spain and Great Britain—some purchases having likewise been made for the north of France. Home buyers have been in the market to a moderate extent. To-day's quotations are about the same as those reported by the *Asia*—little doing however at the close, owing in part, no doubt, to the unfavorable weather.

WHEAT—Much irregularity has existed in our market since the 2d inst. Very full prices have been paid for prime Southern White, for shipment to Spain, while medium qualities of White have been of uncertain value. Of Illinois Red Spring, sales have been made at a reduction of about 5c. on the quotations reported in my last. The market closes quietly.

INDIAN CORN—A fair inquiry has prevailed for export to Great Britain, and home consumption; some purchases of Southern White and Yellow have been made for Havre. Prices are without change, except those of Western Mixed, which are a little better.

FREIGHTS—Are, for the most part, lower—To London, Flour, 1s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 7d. ₱ bu. Liverpool—Flour, 1s. 3d.@1s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 4½d.@ 5¾d. ₱ bu. Havre—Flour, 50c.@60c. ₱ bbl: Grain 12½c.@15c. ₱ bu. Marseilles—Flour, 80c.@90c. ₱ bbl.; Grain 20c.@21c. ₱ bu. Lisbon—Flour, 90c. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 20c.@22c. ₱ bu. Cadiz—Flour, 90c. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 20c.@22c. ₱ bu.

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDERS

Unequaled still.
And sure to kill
Bed-bugs, rats, mice,
Ants, roaches, flies.
LYON'S Magnetic dust and Pills
Are used on dwellings, barns and mills.

LYON'S POISONLESS MAGNETIC POWDER AND PILLS—For insects and vermin, No. 424 Broadway.

ASBURY'S GOLD SEPARATOR AND METAL CONCENTRATOR.—Will be continued in operation during this day at the Morgan Works, foot of 9th-st., East River. The public and all interested are invited to attend.

KINDLING WOOD—BEST QUALITY VIRGINIA Pine, seasoned Oak and Hickory at lowest prices. Orders per post promptly delivered. S. HARRISON & SON, No. 250 West 24th-st.

VENISON, VENISON, VENISON.—VENISON hams, saddles and loins, 10 cents per lb.; front saddles, 5 cents per lb. CORNWELL & CLARK, Washington Market, Fulton-st. side, adjoining the fish-market.

SEWING MACHINES FOR SALE—A LARGE lot of machines, only $10 a piece; a large lot second-hand, different kinds. Depot No. 7 Chrystie-st. GEORGE RAY.

WANTED—SPANISH PILLAR QUARTERS and dollars, at par, in sums of ten dollars and upwards. F. S. SCHLESINGER & ANDRESEN, No. 63 Pine-st.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT CLOSING SALE OF WET GOODS

Great Closing Sale of Wet Goods.
Great Closing Sale of Wet Goods.
Wet Silks, Wet Damasks, Wet Napkins.
Wet Silks, Wet Damasks, Wet Napkins.
Wet Silks, Wet Damasks, Wet Napkins.
Wet Quilts, Wet Blankets, Wet Handkfs.
Wet Quilts, Wet Blankets, Wet Handkfs.
Wet Towels, Wet Diapers, Wet Brilliants.
Wet Towels, Wet Diapers, Wet Brilliants.
Wet Cotton Shirting and Sheeting.
Wet Cotton Shirting and Sheeting.
Wet Cotton Shirting and Sheeting.
At COLBY'S, at COLBY'S, at COLBY'S,
Corner Eldridge and Grand, corner Eldridge and Grand.

EMBROIDERED BANDS, HANDKERCHIEFS, VEILS, &c.

We will open on Monday, March 9,
An entire new stock of
Embroidered Cambric Bands, from 25c. to $6 each
Ladies' Grass Linen Handkerchiefs, from $1 50 per dozen.
Hem-stitched ditto, from $2 25 to $10 per dozen.
A large assortment of gents' colored and white ditto.
French Lace Veils, entirely new patterns, from $1 to $10.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

SPRING MANTILLAS.

We are now ready to exhibit the largest and most attractive assortment of new styles of Spring
MANTILLAS,
BASQUES,
and SHAWLS.
To be found in the City. Best terms—prices low.
E. S. MILLS & CO.,
Nos. 20 and 22 Chambers-st., up stairs.

LACE AND MUSLIN DRAPERIES.

MARSEILLES QUILTS, BLANKETS AND COUNTERPANES.
LINEN AND MUSLIN SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS.
TABLE DAMASKS, TOWELS, DOYLIES, &c., &c.
A full assortment of Housekeeping Goods.
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

FASHIONABLE SPRING DRESS GOODS

Muslin-de-Laines, Challies, Barèges, Poplins, Brilliantes, Ginghams, Barege and Tissue-flounced Robes, French and English Prints, &c., &c., &c.
ALSO—ENTIRELY NEW PATTERNS
Printed Muslins, warranted fast colors, beautiful Spring Styles,
JUST OPENED FOR RETAIL!
20 cases yard wide, about 35,000 yards, at 12½ cents.
30 cases yard wide, extra quality, 50,000 yards, at 16 cents.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And new Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

Æquum locum, æquas proelii leges peto.
JAMES A. HEARN
HAS BEEN A YEAR IN HIS NEW LOCATION,
and has now
A RICH AND FASHIONABLE
STOCK
SILKS REAL LACES, EMBROIDERIES,
GRENADINES, BAREGES, ORGANDIES,
JACONETS, BRILLIANTS, CALICOS.
SILK ROBES, GRENADINE ROBES,
BAREGE ROBES, ORGANDIE ROBES.
In fact a general variety of
RICH GOODS,
WHICH HE WILL BE PLEASED TO SHOW HIS CUSTOMERS.
No. 775 BROADWAY,
Above 9th-st.

NEW UPHOLSTERY GOODS.

Satin Brocatels, Damasks, Rich Printed Lastings, Moreens, Lace and Muslin Curtains, Lace Draperies, &c., &c.
ALSO,
GILT CORNICES, WINDOW SHADES, Brackets, Bands, and Curtain and Shade fixtures in every variety,
IN PER CENT. BELOW USUAL PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.

EARLY SPRING MANTILLAS,
At retail,
Will be opened this day.
BLACK VELVET MANTILLAS,
BLACK MOIRE MANTILLAS,
BLACK SILK MANTILLAS,
MOURNING MANTILLAS,
GREY SILK MANTILLAS,
GREY AND BROWN CLOTH TALMAS, &c.
Of all the newest and most beautiful Parisian designs, just received. GEO. BULFIN, No. 361 Broadway.

BLEACHED AND UNBLEACHED SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS,

Drillings, Tickings, Ginghams, Checks, Jeans, Canton Flannels, White and Colored Woolen Flannels, and every other variety of domestic manufacture, being the
CHEAPEST AND LARGEST STOCK
of Domestic Goods in the City, and retailed
AT REMARKABLY LOW PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And new Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

ELEGANT AND CHEAP CARPETINGS.

Full Assortment of Latest Spring Patterns.
PAT. TAPESTRY,
BRUSSELS,
IMPERIAL VELVET,
THREE-PLY,
&c.
Also, an immense variety of Low-Priced Carpeting, Oil-Cloths, Druggets, Rugs, Mats, Stair Carpetings, &c. &c.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.

767 BROADWAY.

The entire spring importation, consisting of
ROBES A VOLANTE, of
MUSLIN DE CHINE,
GRENADINE,
BAREGE,
ORGANDY,
Jaconets, lawns, organdies, barages, Spring poplins, brilliantes, French calico, &c., &c., at greatly-reduced prices, TO CLOSE BUSINESS, at 767 Broadway, below 9th-st.

BLACK AND COLORED PINE-APPLE AND SHANGHAE GAUZES.

Lutongs, Plaid Silks, do. Tussore, Crapes, Pongees, Seersucker, Fans, &c., &c., just opened, for wholesale and retail at
FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE, No. 653 Broadway.
Chinaware and East India curiosities in the greatest variety. Strangers and others are welcome to call and examine them. N. B.—CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS will be opened this day. White, Green, Blue and Scarlet, also, Pine-Apple, Bonnets.

GREAT AND UNUSUAL INDUCEMENTS.
TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. DISCOUNT
In fine class Engravings, will be made until further notice on all CASH PURCHASES of
LOOKING-GLASSES, PICTURE-FRAMES,
ENGRAVINGS, ARTISTS' MATERIALS, &c., &c.,
which will be sold independently of the deduction,
AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICES,
and the privilege of selecting said deduction from an IMMENSE STOCK and great variety of Fine Engravings
GIVEN TO EACH PURCHASER.
WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.,
No. 353 Broadway, New-York.

CLOSING SALE.

The balance of the stock of
LINENS, SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS, SILKS, SHAWLS, &c.,
To be sold
AT 50 PER CENT. DISCOUNT,
To close the business by 20th.
by order of Assignee.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

INDIA CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS.
GEORGE A. HEARN, No. 435 Broadway,
Has now open a very superior assortment of
REAL INDIA CAMELS' HAIR
LONG SHAWLS,
SQUARE SHAWLS,
SCARFS AND MANTLES.

$50,000 WORTH
of the new and well-selected
STOCK OF DRY GOODS
will be sold at greatly-reduced prices,
AT NO. 767 BROADWAY,
to close business. Sales from 10 o'clock, A. M., to 5 P. M.
Store and fixtures to let.

NEW DRESS GOODS.
DE LAINES,
CHALLIES,
PRINTS, &c.,
at LANE & PORTER'S,
No. 317 (late 72) Canal-st., west of Broadway.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Will open the
RETAIL BRANCH OF THEIR BUSINESS
In their new Marble Building, corner of Canal and Mercer,
On Monday, March 9.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS.
New Spring Styles—full assortment now ready—
RETAILED AT JOBBERS' PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

C. DERBY & COMPANY,
IMPORTING TAILORS, No. 12 Park-place,
Are closing their large stock of imported goods, the late
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
at very low prices,
BEFORE REMOVAL.

CHEAP SILKS.
100 pieces elegant DRESS SILKS, 81, cheap at $1 25.
100 pieces BAYADERE STRIPE, at 25 and at 50.
CHENE STRIPE and PLAIDS,
At LANE & PORTER'S,
No. 317 (late No. 72) Canal-st., west of Broadway.

STEEL SPRING SKIRTS.
DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD'S superior steel spring skirts, with adjustable bustle, the best article of the kind ever produced, can be found in all the first-class retail dry goods and fancy stores in this City and throughout the country. Patent applied for, and none genuine unless stamped with their trade-mark.

CLOAKS, MANTELETS AND BASQUES.—Mme. PINCHON informs the ladies of New-York that she has discontinued working for Messrs. HEARN BROTHERS, and also G. A. HEARN, and she is now ready to receive all orders in her line of business from the ladies that will be willing to patronize her. The establishment, temporarily situated at No. 27 Lispenard-st

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 11 1857.

☞ The NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served in this City and vicinity for One Shilling a week. Single Copies Two Cents. Mail subscribers Six Dollars a year.

The NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES is published every Evening, (*Sundays Excepted*.) One edition will be issued at One and the other at Three o'clock P. M. It will be sent by mail at the same rates as the Daily Times.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing nearly all the reading matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday, is mailed at Three Dollars a year.

The WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed at Two Dollars a year for single Copies. Twenty-Five Copies for Twenty Dollars, to one address.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6 cents for single copies.

Terms, invariably cash in advance.

Publication Office, No. 128 Nassau-st., cor. of Beekman.

RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO., Publishers.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Cunard steamship *Ems*, from Havre on the 22d of February, arrived at this port yesterday morning. The *Ems* brings one day's later intelligence from Europe. No news of importance is reported. From an article, which we translate and publish elsewhere from the Paris *Patrie*, it will be seen that active preparations are going on in Spain for prosecuting the threatened blockade of Mexican ports. Some apprehension seems to be felt in regard to the safety of Cuba, and its power to protect itself against American fillibusters is seriously discussed.

In another part of this morning's paper we publish the substance of the projected treaties between the United States and Mexico. From extracts that we give from Mexican journals it will be seen that it is seriously questioned whether the treaties are legal. It was rumored that the British Envoy at Mexico had protested against them.

In the United States Senate (extra Session) yesterday, a resolution was offered that the Senate will adjourn on Saturday next. Objection was made, that as the session was called for executive purposes, the Senate should not adjourn until the business was consummated, and that the adoption of the resolution would be disrespectful to the President. After considerable debate, the Senate refused to lay the resolution on the table, and it lies over under the rules. Mr. Crittenden's resolutions relative to privateering, offered on Monday, were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

In the State Senate yesterday, the bill relative to unsafe buildings in this City was passed. The bill to amend the Usury Laws was made the special order for to-morrow. A resolution of thanks to Hon. Hamilton Fish, for the manner in which he had discharged the duties of United States Senator, was unanimously passed. No definite action was had on any measure of general importance in the Assembly.

Mr. Blooming Usher, Republican, was yesterday elected to fill the vacancy in the State Senate caused by the resignation of Zenas Clark.

The State Election in New-Hampshire passed off very quietly yesterday, and the vote was not large. Up to 10 o'clock last night returns from about fifty towns had been received, and indicated the election of Mr. Haile, the Republican candidate for Governor, by a handsome majority, and the reelection of Messrs. Tappan, Cragin, and Pike, Republicans, to Congress.

The remains of Dr. Kane arrived in Baltimore yesterday, and were received with every mark of the most profound respect and sorrow. The funeral procession was very imposing, and consisted of military, civic societies and citizens. The bells of the city were tolled, and minute guns were fired during its progress. The remains will reach Philadelphia to-day.

The Lower House of the Massachusetts Legislature yesterday took action with reference to the recent decision of the United States Court in the Dred Scott case. An order was adopted with a view to instructing the members of Congress to propose an amendment of the Constitution of the United States, providing for the election of the Supreme Court Judges by the people for a term of years. A Committee was also appointed to consider what measures should be taken in view of the late decision.

The particulars of a supposed incendiary fire in Havana, Schuyler County, reach us in an extra of the Havana *Journal*. Eight stores and several shops and offices were consumed, and one building was torn down to arrest the progress of the flames. The motive for the act is supposed to have originated in a rivalry between the towns of Havana and Watkins, relative to the location of the county buildings.

The past Winter has been a very severe one on the Western plains. A mail has recently arrived at Independence, Mo., from Salt Lake, having been three months on the way, and the trip having been the most perilous ever made. Many Indians on the route had been either frozen or starved to death, and some had eaten their own children.

George Knight, who has been on trial twenty days at Auburn, Me., for the murder of his wife, was yesterday found guilty of murder in the first degree.

The Aldermanic Committee on Ferries was to have met yesterday afternoon. But with the exception of Alderman Stiers, the Chairman, there were no members present. The Chairman would have proceeded with the investigation into the management of the Brooklyn Ferries, had Mr. Southmead, who appeared for the complainants, been ready, but he was not, and after some conversation further hearing was postponed until 12 o'clock of Monday next.

A Chinaman employed as cook on the *Escoriaga* was brought, yesterday, for examination before United States Commissioner Stilwell, on a charge of throwing scalding water on the second mate of the vessel. The Chinaman entered a counter-complaint against the Captain and first and second mates, charging them with having frequently and violently assaulted him, trying to force vitriol down his throat, and the second mate with trying to debauch his wife. The latter—formerly a Gipsy girl, and now but 16 years old—was present in Court.

The examination was entered upon yesterday before the Surrogate relative to the will of the late Henry Turner, (Circus Proprietor,) who left all his property to Mr. Levi J. North, his partner. Several brothers and sisters contest the will.

Mr. McKeon, the U. S. District-Attorney, summed up yesterday in the case of Ex-Consul Fabens and Captain Bolton, the arrested fillibusters. The speech occupied three hours in delivery, and was forcible, personal and interesting. The Commissioner gives his decision on Tuesday next.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, three persons charged with highway robbery, somewhat on the garroting principle, named Thomas Dudley, Mary Anne Murray and Catharine Mulry, were sentenced by Judge Russell, the man to *twenty years*, and each of the women to *ten years* each, in the State Prison.

The trial of Joseph Jackson, charged with being a party to the Sheepshead Bay outrage in August last, was continued in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, Brooklyn, yesterday. The case is still on.

Michael Martin died yesterday in the City Hospital, Brooklyn, of hydrophobia, occasioned by receiving a bite from a dog on the 29th of December last.

A man named Clifford, drug clerk at No. 227 First-street, Brooklyn, committed suicide yesterday by taking strychnine. Depression of spirits is the supposed cause.

The Methodist Protestant Church on Graham-avenue, Brooklyn, was destroyed by fire on Monday afternoon. Loss $8,000—insured for $2,000.

Congressional Corruption — Interesting Queries and Suggestions.

We have more than once expressed the opinion that the proceedings of the Committee of Investigation were guided far more by a desire to *screen Congress* from the imputation of Corruption, at the expense of two or three individual members, than by an honest purpose to probe the subject to the bottom. We publish two documents this morning which tend very strongly to confirm this impression, and which throw a good deal of valuable light upon the action of the Committee. One is a letter from Mr. Simonton, our Washington Correspondent, and the other is from Hon. O. B. Matteson, one of the parties who were made the scape-goats for the sins of Congress.

It will be remembered that in the original Editorial article of the Daily Times, upon which the investigation was based, the main charge was, that there existed in Congress a *combination of members* who had an understanding among themselves that they would vote for no money or land bill unless they were paid for so doing. The Committee was expressly and explicitly charged to investigate the truth of this accusation. It was mainly for this that they were appointed. Yet what was the course which they pursued in regard to it?

Mr. Matteson's letter tells the story. At the outset they pretended to be very anxious to elicit evidence on this point. So long as the witnesses before them were men who could not, from the nature of the case, have any *personal* knowledge of such a combination, they were exceedingly sharp in their inquiries. They procured the passage of a special bill to *compel* them to answer upon such points, even to the hazard of their own exposure, and secured the imprisonment of our correspondent upon the false pretence that he had refused to give information in his possession. But as they came nearer the point their ardor cooled. As the prospect of success increased their zeal diminished. And they finally "turned tail" and ran away from evidence which was within their reach,—apparently in mortal terror lest it should prove too much.

Reverdy Johnson testified, as will be remembered, that Mr. Matteson told him of the existence of such a combination as the one alleged. Here, then, was precisely the clue they had been looking for. Here was a witness who was proved to have asserted that such a combination *did* exist, and who was in a position which would give him personal and conclusive knowledge upon the subject. *Why was he not examined?* Mr. Matteson himself asks this question,—and it is one which the Committee ought to answer. If they had been honest in their pretended search after corruption, they would naturally have at once availed themselves of the testimony thus brought within their reach and followed up the clue which it gave them. But instead of doing so they wheeled suddenly about,—stopped the whole inquiry and showed a paramount anxiety to break down the character of the very witness upon whom they had so suddenly stumbled! In Mr. Matteson's own language, "they instantly give up the hunt for corrupt combinations and open in full cry upon me for having defamed the character of the House." "What significance," he very properly asks, "has this?" The Committee refuse to call Mr. Matteson,—rush to the House with a report that the charge has not been sustained, and recommend the expulsion of the witness *whom they dared not examine lest it should be proved!*

Mr. Simonton's letter shows that the same extraordinary abstinence was practiced by the Committee upon one or two other points. Why, he asks, did the Committee so scrupulously avoid putting a single question to any witness concerning the Minnesota Land bill? Why did they *refuse* to put questions, which were actually furnished and in their possession, in regard to contracts for public engraving? Why did they refuse to call witnesses whom they had reason to believe could throw a broad glare of light upon various corrupt transactions in connection with Congressional legislation? There can be but one answer to these inquiries: —*the members of the Committee were afraid they should prove too much.* And when the matter went into the House, and the accused demanded an open trial, the House refused it because *the House itself* feared the exposures which such a proceeding would have provoked.

It is becoming every day more apparent that the Investigation was partial,—incomplete and to a great extent insincere. The Committee did not half do its work. They *dared* not push the inquiry and probe the iniquity of Congress to the bottom. They found it easier to accumulate odium upon three or four individuals,—punish the witnesses who had given them all the information they did acquire,—terrify others from ever venturing upon similar accusations and thus screening Congress at the expense of a few of its least guilty members. The country may yet demand a renewal of a work which only showed how much remains to be done in the same direction.

The Decision of the Supreme Court.

We must decline publishing the numerous communications that reach us, in regard to the recent decision of the Supreme Court in regard to Slavery,—not because we are inclined in the least to depreciate its importance or to acquiesce in its argument:—but mainly because no practical good can follow the discussion. When the various opinions of the several judges are published, we shall endeavor to ascertain from them what points of law have been actually decided and what have not,—and we shall probably take occasion to speak hereafter, as we have done already, of the bearing of this action of the Court upon the future relations of Slavery to the Government and the country.

There are some discussions in which a journalist may profitably engage and some in which he cannot. Before the late election it was legitimate and laudable to resist the election of Mr. Buchanan:—since that event, we have not been able to perceive the utility of such a line of argument. It is the business of a newspaper to deal with pending issues and to aim at practical results. But when a point is once established—beyond all chance of being changed,—strength is wasted in continuing to assail it. The decision of the Supreme Court, in this instance as in all others, is the law of the land. What it has decided must stand,—all the arguments and remonstrances in the world to the contrary notwithstanding. If we thought we could persuade the Judges to reverse their own decision, we would gladly prosecute the endeavor:—but we see no special ground to hope for such a result.

Some of our correspondents appeal from the Court to the people,—denounce its character, repudiate its authority, and strive to arouse popular hostility against the supremacy assigned to it by the Constitution. We cannot second these endeavors, for we deem them unsound and unsafe. They point to one of two alternatives,—nullification, or a change in the Constitution. The first is treasonable, and the last is Quixotic. It is very natural that we should dislike the tribunal which decides against us,—but it is not rational on that account to seek the overthrow of its authority. The Supreme Court is an essential part of our federal organization. The government could not exist without it, any more than it could exist without the Senate, which is quite as hostile to Freedom, and quite as unjust to the Free States, but fortunately not quite so long-lived, as the Supreme Court itself. If any section, or any party, is to seek the annihilation of whatever branch of the Government happens to be against it, our political contests will become struggles for national life—attempts to tear away, one after another, the limbs of the body politic.

There is an appeal to the people against the action of this, as against that of every other branch of the government which is perfectly legitimate and proper;—but it must begin by acknowledging, not denying, its authority. The first thing which the opponents of Slavery extension have to do, is to seek the accomplishment of their object by the means and measures which are left available for that end. The next is to aim at the reformation of the Court and the Senate, by the regular process through which popular sovereignty makes itself felt according to the Constitution. We are ready to labor, at the proper time, and by such means as may commend themselves to our judgment, in both endeavors. But we cannot join in the hot crusade against the Court which its recent decision is admirably calculated to provoke. It is a decision which strikes at the root of the principles of Republican freedom, and which has done far more than any other act of the Government, from its foundation to the present day, to weaken the hold of the Constitution and the Union upon the affections and confidence of the best portion of the American people.

Cruelties on Board American Ships.

We must at last believe that there are tyrants on the sea, as well as tyrants on the shore; tyrants on the quarter-deck of our packet-ships, whose awful inhumanity outshames everything in the histories of a Spanish Inquisition, and whose despotic cruelty has stripped our forecastles of every vestige of that manliness and nobility for which the sailor's profession was once proverbial. The stories recorded of the crimping and kidnapping which is practiced in New-York to obtain crews for our Liverpool packet-ships, and of the tortures to which these crews are subjected by their officers at sea, are horrid enough to make the coarsest heart shudder, and are such a disgrace to civilized nature as to appear incredible to any one who has not the evidence of their truth before him.

Our attention has been called to this matter by the "Society of Friends of Foreigners in Distress," at Liverpool, whose managing committee has sent us a special report upon this subject, recently adopted by the Society. This report states that hundreds of seamen are annually turned ashore at Liverpool, in an utterly wretched condition, and ruined in health from the treatment they have received on board the American ships in which they sailed. During the past year the Society personally examined the cases of 79 of these seamen, and, in the month of January last, the cases of 27 others. Of all these men, only 37 had shipped for the voyage of their own accord; the remaining 69 had all been kidnapped and carried to sea against their will. Some of these had left parents, wives and children in this Country; and all of them, save two, complained that they had been repeatedly and grossly assaulted and tortured during the voyage. The fact that 82 of them had to be sent to the Hospital, or to receive other medical attendance, on their arrival at Liverpool, corroborates the story of their sufferings.

But the cruelties practiced upon these seamen, on board their ships, would be incredible had the facts not been confirmed by proceedings in the Liverpool Police Court. In that Court the horrible fact has been proved that seamen on board the packet-ship *Ocean Monarch*, of New-York, have been forced *to draw with their teeth, iron nails from the deck*, into which they had been driven, for that purpose, to the depth of two inches! It was also proved that a man on board this ship had been compelled actually *to lick up the dust from the cabin floor!* On board the New-York packet-ship *Guy Mannering*, a man was beaten to death by the third mate and boatswain. The surgeon, who made the *post mortem* examination of the body, deposed at the inquest "that the head presented an enormously confused mass, *the face was completely battered in, and there were from 70 to 80 confused wounds upon the feet, legs, thighs, and back!*" After citing these particular cases, the report refers us to the records of the Liverpool hospitals for instances of the lamentable condition in which most of these victims of savage ferocity, on board American ships, are brought into port. It however exonerates "the majority of the Captains" from any personal participation in these cruelties; attributing them generally to the mates and boatswains.

In spite of the romantic aspiration "for a life on the ocean wave, and a home on the rolling deep," which delicate young ladies and gentlemen are wont, of a Summer's evening, to chant to the breakers at Nahant or Newport—the proverb stands true, that a sailor's life is a dog's life. Yet facts lead us to believe that "a dog's life" is every way preferable to a life in the forecastle of many of our European packet-ships. The report of this Liverpool Society, and the records of the United States Commissioner's Court in this City, show that humanity is the exception and inhumanity the rule of discipline on most of these ships. Sailors have been beaten by brutal mates until they are maimed for life. They have been set upon by bull-dogs; have been stunned by slung-shot; have been degraded, persecuted, racked, tortured, and compelled to jump into the sea to escape a violent and horrible death from the brutal bullies of the deck! All this has occurred on board ships owned by the Christian citizens of New-York!

But the worst chapter in these bloody records is the final one. If the sailor runs safely the murderous gauntlet of the voyage, and reaches port, the law rarely furnishes him any redress. And who is he that he should obtain redress? Only a foremast hand, without money, without friends, and perhaps without character. His testimony, and the testimony of his associates in the forecastle, is easily scoffed down by the influence, the dignity and the great respectability of the quarter-deck. The result is ever the same. When was a mate or a master of one of our packet-ships punished by the law for barbarous cruelties to his crew?

In extenuation of these cruelties, it has been pleaded that these men ship as able seamen, and, proving to be only landsmen, are deserving of ill-treatment for their false pretences. If this were true, what apology is it for inhuman tortures? But the statement is not always true. More than half of these men never shipped at all. They were *impressed on board*, by the owners of the ships, through that landshark—the shipping-master—who enjoys the owner's confidence. This crimping villain has kidnapped these men, and has often decoyed them on board the ship in collusion with the officers themselves. It is stated in a recent case before the Liverpool Police Court, that two Germans and a Frenchman were decoyed on board the packet ship *Albert Gallatin* in New-York. When the crew was mustered on deck, these men were objected to because their names were not on the roll, and it was proposed to send them ashore. But the mate interposed, saying he preferred these three helpless foreigners to three seamen already on the roll. They would be cheaper men. He could abuse them heartily, and turn them adrift at Liverpool without wages; which he did, as is always the custom in these cases.

The root of this gigantic evil is this system of employing shipping-masters and landlords to procure crews for our ships; and for this devilish system our shipowners are responsible. It is a system which is destroying our mercantile marine, is disgracing our civilization, and is making our seamanship a shame and a by-word among nations. In the name of humanity, let our Legislature devise some immediate means for putting an end to it, and to its barbarous consequences.

National Appropriations.

It is a most melancholy and saddening thought, to reflect on the immense good that a very little money, when rightly expended, will accomplish, when we look at the millions and millions that are squandered for wholly worthless objects not only by the national Government, but by our City authorities. The $45,000 which Congress appropriated for the purchase of that old battered hulk, the Arctic discovery ship *Resolute*, has done more towards preserving the peace between England and the United States, than the expenditure of a hundred millions would have done in building and equipping a fleet of steamers. King Louis, of the little unimportant Kingdom of Bavaria, by a proper expenditure of the small revenues of his crown, has converted Munich from an insignificant town into one of the great capitals of Europe, and made it a kind of Mecca for connoisseurs and artists, and by the employment of men of genius in completing the works which he designed, he has conferred lasting glory upon his people. It was a proper tribute to the old King which the artists of Rome paid him, last year, in giving him a dinner in the Eternal City; though what he did for art was nothing, compared with what he did for Munich.

Our own Government has not yet done anything for art, nor in any manner increased the attractions of the National Capital, though it has expended nearly as much money for artistic embellishment as King Louis has lavished upon Munich. The difficulty has been in its improper expenditure. Instead of adding objects of value to the capital, it has only filled it with permanent nightmares, like the bronze statue of Jackson, and the marble sculptures of Signor Persico. It has done no better in paying for pictures than in employing sculptors, and at last has sent to France for an artist, while there are plenty of unemployed ones at home. The last Congress made a small appropriation for pictures for the President's House, which is now entirely destitute of any such embellishments; a million of dollars were appropriated for five steam sloops-of-war, another million for the Washington Water-Works, half a million for completing the dome of the Capitol, and $5,000 to pay for five portraits of former Presidents. This was the amount of money which Congress thought proper to appropriate for pictures. Washington ought to have some attractions for other than office-seekers; but, at the present time, it has not. It would require hardly so large an annual outlay as it costs to keep one steam sloop-of-war afloat to render our National Capital as attractive a city as Munich, which is now the favorite abode of artists.

Rewards of Virtue.

Our British neighbor, the *Albion*, has a very peculiar way of showing his disapprobation of the way in which we manage our affairs on this side of the Atlantic. He poh-pohs! at whatever we do, and, we must say, for so amiable a person, is in a surprising condition of chronic discontent. He got up a growl on Saturday last at what one would have supposed might have elicited a bland smile of approbation. After many years of neglect, Congress has at last made a complimentary appropriation of fifty thousand dollars to be bestowed upon the heirs of the three youthful patriots who captured Major Andre and saved the cause of American independence from being sacrificed by the treachery of Benedict Arnold. The *Albion* thus vents its feelings on the occasion:

"These youthful heroes of Tarrytown declined, under the stimulating ardor of a revolutionary conflict, to become scoundrels and traitors. They have been therefore extravagantly lauded for seventy years; and at the expiration of that period—so scarce has integrity and patriotism become, in the estimation of our friends at Washington—the House Committee on Military Affairs (!) reports a bill for conferring a gift of fifty thousand dollars upon the heirs of this immortal trio! Can there be a more bitter sarcasm upon the degenerate spirit of the age?"

The sarcastic nature of this recognition of eminent patriotism, we must confess, does not strike us; the *Albion* makes a very singular mistake in assuming that when a good man is rewarded for his deeds, that he is merely paid for not having acted badly. If it is a bitter sarcasm on the degeneracy of the age to recognize the heroic patriotism of the youthful heroes of Tarrytown, what does the monument to Major Andre in Westminster Abbey mean? What is the meaning of the pensioned nobles in England who are wearing the titles that were conferred for the brave deeds of their fathers? It was nothing more than natural that the *Albion* should feel a little "riled" at this recognition of the services rendered to the cause of liberty by the captors of Major Andre, but his manner of expressing his feelings in reference to the circumstance has rather surprised us.

The Times and Dr. Blaisdell.

Dear Sir: The Times of this morning seems surprised to learn from the columns of the *Herald* that a libel suit has been commenced by me for Dr. Blaisdell against them. Really such simplicity is refreshing in these piping times. Should the proprietors remain of the same opinion until the "twenty days in which to appear and defend" expire, (which runs from Monday last) I shall endeavor to wake them up to the serious fact that they not only have been sued, but have been adjudged guilty of publishing one of the most aggravated libels ever uttered in this City.

C. F. WETMORE, No 130 Nassau-street.

Mr. Wetmore is something of a wag. He seems to be overjoyed at having had a retainer, and vents his good humor in this pleasant squib. We congratulate him on his good luck, but must take the liberty of enlightening him a little upon the interpretation of the English language. The Times did *not* "seem surprised to learn that a libel suit had been commenced" against it by Mr. Wetmore. It never is surprised at anything of the kind. Its experience has shown that, in a City where third and fifth-rate lawyers out of business are so abundant, it was the simplest thing in the world to commence a libel suit against anybody. What the Times *was* surprised at was to hear that it had "endeavored to implicate Dr. Blasdell in the murder of Dr. Burdell." No such allegation has yet been made, even in any legal document concocted by Mr. Wetmore, so far as we are aware. No such article, certainly, has ever been published in the Times, nor have we ever published, cherished, entertained or heard any such suspicion in regard to Dr. Blaisdell. If Mr. Wetmore endeavors to fasten upon his client the reputation of having been suspected of any participation in that affair, he may earn his fee, but Dr. Blaisdell certainly ought not to be called on to pay it. To pay a lawyer for damaging your character is not generally considered a very good investment.

Old Fogies.—England and the United States, at the present time, are governed by old fogies; the premiers of the two governments are older men than ever before held those responsible situations. Lord Palmerston is seventy-five years of age and General Cass is seventy-four; yet these hale old fellows, who might be the grandfathers of the present generation of active men, are each good representatives of the youthful spirit of the nations to which they belong. General Cass, we must confess, is not our model statesman, but the young Democracy acknowledge him to be theirs, and no one can deny that he is thoroughly American, and as full of patriotism as a Fourth-of-July orator.

Mr. Buchanan is also an old man, the oldest who has ever been elected President, and he has chosen men of mature years to aid him in conducting the affairs of the nation. The youngest member of his Cabinet is forty-two years old, and their average ages is nearly 60. It is an old fogy administration, yet we are by no means sure that it will be old fogyish in its spirit. The decision of the Supreme Court, which is composed altogether of old men, in the Dred Scott case, proves that old fogies can be bold and revolutionary as well as young ones. If the same spirit is to rule among the Cabinet of Mr. Buchanan that has manifested itself in the Supreme Court, we may look for some startling developments before 1860, unless a disruption of his constitutional advisers should take place, and some of the old members should retire, to give place to younger and more conservative men.

In quiet and peaceable times the old fogies very naturally come into power by regular succession; it is only when the times are out of joint, and the natural order of affairs is disturbed, that young men are suddenly elevated to places of command. The Pitts and the Napoleons remain in obscurity, fretting themselves to shadows, in peaceable times; but revolutions and wars bring them out, as fire makes legible characters written in sympathetic ink. It is a rather wholesome indication, therefore, that our national Administration has fallen into the hands of venerable men. Our Congress is generally composed of elderly men, and it appears from a recent return of the members of Parliament, who are exempt from serving on committees on account of their age, that there are in the House of Commons seventy-six members over the age of sixty. If such a rule as this existed in our Senate, there would be very few working members to attend to the business.

Shaking Among the Dry Bones—Symptoms of Confession and Repentance.—The *Herald* begins to feel the effect of our exposure of its stock-jobbing performances during the last few years. The Editor of that delectable sheet seems to have counted largely on the forgetfulness of the public. He apparently imagined that nobody but the victims of his *Parker Vein* and *Potosi* puffs, ever took the trouble to recall his agency in imposing these infamous swindling concerns upon the public. He begins to wake up to the actual state of the case. Before we have done with him we shall enlighten him a good deal further upon these and kindred topics. What we have done thus far has been merely preliminary. We happened to have a little leisure on our hands, and took it into our heads to improve it in that way. We shall have still more by-and-bye.

The Editor of the *Herald* acknowledges that it has swindled the credulous public, right and left, but throws the blame upon its reporters. "With all our watchfulness over our reporters," says he, "we cannot help at times being deluded by *their falsehoods*, and giving credit, and consequently publicity, *to their misrepresentations*." The dodge will not answer. The whole thing has been done under the direct and immediate supervision and instructions of the Editor himself. He is imitating Congress and trying to make scape-goats of his reporters. Such gross injustice must not be allowed. We shall extend to them our protection. They shall have fair play.

The *Herald* whines out promises of amendment. "In future," it says, "stock gamblers may rely upon it they *will not find the Herald so pliant to their purposes* as they are now trying to prove that it was four or five years ago." Fine words butter no parsnips. The *Herald*'s repentance comes too late. It's purely a death-bed affair. If it were sincere and earnest, it would be fatal. The *Herald*'s constitution cannot stand a genuine fit of remorse for its career of infamy and outrage. It is altogether too dilapidated—too rickety;—it is almost as far gone as the "dead men's bones" of the old Brick Church, which are to be sold at auction to-morrow at noon. The *Herald*, by the way, will do well to keep its relics away from that sale:—when corruption has gone so far, as it has in both these cases, it is difficult to preserve nice distinctions, and it might find its bones unexpectedly knocked off to the highest bidder. What a catastrophe that would be—to the unfortunate buyer!

We shall give some further attention to the *Herald*'s stock-jobbing operations at our earliest convenience. It will not feel slighted, we trust, that we can do nothing more for it to-day. We renew the assurances of our distinguished consideration. *Au revoir!*

Job-Office Criticisms.—The *Herald* manifests a very natural and creditable repugnance to any allusion to its Job-office exploitations. It says that

"It has been accused by innuendo of venality, because it sometimes prints in addition to the regular advertisements copies of the announcements of public amusements upon extra sheets. For this the *Herald* articles upon theatres, concerts, &c., have been stigmatized as job-office criticisms—rather a contradiction of terms. A contract for advertising is a job in the business sense of the term, and a job wherein the advertiser is presumed *to* get the full value of his money. It is a matter of no consequence in what shape the advertisement is printed: it is simply a matter of business; and if the rule holds good against the *Herald*, it is equally so against all the papers that take money for advertising the theatres."

This view of the matter is a very sensible and natural one for the *Herald* to take; but the public look upon it from what the Transcendentalists call a different stand-point of view. They, too, look upon it as a regular jobbing piece of business; and, as a very base and disreputable piece of jobbery too, when it is connected with criticisms which are published for the benefit of the public. It is a very simple affair, and no amount of ingenious casuistry can deprive it of its baseness. The *Herald* is a daily paper which professes to publish honest criticisms on theatrical and musical performances, for the benefit of its readers and to promote the cause of art. Its proprietor also owns a job printing office, and he permits every manager and concert-giver to give him the printing of their bills at such prices as he chooses to charge for the work, or not, as they please. It is a free country, and they can do as they like; and it is nobody's business but their own. *But, if they neglect to give him their job work, he will come down upon them like the wolf upon the fold.* He will burlesque them, misrepresent them, and abuse them without stint in his paper, and so the poor timid shown en, to avoid such unpleasant consequences, send him their show-bills to print, and permit him to charge as high for the jobs as his conscience will allow. Now, criticisms on public performances which are procured by such a system of jobbery may be valuable, or they may not. It is no business of ours. If the public, and the public performers, approve of such a system, it is not for us to interfere; in fact, we are quite willing that it should be kept up; for, if a paper wishes to destroy its own reputation for candor and fair dealing, it will only be to the advantage of those that are conducted on honorable principles. The public is a discriminating one, and it will very soon discover where to look for reliable comments on passing events. It will certainly not long continue to pin its faith, at least in the matter of theatrical criticisms, on a paper which has a job office attached to it.

Enlarging the Park.—Councilman Ottarson, on Monday night, offered a resolution in the Board of Councilmen recommending the purchase of the Brick Church Property, to be added to the Park in case the lower end of the Park should be used for a Post-Office site. The idea is entitled to the credit of novelty most certainly; but it would be both difficult and expensive to put it in execution. We wonder that the astute Councilman did not offer a resolution for the purchase of Stewart's store and the adjoining buildings on Chambers-street, that the ground on which they stand might be added to the Park. It would make a more symmetrical and proper addition than the Brick Church lot. One of the Councilman said that both the resolution and the mover of it ought to be laid under the table; but he might have suggested a much more suitable place.

Southern Confidence.—The last thing we should anticipate from our Southern brethren would be a self-reproach that they had not been true to themselves. But such is the opinion of the Charleston *Mercury*. That paper says:

"If we ever save ourselves—if we ever establish firmly the institution of Slavery beyond question at the South—it will be by acting independently of both these allies. The Slavery party at the North has gone down for the want of efficient support at the South."

"If we ever establish the institution of Slavery beyond question at the South," is decidedly good. The *Mercury* will probably feel assured that Slavery is tolerably well established at the South, and everywhere else, when it hears of the decision of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case.

The Last Duel.—The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *American* says that the recent duel between Hon. T. J. Munday and Dr. Bradford, of this City, grew out of an endeavor on the part of one of these gentlemen to "stretch the ears of the other to a greater length than is *usual*." What is the length to which ears are *usually* "stretched" in that latitude without offence, we are not informed. In this case, however, nature has stretched the ears of both parties to such an extent as to render any further endeavors in that direction quite superfluous.

Personal.

The master-workmen of the Philadelphia Navy Yard have presented Ex-Secretary Dobbin a cane, made from the timbers of the old frigate *Constitution*, and ferruled with a bolt from the same famous craft.

Mr. Appleton, the new editor of the Administration organ, is too ill to assume the active duties of his post.

Canadian Seat of Government.—The Lower House of the Canadian Parliament, with a view to settle the vexed question of the location of the seat of Government, has resolved in caucus to refer the matter to the Queen for final decision. The Attorney-General has also given notice of his intention to introduce a resolution asking for an appropriation of £225,000 for the erection of Parliamentary buildings upon such site as Her Majesty shall select. The Montreal journals favor this reference of the question, although remonstrating, as a general rule, against the principle of taking Canadian matters out of Canada for decision. The existing dilemma justifies the means.

Communication of the Comptroller on the Subject of Markets.

On Monday evening last a communication was received in the Board of Aldermen from the Comptroller, in reply to a late resolution of the Common Council, directing him to advertise for a site for a new market, to be located on the west side of the City, somewhere between the celebrated Gansevoort property and Fortieth-street. Mr. FLAGG recommends the Gansevoort property as possessing all the requisite facilities for this purpose, and also suggests that the City, instead of erecting a costly building, shall lease the ground to a responsible party for ten years, who shall covenant to provide all the accommodations necessary for conducting the market business. The effect of such a step would be to establish a leading market on a business foundation, which would probably lead to a general revolution in our present absurd system of market management. But as far as the new market is concerned, the Comptroller claims that the selection of the Gansevoort site will be a saving to the City of several hundred thousands of dollars over any that is likely to be bought. Our readers are of course aware that the claim of the City to the Gansevoort ground is still the subject of litigation—the purchasers having appealed from the decision of Judge MITCHELL—but the Comptroller seems to think that the decision will not be reversed, and that the Corporation will in due time reënter in possession.

The following is the Comptroller's paper sent to the Aldermen on Monday night:

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW YORK, March 9, 1857.

The Comptroller has been furnished with a resolution of the Common Council, of which the following is a copy, viz:

"*Resolved*, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby directed to advertise for proposals for a site for a new market upon the North River, between Gansevoort and Fortieth-streets, of about 320,000 square feet (126 City lots) or less, and that he report the proposals received to the Common Council."

Notices will be prepared and published in the Corporation papers, according to the requirement of the resolution.

In the meantime the Comptroller most respectfully invites the serious consideration of the Common Council to a mode of obtaining a market site within the limits referred to in the resolution, by occupying the Fort-Gansevoort property. This property covers an area of about one hundred lots, and has a water-front of 656¾ feet, between Gansevoort and Twelfth streets, where a bulkhead has already been constructed; and if the width of the two streets be added, it gives a water-front of 775 feet and 4 inches. The title to this property has been litigated for several years. The opinion of Judge MITCHELL on the points in controversy was presented to the Supreme Court March 26, 1855. This opinion is annexed to this communication, and marked A.

Besides the advantages of having an area of one hundred lots and an extensive water front, this site is adjoining the dépôt of the Hudson River Railroad, which occupies as leases 40 or 50 lots more belonging to the Corporation, and which, if necessary, can be appropriated for the purpose of extending the market accommodation.

If this site is fixed upon, it is most earnestly recommended that the privilege of occupying the 100 lots, and the water front be sold at public auction to the highest bidder for a term of ten years, on condition that the lessee shall erect suitable buildings at his own expense for market purposes, and if at the end of the term the lease is bid by other persons, the original lessee shall receive a fair compensation for all buildings and other structures made by him for the market.

In relation to the whole subject connected with markets and the market property of the City, the Comptroller refers the Common Council to a report made by him May 15, 1854, (see doc. 41, Bd. Ald.,) in answer to a resolution of the Board of Aldermen.

The City of New-Orleans farms out its markets at public auction, and receives annually therefor a net revenue of about $300,000.

The large amount of property invested in markets in this City, and with our population, ought to give us an annual revenue from markets of several hundred thousand dollars annually; whereas most of our markets are a dead weight on the City; and the net revenue derived from the whole of them is of very little consideration in a financial point of view. And the evils of a government management for any matters of this kind which can be conducted as an ordinary business by business men uncontrolled by the Government, are incalculable and cannot be measured by dollars and cents.

A. G. FLAGG.

As this is a matter involving some hundreds of thousands of the City's property, we append an abstract of Judge MITCHELL's opinion given in 1855:

In the matter of *Cornelius V. S. Roosevelt* against *J. B. Varnum, Simeon Draper, E. B. Coleman and the Mayor, &c., of New-York.*

Mr. ROOSEVELT, a resident and tax-payer of this City, filed a complaint on the 25th of January, 1853, and commenced a suit against the Corporation for the purpose of preventing their disposition of certain property belonging to the City.

The complaint shows that the Corporation on 20th December, 1852, passed a resolution "that the land to be made on the North River with the bulkhead between Gansevoort and Twelfth streets, be sold to D. E. Martin, or any other applicant for the purchase thereof, and that it be referred to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to fix the terms and price, the proceeds of which to be paid into the sinking fund to the redemption of the city debt"—that a majority of the Commissioners agreed to sell the property on certain terms, part of which were that 25 per cent. should be paid on delivery of the deed, and the rest to remain on bond and mortgage for five years, with interest at 6 per cent. per annum, and that a majority rejected a proposal to sell or offer the property at auction, and fixed the price at $160,000 and authorized deed to be executed to Reuben Lovejoy for the same at that price; that thereupon the Mayor and the Clerk of the Common Council, on 27th December, 1852, affixed the seal of the Corporation to a deed for the premises at the above price to J. B Varnum, who executed a mortgage back for $123,000; and on 31st of the same month executed a deed to R. B. Coleman for an individual half of the premises subject to half of the mortgage; that both Varnum and Coleman were acquainted with all the facts stated in the complaint, and that Lovejoy was not in fact personally interested in the purchase, but that the defendant, Draper, was one of the persons actually influential and actually interested in the property and the profits thereof, and is credited on the books of the late Comptroller with the sum of $40,000 as a payment of 25 per cent. on the purchase, and that he was at that time one of the Governors of the Alms-House.

The facts intended to be stated are, that Mr. Draper, while he was a Governor of the Alms-House, purchased for himself alone, or for himself and others, a large amount in value of the real estate belonging to the Corporation, and that all the other defendants knew these facts; and the question argued among others was, is this lawful, and can the deed be sustained, or must it be vacated?

The Court cites portions of the act to amend the Charter of the City, passed in 1849, and of the act establishing the "Department of Alms and Penitentiary," to the effect "that no officer of the Corporation shall be interested, directly or indirectly, in any contract, work, or business which is paid for out of the City treasury; *nor in the purchase of any real estate* or other *property* belonging to the *Corporation*."

In answer to the argument of the defendants, that the Ten Governors were not officers of the Corporation, the Court referred to the several sections in the above-mentioned acts bearing on this question, and held that when "the Corporation" is spoken of, it is that creation of the charter which includes the whole body corporate, and not the mere legislative body, or the Common Council.

The spirit of the law also furnishes equally strong reasons why the Ten Governors should be regarded as officers of the Corporation.

These officers have the power to demand of the Supervisors whatever amount of money they may require for the relief and support of the poor, (sec. 19 of chap. 248.) This gives them a great money power—the disbursement of large funds, and the making of contracts of large amounts, which must be of great profit to some, if not to many. They thus have means (if dishonestly disposed) of requiting a favor in the sale of lands, or in the giving of a contract to their friends, by giving contracts in return to those who favor them, for this can be done even where the contract is given to the lowest bidder. They also, from their position, must become intimate with the other members of the Corporation. They annually report their proceedings to the Common Council, and that body, by Committees, is at least twice a year to visit and inspect this Department, and all the institutions under its care. And in the discharge of their duties they exercise the privilege of inviting that body to enjoy the hospitalities furnished by them. Does not their situation give them much greater opportunities of influence than any Deputy or Clerk in the Police Department, or in the Department of Repairs and Supplies, or of Streets and Lamps, or in the Law Department, or any subordinate officer of the Corporation could have?

All these are clearly excluded, and why should not the ten Governors, who are within the letter of the law, and have more means of influence?

It is said next, that the section referred to makes void only the contract for the purchase, and that the contract being executed by the delivery of the deed, cannot be set aside.

There may be cases in contracts between individuals where this rule would be properly applied.

They might have power to rescind a contract, and lose that power if they chose to execute the contract; that might be deemed a waiver of their defence to the contract.

But this law is passed to protect the public from the acts of its own officers.

The officers (the law-makers feared) might well do acts which would injure the public; no acts, therefore, of the officers can take away the original defect in the title attempted to be passed; neither they nor the Common Council (much less the Mayor and Clerk) have power to make an illegal contract valid by executing it. If they could, they have only to make a preliminary contract, and then make a sale, and the law would become a nullity.

But the section is not confined to contracts; it declares that those officers shall not be interested directly or indirectly in any contract, &c., "nor in the *purchase of any real estate*, or other property, belonging to the Corporation."

The giving of the deed, and the paying of the purchase money, are the material parts of the purchase. Before the very parts which constitute the sale which the act seeks to prevent are done.

In this view of the matter the Court finds it unnecessary to examine other objections raised to the purchase. The individual defendants should re-convey to the Corporation, by a title free from all incumbrances, and with covenants against their own acts, and be repaid the amounts paid by them, with interest, and the mortgage be satisfied, unless the Corporation should elect to have the property sold at auction, and in a manner conformable to law; in which case, the defendants would be bound by their purchase, unless the property should bring more than $160,000, and the interest thereon.

Dr. Hasty's Remains.

A committee of five from each Board of the Common Council left at 2 o'clock yesterday for Philadelphia, to attend the funeral of Dr. E. K. KANE. They went by the Camden and Amboy route, and were accompanied by numbers of their friends. It was said that Mayor WOOD was going with them, but he did not.

☞ In walking down Broadway yesterday, we saw eight horses fall or fallen,—two of them attached to omnibuses. One fell while the driver was engaged in collecting fare from his passengers, the stage being all the while in motion. Had not the driver's attention been distracted by another object he would have avoided the unusually slippery spot. The new system of collecting fare on the entrance of passengers has not got to working well yet. At first it must occasion a good deal of trouble to passengers, especially ladies, and some loss to stage proprietors. Many scamps get free rides meanwhile, but this will soon be straightened.

NEW-JERSEY.

Sudden Death.

Recorder BEDFORD held an inquest yesterday upon the body of SAMUEL P. PRICKETT, a painter by trade, who was found dead in his bed on the evening previous at his boarding-house, No. 5 Grand-street, Jersey City. He died of a disease of the heart. He was a single man, 41 years of age, a native of Salem County, New-Jersey, and formerly resided in Philadelphia.

Coroner's Inquest.

An inquest was held yesterday upon the unrecognized remains of the woman who died on the day previous on a Jersey City ferry-boat. The statement that her name was WILLIS was an error. Her body was taken to the Almshouse, at which the inquest was held. She was apparently 50 years of age, of middling height, of full form, had dark auburn hair, and wore a dark calico dress. There was a mole on her face just below the right corner of her mouth.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—WE WOULD CALL your attention to Prof. O. J. WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.

From our long acquaintance with the proprietor, and with numerous individuals who have used his preparation with perfect success for the last two years, we feel no hesitation in recommending the article as superior to any of the preparations now in use for the same purpose, viz: for restoring gray hair to its original color, a sure and perfect cure for baldness, and a never-failing preventive for the falling of the hair.

It is decidedly the best and most popular in use for beautifying, preserving, restoring and strengthening the hair, relieving diseases of the skin, and removing scurf, dandruff, and all eruptions and feverish heat from the scalp.

We speak in relation to the above from what we know, having been personally acquainted with numerous persons who have used the Restorative for the above purposes with the most gratifying results.

It is not often we notice a patent medicine. Indeed, we think we have never puffed one before; but Professor WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE is something so superior to most of the preparations of the day, that we cannot forbear asking the attention of our readers to it.

Gray heads and bald in concert sing,
The magic of this wondrous thing.

[*St. Louis Pilot.*

Sold No. 312 Broadway, and by all respectable druggists in City and country.

THE HAIR THE HAIR!—WHAT LADY OR gentleman would be without a beautiful head of hair, when by the use of LYON'S KATHAIRON such an one can so easily be had. The KATHAIRON prevents the hair from falling off or turning gray, cleanses it from scurf and dandruff, makes it soft curly and glossy, and imparts a delightful perfume. Sold by all dealers everywhere, for 25 cents per bottle. HEATH, WYNKOOP & CO., Proprietors and Perfumers, No. 66 Liberty-st., N. Y.

SAWS.

HOE & CO.'S PATENT GROUND SAWS, PLASTERING trowels, &c., can be had, wholesale and retail, at the principal hardware stores, at the salesrooms of the manufacturers, Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st., or at the Works, corner of Broome, Sheriff and Columbia-sts., New-York.

SELLING OFF! SELLING OFF!!—$2000,000 worth of China, glass, gas fixtures, plated ware, &c., &c. Look at the prices, and see if we are not the lowest; then make a memorandum of the number of the store, and be sure you get into the

RIGHT PLACE.

White Dinner Sets	154 pieces	$16 00
Decorative China Tea Sets	44 pieces	6 50
White China Tea Sets	44 pieces	3 75
White China Dinner Plates	the dozen	1 65
White China Soup Plates	the dozen	1 65
White China Breakfast Plates	the dozen	1 45
White China Tea Plates	the dozen	1 15
Cut Glass Goblets	the dozen	1 75
Cut Glass Champagnes	the dozen	1 20
Cut Glass Wines	the dozen	75
Silver-plated Table Spoons	the dozen	3 75
Silver-plated Tea Spoons	the dozen	1 50
Silver-plated Table Forks	the dozen	4 00
Silver-plated Castors	the dozen	5 00
Silver-plated Tea Sets	6 pieces	22 00
Silver-plated Cake Baskets		6 50

The public are respectfully informed that this immense stock must be cleared out within

NINETY DAYS.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
No. 631 and 733 Broadway,
Between Houston and Bleecker sts.

BINGHAMTON, March 4, 1857.

S. C. HERRING & CO.—GENTS: I WRITE TO solicit of you information respecting a safe you sold me three or four years since. My store was broken open last night, and the safe was attempted but not opened. The outer iron was torn off from the back of the safe. You will see, by referring to your books, that the safe was lined with chilled iron, which successfully resisted all their efforts to gain an entrance to the contents of the safe.

My loss of goods outside the safe will probably fall short of *one thousand dollars* ($1,000). Thanks to the endurance of your safe that my loss was no greater.

Respectfully yours, ALFRED J. EVANS.

NO. 40 MURRAY-STREET.—STEARNS & MARVIN'S, late RICH & CO.'s improved SALAMANDER SAFE. WILDER'S patent, secured with the celebrated LA BELLE POWDER-PROOF LOCK, with a very small key, all made under the immediate inspection of our Mr. STEARNS, who has for 15 years superintended their manufacture, during which time not a dollar's worth of property has been consumed in one of them. 228 having been tested in accidental fires; warranted free from dampness. Also, BURGLAR-PROOF CHESTS, of any size, lined with hardened steel, which cannot be drilled or broken. For sale by STEARNS & MARVIN, No. 40 Murray-st. Factory, corner of St. Mark's-place and Avenue A.

SEWING MACHINES.—I. M. SINGER & CO.'S *Gazette*, a beautiful pictorial paper, contains full and reliable information about sewing machines, and answers all questions that can be asked on the subject. All who read this paper will learn how to purchase a sewing machine with which $1,000 a year, clear profit, can be made, and will be protected from being imposed upon by any of the humbug machines now before the public. I. M. SINGER & CO.'S *Gazette* will be sent gratis to all who apply by letter or otherwise.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway, New-York.

WE DESIRE TO CALL ATTENTION TO THE peremptory auction sale of real estate located in New-York, Brooklyn and Williamsburg, to be made THIS DAY, March 11, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer. The terms are liberal, titles indisputable, and the property is to be sold to close a trust. For lithographic maps, bills and full particulars, we refer to the Auctioneer, No. 4 Broad-st.

THE FASHION OF THE SEASON IN GENTLEmen's hats was introduced by GENIN on Saturday, 7th ult. New-York and the Union have, for years, accepted the quarterly issues of GENIN as the governing styles of the day, and his Spring hat for 1857 will be found to possess the highest claims to the admiration of men of taste and judgment. Price $4. GENIN,
Mens. No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

RUPTURE.—ONLY PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED to MARSH & CO. by the Industrial Exhibition of all Nations, at the Crystal Palace, for their new Patent Radical Cure Truss. References as to its superiority: Professors Valentine Mott, Willard Parker and John M. Carnochan. Open from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M.
MARSH & CO., No. 2½ Maiden-lane, New-York.

ONE PRICE
CARPET WAREHOUSE,
For the sale of Carpets, Oil-cloths, &c., &c.,
YOUNG & JAYNE,
No. 364 Broadway, corner Franklin-st.

1,000 PACKAGES FAT MACKEREL.
1,000 quintals large thick Codfish.
1,500 boxes finest Cheese.
EARL BARTHOLOMEW & CO.,
No. 196 Greenwich-st.

BEEBE & CO.,
No. 156 Broadway,
WILL ISSUE THEIR SPRING FASHION
For gentlemen's hats, THIS DAY, (Saturday,) Feb. 28.

BUY A BOX OF AYERS' PILLS FOR TWENTY-five cents, worth a thousand dollars. All druggists and dealers in medicine, everywhere, keep and sell AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL for pulmonary complaints.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ Reducing stock.—
ELEGANT CHANDELIERS AND GAS FIXTURES
Can only be bought at
THIRTY PER CENT.
below usual prices, of
COLT & WHITTLESEY,
No. 321 Broadway, cor. 21st-st.
N. B.—Old Chandeliers Taken in Exchange.

☞ Hegeman, Clark & Co.'s Genuine Cod Liver Oil, by ten years' experience proved the purest and best in use and most reliable remedy for CONSUMPTION. Prepared only by HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., Nos. 165, 273, 511, and 756 Broadway, N. B.—Sold at manufacturers' prices by all wholesale druggists.

☞ Sick Headache and Debility.—Among the numerous advertised medicines for these complaints, none can be found so efficacious as the OXYGENATED Bitters. They produce the most agreeable and invigorating effects.

☞ To the Afflicted.—HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM.—This potent yet purely vegetable purifier is now acknowledged the only reliable curative for all diseases resting from great impurity of the blood.

Rheumatism in its most painful forms and of twenty-five years' duration, is entirely eradicated from the system.

Scrofula and king's evil readily yield to its powerful yet mild influence, and such is its magical operation in these cases that there is seldom scarcely a scar left of the most frightful ulcers to mar the appearance of the patient.

In old ulcers, fever sores, mercurial diseases, it cures in an incredibly short period, removing every particle of impurity from the blood.

In eruptive diseases, such as erysipelas, salt rheum, pimples, blotches on the face, or the worst cases of humors of the blood, it cannot fail, if taken according to the directions.

In diseases of the liver, kidneys, spleen, debility, incipient consumption, &c., the LIFE BALSAM can be relied on as the most safe and sure remedy ever known.

The certificates put up with each bottle are not from persons 1,000 miles distant or having no existence at all, as is the case with most of the advertised nostrums, but from well-known citizens of New-York; and the cures are such as to challenge their equal in the world. The dose is from a teaspoonful to two tablespoonsfull. Special directions accompany each bottle. 75 cents per bottle—six for $4. Principal depôt, No. 346 Grand-st. Agent for Brooklyn, HAVEN, No. 175 Fulton-st.; and Druggists generally.

WIGS!! HAIR-DYE!! WIGS!!!

☞ Batchelor's Wigs and Toupees have improvements peculiar to their house. They are celebrated all over the world for their graceful beauty, ease and durability—fitting to a charm. The largest and best stock in the world. Two fine private rooms for applying his famous DYE. Sold at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway

☞ College of Physicians and Surgeons.—The Fiftieth Commencement will be held in the College Hall, corner of Prince-st. and 2d-av., on THURSDAY EVENING, March 12, at 7½ o'clock. The address will be delivered by the Vice-President of the College, EDWARD DELAFIELD, M. D. The Profession and the public are invited to attend.

ROBT. WATTS, M. D., Dean, &c.

☞ Wainwright.—An Adjourned Meeting of the Members of Industrial Home Association No. 2, will be held in No. 163 Bowery, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 11, at 7½ o'clock. It is hoped that all the Members will be present, as the business effects all those who have paid up, and those who have not. The Tax Collectors will be there.

CORNELIUS A. COOPER, Purchasing Trustee.

☞ Ale (if unadulterated) is now highly Recommended by physicians to those requiring extra nourishment. For this purpose or for general use nothing better can be obtained than the pure and wholesome ELIZABETHAN ALE. Delivered in parcels of two dozen (pint bottles) and upward.

J. BARLOW, No. 129 Water-st.

☞ Mirrors and Frames.—Pier, Mantel, Sidewall, oval mirrors; portrait and picture frames of the newest designs and patterns, and of superior workmanship. Call and examine our stock.

OSTRANDER & HARRIS,
No. 40 Reade-st., 2d door East of Broadway.

FAIRBANKS' PREMIUM PLATFORM AND COUNTER SCALES

100 DIFFERENT MODIFICATIONS

MORE THAN

WEIGH-LOCK
SCALES.
RAILROAD TRACK and DEPOT
SCALES.
HAY, COAL and CATTLE
SCALES.
WHEAT or HOPPER
SCALES.
FLOUR-PACKING
SCALES.
DORMANT and PORTABLE WAREHOUSE
SCALES.
ROLLING-MILL
SCALES.
GROCERS' and DRUGGISTS'
SCALES.
BANKERS' and JEWELERS'
SCALES.
PRESCRIPTION and ASSAY
BALANCES.
WEIGHMASTERS' BEAMS.
POST-OFFICE BALANCES.
GOLD COIN DETECTORS.
FAMILY SCALES.
SPRING BALANCES.
STANDARD WEIGHTS.
&c. &c. &c. &c.

Pamphlets, with cuts and descriptions, will be furnished upon application, by mail or otherwise, to FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 189 Broadway, New-York, where a full assortment of scales may be found at all times.

KEROSENE OILS.
KEROSENE ILLUMINATING OIL.
KEROSENE BINNACLE OIL.
PARAFINE RAILWAY GREASE.
KEROSENE LAMPS.
KEROSENE LUBRICATING OIL, NO. 1.
Kerosene Lubricating Oil, No. 2, the cheapest lubricator ever offered to the public.

The above oils can be obtained from the regularly appointed agents of the Company in all the principal towns and villages of the United States, the Canadas, and the Island of Cuba.

AT A MEETING OF THE REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION of the Twelfth Ward, held at Harlem, Monday evening, March 9, the following resolutions, offered by Mr. E. Ketcham, after earnest discussion, were passed unanimously, except the third, which had one dissenting vote, and were ordered to be published:

Resolved, That we regard with the highest respect and the warmest approbation the recent action of the Senate of this State toward the entire enfranchisement of all its citizens, by abolishing the odious property qualification that now exists—a reproach alike to our intelligence and justice.

Resolved, That we contrast with feelings of joy, mixed with those of shame and indignation, the legislation and judgments on the side of a more perfect freedom and a more true Republicanism on the part of the Free States, such as New-York, Massachusetts, Vermont and glorious young Wisconsin, with the cruel and oppressive enactments of the Congress of the United States, and the yet more cruel, false and revolutionary judgments of the Supreme Court of the United States, by a majority of the Judges thereof.

Resolved, That we accord no higher respect to the false and wicked judgments of a Taney and his associates in iniquity, than we would to those of a Jeffries or a Scroggs; and we believe that the time has at last arrived when the reverence of the people for the Federal Judiciary must give place to abhorrence and contempt.

Resolved, That we look now for State action that shall protect our soil and our people from the curse of Slavery and the domination of the slave power.

ADOLPHUS STONE, Chairman pro tem.
JAMES B. RICHARDS, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE ON ASSESSments of the Board of Aldermen will meet in the room of the Bureau of Assessors, Hall of Records, on WEDNESDAY, 11th inst., at 1 P. M., when the following subjects will be taken up and considered, viz.:

Flagging curb and gutter Columbia-st., from Grand to Houston sts.

Flagging and reflagging 11th-st., between Avenues A and B.

Sewer in 51st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

Flagging 22d-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

Flagging curb and gutter 127th-st., between 4th and 5th avs.

Flagging Broadway from 34th to 35th sts.

Sewer in Horatio-st., from 8th-av. to near Greenwich-st.

Sewer in 45th-st., from 9th-av. to a point 200 feet west.

Sewer in Vestry-st., from Greenwich-st. to Hudson River, and in Greenwich-st. from Vestry to Laight-sts.

Flagging 34th-st., between 4th and 5th avs., and 33d-st., between 3d and Lexington avs.

Sewer in 11th-st., between 4th-st. and 8th-av.

Sewer on east side of Bowery, between 5th and 6th sts.

Apportionment of assessment in matter of opening Central Park, &c.,

PETER MONEGHAN, }
WILLIAM WILSON, } Committee on
JACOB H. VALENTINE, } Assessments.

NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE ON LANDS AND Places of the Board of Aldermen, will meet on SATURDAY, 14th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., at No. 8 City Hall, to consider the subject in relation to the disposal of the Crystal Palace. All parties interested in the removal or the retention of the same are requested to be present and give their views to the Committee.

WM. WILSON, }
JAMES COULTER, } Committee on Lands and Places.
JAMES GRIFFITHS, }

ARTESIAN WELLS.—THE SUBSCRIBER, engineer of artesian wells and boring for water, has been engaged in this business near thirty years; has recently bored a well for John Taylor & Co., at their saloon and International Hotel, Broadway; also, wells for our principal brewers, sugar refiners and others. I wish to caution the public against frauds imposed upon them by parties claiming to have patents for tools and pipes used in this business. Address JOHN DISBROW, No. 61 Walker-st., or at the Columbian Foundry, No. 45 Duane-st.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE, MECHANICS' CLUB.—A regular meeting will be held at the Repository, No. 351 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, March 11, at 7½ o'clock P. M. Subject—*The Best Method of Conducting Steam from the Boiler to the Piston.* Strangers are always especially welcome. Admission free to all.

H. MEIGS, Secretary.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW BOOK ESTABLISHMENT.
W. P. FETRIDGE & CO.

Beg to announce to the public that they have removed to that new and elegant Marble Building on the site of the old "Irving House," immediately opposite "Stewart's," No. 561 Broadway, where they intend keeping one of the finest stocks of BOOKS in the market, bound in the most rich and durable style.

They have made arrangements with the
MESSRS. HARPERS
To keep a large stock of their most valuable publications, bound in beautiful light and dark calf bindings, which they will supply to the trade and libraries at the Messrs. Harpers prices. They intend keeping constantly on hand a large assortment of
LITERARY, SCIENTIFIC, JUVENILE
AND
MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS.
All the new publications of the day, comprising
NOVELS, TALES, ROMANCES,
AND
WORKS OF THE HIGHEST ORDER.
They will receive subscriptions to all
STANDARD AND POPULAR PERIODICALS,
For most of which they are the Publishers' Agents.

W. P. F. & Co. will pay particular attention to orders from the country. Dealers who will send their favors may depend upon having them answered with promptness, at low rates, and upon having their books packed with care

All works, by whomsoever advertised or published, and in all styles of binding, supplied as above.

W. P. FETRIDGE & CO.,
No. 561 Broadway, opposite Stewart's.

DON'T GRUMBLE—SOME USEFUL SUGGESTions for habitual fault-finders, in to-day's LIFE ILLUSTRATED. Give a copy to every ill-natured scold, and it may correct a very disagreeable habit. For only 4 cents.

READY ON SATURDAY, MARCH 14.
SOPHIA LEE'S CANTERBURY TALES.
Price $1.

In one duodecimo volume of 480 pages, uniform with the two volumes already published of Harriet Lee's Canterbury Tales, and forming the third volume of MASON'S STANDARD LIBRARY OF TALES.

The great favor with which the republication of Harriet Lee's Canterbury Tales has been received, has warranted the issuing of her sister's contribution to that remarkable series, as the third volume of our "Standard Library of Tales." There is a great difference of opinion as to the relative merits of the two sisters as authors. While some critics assign the superiority to Harriet Lee, others claim with equal confidence, that the tales of Sophia Lee are the gems of the original collection. We give the new generation of readers the opportunity of deciding the question for themselves.

In addition to Sophia Lee's contributions to the Canterbury Tales, the present volume contains her introductory to the whole series and a short biography. We have also ready a new edition of volumes 1 and 2 of "Mason's Standard Library," containing
HARRIET LEE'S CANTERBURY TALES, 2 vols. 12mo. Price $1 75.
SOPHIA'S LEE'S CANTERBURY TALES, completing the set, will be published on Saturday March 14, by
MASON BROTHERS,
Nos. 108 and 110 Duane-st., New-York.

NEWS IN A NUT-SHELL.—NEW-JERSEY Washing Away; $15,000 Donation for Iowa College; Mirage in Canada; Bridging the Mississippi at St. Louis, and the Ohio at Cincinnati; $25,000,000 a year for Tea; The Letters we get; 150,000,000 of Postage Stamps a year; The Dog Star; Temperature of the Earth; Talking to Children; Doing Rich; Our Homes; True Greatness; Sorrows; Divine Promises; Fortitude; Politeness. All in this day's LIFE ILLUSTRATED.

JUST PUBLISHED:
BUCKLEY'S MELODIES.
PART 4.
50 NEW AND POPULAR SONGS!
As sung by
BUCKLEY'S NEW-ORLEANS SERENADERS,
No. 585 Broadway, New-York.
CONTAINING:

Kiss me Quick and go.	Loose the Rein and Let Her Went.
Cottage by the Sea.	Corn Planking.
Beer—Washing day.	Duck Song.
Oh! Have you Seen the Elephant?	Rose Nightingale.
Sparking Sunday-Night.	Evangeline.
Dat's So	The Cot in the Dell.
I'm the One that Smiles.	Take Away the Briar.
Betsy Till.	Kiss, But Never Tell.
Come Back to me, Love.	Mary Kay's Grave.
Old Farm House.	Nelly Lane.
My Mary Anne.	Willow Glen.
Poultry Song.	Buckley's Sleeping Song.
Some One to Love.	When I was a Boy.
Buckley's Sleighing Song.	Railroad Song, &c.

Copies sent free by mail on the receipt of the price, 13 cents.
P. J. COZANS, Publisher,
No. 107 Nassau-st., New-York.

RURAL LIFE—FARMERS, GARDENERS, Builders and others, will be interested in an illustrated article on IRON FENCES; Chicken Chemistry, or How to make Hens lay perpetually. A Trip over the Alleghanies. Sugar Cane Seed, &c., in this week's LIFE ILLUSTRATED. Only 4 cents. Newsmen will get it for you from No. 308 Broadway.

THE RIGHTS OF WOMEN,
According to the United States Constitution, receive particular attention from the learned
BISHOP HEATHEN.
In his new and valuable work, the
AMERICAN CITIZEN;
His Social, Political and Moral Duties.
Just published by PUDNEY & RUSSELL,
And sold everywhere.

BRAIN LABOR—A SENSATION ARTICLE.—Some original views and statements on this very important subject in LIFE ILLUSTRATED. Ready to-day. Price only 4 cents. All Newsmen should have it. Published at No. 308 Broadway.

DRED SCOTT CASE.

D. APPLETON & CO. will immediately publish THE CASE OF DRED SCOTT, as argued and adjudged in the Supreme Court of the United States, including the statement of the question as appealed from the Circuit Court of Missouri, the arguments of counsel, and the opinion of all the Judges 1 vol. 8vo.

FOR CHILDREN—CURIOSITIES—PERSEverance; Seeing a Sermon; Sabbath in England; Hours for Sleep, in LIFE ILLUSTRATED. Only 4 cents, and much better for young folks than a stick of sugar candy.

THE COMMERCIAL AGENCY
ANNUAL FOR 1857,
containing Terms of Courts in the different States, Abstract of Collection, Attachments, Homestead Exemptions and Usury Laws, sailing of Mail Steamers, &c., &c. By TAPPAN & MCKILLOP, No. 5 Beekman-st. For sale at LATIMER BROS. & SEYMOUR, Stationers, No. 15 Nassau-st., corner of Pine.

NORMAL SCHOOL AT NEW-BRITAIN, CONN.—With an engraved view of the School-Building, and an account of the Institution, in to-day's LIFE ILLUSTRATED. Only 4 cents. For sale by all Newsmen.

NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE,
NO. 29, VOL. 12,
FOR THIS WEEK, will contain GREAT CRIMINAL NEWS, and a
PICTURE OF THE MURDER OF MRS. MILLER.
Subscriptions $2 per annum, $1 for six months, to be addressed to R. A. SEYMOUR, *National Police Gazette*, New-York City.

SEND IT TO YOUR FRIENDS IN THE COUNTRY.—LIFE ILLUSTRATED may be had in wrappers, ready for mailing, at 4 cents. No. 308 Broadway.

THE NEW-ENGLAND HISTORY.—PUBlished this day, by CHARLES SCRIBNER, Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway, New-York, THE NEW-ENGLAND HISTORY—From the Discovery of the Continent by the Northmen A. D. 986 to the Period when the Colonies Declared their Independence A. D. 1776. By CHARLES W. ELLIOTT, Esq. 2 vols. royal octavo; steel portraits. $4.

CONTENTS: (headings of chapters)—The Northmen in New-England—Rise of the Puritans in England—The Puritans Become Pilgrims—The Embarkation—The Voyage—The Landing—Winter Settlement of Plymouth—Welcome—Death—New-Comers—Lands, Cattle, &c.—Weston's Colony—Indian Embassies—War—The Government—Their Church—Massachusetts Bay—The Charter Transferred to New-England—Settlement of Boston—Settlements at the Time of Winthrop's Coming—Fortified Town—Winthrop, Dudley, Vane and Endicott—The Government—Toleration—Roger Williams and Rhode Island—Maine and New-Hampshire—Settlement of Connecticut—The Pequot War—Death of Miantonomoh—Mrs. Hutchinson—The Great Cambridge Synod—Samuel Gorton—The Confederation—The Vassal and Childe Disturbance—Persecution of the Quakers—The King's Judges—Regicides—Eliot and the Indians—King Philip's War—Recall of the Charters—The King's Commissioners—Andross—The Rebellion—Puritan Laws—Church Music—Colleges—Schools and Books—Manners and Customs of the People, &c., &c., &c.

VOLUME 2: New-England Men and Women—The Governors—Salem Witchcraft—Spirits in the Year 1692—Kidd the Pirate—Doings of the French and Indians in New-England—Vermont and the Green Mountain Boys—Saybrook Platform—Great Revival—Edwards and Whitefield—The Ministers—Slavery in New-England—Feuds of Episcopacy—Condition and Wealth of the People Before the Revolution—The Stamp Tax—New Taxes—Massacre—Tea Thrown Overboard—The Boston Port Bill—The "Yankee"—The First Continental Congress—Lexington—We Must Fight—Ticonderoga—The Sons of Liberty Broke Bill—Saturday, 17th June, 1775—Second Meeting of Congress—Washington at Cambridge—Expedition to Canada—Arnold—The Army—Marches on New-York—Washington at New-York—Nantucket and Charleston—The Tories—Independence Talked About—Independence Declared.

Also an Appendix, containing—The Westminster Shorter Catechism—Body of Liberties—Articles of Confederation—The Massachusetts Slave Laws—Census of the U. S. in 1791—Names of Signers of Declaration of Independence—Chronology, &c., &c., &c.

EXTRACT FROM A CRITICAL OPINION BY AN AMERICAN PUBLISHED ABROAD.

"It is founded on an intelligent and critical examination of contemporary documents (where such existed) and on a careful study of other authentic sources. The seminal idea of the Puritans, as an aspiration for free individuality, is the guiding spirit of the work, and is fortified by numerous fresh and impressive illustrations. The topics are grouped together in the order of natural affinity, as well as of chronology, and they form a picturesque and dramatic whole. In point of style, the work is animated and original; I think it is a truly valuable addition to the history of the interesting period of which it treats, and with its original and popular, as well as philosophical mode of treatment, can scarcely fail of eminent success."

Copies (securely put up) sent by mail, post-paid, to any address, for price remitted to publisher.

A NEW WORK EVERY LETTER—IS GIVEN IN to-day's LIFE ILLUSTRATED. Young folks should send in for this week's LIFE ILLUSTRATED. Only 4 cents. Newsmen have it.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

READ—[illegible] RURAL—
TRUE UNION—[illegible] AND FOREVER!
READ—The Sketch of [illegible] and Cabinet.
READ—T. F. Meagher's [illegible] address at the Inaugural Festivities.
READ—The Sketch of Philip [illegible] the Irish Revolutionists.
READ—Rodrigo's Personal Recollections.
READ—Col Doniphan on Cavalry Charges.
READ—Malcolm Cormichael's speech for Col. Fabens.
READ—The Political Map of Europe.
READ—John O'Mahony's Letter.
READ—The best synopsis of Irish news published.
N. B.—The above and numerous other gems of literature in
"THE IRISH NEWS,"
Now Ready.

OUR NEW PRESIDENT, HON. JAMES BUCHANAN—His Portrait, Biography and description of his Inauguration, in this week's LIFE ILLUSTRATED. Only 4 cents. For sale by all Newsmen.

A NEW PAPER!

Will be issued next THURSDAY MORNING, March 12, a new and handsome Quarto Weekly Journal of sixteen pages, three columns to the page, on new type and fine paper, entitled
THE WEEKLY NOVELETTE.

The main feature of the paper will be, that a large share—say ten pages, more or less—will be occupied each week by some of the many stirring and popular novelettes, of which we hold the copyright, and which have been out of print for a long time, each novelette to be completed in four numbers.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—IN THE CITY OF POUGHKEEPSIE, a fine large and commodious dwelling house and lot, (or parsonage,) fronting 171 feet front on Academy-st, and 150 feet deep; also, two lots in rear of above, being 100 feet on Carroll-st and 100 feet deep, having been the residence of the late Caleb Barker, deceased, and within 5 minutes' walk of the centre of the city, commanding a fine view of the Hudson River and surrounding country. The premises are well improved, with fruit and ornamental trees, grape-vines, shrubbery, &c. Also, a store on Main-st., next to south-east corner of Liberty-st, one of the most popular stands in the city. Also, store and dwelling on Liberty-st., next to corner of Main-st. The whole will be sold on liberal terms, by applying to CORNELIUS DUBOIS or GEORGE CORLIES, Poughkeepsie. Should the dwelling house on Academy-st. not be sold before April 1, it will be to rent.

FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY ATTIC, AND basement frame dwelling; size 25 by 38; one year old, filled in and hard-finished throughout; nine rooms besides pantries and closets, croton water, &c. Built by day's work, for the present owner and occupant. Lot 32:4 by 100. Located in the immediate vicinity of the 2d, 3d and 4th-av. Railroad depôts, and steamboat landing at Harlem. Apply to J. N. WATSON, 4th-av. and 125th-st., from 8 to 10 and 3 to 5 o'clock.

FOR SALE—THE COMMODIOUS AND WELL built two-story and attic brick house on the south-westerly corner of Pike and Madison sts., with twelve years unexpired lease of the ground, subject to a renewal of 21 years at 5 per cent, on the valuation of the property. The ground rent at present $150 per annum. The lease is one from the Rutgers estate, and very favorable. To be seen from 11 till 2 o'clock P. M. Terms easy. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE AT TARRYTOWN—A LARGE house, with about an acre of ground, stable, &c., an abundance of the best fruit of various kinds. This is the most desirable property in Westchester County. Also, a large house with an acre and a half of ground. Large house and lot, size of lot 78x184. All of the above are near the station, with a magnificent river view. Terms easy. Possession May 1. Apply as above to S. N. THOMAS, Real Estate Agent.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A DOUBLE TWO-story house, nearly new, with basement repeller with every convenience, situated in New Brunswick, N. J., fronting on the Park, being one of the best locations in the city. Price, $7 500. Rent, $550. Possession given first of April. Inquire of A. M. ZABRISKIE, at the American Hotel, Jersey City, from 10 till 12 A. M., or WARREN HARDENBURGH, Esq., 138 George-st., New Brunswick.

FOR SALE AT SARATOGA SPRINGS—The new and convenient brick house, two story and basement, lot 86x150 feet, on Circular st., five minutes' walk from the depôt, midway between the Congress and Empire Springs; street and locality very desirable; all fine residences in the vicinity; owner going West; price $7,000, till April 1; terms easy. Apply personally or by letter to H. F. WALBRIDGE, Agent, at Saratoga Springs.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT UPper Red Hook, Dutchess Co., containing two acres choice land, two-story house, nine rooms, surrounded with fruit and ornamental trees, and fine young orchard; three hours' ride from the city, and five miles from steamboat on the Hudson river. Price low, and terms easy. Further particulars, inquire of Mrs. E. HERMANCE, No. 75 Beekman-st., New York.

FOR SALE—TWO FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone front houses, on the south side of 44th-st, about 250 feet east from Broadway; the houses are 24 by 55 feet. Also, two four-story houses in same row, 20:4 by 50, built in best and most substantial manner, and are first-class houses of their size; will be completed about 15th of April. Apply to S. S. HINMAN, No. 3 Broad-st., 12 to 2.

FOR SALE—AT DARIEN, CONNECTICUT, A desirable country place, 3 minutes' walk from the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Depôt, 1½ hours' ride from New-York City; well situated for a hotel or good business stand of any kind; will be sold low; terms easy. Inquire of FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands st, Brooklyn, or WM. N. BRADY, on the premises.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE BUILDING SITE on the banks of the Hudson, containing about one acre of land, immediately adjoining the property of M. H. Meyer, Esq, in the village of Dobbs Ferry, pleasantly situated within one minute's walk of the railroad depôt, and affording scenery unsurpassed. For particulars, inquire at No. 50 Front-st. REMINGTON & CO.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK AND basement house, No. 80 East 16th-st., opposite St. George's Church, Stuyvesant square, with all the modern improvements of Croton water, gas, furnaces, green-house, &c. Price $10,000. Inquire of THOMAS DUGAN, No. 868 Broadway, below 14th-st. House to be seen from 2 to 3 o'clock P. M.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE PROPERTY SITuate on the southeast corner of 4th-av. and 125th-st., consisting of two lots in fee occupied by two brick houses, and two lease lots on which are sheds and stabling, a fit appendage to a public house. Part of the money may remain on mortgage; terms reasonable. Apply to R. W. LOOKE, No. 59 Whitehall-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS, THREE-STORY basement and sub-cellar house and lot, No. 306 West 26th-st., between the 8th and 9th-avs., (accessible by the 23d-st. stages or 8th-av. cars.) complete, with extension room, butler's closet, speaking tubes, gas, hot and cold water, baths, &c., &c. Apply to HENRIQUES & HASKELL, Real Estate Brokers, No. 15 William-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET ON EIGHTY-NINTH-STREET, NEAR FIRST-AVENUE.—Four lots with a genteel modern 2½-story house, arranged with Croton water, bath, water closet wash trays and gas pipe. Apply to HUGHLETT & RUTHERFURD, 2 and 3 Chase, or A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY AND HIGH basement brick, No. 86 West 37th-st.; has all the modern improvements, and will be sold low. Possession can be had on 1st May, or a good tenant will remain. Also, the modern-built, brown stone house, No. 63 West 31st st. SAM'L EDDY, No. 2 Hanover-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—PARTLY FURNISHed if desired, a splendid brown stone 4-story, high stoop house, in perfect order, on Madison-av., within one block of the square. 25 by 60, with a picture gallery 14 by 40 feet; lot 25 by 100. Address LIVINGSTON, care of J. L. Davison, No. 13 Maiden-lane.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE TWO STORY and attic house No. 99 Stanton-st., with all the modern improvements except furnace; gas fixtures complete. Having been occupied for years by its present owner; rent moderate to a good tenant. Inquire on the premises between 12 and 3 P. M.

FOR SALE—IN THE VILLAGE OF STAMFORD, Conn., two country seats, well and substantially built in modern style, situated on the bank of a river. The buildings are large and new, and can be occupied immediately. Inquire of N. E. ADAMS, Stamford, Conn., or of C. W. ADAMS, No. 835 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—THE HANDSOME THREE-STORY and basement, high stoop, Philadelphia-brick house, No. 158 West 34th-st.; house 20x50, lot 20x100; built in the most substantial manner, with all the modern improvements; price $8,000.
A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOMELY-SITUATED four story brown-stone front house in 24th-st., North side, between 5th and 6th avs. House 21x55 feet. Lot 98 ft. 6. Has every modern convenience and neighborhood unexceptionable. Price $14,000. Apply at No. 79 Pine st., 2d floor, or at No. 45 West 24th-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF years, a large cottage with 25 lots of ground, situated on the East River, between 89th and 90th sts., suitable for a public house or manufacturing establishment. Apply to RUFUS PRIME, No. 54 Wall-st., or No. 113 West 14th-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A BEAUTIFUL HOUSE, 25 feet by 50, with all necessary improvements, in a good locality, No. 174 East 20th-st.; is in perfect order. Inquire of A. KENNEDY, No. 130 East 25th-st., near 3d-av.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house No. 109 43d-st., near 6th-av., built in the best manner, with all improvements, now ready for occupation. The neighborhood is very desirable. Apply to T. G. CHURCHILL, No. 18 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY SUPERIOR FOUR STORY English basement house, near Madison-av., on a good street. Will be sold low for cash, or a number of desirable houses in good locations, prices from $6,000 to $10,000. E. B. KINSHIMER, 319 4th-av., 3 to 7 P. M.

FOR SALE.—A VERY SUPERIOR FOUR-STORY brown stone English-basement house, near Madison-av. House 20x60 all the way up; built in a superior manner. Price $15,000.
E. B. KINSHIMER, No. 319 4th-av.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—OWNERS OF property requiring a reliable renting and collecting agent, can be suited on application to J. F. WILLIAMS, Real Estate Registry, No. 442 8th-av., and No. 3 Nassau-st. Refers to F. B. CUTTING, Esq.; OLIVER H. LEE, Esq; and others.

FOR SALE, ON LAMARTINE-PLACE—AN elegant full-sized house, with all modern improvements, and in perfect order. Very desirable residence. J. F. WILLIAMS, Real Estate Registry, No. 442 8th-av., and No. 3 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—THE LAST OF THOSE five, elegant brown stone houses, located on 34th-st., opposite the Institution for the Blind. J. F. WILLIAMS, Real Estate Registry, No. 442 8th-av., and No. 3 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE, AT A GREAT BARGAIN—A well-finished and complete English-basement house, on 40th-st., near 7th-av. J. F. WILLIAMS, Real Estate Registry, No. 442 8th-av., and No. 3 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL FIRST-CLASS HOUSES, on 32d and 33d sts., between 8th and 9th avs. Terms easy. J. F. WILLIAMS, Real Estate Registry, No. 442 8th-av., and No. 3 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—ON 41TH-ST., BETWEEN 9TH AND 10th avs., (good and rapidly-improving neighborhood,) a handsome house, with all modern improvements—cheap. J. F. WILLIAMS, No. 442 8th-av., and No. 3 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—ON EASY TERMS, A FIRST CLASS brown stone house, No. 108 First-place, between Court and Smith sts., South Brooklyn. Lot 25 by 125 feet, house 25 by 50. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE.—TEN LOTS ON SEVENTY-SIXTH-st., near 8th av. Price $1,500 a lot. Also, 6 lots near 8th-av. on 76th and 77th sts.
E. B. KINSHIMER No. 319 4th-av.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—THE HOUSE and lots Nos. 41 and 43 Beekman st., New-York. Inquire of J. J. BEAURON & SON, watch makers, No. 166 William-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 147 Forsyth-st; lot 24 feet front and 100 feet deep. The house is well built, with ten rooms attached. $4,000 can remain on mortgage. Inquire No. 30 Spring, cor. Mott-st.

FOR SALE—THE 4-STORY BROWN-STONE front English basement house No. 143 6th-av. Terms easy; possession immediately. Apply on the premises.

VALUABLE LOTS FOR SALE.—73½ FEET front on the new Bowery, between James and Roosevelt sts. Will be sold cheap, terms easy. Inquire of HENRY HUME, No. 175 Chatham-st.

LOT FOR SALE—OR WILL BE EXCHANGED for dry goods or a piano. The lot is pleasantly situated near Williamsburg. Title perfect. Address for one week, LOT, No. 3,904 Post-Office.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE PROPERTY ON the Harlem Railroad, about twenty miles from the city, consisting of eighty acres of land, on which are a large stone mansion, in perfect order, and pleasantly situated; large stable, carriage-house, and other out-buildings; two small dwelling-houses, with excellent garden and plenty of trees and shrubbery; a valuable marble yard, good water-power, with two dams and several small buildings, suitable for manufacturing purposes. Situation one of the healthiest in the State. Price for the whole, $25,000, or it would be sold in two parcels, one of which would constitute a beautiful country seat, and the other a manufacturing property, possessing rare advantages. First-class houses or good vacant lots in this city would be taken in exchange.
A. J. BLEECKER & Co,
No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST CLASS THREE-story and basement brick houses, corner of South 5th and 6th sts., Williamsburgh, fitted up with all the modern improvements, complete in every respect. The corner houses has attached to it an excellent coach-house, suitable for a physician or any person keeping horses. Also, a three-story and basement brick house, No. 119 South 4th-st., and a colonnade house in 1st-st., one block from Peck-slip ferry, both in perfect order; all the houses less than five minutes' walk from all the ferries. Also, twenty lots on South 5th-st.; and money loaned to any person desirous of building first-class houses. The above property will be sold cheap, and on very easy terms. Inquire of
J. V. MESEROLE,
Basement Williamsburg City Bank.

FOR SALE—A NEW AND PLEASANT COTtage at Spyten Duyvel, (one hour's ride from Chambers-st.,) commands a fine view of the Hudson River and is in all respects desirably located. The house contains 8 rooms, 9 closets and pantries, furnace, range, gas pipes, bath-room with hot and cold water; water closet, marble mantels, cistern, &c. Also on the premises a stable with four stalls, bed room, carriage-room, tool-room, basement, &c. The grounds are well laid out with young fruit and ornamental trees, shrubbery, currents, strawberries, &c. The buildings are constructed in the most substantial manner, and were put up under the supervision of the present owner. Price with half an acre of land, $6,500. For particulars, inquire of J. A. DURKEE, No. 1 Stone-st

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE FOLLOWING property, situated in the town of Westport, Conn., a short distance from the Depôt of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, viz.: A pleasant house, with fine yard, garden, fruit trees, with or without a barn, and four acres of land adjoining; also, a large house with or without two barns, and fifty acres of land adjoining; also, a pleasant modern-built house, with gardens, vines, fruit trees, &c., with or without a barn, and forty acres of land adjoining. For further particulars, apply to THEODORE BANKS, Esq., Nos. 25 and 27 Peck-slip, or to D. M. MARVIN, Westport, Conn.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE ON the Hudson River, three miles north of Tarrytown, on the post-road, near to Rev. Dr. CREIGHTON'S Church and GEO. H. SWORDS, Esq.'s, residence, within ten minutes' walk of the contemplated Depot on the Hudson River Railroad, comprising four acres of land, a neat cottage, barn and stable; a never-failing spring of the very best water, and abundance of fruit, viz: apples, pears, peaches, plums, quinces, cherries, &c. Apply to MATHEWS & CLASBACK, No. 645 Broadway, or H. MILLER, on the premises.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A valuable farm and country residence, 38 miles from Brooklyn, south side of Long Island, near the village of Babylon, 150 acres; a beautiful location; improvements good; house nearly new, 40x32, with wing 30x20; also, farm house, carriage, hen, wash and wood houses, barn, crib, barrack, &c.; plenty water, good orchard. To those wanting a very healthy location and beautiful passpect (ocean and South Bay in view) apply to JOHN R. BREWER, County Clerk's Office, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY FORMERLY occupied as a bolt factory, on 12th-st., next to the corner of Avenue C, 100 feet front, 103 deep, brick factory 40 by 90, with brick storehouse and stable. There is a fine steam engine and boilers on the premises, ready for working. This property offers rare inducements to any party wishing to start a manufacturing business, saw mill, machine shop or foundry, as it is admirably located and ready for immediate occupancy. Apply to H. OOTHOUT, No. 3 Cliff-st.

FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY, ATTIC, BASEment, and sub-cellar frame house in Brooklyn, filled in with brick, containing 13 rooms, marble mantels, gas, water in kitchen, &c. Price $3,100. $1,500 can remain on mortgage at 6 per cent. No. 70 Clermont-av.
Also, 2 two-story, basement, and sub-cellar frame cottage houses, filled in with brick, containing 8 rooms, marble mantels, grates, gas, &c. Price $2,400. $1,500 can remain on mortgage. The above property is situated on Clermont-av., near Myrtle, Nos. 64 and 66. Inquire of S. H. BURTIS, No. 119 Myrtle-av., corner Duffield-st.

BROOKLYN HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET—Viz.: 9 first-class houses on the north side of Lafayette-av., between Raymond and Navy sts. They will contain gas and plumbing suitable for the new water works, including baths and water closets. The fronts are Philadelphia brick; each house is 40 feet deep, exclusive of a brick extension of 8 feet; each lot is 95 feet, exclusive of 18 feet court yard. The location is the most healthy, popular and convenient in Brooklyn, being but 5 minutes' walk from the City Hall, and but one block from Fulton and Flatbush avs. The houses will be in all respects first class, substantially built, and well finished. Apply to WILLIAM B. NICHOLS, No. 16 Nassau-st., New-York, or between the hours of 8 and 10 A. M. on the premises.

MADISON-AVENUE.—FOR SALE—THE TWO four-story brown-stone houses Nos. 68 and 70 Madison-av, corner of 28th-st.; each lot 25 by 100; houses modern and complete, three rooms deep, and up, in addition to which the corner has a heavy building, four stories high, and filling the entire depth of the lot by about 10 feet in width. This property is admirably adapted for a Young Ladies' Seminary, and has been occupied as such since the houses were finished. It is also a good location for a Hotel Garni, and is sufficiently commodious for that purpose, or desirable for private residences.
HOMER MORGAN,
No. 3 Metropolitan Bank, Pine-st.

HUDSON RIVER COUNTRY SEAT AND BUILDING-SITES FOR SALE CHEAP, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—Two miles north of Newburg, having a magnificent view of the River, Bay, and surrounding country for many miles. Twenty acres, with house and outbuildings; thirty acres adjoining, with a vineyard of over 2,000 grape-vines. Two lots adjoining, of 11 acres each, between the splendid country-seats of W. S. Delano and E. Hood, Esqs. Inquire of W. L. THAYER on the premises, or by mail of JOHN S. THAYER, Newburg.

NOTICE TO MANUFACTURERS AND others.—Good and cheap manufacturing locations, possessing many advantages, can be had near by the depot of the Hudson River Railroad, at Rhinebeck, directly opposite to Rondout and Kingston, where coal can be obtained at first cost prices. Transportation facilities by river and mail road. Also, for sale, a number of beautiful villa sites, from one to 50 acres more or less land, for country seats, unsurpassed for beauty of the river and mountain scenery. Apply to GEORGE VEITCH, General Contractor, at the Rhinebeck depot.

BARGAINS IN RURAL RESIDENCES.—Two residences very desirably situated, one in the city of New-Brunswick, N. J., fronting open grounds of Rutgers College, one on the heights opposite the city, beautifully situated, containing 4½ acres of good garden soil and a farm of 150 acres on it would be divided in two with good improvements. About 2½ miles from New-Brunswick, and six minutes' walk from a depôt. For photographic views and full descriptions, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st., or WILLIAM FLAGG, New-Brunswick.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT PORTCHESTER, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—A very desirable modern-built two-story house, with about half an acre of land, well laid out with fruit trees, grape, raspberry and blackberry vines, and ornamental shrubs. barn at convenient distance, with more land, will be sold with the house, if wanted. To be sold low, if applied for soon. For particulars, inquire of AGUR PIXLEY, on the premises; or, to WM. A. PIXLEY, No. 188 Pearl-st., New-York.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—IN THE beautiful sea-side village of Fairfield, Conn., a new, first-class, spacious and very convenient house, most eligibly situated upon a gentle elevation, 5 minutes' walk from depôt and church. Plot of land is two acres well laid out. The place is admirably fitted for the residence of a private family, or for a family school. Apply to BURR LYON, living near Fairfield, or M. W. LYON, No. 926 Broadway, second story.

COUNTRY SEATS.—HOUSES OF ANY DEgree of accommodation and with any amount of land from half an acre to five acres, will be put up with all the necessary outside improvements for a stipulated sum, in one of the most eligible situations on the Hudson River, within 12 miles of the City Hall, and with frequent access by cars to the City. Terms easy. Address J. C. SIDNEY, Stuyvesant Duyvil, or care of RICHARDSON & BOYNTON, No. 374 Broadway.

EXCHANGE—A FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY RESIdence wanted in exchange for valuable Brooklyn property. A location near a depôt would be preferred where there is good society and educational and religious privileges convenient. The premises should have substantial out-buildings, with plenty of choice fruit and shade trees, shrubbery, &c.; together with furniture, stock and farming implements. Address, with full particulars, W., Box No. 479 New-York Post-Office.

BROOKLYN (GOWANUS CANAL) PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Sixty-nine lots, all lying together, between Smith-st. and the Canal, and on 5th, 6th and 7th-sts., and having a front on the Canal of 550 feet. This property is well adapted for manufacturing purposes, and for lumber, yards, lime, brick or coal yards, and will be sold in parcels to suit, and some facilities given. Apply to WILLIAM B. NICHOLS, No. 16 Nassau-st., N. Y.

$2,500.—FOR SALE—A SMALL HOUSE and two acres of land, situate on the south bank of the Chemung River, in the village of Elmira, N. Y., suitable for gardening or building purposes. $1,000 can remain on bond and mortgage, on the most accommodating terms. For full particulars, address immediately, E. L. ALVORD, *Daily Times* Office, New-York.

$4.000.—FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN, within five minutes' walk of Fulton Ferry, the two-story brick house, with lot, No. 73 High-st., containing ten rooms, large vault, in good order; good neighborhood; title indisputable. Apply to S. W. BURTIS, No. 119 Myrtle-av., or to GEO. W. KETCHUM, No. 114 Fulton-st.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—THE MODern built three-story brick house and lot No. 99 Bank-st., lot 20x82, house 20x40; dry counter cellar and high basements, gas and Croton water in the house. Price $7,500, three-quarters of which can remain on mortgage for five years. Possession given on the 1st of May. Apply to A. M. LYON, No. 27 Wall-st.

HORSE FOR SALE.—A FINE BAY HORSE 6 years old, 16 hands high, perfectly sound, and kind in all harness. To be seen at private stable in rear of No. 50 Clinton place, 8th-st. Price $400.

U. S. PASSPORTS—ISSUED THROUGH J. B. NONES, Notary Public, U. S. Commissioner and Commissioner of all the States, No. 15½ Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Also, Bounty Land Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured by J. B. N.

OWNERS OF HORSES WILL FIND DR. TOBIAS' LINIMENT in pint bottles at 50 cents, superior to anything else for curing colic, swellings, galls, bruises, lumps, &c. Sold by all the storekeepers and druggists. Depôt No. 56 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET, AT FORT WASHINGTON—NINE miles from the City Hall, by the Hudson River Railroad, and within two minutes' walk of the Station, a first-class country house, supplied with water throughout, from a never failing spring, together with from two to four acres of land. The house is large, airy and convenient, and, with the exception of gas, possesses every convenience which can be found in the best city houses. It is built of brick, with hollow walls, brick partition walls and slate roof; especial attention having been given in the building to guard against fire. The house is situated near the water, and commands an uninterrupted view to Staten Island. There is a large brick coach-house and stable on the premises, together with a cow-house, hen-house, yard, &c. The location is perfectly healthy, the situation retired, and the place, altogether, probably possesses more of the desirable advantages of a country residence than any other place within the same distance of New-York. The house being heated with a furnace, and having double sashes, is equally adapted for a Winter or Summer residence. Rent, $1,400. Apply to MARTIN & SMITHS, Corner Nassau and Cedar-sts.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—THE LARGE BUILDing No. 97 Crosby-st., 250 feet east of Broadway, near Spring-st.; lot 75 feet by 100. The building 50 feet by 100, five stories high, with a fine large cellar, and with a strong light on all sides; the ceilings are from 11 to 14 feet high; well finished for any kind of manufacturing purposes, such as printers, cabinet or piano-forte makers, or anything else. Inquire on the premises, or address, by note, O. B. COERIES, No. 37 East 33d-st.

TO LET—THE COUNTRY SEAT, WITH TWO acres of land, (more if desired,) at Rye, Westchester County, owned and lately occupied by Andrew Clark, Esq., half mile from the Depôt and near Rye Beach. The house is two-story and attic, filled in, 38x48, with an extension, beautifully situated and surrounded with handsome shade trees. The garden contains ¾ of an acre, and there is a large quantity of very fine fruit on the premises. P. C. BULKLEY, No. 49 Wall-st., basement of the Insurance Buildings.

TO LET—A HOUSE IN YONKERS, ON BUENA Vista-av., corner of Prospect-st.; the location is the most desirable and convenient in Yonkers, to a person doing business in New-York, and the house is large and first-class, with all the modern improvements. Also, a store and dwelling in Brooklyn, corner of DeKalb and Marcy avs. The store is occupied as a grocery, and the fixtures are for sale cheap. For particulars, inquire from 11 to 1 o'clock of J. F. KENDALL, No. 5 Tryon-row.

TO LET—PART OF GENTEEL HOUSE IN A good neighborhood, the second floor, two parlors, with marble mantels, pantries and closets between the rooms, a bedroom over the hall and one on the third story; also, a very good back basement, with the use of the sub-cellar. The house is within two or three blocks of two railroads. The above will be let to a small family. Rent $260 a year. For particulars, apply at No. 84 4th-st., near Hammond.

TO LET OR LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—The three-story, basement and attic house, No. 33 West 13th-st., near 5th-av., containing 15 rooms, marble mantels, sliding doors, Croton. Also the two-story, attic and basement house, No. 31, adjoining, containing nine rooms and Croton water, accessible by four lines of stages and sixth-av. cars. Inquire at No. 31 West 13th-st.

TO LET—FROM MAY 1, THE NEW FOUR-story brick buildings (25x60) on west side of 3d-av., between 46th and 46th sts., will be finished with marble mantels, gas, bath rooms, &c. The stores will be rented with back rooms adjoining and finished basements, and the dwelling part in floors, to respectable families. For plans and full particulars, apply to T. B. GILFORD, No. 150 Nassau-st., from 12 to 2.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL Country Residence at Williams' Bridge, 45 minutes' ride from the City on the Harlem Railroad, and 10 minutes walk from the depôt. The house (nearly new) contains 10 rooms, is on high ground, well shaded, and suitable for a small family. Garden half an acre. A good well of soft water on the place. Apply to W. P. JAYNE, Bible House, printing department.

TO LET—IN THE VILLAGE OF FLUSHING, the 3-story brick dwelling-house replete with all the modern improvements, gas, water and range, garden and stable attached, situate No. 28, George's place, about 3 minutes' walk from the Railroad depôt and 5 minutes from the steamboat landing. Inquire on the premises or to QUACKENBOSS & CO., No. 11 Merchants' Exchange.

TO LET—AT HASTINGS, ON THE HUDSON River, 21 miles from the City, a factory, building 22x42 feet; also, if desired, the machinery, consisting of a steam-engine and connections, lathes, metal plainer, press, &c. Apply to Mr. C. W. THOMAS, at Mr. Isaac L. Hunt's store, No 215 Pearl st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIdence, one of the most pleasant locations in the Town of Rye, Westchester County, one hour's ride from the City, per New-York and New-Haven Railroad cars. Apply to WM. C. OSBORNE, No. 184 Pearl st.

TO LET—IN 3D-AV., BETWEEN 18TH AND 19th sts., 2 four-story first-class houses, with all modern improvements, on block above Stuyvesant-square. Can be seen from 2 to 4 o'clock P. M. Inquire of BASHRACK & PARSLOW, No 16 Cedar-st., up stairs.

TO LET—FURNISHED, IN BROOKLYN, FROM 1st April or May, for one year, to a small, genteel family, without children, a cottage house of 8 rooms, pleasantly furnished, within 2 or three minutes' walk of the Wall and South Ferries. Apply at No. 19 Joralemon-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—NO. 385 BROADWAY, NEAR WHITEst.—Fine large rooms on the first story, suitable for a tailor or fancy goods business, &c., from May 1. Apply to T. H. CHAMBERS, piano-fortes, No. 385 Broadway, up stairs.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—A good tenant can obtain the house No. 46 4th-place, upon reasonable terms, with immediate possession. The situation is very desirable. Apply on the premises, or address RENT, *Evening Express* Office.

TO LET—THE OFFICE ON FIRST FLOOR OF No. 163 Fulton-st., near Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church, having large sky-light and cellar. Possession immediately. Manhattan Fire-Arms Manufacturing Company, No. 163 Fulton-st.

TO LET—THE STORE NO. 113 NASSAU-ST., 100 by 25, fronting on Nassau and Theatre-alley, with basement and cellar; also, the 2d floor, and rooms on the 3d and 4th floors, suitable for light manufacturing purposes.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE, FOR TWO years from June next, moderate size, thoroughly and handsomely furnished throughout, in 11th-st., between University-place and 5th-av. Rent $2,000 per annum. Address C. G., Box No. 203 Post-office.

TO LET—THE FOUNDRY IN THE VILLAGE of Peekskill, Westchester County, known as the Peekskill Foundry. Inquire of the subscriber, on the premises, or at No. 210 Water-st., New-York.
F. P. FLAGLER.

TO LET AT NEWTOWN, LONG ISLAND—A House and wagon-house, well of water by the door, with about ten acres of good land, for a market gardener, about 4 miles from the ferry. Inquire at the Locust Timber yard, No. 337 3d-st., New-York.

TO LET—MANUFACTORY BUILDINGS, 125 feet front, 6th-av. corner of 47th-st. Building brick, 4 stories high, and strongly built. Inquire of Mr. KING, in rear building, or G. J. FORREST, No. 148 Pearl-st.

TO LET.—A LARGE FINE HOUSE ON FOURTH-st., in a good location. Also, a large house on Houston-st., near Broadway. Also, a nice 3-story house on Leight-st. E. B. KINSHIMER, No. 319 4th-av.

TO LET.—THE SPACIOUS SUITE OFFICES now occupied by the Firemen's Insurance Company, No. 59 Wall-st., corner of Hanover-st. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—STORE No. 36 WARREN-STREET, suitable for any kind of business. Also, suite of rooms for offices. Inquire in the Irving Saving Institution from 10 to 2 o'clock.

TO LET.—A 3-STORY BRICK HOUSE WITH all modern improvements, 118 Amos-st, near Bleecker. Can be seen from 2 to 4. Inquire of V. L. BUXTON, Irving Savings Institution, 26 Warren-st., from 10 to 2 o'clock.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE No. 58 Beach-st., containing 12 rooms. Rent $700. Inquire at No. 128 Canal-st., opposite West Broadway.

TO LET—THE LARGE HOUSE NO. 58 BLEECKer-st. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, Great Western Building, No. 31 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY BRICK HOUSE No. 160 East 14th-st., two doors from 2d-av. Inquire of WM. H. FRANKLIN & SON, No. 5 Broad-st.

TO LET—THE TWO THREE-STORY AND basement brick houses Nos. 18 and 20 56th-st., near 5th-av. Rent $300. Inquire at No. 24 50th-st.

TO LET—STORE NO. 88 MAIDEN-LANE, NEAR Nassau-st. Inquire of ROBERT BENNER, No. 75 Nassau-st., New-York.

TO DRY GOODS DEALERS.—TO LET, THE store No. 116 9th-av., between 18th and 19th sts. This store has been occupied some ten years as a successful dry goods store, and is well located for a large family trade. Rent moderate. Apply to B. C. WANDELL, on the premises.

BROADWAY STORE TO LET.—THE STORE No. 767 Broadway, 116 feet deep by 36½ feet wide, handsomely fitted up either for the dry goods or fancy business; will be let for a term of years to a good tenant. Apply to ALEX. McKENZIE, No. 306 4th-st.

NO. 19 STATE-STREET—TO LET—TO A small family only, part of the above house—location beautiful, fronting on the Battery. The house has gas, bath, and hot and cold water. Inquire of THOMAS STEWART, No. 69 Wall-st.

TO RENT AT ASTORIA, L. I.—A COUNTRY seat with five acres ground; land in a good state of cultivation; good commodious house and out-buildings, shrubbery, shade and fruit trees—on high ground, overlooking the village. CHAS. R. MILLER & CO.,
No. 195 Broadway.

TO RENT.—THE DWELLING-HOUSE NO. 26 Garden-st., Brooklyn; the house is in fine order, in a desirable neighborhood, and has all the modern improvements; 3 stories high. Rent $700. Inquire of C. M. CHILD, No. 148 Water-st., New-York.

LODGE ROOMS TO LET.—THE ROOMS OF Crescent Lodge No. 402, F. & A. M., corner of Broadway and 13th-st., (5th story,) to let on reasonable terms. Apply at the room on Monday evening, or to WM. M GAMBLING, No. 237 6th-av.

YONKERS.—TO LET.—ON WARBURTON-AV., Yonkers, from 1st May next, a pleasantly-situated 2 story and basement cottage-house, 10 rooms, front and rear piazzas, fine view of the river, garden, shade trees, lot 80 by 200 feet. Rent $450. Apply at 62 Cortlandt-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET.—HOUSE, barn and carriage-house, with about 4 acres of land, beautifully located about ¾ mile from William's Bridge, near the Harlem Railroad. Inquire No. 42 Chatham-st.

TO RENT OR LEASE.—A FARM OF ONE hundred acres, within 8 miles of Washington. For particulars apply to JNO. H. McCUTCHEN, Washington, D. C.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—IN THE Bible House, Astor-place, with every convenience, and in a desirable location. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LEASE—TWO HOTEL, NOW THRIVING in the most eligible and central part of the city, the building is most substantially built and completed, lighted, &c., with all the modern conveniences. The houses will accommodate one hundred lodgers. Connected with single rooms; the house also has a restaurant, billiard room, dining room, reading and bar rooms, and rooms for bowling and ironing for the house, and the choice of dozens of boarders. For particulars, inquire of WILLIAM COMPTON, still No. 14 Washington market, or at No. 145 East 29th-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET OR LEASE next the owner residing in Europe. The brown-stone front house situate in the vicinity of Gramercy Park, No. 96 East 19th-st., large and handsomely furnished.
Also, the upper part of the building known as No. 751 Broadway.
Also, the store basement of said building.
Also, the large brick stable No. 45 East 33d-st. Apply to FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON,
Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st.

WHARF LOTS AND BULKHEAD TO LEASE.—The lots fronting the North River, on 13th av., being the north half of the block between 13th and 14th sts., with or without the bulkhead in front; well adapted for large coal companies, or other business requiring space or facility of wharfage. Also, the ten vacant lots in the rear of the above, on the southerly side of 14th-st. Apply to C. P. WHITE, No. 21 Park-row, or No. 13 West 21st-st.; or to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers, No. 14 Pine-st.

DESIRABLE HOUSES ON EIGHTY-SIXTH-ST., YORKVILLE, TO LET.—Two of the row of convenient 3-story houses, with verandas in front, on the north side of 86th-st., between 4th and 5th avs. The street is 100 feet wide, regulated, flagged and lighted, and being on high ground with a commanding view, renders the location very desirable. Rents low. Apply to JAMES KING, No. 90 Amity-st.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET—IN THE best part of Brooklyn, No. 1 Garden-st., next corner to Joralemon-st., five minutes' walk from Wall-st. Ferry; contains 10 rooms; has gas, furnace, range, water, &c., with small garden at back. The furniture is modern and good. A small family desirable. Possession 1st of April, or for sale.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—THE ADvertiser will let his house, which is first-class and handsomely furnished, located up town, to a small private family of respectability, and take the rent in board of his family. Address for further particulars, ANSON, office of this paper.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—A VERY desirable moderate-sized house, in the immediate neighborhood of Union Square for six months or longer, will be let low to a good tenant. Address communications to A. M. at Price's book store, No. 3 Everett house.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—A GENTEEL brown-stone house, frescoed, and handsomely furnished, between 4th and Lexington avs. and below 30th-st., to let for one or more years from 1st May next. Apply at No. 340 4th-av., upholstery store.

TO LEASE—PROPERTY ON FRANKFORT-ST. The building and premises No. 27 Frankfort st., 28 feet front by about 100 feet deep, will be leased for 29 years, with renewal. Apply to ISAAC DAYTON, No. 267 Broadway.

TO LEASE—FIVE LOTS SITUATE IN WASHington-st. bet. Vestry and Desbrosses sts.; this affords a good opportunity for provision dealers or others. Apply to J. H. GIFFING, No. 5 Tryon-row building, from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M.

STORE TO LET—IN THE BIBLE

AMUSEMENTS.

THALBERG'S LAST CONCERT.
Thursday March 12.
NIBLO'S GARDEN—ADMISSION ONE DOLLAR.
(POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT OF ROSSINI'S STABAT MATER.)
By all of Mr. Thalberg's artists under the direction of
Signor Abella.

The Italian Opera Company under the direction of M. Strakosch.
The New-York Harmonic Society under G. F. Bristow.
PROGRAMME—PART I.
Rossini's world-renowned Oratorio of the
STABAT MATER,
composed in 1840, and first performed in Paris during Lent of the same year, will be produced with the following immense cast, for the second and last time.
The solos will be sung by
Mlle. PARODI, Mad. D'ANGRI,
Mad JOHANNSEN, Mad. STRAKOSCH,
Sig. TIBERINI, Sig. MORELLI.
The Choruses by the New-York Harmonic Society.
The full orchestra from the Academy of Music.
GRAND CONCERT
by Mr. Thalberg, Madame D'Angri, Mlle. Parodi, Madame Strakosch and the full Orchestra.
Mr. Thalberg will play Don Giovanni, Massaniello, and the Last Rose of Summer.
Admission One Dollar to all parts. The sale of seats without extra charge commences this morning at BREUSING'S, No. 701 Broadway, and VAN NORDEN & KING'S, No. 45 Wall-st., and at the door. Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8.
In the morning, Matinée at Dodworth's.

THALBERG'S LAST MATINEES AT DODWORTH'S, No. 806 Broadway.
The public are respectfully informed that Mr. Thalberg, prior to his departure for the west, will give
THE FIRST MATINEE
(of the closing series) on
THURSDAY, MARCH 12,
SCHEME OF THE SINGLE MATINEE.
1. Fantasia, "Semiramis".....Thalberg.
2. Andante.....Thalberg.
3. Tarantella.....Thalberg.
Intermission for lunch.
4. The Miserere (Alexander Organ).....Thalberg.
5. The Prayer of Moses.....Thalberg.
6. Home Sweet Home.....Thalberg.
7. Elisir d'Amore.....Thalberg.
Second Matinee on Monday, March 16. The third and last on Thursday, March 19.
Subscription ticket to the three Matinées $4.
Admission to any of the Matinées $1 50, to be had at BREUSING'S music store, and at the door.
Doors open at 1½; to commence at 2.
In the evening, at Niblo's Garden, Thalberg's last Concert and Oratorio.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF THE SEASON.
(Eighth Subscription Night.)
Benefit of
MADAME CORA DE WILHORST.
Madame Cora de Wilhorst has the honor to announce to her friends and the public in general, that she will take her first and only benefit in New-York, before her departure for Europe, on
WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 11,
On which occasion will be repeated Donizetti's favorite Opera,
LA FIGLIA DEL REGIMENTO,
(Child of the Regiment.)
Madame CORA DE WILHORST.....as.....MARIA
Tonio.....Sig. TIBERINI
Sulpicio.....Sig. MORELLI
After the first act, Grand Scena and Duetto from
NORMA,
Sung by
Mlle. TERESA PARODI and
Mme. AMALIA PATTI STRAKOSCH.
Norma.....Mlle. TERESA PARODI
Adalgisa.....Mme. AMALIA PATTI STRAKOSCH
Director and Conductor.....MAURICE STRAKOSCH.
Parquet, Dress Circle, First Tier.....$1
Second Circle.....50c. Amphitheatre.....25c.
Family Circle.....50c. Private Boxes, from $6 to $28.
The Box-Offices for securing seats will be open daily from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M. at the Academy of Music; BREUSING'S, No. 701 Broadway; HALL & SON'S, No. 239 Broadway, and VAN NORDEN & KING'S, No. 45 Wall-st., and at the door. Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8.
Notice.—All the Free Admissions, with the exception of the Public Press, will be suspended this evening.
In active rehearsal, Mozart's DON GIOVANNI.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE.
UNDOUBTED AND GENUINE SUCCESS.
The most beautifully illustrated play on the stage.
MR. J. W. WALLACK EUTHUSIASTICALLY RECEIVED.
BURTON AND BRAHAM IN TEMPORARY PIECE.
WEDNESDAY, the new historic play, in three acts, of
WAT TYLER,
with twelve new scenes of exceeding interest.
Religious costumes, magnificent armors, handsome banners, shields, weapons, &c., from correct authorities.
Wat Tyler, a Blacksmith.....Mr. Brahan
Richard the Second, King of England..Miss Sara Stevens
Roland, Baron de Boteler.....Mr. Raiford
Richard Calverly, his Steward.....Mr. C. Fisher
Alice, his daughter.....Mrs A. Plunkett
Piers Wharton, beloved by Alice.....Mr. Barrett
Robin Oakley, otherwise Jack Straw, a Peddler.....Mr. Mark Smith
John Ball, a Monk.....Mr. Morton
Tax Collectors, Officers, Knights, Yeomen, Bondmen, Dancers, Wrestlers, Men-at-arms, Archers, Guards, etc., by a.....Large body of Auxiliaries
Dancers at the May Games, Dames, Children, Pages, and fourswivants-at-arms, etc., by an.....Enlarged and capable Corps de Ballet
MR. BURTON AND MR. BROUGHAM,
And MISS POLLY MARSHALL
Will appear in a new Farce, called
A PEEP FROM A PARLOR WINDOW.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
E. A. Marshall.....Sole lessee
W. R. Blake.....Stage manager
COMEDY WEEK.
FAVORITE ARTISTS COMBINED IN STERLING PLAYS.
THIS EVENING, Wednesday March 11, Colman's POOR GENTLEMAN,
in five acts.
Sir Robert Bramble.....Mr. Blake
The farce of
COUSIN JOE.
To-morrow (Thursday) night, first time here in several years, the comedy of
OLD HEADS AND YOUNG HEARTS.
Jesse Eural.....Mr. Blake
A grand dramatic spectacle called
THE USURPER OF SIAM;
OR,
THE ELEPHANTS OF INO-KAMI,
is in active preparation.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE,
No. 624 Broadway, near Houston-st.
Miss Laura Keene.....Sole Lessee and Directress.
Doors open at 6½. Overture at 7¼.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 11, 1857,
FAUST AND MARGUERITE,
for the last time, supported by Messrs. G. Jordan, C. Wheatleigh, Rodgers, Lingham, Hayes, McDonald, Benson, Mrs. H. P. Grattan, Mrs. Attwood Miss Alleyne, and Miss Laura Keene.
FIRST NIGHT,
as originally produced here, supported by Messrs. C. Wheatleigh, Burnett, J. A. Smith, Lingham, McDonall, Hayes, Reeve, Miss C. Jefferson, Miss Ada Clifton.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
EXTRA ADVERTISEMENT.
The Management would announce the production at this house on THURSDAY EVENING, March 12, 1857, of a new and original drama, in three acts, entitled
THE BLACK BOOK,
written by J. Palgrave Simpson, Esq., and now being played with distinguished success at the London theatres.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
March 11,
MISS MATILDA HERON
IN
CAMILLE.
To-morrow, second night of PROMOTION.
MR. LESTER AND MRS. HOEY.
Miss Matilda Heron in MEDEA
Box Book open three days in advance.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.
NEW HALL, No. 585 BROADWAY.
Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.
MONDAY EVENING, March 9, will be produced an entirely new piece, entitled,
THE OCEAN TELEGRAPH;
Or, THE CORRUPTION INQUEST.
And will be repeated all this week.
Preceding which,
NEGRO MINSTRELSY.
On FRIDAY EVENING, March 13, benefit of E. Q. HOOD, machinist.
In rehearsal and will shortly be produced, a burlesque on the OLD FOLKS' CONCERT.

HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS.
CONCERT.
The Opera Chorus Club, of Reading, Mass., known as the OLD FOLKS, fifty singers, arrayed in all the various costumes of the past 200 years, will give a Concert for the Benefit of the above Institution, at the Academy of Music, on THURSDAY EVENING, the 12th inst., at 7½ o'clock. The Home Children will be present and sing. Tickets 50 cents, to be had at the door, WILLIAM HALL & SON'S Music Store, ROE LOCKWOOD'S Bookstore, Broadway, and RANDOLPH'S Bookstore, corner Broadway and Amity.

AMERICAN THEATRE.—CHAMBERS STREET.—E. L. Davenport and H. Watkins, Managers. Dress Circle and Parquette 25c.; Upper Boxes, 12c; Orchestra Chairs, 50c.; Private Boxes, $1. WEDNESDAY, March 11, will be presented the successful comedy of FASHION, OR LIFE IN NEW-YORK.
To be followed by the new romantic drama, 3d time, entitled
THE SCALP HUNTERS.
Doors open at 7; performance to commence at 7½.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—DRESS Circle 25 cents; Pit 12½ cents; Orchestra Chairs, 50 cents; Private Boxes $5. THIS EVENING, March 11, the entertainments will commence with the Drama entitled
CARPENTER OF ROUEN.
To be followed by the new burlesque entitled
MEDEA.
After which the gorgeous and extensive pantomime of
PLANCHE; or, THE LIVELY FAIRIES.
And SMITHS AND BROWNS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—SECOND week, and unbounded success of the new, beautiful and touching domestic drama, just produced from the MS. of the author. WEDNESDAY, March 11, AFTERNOON at 3, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock, RUTH OAKLEY. Paul Oakley, Mr. C. W. Clarke; Dandelion, Hadaway; Ruth Oakley, Miss Mestayer. The Living Phantom, Living Serpents, Happy Family, &c., may be seen. Admission 25 cents; children under 10, 12½ cts.

OLD FOLKS' CONCERT AT THE BROADWAY Tabernacle on WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, March 11 and 13, by a class of 40 in ancient costume. Tickets 25 cents. To commence at 8.

THE PALMER MARBLES.—STATUE OF Indian Girl and eleven other pieces of Sculpture, at No. 548 Broadway. Open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admittance 25 cents.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THE CRYSTAL PALace is still open to the Public, and contains many things curious and wonderful. The statuary alone is worth the price of admission.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, NO. 497 BROADway.—The best collection of Paintings in this country. It contains 150 Paintings. Open day and evening. Admittance 25 cents.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE TO CLOSE A TRUST OF NEW-YORK, BROOKLYN AND WILLIAMSBURG REAL ESTATE.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell at auction THIS DAY, March 11, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:
KINGSBRIDGE ROAD.—26 lots of ground situated on the King-bridge road, between 157th and 158th sts.
TWENTY-EIGHTH-STREET, NEW-YORK.—Five 2-story English basement brick houses and lots on the south side of 28th st., 100 feet west of 9th-av.
WEST TWENTY FIRST-STREET.—The 4-story brown-stone, English basement house and lot No. 205 West 21st-st., opposite the Theological Seminary, west of 9th-av., contain all the modern improvements.
WASHINGTON-STREET.—The 3-story brick house and lot No. 329 Washington-st., between Beach and Hubert sts.
GREENWICH-STREET.—The house and lot No. 410 Greenwich-st., between Hubert and Laight sts., No. 26x30.
FLATBUSH.—One block of ground situated at Oakland, in the town of Flatbush, bounded by Webster and Furnald sts., Brooklyn and Hudson ave.
SOUTH FIFTH STREET, WILLIAMSBURG.—Four lots on the north side of South 5th-st, 211 feet 8 inches east of 1st-st.; also, adjoining the above, 2 lots with the 2-story frame house and stable thereon.
SOUTH FOURTH-STREET.—A house and lot on the north side of South 4th-st., 100 feet west of 9th-st.
EIGHTH AND SOUTH SECOND STREETS.—Two 2-story brick houses and lots, with stable on the rear, on the southwest corner of 8th and South 2d sts.; also, adjoining, a frame cottage and lot on South 2d-st.
BROOKLYN.—A block of ground situated in the XVIIIth Ward, Brooklyn, bounded by Hancock and Halsey sts., and Howard and Saratoga aves.
ALSO, 31 lots of ground situated on the northwest corner of Palmetto-st. and Evergreen-av., in the IXth Ward, Brooklyn.
BEDFORD-AVENUE.—Three 2-story brick houses and lots on the south side of Bedford-av., between Taylor and Clymer sts. Also, two 2-story brick houses and lots on the northwest corner of Hudson-av. and Willoughby-st.
The above property will be sold without reserve to the highest bidder, on liberal terms. Title indisputable.
For maps, terms, and further particulars, apply at the office of the auctioneer, No. 4 Broad-st.

D. S. HOUGH, Auctioneer.
CALLS PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO his large sale at auction TO-MORROW, (Thursday,) March 12, at 10½ A. M., of all the elegant and costly household furniture contained the private residence No. 248 West 32d st., near 8th-av. The house is newly furnished throughout with the best class of goods and affords unprecedented advantages to buyers, as the assortment is very large and every article is to be peremptorily sold, without reserve to cost. Sale commences in the parlors at 10½ o'clock, precisely. Catalogues now ready and can be had at the house only. No postponement on any account. The basement contains walnut extension table, sideboard, sofa bed, arm-chairs, &c.; together with a fine assortment of China dinner and tea sets, silver tea sets, cut-glass, silver-plated ware and ivory cutlery, &c., &c. The parlors are furnished with tapestry velvet carpets and rugs, two solid rosewood suites in rich damask coverings, solid rosewood etageres, centre and side tables, easy and reception chairs, fine oil-paintings, bronze gas fixtures, mantel clocks, and large and costly vases and decorations; lace and brocatel window curtains, finetoned rosewood 7-octave piano, made by Nunns & Fischer, a superb instrument; rosewood bookcase, oak suite in reps, pier and oval gilt glasses, &c.; rosewood hall suite, velvet stair carpets and plated rods, elegant carved rosewood and mahogany bureaus, washstands and French bedsteads; pure curled hair mattresses and bedding, Brussels and ingrain carpets, mahogany sofas, chairs and rockers, &c., &c., together with a multitude of other articles of use and beauty altogether too numerous to mention. Terms cash in City funds and goods must be removed on Friday. Careful cartmen will be in attendance to pack or remove, or store the goods.

E. & F. H. SCHENCK, Auctioneers.
GREAT SALE OF FANCY GOODS, NOVELTIES, TOYS, DOLLS, &c., BEING THE ENTIRE STOCK OF THE LATE G. W. TUTTLE'S EMPORIUM.—No. 345 Broadway, by order of the administrator.—E. & F. H SCHENCK will sell at auction the above splendid stock, commencing on MONDAY, 16th inst., at 10 A. M., and continuing each successive day until the whole stock is disposed of. The stock consists in part of ladies' work boxes, ladies' and gentlemen's dressing cases, opera glasses, fans in great variety, musical boxes, card cases, jewel boxes, papier maché goods, portfolios, portemonnaies, cigar cases, needle do., bronze, Berlin iron, Parian and bisque figures, Bohemian glass, Rodgers' fine cutlery, brushes of every description, Indian and Chinese goods, canes, parasols, ormolu and gilt goods, and every variety of the richest and rarest fancy goods. Also, the largest and most varied assortment of toys to be found in the United States, viz: mechanical, magnetic, musical, tin toys, &c., with every variety of children's toys. Also, Hoydell's Shakespearean Gallery of 100 of the most spirited scenes from Shakespeare. Also, the celebrated automaton bird tree. Dolls of every description, and many other valuable goods too numerous to mention. Also, the largest and most valuable collection of medals and coins in this country. Also, the entire fixtures of the store, consisting of 14 large show cases, glass doors, iron safe, oil cloth, &c. The above will be positively sold without reserve. The sale will commence each day at 10 A. M., and close at 2 P. M., to give time for the delivery of the goods, which must be cleared each day. Catalogues, and every information regarding the sale, may be had at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 33 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-Office.

WM. T. BOYD, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEES' JEWELRY SALE—WATCHES, JEWELRY, DIAMONDS AND SILVER-PLATED WARE, &c.—By GEORGE NICHOLS, at No. 519 Broadway, under St. Nicholas Hotel. GEO. NICHOLS will sell, as above, by order of Abbott Brothers, Attorneys for Assignees, the entire stock of a large down-town importing watch and jewelry house, removed to No. 519 Broadway for convenience of sale, amounting, in value, to over $40,000, all of which will most positively be sold without reserve to the highest bidders. The stock embraces every variety and pattern of watches, jewelry, diamonds, clocks and silver-plated ware, and is in every way worthy the attention of dealers and others in want of any kind of jewelry, &c. The stock consists of 1,000 gold chains of every style, 350 gold and silver watches in hunting and sin gle cases, 400 diamond pins and rings, 12 gross of real cameo pins of all sizes, 24 gross of gent's solid pins and rings, 50 gross shirt studs and sleeve links, 12 gross mosaic sets in every style, necklaces, beads, in fact, everything usually to be found in a large jewelry house. Also, a very large assortment of silver plated ware, consisting of 24 gross each, tea, table and dessert spoons and forks, tea sets of six pieces each, 200 cake baskets of every pattern, 150 castors, salts, ladles, &c., besides a large assortment of bronze and French clocks. The above stock of goods will be sold in lots to suit purchasers. Terms of sale, cash in bankable money. Catalogues will be ready the morning of sale, and can be had on application at No. 519 Broadway and No. 66 Nassau-st. No postponement on account of the weather. By order of
ABBOTT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Assignees.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer
AUCTION NOTICE—BY E. B. FRANKLIN & CO., sale of elegant household furniture, rose wood piano-forte, velvet Brussels and other carpets, rich gilt frame French plate mirrors and pier glasses, costly brocatel and lace curtains, rare and valuable oil-paintings, silver-plated ware, rich cut-glass and China ware, &c., &c. On FRIDAY MORNING, 13th inst., at the private dwelling house No. 64 West 31st-st. near 6th-av., will be sold the whole furniture &c., contained in said house, all of which was made to order, by Baudouine and other celebrated cabinet makers and has been but little used, comprising everything useful and ornamental required in a first-class house. The parlors contain in part one elegant rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, 3 splendid parlor suites, one of which consists of 14 pieces and cost $750; magnificent French plate pier glasses and mirrors, carved secretary and bookcase, voltaire and easy chairs, fine oval brocatel and lace curtains, solid carved centre, pier and other tables; superior Brussels carpets, &c., &c., the library and dining-room being fully furnished in unison with the parlors. Bed-rooms contain suites of richly carved rosewood and mahogany furniture, wardrobes, and every article required for comfort and appearance, be the most tastidious. The sale will be positive and peremptory will be exected from all purchases, to insure the immediate delivery of the goods, as the owner is about leaving the City. Catalogues on morning of sale.

T. C. HOBORTON, Auctioneer.
TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, AT 10 1-2 o'clock, at the salerooms No. 113 Nassau-st., a large and splendid assortment of rosewood, mahogany, oak and walnut furniture, piano-fortes, French plate mirrors, oil-paintings, &c., consisting in part of solid rosewood parlor suites in a variety of rich and fashionable coverings, carved rosewood etageres, escritoires, secretaries, library bookcases, marble-top centre tables, side and sofa ditto, music cabinets, French plate pier and mantel glasses, fine oil-paintings, clocks, China vases, extension dining-tables, dining-room chairs, sofas, bed-steads, lounges, Turkish easy chairs, rockers, richly carved rosewood, mahogany, oak and walnut bedsteads, marble-top bureaus and washstands, wardrobes, hall stands and chairs to match, hair-mattresses, beds, bedding, &c., pianofortes at 12 o'clock. Two superior rosewood piano-fortes by City makers.
Catalogues will be ready and the articles can be examined the day before the sale. Parties wishing to purchase will by examining the stock, which is very large, find an assortment well worthy of their attention. Every facility afforded for boxing and shipping.

H. H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.
REAL ESTATE AT ASTORIA.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on the premises at Astoria, on WEDNESDAY, March 25, at 12 o'clock, without reserve, the following valuable property:
That valuable plot situated at the junction of Main, Jansen and Wellington sts., having about 115 feet on Main-st., with two stores and detached dwelling-house thereon, one of the best stands in the village.
A two-story house and lot, 29 by 100, on the westerly side of Henry-st.
A one-and-a-half-story house and two lots, each 25 by 128, on the easterly side of Henry-st.
One lot, 25 by 114, on the south side of Flushing-av., near Henry-st.
Two lots, each 25 by 100, on Bradford-st., opposite Winslow-place. Sale positive.
Terms easy, to be made known at time of sale.

SAMUEL OSGOOD & CO., Auctioneers.
AUCTION NOTICE.—HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.—SAMUEL OSGOOD & CO. will sell at No. 81 Nassau-st., TO-MORROW, (Thursday,) at 11 o'clock A. M., an assortment of household furniture, comprising enameled suites for bedrooms, mahogany bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, feather beds, hair mattresses, hat stands, wardrobes, bookcases, mirrors, oil-paintings, sofas and sofa bedsteads, parlor chairs, lounges, voltaire chairs, extension and centre tables, bookstands, parlor suites; also, a large quantity of silver-plated ware and housefurnishing goods, trays, knives and forks, egg-boilers, coffee and tea pots, urns, coolers, table bells, dish covers, &c., &c.

PEED & COLE, Auctioneers.
AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE—BY PEED & COLE on WEDNESDAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 343 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, comprising rosewood and mahogany sofas, chairs, rockers, voltaires, bedsteads, plain and dressing bureaus, oval and pier glasses, carpets, clocks, a large lot of crockery, lamps and house furnishing articles; kitchen furniture, &c.

WILLIAM IRVING & CO., Auctioneers.
THE SECOND DAY'S SALE OF THE Battery Hotel, corner of Battery-place and Greenwich-st., at 10½ o'clock, THIS DAY, commencing in the dining-room, consisting of extension-tables, glassware, China blankets, counterpanes, sheets, &c., together with the splendid parlor furniture.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.
350 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS AND RUBBERS AT AUCTION.—On THURSDAY, March 12, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of S. N. Davis & Co., No. 56 Beekman-st., prime fresh goods, direct from the manufacturers, without reserve.

AUCTION SALES.

R. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer,
BRICK CHURCH LOT AT AUCTION.
POSITIVE SALE, WITHOUT RESERVE.
In separate parcels, the plot of land known as the Brick Church Plot, also the building and iron railing.
R. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, March 12, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the valuable lots:
No. 1, corner of Park-row and Beekman-st.
No. 2, corner of Beekman and Nassau sts.
No. 3, adjoining the last lot, fronting on Nassau-st. and Park-row.
No. 4, adjoining the last lot, fronting on Nassau-st. and Park-row.
No. 5, adjoining the last lot, fronting on Nassau-st. and Park-row.
No. 6, adjoining the last lot, fronting on Nassau-st. and Park-row.
No. 7, corner of Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-sts.
For size of property see maps.
75 per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage for 3 or 6 years, at the option of the purchaser.
Full particulars, as regards title, &c., can be had of Messrs. WETMORE & BOWEN, No. 67 Wall-st. For maps, terms, &c., apply at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 14 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
DESIRABLE PROPERTY ON BOWERY AND HOUSTON-STREET.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 19, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:
BOWERY.—The lot with the 2-story brick house with store underneath on the front, and brick house on the rear thereof, known as No. 279 Bowery, on the southeast corner of Houston-st. Said lot being 20 feet in width and 75 in depth.
HOUSTON-STREET.—Also the lot adjoining the above on the rear and known as No. 466 Houston-st., with the 2-story frame house on the front, and the 2-story brick house on the rear, said lot being 25 feet front, 23 feet rear, and 103 feet deep. A portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. For maps, apply to the auctioneer, No. 58 Wall-st.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF HYDEVILLE SLATE COMPANY'S STOCK.—The subscriber, general assignee of Kelly, Townsend & Co., will sell at public auction at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New York, on THURSDAY, the 19th day of March inst., at 12½ o'clock P. M., by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, auctioneer, eight thousand four hundred and thirty-one shares of the capital stock of the Hydeville Slate Company, par value $25 each, being part of the assets of said Kelly, Townsend & Co., and of the members of said firm, assigned to the subscriber.—Dated March 9, 1857.
SPENCER GREGORY,
Assignee of Kelly, Townsend & Co.

WM. H. FRANKLIN & SON, Auctioneers.
HOUSE AND LEASE ON EAST BROADWAY AT AUCTION.—WILLIAM H FRANKLIN & SON will sell, at Auction, on FRIDAY next March 13, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the 3-story and attic brick house and 21 years lease of lot No. 197 East Broadway, fourth house above Jefferson-st., south side. The lot is 24x67½ feet; house 24x45 feet; has the Croton water laid through the house, bath room, connection with sewer, and is in excellent order. About $5,000 can remain on mortgage for one year or more. The house can be seen at any time before the sale.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
THURSDAY, MARCH 12—AT 7 O'CLOCK P. M., at No. 7 Front, near Fulton-st., Brooklyn, Executor's Sale. The balance of the stock of the late Thomas J. Gerald, comprising 10 chests young hyson tea, 8 do. black tea, 5,000 opera cigars, 10,000 cheroots, soap, starch, tobacco, 3 casks Burgundy port, 2 do. cider brandy, 1 hhd. Jamaica rum, 1 do Scotch whisky, 3 small casks Madeira wine, Holland gin, &c. Also, the fixtures, 4 counters, 4 large standing casks, 20 empty casks, barrels and boxes, sugar mill, measures, scales and weights platform scales, &c. A grocer's cart and harness, sled and horse. The store and dwelling to let.

J. E VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.
HARDWARE AUCTION NOTICE.—JNO. E. VAN ANTWERP will sell, on THURSDAY, 19th inst., at 10 o'clock, at No. 216 Pearl-st., 300 packages and lots well-assorted hardware, cutlery, heavy goods, &c. Also, an invoice of German samples. Also, 18 Pittsburg vises—solid box. Also, 1 cask English table and small cutlery. 1 case violin-strings—first, second, and thirds; 1 cask saws, &c. Also, part of a stock shelf goods. Also, 150 dozen razors, damaged on the voyage; 1 cask files—damaged. Catalogues now ready.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.
BY E. B. FRANKLIN & CO., THIS (Wednesday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at saleroom No. 85 Nassau-st., extensive sale of first-class cabinet furniture, to be sold by order of mortgagee; also, to pay advances, several splendid French plate mirrors, oil-paintings, silver-plated ware, China and glass ware, hair mattresses, &c. The furniture consists in part of parlor and chamber suites, and a general assortment of parlor, chamber and dining room furniture, in single lots; also, secretary, bookcases, etageres, wardrobes, &c.

SAMUEL OSGOOD, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—MARBLE MANTELS.—SAMUEL OSGOOD & CO., Auctioneers, will sell at their salesroom, No. 81 Nassau-st., TO-MORROW, (Thursday,) at 10½ A. M., precisely, on account of whom it may concern:
Fifteen plain and fancy marble mantels, without any reserve. Terms cash, and the mantels to be removed before Saturday.

TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer.
BLANKETS FOR HORSES.—TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer, will sell at No. 79 Nassau-st., THIS MORNING, 10½ o'clock, 100 fancy and plain blankets for horses, in perfect order. N. B.—The privilege of choice will be given to first buyers, therefore punctuality to the above hour is an object. Sold without reserve, (at any rate one of each kind.) No limit whatever.

WM. T. BOYD, Auctioneer.
WHITE CRAPE SHAWL AT AUCTION. —WILLIAM T. BOYD will sell, on WEDNESDAY, at 11 o'clock, at No. 519 Broadway, one splendid embroidered crape shawl; cost $200 in Canton.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A STEAM ENGINE OF about fifteen-horse power, with boiler, pumps, &c., &c., manufactured by PEASE & MURPHY. The said engine and boiler has been but little used, and are both now in complete order. Connecting shafts, belts, and a Worthington pump go with the same. This machine will be sold for cash, at one third its original cost, as the owners have no more use for it, and wish to occupy the premises for another use. Apply immediately at No. 170 Water-st., between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock. Also, a Rack-Lathe, (Hoe's manufacture,) a bookbinding standing press, with its appurtenances.

PROFITABLE AND HONORABLE EMPLOYMENT FOR THE WINTER.—Persons, in town or country, in search of employment as a source of income, or to fill up their leisure hours, may hear of such by inclosing two stamps, to pay postage, to Professor JAMES T. HORNE, Box No. 4,551 New-York Post-Office. The employment is fitted to either sex; station in life immaterial. It is an article of daily consumption and can be manufactured in the agent's dwelling; secure by copyright; sale as permanent as flour. As agents is wanted in every town in the Union.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE, GOOD WILL AND fixtures of a large hotel and restaurant, well-located down town, and doing a large and increasing business. The location is one of the best in the City for making money. Furniture and fixtures nearly new. Lease has 5 years to run from May 1, 1856. No broker need apply. Address Hotel, *Times* office.

$375.—FEED STORE FOR SALE. Horse, wagon, harness, sleigh, fixtures and lease of the best-paying stand on east side of the City; 80 horses in the alley; now doing a large business; three-story brick building, rent only $300 a year. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. Apply at No. 294 Delancey-st.

$120,000.—FOR SALE—A MANUFACturing business, paying from thirty to forty per cent, an excellent opportunity for an enterprising, industrious man. For full particulars, apply for ten days at No. 89 Liberty-st., between 10 and 12 o'clock.
GEO. A. MOORE.

FOR SALE—LOCUST TIMBER AND TREENail yard and lease of three lots of ground for the term of four years from the 1st day of May, 1857, to a good man, that wants to start in a good safe business to make money. The cause for selling is bad health. Inquire at No. 337 3d-st., New-York.

TO TINSMITHS.—FOR SALE AT A BARgain, the stock, fixtures, tools, &c., of one of the oldest established tin can factories in this City. For further particulars, address Box No. 3,236 Post-Office. The proprietor is going into other business.

TWENTY VESSELS FOR SALE—SLOOPS and schooners of various sizes and prices. For particulars inquire of JOHN C. BAXTER & SON, Shipchandlers, No. 308 West, above Spring-st.

TO LET—A LUMBER YARD AT SING SING. An old stand for business, with a good dock attached. Inquire of the subscriber on the premises.
SAMUEL S. SMITH.

FOR SALE—A PORTABLE STEAM ENGINE, with boiler complete, of 6-horse power, calculated for hoisting, pile driving, &c. Address by note No. 37 East 33d-st., C. B. CORLIES.

FOR SALE—A GOOD SALAMANDER SAFE; been in use for only one year, with a double set of keys. Price $150. Apply to office No. 28 Merchants' Exchange.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A GOOD CASH business. Address to Mr. BARTHOLOMEW, Acquackanonk Post-Office, Passaic County, New-Jersey.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP.—NEW-YORK, MARCH 9, 1857.—JAMES H. STEBBINS has this day formed a copartnership with JOHN BLODGOOD, Jr., under the name and firm of STEBBINS & BLODGOOD, and will continue the Stock Commission and Exchange business at No. 22 William-st.
The Commission Business will be strictly adhered to.
The new firm respectfully solicit a portion of your business.
References: CASHIER BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH; CASHIER OHIO LIFE INS. AND TRUST CO.; ROBERT BAYARD, Esq.

DISSOLUTION.—NEW-YORK, FEB. 28, 1857, No. 22 William-st.—The firm of N. R. COBB & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner may sign the name of the firm in liquidation.
NATHANIEL R. COBB.
JAMES H. STEBBINS.

$500 TO $5,000.—TO CAPITALISTS, BANKERS, REAL ESTATE STOCK, LOAN AND GENERAL COMMISSION-BROKERS.—A Partner wanted by a gentleman who made during the past year $50,000. Apply at No. 8 Gilsey's Building, No. 169 Broadway.

REMOVAL.—THE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURance Company have removed from No. 74 Wall-st., to No. 16 Wall-st., between Nassau st. and Broadway.
ROBT. S. HONE, President.
D. F. CUREY, Secretary.

MANILA CORDAGE—ALL SIZES, MANUfactured by the Excelsior Patent Cordage Company. Orders for this superior quality of Cordage promptly filled by the agents, J. ATKINS & CO. No. 38 South-st.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING AND COLLECTING OFFICE.
SMALLEY, WEED AND BARTLETT,
No. 14 Wall-st., New-York.
GEO. C. SMALLEY, WM. C. REED, ALFRED W. BARTLETT will give special attention to the negotiation of notes and loans. Also to the purchase and sale of
STOCKS AND BONDS,
at the Brokers' Board, strictly on commission.
Having prompt and reliable correspondents, will negotiate and collect paper payable at all the principal points in the United States and Canadas.
REFERENCES—Moses Taylor, Esq., Wm. B. Astor, Esq., New-York.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1857.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES.
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, Ireland,
In sums from £1 and upwards, at 25 per £.
Address,
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

LOAN FOR $500,000.—FOR THE DEFIciency in the Sinking Fund, under Section three, Article seven, of the Constitution. The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of an act entitled "An act to provide means to support the Government," passed April 12, 1855, and in accordance with Section three of Article seven of the Constitution, hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 24th day of March next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for a loan of FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, for which transferable certificates of stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, on the credit of the Sinking Fund, under Section three, Article seven, of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, payable quarterly on the first days of January, April, July and October in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the first day of January, 1871. It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as in their opinion are advantageous to the interests of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed up and indorsed "Loan for the Sinking Fund," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department, Albany.
The money will be required to be paid, five per cent. on the acceptance of the proposal, and the balance on the 28th day of March instant, at the New-York State Bank in the city of Albany, or at the Manhattan Company, in the City of New-York, but the money will be received and the scrip issued at any time before if desired, after the award of the loan is made.
Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State on account of the Canal Fund," in the Manhattan Company, New-York, or in the New-York State Bank, in the city of Albany. Interest on the Loan will commence on the 28th day of March instant, and the holders of the stock residing in the First and Second Judicial Districts, and those residing out of the State will receive the interest on the Stock held by them, quarterly, at the Manhattan Company, in the City of New-York, and all other Stockholders at the New-York State Bank in the city of Albany. Dated Canal Department, Albany, March 2, 1857.
H. R. SELDEN, Lieut. Governor.
LORENZO BURROWS, Comptroller.
JOEL T. HEADLEY, Sec'y of State.
STEPHEN CLARK, Treasurer.
STEPHEN B. CUSHING, Att'y Gen'l.

OFFICE OF THE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1857.
THE DEALERS WITH THE REPUBLIC Fire Insurance Company, are respectfully notified that the Scrip for the years ending December 31, 1854, 1855 and 1856, amounting to SEVENTY-FOUR AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (74½) upon the earned premiums, is all ready for delivery. Interest dividends of SIX per cent per annum on the SCRIP ISSUES

NEW-YORK CITY.

☞ Professor CARNOCHAN per ormed successfully on Sunday, for the third time, his operation for neuralgia, by removing the second branch of the fifth pair of nerves at the base of the brain. The patient was a medical gentleman from Boston, and his case a

[Advertisement.]

...ER AND ORIGINAL.—But what a crop of ... imitators have sprung up in consequence of ... success! But they will melt away before the ... appreciation of BRANDRETH'S Pills.

... operation with successful effect are the peculiarity of BRANDRETH'S Pills. Now that we may soon ... genial Spring, it is of great importance that a ... dose be used by the wise. Our race are subjected to a redundancy of vitiated bile at this season, and it is as dangerous as it is prevalent; but BRANDRETH'S Pills afford an invaluable and efficient preventive. By their occasional use we prevent the collection of these impurities, which, when in sufficient quantities, cause so much danger to the fine organs of the stomach and bowels. They soon cure liver complaint, dyspepsia, loss of appetite, pain in the head, heartburn, pain in the breast bone, sudden faintness and costiveness. In brief BRANDRETH'S Pills work their way to the very roots of the disease, cleansing in their passage, removing every unhealthy accumulation, till the blood is purified, the whole system renovated, and the functions and duties of life become a pleasure, where before they had been sad and weary burdens. Principal ..., No. 48 Brandreth Building, Nos. 415 and 417 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HALLOTYPES! HALLOTYPES!

From the Times and Messenger, Sunday morning, March 1, 1857.

THOSE NEW PICTURES.—The Hallotypes taken by GURNEY have made a great sensation among artists, and among all persons who have any taste for the fine arts. The artists confess that a more perfect and beautiful picture than the Hallotype taken by GURNEY was never produced, and never will be. It combines all the faithfulness of the daguerreotype, or photograph, with the delicacy and finish of the finest miniature on ivory. Man's ingenuity could not devise a more complete and superb record of the "human form divine," or if it could, this utmost skill could not execute it. Some persons may deem our praises of Mr. GURNEY'S Hallotypes extravagant; let those who do, go to the gallery, at the corner of Broadway and Leonard-street, and view the exhibition, and they will ever after join with us in our encomiums. Mr. GURNEY has for a long time been celebrated throughout the land for the fidelity and finish of his portraits. The Hallotype will make him famous the civilized world over. He has a score of first rate artists in his employ, and can fulfill every order he may receive with promptness and to complete satisfaction.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The undersigned, Inspectors and Sealers of Weights and Measures in the City of New-York, having frequent occasion to test the various Platform Scales in use in this City, are pleased to bear our testimony to the superior character of those manufactured by Messrs. E. & T. FAIRBANKS & Co., and do cheerfully recommend them to the public as the most perfect weighing machines in use.

RALPH TREMBLY, Inspector Weights and Measures, First District.
THOMAS H WAINWRIGHT, Inspector, Second District.
ALLEN E. SIMONS, Deputy Inspector, First District.
GEORGE KARR, Sealer, First District.
JOHN H. EMBREE, Sealer, Second District.
FAIRBANKS & CO., Agents, No. 189 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ A retired Physician, whose sands of life have nearly run out, discovered, while living in the East Indies, a certain cure for consumption, asthma, bronchitis, coughs, colds and general debility. The remedy was discovered by him when his only child—a daughter—was given up to die. Wishing to do as much good as possible, he will send to such of his afflicted fellowbeings as request it this recipe, with full and explicit directions for making it up and successfully using it. He requires each applicant to inclose him one shilling—three cents to be returned as postage on the recipe, and the remainder to be applied to the payment of this advertisement. Address Dr. H. JAMES, No. 19 Grand-street, Jersey City, N. J.

[Advertisement.]

GAS FOR THE COUNTRY.—Gas apparatus, after the Patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company. C. R. Woodworth & Co. are now offering for sale a most complete, cheap, simple and efficient gas machine, adapted in all respects to the wants of private dwellings, public and private schools, churches, colleges, factories, foundries, hotels, watering places, &c., as well as of towns and villages. Details will be furnished, by applying in person or by letter to the office of the Company, where a machine can be seen in operation, and descriptive pamphlets obtained.

C. R. WOODWORTH & Co.,
No. 74 Wall-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

From the Daily News.

CAUTION.—Our little neighboring State across the Bay has the honor and credit of supplying the City of New-York with any quantity of small-bill commercial paper currency, while, forsooth, it is made up in New-street, and put in circulation by speculators. The whole City is flooded with it. Look out.

AN OBSERVER.

We presume the above has reference to a certain Commercial Bank. We are informed there is a bill before the Legislature of New-Jersey for the repeal of its charter. The bills, we believe, are yet redeemed at the Union Bank.

[Advertisement.]

THE STRUGGLE WITH WHICH OUR STOMACHS bear up against the abuse we give them is wonderful. The only true corrective is "CHICHESTER'S Dyspepsia Specific." It is purely vegetable—does not act as a purgative—only one drop taken at a time, though were the whole bottle taken at once it would not injure. Hundreds of certificates from the cured can be seen at our sale office, No. 101 Wall-street, New-York. Kept by all the druggists. Only 50 cents per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

COATES' PORTABLE GAS WORKS.—The undersigned desires to call public attention to his improved Gas Apparatus designed for country residences, factories, hotels, &c. These works are safe, efficient and simple in their construction, and warranted to give entire satisfaction. Purchasers are guaranteed against prosecution by the Maryland Portable Gas Company, or any other parties, for alleged infringement of their patent. Office No. 376 Broadway, New-York.

S. COATES.

[Advertisement.]

☞ MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER is culled from odorous tropical flowers, the perfume of which is concentrated, and indelibly fixed in the preparation. For fifteen years it has maintained its supremacy as an accessory of the South American toilet, and is now demanded here by the whole fashionable world. Sold by D. T. LANMAN & CO., wholesale druggists, No. 69 Water street, New-York, and by all druggists at 50c. per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

FOR COUGHS, COLDS, &C.—Those who are troubled with coughs, colds, asthma, irritated throats, difficulty of speaking, &c., &c., should not fail to procure "BROWN'S Troches, or Voice Lozenges" They are a superior compound, and very justly rank at the top of preparations of this nature. Among public speakers they are exceedingly popular, adding materially to the ease of long addresses.—*Boston Bee.*

Sold by all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—There are millions of minute orifices in the skin. Through these, as the Ointment melts under the hand, it is conveyed to the sources of inflammation. In this way it rapidly relieves asthma, croup, sore throat, rheumatism, and all eruptions and ulcers. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all druggists, at 25c., 62½c., and $1 per pot.

[Advertisement.]

☞ It is not our habit to make especial mention of a business house, but the fact that Messrs. DAILEY & Co., Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway, the extensive dealers in China, glass, gas-fixtures, plated ware, &c., &c., are selling off their immense stock without regard to prices, forms an exception to our rule, and we find it to be a duty we owe the public to advise them of the fact.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Another of those monster entertainments is to be given at PURDY'S National Theatre to-night. The two great pieces, viz. "Medea," the burlesque, and "Pizarro," the pantomime, are to be given, with the beautiful drama of the "Carpenter of Rouen," and the farce of "Smith & Brown." Dancing and singing in abundance.

[Advertisement.]

WINDOW SHADES, TABLE OIL-CLOTHS,
Buff and White Hollands,
Cards, Tassels, Brasses, &c.,
Wholesale and Retail,
127 WOODRUFF & WEMPLE,
No. 58 Catharine-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

EVERYBODY TALKS ABOUT IT.—About what? About the new domestic drama from London, now creating such an excitement at Barnum's Museum. It is the most intensely interesting piece ever witnessed, and is called "RUTH OAKLEY." Played this afternoon and this evening.

[Advertisement.]

CYPRESS HILLS CEMETERY OFFICE
Removed to
No. 8 Tyron Row Buildings,
Between Chatham and Centre streets.

[Advertisement.]

GAS! GAS!!—Gas Fixtures for the Spring trade. Several new patterns more beautiful in design and finish than ever offered before. Call at our great Manufacturing Depôt, No. 376 Broadway.

ASHXER, WARNER & Co.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 8 Murray-street, New-York.

LONG ISLAND.

The Cutting Out of Immigrant Girls.

KINGS COUNTY COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before Judges Strong and Pelletreau Emmons and Schoonmaker.

SECOND DAY.....TUESDAY, March 10.

The Court re-assembled very punctually this morning, at the hour to which it was adjourned. The large number of citizens present, crowding the court-room to excess, indicated the general interest in the community outside in the case on trial.

The defendant, Joseph Jackson, was seated near his counsel, accompanied by three females, all of whom manifested a deep interest in the case. The first witness called was the complainant, Catharine Sullivan, who gives her age as 18, but apparently is not more than 15 or 16 years of age; she is of slight mould, of rather prepossessing appearance, and conducted herself with perfect propriety. Under the extended cross-examination instituted by Mr. Clinton, when relating some of the more important points in the case, she became so much affected as several times to interrupt the proceedings, and on one occasion left the Court, accompanied by an officer.

Catharine Sullivan recalled for cross-examination by Mr. Clinton for defence—There was no communication with them near where we got supper as to taking a ride; no one pointed out Jackson's son on board the ship; never heard of his son until now; staid at the Rainbow Hotel on Friday night; I was alone; Dr. Mason was not there; did not see him; never said on board the ship that I was afraid Dr Mason would go and leave me; I paid my own board at the Rainbow Hotel; went with Jane and the other persons; think John Wilson had a card to go there; was not more acquainted with Wilson aboard ship than any other person, or not so much; he talked sometimes with the captain's servant girl and sometimes with me; after we got into the carriage think it was more than an hour before we stopped; think we got in between seven and eight o'clock; don't know the name of Scudder Hawkins; we stopped at some store; am almost sure that I did not drink; we tasted some punches in the carriage, but did not drink; I think it was brandy punch; I did not call for punch; did not say "This is a hell of a punch;" I never made such an expression in my life; made no expression at all, that I recollect; they wanted us to drink; that is all that occurred that I recollect; neither of us at that place indulged in loose conversation; they asked us to drink the punches, and we just sipped it to satisfy them; did not drink as much as half of what there was in the tumbler; Jane said she drank only a sip; it might have been one or two months ago, she told me; do not recollect the exact time—we have often talked about it; recollect stopping again before we got to Sheepshead Bay; don't know where it was; did not get out of the carriage; did not drink anything—tasted it; think I also tasted at that place also; they asked us to drink; was why we tasted it there; we did not wish any ourselves—wished for none at all that night; asked for none myself that night, nor told the men to get any; Jane did not ask, should have heard her if she had—am quite sure of that; the next time we stopped was in Sheepshead Bay, the third stopping place; did not stay at that house all night; did not get out; the men got out, but did not stop a great while; there was something said about stopping there; they said they could not get a room there; don't know whether they said a room or rooms; saw no one drink there; the men were not unpleasant; don't recollect anything particular that was said there; I was too sick to talk; Jane felt sick also; she talked some, asked me how I was; went direct from this place to where we stopped all night; it was only a few rods distant; it looked like a very nice house when I went in; it was night, and did not notice very particularly; there were a great many people there; the house was not so large as some in New York; forget whether the men waited upon us out of the carriage or not; they walked into the house with us; I was not well; I could not walk very well; went up stairs; don't remember of stopping down stairs; the men did not go up stairs with us; a young woman went up to show us our room; don't think we were talking going up; we were not laughing; the girl showed us into a small room and gave us a light; stopped a few minutes to arrange the room and left; Jane began to undress me before the girl left; was nearly undressed when the girl left; Jane began to undress as soon as I laid down; don't know how far she had progressed; don't think she had her outside dress off; don't know whether she had got her dress unloosened; know that she began to undress; did not notice particularly; then Jackson and Dixson came into the room; should think it was more than five minutes after the girl left before Jackson and Dixson came in; it was not fifteen minutes; can't say that it was ten minutes; we had been in the Hotel something like a half hour when Jackson and Dixson came into our room—probably less than that; Jackson remained in the room from that time until morning; don't know who spoke first as they came into the room; saw them come in; they both spoke while in the room; Dixson said he would get Jane another room; don't recollect his saying anything else; Jane said she wanted to stop there with me; she said I was very sick; she made a great many objections; don't recollect any thing else that Jane said; don't remember what Jackson said before Jane left the room; the head of the bed was towards the door; we slept on the front side of the house; did not notice which side of the house it was until next day; Jackson and Dixson were in the room about 5 minutes; think something more; recollect nothing more that Jackson, Dixson or Jane said before Jane left; I said I wished Jane to stop in the room; did not say it to any one in particular; I did not ask Jane to be kind enough to stay with me; I think I asked Jackson to leave her in the room; I am sure of it; recollect nothing else I said; don't know that I said that more than once; do not remember what Jackson said to my remark; Jane talked loud before she left the room—loud enough for any one in the passage outside to hear her; she talked louder than in her usual tone of voice—much louder; she did not holler in the room; did not hear her holler at all; if she had, could have heard it.

[At this point the witness was so much overcome by her feelings that it was necessary to suspend her examination, and take her from the room.]

Mr. Clinton said he hoped that the Court would direct that no person conversed with the witness while absent, either counsel or other persons.

Judge STRONG remarked that it would be improper, and thought that the District-Attorney had too high a sense of his duty to do anything of the kind.

After an absence of twenty minutes, the

Cross-examination was resumed—When Jackson and Dixson came in they took Jane out of the room; they asked her to go first—they tried to persuade her to go; it was not more than two or three minutes that they tried; she kept talking with them all that time; each of them took an arm, and took her out of the room; they put their hands upon her shoulders; had hold of her nowhere else that I saw; don't know whether Jackson had both hands upon her; one of Dixson's hands was sore, and he could not use but one hand—he had it tied up in a sling; he said it was very sore; did not see him use it; when J. and D. took hold of Jane's shoulders, I think they were somewhere behind her; don't recollect exactly; they were not in front, but at her side or behind her; they took her out of the room slowly; don't know that it was quite slowly; I was lying on my back in the bed at the time; there didn't much occur in the room but what I saw; saw her go out of the door; she did not bid me good night as she went out; she said nothing of the kind; don't know which went out first; saw Dixson go out; think Jane was ahead; think she went out between them; they all went out together; they were by her side or back—don't recollect which; Dixson was close to her; they were close together; should think they touched; think Dixson's hand was upon her shoulder; did not see Jane allow the least out; am certain that I saw Dixson's hand upon her while going out; heard her say something to the men while going out; did not hear the words; don't suppose they were spoken very low or very loud; noticed nothing different from her ordinary tone of voice; Jackson was towards the bed when they went out; the head of the bed was two feet from the door; Jackson was between the door and the bed; we all took breakfast together the next morning; no one called me up; the young woman who showed us to bed, called us to breakfast; I was in the bed-room, where I slept when called; Jane was with me; I had not been out of the room that morning; don't know what time Jane came to my room that morning; it might have been eight o'clock; Jackson and Dixson were found in the dining-room; did not talk and laugh at the table; J. and D. were laughing and talking to the sewing girl; they sometimes spoke to us and we answered them; the young woman said I looked better than I did the night before; felt better only I had a headache—felt well with the exception of a headache—as the day came on felt worse; I replied to the young woman that I felt better than I did the last night; one asked if the men were our husbands; we said they were not, that they were strangers to us, and had never seen them before; she did not tell us to look out our door Saturday night, as I remember; did not tell me that it was a rule of the house that the doors should be locked; did not see her take the key from the outside and placing it the inside of the door; she might have told some to look the door, but I did not hear it; no one else took breakfast with us; Jane and I were not talking and laughing when called to breakfast; during the day sometimes we walked in the garden and sometimes were in the parlors; we were not locked up that day; did not swear before the Grand Jury that we were locked up Sunday; saw the men when they were about going away at 9 o'clock; they promised to come back in the afternoon for us; saw the men in our room before breakfast; about half an hour; it was in the same room that I slept in; they staid about five minutes; after I slept in; they staid about five minutes; after I called in they came up and said they were going to New-York, and would come back and take us; we told them to take us then; do not recollect that anything before the men got back; had dinner about noon; we used to have it by ourselves, but they sat up to the large table; there were some strangers at the table; between breakfast and dinner we were in the house, and not in the garden, and into the sitting room; was talked with one woman who we thought was the landlady, and the other young woman; they treated us well; they were not disagreeable; did not talk much; the woman talked about some strangers in the afternoon; talked with the girl; we were in the house that day, all day long; don't recollect that any one would have known that we were in distress—think they might; we talked during the day, but we were not laughing. Saw the men again about two o'clock—did not look to see what time it was; the woman said it was two o'clock about the time the men came back; in the afternoon saw a great many ladies there—don't know how many; some of them were apparently boarders; did not hear that every room in the house was occupied that night; think we arrived at Sheepshead Bay about nine o'clock at night; saw three or four ladies and children Sunday morning; there was considerable noise in my bed-room when they took Jane out; any one in the passage could have heard the noise; two people could meet and pass in the hall—room, then two, I think; think three could; Grapes [Jane] went out of the room that night; any of the people in the adjoining rooms could have heard; could hear their voices after they went out of the room; Jane's voice was rather louder than her ordinary tone; think they were all on the door sill at the same time; Jane's room was on the opposite side of the passage; saw the door of her room next day; don't know the distance exactly; they left my door partly open; I tried to get up, but found that I was not able to; don't recollect that Jackson said anything when he first came into the room; I saw him; he locked the door first; he then put out the light; the moon shone into the window, so that I could see some about the room; I cried when he put out the light and asked for Jane; saw him begin to undress; I tried to get out of bed, but could not do so; raised myself up and moved towards the front to get out; I was so weak that I could not get out, and Jackson put me back; I was on the side of the bed when he put me back; my feet were not out of the bed; he pushed me gently down on the bed; he did not then move me to the back side of the bed; he pushed me back by putting his hand to my heart; he then finished undressing; he had his coat off at the time; did not look to see him finish undressing; I was on my back; heard him undressing; he was not more than three or four minutes undressing; he then got into bed; I cried when he pushed me back on the bed; told him I wanted to get out; spoke as loud as I could; don't recollect saying anything more then before he got into bed; he staid with me that night; I slept some; he had intercourse with me directly as he got into bed; that occurred I should think three or four times during the night and three or four times more after it got light in the morning; four times I can remember; he got up before me in the morning; I was lying on the bed when Jane came in I think; Jane was the first one who came into the room; I got up as soon as he went out of the room; I dressed myself; told Jane what happened; she told me what happened in her room; said that Dixson wanted to sleep with her; she would not let him; she said he was out of the room a good part of the night; she said he talked nasty and something beside; I remember what she said, but I cannot say what it is; Jane did not ask me if I consented to have connection with Jackson; I told her I did not; I don't wish to tell the language I used.

To Court—Told her I had been outraged during the night.

To Mr. Clinton—Jane knew I was not willing; I screamed in the night as loud as I could; don't know that I did every time; I resisted every time; tried to get away from him every time I could; I opposed it in the morning; I screamed as loud as I could in the morning; I asked the young woman in the afternoon the distance to New-York; made no complaint during the day, as we did not wish it to be talked about then.

To the Court—The first time he had intercourse I resisted all I could; I never gave my consent at any time; know Dr. Mason; he never had any intercourse with me; met him in the street in New-York one day since we arrived; I was going into the agent's office; it was the day after I arrived; was acquainted with him; he never took any improper liberties with me; the Doctor was very kind to me, but no more so than to others; he was a 1st. cabin passenger; he was several times in my cabin; the mate ordered him out once; once the mate throwed a pail of water at him; the water was thrown upon us both; don't recollect the Doctor being on a chest on one occasion—the Doctor has kissed me—once or twice in presence of everybody; I never was alone with him; never was in the cabin alone with the Doctor; don't know how late he was allowed down there; never had sexual intercourse with this Doctor; have said that he promised to marry me—he did make such promise; never said that he seduced me or that I intended to make him marry me; never said he deserted me—said I was sorry that he had left me; I was fond of him; we had been about two weeks out from Liverpool when he promised to marry me; he never took any liberties but to kiss me; when I met the Doctor in New-York, I told him where I was going, and he said he would call and see me that evening; he did not exactly promise; did not know that he would be able to come certainly; never said anything to Newell, the mate of the ship, that the Doctor had seduced me; never at any time; I told him that the Doctor was fond of me; when I left the ship nothing was said about either Jackson or Dixson sleeping with me, that I remember—think I should have remembered, if it had been said.

To District-Attorney—I commenced to tell the girl at Sheepshead Bay what had occurred, when she laughed and immediately left the room.

To Court—I made complaint to the girl, and then again at a hotel coming from Sheepshead Bay.

To District-Attorney—I made complaint to Jackson and Dixson at that Hotel, and asked them to take us to New-York; I said to Jackson that I did not think he meant to do what he did; I complained to him; got into a carriage that Sunday afternoon; first house we came to I asked the man if he could take us into his house that night, and he spoke very gruffly and said "no," that his house was full; it was at a house near the woods; the second Hotel we stopped at coming into Brooklyn we told them all about it; told it to two young men and an elderly man—suppose he was the landlord—and there were others standing there at the same time; they took us into Brooklyn and we made complaint to Captain Kay, at the Second District Station-house; that was at night; there were several policemen present; saw Newell last in Philadelphia with Frank Dikeman; Jackson was not present the last time I saw him

Cross-examination resumed—Jackson and Dixson were under the influence of liquor that night; they were not drunk; I carried on a correspondence in the jail with a man since convicted of burglary.

Ruled out as irrelevant.

[Witness explained to the Court that when she testified to telling Jackson "that he did not intend to do what he had done," she meant, when he started from the ship, he did not intend to take and do with her as he had done, but promised to find her a boarding-house.]

To Mr. Clinton—On the route back Sunday night we did not drink anything; drank a glass of porter in the afternoon before we left the hotel.

To Court—The young woman brought it to us.

To Mr. Clinton—I did not order it; Jackson asked me if I would have some; I made him no answer, but he sent it up to my room; I felt very sore on Sunday, and worse the day afterwards; was asked by a magistrate if I was bruised; I did not know what he meant.

To Court—I showed my linen to no one; I am sure it was bloody.

To Juror—I intended to have told the girl at the hotel of the outrage, but she gave me no opportunity to do so; I was 18 years of age last December; my mother died while I was a small child; my father is at work in the Vulcan Iron Works in Baltimore.

At 2 o'clock the Court took a recess of ten minutes, and upon reassembling,

Jane Muldoon was sworn—I was 20 years old the 4th of last July; have seen the prisoner before; saw him on board the ship *City of Brooklyn*, about twelve o'clock; think it was the 28th of August; am not sure; had conversation with him on board ship that day; first time I remember speaking to him he asked where we were going; he said he could get girls nice places out West if they stopped in New-York; and recollect much more being said at the time; saw him attending to his men about the vessel; next time he spoke, the captain, captain's girl and I were present; told captain he could get us a boarding-house; captain told him if he got us a boarding-house to put the three in together; Jackson went away then, and brought in Dixson; when we went out they followed us; Jackson told the Captain that he would see that we had a good boarding-house; they (Jackson and Dixson) went through a great many streets; went to one boarding-house; it was full; went to another; put one girl in there, and said that he would put us into a more respectable one; went to third, and had some supper; did not stop very long—about twenty minutes; went from there, and told Catharine that he was taking her to the Castle Garden; we had some brandy and porter at the hotel; brandy punch they called it; I drank about half a glass; Catharine, I think, drank about the same quantity; don't recollect whether I drank all of my glass of porter or not; the waiter brought it; Jackson spoke for it; he called for four brandy-punches in the room where we were sitting; Jackson caught hold of Catharine and kissed her; she tried to get away from him but he held her; don't recollect anything particular that was said; she was at one side of the table and I was at the other, at the house; when we arrived at a ferry Jackson said we would take us to Brooklyn; that it would not take more than ten minutes; we crossed, and in a little way got a wagon; they drove a great way and then we saw that we were in the country; Catharine said she was sick at her stomach; I told her when she got to a boarding-house she would feel better; she told Jackson of her sickness, and he said that he would take her to the first hotel, and he would bring her dispatch from Castle Garden in the morning; went to a hotel in the country; on the way they brought out liquor to us twice, and we barely tasted of it; Catharine said she wouldn't have it; she did not want to drink it; they drove on to Sheepshead Bay; went to one hotel and they said it was full; drove on a little further to another hotel where we got out and a girl showed us up stairs to our room; there was one wide bed in the room; the head of the bed was towards the door; two feet from it; the girl came up and asked if those men were our husbands; we had nothing to drink that evening; we told the girl that the men were strangers and we did not know them; she went right out; Catharine was very sick; I helped to undress Catharine and put her into bed; when I began to undress Jackson came and opened the door and Dixson stopped in the door; Dixson told me to go out—Dixson wanted me; told him I couldn't nor wouldn't go; they caught hold of me and put me into the room with Dixson; Jackson put me out of the room when Dixson was standing in the door in the hall way; Dixson was in the passage opposite the door; think Catharine could not see Dixson—she was in bed; Jackson left me in the room with Dixson; Dixson wanted me to undress and get into bed; he caught hold of me and undressed me; I resisted him; he had no use of hand; he tried for half an hour or more; he put his hands upon my dress and tried to undo it; my room was on the opposite side of the passage from Catharine's room; when Dixson was trying to undress me he said he wanted me to undress; I told him I would not; I tried to keep him off; he stopped in the room a long time, and then he went down stairs; after he went out I laid down, but did not undress; did not go to the door to see if it was locked; heard no noise after going into my room; there was not much noise in my room; heard no noise during that night; Dixson came back again sometime afterwards; I was asleep, but awoke as he entered the room; I got up, and he tried to force me down upon the bed; I kept him off, and he tried a good length of time; hurt his hand, and then he took a pillow and laid on the floor and slept; I went to sleep and awoke early in the morning; soon as I heard Jackson was up went to see how Catharine was; he was out of the room before I went in; he came into my room before I [illegible] was; when I went in Catharine was [illegible] should these until breakfast came on; she made complaint to me; said she was very ill; told me what had taken place; she said Jackson was in bed with her all night, and that he had connection with her through the night several times; don't recollect that she said anything else in particular; she said she tried to resist him all she could but was too weak and could not; stayed in the room until we went down to breakfast; Jackson and Dixson came in once while Catharine was dressing—Dixson stood in the door; Jackson when he came in put his arm around Kate; she tried to get from him; they only stopped a few minutes and went down stairs, and the girl came up for us to go to breakfast; Catharine eat a pretty hearty breakfast, for to be ill; she did not eat a particular hearty breakfast; after breakfast went up stairs to our room; we were up stairs when Jackson and Dixson came up and said that they were going home; we asked them to take us home, and they said they would come for us in the afternoon; they said they would leave word with Sarah to have us comfortable and give us everything we wanted; next saw them about two o'clock; they came up stairs and we asked them to take us home, and Jackson said it was too early; he showed us his watch and it was but 2 o'clock; Dixson took me out into another room and wanted to stop with me; we left Catharine and Jackson in the room together; in a little while Dixson and Jackson went down to dinner; we stopped in Catharine's room; Jackson was in Catharine's room not more than 10 or 15 minutes; when I went in Catharine was crying; she made complaint of further abuse—this was after 2 o'clock; she said he had a connection with her again; it was against her will she said—the bed was tumbled; saw no other appearance indicating the act; stopped a little while in the room, got on my things and went into the garden with Catharine; saw Jackson and Dixson stand opposite the house next time, while we were in the garden; we left Sheepshead Bay about 5 o'clock; Catharine and I got into the wagon first; Jackson, Dixson and Lewis were drinking in the bar-room; a colored man drove us to another place (John Friends') where we got supper; Jackson and Dixson walked; they overtook us there; Jackson, Dixson, Lewis, and another gentleman, and Catharine and I had supper there at John Friends'; I should think we stopped more than an hour there; we left John Friends with Jackson and Dixson, and did not stop until we reached the woods; Lewis drove his wagon behind theirs, and at the woods they stopped.

Jackson was driving; he stopped the wagon we were in; he stopped at the hotel opposite the woods; I hollered to know if any one was in there; Dixson and Lewis got out and asked us to go out and get some flowers; we said no; Lewis caught hold of me and dragged me out and Dixson dragged Catharine out; Jackson was standing there at this time but did not do anything to stop them; when we came out of the woods Jackson was standing at the hotel talking with another man; Jackson asked if we could have a room there and he said not; we were not willing to get into the wagon and Dixson said if we did not get in the wagon in less than five minutes they would drive away and leave us; Dixson said that, and then Jackson said it was better for us to get in; we went along to the last hotel we stopped at; Dixson and Jackson went into the hotel and Dixon came out and asked us what we would have to drink; we said nothing; a man then said we had better get out, and we did so and went into the sitting-room of the hotel.

At this point the Court adjourned to Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock.

Old Folks.

Two thousand people attended the Old Folks Concert at Plymouth Church last evening, and to appearances much enjoyed the antique music of the fifty imitators of our grand-parents. The performances opened by an overture called "Old Lang Syne." Then followed some twenty old tunes, sung to one verse each, but several of them were repeated by demand of the audience. The catalogue of tunes embraced all the favorites from Read's & Billing's and were sung with great spirit and effect.

The leader announced a Concert on Thursday evening at the Academy of Music for the benefit of the "Home for the Friendless."

Death from Hydrophobia.

A man named MICHAEL MARTIN died at the Brooklyn City Hospital, yesterday, from hydrophobia. He resided in the Ninth Ward, and attempted to drive a dog from a stable where he was employed, when the dog turned and bit his thumb. This was on the 29th of December last, and nothing particular was thought of the bite until last week, when the usual premonitory symptoms of hydrophobia made their appearance. He was immediately taken to the Hospital, and there died, as stated above.

Fire in Brooklyn.

The Methodist Protestant Church on Graham-avenue, near Withers-street, was destroyed by fire on Monday afternoon. Loss $3,000. Insured for $2,000 in the Citizens' Insurance Company of Williamsburg. A barn adjoining, where the fire originated, was also destroyed. It was owned by Mrs. COSSELYER, whose loss is $260. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

Fire.

The new Methodist Mission Church in the upper part of Graham-avenue, Williamsburg, was destroyed by fire on Monday afternoon. The fire originated in an unoccupied barn, near the premises, where some careless boys had been playing with fire. Boys are not the safest tenants in the world, for such buildings.

Mortality in Brooklyn.

During the week ending last Saturday there were 104 deaths in Brooklyn.

☞ Circuit Court Calendar, Brooklyn, this day, (11th)—Nos. 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 50, 51, 53, 54, 56, 57, 58.

This Court is now held in the County Court Rooms, City Hall, the usual room being occupied by the Court of Oyer and Terminer.

AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY.—We publish the following extract from the *Journal of Commerce*, showing the estimate in which this enterprise is held by the Government at Washington, and also what steps the American Guano Company are taking to bring their article to market:

"By the annexed extracts it will be seen that Government has detached another vessel to visit and report on the islands of the American Guano Company, which Com. MERVINE failed to do, and that the expedition of the Company has sailed from the Sandwich Islands. We hope soon to hear of the safe arrival of the *Liholiho* with a full cargo of the valuable fertilizer:

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Thursday, March 5, 1857.

Extract of a letter from the Navy Department to Com. MERVINE, dated Sept. 28, 1856:

At the earliest practicable moment you will dispatch a vessel of your squadron to Jarvis Island, with a view to making soundings, ascertaining its locality, and the quantity and quality of the guano said to exist upon it.

It is very desirable also, if possible, that she should visit and examine the island to which the *Independence* was dispatched, but which could not be approached by her on account of the peculiar season of the year, and which Com. BOUTWELL was instructed by you to visit.

Extract.

HONOLULU, Thursday, Jan. 1, 1857.

SIR: The expedition for Jarvis and New-Nantucket Islands, to the forwarding of which you requested my aid, sailed from Honolulu on the 25th ult. It consists of the fore-and-aft clipper schooner *Liholiho*, of 149 tons register. She is a fast vessel, and in good order for the voyage. She has one 90-fathom and one 130-fathom chain, and three good anchors. She is commanded by Capt. JOHN PATY, a man every way calculated to succeed in the enterprise. Her mate, JACOB BROWN, is an experienced shipmaster. The crew consists of twenty natives, which, with your agent, Mr. ARTHUR BENSON, and my son CHARLES, makes up the compliment, viz.: four whites and twenty natives.

They are amply supplied with food and water, two whale-boats, one surf-boat, and one long-boat. All these boats are in good order, with oars, row-lock and everything complete. It is designed to put part of the cargo in empty casks, of which there will be a good many to spare, and if need be to bring a small cargo in bulk. I have had fitted a small house 8x8x9, which, with 2,000 feet of good plank, is also on board. The *Liholiho* will call at Lahaina for the five boxes belonging to the Company. I have thought advisable to add a few implements, such as the natives are accustomed to use in digging and carrying burdens. Nearly all the natives are experienced sailors, boatmen, or fishermen, and all seem to be good fellows. I inclose herewith a copy of the charter of the *Liholiho*, from which you will perceive that our plans are made in the expectation that you would prefer having a part of the cargo sent *vid* San Francisco and Panama, and the balance around Cape Horn by a ship that will be loading in March and will take the guano on freight. Awaiting your early reply,

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
[Signed] G. P. JUDD.

A. G. BENSON, Esq., President of the American Guano Co., New-York.

P. S.—Jan. 6.—The *Liholiho* put into Lahaina on Sunday the 28th ult., took on board the articles belonging to the Company, with a stock of fresh provisions, and sailed again on Monday, all in high spirits.

[Signed] G. P. J."

MARRIED.

FULLER—SMITH.—In this City, on Wednesday, March 4, by Rev. Dr. G. L. Prentis, Mr. ASHBEL FULLER, to Miss MARGARET P. SMITH, all of this City.

WILSON—SCUDDER.—In this City, on Tuesday, March 10, at the North Presbyterian Church, by Rev. Dr. Hatfield, Mr. ROBERT H. WILSON, of this City, to Miss SARAH J. SCUDDER, of Westfield, Ct.

DIED.

...—In this City, on Monday evening, March 9, of ..., FRANCIS T. CARSON, aged 19 years, 7 months ... days.

... and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 125 West 11th-st., at 2 ..., this (Wednesday) afternoon.

PETERSON.—In this City, on Monday, March 9, Mrs. ... PETERSON, wife of John Peterson, aged 71 years ... months.

... friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, March 11, at 1 o'clock, ... the residence of her son-in-law, John Berdan, No. 17 ... place, Charles-st., without further notice.

... At New-Rochelle, on Wednesday, March 4, ..., wife of James H. Goadby, and daughter of ... Stroud, of New-Orleans.

... and friends are invited to attend the funeral, ... the residence of Mrs. William Goadby, No. 76 ..., on Wednesday, 11th inst., at 2 o'clock, precisely.

WARD.—At New Rochelle, Westchester Co., N. Y., on Monday morning, March 9, ELIZABETH, wife of Isaac B. Ward, of Brooklyn, and daughter of the late Thomas Disbrow, of East Chester, in the 27th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her brother-in law, Geo. J. Penfield, New Rochelle, on Wednesday, the 11th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. Cars leave the New-Haven Railroad depot, Canal st., at 12 o'clock M.

CAWTHORNE.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, March 9, Mrs. MARY ANN CAWTHORNE, of dropsy, aged 63 years, 1 month and 27 days.

The funeral will take place from the Primitive Methodist Church, Bridge-st., Wednesday, Feb. 11, at 2 o'clock P. M.

MORRIS.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, March 10, of scarlet fever, WILLIAM STEWART, son of Louis and Agnes Morris, in the 4th year of his age.

His funeral will take place on Thursday afternoon, the 12th inst., at 3 o'clock, from No 25 Tompkins-place.

BURR.—In Williamsburg, L. I., Tuesday morning, March 10, GERSHOM, youngest son of J. Arthur and Harriet Burr, aged 2 years.

Funeral services at the house of his father, No. 78 South 4th-st., at 4 o'clock this afternoon. The friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice. His remains will be taken to Bridgeport, Conn., for interment.

BARRETT.—At Cornwall, Orange Co., N. Y., on Tuesday, March 10, SARAH E., wife of Britain St. Barrett.

The funeral service will take place at the residence of her father, Ralph M. Crowell, at Blazing Star, N. J., on Thursday, 12th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

BUDD.—In Schodack, Rensselaer Co., N. Y., on Friday, Feb. 27, at the residence of his son Seely, SEELY BUDD, Senior, aged 91 years and 8 days. Formerly of Dutchess County.

☞ Poughkeepsie papers please copy.

CROSBY.—At Weldon, N. C., on Saturday, March 7, of paralysis, DARIUS S. CROSBY, of Jersey City, in the 36th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the 1st Presbyterian Church, Jersey City, at 3 o'clock P. M., on Thursday, 12th inst., without further notice.

RANDOLPH.—At Trenton, N. J., on Monday, March 9, CHARLES F. RANDOLPH, son of the late Jeremiah F. Randolph, of this City.

WALKER.—At Elizabethport, N. J., on Friday, March 6, of scarlet fever, CATHARINE H., eldest daughter of David and Francis E. Walker, aged 6 years, 4 months and 18 days.

WALKER.—At Elizabeth

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI.....NO. 1709. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 12, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

JUSTICE TO THE HERALD.

Who is Responsible for the Money Articles of the New-York Herald.

The Editor and Proprietor of the Herald Vindicated from the Attacks of his Enemies.

From the New-York Herald, JAMES GORDON BENNETT, *Editor and Proprietor.*

THE REPORTS OF THE MONEY MARKET IN THE HERALD.—It is well known to the commercial community that the first reports of the Money Market of Wall-street attempted by the newspaper press of this country, were those which made their appearance in the *New-York Herald*, on its establishment in the year 1835. * * * The interest and importance of these reports excited so much attention abroad and at home, that their *origin and authorship* became a subject of great inquiry and conjecture. Some attributed them to this broker, and some to that—some to this individual, and others to that individual. For a long time it was supposed they were all written in Wall-street. A few months ago, in some alterations which took place in the editorial department of this journal, an individual who had been connected with it as a reporter terminated his engagement, and we forthwith observed an attempt made to place to the credit of this individual the whole of the reputation which had been concentrated upon the *Herald*, in consequence of the *accuracy*, the *comprehensiveness*, and the *great ability* of these commercial reports.

We do not trouble ourselves about small matters, or endeavor on every occasion to minister to the vanity of authorship, in ourselves or others; but, *when we see a deliberate attempt to deprive us of the merit of that department of our paper which owes its origin and reputation solely to* OUR *efforts and to* OUR *labors* we deem it proper, at once, to settle the question by the production of evidence which no one can doubt, and which is perfectly irrefragable. We therefore annex the following statements from four gentlemen,—all of them connected for several years with this establishment:

FROM FREDERIC HUDSON, ESQ.

NEW-YORK, April 27, 1844.

MY DEAR SIR: In accordance with your request, I will state a few facts relative to the authorship of the money articles of the New-York *Herald*.

These articles I have ever considered to be yours, by right of ORIGINALITY *and* DICTATION, *as well as by right of purchase.* When I first became attached to your establishment, in January, 1837, you not only collected the materials which formed the basis of the money reports, but *you actually wrote them*, and you continued to do so, with perhaps one or two exceptions, till your departure for Europe, in May, 1840. It was only a few days previous to your leaving New-York that you called in another person to write them. You then requested a brother of mine to take charge of that department, but, owing to his business engagements, he could not at that time comply with your request. You then selected Mr. KETTELL, already in your employ, to collect the facts and write the articles. What they were in point of merit during the period of your absence, from May to October, any person can ascertain for himself, by reference to the file of the New-York *Herald* for the Summer of 1838.

On your return to this country in the Fall of that year, *you were again seen in the money articles*; and I know from actual observation that *you daily dictated to Mr. Kettell what he wrote and what appeared under the money market head. All the thoughts, ideas, much of the language, and the arrangement of data were yours.* It is true that Mr. KETTELL *collected the facts, but he obtained them from your friends and acquaintances introduced to him by you in Wall-street*, and from papers and documents belonging to your establishment, many of which you purchased and received as presents when in Europe. All the data, however, collected by Mr. K., *were daily shown to you; you drew your own deductions therefrom; and then* DICTATED *to him what appeared* in the *Herald* the next morning.

This shows the *paternity of the money articles* clearly enough to me. *I never looked upon any person,* OTHER THAN YOURSELF, *as their originator.*

Truly yours, FREDERIC HUDSON.

To JAMES GORDON BENNETT, Esq.

FROM ENOCH E. CAMP, ESQ.

DEAR SIR: In accordance with your request I have perused the statement made by Mr. HUDSON relative to the *authorship of the money articles* contained in the New-York *Herald* for the past several years; and so far as my knowledge extends during the time I have been engaged with you,—now nearly three years,—I fully concur in the opinion given by him.

Yours, ENOCH E. CAMP.

FROM DR. HOUSTON.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, *Esq.: Dear Sir:* * * * I may state in corroboration of Mr. HUDSON that to my knowledge also Mr. KETTELL, while engaged in the preparation of the money articles, was constantly *under your supervision*,—that he regularly received from your instructions relative to the topics to be handled in these articles, and the manner in which they were to be discussed and illustrated—*the data to be introduced and the deductions to be drawn from them*—that all the sources of information, books, statistical tables, official documents and other necessary materials were supplied by you, and that in fact *he acted as your amanuensis in the production of the articles in question.*

Very sincerely hoping that this exposure, however painful to its subject, may not be without salutary effects,

I am yours, &c.,

JAMES ALEX. HOUSTON.

HERALD OFFICE, April 29, 1844.

FROM E. W. HUDSON, ESQ.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1844.

DEAR SIR: Agreeable to a request that I should state what I know in relation to the position Mr. KETTELL occupied in your office, I annex the following facts: Mr. K. became attached to your office in Feb., 1838, as a collector of ship news and reporter of local markets. A short time previous to your leaving for Europe, in May of the same year, you made inquiries for some person to continue your financial articles during your absence. Not finding at the time a more suitable person, you decided to place Mr. KETTELL in that department, and give him all the instruction your time would permit, to enable him to carry out your views so far as laid in his power, in the financial matters.

The readers of the *Herald* at the time referred to, will doubtless recollect to what extent those articles were carried while you were abroad. The great improvement noticed in that department of your paper immediately after your return, was conclusive evidence that the *original writer* was again at his post. The vast quantity of valuable materials brought from Europe on your return, was afterwards digested in your own mind and *dictated* to Mr. K. from day to day. Even up to the last few weeks Mr. K. remained in your employ, you were, in my presence, *constantly dictating matter and furnishing him with your ideas and views on the financial movements of the day.* While in your office Mr. KETTELL depended almost entirely upon your large collection of statistics, public documents of all nations, &c., from which he collected the facts and tables used in his articles, with such deductions as you, from time to time, drew from them and dictated to him. Very respectfully, yours, &c.,

E. W. HUDSON.

To JAMES GORDON BENNETT, Esq.

These are the facts placed beyond all controversy, and we do not wish to add a single word against the individual formerly employed by us, who has meanly attempted to appropriate to himself a reputation which is not his own, as the evidence we have presented most palpably shows. Having been once in our employment, we wish to have nothing further to say about him. But in reference to these reports and the mode in which they have been got up in the *Herald*, we have a word or two to say.

From the year 1835 until the Spring of 1838, a period embracing more startling events in commercial affairs in this City and on this continent, than any other three years in the annals of the country, we, the *Proprietor of this Journal*, were not only the originator of these reports, but they were written with very few exceptions, *by our own hand.* We had prepared ourselves to introduce this new feature with the management of a daily newspaper, by a devotion of nearly twelve or fifteen years to the subject of political economy—the banking system and commercial affairs generally. During that period we had collected every fact and every document bearing on the commercial interests and the agricultural affairs of this country: and the extent of the information, and the accuracy of the research which these commercial reports indicated, were *drawn altogether from our own resources.* It is unnecessary to refer to the manner in which these reports were conducted in these eventful years. In the spring of 1838 we engaged Mr. KETTELL whose previous occupation had not at all fitted or prepared him for such labor, and had not given him any knowledge of the subject; but for six months during an absence in Europe, he continued, in a very feeble and weak manner, to keep up the chain of reports, and that by the aid of reference to articles previously written by myself. On my return from Europe, having brought with me a great variety of important documents, collected in London and Paris, in relation to banking, commerce and other industrial subjects, I commenced a series of articles which continued without intermission, from the fall of 1838 up to the present time—*all planned and dictated by us*, the individual, Mr. KETTELL, having *no more to do with their authorship than any reporter has with the speech which he takes down.* Our sources of information were within ourselves, as they always have been within ourselves.

It will be seen by these facts and the evidence which we have given of them, that *if any merit belongs to the money articles of the Herald*, or to their introduction into the newspaper press, *it belongs to no person beyond the limits of this office and of the individual who originated the enterprise.* But the paltry attempts to deprive us of the reputation of this thing, is only in keeping with the contemptible and jealous conduct of our cotemporaries from the first moment the *Herald* was started till this day. Perhaps there never was such an instance of meanness and jealousy against any establishment or any individual, as that manifested by the newspaper press of New-York towards the *Herald*. We look back upon all these attempts with perfect scorn and contempt, and all such attempts in future we shall regard only as the mere *twistings of the worms* under our feet, and we dare them to interfere with us or our career.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON,

Probable Ratification of the Dallas-Clarendon Treaty.

Nominations Confirmed by the Senate—Report on the Pennsylvania Senatorial Case—Washington Movements, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 11.

There begins to be a little more encouragement for the friends of the Dallas-Clarendon Treaty. The Committee on Foreign Relations, after a three hours' session this morning, reported it back with modifications which it is hoped may obviate the most serious objections hitherto made to it. The changes in the Senate, by the substitution of several Republicans for Democrats, and the accession of JEFFERSON DAVIS, makes the original treaty a dozen votes stronger than it was ten days ago. There was no vote or other indication to-day of the probable result, but there is evidently more disposition to consider the subject without prejudice, and with the care which its gravity and importance demand. While Mr. BUCHANAN does not interfere, it is now clear that he desires to see this Central American question settled by the Treaty in some shape.

A batch of nominations was sent to the Senate to-day, but none of them of general interest. HAMDEN MCCANAHAN is confirmed Marshal of the Western District of Tennessee, and WILLIAM M. LOWRY and JESSE CLEMENTS are reappointed Marshals of the Eastern and Middle Districts.

The story telegraphed to the Associated Press, that SAM. MEDARY, of Ohio, is to be First Comptroller, *vice* WHITTLESEY, is without foundation. MEDILL, of Ohio, seeks the place.

PETER G. WASHINGTON will soon get his walking-papers from the Treasury Department.

Except for PUGH'S movement to-day, CAMERON'S title to his seat in the Senate would have been confirmed with scarce a dissenting voice. As it is, there is no doubt that he will be sustained by a very large vote.

The New-York office-seekers are working like beavers. Their case has not been taken up yet in the Cabinet.

MANYPENNY, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, tendered his resignation to-day, but it has not yet been accepted. A strong move is making by the Ohio delegation to secure this position for J. B. STRADMAN, a prominent Democrat of Toledo, which is likely to succeed if any change is made.

SAM. MEDARY'S prospect for the Governship of Minnesota is apparently very good. S.

[FROM OUR REGULAR TELEGRAPHIC REPORTER.]

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 11.

Lord NAPIER arrived here this afternoon, and is stopping at Willard's Hotel. He is unattended, except by a page.

General SCOTT paid his respects to the new Secretary of War to-day. It is understood that he is about to remove his residence here.

Judge BLACK has assumed the position of Attorney-General.

The debate in Executive Session of the Senate, on the Clarendon-Dallas Treaty, to-day, lasted several hours, and no conclusion was come to on the subject.

There is no truth in the report that the Commissioner of Patents had tendered his resignation. From present indications, it is thought he will remain in office.

Mr. J. C. DENNIS, of Illinois, has been appointed Marshal of KANSAS.

There was a slight fall of snow here this afternoon, but it melted. The weather is mild.

The State Department—Appointments to Office—The Mexican Treaty—General News.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 10, 1857.

Gen. CASS gives out to his friends, and with apparent sincerity, that he does not intend to hold the office of Secretary of State long. In this announcement he only conforms to the well-understood inclination of the President, who intended the appointment to be temporary. Still, notwithstanding the assurance, he has now concluded a lease to succeed Mr. MARCY in his house, as he has in his office, and to include in the establishment the adjoining residence of Mr. RICES, the banker. And with a view to set himself up immediately, his daughter and son-in-law have started for Detroit, to close the household there, and transfer its transportable parts here. When reminded that this extensive programme does not look like a hasty exodus, the old General has resolved the misgivings by saying he intends to be a squatter sovereign for some years in Washington, whether in or out of office. So he may be regarded as fully established.

In entering upon the duties of his office Gen. CASS took occasion to relieve himself at once from any embarrassment in regard to his subordinates. He told Gen. THOMAS, the Assistant Secretary of State, that he might consider himself reappointed, and all the other incumbents retain the positions they have heretofore occupied. The rumors concerning a new appointment in the translating office are simply ridiculous. Changes are rarely made in the Department of State, under any Administration, and, least of all, in the particular office which has been selected for comment. The former translator, TASISTRO,—who is pretty well known in New-York,—was compelled to resign, because, after publishing an offensive attack upon the French Minister, he inclosed it to him under the seal of the Department—thus giving the affront a semi-official character. When the attention of Gov. MARCY was called to this deliberate indignity, by Count SARTIGES, of course he could not overlook it, whatever he may have thought of the smallness of such a complaint. The mistake, however, cost its author a comfortable berth, and he was succeeded by Mr. DIMITRY, who is quite as competent to the duties, and less exceptionable in many important respects. After this involuntary relinquishment of office TASISTRO took the stump for Mr. FILLMORE, recommending himself to favor by proclaiming his own apostacy of Catholicity. This was one of the arguments with which he had the audacity to assail Col. FREMONT.

It is clearly the intention of the majority in the Senate to stifle the Indiana case at this session. They were referred to the Judiciary Committee yesterday, but Mr. BUTLER, the Chairman, signified very distinctly there was no time to consider the principles at stake. This is a summary mode of getting rid of a political difficulty, and of serving a partisan purpose. Every issue now pending was involved in a less aggravated form in Mr. HARLAN'S case, which the same majority condemned without hesitation. The whole object of the postponement is to fix BRIGHT and FITCH in their seats, until they can play their cards for a new Legislature, with more favorable inclinations. In the meantime, they are allowed votes to control questions; are assigned to Committees; and derive all the advantages which belong to the position of Senators legally elected. They have been foisted upon the Chamber through the force of party drill and numbers, and in defiance of the protests of one branch of the Legislature of Indiana, and a large minority of the other.

The reconstruction of the Senate Committees is so grossly partial as to provoke comment even from the most indifferent observer. When the majority ignored the existence of the Republican Party at the regular session, there was some pretext for the unjust exclusion then practiced. Now, that they have reorganized it, the effort has been to visit with tokens of disrespect those who compose the organization. It was for this plain reason that the whole body of the Republicans voted, yesterday, against the programme of Committees for which Mr. SEWARD became the spokesman. They were either entitled to an equitable proportion of places, or to none at all. The right being admitted, the distribution should have conformed to it. While numbering one third of the whole Senate, they are allowed but one member on the Committees of Commerce, Naval Affairs, and Indian Affairs, and in the relation of two to five on the others of importance. When Mr. BANKS organized the House, he allowed the minority a far larger representation than their numerical strength could consistently claim, and he, besides, conceded to them several chairmanships. And yet he was assailed for injustice by the organs of the very party which upheld this arrangement.

All that the supplicants for office and favor, have yet been able to get out of the new Administration, is a declaration that the rule of dispensing patronage will be, to vacate commissions as they run out, and not to reappoint except under peculiar circumstances. The commissions of the Auditors, Comptrollers, Register and the like here, are not limited to four years, as those of the Collectors, Naval officers, Sub-Treasurers, Marshals, and the like elsewhere; but it is understood they are to be included within the same rule. All the Clerks in the different Departments have been granted a political indulgence, and will be allowed to tramp the official treadmill, unless sufficient cause for removal shall be established. Thus far, there are no signs of any disposition to proscribe the few opponents of Democracy whom the Pierce Administration tolerated. It is true, they are very scarce,—and have become even reduced in numbers since the Presidential election. Before November there were a host of zealous Free-soilers under the rose in office, some of whom were bold enough to avow their partiality for FREMONT. But they have marvelously disappeared or shrunk into proportion by which they are no longer recognizable.

There is little likelihood that the splendid speculation of which Mr. FORSYTH was made the active instrument in Mexico will be taken up just now, notwithstanding the very *disinterested* support it has received from some of the newspapers in New-York. In all its parts it is an audacious scheme to plunder the Treasury, which Mr. BUCHANAN dare not countenance. The miserable pretence of consideration for the fifteen millions in the way of a Commercial and Postal Convention, is utterly annihilated by the simple fact that the Mexican Minister has stood ready for nearly a year to enter into such a Convention, without asking any equivalent. And his recent zeal in urging his new enterprise may be somewhat explained by the presence of parties from Mexico and New-York who have heretofore feathered their nests through similar agencies, and are quite willing to repeat the profitable experiment. Mr. MARCY refused to hear the suggestions that were made in this behalf, and very properly declined to consult the Senate upon an arrangement which was discountenanced by the Executive, and made without the color of authority. The contrivers of this plot in Mexico were encouraged by the example in the Gadsden Treaty. That instrument was sent here, and communicated to the Senate, where it was entirely changed in character and in amount. Ten millions were secured instead of twenty, but they furnished some reward to the jobbers concerned in the negotiation, and to brokers who were subsequently brought in. Mr. FORSYTH and his friends did not expect the Administration to adopt the treaty as fashioned in Mexico, but they did suppose it would be submitted to the Senate, and modified there in such a manner as to secure the money feature. In this hope they are likely to be disappointed, and if Mr. BUCHANAN should enter upon a new negotiation, with the purpose of acquiring more territory—an object, though professedly concealed, really at the bottom of the present contrivance—he may find himself brought up with a round turn in the Senate. There are five-and-twenty Senators in opposition—not counting the disaffected Democrats—and whenever they determine to resist a treaty unitedly, its fate may be considered as sealed.

The Dallas Treaty has been referred to the new Committee of Foreign Relations, upon which Mr. DOUGLAS and Mr. SLIDELL, two of its strongest opponents, are placed. They consented to report it before, postponing opposition until the discussion came up regularly in the Senate, when both discovered the depth of their hostility. Mr. BUCHANAN is quite willing to have the question put out of the way, but has taken special pains thus far to confine his wishes to that single fact, without expressing favor or objection. The main idea of the treaty is consistent with the policy he advocated in London, but does not conform to the construction given to his Inaugural.

OBSERVER.

EXTRA SESSION OF THE U. S. SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 11.

THE PENNSYLVANIA CONTESTED ELECTION.

Mr. BENJAMIN, from the Committee on Judiciary, to which was referred the Pennsylvania contested election case, reported, that from the protest of certain members of the Senate and House of Representatives of the Legislature of Pennsylvania it appeared that the grounds of the protest are: *First*, That there was not a concurrent majority of each House in favor of the candidate declared to be elected; and, *Second*, That the Senate did not comply with the requirement of the State laws by appointing a teller and making nominations, &c., at least one day previous to the meeting of the Joint Convention. In addition to these grounds was a third. The protest of the members of the House of Representatives charges that the election of Mr. CAMERON was procured, as they were informed and believed, by corrupt and unlawful means, involving certain members of that body, and requests the Senate to order an investigation not only to inquire into the illegality of the election, but in order to afford opportunity to submit proof as to the facts on which this charge rests. This, the Committee say, is a general allegation, and they cannot recommend the prayer to be granted, owing to the charge being too vague and indefinite. There was not a single fact or circumstance detailed as the basis of the general charge; nor was it alleged that the sitting member participated in these corrupt means or had a knowledge of their existence. The Committee could not, therefore, consider it necessary to appoint a roving commission to procure proof of the alleged fraud, in order to deprive the member of the seat to which he is entitled, as the parties charging corruption were armed with ample power to investigate the matter. If, on investigation, the charges be proven, and if they believe the character of Mr. CAMERON so involved that he should not be a Senator, the result could be reported and the Senate could take further action.

With regard to the first two points, the Committee regard the provisions of the law as merely directory, and the failure to comply with them did not make the election invalid. The Committee asked to be discharged from further consideration of the subject.

Mr. PUGH dissented from the conclusions of the majority of the Committee. The protest was signed by forty-four members, who say they have been informed and believe that corrupt and unlawful means involving the action of certain members of the Legislature had been used. The accusation came from a responsible source, and was directly made. It concerned the honor of the Senate and the security of the Government that no rule of a merely technical character should prevent a thorough investigation. It was the more imperative in view of the statute passed by the last Congress for the detection of corrupt practices by members of Congress. He concurred in the other points. The contestants should have an opportunity to be heard before a Committee of Investigation.

Mr. BENJAMIN protested against any insinuation that a majority of the Committee were indisposed to investigate any charge of fraud or corruption in VOTERS any election. No charge whatever had been made against Mr. CAMERON. There was a general vague statement embodying no specific fact. If the contestants can present any circumstances of time, place, and manner of corruption, let them do so.

Mr. BUTLER said the report was drawn in conformity with the views of the majority of the Committee. He was sorry that Mr. PUGH had dissented. The usage of the Senate formerly was that no minority report could be made, but simply a paper read. He protested against devolving on the Senate jurisdiction to try cases of corruption of State Legislatures. Let the members of such Legislatures who are so charged be tried by their peers. It would be an unsafe thing to send out a roving Commission. If Mr. CAMERON should, on proper investigation, be found implicated, he, for one, would go for his expulsion. But let the Legislature purge itself before it came here to ask the Senate to give it the medicine. He would not try any man unless on specific charges, on which it was intended to convict him.

Mr. PUGH said: In making a minority report he had followed the example set by Mr. BUTLER. As to Mr. BENJAMIN'S objection that the charges were not specified, they were as much so as charges generally were in cases of contested elections—but a direct charge was made that corrupt means had been used to procure a certain election. He did not insinuate that the majority of the Committee would not investigate such a charge. He had confined himself to the subject before them, which the Committee proposed to dismiss without further notice. If it should be proved that the charges were false, he would be gratified. But for the purposes of this discussion, it must be assumed that the protestants have the character of reliable accusers.

Mr. MASON here moved that the Senate go into Executive Session.

Mr. STUART said this was a question of privilege, and involved the right of a member to a seat, and therefore that it took precedence over all other business. Suppose you go into Executive Session, the right of this member to vote may there be controverted.

Mr. BIGLER moved that the report be printed.

Mr. CAMERON said it was not until yesterday that he heard of this charge of corruption. The whole protest was looked upon as a piece of humbug. More than twenty-five of the signers of it had called on him to say there was nothing in it—but that they were compelled to sign it lest they might give offence to some of the leading men who can influence appointments. He could not say anything about corruption in Pennsylvania. He was born there, and expected that his body would rest in that State. He could not believe that anybody there did a corrupt act, but some gentlemen aspire to place the Legislature in such a position that they may next year be elected. He asked justice from the Senate, and that they decide the case before they adjourn. If they should turn him out, he believed he would be returned here. He was too proud of his character to occupy a seat by any other than honorable means. He came here to add to his fame and character, and certainly could not resort to the influence of money in that connection. It could scarcely be thought a Senator could adopt such a disgraceful expedient.

Mr. BIGLER desired no controversy, but he was not willing to believe that twenty-five members of the Pennsylvania Legislature had trifled with the Senate on this subject, nor that they had since the election said that the protest they had signed, and which he had the honor to present, "amounted to nothing, and was humbug." He could not take that assurance from his colleague. He had the privilege of knowing personally a large number of the signers of that protest, and was willing to bear testimony to their honorable career everywhere, and must, therefore, testify to their honorable motives. They might be mistaken as to matters of form and on questions of substance, so fear as they affected the rights of his colleague to a seat, but he did not believe that they were moved in this act of grave responsibility by other than pure motives. But for the unhappy remarks of his colleague he would not have troubled the Senate for a moment, but he could not remain silent when an observation was made involving the integrity of twenty-five members of the Legislature. He agreed with his colleague that the charge of an election by fraud and corruption was a grave one, and he was as slow to entertain the idea as any man. He was proud of his native State, and had as an exalted opinion of the members of the Legislature as his colleague, but he could not allow the impression to go out that this allegation was trumped up without any reasonable ground for the charge. The party to which Mr. CAMERON did not belong elected a majority of the members of the Legislature. The Democrats were entitled to and expected the Senator, yet they were disappointed, because three members, in violation of party principles and assurances of their friends, voted for a member of the Republican Party. The members of the Legislature who thus cast their votes, and became subjects of criticism, were elected by large Democratic majorities. One was elected by 2,000 and another by 1,500 majority, and his colleague must be aware the allegation was promptly made by their constituents that they had betrayed them from improper motives. He united in the hope expressed by Mr. PUGH, that there would be no evidence of corruption, for that was too dear a price to pay for a seat here. He could not agree, considering the circumstances surrounding this case, that it should be disposed of without a full examination. He now asked that the case might lie over, and the report of the Judiciary Committee be printed.

Mr. CAMERON replied, that there had been no time within the last twenty-five years, and his colleague knew it, that there had not been more than three men in the Pennsylvania Legislature of any party opposed to him politically who would not have voted for him for any office.

In the County of Schuylkill, where two of the members resided, there never was a time when a majority of the Democratic Party did not prefer him to any other public man. In the County of York his colleague had reason to believe and know that there always had been a large portion of the Democratic Party favorable to him, (CAMERON,) and when Mr. BIGLER was nominated for Governor he got delegates from that County to vote for him. Many gentlemen had voted for him (CAMERON) from a personal preference, but he did not desire to discuss this question, and asked the Senate to decide it at once.

Mr. BIGLER replied that his colleague had said that he had a large body of personal friends who adhered to him with great tenacity. He made no issue with him on that point; but so far as concerned members of the Legislature from the counties of Schuylkill and York, he (CAMERON) would scarcely contend that they were elected to vote for him. On the contrary they were elected to vote for a Democrat. One of these gentlemen went into a Democratic caucus and voted for the nominee. As for the circumstance that at one time, when acting with the Democratic party, his colleague had favored his (BIGLER'S) nomination, he could hardly see what bearing that had on this case. He did that when he was a member of the Democratic party.

Mr. FOOT submitted the following resolution:

That Mr. SIMON CAMERON is entitled to a seat upon this floor, as a legally chosen Senator from the State of Pennsylvania.

Laid over.

Mr. BENJAMIN offered a resolution, that the Secretary of the Senate obtain for the use of the Senate, from the reported decisions of the Supreme Court, 20,000 copies of the opinions of the Judges in the case of DRED SCOTT, and that the same be paid for at a rate not exceeding fifteen cents on a hundred pages, provided the same be delivered stitched, with paper covers, in pamphlet form.

After an executive session of several hours, the Senate adjourned till to-morrow, at 11 o'clock.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Wednesday, March 11.

A remonstrance was presented from Fire Insurance Companies against taxing them for the benefit of the Fire Department.

The Staten Island Railroad Ferry bill was reported upon favorably; also the bill establishing a sanitary police in New-York.

Mr. BROOKS reported favorably on the bills amending the charter of Brooklyn by reducing the number of Aldermen one-half, etc.

Mr. WADSWORTH gave notice of a bill to incorporate the Lake Erie and Michigan Ship-Canal Transit Company.

Mr. SPENCER gave notice of a bill to incorporate the Brooklyn Patent Roofing Company.

Executive Session.

Nothing but appointments of Notaries and Loan Commissioners were sent in. Several nominated last week were confirmed.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Wednesday, March 11.

Bills were reported for the renewal of the Charter of the National Academy of Design in New-York, and to allow the Wilson Industrial School for girls a share in the distribution of the school moneys.

The Port Wardens' bill was reported complete.

On motion of Mr. FLOYD JONES, the question of agreeing with the Committee in their report was postponed till Friday next.

Mr. JOHN J. REILLY presented the minority report on the New-York and Brooklyn Police bills.

The Special Committee appointed to investigate the facts connected with the disturbance in the lobby on Friday evening reported, entirely approving the conduct of the officers throughout, in removing from the Capitol the person creating disturbance. That reporter who interfered in the vestibule was supposed by the officers to have been desirous of preventing such removal, but it appeared that it was to facilitate it. Although any interference, strictly speaking, was decidedly improper, yet, as the Committee find that the reporter had no intention to impede the officers, they deem no censure necessary.

The special order being the Excise bill, it was taken up and debated by Messrs. WOOD, MAHEN, FOOT and others, when progress was reported.

News from Nicaragua and New-Granada.

Col. Lockridge Successful in Forcing his Way up the River.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, March 11.

The steamer *Black Warrior* has arrived at the Balize, from Havana, with later advices from Aspinwall.

The Aspinwall *Courier* of the 3d inst. says Col. LOCKRIDGE has forced his way up the river with but small loss, capturing a steamer, and large quantities of arms and ammunition.

Our Minister, Mr. MORSE, had been favorably received in Granada, but the Government of that country persist in throwing the blame of the Panama riots upon the Americans.

The frigate *Saratoga* had sailed for Greytown.

The Revolutionists in Peru have been successful.

Ocean Steamers.

NON-ARRIVAL OF THE NORTH-AMERICAN.

PORTLAND, Wednesday, March 11—11 P. M.

The steamship *North-American*, now in her fifteenth day out and fully due, has not yet made her appearance. Weather thick and snowy.

NON-ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA AT HALIFAX.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, March 11—12 M.

The steamship *America*, now eleven days out from Liverpool, has not been signaled up to the present time.

DEPARTURE OF THE NIAGARA.

BOSTON, Wednesday, March 11, 7

The R. M. steamship *Niagara* sailed to-day at noon with thirty-eight passengers for Liverpool and thirteen for Halifax. She takes out $304,000 in specie.

THE AUGUSTA AT SAVANNAH.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, March 10.

The United States Mail steamship *Augusta* arrived here to-day in 66 hours from New-York.

New-Jersey Legislature.

TRENTON, Wednesday, March 11.

In the Legislature of New-Jersey, to-day, the Committee on the Quarantine question reported that any action on the part of New-York to use any part of the soil or waters of New-Jersey, without the consent of the Legislature of that State, would be an infringement of rights. They propose a law giving the Governor power to make use of means for the prevention of infringement of State rights. That memorial of the New-York Commissioners on Quarantine was presented and read. Messrs. ROBBINS, MICKEL, DAY, THORNTON, and HERBERT, were appointed to meet the New-York Commissioners, who are now here.

Arrival of the Remains of Dr. Kane in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, March 11.

The remains of Dr. KANE arrived at the Baltimore Depôt this afternoon, having been escorted over the route by the first troop of cavalry of the Washington Grays, acting as a guard of honor. The body was placed in Independence Hall, the interior of which, and all the entrances to it, being draped in mourning. The coffin has been tastefully decorated with camelias, the voluntary offering of PETER MACKENZIE, Esq., an intimate friend of the deceased. The flags throughout the city are hanging at half mast, draped in mourning. Large crowds gathered at all points to view the escort and the remains of the lamented deceased.

New Hampshire Election.

CONCORD, Wednesday, March 11.

One hundred and thirteen towns heard from give HAILE, the Republican candidate for Governor, 20,555 votes; WELLS, 17,675; and HADDOCK, 108. In the House the Republicans thus far have 129 members and the Democrats 52. The Council and Senate are Republican and all the Republican Congressmen are reelected.

CONCORD, Wednesday, March 11—P. M.

Additional returns confirm the success of the Republican ticket. Mr. HAILE'S majority for Governor will exceed 3,000. The Republicans also elect the three Congressmen and a majority of the Council and Senate. In the House they have from thirty to forty majority.

Mr. Buchanan's Passage Through Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, March 11.

The statements of the Lancaster (Penn.) correspondent of the New-York *Tribune* in reference to the passage of Mr. BUCHANAN through this city, are utterly false. No such occurrence took place. On the contrary, Mr. BUCHANAN expressed to Mayor SWANN his gratification at the cordial greeting given him, and gave his pressing engagements at Washington as a reason for his hurried departure. No bricks were thrown, and no member of the Fencibles was injured.

The Cincinnati Mail Robbery.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, March 11.

The final hearing in the case of JAMES M. FRYEDGER, charged with robbing the mails while a clerk in the Cincinnati Post-Office, took place before the United States Commissioner to-day. The Postmaster testified that $10,000 was stolen. The prisoner was remanded into custody, and will be conveyed to Ohio for trial.

News from Tampico.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, March 11.

Advices from Tampico state that General MORENA, the new Governor, reached that city on the 19th ult.

GARCIA had been deserted by his followers, and the revolution ended without bloodshed.

The Revenue cutter *Cass* had arrived at Tampico.

Heavy Embezzlement in Boston.

BOSTON, Wednesday, March 11.

GEORGE E. VOSE, confidential clerk of CHARLES LANE & Co., produce dealers in this city, has absconded, after having embezzled $10,000 of the funds of his employers. He is but 23 years of age.

Election of State Treasurer of Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, March 11.

At a joint meeting of the Pennsylvania Legislature, to-day, HENRY S. MAGRAW was reelected State Treasurer.

Marine Disaster.

BOSTON, Wednesday, March 11.

The steamer *R. B. Forbes* passed Chatham this morning with the bark *Col. Ledyard*, (previously reported in distress,) in tow for Boston.

John L. O'Sullivan, Esq.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, March 10, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In alluding in a recent editorial to Mr. O'SULLIVAN, the present minister to Portugal, you have fallen, I have no doubt unintentionally, into two errors, which I am sure you will be happy to correct. Mr. O'SULLIVAN is not an Irishman, as you state, but an American, both by birth and at least immediate descent; his father, a native of New-York, having been in the national service as United States Consul in Mogadore, in Morocco. Neither is Mr. O'SULLIVAN a Roman Catholic, as stated.

Permit me to add, and I think you will give me credit for some right to judge in this matter, that there is no foreign minister in the national service abroad who is more highly respected than Mr. O'SULLIVAN, or who reflects more honor on his country by his varied accomplishments and high intellectual and moral worth. Your obedient servant, W. S.

(We publish the above with great pleasure. Mr. O'SULLIVAN is well known in this City, and is universally esteemed as a gentleman of fine abilities, rare cultivation and eminent integrity of character. Our correspondent is mistaken if he supposes anything has ever appeared in these columns intended to disparage his claims to consideration and respect.

MORE MURDER.

A White Woman Shockingly Mutilated and Killed by a St. Domingo Negro in the Street.

Arrest of the Presumed Murderer—The Coroner's Inquest—The Verdict.

An atrocious murder was committed early yesterday morning, in an alley-way in Worth-street, upon a white girl of the town, named ANN MCGORE, alias ANNIE HOPKINS. Her throat was hacked and cut in a terrible manner with a razor, the broken handle of which was found lying by her side. A huge negro from St. Domingo, by the name of JOHN DORSEY, has been arrested charged with the commission of the deed. The evidence against him is such as to leave scarcely the shadow of a doubt of his guilt.

The alley in which the murder was perpetrated is in the rear of the building No. 3 Worth-street, which is a large tenement house, occupied promiscuously by a depraved herd of whites and blacks of both sexes. The murdered woman there lived, as did also her alleged murderer—the former in the apartments of one JOSEPHINE DIXON, and the latter with a woman named BURDOR—all black.

The girl ANN left her stopping-place about 7½ o'clock to walk the streets, and did not return again that evening. About 1 o'clock a cry of distress was heard from the alley by different parties within the house, who spoke with each other about it, but it appears gave it no particular heed, as the sounds soon ceased. One of the female occupants declares that at the hour mentioned she heard from her room a woman cry "O, Lord," as if in distress. The sound was indistinct, and was accompanied by a "gurgling noise." Soon afterwards a man passed through the alley, up the stairs, and passed her room, as though in a hurry. *The footsteps she recognized to be those of John Dorsey.*

JOSEPHINE DIXON, the woman with whom the unfortunate deceased had lived for about a week, sat up waiting for her until between 12½ and 1 o'clock, at which time she says she heard a cry as of some one in distress, which appeared to come from the alley-way. She hoisted the window and looked out, when she saw a tall colored man with a cap and black overcoat pass through the alley, enter the house, and walk up the stairs. She went out soon afterwards to empty a slop-pail, when in passing through the alley she stumbled over the body of the murdered woman, whom she recognized. She emptied her pail, and then returning again to the house, reported that "ANNIE was lying in the alley-way half killed." A consultation was had as to what should be done under the circumstances. The woman, DIXON, was advised to go to the street, and cry for the watch, but she did not do so, but retired instead to her room, and was in a few minutes afterwards aroused by a policeman, who knocking at her door inquired about the man who had gone up stairs. She mentioned the name of DORSEY, and directed him to the room which that man occupied, on the fourth floor.

ELEANOR BURDOR, DORSEY'S "woman," stated that she went to bed at 8½ o'clock Tuesday night. "DORSEY (she says) did not come home till between 12 and 1 o'clock. I had put a chair against the door, the falling of which awoke me. When he came in he was in liquor. He did not speak to me at first, but, closing the door, remained in the outer room some minutes. I remarked to him that he had been drinking, and he told me to mind my own business. I saw no blood on his shirt. He took off his clothes and outer shirt, and hung them on the line, as he always did when coming to bed. Soon after he lay down he became sick. He has been very ugly to me, the past few weeks. He wore a glazed cap and a bluish overcoat. When he came in, last night, he looked so wicked that I was afraid to speak to him."

Officers DAVIS and MCCORD, of the Fifth Ward Police, were informed of the murder in a few minutes after it had been committed. They found the body of the murdered girl lying in the alley in a pool of blood, and had it conveyed to the Station-house. They then made inquiries about the man whom they were informed had only a short time before gone up stairs. They found no difficulty in tracing him. There were spots of blood along the alley toward the house and all along the stairs, and to the very door of DORSEY'S room, which they entered without ceremony. DORSEY was in bed. A bloody shirt was found hanging among his clothes on a line; one of his hands was cut; and there was blood on his coat sleeve. In the outer room was found evidence as though a person besmeared with blood had recently attempted to wash himself there. DORSEY was at once secured. He complained loudly against what he termed the officers' intrusion, and acted very ugly, but did not attempt any resistance. On pressing the search further, one of the officers found upon the roof of the house a razor blade corresponding with the broken and bloody handle found by the side of the murdered girl in the alley-way, and subsequently a razor-case fitting this razor and handle was found in DORSEY'S coat pocket.

The bloody shirt and other wearing appar

DR. DEWEY AND THE SOUTH.

Rejoinder of the Correspondent of the Charleston Courier to Rev. Dr. Dewey's Letter.

Dr. DEWEY complains, in the New-York *Evening Post*, that he has been assailed with personalities and misrepresentations, by the correspondent of the *Courier*. The Editor of the *Post* reiterates the charge and accuses us of virulence, injustice and unfairness. The Editor has never read the letter, which he undertakes to censure as abusive, unjust and unfair. A certain judge, of whom we read, condemned first and heard afterwards; the *Post*, with a still nicer refinement in judicial practice, condemns without hearing at all, or ever intending to hear. We still attempt to show that the Doctor's complaints are as unfounded as the Editor's judgment. These complaints alone, that especially of being misrepresented, have induced us to return to the subject.

First the personalities. Dr. DEWEY gave a sad account of the South in his Elm Tree Address. His speculations or arguments respecting Slavery were of no importance to us. They would have aroused no special attention, under ordinary circumstances. He might have expressed, them year after year, for the last ten years, without eliciting a single reply from any Southern quarter. It was the peculiarity of his position—his relations to the community, of which he undertook to speak—that gave significance to his address and required our notice. He had but lately returned home, after some months residence in the Southern States. He appeared before his people, in Sheffield, in reference to Slavery, not as an orator, but as witness. His audience desired his evidence, not argument. They did not want the last—their opinions of Slavery were already formed and fixed—but they eagerly expected the first. They wished to hear the statements of an eye-witness on the corruptions, pollutions, cruelties and Legrees of the South, and they were amply gratified. They found Dr. DEWEY a swift witness. We have only cross-examined him.

Dr. DEWEY complains that the examination has been personal. Such processes usually are. They necessarily concern the competency and credibility of the witness, especially when he has volunteered his evidence and accusations. His friends in the South—and they were numerous—concurred in the propriety of the proceeding. They thought the mode in which it was conducted calm and moderate. Greater severity would have been generally approved.

But Dr. DEWEY thinks differently. He read the letter of the *Courier* with surprise. He said to his people, no one who knows me has written this, no friend of mine at the South will approve it. He now admits that he was mistaken in both respects. He has waited for his Southern friends to disapprove, but he has waited in vain. He understands the silence. It is certainly expressive. It is the silence of outraged friendship. No rebuke could be more severe or better deserved.

Has it never occurred to Dr. DEWEY to ask himself whether this ominous silence has not some good reason—whether the censure, tacit or expressed, is not well founded. He left the South with no diminution, on their side of respect and good will. Whence the change? There must be some adequate cause. It did not proceed from them. They made no speeches on the merits or demerits of Dr. DEWEY, or of Sheffield, or of Massachusetts, for the amusement or edification of the Southern people. They have indulged in no freedom of remarks on the affairs of Dr. DEWEY, or his neighborhood, their manners, morals, institutions, or pursuits. The reason for the change comes altogether from him, not from them. The speeches, remarks, denunciations, were the fruits of the Elm Tree, in the town of Sheffield. If they prove to be bitter, they are the product of his own labor.

But the Doctor, in the innocency of his heart, opens his eyes with surprise at finding that his attack on the society of which his Southern friends make a part, has given offence. He meant no harm. He was only striving "in all kindness" to instruct his "Southern brethren" in their duties; to let them know the false position which they occupy; the corrupt state of their society; the outlawed condition, in which they stand, ostracised, as they are, or may be, by all civilized States. It was all for their good. It is unreasonable in them to set up their judgment and feelings against his, in their own affairs. He is a moderate man. He has never gone as far as GARRISON or PHILLIPS. On the contrary, he has been assailed on both sides. "See him crawl to the South!" says the Northern writer. "See him crawl to the North!" says the Southern. "What an incredible monster must he be to crawl opposite ways at the same time!" Why is the South so easily offended? Why attack him with personalities? He uses none. His maxim is subjects, not persons. When he denounces Southern society, as too polluted for the education of their own children, he mentioned no names. When he ostracised the Southern States, it was the States, not individuals. Besides his love of truth is so ardent that he was obliged to cry out. Why shall he not? Because he spent a few months in familiar intercourse with people at the South, shall this be a "bar to all criticism;" shall it prevent him from taking up his testimony against them? He understands no such absurd pleas or scruples. "They are disgraceful." He would rather his entertainers had sent in their bill for the dinners, than admit any such claims in his bank of friendly deposits.

But, notwithstanding Dr. DEWEY's surprise and protestations, we are constrained to regard his kind and frank address as a libel on the Southern people; as abounding in offensive statements and scandalous charges. The slander of a whole people necessarily involves the slander of the individuals composing it. If his purpose was only to discuss two forms of Southern opinion, one old, the other more recent—one tolerating Slavery, the other espousing it—why do so, when time, place, circumstances, all counselled good men to be silent? Was it necessary to introduce the Legrees to assist in the argument? Was this for the information or gratification of his Southern friends, or to sustain any shade of Southern opinions? Legrees are fictions, with all parties at the South, whatsoever their shades or opinion may be. At Sheffield they are true men. They may do good service there, but they are in no shape available here, unless it be to show conclusively the intent and meaning of Dr. DEWEY's discourse on Slavery.

We have not charged him with "crawling to the North"—the phrase, so far as we are concerned, is of his own choosing; but we will not dispute with him about its propriety. If he has been accused of "crawling to the South," we know nothing of it. We agree with him that it is not easy "to crawl opposite ways at the same time," but at different times, it is by no means an uncommon achievement for any one who has the requisite gifts from nature.

We love truth as well, we hope, as Dr. DEWEY, but we must adhere to the opinion that the love of it does not require us to denounce the manners and morals of a people with whom we have been living for months in uninterrupted social intercourse—nor does it oblige us to use freely, for the purpose, the casual conversation or remarks of individuals. It is not enough to say that he does not believe the price or condition of their hospitality was that he should say "*this* or *that*," concerning their institutions. There is a wide interval between saying *this* or *that*, and saying nothing at all—between the host's having the guest's opinion, and the guests respecting the host's domestic affairs. He cannot separate his friends from the social condition of which they make a part. He cannot denounce the one without assailing the other. They have no desire that he should.

But we are not surprised that Dr. DEWEY is a little scrupulous about the obligations of social intercourse, when he estimates them by the value of the dinners given or received. The case which he quotes, however, of the English gentleman and the Italian banker hardly bears him out in his own practice. The gentleman preferred to pay for the dinners, rather than be swindled out of his money. Dr. DEWEY would pay for his dinners, rather than abstain from "criticism" on his host. So far, well; but the gentleman would "say nothing," when not permitted to pay; Dr. DEWEY says everything he desires to say. The gentleman enjoyed the dinners gratis, but lost the equivalent; Dr. DEWEY has the dinners and the equivalent too.

So much, then, for the complaint of personalities, from one who proclaims the disreputable condition of the Southern States. We not only do not admit the complaint to be well founded, but we think it another illustration only of the incongruity of the Gracchi complaining of sedition—a claim on human sympathy, which no one admits or endures.

But Dr. DEWEY accuses us of *misrepresenting* him. If we had desired to misrepresent his remarks on slavery, we might have condemned, without reading them, after the judicial fashion of the *Evening Post*; in replying, we might have tried to withhold them from the public eye. We have done neither. We have ready the remarks carefully; they were published in two of the Charleston papers; they were republished, with the letter of the *Courier*, and bound up with it in the same pamphlets. The reader of the one had to turn the leaf only to read the other. So much for the intention; let us see what the thing amounts to; if it has any meaning or existence.

We represent Dr. DEWEY as saying the selling of slaves is a fearful part of slavery. He now replies, "I did not say '*fearful*,' as the letter-writer makes me say; I said '*painful*.'" Here is the passage from his Elm Tree Address: "I never talked with a Southern man who did not say this selling of slaves is a '*fearful*' part of our system, and well they may."

Again, in connection with this *fearful* selling, is the kindred assertion "those who deal in slaves are infamous." We replied that the selling of slaves is substantially like the hiring of free laborers, and an essential part of their condition; that dealers in slaves are like dealers in other things, some good, some otherwise; it depended, not on the business, but on the mode of conducting it; that the expression of Dr. DEWEY is an assault to the whole Southern people; they all deal in slaves—to the brokers especially, whose business it is to buy and sell; Dr. DEWEY answers "what is meant by brokers in this connection, I do not know, I meant to refer to the active agent—the actual go-between in this traffic." A broker, "in this connection," is one who goes between the owner who sells, and the bidder who buys. If selling slaves is *fearful* and *infamous*, all who sell and buy are infamous. It would be a poor affectation of sentiment, which would pass the great traffickers in infamy, and attempt to fix the odium on humbler dealers only. The merchant and the peddler are equally dealers in merchandise; the great capitalist, who stole cargoes, and the seaman, who stole one slave, were alike "thieves," to borrow Dr. DEWEY's phraseology. So far as principle is concerned, there is no difference; and, as to the mode of dealing, the small thief may be the humaner and honester man of the two. In truth, Dr. DEWEY knew nothing at all of the matter, and picked up loose expressions about sellers of slaves, as he gathered rumors about the Legrees—the the first were certain persons, he did not know whom; the last were on plantations, he did not know where. They served the purpose, at the Elm Tree, of assailing the South, as well as if he had known them all his life, and so he used them.

[We come now to the "extraordinary misstatement" with which we are charged. In the letter to Dr. DEWEY we represent him as saying that, "in a company of twenty persons, when the subject of Slavery was fully discussed, seventeen out of the twenty sustained *the opinion he was pleased to approve*—the opinion that Slavery was *an evil*; that it must and would *die out and disappear* from the country; that it should be confined to the *rice and cotton fields*; that, as it was here, they *could not help it*, and must *get along with it* as well as they could." Dr. DEWEY replies that this is an "extraordinary misstatement;" that "the subject discussed was the probable destiny of the African race in this country;" and that what he said was that "seventeen out of twenty held that it must and would *die out* and disappear from the country—not that it was an *evil*; not that they were of *my opinion*; not that it should be confined to *the rice and cotton fields*; I said *nothing of the kind*." Let it be remembered that the question concerns not what the gentlemen actually said, but what Dr. DEWEY, in Sheffield, represented them as saying.

Well, let us see how the matter stands. Dr. DEWEY, in New-York, says, "the subject discussed was the probable destiny of the African race in this country;" in Sheffield, he said, "the subject of African Slavery was freely discussed." We were answering what he said in Sheffield, not what he says in New-York.

His leading purpose is to maintain that there is an "old opinion," respecting Slavery, professed by our fathers, and a new opinion, held by a *large party* in the South. He approves the old opinion. He believes that many in the South "*hold to the* old opinion"—he adds immediately, in consecutive sentences, "we must not mistake *party zeal* for *public sentiment*—the agitated surface for the conservative depths of society." "In a company of twenty gentlemen, when the subject of African slavery was freely discussed, seventeen out of the twenty held that it would die out." The fact here related, and the reflection preceding, are evidently intended to sustain the assertion that goes immediately before, "that many hold the old opinion"—the opinion that Slavery would *die out*—the opinion not of partisan zeal, but of public opinion; not of the agitated surface, but of the conservative depths of society—the opinion approved by our fathers—the opinion that Dr. DEWEY approves—the old opinion. And what is the old opinion? Here it is from the Elm-tree address—"the men of the Revolution looked upon Slavery *as an evil*; they thought it would be confined to the *rice and cotton fields*; it might be modified there, or *it might die out*; at any rate it was there—they could not help it—they must submit to it, and *get along with it as well as they could*." Add to this, that it is the opinion, which Dr. DEWEY is *pleased to approve*, and we have everything, by the clearest implication, which we represented Dr. DEWEY as imputing, in Sheffield, to the seventeen, and of which now, in New-York, he declares that he said "nothing of the kind." The change in the terms of the proposition, said to have been discussed, has an important bearing on the controversy. Which of the two is right—that of Sheffield or that of New-York—we cannot pretend to say, but we recognize *and answer the Sheffield* version only. The whole story shows the happy consequences of violating the confidence of private conversation, in discussing, before the people, affairs of warm practical interest. Who can escape misconstruction, if his loose daily talk is to be made the basis of public addresses—if the party reporting them, reports one thing to-day and another to-morrow?

Such is the "extraordinary misstatement," in reference to which Dr. DEWEY remarks that there is an "untruth" somewhere, not with him, he feels sure. In referring to the statement of free discussion, I said "Pardon me, Sir, for saying this cannot be true,—you have *mistaken*, you have *misapprehended their views*." Dr. DEWEY quotes as far as the word "true," and suppresses the rest, to make room for the retorted "untruth." The report is somewhat coarse and common-place, but it is in keeping with the Elm Tree address. It is said of men, in certain situations, that they catch at straws; Dr. DEWEY seems to be in this state of extremity, and we will not interfere with its privileges.

The readiness with which he falls into this kind of language, so suitable to his double character of Philanthropist and Preacher, is illustrated by another passage. It will serve the additional purpose of showing the candor and fairness of his reasoning, and therefore we give it. In reply to Dr. DEWEY, we said that, even the slave traders, who went to Africa for slaves and brought them to America, did not go with lassoes to catch free men, as he seemed to believe; the Africans were slaves already; they had always been slaves; it was the normal condition of the race; their social position was not changed when brought to America; their comfort was increased, their intelligence enlarged, their moral and religious improvement promoted, while their status, civil, political, and social, was no worse. And what is the reply of Dr. DEWEY: "there is a shrewd adage," he says, "about the 'taker' and the 'thief,' which I need not insist upon. Besides, the taking promoted 'thieving,' and was a premium to 'man stealing;' slaves," he adds, "now are worth 12 shillings, they were formerly worth $70." One would suppose that these were excerpts from the *Liberator*, and not from good, moderate Dr. DEWEY, standing between two fires, and ready to be a martyr to both. We might certainly manage to see that, if the slaves are worth only 12 shillings, it is conclusive that the slaves are still there; and, if they have fallen in value greatly, it only proves their numbers and enables the King of Ashantee to cut off more heads, with due regard to economy, on great public occasions. But, as we have said before, Dr. DEWEY's speculations on Slavery would have aroused no notice in the South. They belong to the school of the flimsiest Sciolists. Unattended with other considerations, they would have received no more attention than the reasonings of any one of the three thousand clerical petitioners in New-England, who volunteered their advice for the better regulation of the National Government. Even the circumstances alluded to cannot induce us to give them further notice—we will not answer his rhetoric or his special pleading.

The subject of Slavery, indeed, has nothing to do with the practical question before the country, on which all the Free-Soil Anti Slavery reasonings, including Dr. DEWEY's, are continually brought to bear—the question of making an equal division of the common territorial property of the United States between the North and South—a division which began at the Revolution, which, as Dr. DEWEY would say, was approved by our fathers, and which has continued, until recently, to establish Slave States and Free States, with equal progress. But now Dr. DEWEY and his friends of the *Evening Post* lift up their hands in holy horror, notwithstanding the venerated example of our fathers, and would seize upon the common property of the Union, for one section only, because the other chooses to hold slaves. It is as if two brothers had a joint inheritance of landed estates, and the younger, Mr. South, should request an equitable division of the property. Not so fast, replies Mr. North, the elder, "there are evil reports of your morals afloat, your household is not regulated to my taste, it is rumored that you keep black servants instead of white, that you call them slaves, not free laborers or hirelings; in fine, Dr. DEWEY has looked into your moral condition, and condemns you." Mr. South would probably say in reply: "What have my morals or domestic affairs to do with my rights to the land; give me my equitable share of the property, and I may listen to your lecture on my household; otherwise, I shall be constrained to believe that you wish to swindle me out of my land under false and hypocritical pretences." And really it seems to us that Mr. South would have some reason on his side.

But Dr. DEWEY still loves his friends in the South, notwithstanding the corrupt society in which they live, and of which they are a part; notwithstanding their failing to appreciate the kindness of his Elm Tree Address; notwithstanding their strange condemnation of the practice of living in friendly intercourse with a people to-day, and proscribing them to-morrow; he still feels for them a true and cordial affection, and still bids "God bless them." His friends will reciprocate his good wishes and appreciate his blessing at its full value. But we think that it would have been better for all parties, if, like that of Baalam, the son of Beor, his blessing had forestalled, and not followed, the cursing.

He concludes with declaring that he would cut off his right hand rather than write to us the words of disparagement we have written to him. We are not conscious of exceeding the bounds of fair reply to charges on the South of pollution, infamy and outlawry. If we had enjoyed the happiness of living among the good people of Sheffield, of chatting at their fire-sides, of talking with them over their domestic affairs in the bosom of their families, of partaking their bread and salt, of discoursing to them, as an esteemed and invited teacher, on moral and intellectual subjects, no consideration could induce us to make them and their affairs, their moral and social condition, the subject of invective or of discussion, before a prejudiced audience, in a time of excited passions, with the certainty or risk even, if not the purpose, of embittering the prejudice and inflaming the excitement; nor—had we done so—could we answer, to their complaint or reply, that it was "disgraceful to put forward hospitality as a bar to criticism."

In the conclusion of his letter, Dr. DEWEY admits that one thing "troubles" him. He fears that he has "inflicted a wound on the kindly relations" between North and South, and "added fuel to the angry war of opinion." If he had supposed it, he would have "paused on it"—not refrained, "for truth is the highest interest." Has it never occurred to Mr. DEWEY that, with truth, as with liberty, "a thousand crimes are committed in her name," and that he who most vehemently asserts his love for either, like the man who boasts most largely of his courage, has, probably, the least share of it? But, even on this slender evidence of concern, which promises to say so much and says so little, we are willing to believe that he regrets the mischief, and that, like other men "of middle compound character, if he has not had fortitude enough to withstand the commission of a wrong action, he has sensibility enough to be ashamed of it."

YOUR FORMER CORRESPONDENT.

Dr. BEALL, of Kentucky, sued the Cincinnati *Inquirer* for libel, in charging that he enticed a free negro from that place to Kentucky, and there offered him for sale to a negro trader. The damages claimed were $5,000, and the Jury assessed them at $250.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Our Supervisors Lobbying at Albany.

A bill is now before the Legislature, under the head of an act to legalize the action of the Supervisors of New-York, specially designed to cover an item of several thousand dollars which Mr. FLAGG refused to pay. It appears that the Supervisors appropriated about $7,000 for different purposes, chief among them being a supply of stationery for the Register's Office. The Comptroller refused to pay them, on the ground that the provision of the Charter directing advertisement for contracts had not been complied with. The Supervisors thence carried the subject into the courts, and, being headed off there, they go to Albany to "be made honest men of" by a Legislative act.

"Capture of a Fillibuster."

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Will you correct your account of the "Capture of a Fillibuster" in West Thirty-second-street, by crediting the arrest to Mr. JOHN MEREDITH, one of ASTEN & SMITH's private watchmen, and not to Officer TOWERS, who had nothing to do with the capture?

TRUTH.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM, March 11.

Before Hon. Justice Roosevelt.

A READABLE OPINION—PRESUMED SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS.

John Treadwell's executors vs. *Alfred Abrams.*

ROOSEVELT, J.—The defendant admits the claim of the plaintiff for $200 as the balance due on a promissory note made by him on the 28th April, '51, but sets up a counter-claim for alleged services of a prior date to the amount of $10,000.

On the trial, the Judge charged, and the Jury found against him, and the question now raised is—and it is in reality the only question—was the charge right? I am thus again called upon, as a single Judge, to review the decision of another single Judge, both of the same Court and both with the same powers. The unfitness of the procedure is too manifest for argument. Fortunately, I see no reason for any diversity of opinion, as to the merits, on the case as presented.

Chronology, it is said, is one of the eyes of History. Applied to the defendant's claim it leaves no room for doubt.

The defendant says that John Treadwell, the payee of the note, (who died on the 5th of December, 1851,) in his life time employed the defendant—he does not say at what—for the space of seven or eight years. During the five years, from '43 to '48, he was employed "for the greater part of the time, but not steadily," whenever the deceased required his service; which was, with some apparent contradiction, during "about one quarter of the time." He then worked continuously for six months till March, 1849. And beginning again in September, continued steadily for nineteen months and a half, "till the 17th of April, 1851," when his "work, labor and services," whatever they were, appeared to have ceased.

What was to be his salary—or, perhaps, more properly speaking, his wages—is very uncertain. No price, he says, was agreed on; certainly none was paid. But in lieu of it, Treadwell, he says—who was a wealthy man—promised to leave him "a large portion of his property." Unfortunately, however, the testator "died very suddenly and unexpectedly," and was thus, we are to infer, defeated in his high liberal intentions. He had time enough, nevertheless, it would seem, verbally to renew his previous engagement, for "he promised to give the defendant for his services a certain property in Flatbush called the Johnson Place, then owned by him, and of the value of about ten thousand dollars."

Such is in substance the defendant's counter-claim, as presented by himself. It exhibits in its dates, when brought together and compared, this striking, and certainly not very usual phenomenon, of a liberal man who acknowledged himself in effect to be another's debtor to the extent of $10,000 for many years' services completed only ten days before, exacting (and the other freely giving) a written engagement promising, or demand, to pay that other $500, and that, too, with interest, *for value received*. How is it possible that such an acknowledgement, unexplained, should have been given or demanded, if there existed at the time a known and admitted debt in favor of the maker and against the payee, of twenty times the amount? And still further, how is it possible that the acknowledgment should not only have been demanded and given, but part payment afterwards exacted and complied with, as late as six weeks only before the testator's death?

Without going over the evidence in detail, it seems to me the judge who tried the cause could do no less, under the circumstances, than to say to the Jury, as he did, that all the alleged services, if any, having been rendered before the date of the note, and it not being shown for what the note was given, they had a right—he did not say they were bound—to presume, in connection with the subsequent payment, that the note was a settlement of all existing claims between the parties. Such a charge was not only warranted by law, but cautious and guarded. The exception, therefore, on that point, (and it is the only one, as already observed, of any consequence,) was not well taken.

Motion for new trial denied, and judgment for plaintiff for the balance of the note, with interest and costs, according to the verdict of the Jury.

The cases of DeForest vs. Bloomingdale, and Lake vs. Tyson, (the last in the Court of Appeals,) are conclusive. (See 5 Denio 304, and 2 Selden 461.)

Before Hon. Justice Davies.

From the Evening Post.

THE NILES CASE IN A NEW ASPECT—WHAT IS A COUNTER-CLAIM?

Stephen D. Dillaye vs. *George W. Niles.*—This suit has a peculiar interest, owing to the question now pending, as to the right of the defendant to practice in the Marine Court.

This action is brought by the assignee of Cyrus F. True, who alleges that he employed Mr. Niles as an attorney and counselor-at-law in 1844, and empowered him as such to collect the value of a promissory note, made for $124 to his indorser. That the defendant collected the above amount, with interest, of John F. Cowen, maker of the note, in an action in the Court of Common Pleas, but retained the whole and converted it to his own use.

On the 9th of August the defendant was arrested and held to bail in this suit.

On the 29th of August he served his answer, wherein he denies the plaintiff's rights to sue as assignee, as well as all other allegations of the complaint. He also sets up a counter-claim of $150, which he avers existed as against plaintiff's assignor, on the 20th of April last; the assignment is alleged to have been made on the 25th of April.

The plaintiff having neglected to serve a reply in time to this counter-claim, obtained an order to show cause why he should not be allowed so to do.

DAVIES, J.—A counter-claim must be one existing in favor of a defendant and against a plaintiff, between whom a several judgment might be had in the action. It is apparent that the defendant sets up no indebtedness of the plaintiff to him on which he could recover against him. He claims that True, the assignor of the plaintiff at the time and prior to the assignment of the demand against the defendant, was indebted to the defendant in a sum sufficient to extinguish such claim. This is not a counter-claim. It is relied on as a payment of the claim. The defendant does not pretend to have a cross-demand against the plaintiff; but merely alleges matter, which, if true, shows that the plaintiff never had a cause of action against him. Such matter required no reply. (12 How. Pr. R. 310.) If, however, plaintiff desires to reply, he may do so, *nunc pro tunc*, on payment of $7 costs of opposing this motion.

D. M. Baker for plaintiff; Chas. P. Evans for defendant.

Before Hon. Justice Peabody.

Lippincott vs. *Simpson.*—The whole statement of the defence, except the denials, should be stricken out.

In re W. V. Brady.—Ordered payment of awards pursuant to report of referee.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Woodruff.

THE DIVORCE SUIT ENDED.

Le Sueur vs. *Le Sueur.*—The Jury brought in a sealed verdict in this case yesterday, finding for the defendant on all the points submitted.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Russell.

Michael Hennessey was yesterday charged with an assault upon Capt. Dowling, of the Sixth Ward Police, on the 20th of January last, with intent to kill. The officer deposed that a policeman came to the Station-house and informed him that a burglary had been committed in a store in Reade-street, and that one of the burglars had been arrested on the spot. From information which the Captain received, he learned the whereabouts of the missing party, whose name was Percival. Officer Jordan and the Captain went to the house of Hennessey, who is the keeper of a boarding-house in Hamersley-street. Officer Jordan knocked at the door and said he had a letter for Mr. Percival, and must see him, whereupon his wife went to him and told him to get up. Hennessey suspecting the errand of the officers, prevented them from going into the room where the accused was. They showed their authority, and got the door partly open. A scuffle occurred. Jordan went out for assistance. Meanwhile Hennessey took a large pistol, which was unloaded, and pressed it to the Captain's cheek. The Captain threatened to shoot him if he resisted, and four times snapped a pistol at Hennessey, which did not go off, upon which Hennessey struck Captain Dowling with a cart-rung on the head. This was the act for which he was indicted.

John Quackenbosh, Clerk of Jefferson Market Police Court, confirmed this testimony, so far as hearing a cry for help was concerned.

The sons of the prisoner, two boys, were examined for the defence, as well as other parties as to character. These boys admitted they had formerly been under arrest for "playing in the street."

Counsel for the defence contended that "intent to kill" could not be entertained, unless a Jury were prepared to convict of murder, and the wound or assault ended in death. At most, it would be only homicide in the heat of passion had the Captain died. But the Jury could not believe the prisoner intended to kill the officer—nor was the cart-rung a dangerous weapon. As to questions of fact, there had been some contradictions. Captain Dowling had admitted that he struck the wife of the supposed criminal with the butt end of a pistol during the affray, and *before* Hennessey made use of any violence.

On the other side, this latter excuse was disputed. The assault was not in self-defence.

Judge RUSSELL, in charging the Jury, asked if it was a deadly weapon, and was it used with intent to kill? Intent must be gathered from the nature of the instrument used. The parties all knew their visitors were officers. The expression, to the officer, "I will take your life," was conclusive as to intent. Had death ensued, it would have been murder. He would not hesitate to charge the Jury distinctly so.

The Jury retired, and after three hours had not agreed upon a verdict.

Late in the afternoon the Jury came into Court, and one of the members disagreeing with the rest, and stating that there was no probability of his concurring with his fellow-jurors, they were dismissed.

William Gray, *alias* Thompson, having pleaded guilty to burglary in third degree, was sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

James Hagan was indicted for *grand* larceny, in stealing two double-barreled guns, and other property, worth $35, the property of William Haggerty, provision dealer. Prisoner had confessed he committed the robbery when drunk. Counsel struggled to diminish the value of the property to below $25, so as to reduce the matter to petty larceny. Verdict—Guilty of *grand* larceny, with recommendation to mercy. The Judge told the prisoner he was a known entry thief. Sentence—Two years and three months State Prison.

James Derrick, one of the four of whom three were convicted yesterday of a highway robbery with violence upon a butcher from Albany, and who had demanded a separate trial, was brought up. The case for the prosecution turned upon the ownership of a knife which dropped from the prisoner when apprehended, and which the prosecutor swore was to the best of his belief one that had been taken from him. Two witnesses deposed that they had seen the prisoner in possession of the knife previous to the robbery. The Jury seemed inclined to believe their testimony and gave Derrick the benefit of the doubt. He was accordingly acquitted.

MARINE COURT.

BURNING OF THE SCHOONER SYREN—WHO WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR IT?—LIABILITY OF COMMON CARRIERS.

Before Judge Thompson.

John Keenan et al. vs. *Rawson and Halsey R. Wing.*—This was a suit for the value of 330 barrels of Glen's Falls lime, shipped by the plaintiffs in November, 1854, for Norwich, on board of schooner *Syren*, belonging to the defendants, which vessel was burnt on Long Island Sound, while on her voyage to that place. The suit was also to recover $49 50, paid as freight money. The value of the lime was sworn to have been one dollar per barrel. It seems that the vessel was loaded with rags, cotton, lime, &c., and that while in the Sound she was struck by a sudden squall and thrown upon her beam-ends, that upon her righting, fire was discovered issuing from her, and the crew being unable to extinguish it, soon after took to their boat, and in ten or fifteen minutes afterwards the *Syren* sank. The crew rowed for shore, but were picked up by a propeller. On the part of the plaintiffs, it was alleged that the fire was occasioned by the upsetting of a stove, while on the part of the defence it was contended that the water having been washed on to the lime, thus occasioned the fire to be communicated to the rags and cotton and thence to the vessel. Besides this the defendants contend that the carrying of the lime was in contravention of the act of Congress—(Statutes at large, vol. ix., pp. 636, sec. 7,)—and that consequently they cannot be held liable for any loss of what it was illegal for them to carry, even if it were lost by their own neglect. But lastly, they contend that the destruction of the vessel was occasioned by "the act of God," and was brought about, though not immediately, by one of the "perils of the sea," in so far as the sudden squall, against which they took every precaution in their power, occasioned the careening and the burning of the vessel, and that consequently as common carriers, they were not liable beyond the return of the freight money which they had offered to return. This was denied by the plaintiffs.

LONG ISLAND.

The Outrage upon Immigrant Girls.

KINGS COUNTY COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before Judge Strong and Justices Emmons and Schoonmaker.

THIRD DAY....WEDNESDAY, March 10.

Jane Muldoon recalled by District-Attorney Schoonmaker—Did not see Jackson and Dixson, and Catharine at the last hotel near the woods; Jackson and Dixson left us in the wagon and went into the hotel; was sitting in the wagon I should think about five minutes when Dixson came out and asked what we would have to drink, and we said nothing; he said if we would not have anything to drink then to get out of the wagon; don't recollect making any answer; we got out and a gentleman standing near asked what was the matter; this man took us into the sitting-room of the hotel and Catharine made a complaint to him of their taking us from New-York, but I did not hear all she said—they were on the other side of the room; I knew she made a complaint because she began to make the complaint when we first got out of the wagon, when the gentleman told her to go into the house; this gentleman staid in the room about ten minutes when Dixson came in.

To the Court—Don't know that gentleman's name; the man who took us to the Station-house said that it was a brother of his and his name was Totten.

To District-Attorney—Totten left the room when Dixson came in; Dixson didn't stop five minutes in the room.

Q.—What did he (Dixson) do?

To Mr. Clinton—Jackson was not in the room at this time.

Counsel objected to the admission of testimony relative to matters transpiring in Jackson's absence.

District-Attorney said it was a part of the same transaction, and although not in the room at this particular time, he was on the premises.

The Court said that up to this time it appeared to be a joint action, and it is well to have the history of the transaction as fully as possible. If their connection had ended before this time, then the testimony is not admissible.

Court proposed to admit testimony up to the time of their connection, simply for the purpose of showing the *res gestæ*, but not to show any separate transaction.

Defendant's counsel objected, and wished the Court to specifically note it.

Some further arguments ensued, when the District-Attorney stated that he could prove by the witness that Dixson struck Catharine in that room, when she complained to him.

The Court decided that that was inadmissible.

By District-Attorney—Q.—What did Catharine do in that room?

Witness commenced her answer, but was met by an objection, and the answer was ruled out.

To District-Attorney—We were in the room an hour I think; until they (the keepers of the hotel) could get a wagon to take us to Brooklyn; Catharine was not willing to get into the wagon; she was afraid that they would take her money; the gentleman told her if she did not get in he should put his horse up; the gentleman said that he would send them direct to the Station-house, and they could make a complaint there; Kate then asked a young man standing by the wagon, if it was all right; he said he would pledge his word that it would be all right, that he would take her straight to Brooklyn; the wagon belonged to the hotel; we then got into the wagon with a colored and a white man; nothing else was done that I recollect of, before we got into the wagon; we went then to the Second District Station-house, (Brooklyn,) where Catharine made her complaint to Capt. King.

District-Attorney moved for an attachment against Abraham W. Birkbeck. Granted.

To District Attorney—We stopped at the station-house until Monday; we arrived there at two o'clock Sunday night, (Monday morning); from the station-house on Monday morning, Captain King took us before Judge Smith, who took our statement; then went back to station-house, and stopped there until Thursday.

The Court thought that this testimony could be of no relevancy, as to the particular transaction.

District-Attorney said he wished to show that Jackson was instrumental in smuggling the girls away.

Mr. Clinton said that if they went into this examination, he would show up such a state of rascality that the Court would agree should be heard at some other time; that the man referred to was not the counsel of accused; that he represented himself as an agent of the late District-Attorney.

The District-Attorney said that he repelled the aspersion upon the professional character of his predecessor; the man referred to never was authorized to act by the District-Attorney; he intended to prove Jackson's whole connection with this matter.

Mr. Clinton disclaimed any intention of casting any aspersions upon the character of the District-Attorney's predecessor.

District-Attorney withdrew his claim, as he had just been informed of better testimony to prove the fact.

Cross-examined by Mr. Clinton—I was in the steerage when I came to this country; came on board the *City of Brooklyn* at Liverpool; Catharine was on board in the second cabin; don't know that Catharine was first a steerage passenger; did not see much of Catharine coming over; think we arrived in New-York latter end of August—Thursday, between 6 and 7 o'clock; went to the Rainbow Hotel to stop first; Kate, my brother, two other young women, and a young man and myself; my brother's name is Henry; he lives in New-York, in Ninth-avenue; he came over with me; the other young man was John Wilson; don't know what countryman he was; went to the hotel at the suggestion of John Wilson; saw Kate on shipboard almost every day; we were not intimate until the last week we were on board; I stopped one night at the Rainbow Hotel; on Friday morning went with my brother and Mary, the Captain's girl, to another boarding-house; Captain engaged Mary to live with him on board ship, some time during the passage; Sarah Campbell went to board with us; think it was in Washington-street; don't know the number; engaged board for no particular time; remained there until Saturday morning; left my brother there then; he staid there for several days; Sarah Campbell went to her friends at some other place in New-York; left at that house, of my party, my brother; he is younger than I am; he is past 19; Saturday morning went with Mary to Castle Garden; met Catharine in Castle Garden; stopped an hour or more there; we walked about the place; walked round and looked after her luggage; Mary wanted also to see the captain; Mary went next aboard the *City of Brooklyn* with Kate and myself and Sarah Campbell; it was in the forenoon; stopped there until after five in the afternoon; Catharine was there all the time; we were doing nothing in particular; saw Capt. Mitchell about an hour before we left; know Dr. Mason; one of the passengers; did not see him after we arrived in New-York; nothing was said about Dr. Mason that day; did not hear Catharine say that Dr. Mason was going to leave her; heard her say nothing particular about him; nothing at all that I recollect; saw Jackson there attending to his men; they were working in the ship and also outside; the ship laid outside of another ship at the wharf; they were hauling the other ship; heard Capt. Mitchell ask Jackson to get a boarding house for Mary; Kate and I were standing with Mary at the time on deck opposite the cabin door; did not hear him ask if he would be responsible for my board; nothing was said about that; don't recollect hearing Jackson ask any person if they could get a place for Mary to board; the Captain said Kate and I had better go along with Mary; Jackson said he would get us a nice boarding-house; think the Captain had been on board twenty minutes when this was said; Mary left the ship first; Kate and I next; Jackson went last; think that is the way; saw Dixson on board the ship; can't say how long before we left; it was after the conversation with the Captain about a boarding-house; should think it was ten minutes before we left the ship; Dixson did not talk with either of us; Jackson talked a little—to no one in particular; after we left the ship Jackson, Dixson and another man went ahead of us; we three girls followed after; they were about 20 feet ahead of us all the way to the first hotel, I think; they did not talk to us; at the first house Jackson went up the step, rung the bell, a woman came to the door; did not hear what she said; he said there was no room; we were on the sidewalk; we stood within six feet of Jackson.

The witness related the same story as on her direct examination—arriving at the hotel where they got something to eat.

We had a room at the hotel where we got something to eat; a waiter came in; don't recollect he asked us what we would have; they (J. & D.) said they had ordered supper; the waiter asked us what we would have to drink, and we said we didn't care, and then he (Jackson or Dickson) said "four brandy punches."

To Court—We did not ask for brandy punches.

To Juror—We did not care what we had to drink.

To Mr. Clinton—Don't recollect whether the food or drinks came in first; we had ham and eggs and bread and butter; the waiter did not ask us what we would have to eat; we drank some as we ate the food.

To Court—Dixson went at once to the bar-room for some porter—this was after the brandy had been brought in.

To Mr. Clinton—Think we had eat the ham and eggs before the porter was brought in; think we were in the room half an hour or less; the porter was brought in shortly before we left; don't remember anything in particular that was said while eating; neither Jackson or Dixson asked us if we would have anything else to drink; we might have said that we were used to drinking porter; after the punches, they were getting in some more brandy punches, and asked us if we would have some porter, and we said we might taste it; think the men drank some porter; it was brought in in bottles; saw the contents poured into the glasses; they were uncorked when brought into the room; the corks were out of the bottles; don't recollect how much porter Jackson and Dixson drank; Kate and I drank some—don't think we drank half a glass; there was nothing said there about taking a ride, as I recollect; saw the men drink porter—don't know how much.

To Juror—Don't remember how many bottles were brought into the room; Jackson or Dixson turned out the porter; turned the contents of one bottle into one glass.

To Mr. Clinton—Don't know whether it frothed or not; they called it porter; it was dark; Jackson kissed Catharine here; the bottles were not frothing over when brought in; Jackson and Kate were on one side of the table, and I and Dixson on the other.

To Court—The bottles were brought in by the waiter; Dixson came in before the waiter; don't recollect whether the same person handed the porter who turned it out; I have drank porter before; this asted like it.

NEW-YORK LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Prepared every week, expressly for the NEW-YORK DAILY, SEMI-WEEKLY, and WEEKLY TIMES, *by a careful and experienced Reporter.*

WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 11, 1857.

The principal Market Places are the WASHINGTON DROVE YARDS, 44TH-STREET; BROWNING'S, on Sixth-street; CHAMBERLIN'S, on Robinson-street; and O'BRIEN'S, on Sixth-street. Our reports refer to these regular markets. Irregular sales are sometimes made at Bergen Hill, N. J., and from the Hudson River Boats.

The great sales day at the Washington Yards is on WEDNESDAY of each week. The reports from all the yards are made up for the preceding week to the evening of that day.

RECEIPTS OF ANIMALS AT THE PRINCIPAL MARKETS, FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 11.

YARDS.	BEEVES. In market to-day.	BEEVES. Receipts for the week.	Milch Cows.	Veal Calves.	Sheep & Lambs	Swine.
WASHINGTON DROVE-YARDS, Forty-fourth-st.	2308	3235	46	325	2280	2385
Browning's Sixth-street...	.....	275	66	67	4132	.....
Chamberlin's, Robinson-st...	.....	187	63	110	2931	.....
O'Brien's, Sixth-street....	.....	119	162	103	.....	.....
Sales reported at Bergen.....		3 0				
Total for week....	2308	4016	337	605	9343	2385
Last week.....	1317	2930	274	336	6472	531

Average weekly receipts of Beeves at the four City Markets for the year 1856.....	3,548
Total receipts for week ending to-day.....	4,016

A. M. ALLERTON, proprietor, reports the animals at the Washington Drove-Yards received, as follows:

CONVEYANCE.	Beeves.	Milch Cows	Veals.	Sheep and Lambs.	Swine.
Erie Railroad.....	1043	.....	.....	.....	934
Hudson River Railroad..	1913	.....	.....	160	1486
Hudson River Boats.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Harlem Railroad.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New-Haven Railroad.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....
On foot.....	85	.....	.....	.....	.....
Camden & Amboy R. R....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

The following is the official report of animals destined for the New-York market, forwarded over the Erie Railroad during the week ending this forenoon:

Cattle.....	476	Sheep.....	1620
Hogs.....	1680	Horses.....	24

The Cattle at Forty-fourth-street were derived from the following sources:

Ohio.....	1311	Massachusetts.....	12
New-York.....	789	Pennsylvania.....	—
Illinois.....	335	Texas.....	—
Kentucky.....	89	Connecticut.....	1
Indiana.....	241	Michigan.....	—
Virginia.....	—	New-Jersey.....	—
Iowa.....	—	Wisconsin.....	—

Beeves are sold by the estimated dead weight of the four quarters; the so-called "fifth quarter" (hide and tallow) is not reckoned in here as it is in Boston and some other cities. When cattle are weighed or estimated alive, the dead weight is reckoned at a certain number of pounds to the 100 lbs. of live weight, as agreed upon. The general rule in this market for medium cattle is 56 lbs. to the 100; 44 lbs. being allowed for the "fifth quarter" and offal.

The *average* prices to-day, as compared with last week, are about ¼c. lower.

We quote:

PRICES OF BEEF AT FORTY-FOURTH-STREET.

	To-day.	Last Week.
Premium Cattle.....	13c. @14c.	13c. @15c.
First quality.....	11½c. @12s.	12c. @12½c.
Medium quality.....	10½c. @11c.	11c. @11½c.
Poor quality.....	10c. @10½c.	10½c. @11c.
Poorest quality.....	9½c. @10c.	10c. @10½c.
General selling prices..	10½c. @11c.	11c. @12c.
Average of all.....	11c. @—	11¼c. @—

At BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S prices do not materially differ from those at Forty-fourth-street. BROWNING reports Beeves at 10c.@11½c. CHAMBERLIN reports Beeves at 10c.@12c. O'BRIEN reports Beeves at 8½c.@10½c.

REMARKS UPON THE BEEF MARKET.

The returning regularity of the railroad cattle trains, together with the short supplies and high prices for a time past, brought out a large supply of cattle for this week's market. The receipts at Forty-fourth-street alone number 3,235 for the week, which is just the week's average for all the City markets during 1855, and only 306 less than the total weekly average for 1856. The receipts for the four principal City markets, including 200 retailed at Bergen, number 4,016, or nearly 500 above the average of last year, and twice the number for last week....Considerable sales were made yesterday, but the yards looked more like old times this morning than we have seen them for weeks past. There was much activity also, as butchers, from having taken short supplies last week, were on hand early, and ready to take at once all animals offered at reasonable rates....In the earlier part of the day the better grades of cattle were sold at prices but little below those of last week, but there was a gradual decline on all grades, and in the afternoon the medium and poorer animals were down fully 1c. below what they sold for on the eve of last Wednesday. Taking all the transactions of the day together, afternoon as well as morning, we estimate the decline at just about ½c. ₰ lb net, with closing prices still lower, though few or no animals were left over....Several dealers felt sore to-day, and well they might, as they bought pretty largely some days since in anticipation of much smaller aggregate receipts. These attempts to estimate beforehand as to the number of animals to be expected on any day are every year, and even every month, becoming more hazardous. New avenues are opening, and so many cattle drop in unexpectedly from the branch railroads upon the great Erie and Central routes, that the number leaving Dunkirk, Buffalo and Suspension Bridge for any market day is no longer a safe indication of what will be received at this end of the railroads. Again, the greater speed and regularity now given to Stock Trains bring a much larger territory than formerly within a week of the market. It will be seen above that 40 ₰ cent. of the cattle at ALLERTON'S came from Ohio, the greater part of which were, or rather could have been at their feeding places, when the telegraph carried the report of the small supply here last week....We hear of only about 800 bullocks going east from Albany this week....Though there were many lots of poor cattle offered to-day, the average was probably quite as good as the average for this season of the year.

The following are the principal lots on sale to-day, including a few disposed of last evening:

No.	State.	Owner.	Salesman.
160	Ohio	Wm. P. McIntyre	Owner.
10	Ohio	Chapman	T. Wheeler.
51	Ill.	R. Fox	T. Wheeler.
139	Ill.	S. M. Baker	Sherman & Hoad.
16	N. Y.	B. Sherman	Owner.
20	N. Y.	W. W. Hoag	Owner.
40	N. Y.	Geo. A. Toffey	Owner.
42	Ill.	Lakey & Co.	Geo. W. Wells.
90	O. & Ill.	H. Hurd	Owner.
91	Ohio	S. M. Baker	Wm. Belden.
89	Ohio	S. H. Richardson	C. G. Teed.
10	N. Y.	O. G. Teed	Owner.
132	Ohio	Wm. Florence	T. White & Son.
49	Ohio	H. Colwell	Owner.
71	Ohio	Ulery & Murray	Owners.
102	Ill.	J. T. Alexander	S. Ulery.
24	N. Y.	E. Gazeley	Owner.
90	Ohio	T. P. Miller	Harris & Claypole.
13	N. Y.	Esq. Mills	Purce & Wheaton.
24	Ohio	Purchase & Wheaton	Owners.
8	Ohio	T. P. Miller	Mead & Holcomb.
84	Ohio	S. M. Baker	J. H. Merritt.
88	Ill.	Captain Vail	Vail & Carey.
110	NY&O.	Norris & Holcomb	Mead & Holcomb.
67	N. Y.	Several owners	G. Ayrault.
13	N. Y.	Hume & Edwin	Owners.
18	N. Y.	J. B. & T. B. Riders	G. Ayrault.
30	N. Y.	D. K. Tripp	Owner.
15	N. Y.	John Griffin	Owner.
19	N. Y.	J. C. Hoag	Owner.
17	N. Y.	A. B. Archer	Owner.
13	Conn.	S. Wright	Owner.
74	Ohio	S. M. Baker	B. Bartram.
120	Ill.	Valentine & Martin	Owners.
50	Ill.	Shuster & Segle	Owners.
86	N. Y.	Several owners	Beach & Smith.
64	NY&O.	Miller, Haring & Garn'y.	Owners.
40	N. Y.	J. B. Pryne	G. Ayrault.
102	Ill.	Alexander & Virgin	S. Ulery.
71	Ohio	Shaff & Fleming	R. Murray.
29	Ohio	J. M. Hilbon	A. M. Allerton.
21	N. Y.	E. Lockmar	Owner.
25	N. Y.	Wm. A. Mills	Owner.
15	N. Y.	E. D. Welding	Owner.
16	N. Y.	S. Benedict	Owner.
14	N. Y.	J. G. Haight	Owner.
12	Mass.	Squires & Bangs	Allerton & Shep'd.

We append a few extracts from our notes of sales, which will give distant readers an idea of the general character of the transactions.

G. W. SWARTHOUT, of Seneca County, N. Y., contributed 20 cattle, of which 12 of the best, averaging say 900 lbs. net, were sold for $1,260, or about 11c. The other 8 were of common quality, and went off at about 10c. HARING & GURNEY, salesmen.

C. G. TEED had 10 prime State cattle, including one pair of fed by himself, which weighed, alive, at the yards, 4,000 lbs. These were extra beeves, and brought 14c. One other pair, fed by M. GOSNER sold for $260, and another pair was taken at $280. The whole were sold to GEO. DEVOE.

T. WHEELER had the disposal of several lots, among which were 10 prime Ohio steers, owned by CHAPMAN, estimated to weigh 1,200 lbs. net. These were taken by J. ANDERSON at 13 cents. Another drove of 51 from Vermillion County, Illinois, weighing at home 1,500 lbs., R. FOX owner,—were selling at 11c.@12c.

WHEELER also sold one pair of his own, fed in Dutchess County, for $328, or 12½c. ₰ lb.

W. W. HOAG was selling on his own account 20 Dutchess County Bullocks, at 9c.@12c., according to quality. One pair of three-year-olds brought $195, or say 13c. Another pair went at $205, or 12c., and two pairs at $450, or 11½c.

A. B. ARCHER contributed 17 good Cattle from Columbia County. They were a lot of large Oxen, one pair weighing 4,200 lbs., live weight. Seven head sold for 12¾c., owner's estimate, to J. FINK, and the balance brought about 11c.

Capt. VAIL purchased 88 medium Illinois steers at Albany, for which he doubtless paid too much, as he was to-day wishing them back in Illinois. He declared that the butchers will not give him what they cost, as they would not go above 10½c.

W. FLEMING brought 71 steers of good quality from Pickaway County, Ohio, which he wholesaled to ULERY & MURRAY, who were disposing of them at 11c.@12c.; estimated weight, 765 lbs.

MEAD & HOLCOMB were selling for N. HOLCOMB 110 cattle, of mixed quality and including several bulls, (no bears we believe.) These went off at various prices from 9c.@12c., according to quality and the fancy and taste of buyers.

PURCHASE & WHEATON sold 24 good Ohio steers, purchased at Bergen, for 11c.@12c. Also, for Esq., MILLS, 13 good Genesee Valley steers of uneven weights at 10c.@12c. ₰ lb. estimated net weights.

GEO. A. TOFFEY was selling 40 New-York Cattle, from Chautauque County, estimated to average 775 lbs. Twelve sold for $1,260, or 11½c. The balance were averaging say 10½c.

WM. BELDEN sold at 10½c.@12c. a lot of 91 Ohio Cattle for S. M. BAKER, purchased of J. BRYANT. Home weight averaged 1,420 lbs.

T. P. MILLER contributed 90 common Ohio Cattle, averaging about 575 lbs. net. They were sold by HARRIS & CLAYPOOL at an average of about 10c. The same sellers also wholesaled at Albany 88 head for H. JACOBY, of Illinois. They were bought for this market at $75 each.

H. COLWELL forwarded a lot of fair Ohio Cattle from Crawford Co. They were estimated at 625 lbs. net, and purchased by —— BARNES at $63 50, or 11c. ₰ lb.

P. MCINTYRE bought in Albany 100 fair Ohio Cattle, weighing 650 to 700 lbs. net, which were retailed yesterday at about 11c. Sixty others bought at the same time, running from 500 to 550 lbs. net, were sold to-day at about 10c.

SQUIRES & BANGS brought in 12 fair Cattle from Berkshire County, Mass. One pair of very fine ones fed by CHAS. HEBBNER, were sold to H. KELLY for about 13c. net. Home weight 4,200 lbs. gross.

E. GAZELEY offered 24 Saratoga County Cattle which were sold at 10¾c.@12c. net. Some of them were very heavy, one pair weighing 4,360 lbs., another 4,300 lbs., and a third pair 3,890 lbs.

GEO. AYRAULT had on sale 67 State Cattle for sundry owners. Of these 15 were from BEGOLE & BRO., of Livingston County. We understand that these were sold for $150 each, or 12½c. net. One fine pair purchased by BENJ. WEEKS for $400, was estimated at 14c. net.

MILCH COWS WITH CALVES.

Milch Cows are sold at each of the above yards, *usually with their Calves at their sides.* The prices vary somewhat with the supply and demand, and very greatly, of course, upon the milking value. The particular fancy of the buyer has also considerable to do with the price. Not unfrequently a Cow is sold at $90@$100, or even $120. The general price throughout the year for ordinary Cows is $30 to $40 or $50. Quite a number sell above $50; and more, perhaps, below $30. We often see apologies for Cows go at $20 @$25. The weekly reports from the different yards will give the weekly fluctuations.

The sales for the past week have been much larger than previously, and the market is generally active.

ALLERTON reports 46 Milch Cows received during the week, selling at $30@35 for common, $40@$50 for good, and $60@70 for extras. Market brisk.

BROWNING reports 66 Milch cows, selling at $28@ $35 for common, $40@$50 for good, and $60@65 for extras. No change since last report.

CHAMBERLIN reports 63 Milch Cows, selling at $35@ $40 for common; $50@60 for good; and $70@$75 for extras. One lot of 14 brought $67 each. Demand good; selling well.

O'BRIEN reports 162 Milch Cows selling at $30@$40 for common, $40@$50 for good, and a few at $60@$65. Selling more briskly, with no perceptible variation in price.

VEAL CALVES.

Veal Calves are sold by live weight, each animal being weighed alive at the time of sale. The principal places of sale are ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S.

The market has been quite brisk during the past week, with large sales at advanced prices. The small supply of beef increased the consumption of veal.

ALLERTON reports 325 Veal Calves, selling for 7½c. @8c.; a few extras at 8½c. Demand brisk, with not enough to supply it.

BROWNING reports 67 Veal Calves, selling generally at 6c.@7c.; extras 7½c. Market unchanged.

CHAMBERLIN reports 110 Veal Calves, selling at 6½c.@7½c., and 8c. for extras. Brisk demand, with scant supply.

O'BRIEN reports 103 Veal Calves, selling at 7c.@8c. Selling well, with demand far exceeding the receipts.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

These are chiefly sold at ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S, and CHAMBERLIN'S, at so much ₰ head for a particular lot of Sheep or Lambs, or of the two together. They are also frequently sold by live weight, as this is readily ascertained. The actual prices at the different yards seldom vary greatly. The difference in reputed prices is generally due to variation in the quality. When they are sold by weight, it is usually the *net* weight, which is ordinarily one-half what they weigh when alive, the pelt and offal making the other half. If fat and small-boned, they will dress 55 lbs., and in some cases 60 lbs., ₰ hundred. The average run is about one-half the live weight.

Receipts are increasing, and many lots of very fine animals have recently been received. Prices remain about as last week.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 2,280 Sheep and Lambs, which brought $4@$9, and a few extras $10 ₰ head, or from 12c. to 14c. ₰ lb. No change during the week.

BROWNING reports receipts of 4,132 Sheep and Lambs, selling at $2 25@$10 50 ₰ head, or from 13½c. @15c. ₰ lb., net. Mr. ALBRIDGE, of Tompkins Co., furnished 20 large sheep, estimated to dress 110 lbs. net, which were held at 15c.

CHAMBERLIN reports receipts of 2,931 Sheep and Lambs, selling at $4@$7 ₰ head. Extras $9 each. Supply short, especially for to-day's market. They sell for 12c.@14c. ₰ lb. for the dressed ewes by estimate.

REPORTS OF BROKERS' SALES AT BROWNING'S FOR WEEK ENDING MARCH 10, 1857.

JAMES MCCARTY reports sales of:

Sheep and Lambs.	Price.	Amount.	Sheep and Lambs.	Price.	Amount.
100.....	$5 44	$543 75	111.....	$5 25	$582 50
94.....	5 44	511 13	127.....	5 50	698 00
132.....	5 62	742 50	75.....	——	580 00
58.....	6 00	318 00	10.....	12 50	125 00
75.....	7 00	525 00	160.....	6 50	1,040 00
80.....	7 00	560 00	100.....	6 25	625 00
127.....	5 50	638 50	60.....	6 50	390 00

HUME & BALDWIN report sales of 1,399 Sheep and Lambs, at 13c.@14½c. ₰ lb. net. A few extras brought 15c. The following sales of lots are given:

50.....	$250 00	100.....	$512 00
50.....	325 00	174.....	870 00
57.....	342 00	50.....	350 00
50.....	325 00	20.....	115 00
394.....	2,115 00	50.....	325 00
247.....	1,235 00		

THOS. C. LARKIN reports sales of

Sheep and Lambs.	Price.	Amount.
160.....	——	$1,173 00
150.....	$8 00	1,200 00
65.....	7 37	478 38
54.....	7 56	408 37
35.....	7 50	262 50
47.....	7 31	343 69
60.....	10 50	630 00
3.....	——	31 00

M. P. FOYLE, Sheep Broker at CHAMBERLIN'S, reports the following sales:

No.	Amount.	Average price per head.
176 Sheep sold for.....	$1,012 00	$5 75
4 Sheep sold for.....	20 00	5 00
147 Sheep sold for.....	806 50	5 50
198 sheep sold for.....	1,014 75	5 12
10 Sheep sold for.....	80 00	8 00
101 Sheep sold for.....	514 50	5 12
45 Sheep sold for.....	411 22	8 92
31 Sheep sold for.....	193 75	6 25
49 Sheep sold for.....	312 00	6 12
91 Sheep sold for.....	523 25	5 75
5 Sheep sold for.....	32 00	6 35
168 Sheep sold for.....	808 50	4 81
50 Sheep sold for.....	275 00	5 50
25 Sheep sold for.....	75 00	3 00
142 Sheep sold for.....	497 00	3 50

SWINE.

These are sold alive at so much ₰ lb., gross or live weight. Considerable numbers are sold at ALLERTON'S, Forty-fourth-street, and at various other yards, while large droves are sold direct from the cars or boats, and driven immediately to the various slaughter-houses.

Owing to a comparative empty market last week, prices had an upward tendency, which recent arrivals are checking. A decline is already perceptible.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 2,385 hogs during the past week. Prices range for live hogs: first quality, 7¾c @8c., second do., 7½c.@7¾c.

S. M. BAKER sold 440 for 8c. Market tending downward.

VAN BRUNT & WATROUS, Pork-Packers, No. 900 Chambers-street, report prices as follows:

CORN-FED.

Live.....7¼c.@8c. | Dressed.....9¼c.@10c.

DISTILLERY.

Live.....—— | Dressed.....9¼c.

Arrivals light, until this morning. Trade brisk, with an inclination downwards.

Markets.....*Carefully reported for the N. Y. Times.*

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, March 11—6 P. M.

ASHES—Attract rather more attention, and are firm at $7 50 for Pearls, and $7 68¾@$7 75 for Pots, ₰ 100 lbs. Saleratus, 7¾c. ₰ lb.

COFFEE—Is in fair request, and is quite stiffly held. Java, 15c.@16c.; Laguayra, 12c.@12¾c.; Maracaibo, 12c.@12¾c.; Rio, 9¾c.@11¾c.; and St. Domingo, 11c. ₰ lb. Stock of all kinds, in first hands, yesterday: Rio, bags, 72,847; Java, mats, 12,000; Government Java, bags, 2,250; Ceylon, (native,) bags, 3,054; Maracaibo, 3,800; Laguayra, 1,660; St. Domingo, none; other descriptions, none; total, bags and mats, 95,451.

COTTON—The demand is reviving, and prices are gradually improving. Most of the current transactions are in Cotton on the way to Liverpool, from our Southern ports. Our available supply is now about 54,500 bales, against 53,600 bales, same date last year.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary, ₰ lb..	12¼	12¼	12¾	13⅜
Middling.....	13¾	13¾	14	14⅛
Middling Fair..	14¾	14¾	14¾	15⅛
Fair.....	14¾	14¾	15	15⅜

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour is heavy and languid, with rather more sellers than buyers. The transactions reported since our last embrace about 7,400 bbls., in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Ordinary State.....	$6 15@$6 25
Straight State.....	6 25@ 6 35
Favorite and Extra State.....	6 35@ 6 65
Common to Good Indiana and Upper Lake	6 25@ 6 45
Common to Good Superfine Ohio.....	6 40@ 6 60
Fancy Michigan.....	6 30@ 6 40
Extra Michigan.....	6 50@ 7 50
Extra Indiana and Wisconsin.....	6 50@ 7 50
Extra Ohio.....	6 50@ 8 00
Fancy Genesee.....	6 70@ 6 90
Extra Genesee.....	7 10@ 8 50
Extra Missouri.....	6 30@ 8 50
Canadian has not varied. Superfine to extra commands $6 35@$7 50 ₰ bbl.; 600 bbls. were sold within the range. Southern is abundant and depressed. The transactions since our last comprise about 2,800 bbls. low Mixed to Fancy and Extra, at $6 65@$8 and $8 75 ₰ bbl. Rye Flour is in limited supply and request, at $3 50@$5 25 for Fine to Superfine ₰ bbl. Corn Meal is in moderate supply and good demand at $3 37½ for Jersey, and $3 75 for Brandywine, ₰ bbl. The latter brings $17 25 @$17 50 in puncheons.	

FRUIT—The current movements are quite limited at our quotations: Layer Raisins, $5; Bunch do., $4 50 ₰ whole box; proportionate rates for small packages; Havana Oranges, $12 ₰ bbl.; Sardines, 52c.@ 56c. ₰ box; prime Zante Currants, 17c.; Leghorn Citron, 18c.; Shelled Almonds, 27c.@28c.; Hard-shell Almonds, 23c.@25c.; Soft-shell Almonds, 14c.@21c.; Figs, 9c.@11c.; Filberts, 7c.@7½c.; Brazil Nuts, 8c.; Walnuts, 8c. ₰ lb.; Peanuts, $1 18¾@$1 37½ ₰ bush. Supplies are generally light and factors are not eager sellers.

FURS—No really new feature is noticeable in this line.

GRAIN—Wheat is more freely dealt in, but at unsettled prices. We have heard of sales of about 12,650 bushels, including ordinary Western White, at $1 67; ordinary to choice do. Red, at $1 42@$1 60; fair to prime Southern White, at $1 71@$1 78; and low mixed Southern, at $1 45, ₰ bushel. The range for all kinds is from $1 60@$1 80 for White, and $1 34@$1 64 for Red, ₰ bushel. Rye continues scarce and quiet, at 88c.@95c. for inferior to choice, ₰ bushel. Oats are in moderate supply and fair request, at 51c.@54c. for Western; 48c.@51c for State; 46c.@49c. for Jersey, and 43c.@47c. for Southern, ₰ bushel. Barley is rare and held at $1 25@ $1 45 for ordinary to very choice, ₰ bushel. Barley Malt commands $1 50@$1 55 ₰ bushel. Corn is salable and steady. There were sales reported to-day of about 32,000 bushels at 71c. for unsound; 72c.@74c. for mixed Western, in store and delivered; 71c.@75c. for mixed Southern; 70c.@78c. for new and old Yellow, and 72c.@80c. for White, ₰ bushel. White Beans, $1 75: Canadian Peas, $1 02@$1 10 ₰ bushel, and Black-eyed Peas at $4 ₰ 2 bushels.

HAY—Sales were made of 275 bales River at 95c. for shipment, and $1 12½ for local use, ₰100 lbs.

HEMP—American is scarce and quiet; foreign is heavy and languid. American, $190@$210 for undressed, and $240@$260 for dressed, ₰ ton; Clean Russian, $275; Italian, $260; Jute, $115@$120, ₰ ton. Manila at 9c.; Sunn at 5c.@5¼c. ₰ lb.

IRON—The reduced stock and high claims of owners check sales. Scotch Pig, $31@$32 50; English Bar, $60@$62 for common, and $67 50@$70 for refined; Swedish Bar, $100@$110; Fritsoe, T. V. F. Bar, $125, usual terms, ₰ ton; Sheet, 8½c.@9½c. for English; and 13c.@13½c. for first quality Russian, ₰ lb.

LATHS—Eastern, $1 37½ ₰ M.

LEAD—Is inactive, yet stiffly held, at $6 18¾@$6 50 for Foreign, and $6 75 for Galena, ₰ 100 lbs.; Bar, 6½c.@6¾c. ₰ lb.; Sheet and Pipe, 6¾c.@7c. ₰ lb.

LEATHER—Sole is plentier, and is pretty briskly sought after, at full rates; Oak Slaughter, light weights, 37c.@48c.; Middle, 37c.@40c.; Heavy, (not banding,) 35c.@38c.; Dry Hide, 35c.@38c.; Ohio, 35c.@38c.; Southern Light, 34c.@36c.; Crop, 44c.; Hemlock, light weights, Rio Grande and Buenos Ayres, 32½c.@33c.; Middle do., 32½c. @33c.; Orinoco, 31½c.@32c.; Middle do., &c., 31½c.@32c.; Heavy Rio Grande and Buenos Ayres, 29c.@30c.; Heavy Orinoco, &c., 28c.@29c.; Good Damaged, 28c.@29c.; Poor Damaged, 22c.@23c.; Hemlock, upper in rough, slaughter, 31c.@33c. ₰ lb. French finished Calfskins are in fair supply and demand, at our quotations: 30-lb. dozens, $1@$1 10; 25-lb. dozens, $1 05@$1 15; and 20-lb dozens, $1 15@ $1 30, ₰ lb. English salted Sheepskins are scarce, and, though not active, they are stiffly held, at $5@ $5 50 for extra, $3 50@$4 for No. 1, and $2@$2 50 for No. 2, ₰ dozen.

LIME—Rockland continues scarce and nominal at $1 10 for Common, and $1 35@$1 40 for Lump, ₰ bbl.

LUMBER—The supply is now reduced, while the demand is improving, especially for lots needed by exporters, and prices rule very firm.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is less abundant, and though not so actively sought after, it is held with renewed firmness, at $3 50@$3 62½, and in some instances, as high as $3 75 ₰ 280 lbs. Spirits do. rule heavy and languid at 48c.@49c. ₰ gallon. Tar is salable and steady, at $1 75@$2 25 ₰ bbl. Resin is in pretty fair demand and is now worth $1 80@$1 85½ for Common ₰ 310 lbs., delivered; $2 25@$2 75 for No. 2; and $3@$6 for No. 1 and White, ₰ 280 lbs. Pitch brings, in lots, $2@$2 25 ₰ bushel.

OIL-CAKE—City thin oblong, $37 50 ₰ ton.

OILS—Crude Whale continues inactive and depressed at 67½c.@72½c. ₰ gallon. Crude Sperm is in fair demand, and is now quoted up to $1 42½@$1 45 ₰ gallon. Refined is worth 86c.@88c. for Whale, and $1 55 for Sperm, ₰ gallon; it is moderately dealt in thereat. Red Oil, 65c.@70c., ₰ gallon. Palm, 9¾c.@ 10c., ₰ lb. Olive Oil continues in request, at full rates; $1 25@$1 30, ₰ gallon, and $3 50@$3 62½, ₰ basket. Linseed is still in light supply, and is in moderate demand, at from 86c.@88c., ₰ gallon. Lard Oil is salable and firm at $1 10@$1 15 ₰ gallon.

NEW-BEDFORD OIL MARKET, March 9, (for the week.)—SPERM—The demand has continued good through the past week, and prices have steadily increased from $1 35@$1 42 ₰ gallon, holders being firm at the latter price. The transactions for the week include sales of 1,320 bbls., in parcels, as follows: 300 bbls. at $1 35; 197 bbls. at $1 36; 50 bbls. at $1 37; 160 bbls. at $1 38; 145 bbls. at $1 40; and 438 bbls. at $1 42 ₰ gallon; also 50 bbls. head matter at $1 48. WHALE—We notice some improvement in the market, and a disposition on the part of purchasers to operate at prices quoted, while holders are firm with views rather above those of buyers. We learn that the whole of the *Pampero's* cargo, at New-York, with two exceptions, is held at 73c. ₰ gallon. The transactions in this market since our last include sales of 200 bbls. at 70c.; 1,000 bbls. at 73c.; and 240 bbls. selected at 75c. ₰ gallon. WHALEBONE—Sales of the week 18,000 lbs. Ochotsk at 79c., and 10,000 lbs. Ochotsk at a price not transpired.—*Whalemen's Shipping List.*

PLASTER PARIS—Nova Scotia blue, $2 75; do. White, $3 25@$3 50 ₰ ton; Calcined, $1 37½ ₰ bbl.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in good demand, and is on the advance. Sales have been reported since our last of about 1,450 bbls., in lots, at $23 96@$24 for new Mess; $23 75@$24 asked for old Mess, and $18 50 @$18 75 for Prime, ₰ bbl. Dressed Hogs bring, in lots, 9¾c.@10¾c. ₰ lb. Cut Meats appear in good demand, and are worth 11¾c.@11¾c. for Hams, and 9¾c.@9¾c. for Shoulders, ₰ lb. Bacon is less sought after, and is heavy at from 10¾c.@11¾c. ₰ lb. Lard has not varied. The transactions since our last reach about 1,500 bbls. and tes., mostly fair to Prime, part here, at 14¾c.@14¾c. ₰ lb. Beef is actively sought after, at full prices. The transactions since our last consist of 1,200 bbls., at $10@$11 for new Prime; $12@$18 for Country Mess; $15 50@$16 for repacked Western Mess; and $16 50@$17 for extra Chicago do., ₰ bbl. New Prime Mess Beef is salable and firm at $22@$23 ₰ tc. Beef Hams are scarce and needed at $22@$23 ₰ bbl. Butter is in fair demand, and is worth 17c.@22c. for Ohio; 20c.@25c. for common to very good State, and 26c.@30c. for prime to very choice do., ₰ lb. Cheese is in light supply and good request, at 12c.@13c. ₰ lb.

SUGARS—The demand is fair, mainly for the better qualities, which are steady, while low grades are heavy and declining. Sales have been reported of 536 hhds. Cuba, &c., in lots, from 8¾c.@10¾c. ₰ lb. No remarkable alteration in refined.

SUMAC—Sicily, $75@$85 per ton.

TALLOW—There were 10,000 lbs. prime sold at 12¾c. ₰ lb.

TEAS—Are less actively sought after,—but are quite firm.

TOBACCO—Is in better request and is stiffly held. Kentucky, 12@18c.; Mason County, 13c.@19c.; Domingo, 20c.@25c.; Cuba, 26c @30c.; Yara, 36c@ 42c.; Havana, fillers and wrappers, 24c.@31 25; Florida wrappers, 35c @80c.; Seed Leaf, 11¾c.@ 35c.; manufactured No. 1, 5s@8s, 26c.@30c.; medium 5s@8s, 22c.@24c.; common 5s@8s, 14c.@17c.; common to good 10s, nominal; Pounds, extra fine, 35c.@40c.; Pounds, No. 1, 25c.@30c.; Pounds, medium, 22c.@25c.; Pounds, common, 20c.@21c.; Pounds, 32s, 26c.@28c.; Ladies' Twist, 20c.@23c. ₰ lb.

FREIGHTS—Were moderately active, and comparatively steady. For Liverpool—Cotton ⅛d.@5-32d. ₰ lb.; Flour 1s. 3d.@1s. 6d. ₰ bbl.; Grain, 4½d.@5½d. ₰ bushel; Beef, 3s. ₰ tc.; Resin, 2s. ₰ bbl., and heavy goods, 15s.@20s. ₰ ton. For other ports, proportionate quotations. The latest charters have been: Ship *Glenmer*, hence to Callao, Lumber at $10, or if to a second port, $12; a foreign bark to San Sebastian, Grain, 24½c. in ship's bags; a foreign brig to Bayonne, 22c., in shipper's bags; a bark to Buenos Ayres, Lumber, $18; a brig to Guanfuegos and back, Molasses, $3 75; one, 192 tons, to Havana and back, $1,850; another, same voyage, with privilege of another port, 42½c. for Sugar, and $3 25@$3 50 on and under deck for Molasses; one to north side Cuba and back, 40c a $3; another same voyage, 42½c. and $3; a bark from north side Cuba to New-York, 40c.; a brig to Sagua and back, 40c. and $3; a bark to Ponce and back, 40c. and $3@$3 50, on and under deck; a schooner to Aguadilla, P. R., privilege of second port and back, 42½c. and $3; and one to Rio Grande and back, on private terms.

FURNITURE.

NO. 35 BOWERY.

PARLOR FURNITURE,
DINING-ROOM FURNITURE,
CHAMBER FURNITURE,
OFFICE FURNITURE,
IN
ROSEWOOD,
MAHOGANY,
BLACK WALNUT, and
OAK.
FOSTER & LEE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, IN ALL COLORS AND STYLES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, at prices from $25 and upwards. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., (old No. 38,) four doors East of Broadway, New-York.

SCHOOL FURNITURE. CIRCULARS SUPPLIED ON APPLICATION, BY R. PATTON, NO. 34 GROVE-ST.

FURNITURE, FURNITURE—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.—H. P. DEGRAAF, Nos. 460, 458 and 456 Pearl-st., and 169 Canal-st., (new store) near Bowery, New-York, has constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Rosewood Parlor Furniture, in brocatel, brocade, de laines and plush, mahogany, Parlor and Bedroom Furniture, a large variety Enameled Chamber Furniture, in sets, from $25 to $150, Black Walnut Furniture, of every description. Also, a large assortment of Cane-Seat and Common Furniture, Tucker's Patent Spring Mattress and Self-rocking Cradle. Also, a general assortment of Bedding. Our facilities for manufacturing defy competition. All we ask of the public is to give us a call and satisfy themselves.

H STONEY RESPECTFULLY CALLS THE attention of buyers of cabinet furniture to an inspection of his present Spring stock, not to be excelled by any in this City for style and finish,) consisting of parlor, boudoir, dining room and library in all the varieties of woods. Drawings will be made to suit the tastes of the most fastidious in architecture and the work will be executed in the most artistic and substantial manner for styles and quality of workmanship. Call and examine. Prices will be moderate, and terms liberal. HENRY STONEY, No. 636 Broadway.

IRON BEDSTEADS.—THE NEW-YORK IRON Bedstead Manufacturing Company are now ready to execute orders for Iron Bedsteads, &c. Housekeepers about purchasing will find it for their advantage to call. Country dealers, shipping houses and public institutions liberally dealt with. Office 175 Centre-st., near Howard.

AGRICULTURAL.

GENTLEMEN HAVING COUNTRY SEATS AND GARDENS will find the IMPROVED POUDRETTE of the subscribers ONE OF THE BEST FERTILIZERS, as well as the CHEAPEST substitute for manure where there is difficulty in procuring sufficient for garden and farm purposes. Its chief recommendations are, that it is neat, inoffensive, CONTAINS NO SEEDS OF WEEDS

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY MARCH 12, 1857.

☞ The NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served in this City and vicinity for ONE SHILLING a week. Single Copies TWO CENTS. Mail subscribers SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES is published every Evening, (*Sundays Excepted.*) One edition will be issued at ONE and the other at THREE o'clock P. M. It will be sent by mail at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing nearly all the reading matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday, is mailed at THREE DOLLARS a year.

The WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed at Two DOLLARS a year for single Copies. TWENTY-FIVE Copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, to one address.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6 cents for single copies.

Terms, invariably cash in advance.

Publication Office, No. 128 Nassau-st., cor. of Beekman.

RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO., Publishers.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

A telegraphic dispatch from New-Orleans announces the arrival at that place of the steamship *Black Warrior*, from Havana, with later advices from Central America. It is stated on the authority of the Aspinwall *Courier*, that Col. LOCKRIDGE had forced his way up the river San Juan with but small loss, capturing a steamer and a large quantity of arms and ammunition. No details are given. Our Minister to New-Granada, Mr. MOSBY, had been favorably received, though a disposition was still manifested to throw the blame of the Panama riots upon the Americans.

The steamship *North American* is now in her fifteenth day out from Liverpool, and due at Portland. The *America* is also due at Halifax, being in her twelfth day.

In the United States Senate, (extra session,) yesterday, a majority report was presented from the Judiciary Committee, asking to be discharged from the further consideration of the protest of the Democratic member of the Pennsylvania Legislature against Mr. CAMERON's right to a seat. The first two points of the protest—that there was not a concurrent majority of each branch of the Legislature in favor of Mr. CAMERON, and that the Senate did not comply with the requirement of the State law, by appointing a teller, &c., one day previous to the election—the majority of the Committee regarded as of no weight, the provisions of the law being merely directory; and the third, that the election was procured by corrupt and unlawful means, they pronounce to be too vague and indefinite, there not being a single fact or circumstance detailed as the basis of such charge. A minority report was also submitted by a solitary member of the Committee. A long and interesting discussion of the merits of the case took place, but no definite action was taken. Mr. CAMERON will, undoubtedly, be confirmed in his seat by a very strong vote.

Our usual telegraphic summary of the proceedings of the Legislature will be found elsewhere.

We learn from Albany that the several bills for the reform of the City Government will speedily be taken up for final action. It is probable that some amendments will be made in the bills as they have been reported. Instead of leaving most of the Departments in their present position, they will probably all be abolished, and provision made for the discharge of their duties in some other way. It is likely that the Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police will be paid for their services by the day, instead of by the year, as in the bill already reported. It is to be hoped that these bills will not be postponed until so late a day as to render intelligent and safe action upon them impossible. The magnitude of the interests involved demands that they should receive careful consideration.

The West seems considerably excited in regard to the movement, in the New-York Legislature, to close the Oswego Canal against Western produce, by a discrimination of tolls against it. A large meeting was recently held at Chicago, to consider the matter. Statements were submitted, showing that the effect of such action would be to drive vessels to other ports, and produce to other than New-York channels. Strong resolutions were adopted, showing that the result would be far more injurious to New-York than to any other section, and expressing a good deal of sympathy with the city of Buffalo, that she should find it necessary to resort to such a measure. Steps were taken to petition the Canadian Government for an enlargement of the Welland Canal.

Very full returns from the New-Hampshire Election render it certain that HAILE, the Republican candidate for Governor, has been elected by probably three thousand majority. In the popular branch of the Legislature, the Republicans will have a majority of more than one-half. The Council and Senate are also Republican, and all the Republican Congressmen are reëlected.

The Brick Church property is to be sold at auction to-day. Messrs. LUDLOW, the auctioneers, state in their advertisement that warrantee deeds will be given, and that all inquiries in regard to title will be satisfactorily answered on application to WETMORE & BOWNE, No. 61 Wall-street. Ten per cent. of the purchase money only is required to be paid on the day of sale, and 75 per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage for three or five years. We understand that Mr. CUSHING, in his letter to the Secretary of the Treasury, stating his decision not to grant a certificate of title, does not mention a single point of fact or law on which he decides the title to be defective. It is represented as a very extraordinary paper, and carries the conviction that the *real* grounds for rejecting the property were very different from those assigned. Intimations have been thrown out that the new officials may take a different view of the subject, and would like to retain the offer of the property for a Post-Office site, but the owners have declined any further negotiations with the Government, and will sell the pro perty without reserve.

We publish another letter in the controversy between Rev. Dr. DEWEY and a correspondent of the Charleston *Courier*, upon the subject of Slavery, occasioned, as our readers will remember, by a passage in Dr. DEWEY's Elm-Tree Address, having reference to the position assumed by the South in regard to the extension and perpetuation of the peculiar institution. This letter is in reply to the one from Dr. DEWEY which we published two or three weeks since. It is understood to be written by a distinguished lawyer of Charleston, and evinces literary ability of no common order. It will probably elicit a more tart reply than that made by Dr. DEWEY to the former communication from the same quarter. It is quite personal and bitter, and canvasses Dr. DEWEY's relations to the South rather than the intrinsic merits of the case.

The Norfolk *Herald* publishes a letter from a negro who had run away from his mistress to Toronto, Canada, and who writes to her expressing great discontent with his present condition, and saying that he would go back if she would promise never to *sell* him. The letter is as follows:

TOZONTO, Canada, Saturday, Feb. 21, 1857.

DEAR MISTRESS: I am sorry for what I have done—you have been a kind mistress to me, and I would have come back, but I was *afraid you would sell me.*

I have seen enough of Freedom, and would not have left at all, but I was persuaded by a white man, and have never been satisfied, since I left. I am now worse off than the Prodigal son. I am sick with a bons felon, and have a doctor attending me.

Dear Mistress, if you will promise *never to sell me*, I will come back to you like a good man.

YOUR SERVANT.

This is published in the Southern papers as an evidence of the superior attractions of Slavery over Freedom, even to the negroes themselves. It would be available testimony but for the condition which the negro attaches to his return. It is the power of *sale* which renders Slavery so dreadful, and which constitutes much of its real horror.

A young woman of the town named ANN MCGORE, *alias* Annie Hopkins, was brutally murdered about 1 o'clock yesterday morning in an alley-way leading to her residence in the tenement house No. 3 Worth-street. Her throat was cut in several places with a razor, the broken handle of which was found lying by her side. The blade was afterwards found upon the roof of the building No. 3, and its case in the pocket of a negro named JOHN DORSEY, who has been arrested charged with the crime. This DORSEY lives, also, in the tenement house aforementioned, on the fourth floor. Immediately after the murder he was arrested by the Fifth Ward Policemen, who tracked blood from the alley-way to his room. His shirt and his outer garments were also found besmeared with blood. He was heard to pass through the alley-way and up to his room, immediately after a cry of help was heard proceeding from the alley, and a few minutes after the corpse was discovered by a black woman's stumbling over it. The murdered girl was 22 years of age, and a native of Ireland. DORSEY is an athletic negro of the blackest kind; was born in St. Domingo, is 26 years of age, and about six feet high. He is known as a dissipated and quarrelsome fellow. He had no acquaintance with the deceased, and it is supposed that coming home half-drunk, and meeting with her in the alley he made advances, which being resisted, so aroused his brutal nature that he perpetrated the horrible deed. He stated in the examination that he was not guilty, and that he went to bed at 10 o'clock, but "his woman" and others swear that he did not come home till nearly 1 o'clock in the morning. The verdict rendered by the Jury, was "Death by the throat being cut by JOHN DORSEY, by means of a razor." The accused has been committed to the Tombs by Coroner PERRY.

Latest advices from Tampico state that the revolution headed by GARCIA had been ended without bloodshed—GARCIA having been deserted by his followers.

The "magnificent service of silver plate" presented to President PIERCE by the City of Savannah, consisted of but six pieces, a soup tureen, two oyster dishes, two venison dishes, and one fruit-bowl. Some other Southern cities ought to make up the other twenty-four pieces.

The City, like a Goshen heifer, is milked morning and night, but who are fattened by the unctuous draughts? To leave the heifer—the men who do the work for the City are not overpaid for their labors, though the brokers who draw upon the Comptroller grow rich and get new City lots every month for their share. Mr. Commissioner EBLING's department owes $136,000 to nearly a thousand families of poor street-sweepers, dirt-cartmen and day-laborers. As the tax-bill has passed the Legislature, Mr. FLAGG consented a few days since to draw on the City Chamberlain for the amounts referred to and EBLING advertised that yesterday he would fork over to his public creditors. But he did not, and the reason as he tells it is very extraordinary. After Mr. FLAGG had drawn his warrants he sent over the check-book to the Mayor who cut the checks out and returned the book but retained the checks. EBLING, who can't see mud, though it is three inches deep on all the face of Broadway, saw plain enough that here was a pretty kettle of fish. He called on His Honor to get an explanation, but got only a statement that he—His Honor—should neither adorn the warrants with his autograph nor deliver them up. The Commissioner rushed up to his office, posted the notice of his official bankruptcy and headed for Counsel. So here comes another jolly lawsuit—the City *against* the City, and, beating or beaten, the City to pay the bill. Meanwhile the poor dirt-cartmen are again bitterly disappointed and are selling their claims at a heavy discount to sharpers.

Some time last month, one FERDINAND SCHMIDT, a German, was tried and convicted in the Court of General Sessions, for grand larceny. When brought up for sentence he stated to the Recorder that he had been arrested some two years before on a like charge, and had paid a large sum of money to two police officers, who, for that consideration had released him from custody. Upon the strength of this statement the Recorder remanded SCHMIDT to prison as a witness, and declared his intention thoroughly to investigate the matter. He has since taken a large mass of testimony, but it is not sufficient, he says, to warrant him in presenting the case to the Grand Jury. It is a pity that the scandal could not have been wiped out a little cleaner, if SCHMIDT's story was all a fabrication.

The five men, arrested at Keyport, N. J., by Capt. WALLING, a week ago, charged with stealing from the bonded warehouse on the Cunard Dock in Jersey City, were yesterday brought before Recorder SMITH on a writ of *habeas corpus*. They had been delivered to THOMAS B. KISSAM, Chief of Police of Jersey City, on an order from Gov. KING. The writ of *habeas corpus* was issued at the instance of Mr. SPENCER, counsel for the prisoners, who argued that there was an informality in the wording of the requisition. Mr. SEDGWICK, Assistant District-Attorney, argued the case for New-Jersey. The Recorder, though admitting a slight informality in the document, decided that the prisoners should be given up. So again these poor speculators whom an angry sea rejected, are fallen into the hands of Jerseymen, and, we charitably hope, of justice.

The citizens of Manhattanville and its vicinity, desirous of doing something to permanently benefit and improve their numerous and increasing population, have resolved to establish a library and reading-room for their village. Quite a number of gentlemen of wealth and influence have cordially united to further the enterprise, and at a meeting held last evening to complete the organization, Dr. A. V. Williams was elected its President, and D. Delvin, Esq., D. F. Tiemann, Esq., Rev. T. M. Peters, James Doyle, Esq., P. C. Tiemann, Esq., James Richmond, Esq., and W. Dunning were elected Trustees for the ensuing year.

The Aldermanic Special Committee, having in charge several propositions for the relief of Broadway, held an informal meeting yesterday afternoon. There was no business of any interest done, with the exception of a remonstrance against opening a street from Union-square, down through Greene and Church streets to the Battery. The principal objection to the proposed change is, that it does not open a continuous line parallel with the other great thoroughfares of the city.

The Committee on the Quarantine question in the New-Jersey Legislature yesterday made a report, setting forth that any action on the part of New-York to use any part of the soil or waters of New-Jersey without the consent of the Legislature of that State, would be an infringement of rights, and professing to give the Governor power to make use of means—what means is not stated—to prevent such infringement. A Committee was appointed to meet the New-York Commissioners, who are now in Trenton.

Our Surrogate's hands are full of business. The Parish Will case is supposed to be nearing its noon, while the Burdell-Cunningham case this morning dawns fairly upon his office, and illuminates it; meanwhile hosts of smaller cases are coming and going—over on adjournment. Yesterday the Bloodgood estate was again under consideration. The contest arose out of an allegation that there had been a misappropriation of a portion of the income, owing to the death of two of the heirs since the will was made. The Surrogate held that the bequests in real estate could extend to the heirs only for two lives, and this in continuity—the estate not to be alienated. It will make some of our readers stare to be informed that the Surrogate's is a salaried—not a fee office.

Poor Chinaman CHESHONG, whom the mate of the *Escorieza* charges with throwing scalding water at him, had a gleam of celestial sunshine across his path yesterday. Commissioner STILWELL having decided that scalding water was not "a dangerous weapon" in the eye of the United States law, and as the national law does not provide against "simple assaults," CHESHONG was told that he was a freeman. Then CHESHONG's pretty gipsy wife and his two tailless Chinamen friends embraced him with warm congratulations. But before the happy party had crossed the ugly threshold, a new warrant was served upon CHESHONG, charging him with assaulting the second mate and intending to commit a mayhem. The required bail $250 was furnished, and all hands went out to rice and to study up American mayhem.

The Commissioners of Emigration were not able to get a *quorum* yesterday, and the Board of Councilmen were in the same predicament.

The Historical Society has found that a dinner is a great help towards getting a quorum. Suppose the Commissioners of Emigration try it. Half a dollar more of commutation money would make it right.

The Meat Markets have been well supplied during the past week, with the exception of Veal, for which the demand has run ahead of the receipts. At Forty-fourth-street, 3,285 beeves are reported for the week, and a brisk market was held yesterday, with an average decline of about ½c. from the preceding Wednesday, and the closing rates still lower. The total City receipts of beeves number 4,016, which is about 500 over the average weekly receipts for 1856. The excess was, however, required to make up the deficiency of the preceding week, and the yards were generally cleared out last evening. Full particulars are given in our Live Stock Reports, which are made up for the daily, weekly and semi-weekly editions on every Thursday morning.

The Sheepshead Bay outrage case was continued in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, Brooklyn, yesterday, and concluded the examination of JANE MULDOON, the second witness.

The Court-room, as usual, was crowded to excess, and the interest in the case is increasing rather than diminishing.

The Pacific Railroad.

In the world of commerce, as well as in the world of mechanics, the increase of velocity is the increase of power, and the problem of statesmen in these modern days, like the prayer of lovers from the beginning, demands the "annihilation of time and space." These "categories of the mind," as philosophers somewhat disdainfully call them, are, after all, abundant in very serious inconveniences to the bodies which the mind must be content in this lower sphere to inhabit and to use. How to overcome these inconveniences—how to bring together mutually attractive regions of the earth, and to unite harmonious interests dissevered by distance, is the leading practical question of the day. All the world is at work to solve it. The enterprise of England is answering it on the waters of every ocean, and from shore to shore of all the habitable earth. English engineers are facing the question in Norway and in Egypt, in Savoy and Spain, in Syria and in India, in the hither and the further East. The spirit of WATT and BRUNEL has overpassed the limits which bounded the ambition of ALEXANDER, and subdued the difficulties which the genius of HANNIBAL could do no more than surmount. Already the silence of the Lybian desert has been startled by the shriek of the steam-whistle; and the Brahmin's dream of a thousand years will, ere long, be dissipated by the rushing reality of the railway train.

With the revolution of every year the growing might of the steam engine strikes at least another day's journey from the distances which in every direction divide the actual centres of civilization from the new worlds of prosperity and intelligence which are forming so rapidly all over the globe. Step by step London draws nearer to Calcutta and to Sidney, to China and to Chili, to New-York and to Constantinople. Paris advances to meet St. Petersburg, Holland puts out her hand afresh to seize more firmly the spicy treasures of the Archipelago and the riches of Japan. States that have been supine and sluggish for a century are awakening to take their parts in the great Congress and Confederation of the nations. Spain buys and builds steamers to link more closely to herself her gorgeous islands of the Carribbean and the Eastern seas. Austria tunnels the Illyrian Alps and invades Hungary with the iron railway track, more potent than bayonets to bind her to the Imperial throne. Warlike Russia has learned the seeming paradox that war itself, the divider of mankind, can only live by peace which unites them, and is netting together the scattered provinces of her colossal dominion with bands of iron and with lines of fire.

And all Europe is fast uniting in the support of a magnificent project, the realization of which will pour the "wealth of Ormus and of Ind" into the very lap of the insatiable West.

The free concession of all the land required to build a railway between Seleucia on the Mediterrancan and Basserat on the Persian Gulf, over a tract of country eight hundred miles in extent, and the guarantee of an annual payment of six per cent. *for ninety-nine years to come*, on the seventy or eighty millions of dollars which are to be invested in the undertaking, have hardly been won from the Turkish Government by the assiduity of English capitalists and the determination of English diplomatists, when a combined Austro-French Company makes known to the world that nothing but the consent of England is wanting to the immediate inception of a Canal which shall unite the waters of the Levant with those of the Red Sea, and involve an outlay of forty millions of dollars more.

While the old world is thus active and astir, the new world is not wholly idle! More than twenty thousand miles of railway, joining the Mississippi to the Lakes and the Lakes to the Atlantic, and connecting the pine forests of Maine by an almost continuous chain with the palmettoes and the live oaks of Florida, and a tonnage on the ocean and on our inland waters of swift steamers, and of clippers scarcely less swift, which already surpasses the tonnage of the "Mistress of the Seas"—attest the ardor with which America has engaged in the splendid activities of the age.

In one direction, and in one alone, have the people of the United States shown themselves strangely and culpably indifferent to the opportunities of their position, and to the duties which those opportunities involve.

The strange, may we not say the Providential, planting upon our Pacific coast of great American communities, identified with the older States of the Union, in their actual manners, interests and character, demanded of us an immediate provision for such a victory over the barriers of time and space as should effectually prevent any serious relaxation of the ties which unite these mighty halves of the Republic. The conception of the Pacific Railway was an inspiration of the national American instinct, and an inspiration so timely, just and practical, that, beyond the time absolutely needed for the surveys preliminary to the enterprise, not a moment should have been lost in writing it out legibly and permanently in records of enduring iron upon the tables of the Continent. Yet, nearly a decade of years has glided away since this splendid purpose flashed out upon us as a sovereign necessity of our National existence; and we have yet to decide, not upon the way in which it shall be realized, but upon the bare question of its realization at all. And this in an age in which a single year is equivalent, in the value and significance of its developements, to a decade or less crowded and passionate centuries! That the prosperity and the permanent power of the Republic are endangered by this shameful delay, all thinking men, be they political economists or merchants—men who think to theorize, or men who think to act—know full well. The new President himself—than whom a less imaginative or a more cautiously-practical statesman, never, perhaps, existed—has given in his testimony before all the world to the urgent necessity of this great work. So imperatively important does he hold it to be, that he has been at considerable pains to conciliate his immediate impressions of the demand of the moment with his reputation for political consistency, in order to bring the wealth and the power of the Federal Government to bear upon the enterprise. We care little under what pretext Mr. BUCHANAN may advance to the discharge of a duty which we should have been happy to see him frankly adventure upon; it is enough for us that he has found an excuse for doing what there is every possible reason of State for him to do; and we have only now to call upon the country at large, and particularly upon the great West, to come forward and support him in his recommendation. It is time that the Western people should rally to his rescue, for those leading organs of the Southern Democracy which have been for years the consistent enemies of all Western interests, have already begun to assail the President for the countenance he has given to this stupendous undertaking.

All the "Richmonds" are in the field, and the cry sent up from Virginia against the consolidation and confirmation of the prosperity of the West, is echoing all round the South. Let the West then look to it that the President be not overcome by this cry, nor the building of the Pacific Railway postponed in subservience to the clamor of men who were willing enough, ten years ago, to squander millions of the public money on a swindling transaction with Texas, for the purchase of land over which Texas had no shadow of right, and who are ready now to convert the National Treasury into a banking-house for the immediate benefit of a bankrupt foreign State, and the prospective advantage of the "peculiar Institution," but who shrink from the audacious adventure of a single dollar of our enormous surplus revenue upon a noble national enterprise, which is demanded not less by the national interests than by the political condition of the Republic,—an enterprise of which the Western States may indeed reap the most splendid immediate fruits, but which the great cities and the crowded commonwealths of the Atlantic Seaboard are ready to foster and to further, without a throb of sectional jealousy, or a thrill of sectional anxiety.

A Crying Evil.

We have published from time to time details of the manner in which strangers in the City are swindled by pretended agents for California steamers and for Southern Railroads. The practice has grown into a regular and systematic business,—and the extent and impunity with which it is carried on, is a disgrace to the City and to the men connected with its Government. Regular offices are kept open by these swindlers;—they personate the *bona fide* agents of the steamers and railroads; they give false names, claim false characters and rob men of their money by false pretences of the grossest and most criminal kind. They are well known to the Police, yet they are rarely or never arrested, and when they are, they are dismissed by magistrates on the pretext that there is no law which will reach their case.

This is absurd and ridiculous. Mayor WOOD can find law for the arrest of women who are walking the streets or exhibiting themselves as model artists. Judge RUSSELL sends thieves to State's prison *for life* for robbing a man of six and a quarter cents. If a hungry woman or a starving child steal a loaf of bread, there is law enough to send them to the Penitentiary. And yet these ruffians can establish regular offices to carry on their nefarious robberies—maintain a regular *corps* of runners, liars and Peter Funks—assume false characters, give false information and resort to the most shamelessly false pretences for the open and avowed purpose of *fraud*, and yet they are allowed to go on with the most perfect impunity. The thing is utterly inexcusable and infinitely disgraceful to our City authorities. There must be some other reasons than those assigned for the perfect license which is extended to them by the executive and judicial officers of our City Government. Their activity and usefulness as politicians,—or some other cause equally discreditable, must operate for their protection.

The matter needs prompt and effective attention. The abuse is reaching gigantic proportions. Scarcely a stranger can take a steamer for California,—or even the railroad for Washington and the South,—without danger of falling into the hands of these harpies. The details we have already published of their operations should arouse the public to the enormity of the evil and the absolute necessity of a remedy.

CAUSE OF HIGH RENTS.—The Philadelphia *Inquirer* says that "bitter complaints are made in New-York, of high rents. The chief cause is the excessive taxation, which the landlords visit upon the tenants." We showed, the other day, the fallacy of this supposition. The chief, and, in fact, the only, cause of high rents in New-York, is, that there are more tenants than houses. There are a good many cities where the taxes are higher than in New-York, where houses may be had for next to nothing. If New-York were depleted of two or three thousand inhabitants, taxes would necessarily go up and rents would come down. It is with houses as with all other salable articles, the price is regulated by the supply and demand, without reference to any other causes. If New-York were to stop growing, house rents would soon be low enough, but while our capitalists cannot build houses fast enough to meet the increasing demand for them, we cannot expect a fall in rents, neither do we think it desirable that there should be any fall.

Funeral of Dr. Kane.

Our sister city of Philadelphia may well be proud of the young hero whose mortal remains and whose immortal virtues she, yesterday, arrayed herself in high funeral state to honor. Founded in the name of peace and good-will among men, and consecrated to the establishment of righteous principles in government, and of mutual helpfulness in society, by the wise and noble spirit of WILLIAM PENN, the city of Brotherly Love has never known or mourned a son more worthy of her fame among the nations than ELISHA KANE.

Clothed as an officer in his country's service with an authority as absolute as it was brief, the proverbial temptations of his position never led the high-spirited young adventurer to swerve for an instant from the strict line of righteous and impartial justice. Exposed to the perils, and suffering under the privations which act most intensely upon the selfish instincts of man, he never forgot the responsibilities of his intelligence, and the obligations of his breeding, in a vulgar anxiety for his own safety or a not less vulgar indifference to the comforts of his subordinates. To an exactness in the discharge of the duties imposed upon him, and an obedience to the instructions he had received, upon which NAPOLEON himself would have smiled, Dr. KANE united a tender consideration for the inferiorities and infirmities of those who were sustained in their fierce conflict with danger and with pain by no ardent instincts of ambition, and no elevated ties in life, which would have moved the heart of PLUTARCH to noble sympathy and love. The record of the Grinnell Expeditions in search of Sir JOHN FRANKLIN is a priceless contribution to the literature and the life of our people, for it is the biography of a man who found it possible to live like a hero in an age unreputed heroic, and to consecrate his wealth of talents and of energy to high national and universal ends in an age when wealth of all kinds is held to be essentially sordid and corrupting in its influences. The eyes of brave men of a hundred races have glistened, for now two thousand years and more, over the story of the Retreat of the Ten Thousand Greeks, and the greatness of their indomitable leader. But a more terrible foe than TISSAPHERNES and his Persians hunted KANE and his followers over the sloes and treacherous channels of the Arctic Sea, and not once, nor twice, but through day after day of the pitiless, interminable Polar Winter, the American explorer was called upon to give life and faith and hope to fainting men, and day after day that call was answered as calmly and as grandly as it was when XENOPHON, passing out of his tent, went forth naked into the snow, and with his axe began to hew the wood of the camp, in the midst of his dispirited and mutinous soldiers. The actual contributions to science, and the possible advantages to commerce, which Dr. KANE himself may have regarded as the most valuable results of his career, sink quite out of sight when we begin to estimate the worth of such a character and such a life as his to the people who have entered now upon the formal possession of that rich inheritance. In honoring the obsequies of Dr. KANE, America has proved that neither the possession of material prosperity, nor the pursuit of selfish gain, nor the worship of vulgar success, can extinguish the nobler sympathies and more heroic emotions of manhood in the hearts of a free people.

Brief as it was, that life cannot be called incomplete which was long enough for him who lived it to give the world such imperishable assurance of a man, and to afford his country an opportunity of indicating so nobly her claim to be a mother of heroes. Like that short voyage of the *San Francisco*, from which a shattered ship came back to us, bringing a magnificent freight of manliness and generous devotion; or that forever-unended voyage of the *Arctic*, which left us the name of the brave young HOLLAND, to make the heroism of self-sacrifice simple to every American boy—the career of Dr. KANE needed no consummation of common success to commend it to the homage of his countrymen, and to entitle him to be laid to rest among the true conquerors of the race, with all the honors due to virtue and to victory.

JUSTICE TO ONE OF OUR NEIGHBORS—A QUESTION OF AUTHORSHIP SETTLED.—We are thorough believers in fair play. We have full faith in the maxim which exhorts us to give the devil his due; and we could never see any good reason why the most humble of his disciples should not receive the same. Equal and exact justice to all is an excellent rule of action,—and, although the practice based upon this principle may seem a little hard at times, in the long run it is sure to pay the best.

We feel called upon to perform an act of justice to our neighbor of the *Herald*. We have observed, for some time past, with mingled emotions of surprise and indignation, the most felonious attempts to rob the Editor and Proprietor of that interesting sheet of the credit which is his due. Much of his personal reputation, as well as the character and prosperity of the concern, has been built upon its *money articles*, which are not simply reports of what happens to be done from day to day in Wall-street, but embrace profound essays upon the general principles of finance, and give full and explicit directions as to the kind of stocks which can be bought and sold to the best advantage. They are intended to be a *vade mecum* for the stock speculator—a complete guide to fortune—and, accordingly, cover the whole range of finance and stock-jobbing. The amount of intellect that is expended upon them is perfectly amazing. The extracts we gave on Monday last—extending to three columns of the TIMES, and going over only about three months of the *Herald's* files—show clearly enough that a master mind is constantly at work in that department of our neighbor's newspaper. Such disquisitions upon the value of *Parker Vein*—such predictions of the rapid and certain rise of *Potosi*—such earnest and affectionate exhortations to invest in *McCulloch*, in *Dolly Hyde*, or in *Ulster*—never could have come from the head of a mere "reporter," or from the narrow minds whose business it is to gamble in Wall-street.

And yet, strange as it may appear, attempts have been made from time to time to rob the Proprietor of the *Herald* of the credit of his money article, and to assign it to other parties. Some ascribe it to this broker and some to that one. And this is no new thing—it has been going on for years. Usually some aspiring and ambitious *reporter* causes it to be understood, by hints and nods and sometimes by still more open claims, that *he* does the *Herald's* money article,—that all the wisdom, the virtue and the profound sagacity of that department belong to him, and that Mr. BENNETT does't do exactly the fair thing in claiming all the credit for them. In some quarters these claims, absurd as they may seem, have obtained credit, and a paragraph crept into the columns of the *Herald* itself a day or two since, which was calculated to confirm the impression. It was there insinuated, rather than asserted, that the essays on *Parker Vein, Potosi, McCulloch, &c.*, &c., which have adorned the money articles of the *Herald* and pushed these Stocks into public favor within a few years past, were the work of "reporters" on the *Herald* instead of the master mind that presides over the entire establishment.

We presume Mr. JAMES GORDON BENNETT himself will scarcely condescend to notice these renewed attempts to rob him of his reputation. Indeed he has so thoroughly refuted these miserable slanders heretofore that no new defence against them is at all necessary. But it may be well for the public to refresh its memory upon this subject,—and we accordingly reprint in another part of this morning's TIMES the crushing and annihilating reply which Mr. BENNETT made to all these aspersions when they first began to be made. It will be found perfectly overwhelming and conclusive. It shows beyond all possibility of doubt—as he justly observes,—that JAMES GORDON BENNETT *himself is the sole author of the money articles of the Herald*,—and that all other claimants are spurious and counterfeit. He gives the solemn statements of several persons connected with his establishment—and among them the very persons to whom their authorship is ascribed—declaring from their own personal knowledge that, even when the money articles are not written by Mr. BENNETT'S own hand, they *are dictated to an amanuensis*,—and that even the facts, memoranda and other data on which they are based are either drawn from his own resources or derived from his own friends, to whom he introduces the reporters who do these errands for him.

We trust this will be deemed satisfactory and conclusive, and that, for a time at least, envy and jealousy will cease their carpings and leave Mr. BENNETT in complete and undisturbed possession of the credit which he has so conclusively rescued from malice and detraction. Having thus done the *Herald* justice in the matter of authorship, we shall presently take up the subject again, for the sake of giving further extracts from its notices of *Parker Vein, Potosi* and kindred stocks.

Rotation in Office.

The friends of Mr. BUCHANAN state that he will act rigidly on the principle of rotation in office, and will, in all cases, consider the occupancy of an office for four years a sufficient cause for removal. The only exception, it is said, will be made in the case of Sub-Treasurers, who being in a department of the Government the practical effect of which has not yet been sufficiently tested, will be retained. If Mr. BUCHANAN had announced his determination to act on this principle when he accepted his nomination, he would never have been elected President of the United States. He would have converted every office-holder in this country into an active opponent. We can hardly believe that he will adopt such a policy, which could not fail to be productive of the most serious evils to the country. Even when the new Administration has been adverse in politics to the men in office, it has been found necessary to retain a majority of the employes of the Government, in consequence of their familiarity with their duties, or their special fitness for their places. Even General JACKSON, on his first election, kept a great many Adams men in their places because their services were valuable to the country; and we have no doubt that Mr. BUCHANAN will be obliged to adopt a similar policy. The frequent change of public officers is a very great evil, and it has heretofore been deplored as a political necessity. But no such necessity can be said to exist with the present Administration, all the men in office being its warm partisans. South Carolina has set an example to the rest of the country, in respect to office-holders, which is well worthy of imitation. No changes have ever been made there on the incoming of a new Administration for political reasons. The South Carolina delegations have never asked for any, and the office-holders have remained undisturbed. The country has not suffered in consequence, for those who held office, knowing that they would remain while they conducted themselves properly, have been most exemplary in the discharge of their duties. The present Postmaster at Charleston is only the second one who has held the place since the adoption of the Constitution. If Mr. BUCHANAN's friends do not greatly misrepresent him, he will hardly remain long enough in office to bring order out of the chaos which will be created by his sweeping removals. The only federal officer in this City who can expect to retain his place is Mr. CISCO, the Sub-Treasurer, and he, we understand, has already been requested to hold on four years longer.

CLANDESTINE MARRIAGES.—We had supposed, after the exposures in the case of the Burdell-Cunningham marriage, and the discussions on that event in the journals of this City, that clergymen, and all others who have the power to perform the marriage ceremony, would be very cautious in marrying strangers; but it appears that great distress has been caused in a highly respectable family by a young girl having clandestinely married her father's coachman. A coachman may be a very suitable husband for the daughter of a wealthy merchant, if she chooses to marry him; but when the marriage is clandestinely performed, the presumptions are strongly adverse to such a union ending happily. We do know that untold and inconceivable wretchedness has been occasioned by runaway matches, and the facility with which thoughtless young girls and reckless young men can be married; and there should be some law passed to act as

a check upon such imprudences, as well as to prevent the perpetration of frauds and crimes. Immediately after the Bardell murder a bill was introduced into the Senate by Mr. Brooks for a registry of marriages. An act of a similar character was introduced into the Assembly by Mr. Varnum, amending the present act in relation to marriages, which makes ample provisions for the publicity of marriages after they have taken place, but does not impose sufficient restrictions upon the persons empowered to perform the ceremony to act as a preventive to improper marriages. As the law now stands, great latitude is given to the marrying official, and we should suppose that clergymen, in particular, would be very cautious in uniting a couple of strangers. A little prudence, and the exercise of a moderate degree of tact, might be the means of saving many a wealthy family from the affliction of shame and grief.

Another Note from Mr. Wetmore.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

It is true, I am always pleased at a retainer, and it makes me good humored, but am not aware that it amounts to waggery.

I think, however, by the persistent ignorance of the severity of the article you published on the 27th of February last, relating to D. Blaisdell and the Bardell murder, you would even be good humored to be released from the *harmless action* commenced against you.

You take the liberty "to enlighten me upon the interpretation of the English language." Although I do not admit your construction of your own article of the 9th instant, yet I must be allowed to say: if you will retain some "*third or fifth-rate lawyer out of business*," he may be enabled to inform you of your position, and the "lawyer" who wrote it that it was published merely because "*he was responsible.*"

Brummel once said, that while traveling from Brighton to London, "*he caught cold sleeping in a room with a damp stranger.*"

Perhaps the Times may profit by poor Brummel's experience. Yours truly, C. F. WETMORE,

March 11, 1857. Either No. 3 or 5, as you please.

We begin to have a regard for Mr. Wetmore. He is evidently a pleasant sort of a person—for a lawyer, and writes very agreeable and even humorous epistles for the press. His wit, it must be confessed, is a little *grim*, but perhaps that defect is due to the nature of its subject.

As to the action commenced against us, it may or may not prove "harmless." Libel-suits are sometimes like an over-loaded musket, and do as much damage by kicking as by shooting,—so that it is not always easy to say at the start whether the man at the breech, or the man at the muzzle, will suffer the most. We assure Mr. Wetmore, however, that we have no desire to evade any just responsibility in the premises, and that we shall endeavor to secure the services of some member of the profession, sufficiently "out of business" to attend upon the action which Mr. Wetmore has commenced. We should never have alluded to the matter probably, but for the absurd announcement of the *Herald* that we were to be sued for having accused Dr. Blaisdell of having been implicated in the murder of Dr. Burdell. We desired simply to repudiate all thought or purpose of making any such charge, or of entertaining any such suspicion. Until we saw the intimation in the *Herald*, we were not aware that it had ever been cherished in any quarter. The moment we saw it we took the most effective steps possible to relieve Dr. Blaisdell from any such suspicion, as an act of simple and obvious justice to him.

A Vacancy—A First-rate Chance for the Right Sort of a Person.—It looks as if there was a vacancy in the *Herald* establishment. There is an aching void in its money article. The department devoted to abusing the Times is shockingly neglected. Instead o the usual rich and well-rounded falsehoods which fill its columns, there are only one or two starveling little fibs, which have done duty half-a-dozen times already, and are now thoroughly used up. There is the beginning of a falsehood, which, if well developed, may amount to something about the Valley Bank; but, in its present condition, it is a bad abortion.

There's evidently an opening in the *Herald*. A first-rate l—r is very much needed there just now. None need apply unless he can come well recommended, and has a good moral character.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Mme. De Wilhorst's benefit, last night, attracted a large and magnificent audience—the finest we have seen this season. The "Child of the Regiment" was given for the second time, somewhat unsteadily as regards chorus and orchestra, but excellently in other respects. Mme. De Wilhorst sang and acted with remarkable skill and coquettishness. We trust the opera will be repeated, for *Marie* is certainly one of her best characters.

THALBERG.

Mr. Thalberg gives his second grand *soirée* of the sacred series to-night at Niblo's Garden. The artists and orchestra of the Italian Opera, and Mesdames D'Angri and Johannsen will assist in the "Stabat Mater" and Concert.

CHARITY CONCERT.

A Charity Concert for the benefit of a worthy institution, the "Home for the Friendless," will take place to-night at the Academy of Music. The choral singers known as the "Old Folks," will give their social entertainment, assisted by a number of children. There will be a good attendance, we trust.

The Reported Duel Between Dr. Bradford and T. J. Mundy.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Sir: Your Washington correspondent, in his telegraphic communication of Tuesday last, says that a duel was fought in that city on Sunday last by Dr. Bradford and Thomas J. Mundy of this City. Two shots are reported to have been fired, but neither party was hurt. The report is wholly untrue. The facts are that Dr. Bradford was unavoidably involved in an affray at Willard's Hotel in Washington, on Saturday afternoon last, with Mr. Mundy, which might have resulted in a duel with that person, but for the knowledge that such an engagement with a man of that character would be disgraceful to a gentleman. Yours, &c. R. B. BRADFORD.

New-York, No. 116 West Thirty-fourth-street, March 11, 1857.

Quarantine Commissioners at Trenton.

Trenton, Tuesday, March 10, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Your recently-appointed Quarantine Commissioners arrived here last night, among other well-known friends of the measure. I notice also the presence of several other gentlemen who have been foremost in this great sanitary movement.

To-day the Commissioners presented a memorial to the Legislature, inviting their coöperation in the removal. It was referred to a Committee, instructed to report upon it forthwith.

There is but little prospect that this Legislature will do anything more than raise a Conference Committee on the subject. But unless they are clothed with sufficient power, nothing can be done in New-Jersey until another year. This is to be regretted by all reasonable men, as the case admits of no delay, and the Commissioners declare that they intend, as far as they are concerned, to have the present Quarantine entirely removed by next Fall.

If our State does not see the propriety of a united effort in this mutual question of health, safety, prosperity and life, why, the New-Yorkers must go on their "own hook." Then the concern will go to Ward's Point, Staten Island, and a floating hospital be established in the Lower Bay, within the jurisdictional limits of New-York. To either of these plans all reasonable men see far greater objections than to placing the Quarantine on Sandy Hook. Still, the opposition here to that place is powerful, prejudiced and unreasonable. The notion is that New-York is imposing upon New-Jersey, and yet no one can tell you how! ESSEX.

Personal.

Henry Ward Beecher's farm in Lenox, Mass., has been purchased by the brothers Rathbone, of Albany, who will erect residences thereon.

Col. J. M. C. Crady, one of the reporters of the New-Orleans *Creole*, drew a prize last week at the Librairie Nouville, in that city, of a house and lot valued at $7,000.

Mark Trafton, of Westfield, Mass., (late M. C.,) is to return to the pulpit, and will become pastor of the Pynchon-street Methodist Church, in Springfield, over which he was stationed some years ago.

Condition of the Hudson.—The severe frost of the last few days has completely frozen the Hudson over, and in many places persons can pass safely across. It is believed at Poughkeepsie that no boat will start from this City and arrive at that for the next two or three days.

☞ The original Wampum-belt presented by the Indian Chiefs to William Penn, has been presented to the Pennsylvania Historical Society by Mr. Granville J. Penn.

☞ The Steamship *Alabama* arrived yesterday morning from Savannah. She brings a large number of passengers.

Old "Potosi" Squibms.—The Times is too much for the boss grinder of the defunct Lead Company's organ. In expressive parlance, "he cases.' Cornered and convicted of the meanest kind of lying he turns thus, in yesterday's issue, upon his poor reporters: "With all our watchfulness over our reporters, we cannot help at times being deluded by *their falsehoods* (how does Mr. E. W. Hudson like that kind of a puff?) and giving credit and consequent publicity to *their misrepresentations.*" Having his hand still on the crank of the organ he continues to grind, and the continuation of the tune is of a melancholy tinge and tone, thus; "In future, stock gamblers may rely upon it, they will not find the *Herald* so pliant to their purposes as they are now trying to prove it was four or five years ago." Repenting at last, but alas! too late to serve the old sinner.—*Day Book.*

BUSINESS NOTICES.

HEATH, WYNKOOP & CO.,
No. 63 Liberty-st., New-York,
MANUFACTURERS OF
PERFUMERY OF ALL KINDS,
invite the attention of the trade to their varied and extensive stock of new and desirable goods, which they offer at very low prices. Our Catalogue for 1857 can be had on application, or by mail.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS, 1857,
AT LAST FALL'S PRICES.
SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st., have now ready for exhibition a large and superior stock of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING, imported expressly for this Spring's trade, and until farther notice will be sold at LAST FALL'S PRICES.

SAWS.
HOE & CO.'S PATENT GROUND SAWS, PLASTERING trowels, &c., can be had, wholesale and retail, at the principal hardware stores, at the salerooms of the manufacturers, Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st., or at the Works, corner of Broome, Sheriff and Columbia-sts., New-York.

DOWN THEY GO!
DOWN THEY GO!!
DOWN THEY GO!!!
THE PRICES AT WHICH WE OFFER CHINA, Glass, Gas Fixtures and Plated Ware, have never been equaled in New-York. The entire stock which footed up two weeks ago,
$200,000,
positively to be closed out before the 1st of June.
See our advertisement in the Dry Goods column of this paper.
W. J. F. BAILEY & CO.,
Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

NO. 40 MURRAY-STREET.—STEARNS & MARVIN'S, late Rich & Co.'s improved SALAMANDER SAFE. Wilder's patent, secured with the celebrated LA BELLE POWDER-PROOF LOCK, with a very small key, all made under the immediate inspection of our Mr. Stearns, who has for 15 years superintended their manufacture, during which time not a dollar's worth of property has been consumed in one of them—223 having been tested in accidental fires; warranted free from dampness. Also, BURGLAR-PROOF CHESTS, of any size, lined with hardened steel, which cannot be drilled or broken. For sale by STEARNS & MARVIN, No. 40 Murray-st. Factory, corner of St. Mark's-place and Avenue A.

CHICHESTER'S DYSPEPSIA SPECIFIC IS THE ONLY CURE. The relief from it is almost instantaneous, restoring the stomach to regular action, arousing the nervous energy and quickening the circulation: does not act as a purgative; made from Garden Vegetables. The whole bottle taken at once would not injure you. One drop taken in a teaspoonful of water cures heartburn, creates appetite, and removes constipation. Certificates from hundreds entirely cured at our Depot, No. 101 Wall-st., New-York. Fifty cents per bottle. Kept by all druggists.

SEWING MACHINES.—I. M. SINGER & CO.'S *Gazette*, a beautiful pictorial paper, contains full and reliable information about sewing machines, and answers all questions that can be asked on the subject. All who read this paper will learn how to purchase a sewing machine with which $1,000 a year, clear profit, can be made, and will be protected from being imposed upon by any of the humbug machines now before the public. I. M. SINGER & CO.'S *Gazette* will be sent gratis to all who apply by letter or otherwise.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway, New-York.

THE GREAT SALE
OF CHINA, GLASS, GAS-FIXTURES, &c., &c., creates an
IMMENSE RUSH,
and the goods are rapidly disappearing. See our list of prices in the Dry Goods column of this paper.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

CURTAIN MATERIALS AND WINDOW SHADES AT WHOLESALE.—KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 291 Broadway and No. 54 Reade-st., have a full and choice stock of Brocatels, Satin De Laines, Worsted Damasks, Lace and Muslin Curtains, Cornices, Gimps, &c., which are offered at the lowest prices. Window-Shades.—Our stock of Window-Shades is the largest in New-York, and our superior manufacturing facilities enable us to offer these goods less than other houses. We invite the attention of close buyers.

ALL NEW
AND EXCELLENT GOODS.
NO FAG ENDS
OF A FIVE YEARS' STOCK, BUT EVERY DOLLAR'S worth fresh and sound. All in want of china, glass, gas-fixtures, &c., &c., are invited to call. See our advertisement in the dry-goods column of this paper.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO., Nos. 631 & 633 Broadway.

THE FASHION OF THE SEASON IN GENTLEMEN'S hats was introduced by GENIN on Saturday, 7th ult. New-York and the Union have, for years, accepted the quarterly issues of GENIN as the governing styles of the day, and his Spring hat for 1857 will be found to possess the highest claims to the admiration of men of taste and judgment. Price $4.
GENIN,
No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

PRIZE CARPETS.
The only Medal given by the
American Institute
Was to HIRAM ANDERSON for Tapestries
Sold at No. 99 Bowery.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBERT M. PATRICK is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated Safes and Patent Powder-proof Defiance Locks and Cross-bars. Depot No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

BEEBE & CO.,
No. 156 Broadway,
WILL ISSUE THEIR SPRING FASHION
For gentlemen's hats, THIS DAY, (Saturday,) Feb. 28.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Wild Cherry Bark and Tar,** by an ingenious combination with a few other simples, afford us the surest antidote known for consumption of the lungs. Dr. Wistar, in his Balsam of Wild Cherry, has produced a remedy of untold value. None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS.

☞ **To Nervous Sufferers.**—A retired clergyman, restored to health in a few days, after many years of great nervous suffering, is anxious to make known the means of cure. Will send (free) the prescription used. Direct to JOHN M. DAGNALL, No. 59 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

WIGS!—HAIR-DYE!!—WIGS!!!
☞ **Batchelor's Wigs and Toupees** have improvements peculiar to their house. They are celebrated all over the world for their graceful beauty, ease and durability—fitting to a charm. The largest and best stock in the world. Twelve private rooms for applying his famous DYE. Sold at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway

MEDICINE WITHOUT PAY.
☞ **I will present one box of my Magnetic Salve** to any respectable patient who will call for it. For Salt Rheum, Scrofula, Burns, and Chilblains, unsurpassed. SAMUEL B. SMITH, Electro-Magnetist, No. 77 Canal-st., between Broadway and Church-st.

☞ **College of Physicians and Surgeons.**—The Fiftieth Commencement will be held in the College Hall, corner of 4th-av. and 23d-st., on THURSDAY EVENING, March 12, at 7½ o'clock. The address will be delivered by the Vice-President of the College, EDWARD DELAFIELD, M. D. The Profession and the public are invited to attend.
ROBT. WATTS, M. D., Dean, &c.

☞ **Mirrors and Frames.**—Pier, Mantel, Sidewall, oval mirrors; portrait and picture frames of the newest designs and patterns, and of superior workmanship. Call and examine our stock.
OSTRANDER & HARRIS,
No. 40 Reade-st., 2d door East of Broadway.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Wild Cherry Bark and Tar,** by an ingenious combination with a few other simples, afford us the surest antidote known for consumption of the lungs. Dr. Wistar, in his Balsam of Wild Cherry, has produced a remedy of untold value. None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS.

☞ **To Nervous Sufferers.**—A retired clergyman, restored to health in a few days, after many years of great nervous suffering, is anxious to make known the means of cure. Will send (free) the prescription used. Direct to JOHN M. DAGNALL, No. 59 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

WIGS!—HAIR-DYE!!—WIGS!!!
☞ **Batchelor's Wigs and Toupees** have improvements peculiar to their house. They are celebrated all over the world for their graceful beauty, ease and durability—fitting to a charm. The largest and best stock in the world. Twelve private rooms for applying his famous DYE. Sold at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway

MEDICINE WITHOUT PAY.
☞ **I will present one box of my Magnetic Salve** to any respectable patient who will call for it. For Salt Rheum, Scrofula, Burns, and Chilblains, unsurpassed. SAMUEL B. SMITH, Electro-Magnetist, No. 77 Canal-st., between Broadway and Church-st.

☞ **College of Physicians and Surgeons.**—The Fiftieth Commencement will be held in the College Hall, corner of 4th-av. and 23d-st., on THURSDAY EVENING, March 12, at 7½ o'clock. The address will be delivered by the Vice-President of the College, EDWARD DELAFIELD, M. D. The Profession and the public are invited to attend.
ROBT. WATTS, M. D., Dean, &c.

☞ **Mirrors and Frames.**—Pier, Mantel, Sidewall, oval mirrors; portrait and picture frames of the newest designs and patterns, and of superior workmanship. Call and examine our stock.
OSTRANDER & HARRIS,
No. 40 Reade-st., 2d door East of Broadway.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"Blithe and Cheery in Style."
THE AMERICAN GENTLEMAN'S GUIDE
TO
POLITENESS AND FASHION.
BY HARRY LUNETTES.
One neat 12mo. Price $1 25.
Says the New-York *Evening Post*: "It is a very different thing from the catch-penny affairs which pretend to teach good manners, but are devoted to a few formal instructions on etiquette and the most ordinary conventionalisms, and frequently abuse one by their absurd blunders and affectation of super-gentility. Without neglecting the minutiæ which should be familiar to those who desire to be reputed well-bred, the volume before us examines into the spirit of the various laws imposed by society, and shows that, unless they are followed with a proper regard to their origin and meaning, they are of little avail in forming manners. In other words, a man cannot be a gentleman in manners who is not one at heart; also—a fact which is apt to be overlooked by many who think that to be well-dressed and to know thoroughly the etiquette of fashionable society, is to be a gentleman. The author's remarks on dress, manner, habits, accomplishments, education and kindred subjects, are full of good sense, and can be studied to advantage by young men entering life to whom, as a class, they are addressed. The style is easy and unassuming, and every topic is treated in the manner best calculated to lend an interest to it."
Says the *Christian Freeman:* "We do not hesitate to pronounce this beautiful volume the best work of the kind ever issued. The author is no disciple of Chesterfield, but, if he is an example of his theory, he is a true gentleman. The book is not only of great value to every young man in particular, but it is exceedingly interesting. Advice is given on dress, manner,—in these the author takes Washington as authority,—health, letter-writing, accomplishments, habit, mental and moral education, choice of companion and friends, selection of a pursuit in life, courtship, marriage, housekeeping, pecuniary matters, &c. Each point is illustrated with sketches and anecdotes from life. We heartily commend this work to the attention of every young man."
Says the Lowell *Vox Populi:* "We have read this book through; and lay it down with the conviction that we have not met with a more really useful and agreeable volume, for a long time. It is just the book which 'Young America' needs, and we hope he will study it thoroughly, and profit by its teachings. While the dignified and chivalric politeness of the 'old school' era seems almost to have died out among us, there is yet, we believe, sufficient left to 'leaven the whole lump' of modern society, when thoroughly distributed. The book before us is written in most attractive style, racy, brilliant, and abounding with illustrative anecdotes, delightfully combining amusement with instruction, and teaching the most valuable lessons." DERBY & JACKSON, Publishers,
No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York.

THE RISING SPIRITS OF THE AGE.

"Is there a man with soul so dead,
That never to himself hath said,"
I'll take
PORTER'S SPIRIT OF THE TIMES?
THE SPIRIT
for this week contains an unusual variety of humor and intellectual matter for all classes. Among the contents may be found
THE BANDIT AND THE BORDERER, by LARIAT.
ANOTHER SPLENDID STIRRUP PAPER.
RACING RECOLLECTIONS, by TOUCHSTONE.
CAN QUAIL RETAIN THEIR SCENT?
ON SIGHT AND ON DEMAND.
A DEER HUNT ON THE DELAWARE.
A BEAR STORY.
A DAY'S SPORT AMONG THE DEER IN IOWA.
THE LAST SHOT, by R. H.
SONG BY W. W. FOSDICK.
HOW TO SHOOT PIGEON WITHOUT SHOT.
A LITTLE GIRL'S REMONSTRANCE AGAINST COCKNEY SPORTSMEN.
A DAY IN THE MOUNTAIN, by BILL.
I WOULD NOT LIVE FOREVER, by FINLAY JOHNSON.
TROTTING AT FAIRS.
AN ENCOUNTER WITH A FRENCH WOLF.
FISTIANA, MILITARY, MARKETS, &c., &c.
AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.
LADIES' DEPARTMENT.
BASE BALL.
AQUATICS.
FIN, FUR, AND FEATHER.
FACT, FUN, AND FANCY.
RACING IN ALL QUARTERS.
RACES TO COME.
VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.
MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.
FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
PRICE SIX CENTS.

"It is not good for man to be alone."
"THE OLD PHYSICIAN" AGAIN.
HIS NEW WORK IS NOW READY,
THE MORAL PHILOSOPHY
OF
COURTSHIP AND MARRIAGE,
Designed as a companion to that excellent book,
THE PHYSIOLOGY OF MARRIAGE.
BY THE SAME AUTHOR.
The following is the Table of Contents of the first Part of this unique book:
Chap. I. Is Marriage a Duty?
II. Nature and Design of Marriage.
III. How the ends of Marriage are to be secured, or Rational Courtship.
IV. The Philosophy of being in Love.
V. At what age should we marry?
VI. On Equality in Marriage.
VII. Are Second Marriages desirable?
VIII. The Perpetuity of Marriage.
Part II. contains 23 chapters under the general head of PROPER QUALIFICATIONS FOR MARRIAGE, treated in the inimitable style for which "The Old Physician" is justly celebrated.
In one vol. 18mo. Price, 75 cents. Published by
JOHN P. JEWETT & CO., Boston.
HENRY F. B. JEWETT, Cleveland, Ohio.

HOME MUSIC.
MUSICAL WORLD.
FRESH MUSIC, VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL, three Pages Weekly, the choicest that is issued by the Music Publishers, $10 worth a year, furnished to each subscriber of
THE MUSICAL WORLD.
Subscription—ONE DOLLAR A VOLUME, or TWO DOLLARS A YEAR:
5 Copies for $8; 10 Copies for $15.
City Postage, 50 cents additional; Canada, 12½ or 25 cents.
In the same Journal, Willis' Music Lectures; Original Articles by Edward Hodges, Mus. Doc.; Musical Intelligence; Criticism; a list of Music "recommended for purchase;" every week a good Story and Miscellaneous Reading of the spiciest and best quality. Back numbers furnished from Jan. 1.
The MUSICAL WORLD is now in its 17th volume. It is edited by
R. STORRS WILLIS,
DR. HODGES, and
AUGUSTUS MORAND,
And published at 379 Broadway, cor. White-st., N. Y.

OUR NEW VICE-PRESIDENT—HIS LIKENESS, and a sketch of his Life, in to-day's LIFE ILLUSTRATED. Four cents. For sale everywhere.

ELEGANT ILLUSTRATED FIRE-SIDE EDITION
OF THE
WAVERLEY NOVELS.
To be ready in March.
We have now in press a beautiful edition of the WAVERLEY NOVELS,
To be completed in 24 Volumes, duodecimo,
ILLUSTRATED WITH OVER 300 ENGRAVINGS,
Done in the best manner, from drawings by the most eminent artists.
THIS EDITION CONTAINS ALL THE LATEST
NOTES AND CORRECTIONS OF THE AUTHOR,
And will be found an invaluable addition to every Library.
Orders addressed to the Publishers will have prompt attention.
J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO.,
Publishers and Booksellers, Philadelphia.

A SENSIBLE LOVE LETTER—IS GIVEN IN to-day's LIFE ILLUSTRATED. Young folks should read it in this week's LIFE ILLUSTRATED. Only 4 cents. Newsmen have it.

FOUR CAPITAL BOOKS
IN DEMAND AT THE BOOKSTORES.
I.
THE STAR AND THE CLOUD; Or, A Daughter's Love. By A. S. Roe. 12mo. $1 25.
II.
THE AMERICAN GENTLEMAN'S GUIDE TO POLITENESS AND FASHION. By H. Lunettes. 12mo. $1 25.
III.
SEA SPRAY ON LONG ISLAND VILLAGE. By Martha Wickham. 12mo. $1 25.
IV.
THE SULTAN AND HIS PEOPLE. By C. Oscanyan. 54 Illustrations. 12mo. $1 25.
DERBY & JACKSON,
Publishers, No. 119 Nassau-st.

CRIME—IS IT MORE PREVALENT IN NEW-York than elsewhere? LIFE ILLUSTRATED today answers. Only 4 cents. Newsmen have it.

CLIFTON.
CLIFTON. CLIFTON.
CLIFTON. CLIFTON.
CLIFTON.

FOR THE LADIES—AN INTERESTING story entitled POPPING THE QUESTION BY PROXY, is given in to-day's LIFE ILLUSTRATED. Young men, send a copy to your lady friend. Only 4 cents.

THE COMMERCIAL AGENCY
ANNUAL FOR 1857,
containing Terms of Courts in the different States, Abstract of Collection, Attachments, Homestead Exemptions and Usury Laws, sailing of Mail Steamers, &c., &c. By Tappan & McKillop, No. 5 Beekman-st. For sale at LATIMER BROS. & SEYMOUR, Stationers, No. 15 Nassau-st., corner of Pine.

PAPER HANGINGS—INVENTION, HISTORY, Uses, Improvements, &c. Read it in to-day's LIFE ILLUSTRATED. Only 4 cents. Ask your Newsman to get it.

NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE,
NO. 29, VOL. 12,
For To-Day, will contain Great Criminal News, and a PICTURE OF THE MURDER OF MRS. MILLER.
Subscriptions $2 per annum, $1 for six months, to be addressed to R. A. SEYMOUR, *National Police Gazette*, New-York City.

A MORNING SONG, AND VOICES OF NIGHT—Two beautiful Poems in this week's LIFE ILLUSTRATED.

CLIFTON.
CLIFTON. CLIFTON.
CLIFTON. CLIFTON.
CLIFTON.

SEND IT TO YOUR FRIENDS IN THE COUNTRY.—LIFE ILLUSTRATED may be had in wrappers, ready for mailing, at 4 cents. No. 308 Broadway.

CATALOGUE OF NEW MUSIC.—WILLIAM HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway, New-York, have just issued an addenda to their general catalogue of music. It contains a list of all the popular new vocal and instrumental music published during the last year, and will be sent to any address in the United States, post-paid, without charge.

LETTERS FROM MY GARDEN—BY ALphonse Karr. Translated from the French for LIFE ILLUSTRATED. Only 4 cents. The Newsmen have it.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

DON'T GRUMBLE—SOME USEFUL SUGGESTIONS for habitual fault-finders, in to-day's LIFE ILLUSTRATED. Give a copy to every ill-natured scold, and it may correct a very disagreeable habit. For only 4 cents.

VALUABLE THEOLOGICAL WORK.
JUST IMPORTED BY
D. APPLETON & CO.,
Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway, New-York.
HORNE'S INTRODUCTION TO THE CRITICAL STUDY AND KNOWLEDGE OF THE HOLY SCRIPTURES. *Tenth Edition*, revised, corrected, and brought down to the present time. Edited by Rev. T. Hartwell Horne, B.D. (the Author); Rev. Samuel Davidson, D.D., of the University of Halle, and LL.D.; and S. Prideaux Tregelles, LL.D. With 4 Maps and 22 Vignettes and Fac-similes. 4 vols. 8vo. Now offered at $15, or full calf at $20. 1856, published at £3 13s. 6d.
CONTENTS OF THE FOUR VOLUMES.
Vol. I.—A Summary of the Evidence for the Genuineness, Authenticity, Uncorrupted Preservation, and Inspiration of the Holy Scriptures, by Rev. T. H. Horne, B. D., &c., or full calf.
Vol. II.—The Text of the *Old Testament* considered: With a Treatise on Sacred Interpretation; and a brief introduction to the *Old Testament* Books and the *Apocrypha*. By S. Davidson, D.D (Halle) and LL.D. 8vo.
Vol. III.—A Summary of Biblical Geography and Antiquities. By Rev. T. H. Horne, B.D. 8vo.
Vol. IV.—An introduction to the Textual Criticism of the *New Testament*. By Rev. T. H. Horne, B.D. The Critical part rewritten, and the remainder revised and edited by S. P. Tregelles, LL.D. 8vo.
From the London Christian Observer.
It is saying much, yet, as far as our knowledge of biblical works extends, not too much, to assert of those volumes that they constitute the most important theological publications of their kind which has appeared in this or any country for some years. No well-assorted library can be long without it; and those students in Divinity whose pecuniary resources are too limited to admit of wanton expenditure, would do well, even on the score of economy, to include these volumes in the list of their library.
"A most valuable and learned work."—*Dibdin's Introduction.*
"A work deserving of the highest encomiums."—*Lowndes*

NEWS IN A NUTSHELL.—NEW JERSEY Walking Away; $15,000 Donation for Iowa College; Mirage in Canada; Bridging the Mississippi at St. Louis, and the Ohio at Cincinnati; $25 000,000 a year for Tea; The Letters we write; 150,000,000 of Postage Stamps a year; The Dog Star; Temperature of the Earth; Talking to Children; Dying Rich; Our Homes; True Greatness; Sorrow; Divine Promises; Fortitude; Politeness. All in this day's LIFE ILLUSTRATED.

DR. KANE AND HIS PREDECESSORS,
ALL THE ARCTIC EXPEDITIONS FOR $1!
ARCTIC
EXPLORATIONS AND DISCOVERIES
DURING THE NINETEENTH CENTURY;
Being detailed accounts of
The several Expeditions to the North Seas,
Both English and American, conducted by
Ross, Parry, Black, Franklin, M'Clure and others,
Including the first Grinnell Expedition,
Under Lieut. De Haven; and the
Final effort of Dr. E. K. Kane,
In search of Sir John Franklin.
By Samuel M. Smucker.
517 pages 12mo, with illustrations. Price $1.
For sale by all booksellers and agents. Mailed for $1.
MILLER, ORTON & CO., Publishers,
No. 25 Park-row, New-York, and No. 107 Genesee-st., Auburn.

OUR NEW PRESIDENT, HON. JAMES BUCHANAN—His Portrait, Biography and description of his Inauguration, in this week's LIFE ILLUSTRATED. Only 4 cents. For sale by all Newsmen.

NOTICE TO THE BOOK TRADE.
REMOVAL.
E. D. LONG,
Having removed from No. 121 Nassau-st., to
NO. 30 BEEKMAN-ST., SECOND STORY,
Wishes to inform the trade that he has made arrangements with Mr. T. B. Peterson, of Philadelphia, whereby he will be enabled to supply the trade with all works published by him at his lowest prices.
COUNTRY DEALERS will find that by ordering from me, all their orders will be filled as quickly and on as favorable terms as if they were on the spot themselves.
DEALERS AND STRANGERS visiting the City, and all others, are invited to call and examine my large and well-assorted stock. Catalogues sent free, on application to E. D. LONG, No. 30 Beekman-st., second story.

RURAL LIFE—FARMERS, GARDENERS, Builders and others, will be interested in an illustrated article on IRON FENCES; Chicken Chemistry, or How to make Hens lay perpetually. A Trip over the Alleghanies. Sugar Cane Seed, &c., in this week's LIFE ILLUSTRATED. Only 4 cents. Newsmen will get it for you from No. 308 Broadway.

HOW TO WRITE:
A NEW POCKET-MANUAL OF COMPOSITION AND LETTER WRITING.
A popular hand-book, embracing hints on penmanship, choice of writing materials, practical rules for literary composition in general, and epistolary and newspaper-writing, punctuation and proof-correcting in particular; with letters of business, relationship, friendship, and love; illustrated by numerous examples of genuine epistles from the pens of the best writers; including forms for letters of introduction, notes, cards, etc., and a collection of poetical quotations. Price, 30 cents; muslin, 50 cents. Booksellers have it. Trade supplied at No. 308 Broadway.

BRAIN LABOR—A SENSATION ARTICLE. Some original views and statements on this very important subject in LIFE ILLUSTRATED. Ready to day. Price only 4 cents. All Newsmen should have it. Published at No. 308 Broadway.

THE BOOK THAT SELLS!
VIOLET,
OR,
THE CROSS AND THE CROWN.
BY MARIA J. MCINTOSH.
The Tenth Thousand of this most charming book is ready this morning.
JOHN P. JEWETT & CO., Publishers.

MARRIED POLITENESS—INTERESTING to all Husbands and Wives, in LIFE ILLUSTRATED. Only 4 cents. May save a thousand dollars in domestic felicity.

IOWA AND MINNESOTA.
PARKER'S HANDBOOKS OF THESE STATES, With new Maps. Each volume complete in itself. Price, 75 cents each.
Every traveller to the West should purchase these admirable Handbooks.

CLIFTON.
CLIFTON. CLIFTON.
CLIFTON. CLIFTON.
CLIFTON.

FOR CHILDREN—CURIOSITIES—PERSEverance; Seeing a Sermon; Sabbath in England; Hours for Sleep, in LIFE ILLUSTRATED. Only 4 cents, and much better for young folks than a stick of sugar candy.

THE MARRIAGE ALMANAC.—TO BOOK AGENTS, NEWSMEN AND OTHERS.—The Ladies' Marriage Almanac, in which every day in the year is marked with reference to three important epochs; also, containing over 1,200 Christian names of admired euphony, from ten different languages. Price 20 stamps, (60 cents) per 100; retail price, $5 per 100. Four specimen copies mailed free to any address, on receipt of two postage stamps. Address D. R. DUBOIS, No. 69 West 15th-st., N. Y.

NORMAL SCHOOL AT NEW-BRITAIN, CONN.—With an engraved view of the School Building, and an account of the Institution, in to-day's LIFE ILLUSTRATED. Only 4 cents. For sale by all Newsmen.

BOOKS CHEAP.—5,000 VOLUMES OF MISCELlaneous Books selling off at low prices before moving, at No. 178 Fulton-st., second floor. The price of each book will be found inside of the first cover.

NOTES AND QUERIES—WITH ANSWERS to correspondents, in LIFE ILLUSTRATED.

KEROSENE OILS.
KEROSENE ILLUMINATING OIL.
KEROSENE BINNACLE OIL.
PARAFINE RAILWAY GREASE.
KEROSENE LAMPS.
KEROSENE LUBRICATING OIL, NO. 1.
Kerosene Lubricating Oil, No. 2, the cheapest lubricator ever offered to the public.
The above oils can be obtained from the regularly appointed agents of the Company in all the principal towns and villages of the United States, the Canadas, and the Island of Cuba. AUSTENS, Agents, No. 50 Beaver-st.

SOLOMON & HART,
No. 343 Broadway, opposite the Park,
ARE NOW RECEIVING FROM FRANCE
DECORATIVE PAPERS,
OF
New and Rich Designs, in Panel, Gold, Satin, Velvet, and Wood Imitations, with Borders, &c., to correspond.
ALSO, CHAMBER AND OTHER PAPERS,
IN EVERY VARIETY OF STYLE AND PATTERN.
THEIR STOCK OF
WINDOW SHADES,
Of their own Manufacture,
UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
CURTAIN MATERIALS, AND
FURNITURE COVERINGS,
Of this year's importation, is full and complete, comprising a large assortment of Lace and Muslin Curtains, Cornices and Trimmings, together with DE LAINES, BROCATEL and PLUSHES and all the different styles of COVERINGS and CURTAIN MATERIALS in use—all at the lowest wholesale and retail prices.

PETER K. DEYO'S
ADVERTISING AGENCY,
NO. 7 APPLETON'S BUILDING,
NO. 348 BROADWAY.
References—Messrs. RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO.

ADVERTISE NORTH.	VISSCHER, OWEN & Co.
ADVERTISE NORTH.	GENERAL ADVERTISING AGENTS
ADVERTISE NORTH.	Appleton's Building, No. 346,
ADVERTISE NORTH.	Broadway, New-York,
ADVERTISE SOUTH.	Will advertise for merchants,
ADVERTISE SOUTH.	manufacturers and business
ADVERTISE SOUTH.	men generally, in any part of
ADVERTISE SOUTH.	the United States or Canadas,
ADVERTISE EAST.	at the lowest possible rates.
ADVERTISE EAST.	Newspapers from every part of
ADVERTISE EAST.	the United States and Canadas
ADVERTISE EAST.	kept on file for the inspection of
ADVERTISE WEST.	advertisers, and every informa-
ADVERTISE WEST.	tion as to the best places and
ADVERTISE WEST.	papers cheerfully given.

BREAD BY WEIGHT—FROM MECHANICAL BAKERY, BROOKLYN.—24 oz. for 6 cents; 48 oz. for 12 cents. A gain of 20 per cent. in weight and 10 per cent. in nutritious matter.
Hotels, private families, and grocers' orders, will be promptly filled by sending them to the
NEW-YORK BREAD COMPANY,
No. 201 (New-York Arcade) Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO COMPETENT women, one has lately come from the country, who has been cook in a gentleman's family, makes pastry, soups of all varieties, all styles of baking, assists with the washing and ironing; wages $3 to $10 a month; the other as laundress and chambermaid, is a competent washer and ironer, does up linens in style; will take a place in a respectable boarding-house. Excellent City reference. Call or send to 216 East 23d st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED MAN with a small family, who has been accustomed to the care of horses and raising vegetables; could act as coachman and take care of a garden. Any gentleman in want of a man to take charge of his place in the country, will find a man willing to make himself generally useful and give satisfaction to his employer. The best of City reference given. Apply for J. W. at Mr. Bridgeman's Seed Store, Broadway and 16th-st.

WANTED.—A VERY STEADY, WELL RECOMmended girl wants a situation to cook, wash and iron, or

AMUSEMENTS.

THALBERG'S LAST CONCERT,
Thursday March 12.
NIBLO'S GARDEN—ADMISSION ONE DOLLAR.
POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT OF ROSSINI'S STABAT MATER!
By all of Mr. Thalberg's artists, under the direction of Signor Abella.

The Italian Opera Company under the direction of M. Sbriskoch.
The New-York Harmonic Society under G. F. Bristow.
PROGRAMME—PART I.
Rossini's world-renowned Oratorio of the
STABAT MATER,
composed in 1840, and first performed in Paris during Lent of the same year, will be produced with the following immense cast, for the second and last time.
The solos will be sung by
Mlle. PARODI, Mad. D'ANGRI,
Mad JOHANNSEN, Mad. STRAKOSCH,
Sig. TIBERINI, Sig. MORELLI.
The Choruses by the New-York Harmonic Society.
The full orchestra from the Academy of Music.
PART II.
GRAND CONCERT
by Mr. Thalberg, Madame D'Angri, Mlle. Parodi, Madame Strakosch and the full Orchestra.
Mr. Thalberg will play Don Giovanni, Massaniello, and the Last Rose of Summer.
Admission One Dollar to all parts. The sale of seats without extra charge commences this morning at BREUSING'S, No. 701 Broadway, and VAN NORDEN & KING'S, No. 45 Wall-st., and at the door. Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8.
In the morning, Matinée at Dodworth's.

THALBERG'S LAST MATINEES AT DODWORTH'S, No. 806 Broadway.
The public are respectfully informed that Mr. Thalberg, prior to his departure for the west, will give
THE FIRST MATINEE
(of the closing series) on
THURSDAY, MARCH 13.
SCHEME OF THE SINGLE MATINEE.
1. Fantasia "Semiramis".....Thalberg.
2. Andante.....Thalberg.
3. Tarantella.....Thalberg.
Intermission for lunch.
4. The Miserere (Alexander Organ).....Thalberg.
5. The Prayer of Moses.....Thalberg.
6. Home Sweet Home.....Thalberg.
7. Elsir d'Amore.....Thalberg.
Second Matinee on Monday, March 16. The third and last on Thursday, March 19.
Subscription ticket to the three Matinees $4.
Admission to any of the Matinées $1 50, to be had at BREUSING'S music store, and at the door.
Doors open at 1½; to commence at 2.
In the evening, at Niblo's Garden, Thalberg's last Concert and Oratorio.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF THE SEASON.
(Ninth Subscription Night.)
Farewell Engagement of
MADAME CORA DE WILHORST,
Before her departure for Europe.
In consequence of a great many families having been unable to obtain seats for the second representation of LA FIGLIA DEL REGIMENTO, and by particular request of those who were present at both representations, Donizetti's favorite Opera of
LA FIGLIA DEL REGIMENTO,
(Child of the Regiment,)
Will be repeated for the last time, on
FRIDAY EVENING, March 13,
Madame CORA DE WILHORST.....as.....MARIA
Tonio.....Sig. TIBERINI
Sulpicio.....Sig. MORELLI
After the first act, Grand Scena and Duetto from
NORMA,
Sung by
Mlle. TERESA PARODI and
Mme. AMALIA PATTI STRAKOSCH.
Norma.....Mlle. TERESA PARODI
Adalgisa.....Mme. AMALIA PATTI STRAKOSCH
Director and Conductor.....MAURICE STRAKOSCH
Parquet, Dress Circle, First Tier.....$1
Reserved Seats..50c. extra. | Amphitheatre.....25c.
Family Circle.....50c. | Private Boxes, from $6 to $30
The Box-Offices for securing seats will be open daily from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M. at BREUSING'S, No. 701 Broadway; HALL & SON'S, No. 239 Broadway, and VAN NORDEN & KING'S, No. 45 Wall-st. Opera commences at 8.
In active rehearsal, Mozart's DON GIOVANNI.

THALBERG'S LAST MATINEES AT DODWORTH'S, No. 806 Broadway.
The public are respectfully informed that Mr. Thalberg, prior to his departure for the west, will give
THE FIRST MATINEE
(of the closing series) on
THURSDAY, MARCH 13.
SCHEME OF THE SINGLE MATINEE.
1. Fantasia "Semiramis".....Thalberg.
2. Andante.....Thalberg.
3. Tarantella.....Thalberg.
Intermission for lunch.
4. The Miserere (Alexander Organ).....Thalberg.
5. The Prayer of Moses.....Thalberg.
6. Home Sweet Home.....Thalberg.
7. Elsir d'Amore.....Thalberg.
Second Matinee on Monday, March 16. The third and last on Thursday, March 19.
Subscription ticket to the three Matinées $4.
Admission to any of the Matinées $1 50, to be had at BREUSING'S music store, and at the door.
Doors open at 1½; to commence at 2.
In the evening, at Niblo's Garden, Thalberg's last Concert and Oratorio.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF THE SEASON.
(Ninth Subscription Night.)
Farewell Engagement of
MADAME CORA DE WILHORST,
Before her departure for Europe.
In consequence of a great many families having been unable to obtain seats for the second representation of LA FIGLIA DEL REGIMENTO, and by particular request of those who were present at both representations, Donizetti's favorite Opera of
LA FIGLIA DEL REGIMENTO,
(Child of the Regiment,)
Will be repeated for the last time, on
FRIDAY EVENING, March 13,
Madame CORA DE WILHORST.....as.....MARIA
Tonio.....Sig. TIBERINI
Sulpicio.....Sig. MORELLI
After the first act, Grand Scena and Duetto from
NORMA,
Sung by
Mlle. TERESA PARODI and
Mme. AMALIA PATTI STRAKOSCH.
Norma.....Mlle. TERESA PARODI
Adalgisa.....Mme. AMALIA PATTI STRAKOSCH
Director and Conductor.....MAURICE STRAKOSCH
Parquet, Dress Circle, First Tier.....$1
Reserved Seats..50c. extra. | Amphitheatre.....25c.
Family Circle.....50c. | Private Boxes, from $6 to $30
The Box-Offices for securing seats will be open daily from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M. at BREUSING'S, No. 701 Broadway; HALL & SON'S, No. 239 Broadway, and VAN NORDEN & KING'S, No. 45 Wall-st. Opera commences at 8.
In active rehearsal, Mozart's DON GIOVANNI.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE.
UNDOUBTED AND GENUINE SUCCESS.
The most beautifully illustrated play on the stage.
MR. W. WALLACK, EUTHUSIASTICALLY RECEIVED.
BURTON AND BROUGHAM IN THE SAME PIECE
THURSDAY, the new historic play, in three acts, of
WAT TYLER,
with twelve new scenes of exceeding interest.
Religious costumes, magnificent armors, handsome banners, shields, weapons, &c., from correct authorities.
Wat Tyler, a Blacksmith.....Mr. W. Wallack
Richard the Second, King of England..Miss Sara Stevens
Roland, Baron de Boteler.....Mr. Rainford
Richard Calverly, his Steward.....Mr. C. Fisher
Alice, his daughter.....Mrs. A. Plunkett
Piers Wharton, beloved by Alice.....Mr. Barrett
Robin Oakley, otherwise Jack Straw, a Peddler.....Mr. Mark Smith
John Ball, a Monk.....Mr. Morton
Tax Collectors, Officers, Knights, Yeomen, Bondmen, Dancers, Wrestlers, Men-at-arms, Archers, Guards, etc., by a.....Large body of Auxiliaries
Dancers at the May Games, Dames, Children, Pages, and Pourvinants-at arms, etc., by an.....Enlarged and capable Corps de Ballet
MR. BURTON AND MR. BROUGHAM,
And MISS POLLY MARSHALL
Will appear in a new Farce, called
A PEEP FROM A PARLOR WINDOW.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
E. A. Marshall.....Sole lessee
W. R. Blake.....Stage manager
COMEDY ATTRACTION CONTINUED.
THIS EVENING, (Thursday,) March 12, 1857,
MR. BLAKE
in his celebrated character of
JESSE RURAL,
in the popular comedy of
OLD HEADS AND YOUNG HEARTS.
Mr. Daley, Mr. A. H. Davenport, Mr. T. Placide, Mrs. Blake, Mrs. L. W. Davenport, &c., &c., in prominent characters.
The farce of
MR. AND MRS. P. WHITE.
Friday and Saturday Evenings—Comedy combination.
Monday Evening—First night of the
GREAT NOVELTY
of the
ELEPHANTS OF INO-KAMI,
in which the wonderful performances of the world-renowned elephants Victoria and Albert will be introduced.
The training of these animals, their sagacity, their incredible evolutions, gymnastic feats, &c., &c., have been the wonder and admiration of all Europe, nightly crowding the largest theatres to their greatest capacity.
New Scenery.....by.....George Heister
New dresses, properties, appointments, &c., and an excellent cast of characters
Curtain rises at 7½ o'clock.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE,
No. 624 Broadway, near Houston-st.
Miss Laura Keene.....Sole Lessee and Directress.
Doors open at 6½. Overture at 7½.
THURSDAY EVENING, March 12, 1857,
FIRST TIME OUTSIDE THE NEW PLAY,
in three acts, by J. Palgrave Simpson, Esq.,
THE BLACK BOOK,
Supported by Messrs. G. Jordan, Stoddart, Burnett, Lingham, T. B. Johnston, F. M. Kent, (his first appearance here,) Mrs. H. P. Grattan, Miss Manners and Miss K. Reignolds.
RACHAEL, THE REAPER,
By Messrs. C. Wheatleigh, Burnett, Lingham, T. B. Johnston, Hayes, Alleyne, J. A. Smith, Mrs. H. P. Grattan, Miss Clifton and Miss Laura Keene.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
March 12,
Last Night but one of MEDEA.
Miss MATILDA HERON
in
MEDEA.
Great success of Planche's Petite Comedy, entitled
PROMOTION.
Mr. Lester as the Colonel. Mrs. Hoey, Mr. Phillips, Mrs. Vernon, Mr. Reynolds also in the cast.
To-morrow, last night of CAMILLE.
Places to be had three days in advance.

HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS.
CONCERT.
The Opera Chorus Club, of Reading, Mass., known as the OLD FOLKS, fifty singers, arrayed in all the various costumes of the past 200 years, will give a Concert for the Benefit of the above Institution, at the Academy of Music, on THURSDAY EVENING, the 12th inst., at 7½ o'clock. The Home Children will be present and sing. Tickets 50 cents, to be had at the door, WILLIAM HALL & SON'S Music Store, No. 239 BROADWAY, and at LOCKWOOD'S Bookstore, Broadway, and RANDOLPH'S Bookstore, corner Broadway and Amity.

HUTCHINSON FAMILY.
Last night in Brooklyn at the Athenæum, on
THURSDAY EVENING, March 12.

PROF. TAVERNER'S READINGS AT THE SPINGLER INSTITUTE.—This Course of Dramatic and Characteristic Readings, given by special invitation, will take place as follows: On THURSDAY, March 12, Hamlet and King Henry V.; on MONDAY, March 16, The Merchant of Venice and miscellaneous selections; on THURSDAY, Macbeth and The Honeymoon. Tickets 50 cents; Course tickets $1. To be procured at Messrs. Crowell's and Messrs. Francis' bookstores. Open at 7; to commence at 7½ o'clock. Those who desire to avail themselves of Prof. T.'s instruction in his art are informed that he still remains at the Hotel Saint Germain, 5th-av. and 22d-st.

AMERICAN THEATRE, CHAMBERS-STREET. Manager, E. L. Davenport and H. Watkins. Dress Circle and Parquet, 25 cents; Upper Boxes, 12 cents; Seats in Private Boxes, $1. THIS EVENING, March 12, will be presented the new romantic drama of the
EGYPTIAN.
Zabdas.....Mr. E. L. Davenport.
To conclude with the romantic play of
SCALP HUNTERS.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE,—DRESS Circle 25 cents; Pit 12½ cents; Orchestra Chairs, 50 cents; Private Boxes $5. THIS EVENING, March 12, the entertainments will commence with the Drama entitled
JESSIE THE WANDERER.
To be followed by the new burlesque entitled
MEDEA.
After which the gorgeous and extensive pantomime of PLANCHE; or, THE LIVELY FAIRIES.
And SMITHS AND BROWNS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—SECOND week, and unbounded success of the new, beautiful and touching domestic drama, just produced from the MS. of the author. THURSDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock, RUTH OAKLEY. Paul Oakley, Mr. C. W. Clarke; Dandylion, Badaway; Ruth Oakley, Miss Mesteyer. AFTERNOON at 2, Two Favorite Pieces, &c. The Living Phantom, Living Serpents, Happy Family, &c., may be seen. Admission 25 cents; children under 10, 12½ cents.

SEVEN-MILE MIRROR, NO. 539 BROADWAY.—LAST WEEK. THURSDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, the Gift Gentleman. FRIDAY EVENING, the Gift Lady. Gift Tickets, $1; Single Tickets, 25 cents.

ARNHOLD, THE BEARDED BOY, OR THE MAN IN MINIATURE.—This wonderful child is now on exhibition, EVERY EVENING, at the Volks Garden, No. 45 Bowery. Admission 12½ cents.

AMUSEMENTS.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.
NEW HALL, No. 585 BROADWAY.
Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.
MONDAY EVENING, March 9, will be produced an entirely new piece, entitled,
THE OCEAN TELEGRAPH;
OR, THE CORRUPTION INQUEST.
And will be repeated all this week.
Preceding which,
NEGRO MINSTRELSY.
On FRIDAY EVENING, March 13, benefit of E. Q. HOOD, machinist.
In rehearsal and will shortly be produced, a burlesque on the OLD FOLKS' CONCERT.

TO CIRCUS PROPRIETORS AND SHOWMEN.
A HORSE WITH ONLY THREE LEGS.
NO HUMBUG.
For sale, a South American stud pony, 12 hands high, 5 years old, weighs 400 pounds; he has but one shoulder blade, and only one fore leg, which is placed exactly in the centre of his breast. He performs a number of tricks, is graceful in his movements, and apt to learn. He was raised in Porto Rico, arrived in New-York in July, 1855, (and, as can be shown,) was passed through the Custom-House, (duty free,) as a stock horse for the improvement of the breed in this country. From the exhibition of this animal, without any doubt, the right sort of a man would realize a profitable business.
Address JEREMIAH CLOSE, No. 150 South 2d-st., Williamsburg, L. I.

OLD FOLKS' CONCERT AT THE BROADWAY Tabernacle on WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, March 11 and 13, by a class of 50 in ancient costume. Tickets 25 cents. To commence at 8.

THE PALMER MARBLES.—STATUE OF Indian Girl and eleven other pieces of Sculpture, at No. 548 Broadway. Open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admittance 25 cents.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THE CRYSTAL PALACE is still open to the Public, and contains many things curious and wonderful. The statuary alone is worth the price of admission.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, NO. 497 BROADWAY.—The best collection of Paintings in this country. It contains 150 Fairintings. Open day and evening. Admittance 25 cents.

REMOVAL.—THE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE Company have removed from No. 74 Wall-st., to No. 16 Wall-st., between Nassau-st. and Broadway.
ROBT. S. HONE, President.
D. F. CURRY, Secretary.

MANILA CORDAGE.—ALL SIZES, MANUfactured by the Excelsior Patent Cordage Company. Orders for this superior quality of Cordage promptly filled by the agents, J. ATKINS & CO. No. 38 South-st.

BALLS.

IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE WISH EXPRESSED by many ladies and gentlemen who were present at the late ball at the New-York Academy of Music, for the benefit of the Opera fund, a second one will be given for the same object on TUESDAY, April 14, which it is intended shall surpass in brilliancy and decorative effect the first, particulars of which will be published at an early day.

DANCING.

A. BODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
No. 157 MONTAGUE-PLACE, BROOKLYN.
New-York classes on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS. Brooklyn classes on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 3 and 4 P. M for ladies and children, at 8 P. M. for gentlemen. Ladies' private classes at 2 P. M. Pupils can commence at any time during the season.
Practicing assemblies for ladies and gentlemen EVERY MONDAY EVENING in Brooklyn, and every SATURDAY EVENING in New-York. Former pupils can subscribe for the assemblies alone.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

GOLD-MEDAL PIANOS!—STEINWAY & SONS have again been awarded the First premium at the late Fair of the American Institute, New-York; and also the First premium Gold Medal at the late Fair of the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, in addition to the three already received, making five first-prize medals within the last 18 months. No. 84 Walker-st.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANOFORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS—GREAT BARGAINS.—Owing to the alterations to be made in the Piano Rooms at No. 333 Broadway, the large stock of Pianos and Melodeons will be sold during this week, at lower prices than ever before offered in this City. Pianos and Melodeons to rent. HORACE WATERS, Agent.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte manufacturers, warerooms No. 216 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

PIANOS.—N. THURSTON & SONS, NOS. 8 AND 10 Bible House, Astor-place, offer at low prices, several superior 7-octave rosewood piano-fortes, warranted in every respect. Also pianos to hire.

CHAMBERS' PIANOS.—BARGAINS.—AN elegant 7-octave rosewood Piano, $300; one do., $250. Also, a variety of Pianos at $100, $125, $150, $200, &c., for sale at No. 356 Broadway.

PIANOS TO LET.—HAINES BROS.' PIANOS to let, at their manufactory, Nos. 330, 332 and 334 3d-av., cor. 21st-st. Rent applied towards purchase if desired. Price moderate. J. M. PELTON.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WATCH AND JEWELRY STORE FOR SALE.—The subscriber, who has conducted successfully for the past ten years his watch and jewelry business, and who has an established and paying trade, is about to retire from or give up the retail portion of it: and, therefore, now offers for sale his lease, fixtures and stock. The premises are advantageously located, in a thorough business thoroughfare, and being in perfect order, any outlay is unrequired. To any person desirous to embark safely in trade, the present opportunity surely is a good one. For particulars or an interview, address W. L. B. *Times* office, with real name and address, as none other will receive notice.

PROFITABLE AND HONORABLE EMPLOYMENT FOR THE WINTER.—Persons, in town or country, in search of employment as a source of income, or to fill up their leisure hours, may hear of such by inclosing two stamps, to pay postage, to Professor JAMES TORRENE, Box No. 4,551 New-York Post-Office. The employments fitted to either sex; station in life immaterial. It is an article of daily consumption, and can be manufactured in the agent's dwelling; secure by copyright; sale as permanent as flour. An agent is wanted in every town in the Union.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE, GOOD WILL AND fixtures of a large hotel and restaurant, well-located down town, and doing a large and increasing business. The location is one of the best in the City for making money. Furniture and fixtures nearly new. Lease has 5 years to run from May 1, 1856. No broker need apply. Address Hotel, *Times* office.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE THE BUSINESS—THE old trucking establishment of the late Jacob Laforge. No. 17 Broome-st., New-York. Horses, trucks, chains, cart-hooks, crowbars, blocks, falls; with sixteen years' lease of two lots of ground, with building. For further information, inquire of ANN LAFORGE, No. 17 Broome-street.

$120,000.—FOR SALE—A MANUFACturing business, paying from thirty to forty per cent, an excellent opportunity for an enterprising, industrious man. For full particulars, apply for ten days at No. 39 Liberty-st., between 10 and 12 o'clock.
GEO. A. MOORE.

TO MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS.—A gentleman who is about to visit all the cities and principal towns in the South and West, is open to an engagement as a commercial agent. The highest testimonials given and required. Address COMMERCIAL AGENT, at the office of this paper.

FOR SALE—LOCUST TIMBER AND TREENail yard and lease of three lots of ground for the term of four years from the 1st day of May, 1857, to a good man, that wants to start in a good safe business to make money. The cause for selling is bad health. Inquire at No. 337 3d-st., New-York.

THE PROPRIETORS OF A SLATE Quarry who are manufacturing a very superior article of roofing slate, wish to procure some responsible party to take charge of the sales in this City. For further particulars, address, stating where an interview may be had, B. F., at the *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—A STEAM BOILER, IN EXCELLENT order, being 30 feet long and 3 feet in diameter, with two 12-inch flues. Can be seen in operation until the 1st of April. Will be sold reasonable, as it is too small for present use. Address J. MILNOR PECK, Flushing, L. I.

RARE CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY.—A Family laundry for sale, machinery and fixtures all complete, and capable of turning out $300 worth of work every week. Inquire at No. 16 Amity-place, room No. 5, from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

CENTRAL PARK.—FOUR LOTS WANTED lying in a body opposite Central Park, free from rock. Parties having such for sale at a reasonable price, will address A. B. F., Chatham square Post-Office, for 3 days, giving description, price, &c. A corner preferred.

TO LET—A LUMBER YARD AT SING SING. An old stand for business, with a good dock attached. Inquire of the subscriber on the premises.
SAMUEL S. SMITH.

FOR SALE—A PORTABLE STEAM ENGINE, with boiler complete, of 6-horse power, calculated for boisting, pile driving, &c. Address by note No. 37 East 33d-st., O. B. CORLIES.

FOR SALE—A GOOD SALAMANDER SAFE; been in use for only one year, with a double set of keys. Price $150. Apply to office No. 23 Merchants' Exchange.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A GOOD CASH business. Address to Mr. BARTHOLOMEW, Acquackanonk Post-Office, Passaic County, New-Jersey.

ADVERTISING.—V. B. PALMER, THE ADvertising Agent, Tribune Building, receives advertisements for the best city and country papers of all the States, exhibits files of papers for examination, and (when requested) aids advertisers in selecting such as are best adapted to their respective pursuits.

U. S. PASSPORTS.—ISSUED THROUGH J. B. NONES, Notary Public, U. S. Commissioner and Commissioner of all the States, No. 1½ Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Also, Bounty Land Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured by J. B. N.

WANTED—SPANISH FILLER QUARTERS and dollars, at par, in sums of ten dollars and upwards. F. S. SCHLESINGER & ANDRESEN, No. 63 Pine-st.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE COMMODIOUS AND WELL built two-story and attic brick house on the southwesterly corner of Pike and Madison-sts., with twelve years unexpired lease of the ground, subject to a renewal of 21 years at 5 per cent. on the valuation of the property. The ground rent at present $150 per annum. The lease is one from the Rutgers estate, and very favorable. To be seen from 11 till 2 o'clock P. M. Terms easy. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE AT TARRYTOWN—A LARGE house, with about an acre of ground, stable, &c., an abundance of the best fruit of various kinds. This is the most desirable property in Westchester County. Also, a large house with an acre and a half of ground. Large house and lot, size of lot 78x154. All of the above are near the station, with a magnificent river view. Terms easy. Possession May 1. Apply as above to S. N. THOMAS, Real Estate Agent.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—TO THOSE wishing to avoid the high rents of the City, a beautiful country cottage, Italian villa style, with barn, ½ acre ground ornamented, productive garden, good water, fruit, &c. Near the depot, and only fifty minutes from the lower part of the City by railroad or steamboat. The location is unsurpassed, has fine river and scenery views and delightful drives. A large proportion of the purchase money can remain for a term of years. Address W., BOX NO. 3,710 Post-Office.

FOR SALE—AT RHINEBECK, IN THE IMMEdiate neighborhood of several fine country seats, 80 acres of beautiful land, fronting about 1,000 feet on the river, ana extending back to the public road, with a splendid building site, ornamented with trees, which commands an extensive view of the river and of the Catskill and Shawangunk mountains. The location is very healthy, and society good. For particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT Rye Neck, 23 miles from New-York, by the New-York & New Haven Railroad, and near Long Island Sound. There are about 3½ acres of land which is handsomely laid out in lawn, garden, &c. All kinds of fruit trees and ornamental shrubbery on the place. Possession given immediately and terms accommodating. Apply to T. S. SHEPHERD, Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A DOUBLE TWOstory house, nearly new, with basement replete with every convenience, situated in New Brunswick, N. J., fronting on the Park, being one of the best locations in the city. Price, $6,000. Rent, $60. Possession given first of April. Inquire of A. M. ZABRISKIE, at the American Hotel, Jersey City, from 10 till 12 A. M., or WARREN HARDENBURGH, Esq., 138 George-st., New Brunswick.

FOR SALE AT SARATOGA SPRINGS—The new and convenient brick house, two story and basement, lot 66x122 feet, on Circular-st., five minutes' walk from depot, midway between the Congress and Empire Springs; street and locality very desirable; all fine residences in the vicinity; owner going West; price $6,000, till April 1; terms easy. Apply personally or by letter to H. F. WALBRIDGE, Agent, at Saratoga Springs.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—WITH THE difference in cash for improved City property, a neat country seat of one acre of ground, with cottage, barn, and all the usual improvements, beautifully situated in the township of Yonkers, 13 miles from the City, and convenient to the Harlem and New-Haven Depots. Furniture, if required. J. COLEMAN HART, 167 Broadway.

FOR SALE—TWO FOUR-STORY BROWNstone front houses, on the south side of 44th-st., about 150 feet east from Broadway; the houses are 24 by 56 feet. Also, two four-story houses in same row, 20x4 by 50, built in best and most substantial manner, and are first-class houses of their size; will be completed about 15th of April. Apply to S. S. HINMAN, No. 3 Broad-st., 12 to 2.

FOR SALE—AT DARIEN, CONNECTICUT, A desirable country place, 3 minutes' walk from the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Depot, 1½ hours' ride from New-York City; well situated for a hotel or good business stand of any kind; will be sold low; terms easy. Inquire of FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st, Brooklyn, or WM. N. BRADY, on the premises.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE BUILDING SITE on the banks of the Hudson, containing about one acre of land, immediately adjoining the property of M. H. Meyer, Esq., in the village of Dobbs Ferry, pleasantly situated within one minute's walk of the railroad depot, and affording scenery unsurpassed. For particulars, inquire at No. 50 Front-st. REMINGTON & CO.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—THE MARINE PAvilion, at Gloucester Mass., only 90 minutes by Railroad from Boston. Its capacity about 150 persons. For location, bathing, fishing, yachting or drives it is unsurpassed by any other Summer retreat on the sea-shore. For particulars, apply to JOHN MASON, No. 1 Silsby-av., New-York, or to JEREMIAH FOSTER, Gloucester, Mass.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK AND basement house No. 80 East 16th-st., opposite St. George's Church. Stuyvesant-square, with all the modern improvements. Croton water, fine grape greenhouse, &c. Price $10,000. Inquire of THOMAS DUGAN, No. 848 Broadway, below 14th-st. House to be seen from 2 to 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR SALE—THE NEW FOUR-STORY, HIGHstoop, brown-stone front house, No. 44 West 36th-st., near 5th-av., finished in the best manner, with all the modern improvements. Apply to W. C. TALLMADGE, No. 54 West 36th st., (old number,) or to N. T. HIGBIE & SON, Bank of Commerce Building, corner of Nassau and Cedar sts.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE PROPERTY SITuate on the southeast corner of 4th-av. and 125th-st., consisting of two lots in fee occupied by two brick houses, and two lease lots on which are sheds and stabling, a fit appendage to a public house. Part of the money may remain on mortgage; terms reasonable. Apply to R. W. LOOKE, No. 59 Whitehall-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS, THREE-STORY basement and sub-cellar house and lot, No. 206 West-35th-st., between the 8th and 9th-avs., (accessible by the 23d-st. stages or 8th-av. cars,) complete, with extension room, butler's closet, speaking tubes, gas, hot and cold water, baths, &c., &c. Apply to HENRIQUES & HASKELL, Real Estate Brokers, No. 15 William-st.

FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL—THE FIRSTclass four-story brown-stone house, with high stoop and counter cellar, known as No. 49 West 37th-st., near 5th-av. The house is replete with all the modern improvements, the owner having erected and arranged the same for his own use and accommodation. Can be seen from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Apply as above.

FOR SALE—IN ORANGE, NEW-JERSEY, A new house, with one acre of land and young fruit trees, and well laid out in lawn, carriage drive and garden, near the depôt and churches, commanding one of the finest views in the town. Terms easy. Inquire of J. W. BROCKET, at Saxton & Co.'s, No. 140 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—FURNISHED—The first-class four-story stone-front house, No. 41 West 22d-st, between 5th and 6th avs. Lot 25 by 98 feet 9 inches; house 25 by 65, with all the modern improvements, and in strictly perfect order. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 5 Metropolitan Bank Building.

FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS—A FIRSTclass English basement house, with all the modern improvements, in a genteel neighborhood; also, two 1st-class high-stoop houses with all the modern improvements, and in strictly perfect order. Apply to E. W. BARNARD, No. 102 Avenue C, corner of 7th-st., from 10 to 12 o'clock A. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET ON EIGHTY-NINTH-STREET, NEAR FIRST AVENUE.—Four lots with a genteel modern 2½-story house, arranged with Croton water, bath, water closet, wash trays and gas pipe. Apply to S. RICHARDSON, No. 212, 5th-av., or A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE TWO STORY and attic house No. 99 Stanton-st., with all the modern improvements except furnace; gas fixtures complete. Having been occupied for years by its present owner; rent moderate to a good tenant. Inquire on the premises between 12 and 3 P. M.

FOR SALE—IN THE VILLAGE OF STAMFORD, Conn., two country seats, well and substantially built in modern style, situated on the banks of a river. The buildings are large and new, and can be occupied immediately. Inquire of N. E. ADAMS, Stamford, Conn., or of C. W. ADAMS, No. 335 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOMELY-SITUATED four story brown-stone front house in 24th-st., North side, between 5th and 6th avs. House 21x55 feet. Lot 98 ft. 6. Has every modern convenience and neighborhood unexceptionable. Price $16,000. Apply at No. 70 Pine st., 2d floor, or at No. 45 West 24th-st.

FOR SALE—A SNUG COTTAGE RESIDENCE in Hanover-place, Brooklyn. It is genteelly furnished, and in complete order for beginners in housekeeping. Possession now. The vines and shrubbery in season render it very inviting. Terms easy. Apply to JOHN BRAINARD, Wall-st Ferry, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A BEAUTIFUL HOUSE, 55 feet by 20, with all necessary improvements, in a good locality, No. 174 East 20th-st.; is in perfect order. Inquire of A. KENNEDY, No. 180 East 35th-st., near 3d-av.

FOR SALE.—A VERY SUPERIOR FOUR-STORY brown stone English-basement house, near Madison-av. House 20x60 all the way up; built in a superior manner. Price $15,000.
E. B. KINSHIMER, No. 319 4th-av.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—OWNERS OF property requiring a reliable renting and collecting agent, can be suited on application to J. F. WILLIAMS, Real Estate Registry, No. 442 8th-av., or No. 3 Nassau-st. Refers to F. B. CUTTING, Esq.; OLIVER H. LEE, Esq.; and others.

FOR SALE, ON LAMARTINE-PLACE—AN elegant full-sized house, with all modern improvements, and in perfect order. Very desirable residence. J. F. WILLIAMS, Real Estate Registry, No. 442 8th-av., and No. 3 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—THE LAST OF THOSE five, elegant brown stone houses, located on 34th-st., opposite the Institution for the Blind. J. F. WILLIAMS, Real Estate Registry, No. 442 8th-av., and No. 3 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE, AT A GREAT BARGAIN—A well-finished and complete English-basement house, on 40th-st., near 7th-av. J. F. WILLIAMS, Real Estate Registry, No. 442 8th-av., and No. 3 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL FIRST-CLASS HOUSES, on 32d and 33d sts., between 8th and 9th avs. Terms easy. J. F. WILLIAMS, Real Estate Registry, No. 442 8th-av., and No. 3 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—ON 44TH-ST., BETWEEN 9TH AND 10th avs., (good and rapidly-improving neighborhood,) a handsome house, with all modern improvements—cheap. J. F. WILLIAMS, No. 442 8th-av., and No. 3 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 147 Forsyth-st; lot 24 feet front and 100 feet deep. The house is well built, with ten rooms attached. $4,000 can remain on mortgage. Inquire No. 30 Spring, cor. Mott-st.

FOR SALE—ON EASY TERMS, A FIRST CLASS brown stone house, No. 108 First-place, between Court and Smith sts., South Brooklyn. Lot 25 by 133 feet, house 25 by 50. Inquire on the premises

FOR SALE.—TEN LOTS ON SEVENTY-SIXTHst., near 8th-av. Price $1,200 a lot. Also, 6 lots near 5th-av. on 76th and 77th sts.
E. B. KINSHIMER No. 319 4th-av.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—THE HOUSE and lots Nos. 41 and 43 Beekman-st., New-York. Inquire of J. J. BEAURON & SON, watch makers, No. 16 William-st., New-York.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE PROPERTY ON the Harlem Railroad, about twenty miles from the city, consisting of eighty acres of lands, on which are a large stone mansion, in perfect order, and pleasantly situated; large stable, carriage-house, and other out-buildings; two small dwelling-houses, with excellent garden and plenty of trees and shrubbery; a valuable marble bed, good water power, with two dams and several small buildings, suitable for manufacturing purposes. Situation one of the healthiest in the State. Price for the whole, $35,000, or it would be sold in two parcels, one of which would constitute a beautiful country seat, and the other a manufacturing property, possessing rare advantages. First-class houses or good vacant lots in this city would be taken in exchange.
A. J. BLEECKER & Co.
No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE AND HIGHLY desirable country residence of the subscriber at Upper Ravenswood, Long Island. The property consists of 166 feet front on the East River, running back to the turnpike, embracing about 9 acres, well stocked with fruit and shrubbery, and in a high state of cultivation. The house is new, commodious, replete with every convenience and built by days' work in the most substantial manner, and is in every respect one of the most desirable residences for a gentleman of wealth to be found in the vicinity of New-York. Inquire for particulars of J. S. VANDERHOOF, No. 17 William-st., or on the premises of CHARLES WHITLEMORE.
Also for sale, a lot adjourning the above, 150 feet on river by about 600 feet deep, running through to turnpike.

FOR SALE—A NEW AND PLEASANT COTtage at Spyten Duyvel, (one hour's ride from Chambers-st.,) commands a fine view of the Hudson River and is in all respects desirably located. The house contains 8 rooms, 9 closets and pantries, furnace, range, gas pipes, bath-room with hot and cold water; water closet, marble mantels, cistern, &c. Also on the premises a stable with four stalls, bed room, carriage-room, tool room, basement, &c. The grounds are well laid out with young fruit, and ornamental trees, shrubbery, currents, strawberries, &c. The buildings are constructed in the most substantial manner, and were put up under the supervision of the present owner. Price with half an acre of land, $6,500. For particulars, inquire of J. A. DURKEE, No. 1 Stone-st

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE ON the Hudson River, three miles north of Tarrytown, on the property lately owned by Henry Grinnell, and now by Gen. H. Swords, Esq.'s, residence, within ten minutes' walk of the contemplated Depôt on the Hudson River Railroad, (comprising four acres of land, a neat cott

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, MARCH 12, AT 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern:

$5,000 Wheeling City 6 per cent Bonds.
$5,000 Milwaukee and Horicon Railroad 1st mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds.
$10,000 New-Albany and Salem Railroad 2d mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.
$2,000 Great Western (Illinois) Railroad 1st mortgage 10 per cent. Bonds.
$4,000 Georgia State 6 per cent. Bonds, due in 1889 and 1872.
$12,000 Chicago, St Paul and Fon du Lac Railroad 1st mortgage Bonds.
2,000 shares Melville Gold Company..... $5 each
1,000 shares New York, Pennsylvania and Lackawanna Coal Company..... $20 each
520 shares Union Mining Company of N. C. (full paid)..... $5 each
100 shares Treverton Coal and Railroad Co.... $100 each
200 shares Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company..... $50 each
125 shares Chesapeake and Ohio Steam Transportation and Mining Company..... $100 each
200 shares Great Western Insurance Company. $100 each
40 shares Columbia Fire Insurance Co..... $50 each
40 shares Republic Fire Insurance Co..... $100 each
10 shares Corn Exchange Fire Insurance Co.. $50 each
40 shares City Fire Insurance Co..... $70 each
10 shares Astor Fire Insurance Co..... $25 each

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. this day, and the balance before 1 o'clock to-morrow. The accrued interest on all the Bonds will be charged to the purchaser. Next regular sale on MONDAY, March 16.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.

D. R. HOUGH, Auctioneer.

CALLS PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO his large sale at auction THIS DAY, (Thursday,) March 12, at 10½ A. M., of all the elegant and costly household furniture contained the private residence No. 346 West 26d-st. near 9th av. The house is newly furnished throughout with the best class of goods and affords unprecedented advantages to buyers, as the assortment is very large and every article is to be peremptorily sold, without regard to cost. Sale commences in the parlors at 10½ o'clock, precisely. Catalogues now ready and can be had at the house only. No postponement on any account. The basement contains walnut extension table, sideboard, sofa bed, arm chairs, &c.; together with a fine assortment of China, dinner and tea sets, silver tea sets, cut-glass, silver-plated ware and ivory cutlery, &c., &c. The parlors are furnished with tapestry velvet carpets and rugs, two solid rosewood suites in rich damask coverings, solid rosewood etageres, centre and side tables, easy and reception chairs, fine oil-paintings, bronze gas fixtures, mantel clocks, large and costly vases and ornaments; lace and brocatel window curtains, fine-toned rosewood 7-octave piano, made by Nunns & Fischer, a superb instrument; rosewood bookcase, oak suite in reps, pier and oval gilt glasses, &c.; rosewood hall stand, velvet stair carpets and plated rods, elegant carved rosewood and mahogany bureaus, with plate and French bedsteads; pure curled hair mattresses and bedding, Brussels and ingrain carpets, mahogany sofas, chairs and rockers, &c., &c., together with a multitude of other articles of use and beauty altogether too numerous to mention. Terms cash in City funds and goods must be removed on Friday. Careful cartmen will be in attendance to pack or remove, or stow the goods.

E. & F. H. SCHENCK, Auctioneers.

GREAT SALE OF FANCY GOODS, NOVELTIES, TOYS, DOLLS, &c., BEING THE ENTIRE STOCK OF THE LATE G. W. TUTTLE'S EMPORIUM—E. & F. H SCHENCK will sell at auction the above splendid stock, commencing on MONDAY, 16th inst., at 10 A. M., and continuing each successive day until the whole stock is disposed of. The stock consists in part of ladies' work boxes, ladies' and gentlemen's dressing cases, opera glasses, fans in great variety, musical boxes, card cases, jewel boxes, papier maché goods, portfolios, porte-monnaies, cigar cases, needle do., bronze, Berlin iron, Parian and bisque figures, Bohemian glass, Rodgers' fine cutlery, brushes of every description, Indian and Chinese goods, canes, parasols, ormolu and gilt goods, and every variety of the richest and rarest fancy goods. Also, the largest and most varied assortment of toys to be found in the United States, viz.: mechanical, magnetic, musical, tin box, &c., with every variety of children's toys. Also, Boydell's Shakespearean Gallery of 100 of the most spirited scenes from Shakespeare. Also, the celebrated automaton bird tree. Dolls of every description, and many other valuable goods too numerous to mention. Also, the largest and most valuable collection of medals and coins in the country. Also, the entire fixtures of the store, consisting of 14 large show cases, glass doors, iron safe, oil-cloth, &c. The above will be positively sold without reserve. The sale will commence each day at 10 A. M., and close at 2 P. M., to give time for the delivery of the goods, which must be cleared each day. Catalogues, and every information regarding the sale, may be had at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 33 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-Office.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON FRIDAY, MARCH 13, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 399 4th-st., all the furniture contained in the above house, all of which was made to order and is of the best quality and manufacture. Parlor furniture consists of solid rosewood suite in brocatel, mahogany suite in hair cloth, rosewood etagere, French-plate, sewing chairs, parlor chairs, rosewood corner stands, rosewood marble-top centre tables, side do.; magnificent rosewood piano-forte, 7-octave, made by one of the best manufacturers; bronze clocks, China vases, etageres, ornaments, &c.; lace window curtains, window shades, cornices; oil-paintings, both ancient and moderu; velvet tapestry carpets, &c.

DINING-ROOM—Consists of black walnut extension table, 16 feet, dining chairs, lounges, mirrors, clocks, carpets, &c.; China dinner, tea and dessert set, silver plated ware, knives, forks, spoons, &c., &c.

BEDROOM FURNITURE, Consists of rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, rosewood and mahogany marble-top bureaus, washstands, commodes, tables, chairs, lounges, mirrors, vases, clocks, carpets, &c., &c.

Also, an assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

T. C. HOUGHTON, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, AT 10 1-2 o'clock, at the salesrooms No. 113 Nassau-st., a large and splendid assortment of rosewood, mahogany, oak and walnut furniture, piano-fortes, French plate mirrors, oil-paintings, &c., consisting in part of solid rosewood parlor suites in a variety of rich and fashionable coverings, carved rosewood etageres, escritoires, secretaries, library bookcases, marble-top centre tables, side and sofa ditto, music cabinets, French plate pier and mantel glasses, fine oil-paintings, clocks, China vases, extension dining tables, dining-room chairs, sofas, tête-à-têtes, lounges, Turkish easy chairs, rockers, richly carved rosewood, mahogany, oak and walnut bedsteads, marble-top bureaus and washstands, wardrobes, hall stands and chairs to match, hair-mattresses, beds, bedding, &c., piano-fortes at 12 o'clock. Two superior rosewood piano-fortes by City makers.

Catalogues will be ready and the articles can be examined the day before the sale. Parties wishing to purchase will by examining the stock, which is very large, find an assortment well worthy of their attention. Every facility afforded for boxing and shipping.

H. H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

REAL ESTATE AT ASTORIA.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on the premises at Astoria, on WEDNESDAY, March 25, at 12 o'clock, without reserve, the following valuable property:

That valuable plot situated at the junction of Main, Remsen and Welling sts., having about 115 feet on Main-st., with two stores and attached dwelling-house thereon, one of the best stands in the village.

A two-story house and lot, 29 by 100, on the westerly side of Henry-st.

A one-and-a-half-story house and two lots, each 25 by 138, on the easterly side of Henry-st.

One lot, 25 by 114, on the south side of Flushing-av., near Henry-st.

Two lots, each 25 by 100, on Bradford-st., opposite Winslow-place. Sale positive.

Terms easy, to be made known at time of sale.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT COUNTRY HOUSE AND TWO LOTS OF GROUND AT WEST HOBOKEN.—E. & F. H. SCHENCK will sell at auction on MONDAY, March 16, at the Merchants' Exchange, at 12 o'clock, a beautiful two-story and basement house, filled in with brick, and built in the best manner, with two lots of ground situated on Palisade-av., corner of Barclay-st., West Hoboken, affording a splendid view of New-York, the Bay, Long Island, and Hudson River, &c. The grounds are tastefully arranged with shrubbery, fruit-trees, grape vines, &c. Maps and full particulars at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 33 Nassau-street.

SAMUEL OSGOOD & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION NOTICE—HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.—SAMUEL OSGOOD & CO. will sell at No. 81 Nassau-st., THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at 11 o'clock A. M., an assortment of household furniture, comprising enameled suites for bedrooms, mahogany bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, feather beds, hair mattresses, hat stands, wardrobes, bookcases, mirrors, oil-paintings, sofas and sofa bedsteads, parlor chairs, lounges, voltaire chairs, extension and centre tables, bookstands, parlor suites; also, a large quantity of silver-plated ware and house-furnishing goods, trays, knives and forks, egg-boilers, coffee and tea pots, urns, coolers, table bells, dish covers, &c., &c.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE SALES.—THE subscriber is prepared to devote his *exclusive* attention to sales of furniture at private dwellings this season, as well as to stocks of cabinet-makers and others.

As he does not keep an *Auction Salesroom*, parties desiring his services can depend upon having their interests promptly and faithfully executed at moderate charges. Liberal advances made when required.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer,
Office No. 94 Broadway.

J. E VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

HARDWARE AUCTION NOTICE.—JNO. E. VAN ANTWERP will sell, on THURSDAY, 12th inst., at 10 o'clock, at No. 216 Pearl-st., 300 packages and lots well-assorted hardware, cutlery, heavy goods, &c. Also, an invoice of German samples. Also, 18 Pittsburg vises—solid box. Also, 1 cask English table and small cutlery. 1 case violin-strings—first, second, and thirds; 1 cask saws, &c. Also, part of a stock shelf goods. Also, 150 dozen razors, damaged on the voyage; 1 cask files—damaged. Catalogues now ready.

SAMUEL OSGOOD, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—MARBLE MANTELS.—SAMUEL OSGOOD & CO., Auctioneers, will sell at their salesroom, No. 81 Nassau-st., THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at 10½ A. M., precisely, on account of whom it may concern:

Fifteen plain and fancy marble mantels, without any reserve. Terms cash, and the mantels to be removed before Saturday.

M. WRAY, Auctioneer.

TO FAMILIES AND OTHERS BREAKING UP HOUSEKEEPING.—The subscriber offers his services as a practical Auctioneer of long experience in New-York. Having no store, charges will be found very moderate, and in all cases to study the interests of his employers. Sales attended to in any part of the City by M. W. in person, and returns promptly made the day of sale. Office No. 289 Broadway, Room No. 19.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS.—E. & F. H. SCHENCK will sell at auction THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock A. M., at their salesroom No. 33 Nassau-st., a large invoice of brandies, wines, champagne, rum, gin, whisky, cigars &c. Sale without reserve.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK—FRIDAY AT 1 o'clock at their salesroom No. 33 Nassau-st., an elegant gray mare, very fast and stylish and warranted in every way. Also wagons and harness.

AUCTION SALES.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

BRICK CHURCH LOT AT AUCTION.

POSITIVE SALE, WITHOUT RESERVE, in separate parcels, the plot of land known as the Brick Church Plot, also the building and iron railing.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, March 12, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the valuable lots:

No. 1, corner of Park-row and Beekman st.
No. 2, corner of Beekman and Nassau sts.
No. 3, adjoining the last lot, fronting on Nassau-st. and Park-row.
No. 4, adjoining the last lot, fronting on Nassau-st. and Park-row.
No. 5, adjoining the last lot, fronting on Nassau-st. and Park-row.
No. 6, adjoining the last lot, fronting on Nassau-st. and Park-row.
No. 7, corner of Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-sts.

For size of property see maps.

75 per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage for 3 or 5 years, at the option of the purchaser.

Full particulars, as regards title, &c., can be had of Messrs. WETMORE & BOWEN, No. 61 Wall-st. For maps, terms, &c., apply at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 14 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY ON BOWERY AND HOUSTON-STREET.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 19, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

BOWERY.—The lot with the 2-story brick house with store underneath on the front, and brick house on the rear thereof, known as No. 279 Bowery, on the southeast corner of Houston-st. Said lot being 20 feet in width and 75 in depth.

HOUSTON-STREET.—Also the lot adjoining the above on the rear and known as No. 466 Houston-st, with the 2-story frame house on the front, and the 3-story brick house on the rear, said lot being 25 feet front, 22 feet rear, and 108 feet deep. A portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. For maps, apply to the auctioneer, No. 38 Wall-st.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF HYDEVILLE SLATE COMPANY'S STOCK.—The subscriber, general assignee of Kelly, Townsend & Co., will sell at public auction at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, the 19th day of March inst., at 12½ o'clock P. M., by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, eight thousand four hundred and thirty-one shares of the capital stock of the Hydeville Slate Company, par value $25 each, being part of the assets of said Kelly, Townsend & Co, and of the members of said firm, assigned to the subscriber.—Dated March 9, 1857.

SPENCER GREGORY,
Assignee of Kelly, Townsend & Co.

SAMUEL OSGOOD & CO., Auctioneers.

SPRING FURNITURE SALES.—SAMUEL OSGOOD & CO. will give their particular attention to sales of household furniture, &c., at private residences of families declining housekeeping or removing.

Regular weekly sales of furniture at our salesrooms, No. 81 Nassau-st., during the season.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—LARGE SALE OF SUPERIOR ROSEWOOD AND MAHOGANY FURNITURE.—Excellent 7-octave rosewood piano-forte—pearl-inlaid; 3 etageres, with mirror fronts and backs; 3 magnificent suites of solid rosewood parlor furniture, covered in the most expensive satin brocatel; costly pier and mantel mirrors, elegant oil-paintings, handsome tapestry and ingrain carpets. H. T. LEEDS, Auctioneer, will sell, on FRIDAY, March 13, at 10½ o'clock, all the splendid furniture in the dwelling No. 121 West-st., consisting of a large assortment of parlor, bed-room, dining-room, and kitchen furniture, consisting, in part, of rosewood and Gothic bedsteads—bureaus and washstands to match; do. Italian, do. mahogany toilet sets and large secretary-bookcase, do. library, 20 hair mattresses, do. spring, feather beds, painted suite Voltaire chairs, mahogany chairs, (cane seat,) large easy-chairs, sofas, sofa-bedsteads, hair-seat chairs, tête-à-têtes, splendid lace and brocatel curtains, cornices, French shades, couches, couch-beds, patent bureau secretary, splendid Dresden vases, Parian statuary, handsome clocks, rocking-chairs, parlor ornaments, with silver ware, cutlery, crockery, dinner sets, tea sets, with a large variety of furniture, too numerous to mention. Persons in want will do well to attend.

By order of W. JONSON.

AUCTION SALE—BY ORDER OF THE AS-SIGNEES.—The entire stock of the late firm of HITCHCOCK & CO., at No. 116 Broadway, on TUESDAY, March 17, inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., consisting of Muskets—Percussion lock, flint lock, United States. Rifles—Percussion lock, United States flint lock, half stock, Warner's revolving, Sharpe's, smooth bore and plain. Carbines—Percussion lock, with bayonet, Sharpe's, North & Savage's. Musketoons—Percussion and flint lock. Fowling-gune—Single and double barrel boys' single barrel percussion and flint lock. Pistols—Holster, revolving, with Maynard primers, single and double barrel, pocket, various qualities. With a general assortment of swords, cutlasses, dirks, belts, cartridge-boxes, flasks, ammunition, and military equipments generally. Also, six fire-proof safes.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING AND COLLECTING OFFICE.
SMALLEY, WEED AND BARTLETT,
No. 54 Wall-st., New-York.

GEO. C. SMALLEY, WM. C. REED, ALFRED W. BARTLETT, will give special attention to the negotiation of notes and loans. Also to the purchase and sale of
STOCKS AND BONDS,
at the Brokers' Board, strictly on commission.

Having prompt and reliable correspondents, will negotiate and collect paper payable at all the principal points in the United States and Canadas.

REFERENCES—Moses Taylor, Esq., Wm. B. Astor, Esq., New-York.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1857.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND,
IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES.
We issue sight bills on the
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, Ireland,
In sums from £1 and upwards, at par £.
Address,
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

LOAN FOR $500,000.—FOR THE DEFICIENCY in the Sinking Fund, under Section three, Article seven, of the Constitution. The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of an act entitled "An act to provide means to support the Government," passed April 12, 1855, and in accordance with Section three of Article seven of the Constitution, hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 24th day of March next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for a loan of FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, for which transferable certificates of stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, on the credit of the Sinking Fund, under Section three, Article seven, of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of 5 ⅗ cent. ⅗ annum, payable quarterly on the first days of January, April, July and October in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the first day of January, 1871. It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as in their opinion are advantageous to the interest of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed up and indorsed "Loan for the Sinking Fund," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department, Albany.

The money will be required to be paid, five per cent. on the acceptance of the proposal, and the balance on the 28th day of March instant, at the New-York State Bank in the city of Albany, or at the Manhattan Company, in the City of New-York, but the money will be received and the scrip issued at any time before if desired, after the award of the loan is made.

Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State on account of the Canal Fund," in the Manhattan Company, New-York, or in the New-York State Bank, in the city of Albany. Interest on the Loan will commence on the 28th day of March instant, and the holders of the stock residing in the First and Second Judicial Districts, and those residing out of the State will receive the interest on the Stock held by them, quarterly, at the Manhattan Company, in the City of New-York; and all other Stockholders at the New-York State Bank in the city of Albany. Dated Canal Department, Albany, March 2, 1857.

H. R. SELDEN, Lieut. Governor.
LORENZO BURROWS, Comptroller.
JOEL T. HEADLEY, Sec'y of State.
STEPHEN CLARK, Treasurer.
STEPHEN B. CUSHING, Att'y Gen'l.

OFFICE OF THE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1857.

THE DEALERS WITH THE REPUBLIC Fire Insurance Company, are respectfully notified that the Scrip for the years ending December 31, 1854, 1855 and 1856, amounting to SEVENTY-FOUR AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (74½) upon the earned premiums, is all ready for delivery. Interest dividends of SIX per cent. per annum on the SCRIP ISSUES OF 1854 AND 1855, have also been declared, and are payable in cash, at their office NO. 16 WALL STREET, where insurers against fire are requested to call and examine the liberal character of their organization, which makes the insurers participators in the profits, without assuming any of the risks of the Company. Section 18 of the Charter, provides that all Scrip not called for within six years from the date of issue, shall be passed to the credit of the Company.

TRUSTEES:

Chas. H. Russell,	Denning Duer,	Fred. A. Delano,
Danl. B. Fearing,	John Steward, Jr.	Joseph Howland,
Wm. H. Russell,	Robert B. Minturn,	Daniel D. Smith,
Aug. C. Downing,	Reuben Withers,	Fred. G. Foster,
Gaz. B. Lamar,	Edw. C. Center,	Peleg Hall,
Wm. B. Duncan,	Josiah Oakes,	Robert S. Hone,
N. H. Wyse,	Jos. Gaillard, Jr.	Sam. V. Hoffman,
Isaac Townsend,	J. M. Waterbury,	Robb Anthon, Jr.
James Warren,	Wm. H. Cary,	J. P. G. Foster,
Arthur Leary,	George T. Adee,	John A. C. Gray.
M. W. Hamilton,	John J. Astor, Jr.	

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R. Co.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 23, 1857.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCK-HOLDERS of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, for the election of Directors, and any other business that may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, in the city of Chicago, Ill., on WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of March, 1857, at 10½ o'clock A. M. The transfer books will close on Saturday, the 7th day of March, and reopen on the 18th day of March. C. C. JOHNSON, Secretary pro tem.

NOTICE.—THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds of the Buffalo, Corning & New-York Railroad Company, who have not signed the agreement adopted unanimously by the meeting held a few days since, should, in order to protect their interests, call without delay on either of the Trustees, or on E. L. FANCHER, Esq., the attorney, No. 229 Broadway, and sign the same.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (last issue,) having twenty years to run; interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

CHICAGO, March 11, 1857.

CAUTION.—W. S. ROWLAND IS NOT AUTHORized to incur any debts or liabilities in the names of Swetland, Reynolds & Co., or Swetland, Rowland & Co.

W. H. SWETLAND.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-St., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

FINANCIAL.

INDIANA CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPA-NY.—$600,000 TEN PER CENT. MORTGAGE BONDS FOR SALE.—We offer for sale $350,000 of the Second Mortgage Bonds of the Indiana Central Railway Company, bearing interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum. Coupons payable 1st July and 1st Jan. in New-York; principal redeemable at the same place in 1883.

This road is completed and in successful operation, is 73¾ miles long, commencing at the City of Indianapolis, the Capital of the State of Indiana, and terminating at the Ohio State line, near Richmond, Indiana, connecting with the Dayton and Western Railway.

This road is one of great importance; is in excellent order, and doing a large and profitable business. The Company also operates the Dayton and Western road, 36⅜ miles—the whole line 109 miles long. The earnings of the two lines for 1854, were $321,400; for 1855, $350,160, and for 1856, $434,004; each year showing a large increase over the preceding one, and the last year, $113,604 over that of 1855; and the month of January, 1857, shows an increase of $3,208 over the same month in 1856.

The working expenses of the line for the past year have been less than 34 per cent. of the gross earnings; and the whole expenses, including repairs of track, depots, bridges, wood-houses, &c., &c., and including considerable expenses properly in construction, such as covering and weather-boarding bridges, building additional depots, water stations, filling up depot grounds, ballasting, &c., are less than 42 per cent. of the gross earnings. These facts will appear by the Company's report for 1856, which may be had at our office.

The Company operates the entire line between Indianapolis and Dayton, each Company furnishing an equal proportion of rolling stock, in proportion to length of line, and paying the working expenses out of the gross earnings. Of the net earnings this Company is entitled to 71 per cent., and pay the Dayton and Western Company 29 per cent.

This line connects at Richmond directly with Cincinnati, and at Dayton with Columbus, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New-York, and also with the Lakes; and on the completion of the Pittsburg and Steubenville road, it will be the shortest line between New-York, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.

An inspection of a map will show that this is a part of the great railway line from New-York and Philadelphia by Pittsburg, Columbus and Dayton, Ohio, and Indianapolis and Terre Haute, Indiana, to St. Louis.

This railway traverses the oldest settled, best cultivated, most populous and wealthy portion of Indiana.

No other portion of the Mississippi Valley is equal to the country on and near the line of this road, and its immediate connections, in improvements, wealth and productiveness, and the passenger earnings of the road are very large, ($302,186, out of a total amount of $434,000 for 1856,) and increasing greatly.

The entire cost of the road is about $23,100,000.

The first mortgage is for $9,000,000, at 7 per cent., maturing in ten years from this time, and the two mortgages will constitute the entire indebtedness of the Company.

The second mortgage is for $700,000; not more than $600,000 will be needed to be sold.

The object of making this debt is to pay off a small amount of floating debt of the Company, and certain Income Bonds maturing within the present, and the next year.

We think these Bonds most amply secured. The Company has heretofore paid an amount of interest equal to the amount on the two mortgages, through the most stringent times, without a single failure; and we think the earnings must continue to increase for many years in about the ratio of previous years, which will not only pay all expenses and interest, but handsome dividends to Stockholders.

The Company has paid six per cent. in dividends out of the net earnings of the past year, leaving a surplus of nearly 4 per cent. on the stock.

The Company will have left assets in real estate, taken for stock and debts due for realestate sold, of about $140,000, which will be realized, and which will constitute a fund to reduce their indebtedness.

These Bonds will be exchanged for any of the 10 per cent. Bonds of the Company, falling due within the next two years, at par, on application to us at any time before they are disposed of.

We think these Securities a safe and most desirable investment, and commend them as such to our friends.

For any other or further information or the subject of these securities, apply to us at our office.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 16, 1857.

THE MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK.—Annual statement of the business and condition.—Jan. 1, 1857.

Capital Stock		$100,000 00
Reserve of 1854		82,548 25
Balance brought from last statement		167,563 68
Amount of premiums received during the year	$188,067 96	
Amount of interest and Discount received during the year	39,532 59	
Amount of Dividend, Annuities, &c	1,943 28	229,531 83
Amount due of Sundry Dividends, Agents, balances, &c		11,121 54
Total		$590,785 30

DISBURSEMENTS.

Claims by Death	$40,351 00	
Expenses, Taxes, Salaries, Commissions, &c	32,120 93	
Reinsurance and purchased Policies	7,768 41	
Dividends on Capital	12,000 00	$92,250 34

ASSETS.

Bonds and Mortgages on property in New-York and Brooklyn, worth double the amount loaned	$213,150 00	
Premium loans at 7 per cent. interest	204,421 37	
Agents' Accounts for Premiums in course of collection and transmission	51,856 55	
Cash in Bank, and on hand	7,569 10	
City and State Bonds and Stocks	7,445 00	
Deferred Premiums, accrued Interest, &c	14,102 74	498,534 96
Total		$590,785 30

The Directors of the Manhattan Life Insurance Company have, after providing an adequate Fund for the Contingent Liabilities of the Company, under its policies, declared a dividend to policy holders on Life Premiums of 30 per cent., and on Short Term Premiums 15 per cent., which will be adjusted at the time of the payment of the premiums for the current year.

Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. has also been ordered on the Scrip and credits of the dividend of 1854, to be adjusted as above. N. D. MORGAN, President.

J. L. HALSEY, Secretary pro tem.

The Manhattan Life Insurance Company have now closed the second term of three years; and, after having paid to widows and orphans the sum of $250,000 in cash, have now in the Treasury half a million of dollars, ready to be paid to those who may be entitled to receive it. The steady progress of the Institution, towards the position it now occupies, is a source of no little congratulation among those of our friends who have been identified with its operations from the organization of the Company. They now present its advantages to all who seek for reliability and open and honorable dealing in the business of their enterprise.

No. 31 NASSAU-ST., New-York, Feb., 1857.

OFFICE OF THE WATERTOWN & MADISON R. R. Co.,
No. 39½ Exchange-place.

$300,000 IN BONDS OF THE CITIES OF MADISON AND WATERTOWN, WIS., FOR SALE.—This road completes a direct and nearly an air line between Milwaukee and Madison, the capital of Wisconsin.

It is thirty-four miles in length, connecting at Watertown with the "Watertown Division" of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, with which it has a contract for a very favorable running connection for thirty years. This Road the distance between Milwaukee and Madison is 28 miles shorter than by the Milwaukee and Missisippi Railroad. It passes through a good agricultural and highly improved country. Madison and Watertown are two of the most beautiful and thriving cities in the State, being in point of population, business, and wealth, second only to Milwaukee. The city of Madison has issued for this Company, as a loan, her 20-year 7 per cent. coupon Bonds, to the amount of $100,000, with semi-annual interest.

The city of Watertown has issued to the Company, in payment for her subscription to the capital stock 20-year 8 per cent. coupon Bonds, to the amount of $200,000, with semi-annual interest.

The township of Waterloo has issued $35,000, in payment of subscription, in 20-year 8 per cent. coupon Bonds, with interest annually—interest and principal of all the bonds payable in the City of New-York.

The Company offers these Bonds for sale at their office, (No. 39½ Exchange-place,) together with a large amount of 8 per cent. Farm Mortgage Coupon Bonds, guaranteed by the Company.

Further information in regard to the Road may be had at the office of the Company.

H. K. LAWRENCE, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS

DIVIDEND.—NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STAGE CO.—The President and Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., payable to the stockholders on and after Monday, March 16, 1857, at the Pacific Bank, Broadway, corner of Grand-st. The transfer book will be closed from the 10th to 16th March, inclusive.

J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Treasurer.

MISSISSIPPI AND MISSOURI RAIL-ROAD COMPANY.—The Directors have this day declared a dividend of four (4) per cent on the capital stock of the first division of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company, payable on the 10th day of March next. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 10th March, prox., both days inclusive.

A. C. FLAGG, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—BROOKLYN, March 10, 1857.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable on demand at the branch-office, No. 64 Wall-st., New-York.

PHILANDER SHAW, Secretary.

OFFICE ATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BROOKLYN, MARCH 5, 1857.—The Board of Directors have declared a dividend of ten per cent. payable on demand.

HORATIO DORR, Secretary.

BANK NOTICES.

ST. NICHOLAS BANK, No. 7 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, March 2, 1857.

NOTICE.—THE FIRST INSTALLMENT OF $25 on each share of the increased capital stock of this Bank will be payable at the Banking House on Monday, 16th inst. By order of the Board,

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

INSURANCE.

SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.
No. 31 Pine-st., (Great Western Buildings.)
CASH CAPITAL, $200,000.

This Company insures property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire, on as favorable terms as similar institutions in this City.

DIRECTORS:

Joseph Walker,	Joseph Lawrence,	Edward Haight,
Wm. F. Mott,	Jas. G. Garner,	Sam. C. Paxson,
John Halsey,	Richd. P. Bruff,	Wm. Birdsall, Jr.,
Edward Wood,	L. B. Wyman,	Wm. H. Hussey,
Robert L. Case,	Edwd. Willetz,	D. Cromwell, Jr.
Wm. Denniston,	E. J. Donnell,	Chas. E. Parker,
Edwd. Merritt,	John R. Willis,	John D. Warren,
Henry Barrow,	Smith Lawrence,	Edwd. Cromwell,
Geo. B. Grinnell,	John Allen,	Matthew Mitchell,
B. M. Whitlock,	R. Lindley Murray,	Wm. A. Butler,
Geo. H. Beyer,	E. W. Corlies,	S. T. Valentine,
Charles Ely,	Wm. M. Abbatt,	David B. Keeler.

JOSEPH WALKER, President.
THOMAS W. BIRDSALL, Secretary.

MEDICAL.

SARSAPARILLA

Has long been indorsed by the Medical Faculty as a mild, safe and effective aperient and alterative. To extend its usefulness, all the scientific appliances of modern chemistry have been put in requisition, by Messrs. SANDS, to obtain a pure extract of its medicinal properties. Combining therewith vegetable products, they are enabled with confidence to offer to the public a sure and certain remedy for all disease arising from impurity of the blood or derangement of the biliary functions. Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists,
No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

SANDS' SALT RHEUM REMEDY.

Sufferers from cutaneous and eruptive diseases should at once resort to this valuable medicine, which will speedily remove the worst symptoms of these distressing complaints. No remedy has ever done so much for diseases of the skin, whatever form they may assume, as this. No case of salt rheum, ring-worm tetter, scald head, barber's itch, blotches, &c., can long withstand its influence.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE.—TRIESEMAR. None are genuine unless the engravings of the Seals of the Patent Office of England, the Royal Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Vienna, are fixed upon each wrapper, and around each case.

Sold by Dr. H. A. BARROW—Member of the Imperial College of Vienna, and Royal College of Surgeons, London, who may be personally consulted at his residence, No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York, from 11 o'clock in the morning till 2, and from 4 o'clock till 8 in the evening, (Sundays excepted.)

TRIESEMAR No. 1.—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c.; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2.—Entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copavia and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3.—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESMAR Nos. 1, 2, and 3, are prepared in the form of a lozenge, devoid of taste or smell, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. *Sold in tin cases and divided in separate doses, as administered* by Valpeau, Lalleman, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases, whereby there is a saving of $6.

Special arrangements having been made with the various Expresses, the nine-dollar cases of the Triesmar, and the larger sizes, will be forwarded by Dr. Barrow, carriage paid, immediately on receiving a remittance, to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer, thus securing to the public genuine European preparations, and effectually protecting them from spurious and pernicious imitations. The three-dollar cases sent as usual, but not free of carriage.

☞ No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact, when its virtues become fully known it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary; allaying all over-excitement, and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give that human system the enjoyment in full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetiser it is equally remarkable; assimilating with the gastric juices of the stomach, it insists them in more

NEW-YORK CITY.

Relief of Broadway.

The Aldermanic Special Committee, to whom was referred the propositions concerning the opening of a new avenue west of Broadway, for the relief of that thoroughfare, met yesterday afternoon, in Mr. VALENTINE'S room, City Hall. A number of interested gentlemen were present. About a week ago, Alderman WILSON, Chairman of the Committee, reported favorably to the opening of a new street 75 feet wide, from Fourteenth-street through Greene and Church streets (widening the same) to the Battery. His report was ordered to be printed, and by request, before that had been done, Alderman WILSON consented to take the matter again into consideration, in order to give the people an opportunity of becoming better acquainted with the subject, and of hearing what views they might wish to present. Hence the present meeting, which was merely an informal one. Several views, as to the most feasible route, were expressed.

A remonstrance against the above route was handed round in the meeting for signatures. Some 30 or 40 persons signed it. They remonstrate for the following reasons.

First—It terminates at Union-square, without forming a continuous line parallel with the great thoroughfares on either side, viz.: Broadway on the west, and Fourth-avenue on the east of said square.

Second—If the Common Council determine to extend and widen Greene-street, and make it a thoroughfare to relieve Broadway, then by diverging a little and terminating it at the most eligible point on University-place, it would form a continuous line with Broadway, north of Union-square, and save the appropriation of a very valuable property on Fourteenth-street, (fronting the square,) and the streets south of it, to its intersection with University-place, and thus greatly diminish the burden of assessments resulting from the extension.

Third—The proposed termination of Greene-street at Fourteenth-street, being within 25 feet of Broadway, would bring two great thoroughfares too near together, and would greatly increase the crowd of carriages at Fourteenth-street passing through them, and thus hazard the lives of pedestrians crossing them. The danger from this source being now quite serious from the press of carriages making their entrance and exit from only one avenue, (Broadway,) at its intersection with Fourteenth-street, and this danger would be greatly increased by another avenue so near.

Fourth—In the opinion of the remonstrants all these objections would be entirely remedied, and relief equally effectual to Broadway would be afforded, by the proposed connection of Greene-street with University-place—the latter being already sufficiently wide; or by leaving Greene street as it is, widen Wooster-street from Waverly-place to Canal-street, and then select and open the best route to the Battery; either plan would greatly lessen the expense in comparison with the proposed extension of Greene-street, and equally accommodate the public.

Some of the gentlemen present were in favor of other routes than the above. It was proposed to extend Wooster-street, Thompson and Laurens streets, —the two last to intersect with West Broadway No conclusion, however, was arrived at, the subject being only informally discussed.

Buyers from the South—Harvest Time for Carmen.

Our hotels are now filled with Southern merchants, here to buy their supplies of Spring and Summer goods. The cost of labor is so great at the South that tradesmen find it cheaper to purchase most goods from Northern manufacturers—and the bulk of their clothing, hats and caps, boots and shoes, and dry goods, is the product of Northern industry. The present is an unusually busy season, and our merchants just now have their hands full of work. Every steamer that has started lately for Charleston, Savannah or New-Orleans, has been over-crowded with freight.

Of course this makes lively times for the 4,500 white-frocked licensed cartmen of the City of New-York. While the rush continues they have to stand, *en queue*, so long, waiting a chance to get their loads to the steamer, that the ordinary price they charge per load would not begin to remunerate them. They ask, in consequence, a dollar per hour for all the time they are kept waiting, and so can afford to exercise the quality for which Job was so distinguished. One of them who had waited with his load all day without getting it to the boat, determined not to be overcome by difficulties, and remained on the pier all night with his load. His was the first lot taken on board the next day. The owner paid him $40, which he had earned well. On Monday a man gave a carman $15 to get a case of clothing on board the steamer which sailed yesterday. The carman tried faithfully to do it, but after remaining on the pier all day, he returned at night unsuccessful. The buyers bear all the extra expense of the carmen on such occasions.

The Central Republican Committee.

A special meeting of this Committee was held at No. 663 Broadway, last evening, JAMES A. KENNEDY, Esq., in the chair.

A resolution was passed, complimentary to Governor KING, for his veto of the supply bill of 1856.

A letter was received from Ex-Senator FISH, returning thanks to the Central Committee for the resolution passed by that Committee, approving his course as Senator.

The Executive Committee reported the names of the Finance Committee for the ensuing year, as follows: Geo. W. Blunt, Geo. J. Cornell, James Kelley, J. A. Stevens, John J. Silcock, Washington Smith, and Thos. Little. A resolution was then adopted, authorizing James Kelley to receive all the funds for the Committee in the absence from the City of the Treasurer.

In view of the recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the Dred Scott Case, and the affairs of the nation, the following Committee was appointed for the purpose of seeing what action, if any, may be necessary to be taken by the Central Committee and report at the next meeting: Dr. J. E. Snodgrass, J. H. Welsh, Luman Sherwood, Augustus F. Dowe, and Henry David.

The Committee then adjourned.

Hudson River Railroad.

Since the late suspension of navigation on the Upper Hudson, by the accumulation of ice at Castleton, an unusually large amount of freight has been offering at the dépôt of this road. The Company is now sending off from this City about sixty-five carloads of freight a day. For a short time past about twenty-five freight cars have been dispatched daily from Chambers-street. This road is now in perfect order and is driving quite as brisk a business as before the recent floods. At a meeting of the Directors lately held, it was decided not to change the rates of commutation for the ensuing year, commencing on the 1st of May next.

Smash-Up on the Ferry.

One of the Catharine-street ferry-boats—the *Louise*—yesterday ran foul of a large and deeply-loaded schooner, a short distance from the Brooklyn side, and carried away the schooner's jibboom and bowsprit, also smashing in the side of the ferry-boat badly. The *Louise* is an old hulk, and has hardly recovered from the effects of being sunk last Winter by the ice.

Marine Matters.

A MISSING EMIGRANT SHIP FOR PHILADELPHIA.

The ship *Hungarian*, which left Liverpool for Philadelphia, has now been out 130 days, without any news being heard of her. As she has never been seen or spoken, she is most probably lost. We give a list of her passengers:

Bridget Cannon, aged 45; Catharine Bennet, 26; Peter Bennett, Bridget Bennett, infants; William Teller, 30; Judy Mulrooney, 40; Jas. Mulrooney, 11; Eliza Mulrooney, 7; Mary Mulrooney, 6; Pat. Hanlon, 30; Johanna Hanlon, 21; Mary Hanlon, infant; Michael Healy, 28; Thomas Rowland, 30; Emma Rowland, 28; James Heolahan, 11; Pat. Heolahan, 9; Rebecca Lore, 16; Joseph Lore, 11; James Raby, 29; Andrew Hunter, 17; John McCloskey, 23; Chas. Duncan, 26; Susan Duncan, 25; Susan Duncan, 7; Duncan, infant; George Sale, 27; Amelia Sale, 27; Ellen Sale, 7; Sale, infant; Susan Callahan, 25; John Callahan, infant.

☞ The number of vessels in this port yesterday was 630,—including 33 steamers, 116 ships, 84 barks, 106 brigs and 291 schooners.

The Burdell Estate.

SURROGATE'S COURT—WEDNESDAY, March 11.

In pursuance of the application of the Public Administrator, (who has been appointed Special Administrator in the Burdell Estate,) for leave to dispose of the furniture and chattel property in the house No. 31 Bond-street, certain proceedings took place before the Surrogate to-day, touching the question as to the ownership of that property. An affidavit of Miss Augusta Cunningham was taken, *de bene esse*, relative to the point at issue. It is claimed that much of the furniture belongs to Mrs. Cunningham, and that the lease by which Dr. Burdell agreed to rent the premises to her until May next is a bar to the proposed sale. The lease was again produced to-day, and an attempt made to decipher it; the innumerable erasures and blots with which it is covered rendered the task a serious one, and it is questionable whether anything intelligible can be gathered from it. The young lady, it seems, considered her agitation to be so excessive, and her excitability so great that she expressed a fear that she would suffer in health if the fact of her appearance in the Surrogate's Court was not permitted to pass without mention in the newspapers. So it was stated at least; and further, that as she would be on the stand tomorrow, the reporters could then get all the information they wanted.

Have we a Giant among us?

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: Mr. George H. Metcalf, the proprietor of the Bull's Head Hotel, must be a powerful man—a perfect Samson in strength and daring. This would seem from his own story, published in yesterday's TIMES, in which he assures you and the public that the beating of which the two officers, Relay and Connor, complain of was inflicted by himself alone without the assistance of any person whatever. You will better understand the prowess of Mr. Metcalf when I assure you that the officers whom he says he beat are each men of more than usual size and strength, each of them weighing not less than one hundred and eighty pounds, and both especially noted for their agility and daring. Besides, they were each armed with a police club on the night they entered the Bull's Head Hotel to execute an order of Recorder Smith. But their size and strength, and daring, and agility and clubs, were all of no avail against their mighty assailant, George H. Metcalf, who, "himself alone, without the assistance of any person whatever," cleared them away in a jiffy, and sent them with tattered uniform and bleeding noses to their station-house, utterly routed—totally defeated. No further effort was made that night to rescue the poor Indians, Capt. Speight, knowing, no doubt, that a man who had so easily defeated two of his best men, could, with a little more effort, whip his whole force, deorman and all, especially when a little excited. So the Captain wisely waited, and it was not until yesterday that the terrible Mr. Metcalf was taken in custody.

There is certainly a giant among us, and he himself is the first to make the fact known in a manner so modest. I shall look eagerly in the next number of the *Weekly Bugler* for a picture of "the man what walloped the two Policemen." Yours, &c., M. P.

COURT CALENDAR—THURSDAY, March 12.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 65, 36, 67 to 69, 44, 71, 72, 40 to 42, 47, 61 to 63, 42.

SUPREME COURT.—*Circuit—Part I.*—636, 696, 661, 247, 250, 256, 580 284½, 345, 457, 3,306, 322, 624, 571, Part II. No. 958, 1141, 1153½, 1143, 1031, 1067, 1157, 1159, 1161, 1164 to 1167, 1169, 1171, 1173, 1177, 1179, 1180, 1182 to 1185, 1187, 1189, 1191.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term.*—64, 17, 141, 257, 33, 34, 37, 66, 122, 142, 155, 156, 227, 234, 253.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 306, 757, 897, 903, 914, 569, 875, 613, 607, 812, 789, 952, 952, 961, 982, 965, 969, 975, 522, 971, 972, 973, 975, 962, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 990, 992, 993, 996, 997, 998, 1000, 1001, 1063, 1004, 1005 to 1012, 1014, 1016, 1017, 1018, 886, 679.

[Advertisement.]

THE GALLED JADES WINCE!

Humbug cannot bear to see an honest man praised, or an honest article enjoy the credit it is entitled to. But sound, solid, real, earnest integrity, needs no such calumny. Its own excellent character is its best present introduction. Thus it is with MESSENGER'S LONDON CORDIAL GIN. To those who have ever used it, eulogy is superfluous. It speaks for itself, and with a taste and elegance no dainty palate, no fastidious health can misunderstand. It is the only beverage that, while gratifying a delicate sense of the refined and the refreshing, promotes the digestion, strengthens the stomach, cheers the heart, invigorates the body, and adds new life to the enfeebled and weary intellect. It is recommended by all distinguished physicians. Sold at 50 cents and $1, in pint and quart bottles, by C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, and Mrs. HAVES, Brooklyn, and all grocers and druggists. Imported and sold to the trade by E. MESSENGER & Co., No 58 Fulton-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

THE IMPERIAL PHOTOGRAPH,

A new application of the art, of surpassing perfection, is exhibited at BRADY'S Gallery, No. 359 Broadway. It has obtained the highest commendation from those who have examined it, and is pronounced by far the most perfect camera picture yet produced.

THE IMPERIAL PHOTOGRAPH,

in addition to its superior reality, combines the best qualities of the engraving, the water-color drawing, and the sketch in mezzotint.

THE IMPERIAL PHOTOGRAPH,

although of extraordinary size, is produced at a price which places it within general reach. It is made only at BRADY'S Gallery, No. 359 Broadway, where a superior collection of specimens is exhibited.

[Advertisement.]

☞ A retired Physician, whose sands of life have nearly run out, discovered, while living in the East Indies, a certain cure for consumption, asthma, bronchitis, coughs, colds and general debility. The remedy was discovered by him when his only child—a daughter—was given up to die. Wishing to do as much good as possible, he will send to such of his afflicted fellowbeings as request it this recipe, with full and explicit directions for making it up and successfully using it. He requires each applicant to inclose him one shilling—three cents to be returned as postage on the recipe, and the remainder to be applied to the payment of this advertisement. Address Dr. H. JAMES, No. 19 Grand-street, Jersey City, N. J.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS—PROMPT RELIEF.—No sooner do these searching Pills influence the system, through the fluids which pervade it, than the stomach and bowels begin to perform their duties vigorously, the appetite returns, and new life seems infused into the patient. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London; and by all druggists, at 25c., 62½c., and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]

☞ BRISTOL'S Sarsaparilla destroys the virus in the blood, which creates and sustains salt rheum, scurvy, leprosy, scabious sores, running ulcers, and all kinds of external inflammation. It is the only sarsaparilla which experience has not repudiated. Children or adults are relieved of internal worms in forty-eight hours by KEMP'S Worm Pastilles, which are as pleasant to take as holiday confectionery. Sold by D. T. LANMAN & Co., wholesale druggists, No. 69 Water-street, New-York, and by all druggists. Sarsaparilla $1 and Pastilles 25 cents per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

CYPRESS HILLS CEMETERY OFFICE
Removed to
No. 8 Tyron Row Buildings,
Between Chatham and Centre streets.

[Advertisement.]

IMPERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS of Lord and Lady NAPIER have just been added to the collection at BRADY'S GALLERY, No. 359 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 125, 127 and 129 Water-street, and No. 1 Murray-street, New-York.

NEW-JERSEY.

☞ There was once some talk of cutting Montgomery-street through to connect its two halves. Has the idea been given over? The extension would be a very desirable improvement upon property in that vicinity. The lower end of Montgomery-street is the principal thoroughfare of the city, but residents in its upper part have now to cut through a dirty alley or circumnavigate a block to reach it. This is a nuisance. Won't the Common Council be good enough to revive the project for the extension? Cutting through is a small job, and can be done cheaply. Montgomery-street would then be a direct line from the ferry to Van Vorst-square, and eke to Communipaw—a very classical locality.

Meeting of the State Chancery.

A quarterly meeting of the Chancery of the Order of United Americans in the State of New-Jersey was held yesterday in Franklin Hall, Jersey City. Grand First Chief SNEEDEN, of Paterson, presided. The various Chapters in the State were well represented, and a moderate increase of the membership of the Order was reported. The charters of three Chapters were surrendered—two of them from Newark, and one from Elizabethtown.

☞ The Ferry to Jersey City is improving. A new boat is to be put on in July, of 25 feet greater length than any before built. The improvements at the ferry-houses are not quite completed, but the accommodations for travel will be considerably enlarged during the Summer.

☞ The Erie Railroad trains, due at 10¼ o'clock yesterday morning, arrived at 10 last night. They were detained at Hornellsville by a freight train getting off the track.

☞ There were no cars of the Erie Railroad precipitated into the Hackensack River through a draw-bridge, on Saturday last, as has been reported in some of the newspapers.

☞ Mr. JACOB M. MERSELES, of Bergen, lost a portion of his right hand, yesterday, by its being cut off in a straw-cutting machine.

Railroad Embezzlement in Missouri.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.

JEFFERSON CITY, Friday, Feb. 27, 1857.

A telegraphic dispatch announcing the arrest of J. J. PORTER, General Ticket Agent for the Pacific Railroad Company, on a charge of embezzlement of funds of that Company, sent on Wednesday evening, seems to have been lost, as it does not appear in the *Republican* of Thursday. PORTER was arrested at the instance of the President of the Company, who had obtained satisfactory evidence that he had been for some time engaged in the daily commission of frauds upon the Company. After his arrest, PORTER gave up to Mr. MCPHERSON about $3,000, which he confessed to have taken from the Company; and, then, upon an examination before Justice MCHENRY, the accused was committed to bail in the sum of $3,000. It was given. PORTER had long been engaged in the commission of these frauds, and had two confederates in the persons of conductors ABBOTT and PRIDE, the latter of whom confessed his participation, and delivered up to Mr. MCPHERSON $700, his portion of the ill-gotten spoils. PRIDE and ABBOTT are by this time under arrest in St. Louis. Before this time, all these men had enjoyed a fair reputation, but their love of money has destroyed their reputations and brought shame upon their families.

The detection of these men was brought about by Conductor FELPS. PRIDE had been suspended from his place, and FELPS temporarily occupied it. PORTER opened his plans to him, as it was absolutely necessary to have his complicity in order to carry them on. FELPS saw at once that the interests of the Company were at stake, and for some days lent himself to the plans of the confederates, until he could get full evidence of their guilt, reporting every day to the President. When this was done, he communicated the whole to the President of the road, who at once had PORTER arrested.

Additional from Mexico.

We published yesterday morning the points of the new treaties negotiated by Mr. FORSYTH with the Mexican Government, together with an article in reference to them, translated from the *Trait d' Union*. We find the following additional items of interest in the New-Orleans *Picayune*:

The treaty has created a great sensation in the City of Mexico. The British and French Ministers are furious on the subject, and had protested against the treaty. Among the people the general opinion at first was that it would not be ratified by our Government. The *Trait d' Union*, however, in an elaborate defence, copied with commendation by *El Progresso*, of Vera Cruz, says that public opinion has now become more favorable.

The revolution in San Luis is at an end. The Government troops took occupation on the 12th. The insurgents did not await VIDAURRI'S attack, but yielded at once to an amicable arrangement, which is much criticised by the Mexican papers.

According to the *Voz de Iturbide* of Guanajuato, General BLANEARTZ, the ancient hero of Lower California, has never had the remotest idea of defection. He had delivered up all his artillery to CALDERON, the General commanding.

General PUEBLITA has been arrested at Mexico, charged with arbitrary acts of oppression. He will be brought before a military tribunal. He has addressed a letter to the people, saying it is the work of personal enemies.

The *Trait d' Union* thinks the fact that a new Congress will be charged with making the organic laws under the new Constitution is a bad omen for the future of the Republic. The Constitution goes into operation the 16th of September, till which time the Government will be in the hands of COMONFORT.

The State of Chihuahua is in great excitement at the discovery of gold mines there, "more rich than any yet found in California."

General MENDOZA has been named Commander-in-Chief of the newly organized corps of Police. It is thought he will have enough to do if he contemplates the extermination of brigandage. Four times within the week ending on the 19th the diligence had been robbed.

A colony of 20,000 Belgians (4,000 to 5,000 families) is about to be planted in the State of Puebla.

The railroad between Cerro Gordo and Vera Cruz is progressing with all possible rapidity. The work done in the month of January was very great.

The decree of general amnesty, as provided by the third article of the Plan of Ayulta, was published on the 19th, "in celebration of the oath taken to the new Constitution," and was received with great applause. It includes all political offenders who shall, within one month, solicit the same, except individuals in the character of chiefs, whose pardon is conditional. By virtue of this decree, a large number of arraignments are invalidated.

Gen. PARRODI has been adorned with the ribbon of General of Division, in consideration of his services in quelling the San Luis rebellion.

The revolution is at an end throughout the Republic. This happy state of things is due to the energy of President COMONFORT, and the numerous expectations growing out of the ratification of the new constitution.

The Mexican papers publish, with great applause, the circular of the British Foreign Minister, declaring that English subjects by naturalization can only be regarded as such during their actual residence in Great Britain—in other words, denying the right of expatriation. By this decision, many so-called English claims against Mexico are quashed.

El Progresso, of Vera Cruz, publishes a letter, dated Suchil, Jan. 27, in which the writer, who was *en route* to the Pacific, says: "Four wheeled and other carriages stand ready at that point to convey passengers and freight to Ventosa. Nothing now, says the same paper, stands in the way of the passage of the isthmus. The wagon road being open, the Railroad will also be commenced immediately.

The great Barron Mexican claim question has assumed a new and important phase, by the decision of the British Government touching foreign-born subjects, that family being of Spanish extraction. The Mexican papers are filled with exciting discussions on the subject, the general opinion being that the support of England can no longer be counted on in the matter.

An Atrocious Murder in Missouri.

From the Fulton Telegraph.

We learn from Mr. THOMAS P. BARBOUR, who has just returned from Mexico, that one of the most atrocious and cold-blooded murders ever committed in this State was perpetrated on Tuesday evening last, about half a mile from Mexico, on the road leading to Columbia. Capt. J. W. RICKETTS, while going home about sundown that evening, was shot dead by some fiend in human shape.

It seems that the murderer had deliberately planned the attack. Cutting some rails, so as to keep himself out of the mud, he had placed them in the corner of the fence near which Capt. RICKETTS was compelled to pass in going home. He had made two square blocks of wood which were tied to his feet like sandals, to prevent being tracked, and waiting till Capt. R. came near he shot him dead. There are said to be seventy-five holes, about the size of buckshot holes, in the body of the deceased. It is supposed that he first fired one barrel of a shot-gun, the load taking effect in the side; that, the load not instantly producing death, Capt. R. having turned towards the assassin, he fired a second barrel, the load taking effect in the breast. The town, yesterday, was in a state of terrible excitement.

JAMES N. RODMAN, a brother-in-law of RICKETTS, has been arrested for the murder. The circumstances which led to his arrest, are about as follows: RICKETTS and RODMAN have had a difficulty which for some time has caused the two parties to go armed. RICKETTS had charged RODMAN with forgery, and the matter was to be tested at the approaching term of the Circuit Court. The strings which bound the sandals or blocks to the feet of the murderer are proved to have been bought by RODMAN the day previous, at one of the saddler shops in the place; the course of the murderer was traced to the point where the blocks were cut off and the strings were thrown up in a tree; the tracks of the man were followed to the back door of RODMAN'S house, and from the front door there were tracks leading to the spot where RICKETTS was murdered; RODMAN was seen to leave his house with a gun on that evening, and to return shortly after the deed was committed.

These are all the facts adduced in the investigation up to the time our informant left. The matter is still in doubt, and the Justices are proceeding slowly in the investigation. RODMAN, it is said, looks as cheerful as usual, laughs and talks with his acquaintances, and is altogether careless, to all appearance.

Meeting of the Surviving Members of the Late Arctic Expedition.

From the Philadelphia Times.

On Friday evening last, a meeting of the surviving members of the late Arctic Expedition, was held at the La Pierre House, for the purpose of taking proper action in view of the death of their late Commander, Dr. E. K. KANE. The meeting was organized by calling Dr. I. I. HAYES to the Chair, and the appointment of Mr. AMOS BONSALL as Secretary. On calling the meeting to order, Dr. HAYES said, in explanation of their object in coming together:

We little thought, comrades, when we so often spoke of the meetings we would have upon our return home, that the first would be to mourn the loss of our brave commander. Through danger he has often led us. Again we are called to follow him; but the circumstances, how different! There we followed him through paths forced over a trackless waste by his own energy—now, Death is our pilot. It is hard to realize that he is indeed dead. He was one of those with whom you could scarcely associate the thought. But the tears of a sorrowing and grateful people assure us that it is too true. The bright star we have all so often seen just flickering on the verge of the horizon, has at last gone down. The frail force which held it to this earth is broken. That soul so strong, that body so weak, too much in antagonism long to remain together. Alas! we shall never know the one but by its influence upon our lives, nor see the other but by its impress upon our memories.

But I will not anticipate you. Let us show in some way, unitedly our appreciation of his services while living, and our sorrow at his death.

Mr. GEORGE STEPHANSEN offered the following resolutions, which, upon motion, were unanimously adopted;

Resolved, That we have received with pain the sad intelligence of the death of our late honored commander, ELISHA KENT KANE, and embrace this, the earliest opportunity, of unitedly expressing our sorrow.

Resolved, That while we join with our countrymen and the citizens of his native State in paying tribute to the memory of one who had already achieved so much for the world's good and the nation's glory—knowing him as we did well through scenes which try men's moral nature —our hearts mourn the loss of those high qualities which endeared him to us as captain, comrade and friend. We found him wise in council, clear in judgment, bold in danger, fearless in execution; ever alive to the calls of humanity; with a firm faith in the protecting care of an overruling Providence, which gave him moral power to rise above physical weakness, filled him at all times with cheerful hope, and imbued him with almost superhuman strength—and we hold his name in grateful remembrance.

Resolved, That we do deeply sympathize with his bereaved family, knowing full well that great as is the loss to us of one possessing so many manly virtues, greater still must it be to those who held to him a nearer relation.

Resolved, That as the only means now left us of showing our respect for the memory that lingers sadly yet brightly with us, we will, in a body, follow his remains to their last resting place, in such position as may be assigned us by the Committee of Arrangement.

Resolved, That the Secretary be directed to forward to the family of the deceased a copy of these resolutions, signed by all the members.

The meeting then adjourned.

Supposed Incendiary Fire in Havana, N. Y.—Loss Estimated at $50,000.

From the Havana Journal Extra, March 9.

About 3 o'clock yesterday (Sunday) morning, the east part of TRACY'S block of three stores, on the east side of the canal, was discovered to be on fire, and so rapidly did the flames extend, before the citizens of the village could be aroused the whole block was in flames. Dr. HINMAN'S son, who slept in his father's drug store, in that block, narrowly escaped with his life; the doctor's books and papers were saved, but no part of his large stock.

From TRACY'S block the fire extended to the barber's shop, thence to BRODRICK & VAN DEUSEN'S, BEEBE'S, HITCHCOCK'S, CORWIN'S, and to JACKSON'S block. All these stores, with most of their contents, are now a mass of smoking ruins. By tearing down a building between JACKSON'S block and STEVENS' block, the latter was saved, and the timely thought of tearing down this building, saved all the remaining buildings on that side of the street.

It was through the most extraordinary exertions that SKELLENGER'S block, of the west side of the canal, and THOMAS' block, COUCH'S store and CAMPBELL'S block, on the south side of the street, were saved; the wind being south favored these exertions, but at the same time it greatly exposed the lumber yards below; several piles were on fire at different times, but were extinguished, and no lumber lost.

No less than eight stores, besides several shops and offices, were consumed, and one building tore down. The loss to several of the sufferers is a severe one, and the insurance generally light, while some of them had no insurance at all. The JACKSONS saved most of their goods; HITCHCOCK, CORWIN, BEEBE, and DANIEL TRACY, saved part of theirs; BRODRICK & VAN DEUSEN saved the largest part of theirs; Mr. GREENTREE and Dr. HINMAN saved little or nothing.

That it was the work of incendiaries seems to be a very general opinion; and if a person had wished to have burnt the whole business part of our town, he could not have selected a more favorable place to start his fire. The following are the only persons that we can learn who have any insurance; that seems to be generally upon their stocks, very little upon buildings: Peter TRACY, on his building, $3,000; Daniel TRACY, on his stock, $1,500; Geo. T. HINMAN, do., $2,000; Henry GREENTREE, do., $1,600; R. P. Beebe, do., $2,000; Geo. V. Hitchcock, do., $1,500; George Corwin, do., $500.

PHRENOLOGY AND CRIME.—The head of VERGER, the murderer of the Archbishop of Paris, has been examined at the French School of Medicine by several leading phrenologists, and they allege that it offers striking proof of the truth of the science. According to their statement the most remarkable developments are those of self-esteem and love of admiration, and the most deficient those of amativeness and the social affections. His cranium is to be preserved in the museum of the College.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT CANTON.—LOSS $25,000.—On Sunday night a fire broke out in the mill and distillery of Messrs. HENSEY & Co., formerly known as Babcock's Mills. The whole building was destroyed, with a quantity of flour and whiskey, and a large number of hogs. The loss is estimated at $25,000, on which there was only $3,000 insured.—*Chicago Press, March 6.*

The Annual Catalogue of Rutgers College, shows the number of undergraduates to be 106, the largest number of students ever catalogued. The number of pupils in the Grammar school is 35, and in the Theological Seminary, 35, making a total of 179.

MARRIED.

DE VOE—CODDINGTON.—At Yonkers, on Wednesday, March 11, by Rev. J. S. Hagany, Mr. ISAAC DE VOE, of New-York, to Miss MIRIAM CODDINGTON, daughter of the late Abraham Coddington, of the former place.

DIED.

MORRIS.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, March 10, of scarlet fever, WILLIAM STEWART, son of Louis and Agnes Morris, in the 4th year of his age.

The funeral will take place on Thursday afternoon, the 12th inst., at 3 o'clock, from No. 25 Tompkins-place.

STODDARD.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, March 11, after a long and painful illness, Mrs. ELIZABETH, wife of Capt. Charles Stoddard, in the 56th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. Samuel Ingle, 1st place, 3d door from Smith-st., on Friday, 13th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M. The body will be taken to Fairhaven, Mass., for interment.

WHIPPLE.—On Staten Island, on Saturday, Feb. 28, Capt. BARNUM WHIPPLE in the 77th year of his age.

His remains were removed to the family burying ground in this City.

Capt. Whipple was a native of Vermont. He has been a resident of Albany, however, for sixty years past. He commanded a vessel on the river long before steamboats were invented. At that time he succeeded in calling the attention of the United States Government to a system of Light-houses upon the river for the protection of vessels. With the same eye to the interests of commerce, in which he had been engaged, he projected the system of dykes by which the waters of the river were concentrated, and the channel at the City deepened. Retiring from active business with a competency, he was still busily interested and engaged in works of public improvement. The project of supplying the whole City with an adequate supply of water was first actively agitated by him. He was appointed by President Van Buren, Inspector of Customs, was Harbor Master under the City Government, and held other offices of trust and honor. He had a more abundant or pleasing store of recollections of the olden times of the City, and few were more generally known among its citizens. We record his death with sincere regret.

CUMMINGS.—In Huntington, Conn., Monday, March 9, ELIZABETH ANN, wife of Isaac Cummings, Esq., in her 78th year.

BROWN.—At Fairhaven, Wayne Co., N. Y., on Friday, March 6, JULIA ANN, daughter of the late George Brown, of Rahway, N. J.

SANFORD.—At Redding, Fairfield Co., Conn., on Monday, Feb. 23, after a short illness, CLARA, oldest daughter of Aaron and Fanny Sanford, of that place, aged 36.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..MARCH 11.

$6,000	Virginia 6s.....	92	200	Reading R. R...b60	82¾
4,000	Miss. State 6s.....	84½	100	do.....b30	81⅞
7,000	Cal. State 7s, '75.	65½	800	do.....b3	81¾
1,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90..	89½	100	do.....c	81⅝
2,000	Har. RR. 2d mt..	74⅝	600	do.....s60	81⅝
11,000	do.....	75	950	do.....s45	81⅝
2,000	Mic. S. C. Fd.b.b3	81	900	do.....c	81⅝
3,000	Ill. Cent. R. bs..101		100	do.....s30	81⅝
2,000	Ill. Fr. Bs.....wp	93½	100	do.....b60	82
1,000	do.....	94	100	do.....c	81¾
5	Bank of Com.....	106½	50	Mich. Con. RR. b4m	97
10	Park Bank.....	99⅞	330	Mil. & Miss. R. R..	75
45	do.....	99¾	100	do.....s30	74⅝
2	Am. Ex. R. Ser..b3	109¾	100	Mich. S. & N. I. R..	75¾
10	U. S. Trust Co....	107	400	do.....	76¼
10	Canton Company....	32½	150	do.....	75⅞
98	Del. & Hud. Ca. Co.	122¾	350	do.....b30	76⅜
63	Penn. Coal Co.....	98½	500	do.....b3	76
50	do.....b60	97	100	do.....b30	76¾
87	do.....	96⅛	215	Panama R. R....	96⅝
56	Cumb. Coal Co....	18½	15	do.....s	96⅞
10	Pacific Mail Stm'p..	72	50	Ill. Cen. R. R..b30	139¾
50	Ward C. & I. Co....	34½	50	do..b3 aft opg	139
50	do.....	35	319	do.....opg	138¾
20	N. Y. Cen. RR.....	90¾	50	Gal. & Chic. R. R..	106¾
500	do.....	90¾	9	do.....	105¾
100	do.....b60	90¾	113	do.....	105¼
100	do.....s30	90¾	100	do.....b30	106
100	do.....b60	91	340	Clev. & Tol. R. R..	78¼
100	do.....b10	90¾	200	do.....	78⅛
100	do.....	90¾	200	do.....s60	78¾
100	do.....s60	90¾	500	do.....b60	78¾
100	do.....b7	90¾	100	do.....b10	78¾
150	do.....s30	90¾	500	do.....b30	78¾
100	do.....b30	90⅝	83	Chi. & R. I. R. R..	105¾
300	Erie Railroad.....	57¾	15	do.....	105¾
550	do.....	57	23	do.....	105¾
500	do.....b60	57¾	100	La Crosse & M. R.b30	76¼
500	do.....s30	57¾	40	New-Jersey R. R....	122
750	do.....	57¾	50	Wis. Lake Shore R. R.	59¾
500	do.....b30	57¾	23	Cl. Col. & Cin. R. R	101¾
800	do.....b60	57¾	50	do.....	102
200	do.....s30	57¾	50	do.....b60	102¾
15	do.....	57¾	500	Del. Lac. & W. RR.	52
200	do.....b30	57¾			

SECOND BOARD.

$500	Ill. Cen. RR. Bs.	101	100	Clev. & Tol. R..	b30 75¾
6,000	Harlem R. 2d m.	75	250	do.....	75¾
100	Erie Railroad....	s3 57¾	200	do.....	b60 75¾
100	do.....	s60 57¾	50	Mil. & Miss. R..	b60 75
100	do.....	s30 57¾	50	Wis. Lake S. R..	s30 59¾
25	Gal. & Chic. RR....	105¾	25	N. Y. Cent. RR....	90¾
10	M. F. & N. Ia. R.R..	75¾	100	Illinois Cent. R....	138¾

WEDNESDAY, March 11—P. M.

The offerings of good mercantile paper through the Discount Brokers show some increase to-day, and the rates not quite so favorable for the borrower. But few names, and these at short dates, are taken below 9 ₱ cent. Demand loans on the Street continue active, though in most quarters the supply to-day is reported easier than yesterday. Foreign Bills for the Boston steamer closed at 108@108¼ for London, with a good supply held over by the regular Bankers. The correspondent of the ROTHSCHILDS sent $300,000 in Bullion by express to Boston for shipment. The Sub-Treasury received to-day $426,241, paid $387,115, and held at the close a balance of $15,332,297.

The Stock market moved remarkably steady to-day, with an improvement of ⅝@¼ ₱ cent. on New-York and Erie shares, and a firm feeling on most of the Western list. The preponderating influence inside the Board of Brokers is still against the rise. In other words, the boldest operators are still moving for a fall in prices, but, with the exception of the demonstration yesterday against New-York and Erie, they have not been able this week to gain much advantage. The Commission Brokers are not so well employed with outside orders as last week, yet these seem amply sufficient, without any apparent concert of action in any quarter among the *Bulls*, to sustain the market. New-York Central closed at 90½@⅝; Toledo, 75¼; Erie, 57½; Illinois Central, 138¾; Michigan Southern, 75¾; Galena, 105¼. The general market reported firm in prices, without buoyancy of action.

We understand that the preliminaries for a consideration of the interests of the Chicago and Milwaukee and Wisconsin Lake Shore Roads were agreed upon in this City to-day, and the umpires to fix the relative value of the property agreed upon. The result is expected to be fortunate for both concerns—making a single interest in operating the line of 85 miles along the shore of Lake Michigan from Chicago to Milwaukee. The New-London and New-Haven and New-London and Stonington Roads are also consummating a common interest to finish up the remaining section of 11 miles between New-London and Stonington.

The earnings of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad for February, were as follows:

February, 1857	$71,624
February, 1856	89,573
Decrease	$17,949

The receipts of the Pennsylvania Railroad for February, were as follows:

|

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI.....NO. 1710. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 13 18 7. PRICE TWO CENTS.

The Widow Burdell Before the Surrogate.

Proceedings on the Application for Letters of Administration.

Testimony of Rev. U. Marvine and Sarah McMenliven.

Proceedings on Motion for Leave to Sell the Premises.

SURROGATE'S COURT—THURSDAY, March 12.

The examination of witnesses in reference to the alleged marriage of HELEN AUGUSTA CUNNINGHAM with the late Dr. HARVEY BURDELL, as bearing on her application for letters of administration as his widow, was resumed this day before the Surrogate. After proceeding to some extent in the non-appearance of [illegible] MARVINE, whose cross-examination had been concluded at the previous session,

[illegible] HAWKINS was sent for by the applicant's counsel, and, on entering the room, was directed to the witness-stand, and [illegible] this remained Mr. TILDEN.

Q.—Before I resume my cross-examination as to the points where we left off, I want to ask you a question about a circumstance that escaped me the other day. It is this: You stated you took down the names and places of residence and condition of those persons who were married from the man? *Witness*—Yes.

Q.—Will you be good enough to state what your custom is in that respect—whether you require the person who gives those things to you to write them down? A.—No, Sir; I have a slip of paper and write their answers myself. I ask the questions.

Q.—Do you distinctly remember how it was in this case? A.—I don't think I ever married a couple in any other way.

Q.—I asked you, Sir, with what persons you had those conversations from the remarks of which you have stated that your mind was in some degree affected to the belief that it was Dr. Burdell you married? A.—I cannot give you the names, but a number who knew him when living gave me a description of him.

Q.—Did not those persons do something more than give descriptions? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did none of them express opinions? A.—They might have done so, but not to my present recollection.

Q.—Now, that is a point on which I wish you to reflect a moment. Give me your best recollection. A.—I conversed with persons entertaining opposite views on this matter,

Q.—Yes, but that is not my question, nor an answer to it. I speak of those persons from whose descriptions you say your impressions were strengthened that it was Dr. Burdell whom you married. I want to know whether any of these persons expressed opinions? A.—I cannot remember; they might and they might not.

Q.—State what the names of those persons were? A.—I cannot tell; I have conversed with an innumerable number.

Q.—Do you say that you can remember no such party? A.—I might if I was suffered to reflect for a time; but the parties were unbeknown to me; they would naturally converse with me on that subject, knowing my name. There have been persons who, in passing my door and seeing the door-plate, would speak to me on the subject, knowing my name; even a police officer, but I cannot tell you his name.

Q.—Was there then no person whom you know who gave you a description of Dr. Burdell, and, also, expressed the opinion to you that it was Dr. Burdell whom you married? A.—I have met with persons who have entertained that opinion and have expressed it,—and not always to the contrary.

Counsel—That is not an answer to my question.

Witness—What is an answer to your question, Sir?

Counsel—I wanted to confine my question to the class from whom you have derived impressions.

Mr. Clinton—He don't say he derived impressions from any body.

Witness—I don't say any such thing.

Counsel—He told me on his cross-examination that—

Surrogate—Gentlemen, this is irregular.

The last question was repeated.

Witness—They might and they might not; I conversed with so many persons of all shades of opinion on this matter, and it is impossible——

Counsel—Then I wish the witness to answer categorically whether he does not know that such persons have done so?

Witness—No, Sir, I do not know; and I know not to the contrary.

Q.—Where have you seen Dr. Snodgrass or any of his family since the murder? A.—I met a son of his the other day in the street, but just nodded recognition, and did not say a word to him; it was near the Academy of Music.

Q.—Which son was that? A.—A married one, living just out of the city; Alexander, I believe, is his name.

Surrogate—With that exception you have seen none of the family? A.—No, Sir.

Surrogate—Since your previous examination in this office? A.—Yes.

Counsel—I did not mean that; I meant since the murder.

Surrogate—Where next before that had you last seen any member of that family? A.—I think the last member—I think that I saw Dr. Snodgrass after his son was released on bail; I think he stayed at my house the Monday night subsequent to that.

Surrogate—Was that before or after the indictment was found? A.—I don't know how that was.

Mr. Clinton—He was released as a witness on bail, and discharged absolutely on a *habeas corpus*. He was held to bail by the Grand Jury as a witness in $2,500.

Counsel—Where last before that did you see Dr. Snodgrass? A.—I think he stayed at my house the Friday night previous, and on Saturday morning he went with his son—his released son, George, to his other son's at—what is the place? It is a mile or two out of the City.

Counsel—That is sufficient.

Mr. Clinton—Carmansville.

Counsel—Did he stay with you in the interval between that Friday and Sunday? A.—No, Sir; he preached that Sabbath at Carmansville.

Q.—Were you in town during that interval? A.—I must have been during the interval.

Q.—When before that, after your examination before the Coroner on the 1st Feb., had you seen Dr Snodgrass? A.—Well, it may be weeks for aught I know; perhaps three or four months.

Counsel—I say between the 1st Feb. and the time you last spoke of

Witness—That was the Sunday I was examined before the Coroner. Where did I see him before that?

Counsel—No, after that. A.—I don't know; I know that Dr. Snodgrass called in for me to exchange with him on the Sabbath; he was troubled in mind and did not want to go back to preach; I went up there; I know it was in the papers.

Surrogate—After the murder? A.—Yes, I did it as a friendly act to him.

Q.—You went up and filled his pulpit? A.—Yes.

Counsel—What Sunday was that? A.—He must have come down here after hearing of his son's being in this affair.

Q.—Was it the first or second Sunday after? A.—I don't positively recollect, but if I were called on for an opinion I would state it; if I had access to my sermons I could get at the right date certainly.

Counsel—I will bring it to your recollecton. On Sunday, the 1st of Feb., you were examined for the first time before the Coroner? A.—If the first Sabbath was the 1st of Feb. yes, Sir; I was examined before the Coroner on the afternoon of that day.

Q.—Was the second time you appeared before the Coroner on the next Saturday? A.—I don't know; some days after.

Mr. Clinton—The testimony is reported on Saturday the 7th, from which we both infer that it was given on the day before.

Surrogate—Then was it the next Sunday you exchanged with Dr. Snodgrass? A.—I am not positive about that, but I think it was the next Sunday after my second examination.

Counsel—Well, you went up on Saturday, I suppose? A.—Yes.

Q.—When did you return? A.—Monday.

Q.—Where did you stay during your sojourn there? A.—At the house of the Doctor.

Q.—Were any of his family at home? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Who? A.—Mrs. Snodgrass, the daughter Elisabeth, one—I cannot tell his name exactly; he is engaged on the New-Haven Railroad.

Surrogate—One of the sons, is it? A.—Yes, two of the sons.

Counsel—They are young men, are they—grown up? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you have conversation with any of the family about this affair? A.—Certainly.

Q.—A good deal of it? A.—Certainly.

Q.—Was it the main topic of conversation while you were there? A.—I believe it was.

Q.—It naturally would be? A.—*Of* course.

Q.—Well, now, do you say that none of those persons expressed to you the opinion that—

Surrogate—Which persons?

Counsel—Those grown members of the family—that none of those persons in these conversations expressed to you the opinion that it was Dr. Burdell who was married? A.—I don't remember their expressing anything about it; they knew nothing about it; it was a matter they were not interested in; the marriage was a matter they were not particularly interested in.

Q.—Did they know Dr. Burdell? A.—I don't know whether they did or not.

Q.—Did they mention no circumstance which tended to convince you that it was Dr. Burdell who was married? A.—Not that I know of; Mrs. Snodgrass told me, I think, that some time ago she had been a guest in that family for about three weeks; she said nothing about Dr. Burdell that I remember; she said that when she was there she saw nothing improper in the family; if she had she would not have remained there

Q.—Did she say nothing to you about Mrs. Cunningham coming up there to get Dr. Snodgrass to marry her? A.—I don't remember particularly that she did; I have a dim impression that she did say that Mrs. Cunningham had been there for the purpose of getting her husband to marry her.

Q.—Did you say nothing to her about that circumstance? A.—I don't remember.

Q.—Was that the only time you saw Mrs. Snodgrass since the 1st of February? A.—That is the last time I have seen her.

Q.—Had you seen her previously to that after the 1st of February? A.—Oh, I had not seen Mrs. Snodgrass in two or three months till I went up on that occasion.

Q.—As to the other members of the family?

Witness—Since what period?

Counsel—Since the 1st of February, when you first testified, have you seen any other member of the family except what you have mentioned? A.—Nothing more than that one of the sons called a couple of weeks ago to see his father, thinking that he was at my house. That is all.

Q.—Did you have no conversation with him at that time? A.—Undoubtedly I did; it would have been very rude if I had not.

Q.—What do you mean by conversing with him? A.—Conversing with him on general topics.

Q.—Did you converse with him about this affair? A.—I think I did, but I don't remember distinctly about it.

Q.—Well, Sir, did he express no opinion about the question whether you married Dr. Burdell or not? A.—I don't remember his saying anything about it.

Q.—Now, Dr., do you know Dr. Roberts, the dentist—the man who testified? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Do you know whether he has been to see you? A.—No man by that name; I —— no, Sir; no man by that name.

Q.—Were you present when Dr. Roberts testified at the Coroner's inquest? A.—I heard some witnesses whose names I do not know; I might have been; I have no recollection.

Q.—Has no person called upon you, Sir, to talk to you on this subject, at your house, on the question whether the man you married was Dr. Burdell? A.—One person has called to subpœna me to this Court; the partner of Mr. Clinton, I believe.

Mr. Clinton—Since your examination or since the murder?

Counsel—Since the murder; all my questions are directed to what occurred in the interval.

Witness—You want to know who has called on me since that time?

Counsel—Yes, to talk on that subject.

Witness—This person who called to subpœna me did not call to talk on the subject; two persons called in a carriage one night, to converse with me on the subject.

Q.—About when was that? A.—Well, I cannot tell you, Sir; I think they gave me their names.

Q.—Who were they? A.—One of them, I think, was a Mr. Olive; he said he was a ——; if you hand me the directory I will tell you his profession; and the other was a Mr. Bodine or Godine, I don't remember which; but they called, Sir, subsequent to my appearance before the Grand Jury, and I told them what I had done before the Grand Jury: I think—I think I told them; they know, if you get them before you; and a certain other person called.

Q.—Who is that, Sir? A.—He said his name was Luther; that he had been or was a dentist; and he is the man who brought the message from Mrs. Cunningham to me.

Q.—What else did he say besides bringing the message? A.—Nothing, Sir, except general topics in relation to this tragedy.

Q.—Was that the message you have alluded to? A.—Yes, Sir; when Mrs. Cunningham sent to me she sent no written message; she sent a verbal message by this man, who said his name was Luther.

Q.—You say he talked upon the subject of the murder? A.—I suppose so.

Q.—Did he talk about the marriage? A.—I don't remember; his principal object was to convey this message.

Q.—How long did he remain with you? A.—He might have remained half an hour.

Q.—He and you talked the most of that time? A.—Of course; there was no one else in the room.

Q.—And about this affair? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Nothing else? A.—He said he was a friend of the family, and he called to deliver this message; that is all that I know about it.

Witness (having had a directory handed to him, to which he referred,) said: Well, I think that is the name—"Isaac J. Oliver, printer, No. 83 Beekman-street;" I think he told me that was his name.

Q.—How long did Mr. Oliver remain with you? A.—Well, Mr. Oliver and this other gentleman might have remained about half an hour.

Q.—What was the topic of conversation? A.—This affair.

Q.—The marriage? A.—The marriage and the murder, too, I suppose; they gave me reasons why they called——

Q.—What were they? A.—They said they had been to see Mrs. Cunningham, and that from the appearance and the conduct of the woman they were persuaded [illegible] both of them of the Methodist persuasion, and very deeply interested in this matter, and they wanted to know—wanted to converse with me to see if I entertained similar views with them on the subject,—something equivalent to that.

Q.—What did they say about the marriage? A.—I don't remember.

Q.—Did they say nothing about it? A.—I don't remember their saying anything: I gave them my views pretty clear and pretty forcibly too; you want the whole conversation, don't you.

Counsel—No, only as to one point.

Witness—You asked me for the whole conversation.

Mr. Clinton—That is so.

Surrogate—I don't see the effect of all the conversations this witness may have had with everybody during the last month or two. I cannot see the relevancy of it, though the counsel has a right to test the memory of the witness.

Counsel—I don't want to interrogate the witness in regard to anything that is not distinctly pertinent to the marriage; I do not see that all he told the persons who called on him as to what he swore before the Grand Jury would do me any harm; but it is simply unnecessary.

Mr. Clinton—I do not think that it has any particular bearing on the case; but if the counsel asks what the conversation was, then it is proper that the witness should be allowed to give it—to give the whole conversation. The counsel, I think, is irregular when he commences, and stops the witness.

Counsel—I did not ask him that.

Surrogate—I don't think he asked him for the conversation.

Mr. Clinton—I recollect the question distinctly, and have no doubt the stenographers will find it if they refer to their notes—what conversation had Oliver and this other gentleman with you?

Counsel—That is not my question—(to witness)—Mr. Marvine, you say you do not know Dr. Roberts? A.—I may know him by sight, but I don't know him by that name.

Q.—Do you know whether any such person has been to see you to talk with you on the subject of marriage? A.—No, Sir; no such person to my knowledge, unless he was one of these two other persons, Bodine or Oliver, who gave me fictitious names.

Q.—About what time was it? A.—I cannot tell you, but it was subsequent to my appearence before the Grand Jury, for I know I told them my testimony before the Grand Jury.

Q.—On Sunday, the 1st February, when you were examined before the Coroner and his Jury, about what time did you arrive at the house No. 31 Bond-street? A.—I was subpœnaed to appear at two o'clock, and I think I got there about that time; it may have been a little after.

Q.—Were you some little time in the outer room before you were examined? A.—Yes, Sir; the Coroner did not summon his Jury precisely at two.

Q.—During that time did various persons interrogate you in regard to this marriage? A.—They talked to me, but whether in the way of interrogation or not, I could not say; they probably did; they probably asked me some questions and I them some questions.

Q.—Do you know whether, among those persons, was Dr. S. A. Main? A.—I don't know the man.

Q.—Living just opposite that house (31) in Bond-street, a dentist by profession? A.—I don't know the man.

Q.—Did you ask any person there—(I refer to Dr. Main, but as you do not seem to know him personally, I will make the question more general)—did you ask any person there whether Dr. Burdell's body had changed since the death?

Witness—Did I ask any one before the Coroner summoned this jury?

Counsel—Before you were examined before the Coroner.

Witness—I don't remember.

Q.—Did you say you could tell the man you married the moment you saw him? A.—I don't know I used those words; I think I told the Coroner or some one else——

Counsel—I am not speaking of the Coroner.

Witness—I don't remember; I might have said so.

Q.—Did you describe the man whom you married? A.—I presume I did, partially; it was all confusion there.

Q.—Did you say he had a long beard? A.—I don't remember, but if I did, it is true; he had a long beard.

Q.—Looking at this gentleman did you say, "Darker than yours?"

Witness—Looking at what?

Counsel—Looking at this gentleman, to whom you were speaking.

Surrogate—Looking at any person?

Witness—I don't remember.

Counsel—Putting your hand to your breast, did you say: "Heavy?" A.—I don't remember.

Q.—You don't remember? A.—No, Sir; in such a scene of excitement as that, I don't remember.

Q.—After you returned from looking at the body, did this gentleman then ask you: "Well, did you see the Doctor? Did you recognize him?" A.—There was a person asked me that as I came into the Coroner's room; he asked me if it was the man—some such question; I gave that in evidence here, last week; I don't know who it was.

Surrogate—He asked what? A.—Asked me: "Is he the man?" or, "Does he resemble him?" or some such question—something equivalent to that.

Counsel—Did you shake your head and say: "I don't know?" A.—No, Sir; I guess not; I said to that individual, I think, that——

Counsel—I want an answer to my question first.

Witness—I don't remember that.

Q.—And you say you did not say that? A.—Well, Sir; I may have said a thousand things that I don't remember now; it would be strange to such a scene as that.

Q.—Let me inquire here, Mr. Marvine, if, soon after the examination before the Coroner commenced, you were not taken up stairs to see the body of Dr. Burdell? A.—No, Sir; it was during my examination that I was taken in to see the body; I had been sworn first.

Q.—But it was before the examination had proceeded far? A.—Yes, Sir; I think it was.

Q.—At the outset of the examination? A.—I should think it was; it was a very short examination at any rate.

Mr. Edwards—Has your Honor taken down that he was sworn first?

Surrogate—No.

Mr. Edwards—I would like to have it down.

Surrogate—It is not necessary, for he says it was during his examination; and that implies that he was sworn.

Mr. Edwards—I would prefer to have it on your minutes that he was sworn.

Surrogate—The fact is that I did not hear it.

Counsel—I will ask the question. (To the witness)—Well, Sir, had you been sworn at this time? A.—I think I had.

Q.—Don't you know you had? A.—Yes, Sir; I think I am positive of it.

Q.—Were you not also shown two daguerreotypes? A.—I was certainly shown one, but I don't remember about two.

Q.—That also was at an early stage of the examination? A.—I don't know at what part of the examination; I think about the middle of it; that was shown me by the District-Attorney.

Q.—Well, Sir, did not the District-Attorney mainly conduct your examination? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—He did not? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did he not ask most of the questions? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did the District-Attorney not ask you when he showed you this daguerreotype, "Do you recognize anything there in the man who came to be married?" A.—Something of that kind; I don't know that those were his words.

Q.—Well, Sir, did you not answer "I think I do about the mouth, but there is so little resemblance that I should not like to swear definitely?" A.—I think I mentioned about the mouth, but the latter part I do not remember about; I think that is my reply to the word "but;" after that I do not remember saying so; I do not remember giving the rest of that reply as given there.

Q.—Well, do you remember that you did not say so? A.—No, Sir; I have no remembrance about it.

Q.—Do you know that you did not say so? A.—I do not know that I did or did not.

Q.—Well, Sir, when you had been previously asked if the body was that of the man you married, did you reply, "the man I married had larger whiskers?" A.—I might have said so, because such was the fact.

Q.—And was that all the answer you made in respect to the man? A.—I don't remember; if you read from the papers I can tell you.

The Surrogate read the question preceding the last.

Witness stated further in reply: I presume I did so answer, because the man I married had larger whiskers—not thicker but longer.

Q.—Well, Sir, is that all the answer you made to that question? A.—I don't remember, Sir; if there is any other.

Counsel—I mean so far as the man is concerned.

Witness—So far as my recollection now serves me, it was; but if you have anything further to recall it to my mind I would like——

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE HERMANN AND KANGAROO.

TERMINATION OF THE ANGLO-PERSIAN WAR.

Public Opinion in England on the Rejection of the Dallas Treaty.

Triumph of the Palmerston Administration in Parliament.

Important Debate in the House of Lords on the China War.

Great Preparations in Spain for a War with Mexico.

Threatened Rupture Between Austria and Piedmont.

Desperate Condition of Affairs in Italy.

ANOTHER EXPEDITION TO THE ARCTIC REGIONS.

COTTON AND BREADSTUFFS DULL.

Consols 93 3-4 a 7-8.

The steamship *Kangaroo*, from Liverpool on the 28d ult., arrived at this port yesterday morning, and the *Hermann* from Southampton on the same day, arrived last evening. The *Kangaroo* and *Hermann* bring four days' later news from Europe.

The *Arabia* arrived at Liverpool on the evening of the 21st ult.

The most important intelligence, if true, is that contained in the following dispatch from Paris, published in *Le Nord* of Brussels:

"The Persian difficulty is terminated. A settlement has taken place between England and Persia. The conditions were agreed upon on Friday last. It is impossible to send them all, but one of them is, that England is to have Consuls in all the towns where there is a Russian Consul."

The Paris correspondent of the London *News*, writing on the 23d of February, says:

"I am assured this evening, on authority entitled to considerable credit, that the negotiations between FEROUKH KHAN and Lord COWLEY have taken a favorable turn, and that they are even so far advanced that a treaty of peace may very probably be signed at Paris within a few days."

The London *Post* (ministerial) in its editorial columns says:

"We have every reason to believe that the negotiations between His Excellency FEROUKH KHAN and Lord COWLEY are proceeding in a satisfactory manner. The Persian ambassador has full power to treat; and the Emperor NAPOLEON, with his habitual friendly feeling, is exerting his influence to bring about a pacific termination of the existing differences."

The Paris correspondent of the London *Post*, writing on the 23d of February, says:

"I have just received a communication from an authentic source which says, yesterday the Persian envoy declared that he was in a position to sign the basis of peace. It is reported that the Emperor NAPOLEON has been instrumental in bringing about a reconciliation between Persia and England. On the other hand, in Russian circles it is maintained that the Shah will not agree to the original propositions. The question is, whether FEROUKH KHAN possesses powers to agree to the propositions which have been drawn up as the basis of reconciliation. Some persons, who ought to know, declare he has not; others state orders to suspend hostilities have actually left London."

The fact of a convention for the cession of territory lately made by the Persian to the Russian Government, is declared by the *Pays* to be incontestable; but, whether it extends to the frontiers of Turkish Armenia, is uncertain.

Private letters from China by way of Paris contain several interesting items. They announce that on the 3d February the Mandarin SYE, Governor of Shanghae, died suddenly. The news is said to have produced great fermentation among the lower classes of the population, who accused the Europeans of his death. For two days serious disturbances were apprehended, but owing to the presence of the French and English ships, and the energy of the commandant of the Tartar troops, who cooperated with them, tranquillity was maintained. According to the latest accounts the town was tranquil.

The British freight-ship *Northfleet*, with a cargo of shot and shell and a detachment of Royal Artillery, had left England for China.

British Parliamentary intelligence contains several features of interest.

The result of the debate in the House of Commons on Mr. DISRAELI's motion against the budget of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, had resulted in the complete discomfiture of that gentleman, in spite of the support afforded him by Mr. GLADSTONE and other new allies. An amendment proposed by Mr. BENTINCK, and supported by Sir JOHN TYRELL and other malcontent members of the old Protectionist Party, was first rejected by a vote of 477 to 25. The house then divided upon the main question, and Mr. DISRAELI and his allies were defeated by a majority of 80, the numbers being 286 for the motion to go into Committee, and 206 for Mr. DISRAELI's amendment.

On the evening of the 24th Feb. the Earl of DERBY in the House of Lords introduced his motion, condemnatory of the conduct of British officials in the Chinese affair, in a speech of three hours' duration. The Earl of CLARENDON, in reply, defended the acts of the British representatives in China, on the ground that the systematic violation of their agreements by the Chinese could no longer be endured. After a discussion, in which Lord LYNDHURST, the LORD CHANCELLOR, Earl GREY, and the Duke of ARGYLE took part, the debate was adjourned until Thursday.

On the same evening in the House of Commons Lord JOHN RUSSELL gave notice of an amendment to the Chancellors budget in reference to the tea duties.

In the House of Peers Lord CLARENDON, in answer to sundry questions, said that the Government did not intend there should be any monopoly of the guano trade in the newly-discovered islands off the Coast of Arabia.

On the 24th of February, in the House of Commons, Sir JOSHUA WALMSLEY brought forward a motion to appoint a Select Committee to consider the amendment of the system of Representation, and to extend the franchise. The tenor of the debate was against the motion as too wide and too loose, and eventually it was lost by a majority of 117 against.

In Paris, politics had been lost sight of for the nonce in the festivities of the "*Bœuf Gras.*"

From Spain the news is far from reassuring; and there is but little confidence reposed by the thinking public in the stability of NARVAEZ, or of the temporizing policy which he represents. "NARVAEZ," writes the *Globe* Paris correspondent, "has the penetration to recognize the necessity of maintaining a constitutional rule in Spain; but he dares not give practical force to his views, less from the fear of losing his position as Prime Minister, than from a dread of forfeiting for ever his peculiar reputation, which would be the result of a dismissal at the present moment. The Queen and her flatterers incline towards absolutism, but they have the sagacity to foresee the danger which would follow an abrupt rupture with the outward forms of constitutionalism. The King Consort and his spiritual advisers intrigue in favor of the darkest form of bigotry, to realize which they would sacrifice both the Queen and her Prime Minister.

The condition of affairs in Italy grows worse, absolutely, every day. It is said that the Russian and Prussian Ministers urge concessions, but without effect; and that the disaffection of the people begins to show itself in overt hostility to the Government. Regarding these things, the London *Post* is induced to believe that some catastrophe is imminently impending, and that before a month—perhaps before a week—we may have to record an outbreak, a revolution, the flight of the King, or his resignation of an authority to the duties and obligations of which his Majesty is plainly unequal.

It is credibly reported in Paris that the Neapolitan scheme to transport the political prisoners to the Argentine Republic has altogether miscarried. The Argentine Government only accepts free colonists, and it was hoped that the consent which the King of Naples did not doubt he would be able to force from his prisoners, would bring them, at least colorably, within the rule stated. But it seems that the prisoners, *en masse*, following POERIO's example, refused to agree to the proposed commutation of their sentence and it is affirmed that the King has entirely abandoned the project.

Rumors, both from Berlin and Berne, speak of continued difficulties existing between Prussia and Switzerland, which render a friendly arrangement very improbable. What is likely to add to this unfortunate state of things, is the fact of some Royalists having been arrested during the past week in Neufchatel, the Government fearing another outbreak.

Private accounts of the 14th state that the English squadron had not evacuated the Black Sea, nor the Austrians the Principalities.

The London *Times* has an article on the rejection of the Central American Treaty. The *Times* says that the people of England can very well afford to wait and see what are the precise objections of the American Senate, and what new demands Mr. DALLAS will have to make after declaring himself satisfied with the settlement made four months ago.

The London *Athenæum* says:

"We understand that Government has decided on sending another Arctic expedition, to clear up, if possible, the mystery shrouding the fate of FRANKLIN and his party. The expedition will, we believe, consist of two vessels with auxiliary steam-power, and be equipped in such a manner as to enable the most complete and exhausting search to be made for our countrymen."

There is an improving tendency in the English and continental money markets. On the 24th, in London, Consols were 93¾@94 for Money, 94@94¾ for the 5th proximo, and 94¾@⅝ for April. New 3 ⅌ Cents, 94¾@⅞. Reduced, 94@94¾. Exchequer Bills, 3s. prem. Bank Stock, 220. India Stock, 228. Very little change to report in the Foreign Market. A large business done in the Railway Share Market, and former quotations supported.

The Rejection of the Dallas Treaty by the U. S. Senate.

From the London Times.

It seems that the British people were premature in thinking that they had heard the last of the Central American question. The Treaty concluded last Autumn between Lord CLARENDON and Mr. DALLAS has been dealt with by the American Senate in a manner which is considered as tantamount to a rejection. It has been, by a majority of 33 to 8, referred back to the Committee upon Foreign Affairs, and the President is left without the authority of ratification. What the objections of the Senate are, and how far the alterations they desire may extend, we are yet in ignorance, but it seems probable that the whole matter will have to be discussed again in London, and that the British Government will be asked to yield to new or previously abandoned claims. As the Senate rejected the Treaty in what is called its executive session, and after a secret debate, we are obliged to take from common report the objections which prevailed. The two matters which were the cause or pretext of the Senate's dissatisfaction were, it is said, the Mosquito Protectorate and the Convention with Honduras with respect to the Bay Islands. The Treaty recognizes the Mosquito Indians as forming an independeant community, and defines the limit of their territory. They are to have the right of joining themselves to the Republic of Nicaragua on terms of equal citizenship. But the Senate objects that the Protectorate is not formally abolished. There is nothing, it is urged, to prevent England from virtually maintaining her power as in past times, and the exact delimitation of the territory gives a kind of guarantee to her claims. The majority in the Senate seems to be unwilling that a race which has received the support and owned the authority of England should be admitted to have a political existence. It has never been concealed by American politicians that their principle is to deny the possession of civil rights to all but men of pure European origin. The native Indian, the imported Negro, and the half-castes which have sprung from the intercourse of the whites with these races are, through the action of a prejudice which has strengthened into a principle, debarred by American opinion from the exercise of free citizenship. When it is added that the Mosquitoes are supported in the enjoyment of sovereign rights by a European Power, and that Power England, we can readily conceive that a party, even in the highest American Assembly, should be anxious to defeat the pretension.

The objections to the Convention between this country and the Honduras are analogous to the objections on the former subject. It is viewed with distavor, as having been concluded without the interference and in anticipation of the action of the United States, and as precluding the establishment of Slavery in Ruatan and the other Bay Islands. In the present state of the American mind with respect to Slavery, any measure which tends to prohibit its introduction into the regions south of the States is looked upon with irrepressible anger by a large and, for the present, triumphant party. Not only the Southern slaveholder, but also the Northern Democrat, is touched to the quick by the news that a Republic of the weak and decaying Spanish race has thought fit to assent to the proviso that the "domestic institution" shall under no circumstances be introduced into a portion of its territory. And what is the Power which has importunely urged this condition? England,—which is always interfering in the concerns of the American Continent, which is intent on introducing the infamous principle of "Free Negroism" into the great Republic, and which, according to the Munroe doctrine, should not be allowed to engage the country in entangling alliances, much less to play the part of protectress to any set of Creoles, Indians or Negroes.

We have given the American reasons for rejection as they are likely to have occurred to the ardent opponents of the Treaty. The 33 Senators, however, probably made use of arguments which amount to little more than that England had obtained too favorable terms, and that the Treaty must consequently be rejected. Among the public at large there does not seem to exist any such fear. The Treaty of October was universally accepted as an honorable settlement of long-vexed questions and a credit to the diplomacy of the present Cabinet. The rejection seems to have caused surprise in all quarters. One newspaper expresses regret that questions already settled should be reopened, with the probability of renewed bitterness, and is afraid that a solution will be difficult, if America is to recommence the discussion with the reassertion of claims abandoned by her own representatives. Others, probably the majority, make light of the matter, and account for it as a political move. The relations between the two countries are, they say, to be hasarded to serve the ends of domestic party or individual ambition. These are not our accusations. We are only repeating what the newspaper press of all shades of politics seems to concur in. In fact, the American public treats the whole thing as a matter of course. We are told every day by educated Americans that the shiftings and windings of their politics are past the comprehension even of their own citizens, and that everything is influenced by the party combinations of the moment. It is singular that while in England public opinion becomes stronger every day, and no set of politicians dare even to be suspected of postponing the national good to their own, yet in America, a Democratic Republic, the professional politicians have things entirely their own way, and enjoy a latitude of factiousness unknown in these islands. Whether it be that politics are falling into the hands of a lower class, or whether the extent of the country and the diversity of interests and character between the several States be the cause of the phenomenon, certain it is that an enlightened public opinion, all-powerful in the direction of national affairs, seems hardly to exist across the Atlantic. The old States cannot control the West, while South and North eschew each other and glory in having nothing in common. The New-York press, therefore, takes the matter very philosophically. It acknowledges that the Treaty is a good one, that England has done her best to make an honorable settlement, and that there is really no ground for dissatisfaction or patriotic indignation. But it cannot be helped; the Washington people wish to keep the question open, to make political capital; the incoming Government is jealous of the outgoing, and cannot let it have the credit of a pacific settlement; and so the discussion must go on, and perhaps several months of wrangling with England will inaugurate the Presidency of Mr. BUCHANAN.

Now, the course of this country is perfectly clear. The negotiations which the British Government opened in the course of last year were honestly intended to put an end to differences between two nations which a common origin and common interests should naturally unite. The convention with Honduras was concluded, not at our instigation, but in consequence of a special mission from that Republic. The treaty with the United States was the work of an American Minister who had not long left his own country, and must have been acquainted with its feelings and interests. Our course received the approbation of the American Government and of the American people. Yet it seems that a party in the Legislature does not hesitate to overthrow all that has been done, and to endanger the present friendly relations between the two countries. Our hands are therefore clean. The direct interest of England in the whole matter is very small. *We care nothing about the Mosquito Protectorate; we do not want the Bay Islands; and our whole concern in Honduras is limited to a free transit across the territory, in case the contemplated railway should ever be constructed.* The American have no little political connection with any nation but England that a diplomatic campaign against us engrosses the attention and interest of the whole people We, on the other hand, regard such differences as of secondary importance to the concerns of European policy. Hence, in all these questions the American politician's aim is victory; that of the Englishman is to be disembarrassed of a vexatious and often unintelligible controversy. In the present case *we can very well afford to wait and see what are the precise objections of the American Senate*, and what new demands Mr. DALLAS will have to make, after declaring himself satisfied with the settlement which was made four months ago.

The China War.

IMPORTANT DEBATE IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Tuesday, Feb. 24.

The Earl of DERBY rose to move the following resolutions:

First—That this House has learnt with deep regret the interruption of amicable relations between her Majesty's subjects and the Chinese authorities at Canton, arising out of the measures adopted by her Majesty's chief superintendents of trade to obtain reparation for an alleged infraction of the supplementary treaty of 1843.

Second—That, in the opinion of this House, the occurrence of differences upon the subject rendered the time peculiarly unfavorable for pressing upon the Chinese authorities a claim for the admittance of British subjects into Canton, which had been left in abeyance since 1849, and for supporting the same by force of arms.

Third—That, in the opinion of this House, operations of active hostility ought not to have been undertaken without the express instructions previously received from her Majesty's Government; and that neither of the subjects adverted to in the foregoing resolutions afforded sufficient justification for such operations.

The noble Lord, who spoke at very great length, began by entreating the House to approach the consideration of this subject with a due sense of its vast importance. That he himself appeared somewhat in the light of an advocate he admitted, but it was as the advocate of a just course and honest. Certainly he was a disinterested one in the cause of justice, policy, and humanity. The Chinese were comparatively feeble and defenceless, and he was their advocate against the overpowering might of Great Britain from a sense of justice as derived from the documents furnished by the very parties whose conduct he was about to call into question—upon those documents alone he was prepared to rest his case. He called attention to the present state of relations with China, observing that during the last ten years there had been a vast increase both in the tea and silk trades, notwithstanding considerable difficulties, to the mutual satisfaction of the mercantile communities of both countries. But these unfortunate occurrences had destroyed confidence, and raised hostile feelings, and the consequence was not only a loss of a million and a half to our merchants, but a state of actual war. The walls of an unfortified city had been battered down; private houses had been fired upon by order of a British Admiral; and a populous town had been shelled by British ships. He asked the House whether these were things which Parliament could pass over without requiring explanations from Government? The noble Lord contended that the colonial ordinance had no legal force, and that it was waste paper. The crew of the lorcha were Chinese subjects. They had never been naturalised, and were not entitled to the protection of the British flag, although the nominal master certainly was a British subject. Were their lordships, then, prepared to sanction an act on the part of an unauthorized official in China, which they would certainly regard as disgraceful on the part of the Queen's lawful advisers? It was only after the seizure of two vessels for smuggling that Commissioner YEH was made acquainted with the existence of an ordinance which completely altered the terms of the original treaty. The *Arrow* could have no possible right to hoist the British flag, and Consul PARKES ought to have informed the Chinese authorities that the register of the vessel had expired. Public opinion was very strong in China, and it had always been against the admission of English into Canton. But Sir J. BOWRING desired an official reception there. The correspondence on this subject showed that the British authorities were overbearing and exacting, and the Chinese courteous and considerate. Why, only twenty-four hours were given for Commissioner YEH to make reparation under the threat of hostile measures, although the Chinese had all along protested that no violation of the treaty was intended. Sir JOHN BOWRING had, by the course he had pursued, violated his standing instructions, and the consequence was the bombardment of Canton. He would contrast the conduct of the English and American authorities. The latter were fired upon, a real and substantial injury, subject to no dispute; but they contented themselves with silencing the fort, and did not proceed to extremities hardly justifiable in legalized warfare. The feelings of the whole people were strongly excited against the English, and the result of having such a negotiator as Sir JOHN BOWRING would be felt for years to come. He (the Earl of DERBY) had discharged a most painful duty. He had read the correspondence with feelings of the deepest shame; and, re lying upon the humanity and the manly character of the Government, of Parliament, and of the English people, he was confident that they would never sanction proceedings so arbitrary, so derogatory to the national character, and when practiced upon a heathen people, so fatal to the spread of Christianity and civilization amongst them. In conclusion, the noble earl strongly appealed to all parties who valued these considerations, and above all the honor and credit of a Christian country, to declare that they would not sanction the usurpation of the awful prerogative of the crown by inferior authorities in declaring war,—that they would not tolerate the seizure of commercial vessels, the bombardment of a defenceless city, and the shedding of innocent blood without provocation, and without warrant of justification.

The Earl of CLARENDON said the noble Earl opposite, in his long and powerful address, had neglected nothing that the most minute and patient investigation of the case, the most ingenious interpretation of the facts, and the most brilliant eloquence and the most forcible appeals to every sympathy could do, to make out his case. He (the Earl of CLARENDON) would, however, rely with equal confidence on the impartiality of their Lordships that they would not, upon consideration of the facts, condemn the officials in China for their conduct in this instance. The facts were really these: There had been, for years, a systematic violation of agreements by the Chinese with respect to all nations, and the outbreak which had occurred must have happened sooner or later. It must be borne in mind that the whole of our intercourse with China, the advantages of the trade, and our relations with that country, depended upon strict adherence to the terms of the treaty, and upon the protection afforded by the British flag. When those were once lost the whole fell to the ground; and bearing this in mind he did not think that their Lordships would agree to the resolution, and pass a condemnation upon officers who could not have acted otherwise without a gross violation of their duty. He referred to the published correspondence to show that the views of Sir JOHN BOWRING had been grossly misrepresented by the noble Earl opposite. He also explained that the ordinance with respect to the registration of colonial shipping was not in contravention of any act of Parliament, and that there were many precedents for it, at Gibraltar, Malta, Singapore, and elsewhere; for it was the prerogative of the crown to make such ordinances in the case of conquered possessions, like Hong Kong, with the consent of the Colonial Legislature. He showed that this ordinance was made at the suggestion of the Colonial Legislature, in order to stop the impositions which were practised in claiming the protection of the British flag. The real question was, whether the lorcha *Arrow* was entitled to British protection. She was one of a class described in the treaty as foreign merchant shipping, in opposition to Chinese junks; and at the time she was seized she possessed a colonial register, and had a British flag flying. If a ship was at sea at the time when the register expired, the register would not be forfeited if not renewed; and in the case of the *Arrow* it had not been renewed simply for that reason. There was no doubt whatever that in the course pursued by the Chinese authorities a deliberate insult was intended to a British vessel and to the British flag. In accordance with the provisions of the treaty of 1843, when it was first suspected that any persons guilty of a serious crime were on board the *Arrow*, there were two courses which the Chinese authorities might have pursued,—first, they could have pointed out where the supposed criminals were secreted; and, secondly, if they had waited, and if, after due investigation, such persons had been found guilty, they would have been at once handed over. Neither of these provisions was complied with; but the vessel was boarded, and though only two were suspected of piracy, 12 out of a crew of 14 were forcibly removed. A good deal of unjust accusation had been brought against Mr. Consul PARKES for the manner in which he had acted in the matter. In justice to that gentleman he wished to say that from personal knowledge he (Lord CLARENDON) knew him to be an able and intelligent man; and he believed that Mr. Consul PARKES had displayed the greatest judgment under very trying circumstances. If Mr. Consul PARKES had flinched from demanding satisfaction for the violation of British rights, he would have compromised the flag of England and the protection it afforded to vessels trading on every part of the Chinese coast. [Hear, hear.] It was well known that the Chinese authorities availed themselves of every opportunity to violate British rights; and any backwardness on the part of Mr. Consul PARKES in insisting upon reparation would only have led to fresh insults and aggressions. [Hear, hear.] All that the Consul did was to represent to the High Commissioner the manner in which the treaty had been violated, to request that the men illegally seized should be restored, and to demand an apology for the insult. Having once made the demand, it was impossible for Mr. Consul PARKES to withdraw it without compromising the interests of Great Britain. The noble earl (DERBY) was entirely mistaken in supposing that the admission to the city of Canton had anything whatever to do with the cause of hostilities. The noble earl had said a great deal about a monomania of Sir JOHN BOWRING. He (Lord CLARENDON) fully admitted that Sir JOHN BOWRING did attach the greatest importance to our admission to Canton; but he also felt assured that under the instructions sent by the Home Government, Sir JOHN BOWRING would never have committed any act which the country could regret, in pursuing the policy which the noble Lord (DERBY) characterized as a monomania. The question of admission to Canton would never have been heard of if the demands of Mr. Consul PARKES had been complied with; but as they were not, Sir JOHN BOWRING simply requested an interview with Commissioner YEH in Canton, as the best means of settling this dispute. [Hear, hear.] The noble earl then defended the general policy of the Government in China, and contended that it had undergone no alteration since Lord PALMERSTON was Foreign Secretary in 1848. He concluded by stating, that if the resolution of the noble earl (DERBY) was agreed to, every British resident in China, for the safety of his life and property, would be compelled to renounce his nationality, and claim the protection of some other flag; disgrace would be brought upon our name, and ruin upon our commerce. [Cheers.]

Lord LYNDHURST said he had carefully perused all the papers upon this subject, and he had been compelled to come to the painful conclusion that the proceedings of the British authorities in China could not be justified on any principle, either of law or equity. The foundation of the whole question was whether the *Arrow* was an English vessel. Now he laid it down that she was in no respect whatever an English ship. It was a principle of law that we could not give any foreign subject rights against the law of his own country. It was the same with a ship. We might allow the vessel to assume the English flag, but we could not change its character, or prevent the Chinese Government from exercising authority over it. The vessel was not made a British ship by the laws of this country, for no vessel could be deemed a British ship unless it was English owned, or unless the owner had been naturalized, or taken the oath of allegiance. No act of any Colonial Legislature could override an act of the Imperial Parliament. The register of the *Arrow* had expired, and no application had been made for its renewal, consequently its legal character had ceased; but Sir J. BOWRING wished to conceal this fact from the Chinese; and he asserted that on this part of the question a more false and fraudulent defence had never been attempted by any English subject. The *Arrow* having no right to the English flag, how could the English flag be insulted by the Chinese having seized the lorcha? There was not the slightest intention on the part of the Chinese authorities to insult the British flag, and continuing his review of the facts, he contended that the proceedings of the British authorities had been unjustifiable.

After some remarks from the Lord Chancellor, Earl GREY, and others, the debate was finally postponed to Thursday, the 26th of February.

Further Particulars of the Appalling Colliery Explosion in England.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY LIVES LOST—PERILOUS DESCENT INTO THE BURNING MINE.

By the last steamer we received an account of the appalling colliery explosion in the village of Hemmingsfield, Yorkshire, England. Further particulars go to show that it was the most disastrous calamity of its kind that has ever occurred. On the morning of the 19th of February, about 230 men and lads went down the pit to commence the day's work, the underlooker having preceded them to ascertain if the pit were safe. At noon, a number of the men came out of the pit to dinner—some state 20, some 30—and at that time they had not observed the slightest indication of danger. While the men and the inhabitants of the district were partaking of the midday meal, about 12½ o'clock, a rumbling noise was heard, accompanied with a sensible vibration of the earth, and at the same time a loud report, which was heard at Hoyland, Wentworth, and other villages some miles distant from the pit. Immediately after the explosion vast numbers of persons rushed to the mouth of the pit, many of whom had relatives among those below; and some idea of the excitement which prevailed may be gathered from the fact that after the explosion the mine was fired, and the flames spread with such rapidity and vehemence that they ascended up the air shaft, which is about 260 yards deep, and towered above the top of the copula for some twenty yards, illuminating the country for a distance around. All efforts to extinguish the fire with engines were found to be fruitless, and it was then attempted to rescue some of the unfortunate people within. Three daring fellows ventured down, and succeeded in saving nineteen men, more or less injured by the explosion. After this it was determined to hazard an attempt at exploring the workings of the pit. Among those who went down was Mr. WEBSTER, who gives the following account of the state in which he found the mine during his perilous exploration:

"He said that on getting to the bottom of the shaft they found that the lower portion of the slides and board gates were entirely blown up and destroyed, and on proceeding further they found the coal around the furnace was in a complete state of ignition. The coal and woodwork in the upcast shaft had taken fire, and the flames were raging furiously. He could compare it to nothing but a river of molten metal being poured down the shaft. They proceeded about 200 or 250 yards along the south level, and found the whole of the furnaces down and the coal on fire. They proceeded up the levels and boardgates as far as they dared to venture, until they came in contact with the inflammable gas, and were obliged to retreat. They returned to the shaft, and then made an examination of the north levels, along which they proceeded for a distance of 400 yards, up to the first boardgate. During the investigation they found many dead bodies, and the men who accompanied them brought the remains to the shaft. One man was found dead close to the bottom of the shaft; further on they found ten bodies in a mass. Not far from the furnace it was supposed that a large number of bodies were lying, as the men generally congregated near the fire at dinner time. The furnace was blown down, and the stables (containing six horses) were on fire. When they got near the upcast shaft they saw immense masses of coal and rock falling down. The shaft was like a furnace. They went in the pit above two hours. The stoppages and brattices between the two shafts were completely blown away, and, therefore, except in the level, the pit was dead, i. e., full of bad air. They would have succeeded in putting up stoppages, but the fire increased to such an extent that they were obliged to retreat. They were so placed that if they had not retreated they would have been excluded from the air and suffocated, because the air was "backing" direct from one shaft to the other. Himself, Mr. COX, and Mr. MADDISON ascended the shaft and held a consultation, but their companions ascended in haste, saying that it was impossible for any one to remain down any longer. Of course they then considered it their duty to acquaint the owners with the position of the mine, and to state that it was imperative to close the shafts, as there was no probability of saving any more lives; and that it was the only chance to render the pit in a condition fit for working in again. Mr. WEBSTER added—My companions and myself, fearing the awful responsibility which rested upon our shoulders, thought it was only prudent to consult with the men who had gone down with us. They were called in separately, and asked if they were of opinion that it was impossible to get any more bodies out of the mine. They concurred in opinion that it was impossible, and we acted upon their resolution and covered over the covering over the tops of the pits. In a few minutes after we came out of the mine the cupola shaft was filled with fire, which reached 50 yards above the summit, and the sparks from that body of flame ascended 100 yards higher."

After ascertaining the number of parties then in the pit, the painful result was arrived at that 162 men still remained in the burning mine, of whose escape from their fearful doom not the slightest chance was ascertained, as these fires sometimes last not only for days but for weeks and months.

As to the cause of the explosion, no particulars have yet been ascertained, nor probably ever will. The survivors are unable to account for it; and the explosion seems the more strange as the pit had been carefully examined only a few hours previously. It is conjectured that a "fall" had taken place in some distant part of the pit, and suddenly let in an overcharge of fire-damp, which by some means ignited, and so caused the explosion.

Spanish Preparations against Mexico.

From the Paris (Feb. 23) Correspondence of the London Globe.

A diplomatic circular note was received at the ministry of foreign affairs this morning from M. PIDAL, foreign minister of Spain. This note explains the origin of the dispute with Mexico, and describes the intentions of the Spanish Government. An imposing force will be dispatched by the latter to protect the lives and fortunes of the Spanish colonists who are unable to quit the Mexican territory; if necessary, *the most energetic measures will subsequently be employed to obtain suitable redress from the Mexican Government.*

From the Paris (Feb. 21) Correspondence of the London Times.

The newspapers contain further details of the outrages committed in Mexico upon the Spanish residents, and cites numerous murders, houses sacked, and barbarous cruelties, of which the troops of ALVAREZ have rendered themselves guilty. Instances are mentioned in which these atrocities took place within cannon-shot of the troops of President COMONFORT, without their interfering to check them. The *Diario Espanol* estimates the Spaniards established in Mexico at more than 20,0000, representing a capital of nearly $150,000,000, and engaged prominently in all the great industrial undertakings of the country—in mining, agriculture, trade, and banking.

The *Espana* announces that as soon as the ships can be got ready a body of troops will be embarked for Cuba, to replace those which are to be sent from that island against Mexico. Several Generals are to accompany them.

Tyranny in the Neapolitan Dominions—Frightful Condition of Affairs.

From the Paris correspondent of the London Times.

I have received the following letter from Naples, dated the 12th inst:

Domiciliary visits continue. After the visit of the police to Filanghieri, to Ischitella, ex-Minister of War, and other functionaries attached to the Government by years of fidelity, three or four days ago M. ESPAGNOLIS, the Commissary of Police, visited the house where the nephews of General LUCCA reside, and then presented himself at the residence of the ex-Minister of Police, DELCARETTO. I do not mention the numerous visits paid to the houses of simple citizens, especially those of the legal profession, who are especially suspected of being hostile to the King. But the visit which has produced the greatest astonishment in public is that paid to the Prince DE C——, whose attachment to the Bourbons had never before been called in question. The reason is the following: The Prince has, it appears, a housekeeper, who has lived with him for a long time. The housekeeper had a child who is now about 16 or 17 years of age, and who is supposed, rightly or wrongfully, to be the natural son of the Prince. ANTONIO SALVI, the lad in question, had been recommended by the Prince to the superintendent of the Royal stables, and, as he was an admirable horsemen as well as a remarkably handsome youth, he employed him as an outrider. It appears that one day ANTONIO was in the stables at Caserta, and thinking that no one else was present, he took a piece of *amadou*, or prepared tinder, and rubbed it against the wall in order to light his cigar. At the slight crackling noise it made the servant, who was on guard at the stable door, entered, and seeing a sort of match which is not much used here, as well as the embarrassment of the youth, as the lighting a match is an infraction of the regulations, he at once concluded that ANTONIO SALVI intended to set fire to the building. At the cry of the servant the other attendants ran up. ANTONIO was laid hold of, and at once considered and treated as a Manzinian of the worst class. He was beaten, and had his clothes torn, and was then dragged off to the Commissary of Police, who began his examination by boxing him on the face, and nearly knocking him down. He told the truth of the affair, and showed the cigar, which he still held in his hand. He was asked where he had got the prepared tinder. He replied that he had got a piece from one of the grooms of the Count D'AQUILAR, the King's brother. The groom was at once sent for, and interrogated in his turn. This unfortunate man, seeing the importance attached to such a trifle, and frightened at the danger to himself, denied that he had ever given any to ANTONIO. The consequence was that the youth was at once set down as an incendiary. He was sent forthwith to Naples, thrown into the horrible charnel-house of the Santa Maria Apparente, and put to the torture. His mother heard of the affair, and the Prince DE C—— lost no time in making inquiry about it, and in trying to get the unfortunate young man out of the scrape. Instead of rendering him assistance, the house of the Prince himself was visited, on the suspicion that he also was an accomplice. In the meantime ANTONIO was beaten with a *nerf de bœuf*, and his body presented one huge wound. This horrible punishment could not wring from him any other avowal than the one he had already given, and he is incapable of inventing any. Of course the object is to ascertain if he has accomplices. The magistrates, even if there be any yet among them who remain uncorrupted, will not dare to act according to their consciences, and they will be obliged to condemn him. A proof of this may be seen in the affair of the Majorat of the Prince DE CAMPANA SAMBIASE, which amounts to 600,000 ducats. This heritage of the sons of the Duke of MALIETO-SAMBIASE is disputed by the MESSANELLI family, much favored by and very faithful to the Court. The sons of the Duke have for their advisers the three best members of the Neapolitan bar, STAVAGE, MIRAGLIA, and VIGNOLI (ex-Minister of 1848.) It is said that some of the judges do not conceal the fact of the heirs of MALIETO having right on their side, but as among the heirs to the property is the Duke DE SAN DONATO SAMBIASE, one of the three or four members of the high aristocracy of Naples who joined the revolution and fought on the 15th May—who is now in exile, and who has written an admirable pamphlet on the actual condition of the Two Sicilies,—the Court leaves nothing undone to induce the judges to decide against him, and on behalf of the favorites of the King.

The King is still at Caserta, and lives more secluded than ever. He is afraid of his own brothers, but above all of his son, the heir to his crown. The rumor of an approaching change is still current at the Court. People, however, no longer talk of abdication, but it is affirmed positively that the King will make some concessions to the Western Powers, and will then make a journey somewhere with the Queen and his family. His eldest son will act as Lieutenant-General of the Kingdom in his absence, (others say the Prince LUIGI,) not as an *alter ego*, but with instructions very precise and detailed, and, to assist him, men who will not only be his advisers but spies on him. FERDINAND cannot make up his mind to lay aside the crown at the age of 47, although that crown is really one of thorns.

Some short time since an advocate named RAFFAELE CATERINA, the father of a family, happened to be reading the *Civilta Cattolica*, a religious journal, which is edited by the Jesuits. The police were informed of the fact. A Commissary presented himself at his house, and said, "You like, then, to read the papers, do you?" "Yes—the *Civilta Cattolica*." "No matter; it is still a newspaper. Well, then, since you like that sort of reading—since you like the *Civilta Cattolica*—the Gendarmes will conduct you to the frontier, and you may go to Rome to read it." M. CATERINA preferred going to read something else in Piedmont.

Threatened Rupture Between Austria and Piedmont.

From the Vienna (Feb. 21) Correspondence of the Times.

Some days since you were told that Austria had addressed a very energetic note to the Sardinian Government; but, as the document did not leave Milan as soon as it was originally intended, it did not reach Turin until the 13th inst. Reliable information has to-day been given me that the bearer of the note to Count PAAR, the Austrian Minister at Turin, who, before he left Milan, received instructions to break off his diplomatic relations with Sardinia if the satisfaction demanded for the insults offered by the press to the Emperor of Austria is not given. As was said in a former letter, it is not to be feared that this government will endeavor to obtain the required satisfaction at the point of the sword. The treaty of March 30 is not yet properly carried out, and Austria is not likely to neglect a matter of vital importance for a mere trifle. It is whispered that the minister of finance is about to raise a loan of 160,000,000 florins; but he will not be in a hurry to do so, as he has the means in hand of defraying the expenses of the State for the next seven or eight months.

Reported Cruelties on Board American Ships.

From the Liverpool Courier, Feb. 25.

In the Police Court yesterday, the head of the Detective Department handed in to the Bench a report of inquiries made by the police into another appalling case of cruelty on board an American ship, the *Wandering Jew*. The report, we believe, is intended for presentation to NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE, Esq., and its contents were therefore not made public. We trust, however, that gentleman will give the report his gravest consideration, and that he will be able to take more active steps than he hitherto appears to have done, to wipe away the stain from the character of the American commercial marine.

From inquiries made at the Northern Hospital, last evening, we have gained the following horrible details respecting the above case. If these particulars (which are from the lips of three of the sufferers) are true, the case far exceeds in cruelty even any of the cruel ones which have preceded it. Of course, however, these statements are merely *ex parte*, and cannot be entirely depended upon until they have been affirmed by judicial investigation.

The complainants in this case are JOHN LYONS, EDWARD MOORE, and WILLIAM HARRISON—the two former being natives of Ireland, and the last-named an Englishman. From their own statement, made last evening, it appears that they were kidnapped by a man-catcher at New-Orleans, and, while in an unconscious state, taken on board the *Wandering Jew*, bound from that port to Liverpool. When their senses returned to them, they told the officers of the ship that they were only "green" hands, and unaccustomed to seamen's work. LYONS says they sailed from New-Orleans on the 12th ult., and the work of violence immediately commenced. On the first day he saw the chief mate knock a man down, and jump upon the lower part of his body; he then took him aft for half an hour, and got a large tub of water; into this tub the poor fellow was repeatedly dipped, being hauled up and dropped again by the ship's tackle; he was then turned into his berth in the forecastle, and in two days afterward he was a corpse. The body when thrown overboard, was quite black. The first and third mates, named respectively BELIZE and HORDON, continued their course of ill-usage during the whole of the passage. The chief mate said the ship was paying twenty dollars blood-money, and he would have it out of them (the men.) On the first day at sea, the third mate struck HARRISON in the eye, knocked him down, and kicked him severely in the ribs; he afterwards sent him aloft, where he took a fit, and fell from the topsail-yard into the small boat which was hauled up on the deck house. On the same day the first mate struck MOORE in the eye, and fractured the bone of his nose, from which he is still suffering. During the passage they were continually being kicked, pinched, and beaten, by BELIZE and HORDON; but, when they neared this port, the former told the latter not to strike them on the face, but to rope's-end them well about the body. They are all three now lying at the Northern Hospital, and their story is indeed a pitiable one. LYONS is suffering from a disabled knee, and MOORE from a bad foot, both the result of kicks repeatedly inflicted. HARRISON is still in a weak state, from the effects of the fall, and all complain of injuries on various parts of the body, from the continual ill-usage. The Captain, they say, did not molest them, and the second mate was a very decent man. It appears that, immediately after the ship's arrival in the river, the first and third mates made their escape, and absconded. As the offence above described occurred on the high seas, on board a vessel under the American flag, the authorities here have no power to interfere, without special instructions from the Secretary of

Geary and Wm. T. Sherrard.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 21, 1857.

To the House of Representatives of Kansas Territory:

GENTLEMEN: In reply to your resolution of the 19th inst., requesting me to furnish your body with a statement of my reasons for not commissioning WILLIAM T. SHERRARD as Sheriff of Douglas County, I have the honor to state, that while I am disposed to accede to any reasonable request from the Legislature, I regard that matter as a subject of inquiry only from the Territorial Courts.

Right to its appointment to me, the appointment of SHERRARD was protested against by many good citizens of Lecompton and of Douglas County, as his habits and passions rendered him entirely unfit for the proper performance of the duties of that office.

There was no hesitation, however, on my part, to withhold his commission; but, in consequence of the absence of the Secretary of the Territory, it was delayed for several days, during which time I was informed by many respectable gentlemen, among whom were those of the county of Douglas from whom he derived his appointment, that Mr. SHERRARD had been engaged in several drunken broils, fighting and shooting at persons with pistols, and threatening others. I have since been informed that these facts are notorious to the citizens of the place, and can easily be substantiated by proof. Should the contrary be made clearly to appear no one will rejoice more heartily than myself.

But it is my desire to be distinctly understood that I will on consideration no one laboring under such charges as would impair, if not entirely destroy, his usefulness, or whose passions and habits would render unfit for the proper discharge of his duties, or which might, in any manner, embarrass the action of the Territory.

I am thus trusted from the high source from whence I derive my appointment to exercise the same degree of policy. The true interests of the people of the Territory, require it, and it is [illegible] approved by my own judgment.

JOHN W. GEARY,
Governor of Kansas Territory.

The above has already appeared in the TIMES, but we repeat it in order to make the report of the case more complete.

MR. SHERRARD'S REPLY.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 21, 1857.

To the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives of Kansas Territory:

GENTLEMEN: In reply to the special message of his Excellency, JOHN W. GEARY, relative to my appointment to the office of Sheriff of Douglas County, permit me respectfully to submit the following statement for your consideration:

On the 16th day of December last, I was appointed, in accordance with the laws of the Territory, Sheriff of Douglas County, by the tribunal transacting county business.

On the 18th day of December, I called at the Executive office, and inquired of the Governor if the appointment had been certified to him by the Clerk of the County Tribunal. He replied that it had; I then respectfully requested that he would cause the commission to be made out as soon as possible, adding at the same time, as a reason for the request, that I had understood that there were many writs which ought to be served at once, and that there was at that time no officer in the county to execute them. The Governor appeared not to appreciate the force of these reasons, and even betrayed some excitement at the suggestions I had made.

In the course of a rather warm conversation that ensued, he said, "Before I make this appointment, I wish to know *whether you expect to act ministerially to me or not.*" I expressed my surprise at the question, and said that it seemed to me to imply that he desired to impose conditions on me before he discharged a duty required of him by the law—if such was his meaning, I had only to say that in executing the office to which I had been appointed, I should endeavor to be guided only by my oath, and by my duty, and whilst I did this should certainly pay no regard to him, his wishes or opinions. The conversation continued for some time longer, and at the close of it he said the commission should be made out between that time and the next day. Some days after, having heard nothing in the meanwhile from the Governor, I wrote him a note formally demanding my commission, and informing him that in case of refusal, I should be constrained to use legal means to compel him to issue it.

Before sending it, however, I learned from R. H. BENNETT, that in an interview he had had with the Governor, he had been informed by him that he (the Governor) had understood that I was about applying for a *mandamus*, that this was unnecessary, as he had never intended to refuse the issue of the commission and that he would have kept his promise but for the absence of the Secretary of the Territory, adding as an excuse for the Secretary's absence, that the commission should be made out. Hearing this, I delayed sending the letter until the 29th, when (the Secretary having returned on the 26th.) I mailed it, merely adding a postscript, saying that I should without further delay, pursue the course I had indicated in the letter. I have never received any reply to that letter.

I now come to that part of the letter which charges me upon the information of "many respectable citizens of Lecompton, and of Douglas County," with having been engaged in several fights, shooting affairs, &c. The only shooting affair in which I have ever been engaged in my life, occurred on the 5th of December, eleven days before my appointment by the Commissioner's Court, when the facts were as notorious as they have ever been since, and therefore could not have been alleged by "many good citizens," or by members of the tribunal from which I received my appointment," as a reason why I should not be commissioned by the Governor. For if it was a justification of the Governor, to whom the laws gave no discretion in the matter, in refusing the commission, was it not a proper ground for the tribunal, with whom, of course, it was entirely discretionary, to have refused to make the appointment. The only other affair to which the Governor could possibly have alluded, occurred on the 26th of December, *after* my first demand for my commission, and after such a delay as amounted to a refusal, and cannot, therefore, be assigned as the cause of that refusal. Although I do not now design to go into a defence of what I did upon these occasions, yet I will merely say that I have never, at any time, shrunk from a legal investigation, and am now willing to submit my conduct to the decision of a jury of my countrymen, conscious that I have only exercised the rights of every freeman to defend his reputation and person, and that I can substantiate this by testimony.

To the other grossly injurious personal reflections of the Governor, I have at this time no reply to make; not regarding myself as accountable to him for my official or personal conduct, I shall enter into neither explanation or defence. I shall, however, not have much fear of the judgment of that portion of the public to which either his Excellency, JOHN W. GEARY, or myself is known.

I am, gentlemen, with great respect,
Your obedient servant,
WM. T. SHERRARD.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 22d January, 1857.
S. G. CATO,
Associate Justice of the Supreme Court.

REPORT OF THE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE OF THE LEGISLATURE.

Mr. JOHNSON, as Chairman of Committee on Judiciary, by suspension of rules, made the following report:

Mr. SPEAKER: The Committee on Judiciary and Criminal Jurisprudence, to whom was referred House bill No. 14, entitled an act to declare valid the official acts of WM. T. SHERRARD, and to make valid his appointment to the office of Sheriff of Douglas County having had the same under consideration, beg leave to make the following report:

Your Committee deem it proper that they should briefly refer to the reason which prompted the introduction of the bill on which we are called upon to report.

By a certified transcript from the office of the Clerk of the County Court, which has been inspected by us, we find that on the 16th day of December, 1856, SAMUEL J. JONES resigned the office of Sheriff of Douglas County, Kansas Territory, and that WM. T. SHERRARD was duly appointed in his place, and it also appears by other evidence that he, some days thereafter, applied to the Governor for his commission and was refused.

In the deliberate opinion of your Committee, it was the duty of the Governor to have issued the commission when evidence of the appointment was presented to him, and that his refusal to do so was a gross violation of law, and an unwarranted assumption of power.

Your Committee would be slow to make such a charge against the Chief Executive officer of the Territory, were they not fully satisfied of its truth, and if the assumption of power on his part was not at war with not only the Organic act and the laws of the Territory, but in fact with the fundamental principles of our government, and might prove subversive of the liberties of the people.

We hold that the duty of the Governor was purely ministerial in its character, and would refer to the several sections relating to the subject.

The twenty-fifth section of the organic act declares "That all township, district and county officers not herein otherwise provided for, shall be appointed or elected as the case may be, in such manner as shall be provided for by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Kansas," and the twentieth section of the same act provides that the Governor "shall commission all officers who shall be appointed to office under the laws of the said Territory, and shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed."

From these two sections it will be observed that the organic act empowered the Legislative Assembly to provide for the appointment of sheriffs, and that it is the duty of the Governor to commission them.

In obedience to the command of the law, the Legislative Assembly, at its last session, provided that "if any vacancy happens in the office of sheriff, such vacancy shall be filled by appointment by the tribunal transacting county business for the unexpired term." (See Statutes Kansas Territory, chap. 150, sec. 7.) And the first section of the same chapter declares that the sheriff "shall be commissioned by the Governor."

No objection has been urged by the Governor to the power of the tribunal transacting county business to make such an appointment, nor do we think that any could be successfully urged against it, but the refusal seems to be based upon the ground that the Governor has the right to determine the propriety thereof, from which we totally dissent.

The language of the law is imperative. It declares that he "shall commission all officers who may be appointed to office under the laws of the Territory." Here, then, is a clear and unequivocal declaration of law as to the duty of the Governor, and there need be no room to [illegible] to define, and establish the same; but even were we left to such a mode to arrive at the correct rule, we fully believe we would be sustained in declaring the functions purely ministerial, and that he should have issued the commission, for the very strongest rule of law is that the functions of an Executive officer are in the main ministerial, and that if he have the judicial power of determining, it must be in most specifically conferred.

We deny that the law gives him any such right, and assert that the power of appointment in this instance was delegated to the County Court.

We scarcely need refer to the opinion of the highest Court of the land to sustain us in asserting that a commission is simply an evidence of appointment, and that the act of issuing it is purely ministerial.

Your Committee feel called upon to express their surprise at the singular communication which has been presented to the House by the Governor, in which he gives his reasons for refusing the commission in question, and cannot but look on it as a gross assault upon the character of a citizen of our Territory.

In that communication the right of this House to call upon the Governor for the reasons for his refusal to issue the commission, is distinctly denied, but still he proceeds to furnish the reasons, if such they could with propriety be styled, by which he was governed. After denying the right of the House to call upon him, we hold that every assertion of that communication was gratuitous and utterly uncalled for.

Among other things in that communication to which your Committee deem it necessary to refer, is the statement substantially, that he was instructed by the source from whence he derived his appointment, to exercise a discretion as to whom he would or would not commission to office.

Your Committee are slow to believe that the Chief Magistrate of this great Republic, with a world-wide renown for its proud and lofty position among the nations of the earth, should have ever attempted to delegate to a Territorial Governor a power he himself never possessed.

The absence of all evidence tending to show that the tribunal transacting county business have ever attempted to revoke or rescind their appointment, is of itself satisfactory evidence to your Committee that they have seen no reason to change their opinion of its propriety, notwithstanding the intimations of the message.

Your Committee, for their guidance, have had handed them a written statement under oath, of WM. T. SHERRARD, defending himself against charges made against him by his Excellency, in the communication before alluded to, which statement is hereto annexed, and your Committee request that it may be made a part of this report.

In conclusion, your Committee, believing that nothing but a wholesome check would be placed upon Executive authority by the passage of this act, report it back to the House with a recommendation to that effect, so that the laws may be enforced according to the acts of Congress and of the Legislative Assembly.

SWORN STATEMENT OF THE CIRCUMSTANCES OF SHERRARD'S DEATH.

OWEN C. STEWART being sworn and examined in behalf of the Territory, says that "I am acquainted with the defendant, and also with Mr. W. SHERRARD, the person on whom the assault was made. I attended the meeting held on the hill on yesterday; was induced to do so in part by a remark made to me by Mr. A. W. JONES, before the meeting assembled. About the time I reached there, there seemed to be some dissatisfaction about the selection of a Chairman. Dr. WOOD then came to me and remarked that he should have me nominated Chairman of the meeting, believing that I would give general satisfaction. The motion was put and carried. I then took the stand, and stated in part, as far as I had knowledge, the object for which the meeting was called, which from my recollection was in substance as follows: That it is no use to disguise the fact that a turbulent spirit existed in the crowd, and that I was induced to take the chair, hoping that I would be enabled to quell any difficulty that might arise. I did not announce that I understood the object of the meeting to be to indorse Gov. GEARY or to censure Mr. SHERRARD. I heard no expression by the crowd of what the object of the meeting was before I took the stand, but I understood from various persons previous to going up, that the object for which the meeting was called was to indorse Governor GEARY and his course, and to censure or condemn SHERRARD for the indignity or assault offered to, or made on, the former.

After concluding my remarks, I announced to the meeting that it was ready for business. A motion was then made that a Committee of five be appointed to draft suitable resolutions. I then asked, how should that Committee be appointed?—and received the answer, "by the Chair." I then proceeded to appoint John P. Wood, James G. Bailey, James F. Ligget and S. J. Jones, the latter of whom declined, and I appointed Major BOLING, and also WESLEY GARRET. The Committee retired for the purpose of making the report, and in their absence the meeting was addressed by several gentlemen—Capt. HAMPTON first, and the Chairman made some additional remarks, and Mr. BENNETT followed. Mr. MCALISTER followed Mr. B. and whilst he was speaking, Mr. LIGGET announced to me the fact, that there would be a majority and minority report, and that the majority of the Committee were ready to report, which I announced to Mr. MCALISTER, and he closed his remarks and gave way.

Mr. LIGGETT then made report of the majority, and gave an explanation to the crowd, disclaiming for himself and the whole committeemen any feelings of enmity actuating them against Mr. SHERRARD, influencing them to couch the resolutions in the language as used. After Mr. LIGGETT closed his remarks, Mr. SHERRARD asked me if it would be in order for him to make an explanation, which he repeated two or three times. As well as I now remember, just at that time a motion was made to adopt the resolution. I then remarked to Mr. S. to wait until the motion was put, and he should have an opportunity; also remarking that it having been determined to be a meeting of the citizens of Douglas County, all had the right to participate, and, as Chairman, I felt it my duty to protect them in that right so long as they desisted from personalities in their remarks.

About that time, or at that time, there seemed to be some confusion in the crowd. Mr. S. again asked me if he could be permitted to make some remarks. He then took the stand, and reiterated what he had previously said, "that in one of those resolutions there was a reflection upon his character." I also understood him to add, that any person sustaining the resolution and condemning him was a liar and a scoundrel. Seeing, or believing, from the movements of the crowd that a difficulty would ensue from his remarks, I treated him as I had done those who preceded him in the remarks, by stopping him whenever they became personal. When I spoke to Mr. S. he immediately left the stand and took his position in the crowd. Immediately Mr. MCDONALD stepped up and asked Mr. S. some questions, I do not recollect what they were. I also spoke to Mr. MCDONALD, and he desisted from saying anything more at that time. Just at that time some one whom I did not see at the time, or hear so as to tell what was the language used by the person, who afterwards proved to be Mr. SHEPPARD, addressed himself to Mr. SHERRARD, and the reason why I did not see him was the crowd was too thick. Mr. SHERRARD, in reply, remarked, as I understood him, "you are a d—d liar," at the same time drawing a pistol and commenced firing. I immediately ordered the crowd to arrest them both, acting not as chairman, but as Mayor of the town, and at the same time leaving the stand, advancing towards Mr. SHERRARD, and, if my memory serves me right, Sheriff JONES and myself reached him about the same time, and took hold of him. Whilst in that situation, Mr. SHEPPARD advanced and was in the act of striking Mr. SHERRARD, when Mr. SHERRARD struck over the head or arm of Sheriff JONES, which took effect on the head of Mr. SHEPPARD.

It is impossible for me to tell how we became separated, but at that time I turned my head and saw Mr. JONES, the defendant, in the act of elevating his pistol. Springing towards him I knocked the pistol with my left hand, taking hold of him at the same time. Whether before or after I got hold of defendant, I can't say, but I am satisfied he fired his pistol at Mr. SHERRARD, and Mr. SHERRARD fell. I then pushed the defendant to the end of the joist, and whilst in that position some one whom I don't know, or if I knew who they were, I do not now remember, raised a pistol and was in the act of striking the defendant; I threw up my arm between them, stating at the same time to desist, that he was in my custody. I then remarked to the defendant, saying, "JONES, in the name of God, what did you do that for?" His answer was, "Because he shot my friend." I then called to Sheriff JONES, who was a short distance from me, and requested him to take him (defendant) into his custody, which he did.

I then turned my attention to Mr. SHERRARD, and saw nothing more of the defendant until he was placed in charge of a guard at Mr. BISNOP's room.

Previous to the meeting, there were two parties in the town—one friendly and the other unfriendly to Governor GEARY—I mean one party condemning, and the other upholding his Executive course—then there was a third party who condemned some of his acts and upheld others, or indorsed others. The defendant was, as I believe, though I never heard him express himself to that effect, one of the party friendly to Governor GEARY. My first impression was that it was to be a town meeting, that impression was removed, and I was informed that it was to be a county meeting of the citizens, irrespective of political parties. The meeting was got up by the friends of Governor GEARY, both Pro-Slavery and Free-State. I heard it spoken of on the street that there were fears entertained that the meeting would be interrupted by SHERRARD and his friends. The indignity or assault spoken of in the examination in chief, was spitting on the Governor at the Representative Hall. Whether it was before I reached Mr. JONES, (defendant,) or after I had struck the pistol with my hand, that the load was discharged, I cannot tell. I saw the pistol elevated in the hands of defendant, and pointing right towards us, and I sprang towards him and struck the pistol with my left hand, taking hold of him at the same time. Mr. SHERRARD was standing east of the group, and SHEPPARD west, and Sheriff JONES between the parties, and JONES (the defendant) was standing south of the group.

There may have been other firing at the time defendant discharged his pistol. I heard no other report that I could distinguish at that time but this one.

Re-examined, says that "I cannot speak from personal knowledge in full, but have understood there were persons throughout the Territory who approved, and those who disapproved of Governor GEARY'S Executive course. OWEN C. STEWART.

☞ During his visit to Albany, Coroner CONNERY was treated with distinguished honor. He was most kindly received by Governor KING, and invited to a seat within the bar in the Senate Chamber.—*Irish American.*

MARKET REPORTS.

Saturday, Oct. 11, 1856.

Special Report for N. Y. Daily Times and New-York Tribune.

Wednesday, March 12,—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are in fair request at steady prices. Pearls, $7 50; Pots, $7 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is moderately inquired for at our quotations: Java, 15c.@15¾c.; Laguayra, 12c.@12¾c.; Maracaibo, 12c.@12¼c.; Rio, 9¼c.@11¼c.; and St. Domingo, 11c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—The demand is fair, but at prices which do not appear to be satisfactory to sellers, who continue to ask old rates, thus impeding operations.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary	12¾	12¾	12¾	13¼
Middling	13⅝	13⅞	14	14½
Middling Fair	14¼	14½	14⅝	15¾
Fair	14¾	14¾	15	15¾

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour is depressed—the available supply, though limited, being in excess of the wants of buyers. The demand is very moderate for home use, and quite tame for export. Sales have been reported of only about 5,000 bbls., in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	$6 10@6 90
Straight State	6 20@6 30
Favorite and Extra State	6 30@6 60
Common to Good Indiana & Upper Lake	6 20@6 40
Common to Good Superfine Ohio	6 40@6 60
Fancy Michigan	6 30@6 40
Extra Michigan	6 50@7 50
Extra Indiana and Wisconsin	6 50@7 50
Extra Ohio	6 30@8 00
Fancy Genesee	6 70@6 90
Extra Genesee	7 10@8 50
Extra Missouri	6 30@8 50

Canadian is heavy and drooping. Superfine to extra commands only $6 30@7 50 ₱ bbl.; 570 bbls. were sold within the range. Southern continues abundant, and depressed. The transactions since our last comprise about 1,000 bbls. low Mixed to Fancy and Extra, at $6 60@$8 and $8 75 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is sparingly offered and purchased, at $5 50@$5 25 for Fine to Superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in moderate supply and demand at $3 87½ for Jersey, and $3 75 to Brandywine, ₱ bbl. The latter brings $17 25@$17 50 in puncheons.

GRAIN—Wheat is dull and heavy. We heard of sales of only about 5,300 bush., in small lots,—including ordinary Western White at $1 65, and Western red (Utah) at $1 45 ₱ bushel. Rye continues scarce and quiet, at 90c.@95c. for inferior to choice, ₱ bushel. Oats remain in moderate supply and fair request, at 51c.@54c. for Western; 45c.@51c. for State; 46c.@49c. for Jersey; and 43c.@47c. for Southern, ₱ bushel. Barley is rare and held at $1 25@$1 45 for ordinary to very choice, ₱ bushel. Barley Malt commands $1 50@$1 55 ₱ bushel. Corn is heavy and less valuable. There were sales reported to-day of about 36,000 bushels, as 71c. for unsound; 72c.@73½c. for mixed Western in store; 70c.@75c. for mixed Southern; 70c.@78c. for new and old Yellow, and 72c.@80c. for White, ₱ bushel.

HAY—Sales were made of 450 bales River at 65c. for shipment, and $1 12½ for local use, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—There have been 25 bales last year's crops disposed of at 7c.@11c. ₱ lb.

IRON—Unchanged.

LEAD—Quiet, yet firm.

MOLASSES—The demand is limited; prices lean in favor of buyers. New-Orleans, 75c.; new crop Porto Rico, 58c.@62c.; new crop Cuba Muscovado, 47c.@57c.; new crop clayed Cuba, 42c.@44c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Essentially unaltered.

OILS—Present no really new feature.

PROVISIONS—Pork is still actively sought after, at higher and rising prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of about 1,750 bbls., in lots, part here, at $24 50 for new Mess, $24 25 for old Mess, and $18 75@$19 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Dressed Hogs bring, in lots, 9¾c.@10¼c. ₱ lb.; Cut Meats appear in good demand, and are worth 11¼c.@11¾c. for Hams, and 9¼c.@9¾c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is more sought after, and is worth from 10¼c.@12c. ₱ lb. Lard has not varied. The transactions, since our last, reach about 1,200 bbls. and tcs., mostly fair to prime, at 14¼c.@14¾c. ₱ lb. Beef is moderately dealt in, at full prices. The transactions, since our last, consist of 475 bbls., at $10@$11 for new Prime; $12@$13 for Country Mess; $15 50@$16 for repacked Western Mess; and $16 50@$17 for extra Chicago do., ₱ bbl. New Prime Mess Beef is salable and firm, at $22@$23 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams are scarce and needed, at $23@$23 ₱ bbl. Butter is in fair demand, and is worth 17c.@22c for Ohio; 20c.@25c. for common to very good State; and 26c.@30c. for prime to very choice do., ₱ lb. Cheese is in light supply and good request, at 12c.@13c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Finds ready buyers at the improved prices previously reported. 500 tcs. have been sold at from $4@$5 ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Are in fair request at unchanged rates. The sales reported since our last comprise about 726 hhds., including Cuba, &c., at from 8¼c.@10¼c.; with an invoice of Brazil, in bags, at something off 9¾c., and small lots of Havana, in boxes, at 9¾c.@9¾c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—There were 600 bbls. Ohio and Prison taken at 27c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were tame and languid. For Liverpool—Cotton, ⅛d.@5-32d. ₱ lb.; Flour, 1s. 3d.@1s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 4¾d.@5¾d. ₱ bushel; Beef, 3s. ₱ tc.; Resin, 2s. ₱ bbl., and heavy goods, 15s.@20s. ₱ ton. For other ports, proportionate quotations.

In the quiet little village of Saline, in Indiana, a weather-beaten house of worship is pointed out as the place where, on a rainy occasion, the following prayer was put by the staid preacher: "We thank thee, Lord, for the goodly number here to night, and that *Thou art here also*, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather."

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER, by a highly respectable American lady, who is competent, intelligent, and in every way trustworthy; is fond of children. The best of City reference given. Apply No. 40 3d-av., one door from 10th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED MAN with a small family, who has been accustomed to the care of horses and raising vegetables; could act as coachman and take care of a garden. Any gentleman in want of a man to take charge of his place in the country, will find a man willing to make himself generally useful and give satisfaction to his employer. The best of City reference given. Apply for 3 days at Mr. Bridgeman's Seed Store, Broadway and 10th-st.

WANTED—BY AN ACTIVE, INTELLIGENT young man of very steady habits, a situation as first-class waiter, understands his business perfectly, has lived with some of the best families in the City. No objection to the country. Will be found willing and faithful. The best of reference given for honesty, sobriety and good temper. Call at No. 139 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART young girl, 18 years old, to do housework in a small family, can wash and iron well, is neat, willing and obliging, anxious to please her employer in every way; will take $4 per month; well recommended; can be seen in basement of No. 345 8th-av., near 26th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN JUST DISENgaged wants a situation to do chamberwork and fine washing and French fluting if required. Can produce the best City reference for three years. Apply at No. 125 11th-st., near 1st-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, WHO SINGS in a Church in the City, a situation in some pleasant family, where instruction in music or the English branches will be considered an equivalent for board. Address A. M., care of Horace Waters, No. 333 Broadway.

WANTED—A NURSE SITUATION, BY A RESpectable girl, and is willing to assist in chamberwork; is a good seamstress, and understands embroidery; the best of City reference given if required. Call at No. 463 Greenwich-st., near Canal-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A STEADY AND experienced woman as cook, understands her business in all its branches, has good City reference, no objection to go to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 210 Elizabeth-st., near Prince-st.

WANTED—SITUATION AS A GOOD COOK, and to wash and iron, by a competent girl with good City reference; is a nice hand at baking and pastry. Call at No. 73 6th-av., in the bookstore.

TO MANUFACTURERS OR MERCHANTS.—Wanted, by a middle-aged gentleman, a situation to attend to the business of an office where the duties are not very laborious, and where integrity and responsibility are necessary qualifications. The advertiser has held one responsible situation for 19 years, and references of the highest class will be given of his integrity and responsibility. He would prefer a situation where he might after a proper time invest some capital and become a party interested. A moderate compensation will be accepted where the duties are light. A note addressed to A. S., *Times* office, will be attended to.

AN AMERICAN LADY, A WIDOW, WITHout incumbrance, desires a situation as housekeeper; she is capable and experienced, and has been accustomed to have the entire charge; she has superior references; no objection to go into the country; is staying at No. 116 Myrtle-avenue, Brooklyn.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AS AN ACCOUNTANT OR ENTRY Clerk in a hardware store, a young man about 18 years of age. Must have undoubted reference, write a good hand, be quick and accurate at figures, and possess a knowledge of money. One familiar with hardware business preferred. Applicants will address, with reference, in their own handwriting, WM. SEYMOUR, No. 4 Chatham-square.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN, AS cook, washer and ironer in a small family in Jersey City, where another girl is kept, for up-stairs work; the house has hot and cold water always at hand. Wages, $7 per month. Apply, up stairs, at No. 35 Nassau-st., New-York.

WANTED—AN ENGLISH, FRENCH OR SCOTCH Protestant girl as nursery maid. She must be a good seamstress and be well recommended. Apply at No. 21 East 37th-st., on Friday and Saturday, between 10 and 1 o'clock.

WANTED—A LUMBER SALESMAN; ONE WHO can command a large trade may hear of a situation by addressing LUMBER, Box No. 354 Post-Office, giving particulars and amount of salary expected.

WANTED—AN ARCHITECT'S ASSISTANT, one who is a first-rate draughtsman and acquainted with the duties required in an Architect's office. Address to A. B., Post-Office, box No. 236, Albany, N. Y.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER and Ironer, in a small private family. Apply at No. 129 Henry-st., between 9 and 10 A. M.

WANTED—A GOOD SHIRT UNDERSTANDING operative, at No. 375 Pearl-st., in the basement.

SALESMAN WANTED—IN A JOBBING House. One who has a good personal acquaintance and is willing to make himself useful will find a first No. 2, Post-Office, stating qualifications and salary.

BOOK-KEEPER WANTED—ONE OF EXPERience in the wholesale trade, to act as cashier. Address A. B., Box No. 2,749 Post-Office, with name, reference, and salary expected.

TO MILLERS—WANTED BY THE 1ST APRIL, a first-class miller, as steward or otherwise, to run a merchant grist-mill, 2 run of stone, well located and doing a good business. Dwelling house and the mill itself on the premises. Address NATHAN ROBERTS, Darien, Fairfield county, Connecticut.

SHIRT SEWERS WANTED—NONE BUT the very best need apply at 345 Broome-st., third story, back room.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG ENGLISH LADY WHO HAS HAD considerable experience in tuition, wishes an engagement as governess in a private family, residing in or near New-York. Her acquirements are English in all its branches, music, and the rudiments of French and drawing. The highest references given. Address M., box No. 3,805, Post-office.

BOARDING.

BOARD IN CITY AND COUNTRY.—THE owner of a house of the first class, situated in one of the pleasantest streets in the upper part of the City, will accommodate two small families for the ensuing season. He has also a fine country residence in one of the most flourishing villages in Connecticut, at which he will spend two or three months during the warm season. Would prefer those who would like to accompany them. Good accommodations for horses and carriages. Accessible by steamboat daily. Address A. S., *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A FAMILY OF FIVE grown persons, with a large and small front room on second floor, furnished. Also one on third floor, in a first-class boarding house. Location between 14th and 23d sts. and 4th and 6th avs. Address, stating terms per calendar month, by the year, for two days, E. M. J., *Times* office.

BOARDING.—TWO RESPECTABLE YOUNG men can obtain partial board in a small family, in one of the best locations in Jersey City, a reasonable distance from the ferry. References given and required. For terms, address SUSSEX, *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—A FURNISHED ROOM, BREAKfast, gas and bath, to let to a single gentleman, in a genteel house, in a private family, between University-place and 5th-av. References exchanged. Apply in the drug-store, No. 57 4th-av.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN with their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms, and good board, by applying at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—IN A respectable private family, between Fulton and Wall-st. ferries, No. 23 Willow-st. References exchanged.

TO GENTLEMEN—BOARDERS, OR A PARTY of bachelors wishing to change their style of living by furnishing a house or hiring such, may hear of a suitable person to direct the household arrangements, by addressing S. S., Madison-square Post Office. References to be exchanged through a family of position, interested for the advertiser.

ROOMS WANTED—A PHYSICIAN DESIRES rooms suitable for an office, with or without board, in the vicinity of Lexington-av. and 34th-st., either now or about 1st May. Private families having such accommodations please address DOCTOR, Madison square Post-Office. References exchanged.

WANTED—THREE OR FOUR PARTIALLY furnished rooms, on 1st and 2d floors, or 3d floor, for a year from 1st May, with board for two, in a genteel private family, between 6th and 25th sts., and 3d and 5th avs. Best reference given and required. Inquire at No. 823 Broadway, 3d floor.

A YOUNG MAN ABOUT GOING TO HAVANA, Cuba, would attend to any commissions he may be charged with. The best references given. A note to H. O., *Times* office, will meet with immediate attention.

LODGINGS WANTED—ON OR BEFORE 1ST April; a comfortable room with fire and gas, and partial board, in the neighborhood of 4th-av. and 26th-st. Address W. S. T., Box No. 1,010 lower Post-Office.

NO. 3 MONROE-STREET.—FURNISHED rooms to let, with or without board, to single gentlemen, at No. 3 Monroe-st., near Catharine.

DRY GOODS.

WEED'S MOURNING STORE,
No. 379 BROADWAY,
Directly opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

The cheapest and most reliable place in the City to purchase mourning goods. A large and elegant assortment of Dress Goods, Mantillas and Bonnets constantly on hand. Mourning suits made to order at a few hours' notice. Business conducted on fair, honorable and obliging principles. Patrons of this establishment can rely upon the strict integrity of its employes. Please remember the name and number, that mistakes may not occur.

WEED'S Mourning Store,
No. 379 Broadway,
Directly opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

SPRING MANTILLAS.

We are now ready to exhibit the largest and most attractive assortment of new styles of Spring
MANTILLAS,
BASQUES,
and SHAWLS,
To be found in the City. Best terms—prices low.
E. S. MILLS & CO.,
Nos. 80 and 82 Chambers-st., up stairs.

ELEGANT SILKS.
ROBES, $16 to $40.
BAYADERE STRIPES, $1 25 and $1 50.
MOURNING SILKS, 75c. to $1 25.
This morning, at LANE & PORTER'S,
No. 317 (late No. 72) Canal-st.

Æquum locum, æquas proelii leges peto.
JAMES A. HEARN
HAS BEEN A YEAR IN HIS NEW LOCATION,
and has now
A RICH AND FASHIONABLE
STOCK
SILKS, REAL LACES, EMBROIDERIES,
GRENADINES, BAREGES, ORGANDIES,
JACONETS, BRILLIANTS, CALICOS,
SILK ROBES, GRENADINE ROBES,
BAREGE ROBES, ORGANDIE ROBES.
In fact a general variety of
RICH GOODS,
WHICH HE WILL BE PLEASED TO SHOW HIS CUSTOMERS.
No. 775 BROADWAY,
Above 9th-st.

CONTINUATION OF THE
GREAT CLOSING SALE
OF WET GOODS AT
COLBY'S.
WET SILKS, WET DAMASKS,
WET LINEN SHEETING AND SHIRTING,
WET NAPKINS AND TOWELS,
WET DIAPERS AND BRILLIANTS,
WET DE LAINES AND GINGHAMS,
WET COTTON SHIRTING AND SHEETING,
to be closed out without reserve, at
COLBY'S, Corner Grand and Eldridge sts.

BOYS' CLOTHING FOR SPRING, 1857,
AT GENIN'S BAZAAR,
Including new and becoming fashions in dress and school suits for boys of all ages. Attention is invited to Isleton's elegant braided jackets (equal to embroidered in beauty), for children of from five to eight years of age.
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
St. Nicholas Hotel, No. 513 Broadway.

EARLY SPRING MANTILLAS,
At retail,
Will be opened this day.
BLACK VELVET MANTILLAS,
BLACK MOIRE MANTILLAS,
BLACK SILK MANTILLAS,
MOURNING MANTILLAS,
GREY SILK MANTILLAS,
GREY AND BROWN CLOTH TALMAS, &c.
Of all the newest and most beautiful Parisian designs, just received. GEO. BULPIN, No. 361 Broadway.

ELEGANT AND CHEAP CARPETINGS.
Full Assortment of Latest Spring Patterns.
PAT. TAPESTRY,
BRUSSELS,
IMPERIAL VELVET,
THREE-PLY,
&c., &c.
Also, an immense variety of Low-Priced Carpeting, Oil-Cloths, Druggets, Rugs, Mats, Stair Carpetings, &c. &c.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.
NO. 767 BROADWAY.

EMBROIDERIES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
GUIPURE, VALENCIENNES, MANTILLA AND TRIMMING LACES,
CHANTILLY AND FRENCH LACE VEILS,
All of our own importations, together with an extensive assortment of
ENGLISH AND GERMAN HOSIERY,
At greatly-reduced prices, to close business,
At No. 767 Broadway, below 9th-st.

767 BROADWAY.
The entire spring importation, consisting of
ROBES A VOLANTE, of
MUSLIN DE CHINE,
GRENADINE,
BAREGE,
ORGANDY,
Jaconets, lawns, organdies, bareges, Spring poplins, brilliantes, French calico, &c., &c., at greatly-reduced prices, TO CLOSE BUSINESS, at
767 Broadway,
below 9th-st.

STELLA SHAWLS FOR MOURNING.
200 BLACK STELLA SHAWLS for $5, a great bargain at
W. JACKSON'S NEW MOURNING STORE,
No. 851 Broadway, bet. Spring and Prince-sts.

RICH DRESS SILKS.
LANE & PORTER WILL OFFER THIS MORNING
500 pieces new dress Silks, 6s., 7s., and 8s.
FOULARD SILKS, 4s
No. 317 (late 72) Canal-st.

DRY GOODS.

DRESS COATS.
Frock Coats,
Frock Coats,
Frock Coats,
Frock Coats,
Frock Coats,
Frock Coats,
Frock Coats,
Frock Coats,
Frock Coats,
Frock Coats,
Frock Coats—Frock Coats.
Frock Coats—Frock Coats.
Frock Coats—Frock Coats.
Frock Coats—Frock Coats.
Frock Coats—Frock Coats.
Frock Coats—Frock Coats.
Frock Coats—Frock Coats.
Frock Coats—Frock Coats.
Frock Coats—Frock Coats.
Frock Coats—Frock Coats.
Frock Coats—Frock Coats—Frock Coats.
Frock Coats—Frock Coats—Frock Coats.
Frock Coats—Frock Coats—Frock Coats.
Frock Coats—Frock Coats—Frock Coats.
Frock Coats—Frock Coats—Frock Coats.
Frock Coats—Frock Coats—Frock Coats.
Frock Coats—Frock Coats—Frock Coats—Frock Coats
Frock Coats—Frock Coats—Frock Coats—Frock Coats
Frock Coats—Frock Coats—Frock Coats—Frock Coats
Frock Coats—Frock Coats—Frock Coats—Frock Coats
Frock Coats—Frock Coats—Frock Coats—Frock Coats
Frock Coats—Frock Coats—Frock Coats—Frock Coats
Frock Coats—Frock Coats—Frock Coats—Frock Coats
at
EVANS'
EXTENSIVE
CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,
Nos. 66 and 68 FULTON-ST

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 13, 1857.

☞ The NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served in this City and vicinity for ONE SHILLING a week. Single Copies Two Cents. Mail subscribers SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES is published every Evening, (Sundays Excepted.) One edition will be issued at One and the other at THREE o'clock P. M. It will be sent by mail at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing nearly all the leading matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday, is mailed at THREE DOLLARS a year.

The WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed at TWO DOLLARS a year for single Copies. TWENTY-FIVE Copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, to one address.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail Steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6 cents for single copies.

Terms, invariably cash in advance.

Publication Office, No. 128 Nassau-st., cor. of Beekman.

RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO., Publishers.

To Correspondents.

"Sincerity" is entirely right and shall have due attention. "Channing," on the same subject, is simply impertinent.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

By the arrival of the *America* at Halifax, and the *Kangaroo* and *Germania* at this port, we receive six days later news from Europe. It is again reported, and this time on more reliable authority, that the negotiations between Great Britain and Persia have been brought to a favorable termination. The *Nord* of Brussels specifies the day upon which the conditions of Peace were settled, and the London *Post*, organ of the administration, states that the negotiations between the Persian Envoy and Lord COWLEY, in Paris, are proceeding in a most satisfactory manner. The Emperor NAPOLEON, it is said, has used all his influence to bring about a pacific termination of existing difficulties. The British people—to judge from their leading organ—take the supposed rejection of the Dallas Treaty with perfect *sang froid*. The fact is, that they care little about the matter one way or the other, and are only desirous that all differences with the United States be satisfactorily adjusted. We have no reason to believe that the *Times* gives other than a strict representation of public opinion when it professes the utmost indifference to the Mosquito Protectorate, the possession of the Bay Islands, or the Balize. The British Government, under present circumstances, will wait with becoming patience for the specific objections of the United States Senate to the new treaty; and when they are known, we do not apprehend that there will be any serious obstacle in the way of its amendment to the satisfaction of all parties.

Late proceedings in the British Parliament have been both interesting and important. In the House of Commons, the adjourned debate on Mr. ROEBUCK'S motion against the Budget took place on the 20th of February, and resulted in the defeat of the combined opposition, and the signal triumph of the Palmerston Administration. An important debate was opened in the House of Lords on the 24th ult., by the Earl of DERBY, who then introduced his motion condemning the conduct of British Representatives in China, and the policy pursued by the Government with reference to the affairs of that Empire. Lord CLARENDON replied, and other Lords took part in the debate, which was then adjourned to the Thursday following. The debate was subsequently resumed, and resulted in a triumph for the Administration, by a vote of 146 against the motion and 110 in its favor. Sir JOSHUA WALMSLEY had introduced a motion in the House of Commons to extend the elective franchise, but, being unwisely pressed to division in too loose a shape, it was lost by a large majority.

The news from the Continent offers little scope for comment. From Naples we hear of the continued despotism of the police, and of the same fears entertained by KING FERDINAND lest his outraged subjects should rise and avenge their wrongs. In Spain, the rule of NARVAEZ appears to be drawing to a close, and the Queen is evidently seeking for a more thorough Absolutist as her chief adviser. The preparations for a war with Mexico are continued upon an extensive scale. The hostility between Austria and Piedmont, so long smouldering, is increasing, and since the Emperor's visit to Milan especially, the Austrian has bitterly felt his own unpopularity and the enthusiasm for VICTOR EMMANUEL, to whom the people of Italy turn as their only hope of redemption from foreign usurpation. "Italy for the Italians" is now the watchword which unites Sardinian, Roman, Neapolitan and Milanese, and we trust that the time is not far distant when, with the gallant kingdom of Piedmont at the head of the Italian States, Italian liberty will be redeemed. There are rumors of further difficulties between Prussia and Switzerland. It is said that the Government of the Confederation, fearing another outbreak, have arrested a new batch of Royalist prisoners; but this report requires confirmation.

The telegraph brings us news of a terrible accident on the Toronto and Hamilton Railroad, by which about sixty persons are reported to have lost their lives. A train left Toronto yesterday afternoon, and ran off the track at the Des Jardines Canal, precipitating the engine, baggage car and two passenger cars into the water—thus crushing and drowning this great number of unfortunate passengers. The name of only one of them has yet reached us—that of SAMUEL ZIMMERMAN.

The Pennsylvania Senatorial case was not taken up by the United States Senate yesterday, the whole day being spent in Executive Session.

As anticipated by our Washington Correspondent, yesterday the Dallas-Clarendon Central American Treaty was ratified, after amendments which are believed to be entirely acceptable to England, by a vote of 33 to 15.

Our Special Dispatch from Washington, this morning, will be found to contain a variety of interesting information relative to movements at that great centre of attraction. Mayor WOOD is at present sojourning there.

The Washington correspondent of the *Evening Post* states that the Mexican Treaty has been rejected by the President, without being submitted to the Senate.

In the State Senate yesterday, a memorial was presented from E. MERRIAM, asking an investigation into the circumstances attending the late attempt to kidnap Indians for the purpose of exhibiting them in Europe. In the Assembly, the bill to amend the Charter of New-York was taken up, and after various amendments, it was referred back to the Committee on Cities and Villages, to be reported complete.

The Committee of the New-Jersey Legislature, appointed to confer with the New-York Commissioners relative to the location of Quarantine at Sandy Hook, made a report yesterday, in which they state that the Commissioners have disclaimed, on behalf of the State of New-York, any jurisdiction over or claim to Sandy Hook. They recommend the appointment, on behalf of New-Jersey, of a Commission similar to that of New-York. The report was made the order for to-day.

A fire occurred in Paterson, N. J., yesterday morning, by which two factories, known as the Mallory and the Waverley Mills, were entirely destroyed, throwing nearly two hundred persons out of employment. A watchman, named MCGOUGAN, was killed by a falling wall. The loss is estimated at $60,000 or $70,000.

MCKIM, who is alleged to have murdered NORCROSS, at Altona, some time since, was on Wednesday arrested at Long Pond, on North Mountain, Luzerne County, Pa.

Senator SUMNER wrote a farewell letter to Mr. JAMES REDPATH, of Boston, at the moment of the sailing of the *Fulton*. It is published in the Boston papers of yesterday. Mr. SUMNER gives his parting words to the affairs of Kansas; trusting that the people of that Territory will stand firm in their battle for freedom, and that if need be, they will know how to die. He declares that much remains to be done in order to prevent the settling down of Slavery upon that Territory, and expresses a hope that the Legislature of Massachusetts will pledge a generous appropriation for the support of the Free-Soil men.

There is a great rush of emigration to St. Peter, the new Capital of Minnesota. Property commands enormous rates.

The Indian war in Florida makes slow progress. A deserted camp was found by the United States troops on the 4th inst., but the Indians, who left everything behind in their haste, were not pursued. The frontier is probably clear.

The Buffalo Board of Trade has appointed Messrs. DEAN RICHMOND, J. S. BUEL and E. S. PROSSER, a Committee to visit Albany to press for an appropriation for the removal of the bar at Castleton. The impediment which the deposit offers to river navigation interferes seriously with business at Buffalo.

A young man named JAMES MARTIN was shot dead about 11 o'clock last night, in the brothel No. 100 James-street, by the proprietor of the place, a German, named SCHIECK. Martin, with others, entered the premises and behaved in a very disorderly manner. They assailed several persons present, and beat them terribly. The proprietor and his wife interfered, when both were set upon severely by the ruffians. SCHIECK then fired a one-barreled pistol among them, the slug from which entered MARTIN'S heart, and killed him instantly. The body was removed to the Fourth Ward station-house. SCHIECK was taken in custody, and all the inmates of the house were also detained by Coroner PERRY, who happened to be in the station-house when the prisoners were brought in. The inquest will be held this forenoon.

The investigation before the Surrogate as to the alleged marriage of Mrs. CUNNINGHAM to Dr. BURDELL came up again yesterday, and was continued during the day. The utmost curiosity was manifested as to the nature of the testimony and its probable result. The greater part of the session was consumed by the cross-examination of Dr. MARVIN, the clergyman who married the parties on the 28th of October last. His evidence was, with few exceptions, a string of *non mi ricordos*. The bulk of the questions put to him were inquiries as to his remembrance of certain statements made by him in certain conversations with certain parties, (of whom he said he knew nothing,) in the interval between his first examination before the Coroner's Jury and his recent examination before the Surrogate. The only other witness was SARAH MCMANILEN, his servant maid, who was present at the marriage of Mrs. CUNNINGHAM. Her testimony as to the identity of Dr. BURDELL with the man whom she saw married was vague and uncertain.

There were smiling faces at the City head-quarters of WALKER'S friends yesterday, in consequence of the reported news that Col. LOCKRIDGE and party have been successful on the San Juan River. The following dispatch, said to have been received by Messrs. MORGAN & SONS, was posted on the bulletin at the St. Charles:

"GLORIOUS NEWS FROM NICARAGUA.

Col LOCKRIDGE has positively succeeded in taking the river San Juan up to fort San Carlos on Lake Nicaragua, with a trifling loss of men, having captured the steamer *J. N. Scott*, loaded with an immense quantity of arms, ammunition and provisions for the Costa Ricans.

The *Tennessee* will be due at this port on the 20th of March, with three weeks later news."

The steamer *J. N. Scott* men ioned above is one of the three river boats in navigable condition, as stated in the narrative of Capt. BUNKER, published in a recent number of the TIMES. The *Scott*, when Capt. BUNKER left Nicaragua, was lying just below the Toros Rapids, with sufficient powder on board to blow her to pieces, in case a rescue was attempted. If she has fallen into the hands of the filibusters, in a safe and sound condition, the Allies must have been taken by surprise.

The French Railway Fraud gets on slowly;—not a new development this week.

Thirty-seven young doctors were graduated at the venerable College of Physicians and Surgeons last evening, Dr. EDWARD DELAFIELD delivering the valedictory address to them of advice, caution and congratulation. This batch added to the two that sallied forth last week, (31 from the New-York College and 120 from the University,) make up an army of 188 doctors regularly equipped in this City alone this year for the cure of the peoples. The country is safe if calomel and castor oil can save it.

The slaver *Jane P. Glover* is to be sold at 12 M. to-day, no claimants having appeared for her. Four slavers, the *Falmouth*, the *Panchaita*, the *Braman* and *Jane P. Glover*, have been seized at this port within the last two years; if Slavery had not been deemed by the Government a national institution long before the Supreme Court pronounced it, so the seizures would have been four times as many. Uncle Sam has his eye on several slavers that fit out at this port—on one in particular that sailed very recently—but he keeps his hands in his pockets for all that, and probably would deny his moral convictions if questioned about it.

The first of three lectures on "English Men of Mark" was delivered last night at Clinton Hall, by Sir WILLIAM BOYD, (described on the bills as "the English Historian and Scholar,") to a small audience.

The Harlem Railroad Company—so their counsel said yesterday before the Aldermen's Committee on the subject—is to make arrangements soon to run their long heavy freight cars no further down-town than to Forty-second-street, or possibly to Twenty-sixth-street. Fine words to butter the parsnip hopes of residents along the Bowery with.

Ex-Judge BEEBE being busy elsewhere yesterday, the case of his client CHESHONG, the Chinaman, was put over to to-day.

The Sheepshead Bay outrage case continued before Judge STRONG and a Jury, at Brooklyn, yesterday. Dr. PALMEDO and Capt. KING were examined for the prosecution. The defence is likely to rest upon technicalities. The only witness on that side, put upon the stand yesterday, was SARAH GREENWOOD, who showed the two girls to their rooms in the hotel. She testified to the levity of the girls after the outrage, but her credibility was damaged during the cross-examination. The Court-room was crowded, and the audience a little more noisy in its demonstrations than it is the custom for Judges to permit on this side the water.

The Brooklyn people are all discussing the question—"Shall the cars run on Sunday or not?" Last evening the Common Council Committee held open session over it, the Christian Association of the Eastern District debated it, and another public meeting in Williamsburg passed resolutions about it. There is no topic so much agitated.

THE MARINE COURT.—From certain indications, it would seem that the Legislature is about to do that which was urged some years since by the TIMES, to wit.: to abolish the Marine Court of this City. It would further seem that the reasons which impel to this step are the very same which were then pointed out, namely, the effrontery of its Justices, as shown in their assumptions of power, of dignity, and of increased pay therefor.

The only conceivable use for the Marine Court is in its jurisdiction of marine actions. It was established for this purpose and should have been confined to it. Since then, the system of District Justices has been established. By giving to these marine jurisdiction the Marine Court could be dispensed with. Then by adding three Judges to the Common Pleas—a step necessary to meet the new demands upon that Court—a system of uniformity would pertain to our higher Courts. There is no reason why the Supreme and Superior Courts should have more Judges than the Common Pleas. In fact, there is good reason why the Common Pleas should have more. While the jurisdiction is precisely the same, the Common Pleas has the additional burden, not felt by the Supreme Court, of hearing appeals from the Marine and District Courts. Hence its Judges are overworked, and its calendars clogged.

The Kansas Troubles.

We have, at last, authentic reports from Kansas of the cause and incidents of the difficulty which led to the death of SHERRARD, which has already been announced. It seems that by the laws of Kansas any vacancy which may happen in the office of Sheriff is to be "filled by appointment by the tribunal transacting county business, for the unexpired term;"—and it is further provided that "the Governor shall commission all officers appointed under the laws of the Territory." On the 16th of December S. J. JONES resigned his office as Sheriff of Douglas County, and WM. T. SHERRARD was appointed "by the tribunal transacting county business" to fill the vacancy. He called on the Governor for his commission, and according to his own statement the Governor promised to send it to him, although he is said to have inquired whether he would act *against* him, or not. Not receiving the commission Mr. SHERRARD wrote to him threatening to sue out a *mandamus* to compel him to issue it. In reply to a resolution from the House the Governor stated that he had refused the commission on account of the personal habits and turbulent character of Mr. SHERRARD,—and that he was instructed by the General Government not to commission any one who might be unfit for the proper discharge of official duties. In another column we give the official account of these differences and also a sworn statement of the incidents of the affray which resulted in SHERRARD'S death.

So far as we can judge from the evidence thus far received, Gov. GHARY'S refusal to issue the Commission was in violation of the technical terms of the law, which leave him no discretion, and make his act purely ministerial. But in the critical condition of affairs in the Territory, if he had reason to believe that such an appointment would lead to renewed disturbances, and thwart his efforts for the restoration of peace, the Governor did right in exercising whatever authority a liberal construction of the law would give him, to defeat it. He is responsible for the peace of the Territory. The laws are in the hands of the violent faction, and are made far more to suit their purposes than to promote the peace and prosperity of the country. And it is plain enough, from the statements given, that political and party motives controlled their action, and prompted the appointment, which the Governor refused to sanction.

JONES, who shot SHERRARD, in the subsequent affray, has been committed for trial, and there can be little doubt that representations of the Governor's action will be sent to Washington, designed to induce his removal. Before such a step is taken, however, we presume the President will require proof of more serious derelictions than are yet alleged to have been committed.

New City Charter.

It will be seen by our Albany correspondence that the Assembly yesterday took up the bill amending our City Charter, and, after some discussion in Committee of the Whole, referred it to a Select Committee to report complete. This is the parliamentary mode of announcing a purpose to pass the bill without further delay or debate:—it is fair, therefore, to infer that the Assembly has taken hold of our City bills in earnest, and intends to take speedy and summary action upon them.

We observe that this bill, amending the Charter, was opposed with a good deal more of vehemence than discretion by some of the members from the City:—yet we believe it commands the cordial approbation of the great mass of our citizens without distinction of party. Everybody knows and everybody concedes that our present Charter is a failure,—that the system of government which it creates is cumbrous, corrupt and inefficient, and that changes of some kind are indispensable. The Board of Councilmen is an overgrown, unmanageable, characterless absurdity. It never has worked well and never will. The universal judgment demands its essential modification,—a reduction in its numbers and an elevation of its character. The division of the Executive power among half a dozen separate, irresponsible departments, has, also, proved to be a fruitful source of corruption and imbecility. It affords the greatest possible opportunities and temptations to fraud, and renders its detection almost impossible. It has made these Departments sought by the most needy and unscrupulous of our partisan politicians, and has led to the most flagrant abuses of public trust, and the most culpable waste of the public funds. Some reform in this branch of the Government is imperatively demanded, and in the universal eagerness for change no one is disposed to scrutinize too closely the specific character of the reforms proposed.

The new bill provides effectual remedies for the worst of these evils. It reduces the number of Councilmen from 60 to 24, and by requiring six to be elected on a general ticket from each Senatorial District, it brings the office up from the insignificance to which it was reduced by the small district system. It abolishes part of the departments, and places the rest under the immediate supervision and control of the Mayor and Common Council. It consolidates the executive branches of the Government and gives them at once increased efficiency and responsibility. It provides proper checks upon the action of each department; gives to the Common Council the appointment of their several heads except the Comptroller and Corporation Counsel;—enlarges the City Inspector's department;—provides for a new Election of Mayor, Comptroller and other officers next Fall, and separates the Charter from the General Elections by placing it a month later.

The new Charter is a manifest and decided improvement upon that under which the evils of our City Government have so greatly accumulated. We are glad to see, in yesterday's proceedings of the Assembly, indications of prompt and decided action upon it.

SALE OF THE BRICK CHURCH PROPERTY.—The Brick Church property was sold at auction in separate lots yesterday, at the following prices:

Lot No. 1, corner Beekman and Park Row	$71,[illegible]
Lot No. 2, corner Beekman and Nassau	81,[illegible]
Let No. 3, on Nassau and Park Row	52,[illegible]
Lot No. 4, on Nassau and Park Row	46,500
Lot No. 5, on Nassau and Park Row	45,[illegible]
Lot No. 6, on Nassau and Park Row	45,[illegible]
Lot No. 7, upper end, with three fronts	10[illegible]
	$ [illegible]
The Church and railing	2,700
Total	439,309

Under all the circumstances, this was a very fair price, though it was much below the real value of the property, as was generally conceded by the best judges of real estate. We understand that several heavy capitalists would have bid on it but for the incessant attacks that have been made on the title by the *Herald*, which, although utterly without foundation, have still had more or less effect on the public mind. The former owners of the property are not satisfied with the sale, and regard their interests as having been seriously damaged by the attacks referred to, and it is not at all unlikely that they will seek such redress as the law will give them. Meantime, it is an ill wind which blows nobody any good, and, in this instance, the proprietors of the DAILY TIMES seem to have been the parties most directly benefited, inasmuch as they were enabled, in consequence of these assaults, to purchase the largest and best lot of the seven for the moderate sum of $100,000.

A LARGE CAPITAL.—The *Herald* in its money article, which is always either written by the proprietor of the paper, or "dictated from resources within himself," (according to his own statement,) reports that the TIMES is not paying its way,—but meets its expenses every week by drafts on its capital. This shows what a large capital it must have. Its expenses are over $5,000 a week, and it has been published five years,—which would make an aggregate payment of $1,500,000. But this is a mere trifle for men who, according to the *Herald*, shoulder all the railroad stocks of the country, own all the leading hotels, theatres and banks of the City, and do a miscellaneous business in pavements, street-sweepers, churches, dead men's bones and things of that sort too numerous to mention. These matters evidently pay better than *Potosi* or *Parker Vein*.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—4 Hanover-st., and 181 Broadway.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Ratification of the Dallas-Clarendon Treaty.

The Sandwich Islands Reciprocity Treaty Tabled—Extradition Treaties Passed—Appointments and Confirmations—The Senate to Adjourn on Saturday, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 12.

Our anticipations of yesterday are confirmed. The Dallas Clarendon Treaty has been ratified to-day, with amendments which are not radical, and which are believed to be entirely acceptable to England. The amendatory recommendations reported yesterday by the Committee on Foreign Relations, were in the shape of resolutions. To-day these were tabled, and amendments made by JEFFERSON DAVIS were adopted. The amended Treaty was ratified by 33 to 15—Douglas and his friends voting in the negative.

The Sandwich Islands Reciprocity Treaty was tabled.

All the pending Extradition Treaties were passed.

The Senate agreed to adjourn on Saturday. This is the President's wish, who is sick, and does not want the trouble at present of making new nominations to fill the vacancies occurring. After the Senate adjourns, he can fill them as vacancies then occurring by new appointments, which cannot be done if they occur while the Senate is sitting, unless they are immediately confirmed:—hence his desire for an adjournment, so that he can have more time for consideration.

SAM. MEDARY was to-day confirmed as Governor of Minnesota.

MARYPENNY'S resignation will be accepted after the adjournment of the Senate, and his successor selected.

Gov. MEDILL'S friends are confident that he will get WHITTLESEY'S place, but this is still very doubtful.

It is anticipated that the new Assistant Secretary of the Treasury will be nominated to-morrow. PETER G. WASHINGTON is confident of a reappointment, but his confirmation by the Senate would be doubtful. The most prominent candidate is J. MADISON CUTTS, DOUGLAS' father-in-law, whose application is backed by twenty-eight Senators. He has industry and experience. STANTON, of Tennessee, declines the place. RODMAN, the present Chief Clerk, is also a candidate, but CUTTS' chance is the best.

C. W. WELCH is expected to remain Chief Clerk of the Navy Department.

It is understood that the sloop-of-war *Saratoga* went to Greytown with orders to operate with the British fleet in reopening and keeping open the Transit route, in opposition to both WALKER and Costa Rica.

The New-Yorkers continue to swarm. Among to-night's additions are Mayor WOOD, SWACKHAMMER, and SANDFORD E. CHURCH. Each of the three factions is confidentially advised that it has the inside track, and so all are happy. S.

[FROM OUR REGULAR TELEGRAPHIC REPORTER.]

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 12.

The Senate ratified the Dallas-Clarendon Treaty in an amended form, by a vote of 31 against 15.

The foreign Ministers in a body were introduced to the President by Mr. CASS to-day, at the White-House.

M. DE SARTIGES, senior member of the Diplomatic Corps, made the congratulatory address, to which the President felicitously replied. The occasion was one of much interest.

The members of the various presses in Washington addressed a very highly complimentary letter to Mr. BANKS, previous to the expiration of the term of his Speakership. He replied in thankful terms, saying:

"The industry and early intelligence which give value to your labors are often the subject of commendation, and to this I am happy to add that, so far as I am able to judge, you have been guided as much by a desire to do justice to individuals as to promote the public welfare."

SAMUEL MEDARY has been appointed Governor of Minnesota, and J. P. ANDERSON, late Delegate from Washington, Governor of that Territory. Mr. ANDERSON is to enter upon his duties at the expiration of the commission of Governor STEVENS.

The Senate have made the following confirmations:

J. C. RAMSAY, United States District Attorney for the Eastern District of Tennessee.

WILLIAM MCLOWERY, Marshal of the Eastern District of Tennessee.

JOSEPH S. SMITH, Attorney for Washington Territory.

JAMES R. CRAWFORD, Marshal for the Middle District of Tennessee.

J. HAMILTON, Surveyor of Port Gibson, Mississippi, under recent act.

OWEN L. COCHRANE, Postmaster Herkimer, POTTER and JOHN L. BLACK, Postmaster, Tuscaloosa, Alabama, both reappointed.

ALEXANDER H. MCKINSTRY, of Arkansas, Indian Agent for the Wichetaws and neighboring tribes west of the Choctaws and Chickasaws.

FLAVIUS J. LOVEJOY, Mississippi, Attorney for the Northern District of that State, in place of Mr. ORR, resigned.

JAMES V. NESMITH, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Washington and Oregon Territories.

HENRY C. LOWELL, Registrar Land Office, Faribault, Minnesota.

WILLIAM E. MURPHY, Indian Agent for the Pottawatomie Indians.

FELIX LIVINGSTON, Collector for District of Pensacola, Florida.

JOSEPH GENOIS, Naval Officer, New-Orleans.

WILLIAM P. REYBURN, Additional Appraiser General.

J. J. MCCORMICK, Appraiser of Merchandise, New-Orleans.

F. W. HATCH, Collector for the District of New-Orleans.

JAMES L. COLLINS, Indian Superintendent in New-Mexico.

JOHN WALKER, Indian Agent, New-Mexico.

ELIAS S. DENNIS, Marshal of Kansas Territory.

HANDEN MCCLANAHAN, Marshal Western District of Tennessee.

EXTRA SESSION OF THE U. S. SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 12.

The Senate met at 11 o'clock.

Mr. CAMERON expressed a desire that the report of the Committee on Judiciary in his case be taken up, with a view to the forthwith disposing of it.

Mr. MASON objected on the ground that the public business required an Executive Session.

The Senate agreed with Mr. MASON and went into Executive Session.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Thursday, March 12.

Mr. NICHOLS presented a memorial from E. MERIAM, asking an investigation into the circumstances connected with the attempted kidnapping of certain Indians for the purpose of being exhibited in Europe.

Mr. MADDEN presented a memorial for a bridge over the East River from the foot of Seventy-sixth street.

The Judiciary Committee reported favorably on the bill providing for the reorganization of the Court of Appeals.

The bill amending the Common School Law of Brooklyn was passed.

Mr. PETTY introduced a bill to authorize JACOB SHARP to lay a railroad on Broadway. In introducing the bill he said that he did not desire to be committed as to its objects, but did so at the request of parties favorable to the undertaking.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. BLOOMFIELD USHER, the newly-elected Senator from the Fifteenth District, was sworn in and took his seat.

The bill exempting unimproved lands of the Sackett's Harbor and Saratoga Railroad Company from taxes, was passed.

The Excise bill was reported complete, with amendments, but, in consequence of the absence of Mr. BROOKS, from sickness, it was laid aside. It was ordered to be printed, and made the special order for Friday evening.

The bill to appropriate $150,000 for the payment of the claims of soldiers of the War of 1812, after an amendment to include the Indians of the State who served in the war, was ordered to a third reading.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Thursday, March 12.

A memorial against the pilot laws, numerously signed, was presented.

Mr. JOHN J. REILLY gave notice of a bill to authorize the Common Council to appoint 200 Commissioners of Deeds in New-York.

The bill to amend the charter of New-York was then taken up.

Mr. JOHN J. REILLY called for the reading of the bill reported by the minority of the Committee on the subject, which was done.

The bill reported by the majority was then read by sections. Various amendments were proposed, and the first three sections were voted down.

Mr. JOHN J. REILLY moved to amend the third section by providing one Alderman for the City from each county in the State. He did so because while the Legislature were usurping power in the State, he thought such usurpation should be made complete.

After an amendment increasing the number of the Council to six from each Senatorial District, progress was reported.

The bill was afterwards referred back to the Committee, to be reported complete after opposition from Messrs KIVLIN, JOHN J. REILLY, and others.

The Assembly bill enlarging and defining the duties of the Contracting Board and State Engineer was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading as it passed the Senate without any amendments. The New-York Charter bill was recommitted to the Committee on Cities and Villages to report it complete.

EVENING SESSION.

The bill in relation to the enlargement of the Cayuga and Seneca Canal was ordered to a third reading.

The Schuyler County bill was then taken up, and the debate on it will be lengthy.

Horrible Accident on the Toronto and Hamilton Railroad.

SIXTY PERSONS REPORTED KILLED.

TORONTO, Thursday, March 12.

The train which left Toronto this afternoon for Hamilton ran off the track at the Des Jardines Canal, above Hamilton, precipitating the engine, baggage car, and two passenger cars into the water, and killing about sixty persons. SAMUEL ZIMMERMAN is among the killed. Many of the bodies have not yet been recovered from the water.

LATER.

The following additional particulars were received at a late hour last night:

TORONTO, Thursday, March 12—10:35 P. M.

The cars went over the bridge near Hamilton. Locomotive and baggage cars passed over safe. Two rear cars, with 120 passengers, fell through. Between 60 and 80 passengers killed on the spot.

ZIMMERMAN, the banker and contractor, killed.

Mr. STREET, of the Falls, the millionaire, and his sister and mother-in-law, and THOMAS C. MACKLEM, reported killed.

The passengers who escaped death are more or less mangled, some of them fatally.

Tremendous excitement here about the accident. Parliament adjourned the moment it heard of it. The passengers were mostly Canadians, as the train was local between Toronto and Hamilton; but still there were several Americans on board. The bridge is partly broken down, and the cars lie on top of each other, having fallen about forty feet. Doctors are leaving Toronto to attend to the wounded. Nothing has ever occurred in the shape of accident here that has created such profound grief and excitement.

The Quarantine Question and the State of New-Jersey.

TRENTON, N. J., Thursday, March 12.

The Committee appointed by our Legislature to confer with the Commissioners from New-York relative to the removal of Quarantine from Staten Island to Sandy Hook, have made a report to the Legislature to day, in which they state that the New-York Commissioners have disclaimed, on behalf of that State, any jurisdiction over or claim to Sandy Hook. The report also recommends the appointment, on behalf of this State, of three Commissioners, to be clothed with powers similar to the New-York Commissioners. One member of the Committee dissented from the report. The report was made the order of the day for to-morrow, when it will be decided whether Commissioners will be appointed to meet the New-York Commissioners.

The resolution providing for the adjournment of the Legislature to-morrow was rescinded, and it was decided not to adjourn until the 20th inst.

From New-Orleans.

LOSS OF THE SHIP PENNSYLVANIA—RECRUITS FOR WALKER.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, March 11.

The ship *Pennsylvania*, hence for Havre, with a cargo of 9,600 bales of cotton, was recently totally lost on Salt Key Banks. The crew were saved. The *Pennsylvania* was a new ship, and was owned at Freeport, Maine.

The steamer *Texas* sailed to-day for San Juan, with 200 recruits for Gen. WALKER. Gen. HORNSBY was among her passengers.

The steamship *Black Warrior*, from New-York *via* Havana, arrived here last evening, and will leave on her return next Sunday morning.

Arrival of the North American.

PORTLAND, Thursday, March 12.

The screw steamship *North American* arrived here this forenoon. Her dates from Liverpool are the same as those received at New-York by the *Kangaroo*.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Kangaroo at Halifax.

Settlement of the Persian Difficulty.

Interesting Proceedings in the British Parliament.

Spanish Preparations Against Mexico.

Continuation of Hostilities Between the British and the Chinese.

DECLINE IN COTTON—BREADSTUFFS DULL.

CONSOLS FOR MONEY 93 1-4@93 3-8.

By the American Printing Telegraph Company's Lines. Office No. 24 Wall-street.]

[Full details of the news brought by the *Hermann* and *Kangaroo*, which arrived at this port yesterday, will be found on our second page.]

HALIFAX, Thursday, March 12.

The Royal Mail Steamship *America*, Captain LANG, arrived here at [illegible] this afternoon. She left Liverpool at noon on Saturday, the 28th ult.—her dates are, therefore, three days later than those already received.

The Cunard screw steamer *Alps* arrived at Liverpool on the morning of the 26th ult. The steamer *City of Manchester* also arrived there on the afternoon of the same day. The *Alps* would sail from Liverpool on Wednesday, the 4th of March, for Boston and New-York.

The *America* reports passing, March 1, twenty miles west of Kinsale, the steamship *Africa*, and signaling off Bally Cotton the ship *Thomas H. Perkins*. March 3, lat. 51°, long. 180, saw a ship on fire, bearing north; bore away to render assistance, and sent a boat, but no persons being on board, the boat returned. The ship appeared to be about 800 tons burden, and was painted blue. March 7, lat. 48°, long. 46°, passed a Hamburg bark, steering west. March 9, lat. 47°, long. 49°, passed a large American ship, showing a white flag with a red check.

Arrangements for the settlement of the difficulty between Persia and Great Britain were progressing satisfactorily, but the treaty had not been signed. The proposed convention specifies that Great Britain shall enjoy equal commercial privileges with the most favored nations, and that British Consuls may reside at several stations in the interior of Persia and at ports on the Persian Gulf. Persia refuses to permit Consuls to reside at ports on the Caspian Sea, inasmuch as her treaties with Russia forbid it. Great Britain shall have the right to form an establishment on the island of Karrak, and another at Ormus, and that the Persians shall evacuate Herat, and the British give up Bushire.

Great Britain.

The trade and navigation returns for the month of January had been issued, and showed a progressive increase.

Mr. DALLAS and PHILIP DALLAS attended the Queen's *Levée* on the 24th ult.

The Parliamentary Committee on the Hudson's Bay Charter continued in session, and the evidence given by Col. LEMOY, Dr. RAE, and Gov. SIMPSON was very interesting.

The debate on Lord DERBY'S motion, censuring the Government for the Chinese War, had been resumed, and resulted in a division. One hundred and ten voted for the motion, and one hundred and forty-six against it, the majority for the Government in a full house, being only thirty-six.

In the House of Commons, Hon. RICHARD COBDEN brought forward a motion similar to that of Lord DERBY'S, namely: "That this House has heard with concern of the conflicts which have occurred between the British and Chinese authorities in the Canton River; and, without expressing an opinion as to the extent the Government of China may have afforded this country cause of complaint respecting the non-fulfillment of the treaty of 1843, this House considers that the papers which have been laid upon the table fail to establish satisfactory grounds for the violent measures resorted to at Canton in the late affair of the *Arrow*, and that a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into the state of our commercial relations with China." The debate on this lasted two nights, when it was further adjourned.

Mr. LAYARD wished to ask Lord PALMERSTON these questions: "Whether an offer of £1,000 was not made last week to Sir J. MCNEILL and Col. TULLOCH, and indignantly rejected; whether the noble Lord had yet received any information as to the existence of the treaty between Russia and Persia referred to by him (LAYARD) a few days since; and lastly, if the negotiations with the Persian Envoy at Paris were completed?"

Lord PALMERSTON said an offer of £1,000 had been made to Sir J. MCNEIL and Colonel TULLOCH, but it was courteously declined; secondly, he was authorized by the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs to say that there was no such treaty in existence as that referred to, and thirdly, that the negotiations at Paris were not yet finished.

France.

Paris letters state that the Council of State have rejected a credit of five millions of francs, which was demanded by the Department of War.

It is considered probable that the bill for taxing railway shares will be abandoned altogether by the Government.

Algeria.

Advices from Algeria to the 19th of February, speak favorably of the crops.

Spain.

It is stated in a Ministerial organ that the number of vessels about to be sent by the Government against Mexico is, including transports for 10,000 men, to be between twenty and thirty. The country, says this journal, may feel assured that the national honor shall receive complete satisfaction.

The recent announcement from the Spanish Government, for a mail steam line between Cadiz and Havana, at a subsidy of $25,000 per month, failed to draw forth a single reply. The offer has been increased to $30,000 per month.

Austria.

The Vienna *Gazette* publishes an imperial decree abolishing all passport regulations within the Austrian Empire. In future it is only at the frontier passports are to be shown. The effect produced by this decree is very favorable.

Italy.

A Vienna letter says that deliberations have taken place in a ministerial council at Milan, under the presidency of the Emperor of Austria, having for their object the withdrawal of the Austrian troops from the papal legations. These deliberations have led to instructions being sent to Count COLLOREDO, Austrian Embassador at Rome, to come to an understanding about it with Cardinal ANTONELLI. It is supposed that the Papal Government thinks it no longer needs foreign assistance. If the reply is to that effect, Austria will enter into negotiations with France for the simultaneous withdrawal of the French troops from Rome and the Austrians from Bologna. The alienation which has recently taken place between Austria and France may have contributed in hastening such a resolution on the part of the Austrian Government.

Persia, India and China telegraph dispatches anticipatory of the overland mail had been received.

The dates from Hong Kong are to January 15th.

Affairs in China are reported unchanged.

Private letters from Hong Kong state that a numerous Chinese fleet had attacked the English squadron, and that it subsequently retired in good order under the forts of Canton. Admiral SEYMOUR had disembarked the English troops, and burnt the greater of the suburbs of Canton.

The fleet belonging to the Chinese rebels had formed a junction with that of the Imperialists at Whampoa.

A Paris dispatch in the *Morning Post* says, that letters dated Lacao, Jan. 16, state that the Emperor of China had just placed in a state of siege the five ports of the Empire open to Europeans.

The Europeans on board the steamer *Thistle*, in all eleven persons, had been treacherously murdered by the native passengers. The steamer was carried off and abandoned after being dismasted.

The Government of Hong Kong had increased the police force, and were taking precautionary measures against incendiarism.

Exchange at Shanghae, 6s. 8d. The prices of tea had advanced. The stock of black tea was small. The total silk settlements were 68,000 bales. Freights depressed.

Exchange at Hong Kong 4s. 9d. The total exports of tea to Great Britain amounted to about forty-one millions pounds, against fifty-four millions last year.

The dates from Bombay are to the 9d of February. Intelligence from Bushire had been received at Bom-

buy up the 10th of January. The British at that time were still encamped by the enemy. An attack had been made by a detachment of the British cavalry and horse artillery, on a depôt of Persian stores, twenty-two miles from camp. The object was attained without loss. The dispatch of reinforcements had commenced, and the Government had opened a new five per cent. loan for three crores of rupees. The Bank of Bengal had raised the rate of discount to 11 per cent. on private bills. The demand for imports continued firm, and the export market was generally dull.

Freights had advanced at Madras, and imports were in moderate request. Indigo had again risen. In Breadstuffs there was a slight decline. Exchange, 2s. 1¾d.

Latest by Telegraph from London to Liverpool.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 28.

The *Times'* city article of Friday evening says:

"The English funds opened with steadiness this morning, but there was subsequently a further augmentation in the demand for Money, which caused a general heaviness in the Discount Market and Stock Exchange. The pressure was excessive at the Bank of England, and the applications were unusually heavy. It appears that in addition to the payment of £200,000, as the call on the new issue of the great Indian Peninsula Railway shares, £220,000 more was paid in anticipation by shareholders desirous of availing themselves of the five per cent. guarantee. A total of $420,000 was therefore handed by that Company to the India House to-day, by whom it has been paid into the Bank of England, where the demands of the public have increased in proportion to the amount thus withdrawn. The final prices of the March three per cents show an improvement of one fifth."

The *Daily News* city article says: The funds to day were weaker owing to an increased pressure for money. The closing quotations were one-eighth to one-fourth per cent lower than those of yesterday."

In the Railway Share Market the late decided rise has been followed by some realizations to secure profits, and lower prices were established. This department, however, retains considerable steadiness. The demand for money was very active in all quarters.

In the Stock Exchange, owing partly to the conclusion of the settlement in the Share and Foreign Stock Market, very high rates were paid for short loans. The current rate on Consols was 6¾ @ 7 per cent., and as much as 7 3-8 per cent is known to have been paid up to the 5th of March, account day in Consols. In the Discount Market, rates above those of the Banks were in many cases asked, and in consequence there was a considerable influx of business to that establishment.

Owing to the protracted absence of Sir H. Lytton Bulwer on his Diplomatic Mission to the East, Mr. Bosrage has been elected Governor of the Western Bank of London.

The question of the Sound Dues has at length been settled. Denmark is to receive 45,000,000 of thalers in 40 payments, bearing interest.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

The *Brokers' Circular* reports a slight decline in all descriptions of COTTON, particularly on the fair and middling qualities, which are called ⅛d. lower, while the inferior qualities are quoted 1-16d. lower. Various other Liverpool circulars call the decline quite partial, and not more than 1-16d. in extent.

The market closed quiet but steady. The sales of the week amounted to 43,750 bales, of which speculators took 6,360 bales, and exporters 6,340. Friday's business was about 7,000 bales, including 1,000 on speculation and for export, with a quiet tone at the close. The authorized quotations are as follows: Fair Orleans, 3⅝d.; Middling, 7⅛d. Fair Mobiles, 3⅝d. Middling, 7⅛d. Fair Uplands, 7⅛d.; Middling, 7 9-16d. The stock on hand was estimated at 339,000, of which 255,000 were American.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.

The market for FLOUR continued dull, and the turn in favor of buyers; and the same remarks apply equally to WHEAT. A limited business was doing in CORN at about previous rates.

Some of the Liverpool circulars call WHEAT 2d. lower, CORN 6d. lower, and FLOUR depressed and quotations quite nominal. The following are the quotations of Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co.: White WHEAT, 9s.@9s. 9d., the latter figure in retail, for choice qualities; Red WHEAT, 8s @8s 9d.; Western Canal FLOUR, 29s @31s.; Baltimore and Philadelphia, 30s @31s.; Ohio and Canadian, 31s @32s. 6d.; Mixed CORN, 33s. 9d.; Yellow, 34s @34s. 6d.; White, 35s. 6d. @36s.

Liverpool Provision Market.

The circulars of Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co. and JAMES MCHENRY & Co., agree in reporting a depressed market for old BEEF, and an improved demand for good new, but with small sales. ALDERSON'S quoted at 75s. PORK—Old, dull and drooping. For new American 90s. asked, but buyers demanding a reduction.

BACON is steady at previous rates. Long Middles, 7lb in, 53s. 6d.@54s; boneless, 54s @55s.; short Middles, 55s @56s.; boneless, 55s. @57s.; Cumberland, 53s. @54s. LARD is steady, at a slight advance; sales at 71s. 6d.@72s. There were buyers at 70s. for delivery within the next three months. TALLOW had fluctuated, but closed dull. Butchers' Association is nominal at 66s., without buyers. The *Brokers' Circular* quotes North American Tallow nominal at 66s.; Australian, 56s @64s; and Y. C. at 65s.@66s.

London Money Market.

An active demand existed for Money, but the supply proved ample, and the rates of discount had undergone no change. CONSOLS for money closed steadily at 93⅝@93⅝, and for account, 93⅝@93¾. Bankers' rates for Money remained at six per cent. The Bullion in the Bank of England on the 21st of February was stated at £13,276,000, and the reserve of notes £8,258,000. The Bank of France had resumed ninety days discounts. The French Funds closed at 69f. 75c., and 69f. 90c. for account.

The Latest Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday noon.

COTTON is dull, but prices are unchanged. The sales of the day are estimated at 6,000 bales. BREADSTUFFS and PROVISIONS quiet at Friday's quotations.

HALIFAX, Thursday, March 12—11¾ P. M.

The *America* is still at her dock in this city, being detained on account of the prevalence of a thick snow-storm.

Obsequies of Dr. Kane in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, March 12—1 P. M.

DR. KANE'S obsequies were carried out according to programme. The flags on the public buildings and shipping in the port were at half mast and draped with crape; and the stores along the route were closed, while the pavements along the route were thronged with orderly spectators. The weather was clear but cold. There was a large and imposing military display. The procession started from the Hall at noon precisely, the body being borne by the crew of the *Advance*, surrounded by the pall-bearers previously selected. The civic portion of the procession included delegates from the following civic bodies: the faculty and students of colleges; the High School, Fire Department, Odd Fellows, the St. George's, and the St. Andrew's Scots' Thistle Societies, and the Scott Legion in citizens' dress, bearing the flag of the Pennsylvania Regiment when in Mexico. The civic portion of the procession was forty minutes in passing a given spot. The State House bell and the church and fire bells were tolling during the passage of the procession. The religious services took place at the Second Presbyterian Church, where the body arrived about 2 o'clock.

The funeral car was surmounted with a canopy and dome, having the flags of England, France, Spain, and the United States at the corners. The services in the Church were preceded by the singing of an anthem hymn solo. The chorus by the choir was led by Professor BISHOP. The prayer was pronounced by Rev. C. W. SHIELDS, after which the remains were conveyed to Laurel Hill for interment.

(Advertisement.)

HALLOTYPES! HALLOTYPES!

From the Times and Messenger, Sunday morning, March 1, 1857.

THOSE NEW PICTURES.—The Hallotypes taken by GURNEY have made a great sensation among artists, and among all persons who have any taste for the fine arts. The artists confess that a more perfect and beautiful picture than the Hallotype taken by GURNEY was never produced, and never will be. It combines all the faithfulness of the daguerreotype, or photograph, with the delicacy and finish of the finest miniature on ivory. Man's ingenuity could not devise a more complete and superb record of the "human form divine," or if it could, his utmost skill could not execute it. Some persons may deem our praises of Mr. GURNEY'S Hallotypes extravagant; let those who do, go to the gallery, at the corner of Broadway and Leonard-street, and view the exhibition, and they will ever after join with us in our edcomiums. Mr. GURNEY has for a long time been celebrated throughout the land for his fidelity and finish of his portraits. The Hallotype will make him famous the civilized world over. He has a score of first rate artists in his employ, and can fulfill every order he may receive with promptness and to complete satisfaction.

(Advertisement.)

CYPRESS HILLS CEMETERY OFFICE
Removed to
No. 2 Tyron Row Buildings,
Between Chatham and Centre streets.

(Advertisement.)

GAS! GAS!!—Gas Fixtures for the Spring trade. Several new patterns more beautiful in design and finish than ever offered before. Call at our great Manufactoring Depôt, No. 376 Broadway.

ANDREWS, WARREN & Co.

(Advertisement.)

THE IMPERIAL PHOTOGRAPH,

A new application of the art, of surpassing perfection, is exhibited at BRADY'S Gallery, No. 359 Broadway. It has obtained the highest commendation from those who have examined it, and is pronounced by far the most perfect camera picture yet produced.

THE IMPERIAL PHOTOGRAPH,

in addition to its superior reality, combines the best qualities of the engraving, the water-color drawing, and the sketch in mezzotint.

THE IMPERIAL PHOTOGRAPH,

although of extraordinary size, is produced at a price which places it within general reach. It is made only at BRADY'S Gallery, No. 359 Broadway, where a superior collection of specimens is exhibited.

(Advertisement.)

FATE POINTS HER FINGER!

We must all die. It is written in the book of man's destiny. It cannot be avoided nor averted. But one-half of us die before twenty, and not one in ten thousand live to measure out a century. Consumption carries off its army; scrofula makes away with its legion; palsy makes prisoners of the stragglers, and rheumatism racks almost every human being from maturity to the grave. Now, why should this be? Why should death and disease make such havoc among us all, when we might easily cure even the most fearful of all these maladies, and, with care, live as long as the human machine would wear, in its slow progress, out? But one thing can accomplish, however, all this. It is ANDERS' Liquid Iodine. Sold at $1 a bottle by ANDERS & FOSDICK, No. 3 Second-avenue, and No. 862 Broadway; C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn, and all druggists.

(Advertisement.)

HOUSES HEATED BY STEAM.

GOLD'S PATENT RADIATING STEAM HEATER, having been thoroughly tested during the past four Winters, is now offered to the public with entire confidence. Those about erecting new buildings, and those who wish to make a change in their heating arrangement, are invited to examine into the claims of this new improvement. We refer to the following parties in this City, who have used the apparatus during the past Winter: Dr. Bryant, No. 6 West Fourteenth-street; Dr. L. Folsom, No. 124 West Twenty-eighth-street; Capt. J. B. Peck No. 229 West Twenty-second street; J. B. Devoe, Esq., No. 114 First street; Clinton House, Waverley place; Archer, Warner & Co., No. 376 Broadway; Arnold, Constable & Co., No. 62 Canal street; B. M. & E. A. Whitlock & Co., No. 13 Beekman street.

J. W. LANE & Co., No. 376 Broadway.

(Advertisement.)

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—To-night, Mr. WM. CRANE, the ingenious machinist to this establishment, takes his annual benefit, and offers a tremendous entertainment, viz: The burlesque of "Medea," a new extravaganza entitled "Who Pumped Fox's Coat Tail?" the pantomime of "Punch," the drama of "Black-Eyed Susan;" "La Perouse," double trapeze; a grand "Parlor Mantle &," by Messrs. MULLIGAN, SEXTON and CARROL. Dancing, singing, &c.

(Advertisement.)

HEALTH DEPENDS UPON PURE BLOOD.—Thin and acrid blood cannot secrete healthy bile; and, therefore, the first thing for those that are dyspeptic should be to commence the purification of their blood. Brandreth's Pills not only purify, but they make the blood richer, and add those principles upon which its power to resist disease depends. Principal office No. 48 Brandreth Building, Nos. 415 & 417 Broadway, No. 296 Bowery, and 241 Hudson-st. Price 25 cents a box.

(Advertisement.)

MURRAY & LANMAN'S Florida Water, (look to the names and beware of imitations,) puts to shame bouquets of the rarest exotics, with the freshness of its exquisite aroma. It seems to impart an exhilarating property to the air it perfumes, and quickly relieves faintness, Head aches and Nervousness. Sold by D. T. LANMAN & Co., wholesale druggists, No. 69 Water-street, New-York, and by all druggists, at 50c. per bottle.

(Advertisement.)

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—THE GREAT EXTERNAL ANTIDOTE.—When impurities in the blood are determined to the surface in the form of blotches, pustules, dry exfoliations, boils, tumors, &c., this potent preparation is the only safe and radical remedy. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London; and by all druggists, at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 per pot.

(Advertisement.)

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 125, 127 and 129 Water-street, and No. 6 Murray-street, New-York.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS, 1857,
AT LAST FALL'S PRICES.

☞ **Smith & Lounsbery**, No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st., have now ready for exhibition a large and superior stock of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING, imported expressly for this Spring's trade, and until further notice will be sold at LAST FALL'S PRICES.

THE HAIR. THE HAIR!—WHAT LADY OR gentleman would be without a beautiful head of hair, when by the use of LYON'S KATHAIRON such an one can so easily be had. The KATHAIRON prevents the hair from falling off or turning gray, cleanses it from scurf and dandruff, makes it soft curly and glossy, and imparts a delightful perfume. Sold by all dealers everywhere, for 25 cents per bottle. HEATH, WYNKOOP & CO., Proprietors and Perfumers, No. 63 Liberty-st., N. Y.

SAWS.

HOE & CO.'S PATENT GROUND SAWS, PLASTERING trowels, &c., can be had, wholesale and retail, at the principal hardware stores, at the salerooms of the manufacturers, Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st., or at the Works, corner of Broome, Sheriff and Columbia-sts., New-York.

DOWN THEY GO!
DOWN THEY GO!!
DOWN THEY GO!!!

THE PRICES AT WHICH WE OFFER CHINA, Glass, Gas Fixtures and Plated Ware, have never been equaled in New-York. The entire stock which footed up two weeks ago,

$200,000,

positively to be closed out before the 1st of June.

See our advertisement in the Dry Goods column of this paper.

W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

BINGHAMTON, March 4, 1857.

S. C. HERRING & CO.—GENTS: I WRITE TO solicit of you information respecting a safe you sold me three or four years since. My store was broken open last night, and the safe was attempted but not opened. The outer iron was torn off from the back of the safe. You will see, by referring to your books, that the safe was lined with chilled iron, which successfully resisted all their efforts to gain an entrance to the contents of the safe.

My loss of goods outside the safe will probably fall short of *one thousand dollars* ($1,000). Thanks to the endurance of your safe that my loss was no greater.

Respectfully yours, ALFRED J. EVANS.

NO. 49 MURRAY-STREET—STEARNS & MARVIN'S, late RISLEY & Co.'s improved SALAMANDER SAFE. WILDER'S patent, secured with the celebrated LA BELLE POWDER-PROOF LOCK, with a very small key, all made under the immediate inspection of our Mr. STEARNS, who has for 15 years superintended their manufacture, during which time not a dollar's worth of property has been consumed in one of them—323 having been tested in accidental fires; warranted free from dampness. Also, BURGLAR-PROOF CHESTS, of any size, lined with hardened steel, which cannot be drilled or broken. For sale by STEARNS & MARVIN, No. 46 Murray-st. Factory, corner of St. Mark's-place and Avenue A.

ALL NEW
AND EXCELLENT GOODS.
NO FAG ENDS
OF A FIVE YEARS' STOCK, BUT EVERY DOLlar's worth fresh and sound. All in want of china, glass, gas-fixtures, &c., are invited to call. See our advertisement in the dry-goods column of this paper.

W. J. F. DAILEY & CO., Nos. 631 & 633 Broadway.

SEWING MACHINES.—I. M. SINGER & CO.'S *Gazette*, a beautiful pictorial paper, contains full and reliable information about sewing machines, and answers all questions that can be asked on the subject. All who read this paper will learn how to purchase a sewing machine with which $1,000 a year, clear profit, can be made, and will be protected from being imposed upon by any of the humbug machines now before the public. I. M. SINGER & CO.'S *Gazette* will be sent gratis to all who apply by letter or otherwise

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway, New-York.

THE FASHION OF THE SEASON IN GENTLEmen's hats was introduced by GENIN on Saturday, 7th inst. New York and the Union have, for years, accepted the quarterly issues of GENIN as the governing styles of the day, and his Spring hat for 1857 will be found to possess the highest claims to the admiration of men of taste and judgment. Price $4. GENIN,
No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

THE GREAT SALE
OF CHINA, GLASS, GAS FIXTURES, &c., &c., &c., creates an
IMMENSE RUSH,
and the goods are rapidly disappearing. See our list of prices in the Dry Goods column of this paper.

W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

RUPTURE.—ONLY PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED to MARSH & CO. by the Industrial Exhibition of all Nations, at the Crystal Palace, for their new Patent Radical Cure Truss. References as to its superiority: Professors Valentine Mott, Willard Parker and John M. Carnochan. Open from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

MARSH & CO., No. 2½ Malden-lane, New-York.

ONE PRICE
CARPET WAREHOUSE,
For the sale of Carpets, Oil-cloths, &c., &c.
YOUNG & JAYNE,
No. 344 Broadway, corner Franklin-st.

LADIES, IF YOU WISH GAITER AND BUTTON Boots, from 12s. to 20s., Slippers, Ties and Bashins, or India-rubber Boots and Shoes, with Boys', Misses', and Children's Boots and Shoes, of all kinds and prices, patronize J. B. MILLER & CO., No. 134 Canal-st.

BEBEE & CO.,
No. 155 Broadway,
WILL ISSUE THEIR SPRING FASHION
For gentlemen's hats, THIS DAY, (Saturday,) Feb. 28.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **F. C. Wells & Co.**, No. 115 Franklin-st., have for sale:

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, and the Celebrated Oxygenated Bitters, direct from SETH W. FOWLE, Boston.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL AND PILLS, from Dr. AYER'S Laboratory, Lowell, Mass.

SAVAGE'S URSINA, or REAL Bears' Grease, from Montreal, Canada.

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN-KILLER, from their Establishment, Providence.

BRANDRETH'S, WRIGHT'S, MOFFAT'S, AND HOLLOWAY'S PILLS, all warranted genuine.

HOOPER'S CACHOU, imported by us from BARTLETT HOOPER, London. [This superior article is extensively counterfeited.]

PROFESSOR WOOD'S HAIR RESTORER, BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS, LYON'S KATHAIRON, MRS. ALLEN'S WORLD-RENOWNED HAIR RESTORATIVE, and many others.

WOLFE'S SCHNAPPS, from UDOLPHO WOLFE, New-York.

SARSAPARILLAS, Hair Dyes Bitters, Worm Medicines, Senna, Figs, Citrate Magnesia, Husband's Magnesia, Jayne's Medicines, Rose's Medicines, Swayne's, &c., &c., all by the dozen or gross, on the best terms.

☞ **Reducing Stock.**
ELEGANT CHANDELIERS AND GAS FIXTURES
Can now be bought at full
THIRTY PER CENT.
below usual prices, of
COLT & WHITTLESEY,
No. 923 Broadway, cor. 21st-st.

N. B.—Old Chandeliers Taken in Exchange.

DODGE'S
RHEUMATIC LINIMENT,
A SURE CURE FOR RHEUMATISM,
☞ **May be obtained of all Druggists,**
or at the new office, No. 30 Beekman-st., second floor, New York.
Price 50 cents a bottle.

☞ **As a Remedy for Dyspepsia and Indigestion**, we think the Oxygenated Bitters unequaled. They are free from alcohol, and contain—judiciously combined with other hygienic substances—oxygen, the chief vital element.

☞ **Charles' London Cordial Gin** is shown by the records of the Custom-House to be the only London Cordial Gin imported and sold in bottles; all others are noxious mixtures made here in imitation of it.

It is a delicious tonic beverage, and by its peculiar flavor (so different from other gins) is universally esteemed by all who use it. It is adopted with great success in cases of Dyspepsia, Gout, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Gravel, Colic, Cholera, Fever and Ague, Stricture, Diseases of the Urinary Organs, Biliary, &c.

VALENTINE MOTT, of New-York, in a letter to the proprietor, says:

CHARLES' LONDON CORDIAL GIN is the purest, best and most reliable Extract of Juniper I have seen.

CHARLES' LONDON CORDIAL GIN is sold by all druggists and grocers in the United States, and so also are numerous poisons called "London Cordial Gin." To avoid them buy only "CHARLES'." Reject any other offered to you, as you value your health. Price $1 for quarts, 50 cents for pints. EDMUND C. CHARLES,
Sole Importer, No. 40 Broadway, New-York.

WIGS!—HAIR-DYE!!—WIGS!!!

☞ **Batchelor's Wigs and Toupees** have improvements peculiar to their house. They are celebrated all over the world for their graceful beauty, ease and durability—fitting to a charm. The largest and best stock in the world. Twelve private rooms for applying his famous DYE. Sold at BATCHELOR'S, No 233 Broadway.

MEDICINE WITHOUT PAY.

☞ **I will present one box of my Magnetic** Salve to any respectable patient who will call for it. For Salt Rheum, Scrofula, Burns, and Chilblains, unsurpassed. SAMUEL B. SMITH, Electro-Magnetist, No. 77 Canal-st., between Broadway and Church-st.

☞ **Jouven's Inodorous Parisian Preparation** instantly cleans kid gloves of all colors without the slightest smell. Rub a small portion of the preparation on the glove, and the stains forthwith disappear. The glove can be worn immediately afterward. One bottle (price 50 cents) cleans 50 pairs of gloves. Wholesale and retail at No. 502 Broadway, New York.

☞ **Samuel Parkman Tuckerman, Esq., Mus. Doc.**, will deliver his lecture upon *Church Music in the Old World and in the New*, (recently read by him before the Boston Art Club,) at Hope Chapel, on MONDAY EVENING, 16th inst., at 8 o'clock. Ticke s, at 25 cents, may be obtained at the music stores and at the door.

☞ **Mirrors and Frames.**—Pier, Mantel, Sidewall, oval mirrors; portrait and picture frames of the newest designs and patterns, and of superior workmanship. Call and examine our stock.

OSTRANDER & HARRIS,
No. 40 Reade-st., 2d door East of Broadway.

☞ **Lucy Stone will give a Lecture on** *Woman's Rights*, at the Brooklyn Athenæum, corner of Atlantic and Clinton sts., Brooklyn, on MONDAY EVENING, March 16. Single tickets, 25 cents; tickets admitting a gentleman and two ladies, 50 cents.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MISS MARRYATT'S NEW NOVEL!!

HENRY LYLE:
OR, LIFE AND EXISTENCE,
BY MISS EMELIA MARRYATT,
Daughter of the late Captain Marryatt.
12mo, Cloth. 420 Pages. Price, $1.

WHAT THE "PRESS" SAY OF HENRY LYLE.

From Frazer's Magazine,

We hope to see this book in every well-selected Library. It is worthy of a place among the finest works of any era.

From the London Athenæum.

It is a crushing rebuke to the tendency of the present generation to infidelity.

From the New-York Tribune.

We have seldom had an opportunity of enjoying a more fascinating or a more instructive novel.

From the New-York Daily Times.

The lady writes in a style to please the people quite as well and as skillfully as her father did. Get a copy of Henry Lyle forthwith.

Published by GARRETT, DICK & FITZGERALD, No. 18 Ann-st., New-York.

Also, for sale by all Booksellers in this place.

Copies of the above book sent to any address free of postage. Send cash orders to the Publishers.

READ HENRY LYLE, OR LIFE AND EXISTENCE—By Miss MARRYATT, daughter of the late Captain Marryatt.

DON'T GRUMBLE—SOME USEFUL SUGGESTIONS for habitual fault-finders, in to-day's LIFE ILLUSTRATED. Give a copy to every ill-natured scold, and it may correct a very disagreeable habit. For only 4 cents.

READ HENRY LYLE, OR LIFE AND EXISTENCE—By Miss MARRYATT, daughter of the late Captain Marryatt.

ELEGANT ILLUSTRATED FIRE-SIDE EDITION
OF THE
WAVERLEY NOVELS.

To be ready in March.

We have now in press a beautiful edition of the WAVERLEY NOVELS,

To be complete in 24 Volumes, duodecimo, ILLUSTRATED WITH OVER 300 ENGRAVINGS, Done in the best manner, from drawings by the most eminent artists.

THIS EDITION CONTAINS ALL THE LATEST NOTES AND CORRECTIONS OF THE AUTHOR. And will be found an invaluable addition to every Library.

Orders addressed to the Publishers will have prompt attention.

J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO.
Publishers and Booksellers, Philadelphia.

Have you read the Decision in the
DRED SCOTT CASE?
The constitutional morality of this conservative opinion is more fully maintained in the
AMERICAN CITIZEN,
A new book,
BY BISHOP HOPKINS,
Just issued by PUDNEY & RUSSELL.
And for sale at every bookstore in town and country.

BEAUTIFUL PICTURES,
Illustrating the News of the Day, will be found in No. 67 of FRANK LESLIE'S beautiful Paper. Ready this morning.

THE COMMERCIAL AGENCY
ANNUAL FOR 1857,
containing Terms of Courts in the different States, Abstract of Collection, Attachments, Homestead Exemptions and Usury Laws, sailing of Mail Steamers, &c., &c.
By TAFTAN & MCKELLOP, No. 5 Beekman-st. For sale at LATIMER BROS. & SEYMOUR, Stationers, No. 15 Nassau-st., corner of Pine.

FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER,
No. 67, ready this morning, at all News Depots. Only 6 cents.

NEWS IN A NUT-SHELL.—NEW-JERSEY Washing Away; $15,000 Donation for Iowa College; Mirage in Canada; Bridging the Mississippi at St. Louis, and the Ohio at Cincinnati; $35,000,000 a year for Tea; The Letters we write; 150,000,000 of Postage Stamps a year; The Dog Star; Temperature of the Earth; Talking to Children; Dying Rich; Our Homes; True Greatness; Sorrows; Divine Promises; Fortitude; Politeness. All in this day's LIFE ILLUSTRATED.

CATALOGUE OF NEW MUSIC.—WILLIAM HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway, New York, have just issued an addenda to their general catalogue of music. It contains a list of all the popular new vocal and instrumental music published during the last year, and will be sent to any address in the United States, post-paid, without charge.

RURAL LIFE—FARMERS, GARDENERS, Builders and others, will be interested in an illustrated article on IRON FENCES; Chicken Chemistry, or How to make Hens lay perpetually. A Trip over the Alleghanies. Sugar Cane Seed, &c., in this week's LIFE ILLUSTRATED. Only 4 cents. Newsmen will get it for you from No. 308 Broadway.

LETTERS FROM MY GARDEN—BY ALPHONSE KARR. Translated from the French for LIFE ILLUSTRATED. Only 4 cents. The Newsmen have it.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE COMPLETION OF
THE LITTLE LEARNER SERIES.
BY JACOB ABBOTT.

The "Little Learner" is a series of juvenile books adapted to the earliest age, and designed to assist in the very first development of the mind of a child while under its mother's special care. The series is comprised in Five Volumes, and is intended to constitute a complete manual of instruction for the child during the first five or six years of life.

I.
LEARNING ABOUT RIGHT AND WRONG;
Or, Entertaining and Instructive Lessons for Young Children in respect to their Duty. By JACOB ABBOTT. Forming the concluding Volume of the series. Illustrated with ninety engravings. Small 4to., muslin 50 cents (Published this day.)

This volume explains those simple and universally admitted principles of moral and religious duty which are applicable to the conduct and character in the earliest years of life. Its aim is to assist in the development of the dawning conscience of the little learner, and cultivate and enlighten his moral sense. The principles are all presented in a very practical form, and are illustrated with a great variety of examples made real and vivid to the child by means of the engravings.

II.
LEARNING TO TALK;
Or, Entertaining and Instructive Lessons in the Use of Language. By JACOB ABBOTT. Illustrated with 170 Engravings. Small 4to, Muslin, 50 cents.

This volume is designed to assist the child in its first attempts to acquire the use of language. It consists of a great number of beautiful engravings, with simple explanations to be read to the child by a parent, or older brother or sister, with many explanations of words and lessons in pronunciation interposed.

III.
LEARNING TO THINK;
Consisting of Easy and Entertaining Lessons, designed to assist in the first unfolding of the Reflective and Reasoning Powers of Children. By JACOB ABBOTT. Illustrated with 120 Engravings. Small 4to, Muslin, 50 cents.

Designed to call out and cultivate the reflective and reasoning powers of the child, and to exercise and develop the imagination. It contains a great number of beautiful engravings, accompanied by explanations and remarks, and with a great number and variety of questions to be read by the parent or teacher, and answered by the child.

IV.
LEARNING TO READ;
Consisting of easy and entertaining lessons, designed to assist young children in studying the forms of the letters, and in beginning to read. By JACOB ABBOTT. Illustrated with 160 engravings. Small 4to, muslin 50 cents.

This volume is intended to amuse and interest the child in the work of learning the forms of the letters, and in beginning to read. Like all the other volumes of the series, it is profusely illustrated with beautiful engravings.

V.
LEARNING ABOUT COMMON THINGS;
Or, familiar instructions for children in respect to the objects around them, that attract their attention and awaken their curiosity in the earliest years of life. By JACOB ABBOTT. Illustrated with 120 engravings. Small 4to, muslin, 50 cents.

The object of this volume is to communicate useful elementary instruction to the child, in respect to the various objects that come within his observation, and attract his attention in the earliest years of his life. It aims to give a right direction to his thoughts on these subjects, and to accustom him to correct and careful habits, both of observation and reflection in respect to them, and to a correct and discriminating use of language in describing what he sees.

JUST PUBLISHED.

VAUX'S ARCHITECTURE. VILLAS AND COTTAGES; A Series of Designs Prepared for Execution in the United States. By CALVERT VAUX, Archt. (late DOWNING and VAUX,) Newburg on the Hudson. Illustrated by 300 Engravings 8vo, Muslin, $2.

KING RICHARD I. The History of King Richard the First of England. By JACOB ABBOTT. Illuminated Title-page and numerous Engravings. 16mo, Muslin, 60 cents; Muslin, gilt edges, 75 cents.

THE CAPTURE OF WASHINGTON. History of the Invasion and Capture of Washington, and of the Events which preceded and followed it. By J. S. WILLIAMS, Brigade Major and Inspector, Columbian Brigade, in the War of 1812. 12mo, Muslin, $1.

EL GRINGO; OR, NEW MEXICO AND HER PEOPLE. By W. W. H. DAVIS, late United States Attorney. 12mo, Muslin, $1 25.

KATHIE BRANDE; a Fireside History of a Quiet Life. By HOLME LEE. 12mo, muslin. 75 cents.

DORE. By a Stroller in Europe. 12mo, muslin, $1.

EURIPIDES. The Tragedies of Euripides Literally Translated or Revised, with Critical and Explanatory Notes, by THEODORE ALOIS BUCKLEY, of Christ Church. 2 vols., 12mo, muslin, $1 50.

HENRY IV. The History of Henry the Fourth, King of France and Navarre. By JOHN S. C. ABBOTT. Illuminated title page and numerous engravings. 16mo, muslin, 60 cents; Muslin, gilt edges, 75 cents.

NEW-GRANADA. Twenty Months in the Andes. By I. F. HOLTON, M. A., Professor of Chemistry and Natural History in Middlebury College. With Maps and Illustrations. 8vo, muslin. $2.

HARPER & BROTHERS, Publishers,
Nos. 327 to 335 Pearl-st., (Franklin-square.)

MARRIED POLITENESS—INTERESTING to all Husbands and Wives, in LIFE ILLUSTRATED. Only 4 cents. May save a thousand dollars in domestic felicity.

READ HENRY LYLE, OR LIFE AND EXISTENCE—By Miss MARRYATT, daughter of the late Captain Marryatt.

OUR NEW PRESIDENT, HON. JAMES BUCHANAN—His Portrait, Biography and description of his Inauguration, in this week's LIFE ILLUSTRATED. Only 4 cents. For sale by all Newsmen.

READ HENRY LYLE, OR LIFE AND EXISTENCE—By Miss MARRYATT, daughter of the late Captain Marryatt.

OUR NEW VICE-PRESIDENT—HIS LIKE ness, and a sketch of his Life, in to-day's LIFE ILLUSTRATED. Four cents. For sale everywhere.

READ HENRY LYLE, OR LIFE AND EXISTENCE—By Miss MARRYATT, daughter of the late Captain Marryatt.

SIMMS' WORKS—A NEW VOLUME.
WILL BE PUBLISHED ON SATURDAY, MARCH 14:
VASCONSELOS: A ROMANCE OF THE NEW WORLD. By WM. GILMORE SIMMS. With illustrations by DARLEY. (Uniform with the Revolutionary and Border Tales.) 12mo, cloth, $1 25.

SIMMS' REVOLUTIONARY TALES. 7 vols. $1 25 each.
SIMMS' BORDER TALES. 6 vols. $1 25 each.
SIMMS' ROMANCES OF THE SOUTH. 3 vols. $1 25 each.
NEXT WEEK:
SERMONS ON THE DIVINITY OF CHRIST. By Rev. R. C. TRENCH, D. D., Dean of Westminster, and author of "The Study of Words," &c. 12mo, cloth. 50 cents.
ON SATURDAY, MARCH 28:
MONARCHS RETIRED FROM BUSINESS. By Dr. DORAN, author of "Table Traits," "Knights and their Days," &c. 2 vols., 12mo, cloth. $2.

J. S. REDFIELD, No. 34 Beekman-st.

AN AMUSING AND INSTRUCTIVE
BOOK OF TRAVEL.
BY LIEUTENANT H. A. WISE, U. S. N.

SCAMPAVIAS: From Gibel Tarek to Stambeul; by Harry Gringo; with 20 Illustrations, by a "Brother Blue-Jacket." 1 vol., 12mo. $1 25.

Also, by the same author, a new edition of
LOS GRINGOS; or, an Inside View of Mexico, California, Peru, Chili, Polynesia, &c. 1 vol., 12mo. $1 25.
From N. P. Willis.
He has given the pleasure that Dickens gives to millions.
From the National Ægis.
Glimpses of the very best society, and very pleasant satirical hits at the "custom of the country," relieve every page.

Just published by SCRIBNER, Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway, New-York

NOTICE TO THE BOOK TRADE.
REMOVAL.
E. D. LONG,
Having removed from No. 121 Nassau-st., to
NO. 30 BEEKMAN-ST., SECOND STORY,
Wishes to inform the trade that he has made arrangements with Mr. T. B. PETERSON, of Philadelphia, whereby he will be enabled to supply the trade with all works published by him at his lowest prices
COUNTRY DEALERS will find that by ordering from me, all their orders will be filled as quickly and on as favorable terms as if they were on the spot themselves.
DEALERS AND STRANGERS visiting the City, and all others, are invited to call and examine my large and well-assorted stock. Catalogues sent free, on application to E. D. LONG, No. 30 Beekman-st., second story.

CRIME—IS IT MORE PREVALENT IN NEW-York than elsewhere? LIFE ILLUSTRATED today answers. Only 4 cents. Newsmen have it.

OUT—OUT—OUT—OUT.
THE BEST FAMILY PAPER IS OUT.
THE BEST DRAMATIC JOURNAL IS OUT.
THE BEST MUSICAL PAPER IS OUT.
THE BEST WEEKLY PAPER IS OUT,
THE NEW YORKER IS OUT.
for the week ending March 14, and can be obtained of all respectable news-venders.

FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER,
No. 67, ready this morning at all News Depots. Only 6 cents.

SEND IT TO YOUR FRIENDS IN THE COUNTRY.—LIFE ILLUSTRATED may be had in wrappers, ready for mailing, at 4 cents. No. 308 Broadway.

BOOKS CHEAP.—5,000 VOLUMES OF MISCELlaneous Books selling off at low prices before moving, at No. 178 Fulton-st., second floor. The price of each book will be found inside of the first cover.

NOTES AND QUERIES—WITH ANSWERS to correspondents, in LIFE ILLUSTRATED.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PETERSON'S NEW PUBLICATIONS.
Now and beautiful editions of all of the following have have just been published by
T. B. PETERSON,
No. 102 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

THE THREE GUARDSMEN. By ALEXANDRE DUMAS. Complete in one large volume. Price 75 cents.

TWENTY YEARS AFTER. A Sequel to the "Three Guardsmen." One volume. Price 75 cents.

BRAGELONNE, THE SON OF ATHOS: Being the continuation of the "Three Guardsmen," and "Twenty Years After." One volume. Price 75 cents

THE IRON HAND; Or, THE KNIGHT OF MAULEON. By DUMAS. Beautifully illustrated. One volume. Price 50 cents.

THE FORTY-FIVE GUARDSMEN. By DUMAS Beautifully illustrated. One volume. Price 75 cents.

FRANK FAIRLEGH'S WORKS.

FRANK FAIRLEGH; Or, SCENES IN THE LIFE OF A PRIVATE PUPIL. By FRANK E. SMEDLEY, Esq. Illustrated. Paper cover. 50 cents.

LEWIS ARUNDEL. By the author of "Frank Fairlegh." Illustrated. One volume. Paper cover. Price 75 cents.

REYNOLD'S GREAT ROMAN

AMUSEMENTS.

THALBERG'S

SECOND AND LAST MATINEE BUT ONE,
At Dodworth's, No. 806 Broadway, MONDAY, March 16.
MADAME D'ANGRI,
In compliance with a generally expressed wish, will appear on this occasion.
MR. THALBERG
will play as many pieces as in all the former Matinées.
Tickets at 50 each, to be had at BREUSING'S; VAN NORDEN & KING'S; of Mr BROWN, Sexton of Grace Church; and at the door. Doors open at 1½; to commence at 3 o'clock.

BENEFIT OF THE GERMAN SOCIETY.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, MONDAY, MARCH 16.
GRAND COMBINATION FESTIVAL
CONCERT AND GERMAN OPERA,
To be given by
MR. THALBERG,
IN AID OF THE GERMAN SOCIETY.
The following great talent have volunteered their services:

S. THALBERG.
MADAME D'ANGRI. MADAME JOHANNSEN.
MAD. VON BERKEL. MR. WENLICH.
MR. BEUTLER. MR. OEHRLEIN.
The United Sangerbund of twelve Societies.
Grand Orchestra of fifty, under Carl Bergman.
PART I.—GRAND CONCERT
By MR. THALBERG, MADAME D'ANGRI, the United Sangerbund and the Orchestra under CARL BERGMAN.
PART II.—THE FIRST ACT OF BEETHOVEN'S FIDELIO.
Fidelio, Mad. Johannsen; Marcelline, Mad. Von Berkel; Pizarro, Mr. Weinlich; Jaquino, Mr. Beutler; Rocco, Mr. Oehrlein.
Chorus and Orchestra under Carl Bergman.
Dresses by Mr. Hollerman.
Price of Admission.....One Dollar.
To all parts of the Theatre.
Tickets to be had Wednesday, March 11, at the following ticket offices: Hall & Son, No. 237 Broadway; C. Breusing, No. 701 Broadway; Van Norden & King, No. 45 Wall-st; B. Westerman & Co., No. 292 Broadway; F. W. Christern, No. 763 Broadway; L. W. Schmidt, No. 191 William-st.; T. E. Stohlman, No. 24 William-st.; E. F. Gunther, No. 14 North William st.; *Expedition Staats Zeitung*, No. 314 William-st.; *Expedition Abend Zeitung*, No. 87 Chatham-st.; *Expedition Demokrat*, Chatham-st.; *Expedition Criminal Zeitung*, No. 17 North William-st.; at the Prescott House, No. 581 Broadway; and at the door at Niblo's Garden, on the evening of the performance.
Tickets may likewise be had of any of the following gentlemen, who have kindly consented to act as
COMMITTEE:
T. W. Schmidt, Prussian Con. H. W. T. Mali, Belgian Con.
Carl Stacken. Carl Luling. Herman Gelpke.
Leop. Bierwirth. G. E. Kunhardt. Wm. Loeschigk.
R. A. Matthiessen. T. Liman. C. H. Sand.
Herman Boker. H. Winter. C. Poppenhausen.
C. F. Dietz. F. W. Martens. C. G. Gunther.
Th. E. Buck. R. A. Witthaus. Rud. Garrigue.
Fr. Hoose. W. A. Kobbe. Gust. Schwab.
F. Weinal. A. Schleiger. J. Andresen.
E. Muldener. L. Huffer. G. F. Hoge.
H. Rocholt. Herm. Rose. Eugene S. Ballin.
N. K. Rosenfeld. Eugene S. Ballin. J. E. Gabl.
J. W. Burchard. E. Unkart. M. Gaus.
G. Cutter. F. Meissner. Th. Victor.
W. A. Fritz. W. Auferman.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA.

LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF THE SEASON.
(Ninth Subscription Night.)
Farewell Engagement of
MADAME CORA DE WILHORST,
Before her departure for Europe.
In consequence of a great many families having been unable to obtain seats for the second representation of LA FIGLIA DEL REGIMENTO, and by particular request of those who were present at both representations, Donizetti's favorite Opera of
LA FIGLIA DEL REGIMENTO,
(Child of the Regiment,)
Will be repeated for the last time, on
FRIDAY EVENING, March 13,
Madame CORA DE WILHORST.....as.....MARIA
Tonio.....Sig. TIBERINI
Sulpicio.....Sig. MORELLI
After the first act, Grand Scena and Duetto from
NORMA,
Sung by
Mlle. TERESA PARODI and
Mme. AMALIA PATTI STRAKOSCH.
Norma.....Mlle. TERESA PARODI
Adalgisa.....Mme. AMALIA PATTI STRAKOSCH
Director and Conductor.....MAURICE STRAKOSCH
Parquet, Dress Circle, First Tier.....$1
Second Seats..50c. each. | Amphitheatre.....25c.
Family Circle.....50c. | Private Boxes, from $6 to $20
The Box-Offices for securing seats will be open daily from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M. at the Academy of Music; BREUSING'S, No. 701 Broadway; HALL & SON'S, No. 239 Broadway, and VAN NORDEN & KING'S, No. 45 Wall-st. Opera commences at 8.
In active rehearsal, Mozart's DON GIOVANNI.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

A. A. Marshall.....Sole lessee
W. R. Blake.....Stage manager
BRILLIANT RECEPTION
OF
OLD HEADS AND YOUNG HEARTS.
JESSE RURAL
MR. BLAKE.
THIS EVENING, (Friday,) and TO-MORROW, March 13 and 14, this ever-popular play will be repeated, after which it will not be acted.
Mr. Daley, Mr. A. H. Davenport, Mr. T. Placide, Mrs. Blake, Mrs. L. W. Davenport, &c., &c., in prominent characters.
Monday Evening—First night of the
GREAT NOVELTY
of the
ELEPHANTS OF INO-KAMI,
in which the wonderful performances of the world-renowned elephants Victoria and Albert will be introduced.
The training of these animals, their sagacity, their incredible evolutions, gymnastic feats, &c., &c., have been the wonder and admiration of all Europe, nightly crowding the largest theatres to their greatest capacity.
New Scenery.....by.....George Heister
New dresses, properties, appointments, &c., and an excellent cast of characters.
Curtain rises at 7½ o'clock.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE.

A GREAT HIT.
UNDOUBTED AND GENUINE SUCCESS.
The most beautifully illustrated play on the stage.
Mr. J. W. WALLACK ESTHUSIASTICALLY RECEIVED.
MR. BROUGHAM IN THE FARCE.
FRIDAY, the new historic play, in three acts, of
WAT TYLER,
with twelve new scenes of exceeding interest.
Religious costumes, magnificent armors, handsome banners, shields, weapons, &c., from correct authorities.
Wat Tyler, a Blacksmith.....Mr. J. W. Wallack
Richard the Second, King of England..Miss Sara Stevens
Roland, Baron de Boteler.....Mr. Rainford
Richard Calverly, his Steward.....Mr. C. Fisher
Alice, his daughter.....Mrs. A. Plunkett
Piers Wharton, beloved by Alice.....Mr. Barrett
Robin Oakley, otherwise Jack Straw, a Peddler.....Mr. Mark Smith
John Ball, a Monk.....Mr. Morton
And a mirthful farce called
LOVE AND MURDER.
In which Mr. Brougham and Miss L. Marshall will appear.
The popular historical pageant of WAT TYLER will be played every evening. Seats may be secured in advance.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE,

No. 624 Broadway, near Houston-st.
Miss Laura Keene.....Sole Lessee and Directress.
Doors open at 6½. Overture at 7¼.
FRIDAY EVENING, March 13, 1857,
SECOND TIME OF THE NEW PLAY,
in three acts, by J. Palgrave Simpson, Esq.,
THE BLACK BOOK;
Supported by Messrs. G. Jordan, Stoddart, Burnett, Lingham, T. B. Johnston, F. M. Kent, (his first appearance here,) Mrs. H. P. Grattan, Miss Manners and Miss K. Reignolds.
RACHAEL THE REAPER,
By Messrs. C. Wheatleigh, Burnett, Lingham, T. B. Johnston, Hayes, Allayne, J. A. Smith, Mrs. H. P. Grattan, Miss Clifton and Miss Laura Keene.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

FRIDAY, March 13,
MISS MATILDA HERON
for the
LAST TIME
as
CAMILLE.
To-morrow—Miss Heron in MEDEA, for the last time. Mr. Lester as the Colonel in PROMOTION; Mrs. Hoey, Mr. Phillips, Mrs. Vernon, Mr. Reynolds also in the comedy.
Seats secured three days in advance.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM, THURSDAY, MARCH 19—THALBERG'S FAREWELL APPEARANCE.—Concert and Oratorio for one night.
Combination of Mr. THALBERG'S artists, and the entire Italian Opera, from the Academy of Music, including Chorus and Orchestra under the direction of MAURICE STRAKOSCH.
PROGRAMME—PART I.
Rossini's world-renowned Oratorio of the
STABAT MATER,
composed in 1840, and first performed in Paris during Lent of the same year, will be produced with the following immense cast, for this time only.
The solos will be sung by
Mlle. PARODI, Mad. D'ANGRI,
Mad JOHANNSEN, Mad. STRAKOSCH,
Sig. TIBERINI, Sig. MORELLI.
The Choruses by the New-York Harmonic Society.
The full orchestra from the Academy of Music.
GRAND CONCERT
by Mr. Thalberg, Madame D'Angri, Mlle. Parodi, Madame Strakosch and the full Orchestra.

AMERICAN THEATRE, CHAMBERS-STREET.—Managers E. L. Davenport and H. Watkins. Dress Circle and Parquet, 25 cents; Upper Boxes, 13 cents; Seats in Private Boxes, $1. THIS EVENING, March 13, will be presented the new romantic drama of the
EGYPTIAN;
Zabdas.....Mr. E. L. Davenport.
To conclude with the romantic play of
SCALP HUNTERS.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—DRESS Circle 25 cents; Pit 12½ cents; Orchestra Chairs, 50 cents; Private Boxes $5. THIS EVENING, March 13, BENEFIT OF Mr. W. CRANE. The entertainments will commence with the new burlesque entitled
MEDEA.
Also, WHO PINNED FOX'S COAT TAIL:
To be followed by the pantomime of
PLANCHE; OR THE LIVELY FAIRIES.
And BLACK EYED SUSAN.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—SECOND week and unbounded success of the new, beautiful and touching domestic drama, just produced from the MS. of the author, FRIDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, RUTH OAKLEY. Paul Oakley, Mr. C. W. Clarke; Dandyfoot, Hadaway; Ruth Oakley, Miss Mestayer. AFTERNOON at 3, Two Favorite Pieces, &c. The Living Phantom, Living Serpents, Happy Family, &c., may be seen. Admission 25 cents; children under 10, 12½ cents.

SEVEN-MILE MIRROR, NO. 539 BROADWAY.—LAST WEEK. THURSDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, the Gift Gentleman. FRIDAY EVENING, the Gift Lady. Gift Tickets, 21; Single Tickets, 25 cents.

AMUSEMENTS.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.
NEW HALL, No. 585 BROADWAY.
Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.
MONDAY EVENING, March 9, will be produced an entirely new piece, entitled
THE OCEAN TELEGRAPH;
Or, THE CORRUPTION INQUEST.
And will be repeated all this week.
Preceding which,
NEGRO MINSTRELSY.
On FRIDAY EVENING, March 13, benefit of E. Q. HOOD, machinist.
In rehearsal and will shortly be produced, a burlesque on the OLD FOLKS' CONCERT.

MERRIE ENGLAND FIVE HUNDRED YEARS AGO.—All the Sports, Pastimes, Fun and Frolic. See WAT TYLER, at Burton's.

OLD FOLKS' CONCERT AT THE BROADWAY Tabernacle on WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, March 11 and 13, by a class of 50 in ancient costume. Tickets 25 cents To commence at 8.

ARNHOLD, THE BEARDED BOY, OR THE MAN IN MINIATURE.—This wonderful child is now on exhibition, EVERY EVENING, at the Volks Garden, No. 45 Bowery. Admission 12½ cents.

THE MOST BEAUTIFUL SCENERY THAT ever graced the stage, in WAT TYLER, at Burton's, TO-NIGHT.

THE PALMER MARBLES.—STATUE OF Indian Girl and eleven other pieces of Sculpture, at No. 548 Broadway. Open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admittance 25 cents.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THE CRYSTAL PALace is still open to the Public, and contains many things curious and wonderful. The statuary alone is worth the price of admission.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, NO. 497 BROADWAY.—The best collection of Paintings in this country. It contains 160 Paintings. Open day and evening. Admittance 25 cents.

WALLACK, BROUGHAM, FISHER, MRS. PLUNKETT, POLLY MARSHALL, and BURTON, EVERY NIGHT, at Burton's Theatre.

BALLS.

IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE WISH EXPRESSED by many ladies and gentlemen who were present at the late ball at the New-York Academy of Music, for the benefit of the Opera fund, a second one will be given for the same object on TUESDAY, April 14, which it is intended shall surpass in brilliancy and decorative effect the first, particulars of which will be published at an early day.

GRAND BALL ON SATURDAY EVENING, March 11, at Mlle. CAROLINE VEZIEN'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 21 Howard-st.; the ba l will open at 8 o'clock and close at 12. Tickets 50 cents. The above Academy is open every day for the instruction of ladies and gentlemen, at 3 o'clock P. M., and 7 o'clock in the evening, for practice.

DANCING.

A. BODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
No. 127 MONTAGUE-PLACE, BROOKLYN.
New-York classes on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS. Brooklyn classes on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 3 and 4 P. M. for ladies and children, at 8 P. M. for gentlemen. Ladies' private classes at 2 P. M. Pupils can commence at any time during the season.
Practicing assemblies for ladies and gentlemen EVERY MONDAY EVENING in Brooklyn, and every SATURDAY EVENING in New-York. Former pupils can subscribe for the assemblies alone.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THANKSGIVING SERVICES WILL BE HELD at the John-st. M. E. Church next SABBATH, 15th March, by the members, congregation, Sabbath-school and friends of this time-honored home of Methodism. Preaching at 10½ A. M. by Rev. J. B. WAKELEY. Subject—*Rise and Progress of Methodism in the United States.* Afternoon services to commence at 2 P. M.; addresses by Rev. Dr. J. S. MITCHELL, Rev. J. S. INSKIP and father BROWN, the traveling companion of Bishop ASBURY, Rev. C. H. WITTECAR, and by the Pastor, Rev. C. E. HARRIS, a Christian Jew. Evening services to commence by singing; addressed by Rev. E. L. HYDE, Rev. ALLEN STEELE, Rev. J. FIELD; to conclude with an Experience meeting by the former and present members of the Church.
The members who worshiped in this tabernacle in the days of old are affectionately invited to attend, with the members of other churches generally.
Appropriate singing by the Choir and Sabbath-School. Seats will be reserved for aged members.
A collection will be taken up for the benefit of the Church after the close of each service.
By order of the Committee of Arrangements.
JAS L. BARNES,
DAVID WYATT,
CHAS. FURGUSON.

THE SIXTH WARD REPUBLICAN CLUB of Brooklyn will hold its regular monthly meeting THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at the hall corner of Court and Sackett sts. A full attendance is requested, as important business will come before the meeting. By order,
JOS. G. E. LARNED.

LECTURES.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS PREPARED A lecture on the *Chinese Sugar Cane*, discussing its merits and giving facts and statistics in regard to its productions of sugar, syrup, alcohols of all kinds, wine, vinegar, dye stuff, wax, fodder, and seed. This lecture has been delivered on invitation at agricultural meetings of the Legislatures of New-York, Massachusetts and Ohio, and been received with general satisfaction. Propositions to re eat it before Lyceums and other public associations may be addressed to HENRY S. OLCOTT, Westchester Farm School, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

STEAM POWER.

STEAM-POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th and 26th sts., New-York. These Works, erected expressly for mechanical purposes, will be found better adapted either for heavy or light machinery than any other establishment in the City. The engine is of one thousand horse-power, and the buildings are fitted with all the modern improvements. Adjoining the above Works there are several vacant lots, most eligibly situated for saw, marble, wire-drawing or other mills. Apply at the office foot of East 24th-st.

ROOMS WITH STEAM POWER TO LET, No. 59 Ann-st.; three floors, containing about 7,500 square feet space, warmed with steam, Croton wat r, closets and fine light, calculated for any business requiring large space and good light. Rent reasonable. Inquire on the premises, of JAS. FOX, engineer, or Messrs. WILDER & BULGER, machinists.

STEADY POWER—IN THE DEPOT BUILDing corner of Elm and Franklin sts., one square from Broadway. Croton water, gas, water-closets and every convenience. Inquire of T. BENNETT, on the premises. Heated by steam-pipes.

TO LET—ROOM AND POWER, AT THE MARble and Stone Carving Company, No. 388 Greenwich-st.; fine room, well lighted, and steady power. Also offices and ground floor.

TO LET—ROOMS WITH STEAM POWER, IN building No. 448 Water-st, second and third floors, spacious and well lighted. Location desirable; will be rented very low to a good tenant. Apply on the premises.

STEADY POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS—Near Broadway, at low rates. Also, a store on Canal-st., running through to Walker-st., by
JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

STEADY STEAM POWER TO LET.—Large and small rooms, well lighted, at No. 499 Water-st., between Pike and Rutgers sts.

STATIONERY.

BLANK BOOKS AND STATIONERY.
ACCOUNT BOOKS for BANKS, INSURANCE and RAILROAD OFFICES and MERCHANTS made to order and ruled to any pattern.
LITHOGRAPHY, ENGRAVING and PRINTING, in every variety, executed with dispatch. Also, VISITING, WEDDING and BUSINESS CARDS engraved.
A full assortment of staple and fancy Stationery.
WILLIAM E. HAWS, (Branch of E. C. Root, Anthony & Co.,) No. 395 Canal-st., corner of Thompson.

STATIONERY AND BLANK BOOKS.
We wish to call the attention of the trade to our samples of Stationery and Blank Books, from the well-known French houses of H. Berton and A. Maurin; also to samples of Gilbert & Co.'s pencils, and Monchicourt's pens.
All the above-named goods will be sold at the lowest trade prices. MESTAYER & O. PERGELINE,
No. 17 Broad-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP.—NEW-YORK, MARCH 3, 1857.—JAMES H. STEBBINS has this day formed a copartnership with JOHN BLOODGOOD, Jr., under the name and firm of STEBBINS & BLOODGOOD, and will continue the Stock Commission and Exchange business at No. 23 William-st.
The Commission Business will be strictly adhered to.
The new firm respectfully solicit a portion of your business.
References: CASHIER BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH; CASHIER OHIO LIFE INS. AND TRUST CO.; ROBERT BAYARD, Esq.

DISSOLUTION.—NEW-YORK, FEB. 28, 1857, No. 22 William-st.—The firm of N. R. COBB & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner may sign the name of the firm in liquidation.
NATHANIEL R. COBB.
JAMES H. STEBBINS.

COAL.

SCRANTON COAL.—THE DELAWARE, LACKawana and Western Railroad Company have opened a yard at the foot of 16th-st., East River, for supplying the public with their Scranton Coal at retail, which will be delivered in nice order, of any desired size, to all parts of the City, at the lowest market price. Orders received at the office of the Company, No. 51 Wall-st., or by Mr. ANDREW SEYMOUR, Agent, at the yard.
W. E. WARREN, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, Jan 26, 1857.
N. B.—Orders for this coal by the cargo delivered at Elizabethport, N. J., New-York, Brooklyn, Williamsburg, and Jersey City, or alongside vessels in the harbor received at the office, No. 51 Wall-st.

COAL! COAL!—BEST QUALITIES OF LEHIGH Peach Orchard and White Ash Coal of all sizes delivered in any part of the City at the lowest market price. Also, Cumberland, Cannel and Liverpool coals.
WM. E. PEARSON, No. 438 Washington-st.

VENISON, VENISON, VENISON.—VENISON hams, saddles and loins, 10 cents per lb.; front saddles, 5 cents per lb. CORNWELL & CLARK, Washington Market, Fulton-st. side, adjoining the fish-market.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—AT CLIFTON, Staten Island, a first-class cottage, with two parlors and dining-room on the first floor, a large kitchen and cellar, with seven bedrooms, all arranged with every convenience for a genteel family; has a stable and carriage-house, with sleeping room for coachman, a good vegetable garden, fruit, &c., with 1¾ acres of lawn. The location is in a good neighborhood, commanding a good view of the City and Bay of New-York. Possession given the 1st of April. For further particulars, inquire of LEVI COOK, No. 387 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE COMMODIOUS AND WELL built two-story and attic brick houses on the southwesterly corner of Pike and Madison sts., with twelve years unexpired lease of the ground, subject to a renewal of 21 years at 5 per cent. on the valuation of the property. The ground rent at present $150 per annum. The lease is one from the Rutgers estate, and very favorable. To be seen from 11 till 2 o'clock P. M. Terms easy. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE AT TARRYTOWN—A LARGE house, with about ● acre of ground, stable, &c., an abundance of the best fruit of various kinds. This is the most desirable property in Westchester County. Also, a large house with an acre and a half of ground. Large house and lot, size of lot 76x184. All of the above are near the station, with a magnificent river view. Terms easy. Possession May 1. Apply as above to S. N. THOMAS, Real Estate Agent.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE HOUSE AND lot No. 421 4th st., (Albion-place.) Lot 25 by half the block; house 25x50 feet, besides extension; brick front, high stoop, fine basement and cellar; convenient and in good condition; gas, range, bath, closets, &c., drain to sewer. For further information and card of admission to view the property, apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 71 Wall-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A DOUBLE TWO-story house, nearly new, with basement replete with every convenience, situated in New Brunswick, N. J., fronting on the Park, being one of the best locations in the city. Price, $7 500. Rent, $550. Possession given first of April. Inquire of A. M. ZABRISKIE, at the American Hotel, Jersey City, from 10 till 12 A. M., or WARREN HARDENBURGH, Esq., 138 George-st., New Brunswick.

FOR SALE AT SARATOGA SPRINGS—The new and convenient brick house, two story and basement, lot 66x129 feet, on Circular st., five minutes' walk from depôt, midway between the Congress and Empire Springs; street and locality very desirable; all fine residences in the vicinity; owner going West; price $6,000, till April 1; terms easy. Apply personally or by letter to H. F. WALBRIDGE, Agent, at Saratoga Springs.

FOR SALE—TWO FOUR-STORY BROWNstone front houses, on the south side of 44th-st., about 150 feet east from Broadway; the houses are 24 by 55 feet. Also, two four-story houses in same row, 20x4 by 50, built in best and most substantial manner, and are first-class houses of their size; will be completed about 15th of April. Apply to S. S. HINMAN, No. 3 Broad-st., 12 to 2.

FOR SALE—A NEW HANDSOME FOUR-STORY brown-stone front house, No. 300 West 23d-st., opposite London-terrace. House 25 by 55; lot 98 feet 6 inches. Has every modern convenience, and is finished in the very best manner; is in one of the most pleasant locations in the City. Price $17,500. Apply to E. A. BROOKS, No. 150 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—AT DARIEN, CONNECTICUT, A desirable country place, 3 minutes' walk from the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Depôt, 1¾ hours' ride from New-York City; well situated for a hotel or good business stand of any kind; will be sold low; terms easy. Inquire of FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn, or WM. N. BRADY, on the premises.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE BUILDING SITE on the banks of the Hudson, containing about one acre of land, immediately adjoining the property of M. H. Meyer, Esq., in the village of Dobbs Ferry, pleasantly situated within one minute's walk of the railroad depôt, and affording scenery unsurpassed. For particulars, inquire at No. 50 Front-st. REMINGTON & CO.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK AND basement house No. 80 East 16th-st., opposite St. George's Church. Stuyvesant-square, with all the modern improvements of Croton water, gas, furnaces, greenhouse, &c. Price $10,000. Inquire of THOMAS DUGAN, No. 848 Broadway, below 14th-st. House to be seen from 2 to 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE PROPERTY SITuate on the southeast corner of 4th-av. and 125th-st., consisting of two lots in fee occupied by two brick houses, and two lease lots on which are sheds and stabling, a fit appendage to a public house. Part of the money may remain on mortgage; terms reasonable. Apply to R. W. LOOKE, No. 59 Whitehall-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS, THREE-STORY basement and sub-cellar house and lot, No. 206 West-35th-st., between the 8th and 9th-avs., (accessible by the 23d-st. stages or 8th-av. cars,) complete, with extension room, butler's closet, speaking tubes, hot and cold water, baths, &c., &c. Apply to HENRIQUES & HASKELL, Real Estate Brokers, No. 15 William st.

FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS—A FIRST-class English basement house, with all the modern improvements, in a genteel neighborhood; also, two 1st-class high-stoop houses on 27th-st., finished in the best manner. Apply to E. W. BARNARD, No. 102 Avenue C, corner of 7th-st., from 10 to 12 o'clock A. M.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY AND HIGH-basement brick, No. 68 West 27th-st.; has all the modern improvements, and will be sold low. Possession can be had on 1st May, or a good tenant will remain. Also, the modern-built, brown stone house, No. 63 West 31st st. SAM'L EDDY, No. 3 Hanover-st.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone front houses, just finished in the most thorough and improved style; all modern improvements; size 25 by 60 feet; in the choice location Nos. 28 and 30 West 31st-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway. Apply on the premises, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET ON EIGHTY-NINTH-STREET, NEAR FIRST-AVENUE.—Four lots with a genteel modern 2½-story house, arranged with Croton water, bath, water closet wash trays and gas pipe. Apply to S. RICHARDSON, No. 212 5th-av., or A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad st.

FOR SALE—NOS. 92 AND 94 WEST 34TH-ST., about 300 feet west of Broadway, two new first-class, four-story, brown-stone, 25-feet-front houses. Also, the new modern-built, 25-feet-front house No. 188 west 23d-st., for sale, cheap. Inquire on the premises, or of J. B. TALLMAN, No. 228 West 18th-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY property, with little incumbrance, or Stocks and Bonds, a very valuable unimproved property at Newark, N. J., near the depot. The above is worth the attention of parties wishing to exchange or purchase.
E. B. KINSHIMER, No. 319 4th-av.

FOR SALE—IN THE VILLAGE OF STAMFORD, Conn., two country seats, well and substantially built in modern style, situated on the bank of a river. The buildings are large and new, and can be occupied immediately. Inquire of N. E. ADAMS, Stamford, Conn., or of C. W. ADAMS, No. 335 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT RAHWAY, New-Jersey, a roomy and convenient house, with large garden, fruit trees, currants, &c., within two minutes' walk of railroad depôt—trains running hourly to and from New-York. Inquire of J. K. HOBA, No. 139 Fulton-st., or of JOHN JACKSON, on the premises.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOMELY-SITUATED four story brown-stone front house in 24th-st., North side, between 5th and 6th avs. House 21x55 feet. Lot 98 ft. 6. Has every modern convenience and neighborhood unexceptionable. Price $16,000. Apply at No. 79 Pine st., 2d floor, or at No. 45 West 24th-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—OWNERS OF property requiring a reliable renting and collecting agent, can be suited on application to J. F. WILLIAMS, Real Estate Registry, No. 442 8th-av., or No. 3 Nassau-st. Refers to F. B. CUTTING, Esq.; OLIVER H. LEE, Esq.; and others.

FOR SALE,—A NUMBER OF VERY DESIRABLE Houses in nice locations, at prices from $5,000 to $12,000. Also a large number of good building lots at low prices. Also about 100 houses to let.
E. B. KINSHIMER, No. 319 4th-av.

FOR SALE—A TWO STORY, ATTIC AND basement cottage, with stable on 51st-st., between 8th and 9th avs.; 40 feet front by 100 deep—for $6,000; $5,000 may remain on mortgage. Apply to JOHN T. MILLS, corner of 5th-av. and 44th-st.

FOR SALE, ON LAMARTINE-PLACE—AN elegant full-sized house, with all modern improvements, and in perfect order. Very desirable residence. J. F. WILLIAMS, Real Estate Registry, No. 442 8th-av., and No. 3 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY SUPERIOR FOUR STORY English basement house, near Madison-av., on a good street. Will be sold at a low price. Also, a number of desirable houses in good locations, prices from $6,000 to $10,000. E. B. KINSHIMER, 319 4th-av., 2 to 7 P. M.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A BEAUTIFUL HOUSE, 55 feet by 90, with all necessary improvements, in a good locality, No. 174 East 20th-st.; is in perfect order. Inquire of A. KENNEDY, No. 180 East 25th-st., near 3d-av.

FOR SALE CHEAP—THE LAST OF THOSE five, elegant brown stone houses, located on 34th-st., opposite the Institution for the Blind. J. F. WILLIAMS, Real Estate Registry, No. 442 8th-av., and No. 3 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE, AT A GREAT BARGAIN—A well-finished and complete English basement house, on 40th-st., near 7th-av. J. F. WILLIAMS, Real Estate Registry, No. 442 8th-av., and No. 3 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL FIRST-CLASS HOUSES, on 23d and 33d sts., between 8th and 9th avs. Terms easy. J. F. WILLIAMS, Real Estate Registry, No. 442 8th-av., and No. 3 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—ON 44TH-ST., BETWEEN 9TH AND 10th avs., (good and rapidly-improving neighborhood,) a handsome house, with all modern improvements—cheap. J. F. WILLIAMS: No. 442 8th-av., and No. 3 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 147 Forsyth-st; lot 24 feet front and 100 feet deep. The house is well built, with tea rooms attached. $4,000 can remain on mortgage. Inquire No. 30 Spring, cor. Mott st.

FOR SALE—ON EASY TERMS, A FIRST CLASS brown stone house, No. 108 First-place, between Court and Smith sts., South Brooklyn. Lot 25 by 133 feet, house 25 by 50. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—THE HOUSE and lots Nos. 41 and 43 Beekman-st., New-York. Inquire of J. J. BEAURON & SON, watch makers, No. 106 William-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE 4-STORY BROWN-STONE front English basement house No. 143 Lexington-av. Terms easy; possession immediately. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET IN SOUTH BROOKLYN—Three very desirable houses, near Carroll-park. Rent reasonable. SERGEANT & HUNT, No. 80 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THE TWO HOUSES AND LOTS known as Nos. 149 and 151 Eldridge-st., one door above Rivington-st.; each lot is 25 feet wide and 100 feet deep. Inquire of J. M. SEAMAN, No. 170 Eldridge st.

FOR SALE A BARGAIN—BRICK HOUSE and lot, with all modern improvements. Inquire at No. 164 East 19th-st.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—IN THE CITY OF POUGHKEEPSIE, the large and commodious dwelling house and lot, (or piece of ground) being 170 feet front on Academy-st. and 160 feet deep; also, two other lots in rear of above, being 250 feet on Liberty-st. and 166 feet deep, having been the residence of the late Caleb Barker, deceased, and within 5 minutes' walk of the centre of the city, commanding a fine view of the Hudson River and surrounding country. The grounds are well improved, with fruit and ornamental trees, grape-vines, shrubbery, &c. Also, a store on Main-st., next to south-east corner of Liberty-st., one of the most popular stands in the city. Also, store and dwelling on Liberty-st., next to corner of Main-st. The whole will be sold on liberal terms, by applying to CORNELIUS DUBOIS or GEORGE CORLIES, Poughkeepsie. Should the dwelling house on Academy-st. not be sold before April 1, it will be to rent.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE PROPERTY ON the Harlem Railroad, about twenty miles from the city, consisting of eighty acres of lands, on which are a large stone mansion, in perfect order, and pleasantly situated; large stable, carriage-house, and other out-buildings; two small dwelling-houses, with excellent garden and plenty of trees and shrubbery; a valuable marble bed, good water power, with two dams and several small buildings, suitable for manufacturing purposes. Situation one of the healthiest in the State. Price for the whole, $25,000, or it would be sold in two parcels, one of which would constitute a beautiful country seat, and the other a manufacturing property, possessing rare advantages. First-class houses or good vacant lots in this city would be taken in exchange. A. J. BLEECKER & Co.
No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—A NEW AND PLEASANT COTtage at Spyten Duyvel, (one hour's ride from Chambers-st.,) commands a fine view of the Hudson River and is in all respects desirably located. The house contains 8 rooms, 9 closets and pantries, furnace, range, gas pipes, bath-room with hot and cold water; water-closet, marble mantels, cistern, &c. Also on the premises a stable with four stalls, bed room, carriage-room, tool room, basement, &c. The grounds are well laid out with young fruit and ornamental trees, shrubbbery, currents, strawberries, &c. The buildings are constructed in the most substantial manner, and were put up under the supervision of the present owner. Price with half an acre of land, $6,500. For particulars, inquire of J. A. DURKEE, No. 1 Stone-st.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE ON the Hudson River, three miles north of Tarrytown, on the post-road, near to Rev. Dr. CHEEVER'S Church and Geo. H. Swoons, Esq.'s, residences, within ten minutes' walk of the contemplated Depôt on the Hudson River Railroad, (comprising four acres of land, a neat cottage, barn and stable; a never-failing spring of the very best water, and abundance of fruit, viz: apples, pears, peaches, plums, quinces, cherries, &c. Apply to MATHEWS & CLASBACK, No. 645 Broadway, or H. MILLER, on the premises.

FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY, ATTIC, BASEment, and sub-cellar frame house in Brooklyn, filled in with brick, containing 12 rooms, marble mantels, gas, water in kitchen, &c. Price $3,100. $1,500 can remain on mortgage at 6 per cent. No. 70 Clermont-av.
Also, 2 two-story, basement, and sub-cellar frame cottage houses, filled in with brick, containing 8 rooms, marble mantels, grates, gas, &c. Price $2,400. $1,500 can remain on mortgage. The above property is situated on Clermont-av., near Myrtle, Nos. 64 and 66. Inquire of S. H. BURTIS, No. 119 Myrtle-av., corner Duffield-st.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, AT Upper Red Hook, D. C., situated one quarter of a mile from the village, in a fine healthy location. The premises consists of two acres of choice land with a modern-built two-story house, consisting of nine rooms with an extension, and a good barn. The house is surrounded with all kinds of fruit and ornamental trees, a fine young orchard, a never failing well and spring, and a permanent stream of water. Three hours' ride from the City and five miles from the Hudson River Depôt. Price low. Terms easy. For further particulars apply to J. RAYMOND JONES, No. 106 Broadway.

FOR SALE.—TWO FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone front houses, and full lots, built in the most substantial and elegant manner and on one of the best sites on Murray Hill, the third and fourth houses east of 4th-av. on 36th-st. They can be seen at any time through the day. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE LARGE THREE-STORY brick house, No. 32 Stanton-st.; one half the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage.

BROOKLYN HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.—Viz: 9 first-class houses on the north side of Lafayette-av., between Raymond and Navy sts. They will contain gas and plumbing suitable for the new water works, including baths and water closets. The fronts are Philadelphia brick; each house 22 feet deep, exclusive of a brick extension 6 feet; each lot is 95 feet, exclusive of 18 feet court yard. The location is the most healthy, popular and convenient in Brooklyn, being but 5 minutes' walk from the City Hall, and but one block from Fulton and Flatbush avs.

AUCTION SALES.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

ATTRACTIVE SALE OF SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, TO-MORROW, (Saturday,) March 14, at 10½ o'clock, consisting of the elegant modern furniture and costly works of art contained in house No. 153 32nd-st., a few doors west of 6th-av. The sale of this furniture will be positive and peremptory, affording to housekeepers and others an opportunity of obtaining the most costly furniture and works of art, at prices which must be infinitely below their value. There will be no postponement on account of the weather, and a deposit will be required of all purchasers, to insure a prompt delivery of the goods, which must be removed immediately from the premises. The sale will commence in dining-room at 10½ precisely, with elegant carved mahogany extension-table, marble-top buffet, dining chairs, upholstered; large and elegant variety of Chine and cut glass; ruby and amber, of every description; solid silver, pearl and silver cutlery; with every description of superb dining room furniture. The parlors are magnificently furnished with double suite rosewood parlor furniture, rich satin covering, embracing two sofas, &c., in full suits, in green and gold satin; one double suite, 9 pieces, in silk velvet, with rich carved frames; all these suites are of the most elegant description, splendid rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, with every modern improvement, with stool and cover used but two months; solid rosewood Turkish and reception chairs, in medallion tapestry, two superb carved marble-top etageres with mirror doors, French music cabinet, elegant rosewood secretary, royal velvet carpets and rugs, Italian and white marble-top centre and sofa tables, damask and lace window curtains, splendid China vases, marble and porcelain statuists, elegant pier and mantel mirrors, chandeliers, beautiful paintings, with a profusion of costly and unique parlor adornments. Library and chamber furniture. An elegant rosewood suite throughout, all with full marble tops, French hair mattresses, beds, &c., rosewood library bookcase, tapestry carpets, oval mirrors, magnificent clocks, French sofas and lounges, Voltaire and arm chairs, English oil-cloth, velvet stair carpets, marble-top hall stand, hall chairs, &c., with a large variety of mahogany and oak furniture not mentioned. Catalogues can be obtained at the house.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—BY E. B. FRANKLIN & CO.—Sale of elegant household furniture, rosewood piano-forte, velvet Brussels and other carpets, rich gilt frame French plate mirrors and pier tables, costly brocatel and lace curtains, rare and valuable oil paintings, silver-plated ware, rich cut-glass and China ware, &c., &c. THIS (Friday) MORNING, 13th instant, at the private dwelling-house No. 64 West 31st-st., near 6th-av., will be sold the whole furniture, &c. contained in said house, all of which was made to order by Baudouine and other celebrated city cabinet makers, and has been but little used, comprising everything useful and ornamental required in a first-class house. The parlors contain in part one elegant rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, 3 splendid parlor suites, one of which consists of 14 pieces, and cost $350; magnificent French plate pier glasses and mirrors, carved rosewood secretary and bookcase, Voltaire and easy chairs, French brocatel and lace curtains, solid carved centre, pier and other tables; superior Brussels carpets, &c., &c., the library and dining-room being fully furnished in unison with the parlors. Bed-rooms contain suites of richly carved rosewood and mahogany furniture, wardrobes, and every article required for comfort and appearance, by the most fastidious. The sale will be positive and deposits will be exacted from all purchasers, to insure the immediate delivery of the goods, as the owner is about leaving the City. Catalogues on morning of sale.

B. T. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—LARGE SALE OF SUPERIOR ROSEWOOD AND MAHOGANY FURNITURE.—Excellent 7-octave rosewood piano-forte—pearl-inlaid; 3 etageres, with mirror fronts and backs; 3 magnificent suites of solid rosewood parlor furniture, covered in the most expensive satin brocatel; costly pier and mantel mirrors, elegant oil-paintings, handsome tapestry and Scotch carpets. B. T. LEEDS, Auctioneer, will sell, THIS DAY (Friday,) March 13, at 10½ o'clock, all the splendid furniture in the dwelling No. 121 West 8th-st., near 6th-av., consisting of a large assortment of parlor, bed-room, dining-room and kitchen furniture, consisting, in part, of rosewood and Gothic bedsteads—bureaus and washstands to match; do. Tête-à-tête, do. mahogany toilet sets and large secretary-bookcase, do. library, hair mattresses, do. spring, feather beds, painted suits Voltaire chairs, mahogany chairs, (cane seat,) large easy-chairs, sofas, sofa-bedsteads, hair-seat chairs, tête-a-têtes, splendid lace and brocatel curtains, cornices, French shades, couches, couch-beds, patent bureau secretary, splendid Dresden vases, Parian statuary, handsome clocks, rocking-chairs, parlor ornaments, with silver ware, cutlery, crockery, dinner sets, tea sets, with a large variety of furniture, too numerous to mention. Persons in want will do well to attend.

By order of W. JONSON.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, MARCH 13, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 399 4th-st., all the furniture contained in the above house, all of which was made to order and is of the best quality and manufacture. Parlor furniture consists of solid rosewood suite in brocatel, mahogany suite in hair cloth, rosewood etagere, French plate, sewing chairs, parlor chairs, rosewood corner stands, rosewood marble-top centre tables, side do.; magnificent rosewood piano-forte, 7-octave, made by one of the best manufacturers; bronze clocks, China vases, etagere ornaments, &c.; lace window curtains, window shades, cornices; oil-paintings, both ancient and modern; velvet tapestry carpets, &c.

DINING-ROOM—Consists of black walnut extension table, 16 feet, dining chairs, lounges, mirrors, clocks, carpets, &c.; China dinner, tea and dessert set, silver-plated ware, knives, forks, spoons, &c., &c.

BEDROOM FURNITURE—Consists of rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, rosewood and mahogany marble-top bureaus, washstands, commodes, tables, chairs, lounges, mirrors, vases, clocks, carpets, &c., &c.

Also, an assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

MADISON-AVENUE, NEAR MADISON PARK.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, March 19, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the elegant four-story brown-stone house and lot, the house covering the whole lot, No. 70 Madison-av., on the southwest corner of 28th-st. The house contains 18 rooms, was built in the best manner, and furnished throughout with all the modern improvements; gas, Croton water, water-closets, &c., and is admirably adapted for a Young Ladies' Seminary or genteel boarding-house. Lot 25x95 feet.

Also, the first-class four-story brown-stone front house and lot No. 68 Madison-av., adjoining the above, complete with all the modern conveniences. Lot 24 feet 7 inches by 95 feet, house 24 feet 7 inches by 57 feet. For maps and further particulars apply to the Auctioneer, No. 38 Wall-st.

WILLIAM T. BOYD, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—POSITIVE AND CLOSING SALE.—SPECIAL NOTICE.—ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—Positively last sale of Assignee's stock of watches, jewelry, diamonds and silver ware. By GEORGE NICHOLS. Office No. 66 Nassau-st.—GEO. NICHOLS will sell, SATURDAY, March 14, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 519 Broadway, under the Saint Nicholas Hotel, the goods remaining from the three previous sales, together with the balance of the stock, consisting of a large and superior lot of watches, jewelry, diamonds and silver ware; fine cameo and mosaic sets, mourning sets, pin and rings; painted sets, fine gold necklaces, guard chains, rings, diamond cluster and single-stone rings and pins, gold and silver watches in single and hunting cases; gold and silver pens and pencils; in fact, an endless variety of fine jewelry. Also, silver-plated casters, cake baskets, spoons and forks, ladles, &c. &c.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE IN QUANTITIES.—F. COLTON will sell, THIS DAY, (Friday,) March 13, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 59 Beekman-st., a large amount of household furniture of every kind and description: rich rosewood parlor furtuiture in brocatel, cottage suites, French plate and oval mirrors, oil paintings, bookcases and secretary, sofas and tête à-tête, dressing and other bureaus, hair mattresses, extension and centre tables, Voltaire and rocking chairs, office desks, 200 curl maple chairs, 150 cottage bedsteads, 200 dressing tables, 300 carpet bags in velvet and maroon, &c.; also, 100 tea waiters, all sizes. Sale will be peremptory, and goods must be removed this day and to-morrow.

WM. H. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LEASE ON EAST BROADWAY AT AUCTION.—WILLIAM H. FRANKLIN & SON will sell at auction THIS DAY, (Friday,) March 13, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the three-story and attic brick house and 21 years' lease of lot No. 197 East Broadway, fourth house above Jefferson-st., south side. The lot is 24 by 87½ feet; house 24 by 46 feet. Has the Croton water and gas through the house; bath room, connection with the sewer—and is in excellent order. About $5,000 can remain on mortgage for one year or more. The house can be seen at any time before the sale.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF HYDEVILLE SLATE COMPANY'S STOCK.—The subscriber, general assignee of Kelly, Townsend & Co., will sell at public auction at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, the 19th day of March inst., at 12½ o'clock P. M., by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, eight thousand four hundred and thirty-one shares of the capital stock of the Hydeville Slate Company, par value $25 each, being part of the assets of said Kelly, Townsend & Co., and of the members of said firm, assigned to the subscriber.—Dated March 9, 1857.

SPENCER GREGORY,
Assignee of Kelly, Townsend & Co.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—BY E. B. FRANKLIN & CO.—Sale of household furniture TO-MORROW (Saturday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom No. 25 Nassau-st., to pay advances, 6 suites parlor furniture; also a general assortment of parlor, dining-room, library and chamber furniture, worthy the attention of the trade and housekeepers; also, several French plate mirrors, oil-paintings, clocks, hair mattresses, China, glass and silver-plated ware, fancy articles, &c. Sale positive. N. B.—Goods packed on the premises for shipment.

TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer.

HORSE COVERS, FINE HEAVY CLOTH, FURNITURE, PAINTINGS, MIRRORS, CIGARS, JEWELRY, &c.—TUNIS MORRELL will sell, THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 79 Nassau-st., to the highest bidder, the above kinds of property, with other desirable articles, which must and will be sold, giving the public an opportunity to make and save money. Select your choice, and no waiting.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 251 3d-av., at auction.—A. J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell at public auction, on MONDAY, March 16, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the four-story iron-front house and lot, No. 251 3d-av., known as the "Rose Hill Savings' Bank." Lot 22x75, with party wall privilege. House is in excellent order, contains Croton, &c., and has an independent brick sewer to 21st-st. 60 per cent. can remain. Maps, &c., at the office, No. 7 Broad-st.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK, SATURDAY, March 14, at their salesroom No. 33 Nassau-st., at 11 A. M., sale of fine Oil-Paintings. Among them are some fine specimens by Smolcken Von Pee, Durand, Van Cort and many others. The above will be positively sold without reserve.

SAMUEL OSGOOD & CO., Auctioneers.

SPRING FURNITURE SALES.—SAMUEL OSGOOD & CO. will give their particular attention to sales of household furniture, &c., at private residences of families declining housekeeping or removing.

Regular weekly sales of furniture at our salesrooms, No. 81 Nassau-st., during the season.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK—FRIDAY AT 1 o'clock at their salesroom No. 33 Nassau-st., an elegant gray mare, very fast and stylish and warranted in every way. Also wagons and harness.

AUCTION SALES.

H. H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

REAL ESTATE AT ASTORIA.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on the premises at Astoria, on WEDNESDAY, March 25, at 12 o'clock, without reserve, the following valuable property:

That valuable plot situated at the junction of Main, Remsen and Welling sts., having about 115 feet on Main-st., with two stores and detached dwelling-house thereon, one of the best stands in the village.

A two-story house and lot, 29 by 100, on the westerly side of Henry-st.

A one-and-a-half-story house and two lots, each 25 by 138, on the easterly side of Henry-st.

One lot, 25 by 114, on the south side of Flushing-av., near Henry-st.

Two lots, each 25 by 160, on Bradford-st., opposite Winslow-place. Sale positive.

Terms easy, to be made known at time of sale.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY ON BOWERY AND HOUSTON-STREET.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 19, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

BOWERY.—The lot with the 2-story brick house with store underneath on the front, and brick house on the rear thereof, known as No. 379 Bowery, on the southeast corner of Houston-st. Said lot being 20 feet in width and 75 in depth.

HOUSTON-STREET.—Also the lot adjoining the above on the rear and known as No. 466 Houston-st., with the 2-story frame house on the front, and the 3-story brick house on the rear, said lot being 25 feet front, 23 feet rear, and 108 feet deep. A portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. For maps, apply to the auctioneer, No. 38 Wall-st.

AUCTION SALE—BY ORDER OF THE ASSIGNEES.—The entire stock of the late firm of HITCHCOCK & CO., at No. 116 Broadway, on TUESDAY, March 17, inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., consisting of Muskets—Percussion lock, flint lock, United States. Rifles—Percussion lock, United States flint lock, half stock, Warner's revolving, Sharpe's, smooth bore and plain. Carbines—Percussion lock, with bayonet, Sharpe's, North & Savage's. Musketoons—Percussion and flint lock. Fowling-guns—Single and double barrel boys' single barrel percussion and flint lock. Pistols—Holster, revolving, with Maynard primers, single and double barrel, pocket, various qualities. With a general assortment of swords, cutlasses, dirks, belts, cartridge-boxes, flasks, ammunition, and military equipments generally. Also, six fire-proof safes.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PROFITABLE AND HONORABLE EMPLOYMENT FOR THE WINTER.—Persons, in town or country, in search of employment as a source of income, or to fill up their leisure hours, may hear of such by inclosing two stamps, to pay postage, to Professor JAMES T. HORNE, Box No. 4,551 New-York Post-Office. The employment is fitted to either sex; station in life immaterial. It is an article of daily consumption, and can be manufactured in the agent's dwelling; secure by copyright; sale as permanent as flour. A good is wanted in every town in the Union.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE, GOOD WILL AND fixtures of a large hotel and restaurant, well-located down town, and doing a large and increasing business. The location is one of the best in the City for making money. Furniture and fixtures nearly new. Lease has 5 years to run from May 1, 1856. No broker need apply. Address Hotel, *Times* office.

$1.000 TO $2.000.—ANY ENTERPRISING man with this capital, can have charge of the financial and correspondence department of a business capable of being extended all over the world, at the clear profit of 100 per cent. on the sales. References exchanged. Call at the office No. 206 Fulton-st., New-York. Also a boy is wanted.

$120.000.—FOR SALE—A MANUFACturing business, paying from thirty to forty per cent, an excellent opportunity for an enterprising, industrious man. For full particulars, apply for ten days at No. 39 Liberty-st., between 10 and 12 o'clock.

GEO. A. MOORE.

TO MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS.—A gentleman who is about to visit all the cities and principal towns in the South and West, is open to an engagement as a commercial agent. The highest testimonials given and required. Address COMMERCIAL AGENT, at the office of this paper.

FOR SALE—LOCUST TIMBER AND TREENail yard and lease of three lots of ground for the term of four years from the 1st day of May, 1857, to a good man, that wants to start in a good safe business to make money. The cause for selling is bad health. Inquire at No. 337 3d-st., New-York.

CENTRAL PARK.—FOUR LOTS WANTED lying in a body opposite Central Park, free from rock. Parties having such for sale at a reasonable price, will address A. S. F., Chatham square Post-Office, for 3 days, giving description, price, &c. A corner preferred.

TO LET—A LUMBER YARD AT SING SING. An old stand for business, with a good dock attached. Inquire of the subscriber on the premises.

SAMUEL S. SMITH.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE ENGINE FOR SALE.—80-horse power; been used 6 months; is in perfect order, and will be sold at 50 per cent. below cost. Apply to H. C. HEPBURN, No. 167 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A PORTABLE STEAM ENGINE, with boiler complete, of 6-horse power, calculated for hoisting, pile driving, &c. Address by note No. 37 East 32d-st., O. B. CORLIES.

FOR SALE—A GOOD SALAMANDER SAFE; been in use for only one year, with a double set of keys. Price $150. Apply to office No. 28 Merchants' Exchange.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

SMITH J. EASTMAN. JOHN C. LLOYD.

EASTMAN & LLOYD,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
AND DEALERS IN PROVISIONS,
Nos. 40 and 42 Broad-st., New-York,
OFFER FOR SALE:

CHOICE FAMILY HAMS—1,500 tcs. Stagg & Shay's. Samuel Davis', Gardiner Phipps' and other celebrated brands.

MIDDLES—1,000 bbls. Long and Short Ribbed and Short Clear, Cincinnati cure.

PORK—New—1,500 bbls. Mess, Prime and Clear, City and Western. 500 half-barrels Clear, City Packed.

HAMS—500 tierces A. S. White's and other brands Western, in fine shipping order.

GLAZED HAMS—500 tierces, an extra article for California. 50 do. do. Western Sour, canvased for shipping.

SHOULDERS—100 hhds. Prime Western, Smoked.

LARD—1,000 barrels and 2,000 kegs Prime Leaf, New. 500 barrels and 500 kegs Extra Refined, for shipping.

BEEF—New, 2,000 barrels Buckeye and Chicago Western,
Extra, 1,500 barrels Buckeye, Repacked, Superior.
500 barrels Country and City Prime.
Old, 1,500 barrels Chicago and Western Repacked.
200 barrels Railroad Repacked.

1.000 PACKAGES FAT MACKEREL—For sale by ALLAN & ROSE, wholesale fish and provision dealers, No. 228 Washington-st., above Barclay.

800 BBLS. LARGE PICKLED HERRINGS AND CODFISH—For sale by ALLAN & ROSE, fish and provision dealers, No. 228 Washington-st., above Barclay.

500 BBLS. WHITEFISH, HADDOCK AND PORK—For sale by ALLAN & ROSE, No. 228 Washington-st.

10.000 LBS. HAMS, SHOULDERS AND BEEF—For sale by ALLAN & ROSE, fish and provision dealers, No. 228 Washington-st.

410 BOXES MILD CHEESE, 400 FKS. BUTTER, PRIME—For sale by ALLAN & ROSE, Washington-st., above Barclay.

400 SACKS ASHTON AND FACTORY-FILLED SALT.—ALLAN & ROSE, wholesale net cash, fish and provision dealers, 228 Washington-st.

AGRICULTURAL.

GENTLEMEN HAVING COUNTRY SEATS AND GARDENS WILL FIND THE IMPROVED POUDRETTE of the subscribers ONE OF THE BEST FERTILIZERS, as well as the CHEAPEST substitute for manure where there is difficulty in procuring sufficient for garden and farm purposes. Its chief recommendations are, that it is neat, inoffensive, CONTAINS NO SEEDS OF WEEDS, is very quick and powerful in its operation upon vegetation, and at the same time is so harmless that it can be put in direct contact with the seed or plant without injury, which is totally unlike other fertilizers. It will bring early crops of peas, beans, potatoes, sweet corn, &c., and for lawns and grass plots is unrivaled. The small quantity used and ease of application render it very economical. The price for 1 barrel is $2; 3 barrels, $5; and $1 50 per bbl. for any quantity over 6 barrels, delivered free in the City. A pamphlet will be forwarded by mail, or furnished gratis on application. Address THE LODI MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
No. 60 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

TO FARMERS.—THE POUDRETTE MADE BY the subscribers is the cheapest and best manure in the world for corn and vegetables. A pamphlet will be sent (free) to any one sending their address to the Lodi Manufacturing Company, No. 60 Cortlandt-st., N. Y. City.

CHINESE SUGAR CANE.—(SORGHUM SACCHARATUM) in large and small quantities for sale at the Agricultural warehouse and Seed store of R. L. ALLEN, Nos. 189 and 191 Water-st.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

KEMEYS & SAMPSON'S
IRON AND STEEL WAREHOUSE,
No. 279 Washington-st.,
between Chamber and Warren, New-York,
Offer at lowest market rates,
Bar and Bundle Iron and Steel of all descriptions.

MOUNT HOPE IRON COMPANY'S CUT NAILS.—The attention of dealers and shippers is requested to this new brand of cut nails, from a new establishment with improved machinery. These nails are fine in finish, shape and quality. For sale by the Company's Agent, JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

RAILROAD IRON.—ONE THOUSAND TONS of 57-pound rails, deliverable on Lake Erie; 1,000 tons deliverable at the port of New-York. Both lots ready for immediate use, sprugged make and pattern. Apply to THEODORE DEHON, No. 10 Wall-st., near Broadway.

LEE & CO.'S GAUZE WIRE WINDOW shades, office signs, &c., No. 260 Bleecker-st., New-York.

PIG IRONS, COPPER, SPELTER, BANCA, tin, Coburn's extra lard and tallow oils, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

WATER FOR SHIPPING.—BEING UNDER contract with the Water Commissioners of Jersey City, I am prepared to arrange for supplying Passaic water to shipping in this port with promptness and on very favorable terms. The attention of engineers of regular lines of vessels is called to this advertisement. The Cunard steamers using this water for 2 years past have established its quality for sea use.

T. F. BULL, Contractor, Water Office, Pier 31 E. R.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING AND COLLECTING OFFICE.
SMALLEY, WEED AND BARTLETT,
No. 54 Wall-st., New-York.

GEO. C. SMALLEY, WM. C. REED, ALFRED W. BARTLETT, will give special attention to the negotiation of notes and loans. Also to the purchase and sale of
STOCKS AND BONDS,
at the Brokers' Board, strictly on commission.

Having prompt and reliable correspondents, will negotiate and collect paper payable at all the principal points in the United States and Canadas.

REFERENCES—Moses Taylor, Esq., Wm. B. Astor, Esq., New-York.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1857.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND,
IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES.
We issue sight bills on the
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, Ireland,
In sums from £1 and upwards, at 95 per £.
Address,
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

LOAN FOR $500,000.—FOR THE DEFIciency in the Sinking Fund, under Section three, Article seven, of the Constitution. The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of an act entitled "An act to provide means to support the Government," passed April 12, 1855, and in accordance with Section three of Article seven of the Constitution, hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 24th day of March next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for a loan of FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, for which transferable certificates of stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, on the credit of the Sinking Fund, under Section three, Article seven, of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, payable quarterly on the first days of January, April, July and October in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the first day of January, 1871. It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as in their opinion are advantageous to the interests of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed up and indorsed "Loan for the Sinking Fund," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department, Albany.

The money will be required to be paid, five per cent. on the acceptance of the proposal, and the balance on the 28th day of March instant, at the New-York State Bank in the city of Albany, or at the Manhattan Company, in the City of New-York, but the money will be received and the scrip issued at any time before if desired, after the award of the loan is made.

Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State on account of the Canal Fund," in the Manhattan Company, New-York, or in the New-York State Bank, in the city of Albany. Interest on the Loan will commence on the 28th day of March instant, and the holders of the Stock residing in the Second Judicial Districts, and those residing out of the State will receive the interest on the Stock held by them, quarterly, at the Manhattan Company, in the City of New-York; and all other Stockholders at the New-York State Bank in the city of Albany. Dated Canal Department, Albany, March 2, 1857.

H. J. SELDEN, Lieut. Governor.
LORENZO BURROWS, Comptroller.
JOEL T. HEADLEY, Sec'y of State.
STEPHEN CLARK, Treasurer.
STEPHEN B. CUSHING, Att'y Gen'l.

OFFICE OF THE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.
No. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1857.

THE DEALERS WITH THE REPUBLIC Fire Insurance Company, are respectfully notified that the Scrip for the two maturing December 31, 1854, 1855 and 1856, amounting to SEVENTY-FOUR AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (74½) upon the earned premiums, is all ready for delivery. Interest dividends of SIX per cent. per annum on the SCRIP ISSUES OF 1854 AND 1855, have also been declared, and are payable in cash, at their office NO. 16 WALL STREET, where interest against fire are requested to call and examine the liberal character of their organization, which makes the insurers participators in the profits, without assuming any of the risks of the Company. Section 15 of the Charter, provides that all Scrip not called for within six years from the date of issue, shall be passed to the credit of the Company.

TRUSTEES:

Chas. H. Russell,	Denning Duer,	Fred. A. Delano,
Danl. B. Fearing,	John Steward, Jr.	Joseph Howland,
Wm. H. Russell,	Robert B. Minturn,	Daniel D. Smith,
Aug. C. Downing,	Reuben Withers,	Fred. G. Foster,
Gaz. B. Lamar,	Edw. C. Center,	Peleg Hall,
Wm. B. Duncan,	Josiah Oakes,	Robert S. Hone,
N. H. Wolfe,	Jos Gaillard, Jr.	Sam. V. Hoffman,
Isaac Townsend,	L. M. Warterbury,	Jacob Anthony, Jr.
James Warren,	Wm. H. Cary,	J. P. G. Foster,
Arthur Leary,	George T. Adee,	John A. C. Gray.
M. W. Hamilton,	John J. Astor, Jr.	

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R. Co.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 23, 1857.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, for the election of Directors, and any other business that may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, in the city of Chicago, Ill., on WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of March, 1857, at 10½ o'clock A. M. The transfer books will close on Saturday, the 7th day of March, and reopen on the 19th day of March. C. C. JOHNSON, Secretary pro tem.

NOTICE.—THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST mortgage Bonds of the Buffalo, Corning & New-York Railroad Company, who have not signed the agreement adopted unanimously by the meeting held a few days since, should, in order to protect their interests, call without delay on either of the Trustees, or on E. L. FANCHER, Esq., the attorney, No. 229 Broadway, and sign the same.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late issue,) having twenty years to run; interest payable semi-annually, or the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

$25.000—FIRST BONDS AND MORTGAGES on improved property in Brooklyn, for sale at a discount, in sums of $5,000, $3,000, $2,200, $2,000 and $1,500. Also, $2,500 and $3,000 Second Mortgage, on New-York property.

CHAS. R. MILLER & CO., No. 195 Broadway.

GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.—The second mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of this Company, due in 1875, interest at 7 per cent., payable half-yearly in New-York, are for sale by

STRACHAN & SCOTT, No. 51 William-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

DIVIDENDS

DIVIDEND.—NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STAGE CO.—The President and Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., payable to the stockholders on and after Monday, March 16, 1857, at the Pacific Bank, Broadway, corner of Grand-st. The transfer book will be closed from the 10th to 16th March, inclusive.

J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Treasurer.

MISSISSIPPI AND MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Directors have this day declared a dividend of four (4) per cent on the capital stock of the first division of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company, payable on the 10th day of March next. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 10th March, prox., both days inclusive.

A. C. FLAGG, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—BROOKLYN, March 10, 1857.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable on demand at the branch-office, No. 64 Wall-st., New-York.

PHILANDER SHAW, Secretary.

OFFICE ATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BROOKLYN, MARCH 5, 1857.—The Board of Directors have declared a dividend of ten per cent. payable on demand.

HORATIO DORR, Secretary.

BANK NOTICES.

ST. NICHOLAS BANK, No. 7 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, March 2, 1857.

NOTICE.—THE FIRST INSTALMENT OF $25 on each share of the increased capital stock of this Bank will be payable at the Banking House on Monday, 16th inst. By order of the Board.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, 33d-av., corner 9th-st., open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits. T. P. STILLMAN, Pres.

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE
HARMONY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 6 BROAD-STREET,
NEW YORK, Jan. 7, 1857.

The following gentlemen were duly elected Directors of this Company, at the annual election, held at the office, on Monday, 5th instant, viz:

W. Callender,	Fred'k DePeyster,	T. James Glover,
Eugene Dutilh,	James Donaldson,	E. H. Howell,
P. A. Hargous,	John Brouwer,	S. P. Bell,
M. X. Harmony,	Arthur Leary,	L. Wells,
Peter Morris,	G. W. Coeter,	J. M. Motley,
	Henry Morgan,	John Garcia.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, held this day, Wm. Callender was unanimously reelected President for the ensuing year. R. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

BILLIARD TABLES.

MOREL BILLIARD TABLES, WITH patent combination cushions (patented Feb. 19, 1856,) so constructed as to insure equal elasticity in all seasons, and strict mathematical correctness. Their unquestionable superiority has caused worthless imitations to be offered. For sale only at the salerooms, Nos. 786 and 788 Broadway, and at the manufactory, No. 53 Ann-st.

MICHAEL PHELAN, Patentee.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—SOUTHERN AND Western dealers and club houses will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing cards, of all qualities, at the dépôt of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

ARTESIAN WELLS.—THE SUBSCRIBER, engineer of artesian wells and boring for water, has been engaged in this business near thirty years; has recently bored a well for John Taylor & Co., at their saloon and International Hotel, Broadway; also, wells for our principal brewers, sugar refiners and others. I wish to caution the public against frauds imposed upon them by parties claiming to have patents for tools and pipes used in this business. Address JOHN DISBROW, No. 61 Walker-st., or at the Columbian Foundry, No. 45 Duane-st.

MEDICAL.

SARSAPARILLA

Has long been indorsed by the Medical Faculty as a mild, safe and effective aperient and alterative. To extend its usefulness, all the scientific appliances of modern chemistry have been put in requisition, by Messrs. SANDS, to obtain a pure extract of its medicinal properties. Combining therewith vegetable products, they are enabled with confidence to offer to the public a sure and certain remedy for all disease arising from impurity of the blood or derangement of the biliary functions. Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists,
No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

SANDS' SALT RHEUM REMEDY.

Sufferers from cutaneous and eruptive diseases should at once resort to this valuable medicine, which will speedily remove the worst symptoms of these distressing complaints. No remedy has ever done so much for diseases of the skin, whatever form they may assume, as this. No case of salt rheum, ring-worm tetter, scald head, barber's itch, blotches, &c., can long withstand its influence.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—MR. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over 300 certificates of its virtue, all within 20 miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

Three to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the eyes and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial, it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appear to me surprising—first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846; second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day.

No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get, and enough of it.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over 8 years, dessert spoonful; children from 5 to 8 years, tea spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

MR. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price $1.

MARSH, ORVIS & CO., No. 150 Greenwich-st.; BOYD & PAUL, Chambers-st; F. C. WELLS & CO., Franklin-st; McKESSON, ROBBINS & CO., No. 115 Maiden-lane; HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY, Warren-st.; WARD, CLOSE & CO., Maiden-lane; and retailed by all respectable Druggists.

Wholesale agents for New-York: CHAS. H. RING, No 193 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER, No. 81 Barclay-st; A. B. & D SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., and retailed by all respectable Druggists. Also by Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; BARNES & PARK, No. 304 Broadway.

NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE.—TRIESMAR.—None are genuine unless the engravings of the Seals of the Patent Office of England, the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Vienna, are fixed upon each wrapper, and around each case.

Sold by Dr. L. A. BARROW—Member of the Imperial College of Vienna, and Royal College of Surgeons, London, who may be personally consulted at his residence, No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York, from 11 o'clock in the morning till 2, and from 4 o'clock till 8 in the evening, (Sundays excepted.)

TRIESMAR No. 1.—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of vir

THE WIDOW BURDELL BEFORE THE SURROGATE.

[Continued from First Page.]

the man a shawl on?" and did you not answer, "I don't know?" A.—I did.

Q.—Were you asked if he had a moustache? A.—I cannot say; I was not certain, and gave some dubious answer.

Q.—Were you not asked whether you could recognise either of these parties who came to your house, and did you not answer, "The woman I cannot recognise at all; the man had large whiskers; the color of the hair of the deceased and that of the man I married is the same?" A.—I think I did.

Q.—Have you been in the habit of referring to the City Directory—of course you have? A.—I have not this last; I have the Directory for '55 and '56.

Q.—You stated the other day that you had given a certificate? A.—Yes.

Q.—Now, in regard to that certificate, did anybody bring it back to you for correction? A.—No, Sir; I did not see it after it left my hands, until I was before the Coroner.

Q.—I think you said the name was spelled with an e—Burdell? A.—Yes.

Q.—How far does the certificate tally with your book? A.—It tallies perfectly in all the essentials with—

Mr. Edwards—You said you must use your own discretion—now let us hear what you mean by essentials. A.—I mean the names of the parties; the date and the signature of the person marrying them; those are all that occur to me now; there may be other things in the certificate.

Mr. Edwards—Without looking at the certificate, can you hear your remembrance of all it contains?

Mr. Clinton—I think the certificate is the best evidence. If it had been lost parole evidence would be admissible; but as it is to be had, I submit that the witness' statement of its contents is not admissible. I ask that the certificate be produced by the opposite parties.

Mr. Edwards—It is unfortunate for the witness that his law of evidence is not in accordance with his practice when he got it out of the witness about the certificate. I repeat the question for the purpose of testing his memory.

Witness—I did not write all the certificate.

Mr. Edwards—I know it.

Mr. Clinton—I don't think I asked the contents of the certificate the other day.

Mr. Edwards—I don't suppose you did.

Mr. Clinton—(Holding up the report in the New-York Daily Times.) This is what I asked: "What was said about the certificate?" The answer was, "He wanted one and I told him he could have it the next day."

Mr. Edwards—I don't want to lose time in arguing the point.

The Surrogate—I don't think you can cross examine a witness on a certificate that is not regularly before us.

Mr. Tilden—We don't consider the certificate and register evidence of the marriage. They are not in accordance with the statutes.

Mr. Clinton—We don't offer them as proof of the marriage, for we have the minister here who married them. He is the best evidence of that.

Mr. Edwards—I suppose we have already had some evidence taken. That is not proper or necessary in the case. As far as I can control the case for the next of kin, I shall not introduce the certificate acknowledging it to be any evidence of the marriage. I desire to use the certificate simply in examining the witness. I thought of using it to test his memory, but if your Honor objects—

The Surrogate—I think you may cross-examine on the certificate in the witness' hands.

Mr. Edwards handed the certificate to the witness, and said: "That is the one you gave?" A.—That is the one.

Mr. Edwards—Your Honor will be kind enough to note that that certificate has no indorsement on it. Now, Mr. Marvin, if you will look at it, that certificate does not give the residence of either of the parties." A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Nor does it give a name of a witness of the marriage? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Nor does it give the place where the marriage took place? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Now this man who came to be married—you saw him in the morning, and again in the evening, and during the next day, when he came for the certificate.—How long did he remain, the first time? A.—I don't remember; long enough to transact his business.

Q.—What length of time? Measure time, if you please. A.—Well, about from fifteen to twenty minutes, perhaps.

Q.—You said the other day, the ceremony was short, but there was no time named. A.—Yes, I said not more than twenty minutes; the ceremony occupied about eight minutes of the time.

Q.—Next morning how long did he remain? A.—I don't think more than twenty minutes.

Q.—And those were the only periods of time in which you ever saw that man in life? A.—Yes.

Q.—When did you come to this City? A.—I came here on the 26th of May, 1855, and preached on the 27th.

Mr. Edwards—I did not ask about your preaching; I have no doubt I would have been improved by it had I heard it, but unfortunately I was not there.

Witness—I think there is a great deal of room for improvement.

Mr. Clinton—A very great deal, and particularly in regard to his levity when speaking of preaching.

Mr. Edwards—Well, the witness knows pretty well what we lawyers are, and where we are likely to go to.

The lawyers laughed at the remark—the witness simply smiled.

Mr. Edwards, resuming, said: Now does this book of yours contain all the marriages you have made since you have been here? A.—Yes.

Q.—There are fourteen? A.—I have not counted them.

Mr. Clinton—We had better let the witness count them and state the number.

Witness—I think I can trust to Mr. Edwards to count them; those on the first two leaves are marriages I solemnised in the country.

Q.—Now you stated the other day that you entered the names before the marriage took place. A.—That was my custom, and when they did not take place I scratched them out; you will see where one has been entered and crossed out.

Mr. Edwards—That is so.

Q.—You stated that the person you married gave you the customary fee. A.—Yes.

Q.—Now I find only two entries here where $10 is marked as the fee paid. The others run below that, down to $2, and there are several at that price—now, what did you mean by customary fee? A.—I meant that he paid, as is customary, without reference to the amount.

Q.—Did you report the marriage to the City Inspector? A.—I did not.

Q.—Did you get authority from the District-Attorney to go to the prison to see Mrs. Cunningham? A.—I went to get it, but did not.

Q.—You saw the matron? A.—I did; I saw her in the room.

Q.—Can you tell what your engagements were on the 28th, or before the marriage? A.—No other than preparing for the duties of the coming Sabbath.

Q.—You stated that when you went to the prison and saw Mrs. Cunningham, her daughter was there, and while you were present a female came in? A.—Just before I left.

Q.—With regard to that female, did she seem to be known to the mother or the daughter? A.—She seemed to be known to the mother—I do not know that she was to the daughter; I know it from the fact that Mrs. Cunningham introduced me to the woman and gave her name.

Q.—Do you recollect the name? A.—It was, I think, one of the two names—either Elliot or Ellis, some such name.

Q.—Do you know who she is or where she lives? A.—No, Sir, never saw the woman before.

Q.—Nor since? A.—Nor since.

Q.—Who was present when you saw the body of Harvey Burdell? A.—When I saw it the first time you mean?

Q.—Take the first time. A.—The Coroner was present, and Mrs. Cunningham was present, and there may have been two or three there present—I do not know who they were.

Q.—The second time? A.—I do not know who was present; there were persons in the room—I do not know who they were.

Q.—You stated, I think, that the witness of this marriage had her name written on a slip of paper? A.—I did; she didn't write it; I wrote it; she gave me her name.

Q.—She dictated it and you wrote it? A.—I wrote it.

Q.—At the time of this ceremony I suppose the lights were lighted—the gas? A.—The gas of the chandelier—one burner.

Q.—What is the situation of that burner in the room? A.—It is hung in the middle of the room.

Q.—I suppose daylight was gone at that time—the 28th of October. A.—Oh, certainly, because I married them after eight o'clock.

Q.—How were they standing in reference to the gas-light? A.—Their faces to the gas-light—a little one side. [Witness describes the position they occupied in reference to the court room, how the parties came in and were seated.]

Q.—Did they remain in that position? A.—They remained there until they stood up to be married.

Q.—How did they stand at that time? A.—They stood in front of the sofa, but the witness remained seated.

Q.—They then just rose and there continued? A.—They just rose and stepped a little in front of that, and were married.

Q.—And you were situated where? A.—In front of them, at a sufficient distance off: the gas burner was shining full in their faces, but not in mine.

Q.—It was rather at your back? A.—It was rather at my back, a little one side.

Q.—What is the probable distance between your house—you live somewhere near Perry-street? A.—Between Perry and Charles.

Q.—What do you suppose to be the distance to No. 31 Bond-street? A.—I do not know; it may be three-quarters of a mile.

Q.—You have stated that you have conversed with persons since you gave your testimony before the Coroner who as they say knew Harvey Burdell well; how long did they state that they had known him? A.—I do not know, Sir.

Q.—What did they say was the color of his hair? A.—Dark, or black.

Q.—What impression is it in your mind as to how long you believe these parties knew Dr Burdell who thus told you they had known him intimately? A.—I cannot tell; some have said they have employed him as a dentist, and some knew him in business transactions.

Q.—I do not mean how they knew him in reference to business transactions, but the length of time? A.—I have no idea in regard to that.

Q.—And you don't know whether they applied that knowledge to a quarter of a year, two years or five? A.—It is indefinite in my mind as to time; I would not be apt to ask such a question.

Q.—And they didn't tell you how long they had known him? A.—No, Sir; they might have said indefinitely "known him for years," without expressing the number of years.

Q.—That is what I want to get at. Did these parties seem to be acquaintances that might have casually come across him or those who knew him for years? A.—I infer from the conversation they knew him; they knew his manners, habits, looks and qualifications as a dentist.

Q.—Not as to qualifications, remember, but personal knowledge; I want to gather whether they had known him for such a length of time as to make them parties that you ought fairly to have impressions from; if they were persons who had seen him but a week or two before his death, they ought not to be persons who would impress you with the general character of Dr. Burdell? A.—I did not draw the inference that their acquaintance was as short as a week.

Q.—What impression did you get? A.—I supposed they had known him three, four or five years; I can't exactly tell.

Q.—I think I understood you that Mrs. Cunningham did not seem to have any religious reason, or any desire to see you on account of any religious matter? A.—I inferred after I left her that her object was simply to help her wife away the time, because she did not speak to me upon any subject of religion or politics, or anything of that kind; and inasmuch as I had not identified her when she was at No. 31 Bond-street, it was proper that I should see her again to see if I could do so; it was perfectly proper.

Q.—We may talk about that when the case is over. Did she state that she had any object in sending for you? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you talk about the certificate that you had given? A.—No, Sir, except so far as this: she said the Coroner would not let her go up and get it when she couldn't remember my name.

Q.—That was all? A.—That is about all she said concerning the certificate.

Q.—Have you declared since the murder that you never married Dr. Burdell to Mrs. Cunningham? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Therefore, I may ask you whether you ever said that at the house of a Mr. Post in Nineteenth-street? A.—Mr. who?

Q.—Mr. Post? A.—I do not know a person by that name.

Q.—You never said it in any house in Nineteenth-street? A.—Not to my knowledge; I do not now remember of ever having been in a house in Nineteenth-street.

Q.—When Rev. Mr. Snodgrass has been in the City, has he not preached in other pulpits than yours? A.—O, yes.

Q.—Before other congregations? A.—O, yes.

Q.—I apply this to 1856. A.—Well, I can't say about that, because whenever I have changed with him, I have not been here to notice whether he did or not.

Q.—Now let your "O, yes" apply to those years and times when you can make it certain. You came here, you tell me, in 1855? A.—That was my arriving here to remain; I have lived here a great deal.

Q.—I understand that; I mean the time you undertook the duties of your present calling here. In what years during this time has Mr. Snodgrass been in the habit of preaching in other pulpits than yours? Don't it apply to 1856? A.—I cannot tell you.

Q.—What year was it? A.—I cannot tell you anything about it; I don't know what churches he did preach in, because he never remained with me over night.

Q.—You have not been in the habit of conversing with him? A.—He would once in a while call upon me, merely as a matter of form.

Q.—You talked, I suppose, didn't you? A.—Certainly.

Q.—As matter of course? A.—As matter of course.

Q.—When that was so, didn't he at any time tell you he had been performing service in any pulpit in New-York? A.—I presume he did; it is a thing I would not be likely to impress upon my mind, it is such a common occurrence; he used to be settled here; he was twice settled here.

Q.—What time? A.—I cannot tell; once before I ever became acquainted with him, in Murray street.

Q.—You have reference to the time when you were in the City to remain? A.—He has not been settled in the City while I have been in the City to remain.

Q.—I have been talking of the period you have held your position in the church. A.—No, Sir; he has been in Goshen ever since I have been here as a settled pastor.

Q.—I want to get your impression or knowledge as to Mr. Snodgrass' preaching in 1855 or 1856? A.—I cannot say positively whether he has or not; I know he has preached in my pulpit.

Q.—You say he called upon you as a matter of form? A.—As a matter of friendship, I would say.

Q.—That sounds better than matter of form; when he did so you say it is very probable he told you where he had been preaching; I ask you whether that was not during your present calling—1855 or '56? A.—Well, these are things that I would not be likely to remember, not caring anything about it.

Q.—I don't think you understood my question. You say he called upon you——

Mr. Clinton here interposed and objected to the witness giving any conversation with Rev. Mr. Snodgrass as evidence; it was all irregular.

Mr. Edwards—I want to get at the witness' knowledge as to when Mr. Snodgrass preached in New-York.

Witness—His children can tell better than I can.

Surrogate—I think it is incompetent, hearsay evidence.

Q.—Have you any knowledge, yourself, of his preaching in any church in New-York besides your own? A.—I have no direct evidence.

Q.—What do you mean by direct evidence? A.—That I did not hear it.

Direct resumed by Mr. Clinton—Q.—When you saw the corpse for the first time at No. 31 Bond-street do you recollect the Coroner refusing to allow the counsel of the parties to be present at that time.

Objected to by Mr. Edwards.

Surrogate—What is the object of the question?

Mr. Clinton—I wish to show that the Coroner insisted upon being alone in that room, and that it was grossly unfair if the subject of the identification of the body, or what Mr. Marvine said, was to be brought up hereafter; it is something which may go to the credibility of the parties who may come up and give testimony of declarations as to what Mr. Marvine said on that occasion. I wish to show that the Coroner stated that he would allow nobody but himself to be present, not even the Counsel of the parties, to see whether Mr. Marvine upon viewing the body did recognize it or not. It is something which will tend to show whether or not that proceeding was conducted fairly, so as to test Mr. Marvine's power of recognition. Was the object merely to get persons there who might come up afterwards to contradict something that Mr. Marvine might give, then it would be a circumstance throwing light on the artisanship upon which that investigation was conducted; I mean so far as the identification of the body was concerned.

Surrogate—I do not see the materiality of it, at the present stage of the case. It is desirable to avoid collateral questions.

Mr. Clinton—It may be very important, perhaps, as rebutting testimony.

Surrogate—I overrule it, at present.

Q.—You have been asked a great deal about your testimony, given in relation to the identification of the corpse of Dr. Burdell as that of the body of the person you married on the 28th of October; state whether, before testifying in this proceeding, you have given any testimony, on this subject, other than what you have specified—other than testimony before the Coroner? A.—Before any Court, do you mean?

Q.—Any Court, or Jury, or Grand Jury. A.—I appeared twice before the Coroner, twice here, including the present time, and once before the Grand Jury.

Q.—What time in the week did you appear before the Grand Jury? A.—I think the latter part of the week; I think on the 18th and 19th of February.

Q.—Before you gave your testimony on that occasion, before the Grand Jury, had you arrived at any positive opinion as to whether the corpse of Dr. Burdell was that of the party you had married on the 28th October?

Mr. Edwards—Is that a proper question?

Mr. Clinton—A great deal of testimony has been given on the cross-examination, and a very wide latitude has been allowed, to show that the witness didn't recognize that corpse till some time afterwards; now, to rebut that, I propose to show that he stated distinctly, before the Grand Jury, what he has stated here as to the identity of this party. It has been sought to be shown here that the witness gave contradictory statements; that was the object of the cross-examination. Now, the counsel having proposed to go into that matter, I wish to show that, when the witness had a fair opportunity to reflect upon the matter, after having seen Mr. Eckel, and being told that he bore a striking resemblance to the party who was married, he arrived at a positive opinion.

Surrogate—I think you had better ask at how early a period did he arrive at this conclusion that he has stated that it was Dr. Burdell who was married on the 28th of October.

Mr. Clinton—I will ask you how early you arrived at that conclusion. A.—I arrived at that conclusion after leaving the Tombs upon visiting Mr. Eckel.

Mr. Tilden—In that connection you will fix the time you visited Mr. Eckel.

Mr. Clinton—I don't think we can fix it any more than we have.

Surrogate—That was before you were examined on the Grand Jury.

Mr. Clinton—State whether or not you have given testimony to that effect before your examination in these proceedings? A.—The substance of my testimony has been given to the Grand Jury, the same in substance, by me; not as full as this, but on the material points, as to the identity of the parties.

Q.—Was that given on the occasion to which you previously alluded on which you testified before them, on the 18th or 19th of February, or whatever day it was? A.—I was only over before the Grand Jury, and I gave this testimony.

Q.—State whether from the circumstance of having seen, as you expressed it, daylight, or having thought you saw daylight through this man's whiskers, when he first applied to you, that you noticed him any more particularly than you otherwise would? A.—I did, because I think I meant it at the time to be a bar to the ceremony, if I discovered deception.

In answer to the Surrogate witness repeated that it was not his design to perform the ceremony if he discovered deception.

Cross-examination resumed by Mr. Tilden—Q.—It is necessary to ask a single question to fix the time when you saw Mr. Eckel. I find in the Times' report of the testimony before the Coroner, on the examination, after having seen Mr. Eckel, the Coroner is represented as saying "You have gone with the deputy, or officer, to see Mr. Eckel? Answer—I went yesterday afternoon to see a man in person whom they called Eckel."

Witness—That is correct.

Mr. Tilden—That fixes it as the day before the re-examination?

Surrogate—You went to see Mr. Eckel the afternoon before your second examination before the Coroner?

Witness—I don't know that it was the afternoon before; perhaps a day intervened.

Mr. Tilden—Recollect, Sir, that you were asked the question, "you have gone with the deputy or officer to see Mr. Eckel," and you answered, "I went yesterday afternoon to see a man whom they called Eckel."

Witness—If that is my testimony, then I went the day before.

The Surrogate amended the answer by interpolating "I think" in the answer of the witness.

Mr. Tilden—The second examination was on Friday, the 6th of February, so that this was the 5th.

MR. DOHENY DEFENDS THE CORONER.

Mr. Doheny here desired to say a word in relation to Dr. Connery. Certain charges had been made against him that were not correct. The counsel, in the opening of this case, said that the corpse was disguised.

Mr. Clinton objected to this outside matter; the gentleman was not counsel on either side.

Mr. Doheny persisted in making his statement to the effect that the counsel charged the Coroner with disguising the body; for this assertion there was no foundation; the clothing of the corpse was done entirely by the direction of Mrs. Cunningham.

Mr. Clinton—I don't think you have any authority for saying that. I don't know what the fact is, but I do not believe that was the fact.

SARAH M'MANILEN.

Sarah M'Manilen, sworn and examined by the Surrogate—Q.—Where do you live? A.—At No. 707 Greenwich-street; I have only boarded there two or three weeks till I could get a good situation.

Q.—What is your age? A.—I can't say; 26 or 27; I am not sure which.

Q.—Single or married? A.—I was married before I came to this City.

Examined by Mr. Clinton—Q.—In October last were you in the employ of Mr. Marvine as a servant? A.—Yes, Sir; I done his cooking and washing.

Q.—During the whole of October last? A.—I worked for Mr. Marvine the whole month.

Q.—How long were you in his employ? A.—I can't exactly say; I have not been very long away from him; I think it was about two months altogether.

Q.—State whether you saw a gentleman married by Mr. Marvine on the 28th of October last? A.—Yes, Sir; I did.

Q.—You saw a couple married? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—When did you first see that gentleman to know him? A.—I saw him first that evening he was married—both these people and the young lady with them.

Q.—Did you let them into the house? A.—Yes, Sir; I let them into the house at that time, and showed them the way to the parlor.

Q.—How many were there, to your knowledge? A.—Three, Sir—one gentleman and two ladies.

Q.—Did you see them again before the marriage ceremony commenced? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Where, and for how long? A.—Just while they were going into the parlor and coming out again.

Q.—State where you were when the marriage ceremony was performed? A.—I was in the back parlor; there were two parlors with folding-doors open, and I was in the back parlor.

Surrogate—The back parlor was dark you say? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—The ceremony was performed in the front room? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Was any one with you at the time? A.—Yes, Sir; my comrade girl; she was a nurse in the house, taking care of the babies.

Q.—How were you standing, or how were the parties standing in reference to you—with their backs or faces towards you? A.—Sideways to me; Mr. Marvine was sideways and they were sideways; I saw them sideways.

Q.—You staid there during the whole ceremony? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you afterwards see them leave the house? A.—No, Sir, I didn't wait, but when they were going out I went down stairs.

Q.—Did you see the gentleman afterwards? A.—Yes, Sir; I let the same gentleman in who was married the next morning when Mr. Marvine was at breakfast.

Q.—Did you observe his face? A.—I didn't pay much attention to his face when I let him in; he had whiskers and white gloves on his hands.

Q.—Did you attend on one occasion at No. 31 Bond-street as a witness before the Coroner and his Jury? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you see the corpse of Dr. Burdell? A.—Yes, Sir; I saw him in the coffin; they said it was him; I couldn't say.

Q.—State whether or not there was any resemblance between that corpse and the man whom you saw married on the 28th of October? A.—I think it looked very like him, but I couldn't say whether it was him or not.

Q.—Did you at that time see a lady called Mrs. Cunningham? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you see a lady represented to be the daughter, Augusta? A.—Yes, Sir, I knew her when I saw her, from seeing her before.

Q.—Did you know the mother? A.—Yes, Sir, I knew it was the lady who got married.

Q.—State whether they came into the room dressed at all as they were on the occasion of marriage.

Objected to, and question modified so as to ask how they were dressed on the occasion of the marriage. A.—In my remembrance the lady was dressed in black when she was married.

Q.—How was it on that Sunday? A.—I think it was the same.

Q.—Had she a black dress on? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—State whom you identified first on that Sunday? A.—I don't know any one first that day but Mrs. Cunningham and her daughter.

Cross examined by Mr. Tilden—Q.—You say you stood in the back parlor during the ceremony, and the folding doors were open? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You mean there was a crack through which you could look? A.—O no, it was as large as that, [extending her hands two and a half or three feet apart.]

Q.—Who stood inside the doors with you? A.—That girl who was in the house with us.

Q.—Anybody else? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You didn't stand forward so as to put your head through the door? A.—No, Sir; I saw them; I went back and forward so that I could get a peep at them now and then because I didn't want them to see me.

Q.—Where did they stand—off at the other side of the room? A.—About the middle of the floor.

Q.—Which stood next to you, on the side towards you—the man or woman? A.—The man, I think.

Q.—Which way do you think their faces fronted?—did they stand towards the fire-place? A.—Mr. Marvine's back was to the fire place and their back was to the door; they were facing Mr. Marvine.

Q.—Did Mrs. Marvine usually allow you to see such ceremonies? A.—Yes, Sir, she did, because she is a very good lady; if it is any pleasure for a girl, she does it.

Q.—But she didn't want you to be very conspicuous—that is to be in the way of the people at all—to be unknown to them? A.—No, Sir; she allowed us to go into the back parlor.

Q.—So you stood in the back parlor and opened the door a little way? A.—Yes, Sir; only some odd times I looked.

Q.—Do you remember which side you were of the door? A.—Yes, Sir; I was the same as if I was standing over there [pointing to the left.]

Q.—Were you on the same side with the persons who were married? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You didn't take much notice of the man? A.—No, Sir, I did not; he was a nice, stout man on his feet.

Q.—He had black whiskers, hadn't he? A.—He had some kind of whiskers, I can't say what.

Q.—You observed the whiskers distinctly, although you didn't observe anything else? A.—I didn't pay much attention; I was not in the habit of looking and observing gentlemen coming in, any way.

Q.—Didn't you observe that the whiskers were pretty long down on his bosom? A.—Well, no Sir; but I heard Mr. Marvine say, at least tell his lady, that they were full whiskers and that he thought they were false; I didn't observe that they were very long.

Q.—You let the man in next morning when Mr. Marvine was at breakfast? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—About what time in the morning was that? A.—I can't say; sometimes our breakfast was late, and sometimes early.

Q.—Does he take breakfast pretty early? A.—Sometimes early.

Q.—About eight o'clock? A.—May be it might have been nine some mornings.

Q.—You did not pay much attention to the gentleman when you let him in next morning? A.—I did not pay much attention, only that he had white gloves, and I knew it was the gentleman that was there the night before.

Q.—He had white gloves on both times? A.—Next morning.

Q.—And you only noticed two things—that he had white gloves and whiskers? A.—Yes, Sir; he had whiskers at any rate.

Q.—Those were the only things about him that attracted your attention? A.—Yes, Sir; I thought he was a very nice looking gentleman too, to look at.

Q.—When you were at No. 31 Bond street you saw a man they said was Dr. Burdell in the coffin? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You feel pretty sure of that? A.—They told me it was him; they said it was the man who got married to Mrs. Cunningham.

Q.—Who told you that? A.—Well, I can't say; it was reported that morning.

Q.—The Coroner took you up to look at the body, didn't he? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Do you remember whether there was anybody with you? A.—Yes, Sir; there was a gentleman standing there, and another gentleman, I think, that came up afterwards.

Q.—Do you remember whether Mrs. Cunningham was there? A.—Not at the time I went in to see the body, but after I came back into the other room, she was there.

Q.—When you went up the Coroner asked you some questions, didn't he? A.—Yes, Sir; but I don't recollect what he asked me, because I was so much put aback when I saw such a death.

Q.—Don't you recollect that you told him that you were not able to say that that was the man who was married? A.—I said it looked like the man—it resembled him; that is all I said.

Q.—Didn't you tell him you was not able to say that it was the same man? A.—That I was not able?

Q.—Was not able? A.—O no, Sir; I did not tell him any such thing; I could not.

Q.—You told him you could not say if it was the same man? A.—Yes, Sir, on account of the death; death disfigures people very much.

Q.—That you thought might be the reason why you didn't know the man? A.—I could not say; if I had seen the man living I would give a better guess.

Q.—But seeing the man dead it was pretty difficult to give a guess? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You didn't know but he might have changed a good deal? A.—I can't say, Sir; but then I had no acquaintance with the man; I think the gentleman that married him ought to know more about it than I do.

Q.—You thought the body might look considerably different from what the man would if he were living? A.—Yes, Sir; it was in the coffin when I saw it; I only saw but his face—that was all that I saw.

Q.—And on the whole you didn't see anything that you remembered him by?

Objected to—question waived.

Q.—They showed you also a daguerreotype likeness? A.—Yes, Sir, I remember it.

Q.—You looked at it didn't you? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Tried to see whether it was the man? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Could you see that it was? A.—I could see that it looked like him; that was all I saw.

Q.—You didn't see that it was the man? A.—No, Sir, I did not see it was nor that it was not and cannot.

Q.—Can you tell me how you know it was on the 28th of October that this marriage took place? A.—I can; it was near November anyhow, and I heard Mr. Marvine saying so.

Q.—Do you remember who first spoke to you about going to the Coroner's inquest? A.—I do not; I could not remember, there were so many folks there.

Q.—Did they tell you before they went there that the man Mr. Marvine had married had been murdered? A.—Yes, Sir; I heard it reported that morning.

Q.—And when you went there you expected to see the same man? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Were you not a little disappointed to find you didn't? A.—I could not say whether it was him, only it looked like him.

Mr. Tilden having closed the cross-examination.

Mr. Edwards claimed the right to cross examine in behalf of his clients, who were not the same parties as those represented by Mr. Tilden.

The Surrogate said it was desirable that only one Counsel should examine on each side.

Mr. Edwards argued his right in any Court. If he could not have the right, of what use was it for him to appear here at all? He had his own line of defence to make through the instructions of his client. Of course he did not desire to go over the same ground that had already been gone over, and in the case of present witness, he had but a single question to ask. The right, however, he claimed, no matter how many questions he had to put.

The Surrogate allowed the Counsel to cross-examine, but not to go over the same ground.

Q.—(By Mr. Edwards.)—You recollect being examined before the Coroner? A.—I recollect some gentleman there examining me.

Surrogate—You recollect being examined at Boad-street? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—(By Mr. Edwards)—Did you not on that occasion, when asked, "Did you hear Mrs. Cunningham say that she did not want the marriage to be known?" answer, "I did?" A.—I heard the lady say that she didn't want the marriage to be known, and that is all I know about it.

Q.—That was at the time they were at the house? A.—Yes, Sir, before they left the room at Mr. Marvine's house.

Direct resumed—Q.—To whom did she say this? A.—To Mr. Marvine; I can't say whether he remembers it, but she said it at any rate; he heard it, because he made an answer back.

Q.—Do you recollect her words? A.—I do not recollect anything but her saying that she did not want the marriage to be known; that was all I heard, for I didn't pay any attention.

Q.—Did you go to the prison to see a man there called Eckel? A.—No, Sir, I did not.

Q.—Did you go to any place to see a man named Eckel? A.—No, Sir, I did not.

Mr. Clinton—I will put the same question to this witness that I put to Mr. Marvine, after considerable discussion. State whether, in your opinion, the corpse you saw on that Sunday, at No. 31 Bond-street, was that of the person whom you saw married on the 28th of October last?

Objection was made to the question, which was accordingly modified as follows, and put by the Surrogate:

Q.—From your personal observation of the man who was married, and of the body you saw in the coffin, what is your best belief as to whether they were the same? A.—I can't say; I will not say nothing more about it.

Examination continued by the Surrogate.

Q.—Did you hear the man say to Mr. Marvine that he didn't wish the marriage to be made known? A.—No, Sir, I didn't hear the gentleman say so.

Q.—It was the lady who had just been married who said that? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And she said it loud enough to be heard in the back parlor where you were? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did she give any reason for it? A.—I didn't hear any reason given for it, but they talked awhile afterwards.

Q.—On that being said, did you hear the man say anything? A.—No, Sir; I didn't pay any attention; I heard them all talking.

Q.—What did Mr. Marvine say when the lady made that statement to him? A.—The best of my opinion what he said was that he would not be the first to expose the marriage.

Q.—Was that all that he said that you heard? A.—That is all I remember.

Mr. Clinton stated that the other lady-witness was in attendance, but, as she did not see the corpse, he supposed her testimony would be useless. Besides this other lady, he had no more witnesses in attendance to-day. He would offer, in evidence, the following marriage certificate:

To all whom it may concern: This certifies that the bonds of marriage, between Harvey Berdell and Emma Augusta Cunningham, were by me confirmed, according to the usages of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church in North-avenue, the 28th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six.

Given at the City of New-York, this 29th day of October, A. D. 1856. URIAH MARVIN,
Minister of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church in Bleecker-street, City of New-York.

The further hearing of the case was postponed, to accommodate the engagements of the counsel on both sides, to Thursday, the 26th of March, at 10 o'clock.

DR. BURDELL'S FURNITURE.

After the close of the proceedings, Mr. Tappen, on behalf of the public Administrator, moved for leave to sell the furniture at No. 31 Bond-street, on the ground that there was nothing in the lease covering the furniture.

Mr. Clinton opposed the motion, but, if it was to be allowed, desired that Mrs. Cunningham be allowed to retain the furniture by paying a suitable rent for it till the first of May. The whole value of the property was only $750. He submitted, however, that from the testimony of the daughter Augusta the furniture was included in the lease. The evidence of Miss Cunningham is as follows:

Margaret Augusta Cunningham being duly sworn, testified as follows:

I was acquainted with said Harvey Burdell, deceased; I saw the lease of the premises No. 31 Bond-street, made by Dr. Harvey Burdell to my mother; I saw that lease a short time before Dr. Burdell's decease; there was then no alteration or obliteration in it; I was not present when the lease was made; the whole of the promises except the second floor were leased by that lease to my mother; it was from the 1st of May last for one year; it included the privilege of using all the furniture in the back parlor; the furniture in the front parlor belonged to my mother, except the carpets, mirrors and mantel ornaments; the lease let the whole house to my mother excepting the second story; I don't remember if the use of all the furniture was in it; the rent was $800 per annum; I never had any conversation with Dr. Burdell on the subject.

Cross examination by Mr. Tappen for the Public Administrator—I read the lease over to my mother a number of times; I last read it perhaps a month or two before the Doctor's death; I read it in the front room, third story; no one but myself and mother were present; she handed it to me herself and wanted me to read it to her; I don't know what the object was in wanting me to read it; I read it aloud; my mother made no remarks while I was reading it or afterward; I gave it back to her and left the room immediately; I can't say where she used to keep the lease; she used to take it out from amongst some papers that were lying on her bureau; I think she asked me to read it twice; I did not see the paper since the last time I read it; the lease was signed with the Doctor's and my mother's name; I don't think there was any witness to it; I don't recollect that it said anything about parlors or furniture therein; I don't remember that it was in the lease, but I recollect it from hearing conversations between the Dr. and my mother that she should have the use of the furniture; I would often be in the room when the Dr. and my mother would be talking about it; there was no despute between them; I first knew of it in this way; I wanted to practice in the front parlor on the piano and did not want the folding doors closed; the Dr. said they should be closed; I asked mother why I could not have them opened; she asked the Dr. why they could not be opened; he said he wanted them closed till 5 o'clock on account of his business; after that they should be opened; I heard this conversation; my mother said she had the use of them; he said yes, but he wanted them closed till 5 o'clock on account of business; I recollect no other conversations.

Direct resumed.—Mr. Stafford produced lease from District Attorney's office; witness says that the lease she saw had writing on the back; that the one she saw had no erasures like the one produced; that she thinks the lease produced is the one she saw, but that it had not the erasures which it now contains in the body of it; she is not certain as to the printed part which is erased.

(Signed.) M. AUGUSTA CUNNINGHAM.

The Surrogate took the papers, and said he would consider the matter before giving his decision.

☞ Flags were waving at half-mast all yesterday upon the City Hall, the hotels, and other public buildings, and at noon the City Hall bell was tolled for the death of the lamented Dr. KANE, whose funeral took place yesterday in Philadelphia.

ANOTHER MURDER.

A Young Man Shot Dead in a Fourth Ward Brothel —Arrest of the Murderer—His Confession.

Another murder was perpetrated last night. It occurred in the brothel No. 100 James, near Cherry. A number of rowdies were in the premises, and they got involved in a most desperate fight. The proprietor, a German named ROSEHUE SCHIEK, interfered, and was himself assailed. He drew a pistol, and placing it at the breast of one of the participants in the fight, a young man named JAMES MARTIN, fired. MARTIN fell dead on the floor. The crowd then dispersed. The Police were notified, and the body of MARTIN was conveyed to the Fourth Ward Station-house.

SCHIEK was at once taken in custody. He acknowledged to having killed MARTIN, but said he was forced to do so.

All the occupants of the house and others who were present, were taken in custody and detained as witnesses by Coroner PERRY, who happened to be in the Station-house when the prisoner was brought in.

An inquest upon the body of deceased will be held this morning by Coroner PERRY at the Fourth Ward Station-house.

MARTIN was about 25 years of age, and was employed on board the United States steamship *Illinois*.

MARRIED.

GOLDSON—BAUM.—At Jersey City, on Thursday, March 12, by Rev. Dr. Parmley, Mr. SAMUEL P. GOLDSON, of New-York, to Miss SARAH ELIZABETH BAUM, only daughter of Leonard Baum, of Jersey City.

AUSTIN—HAYDEN.—At Southwick, Mass., on Tuesday, March 10, by Rev. Dr. Lee, Mr CALVIN W. AUSTIN, of Suffield, Conn., to Miss ROSELLA A. HAYDEN, of Southwick.

AMMERMAN—MOORE.—In Charleston, S. C., on Thursday, Feb. 26, by Rev. Thomas C. Tinsdale, Mr. LEVI B. AMMERMAN, to Miss SARAH AUGUSTA MOORE, eldest daughter of the late A. D. Moore, Esq., of Jacksonville, Fla., formerly of Williamsburg.

DIED.

HAINER.—In this City, on Thursday, March 12, after a lingering illness, DANIEL HAINER, an old resident of this City, aged 67 years 2 months and 12 days.

The friends of the family, also of his sons, Henry, George and William, also his sons-in-law, Leroy T. Clark, John T. Brown, and the Veterans of the War of 1812, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday the 15th, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 77 Montgomery-st. His remains will be taken to Cypress Hill Cemetery for interment.

☞ Baltimore papers please copy.

CATHELL.—In this City, on Thursday, March 12, JAMES W. CATHELL, in the 29th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 679 Washington-st., on Saturday, 14th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

CHAPIN.—In this City, on Wednesday, March 11, of congestion of the lungs, PARKER T. CHAPIN.

The funeral will be at his late residence, No. 10 King-st., on Saturday, at ½ P. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend. A funeral sermon will be preached on the Sabbath following, at 3 P. M., in the Congregational Church in 20th-st., near the 7th av., by Rev. Jonathan Crane.

☞ California and Kansas papers please copy.

HOPKINS.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, March 11, Mrs. MARY ANNE HOPKINS, in the 84th year of her age.

The friends of her son in law, Joel White, and those of her grandson, Lewis S. Thomas, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Friday, 13th inst., at 2 P. M., from her late residence, No. 31 West 31st st., between Broadway and 5th av.

CLARKE.—In this City, on Thursday, March 12, after a short but severe illness, SAMUEL L. CLARKE, aged 29 years, 10 months and 1 day.

The relatives and friends of the family, also of his brother-in-law, Wm.

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI.....NO. 1711. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 14, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

ARRIVAL OF THE EMPIRE CITY.

IMPORTANT FROM NICARAGUA.

Successful Operations of Col. Lockridge on the San Juan River.

Occupation of Fort Serapiqui and the Steamer J. N. Scott.

Destruction of Houses and Steamers by the Costa Ricans.

Hopes of Re-establishing Communication with Walker.

Later from Havana, New-Granada and the South Pacific.

The *Empire City*, from Havana on the 8th inst., arrived at this port last evening.

The United States Mail steamer *Granada*, from Aspinwall on the afternoon of the 3d, had arrived at Havana.

The *Granada* left Aspinwall, without, as usual, awaiting the arrival of the treasure and passengers from California, (not yet due,) and brought one week's later intelligence from Greytown, forwarded by the British West India Mail steamer *Trent*, from that place Feb. 20—and also later advices from the South Pacific, by an arrival at Panama on the 21st.

The *Trent* acknowledges partial successes gained by Gen. Titus and Lockridge over the Costa Rican forces, stationed at various points along the San Juan River up to the lake, which, taken into consideration as emanating from luke-warm sources, would indicate that Gen. Walker's star is again in the ascendency.

The Aspinwall *Courier*, in its extra of the 3d March, mentions that "Walker's party have forced their way up the San Juan River to the Lake with but trifling loss, and the capture of very considerable amounts of arms and provisions, and the saving of another steamer, the *J. N. Scott*."

Nothing of moment is noted at Havana. The Captain-General had again reviewed a large body of troops, some 15,000 strong, at a point six miles from the city. No foreign men-of-war were at anchor in the harbor.

The steamer *Black Warrior*, J. W. Smith commander, from New-York Feb. 2, arrived at Havana at noon on the 8th, two hours before the departure of the *Empire City*. Capt. S. reported a continued succession of very heavy weather during his passage.

The *Empire City* brings 44 passengers, 33 of whom are from New-Orleans.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

San Juan, Tuesday, Feb. 24, 1857.

Since I wrote you before the movements in Central America have been very interesting, and not unimportant in their probable effect upon the spirits of the more enthusiastic friends of General Walker. By the last steamer I sent you an account of General Walker's position; of his retiring from before Obando and San Jorge; and of his declaration just before he returned to Rivas from San Juan del Sur, with his California recruits, that he would attack San Jorge again in a few days. Since then there is nothing known here of his movements. There is a rumor—and it is but a rumor—that soon after he returned his communication with San Juan del Sur had been cut off by the Allies. I can give you no reliable information of him since his return to Rivas. It is on the del Norte side that the news is important.

That portion of Gen. Walker's Army that is under the command of Col. Lockridge, had, as you know, succeeded in taking Cody's Point, on the San Juan del Norte, on the 6th of February. On the night of that day, Col. Anderson, with a force of 100 men, succeeded in crossing the river and occupying Machado's place, which is almost directly opposite Cody's Point, and like it commands Fort Serapiqui, or Hog's Point. The force under Col. Titus remained on Cody's Point, and soon got their guns into position. During the forenoon they commenced a brisk and effective fire upon Serapiqui, from the steamer *Reserve*, under Gen. Wheat, and from both sides of the river. Serapiqui at this time was commanded by Mr. Spencer,—who took the boats from Gen. Walker—Lt. Col. Max. Blanco and Col. Barrabell. And, after several hours fighting, they came to the conclusion that the commanding position of Gen. Walker's men on both sides of the river rendered it at least imprudent to remain where they were. So they evacuated Serapiqui and proceeded on towards the Isle of Providence—a little island in the San Juan, just opposite the mouth of the San Carlos River, and some sixteen miles above the fort they left. When this had been decided upon, the steamer *Ruth*, better known, I understand, as the *J. N. Scott*—was ordered to be burned. She had been used on the Serapiqui River to carry provisions, and the orders were to burn her as soon as an attack should have commenced on the Fort. She was run up the San Juan and set on fire. The steamer *Morgan* was down to see what was going on, and as soon as the evacuation commenced she was sent up to Castillo to report. Soon after the enemy had left, Colonel Anderson passed over with his men and occupied. He found thirteen killed and several wounded. Col. Anderson lost three men, two killed and one wounded. Col. Titus had four wounded. Gen. Wheat lost none, nor had he any injured. They found a small quantity of provisions, some clothing, and a considerable number of Minié rifles in the fort. During the night the party under Col. Titus embarked on board the *Rescue*, and proceeded up to the Isle of Providence, where they landed without opposition. The *Reserve* was sent back immediately for stores, and as soon as she returned she was sent in pursuit of the *Morgan*. The *Reserve* came within sight of her just as she had reached Castillo Rapids, and she was herself seen immediately by the allies on the heights, in Fort Castillo. Orders were given to burn all the boats below the Rapids—the *Bulser*, the *Morgan*, and the *Machuca*. The *J. N. Scott* was already on fire. In a very few minutes all were in flames, and to add to the catastrophe, resin and tar that had been placed in the buildings of the town of Castillo were ignited; and soon the town and the boats were rapidly being consumed together. While they were burning, the fort commenced cannonading the reserve, and for a brief period the scene was one in which large and effective armies might have been supposed to have been at work, instead of the few who were really engaged. Under the fire of round shot and grape from Fort Castillo, Capt. Wert made a landing and took by storm a slight fortification on the low land within a short distance of the main fort. In doing this he had very few men either killed or wounded. By this time the entire town had been burned, and all the boats below Castillo had been destroyed, with the exception of the *J. N. Scott*—and of her very little was visible, when a bungo was sent off from the *Rescue*, with orders to save what was left of her, if possible. They succeeded in cutting her loose and putting out the fire, but when she had drifted down some distance her wood-work and machinery were found so badly damaged that she was useless. The above is all of importance that has occurred.

The Allies are still in force in Fort San Carlos,—how long they will remain so cannot now be told.

The steamer *John Ogden* was lying a short distance above Castillo Rapids. She is the largest of the river boats, and when the transit was open, she was used to transfer the passengers after they had debarked just below the rapids, and passed around on about three-fourths of a mile of railway to the smooth and deeper water above, to the lake steamers, *La Virgen* and *San Carlos*, at Turo Rapids. But ere this she has in all probability been destroyed by the Allies. They had tar and resin and powder on board of her, and it was known that as soon as an attack should be made on Fort Castillo she was to be destroyed. If Gen. Walker's men succeeded in taking Castillo, the lake boats above will be destroyed as soon as the allies there hear of it. Under such circumstances, how Col. Lockridge's party are to reach San Carlos, does not clearly appear. But they fight well and are persevering—there is no knowing what they might succeed in doing if Lake Nicaragua were not between them and Rivas.

COL. MCDONALD'S ACCOUNT OF OPERATIONS ON THE SAN JUAN RIVER.

From the Aspinwall Courier, Feb. 24.

Punta Arenas, Thursday, Feb. 19, 1857.

On Feb. 4 the steamer *Texas* arrived with 200 men, under Titus, who proceeded up the river, and joined Col. Anderson's force of 200 men. The 5th was spent in cleaning arms. On the 6th we advanced with the steamer *Rescue*, and took it, (took what?) losing two men killed. According to the enemy's account they lost seven killed, with a large number of wounded. The same day we fell back on our former position, because it was useless to attempt anything on the opposite side of the river without artillery.

The next morning we ran up to a point 500 yards below Serapiqui, and landed all the force and artillery, except one company, which we left at Fort Anderson. Then we erected barricades, and bush houses for the men, provisions and artillery. Next day we began cutting a road and bridging the creeks up to Cody's Point.

On Wednesday evening we started up this road to mount our artillery on Cody's Point, which work was completed on Thursday night. The force thus posted was under the command of Col. Titus—the artillery being under Gen. Bob Wheat; the left resting on the artillery—the right ranging up the river; both being protected by the shrubbery along the banks of the river.

On Friday morning, at the break of day, Gen. Wheat opened his fire on the fort occupied by the Costa Rican forces. At the same time Col. Frank Anderson crossed the river with 130 men, and took position on the point called Alvarado. They arrived there at noon, and without being perceived by the enemy.

Meanwhile the action had been going on warmly between Gen. Wheat's artillery and Col. Titus' command on one side and the Costa Ricans in the Serapiqui Fort. One of their pieces was dismounted, and another, their heaviest, was not fired during the day—Capt. Brantley's company of riflemen keeping up such a destructive fire that they did not dare to approach and load it. Col. Anderson's men had been posted, and now opened a vigorous fire on the right flank of the enemy, driving them from their barricades to the main building up the San Juan River.

From that time until dark a constant and a severe fire was kept up from Cody and Alvarado points, which was responded to by scattering shots from the Costa Ricans, and we saw the enemy running away into the woods, leaving their blankets, and throwing their guns away.

The commander of the fort at Serapiqui—Col. Blenco—was among the first that left at 2½ P. M.

During the day Col. Anderson's force lost two killed and one wounded—the latter being now able to do duty. Col. Titus' command had two wounded, and the artillery none.

The next morning Capt. De Bruissat and a volunteer called "Kentuck" went over in a canoe, pulled down the Costa Rican flag and hoisted the lone star of Nicaragua, all the enemy having abandoned the point in the night. Upwards of 400 stand of English Minié muskets were left scattered on the ground.

Col. F. Anderson's command crossed in the steamer and took possession, finding thirteen dead bodies in the principal fort, probably all killed by the artillery of General Wheat. Fifty men of this command were detached for burying the dead of the enemy, which amounted to thirty-three. Five pieces of artillery, four brass six-pound pieces, and one iron nine-pound piece, with corresponding ammunition, were found. Also, 50,000 rounds of Minié rifle cartridges in good condition, and a large quantity of damaged ammunition; 250 pairs pantaloons, 40 bushels beans, and six barrels salt, but enough kettles and pans for 2,000 men.

The same night the steamer *Rescue* took up the forces of Col. Titus, and fourteen-pound gun to the island San Carlos [should read "Island of Providence," *vide* our correspondence.—Ed. Times.] which was taken without resistance. The boat returned to Serapiqui and took up all the stores needed at the above post and then proceeded up the river in pursuit of the steamer *Charles Morgan*, which had gone on with the news of the Costa Ricans having left Serapiqui.

The *Morgan* had four hours' start and the *Rescue* came in sight of her just as she went over Castillo Rapids.

The Costa Ricans had tar and resin on the steamers *Scott* and the *Cachuca* and on all the buildings of the town. At the moment they saw the *Rescue* they set fire to the boats and buildings, and at the same time opened a heavy fire of round shot and grape from the fort on the hill. The lower fort on the river was taken by storm by Capt. West's company of Col. Titus' command. Four men jumped from the *Rescue*, swam against a six mile current, (?) cut loose and saved the steamer *J. N. Scott*, although the machinery was much injured. All the furniture and bedding of the national Hotel was saved. All other houses with their contents were destroyed.

In taking this fort the enemy lost 45, while we had only one killed. The Costa Ricans were still 50 strong on the high fort of Castillo, cut off from water and provisions, and surrounded by our forces.

On the 18th the fort was to have been taken by storm. By this time that is done and communication has been established with Walker.

E. H. McDonald, Lieut. Col. 2d Rifles.

STATEMENT OF THE PURSER OF THE STEAMER TRENT.

From the Aspinwall Courier, Feb. 24.

Greytown, Friday, Feb. 20, 1857.

The royal mail steamship *Trent* arrived at Greytown on the 11th inst., and found there the British men-of-war *Cossack*, *Tartar*, *Victor*, *Pioneer* and *Intrepid*. The *Orion* had gone to Pearl Cay in consequence of the unsafe harbor outside, her draft of water being too great to permit her coming into the harbor. The crews are said to be all healthy.

After the capture of the river boats the other day, Mr. Scott, the agent, with surprising speed and energy, prepared a boat (called the *Rescue*) and dispatched her up the river, but from her not having returned, reasonable fears were entertained of her having fallen into the hands of the Costa Ricans. These fears were dispelled by her making her appearance.

On Sunday (15th) news reached Greytown that Walker's men had retaken Serapiqui. From inquiries I have made of those here, it would appear that on the 13th Walker's party attacked that place at 5 A. M. with a force of 200 men and two nine-pounders, the Costa Ricans holding on till about the same time the following day, when they evacuated the fort, and Walker's people took possession, after sustaining a loss of 2 men killed and 3 wounded. From a statement of a prisoner in Hospital it appears the Costa Ricans had a loss of 11 killed and 20 wounded.

The *Rescue*, above referred to, confirmed the Seripiqui accounts, and brought further news of the fall of Castillo into the hands of Walker's party on Monday, with a loss of 8 killed and 20 wounded. It is stated the Costa Ricans lost not fewer than 32 killed and 60 wounded. Some of the accounts say many more.

Walker's men, also, repossessed themselves of the steamer *J. N. Scott*, but her machinery had been so much injured that they were unable to bring her down until repairs are effected.

The *Rescue* had on board Colonel Lockridge, who came down for provisions, of which there are plenty at present in Greytown.

The British naval authorities here are preventing recruits from being forcibly compelled to join Walker, who claim their protection. Some very disgraceful scenes are, at times, enacted on board those river boats. It was only the other day a man's cries of murder awakened the attention of the Commander of the *Victor*, who discovered that he had been threatened with his life, and a pistol held at his head, for protesting against going up to fight. Of course, the interference had the effect of rescuing the man, and about fifteen others who fell out of the ranks upon their being mustered at the desire of the naval authorities. A report was afloat that two Englishmen had been hanged on board the last river boat that went up;—in consequence of which Captain Cockburn, of the *Cossack*, at present senior naval officer detained Colonel Lockridge and the *Rescue*, on her arrival yesterday, until he fully investigated the case, and, after rescuing three men claiming British protection, he allowed them to proceed,—I suppose being satisfied of the falsity of the report.

EDWARD C. JEWRY, Purser steamer *Trent*.

News from Havana.

GUANO ON THE ISLAND—THE SLAVE-TRADE—GRAND REVIEW—THE NEWS FROM NICARAGUA, ETC.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

Havana, Sunday, March 8, 1857.

Our speculators are all agog at the unexpected information that the keys on the south side of the Island contain immense deposits of rich guano. The discovery was made by Capt. Greene, of the brig *Henry W. Moncure*, about two years ago. He states that he has made a careful survey of three of the principal keys, and found the guano to be, on an average, from three to four feet deep. Of course it contains but a small proportion of ammonia, but I understand that its market value has been rated in the Baltimore market at $30 the ton. Capt. Greene has had several interviews with the Captain-General, and has succeeded in getting a war steamer to be placed at his service for the purpose of making a complete survey of all the keys on the coast of Cuba. Several of the most prominent officers of this Government accompany Capt. Greene. The party sailed from here last week, and propose examining the south side of the Island first. Specimens of the guano are on exhibition at present, and I understand that two companies have been formed for the purpose of digging the guano for the American market. The slave-trade seems to have received a fresh impulse lately, and large numbers of Spanish and American vessels have left this port for Africa. Several cargoes have been landed within the last few days. Accusations of bribery are rather strong against parties of high standing, both natives and *foreigners*.

General Concha is now holding a grand three-days' review of all his troops. They are encamped near Puentes Grandes, and thousands of the Habaneros visit the camp daily to witness the evolutions. I hear no more about the invasion of Mexico. The new treaty with the United States has probably convinced Concha that it were better to leave Comonfort alone.

Our latest advices from there represent everything as quiet, the Government having succeeded in overpowering the Revolutionists. The new Constitution will go into operation next September, Comonfort in the meantime holding the reins of Government. Walker's star is again in the ascendant, Col. Titus having succeeded in opening his communications by the San Juan. All the steamers have either been captured or burnt, and the Costa Ricans have been forced to retire to their own country.

News from New-Granada.

RECEPTION OF COMMISSIONER MORSE—PROBABLE RESULTS OF HIS MISSION—MEETING OF CONGRESS, ETC.

The Aspinwall *Courier*, of Feb. 27, says:

"On the 27th and 28th of January, Mr. Morse was presented to the Secretary of Foreign Affairs, and the Acting President of this Republic, but no definite understanding had transpired from these interviews.

Congress met on the 1st of February. The President's Message and the reports of the Secretaries had been received and published. The Message takes the position heretofore assumed, respecting the 15th of April affair, by the Secretary of Foreign Affairs, though the tone of the Message is moderate—and the Secretary is more violent, more prolix, and more unconciliatory than ever.

The opinion at Carthagena, and in some other parts of the interior, among the foreigners, seems to be that the mission of Mr. Morse will not have a peaceful result. We cannot see any cause of apprehension; Mr. Morse was well received, and the unfavorable messages to which we have referred emanated from the outgoing Administration;—the incoming one is now organized, and with it he has to negotiate."

Col. Kinney left Aspinwall on the 27th ult. for San Juan del Norte, in the steamer *Clyde*.

News from the South Pacific.

PERU.

THE REVOLUTION—NAVAL ENGAGEMENT—FAILURE OF THE COSTA RICAN LOAN.

The Pacific Steam Navigation Company's steamer *New-Granada* arrived at Panama Feb. 21.

The *New-Granada* brought to Panama 23 passengers and $240,758.

From Peru we learn that Castillo has taken Paita and Pura, and that a *naval action* was had in the harbor of Callao between the Government and revolutionary parties on the 29th of January, in which but little damage resulted to the vessels of either party, but some dozen persons were wounded.

We are also informed that the mission of the Minister to Lima, from Costa Rica, who went to negotiate a loan, has been unsuccessful, and considerable bad feeling has been engendered by the conduct of the Minister and the treatment of him by the Peruvian Government.

The Panama *Star and Herald* says:

"We have received such information, by the steamer from Callao, as justifies us in stating, with tolerable certainty, that arrangements are at present being made for transporting the Peruvian guano across the Isthmus of Panama. Such an arrangement would be highly beneficial to the Isthmus."

CHILI.

EXPLORATION OF THE RIO NEGRO—NEW MAIL STEAMER—OPERATIONS OF THE MINT.

From the Mercurio of Valparaiso, Jan. 31.

Through the representations of a young gentleman, Mr. William Cox, Government has decreed the organization of a party to explore the river Rio Negro, in the South, by which, according to traditional rumors, a water communication may be found uniting the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. With this object, an expense of $3,410 has been decreed; but that, convinced of its insufficiency for the object proposed, Government intends increasing the sum, in order to insure the success of the expedition in all respects.

We were agreeably surprised on the 19th inst. by the arrival of the steamer *Valparaiso*, of the South Pacific British Mail, which comes to take her place on this line; she made the voyage in 50 days, touching at Rio Janeiro, and by her we had news from Brazil in 20 days.

A fire took place in Santiago which devoured four dwellings; it broke out in a manufactory of inflammable materials, and on this account efforts are being made in the capital to remove all such establishments to the suburbs, and to form companies of firemen on the same plan as those of Valparaiso.

The Mint has not been able to coin silver on account of the high price obtained by this metal; still it seems that the scarcity of the coin has obliged the house to buy dear and sell cheap, in order to momentarily supply the market.

BOLIVIA.

Our last advices state that Republic to have remained in peace after the revolutionary attempt which was discovered and overcome in time. Nothing of importance has taken place during the last fortnight.

Amusements.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATER.

A new play by Mr. Palgrave Simpson, called "The Black-Book," was produced here Thursday night The plot is of a German, mystified character. A young lady has been deprived of her hereditary estates, owing to a doubt which hangs on the legal marriage of her mother. A good-looking and quaintly-dressed gentleman appears in a flash of lightning,—it would be impossible for him to appear in any other way. He knows everything about everybody, and at once obtains the reputation of being the *Demon of the Hartz Mountains*. By his machinations the young lady obtains her rights. He then revenges himself on the damsel by marrying her.

Mr. Simpson's piece owes much to the manner in which it is produced. Good scenery and good dresses are great conciliators. Mr. Jordan, as the hero, was a pleasant sort of demon. Mr. Burnett, as a gluttonous baron, hard as hickory. Mr. Johnston, as a strange, idiot stone mason, excellent and artistic. Mr. Kent, as *Peter*, (comic character,) loud but somewhat *too* funny. Mesdames Kate Reignolds and Manners were respectable. The piece obtained considerable applause.

☞ The premium of $200, announced in 1856, for the best tract on "The Family Relation as affected by Slavery," has been awarded by the Committee to Dr. Charles K. Whipple of Boston.

Withdrawal of Public Lands.—In accordance with the provisions of the act approved March 3, 1857, granting lands to various railroads in the Territory of Minnesota, the Commissioner of the General Land Office has withdrawn from sale and location, until further notice, all the lands now in market west, together with a strip, about thirty miles broad, east of the Mississippi River, with the exception of several townships north of the half-breed Sioux Indian tract.

Washington Union.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

The Sandwich Islands Reciprocity Treaty—Probable Postponement of the Adjournment, &c.

The Pennsylvania and Indiana Senatorial Cases.

Appointments and Confirmations—Changes to be Made.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

Washington, Friday, March 13.

An attempt was made in the secret session of the Senate to-day, to revive and ratify the Reciprocity Treaty with the Sandwich Islands. The contest became very fierce, and the friends of the Treaty finally carried two test votes by two-thirds votes, but the Senate adjourned without a decisive vote, as the minority is evidently determined to fight against time.

The Senate will probably rescind the resolution for adjournment at 1 o'clock to-morrow, as the President has signified a necessity for presenting some further nominations. If the adjournment is postponed, it is now believed that the Treaty will be carried.

Mr. Clayton, who succeeds Peter G. Washington in the Treasury Department, is an officer of great experience and generally esteemed. The change is most satisfactory to all parties.

I learn that J. Addison Thomas is not reappointed Assistant Secretary of State, but is only requested to remain at present. Johnson, the former editor of the *Free Press*, a personal friend of Gen. Cass, a gentleman of special fitness for the place, is likely to get it.

Comptroller Whittlesey has resigned by request. Gov. Medill, of Ohio, will probably be his successor.

Gen. Denver, of California, is a formidable candidate for Commissioner of Indian Affairs, or some other bureau. He is very popular, and has a high character for industry and sterling integrity.

B. F. Washington is a leading candidate for the San Francisco Collectorship. Besides his acknowledged fitness for the place, he is backed by the entire delegation except Broderick, and has strong party claims. His success appears probable.

Postmaster-General Brown issued an order to-day abolishing the system of agents to accompany the California Mails.

Mayor Wood's advent here creates a stir in the New-York hive. Some members of the opposing factions complain that he has seriously disconcerted their plans. S.

[FROM OUR REGULAR TELEGRAPHIC REPORTER.]

Washington, Friday, March 13.

Lord Napier has had an informal interview with the Secretary of State, and Monday next is arranged for his presentation to the President of the United States.

About forty persons from Kansas, including ten Indians of that Territory, headed by General Whitfield, this morning formally paid their respects to the President.

The Senate will adjourn *sine die* to-morrow, the President having no communications to make which would render it necessary to prolong the session beyond that time.

The following confirmations were made by the Senate to-day:

Isaac H. Sturgeon, Assistant Treasurer of the United States, at St. Louis.

John S. Cunningham, of South Carolina, Purser of the Navy.

Philip Clayton, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

Jacob Troutman, Postmaster at Hamilton, Ohio.

Turney Nelson, of Indiana, Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the Territory of Utah.

J. Patten Anderson, of Washington Territory, Governor of said Territory.

Samuel Medary, of Ohio, Governor of the Territory of Minnesota.

Wm. Weer, of Kansas, U. S. Attorney for the Territory of Kansas, *vice* A. J. Isaacs, resigned.

Lewis W. Sifford, U. S. Marshal for the Southern District of Ohio, *vice* Thomas E. Smith, whose commission has expired.

The following were confirmed as Captains of the Navy.

Theodorus Bailey, *vice* Abbott, deceased.
Hugh Y. Purviance, *vice* Morris, deceased.
Wm. F. Lynch, *vice* McKeever, deceased.
Henry W. Morris, *vice* Dulaney, deceased.
Francis B. Ellison, *vice* Bigelow, resigned.

The following were confirmed as Commanders of the Navy:

Alexander W. Pennock, Thomas T. Hunter,
Geo. F. Emmons, Gustavus H. Scott,
Edward Middleton, David McDougall,
Charles F. McIntosh.

The following were confirmed as Lieutenants of the Navy:

De Grasse Livingston, *vice* McRae, deceased.
William E. Fitzburg, *vice* Pennock, promoted.
Trevett Abbott, *vice* Morgan, deceased.
Benjamin P. Leyall, *vice* Emmons, promoted.
Charles H. Cushman, *vice* Rusk, resigned.
Oscar F. Stanton, *vice* Middleton, promoted.
William H. Cheever, *vice* Wilson, resigned.
Henry A. Adams, *vice* Oakley, resigned.
George Brown, *vice* Eaton, deceased.
Charles E. Hawley, *vice* Bunley, resigned.
Bushrod B. Taylor, *vice* Fox, resigned.
Wm. H. Ward, *vice* Young, resigned.
Robert L. May, *vice* Biddle, resigned.
John W. Dunnington, *vice* Parker, resigned.
Hudson M. Garland, *vice* Aby, deceased.
James W. Shirk, *vice* Day, deceased.
Jesse Taylor, *vice* Walker, deceased.
James G. Maxwell, *vice* Hunter, promoted.
Henry Erben, *vice* Scott, promoted.
Francis E. Shepperd, *vice* Higgins, resigned.
Thos. P. Pelot, *vice* Helleman, resigned.
Edw'd P. McCrea, *vice* McDougal, promoted.
Edward C. Stockton, *vice* Fleming, dismissed.

Delevan Bloodgood, of Springville, N. Y., was confirmed as Assistant-Surgeon of the Navy, *vice* Passed Assistant-Surgeon Elisha K. Kane, deceased.

George P. Turner, of Virginia, was confirmed as Second-Lieutenant in the Marine Corps, and Allen Ramsey a Lieutenant of the Marine Corps, *vice* Youngblood, resigned.

In the Senate to-day, it was agreed on all sides that the informalities presented in the protest offered do not affect the right of Mr. Cameron to his seat, and it was held that the question of alleged fraud and corruption in the election properly belonged to the Legislature of Pennsylvania, and not to the Senate. The resolution declaring Mr. Cameron entitled to a seat as legally-chosen Senator, was withdrawn by Mr Foote, who offered it, the Committee on the Judiciary having been discharged from the further consideration of the subject. Here the matter rests.

Mr. Bigler and Mr. Pugh received a letter this afternoon, dated yesterday, from twenty-four members of the Pennsylvania Legislature who had signed the protest denying Mr. Cameron's assertions, and saying that they could have obtained the signatures of the other Democratic members to the letter, but for their absence in consequence of the adjournment of the Legislature.

Capt. Smoot, of the Navy, died to-day.

Comptroller Whittlesey has resigned; also Lieut. Conover, of the Navy.

Hon. D. T. Disney, of Ohio, is lying dangerously ill at Dexter's Hotel. There is little hope of his recovery.

Snow has been falling here all the evening.

The Judiciary Committee and Mr. Cameron's Case—Forney under a Cloud—The Late Corruption Investigation.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

Washington, Wednesday, March 11, 1857.

CORRUPTION AGAIN.

As I entered the Senate to-day, the first words which fell upon my ears were "bribery and corruption," uttered in stentorian tones by Mr. Pugh, of Ohio. I turned instinctively to see whether the Sergeant-at-Arms was not at my heels, shaking at me another subpœna to appear at the bar of the Inquisition, of which I cherish no very pleasing recollections. Seeing nothing of "the enemy," and recovering my equilibrium, I found that the Senator was talking of the alleged improper

CASE OF HON. SIMON CAMERON.

influences exerted in Pennsylvania to secure the election of Hon. Simon Cameron. The futility of the pretexts by which it was sought to oust the successful competitor of John W. Forney was fully established by the clear and comprehensive report of the Judiciary Committee. The point was well taken, that the Senate had no power, upon any pretext, to go into an investigation of corruption in a State Legislature. The latter body has itself full power over the subject, and is able to purge itself of unworthy members, and to punish bribery among them if it exists. Mr. Butler well said, "Let them purge *themselves* of corruption, and not come here and ask us to give them the physic!"

FORNEY UNDER A CLOUD.

Col. Forney is now in the city, but so utterly broken, apparently, in spirit as to excite the commiseration even of his enemies. His influence, too, seems to have received a sad blow, from which it does not recover. This results, in a great measure, doubtless, from the fact that the Colonel seems to have very little recuperative moral energy. The defeat of his Senatorial hopes appears to have so crushed him that he has not spirit enough to rise above the disaster, and renew the battle in which he has hitherto spent his life. This evident despondency naturally involves him in an under-rating of his own powers, and of course if he *claims* nothing in the world and strife of politics, and assumes nothing, he is but a mummy or a fossil.

PERSPICUITY OF AN INQUISITOR.

I have been thinking, to-day, of the remarkable position assumed by Mr. Kelsey, of New-York, in his speech before the House, in relation to the late Corruption Committee, of which he was the nominal Chairman. It will be remembered that while the rest of the Committee concurred in recommending the expulsion of four members of the House, Mr. Kelsey disputed the right of the Committee to make any recommendation whatever, or to do anything but simply report the facts. And yet Mr. Kelsey gravely gave the House to understand that while he was just as much shocked by the developments of the investigation as his colleagues could be, *the only difference between them and himself was as to the character of the reports which they should make!* Evidently that difference seemed to him the merest shadow of a hair—so trivial and unimportant as not to be worthy of consideration, and by no means detracting from his title to a full share of the glory achieved by the Committee.

MR. KELSEY'S IMPRESSIVE LOGIC.

But Mr. Kelsey gives us another evidence of his remarkable perceptive powers. The Committee, of which he was Chairman, was raised upon his own resolution directing inquiry into the conduct of members of the House, *and of nobody else*. While under that resolution Mr. Kelsey could find no authority for reporting any recommendation whatever in the case of members of the House, he could and did find ample authority to recommend the expulsion of your correspondent who had excited the Committee's ire by defending himself against their attempts to force him into service as a human jackal! He could report no recommendation in regard to members of the House, inquiry in regard to whose conduct was expressly ordered; but found no difficulty in reporting a recommendation in the case of an outside party in relation to whom they had no power, either express or implied, to even inquire! What wonderful sagacity and incomparable logic! If the four-year old lads of Mr. Kelsey's district should organize a debating club to discuss the question of the ubiquity of Doesticks' friend Damphool, he certainly should be honored by selection as its president and umpire.

CORRECTION.

Let me correct an unfortunate error which occurred in my letter on the Corruption Committee, published this morning. In the paragraph referring to the original Minnesota Land bill, the sentence, "It may be that improper influences were brought to bear in that connection, but nobody will believe it who," &c., should have been "It may be that *no* improper influences," &c. Z.

Embarrassments of the New Administration—The Appointments—The Dallas-Clarendon Treaty, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

Washington, Thursday, March 12, 1857.

The pressure for office exceeds all former experience, not excepting the rush in 1840, when popular sentiment demanded change, throughout all the departments of Government. Since Monday, the Cabinet have met daily at 9 o'clock, rarely adjourning before 3, and beyond the urgent public affairs, this time has been engrossed almost entirely in matters concerning the dispensation of patronage. California and Pennsylvania have the largest numerical force of applicants on the ground. The country politicians of the latter State swarm like locusts, and every man of them has pretensions to the first rank of consideration. Poor Mr. Buchanan is pestered and badgered to death—they give him no respite; being a bachelor, even his bedroom is no sanctuary in the White House. Morning, noon and night they watch him, seize him and torture him. This treatment is manifestly impairing his natural amiability and gentleness. At times he is crusty and complaining; these mental perplexities have superinduced a return of the epidemic which scourged him severely a month ago, and his expression of face shows anxiety and suffering.

If one idea predominates over another just now in the President's mind, it is rotation in office. But the rotatory motion does not seem to work smoothly. It is opposed, in the first place, by nearly all the old States of the South. The new ones have more liberal views, and consent readily to change. Democratic incumbents and their friends oppose the policy, because it is calculated to create privileged classes in the party, and to draw invidious distinctions. They illustrate this theory in this wise: The heads of Departments have notified the subordinates here that there will be no removals except for cause. These subordinates number fully twelve hundred. Now it is contended, there is no better reason for vacating the commissions which expire at the end of four years, or applying to them a different rule of policy from that which has been adopted for Washington. And besides, it is believed, that the Democracy in the States, except in particular cases, would just as soon have the present incumbents retained in the principal offices, if their displacement is not to be followed by a distribution of the minor places among the masses. The principle now set up recognizes a system of leadership, and partially ignores the rank and file. Hence, it is neither acceptable nor convenient. In time, Mr. Buchanan will be compelled to abandon this idea, just as he did the original design of making up the Administration, which does not contain but two men of the original cast, and which excludes the President's cherished purpose of introducing an Old-Line Whig. The reappointments in Tennessee, to which so much significance is attributed, is a practical contradiction of the announced policy, more simply designed as a mark of civility to the retired Administration; as the nominations had been sent to the Senate before the exodus of Gen. Pierce. Several of the old incumbents have been reappointed at New-Orleans, and the South Carolina delegation have recommended the retention of those whose commissions are about expiring at Charleston. The Post-Offices at Philadelphia, New-York and Boston, will run out by their own limitation in a few weeks, when the Administration will probably show its hand clearly.

The *Union* does not yet give much token of increased vitality under the new *régime*. Mr. Appleton being disabled with the complaint which prostrated the President, has been in no condition to exhibit his powers, which are considered to be of a superior order to those of his predecessors. As that paper will look to the printing of one branch of Congress, it may be interesting to know that Mr. Forney received some $40,000 as his share of the Senate contract, exclusive of an obligation of $14,000 to the *Union* concern. This is not a bad business for two years' work, and cap a climax as Mr. Nicholson's friends asserted the Democratic caucus, at the time of the election, that Mr. Forney had withdrawn, and held no interest, direct or indirect, in the profits. Major Hugo is to start his enterprise in the beginning of next month. His aim will be to make it a newspaper, and to combine the best talent in all its departments. Its politics will be Democratic, but with no mere partisanship. The design is to give the people here, what they have always needed, a fresh, sprightly, vigorous and varied daily paper.

While Mr. Buchanan has studiously avoided expressing any opinion in regard to the Dallas Treaty, which might be authoritatively communicated to the Senate, and thus be accepted as the basis of his action, he has been less reserved in his communications with personal friends. Within a very few days past, he condemned the whole proceedings of Mr. Dallas, as calculated to embarrass both the question and the Government, and expressed a very indifferent opinion of the ability which had been manifested. The impression was very distinctly conveyed, too, that the American Minister had yielded to the flatteries on the other side, and become the very convenient instrument of the policy of Lord Palmerston, for whom the President entertains no special affection.

A prominent member of the Senate Committee on Foreign relations waited upon the President on Tuesday, to ascertain his inclinations concerning the treaty, when he was informed that the responsibility rested with the Senate. And when the Senate went into executive session, yesterday, Mr. Mason, the Chairman of that Committee, was casually interrogated, as the organ of the White House, as to the wishes entertained there. He declined the honor with some little show of feeling, saying at the same time with unconcealed point, that "Mr. Slidell was the organ." Perhaps the information contained in this accidental episode, may be useful to those who are seeking favor, and who read the Times, to discover the modes of attaining that and other objects.

From the opposition manifested by Judge Douglas and the Southern propagandists of Slavery, it becomes evident that the Dallas Treaty could not be ratified in its present form. Hence the Committee of Foreign Relations reported resolutions, yesterday, intended to lay down a basis of further negotiation, taking care to express at the same time a conciliatory purpose. Their proposition only differs in substance from the treaty by rejecting the points of objection which were most strenuously urged—the land grants, boundaries, and exclusion of British influence from the territory assigned to the Mosquito Indians. Yet this intended compromise does not effectually reach the main and vital difficulty in the convention. The progressive wing of the Democracy are against any condition or agreement by which territorial expansion will be restrained, and hence they are in favor of abrogating the Clayton and Bulwer Treaty. While this sentiment may not be distinctly avowed, it is the inspiring motive of the opposition, and has been confessed without qualification by Judge Douglas.

The Senate is now discussing while I write, the amendments to the treaty and the resolutions offered as a substitute. The latter will doubtless prevail, and as Lord Napier is now here, the negotiations may be immediately resumed, although the British Government, at the last advices, did not seem to foresee the probability of such a contingency as has now happened.

Mr. Buchanan renominated, yesterday, all the promotions in the Navy, which fell with the expiration of General Pierce's term. And the officers displaced by the Reform Board, who expect restitution through the new Courts of Inquiry, have joined in urging the Senate to confirm these nominations, by which they will not be really affected. Some opposition had been previously urged from this quarter, but the error of it is now seen, and will be corrected.

OBSERVER.

EXTRA SESSION OF THE U. S. SENATE.

Washington, Friday, March 13.

MR. CAMERON CONFIRMED IN HIS SEAT.

Mr. Benjamin called up the resolution reported from the Committee on the Judiciary, to discharge them from the further consideration of the protest and papers in Mr. Cameron's case.

Mr. Bigler said he rose for the purpose of making a suggestion, which his colleague would regard as perfectly fair. He (Bigler) intended to make no issue with the report of the Committee, in which he concurred so far as the legal points were concerned; and as the case now stood, he would have to say his colleague was legally entitled to the seat he occupied. He could see nothing in the reasons assigned to impair the validity of the election. With regard to the third proposition, that improper means were used to produce an election, he had supposed an opportunity would be afforded the members of the Legislature making the allegation to substantiate the charge. His colleague had thought proper, perhaps in the heat of excitement, to make the broad assertion that twenty-five of the members who signed the protest called upon him (Cameron) and said it was all humbug, and that they signed it for fear they might incur the displeasure of some influential dispensers of patronage by a refusal. This was no ordinary allegation. He had some hesitation as to what course he should adopt, but he could not sit silent when this sweeping charge was made. What he wished to say to his colleague was this: He had received a telegraphic dispatch signed by four members of the Legislature, in which they informed him they had sent a statement by mail, no doubt with reference to the assertion of his colleague. That communication had not reached him, owing to the irregularity of the mails between Harrisburg

THE AUDIT OF THE WEEK.

What is the meaning of the word "fashionable?"—who are "fashionable" people?—and what is "fashionable" life?

If you look for an answer to these questions in the Dictionary, you will not take much comfort for your trouble, for, though a dictionary is a most valuable device—so valuable, indeed, that I am always quite ready to echo the thanks which the indefatigable SCALIGER used to render up to Heaven for being so good "as to inspire some men with the spirit of dictionary-making"—still a dictionary is, after all, singularly like experience, of, very little use to anybody but those who can do without it.

The dictionary will tell you that "fashionable" life is the life of people who are in the "fashion;" and that "fashion" is derived from the French word "*façon*." Out of which statements more or less light may shine upon you, according to circumstances!

Let us, therefore, leave the dictionary, and think the matter over a little by ourselves. For it is really a matter of some importance, seeing that, whether we attend to it or not, the country at large is resolved to make us responsible for the doings of the "fashionable" world, and beholds the future of Gotham and its millions involved in the circles of that fatal mystery.

Simply, theoretically, etymologically and philosophically considered, the "fashionable" world is the world whose habits, actions, morals, manners and costume the rest of the world is supposed to accept as the models whereby to shape (so far as may be possible) its own existence, circumstances and investiture. Practically and historically, this the world of fashion never has been.

In every age the "fashionable world" of every country has been made up of those persons in the community who had leisure enough to devote themselves to the elaboration of the external "fashion" or form of life, without having the disposition to trouble themselves much about the *fond* or substance of life—of those persons, that is, whose chief study was "how to do it" rather than what "it" was, or whether "it" was really and intrinsically worth doing. Of course there must always be found in every civilized country a large number of prosperous and powerful people, who are sufficiently refined (or if you please, *frivolous*) to be anxious about the form of things, while they are very far from forgetting or undervaluing the substance. And these lend to the purely "fashionable" world the weight and consistency of their own character and position, conforming to the fashions of the moment in all external things, while they keep the current of their own real lives running freely on in no circuitous or shallow course. The accession of these people it is which makes the "fashionable" world imposing in the eyes of the community, and gives the character of an institution to the mysterious circle which would otherwise exert no more influence upon the world without its sphere than is wielded by the world of chess-players or of cricketers. We find indications of a world of "fashion" throughout the whole course of history. ALCIBIADES led the "fashion" of his day at Athens, and was a most notable example of the combination of which I have spoken, being at once a *beau* and a general, a devotee of form, and a man most substantially ambitious of the realities of power and place. If TIGELLINUS, with his rings for Winter and for Summer wear, had not been a man of "fashion," and if as a man of "fashion" he had not excited considerable influence in Imperial Rome, JUVENAL, we may be sure, would never have wasted his thunder and lightning upon him. The epigrams of MARTIAL sparkle with allusions to the "fashions" of the day, which were borrowed from all the subject lands of the empire, and were reverenced as much by the senator of old patrician blood, in the long line of whose ancestral busts no straight or snub nose disturbed the aristocratic uniformity of the uncompromising aquiline, as by the coxcombical Spanish poet himself.

A more elaborate dandy than Nicephorus Briennius, "born in the purple" of the lower empire, as described by Sir WALTER SCOTT, in his novel of "*Count Robert of Paris*," (which nobody now will take the trouble to read, but which is nevertheless worth reading,) the imagination of man or milliner never pictured to itself. He was the gorgeous leader of the magnificent Byzantine fashions. But the "fashions" of Byzantium and Rome, of Athens and of Syracuse, were never fully developed, because the world of these ancient cities was made up of *men* exclusively. There was, it is true, a sufficiently numerous female *demi-monde* attached to their fortunes and enslaved by their habits; but without a circle of brilliant and accomplished women, recognized as equals by their male associates, and treated with respect, or with some mockery of respect at least, there can be no society, either "fashionable" or "unfashionable," which shall be at all worthy the name of a society, or the attention of any rational creature.

In the modern world of Christendom, women have led the world of "fashion." The customs of Christian society have brought women more and more brilliantly forward into the world—and whatever the amount of the mischief may be, which has been done by the follies of "fashion" in the course of the last three hundred years, it is not to be questioned that no small portion of the refinement, the cultivation and the art of Europe has been developed through the influence of that world of "fashion" in which women have reigned supreme. "Fashion" began to be an entity such as it now is, in France, where it was identified with the Court. The laws which cast the Breton peasant into jail for drying the salt of the sea on his own shores, emanated from the same centre with the unwritten edicts which made every penniless but ambitious Chevalier the slave of his tailor, and the social significance of the system of "fashion," as then inaugurated, was briefly this: It elevated the form and mould of things into a prominence disproportionate indeed to the intrinsic importance of forms and moulds, but absolutely useful in so far as this, that it controlled the natural tendency of men to slouch and slur and shuffle through life. The extravagances of "fashion" are after all only a fantastic idealization of elegance, and in this extremely prosaic and [illegible] world of realizations never do the long run [illegible] harm. The philosophical observer, [illegible] reader, dwells less upon the frivolities or follies, which are fashion's foolish abuse, than upon the fine constraints of fashion which are its reasonable use. The philosophical observer throws BRUMMELL to the critics and the lecturers, but claims the graces, the subtleties and the decorum of CHESTERFIELD as a contribution to the better culture of the race.

In Europe the functions of the "World of Fashion" are tolerably well defined. Such a world exists as a positive and potent influence only in London and in Paris; and in these capitals the "fashionable circles" serve society in many ways. Their existence would be justified if they did nothing more than provide society with entertainments, upon the average quality of which every guest may count with tolerable certainty. The man who is invited to a "fashionable" party knows that he is pretty sure to meet there some of the most charming people in town, and that all the people whom he meets there will be agreeably dressed, and will conduct themselves properly. And this is an important consideration. For in a life so crowded and so busy as the life of this nineteenth century, our amusements and recreations must be organized as carefully as our industries and our enterprises. We have no time to waste on bungling experiments.

If this be true of London or Paris, how much more true is it of New-York! Nowhere is amusement more needed than here, and nowhere is the art of providing amusement more imperfectly understood.

Without a world of "fashion," without a world of people whose leisure and whose taste qualify them to study the refinements of the social arts, and to put in practice what they learn of theory, our New-York existence must either subside into a dullness like that of Communipaw, without the consolations which soothed the life of our ancestors in that placid village, or it must utterly madden into the most disjointed and deplorable dissipation without rule, or system, or order, or beauty. Clearly, I should say that the great social difficulty of New-York is the *want* of an organized world of "fashion." Our society wants leaders. What is called the "best society" of the City is neither an excessively extravagant, nor an outrageously corrupt society. It is not our "best society" which flaunts with Mrs. Potiphar at the watering places; it is not our "best society" which ruins itself in the shops, and glitters with diamonds at noonday on Broadway. Our technically "fashionable" society is by no means remarkable either for ostentation, or for immorality. Few, very few of those bewildering edifices which are supposed to have converted the Fifth-avenue into a "street of palaces," belong to members of that society; and the careful stranger who shall look over the list of managers at any ball of admitted "fashion," will find that of the names recorded there but few are wholly unconnected with what is most active, most honorable and most humane in the life of our metropolis. The society which brings New-York into disrepute with the country members, is the society which flirts at the St. Nicholas and at Saratoga for a season, then to vanish utterly into space—it is the society supported mainly by the marvelous system of gambling, which, under the name of "speculation" has been introduced into modern commerce. It is in no sense of the term a "fashionable" society, for it fashions itself upon others, and in its turn fashions nothing.

The moral corruption of this class of our society is at once deplorable, and most difficult of cure, because most difficult of approach. It has its origin in the looseness and relaxation of all ties among the families which make up this circle, in the abdication by the fathers and the brothers of those families of all their domestic responsibilities and duties in behalf of the one occupation of money-getting.

Moralists quarrel with the wives and the daughters of these men, for loving to dwell in boarding-houses and hotels. But how should they help loving to dwell in boarding-houses and hotels, or anywhere else on earth, rather than in solitary houses which are not and cannot be homes, because there is no home in the hearts of those who should inspire them with the life of home?

If a man devotes his whole time to Wall-street, or the exchange of the Astor-House, and leaves his wife to grow away from him in frivolous associations of her own, into which his very successes have driven her, by freeing her from the necessity of providing for her household, and so depriving her of the one sure resource of occupation conferred on her by her education; and leaves his daughters to be educated hap-hazard by every possible influence but a home influence; and leaves his sons to drive and drink their youth away before their beards are grown, what can we expect of him and of his—what of a world made up of such as him and his?

Runaway matches, in which half-educated girls clutch insanely at a shadow of romantic happiness, to seize a substance of prosaic misery; indiscriminate dancings and flirtings; clandestine correspondence, carried on with anonymous admirers—such are some of the natural consequences of the assumption of the responsibilities of married life, and of the paternal relation by men who mean to regard their wives mainly as the ministers of their own comfort, and to look upon their families chiefly as certificates of their own "respectability." I remember to have seen once, in England, a book bearing the title, *Can Women Regenerate Society?* Considering the brevity of life and the multitude of books, I did not peruse the volume, but I should really like to know how the author answered his own question. *Here* it is constantly answered in the affirmative from the pulpit, and through the press, and we are overwhelmed with denunciations of female extravagance, and homilies upon the unloveliness, naughtiness and unpatriotic wastefulness of those who delight in crinoline and *moire antique*. 'Tis the women who are at the bottom of all the mischief—silly Eve is forever tempting sensible Adam to his ruin; and Wall-street is wearied out of its wits by the Avenue. I own I have been much moved by all these *misogynic* moralities. If Adam's sense is not equal to his own salvation, and to the salvation of silly Eve in the bargain, I can't say that I have much compassion to throw away on him. If Wall-street has not manly nobleness of character enough, decision, dignity, gentleness and faith enough to inspire the Avenue with the sentiments which bind true women to true men, and make both men and women truer, I can look on without a tear while the fair fingers of the Avenue remorselessly deplete the plethoric pocket-books of Wall-street. Man claims to be the "lord of creation" in Gotham, as he did in Paradise; but if he behaves himself no more lordly in the modern city than he did in the ancient garden, I don't see what right he has to quarrel with the ridiculousness and the wretchedness he brings upon his own head.

We Republicans all admit, and even insist, that you can't make a man noble by *calling* him a noble, and it would be well for us to understand that it is equally impossible to make a man a husband or a father in the true and supreme sense of these great relations, by bestowing upon him the names of the external attributes of husband and of father.

The future of the Republic we are told is in the keeping of the mothers of the people. So let it be! But in whose keeping shall the mothers be? "Who shall guard the guards?" Y.

American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Science sets northward this year. The American Association, accepting the invitation of its Canadian brethren, has made its preparations to sit down in Montreal, on Wednesday, Aug. 12, to talk cosily of the year's researches with whomsoever chooses to listen. We have intelligence from Montreal of a special meeting of the local Committee, who have in charge the reception of the body. Sub-Committees have been organized and set to work, and no pains will be spared that will render the Canadian welcome a warm one. A Conveyance Committee is making arrangements for procuring free passages across the ocean. Favorable answers have been received from three or four Steamship Companies. Mr. CUNARD offers two passages; the Havre Company, three; the Glasgow Company, two; and the Ocean Steam Navigation Company the same. It is expected that the number of free passages, out and back, will reach thirty. Two hundred and fifty invitations to foreign savans have been forwarded; accompanied by forms of invitation in French and English, and a small map of America in Canada and the United States. The Canadian Institute of Toronto has been officially communicated with, and will coöperate with the Montrealians in the reception of the Americans. The Association has now to elect a President for this meeting, in place of Prof. BAILEY, whose death we have already noticed. The Convention will sit at least a week.

☞ A rival to Coroner CONNERY has made an exhibition of himself in Chicago. At an inquest held upon the body of one CHARLES SHIPPERT, (killed in an election riot,) the Coroner refused to permit the publication of testimony. The City Attorney sustained him, asserting that the proceedings of a Coroner's Jury were like those of a Grand Jury, not to be made public; and the reporters were excluded. The Coroner, according to the report of the *Times*, accompanied the expulsion by angry comments, and paid no heed to remonstrances addressed to him by the Jury. The matter furnishes material to the Chicago press for lively discussions.

STATE POLITICS.

Doings of the Legislature—Important Action on Various Topics.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

ALBANY, Wednesday, March 11.

Both Houses of the Legislature are becoming very much impressed with the necessity for hard work. The Senate, in obedience to this necessity, has resolved, after Monday next, to meet at 10 o'clock, and the House has adopted a rule which limits each speaker to *five* minutes. This will suppress an avalanche of words, words, words, signifying—gas.

The little bill to permit Shylocks to lend their money at 7 per cent., is to be made the special order in the Senate to-morrow at 12 o'clock. If it survive an hour's debate, it has more vitality than I think it possesses, and certainly much more than it merits.

Chemung Locks appear to be *the* topic in the Senate, as it has been any time these three years, as my experience goes. The enlargement project has a large number of friends, who seem to be very earnest and sincere in their advocacy of the measure. Though some of these are a little given to brag, I am inclined to think their representations deserve more attention and favor than they have hitherto received. If, as is claimed, the enlargement of these locks will open to the reach of the people of this State the products of the inexhaustible coal fields of Pennsylvania, it certainly becomes the duty of the State to embrace the advantages to be derived from the project.

The attention of the House to-day was mainly given to the consideration of the license law, reported by the Select Committee. It was principally discussed by those who seemed most impressed with a determined hostility to any law which threatens to restrict the traffic in blue ruin. The friends of temperance are themselves very much divided between the proposition to adhere to "prohibition" on the one side, and the desire to secure something that, while it shall be within the scope of the decision of the Court of Appeals, shall yet be more effectual for the suppression of intemperance than the license laws hitherto in force.

A. OAKEY HALL, Esq., District-Attorney of New-York, is here, urging the passage of a bill to regulate and limit challenges to jurors for bias and prejudice. It was carefully drawn by Judge FOOTE, and will have a beneficial tendency to destroy legal bias, founded on hearsay or newspaper reading. It is more than probable that the trials of ECKEL and Mrs. CUNNINGHAM will be delayed until the fate of the bill is determined.

The bill to amend the Charter of the City of New-York, and the bill to establish a Metropolitan Police District, are booked for an early consideration to-morrow. They have been printed, and are lying around loose in every direction. When they were reported by the Committee I had the weakness to indorse them as being about as near perfection as the works of mere mortals could well be. I knew the labor which the Committee bestowed upon them. I had some impression of the host of people who had let the Committee have large pieces of their minds, while the bills were undergoing incubation. Then, again, Messrs. VANDERBURGH, and POMEROY, and VARNUM and HOLLIS have the reputation among us of being men of good judgment and discretion, and possessed of some intelligence. Taking all these premises, and having read the bills, and compared with existing laws, and several which it was thought by their putative parents should exist, I was led into the error of believing that in all essential points, the charter and police were about the thing.

That was a mistake. One, to be sure, which a layman like myself from the rurals might naturally then have made, yet such a one as seems almost inexcusable, now that I have blazing upon the subjects the light of intellect made brilliant by the oil of experience.

I have now no hesitation in pronouncing the two documents which the Assembly have agreed to-morrow to give especial consideration, to be the most imperfect that it was possible to produce. They are defective in every leading feature, and nowhere that they should be in details. I have had my eyes opened to their enormities by those who know the subject like a book, and have drank in with mine own ears assurances of their having been "weighed in the balance and found wanting," from living lips. Here is EBLING, (you have heard of, if you have never seen, EBLING,) who is shocked at the idea of withdrawing his dark lantern from the muddy depths of the Street Department. Here are TAYLOR, and MORTON, and BUSTEED, and the men of the Assessment Bureau, and they all join in the refrain to EBLING's solo. They are not only loud but earnest in their protestations against these schemes, which they have no hesitation in asserting will, if carried through, strip from them all the power and patronage which they now possess, and place it in the hands of others, who will have no experience in "pickings and stealings," and no taste for plunder.

If I had a sensation left, I should feel called upon to express the shock which this development of the "real purpose and intent" of the Committee has given me. But as I have not recovered from the surprise of this announcement, I must content myself with a recital of the facts, and leave the public to work up whatever indignation may be felt at this attempt of Messrs. VAN VALKENBURGH, VARNUM, POMEROY and HOLLIS to define the limits of public plunder.

The underground railroad carried off two passengers from this city to-day. I believe the line runs straight through to the Suspension Bridge. The passengers seemed strong, robust, and well able to endure the fatigue of "fleeing from the wrath to come." Their fare was paid through, and enough of material aid furnished to provide refreshments on their journey, by several outsiders, watching in the rotunda the revolving of the wheels of legislation. I noticed two or three State officials, a District-Attorney of some considerable note, and several distinguished members of "the lobbie," interested themselves in the fate of two who had labored and waited so long for freedom. "TANEY says they have no rights which a white man is bound to respect, let us give them our sympathy," and the sympathy came in solid substance sufficient forthwith to put the "two Bills" on their final passage.

ALBANY, Thursday, March 12, 1857.

The bill to amend the charter of the City of New-York was the special order to-day in the House, at 11 o'clock. The friends of the measure did not take any active part in the discussion of the amendments proposed, and the opponents made a rambling, scattering, ineffectual attempt to stem the strong current which was impelling the bill forward. They wasted most of the time in offering frivolous and ridiculous amendments, which they could not reasonably expect to have adopted, and which fell of their own weight.

After it became evident that the minority had no really valuable or even plausible suggestions to make, and after about two hours had been wasted in listening to incoherent harangues, a motion was made to report progress to the House, and ask leave to sit again.

The House received complacently the announcement that the Committee had made "some progress," but peremptorily refused to grant the Committee permission to have another pow-wow over the bill—but referred it back to the Committee on Cities and Villages, with instructions to report the same complete for a third reading.

The bill to create a Metropolitan Police Department was also a special order, but as the minority report and bill were not on the files, the consideration of the subject was postponed until to-morrow.

The bill to reorganize the Letting Board of the Canal Department was also taken up in the House to-day, and ordered to a third reading. This is generally known as Senator UPHAM's bill, as it was introduced and passed the Senate under the auspices of that gentleman. It is estimated that this measure will produce a saving to the State of at least $500,000 a year.

The Senate, to-day, ordered to a third reading the bill providing for the Genesee Valley Canal, from its present terminus at Olean to Mill Grove Pond, a distance of about six miles—at a cost not to exceed the estimate of the engineers.

Senator WADSWORTH, in a bill introduced this morning, shadowed forth a project, which if carried, will almost revolutionize the trade of the lakes. He proposes to incorporate a Company to construct a ship canal connecting Lake Erie with Lake Michigan, at the most eligible point. This completed would lessen the distance between Buffalo and Chicago about 800 miles.

Senator PETTY, in accordance with a previous notice, introduced a bill to authorize the construction of a railroad in Broadway. It provides for a confirmation of the grant made by the Common Council to JACOB SHARP.

Senator BROOKS was detained from his seat, to-day, by indisposition.

The arrival of Hon. BLOOMFIELD USHER, Senator elect from St. Lawrence and Franklin Counties, is daily expected.

To-day the Canal Board were to meet, to hear the report of the Sub-Committee appointed to prepare an answer to the resolution of inquiry passed by the Senate, in relation to the policy of levying discriminating tolls. Up to 2 o'clock no meeting had been held, and probably it will be some time before anything is done. I understand that the Sub-Committee is anything but a unit, and that at least two if not three reports may be expected.

The Canal Board, or rather a majority of them, have, I learn, arrived at the conclusion that they may levy discriminating tolls without awaiting the action of the Legislature. I cannot believe that a power of that kind was ever intrusted to the Board—but I have no doubt, if such a power exists, it will be exercised by the political majority of that body. They are governed by such an intense hatred of some prominent individuals whose interests would be affected—or rather whose business would be ruined—by such a policy, that they will even stretch a point, if necessary, to secure their ruin.

Judge MULLETT, of the Eighth Judicial District, having resigned his seat on the bench of the Supreme Court, I learn that the Governor has filled the vacancy by the appointment of Hon. MARTIN GROVER, of Allegany County. Mr. GROVER will make an intelligent, upright and industrious Judge.

It is more than probable that Judge WATSON, of the Third District, will follow the example of Judge MULLETT, and leave a position for which his unfortunate habits have totally unfitted him.

There was a pleasant social time in the State library last evening—"a feast of reason and a flow of" chit-chat, enjoyed by the members and the ladies of the capital. The presence of Ex-President FILLMORE was a remarked feature in the entertainment. A select circle of his intense admirers seemed delighted to have an opportunity to float in his shadow, and to be the recipients of those sage, epigrammatic remarks for which he has so long been famous. I heard him myself say that "libraries were valuable institutions," and should probably have been gratified with many similar droppings had not my attention been unwarrantably directed by a glimpse of a smiling face in another part of the room. Before I could capture that and recover my position some curious individual had assumed my place, said was monopolizing the Orphic sayings, and I had to look to the bright eyes for consolation. LEO.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Death of the President of the Corn-Exchange Association.

JOHN L. BUCKLEY, Esq., for nearly forty years a leading flour and grain merchant, and for the past two years President of the Corn Exchange Association, of this City, died at 7 A. M. yesterday, after a brief illness. Early in life, he succeeded his father in a then prosperous business, and for a long time past he has been generally recognized as standing at the head of his class. As a man, and as a merchant, he was deservedly one of the most popular. His personal character was such, that but few acquainted with it were not fascinated by it. In private life, his generous, frank and winning disposition endeared him to a large circle of friends, who most sincerely mourn the great loss occasioned by his death. To his well-informed mind, industrious, persevering, and prudent habits, and ever-courteous demeanor, his remarkable success as a merchant was attributable. Of late years his rapidly-increasing business relations became the source of much care and anxiety. His constitution,—originally vigorous—succumbed to the destructive influence of burdens too weighty, and exertion too incessant, for any individual to sustain. At the age of sixty he died, without an enemy, and with hosts of devoted friends to remember him.

The news of Mr. BUCKLEY's death was communicated to the members of the Corn Exchange Association during their session of yesterday, by Captain FRENCH, who, after suggesting the propriety of some immediate recognition of the claims of Mr. BUCKLEY on the friendship and regard of his associates, successfully moved that THEODORE BANKS, Esq., take the Chair, and ALFRED BARRATT, Esq., act as Secretary on the occasion. It was moved by N. H. WOLFE, Esq., and duly seconded, that WALTER S. GRIFFITH, Esq., be requested to prepare a series of resolutions, expressive of the sentiments of esteem and sorrow cherished for their deceased associate by the members of the Corn Exchange. In response to this motion, which was unanimously carried, Mr. GRIFFITH reported, and the meeting adopted the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God to remove very suddenly from our midst, by the hand of death, our late President, JOHN L. BUCKLEY, Esq.,

Resolved, That the members of the New-York Corn Exchange realize in this solemn and painful dispensation, that we have sustained a personal affliction by the loss of one who, as a friend, a neighbor, and a merchant of forty years unblemished standing, has commended himself to the warmest esteem and respect of all his business associates.

Resolved, That the dignity and urbanity with which the deceased has presided over the interests of the New-York Corn Exchange, and the industry, ability, and zeal which he ever has manifested in promoting its highest usefulness, will long be remembered by his associates, and affords an instructive example to all who may succeed him in the important post.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with the afflicted family and friends in this their sad bereavement, and that we will testify our respect by attending his funeral obsequies as a body.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in all the daily papers, and that a certified copy thereof be sent to the family of the deceased.

THEODORE BANKS, President.
ALFRED BARRATT, WALTER S. GRIFFITH, } Secretaries.

The reading of the resolutions was followed by a few appropriate remarks from Mr. GRIFFITH, on the business standing and personal character of Mr. BUCKLEY. It was then moved by FRANCIS P. SAGE, Esq., duly seconded and unanimously adopted, that, as a further evidence of respect for the memory of the deceased, the Corn Exchange be immediately closed for the day. The assemblage soon after dispersed.

College of Physicians and Surgeons.

The commencement exercises of this institution took place Thursday evening in College Hall, corner of Fourth-avenue and Twenty-third-street. The lecture room was crowded. A large portion of the audience were ladies. A prayer was made by Rev. Dr. ALEXANDER.

After the Dean had read the names of the graduates, Dr. EDWARD DELAFIELD, Vice-President of the College, conferred the diplomas.

When this ceremony had been completed, Dr. DELAFIELD delivered a brief address to the graduating class.

The exercises were concluded with a benediction by Rev. Dr. ALEXANDER.

Thirty-seven young gentlemen graduated. Their names and residences are as follows:

Mathias Abel, N. J.; James Lenox Banks, New-York City; Henry Winston Barrow, Kings County, N. Y.; Nathan Barrows, New-York City; Roswell Griswold Bogue, Ohio; John Henry Hobart Breintnall, A. M., N. J.; Charles Kelly Briddon, New-York City; Ephraim Whiting Buck, do.; Oscar Otis Burgess, do.; Frederick Augustus Burrall, Jr., A. B., do.; Abdiel Milton Carpenter, Monroe County, N. Y.; Henry Frost Carriel, Conn.; Joseph Patrick Colgan, Jr., Kings County, N. Y.; Henry Gansevoort Cooke, A. M., N. J.; Amos Corning, New-York City; John Davis Covell, Chemung County, N. Y.; William Henry Drury, Ohio; James Lorenzo Farley, Kings County, N. Y.; Josiah Griswold Graves, 2d, N. H.; Seymour John Holley, Vt.; William Charles Hunter, New-York City; John George Johnson, A. B., Mass.; Samuel Sherrerd Kennedy, A. M., N. J.; George Stanley King, Washington, D. C.; Edward Wilberforce Lambert, A. M., New-York City; Miguel Martinez, Porto Rico; Charles Henry Meeker, A. B., N. J.; William Morehead, Ky.; Domingo Rafael, Spain; Jno. J. Kelley, New-York City; Horace Bascom Ransom, Iowa; George Henry Reed, Conn.; Edward Rives, New-York City; Nicholas Oppermann, do.; Thomas Blanch Smith, Rockland County, N. Y.; Hervey Stow Taft, Ohio; John Taylor Crook, New-York City.

Discharge of Mr. de Pennevet.

Some time since a notice appeared in our columns announcing the arrest of a Frenchman, Mr. LOUIS DE PENNEVET, a commission merchant in Philadelphia, upon a charge of forgery, and as a fugitive of justice from New-York. He was brought to this City and held to bail to answer the charge. After a full investigation of the charge, Mr. DE PENNEVET has been honorably discharged, and a *nolle prosequi* entered by the District-Attorney, the evidence being insufficient to support the charges. We are informed that an action has been commenced by Mr. DE PENNEVET against PHILIP SPEYER & Co., the bankers, for false imprisonment and malicious prosecution, in which the damages are laid at $25,000.

All Settled.

The charge preferred against Mr. METCALF, of the Bull's Head Hotel, in Third-avenue, of an assault upon officers RELAY and CONNER, of the Twenty-first-Ward, while they were in the discharge of their duty as policemen, was yesterday dismissed by Recorder SMITH, after a full hearing of the case.

Now that those Onondaga Indians are at liberty and Mr. METCALF has been honorably discharged from arrest, we suppose the great Indian difficulty at Bull's Head has ended.

☞ The Brick Church property sold for $439,200, an advance of $171,700 upon the sum paid for it by Messrs. WESLEY & Co. We have no doubt but the property would have brought $150,000 more than it did, had it not been for the systematic attempts to impair its title. From the day of its sale by the City, one or two Ex-Aldermen have devoted their idle time and venemous tongues to [illegible] purchasers, demanding black mail as a price [illegible] These contemptible blackguards have dogged Mr. [illegible] LEY's steps to Albany and Washington; and done all that malice could invent to block his operations, and compel him to bleed by tens of thousands.—*Mirror.*

Board of Councilmen.

The Board of Councilmen met last evening, the President in the Chair.

The usual number of petitions were presented, relating to relief from assessments and similar matters. Among these, was

A petition signed by Harper & Brothers, and other parties, to have the snow and ice in Cherry-street cleared away. A resolution, founded upon this, that the Commissioner be directed to have the same done, was adopted.

Several resolutions, in reference to grading and flagging in various localities, were referred to appropriate Committees.

STATE OF THE STREETS.

A resolution was offered that a Committee be appointed to inquire into and report the reasons why the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps does not fully respond to the inquiry of Feb. 6, asking his reasons for general neglect in carrying out the City ordinances. Also to examine into and report as to the state of the streets.

Councilman WAUGH said everybody knew the reason. There was no money forthcoming to pay the men, and no new contracts could be made with them.

Councilman MCCABILL very indignantly denounced the wrongs inflicted upon the laborers employed in the streets. He had more than $1,500 worth of notes in his pocket which he "had got without shaving," in exchange for which he "had paid the money to these poor fellows who could not get the hire of their labor from the City Government."

The propriety of a survey of "Coenties Reef" was referred to Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

On the presentation of a resolution, a long conversation arose in reference to Gouverneur-street Ferry, several members thinking further investigation necessary. A communication was received from the Directors of the American Institute in relation to their application to the Legislature authorizing the Corporation to obtain by purchase or otherwise the Crystal Palace. Referred to Committee on Lands and Places.

The report and resolution to appropriate $1,500 for the payment to Dr. O'CALLAGHAN for the translation of nine volumes of early Dutch Records in the Clerk's office, was referred to Committee of the Whole.

THE GAS QUESTION.

The report of the Committee appointed to investigate the complaints against the Manhattan Gas Company was brought up and its reading dispensed with. It was ordered to be printed.

After the transaction of other routine business, the Board adjourned.

Report of the Councilmen's Committee on the Manhattan Gas Company.

The Committee appointed by a resolution of the Board of Councilmen, adopted Jan. 16, 1857, to investigate the affairs of the Manhattan Gas-Light Company, to ascertain whether the public enjoy the advantages of the reduction of price of gas, by the act of the Legislature passed 1855, and report some plan which will secure to the public the object and intention of the Legislature, in requiring such reduction, do respectfully report:

That they have given the matter a patient and careful investigation; been attended by Counsel, and have examined a number of witnesses and taken a large amount of evidence, and have been facilitated in their investigation in every measure by the Manhattan Gas Company. From the evidence taken the following facts appear:

First—That other things being equal, the quantity of gas consumed depends upon the amount of pressure under which it is served; and that gas burned under too great pressure is consumed more rapidly without giving more light.

Second—That on the first day of October, 1855, by the act of the Legislature, the Manhattan Company were required to reduce the price of their gas from three dollars to two dollars and fifty cents per one thousand cubic feet. On the 7th of the same month and year, the Company *increased* the pressure under which they delivered the gas from their works from 2½ *inches* to 3 *inches*. The tendency of a reduction in price is to induce increase of consumption, and the increase of consumption which followed the act of 1855 rendered some increase of pressure necessary. Your Committee are satisfied that some increase of pressure was required in October, 1855, but they are not able to say that an increase from 2½ to 3 inches was required. On the other hand, they cannot from the testimony affirm with certainty that it was not.

Third—That the value of gas depends upon its *illuminating power*; that the illuminating power of an equal *quantity* of gas made from different kinds of coal ranges from *five* to *forty* sperm candles; that the value or illuminating power of gas made from Cannel Coal is twice as great as that made from Newcastle; that previous and up to the year 1853, the Manhattan Company used in the manufacture of their gas two thirds Cannel Coal and one third Newcastle; that since the year 1853, they have used one third to one half Cannel Coal, and one half to two-thirds Newcastle.

Fourth—That by the aforesaid act of the Legislature, the Manhattan Gas Company are required to supply their gas to those on the street through which their main pipes are laid, who shall request it, and pay for it a price *not exceeding* $2 50 per 1,000 cubic feet; that the Company demand and receive from their customers various sums in addition, for service pipes and rent of meters, which, in the aggregate, amount each year to over $80,000, which charges, in the opinion of your Committee, are illegal and unauthorized by law.

Fifth—That the Manhattan Company own and furnish most of the meters used to measure the gas consumed by their customers. And while this Committee believe that the meters employed by this Company are as correct as any in use, nevertheless meters are liable to get out of order so as to register inaccurately either in favor of or against the Company, and can be made to register falsely to almost any extent, either in favor of or against the Company, at the will of the manufacturer.

Sixth—That while it is very easy, with apparatus of trifling cost, to test the accuracy of any meter, nevertheless your Committee have not been able to learn that any one possesses the necessary apparatus in this great City, to make such test, except the Gas Company and the manufacturers of meters.

Seventh—That the consumer, by properly understanding the matter, and by careful attention to regulating his gas, can do very much towards economizing in its consumption, and towards reducing his bills without diminishing materially the light received, viz.: By regard to the quantity of water in the meter, the use of regulators, the position of the stop-cock, and by changing from time to time his burners.

From the facts elicited, your Committee are not disposed to impute to the Manhattan Gas Company any intentional infraction of law. They believe that the Company furnish now as good a quality of gas as is manufactured in the United States, and measure it through meters which they design to be accurate, but your Committee do believe that the rights of the consumers of gas are not properly defined or sufficiently protected by law, and they recommend in this behalf, on the part of this Board, some decisive and immediate action to aid to a just standard and measure for this, one of the great comforts of life.

And as a plan to *secure* to the consumers of gas the advantages of the reduction in price by the said act of 1855, this Committee would recommend: That there be procured an act of the Legislature establishing a standard for the value or illuminating power of the gas at 16 or 20 sperm candles, and that an Inspector of Meters be appointed to test the accuracy of meters, and to seal them upon very much the same principle as Inspectors of Weights and Measures.

In conclusion, this Committee would express their acknowledgments for many of the valuable results which they have been able to arrive at in the investigation of this intricate subject, to William Boies, Esq., who has conducted this investigation as counsel for the Committee, and A. J. Willard, Esq., counsel of the Manhatttan Gas Company. Mr. Boies, at the request of the Chairman, and as his friend, thoroughly investigated the subject, and brought the important points to the notice of your Committee.

And your Committee would take this opportunity to express their thanks to the scientific gentlemen who appeared before your Committee without compulsion, fee or reward, and gave the public the results of their experience and study upon this difficult and most important subject. And to Mr. MCCLAWAHAN, the clerk of this Board, who attended the protracted sessions of this Committee, kept a minute of evidence, and aided your Committee in the investigation, the thanks of the Committee and the Board are due.

Your Committee accordingly submit the following resolution for adoption;

Resolved, That the counsel to the Corporation be and is hereby directed to draft an act and submit the same to the Legislature of the State, with a memorial soliciting the passage of a bill establishing a standard for the value or illuminating power of gas at 16 to 20 sperm candles, and that an Inspector of meters be appointed to test the accuracy of meters, and to seal them upon very much the same principle as Inspectors of Weights and Measures.

All of which is respectfully submitted by your Committee.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—MARCH 13.

Before Judge Ingersoll.

THE CUT-OFF PATENT—MOTIONS FOR INJUNCTION.

Wm. B. Sickels vs. *R. H. Post et al.*—This was a motion for an injunction against the defendants, the agents, the engineer, and the captain of the steamship *Quaker City*, for infringing the patent of the plaintiff for a steam cut-off. On hearing counsel the injunction was ordered to issue, but not to be served till ten days after the arrival of the vessel in this port.

For complainant Mr. Dickerson; for respondents Messrs. Buckham, Smales and Green.

Wm. B. Sickels vs. *The Pacific Mail Steamship Company and Horatio Allen.*—This was a similar motion for an injunction on account of an alleged infringement on the steamship *Golden Gate*. The affidavits of the defendants, however, showed that the infringement did not exist, and the motion was accordingly denied.

For complainant Mr. Dickerson; for respondents Messrs. Kent, Eaton and Davies.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—March 13.

Before Hon. Justice Roosevelt.

JURISDICTION OF THE COURT IN HEARING HABEAS CORPUS CASES—INTERESTING CASE.

In re Petition of Sarah M. Paulding.—Mr. and Mrs. Paulding were married some three years since, and resided in Tarrytown, where Mr. Paulding owned a valuable country seat. Last April they left their [illegible] together, and Mrs. Paulding, about the [illegible] month, left her husband and came to the [illegible] with her two children, the [illegible] girl, about two and a half [illegible] Grace M., the other, a boy, about a year [illegible] the Summer she made a visit at Lenox, [illegible] then went to visit her husband's brother [illegible] Ferry. While there the husband [illegible] when Mrs. P. was out, and took the child [illegible] its nurse, and has since retained [illegible] This was about the 1st of November last.

There is some dispute as to the time and [illegible] separation between the parties. Mrs. P. [illegible] she left her husband's protection on the [illegible] last, because of his cruel and inhuman [illegible] Mr. P. states that she left on the 17th of [illegible] sibly for a visit to some friends in [illegible] and has abandoned him for no good [illegible] and contrary to his wishes, and, though he [illegible] quently requested her to return, she has refused [illegible] do. He is still willing, however, [illegible] The parties are both of the highest respectability, [illegible] no criminal conduct is alleged against either. [illegible] Paulding desired to obtain possession of the child, [illegible] and therefore sued out a writ of *habeas corpus*, [illegible] seems strange that if she wished the child, she would [illegible] have delayed any active efforts to obtain her [illegible] a time, but she explained her conduct by saying that [illegible] she imagined, from her husband's want of [illegible] for children, that he would soon be tired of [illegible] of the child and return it of his own accord; but [illegible] months' waiting dispelled all that hope. The [illegible] had the child at the hotel at Tarrytown, and [illegible] thinks the child too young to be left in such a place [illegible] without a mother's care. These seem to be the main facts of the case as admitted by both sides. Wm. Curtis Noyes, Esq., is employed as Counsel for the mother, and Messrs. O'Conor and Fullerton for the father.

The case was brought to a hearing, and a preliminary question of jurisdiction was raised. Mr. Paulding's affidavit was read, stating that the child was at Tarrytown (which is in the Second Judicial District) at the time of the service of the writ—he being in the City merely for a short time, upon business. Mr. O'Conor contended that under these facts the Court had no jurisdiction. The statute (3 R. S. [illegible]) provided that application for the writ may be made to the Supreme Court during its sitting, or to any Judge thereof, "*Being or residing within the county where the prisoner is detained.*" He admitted that the Court to *issue* the writ, on the facts as they had been presented to

...OF THE WEEK.

...Robert Fulton, by J. Renwick Em... The author of this life of ... two very essential ... this task, an unbounded reverence ... his subject, and thorough ... In fact, his desire to magnify ... detracts from the interest of his ... object in publishing the Life ... talks appropriated to the erection ... in Lancaster, the place of ... and in other parts of the country. ... that many monumental erec... will be result of the publication. ... the sale of the work will be sufficient... not, to gratify the laudable ambition of ..., its intrinsic merits entitle it to re... attention. It furnishes all the important ...ULTON'S life, and, at least, affords abun... raw materials, out of which some abler ... experienced hand may succeed in writing ... life of this great man, whose history has ... but inadequately written. Mr. REIGART ... a great number of illustrative drawings, ... them colored copies of FULTON'S illus... JOHN BARLOW'S *Columbiad*, which will ... interest for the present generation of ... have never seen copies of that work, ... but little of FULTON'S genius as an ...

...ung novelist should ask our advice, as ... out his work, the first thing he would ... be, "Don't write a preface." What is ... a preface to a novel? The work should ... explanation. Other books may require ...natory note, in the shape of a preface, but ... fairly does not. WALTER SCOTT exact... nail on the head when he put the pre... first novel at the end of the last volume. ... the proper place for a preface when an au... tack one on to his book. The author of ...-Pool: a Tale of New-England Colonial* ... J. G. HOLLAND, whose work is published ... PUTNAM & Co., has given a preface ... talk in which he attempts to justify ...ing of novels by calling up the example of ...ther of the Christian system," who some... ...ks in parables. The example is not a ...e, and does not justify romantic narratives, ... quite different from parables. The true ...ion of the novel writer is in the demand ...ductions, and the sanction of the good ... of all ages in reading and writing such ... Mr. HOLLAND also states that his novel ...ten for New-England people, and with the ... that the basis of the New-England ... is essentially religious. Beyond these ... he says, "for whatever of plot there may ... title, History must, in a general way, be ...sible." This is the most remarkable idea ...countered in a long while. To make His... ...ssible for the plot of a work of fiction is ...mpossible. There are no plots in History; ...ssion of incidents without beginning or ... It is the peculiar province and privilege ...velist to invent his plots, and it is to ... the interest in all works of fiction is ... the power of absorbing the reader's ... It is the plot of a work of fiction, ...ve it, according to Lord BACON, its supe... History, as it can be moulded to con... author's design; whereas, in History ... must be taken as they occur, whether ...greeable or not. The author of the ..., therefore, has done a double wrong, to ... and his reader, in making History respon... his plot. The difficulty of the preface ...posed of, the novel itself is a rather ...tale of early Colonial life in Massachu... ...d many local historical occurrences and ...e introduced. But the scene is too early ...w-England story, the Colonists were but ...tly from the old country to have formed a ...character as New-Englanders, and society ...s none. In 1638, the materials for a ro... Massachusetts Bay were extremely scant ..., and fiction can add nothing of interest ...ound of the sufferings and heroic labors of ...rims. Mr. HOLLAND has pitched the style ...ration in a high and solemn key, and his ...ons of local scenery and characters, though ...out merit, are rather lacking in ease and ...uteness.

...o *Write* is the first number of what prom... ...s a series of very useful hand-books, pub... FOWLER & WELLS, of New-York. The ...apted to be taught in *How to Write*, is the ...ter-writing; and many excellent maxims ...in respect to the mechanical processes of ... accomplishment. To write a good letter ...s a good head, and good heads are not made ... But an imperfectly-educated person may ... how to compose an intelligible business ...d to this extent the hand-book will ...e of service. When it comes to love-letters, ...dies on affairs in general, the better ... leave it to the instincts of the writer. If ...o acquit himself to the satisfaction of ...pondant, it is a hopeless case. Good ...ters have been very rare; and there ... no better way of teaching the art, if it ...achable one, than to give the novice a ... of Horace Walpole, Lord Chesterfield, ...ry, Wortley Montagu, Dean Swift, or N. ... These are the best letter-writers in ...h tongue. But then, to write like them ...essary to be like them; and that is not ...

...IVISON & PHINNEY we have a book ...hich we would bestow our heartiest ...tion, if we imagined it needed it. ...this will be sufficient. *Manual of the ...of the Northern United States. Revised ...including Virginia, Kentucky, and all ...the Mississippi, arranged according to the ...stem.* By ASA GRAY. Accompanying this ...ge volume, *First Lessons in Botany and ...Physiology, illustrated by over* 360 *wood ...from original drawings by Isaac Sprague.* ...A GRAY.

...JAMES MUNROE & Co, of Boston, we have ...e of original and translated poems by WM. ...WELL. The name of Mr. CALDWELL is ...wn to us, but he appears to be an indus... respectable writer of verses, and from ...number of his poems he is not, probably, ...t the business. Some of his poems ...ing more than respectable.

...*Voices of Little Sins.* By JOHN JACKSON, ...first American Edition. New-York: A. ...NDOLPH.

...*Inquisition Revived.* A Narrative, by Dr. ...MEROS DE MORA, of his imprisonment ...ilemal of the Faith, and escape from ...Translated by Rev. W. H. RULE, D. D. ...: A. D. F. RANDOLPH.

...*for Pantheism.* By JOHN S. HITTELL ...BLANCHARD. New-York.

...*of King Richard the First of England.* ...JACOB ABBOTT. New-York: HARPER & ...

...*Little Learner. Learning About Right and* ... By JACOB ABBOTT. New-York: HAR... BROTHERS.

MAGAZINES FOR MARCH.

...'s Monthly contains a rather striking ...Striking, we mean, from the unexpected... the subject, rather than from its treatment. ...cle in question is a pleasant, candid, and ...ciative review of HARPER'S Monthly and ...'s Weekly. It is so unusual a thing to ...ervey periodical reviewing in a spirit of ... and appreciation a rival publication, ...such an article will be likely to attract ... We think that *Harper* will not ... altogether right unless it reciprocates ...pliment and reviews *Putnam*, and to make ...ure of its being done in an equally satisfactory and pleasant manner, it would be well to let the same person review *Putnam* in *Harper*, that reviewed *Harper* in *Put*. We presume the author might be discovered if a sufficiently large reward were offered for his detection. The other contents of *Putnam* for March are very readable and pleasant; the article on Lectures and Lecturers is especially good. We understand that this magazine will yield to the demands of the times and come out, hereafter, with wood-cut illustrations.

We very much doubt whether there was ever a better, richer and more varied magazine issued than the March number of *Harper's Monthly*. It is absolutely a mine of intellectual refreshments. The first illustrated article is most capital, and, what greatly enhances our pleasure in reading it, is knowing that it is original, and that its raciness is all genuine and indigenous. It is descriptive of North Carolina, and, the locality chosen is Edenton, the time, early Spring in the height of the fishing season. Being familiar with the locality, and having breathed its balmy air at the very season the author has so happily described, may invest his description with a special charm for us; but, then, it also enables us to judge better of the accuracy of his observing eye, and the facile truths of his crayon. There are plenty of illustrations, besides these pictures of North Carolina, but the other articles of special attraction are a biography of JOHNSON by MACAULAY, which HARPER should have informed his readers was borrowed from the *Encyclopedia Britannica*; *Little Dorrit*, by DICKENS, and the incomparable "Easy Chair." The chief difficulty in reading HARPER is the doubt constantly in your mind whether the article you are delighted with be new or old, original, or conveyed from its owner on the other side of the water. HARPER is under no greater necessity to crib articles than WILLIAM B. ASTOR is to beg for pennies.

The *Knickerbocker* for March has a continuation of Mr. Sparrowgrass' "Month Among the Blue-Noses," and a capital portrait on steel of HALLECK, the poet, from the original picture painted by ELLIOTT.

The *American Church Monthly*, for this month, has an altogether too brief article on Christian Art, in which a sharp, sturdy, honest, and discriminating criticism is given on the new St. Peter's Church, in Brooklyn; it is very rare that we find in a work of this kind so just and able a criticism on an architectural work. We wish that the writer of it would give us something similar to it on the recent church edifices of New-York and its neighborhood, in succeeding numbers. Another article in the *Church Monthly*, evidently from the pen of its editor, will be especially interesting to admirers of Coleridge and Shakespearean students. It is a review of a work which has lately been published in London, entitled *Seven Lectures on Shakespeare and Milton*. By the late S. T. COLERIDGE. A list of all the manuscript emendations in Mr. COLLIER'S, folio 1632; and an introductory Preface, by J. PAYNE COLLIER. The lectures have never before been published; they were taken down in short hand by Mr. COLLIER, at the time of their delivery, and have been kept by him until the present time. They were first delivered in the Winter of 1811–12. The lectures were fifteen in number, but only seven of them were taken down by Mr. COLLIER; considering his enthusiasm for Shakespearean studies, it is very remarkable that he has not before published them, and it is no less remarkable that none of our enterprising publishers should have reproduced them here.

The New-England History, from the Discovery of the Continent by the Northmen, A. D. 986, to the Period when the Colonies Declared their Independence, A. D. 1776. By CHARLES W. ELLIOTT. 2 vols. New-York: CHARLES SCRIBNER.

Mr. ELLIOTT has gathered all the facts of New-England history, and arranged them, in tolerably good order, in two large and handsomely-printed volumes, making nearly a thousand pages. There is lacking in his style just that spice of fanaticism which a historian should have for his subject, and which is necessary to give him ardor and enthusiasm, and awaken a corresponding feeling in his reader. There is no other history of New-England that is so comprehensive and so full of facts, and therefore it will be a welcome addition to all libraries. But we cannot say that Mr. ELLIOTT appears to have succeeded in exhausting his subject, or have imparted such a brilliant lustre to his compilation as to deter other historical writers from prosecuting their labors in the same direction. There is still room for another good history of New-England, which we hope some descendant of the Puritans, in whom the fire of his forefathers still flickers, will give to the world.

Waverley Novels. Household Edition. Waverley. 2 vols. Boston: TICKNOR & FIELDS.

The Household Edition is a very proper name for this neat edition of a series of the most popular works of fiction that were ever published. It is a household book, and without being an edition *de luxe*, it is sufficiently elegant for the parlor table or the library. The illustrations, which the publishers say are "engraved in the first style, after paintings by the most eminent artists of the day," are very few in number and of the most ordinary character. They add nothing at all to the value of the edition.

The Sultan and his People. By C. OSCANYAN, of Constantinople. Illustrated by a native of Turkey. New-York: DERBY & JACKSON.

Mr. OSCANYON, who dedicates his volume to his Alma Mater, the University of New-York, has given us a very readable and instructive work on Constantinople, written in very good English, and illustrated in what may be very good Turkish. The Turks, according to Mr. OSCANYAN, are not quite such barbarians as we generally believe them to be. If they are inferior to us in some things, their superiority in the matter of baths is unquestionable.

The Fraserian Papers of the late William Maginn LL. D.—Annotated, with the life of the Author, by R. SHELTON MACKENZIE, D. C. L. REDFIELD: New-York.

The present volume makes the fifth and last of the miscellaneous writings of Dr. MAGINN. It is the most valuable of the series, made so mainly by the genial and touching life of the erratic genius by Doctor MACKENZIE. Such a man as Dr. MAGINN could have been produced only in Ireland and have been developed only in England. The do-nothingness of Irish existence enabled him to devote his early years wholly to scholarly pursuits; and the rewards of magazinists in England, and the consciousness of an appreciative public, encouraged him in the reckless abandonment of himself to the vagabondage of a purely literary life. He required, too, the strong stimulus of political and religious fanaticism to urge him on, and this he had instilled into him by all his associates. There was always something for him to write about, a party to be attacked, that was worthy his best efforts, and a rewarding audience to urge him on by their plaudits. He had all the vices of his time, too, and all the weaknesses of his countrymen; he was witty and loved whisky he had genius and scholarship, was a good companion, and enjoyed in a large degree the ability to be amusing to others and destructive to himself. It is doubtful whether better morals or a different state of society would have done good to Dr. MAGINN. We fear that being better as a man, he would have been worse as a wit. As it is, he left behind nothing that is likely to remain a fixture in literature, but there are five volumes of as piquant reading for the present generation of cultivated minds as any other writer of the present century has bequeathed to us. Doctor MACKENZIE has laid the public under obligation to him by his edition of the writings of the Ra... lais of the Nineteenth century.

A Text-Book of Geometrical Drawing for the use of Schools. By WILLIAM MINIFIE. Baltimore.

A Review of Rev. J. B. Jeter's Work, entitled "Campbellism Examined." By MOSES E. LORD, of Missouri. With an Introduction, by ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, of Bethany, Va. Philadelphia: LIPPINCOTT & Co.

Canterbury Tales. By SOPHIA LEE. New-York: MASON BROTHERS.

The Lenten Season. Discourses on Retirement and Self-Denial. Selected from the works of the most eminent English Divines of the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries. New-York: THOMAS N. STANFORD. 1857.

Love after Marriage; and thirteen other choice Nouvelettes of the Heart. By Mrs. CAROLINE LEE HENTZ. Philadelphia: T. B. PETERSON.

Messrs. PARRY & MCMILLAN, of Philadelphia, have published in two volumes the lectures of the late Professor HENRY REED on the English Poets.

SUIT DECIDED AGAINST A SAVINGS BANK.—HARRIET WALLACE, a frugal factory-girl, who had nearly a hundred dollars deposited in the Lowell Savings Bank, has but just been permitted to draw her money, after a long and painful course of litigation. She commenced her deposits with $41, in 1845, and being about to leave the city temporarily, she employed a friend to take the money to the institution, and sign with her name the by-laws; other deposits followed, but when the young lady came to get her money out, in 1853, the Treasurer refused to deliver it up, without proof that the first depositor (the friend) was not the real owner of the money. That young woman being dead, and Miss WALLACE being unable to give a bond of indemnity, the matter went to law, first in the Common Pleas and then in the Supreme Courts, and the claim was sustained by both. The Bank now pays the deposit, with interest, and the cost of prosecution.

SUICIDE OF A VIRGINIA CLERGYMAN.—The Woodstock (Va.) *Tenth Legion* records the suicide in the Staunton Asylum, of Rev. JOHN HOWARD, the esteemed Pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Woodstock. He had shown symptoms of mental alienation, and imagined he had been "commissioned to warn men that the judgment was near at hand;" and so intent was he upon the accomplishment of what he believed to be the command of his Master, that he could scarcely be induced to take either rest or refreshment, but went from house to house delivering his solemn message, quoting several passages of scripture pertinent to his theme. Upon these symptoms becoming manifest, he was taken to the Asylum by his friends, where he hung himself the first night with his handkerchief.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ **Thanksgiving Services** will be held at the John-st. M. E. Church next SABBATH, 15th March, by the members, congregation, Sabbath-school and friends of this time-honored home of Methodism. Preaching at 10½ A. M. by Rev. J. B. WAKELEY. Subject—*Rise and Progress of Methodism in the United States.* Afternoon services to commence at 2 P. M.; addresses by Rev. Dr. J. S. MITCHELL, Rev. J. S. INSKIP and father BROWN, the traveling companion of Bishop ASBURY, Rev. C. H. WITTECAR, and by the Pastor, Rev. C. E. HARRIS, a Christian Jew. Evening services to commence at 7 P. M.; addresses by Rev. S. LANDON, Rev. ALLEN STEELE, Rev. J. FIELD; to conclude with an Experience meeting by the former and present members of the Church.

The members who worshiped in this tabernacle in the days of old are affectionately invited to attend, with the members of other churches generally.

Appropriate singing by the Choir and Sabbath-School.

Seats will be reserved for aged members.

A collection will be taken up for the benefit of the Church after the close of each service.

By order of the Committee of Arrangements.

JAS L. BARNES,
DAVID WYATT,
CHAS. FURGUSON.

☞ **Williamsburg Sunday School Anniversary.**—The Anniversary of North 6th-st. Sunday School will take place on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the North 6th-st. Presbyterian Church, between 4th and 5th sts., when several addresses will be made by Rev. HUGH SMALL and others, and singing by the children. Mr. SMALL has just come from the missionary fields of Europe, which will add greatly to the interest of the meeting. Also, on MONDAY EVENING, the exercises will be continued at the same hour, when the presentation of rewards will be made to the children of the school. Seats free. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ **American and Foreign Christian Alliance Extraordinary.**—Rev. Dr. MACMENAMY's services in the new Mission Church, 20th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., were last Sabbath conducted on the usual Apostolic plan, by an array of converts from Romanism, of American and foreign birth, converts from Judaism, and other Christians of various Evangelical churches. In availing themselves of the liberty to ask questions, the Jew and the Romanist were united in claiming the Mass as an essential part of both Romanism and Judaism! Services TO-MORROW evening, at 7 o'clock. All are invited.

☞ **Discourse to Young Men.**—Rev. Dr. DEWITT will deliver a discourse to the Young Men's Christian Association of the First Reformed Presbyterian Church, in Dr. M'LEOD'S Church, 12th-st., near 6th-av., TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Young men generally are invited to attend.

THOS. H. CUTHELL, Recording Secretary.

☞ **Sabbath-School Anniversary.**—The eighth Anniversary of Sabbath-School No. 88 will be held on TUESDAY EVENING the 17th inst., in the first Free-will Baptist Church, in Sullivan-st., near Houston-st.

The exercises will consist of speaking and singing by the children. Tickets of admission 15 cents each.

☞ **A Discourse will be preached by Rev. Dr. Cheever,** in the Church of the Puritans, on Union-square, TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, on the judgment of the Word of God in condemnation of the recent decision in the United States Supreme Court against the African race in this country.

☞ **The First Congregational Methodist Church,** (corner of Lawrence and Tillary sts., Brooklyn.)—Preaching TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 3 and 7 o'clock P. M., by Rev. S. A. BAKER, of the Michigan Union College. Seats free. The public are invited to attend.

☞ **Life and Immortality Alone Through Christ.**—GEO. STORRS, editor of *Bible Examiner*, New-York, will preach NEXT LORD'S DAY, at Hitzelberger's Hall, 8th-av. between 20th and 21st sts., at 3 o'clock P. M. and 7½ in the EVENING. Seats free.

☞ **Memorial Church.**—Rev. Dr. VAN KLEECK will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, in the Church corner of Hammond-st. and Waverley-place, one block from the junction of 11th-st., Greenwich and 7th avs. Services, 10½, 3½, and 7½. Seats free.

☞ **Rev. Isaac P. Langworthy, D. D.,** of Chelsea, Mass., will preach TO-MORROW, 15th inst., in the South Congregational Church, corner Court and President sts., South Brooklyn. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The public are invited to attend.

☞ **Westminster Church,** (22d-st., near 7th-av.) Rev. Dr. M'CARTEE, (Pastor.) Services in this Church TO-MORROW, (Sabbath, 15th,) at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 3½ o'clock P. M. Rev. B. W. CHIDLAW, (of Ohio,) will preach in the evening at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **Westminster Church,** Corner First-place and Clinton-st., South Brooklyn.—Rev. LYMAN BEECHER, D. D., will preach in this Church on SUNDAY, the 15th inst., at 10½ A. M., and 3½ P. M. The public is invited to attend.

☞ **Christian Spiritualism.**—Rev. T. L. HARRIS will preach TO-MORKOW, at Academy Hall, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Morning subject—*The Interior Sense of the Fourth Commandment.* Evening subject—*The New Church.*

☞ **Sunday Evening Lectures to Young Men in Jersey City.**—Rev. O. B. FROTHINGHAM will continue this series of Lectures TO-MORROW EVENING, at the Unitarian Church. Subject—*The Pursuit of Wealth.*

☞ **Reformed Dutch Church of Manhattan,** corner of Avenue B and 8th-st. Rev. Dr. WIGGINS, of Paterson N. J., will preach in the above church next SABBATH, March 15, at the usual hours of Divine worship.

☞ **Rev. D. S. Burnet** will preach at the 17th-st. Chapel, immediately west of 6th-av., TO-MORROW. Topics—at 10½ A. M., *The Believer a Conqueror*; at 7½ P. M., *The Bible.*

☞ **Rev. Abel Stevens** will preach TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and Rev. JOHN M. REID at 7½ o'clock P. M., in the First-place M. E. Church, at the junction of First-place and Henry-st., South Brooklyn.

☞ **First Free-Will Baptist Church,** Sullivan-st., near Houston. Rev. D. M. GRAHAM, Pastor. Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Services in the evening at 7 o'clock.

☞ **The Lord is Coming.**—The Pastor of Mount Zion Church will preach at Union Building, No. 163 Bowery, TO-MORROW, at 3 o'clock P. M., on *The Typical Character of John the Baptist.* Seats free.

☞ **Church Notice.**—Rev. Mr. BALLOU, from Massachusetts, will preach TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING, in the Church of the Restoration, Monroe-place, Brooklyn.

☞ **Rev. T. L. Cuyler** will preach in the Market-st. Church, (near East Broadway,) TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Old Paths.* Seats provided for strangers.

☞ **Second Reformed Presbyterian Church,** in Mulberry-st., near Grand. Rev. SPENCER H. FINNEY, Pastor. Preaching TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M.

☞ **Central M. E. Church**—7th-av. and 14th-st.—Rev. DANIEL CURRY, D. D., of Indiana, will preach TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock. Rev. ALLEN STEELE, at 3½ P. M., and Rev. W. H. MILBURN, at 7½ P. M.

☞ **Second Unitarian Church, Brooklyn.**—Rev. JOHN PIERPONT will preach at the Athenæum, corner Atlantic and Clinton sts., Brooklyn, on SUNDAY (to-morrow) MORNING.

☞ **Rev. William F. Morgan,** late of Norwich, Conn., having accepted the call of St. Thomas' Church, corner of Broadway and Houston-st., will officiate as the Rector, TO-MORROW MORNING and AFTERNOON.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ **Right Rev. Bishop Whitehouse,** of Illinois, will preach in the Church of the Epiphany, No. 198 Stanton-st. between Essex and Norfolk sts., on SUNDAY EVENING, March 15. Service to commence at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **Margaret L. Bishop** is to preach TO-MORROW EVENING at 7½ o'clock, at the Sanctuary, No. 106 1st st. M. L. B. is expected to leave for Europe very soon. German preaching at 3 P. M.

☞ **Fifth-avenue Baptist Church.**—First service TO-MORROW, March 15, at 10½ o'clock A. M. Second service at 7½ o'clock P. M. Preaching by Rev. SIDNEY A. COREY.

DRY GOODS.

SPRING MANTILLAS.

We are now ready to exhibit the largest and most attractive assortment of new styles of Spring

MANTILLAS,
BASQUES,
and SHAWLS,

To be found in the City. Best terms—prices low.

E. S. MILLS & CO.,
Nos. 80 and 82 Chambers-st., up stairs.

ELEGANT SILKS.

ROBES, $16 to $40.
BAYADERE STRIPES, $1 25 and $1 50.
MOURNING SILKS, 75c. to $1 25.
This morning, at LANE & PORTER'S,
No. 317 (late No. 72) Canal-st.

DOWN THEY GO!
A FURTHER REDUCTION OF PRICES
FOR CHINA, GLASS, GAS FIXTURES, &c., &c.

White China Tea Sets	44 pieces	$3 75
White China Dinner Plates	the dozen	1 65
White China Breakfast Plates	the dozen	1 45
White China Tea Plates	the dozen	1 15
Decorative China Tea Sets	44 pieces	6 50
White Dinner Sets	154 pieces	16 00
Cut Glass quart Decanters	the pair	2 50
Colored Boh'n Glass Finger Bowls	the dozen	1 80
Cut Glass Goblets	the dozen	1 75
Cut Glass Champagnes	the dozen	1 20
Cut Glass Wines	the dozen	75
Silver-plated Table Spoons	the dozen	3 75
Silver-plated Tea Spoons	the dozen	1 50
Silver-plated Table Forks	the dozen	4 00
Silver-plated Tea Sets	6 pieces	20 00
Silver-plated Casters		5 00
Silver-plated Molasses Pitchers		2 00
Silver-plated Cake Baskets		6 50
Decorated China Vases (usual price $12)		6 75
Richly Decorated China Tea Sets (usual price $30)		20 00
Decorated China Dinner Sets (usual price $60)		55 00
Decorated China Dinner Sets (usual price $250)		175 00

The last enumerated articles are of the richest descriptions and made expressly for Broadway retail sales.

Our stock this week will be increased by the opening of

200 PACKAGES

of very desirable goods. The public are respectfully notified that our prices and assortments cannot be rivaled, as an inspection will prove.

W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway,
between Houston and Bleecker sts.

Æquum locum, æquas procelli leges peto.

JAMES A. HEARN

HAS BEEN A YEAR IN HIS NEW LOCATION, and has now

A RICH AND FASHIONABLE STOCK

OF

SILKS, REAL LACES, EMBROIDERIES,
GRENADINES, BAREGES, ORGANDIES,
JACONETS, BRILLIANTS, CALICOS,
SILK ROBES, GRENADINE ROBES,
BAREGE ROBES, ORGANDIE ROBES.

In fact a general variety of

RICH GOODS,

WHICH HE WILL BE PLEASED TO SHOW HIS CUSTOMERS.

No. 775 BROADWAY,
Above 9th-st.

AT WHOLESALE.
THE LARGEST STOCK IN THE CITY.
GEORGE BULPIN,
No. 361 Broadway,

Has now in store an unusually extensive assortment, both imported and his own manufacture, especially adopted to the wants of

SOUTHERN AND WESTERN JOBBERS,
FROM THE LOWEST PRICES TO THE MOST COSTLY GOODS IN

BLACK AND COLORED SILK MANTILLAS,
CHANTILLY LACE MANTILLAS,
FRENCH LACE MANTILLAS,
EMBROIDERED SILK MANTILLAS,
BUGLED LACE AND NET MANTILLAS,
MOURNING MANTILLAS,
BASQUES, TALMAS, &c. &c.

The attention of the trade is invited.
Prices low, and terms liberal.

SPRING MANTILLAS
IN GREAT VARIETY, AT
GENIN'S BAZAAR.

The mantilla and cloak department is under the supervision of the highest ability in this branch of the fashions, and the assortment of mantillas for Spring will be found unsurpassed in beauty and variety.

GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway,
St. Nicholas Hotel.

CONTINUATION OF THE
GREAT CLOSING SALE
OF WET GOODS AT
COLBY'S.

WET SILKS, WET DAMASKS,
WET LINEN SHEETING AND SHIRTING,
WET NAPKINS AND TOWELS,
WET DIAPERS AND BRILLIANTS,
WET DE LAINES AND GINGHAMS,
WET COTTON SHIRTING AND SHEETING,

to be closed out without reserve, at

COLBY'S, Corner Grand and Eldridge sts.

GREAT AND UNUSUAL INDUCEMENTS.
TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. DISCOUNT

In fine class Engravings, will be made until further notice on all cash PURCHASES of

LOOKING-GLASSES, PICTURE-FRAMES,
ENGRAVINGS, ARTISTS' MATERIALS, &c., &c.,

which will be sold independently of the deduction,

AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICES,

and the privilege of selecting said deduction from an IMMENSE STOCK and great variety of fine Engravings

GIVEN TO EACH PURCHASER.
WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.,
No. 353 Broadway, New-York.

EARLY SPRING MANTILLAS,
At retail,
Will be opened this day.

BLACK VELVET MANTILLAS,
BLACK MOIRE MANTILLAS,
BLACK SILK MANTILLAS,
MOURNING MANTILLAS,
GREY SILK MANTILLAS,
GREY AND BROWN CLOTH TALMAS, &c.

Of all the newest and most beautiful Parisian designs, just received.

GEO. BULPIN, No. 361 Broadway.

BAJOU GLOVES.

The consumers and purchasers of this article are requested to examine the inside of the left hand glove for the signature,

BAJOU,

which each pair contains,

TO PROTECT THEMSELVES FROM PURCHASING an inferior article through the representations of some parties professing to sell

BAJOU GLOVES.

THE LADIES SHOULD AVAIL
THEMSELVES OF THIS OPPORTUNITY.
500 PEICES ENGLISH LONG CLOTH MUSLIN,
11½ cents per yard, worth 1s. 6d.
Now selling at the
GREAT CLOSING SALE,
No. 347 Broadway, corner Leonard-st.
G. B. WILLIAMS.

3,000 YARDS BRILLIANTS—
12½ cents per yard; worth 2s.
At the
CLOSING SALE,
G. B. WILLIAMS,
No. 347 Broadway, corner of Leonard-st.

1,000 DAMASK LINEN TABLE CLOTHS
for 16s. each,
WORTH 16s.
AT THE
GREAT CLOSING SALE.
No. 347 Broadway, corner of Leonard-st.

200 CHALLY ROBES,
Beautiful Chintz colors,
$3 50, WORTH $8 EACH;
same as those sold
by C. G. Hook,
No. 703 Broadway.
Now offered for sale
AT THE
GREAT CLOSING SALE.
G. B. WILLIAMS,
No. 347 Broadway, corner of Leonard-st.

347 BROADWAY.
GREAT CLOSING SALE.
Ladies wishing to buy BARGAINS in
DRY GOODS,
are invited to examine the prices, and judge for themselves, at the above SALE.
G. B. WILLIAMS,
No. 347 Broadway, corner of Leonard-st.

J. DERBY & COMPANY,
IMPORTING TAILORS, No. 13 Park-place,
Are closing their large stock of imported goods, the late London and Paris styles,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
at very low prices,
BEFORE REMOVAL.

RICH DRESS SILKS.
LANE & PORTER WILL OFFER THIS MORNING
500 pieces new dress Silks, 6s., 7s., and 8s.
FOULARD SILKS, 4s.
No. 317 (late 72) Canal-st.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.—Merchants can be supplied with the above goods, made of the best materials, workmanship and style not equaled by any in the United States.

Wholesale and retail orders executed by S. CHAMBERS, successor to Bradbrook, No. 297 Broadway, nearly opposite Stewart's.

CORSETS, CORSETS, AT WHOLESALE.—Country merchants and city dealers are respectfully invited to examine our stock of very superior Corsets, which for style, quality, variety, finish, and price, will compare favorably with any house in the City.

REYNOLDS & CO., Manufactory
No. 113 Chrystie-st., near Grand-st., New-York.

MILLER & GRANT—NO. 371 BROADWAY, are offering their entire Embroidery stock at a great reduction to make room for extensive importations, with which they intend opening their new store, No. 703 Broadway, 3 doors above 4th-st.

MILLER & GRANT, No. 371 Broadway.

BRUSHES.—JOHN K. HOPPEL WILL REMOVE from 337 to 339 Pearl-st., Harper's Building, about the 1st of May. Superior paint and other brushes at the lowest factory prices. Machine brushes made to order.

MILLINERY.

L. E. MOORE & CO.,
No. 123 BROADWAY,
CORNER OF CEDAR ST. New-York.

Are now constantly receiving additions to
THEIR SPRING ASSORTMENT OF
FANCY SILKS
AND MILLINERY GOODS,
which are offered at VERY LOW PRICES TO CASH BUYERS, and are selling freely.

Our stock consists of RIBBONS in every variety and color for Bonnets, Caps and Trimmings.

BLACK VELVET RIBBONS, in all widths,
COLORED SILKS,
SATINS,
MARCELLINES,
FLORENCES.
Silk TISSUES, BAREGES.
Black and colored SILK TRIMMINGS,
LACES, JOINED BLONDS,
ILLUSIONS, STIFF NETS,
Black English CRAPES, colored French CRAPES,
Black MODES, Black FILLET MITTS and GLOVES,
EMBROIDERIES, BANDS, COLLARS, SLEEVES, &c.
CURTAIN DRAPERIES,
IN LACE AND MUSLIN.
STRAW GOODS:

Embracing all the varieties of Tuscan, Lace, Florence, Blond, Pedal, Rutland and Split Straw
BONNETS AND HATS,
Straw and Fancy TRIMMINGS.
A complete assortment of
FRENCH CORSETS.

We invite the attention of all our old and tried customers, and all others visiting our City, to an examination OF OUR GOODS AND PRICES.

LADIES' SPRING BONNETS.
EXCLUSIVE STYLES.

Imported and manufactured solely for
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
St. Nicholas Hotel,

Together with a great variety of head-dresses appropriate to the season, for ladies, misses and children, are now attracting the fashionable world to that establishment, No. 513 Broadway.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

DEPOT OF THE ALEXANDRE ORGANS.
This magnificent instrument, just introduced by
THALBERG,
At his matinées musicales, is without a rival for the church or drawing room.
A full assortment on hand and open to the inspection of the public.
BERNARD & FABREGUETTES, JR., No. 51 Dey-st.

GOLD-MEDAL PIANOS!—STEINWAY & SONS have again been awarded the First premium at the late Fair of the American Institute, New-York; and also the First premium Gold Medal at the late Fair of the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, in addition to the three already received, making five first-prize medals within the last 18 months. No. 84 Walker-st.

T. GILBERT & CO.'S PIANO-FORTE WAREROOMS—Nos. 419 and 421 Broadway, corner of Canal. A large variety of the above beautiful instruments, containing their recent improvements in action and scale, for sale on the most favorable terms. Pianos to hire with privilege of purchasing.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS—GREAT BARGAINS.—Owing to the alterations to be made in the Piano rooms at No. 335 Broadway, the large stock of Pianos and Melodeons will be sold during this week, at lower prices than ever before offered in this City. Pianos and Melodeons to rent. HORACE WATERS, Agent.

A CHICKERING SECOND-HAND PIANO for $130, one for $175, one for $150, $50, $225, $200. Pianos and Melodeons to let. Hallet, Davis & Co.'s, and Haines Brothers' Pianos, in plain and carved cases, at great bargains.
T. S. BERRY,
No. 458 Broadway, corner Grand-st.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO BEACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte manufacturers, warerooom No. 135 Grand st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

CHAMBERS' PIANOS.—BARGAINS.—An elegant 7-octave rosewood Piano, $300; one do., $250. Also, a variety of Pianos at $160, $125, $150, $200, &c. for sale at No. 365 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

SEND YOUR CHILDREN TO THE MOUNTAIN SCHOOL.—The Summer session of the Ashland Collegiate Institute, Ashland, Greene County, N. Y., commences May 7. Board, washing, and tuition in all the English branches, $130 per year. This school is on the Catskill Mountains. Circulars may be had of E. GOODENOUGH, No. 120 Nassau-st., up stairs, or of the Principals
Rev. HENRY J. FOX,
C. RUTHERFORD, A. M.

PRIVATE EDUCATION.—A GENTLEMAN of literary habits, now engaged in tuition, wishes to form an arrangement with parents and guardians for a few select pupils, in addition to his present number. This notice is addressed to those who may be desirous of combining to form a select and limited school where the education is thorough and efficient, and where the moral as well as the intellectual training may be secured. Address PHILOS, Tribune and Post Office, No. 301 Broadway.

$10.—PRACTICAL BOOK-KEEPING—As used in every department of business. Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 369 Broadway, has, at great expense, secured the services of an accomplished practical book-keeper to give private instruction and prepare gentlemen for head book keepers in any kind of business. Two $10 seats vacant. Apply early to secure a cheap seat.

$2.00.—LADIES' WRITING CLASSES.—Bookkeeping $10, time unlimited, or $20 for a full commercial course of penmanship, bookkeeping, arithmetic, &c., to qualify young men for business. PAINE'S, No. 62 Bowery, N. Y., No. 263 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

STATIONERY.

STATIONERY AND BLANK BOOKS.

We wish to call the attention of the trade to our samples of Stationery and Blank Books, from the well-known French houses of H. Berton and A. Maurin; also to samples of Gilbert & Co.'s pencils, and Monchicourt's pens.

All the above-named goods will be sold at the lowest trade prices. MESTAYER & O. PERGELINE,
No. 17 Broad-st.

BOWNE & HASBROUCK, STATIONERS' Hall, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., New-York, Importers and Manufacturers, offer for sale, at low cash prices, every variety of account books, papers, fancy and staple stationery, writing papers, inks, drafts, money and shipping receipts, inkstands, memorandum and time books, pens, pencils, slates, penknives, chess and backgammon boards &c., and all articles usually kept by the trade. JOB PRINTING and LITHOGRAPHY executed at low rates, cards, circulars, &c. Country merchants invited to call.

SOLOMON & HART,
No. 243 Broadway, opposite the Park,
ARE NOW OPENING
DECORATIVE PAPERS,
OF
New and Rich Designs, in Paris,

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 14, 1857.

☞ The NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served in this city and Brooklyn for Ten Shillings a week. Single Copies Two Cents. Mail Subscribers Six Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published every [illegible] (Sundays Excepted.) One edition will be issued at Noon, and the other at Three o'clock P. M. It will be mailed at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

The WEEKLY TIMES, containing nearly all the reading matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday, mailed at Three Dollars a year.

The WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed at Two Dollars a year for single Copies. Twenty-Five Copies for Twenty Dollars, to one address.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6 cents for single copies.

Terms, invariably cash in advance.

Publication Office, No. 128 Nassau-st., cor. of Beekman.

RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO., Publishers.

☞ W. B. ZIEBER, No. 44 South Third-street, Philadelphia, supplies the DAILY, WEEKLY or SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

By way of Havana we have details of the Central-American news—a telegraphic abstract of which has already appeared. The late operations on the San Juan River by Colonels LOCKRIDGE, ANDERSON, and TITUS, were attended with important results. From the very confused report drawn up by Col. MCDONALD, of the Nicaraguan Army, we infer that the fort at Serapiqui and the lower fort at Castillo had been taken from the Costa Ricans. He speaks of landing on the island of San Carlos, but this must not be mistaken for the port of the same name a long distance higher up. He evidently means the island of Providence. A large quantity of arms and ammunition had, according to his account, fallen into the hands of the victors, who were full of hope that communication would soon be reopened with Gen. WALKER. In their retreat the Costa Ricans had burnt the steamers, with the exception of one, the *J. N. Scott*, which was rescued from destruction by a party of LOCKRIDGE's men, after having suffered from the flames so much that it could not be used.

Further particulars of the terrible accident on the Great Western Railroad, near Hamilton, Canada West, have reached us. The bridge over the Des Jardines Canal, where the occurrence took place, is a swinging one, elevated about sixty feet above the water. It is supposed that the bridge had been sunk so much that the locomotive was obstructed by the abutments to such a degree that the passenger cars were raised up by the pressure and fell over into the canal. The number of passengers is estimated at from 75 to 100, of whom only 15 were taken alive from the wreck, and of these five subsequently died. The water in the Canal is 18 feet deep, and most of those who were not immediately killed were drowned. A partial list of the victims will be found under our telegraphic head.

In the United States Senate, (Extra Session,) yesterday, the resolution of the Judiciary Committee, discharging it from the further consideration of the protest against the right of MR CAMERON's to a seat as Senator from Pennsylvania, was adopted after some further debate. A resolution was then reported from the same Committee authorizing testimony to be taken by Messrs. FITCH and BRIGHT, and then contesting their right to seats from Indiana. A resolution was offered as a substitute, providing for a disposal of the case during the present Session, and the matter was debated at considerable length, but without any conclusion.

In the State Senate yesterday, the bill enabling the Staten Island Railroad Company to establish a ferry, was ordered to a third reading. The Committee on the affairs of Trinity Church made a unanimous report, accompanied by a bill, and the Senate ordered two thousand extra copies to be printed. The bill provides for amendments of the law of 1814, with a view to restore certain rights and privileges guaranteed by ancient charters, and by the law of 1784, which was abrogated by that of 1814; and also requires the corporation to make an annual report to the corporators. In the Assembly, a report of the criminal statistics of the State was received from the Secretary of State. The convictions during the year were 11,324, of which 8,518 were of foreign birth, and 2,806 of American. The increase over last year is 4,580, which is attributed to more full returns from the sheriffs, and not to an increase of crime. The Port-Warden bill was ordered to a third reading. Notice was given of intention to introduce a bill to compel persons using intoxicating drinks to obtain a license. The bill divesting the Canal Board of certain powers, and transferring the same to the Contracting Board, was passed.

The Committee of the Canal Board, appointed to consider the propriety of discrimination in tolls on property from the West, met last night, and a report was submitted. The report recommends discrimination on property coming by way of Oswego, and going West by the same route; and also recommends the collection of tolls from the Central Railroad, which would yield four or five hundred thousand dollars a year. Commissioner FITZGERALD alone dissented from the report.

The Quarantine question was again considered by the New-Jersey Legislature yesterday. The House refused to pass a resolution to inform the New-York Commissioners that the Legislature would not consent to have Quarantine located at Sandy Hook; and it is thought that the proposition to appoint a Commission to confer with that of New-York will prevail on Tuesday, to which time the consideration of the matter was adjourned.

The State Survey of the Okefenokee Swamp, in Georgia, is resulting in important developments. It seems that the most erroneous opinions have been entertained of this hitherto undeveloped region, which covers nearly one-fourth of the area of the State. It does not appear to be a swamp after all; and the expedition, so far from being impeded by water, have suffered severely for a want of it, being compelled to sink three wells on the route. The undergrowth is of the thickest and most tangled character, delaying the expedition so much in cutting through it as to render starvation imminent from a failure of supplies. The portion actually submerged can be drained without difficulty—thus reclaiming thousands of acres of valuable cotton land.

Another case of poisoning is supposed to have occurred in Massachusetts—this time a wife by a husband. Mrs. LAVINIA BRIGGS died in Stonington on the 27th ult., and circumstances which have since transpired have led to the exhuming of the body, and an analysis of the contents of her stomach, when it was found that she had been poisoned by arsenic. Her husband, HOSEA BRIGGS, and a young woman, named ADALINE DRAKE, a boarder in the house, have been arrested on suspicion.

We understand that the Harlem Railroad Company have just concluded a contract with the American Telegraph Company, for the construction this Spring of a very substantial Telegraph line upon their road between this City and Albany. This is an improvement much needed upon other roads, as well as upon the Harlem.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner PERRY upon the body of JAMES MARTIN, the young man who was shot dead, on Thursday night, in the boarding-house No. 100 James-street, by ROCHUS SHEIK, the proprietor of the place. The verdict rendered by the Jury was "Death by injuries by a pistol-shot fired by ROCHUS SHEIK." The prisoner said at his examination: "I shot the man, but I did it in self-defence." He was held to await the action of the Grand Jury in the sum of $1,500 bail, it appearing by the evidence that he and his wife were first violently assailed by MARTIN and the parties with him, because he attempted to prevent them from beating, without any provocation, a stranger who was present.

Alderman CLANCY is acting Mayor at present, while Mayor WOOD is at Washington. Before Mayor WOOD left town, he locked up those checks which were to have drawn from the City Chamberlain the pay for work done by the dirt-cartmen under Mr. EBLING—so that Alderman CLANCY is not responsible for their not being returned. But, Mr. Mayor CLANCY, can nothing be done to cleanse the City during the lucid interval?

If the City School bill now before the Legislature—which has not been printed yet, nor scarcely seen in this latitude—passes, we shall have a Board of Education until 1858, of 264 members—12 from each Ward. When the present incumbents have all gone out of office it will consist of 8 from each Ward—176 in all. It is to have an Executive Committee of 22—one appointed by the local Board of each Ward. For the meetings of this grand Board of 264, we propose that the Crystal Palace be rented for the Winter and a grove in the Central Park for the Summer. It would be a magnificent body to look on! and what a handy working number!

The Committee of the Councilmen that so long sat upon the Manhattan Gas Company's sins, has reported favorably, giving the Company a "character." They advise the creation of an Inspector of meters.

In the Board of Councilmen last evening, the filthy condition of the streets was incidentally noticed upon the presentation of a resolution of inquiry into the silence of the Street Commissioner. Councilman MCCAHILL called attention to the misery inflicted upon the laboring men by the failure of the proper authorities to pay them.

DEAN, the lucky coachman, who conquered, on a fair field, the handsome daughter of a wealthy citizen who employed him, and so carried terror to the hearts of all prudent parents of marriageable daughters, and knocked coachmens' wages down fifty per cent. in a day, and made only one-eyed and ugly drivers eligible to the vacant seats, —the fortunate Mr. DEAN has consented to go West, and into business, his father-in-law furnishing the capital. He leaves his wife behind him, promising to avoid her utterly for six months, only that by post they may confer as freely as they choose.

How to relieve Broadway was discussed in Special Committee yesterday, of both Boards of the Common Council. The proposition to make every tenth omnibus in each line, that now travels the whole length of Broadway, stop and turn back at the Museum, was talked over by the Councilmen's Committee and informally pronounced impracticable.

JOHN L. BUCKLEY, Esq., President of the Corn Exchange Association, of this City, died early in the forenoon of yesterday. Mr. BUCKLEY has been conspicuously identified with the flour and grain trade of the port for nearly forty years. At the time of his death he was sixty years of age. The members of the Corn Exchange Association received intelligence of his death during their session of yesterday, passed a series of resolutions expressive of their sentiments respecting the deceased, and then adjourned for the day.

The three-thousand-ton steamer for CHARLES MORGAN & SON's Pacific line is completed and will be launched as soon as the engine is ready; though the business at the ship-yards is not driving, a review of that department in another column shows quite an active state of affairs among the ship-builders.

The slaver *Jane P. Glover* was sold yesterday, at auction, at the Navy Yard, for $1,750. She was appraised, after her condemnation, at $6,000. Mr. C. A. FIGANEIRA, of the firm of FIGANEIRA, REIS & Co., was the purchaser. The vessel will be employed in the West India trade.

The Chinaman, CHESHONG, was discharged yesterday—greatly to the delight of his gipsy wife and a crowd of his countrymen. The case of the captain and first and second mates of the *Escoriaza*, charged by CHESHONG with abusing himself and his wife, is postponed to Monday next.

The Parsons estate case came up for final argument before the Surrogate yesterday. DUDLEY FIELD, Esq., appeared for the legatees, and HIRAM KETCHUM, Esq., for the executors. The estate is valued at some $150,000, and the interests of four heirs are involved in it.

The tongue of the big fire-bell on the City Hall kept wagging at short intervals nearly all day yesterday. There were a number of small fires occuring in various parts of the City, but no great ones.

The trial of JOSEPH JACKSON for rape was continued yesterday, in Brooklyn, before Judge STRONG and a Jury. The defence examined twelve witnesses, most of whom saw the complaining witness just after the alleged outrage, and thought that she showed no signs of grief or shame. The case will probably be brought to a close to-day.

The Dallas Treaty.

The London *Times*, in an article which we yesterday transferred to our columns, expressed what we have every reason to believe is the prevailing sentiment of the English public in regard to those difficulties with this country which the Dallas-Clarendon treaty was intended to adjust.

The *Times* says distinctly that England, having done what in her lay to effect an honorable and equitable settlement of the points at issue, can "afford to wait in order to see what are the precise objections of the American Senate, and what new demands Mr. DALLAS will have to make after declaring himself satisfied with the settlement which was made four months ago."

These "precise objections" and "new demands" (which Mr. DALLAS by the way will of course never consent to make) have been embodied in the resolutions just passed in secret session at Washington: and our correspondent at the capital gives us to-day some intimation of their nature. It would seem that the ostensible basis of these resolutions has been mainly furnished by the stipulation in favor of the Mosquito Indians, it being contended by the opponents of the treaty, that these stipulations involve a recognition of the British Protectorate over the Mosquito Territory. If this be so, there can be little doubt that England will readily accede to such modifications of the Treaty as shall effectually remove this obstacle; for, as we have more than once had occasion to say, the English Government through the whole course of these negotiations has manifested a steady disposition to waive secondary and subordinate claims while insisting upon the recognition of paramount and primary rights. The interest of England in the Central-American question is strictly colonial and commercial, and binds her to the maintenance of the great principle of free transit over the Isthmus. This principle nobody appears disposed to assail, and if the opponents of the Dallas-Clarendon Treaty are sincere in their desire to secure an unexceptionable settlement of the question at issue, they will, probably, be met in a very accommodating temper by the Government of Lord PALMERSTON.

If, therefore, as our correspondent suggests, the objections advanced to the actual treaty have simply been put forward to screen a general hostility to any Convention which may possibly interfere with the Southward expansion of Slavery, the dissolution of the American Union, the establishment of a Southern Confederacy, and other objects dear to the hearts of certain factious Senators, the only consequence of a present delay in the ratification of an enduring treaty with England will be the more complete exposure to the American people and the world of plans which can only flourish so long as they are concealed, and of men whose popularity and whose power for evil will disappear with the revelation of their real characters and their cherished purposes.

In any event, we see no occasion for troubling ourselves, prematurely, about the fate of the Dallas-Clarendon Treaty, and we shall reserve any further remarks we may have to make on the subject, till the game now playing at Washington shall be openly declared. We shall not be surprised if the whole affair should have no more magnificent issue than to compel Mr. DALLAS into a resignation, which private considerations of delicacy might have otherwise made it difficult for him to tender, or for the President to accept.

The Chances for Walker.

We have further news from Nicaragua this morning. It goes just far enough to stimulate the hopes of WALKER's friends without changing the opinions of those who consider his condition desperate. Col. LOCKRIDGE is making desperate efforts to reopen his line of reinforcements, and so far as he has gone, has been successful. But his progress is small, and the difficulties of the attempt are but just commencing.

Very little warrant can be found in this news for any decisive or positive opinion as to WALKER's eventual success. If LOCKRIDGE should force his way to the Lake, and then succeed in procuring boats, WALKER may be relieved; and having maintained himself against the superior numbers of the allies through January and February, without aid or the immediate prospect of any, there is no reason why he should not hold out to eventual triumph. The climate is always against him. But that, perhaps, is more than compensated by the character of the enemy he contends with, who are wholly destitute of warlike spirit, and whose rapid escapades from the battlefield are owing to the ill-judged exaggerations of WALKER's ferocity, by which the Central American Governments have sought to excite the hatred of the people.

The stories have acted rather upon their fears than their jealousy and aversion. Cowardice disarms them. Nothing could be more injudicious than to have told this emasculated populace, among whom old traditions live with astonishing tenacity, that the American chief was a *flibustier* and *buccanero*. The horrors and atrocities perpetrated upon their fathers by those daring freebooters were so recalled; while to us they recall, how, in the better days of Nicaragua, DAVIS, a buccaneering captain from Jamaica, with only ninety men, penetrated to the capital, ransacked and plundered it, and left with prodigious booty; and how MORGAN, with an army less numerous than WALKER's, captured the fortified and well-defended town of Porto Bello, and afterwards, following very nearly the track of the Panama Railroad, took, sacked and destroyed the old city of Panama, the seat of the South Sea trade, gorged with immense wealth, and fortified and occupied by a powerful army. Such recollections provoke the most contemptuous estimates of Spanish-American valor; and almost assure the final success of WALKER. But then, achieving his work in haste, and departing, the *flibustier* of other times had not a pestiferous climate added to the less formidable dangers he overcame. WALKER, by remaining, has; and may, therefore, fail.

Arctic Explorations.

Two days ago, just as the remains of poor KANE were lowered to their latest resting-place, word came to us that the British Government is about to dispatch a fresh expedition to the Arctic circle. Two vessels, propellers, are detailed for the service, equipped with all the requirements indicated by previous adventure, and, of course, far better adapted to contend with the peculiar difficulties of the voyage than the most successful who have explored these desolate wastes of perpetual frost. They will have all the advantage of the labors of MCCLURE, COLLINSON and KANE, who, within the past five years, have pushed discovery thereabouts to the verge of complete exhaustion. The former have looked through and demonstrated a northwest passage; the latter has gazed down upon that circumpolar sea, which lies there open and tranquil among everlasting ice, as the Valley of Cashmere, surrounded by the everlasting snows of the Himalayas.

The nominal purpose of the voyage is further research for Capt. FRANKLIN. FRANKLIN, however, may hereafter be safely set down as a geographical fiction, a John Doe of nautical research; a name to lend the color of humanity to inquiries purely scientific or merely curious. It is incredible, judging from the spot where Dr. RAE found unquestionable traces of the lost mariners, that, had they survived, they would not have made their way towards Canada, instead of wandering in an opposite direction, or taking up their permanent abode among the Esquimaux, as the more sanguine persuade themselves. The new expedition will, therefore, in all probability, follow and prolong the tracks of COLLINSON and KANE, and accomplish what those navigators proved to be possible. It is understood that an auxiliary expedition overland is to depart from Canada in the Spring under the charge of Dr. RAE. To that we may confidently look for proofs of the entire destruction of the Franklin Company.

NEGRO CITIZENSHIP.—It will hardly be safe for the slave-owner to bring his chattels into the Free States on the strength of the recent decision. None of the opinions go far enough for that. DRED SCOTT was pronounced a slave, notwithstanding his temporary residence on free soil, because, returning to Missouri, he once more became subject to the slave-code of that commonwealth. The Supreme Court has yet to decide that he carried that slave-code with him into an independent State, and was held by it there in defiance of the Real Law. It may be true that the legislation of Missouri is supreme in an adjoining and elder State, such as Illinois or Indiana. That will doubtless come by-and-by. We can afford to wait for it, since we shall probably have no longer to wait than for the judgment in the Lemon case upon appeal.

Enter Ghost!

JACOB SHARP, we grieve to say, has scarcely reached the middle age of life. He cannot be much over 40 years old, and being of a hale and hearty constitution, bids fair to survive for 40 or 50 years longer. We appreciate fully the pain such a view of his prospects must occasion to the New-York public; for with every recurring year of his existence—whether it reach to ten years or ten thousand—the project for a Broadway Railroad is sure to make its reappearance in the Legislature. JACOB is, indeed, the most persevering and pertinacious of schemers. His ancestor and namesake's devotion to his sweetheart, cannot compare with his entire and undivided fealty to the child of his hopes and father of his expected fortunes, the Broadway Railroad. Neither seven years, nor fourteen, will test in the least the depth and lasting fervor of his affection. It has already outlasted discouragements and disappointments far greater than those which the Patriarch has been so bepraised for overcoming, and he has not received even a Leah,—or a second choice in any shape,—as a solace for his long-suffering and undismayed endurance.

When it was that JACOB the SHARP began his efforts to secure permission to lay a Railroad track in Broadway, we are not certified by any authentic historical record. Tradition teaches that in the golden days of Haroun El Sturtevant,—when the forty thieves held high wassail, and revelled in the halls of the City Fathers, a charter was obtained for such a road:—and that it was repealed, enjoined, overruled, repudiated, and in various other modes exploded and blown into nothingness by various Courts, and other public bodies having authority and jurisdiction over the same, until no man pretended to discern the faintest breath of life in its body, or was able even to distinguish the features of its several parts. But the much-enduring JACOB,—disconsolate but undismayed, with sad and constant step has been ever since going up and down through the Earth, principally visible in the lobbies of Albany and the purlieus of the City Hall, seeking with fond and hopeful diligence to gather its scattered limbs and restore them again to the semblance of their shapely and attractive original. Every year witnesses a new defeat,—but every year also witnesses a revival of hope and of high endeavor. The Wandering Jew is not more constant,—the Ghost in Macbeth is not more regular,—than is JACOB in his apparition. Time was that when the brains were out a bill would die and there an end:—but this Broadway Railroad scheme hath more than the immortality of youth—it enjoys resurrection before its time—it startles members of the Legislature in their dreams—and though it may not scar their eye-balls, it greases their palms, and pushes them from their proper and diurnal stools. It is like the life-tree of the Eastern mythology,—and while its root reaches far down into the darkness, so that no man can tell what is the secret of its immortal strength, its leaves shoot forth afresh with every session, and hang their yearly shadow ominous over the brilliant walks and drives of our magnificent Broadway. When SHARP dies, the Broadway Railroad project may also die; but until that time let no man hope to welcome its disappearance from the stage of active life.

We are driven to these reflections by the intelligence from Albany that Senator PETTY has introduced in the Senate the bill to revive the Charter granted long ago by the Common Council, and empowering Mr. SHARP and his associates to build the road. We hope the project will not be pushed. We trust our Albany law-makers will let it alone for this Winter, and give us at least one year more of Broadway. They have on hand quite enough of City legislation for one session,—more, we fear, than they will be able to perform creditably and usefully. The entire reorganization of our City Government,—the distribution and reconstruction of its multitudinous departments,—the provision of safeguards against robbery and plunder,—the creation of a Metropolitan Police System,—these and the various other projects for City Reform which engage the attention of the Legislature are quite enough for one session, without superadding the construction of a Railroad in Broadway. We hope, therefore, they will let this alone for the present at all events. Nobody but JACOB SHARP & Co. wants a Railroad in Broadway. Neither the people who live on it, nor those who go through it, desire the construction of such a road. The street is not wide enough for it, and its character is not fitted to it. Grant a charter, if you will, for opening parallel streets and laying Railroad tracks in them:—but leave Broadway undisturbed. Give us of the City rest for a season from the constant reappearance of this "goblin damned." The whole community will feel intensely and profoundly relieved, when—either upon the demise of the inexorable JACOB, or before that sad event,—they can comfort themselves with the stage direction, *Exit Ghost!*

A PIECE OF INFORMATION.—The Editor and Proprietor of the *Herald*, who, according to his own statement, either writes the money articles of that paper "with his own hand," or "dictates them to an amanuensis, from resources within himself," and bases his deductions upon facts and data furnished "by his own friends in Wall-street," is respectfully informed that the Proprietors of the DAILY TIMES were the purchasers of the large lot at the upper end of the Brick Church property. We observe that the money article in yesterday's *Herald* makes no mention of this little circumstance, and we therefore take the liberty of communicating what we are sure cannot but be a very gratifying piece of financial intelligence. We are confident the omission to notice it must have been entirely accidental, inasmuch as the amount of intellect expended every day by the Editor and Proprietor of the *Herald* in his money article, in the invention of business operations of various kinds for the Proprietors of the TIMES, forbids the suspicion of indifference on his part towards their concerns. He will be good enough to excuse this allusion to his existence.

OUR NEIGHBOR OVER THE RIVER.—New-Jersey is not a very large State by herself, but she takes on very great airs by virtue of the company she finds herself in. Her geographical position is a most peculiar one. Sandwiched between New-York and Pennsylvania, and forming the great highway between the commercial metropolis of the country and all the territory lying south, she imposes a capitation tax on all the travel that passes over her domain. Opposite to her shores lie the two great cities of the New-World whose overflow of wealth and population add greatly to her riches; yet so far from feeling herself under obligations to her great and powerful neighbors, she refuses to treat them with even neighborly civility. Like most small bodies, she is fearful that granting a favor might be construed into a confession of weakness, and is all the time painfully conscious of her dignity. Though she has not the ability to do much good for herself or anybody else, she has the power to do a good deal of mischief, and she means to exercise it, if it is only to assert her consequence. Unfortunatey for the interests of this City, the only convenient spot for a quarantine, excepting that which is now occupied for that purpose, lies within the boundaries of New-Jersey, and she is determined that it shall not be used for the benefit of New-York. Sandy Hook lies detached from the main land, and it is the safest and most convenient spot within thirty miles of New-York for Quarantine purposes. No possible danger to the adjoining country could result from its being put to such a use; yet the New-Jersey people fiercely oppose the location of the Quarantine there on the pretence that it would endanger the health of Monmouth County. Where the Quarantine is now located the danger to the people of New-Jersey is ten times greater than it could possibly be at Sandy Hook. But, in an experience of fifty years, no harm has resulted from the Quarantine at Staten Island to the people on the shore of New-Jersey close by; and, if a pestilence were to be imported into New-York, it could not fail to spread over into Jersey City, with which there is constant intercourse from this side. New-York has appointed a Committee to negotiate with New-Jersey for the privilege of using Sandy Hook for Quarantine arrangements, whereupon the Press of that State advises that no terms be made with the New-Yorkers, and that no Committee be appointed to confer with them. This is anything but neighborly: and the Legislature, having a better understanding of the matter, after first refusing to appoint a Committee of Conference, at last retracts, and New-Jersey will consent to receive a delegation appointed by the Governor of New-York. We have not the least misgivings as to the final issue of this matter. There are two reasons why New-Jersey should make a show of resistance and indignation. First, she wants to make herself felt, and her importance recognized, and then she wants to sell whatever favors she may grant, at the highest possible price. All the accommodations that may be required at Sandy Hook will be yielded, but we shall be compelled to pay roundly for them. That will be the end of the matter. The Legislature passed a resolution to adjourn on Thursday, but has prolonged its session until the 20th, on purpose to take the Quarantine business in hand, and on Tuesday they probably will decide whether or not to treat with the New-York Commission.

CRUEL AND INHUMAN NEGLECT.—Why does the *Herald* newspaper preserve towards the TIMES so unjust and undeserved a silence? Is it inaccessible to the sentiment of gratitude? Has it no sense of favors received? Is it utterly heartless, and bowelless, towards those who go out of their way to render it conspicuous and timely service? We devoted a large space in our columns the other day to a vindication of the Editor and Proprietor of the *Herald* from the "mean and malignant" attempts, made by some of his reporters and others, to rob him of the reputation which the authorship of his money articles is calculated to confer. We repelled the base aspersion that any other intellect than his own could have carried *Parker Vein* and *Potosi* stock so steadily and magnificently upward and onward,—against the most tremendous odds, until they were absolutely and beyond all hope of rivalry the most enormous and gigantic swindles in the New-York market. And not even a kick do we get for this self-denying and disinterested exercise of benevolence! Not a solitary paragraph of abuse has graced the congenial columns of the *Herald* from that day to this. The dead men's bones of the Old Brick Church are not more insensible to kindness, than the kindred relics of the *Herald* establishment.

If we were like other men we should resent such conduct as this, and very probably retaliate it. But we rise above such petty resentments. We scorn ignoble revenge. We will not turn a deaf ear, or a blind eye, to the necessities and the embarrassments even of our stony-hearted neighbor. We are determined, come what come may, in spite of obloquy or neglect, that we never, *never*, NEVER will desert Mr. JAMES GORDON MICAWBER. We shall continue our attentions as leisure may give us the opportunity. Good bye—we will return presently.

TAXABLE PROPERTY OF NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.—The total taxable property of New-York for the present year, according to the Assessors, is but $527,945,713 81; which, it is admitted on all sides, is much less than the actual value of the personal and real estate of the City. The rate of taxation is $1 38 30-100 per $100. The amount of taxable property in Philadelphia, it appears, according to the report of the Finance Committee of the City Council, is but $163,369,776. This includes both personal and real estate, and the rate of taxation recommended is $2 10 on the $100; which, it will be seen, is much higher than the rate paid in New-York. So, after all the complaints of our burdensome taxes, it appears that we are not near so heavily taxed as they are in Philadelphia.

The Great Target Parade.

Something over 500 captains of target companies met last evening at Central Hall, Grand-street, to further deliberate on the proposed grand target parade on the 20th of April next. The report of the General Committee, naming the Commander-in-Chief and Generals of the two Divisions, was received and accepted. The happy men are as follows: Generalissimo, HENRY WILSON; Major-General of First Di-

[illegible] Division, JOHN CHAMBERS; Inspector of Military [illegible] Division, [illegible] Chief of Artillery, [illegible] Chief's staff is composed of picked [illegible] this military force, some of whom have [illegible] powder. The Chief and his staff will hold [illegible] conference to-night to put the thing in [illegible] shape. Right direct!

The Gentleman who Married his Washerwoman Daughter Scotch.

Young DEAN, the lucky coachman, has finally agreed to give up his wife for a time, and accept the pecuniary offers of her friends. Yesterday, his counsel received a letter from Mr. ROGERS's lawyer, proposing that DEAN should go into business in one of the western cities—capital being provided by Mr. ROGERS—and that he should consent to be separated from his wife for the period of six months, correspondence between them being allowed during that time. DEAN is willing to accept the proposition, and thus the subject is disposed of for the present at least.

A correspondent thinks we have not done Rev. Dr. HATFIELD justice in our strictures upon his share in bringing about this hasty and ill-assorted marriage. Indeed, after hearing Mr. HATFIELD's own statement, one is only disposed to blame our loose laws on the subject that require no publication of an intended marriage. He describes Mr. DEAN as of prepossessing appearance, gentlemanly address, and with nothing about him to show that he was of Irish origin, but the slightest possible brogue. Mr. DEAN called at his house on Tuesday, the 24th of last February, and inquired if Mr. H. would on the following Saturday tie the marriage knot for him. Mr. H. assented. On Saturday Mr. DEAN presented himself and said his intended bride, who was engaged as servant in a gentleman's family close by, had been unable to perfect her arrangements, and it was necessary to postpone the marriage until the ensuing Tuesday. To this Mr. H. agreed, appointing the time of day for the bridal party to call. Tuesday came and the minister held himself in readiness to perform the ceremony, but he waited and they did not appear. Towards evening, however, DEAN's friend came to the house, and told the servant, that owing to the storm of the preceding day the young lady had been unable to finish up her household duties, and as she wanted to remain in her place sometime longer she did not wish her marriage known, but that they would come the next day.

Wednesday morning came and the couple also, with their two witnesses with them. Miss BOGUE was dressed as became her assumed station, not in silk and lace, nor sparkling with diamonds. Mr. DEAN was neatly attired, and acted like a well-bred gentleman. As the day was muddy, and Mr. H.'s parlors had but lately been furnished with new carpets, it was deemed prudent that the ceremony should be performed in the basement, which was a cosy enough place, and there the marriage took place. At its conclusion, DEAN took from his purse a roll of bills, from which detaching a V, he delicately passed it over politely, inquiring if that would satisfy the clergyman. Mr. H. bowed an affirmative, and the happy party left, Mr. H. remarking to his wife that the lady had evidently the best of that bargain. He thought no more of the matter, till his attention was called to it on Tuesday last from the statements in the papers, when he found that, instead, as he had supposed, of making a poor servant girl happy, he had probably made a wealthy family miserable.

Gov. King and the Democracy.

The following letter was sent by Gov. KING in reply to an invitation to attend a celebration of the election of Mr. BUCHANAN, held at Port Byron, in Cayuga County.—The allusion in the first paragraph is to his veto of the Supply bill:

ALBANY, Feb. 25, 1857.

GENTLEMEN: Be pleased to accept my thanks for the invitation to attend the celebration at Port Byron, on the 4th of March, in honor of the inauguration of the Democratic candidates to the highest offices in the gift of the American people. And allow me at the same time to express to you my sense of the very gratifying manner in which the invitation was conveyed to me. An open, but fair opponent of the Democratic Party, I know how to appreciate the generous sentiments of its intelligent and conservative members; and in this instance, while I am inclined to believe that the act to which you allude receives the approval to a very great extent of the freemen of the State, the best return that can be made for the performance of an act of constitutional duty, I am happy to have the assurance that among those are to be included the true friends of that distinguished statesmen, SILAS WRIGHT.

In reference to the event which you propose to celebrate, I am free to say that, in the elevating of Mr. BUCHANAN to the Presidency, there is, in my judgment, good reason to hope, from his long public services, for a wise and safe administration of our public affairs. Accept, gentlemen, the consideration and respect of

Your obedient servant,

JOHN A. KING.

Another Mysterious Disappearance.

We learn that Mr. JOHN E. VEDDER, of Chicago, who had been staying several days at the Metropolitan Hotel in this City, left that house on Wednesday, the 4th inst.,—ten days ago,—for the purpose, as he told the clerk in the office, of going to Brooklyn to collect about $10,000 which was due him there. This was about 11 o'clock in the morning,—and nothing whatever has been heard of him since. His baggage still remains in his room. He did not give the names of any parties from whom he was to collect this money, nor is there the slightest clue to his whereabouts.

Mr. VEDDER was a gentleman in comfortable circumstances, a very respectable man, and of perfectly correct and steady habits. He used to be concerned in the forwarding and freighting business on the Erie Canal, but for some years past has resided at the West.

Any information concerning him may be sent to the Metropolitan Hotel. This is the *fourth* mysterious disappearance which has occured recently from that house alone.

THE MEXICAN TREATIES.—"Ion," the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun*, writes as follows in that paper of yesterday:

"The Mexican Minister, Mr. ROMAN, has had an interview with the Secretary of State on the subject of the new Mexican Treaty. Rome strongly urges its adoption, but it is not probable that it will be submitted to the Senate at present. The terms of the treaty require its ratification within sixty days from the date of which twenty only remain. This provision would show that its ratification was a matter of life or death to the Comonfort Government.

The treaty will, therefore, soon fall to the ground, and with it, perhaps, the unstable power of the present Government. But, even if it were ratified, it could not be carried into effect during the recess of Congress, for Congress must appropriate the money for that purpose, and the payment of eight millions, at the rate of a million a month, is its vital provision, as far as the Mexican Government is concerned."

☞ A car that turns on a pivot is running on the Sixth-avenue, up to Broadway. When it comes to the end of the route the team turns to the right or left, and instantly is ready to travel back again.

Fires.

IN UNION-SQUARE.

At 20 minutes past 8 o'clock last evening, a fire broke out in the paper-hanging store of J. & J. J. YATES, No. 6 Union-square. The stock was damaged to the extent of about $3,000. There is an insurance of $2,000 on it, in the Peter Cooper Company. The building, which is owned and partly occupied as a dwelling, by J. J. DE SOCARAY, was damaged to the extent of about $500, and is insured for $12,000 in the Bowery and Harmony Insurance Companies. The furniture of Mr. DE SOCARAY was damaged to the extent of $300, insured.

IN THE BOWERY.

On Thursday night a fire occurred in the [illegible] goods store of LITTLE & Co., No. 270 Bowery. It originated from a gas-light in the window, and damaged the stock to the extent of about $500; insured for $2,500 in the Excelsior and Harmony Insurance Companies.

INCENDIARY FIRE IN BROADWAY.

A fire broke out shortly after 12 o'clock, yesterday morning, in the dry-goods store of HOGDEN & PERKINS, No. 202 Broadway, between John and Fulton streets. About $5,000 damage was done. The loss is covered by insurance. Appearances indicated that the fire was the work of an incendiary.

IN THIRD-AVENUE.

A building at the corner of Third-avenue and Forty-fourth-street was on fire yesterday noon. The flames were soon extinguished; damage trifling.

About 2¼ o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in the plumbing establishment of BOUGHTON & RUSH, No. 252 Water-street. It caught from some hot ashes which were left in a pan. Only a small damage was done.

AT GOUVERNEUR'S SLIP.

About 8 o'clock yesterday morning a trifling damage by fire was sustained in the building No. 1 Gouverneur's slip. It originated among some shavings.

☞ The financial battle between the NEW-YORK TIMES and *Herald* is funny. The TIMES shows from BENNETT's own paper that he is the originator, author and *writer* of all the *Herald*'s money articles; therefore BENNETT himself is the kite that has done the kiting for Parker Vein, Potosi, Dolly Hyde, and other fancies, which BENNETT solemnly avowed have never been puffed in his columns.—*Boston Post.*

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Friday, March 13.

Remonstrances were presented against setting of slips on the East River for Canal boats.

Mr. BRADFORD reported a bill making an appropriation for the improvement of the west branch of Hudson River in Saratoga County.

The Staten Island Railroad Ferry bill was ordered to a third reading.

Mr. CHAPMAN introduced a bill and a report, unanimously agreed to by the Committee, on the affairs of Trinity Church.

The bill provides for certain amendments of the law of 1814, designed to restore certain rights and privileges guaranteed by ancient charters, and also by the law of 1784, which the law of 1814 abrogated. It also requires the Corporation to report its doings and condition to the corporators annually.

The Senate ordered 2,000 extra copies of the bill and report to be printed.

EVENING SESSION.

The special order was the Excise bill, but it was postponed until Monday evening.

BILLS PASSED.

In relation to Banks, Banking Associations, and Individual Bankers.

To amend the act organizing the Bank Department, and raise the salary of the Superintendent to $5,000.

The bill to incorporate the Commercial Trust Company of New-York, was lost by Ayes, 59: Nays, 31.

A motion to reconsider was declared out of order.

From Albany.

REPORT OF THE HARBOR COMMISSIONERS—DISCRIMINATION IN CANAL TOLLS.

ALBANY, Friday, March 13.

The Committees on Commerce and Navigation of the Senate and Assembly will assemble in joint session on Thursday afternoon to hear all who are interested in the report of the Harbor Commissioners.

The Committee of the Canal Board appointed to consider the subject of making a discrimination in tolls on property conveyed by Canal from the West, held a meeting to-night. Lieutenant-Governor SELDEN submitted a report from the majority of the Committee.

The report recommends discrimination in the tolls on all property coming from the West by way of Oswego, and on all freight going West *via* Oswego; also recommends the collection of a moderate amount of tolls from the Central Railroad, which would yield about $400,000 or $500,000 a year, with compensation to the Railroad by allowing it to charge slightly-increased passenger fare.

The report is accompanied by a table showing the traffic and cost by different routes.

Three out of four of the Committee agree to the report of the Canal Commissioner, Mr. FITZHUGH alone dissenting.

The Committee, on the request of Mr. FITZHUGH, agreed to withhold the report till Wednesday next, in order to give time to prepare a minority report.

Caution in Regard to Marriages—Mr. Varnum's Bill.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I observe in the TIMES of this morning some excellent remarks on the caution which should be observed by clergymen and others in solemnizing marriages, and also some doubts expressed of the sufficiency of the law proposed by Mr. VARNUM. I fully agree with the whole article, and offer a few thoughts of my own on the subject.

Mr. VARNUM's well-intended law will fail of its design, as all former laws on the subject in our State have failed, for the plain reason that the checks which it proposes are to take effect *after* the marriage has been solemnized. The minister, it is true, is required to make certain inquiries *before* the ceremony; but the certificate to be filed in the County Office, is to be made out and signed by the parties, witnesses, and officiating person *after* the marriage has been solemnized, when, perhaps, the parties and witness, if fraudulently disposed, may *refuse* to sign the record. The only method of enforcing the duty prescribed to the solemnizer of the marriage, is a penalty of fifty dollars if the violation of the law be discovered, which is not likely in one per cent. of the cases, for obvious reasons. What is fifty dollars as an obstacle when people are determined to deceive or defraud in such a matter as marriage?

Besides, the number of persons authorized to solemnize marriage by Mr. VARNUM's law is legion. "All ministers of the Gospel, (What is the Gospel? What are ministers? that is, according to law,) and priests of every denomination, (What is a denomination? What is a priest?) These last classes are known and can be followed up. But what law can discover and supervise all who call themselves ministers of the Gospel, or priests of denominations?

We need not search in past annals to know that "love laughs at locksmiths," and "will find out its way" over hedges and ditches. Nor has love the credit of keeping a true tongue in his head, or of being singularly afraid even of perjury. Such precautions, therefore, as the law prescribes to clergymen and magistrates, will be easily evaded when, perhaps, dishonesty and love are combined. It is hard, also, to put the whole responsibility on the poor parson, who, with all his pains, may be cheated by the parties. The formal exactions would be vexatious and awkward on occasions of ordinary weddings, the regular marriages being in a proportion of at least five hundred to one of the irregular. The effect of the law will be to deter conscientious, law-abiding clergymen from marrying any people other than their own parishioners, and so make a thriving trade for irresponsible persons calling themselves parsons, and caring little for the doubtful vengeance of the law, if they get a smart fee in hand. The law, as it appears to me, will make much trouble, and do no good, if it do not much harm.

The following provisions would, in my judgment from the experience of several States, secure the desired end:

1. Allow no individual of the classes named in the law, as competent to solemnize marriages, to exercise that function until he has entered his name at the County Clerk's office, and *given security* that he will act in conformity with law. All persons not so recognized to be fined heavily for every marriage they may solemnize.

2. Require parties seeking marriage to appear in person or by their accredited representatives before the County Clerk (or officer designated for the purpose) and satisfy him that no proper objections to their marriage exist, the Clerk to give them a certificate to that effect, which certificate, presented to any one competent to solemnize marriage, should be his sufficient and only warrant for so doing in that case.

3. Requires the officiating person to countersign said certificate with date of solemnization and return it to the County Clerk, who shall carefully file it, and also record the marriage in a book kept for the purpose.

4. Impose a penalty of five hundred or a thousand dollars upon any minister or magistrate who may solemnize a marriage without the warrant of such a certificate.

I feel quite sure that the great majority of the clergy would much prefer such a law to any other, and also that they are convinced from experience of their inability to detect impostors of fraud in marriages, the parties one way or another [illegible] Others among them, culpable negligence, and there are impostors, and the desire of the laity is to [illegible]

PERSONA.

Alleged Embezzlement.

WM. H. JENNER, book-keeper for the firm of G. W. BRAINARD & Co., No. 188 Murray-street, is under arrest on a charge of embezzling from his employers, at different times, sums amounting in all to $1,500.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, March 14.

I.—ELEANOR HAZLETON; OR, THE HOPE OF WOMAN. By CAROLINE CHERBURG'. Chapters IX. and X.

II.—FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.—Heliopolis Our Special Correspondence.

III.—LONDON NEWS AND GOSSIP—From our Correspondent.

IV.—OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

V.—CENTRAL AMERICA—Special Correspondence from Costa Rica.

VI.—THE WAR IN CHINA—Our Special Correspondence.

VII.—EDITORIAL ARTICLES—The Slavery Question. The Decision of the Supreme Court. The Chivalry of the South. The New Dynasty. The Inaugural Ceremonies at Washington. Going Back to Savage Life. The New Secretary of the Navy. Brute Force or Law. Injurious Misrepresentations. Wife-Beating in New-York.

VIII.—THE DRED SCOTT CASE—Abstracts of the Decision of the United States Supreme Court in Relation to the Slavery Question. Dissenting Opinions of Judges McLEAN and CURTIS.

IX.—IMPORTANT FROM KANAS—The Call for a Constitutional Convention. GOV. GEARY'S Veto.

X.—CONGRESS—Extra Session of the Senate.

XI—THE NEW CABINET.

XII.—SUMMARIES OF NEWS—Domestic, City, and Commercial.

XIII.—AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT—The Markets of the Week, carefully reported.

THE WEEKLY TIMES is sent to subscribers by Mail or Express, at the following rates per annum:

One Copy, one year, for..... $2
Five Copies, one year, for..... 5
Twenty-Five Copies, one year, for..... 20

Each package must in every case be *sent to one name and address*. Any Postmaster, clerk, or other person, who may send us TEN or more subscribers on the above terms, and who will receive the package for distribution among the subscribers, *shall receive an extra copy*. Additions may at any time be made to Clubs by the party in whose name the Club stands, and on terms of first remittance.

Postage on the WEEKLY TIMES is:
To Canada, payable in advance..... 26 cents a year.
Within the State..... 26 cents a year.
Within the United States..... 26 cents a year.

The NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published twice a week, and containing all the reading matter of the Daily, is sent to Subscribers at the rate of THREE DOLLARS per annum. Two COPIES to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Payment in all cases is required invariably in advance; and no papers will ever be sent until the receipt of the money.

All letters inclosing money, or on business of any kind with the office, to be addressed to the Publishers.

RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO.,
No. 138 Nassau-st., New-York.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

HEATH, WYNKOOP & CO.,
No. 63 Liberty-st., New-York,
MANUFACTURERS OF
PERFUMERY OF ALL KINDS,
invite the attention of the trade to their varied and extensive stock of new and desirable goods, which they offer at very low prices. Our Catalogue for 1857 can be had on application, or by mail.

SAWS.
HOE & CO.'S PATENT GROUND SAWS, PLASTERING trowels, &c., can be had, wholesale and retail, at the principal hardware stores, at the salesrooms of the manufacturers, Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st., or at the Works, corner of Broome, Sheriff and Columbia-sts., New-York.

FISH
AND
PROVISIONS.
EARL, BARTHOLOMEW & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
No. 196 Greenwich-st, New-York,
Offer for sale

Extra large No. 1 Mackerel, and No. 1 Salmon, in kits, quarters, halves, and barrels.	Mess Beef.
	Smoked Beef.
	D. C. Clear Pork.
	Extra Mess and Thin Mess do.
Large Codfish.	City Cured Hams.
Herring.	Western Shoulders.
Pickled Rock Cod.	Prime Leaf Lard.
Bluefish.	Western Butter.
Whitefish.	Extra fine Cheese.
Connecticut Shad.	Genuine Cider Vinegar.
Coarse and Fine Salt.	

Orders faithfully filled.

NO. 40 MURRAY-STREET.—STEARNS & MARVIN'S, late RICE & Co.'s improved SALAMANDER SAFE. WILDER'S patent, secured with the celebrated LA BELLE POWDER-PROOF LOCK, with a very small key, all made under the immediate inspection of our Mr. STEARNS, who has for 15 years superintended their manufacture, during which time not a dollar's worth of property has been consumed in one of them—222 having been tested in accidental fires; warranted free from dampness. Also, BURGLAR-PROOF CHESTS, of any size, lined with hardened steel, which cannot be drilled or broken. For sale by STEARNS & MARVIN, No. 40 Murray-st. Factory, corner of St. Mark's-place and Avenue A.

SEWING MACHINES.—I. M. SINGER & CO.'S *Gazette*, a beautiful pictorial paper, contains full and reliable information about sewing machines, and answers all questions that can be asked on the subject. All who read this paper will learn how to purchase a sewing machine with which $1,000 a year, clear profit, can be made, and will be protected from being imposed upon by any of the humbug machines now before the public. I. M. SINGER & CO.'S *Gazette* will be sent gratis to all who apply by letter or otherwise.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway, New-York.

CITIZENS OF NEWARK—IF YOU WANT china, glass, gas fixtures and plated ware, now is your time; the whole of our stock (the largest in America) is being sold off at and below cost.

W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

N. B.—See our advertisement, in the dry goods column of this paper.

CURTAIN MATERIALS AND WINDOW SHADES AT WHOLESALE.—KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 291 Broadway and No. 54 Reade-st., have a full and choice stock of Brocatels, Satin De Laines, Worsted Damasks, Lace and Muslin Curtains, Cornices, Gimps, &c., which are offered at the lowest prices. WINDOW-SHADES.—Our stock of Window-Shades is the largest in New-York, and our superior manufacturing facilities enable us to offer these goods less than other houses. We invite the attention of close buyers.

CITIZENS OF BROOKLYN—IF YOU WANT China, glass, gas fixtures and plated ware, now is your time. The whole of our stock (the largest in America) is being sold off at and below cost.

W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

N. B.—See our advertisement in the Dry Goods column of this paper.

THE FASHION OF THE SEASON IN GENTLEMEN'S HATS was introduced by GENIN on Saturday, 7th ult. New-York and the Union have, for years, accepted the quarterly issues of GENIN as the governing styles of the day, and his Spring hat for 1857 will be found to possess the highest claims to the admiration of men of taste and judgment. Price $4. GENIN,
No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

"If all his hairs were lives," Othello said,
"My great revenge hath stomach for them all."
But hair that's gray or sandy, white or red,
The ladies have no stomach for at all.
USE CRISTADORO'S DYE, No. 6 ASTOR-HOUSE, and the evil is remedied. The browns and blacks it produces equal nature's.

CITIZENS OF JERSEY CITY—IF YOU WANT China, Glass, Gas-fixtures and Plated Ware, now is your time. The whole of our immense stock is being sold off, at and below cost. W. J. F. DAILEY & Co.,
Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

N. B.—See our advertisements in the dry-goods column of this paper.

CITIZENS OF NEW-HAVEN, NOW IS YOUR time, if you want china, glass, gas fixtures, and plated ware. The whole of our immense stock (the largest in America) is now being sold off at and below cost. N. B.—See our advertisement in the Dry Goods column of this paper. W. J. F. DAILEY, Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBERT M. PATRICK is the sole manufactrurer in the United States of the above celebrated Safes and Patent Powder-proof Defiance Locks and Cross-bars. Depot No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

CHINESE NORTHERN SUGAR CANE.—25,000 packages of pure Seed ready—not for sale, but for free distribution to subscribers to the *American Agriculturist*. See adv.

KELLOGG'S SPRING HATS AND CAPS OF THE most fashionable patterns and in great variety.
No. 128 Canal-st., opposite West Broadway.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION IS WANTED CONCERNING ANGELINE and CHARLOTTE HYDE, orphan children of the late John S. Hyde. When last heard from they were living with their uncle, a Mr. Ross. Any information concerning them will be gratefully received by their relative in Mauritius. Address G. H. FAIRCHILD, Esq., U. S. Consul, Port Louis, Mauritius, care of Messrs. Atkinson, Rollins & Richards, Boston, Mass.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—ON MONDAY THE 9TH INST., AT OR near the corner of 7th-av. and 18th-st., a parcel containing various printed stories and sketches from "Knickerbocker" and other journals, valuable only to the author. The finder will be suitably rewarded on leaving them at the office of the *Daily Times*, or *Knickerbocker*, No. 348 Broadway.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS, 1857,
AT LAST FALL'S PRICES.

☞ Smith & Leonabery, No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st., have now ready for exhibition a large and superior stock of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING, imported expressly for this Spring's trade, and until further notice will be sold at LAST FALL'S PRICES.

DODGE'S
RHEUMATIC LINIMENT,
A SURE CURE FOR RHEUMATISM,
☞ May be obtained of all Druggists, or at the new office, No. 30 Beekman-st., second-floor, New-York.
Price 50 cents a bottle.

☞ Dr. Smith's Magnetic Salve.
FOR SALT-RHEUM, SCROFULA, BURNS, CHILBLAINS, ULCERS, &c.
For sale by HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.,
Nos. 165, 273, 511 and 756 Broadway.

☞ Some Hopes yet of being cured of Consumption, by the use of RUSHTON'S COD-LIVER OIL. It lessens the cough, diminishes the night sweats, and imparts strength to the body. Be particular to use that with FREDERICK V. RUSHTON'S name in full on each label. Sold at $1 a bottle, at No. 10 Astor House, corner of Barclay-st., and No. 419 Broadway, corner of Canal-st.

☞ To Nervous Sufferers.—A retired clergyman, restored to health in a few days, after many years of great nervous suffering, is anxious to make known the means of cure. Will send (free) the prescription used. Direct to JOHN M. DAGNALL, No. 59 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

WIGS!—HAIR-DYE!!—WIGS!!!
☞ Batcheler's Wigs and Toupees have improvements peculiar to their house. They are celebrated all over the world for their graceful beauty, ease and durability—fitting to a charm. The largest and best stock in the world. Twelve private rooms for applying his famous DYE. Sold at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway

☞ To the Afflicted.—HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM.—This potent yet purely vegetable purifier is now acknowledged the only reliable curative for all diseases flowing from great impurity of the blood.

Rheumatism in its most painful forms and of twenty-five years duration, is entirely eradicated from the system. Scrofula and king's evil readily yield to its powerful yet mild influence, and such is its magical operation in these cases that there is seldom scarcely a scar left of the most frightful ulcers to mar the appearance of the patient.

In old ulcers, fever sores, mercurial diseases, it curps in an incredibly short period, removing every particle of impurity from the blood.

In eruptive diseases, such as erysipelas, salt rheum, pimples, blotches on the face, or the worst cases of humors of the blood, it cannot fail, if taken according to the directions.

In diseases of the liver, kidneys, spleen, debility, incipient consumption, &c., the LIFE BALSAM can be relied on as the most safe and sure remedy ever known.

The certificates put up with each bottle are not from persons 1,000 miles distant, or having no existence at all, as is the case with most of the advertised nostrums, but from well-known citizens of New-York; and the cures are such as to challenge their equal in the world. The dose is from a teaspoonful to two tablespoonsfull. Special directions accompany each bottle. 75 cents per bottle—six for $4. Principal depôt, No. 246 Grand-st. Agent for Brooklyn, MR. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st.; and Druggists generally.

☞ Counterfeit Wistar's Balsam.—We would caution the purchasers of the BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY against an imitation article which has made its appearance in many places, and which might deceive the unwary by its resemblance to the genuine bottle. Of the mixture we need not speak. Unprincipled scoundrels can always be found ready to counterfeit anything by which they can put money in their pockets, and they are sure to choose the most popular and well-known article on which to practice their villainies. It is a lamentable fact that there are also dealers in medicines who are willing to lend themselves to carry out this imposition, by selling such trash as genuine, because they can buy it for less than half the cost of the real article. Avoid such a man as you would a dealer in counterfeit money, for he is the greater scamp of the two. They have never dared to forge the written signature of I. BUTTS, having a wholesome fear of the State Prison before their eyes. Be sure that you find on the outside wrapper the written signature of I. BUTTS, and you may rely upon its being genuine. Buy none other.

SETH W. FOWLE & CO., Boston, Proprietors.

☞ Charles' London Cordial Gin is shown by the records of the Custom-House to be the only London Cordial Gin imported and sold in bottles; all others are noxious mixtures made here in imitation of it.

It is a delicious beverage, and by its peculiar flavor (so different from other gins) is universally esteemed by all who use it. It is adopted with great success in cases of Dyspepsia, Gout, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Gravel, Colic, Cholera, Fever and Ague, Stricture, Diseases of the Urinary Organs, Epilepsy, &c.

Dr. VALENTINE MOTT, of New-York, in a letter to the proprietor, says:

CHARLES' LONDON CORDIAL GIN is the purest, best and most reliable Extract of Juniper I have seen.

CHARLES' LONDON CORDIAL GIN is sold by all druggists and grocers in the United States, and so also are numerous poisons called "London Cordial Gin." To avoid them buy only "CHARLES'." Reject any other offered to you, as you value your health. Price $1 for quarts, 50 cents for pints. EDMUND C. CHARLES,
Sole Importer, No. 40 Broadway, New-York.

☞ J. Clawson Kelley, Analytical Physician, can be consulted at his office, No. 3 Bible House, 4th-av., daily, until the 1st of April, (free of charge,) upon all diseases, particularly the lungs, liver, kidneys, &c., with their attending symptoms, as rheumatism, dyspepsia, nervousness, debility, difficulty of breathing, &c.

☞ Samuel Parkman Tuckerman, Esq., Mus. Doc., will deliver his lecture upon *Church Music in the Old World and in the New*, (recently read by him before the Boston Art Club,) at Hope Chapel, on MONDAY EVENING, 16th inst., at 8 o'clock. Tickets, at 25 cents, may be obtained at the music stores and at the door.

☞ Mirrors and Frames.—Pier, Mantel, Sidewall, oval mirrors; portrait and picture frames of the newest designs and patterns, and of superior workmanship. Call and examine our stock.

OSTRANDER & HARRIS,
No. 40 Reade-st., 2d door East of Broadway.

☞ Agricultural Advice.—Gentlemen desirous of improving their country seats and farms, will receive advice as to improvement of soils, planting crops, trees, shrubs, etc., by applying to HENRY C. VAIL, Westchester Farm School, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

☞ 25,000 Packages of Pure Chinese Sugar Cane Seed. Just obtained from the original source of that distributed by the United States Government. None of this for sale but all to be distributed free to subscribers to the *American Agriculturist*. See adv.

☞ Lucy Stone will give a Lecture on *Woman's Rights*, at the Brooklyn Athenæum, corner of Atlantic and Clinton sts., Brooklyn, on MONDAY EVENING, March 16. Single tickets, 25 cents; tickets admitting a gentleman and two ladies, 50 cents.

FAIRBANKS'
PREMIUM PLATFORM AND COUNTER SCALES
MORE THAN 100 DIFFERENT MODIFICATIONS.

WEIGH-LOCK
SCALES.
RAILROAD TRACK and DEPOT
SCALES.
HAY, COAL and CATTLE
SCALES.
WHEAT or HOPPER
SCALES.
FLOUR-PACKING
SCALES.
DORMANT and PORTABLE WAREHOUSE
SCALES.
ROLLING-MILL
SCALES.
GROCERS' and DRUGGISTS'
SCALES.
BANKERS' and JEWELERS'
SCALES.
PRESCRIPTION and ASSAY
BALANCES.
WEIGHMASTERS' BEAMS.
POST-OFFICE BALANCES.
GOLD COIN DETECTORS.
FAMILY SCALES.
SPRING BALANCES.
STANDARD WEIGHTS.
&c. &c. &c. &c.

Pamphlets, with cuts and descriptions, will be furnished upon application, by mail or otherwise, to FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 189 Broadway, New-York, where a full assortment of scales may be found at all times.

KEROSENE OILS.
KEROSENE LUBRICATING OIL, NO. 1.
KEROSENE LUBRICATING OIL, NO. 2, the cheapest lubricator ever offered to the public.
KEROSENE ILLUMINATING OIL.
KEROSENE BINNACLE OIL.
PARAFINE RAILWAY GREASE.
KEROSENE LAMPS.

The above oils can be obtained from the regularly appointed agents of the Company in all the principal towns and villages of the United States, the Canadas, and the Island of Cuba. AUSTENS, Agents, No. 50 Beaver-st.

ELECTROTYPING AND ELECTRO-PLATING.
A large assortment of
BATTERIES AND OTHER MATERIALS
used in the above arts; also,
SOLUTIONS FOR DEPOSITING ALL THE METALS AND THEIR ALLOYS.
For sale by EVERETT & SMITH, Chemists,
No. 244 (old No. 6) Canal-st., near Centre, New-York.

PETER K. DEYO'S
ADVERTISING AGENCY,
NO. 7 APPLETON'S BUILDING,
NO. 348 BROADWAY.
Reference—Messrs. RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO.

CAMPBELL, CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, southwest corner 8th-av. and 28th-st., formerly with Rushton, Clark & Co.; pure medicines; prescriptions, &c., prepared with great care. Personal attention at all hours. S. CAMPBELL, 8th-av. and 28th-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW BOOK ESTABLISHMENT.
W. P. FETRIDGE & CO.

Beg to announce to the public that they have removed to that new and elegant Marble Building on the site of the old "Irving House," immediately opposite "Stewart's," No. 281 Broadway, where they intend keeping one of the finest stocks of BOOKS in the market, bound in the most rich and durable style.

They have made arrangements with the
MESSRS. HARPERS
To keep a large stock of their most valuable publications, bound in beautiful light and dark calf bindings, which they will supply to the trade and libraries at the Messrs. Harpers prices. They intend keeping constantly on hand a large assortment of
LITERARY, SCIENTIFIC, JUVENILE
AND
MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS.
All the new publications of the day, comprising
NOVELS, TALES, ROMANCES,
AND
WORKS OF THE HIGHEST ORDER.
They will receive subscriptions to all
STANDARD AND POPULAR PERIODICALS,
For most of which they are the Publishers' Agents.

W. P. F. & Co. will pay particular attention to orders from the country. Dealers who will send their favors may depend upon having them answered with promptness, at low rates, and upon having their books packed with care.

All works, by whomsoever advertised or published, and in all styles of binding, supplied as above.

W. P. FETRIDGE & CO.,
No. 281 Broadway, opposite Stewart's.

MISS MARRYATT'S NEW NOVEL!!
HENRY LYLE:
OR, LIFE AND EXISTENCE,
BY MISS EMELIA MARRYATT,
Daughter of the late Captain Marryatt.
12mo, Cloth. 420 Pages. Price, $1.

WHAT THE "PRESS" SAY OF HENRY LYLE.

From Frazer's Magazine.

We hope to see this book in every well-selected Library. It is worthy of a place among the finest works of any era.

From the London Athenæum.

It is a crushing rebuke to the tendency of the present generation to infidelity.

From the New-York Tribune.

We have seldom had an opportunity of enjoying a more fascinating or a more instructive novel.

From the New-York Daily Times.

The lady writes in a style to please the people quite as well and as skillfully as her father did. Get a copy of Henry Lyle forthwith.

Published by GARRETT, DICK & FITZGERALD,
No. 18 Ann-st., New-York.

Also, for sale by all Booksellers in this place.

Copies of the above book sent to any address free of postage. Send cash orders to the Publishers.

"NO WELL-SELECTED LIBRARY IS COMPLETE WITHOUT THEM."

REPUBLICATION OF
THE STANDARD BRITISH CLASSICS.
DERBY & JACKSON'S UNIFORM 12mo EDITIONS.

The Publishers, in offering the first of their projected Series of Standard Authors—whose names and fame have become as "familiar as household words" wherever the English language is spoken—cannot but feel satisfied that their enterprise will be regarded with favor by an appreciative public. It is designed to issue the series in uniform size and style, printed on fine paper with clear and open type; forming, in every particular, the MOST DESIRABLE EDITIONS of these celebrated authors—so indispensable to every well-selected library—that have yet been issued in America.

We inaugurate the series by offering first the Works of
"*The Father of the English Novel.*"
Now ready and for sale by booksellers generally,
THE WORKS OF HENRY FIELDING.
Containing "Tom Jones," "Amelia," "Joseph Andrews," "Jonathan Wild," &c.
With a Memoir of The Author, by Roscoe.
Complete in four volumes 12mo, neat cloth, $6.
The same, in library sheep, $6.
The same, in half calf, gilt, $8.
The same, in half-calf, antique, $9.

"Of all the works of imagination to which English genius has given origin, the novels of the celebrated Henry Fielding are, perhaps, the most decidedly and exclusively her own; he was the first of the British novelists, and his power of strong and natural humor is unapproached, as yet, even by his most successful followers."—*Sir Walter Scott.*

"If it be granted that we are to estimate the degrees of celebrity enjoyed by men of letters, according to the influence exercised by their genius upon their own and succeeding times—the surest test, perhaps, of comparative merit—not many, we opine, will be bold enough to question the claims of one of the most profound investigators of human nature, of the most delightful yet correct interpreters of her character, and language, to take precedence among the writers of English prose fiction. Should we meet with one critical exception, it might be enough to reply by inquiring, amidst what splendid galaxy of superior minds the light of Fielding's genius asserted its power, by how many wits of our luminous Augustan era he was preceded, and by how many more he was followed; a host of gigantic intellects, whose varied powers and brilliant talents still yield obeisance to his master knowledge of Nature."—*Roscoe.*

"Fielding was the prose Homer of human nature."—*Byron.*

"When we read Fielding's novels we feel like coming into the fresh air and the common ways of this bright and breathing world. We travel on the highroad of humanity, yet meet in it pleasanter companions and catch more delicious snatches of refreshment than we can hope elsewhere to enjoy."—*Talfourd.*

WILL BE READY NEXT WEEK:
THE WORKS OF LAURENCE STERNE,
Complete in Two Volumes 12mo, and
THE WORKS OF DEAN SWIFT,
In Two Volums 12mo.
Also, the week following,
THE WORKS OF JOSEPH ADDISON,
Complete in Six Volumes, and
THE WORKS OF OLIVER GOLDSMITH,
In Four Volumes.

In Preparation, uniform with the above:
THE WORKS OF TOBIAS SMOLLETT.
THE WORKS OF SAMUEL JOHNSON.
THE WORKS OF DANIEL DE FOE.
DERBY & JACKSON,
Publishers, No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York.

"It is not good for man to be alone."
"THE OLD PHYSICIAN" AGAIN.
HIS NEW WORK IS NOW READY,
THE MORAL PHILOSOPHY
OF
COURTSHIP AND MARRIAGE,
Designed as a companion to that excellent book,
THE PHYSIOLOGY OF MARRIAGE.
BY THE SAME AUTHOR.

The following is the Table of Contents of the first Part of this unique book:

CHAP. I. Is Marriage a Duty?
II. Nature and Design of Marriage.
III. How the ends of Marriage are to be secured, or Rational Courtship.
IV. The Philosophy of Courting in Love.
V. At what age should we marry?
VI. On Equality in Marriage.
VII. Are Second Marriages desirable?
VIII. The Perpetuity of Marriage.

Part II. contains 32 chapters under the general head of PROPER QUALIFICATIONS FOR MARRIAGE, treated in the inimitable style for which "THE OLD PHYSICIAN" is justly celebrated.

In one vol. 12mo. Price, 75 cents. Published by
JOHN P. JEWETT & CO., Boston.
HENRY P. B. JEWETT, Cleveland, Ohio.

SIMMS' WORKS—A NEW VOLUME.
PUBLISHED THIS DAY, (SATURDAY,) MARCH 14:
VASCONSELOS: A ROMANCE OF THE NEW WORLD. By WM. GILMORE SIMMS. With illustrations by DARLEY. (Uniform with the Revolutionary and Border Tales.) 12mo, cloth, $1 25.
SIMMS' REVOLUTIONARY TALES, 7 vols. $1 25 each.
SIMMS' BORDER TALES. 6 vols. $1 25 each.
SIMMS' ROMANCES OF THE SOUTH, 3 vols. $1 25 each.
NEXT WEEK:
SERMONS ON THE DIVINITY OF CHRIST. By Rev. R. C. TRENCH, D. D., Dean of Westminster, and author of "The Study of Words," &c. 12mo, cloth. 50 cents.
ON SATURDAY, MARCH 28:
MONARCHS RETIRED FROM BUSINESS. By Dr. DORAN, author of "Table Tracts," "Knights and their Days," &c. 2 vols. 12mo, cloth. $2.
J. S. REDFIELD, No. 34 Beekman-st.

ROBERT CARTER & BROTHERS
HAVE IN PRESS:
1. DICK'S CHRISTIAN PHILOSOPHER, enlarged.
2. HAMILTON'S LESSONS, from the Great Biography.
3. THE YOUNG PILGRIM, by the Author of the "Claremont Tales."
4. RYLE'S EXPOSITORY THOUGHTS ON MATTHEW.
5. THE BOOK OF JOB. Illustrated by Gilbert.
6. THE WAY HOUSE.
7. BONAR'S HYMNS OF FAITH AND HOPE.
8. HODGE ON FIRST CORINTHIANS.

HALL'S JOURNAL OF HEALTH
Aims to prevent disease by temperate industries; advises no medicine, nor advocates starvation. Subjects treated this year: Disease and Crime, Cause of Insanity and Suicide, Family Music, Home Made Happy, Bodily Carriage, Position in Sleeping, Clerical Health, How to Live Long, Cure of Corns, Inverted Toe Nails, &c. No. 1 Vesey-st., and No. 222 Broadway.

THE NEW-ENGLAND HISTORY, FROM the Discovery of the Continent by the Northmen, A. D. 986, to the period when the Colonies Declared their Independence, A. D. 1776. By CHARLES W. ELLIOTT, Esq. Two Volumes, Octavo. Steel Portraits. $4. Ex ract from a critical opinion by an accomplished scholar: "I think it is a truly valuable addition to the history of the interesting period of which it treats, and with its original and popular, as well as philosophical, mode of treatment, can scarcely fail of eminent success."

Mr. SIGOURNEY'S new work. EXAMPLES FROM THE EIGHTEENTH AND NINETEENTH CENTURIES. 1 vol. 12mo. 75 cents.

EXAMPLES OF LIFE AND DEATH. By same author. 1 vol. 75 cents.

Also, just published, SCAMPARIAS. From Gibel Farek to Stamboul. By Lieut. H. A. WISE, U. S. N. 1 vol. 12mo. $1 25. And a new edition of
LOS GRINGOS, an inside view of Mexico, California, Peru, Chili, &c. By Lieut. WISE. 1 vol. 12mo. $1 25.
C. SCRIBNER,
Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway, New-York.

THE SPENDTHRIFT—OR, A FOOL WITH A FORTUNE—A new novel, by W. H. AINSWORTH. See April number NEW-YORK JOURNAL.
S. FRENCH, Publisher,
No. 122 Nassau-st., up stairs.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

GOOD NEWS.

THE PUBLISHER OF THE
AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST
is happy to announce that he has just received an UNLIMITED supply of the CHINESE NORTHERN SUGAR CANE SEED, direct from the same source as that procured by the U. S. Government.

He is now able to offer to *every* NEW subscriber this Spring full 600 *pure, perfect* seeds, (instead of 300, hitherto offered.) To *Club* subscribers, 1,000 seeds each. The seeds forwarded at once, on receipt of subscription. (Send a *ready-directed* envelope, post-paid, with two 3-cent stamps for 600 seeds, and with three stamps for each 1,000 seeds.)

SUGAR-CANE ABUNDANT AND FREE.

One Dollar will secure for the entire year 1857 the BEST *practical, reliable, instructive journal* on SOIL-CULTURE published—with the SUGAR-CANE and other seeds FREE.

Six copies for $5. Ten copies, $8.

N. B.—Any *old* or *new* subscriber can have a packet of any one or each of the following seeds *free*, on sending a *ready-directed*, post-paid envelope for each kind desired, viz: *King Pattip Corn; Darling's Extra Early Sweet Corn; Stowell's Sweet Corn, and White Poland Oats, (3 pounds to the bushel.)* As many seeds will be returned in each envelope as the postage stamp upon it will cover.

OTHER SEED PREMIUMS.

The *Agriculturist* has a subscription list larger by many thousands than any other similar journal in the world, and in return for so generous a patronage, the Publisher concludes to make these free offers of seeds to *old* as well as *new* subscribers. (25,000 packages of seed have already been given out this year.)

N. B.—From the stereotype plates the numbers for Jan., Feb. and March, (Nos. 1, 2 and 3 of Vol. 16,) can still be supplied.

ORANGE JUDD, Publisher,
No. 191 Water-st., New-York.

DIX, EDWARDS & CO.
No. 321 Broadway,
New-York.
Published this day,
THE LIFE OF TAI-PING-WANG,
CHIEF OF THE CHINESE INSURRECTION.
By J. MILTON MACKIE,
Author of "Cosas de España," "Life of Schamyl," &c.
12mo. cloth, handsomely illustrated. Price $1.

This work comprehends a concise history of the recent Chinese War, written in the author's most fascinating and popular style.

THE INDEPENDENT.
THE INDEPENDENT is a weekly religious Journal, of the largest size—conducted by a corps of well-known Clergymen, and regularly contributed to by many of the best writers in this country and in Europe.
Circulation nearly 30,000, and continually increasing.
THIS WEEK'S NUMBER.

THE INDEPENDENT for this week contains more than a hundred articles on various subjects, consisting of Letters from special contributors and Letters from Correspondents in various parts of the world; Editorials, Tales, Sketches, Literary Reviews and Criticisms, Miscellanies in prose and verse, and a comprehensive summary of the news of the week, both secular and religious.

Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER contributes to this number an article, "To Whom it may Concern."

Our Washington Correspondent, PUTNAM, gives a vivid account of the closing scenes of the late Congress.

"Slavery Nationalized"—The Dred Scott Case"—Containing the views of a Correspondent on this subject.

"Philharmonic Concerts," by our Contributor, DEAN.

"Turkish Missions and the East," by our English Correspondent, AGRICOLA.

Signor DE MORA, the celebrated Protestant Spaniard, contributes "A Letter on Spain," which will be found of great interest to American readers.

"Letters on Art," No. XV., giving this week a paper on "Individual Character."

"Notes on the Defence of Slavery," by NATHAN DANE, under which *nom de plume* a distinguished American scholar and writer is giving a continuous review of the peculiar Institution.

"Letter from Honolulu, Sandwich Islands."

EDITORIAL ARTICLES:
"The Gospel for All."
"The New Era," an article on the Dred Scott Decision.
"Home Missions and Slavery."
"Reform Tract and Book Society."
"The Tract Society—Shall it be Subverted?"
"The Treasurer's Reports" of the American Tract Society.
"A Premium Awarded" for a tract on the "Family and Slavery."

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL—Giving this week the conclusion of the "History of the Metropolitan Bank," a long list of "Failures and Assignments," and several brief articles on various topics.

FAMILY READING:
"A Death-Bed Scene"—A Poem.
"Defective Piety in the Churches."
"A Tribute to the Memory of Dr. Kane"—A Poem.
"Not too Proud to Work."

AMUSEMENTS.

BENEFIT OF THE GERMAN SOCIETY.
STEINWAY HALL.
GRAND COMBINATION FESTIVAL CONCERT AND GERMAN OPERA.
To be given by
MR. THALBERG,
IN AID OF THE GERMAN SOCIETY.
PROGRAMME—PART I.

1. Overture, Tannhauser—R. Wagner.... The Orchestra.
2. Chorus, "Oh, Isis and Osiris"—Zauberflote.. United Sangerbund.
3. The Huguenots.....Mr. Thalberg.
4. Aria, Don Juan.....Mad. D'Angri.
5. Andante, fourth symphony—Beethoven. The Orchestra.
6. Prayer of Moses.....Mr. Thalberg.
7. Aria, Rechnett des Figaro.....Mad. D'Angri.
8. Don Juan.....Mr. Thalberg.
9. Conclusion Chorus, William Tell, United Sangerbund.

PART II—OPERA IN THREE ACTS IN COSTUME.
THE FIRST ACT OF
BEETHOVEN'S FIDELIO.
Fidelio, Mad. Johannsen; Marcelline, Mad. Von Berkel; Pizarro, Mr. Weinlich; Jacquino, Mr. Beutler; Rocco, Mr. Osterlein.
Chorus and Orchestra under Carl Bergman.
Dresses by Mr. Hellerman.
Price of Admission.....One Dollar.
To all parts of the Theatre.

Tickets to be had Wednesday, March 11, at the following ticket offices: Hall & Son, No. 237 Broadway; C. Boening, No. 701 Broadway; Van Norden & King, No. 45 Wall-st; E. Wetermann & Co., No. 292 Broadway; F. W. Christern, No. 763 Broadway; L. W. Schmidt, No. 191 William-st.; T. E. Stohlman, No. 24 William-st.; E. F. Gunther, No. 14 North William-st.; *Expedition Staats Zeitung*, No. 214 William-st.; *Expedition Abend Zeitung*, No. 37 Chatham-st.; *Expedition Demokrat*, Chatham-st.; *Expedition Criminal Zeitung*, No. 17 North William-st.; at the Prescott House, No. 231 Broadway; and at the door at Niblo's Garden, on the evening of the performance.

Tickets may likewise be had of any of the following gentlemen, who have kindly consented to act as
COMMITTEE:

T. W. Schmidt, Prussian Con.	H. W. T. Mali, Belgian Con.	
Carl stucken.	Carl Lulling.	Herman Gelpke.]
Hon. Bierwirth.	C. E. Knuhardt.	Wm. Loeschigk.
E. A. Matthiessen.	T. Ilnas.	C. H. Sand.
Hermann Baker.	H. Winter.	C. Poppenhausen.
C. F. Metz.	F. W. Martens.	C. G. Gunther.
Th. E. Suck.	R. A. Witthaus.	Rud. Garrigue.
Fr. Hoppe.	W. A. Kobbe.	Her Funke.
P. Voigt.	A. Schlieger.	Gust. Schwab.
R. Waldemar.	C. Huffer.	J. Andresen.
H. Beckoh.	Hertn. Rose.	G. F. Hege.
M. K. Rosenfeld.	Eugene S. Ballin.	J. E. Cabl.
J. W. Barchard.	E. Unkart.	M. Gaus.
C. Cutter.	F. Meissner.	Th. Victor.
W. A. Fritz.		W. Auferman.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM, THURSDAY, MARCH 19—THALBERG'S FAREWELL APPEARANCE.—Concert and Oratorio for one night.
Combination of Mr. THALBERG'S artists, and the entire Italian Opera, from the Academy of Music, including Chorus and Orchestra under the direction of MAURICE STRAKOSCH.
PROGRAMME—PART I.
Rossini's world-renowned Oratorio of the
STABAT MATER,
composed in 1840, and first performed in Paris during Lent of the same year, will be produced with the following
Operatic cast, for this time only.
The music will be sung by
Mlle. PARODI, Mad. D'ANGRI,
Mad JOHANNSEN, Mad. STRAKOSCH,
Sig. TIBERINI, Sig. MORELLI.
The Choruses by the New-York Harmonic Society.
The full orchestra from the Academy of Music.
PART II—GRAND CONCERT
by Mr. Thalberg, Madame D'Angri, Mlle. Parodi, Madame Strakosch and the full Orchestra.

THALBERG'S LAST MATINEE BUT ONE,
At Dodworth's, No. 806 Broadway, MONDAY, March 16,
MADAME D'ANGRI,
In compliance with a generally expressed wish, will appear on this occasion.
MR. THALBERG
will play the same number of pieces as usually.
SCHEME OF MONDAY'S MATINEE.
1. The Huguenots. 2. Tarantella. 3. Chopin's March Funebre. 4. Two of Mendelssohn's songs without words. 5. Last Rose of Summer. 6. Concert Waltzes. 7. Lucrezia Borgia.
Madame ANGRI will sing
Aria, Betley, Brindisi, "Lucrezia Borgia" and
Rondo Concertolas.
Tickets $1 50 each, to be had at BRUESING'S; VAN NORDER & KING'S; and of Mr. BROWN, Sexton of Grace Church; also, at the door. Doors open at 1½; to commence at 3 o'clock.

TRENTON, N. J., TEMPERANCE HALL.
THALBERG'S only Concert WEDNESDAY, March 18, Mr. THALBERG and Madame JOHANNSEN.
For particulars, see programmes.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
E. A. Marshall.....Sole lessee
W. R. Blake.....Stage manager
Last Night of the excellent Comedy,
OLD HEADS AND YOUNG HEARTS.
THIS EVENING, (Saturday,) March 14, 1857,
MR. BLAKE
AS
JESSE RURAL,
and an additional brilliant cast of characters.
A Grand Dramatic Spectacle, called
THE USURPER OF SIAM;
OR,
THE ELEPHANTS OF INO-KAMI,
is in active preparation, in which the most novel and wonderful performances will be introduced, by the world-renowned elephants
VICTORIA and ALBERT.
The training of these animals, their sagacity, their incredible evolutions, gymnastic feats, &c., &c., have been the wonder and admiration of all Europe, nightly crowding the largest theatres to their greatest capacity.
New Scenery.....by.....George Heister
New dresses, properties, appointments, &c., and an excellent cast of characters.
The first representation will take place MONDAY EVENING, March 16.
Full description of Scenery, Incidents, &c., in future bills.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE.
A GREAT HIT.
UNDOUBTEDLY AN GENUINE SUCCESS.
The most beautifully illustrated play on the stage.
Mr. J. W. WALLACK'S ENTIRE COMPANY ENGAGED.
MR. BROUGHAM IN THE FARCE.
SATURDAY, the new historic play, in three acts, of
WAT TYLER,
with twelve new scenes of exceeding interest.
Religious costumes, magnificent armors, handsome banners, rich weapons, &c., from correct authorities.
Wat Tyler, a Blacksmith.....Mr J. W. Wallack
Richard the Second, King of England..Miss Sara Stevens
Roland, Baron de Beteler.....Mr. Rainford
Richard Calverly, his Steward.....Mr. C. Fisher
Alice, his daughter.....Mrs. A. Plunkett
Piers Wharton, beloved by Alice.....Mr. Barrett
Robin Ockley, otherwise Jack Straw, a
Soldier.....Mr. Mark Smith
John Ball, a Monk.....Mr. Morton
And a mirthful farce called
LOVE AND MURDER.
In which Mr. Brougham and Miss L. Marshall will appear.
The popular historical pageant of WAT TYLER will be played every evening. Seats may be secured in advance.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE,
No. 624 Broadway, near Houston-st.
Miss Laura Keene.....Sole Lessee and Directress.
Doors open at 6½. Overture at 7¾.
SATURDAY EVENING, March 14, 1857,
THIRD TIME OF THE NEW PLAY,
in three acts, by J. Palgrave Simpson, Esq.,
THE BLACK BOOK,
Supported by Messrs. G. Jordan, Stoddart, Burnett, Vaughan, T. B. Johnston, F. M. Kent, (his first appearance here,) Mrs. H. P. Grattan, Miss Manners and Miss K. Reinolds.
To conclude with
YOUNG NEW-YORK,
Embracing the whole strength of the company, with Miss Laura Keene.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
SATURDAY, March 14.
MISS MATILDA HERON
LAST TIME
In
MEDEA.
Mr. Lester.....as.....The Colonel
In PROMOTION. Mrs. Hoey, Mr. Reynolds, Mrs. Vernon and Mr. Phillips also in the cast.
Monday—Will be produced a
New and Original Tragic Play,
in five sets, written expressly for this theatre, entitled:
LEONORE;
OR,
THE WORLD'S OWN.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—DRESS Circle 25 cents; Pit 12½ cents; Orchestra Chairs, 50 cents; Private Boxes $5. THIS EVENING, March 14, the entertainments will commence with the new burlesque entitled
MEDEA.
Also, WHO PINNED FOX'S COAT TAIL?
To be followed by the pantomime of
PLANCHE; OR THE LIVELY FAIRIES.
And BLACK-EYED SUSAN.

AMERICAN THEATRE, CHAMBERS-STREET.—Managers E. L. Davenport and H. Watkins. Dress Circle and Parquet, 25 cents; Upper Boxes, 12½ cents; Boxes in Private Boxes, $1. THIS EVENING, March 14, will be presented the new romantic drama of the
EGYPTIAN.
After which, THE ROBBER'S WIFE.
To conclude with the romantic play of
SCALP HUNTERS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—SECOND week, and unbounded success of the new, beautiful and touching domestic drama, just produced from the MS. of the author, SATURDAY—AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, and in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, RUTH OAKLEY. Paul Oakley, Mr. C. W. Clarke; Dandy-lion Hathaway; Ruth Oakley, Miss Mestayer. The living Phantom, Living Serpents, Happy Family, &c., may be seen. Admission 25 cents; children under 10, 12½ cents.

SEVEN-MILE MIRROR, NO. 539 BROADWAY.—LAST WEEK. THURSDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, the Gift Gentleman. FRIDAY EVENING, the Gift Lady. Gift Tickets, $1; Single Tickets, 25 cents.

ARNHOLD, THE BEARDED BOY, OR THE MAN IN MINIATURE.—This wonderful child is now on exhibition, EVERY EVENING, at the Volks Garden, No. 45 Bowery. Admission 12½ cents.

THE PALMER MARBLES.—STATUE OF Indian Girl and eleven other pieces of Sculpture, at No. 548 Broadway. Open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admittance 25 cents.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THE CRYSTAL PALACE is still open to the Public, and contains many things curious and wonderful. The stairway alone is worth the price of admission.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, NO. 497 BROADWAY.—The best collection of Paintings in this country. It contains 160 Paintings. Open day and evening. Admittance 25 cents.

THE MOST BEAUTIFUL SCENERY THAT ever graced the stage, in WAT TYLER, at Burton's, NIGHT.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA.
(Tenth Subscription Night.)
POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT (BUT TWO) OF THE SEASON.
MONDAY EVENING, March 16,
Will be performed for the last time, Verdi's Grand Opera, in four acts,
IL TROVATORE.
Mlle. TERESA PARODI,
Mme. A. PATTI STRAKOSCH,
Signori TIBERINI, MORELLI and BARILLI,
in the principal roles.
After the third act, will be produced the
"Mad Scene,"—Grand Aria and Chorus—
From the third act of
LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.
Madame CORA DE WILHORST.....as.....LUCIA
Director and Conductor.....MAURICE STRAKOSCH
Parquet, Dress Circle, First Tier.....$1
Second Seats..50c. extra. | Amphitheatre.....25c.
Family Circle.....50c. | Private Boxes, from $6 to $20
The Box-Offices for securing seats will be open daily from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M. at the Academy of Music. BREUSING'S, No. 701 Broadway; HALL & SON'S, No. 239 Broadway, and VAN NORDEN & KING'S, No. 45 Wall-st. Opera commences at 8.
In active rehearsal, Mozart's DON GIOVANNI.

A GRAND CONCERT
IN AID OF THE
YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION,
Williamsburgh,
Will be given at the Odeon, on THURSDAY EVENING, March 19, 1857, under the direction of
MR. J. M. HAGEN, Assisted by MISS MARIA S. BRAINERD, the American Prima Donna; MISS TERESA ESMONDE, Dramatic and Poetic Reader; MISS E. WEST; MR. E. A. PAYNE, Organist of the "Church of the Pilgrims," Brooklyn; MR. S. T. GORDON, Organist of "South Brooklyn Presbyterian Church"; Mr. ——, of 12 East River, violin in the city.
A QUARTETTE FROM NEW-YORK CITY.
And an efficient Chorus of nearly One Hundred Performers.
De Monti's favorite and justly celebrated Mass in B flat, will be performed entire, (with English words.) The second part of the programme will consist of selections from various Oratorios, &c.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.
Tickets 25 cents each. May be obtained at FOSTER'S music store, and at the door on the evening of the Concert.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.
NEW HALL, No. 585 BROADWAY.
Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.
MONDAY EVENING, March 9, will be produced an entirely new piece, entitled,
THE OCEAN TELEGRAPH;
OR, THE CORRUPTION INQUEST.
And will be repeated all this week.
Preceding which,
NEGRO MINSTRELSY.
On FRIDAY EVENING, March 13, benefit of E. Q. HOOD, machinist.
In rehearsal and will shortly be produced, a burlesque on the OLD FOLKS' CONCERT.

BALLS.

IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE WISH EXPRESSED by many ladies and gentlemen who were present at the late ball at the New-York Academy of Music, for the benefit of the Opera fund, a second one will be given for the same object on TUESDAY, April 14, which it is intended shall surpass in brilliancy and decorative effect the first, particulars of which will be published at an early day.

GRAND BALL—ON SATURDAY EVENING, March 14, at Mlle. CAROLINE VEZIEN'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 21 Howard-st.; the ball will open at 8 o'clock and close at 12. Tickets 50 cents. The above Academy is open every day for the instruction of ladies and gentlemen, at 3 o'clock P. M., and 7 o'clock in the evening, for practice.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
No. 137 MONTAGUE-PLACE, BROOKLYN.
New-York classes on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS. Brooklyn classes on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 3 and 4 P. M. for ladies and children, at 8 P. M. for gentlemen. Ladies' private classes at 2 P. M. Pupils can commence at any time during the season.
Private assemblies for ladies and gentlemen EVERY MONDAY EVENING in Brooklyn, and every SATURDAY EVENING in New-York. Former pupils can subscribe for the assemblies alone.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES
OF FURNITURE, IN ALL COLORS AND STYLES.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
at prices from $25 and upwards.
WARREN WARD,
No. 277 Canal-st., (old No. 38,)
four doors East of Broadway, New-York.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.
CIRCULARS SUPPLIED ON APPLICATION.
BY R. PATTON, NO. 24 GROVE-ST.

FURNITURE, FURNITURE—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.—H. P. DEGRAAF, Nos 460, 458 and 456 Pearl-st., and 169 Canal-st., (new store) near Bowery, New-York, has constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Rosewood Parlor Furniture, in brocatel, brocade, de laine and plush, mahogany, Parlor and Bedroom Furniture, a large variety, Enameled Chamber Furniture, in sets, from $25 to $150, Black Walnut Furniture, of every description. Also, a large assortment of Cane-Seat and Common Furniture, Tucker's Patent Spring Mattress and Self-rocking Cradle. Also, a general assortment of Bedding. Our facilities for manufacturing defy competition. All we ask of the public is to give us a call and satisfy themselves.

H. STONEY RESPECTFULLY CALLS THE attention of buyers of cabinet furniture to an inspection of his present Spring stock, (not to be excelled by any in this City for style and finish,) consisting of parlor, boudoir, dining room and library in all the varieties of woods. Drawings will be made to suit the tastes of the most fastidious in architecture and the work will be executed in the most artistic and substantial manner for styles and quality of workmanship. Call and examine. Prices will be moderate, and terms liberal.
HENRY STONEY, No. 536 Broadway.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—New and beautiful styles of enameled chamber furniture. Housekeepers in want of this cheap and fashionable style of bedroom furniture, will find a large assortment in all colors at H. F. FARRINGTON'S warerooms, Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st., between Broome and Grand. (Old suites repainted.) Dealers supplied on the most reasonable terms.

AGRICULTURAL.

GENTLEMEN HAVING COUNTRY SEATS AND GARDENS will find the IMPROVED POUDRETTE of the subscribers ONE OF THE BEST FERTILIZERS, as well as the CHEAPEST substitute for manure where there is difficulty in procuring sufficient for garden and farm purposes. Its chief recommendations are, that it is neat, inoffensive, contains no seeds or weeds, is very quick and powerful in its operation upon vegetation, and at the same time is so harmless that it can be put in direct contact with the seed or plant without injury, which is totally unlike other fertilizers. It will bring early crops of peas, beans, potatoes, sweet corn, &c., and for lawns and grass plots is unrivaled. The small quantity used and ease of application render it very economical. The price for 1 barrel is $2; 3 barrels, $5; and $1 50 per bbl. for any quantity over 6 barrels, delivered free in the City. A pamphlet will be forwarded by mail, or furnished gratis on application. Address THE LODI MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
No. 60 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

CHOICE PRINCE ALBERT POTATOES, for seed, may be obtained if applied for soon. We ask a trial, knowing they will sustain their acquired reputation. OLCOTT & VAIL, Westchester Farm School, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

TO FARMERS.—THE POUDRETTE MADE BY the subscribers is the cheapest and best manure in the world for corn and vegetables. A pamphlet will be sent (free) to any one sending their address to the Lodi Manufacturing Company, No. 60 Cortlandt-st., N. Y. City.

CHINESE SUGAR CANE—(SORGHUM SACCHARATUM) in large and small quantities for sale at the Agricultural warehouse and Seed store of R. L. ALLEN, Nos. 189 and 191 Water-st.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE AND LOT, SITUATED on the northwest corner of Hudson and Perry sts. A fine business location. The store has been used for over twelve years as a provision stand, doing a good business. Apply at the store.

COAL.

SCRANTON COAL.—THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA and Western Railroad Company have opened a yard at the foot of 15th-st., East River, for supplying the public with their Scranton Coal at retail, which will be delivered in nice order, of any desired size, to all parts of the City, at the lowest market price. Orders received at the office of the Company, No 51 Wall-st., or by Mr. ANDREW SEYMOUR, Agent, at the yard.
W. E. WARREN, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, Jan 26, 1857.
N. B.—Orders for this coal by the cargo delivered at Elizabethport, N. J., New-York, Brooklyn, Williamsburg, and Jersey City, or alongside vessels in the harbor received at the office, No. 51 Wall-st.

CUMBERLAND COAL.—WE HAVE IN YARD the best quality of Cumberland Coal, run of the mine, for steam purposes, and also fine Cumberland for smiths. Dealers supplied. TRUSLOW & BROTHERS,
Nos. 200 Cherry and 126 Grand sts. New-York,
and adjoining Peck-slip Ferry, Williamsburg.

COAL AT REDUCED PRICES—PEACH Orchard, Lehigh and Schuylkill white ash, of the first quality, and at a reduced price; also, Cumberland, Liverpool, English Cannel and Breckenridge, at the lowest market rates. HENRY REEVE, corner Canal and Centre, and corner Jane and West sts.

ARTESIAN WELLS.—THE SUBSCRIBER, engineer of artesian wells and boring for water, has been engaged in this business near thirty years; has recently bored a well for John Taylor & Co., at their saloon and International Hotel, Broadway; also, wells for our principal brewers, sugar refiners and others. I wish to caution the public against frauds imposed upon them by parties claiming to have patents for tools and pipes used in this business. Address JOHN DISBROW, No. 61 Walker-st., or at the Columbian Foundry, No. 45 Duane-st.

MESSENGER'S LONDON CORDIAL GIN, now landing ex *American Congress* from London. For sale by the puncheon in bond, or in cases from store by R. B. MESSENGER & CO., No. 58 Fulton-st.

KINDLING WOOD—BEST QUALITY VIRginia Pine, seasoned Oak and Hickory at lowest prices. Orders per post promptly delivered. S. HARRISON & SON, No. 320 West 24th-st.

MANILA CORDAGE—ALL SIZES, MANUfactured by the Excelsior Patent Cordage Company. Orders for this superior quality of Cordage promptly filled by the agents, J. ATKINS & CO. No. 36 South-st.

CAUTION.—ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY cautioned against trusting ANTHONY W. DANIELS on my account, as I will pay no debts of his contracting.
E. E. SHEPARD.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—AT RHINEBECK, IN THE IMMEdiate neighborhood of several fine country seats, 80 acres of beautiful land, fronting about 1,000 feet on the river, and extending back to the public road, with a splendid building site, ornamented with trees, which commands an extensive view of the river and of the Catskill and Shawangunk mountains. The location is very healthy, and society good. For particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

FOR SALE ON LAFAYETTE-AVENUE, BROOKLYN.—A first-class three-story brick house, with all the modern improvements, in first rate order throughout, will be sold at a bargain. Immediate possession given. $3,300 can remain for five years. The owner, who resides at the West, will be in the City from the 16th to the 26th inst., and will attend to any communications addressed to Box No. 593 New York Post Office.

FOR SALE.—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT Rye Neck, 23 miles from New-York, by the New-York & New Haven Railroad, and near Long Island Sound. There are about 3½ acres of land which is handsomely laid out in lawn, garden, &c. All kinds of fruit trees and ornamental shrubbery on the place. Possession given immediately and terms accommodating. Apply to T. S. SHEPHERD, Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE HOUSE AND lot No. 421 4th st., (Albion-place.) Lot 25 by half the block; house 25x50 feet, besides extension; brick front, high stoop, fine basement and cellar; convenient and in good condition; gas, range, bath, closets, &c., drain to sewer. For further information and card of admission to view the property, apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 71 Wall-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A DOUBLE TWO-story house, nearly new, with basement replete with every convenience, situated in New Brunswick, N. J., fronting on the creek, being one of the best locations in the city. Price, $7,500. Rent, $550. Possession given first of April. Inquire of A. M. ZABRISKIE, at the American Hotel, Jersey City, from 10 till 12 A. M., or WARREN HARDENBURGH, Esq., 138 George-st., New Brunswick.

FOR SALE AT SARATOGA SPRINGS.—The new and convenient brick house, two story and basement, lot 66x129 feet, on Circular st., five minutes' walk from depôt, midway between the Congress and Empire Springs; street and locality very desirable; all fine residences in the vicinity; owner going West; price $5,000, till April 1; terms easy. Apply personally or by letter to H. F. WALBRIDGE, Agent, at Saratoga Springs.

FOR SALE—ON VERY REASONABLE TERMS, two four-story brick houses, with all the modern improvements, in 43d-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway. Also, one three-story brick house in 34th-st., near 8th-av. Terms easy. Good Bank Stock will be taken in part payment. Apply to W. H. RAYNOR, corner Broadway and 35th-st., or to W. ARCHER, No. 263 Wooster-st., opposite Washington-square.

FOR SALE—A VERY HANDSOME AND STYLish 4-story brown stone front house, with high basement and counter cellar, and has all the modern improvements, and in perfect order. Gas fixtures, furnace, range, bath, water closets, washstands, hot and cold water, and ten marble mantels with grates. Inquire on the premises, No. 229 West 32d-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—THE MARINE PAvilion, at Gloucester Mass., only 90 minutes by Railroad from Boston. Is capacious, about 150 rooms. For location, bathing, fishing, yachting or drives it is unsurpassed by any other Summer retreat on the sea-shore. For particulars, apply to SIDNEY MASON, No 193 5th-av., New-York, or to JEREMIAH FOSTER, Gloucester, Mass.

FOR SALE—THE NEW FOUR-STORY, HIGHstoop, brown-stone front house, No. 54 West 36th-st., near 5th-av., finished in the best manner, with all the modern improvements. Apply to W. C. TALLMADGE, No. 54 West 36th st., (old number,) or to N. T. HIGBIE & SON, Bank of Commerce Building, corner of Nassau and Cedar sts.

FOR SALE—TWO FOUR-STORY BROWN stone front houses, on the south side of 44th-st., about 150 feet east from Broadway; the houses are 24 by 55 feet. Also, two four-story houses in same row, 20 4 by 50, built in best and most substantial manner, and are first-class houses of their size; will be completed about 15th of April. Apply to S. S. HINMAN, No. 3 Broad-st., 13 to 2.

FOR SALE—A NEW HANDSOME FOUR-STORY brown-stone front house, No. 300 West 23d-st., opposite London-terrace. House 25 by 55; lot 98 feet 6 inches. Has every modern convenience, and is finished in the very best manner; is in one of the most pleasant locations in the City. Price $17,500. Apply to E. A. BROOKS, No. 150 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST-CLASS, FOUR-STORY, brown-stone front houses, 60 feet deep, with all the modern improvements, situated on the south side of 27th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., one lot of ground on the south side of 22d-st., first vacant lot west from 6th-av. Inquire of WM. BYER, or J. W. FULLER, No. 42 West 27th-st.

FOR SALE—AT DARIEN, CONNECTICUT, A desirable country place, 3 minutes' walk from the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Depot, 1½ hours' ride from New-York City; well shaded; has a hotel or good business stand of any kind; will be sold low; terms easy. Inquire of FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands st., Brooklyn, or WM. N. BEADY, on the premises.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS, THREE STORY basement and sub-cellar house and lot, No. 206 West 35th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., (accessible by the 23d-st. stages or 8th-av. cars,) complete, with extension room, butler's closet, speaking tubes, gas, hot and cold water, baths, &c., &c. Apply to HENRIQUES & HASKELL, Real Estate Brokers, No. 15 William-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AN ELEGANT 3-story brown stone front house on 1st-place, between Henry and Clinton sts., Brooklyn, with all modern improvements; house 25x60, lot 133 feet, court-yard in front. Near the Court-st. cars and Hamilton Ferry. Apply to J. RAYMOND JONES, No. 106 Broadway.

FOR SALE—NOS. 92 AND 94 WEST 36TH-ST., about 300 feet west of Broadway, two new first-class, four-story, brown-stone, 25-feet-front houses. Also, the new modern built, 25-feet-front house No. 188 west 22d-st., for sale, cheap. Inquire on the premises, or of J. B. TALLMAN, No. 228 West 18th-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY, BROWN-stone, English basement house No. 40 West 36th-st., 16:8 by 60, lot half the block; has all the modern conveniences; the present occupant would like to sell the carpets, oil-cloths and gas fixtures, new last November. Inquire of E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN THE VILLAGE OF STAMFORD, Conn., two country seats, well and substantially built in modern style, situated on the bank of a river. The buildings are large and new, and can be occupied immediately. Inquire of N. E. ADAMS, Stamford, Conn., or of C. W. ADAMS, No. 335 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT RAHWAY, New-Jersey, a roomy and convenient house, with large garden, fruit trees, currants, &c., within two minutes' walk of the railroad depot—trains running hourly to and from New-York. Inquire of J. K. HORA, No. 139 Fulton-st., or of JOHN JACKSON, on the premises.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOMELY-SITUATED four story brown-stone front house in 24th-st., North side, between 5th and 6th avs. House 21x55 feet. Lot 98 ft. 6. Has every modern convenience and neighborhood unexceptionable. Price $16,000. Apply at No. 70 Pine st., 2d floor, or at No. 46 West 24th-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—OWNERS OF property requiring a reliable renting and collecting agent, can be suited on application to J. F. WILLIAMS, Real Estate Registry, No. 442 8th-av., or No. 3 Nassau-st. Refers to F. B. CUTTING, Esq.; OLIVER H. LEE, Esq.; and others.

FOR SALE.—$7,500 FOR TWO HOUSES AND lot, paying over $900 rent, giving an interest of more than 11 per cent., after paying taxes, water and insurance. The property is No. 326 3d-av. Lot 24 feet 8 inches, by 110 feet. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—A TWO STORY, ATTIC AND basement cottage, with stable on 51st-st., between 8th and 9th avs.; 40 feet front by 100 deep—for $6,000; $5,000 may remain on mortgage. Apply to JOHN T. MILLS, corner of 8th-av. and 44th-st.

FOR SALE.—$4,000 ONLY FOR A COUNTRY seat within 4 miles of this City on Long Island; house, barn, 16 lots, fruit, flowers, shrubbery, &c. No money wanted. Inquire of N. DODGE, No. 24 East 19th st., 1st house West of Broadway.

FOR SALE, ON LAMARTINE-PLACE—AN elegant full sized house, with all modern improvements, and in perfect order. Very desirable residence. J. F. WILLIAMS, Real Estate Registry, No. 442 8th-av., and No. 3 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE AND LOT, SITUATED on the northwest corner of Hudson and Perry sts. A fine business location. The store has been used for over twelve years as a provision stand, doing a good business. Apply at the store.

FOR SALE—THE MODERN THREE-STORY brick house, No. 426 Pacific, cor. of Nevins-st., Brooklyn; the basement well arranged for a Physician. For terms apply to office Lenox Ins. Co., No. 54 Wall-st., N. Y., or to S HONDLOW, Montague, near Court, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A BEAUTIFUL HOUSE, 55 feet by 20, with all necessary improvements, in a good locality, No. 174 East 20th-st.; is in perfect order. Inquire of A. KENNEDY, No. 150 East 35th-st., near 3d-av.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—(WESTERN lands preferred)—2 three-story brick houses on Nelson-st., between Clinton and Court sts. The houses are well-built, and just finished. Apply to P. S. BULKLEY, No. 49 Wall-st., basement of the Insurance Buildings.

FOR SALE—THE 3-STORY BRICK HOUSE NO. 167 Mott-st., near Broome-st.; size, 25 feet by 60; lot 100 feet deep, has gas and Croton water; is unincumbered. Inquire of WILLIAM E. HAWS, 395 Canal-st.

FOR SALE, AT A GREAT BARGAIN—A well-finished and complete English basement house, on 40th-st., near 7th-av. J. F. WILLIAMS, Real Estate Registry, No. 442 8th-av., and No. 3 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL FIRST-CLASS HOUSES, on 23d and 33d sts., between 8th and 9th avs. Terms easy. J. F. WILLIAMS, Real Estate Registry, No. 442 8th-av., and No. 3 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—ON 44TH-ST., BETWEEN 9TH AND 10th avs., (good and rapidly-improving neighborhood,) a handsome house, with all modern improvements—cheap. J. F. WILLIAMS, No. 442 8th-av., and No. 3 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—ON EASY TERMS, A FIRST-CLASS brown stone house, No. 108 First-place, between Court and Smith sts., South Brooklyn. Lot 25 by 133 feet, house 25 by 50. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—THE HOUSE and lots Nos. 41 and 43 Beekman-st., New-York. Inquire of J. J. BEAURON & SON, watch makers, No. 166 William-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE TWO HOUSES AND LOTS known as Nos. 149 and 151 Eldridge-st., one door above Rivington-st.; each lot is 25 feet wide and 100 feet deep. Inquire of J. M. BEAMAN, No. 170 Eldridge-st.

FOR SALE A BARGAIN—BRICK HOUSE and lot, with all modern improvements. Inquire at No. 164 East 19th-st.

FOR SALE—THE LARGE THREE-STORY brick house, No. 82 Stanton-st.; one half the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE FOLLOWING FIRST-CLASS PROPERTY:

SECOND-AVENUE.—Brick house on the west side of 2d-av., between 18th and 19th sts., 26 feet front. Price $18,500.

SECOND-AVENUE.—Brown stone, 2d-av., east side, between 10th and 11th sts., 25 feet front. Price $18,000.

FOURTEENTH-STREET.—Brown-stone house on north side 14th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., 26 feet front. Price $20,000.

THIRTY-FIFTH-STREET.—Brown-stone house on north side 35th-st., near 4th-av., 25 feet front. Price $18,000.

ELEVENTH-STREET.—Brick house, English basement, on north side 11th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Price $10,000.

TENTH-STREET.—Brown-stone house on north side, east of and near 2d-av. Price $12,000.

Also other houses, well located, and furnished with all modern improvements, ranging in prices from $8,000 to $20,000.

Apply at the office No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

FOR SALE—A NEW AND PLEASANT COTtage at Spyten Duyvel, (one hour's ride from Chambers-st.,) commands a fine view of the Hudson River and is in all respects desirably located. The house contains 8 rooms, 9 closets and pantries, furnace, range, gas pipes, bath-room with hot and cold water; water closets, marble mantels, cistern, &c. Also on the premises a stable with four stalls, bed room, carriage-room, tool room, basement, &c. The grounds are well laid out with young fruit and ornamental trees, shrubbery, currants, strawberries, &c. The buildings are constructed in the most substantial manner, and were put up under the supervision of the present owner. Price with half an acre of land, $6,500. For particulars, inquire of J. A. DURKEE, No. 1 Stone-st

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE AND HIGHLY desirable country residence of the subscriber at Upper Fay-newood, Long Island. The property consists of 166 feet front on the East River, running back to the turnpike, embracing about 3 acres, well stocked with fruit and shrubbery, and in a high state of cultivation. The house is new, commodious, replete with every convenience and built by days' work in the most substantial manner, and is in every respect one of the most desirable residences for a gentleman of wealth to be found in the vicinity of New-York. Inquire for particulars of J. S. VANDERHOOF, No. 17 William-st., or on the premises of CHARLES WHITLEMORE.
Also for sale, a lot adjourning the above, 150 feet on river by about 600 feet deep, running through to turnpike.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE ON the Hudson River, three miles north of Tarrytown, on the post-road, near to Rev. Dr. CREIGHTON'S Church and GEO. H. SWORDS, Esq.'s, residence, within ten minutes' walk of the contemplated Depot on the Hudson River Railroad, comprising four acres of land, a neat cottage, barn and stable; a never-failing spring of the very best water, and abundance of fruit, viz: apples, pears peaches, plums, quinces, cherries, &c. Apply to MATHEWS & CLASBACK, No. 645 Broadway, or H. MILLER, on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—AT CLIFTON, Staten Island, a first-class cottage, with two parlors and dining-room on the first floor, a large kitchen and cellar, with seven bedrooms, all arranged with every convenience for a genteel family; has a stable and carriage-house, with sleeping room for coachman, a good vegetable garden, fruit, &c., with 1½ acres of lawn. The location is in a good neighborhood, commanding a good view of the City and Bay of New-York. Possession given the 1st of April. For further particulars, inquire of LEVI COOK, No. 227 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT TARRYTOWN—A LARGE house, with about an acre of ground, stable, &c., an abundance of the best fruit of various kinds. This is the most desirable property in Westchester County. Also, a large house with an acre and a half of ground, large house and lot, size of lot 78x184. All of the above are near the station, with a magnificent river view. Terms easy. Possession May 1. Apply as above to S. N. THOMAS, Real Estate Agent.

FOR SALE.—TWO FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone front houses, and full lots, built in the most substantial and elegant manner and on one of the best sites on Murray Hill, the third and fourth houses east of 4th-av. on 36th-st. They can be seen at any time through the day. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE CHEAP—THE LAST OF THOSE five, elegant brown stone houses, located on 34th-st., opposite the Institution for the Blind. J. F. WILLIAMS, Real Estate Registry, No. 442 8th-av., and No. 3 Nassau-st.

BROOKLYN HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET—Viz.: 9 first-class houses on the north side of Lafayette-av., between Raymond and Navy sts. They will contain gas and plumbing suitable for the new water works, including baths and water

AUCTION SALES.

WILLIAM W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, THIS DAY, (Saturday,) March 14, at 10 o'clock, consisting of the elegant modern furniture, costly and vastly useful works of art contained in house No 152 West 23d-st., a few doors west of 6th-av. The sale of this furniture will be positive and peremptory, affording to housekeepers and others an opportunity of obtaining the most desirable articles at prices which must be far below their value. There will be no postponement on account of the weather, and a deposit will be required of all purchasers, to insure a prompt delivery of goods which must be removed immediately from the premises. The sale will commence each day at 10 A. M., and close at 2 P. M., to give time for the delivery of the goods, which must be cleared each day. Catalogues, and every information regarding the sale, may be had at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 33 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-Office.

WILLIAM T. BOYD, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—POSITIVE AND CLOSING SALE.—SPECIAL NOTICE.—ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—Positively last sale of Assignee's stock of watches, jewelry, diamonds and silver ware. By GEO. GE NICHOLS, No. 68 Nassau-st., at 10 o'clock, THIS DAY, March 14, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 519 Broadway, under the Saint Nicholas Hotel, the goods remaining from the three previous sales, together with the balance of the stock, consisting of a large and superior lot of watches, jewelry, diamonds and silver ware; fine cameo and mosaic sets, mourning sets, pin and rings; painted fine coral necklaces, guard chains, rings, diamond cluster and single stone rings and pins, gold and silver watches in single and hunting cases; gold and silver pens and pencils; in fact, an endless variety of fine jewelry. Also, silver-plated casters, cake baskets, spoons and forks, ladles, &c. &c.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

MADISON-AVENUE, NEAR MADISON PARK.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, March 19, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the elegant four-story brown-stone house and lot, the house covering the whole lot, No. 70 Madison-av., on the southwest corner of 38th-st. The house contains 22 rooms, was built in the best manner, and furnished throughout with all the modern improvements; has Croton water, water-closets, &c., and is admirably calculated for a Young Ladies' Seminary or genteel boarding house. Lot 25x85 feet.

Also, the first-class four-story brown-stone front house and lot No. 68 Madison-av., adjoining the above, complete with all the modern conveniences. Lot 24 feet 7 inches by 85 feet, house 24 feet 7 inches by 57 feet. For maps and further particulars apply to the Auctioneer, No. 38 Wall-st.

H. H. LEDDS & CO., Auctioneers.

REAL ESTATE AT ASTORIA.—HENRY H. LEDDS & CO. will sell at auction, on the premises at Astoria, on WEDNESDAY, March 25, at 12 o'clock, without reserve, the following valuable property:

That valuable plot situated at the junction of Main, Jackson and Welling sts., having about 115 feet on Main-st., with two stores and detached dwelling-house thereon, one of the best stands in the village.

A two-story house and lot, 29 by 100, on the westerly side of Henry-st.

A one-and-a-half-story house and two lots, each 25 by 100, on the easterly side of Henry-st.

One lot, 25 by 114, on the south side of Flushing-av., easterly of Henry-st.

Two lots, each 25 by 100, on Bradford-st., opposite Winslow-place. Sale positive.

Terms easy, to be made known at time of sale.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY ON BOWERY AND HOUSTON-STREET.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 19, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange,

BOWERY.—The lot with the 2-story brick house with store underneath on the front, and brick house on the rear thereof, known as No. 279 Bowery, on the southeast corner of Houston-st. Said lot being 20 feet in width and 75 in depth.

HOUSTON-STREET.—Also the lot adjoining the above on the rear and known as No. 466 Houston-st., with the 2-story frame house on the front, and the 3-story brick house on the rear, said lot being 25 feet front, 22 feet rear, and 108 feet deep. A portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. For maps, apply to the auctioneer, No. 38 Wall-st.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF HYDEVILLE SLATE COMPANY'S STOCK.—The subscriber, general assignee of Kelly, Townsend & Co., will sell at public auction at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, the 19th day of March inst., at 12½ o'clock P. M., by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, eight thousand four hundred and thirty-one shares of the capital stock of the Hydeville Slate Company, par value $25 each, being part of the assets of said Kelly, Townsend & Co., and of the members of said firm, assigned to the subscriber.—Dated March 9, 1857.

SPENCER GREGORY,
Assignee of Kelly, Townsend & Co.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—BY E. B. FRANKLIN & CO.—Auction sale of household furniture THIS (Saturday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom No. 98 Nassau-st., top pay advances, fine suites parlor furniture; also a general assortment of parlor, dining-room, library and chamber furniture, worthy the attention of the trade and housekeepers; also, several French plate mirrors, oil-paintings, clocks, hair mattresses, China, glass and silver-plated ware, fancy articles, &c. Sale positive. N. B.—Goods packed on the premises for shipment.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

BY WM. IRVING & CO.—ON SATURDAY, March 14, at 10½ o'clock, at the Battery Hotel, corner of Greenwich-st. and Battery-place, the balance of the furniture contained in the above house, consisting of mahogany and rosewood bed-room furniture, suites of parlor furniture, feather beds, mattresses, pillows, dressing bureaus, washstands, wardrobes; also full assortment of kitchen furniture, consisting of steam-boilers, steam-tables, ranges, &c.

M. WRAY, Auctioneer.

TO FAMILIES AND OTHERS BREAKING UP HOUSEKEEPING.—The subscriber offers his services as a practical Auctioneer of long experience in New-York. Having no store, charges will be found very moderate, and in all cases to study the interests of his employers. Sales attended to in any part of the City by M. W. in person, and returns promptly made the day of sale. Office No. 289 Broadway, Room No. 19.

SAMUEL OSGOOD & CO., Auctioneers.

SPRING FURNITURE SALES.—SAMUEL OSGOOD & CO. will give their particular attention to sales of household furniture, &c., at private residences of families declining housekeeping or removing. Also, regular weekly sales of furniture at our salesrooms, No. 54 Nassau-st., during the season.

WILLIAM IRVING & CO., Auctioneers.

THE THIRD DAY'S SALE OF THE BATTERY HOTEL, owner of Greenwich and Battery-place, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, consisting in part of mahogany and rosewood bedsteads, bureaus, chairs, sofas, counterpanes, beds, bedding, and a general assortment of bedroom furniture.

AUCTION SALE—BY ORDER OF THE ASSIGNEE.—The entire stock of the late firm of KITCHCOCK & CO., at No. 116 Broadway, on TUESDAY, March 17, inst., at 10 o'clock, M., consisting of Hunters' Percussion lock, flint lock, United States. Rifles—Percussion lock, United States flint lock, half stock, Wesser's revolving, Sharpe's, smooth bore and plain. Carbines—Percussion lock, with bayonet, Sharpe's, North & Savage's. Muskets—Percussion and flint lock. Fowling-guns—Single and double barrel boys' single barrel percussion and flint lock. Pistols—Holster, revolving, with Maynard primers, single and double barrel, pocket, various qualities. With a general assortment of swords, cutlasses, dirks, belts, cartridge-boxes, flasks, ammunition, and military equipments generally. Also, six fire-proof safes.

INSURANCE.

SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.
No. 31 Pine-st., (Great Western Buildings.)
CASH CAPITAL, $300,000.

This Company insures property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire, on as favorable terms as similar institutions in this City.

DIRECTORS:

Joseph Walker,	Joseph Lawrence,	Edward Haight,
Wm. F. Mott,	Jas. G. Garner,	Sam. C. Paxson,
John Halsey,	Richd. P. Bruff,	Wm. Birdsall, Jr.,
Edward Wood,	L. B. Wyman,	Wm. H. Hussey,
Robert L. Case,	Edwd. Willets,	D. Cromwell, Jr.,
Wm. Desmistoun,	E. J. Donnell,	Chas. E. Parker,
Edwd. Merritt,	John R. Willis,	John D. Warren,
Henry Barnes,	Smith Lawrence,	Edwd. Cromwell.
Geo. B. Schmidt,	John Allen,	Matthew Mitchell,
B. M. Whitsell,	R. Lindley Murray,	Wm. A. Butler.
Geo. H. Bayes,	E. W. Corlies,	S. T. Valentine,
Charles Ely,	Wm. M. Abbatt,	David B. Keeler.

JOSEPH WALKER, President.
THOMAS W. BURDSALL, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING AND COLLECTING OFFICE.
SMALLEY, WEED AND BARTLETT,
No. 54 Wall-st., New-York.

GEO. C. SMALLEY, WM. C. REED, ALFRED W. BARTLETT, will give special attention to the negotiation of notes and loans. Also to the purchase and sale of

STOCKS AND BONDS,

at the Brokers' Board, strictly on commission.

Having prompt and reliable correspondents, will negotiate and collect paper payable at all the principal points in the United States and Canadas.

REFERENCES—Moses Taylor, Esq., Wm. B. Astor, Esq., New-York.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1857.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES.

We issue sight bills on the
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, Ireland,
In sums from £1 and upwards, at 95 per £.

Address,
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

INDIANA CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY—$250,000 TEN PER CENT. MORTGAGE BONDS FOR SALE.—We offer for sale $250,000 of the Second Mortgage Bonds of the Indiana Central Railway Company, bearing interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum. Coupons payable 1st July and 1st Jan. in New-York; principal redeemable at the same place in 1863.

This road is completed and in successful operation, is 73½ miles long, commencing at the City of Indianapolis, the Capital of the State of Indiana, and terminating at the Ohio State line, near Richmond, Indiana, connecting with the Dayton and Western Railway.

This road is one of great importance; is in excellent order, and doing a large and profitable business. The Company also operates the Dayton and Western road, 36½ miles—the whole line 109 miles long. The earnings of the two lines for 1854, were $321,400; for 1855, $350,160, and for 1856, $434,004; each year showing a large increase over the preceding one, and the last year, $112,604 over that of 1854; and the month of January, 1857, shows an increase of $3,306 over the same month in 1856.

The working expenses of the line for the past year have been less than 34 per cent. of the gross earnings; and the whole expenses, including repairs of track, depôts, bridges, wood-houses, &c., &c., and including considerable expenses properly in construction, such as covering and weather-boarding bridges, building additional depôts, water stations, filling up depôt grounds, ballasting, &c., are less than 43 per cent. of the gross earnings. These facts will appear by the Company's report for 1856, which may be had at our office.

The Company operates the entire line between Indianapolis and Dayton, each Company furnishing an equal proportion of rolling stock, in proportion to length of line, and paying the working expenses out of the gross earnings. Of the net earnings this Company is entitled to 71 per cent., and pay the Dayton and Western Company 29 per cent.

This line connects at Richmond directly with Cincinnati, and at Dayton with Columbus, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New-York, and also with the Lakes; and on the completion of the Pittsburg and Steubenville road, it will be the shortest line between New-York, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.

An inspection of a map will show that this is a part of the great railway line from New-York and Philadelphia by Pittsburg, Columbus and Dayton, Ohio, and Indianapolis and Terre Haute, Indiana, to St. Louis.

This railway traverses the oldest settled, best cultivated, most populous and wealthy portion of Indiana.

No other portion of the Mississippi Valley is equal to the country on and near the line of this road and its immediate connections, in improvements, wealth and productiveness, and the passenger earnings of the road are very large, ($302,186, out of a total amount of $434,000 for 1856,) and increasing greatly.

The entire cost or the road is about $23,100,000.

The first mortgage is for $600,000, at 7 per cent., maturing in ten years from this time, and the two mortgages will constitute the entire indebtedness of the Company.

The second mortgage is for $700,000; not more than $700,000 will be needed to be sold.

The object of making this debt is to pay off a small amount of floating debt of the Company, and certain Income Bonds maturing within the present and the next year.

We think these Bonds most amply secured. The Company has heretofore paid an amount of interest equal to the amount on the two mortgages, through the most stringent times, without a single failure; and we think the earnings must continue to increase for many years in about the ratio of previous years, which will not only pay all expenses and interest, but handsome dividends to Stockholders.

The Company has paid six per cent. in dividends out of the net earnings of the past year, leaving a surplus of nearly 4 per cent. on the stock.

The Company will have left assets in real estate, taken for stock and debts due for real estate sold, of about $140,000, which will be realized and which will constitute a fund to reduce their indebtedness.

These Bonds will be exchanged for any of the 10 per cent. Bonds of the Company, falling due within the next two years, at par, on application to us at any time before they are disposed of.

We think these Securities a safe and most desirable investment, and commend them as such to our friends.

For any other or further information on the subject of these securities, apply to us at our office.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 16, 1857.

LOAN FOR $500,000.—FOR THE DEFICIency in the Sinking Fund, under Section three, Article seven, of the Constitution. The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of an act entitled "An act to provide means to support the Government," passed April 19, 1855, and in accordance with Section three of Article seven of the Constitution, hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 24th day of March next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for a loan of FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, for which transferable certificates of stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, on the credit of the Sinking Fund, under Section three, Article seven, of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of 5 39 cent. 39 annum, payable quarterly on the first days of January, April, July and October in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the first day of January, 1871. It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as in their opinion are advantageous to the interests of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed up and indorsed "Loan for the Sinking Fund," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department, Albany.

The money will be required to be paid, five per cent. on the acceptance of the proposal, and the balance on the 28th day of March instant, at the New-York State Bank in the city of Albany, or at the Manhattan Company, in the City of New-York, but the money will be received and the scrip issued at any time before if desired, after the award of the loan is made.

Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State on account of the Canal Fund," in the Manhattan Company, New-York, or in the New-York State Bank in the city of Albany. Interest on the Loan will commence on the 28th day of March instant, and the holders of the stock residing in the First and Second Judicial Districts, and those residing out of the State will receive the interest on the Stock held by them, quarterly, at the Manhattan Company, in the City of New-York; and all other Stockholders at the New-York State Bank in the city of Albany. Dated Canal Department, Albany, March 14, 1857.

R. R. SELDEN, Lieut. Governor.
LORENZO BURROWS, Comptroller.
JOEL T. HEADLEY, Sec'y of State.
STEPHEN CLARK, Treasurer.
STEPHEN B. CUSHING, Att'y Gen'l.

OFFICE OF THE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1857.

THE DEALERS WITH THE REPUBLIC Fire Insurance Company, are respectfully notified that the Scrip for the years ending December 31, 1854, 1855 and 1856, amounting to SEVENTY-FOUR AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (74½) upon the earned premiums, is all ready for delivery. Interest dividends of SIX per cent. per annum on the SCRIP ISSUES OF 1854 AND 1855, have also been declared, and are payable in cash, at their office NO. 16 WALL-STREET, where insurers against fire are requested to call and examine the liberal character of their organization, which makes the insurers participators in the profits, without assuming any of the risks of the Company. Section 19 of the Charter, provides that all Scrip not called for within six years from the date of issue, shall be passed to the credit of the Company.

TRUSTEES:

Chas. H. Russell,	Denning Duer,	Fred. A. Delano,
Danl. B. Fearing,	John Steward, Jr.	Joseph Howland,
Wm. H. Russell,	Robert B Minturn,	Daniel D. Smith,
Aug. C. Downing,	Reuben Withers,	Fred. G. Foster,
Gaz. B. Lamar,	Edw. C. Center,	Peleg Hall,
Wm. B. Duncan,	Josiah Oakes,	Robert S. Hone,
N. H. Wolfe,	Jos. Gaillard, Jr.	Sam. V. Hoffman,
Isaac Townsend,	J. M. Warterbury,	Jacob Anthony, Jr.
James Warren,	Wm. H. Cary,	J. P. G. Foster,
Arthur Leary,	George T. Ades,	John A. C. Gray.
M. W. Hamilton,	John J. Astor, Jr.	

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R. Co.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 23, 1857.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, for the election of Directors, and any other business that may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, in the city of Chicago, Ill., on WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of March, 1857, at 10½ o'clock A. M. The transfer books will close on Saturday, the 7th day of March, and reopen on the 18th day of March. C. C. JOHNSON, Secretary pro tem.

NOTICE.—THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST mortgage Bonds of the Buffalo, Corning & New-York Railroad Company, who have not signed the agreement adopted unanimously by the meeting held a few days since, should, in order to protect their interests, call without delay on either of the Trustees, or on E. L. FANCHER, Esq., the attorney, No. 229 Broadway, and sign the same.

RAILROAD.—THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company are hereby notified that an election for seven Directors for said Company will be held at Congress Hall, in the city of Paterson, on MONDAY, the 30th day of March inst. The polls will be opened at 12 o'clock, noon, and be closed at 1 o'clock P. M. By order

A. S. PENNINGTON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late issue,) having twenty years to run; interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.—The second mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of this Company, due in 1875, in full 7 per cent., payable half-yearly in New-York, are for sale by

STRACHAN & SCOTT, No. 51 William-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-St., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

TO LOAN—$2,500, ON BOND AND MORTGAGE. Apply to H. HOLDEN, No. 150 Nassau-st.

WATER FOR SHIPPING.—BEING UNDER contract with the Water Commissioners of Jersey City, I am prepared to arrange for supplying Passaic water to shipping in this port with promptness and on very favorable terms. The attention of consignees of regular lines of vessels is called to this advertisement. The Cunard steamers using this water, for 2 years past have established its quality for sea use.

T. F. BULL, Contractor, Water Office, Pier 21 E. R.

MEDICAL.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL CURES COUGHS.
AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL CURES COLDS.
AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL CURES HOARSENESS.
AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL CURES INFLUENZA.
AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL CURES BRONCHITIS.
AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL CURES CROUP.
AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL CURES ASTHMA.
AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL CURES WHOOPING COUGH.
AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL CURES DISEASES OF THE THROAT.
AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL CURES LUNG COMPLAINTS.
AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL CURES INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION.
AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL CURES ALL CONSUMPTIVE COMPLAINTS.
AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL CURES ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE LUNGS.
AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS CURE DYSPEPSIA.
AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS CURE INDIGESTION.
AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS CURE DYSENTERY.
AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS CURE COSTIVENESS.
AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS CURE HEADACHE.
AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS CURE JAUNDICE.
AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS CURE ERYSIPELAS.
AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS CURE SCROFULA.
AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS CURE PILES.
AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS CURE RHEUMATISM.
AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS CURE FOUL STOMACH.
AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS CURE BILIOUS COMPLAINTS.
AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS CURE DISEASES OF THE BLOOD.
AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS CURE LIVER COMPLAINTS.
AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS CURE DISEASES OF THE SKIN.
AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS CURE FEVER AND AGUE.

AYER'S PECTORAL AND PILLS SOLD BY FRED. BROWN, Philadelphia.
AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL SOLD BY B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO., Pittsburg, Penn.
AYER'S PECTORAL AND PILLS SOLD BY D. R. JONES & CO., Harrisburg, Penn.
AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL SOLD BY J. F. LONG & CO., Lancaster, Penn.
AYER'S PECTORAL AND PILLS SOLD BY H. P. SWARTS, Alleghany, Penn.
AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL SOLD BY CLARK & BALDWIN, Erie, Penn.
AYER'S PECTORAL AND PILLS SOLD BY ANDREW KLEET, Williamsport, Penn.
AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL SOLD BY WM. DANOWSKI, Allentown, Penn.
AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL, SOLD BY H. H. HAY & CO., Portland, Me.
AYER'S PECTORAL AND PILLS SOLD BY WARREN L. ALDEN, Bangor, Me.
AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL, SOLD BY JOHN G. COOK & CO., Lewiston Falls, Me.
AYER'S PECTORAL PILLS AND SOLD BY S. R. BYRAM, Eastport, Me.
AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL SOLD BY WM. R. PRESTON, Portsmouth, N. H.
AYER'S PECTORAL AND PILLS SOLD BY E. H. ROLLINS, Concord, N. H.
AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL SOLD BY J. A. PERRY, Manchester, N. H.
AYER'S PECTORAL AND PILLS SOLD BY T. H. GIBBY, Nashua, N. H.
AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL SOLD BY THEO. A. PECK, Burlington, Vt.
AYER'S PECTORAL AND PILLS SOLD BY S. P. PECK, Bennington, Vt.
AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL SOLD BY L. F. PIERCE, Montpelier, Vt.
AYER'S PECTORAL AND PILLS SOLD BY BROWN & PRICE, Salem, Mass.
AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL SOLD BY HENSHAW, EDMANDS & SHAW, Boston, Mass.
AYER'S PECTORAL AND PILLS SOLD BY H. & J. BREWER, Springfield, Mass.
AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL SOLD BY JAMES GREEN, Worcester, Mass.
AYER'S PECTORAL AND PILLS SOLD BY THORNTON & GERRISH, New-Bedford, Mass.
AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL SOLD BY H. H. BURRINGTON, Providence, R. I.
AYER'S PECTORAL AND PILLS SOLD BY LEE, BUTLER & CO., Hartford, Conn.
AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL SOLD BY ROBERT GEER, Norwich, Conn.
AYER'S PECTORAL AND PILLS SOLD BY C. B. WHITTLESEY, New-Haven, Conn.
AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL SOLD BY THOMPSON & BOOTH, Bridgeport, Conn.
AYER'S PECTORAL AND PILLS SOLD BY F. L. ALLEN, New-London, Conn.
AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL SOLD BY HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., New-York, N. Y.
AYER'S PECTORAL AND PILLS SOLD BY A. McCLURE & CO., Albany, N. Y.
AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL SOLD BY ROSSMAN & McKINSTRY, Hudson, N. Y.
AYER'S PECTORAL AND PILLS SOLD BY RENYON, ROGERS & CO., Syracuse, N. Y.
AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL SOLD BY LANE & PANE, Rochester, N. Y.
AYER'S PECTORAL AND PILLS SOLD BY DR. A. TRUAX, Schenectady, N. Y.
AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL SOLD BY JAMES G. WOOD, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
AYER'S PECTORAL AND PILLS SOLD BY JOSEPH OSBORNE, Auburn, N. Y.
AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL SOLD BY DR. W. TERBELL & SON, Corning, N. Y.
AYER'S PECTORAL AND PILLS SOLD BY H. W. ELLIOTT, Elmira, N. Y.
AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL SOLD BY ROSWELL VAN BUSKIRK, Newark, N. J.
AYER'S PECTORAL AND PILLS SOLD BY ISSAAC D. JAMES, Trenton, N. J.
AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL SOLD BY D. C. ENGLISH, New-Brunswick, N. J.
AYER'S PECTORAL AND PILLS SOLD BY W. M. HALSTED, Paterson, N. J.
AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL SOLD BY EDWARD BRINGHURST, Wilmington, Del.
AYER'S PECTORAL AND PILLS SOLD BY W. R. GOODMAN, Annapolis, Md.
AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL SOLD BY DR. FAIRFAX SCHLEY, Frederick City, Md.
AYER'S PECTORAL AND PILLS SOLD BY J. H. B. CAMPBELL, Cumberland, Md.
AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL SOLD BY W. HERRING, Westminster, Md.
AYER'S PECTORAL AND PILLS SOLD BY Z. D. GILMAN, Washington, D. C.
AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL SOLD BY F. BROTHER, Burlington, N. J.
AYER'S PECTORAL AND PILLS SOLD BY J. C. DE LA COUR, Camden, N. J.
AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL SOLD BY D. C. ENGLISH, New-Brunswick, N. J.
AYRE'S PECTORAL AND PILLS SOLD BY A. GODDALE, Dover, N. J.
AYER'S PECTORAL AND PILLS SOLD BY BENJ. MARSH, Morristown, N. J.
AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL SOLD BY THOMPSON, BLOCK & WOODS, Baltimore.
AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL SOLD BY J. WALLACE, Elkton, Md.
AYER'S PECTORAL AND PILLS SOLD BY LYMAN SAVAGE & CO., Montreal, C. W.
AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL SOLD BY HAMILTON & MUIR, Hamilton, C. W.
AYER'S PECTORAL AND PILLS SOLD BY B. A. MITCHELL, London, C. W.
AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL SOLD BY JOSEPH BOLLES, Quebec, C. E.
AYER'S PECTORAL AND PILLS SOLD BY MORTON & COGSWELL, Halifax, N. S.
AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL SOLD BY T. WALKER & SONS, St. John, N. B.
AYER'S PECTORAL AND PILLS SOLD BY W. B. LITTLE & CO., San Francisco, Cal.
AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL SOLD BY R. H. McDONALD & CO., Sacramento, Cal.
AYER'S PECTORAL AND PILLS SOLD BY B. W. LEIGH & CO., Valparaiso, Chili.
AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL SOLD BY DON MARIANO AQUIERE, Lima, Peru.
AYER'S PECTORAL AND PILLS SOLD BY W. H. WOOD, City of Mexico, Mexico.
AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL SOLD BY G. A. LATHROP, Honolulu, S. Islands.
AYER'S PECTORAL AND PILLS SOLD BY F. DABNEY, Fayal, Azores.
AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL SOLD BY ALOIS DE FACAO, Rio Janeiro, S. A.
AYER'S PECTORAL AND PILLS SOLD BY LEWIS HORAN, Curacoa, W. I.
AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL SOLD BY JAMES BODEN, JR., Sidney, N. S. W.
AYER'S PECTORAL AND PILLS SOLD BY BARCLAY BROS., London, Eng.
AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL SOLD BY LEWIS GUYS & CO., Paris, France.
AYER'S PECTORAL AND PILLS SOLD BY McDONALD & CO., Edinburg, Scotland.
AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL SOLD BY McLAUGHLIN & CO., Dublin, Ireland.
AYER'S PECTORAL AND PILLS SOLD BY ALEX BULOFF, St. Petersburg, Russia.
AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL SOLD BY HELMICH FLUGEL & CO., Pow Chow Few, China.
AYER'S PECTORAL AND PILLS SOLD BY S. M. MINASIAN, Constantinople, Turkey.

Prepared by Dr. JAMES C. AYER, Practical and Analytical Chemist, Lowell, Mass., U. S. A. Sold at wholesale by druggists in the principal cities, and retailed by all respectable druggists and apothecaries throughout the United States, the British American Provinces, Mexico, Guatemala, and the Independent Republics of South America. Sold generally by the Licensed apothecaries in the Empires, Kingdoms and Principalities of Europe, and also sold by dealers in medicine in the ports of the East and West Indies, China, Turkey, and the Barbary States.

MEDICAL.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

In this preparation we have all the restorative properties of the root combined and concentrated in all their strength and efficacy. Accordingly we find it resorted to in cases of scrofula, liver complaints, salt rheum, dyspepsia and general debility, with unprecedented success, as it speedily purifies the blood, restores to the stomach its tone, and imbues with healthful impulses the entire organization.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

SANDS' SALT RHEUM REMEDY.

Sufferers from cutaneous and eruptive diseases should at once resort to this valuable medicine, which will speedily remove the worst symptoms of these distressing complaints. No remedy has ever done so much for diseases of the skin, whatever form they may assume, as this. No case of salt rheum, ring-worm tetter, scald head, barber's itch, blotches, &c., can long withstand its influence.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE.—TRIESEMAR.—None are genuine unless the engravings of the Seals of the Patent Office of England, the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Vienna, are fixed upon each wrapper, and around each case.

Sold by Dr. H. A. BARROW—Member of the Imperial College of Vienna, and Royal College of Surgeons, London, who may be personally consulted at his residence, No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York, from 11 o'clock in the morning till 2, and from 4 o'clock till 8 in the evening, (Sundays excepted.)

TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c.; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copavia and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2, and 3, are prepared in the form of a lozenge, devoid of taste or smell, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. *Sold in tin cases and divided in separate doses, as administered by Ricord, Lallemand, Roux, Ricord, &c.* Price $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases, whereby there is a saving of $9.

Special arrangements having been made with the various Expresses, the nine-dollar cases of the Triesmar, and the larger sizes, will be forwarded by Dr. Barrow, carriage paid, immediately on receiving a remittance, to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer, thus securing to the public genuine European preparations, and effectually protecting them from spurious and pernicious imitations. The three-dollar cases sent as usual, but not free of carriage.

☞ No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York.

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS for Nervous and Debilitated Sufferers, Loss of Memory, Loss of Power, Dimness of Vision, Night Sweats, Cold Feet, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves, Horror of Death, Trembling, Languor and Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System. BARNES & PARK.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact, when its virtues become fully known it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary; allaying all nervous excitement, and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetiser it is equally remarkable; assimilating with the gastric juices of the stomach, it subsists them in mere readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price, $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office, No. 71 Malden-lane. DR. MAGNIN.

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS give Health and Vigor to the Frame, and Bloom to the Pallid Cheek. BARNES & PARK.

18TH EDITION.—DR. RALPH'S PRACTICAL Treatise on the Diseases and Abuses of the Sexual System. With illustrated plates. Some of the chapters are deeply interesting to every one; and especially in one (Ch. IX.) will be discovered the real origin of some very common pains and ailments from which thousands suffer year after year without the remotest idea of their true cause. Price $1. Sold at No. 2 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) No. 30 Beekman-st., and by the author, No. 643 Houston, near Wooster, who is consulted, as usual, till 1 and after 6 o'clock (Sundays excepted.) Mailed, postpaid, by addressing Box No. 869, Post-Office.

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS have effected Cures of from one month to twenty years' standing—evidence open for the inspection of all. Depôt, No. 52 South 10th-st., Assembly Building. Price $1 per bottle. BARNES & PARK, Agents.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CAN BE HAD at the old office, No. 8 Division-street, and nowhere else; all others are malicious counterfeits of this the most valuable discovery in medical science, it being the only thing on earth that will really cure and root out of the human system the rank and poisonous virus of the venereal disease; $1 per vial.

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS remove Tetter, Pimples, Obstructions and Irregularities, and all Diseases arising from Excesses, Exposures, and Imprudencies. Assembly Building, New-York.

DR. LARMONT'S PARIS AND LONDON MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE—20th edition, 400 pages, 100 illustrations, cloth, $1. It gives the advertised remedies, and shows the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of emissions, impotency, strictures, gleet, syphilis, &c. He cures all such diseases, at No. 82 Mercer-st., corner of Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, from 10 A. M. until 9 P. M. We recommend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Day Book, Democrat, &c.*

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS, prepared according to the rules of Pharmacy and Chemistry, are pleasant in their taste and odor, but immediate in their action. BARNES & PARK.

A MOTHER WHO HAS RAISED A LARGE family of daughters, and has extensive acquaintances among females, is desirous for the benefit of her sex, on receipt of four postage stamps to pay for this advertisement

TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE.

[Continued from First Page.]

Virginia, that his right to a seat was questioned. No charge of fraud had been made of his credentials, but pending the settlement of the right of his colleague he had first to settle his own right to a seat. The question as to his colleague and to himself was not rightly understood. It had been willfully misrepresented by the public press. If he entertained any doubt as to his legal right to a seat, he would not occupy five minutes in seeking to make his right manifest.

At this point, an extract from the journal was read, by which it appeared that on motion of Mr. Thurman, it was ordered that the credentials of Messrs. Bright and Fitch, together with the papers on file relative to their election as Senators, be referred to the Committee of Judiciary.

Mr. Bright inquired of Mr. Trumbull—Did you ever make that motion?

Mr. Trumbull replied that he supposed he did, though he had no distinct recollection that he made the motion.

Mr. Bright said that the Senator mistook—his credentials were not referred.

Mr. Bayard remarked that so far as he knew the credentials were never referred.

Mr. Bright maintained that a large majority of the people of Indiana were in favor of his remaining here to the close, and unless there could be found some authority showing that fifty-three are not a clear majority of one hundred, it could be demonstrated that he was not legally chosen Senator from Indiana. He insisted that the Convention which elected him and his colleague was organized under the provisions of the Constitution which contemplated just such a revolutionary state of things as that which, in the last few days, had adjourned the Legislature without voting a single dollar to pay the current expenses of the State Government. If he was not elected Senator he did not desire to remain here. He felt that he was representing his State. In November they gave 25,000 of a Democratic majority, and he was their choice for the place he claimed here. No man would deny that he was their true representative of Indiana. Among other things, he said there were three members from Indiana who claim to be Senators from that State, and all the forms of law were violated in admitting them to seats. The Senate had a right to claim jurisdiction of so great an outrage. Notwithstanding the denial of the Senator from Illinois, that that there was no law in reference to the election of Senators on the statute book of Indiana, two years ago a Democratic Senate passed a law for this purpose, but the Republican House of Representatives refused to pass it. The present Legislature, however, was governed by precedent.

Without concluding, Mr. Bright gave way to the motion of Mr. Mason to go into Executive session, which prevailed, and after three hours were spent therein the Senate adjourned.

The Terrible Accident on the Great Western Railroad.

FURTHER PARTICULARS---LIST OF THE KILLED.

From Sixty to Eighty Lives Lost —Only Ten Saved.

The Train Precipitated Sixty Feet into the Water.

TORONTO, Friday, March 13.

We learn the following particulars of the railroad accident at Hamilton from a gentleman who left the scene of disaster this morning:

The accident occurred on the Great Western Railway, at the bridge over the Des Jardines Canal, which is elevated some sixty feet above water. The bridge is open, and it is supposed that the train which passed on the East a short time before had sunk the Bridge so much that the locomotive of this train was obstructed by the abutments to such a degree that the passenger-cars were raised up and thrown into the canal.

The train was the local accommodation from Toronto to Hamilton, and left Toronto at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The number of passengers was estimated at from seventy-five to one hundred, of whom only fifteen were taken alive from the wreck, and of these five have since died.

The water in the canal is eighteen feet deep, and all those not immediately killed were drowned.

The engine and tender, with the engineer and fireman, were pitched headlong into the canal, and are buried twenty feet below the surface. The baggage car and two passenger cars are completely shattered, and one of the latter turned bottom side upwards and nearly submerged.

When our informant arrived this morning the parties were still busy in extricating the bodies from the wreck. In an outhouse adjoining the station-house at Hamilton about fifty or sixty corpses of men, women and children were lying on one floor. No inquiry into the cause of the accident had yet been held.

Most of the passengers were from Hamilton, Toronto, and the adjoining towns. Samuel Zimmerman, of Niagara Falls, Isaac Buchanan, of Hamilton, Vice-President of the Road, and Captain Twoley, a popular commander on Lake Ontario, are among the victims. Only one of the lady passengers was saved, and she was much cut and bruised. A German lad in the hind car, seeing the conductor hastily retreating to the back door, took alarm and followed him, and he, the conductor and three others were the only ones who escaped with trifling injuries. Mr. C. J. Brydges, the managing director of the Railway, Dr. Mackellar, of Canada West, and Thomas C. Street, of Chippewa, were on the train, and although considerably injured, escaped with their lives.

The following is a list of the bodies recognized up to this morning:

Donald Stuart, Rev. A. Booker, the father of Mayor Booker, Erastus W. Green, and a little girl, the daughter of Mr. J. R. Clarke, all of Toronto.

James Gannon and Thomas Benson, of Port Hope.

John Sharp, book-binder; A. Grant, Mr. Russell, of the firm of Mellust, Merrell & Russell, of Brantford.

Joseph Baer, of Niagara.

John C. Henderson, of Hamilton.

In one of the Company's buildings lay the bodies of eighteen men, two women and one child, and of these but three were recognised,—Edward Duffield, Rev. Dr. Hinson and John Morley.

The remains of Mr. Zimmerman will be taken to his residence at Niagara Falls this afternoon. He was in the baggage car at the time of the accident.

A LATER DISPATCH.

A jury was impannaled this forenoon and went immediately to view the bodies and investigate the cause of the accident. The following additional bodies have been identified:

Mr. Doyle and Thomas Doyle, Dunbarton.

Joseph Major, Two Rivers.

David McFiggan, Galt.

Mr. Kendall, Lockport, N. Y.

Mr. and Mrs. Brasfield, Suspension Bridge.

Mrs. Duffin, Toronto.

John Bech, wife, and two children.

Mrs. Russell, wife of Mr. Russell, also dead.

Mr. Curtiss, of Dowlings, cannot survive his injuries.

James Ross, Toronto.

John Willard, late of Buckinghamshire, England.

Bucknfield, the Engineer of the train, and John Knight, fireman.

Mr. Easton, Sen., of Stratford.

Robert Crawford, of Saltfleet.

Mr. Stubbs and Hugh McFloy, London.

Timothy and Patrick Doyle, Dunbarton.

Joseph Harkness, Toronto.

Chas. Brown, Galt.

Ellen and Mary Downie, and James Forbes, Milton.

Ralph Wade, Cobourg.

Chas. Caldwell, Albion.

George McDonnell and Mr. McFloy, St. Catharine's.

It is intended to have a public funeral of the unfortunate sufferers on Monday. Committees have been appointed to wait on the friends of the deceased. Many of the bodies have already been removed by the relatives.

Fifty-seven bodies have been recovered up to to-night.

The New-Jersey Legislature and the Quarantine Question.

TRENTON, N. J., Friday, March 13.

The Quarantine question was taken up in the House of Representatives this morning.

Mr. Bacor, of Hudson, offered a resolution that a Committee of five from the House and three from the Senate be appointed as a joint Committee to confer with the New-York Commissioners on the subject of the removal of Quarantine, and report whether in their judgment it is advisable to appoint a Commission similar to that created by the New-York Legislature.

Mr. Haller, of Ocean, offered as a substitute a resolution to the effect that the Commissioners of New-York be, and they are, hereby respectfully but distinctly informed that the Legislature of New-Jersey cannot consent to have Quarantine located upon New-Jersey territory, or that vessels containing infectious diseases should be anchored within her jurisdiction.

Mr. Haller's substitute was adopted by 39 to 27. The question was then on the adoption of his resolution, and it was lost by Yeas, 27; Nays, 28.

The resolution of Mr. Bacot was then offered by Mr. Blake, when the whole subject was laid on the table till Tuesday, in consequence of the absence of several members. It will probably pass.

Hon. W. L. Dayton was confirmed by the Senate unanimously as Attorney-General, and C. T. Smith as Clerk of the Supreme Court.

Ex-Secretary Guthrie's Reception at Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, March 12.

Hon. James Guthrie, Ex-Secretary of the Treasury, arrived here this evening. He was received by a Committee and citizens generally at the dépôt, and welcomed by discharge of cannon, music, &c. An escort attended him to Mozart Hall, where, in behalf of the large concourse assembled, he was welcomed home by Chancellor Pirtle in an eloquent speech, to which Mr. Guthrie made an appropriate reply.

Supposed Case of Wife-Poisoning in Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Friday, March 13.

The body of Mrs. Lavina Briggs, who died in Stoughton the 27th ult., has been exhumed, and an analysis of the stomach shows that she was poisoned with arsenic. Her husband, Hosea Briggs, and a young woman named Adaline Drake, a boarder in the family, have been arrested on suspicion to await the investigation of the Coroner. The affair causes much excitement in Stoughton, where the parties have lived many years.

Serious Accident on the Pennsylvania Railroad.

HARRISBURG, Thursday, March 12.

An accident of a very serious character occurred upon the Pennsylvania Railroad, westward of this place. In one of the tunnels, an emigrant train was run into, this morning, by a freight train. Five persons were killed and six injured. Those wounded are not severely injured. There was a great deal of anxiety prevailing relative to this matter anterior to the receipt of the true account, for the first rumor was that the passenger train had been run into.

Departure of the America from Halifax—The Niagara Outward Bound.

HALIFAX, Friday, March 13.

The steamship *America* left here, shortly after midnight, for Boston, where she will be due about noon on Saturday. Her mails will probably reach New-York in season for distribution on Sunday morning.

The *Niagara* arrived here, from Boston, at 5 o'clock this morning, and sailed again at 8, for Liverpool, with a strong northwest wind and cloudy weather.

From Havana and Key West.

CHARLESTON, Friday, March 13.

The steamer *Isabel*, from Havana and Key West, on the 10th inst., arrived to-day.

The political news is unimportant.

Sugar was firm, and the market animated with large transactions, but quotations generally unchanged. Coffee has a declining tendency. Freights firm. Exchange variable.

Fire at Franklin, N. H.

FRANKLIN, N. H., Friday, March 13.

The Franklin Hosiery Mill caught fire this morning in the picker room, and was totally consumed. The looms were saved. Loss about $75,000. Insured for $45,000.

The Southern Mail.

BALTIMORE, Friday, March 13.

No mail has been received, to-day, south of Augusta.

The James-street Murder—Verdict of the Coroner's Jury.

Coroner Perry held an inquest yesterday morning at the Sixth Ward Station-House upon the body of the man James Martin, who was shot dead on Thursday night at the dance house No. 100 James-street, by Rochus Sheik, the proprietor of the place. The testimony taken was very lengthy. The facts elicited do not vary materially from the account of the murder published in yesterday's Times. It was pretty clearly shown that Sheik acted only in self-defence, as Martin and his gang commenced and continued a most murderous and unprovoked attack upon several unoffending persons, and assailed Mr. and Mrs. Sheik most violently, because of their efforts to quell the disturbance.

The verdict rendered by the Jury was: "That deceased came to his death by injuries from a pistol shot fired by Rochus Sheik, March 12, 1857."

Sheik stated on his examination that he was 38 years of age, was born in Bavaria, and resided at No. 100 James-street, where he keeps a dancing and porter-house. In reference to the charge against him, he said: "I shot the man in self-defence."

Sheik was held to answer in the sum of $1,500. The bail was promptly furnished by John H. Bluth, of 90 Madison-street.

His release on bail appeared to give great satisfaction to a large number of people who were present at the examination.

Martin, the deceased, was but 20 years of age. He was born in Ireland, and at one time followed the sea; but for some time past, it appears, had no regular occupation or abode. He was known as an engine-runner, and bunked in an engine house.

[Advertisement.]

THE IMPERIAL PHOTOGRAPH,

A new application of the art, of surpassing perfection, is exhibited at Brady's Gallery, No. 359 Broadway. It has obtained the highest commendation from those who have examined it, and is pronounced by far the most perfect camera picture yet produced.

THE IMPERIAL PHOTOGRAPH,

in addition to its superior reality, combines the best qualities of the engraving, the water-color drawing, and the sketch in mezzotint.

THE IMPERIAL PHOTOGRAPH,

although of extraordinary size, is produced at a price which places it within general reach. It is made only at Brady's Gallery, No. 359 Broadway, where a superior collection of specimens is exhibited.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The undersigned, Inspectors and Sealers of Weights and Measures in the City of New-York, having frequent occasion to test the various Platform Scales in use in this City, are pleased to bear our testimony to the superior character of those manufactured by Messrs. E. & T. Fairbanks & Co., and do cheerfully recommend them to the public as the most perfect weighing machines in use.

Ralph Tembley, Inspector Weights and Measures, First District.

Thomas H. Wainwright, Inspector, Second District.

Allen E. Simons, Deputy Inspector, First District.

George Kare, Sealer, First District.

John H. Emerek, Sealer, Second District.

FAIRBANKS & CO., Agents, No. 189 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HOUSES HEATED BY STEAM.

Gold's Patent Radiating Steam Heater, having been thoroughly tested during the past four Winters, is now offered to the public with entire confidence. Those about erecting new buildings, and those who wish to make a change in their heating arrangement, are invited to examine into the claims of this new improvement. We refer to the following parties in this City, who have used the apparatus during the past Winter: Dr. Bayard, No. 6 West 14th-st.; Dr. L. Folsom, No. 124 West 23d-st.; Capt. J. B. Peck, No. 299 West 22d-st.; J. R. Depoe, Esq., 114th-st.; Clinton House, Waverley-place; Archer, Warner & Co., No. 376 Broadway; Arnold, Constable & Co., No. 69 Canal-street; B. M. & E. A. Whitlock & Co., No. 13 Beekman-street.

J. W. Lane & Co., No. 376 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HALLOTYPES, PHOTOGRAPHS.

HALLOTYPES, PHOTOGRAPHS, and DAGUERREOTYPES, at J. Gurney's Photographic Palace of Art, No. 349 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Kemp's Worm Pastilles.—They contain no mercury, require no mercury to be taken after them, destroy every species of intestinal worms with absolute certainty; are enticing in appearance and extremely palatable. Bristol's Sarsaparilla, the only safe cure for Scrofula, Eruptions, diseases of the Lungs, Tumors, and all complaints generated by impure or bad matter in the blood. Sold by D. T. Lanman & Co., wholesale druggists, No. 69 Water-street, New-York, and by all druggists. Sarsaparilla $1, and Pestilles 25c. per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

Teas.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers, Tea Dealers, and private families—Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson, from 20c. to 40c.; Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 55c.—all other qualities equally low. Also, 5-lb boxes of good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine—No. 195 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt sts.

[Advertisement.]

Gas for the Country.—Gas apparatus, after the Patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company. C. R. Woodworth & Co. are now offering for sale a most complete, cheap, simple and efficient gas machine, adapted in all respects to the wants of private dwellings, public and private schools, churches, colleges, factories, foundries, hotels, watering places, &c., as well as of towns and villages. Details will be furnished, by applying in person or by letter to the office of the Company, where a machine can be seen in operation, and descriptive pamphlets obtained.

C. R. Woodworth & Co.,
No. 74 Wall-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

REMOVAL.

A. Rankin & Co.

Have removed to the new and spacious store, NO. 96 BOWERY.

HOSIERY, UNDERGARMENTS, AND MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

A GREAT ASSORTMENT AT VERY LOW PRICES.

[Advertisement.]

For Coughs, Colds, &c.—Those who are troubled with coughs, colds, asthma, irritated throats, difficulty of speaking, &c., &c., should not fail to procure "Brown's Troches, or Voice Lozenges." They are a superior compound, and very justly rank at the top of preparations of this nature. Among public speakers they are exceedingly popular, adding materially to the ease of long addresses.—*Boston Bee.* Sold by all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

Coates' Portable Gas Works.—The undersigned desires to call public attention to his improved Gas Apparatus designed for country residences, factories, hotels, &c. These works are safe, efficient and simple in their construction, and warranted to give entire satisfaction. Purchasers are guaranteed against prosecution by the Maryland Portable Gas Company, or any other parties, for alleged infringement of their patent. Office No. 376 Broadway, New-York.

S. Coates.

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Pills.—Let the Sick Give Heed.—The stomach is the commissariat of the physical system. It furnishes the material sustenance of every organ. If disordered, the whole body languishes, but, however affected, its tone and vigor may always be restored by a course of these irresistible Pills. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London; and by all druggists, at 25c., 62½c., and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]

SEEDS GIVEN AWAY.

The Publisher of the *American Agriculturist* having received over 20,000 new subscribers for 1857, proposes to celebrate the event, and show his appreciation of the generous patronage awarded to this old standard journal, by a free distribution to all old and new subscribers, of a large quantity of valuable pure Seed. See adv.

[Advertisement.]

State and National Law School, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—Object: to train the student not only in the science, but in the practice of law and in extemporaneous speaking. Term begins on May 8, at the close of which Diplomas of Bachelor of Laws will be conferred admitting to practice. Send for circulars to J. W. Fowler.

[Advertisement.]

Lea & Perrin's Worcestershire Sauce.—The celebrity of this Sauce has extended to every quarter of the Globe, and its efficacy in promoting the general health is becoming daily more observed and acknowledged.

Jno. Duncan & Sons,
Sole Agents for United States, No. 405 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Purdy's National Theatre.—The immense bill of last night is to be repeated this evening, viz.: The burlesque of "Medea," the extravaganza of "Who Pinned Fox's Coat-Tail?" the pantomime of "Planche," and the drama of "Black-Eyed Susan."

[Advertisement.]

"Ruth Oakley" at Barnum's Museum.—This admirable domestic drama, so well known, and so exceedingly attractive, will be repeated this afternoon and this evening at Barnum's. It should be seen by every family.

[Advertisement.]

Paintings!—Paintings!—The Dusseldorf Gallery, No. 497 Broadway, containing 300 of the finest paintings ever put upon exhibition. It is open day and evening and must be seen to be appreciated.

[Advertisement.]

CYPRESS HILLS CEMETERY OFFICE
Removed to
No. 3 Tryon Row Buildings,
Between Chatham and Centre streets.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes.—Nos. 185, 187 and 189 Water-street, and No. 5 Murray-street, New-York.

MARRIED.

PARKER—MILLER.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, March 11, by Rev. Jonathan Crane, Mr. John C. Parker to Miss Frances H., daughter of the late Meeker Miller., Esq., all of this City.

HOLMES—CRIST.—At Hudson, N. Y., on Wednesday, March 11, by Rev. D. D. Demarest, Mr. Albert R. Holmes and Miss Mary A. Crist, all of that place.

HENDRICKSON—ALLEN.—At New-Vernon, N. J., on Tuesday, March 10, by Rev. Wm. T. Balch, Mr. Frederick W. Hendrickson to Miss Mary Louisa Allen, only daughter of Thomas E. Allen, Esq., all of the above place.

DIED.

MARIN.—In this City, on Friday morning, March 13, at 3 o'clock, Robert Stetson, eldest child of Richard and Sarah S. Makin, aged 4 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Saturday,) the 14th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., from Calvary Church, corner of 4th-av. and 21st-st.

CATHELL.—In this City, on Thursday, March 12, James W. Cathell, in the 79th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of his sons, John H. and Henry L. Cathell, and his son-in-law, John H. Hallett, are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 679 Washington-st., this (Saturday) afternoon, 14th inst., at 2 o'clock.

De La Montagne.—In this City, on Thursday morning, March 12, George Fowler De La Montague, aged 44 years, 2 months and 14 days.

The friends of his family, the exempt and present members of the Fourth and other Companies National Guards, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday, at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, 75 Vandam-st.

Vreeland.—In this City, on Friday, March 13, Hester Vreeland, aged 70 years, 6 months and 4 days.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are requested to meet at the house of her son-in-law, Calvin Vanzite, No. 744 Washington-st., this (Saturday) evening, at 7½ o'clock.

Alsop.—In this City, on Thursday, March 12, Thomas Alsop, aged 71 years.

His friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, Saturday, 14th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the house of his daughter, Mrs. Alexander Leaird, No. 201 5th-st.

Buckley.—In this City, on Friday, March 13, after a short illness, John L. Buckley, in the 60th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of his father-in-law, Thomas C. Taylor, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at St. Bartholomew's Church, on Monday afternoon, 16th inst., at 4½ o'clock, without further notice.

Bowden.—In this City, on Friday morning, March 13, Agnes, relict of the late Matthew Bowden, in the 72d year of her age.

The funeral will take place this (Saturday) afternoon, from the residence of her son-in-law, Wm. Reynolds, No. 250 7th-av., at 2 o'clock. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

Hainke.—In this City, on Thursday, March 12, after a lingering illness, Daniel Hainke, an old resident of this City, aged 67 years 2 months and 13 days.

The friends of the family, also of his sons, Henry, George and William, also his sons-in-law, Leroy T. Clark, John T. Brown, and the Veterans of the War of 1812, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday, the 15th, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 77 Montgomery-st. His remains will be taken to Cypress Hill Cemetery for interment.

☞ Baltimore papers please copy.

Chapin.—In this City, on Wednesday, March 11, of congestion of the lungs, Parker T. Chapin.

The funeral will be at his late residence, No. 10 King-st., on Saturday, at 1½ P. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend. A funeral sermon will be preached on the Sabbath following, at 11 A. M., in the Congregational Church in 20th-st., near the 7th-av., by Rev. Jonathan Crane.

☞ California and Kansas papers please copy.

Banks.—In this City, on Thursday morning, March 12, Sarah E. S. Crocker, wife of David Banks, Jr., and grand-daughter of Thomas C. Taylor.

The relatives and friends of her grandfather, and mother, and also those of her husband, and of D. Banks, Sr., are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Sunday afternoon, at 4½ o'clock, from St. George's Church, Stuyvesant-square, (Dr. Tyng's,) without further notice.

Spafford.—In this City, on Thursday, March 12, Henry Spafford, in the 57th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his brothers, Wm. A. and J. B. Spafford, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 611 Washington-st., on Saturday, 14 inst., without further invitation.

Adams.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, March 11, Susan Martha, wife of Jay L. Adams, and only daughter of Peter R. Warren, in the 27th year of her age.

Friends and relatives of the family are requested to attend her funeral on Saturday, 14th inst., at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 49 West 19th-st., without further invitation.

Cross.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, March 11, at No. 232 Front-st., Alfred Washington Cross.

The remains were interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

Jones.—In Brooklyn, on Friday morning, March 13, after a lingering affliction, Eliza, daughter of Charles and Ann Maria Jones, in the 18th year of her age.

The friends of the family, and members of the Pacific-st. M. E. Church, are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 16 Dean-st., this (Saturday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

Cousins.—At Bloomfield, N. J., on Friday, March 13, of scarlet fever, George Duffield, only child of Stephen H. and Jane A. Conger, aged 3 years and 3 months.

The funeral services will be attended this (Saturday) afternoon, at 1½ o'clock.

Denman.—At Winona, M. T., Sunday, Feb. 15, Selina E., wife of Jacob S. Denman, and daughter of the late James H. Lyon, of this City, in the 35th year of her age.

OBITUARY.

Goadby.—At New-Rochelle, on Wednesday, March 4, Ellen A., wife of James B. Goadby, and daughter of the late John Strond, of New-Orleans.

One of the fairest flowers of earth, in an unexpected hour, has been cut down, and shall bloom no more forever. Never has the messenger Death borne away a more lovely victim. In the full possession of all that could make life attractive, or virtue honored—yet, when the summons came, she was patient, calm and resigned. One by one she bade farewell to all who had gathered around her bedside, and sweetly closed her eyes in an eternal sleep. Scarcely six brief months and she stood before the altar a lovely bride. The nuptial wreath has been exchanged for a crown of glory in the world to come. As a sister, she was self-sacrificing and affectionate; as a wife, gentle, devoted and loving; as a friend, true and endearing to all who knew her. Bereft at an early age of parental care, she clung with unbounded affection to the only one whom, by a husband's right, she might call *mother*. Gifted with an unusual natural endowment, she was a never-failing source of pleasure to those within the circle of her acquaintance. She leaves a large circle of friends to mourn her loss, and many an aching heart wishes peace to her memory.

Farewell, dear friend! farewell!
Oft shall we visit thy peaceful grave
In Greenwood, beath whose shady rill
The lily must decay.
The rose that blooms beneath the hill
Must shortly fade away.

While in the tender years of youth,
In Nature's smiling bloom,
Ere age arrive, thy lovely form
Is summoned to the tomb.

MEB AFFLICTED FRIEND.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..March 13.

$2,500	Ohio 6s, '68	107	110	Erie Railroad	56¼
500	Indiana St. 5s	85½	500	do	s60 56
2,000	do	85	1550	do	56
3,000	Virginia 6s	91¾	900	do	s10 56
20,000	do	b60 91¾	1200	do	b60 56½
5,000	do	b30 91¾	100	do	b30 56
5,000	do	91¾	50	do	b3 56½
20,000	Missouri St. 6s	84½	100	do	s10 55¾
30,000	do	84½	200	do	b3 55¾
15,000	do	84	400	do	b10 56
5,000	do	s30 84	1100	do	b2 55¾
2,000	Cal. St. 7s, '75	b3 66	300	do	55¾
2,000	Erie R. 1st mt. bs	106¼	100	do	s30 55¾
5,000	R. Erie 2d M. bs	95	100	do	b3 56
6,000	Erie R. Con. B. '71	c 80	150	do	s60 56½
1,000	Hud. Riv. R. 1st M.	97	100	do	b30 56½
2,000	Hud. Riv. R. 2d M.	83¾	500	do	s60 55¾
1,000	Harlem R. 2d M.	74½	200	Reading R. R.	s3 31¾
7,000	Mi. So. S'g. F. B.	b3 80	400	do	c 31¾
1,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	101	1050	do	b3 31¾
8,000	do	101¾	100	do	s60 31
1,000	T. H. & A. 2d M.	69	400	do	b10 31¾
2,000	N. J. C. R. 1st M. Ba.	94	600	do	31¾
1,000	L. E. & W. 2d m. Ba.	43	300	do	s10 31¾
3,000	do	43	100	do	b60 31¾
10	Bank of N. Y.	163½	100	Harlem R. Railroad	14¾
10	Am. Ex. Bank	114¾	25	Mich. C. R. R.	96
5	B. of N. America	108	200	do	c 96¾
10	Nassau Bank	103¾	100	do	b7 96¼
200	D. & H. C. Co.	b60 123	50	do	b30 96¾
63	Penn. Coal Co.	96¼	200	M. So. & N. Ia. R. R	75¼
100	Cum. Coal Co.	18¾	300	do	c 75¼
100	do	18¾	100	do	b10 75¼
33	Pac. M. S. Co.	73	300	do	75¼
150	Ward C. & I. Co.	34½	300	do	b30 75¼
500	N. Y. Cen. RR.	b60 91	100	do	b60 76
307	do	90¾	200	Ill. Cent. R. R.	opg 138
50	do	s10 90¾	10	Clev. & Pitts. R. R.	55
100	do	s30 90¾	200	do	b60 55¾
200	do	s30 90¾	10	Gal. & Chic. R. R.	b3 105
575	do	b10 90¾	10	do	104¾
350	do	90¾	100	do	104¾
100	Chic. & R. I. RR.	b60 106¾	10	do	104¾
40	Wis. L. Shore R.	b8 60	25	Ill. Col. & Cin. R. R.	s3 103½
100	do	b60 60¾	200	Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	c 75
10	Mil. & Miss. RR.	b3 75	800	do	74¾
20	La Crosse & Mil. R.	s3 75¼	600	do	b30 75
8	do	75¾	200	do	c 74¾
5	do	75¾	200	do	74¾
50	Panama Railroad	c 96	300	do	b10 74¾
50	Hudson Riv. R.	s3 29	500	do	s60 74¾
150	do	29	500	do	s30 74¾

SECOND BOARD.

$4,000	Virginia 6s	91¾	100	Clev. & Tol. R.	b30 75
50	Canton Company	23	100	do	s30 74¾
250	Cumb. Coal Co.	18¾	350	do	74¾
100	do	b60 18¾	500	do	s60 74¾
240	do	b3 18¾	150	N. Y. Cent. R.	b30 90¾
34	Pacific Mail St. Co.	72	400	do	s10 90¾
23	Ohio Le. & Trust Co.	97	13	Chic. & Rk. I. R. R.	105
100	Hudson Riv. R.	b60 30	200	Reading R. R.	b3 31¾
140	Erie Railroad	b15 56	400	do	s3 31¾
150	do	55¾	100	do	31¾
50	do	b60 56¾	100	Mil. & Miss. RR.	b30 76
100	do	s10 55¾	150	do	74¾
200	do	s30 55¾	25	do	s12m 68
110	do	56	5	Panama R. R.	96
50	Mich. Central R.	b30 96¾			

FRIDAY, March 13—P. M.

There was no marked change in Money affairs to-day. The employment of the means on the Street is active and pretty full: mostly for new, rather than to meet maturing obligations. The market, therefore, is free from what could properly be termed pressure or stringency. The price of money is dear; the supply liberal and no feeling of distrust or apprehension among lenders. Discounts on strictly prime paper range as quoted yesterday from 8@9 ₱ cent. for first-class names, selected, and 9@10 for good lists of paper indorsed. Loans on demand are left with the best Stock and Domestic Exchange houses at 7 ₱ cent., and these parties, in turn, make good differences for carrying stocks or making other temporary advances. The Sub-Treasury received, to-day, $188,206; paid $177,342, and held at the close $15,496,415. The financial news by the *America* at Halifax, though not important to this side, is unfavorably construed on the Stock Exchange, where the *Bears*, by reason of the fall in the English Funds and their own interpretation of the quarterly report of the New-York and Erie Road, which appeared this morning, felt themselves authorized to take command of the market, and sold heavily of nearly all the Railway Stocks. They had the assistance of other parties in Erie, who, on the calculation that they will be able to replace their stock at lower prices, sold to some extent for immediate delivery at 56@55¾. The closing was about 56@56⅜, establishing a decline of 1 ₱ cent. as compared with yesterday afternoon. The fall on the remainder of the Share list ranged from ¼ to ¾ ₱ cent. There were three or four exceptions: Illinois Centrals ruled at 138, as on Thursday; Wisconsin Lake Shore improved ¾ ₱ cent.; Pacific Mail, 2 ₱ cent.; Hudson River brought 30 ₱ cent. buyer 60 days, and Reading left off about same as yesterday afternoon. The general market, indeed, showed more steadiness of feeling at the close. In regard to the New-York and Erie tabular statement, to 31st December, some surprise was expressed in the street in regard to its late appearance in print. But something like the same delay occurred last year, and it would hardly be a fair inference to conclude that it was kept back for the purpose of enabling the initiated to sell the Stock short, particularly as the effect of the strike among the employees on the first quarter's traffic was previously understood. Besides, both the first and second quarter bear the relation of less than one-third of the net result of the whole year. Last season only $420,000 net income was made over and above expenses and interest on the debt to the 31st March. Yet the resultlug balance to 30th September was $1,346,000. In other words, over 9 ₱ cent. was added to the value of the stock in the last six months of the Railway year 1856. The Road has the equipment and the traffic to and from the West, and is in the condition to do the same thing the closing half of this year.

There has seldom been a more deserving compliment bestowed upon our Bank officers than a recent present of $1,000 to the Transfer Clerk of the Bank of the Manhattan Company, for his long and faithful, as well as prompt and courteous services at the desk of the State Loan Agency in that Bank. It was conveyed to him by a Committee of bankers and others who have had dealings at the Agency for many years. The name of this gentleman is Mr. John S. Harberger.

The European steamer sailing to-morrow is the *Ericsson*, of the Collins line. The mail will not be a large one. The transactions in Exchange have been within our previous quotations, 108@ 108¼ on London; 5.23¾@5.22½ on Paris.

We learn to-day that the New-York Consolidated Stage Company, which has a special charter from the New-York Legislature, is the basis of the Paris speculation noticed yesterday. The capital now employed is about one-fifth the sum contemplated in the Foreign programme. Negotiations have been going on for several months for the charter and the stock of the concern. But no American parties are in the movement except as sellers or brokers. The inflation of capital and programme founded upon the New-York charter is wholly of transatlantic origin. We are led to suppose that flagrant bad faith may not have been intended by all the parties on the other side, as the bankers named both for Paris and London are highly respectable, and the preliminary deposit of £2 the share remains with them until the New-York negotiation is concluded. The fund, thus far, is in the hyperbole of the programme, and the use made of its gross misrepresentations as to the extent and prospects of the enterprise, to obtain a large premium on the *Bourse* for the shares. As much as 12 ₱ cent. was named to a New-York gentleman recently, in Paris, as the market value of the Omnibus Concession. The speculators were operating partly, perhaps mainly, on the *prestige* of the recently-established London and Paris Omnibus Company.

The revenue of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad for February, was as follows:

	Main Stem.	Washington Branch.	Total for both cmds.
For passengers	$36,959	$24,302	$61,284
For freight	208,483	19,640	204,114
Total	$220,392	$55,006	$355,398

The earnings of the Norwich and Worcester Railroad for February were:

February, 1857	$18,595
February, 1856	9,367
Net increase	$9,187

The earnings of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad were:

February, 1856	$59,934
February, 1857	61,000
Decrease	$3,934
Earnings of first week in March	$28,000
Same week in 1856	19,778
Increase	$8,221

The Dry Goods Import, for the week, is $2,813,688, against $1,686,024 the week ending March 15, last year. The following is the summary:

	Consumption Direct. Pkgs.	Value.	Warehoused. Pkgs.	Value.	Withdrawn. Pkgs.	Value.
Manuf. of Wool	1,108	$497,690	347	$185,687	196	$82,126
Manuf. of Cott'n	2,524	540,296	743	130,780	419	101,065
Manuf. of Silk	1,026	848,223	62	63,576	240	97,618
Manuf. of Flax	610	172,743	393	71,619	236	39,592
Miscellaneous	764	281,852	65	16,743	1,205	18,846
Total	6,030	$2,390,283	1,651	$423,405	1,286	$319,318
		423,405				2,390,283
Total entered		$2,813,688	Total marketed			$2,709,496

The following is a comparative statement of the exports hence, of the leading articles of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, for this week, comprising only three business days, the day of making up the returns at the Custom House having been altered from Saturday to Wednesday, and for the week ending March 15, last year:

	1856. Quantity.	Value.	1857. Quantity.	Value.
Cotton, bales	5,424	$290,081	3,777	$254,150
Flour, bbls	17,755	144,378	20,943	149,407
Rye Flour,* bbls			1,200	6,000
Corn Meal, bbls	449	1,621	300	1,178
Wheat, bushels	32,269	64,543	20,506	35,860
Corn, bushels	73,456	62,609	118,819

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI.....NO. 1712. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 16, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

STATE AFFAIRS.

[illegible] Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

ALBANY, Saturday, March 14, 1857.

Senator UPHAM'S Canal bill passed the House [illegible] decisive votes which a [illegible] should always receive. It is one [illegible] I have been a "looker-on" in Albany. It [illegible] stated that Senator UPHAM declared this bill to be a party measure. He made no [illegible]. When it was charged upon Senator [illegible] that this was a party measure, and it was [illegible] such, he replied by saying that, in introducing [illegible] he had not been governed by party [illegible] there had been no party consultation, [illegible] he desired that it should be considered solely [illegible] its merits—"but," he added, "if the opponents of the measure will insist that the Republican Party shall father the bill, and accept it as a party [illegible], I, for one, am willing to accept the responsibility as a party man." This was the only declaration which Senator UPHAM made that could possibly be tortured into the assertion that the bill was the result of a party consultation.

The [illegible] Locks were the subject of a hot and [illegible] debate in the Senate. The contest seemed [illegible] the proposition to extend the expenditure [illegible] Increase of Canal facilities, rather than the [illegible] of the particular project before the Senate, [illegible] manifest a belief, which appears to be rapidly [illegible] converts, that the Canal-improvement [illegible] be carried as far as it is prudent or politic. [illegible] was represented strongly by Senator MARVIN, yesterday, who, as the representative of the [illegible] of the line of the Canals, claimed [illegible] expenditures should be made in further [illegible] extension of a means of communication which would soon—if it had not now—become obso[illegible]. Senator RUGGLES responded to this sentiment, and Senator HALE spoke ably and earnestly in opposition. The question was temporarily disposed of by a motion to "report progress." This is the gateway through which legislators habitually pass, when they [illegible] up hill work, but it affords no indication [illegible] what route will eventually be traveled. Evidently, however, there are paths diverging from the entrance of the Canal Locks, as well as those which [illegible] towards them—and it is an even question which will be most crowded with Senatorial pilgrims.

THE SUPREME COURT DECISION.

The monotony of legislation! Blessed, in the [illegible] of the reportorial corps, is the man who conceives a disturbing element, and sets it in motion. To-day, the tedium of the regular orders was broken up, and the heavy current of indifference stirred to its very bed, by Judge FOOTE introducing the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, The Supreme Court of the United States have decided, by the concurring opinions of the five [illegible] of that Court from the Slaveholding States, that slavery may be extended into the Territories of the United States, and that neither Congress, nor a Territorial Government instituted by it, can exclude slavery from them, and which decision has, in effect, declared slavery to be national, and most seriously impaired the constitutional rights of the free citizens of [illegible]; therefore,

Resolved, (if the Senate concur,) That a joint Committee of three members of the Senate and five members of the Assembly, be appointed to consider and report such measures (if any) the Legislature of this State ought to adopt to protect the Constitutional rights of her citizens against the serious and alarming doctrines of the aforesaid decision.

I said [illegible] were not altogether unexpected by the so-called Democrats, for they were evidently prepared for their discussion. The debate on the side of the Republicans was characterized by that earnestness which they might as well be supposed to feel, and at times was made most exciting and intense in interest by [illegible] and high eloquence with which [illegible] STANDISH and BAKER, and GEORGE and [illegible] WORTH, and POMEROY and HYDE, and FOLLETT [illegible] OWEN, and Judge FOOTE, reviewed and denounced the monstrous decision lately made by the Supreme Court of the United States. I have seldom listened to a more withering rebuke than Judge [illegible] administered to some of the miserable creatures who had the temerity to sustain that decision on the floor of the Assembly.

The debate on the side of the Administration men [illegible] would be entitled to little respect or significance but for the extraordinary declarations of DAVID R. FLOYD JONES, and for the fact that, while it was progressing, [illegible] VAN BUREN occupied a seat on the floor, and had frequent and continued consultation with the members of his party. While I would not be willing to believe what Mr. VAN BUREN could properly be held responsible for the opinions expressed by his immediate representative, Mr. ARTHUR WOOD, I yet feel that Mr. WOODS would not have ventured to lay down a platform for his party friends, had he not felt a moral conviction that he was representing the wishes, and reflecting the views of his distinguished constituent. Looking upon Mr. WOODS as a representative man, it would seem proper and legitimate to attach to his diplomatic sentences all the importance and consideration which would attach to the position occupied by Prince JOHN.

But to return to Mr. JONES. In his first outburst against the resolutions introduced by Judge FOOTE, and before any word had been uttered in advocacy of their adoption, that gentleman desired to know what the object proposed to accomplish by the resolutions. He followed this inquiry by a most sweeping denunciation of the resolves, as what are known here as "fillings," and stated significantly, "what the gentleman or his Republican friends expected to accomplish by its adoption?" Mr. JONES received no direct reply to his question, but he will, probably, learn full soon the crushing weight of the load which he took on when he [illegible] tailored, justified and exulted in the infamous declaration that "the colored man had no rights which a white man was bound to regard." He will probably learn that while the resolutions were in reality but the prelude to an indignant protest by the State of New-York against such and similar infamous declarations, they were a net which would catch and destroy such Democratic fish as the representative from Queens. He will probably learn further that the interest and purpose of the "gentleman and his Republican friends who introduced the resolves," was to force Mr. JONES and his associates to make a declaration of their faith. LEO.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.... ALBANY, Saturday, March 14.

Mr. SPENCER presented a memorial for the amendment of the law of 1814 relative to the Corporation of Trinity Church.

The memorialists are Girard Stuyvesant, John Augustine Smith, Henry Anthon, James A. Suydam, Edwin Burgh, Henry Wilkes, E. M. Guion, and 52 others.

A memorial and a bill were also presented to enable citizens of Baden to inherit and hold the property of deceased friends in the United States.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

To allow the Second-avenue Railroad Company to discontinue a portion of their road.

To amend the general insurance act of 1849, and give power to Marine Insurance Companies to fund any additional cash capital that may be created.

To incorporate the New-York and Westchester Suspension Bridge Company.

ASSEMBLY.... ALBANY, Saturday, March 14.

Mr. SLOTTER gave notice of a bill providing for protection to emigrants.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. VARNUM, to authorize the City of New-York to purchase the Crystal Palace and lease the same to the American Institute.

To amend the charter of the Juvenile Asylum by enlarging the powers for committal to the Asylum, and to increase the compensation paid by the Common Council to $60 for each inmate.

By Mr. LEAVENWORTH, to restrict corporations from borrowing money on bonds, &c.

Joint resolutions appointing a Committee to review the decision of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case, and to consider what measures, if any, the Legislature of the State should take to protect citizens against such outrageous decisions, after debate in which Messrs. JONES, BAKER and WOOD took part, were adopted.

The bill to incorporate the New-York Pure Milk Company was reported complete.

The Secretary of State sent in the annual report of pauperism of the State.

BILLS PASSED.

To amend the charters of the Broadway and Mariners' Savings Banks.

To authorize the Staten Island Railroad to own and run ferry boats.

Relative to the assessment of taxes in Brooklyn.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—4 Hanover-st., and 181 Broadway.

FROM WASHINGTON.

CLOSE OF THE EXTRA SESSION OF THE SENATE.

Appointments and Confirmations—The Changes to be Made in Philadelphia—Probable Resignation of Governor Geary, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, March 15.

The President having concluded not to send in further nominations, the purpose to prolong the Session a few hours was abandoned.

No further effort to ratify the Sandwich Islands Treaty was made, because it was evident that its opponents would talk it to death.

The President has quite recovered his health though he is still fatigued. He attended church today with his entire family.

There is positive confirmation of Mr. COBB'S purpose to make no changes of Sub-Treasurers whose accounts stand well with the Department. Upon this principle, Mr. CISCO, at New-York, is intended to be retained.

The Philadelphia appointments, it is expected, will be disposed of in a few days. JOSEPH W. BAKER will most likely be Collector. The only opposing candidates of any prominence are HENDRICK B. WRIGHT and WILLIAM C. PATTERSON. BAKER is a strong personal friend of the President, as well as an efficient partisan. Except for the Collectorship, the contest is unusually quiet. GIDEON WESTCOTT is a candidate for Postmaster, against MILLER, the present incumbent. I have little doubt that WESTCOTT will win. For Surveyor, the leading candidates are SAM. PLEASANTS, JOSEPH COLLINS, Col. WATERMAN and Gen. HALE. The chances are in favor of some new man from Philadelphia. The Naval Officer candidates are J. F. SMITH, of Berks County, F. TIERNAN and CHAMBERS MCKIBBEN. Some Berks County friend of GLANCY JONES is likely to get it. For Marshal, the contest is apparently between Jack CUMMINGS, of Snyder, and J. LIPPINCOTT, with the chances in favor of the former. The other candidates are Sheriff WOOD, of Wayne, and PHILIP JOHNSON, of Northampton.

Evidences begin to accumulate that Governor GEARY will be forced to resign, and that SAMUEL BLACK, of Pennsylvania, will be appointed Governor of Kansas. BLACK was Colonel of the First Pennsylvania Regiment in Mexico.

FAYETTE MCMULLEN, Ex-Member of Congress from Virginia, is running for Marshal of the District of Columbia. BEVERLY TUCKER, a good fellow who needs money, which he knows how to spend freely, will probably win.

Rumor says that BERRET, the present popular Postmaster of Washington, will be retained. If not, Dr. BOYLE, who attended SUMNER and BROOKS, bids fair to be the successful applicant. S.

[FROM OUR REGULAR TELEGRAPHIC REPORTER.]

WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 14.

The amendments to the Dallas-Clarendon treaty are, in addition to numerous verbal amendments, introduced to render the meaning of certain passages more clear. The first amendment, moved by Mr. SEWARD, asserts that the sovereignty of the Bay Islands is vested exclusively in Honduras. The second, moved by Mr. RUSK, declares that the sovereignty of the Mosquito Coast belongs to Nicaragua, the Indians having a possessory right to it only as our Indians here have to their lands. The third, by Jeff. DAVIS, that this country does not in any way guarantee any grants of lands made to any parties by the Mosquito Indians. This is to prevent English colonies there.

The following appointments have been made by the Senate:—

WILLIAM E. VENABLE, of Tennessee, Minister Resident of Guatemala, *vice* JOHN L. MARLING, of Tennessee. Salary $4,000.

ASHER PRATT, of Michigan, Consul at Honolulu, *vice* DARIUS A. OGDEN, of New-York. Salary $4,000.

J. PAGE HOPKINS, of Virginia, Consul at Tabasco, Mexico. Salary $500.

JOEL W. WHITE, of Connecticut, Consul at Lyons, France, *vice* WILLIAM DAY, of Pennsylvania. Salary $1,000.

FRANCIS A. THORNTON, of North Carolina, Consul at Aspinwall, New-Granada, *vice* GEORGE W. FLETCHER, of Alabama. Salary $2,500.

PETER SAUSENEAN, of Louisiana, Consul at Matamoros, Mexico. Salary $1,000.

J. AUGUSTUS JOHNSON, of Rhode Island, Consul at Beyrout, Turkish dominions, *vice* HENRY WOOD, of New-Hampshire. Salary, $2,000.

CHARLES G. BAYLOR, of District of Columbia, Consul at Manchester, England. Salary—fees.

EUGENE M. WILSON, U. S. Attorney for Minnesota, *vice* NORMAN EDDY. Salary, $250 and fees.

HENRY B. ANDREWS, Postmaster at Galveston, Texas, *vice* JOHN B. ROOT. Salary, about $3,000.

ANDREW W. EVANS, of Maryland, Second Lieutenant Seventh Infantry, to be First Lieutenant, *vice* MATTHEW R. STEVENSON, of New-York, dismissed.

ABRAHAM B. FAGAN, of Georgia, to be Paymaster of the Army, *vice* ALBERT G. BENNETT, deceased.

The following appointments of Military Storekeepers were also confirmed: SAMUEL H. MONTGOMERY, of Arkansas; WILLIAM E. GIBSON, of Oregon; JAMES A. MCNEITT, of Tennessee; and LAWRENCE TALIAFERRO, of Pennsylvania.

Besides the above there were a number of other nominations sent in and referred, but not acted on.

Hon. THOMAS DUVAL has received the new United States District Judgeship in TEXAS; WM. C. YOUNG the Marshalship, and ED. HUBBARD the District Attorneyship for the new district.

Hon. D. F. DISNEY, formerly a Member of Congress from Ohio, died this morning of pneumonia. His remains are to be conveyed home for interment.

EXTRA SESSION OF THE U. S. SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 14.

On motion of Mr. THOMPSON, of New-Jersey, a committee of two was appointed to wait on the President and inform him that if he had no further communication to make, the Senate are ready to adjourn.

On motion of Mr. STUART, the journal of the former day was corrected by striking out that portion which said that Mr. BRIGHT'S credentials were referred to the Committee of Judiciary.

Mr. BRIGHT said that his credentials were on file, and if the motion be made to refer them, he wished to be heard. It was the case of his colleague, Mr. FITCH, which was under consideration, and not his.

Mr. TRUMBULL ineffectually sought to have the Indiana election case considered.

The Vice-President retired from the Chair, calling on Mr. STUART to preside.

Mr. FITZPATRICK said that it was necessary to have a President *pro tem.* according to usage, and moved that Mr. RUSK be chosen to that station, but on motion of Mr. WILSON, the Senate proceeded to ballot, and elected Mr. RUSK, who received twenty-nine out of forty-seven votes.

Mr. RUSK having been conducted to the chair returned thanks for the honor conferred upon him, and promised to discharge as impartially as he could the duties devolving upon him.

Mr. SEWARD offered a resolution which was unanimously adopted, tendering the thanks of the Senate to Mr. BRECKINRIDGE for the dignity and impartiality with which he has discharged the duties of presiding officer.

Five thousand copies of the report of the army officers relative to their mission to the war in the Crimea, were ordered to be printed.

The Senate then, after an Executive Session, adjourned *sine die*.

Massachusetts Legislature—Aid for Kansas.

BOSTON, Saturday, March 14.

The joint standing Committee on Federal Relations reported resolves in the House to day in favor of State aid to Kansas. The report appropriates $100,000 to be expended, if necessary, for the relief of such settlers in the Territory of Kansas as are or may hereafter be reduced to want by ravages committed upon them in unlawful attempts to exclude them from the Territory on account of their predilections for Free-State institutions. The resolves make provision for the appointment of three Commissioners to dispense the bounty of the State, and to render such aid as they shall deem necessary or expedient in protecting and defending, in the Courts of the Territory and of the United States, the legal and constitutional rights of the settlers. One thousand shares of the stock of the Western Railroad are placed at the disposal of the Commissioners, for the purposes set forth in the resolves. The commission is limited to a period of eighteen months, unless otherwise extended by law.

From Albany.

THE NEW-YORK CITY BILLS—CANAL POLICY.

ALBANY, Saturday, March 14.

The Committee on Cities and Villages will meet on Tuesday afternoon to hear all persons interested in the New-York Charter and Police bills. This will probably be the last opportunity that any person will have to be heard on the bills before final action in the House.

The Republican members of the Legislature held a caucus last night, on the subject of the Canal policy, and there was a unanimous expression in favor of the speedy completion and enlargement of the Canal, and against any suspension of the work. Members from all parts of the State have expressed themselves favorably on this point, but the question as to raising money for the purpose is not yet settled upon. The caucus adjourned to Tuesday evening.

Murder in Boston.

BOSTON, Sunday, March 14.

Mr. WALDO WOODS, of this city, was found mortally wounded at the south part of the city this morning, and after being taken to the station house died. The murderer is unknown.

Fire in Providence, R. I.

PROVIDENCE, Sunday, March 15.

Grace Church, (Bishop CLARKE'S,) in this city, took fire on Saturday forenoon, from the air box of one of the furnaces, and was damaged to the amount of $6,000. The damage is fully covered by insurance.

Snow Storm in the South.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, March 14.

Snow fell all night to the depth of eight inches. It is disappearing very rapidly this morning.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 14.

Snow fell here to the depth of eight inches last night. The early train from Baltimore was two hours late in consequence of the snow.

Fire at Westport, Mass.

NEW-BEDFORD, Saturday, March 14.

The Rule factory of ANTHONY CLIFFORD, at Westport, was burned last night. Loss $12,000. Insured $7,000.

Foreign Mission Declined.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, March 14.

A dispatch to the *Commercial* states that Hon. JAMES B. CLAY has declined the mission to Berlin, tendered him by Mr. BUCHANAN.

The Southerner at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, March 14.

The U. S. M. steamship *Southerner*, Captain MURRAY, from New York, arrived here this (Saturday) morning at 8 o'clock.

The Southern Mail.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, March 15.

New-Orleans papers of Monday have been received. They contain no news of importance.

The Question of Quarantine in the New-Jersey Legislature.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, March 14, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: Permit me to call your attention to certain statements appearing in your edition of this morning, under the caption of "Our Neighbor over the River," which I deem unjust to the Legislature of New-Jersey. The exceptionable matter is as follows:

"And the Legislature, having a better understanding of the matter, after first refusing to appoint a Committee of Conference, at last retracts, and New-Jersey will consent to receive a delegation appointed by the Governor of New-York. We have not the least misgivings as to the final issue of this matter. There are two reasons why New-Jersey should make a show of resistance and indignation. First, she wants to make herself felt, and her importance recognized, and then she wants to sell whatever favors she may grant at the highest possible price. All the accomodations that may be required at Sandy Hook will be yielded, but we shall be compelled to pay roundly for them. That will be the end of the matter. The Legislature passed a resolution to adjourn on Thursday, but has prolonged its session until the 20th, on purpose to take the Quarantine business in hand, and on Tuesday they probably will decide whether or not to treat with the New-York Commission."

In reply I admit that "the Legislature," or at least many of the members of that body, "have a better understanding of the matter" than is generally found among the people of the State of New-Jersey, the case not having been fairly presented to the people; the fact being that the members almost uniformly admit the propriety of the proposition made by New-York. In their official capacity they act with deliberation, for the purpose of letting their constituents know what New-York asks, and why, before placing themselves on the record on this question. The refusal to appoint a "Committee of Conference" is easily explained; parties having no authority assumed to represent to the Legislature of New-Jersey that New-York was about to appoint a Committee of Conference; New-Jersey promptly met this hint by resolving to appoint a similar Committee; New-York did not appoint such Committee, but did appoint Commissioners to remove Quarantine, with power to treat with New-Jersey on that subject; New-Jersey then very properly decided not to appoint a Committee of Conference, there being no Committee from New-York to meet it; New-York then decided to confer on the Quarantine Commissioners the additional powers proposed to have been given to the Committee of Conference. Official notice of this fact did not reach the Governor of New-Jersey till after the resolution appointing a Committee of Conference had been rescinded by the Legislature of that State. Governor NEWELL received such official notice late on Thursday evening; it remains to be seen what action he will take thereon.

So much for that matter. You next say, "We have not the least misgivings as to the final issue of this matter." Permit me to remark, that if the discussion of our proposition by the Legislature of New-Jersey is received by our press in the tone and temper of the article to which this reply is written, very grave doubts may reasonably exist in the public mind as to the "issue of this matter." The TIMES would be shorn of its usefulness did it not generally represent the real sentiments of the people of New-York. I believe it to have been led into error in this case; still the people and the Legislature of New-Jersey cannot but be more or less influenced by the sentiments of this and the other leading New-York papers.

Again, you refer to the fact of New Jersey's "feeling her importance" and wanting to sell her favors at the highest price. That State in this Confederacy which does not feel its importance is unworthy its name, and that individual or community is yet to be found in the United States unwilling to get value received for whatever they may have to dispose of.

But one word more. You say that the Legislature of New-Jersey extended its session on purpose to consider this question. I am not certain that this is so, but if you are correct, pray let me ask, what higher evidence could New-Jersey give of her appreciation of the wish of New-York than is to be found in that fact. Trusting that hereafter this matter will be discussed in our public prints in a spirit more in unison with that shown by New-Jersey in her late official intercourse with New-York, I remain yours, B.

We shall be very glad indeed if the result shall vindicate our Correspondent's opinion of the justice and propriety of the action taken by the New-Jersey Legislature. We shall very cheerfully make all the acknowledgments which may then appear to be their due.

INTERESTING FROM EUROPE

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA'S MAILS.

Our Paris and London Correspondence.

Debate in the House of Commons on the China War.

Speeches of Mr. Cobden and Lord John Russell.

The Treaty of Peace between England and Persia.

The *America's* mails reached this City from Boston yesterday morning.

We do not find in our foreign files much additional news. The debate on the China War in the House of Lords, as already announced, terminated in a triumph for the administration; and on the 27th of February an attack on Lord PALMERSTON'S policy in China was opened in the House of Commons by Mr. COBDEN. The debate was continued on the 28th and then adjourned over to the 2d of March, so that we shall have the result by the next steamer. We publish below the two most important speeches delivered—those of Mr. COBDEN and Lord JOHN RUSSELL.

Le Nord, in its issue of the 24th ult., says:

"The arrangement between England and Persia is not finally concluded, as it has not yet been signed. Advices from London are waited for."

We read in the Paris *Pays:*

"Private letters from Macao, of January 10, state that the Emperor of China has placed the five ports of the empire which are open to Europeans in a state of siege. Should this news be confirmed, the consequences to Europeans would be very serious."

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times*, writing on the 26th February, says:

"I learn that the Russian Ambassador in Paris, as well as the Persian Envoy, deny the existence of the treaty between Russia and Persia, said to have been ratified at Teheran on the 18th of January; and the *Nord* gives a similar contradiction. I need hardly say that the non-existence of that treaty requires some authority less interested in keeping it secret than either of the parties just mentioned. The existence of the treaty is nevertheless affirmed in other quarters, and it is even whispered that for the cession of the portion of territory in question, including Mount Ararat, by which Russia would command the pass of Bayazid, and which had been long coveted by Russia, the latter has engaged to give Persia the assistance of a *corps d'armée* and a permanent garrison of 5,000 men at Herat, in case the war with England continued."

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times*, writing on the 25th of February, says:

"A satisfactory result is generally said to await the question of Neufchatel. I fear, however, this, at all events, is premature. That efforts have been made within the last few days to attain that end I am aware. At the last conference the Prussian minister specified the terms on which his Government would settle the matter, and Dr. KERN, without giving any opinion, thought it his duty to transmit them to Berne. Since then I have been informed that the pretensions of the King of Prussia are, as I anticipated long since, of such a nature as to render their acceptance by the Swiss Government very difficult, unless (of which there is yet no sign) it is ready to give up most of the advantages for which it has hitherto so earnestly contended. Contrary to what is generally said, I doubt if any considerable progress has been made in the way of a satisfactory arrangement."

A letter from Vienna in the *Bourse Gazette* of Berlin says:

"After the departure of the Austrian troops from the Duchy of Modena, the evacuation of the Pontifical Territory was the subject of deliberations in presence of the Emperor at Milan. Instructions were sent to Count COLLOREDO, the Austrian Ambassador, charging him to come to an understanding with Cardinal ANTONELLI as to the opportuneness of such a measure."

We read in the London *News:*

"In consequence of the adverse decision of the Admiralty in the House of Commons on Tuesday, a decision so little anticipated after a suspense of many months, during which the subject was under consideration, Lady FRANKLIN is under the necessity of undertaking, on her own resources, the completion of the search for her husband's expedition. The late period at which this decision is made known renders it impossible to make the requisite preparations for proceeding by the East. The western route by Behring's Straits will, therefore, be adopted."

PARIS NEWS AND GOSSIP.

Trial of the Soldier who Killed Charles Morey—Non-responsibility of the Government—The Carnival in Paris—Alarm of the Persians—Miscellaneous News.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

PARIS, Monday, Feb. 23, 1857.

THE TRIAL OF THE MURDERER OF CHARLES MOREY.

On the day on which I sent you my last letter, MOREL, the soldier who shot CHARLES MOREY in the Clichy Prison, was tried for that offence before a military commission and acquitted. As I predicted in my first notice of this lamentable affair, it was found that the soldier only obeyed his instructions, and that all the responsibility returned upon the authorities. It appeared that the *consigne* which had been given him was, that after the third summons, if a prisoner did not obey, he was to fire upon him. These summonses were duly given by the soldier, without doubt, as other soldiers testify, who heard him pronounce the words *retirez-vous*, without being able to see or know, however, to whom he addressed them. The fault lies evidently with the Lieutenant on service that day, who gave the ordinary strict order of the prisons of Paris, without adding, as it is pretended is usually done at the prison for debts, that a certain degree of precaution must be observed in its execution, in view of the fact that the prisoners here are not criminals. It does not appear on the trial that the deceased saw or heard the soldier, or knew the risk he was incurring; so that this question remains in doubt. The direction of the ball, however, from below upwards through deceased's head, proves satisfactorily that at least he did not see or rather could not see him at the moment the gun was fired.

In his speech for the civil part of the process, the Attorney for the State criticised as severely as his position allowed him, the laxity with which orders are given in the prisons of Paris. He reprobated the entire absence in the prisons of a printed card of regulations for the guidance of the officers in the discharge of their duty. He condemned emphatically the practice of intrusting the lives of honorable citizens to a series of regulations passed loosely through the mouths of half a dozen ignorant guards and emanating in the first place from an oral source. An ignorant and perhaps brutal soldier who holds the lives of citizens at the point of his musket, ought not only to know and understand the nature of his order, but he ought to be made to comprehend the responsibility of his position. MOREL understood neither one nor the other of these essential safe-guards to the lives of prisoners. He had been but two days at Clichy, having been transferred from a criminal prison, and he had had no special instructions. He says that he believes the prisoner was trying to escape, or at least studying means for that purpose. The fact remains constant, however, that MOREY fell with his hands in his pantaloons pockets.

In all similar cases the French Government refuses absolutely and invariably to acknowledge any responsibility. It is driven to this course by the multitude of reclamations that would otherwise be duly made for the faults of its myriads of soldiers and *employés*. That the Government has paid six or seven million francs indemnity for the *coup d'etat*, without ever acknowledging the justice of a single claim paid. But these six or seven millions do not begin to cover the indemnity claimed, and it is precisely to avoid paying the full sum that the Government makes it a rule to deny technically the justice of all such claims. The case of Lieut. JONES, of the United States Navy, will be remembered by all. He was walking quietly on the Boulevard des Italiens on the day of the massacre which followed the *coup d'etat*. He received bayonet wounds which kept him in his bed at Paris nearly a year, and the indemnity allowed him by the Government did not pay his surgeon's bill. So too of the well known armorer, M. DEVISME, on the corner of the Boulevard des Italiens and the rue du Helder. On the same day M. DEVISME refused to give arms to the populace, and ostensibly took sides with the Government. His store was demolished by the insurgents, and subsequently he put in his claim for damages. The damages were only allowed in '56, five years after the occurrence, and then did not cover but one third of his loss. But when it is a civil suit, tried before an ordinary tribunal, there is no country where the principle of damages for accidents is so strictly and so largely applied. Thus, a few years ago, as Mr. LIVINGSTON, of New-York, was passing through the Champs Elysées in his carriage, his driver, by an unskillful movement, came in collision with another carriage in such a way as to kill its driver. Mr. LIVINGSTON was compelled by a French court to pay to the family of this driver a sum of twelve thousand francs and the costs of suit.

In the case of CHARLES MOREY the Government applies its universal principal of non-responsibility. It refuses to accept the responsibility of the acts of the military authorities of the prison, or to make them accept it, and it refuses technically to admit that it owes an indemnity to Mrs. MOREY; but happily for her this refusal is only technical. The Minister of the Interior has promised, and by this time granted, a liberal indemnity.

With the exception of the law journals, the *Journal des Débats* is the only journal which published the full details of the trial of MOREL.

THE CARNIVAL.

While I write, the annual procession of the Fat Ox is defiling through the streets, "with new decorations, new dresses, and no regard for expense in the getting up." The most beautiful weather has attended the gaieties of the season this year, and I have never seen the streets of Paris so crowded on any similar occasion. The principal travestie of the Carnival,—the one that has had the most success, is that upon the Crinoline. During the day several groups have passed through the streets, some of them attended with music, in which appeared one or more men dressed as women with crinolines varying in diameter from eight to twelve feet. They took the arms of their cavaliers through the medium of a handkerchief held at both ends and at arm's lengths. They were helped to bouquets and refreshments by the admiring crowd through the agency of a waiter attached to the end of a long stick, carried by one of the ladies of honor.

THE PERSIANS FRIGHTENED.

It is the habit of the procession of the Fat Ox to call at all the Foreign Legations, and each one makes a present, which is placed in the fund for keeping up the affair. The newly arrived Persian Ambassador, FEREUCK KHAN, who did not know of the existence of this custom of the Parisians, and was not advised that he was to receive any such visit, was thrown into great consternation by this singular apparition before his door. In seeing a troop of heathen gods with clubs on their shoulders surrounding the door, the poor Persians thought sure enough they had fallen among the heathens, and were about to prepare for a vigorous defence, when the affair was explained to them. But the effect has been unhappy in one sense and happy in another: it has given the Orientals the impression that the French are a semi-barbarous people, altogether inferior to their own in civilization, and it has been followed by the hasty departure of the Anglo-Persian treaty to London for ratification and signatures.

THE LANCERS.

I have already noticed the *furor* for this new dance. Since its apparition at the Tuileries, four weeks ago, it has made its progress so rapid in all classes of society that already a gentleman or lady who does not know it is looked upon as an antediluvian. But the trouble is, that we have so many Lancers one must know the company he is in, in order to know his steps. CELLARIUS and LABORDE, the two great dancing masters, have created two styles and two schools. LABORDE announces to the public that he teaches the only authentic, pure-blooded Lancers, such as they dance it at the English Embassy. (He ought to add, by way of parenthesis, that it was he who taught the English Embassy—a fact which the public, in search of the genuine English article, do not know.) CELLARIUS points to the Lancers, danced in the piece called "Les Lanciers," at the Theatre des Variétés, as the genuine article; for the Lancers have been put on the stage. M. LABORDE replies to this, that he has just been commanded to attend at the Court to teach the dance as it is danced in the aristocratic circles of Paris. CELLARIUS responds, that he, too, has been commanded to the Court and to the English Embassy, and thus the war goes on. But this is not all. We have now the announcement of the American Lancers, by M. BIOT & SON, dancing-masters! In fact I, who write to you, danced this same dance long ago in the Western wilds of America, on a puncheon floor, to the violin of an old negro, seated on a barrel-head, without ever suspecting that ten years afterwards I was to move through the same dance as one of the *furors* of the day in the brilliant Court of the Tuileries! Certainly it did not pass by the same name, nor was the music the same; but if not so noisy or scientific as that of STRAUSS, it was, at least, as electrifying. One sees such odd things in this world.

AMERICAN HORSES IN FRANCE.

The Emperor has now, in his stables, six very fine American horses. The two horses he drives, himself, in his phaeton are American, and, in France, are considered superior trotters. Mr. CHARLES ASTOR BRISTED, ("Carl Benson,") who has already brought a good many fast trotting horses to France from the United States, has just arrived from New-York with eight magnificent trotters. Some of those in the Emperor's stables were brought over by Mr. BRISTED.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. TEN BROECK, the owner of the American running horses now in England—*Lecompte*, *Prior* and another—is now in Rome, where he is soon to be married to Miss ANDERSON, of Louisville. The marriage has been postponed on account of the death of the brother of Miss ANDERSON, who died at Rome lately very suddenly of consumption.

The *Siècle* received this morning a second "warning" from the Government (the first having been given in 1853) for an article on the proposed laws to be discussed by the present Legislature. The *Presse* also lies at this moment under two "warnings," and thus the two journals of the city which have the largest circulation, both so-called Republican journals, are in a position liable to suppression any day the Government may see fit to take offence at their criticisms. These two journals are not alone, however, in this unfortunate position.

M. CHEVET, the great provision merchant and *maître d'hotel* of the Palais Royal, the greatest of any epoch in Paris, died a day or two ago of apoplexy while sleeping in his arm chair. He was only 49, and the last of five brothers. It will be recollected that another celebrated *restaurateur* of the Palais Royal, M. VERY, died also a few years ago of apoplexy, at his country seat in the Valley of Montmorency. CHEVET, who had the buffet of the great Exhibition in 1855, cleared with that speculation alone $30,000.

A royal marriage has just taken place in Paris between the Princess IDA CZARTORYSKA and the Count JEAN DZIALYNSKI, at the Palace of the CZARTORYSKAS, on the Isle St. Louis. MALAKOFF.

BRITISH POLITICS—NEWS.

The War in China—Attacks on the Policy of the Administration—Important Debates in Parliament—State of Political Parties—Some Revelations Concerning the Dallas-Clarendon Treaty.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

LONDON, Friday night, Feb. 27, 1857.

The fate of the Palmerston Ministry trembles in the balance at the moment of the present writing, and the next few hours may determine it not only now, but in all probability, for the remainder of the noble lord's natural, or, as some think it, very unnatural, not to say supernatural, life. A few words will bring the present complexion of this chaos of party to your readers' apprehension. At the date of my last letter the question menacing the Cabinet was that of the budget;—the union of DISRAELI and GLADSTONE against it, filling the minds of Ministerialists with dismalest forebodings. So far, however, from these being realized, the hybrid alliance was routed on Monday by a majority of no less than 80 in a house of nearly 500 members. This was very unexpected, more especially as among the Chinese questions [illegible] discussed the debate was "the support lent by Lord JOHN [illegible] to the Ministry, although he had opposed [illegible] in a very significant manner in their self-reform[illegible] immobility a few nights previously. But for Lord J[illegible] on this occasion, their majority would have been [illegible] much smaller; for although he is impotent for good as regards himself and restoration to place, just [illegible] at all events, he is still powerful for mischief to others; and that he abstained from using such power was a most sensible gain to the administration—a fact made abundantly clear by an occurrence to be mentioned presently. A further evidence of the further fusion, diffusion, and confusion of party was furnished by the only two supposed indissoluble pairs in the whole house, namely, the Peelites, Sir JAMES GRAHAM and CARDWELL. These two had [illegible] further as professing reformers last week, while the Gladstonite body of the Peelites, with SIDNEY HERBERT, joined in PALMERSTON in joining the [illegible] in resistence to the very slight electoral [illegible] ment, then essayed by the radicals. It was [illegible] that Sir JAMES and CARDWELL would be altogether together henceforth, as they had ever been, [illegible] but Monday night showed the fallacy of such [illegible] tancy, for while GRAHAM opposed ministerial [illegible] CARDWELL supported it, the inference from the [illegible] circumstance being, that that very astute [illegible] hopes to be Chancellor of the Exchequer [illegible] day under the Whigs, which he never could be [illegible] ministry whereof GLADSTONE was a member [illegible] the lower house; and now for the one just [illegible] in the upper, and the one still pending in the [illegible] also. Both these latter are virtually one and the [illegible] in end and aim, though wholly independent, [illegible] other in political motive and private personnel. In the Peers, on Tuesday night, the Earl of DERBY, in [illegible] the most argumentative, though perhaps least [illegible] ical, speeches he ever delivered, stigmatised the [illegible] ernmental proceedings in China as characterised by folly the most imbecile, cruelty the most inhuman, falsehood the most indefensible and depraved. In the course of his address he characterized, in terms the most complimentary, the conduct of your officers in those waters, showing that when the flag of the Union was fired on from a Chinese fort, the fort was demolished, and such reparation exacted merely as the offence demanded, in the [illegible] rect and honorable-minded men; whereas, the extraordinary ferocity and indiscriminate love of devastation which distinguished our officials, would have disgraced savages of the most bloodthirsty type.

This cut from under the feet of Ministers one of their strongest positions, namely, that the conduct of the Chinese was so intolerable as to compel proximately the same treatment at the hands of the Americans as the British had administered. Lord DERBY was supported not only by the vast legal erudition of Lord LYNDHURST, who, at 85, still charms the assembly, not less by the grace of his elocution than the weight of his logic, but by the nearly equally profound forensic [illegible] of Lord ST. LEONARD'S, (late Lord Chancellor,) and by the great official experience of the Whig Lord GREY; and furthermore, and much more remarkable, by the glowing religious fervor of the liberal Bishop of Oxford, who, of all his sacred cloth, stood forth and denounced the piratical proceedings at Canton as being alike calculated to outrage every precept of Christianity, of chivalry and of manhood, and to bring down the vengeance of Heaven on those who so scandalized its behests.

Lord CLARENDON, by whose conversion [illegible] a Secretary of State the Old Bailey was deprived of, one of its sharpest attorneys, made one of his usual quirking and quibbling defences, dodging the question, and trying to trip up the heels of his opponents with technical trivialities about dates and names. The Lord Chancellor (CRANWORTH) flew in a violent passion with ST. LEONARDS on a point of law, and made an exhibition of intemperate gymnastics not witnessed on the woolsack since that seat was vacated by BROUGHAM, who has just set off to his residence at Cannes, having a combat with his old *confrere*, LOUIS NAPOLEON, on [illegible]. The untimeliness of this judicial indiscretion, which seemed much to astonish Mr. DALLAS, who is one of our picturesque fixtures now at all such times and places here, was made more apparent from the fact that the noble lord, himself the President of the Assembly, was called to order by that Assembly, and had to confess he was out of order, and to sit down, an incident Mr. DICKENS would have spun three chapters out of to the disparagement of Yankee character and institutions, had he witnessed the like of it at Washington.

Lord GRANVILLE, the Ministerial leader in the Peers, defended the Government policy with his usual decorous feebleness, which his relative, the Duke of ARGYLE, Postmaster-General, and son-in-law of the Duchess of S

Sailed with the late of "correspondence re-
ceived with the late of "correspondence re-
lating to Canton," but the late of "correspon-
dence relating to Canton" was substituted
in manuscript.

And a letter—a letter to improve
upon Mr. Cobden's letter, to throw
upon Mr. Cobden's letter, to show
that Mr. Cobden's letter, in spite of all
its wisdom, its moderation, its spirit of
instructions as to their future course, was a neglect
of the Government's duty. The right honor-
able gentleman (Mr. Labouchere) said that we
were not at war with China. But what we
have not been told—what we have not
been told by the Government—is what
is the question which we are fighting about.
Is it a question of right? Is it a question of
interest? Is it a question of honor? Is it a
question of treaty? Is it a question of
treaty? Is it a question of treaty

...Mr. BELL has a ... part of the frame up, the ... delayed for want of timber. Dimensions of keel for vessel's length, 200 feet; depth, 20 feet 6 inches; beam, 44. She is built for H. R. ... intended for the Liverpool freighting trade.

... Jones & Co. have recently launched the ..., 850 tons, built for McCready & Winne, ... a charter to the United States Government to carry coal supplies to the command at Hong Kong. E. J. & Co. have on the stocks a ... of 900 tons, building for Everett & ... the South American trade. She is about ... and will be ready to launch in about four ... also, a barkantine of about 350 tons, for Messrs. ... Beals, designed for carrying stone from ... Washington for completing the public build ... he ready in about eight weeks. There are ... men employed in this yard. They are also re... the ship *Hoogua*, for A A. Low & Brothers, ... the ship *Samuel Russell* for the same ... The *S. R.* will have her masts shortened, part of her keel taken off, stripped, caulked and coppered.

J. A. Westervelt & Sons have built a large Pacific steamer for Charles Morgan & Sons, which will be launched as soon as the engines are ready, which will be in about a month. She is 2,000 tons burden, 3.5 feet keel, 70 feet over all,) and 20 feet depth of hold from main deck, with a spar deck of 8 feet. She has larger guards, than any other of the Pacific steamers, which will afford great room for promenade, and has three large ventilating ports on each side. She has a very buoyant middle section, and sharp ends; her draft will not exceed 16 feet loaded; she is constructed with five water-tight compartments—three forward and two aft—one of which, in each end, extends up to the orlop deck. She is to be propelled by a single beam engine of 95 inches cylinder, and 12 feet stroke, built by Morgan & Co. They also have the keel laid, with stem and stern frames, of another steamer for the same firm, for the Atlantic side—length 288 feet, breadth 41, and depth 28 feet. She is to be about 2,500 tons, and will be ready next Fall. They launched from this yard about four weeks ago, a ship of about 600 tons, called the *Rocky*, for William Sayles & Co., for the East India trade, and are about laying the keel of a bark of 500 tons for A. M. Lawrence, intended for the Mediterranean trade.

William H. Webb has a ship on the stocks, and nearly completed for Poer, Smith & Co., of about 1,200 tons burden, for the regular line, in the European trade; and another ship's keel laid for Williams & Guion, about 1,600 tons, intended for the Liverpool freighting business; also, a bark, nearly completed, of about 600 tons, which is for sale. This yard is now employing in the neighborhood of 250 men.

At Smith's yard there is an iron steamer building, of about 600 tons, frame up, and will probably be completed in three months.

John Englis has on the stocks a steamer of about a thousand tons, for the Portland Steam Packet Company; the frame is up, and she will be ready to launch about the middle of May.

Mr. Englis has lately completed a fine steamer, of 800 tons, for the Kennebec Steamboat Company, after the model of the *Lewiston*. She is being equipped under the supervision of Capt. A Stone, and is called the *Eastern Queen*, and intended to run between Boston and Hollowell. Her engines are built by Geo. W. Quintaw, and she is to be engineered by Mr Jason Collins, the former engineer of the steamer *Joseph Whitney*.

Thomas Colyer has a bark on the stocks, with frame up, and partly planked; will probably be done in two months. They launched a steamer from this yard yesterday, 185 feet long, intended to run in Boston harbor instead of the *Mayflower*.

Webb & Bell, at Greenpoint, have a bark of 670 tons about completed, and will be launched in three weeks. She is built for Thomas & Cooper, and is designed for the East India trade. Messrs. W. & B. are building ten barges for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company for the transportation of coal from the terminus of the Road at Elizabethport to this City. They will all be ready by the middle of June.

At William Colyer's yard, they are building a large propeller for the North River trade, of 550 tons burden, and 200 feet long, owned by the New-York and Albany Propeller Company. She will carry 700 head of cattle on her decks. Bierbaum & Rodgers, No. 160 North Moore street, build her engines, which are now ready to be put in. She will be launched in about a week.

E. F. Williams has the keel laid of a bark of 400 tons for Mr. Alexander. He also has a large schooner of 350 tons about ready to launch for Jno T. Williams and others, designed for the pine wood trade.

Greenwood in Winter.

Most people ignore Greenwood in the Winter time. In the Summer the avenues are crowded with strangers, curious to see a novelty, citizens anxious to breathe the rose-scented air, and mourners seeking the graves of some lost ones. But the place wears, now a deserted look. One might fancy himself in the city of Thebes. We rode through the grounds yesterday—walking is entirely out of the question—and found them beautiful in their Winter guise. Tufts of snow-flowers were clinging here and there to the brown earth, and nestling lovingly in the embrace of the dark evergreens. The leafless trees stood out in bold relief from the background of gray sky—fit monuments of the sleep of Nature. Fernbosch's monument towered proudly on Battle Hill, rising above the incidents of leaves and rose, and harmonizing well with the imposing grandeur of the landscape. But Charlotte Canda's tomb lacked the delicate frame work of flowers and foliage, and looked chill and lonely. One of the most striking monuments, we think, is that of Capt. F. Corraja, of New-York, erected by himself after his own design. It is a statue of life size, in sailor costume, standing on a capstan, with a sextant to his eye, taking an observation by the sun. The old sailor takes great pride in his monument, and, though nearly eighty years of age, has taken the sole charge of it until quite recently. We saw a very beautiful tomb of American marble, executed by the prisoners at Sing Sing, which would compare favorably with many of Italian marble. Our own country is very rich in marble quarries, and it is a matter of some surprise that its resources have not been more fully developed. Much of the prejudice against American marbles has doubtless arisen from the injudicious selections which have been made for some of our public buildings.

Our observer was shy and unobtrusive—a rare virtue in a truck driver—but a few questions soon awakened his English recollections. He had grown up with the place—had roved over Sylvan Lake, climbed the trees on Prospect Hill, and trod the unshorn grass of the fields when Greenwood was the home of the living, instead of the dead. As we ascended Battle Hill, a cold, biting morning greeted us, sparing upon Fernbosch's grave, and stood jealously eyeing us, as if denying our right to breathe in the City of the Dead. It was the only thing of life on the premises.

Greenwood is a credit to the City, but there is room for much improvement. An inclosure is greatly needed, and we understand that the Company intends to put one up as soon as their funds will warrant it. The immense outlay required in grading and ornamenting the grounds have hitherto made heavy drains on their treasury.

Grave Imposition by a Grocer.

Rabbits, beggars, servants and green-grocers are the monsters and green dragons that inhabit the approaches to the fairy-land of domestic felicity. Housekeepers are familiar with a thousand illustrations of the truth of the assertion,—and they do not fail to keep the editors of daily papers well posted on the subject of their household grievances.

A lady, mistress of a residence up town, sends us a detailed account of her dealings with the proprietor of a certain grocery on Fourth-avenue. The respectable appearance of the store first induced her to enter it; rows of dried apples strung together like beads, ornamented the walls, extended to the entrance, and were neatly festooned above white-looking barrels, filled with large potatoes, cabbage heads and Winter apples; a huge cheese, half cut away and unmaggoted, rested on one end of the counter and perfumed the air with a delightful odor; a stray sausage of glorious dimensions hung near it, and no kittens or puppies were visible. Everything betokened the place of a very harem of grocery stores filled with all the gast onomic luxuries which gratify the tastes of man. A dapper little man behind the counter, whose alacrity and neat appearance charmed the lady exceedingly, stood ready promptly to lift the cup of a good purchase to his lips—a perfect Ganymede sent by Jove on purpose to wait upon her.

A barrel of fat, plump-looking potatoes were purchased and ordered to be sent home. They were beauties—not your shriveled up, shrunken vegetables with jackets that, "like a lady's love, hang about them." Our correspondent was charmed and returned home and dreamed that she was going to Heaven on a pyramidal staircase of potatoes piled up for her especial accommodation by the dapper little salesman. But "a change came o'er the spirit of her dream." It was the potatoes came next day, but such potatoes!—they were like the bad figs of the prophet Jeremiah. If they had been "fit for pigs" she would not have returned them to the grocery man. As she was compelled to put up with the inconveniences of the town, like Modus, that she will be re-

The three-toed tail and end of every day communication can only console the lady by reminding her that experience of this transaction will prevent her to cause her to remember in her future dealings with this class of tradesmen that "green grocers" ...

Delightful from New-Haven.

Since the navigation of the Sound was resumed, about a month ago, the New-Haven Steamboat Company have groaned over the amount of work which they have had to do in transporting freight. It was necessary to press into service three extra boats, which, with the two regular ones—the *Elm City* and the *Traveller*—proved barely sufficient to bring the varied merchandise—the accumulation of thirty days' suspended navigation—to the City. The pier at Peck-slip has been heaped with all sorts of goods, and work had to be done at night as well as day to remove them. Carmen were not numerous enough to carry the freight to its consignees as fast as it was received at the pier, but they managed to distribute about *one thousand* tons a day. The rush, however, is about over; the steamer *Elm City* was on Saturday taken off for repairs, and the necessity for night work will be no longer felt. By the by, the company have put six gas-lights on their pier within a few days, at their own expense, and they illuminate it finely. No other pier is lighted, and it is a shame to the City of New-York that it is so.

Going—Going.

The Brick Church bell was rung on Saturday morning—its last solemn appeal to passers by to behave themselves. The work of demolition commenced early in the morning. What daguerreotypist has taken a sketch of it for the use of Posterity's Father Valentine, and for presentation to the archives of the Historical Society?

A Ticket Swindler.

The following is a copy of the affidavit of John Hargrove, sworn before the Recorder on Saturday upon which John E. Enright was brought up on a warrant, and held to bail to answer in $1,000:

City and County of New-York: John Hargrove, now stopping at the Western Hotel, in the City of New-York, and being duly sworn, doth depose and say: That he came to the City of New-York from Centreville, Iowa, and arrived in this City on the 12th inst., by the Erie Railroad. That when deponent arrived in Jersey City he was accosted by a stranger, who asked him if he was bound for Liverpool or London. Deponent told him neither; that he was bound for California. He said, all right. He then asked him what hotel he was going to. He replied, to the Western Hotel. He then took deponent's carpet bags, and told him to sit and to his wife and to follow him. They came across to the city, and this person put them in a stage. He then, instead of taking them to the Western Hotel, took them to a house, the name of which deponent does not know, and told him he had better get his tickets as soon as possible as there were many going to California and it was necessary to secure a good berth; deponent then said, let us go to Raymond's office, that being the office he had been directed to by the newspapers: he said, well, let us go, and (said deponent) he went with me and took me to the office of John E. Enright; when he got in the office he said to the said Enright—here is a gentleman who wants to get a ticket or tickets for California; said Enright replied—Very well, what place do you want to go in? deponent then asked the prices; Enright replied all first cabin is $300, second $250; the third, something that deponent has forgotten; deponent then said—I will take a second-cabin passage for myself and wife; Enright replied—Come around where I am; which was behind the counter; Enright then told him to hand him the money; deponent handed him $500 in gold; Enright then delivered to deponent the certificate which is now produced; Enright then said to a person who was in the office—here is a gentlemen who has just paid me $500 for a second-cabin passage from New-York to San Francisco in the *Georgo Law* and *Golden Age*; the gentleman replied, very well; Enright then said, I will send the tickets to the Western within a short space of time; that deponent was then conducted to the place where he had left his family by the person who first accosted him at Jersey City; on the way deponent examined the certificate and saw that Raymond's name did not appear upon it and asked the reason; he replied that Enright was the chief clerk and it was all right; on returning to the house, I found that it was *not* the Western Hotel; I inquired where the Western was and was told it was in Cortlandt street; I then went to the person who introduced me to Enright and told him he had not taken me to the Western Hotel; he said—I thought you wanted to go to some cheap house; I said, I am bound to go to the Western; he said don't go till you get your tickets, they will be here in a few minutes; deponent told him he would go, and started; this person said shall I go with you, and he directed me to the Western; on the way he tried to persuade me to go to Enright's office and get the tickets which he (deponent) refused to do.

And this deponent further says that he has since ascertained that he has been defrauded by said Enright and the person who first accosted him at Jersey City; that the price of second-cabin tickets is only $150, instead of $250 as represented by Enright; and that the said Enright is not the agent or chief clerk of said Raymond or of the Steamship Company, but that he is a speculator in tickets and has been in the habit of defrauding strangers by the sale of tickets in the same manner. Deponent prays said Enright may be arrested and held to answer the charge aforesaid.

JOHN HARGROVE.

Sworn before me this 13th day of March, 1857.

Jas. M. Smith, Jr., Recorder.

The facts of this case are sufficiently embodied in the preceding affidavit, which we print at length to show the manner in which unsuspecting travelers are swindled by the emigrant harpies.

The Recorder expressed his opinion that nothing will effectually stop this villainy short of a *legislative* act to confine the sale of tickets to the regular offices of the Company, and to punish as a FELONY those guilty of falsely representing themselves as connected with the Office of the Company, or as the Company's agent.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term, March 14.

Before full Bench.

DECISIONS.

Graham vs. *Lanigan*.—Order affirmed, with costs.

Purchase vs. *Matteson et al.*—Judgment for plaintiff, on verdict.

Harris vs. *Hunt et al.*—Judgment for plaintiff, on verdict.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.

Before Hon. Justice Bosworth.

Catlin vs. *Latson*.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

U. S. COMMISSIONER'S COURT.—March 14.

Before Commissioner Shiwell.

ALLEGED ROBBERY ON SHIPBOARD.

Robert Norard, steward of the brig *Horatio*, was arrested, charged with having broken open the trunk of Captain Wiley, of the *Horatio*, and stolen a valuable ring and $75 in gold coin. He was committed to Eldridge-street jail to answer the charge in default of $500 bail.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets...Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times

New-York, Saturday, March 14—6 P. M.

ASHES—The demand is fair, at $7 37½@$7 50 for Pearls, and $7 75@$7 81½ for Pots, ₱ 100 lbs. At these rates factors evince more willingness to sell.

COFFEE—Finds ready buyers at steady prices. Java, 15c.@16c.; Laguayra, 13½@13¾c.; Maracaibo, 12c. 12½c.; Rio, 9¾c.@11¾c.; and St. Domingo, 11c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—The market is still reported quiet and unsettled. Buyers would readily operate at 13¾c.@13¾c. for Middling Uplands; 13¾c.@13¾c. do. Gulfs, and proportionate rates for other grades, ₱ lb. Holders, however, decline satisfying the wants of purchasers at such reduced figures—as they generally regard the present apparent depression in the breezes, as only temporary, and most likely to be followed by a decided reaction in their favor. These circumstances work against free movements.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour rules heavy and languid, with sales reported since our last of only about 5,500 bbls., in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	$6 00@$6 10
Straight State	6 10@ 6 20
Favorite and Extra State	6 20@ 6 50
Common to Good Indiana & Upper Lake	6 10@ 6 30
Common to Good Superfine Ohio	6 25@ 6 45
Fancy Michigan	6 25@ 6 35
Extra Michigan	6 40@ 7 50
Extra Indiana and Wisconsin	6 40@ 7 50
Extra Ohio	6 50@ 7 75
Fancy Genesee	6 70@ 6 90
Extra Genesee	7 10@ 8 20
Extra Missouri	7 25@ 8 50

Canadian in dull and drooping. Superfine to extra commands only $6 20@$7 50 ₱ bbl.; 530 bbls. were sold within the range. Southern continues abundant and depressed. The transactions since our last comprise about 1,000 bbls. low Mixed to Fancy and Extra, at $5 50@$8 and $8 75 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is sparingly offered and purchased, at $5 50@$5 75 for Fine to Superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in moderate supply and demand at $3 75@$3 87½ for Jersey, and $3 75 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. The latter brings $17 25@$17 50 in puncheons.

FRUIT—The general supply is quite limited, and though the prevailing inquiry is moderate, prices favor factors. Sales were made, by auction, to day, of 1,167 boxes fresh Messina Lemons, at $3 75; and 4,300 boxes do. do. Oranges at $3 50@$3 45, ₱ box.

GRAIN—Wheat remains inactive. The wide difference of parties relative to prices limits operators. Sales have been reported since our last of about 5,000 bushels, including fair ordinary Western White at $1 63; and fair to good Southern White at $1 70@$1 75 ₱ bushel. Rye continues scarce and quiet, at 87½c.@90c. for inferior to choice, ₱ bushel. Oats remain in moderate supply and fair request, at 51c.@54c. for Western; 49c.@51c. for State; 45c.@48c. for Jersey; and 45c.@47c. for Southern, ₱ bushel. Barley is rare and held at $1 20@$1 45 for ordinary to very choice, ₱ bushel. Barley Malt commands $1 50@$1 55 ₱ bushel. Corn is doing better. There were sales reported to-day of about 22,000 bushels, at 71c.@71c. for unsound; 72½c.@73c. for mixed Western in store; 71c.@71c. for mixed Southern; 70c.@70c. for New and old Yellow, and 69c.@69c. for White, ₱ bushel.

HAY—Sales were made of 450 bales River at 90c.@95c. for shipment, and $1 10 for local use, ₱ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Are in pretty brisk request at full rates.

HOPS—There have been 46 bales last year's growth been sold at 7c.@11c. ₱ lb.

IRON—The demand is moderate; prices rule firm.

LEAD—Unchanged.

LEATHER—Sole is more freely offered and purchased at full and buoyant quotations. Mr. Hunt reports the week's movements thus:

	Hemlock.	Oak.
Receipts during the week, sides	75,000	10,600
Sales during the week, sides	57,400	8,900
Stock at the close of the week, sides	44,700	7,500

LIME—Rockland is in request, and is quoted at $1 for Common, and $1 25 for Lump, ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—Appears depressed at drooping rates. New-Orleans, 58c.@76c.; new crop Porto Rico, 59c.@60c.; new crop Cuba Muscovado, 45c.@60c.; new crop clayed Cuba, 61c.@62c., ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—No important change can be noticed in this line.

OILS—The general demand is moderate; prices are quoted firm.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in good request, but at reduced prices. Sales have been reported since our last of about 2,100 bbls., in lots, at $24 25 for new Mess, $24 for old Mess, and $18 75@$19 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Dressed Hogs bring, in lots, 9¾c.@10¾c. ₱ lb. Cut Meats appear in good demand, and are worth 11¾c.@11¾c. for Hams, and 9¾c.@9¾c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is salable and firm, at 10¾c.@12c. ₱ lb. Lard is dull and heavy. The transactions, since our last, reach about 400 bbls. and tcs., mostly fair to prime, at 14¼c.@14¾c. ₱ lb. Beef is moderately dealt in, at full prices. The transactions, since our last, consist of 300 bbls., at $10@$11 for new Prime; $12@$13 for Country Mess; $15 50@$16 for repacked Western Mess; and $16 50@$17 for extra Chicago do., ₱ bbl. New Prime Mess Beef is salable and firm, at $22@$23 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams are scarce and needed, at $22@$23 ₱ bbl. Butter is in fair demand, and is worth 17c.@23c for Ohio; 20c.@25c. for common to very good State; and 26c.@30c. for prime to very choice do., ₱ lb. Cheese is in light supply and good request, at 12c.@13c. ₱ lb.

The Cincinnati *Price Current*, of the 11th inst., contains an elaborate and final report of the Western Hog Slaughtering business, for the season, recently closed. The *Price Current's* report is to this effect: "Having obtained returns from all the packing places in the West that we know of, except two in Iowa, (Iowa City and Fort Madison,) we, this week, publish our final statement. The number of places given is greater than in any previous year. As we stated in our last number, the falling off at the places heard from, since we published a partial statement two weeks ago, has been larger than we expected, thus swelling the deficiency beyond what we then supposed it would be. Of the reports received from the various Pork Packing towns, the following is a

RECAPITULATION.

	1855-6.	1856-7.
Ohio	658,697	443,068
Kentucky	428,834	342,312
Indiana	492,531	316,639
Illinois	451,958	344,202
Missouri	180,904	143,244
Iowa	172,378	105,322
Tennessee	62,400	42,811
Wisconsin	39,000	25,000
Grand total	2,486,502	1,818,468
	1,818,468	
Total deficiency	671,034	

This deficiency, compared with last season, is equal to about 27 ₱ cent. We obtained the comparative weights from one hundred and twenty-one places, and find that the aggregates of similar numbers of Hogs, packed at these places each season, are as follows:

1855-6	261,691,240 lbs.
1856-7	243,148,440 lbs.
Deficiency	18,474,829 lbs.

Assuming this to be a fair indication of the comparative weight of the whole number packed, according to the returns, we place the falling off in weight at 7 ₱ cent., which is slightly less than the above figures indicate. Adding this to the falling off in number, the total deficiency is swelled to 34 ₱ cent., as compared with the business of the season of 1855-6. The crop, then, as compared with previous seasons, stands as follows:

34 ₱ cent. less than that of	1855-6
6¾ ₱ cent. less than that of	1854-5
26¾ ₱ cent. less than that of	1853-4
4¾ ₱ cent. less than that of	1852-3

We add a statement of the comparative number shipped to the Eastern towns and cities, from Sept. 1 to Feb. 1, for past two seasons. The figures, which were obtained from the proper officers at the various places, are as follows:

	1855-6.	1856-7.
By Great Western (Canada) Railway from Detroit	137,325	147,435
By Central Penn., Pittsburg	40,058	52,003
By Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, Wheeling and Moundsville	64,717	59,233
By Lake and Railroad at Buffalo, New-York	175,403	263,899
By New-York and Erie Railway, from Dunkirk	109,610	41,695
By Cumberland Gap	1,869	8,445
Total	529,072	552,750
	529,072	
Increase		23 678

The increase in the exports East, last season, was 154,467."

RICE—There were 300 tcs. sold at $4 62½@$5 37½ ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Exhibit no important alteration. The reported sales embrace 925 hhds. Cuba, &c., in lots, at from 8¾c.@10c., mostly at from 9c.@10c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—About 25,000 lbs. prime were purchased, at 12½c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—Are quiet, yet firm, in private. An auction sale occurred to-day. The salesroom was quite crowded. The competition was most animated for Greens, which found ready buyers at full rates for the finer qualities, and rather firmer prices for low and medium grades. Blacks attracted less attention and were nearly withdrawn. We annex a full report: By L. M. Hoffman & Co.:

Imported ₱ *Daring*, &c.

Hyson—53 half chests at 54c.; 53 do., 58c.; 18 do., 55½c.; 160 do., 49c.; 28 do., 45c.

Young Hyson—14 half chests at 55½c.; 75 do. 54½c.; 5 do 54c.; 122 do. 53c.; 17 do. 49c.; 190 do. 44½c.; 210 do. 43c.; 59 do. 41½c.; 171 do. 37½c.; 20 do. 35½c.; 126 do. 34½c.; 43 do. 31½c.; 113 do. 30½c.; 92 do. 28½c.; 53 do. 26c.; 135 do. 27½c.; 74 do. 25½c.; 195 do. 25½c.; 142 do. 25c.; 14 cases do. 75½c.; 109 do. 72½c.

Hyson Skin—20 chests at 30½c.; 34 do. 16½c.; 20 half chests at 44c.; 52 do. 34½c.; 21 do. 28c.; 42 do. 16c.; 11 do. 15½c.

Twankay—20 half chests at 42½c.; 105 do. 42c.

Gunpowder—16 half chests at 66c.; 33 do. 65c.; 9 do. 64½c.; 39 do. 54½c.; 60 do. 53½c.; 25 do. 53c.; 15 do. 49c.

Imperial—19 half chests at 63c.; 40 do. 59½c.; 44 do. 58c.; 50 cases do. 56c.

Oolong—50 half chests at 33½c.; 93 boxes do. 35c.; 44 do. 39½c.

Congou—97 half chests at 28½c.; 95 do. 27½c.; 35 do. 27c.

Souchong—160 chests at 33c.

TOBACCO—The market presents no new feature. Sales are to a moderate extent, and prices are firmly maintained. The reported movements since Tuesday last include 112 hhds. Kentucky and Maysville at 12c.@10c.; 250 bales Havana, at 28c.@36c.; 60 bales Yara on private terms; 117 cases Seedleaf, at 10c.@24c.; and 6 cases Florida, at 40c.@70c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—We heard of sales of 275 bbls. Ohio and Prison, at 21½c.@21¾c., closing with but little to be had under 28c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Continued dull and heavy. For Liverpool—Cotton, ⅝c.@5-32d. ₱ lb.; Flour, 1s.@1s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 4½d.@5½d. ₱ bushel; Beef, 5s. ₱ tc.; Rosin, 2s. ₱ bbl., and heavy goods, 15s.@20s. ₱ ton. For other ports, proportionate quotations. The latest charters have been: Ship *Gauntlet*, 3,000 tons, to Valparaiso and Callao, Lumber at $12, or thereabouts; a ship, 800@900 tons, to Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, Lumber, $18; a bark, same voyage, $17 50; a ship from Calcutta to New-York, $14 ₱ ton, ship paying port charges; one, 470 tons, from Leghorn to New-York, Boston, or Philadelphia, $3,500; a bark to Rio and back, $1 25 ₱ bbl.; a Br. brig hence to Bordeaux, Grain, 70c. in shipper's bags; a Br. schr. to Cadiz, Flour, $1; a brig to Porto Rico and back, Sugar and Molasses, 40c. and $3 25; two barks to Cienfuegos, 42½c. and $3@$3 25; a brig, same voyage, Molasses only, $4; a schr. from Sagua to New-York, Sugar, $7 62½, and Molasses $8 94 ₱ 110 gallons; two barks from South Side Cuba to New-York, 42½c. and $3; a brig to South Side Cuba and back, Sugar, 45c., port charges not paid; a Br. brig, 1,200 bbls., to St. Domingo and back $1,300; a schr. 175 tons from Brandywine to St. Croix and back, to New-York, $1,375; a bark hence to Matanzas, Hoops $7, and Empty Casks 75c.; a schr., 180 tons, to St. Thomas, Porto Rico, and back, $1,600; a bark from Providence to Cardenas, a brig, 150 tons, to Gonaives and back, a ship, 850 tons, to St. Petersburg, a brig from Buenos Ayres to a port in the United States or Europe, one hence to Sagua and back, and one 265 tons, to Trinidad, Cuba, and back, on private terms.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

Copartnership.—New-York, March 2, 1857.—James H. Stebbins has this day formed a copartnership with John Bloodgood, Jr., under the name and firm of Stebbins & Bloodgood, and will continue the Stock Commission and Exchange business at No. 22 William-st.

The Commission Business will be strictly adhered to.

The new firm respectfully solicit a portion of your business.

References: Cashier Bank of the Commonwealth; Cashier Ohio Life Ins. and Trust Co.; Robert Bayard, Esq.

Dissolution.—New-York, Feb. 28, 1857.—No. 22 William-st.—The firm of N. R. Cobb & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner may sign the name of the firm in liquidation.

NATHANIEL R. COBB.
JAMES H. STEBBINS.

Owners of horses will find Dr. Tobias' Liniment in pint bottles at 25 cents, superior to anything else for curing colds, swellings, galls, bruises, lumps, &c. Sold by all the storekeepers and druggists. Depot No. 56 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

Messengers's London Colonial Gin, now landing ex American Congress from London. For sale by the puncheon in bond, or in cases from store, by R. B. Messengers & Co., No. 8 Fulton-st.

DRY GOODS.

SPRING EMBROIDERIES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
At Beekman & Co's., No. 473 Broadway.
FRENCH EMBROIDERED SWISS SETS, from $2 to $50.
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF FRENCH EMBROIDERED COLLARS, from 50c. to $16.
FRENCH WORK JACONET SETS, from $1 to $12.
Also, a full assortment of MACHINE AND FRENCH JACONET AND SWISS BANDS, in all widths and qualities.
HONITON AND GUIPURE COLLARS, at reduced prices.

ONE CASE ROBES EUGENIE.
ALSO, SILKS IN BAYADERE STRIPES.
ALL NEW STYLES.
DUCAL PLAIDS, DUCAL PLAIDS,
For Traveling Dresses.
Just opened by BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

ONE-PRICE CARPET STORE.
CARPETS, CURTAINS, OIL-CLOTHS, &c.
TAPESTRY,
MEDALLION, BRUSSELS,
WILTON, THREE-PLY, INGRAIN,
of very superior quality, mats, matting, stair rods, &c.
YOUNG & JAYNE, No. 364 Broadway,
Corner Franklin-st., opposite Taylor's Saloon.

SPRING SILKS
just received
At 75 Cents and 1 Dollar per yard.
A. T. STEWART & CO.
Broadway, Chambers, and Reade sts.

NEW SILKS.
500 pieces New Silks, 6c. and 8c.
This morning, at
LANE & PORTER'S,
No. 317 (late No. 72) Canal-st., west of Broadway.

SILK ROBES! SILK ROBES!
Just Received and will be Opened
THIS MORNING, BY BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

BAREGE ROBES FROM AUCTION
Will be opened. BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

MOURNING GOODS.
Spring importations, consisting of English and French Bon bazines, De laines, Canton and Pekin Cloths, Jaconets, English Crape, crape and grenadine veils, black silks, half-mourning silks, 4-4s., 6s., 7s., and 8s. per yard; India Foulards, Irish Poplins, a beautiful texture for spring wear; grenadines, grenadine robes, black barege, crape, mantles, crape de Bushire, a new article, black and purple; also, black and white barege robes, some great bargains; English Poplinets for traveling and house dresses; 2,000 yards of Afghan Crapes, yard wide, with satin stripes, for 4s. per yard, worth 6s.; English, Scotch, and French Lawns, some novel designs, two cases at 1s. per yard, a great bargain; English and French Jaconets, Scotch Ginghams; an immense stock of embroideries, shawls, mantillas, bonnets, &c., &c. The whole being selected with great care, and imported expressly for this house, will be found very desirable. Please call before purchasing elsewhere, at
W. JACKSON'S New Mourning Store,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

LAST WEEK
OF THE
GREAT CLOSING SALE OF WET GOODS
AT COLBY'S.
The balance of the stock of Wet Goods must be closed out this week. Some great bargains will be offered this week in wet silks, wet damasks, wet linen shirting and sheeting, wet napkins and towels, wet table cloths, wet quilts and blankets, wet brilliants and plaids, wet cotton shirting and sheeting, wet de laines and wet handkerchiefs, wet hosiery. All of the above goods must be sold this week in order to make room for Spring Goods. The public may depend upon getting bargains during this closing sale at
COLBY'S,
corner Grand and Eldridge sts.

STARTLING SACRIFICES!
THE RUSH TO HEARD'S!!
CONTINUATION SALE OF DAMASKED SILKS!!
GREAT VARIETY IN STYLE AND PRICE!!!!
CHAS. HEARD & CO.
Are now offering at their establishment,
No. 301 GRAND-ST.,
A splendid variety of
CHENE,
STRIPE,
BAYADERE,
and
PLAID SILKS,
Which, owing to a slight imperfection in the manufacture, they are enabled to sell at
PRICES SO LOW
That the disposal of the entire stock cannot fail to be rapid and certain.
The original price of importation was
ONE DOLLAR AND TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER YARD,
And they are now marked down at
SIX SHILLINGS AND SIXPENCE
and
SEVEN SHILLINGS!
A trifle over 50 per cent. less than they cost the wholesale dealers or importers.
1,000 YARDS OF THESE SILKS WERE SOLD IN ONE DAY!
Ladies who wish to secure
GREAT BARGAINS,
should not neglect this
SILK SALE.
Call early, and make your selections.
CHAS. HEARD & CO.,
No. 301 Grand-st.

LADIES' MORNING WRAPPERS,
AT THE
GREAT CLOSING SALE.
800 BAREGE DE LAINE DRESSES,
At 50c., worth 16s.,
(Suitable for Morning Wrappers)
FOR SALE THIS WEEK,
G. B. WILLIAMS,
No. 347 Broadway, corner Leonard-st.

THE LADIES SHOULD AVAIL
THEMSELVES OF THIS OPPORTUNITY.
500 PEICER ENGLISH LONG CLOTH MUSLIN,
11¼ cents per yard, worth 1s. 6d.
Now selling at the
GREAT CLOSING SALE,
No. 347 Broadway, corner Leonard-st.
G. B. WILLIAMS.

3,000 YARDS BRILLIANTS—
12½ cents per yard; worth 1s.
At the
CLOSING SALE,
G. B. WILLIAMS,
No. 347 Broadway, corner of Leonard-st.

1,000 DAMASK LINEN TABLE CLOTHS
for 10s. each,
WORTH 16s.
AT THE
GREAT CLOSING SALE
No. 347 Broadway, corner of Leonard-st.

200 CHALLY ROBES,
Beautiful Chintz colors,
$3 50, WORTH $8 EACH;
same as these sold
by C. G. Hook,
No. 703 Broadway.
Now offered for sale
AT THE
GREAT CLOSING SALE,
G. B. WILLIAMS,
No. 347 Broadway, corner of Leonard-st.

347 BROADWAY.
GREAT CLOSING SALE.
Ladies wishing to buy
BARGAINS in
DRY GOODS,
are invited to examine the prices, and judge for themselves, at the above SALE.
G. B. WILLIAMS,
No. 347 Broadway, corner of Leonard-st.

TO CLOSE ON APRIL 1, 1857.
The sale of the rich stock of
DRESS GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES, LACES,
HOSIERY, LINENS,
and most all kinds of Dry Goods for family use, will positively close on the first day of April next.
Those who like to buy good bargains will do well to call early at the
GREAT CLOSING SALE,
No. 767 Broadway, below 9th st.

BANKRUPT STOCK
SELLING OFF.
SHAWLS, CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS,
At No. 52 Catharine-st., third door from Monroe.
To be sold off
REGARDLESS OF COST OR CONSEQUENCES.
To those in want we say call early and buy bargains.
No. 52 Catharine-st.
Third door from Monroe.

A BEAUTIFUL SPRING GARMENT.
THE "NIGHTINGALE WRAPPER,"
Or Summer Cloth Mantle,
An article of surpassing beauty, novelty and usefulness.
In a variety of colors.
Will be opened on Monday, March 16,
GEO BULPIN,
No. 361 Broadway.

TO WHOLESALE BUYERS.
2,000 pieces Gros Odier, Roman & Co.'s
RICH ORGANDIES,
(New Designs,)
From 20 to 50 cents per yard,
Will be opened on Monday, March 16,
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS.
GEORGE A. HEARN,
No. 426 Broadway,
Has now open a large assortment of
REAL INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR
LONG SHAWLS,
SQUARE SHAWLS,
SCARFS AND MANTLES.

BEAUTIFUL SPRING MANTILLAS,
Adapted to present season's wear,
IN VELVET, TAFFETA AND MOIRE ANTIQUE.
An exquisite assortment,
Will be opened Monday, March 16,
GEO. BULPIN,
No. 361 Broadway.

FLOUNCED SILK ROBES.
A splendid assortment; many of the styles are great novelties and not to be found in any other house.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Canal, cor. Mercer.

THIS MORNING, MARCH 16,
BARGE ROBES at $5 and $6.
And some elegant ones
At Ten and Twelve Dollars.

GRENADINE AND BAREGE ROBES,
Received by the steamers *Europa* and *Persia*, for sale by
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Canal, cor. Mercer.

DRY GOODS.

NEW EMBROIDERIES, HANDKERCHIEFS, &c.
FOR SPRING TRADE.
5-8 Ladies' Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, from $1 50 to $5 dozen.
5-8 French Grass-Linen Handkerchiefs, from $1 50 to $6 dozen.
Hemstitched Cambric Handkerchiefs, from $2 25 upwards.
Ladies' Embroidered Handkerchiefs, from 50c. to $40.
Gents' Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, in every quality.
Also,
A full assortment of French Lace Veils, new patterns, from $1 25 to $9.
BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway.

SPRING MANTILLAS.
We are now ready to exhibit the largest and most attractive assortment of new styles of Spring
MANTILLAS,
BASQUES,
and SHAWLS,
To be found in the City. Best terms—prices low.
E. S. MILLS & CO.,
Nos. 50 and 52 Chambers-st., up stairs.

IMPORTATIONS OF 1857.
STRAW GOODS,
FRENCH FLOWERS,
GRASSES, BUD

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 16, 1857.

☞ The NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served in this City and vicinity for ONE SHILLING a week. Single Copies Two, Cents. Mail subscribers SIX DOLLARS, a year.

The NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES is published every Evening (Sundays Excepted.) One edition will be issued at ONE and the other at THREE o'clock P. M. It will be sent by mail at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing nearly all the reading matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday, is mailed at THREE DOLLARS a year.

The WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed at TWO DOLLARS a year for single Copies. TWENTY-FIVE Copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, to one address.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6 cents for single copies.

To subscribers, only cash in advance.

Publication Office, No. 138 Nassau-st., cor. of Beekman.

RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO., Publishers.

☞ ROBT. C. HENDRICKSON, No. 532 Broadway, Albany, N. Y., will supply those who want the DAILY, SEMI-WEEKLY, WEEKLY, CALIFORNIA TIMES, or THE TIMES FOR EUROPE. Single copies, by the week or month, can be obtained on application to them.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The America's mails reached this City yesterday from Boston. We have no additional intelligence to report, but interesting details of the summary telegraphed from Halifax will be found in this morning's paper. As already announced, the Earl of Derby's motion, condemning the policy of the Palmerston Administration with regard to China, was defeated in the House of Lords by a majority of thirty-six for the Government. A similar motion was made in the House of Commons by Mr. Cobden, and the debate being adjourned to the 27th of February, was again adjourned to the 2d inst., so that we shall only have the result by the next steamer. As the principal speeches on the occasion are to have transferred those of Mr. Cobden and Lord John Russell to our columns. The defection of the latter and created some apprehension in ministerial circles, but, on the whole, we are inclined to believe that the triumph of Lord Palmerston in the House of Commons, upon the China question, will be as marked as it was unexpected in the House of Lords.

The only other point in the foreign news is the uncertainty in regard to the negotiations on the Persian dispute. *Le Nord* gives the points of the supposed conditions of peace between Persia and Great Britain, but retracts its former statement that the matter was definitely settled. Even if a treaty be accepted and signed by the British Government on the one side, and the Persian Envoy on the other, it will have to be ratified at Teheran, and that ratification depends on whether Russian influence is or is not all-powerful at the Court of the Shah.

The Extra Session of the United States Senate closed on Saturday, with the usual formalities, after an intimation from the President that he had no further communications to submit. An effort was made to have the Indiana election cases considered, but is proved ineffectual. Five thousand copies of the report of the Army officers who visited the Crimea during the late war were ordered to be printed.

Our Washington Correspondent, in his dispatch published this morning, states that there is an evident determination on the part of the Administration to force Colonel GEARY to resign the Governorship of Kansas, and that he is to be superseded by Col. Sam. BRACK, also of Pennsylvania. Governor GEARY has not come up to the Pro-Slavery mark.

The State Assembly on Saturday adopted joint resolutions providing for the appointment of a Committee to review the late decision of the United States Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case, and to consider what measures, if any, the Legislature should take to protect citizens against the serious and alarming doctrines of that decision. The bill to incorporate the New-York Pure Milk Company was reported complete. The Staten Island Railroad Ferry bill was passed. Nothing of special importance was done in the Senate.

We learn from Albany that to-morrow afternoon the Committee on Cities and Villages of the Assembly will meet to hear all persons interested in the New-York City bills. It is understood that this will be the last opportunity to be heard before final action.

The joint Standing Committee on Federal relations of the Massachusetts Legislature on Saturday reported in favor of State aid to Free-State settlers in Kansas, and appropriating $100,000 for that purpose. Provision is made for the appointment of three Commissioners to dispense the bounty of the State, the commission being limited to a period of eighteen months, unless extended by law.

Rev. Dr. OSGOOD delivered an eloquent lecture last night at the Church of the Messiah, on "Dante as a Christian Poet." He dwelt enthusiastically on the majestic genius of the great Florentine—claimed for him the high distinction of being the poet of Christendom; the radical idealist of his age, who, with the spiritual faith of FENELON, mingled the daring liberty of LUTHER.

There was a great crowd of Spiritualists at Dodworth's yesterday, to hear Mrs. CORA L. V. HATCH, a young and poetic medium, who shuts her eyes and gets off rhapsodies that astonish all hearers. Her challenge to the clergy to discuss the topics that she handles is as yet unaccepted.

The bones of the poor, buried many years ago in Potter's Field, are turning up every hour where the Corporation is grading Fourth avenue through, near Fiftieth-street. A gaping crowd stay about the spot all day, shivering and moralizing over the crumbling bones and mats of hair.

An inquest was held on Saturday upon the body of a German girl, named CAROLINE GNELICH, aged 25 years, who committed suicide by taking laudanum on Friday night, at No. 21 Rivington-street. Disappointment in love was the cause.

The store No. 38 Beaver-street was entered early yesterday morning by burglars, who, after they had packed up a large quantity of goods for removal, were startled by the Police, and fled from the store. Two of them, CHARLES BROWN and JOHN WILLIAMS, both Swedes, were captured. One other fellow made his escape. The prisoners boarded in a sailors' boarding-house in the Fourth Ward, the proprietor of which has also been arrested on suspicion of being an accomplice.

There were 455 deaths in the City last week, seven more than the number of the previous week.

The Sunday-car question greatly agitates our Brooklyn folks. In several Churches, yesterday, the notice of a meeting for next Thursday night, of persons opposed to Railroad Sunday travel, was read—in some commented on. Two clergymen, E. M. JOHNSON and HATCH, head the call for the meeting, to-night, of parties favorable to the proposed running of cars.

On Saturday last two distinguished Brooklyn lawyers, C. J. JACK and H. R. CURTIS, Esqs., were engaged in a referee case before Esquire LOWRY, Mr. JACK was testifying. Mr. CURTIS pronounced one of his statements a falsehood, whereupon Mr. JACK pitched into CURTIS bodily, giving him a severe blow and laying open his cheek. Gentlemen present interfered to prevent more serious consequences, and Mr. CURTIS was taken to the nearest Dispensary, where his wounds were dressed by Ex-Coroner HOSCHKE. It is understood that a challenge to mortal combat has passed, and that the affair will come off to-morrow morning in the Military Garden. The Police are vigilant.

The testimony in the Sheepshead Bay case was closed in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, Brooklyn, before Judge STRONG, Saturday last, and the summing up will commence this day.

American Colonists Persecuted in Mexico—A Startling Contrast.

The brig *Archibald Gracie* sailed away from San Francisco in September, 1855, with a passenger list of one hundred and fifty names, nearly all American. The majority had been allured by the promise and temptation held out by the captain of securing a cheap and rapid passage through Mexico to the Atlantic States. Others proposed to explore the mining regions of Mexico, while others still sought service in the army of ALVAREZ, then prosecuting his successful revolution. No doubt, however, now exists that all were destined by the Commander, an acknowledged agent of the "Black Panther of the South," for that service; and that in submitting without show of resistance to the capture of the vessel and crew, by the authorities of San Blas, where he had come to anchor, he simply consummated a scheme of impressment. Leaving his victims in the jail at San Blas, the captain posted away to report progress to his principal. The latter in the meantime had so far insured his enterprise as no longer to need extraordinary aids; and fearful of incurring the odium, that might have destroyed all, of inviting the help of fillibusters and Yankees, he deemed it prudent to repudiate the acts of the agent, and permit the unfortunate adventurers to suffer the merciless course of Mexican law.

Stripped of their money and baggage, denuded of all but absolutely indispensable rags of clothing, but half supplied with unwholesome food, and doubly supplied with ill treatment, these poor fellows were driven in gangs across the Cordilleras, a weary journey on foot, to the Castle of Perote, and there confined. In due time, which in Mexico means a very long time indeed, they were carried to the capital to be tried upon a charge of fillibusterism; were acquitted, and discharged upon parole of honor, to await the confirmation of the verdict by President COMONFORT. It is supposed that formality was withheld in the hope that absolute need and starvation would drive the men to enlist separately in the army of the Republic. At all events it has never been performed; and unless the general amnesty just issued upon the signature of the Constitution, include foreign as well as native offenders, the larger number of these hundred and fifty still remain in the neighborhood of the city awaiting justice. President PIERCE had his attention repeatedly pointed to this opportunity for making good some of his inaugural engagements, but in vain. Secretary MARCY was beseiged with the applications of friends of the prisoners, without taking the first step in the premises. General GADSDEN and Mr. FORSYTH have had the sufferers under their very eyes for eighteen months, and have been besought by them, and by letters from the United States, to interpose, at least, a remonstrance against such inexcusable detention and ill-treatment; and neither of them, as far as we can ascertain, has presented the subject at all to the Mexican Government. Now that the batch of treaties has been returned so ignominiously, remonstrance is quite unlikely to gain a hearing.

We recur to the subject now in no censorious spirit, but as an act of justice to a people rarely entitled to panegyric. Spain, in fact, shames us by the demonstrations she is making, by way of vindicating the rights of her citizens in Mexico. Intelligence that a score of Spanish subjects had been plundered and maltreated by the soldiers of ALVAREZ in the south, elicited immediate interposition; has produced two special embassies; and now bids fair to waft another armada to Vera Cruz, as the only means of procuring reparation and future security. The American Government, on the other hand, communicates and treats, on the most amicable footing, with that Executive which holds seven score of our citizens in unjustifiable bondage; and making no mention of the wrong, exceeds law, Constitution and precedent, in its endeavors to gratify the offending State. All the advantage of the contrast is on the side of Spain. So far as the protection of Government goes, the citizen of Cadiz fares better than the citizen of New York. The fact unhappily admits of no contradiction:—whether it can be explained by our Government, the public has yet to learn.

The Harbor Commission.

The Report of the Harbor Commissioners, though made to the Legislature on the 27th of January, has but just been printed. The Committee to which it was referred has only within a day or two past been able to secure a copy of it,—and next Thursday is set down as the day for hearing parties who may favor or resist its confirmation. The importance of the subject and the near approach of the close of the Legislative session, render this delay, somewhat significant. There are many parties in the City with whose private interests,—whether legally vested or not, the confirmation of this Report would seriously interfere;—and there is always reason to apprehend that in such cases private vigilance and management will overbear the plainest requirements of the public good.

The Report merits general consideration. It treats the whole subject clearly and ably. The Harbor Commissioners are themselves men of high character and standing in the State; and they adopted the plan of calling in the best engineering talent in the country to aid them in their labors. The gentlemen so employed by them were Gen. TOTTEN, Chief of the Engineer Corps; Prof. BACHE, Superintendent of the Coast Survey, and Captain DAVIS, of the Navy. These gentlemen, assisted by EDMUND BLUNT, Esq., of the Coast Survey; Lieutenant SEWARD of the Army; Lieutentant Commanding CRAVEN and WAINWRIGHT of the Navy, and a large number of other officers of the highest rank in the Coast Survey, have been employed for the last two years on the work. Their examinations have extended from Far Rockaway and Throg's Neck on the east, to the Highlands of Navesink on the west, and to the whole length of Hudson River, up to Albany, on the north. It is one of the few works that have ever been performed in this country as works of the kind ought to be. It is alike creditable to those who engaged in it, and to the State that ordered it. It remains now to be seen whether any useful results are to flow from it; whether the greed of gain on the part of persons who have had influence enough to induce the Corporation of New York, in repeated instances, and in the face of the act of 1807, and of other statutes of the State, to push the land grants into the Harbor to an extent which the Commissioners clearly show has already greatly injured, and in the end will probably destroy it, will not succeed either in smothering the report, or in preventing its adoption by the Legislature, if it ever gets before them.

This is a subject in which the whole City is deeply and vitally interested. If we are not prepared to see our commercial advantages pass from us; if we are not willing to know that the water on the bar at Sandy Hook is shoaling from day to day, and that it will not be long before our largest merchant ships are driven to other ports, as our national vessels already are; if we are not prepared to see our noble harbor sacrificed to the cupidity of speculators, as ignorant as they are unscrupulous, it is time that special attention should be given to the subject. We earnestly call the attention of our fellow-citizens to it; and respectfully suggest to the Chamber of Commerce that they attend before the Committee at Albany on Thursday next.

Is Prosperity a Sign of Ruin?

Cassandra never sang in more lugubrious strains of the impending fate of Troy, than one of our cotemporaries has been singing during the past week of the rottenness and hollowness of our whole commercial system. We learn in one and the same article—first, that there is too much gold in the country; secondly, that there is too much paper; thirdly, that there are too many railways; and fourthly, that there are too many houses and cities. The obvious conclusion to be deduced from these facts is, that we have been retrograding steadily for centuries, that cowries and wampum are the best circulating medium, "trails" the best species of roads, and tents the only kind of dwelling consistent with a sound state of the money market.

We confess to having perused these vapid moralities with mingled sorrow and amusement. One looks for analyses and warnings of this sort in the sermons of sixth-rate preachers, and in the monthly summary of weak magazines. They are totally unworthy of a morning paper in one of the first commercial cities in the world. Lamentations over the increase in the quantity of gold are founded upon so gross a misapprehension of one of the elementary laws of the science of barter, that we feel we almost owe an apology to our readers for stopping to expose it. They are founded upon the false and erroneous notion which filled the heads of the Spanish adventurers in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, and which has since brought Old Spain herself to her present abyss of misery and degradation—that gold and silver are wealth, and that the possession of them is a substitute for corn and wine and oil, for skill and industry and enterprise. The *Tribune* does not put the doctrine precisely in this shape, nor in fact in any shape known to logic, but its favorite idea is, that the more of the precious metals a country can keep from going abroad the richer it is. Consequently, it deplores the gold discoveries of California, for the sole reason that the increase in the circulating medium thus created has given people increased facilities for buying and selling, for paying for the labor which clears the forest, digs the mine, and makes the railroad. That the treasures of Australia and California acted on the currency of the whole world as a disturbing agent when first found, there can be no doubt, but the effect was temporary, and the evil trifling. The only persons it could possibly injure were the persons living on fixed incomes derived from whatever source.

The great law of supply and demand, which regulates the commercial transactions of the world just as surely and as unfalteringly as the law of gravitation regulates the course of the earth round the sun, and would continue to regulate them with the same accuracy, though ADAM SMITH had never written, nor the *Tribune* never moralized, acts on gold in just the same manner as on potatoes or pumpkins. The more there is of it—the less it is worth. Gold in the eye of commerce differs in no respect from iron, except in being scarcer, heavier, more ductile, and susceptible of a better polish, and much less durable. When there is plenty of it, people do not value it so much as when there is but little. Its being coined into dollars or pounds sterling does not alter its character. If men stamped a devise on pumpkins, and agreed to call them doubloons, and use them as a representatives of value in exchanging one article for another, they would be pumpkins still.

That the abundance of money gives rise to speculation we do not deny, but this is no more a reason for deploring that abundance than the presence of froth is for denouncing beer. Speculation is but the froth on the surface of the pleasant, wholesome and invigorating "tap" called enterprise. It is unusually plentiful in hot weather and at other exciting times. It is caused partly by the tricks of knaves, and partly by the blunders of fools. A great deal of it is due to the false notions of political economy, and the false standards of value which some guides of public opinion in this country circulate and set up.

We would advise the commercial public, therefore, to go on digging and delving, and clearing and building—to go on offering their railroad bonds for sale in England, and allow the English to judge of the fact whether the said bonds are worth anything or not. We have never yet heard that John Bull was remarkable for his infantine simplicity in commercial matters. He does not need to have his interest looked after by the *Tribune*. *Caveat emptor* is a good old rule of English common law. Railroads are a prime necessity of this country: they must be made whether they pay or not. They are the arteries which keep the blood in circulation throughout this vast Continent. If any of them are not paying a dividend, it proves simply that the projectors were mistaken in their anticipations with regard to the district through which they pass. What of that? They lose, but the country gains; and surely it is the interest of the country that the *Tribune* looks after. This is no reason for ceasing to make railways in a country over which material progress, not travels, but flies. Because haberdashery is not profitable in the Bowery, must we open no more stores on Broadway? Will our sages never learn that people understand their own business better than either editors or legislators?

We shall recur to this subject, and point out in a day or two a better way to check excessive and fraudulent speculation—but one far too practical and sensible, we fear, to meet the views of the Tribune.

Insuring Ships.

The experience of our Marine Insurance Companies during the past few years is calculated to weaken our faith in the Doctrine of Chances. When disasters accumulate so heavily that both the insurers and the owners of ships are involved in the ruin, it is evident that there is something rotten, either in the principles on which the insurance is founded, or in the manner in which the risk is taken. The Underwriters of the United States tell us that their sea losses in 1856 reached the enormous sum of thirty millions of dollars. Of this, about twenty millions fell upon the Underwriters of New-York City, the majority of whom were carried down with the wreck.

This result naturally excites reflection. How does it happen that—while insurance premiums are now higher than ever before, and while the art of ship-building has now attained a perfection which it never before reached—the value of most of our insurance policies has got to be no more than the value of the paper on which they are executed! It is said, with truth, that more ships are now lost through the incompetency of their officers and crews, than through stress of weather or the natural perils of navigation. But, though the Insurance Companies themselves are accountable for this lamentable fact, we are inclined to think that their misfortunes are not to be attributed entirely to it. The very system on which the insurance business is conducted is full of abuses, sufficient to entail all the disastrous results which they have experienced.

Of all the executive officers who administer our Marine Insurance Companies—President, Vice-President, Secretary and Surveyor—there is only one, and he the subordinate of all, upon whom the vital responsibility of the business rests. To the Surveyor—who classifies vessels, who gives each ship its insurable character—is intrusted the fortune of both the insurer and the insured. Whatever opinion he expresses in regard to the seaworthiness of the ship, forms the basis of the risk which the Company assumes. The risk is virtually taken or rejected on his judgment; and the President, Secretary, Directors and all, are only the passive agents of his opinion. But who and what is this Surveyor? He is generally a defunct shipmaster; who, having had considerable experience in losing ships, has retired from the sea because he could get no more ships to lose. The Company which has found him to be an unprofitable risk, invites his assistance to make its other risks profitable! And this is the fundamental mistake of insurers; that the most unfortunate shipmaster is qualified to make the best Marine Surveyor. He may be a man of the strictest integrity, but what does he know of the principles of naval construction? What does he know of the science of mechanics, of the relative strength of materials, of the power and action of resisting forces? And yet, these are the elements which must enter into every reasonable calculation respecting the safety of life and property embarked on the hazardous sea.

The present system of surveying ships contains the germ of our accumulating losses, inasmuch as it exposes the Insurance Company to every species of fraud. Every shipowner is anxious that his ship shall have a good character on the insurance books. The higher the rank he gets for his ship, the lower is the rate of premium he must pay on her, and the more available is she for business. All sorts of influences are therefore brought to bear upon the individual, by whose judgment the rank of the ship is assigned. Merchants who would scorn to act dishonestly towards their neighbor, have often no scruples about imposing upon an Insurance Company. If they can get an A2 ship ranked A1, without troubling the surveyor to cross the rail of the vessel, they flatter themselves only on their shrewdness.

The insurance classification of ships has thus become very arbitrary and capricious, giving them a rank both above and below that to which they are properly entitled. But this is not the only evil. The risk upon them is often taken in violation of the judgment of the Company, simply because the shipowner is a regular customer, who, if his risk is declined, will transfer his business to some rival establishment. For the same reason, the Company is often induced to insure a larger amount on a certain risk than prudence dictates. The motives of that man who wishes his property insured beyond, or even up to its full value, cannot be free from suspicion. Unless he is willing to participate, to a certain extent, in his own risk, a judicious underwriter should decline his custom, no matter how extensive it may be. Everybody who knows anything about marine matters, knows that a well-insured ship is more easily run ashore, or more readily abandoned at sea, than a ship that is only partially insured. A well-insured ship ashore is a bad event for an underwriter. Its history shows very plainly some of the evils of our insurance system, and it is therefore worth while to note it. The Company's surveyor goes down to examine her condition. The owner, sympathizing with the afflicted Company, sends down his shipwright to assist the Surveyor in his duties. The shipwright, who is the owner's servant, knows professionally more about the merits of the case than the defunct shipmaster, who is the Company's representative, and his knowledge is influential. The two surveyors come to the conclusion that the ship is "hogged," "badly strained," and cannot be got afloat. Of course she is a total loss, and the Company buys her, at her value in the policy, and then offers her at auction as she lies. The owner, who just sold her for seventy-five thousand dollars, now buys her for five to ten thousand; gets her afloat, repairs her, pays for one or two gold watches or a piece of plate, and finally sends the ship to sea in good order, having spunged some fifty thousand dollars out of his unskilful insurers.

The flagrant abuses to which our present Insurance system is exposed are innumerable. We have only hinted at them, for they are well known to our commercial readers. It is no wonder that the losses of last year amounted to thirty millions, and that only those few Companies whose wealth is immense have survived the general disaster. So long as these abuses are tolerated, the present high rates of premium must continue; or honest ship owners must return to the old-fashioned system of mutual underwriting among themselves—which successfully prevailed, in all our seaport towns, before the birth of our public Companies. A half-dozen owners of good ships, sailed by skillful masters and efficient crews, might unite to send their vessels to sea without insurance; reserving a guarantee fund, from the high premiums they are now required to pay, to cover their losses. In the present state of things, this would be a profitable business; for it is well known that the cost of insurance, during the past few years, has been greater than all the profits of the carrying trade in which our ships have been engaged.

Information Wanted.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Will you please explain precisely what you meant in yesterday's editorial by this remark: "Judge RUSSELL sends thieves to State's Prison for life, for robbing a man of six-and-a-quarter cents." It sounds strange. ONE OF YOUR READERS.

This remark cannot sound stranger than the Judge's sentence,—which was simply what is stated. In the Court of Sessions on the 23d of January one MICHAEL NUGENT was convicted of knocking down a man named VALLALY and robbing him of 6¼ cents, and was sentenced by Judge RUSSELL to confinement in the State Prison "for the term of his natural life."

GENERAL JACKSON'S SNUFF-BOX.—It is a matter of wonder that a man of such practical common sense as General JACKSON, who generally manifested so true an instinct in nearly all the acts of his life, should have committed so great a blunder as to bequeath his gold snuff-box to be bestowed "upon that patriot residing in this City or State who shall be adjudged by his countrymen, or the ladies, to have been the most valiant in defence of his country or his country's rights."

It is more than eight years since the close of the Mexican War, in which a good many of our citizens distinguished themselves by their bravery, and a good many patriots have otherwise displayed great valor in defending their country's rights; but still the snuff-box remains at the disposal of the City authorities, unless somebody has appropriated it to his private use, owing to the difficulty of determining who is best entitled to it. The ladies have no way of declaring their wishes in the matter, if they have any, and there were so many valiant New-Yorkers in Mexico that we doubt if the Committee appointed by the Common Council to decide, will be able to designate any particular one as the bravest of the brave.

As the box may be bestowed upon any one who has been most valiant in defence of his country, is it absolutely necessary that he should have worn a sword? There are other ways of defending the rights of one's country than by fighting with an enemy. There are foes within as well as without, and rights to be defended in the street as well as in the field. As there were too many heroes in Mexico to allow the precious bequest to be awarded to either of them, the better way will be to reserve it for some hero who shall render a distinguished service to his country at home. We think that the whole community will coincide with us in the opinion, that if the snuff-box should be kept a while longer, to be given to the first valiant Commissioner of Streets and Lamps who distinguishes himself by vanquishing those pestilent disturbers of our rights—the mud and dust—the troublesome gift will be properly bestowed. If Hercules was rewarded for cleaning a stable, we can see no impropriety whatever in bestowing General JACKSON's gift upon the civic hero who cleans a whole City. "So shall desert with snuff be crowned." Peace hath her victories as well as war; and the victory of a Commissioner of Streets ought not to be valued less than a victory over a troop of ill-disciplined Mexican soldiers.

But, at the last meeting of the Committee appointed to designate the hero to whom the snuff-box should be given, a new and unexpected difficulty presented itself on one of the the members inquiring where the precious relic was. It seems that the snuff-box has never been delivered to the City authorities, and that when it was demanded of the Executors of the donor, some time since, no answer was returned. The Committee, therefore, have prudently determined to ascertain first, whether there is any snuff-box before they make an award of it.

THE CALIFORNIA TICKET SWINDLE.—We publish to-day another instance in which a stranger in the City was swindled out of $500 by a scoundrel who falsely represented himself to be chief clerk in the office of the California steamers. It is the same old story—the same trick precisely which has been practiced week after week and month after month, from time immemorial.

The affidavit of the complainant in this case was made before Recorder SMITH, who is reported to have expressed the opinion that nothing will effectually stop this villainy short of a *legislative act* to confine the sale of tickets to the regular offices of the Company, and to punish as a FELONY those guilty of falsely representing themselves as connected with the office of the Company, or as the Company's agent. This may be so. If it is, we hope the necessary law will at once be passed, as there cannot be a moment's doubt in anybody's mind of its justice and propriety.

But, meantime, why is not the law against false pretences available? If a country merchant obtains credit by representing himself to be the owner of a farm,—and this is proved to be false, he is liable to imprisonment. These cases are certainly stronger than that, and why cannot they be brought within the operation of the following section of Part iv., chap. 1, art. 4, of the Revised Statutes:

"SECTION 50. Every person who shall falsely represent or personate another, and in *such assumed character shall receive any money* or valuable property of any description, intended to be delivered to the individual so personated, shall, upon conviction, be punished in the same manner and to the same extent, *as for feloniously stealing the money* or property so received."

This man ENRIGHT falsely represented himself to be the chief clerk of the steamer's agent, and in that capacity received the money. Why is he not punishable for that act, under this provision of the law?

A SITE FOR THE CITY POST-OFFICE.—The law authorizes the President of the United States to select and purchase a site for a new City Post-Office. President PIERCE made one selection, but the Attorney-General refused to grant the necessary certificate of title. We understand that within *half an hour* after this refusal was communicated to the Treasury Department, the President was called upon and strongly urged to make another selection forthwith. He replied that he had made one, and should have nothing to do with making another. This was a sad disappointment to sundry speculators, who had hoped that their position and influence with President PIERCE might throw this matter into their hands. It may result, however, in the promotion of the public good. The present site is manifestly inconvenient and inadequate; St. John's Park is absurdly remote and out of the way;—the Catholic Church on Canal-street is not well located,—and the Brick Church property is too small, besides being now in private hands. The true location for the Post-Office,—the best by far on the island,—is on the lower angle of the Park. This will very soon be cut off by the extension of Beekman-street, and then it cannot be used for any other purpose. President BUCHANAN will probably take time to inform himself thoroughly on the merits of the whole case,—and if so we have no doubt he will select this site.

DISAPPEARANCE OF AN OLD ACQUAINTANCE.—If New-Yorkers are not conscious, they have very little reverence for old acquaintances, and they have become so accustomed to the demolition of familiar objects that they see the old landmarks of the City disappear, day by day, without an emotion. The white wooden steeple of the old Brick Church has been one of the most remarkable features of the City for near a hundred years; and, though it could make no claims to admiration on the score of its beauty, it has been so long a prominent object that we should suppose its disappearance would cause a feeling of sadness to many of the present generation who have been accustomed to seeing it every day as they passed to and fro their business. The top of the old steeple was knocked off on Saturday, and several ugly looking wounds made in its venerable sides. To-day the work of demolition will probably be completed, and absent New-Yorkers, as they return to the City, will miss one of the most striking features of their former home. In a few days more the old Brick Church will be among the traditions of the City.

LOCAL LEGISLATION.—OSWEGO AND BUFFALO.—We learn from Albany that the Committee of the Canal Board which was directed to report on the proposed discrimination in the Canal tolls,—requiring the Oswego Canal to pay twice as much as the Erie,—has reported in favor of that measure. The Committee consists of four members,—Lieut. Gov. FAIRGEN, of Monroe County; Comptroller BROWNS, of Orleans; Commissioner WHALLON, of Chautauque, and Commissioner FITZHUGH, of Oswego. The three first were in favor of discrimination,—the latter against it.

The difference of opinion on the subject seems to resolve itself into a difference of latitude. A question involving grave principles of law and still graver principles of political justice and commercial expediency—and of the greatest importance to this City and the State at large,—certainly ought not to be controlled by the rivalries and jealousies of sections.

THE BURDELL TRIAL—LAW OF CHALLENGES TO JURORS.—There is an act reported in Albany limiting the bias and prejudice for which a challenge to a Juror will lie to three cases. 1st, where it is personal to the accused. 2d, where it arises from personal knowledge of the charge. 3d, where it springs from conversations with witnesses to any fact embraced by the indictment. Thus excluding all bias founded upon the hearsay of third parties or from reading preliminary reports. It was drawn by District-Attorney HALL, and has been favorably reported by Hon. S. A. FOOT, of Oneida, who is a most excellent lawyer, and an Ex-Judge of the Court of Appeals. And it is almost certain that the expectation of passing the act, together with the probability of new facts being evolved by the dispute for property, will postpone the Cunningham trial until the May term.

IN PROCESS OF CONVERSION.—On Saturday a beginning was made towards demolishing the old Brick Church. Part of the covering of the spire and a portion of the iron railing were removed. The Editor and Proprietor of the *Herald*, who writes the money articles in that paper, considers this as merely an ingenious dodge, on the part of the proprietors of the TIMES, to make him believe that the sale of the property was genuine. He was a little staggered by the demonstration at first, but is understood to be recovering. He thinks the process of demolition will not be carried very far. We advise him to keep a sharp look-out, —especially on the upper corner of the lot.

PERSONATING ANOTHER PARTY IN MARRIAGE.—It is generally assumed that EGBERT might very easily have been induced to personate Dr. BURDELL in the marriage with Mrs. CUNNINGHAM. Perhaps so,—but he must have been very ignorant of the law, which declares that "every person who shall falsely represent or personate another, and in such assumed character shall *marry* another, shall, upon conviction, be punished by imprisonment in a State Prison for a term not exceeding ten years." If he is guilty, the testimony of Mrs. C. and of her daughter would be available against him.

A Bakery Attempt.

The *Herald* on Saturday morning, in the exercise of its special vocation, assailing the private business affairs of its neighbors, published a grossly untrue statement concerning Col. FULLER, of the *Mirror*. It purported to have been furnished by Mr. ORTON, of Park-row, to one F. G. ADAMS, who seemed to plume himself considerably upon the exploit of securing it for publication in the *Herald*. It alleged that Col. F. at various times borrowed money of Mr. ORTON which he did not pay, &c.

Upon seeing it Mr. ORTON addressed the following letter to the editor of the *Mirror*:

NEW-YORK, Saturday, March 14, 1857.

COL. FULLER: *Dear Sir*—In reply to your inquiries respecting my connection with an article in the *Herald* this morning, referring to a former transaction of our firm with you, or rather with your book-keeper, I have to say:

I did give Mr. ADAMS the memorandum alleged to be mine, and at the time it was furnished, believed we were justified in entertaining such an opinion of the transaction as those facts would inevitably produce.

When you remember up to that time no pains had been taken to explain the matter, (not then knowing you were sick, and absent in the country,) you cannot think it strange that we deemed ourselves victims of what would at least be called a gross injustice.

A few weeks since, however, at an accidental interview, you gave me an explanation that places the matter in an entirely different light, and proves that while doing your utmost to meet the obligation to us, you were a "victim" yourself.

I only regret that this explanation was not given at an earlier day.

Being now fully satisfied that you never had any intention of wronging us—sympathizing with you in your losses, and wishing you success in future,

I remain yours truly,

WILLIAM ORTON.

☞ The vacancy occasioned in the Navy by the death of Dr. KANE, has been filled by the appointment of DELAVAN BLOODGOOD, of this State, as Passed Assistant Surgeon.

The Rock Island Bridge Company have commenced a suit against Captain J. S. HURD, of the steamer *Effie Afton*, to recover $200,000 damages, for the destruction of a portion of the Company's bridge across the Mississippi at Rock Island, occasioned by the burning of the *Effie Afton* last season.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Verdi's opera of the "Trovatore" will be played to night for the last time, followed by the third act of "Lucia di Lammermoor," in which Madame DE WILHORST will appear. The programme is one of the most attractive offered this season.

THALBERG.—To-night Mr. THALBERG gives a grand entertainment at Niblo's Garden for the benefit of the German Society. The first part of the programme contains a miscellaneous selection for orchestra, Sengerbund, THALBERG and D'ANGRI; the second part is devoted to an act of BEETHOVEN'S "Fidelio," interpreted by Madame JOHANNSEN, Mr. WERRLOH and other members of the late German Opera Company—who will appear in costume.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—A new play in five acts by Mrs. HOWE, called "The World's Own," will be produced here to-night for the first time,—Miss HEATON sustaining the part of the heroine, supported by Miss GANNON, Mr. SOTHERN, Mr. WALCOT, Mr. DROTT and other members of the Company.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—A remarkable novelty will be produced here to night in the shape of an Eastern spectacle drama. It is called the "Usurper of Siam," and among the artists who will assist in the performance are a couple of trained elephants—whose exploits are said to be astonishing. The spectacle part of the piece is sure to be good, if the Broadway only maintains its reputation.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.—The new and successful romantic play of the "Black Book" will be repeated here to night for the fourth time, followed by a romantic extravaganza called "The Elves, or the Statue Bride."

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Mr. W. MOORE, the pains taking and valuable stage manager of this establishment, will take a benefit here on Friday next. A number of musical and dramatic celebrities have proffered their services for the occasion, and much good-will and much entertainment may be expected.

BURTON'S THEATRE.—Mr. J. W. WALLACK, Jr., continues his engagement here, and will appear to-night in the successful play of "Wat Tyler." The farce of "A Thousand Milliners" is the afterpiece.

AMERICAN THEATRE.—A new local drama, founded on a *Ledger* tale, and called "Modern Insanity, or Forgery and Fashion," will be produced here to-night for the first time—principal character by Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT. The afterpiece is "Black-Eyed Susan."

NATIONAL THEATRE.—Four pieces to night. "Mary's Dream;" the burlesque of "Clam-Eel;" "The School in an Uproar," and "Scare Secrets."

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—The new drama of "Ruth Oakley" will be played every evening during the present week, after which it must be withdrawn to make way for other novelties. In the afternoon a variety of entertainments—dramatic and otherwise.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.—The new Ethiopian piece, called "The Ocean Telegraph," will be repeated to-night, preceded by a minstrel entertainment of the best kind.

THE PALMER MARBLES.—These admirable works of art are still on exhibition at Dr. CHAPIN'S Church.

MARINE ITEMS.

THE MISSING PILOT BOAT.

The following is a list of the crew of the pilot-boat *Sylph*, (No. 1, Jersey,) which has been missing since the last of February, supposed to have been lost in the gale of the 3d of March:

PILOTS.—Daniel Lane, leaves a wife and two children; John H. Lane, a brother, single; William Glynn, wife and two children; William Champlain, wife.

CREW.—Samuel Dixon, boat-keeper; William Simpson; Charles Williams; Andrew ——; George ——, the cook, a white man, living in Oak-street; Frank Hartman, cabin boy, who ran away from his home in Pennsylvania, his parents supposed not to know where he is; and Peter ——, a German, who went as passenger, for his health.

CHARLES L. WARNER and ISAIAH R. HARLAN, also belonging to the *Sylph*, were put on board vessels and returned to the City. Total number lost, nine—three of the Pilots leave no families.

The owners and underwriters of the ship *Samuel Russell*, which lay frozen up and beached so long last Winter in Hampton Roads, have made up the very handsome purse of $1,500 for Captain SAMUEL YEATON and his officers SAMUEL OSBORNE and SAMUEL H. TAYLOR. The *Russell* had a very long and tedious passage, and the self-sacrificing efforts of her officers are very justly rewarded in this present.

WRECKS AND LOSS OF LIFE.

Mr. GEORGE BURGESS, of the pilot boat *M. H Grinnell*, (No. 1,) reports that on the 18th inst., 65 miles Southeast of Sandy Hook, saw a mast, with yards, sails and rigging attached, which had belonged to a small vessel, and had not been long in the water.

Bark *Wilhelmina*, before reported ashore at Kent Island, was got off on Friday, and arrived at Baltimore on Saturday morning.

Swedish brig *Solide*, PAULSEN, hence at Charleston, reports: Has experienced strong gales on the passage. On the 5th inst., off Cape Lookout, passed an American bark painted black, apparently about 300 tons; saw had molasses hhds. on deck, her sails were hanging loose and partly blown away, her masts all standing, boats all gone, and abandoned. It was blowing heavy at the time, and could not make her name out. Also passed cotton and other wrecked material on the passage.

VESSELS IN DISTRESS AT BERMUDA.—The following is an extract from a letter to ELLWOOD WALTER, Esq., Secretary of the Board of Underwriters. It is dated

St. George's, Bermuda, Saturday, Feb. 28

The following is a list of vessels now in this port in distress: Ship *Design*, YOUNG, progressing very well with the necessary repairs, considering the long spell of unfavorable weather and great difficulty in getting iron work done—expect to finish her within the coming week. Brig *H. Nason*, MOSELY—vessel badly strained and injured; lost sails, boats, galley, and stove bulwarks. The badly damaged portion of the coffee, 486 bags, was sold, 9th inst., at good prices. The brig *Alice, Middleton* has been chartered to take the balance of her cargo to New-York. Brig *Grace* has new transom in and her repairs will no doubt be completed within the coming week. Brig *Jane* has repairs completed, cargo reloaded, and will sail on Tuesday. Brig *Water Witch* has repairs mostly completed, will commence reloading next week, and sail in about ten days. Bark *Hyper* has topsides and deck refastened, will procure necessary sails, boats, &c., and sail in the course of ten days. Portuguese schooner *Dos. III.* has repairs nearly completed, and will sail in a few days—some of her cargo has been landed. Schooner *Sand* struck a reef going out West End; bound to Wilmington, N. C.; in ballast, and was obliged to return to port, leaking badly.

Brig *Rosyth*, (British, Nassau, N. P.,) WATSON, Nassau, N. P., 10 days, arrived Saturday, with pinnas 6s, to HOWLAND & WM. ASPINWALL, of Baltimore, and reports that on the 15th inst., off Hatteras, spoke brig *Frank A. Hall*, dismasted; had been run in by a pilot-ship, and would work into the Gulf Stream. 11th inst., 120 miles south of Sandy Hook, saw ship *Andover*, DERBY, hence for New-Orleans.

The bark *Ranger*, abandoned at sea on the 5th of March in a sinking condition, the crew arriving at this port on board the schooner *Julia A Rich*, was fallen in with next day, lat. 32° 55', lon. 76°, by bark *Sophia*, of Boston, at New-York. The *Ranger* was 245 tons, built at Falmouth in 1840, valued at about $5,000, and is probably insured in Portland. Her cargo was valued at $12,000, and is insured in New-York.

Ship *New-York*, of New-York, from Boston at Charleston, had severe weather, all hands having suffered from the intensity of the cold, and more or less frost-bitten. HENRY WILLIAMS, one of the crew, a native of Boston, while aloft furling the foresail, on the 4th inst., during a severe snow-storm, had to be lowered on deck, and though every attention was paid him, he died in about 12 hours afterwards. On 8th inst., Captain EDWARDS saw a wreck off Hatteras Shoals, and on sending a boat with his second mate, CHARLES PARKER, and four men, found her to be the brig *Edward*, Captain TRACEY, of Bangor, for Baltimore, (before reported,) with molasses, and had run ashore on Thursday, at 5 A. M. Captain TRACEY and mate had just been taken off by a boat from a brig unknown, supposed to be bound to Charleston or Savannah. When Mr. PARKER, second mate, neared the *Edward*, he saw one man in the rigging, and at the risk of his own life, saved that o EDWARD HAMMOND, a native of New York, who had been in the rigging about 55 hours, and was so badly chilled that many hours elapsed before Captain EDWARDS could restore respiration.

A good deal of anxiety is felt for the safety of schooner *Black Squall*, (of New-York,) Captain BAKER, which sailed from Alexandria 21st ult., for Providence, with a cargo of 210 tons coal.

The Canada Railroad Accident.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS—MR. ZIMMERMAN.

From the Rochester American, of Friday.

The bridge that was the cause of this horrible accident was a trestle bridge, and it is asserted by some of the passengers with whom we conversed, that it was entirely too fragile a structure originally. How that may be we are unable to say. It is probable that had the train been going at a greater rate of speed, it might have gone safely over it. The whole floor of the structure went down under the weight that was upon it.

It is probable that had the cars been coupled as they are upon the Central and other roads in the United States, the rear car might have been saved by the breaking or wrenching off of the couplings, as the brakes were vigorously applied as soon as the alarm was given, and the train was going at a very slow rate; but unfortunately the cars on the Great Western Railway are not only coupled but chained together by two heavy chains, [illegible] of the bumpers, about six inches from them. The consequence is that the cars cannot get apart unless both of these chains as well as the couplings give way.

This accident is one of the most destructive in its effects, if not the most destructive, of any that has ever happened on the Continent. Its whole magnitude is not as yet known.

Mr. SAMUEL ZIMMERMAN, who was killed by this accident, was one of the most prominent men in Canada. He was a native of Pennsylvania from which State he went, a poor boy, to Canada, where he had amassed great wealth. He was a man in the prime of life, and possessed of great energy and enterprise. Mr. Z. made much of his fortune as a contractor on the Great Western Railway. He was the President of the Zimmerman Bank. With the great enterprises about Suspension Bridge and Clifton, and, indeed, in all Canada West, he was identified. He was married during the last year. A no inconsiderable part of his fortune was made as a railroad contractor, but the greater part was by the rise of land. He was the owner of the famous Clifton House, in the vicinity of which is his own private residence—a princely mansion.

Another Mysterious Poisoning Case.

From the Boston Traveller, Saturday.

Scarcely has the excitement consequent upon the discovery of the Hingham poisoning case subsided, and the Burdell murder ceased to be the all-absorbing topic of conversation, ere we are called upon to record some new tragedy equally atrocious and alarming.

On the 27th ult. Mrs. LAVINA BRIGGS, of Stoughton, died at her residence in that town under circumstances which led those who had the best opportunity for observing her symptoms, to apprehend that she had taken some active poison; that it had either been taken by accident, or that it had been administered with intent to kill, by some person or persons. Circumstances seemed to fully warrant the latter theory.

Mrs. BRIGGS was about 50 years of age, the wife of HOSEA BRIGGS, of Stoughton. Her maiden name was HARDY, and she was a sister of the Miss HARDY, the tall lady once exhibited in this City by P. T. BARNUM. Mrs. BRIGGS was of medium stature, rather delicate constitution, and though not an invalid, did not enjoy perfect health. About the 25th of February she she was taken quite ill, her symptoms being fever-rishness, sensation of intense burning of the stomach, nausea, &c. Dr. CALEB SWAN, of Easton, was called, and prescribed for her. It was pronounced dyspepsia at first, but the case did not yield to treatment, and on Friday, the 27th ult., she died.

The funeral took place the following Sabbath at the Orthodox Church, after the religious services; the attendance was large. The body was interred in the village graveyard, and but few persons surmised that there had been any peculiar feature in her illness, or anything specially remarkable in the cause of death. Her medical attendant, who had felt much solicitude and interest in the case, called upon Coroner LEMUEL GAY, and stated that the symptoms of Mrs. BRIGGS, the day before her death, indicated the presence of poison taken inwardly, and he thought it proper that an examination of the body should take place.

Mr. BRIGGS at once manifested the most determined opposition, declaring that it should not be done. Finding that the examination would take place whether he was willing or not, BRIGGS finally gave his consent.

The substances were subjected to analysis similar in every respect to that of the stomach of HOSEA J. GARDNER, of Hingham, and the result was that a quantity of arsenic was found in the intestinal matter; and the stomach, though it has not yet been thoroughly examined, gives evidence of the presence of arsenic.

The metallic arsenic has been deposited in small mirrors, as in the case of GARDNER, being obtained by the Marsh process. Yesterday afternoon a warrant was issued by Justice DICKERMAN, of Stoughton, for the arrest of HOSEA BRIGGS, and one Miss ADELINE DRAKE, on charge of causing the death of Mrs. BRIGGS, by administering arsenic.

Mrs. BRIGGS was a native of Maine, and was a very estimable women, enjoying the confidence and kind regard of the community in which she lived. Mr. BRIGGS was a shoemaker. It was stated that Mr. and Mrs. BRIGGS have not lived happily for a long time; they have been married about eight years; had two children; one is dead, the other, which is about five years old, has up to last evening remained in the custody of its father.

For about a year Mr. and Mrs. BRIGGS have occupied different sleeping apartments, and he has been heard to say that the happiest day of his life would be the day she died. He was by no means regarded as a very bad man, but the rumor that he was accustomed to fill treat his wife has perhaps caused some hard feelings against him on the part of some of his neighbors. The Miss ADALINE DRAKE named in the warrant is a young woman of some personal attractions, it is said, whom BRIGGS invited to board with him—the price of board being disregarded by both parties. It was understood that she was to bind shoes as her employment.

Mr. BRIGGS and Miss DRAKE occupied rooms up stairs while Mrs. BRIGGS occupied a sleeping apartment on the lower floor. BRIGGS lived in a hired house on Washington-street, Stoughton Centre; the house was also occupied in part by a Mr ROBERTS, who, it is said, will be an important witness for the Government. HENRY ANDERSON will also be a witness. It will appear on the examination that during the illness of Mrs. BRIGGS no person mixed the medicines but Mr. BRIGGS and Miss ADALINE DRAKE; that on one occasion a neighbor observed something in a cup, prepared evidently for Mrs. BRIGGS, which had a peculiar appearance, and led to inquiry as to what it was. In answer it was said by BRIGGS to be peppermint, when the interrogator knew that such was not the fact.

During the time the body of Mrs. BRIGGS remained unburied—the time from her death to her funeral—BRIGGS was observed to apparently faint away whenever he entered the room where the corpse was.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

SAWS.

HOE & CO.'S PATENT GROUND SAWS, PLASTERING trowels, &c., can be had, wholesale and retail, at the principal hardware stores, at the salesrooms of the manufacturers, Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st., or at the Works, corner of Broome, Sheriff and Columbia-sts., New-York.

FOR THE BEST OIL-CLOTHS, MATTINGS AND CARPETINGS, At the Lowest Prices, Go to ARTHUR DONNELLY'S, No. 68 Bowery.

CUT OUT

OUR ADVERTISEMENT In THE DRY GOODS column of this paper, bring it with you, and look at the goods mentioned therein.

W. J. F. DAILEY & CO., Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

BINGHAMTON, March 4, 1857.

S. C. HERRING & CO.,—GENTS: I WRITE TO solicit of you information respecting a safe you sold me three or four years since. My store was broken open last night, and the safe was attempted but not opened. The outer iron was torn off from the back of the safe. You will see, by referring to your books, that the safe was lined with chilled iron, which successfully resisted all their efforts to gain an entrance to the contents of the safe.

My loss of goods outside the safe will probably fall short of *one thousand dollars* ($1,000). Thanks to the endurance of your safe that my loss was no greater.

Respectfully yours, ALFRED J. EVANS.

NO. 40 MURRAY-STREET—STEARNS & MARVIN'S, late RICE & CO.'s improved SALAMANDER SAFE. WILDER'S patent, secured with the celebrated LA BELLE POWDER-PROOF LOCK, with a very small key, all made under the immediate inspection of our Mr. STEARNS, who has for 15 years superintended their manufacture, during which time not a dollar's worth of property has been consumed in one of them—32 having been tested in accidental fires; warranted free from dampness. Also, BURGLAR-PROOF CHESTS, of any size, lined with hardened steel, which cannot be drilled or broken. For sale by STEARNS & MARVIN, No. 40 Murray-st. Factory, corner of St. Mark's-place and Avenue A.

SEWING MACHINES.—I. M. SINGER & CO.'S *Gazette*, a beautiful pictorial paper, contains full and reliable information about sewing machines, and answers all questions that can be asked on the subject. All who read this paper will learn how to purchase a sewing machine with which $1,000 a year, clear profit, can be made, and will be protected from being imposed upon by any of the humbug machines now before the public. I. M. SINGER & CO.'S *Gazette* will be sent gratis to all who apply by letter or otherwise

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway, New-York.

THE FASHION OF THE SEASON IN GENTLEmen's hats was introduced by GENIN on Saturday, 7th ult. New York and the Union have, for years, accepted the quarterly issues of GENIN as the governing styles of the day, and his Spring hat for 1857 will be found to possess the highest claims to the admiration of men of taste and judgment. Price $4. GENIN,

No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

RUPTURE.—ONLY PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED to MARSH & CO., by the Industrial Exhibition of all Nations at the Crystal Palace, for their new Patent Radical Cure Truss. References as to its superiority.—Professors Valentine Mott, Willard Parker and John M. Carnochan. Open from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M.

MARSH & CO., No. 354 Maiden-lane, New-York.

FOR CHINA, GLASS, GAS FIXTURES AND PLATED WARE,

EVERYBODY GOES

to DAILEY'S, Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway. See their advertisement in the dry-goods column of this paper.

E. & F. H. SCHENCK, Auctioneers.

GREAT AUCTION SALE OF FANCY GOODS THIS DAY.—The large stock of fancy goods belonging to the estate of the late Geo. W. Tuttle will be sold at No. 345 Broadway. By order of the administrator. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS—GREAT BARGAINS.—Owing to alterations to be made in the piano-rooms at No 333 Broadway, the large stock of pianos and melodeons will be sold during this week, at lower prices than ever before offered in this City. Pianos and melodeons to rent.

HORACE WATERS, Agent.

THE HAPPY THOUGHT STRUCK MR. CHICESTER that he might convert some of our garden vegetables into a remedy for dyspepsia. He was successful. One drop at a time of his DYSPEPSIA SPECIFIC cures heartburn and removes costiveness. 50 cents per bottle. Depôt, No. 101 Wall-st., New-York.

EVERYBODY GOES

To DAILEY'S for China, Glass, Gas Fixtures and Plated Ware. See their list of prices in the dry goods' column of this paper. Their Numbers are 631 and 633 Broadway.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

GOOD PRINTING AND CHEAP PRINTING.

☞ John W. Oliver, the *Steam Job Printer*, having fitted up the entire building No. 43 ANN-STREET, and stocked it with new Types, Borders, Engravings, Presses, Machinery, &c., all of the latest and most approved descriptions, is prepared to execute all kinds of Plain and Fancy Printing at the very lowest prices, and in the highest styles of typographical excellence.

The Counting Room is on the first floor. It is large, neat and convenient. Upon its walls may be found specimens of various kinds of Printing which will always be cheerfully shown.

Besides long practical experience, the proprietor possesses a steam mind in a sound body, and is fully prepared to meet any reasonable emergency.

BILL HEADS AND CIRCULARS,

In various styles of Script and Roman types, elegantly printed on paper to suit the taste of the customer. In this particular department the establishment stands pre-eminent. In the way of

BUSINESS CARDS,

He also excels. One of his many Card Presses is capable of turning 10,000 cards an hour.

A GOOD BUSINESS CARD for $1 50 a 1,000.

Fine enameled cards approaching copper plate for $2 50 a 1,000.

1113 DESIGNS FOR COUNTRY MERCHANTS' SHOWBILLS

Require no puffing. They stand out boldly and speak for themselves. Many new and brilliant designs, elegantly colored, just introduced for the Spring Trade.

It is an old but truthful saying that "*the proof of the pudding is in the eating.*" So with the proprietor of this Establishment—if you want to know what he can and *will* do in the way of Printing,

☞ TRY HIM! ☜

☞ Our City Crabs.

A CAUTION.

Ye sporting gents, who think yourselves
At fishing all such dabs,
Ye've caught, I doubt not, in your time,
The largest kind of CRABS.
For in the City "crabs" there are,
As well as on the shore,
And this you'll find if you try to deal
At a two or three-priced store.
Some "tailor crab" upon you draws
They lie by thousands round—
They'll give you "nick," then from their claws
No saving clause is found!
But if by these you'd not not be sharked,
From debt and swindling fly,
And, where the PRICE IS FIXED AND MARKED,
From the great SMITH BROTHERS buy!

SMITH BROTHERS' One-Price Wholesale and Retail Clothing Warerooms, Nos. 122 and 140 Fulton-st., New-York.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS, 1857,
AT LAST FALL'S PRICES.

☞ Smith & Lounsbery, No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st., have now ready for exhibition a large and superior stock of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING, imported expressly for this Spring's trade, and until further notice will be sold at LAST FALL'S PRICES.

☞ Reducing Stock.

ELEGANT CHANDELIERS AND GAS FIXTURES
Can now be bought at full
THIRTY PER CENT.
below usual prices, of
COLT & WHITTLESEY,
No. 923 Broadway, cor. 21st-st.

N. B.—Old Chandeliers Taken in Exchange.

DODGE'S
RHEUMATIC LINIMENT,
A SURE CURE FOR RHEUMATISM,
☞ May be obtained of all Druggists,
or at the new office, No. 80 Beekman-st., second floor, New-York.
Price 50 cents a bottle.

TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS.

☞ A Retired Clergyman, restored to health in a few days, after many years of great nervous suffering, is anxious to make known the means of cure. Will send (free) the prescription used. Direct to JOHN M. DAGNALL, No. 59 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

☞ We have no Hesitation in Saying that Consumption can always be alleviated, and in a great many cases completely cured, simply by the use of DR. WISTAR'S WILD CHERRY BALSAM. Its soothing and healing influence over the diseased organs is truly wonderful. None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS.

☞ Hegeman, Clark & Co.'s Genuine Cod Liver Oil, by ten years' experience proved the purest and best in use and most reliable remedy for CONSUMPTION. Prepared only by HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., Nos. 105, 97th, 511, and 7 6 Broadway. N. B.—Sold as manufacturers' prices by all wholesale druggists.

☞ Fish! Fish! Fish! and Provisions.—EARL, BARTHOLOMEW & CO. are now ready to fill orders of any extent. No. 196 Greenwich-st.

☞ Allan & Rose,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
FISH AND PROVISIONS,
No. 238 Washington st., above Barclay, New-York.
Constantly on hand an assortment of

Dairy Butter,	Fat Mackerel,	Lard.
Mild Cheese,	White Fish.	Fine Salt.
New Pork,	Pic. Codfish.	Green Teas.
Hams,	Dry Codfish.	Black Teas.
Shoulders,	Pic. Haddock.	Candles.
Beef.	Smk'd Herrings.	Lamp Oil.

Orders carefully filled.

WIGS!—HAIR-DYE!!—WIGS!!!

☞ Batchelor's Wigs and Toupees have improvements peculiar to their house. They are celebrated all over the world for their graceful beauty, ease and durability. Sitting to charge. The best stock in the world. Twelve private rooms for applying his famous DYE. Sold at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

☞ Charles' London Cordial Gin is shown by the records of the Custom-House to be the only London Cordial Gin imported and sold in bottles; all others are noxious mixtures made here in imitation of it.

It is a delicious tonic-beverage, and by its peculiar flavor (so different from other gins) is universally esteemed by all who use it. It is adopted with great success in cases of Dyspepsia, Gout, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Gravel, Colic, Cholera, Fever and Ague, Stricture, Diseases of the Urinary Organs, Epilepsy, &c.

Dr. VALENTINE MOTT, of New-York, in a letter to the proprietor, says:

"CHARLES' LONDON CORDIAL GIN is the purest, best and most reliable Extract of Juniper I have seen."

CHARLES' LONDON CORDIAL GIN is sold by all druggists and grocers in the United States, and so also are numerous poisons called "London Cordial Gin." To avoid them buy only "CHARLES'." Reject any other offered to you, as you value your health. Price $1 for quarts, 50 cents for pints. EDMUND C. CHARLES,

Sole Importer, No. 40 Broadway, New-York.

☞ Rheumatism, Scrofula, &c.—HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM is the most certain remedy for the worst cases of these, and all diseases arising from great impurity of the blood. It cured Mr. John McCarty, No. 68 Avenue D, of severe inflammatory rheumatism, asthma, bronchitis and kidney complaint, after he had been confined to his house most of two years, and his life despaired of. It cured a lady in the family of T. W. Gilley, Esq., (of the Bowery Dry Goods store,) of a terrible case of scrofula, one ulceration of seven years' standing, after the case had been treated and abandoned in despair by some of our most eminent physicians. Principal office, No. 247 Grand-st.; 75 cents per bottle. For sale by druggists, and by Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

☞ Samuel Parkman Tuckerman, Esq., Mus. Doc., will deliver his lecture upon *Church Music in the Old World and in the New*, (recently read by him before the Boston Art Club,) at Hope Chapel, on MONDAY EVENING, 16th inst., at 8 o'clock. Tickets, at 25 cents, may be obtained at the music stores and at the door.

☞ Mirrors and Frames.—Pier, Mantel, Side wall, oval mirrors; portrait and picture frames of the newest designs and patterns, and of superior workmanship. Call and examine our stock.

OSTRANDER & HARRIS,
No. 40 Reade-st., 3d door East of Broadway.

☞ The New-York Horticultural Society will hold an adjourned meeting for important business, THIS (Monday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in Clinton Hall, Astor-place. JOHN GROSHON, President.
GEO. H. BANSELL, Recording Secretary.

☞ Lucy Stone will give a Lecture THIS EVENING, in Brooklyn, at the Athenæum, (corner of Clinton and Atlantic sts.,) on *Woman's Rights*. Single tickets, 25 cents. Tickets admitting a gentleman and two ladies, 50 cents.

☞ Agricultural Advice.—Gentlemen desirous of improving their country seats and farms, will receive advice as to improvement of soils, planting crops, trees, shrubs, etc., by applying to HENRY C. VAIL, Westchester Farm School, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF MR. CHAS. W. PETERSEN, of Hamburg. An important letter for him is at MOLLER & RIERA'S, No. 26 South st.

ADVERTISING.—V. B. PALMER, THE AD vertising Agent, Tribune Building, receives advertisements for the best city and country papers of all the States exhibits files of papers for examination, and (when requested) aids advertisers in selecting such as are best adapted to their respective pursuits.

CAUTION.—WHEREAS, CERTAIN PARTIES in New-York have represented themselves to be my agents, this is to certify that I have neither depôt nor agent in America, for the sale of my Shot-guns or cross-guns for cypher instruments. Schoolcraft, Iowa.

THEO. DAGUET.

TO SILVERSMITHS AND CHASERS.—Ran away from the subscriber on the 18th instant, ANTHONY W. DANIELS, an indentured apprentice. The trade and all others are hereby cautioned against employing him or trusting him on my account.

EDWARD E. SHEPARD.

WANTED—SPANISH PILLAR QUARTERS and Gallery, in pairs or sets of ten dollars and upwards. P. S. SCHLESINGER & ANDERSEN, No. 60 Pine-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"No Well-selected Library is Complete Without them."
REPUBLICATION OF THE STANDARD BRITISH CLASSICS.

DERBY & JACKSON'S

UNIFORM TWELVE-MO EDITIONS.

The Publishers, in offering the first of their projected series of "Standard Authors"—whose names and fame have become as "familiar as household words" wherever the English language is spoken—cannot but feel satisfied that their enterprise will be regarded with favor by an appreciative public. It is designed to issue the series in uniform size and style, printed on fine paper with clear and open type, forming, in every particular, the "most desirable editions" of these celebrated authors—so indispensable to every well-selected library—that have yet been issued in America.

We inaugurate the series by offering first the Works of "THE FATHER OF THE ENGLISH NOVEL."

NOW READY,
AND FOR SALE BY BOOKSELLERS GENERALLY.

THE WORKS OF
HENRY FIELDING,
Containing "Tom Jones," "Amelia," "Joseph Andrews," "Jonathan Wild," &c.
With a Memoir of the Author, by Roscoe.

Complete in four volumes 12mo, neat cloth $5 00
The same, in library sheep 6 00
The same, in half calf, gilt 9 00
The same, in half calf, antique 9 00

"Of all the works of imagination to which English genius has given origin, the novels of the celebrated Henry Fielding are, perhaps, the most decidedly and exclusively her own; he was the first of the British novelists, and his power of strong and natural humor is unapproached as yet, even by his successful followers."—*Sir Walter Scott.*

"Fielding was the prose Homer of human nature."—*Byron.*

"When we read Fielding's novels, we feel like coming into the fresh air and the common ways of this bright and breathing world. We tread on the highroad of humanity, yet meet in it pleasanter companions and catch more delicious snatches of refreshment, than we can hope elsewhere to enjoy."—*To found.*

WILL BE READY NEXT WEEK:
The Works of
LAURENCE STERNE,
Complete in two volumes 12mo, and
THE CHOICE WORKS OF
DEAN SWIFT,
In two volumes 12mo.
Also, the week following:
THE WORKS OF
JOSEPH ADDISON,
Complete in six volumes, and
THE WORKS OF
OLIVER GOLDSMITH,
In four volumes.
In preparation, uniform with the above:
THE WORKS OF
TOBIAS SMOLLETT,
THE WORKS OF
SAMUEL JOHNSON,
THE WORKS OF
DANIEL DEFOE.
DERBY & JACKSON, Publishers,
No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York.

VALUABLE ENGLISH WORKS,
AT REDUCED PRICES,
FOR SALE BY
D. APPLETON & CO.,
Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway, New-York.

1. OCEAN GARDENS: the History of the Marine Aquarium. By H. NOEL HUMPHREYS. 1 vol., with 19 beautiful colored plates. $1 50
2. MAUNDERS' TREASURY OF GEOGRAPHY, with maps and steel engravings. 1 thick vol. 12mo. $3 50.
3. MRS. JAMESON'S SACRED AND LEGENDARY ART. A new and greatly improved edition, thoroughly revised and enlarged, with a new set of engravings. 2 vols. square 8vo. $7 50.
4. MEDWIN'S (Capt.) CONVERSATIONS WITH LORD BYRON. New and cheap edition, well printed. 1 thick vol. 75c.
5. WILLIAMS' OUR IRON ROADS: Their history, construction, and social influences, with illustrations. 1 vol. 8vo. $1.
6. A NEW POCKET DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH, FRENCH, ITALIAN AND GERMAN LANGUAGES, arranged under one alphabet. 1 vol. $3 50.
7. FARRIS' PRACTICAL GRAMMAR OF THE ARABIC LANGUAGE, with Reading Lessons and a Vocabulary. 1 vol. $1.
8. HORNE'S INTRODUCTION TO A CRITICAL KNOWLEDGE OF THE HOLY SCRIPTURES. Tenth edition, entirely rewritten and rearranged. 4 very large vols. 8vo. (23 lbs. 6d.) only $15, or in full calf $21.
9. THE POETICAL WORKS OF HERBERT AND JAMES GRAHAM. In 1 vol. 8vo, large type. $2.
10. THE POETICAL WORKS OF SHAKSPEARE AND THE EARL OF SURREY, in 1 vol. 8vo, large type. $1.
11. THE OXFORD ESSAYS FOR 1856, contributed by members of the University. 1 vol. 8vo. $1.
12. THE CAMBRIDGE ESSAYS FOR 1856, contributed by members of the University. 1 vol. 8vo. $2.
13. METCALFE ON CALORIC; its mechanical, chemical, and vital agencies in the phenomena of nature. 2 vols. 8vo. $3 50.
14. THE COLLECTED LETTERS OF HORACE WALPOLE. Only complete edition, in 14 vols. 8vo, with portraits.

THE LENTEN SEASON.

THIS DAY PUBLISHED BY
T. N. STANFORD, No. 637 Broadway.

THE LENTEN SEASON: Discourses on Repentance and Self-Denial. Selected from the works of the most eminent English Divines of the 17th and 18th centuries. From the last London edition. 12mo, cloth, $1.

This timely and choice volume comprises a series of sermons adapted for the holy season of Lent, by Jeremy Taylor, Barrow, South, Atterbury, Secker, Wesley, Hall, Tillotson, Leighton, Beveridge, Donne, Horseley, and other great masters in sacred literature.

The following new works, suited for the present season, are also on sale at the Church Book establishment of T. N. STANFORD:

Bishop Kip's Lenten Fast. 12mo.	63 cents.
Bishop Southgate on the Observance of Lent.	20 cents.
Meditations for a Month. &c.	75 cents.
Dr. Sutton's Learn to Live. 12mo.	60 cents.
My Saviour; or, Devotional Meditations.	75 cents.
Bishop Wilson's Sacra Privata. 12mo	75 cents.
Thomas à Kempis—Imitation of Christ.	75 cents.
Spinckes' Manual of Devotion.	75 cents.

JUST PUBLISHED:
DUCKLEY'S MELODIES.
PART 4.
50 NEW AND POPULAR SONGS!
As sung by
BUCKLEY'S NEW-ORLEANS SERENADERS,
No. 585 Broadway, New-York.
CONTAINING:

Kiss me Quick and go.	Loose the Rein and Let Her Go.
Refuge by the Sea.	Went.
Sheep-Washing day.	Corn Husking.
Oh! Have you Seen the Elephant?	Duck Song.
Sparkling Sunday-Night.	Rosa Nightingale.
Dat's So.	Evangeline.
I'm the One that Smiles.	The Cot in the Dell.
Betsy Till.	Take Away the Briar.
Come Back to me, Love.	Kiss, But Never Tell.
Old Farm House.	My Mary's Grave.
My Mary Anne.	Nelly Lane.
Poultry Song.	Willow Glen.
Some One to Love.	Buckley's Sleeping Song.
Buckley's Sleighing Song.	When I was a Boy.
	Railroad Song, &c.

Copies sent free by mail on the receipt of the price, 13 cents. P. J. COZANS, Publisher,
No. 107 Nassau-st., New-York.

HOME MUSIC,
FRESH MUSIC, VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL, three Pages Weekly, the choicest that is issued by the Music Publishers, $10 worth a year, furnished to each subscriber of
THE MUSICAL WORLD.
SUBSCRIPTION—ONE DOLLAR A VOLUME, or TWO DOLLARS A YEAR;
5 Copies for $8; 10 Copies for $15.
City Postage, 50 cents additional; Canada, 12½ or 26 cents.

In the same Journal, Willis' Music Lectures; Original Articles, by Edward Bodges, Mus. Doc.; Musical Intelligence; Criticism; a list of Music "recommended for purchase;" every week's good Story and Miscellaneous Reading of the spiciest and best quality. Back numbers furnished from Jan. 1.

The MUSICAL WORLD is now in its 17th volume. It is edited by
R. STORRS WILLIS,
DR. LOWELL MASON, and
AUGUSTUS MORAND,
And published at 379 Broadway, cor. White-st., N.Y.

A COMPANION TO DR. KANE'S WORK.

ALL THE ARCTIC EXPLORATIONS CONDENSED INTO A VOLUME!

PUBLISHED THIS DAY,
ARCTIC ADVENTURE,
BY SEA AND LAND,
From the Earliest Date down to the Last Expeditions in Search of Sir John Franklin. With Maps and Illustrations.
By EZRA SARGENT.
In one vol. 12mo. Price $1 25.
Agents wanted to sell this work in all parts of the Union.
PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & CO.,
No. 13 Winter-st., Boston.

Have you read the Decision in the
DRED SCOTT CASE?
The constitutional morality of this conservative opinion is more fully maintained in the
AMERICAN CITIZEN,
A new book,
BY BISHOP HOPKINS,
Just issued by PUDNEY & RUSSELL,
And for sale at every bookstore in town and country.

NOTICE TO THE BOOK TRADE.
REMOVAL.
E. D. LONG,
Having removed from No. 121 Nassau-st., to
NO. 30 BEEKMAN-ST., SECOND STORY,
Wishes to inform the trade that he has made arrangements with Mr. T. B. PETERSON, of Philadelphia, whereby he will be enabled to supply the trade with all works published by him at his lowest prices.

COUNTRY DEALERS will find that by ordering from me, all their orders will be filled as quickly and on as favorable terms as if they were on the spot themselves.

DEALERS AND STRANGERS visiting the City, and all others, are invited to call and examine my large and well-assorted stock. Catalogues sent free, on application to E. D. LONG, No. 30 Beekman-st., second story.

NATIONAL GEOGRAPHICAL SERIES.
MONTEITH AND McNALLY'S GEOGRAPHIES.
In 2 volumes.
Just recommended for the schools of Indiana by their State Superintendent, Hon. Caleb Mills.
Published by
A. S. BARNES & CO.,
Nos. 51 and 53 John-st., New-York.

THE RIGHTS OF WOMEN,
According to the United States Constitution, receive particular attention from the learned
MISS ANNE PORTER,
In his new and valuable work, the
AMERICAN CITIZEN;
His Social, Political and Moral Duties.
Just published by PUDNEY & RUSSELL,
And sold everywhere.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

If you would be a true patriot, a worthy and cognizable politician, read and digest the
AMERICAN CITIZEN,
A new

MONDAY, March 16,
A Tragedy, in five acts, will be produced at this theatre,
LEONORE; Or, THE WORLD'S OWN.
MISS MATILDA HERON
will sustain the character of the heroine,
LEONORE,
sustained by the following cast:
Arthur.....Mr. Sothern
Lorenzo.....Mr. Walcot
Edward.....
(His first appearance in two months.)
Angelo.....Mr. H. B. Phillips
Pizzo.....Mr. Reynolds
Orville.....Mr. C. Stuart
Gaspar.....Mr. Jeffries
Palmer.....Mr. Lewers
Prince.....Mr. G. S. Lee
Jack.....Mr. Owen
Boniface.....Mr. Peters
Youth.....Mr. De Silveria
Artemisia.....Miss Sylvestre
Countess.....Miss Matilda Heron
Countess Helen.....Mrs. J. H. Allen
Berthe.....Miss Mary Gannon
(Her first appearance in two months.)
Kitchen.....Mrs. Vernon
Singer.....Mrs. Sylvestre
Flower Girl.....Miss Thompson
Susanne.....Miss Deane
The play produced under the especial superintendence of
MR. LESTER
The Overture is original, and has been written expressly for this piece by a distinguished American composer.
The incidental music, illustrative of the action, is also original, and has been written for the piece by
Mr. ROBERT STOEPEL.
The Dresses by.....Mr. Flanry and Assistants
Properties by.....Mr. Timmany
Mechanical Department under the direction of.....Mr. Sanders
The scenery is entirely new and embraces
ACT I.
A mountain road and valley in Piedmont—by H. Isherwood.
ACT II.
Saloon in an Italian Cafe e Restorante—by W. Wallace.
ACT III.
Interior of an Inn—by W. Wallace.
An Italian Street—by J. Thorne. (Whose services were kindly tendered by Mr. Niblo, to expedite the production of the play.)
ACT IV.
Saloon in the Prince's Palace—W. Wallace.
ACT V
Boudoir and Sleeping room of Leonore in the Palace.
On this occasion there will be no afterpiece.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
E. A. Marshall.....Sole lessee
W. E. Blake.....Stage manager
UNRIVALED NOVELTY
First night of the grand dramatic Eastern spectacular drama in three acts, composed and arranged by H. J. Conway, Esq., called
THE USURPER OF SIAM;
Or,
THE ELEPHANTS OF INO-KAMI,
in which the world-renowned animals,
VICTORIA and ALBERT,
Che[illegible] and Co.) will appear.
[illegible]ENING, March 16, 1857,
[illegible] Evening Performance to Conclude with
New [illegible] by.....Heister
[illegible] Properties, Appointments, emblems, [illegible] and of the most costly and beautiful de[illegible]
Mrs. Lizzie Weston Davenport, Mrs. Seymour, Mr. A. H. Davenport, Mr. Seymour, Mr. Conoll Mr. Elmore, Mr. H. Wallace, Mr. Charles Edwards, Mr. Crowe[illegible], Misses Henry and Josephine, &c., &c., sustaining
THE CHARACTERS.
In the course of the spectacle the following incidents, scenery, &c.:
Act I. The Sorcerer's Cave—Beautiful Pavilion—Visit of the Elephants to the Princess and Presentation of flowers by them. Act II. The Tomb of the Kings of Siam—The Elephants save from Incisure therein the Rightful Heir—One of them is Crowned.
THE ELEPHANTINE BANQUET.
Exclusive Enjoyment—Yankee Intrusion—Alarm and Tableau.
Act. V. The Prince Rescued from a Dungeon by the Elephants—Fate of the Usurper. Scene last.
THE MOST SPLENDID SCENE.
The Elephants perform, in honor of the Coronation of Alla-zanor, all their wonderful feats, evolutions, gymnastic exercises, dances, marches, &c., concluding with the
MIRACULOUS ASCENT TO THE COLOSSAL PEDESTAL.
Chorus, finale and concluding picture of Asiatic magnificence.
No other piece will be presented on the same night.
Performance to begin at 7½ o'clock.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE,
No. 624 Broadway, near Houston-st.
Miss Laura Keene.....Sole Lessee and Directress.
Doors open at 6½. Overture at 7¼.
MONDAY EVENING, March 16, 1857,
FOURTH TIME OF THE NEW PLAY,
in three acts, by J. Palgrave Simpson, Esq.,
THE BLACK BOOK.
Supported by Messrs. G. Jordan, Stoddart, Burnett, Hepburn, T. B. Johnston, F. M. Kent, (his fourth appearance here,) Mrs. H. P. Grattan, Miss Mannsen and Miss K. Reignolds.
To conclude with
THE ELVES;
OR,
THE STATUE BRIDE.
Supported by Messrs. Wheatleigh, J. A. Smith, T. B. Johnston, Stoddart, Alleyne, Hayes, Miss Kate Reignolds, Mrs. Gladmans, Miss Simmons, Miss Jefferson, Mrs. T. R. Johnston, Miss Julia Gould, Miss Laura Keene, and the whole resources of the establishment.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE.
MONDAY—The great hit of the season,
WAT TYLER,
with its unparalleled splendor, glorious pageantry and magnificent dresses, armors, dances, &c.
And the chapter of merrie England in the olden time.
Mr. J. W. Wallack Pronounced Originally Rendered,
Mr BURTON in two popular and laughable characters—Joe Bags and Madame Vandergants.
Mr. C. Fisher, Mr. Barrett, Mrs. Plunkett, Mrs. Hughes, Mr Moore, Mr. Satchell, &c.
The great farce of WANTED ONE THOUSAND MILLINERS, the most laughable piece on the stage.
A new five-act comedy in rehearsal.

GRAND CONCERT IN BROOKLYN.
For the benefit of the OLD LADIES' HOME OR GRAHAM INSTITUTE, BROOKLYN, at the PLYMOUTH CHURCH, (Rev. Mr. Beecher's,) TUESDAY EVENING, March 17. The New-York Philharmonic Society, conducted by Mr. Theo. Eisfeld, and the Brooklyn "Euphonia," conducted by Mr. P. K. Weizel, will perform on the occasion.
PROGRAMME—PART 1st.
1. Symphony—Philharmonic Society.....Beethoven
2. Solo Violin—"Il Tremolo"—Mr. Parkins.....Sellertiet
3. Overture, chorus and solos, from the Oratorio of the "Last Judgment"—Euphonia.....Spohr.
PART 2D.
1. Overture—William Tell—Philharmonic Society.....Rossini
2. Concerto for Violin—Composed expressly for and executed by Master C. Mosenthal.....Perkins.
3. Chorus and Quartette—Last Judgment.....
4. Grand Chorus—Finale—Hallelujah.....} the Euphonia
Tickets 50 cents each, for sale by the Committee of Arrangements and at the music and book stores.
Doors open at 6½, performance commences at 7½ o'clock.

GRAND ASSAULT OF ARMS.
MR F. LAMBERT
Will give his first public exhibition of
FENCING,
AT ACADEMY HALL, NO. 562 BROADWAY,
On WEDNESDAY, March 18.
The entertainment will consist of encounters with the FOIL, SABRE or BROADSWORD, SINGLE STICK MUSKET and BAYONET against sabre, &c., and lastly with Mr. F. LAMBERT'S celebrated feats with three swords, when he will severally SLEEP, A HAIR OF LEAD AND A SILK SCARF each with one blow of a sabre. The Band of the National Guard will attend. Tickets, numbered, 50 cents; can be obtained at the principal hotels, saloons, drill rooms, the office of Academy Hall, No. 562 Broadway, and at the doors on the evening of performance. Doors open at 7½; commence at 8 P. M.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS,
New Hall, No. 585 Broadway.
IMMENSE SUCCESS and GREAT LAUGHTER!
As the new pieces, entitled,
THE OCEAN TELEGRAPH;
Or, THE CORRUPTION INQUEST.
Which will be repeated all this week.
Preceding which,
NEGRO MINSTRELSY.
On FRIDAY EVENING, March 20, benefit of B. BISHOP BUCKLEY, the Comedian, on which occasion Mr Frederick, the Photographic Artist, will present to the first 100 ladies a splendid likeness of the Benefactor.
The burlesque on the OLD FOLKS' CONCERT will also be introduced.

SEVEN-MILE MIRROR.
ONE WEEK MORE.
And positively the last, at the
CHINESE ROOMS, NO. 539 BROADWAY.
A few more of the 61 tickets.
Single admission 25 cents.
Painting moves every P. M., at 3 o'clock. Every EVENING at 7½.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—DRESS Circle 25 cents; Pit 12½ cents; Orchestra Chairs, 50 cents; Private Boxes &c. THIS EVENING, March 16, the entertainments will commence with the new drama entitled
MARY'S DREAM.
To be followed by
CLAM-FEL.
SCHOOL IN AN UPROAR.
STATE SECRETS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—THIRD and Last Week of the new domestic drama. It must be withdrawn in order to make room for another new piece, just received from Loud'n, and to be produced on Monday 23d March. THIS (Monday March 16,) EVENING at 7½ o'clock, ROSE OAKLEY, with all the great original cast, after which a dance, and the farce of Mr. and Mrs. WHITE. AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, a HOLIDAY FOR AN OLIVER, &c. The Living Phenomena, Living Serpents, Happy Family, &c., may be seen. Admission 15 cents; children under 10, 12½ cents.

THE PALMER MARBLES.—STATUE OF Indian Girl and eleven other pieces of Sculpture, at No. 548 Broadway. Open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admittance 25 cents.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THE CRYSTAL PALACE is still open to the Public, and contains many things curious and wonderful. The statuary alone is worth the value of admission.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, NO. 497 BROADWAY.—The best collection of Paintings in this country. It contains 160 Paintings. Open day and evening. Admittance 25 cents.

ANTICIPATIONS.
BENEFIT OF THE GERMAN SOCIETY.
NIBLO'S GARDEN, MONDAY, MARCH 16.
GRAND COMBINATION FESTIVAL.
CONCERT AND GERMAN OPERA.
To be given by
MR. THALBERG,
IN AID OF THE GERMAN SOCIETY.
PROGRAMME—PART I.
1. Overture, Tannhauser—R. Wagner....The Orchestra.
2. Chorus, "Oh, Isis and Osiris"—Zauberflote..United Sangerbund.
3. The Huguenots.....Mr. Thalberg.
4. Aria, Don Juan.....Mad. D'Angri.
5. Andante, fourth symphony—Beethoven. The Orchestra.
6. Prayer of Moses.....Mr. Thalberg.
7. Aria, Hochzeit des Figaro.....Mad. D'Angri.
8. Don Juan.....Mr. Thalberg.
9. Conjuration Chorus, William Tell. United Sangerbund.
PART II—GERMAN OPERA IN COSTUME.
THE FIRST ACT OF
BEETHOVEN'S FIDELIO.
Fidello, Mad. Johannsen; Marcelline, Mad. Von Berkel; Pizarro, Mr. Weinlich; Jacquino, Mr. Beutler; Rocco, Mr. Oehrlein.
Chorus and Orchestra under Carl Bergman.
Dresses by Mr. Hallerman.
Price of Admission.....One Dollar.
To all parts of the Theatre.
Private Boxes $9 and $10 each, to be had at BREUSING'S only.
Tickets to be had Wednesday, March 11, at the following ticket offices: Hall & Son, No. 497 Broadway; C. Breuding, No. 701 Broadway; Van Norden & King, No. 45 Wall-st.; E. Westerman & Co., No. 393 Broadway; F. W. Christern, No. 763 Broadway; L. W. Schmidt, No. 191 William st.; T. E. Stohlman, No. 24 William-st.; E. F. Gunther, No. 14 North William-st; *Expedition Staats Zeitung*, No. 214 William-st; *Expedition Abend Zeitung*, No. 37 Chatham-st; *Expedition Demokrat*, Chatham-st.; *Expedition Criminal Zeitung*, No. 17 North William-st; at the Prescott House, No. 631 Broadway; and at the door at Niblo's Garden, on the evening of the performance.
Tickets may likewise be had of any of the following gentlemen, who have kindly consented to act as
COMMITTEE:
T. W. Schmidt, Prussian Con. H. W. Carl Lilling, T. Mall, Belgian Con. Herman Gelpke,
Leop. Eberwirth, G. E. Knuhardt, Wm. Loserlight,
E. A. Matthiessen, T. Linan, C. H. Sand,
Herman Boker, H. Winter, C. Poppenhausen,
C. F. Dietz, F. W. Martens, C. G. Gunther,
Th. F. Buck, R. A. Witthaus, Rud. Garrigue,
Fr. Hoese, W. A. Kobbe, Her Funke,
P. Weiser, A. Schlesger, Gust. Schwab,
E. Muldener, L. Hoffer, J. Andreesen,
H. Rocholt, Hern. Rose, G. F. Hoga,
N. K. Rosenfeld, Eugene S. Ballin, J. E. Cabi,
J. W. Burchard, E. Unkart, M. Gaus,
G. Cutter, F. Meissner, Th. Victor,
W. A. Fritz, W. Auferman.

THALBERG'S LAST MATINEE BUT ONE,
At Dodworth's, No. 806 Broadway, MONDAY, March 16.
MADAME D'ANGRI,
In compliance with a generally expressed wish, will appear on this occasion
MR. THALBERG
will play the same number of pieces as usually.
SCHEME OF MONDAY'S MATINEE.
1. The Huguenots. 2. Tarantella. 3. Chopin's March Funebre. 4. Two of Mendelssohn's songs without words. 5. Last Rose of Summer. 6. Concert Waltzes. 7. Lucrezia Borgia.
Madame ANGRI will sing
Aria, Betley, Brindisi, "Lucrezia Borgia" and Rondo Cenerentola.
Tickets $1 50 each, to be had at BRUSSING'S; VAN NORDEN & KING'S; and of Mr. BROWN, Sexton of Grace Church; also, at the door. Doors open at 1½; to commence at 2 o'clock.
Last Matinee on THURSDAY, March 19.

TRENTON, N. J., TEMPERANCE HALL.
THALBERG Sonly Concert, WEDNESDAY, March 18,
Mr. THALBERG and Madame JOHANNSEN.
For particulars, see pr grammes.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM, THURSDAY, MARCH 19—THALBERG'S FAREWELL APPEARANCE.—Concert and Oratorio for one night. Combination of Mr. THALBERG'S artists, and the entire Italian Opera, from the Academy of Music, including Chorus and Orchestra under the direction of MAURICE STRAKOSCH.
PROGRAMME—PART I.
Rossini's world-renowned Oratorio of the
STABAT MATER,
composed in 1840, and first performed in Paris during Lent of the same year, will be produced with the following immense cast, for this time only.
The solos will be sung by
Mlle. PARODI, Mad. D'ANGRI,
Mad JOHANNSEN, Mad. STRAKOSCH,
Sig. TIBERINI, Sig. MORELLI,
The 4 choruses by the New York Harmonic Society.
The full orchestra from the Academy of Music.
GRAND CONCERT
by Mr. Thalberg, Madame D'Angri, Mlle. Parodi, Madame Strakosch and the full orchestra.
Reserved seats $1 50 and $1, according to location. The sale of seats will commence on Tuesday morning, at FIRTH'S music store, No. 313 Fulton-st.; ROSE'S book store, No. 142 Atlantic-st. and at VAN NORDEN & KING'S, No. 45 Wall-st., New-York.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA.
(Tenth Subscription Night.)
POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT (BUT TWO) OF THE SEASON.
MONDAY EVENING, March 16,
Will be performed for the last time, Verdi's Grand Opera, in four acts,
IL TROVATORE.
Mlle. TERESA PARODI,
Mme. A. PATTI STRAKOSCH,
Signori TIBERINI, MORELLI and BARILLI,
in the principal roles.
After the third act, will be produced the
"Mad scene,"—Grand Aria and Chorus—
From the third act of
LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR
Madame CORA DE WILHORST.....as.....LUCIA
Director and Conductor.....MAURICE STRAKOSCH
Parquet, Dress Circle, First Tier.....$1
Reserved Seats...50c. extra | Amphitheatre.....25c.
Family Circle.....50c. | Private Boxes, from $6 to $20
The Box-Offices for securing seats will be open daily from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M. at the Academy of Music. BRUSING'S, No. 701 Broadway; HALL & SON'S, No. 389 Broadway, and VAN NORDEN & KING'S, No. 45 Wall-st. Opera commences at 8.
In active rehearsal, Mozart's DON GIOVANNI.

POSITIVELY LAST WEEK
OF THE
SEVEN-MILE MIRROR,
at No. 539 Broadway.
Open every AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock.
Every EVENING at 7½ o'clock
Gift Tickets $1 each.
Single admission 25 cents.

PROF. TAVERNER'S READINGS FROM Shakespeare, at Spingler Institute, Union-sq., at 7½ o'clock; MONDAY March 16: *Merchant of Venice* and miscellaneous selections. THURSDAY, March 19, *Macbeth* and *The Honeymoon*. Prof. T.'s address, St. Germain hotel.

BALLS.
IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE WISH EXPRESSED by many ladies and gentlemen who were present at the late ball at the New York Academy of Music, for the benefit of the Opera fund, a second one will be given for the same object on TUESDAY, April 14, which it is intended shall surpass in brilliancy and decorative effect the first, particulars of which will be published at an early day.

GRAND BALL—ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 18, at Mlle. CAROLINE VEZIE'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 21 Howard-st; the ball will open at 8 o'clock and close at 12. Tickets 50 cents. The above Academy is open every day for the instruction of ladies and gentlemen, at 9 o'clock P. M., and 7 o'clock in the evening, for practice.

DANCING.
A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
No. 37 MONTAGUE PLACE, BROOKLYN.
New-York classes on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS. Brooklyn classes on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 3 and 4 P. M. for ladies and children, at 8 P. M. for gentlemen. Ladies' private classes at 2 P. M. Pupils can commence at any time during the season.
Practicing assemblies for ladies and gentlemen EVERY MONDAY EVENING in Brooklyn, and every SATURDAY EVENING in New York. Former pupils can subscribe for the assemblies alone.

HOUSES AND ROOMS WANTED.
PART OF A HOUSE WANTED—IN THIS City, Brooklyn or Jersey City, by a small quiet family; rent not to exceed $25; gas, water and a respectable neighborhood would be desirable. Any party having the above to rent can get a desirable tenant by addressing MAY, Times Office, stating location, apartments, rent, &c., &c.

LARGE HALL WANTED.—A LARGE HALL capable of seating one thousand persons, is desired for divine worship on the Sabbath, and business during the week. Location must be on or very near Broadway, between 8th and 23d sts. Any person willing to make the necessary alteration will meet with a satisfactory tenant for a long lease, by addressing B. x. No. 3,497 Post-Office.

STEAM POWER.
STEAM-POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th and 25th sts., New-York. These Works, erected expressly for mechanics, per sonal will be found better adapted either for heavy or light machinery than any other establishment in the City. The engine is of one thousand horse-power, and the buildings are fitted with all the modern improvements. A liberal rent the above Works there are several vacant lots, most eligibly situated for saw, marble or ore drawing or other mills. Apply at the office foot of East 25th-st.

STEADY POWER—IN THE DEPOT BUILDING corner of 8th and Franklin sts., one square from Broadway. Croton water, gas, water closets and every convenience. Inquire of T. HENNETT, on the premises. Heated by steam-pipes.

TO LET.—ROOMS WITH STEAM POWER IN building No. 448 Water-st, second and third floors each; one well lighted. Location desirable; will be rented very low to a good tenant. Apply on the premises.

STEADY POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS—Near Broadway, at low rates. Also, a store on Canal-st., running through to Walker-st., by
JOHN GAUDU, No. 109 Walker-st.

INDIA RUBBER BOOTS AND OVERSHOES.—A full stock of ladies', gentlemen's and children's India rubber boots and overshoes of the very best quality adapted to both city and country wear, just received and for sale, by the case, dozen or single pair.
P. HODGMAN,
No. 27 Maiden-lane, corner of Nassau-st.

RENEWAL.—THE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE Company have removed from No. 74 Wall-st. to No. 16 Wall-st., between Nassau-st. and Broadway.
ROBT. S. HONE, President.
B. F. Coxe, Secretary.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.
FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY, ATTIC, BASEment, and sub-cellar frame house in Brooklyn, filled in with brick, containing 12 rooms, marble mantels, gas, water in kitchen, &c. Price $2,100. $1,500 can remain on mortgage at 6 per cent. No. 70 Clermont-av.
Also, 2 two-story, basement, and sub-cellar frame cottage houses, filled in with brick, containing 8 rooms, marble mantels, grates, gas, &c. Price $2,400. $1,500 can remain on mortgage. The above property is situated on Clermont-av., near Myrtle, Nos. 64 and 66. Inquire of S. H. BURTIS, No. 119 Myrtle-av., corner Dunfield-st.

FOR SALE LOW OR WILL BE EXCHANGED FOR CITY PROPERTY—A valuable lot, nearly a square, with four houses and one store in Rahway, N. J.; it fronts on several public streets, the whole well located and valuable for immediate improvement. Also, for sale or exchange, two valuable farms, one 156 acres, near North Orange, with mill and water power; the other in Middlesex County, N. J., within 23 miles of this City, contains 160 acres in a high state of cultivation, extensive buildings and well furnished. Apply to JOSEPH W. ALLEN, No. 57 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE FOLLOWING property, situated in the town of Westport Conn., a short distance from the Depôt of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, viz: A pleasant house, with fine yard, garden, fruit trees, with or without a barn, and four acres of land adjoining; also, a large house with or without two barns, and fifty acres of land adjoining; also, a pleasant modern-built house, with gardens, vines, fruit trees, &c., with or without a barn, and forty acres of land adjoining. For further particulars, apply to THEODORE BANKS, Esq., Nos. 25 and 27 Peck-slip, or to D. M. MARVIN, Westport, Conn.

FOR SALE AT TARRYTOWN—A LARGE House, with about an acre of ground, stable, &c., an abundance of the best fruit of various kinds. This is the most desirable property in Westchester County. Also, a large house with an acre and a half of ground. Large house and lot, size of lot 76x184. All of the above are near the station, with a magnificent river view. Terms easy. Possession May 1. Apply as above to S. N. THOMAS, Real Estate Agent.

FOR SALE ON LAFAYETTE-AVENUE, BROOKLYN.—A first-class three-story brick house, with all the modern improvements, in first rate order throughout, will be sold at a bargain. Immediate possession given. $3 200 can remain for five years. The owner, who resides at the West, will be in the City from the 16th to the 20th inst., and will attend to any communications addressed to Box No 582 New York Post Office.

FOR SALE AT SARATOGA SPRINGS—The new and convenient brick house, two story and basement, lot 66x123 feet, on Circular st., five minutes' walk from depôt, midway between the Congress and Empire Springs; street and locality very desirable; all fine residences in the vicinity; owner going West; price $5,000, till April 1; terms easy. Apply personally or by letter to H. F. WALBRIDGE, Agent, at Saratoga Springs.

FOR SALE—A VERY HANDSOME AND STYLish 4 story brown stone front house, with high basement and counter-cellar, and has all the modern improvements, and in perfect order. Gas fixtures, furnaces, range, bath, water closets, washstands, hot and cold water, and ten marble mantels with grates. Inquire on the premises, No. 229 West 32d st., between 8th and 9th avs.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—THE MARINE PAvilion, at Gloucester Mass., only 90 minutes by Railroad from Boston. Its capacity about 150 persons. For location, bathing, fishing, yachting or drives it is unsurpassed by any other Summer retreat on the sea-shore. For particulars, apply to SIDNEY MASON, No. 182 5th-av., New-York, or to JEREMIAH FOSTER, Gloucester, Mass.

FOR SALE—TWO FOUR-STORY BROWN stone front houses, on the south side of 44th-st., about 150 feet east from Broadway; the houses are 24 by 55 feet. Also, two four-story houses in same row, 20x4 by 50 built in best and most substantial manner, and are first-class houses of their size; will be completed about 15th of April. Apply to S. S. HINMAN, No. 3 Broad-st., 12 to 2.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone front houses, 60 feet deep, with all the modern improvements, situated on the south side of 27th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av; one lot of ground on the south side of 23d-st., first vacant lot west from 5th-av. Inquire of WM. BYER, or J. W. FULLER, No. 42 West 27th-st.

FOR SALE—AT DARIEN, CONNECTICUT, A desirable country place, 8 minutes' walk from the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Depôt 1½ hours' ride from New-York city; well situated for a hotel or good business stand of any kind; will be sold low; terms easy. Inquire of FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn, or WM. N. BRADY, on the premises.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS, THREE STORY basement and sub cellar house, and lot, No. 248 West 38th-st., between the 8th and 9th avs. (accessible by 2d-st. stages or 9th-av. cars,) complete, with extension room, butler's closet, speaking tubes, gas, hot and cold water, baths, &c., &c. Apply to HENRIQUES & HASKELL, Real Estate Brokers, No. 15 William-st.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST CLASS MEDIUM size four story brown stone front houses, Nos. 35 and 37 West 38th-st., north side, near 5th-av. will be sold reasonable, if applied for before the 1st day of April. Inquire on the premises from 9 to 11 A. M. and from 4 to 5 P. M.; or of GEORGE R. HOWELL, No. 32 Park-row, from 1 to 3 P. M. Terms easy.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, AT Upper Red Rock, near the Hudson River depôt, three hours' ride from this city, in a fine healthy location; two-story house, nine rooms and extension, good barn, all kinds of fruit and ornamental trees. Price low; terms easy. Apply to J. RAYMOND JONES,
No. 106 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A SUPERIOR WELL BUILT three-story brick house, with basement, under cellar, and large attic and modern improvements, 24x50 feet; lot half the block; fine yard, having grape vines and fruit trees; price $7,500, worth $9,500. Terms easy. Apply on the premises, No. 307 9th-st., 3d house east of Tompkins-square.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY, BROWN-stone, English basement house No. 40 West 36th st., 18ft by 60 lot half the block; has all the modern conveniences; the present occupant would like to sell the carpets, all baths and gas fixtures, now last November. Inquire of F. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN THE VILLAGE OF STAMFORD, Conn. two country seats, well and substantially built, in modern style, situated on the bank of a river. The buildings are large and new, and can be occupied in a few days by inquiring of M. ADAMS, Stamford, Conn., or of C. W. ADAMS, No. 335 Broadway, New York.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOMELY-SITUATED four story brown-stone front house to 24th-st., North side, between 5th and 6th ave. House 21x60 feet. Lot 98 ft. 6 in. Has every modern convenience and neighborhood unexceptionable. Price $16,000. Apply at No. 70 Pine st., 2d floor, or at No. 46 West 24th-st.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST-CLASS FOUR STORY brown-stone front houses, just finished in the most substantial and elegant manner and on one of the best sites on Murray Hill, the third and fourth houses east of 4th-av. on 36th-st. They can be seen at any time through the day. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET ON MOTT AVE. NINTH-STREET, NEAR FIRST-AVENUE.—Four lots with a genteel modern 2½-story house, arranged with Croton water, bath, water closet wash trays and gas pipe. Apply to S. RICHARDSON, No. 212 5th-av., or A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY property, with little incumbrance, or stocks and Bonds, a very valuable unimproved property at Newark, N. J., near the depot. The above is worth the attention of parties wishing to exchange or purchase.
F. B. KINSHIMER, No. 319 4th-av.

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF VERY DESIRABLE Houses in nice locations, at prices from $5,000 to $12,000. Also a large number of good building lots at low prices. Also about 100 houses to let.
E. B. KINSHIMER, No. 319 4th-av.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—OWNERS OF property requiring a reliable renting and collecting agent, can be suited on application to J. F. WILLIAMS, Real Estate Registry, No. 442 8th-av., or No. 3 Nassau-st. Refers to F. B. CUTTING, Esq.; OLIVER H. LEE, Esq.; and others.

FOR SALE—A TWO STORY ATTIC AND basement cottage, with stable on 5-st., between 8th and 9th avs.; 40 feet front by 100 deep—for $6,000; $4,000 may remain on mortgage. Apply to JOHN T. MILLS, corner of 58th-av. and 46th-st.

FOR SALE, ON LAMARTINE-PLACE—AN elegant full sized house, with all modern improvements and in perfect order. Very desirable residence. F. F. WILLIAMS, Real Estate Registry, No. 442 8th-av. and No. 3 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE AND LOT, SITUATED on the northwest corner of Hudson and Perry-sts. A fine business location. The store has been used for over twelve years as a provision stand, doing a good business. Apply at the store.

FOR SALE—THE MODERN THREE-STORY brick house, No. 426 Pacific, cor. of Nevins-st., Brooklyn; the basement will arranged for a Physician. For terms apply to office Lenox Ins. Co., No. 54 Wall-st., N. Y., or to S. HONDLOW, Mortagne, near Oodri, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE (WESTERN lands preferred)—2 three story brick houses on Valentine-st., between Clinton and Court sts. The houses are well built and just finished. Apply to P. S. BULKLEY, No. 49 Wall-st., basement of the Insurance Buildings.

FOR SALE—THE 3-STORY BRICK HOUSE NO 101 Mott st., near Broome-st.; size 25 feet by 66; lot 100 feet deep, has gas and Croton water; is unincumbered. Inquire of WILLIAM E. HAWS, 395 Canal-st.

FOR SALE, AT A GREAT BARGAIN—A well finished and complete English basement house, on 46th-st., near 7th-av. F. F. WILLIAMS, Real Estate Registry, No. 442 8th-av., and No. 3 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL FIRST-CLASS HOUSES, on 32d and 33d sts., between 8th and 9th avs. Terms easy. J. F. WILLIAMS, Real Estate Registry, No. 442 8th-av., and No. 3 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—ON 46TH-ST., BETWEEN 8TH AND 9th avs., (good and rapidly-improving neighborhood,) a handsome house, with all modern improvements—cheap. J. F. WILLIAMS, No. 442 8th-av., and No. 3 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—ON EASY TERMS, A FIRST CLASS brown stone house, No. 108 First-place, between Court and Smith sts., South Brooklyn. Lot 25 by 125 feet, house 25 by 50. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—THE HOUSE and lots Nos. 41 and 43 Beekman-st., New-York. Inquire of J. J. BEAUREN & SON, watch makers, No. 56 William-st., New York.

FOR SALE—THE TWO HOUSES AND LOTS known as Nos. 149 and 151 Eldridge-st., one door above Rivington-st.; each lot is 25 feet wide and 100 feet deep. Inquire of J. M. SEAMAN, No. 176 Eldridge-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS THREE STORY and basement brick house and lot, No. 23 South 4th-st., Williamsburg. For particulars, apply to WM. C. BUDGER, No. 115 Nassau-st., 4th floor.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.
FOR SALE—IN THE CITY OF POUGHKEEPSIE, the large and commodious dwelling house and lot, (or piece of ground) being 191 feet front on Academy-st. and 160 feet deep; also, two other lots in rear of above, being 100 feet on Carroll-st. and 160 feet deep, having been the residence of the late Caleb Barker, deceased, and within 5 minutes' walk of the centre of the city, commanding a fine view of the Hudson River and surrounding country. The grounds are well improved, with fruit and ornamental trees, grape-vines, shrubbery, &c. Also, a store on Main-st., next to south-east corner of Liberty-st., one of the most popular stands in the city. Also, store and dwelling on Liberty-st., next to corner of Main-st. The whole will be sold on liberal terms, by applying to CORNELIUS DUBOIS or GEORGE CORLIES, Poughkeepsie. Should the dwelling house on Academy-st. not be sold before April 1, it will be to rent.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—THE TWO-story and attic frame house No. 459 Atlantic-st., filled in with brick up to the roof, well built and in perfect order; together with the four lots of ground attached thereto, say two lots (50 feet) on Atlantic-st., with the two corresponding lots on Pacific-st., on which is also a good stable. On these premises is a fine and valuable garden, well laid out, and stocked with shrubbery and an abundance of fruit trees of the very best kind, in full bearing; also with excellent grape-vines. This property, situated in a good and thriving neighborhood, would make a very fine residence for a family, and will be sold low on very easy terms, as the greater part of the price can remain on bond and mortgage for a number of years. Apply on the premises, or daily, at 12 o'clock, to HENRY BABAD, No. 60 Wall-st., office No. 20.
N. B.—If not sold by April 5, this property will be rented to a good tenant.

FOR SALE—A NEW AND PLEASANT COTtage at Spyten Duyvel, (one hour's ride from Chambers-st.,) commands a fine view of the Hudson River and is in all respects desirably located. The house contains 8 rooms, 9 closets and pantries, furnace, range, gas pipes, bath-room with hot and cold water; water closets, marble mantels, cistern, &c. Also on the premises a stable with four stalls, hay room, carriage-room, tool room, basement, &c. The grounds are well laid out with young fruit and ornamental trees, shrubbbery, currents, strawberries, &c. The buildings are constructed in the most substantial manner, and were put up under the supervision of the present owner. Price with half an acre of land, $5,500. For particulars, inquire of J. A. DURKEE No. 1 Stone-st.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE ON the Hudson River, three miles north of Tarrytown, on the post-road, near to Rev. Dr. CHEEVER'S Church and Geo. H. Swords, Esq.'s, residence, within ten minutes' walk of the contemplated Depôt on the Hudson River Railroad, comprising four acres of land, a neat cottage, barn and stable; a never-failing spring of the very best water, and abundance of fruit, viz: apples, pears peaches, plums, quinces, cherries, &c. Apply to MATHEWS & CLASBACK, No. 645 Broadway, or H. MILLER, on the premises.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—ONE THREE-story basement and counter-cellar brick house 20x36 feet, inside blinds, stairway, marble mantels and grates, hard-finished throughout, ornamental cornice and centre pieces, hot and cold water baths, furnace, range, gas and handsome fixtures, all built in the best modern style, with selected materials by the present owner. The surrounding situate west side of Carroll-av., about three hundred feet north from Fulton av., and being one of the healthiest and pleasantest locations in the city for a gentleman doing business in New-York; will be sold cheap. Terms easy. Apply on the premises, or to FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—AT CLIFTON, Staten Island, a first-class cottage, with two parlors and dining-room on the first floor, a large kitchen and cellar, with seven bedrooms, all arranged with every convenience for a genteel family; has a stable and carriage-house, with sleeping room for coachman, a good vegetable garden, fruit, &c., with 1¾ acres of land. The location is in a good neighborhood, commanding a good view of the City and Bay of New-York. Possession given the 1st of April. For further particulars, inquire of LEVI COOK, No. 287 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AN ELEGANT three-story brown stone front house on 1st-place, between Henry and Clinton sts., Brooklyn, with all modern improvements; house 25x60, 1st 13 feet, court-yard in front. Near the Court-st. cars and Hamilton Ferry. Apply to J. RAYMOND JONES No. 106 Broadway.

FOR SALE CHEAP—THE LAST OF THOSE five, elegant brown stone houses, located on 34th st., opposite the Institution for the Blind. J. F. WILLIAMS, Real Estate Registry, No. 442 8th-av., and No. 3 Nassau-st.

BROOKLYN HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET—Nos. 9 first-class houses on the north side of Lafayette-av., between Classon and Navy sts. They will contain gas and plumbing suitable for the new water works, including baths and water closets. The fronts are Philadelphia brick; each house is 20 feet deep, exclusive of a brick extension of 6 feet; each lot is 95 feet, exclusive of 18 feet court-yard. The location is the most healthy, popular and convenient in Brooklyn, being but 5 minutes' walk from the City Hall, and but one block from Fulton and Flatbush avs. The houses will be in all respects first class, substantially built, and well finished. Apply to WILLIAM B. NICHOLS, No. 16 Nassau-st., New-York, or between the hours of 8 and 10 A. M. on the premises.

MADISON-AVENUE.—FOR SALE—THE TWO four-story brown stone houses Nos. 68 and 70 Madison-av., corner of 28th-st.; each lot 25 by 100; houses modern and complete, three rooms deep, all up, in addition to which the corner has a back building, four stories high, and fitting the entire depth of the lot by about 18 feet in width. This property is admirably adapted for a Young Ladies' Seminary, and has been occupied as such since the houses were finished. It is also a good location for a Hotel Garni, and is sufficiently

AUCTION SALES.

E. & F. H. SCHENCK, Auctioneers.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, MARCH 16, AT 10½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern:

$4,000 Susquehanna and Morgan Railroad 1st mortgage 10 per cent. Bonds.

$10,000 New-York and New-Haven Railroad 1st mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds.

$5,000 Milwaukee and Horicon Railroad 1st mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.

$1,000 Manchester Milling and Manufacturing Company 6 per cent. Bonds.

$10,000 Chicago, St. Paul and Fon du Lac Railroad 1st mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.

$5,500 New-Albany and Salem Railroad 2d mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.

$60 New-Albany and Salem Railroad Scrip.

$4,000 Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad 1st mortgage 10 per cent. Bonds.

$5,000 Great Western (Illinois) Railroad 1st mortgage 10 per cent. Bonds.

300 shares Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company.....@50 each

100 shares Prismatic Turning Company.....@10 each

100 shares Union India Rubber Company.....@100 each

20 shares New York and new Haven Railroad (genuine).....@100 each

25 shares Grocers' Steam Sugar Refining Co..@100 each

15 shares St. Nicholas Bank.....@100 each

60 shares Farmers' and Citizens' Bank of L. I. @35 each

140 shares Corn Exchange Fire Insurance Co..@50 each

50 shares Mechanics' and Traders' Fire Insurance Company.....@25 each

20 shares Bowman Fire Insurance Company, @35 each

20 shares National Fire Insurance Company, @37½ each

10 shares Hanover Fire Insurance Company. @30 each

40 shares Columbia Fire Insurance Co.....@50 each

10 shares New-York Equitable Fire Ins. Co..@25 each

10 shares Harmony Fire Insurance Company. @50 each

20 shares Astor Fire Insurance Co.....@25 each

10 shares Arctic Fire Insurance Company.....@50 each

25 shares St. Mark's Fire Insurance Co.....@25 each

25 shares Merchants' Fire Insurance Co.....@50 each

5 shares Continental Fire Insurance Co...@100 each

25 shares Grocers' Fire Insurance Company..@50 each

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent this day, and the balance before 1 o'clock to-morrow. The accrued interest on all the Bonds will be charged to the purchaser. Next regular sale on THURSDAY, March 19.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st

T. C. HOUGHTON, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF THE LEASE, FURNITURE, &c., OF THE LA PIERRE HOUSE—No. 673 Broadway, corner of Amity-st., WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY. March 18 and 19, at 1½ o'clock. T. C. HOUGHTON will sell, as above, by order of Richard Heather, Esq., assignee, the lease of the above house, 8 years to run, from May next. The furniture, mirrors, piano-forte, 7-octave, made by Harrison—a fine instrument; velvet, Brussels, 3-ply and ingrain carpets, English oil-cloths, brocatel, damask, lace and muslin curtains, with hangings complete; French window shades and fixtures, rosewood parlor suites in brocatel, mahogany suites in hair cloth, French plate pier and oval mirrors, marble-top centre, pier and sofa tables, rich gilt and bronze gas chandeliers, gas fixtures. Dining-room furniture—Tables, chairs, sideboards. China dinner and tea sets, glass ware; a variety of silver-plated ware, planished tin ware, cutlery, &c. Chamber furniture—Rosewood and mahogany French bedsteads, marble-top dressing bureaus, washstands and commodes, toilet sets, wardrobes, mirrors, sofas, lounges, tête-à-têtes, easy chairs, 60 cottage bedsteads, with hair mattresses and bedding to each, a large lot of extra bed ticks, blankets, linen, hall oil-cloths, office furniture, 1 patent annunciator, ranges, copper boilers, several refrigerators, kitchen furniture, &c. Catalogues on Tuesday, at the office of the auctioneer, No. 113 Nassau-st. Terms of sale cash, bankable money. A cash deposit required from all purchasers satisfactory to the seller.

F. NASH, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE.—RICH AND COSTLY household furniture, Wilton and velvet carpets, French plate mirrors, oil-paintings, solid silver ware, articles of vertu, &c. F. NASH will sell, THIS (Monday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 220 14th-st., near 2d-av., to the highest bidder for cash, the entire elegant furniture of said house, consisting of Royal Wilton and velvet carpets, solid rosewood parlor suites, magnificent carved frames, covered in satin and silk plush, made to order and of the most expensive kind; solid rosewood center and side tables, with statuary marble tops to match, elegantly carved rosewood etageres, with heavy French plate glass doors and back; superior oil-paintings, by distinguished artists; French plate, pier and oval mirrors, magnificent rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, with solid pearl keys; rich silk and satin brocade window curtains, heavy lace do., massive rosewood secretary bookcase, solid and richly polished extension dining-table, 16 feet; China ware, cut glass ware, solid silver ware, in great variety; ivory and pearl cutlery, elegant and costly China vases, clocks, &c., &c. Also, all the chamber furniture, containing an extensive variety, both in rosewood and mahogany; beds and bedding, hair mattresses, bedroom carpets, rosewood hall stand, stair carpets, oil-cloths, basement furniture, &c., &c. The above elegant residence will be let, with possession at once.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

MADISON-AVENUE, NEAR MADISON PARK.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, March 19, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the elegant four-story brown-stone house and lot, the house covering the whole lot, No. 70 Madison-av., on the southwest corner of 26th st. The house contains 32 room s, was built in the best manner, and furnished throughout with all the modern improvements—gas, Croton water, water-closets, &c., and is admirably adapted for a Young Ladies' Seminary or genteel boarding house. Lot 25x95 feet.

Also, the first-class four-story brown-stone front house and lot No. 68 Madison-av., adjoining the above, complete with all the modern conveniences. Lot 24 feet 7 inches by 95 feet, house 24 feet 7 inches by 57 feet. For maps and further particulars apply to the Auctioneer, No. 33 Wall-st.

H. H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.

REAL ESTATE AT ASTORIA.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on the premises at Astoria, on WEDNESDAY, March 25, at 12 o'clock, without reserve, the following valuable property:

The desirable plot situated at the junction of Main, Remsen and Welling sts., having about 175 feet on Main-st., with two stores and detached dwelling-house thereon, one of the best stands in the village.

A two-story house and lot, 29 by 100, on the westerly side of Henry-st.

A one-and-a-half-story house and two lots, each 25 by 100, on the easterly side of Henry-st.

One lot, 25 by 114, on the south side of Flushing-av., near Henry-st.

Two lots, each 25 by 100, on Bradford-st., opposite Winslow-place. Sale positive.

Terms easy, to be made known at time of sale.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY ON BOWERY AND HOUSTON-STREET.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 19, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

BOWERY.—The lot with the 2-story brick house with store underneath on the front, and brick house on the rear thereof, known as No. 279 Bowery, on the southeast corner of Houston-st. Said lot being 20 feet in width and 75 in depth.

HOUSTON-STREET.—Also the lot adjoining the above on the rear and known as No. 466 Houston-st., with the 2-story frame house on the front, and the 3-story brick house on the rear, said lot being 25 feet front, 22 feet rear, and 108 feet deep. A portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. For maps, apply to the auctioneer, No. 33 Wall-st.

D. S. HOUGH, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT CUSTOM-MADE FURNITURE, AT AUCTION.—On TUESDAY, March 17, at 10½ A. M. precisely, will be sold without reserve, all the rich and costly goods contained in the 4-story private residence No. 248 West 23d st., near 9th-av. The house is replete with all the conveniences and luxuries of a genteel private family—elegant Brussels carpets, solid rosewood sofas, etageres, centre and side tables, bronze and ormolu clocks, and rich mantel vases and decorations, fine oil-paintings, lace window curtains, gas fixtures; fine-toned 7-octave piano, made by Nunns & Clark, splendidly-carved rosewood and mahogany bedsteads and bureaus, fine curled hair mattresses, mahogany sofas, chairs, rockers, &c., Brussels and ingrain carpets, gilt mirrors, &c. Catalogues at the house, and can be had this day. For further particulars, see *Herald* and *Tribune* on Monday, and Tuesday, the day of sale.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTRIX' SALE BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT, EIGHTY-THIRD-STREET NEAR THIRD-AVENUE.—A. J. BLEECKER & CO will sell at public auction at the Merchants' Exchange, on THURSDAY, March 17, inst., at 12 o'clock, three valuable lots of ground situated on the northerly side of 83d st., about 100 feet westerly from the 3d-av. For particulars apply to the auctioneers, No. 7 Broad-st. FRANCES McNULTY, Executrix of John McNulty, deceased.

MILLER & DEVLIN, Attorneys.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 251 3d-av., at auction.—A. J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell at public auction, on MONDAY, March 16, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the four-story iron-front house and lot, No. 251 3d-av., known as the "Rose Hill Savings Bank." Lot 22x75, with party wall privilege. House is in excellent order, contains Croton, &c., and has an independent brick sewer to 31st-st., 60 per cent. can remain. Maps, &c., at the office, No. 7 Broad-st.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA AT AUCTION.—A large and peremptory sale on TUESDAY, March 17, at 10 o'clock, No. 281 Pearl-st., by J. S. H. BARTLETT, of all kinds of white granite, blue and common ware; 100 packages glass, China, Brittannia ware, &c. Also, the stock of a dealer to be sold without reserve; the attention of the trade is directed to the above. Goods well packed for shipping, and catalogues now ready.

P. C. BERKLEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, ON THURSDAY, MARCH 26, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., Referee, 2 lots on 7th av., between 53d and 54th sts; 25 feet and 1 inch front and rear, by 100 feet in depth. Also, 1 lot on 6th-av., same size. Maps can be obtained at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 44 Wall-st., basement.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

TUESDAY, MARCH 17, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M. precisely, at No. 249 Fulton st., between Concord and Tillary sts., Brooklyn, the store fixtures, shelving, glass sashes and two bow windows. Household furniture, rosewood piano and stool, "Linderman;" large bookcase, with a general assortment of mahogany parlor and chamber furniture, carpets, &c. Catalogues at the sale-room.

SAMUEL OSGOOD & Co., Auctioneers.

SPRING FURNITURE SALES.—SAMUEL OSGOOD & CO. will give their particular attention to sales of household furniture, &c., at private residences of families declining housekeeping or removing.

Regular weekly sales of furniture at our salesrooms, No. 81 Nassau-st., during the season.

AUCTION SALE—BY ORDER OF THE ASSIGNEES.—The entire stock of the late firm of HITCHCOCK & CO., at No. 116 Broadway, on TUESDAY, March 17, inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., consisting of Muskets—Percussion lock, flint lock, United States rifles—Percussion lock, United States flint lock, half stock, Warner's revolving, Sharpe's, smooth bore and plain. Carbines—Percussion lock, with bayonet, sharpe's, North & Savage's. Musketoons—Percussion and flint lock. Fowling-guns—Single and double barrel boys' single barrel percussion and flint lock. Pistols—Holster, revolving, with Maynard primers, single and double barrel, pocket, various qualities. With a general assortment of swords, cutlasses, dirks, belts, cartridge-boxes, flasks, ammunition, and military equipments generally. Also, fire-proof safes.

AUCTION SALES.

E. & F. H. SCHENCK, Auctioneers.

GREAT SALE OF FANCY GOODS, NOVELTIES, TOYS, DOLLS, &c., BEING THE ENTIRE STOCK OF THE LATE G. W. TUTTLE'S EMPORIUM.—No. 345 Broadway, by order of the Administrator.—E. & F. H. SCHENCK will sell at auction the above splendid stock, commencing on MONDAY, 16th inst., at 10 A. M., and continuing each successive day until the whole stock is disposed of. The stock consists in part of ladies' work boxes, ladies' and gentlemen's dressing cases, opera glasses, fans in great variety, musical boxes, card cases, jewel boxes, papier maché goods, portfolios, porte-monnaies, cigar cases, needle do., bronze, Berlin iron, Parian and bisque figures, Bohemian glass, Rodgers' fine cutlery, brushes of every description, Indian and Chinese goods, canes, parasols, ormolu and gilt goods, and every variety of the richest and rarest fancy goods. Also, the largest and most varied assortment of toys to be found in the United States, viz.: mechanical, magnetic, musical, tin box, &c., with every variety of children's toys. Also, Boydell's Shakespearean Gallery of 100 of the most spirited scenes from Shakespeare. Also, the celebrated automaton bird tree. Dolls of every description, and many other valuable goods too numerous to mention. Also, the largest and most valuable collection of medals and coins in this country. Also, the entire fixtures of the store, consisting of 14 large show cases, glass doors, iron safe, oil-cloth, &c. The above will be positively sold without reserve. The sale will commence each day at 10 A. M., and close at 2 P. M., to give time for the delivery of the goods, which must be cleared each day. Catalogues, every information regarding the sale, may be had at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 33 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-Office.

H. T. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE ON TUESDAY, MARCH 17, of splendid rosewood and mahogany furniture, an elegant rosewood piano-forte, with pearl inlaid stool and cover; three new rosewood etageres, with mirrors, fronts and backs; do. cor. fine three suites of solid rosewood parlor furniture, covered in French brocatel and green silk plush; costly pier and mantel mirrors, elegant oil-paintings, handsome tapestry, and ingrain carpets. H. T. LEEDS, Auctioneer, will sell all the valuable furniture in the residence No. 113 Clinton-place, west of 6th-av., at 10½ o'clock, consisting of an unusually fine assortment of furniture in fine order, of parlor and dining-room carved bedroom furniture, consisting in part as stated above, of handsome rosewood gothic bedsteads, bureaus, and washstands to match, patent rosewood secretary, do. bureau; spring mattresses, large secretary, rosewood bookcase, do. library; solid oak extension table, do. sideboard to match, do. dining-room chairs, sofas, sofa bedsteads, hair mattresses, sofa bottom chairs, couches, oval and other mirrors, tête-à-têtes, arm and rocking chairs, Turkish easy chairs, rosewood side and centre tables, with statuary marble tops, silver on white tea-sets, dinner sets, cutlery, common crockery, with a large quantity of useful and ornamental articles.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF HYDEVILLE SLATE COMPANY'S STOCK.—The subscriber, general assignee of Kelly, Townsend & Co., will sell at public auction at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, the 19th day of March inst., at 12½ o'clock P. M., by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, eight thousand four hundred and thirty-one shares of the capital stock of the Hydeville Slate Company, par value $25 each, being part of the assets of said Kelly, Townsend & Co., and of the members of said firm, assigned to the subscriber.—Dated March 9, 1857.

SPENCER GREGORY,
Assignee of Kelly, Townsend & Co.

T. C. HOUGHTON, Auctioneer.

THE LEASE OF THE LA PIERRE HOUSE, No. 673 Broadway, having eight years to run from May next, will be sold at auction, on the premises, WEDNESDAY, March 18, at 11 o'clock. By order of RICHARD HEATHER, Esq., Assignee.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING AND COLLECTING OFFICE.
SMALLEY, WEED AND BARTLETT,
No. 54 Wall-st., New-York.

GEO. C. SMALLEY, WM. C. REED, ALFRED W. BARTLETT, will give special attention to the negotiation of notes and loans. Also to the purchase and sale of

STOCKS AND BONDS,

at the Brokers' Board, strictly on commission.

Having prompt and reliable correspondents, will negotiate and collect paper payable at all the principal points in the United States and Canadas.

REFERENCES—Moses Taylor, Esq., Wm. B. Astor, Esq., New-York.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1857.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES.

We issue sight bills on the
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, Ireland,
In sums from £1 and upwards, at @5 per £.
Address
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

LOAN FOR $500,000.—FOR THE DEFICIENCY in the Sinking Fund, under Section three, Article seven, of the Constitution. The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of an act entitled "An act to provide means to support the Government," passed April 12, 1855, and in accordance with Section three of Articles seven of the Constitution, hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 24th day of March next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for a loan of FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, for which transferable certificates of stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, on the credit of the Sinking Fund, under Section three, Article seven, of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of 5 39/100 per cent. annum, payable quarterly on the first days of January, April, July and October in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the first day of January, 1871. It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as in their opinion are advantageous to the interests of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed up and indorsed "Loan for the Sinking Fund," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department, Albany.

The money will be required to be paid, five per cent. on the acceptance of the proposal, and the balance on the 28th day of March instant, at the New-York State Bank in the city of Albany, or at the Manhattan Company, in the City of New-York, but the money will be received and the scrip issued at any time before if desired, after the award of the loan is made.

Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State on account of the Canal Fund," in the Manhattan Company, New-York, or in the New-York State Bank, in the city of Albany. Interest on the Loan will commence on the 28th day of March instant, and the holders of the stock residing in the First and Second Judicial Districts, and those residing out of the State will receive the interest on the Stock held by them, quarterly, at the Manhattan Company, in the City of New-York; and all other Stockholders at the New-York State Bank in the city of Albany. Dated Canal Department, Albany, March 3, 1857.

H. K. SELDEN, Lieut. Governor.
LORENZO BURROWS, Comptroller.
JOEL T. HEADLEY, Sec'y of State.
STEPHEN CLARK, Treasurer.
STEPHEN B. CUSHING, Att'y Gen'l.

OFFICE OF THE WATERTOWN & MADISON R. R. Co., No. 39½ Exchange-place.

$300,000 IN BONDS OF THE CITIES OF MADISON AND WATERTOWN, WIS., FOR SALE.—This road completes a direct and nearly an air line between Milwaukee and Madison, the capital of Wisconsin.

It is thirty-four miles in length, connecting at Watertown with the "Watertown Division" of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, with which it has a contract for a very favorable running connection for thirty years. By this Road the distance between Milwaukee and Madison is 23 miles shorter than by the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad. It passes through a good agricultural and highly improved country. Madison and Watertown are two of the most beautiful and thriving cities in the State, being in point of population, business, and wealth, second only to Milwaukee. The city of Madison has issued to this Company, as a loan, her 20-year 7 per cent. coupon Bonds, to the amount of $100,000, with semi-annual interest.

The city of Watertown has issued to the Company, in payment for her subscription to the capital stock 20-year 8 per cent. coupon Bonds, to the amount of $200,000, with semi-annual interest.

The township of Waterloo has issued $35,000, in payment of subscription, in 20-year 8 per cent. coupon Bonds, with interest annually—interest and principal of all the bonds payable in the City of New-York.

The Company offers these Bonds for sale at their office, (No. 39½ Exchange-place,) together with a large amount of 8 per cent. Farm Mortgage Coupon Bonds, guaranteed by the Company.

Further information in regard to the Road may be had at the office of the Company.

H. K. LAWRENCE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE Co.,
No. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1857.

THE DEALERS WITH THE REPUBLIC Fire Insurance Company, are respectfully notified that the Scrip for the years ending December 31, 1854, 1855 and 1856, amounting to SEVENTY-FOUR AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (74½) upon the earned premiums, is all ready for delivery. Interest dividends of SIX per cent. per annum on the SCRIP ISSUES OF 1854 AND 1855, have also been declared, and are payable in cash, at their office NO. 16 WALL-STREET, where insurers against fire are requested to call and examine the liberal character of their organization, which makes the insurers participators in the profits, without assuming any of the risks of the Company. Section 18 of the Charter, provides that all Scrip not called for within six years from the date of issue, shall be passed to the credit of the Company.

TRUSTEES!

Chas. H. Russell,	Donning Duer,	Fred. A. Delano,
Paul. B. Fearing,	John Steward, Jr.	Joseph Howland,
Wm. H. Russell,	Robert B. Minturn,	Daniel D. Smith,
Aug. C. Downing,	Reuben Withers,	Fred. G. Foster,
Gaz. B. Lamar,	Edw. C. Center,	Peleg Hall,
Wm. B. Duncan,	Josiah Oakes,	Robert S. Hone,
N. H. Wolfe,	Jos. Gaillard, Jr.	Sam. V. Hoffman,
Isaac Tredwell,	J. M. Warterbury,	Jacob Anthony, Jr.
James Warren,	Wm. H. Cary,	J. D. G. Foster,
Arthur Leary,	George T. Adee,	John A. C. Gray.
M. W. Hamilton,	John J. Astor, Jr.	

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

CAUTION—TO CAPITALISTS, CONVEYANCERS AND THE PUBLIC.—The public are cautioned against certain mortgages on property in the city of Philadelphia, described as a certain tract or parcel of marsh or crippled land, situate on the west side of the Schuylkill River, north of Market-st. Bridge, formerly in the township of Blockley, and now in the XXIVth Ward of the city of Philadelphia. The undersigned, who executed those mortgages, never had any valid title to the premises, and received no consideration for the mortgages in question. He has been imposed upon, and the whole affair is an imposture, well understood in Philadelphia. New-York capitalists are warned against them.

FRANK BROWN.
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 10, 1857.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND MAHONING R. R. Co.,
CLEVELAND, March 12, 1857.

THE COUPONS DUE 15TH INST. ON the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid on and after MONDAY, 16th inst., on presentation at the Office of Messrs. WARD, CAMPBELL & CO., No. 42 William-st., New-York.

CHARLES L. RHODES, Vice-President.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED, TRUSTEES of the Second Mortgage of the NORTHERN CROSS RAILROAD COMPANY, hereby give notice that they have drawn by lot the following numbers of Second Mortgage 8 per cent. Convertible Bonds of said Company, viz.: 16, 26, 62, 63, 73, 90, 99, 117, 118, 123, 129, 133, 151, 168, 234, 244, 246, 250, 298, 299, 348, 352, 466, 412, 469, 486, 489, 510, 1395, 1371, 1377—thirty-one Bonds of $1,000 each, and 584, 553, 559, 564, 590, 592, 598, 609, 632, 712, 721, 728, 754, 756, 760, 770, 809, 824, 877, 892, 895, 898, 902, 953, 977, 986, 1022, 1042, 1056, 1092, 1102, 1117, 1146, 1194, 1197, 1207, 1240, 1251—thirty-eight Bonds of $500 each; together $50,000, which are to be purchased on the 1st of June next at par, and accrued interest by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company as per agreement stipulated in the Bonds. The interest on the Bonds bearing the above-mentioned numbers will cease on the 1st June next.

JOHN ELIOT THAYER,
J. M. FORBES,
LOUIS A. VON HOFFMANN,
Trustees.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R. Co.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 23, 1857.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, for the election of Directors, and any other business that may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, in the city of Chicago, Ill., on WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of March, 1857, at 10½ o'clock A. M. The transfer books will close on Saturday, the 7th day of March, and reopen on the 18th day of March.

C. C. JOHNSON, Secretary pro tem.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late issue,) having twenty years to run; interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.—The second mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of this Company, due in 1875, interest at 7 per cent., payable half-yearly in New-York, are for sale by

STRACHAN & SCOTT, No. 51 William-st.

DIVIDENDS

OFFICE OF THE MINNESOTA MINING COMPANY—NEW-YORK, March 11, 1857.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of the Minnesota Mining Company have declared a dividend of fifteen dollars per share, (being thirty per cent. on capital stock,) from the net earnings of the past year, payable in equal instalments on the 1st of April and 1st of November next. The Transfer Books will be closed for the whole dividend on Wednesday, the 25th inst., and reopened on Thursday, the 2d of April next. By order of the Directors.

SAMUEL J. W. BARRY, Secretary.

And at the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders, held this day, the following officers were unanimously reelected for the ensuing year, viz:

DIRECTORS.

JOHN C. TUCKER, WILLIAM HICKOK,
MOSES A. HOPPOCK, ENOCH C. ROBERTS, and
WM. PEARSALL, Jr., CHAS. T. WOODRUFF.
WILLIAM E. DODGE,

JOHN C. TUCKER, President.
MOSES A. HOPPOCK, Treasurer.
SAMUEL J. W. BARRY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED COMPANY.—The President and Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., payable to the stockholders on and after Monday, March 16, 1857, at the Pacific Bank, Broadway, corner of Grand-st. The transfer book will be closed from the 10th to 16th March, inclusive.

J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—BROOKLYN, March 10, 1857.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable on demand at the branch-office, No. 64 Wall-st., New-York.

PHILANDER SHAW, Secretary.

OFFICE ATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, BROOKLYN, MARCH 6, 1857.—The Board of Directors have declared a dividend of ten per cent. payable on demand.

HORATIO DOBB, Secretary.

BANK NOTICES.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK, NO. 3 Chambers-st., two doors from Chatham-st., open EVERY DAY from 10 o'clock A. M. until 2 o'clock P. M., and on THURSDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 7 o'clock. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums from $5 to $500; five per cent. on sums over $500. All sums deposited on or before the 1st day of April will draw interest from that day.

PETER H. TITUS, President.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

ST. NICHOLAS BANK, NO. 7 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, March 3, 1857.

NOTICE.—THE FIRST INSTALLMENT OF $25 on each share of the increased capital stock of this Bank will be payable at the Banking House on Monday, 16th inst. By order of the Board.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 Warren-st. near Greenwich-st. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and 4 to 7 P. M., on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Interest at six per cent. on all sums from $1 to $500.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, 33-av., corner 9th-st., open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits. T. P. STILLMAN, Pres

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE
HARMONY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 6 BROAD-STREET,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1857.

The following gentlemen were duly elected Directors of this Company, at the annual election, held at the office, on Monday, 5th instant, viz:

W. Callender,	Fred'k DePeyster,
Eugene Dutilh,	James Donaldson,
P. A. Hargous,	John Brouwer,
M. X. Harmony,	Arthur Leary,
Peter Morris,	G. W. Coeter,
Henry Morgan,	John Garcia.
T. James Glover,	
E. H. Howell,	
S. P. Bell,	
L. Wells,	
J. M. Medley,	

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, held this day, Wm. Callender was unanimously reelected President for the ensuing year. R. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PROFITABLE AND HONORABLE EMPLOYMENT FOR THE WINTER.—Persons, in town or country, in search of employment as a source of income, or to fill up their leisure hours, may hear of such by inclosing two stamps, to pay postage, to Professor JAMES T. HORNE, Box No. 4,551 New-York Post-Office. The employment is fitted to either sex; station in life immaterial. It is an article of daily consumption, and can be manufactured in the agent's dwelling; secure by copyright; sale as permanent as flour. An agent is wanted in every town in the Union.

PARTNER WANTED.—AN ACTIVE BUSINESS man, with $6,000 to $8,000 cash, can meet with a good opportunity for investment of means and ability with an established manufacturing house of this City. One of the present active wishes to remain as silent partner, which leaves an opening not often offered. Best of references given and required. Address WORKS, Box No. 1,969 Post-Office. No agents treated with.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE, GOOD WILL AND fixtures of a large hotel and restaurant, well-located down town, and doing a large and increasing business. The location is one of the best in the City for making money. Furniture and fixtures nearly new. Lease has 5 years to run from May 1, 1856. No broker need apply. Address Hotel, *Times* office.

$5,000 TO $10,000.—WANTED—A PARTner to join the advertiser to manufacture a patented machine of great utility and extensive public interest. Persons having the above means, desiring a profitable investment, may address C. D., New-York *Times* Office, stating time and place for an interview. Agents need not answer.

ANOTHER SERIOUS ACCIDENT FROM BURNING FLUID.—If you would prevent them, use the INDIA RUBBER FLUID LAMP, which cannot break or explode. Sold by HAWXHURST, MOTT & CO., Manufacturers, No. 69 Fulton-st., and at No. 463 Broadway.

$650 AND $1,000.—TWO GROCERY AND liquor stores for sale; one down town and one up town in the XIIIth Ward, both corner stores. The proprietor having two stores, will sell either at a bargain, as he cannot attend to both. Apply this day, at No. 335 Broadway, room No. 18. JNO. HUNT & CO.

$1,200.—FOR SALE AT A GREAT SACrifice, on account of the sickness of the owner, Ladies' shirt manufacturing establishment in first-rate order. Can turn out 70 dozen per week. Apply to GEO. CRANNA, No. 110 9th-av.

FOR SALE—A GOOD SALAMANDER SAFE; been in use for only one year, with a double set of keys. Price $150. Apply to office No. 38 Merchants' Exchange.

COAL.

SCRANTON COAL.—THE DELAWARE, LACKawana and Western Railroad Company have opened a yard at the foot of 15th-st., East River, for supplying the public with their scranton Coal at retail, which will be delivered in nice order, of any desired size, to all parts of the City, at the lowest market price. Orders received at the office of the Company, No. 51 Wall-st., or by Mr. ANDREW SEYMOUR, Agent, at the yard.

W. E. WARREN, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Jan 26, 1857.

N. B.—Orders for this coal by the cargo delivered at Elizabethport, N. J., New-York, Brooklyn, Williamsburg, and Jersey City, or alongside vessels in the harbor received at the office, No. 51 Wall-st.

CUMBERLAND COAL.—WE HAVE IN YARD the best quality of Cumberland Coal, run of the mine, for steam purposes, and also fine Cumberland for smiths. Dealers supplied. TRUSLOW & BROTHERS.
Nos. 209 Cherry, and 126 Grand-sts., New-York,
and adjoining Peck-slip Ferry, Williamsburg.

BILLIARD TABLES.

MODEL BILLIARD TABLES, WITH patent combination cushions (patented Feb. 19, 1856,) so constructed as to insure equal elasticity in all seasons, and strict mathematical correctness. Their unquestionable superiority has caused worthless imitations to be offered. For sale only at the salerooms, Nos. 766 and 768 Broadway, and at the manufactory, No. 58 Ann-st.

MICHAEL PHELAN, Patentee.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—SOUTHERN AND Western dealers and club houses will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing cards, of all qualities, at the depôt of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

MEDICAL.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

In this preparation we have all the restorative properties of the root combined and concentrated in all their strength and efficacy; accordingly we find it resorted to in cases of scrofula, liver complaints, salt rheum, dyspepsia and general debility, with unprecedented success, as it speedily purifies the blood, restores to the stomach its tone, and imbues with healthful impulses the entire organization.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—MR. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over 300 certificates of its virtue, all within 20 miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the eyes and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial, it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appear to me surprising—first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846; second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day.

No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get, and enough of it.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over 8 years, dessert spoonful; children from 5 to 8 years, tea spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

Mr. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price $1.

MARSH, ORVIS & CO., No. 150 Greenwich-st.; BOYD & PAUL, Chambers-st; F. C. WELLS & CO., Franklin-st; McKESSON, ROBBINS & CO., No. 115 Maiden-lane; HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY, Warren-st.; EWARD, CLOSE & CO., Maiden-lane; and retailed by all respectable Druggists.

Wholesale agents for New-York: CHAS. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER, No. 81 Barclay-st; A. B. & D SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., and retailed by all respect

NEW-YORK CITY.

Dr. Cheever on the Late Decision of the Supreme Court.

An immense congregation was drawn last evening to the Church of the Puritans in consequence of a notification, on the preceding day, of an address announcing that Rev. Dr. CHEEVER would deliver a discourse on "The judgment of the Word of God in condemnation of the recent decision in the United States Supreme Court against the African race in this country." In the course of the customary devotions a hymn was sung, of which the following are the first and fourth stanzas:

"Judges who rule the world by laws,
Will you despise the righteous cause,
When one oppressed before you stands?
Dare you condemn the righteous poor,
And let rich sinners 'scape secure,
While gold and greatness bribe your hands?

A poisoned arrow is your tongue,
The arrow sharp, the poison strong,
And death attends where'er it wounds;
You hear no counsels, cries, nor tears—
So the deaf adder stops his ears,
Against the power of charming song."

The reverend preacher took for his text the phrase in Deuteronomy, 27th chap. 19th verse: "Cursed be he that perverteth the judgment of the stranger." It was a great thing, he said, for a minister of the Gospel to have a special message from God, a special occasion for it, and a special command to deliver it. This text, in connection with recent events in our land, presented such a case. The ministers were charged with the commission of God's curse on unrighteous judgment, for infinite righteousness was the habit of God's throne, and perfect justice the foundation of his being. As we, as a church, and as a nation, scrificed justice and selfishness at home, it was fatal to our generosity in carrying the Gospel abroad. God would accept no such sacrifice; it was robbing Peter to pay Paul; it was trading on stolen capital. We

"Compound for sins we have a mind to,
By damning those we're not inclined to—"

condemning the trade in the Chinese and Coolies, confirming the chains upon the slaves, and protecting the African race at our doors nothing but chattels, legitimate property. God's utmost wrath was denounced against such heartless cruelty and injustice. "Your shall have judgment without mercy," said JAMES, "that have shown no mercy." They would condemn, in the first place, the contrast between the treatment of the African race, as claimed to be that of strangers—though they were native-born Americans, every one of them, in this country—and God's instructions and commands for their treatment; in the second place, describe the precise condition to which the decision of the Supreme Court reduced them; in the third place, they would consider the wickedness of the decision of the Supreme Court, as reviewed in the light of common sense, history and law, human and divine; in the fourth place, the entire discrepancy of equity and justice in the shameful influence of such an example, and consequently the entire nullity of that decision as to any obligation to obey it; in the fifth place, their obligation before God to proclaim this as an iniquity, and, if possible, to do it away.

The reverend preacher entered into a discussion of the topics presented in these points *seriatim*. He dissented copiously from the decision of Judge TANEY, and argued that the very ground on which the Judge founded that the African race in this country were entitled as he rights under the Constitution which a white citizen was bound to recognize—to wit, that they were down-trodden, helpless and oppressed—was the very ground on which God had based our obligations to aid, comfort, and elevate them. God's laws as to the treatment of strangers were most benevolent and just. Our Constitution, like the Gospel, belonged to all, descended from whatever race, from whatever clime. Born within the United States, by such birth they were citizens. The Constitution could not make them citizens; it found them citizens, and such they were. All disabilities arose from State tyranny by slave law, and not by the Constitution; but now, in direct defiance of the great law of the Gospel and the principles of justice, morality, and benevolence founded on it, the Supreme Court of the United States took the African race, set it apart for injustice and cruelty, and deprived it of any right which the white race ought to respect. All the divine injunctions were defied; every rule of justice and every obligation of Christ Jesus were ignored, outraged, spurned, and scattered to the world. In this horrible handbook of tyranny it was asserted, first, that black men had no rights according to the usage and courtesy of nations—had no rights as adopted in the Constitution, which white men ought to respect; secondly, that the negro race were excluded by the Constitution from the possibility of being citizens, and from having any rights or benefits at all; and, thirdly, that they were all—all the black race—articles of merchandise; *fourth*, that being free made no difference, for the Constitution treated and considered them as mere property, and gave the Government power over them as such. These assertions the Judge attempted to sustain, by a elaborate review of the Constitution and appeals to history. It was matter of thankfulness that, if such false propositions had to be asserted, the Judge propounding them should be a member of the Papal Church, so that it was not Protestant Christianity which gave it, though Protestant ministers might be found who did not oppose it. It was of a piece with that religion which had always been accustomed to anathematize races wholesale—that Church which consigned all heretics to perdition, and, in past times, declared right to have no right which its votaries ought to respect. This habit of persecution had come to exhibit itself in the Supreme Court. But it was the first time such a decision had ever been promulgated, and its blasphemy would be the greatest cruelty and oppression ever practiced by a civil government. The idea of submitting such doctrines of oppression for adoption in a free government, at the dicta of five men, of whom three were the majority, as there were two dissentients, was a fact for which the world had had to wait 6,000 years.

The preacher continued in a strain of the most triumphant censure to criticize the effects that would follow a practical recognition of the Supreme Court decision; he advocated an utter disregard of it by the people, as unconstitutional, and declared the duty of the Church in this crisis to be the proclaiming of and reliance on the doctrines of the Gospel.

Love and Suicide.

An inquest was held Saturday afternoon, by Coroner CONNERY, at the house of ADAM SANGER, No. 21 Rivington-street, upon the body of CAROLINE GERLICH, a German girl aged 23 years, who committed suicide at that place by taking laudanum. CAROLINE was in the employ of Mr. SANGER, who keeps a lager-bier cellar, as chambermaid. Her conduct was exemplary, but for some time previous to her death she appeared low-spirited and lonely. By the evidence taken it was shown that the deceased was deeply in love with a young countryman of hers with whom she had crossed the ocean, but who deserted her soon after arrival here. Not long since she made the acquaintance of a young man named EDWARD SHUSTER. She was beloved by SHUSTER who proposed to marry her. She did not seem indifferent to SHUSTER, who treated her with great kindness, but the memory of her first love lingered in her heart, and her cruel desertion so darkened her life with melancholy, that she resolved to destroy herself.

She left behind her a paper, upon which was written in German the following:

"I am broken-hearted and lonely. I feel myself forsaken when I find I cannot discover one to help me. No one but myself can tell my feelings, or can my pen describe my heartfelt misery. I trust to find an easy death. I feel I am lost forever. There is only one to whom I might hope for assistance, but I fear he is incapable. The Lord only knows what I have suffered the last few weeks. The cold world may, after my death, say bitter things about me—but this I do not mind. I wish all could see and read my heart—they might then find cause for my untimely fate. There is one who once was a true friend. I will not, however, mention his name. He would be but little astonished at this rash act. Could I but see him now, and tell him all, he might probably save me. I am going on a long journey, and trust I may reach Heaven, where all my wordly troubles will be at an end. Good bye. Good bye."

The verdict rendered by the Jury was: "Death by taking laudanum on Friday, March 13, 1857, under the excitement, as the Jury suppose, of disappointment in love."

The body was yesterday interred in Greenwood.

John-street Methodist Church.

The John-street Methodist Church members and parishioners, opposed to the sale of the church, think they see the way out of litigation more and more clearly; and a reasonable prospect of coming soon into possession of the church funds. In view of this breaking day, reflected particularly by the recent decision of Judge DAVIES, restraining the up-town Trustees from disposing of the property, they held "Thanksgiving Services" in the church on Sunday, and took up a collection of several hundred dollars for the support of their minister.

In the morning Rev. E. B. WAKELY preached on the "Rise and Progress of Methodism." In the afternoon addresses were made by Rev. Dr. MITCHELL, Rev Mr. WHITTAKER, Rev. Mr. HARRIS, the pastor, and the venerable Father BEHMEN, who was the associate of Bishop ASBURY; he related many incidents of his early ministerial experience. Several addresses were also delivered in the evening. The church building was densely crowded during the three services.

The Carlton House Sale.

The rumored sale of this property to Messrs. CHAPLIN, MELLEN, & Co., dry goods dealers, we have already stated to be incorrect. This firm, it is understood, offered the sum of $240,000, but it was not accepted. The Carlton House property was purchased by Mr. HOSMER, and it is his intention to erect on its site, soon after the 1st of May, innumerable stores, each having a depth of 125 feet. Mr. HOSMER has been the host of this hotel for a number of years, and having acquired a pretty good estate, is going to give up the business. The profits of the Carlton House during the last two or three years are said to have averaged from fifteen to twenty thousand per annum; nearly the whole of it being the product of the bar.

☞ **Literary Matinées**—the recitation of a course of lectures at the lecturer's residence, commencing at 12 o'clock, noon, is one of the novelties of the season, that we have seen nowhere announced but in New-York.

Accidents.

MICHAEL COYLE being very drunk fell off Vessey-street dock and would have been drowned but for Officer DAGAT and several citizens of the Fifth Ward, who fished him up with a boat-hook. He was taken to the Station-house where at last accounts he lay very drunk, attended by a physician.

JOHN SEMPLE, a member of No. 28 Engine Company, while out at an alarm of fire on Sunday morning, was run over by the engine at the corner of Broadway and Eleventh-street and severely injured. He was taken to his residence, No. 163 East Fourteenth-street by Officer MILLER of the Fifteenth Ward.

Fatal Railroad Accident.

A man whose name has not been ascertained was run over by a railroad train about 6¼ o'clock Saturday evening, at the corner of West and Canal streets, and instantly killed. The body was taken to the Eighth Ward Station-house by policeman HEBO. It seems that the deceased had been to market to purchase meat, as he had a basket with him containing some money. It is supposed that he lived far up town. He fell from the platform of the front car, and the one behind passed over him, crushing him in a shocking manner. He looked like a laboring man.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

Burglars Captured by the First and Second Ward Police.

A most daring burglary was perpetrated in the First Ward, between 7 and 8 o'clock yesterday morning, in the store of Messrs. Walter & Steinlein, No. 38 Beaver street. The burglars effected an entrance through the front door, by means of a skeleton key, and locked the door after them. The party consisted of three. Two of them entered the premises—the other one remained outside to keep watch. Lieut. Burns, who happened to be passing along Beaver-street soon after the entrance of the burglars, looked sharply at the man standing on the sidewalk, whom he thought looked rather suspicious. He resolved to pipe them, and, with this intention, passed on to procure the assistance of other officers. Just then, the man who had been standing on the sidewalk ran rapidly away, and at the same time two other men rushed from the basement of the store No. 38 and took flight also, each in a different direction. Chase was given them by Lieut. Burns, Officer Murphy, and private watchman John Conly. Two of the runaways escaped by dodging through the crooked streets and alleys, but the other was overhauled by Mr. Conly. The prisoner was forthwith taken to the Station-house, where he was secured. He gave his name as Peter Johnson. Several skeleton keys were found upon him, and also some handkerchiefs, pieces of silk, &c., which were subsequently identified as having been stolen of Walter & Steinlein. On returning to the store the police found there a large bag filled with goods ready for removal.

Lieut. Burns and the private watchman, Conly went later in the day to the sailors' boarding-house No. 43 Cherry-street, where they arrested a man named Charles Brown, who was at once recognized by Mr. Burns as the person whom he had seen standing opposite to the store No. 38 Beaver-street. Brown was at first disposed to be pugnacious, but he was soon quieted. The boarding-house keeper, named WM. BROWN, was also arrested, it being supposed that he had something to do with the burglary.

The place No. 38 James street was also visited by Lieut. Burns in search of the accomplice of Brown and Watson, but that person was not to be found.

The prisoners are young men and all Swedes. They were committed to the Tombs.

John Neefe and Charles Miller, the former aged 21 and the latter 22 years, broke into the cap manufactory of Rinaldo & Laskney, on the second floor of the building No. 125 Water-street, near Maiden-lane, on Saturday afternoon. They broke off the padlock with a "jimmy," and then unlocked the door by false keys. The opening of the door caused a bell attached to it to ring. This attracted the attention of a young man named Jeremiah Lynch, who was below stairs, and on going to ascertain the cause he discovered the burglars. He gave an alarm, and Sergeant Cavenagh and Officer Devin, of the Second Ward, being near at hand, entered the premises and there captured the burglars, who were yesterday morning taken before Justice OSBORN, and were by him committed for trial. The prisoners are both Germans. The manufactory of Messrs. Rinaldo & Laskney has been broken open by burglars twice before.

ARREST OF SHOP-LIFTERS.

Mary Batchen, aged 50, Catherine Miller, aged 23, and Ellen Powell, aged 23, were arrested Saturday afternoon by Officers McGrath and Hope, of Eighteenth Ward, for shop-lifting from the store No. 757 Broadway, and were committed for examination yesterday morning by Justice FLANDREAU, before whom they were brought. The prisoners reside in Williamsburg. They were tracked all day by Officer McGrath, who noticed their suspicious movements.

ARREST OF COUNTERFEITERS.

Wm. D. Dewitt and Magar Higenbotten, the former aged 57 and the latter 56 years, were arrested on Saturday evening by officer Ryer, of Twentieth Ward, for passing $1 counterfeit bills on the Bank of Commerce of New-London, Connecticut. On searching Dewitt, several counterfeit bills were found upon him. When arrested he was observed to swallow some bank bills. The prisoners were both identified by several storekeepers whom they had defrauded. They were taken before Justice DAVIDSON, who committed them for examination.

COURT CALENDAR—MONDAY, March 16.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit.—Part I.*—Nos. 696, 601, 530, 234½, 487, 306, 322, 628, 591, 702, 695, 73, 825, 826, 827. *Part II.*—Nos. 1067, 1205, 969, 996, 925, 1057, 1063, 1183, 1115, 1229, 1231, 1233, 1235, 1237, 1238, 1229, 1241, 1243, 1245, 1247, 1249, 1251, 1253, 1255, 1257.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term.*—Nos. 64, 17, 141, 257, 122, 227, 65, 66, 67, 120, 167, 217, 242, 243.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 939, 306, 897, 914, 907, 812, 961, 987, 822, 982, 989, 990, 992, 993, 998, 1000, 1006, 1014, 1017, 836, 879, 1020, 1021, 804, 1024, 1025, 1026, 1027, 1028, 1029, 1030, 926, 655, 922, 67, 920, 400, 558, 1, 92, 312.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 69, 44, 70, 71, 40, 41, 42, 47, 61, 62, 63, 42, 56, 30, 49.

[Advertisement.]

THE IMPERIAL PHOTOGRAPH,

Works of the camera are no longer necessarily mechanical. The IMPERIAL PHOTOGRAPH produced at BRADY'S Gallery is entirely exempt from the current objections to camera pictures. The most distinguished connoisseurs and critics, BANCROFT, DANA, BRYANT, TUCKERMAN, WILLIS, LOWELL and others, pronounce it a work of surpassing artistic excellence.

A superb collection, embracing, among others, portraits of Dr. KANE and Lord and Lady NAPIER, is on exhibition, to which public attention is solicted.

[Advertisement.]

THE IMPERIAL PHOTOGRAPH
At BRADY'S GALLERY, No. 359 Bradway.

[Advertisement.]

THE IMPERIAL PHOTOGRAPH
At BRADY'S GALLERY, No. 359 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

THE IMPERIAL PHOTOGRAPH
At BRADY'S GALLERY, No. 359 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

THE IMPERIAL PHOTOGRAPH
At BRADY'S GALLERY, No. 359 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—LET THE SICK GIVE HEED.—The stomach is the commissariat of the physical system. It furnishes the material sustenance of every organ. If disordered, the whole body languishes, but, however affected, its tone and vigor may always be restored by a course of these irresistible Pills Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London; and by all druggists, at 25c., 62½c., and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.—Have you an irritable skin? Can you appreciate the breath of flowers? Do you wish for a clear complexion? In this balsamic floral essence you have the best counter irritant, the balmiest perfume, the finest cosmetic in existence. Sold by D. T. LANMAN & Co., wholesale druggists, No. 69 Water-street, New-York, and by all druggists, at 50 cents per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers, Tea Dealers, and private families—Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson, from 20c. to 60c.; Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 65c.—all other qualities equally low. Also, 5-lb boxes of good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine—No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt sts.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—GAS FIXTURES FOR THE SPRING TRADE.—Several new patterns, more beautiful in design and finish than ever offered before. Call at our great Manufacturing Dépôt, No. 376 Broadway.
ARCHER, WARNER & Co.

[Advertisement.]

CYPRESS HILLS CEMETERY OFFICE
Removed to
No. 3 Tryon Row Buildings,
Between Chatham and Centre streets.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—TO MOTHERS.—Sore breasts are a sad drawback on the pleasures of maternity. This ointment at once allays the inflammation and heals the excoriated nipple. It is equally prompt in its curative action upon eruptions, sores, whitlows, and all external hurts. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London; and by all druggists, at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 per pot.

[Advertisement.]

AMUSEMENT.—The best entertainment offered at any place in New-York may be found at PURDY'S National Theatre to night. It will consist of a new Drama of intense interest called "Mary's Dream," a new Burlesque on "Camille," by C. W. TAYLOR, entitled "Clam-ee-l;" the laughable Pantomime of a "School in an Uproar," and the Farce called "State Secrets at Albany."

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 125, 127 and 129 Water-street, and No. 6 Murray-street, New-York.

LONG ISLAND.

Circuit Court Calendar (Brooklyn) for this day—Nos 18, 75, 76, 77, 81 to 91.

City Court Calendar for this day—Nos. 45, 57, 59, 60, 62, 63, 64, 66, 68, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 76, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82.

MARRIED.

SEAMAN—GENODETTE.—In this City, on Friday evening, March 6, by Rev. Lot Jones, Mr. WILLIAM SEAMAN to Miss P. GERTRUDE, daughter of Mr. Joseph Genodette, all of this City.

DIED.

BUCKLEY.—In this City, on Friday, March 13, after a short illness, JOHN L. BUCKLEY, in the 60th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of his father-in law, Thomas C. Taylor, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at St. Bartholomew's Church, on Monday afternoon, 16th inst., at 4½ o'clock, without further notice.

BERCHMAN.—In this City, on Saturday, March 14, HENRY BERCHMAN, in the 23d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, the 16th inst., at 4 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 27 Brevoort-place, without further invitation.

CONROY.—In this City, on Sunday, the 15th inst., Mrs. ANN WATSON CONROY, aged 89 years.

The friends of her family are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday morning, the 17th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., from No. 34 St. Mark's place.

FRENCH.—In this City, on Friday, March 13, CRIGHTON B., Jr., son of Crighton B. and Caroline E. French, aged 2 years, 9 months and 13 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 234 West 19th-st., on Monday, the 16th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

CRUMBIE.—In this City, on Saturday, March 14, of disease of the throat, MARY LOUISA, only daughter of Jas. and Mrs. Eliza Crumbie, aged 4 months and 23 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 4½ o'clock, without further invitation, at No. 397 4th st.

COUGHLIN.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, March 14, JOHN M., Jr., son of John M. and Anna M. Coughlin, aged 7 months and 4 days.

The funeral will take place this day, (Monday, 16th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his parents, Cumberland st., between Fulton and Atlantic ave. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

GILMAN.—In Goshen, on Sunday, March 15, at the residence of his grandmother, Mrs. Hoffman, EDWARD H., son of Dr. C. K. Gilman, of this City, in the 15th year of his age.

CURTIMUS.—At Peoria, Ill., on Monday, March 9, of typhoid fever, ALFRED G. CURTIMUS, of the firm of Curtimus & Griswolds, aged 50 years.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange, MARCH 14.

$4,000	Virginia 6s	91⅛	850	Erie Railroad	50⅛
3,000	do	91⅜	300	do	b30 56
25,000	do	b3 91⅜	400	do	s30 55
25,000	do	s30 91⅜	650	do	b30 56⅛
6,000	Cal. State 7s	95½	100	do	b10 56⅜
5,000	Louisiana 8s	87	150	do	b15 56⅜
45,960	Miss. State 6s	b3 84	25	do	b60 56⅜
25,000	do	b60 84⅜	100	do	s10 56
25,000	do	b60 84½	1120	do	c 56
10,000	do	b10 84	700	do	s30 55⅞
1,000	City 6s '68	91	100	do	b60 56⅜
3,000	E. R. 2d M. 8s	90	200	do	b60 56⅜
5,000	H. & R. R. C. 8s	64½	100	do	b10 56⅛
2,000	M. S. & F. 8s	b3 89	200	do	56
5,000	Ill. C. R. R. Bonds	101⅛	100	Reading Railroad	c 81⅝
5,000	do	s60 101⅜	1500	do	b30 81⅝
5,000	do	101⅝	400	do	s30 81⅝
1,000	T. H. & A. 2d mge.	69	700	do	s5 81⅝
5,000	B. R. R. 3d mge.	93	50	Mich. Cen. R. R.	b4 98½
15	Bank of Commerce	118	75	do	c 98½
6	Metropolitan Bank	109½	300	do	b30 98½
10	Grocers' Bank	107	100	Mil. So. & N. Ia. R.	b30 75⅜
8	Commonwealth Bk.	98	13	do	75⅜
30	Ocean Bank	94½	500	do	76
200	Canton Co	b60 23½	50	do	s15 75
200	do	c 23	100	do	s60 75
210	Penn. Coal Co	96½	50	Gal. & Chic. R. R.	104½
100	Cum. Coal Co	s15 18½	50	do	b60 105
50	do	b3 18½	800	Clev. & Tol. R. R.	74⅝
50	do	s10 18½	1100	do	b60 75
100	do	s3 18⅝	300	do	s60 74⅝
200	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	c 90½	100	Chi. & R. I. R.	b60 105⅜
150	do	b3 90½	17	do	105⅜
20	do	s3 90⅜	50	do	105⅜
250	do	b60 90⅜	50	do	s60 106
410	do	90⅜	235	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	74⅜
50	do	b30 90⅜	5	do	74
100	do	s30 90⅜	10	La Cr. & Mil. R. R.	75½
20	Clev. Col. & Cin. R. R.	102⅜	30	do	75⅞
10	Pac. M. S. Co	72			

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	Ill. Cent. R. Bds.	101⅜	200	Reading R. R.	81⅜
$15,000	Illinois Interest	86⅜	100	do	81⅛
10	Park Bank	100	200	do	b3 81⅜
100	N. Y. Cent. R.	90⅛	8	Gal. & Chic. RR.	103⅜
100	do	b60 90⅜	475	Erie Railroad	55⅜
100	do	90⅜	50	do	b60 55
400	do	90	200	do	b60 55⅜
100	do	s60 89⅞	300	do	s60 54⅝
100	do	b10 90	200	do	b3 55⅛
100	do	b10 89⅞	100	do	b3 55⅜
100	do	s3 90	500	do	55
30	Chic. & R. I. R.	b60 105⅜	50	do	54⅞
840	Clev. & Tol. R.	b10 74⅜	700	do	54⅜
400	do	74⅜	100	do	s60 54⅛
100	do	s60 74⅜	200	do	54⅜
250	do	b60 74⅜	450	do	54¾
24	Ind. & Cin. R. R.	67	200	M. S. & N. Ia. R.	190 75
50	Mil. & Miss. RR.	b30 74⅜	100	do	74⅞
40	do	74	5	do	75
5	La Cr. & Mil. R.	75⅜			

MONDAY, March 16—A. M.

The mails by the steamer *America* at Boston, from Liverpool Saturday, Feb. 28, were delivered at the New-York Post-Office yesterday morning. The financial details are less unfavorable than the indications in the telegraphic summary from Halifax. The circulars of Friday P. M., Feb. 27, quote Consols 93⅝@⅞ for money. A telegraphic dispatch to the Manchester *Guardian*, it a later hour on Friday, says that "Consols finally closed at 93¾ @93⅞ for account, and 93⅝@⅞ for money." Very full rates for Money were paid during the day. The Continental Exchanges continued to favor London in all regular mercantile negotiations. The English Bank reserve increased £725,150 on the last report. The French Bank has notified that discounts would be extended to 90 days. Our own correspondents, Messrs. ROBERT BENSON & Co., of London, write:

LONDON, Friday, Feb. 27, 1857.

Our market continues to exhibit a favorable tone, notwithstanding the active demand which prevails for money. The more favorable nature of the advices from Paris, and reported accession to the stock of bullion in the Bank of France, have contributed to maintain that better feeling which has for some time been manifested in regard to monetary affairs. There is no particular change to notice in the current rates for discount, and for interest on loans upon Government securities.

In our last circular we quoted Consols at 93¾ for money, and 93⅞@94 for the account. There have been scarcely any fluctuations during the week, and to-day the quotations are 93¾ for money, and 93⅞@ ⅞ for 5th March.

There has been a fair amount of business doing in American Securities during the last week. The transactions have chiefly been in sales of Pennsylvania Railroad 1st Mortgage Bonds at 89, 89¾ and 89½; 2d Mortgage Sterling at 94½; of Erie 1883 Bonds, at 86 ex-Coupon; 1875 Bonds at 84 and 83¾; 1862 Bonds at 81½; of New-York Central 6 ₱ cent. Bonds at 89½ and 89¾, and the shares at 85; of MichiganCentral Bonds of 1869 at 92 and 91¾ ex Coupon, and the shares at 88; of Ohio and Pennsylvania Income Bonds at 72 and 73; also of Illinois Central Construction Bonds at 91; Freeland Bonds at 109 and 109¼, and the shares at 52, 91¾, 92, 54 and 53. There is some inquiry for United States 6 ₱ cent. Stock, and for Maryland Sterling Bonds.

Our Corn markets generally during the week have been dull. To-day, in Mark-lane, American Wheat is rather firmer. We quote choice White 68s. Flour more saleble—fine 34s., good 32s.@33s. ₱ barrel. Cloverseed 77s. ₱ cwt.

There has not been much doing in Rails. Our quotation is 58 for six months' credit.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS say at the close of their Circular:

"There has not been much business this week in American Stocks, but State Stocks are held firmly, and there is a rise in Pennsylvania Inscriptions, which are asked for at 76¾, without sellers, and the Bonds can be placed at 89½. There have been some transactions in Railroad Shares. Our quotations, for the most part nominal, are: United States 6s Bonds, 1868, 105, buyers; Alabama 5s, div. from Nov., 78, buyers; Massachusetts 101@102; Mississippi Planters' Bonds 40@42; ditto Union Bank Bonds 16@18; Maryland 6s Sterling 80@91; Tennessee 6s Bonds 83 @84; Virginia 6s Bonds 84@86; Canada 6s Sterling 108@110; New-Brunswick 6s Sterling 104@105; Nova Scotia 6s Sterling 108@109; New-Orleans City 6s 78@77½; Illinois Central Railroad Bonds 7s 1st Mortgage, 88@91; Michigan Central 8s 91@92, ex div.; New-York Central 6s (not convertible) 89@92, ex div.; New York and Erie 7s Sinking Fund 80@ 83; Pennsylvania Central 6s, 1st Mortgage, 88@90."

We find the following London financial letter in the Manchester *Guardian* of Saturday, Feb. 28:

LONDON, Friday Evening.

As indicated in yesterday's *Guardian*, the Bank of France has extended its discount accomodation to 90-day bills. This is a most seasonable relief to the traders of Paris, although it must be observed that they have managed with extraordinary success to overcome the difficulties imposed upon them by the Bank hitherto restricting their accomodation to 75-day bills. Traders will not only be relieved from some embarrassment, but general trade will be promoted by this measure. The alteration is the more important, as it at once relieves the public mind from any apprehension as to the maintenance of restrictive measures. The Bank is now able to show an increase of £900,000 ($4,500,000) in its bullion, and a steady accumulation from sources other than the purchase of gold in this market.

There is now the prospect of some amelioration in our market, because the Bank of France, not being pressed for gold, will not have to continue drafting gold from the Bank of England. A check being given to the drain upon the latter establishment, it may also in time be able to increase its stock of bullion, and then enlarge its accommodation to the mercantile interests. The prospects of the future are certainly improved; and, if the arrangements for the 4th of March prove satisfactory, there will be grounds for a fair reasonable expectation for a decided rally.

The uneasiness excited by the failures this week has quite subsided, by the prospect of two of the firms being able to pay in full.

The return from the Bank of England for the week ending Feb. 21 gives the following results, when compared with the previous week:

Public deposits	£7,455,290	Increase	£367,653
Other deposits	9,294,508	Decrease	479,650
Rest	3,521 386	Decrease	4,526
On the other side of the account:			
Government securities	£11,630,213	Decrease	£14,796
Other securities	17,755.796	Decrease	491,998
Notes unemployed	5,558,525	Increase	295,670

The amount of notes in circulation is £18,615,165 being a decrease of £295,670; and the stock of bullion in both departments is £10,404,690, showing an increase of £145,030 when compared with the preceding return.

The Foreign Trade at the Port of New-York the past week increased very considerably in the entries of Imported Goods over the previous moderate week. The total, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, is $5,065,712. For the week ending 15th March last year, the entries were $3,084,614. Taking the two weeks in March together the total is about the same as last season. There are more goods going into Public Warehouse since the new Tariff bill. The Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods for the week are $1,044,487, against $1,833,841 same week last season. The Export of Specie direct was $422,000 to the West Indies, chiefly in Foreign Coin recently entered at this port from Europe. There was also $304,000 in Gold Bullion sent to Boston for shipment. These two sums make $726,000, against $574,000 direct and *via* Boston the corresponding week last season. The Sub-Treasury balance stood on Saturday afternoon $15,562,313, against $15,167,160. This gain, and the foregoing export movement of Specie, make an apparent difference of $1,121,153 against the Bank reserve, but the averages of the week to be made up this afternoon will hardly show much, if anything less, than $11,000,000, against $11,707,346 on the last statement. The California packet of the 20th February is now due, and the treasure by this opportunity will probably go into Bank in season to help the succeeding average.

According to the Custom-House returns, which we published a few days since in tabular form by months, the entries of Foreign Goods (exclusive of Specie) for the eight months of the treasury year from July 1, 1856, to the 28th February, 1857, inclusive, amounted to.....$148,903,080
Two weeks in March.....7,785,143
Total to date.....$154,688,163
To same date 1856.....128,814,272
Increase to date.....$25,773,891

The same tables make the clearances of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods, including
Foreign Goods reëxported.....$54,119,000
Two weeks in March.....1,955,696
Total to date.....$56,074,696
To same date 1856.....65,763,162
Increase to date.....$2,291,534

The same tables make the export of Specie to Foreign States, including Foreign Specie reexported.....$27,565,000
Two weeks in March.....1,889,405
Total to date.....$28,974,405
To same date 1856.....12 238,407
Increase to date.....$16,685,998
Increase Produce as above.....2,291,534
Increase of all Exports.....$18,927,532

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

	Saturday, March 7.	Saturday, March 14.		Saturday, March 7.	Saturday, March 14.
N. Y. Cen.	90⅜	90	Virginia 6s	92	91½
Erie	53⅜	54⅜	Missouris	85	84
Reading	81⅜	81½	Ohios of 1856	103¾	103¾
Mich. South	74½	74½	Californias, '75	86	85½
Toledo	76⅞	74⅝	Illinois Cen.	100⅜	101⅜
Rock Island	103⅜	103	Ills. C. Scrip	138	148
Mich. Central	96⅞	96⅜	Erie of '75	93½	93⅝
Panama	96⅞	96⅜	Hud. Thirds	66	64½
Galena	104⅜	104⅜	Penn. Coal	95	96⅜
Hudson Riv	28⅜	29	Del. & Hud	121¼	122

The most remarkable change in the foregoing list is the fall of 4 ₱ cent. in New-York and Erie shares. This was near the close of the week, the decline being 1 ₱ cent. to Friday; 1 ₱ cent. on that day, and 2 ₱ cent. additional in the afternoon of Saturday. Industrious use was made by the *Bears* in the Stock of the quarterly tabular statement of the Company which appeared on Friday morning. Other parties sold on the suspicion that most of the management, in anticipation of this showing, are out of the Stock, and the Treasurer or his Wall-street firm largely short of it. But so far as this suspicion is founded on the circumstance that the statement was unusually delayed, we repeat that a similar delay occurred last season when the quarter ending Dec. 31 was extremely favorable. The present statement, indeed, uncovers nothing surprising, after the disastrous strike of last Fall, except, perhaps, the heavy and unjustifiable cost to the stockholders at which the cause of this mischief was quietly borne for nearly five months instead of five weeks, which should have sufficed to determine the right. The other Road Stocks held pretty steady through the week, with an active daily business in New-York Central, Reading, Toledo, both the Michigan Roads, Rock Island and Galena. At the Second Board on Saturday, however, the whole list sympathized to some extent with the heavy decline in Erie, and left off dull. State Stocks were sold largely on Saturday at a decline of ½ ₱ cent. in Virginias and 1 ₱ cent. in Missouris, as compared with the preceding week. The freight traffic going West was very large during the week over both the Hudson River and Erie lines. Four hundred and sixty car loads of Dry Goods and other merchandise were forwarded by the Hudson River Road alone. A correspondent in giving this information adds:

In order to forward this quantity of freight promptly, the Company were obliged to bring down a large number of *empty* cars, while there is a vast amount of freight lying at Albany, it is said, consigned to the river boats, the Western shippers supposing the river to be open.

Foreign Bills through the week ruled 108@ 108¼ on London. There was not much done for Saturday's packet, the next steamer being the favorite *Persia*, of the Cunard line, on Wednesday. Money showed some closeness of supply among the Brokers on Thursday and Friday. Discounts were ¼@1 ₱ cent. dearer than the previous week, and larger differences or commissions paid for carrying Stocks. On Saturday there were fewer complaints, and the supply on temporary loan quite liberal again.

The holders of the Bonds of the Northern Cross Road of Illinois will find in our advertising columns the numbers of the 88 Bonds drawn for redemption by the Sinking Fund.

The earnings of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company for the month of February were as follows:

1857	$43,276
1856	23,923
Increase	$19,453

The earnings of the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad for February were as follows:

Passengers	$10,518
Freight	18,995
Mails and expresses	4,325
Total	$33,838

One of our morning cotemporaries, writing on the Gold discoveries and the revulsion which he apprehends is to follow, remarks:

"We have no doubt that there are more commodious dwellings, more and better furniture, more books, and far more miles of railroad, in existence to-day than there would have been if California and Australia had had fast their golden treasures to this hour. *Yet we doubt whether our own country has really profited by the general inflation. We have to-day more gold, perhaps, but fewer acres of tillage, fewer factories in operation, and a small or aggregate annual product, than if California had never yielded an ounce of gold.*"

Of course it is impossible to say what the condition of the country *might* have been without the Gold. We are a progressive people, and undoubtedly the amount of land tillage, factory products, and the like, would have been far greater in 1857 than in 1848 under any probable circumstances. But as the purpose of our neighbor evidently is to convey the opinion that this progress would have been more decidedly marked *without* than it has been *with* the Gold, we simply

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI.....NO. 1713. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 17, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

AFFAIRS OF NICARAGUA.

Views of a Decided Opponent of the Walker Movement.

Effect of the Dallas Treaty—Rivalry of the Steamboat Kings, &c.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Even those prejudiced by their passions against the tenor of my former letters on the secret history of WM. WALKER, must acknowledge my forbearance in view of those actual misfortunes, for predicting which as inevitable the writer was assailed at the time with every epithet and insinuation not too gross to be inserted in your columns. I cannot expect such to appreciate the charitable motives of my latter silence; it requires some generosity in the losing party to recognize this moderation as a virtue; and I have only referred to the matter at present to assure you that nothing but motives of the gravest interest could impel me to reënter a discussion so distasteful in its incidents, and of which, whenstime had proved me the better prophet, I took not the least advantage.

No sooner had my first letter on the secret history of the Fillibusters appeared, than a cloud o objurgants arose—all eager, excited, vindictive, abusive, and suspicious, but not one arriving at the dignity of a logical or argumentative opponent. Some few of these were gentlemen misguided but sincere, who found themselves enlisted under a desperate flag, and clung to it—from a sense of chivalry, for which we honor them—on account of its very desperation. Others of a lower sort brandished paper bowie-knives and revolvers in a style that won the admiration of the corner groceries; they challenged the writer to impossible duels, and seemed to cherish the delusion that this exhibition of cheap valor would be accepted as a full and satisfactory reply to the uncontested facts and documents put forward in my letters. There were yet others of the quasi-official class, who, after a lame defence, which they found untenable, next endeavored to conceal their irrepressible and guilty alarm behind an affectation of official dignity and contempt. It was beneath them, they found out, to argue with a shadow; but this discovery was not made until after the shadow had proved that he knew more than they dared venture to discuss. Any who remember that correspondence will readily individualize the actors in it for whom these observations are intended.

But with them we have done; and with WALKER we have done: for, wholly irrespective of the Dallas-Clarendon treaty to be hereafter noticed, WILLIAM WALKER, as a power in Nicaragua, has long since ceased to exist. The puppet of GEORGE LAW has replaced the puppet of CHARLES MORGAN; and while the wretched original instrument of all the havoc there is retained as titular President—for the sake of such questionable popularity as may still attach to his name, and because he serves as the cloak under which our New-York capitalists have been fighting,—while thus retained and made a witness of the ruin provoked by the avarice of his employers and his own mad and bad ambition, the last moves of the desperate game have passed into other hands, and HENNINGSEN, GEORGE LAW's commander-in-chief, is paramount in a camp where there are only soldiers to obey.

Startling as the assertion that WM. WALKER is virtually deposed mayseem to the uninitiated, let them reflect a moment and they will be satisfied, not only of its absolute truth, but that it could not possibly be otherwise. The office of President is a civil one, and there are none in Nicaragua who even pretend to obey the fillibuster Government except the soldiers in the camp and the dying in the hospitals. Over these latter, therefore, the Morgan-President may exercise his civil power; but the moment they emerge into active life again, (supposing, *argumenti gratiâ*, such a case to be possible,) that moment the George-Law-Commander can claim them as his own. HENNINGSEN, and a few others of the LAW men, have everything as they will. WILLIAM WALKER's name is considered essential to their last faint chance of extrication; and he himself is only not a prisoner in their camp, because his infatuation, now verging towards fatuity, has never hitherto allowed him to make any public expression of his desire to escape. Doubtless if he were to do so, he would be given the same answer or sentence of death he has so often returned to others. The Commander-in-Chief cannot issue any passports. Let it, therefore, be understood by all aspiring recruits that though now, as heretofore, invited out to die for MORGAN's Walker, they will find on their arrival at the nearest point they can attain that it is really GEORGE LAW's Henningsen, in a camp on the other side of the lake, who requires them to do for his proprietor (who really had no use for these old muskets) that trifling favor!

Having incidentally touched upon this matter—the impossibility of effecting a junction with LAW's Henningsen—let me briefly notice the reported successes of the reinforcements under LOCKRIDGE, and, accepting these reports as true, point out what yet remains before them. We all know, by sad experience in this business, that the "glorious victories" of one steamer turn out the wretched disasters of the next: but silencing our natural suspicions, let us swallow the accounts transmitted by the fillibuster agents, and see what they amount to.

TITUS, ANDERSON and Gen. WHEAT, with a force of four hundred men at the outside (still using their own accounts) had feroed Hipp's Point, captured Fort Castillo, and taken possession of the burnt remains of one river steamer, the *J. N. Scott*, plying on the San Juan below Castillo rapids. This report is cunningly worded, and, even if true in its literal sense, conveys a wholly false impression. The *fort* Castillo taken was a small two-gun battery, erected on a level with the river, across the road leading to the precipitous crag on which the fortress of Castillo stands: this fort was a mere earthen breastwork, and its defenders no doubt fell back into the strong castle on the height, which overlooks the reach of the river and commands it both above and below the rapids. This point was garrisoned by five hundred Costa Ricans; and a tenth of that number, with common resolution, could hold the castle against the whole muster-roll of fillibusters, until hunger compelled them to submit. The ascending party could not storm it from its strength; they had no gold, so there is no hope of treachery; they could not starve it out, for the garrison were well provisioned, and the rate of mortality amongst the fillibusters—excluding the chances of war—is twenty-five per cent. per month. Common prudence and the fate of those they are endeavoring to reinforce, should teach them not to leave a garrison in their rear and holding the line of supply, lest they, too, should be caught in the same trap with their friends. But prudence is not to be expected here, and we will suppose them to push on. Unless through the very grossest carelessness of the generally vigilant Costa Ricans, they could find no steamer to ascend from above the rapids to the lake. The steamer *John Ogden* was in sight, (so said the fillibuster correspondent,) but she, too, no doubt, had been made a fire-ship, like the *Bulwer*, *Morgan*, *Machuca* and *J. N. Scott*, all smeared with tar and resin and ready to be burned to the water's edge whenever a signal from the castle should announce that the two-gun battery had been captured.

But grant—despite the cheapness of lucifers—that this steamer above the rapids was quietly resigned to them. If the Costa Ricans had fulfilled their intention of raising obstructions across the rapids of Machuca, further up, and placing a gun battery at Toro—a point of great natural strength a few miles on this side of the entrance of the lake—the ascending party would meet with still further loss and delay, and those acquainted with the climate can imagine what the mortality would be with raw recruits, undergoing all this fatigue and excitement during their first passage through the land of pestilence. But grant that these obstacles are either surmounted or were never erected; they are now at the entrance of the lake and under the guns of Fort San Carlos—a fortress in excellent order, garrisoned by 800 men, one-third with Minie rifles in pits along the side of the river, and the whole under the command of competent French and German engineers and officers.

It cannot be denied that we are generous; for we have given them a steamer to ascend, and unmolested passage through the obstructions of Machuca and Toro. Let us suppose in addition to this that the steamer escapes the shot of Fort San Carlos, and eve that the fort is captured? How then will they find themselves? And how do they propose to cross the lake to Virgin Bay, where President MORA, with 1,100 men under General CANAS—a veteran warrior, who has already twice beaten Generals WALKER and HENNINGSEN at St. George and Obraje—is waiting to give them a warm reception?

Generous as we may feel inclined to be, we cannot give them either of the two steamers on the lake—for these are carrying troops and provisions between Chontales and Granada. And yet without one or other, or both of these, all our former generosity is of no avail. The river steamer *John Ogden*, is a mere flat-bottomed scow, top-heavy, and drawing only 18 inches of water; in her, even fillibuster desperation could scarcely attempt to cross the squally and tumultuous lake. But suppose—for we are weary of granting these indispensables by piecemeal—suppose they do make the attempt and are successful in it, and that President MORA either resigns his fortifications at Virgin Bay, or politely assists the fillibusters to land their baggage, arms, ammunition and artillery (the whole being drawn in a donkey cart with two little boys *en suite* to carry bundles,)—suppose all this, and that they have only lost one hundred men on the way by battle, desertion and malaria,—and suppose that the remaining 300 effect a junction with the 250 Law men under HENNINGSEN, we would then have at Rivas a force of less than 600 fillibusters, cut off from all supplies, in a country where the average mortality is 25 per cent. a month, and surrounded by enemies at least three times as numerous—those enemies well provisioned and natives of the climate, flushed with success at Massaya, Granada, St. George and Obraje, and constantly receiving uninterrupted reinforcements from the countries engaged in the Central American league.

This 600, then, so situated, are what is left of the 7,000 men carried to Nicaragua in the different steamers from here and New-Orleans, and swallowed up in that still hungry maelstrom! Five thousand four hundred emigrants from the States have perished there—the happier, in the hot blood of battle; the remainder of disease or their wounds in hospitals where the worm antedates his banquet on mortality and writhes and quivers and lifts up his eyeless head from the still palpitating flesh! Five thousand four hundred men have perished—and to what end? asks shuddering humanity. Did they go there with an aim—an object, ostensible and avowed, and worthy of the sacrifice proposed? Or were they mere incendiaries and pirates, lured on by an indefinite hope of pillage and free quarters, while assisting "the gray-eyed man" (as Padre VIJIL had it,) to establish a military autocracy, hostile to these United States, hostile to the democratic freedom of the population, and in league with England or France, or any other power that could be induced—through motives of hostility to the United States—to assist WM. WALKER in establishing and making permanent his assumed dictatorship? Had WALKER any desire to assist the Democratic Party of the country by whom he had been imported? No—for on the first chance he deserted them and made a league with the Chomorristas, through CORRAL, in the hope that they would aid his views of personal aggrandisement. Did he desire to Americanize the country, so that Americans could remove and settle there as readily as they now move out to Michigan or Texas? Most indubitably not, as his bitter expressions of hate against Americans in his private letters to his English Ambassador, Gen. GORCOURIA, abundantly revealed. Self-asserting Americans, accustomed to democratic freedom, were the last men in the world that would be likely to submit to such an irresponsible dictatorship as in those letters he avowed his intention of establishing. Most indubitably not again, because had he wished our people to colonize the country, he must have known that confiscations, robberies, lust, perjury and murder, were neither the means of conciliating the native population, nor the atmosphere of society into which respectable American settlers, with wives and families, would voluntarily plunge. And once again most indubitably not,—for if he had hoped to create a legitimate army for a legitimate purpose, he would not have tolerated the drunkenness, even in his personal staff, to which his worst disasters may be attributed, nor would he have tossed captaincies into the stews of Mercer-street, to be thence groped out by whomsoever could induce two of the fair and frail ones to accompany his fortunes.

WALKER's object then was not to Americanize the country, and yet five thousand four hundred Americans have perished there for whatever was. Would you know the cause of this? The means by which this hideous waste of human life, and hope and national energy was rendered possible? Then turn your eyes from WALKER and fix them nearer home; look into three of our down-town counting houses and you will see three men placing the mere *chance* of profit in one scale, and the lives or five thousand four hundred human beings—their equals and perhaps superiors—in the other,—and with the flip of a pen, the chance goes down (it is the heaviest in their eyes) and the blood ascends in the other scale to cry to heaven for vengeance. Yes, gentlemen capitalists, your millions have long arms: they have reached to Nicaragua and moved their several puppets on the smoking board. You have made the personal ambition and fatuity of WALKER subservient to your hopes of gain. You have nourished that fatal passion in him—your steamers carried free the thousands for his holocaust—you took possession of the telegraphs for lying victories—you corrupted the fountains through which our press draws information—you have desolated a generous country, rolled back the tide of American progress there for a dozen years, and nearly embroiled us in a great foreign war. But as sure as a just God lives, when the secret history of this stock-jobbing in American blood becomes known—as known it shall be—the friends and relatives of the victims butchered in your quarrel will hold you to a strict account. It will not avail you anything that you have now withdrawn from the hopeless struggle, and refused to carry fresh victims to the scene of carnage; the blood of those already slain is on your robes—it rises and half conceals the clay feet of the golden idol you worship, and every guise of your huckstered scrip is dripping with the crimson witness.

You may endeavor to withdraw now and hide your tracks—but you repent too late. You only withdraw because the ratification of the Dallas-Clarendon Treaty, which you endeavored to defeat, removed all cause of contention between our own and the British Governments, and guarantees that the great transit route between the opposing oceans shall no longer be the battle-field between three truculent and rival monopolists. That treaty gives the disputed Bay Islands to Honduras; and the contracting Governments agree to protect Central America from all further violence, and to keep open the line of travel for the advantage of American and English interests. The rights of transit have been already transferred by the Central American Governments to parties in this City and country, whose names, when published, will suffice to restore public confidence, and assure Americans that all possible advantages will be afforded them while guaranteeing the peace of the country through which the travel has to pass. The ships that have lain idle so long will again have an opportunity of becoming useful; and when the security of the road is beyond cavil the whole trade of the East Indies will gradually be attracted to its Pacific terminus.

To what end, then, should this fillibuster havoc, originating among the stock-dealers of Wall-street, be protracted, since it is clear that, in the end, the joint Governments will step in and close it? LOCKRIDGE's reported success cannot affect the main result, nor would his junction with LAW's Henningsen, and any number of victories to their united forces, in the least degree alter the predetermined issue. The ratification of the Dallas-Clarendon Treaty gave the *coup de grace* to mangled and expiring fillibusterism; and, while we lament the fate of many prized and noble-hearted men, who have perished in the fruitless struggle, we congratulate the country on the prospect now about being opened, by a wave of the wand of peace.

The natives of Nicaragua may be inferior to the citizens of the United States in energy, intelligence, and resolution; but they are nevertheless human beings, and WILLIAM WALKER made a grave mistake when he treated them as animals of a lower type. It is an error to suppose that they are not capable of self-defence; for the fight is not always to the strongest—they have a powerful ally in the climate, and their persistency in revolt makes up for their want of nerve when under fire. No people having once tasted democratic freedom can be wholly conquered until annihilated; and if *they* cannot stand the charge of American bayonets, neither can the Americans resist the influence of the "plague, pestilence, and famine," which have fought on the side of Nicaragua through the whole of this steamboat war.

THE VOICE OF NICARAGUA.

AN IMPORTANT POSTSCRIPT.

P. S.—It must be remembered that, once having effected a junction with HENNINGSEN, LOCKRIDGE would be as helpless as the men he goes to help. Twice his whole force would not suffice to garrison and keep open the river; and the Costa Ricans, returning to their deserted entrenchments, would have only so many more victims in the trap. The river is like two plates of spring-steel, meeting at an acute angle and opening vertically; you may force your way up—but unless you leave a sufficient force to hold it open, it will close behind you and cut off retreat.

Important from Nicaragua by the George Law.

Costa Rican Version of the Operations on the San Juan—Lockridge's success denied—Two hundred Recruits for Walker from San Francisco—Rumors of a great battle fought—Failure of Costa Rica to obtain a loan in Peru, &c.

Private letters received in this City yesterday, give the Costa Rican version of late operations on the San Juan River.

The Costa Ricans aver that the accounts of the successes achieved by Col. LOCKRIDGE are without foundation; that particularly at Hipps' Point, the Costa Ricans retired in perfect order, losing no arms and actually suffering no defeat.

It is also stated—but the assertion requires to be proved by the result—that the Costa Ricans had purposely allowed Col. LOCKRIDGE to ascend the river San Juan as far as Castillo;—that in fact they had enticed him up with a view to cut off his retreat and his communication with the Atlantic; and then give him battle. We may look for a confirmation or a refutation of these reports by the *Tennessee*, expected to arrive within a week.

The Costa Rican authorities deny altogether the report that Castillo had been taken by LOCKRIDGE, or that the latter had captured four hundred rifles.

The Costa Ricans are confident that without reinforcements they are sufficiently strong to defend San Carlos, at the source of the San Juan, against any force that can be brought against it.

From a conversation with some of the passengers of the *George Law*, we learn that the *Sierra Nevada* left San Francisco a few hours in advance of the *J. L. Stephens*, bound to San Juan del Sud.

At the time of her departure, it was believed in San Francisco that the Transit route was open, or would be open by the time she reached San Juan.

Besides a number of through passengers, the *J. L Stephens* is reported to have carried out not less than 200 men for General WALKER, recruited in California by Captain BAKER and others. If, as is most likely, Lake Nicaragua and the river San Juan are found to be in possession of the allies, the *Nevada* will at once proceed to Panama.

One of our informants states that the *Stephens*, when off Cape Saint Lucas, met the *Golden Gate*, bound to San Francisco, and held communication with her. There was a rumor on board the *Golden Gate*, that the forces of General WALKER had been totally routed by the allies, and himself captured and hung. This rumor was most probably obtained from Acapulco, a similar one having been brought to New-York from the same place, by a late arrival.

Three or four deserters from Col. LOCKRIDGE's party, came on from Aspinwall by the *George Law*, working their passage.

We subjoin the letter of our Panama correspondent in relation to the position of affairs in Nicaragua:

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

PANAMA, Friday, March 6, 1857.

The British steamer *Trent* arrived at Colon on the 21st ultimo, with dates of the day previous from Greytown. WALKER's force, no doubt, has got possession of Serapiqui, and it is said of Castillo, and even of San Carlos, thus opening the whole route. The truth appears to be, however, that an attack had been made upon the defences at Castillo, but at the last dates it had not been completely successful. There is not much doubt, however, that LOCKRIDGE is in possession of Castillo ere this. San Carlos, I expect will not be easily taken. When I was at Rivas, a month since, Col. WATTES told me that with 40 Americans he could hold it against a thousand men. It is astonishing that the Costa Ricans should be so easily driven from the possession of the river, acquired by so much labor and at such vast expense—but the fact is, they are mere poltroons in war, and scarcely deserve to succeed against their brave but unprincipled enemy.

The Panama *Star and Herald* says:

"We are assured by Col. KINNEY, who arrived by the last British steamer from Nicaragua, that the report of Walker's party having taken Castillo, which we published on Tuesday last, is incorrect. The Colonel says positively that such is not the case, and that the allies still remain in possession of that point."

We also read in the same paper:

"Sr. ESCALANTE, who went to Lima some time ago as Minister from Costa Rica, in order to effect a loan from the President of Peru, to enable Costa Rica to carry on the war against WALKER, has returned in high dudgeon, having, on account of the revolution in Peru, been unable to effect the object of his mission.

It appears Sr. ESCALANTE published an article abusing CASTILLA for not acceding to the request of Costa Rica, and in return the *Commercio*, of Lima, contains several articles anything but complimentary to the Costa Rican Minister."

WALKER'S POSITION—STRENGTH OF THE COSTA RICANS AT SAN CARLOS AND ON THE SAN JUAN—EXECUTION OF A NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENT, ETC.

The following letter from the Special Correspondent of the San Francisco *Bulletin*, though anterior in date to advices received in New-York, contains intelligence not yet published:

SAN JUAN, Sunday, Jan. 25, 1857.

After closing my short letter at Panama, on the 21st inst., I concluded to take a trip up on the *Sierra Nevada*, and look into WALKER's camp at Rivas, in order to judge for myself of the state of affairs. I shall go up this afternoon, and will write you by the *Orizaba*.

Col. WATTES is down at San Juan this morning, and gives me a favorable account of WALKER's forces. By the Colonel's account, WALKER has about 800 effective men, well provisioned, well armed and well clothed, and all in excellent spirits. They have not a particle of doubt as to their ability to maintain themselves against any force that may be brought against them. "The more they bring, the more we shall kill," is the common expression of all I have seen. They express great regret that the 500 men at Greytown are not able to join them. If, say they, we had them to garrison Rivas, we would, with our 800 men, clear the country, in three weeks, of every enemy we have in it.

To-day, two or three small boats will be sent over the road to the lake. The steamers *Virgin* and *San Carlos* lay under the Island of Ometepec, about twelve miles from La Virgin; and, it is believed, a boat expedition may be got up to surprise and take them in the night. Without one of these boats it would seem impossible for a junction to be formed between the forces at Greytown and Rivas. SCOTT, it is true, is fixing up an old river boat, by putting a saw-mill engine into her, but if she could, by any possibility, pass the Castillo and Hipp's Point and the strong position of San Carlos, she could not live in the lake at this season of the year. The Costa Ricans have no doubt strongly fortified Castillo Rapids; and San Carlos—taken by them, a good twenty-four-pounder and a six-pound gun. With the six guns said to have been taken on one of the river boats, any one of the positions named might be, and probably has been, made so formidable that nothing that could be placed on the river could pass them. The general impression, indeed, of all of WALKER's officers with whom I have conversed, is, that the men cannot get up the river.

The *Sierra Nevada* brought the first news to WALKER, that the enemy had possession of the river, although nearly a month had expired since they took it. The night before we arrived, however, on the 23d January, the *Virgin* came into La Virgin and fired two shots into the town, by way, I suppose, of a notification to him to that effect. The *Sierra Nevada*, about the 11th of January, seeing that her passengers did not arrive, sent over one of her boats to the Lake, on an ox team, to coast along the shore, in order to see what was the matter. The boat was manned by eight or ten of WALKER's men. Up to this date nothing has been heard from her, and it is supposed she has fallen into the hands of the enemy. WALKER has a schooner on the Lake of about 50 tons, but without a rudder or rudder-irons, and it is impossible to get her where they can be put on, so he has only his small boats to depend upon.

The *St. Marys* will probably be in here in about three days, having left Panama on the 21st inst., at 5 o'clock P. M. It was understood at Panama that she had orders to prevent the landing of any forces on this side for WALKER.

Mr. RODGERS, WALKER's Secretary of the Hacienda, who, I wrote you, left Panama on the 11th in a five-ton boat, has not yet arrived.

TOOEY, the correspondent of the New-Orleans *Delta*, who deserted HENNINGSEN at Granada, is said to have been hung by the Leonese. Also, Col. SILVA, who deserted WALKER, shared the same fate. TOOEY, it appears, was taken prisoner about six months since, by the Costa Ricans, at the fight of Santa Rosa, after having lost an arm. Gen. CANAS took him to his own house at San Jose, fed him at his own table, and treated him with so much respect that not a cover was allowed to be removed at his table, without the presence of his prisoner, or rather his guest. He voluntarily gave CANAS information in respect to WALKER's forces, and after he was fully recovered was released. When he returned to WALKER, he published an account of his adventures in Costa Rica, in which he abused his benefactor, and stated that he had completely deceived him in his account of WALKER. For this conduct he was undoubtedly hung.

Gen. FRY and lady, and several of WALKER's men and officers, go to San Francisco to-morrow.

The ship *Naraganssett*, from New-York, with coal, to GARRISON & MORGAN, is still in port, her men in irons, refusing to do duty.

[After writing the foregoing, our correspondent was arrested by order of WALKER and carried to Rivas. We await further strange developments.—*Ed. Bulletin.*]

The *Bulletin* also publishes the following letter, translated from the Swedish. It was written to a friend in San Francisco by a soldier in WALKER's army:

ST. GEORGE, Dec. 12, 1856.

This letter I suppose will announce my death to you. I say so without regret, hoping in another world to find that rest which I have long wanted to find in these my last days. I have taken the worst path to seek fortune, for I find that fortune will necessarily ever shun the place where WALKER and his monster Generals are. If I could write as DUMAS or VICTOR HUGO, the most horrible truths that ever pen told would be proclaimed to the world. For all the wildest fantasies of hunger, sickness, misery and crime, that could be detailed by those here, is little to what is the hard reality.

I have now been literally starving here for the last fourteen days. I have been at the battle of Granada, which WALKER will assuredly say through his minions he gained; but he will sooner or later have to answer to God for the lies he tells. The three last days we have been fighting day and night. Many have fallen on both sides. I have been spared through all this misery; but have heard balls raining all around me. Now, returned to this place, I have been seized with the cholera, and am in the first stage of the disease. I feel so weak that I cannot write more; but be this my last farewell, and blessings be to my friends! Farewell! OTTO.

Brothers! Should fortune smile on you, remember my poor children.

Brother, I promised to write to Col. PHELPS, whom I have to thank for my being here. I cannot write in English to him, for all letters are opened here and read before they are allowed to be sent away. As this, however, is written in Swedish, I hope they will not understand it, and so allow it to pass. Tell PHELPS—who can be seen on Montgomery-street—that *if he himself is a dupe*, to beware; hell on earth is here. I think that those who *induce* people to go to Nicaragua are no better than fallen angels, who, I hope, as I write this on my death-bed, won't go free from punishment in another world. OTTO.

[The above letter was inclosed in another epistle which is as follows:

"SIR: I am very sorry that Mr. LINDSKOW [OTTO] has made it my duty to send this letter to you in case of his dying. You will perceive, consequently, by my sending it that this event unfortunately has occurred. He died on the 23d December."]

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

The Administration and Gov. Geary.

Presentation of the New British Minister.

The Scramble for Office—War of the New-York Factions, and Probable Results, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 16.

The statement is erroneous that Gov. GEARY's resignation has been received. The President has nothing from him. Secretary CASS has received a telegraphic dispatch from GEARY, requesting that decisive steps be immediately taken to sustain him, and indicating his prompt resignation as the alternative. The subject occupied the Cabinet to-day, throughout a long and earnest discussion. Mr. BUCHANAN's disposition is to sustain GEARY. The Southern Democratic sentiment here is very decidedly in the same direction. The Southern wing of the Cabinet is understood to oppose him, and to urge GEARY's disregard of certain forms, his interference with judicial authority, and his signing an Anti-Democratic Bank Charter, as pretexts for his removal, instead of his Free-State sympathies. I am assured that no decision has been arrived at, and it is impossible to predict the result. If Mr. BUCHANAN insists upon being President himself, GEARY will be sustained, and LECOMPTE removed. The latter step is made an absolute condition by GEARY, which complicates the difficulty. If he would agree to let bygones pass, the question would be settled at once in GEARY's favor. As the matter stands, the South is very clamorous against him, because they will not assent to a blow at LECOMPTE. SAM. MEDARY says that GEARY will triumph.

Symptoms of this bad feeling, engendered by "rotation," are beginning to show themselves, and serious troubles are anticipated unless the prominent appointments are soon settled. The New-York Collectorship continues to be the chief bone of contention. SCHELL's papers are signed by five New-York members, but so far as there are any indications, they rather favor the selection of some eminent merchant, than an active leader of any clique.

The Philadelphia appointments are expected to be made immediately. The Kansas affair is disposed of.

S.

[FROM OUR REGULAR TELEGRAPHIC REPORTER.]

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 16.

Lord NAPIER was, at 1 o'clock to-day, introduced to the President by General CASS, and presented his credentials as Minister from England. His expressions of congratulation and desire to preserve the peace of the two countries were cordially reciprocated by the President. Lord NAPIER was in Court dress. Many visiters at the White House desired to witness the ceremony, but it being of a private character, they were excluded from the audience chamber.

Lord NAPIER, in addressing the President as the Envoy of Her Britannic Majesty, said he was instructed to convey to him the earnest desire maintained by the Queen to preserve and advance on all occasions the interests and happiness of the people of England and America, which are so deeply involved in their amicable intercourse, and to manifest to him the hearty good wishes which her Majesty cherishes for the prosperity of the United States. He ventured to congratulate the President on his accession to the highest elective dignity in the country and the world, saying:

"May you enjoy it in health, peace and ever unceasing honor, and may the period of your government be distinguished by all the features of public welfare. Permit me (he continued) to express to you my gratification in being selected to renew and avow at Washington those relations of international friendship which have been so ably sustained by your representative in London. This important and grateful duty might have been committed to others more capable of doing justice to the sentiments of benevolence which animate my sovereign, her ministers, and every order of her subjects, but no one could approach your Excellency with greater respect for your person and your office, or a warmer good-will to the American people."

Lord NAPIER then delivered the credential letter which her Majesty had been graciously pleased to intrust to his care.

The President, in reply, offered to Lord NAPIER a hearty welcome as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from her Britannic Majesty to the United States. Your Sovereign, he said, I am convinced, could not have selected a more acceptable representative than yourself to renew those relations o international friendship which I trust may never hereafter be interrupted. The earnest and gracious desire expressed by her Majesty to preserve and advance upon all occasions the interest and happiness of England and America, and the hearty good wishes which her Majesty cherishes for the prosperity of the United States, are cordially reciprocated on my part, and will elicit an enthusiastic response from the hearts of the American people. No independent powers have ever been bound together by material interests of such magnitude as those which unite Great Britain and the United States. Indeed, the prosperity of the one is necessarily involved in that of the other, but mutual interests, however vast, without mutual regard, are not always sufficient to preserve friendship between nations. How happy then am I to receive the assurance that your sovereign, her ministers, and every order of her subjects, are animated by sentiments of benevolence towards the Government and people of the United States. During my administration it shall be my agreeable duty, as well as my earnest desire, to increase the friendship and mutual good will now so happily subsisting between the two countries, and to render those sentiments strong and enduring. With such sincere and heartfelt dispositions on both sides, should difficulties ever arise between the two Governments, these will be easily adjusted in a spirit of mutual forbearance and concession. I return your Lordship my thanks for your kind expressions and wishes in reference to myself, and feel confident that in our future intercourse we shall proceed harmoniously and satisfactorily in discharging our respective duties.

The Pennsylvania appointments were considered in the Cabinet to-day, but not decided upon. These, together with those of New-York and California, are expected to be disposed of this week, as persons here most interested have been informed.

There seems now to be but little doubt but that the rumor of the resignation of Gov. GEARY is true.

Who are at Washington and what they are there for—The War of the New-York Factions—The Probable Results.

[FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, Sunday, March 15, 1857.

The corridors, staircases and passages of Willard's Hotel are crowded with New-Yorkers, and faces familiar to every man versed in the Democratic politics of the Empire State meet us at every turn. Each train from the East brings a fresh swarm, and the scene at the hotel offices, on the arrival of new guests, reminds one of the bustle and crowd at the Cincinnati Convention. Familiar greetings are heard on every side, and even the candidate for office who beholds with secret dismay the arrival of a dangerous competitor, smoothes his face into false smiles as he welcomes him to Washington and inquires the news at home. Hunker and Barnburner,—Hard and Soft,—the men who assassinated Cass eight years ago and the men who "fought, bled and died" for him, (and now hope to be resurrected in the body,)—the men who burned DOUGLAS in effigy in the Anti-Nebraska times, and the men who were burned in effigy along with him,—jostle each other amicably in the lobbies and hob-nob to each other across the dinner-table. In the evening drawing-room, pleasantly chatting with the ladies, may be seen the warriors of your Democratic partisan wars who have been arrayed in hostile camps for twelve years; and in the little groups that stray off occasionally, under the shadow of night, for less innocent entertainment—to "see the elephant" or "fight the tiger,"—a similar fusion of old distinctions, it is feared, might be noted; but hereof your Occasional Correspondent speaketh not from personal knowledge. There are New-Yorkers everywhere. The rural districts contribute an abundant quota, and the City of New-York holds not back. From Niagara to Montauk, and from Oswego to Ogdensburg, they come drifting along, train after train, with carpet bags, trunks and shawls, and the inevitable New-York morning papers, some of them with pockets well lined with salaries, and apprehensive of the awful decree, "Rotation in office;" but by far the most with slender pocket-books, empty bellies and cadaverous forms, yet armed with bundles upon bundles of recommendations and petitions, swelling the mighty crowd which surges against the doors of the Presidential mansion, begging for office.

Your present correspondent, albeit not an uninterested looker-on in Washington, (for there are but few such,) has been immensely amused at the character, purposes and endeavors of this band of pilgrims. He sees in it, struggling along cheek by jowl, the honest, meritorious man of talent and the infamous, brutal rowdy—the gentleman of tone and integrity temporarily brought to the level of the blackguard and the "striker." Modest merit is often hustled aside by impudent pretence; and men with the brand of the convict and felon force their way to audiences which are denied to unobtrusive, but it may be efficacious, party service. It is thus that the world yields to audacity, and tolerates imposition. Your correspondent observes, also, occasional and illustrious instances of the virtue known among men by the name of gratitude; and inasmuch as, from time immemorial, this virtue hath especially appertained to, and adorned, the politician class, he is led to believe that so noble a trait of character still flourishes among them in purity. For instance, yonder Congressman elect, who owes his place and power to the exertions of certain dear and intimate friends, with how much unction he volunteered to them his promises before the election, with how much nonchalance he repudiates and forgets them now! There is much room for melancholy and misanthropic moralizing in a Washington hotel, just after the inauguration of a bran-new President.

New-York is more largely represented at Washington than all other States besides, except California, at this present time. The four years' tenure of many of the most valuable appointments in your State is about expiring, and those who now hold them, and those who want to hold them, along with their respective friends and adherents, consider it necessary to be early upon the ground, to protect their respective interests. Here, then, are to be seen the various cliques and sections, divisions and subdivisions, in all their force; and though nothing can exceed the urbanity, friendliness and amiability of each and all, in public, none can doubt the deep and bitter animosities of rivalry which lie beneath the surface.

The strongest in numbers and the ablest in point o management and tactics, are the Softs, who have been Administration men for the whole term of PIERCE's four years, and, having enjoyed exclusively the spoils of office, find themselves sufficiently "in funds" to endure even the exorbitant board-bills of a Washington hotel. Prominent among their leaders we notice the Barnburner chiefs of 1848, in the portly person of DEAN RICHMOND, the Railroad millionaire; in the classical face of WILLIAM CASSIDY, "the stone that the builders rejected;" and in the dignified form of the ablest presiding officer the New-York Legislature ever saw, Lieutenant-Governor SANDFORD E. CHURCH. From the City of New-York, strange to say, there is not a single Soft, except JOHN COCHRANE, for rank and file, officer and private, appear to have marched over to the Republican camp, along with such men of mark as ROBERT EMMET, ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, and WILLIAM C. BRYANT. Alas for the Radical squad which O'SULLIVAN and TILDEN and CAMBRELENG once led, in Tammany and in your legislative halls—where are they? Cannot a single respectable Soft be conjured up as a candidate for office, upon all Manhattan Island? Must the obdurate Hards and the malleable Half-Shells divide the spoils between them? Or if, perchance, a Barnburner be proposed for any office in Gotham, is it necessary that he should be a fresh importation, like a basket of market-produce, direct from the open fields? How are the mighty fallen!

The cool, experienced and sagacious leader of the Hards, HERSCHEL CRESWELL, is here, and along with him the gentlemanly Apostate SCHELL, whom he is laboring to secure as Collector of your port. CROSWELL's quondam lieutenant, GIDEON J. TUCKER, is also on hand; and JOHN C. MATHER, and other Hards, who have so long been praying for the day when PIERCE was to go out and BUCHANAN to come in. These are the remnant of the old CASS and BUTLER wing of the party,—the indomitable impracticables and insubordinates who revolted against PIERCE and espoused the cause of the decapitated BROWSON. It is, perhaps, not strange that of the Marcy men proper, the Soft Hunkers, so few have shown themselves. One of the ablest and purest men of this class, LORENZO B. SHEPARD, is recently dead, and in him died their manager and leader in your City. The few that survive have intrenched themselves in the Council of Sachems at Tammany Hall, whence they defy Mayor WOOD, and resist his summons to surrender. Of the partisans of the class of JOHN STRYKER, JOHN C. WRIGHT and HORATIO SEYMOUR, few, as yet, have appeared in Washington. I only see JAMES G. DICKIE, JOHN M. MOTT and a few others of this species. The Free-Soil Softs of the VAN BUREN stamp, on the contrary, have flocked in from every quarter: Here are WILLIAM H. LUDLOW, of Suffolk County; JOHN B. MILLER, of Utica; WILLIAM SMITH INGRAHAM, of Cayuga; JAMES H. SHERRITT, of Washington; RAY TOMPKINS, of Richmond; BENJAMIN F. ANGEL, of Livingston; GEORGE W. NEWELL, of Albany; ISAAC BUTTS, of Rochester, and many others whom I might name.

Since the November election, a number of attempts have been made to get together the Members of Congress elect in New-York, in order to make a grand programme for the guidance of Mr. BUCHANAN in the distribution of "the spoils." There being twelve M. C.'s elect from the State, of Democratic faith, and just about twelve or thirteen first-class valuable offices in your City to be given away, it was supposed that a schedule of division might possibly be agreed upon, on the simple principle of each member appropriating for himself one office, to be bestowed upon such friend as he might name. By this means Mr. BUCHANAN would be relieved from all trouble, all responsibility, and all exercise of discretion in the matter; and would have nothing left to do but to fill up commissions with the names presented to him. Unfortunately the scheme would not work. The City members would not meet the country members, unless the latter would concede to the former all right and authority as to the awarding of the twelve or thirteen "fat" City appointments. The country members declined to do any such thing, so they separated, and then the City members made an effort by themselves. At the first interview *they* also divided into as many parties as there were members present. So matters rested, until the Mayor of your City, Hon. FERNANDO WOOD, appeared on the ground. He arrived on Thursday.

A new attempt is now to be made to agree upon recommendations, but it can be easily predicted that it will fail as signally as before. Amid all the wranglings and quarrelings of the Congressional delegation, it is altogether probable that Mr. BUCHANAN will quietly select out his own men, refuse to be dictated to, and have the necessary commissions made out without reference to local disputes or difficulties, taking the names of the strongest, most deserving and most active partisans presented to him, exacting the qualification of good moral character and respectable social standing from all his appointees, and utterly ignoring the question of Hard or Soft, Wood or anti-Wood, whenever the applicant is proven to possess a clean record, free of Free-Soil associations, or party infidelities. This, I say, is probable: it is the course which those who are most intimately permitted to share his confidence predict will be adopted, but whether it will eventually be pursued or not, it remains for the future to develop.

A harsh and unjust allusion appeared a day or two since in the telegraphic correspondence from this city, published in one of your morning cotemporaries—an allusion to a man who, whatever political sins may be laid to his charge, has never yet been accused with truth of taking unfair advantage of an enemy, or any advantage at all of a friend. I refer to DANIEL S. DICKINSON. It was charged that he had made out and recommended to Mr. BUCHANAN a list of appointments to be made throughout your State. It is untrue, and your present correspondent happens to know it to be untrue. Mr. DICKINSON has asked nothing upon personal grounds. He may have advised, and I believe he has advised, the appointment by

ARRIVAL OF THE GEORGE LAW.

TWO WEEKS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

$1,004,956 IN TREASURE.

Defalcation and Impeachment of California State Officers.

Massacre of a Whole Settlement by Indians.

Execution of Eleven Mexican Banditti by the People of Los Angeles.

THE REVOLUTION IN WESTERN MEXICO.

Further from Central and South America.

Message of the President of New-Granada on the Panama Massacre.

The Revolution in Peru Losing Ground.

The United States steamer *George Law*, T. T. HUNTER, U. S. N., Commanding, sailed from Aspinwall March 6, 6:15 P. M., with the mails, passengers and treasure for New-York and New-Orleans, brought down by steamer *John L. Stephens*, arrived off Havana 10th inst. at 11 P. M., entered the port at sunrise on the 11th, landed the mails, passengers, and treasure for New-Orleans, sailed for New-York 11 o'clock A. M. same day, and arrived at this port yesterday morning. All well on board.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer *John L. Stephens* sailed from San Francisco Feb. 20, at 1:20 P. M., with the United States mails, 459 passengers, and $1,289,628 88 in treasure on freight, destined as follows: For New-York, $1,001,774 25; New-Orleans, $41,000; Havana, $41,563 44; England, $205,489 19.

Feb. 25, spoke steamer *Golden Gate*, with the mails and passengers of 5th February from New-York. All well on board.

Arrived at Acapulco 27th February, 10 P. M., sailed thence for Panama 4 o'clock A. M. 28th.

March 4, 1 P. M., boarded steamer *Sonora* with the mails and passengers of 20th February, from New-York and New-Orleans. All well on board.

On the 10th inst., 7 o'clock A. M., off Cape Antonio, the *George Law* spoke United States mail steamer *Granada*, from Havana for Aspinwall.

U. S. ship *Independence*, and H. B. M.'s steamer *Trincomalee*, off Panama; U. S. ship *Cyane* off Aspinwall. All well on board.

U. S. ship *Saratoga* arrived at Aspinwall 28th February, from St. Thomas; sailed again March 2 for San Juan del Norte.

12th inst., 2 o'clock P. M., lat. 34° 16', lon. 74° 49', passed steamer *Catawba*, bound South.

We are indebted to Mr. E. W. HULL, Purser of the *George Law*, for special favors, and to the expresses of WELLS, FARGO & Co., FREEMAN & Co., and the Pacific Express, for papers received with dispatch.

The most important events in California of the fortnight ending Feb. 20, have been the impeachment of two prominent officers of the State Government—the Treasurer and the Comptroller. The developments connected with this action are not of a character calculated to lessen the effect of the late decision of the Supreme Court on the value of our State bonds at the East; especially as it would seem that the disclosures already made are but the forerunners of others equally important. The State Treasurer, HENRY BATES, was impeached by a unanimous vote of the Assembly, and specific charges have since been presented to the Senate, the body before which the trial of the accused official will be conducted. In the case of the Comptroller, action was not taken with the same promptness and unanimity, it being difficult to determine the extent of his complicity in the delinquencies which have been committed in his department, and it is possible that the contumacy and stubbornness with which he met the investigations instituted by the Assembly had as much to do with his impeachment as the facts which were disclosed by those researches. In addition to these measures, it is probable that criminal proceedings will be instituted against both the delinquent officials.

The whereabouts of the $124,000 pretended to have been devoted to the payment of the California July interest in New-York is still a matter of doubt and speculation. The person most likely to be aware of its location, E. A. ROWE, pertinaciously refused to answer any questions leading to a solution of the difficulty, whether propounded by a Legislative Committee, a judge, or a Grand Jury. The result has been his committal and incarceration for contempt in two instances, and his release by the Supreme Court from the imprisonment resulting from the first. For the second (which consisted in refusing to answer questions before the Grand Jury of Sacramento County) he is still in custody. It was rumored that the abstraction of the sum in question was a portion of a grand scheme of peculation, some reflections and hints in relation to which have appeared in our Sacramento correspondence.

The validity of the State debt, and the action in relation thereto has been a topic considerably discussed in the Legislature, a variety of bills, resolutions, &c., in relation to it having been introduced since the commencement of the session. No definite measures have, however, been resolved upon.

The decision of the Supreme Court, declaring the Consolidation Act of San Francisco constitutional, is one of most important character as affecting her interests. Whatever may be the defects of the bill, it would have been a great misfortune, had it been declared unconstitutional.

The daring outrages committed by Mexican bandits in the southern portion of California have drawn down on their perpetrators summary retribution. The entire population of that section of the State, native Californian and American, appear to have united in the undertaking, and with the effective assistance of United States troops from adjacent posts, their efforts have been crowned with success. All the band has been captured, with the exception of two, and all the prisoners have been executed, except JUAN FLORES, whose punishment was temporarily deferred.

Two distinct shocks of an earthquake were felt in San Francisco about 7 o'clock, P. M., on the 5th of February. The sensation was not as on former occasions of a rocking or oscillating motion, but resembled the sudden jar as of an explosion of powder. Much consternation was manifested throughout the city, but no great damage done.

Sixty-five men embarked from San Francisco on the steamship *Sea Bird*, on the 5th of February, with the intention of joining the forces of GANDARA in the Mexican State of Sonora. They are to be joined by others who go overland to San Diego, and it is said that they are to be furnished with United States arms.

JOSE Y. LIMANTOUR, having been liberated on bail, left San Francisco on the steamer of the 5th February for Acapulco.

An encounter took place on the evening of the 11th February, at the corner of Washington and Dupont streets, between F. A. COHEN, brother of A. A. COHEN, and THOMAS S. KING, editor of the *Evening Bulletin*. Mr. COHEN struck Mr. KING upon the head with a cane, whereupon Mr. KING drew a pistol and shot Mr. C., the ball striking him in the side of the chin, and passing along the lower jaw, came out near the ear. Both parties were arrested. KING was liberated on his own recognizance, and COHEN held to bail in $1,000, for his appearance to answer at the Police Court. The matter was called up for trial on the 17th inst., and resulted in the conviction of Mr. COHEN of an assault and battery. He was fined $60. Mr. KING's trial for an assault with a deadly weapon has not yet taken place.

A great quantity of rain had fallen over all the country drained by the San Joaquin and Sacramento rivers and their tributaries. Considerable damage had been done in different localities by the sudden floods. The whole country around Stockton was overflowed; and the usual roads were quite as well suited for boating as for staging.

The stage between Angel's Camp and San Andres was stopped by a company of robbers on the morning of the 17th February, and robbed of $15,000—$10,000 belonging to WELLS, FARGO & Co., and $5,000 to Pacific Express Co. The robbers were subsequently arrested and the money recovered.

The Governor has issued his proclamation for an election of Senator to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Hon. FRANK TILFORD. The election was ordered for Tuesday, Feb. 24.

The brig *J. S. Cabot* arrived at San Francisco on the 10th February, from La Paz, bringing intelligence that Gen. BLANCARTE had seized all the vessels lying in the port of La Paz, and put them under an embargo. Gen. B. was to leave in a few days with 700 men for the City of Mexico.

Mrs. JULIA DEAN HAYNE and Miss MARY PROVOST were playing engagements at the Sacramento theatres.

The Oregon papers contain nothing of importance. The Legislature had adjourned.

The Indians had been making an outbreak near Fort Sincoe. Four whites have been captured, and a large number of cattle stolen.

The Washington Territory Legislature adjourned on the 29th of January. The session has been mostly occupied in reviewing and condemning the course of Gov. STEVENS in the martial law affair and the late Indian war; the balance with business principally local. One or two counties had been formed.

Treasure List of the U. S. M. Steamer George Law.

American Ex. Bank	$40,000	Order	$75,842
W. T. Coleman & Co	6,129	James Patrick	60,000
Drexel & Co	230,400	John Phelan, Jr	10,200
Duncan, Sherman & Co	93,301	Robb, Hallett & Co.	86,000
John Durand & Co.	1,795	Renard & Co	16,000
Z. Einstein & Bro	4,900	Ross, Falconer & Co.	26,000
Freeman & Co	5,400	G. Rosenstock	5,500
L. Von Hoffman & Co	2,800	H. Strybing	2,400
Thos. J. Hand & Co.	3,000	E. A. Stern & Co	9,000
Wm. Heller & Co	9,000	J. Strauss, Brother & Co	15,000
J. Heller & Bro	3,668	Schalle & Bro	9,500
Eugene Kelly & Co.	20,000	Thain & McKeon	5,000
Metropolitan Bank	55,000	J. B. Weir	11,000
R. Mender	6,000	G. H. Winer & Co	17,241
		Wells, Fargo & Co	186,000
Total from San Francisco			$1,001,774
FROM ASPINWALL.			
Rollin, Thorne & Co.	$2,500	Wells, Fargo & Co	$683
Total			$1,004,956

Defalcation and Impeachment of State Officers.

From the Alta California.

Upon the departure of the last mail steamer for the Atlantic, our eastern readers were informed of some of the circumstances attending the transfer of $124,000 from the State Treasury. Since then articles of impeachment have been presented against the State Treasurer, who, finding himself hemmed about by a state of facts which he could not, or would not explain, saw fit to tender his resignation, which was duly accepted. Articles of impeachment are now in preparation also against the Comptroller, and although it does not as yet appear that he has been criminal in his acts, his culpable negligence and disregard of the law has been such as to render his course a proper subject of investigation.

It certainly appears unfortunate, at a first glance, for the credit and honor of our State, that in the present condition of its finances its highest financial officer should be criminally charged, as Dr. BATES now is, and peculiarly unfortunate that this charge should come directly following the decision of the Supreme Court, virtually annulling our obligation to pay the indebtedness which has been created in years past. Here, however, we can assure our Atlantic readers, that we look upon these investigations and developments as heralds of a new and brighter era in the administration of our affairs. We have been officially robbed ever since we became a State, and we have quietly submitted without even a murmur. But endurance has ceased now to be a virtue, and the investigations now in progress will be to place us upon a more secure financial foundation—to secure to us in the future a purer and better and more honest and honorable an administration of our financial affairs. From present appearances we are fully convinced that there will be no whitewashing practiced in this matter, but that a full and complete investigation will be had, and that the guilty participants will receive proper punishment.

The confidence expressed in most of the journals of the East, in our willingness and ability to meet all the demands against us, finds a warm response in the hearts and dispositions of the large majority of our people. The cry of "Repudiation" raises but a very faint echo here. All the journals of this State, of any respectability of character, have opposed the very idea from the beginning, and already a set of resolutions have been introduced in each branch of the Legislature, declaring the intentions of the people in this matter, as well as a bill for the refunding of all our past created indebtedness. Our Atlantic creditors need have no fear but that all will yet be right.

Horrible Indian Outrage.

ALL THE INHABITANTS IN PITT RIVER VALLEY, IN SHASTA COUNTY, MASSACRED — PROPERTY DESTOYED, &TC.

Mr. A. M. ROSBOROUGH has furnished the following information to the Shasta *Republican*:

Messrs. WHITMAN and FOWLER left Shasta on the 25th of January, and arrived in Pitt Valley on Sunday, when the awful, horrible fact presented itself to them, that not only the whole property of the valley had been destroyed by the Indians, but, still more horrible and awful, that every soul in the valley had, almost beyond the possibility of a doubt, been murdered by the Indians. H. A. LOCKHART, A. BOLES, R. ROGERS, (father of the young men who have been running expresses in the northern portion of this State for several years,) a young man called DANIEL BEYANT, and a German, who attended to the ferry-boat, (being five in number,) are known to be among the missing, and probably were all that were in the valley at the time. The largest number of the inhabitants had left with the intention of returning in the Spring. SAMUEL LOCKHART, Mr. HOLBS, and others, had gone down to Red Bluff, at the last accounts, and others came to this place and vicinity about Christmas. Mr. WHITMAN says that when Mr. FOWLER and he got to the nearest ferry in Pitt River Valley on their way from this place, they discovered that the houses were burned and the ferry boat gone; that, thinking that it might have been burned by accident, they built a raft, crossed the river and went on towards the furthest ferry. That a short time after they crossed the river, they discovered eight Indians coming towards them. Two of the Indians turned back and destroyed the raft, (as they afterwards discovered,) while six followed after them at a distance of 500 or 600 yards until they arrived at the ferry. Here they saw that the houses, which had been situated beyond the river, had all been burnt, that a large number of cattle and horses had been slaughtered by the Indians. The sad and terrible fact that the inhabitants had all been butchered by the Indians burst fully upon them. Being well armed they kept the Indians at bay, and called a young Indian boy on the opposite bank of the river and asked him where PACHE (an Oregon Indian who had been living at LOCKHART'S) was. He would give them no satisfaction as to the fact of the whites being murdered.

Seeing Indians running in different directions (as they supposed to procure reinforcements to attack them) they turned back, and keeping the Indians at a distance by presenting their guns at them, they arrived at the nearest ferry, where they had left the raft, but finding it was gone, they turned down the river to try and wade it at a wide shoally place. By this time the number of Indians had increased to fifteen. Being weak already from hunger and hard walking on snow shoes, they did not think they could wade the deep, swift stream without drowning, so they kept on down the river to the forks, at the Great Falls. Here they found an old Indian, and asked him to bring them across the river in a old canoe. He consented with an alacrity that made them suspect that he would turn them overboard with the canoe, as it is reported they did FREEMEE and his party. They got into the canoe, and as the old Indian got in, WHITMAN took the paddle from him, at the same time presenting his revolver at his breast, told him to sit still, and while in this position, FOWLER paddled the canoe across the stream. The fifteen Indians, still dodging after them, crossed over also. They stopped at the place where ROGERS' and BOLES' house had been burned on the bank of the river, and keeping the Indians at bay, built a fire, as it was late in the evening. About dusk they discovered all the Indians going in the direction of an Indian rancherie, some distance off. They stirred the fire and then slipped down the bank of the river and crawled along up the margin of the stream, escaped the vigilance of the Indians, and traveling all night, neither saw nor heard anything more of them. During seven days, including part of the time going down, they had nothing to eat but a dog, which they killed and devoured.

They left Shasta Valley, in going down, with enough provisions, as they supposed to do them through; but it took them two or three times as long as they expected, to get through, and their supply having been exhausted several days before, they were forced to kill and eat a part of the dog they had with them. And this was all they had to eat for the seven days, until they reached CHAPMAN'S, where they got some flour—having been three days at one time without eating.

A. M. ROSBOROUGH.

Capture and Execution of Eleven Mexican Banditti at Los Angeles—Great Excitement.

The following narrative is abridged from the Los Angeles *Star* and Santa Barbara *Gazette*:

Our previous advices from Los Angeles, which were to the 29th January, gave the intelligence of the murder of Sheriff BARTON and three others, by Mexican banditti. After the burial of the bodies of the murdered, the citizens of Los Angelos formed themselves into four companies. Parties of mounted men were also sent off at the same time in the direction where the robbers were supposed to be.

Dr. GRIFFIN was invested with the command of the entire force of the city, cooperating with the Mayor and City Marshal. Before daybreak on the 30th, the town was surrounded, and every avenue of escape strictly guarded, and a search was commenced of every house north and east of the PLAZA. About 40 prisoners, the result of the examination, were taken and lodged in the city jail. On the 31st a company of United States troops from Fort Tejon, numbering 44 men, under the command of Lieut. MAGRUDER, arrived and encamped in the upper part of the city. MIGUEL BLANCO has been arrested and confined. He has confessed his participation in the Twist robbery, and the names of the entire party. MIGUEL SOTO is dead. He was shot in the thigh, when he left his horse and took refuge in a marsh, covering his body up with mud and weeds. The weeds were set on fire, which exposed the robber, when he was shot through the heart. JUAN VENZUELA, PEDRO LOPEZ and DIEGO NAVARRO are also dead, all members of the robber gang. They were tried and sentenced to be hung. The ropes broke in the course of the execution, when they were led out and shot.

We are informed that five of the robbers were chased to the top of a hill in the San Juan mountains, and being hardly pressed, they all spurred their horses over a precipice some 30 or 40 feet high, whereby three men and their horses were disabled. The men were immediately shot. The other two succeeded in making their escape. Two men belonging to the gang have been taken in San Buenaventura. JUAN FLORES, mentioned above, has been taken.

On Tuesday, Feb. 2, a party consisting of five persons, started out on an expedition to Santa Barbara. Two of the party were left at the Mission of San Buenaventura, and the others went on to their destination. Information was given to the people at the Mission that certain of the gang of robbers would arrive that night in town, and men were stationed to guard the approaches, and a spy sent to reconnoiter. Shortly after two men approached, riding on a horse, and on meeting the spy, asked him if there was any excitement in town, to which he answered there was not, and they continued their course in conversation with the runner. When arrived within the line of ambuscade, the spy, a Californian, called out, "Here they are, take them," at this they both leaped from the horse and ran. The party in ambush fired at them, but did not shoot them; they then gave chase and succeeded in taking one of them—the other made his escape. The man arrested proved to be JESUS ESPINOSA, one of the gang who murdered Sheriff BARTON and his party. He was tried by the people and condemned to death. He was accordingly executed. Previous to which he made a confession of his participation in the crimes charged against him.

On the return of Mr. E. H. RUEDGTOM and party from Santa Barbara, they proceeded to the house of a man named BERRELESSA, whom they arrested and brought to trial. It appears that he had been tried and found guilty of a murder in Santa Clara County; had been ordered to be executed, and that he had been actually hung up, but being cut down before life became extinct, the body was given over to his friends, who effected his resuscitation. The mark of the rope still remained on his neck. Since then, he committed another murder. These facts having been proved satisfactorily, he was also condemned and executed.

On their return to town, and when about fifteen miles from Buenaventura, they discovered a man in a rather suspicious position, and acting as if wishing to avoid detection. He was arrested, brought to town, and lodged in jail, but as nothing has been elicited to inculpate him, we decline giving his name.

A meeting of the citizens of Los Angeles was held on Monday, Feb. 9, when it was resolved to postpone action in the case of JUAN FLORES and others, now in jail, till Saturday the 14th

The people having taken the administration of justice into their own hands, the death penalty has been inflicted on the following persons:

JUAN CASTABO, *alias* GUERRO ARDILLERO, JOSE SANTON, DIEGO NAVARRA, PEDRO LOPEZ, JUAN VALENZUELA, JESUS ESPINOSA, JUAN BERRYESSA, and three others, names unknown.

Besides these, JUAN FLORES, the captain of the gang, is in custody, awaiting execution; making, in all, twelve persons, whose lives had been devoted to robbery and murder.

Before the execution of ESPINOSA, he made a full confession to his spiritual adviser. He said that the band of thieves and murderers, with which he was connected, was composed of ten persons. Their organization dated back one month, in which time four murders were committed.

The money appropriated by the Legislature for the counties of Los Angelos and San Bernardino, has been received—also the arms forwarded by the Quartermaster's Department.

The citizens of San Diego and the whole lower country had organized bands to scour the country in pursuit of the robbers. A number of suspicious persons had been captured and was in confinement.

A detachment of the United States troops, stationed at that post, were sent in the direction of San Luis Rey, to prevent the escape of the robbers into Lower California. The troops were under the command of Lieut. MERCER and Sergeant ELIJAH B. BROWN. A number of Mexicans were captured at San Luis.

A party of Indians, under an intelligent Chief, by the name of MANUELITO, had been dispatched directly across the mountains, towards Temecula and San Juan, to arrest all suspicious persons.

California Marriages and Deaths.

MARRIED.

In San Francisco, by Rev. S. H. Willey, Mr. Jonathan M. Birdsall to Miss Eliza Richardson, all of San Francisco.

In San Francisco, Feb. 1, by Rev. S. H. Willey, Mr. Julius C. Porter to Miss Ellen L. Ewing, all of San Francisco.

In San Francisco, Feb. 8, by Rev. S. H. Willey, Mr. Charles A. Colby to Miss Augusta Marran, all of San Francisco.

In San Francisco, Feb. 8, by Rev. H. F. Gallagher, Mr. Daniel O'Connor, Jr., formerly of Watertown, Wis., to Miss Margaret Fitzpatrick, of San Francisco.

In Sacramento, Feb. 7, by Rev. Mr. Benton, Mr. Henry C. Bidwell to Miss Julia S. Poole.

In Carson Valley, Jan. 29, by Esquire Van Sickels, Mr. Horton Aldrich to Mrs. M. A. Cooksey, all of Carson Valley.

In Shasta, Feb. 1, by Rev. M. Kellogg, Mr. M. J. Henley to Miss Amanda E. Dobbins, both of Shasta.

In San Francisco, on Tuesday evening, Feb. 10, by Rev. S. H. Willey, Mr. Charles S. Potter, of the firm of Meruer & Merrill, to Miss Mary H. Cheever, all of San Francisco.

In San Francisco, at the American Exchange, Feb. 12 by Justice M. S. Whiting, J. J. C. Boyd, Esq., to Miss Sarah J. Swindal, both of Napa County.

In San José, on Tuesday, Feb. 10, by Rev. Mr. Daniels, Mr. Charles Lux, of San Francisco, to Mrs. Miranda W. Potter, formerly of Chepachet, R. I.

In San Francisco, on the 14th inst., by Very Rev. Francis Llebaria, Joseph J. Hill, Esq., to Miss Ellen M. Stott, all of San Francisco.

At Calder's Ranch, Feb. 10, by Rev. S. S. Harmon, A. J. Wilson, Esq., of Brown's Flat, to Margaret A. Cruthers, daughter of James Calder, Esq.

In San Francisco, Feb. 14, by Rev. Augustus Kellner, Mr. Jacob Breuer to Miss Babete Willem, both of San Francisco.

In Clear Lake Valley, on the 30th ult., by Rev. G. W. Norman, Mr. Benjamin Moore to Miss Minerva Waller, all of Clear Lake Valley.

At the same place, by the same, on the 24 inst., Mr. Wm. Sims to Miss Elizabeth Sims, all of Clear Lake Valley.

In San Francisco, on the 17th inst., by Rev. Joseph A. Gallagher, Mr. Wm. Gavigan to Elizabeth Maguire, both of San Francisco.

In San Francisco, on the 16th inst., by Rev. E. S. Lacy, Mr. J. P. Brooks, of Auburn, to Miss Sarah E. Gambell.

In San Francisco, Jan. 29, by Rev. F. Mooshako, Mr. Martin Peck to Miss Christine Kuch.

In San Francisco, Feb. 12, by the same, Mr. Matthaius Maier to Miss Marie Burg.

In San Francisco, Feb. 17, by the same, Mr. Johann Jacob Tiedmann to Miss Fanny Hermann.

On St. Valentine's Eve, by Rev. E. B. Walsworth, Mr. E. A. Shepard to Miss A. Nettie Wessenhaver, all of Marysville.

DIED.

In San Francisco, on the 3d inst., Chastina W., wife of Alfred Rix, aged 32 years.

In Stockton, Feb. 4, of disease of the lungs, Katie E., daughter of Wm. M. and Harriet M. Brown, aged 2 years, 7 months and 18 days.

In San Francisco 7th inst., after a short illness, Kate daughter of Wm. R. and Caroline D. Gorham, aged 3 years, 1 month and 7 days.

In Sonora, Feb. 8, of inflammation of the bowels, Addie, youngest daughter of George W. Horton, Esq., late of San Francisco.

On the Mokelumne River, Feb. 6, the daughter of Thos. B. and Margaret Parker, aged 2 years.

In San Francisco, Feb. 12, of consumption, Mrs. Elizabeth Eleanor, wife of John L. Green and third daughter of the late Andrew McCambridge, of Philadelphia, aged 30 years.

In San Francisco, on Thursday, Feb. 12, Mrs. Ellen Wray, wife of Mr. Jacob Wray, in the 29th year of her age.

In San Francisco, on Saturday, Feb 14, William Henry, eldest son of John and Eliza Wills, aged 13 years and 4 months.

In San Francisco, on Sunday, 15th inst., of consumption, Lucas Petre, a native of England, aged 33 years.

In San Francisco, on Sunday, 15th inst., of putrid sore throat, Edward Thomas German, a native of New-Orleans, aged 9 years.

In San Francisco, on Sunday, 15th inst., of consumption, Francis Caitol, a native of France, aged 38 years.

In San Francisco, Feb. 15, at the residence of his father, George W. H. Watson, youngest son of George and Ann Watson, aged 16 months and 10 days.

At Texas Springs, on the 13th of February, Mr. T. B. Pritchett.

At Young's Gold Hill, Feb. 7, Mary, twin daughter of Seth W. and Sophia J. M. Churchill, aged 27 days.

IMPORTANT FROM NEW-GRANADA.

Message of the President—The Massacre of the 15th of April—The Report of the Secretary of State—Little Chance of a Settlement with the United States—Interview between Mr. Morse and the Secretary of State—Miscellaneous.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

PANAMA, Friday, March 6, 1857.

The principal topic of discussion among the American and other foreign population for several days past, has been the Message of the President of New-Granada, or rather such portions of it as relates to the pending question of the massacre of the 15th of April. I have translated it for you, and you may judge from it what chance there is of an amicable adjustment of our difficulties, so long as President MALLARINO and his Cabinet remain in power.

MESSAGE.

The lamentable events of the 15th April, of which Panama was the theatre, that have been so misrepresented in default of reliable testimony, and misjudged from a lack of knowledge of the causes to which they owed their origin, have given rise to reclamations on the part of the United States, through a Special Commissioner to this Government. No sooner had the first rumors of these occurrences reached the ears of the Executive than orders were given to proceed against their authors, and to punish the culpable to the full extent of the law. Orders were also given to take the evidence of persons of responsibility as to the origin and progress of the riot, which was represented as a premeditated attack of the people of Panama upon inoffensive passengers, and as a barbarous act which might possibly be repeated. It was also falsely charged that neither the national authorities or those of the State made any efforts to give protection to the transit route. Upon such misrepresentations, the duty of the Republic to satisfy whatever claims might be made against it is based.

According to the most respectable and impartial testimony, it is certain that the lamentable affair of the 15th April was caused by the unjustifiable conduct of an American named JACK OLIVER, in having fired a pistol upon a Granadian who was selling fruit. The dispute which followed was taken up by the Americans, either because they wished to rescue OLIVER from the police, or because the natives undertook to defend their countryman. The tumult momentarily increased; most of the passengers, with revolvers, judged that they could use them with impunity against the citizens of the country, which they believed to be an inferior species, and whom they were proud to treat badly. A combat followed, which no human power could prevent. The advantage was on the side of the passengers, provided as they were with arms, while the natives had none.

The Governor of the State, accompanied by the United States Consul, presented themselves in the midst of the contestants, and prevailed upon the natives to suspend their fire. Unhappily, the Consul could not quiet the passengers, and they fired from the railroad depôt upon him and the Governor. It was impossible, then, to calm the furious multitude; no voice but that of vengeance was heard, and it was of no use to try to prevent the calamity. The Consul quit the ground, and the Governor, persuaded that his presence was useless, returned to the city.

Two notable facts are clearly demonstrated from out the confusion in which the affair of the 15th of April is thrown. The first, that JACK OLIVER fired a pistol upon a native, without reason, and that was the immediate cause of the tumult; the second, that the Governor endeavored to quiet the natives, and that the riot commenced anew when the passengers fired from the depôt and from the various hotels upon the authorities and upon the people. These facts, whose authenicity is only questioned by the blindest partiality, demonstrate that the people of Panama, docile and humane, like all the people of New-Granada, were not the aggressors in the tumult, and that it was without premeditation on their part. They obeyed the voice of the magistrates; and had it not been for the unjustifiable tenacity of the passengers, we should not have to lament the excesses which the police, in the midst of a furious multitude, were insufficient to prevent. There were excesses, without doubt, as there always are in all countries, under like circumstances; but excesses which were committed by foreign workmen imported into the country by the Railroad Company, and abandoned by it in Panama, without means to live, or to return to their own country; there were excesses; but to the honor of the people of Panama, it is my duty to say that they were fewer than might have been expected, in view of the universal excitement, and the hour of the aggression. Eighteen men killed in an obstinate nocturnal combat, in which a blind multitude was engaged, is neither proof of ferocity, thirst for blood, or of premeditation. History teaches us that in all countries, under similar circumstances, the number of victims had been infinitely greater.

Since the time of the discovery of gold in California, the Isthmus has been traversed by an infinite number of passengers, and by vast sums of gold. There was no railroad, and persons and property sought the aid of the native people, as well by the deserted shores of the Chagres as in the solitary road of Cruces. Nothing would have been easier than to have attacked those travelers and robbed them of their property, had not the people been possessed of an enviable morality. Was there *then* security in the transit? Yes, the most complete; and it can be said without exaggeration, that in no country in the world could there have passed with impunity, through vast solitudes, such prodigious sums of money as have traversed the Isthmus of Panama.

There was complete security then, there is now, and there was always, for the passengers and for their goods, without the aid of a numerous armed force. The affair of the 15th April, provoked by the brutal attack of an American, and the rashness and obstinacy of the passengers, only proves that it is not well to abuse the patience of a people, however humane, long-suffering and hospitable they may be accounted. In Panama, as well as in all parts of the Republic, foreigners, without distinction, have enjoyed not only the most complete security, but have been the objects of the greatest benevolence. To pretend that any of those who traverse the Isthmus have a right to fire upon the people, and that these must humbly submit to the assault, is the height of absurdity and injustice. A people who would suffer it do not deserve to live; such ignominy would rot the heart of the nation.

The responsibility of the unfortunate affair of the 15th April does not rest upon New-Granada, and there is nothing to be feared for the security of the future transit of the Isthmus of Panama. The authorities of the State count upon the necessary means to maintain order; and if, at any time in questions essentially internal, it has accepted the services of a foreigner [meaning RAN RUNNELL'S guard, I suppose,] to reëstablish public tranquility, it has not been from necessity. Ample means are at its own disposal to such an end.

M. M. MALLARINO, President.
LINO DE POMBO, Sec. of State.
R. NUNEZ, Sec. of the Treasury.
JOSE MANA ORTEGA, Sec. of War.

A FEW REMARKS ON THE MESSAGE.

The President carefully avoids the real question at issue with the United States. In fact, he ignores the main points entirely. Were there robberies? Were there murders? Were there assassinations? Yes. Who committed them? Citizens of New-Granada. Where are the murderers, and assassins, and robbers? In Panama. Has the Government ever chastised one of them, or made a single effort to do it? No. By whose orders and through whose instrumentality were sixteen out of the eighteen murders committed? By the orders and through the instrumentality of FRANCISCO DE FABREGA, Governor of the State of Panama. Has he ever been punished? On the contrary, he has been rewarded with the highest judicial office in the gift of the State.

It is scarcely necessary to remark upon all the glaring mistatements and foolish inferences of the President. Many of them are reflected on the face of the document. But I will make mention of a few of them. The President intimates that the riot was aggravated by the attempt of the Americans to rescue OLIVER from the police. OLIVER was never in the hands of the police. There was no police on the ground until the curtain fell upon the first act of the drama, in which DUBOIS and MARKS were killed. He says the Americans were generally armed with revolvers, while the natives were unarmed! Verily! Eighteen Americans killed, while only one negro was made to bite the dust, would seem to bear the President out in this position. American experience in Mexico and Central America would also justify it. How carefully the President ignores the fact that sixteen or eighteen police fired volley after volley into the dépôt, at the sound of a bugle and by command of the Governor! The Governor, he says, accompanied by the United States Consul, arrived on the ground, and prevailed upon the natives to cease their attack. This is an absolute falsehood. The Governor was not on the ground until the riot was completely ended—and it was by his order that the dépôt was fired upon and the massacre renewed. The Americans, he admits, were confined to the dépôt and the hotels. They did not sally out to kill anybody. They were not firing upon the city—were they? They were not attacking anything belonging to the natives. They were in the dépôt and the hotels, where they belonged. Well, then, if they fired at all, (which is disputed,) it must have been for the purpose of repelling an attack. Why didn't the Governor take the negroes off? They had no business there—and if they stayed there it must have been to provoke, to hostilize, to rob, to murder the passengers. Sixteen more dead bodies attested this. Diamond rings, sold openly in the streets for five days after, at a dollar a piece, and gold watches for a mere song, bear out the proposition. "They fired upon the Governor," did they? Why, the Governor was never in a position, during the massacre, for a musket-ball to hit him. As soon as he gave the order for his brutal police to fire upon the men, women and children in the dépôt, he made tracks for home, and locked himself in. What folly about the "unjustifiable tenacity" of the passengers! Tenacious in what? In keeping in the dépôt? What did the negroes want to get them out for? Why didn't they go away and let them alone, if they didn't want to be fired upon? Clearly because they saw the Governor was working with them, whether he meant it or not; and they wanted to get the passengers out so as to rob them—which they finally did, and to their hearts' content.

But beyond and above all this, every Government is bound to maintain the rights of foreigners, and guarantee their safety within its jurisdiction, in accordance with facts and treaties. It will not do for them to plead poverty and lack of power to do it. If they cannot do it they must suffer for their misfortune. If they cannot pay, they have no right to exist—and somebody ought to take the rule from them.

POMBO'S REPORT.

LINO DE POMBO, Secretary of State, in his report to Congress, takes up the subject more at large, but even in a worse view than the President. He denies the right *in toto* of the United States to indemnity. He recounts the various outrages committed by Americans *en route* to California, on this Isthmus—speaks of their general lawless character—of their fancied superiority to everybody else—and of their contempt for the natives of the country. He tells an anecdote of CHARLEY DUANE in illustration. The incident happened in 1850, at the riot in which one or two Americans were killed. The Governor of Panama, he says, was standing in the street, conversing with the American Consul, when an American walked up to him and knocked his hat off, exclaiming: "Take your hat off, Sir, when you address the American Consul!" He quotes the Baltimore election murders to show that he Panamenos are not the only people that require looking after, and also the outrages committed in California upon the Spanish race. General MOSQUERA, who, since his "burst-up" in New-York, seems to be sadly afflicted with a sort of Anti-American-phobia, also comes to his aid with a history of the Chatham Chapel riots, in New-York, in 1834—of the Bowery Theatre *meûte*, on account of the English actor FARREN—of the attack and robbery of the houses of ARTHUR TAPPAN and the minister COX—of the burning and gutting of the negro churches—and, lastly, of the Charlestown Convent burning, in none of which either the National, State or Municipal Governments indemnified the sufferers. As if these family quarrels bear any analogy to questions between two distinct nations! Wonder if Mr. POMBO ever read of the Cuban riots in New Orleans, for which our Government responded in damages to Spain or Spanish citizens?

Mr. POMBO undertakes to make out a case against our claim, by quoting some of the evidence taken here in behalf of New-Granada, and lays particular stress upon that of AUGUSTE, Count DE NOLLENT, French Consul to Panama. Indeed, he seems to rely principally upon the infamous slanders and falsehoods of this officer for his defence.

Mr. POMBO states that the testimony of several of the Consuls was lost in an accident to the steamer on the river, which he regrets. As the lost evidence, in the aggregate, is understood to bear rather hard against the Government side of the question, it was a lucky accident for Mr. POMBO. But it is a little singular that the testimony adverse to the Americans should only have been saved. However, in the testimony of Mr. PERRY, British Consul, there is a little paragraph which the Secretary dismisses without comment, but in which is comprised the main point of the American argument. It is this: "Mr. PERRY considered unnecessary, and executed with military violence the order of attack upon the dépôt, given by the Governor, because the passengers were notoriously badly armed, and had among them many women and children."

THE CHANCES OF SETTLEMENT.

You will judge from the spirit manifested in these two official papers, that there is little chance of the demands of the United States upon New-Granada being acceded to. Mr. MORSE, our Special Commissioner, presented his credentials to the Government at Bogota, on the 27th January, and subsequently he and our Minister, Mr. BOWLIN, had an interview with the Secretary of State. Mr. MORSE commenced the conversation by saying that, in view of the sentiments contained in the President's Message and the Secretary's report, he supposed there would be very little use in laying his demands and propositions of the United States before the Government. Mr. POMBO replied that the positions therein assumed did not necessarily preclude discussion of the subject. Mr. MORSE rejoined that he did not come to Bogota to discuss the right of the United States to indemnity. The case of the United States was made out to its satisfaction. Mr. POMBO, thereupon, finding matters coming too near to a focus, suddenly recollected of an important engagement that had slipped his mind when he granted the interview, and bowed the two diplomats out of his bureau. We have reports here that both Minister and Commissioner had demanded their passports; but I doubt if they are true.

The Cabinet, on this question, are in perfect accord with the sentiments of the President's message. A majority of both Houses of Congress indorse them. The present Government goes out of power on the 1st April, and will not take the responsibility of doing anything towards the settlement of the question. The new President, OSPINA, is anxious, above everything else, to arrange peaceably all questions at issue with foreign governments. He cares nothing for Panama and the Isthmus. He would even sell it, if he dared to do so—but there's the rub. Filibusterism has done its work in embittering the Spanish race on this coast against us. The people have been made to believe that the wrong in the 15th April massacre was wholly on our side. Altogether, the chances of an amicable understanding appear rather remote. Perhaps the matter of the indemnity might be arranged—but this is not the most important part of the business. The Government of New-Granada will never give perfect security to the transit of the Isthmus. The State has no means to do it. If it could afford the money, the soldiers and police employed would all be negroes and Indians, who, in any similar outbreak to that of the 15th April, would do as the police on that occasion did—join in the massacre.

TONNAGE AND POSTAL TAX.

In regard to the tonnage tax and postal dues, the Secretary takes the ground that they are legal and in accordance with treaties. In conclusion, the Secretary says: "The Government of the United States has sent to Bogota a Special Commissioner to arrange questions already referred to. Let us treat upon them with calmness and in perfect good faith, and the solution will be prompt and satisfactory."

The votes for President were verified by Congress the 4th ult., and OSPINA was declared duly elected. There was no disturbance on the occasion, as some seemed to apprehend.

Monsenor LORENZO BASILLI, Nuncio of the Pope, has been replaced by Señor LEDOKOWSKY, a young Pole.

PANAMA.

We have nothing of particular interest here. The steamer *Panama*, chartered by the Railroad Company to replace the *Columbus* in the Central American trade, sailed on the 21st. The *Sierra Nevada*, with news from WALKER at Rivas, is expected here about

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets...Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times.

New-York, Monday, March 16—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are salable and steady. Pearls, $7 50; Pots, $7 75@$7 81¼ ₱ 100 lbs.

COTTON—The market is regaining vigor and buoyancy. The inquiry is improving, and prices favor factors. Middling Uplands are now worth 13¾c.@13¾c.; Middling Gulfs, 13¾c.@14c.; other kinds proportionate rates ₱ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is depressed and declining. Sales have been reported since our last of only about 5,000 bbls., in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	$6 00@$6 10
Straight State	6 10@ 6 20
Favorite and Extra State	6 20@ 6 50
Common to Good Indiana and Upper Lake	6 10@ 6 30
Common to Good Superfine Ohio	6 25@ 6 45
Fancy Michigan	6 25@ 6 35
Extra Michigan	6 40@ 7 50
Extra Indiana and Wisconsin	6 40@ 7 50
Extra Ohio	6 50@ 7 75
Fancy Genesee	6 70@ 6 90
Extra Genesee	7 10@ 8 50
Extra Missouri	6 25@ 8 50

Canadian remains dull and heavy. Superfine to extra sorts made only $6 20@$7 50 ₱ bbl.; 405 bbls. were sold within the range. Southern is in fair request at former rates. The transactions since our last comprise about 2,500 bbls. low Mixed to Fancy and Extra, at $6 50@$8 and $8 75 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is sparingly offered and purchased, at $3 50@$5 25 for Fine to Superfine ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in moderate supply and good demand at $3 75 for Jersey, and $3 65 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. The latter brings $17 25@$17 50 in puncheons.

GRAIN—Wheat is inactive and somewhat nominal. Small sales were reported, including ordinary Western Red (Spring) at $1 35; good Southern White at $1 72@$1 73; and choice do. Red, $1 60 ₱ bushel. Rye is quiet, but steady, at 87½c.@95c. for ordinary to choice, ₱ bushel. Oats remain in moderate supply and fair request, at 51c.@54c. for Western; 48c.@51c. for State; 45c.@49c. for Jersey, and 46c.@47c. for Southern, ₱ bushel. Barley is rare and held at $1 25@$1 45 for ordinary to very choice, ₱ bushel. Sales 1,200 bushels. Barley Malt commands $1 50@$1 55 ₱ bushel. Corn is in good demand, but is held above the limit's of purchasers. There were sales reported to-day of about 24,000 bushels at 71c.@72c. for unsound; 72½c.@73c. for mixed Western, in store; 71c.@75c. for mixed Southern; 71½c.@78c. for new and old Yellow, and 79c.@80c. for White, ₱ bushel.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in good demand, but at unsettled prices. Sales transpired of 1,500 bbls., in lots, at $24 10@$24 25 for new Mess, $24 for old Mess, and $19 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Mess, deliverable in May and June, formed the bulk of Saturday's business, at $24 ₱ bbl. The total of Saturday's sales was 3,900 bbls. Dressed Hogs bring, in lots, 9½c @10½c. ₱ lb. Cut Meats are in demand, and are worth 11¾c.@11¾c. for Hams, and 9½c.@9¾c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is salable and firm, at 10¾c @11c. ₱ lb. Lard is dull and drooping. The transactions since our last reach about 355 bbls. and tcs., mostly fair to prime, at 14c.@14¾c. ₱ lb. Beef is moderately dealt in, at full prices. The transactions, since our last, consist of 290 bbls., at $10@$11 for new Prime; $12@$13 for Country Mess; $15 50@$16 for repacked Western Mess; and $16 50@$17 for extra Chicago do., ₱ bbl. New Prime Mess Beef is salable and firm, at $22@$28 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams are scarce and needed, at $22 @$23 ₱ bbl. Butter is in fair demand, and is worth 17c.@23c for Ohio; 20c.@25c. for common to very good State; and 26c.@30c. for prime to very choice do., ₱ lb. Cheese is in light supply and good request, at 12c.@13c. ₱ lb.

FREIGHTS—Were somewhat brisker, but not noticably firmer. For Liverpool—Cotton, ½d.@5 32d. ₱ lb.; Flour, 1s.@1s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 4¼d.@5¼d. ₱ bushel; Beef, 3s. ₱ tc.; Resin, 2s. ₱ bbl., and heavy goods, 15s.@20s. ₱ ton. For other ports, proportionate quotations.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

MECHANICS' AND WORKINGMEN'S CENTRAL REPUBLICAN UNION—Will hold a public meeting at their rooms, No. 267 Bowery, on TUESDAY EVENING, 17th inst., at 7½ o'clock, on which occasion the Union will present a Testimonial to Mr. JAMES FAIRMAN for the valuable services rendered the Republican cause in Pennsylvania during the late memorable campaign.

GEN. JAMES W. NYE will address the meeting.

Music by the Rocky Mountain Glee Club.

Workingmen irrespective of Party are invited to attend.

ROBERT B. MONTGOMERY, President.

ANDREW MURRAY, Secretary.

THE SOCIETY OF THE FRIENDLY SONS OF ST. PATRICK—Will celebrate their 73d National Anniversary by a dinner at the Metropolitan Hotel, on TUESDAY, 17th inst. Tickets to be had on application to any of the undersigned.

STEWARDS.—Richard Bell, No. 29 William-st.; H. L. Hogner, No. 58 Broadway; W. C. Barrett, No. 10 Wall-st.; William Watson, No. 43 Exchange-place; E. C. Donnelly, No. 85 Liberty-st.; James Carolin, No. 76 Cedar-st.; Alfred Roe, No. 58 Wall st.

WALTER MAGEE, Secretary.

YOUNG FRIENDS OF IRELAND.—THE Young Friends will celebrate St. Patrick's Day, in their usual manner, on TUESDAY EVENING, 17th instant, at the Apollo Rooms, No. 410 Broadway. Tickets can be procured from the following gentlemen: DENNIS McCARTEE, No. 46 First-st; MARK LINSKEY, No. 83 Catharine-st.; MICHAEL SMITH, No. 167 1st av.; JOHN D. MORRIS, No. 300 High-st., Brooklyn.

EDWARD MILLS, President.

JAMES E. MILLS, Secretary.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE, FARMERS' CLUB—Regular meeting will be held at the Repository, No. 351 Broadway, on TUESDAY, March 17, at noon. Subjects—*Raising Forest Trees from the Seeds or Nuts*, and *Fence-posts*. Members will bring some of their best seeds, grafts, cuttings, &c., for mutual exchange. Strangers are always especially welcome. Admission free to all.

H. MEIGS, Secretary.

THE CORNER STONE OF THE CENTRAL Park Baptist Church edifice, to be located in 53d-st., near 5th-av., will be laid THIS DAY, March 17, at 3½ o'clock. Addresses will be made by Rev. Drs. DOWLING and ARMITAGE.

LECTURES.

LECTURE BY REV. T. STARR KING.—The sixth and last lecture in the course, for the benefit of the School of Design, will be given by Rev. T. STARR KING, at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on FRIDAY EVENING of this week, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Sight and Insight*. Tickets 25 cents.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—LOST IN BROOKLYN, ON Monday, March 16, in Schermerhorn Livingston or Nevins st., or in one of the Fulton-av. cars, a lady's hunting case GOLD WATCH and GOLD CHAIN attached. Any person who will return the same to No. 75 Clinton st., will receive the above reward.

FOUND IN BROOKLYN—A GOLD WATCH. Inquire of M. S. SCHAEFER, Seamen's Bank for Savings.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PRINTING BY STEAM—COPPER-FACED TYPE. STATIONERS' HALL, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., New-York. BOWNE & HASBROUCK. PRINTERS, LITHOGRAPHERS AND STATIONERS. All kinds of Printing executed in the best style, with copper-faced type, at the lowest rates.

ADVERTISE NORTH. ADVERTISE NORTH. ADVERTISE NORTH. ADVERTISE SOUTH. ADVERTISE SOUTH. ADVERTISE SOUTH. ADVERTISE EAST. ADVERTISE EAST. ADVERTISE EAST. ADVERTISE WEST. ADVERTISE WEST. ADVERTISE WEST.

VISSCHER, OWEN & Co., GENERAL ADVERTISING AGENTS Appleton's Building, No. 346 Broadway, New-York, Will advertise for merchants, manufacturers and business men generally, in any part of the United States or Canadas, at the lowest possible rates. Newspapers from every part of the United States and Canadas kept on file for the inspection of advertizers, and every information as to the best places and papers cheerfully given.

ARTESIAN WELLS.—THE SUBSCRIBER, engineer of artesian wells and boring for water, has been engaged in this business near thirty years; has recently bored a well for John Taylor & Co., at their saloon and international Hotel, Broadway; also, wells for our principal brewers, sugar refiners and others. I wish to caution the public against frauds imposed upon them by parties claiming to have patents for tools and pipes used in this business. Address JOHN DISBROW, No. 61 Walker-st., or at the Columbian Foundry, No. 45 Doane-st.

ELECTROTYPING AND ELECTRO-PLATING. A large assortment of BATTERIES AND OTHER MATERIALS used in the above arts; also, SOLUTIONS FOR DEPOSITING ALL THE METALS AND THEIR ALLOYS, For sale by EVERETT & SMITH, Chemists, No. 244 (old No. 5) Canal-st., near Centre, New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY, trustworthy woman, to cook, wash and iron, or general housework; is a good plain cook; makes excellent bread and biscuit; first-rate washer and ironer; will be found obliging, willing, kind and respectful; will take moderate wages in a good home. Can be seen in basement of No. 345 8th-av., near 28th st., for two days.

J. N. GIMBREDE, CARD ENGRAVER AND stationer, No. 568 Broadway, will, on receipt of two dollars, send two quires of assorted note paper, and envelopes to match, stamped in colors, with any name or initials that may be ordered. N. B.—Only depôt in New-York at No. 568 Broadway, for colored initials, crests, &c.

CAUTION.—BEWARE OF HAVING LEAKY ROOFS.—Every description of tin and wood roofs coated with the patent Metallic Composition. One coat of this equal to 3 coats of ordinary paint. Warranted for 5 years. Apply by letter or personally, at office No. 121 East 27th-st.

CAUTION.—WHEREAS, CERTAIN PARTIES in New-York have represented themselves to be my agents, this is to certify that I have neither dépôt nor agents in America, for the sale of my fine glass of crown-glass for optical instruments. Solothurne, Switz

THEO. DAGUET.

TO SILVERSMITHS AND CHASERS.—Ran away from the subscriber on the 13th instant, ANTHONY W. DANIELS, an indentured apprentice. The trade and all others are hereby cautioned against employing him or trusting him on my account.

EDWARD G. SHEPARD.

ANOTHER SERIOUS ACCIDENT FROM BURNING FLUID.—If you would prevent them, use the INDIA RUBBER FLUID LAMP, which cannot break or explode. Sold by HAWXHURST, MOTT & CO., Manufacturers, No. 69 Fulton-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO COMPETENT women, in one family or separate—one as cook; a most excellent baker, understands meats and poultry, a very excellent washer and ironer, and does up linen in style; wages $6; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and assist with the washing and ironing; wages $6 to $7 a month; give excellent City reference. Call or address No. 216 East 23d-st. for three days.

WANTED—A LADY OF INTELLIGENCE AND refinement desires a situation as housekeeper in a widower's family in the City or its vicinity. References given and required. Address HOUSEKEEPER, Union-square Post-Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as first-class cook; understands French cooking; no objection to assist in the washing and ironing if required. Call at No 312 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, 4th floor, or address a note to C. C., at that number.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl a situation to cook, wash and iron, understands bread and pastry, has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 126 West 24th-st., 4th floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG PROtestant woman, as nurse and seamstress, or do chamberwork and waiting. Can produce the best of City reference. Address J. P., or call at No. 103 West 16th-st., in the rear. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LADY'S MAID. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 167 West 23d-st., her present place, where she has been for nearly 9 years. No objection to traveling.

WANTED.—AN AMERICAN MONTHLY NURSE wants a situation in some pious family, to sew for her board when not engaged. Call at No. 1363½ West 19th-st., 4th floor.

FARMERS, GARDENERS, COACHMEN, laborers boys, &c., can be obtained at the Employment Office, No. 87 Cedar-st., near Broadway; also cooks, chambermaids, waiters, young girls, girls for general housework, in City or country. JAS. M. MILLARD, Agent.

WAITING FOR PLACES AT THE INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATION—No. 67 Greenwich-st., an excellent Protestant child's nurse and seamstress, English farmer and wife, good domestic, American boy on farm or learn a trade, farm laborers and female domestics.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE work in a small family, a short distance from the City. Wages from $3 to $7 per month. Good reference required. Apply at No. 455 Broadway, from 10 to 3 o'clock this day.

WANTED—IN A NEWSPAPER OFFICE, A BOY from 13 to 15 years of age. One who writes a good hand and is willing to make himself generally useful, can address NEWSPAPER, this office.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL, AS SEAMstress, and to assist as chambermaid. City reference required. Apply at No. 217 5th-av.

WANTED.—A WET NURSE REFERENCES required. Apply to-day at No. 69 Joralemon-st., Brooklyn.

HEAD CARTMAN WANTED—CAPABLE OF taking care of a stable, with seven horses and carts, and to drive one himself. An American preferred. None need apply except perfectly competent, and with the best of recommendations. E. L. ALLEN, No. 191 Water-st.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—A PRINCIPAL FOR THE NEW-BRUNSWICK PUBLIC SCHOOL.—The successful applicant must be able to teach the classics, and be experienced in the course of instruction usual in first class public schools. Address PUBLIC SCHOOL, New-Brunswick, N. J.

WANTED—A MALE TEACHER, FOR A SELECT School on Long Island; a clerk for a steamer. Apply, with references, to GILLEN & CO., No. 6 East Broadway.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A FURNISHED ROOM, WITH breakfast, gas and bath, to let to a single gentleman, located between University-place and 5th-av. References exchanged. Apply at the drug-store, No. 57 4th-av., corner 9th-st.

BOARD WANTED—BY A FAMILY OF FOUR grown persons, with a large and small front room on second floor, furnished; also one on third floor, in a first-class boarding-house. Location between 14th and 23d sts. and 4th and 6th avs. Address, stating terms per calendar month, by the year, for two days, E. M. J., *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED.—AN ENGLISH GENTLEman and lady, with female servants, require a suite of well-furnished rooms in a private house, with board, for which a liberal price will be paid. Locality between 4th and 24th sts. Address Box No. 2,960 Post-Office, New-York.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN with their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms, and good board, by applying at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—IN A respectable private family, between Fulton and Wall-st. ferries, No. 23 Willow-st. References exchanged.

MURRAY HILL.—A FAMILY ELIGIBLY SITuated will let a whole floor or rooms in suits furnished or unfurnished with private table if desired and elegant private parlors, or without board the use of kitchen. Those not wishing to go to the country cannot find a more retired, airy and healthful location. References given and required. Apply at No. 36 East 35th-st.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR THE SUMMER WANTED—For a gentleman and his wife, child and nurse; also accommodation for one horse and wagon; would require two good sized rooms; a farm house preferred, must be on high ground and location perfectly healthy, and not over a mile and a half from Yonkers. Address C., No. 447 Broome-st., in the store.

NO. 3 MONROE-STREET.—FURNISHED rooms to let, with or without board, to single gentlemen, at No. 3 Monroe-st., near Catharine.

INSTRUCTION.

GREAT REDUCTION—FOR THIS MONTH ONLY.—GOLDSMITH'S Academy of Penmanship and Book-keeping, No. 362 Broadway, corner Franklin-st., New-York.—Terms reduced to $3 50 for ten lessons; stationery extra; or $5 for twenty lessons, including stationery. Class hours for ladies, 12 to 4 o'clock P. M.; Class hours for gentlemen, 3, 5, 7 and 8 o'clock P. M.—daily, excepting Saturday. Private Class at 9 A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. Terms, $10 for 20 lessons. Double-entry book-keeping and penmanship,—thorough course,—terms reduced to $25, including book and stationery, payable on the commencement. Private Lessons in Penmanship, $15 for 10 lessons, or $25 for 20 lessons. Each pupil is entitled to a separate parlor. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

PRIVATE EDUCATION.—A GENTLEMAN of literary habits, now engaged in tuition, wishes to form an arrangement with parents and guardians for a few select pupils, in addition to his present number. This notice is addressed to those who may be desirous of combining to form a select and limited school where the education is thorough and efficient, and where the moral as well as the intellectual training may be secured. Address PBILOS, Union-square Post-Office, No. 831 Broadway.

SEND YOUR CHILDREN TO THE MOUNTAIN SCHOOL.—The Summer session of the Ashland Collegiate Institute, Ashland, Greene County, N. Y., commences May 7. Board, washing and tuition in all the English branches, $130 per year. This school is on the Catskill Mountains. Circulars may be had of E. GOODENOUGH, No. 122 Nassau-st., up stairs, or of the Principals. Rev. HENRY J. FOX, C. RUTHERFORD, A. M.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL—AT LITTLE Ferry, Bergen County, 9 miles from Hoboken, N. J. Board, tuition, washing, &c., from $120 to $140 per year, (no extras.) Next term commences April 27, number of pupils limited to 25. This school is situated on a large farm, commanding a fine view of the surrounding country, and possessing the benefits of its invigorating air. For circulars, with patrons as references, address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

WM. B. STOUGHTON AND REV. G. N. SLEIGHT'S Family Boarding School, at Summit, Essex County, N. J., twenty miles from New-York City, on the Morris and Essex Railroad. Twelve boys only will be received. School will open May 4. Apply, until May 1, to W. B. S., No. 239 West 19th-st., or at the Polytechnic Institute, corner 14th-st. and 8th-av.

$10.—PRACTICAL BOOK-KEEPING—FIT for immediate use "without shaking up." Gentlemen who learn double entry at DOLBEAR'S Commercial Academy, No. 509 Broadway, are qualified, on completing their course, to conduct any set of books correctly. Two private $10 seats vacant this day.

$2.00.—LADIES' WRITING CLASSES.—Bookkeeping $10, time unlimited, or $20 for a full commercial course of penmanship, bookkeeping, arithmetic, &c., to qualify young men for business. PAINE'S, No. 62 Bowery, N. Y., No. 283 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

THE YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, NORWALK, Conn., will reopen in the new building on the 1st of May. For circulars, address the Principal, Mrs. LOUISA A. SMITH

STATIONERY.

STATIONERY AND BLANK BOOKS.

We wish to call the attention of the trade to our samples of Stationery and Blank Books, from the well-known French houses of H. Bertou and A. Maurin; also to samples of Gilbert & Co.'s pencils, and Monchicourt's pens.

All the above-named goods will be sold at the lowest trade prices. MESTAYER & O. PERGELINE, No. 17 Broad-st

BOWNE & HASBROUCK, STATIONERS' Hall, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., New-York, Importers and Manufacturers, offer for sale, at low cash prices, every variety of account books, papers, fancy and staple stationery, writing papers, note, drafts, money and shipping receipts, inkstands, memorandum and time books, pens, pencils, slates, penknives, chess and backgammon boards, &c., and all articles usually kept by the trade. JOB PRINTING and LITHOGRAPHY executed at low rates, cards, circulars, &c. Country merchants invited to call.

UNION HALL RESTAURANT AND CHESS ROOMS.—CHARLES LIMBERGER'S Saloon, corner Nassau and Fulton sts., (under Rogers' Clothing Warehouse.) Everything in season, and the best that the market affords served up every day. None but the finest wines, liquors and cigars offered. Chess playing every day, from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. As Mrs. LIMBERGER personally presides over the kitchen, the utmost neatness may be depended upon. Call and test the quality of her cooking. The finest lager-bier always on draught.

AMUSEMENTS.

THALBERG'S ONLY SOIREE MUSICALE.

Dodworth's Room, No 806 Broadway,
FRIDAY, March 20,
CARD OF THE MANAGEMENT.

To comply with a frequently expressed wish from many parties, whose business arrangements will not permit them to attend the Matinees, the Management begs to announce

AN ONLY SOIREE MUSICALE.

On FRIDAY, March 20, at Dodworth's Room, the scheme and general arrangements of which will be similar in every respect to those of the Matinees.

Mme. D'ANGRI

will appear on this occasion.

MR. THALBERG

will play the same number of pieces as at the Matinées.

Number of admissions limited to four hundred.

Tickets $1 50 each, to be had at BRUSING'S, VAN NORDEN & KING'S, and of Mr. BROWN, Sexton of Grace Church; also, at the door. Doors open at 7½; to commence at 7¾.

POSITIVELY THALBERG'S LAST MATINEE MUSICALE.

Dodworth's Room, No. 806 Broadway, THURSDAY, March 19.

MADAME D'ANGRI,

In compliance with a generally expressed wish, will appear on this occasion.

MR. THALBERG

will play the same number of pieces as usual.

Tickets $1 50 each, to be had at BRUESING'S; VAN NORDEN & KING'S; and of Mr. BROWN, Sexton of Grace Church; also, at the door. Doors open at 1¾; to commence at 2 o'clock.

TRENTON, N. J., TEMPERANCE HALL.

THALBERG'S only Concert, WEDNESDAY, March 18, Mr. THALBERG and Madame JOHANNSEN.

For particulars, see programmes.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM, THURSDAY, MARCH 19—THALBERG'S FAREWELL APPEARANCE.—Concert and Oratorio for one night. Combination of Mr. THALBERG'S artists, and the entire Italian Opera, from the Academy of Music, including Chorus and Orchestra under the direction of MAURICE STRAKOSCH.

PROGRAMME—PART I.

Rossini's world-renowned Oratorio of the STABAT MATER,

composed in 1840, and first performed in Paris during Lent of the same year, will be produced with the following immense cast, for this time only.

The solos will be sung by

Mlle. PARODI,	Mad. D'ANGRI,
Mad JOHANNSEN,	Mad. STRAKOSCH,
Sig. TIBERINI,	Sig. MORELLI.

The Choruses by the Chorus of the Academy of Music. The full orchestra from the Academy of Music.

GRAND CONCERT

by Mr. Thalberg, Madame D'Angri, Mlle. Parodi, Madame Strakosch and the full Orchestra.

Reserved seats $1 50 and $1, according to location. The sale of seats will commence on Tuesday morning, at PROX'S music store, No. 213 Fulton-st.; ROSE'S bookstore, No. 142 Atlantic-st., and at VAN NORDEN & KING'S, No. 45 Wall-st., New-York.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

E. A. Marshall	Sole lessee
W. E. Blake	Stage manager

UNRIVALED NOVELTY.

Second night of the grand dramatic Eastern spectacular drama in three acts, composed and arranged by H. J. Conway, Esq., called

THE USURPER OF SIAM;
OR,
THE ELEPHANTS OF INO-KAMI,

in which the world-renowned animals,

VICTORIA and ALBERT,

(the property of Sands, Nathans & Co.,) will appear.

MONDAY EVENING, March 16, 1857,

and every night during the week.

Gorgeous new Scenery.....by.....Heister

Music, processions, properties, appointments, emblems, cabalistic effects, and of the most costly and beautiful description.

Mrs. Lizzie Weston Davenport, Mrs. Seymour Mr. A. H. Davenport, Mr. Seymour, Mr. Conoll, Mr. Elmore, Mr. Wallace, Mr. Cuttle, Mr. Edwards, Mr. Grosvenor, Misses Henry and Josephine, &c., &c., sustaining

THE CHARACTERS.

In the course of the spectacle the following incidents, scenery, &c.:

Act I. The Sorcerer's Cave—Beautiful Pavilion—Visit of the Elephants to the Princess and Presentation of flowers by them. Act II. The Tomb of the Kings of Siam—The Elephants save from Inclosure therein the Rightful Heir—One of them is Crowned.

THE ELEPHANTINE BANQUET.

Exclusive Enjoyment—Yankee Intrusion—Alarm and Tableau.

Act. V. The Prince Rescued from a Dungeon by the Elephants—Fate of the Usurper Scene last.

MOST SUPERB FETE SCENE.

The Elephants perform, in honor of the Coronation of Almanzor, all their wonderful feats, evolutions, gymnastic exercises, dances, marches, &c., concluding with the

MIRACULOUS ASCENT OF THE COLOSSAL PEDESTAL.

Chorus, finale and concluding picture of Asiatic magnificence.

No other piece will be presented on the same night.

Performance to begin at 7½ o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Mr. WM. A. MOORE, Stage Manager,

has the honor of announcing that his

BENEFIT

will take place at the above popular establishment on

FRIDAY EVENING, March 20, 1857,

on which occasion the following eminent talent have in the kindest manner volunteered their valuable services:

Madame JOHANNSEN,

(By the kind permission of B. Ullman, Esq.)

Mrs. HOEY,

(By the kind permission of W. Stuart, Esq.)

Madame VON BERKEL, Miss PYNE,

Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM,

Mr. J. W. LESTER,

(By the kind permission of W. Stuart, Esq.)

Mr. GEORGE HOLLAND,

(By the kind permission of W. Stuart, Esq.)

Mr. H. JORDAN,

Mrs. STEPHENS, —Mrs. MILLER,

HERR LOUIS SCHREIBER,

HERR BERGMAN, Mr. G. BRISTOW,

Mr. H. DODWORTH and M. A. VISCONTI.

DODWORTH'S BAND.

Full particulars in future announcements.

Tickets 50 cents. Box book now open.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

SATURDAY, March 21.

CONCERT AND GERMAN OPERA.

Positively last appearance this season of

Mr. THALBERG,

Mme. D'ANGRI,

Mme. JOHANNSEN,

and all the artists of the German Opera.

The concert to the German Society will be repeated, with some important changes.

The first and second act of Beethoven's

FIDELIO

will be given.

Price of admission.....One Dollar

To all parts of the House. Seats may be reserved without any extra charge.

NOTICE.

As seats will be reserved there can only be the usual ticket offices at C. BRUSING'S, No. 701 Broadway; VAN NORDEN & KING'S, No. 45 Wall-st., and at the door.

The sale of seats commencing on Wednesday.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE,

No. 624 Broadway, near Houston-st.

Miss Laura Keene.....Sole Lessee and Directress.

Doors open at 6½. Overture at 7¾.

TUESDAY EVENING, March 17, 1857,

FIFTH TIME OF THE NEW PLAY,

in three acts, by J. Palgrave Simpson, Esq.,

THE BLACK BOOK,

Supported by Messrs. G. Jordan, Stoddart, Burnett, Lingham, T. B. Johnston, F. M. Kent, (his fourth appearance here,) Mrs. H. P. Grattan, Miss Manners and Miss K. Reignolds.

To conclude with

THE ELVES;
OR,
THE STATUE BRIDE.

Supported by Messrs. Wheatleigh, J. A. Smith, T. R. Johnston, Stoddart, Alleyne, Hayes, Miss Kate Reignolds, Mrs. Grattan, Miss Manners, Miss Jefferson, Mrs. T. B. Johnston, Miss Julia Gould, Miss Laura Keene, and the whole resources of the establishment.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE.

TUESDAY—The great hit of the season,

WAT TYLER,

with its unparalleled splendor, glorious pageantry and magnificent dresses, armors, dances, &c.

And the sports of Merrie England in the olden time.

Mrs. J. W. WALLACK EVERY NIGHT RECEIVED.

Mr. C. Fisher, Mr. Barrett, Mrs. Plunkett, Mr. Moore, Mr. Setchell, &c.

Mr. BURTON will appear in his own unrivaled impersonation of THE MUMMY,

The funniest performance on the stage.

THE ECCENTRIC LOVERS.

Mr. G. Smith and Mlle. Ducy Barre.

A new five-act comedy is in preparation.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

TUESDAY, March 17,

MISS MATILDA HERON

IN

THE NEW TRAGIC PLAY

OF

LEONORE.

Mr. Walcot, Mr. Dyott, Mr. Sothern, Mr. Reynolds, Mr. C. Stuart, Mrs. Vernon, Miss Mary Gannon, Mrs. J. H. Allen, Miss C. Thompson, &c., &c.

Seats secured three days in advance.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS,

NEW HALL, No. 585 BROADWAY.

IMMENSE SUCCESS and GREAT LAUGHTER!

At the new piece, entitled,

THE OCEAN TELEGRAPH:

Or, THE CORRUPTION INQUEST.

Which will be repeated all this week.

Preceding which,

NEGRO MINSTRELSY.

On FRIDAY EVENING, March 20, benefit of R. BISHOP BUCKLEY, the Comedian, on which occasion Mr. Fredericks, the Photographic Artist, will present to the first 100 Ladies a splendid likeness of the Beneficiary. The burlesque on the OLD FOLKS' CONCERT will also be introduced.

GRAND ASSAULT OF ARMS.

MR. F. LAMBERT

Will give his first public exhibition of

FENCING,

AT ACADEMY HALL, NO. 663 BROADWAY,

On WEDNESDAY, March 18.

The entertainment will consist of encounters with the FOIL, SABRE or BROADSWORD, SINGLE STICK, MUSKET and BAYONET against sabre, &c., &c., and include Mr. F. LAMBERT'S celebrated feats with the sword, when he will sever the body of a SHEEP, A BAR OF LEAD AND A SILK SCARF each with one blow of a sabre. The Band of the National Guard will attend. Tickets, numbered, 50 cents; can be obtained at the principal hotels, saloons, drill-rooms, the office of Academy Hall, No. 663 Broadway, and at the doors on the evening of performance. Doors open at 7½; commence at 8 P. M.

THE PALMER MARBLES.—STATUE OF Indian Girl and eleven other pieces of Sculpture, at No. 548 Broadway. Open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admittance 25 cents.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THE CRYSTAL PALace is still open to the Public, and contains many things curious and wonderful. The Nursery alone is worth the price of admission.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA.

(Eleventh Subscription Night.)

LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF THE SEASON.

Farewell Engagement of

MADAME CORA DE WILHORST,

Before her departure for Europe.

Donizetti's favorite Opera of

LA FIGLIA DEL REGIMENTO

(The Child of the Regiment)

Will, by universal desire, be repeated for the last time on

WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 18.

Madame CORA DE WILHORST.....as.....Marie

Topio.....Sig. TIBERINI

Sulpicio.....Sig. MORELLI

After the first act, grand Scena and Duetto from

NORMA,

Sung by

Mlle. TERESA PARODI, and

Mme. AMALIA PATTI STRAKOSCH.

Norma.....Mlle. TERESA PARODI

Adalgisa.....Mme. AMALIA PATTI STRAKOSCH

Director and Conductor.....MAURICE STRAKOSCH.

Parquet, Dress Circle, First Tier.....$1

Secured Seats..50c. extra. | Amphitheatre.....25c.

Family Circle.....50c. | Private Boxes, from $6 to $20

The Box-Offices for securing seats will be open daily from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M. at the Academy of Music; BRUSING'S, No. 701 Broadway; HALL & SON'S, No. 239 Broadway, and VAN NORDEN & KING'S, No. 45 Wall-st. Opera commences at 8.

Mozart's DON GIOVANNI,

Will be performed on FRIDAY and SATURDAY.

GRAND CONCERT IN BROOKLYN

For the benefit of the OLD LADIES' HOME, OR GRAHAM INSTITUTE, BROOKLYN, at the Plymouth Church, (Rev. Mr. BEECHER'S,) TUESDAY EVENING, March 17. Sixty members of the New-York Philharmonic Society, conducted by Mr. THEO. EISFELD, and the Brooklyn "Euphonia," conducted by Mr. P. K. WEITZEL, will perform on the occasion,

PROGRAMME—PART FIRST.

1. Symphony—Philharmonic Society.....Beethoven.
2. Solo Violin—"Il Tremolo"—Mr. Perkins..DeBerriot.
3. Overture, chorus and solos, from the Oratorio of the "Last Judgment"—Euphonia.....Spohr.

PART SECOND.

1. Overture—William Tell—Philharmonic Society.....Rossini
2. Concerto for Violin—Composed expressly for and executed by Master C. W. Moore.....Perkins.
3. Chorus and Quartette—Last Judgment } the Euphonia
4. Grand Chorus—Finale—Hallelujah } Euphonia.
Tickets $1 each, for sale by the Committee of Arrangements and at the music and book stores.

Doors open at 6½, performance commences at 7½ o'clk.

TABERNACLE.—COLUMBUS, A. D. 1492; Pocahontas, 1610; Plymouth Rock, 1620; Boston Tea-Party, 1773; Lexington, 1775; Bunker Hill, 1775; Declaration of Independence, 1776; Saratoga, 1777; Yorktown, 1781; La Fayette, 1757-1834; Washington, 1732-99; Peace, 1783. Twelve subjects of American History which will be poetically and musically represented at the Tabernacle on WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 18, by 500 pupils of

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 18.

Principal, LEONARD HAZELTINE, Esq.

These pieces have been prepared specially for the young of our schools by that lover of all good children,

WILLIAM OLAND BOURNE,

Who will be present on the occasion and make an address. Those who doubt the capacity of children to engage in musical exercises which many an adult singer would shrink from attempting, will be interested in these performances, and be pleased to find that where the words and the music are of the right sort,

YOUNG AMERICA WILL SING.

Part the second will embrace the following pieces:

1. Overture—Tancredi (four hands, Master Kingsbury and Mr. C.).....Rossini.
2. Chorus—"When the Morning First Dawns"....Rooke.
3. Cavatina—"The Captive Greek Girl," (Miss B.).Hobbs.
4. Fantasia—Piano, "Dance Espagnole," (Master Kingsbury).....Ascher.
5. Duet—"When a Little Farm We Keep," (Miss B. and Master C.).....Mazinghi.
6. Solo and chorus—"God for Our Native Land," words by.....Dr. Bethune.

Tickets 25c. each. Commencement at 7½ precisely.

Musical Instructor and Conductor.....Geo. Henry Curtis.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The undersigned Committee, appointed by citizens and school officers of the XVIIth Ward, desire to recommend this Concert to the notice of parents and friends of the pupils of Grammar School No. 13, and to the public generally, in order that a pleasant opportunity may be afforded for contributing to the chief object in view, viz.: the purchase of Pianos for the School.

B. B. WINTHROP, Esq.	WM. HIBBARD, M. D.
Gen. JOHN LLOYD.	WM. H. VANDERHOOF, Esq.
E. M. CARRINGTON, Esq.	FRANCIS DUNCAN, Esq.
FREDERIC WAGNER, Esq.	

P. S.—Concert will close at 9½ o'clock.

DURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—DRESS Circle 25 cents; Pit 12½ cents; Orchestra Chairs, 50 cents; Private Boxes $5. THIS EVENING, March 17, the entertainments will commence with the old Irish drama of

BRIAN BOROIHME.

To be followed by

CLAM-EEL.
FOUR LOVERS.
WILFUL MURDER.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—LAST Week of the new domestic drama. It must be withdrawn, in order to make room for another new piece, just received from London, and to be produced on Monday, 23d March. THIS EVENING at 7½, RUTH OAKLEY, with all the great, original cast, after which a farce. AFTERNOON, at 3, A ROLAND FOR AN OLIVER. The Living Serpents, Happy Family, &c., may be seen Admission 25cents; children under 10, 12½ cents.

GRAND ASSAULT OF ARMS.—AS THERE appears to be some doubt in the public mind as to the nature and propriety of this entertainment, Mr. F. LAMBERT begs to state, that the performance is identical with those represented before Queen Victoria in 1850 and 1851. The profession of arms having always been in favor with the fair sex, Mr. LAMBERT hopes that a large proportion of his audience will consist of the beauty and fashion of New-York.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, NO. 497 BROADWAY.—The best collection of Paintings in this country. It contains 150 Paintings. Open day and evening. Admittance 25 cents.

BALLS.

IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE WISH EXPRESSED by many ladies and gentlemen who were present at the late ball at the New-

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 17, 1857.

☞ The NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served in this City and vicinity for One SHILLING a week. Single Copies Two Cents. Mail subscribers SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES is published every Evening, (*Sundays Excepted.*) One edition will be issued at One and the other at THREE o'clock P. M. It will be sent by mail at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing nearly all the reading matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday, is mailed at THREE DOLLARS a year.

The WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed at Two DOLLARS a year for single Copies. TWENTY-FIVE Copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, to one address.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6 cents for single copies.

Terms, invariably cash in advance.

Publication Office, No. 128 Nassau-st., cor. of Beekman.

RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO., Publishers.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

We understand that letters from reliable sources in Costa Rica, have been received by the *George Law*, putting an entirely different complexion upon the news which had previously reached us from Col. LOCKRIDGE.

It is stated that the engagement at Hipps' Point amounted to nothing at all, and that the Costa Ricans retired in perfectly good order,—losing no arms and suffering no defeat. It was believed that they had withdrawn in pursuance of a pre-arranged plan, to permit Col. LOCKRIDGE to go up the river as far as Castillo, and then to cut off his retreat. The report that Castillo had been taken is said to be wholly without foundation,—nor had Col. LOCKRIDGE captured 400 rifles, as was previously reported. The Costa Ricans are very confident that an attack upon San Carlos, if made by the American force, will be repulsed, as the fort is well defended; and it is then designed to cut off the retreat of the assailants, and prevent their joining any reinforcements that may arrive from the United States. Nothing decisive or very reliable, in regard to these matters, can be known until the arrival of the *Tennessee*, which will be due here in about a week. The letter which we publish this morning, signed "THE VOICE OF NICARAGUA," will be found to present in a very strong light the views of those who oppose the Walker movement, and contains information of decided value in forming a judgment of the actual state of affairs in that country. The *J. L. Stephens*, which was to leave San Francisco a few hours later than the *Sierra Nevada*, would, it is said, carry down 200 recruits for General WALKER.

The *George Law*, which arrived at this port yesterday morning, brought the California mail of Feb. 20, and $104,956 in treasure. The most important intelligence received by this steamer is that of the impeachment of DR. BATES, State Treasurer of California, for a defalcation amounting to $124,000. This sum, according to the statement of the accused, (a statement which he has failed to make good,) was paid over to the Pacific Express Company for transmission to the East to meet the July interest on the State Bonds. An impeachment had been also brought forward in the Assembly against Mr. WHITMAN, the State Comptroller, for malfeasance in office. A decision of the Supreme Court, in favor of the constitutionality of the act consolidating the City and County of San Francisco, gives general satisfaction to the people. From Los Angeles accounts are received of the capture and execution of eleven Mexican banditti who had committed terrible depredations in that neighborhood. A horrible massacre had been perpetrated by the Indians in Pitt River Valley, Shasta County. Every soul in the settlement was murdered, and a large amount of property was destroyed.

Advices from La Paz, Lower California, to the 10th of January, state that the Mexican General, BLANCARTE, had declared against the Government, and had seized all the vessels in that port It was asserted that he was about to march for the City of Mexico with a force of 700 men.

We have dates from Salt Lake to the 17th of February. Some of the delayed emigrant trains had arrived, after having suffered great hardship from the severity of the weather. The small-pox had again broken out in the valley. ORSON HYDE and party had arrived safely.

We receive by the *George Law* later advices from the Sandwich Islands and from Australia, but there is no news of importance to notice.

In our Panama Correspondent's letter will be found such portions of the message of the President of New-Granada as refer to the late massacre on the Isthmus. From the tenor of the message, as well as from the report of the Secretary of State, it appears that the New-Granadian Government are not disposed to accord satisfaction for the outrages and murders committed by their people on the 15th of April last. It is proper, however, to wait until the result of Mr. MORSE'S mission is known ere we condemn the New-Granadian Government for attempting to screen the perpetrators of that most abominable outrage upon American citizens.

Our Correspondent gives an interesting account of recent revolutionary movements in Peru. We see no reason to alter an opinion, expressed some time ago upon this subject, that the revolution under VIVANCO could only be successful after a protracted struggle. According to present appearances, it does not seem probable that VIVANCO will be successful at all, for he is not certainly gaining ground, and President CASTILLA is working with an energy that makes him a very formidable opponent to his ambitious rival.

The new British Minister, Lord NAPIER, was yesterday introduced to the President, and presented his credentials, with the usual formalities.

Our usual telegraphic summary of the proceedings of the Legislature will be found elsewhere. Various matters occupied attention yesterday.

It is stated that the emigration to Kansas, thus far, this season, fully equals anything of the kind ever known in the Western country. Extra trains have been put on the Pacific Railroad, out of St. Louis, to connect with the steamers for the Territory.

Gov. GEARY and his Private Secretary, Dr. GUYON, were yesterday at St. Louis, on their way to the East.

A special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held at the Merchants' Bank, yesterday, for the purpose of hearing the report of the Committee appointed to take into consideration the proposed equalization of Canal Tolls. Mr. C. BARSTOW, chairman of the first named Committee, read the report, which set forth that the Committee had examined the memorial to the Legislature of the State upon the necessity of enlarging the canals, and fully concur in its general tenor so far as it urges the enlargement of the canals, but do not concur with it in the manner suggested for raising the necessary means for carrying it into effect, $3,750,000. The report urges the raising of this sum by a direct tax of one mill per one hundred dollars of personal property owned by every citizen of the State, and concludes by recommending for adoption a series of resolutions, the purport of which was the recommendation of such a tax to be levied by the Legislature. The report and resolutions were adopted.

The Committee on a site for a Post-Office was to have met yesterday, but there was not a quorum present, and consequently there was nothing done. The Aldermanic Committee on that gold snuff-box met yesterday afternoon, and resolved to open a correspondence with ANDREW JACKSON, Jr., for the purpose of leaching whether, if the most valiant patriot should be found, he would comply with the requirements of the will. Alderman MONOHAN was appointed Chairman, and Councilman KENNARD, Secretary of the Committee.

The Aldermanic Committee on the Union Ferries met again yesterday. Several witnesses were examined, but there was nothing new elicited, other than the statement of Mr. HAVEMEYER, who said he sold Roosevelt-street Ferry to the Company for $170,000; that the losses then averaged $60 per day, and that he had reason to believe the travel would decrease.

There was nothing of special importance done in the Board of Aldermen last evening, other than the appointment of a Special Committee, to examine and report whether a City Insurance Department would be a desirable addition to the City Government.

In the Board of Councilmen last night, Councilman HOPPER'S election was determined to be valid. A solid *gold* badge was decreed (40 to 4) to the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, and a silver one to each of his assistants, as tending to make them more conspicuous at fires—the expense of the die not to exceed $500. The hour of meetings of the Boards is to be 6 o'clock hereafter, instead of 5. Look out for a garroted Chief Engineer on the sidewalk some foggy morning. That solid gold medal will be an awful temptation to somebody to strangle HARRY HOWARD.

The Councilmen ask the Mayor (who is he now—WOOD or CLANCY?) to station Policemen on each side the Park, to prevent carriages traveling through Beekman-avenue, on which noble plain the City Hall fronts.

What has become of the Crystal Palace? The question was discussed again by the Councilmen's Committee on Lands and Places yesterday, but no determination was reached. We earnestly hope it will not be wasted.

The will of Mrs. ELIZABETH GELSTON has been offered for probate before the Surrogate. It gives some $20,000 to different charitable institutions and religious societies of this City and Philadelphia. The testatrix was a daughter of the late JOHN GELSTON, formerly a merchant of this City.

CHESHONG, the Chinaman and his Gipsy wife, were before the United States Commissioner again yesterday, as complainants and witnesses against the captain and mate of the brig *Escoriaza*, for alleged abuse and cruelty.

It was easy to strike bottom in Broadway with a ten-foot pole yesterday, in spite of the mud. Notwithstanding the temptation, nobody was out eeling in that beautiful promenade.

A Lecture upon Church Music, by S. PARKENSON TUCKERMAN, Esq., Doctor of Music, was delivered at Hope Chapel on Monday evening. It embodied some valuable strictures upon church music in this Country.

Brooklyn is in the enjoyment of at least two profound excitements. Now, the cars lie still on Sundays, and Brooklyn, one day in seven, is as still as a rural district. But Mayor POWELL has advised that the cars be run on that day as usual. The Common Council are evidently disposed that way, though the Committee to which they referred the subject, gives ample time and opportunity for the people to express their thought, for or against it. Last evening, there was a crowded meeting in the City Hall, (Supreme Court room,) of those favorable to the Sunday car travel. The call was notable for being signed by two clergymen—the venerable DOMINIE JOHNSON, (Episcopalian,) and Rev. Mr. HATCH, (Independent Methodist.) The meeting was addressed by Judge MORRIS, Rev. Mr. HATCH, and a Friend, Mr. NICHOLS.

The other excitement is about steam in Atlantic-street. The Long Island Railroad is privileged by a Legislative act to steam their cars through to South Ferry. But the Atlantic-streeters are dreadfully scandalized by the smoke and noise of the locomotive, and are worrying heaven and earth to eject them, tunnel and all. Atlantic-street had its meeting in the Athenæum, last night. Mr. J. D. Cox in the Chair, Mr. E. O. PERRINE, of Tennessee, orator. Long Island—for the whole island is on the defence—meets to-night to belabor the Committee of the Common Council into letting well enough alone.

The summing up in the case of JOSEPH JACKSON, indicted for rape, now on trial in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, Brooklyn, was commenced yesterday morning by Mr. CLINTON, counsel for defence, who occupied the whole day. The District-Attorney will sum up this morning.

Striking for wages is not uncommon. But the laborer seldom strikes so close at home as a German of New-Utrecht attempted to do yesterday morning. The fellow wanted more wages, and because his demand was not instantly complied with he tried to kill his employer. He has been arrested.

The first teller of the Long Island Bank, after 29 years of service in the bank, and all the while deemed an honorable man, has turned out to be an embezzler of the bank's funds. Some $15,000 are missing by his means. Extravagant living is rumored as the cause of this painful lapse.

LUCY STONE, bewildered by the unprecedented success of Mrs. Caudle as a lecturer—LUCY STONE, who married a BLACKWELL, and whose husband "still lives"—lectured last night at the Brooklyn Athenæum to a delighted audience, principally of ladies' on "Woman's Rights."

The Nicaragua Question to be Settled on Commercial Principles.

We publish in another column a curious letter on Nicaragua from a correspondent who seems to think that the accuracy of his past predictions should be accepted as sufficient guarantee for the correctness of those which he now advances. To some extent this expectation may be realized, but the writer is evidently prejudiced against the *filibustier* cause, and we cannot believe without further evidence that Gen. WALKER has allowed himself to be so quietly deposed.

If our correspondent's statements be correct, a grave responsibility devolves on three steamboat Commodores, to whose avarice, ambition and rivalries he assumes to have traced back the fearful tragedy now drawing to its close in Nicaragua; and if what he alleges can be proved, they should be held to a strict account.

Without being told precisely what the future prospects of Central America are, we are congratulated on an arrangement that will restore tranquility and trade. We believe we can throw some light upon this subject, and will endeavor to do so in as few words as possible.

A new transit Company has been organized, and the greater part of the requisite stock has been already subscribed in this City and elsewhere by gentlemen strongly opposed to the *filibustier* cause, and as strongly in favor of legitimate and peaceful traffic. Without mentioning the names of the *copartners* of this provisional Company, we may say that all are of the first respectability; and that they have wisely held aloof from granting any influence in the new enterprise to those speculators who have been involved in our past disputes with the Central American Governments. We know that Commodore VANDERBILT eagerly expects from President RIVAS the revocation of a certain decree by which the said Commodore felt aggrieved, but if Mr. VANDERBILT knew the fate of his application, he would endeavor as soon as possible to moderate his expections.

The Government of Costa Rica and Nicaragua must be greatly incensed against CHARLES MORGAN & Co., forasmuch as the said Governments hold written proof that MORGAN furnished arms and military material to the interlopers, while giving it to be understood that he had no connection whatever with WILLIAM WALKER or the *filibustier* cause. GEORGE LAW seems to be less compromised in the affair—his interference having been simply dictated by a desire to dispose to advantage of certain old muskets and other belligerent lumber lying dead upon his hands.

The stockholders of the new Company are not to be called upon for any deposit until the Central American Governments have ejected the remnant of adventurers now in arms in Nicaragua and restored peace to the whole line of transit. Whether these objects can be effected so rapidly as our correspondent assumes, is different question; the Texans and frontier-men under LOCKRIDGE are soldiers of great tenacity and endurance; but matters have reached such a crisis, that the next steamer may bring us decisive news.

New-York Harbor.

The Harbor Commissioners have submitted to the Legislature, in the Report which we noticed yesterday, the drafts of *three* acts, which embody such provisions as they deem necessary for the protection of our harbor and for the general promotion of our commercial interests. They are acts of great importance to the whole community, and merit careful attention from all who are connected in any way with the commerce and trade of this great port.

The first provides for the appointment, by the Governor and Senate, of *three* Commissioners, who, with the Mayors of New-York and Brooklyn, are to have exclusive powers over the Harbor, the boundaries of which are defined, to prevent the transgression of exterior lines in the erection of docks, determine the form and manner of their construction, see that they are kept in good repair, supervise the lading and discharge of vessels, designate proper anchorage-grounds, and enforce such laws as the State may enact for the government of the port of New-York. The offices of Harbor Master and Dock Master, as now existing, are to be abolished, and the Board of Commissioners is to appoint as many persons as may be needed, to assist in the performance of the duties enjoined upon them. The fees now paid to Harbor and Dock Masters are to be retained, and to constitute a fund for meeting the expenses of the Board, the surplus being paid annually into the State Treasury. The advantages of this change are, that it commits to one body duties requiring unity and harmony of action, but which are now divided among several different classes of officers, acting without concert and often in direct hostility to each other, and that it thus receives the prompt and efficient performance of services which are now almost entirely neglected or but half discharged.

The second act prohibits the throwing of rubbish, cinders, or anything else that can obstruct the harbor, into the river,—provides for the more careful usage and protection of the piers, secures them against undue encumbrance, and makes such other regulations for the port as are deemed essential to its proper management.

The third act regulates the rates of wharfage,—requiring the payment of twenty cents a day for every horse employed in lading or discharging vessels,—and establishing specific rates for each article deposited for storage upon the piers. These rates are slightly increased from those now allowed by law.

Besides these specific recommendations the Report of the Commissioners makes a variety of valuable suggestions concerning the growing commerce of the City and the preparations which should be made for its future accommodation. The tendency to increase in the dimensions of vessels,—especially of steamers, with a corresponding increase in their draught of water, leads to some interesting suggestions in regard to the future of our harbor. The depth of water at Sandy Hook bar is *twenty-three and one-half* feet at low water,—and it is not safe for a vessel drawing 23 feet to go to sea except at half or full tide. Steamers of 2,000 tons draw from 19 to 21 feet:—steamers of 5,000 tons draw 23 to 24 feet: and the English steamer of 10,000 tons, now in process of construction, will draw 28 feet—and cannot therefore enter our port by way of Sandy Hook. The entrance through Hell Gate, however, when properly improved, will accommodate vessels of any size and may be made as safe as that by Sandy Hook. The Commissioners recommend that the State at once undertake the improvement of this channel by blasting the submarine rocks, by the construction of sea walls and a proper beacon, and by the enclosure of the channel at Blackwell's Island. If this channel were thus improved steamers of the largest class may enter Long Island Sound, which is land-locked and well-lighted, and pass the gate with perfect safety in more than 30 feet water.

The Commissioners also recommend the improvement of Harlem River,—so as to permit the passage of vessels from the Hudson to the East River, without going round the City. This would be of very great benefit not only to the inhabitants of the neighborhood, but to the citizens of the adjoining counties, and to the commerce of the Hudson with the Eastern States.

These recommendations of the Commissioners are eminently practical, and merit prompt attention and action on the part of our commercial community. The evils they are designed to remedy are none the less real, because they are not severely felt at the present moment. They concern the future capabilities of our harbor, and the consequent growth and prosperity of our Metropolis.

THE DISTRIBUTION OF OFFICE—NEW-YORK POLITICIANS.—President BUCHANAN seems to be having a rough time among the office-seekers. The New-York appointments are likely to give him the most trouble, though he tries to rid himself of embarrassment as much as possible by throwing the responsibility of making selections upon the Congressional delegation. A Washington correspondent of the Albany *Atlas* represents it as very important that something should be done to draw off the Democrats who have joined the Republicans. We doubt whether anything practical can be accomplished in this direction by the appointments. Those Democrats are the rank and file of the Barnburners of 1848—the Silas Wright Democracy, who were never especially eager for office, but had a very obstinate and unusual attachment to principle. They have abandoned the Democratic party, because it seemed to have abandoned the Free States and put everything,—office, power, Congress and the Constitution, into the keeping of the Slave power. If Mr. BUCHANAN would get them back, he must take practical measures to convince them of their mistake.

The Manhattan Gas Company.

It is a fact worthy of note that investigations into alleged abuses by Congressional or Corporation Committees rarely come to any practical issue which satisfies the public mind. There is seldom a verdict of not guilty recorded because that would be defiant of public sentiment. Just as rare is it to read a report in which imputations are not slurred over, facts burked and the general conclusions wrapped up in such euphuisms and politeness to both accusers and accused as may imply little more than a benevolent desire to think well of human nature in general. We would not say the accusers are wrong—far from it; we would not say the accused are to blame—decidedly not. They are all honorable men. All parties have been actuated with the best possible intentions towards themselves, each other and all mankind. There has been a little misunderstanding; and the Committee are your only peacemakers. Sometimes a strong-minded Committee bolt off from this placable course, and, having resolved unanimously that these investigations are nasty, troublesome things, determine *pour encourager les autres* to gibbet the unlucky informer.

So much for Committee reports in general. The particular report under our consideration does not deviate from the lukewarm tenor usual to these literary productions. We cannot charge it with "setting down aught in malice;" on the other hand we can as little say that it nothing extenuates.

The Report premises that "other things being equal the quantity of gas consumed depends upon the amount of pressure," and that "the Company when they lowered their price increased the pressure." This fact might justify a suspicion that the Company endeavored to indemnify themselves for their enforced liberality by driving more gas through the burners than was actually necessary. The Committee however are content with reporting that "they are not able to say that an increase of from 2½ to 3 inches pressure was required; on the other hand they cannot say it was not." This is holding the balance of justice perfectly even.

The fact which we early urged on the Committee in regard to the illuminating power of gas (which ought to have been included under the primary proposition of the report) is well treated. The report tells us that the "illuminating power of an equal quantity of gas made from different kinds of coal ranges from FIVE to FORTY sperm candles." A tolerably wide range for the Company's discretionary powers. Previous to 1853 the Company used two-thirds of Cannel which is double as good as Newcastle. Since 1853 the proportions have been inverted, so that using their discretionary powers, as companies are prone to do, for their own good, the Company since the reduced price have been serving out an inferior article.

Thirdly, the Company has by means of illegal charges in the shape of meter rent and otherwise, been in the habit of grinding out of their customers the little matter of $80,000 per annum; and lastly that the meters are an incorrect standard; for which, however, the Company are not to blame, as they have done the best they could, and design the meters to be accurate. While thus designing these meters to be accurate, they know all the time they are not, and "are the only persons besides the meter manufacturers in this great City who possess the necessary apparatus to test their correctness."

If the Company be not in this matter "damned with faint praise," we do not comprehend the case in which the term will apply.

To remedy the bad quality of the gas, the extortion of the Company, and the uncertainty of the meters, the report recommends that a standard of 16 to 20 sperm candles be fixed and an Inspector of meters appointed. We would suggest as a corollary to the conclusions of the Committee, that there should be a means of enforcing the standard when fixed; that the objectionable charges for meter rents should be declared illegal and peremptorily abolished, and that some speedy remedy for aggrieved consumers should be devised.

PRIVATE SCANDALS.—We have no privileged classes in this country, unfortunately, as they have in England—privileged to have their private affairs publicly discussed—and, consequently, there is a great deficiency in the gossip of our daily papers. In England every person with a title, or a great fortune, is a proper subject for newspaper comment; and, if the Honorable Agemen Fitz Oriel has an intention of leading the Lady Augusta Fitz Boodle to the altar, the affair is immediately put into the papers as a serious piece of news, and when the great event takes place, every incident connected with it is duly published. The names of the bridesmaids, the contents of the *trousseau*, the dresses worn, the company at the breakfast, the speeches made, and all those little affairs which with us are regarded as sacredly private and personal, are as duly reported by the Jenkinses of the Press as the trial of a criminal, or a debate in Parliament. If Miss BURDETT COUTTS gives a party, the names of every one of her guests are reported, as well as the dresses they wore. With all our inquisitive habits we do nothing of this kind; and our daily papers lose considerable interest in consequence. It is only on very extraordinary occasions that the private rights of the people are invaded by the press. An extreme delicacy is the rule in respect to all personal matters. But, when an affair becomes public by means of an appeal to our courts then all restrictions are considered at an end, and the utmost latitude is given to the reporter. Some of our cotemporaries have alluded to the recent escapade of a young lady in Fifth-avenue, who married her father's coachman, as having been improperly dragged before the public, but the case was one that legitimately belonged to the Press. One of the parties had appealed to the law and it became at once a subject of public interest. Our papers cannot be justly accused of gossiping about private affairs; but they make up now and then for the restrictions imposed upon them by making the most of a private scandal when it comes legitimately before the public, as in the marriage in question. It is an unfortunate affair, it is true, and every one sympathizes with a family whose private misfortune becomes a topic of public discussion; but then it is a misfortune for which the Press is not in any wise to be held responsible.

EXAMINING CANDIDATES FOR THE PUBLIC SERVICE.—It is one of the anomalies of our Government that while candidates for admission to the Army and Navy are obliged to submit to the most rigorous examination as to their physical and mental qualifications, applicants for situations in the civil and diplomatic service undergo no examination whatever, except as to their political antecedents. Men are appointed to important clerkships without any evidence being given that they can even read and write. It is always taken for granted that a man is qualified for any position he has the modesty to ask for. This way of doing things must necessarily lead to much confusion and inconvenience to the public; a good many incompetent persons, and not a few "feeble folk" are saddled upon the Government, who cannot be got rid of once they get a foot in a public office; and many a Tite Barnacle becomes a fixture upon the Treasury, who not only renders no service for his pay, but acts as a clog upon the public business.

They manage these things better in England just now. They have adopted the system of examining all candidates for the civil service as well as for the church, the army and the navy, and the Commissioners appointed for this purpose have recently published their second report, from which it appears that the

"Object of the examination is—1. To test the candidate's actual fitness for his duties: and, 2, to test his education and intelligence generally. The number of candidates upon whose cases the commissioners adjudicated from the 21st of May, 1855, to the 31st of December, 1856, was 3,004. Of these 69 were *extra ætatem*, 12 physically incompetent, 10 devoid of satisfactory evidence as to character, 99 admitted without examination (on reports from heads of departments,) and 137 either declined to undergo the examination or withdrew without completing it. Of the remaining 2,686 actually examined, 1,587 passed, and obtained certificates of qualification, 880 were rejected, and 219 were unsuccessful upon competition. Thus, the rejections were in the ratio of 35·7 per cent. on those actually examined (not counting the unsuccessful competitors.)"

A similar examination would show some very curious facts in relation to the qualifications of Washington office-hunters. As Mr. BUCHANAN is likely to have a troublesome time of it in disposing of his offices, he might lessen his difficulties greatly by appointing a Board of Examiners similar to the English one.

Wallack's Theatre.

Two or three years since, the consumers of poetic literature were startled by the appearance of a timid little book called *Passion Flowers*. The title page was a void—guiltless of a name—but the opening poem revealed the fact that it was an authoress who addressed the reader. There was a large-eyed earnestness about it, a mild, sacrificial tone, which none but the last and best gift think it necessary to indulge. For the rest, there was the usual quantity of enthusiasm about Rome, and Italy and Italian skies and pictures; the usual faint murmurings of the heart on a variety of subjects; the usual quantity of unprovoked Greek, and much more than the usual amount of talent in all. The book was, perhaps, more remarkable for the absence of a "Life Story"—the epidemic of the day—than anything else. It was a quiet, unobtrusive, able little book, full of womanly wit and sentiment, and calculated in an eminent degree to place the authoress in a favorable position with the public. If it did not contain the heaven-smiting melody of the lark, it was free from the house-top chittering of the sparrow. In a deluge of poets it selected a quiet little channel for itself, and did not rage and fret destructively in pursuing it.

Mrs. HOWE, the authoress, made her second appearance in public last night. She has been fortunate in her publishers each time. On the first occasion TICKNOR, REED & FIELDS; on the second Mr. STUART, of Wallack's Theatre. A person of taste could scarcely desire more. Mrs. HOWE'S play is called "The World's Own;" there is another name ("Leonore") which we omit, because it is old and hackneyed and unworthy a source which is fresh and pure. The name does not strike us as felicitous, for we are not aware that Count *Lothair* has been claimed by the world, or any part of it except that ruled by the acquisition of the authoress.

The plot is Italian. A traveling Count falls in love with a beautiful village maiden, *Leonore*—deceives her, and goes on his way. Unconscious of man's duplicity, she follows, meets him, finds that he is married, and has a child. These are the elements of the first three acts. The remainder of the story is of revenge. *Leonore* plunges from her high condition of injured innocence, to one of guilty revenge. She becomes the mistress, the ruler, of the *Prince*; plots the *Count's* destruction; succeeds. In the last act the *Count* is condemned to die the death of a traitor; his child has been stolen, his wife lays senseless beneath a weight of woe and obloquy. Everything is ripe for a most gluttonous surfeit of revenge. But *Rousciars*, in the shape of an early lover, steps in, points out to *Leonore* the hideousness of her acts, and so overwhelms her that she releases the fiery passions of her bosom with the sharp point of a poniard, and dies. Previous to dissolution she forgives the Count, and thus disturbs the poetic balance of the play.

We do not know if this play was written expressly for Miss HERON, but we suppose that such is the fact, for that portion of it in which she appears most prominently is certainly adapted to her powers with considerable ability. The authoress appears to have had the power of all her thoughts before her,—the passionate personality on whom might depend the most fervent and romantic utterances of love. Those who are most familiar with Miss HERON'S acting know how thoroughly she can surrender herself to such emotions. She interprets—even in common-place dramas—a depth of affection which poets not always reach.

In the opening acts of this play she is less a human being than a poetic abstraction, yet in spite of some exaggerations which will be toned down, she draws us so closely to her that we feel and sympathise with her exaltation. When the sudden revulsion comes in the third act? there are moments of overwhelming power, but we feel more for ourselves than for the heroine, for from this point she becomes weak; no longer trusts to the strong impulses of a warm and generous innocence, but hacks out a course with the dry and repulsive brain of a pettifogging demon. The abduction of the Count's child; the conspiracy to involve the Count in a treasonable design against the Prince's life, do not obtain our sympathy, because they are small, tedious, incomplete. Such devices are good for the villains of a piece—who are sure to be confounded—but not for the heroines, who must be rewarded or martyred. To begin with passion and end with calculation is a mistake fatal to dramatic success. We fear that Mrs. HOWE has fallen into the error, either from unconsciousness of her own rights, or from timidity to use them with force. There are internal indications in the play which induce us to believe that she is incapable of the fiercer developments of passion. In the last scene where *Leonore* has accomplished all that she has aimed for, and merely awaits the consummation of a dire revenge, she uses prettinesses of language, and talks of sleep as though nothing of unusual import had occurred. In such a condition the mind does not dwell on trifles, but gloats on an anticipation which may be days removed, but is present to the never drowsy senses. It is but right to say that Miss HERON intensified these passages and gave them a meaning which their language scarcely conveyed, and indeed this was the case generally in the fourth and fifth acts. In spite of this we think that they are failures, although interesting from the introduction of much action which the earlier part lacks. They are beneath the exalted passion of the earlier portion of the work.

Leonore's death is heroic, and presented to us with excellent reasons as it is—natural. But although *Leonore* struggles with adversity she is not an heroic person, and her death, therefore, is rather a necessity of form than a consequence of action. The argument of the play would admit of her style composing the death of every one engaged in it, and possibly of her being brought down by a retributive hand, but it does not suggest the probability of self-sacrifice. Moreover it destroys the poetic justice of the piece. After all, *Leonore* is the injured person, not the Count, yet it is with the latter that the authoress sympathizes.

The play does not move quickly. It lacks the steam wheels on which such works should progress, possessing instead the quiet interest which would engage a reader. The language is fluent and graceful; the imagery fresh and beautiful, but the play as a play is slow, and tries the patience. The earlier portion is richest in literary merit, but the final scenes possess most dramatic interest, and the success of the piece hinged on them. Mrs. HOWE has produced a play which will sustain her reputation as an authoress, but which has not, we think, laid the foundation of a dramatic literature. Some of the language requires toning down to prose; blank verse sounds stilted in the mouths of peasants and domestics; many exclamations, too, may be omitted with decided advantage. On the other hand, there are passages which might be exaggerated with advantage. Mrs. HOWE paints with a delicate pencil;—a pound brush is the tool that is wanted for the stage. In spite of these drawbacks, and some premonitory symptoms of weariness, the piece was a success.

Mr. SOTHERN, as *Lothair*, was good. Mr. WALCOT, as *Lorenzo*—an unfortunate gentleman, who gets killed without the slightest occasion—preachy and conversational to a degree. Mr. DROTT, as *Edward*, imperfect in the text, and hard in its interpretation. Mrs. ALLEN, as the *Countess*, looked the character to advantage, and was good, except in the last scene. The other members of the company were respectable, and nothing more.

Previous to the play, a new overture, by Mr. W. H. FRY, was performed. It is a cleverly constructed, and entirely appropriate introduction. Two distinct themes mark the opposing elements of the drama, and are elaborated with much sonorous grandeur.

Miss HERON was called before the curtain at the end of the play; was followed by Mr. LESTER, and then by Mr. STUART. The gentleman addressed the audience—Mr. STUART especially availing himself of the opportunity of saying many pleasant things about his company and the public.

The scenery and costumes are admirable.

Personal.

The following is a list of Americans registered at the Banking house of the American European Express and Exchange Co., Paris, from Feb. 6 to Feb. 26, 1857:

H. de Glentworth, C. L. Sharpsteen, Carlo Jacard, H. H. Bates, S Colgate, A. Ross, F. N. Goddard, H. E. Leyraim, John Wilson, John F. Halstead, W. M. Tileston, Dr. H. Black, New-York; J. H Herrick, E. D. Garesché, O. Dean, E. W. Weymss, Dr. Brosan and family, W. M. B. Hartley, C. Wood, C. Schofield, Maryland; S. S. Pratt, Alabama; A. Hutchinson, New-Jersey; E. N. Kirk, P. A. Sawpson, C. B. Crocker, C. B. Safford, C. F. Adams, Massachusetts; J. O. Wilkinson, H Joseph, Dr. H. W. Prunce, California; Q. B. P. Hank, M. D., Missouri; E. F. Brindley, Kentucky; C. B. Wright, F. S. Williams, M. F. Brown, T. F. Bettow, M. D., Pennsylvania; F. A Wood, South Carolina.

The Chevalier WIKOFF is in Washington, and the *Evening Star* says of him:

"The Chevalier, the very prince of volunteer diplomatists and love makers to ladies of uncertain age, is among the distinguished strangers now in Washington. Really, on seeing him we doubted our eyes were playing us false. Instead of being the dashing handsome-looking fellow, with an eye like a hawk at one moment and like Sbylock's at another, as fancy was apt to picture him, he appears as though [illegible] was his besetting sin above all others, and [illegible] and air is as quiet and modest a gentleman [illegible] would expect to meet in a country clergyman."

Rev. Dr. BROWN, who has been [illegible] months engaged in the preparation of a new Ecclesiastical History, reports important progress in his work. This history will be looked for with interest by the Baptist denomination.

Personal.

HON. SAMSON W. HARRIS, member of Congress from Alabama, lies dangerously ill, at his lodgings, in Washington, of inflammation or congestion of the lungs.

Rev. WILLIAM SHADRACK, D. D., has undertaken to complete the fund necessary to increase the working capital of the American Baptist Publication Society, and to provide for it a new building.

Rev. EDWARD EVERETT HALE, of Boston, is to be associated with Rev. Dr. HEDGE in the editorial care of the *Christian Examiner*.

Judge Russell's Sentence.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

You are in error in stating that the crime for which Judge RUSSELL sentenced young NUGENT to State Prison for life, was robbing VALLALY of fifty cents. There was not the slightest proof that he robbed him of a penny,—nor was he or his companion HYDE *proved* guilty of any offence at all.

VALLALY had been out for a priest to christen a child, at about 2 o'clock in the morning, and stopped at a porter house to drink, where he met these two young men. He treated them to beer, and drank largely himself. On going home he asked them to go with him, which they did. VALLALY was afterwards found in the snow drunk, and could give no account of himself. The boys had left him;—and on this state of facts it was *assumed* that they were guilty of highway robbery—though VALLALY had not lost a cent, and they were convicted and sentenced accordingly.

They were convicted by the public alone about garroters,—and were sentenced by a desire for newspaper puffs. That is the whole story.

Yours, JUSTICE.

The New Creek Coal Company.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The New Creek Company has never failed to meet its engagements promptly. It has never issued as much Stock as authorized by its Charter. The statement quoted from the *Herald* that the New Creek Company had purchased a valuable property at Baltimore, and was proceeding vigorously with its mines, was literally true. The New Creek Company did make a large purchase in Baltimore, and built a new wharf for its accommodation in the shipment of coal. The whole cost was $60,000, every dollar of which has been paid in cash. A small portion of this property has since been sold, and in about eighteen months from the time we fairly commenced operations the Committee mined 35,000 tons coal.

The report made on the 3d inst. will show the present condition of the Company. The Company owns in addition 10,000 acres of land with an inexhaustible supply of coal and iron ore. A furnace will soon be in operation on their lands, the necessary funds having been raised. The office of the Company was removed to Philadelphia two years ago. When it was in New-York I was President of the Company, and feel that you have done me injustice in classing the New Creek Company with a number of fraudulent concerns. At this time our Stock is held by many of the first citizens of Philadelphia.

Very Respectfully Yours, ALFRED ASHFIELD,
No. 24 William-street.

Trinity Church.

MIDDLEBURG, (Schoharie Co.,) N. Y.,
Thursday, March 5, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

As one of many clergymen, through whom Trinity Church of your City has made grants of money to aid in the erection of churches and in the promotion of other benevolent enterprises, I feel called upon at this present crisis in her history, distinctly to state that she never sought in the remotest manner to influence my church views, nor required of me to vote in Convention in accordance with her wishes, as a ground or condition on which she would make a grant of money.

I never have known of an instance of her making any such condition in the case of any other parties to whom she has made grants of money.

As it has been unhesitatingly, but I believe falsely, charged upon Trinity Church that she has used her patronage for partisan purposes, I feel it to be my duty to add my testimony against such charge.

Respectfully yours, G. W. PORTER.

Scientific Association.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I was glad to see your notice of the preparations in progress at Montreal for the next meeting there of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. Our friends there will do the *right thing*; and coming as the meeting does just at the right season, it will probably be one of grand interest.

I think you are mistaken in supposing that a new President for *that meeting* will have to be chosen, on account of the lamented death of Prof. BAILEY. The duty will, without question, devolve upon the Vice-President, Prof. CORWELL, of Providence.

MEMBER.

☞ Dudley Observatory will find no end to its purse. The Albany papers record the following additional donations:

Edward Everett, (at the request of a friend who pays the subscription)	$500	B. A. Gould	$200
N. Thayer	500	J. B. Lincoln	200
		Misses Wigglesworth	200
		W. H. Swift	100
		M. Brimmer	100

Marine Disasters.
FROM SAVANNAH.

The Schr. *Splendid* and *Anna* from Mobile, which arrived here yesterday, saved the bark *Ranger*, on the 7th March, two days after she was abandoned, waterlogged with all her spars standing.

In the description of the large Pacific steamer from CHAS. MORGAN & SON, now ready to be launched from the yard of J. A. WESTERVELT & SON, we are made to say she has three large ventilating ports on each side, which should read *thirty-six* on each side.

The bark *Wilhelmine*, before reported ashore on Kent Island, in the Chesapeake, has reached Baltimore—the vessel very much damaged by the swelling of her cargo of coffee. She belongs to OBLRICKS & Co., of this City, is about 900 tons, and was built last Fall. The vessel and cargo are insured in New York for $120,000, of which $90,000 are on the cargo.

Memorandum per the George Law.

Schooner *Lewis Perry*, TURNER, at San Francisco for Acapulco, reports: Left Boston Dec. 31, 1855; has been trading between Buenos Ayres and Valparaiso during the last twelve months; when coming through the Straits of Magellan, saw the British steamer *Panama*, from Liverpool *vid* Montevideo for Valparaiso, ashore on a rock; took off the Captain and crew, (the steamer being a total wreck,) and landed them at Buenos Ayres.

The ship *Orion*, from Calcutta Dec 2, which arrived here yesterday, reported having boarded on the 7th inst., at midnight, the wreck of the brig *Reuben Carver*, waterlogged, dismasted and abandoned. She being a dangerous wreck should have set fire to her, but the sea running so high that there was no part of her dry enough to burn.

11th inst., Cape Henry, bearing W. by S. about 20 miles, spoke schr. *Wm. Carroll*, of Buckport for New-York, with loss of mainmast and bowsprit by the deck, was steering for Cape Henry; wanted no assistance. The E. & A. experienced very heavy weather, sprung foremast, split sails, &c.

Br. bark *Meteor*, GRIESS, at San Francisco from Hong Kong, reports: Second day after leaving Hong Kong, fell in with Br. ship *Carnewadel*, in a sinking condition; took off her crew; had them on board sixteen days; landed them at Lyng-in Island.

A proposal has been received from WM. H. WEBB, Esq., of this City, to build a propeller steamer for the Government, for the sum of $35,000.

Vermont and Senator Sumner.

The Legislature of Vermont, at its recent session, adopted a series of joint resolutions highly complimentary and indorsing Senator SUMNER'S last speech in the Senate. On receiving a copy Mr. SUMNER wrote the following reply:

NEW-YORK, Saturday, March 7, 1857.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY, ERASTUS FLETCHER, GOVERNOR OF VERMONT—*Sir*: At the last moment before leaving for foreign lands, in quest of that vigorous health, which, for nearly ten months, has been taken from me, I have received notice of the resolutions adopted by the Legislature of Vermont, and approved by your Excellency, which give the official sanction of a generous, virtuous and intelligent State to my speech in the Senate on the 19th and 20th of May last, exposing the crime against Kansas. Such a token is precious to me in every respect; not only because it assures me of the personal sympathy of the people of Vermont, declared through their representatives, but because it attests their interest in that cause which is more important than any person.

But I cannot accept this public approval of my speech without seizing the occasion to express my heartfelt joy that I was permitted to make it, and also my humble determination, with returning strength, to something which shall still further unmask the portentous *Barbarism* which has fastened upon our Republic, and installed itself in all the high places of power.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
With much respect, your faithful servant,
CHARLES SUMNER.

A Sad Story—Extraordinary Treatment of a Young Girl by her Family.

From the Newark Daily Advertiser.

ELIZABETH, Monday, March 16, 1857.

SIR: In answer to a letter of IRA C. WHITEHEAD, Esq., inquiring into the facts of the prevailing and long-continued excitement in this town, his correspondent, DR. MURRAY, replies in your issue of Saturday: "I am not the person to give you the most direct and full and accurate information, as I have made no personal investigation into the facts, and as all the persons primarily interested are unconnected with my congregation;" yet in spite of his preface of disclaimer, the Reverend Doctor goes on to give an opinion *ex cathedra*, upon the merits, and a statement of the facts.

I have carefully avoided connection, heretofore, with any newspaper controversy, on this painful subject, although by relationship with the unfortunate victim, and by reason of a careful personal investigation of the facts, from the beginning to the *crust* end, I have necessarily, and of right, felt the warmest interest in, and attained very full knowledge of, the case.

The correspondence of Mr. WHITEHEAD and Dr. MURRAY, as prepared for your paper, gives an impression to the public so different from the actual truth, that I have unwillingly felt constrained to detail at some length the facts, exciting and justifying the creditable sympathy for the unhappy girl, universally felt, and plainly outspoken, by the citizens of Elizabeth.

The young lady in question is a girl of twenty, dearly loved and highly esteemed by a large circle of friends and relatives, for great warmth of heart, amiability of disposition, purity and dignity of character, and mental balance and vigor. Unfortunate in her home, she had to seek elsewhere the affection and sympathy she craved. Some two years ago she returned to that home, reduced by serious and long-continued illness, contracted in a neighboring boarding-school. The hands that should have ministered to her were withheld. Needing every solace of affection, she was peremptorily ordered to return to the care of strangers. Upon her refusal, an attempt was made to obtain from one of the most respectable physicians of the town, who had attended her from infancy, an opinion that she was insane, for the purpose of confining her in an asylum. He scouted the idea of insanity, took the poor girl to his own home, and in a fortnight, by simple treatment and kindly sympathy, restored her health and spirits. She was then invited by a distant connexion to spend the Winter in a Southern city, and was allowed to go. *Could those who conceived to this hour really supposed her insane?* There she was universally admired and esteemed, and she returned to this town in the Spring, full of health and bouyant hope. During the lapse of the succeeding Winter she was subject to a harsh trial. Depressed in spirits, she unavailingly sought sympathy and comfort where she had a right to find them.

Suddenly, without the least hint or notice, the unhappy child was carried to New-York and subjected to examinations by two physicians, of an hour each; their minds were biased by statements of other persons. The girl was a stranger to them, and yet, upon this hasty investigation, they pronounced an opinion of mental disorder. Neither of these gentlemen had made insanity his specialty. A third physician was consulted, who had special skill in that malady, but he did not see the girl, and gave an opinion upon the representations of others, and they *not* doctors. Of the three, he who examined the case more particularly has since stated that, although without special skill in that particular branch of practice, he could have treated whatever disorder he believed to exist in the young lady with perfect success, outside the walls of an asylum, and has further stated that he should prefer her treatment under the cheerful and sympathetic influences of a kindly family.

She was taken at once, against her will (if reliance can be placed upon the statements of some justifying that course) to the distant asylum at Hartford. She had been imprisoned for a week or more before it was generally known in the town. On a Saturday the Reverend Doctor himself been suddenly spirited off, and thus confined, the surprise could not have been greater. Up to the moment the girl was taken away she had been in constant and familiar intercourse with the families of the most intelligent and respectable citizens of the town. The family physician had almost filled the place of her deceased father, and knew her as his own daughter. One of her most intimate friends was the wife of a younger physician, in full practice, who had seen her constantly and freely. Neither of them, nor her quick-eyed companions, nor their more experienced mothers, had ever detected in her the least taint of the alleged mental malady. The whole town was in an uproar. The conviction of her sanity was and *still* is firm in every mind. Humanity had been outraged, and men, women and children were grieved, indignant, and frank in denunciation. Even the Reverend Doctor did not *then escape* the electric influence of sympathy.

The nearest relative who had survived the girl's honored father, herself nearly crazed with grief, the family physician and myself, at once left for Hartford. Our apprehension was that a fortnight's confinement had induced the disorder, untruly sought to be fastened on the victim, when first imprisoned. The unwilling testimony of Dr. BUTLER, the physician in charge of the Asylum, as hereafter detailed, shortly dispelled this fear. He refused to either of us a sight of his patient, and when questioned about the case, said he had not formed a conclusive opinion, that he required further time and observation. *Suggestive comment on the hasty conclusion of the New-York physicians!* Upon being strongly pressed, he alleged that he believed her mind to be *disordered*, and then sought to evade further answer. He was brought back to the subject, and in reply to a searching question, said her mind was *prostrated*. He then changed the conversation, but being required to give the symptoms in the patient, on which he based this opinion of disorder and prostration, he stated that on the previous day, in repeating to him a story, she had become confused. Here, after two weeks' trial of the happiest circumstances, to develop or to create lunacy, was this one bald fact to sustain the insane hypothesis of this learned Doctor!

In conversation, he admitted distinctly and unequivocally, that if his own daughter were affected, as he believed this young lady to be, he should treat her in his own house, and should not send her to the asylum. The young lady had, according to his own account, complained to him of being confined with insane people; had asked if *she* were considered insane, and how long she was to be kept there? The asylum contains upwards of two hundred lunatics; and this poor girl, whose habit it had been almost to live in the open air, was confined in a ward behind grated windows and locked doors. The rooms were ample and well furnished, and most of the material wants carefully supplied, but where could she find proper intellectual and moral indicements? Where could she find sympathetic companions?

Upon our return, without sight of the captive, and with the report of the Doctor's absurd fact to sustain his theory of mental disorder, the public became still more excited. Some forty of the most respectable men of the town addressed a letter to the surviving parent, requesting that a guardian be appointed for her child. The hope was that this advice would be heeded, and that a proper guardian would insure her rescue. No attention was vouchsafed to this suggestion.

A highly respectable member of the New-Jersey bar, a near relative of the unfortunate, and a distinguished gentleman of the New-York bar, warmly enlisted in the case, through a long-continued intimacy between her and his daughter, at once set off to Hartford. Dr. BUTLER still acted the gaoler, refused them a sight of his prisoner; and, although earnestly solicited by one of the most prominent members of the Board of Trustees of the Asylum, who had become satisfied that it was an improper place for her, to remove her to his (Dr. BUTLER'S) own house for a week, and then to allow her to come to the Trustee's own home, who expressed his perfect readiness to receive her—Dr. BUTLER, and the Executive Committee of the Asylum, composed of three gentlemen under his influence, peremptorily refused.

The gentlemen returned unsuccessful, and the people grew more determined that she must be released. Her family physician—her father, I should almost say—and his wife, a near female relation, and the kindly counsel from New-York, went with me to the rescue. The necessary writ was issued. Dr. BUTLER avoided responding to it by the production of his prisoner until the parties who had intrusted her confinement to his care had been summoned and had arrived. She was perfectly rational, but crushed in spirit. Six weeks imprisonment with lunatics, at a time when depressed and unhappy, she required the tenderest encouragement and most loving sympathy had taken the spring out of her young life. She had not strength of will left sufficient to choose a guardian to release her. As a distinguished philanthropist who was present and nearly connected with the Asylum expressed it, her mind was unimpaired, but her spirits were gone. Physically speaking, her health had so suffered that we could scarcely recognise in the pallid prisoner the pretty girl of two months before. As to her future fate she was entirely indifferent; and she who scarcely four weeks since had chafed against the bars of her prison-house, said she did not care where she went, and, in a spirit of self abandonment and hopelessness, resigned herself utterly to those who had confined her. For her the world had no inducements; stigmatized as a lunatic, crushed in heart, she sought but to hide herself.

To every one who saw her it was apparent that a few months more of Dr. BUTLER'S treatment would complete the work so fairly begun, and the work would be complete. Freedom, social intercourse, incentives to action, food for hope, were the only means of counteracting the evil influences of six weeks cruel captivity. Tender and intelligent fathers and mothers of high position, stood ready and volunteered to receive her at once into their families as their child. But those who had imprisoned her, blind or indifferent to consequences, taking advantage of the satire submission extorted from her by her very wretchedness, threw her back into the hands of her gaoler, and consigned her anew to hopeless captivity. I had rather a millstone were hanged about my neck, and I drowned in the depths of the sea, than that I should have been in the least whit concerned in crushing out the heart of that poor child, or in justifying or excusing the conduct of those implicated. The matter will not be allowed to rest yet.

As for Dr. BUTLER, I do not hesitate to say that he has shown, from the first, a weak head and a bad temper. So discreditable was his course, that persons in Hartford, warmly interested in the Asylum, expressed the severest disapprobation of his conduct.

Dr. MURRAY'S statement that the parent in this case, with the advice of her sons, will perhaps be taken with a grain of salt, when it is known that the eldest has recently graduated from the seclusion of West Point, and the youngest is but a schoolboy. She has but the two.

Humanity does not satisfy itself with fine phrases, neither does it stop to measure action by nice scientific comparisons. Those who sit coolly by should be rather discriminating in their censure of them, who, with hearts wrung by sorrow, have sought at every personal sacrifice to rescue the oppressed.

Would that the parties most nearly connected had given some outward sign of sorrow, for the sake of human nature. The Doctor's touching conclusion can hardly be regarded by close observers here, as meant otherwise than in severe irony.

JOHN CHETWOOD.

Horrible and Mysterious Murder in Boston.

From the Boston Chronicle of Monday.

About 2¼ o'clock, yesterday morning, a man named WALDO WOODS was found bleeding profusely near Lovering-place, Harrison-avenue. He was conveyed by an officer to the Fifth Police Station, and Dr. STEVENS was called, when it was found that he was wounded in four places on the head, there being one on the left temple, one behind each ear, and one on the top of the head, all evidently inflicted with a sharp instrument. The one behind the right ear was a very severe gash, and it is thought that the skull is fractured in that vicinity. His wounds were dressed, and after remaining at the Station about an hour and a half he was taken home, where he died in about three hours.

The deceased was an American, about 49 years of age, and unmarried. He lived with his brother (also unmarried) at No. 15 Rochester-street. They occupied a room on the second floor. He left home about 7¼ o'clock on Saturday night, and said that he should not be back until 12. It appears that he spent the evening in a bar-room at No. 143 Federal-street, kept by a man named PITMAN, which place he left at about 12½ o'clock, in company with two others, and proceeded down Sea-street, as far as the residence of PITMAN, at which place the others stopped, and he started for home.

While at the Station he said that he was stabbed in Federal-street, and that he knew who did it, but would not tell. The probability is, however, that it was done in or near Harrison-avenue. A pool of blood was found on the corner of Oswego-street. When found by the police officer there was another man with him, who said that he had picked him up near the railroad bridge, but the officer thinking the deceased was drunk, and had merely fallen and cut himself, did not arrest the other.

The deceased was very respectably connected, being a cousin of Dr. WINSLOW LEWIS, and it is said, at one time worth $50,000; but of late years has been dissipated, living in a miserable condition, and doing no work. He had the reputation of being a quiet and peaceable man, even when intoxicated.

No arrests have been made, and so far as we can learn there is no suspicion as to who committed the murder.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

SAWS.

HOE & CO.'S PATENT GROUND SAWS, PLASTERING trowels, &c., can be had, wholesale and retail, at the principal hardware stores, at the salesrooms of the manufacturers, Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st., or at the Works, corner of Broome, Sheriff and Columbia-sts., New-York.

NO. 40 MURRAY-STREET.—STEARNS & MARVIN'S, late RICH & Co.'s improved SALAMANDER SAFE. WILDER'S patent, secured with the celebrated LA BELLE POWDER-PROOF LOCK, with a very small key, all made under the immediate inspection of our Mr. STEARNS, who has for 15 years superintended their manufacture, during which time not a dollar's worth of property has been consumed in one of them—332 having been tested in accidental fires; warranted free from dampness. Also, BURGLAR-PROOF CHESTS, of any size, lined with hardened steel, which cannot be drilled or broken. For sale by STEARNS & MARVIN, No. 40 Murray-st. Factory, corner of St. Mark's-place and Avenue A.

SEWING MACHINES.—I. M. SINGER & CO.'S *Gazette*, a beautiful pictorial paper, contains full and reliable information about sewing machines, and answers all questions that can be asked on the subject. All who read this paper will learn how to purchase a sewing machine with which $1,000 a year, clear profit, can be made, and will be protected from being imposed upon by any of the humbug machines now before the public. I. M. SINGER & CO.'S *Gazette* will be sent gratis to all who apply by letter or otherwise.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway, New-York.

CURTAIN MATERIALS AND WINDOW SHADES AT WHOLESALE.—KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 291 Broadway and No. 54 Reade-st., have a full and choice stock of Brocatels, Satin De Laines, Worsted Damasks, Lace and Muslin Curtains, Cornices, Gimps, &c., which are offered at the lowest prices. WINDOW-SHADES.—Our stock of Window-Shades is the largest in New-York, and our superior manufacturing facilities enable us to offer these goods less than other houses. We invite the attention of close buyers.

WITHOUT FAIL AND ABSOLUTELY TO BE sold off before the 1st of June, the whole of our immense stock of China, Glass, Gas Fixtures and plated ware. See our advertisement in the dry goods column of this paper.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS—GREAT BARGAINS.—Owing to alterations to be made in the piano-rooms at No. 333 Broadway, the large stock of pianos and melodeons will be sold during this week, at lower prices than ever before offered in this City. Pianos and melodeons to rent. HORACE WATERS, Agent.

ABSOLUTELY AND WITHOUT FAIL, THE whole of our immense stock of china, glass, gas fixtures and plated ware, to be sold off before the 1st of June. See our advertisement in the dry-goods column of this paper.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO., 631 and 633 Broadway.

A SINGULAR DISCOVERY.—MR. CHICHESTER has prepared, from some of our Garden Vegetables, a remedy for the cure of Dyspepsia. One drop of his DYSPEPSIA SPECIFIC, taken at a time, cures Heartburn and Constipation. 50 cents per bottle. Depôt No. 101 Wall-st., N. Y.

POSITIVELY AND UNRESERVEDLY TO BE sold off, our immense stock of china, glass, gas fixtures and plated-ware. See our advertisement in the dry goods column of this paper. W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

UNRESERVEDLY AND POSITIVELY TO BE sold off, our immense stock of china, glass, gas fixtures, and plated ware. See our advertisement in the Dry Goods column of this paper.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO., Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ Opening of
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.'S
NEW STORE,
CORNER OF BROADWAY AND BROOME-ST.,
ON MONDAY EVENING, 23D OF MARCH.

We desire to inform our friends and customers that our new store will be opened for their inspection on MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 23, AND DURING THE DAY AND EVENING OF TUESDAY THE 24TH. No goods will be sold during that time, in order that our employees may devote their whole attention to those who may desire to visit our establishment. Our manufacturing department, occupying the 4th and 5th stories of the building, and comprising

PAINTING AND GILDING OF PORCELAIN,
GLASS-CUTTING AND ENGRAVING,
MANUFACTURING OF PEARL AND IVORY TABLE CUTLERY,
SILVER PLATING,

And various minor branches of the above, will be in full operation and open to inspection.

The elegant and varied assortment of new goods with which we shall open has probably NEVER BEEN EQUALED IN THIS COUNTRY, and comprises, in part, BRONZES and CLOCKS, of new and unique designs; FRENCH, CHINA AND SEVRES DINING, TEA AND TOILET SERVICES, GAS FIXTURES, SILVER-PLATED WARE, PEARL AND IVORY-HANDLED TABLE CUTLERY, PARIAN STATUARY, ELEGANT CHINA VASES, RICH CUT GLASS WARE, &c., &c., &c. Our friends, Messrs. CORNELIUS & BAKER, of Philadelphia, manufacturers of CHANDELIERS AND GAS FIXTURES, and Messrs. HACHE, PEPIN SCHALLEM, of Vierzon, France, manufacturers of PORCELAIN, as well as our Home Departments, have devoted many months in the production of new and beautiful designs expressly for this occasion, and our house in Paris has spared no exertions, in making their selections in France, Germany and England, to procure the most beautiful assortment of goods ever exported to this country.

This being the 25th Anniversary of Mr. HAUGHWOUT in his business in New-York, the magnitude of which has been continually on the increase from the very commencement, he cannot refrain from tendering to his friends and the public his most grateful acknowledgments for their generous support.

The completeness of arrangements in our new store will remedy every defect that has hitherto existed, and we shall spare no pains to merit a continuance of the confidence and favor so long bestowed upon our house.

E. V HAUGHWOUT & CO.

☞ Safety Door-Chains!!
AN ARTICLE FOR THE TIMES.
ALLOWING SCRUTINY,
BUT
PREVENTING INTRUDERS.
FOR SALE BY
MANY, BALDWIN & MANY,
No. 49 John-st., cor. Dutch.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS, 1857,
AT LAST FALL'S PRICES.

☞ Smith & Lounsbery, No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st., have now ready for exhibition a large and superior stock of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING, imported expressly for this Spring's trade, and until further notice will be sold at LAST FALL'S PRICES.

DODGE'S
RHEUMATIC LINIMENT,
A SURE CURE FOR RHEUMATISM.
☞ May be obtained of all Druggists, or at the new office, No. 30 Beekman-st., second-floor, New-York.
Price 50 cents a bottle.

☞ Some Hopes yet of being cured of Consumption, by the use of RUSHTON'S COD-LIVER OIL. It lessens the cough, diminishes the night sweats, and imparts strength to the body. Be particular to use that with FREDERICK V. RUSHTON'S name in full on each label. Sold at $1 a bottle, at No. 10 Astor House, corner of Barclay-st., and No. 419 Broadway, corner of Canal-st.

☞ Codfish! Mackerel! Cheese
1,000 quintals large thick codfish;
500 kits, 300 quintals, 700 halves, choice mackerel;
1,000 boxes superior cheese, for sale by
EARL, BARTHOLOMEW & CO.,
No. 196 Greenwich-st.

☞ Hegeman, Clark & Co.'s Genuine Cod Liver Oil, by ten years' experience proved the purest and best in use and most reliable remedy for CONSUMPTION. Prepared only by HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., Nos. 165, 273, 511, and 756 Broadway. N. B.—Sold at manufacturers' prices by all wholesale druggists.

☞ To all who suffer from Weakness and Debility, we say try the Oxygenated Bitters; a medicine which contains no alcohol and has cured the worst cases of dyspepsia, asthma, and all derangements of the stomach.

☞ Allan & Rose,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
FISH AND PROVISIONS,
No. 228 Washington-st., above Barclay, New-York.
Constantly on hand an assortment of

Dairy Butter.	Fat Mackerel.	Lard.
Mild Cheese.	White Fish.	Fine Salt.
New Pork.	Pic. Codfish.	Green Teas.
Hams.	Dry Codfish.	Black Teas.
Shoulders.	Pic. Haddock.	Candles.
Beef.	Smk'd Herrings.	Lamp Oil.

Orders carefully filled.

WIGS!—HAIR-DYE!!—WIGS!!!
☞ Batchelor's Wigs and Toupees have improvements peculiar to their house. They are celebrated all over the world for their graceful beauty, ease and durability—fitting to a charm. The largest and best stock in the world. Twelve private rooms for applying his famous DYE. Sold at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway

☞ Charles' London Cordial Gin is shown by the records of the Custom-House to be the only London Cordial Gin imported and sold in bottles; all others are noxious mixtures made here in imitation of it.

It is a delicious tonic beverage, and by its peculiar flavor (so different from other gins) is universally esteemed by all who use it. It is adopted with great success in cases of Dyspepsia, Gout, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Gravel, Colic, Cholera, Fever and Ague, Stricture, Diseases of the Urinary Organs, Epilepsy, &c.

Dr. VALENTINE MOTT, of New-York, in a letter to the proprietor, says:

CHARLES' LONDON CORDIAL GIN is the purest, best and most reliable Extract of Juniper I have seen.

CHARLES' LONDON CORDIAL GIN is sold by all druggists and grocers in the United States, and so also are numerous poisons called "London Cordial Gin." To avoid them buy only "CHARLES'." Reject any other offered to you, as you value your health. Price $1 for quarts, 50 cents for pints. EDMUND C. CHARLES,
Sole Importer, No. 40 Broadway, New-York.

☞ Mirrors and Frames.—Pier, Mantel, Sidewall, oval mirrors; portrait and picture frames of the newest designs and patterns, and of superior workmanship. Call and examine our stock.
OSTRANDER & HARRIS,
No. 40 Reade-st., 2d door East of Broadway.

☞ Sabbath-School Anniversary.—The eighth Anniversary of Sabbath-School No. 88 will be held on TUESDAY EVENING, the 17th inst., in the first Free-will Baptist Church, in Sullivan-st., near Houston-st.

The exercises will consist of speaking and singing by the children. Tickets of admission 15 cents each.

☞ Agricultural Advice.—Gentlemen desirous of improving their country seats and farms, will receive advice as to improvement of soils, planting crops, trees, shrubs, etc., by applying to HENRY C. VAIL, Westchester Farm School, Mount Vernon, N. Y

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION IS WANTED CONCERNING ANGELINA and CHARLOTTE HYDE, orphan children of the late John S. Hyde. When last heard from they were living with their uncle, a Mr. Ross. Any information concerning them will be gratefully received by their relative in Mauritius. Address G. H. FAIRFIELD, Esq., U. S. Consul, Port Louis, Mauritius, care of Messrs. Atkinson, Rollins & Richards, Boston, Mass.

KATE—THERE IS A LETTER IN THE UNION-square Post-Office for you. F. DE P.

KEROSENE OILS.
KEROSENE LUBRICATING OIL, NO. 1.
KEROSENE LUBRICATING OIL, NO. 2, the cheapest lubricator ever offered to the public.
KEROSENE ILLUMINATING OIL.
KEROSENE BINNACLE OIL.
PARAFINE RAILWAY GREASE.
KEROSENE LAMPS.

The above oils can be obtained from the regularly appointed agents of the Company in all the principal towns and villages of the United States, the Canadas, and the Island of Cuba. AUSTENS, Agents, No. 50 Beaver-st.

SOLOMON & HART,
No. 243 Broadway, opposite the Park,
ARE NOW RECEIVING FROM FRANCE
DECORATIVE PAPERS,
OF
New and Rich Designs, in Panel, Gold, Satin, Velvet, and Wood Imitations, with Borders, &c., to correspond.
ALSO, CHAMBER AND OTHER PAPERS,
IN EVERY VARIETY OF STYLE AND PATTERN.
WINDOW SHADES,
Of their own Manufacture,
UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
CURTAIN MATERIALS, AND
FURNITURE COVERINGS,
Of this year's importation, in full and complete comprising a large assortment of Lace and Muslin Curtains, Cornices and Trimmings, together with DELAINES, BROCATEL and PLUSHES and all the different styles of COVERINGS and CURTAIN MATERIALS in use—all at the lowest wholesale and retail prices.

PETER K. DEYO'S
ADVERTISING AGENCY,
NO. 7 APPLETON'S BUILDING,
NO. 348 BROADWAY.
References—Messrs. RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO.

NOTICE.—THE STEAMER ENOCH DEAN leaves foot of Fulton-st., New-York, for Flushing and College Point at 10:30 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A SPLENDID WORK, COMPLETED,
JUST IMPORTED,
BY
D. APPLETON & CO.,
Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway,
THE GRAMMAR OF ORNAMENT.
By
OWEN JONES.

Illustrated by 3,000 EXAMPLES, from various styles of Ornament; one hundred folio plates, printed in colors. With full descriptive text.

CONTENTS:

1. The ornament of various savage tribes	3 plates.
2. The ornament of Egypt	6 plates.
3. The ornament of Nineveh and Persia	3 plates.
4. The ornament of Greece	8 plates.
5. The ornament of Pompeii	3 plates.
6. The ornament of Rome	2 plates.
7. The ornament of Byzantium	3 plates.
8. The ornament of the Arabs	5 plates.
9. The ornament of the Turks	3 plates.
10. The ornament of the Moors	5 plates.
11. Ornaments from Persian MSS	5 plates.
12. Ornaments from the Indian Exhibitions of 1851 and 1855	7 plates.
13. The ornament of the Hindoos	5 plates.
14. The ornament of the Chinese	4 plates.
15. The ornament of the Celtic Races	5 plates.
16. The ornament of the Middle Ages	5 plates.
17. Ornaments from Illuminated MSS	3 plates.
18. The ornament of the period of the Renaissance	9 plates.
19. The ornament of the Elizabethan period	3 plates.
20. The ornament of the Italians	5 plates.
21. A series of leaves drawn from nature as models of ornament	10 plates.
Total	100 plates.

The author will endeavor, in these several chapters, to define the apparent origin and trace the development of the several styles of ornament. He will proceed to ascertain the laws which govern their composition, both those which are general to all styles and those which are peculiar to each. He will further attempt in the 20th chapter to show how, bearing in mind those general laws which he finds also to pervade the works of nature, and returning to her fresh inspiration, we may yet go forward, and while availing ourselves of the experience of all time, may be enabled to produce works in harmony with our own times instead of blindly following in the footsteps of the past. Complete in 1 elegant vol., large folio, strongly bound in half morocco extra, gilt leaves, best style. Price $20.

"It is not good for man to be alone."
"THE OLD PHYSICIAN" AGAIN.
HIS NEW WORK IS NOW READY,
THE MORAL PHILOSOPHY
OF
COURTSHIP AND MARRIAGE,
Designed as a companion to that excellent book,
THE PHYSIOLOGY OF MARRIAGE.
BY THE SAME AUTHOR.

The following is the Table of Contents of the first Part of this unique book:

CHAP. I. Is Marriage a Duty?
II. Nature and Design of Marriage.
III. How the ends of Marriage are to be secured, or Rational Courtship.
IV. The Philosophy of being in Love.
V. At what age should we marry?
VI. On Equality in Marriage.
VII. Are Second Marriages desirable?
VIII. The Perpetuity of Marriage.

Part II. contains 33 chapters under the general head of PROPER QUALIFICATIONS FOR MARRIAGE, treated in the inimitable style for which "THE OLD PHYSICIAN" is justly celebrated.

In one vol. 18mo. Price, 75 cents. Published by JOHN P. JEWETT & CO., Boston.
HENRY P. B. JEWETT, Cleveland, Ohio.

DIX, EDWARDS & CO.,
No. 291 Broadway, New-York,
PUBLISH THIS DAY
BRITTANY AND LA VENDEE;
TALES AND SKETCHES,
BY EMILE SOUVESTRE,

with a notice of the life and literary character of the author. Partly translated at M. Souvestre's own request, and partly since his decease.
12mo. Cloth. Price 75 cents.

ALSO,
GREECE AND THE GREEKS OF THE PRESENT DAY.
BY EDMOND ABOUT,
Author of "Tolla," etc.
12mo. Cloth. Price 75 cents.

NOTICE TO THE BOOK TRADE.
REMOVAL.
E. D. LONG,
Having removed from No. 121 Nassau-st., to
NO. 30 BEEKMAN-ST., SECOND STORY,
Wishes to inform the trade that he has made arrangements with Mr. T. B. PETERSON, of Philadelphia, whereby he will be enabled to supply the trade with all works published by him at his lowest prices.

COUNTRY DEALERS will find that by ordering from me, all their orders will be filled as quickly and on as favorable terms as if they were on the spot themselves.

DEALERS AND STRANGERS visiting the City, and all others, are invited to call and examine my large and well-assorted stock. Catalogues sent free, on application to E. D. LONG, No. 30 Beekman-st., second story.

NEW MUSIC.
S. THALBERG'S NEW COMPOSITIONS:
HOME! SWEET HOME!
SOUVENIR D'AMERIQUE.

Concert Waltzes, composed since his arrival in this country, have been published and are for sale by
C. BREUSING,
No. 701 Broadway.

The above pieces will be sent by mail, postage paid, on receipt of the price, $1 each.

THE BOOK THAT SELLS!
VIOLET,
OR,
THE CROSS AND THE CROWN.
BY MARIA J. MCINTOSH.

The Tenth Thousand of this most charming book is ready this morning.
JOHN P. JEWETT & CO., Publishers.

NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE,
No. 35, Vol. 12, for this week will contain
PICTURE OF ANN HOPKINS MURDERED, and
GREAT CRIMINAL NEWS AND TRIALS.
$2 per annum; $1 for 6 months.
R. A. SEYMOUR, New-York City.

IOWA AND MINNESOTA.
PARKER'S HANDBOOKS OF THESE STATES,
With new Maps. Each volume complete in itself. Price, 75 cents each.

Every traveller to the West should purchase these admirable Handbooks.

COMPLETE FILE N. Y. DAILY TIMES
FOR SALE.
From the commencement to the present time.
Bound and in perfect order.
Apply or address, HENRY L. MEECH.
Daily Times office.

THE NEW-ENGLAND HISTORY, FROM THE DISCOVERY OF THE CONTINENT BY THE NORTHMEN A. D. 986, TO THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE, A. D. 1776, by CHAS. W. ELLIOTT. 2 vols. octavo, 1,000 pages, with Portraits on steel. Price $5.

From the Hartford Courant.

Mr. Elliott brings to this work talents of no ordinary kind. He has an investigating mind, great discrimination of judgment, a capability of selecting the best materials, and a power of making those materials interesting. His style is neat, clear and vigorous, and the whole work is interesting and instructive; this history will be a favorite with the public.

Mrs. SIGOURNEY'S new work, EXAMPLES OF THE EIGHTEENTH AND NINETEENTH CENTURIES. 1 vol., 12mo. Price 75c.

A new edition of EXAMPLES OF LIFE AND DEATH, by Mrs. SIGOURNEY. 1 vol., 12mo. Price 75c.

Just published by C. SCRIBNER,
Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway, (up stairs) N. Y.

CATALOGUE OF NEW MUSIC.—WILLIAM HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway, New-York, have just issued an addenda to their general catalogue of music. It contains a list of all the popular new vocal and instrumental music published during the last year, and will be sent to any address in the United States, post-paid, without charge.

"HOW TO WRITE."—A NEW POCKET Manual of Composition and Letter Writing. May be had of City Booksellers. Only 30 cents, paper; 50 cents, muslin. The trade supplied at No 308 Broadway.

FILE OF NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES FOR SALE.—For year of 1856, complete; also, back numbers for years 1854-55-56, up to present date. Address H. F. TICE, or apply at Subscription Desk, this Office.

SEE THE PRICES
AT THE SIGN OF THE GOLDEN TEA-KETTLE,
No. 534 Broadway, near Spring-st., at less than auction rates.

A HANDSOME JAPANNED BIRD CAGE FOR	$1 00
DEVONSHIRE SEWING CHAIR WITH CUSHION	3 75
FANCY WICKER WORK STANDS FOR	2 00
GAS COOKING-STOVE FOR	50
UPRIGHT MANGLE FOR FAMILY USE	20 00
BRONZE & IRON HAT STANDS	6 00
SETS FINE OVAL TEA TRAYS, 4 PIECES	6 50
SETS IVORY TABLE CUTLERY, 27 P'C'S, BAL. H'DL'S.	11 00
SILVER-PLATED CASTORS, CUT CRUETS	5 50
SILVER-PLATED AND SILVER-MOUNTED CAKE BASKETS	5 50
REFRIGERATOR, DOUBLE DOORS	5 00
FAMILY KNIFE-CLEANER	1 50

Call and get an Illustrated Catalogue of Housekeepers Furnishing Goods, for sale by STEPHEN WILLIAM SMITH, Sign of the Golden Tea-Kettle.
No. 534 Broadway, near Spring-st.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY VERY LOW.—The subscriber, in business in Wall-st. for the last nineteen years, is selling all descriptions of fine gold and silver watches, and all kinds of fine gold jewelry, diamond rings and pins, &c., at wholesale and retail, at less than the usual prices. Watches and jewelry exchanged; all watches warranted to keep correct time. GEO. C ALLEN, Importer of Watches and Jewelry, wholesale and retail, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor, near Broadway.

NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE ON RAILROADS of the Board of Aldermen will meet at No. 8 City Hall on WEDNESDAY, 18th inst., at 2 P. M., to take the Harlem and 4th-av. railroad into consideration. All parties interested are requested to attend.

THOMAS McSPEDON,
THOMAS W. ADAMS,
PETER MONEGHAN,
WM. P. DRAKE,
JACOB H. VALENTINE,
} Committee on Railroads.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—THE SPECIAL COMMittee of the Board of Aldermen on the subject of opening a new avenue west of Broadway will meet on WEDNESDAY next, 18th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., to hear parties interested in said proposed improvement.

WILLIAM WILSON,
MORGAN L. HARRIS,
WILLIAM TUCKER.
} Special Committee.

ALL PERSONS INTERESTED IN PROPERTY or business on the Bowery and 4th-av., opposed to the running of the large cars below 27th-st., are requested to attend the meeting of the Committee on Railroads at the City Hall, WEDNESDAY, March 18, at 2 o'clock, to state their grievances.

MANILA CORDAGE—ALL SIZES, MANUfactured by the Excelsior Patent Cordage Company. Orders for this superior quality of Cordage promptly filled by the agents, J. ATKINS & CO. No. 58 South-st.

DRY GOODS.

NO. 56 CANAL-STREET, NEAR BROADWAY.
MOLYNEUX BELL WILL OPEN
HIS SPLENDID ASSORTMENT
of

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—THE FOLLOWING FIRST-CLASS PROPERTY:

SECOND-AVENUE.—Brick house on the west side of 2d-av., between 18th and 19th sts., 26 feet front. Price $18,500.

SECOND-AVENUE.—Brown stone, 2d-av., east side, between 10th and 11th sts., 35 feet front. Price $18,000.

FOURTEENTH-STREET.—Brown-stone house on north side 14th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., 26 feet front. Price $20,000.

THIRTY-FIFTH-STREET.—Brown-stone house on north side 35th-st., near 4th-av., 25 feet front. Price $18,000.

ELEVENTH-STREET.—Brick house, English basement, on north side 11th-st, between 2d and 3d avs. Price $10,000.

TENTH-STREET.—Brown-stone house on north side, east of and near 2d-av. Price $12,000.

Also other houses, well located, and furnished with all modern improvements, ranging in prices from $9,000 to $20,000.

Apply at the office No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE FOLLOWING property, situated in the town of Westport, Conn., a short distance from the Depôt of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, viz.: A pleasant house, with fine yard, garden, fruit trees, with or without a barn, and four acres of land adjoining; also, a large house with or without two barns, and fifty acres of land adjoining; also, a pleasant modern-built house, with gardens, vines, fruit trees, &c., with or without a barn, and forty acres of land adjoining. For further particulars, apply to THEODORE BANKS, Esq., Nos. 25 and 27 Peck-slip, or to D. M. MARVIN, Westport, Conn.

FOR SALE—THE NEW BROWN-STONE FRONT house, No. 97 East 36th-st., situated on Murray Hill, between 4th and Lexington avs. The house is three stories high, exclusive of an elegant English basement; 14 feet front by 61 feet deep, and is furnished throughout with all the modern improvements; depth of lot 98 feet 8 inches. For terms and further particulars, apply at the adjoining house, No. 95 East 36th-st., where the keys for the premises for sale can be obtained.

FOR SALE CHEAP—DESIRABLE BUILDING sites on the Hudson River, commanding an extensive view of the river, the Highlands, and the village of Peekskill; within 10 minutes' walk of the railroad depôt, where all trains stop, going North or South. Also, a house and plot adjoining the same, with out-houses, fruit and shade trees. For particulars, inquire of JAMES N. WELLS, No. 167 9th av., or of the owner on the premises, corner of Howard and Broad sts, Peekskill village.

FOR SALE AT TARRYTOWN—A LARGE house, with about an acre of ground, stable, &c., an abundance of the best fruit of various kinds. This is the most desirable property in Westchester County. Also, a large house with an acre and a half of ground. Large house and lot, size of lot 78x125. All of the above are near the station, with a magnificent river view. Terms easy. Possession May 1. Apply as above to S. N. THOMAS, Real Estate Agent.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FINE SUBURBAN residence on Evergreen-av. and Magnolia-st., Brooklyn, 2 miles from Peck-slip ferry direct, with carriage-house, and 18 lots of ground filled with all kinds of fruit, foreign grapes under glass, 40 varieties of dwarf pears, all in full bearing, with berries of every description. Stages pass the place every 20 minutes. Possession given immediately. D. M. TUCKER, No. 8 John st., N. Y., or J. A. TUCKER, No. 11 South 7th-st., Williamsburg.

FOR SALE.—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT Rye Neck, 23 miles from New-York, by the New-York & New Haven Railroad, and near Long Island Sound. There are about 3½ acres of land which is handsomely laid out in lawn, garden, &c. All kinds of fruit trees and ornamental shrubbery on the place. Possession given immediately and terms accommodating. Apply to T. S. SHEPHERD, Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—ON VERY REASONABLE TERMS, two four-story brick houses, with all the modern improvements, in 43d-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway. Also, one three-story brick house in 34th-st., near 8th-av. Terms easy. Good Bank Stock will be taken in part pay. ment. Apply to W. H. RAYNOR, corner Broadway and 35th st., or to W. ARCHER, No. 262 Wooster-st., opposite Washington-square.

FOR SALE—THREE LOTS AND TWO HOUSES, south side of 86th-st., Yorkville, 225 feet east of 3d-av.; also three lots and one small cottage on 85th-st., in rear, one of seven rooms, one with nine. Price, two lots and double house, $4,200; one house and lot, $2,100; three lots and cottage in rear, $3,300. Terms easy. Apply to JNO. OAKEY, No. 19 William-st.

FOR SALE—THE NEW FOUR-STORY, HIGH-stoop, brown-stone front house, No. 54 West 36th-st., near 6th-av., finished in the best manner, with all the modern improvements. Apply to W. C. TALMADGE, No. 54 West 36th-st., (old number,) or to N. T. HIGBIE & SON, Bank of Commerce Building, corner of Nassau and Cedar sts.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—THE MARINE PAvilion, at Gloucester Mass., only 90 minutes by Railroad from Boston. Its capacity about 150 persons. For location, bathing, fishing, yachting or drives it is unsurpassed by any other Summer retreat on the sea-shore. For particulars, apply to SIDNEY MASON, No. 132 5th-av., New-York, or to JEREMIAH FOSTER, Gloucester, Mass.

FOR SALE — TWO FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone front houses, on the south side of 44th-st., about 150 feet east from Broadway; the houses are 24 by 55 feet. Also, two four-story houses in same row, 20:4 by 50, built in best and most substantial manner, and are first-class houses of their size; will be completed about 15th of April. Apply to S. S. HINMAN, No. 3 Broad-st., 12 to 2.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST-CLASS, FOUR-STORY, brown-stone front houses, 60 feet deep, with all the modern improvements, situated on the south side of 37th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.; one lot of ground on the north side of 38d-st., first vacant lot west from 6th-av. Inquire of WM. BYER, or J. W. FULLER, No. 43 West 37th-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS, THREE-STORY basement and sub-cellar house and lot, No. 206 West-35th-st., between the 8th and 9th-avs., (accessible by the 23d-st. stages or 9th-av. cars,) complete, with extension room, butler's closet, speaking tubes, gas, hot and cold water, baths, &c., &c. Apply to HENRIQUES & HASKELL, Real Estate Brokers, No. 15 William-st.

FOR SALE.—TWO FIRST CLASS MEDIUM size four story brown-stone front houses, Nos. 35 and 37 West 38th st., north side, near 6th-av., will be sold reasonable, if applied for before the 1st day of April. Inquire on the premises from 9 to 11 A. M., and from 4 to 5 P. M.; or of GEORGE B HOWELL, No. 32 Park-row, from 1 to 3 P. M. Terms easy.

FOR SALE—A SUPERIOR WELL BUILT three-story brick house, with basement, under cellar, and large attic and modern improvements, 25½x50 feet; lot half the block; fine yard, having grape vines and fruit trees; price $7,500, worth $9,500. Term easy. Apply on the premises, No. 307 9th-st., 3d house east of Tompkins-square.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY, BROWN-stone, English basement house No. 40 West 36th-st., 16:8 by 60, lot half the block; has all the modern conveniences; the present occupant would like to sell the carpets, oil-cloths and gas fixtures, new last November. Inquire of E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AN ELEGANT 3-story brown stone front house on 1st-place, between Henry and Clinton sts., Brooklyn, with all modern improvements; house 25x60, lot 133 feet, court-yard in front. Near the Court-st. cars and Hamilton Ferry. Apply to J. RAYMOND JONES, No. 106 Broadway.

FOR SALE—IN THE VILLAGE OF STAMFORD, Conn., two country seats, well and substantially built in modern style, situated on the bank of a river. The buildings are large and new, and can be occupied immediately. Inquire of N. E. ADAMS, Stamford, Conn., or of C. W. ADAMS, No. 335 Broadway, New York.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOMELY-SITUATED four story brown-stone front house in 24th-st., North side, between 6th and 7th avs. House 21x55 feet. Lot 98 ft. 6. Has every modern convenience and neighborhood unexceptionable. Price $16,000. Apply at No. 70 Pine st., 2d floor, or at No. 45 West 24th-st.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone front houses, and full lots, built in the most substantial and elegant manner, and are one of the best sites on Murray Hill, the third and fourth houses east of 4th-av. on 36th-st. They can be seen at any time through the day. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—OWNERS OF property requiring a reliable renting and collecting agent, can be suited on application to J. F. WILLIAMS, Real Estate Registry, No. 443 8th-av., or No. 3 Nassau-st. Refers to F. B. CUTTING, Esq.; OLIVER H. LEE, Esq.; and others.

FOR SALE, ON LAMARTINE-PLACE—AN elegant full sized house, with all modern improvements, and in perfect order. Very desirable residence. J. F. WILLIAMS, Real Estate Registry, No. 443 8th-av., and No. 3 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE AND LOT, SITUATED on the northwest corner of Hudson and Perry sts. A fine business location. The store has been used for over twelve years as a provision stand, doing a good business. Apply at the store.

FOR SALE—THE MODERN THREE-STORY brick house, No. 426 Pacific, cor. of Nevins-st., Brooklyn; the basement well arranged for a Physician. For terms apply to office Lenox Ins. Co., No. 54 Wall-st., N. Y., or to S. HONDLOW, Montague, near Court, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—(WESTERN lands preferred)—2 three-story brick houses on Nelson-st., between Clinton and Court sts. The houses are well-built, and just finished. Apply to P. S. BULKLEY, No. 49 Wall-st., basement of the Insurance Buildings.

FOR SALE—THE 3-STORY BRICK HOUSE NO. 187 Mott st., near Broome-st.; size, 25 feet by 60; lot 100 feet deep, has gas and Croton water; is unencumbered. Inquire of WILLIAM E. HAWS, 895 Canal-st.

FOR SALE, AT A GREAT BARGAIN—A well-finished and complete English basement house, on 40th-st., near 7th av. J. F WILLIAMS, Real Estate Registry, No. 443 8th-av., and No. 3 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL FIRST-CLASS HOUSES, on 33d and 35d sts., between 8th and 9th avs. Terms easy. J. F. WILLIAMS, Real Estate Registry, No. 443 8th-av., and No. 3 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—ON 44TH-ST., BETWEEN 9TH AND 10th avs., (good and rapidly-improving neighborhood,) a handsome house, with all modern improvements—cheap. J. F. WILLIAMS, No. 443 8th-av., and No. 3 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—ON EASY TERMS, A FIRST CLASS brown stone house, No. 108 First place, between Court and Smith sts., South Brooklyn. Lot 25 by 153 feet, house 25 by 53. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—THE HOUSE and lots Nos. 41 and 43 Beekman-st., New-York. Inquire of J. J. BEAURON & SON, watch makers, No. 160 William-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE TWO HOUSES AND LOTS known as Nos. 149 and 151 Eldridge-st., one door above Rivington-st.; each lot is 25 feet wide and 100 feet deep. Inquire of J. M. SEAMAN, No. 170 Eldridge-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS THREE STORY and basement brick house and lot, No. 33 South 4th-st., Williamsburg. For particulars, apply to WM. C. ZEIGER, No. 115 Nassau-st., fifth floor.

FOR SALE CHEAP—THE LAST OF THOSE five, elegant brown stone houses, located on 34th-st., opposite the Institution for the Blind. J. F. WILLIAMS, Real Estate Registry, No. 443 8th-av., and No. 3 Nassau-st.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—THE CREAM-colored brick house, situated No. 177 East 13th-st., near 2d av. The house is four stories high, three rooms deep, 23 feet front, and contains all the modern improvements. The owner of the property has been an occupant of the house for the past five years, and has added many improvements to the premises not usually found in a house of this class. The lot is of the width of the house, and in depth 104 feet; the yard contains shrubbery and a choice Isabella grape vine, which bears annually. The premises may be examined any time by obtaining a permit at the *Scientific American* Office, No. 128 Fulton-st., or a person will be in daily attendance at the house between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 1 o'clock P. M., till the 24th of March, to show the premises. Possession immediately. Price $10,500. Terms of payment easy. If the property is not sold within a few days, the house will be leased for a term of years.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE AND HIGHLY desirable country residence of the subscriber at Upper Ravenswood, Long Island. The property consists of 16½ feet front on the East River, running back to the turnpike, embracing about 2 acres, well stocked with fruit and shrubbery, and in a high state of cultivation. The house is new, commodious, replete with every convenience and built by days' work in the most substantial manner, and is in every respect one of the most desirable residences for a gentleman of wealth to be found in the vicinity of New-York. Inquire for particulars of J. S. VANDERHOOF, No. 17 William-st., or on the premises of CHARLES WHITLEMORE.

Also for sale, a lot adjourning the above, 150 feet on river by about 600 feet deep, running through to turnpike.

FOR SALE—A NEW AND PLEASANT COTtage at Spyten Duyvel, (one hour's ride from Chambers-st.,) commands a fine view of the Hudson River and is in all respects desirably located. The house contains 8 rooms, 9 closets and pantries, furnace, range, gas pipes, bath room with hot and cold water; water closet, marble mantels, cistern, &c. Also on the premises a stable with four stalls, bed room, carriage-room, tool room, basement, &c. The grounds are well laid out with young fruit and ornamental trees, shrubbbery, currents, strawberries, &c. The buildings are constructed in the most substantial manner, and were put up under the supervision of the present owner. Price with half an acre of land, $6,500. For particulars, inquire of J. A. DURKEE, No. 1 Stone-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—ONE THREE-story basement and counter-cellar brick house 20x36 feet, inside blinds, stairway, marble mantels and grates, hard-finished throughout, ornamental cornice and centre pieces, hot and cold water baths, furnace, range, gas and handsome fixtures, all built in the best modern style, with selected materials by the present owner, (one year since,) situate west side of Clermont av., about three hundred feet north from Fulton-av., and being one of the healthiest and pleasantest locations in the city for a gentleman doing business in New-York; will be sold cheap. Terms easy. Apply on the premises, or to FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—AT CLIFTON, Staten Island, a first-class cottage, with two parlors and dining-room on the first floor, a large kitchen and cellar, with seven bedrooms, all arranged with every convenience for a genteel family; has a stable and carriage-house, with sleeping room for coachman, a good vegetable garden, fruit, &c., with 1½ acres of lawn. The location is in a good neighborhood, commanding a good view of the City and Bay of New-York. Possession given the 1st of April. For further particulars, inquire of LEVI COOK, No. 287 Broadway.

BROOKLYN HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET—Viz.: 9 first-class houses on the north side of Lafayette-av., between Raymond and Nevins sts. They will contain gas and plumbing suitable for the new water works, including baths and water closets. The fronts are Philadelphia brick; each house is 40 feet deep, exclusive of a brick extension of 8 feet; each lot is 95 feet, exclusive of 18 feet court yard. The location is the most healthy, popular and convenient in Brooklyn, being but 5 minutes' walk from the City Hall, and but one block from Fulton and Flatbush avs. The houses will be in all respects first class, substantially built, and well finished. Apply to WILLIAM B. NICHOLS, No. 16 Nassau-st., New-York, or between the hours of 8 and 10 A. M. on the premises.

MADISON-AVENUE.—FOR SALE—THE TWO four-story brown-stone houses Nos. 68 and 70 Madison-av., corner of 28th-st.; each lot 25 by 100; houses modern and complete, three rooms deep, all up. In addition to which the corner has a back building, four stories high, and filling the entire depth of the lot by about 18 feet in width. This property is admirably adapted for a Young Ladies' Seminary, and has been occupied as such since the houses were finished. It is also a good location for a Hotel Garni, and is sufficiently commodious for that purpose, or desirable for private residences.

HOMER MORGAN,
No. 3 Metropolitan Bank, Pine-st.

NOTICE TO MANUFACTURERS AND others.—Good and cheap manufacturing locations, possessing many advantages, can be had near by the depot of the Hudson River Railroad, at Rhinebeck, directly opposite to Rondout and Kingston, where coal can be obtained at first cost prices. Transportation facilities by river and mail road. Also, for sale, a number of beautiful villa sites, from one to 50 acres more or less land, for country seats, unsurpassed for beauty of the river and mountain scenery. Apply to GEORGE VEITCH, General Contractor, at the Rhinebeck depot.

A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE ON GATES, corner of Franklin-av., Brooklyn, for sale. The property consists of a genteel gothic frame house, two story and basement, finished with modern style, with gas and fixtures. Range, hot and cold water baths, furnace, &c. The grounds comprise five lots, with a gothic stable. Fruit and ornamental trees, grape arbor, &c. A very desirable residence, as the neighborhood is unexceptionable. Will sell the house and two lots, if desired. Price to suit the times. Terms easy. Apply to FOSTER & LOPER, 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR RENT.—A HOUSE containing 14 rooms, with pleasant grounds, comprising 4 acres of choice land, ornamented with shade trees, a great variety of shrubbery, 27 varieties of roses, &c. Stocked with fruit trees and varieties of grapes in bearing. There is a good barn and carriage house. Water at both dwelling-house and barn. The place is within 15 minutes walk of the Pittsfield Post-Office. Will be sold at a reasonable price, or rented to a good tenant for from one to four years. Apply to

ROCKWELL & COLT.
PITTSFIELD, Mass., March 13, 1857.

BARGAINS IN RURAL RESIDENCES.—Two residences very desirably situated, one in the city of New-Brunswick, N. J., fronting open grounds of Rutgers College, one on the heights opposite the city, beautifully situated, containing 4½ acres of good garden soil, and a farm of 150 acres on it would be divided in two with good improvements. About 2½ miles from New-Brunswick, and six minutes' walk from a depôt. For photographic views and full descriptions, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st., or WILLIAM FLAGG, New-Brunswick.

GREAT BARGAIN.—COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A new two-story frame building, 1½ acres of land, barn and out-buildings all new; situated in a perfectly healthy location, 7½ miles from Jersey City Ferry, on the Bergen Point Plank Road. It is very convenient for a gentleman doing business in the City; easy of access; stages pass the door every half hour. The place will be sold at a bargain, if applied for soon. To view the premises, call on BRINKERHOFF & SON, No. 37 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT PORT-CHESTER, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—A very desirable modern-built two-story house, with about half an acre of land, well laid out with fruit trees, grape, raspberry and blackberry vines, and ornamental shrubs. A barn at convenient distance, with more land, will be sold with the house, if wanted. To be sold low, if applied for soon. For particulars, inquire of AGUR PIXLEY, on the premises; or, to WM. A. PIXLEY, No. 188 Pearl-st., New-York.

COUNTRY SEATS.—HOUSES OF ANY DEgree of accommodation and with any amount of land from half an acre to five acres, will be put up with all the necessary outside improvements for a stipulated sum, in one of the most eligible situations on the Hudson River, within 12 miles of the City Hall, and with frequent access by cars to the City. Terms easy. Address J. C. SIDNEY, Spuyten Duyvil, or care of RICHARDSON & BOYNTON, No. 374 Broadway.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—IN THE beautiful sea-side village of Fairfield, Conn., a new, first-class, spacious and very convenient house, most elegantly situated upon a gentle elevation, 5 minutes' walk from depôt and church. Plot of land is two acres well laid out. The place is admirably fitted for the residence of a private family, or for a family school. Apply to BURR LYON, Fairfield, or M. W. LYON, 926 Broadway, second story.

TWO THREE-STORY PHILADELPHIA brick houses, near Washington Park and the Fulton-av. cars, but a short distance from the City Hall, in an excellent neighborhood, with modern improvements, and in first-rate order. Can give immediate possession. The owner is living West—now in the City, on business. Will sell at a bargain, to an early purchaser. All desired information will be given by immediate application, by letter, or personally, to

J. RAYMOND JONES, No. 106 Broadway.

$500.—ONLY FIVE HUNDRED DOLlars wanted in cash for a new three-story brick house, with brown stone basement, and all the modern improvements, hot and cold water bath, copper boiler, range, marble mantels in three stories, gas throughout the house, within one block of Fulton-av. cars, Brooklyn. Also, a two-story and basement frame house for sale cheap; terms easy. Inquire of R. H. TRESTED, silver-plater, No. 38 White-st.

BROOKLYN (GOWANUS CANAL) PROPerty FOR SALE.—Sixty-nine lots, all lying together, between Smith-st. and the Canal, and on 5th, 6th and 7th-sts., and having a front on the Canal of 550 feet. This property is well adapted for manufacturing purposes and for lumber, bulk, lime, brick or coal yards, and will be sold in parcels to suit, and some facilities given. Apply to WILLIAM B. NICHOLS, No. 16 Nassau-st., N. Y.

$6,000.—FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY brown-stone English basement house, complete with all modern improvements, in the centre of a block of 12 houses, of the same pattern, 22 feet back from the sidewalk, with vault under conryard, situated on the north side of 53d st., eighth house east of 8th-av. Price $6,000. Apply on the premises.

COTTAGE-HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—PRICE $2,500.—Lot 30 by 100 feet; on 126th st., between 2d and 3d avs. Cars and steamboat's running every few minutes. Apply to the owner, WM. L. HALL, Atlantic Hotel and Gardens, Hoboken, or J. N. WATSON, opposite the railroad depôt, Harlem.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—123TH-ST. Harlem, two-story and attic, lot 25x100, between 5th and 6th avs. Street paved and Croton water laid. Price $2,900. Terms easy. Apply No. 7 Broad-st., basement. JOHN RANDALL.

FURNISHED HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET—In West 30th-st., containing all modern improvements—furniture made expressly for the house, and all in excellent condition. Apply to VANLIEW & SOUDEWICK, No. 61 Chambers-st.

CLINTON-AVENUE, BROOKLYN—TWO OF the most beautiful houses on this splendid avenue, with 2 lots, each—each is filled with fruit and flowers, and every convenience, for sale by MILES & BETTS,
No. 67 Wall-st., New-York.

MONROE-STREET PROPERTY FOR SALE.—House and lot No. 175 Monroe-st., built by days' work, and in good order. Inquire on the premises, or at Nos. 12 and 14 Spruce-st., of JOHN E. BACON.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET, LEASE, OR FOR SALE—A DEsirable country residence on Flushing-av., within one mile of the village of Astoria, L. I., between which place and New-York there are frequent daily communications by steamboat and stages. The improvements consist of a neat 1½ story cottage-built house, in good order, with a wing attached; also, a barn and other outbuildings, and 7 acres of land. Being perfectly healthy, the above is a very desirable location for a person transacting business in the City, or for a market gardener, the land being under a high state of cultivation. Apply to ROBERT M. FIELD, No. 146 Eldridge-st., or of PETER LUYSTER, near the premises.

TO LET—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESidence, in Meriden, Connecticut, and near the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad. The house is of brick, convenient and spacious; the grounds unsurpassed in beauty of situation, and adorned with a profusion of ornamental trees and shrubbery, an abundance and variety of fruit trees in full bearing, fish-pond, supplied with natural springs, &c., &c. The locality is noted for beauty of scenery and salubrity of climate. Inquire of J. H. PRATT, No 57 Maiden-lane, or of J. WILCOX, West Meriden, Conn.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND OTHERS.—FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—The 4-story brick building heretofore known as the Empire Tobacco Works, situate near the corner of Hamilton-av. and Summit-st., South Brooklyn, and near the ferry. The building is large, (premises 100x100 feet,) has steam engine of 30-horse power with other machinery, and is admirably adapted for manufacturing or mechanical purposes. For terms, &c., apply to A. B. DAVENPORT, No. 385 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—THE LARGE BUILding No. 67 Crosby-st., 250 feet east of Broadway, near Spring-st.; lot 72 feet by 100. The building 50 feet by 100, five stories high, with a fine large cellar, and with a strong light on all sides; the ceilings are from 11 to 12 feet high; well finished for any kind of manufacturing purposes, such as printers, cabinet or piano-forte makers, or anything else. Inquire on the premises, or address, by note, O. B. CORLIES, No. 37 East 33d-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL Country Residence at Williams' Bridge, 45 minutes' ride from the City on the Harlem Railroad, and 10 minutes walk from the depôt. The house (nearly new) contains 10 rooms, is on high ground, well shaded, and suitable for a small family. Garden half an acre. A good well of soft water on the place. Apply to W. P. JAYNE, Bible House, printing department.

TO LET OR LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—The three-story, basement and attic house, No. 33 West 13th-st., near 5th-av., containing 15 rooms, marble mantels sliding doors, Croton. Also the two-story, attic and basement house, No. 31, adjoining, containing eleven rooms and Croton water, accessible by four lines of stages and sixth-av. cars. Inquire at No. 31 West 13th-st.

TO LET—FROM MAY 1, THE NEW FOUR-story brick buildings (25x60) on west side of 3d-av., between 45th and 46th sts.; will be finished with marble mantels, gas, bath rooms, &c. The stores will be rented with back rooms adjoining and finished basements, and the dwelling part in floors, to respectable families. For plans and full particulars, apply to T. B. GILFORD, No. 150 Nassau-st., from 12 to 2.

TO LET—A FURNISHED COTTAGE, TWO stories, basement and attic, beautifully situated on the bank of the Hudson River, about two miles below West Point, convenient to Cozzens' Landing. Rent $500 for 6 months, possession given immediately. Apply on the premises, of Mr. JOHN DENTON, or to ALFRED PELL, Esq., No. 36 Wall-st., New-York.

TO LET—A TWO-STORY ATTIC AND BASEment dwelling house in Broome-st., west of Broadway, well calculated for a comfortable residence of a small family. Apply to JIREH BULL, No. 10 Duane-st.

Also, the building in the rear of No. 48 Howard-st., 100 feet west of Broadway, a very desirable location for a light manufacturing business. Apply as above.

TO LET—LARGE ROOM ON THE FIRST FLOOR No. 539 Broadway, (between St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels,) 124 feet by 50, and 20 feet high, suitable for exhibitions, or piano-forte or furniture business. Also, the basement underneath, (same dimensions,) 15 feet high. Possession in April. Apply to JOHN R. PETERS, Jr., on the premises.

TO LET—ON 32D-ST., TWO DESIRABLE COTtages, Nos. 58 and 60 East 32nd-st. near 4th-av., well calculated for small, genteel families. Rent $375. Also one cottage on 4th-av., near 32d-st. Rent $300. Easy of access to the lower part of the City by cars or stages. Inquire at No. 9 East 33d-st., of N. T. PIKE.

TO LET ON THE BOWERY EXTENSION—The two brown-stone five-story stores, Nos. 380 and 382 Pearl-st., over 80 feet deep, with basement and under cellar, and resting under the walk. Also, rolling iron shutters, illuminating lights, &c. Apply to HENRY TROWBRIDGE, No. 83 Chambers st.

TO LET—BROADWAY LOFTS.—THE ENTIRE suite of those very desirable lofts in the new marble front store No. 506 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel. Also the basement of the same building for a satisfactory business. Inquire of M. W. DODD, No. 59 Chambers-st.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY AND ATTIC brick house No. 70 Christopher-st. It has mahogany doors, plate glass, and plated furniture in the first story. Also, gas and Croton water introduced, with bath room. It may be had before May. Apply to V. VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO., No. 245 Water-st.

TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, WITH 20 acres of land, situated in Flatbush. House contains all the modern improvements, and the land under a high state of cultivation. Location perfectly healthy. For further particulars, apply to

LYDDON & YENNI, No. 29 Burling-slip.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY DWELLING HOUSE, No. 31 King-st., with modern improvements, suitable for one or two small families. Inquire of Mr. HAWKEY in rear of No. 29 King-st., or of A. RAYMOND, No. 51 Catharine-st.

TO LET—THE LOWER PART OF THE THREE-story and high basement brick house No. 107 Forsyth-st., near Broome-st., containing all the modern improvements. Inquire of GEORGE H. WALKER, at No. 117 Chrystie-st., or at No. 182 Centre-st.

TO LET—FROM 1ST OF MAY, A GENTEEL house, No. 109 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., with all the modern improvements. Rent $350 per annum. Apply to M. WILSON, corner of Cortlandt-st. and Broadway, under the Gilsey Building.

TO LET—NO. 385 BROADWAY, NEAR WHITE-st.—Fine large rooms on the first story, suitable for a tailor or fancy goods business, &c., from May 1. Apply to T. H. CHAMBERS, piano-fortes, No. 385 Broadway, up stairs.

TO LET—THE STORE NO. 113 NASSAU-ST., 100 by 25, fronting on Nassau and Theatre-alley, with basement and cellar; also, the 2d floor, and rooms on the 3d and 4th floors, suitable for light manufacturing purposes.

TO LET—A VERY NICE THREE-STORY basement house on 31st-st., near Lexington-av. Rent $350. Also house No. 68 Lexington-av.; also No. 70 Lexington-av.; also other houses. E. B. KINSHIMER,
No. 319 4th-av.

TO LET OR LEASE—TWO BEAUTIFUL three-story brown stone basement houses, now being finished for 1st May, in 18th-st., near Union-square, and between 4th-av. and Irving-place. Apply at No. 80 East 18th-st., or to E. DARROW, No. 29 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE FOUNDRY IN THE VILLAGE of Peekskill, Westchester County, known as the Peekskill Foundry. Inquire of the subscriber, on the premises, or at No. 210 Water-st., New-York.

F. P. FLAGLER.

TO LET—THE THIRD FLOOR OF BUILDING No. 487 Broadway, corner Broome-st., size 28x100, having 16 windows on the floor, 2 water-closets, and hoistway; suitable for a light manufacturing business. Inquire of WM. GALE & SON, No. 447 Broome-st.

TO LET—A LARGE, HANDSOME HOUSE ON Albion-place, near 2d-av.; house in fine order, with modern improvements &c. Rent $1,000. Also, a number of very nice houses up town in genteel locations.

E. B. KINSHIMER, No. 319 4th-av.

TO LET—POSSESSION GIVEN IMMEDIATELY A loft of building No. 44 Crosby-st., 69:28 feet, well lighted, suitable for a light manufacturing business. Will be let low to a good tenant. For particulars, inquire of J. T. WILLIAMS, Jr., No. 356 Broadway, up stairs.

TO LET—PART OF A NEAT HOUSE, IN good order, east of the Bowery, from May 1, to a family of three or four persons; rent $250. Apply at the office No. 208 Elm-st., near Spring.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY AND ATTIC house, No. 58 Bleecker-st., 1 block east of Broadway. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, Great Western Building, No. 31 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE THREE UPPER FLOORS, WITH a large kitchen, at No. 924 Broadway, well adapted for a boarding-house. Possession immediately, at a low rent. Apply to W. S. JARVIS, No. 208 Elm-st.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY AND ATTIC brick house No. 730 Greenwich-st. It has the Croton introduced. Apply to VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO., No. 245 Water-st.

TO LET—SEVERAL NICE SUITES OF ROOMS and Stores on the 8th av., between 48th and 51st sts. Apply to EDWARD TIMPSON, No. 695 8th-av., between 45th and 49th sts.

TO LET—THE FIVE-STORY BRICK BASEment house No. 23 West 23d-st. Gas, bath-room, water closets and stationary marble tables. Apply to VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO., 245 Water-st.

TO LET—THE DWELLING PART OF HOUSE No. 324 and the store, No. 318 Bleecker-st., with all the modern improvements. Inquire of W. L. BUXTON, No. 86 Warren-st., from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

TO LET—MANUFACTORY BUILDINGS, 125 feet front, 6th-av. corner of 47th-st. Building brick, 4 stories high, and strongly built. Inquire of Mr. KING, in rear building, or G. J. FORREST, No. 146 Pearl-st.

TO LET—THE BAKERY CORNER OF PERRY and Greenwich-sts. It is a three-story brick house. Apply to VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO., No. 245 Water-st.

TO LET—STORE No. 96 WARREN-STREET, suitable for any kind of business. Also, suits of rooms for offices. Inquire in the Irving Saving Institution from 10 to 2 o'clock.

TO LET—DESIRABLE ROOMS AND LOFTS IN Marble Building No. 687 Broadway, with privilege of entrance from Mercer-st. Apply on 2d floor, to H. COLBURN.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY AND ATTIC brick house No. 99 East 15th-st., between 3d-av. and Stuyvesant-square. Apply on the premises.

TO LET.—STORE NO. 260 BROADWAY, BEtween Reade and Duane sts.; 75 feet deep, west side; possession April 1. Apply on the premises.

TO LET OR LEASE—HOUSE NO. 47 BOND-ST.; gas and water throughout the house. Inquire on the premises, of J. W. CRANE, M. D.

TO LET—STORE NO. 38 MAIDEN-LANE. Inquire of ROBT. BENNER, No. 45 Nassau-st.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LEASE—THE HOTEL NOW FINISHING on the northeast corner of 24th-st. and 3d-av.; the building is most substantially built, well ventilated, lighted, &c., with all the modern conveniences. The house will accommodate one hundred lodgers, mostly with single rooms; the house also has a restaurant, billiard room, dining-room, reading and bar-room, and room for washing and ironing for the house, and the accommodation of boarders. For particulars, inquire of WILLIAM COMPTON, stall No. 14 Washington Market, or at No. 145 East 26th-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET OR LEASE—From 1st of May next, the owner residing in Europe. The brown-stone front house situate in the vicinity of Gramercy Park. No. 96 East 19th-st., large and handsomely furnished.

Also, the upper part of the building known as No. 781 Broadway. FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON,
Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st.

TWO ELEGANT COTTAGE-HOUSES, with beautiful terraced front yards, fancy iron fences, and shrubbery of every description, with all the modern improvements. One has never been occupied, and the other built for the present owner. Within one block of the Fulton-av. cars, and convenient to the City Hall—the most desirable location in Brooklyn. Apply this week, to J. RAYMOND JONES, No. 106 Broadway.

TO RENT FROM FIRST OF APRIL, FOR the year or Summer months, the half or three-fourths of a good-sized house, furnished or unfurnished, pleasantly located on the banks of the North River. Apply on the premises, Washington-st., three doors north of the Post-Office, Tarrytown, Westchester Co., N. Y.

SCHOOL.—TO LET, FOR A BOARDING AND day school, a new double house. A desirable location for a gentleman and lady capable of teaching the different branches. Inquire of J. A. JOHNSON, Maspeth, 2½ miles from Williamsburg, or Messrs C. R. MILLER & CO., No. 195 Broadway. Stages pass the door every hour.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET.—TO LET TO a small genteel family without children, part of a three-story brick house. Unexceptionable reference will be required. Apply at No. 146 4th-st., near Barrow-st. Possession May 1.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET.—HOUSE, barn and carriage-house, with about 4 acres of land, beautifully located about ¾ mile from William's Bridge, near the Harlem Railroad. Inquire No. 43 Chatham-st.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—IN THE Bible House, Astor-place, with every convenience, and in a desirable location. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET—THE TWO THREE-STORY AND basement brick houses Nos. 18 and 20 50th-st., near 5th-av. Rent $200. Inquire at No. 24 50th-st.

TO LET—STORE NO. 2½ MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-York. Inquire of MARSH & CO., on the premises.

STORE TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE, Astor-place, fronting on Astor-place; a desirable location. Apply in the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE, Astor-place, very desirable. Apply in the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

HOUSES AND ROOMS WANTED

A SMALL AMERICAN FAMILY WANTS, from 1st of May, the second story, with front or back basement, in a house with a good family; will go as high as 40th-st., or as low as Canal-st., if the family suits. Rent not to exceed $175 per annum. Address SECURITY, at this office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—HOUSE AND lot situated on 2d-av., or any of the cross streets between the 2d and 6th avs., up to 29th st. Price from $7,500 to $9,000. Address J. SEAMAN, Chatham-square Post

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

Published in the Daily Times by Order of the State Superintendent of the Banking Department.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 14, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$6,774,739 13
Average amount of Specie	208,905 35
Average amount of Circulation	249,636 00
Average amount of Deposits	7,091,883 49

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of March, 1857.

R. A. CHAMBERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ARTISANS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 14, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$833,294 56
Average amount of Specie	46,383 40
Average amount of Circulation	38,623 00
Average amount of Deposits	467,684 14

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, C. T. LEAKE, Cashier of the ARTISANS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

C. T. LEAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of March, 1857.

THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 14, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$599,003 00
Average amount of Specie	46,746 00
Average amount of Circulation	104,001 00
Average amount of Deposits	419,022 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE D. ARTHUR, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of March, 1857.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 14, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,298,823 09
Average amount of Specie	693,226 60
Average amount of Circulation—notes of late Bank of America	33,596 00
Average amount of Deposits	4,464,643 53

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES PUNNETT, Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. PUNNETT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of March, 1857.

JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 14, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$11,412,473 49
Average amount of Specie	1,014,709 97
Average amount of Circulation	2,985 00
Average amount of Deposits	7,288,719 49

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct. H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of March, 1857.

JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 14, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,338,600 46
Average amount of Specie	98,040 91
Average amount of Circulation	31,464 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,333,934 61

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of March, 1857.

JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 14, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,538,402 53
Average amount of Specie	305,312 64
Average amount of Circulation	304,286 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,663,166 54

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM B. MEEKER, Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of March, 1857.

THOMAS STEWART, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 14, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,648,138 88
Average amount of Specie	81,555 75
Average amount of Circulation	77,744 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,488,751 44

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ISAAC SEYMOUR, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of March, 1857.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 14, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,146,447 42
Average amount of Specie	506,613 29
Average amount of Circulation	80,288 00
Average amount of Deposits	4,550,400 45

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBT. H. LOWRY, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of March, 1857.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 14, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,860,541 77
Average amount of Specie	428,353 83
Average amount of Circulation	520,447 00
Average amount of Deposits	3,783,389 07

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE W. DYER, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. W. DUER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of March, 1857.

A. C. GRAHAM, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BOWERY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 14, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,005,286 61
Average amount of Specie	82,255 57
Average amount of Circulation	176,355 00
Average amount of Deposits	889,695 28

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, NATHANIEL G. BRADFORD, Cashier of the BOWERY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

N. BRADFORD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of March, 1857.

JAS. L. BERRIEN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 14, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,471,167 63
Average amount of Specie	108,090 54
Average amount of Circulation	226,449 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,244,748 81

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN L. EVERETT, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of March, 1857.

MATHIAS BANTA, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 14, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$302,739 50
Average amount of Specie	16,911 57
Average amount of Circulation	199,815 00
Average amount of Deposits	204,831 24

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, RICHARD WILLIAMSON, President of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. WILLIAMSON, President.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of March, 1857.

E. STEPHENSON, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250 Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 14, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,294,404 10
Average amount of Specie	119,821 3.
Average amount of Circulation	179,815 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,067,147 53

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, BENEDICT LEWIS, Jr., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

BENEDICT LEWIS, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of March, 1857.

GEORGE G. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 14, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$690,990 63
Average amount of Specie	54,332 35
Average amount of Circulation	121,516 00
Average amount of Deposits	870,799 79

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of March, 1857.

D. RANDELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 14, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,414,842 00
Average amount of Specie	227,463 00
Average amount of Circulation	226,147 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,110,420 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of March, 1857.

WM. M. WEAVER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 14, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$720,003 81
Average amount of Specie	41,523 71
Average amount of Circulation	180,031 00
Average amount of Deposits	571,512 09

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier of the CITIZENS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of March, 1857.

A. M. EASTMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 14, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,812,590 02
Average amount of Specie	208,446 87
Average amount of Circulation	34,043 25
Average amount of Deposits	1,439,148 09

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBT. STRONG, Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. R STRONG, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of March, 1857.

W. O. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 14, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,848,611 97
Average amount of Specie	240,956 72
Average amount of Circulation	98,372 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,719,404 66

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. F. WARNER, Cashier of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. F. WARNER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of March, 1857.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 14, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,402,122 40
Average amount of Specie	154,362 47
Average amount of Circulation	83,131 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,440,978 79

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. PLATT, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of March, 1857.

ANDREW KOHLER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 14, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$462,708 00
Average amount of Specie	46,955 00
Average amount of Circulation	94,725 00
Average amount of Deposits	412,365 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. B. BALLOW, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. B. BALLOW, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of March, 1857.

THOS. MACFARLAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 14, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,717,711 59
Average amount of Specie	164,380 91
Average amount of Circulation	118,752 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,481,587 10

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM J. LANE, Cashier of the FULTON BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. J. LANE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of March, 1857.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 14, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$776,506 03
Average amount of Specie	43,393 07
Average amount of Circulation	111,886 00
Average amount of Deposits	609,589 44

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of March, 1857.

JAS. HARRISON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 14, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$645,397 19
Average amount of Specie	73,496 81
Average amount of Circulation	85,785 00
Average amount of Deposits	546,380 06

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier of the GROCERS' BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of March, 1857.

JOHN C. BERGH, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 14, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,382,172 42
Average amount of Specie	53,313 95
Average amount of Circulation	113,337 00
Average amount of Deposits	899,078 09

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS L. TAYLOR, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. THOMAS L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of March, 1857.

W. O. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 14, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,787,705 90
Average amount of Specie	105,370 17
Average amount of Circulation	204,464 33
Average amount of Deposits	1,374,482 49

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE R. CONOVER, Cashier of the IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. G R CONOVER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of March, 1857.

THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 14, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$294,824 00
Average amount of Specie	17,630 00
Average amount of Circulation	98,899 00
Average amount of Deposits	200,502 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM STEBBINS, Cashier of the ISLAND CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. STEBBINS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of March, 1857.

E. A. STANSBURY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 14, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$783,961 63
Average amount of Specie	79,709 33
Average amount of Circulation	113,949 00
Average amount of Deposits	631,086 40

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct. DANL. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of March, 1857.

JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 14, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,091,648 34
Average amount of Specie	154,043 05
Average amount of Circulation	229,217 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,162,064 38

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS R. ACLY, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. T. R. ACLY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of March, 1857.

JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—Of the average daily balance of the following accounts, for the week ending Saturday, March 14, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,655,856 95
Average amount of Specie	418,265 33
Average amount of Circulation	346,913 50
Average amount of Deposits	3,202,701 70

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES M. MORRISON, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of March, 1857.

EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 14, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$860,372 10
Average amount of Specie	47,723 50
Average amount of Circulation	97,391 00
Average amount of Deposits	753,372 48

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. C. BEACH, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK, being duly sworn depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. C. BEACH, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of March, 1857.

F. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 14, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,694,637 37
Average amount of Specie	122,209 03
Average amount of Circulation	168,477 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,148,458 87

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. HAYDOCK, Cashier of the MARKET BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Affirmed before me, this 16th day of March, 1857.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 14, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,183,120 95
Average amount of Specie	239,962 14
Average amount of Circulation	319,795 27
Average amount of Deposits	3,442,471 92

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GIDEON DE ANGELIS, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of March, 1857.

JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 14, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,251,770 64
Average amount of Specie	74,448 12
Average amount of Circulation	193,822 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,028,533 54

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN J. STEPHENS, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. J. STEPHENS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of March, 1857.

EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 14, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$823,001 72
Average amount of Specie	48,736 41
Average amount of Circulation	111,207 00
Average amount of Deposits	530,726 24

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. D. BROWN, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. D. BROWN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of March, 1857.

JOHN M. DEVOY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 14, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,331,477 67
Average amount of Specie	258,173 32
Average amount of Circulation	160,944 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,677,536 26

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. BLAKE, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. J. BLAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of March, 1857.

C. B. WHEELER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 14, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,495,971 69
Average amount of Specie	771,808 14
Average amount of Circulation	236,177 33
Average amount of Deposits	3,883,687 47

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, AUGUSTUS E. SILLIMAN, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. E. SILLIMAN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of March, 1857.

JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 14, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,673,101 54
Average amount of Specie	220,592 53
Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late Bank	113,517 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,996,619 74

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of March, 1857.

JOHN HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 14, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$5,529,831 11
Average amount of Specie	611,619 62
Average amount of Circulation	211,599 00
Average amount of Deposits	5,390,627 47

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY MEIGS, Jr., Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. MEIGS, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me this 16th day of March, 1857.

JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 14, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,376,768 00
Average amount of Specie	131,923 69
Average amount of Circulation	116,324 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,083,317 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. A. TOOKER, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. A. TOOKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of March, 1857.

J. VAN NAMEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 14, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,000,787 98
Average amount of Specie	191,173 13
Average amount of Circulation	173,746 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,541,393 91

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. T. HOOGLAND, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. T. HOOGLAND, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of March, 1857.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 14, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$373,726 09
Average amount of Specie	10,650 42
Average amount of Circulation	95,264 00
Average amount of Deposits	306,187 12

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier of the NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of March, 1857.

P. LAWRENCE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 14, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$487,886 16
Average amount of Specie	32 542 11
Average amount of Circulation	99 349 00
Average amount of Deposits	167,953 97

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FREDERICK T. HAYES, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

F. T. HAYES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of March, 1857.

E. S. MCPHERSON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 14, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,005,343 85
Average amount of Specie	16,530 73
Average amount of Circulation	131,015 00
Average amount of Deposits	223,895 30

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of March, 1857.

JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NORTH RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 14, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,066,551 06
Average amount of Specie	104,785 51
Average amount of Circulation	140,757 00
Average amount of Deposits	833 428 59

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. B. HAYS, Cashier of the NORTH RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. B. HAYS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of March, 1857.

JOHN HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 14, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,760,588 [illegible]
Average amount of Specie	115,443 06
Average amount of Circulation	141,151 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,305,724 63

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, PARKER HANDY, Cashier of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 16th day of March, 1857.

OSCAR W. STURTEVANT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 14, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$544,500 60
Average amount of Specie	44,637 06
Average amount of Circulation	125,656 50
Average amount of Deposits	349,819 09

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct. W. A. HALL, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 16th day of March, 1857.

WM. L. WOOD, Police Justice.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 14, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$988,797 04
Average amount of Specie	26,830 61
Average amount of Circulation	118,263 00
Average amount of Deposits	720,354 20

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. CAMPBELL, Jr., President of the PACIFIC BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

J. CAMPBELL, Jr., President.

Sworn before me this 16th day of March, 1857.

WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PARK BANK—As required by Chap. 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 14, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,486,297 66
Average amount of Specie	241,717 22
Average amount of Circulation	159,685 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,621,795 02

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier of the PARK BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of March, 1857.

WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 14, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$748,964 54
Average amount of Specie	38,593 51
Average amount of Circulation	118,730 00
Average amount of Deposits	519,742 68

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GODFREY W. LEAKE, Cashier of the People's Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of March, 1857.

EDWARD P. CLARK, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 14, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,896,021 63
Average amount of Specie	375,586 68
Average amount of Circulation	98,497 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,673,093 49

City and County of New-York ss.—I, P. M. BRYSON, Cashier of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of March, 1857.

THOS. S. SOMMERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 14, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$789,990 60
Average amount of Specie	66,684 34
Average amount of Circulation	92,572 00
Average amount of Deposits	696 473 98

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, AEON'S PARKHURST, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of March, 1857.

J. HILLYER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 14, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,177,219 43
Average amount of Specie

TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE.

[Continued from First Page.]

terms to be, to settle all the leading appointments in quick succession, whether the appointees enter upon office now or hereafter; in other words, to designate the fortunate and dismiss the disappointed. The President would gladly relieve himself of the responsibility by devolving it upon the Congressional delegations, but in New-York, Pennsylvania and New-England, they are so divided in preference as to increase rather than to relieve the existing perplexities. It is felt by the Administration that the true course is to bring this business of patronage to a conclusion, in order that public concerns may receive their proper attention; and to do it effectually, it must be done promptly. Mr. Cobb advises this policy earnestly, and he is the active, if not the master mind, of the Cabinet. That is to say, he has more directing force than any of his colleagues, and more of the special confidence of the President than them all together.

It is quite amusing to see the airs which the little *Star* puts on here, affecting all manners of White House intimacy, and announcing in mongrel English official edicts which a diseased imagination conjures up. A word or two will suffice to dispose of these shallow pretensions. A brother of the renowned editor is one of the patriotic applicants for the Marshalship of this District. When his name was submitted to the President, who failed to recognize the distinction, he tartly inquired, "Not that fellow in the *Star*?" It is thus that oracular gentry are let down a peg occasionally for public edification.

Mr. Clifford, of Maine, has again turned up. He was here during the inauguration era, but did not turn in. Feeling himself to deserve well of the Republic, having served in some of the best places and being ready to support the Constitution for a few thousands a year, he is not willing to see the Boston Custom-House drifting among second-rate aspirants, when an Ex-Attorney-General can moor it snugly as a pension office for disabled politicians. The President was overruled by the chivalry, under the head of the gallant Toombs, in discarding the aforesaid Clifford from the Cabinet cast, and he may take it into his head, when the Georgia senator is engaged in calling the roll of his slaves, to issue a commission slyly, by way of compensation.

Dean Richmond has come upon us, brimful of advice, admonition and address. Of course, he got here by accident, just when the New-York appointments were about to be canvassed. It was to him and Mr. Ludlow, of Rhode Island, that the President first declared the policy of rotation, which has so disturbed the composure of official circles, and given incumbents, sprightly by nature, an awful look of the blues. He desires to see that policy carried out to the letter, and demands the penalty of the bond—rather the ducats than the blood, however. With all his art and ability, he has not been able to bring the new members to an agreement. Every mother's son of them has his own candidate for every office, and neither will yield to the other. They will not even flip coppers, except upon one condition—heads I win, tails you lose. There are other Richmonds in the field beside Dean, who claim equal honor and consideration. Indeed, they are all honorable men, and look like such, in their best Beebe's and black suits. Mr. Augustus Schell is the favorite of a faction, but the very name is odorous of all those domestic griefs which have given birth to Hard-Shells, Soft Shells, Half Shells, and No-Shells. Could not the Legislature just christen him with some other title, so as to overcome this nautical obstacle. A multitude of all sorts of shells rise up before the disturbed vision of the time-honored President, when any member of the tribe is mentioned. With a Jacksonian emphasis, Mr. Buchanan affirmed—he does not swear before people, as his great exemplar did—that he would have no Hards and Softs in Pennsylvania. This repugnance does not help to commend any patriot who by name or affinity rejoices in such a connection.

Lord Napier will have his first official interview with the Secretary of State to-morrow, and the action of the Senate upon the Dallas Treaty must necessarily be broached. It will then be ascertained whether the British Minister came provided with authority to meet the contingency which has happened, and to conduct the negotiations here which are now necessary to complete the arrangement between the two Governments. No apprehension is entertained that serious objection will be interposed by the British Government, for the desire on that side is quite as anxious as on ours, and perhaps more so, to remove this cause of irritation from diplomatic controversy. Besides, it was apparent from the vote on the ratification, only two more than the constitutional requirement, with some of the opponents of the treaty absent, that if returned it might be subjected to a severer ordeal, and probably be defeated altogether. It was saved by a narrow chance anyhow—and if Mr. Hunter, Mr. Mason, Mr. Davis and Mr. Bell, and such men, had not come to the rescue, and some of them in a generous spirit for which the South was not altogether prepared, it would have signally failed. At the outset the prospect was gloomy, and it was only as an expedient to prevent the appearance of a rejection that the Committee on Foreign Relations brought in their conciliatory resolutions as the basis of new negotiations, and not in the shape of amendments, as has been erroneously stated. They considered the treaty dead, and in order to prevent a misconstruction in England the mode suggested was proposed. Then, for the first time, the Senate appeared to realize the importance of their action, and then men of opposing opinions set to in earnest to reconcile the apparent differences, and concluded the work in a few hours. OBSERVER.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....Albany, Monday, March 16.

Petitions were presented against the Port Warden's bill, and for the repeal of the law of 1814 respecting Trinity Church.

The Railroad Committee reported favorably the bill to amend the charter of the Long Island Railroad Company.

Mr. Richardson introduced a bill authorizing the payment of clerks and examiners employed by the Railroad Commissioners.

Bills were passed to allow a change in the vote of the Second-avenue Railroad; to amend the Insurance law of 1849; for the appointment of a Commissioner to prepare a civil code; for the improvement of the Oswego harbor; and to incorporate the New-York Pure Milk Company.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. Nichols offered concurrent resolutions expressing the conviction that the present laws are inadequate to prevent bribery and corruption in elections; that necessity exists for the enactment of such laws as will effectually put a stop to these demoralizing influences, and resolving that the Constitution be so altered as to provide that laws may be enacted excluding from the right of suffrage persons convicted of bribery and corruption, and all such other laws as may be deemed necessary to protect the purity of the elective franchise. Laid over.

Mr. Brooks called up the resolution authorizing the Commissioners of the Land Office to receive proposals for the sale of the Boys' Academy, or any other property in the City of Albany, for a site for the Governor's mansion. Laid over.

Mr. Bradford offered concurrent resolutions, instructing the State Engineers to make a full survey of the estimate for the extension of the Chenango Canal to the State line of Pennsylvania, so as to open a channel for the transportation of coal to this State. Laid over.

Mr. Brooks offered concurrent resolutions authorizing the Commander-in-Chief of the Military of the State to appoint a Board of five Commissioners, to consist of practical and experienced officers, whose duty it shall be to report to him as early as possible a plan for the better discipline, organization and classification of the State Militia, and authorizing the Governor if he approve to carry the same into effect in general orders; all officers to be rendered supernumerary by such reorganization, and to enjoy exemption privileges the same as now, provided that no regiment or company shall be retained who will not adopt the uniform dress of the State as prescribed by the Commander-in-Chief within six months of the specified day. Laid over.

The special order being the Prohibition and Temperance bill, the debate upon it was resumed.

Mr. Richardson, who has hitherto been in favor of prohibition, declared himself now in favor of Mr. Brook's Excise bill, having become convinced that an excise law would be more effective than a prohibitory law.

Messrs. Towne and Lee spoke in favor of prohibition.

ASSEMBLY....Albany, Monday, March 16.

The attendance was very thin.

Mr. John J. Rielly rose to a question of privilege. A morning paper, he said, had asserted that a resolution introduced by him on Saturday, condemning the corruption of the Republican members in Congress from this State, had been suggested by Mr. John Van Buren, who was that day in the Assembly Chamber. He declared that the statement was false, and that it was an unjust reflection upon a gentleman too honorable to interfere with the action of members on that floor.

REMONSTRANCES PRESENTED.

From the Common Council, against any law creating Police Commissioners.

Communications were sent in by the Metropolitan and American Exchange Banks, in reply to the resolutions of inquiry, stating that the information sought would be furnished at the earliest possible moment, and asking the appointment of a Committee to investigate all the matters connected with these institutions, and examine all the officers under both the Banks. They ask this as matter of justice, since the resolutions imply the existence of some evil which it is desirable to remove.

The Committee reported a bill appropriating $95,000 for the immediate improvement of the navigation of the Hudson River, appointing Thomas Schuyler and Alfred Van Santvoord, of Albany, and Gurdon Grand, of Troy, as Commissioners to expend the money, and directing the work to be advertised in Albany and Troy, and let to the lowest bidder.

A report and bill was presented for the abolishment of the Death Penalty.

Mr. Foot dissented from the report.

Mr. Funk introduced a resolution to amend the act to open and improve Division-avenue, Brooklyn.

The bill to provide against the erection of unsafe buildings in New-York, and to amend the Charter of the Inebriate Asylum, were passed.

EVENING SESSION.

BILLS PASSED.

To authorize the District Attorney of Kings County to appoint a Clerk

Designating the Corporation newspapers of Brooklyn.

To set off the slips from Pier No. 1 to 16, East River, for the use of Canal-boats during the season of navigation.

On motion of Mr. J. J. Rielly, the bill exempting property from assessment to the amount of $500 was made the special order for Friday.

The Funeral of Samuel Zimmerman.

BUFFALO, Monday, March 16.

The funeral of Mr. Samuel Zimmerman, killed by the recent terrible disaster on the Great Western Railroad, took place this afternoon at Niagara Falls, Canada. The Masonic display probably was the largest as well as the most imposing ever witnessed in this country. Large delegations of Knight Templars and Royal Arch and Master Masons were present in full regalia from Western New-York and from Upper and Lower Canada. Many of the members of Parliament and a great number of the most prominent men of Canada attended the funeral. It is estimated that not less than 15,000 persons took part in the demonstration.

Emigration to Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, March 16.

In consequence of greatly-increased travel Westward, two extra passenger trains were put on the Pacific Railroad to-day, to connect at Jefferson with the Lightning Line of steamers for Kansas. The emigration to Kansas thus far this season equals anything known in the country before.

Gov. Geary and his Secretary, Dr. Guion, arrived here yesterday, *en route* for the East.

Forgery Cases.

BUFFALO, Monday, March 16.

F. A. McKnight, of this city, was arrested this evening, on a charge of forgery. Some $12,000 of the forged paper has come to light.

BANGOR, Monday, March 16.

Daniel Emery was arrested here to-day. He had obtained $650 from the Eastern Bank on a forged check, and was subsequently recognized in the street and taken into custody.

Public Reception to Gen. Cushing in Newburyport.

BOSTON, Monday, March 16.

A public reception is to be given to General Cushing by the citizens of Newburyport on his arrival home from Washington.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Poisonous Veal.

Veal—the veal of calves scarcely dry—calves not three days old, may be expected about these days. It is exceedingly unwholesome, and to sell it is a violation of our ordinance. But these reasons are insufficient to keep it out of market. Buyers must look out for themselves.

Sudden Death in a Station House.

On Sunday night a lighterman, named John Hanlon, was almost instantly killed at the Third District Station-house. He had been arrested for intoxication, and while the Officer was in the act of conducting him down a stone stairway leading to the cells, he fell and struck his head against one of the steps, producing, it is supposed, congestion of the brain.

Fires.

IN WILLIAM-STREET.

At 10¾ o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the liquor store and boarding-house of James Stone. It originated under the bar counter. Damage about $25; insured for $1,200 on stock and household furniture in the Bowery Insurance Company.

IN ANN-STREET.

A fire broke out in the German boarding-house and lagerbier saloon of Henry Sister, No. 76 Ann-street. It is supposed to have originated from an ash-barrel beneath the kitchen stairs. Loss about $150; insured for $700 in the Astor Fire Insurance Company.

COURT CALENDAR—Tuesday, March 17.

U. S. District Court—Nos. 44, 42, 47, 61, 62, 63, 56, 30, 49, 31.

Supreme Court—*Special Term.*—Nos. 17, 141, 257, 66, 227, 65, 67, 120, 167, 217, 241, 243, 22 23, 24, 91, 107, 126, 138, 139, 140, 143, 144, 199, 226, 235, 254, 261, 277.

Supreme Court—*Circuit—Part I.*—Nos. 696, 601, 530, 264½, 487, 591, 702, 547, 825, 826, 827, 785, 220, 865, 355. *Part II.*—996, 963, 1047, 1099, 1137, 1135, 1187, 1211, 1203, 1261, 1263, 1267, 1269 1271, 1273, 1275, 1276, 1277, 1278, 1279, 1281, 1283, 1285, 1287, 1289.

Superior Court—Nos. 305, 897, 903, 914, 607, 812, 982, 989, 990, 992, 998, 1000, 1005, 1014, 1017, 886, 679, 1020, 1021, 1024, 1026, 1027, 1028, 1030, 926, 635, 922, 87, 920, 556, 92, 512, 71, 185, 461, 537, 733, 475, 463, 464, 165, 1031, 1034, 1035, 1036.

[Advertisement.]

SPRING CLOTHING.

Handsome Spring Raglans	$5 00 to $10 00
Cassimere Business Coats, beautifully finished	3 50 to 5 00
Cassimere Business Coats	6 50 to 18 00
Black Cloth Suits	10 00 to 25 00
Elegant Blue Cloth Dress Coats	8 00
Black Cloth Dress Frock Coats	5 50 to 18 00
Fine Brown, Green and Blue Cloth Frock Coats	5 00 to 8 00
Black Cloth, Doeskin and Cassimere Pants	2 50 to 6 00
Fancy Cassimere Pants	1 50 to 5 00
Rich Moire Antique Silk Vests	2 50 to 3 00
New Styles of Spring Silk Vests	2 50 to 4 00
Spring Cassimere Vests	1 50 to 2 50

FURNISHING GOODS.

White Shirts	63½ to 3 00
Spring Undershirts	37½ to 2 00
Every Description of Half Hose	10 to 49

Handkerchiefs, Ties, Cravats, Gloves, &c., &c., &c., at

EVANS'
Extensive
Clothing Warehouse,
Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.,
Between Gold and Cliff sts.

[Advertisement.]

WHO SAYS SO?

Who says that Iodine—that powerful remedial agent in all cases of consumption, scrofula, &c.—can be dissolved in pure water, so as to administer it without potassium, without mercury, without alcohol?

Dr. Henry R. Chilton says so, the eminent chemist, in his certificate of the analysis of Andrews' Liquid Iodine, or Pure Iodine Water.

Who denies it? Nobody but quacks that will not believe what they see; old fogies in medicine, who, rather than admit a new truth, would sacrifice human life.

Who knows that Andrews' Liquid Iodine will cure consumption, scrofula, palsy, rheumatism, and affections of the heart and liver?

Hundreds who have been cured by its use within two years; they are here in the City, and are ready to testify. Sold at $1 a bottle by Andrews & Fosdick, No. 3 Second-avenue, and No. 562 Broadway; C. H. Ring, No. 192 Broadway; Mrs. Hayes, Brooklyn, and all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

From the New-York Dispatch.

HALLOTYPES.—The specimens we have seen of this new and delightful art exceed in beauty of portraiture those of any of the other popular styles. The effect of this process is a singular blending of sharp outline, brilliant coloring and the most exquisite softness of tone imaginable, excelling the touch and finish of the rarest miniatures wrought by the masterartist on the finest ivory. At Gurney's Gallery, No. 349 Broadway, an extensive collection of those beautiful specimens of art can at all times be seen free of cost. The rooms are fitted up for the reception of visitors, the utmost civility being shown to all. Those beautiful portraits, in fact must be seen at leisure to be fully appreciated, and no one possessing any taste or love of the beautiful will ever go away from the sight of them without determining to possess the semblance of some dear friend taken by this pleasing process. Artists throng the gallery and speak of the wonders of this new discovery as possessing merits above all the other styles of portraiture now in vogue.

[Advertisement.]

DIAPHANEOTYPES, Colored in Oil—An entirely new and exquisitely beautiful style of picture introduced and made only at the Root Gallery, No. 363 Broadway, corner of Franklin-street. In these pictures all the effect of color, light and shade, &c., of the most elaborately finished oil-painting is attained, while the individuality of the likeness, with all its delicacy and beauty of detail, is entirely preserved. Although but recently brought to their present state of perfection, these pictures have met with universal commendation. Artists and connoisseurs pronounce them the most perfect pictures yet produced by the photographic art. The public are invited to call at the gallery and examine specimens on exhibition.

[Advertisement.]

Kemp's Worm Pastilles.—The sickly, cadaverous, emaciated child, harassed with intestinal worms, will be restored to health, bloom and vigor, by a few of these pleasant and enticing lozenges. With equal celerity Salt Rheum, Ring Worm, Tetter, Scaldhead, King's Evil, and bilious complaints yield to Brandeth's Sarsaparilla. Sold by D. T. Lanman & Co., wholesale druggists, No. 69 Water-street, New-York, and by all druggists. Sarsaparilla, $1, and Pastilles 75 cents per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

Lea & Perrins' Worcestershire Sauce.—This Sauce is suitable for every variety of dish, and the universal demand which its excellence has created, has led to many imitations being offered to the public, under a variety of names, but the genuine may be known by the names of "Lea & Perrins" being impressed upon the patent metallic capsule, or patent glass stopper of the bottle, as well as the labels and wrappers. Sole Agents,

JOHN DUNCAN & SONS, No. 405 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Before Removing to Our New Store the last of the present week, we are desirous to close out the balance of our present stock. We have offered some additional goods to make our sets and assortment more complete, and those desirous to buy articles of China, Glass, Gas Fixtures, Bronzes, Parian, and other Fancy Goods, cheap, will not be disappointed in getting bargains.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway, N. Y.

N. B.—Store fixtures, &c., for sale.

[Advertisement.]

Purdy's National Theatre.—Those celebrating St. Patrick's Day, will find a most excellent bill of amusement prepared for them at this favorite Theatre, and also one that cannot fail being acceptable to all classes of society, viz: The drama of "Bran Borobine," the pantomime of "Four Lovers," the new burlesque of "Clam-ed," and the commedietta of "Wilful Murder." Go early.

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Ointment.—Prof. Holloway had the honor of being presented to the Emperor of Russia in 1853, and obtained permission for the sale of this extraordinary Ointment in Russia, in consequence of its great efficacy in all skin diseases. It will cure salt rheum and scrofula when all other means fail.

[Advertisement.]

Phrenology.—Strangers and citizens will find the Phrenological Cabinet an agreeable place to visit. It contains many rare curiosities. Examinations, with charts and full written descriptions of character, given when desired. Rooms always open and free to visitors. No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Brandreth's Pills are unrivalled as a cure for disease, because they purify the blood through the organs of the stomach and bowels. They are warranted vegetable, and safe for every period of life. Principal office No. 43 Canal-street.

[Advertisement.]

CYPRESS HILLS CEMETERY OFFICE
Removed to
No. 3 Tryon Row Buildings,
Between Chatham and Centre streets.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes.—Nos. 155, 157 and 189 Water-street, and No. 1 Murray-street, New-York.

LONG ISLAND.

Another Attempt to Murder in New-Utrecht.

A German named Jacob Asslinger, employed by Mr. Aaron Smith, on Franklin-avenue, near New-Utrecht village, was arrested yesterday by Constable John Friend, on a charge of attempting to kill Mr. Smith, his employer. Asslinger, it appears, had demanded an increase of wages, which had been promised as soon as the season opened so that he could work on the farm. This he was not satisfied with, and yesterday morning early he entered the bedroom of Mr. Smith, whom he seized by the throat with one hand, and with a knife in the other attempted to stab him. Mr. Smith fortunately was awake when the man entered, and succeeded in warding off the blows and escaping from the room, without receiving any serious injury. Asslinger then escaped from the premises, and was yesterday afternoon arrested in Greenwood Cemetery, where he had concealed himself. He will be examined in New-Utrecht, before Justice Schoonmaker, to-day.

Row at a Church.

There was quite an excitement at the Roman Catholic Church, on Sydney-place, on Sunday last. A young man was arrested for bad conduct, whereupon his friends jumped in, and a fine fight was spoiled by the interference of the Third District Police. Three of the young belligerents were arrested and taken before Justice Black yesterday morning, but as no complainant appeared they were discharged.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT.

In this Court yesterday the day calender was called, and no cases being ready, a few motions were heard, when the Court adjourned.

The balance of the Calendar, from No. 82, will be called to-day.

☞ Circuit Court Calendar (Brooklyn) for this day.—Nos. 75, 76, 77, 85, 86, 87, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93.

MARRIED.

Montague—Maris.—In Philadelphia, on Monday, March 9, by Rev. T. Gordon, Dr. E. P. Montague, of Brooklyn, to Miss Emmeline E. Maris, of Philadelphia.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

Lenguick—Griffin.—At Dresden, on Monday, Feb. 23, in the Garrison Church, Karl Emil Lenguick, First Lieutenant of Artillery in the service of His Majesty, the King of Saxony, to Emily Seton, daughter of the late Francis Griffin, of New-York.

DIED.

Conroy.—In this City, on Sunday, the 15th inst., Mrs. Ann Watson Conroy, aged 89 years.

The friends of her family are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday morning, the 17th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., from No. 34 St. Mark's-place.

Wright.—In this City, on Sunday, March 15, Robert L. Wright, aged 27 years, 1 month and 10 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Tuesday,) March 17, at 2 o'clock P. M., from Sullivan st. M. E. Church, between Bleecker and Amity sts. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

Peterson.—In this City, on Monday, March 16, William Augustus, only child of Richard N. and Henrietta Peterson.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 577 Broome st.

Miller.—In this City, on Sunday, March 15, of inflammation of the lungs, Walter Miller, aged 41 years.

His friends are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his brothers, Morris and Benjamin F., No. 43 Vandam-st., at 1 o'clock precisely, this (Tuesday) afternoon, March 17.

Allen.—In this City, on Sunday evening, March 15, Joanna Louisa, youngest daughter of Ethan A. and Eliza S. Allen, Jr., and grand daughter of Dr. Samuel S. Knypers, aged 4 years, 5 months and 3 days.

☞ Norfolk, Va., papers please copy.

Herrick.—In this City, on Sunday evening, March 15, Elias H. Herrick, in the 57th year of his age.

The friends of the family, and of his son, Wm. T. Herrick, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, 18th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 9 Madison square, North, (26th-st.,) without further invitation. The remains will be interred at Greenwood.

Frisbie.—In this City, on Monday afternoon, March 16, at 2½ o'clock, of croup, Charles Rodgers Frisbie, youngest son of Miner R. and Lucy M. Frisbie, aged 3 years and 16 days.

Funeral will take place on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, at No. 334 Grand-st.

☞ New-Haven and Boston papers please copy.

Thorp.—On Monday evening, March 16, of inflammation of the lungs, David B. Thorp, aged 51 years.

Requa.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday afternoon, March 15, Fannie Lizzie, only daughter of James H. and Celia H. Requa, aged 2 years, 8 months and 3 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, without further notice, on Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock, from No. 167 Clinton-st., corner of Warren.

Townsend.—In South Brooklyn, on Monday, March 16, William Henry, only child of Menton E. and Jane E. Townsend, aged 8 months.

The funeral will take place on Wednesday, at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 241 Clinton-st. The relatives and friends of his parents, and those of his grandmother, Mrs. Ellen Meade, are respectfully invited to attend.

Foote.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, March 16, after a long, lingering illness, the latter part of which was attended with great suffering, Isaac S. Foote, formerly from Vermont, aged 51 years, 8 months and 16 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his brother, P. P. Foote, No. 16 Myrtle-av., on Wednesday, March 18, at 2½ o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

☞ Burlington, Vt., papers please copy.

Bruce.—In Williamsburg, on Sunday, March 15, David Bruce, Sr., in the 87th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Cypress-st., near South 10th, this (Tuesday) afternoon, 17th inst., at 3 o'clock.

Gilsle.—At Clarkstown, Rockland Co., N. Y., on Sunday, March 15, of disease of the heart, Mrs. Elizabeth S., wife of Edward Gurnee, aged 38 years.

Thompson.—In Paterson, N. J., on Sunday morning, March 15, of consumption, Mary J. Winslow, beloved wife of Chas. F. Thompson, aged 22 years.

The funeral will take place on Wednesday, 18th inst.

Van Winkle.—At Louisville, Ky., on Saturday, March 7, after a brief illness, A. B. Van Winkle, aged 42 years.

Hackstaff.—At Rosario, La Plata, S. A., on Wednesday, Dec. 31, Capt. Jesse Lyman Hackstaff, of the bark *Elizabeth Leavitt*, of Boston.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.—March 16.

$1,000 Indiana St. 5s	85	300 Harlem RR	s3 14
16,500 Virginia 6s	99¾	100 do	14⅝
5,000 Miss. St. 6s	s10 85¾	1200 Reading R.R	b3 80
6,000 Cal. St. 7s, '75	96	200 do	b10 80
15,000 City 5s, '82	94	1003 do	79½
3,500 N. Y. Cent. R. 6s	90¾	100 do	b60 80¾
11,000 Erie R. Cn. Bs. '71	80	200 do	b30 80¾
5,000 Ill. C. R.R. Bs.	s60 101¼	1600 do	79¾
9,000 do	101¾	400 do	s10 79¾
5 Bank of Commerce	106	200 do	s30 79¾
5 American Ex. Bank	114½	300 do	b3 79¾
98 Hanover Bank	90	60 Mich. Cen. R. R.	96¾
16 Shoe & L. Bank	115	100 do	s60 96¾
10 Artisan's Bank	99¾	50 do	at 60 93
50 Fel. & H. Can. Co.	s90 123	200 do	b60 96¾
14 do	123	560 M. So. & N. Ia. RR.	73
165 Penn. Coal Co	96¾	500 do	b30 73¾
100 Cum. Coal Co	b30 18¾	300 do	b3 73
200 do	s3 18¾	9 do	73¾
20 Pacific M. S. Co	73	30 do	b60 74
100 Ward Coal & Iron Co	31	150 do	72¾
50 do	34	25 Panama Railroad	96¾
10 New-Jersey R. R.	131½	80 do	95
100 N. Y. Central R. R.	89¾	9 Ill. Central R. R.	137
300 do	s10 89¾	50 do	b60 138
1380 do	89	10 Clev. & Pitts. R.R.	b3 55
600 do	89¼	180 do	s3 54½
800 do	c 89¼	99 Cle. C. & Cin. R.R.	103
100 do	b20 89¾	50 Gal. & Cal. R.R.	s3 103¾
80 do	89¼	205 do	s3 103¾
300 Erie Railroad	53	50 do	s60 103¾
200 do	b60 53¾	350 Clev. & Tol. R. R.	73
350 do	53¾	150 do	73½
900 do	s3 53¾	1400 do	73¾
100 do	s10 53¾	1200 do	73½
200 do	s3 53¾	1800 do	s60 73½
100 do	b60 53	500 do	b30 73
750 do	53½	900 do	s15 73½
550 do	s3 53¾	350 Chic. & R. Isl. R. R.	104¾
900 do	b30 53¾	250 do	b30 105¾
100 do	s10 53¾	50 do	s60 104½
200 do	s5 53	100 Mil. & Miss. R.	b60 74½
400 do	s3 53	6 do	74
650 do	s3 53½	40 La Crosse & Mil. R.	76
80 do	b60 53¾		

SECOND BOARD.

$11,000 Missouri St. 6s	83¾	300 Reading R. R.	79¾
1,000 N. Y. Cen. R. S. bs.	87¾	500 do	s10 79¾
1,000 Chi. & Rk. Is. bs.	100	100 do	b3 79¾
54 Park Bank	100¾	100 do	s60 79¾
20 Merchants' Ex. Bk.	107¾	400 do	s3 79¾
10 Penn. Coal Co	96¾	500 do	b30 80
200 N. Y. Cent. R.	89¾	100 Mil. & Miss. RR.	b60 74½
100 do	s30 89¾	80 Cleve. & Pitts. R.	54¾
100 do	s10 89¾	300 Clev. & Tol. R.	73¾
300 Erie Railroad	53¾	100 do	s60 73¾
300 do	s30 53¾	400 do	73¾
500 do	s30 53¾	100 do	73¾
400 do	b60 53	300 do	3d 73¾
400 do	53¾	300 do	b30 73¾
750 do	53¾	300 do	s3 73¾
250 do	b30 53	120 do	73¾
150 do	b60 53½	100 do	b20 73¾
34 M. S. & N. Ia. R. R.	73¾	25 Wis. Lake S. R. R.	60
5 do	73		

MONDAY, March 16—P. M.

The Official Averages of the Banks in the City of New-York for the week ending Saturday last, March 14, the particulars of which are advertised by each Bank separately on another page of this paper, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous statement of Saturday, March 7:

Increase of Loans	$1,350,340
Decrease in Specie	629,608
Increase of Undrawn Deposits	1,819,583
Decrease in Circulation	13,155

Including the Clearing-House operations of the week, and the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday, the following is the general

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	March 15, 1856.	March 14, 1857.	March 7, 1857.
Capital	$49,402,000	$59,263,000	$59,363,000
Loans	104,528,298	113,250,989	111,900,649
Specie	14,045,024	11,077,732	11,767,346
Circulation	7,863,148	8,452,641	8,465,797
Gold Deposits	86,621,176	94,251,267	95,853,222
Exchanged	21,600,717	27,536,742	30,965,236
Undrawn	67,020,459	66,714,525	64,894,942
Sub-Treasury	12,933,769	15,562,313	15,189,803
1856—March 15, Specie in Bank			$14,045,024
In Sub-Treasury			12,933,769
Total Reserve in City			$26,978,793
1857—March 7, Specie in Bank			$11,077,732
In Sub-Treasury			15,562,313
Total Reserve in City			$26,640,045

The substantial increase in the line of Deposits enabled the Banks to extend their line of Discounts, notwithstanding the moderate falling off in Coin. The reserve of Specie turns out much the same as the movements of the week, reported this morning, indicated. The Gold exchanges with the interior do not vary materially.

The California packet delivered to-day $1,004,000 in Gold, and $120,000 Specie drafts on the Sub-Treasury. It will be noticed, from the financial extracts we make from the San Francisco press, that while the business of mining in the interior is on the increase, the obstructions to intercourse with the city, by reason of the heavy rains and almost impassable roads, have lessened the immediate receipts of Gold Dust. The markets show some improvement, and the prospects of the farmers as well as the mining classes throughout the State are well reported upon.

The precipitate fall in New-York and Erie Stock on Saturday afternoon prepared the general market for a *blue Monday*, and the signs of a small panic were pretty rife on the opening of the Stock Exchange this morning. The additional decline in Erie was 2 ₱ cent., while the depreciation all round on the share list was equal to 1@1½ ₱ cent. The cause for all this was loudly inquired for after the adjournment of the session, but no very satisfactory answer given beyond the fact that, for the moment, the *Bears* appear to rule the Street, irrespective of Foreign or Domestic news or the condition and progress of the Money Market at this point, and the railway traffic throughout the country. In the afternoon there was a recovery of ⅛ @¼ ₱ cent., though the final closing showed an unsteady tone. Undoubtedly the effect of the fall in New-York and Erie was chiefly relied upon by the speculators for a further decline on the general list, and this weak point in the market was variously attributed to the statement just published of the December quarter, the assumed probability that the March quarter will be less favorable, the rumor that the 5,000 shares reserved capital of the Company have been or are to be thrown on the market, and the suspicion referred to in our last that some of the executive officers are the heaviest *Bears* in the Stock. Amidst all these causes of decline and suspicions of a lower point of depression we have not heard it once pretended that the Spring and Summer traffic of the line, nor that the difficulties growing out of the October strike have been reconciled, is to be less valuable than last season, when from April to Sept. 30 it yielded 9 ₱ cent. net to the capital. The closing sales of Erie were at 52¾ cash, 53 buyer 30 and 53¼ buyer 60 days. The lowest point of the morning was 52 ₱ cent. Reading closed 79¾: New-York Central, 89½; Toledo, 72¾; Michigan Southern, 73 ₱ cent. Illinois Central Bonds were firm at 101¾: Virginia State Stock, ⅛ ₱ cent. firmer than on Saturday; Missouris ¼ ₱ cent. off. The Money Market was more active than on Saturday, for demand loans, but without alteration in Discounts. Foreign Bills for the *Persia* have not moved sufficiently yet to establish the exact temper of the market. The leading holders of Sterling demand 108¼ ₱ cent.

The following card from two of the Directors of the Milwaukee and Mississippi Road appears in the *Express* of this evening in reply to one of the numerous, and, we must say, unfair attacks made on this property, of late, in Wall-street.

OFFICE OF THE MILWAUKEE AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD CO., No. 37 Exchange place,
NEW-YORK, Monday, March 16, 1857.

To the Editors of the N. Y. Express:

We notice in your paper of Saturday last, under its Commercial head, the following statement in reference to the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad Company: "A new issue of stock will probably be made by this Company as being the most economical source of ready money." And you also add, substantially, though not in terms that the amount to be issued is "two millions." As members of the Board of Direction in that Company, and fully acquainted with its action and line of policy, we beg to assure you that the statement has not the slightest foundation in truth.

There are other statements in the article in question equally untrue; but as they cannot materially affect the standing of the Company, we have no desire to trouble you with a refutation of them.

As public journalists, we doubt not, you are anxious to publish facts only, and in giving publicity to the statements above referred to, we presume you have not been influenced by a disposition to injure the Company, but on the contrary have been misled by information from disaffected parties, in whose statements you had confidence, but who, hereafter, most certainly, cannot, with propriety, lay claim to either your confidence or consideration. Very respectfully, your obedient servants,

JOHN CATLIN,
A. FINCH, Jr.

The Sub-Treasury received to-day $292,797; paid $297,900, and held at the close $15,557,166.

The *Commercial* of this afternoon thus notices a default in the Long Island Bank:

"A default was made public this morning, of an officer of the Long Island Bank, of Brooklyn. Some time since suspicions had been awakened relative to the first teller, who was believed to be spending more money than was warranted by his income. About two weeks before the regular examination previous to making up the dividend account on the 1st February, the President and one of the directors, instituted an examination previous to bank hours, and in the absence of the teller, and found his accounts entirely correct, and as he had had no intimation that this investigation was to be made, the inference was that the suspicions entertained were unfounded.

On Thursday night last, however, it was ascertained that he was actually a defaulter, he was discharged, and another appointment was made in his place. As far as the examination has gone, a deficiency of about seven thousand dollars has been discovered, but it is understood that the party implicated pleads guilty to an amount of thirteen thousand five hundred dollars. The officers of the Bank do not think that the amount will exceed fifteen thousand dollars, the loss of which will fall upon the securities of the party, who are abundantly able to protect the Bank.

The party who has thus yielded to temptation is most respectably connected in Brooklyn. He has been twenty-nine years connected with the Bank, fifteen years of which he has acted as one of its tellers.

Gold and Money Affairs in California.

From the San Francisco Shipping List.

There has been a manifest improvement in the general character of the business of the city since our last issue, and the fortnight has been, on the whole, a more active one than we have had to register for several months past; but, after all, the aggregate of the business done has been by no means large, and we much fear that a great deal of the activity manifested has been premature in its character, and will be productive of no good result. The improvement appears to have been based more on hopes of what may be evolved in the future than on the actual state of the country trade; and although the anticipations may be well based and the movements sustained, it must yet be borne in mind that they are all to a certain extent problematical, and that a month hence matters may stand in even a worse position than they did a fortnight ago.

The principal advances to be noticed are in Flour, Grain, Provisions, Sugars and

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI.....NO. 1714. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

[illegible]

Envoy to Naples in Place—Davis, Toombs and the Southern—General American Affairs—The Wranglings for Office—Gen. Items.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 16, 1857.

I am informed by a member of the Cabinet that Mr. Buchanan *decided to retain and sustain Governor Walker on his own terms.* It is believed that nothing less will satisfy the country, or promote the true interests of the Territory. LECOMPTE must as a consequence be removed, though no details will be considered until the consent of Governor GEARY shall have been obtained to remain at his post.

The neglect of the Senate to act (before its adjournment) upon the nomination by PIERCE of a successor to LECOMPTE was reprehensible, and will be the cause of any evils that may ensue from it; but the Administration are seeking to remedy the mischief as promptly and efficaciously as possible. The confidence of the public is so wholly possessed by Governor GEARY that it is deemed safe to leave the welfare of Kansas in his hands, and entrust him with even more than the usual discretionary power, and it can scarcely be questioned that he will use it well. The insidious movements of fanatical slavery propagandists, upon the Missouri border, are thoroughly understood here, and it is earnestly desired that they may be thwarted, and the supremacy of the law be maintained.

The Republican friends of Messrs. DAVIS & TOOMBS, previous to their departure from Washington, were sincere, because, just indeed with a treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive, in behalf of the cause of Secessionism and extreme sectional views. Neither of them care to disguise their disgust at the turn things are taking, and both have declared emphatically that they will only support the Administration in so far as it carries out their ideas. Thus civil war in the Southern Democratic ranks may be considered as virtually declared, and it would be folly to underrate either the energy or the ability of the factionists. It is nevertheless believed that they will be closely watched, and that the national party in the Slave States, under the leadership of such statesmen as DALLAS, WISE and others, will eventually command the supremacy. This must depend, in a great measure, upon the degree of unity and energy which shall be developed in the Cabinet, which, it cannot be denied, is not without elements, may sooner or later lead to decay. Highly respectable as CASS is, and conservative as he professes his intention of being, he is unpopular with some of his colleagues, who wish to see him replaced by a younger man.

The State Department is disturbed by the contradictory reports it receives from Central America, in relation to British interference. On the one hand affidavits come in which would seem to call for earnest remonstrance, while on the other the most vehement assurances are given that nothing has been done, except in conformity with the demand of those who have since made complaints. The policy of the Buchanan Government will be one of strict non-interference with filibustering matters, unless circumstances different from any that have yet transpired should demand a different course of action. I might hazard the guess that Mr. BUCHANAN hopes, by means of the agitation in Nicaragua, sufficient anxiety may be excited at the Court of Madrid to induce it to consent to the sale of Cuba on reasonable terms—say two hundred millions of dollars!

Nothing new has yet transpired concerning New-York appointments. The City Congressional delegation are so divided among themselves tha the time for a combination seems still far off. The claims, respectively, of BUTTERWORTH, SCHELL, ISAAC TOWNSEND and ROYAL PHELPS, are urged by different members. BUTTERWORTH stands ahead to-day with the lobbyers, and his chances are none the less good, because he takes no part, individually, in the contest. I still think that some one who has not yet been named may be ultimately appointed. W. H. LUDLOW, ANSON HERRICK and "BILL WILEY" are the only conspicuous candidates for the Surveyorship; but it is more than probable that they may all be passed over in favor of some one else. LUDLOW has the "inside track" to day with the lobbyers. The Naval Office, which is the most comfortable berth in the Government gift is scarcely talked of. BRODHEAD will not be removed, and will keep on till January next, unless he previously resigns. Fewer stock for the Post-Office is looking up. I learn that WOOD, whose *veto power* will be paramount, no longer opposes his reappointment. It seems, at the present moment, as though he would remain in the Post-Office. The valiant Captain RYNDERS is, by far, the most conspicuous applicant for the Marshalship of the Southern District. PAINE wants the Northern District.

I cannot comprehend the cause of the diverse reports in relation to the Assistant-Secretaryship of State. General THOMAS informs me that General CASS has asked him to remain, and that he intends to do so. M. N.

Kansas and Governor Geary—Democratic Troubles—The Epidemic at the National Hotel.

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 16, 1857.

The most interesting question pending here at this time, is that in relation to Kansas affairs and Gov. GEARY. The Governor is a man of spirit, who is always ready to act decisively for himself whenever he understands that those who *should* act for him are determined to evade their duty. PIERCE unquestionably promised him that LECOMPTE should be removed; and he weakly broke the pledge just as he has broken a thousand others given under somewhat similar circumstances. GEARY of course understands that the failure to act affords his enemy substantial triumph; so he has telegraphed Gen. CASS, in his capacity as Secretary of State, demanding that the question between him and LECOMPTE shall be settled one way or the other. It is upon this fact that the announcement of his resignation was based; but he is not likely to resign unless he has first put the Administration clearly in the wrong.

Mr. BUCHANAN is disposed to sustain GEARY, who is his personal friend, and in whom he has unbounded confidence. But the question is a two-edged sword, and involves not only GEARY's vindication, but LECOMPTE's disgrace. There is the rub. If one could be sustained without the condemnation and removal of the other, there would be no difficulty in satisfying the Governor; but as the case stands Judge LECOMPTE's personal and political friends are very active against GEARY,—and the South is ardent in favor of LECOMPTE, who, they urge, is attempted to be stricken down for maintaining the supremacy of the law, against Free-State movements and sympathies. There is a very general expression of hope, on the part of prominent Southern Democrats, that GEARY may triumph. This they deem essential to the welfare of their party, and to the vindication of the principles of the Nebraska bill, which they believe GEARY has simply sustained. The chances seem to favor this result.

Already we begin to see the elements of discord in the Democratic ranks, growing out of the strife for the spoils. It cannot be forgotten that this was the rock on which the late Administration first struck springing a leak, from which it never recovered. The rotation doctrine adds to the trouble in the family. How could it be otherwise, when it brings Democrats in troops to seek the bread and butter now enjoyed by fellow-Democrats? The wisest men of the party from North and South are beginning to concur in opinion that the rotation policy will be abandoned of necessity. In the South the sentiment grows furious against it; and in the North it is already found destructive of party energy and unity. Indeed I am informed that it never has been intended to maintain the principle of rotation any longer than should be necessary to get rid of a large batch of the appointees of the last Administration, and that, as soon as some forty or fifty additional changes of importance are made, it will be found that, except for cause, no Democrat is to be exchanged for a new comer. This, however, will not prevent a realizing exertion of Gen. CASS' maxim that "to the victors belong the spoils."

THE LATE EPIDEMIC AT WASHINGTON.

It seems to me that the poisoned-rat story in connection with the National Hotel of this city, has had quite a sufficient run, and ought be contradicted. Having been a boarder at that house for two years past, including the last four months, I am somewhat familiar with its condition, and probably as competent as any other to state the facts in relation to the recent epidemic here. I have no hesitation in pronouncing the poisoned-rat story a pure fiction, without any foundation. It originated, I believe, with a waiter who was turned away from the house for offering a gross insult to a lady boarder, and who cunningly timed it so as to meet the beginning of the sickness at the house and in its neighborhood. I never deemed it of much consequence, until it gained importance and dignity by circumstantial detail in a Lancaster paper, whose declaration that the President elect had a narrow escape from death by arsenic given to rats at the National Hotel has been copied and received as true all over the country, nearly to the ruin of the House. The utter nonsense of the story will be apparent when the reader learns that the water-tank into which the rats were said to have plunged after they were poisoned, sits upon the roof of the building from which its sides rise perpendicularly at least eight feet. It is not easy to see how a rat could climb that height without assistance, especially when weak and dying from the effects of poison. Besides, this tank is emptied two or three times a day, and is carefully cleansed of all sediment in order to keep the water clear. Nor was this water used for cooking or drinking purposes, but only for bathing, the toilet, &c. The water for cooking is brought into the kitchen directly from the spring; and that for drinking is drawn from pipes entirely disconnected with the tank, as I know from frequent inspection. The rat story is not only untrue but simply impossible; and not a single physician here has ever entertained it for a moment.

Nevertheless, there has been a good deal of sickness here during the last two months, although not confined altogether to boarders at the *National*. Its cause is to me apparent. I have no doubt it is *defective sewerage*. The public sewer running alongside this house has not sufficient fall to clear itself readily of the solid deposits which it receives from the hotel connections therewith. These deposits, as soon as the weather moderated towards Spring, generated quantities of mephitic vapor which were prevented from passing off into the street by stench traps put into the mouths of the sewer last Fall. At very high tide, or during a time of freshet, the outlet of the sewer, which discharges itself into the canal, is closed by the water; and at such times the mephitic vapor rushes back, and, through the hotel connections with the sewer, into the hotel itself, producing serious disease among those who breathe the poisonous air. This theory is now adopted generally by our physicians, and is confirmed by the medicinal effects of remedies found most valuable in checking the symptoms. The permanent remedy for the evil will be a reconstruction of the sewers, which can be done in a short time, and doubtless will be very soon. Meantime the National has been almost deserted, notwithstanding it is in all respects the best-kept house in town, and every other is uncomfortably crowded. The sickness, however, seems to have abated now that the sewers have had opportunity to clear themselves of the Winter's accumulations; and it is to be hoped there will be no return of it. This explanation is due alike to the proprietors, who have suffered severely by the rat story, and also to the traveling public, of whom such large delegations arrive at the federal city daily at this season. S.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—4 Hanover-st., and 121 Broadway.

From Washington.

THE FIRST PUBLIC RECEPTION AT THE WHITE HOUSE—THE NATIONAL HOTEL SICKNESS, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 17.

Miss LANE gave her first public reception at the White House to-day. The ceremony of introduction was performed by the Marshal of the District of Columbia.

The President has issued cards of invitation to a large number of distinguished sojourners, to his first dinner party, to be given on Thursday.

The National Hotel has been taken possession of by the Board of Health, and a thorough investigation will be made as to the causes of the late sickness.

The opposition to Gov. GEARY proceeds from Pennsylvania. Kansas has not yet spoken on the subject.

R. H. LAWRENCE, an eminent lawyer of Washington, died this morning of pneumonia.

Resignation of Gov. Geary.

HIS STATEMENT RELATIVE TO KANSAS AFFAIRS—REASONS FOR RESIGNING, ETC.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, March 17.

The *Democrat* publishes a statement relative to the affairs of Kansas, given by Gov. GEARY. From it it appears that the cause of Gov. GEARY's resignation was the failure of President PIERCE to fulfil the pledges made at the time of his (GEARY's) appointment. These pledges were to support him with an army of militia at the expense of the public Treasury, if necessary; but instead of receiving this aid he has paid $12,000 out of his own pocket,—the Administration having refused military support under the most urgent circumstances, while he was thwarted by the Judiciary of the Territory in every possible manner.

The Governor states that fifty men were under oath from the day he entered the country till he left it, to assassinate him; provided his official conduct did not meet their approbation. He regrets the step he has been obliged to take, but feels confident that had the promised assistance been rendered he could have administered the affairs of the Territory in a manner acceptable to honest settlers of both sides.

In relation to the outrages committed by pro-slavery men, he says one-half has not yet been told. He pronounces the murder of BUFFUM by HAYS, the most cold-blooded and attrocious affair ever witnessed. His version of the Sherrard affair is similar to those already reported. He says, however, that the account published in the *Republican*, over the signature of JONES, is a tissue of falsehoods.

The Governor complains bitterly of the abstraction and mutilation of correspondence. He says the mail-bags are constantly opened, and all objectionable matter to or from him abstracted. The Governor thinks the establishment of a Slavery Constitution inevitable.

Governor GEARY's farewell address to the people of Kansas is also published. It is a sketch of the Governor's administration, setting forth the previous and present condition of the Territory, and recounting the difficulties and embarrassments that have been thrown in his way. He says the great body of the people are conservative and law-abiding people, and that they are willing to make sacrifices for peace. The troubles in the Territory, he contends, have been occasioned by ambitious schemers with no special interest in the Territory's welfare—who never desired peace, and who will not allow it to continue if they can prevent it.

Governor GEARY left for the East this morning. Secretary WOODSON is acting as Governor.

From Albany.

MR. EVERETT'S ORATION—NAVIGATION OF THE HUDSON.

ALBANY, Tuesday, March 17.

Mr. EVERETT'S oration here to-night was attended by a very large audience. The proceeds derived from it are intended to go towards the purchase of Mt. Vernon.

The weather is very mild, and the steamer *Isaac Newton* will probably leave for New York to-morrow.

New-Jersey Legislature and the Quarantine Question.

TRENTON, Tuesday, March 17.

A bill has been passed by the Senate of New-Jersey, directing the Sheriff of Middlesex and Monmouth Counties to remove all vessels with infectious diseases on board that may at any time be lying within the jurisdiction of the State. It is also declared that the mooring of vessels within the waters of the State for hospital purposes is a public nuisance, and shall be punishable by fine and imprisonment. The Quarantine question was taken up in the House this morning, and laid on the table to await the arrival of two members. Mr. MINTURN, and other New-York shipping merchants, are here opposing the Sandy Hook project. The matter will probably come up again in the afternoon.

TRENTON, Tuesday, March 17—P. M.

The resolution offered in the House on Friday last by Mr. BLAKE, to appoint a joint Committee to confer with the New-York Commissioners for the removal of Quarantine, and to report whether a similar Commission should be appointed on the part of New-Jersey, was then taken up. On motion of Mr. GIFFORD the resolution was amended, so as to instruct the Committee to ascertain the objects contemplated by the New-York Commissioners. After debate, the resolution was lost, by yeas, 22—nays, 31. Subsequently a resolution was adopted by 28 to 22, to allow the New-York Commissioners to be heard before the House.

Mr. BOWNE, one of the New-York Commissioners, addressed the House this afternoon for half an hour, showing the deep interest New-Jersey as well as New-York has in the question of Quarantine.

The United States Court was in session to-day, and four of the crew of the ship *New-York* were placed on trial for the assault on the captain of that ship after the wreck, with intent to mutiny. Counsel for the prisoners moved to quash the indictments, but the motion was overruled and the trial goes on to-morrow.

News from Tampico.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, March 17.

New-Orleans papers of Wednesday of last week are to hand. They contain Tampico dates to the 21st ult., stating that possession had been given to General MORENA, but that GARZA, with a force of 500 men, still threatened an attack upon the place. The United States revenue cutter *Cass* was in port, and her commander had signified his readiness to protect the American residents in Tampico in case of an outbreak.

The Marion at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, March 17.

The United States Mail steamship *Marion*, Capt. FOSTER, from New-York, arrived here at 9 o'clock this (Tuesday) morning.

From Boston.

THE EXPECTED STEAMERS FROM EUROPE.

BOSTON, Tuesday, March 17—1 P. M.

The screw steamship *Alps*, with four days' later news from Europe, is now thirteen days out for this port. She has not yet been signaled.

The steamship *Circassian*, with a week's later intelligence, is now ten days out for Halifax, but as she was to touch at St. Johns, Newfoundland, to land cargo, &c., she is not looked for at Halifax before Wednesday or Thursday.

BOSTON, Tuesday, March 17—10 P. M.

The steamer *Alps* was not in sight at the lower Marine Telegraph Station at 9 o'clock; she will not, therefore, arrive up to-night.

NAVAL COURT-MARTIAL—ILLNESS OF SENATOR HALE.

BOSTON, Tuesday, March 17.

Lieutenants H. N. CRABB and CORNELIUS VANALSTINE, attached to the receiving ship *Ohio*, at the Charlestown Navy-Yard, who were charged with drunkenness while on duty, have pleaded guilty before a Court-Martial. Both officers have heretofore been respected for their efficiency and good conduct.

Senator HALE, of New-Hampshire, and his daughter are quite sick, at their home in Dover. They boarded at the National Hotel when at Washington.

Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Tuesday, March 17.

The following are the footings of our Bank Statement for the past week:

Capital Stock	$31,960,000
Loans and Discounts	52,593,006
Specie	3,142,000
Amount due from other Banks	6,781,400
Amount due to other Banks	4,883,000
Deposits	15 287,900
Circulation	5,626,000

Interesting from Northern Mexico.

IMPROVED PROSPECTS—BUSINESS—GENERAL SAT. ISFACTION AT VIDAURRI'S ELECTION.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

MONTEREY, Monday, Feb. 23, 1857.

The news from the interior augurs well for the existing Government of President COMONFORT. VIDAURRI has been completely triumphant over the Priests' Party, or Reactionists, as they call themselves. In consequence of the unsettled state of affairs in Tamaulipas, the *conducto* destined for Tampico will pass through this place. There are rumors that a general reform is about to be inaugurated, that the custom-houses in the interior will be abolished, and a more liberal *arrancel* instituted for the frontier.

Trade here is dull; but large quantities of goods have passed into the interior, and merchants have a prospect of doing a good business during the coming season.

General VIDAURRI has been unanimously elected Governor of this State, and probably will soon return to reassume the duties of his old office. The foreigners and people generally are gratified with the results of the election, which, they think, is favorable to their interests, and holds out a prospect of better times.

Correction—Note from Hon. D. R. Floyd Jones.

ASSEMBLY CHAMBER, ALBANY, Monday, March 16, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Your correspondent, "LEO," in his comments upon the debate which took place in the Assembly on Saturday last, upon the resolutions relating to the decision in the "Dred Scott" case, has done me great injustice. He represents me as using the following language: "The colored man had no rights which a white man was bound to regard" I neither used the language imputed to me, nor do I believe in the truth of the sentiment which I am charged with uttering. In the remarks which I made in the course of the debate alluded to, I made no reference to any point supposed to have been decided by the Supreme Court, other than the simple one that our colored citizens by such decision, and by a decision made by Chief Justice DAGGETT in Connecticut, 23 years ago, and affirmed unanimously by the Supreme Court of Errors of that State, were not *citizens of the United States*

I have no reason to doubt but that the error into which your correspondent has fallen is unintentional, and that if I knew his name, and was thus enabled to make a personal application to him for the purpose, he would cheerfully correct it. As I am, however, unacquainted with him, I am compelled to make my request to you to publish this hasty note, designed to rectify the error.

With great regard, I am yours, &c.,

D. R. FLOYD JONES.

Medical Gossip.

The valedictory lecture before the graduating class of the venerable College of Physicians and Surgeons, delivered by Dr. DELAFIELD, was remarkably short, but the reason why has not yet been published. The Faculty had invited Rev. Dr. STEPHEN H. TYNG to deliver the address, with the hope probably of getting from the fresh mind of a new man, for such audiences, some suggestions that the old stagers would not be up to; just as painters, after they have exhausted the criticisms of connoisseurs on their sketches of brute nature, ask and expect to get valuable hints from old farmers who know nature like a book, though they don't know the philosophy of colors nor the rules of art. It was understood that Dr. TYNG would deliver the address, and it was about to be publicly announced, when the candidates for graduation called a meeting, and in much indignation began to resolve substantially as follows:

1. That Rev. Dr. TYNG is a homœopath, not quietly and modestly, but he goes out of his way to tempt people to employ the little-pill doctors.

2. If so, he can't congratulate us as he should upon our graduation, except ironically or hypocritically.

3. If the Faculty can't tender us our congratulations—if they are obliged to ask strangers to do the little politenesses for them, we would rather go off uncongratulated with our diplomas.

While these proceedings were on foot, luckily Dr. WARTS—who, with Dr. GILMAN, was the author of the innocent outrage—came into the meeting, shouldered the whole blame, apologised, gave assurances that Dr. TYNG's medical heresies were unknown to the Faculty, and promised speedy reparation. By his great popularity the Professor prevailed, and the storm subsided. It was made right with the Clergyman, and at the eleventh hour Dr. DELAFIELD prepared a brief and orthodox address. It is rumored that the supper that followed was longer and sound entirely on the goose.

☞ Rev. Dr. HATFIELD's new Church is to be opened formally a week from Sunday next. Mr. LASAR has the appointment of organist to it.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

PROCESSIONS, DINNERS, &c

A Pleasant Day—Mr. Meagher's Speech.

The old saying that "St. Patrick's Day, and bad weather, never fail to come together," is rapidly losing all force and fitness. It might have been true in olden times—as far back as four years—but these are days of improvement in almost everything, including the weather of Patrick's Day, which two years ago was not bad, last year was pleasant, and yesterday "in the morning," at noon, and all night was really pleasant, always excepting of course the mud of Ealing, which despoiled white pants and polished boots, and made it next to impossible for the best drilled to keep step to the music of the brass bands. But

THE PROCESSION,

despite FELLING and his mud, did well, looked well, and pleased the throng of men, woman and children who from an early hour thronged the Park, and the City Hall without and within, and whose eagerness for a good place to see kept a great many policemen busy in keeping the proper spaces clear. It formed in Second-avenue, marched down East Broadway and Chatham-street, and, headed by the "Irish Dragoons," (a fine-looking body of men in parti-green uniform,) entered the park through the east gate about noon,—passing in front of the City Hall, from which they were reviewed by the acting Mayor and other members of the City Government. The Sixty-ninth and Ninth Regiments were out in strong force and looked unusually well. The Ninety-eighth Regiment made also a good show. Besides these military there were several rifle and other companies, including the "German Rifles," "Robinson's Rifles," "Irish Grenadiers," "Emerald Guards," "Irish Guards," "Shamrock Guards," "Erin Guards," &c. The civic portion of the procession was very large. It included the Laborers' Union Society, Ancient Order of Hibernians, of New-York and of Brooklyn; Father Mathew Benevolent Society, Quarrymen's Protective Union, Workingmen's Union Protective Society, Montgomery Benevolent Society, Hibernian Benevolent Society, Roman Catholic Society, 'Longshoremen's Society, and a *cortège* of carriages. There was music *galore* and of the right sort.

The procession passed from the Park by the west gate into Broadway, and up Broadway to their respective quarters, where they were dismissed.

The day was kept up through the night, by supping, dancing and speech-making, by many Societies that did not participate in the procession and by many that did.

The Hibernia U. B. S., one of the oldest of the kind in the City, discussed the memory of St. Patrick last evening, at Hibernian Hall, in Prince-street. About 150 guests sat down to supper, and toasts, songs and music garnished the occasion. The Hibernian ladies were largely represented.

The annual election of officers of this Society was held yesterday, with the following result: EDWARD MCELROY, reëlected President; WILLIAM FITZPATRICK, Vice-President; FRANCIS GILMORE, Treasurer; JOHN KELLY, Secretary.

THE YOUNG FRIENDS OF IRELAND

had a ball and supper and a very agreeable time at the Apollo Rooms, Broadway; and a

HIBERNIAN SOCIETY

danced and enjoyed itself at Tammany Hall with good music and *lashins* of everything desirable for the occasion.

THE DORAN GUARD

(called after Mr. MICHAEL DORAN, a well-known citizen of the First Ward) took time by the forelock. They celebrated their St. Patrick's, or St. Patrick's Eve, in Tammany Hall, but they did not cease the dance until St. Patrick's sun had risen bright and pleasant in assurance of a fine day.

In a word, all the sons and daughters of Erin danced and were merry yesterday. They had their Patrick's pot, and they drank again to the memory of the ould land and those they left behind them with that enthusiasm peculiar to their race.

The Friendly Sons of St. Patrick.

SEVENTY-THIRD ANNIVERSARY DINNER—MR. MEAGHER'S SPEECH.

The customary annual celebration of the Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick in this City, was held last night (for the seventy-third time) in the Metropolitan Hotel. The entertainment was in every respect an elegant one; and the enjoyment, as was befitting both the company and occasion, was uninterrupted and unconstrained.

The following is a list of the officers for the ensuing year: President, Mr. SAMUEL SLOAN; Vice-Presidents, RICHARD O'GORMAN and Judge B. O'CONNOR; Treasurer, C. H. BIENBY; Secretary, WALTER MAGEE.

The President was supported on the right and left by the representatives of the various national benevolent societies of the City. Among these we observed Mr. DE PEYSTER, of the St. Nicholas, Mr. STEBBINS, of the New-England, Mr. EYRES, of the St. George's, Mr. JOHNSTON, of the St. Andrew's, and Mr. MILES, of the St. David's. Among the other invited guests we noticed Mr. A. V. Stout, City Chamberlain, Mr. James Robb, of New-Orleans, Judge Dawies, of the Supreme Court, Judge John R. Brady and Charles Daly, of the Common Pleas, Judge McCarthy, of the Marine Court, Mr. James T. Brady, Mr. Thomas Francis Meagher, Mr. John Brougham, Mr. Charles A. Dana, Mr. James B. Kirker, Mr. Nathaniel Jarvis, Mr. Malcolm Campbell, Mr. W. Judson, Col. J. McCunn, Mr. John D. Burchard, Mr. W. S. Herriman, President Long Island Bank, Mr. F. Worth, and a great many others.

When the cloth had been removed,

The President rose, and after a few eloquent remarks, introductory to the list of regular toasts, read three letters, one from Mr. JOSEPH STUART, the late President, another and farewell letter from Mr. J. B. DILLON, late Vice-President, and the last from Mr. W. C. BRYANT. These, particularly the first two, were loudly cheered.

The regular toasts were then proposed, in the following order:

1.—*St. Patrick's Day, and all who honor it.* [Loud and vehement cheering.]

Music—"Patrick's Day."

2.—*The President of the United States.* [Prolonged cheering.]

Music—"Hail Columbia."

Mr. JAS. T. BRADY, in response to loud and emphatic calls, rose and said: Mr. President and Gentlemen: There have been many times when I have had the honor and the pleasure of being associated with the *saints* at that end of the table. [A VOICE—"Better off here."] I rejoice to say that—as some one suggests—I am better off here amongst the sinners. [Loud laughter.] The company will excuse me when I decline responding to this toast—"The President of the United States"—inasmuch as the present incumbent of that office is of the same political party with myself. I am not here to do him honor; there is no one that can do honor to the office that he holds. I prefer, if I say anything, to do it towards the small hours. I again respectfully decline to respond to the toast which you have so eloquently proposed. [Loud and prolonged cheering.]

Third Toast—*Ireland*—Beloved of our forefathers; ever honored and cherished by us. In the wide diffusion of knowledge and habits of industry amongst her people, we recognise the sure foundations of her social and political power, dignity and independence. [Immense cheering.]

Mr. THOMAS F. MEAGHER rose, amid renewed cheering, and said:

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN: Having been requested by the Committee of Management, of which our friend, Mr. BELL, is Chairman, to speak to the toast you have just now drunk with the highest honors of the evening, I shall not beg to be excused. The sanction under which I speak frees me from the necessity of doing so—otherwise, an apology would be a duty—otherwise, indeed, I should not venture to address you. The occurrence of my name in public, incessant as it is, begins to weary me. It may, perhaps, more grievously affect me. The weariness I feel must prove contagious. The Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, with all their vivacity, must shortly succumb to it. To avert the misfortune it is advisable for me to say little. The toast, it is true, suggests volumes. But this is not a library, nor have you, gentlemen, come here to discuss history, industrial statistics, political theories or points of belief.

"——— Leave points of belief
To simpleton sages and reasoning fools;
This moment's a flower too fair and brief,
To be withered and stained by the dust of the schools."

It is an occasion of song, wine, poetry and mirth. The less we have to do with the business of the college, the parliament, the museum, the market and the warehouse, the better. The better for the liberal, genial, hospitable spirit which has brought us here to feast in fellowship together. Of that spirit, where it so gloriously abides, it is useless to speak—it is love's labor lost. It needs no illustration. It needs no defence. The first to strike root in the heart—the last to wither—the love which clings to the old birth-place, and the memories which beautify and make it holy, no eulogy can enhance, no slander can depreciate. We shall hear to-night the bells of Shandon. In their full tones the story of this love will be told. My rude words must not disturb the scene, over which their musical waves are sure to flow. Indeed, the vocal duties of this feast should be left exclusively with those who, like my friend O'GORMAN, of the County Clare, know how to set those bells ringing, until every heart chimes in with them, and every glass vibrates. Would to Heaven they had the power to waken from their sleep all those who, by their wit or music, their dramatic art, the golden gift with which they ruled a listening Senate, or the skill with which they wrought imperishable wonders with the chisel, the pen, the pencil, have made Ireland rich and noble, despite of the adversities with which she has been visited. What a meeting we should have, and what a crowd! What a joyous, radiant, glorious crowd! With all their resources; with all their space, even were Niblo's flower-beds and fountains thrown in for the occasion; with all their tact in purveying for the million; the spirited proprietors of this cosmopolitan establishment would utterly fail to provide seats, fish, and drink enough. As for the seats, we should have to rent the Crystal Palace. Even then, the tickets would have to be limited. For the fish, there should be a run upon the Banks of Newfoundland, until we broke them. And as for the rest, we should have to send to Warwick Castle for the punch-bowl—a fathom deep!—which GUY, the gaunt Earl, stole, no doubt, from Innishowen, if he ever was there; and which it would take the Sugar Loaf, a few miles beyond Killiney, to sweeten. There would be a deputation from the Druids, in their white robes and chaplets of oak leaves. Next to them would come the warriors, from Dathy, who, according to WHITESIDE, died of a flash of lightning at the foot of the Alps, down to PADDY SHANNON, of the *Faugh-a-Ballagh*, the anecdote told of whom is an epitome of the history of his country. Most here have heard it. But, if I mistake not, it is worth repeating. Humorsome, brilliant, sorrowful, it tells of heroism impaired by folly, and folly redeemed by wit. An old soldier, writing to the Duke of WELLINGTON on the subject of corporeal punishments in the army, was the first to tell it. Paddy SHANNON was a bugler in the 87th Regiment—the *Faugh-a-Ballagh*—and with that regiment, under the command of Sir HUGH GOUGH, served all through the Peninsular campaign. When the campaign was over Paddy had nothing left him but the recollections of it. His only solace was the notice taken of him in the canteen. It is no wonder, then, he became a convivial soul. From the bottle he soon found his way to the halberts.

The regiment was paraded, the proceedings read, and Paddy tied up. The signal was given for the drummers to begin, when Paddy shannon exclaimed:

"Listen now, Sir Hugh. Do you mean to say you are going to flog me? Just recollect who it was sounded the charge at Borossa, when you took the only French eagle ever taken. Wasn't it Paddy Shannon? Little I thought that day it would come to this; and the regiment so proud of that same eagle on the colors."

"Take him down," said Sir Hugh, and Paddy escaped unpunished.

A very short time, however, elapsed, before Paddy again found himself placed in similar circumstances.

"Go on," said the Colonel.

"Don't be in a hurry," ejaculated Paddy, "I've a few words to say, Sir Hugh."

"The eagle won't save you this time, Sir."

"Is it the eagle, indeed! then I wasn't going to say anything about that same, though you are, and ought to be proud of it. But I was just going to ask if it wasn't Paddy Shannon who, when the breach of Tarifa was stormed by 22,000 French, and only the 87th to defend it, if it wasn't Paddy Shannon who struck up 'Garryowen, to glory boys,' and you, Sir Hugh, have got the same two towers and the breach between them upon your coat of arms in testimony thereof."

"Take him down," said the Colonel, and Paddy was again unscathed.

Paddy, however, had a long list of services to get through, and a good deal of whisky, and ere another two months he was again tied up, the sentence read, and an assurance from Sir Hugh Gough that nothing again would make him relent. Paddy tried the eagle—it was of no use. He appealed to Sir Hugh's pride and the breach of Tarifa without any avail.

"And is it me," at last he broke out, "that you are going to flog? I ask you, Sir Hugh Gough, before the whole Regiment, who knew it well, if it wasn't Paddy Shannon who picked up the French Field-Marshal's staff at the battle of Vittoria, that the Duke of Wellington sent to the Prince Regent, and for which he got that letter that will be long remembered, and that made him a Field-Marshal into the bargain? The Prince Regent said, 'You've sent me the staff of a Field-Marshal of France; I return you that of a Field-Marshal of England.' Wasn't it Paddy Shannon that took it? Paddy Shannon, who never got rap, or recompense, or ribbon, or star, or cost of arms, or mark of distinction except the flogging you are going to give him."

"Take him down," cried Sir Hugh, and again Paddy was forgiven.

So much for the soldiers. After them would come the poets, the men of letters, the famous orators, the sculptors and the painters, amongst whom we should quickly recognize—OLIVER GOLDSMITH, turning out of Arbour Green, in his plum colored coat and gold-headed cane—DEAN KIRWAN,—with whom the preacher's desk became a throne of light, and of whom it has been grandly said, that in feeding the lamp of charity he exhausted the lamp of life; JONATHAN SWIFT, whose spirit HARRY GRATTAN invoked the morning he proclaimed the independence of the nation; HARRY GRATTAN himself, in his volunteer uniform, and with that long sword by his side with which he went down to the Grecian coffee-house to chastise Dr. DUIGENAN who had abused Dr. LUCAS, the great Irish commoner, in his presence; BARRY YELVERTON, the good and great Lord AVONMORE, with all the Monks of the Screw at his heels, and JOHN PHILPOT CURRAN, the roguish Prior of that rollicking Brotherhood, flashing his jokes and black eye beside him; WATTY COX, the wittiest of scamps, with his explosive magazine of libels under his arm; MATURIN and SHIEL, to name whom is to evoke the dark splendors of "Bertram," and the victorious virtue of "Evadne;" SHERIDAN, who ran through each mood of the lyre, and was master of all, and whose gravest excesses, in the memory of the world, have but softened the lustre of his genius; BARRY, of whose paintings the author of *Gertrude of Wyoming* declared that MICHAEL ANGELO himself would not have been ashamed; JOHN MOGAN, whose "Dead Christ" is a mystery of art EDMUND BURKE, that miracle of learning, political science, morality and power; Sir BOYLE ROCHE, with his bulls and blunders, blustering along in his boots, and wanting to know "What the devil posterity ever did for him?" DANIEL O'CONNELL himself, as he used to look at the head of his table at Derrynane Abbey, or on the Mountains of Iveragh, hunting-pole in hand, watching the wave from Labrador breaking against his native coast; and, preceding all, the Bard of the Feast, the Minstrel of our immortal Melodies, who, in anticipation of such a gathering as this, has sung:

"And still on that evening when pleasure fills up
To the highest top sparkle each lip and each cup,
Where'er my path lies, be it gloomy or bright,
My soul, happy friends, shall be with you that night;
Shall join in your revels, your sports, and your wiles,
And return to me beaming all o'er with your smiles;
Too blest, if it tells me, that 'mid the gay cheer,
Some kind voice had murmured: 'I wish he were here.'"

As for those, who, like QUINN, have blended their names with the glories of the drama, our friend, JOHN BROUGHAM—[loud cheers]—having promised to appear here to-night, I shall say nothing. A toast has been assigned him which will call forth his recollections of that profession, the worth and fame of which, with such a profusion of heart and intellect, he perpetuates; and I feel assured that whilst, with all the pride of his chivalrous, frank nature, he recalls the memory of Miss O'NEILL, whose name shines on the same marble with that of Mrs. SIDDONS, he will not forget to twine the shamrock with the laurel, and, on behalf of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, present those wedded emblems of her country and her triumphs to MATILDA HEXON—for the cradle of *Camille* was sentineled by the mountains Donegal and in their shadow she grew to emulate their grandeur. Of a country which has given birth to such a race of sons and daughters, it is no wonder we should feel proud. Destitute of all such treasures—utterly destitute of wealth and beauty, intellectual and material—utterly impoverished and sterile—we should honor, love and serve her. Endowed, as she has been, the natural affection of children for their mother deepens into homage. Where the healthiest hopes mingle with our memories, the happiness we feel, the congratulations we exchange, will not pass away with the wine and music of the feast.

That such hopes for the country of our birth here exist—that they have taken a firm hold—that they thrive, and, in the dawning light of a propitious future, multiply—I have every reason to believe. I believe that an industrial movement, like that day prevails in Ireland, such as, independent of and, in a few years eminently improve the country; acquiring for it solid advantages, which will compensate in a great measure, if not in full, for the loss of my political *prestige*—advantages such as those which, in this City, have contributed something more than a romantic interest to the house of STUART, to which our late President belonged. In a letter I had from him four or five days ago, SMITH O'BRIEN tells me that the condition of the producing classes in Ireland is far away better than he ever remembers it to have been. So, too, with the diffusion of knowledge—a circumstance to which the toast committed to me, with an appropriate emphasis, alludes. The success of the Queen's colleges, the success of the Catholic university, the industrial exhibitions in Dublin, Belfast, and Cork; the establishment of Mechanics' Institutes and Lyceums in every part of the country; and where there is educated intellect in a community, there political power, and, as an inevitable consequence, national capacity, good fortune and renown. Furthermore, it is my conviction that an earnest desire for union has sprung up among Irishmen at home, such a union as this meeting celebrating its seventy-third anniversary presents; union men of different religions—men of different political schools, men of various pursuits and walks in life—meet together on a common ground—on the Curragh of Kildare, as it were—and there, in a wise and generous spirit, flinging to the winds all provincial and sectarian prejudices, recognize the common land of their nativity, with all its homes, with all its interests, with all its altars, as events fashioned them, and the God of all has willed it.

Mr. MEAGHER resumed his seat amid loud and enthusiastic applause.

Mr. JOHN SAVAGE sang the well known "St. Anthony" with all his pristine humor and vivacity. He was loudly cheered.

The next toast was responded to by the representatives of the St. George's, St. Andrew's, St. David's, St. Nicholas and St. Jonathan's Society respectively responded.

The speech of Mr. OGDEN, which was marked with more than ordinary ability, was particularly applauded.

Mr. MCKIERNEN then sang the song—"Erin's My Home."

Fifth toast—

Civil and Religious Liberty—Blessings always hardly won by nations; often quickly lost; never safe from aggression, unless when enshrined in the hearts of a virtuous, intelligent and tolerant

PARIS GOSSIP.

Mrs. Stowe—Curious Illness of the American Sculptor, Crawford—Americans in Paris—Stone-York Omnibus Co.—"Raising the Wind" in France—Miscellaneous News.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

PARIS, Monday, Feb. 90, 1857.

Mrs. STOWE is yet in Paris. She lives retired in the Faubourg Poissonniere, and sees but little of Americans. She does this in order to devote her attention to the study of French. I learn that she is translating into English with the view of publishing in the United States, *L'Amour dans le Mariage* (Love in Wedlock). It is also said that she is preparing for the press a work on the poorer classes in Europe, a sort of Uncle Tom in white society. At the reception of M. Ripp at the French Academy a few days ago, Mrs. Stowe, who was present, had a grand success of curiosity, even in that assemblage of the lions and the literati of the literary world. "Dred" has not yet appeared in French. Hon. Mrs. NORTON and the ladies of Lord ELGIN's family, are among the few frequent visitors at the house of Mrs. STOWE in this city.

The American journals have noticed the lamentable indisposition at Rome of the distinguished American sculptor, CRAWFORD. Mr. CRAWFORD is not at Rome, but at Paris. He came here to place himself under surgical treatment, and has had the advice of VELPEAU, NELATON, and other of the great masters in surgery. Mr. CRAWFORD's disease is *fungus hæmatodes*, (bleeding fungus,) an irremediable form of cancerous disease. This form of malignant disease, as in the case of Mr. CRAWFORD, very frequently chooses for its seat of development the orbit of the eye. It soon pushes the eye forward out of its socket, and by its pressure on the optic nerve destroys sight. Later on, the orbicular plate of bone which separates the tumor from the membranes of the brain is necrosed and absorbed, the tumor comes in contact with the brain, and the patient eventually dies, either from the pressure on the brain, or by the general cachexia of the system, or by the combined influence of both. It is an intractable disease from which there is no reprieve, even by operation upon it is speedily reproduced in another part of the body, and experience has proved that the operation, by the shock on the system and the general disturbance of the cancerous diathesis, only hastens the termination of the patient's life. There is, therefore, no course left but a palliative treatment, in order to mitigate the patient's sufferings. This is the advice given and adopted in the case of Mr. CRAWFORD. The disease made its appearance eighteen months ago; its progress has been rapid, and uneasiness is already felt that the life of the distinguished artist will not be much longer preserved. The loss of Mr. CRAWFORD to his country will be great, for he is a true artist—he is one of those who burned the midnight lamp. In Rome there is no sculptor of any country who takes rank before him; yet there will be a consolation in the great works he will leave behind him, because by them his name will be perpetuated to posterity. Mr. CRAWFORD's residence in Paris is at No. 4 Rue d'Alger.

Mr. KELLOGG, of Cincinnati, for fifteen years a resident of Florence, but for the last two years at Paris, lately finished and sent home to Mr. JOHN R. SUYDAM, of New-York, a remarkably fine picture of a Georgian girl at devotion. He is at this moment giving the last touches to a picture for Mr. LAYARD of the British Parliament—the portrait of a Sheijkh, chief and judge of a Bedouin tribe. A copy of this picture, which is pronounced by connoisseurs a *chef d'œuvre*, is to be placed by Mr. LAYARD in the forthcoming London Exhibition. Mr. KELLOGG spent several years in the East, a part of the time with Mr. LAYARD during the researches of the latter at Ninaveh, and is thus eminently prepared for a detailed and correct treatment of these Eastern subjects.

On Sunday last Rev. Dr. KIRK, of Boston, preached his first sermon to a Paris audience, at the Chapel Taitbout, No. 51 Rue de Provence. Dr. KIRK comes to Paris with a mission from churches in the United States to establish here a permanent Church for the benefit of the Americans residing in Paris. His introductory sermon was on the Prodigal Son, and as a debut before the British part of his audience, who heard him for the first time, left a favorable impression. The congregation on this occasion was not large, because it was 3 o'clock in the afternoon of a remarkably fine day, after a long confinement by bad weather, and when most people preferred to go to the Bois de Boulogne in their carriages; but at the end of the sermon it must have been a source of gratification to the minister to find himself surrounded by so many friends, for it seemed that a majority of the congregation were old parishioners from Boston. The Americans are now in negotiation for the purchase of the Protestant Chapel in the Rue d'Aguesseau, for which they have offered a sum of $45,000. The offer has been accepted, I believe, and the sum is nearly made up. The English, who have heretofore formed the largest part of the congregation at this Church, and paid their proportion of the rent, are deeply chagrined in seeing it pass completely into the hands of the Americans. But they acknowledge their inability to purchase the building on the terms named, and will submit to the American management of the house, and to the preaching of an American pastor, with as good a grace as possible. They will still have their embassy Church with an English minister, and the Chapel of the Rue Royale, also an English minister.

How is it that the "New-York General Omnibus Company" is obliged to come to Paris for its capital, its managers and its omnibuses? Isn't there money enough in Wall-street to buy and put in operation four hundred omnibuses, men enough capable of organizing a Company such as this, or manufacturers at Newark or Troy competent to build as perfect omnibuses as run? I recollect that eighteen months ago, at the time of the organization of the Paris General Omnibus Company, I wrote in your columns a eulogium of this Company, and recommended the formation of a similar one at New-York; but it was past conception that in the organization of such a Company New-York should not only copy the Paris system, but even come here for money, managers and material. If they had come to Paris for horses, there would have been reason in the act, for there are no such horses in existence as those that draw the Paris omnibuses. The first and model omnibus of the New-York Company, which has just been finished at one of the shops of Paris, has an improvement which does not exist in the Paris omnibuses. A new mode of ascent and descent from the seats on the top has been applied, which renders accidents in this otherwise delicate operation impossible. They will also carry a *cadran*, or clock-counting system, the same as the Paris omnibuses, and of course will have "conductors." The Company advertises proposals with long details in all the Paris journals, and announces that five millions of francs of the capital may be taken in France and England. In this advertisement I notice the following statements, made as inducements to French subscribers: That the population of New-York and environs is one million two hundred thousand; that the profits of the New-York Omnibus Companies for the last three years averaged thirteen per cent.; that the benefits of the new company must necessarily, through the advantages of the fusion of all the companies into one, be materially increased; that the Legislature of the State of New-York has granted to this Company a monopoly of the speculation for sixty years; that the annual tax on each carriage at New-York will be but twenty dollars, (which cannot be augmented,) while at Paris and London the same tax ranges from $340 to $360! and lastly, they hold out as an inducement that it is to be organized by the men who organized first the Paris company, and subsequently that of London. New-York will be an immense gainer by the adoption of the Paris system, for it is admirable in every point of view; but the system itself is so simple and so easy to copy, that it seems to me useless and injudicious that the principal management of the Company should be confided to a bureau in the Rue Vivienne at Paris, directed by Frenchmen.

The imprisonment of Mr. SIMONTON at Washington came very near gaining for the *Journal des Débats* of this city, the Orleanist organ, a "warning" from the Government. A discussion grew up between this journal and the *Constitutionnel*, Ministerial journal, on the question of the rights of legislative bodies over the common law, a discussion in which the *Constitutionnel* adopted its traditional tactics of "drawing out" its opponent on dangerous ground, in order, if possible, to force him to compromise himself in what might be construed as an attack on the Constitution. The *Débats* saw the danger in time and beat a retreat, allowing the *Constitutionnel* to crow its bully's triumph unanswered.

The French Government has not yet fixed the amount of indemnity to be paid to the widow of the late Charles Mowry, of Boston, killed in the Olichy prison. The widow prefers a round sum of indemnity instead of an annual pension, because this would enable her to settle her husband's debts, and relieve her from after trouble. No one knows what, or whether any punishment has been visited upon the soldier.

At the circus, in this city, an American by the name of HANLON is performing feats on the *trapèze* which are the wonder of Paris. The circus attracts its visitors by a large engraving of Niagara Falls and the Suspension Bridge, and under this bridge Mr. HANLON suspended in airy space—to nothing!

MALAKOFF.

THE QUESTION OF SLAVE PROPERTY.

Letter from Joshua R. Giddings to Thomas H. Benton.

HON. THOMAS H. BENTON:

Sir: In the reports of your lecture on "Saving the Union," recently delivered in New-England and New-York, you are represented as saying: "The Constitution of the United States sets out with the declaration that *slaves are property*." That view of our Constitution is certainly important. If correct, it should be understood and admitted by Northern men; if incorrect, it should be promptly met and exposed.

The doctrine that man, bearing the image of his God, immortal in his hopes and aspirations, can be transformed into property, changed from the human to the brute creation, is repugnant to the judgment of mankind; opposed to the teachings of nature and of revelation; in direct contradiction to the intentions and understanding of those who founded our Government; in conflict with the convictions and object of those who framed our Constitution, and is contradicted in the most emphatic manner by the spirit and letter of that instrument.

It is repugnant to the judgment of mankind. In no age of the world, in no part of creation, has a being existed in the form of man, with the ordinary intellect possessed by our race, who did not feel conscious that no other persons could have rightful power over his life, his liberty or his labor. This consciousness was infused into the soul of man at his creation, and constitutes one of the elements of our moral nature. It has never been separated from the soul of man. Neither you, nor the most strenuous advocate of Slavery, ever did, or ever will admit that you can be disrobed of your manhood, transferred into a brute and made the property of your brother man. You are conscious that your lungs are inflated by your own inspiration; your limbs move at the instance of your own will, and not at the instance of another; your hands cultivate the earth and gather its fruits under the guidance of your own judgment, and if the demands of nature, you die. When you fail to feed and nourish your body agreeably to you have obtained food for the nourishment of your own body, you will not admit the right of another to take it from you. You are conscious that such robbery would be wrong—an offence against natural justice. Yet these propositions are merely self-evident truths, standing parallel with the absolute right of every man to his own body and the use of his own limbs.

The South Sea cannibals kill and eat the bodies of those whom they conquer; but even the New-Zealander denies the right of others to slay and eat him. He is fully conscious of his right to enjoy his own life, liberty and labor; and will shed his blood in defending those rights. He holds that "allegiance to the power which gave him the *form*, requires him to defend the *rights* of man," and SHERIDAN spoke truly when, in 1762, he declared that "never yet was this truth dismissed from the human heart; never in any time, in any age—never in any clime where rude man had any social feelings—never was this unextinguishable truth destroyed from the heart of man, placed as it is in the core and centre by his Creator, that *man was made the property of man*."

The doctrine that slaves are property, is opposed to the teachings of *Nature* and of *Revelation*.

In our Slave States men are held and treated as property. They regard the whole physical and moral being of the slave subservient to the interest of the owner. They seek to prolong the lives of their slaves so far as will be profitable to the master, and no longer. They drive him so hard as to produce death at that period which the owners believe most conducive to their interests. It is a well ascertained fact that 25,000 murders are thus committed on Southern plantations annually, under the excuse that slaves are property. I need not say that such barbarity is revolting to all the feelings of our nature.

Sir, I feel deeply pained when I reflect that a man of your political intelligence charges our Federal Constitution with such heathenish barbarity.

Nature teaches us that the design and object of human existence is to elevate and unfold the intellect, the spirit, the soul of man; that the body is merely the tenement, the habitation of the soul to be nourished and made healthy in order to render it an agreeable dwelling for the moral being. Constitution and laws may direct your body and limbs to obey another man. Slaveholders and pirates may command them to do their bidding, but they cannot control them until they enslave your mind, degrade it, shut up the windows of the soul, enshroud it in moral darkness, and prevent its expansion, its elevation, its enjoyment. We shudder at the contemplation of such violation of Nature's laws.

Nor is the doctrine less repugnant to revelation. The Scripture informs us that the Creator gave to man dominion over the fish of the sea, the fowl of the air, and over the cattle and over all the earth. These are *property*. The Creator himself drew a very marked distinction between persons and property, and no human laws or human constitutions can obliterate the line of demarcation which he has drawn. Neither pirates nor slaveholders, nor piratical Legislatures, can transform the image of God into that of the brute. True, they may *call* men brutes, or declare them *property*; but they retain the human form, and the soul, though wronged, dwarfed and imprisoned in the dark dungeon of Slavery, will burn with immortal desire, and will break from its imprisonments and leave the owner naught but an offensive, putrefying carcass, that he may retain and use as *property*; while the man will repair to the bar of retributive justice, and make his appeal against those who attempt to convert immortal beings into brutes.

If there be any mandate of Scripture, of Christianity, binding on man, it is that which commands us to "do unto others whatsoever we would have them do unto us;" and he who holds his fellow-man as property, while he is himself unwilling to be converted into a brute, is an infidel.

I am aware that you will answer that preachers, even Doctors of Divinity, teach us that men may innocently hold and treat their brethren of the same church as property; that men may rightfully buy and sell the image of God; may without guilt sell the Saviour in the person of His followers. I reply that such teachers are not only Infidels, but they are hypocrites.

They are far more depraved than were those Algerines who, near the close of the last century, seized and enslaved our American citizens, and held and treated them as property. The civilized world pronounced them heathens, barbarians, pirates, unfit for human association. Our nation sent a navy and army, butchered them without mercy, and rescued their victims from bondage. But you and every other reflecting man will admit that these Algerines, bred and educated under Mohammedan superstition, were less atrocious, and far less guilty, than are those Doctors of Divinity referred to, yet they were worthy of death, and were slain, while some preachers of our land are permitted to live, and, unrestrained, they endeavor to corrupt our holy religion, by teaching the most revolting infidelity that ever cursed the earth.

The doctrine that slaves are property is in direct contradiction to the understanding and purposes of those who achieved our National Independence.

At the time of our Revolution the rights of mankind had long agitated the civilized world. The divine right of kings, the division of mankind into classes, with various privileges, had surrounded the people of the Old World with institutions which had become petrified with age. These ideas and doctrines were discarded by our fathers, who declared that ALL MEN hold from their Creator equal rights to life, liberty and happiness. No language could have been more explicit—no form of expression could have been better understood. If the Constitution regards slaves as property, our Declaration of Independence was an aggregation of falsehoods, and the Revolution itself was a fraud upon mankind.

The doctrine that slaves are property is opposed to the expressed intention of those who framed our Constitution.

In the Convention which framed the Constitution, a proposition was made to tax the importer of slaves. Mr. SHERMAN objected that such a tax would imply that slaves were property. Mr. GERRY declared that as "Congress would have no power over the institution within the States, we ought to be careful to lend no sanction to it." And Mr. MADISON, since styled the father of that charter of Liberty, declared it would be wrong to admit in the Constitution that men can hold property in men; and the language was so changed as to read thus: "A tax of not more than $10 for each person might be levied," thereby excluding the idea of property. This was done by the unanimous consent of the Convention. Not a member objected to Mr. MADISON's views. It is clear that the framers of the Constitution, so far from declaring slaves to be property, expressed an intention directly opposed to such a proposition.

The doctrine that slaves are property is emphatically CONTRADICTED *by the spirit and letter of that instrument.*

The object for which it was adopted pervades every section, article and paragraph. It was adopted "*to establish justice*," not to establish injustice and crime. The framers declare it was adopted "*to secure the blessings of Liberty*," not to uphold the curse of Slavery, or to maintain the barbarous doctrine that man may be converted into property. But the people had contended, they had toiled, had fought and bled to establish the heaven-born truth that all men have *equal rights* to life, liberty and labor; and, although the Constitution maintained that doctrine in its purpose and spirit, the people felt that a more explicit declaration of this great principle ought to be boldly and explicitly proclaimed in the Constitution; and some of the States proposed an amendment, declaring that "no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law: that is, without trial and conviction for crime."

Virginia felt that this amendment would be fatal to all future right to *property in man*, unless it were within State jurisdiction. Her Convention, therefore, proposed to limit the amendment to *free* men, making it read "that no *free* man shall be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law." The issue was fairly made, it was fairly met and fairly decided. The requisite number of States declared in favor of the amendment as it now reads, and it was adopted, and it is a part of the Federal Constitution; and every time you and I have taken the oath of office as Members of Congress, we have sworn that so far as we had influence and power "no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law."

If you have sworn to regard slaves, or any other portion of our race as property, you do well to let the country know it. It is the doctrine of Judge KANE, it is the doctrine of Senator TOOMBS, it is the doctrine of President PIERCE, of Slaveholders and of the Democratic Party. If true, the slave dealer may not merely bring his slaves into and through the Free States, but he may open a market for his women in State-street, Boston, in Wall-street, New York, or in Chesnut-street, Philadelphia. He may traffic in mankind in any Free State.

I need not say that Congress has at all times discarded this proposition when brought up for discussion in that body. I need not refer to the fact that it was fully argued before the Supreme Court in 1849; that Judge MCLEAN, to his honor and imperishable fame as a Christian jurist, gave an elaborate and able decision, declaring that the *Federal Constitution does not regard slaves as property.* Nor need I say that Chief Justice TANEY agreed with him. Nor need I say that the record shows that the other members of the Court failed to meet the question, not daring to insult the nation or the spirit of civilization by declaring the doctrine which you assert.

I, Sir, have ceased, for the time being, to mingle in the great political conflict now going on in our nation. I am disabled and removed from the scene of strife; but I yet linger upon the field, watching the tide of battle as it moves slowly onward. I can only aid the lovers of liberty with my pen and my prayers. Here the reports of your lecture reached me, and stimulated to give some feeble expressions to the emotions I felt on reading the opinion which you advanced. No argument can ever attach Republicans, lovers of liberty, to a Union or a Constitution sustaining the barbarous, the heathenish, the infidel principles which you ascribe to our Federal Constitution. If the Union and the Constitution be preserved, it must be by carrying out the doctrine, the spirit in which they were adopted, and not by engrafting upon the Charter of Liberty a doctrine so abhorent to its letter and spirit.

It is with emotions of pleasure, of gratitude to God and my countrymen, that I contemplate a great, a powerful and increasing party in our nation, basing its doctrines and its hopes upon the self-evident truth that all men are equally entitled to life, liberty and property; each member of that party is solemnly sworn that "no person" under Federal jurisdiction shall be deprived of these God-given rights, if their influence or power can prevent it. I would cheer every member of the Republican Party, in his efforts to maintain its doctrines by steady, firm, combined and unceasing labor, exhorting them to cast aside all differences of opinion upon other and minor subjects, unite upon the great political, moral and religious truths which constitute their platform, and toil on and toil ever, until our country shall be redeemed from the control of men who would prostitute its powers to degrade a portion of the human family—brutalize and convert them into property.

Very respectfully, JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS.

JEFFERSON, Feb. 17, 1857.

How a Gentleman is Appreciated by Pro-Slavery Fanatics.

From the South Carolina Times.

The conduct of Hon. WILLIAM AIKEN, the distinguished Representative in Congress, from the District of Charleston, in reference to Mr. Speaker BANKS, has *struck not only the people of South Carolina, but of the whole country, with the most profound astonishment.* We are free to confess—and we record it with deep regret—that we share largely in this astonishment. We are amazed to think, that one occupying his distinguished position—with his political antecedents—once an honored Senator and subsequently, by the exercise of peculiar favor, elected the Governor of a high-toned and chivalrous people—with a property which, in magnitude and kind, identifies him more largely with the people of the South, than almost any citizen she has—a man of noble and elevated sentiments—as sensitive and as devoted to the honor of his native State as to his own—a gentleman of education, of political experience, and with opportunities to form a clear and correct judgment of what was due to himself and the people he represented—when, we say, we consider all these things, we are *lost in amazement at the bare contemplation of this one act*, so extraordinary in its character, so unexpected as proceeding from such an agent.

To say that we feel mortified—deeply mortified, would be to give but a feeble expression to the emotions it has excited. It is a source of *profound humiliation*—of deep and predominant shame—of humiliation when we reflect that one whose public character and private virtues we appreciate and respect so much, could so far forget what was due to his own exalted character, even though for a moment, as to stoop to the low level of this arch enemy of all his State and people hold most dear—and of shame from a profound conviction of the utter unworthiness of the object thus distinguished by this signal act of favor.

Was it not quite enough that Mr. AIKEN, by the exercise of an unparalleled act of courtesy, conducted Mr. Speaker BANKS to the Chair? Assuredly, this act was a striking and sufficient demonstration that he was superior to any feeling of envy or mortified vanity, or disappointed ambition. This was proof enough that such ignoble feelings had no abiding place in his noble heart. We say that this was enough—and, though all did not even then approve, yet all did not condemn. But when in addition to his numerous acts of personal kindness, consideration and courtesy, Mr. AIKEN superadds the gratuitous service, and crowning and distinguished favor of thanking him, for what? Why, for not having acted as badly, perhaps, as he feared, or as he anticipated, or expected; or, for having administered the duties of discharged the functions of the chair with unexpected impartiality—with reasonable intelligence—with ordinary ability; in short, for having simply done his duty, provided he really did all that was claimed for him—for this we say—a Southern Representative—representing the largest slaveholding constituency in the South, and himself the largest slaveholding Representative in Congress, must move that this moral traitor—traitor to his Constitution and country—should receive a vote of thanks, and Southern Representatives must vote for it!!

This is no time nor occasion for disguise or concealment, or the suppression of one's sentiments. We will not withhold the free and unrestrained expression of our honest conviction when we think *our Representatives have committed a gross wrong.* We are aware that the wisest and best of men may occasionally commit acts of indiscretion, and such too, as may result injuriously, which are not imputable to their general character. We are aware of all this—and far be it from us, in anything we may have said, to impute infidelity to a single Southern Representative. We yield to no man in respect for Governor AIKEN, or in the confidence we repose in him. We believe, however, that in the extraordinary and unexpected position he took in relation to Mr. BANKS, he committed a great—an unfortunate mistake, and one too, which cannot be justified by any consideration arising from propriety, courtesy, or political expediency. It doubtless sprang from the noblest sentiment of magnanimity—but we shall ever think that it was the prostitution of magnanimity to a most unworthy object.

We believe that we know the sentiment that actuated Mr. AIKEN, and induced this remarkable demonstration. We trust, too, that we are not incapable of appreciating it. But, while the sentiment, regarded as a sentiment, is honorable to humanity, it is not at all times proper to follow its dictates. It is honorable to rise superior to the feelings of disappointed ambition or mortified pride, which personal rivalry and political strife so often engender. In moving that a resolution of thanks to Mr. Speaker BANKS be voted, "for his able and impartial discharge of his duties" as the presiding officer of the House, Mr. AIKEN, no doubt, regarded it as an act of magnanimity—and truly it was an act of unparalleled magnanimity! But was it just in its exercise? Was it proper, under all the circumstances? Was it such an act as suited the relations between Mr. AIKEN, his constituents, his State, and the recipient of this distinguishing mark of favor? There is something strikingly noble in a magnanimous act—in the exhibition of the power to rise superior to the personal considerations or selfish motives that are supposed to actuate the majority of mankind. To revenge is human—to forgive, divine. It is a heroic act to forgive our enemy when we are in a condition to be revenged. Yes, it is noble and it is magnanimous to forbear punishing your enemy—one, it may be, who has deeply wronged you—to forego revenge when revenge would be easy. It is not, however, invariably so; there are cases in which to forbear to punish would be highly criminal.

We regard Mr. Speaker BANKS as no better than an incendiary. We regard him and the party with which he acts, with whose fortunes he is identified, and of which he is a chosen and favorite leader, as the sworn enemies of the South, desiring, plotting and compassing nothing so much as her destruction. Mr. Speaker BANKS, we repeat, is one of the chosen, trusted leaders of the Black Republican Party. By them, that is, the Black Republicans, he was selected to fill the chair he occupies—and elected over Mr. AIKEN and others. His sentiments—his principles of action, in common with his party, are those of the incendiary—the sentiments and the principles of those who would fire your dwelling—would murder your wife and children—would plunder your property—would rob you of all you had! Mr. Speaker BANKS would sacrifice—would consign to hopeless ruin, an entire half of the Union, to insure the triumph of his principles and party—the party of Pandemonium—the principles of a Demon! Mr. Speaker BANKS openly avows opinions that lead directly and lead inevitably to insurrection, rapine, and murder! He boldly proclaims himself an enemy to the South—to the institutions of the South. Mr. Speaker BANKS has identified himself with a party which repudiates the Constitution, and unblushingly proclaims a "higher law" than the instrument they are sworn to obey! Mr. Speaker BANKS would put the knife of the midnight assassin to your throats—he would regard with complacency, the murder of our wives and children! Mr. Speaker BANKS *could thus contentedly sleep with blood upon his soul!*

THE BRICK CHURCH PROPERTY IN NEW-YORK.—This property, which was at first named as the site for the New-York Post-Office, has been cut up into lots, and sold to private parties. It brought $489,200. The proprietors of the New-York DAILY TIMES have bought the upper end, with three fronts, upon which they purpose to erect a superb "TIMES Building." The incessant attacks of the *Herald* upon the title, for fear that WESLEY, JONES & Co. would sell it to the Government, though without foundation, are said to have had the effect of *lowering the price, and thus saving the* TIMES' *people several thousand dollars.* Biting files sometimes spoils the teeth.—*Boston Traveller.*

The citizens of Winchester, Va., have held a public meeting to give expression to their regret for the death of WILLIAM P. SHERRARD, who was lately shot in Kansas. SHERRARD was formerly a resident of Winchester.

Appeal to the Legislature in Behalf of Sanitary Reform for the City.

NEW-YORK, Friday, March 13, 1857.

HON. J. B. VARNUM, JR.—*Dear Sir:* A subject of such profound and persistent interest as the lives and health of the whole people, will constitute a sufficient apology for the time we ask of you to read the few earnest and serious words we would address to you.

They are not the temporary experiments of politicians, nor the mere interests of property,—not the prevention of crime, nor the benefit of a class or section of the community, for which the interference of the Legislature is sought by the medical profession of this City, without a dissenting voice from any respectable quarter, and sustained by the entire mass of respectable citizens. We ask for a *Sanitary Reform* which shall secure to the entire population their greater safety from the ravages of disease. Nor is it from the occurrence of occasional *epidemic* disorders merely, that they seek protection by Legislative authority; but there is a daily and continual pressure of sickness and mortality upon the population of this City, which, though not called by any single name, and hence strikes no terror like the yellow fever or cholera, is nevertheless crushing thousands into the grave, and which arises solely from the condition in which they are compelled to live, and from which they can be relieved only by such measures of Sanitary Reform as have been proposed to the Legislature by the Academy of Medicine, and in the bills based thereon, which have been presented to your Committees.

There are annually applying for relief to the various Hospitals, Dispensaries, &c., of this City, more than 130,000 persons, and there are probably 20,000 more relieved by private medical charity. Now, of the diseases with which these 150,000 cases are afflicted, it is estimated by the most competent sanitarians that one-half (some say two-thirds) are the result of causes and circumstances which are within human control, and consequently removable or preventible by proper sanitary laws and police. And who is there, possessing the spirit of a man and a Christian, that can shut his eyes against these facts, or stop his ears against the cry of this army of sufferers, when they make their appeal for protection and relief? By every day's delay in the enactment of a Sanitary Reform bill, and the creation of a competent Sanitary Police to enforce it, many valuable lives are sacrificed, and the health and lives of hundreds endangered.

The medical profession, who perform a gratuitous labor in the case of those who thus sicken and die, which, rendered in money, would amount every year to at least $1,000,000, ask, on behalf of these poor and helpless people, that the Legislature will interpose and save them. Shall the demand be in vain?

We believe, Sir, that you have heretofore regarded this subject in its true light, and have used endeavors to secure a compliance with this humane petition by the honorable body of which you are a member. We have watched with deep solicitude the progress of the efforts made, and we have with joy seen them, as we thought, approaching a consummation in one or more of the bills which were being digested in Committees. But we have been doomed to disappointment. The principal bill alluded to has been reported, and the section referring to this subject appears stripped of its efficiency—its vitality for sanitary influence is destroyed. And we are told that certain reasons of a political, partisan character were too strongly opposed to it; that the claims of humanity must be made subservient to those of party; the permanent, vital, and most valuable of all the interests of a whole people that can be legislated upon, must give way before the temporary demands of party, which in a few months may be forgotten or replaced by some other.

The disappointment which would follow the adjournment of the Legislature without the enactment of the laws alluded to, would be too profound for expression. But we will not despair. We will not yet believe that in this era of light and knowledge, it will be impossible to move so intelligent and respectable a body of lawgivers to grant a suffering people so cheap a boon as this; a measure not only wise in itself, but economical in its practice and results. We will not cease to hope that your intelligence and ingenuity, or those of your colleagues, will yet find some way of escape from the objections raised against it, even though it has to be made prospective in its action, or those who, as office-holders, might suffer from its immediate operation, should have to be provided for in some other and more appropriate way.

The medical profession and the five thousand citizens who have memorialized the Legislature on this subject, have looked hopefully to you for an energetic presentation of the merits of these vast interests to your fellow-members and committee-men. May they not continue so to look, and finally hail their efforts with success? or must they wait another year for the adoption of a measure which is fast becoming established, in some form or other, in even less democratic countries, and without which no police arrangements can be perfect, and in comparison with which all other reforms sink into insignificance?

The general measures recommended by the Academy of Medicine, and the bills based upon those recommendations, are simple and plain; they would effect a direct saving to the City treasury of nearly $10,000; while, by the introduction into the Health Department of a truly scientific and energetic body of men, whose whole time would be devoted to sanitary matters, in the place of those who are unqualified for those duties, and whose time is given to their own private affairs while receiving pay for public service, the sanitary condition of the City would be watched over and protected in such a manner as it has never yet realized.

We remain, very respectfully,

J. MCNULTY, M. D.,
JOHN H. GRISCOM, M. D.,
WM. N. BLAKEMAN, M. D.,
Committee of the New-York Academy of Medicine.

Things to be Considered in the Use of Gas.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, March 17, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In the Report of the Committee of Inquiry into the affairs of the Manhattan Gas Company, and also in your remarks in this morning's edition thereon, public attention has not been called to two or three important *facts proved before the* Committee by the President of the Company and others, which facts *alone* are sufficient to account for the complaints of all those gas consumers who had been supplied with sufficient gas prior to the increase of the pressure by the Company, on the 7th of October last.

First—Mr. CHARLES ROOME, the President of the Company, testified that, in consequence of the general complaints among the consumers at the remote distances form the works, of an insufficient supply, he increased the pressure at the Company's Works, from 2½ inches to 3 inches. This increase of half an inch pressure was then proved by another witness to have a tendency to increase the consumption of gas without increasing the light at all those points of the City where there had been a sufficient supply at the *previous pressure*, and that this waste would be imperceptible to the eye of the observer of the light, even though one-third more or even twice the requisite quantity of gas was passing through the burner, doubling the amount of the gas bills, with other serious disadvantages, without any corresponding advantages.

To meet this evidence, the previous witness, the President of the Company, returns to the Gas Works, stations eight men at eight different parts of the City, then comes back again to the Committee with their tabulated statement, showing that the additional pressure of one half an inch at the works *had not the least practical, or in fact any, effect* in producing a corresponding increase of pressure at *seven* out of *eight* localities at these various parts of the City, that in some one or two instances the pressure at the lower parts of the City was even lower, whilst the pressure at the works was half an inch nigher, at the same hour or instant of time, whilst at one locality—Union-square—the pressure was increased in about a corresponding ratio with the increase at the works. The President's own account will suffice to show, therefore,

Second—That the very object he professes to have sought by increasing the pressure, namely, to drive or press the gas to the remote and lower parts of the City was not, and cannot be, attained by such increase of pressure, and

Third—That although this increase of half an inch pressure did not produce the effect required, it did produce a very serious practical effect just where it was not wanted, at least by the consumers, in all those localities where there had been already pressure enough, for it increased the pressure imperceptibly to them at the rate of thirty, fifty or even, in some cases, a hundred per cent. without the slightest corresponding benefit.

When will the gas consumers learn to understand this simple question? Scientific men are brought forward by the Company to prove that this question of pressure is practically of little importance to the consumer, such scientific men can have poor memories or but slight opportunities to understand the question in its practical bearings, when it is among the most easy of demonstrable things to prove, and it has been proved by the very men who were called on to give testimony in this case that the lower the pressure under which the gas is burned the cheaper is the light, and that by the common burners a pressure of about half an inch in preference to inch and half secures a better light at about one-half the cost.

It may not be the business of the Gas Companies to supply their consumers with information as to the best modes of economising or of using the gas they furnish, but certainly was the object of the complaining gas consumers to know why their bills were so greatly increased, as they were from and after October. The answer was elicited before the Committee, by the President's own facts and figures, combined with the testimony demonstrating the possibility of adjusting the pressure at any burner so as to secure its operation at any given required pressure at every part of the City, whether at the topmost story or the lowest basement.

In taking the pressure by the method adopted by the President of the Company no attention was paid by him to the elastic quality of the gas and an erroneous conclusion is drawn. Gas, being an exceedingly elastic material, would not act as water does, show an instantaneous effect, so that the increase of the pressure at a certain hour should have been allowed sufficient time to produce its corresponding influence even assuming the results to be such as the President professes to have sought to produce.

So long, however, as the great majority of the gas consumers in those places where there was sufficient gas were turning the gas on in their usual way, it would be impossible to make any practical difference in the pressure or in the light thereby at those parts where more light was needed.

Yours, very respectfully,

ANTI-GAS PRESSURE.

An Enforced Reconciliation of Enemies.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 12, 1857.

The undersigned are fully aware of the controversy which some years ago existed between you, and of the unfriendly feeling or alienation which it has left behind it.

Deeply regretting all this, we have anxiously consulted together for the means of restoring kinder and better relations between you.

In our judgment, nothing remains of your long-past controversy that ought to perpetuate enmity between you, or prevent a generous reconciliation. We, your common friends, and fellow-Senators, earnestly advise and desire such a reconciliation. We believe that your friends generally desire it, and that it is required of you by public as well as by private considerations.

We discard the idea that any imputation can ever be made on either of you for your assent to the amicable settlement which we intend to propose. Your known characters, gentlemen, elevate you far above the danger or the fear of any such imputation.

The subject of your controversy has long since been disposed of in the public mind, and neither of you can feel that his character or honor has thereby been affected. We may go further and say that the country expects, and will be gratified to know, that your controversy has been amicably settled.

Our proposition, then, is, that all past controversy shall be no more regarded by either of you—that when you meet, you shall receive, speak to, and treat each other as is common among gentlemen.

We earnestly invite, and will confidently expect, the assent of each of you to this proposition. We have proposed this *mode* of reconciliation, as best suited, by its frankness and generous simplicity, to your high characters, and as preferable, in all respects, to any nice negotiations about *points or terms.*

We know that, in thus addressing you, we expose ourselves to the imputation of officious interference and intermeddling. We accept that responsibility in the hope of reconciling our friends. We have no doubt, however, that you will appreciate and do justice to our motives.

It can hardly be necessary, we hope, for us to say that we have acted in this matter of our own accord and motion, without prompting from any other quarter whatever.

Copies of this letter will be simultaneously delivered to each of you, and as a single line will suffice, we request and hope to receive your respective answers within one hour after the receipt of this.

We are, truly your friends, &c.,

A. P. BUTLER,
J. J. CRITTENDEN,
THOS. J. RUSK,
J. M. MASON.

To Hon. ROBERT TOOMBS and Hon. JEFFERSON DAVIS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 12, 1857.

GENTLEMEN: With entire confidence in your advice, I accept your proposition.

Very truly, your friend,

JEFFER. DAVIS.

Hon. A. P. BUTLER, J. J. CRITTENDEN, THOS. J. RUSK, J. M. MASON.

SENATE CHAMBER, March 12, 1857.

GENTLEMEN: Your letter dated this day was handed to me this morning by Gen. RUSK. I consent to the propositions submitted by you for the termination of the personal difficulty between Gen. DAVIS and myself.

Very respectfully, your ob'ent sev't,

R. TOOMBS,

Messrs. A. P. BUTLER, J. J. CRITTENDEN, THOS. J. RUSK, and J. M. MASON.

THE SUNDAY CAR QUESTION IN BROOKLYN.

Meeting in Favor of the Proposed Measure.

Speeches of Judge Morris and Rev. Mr. Hatch.

Resolutions and Petitions.

A meeting, which was very largely attended, was held on Monday evening, in the City Hall, Brooklyn, the object of which, as stated by the chairman, was to take such measures as would induce the Common Council to permit the Brooklyn Railroad Company to run their cars on Sunday.

Colonel EDWARD HINKEN was appointed Chairman, Messrs. ALEXANDER M. WHITE, ELLWOOD WALTER, and JAMES SHARKEY, were nominated Secretaries.

A Committee consisting of Messrs. ALFRED DICKERSON, NATHANIEL S. MERRITT, and DANIEL BACON, were appointed by the Chairman, pursuant to motion, to draft a series of resolutions

In the interval before submitting their Report, Hon. S. D. MORRIS, County Judge, addressed the meeting in favor of the Mayor's recommendation addressed to the Common Council, in favor of removing the restriction against running cars on Sunday. It was not true, he said, that nobody was in favor of running cars upon the Sabbath but rowdies. [Applause.] He did not believe that a majority of the people of Brooklyn were opposed to the running of the cars on the Sabbath, nor did he believe that even a considerable portion of them were opposed to it. Of all the arguments he had read, he had not seen one that was capable of being sustained by any fair course of reasoning against this measure. The principal objection to it was that it was in violation of one of the principal commandments. But that was a matter of opinion. It was a matter of conscience with every man as to how he should keep the Sabbath day holy. If he should think fit to walk out on a Sabbath day and his conscience approved of it, that was keeping the Sabbath holy with him. If another man thought fit to stay at home, then he was keeping it holy to himself. He claimed the same right to consult his own conscience that he accorded to every other man. And if any man entrenched on that right, neither his position nor his cloth should protect him. Rev. Mr. PORTER was one of the most prominent opponents of this measure. [Hisses.] He (Mr. MORRIS) would not be induced to shrink from any course that he might see proper to take by the hissing of any man. [Applause and cries of "good."] He believed this was a community where men had a right to speak their opinions freely; if they kept within the bounds of moderation, they were not to be put down by any man or class of men. That gentleman had given some of his reasons for opposing the running of cars on the Sabbath. In giving these reasons he had uttered wholesale slanders against the Common Council of the City of Brooklyn, and not only that, but had cast imputations upon the characters and consciences of every man in favor of that measure

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Decisions in Admiralty.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—March 17.

Before Judge Betts.

Lloyd J. Seaman vs. *The Steamboat Alida*—*George W. Hyde* vs. *The same.*—These were suits brought to recover for supplies furnished to the steamboat Alida. The question was whether the libelants had liens for their demands on the boat and her proceeds.

Decree for libelant in each case, with a reference to a commissioner to compute the amount.

For libelants, Messrs. Benedict, Burr and Benedict.

For libelants, Messrs. Benedict, Burr and Benedict.

Thomas Walling et al. vs. *The Steamboat Alida.*—This was a similar case, involving similar questions.

Libel dismissed. Question of costs reserved to be heard on affidavits.

For libelant, Messrs. Benedict, Burr and Benedict.

U. S. COMMISSIONER'S COURT—March 16.

Before Commissioner Stilwell.

LITIGATION GROWING OUT OF THE CHARGE AGAINST CHESHONG, THE CHINAMAN.

The case of Captain Ryder, of the *Escoriaza*, was called up yesterday. The captain is charged with inflicting cruel and unusual punishment upon Cheshong, the Chinaman's pretty Gipsy wife.

Maria W. Joseph, the Gipsy wife of Cheahong, *alias* "John Joseph," was the only witness called. She testified that she was stewardess of the *Escoriaza*; she shipped from New-York for Havana; Captain Ryder made frequent attempts to take advantage of her; every time she would go into the pantry or into his cabin he would try to keep her in and force her to submit to him; she was afraid to speak of it, but told him not to do it; at Havana she was going on shore, and stopped to look at another vessel; the Captain called her back and told her he would have no one on board his vessel looking at another ship; on the return from Havana the Captain renewed his efforts to seduce her, but she would not gratify his wishes, telling him that she was not a prostitute.

The Commissioner dismissed the complaint upon this charge, stating that there was no evidence of punishment, and that the other allegations of the witness would have to pass for nothing under the charge.

A complaint against Wm. H. Wood was next taken up, of cruel punishment inflicted upon both Cheshong and his wife. Cheshong's wife was the first witness called in this case. She stated that on the third day that the *Escoriaza* was out from New-York, Wood came into the pantry and tried to force her into his room. She would not go there. On the next day he again came into the pantry and renewed his attempts to get her to go into his room. She was washing tumblers, and told him if he did not stop she would throw one at him. He would not stop till her husband came in, when he immediately left. When the vessel was in Havana he tried to strike her husband, and she interfered. The result was that he pitched into her, and knocked her down, and kicked her twice after she was down.

Cheshong was next called. He gave his evidence through Aheman, a Chinaman. The latter stated, upon being sworn, that it did not matter to him whether he was sworn on the Bible, after the Christian mode, or on a broken piece of crockery, after the Chinese mode. He believed in the God in Heaven.

Cheshong corroborated the statement of his wife, about the first mate's knocking her down.

Capt. Ryder and Reuben S. Royce, the second mate, testified that they knew nothing of the cruelty alleged to have been inflicted, by the first mate, upon Cheshong and his wife.

The Commissioner reserved his decision upon this charge.

The complaint made jointly against the Captain and first and second mates was next taken up for examination.

Cheshong's wife was again sworn, and gave the following narrative of alleged abuse and cruelty toward her husband and herself: One morning, between two and three o'clock, while the *Escoriaza* was lying in Havana, the first mate came aboard from shore, and called her husband out of bed and ordered him to trim a lamp. After her husband had trimmed the lamp the mate caught hold of him and knocked him down, jumped on him and kicked him several times. The treatment so disabled her husband that he was confined to his bed three days. Captain Ryder was present and saw the beating; and gave the mate vitriol in a tumbler, and told him to give it to Cheshong. She asked what was in the tumbler, and the Captain said it was "gin." After giving the vitriol to the mate, the Captain took hold of her and locked her in the cabin, and kept her there an hour and a half. He stayed with her about ten minutes. After she came out she discovered her husband lying in his bed, the pillows all covered with blood, and his eyes and ears cut open and bleeding. She afterward learned that some sailors belonging to a vessel lying adjacent, picked up her husband after his beating, as he lay upon the deck like a dead man.

Cheahong was again called to testify, his evidence being interpreted by his Chinaman friend Aheman: He affirmed the story of his wife relative to being called up to trim the lamp; after his wife was taken away by the Captain, he said they poured vitriol down his throat; he rolled his head one side and some of it got on his face and burned it, and his eye, too; he did not know what the stuff was at the time; it pained him very much and burned him; he supposed it to be some kind of bad medicine.

Reuben Royce having been discharged upon the last complaint was called as a witness: He testified that as far as he knew there was no vitriol on board.

The Commissioner reserved his decision upon the last charge.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Hon. Justice Mitchell.

REVENUE SUIT.

John Ely vs. *Paul Spofford and Thos. Tileston.*—This is an action to recover compensation by way of commissions on duties refunded to the defendants, upon importations of sugar and molasses.

The complaint avers that defendants had paid and were paying large sums of money, exacted under color of the Tariff Act of 1846, by the Collector of Customs, for duties on sugar and molasses by weight and measures, and without allowance being made for leakage or drainage on the voyage of importation, or for weight of casks; that in October, 1848, defendants retained plaintiff to obtain a just decision by some competent tribunal of the United States of the right of defendants to have an allowance made for the loss of weight by leakage and drainage, and for weight of casks, and to have refunded to them all excess of duties which had been illegally exacted from them, or which they might be required to pay within two years thereafter, and induced and requested plaintiff to take the risk and bear all the expense of suits and proceedings to be adopted by him for the purpose, saving defendants harmless therefrom; and in consideration therefor agreed to allow plaintiff a commission of fifty per cent. of the amount refunded; that plaintiff caused proper forms of proceeding to be adopted for protesting against such exactions, and procured the questions of fact and law involved in such exactions to be prosecuted, proceeded in, and argued in the proper courts of the United States, and saved defendants harmless from all costs, &c. So that by reason of plaintiff's services and expenditures, judgments were rendered that such exactions were illegal and ought to be refunded, whereby the defendants were allowed and refunded duties amounting to $30,000 and upward, whereby plaintiff were entitled to $15,000. That defendants have not paid, &c. Demands judgment for $15,000, interest and costs. Avers second cause of action for work, labor, and service generally, in procuring refunding of duties.

The answer denies any retainer of the plaintiff, except so far as contained in a paper writing which defendants, together with other merchants in the City of New York, at the request of plaintiff, signed, and which is set forth. Avers that plaintiff at the same time signed a paper which he delivered to defendants, and which formed a part of the agreement, whereby he bound himself to bring one or more suits to test the legality of the exactions, &c. Denies specifically the allegations of the complaint that plaintiff caused proper forms of protest to be adopted—or procured the questions of fact and law to be proceeded in, &c., or saved defendants harmless from all costs, &c.; or that by reason of plaintiff's services or expenditure judgments were rendered or duties refunded to defendants. Denies that the plaintiff is entitled to commissions, &c., as claimed. Avers failure of performance by plaintiff of his part of the agreement. Avers that before the signing of said paper writings with plaintiff, defendants had employed Earl Douglass and Henry Ogden to prosecute the business of procuring a return to defendants of the duties which had been illegally exacted from them under the act of 1846, on their importations of sugar and molasses; that in October, 1848, and long before, said Douglass and Ogden were prosecuting said business, of which plaintiff had notice. Avers on information and belief that plaintiff intended under said agreement to take proceedings to establish the principle that duties were properly chargeable only on the net cost of importations of sugar and molasses, and not on the invoice value; that if he commenced any suit it was for this purpose only, and that he failed in establishing such principle. Avers that the moneys refunded to defendants were so refunded in consequence of decisions not procured by plaintiff, or at his expense, &c.; and that defendants in procuring such refunding have paid large sums of money, of which plaintiff had notice. Denies second, alleged cause of action specifically as averred.

The issues thus joined were tried before Mr. Justice Morris and a Jury, Sept. 15, 1858. The Jury retired, and after about 15 minutes returned a verdict for plaintiff for $6,158 25, and defendants' counsel took an order to stay proceedings for 20 days, to enable them to prepare a case, with a view to an appeal. Thereupon a new trial was ordered. The case was commenced on Monday, and will probably take up the whole week.

E. C. Delevan and John McKeon for plaintiff; Wm. Allen Butler and F. B. Cutting for defendants.

SUPREME COURT—General Term.—March 16.

Before Hon. Justice Roosevelt, Mitchell and Davies.

DECISIONS.

Patton vs. *Accessory Transit Co.*—Order appealed from reversed. Motion for receiver denied.

Hig vs. *Barnum.*—Demurrer to complaint; judgment at Special Term reversed, with costs; defendant to have 20 days to amend complaint.

Watson vs. *Ring.*—Judgment for plaintiff affirmed, with costs.

Dibby vs. *The Mayor of New-York.*—Certiorari denied.

Dolrus vs. *Arnold.*—Order of Special Term granting a new trial must be affirmed, costs to abide event.

Tiers vs. *Manges.*—Judgment for plaintiff affirmed, with costs.

Banks vs. *Sparks.*—Judgment for plaintiff affirmed, with costs.

The case of Geo. W. Niles was brought up, and was sent to the Special Term. Judge Davies will probably hear it next Thursday.

SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Roosevelt.

Price Moore vs. *A. S. Livingston.*—This action, which is just commenced, is brought to compel a reconveyance to the plaintiff by the defendant of certain one undivided half of lots No. 104 Broadway and No. 89 Cortlandt street. The property was put out of the plaintiff's hands in order to avoid some alleged claims made against it. After various transfers without consideration, it passed into the hands of the defendant, who refuses to give it up. The defendant of course denies fraud, but as he has not yet produced his evidence, the real defence is not known. The case will probably occupy some days.

The *habeas corpus* case of Sarah M. Paulding, which was to have been tried before Hon. Justice Roosevelt yesterday, was postponed until Monday next at 11 o'clock.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—March 17.

Before Hon. Justice Davies.

DECISIONS.

Margaret F. Mitchell vs. *Eliza Cowdry et al.*—The costs of allowance to plaintiff should be paid out of the whole fund; those to the defendants out of their restriction showed.

Wm. S. Wilson et al. vs. *Wm. R. Mullner.*—An issue of law and an issue of fact having been heard and disposed of at the same time, the trial fee should be $20.

Joseph H. Bradley vs. *Robt. J. Chesebrough.*—Motion ordered to be heard at General Term.

Chas. F. Grant vs. *John Spencer et al.*—The motion to consolidate is denied with $7 costs.

In the matter of the petition of Norman S. Washburn, Receiver of the American Mantel and Slate Company. On the 29th of December last, this Court made an order sequestrating the property of the above corporation, and appointed a receiver, and directed a delivery of the property of the company to such receiver. The receiver authorized Dodge to demand from Raymond, the Secretary of the Company, and who had charge of its property in Brooklyn, and its books, &c., to demand and receive the same. This he refused. An attachment must issue against him unless he forthwith deliver over all such property, &c., and pay the the costs and expenses of the reference, besides $10 costs of this motion.

Before Hon. Justice Roosevelt.

Henry S. Cummings, receiver, vs. *Wm. D. Whiting et al.*—Ordered that the judgment is no lien, and that plaintiff pay the defendants' costs.

James A. Patterson et al. vs. *Wm. A. Davenport et al.*—Default. Complaint dismissed.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term.

Before Hon. Justice Duer.

DECISIONS.

PLEADING—FOREIGN CORPORATIONS.

John Myers vs. *John A. Machado.*—The action was against the defendant as the drawer of a protested bill of exchange, discounted by and belonging to the Royal Bank of Liverpool.

The complaint averred that the plaintiff was one of the public registered officers of the Royal Bank of Liverpool, which were a banking company duly constituted by and existing under the laws of the Kingdom of Great Britain, and as such officer was duly authorized and empowered to commence any and all proceedings at law and in equity on behalf of the said bank, and that the suit was brought for the benefit and on behalf of the said bank.

The complaint in other respects was in the usual form, and contained all proper averments to charge the defendant as drawer of the bill of exchange in question.

The defendant demurred and specified the following grounds of demurrer:

1. That the complaint did not state facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action.

2. That the action was not prosecuted in the name of the real party in interest.

3. That the Royal Bank of Liverpool is not made a party to the action.

4. That the complaint does not state whether the Royal Bank of Liverpool is a corporation.

5. That the members of the Banking Company are not made parties to the action.

6. That the plaintiff is not authorized by the laws of this State to bring the action.

Held—That the facts averred in the complaint constituted a valid cause of action, and that the demurrer, on the first ground stated, must be overruled.

Held—That the averment that the plaintiff was duly authorized to bring the action on behalf of the bank was not an averment of facts, but of a conclusion of law, and was therefore bad, and that the complaint was defective, in not setting forth the existence and terms of the act of Parliament, if any, under which the bank was organized, and an authority given to the plaintiff as one of its registered officers, to sue on its behalf.

Held—That if it should appear that such an authority was given, the plaintiff could maintain the action in his own name on behalf of the bank, not only on grounds of international comity, but as trustee of an express trust, within a reasonable interpretation of the Code.

Held—That the demurrer could not be sustained upon any other of the specified grounds.

Judgment for defendant, dismissing the complaint, unless plaintiff, within forty days, serves an amended complaint, setting forth facts showing his authority to bring the action. No costs to either party.

E. Benedict for defendant; H. G. De Forrest for plaintiff.

PLEADING—DEFECT OF PARTIES.

David Bedell vs. *John O. Baker and others.*—Demurrer to the complaint. The complaint stated that the plaintiff was the absolute owner of one-half of the bark *Carrier Pigeon*, and of one-quarter by virtue of a mortgage from one Davis, and also assignee of a policy of Insurance on Davis' share, and that one Brooks and the defendant Baker each owned one-eighth of the vessel.

That a partial loss upon the bark has been compromised and settled with the insurers by the allowance of payment in satisfaction of the sum of $5,000 and the surrender of the premium notes. That the sum so paid by the insurers was received by the defendants as the agents of all the parties concerned, under an obligation to account to them in proportion to their respective interests after the payment of certain charges and expenses.

That the sum of $3,750 of the $5,000 so paid, belonged to the plaintiff, and that after the payment therefrom of all expenses and disbursements properly chargeable to the plaintiff's share, there remained in the hands of the defendants about the sum of $1,000, belonging to the plaintiff, which they had refused to pay to him upon request. Judgment was demanded for this sum with interest and costs.

The defendants demurred upon the following grounds:

First—That there was a defect of parties, all the owners of the bark being necessary parties, as plaintiffs or defendants, and Samuel A. Davis being a necessary party in respect of the alleged mortgage.

Second—That the complaint did not state facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action.

It was insisted, on the part of the plaintiff, that the first ground of demurrer was badly assigned, in not stating whether the other owners and the mortgagor were necessary parties, as plaintiffs or defendants. The Court requires the allegation to be positive, and not in the alternative. Cooke, § 144, sub. 4.

Liberty was given to the defendants to amend by striking out the words "or defendants."

Held, That the demurrer for defect of parties, as amended, was well taken; that the action was not founded on an account stated nor upon any special promise by the defendants to pay the sum for which judgment was demanded; but was substantially an action for the recovery of such a balance as might be found due to the plaintiff, upon a proper accounting; that the taking of an account must necessarily precede the rendition of a judgment, and that to the proper taking of an account all the persons interested in the fund to be accounted for were necessary parties unless a settlement had been made with them, by which they were bound, which the complaint did not aver. The other owner, Brooks, and the mortgager, Davis, were therefore necessary parties to the attion. Demurrer, upon the first ground of defect of parties, allowed; upon the second, overruled.

Forty days allowed to plaintiff to amend complaint by joining Brooks and Davis as plaintiffs, and in case of their refusal as parties defendant.

No costs to either party, if complaint amended, otherwise judgment for defendants, dismissing complaint with costs.

J. Palmer, for plaintiff; R. Wynkoop, for defendants.

Before Hon. Justice Hoffman.

Seth W. Peckham vs. *Morris Ketchum et al.*—Judgment for plaintiffs on the demurrer with costs, and with liberty to the defendant to answer within twenty days.

John LaFarge vs. *Benjamin S. Halsey.*—Demurrer allowed with $10 costs and disbursements, and to permit defendant to amend the clause if so advised.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term.

Before Judge Daly.

Hiram Ostrander vs. *John N. Paulison.*—Judgment for plaintiff on demurrer.

Anna Kathmann vs. *Philip Schuchman.*—Motion to set aside judgment denied, with $7 costs.

David Treadwell vs. *The Mayor et al.*—Judgment for plaintiff on the demurrer, with liberty to the defendant to withdraw the same on payment of costs, and to answer within twenty days.

James S. Ramseyer vs. *Amos R. Thompson.*—Order of reference to Thomas Boese.

MARINE COURT.

Before Judge Thompson and a Jury.

SUIT FOR FALSE IMPRISONMENT—$250 DAMAGES.

Mulvey vs. *Hull.*—This was a suit brought by the plaintiff for damages occasioned by his being imprisoned at the charge of the defendant, with malicious intent, as was alleged. The plaintiff was passing through Ferry-street with a load of hides which he offered for sale at a leather store in the vicinity. The defendant who was sitting in the store, on hearing the offer to sell, went out and looked at the hides, and immediately accused the plaintiff of having stolen them, subsequently sending for a policeman and causing plaintiff's arrest and committal to the Tombs. He, however, never appeared to make a complaint before the Police Magistrate, and consequently the plaintiff was discharged.

For the damages to his business and fair fame occasioned by this arrest, the plaintiff now sued. The Jury awarded him a verdict of $250, which carries costs and an allowance of $12.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Russell.

But very little business, and none of importance, has come before the City Judge thus far, during the March term of this Court. Yesterday, again, but two small cases were tried. William Rocker was convicted of an attempt to commit burglary, and was sentenced to two years and three months in the State Prison; and a boy, named James Carroll, was convicted of burglary in the third degree, and sent to the House of Refuge.

SURROGATE'S COURT—March 16.

Before Hon. A. W. Bradford.

WILL OF ELIZABETH GELSTON—BEQUESTS TO VARIOUS CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

The will of Elizabeth Gelston has been affirmed for probate, in which are numerous bequests to different charitable institutions. The testatrix was a maiden lady residing in New York, and daughter of the late John Gelston, a leading merchant in this City for many years. She died on the 16th of last February, although the will bears date of May, 1852. The estate she left is stated at about $55,000. Of this she leaves $35,000 to her relatives and particular friends named in the will, and $15,000 to different charitable societies. A residuary bequest is made to the American Bible Society, which is estimated to amount to $5,000. After enumerating the private bequests of $35,000, the will concludes as follows:

Third—After payment of the legacies above given, I give the following legacies, namely: to the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, (incorporated in Massachusetts,) $5,000; to the Board of Missions of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, (at Philadelphia,) for the promotion of Domestic Missions, $3,000; to the Board of Education of the same church, $2,000, to be paid to the last-mentioned Corporation, or to the proper officers, Board or Committees in this behalf; to the American Tract Society, (incorporated in New-York,) $1,000; to the Society for the relief of Respectable Aged Indigent Females, (incorporated in New-York,) $1,000; to the Society for the relief of Half Orphans and Destitute Children, (incorporated in New-York,) usually known as the Protestant Half Orphan Asylum, $1,000; to the Orphan Asylum Society, $1,000; to the New-York Institution for the Blind, $1,000; to the New-York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, $1,000; all of which payments are to be made one year after probate of this will.

Fourth—All the rest and residue of my estate I give to the American Bible Society, relying on them in case of any failure of any legacy from misdescription, misnaming, or incapacity of the legatee, that they will carry into effect my apparent intention.

Fifth—Should I leave any real estate, I give the same to my executors, to whom letters testamentary on this will shall be issued in trust, to sell the same for cash, or on credit, as they shall think fit, and to apply the proceeds, and the rents and profits until a sale, all of which I give to my executors, to be deemed as part of my personal estate, for the payment of the particular and residuary legacies of this will.

Sixth—I appoint my friends Jeremiah Wilbur and Erasmus Bushnell executors of this will, and I hereby declare these presents to be my last will and testament, and have subscribed the same, and declared that I have subscribed it as such in presence of the witnesses subscribing with me this 19th day of May, 1852. (Signed) ELIZABETH GELSTON.

Subscribed in our presence by Elizabeth Gelston as her last will and testament, who declared before us that she had subscribed it as such and requested us to attest the same—1852, May 19.

DANIEL LORD,
No. 34 West Seventeenth-street, New-York.
DANIEL D. LORD,
No. 83 East Nineteenth-street, New-York.

The executors as named above have filed their petition for the probate of the will. The Surrogate ordered citations to be issued to the heirs at law and next of kin, returnable on the 28th of April next.

THE IRVING WILL CASE.

This case came up again to-day, when further testimony was taken. Henry Irving, the decedent, was the old man arrested a few months ago for enticing young girls into his house and taking improper liberties with them. He left an estate of $50,000. The will is contested on the ground of incapacity.

Abraham Clearman, the first witness called, stated that he was deputy keeper of the City Prison; he remembered when the decedent was brought to the Prison, in September last; he told him that the charge against him, of decoying young girls into his room and taking improper liberties with them, was a serious one; he (decedent) said it was only a trick to get money out of him; he frequently talked with him while in prison, but his conversation was very incoherent; he often found him muttering to himself in his cell; he insisted that he was brought to the Prison and locked up that some of his friends might get his property away from him; he thought Mr. Irving's mind much impaired, and that he was incapable of making a proper disposition of his property.

Samuel Gardner, a teacher, testified that he knew Mr. Irving since 1839; he then hired a house of him; he noticed then that his memory was very defective, from business transactions with him, such as paying his rent, &c.; he was incapable of giving clear utterance to his ideas.

Eunice Woodruff, daughter-in-law of the decedent, confirmed the statements of previous witnesses as to the mental incapacity of Mr. Irving.

Adjourned till to-morrow to hear further testimony.

SURROGATE'S COURT—March 17.

Before A. W. Bradford

DOCKETED JUDGMENTS—THE HISTORY OF THE LAW ON THIS POINT.

In the matter of the estate of William A. Hamed, deceased.—The Surrogate—Joseph W. Trust recovered a judgment against the intestate in the Superior Court of the City of New-York, on the 25th day of January, 1851. After the death of Mr. Hamed, the administrator caused a search to be made for transcripts of judgments filed in the office of Clerk of this County, and proceeded to pay the judgments certified in the return of the Clerk, according to their date and order of priority. A transcript of the judgment recovered by trust was not docketed in the office of the County Clerk, and the administrator claims that, by reason of this neglect, the judgment-creditor has lost his priority over the other judgments. The statute gives preference to judgments recovered against the deceased in the third class of debts, in the following words: "judgments docketed and decrees enrolled against the deceased according to the priority thereof respectively." (2 R. S., p. 87, Secs. 28, 32). The docketing of judgments in Courts of Record was originally confined to their alphabetical arrangement in books kept by the Clerk, according to the names of the parties, together with a summary statement of the amount and the date of entry in the docket. (2 R. S., p. 361, Secs. 12, 13). Subsequently the system was adopted of requiring transcripts of the original docket to be filed with the Clerk of the County where the judgment was rendered, or any other county, in order to become a lien on lands within that county. (Code, Sec. 282. Stevenson vs. Weiser, 1; Bradf. R. 348. 2 R. S., p. 361, Sec. 13. Laws 1840, ch. 886, Secs. 26, 27, 28, 29).

But the preference given by the Revised Statutes to judgments and decrees in the order of their respective dates had no reference to the question whether or not they were liens on real estate. The rule was derived from the Common Law, and applied to all judgments on the ground of their superior rank over specialty and simple contract debts. The application of the statute to decrees enrolled as well as to judgments docketed shows that no regard was had to liens on lands in this class of debts; for decrees enrolled are not liens, unless docketed, and the statute does not require them to be docketed in order to come in for a preference. (Ainslie vs. Radcliff, 7 Paige, 489; Saltz vs. Neaville, 1 Bradf. R., 488; Brown vs. Public Administrator, 2 id., 103; Bemer vs. Weisser, ibid., 212.) The docketing of judgments which existed at the time this statute was passed, and to which it referred, was simply a docketing by the Clerk of the Court. Subsequent enactments which prescribed a docketing with the County Clerk in order to make the judgment a lien upon real estate, have not dispensed with the docket by the Clerk of the Court rendering the judgment, nor modified its legal effects and consequences, in relation to the distribution of the estates of deceased persons.

If it be said that this rule exposes the executor or administrator to the necessity of making searches in all the Courts before he can make distribution within the year after the decedent's death, without peril, it may be answered that such was undoubtedly the effect of the law at the time it was enacted, and before the modern plan of docketing judgments with the County Clerk was adopted. If the advantage derived from the new system, in having some central point of concentration of judgment liens, ought to be extended to the legal representatives of deceased persons, that may be accomplished by legislative action; but as the law now stands there certainly is danger in paying judgment or simple contract debts within the year, if the estate be insolvent. It must be remembered, however, that it is in the power of the executor or administrator to protect himself by an advertisement for claims, which when duly made will authorize distribution of the estate without personal risk, to respond for judgment claim, or any other demands which have not been presented under the advertisement and before distribution. I can discover, therefore, no reason for excluding a judgment docketed by the Clerk of the Court in which it was recovered, although not docketed with the County Clerk, from its due priority as secured and prescribed by the statute.

The Front-street Arson Case—Indictment of Michael Wogan, Jr.

It will be recollected that Michael Wogan, Jr., was charged with willfully firing, on the 23d of February, the warehouse of William F. Bearns, No. 373 Front-street, and at the conclusion of the Fire Marshal's investigation, Justice Wood required bonds of $5,000 for Wogan's appearance to answer the complaint.

The Grand Jury, now in session, have found a bill of indictment for arson against Wogan, and yesterday he was arrested on a bench warrant and conveyed before Judge Russell, in the Court of Sessions, to plead to the indictment. He pleaded not guilty, and said that his counsel was engaged in a trial at Brooklyn, and he could not say when he would be ready for trial.

Mr. Sedgwick, assistant District-Attorney, moved for an increase of bail, and the Court fixed the sum at $3,000.

The required surety not being in Court, the defendant was committed to await it.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Would you be fashionable?
Would you be polite?
Would you be genteel?
Would you be *au fait* in gentlemanly accomplishments?
Then send to the nearest bookstore for a copy of
THE AMERICAN GENTLEMAN'S GUIDE TO POLITENESS AND FASHION.
By Col. Henry Lunettes.
In one handsome 12mo vol. Price $1 25.

This new and charming book is now "all the rage" among the *élite* of the country. It is evidently the book that was wanted, and is eagerly bought when its merits become known. The following are a few brief heads of subjects and articles treated of: Etiquette, fashion, wedding dress, full dress, home dress, party dress, business dress, body linen, collars, gloves, the hat, manners, politeness, mode of salutation, shaking hands, walking and talking with ladies, offering the arm, leaving cards, courtship, marriage, the toilet, riding and driving amusements, letter writing, variety of styles, business hand envelopes, letters of love, friendship and affection, proper materials, evening parties, music, dancing, art of conversation, reading, singing, walking, standing, sitting, carving, eating, beef culture, marriage, housekeeping, and a thousand other things worth knowing, and for full particulars see the book itself.
Address DERBY & JACKSON, Publishers,
No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York.
. Copies sent by mail, post paid, on receipt of price.

NEWS IN A NUTSHELL—FAST-DAY IN Connecticut; Twenty Female Physicians in Boston; Gen. Tom Thumb; Granite in Virginia; Grapes in California; A Million for Empress Eugenie's Jewelry: Expense of Preaching; Religious Toleration; Weather in Georgia; History of China in Brief; Commerce of our Lakes; Books of the Bible; Legal Tender—all for 4 cents—in LIFE ILLUSTRATED, to-day.

READ! READ!
P. H. LELAND'S
HUMOROUS STORY
OF
SQUIRE BRAGG'S LOBSTER EXPERIENCE.
IT IS WORTH MORE THAN A YEAR'S SUBSCRIPTION.
READ IT! YOUNG LADIES!
READ IT! YOUNG MEN!
READ IT! OLD LADIES!
READ IT! OLD MEN!
BUT AT THE SAME TIME WE WOULD ADVISE ALL WHO ARE CONSTITUTIONALLY WEAK TO AVOID PORTER'S SPIRIT OF THE TIMES THIS WEEK.
A HEARTY LAUGH MIGHT INJURE THEM.
THEREFORE LOOK OUT.
PRICE ONLY SIX CENTS.
THE BANDIT AND THE BORDERER,
THE BEST STORY OF THE DAY.
SEE
PORTER'S SPIRIT OF THE TIMES.
WILL BE READY ON THURSDAY MORNING.

THE CITY—CAUSES OF CRIME; PROF. THUME'S Lectures on Scientific Cooking; Sunday Cars, *pro* and *con.*; Little Lavina Thompson; Old Folks' Concert; Thalberg; The Prettiest Lady in New-York—in to-day's LIFE ILLUSTRATED. Only 4 cents. Wholesale, No. 398 Broadway.

MACNAUGHT ON INSPIRANION.
THE DOCTRINE OF INSPIRATION. Being an Inquiry concerning the Infallibility, Inspiration, and Authority of Holy Writ. "Dedicated to all Rulers, Teachers, and other Thoughtful Persons." By Rev. John Macnaught, M. A., Oxon, Incumbent of St. Chrysostom's Church, Everton, Liverpool.
From the Westminster Review.
"Distinguished by a fearless investigation of the truth, an uncompromising hostility of deception and make-believe, a sincere worship of all which is holy and good; distinguished likewise by clearness of conception, closeness of argument, purity of expression, and completeness of arrangement. And unless intolerance and superstition shall succeed in smothering the work, it is one which will exercise a wide influence—one which will supply a rallying-point, and become in lieu of a creed to those who are dissatisfied with traditional and untenable theories respecting inspiration."
One handsome 12mo volume, $1 37, mailed free, by C. BLANCHARD, No. 76 Nassau-st.

COUNTERFEIT BANK-NOTES—HOW TO detect them: Paper; Edges; Date; Imprint; Letter work; Vignette; Portraits and full length figures; Red letters on back; Cost of Bank-note Engraving; Shading, or Parallel Ruling; Lathe-work; Scrafpan's Patent; Altered Bills, &c.—In LIFE ILLUSTRATED. Only 4 cents. Newsmen have it.

NOTICE TO THE BOOK TRADE.
REMOVAL.
E. D. LONG,
Having removed from No. 121 Nassau-st., to
NO. 30 BEEKMAN-ST., SECOND STORY,
Wishes to inform the trade that he has made arrangements with Mr. T. B. PETERSON, of Philadelphia, whereby he will be enabled to supply the trade with all works published by him at his lowest prices.
COUNTRY DEALERS will find that by ordering from me, all their orders will be filled as quickly and on as favorable terms as if they were on the spot themselves.
DEALERS AND STRANGERS visiting the City, and all others, are invited to call and examine my large and well-assorted stock. Catalogues sent free, on application to E. D. LONG, No. 30 Beekman-st., second story.

RURAL LIFE.—A NEW GRAPE—A TRIP Over the Allegbanies—Winter apples and pears in March—in LIFE ILLUSTRATED. Only 4 cents. May be had at No. 398 Broadway, and of all newsmen.

UNSOLVED PROBLEMS.—SOME SENSIBLE remarks on Philosophy, Theology, &c.—In LIFE ILLUSTRATED. Only 4 cents.

HOME MUSIC,
MUSICAL WORLD.
FRESH MUSIC, VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL, three Pages Weekly, the choicest that is issued by the Music Publishers, $10 worth a year, furnished to each subscriber of
THE MUSICAL WORLD.
Subscription—ONE DOLLAR A VOLUME, or TWO DOLLARS A YEAR;
5 Copies for $8; 10 Copies for $15.
City Postage, 50 cents additional; Canada, 12½ or 25 cents.
In the same Journal, Willis' Music Lectures; Original Articles by Edward Hodges, Mus. Doc.; Musical Intelligence; Criticism; a List of Music "recommended for purchase;" every week a good Story and Miscellaneous Reading of the spiciest and best quality. Back numbers furnished from Jan. 1.
The MUSICAL WORLD is now in its 17th volume. It is edited by
E. STORRS WILLIS,
DR. HODGES, and
AUGUSTUS MORAND,
And published at 379 Broadway, cor. White-st., NY.

THIS WEEK'S LIFE ILLUSTRATED—Contains some interesting reading matter adapted to every member of the family, old and young, rich and poor, men and women, girls and boys. May be had of all Newsmen for four cents.

MADAME ROLAND—AN INTERESTING sketch of her Life—in to-day's LIFE ILLUSTRATED. Only 4 cents.

NEW MUSIC.
STHALBERG'S NEW COMPOSITIONS:
HOME! SWEET HOME!
SOUVENIR D'AMERIQUE,
Concert Waltzes, composed since his arrival in this country, have been published and are for sale by
C. BREUSING,
No. 701 Broadway.
The above pieces will be sent by mail, postage paid, on receipt of the price, $1 each.

MECHANICS.—IRON, ITS MANUFACTURE and uses—a scientific, popular, and very interesting illustrated article, in to-day's LIFE ILLUSTRATED. Only 4 cents.

GIRARD AND HIS COLLEGE.—HISTORY, cost, uses, &c.—in to-day's LIFE ILLUSTRATED.

COMPLETE FILE N. Y. DAILY TIMES FOR SALE.
From the commencement to the present time.
Bound and in perfect order.
Apply or address, HENRY L. MEECH,
Daily Times office.

PROFITABLE READING.—A WORD FOR "buntomb" style of preaching; how to keep awake, or go to the "Land of Nod;" School Teachers. In LIFE ILLUSTRATED. Only 4 cents.

LIFE IN CALIFORNIA—A THRILLING NARrative—in LIFE ILLUSTRATED. For sale everywhere, at 4 cents.

BEAUTIFUL BALLADS.—"GENTLE ANNIE" and "Village Maiden," by Foster; "Fairy Floyd" and "Mother, watch the Little Feet," by Auguste Mignon; "I wish nobody'd come," by J. H. Thomas; "Kiss and never tell" and "Smile Again," by Fred. Buckley; "Forty Years Ago," by the Bakers; "Creole Belle," by Hubbard, sung by the Buckleys. Any of the above sent by mail for 25 cents each. All of the songs from Verdi's "La Traviata." Price 25 cents each. Thalberg's "Don Pasquale," 50 cents. FIRTH, POND & CO.,
No. 547 Broadway, New-York.

GLORIOUS SPRING!—A GREETING—IN TODAY'S LIFE ILLUSTRATED. Every glad heart will respond. Ask your newsman for it. Only 4 cents.

NATURAL HISTORY OF MAN—WITH description, and engraved illustrations, in this week's LIFE. Ask your Newsman to get it. Only 4 cents.

THOSE WHO WOULD KNOW WHAT are the best aspects of Southern Life, may be referred with confidence to Mr. Olmsted's work—*Edinburgh Review.*
OLMSTED'S JOURNEY IN THE SEABOARD SLAVE STATES.
OLMSTED'S JOURNEY IN TEXAS.
Sent by mail, post-paid. Price $1 25 each.
DIX, EDWARDS & CO.,
No. 321 Broadway, New-York.

WOMEN IN THE ARMY—FOUR HUNDRED Female Soldiers in one Battalion—fully described in to-day's LIFE ILLUSTRATED. Only 4 cents.

"FOR FOUR CENTS" EVERYTHING IN THIS week's LIFE ILLUSTRATED. "For four cents."

CATALOGUE OF NEW MUSIC.—WILLIAM HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway, New-York, have just issued an addenda to their general catalogue of music. It contains a list of all the popular new vocal and instrumental music published during the last year, and will be sent to any address in the United States, post-paid, without charge.

BUSINESS WITHOUT KNOWLEDGE—Some hints to young men, in to-day's LIFE ILLUSTRATED. 4 cents.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

READY, MARCH 18:
DR. KANE'S FIRST NARRATIVE.
The United States Grinnell Expedition in Search of Sir John Franklin during the years 1850-51. A personal narrative, by Elisha Kent Kane, M. D., U. S. N. One volume 8vo, upwards of 350 page, containing 200 steel plates and wood engravings, including a fine steel portrait of Sir John Franklin, being the only one ever engraved in America. Also, a biography of Franklin, by S. Austin Allibone, Esq. $2.
This work is totally distinct from the second Arctic Expedition, and embraces much valuable and interesting matter never before published. It should be owned by all who have purchased the last Expedition, as it makes Dr. Kane's works complete.
Agents wanted for the sale of this work in this City and State, Northern Pennsylvania and the Canadas.
SHELDON, BLAKEMAN & CO.,
No. 115 Nassau-st., New-York.

FIRST TWENTY YEARS OF LIFE—A hint to Boys and Girls, in LIFE ILLUSTRATED.

"HOW TO WRITE"—A NEW POCKET Manual of Composition and Letter Writing. May be had of City Booksellers. Only 30 cents, paper; 50 cents, muslin. The trade supplied at No. 398 Broadway.

OB, CHERISH ME—THE TWO ANGELS—Beautiful poems, in to-day's LIFE ILLUSTRATED.

FILE OF NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES FOR SALE—For year of 1856, complete; also, back numbers for years 1854-55-56, up to present date. Address H. F. TICE, or apply at Subscription Desk, this Office.

HIAWATHA—TRIBUTE TO MISS KIMBERLY; Language of Finance—in LIFE ILLUSTRATED.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA.
(Twelfth Subscription Night.)
BENEFIT OF MAURICE STRAKOSCH.
Last Night of the Season.
Unrivaled Combination

[illegible] MARCH 18, 1857.

[illegible] TIMES is served in [illegible] for ONE SHILLING a week. Single Two CENTS. Mail subscribers SIX DOLLARS a

NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES is published [illegible] (Sundays Excepted). One edition will [illegible] at ONE and the other at THREE o'clock, P. M. It is sent by mail at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing nearly all reading matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday, is mailed at THREE DOLLARS a year.

WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed at TWO DOLLARS a year for single Copies. TWENTY-FIVE COPIES for TWENTY DOLLARS, to one address.

TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the arrival of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6 cents per single copies.

[illegible] delivered only to subscribers.

[illegible] Office, No. 128 Nassau-st., opp. of Beekman.

RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO., Publishers.

To Correspondents.

We are always glad to receive communications upon topics of public interest, from persons of intelligence and candor, whether their views agree with our own or not. But to secure any attention whatever they must be couched in civil and respectful language—and to secure insertion they must be short, legible, and written upon one side of the paper.

It may be gratifying to those who send us sheets of mere abuse to learn that their favors are invariably thrown into the waste basket, without being read.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

We learn by telegraph that Gov. GEARY has resigned his office, and has reached St. Louis on his return to Washington. He gives as a reason for this [illegible] failure of President PIERCE to give him the support he had promised, and his inability to enforce the laws and preserve order, in the face of the hostility he was forced to encounter. It is to be regretted that the Governor did not await the advent of the new administration in regard to affairs, especially as we learn from our Washington correspondent that it has been decided to sustain him in whatever measures he may deem the good government of the Territory to require. If this determination is sincere, we trust the Governor may be invited to return and resume his office. We are confident his doing so would inspire more confidence in the country at large than anything else that is likely to be done. His official action has certainly secured the general and cordial approbation of candid and judicious men of all parties and of all sections.

The screw steamship *Alps*, with four days' later news from Europe, is now in her fourteenth day, due at Boston, direct from Liverpool. She had not been signalized at a late hour last night. The steamship *Circassia*, with a week's later news, is also about due at Halifax.

In the State Senate yesterday, a memorial was presented from the Dispensaries of this City, in favor of a Sanitary Police. In the Assembly, the annual report of the Deaf and Dumb Institution was presented. The receipts during the year have been $54,991, and the disbursements, $56,857; amount due the Treasurer, $1,886. Number of pupils during the year 346—the largest number of deaf-mutes ever assembled at one school. Among the bills passed in the Assembly was one providing for the recovery of the wages of domestics. If this becomes a law, there should also be one passed to protect employers against imposition and incompetency on the part of domestics.

The New-Jersey House of Representatives yesterday rejected the resolution to appoint a commission to confer with that of New-York on the subject of the removal of Quarantine to Sandy Hook, but subsequently adopted a resolution to allow the New-York Commission to be heard before the House. The Senate has passed a bill directing the Sheriff of Middlesex and Monmouth counties to remove all infected vessels from within the jurisdiction of the State, and declaring the mooring of such vessels within the waters of the State a public nuisance, punishable by fine and imprisonment.

The news brought by the last English mail, to the effect that the British Government had entered into a convention with France to transfer to that power the Fisheries of Newfoundland, has created the most intense excitement at St. Johns. A general meeting of all classes was called, and all places of business were closed. The British flags were flying at half-mast, union down, and black flags were hoisted at some points. The result of the meeting was a determination that the arrangement should not be consummated. The Legislature and commercial classes are sending petitions to the Queen, and delegates are to proceed to England to protest against the measure.

Advices from Tampico to the 21st ult. state that possession of the place had been given to Gen. ALVAREZ, but that GARZA, with a force of five hundred men, still threatened an attack. The U. S. revenue cutter *Cass* was in port, and would protect American residents in case of outbreak.

The Board of Health of Washington City has taken possession of the National Hotel, and a thorough investigation is to be made as to the causes of the late sickness.

We learn that Gen. WALKER is not likely to gain any more accessions to his forces from this quarter—at least for some time to come. The books of the Agency are closed, and will remain closed, the agent says—at least as long as JOHN MCKEON (we omit his expletive) sits in state in the District-Attorney's office. Now no "emigrant" of any character or efficiency will start for the smiling country of the Nicaraguans, for fear of being detained an indefinite time, put under bonds, and perhaps lodged in Eldridge-street jail, by the Government official. Gen. WALKER, the fillibusters say, will hereafter look entirely to the sunny South for recruits, as coming from that direction they are worth having—New-Yorkers are not.

The Governors of the Almshouse suspect that they are supporting by a City tax hosts of paupers, lunatics, and the like, who really are chargeable to the State, or even to other States. A flagrant case of the sort was brought to light yesterday.

Old Trinity's friends are circulating remonstrances against any legislative dabbling with her estate. They are very largely signed.

Petitioners by the thousand signed a memorial to the Common Council of Brooklyn, yesterday, asking that the cars be run on Sunday. The man who had the matter in charge had a table under the Fulton Ferry gate, on the Long Island side, and stirred up the echoes with his sonorous invitations to sign.

MICHAEL B. POSNO and ANDREW B. POSNO, two brothers, were arrested yesterday, charged with smuggling $2,000 worth of diamonds and other precious stones by the steamer *Leopold I.* from Antwerp. The smuggled goods were found in their possession, at No. 30 Rivington-street, and they were committed to Eldridge-street Jail, in default of bail to answer the charge.

The decision in the case of Ex-Consul FABENS and Captain BOLTON, the fillibusters, was not given yesterday, by Commissioner STILWELL, as promised. He gives it this morning, at 10 o'clock.

Captain RYDER and REUBEN S. ROYCE, first mate of the *Escorisa*, were discharged by Commissioner STILWELL yesterday—the complaint of cruel and unusual punishment preferred against them by CHESHONG, the Chinaman, not being sustained.

The Mechanics and Workingmen's Central Republican Union presented a silver pitcher—amidst speeches by Gen. NYE and JOSEPH HOXIE, Esq., —to JAMES FAIRMAN, in token of their appreciation of his services during the late canvass in Pennsylvania.

Yesterday was St. Patrick's Day. Various Irish military and civic companies celebrated it by an imposing parade, and in the evening it was honored by balls, suppers and speeches. The weather was fine—not a drop of rain fell the whole day.

The bark *Adriatic*, of Belfast, Me., which ran down the *Lyonnais* and sunk her, has been seized in a French port, and the captain (SHERMAN) arrested.

The Farmers' Club met on Tuesday and discussed the subject of planting forest trees and the diseases of vegetables produced by insect agency.

The trial of JOSEPH JACKSON indicted for rape upon the person of an immigrant girl named CATHARINE SULLIVAN, at Sheepshead Bay, in August last, was concluded in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, Brooklyn, before Judge STRONG, last evening, when the Jury rendered a verdict of "*Guilty as charged in the indictment.*" The case was submitted to the Jury at 3¼ o'clock, and rendered their verdict at a little past 8 o'clock last evening.

The District-Attorney, Mr. SCHOONMAKER, moved for sentence; when CLINTON, of prisoner's counsel, asked to have sentence postponed, so that he could carry the case up on *certiorari*, and not be compelled to resort to a writ of Errors. For this purpose the Court allowed until Saturday next.

JACKSON, who has up to this time been out on bail, was ordered to jail. The same order was made in the case of DIXSON, but he was not present and notice was given that his bail would not be declared forfeited until this morning at 10 o'clock. When the jury rendered their verdict, the Court-room was crowded by citizens, and to prevent any attempt to rescue the prisoners from the officers on the way to the jail, the doors were closed until the officers had nearly reached the jail. The verdict has the public approval.

The Brooklyn Common Council's Railroad Committee sat last night to study out whether the Long Island Railroad, because of its use of steam within the City, is or is not a nuisance. The road made Atlantic-street, but now that it is fairly made it rebels against its maker and pronounces it a bore. For the privilege of being a bore and enjoying its tunnel, the Company paid roundly and the Legislature has made the privilege perpetual. Still the Atlantic-street residents yearly agitate the matter in forlorn hopes of relief. Last night Judge RIKERMAN occupied all the Committee's time urging the rights of the road. It is surmised that Wall-street has a finger in this pie. When certain parties have lots to sell on Atlantic-street they agitate for the repeal of the Company's privilege to use steam, and make such a result seem probable. When their lots are all sold and they have Railroad stock to dispose of they cry up steam and point to the compromise of 1855 which makes it perpetual.

A suit was commenced in the Brooklyn City Court yesterday to recover of Ex-Mayor HALL and JOHN S. FOLKS, Chief of Police, the value of 70 bushels of wheat and $200 as damages for the detention thereof. The defendants seized the wheat as stolen property on board a boat in the Atlantic Basin in December last. It has since been identified as belonging to the Western Transportation Company. The case is still on.

Judge BIRDSEYE, in the Circuit Court, Brooklyn, decided yesterday against the applicant for a mandamus to compel the Auditor to audit his bill for goods delivered, on the ground that the applicant was an Alderman of the city at the time the purchase was made.

Superintendent BULKLEY, of Brooklyn, presented last evening his annual report of the state of school matters in the consolidated city to the Board of Education. It was not read, nor allowed to fall into the hands of reporters. It will come to light in the course of a few months.

A resolution has been introduced into the Brooklyn Board of Education, and referred to the Law Committee, inquiring whether the Board has power to appropriate money for Normal School purposes. If the Committee should report a negative answer it would make a pretty row.

The "Old Ladies' Home" of Brooklyn had a splendid benefit last night at Mr. BEECHER'S Church,—when a house crowded full at $1 a ticket, was entertained by the New-York Philharmonic and the Brooklyn Euphonia Societies' finest renderings of classical sacred music, until a late hour.

The Affairs of Kansas.

Our Special Correspondent at Washington apprises us, on the authority of a member of the Cabinet, that Governor GEARY is to be sustained by the Administration. We trust that this purpose is deliberate and decided. It will strengthen Mr. BUCHANAN immensely with judicious men throughout the country. It will tend to disprove the rumors that the Pro-Slavery fanaticism which ruled and ruined President PIERCE is to retain its disastrous supremacy over his successor, and will inspire confidence in the public mind that reason and justice, instead of a partisan and sectional policy, are to govern the councils of the country in regard to Kansas.

We have repeatedly expressed our confidence in the ability, discretion and upright intentions of Gov. GEARY. The embarrassments which he encountered upon his advent to office were serious and alarming. The Territory was torn with intestine feuds and distracted by contending factions. Violence and wrong had secured the legal ascendancy and usurped the power of the Government. Crime had long enjoyed complete impunity, if committed in the interest of Slavery, and the Free State settlers, virtually proscribed and outlawed, had been driven into an attitude of resistance to the established authorities and by the oppression which "makes wise men mad" had been goaded to the commission of acts of violent retaliation. Gov. GEARY declared his purpose from the outset to administer justice with an equal and impartial hand,—and he has persevered zealously and steadily in that intention. He has preferred the peace and prosperity of the Territory to the ascendancy of any faction and the triumph of any party. His course has brought him into direct collision with the violent Pro-Slavery officials whose injustice had caused the evils which he sought to remedy;—and it was understood that he had determined to abandon his post unless he could have the full, entire and unreserved confidence and support of the Administration at Washington.

Indeed we are informed by Telegraph from St. Louis that Gov. GEARY has actually resigned his office,—because he was not sustained by the late President,—who violated his express engagements and left the Governor without the support he had a right to claim. But if our Washington Correspondent's information is correct and President BUCHANAN, with the approval of his Cabinet, has decided to give him full and entire support, we trust that he will resume office and return to the scene of his labors. He will go with renewed strength, in the augmented confidence of the country as well as in the explicit pledge of efficient support from the Federal Government.

The chief danger to Kansas now springs from outside interference with its affairs. The great mass of the people of the Territory are satisfied with Gov. GEARY and his administration of its government. The most trusted leaders of the Free State party, with Gov. ROBINSON at their head, demand peace, quiet and an impartial administration of the law, as essential to their welfare. Yet they are constantly obliged to defend themselves not only against restless malcontents at home, but against men abroad, who insist upon regarding Kansas and the interests of its people as simply so much available material for partisan agitation and the accomplishment of ulterior political ends. The Washington correspondent of the *Evening Post* denounces Governor GEARY for what he styles "his *trimming* policy"—meaning thereby his refusal to take any exclusively party position, or to prostitute his powers to the purposes of either faction. And other journals, equally influential, are equally zealous in condemning Governor ROBINSON for ceasing to be a party politician and for seeking the substantial good of the Territory and its inhabitants, by the means which promise to be most successful. It seems to be required of the people of Kansas that they shall sacrifice themselves to the partizan purposes of other sections. We cannot help thinking the demand to be exceedingly unreasonable and unjust.

We trust the determination of the Administration to sustain Governor GEARY in the upright and straightforward course he has thus far pursued, is the harbinger of substantial peace for Kansas. If followed by corresponding action, and by the return of the Governor, it cannot fail to give quiet to the Territory and satisfaction to the country.

The Chivalry Painted by a Chevalier.

When a large proportion of the Southern members of Congress recorded their votes in distinct condemnation of the ancient and aristocratic institutions of good-breeding, decency, and courtesy, and protested against the conduct of Mr. AIKEN of South Carolina, in duly honoring the honorable course of the Speaker of the House, as unbecoming a Southern gentleman and a slaveholding patriot, we thought the occasion worthy of being improved by the delineation of the "Southern gentleman as he is," and "as he is supposed to be."

It is possible that some of our readers may have resented this dissipation of one of their darling illusions; and we dare say that it would not be difficult to find here and there some obstinate and altogether charming fanatic of the fairer sex, who clings to her "Southern gentleman" with the same fond belief which refuses to desert the "Indian chiefs" of COOPER and CAMPBELL; the magnanimous "horseman in a cloak," whom Mr. G. P. R. JAMES is forever hunting up the hills of Cockaigne; and the opportune "uncle from the Indies," who always intervenes in the crises of dramatic penury, to rescue deserving lovers from despair. If such there be, indeed, among us, we beg leave to call their particular attention to an article from the South Carolina *Times*, which we have transferred to our columns to-day. In that article they will find a glowing picture of the "chivalry, as painted by one of themselves;" and though we should not dream of adding one touch of ours to a likeness so happy, drawn by hands so skillful, we cannot resist the temptation which, as admiring critics, we feel pressing upon us to point out to our readers a few of the most edifying traits of this very felicitous production.

They will observe that a "Southern gentleman" is one who thinks it very proper to misrepresent the views and to assail the character of a political opponent, but a "gross wrong" to exhibit anything like respect for the constituted authorities of the Union and the dignity of the national Legislature. That he is a person who regards the performance of a simple act of courtesy as an "instance of unparalleled magnanimity," and holds that to behave decently to any one who has been elected by the suffrages of his peers to a post which he himself desired to fill, is to exercise the "divine virtue of forgiveness," and transcend the motives "that actuate the majority of mankind." That in the position of a representative he must cease to be an individual, governed by his own individual instincts and his own good-breeding, to become the active or passive instrument of sectional spite and party malignity; and that in the position of an editor he must sacrifice all consideration for the public services and the private worth of any citizen, however distinguished, in his hot haste to anticipate or to express the vulgar voice of the populace for whom he writes.

We trust that the contemplation of those interesting peculiarities of the "chivalry as painted by one of themselves" may have a beneficial effect on the spiritual vision of those of our readers who are still haunted by the illusive spectres of the past. For if they will make their "minds the ministers" to their eyes, they will begin to understand what manner of men they really are who usurp the titles of "chivalric" and "conservative" in this country.

The abuse lavished upon Mr. AIKEN for his courtesy is but the natural pendant of the applause bestowed upon Mr. BROOKS for his brutality. It was to be expected that the State which indorsed barbarism in the Senate Chamber, should repudiate civilization in the Representatives' Hall. "Sweet waters and bitter" do not flow from one fountain, and a debased nature betrays itself not less truly by its hates than by its loves—by its repugnance to what is good, not less distinctly than by its delight in what is evil.

We are sorry for Mr. AIKEN. If slaveholding be indeed, as WESLEY called it, the "sum of all villanies;" it must be owned that the iniquities of the system are visited most severely on the few right-minded persons whom it holds to its fatal embrace. To be forbidden the practice of gentlemanly instincts, and denied the indulgence of magnanimous inclinations; to be condemned by public opinion to a life of barbarian insolence, assumption and absurdity, is a light thing, doubtless, to the actual "Southern gentleman," as depicted by the South Carolina *Times*, and developed in the "average Southern members" of Congress; but, to a man like Mr. AIKEN, the intolerable humiliations of such a position, must be so bitter that they should suffice to expiate his "sin of slaveholding" in the sight of the fiercest of Abolitionists. The possession of a thousand cotton-lands, and a dozen plantations, is, after all, not very cheaply bought at the price of a residence in the bosom of the "chivalry."

City Officials and City Reform.

We understand that the heads of some of our City Departments are taking a very lively interest in the bills pending in the Legislature for the reform of our City Charter. They have been—and some of them still are—at Albany, boring members with the story of their griefs, and invoking all available influences for the protection of their personal interests in connection with the offices they fill. Mr JOSEPH R. TAYLOR and Mr. EBLING, we learn, have been especially zealous and importunate—and the notoriety of their open attempts to interfere with the action of the Legislature upon matters of very grave public interest, must be our apology for directing special attention to their efforts in this respect.

The Amended Charter, it will be remembered, proposes to abolish their departments and assign the duties which belong to them, but which they do *not* perform, to other bureaus, better fitted by organization and character, for their discharge. But the present incumbents are to be continued in office, and in receipt of their full salaries, until the expiration of their respective terms. So far as they are personally concerned, this provision ought to give them entire satisfaction. It is in fact more than they have any right to expect,—and more than it is strictly consistent with the public good to grant. But it does not satisfy the officials in question. They lose certain *patronage* of which they now have the disposal. Certain powers to give out contracts,—to expend the public money,—to make appointments to office, &c., are taken from them. They are relieved of all the care, and labor and annoyance of these embarrassing duties, and are still left in full enjoyment of the salaries of their respective offices. And yet they are discontented! They complain loudly of diminished duty: and are clamorous with the Legislature for the continuance, in full force, of their present functions.

This importunity on their part is somewhat suggestive. It can scarcely be attributed to zeal for the public welfare, for upon that point they have never evinced any special sensitiveness. They are looking out for their own interests. The change proposed, while it leaves them in receipt of their full salaries, cuts them off from sundry sources of illicit gain which are far more profitable than their legitimate receipts. It is their *patronage*,—their command of the public money,—their power to make contracts, give out jobs and benefit their *friends*, (to use a current and comprehensive phrase,) which pays the best:—and it is this which they fear to lose.

We hear it whispered that, in their anxiety to rescue these prolific sources of wealth from the sweeping scythe of Reform, these solicitous officials are as lavish of promises as of entreaties. They make the most liberal offers of "equality and fraternity:"—they promise to divide freely and liberally;—and cause it to be understood that the Republicans shall be admitted to a full share of the proceeds, if they will only leave them in undisturbed enjoyment of the plunder.

What progress they make in their suit we are not aware. If its success bears any proportion to its ardor, it must be prosperous. Republicans are probably very much like other men and are not wholly inaccessible to arguments and seductions addressed to the weak points of human nature. In this case they will do well to remember that they are responsible for the action of the Legislature, and that, for any policy which looks like sacrificing the public good to individual interest,—especially in so plain a matter as this, they will be held accountable. The very fact that the heads of these Departments make so strenuous a fight for their *patronage*, affords a conclusive demonstration that it should not be left in their hands a single hour. And such overtures as they are said to be making should have no other effect than to expedite the action which they seek to prevent.

Blockading Commerce.

The State of New-York has always assumed that whatever increases its *business* increases its *prosperity*. It has acted upon this principle for a quarter of a century, and its present condition affords the best comment upon its soundness. The commerce of the State is its life; and, whatever augments it, swells the tide of vigorous health which pours through its veins. Whatever builds up and increases its trade, gives new employment to its people, increases the value of its property, adds to the comfort of its citizens, and thus swells the aggregate of its wealth. It was a conviction of this tendency which led to the splendid system of internal improvements, which, beginning with the construction of the Erie Canal, and now embracing all the lateral Canals and all the great Railroads of the State, has made New-York the richest and most powerful of the American States. Her rulers have been sagacious enough to see that the system, to retain its vigor, must keep pace with the demands of the day. At first the Erie Canal had no competitor:—but Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence began to assert their rivalry, and the Oswego Canal was built for the express purpose of converting a rival into a tributary. Produce on its way to the Gulf of St. Lawrence was arrested and brought through New-York to its commercial port. The rivalry is increasing:—the Welland Canal,—the Grand Trunk Railroad,—the steamers on the St. Lawrence, all strengthen the competition of that route to tide-water as against the Erie Canal; and we find men in power proposing—not new measures to meet it, according to the past policy of the State, but the embarrassment and destruction of those which already exist!

The proposition to *increase* the tolls upon the Oswego Canal is simply a proposal to give a bounty upon all goods that may seek tide-water through the St. Lawrence and Canadian ports. The pretext is a desire to drive trade back into the Erie Canal at Buffalo, and those who favor the scheme probably suppose that it will have this effect. But nothing can be more absurd. Commerce is not thus obedient to law. Trade cannot thus be legislated out of one channel and into another by arbitrary enactment. It seeks always the easiest and the cheapest ways. If the principle of this scheme had been pursued from the beginning, we should have had no lateral canals,—no railroads,—nothing but the main trunk of the Erie Canal; and the aim of legislation would have been to force trade into that channel by blockading every other. The result would have been that commerce would have gone *around* New-York on both sides, instead of through it.

The friends of the proposed project of discrimination are of two classes,—those who live west of Syracuse, and suppose that whatever hurts Oswego must help them, and those who think an increase in the Canal revenues should be the end and aim of legislation,—and that it may be accomplished in this way. Both classes are equally mistaken. The welfare of the State at large is the aggregate welfare of all its parts; and no one part can be injured without injuring all the rest. And an increase in the *revenue* of the Canals is desirable only as it follows an increase in their *business*, and in the consequent growth and prosperity of the State at large. The State should avail itself of every possible facility for increasing its means of competing with rival routes of transportation, instead of diminishing those it now enjoys, by loading them with augmented burdens. The competition of the Welland Canal must be met and overcome,—not by blockading the Oswego, nor by imposing tolls on railroads,—but by *completing the Enlargement of the Erie Canal*. And this, as it is the interest, should also be the duty of the whole State. Impose a small tax—sufficient to raise the means for the prosecution and completion of this great work:—make the money so raised, not a permanent burden upon the Treasury, but a temporary loan from the People to the Canal: provide for its repayment, whenever the Canal revenues will justify it, not to the State Treasury, but to the several *County* treasuries, in the proportion of their respective contributions;—and all fear of competition from the Welland Canal, or from railroads, whether our own or those of Pennsylvania or Canada, will be effectually and forever dispelled.

We trust there is wisdom enough in the Legislature to prevent the consummation of a scheme at once so unjust and so impolitic, as that of blockading commerce in the hope of benefitting the Erie Canal.

THE WASHINGTON POISONING.—The fatal result, in several cases, of the mysterious malady which affected nearly all the inmates of the National Hotel at Washington, which at first was treated as a good joke, has naturally given rise to the most serious and painful feelings. Among those who were alarmingly affected was the President elect, who, it is said, is still suffering from the disease contracted while he stopped at the hotel. From all the testimony which has been published, it appears to be quite certain that poison in some shape was infused into the food or drink of the inmates of the hotel; and that it was of a purely local character, seems to be established by the fact that none of the guests in the other hotels and boarding-houses were similarly affected. All attempts to discover the cause of the poison appear to have been ineffectual; and the mystery has naturally led to all manner of surmises. There have even been dark hints of a diabolical attempt at wholesale poisoning, for the purpose of removing certain political personages, whose offices were wanted by men who would be their constitutional successors. But we cannot for a moment countenance such a foul suspicion. The cause of the poison was doubtless owing to some local obstructions in the arrangements of the hotel, which the proprietors will, of course, endeavor to discover. If they should not succeed in doing so, they will be compelled to close their house, as no stranger would be likely to stop there while these rumors of poisoning there are in circulation.

Our Washington correspondent, it will be seen gives a satisfactory explanation of the matter. The rat-soup story, it seems, was without any foundation, and was the invention of a discharged servant. The sickness, however, is a serious fact, and our correspondent attributes it to the imperfect sewerage of Washington; one of the drains which runs near the hotel has been obstructed, so that the mephitic vapors which it emits have most probably been the cause of the disease. It will, of course, be immediately attended to, or the consequences, when the hot weather sets in, might be frightful.

A NEW MARKET—Notwithstanding that our City Markets are now a dead weight, yielding scarcely any revenue, and a disgrace to the City by the wretched condition in which they are kept, an attempt is to be made to fasten another of these unsightly and unprofitable incumbrances upon us. The Comptroller has been directed to advertise for a site for a new Market on the west side of the City, somewhere between Fort Gansevoort and Fortieth-street. The space required is about 320,000 square feet, or about 120 City lots. From the present condition and past mangement of our Corporation Markets, there is certainly very little encouragement for the City Government to engage in the business of providing stalls at the public expense for the accommodation of butchers. In the city of New-Orleans the public markets produce a yearly revenue of $200,000; but our markets do not yield a sufficient income to keep them in repair. Our private markets are so well kept and are so numerous, that any addition to our Corporation Markets must be wholly unnecessary, and no consideration of a public nature can have led to the scheme for the new market on the west side of the City. The Comptroller has once recommended that all our public markets should be sold, and that the people should be left to provide themselves with places for the sale of meat and vegetables, as for all other commodities of daily use. It would be much wiser to act on this recommendation than to increase the number of these public inconveniences.

A SERIOUS FARCE.—Mr. Commissioner EBLING, who was elected by the people to keep the streets clean, and the lamps lighted, will to-morrow perform the annual farce of opening the bids for street-cleaning during the next year. The bids will be opened, the contracts awarded, the money paid, and the streets will remain unswept, as before. The system of annual contracts is one of the worst that could possibly be devised, even if the contracts were honestly fulfilled; but, with such an official as EBLING at the head of the Street-cleaning Department, the system becomes a surety against the purification of the streets, and all that we can count upon for a certainty is, that the money appropriated for street-cleaning will all be spent, and the streets will not be cleaned. If there were no law at all on the subject, and the residents of each street were left to clean it themselves, we should very soon see a different state of affairs. But we must endure EBLING and the contract system a while longer. It is a great comfort to know that, when things are at the worst, any change must be for the better.

STATE AFFAIRS.

Report of the Commissary-General—Work in the Legislature—Excitement in the Lobby—A Question of Privilege, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

ALBANY, Tuesday, March 17, 1857.

The report of J. H. HOBART WARD, Commissary-General, has been transmitted to the Legislature by Gov. KING. The tables accompanying the report, proper make a detailed exhibit of the present condition and locality of the State arms. In addition, Gen. WARD has done himself the justice to speak somewhat plainly as to the condition of certain matters connected with his office, with which he deemed it necessary the public should become acquainted. I allude more particularly to the character and quality of the arms which are distributed to the States by the United States, and for the manufacture of which so much is yearly drawn from the Treasury of the General Government. Gen. WARD states that: "During the past year no arms have been drawn from the General Government." He gives, as a reason for not receiving the allotment, the fact that the arms heretofore received have been such as could not be deemed suitable to be placed in the hands of the militia, and such as would endanger the lives and limbs of the soldiers using them. While the arms of the United States troops are perfect in every respect, combining all the advantages which modern science has developed, those issued to the States are generally deficient in arrangement and combination, and ill-constructed. They can be bought by thousands at $4 each, while the States are charged $13 by the General Government.

The experiment of altering flint locks to percussion has proved a failure—and though the practice of imposing these worthless alterations upon the States, at prices far above the cost of new arms, combining all the modern improvements, may be profitable to the General Government, it bears so close a resemblance to swindling that if it was perpetrated by individuals instead of Government officials, it would probably be regarded as worthy of punishment under the statutes against imposition and fraud.

The encampment duty performed for the present year has been much less than that of last year. The diminution is traced to the failure of the State to afford proper encouragement and money for such exercises. The cause assigned for the neglect of the State is properly traced to the jealousy which has always existed of anything which has even the distant semblance of a "Standing Army." The remedy proposed—after an ingenious argument to show the fallacy of this jealousy, and the necessity which exists for the training and discipline, which only a life on the tented field may impart—General WARD suggests that the Legislature shall make a liberal appropriation to defray the expenses of encampments, and offer premiums in cash to all Regiments who shall perform a given amount of camp duty.

In camp equipage the State is also wofully deficient. It is recommended that we replenish to such an extent as we may from the sum lately received from the United States Government—about $13,000—in payment for arms furnished by the State in the war of 1812, and which were lost or destroyed.

The tumble-down Arsenal comes in for the full amount of censure—a censure, I am sorry to say, it richly deserves. It is represented as in anything but a fit condition for the preservation of the State arms—and these representations are most undoubtedly true.

The house built as a residence for the Commissary-General, at a cost of $8,000, has become so dilapidated as to make it unsafe. The fire wardens have condemned it as a residence, and in all probability the whole structure will tumble down before another month has elapsed.

In closing, Gen. WARD repeats the expression of his hope that the Legislature, in its action, may be governed by a consciousness of the importance of the militia service, and the necessity for a generous maintenance of the system now being initiated. That so, he cannot but believe "that the cheap, simple and beautiful system of citizen-soldiership, as contemplated by the framers of the Constitution of the Union, may yet realize the brilliant anticipations of its distinguished designers, and render the militia most efficient guardians of the rights, privileges and lives of the nation."

The Senate has been all day most intensely engaged in the consideration of Canal claim bills.

And the House has been uninterruptedly absorbed in the third reading of bills.

These two paragraphs make up the entire of to-day's legislation inside of the railing.

On the outside—among the lobby—there has been something more of excitement. Four weeks from to-morrow winds up the bobbin. After that, if legislators continue hereabouts they do so at their own cost and peril. The Clerk's desk groans with the weight of "little bills"—the drawers of members are filled with them—while every Committee-man you meet looks haggard and worn out—as if he had exhausted nature in the effort to read and consider the huge masses that have been thrust upon his notice from his one hundred and twenty-eight associates.

All this sadly exercises the gentlemen of the lobby. They grow impatient of the delay in making reports are vexed at the obtuseness of Committees that cannot see "the merits" of these little jokers, and indignant at the Clerk, who willfully persists in taking them in order for a third reading.

Hon. ARTHUR WOODS, of the City of New-York, had a "question of privilege" last evening—and of course to my regret, he had been impelled to rise upon some remarks which I had made upon the debate on the resolutions offered by Judge FOOTE. Hon. ARTHUR WOODS informed the House, and through the House, the correspondent of the TIMES, that he "did his own thinking," and was not prompted to any remarks he made on Saturday, by Prince JOHN VAN BUREN. The distinguished representative from New-York certainly must have misunderstood the tenor as well as the language of my paragraphs. Certainly I would be the last to assume that any remarks which Hon. ARTHUR WOODS might make upon the floor of the Assembly were in any way to be imputed to Mr. VAN BUREN. We of the fourth estate, who have enjoyed an opportunity of studying the style of Mr. WOODS, certainly could not fail to detect the ring of the true metal. I myself never for a moment doubted that both the manner and method in which Mr. WOODS treated the resolutions were peculiar to himself, and not to be imputed to or confounded with any ideas or suggestions which Mr. VAN BUREN may have entertained or imparted. But I did—seeing Mr. VAN BUREN on the floor of the Assembly, when an exciting political question was being discussed—and knowing that Mr. WOODS was his immediate representative—I say I did for the moment entertain the thought that possibly Mr. WOODS might have stooped from his high estate to consult even so humble a political supporter as the Prince, and that possibly, in addressing the House, he had inadvertently given utterance to some of the views which Mr. VAN BUREN might have ventured to express.

Of course, with the explicit and emphatic denial of Mr. WOODS, and my own experience of the familiar characteristics of his conception and delivery, I feel compelled to acknowledge that I must have been in error. I trust the honorable gentleman from New-York will receive this assurance, and not again feel impelled to pour out the vials of his wrath upon your correspondent, who feels his entire inability to withstand a repetition of his remarks.

Speaking of questions of privilege—I have one myself. Between hasty and imperfect composition, and indifferent proof-reading, I find frequently some strange sentences in my letters—sentences which I am totally unable to translate. I have become so accustomed to such, that I thought myself case-hardened—but it would take at least a dozen saints to stand unmoved such a succession of blunders as obtained my letter of Monday. Your proof-readers must need the prayers of the faithful, if they receive half the mischief-mas they so richly merit.

LEO.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Tuesday, March 17.

Mr. SPENCER presented a memorial from Dispensaries in New-York in favor of a Sanitary Police.

The Committees reported favorably on the bills to regulate the sale of potatoes by weight, and to allow the use of patent mastic roofing in New-York and Brooklyn.

On motion of Mr. BARNES a resolution was adopted, setting forth the sense of the Senate at the distinguished public services of Hon. EDWARD EVERETT, and tendering him the privileges of the Senate during his visit to the city of Albany.

EVENING SESSION.

The bill providing for the enlargement of the Chemung Locks was taken up and debated.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Tuesday, March 17.

The Annual Report of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb was presented. The receipts during the year were $54,991, and the disbursements $56,857. The amount due the Treasurer is $1,886. The number of pupils at the Institution during the year was 346, being the largest number of deaf mutes ever assembled at one school, not excepting the London Asylum, hitherto the largest in the world. The [illegible]

the year has been the removal of the new buildings of the Institution, which are described as all that can be wished.

BILLS PASSED.

To make an appropriation for the care of insane convicts.

For the recovery of the wages of domestics.

To provide for the enlargement of the Seneca Canal.

To authorize the establishment of a Ferry from Grass Neck to New-York.

To amend the Charter of Brooklyn.

Relative to the Drawbridge at Flatlands, &c.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. MULLIGAN introduced a joint resolution in favor of the adoption of a decimal currency in all commercial transactions.

BILLS PASSED.

To authorize the city of Utica to convey to the State a lot for the erection of a Regimental Armory.

To provide payment to Messrs. MOSPEDON and BAJES for articles furnished the City of New-York.

To amend the act for the incorporation of the Benevolent Scientific Association

Also, a number of private bills.

The House then considered the special order, it being the bill to appropriate money to the Rochester and St. Lawrence Universities.

The bill was passed to a third reading.

Mr. Varnum's Marriage Bill.

With regard to the marriage bill of Mr. VARNUM, which is, somewhat commented upon in the New-York papers, it is proper to remark that Mr. VARNUM himself, at the session of 1851, made the attempt to pass a bill requiring previous license, and was unable to obtain any considerable support. He has therefore prepared the bill now before the House, which is the next best thing.

It provides, *first*, for making the existing provisions of the Revised Statutes compulsory where they are now optional with the parties; *second*, gives those performing the ceremony power to administer oaths; *third*, requires a record, and, *fourth*, a publication. It also makes it the duty of the Town Clerks or City Inspector to prosecute whenever information of a violation of the law is brought to their notice, and gives them the authority to inspect the record of the clergyman or magistrate. Clergymen who perform the ceremony are required to have attached to their return a certificate of some magistrate or commissioner that they are clergymen, somewhat in the same form now required of a Commissioner of Deeds in taking acknowledgments.

If the bill is reached, it is proposed to insert the clause originally reported by the Revisors, providing for the continuance of the Common-law rule as to evidence of marriage from cohabitation and acknowledgment. It is natural that clergymen should prefer to throw the responsibility of ascertaining the facts upon some public officer; but on the other hand, it is argued that clergymen, generally, are paid much better for such services than any public officer would be, and it seems no more than just that they should take some responsibility in the matter.

An amendment will also be proposed, requiring the parties to sign their names in the clergyman's register, and furnish the information required, *before* the marriage. Great objection exists in the minds of many members against the requirement that parties should go to a public office beforehand. In the first place, "there is many a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip," and young couples do not like anything like proclamation beforehand. In the next place, the people have so long been accustomed to doing these things in an easy way, by "calling in the minister in haste," that they do not relish a license restriction, even although the present practice results in "repentance at leisure."

MARINE MATTERS.

An American Vessel Seized in France.

The Bark *Adriatic*, (Capt. SHERMAN,) which had the collision with the French Propeller *Lyonnais*, has been seized in the port of La Ciotat, by the authorities, and the Captain put under arrest for his agency in that transaction. She belonged to Belfast, Me., and was on the passage to Savannah, Ga., with a load of lime, when, on the night of Nov. 3, 1856, when about 60 miles S. E. of Nantucket, she came in collision with the *Lyonnais*; the wind was N. W., the bark was close hauled on the starboard tack, and the steamer heading N. E. The steamer's lights were seen on board the bark fifteen or twenty minutes before the collision, and from the testimony of the second officer of the steamer, the bark was also seen some time before she struck, so that the weather could not have been very thick. The Captain of the bark asserted in his statement that from the course the steamer was steering, he thought she would go ahead of the bark, and as it is a rule for steamers to avoid sailing vessels, the latter being permitted to keep their course, it seems he depended on the steamer to change his course. Instead of doing so however, the steamer hailed the bark in French which was not understood, and a collision ensued, the bark striking the steamer just abaft the starboard wheel-house, carrying away his own bowsprit and cutwater, and cutting the steamer down to the water line. Having swung clear, the Captain of the bark says he soon lost sight of the steamer's lights, and presumed she had kept on her course. Finding himself in a crippled condition, with his headstays gone, he was obliged to put his vessel before the wind to save his masts; and in two days after the disaster he reached Gloucester, Mass., where he set to work to repair damages.

Nothing was said about the collision publicly, until it appeared in a Belfast paper, about two weeks after it took place, and about the same time that the second mate's boat (from the steamer) was picked up, and the facts of the dreadful disaster spread before the public. It was for this silence on the part of Capt. SHERMAN, more than for any other neglect for which he was censured by the public. That any Captain would willfully jeopard the safety of his vessel and crew by purposely causing a collision at sea, no one for a moment believes. The accident was undoubtedly one of that kind which no human foresight could have anticipated, and the most that can be done by the owners of the steamship is to institute an impartial inquiry into all the facts of the case.

Naval.

An accident occurred yesterday forenoon in hoisting in one of the boats of the *Wabash*, by which two men, PALMER and EVANS, were injured, and both came near losing their lives. The boat was about 30 feet in length, and was hoisted up even with the ship's rail, two men, as usual, being in the boat, when, just as she was swinging in, the two stern eyebolts broke off, and that end of the boat instantly struck the water, precipitating both men overboard; one of them first striking in the stern-sheets, head foremost, and the other striking on his breast across the gunwale. EVANS could not swim, and being stunned by the fall sank out of sight, whilst PALMER kept above water. Their comrades, to the number of three or four, immediately jumped overboard, and with great difficulty rescued both the men, who were taken on board and cared for. PALMER's head was badly contused, and he was also injured inwardly, bleeding considerably from the mouth after being placed below; EVANS is not considered to be in much danger.

The iron bolts were found to be very defective.

The *Niagara* is being put in condition for receiving the telegraphic cable, and will be completed in a short time after the settlement of some details by the Secretary of the Navy. As the time allowed for departing on that service is very short, great expedition will be required to have her in readiness.

The *Mississippi* will have her masts put in as soon as the *Wabash* has received her guns.

Capt. BERRYMAN had steam on the *Dispatch* at 4 o'clock yesterday morning, and had hove up his anchor to leave upon the Gulf exploration, when another hole was blown through the boiler, obliging him to defer sailing until it could be repaired.

Personal.

CYRUS W. FIELD, Esq.,—though still suffering from drinking the poisoned water at Washington,—starts for Europe in the *Persia* to-day, to assist in the arrangements for laying the Atlantic Telegraph cable. The U. S. steamships *Niagara* and *Mississippi* will leave within the next three weeks, to engage in the same work.

Reception of the new British Minister.

The following are the remarks of Lord NAPIER in full, on the occasion of the presentation of his credentials to the President:

Mr. PRESIDENT: In addressing your Excellency as the Envoy of her Britannic Majesty, I am instructed to convey to you the earnest desire entertained by the Queen to preserve and advance on all occasions the interests and happiness of England and America, which are so deeply involved in their amicable intercourse, and to manifest to you the hearty good wishes which her Majesty cherishes for the prosperity of the United States.

I venture to congratulate your Excellency on your accession to the highest elective dignity in your country and the world. May you enjoy it in health, peace and ever-increasing honor, and may the period of your government be distinguished by all the features of public welfare!

Permit me to express to you my gratification in being selected to renew and show at Washington those relations of international friendship which have been so ably sustained by your representative in London. This important and grateful duty might have been committed to others more capable of doing justice to the sentiments of benevolence which animate my Sovereign, her ministers, and every order of her subjects, but no one could approach your Excellency with a greater respect for your person and your office, or a warmer good will to the American people.

I have now the honor to deliver to you Excellency the credential letter which Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to intrust to my care.

The reply of the President was received in full by telegraph.

Coroner Connery and Mrs. Cunningham Again.

From the Express.

To one of the charges preferred against Coroner CONNERY, by HENRY L. CLINTON, Esq., counsel to Mrs. CUNNINGHAM, viz.: that he (Coroner) caused that lady to be stripped naked, in presence of two men beside the Doctor. The defence was so plausible that we were almost inclined to believe the charge exaggerated, and that the Coroner was more sinned against than sinning. Mr. CONNERY offered to the Governor and the public the lady's own note, over her own signature, to show that the examination of her person was conducted with the utmost delicacy. The following is the note said to have been written by Mrs. CUNNINGHAM, which we cut from our files of the 4th February:

This is to certify that the examination of my person, by Mr. WOODWARD, was conducted in the most delicate manner. There was no indecent exposure, and it was at my request that it was done. E. A. BURDELL.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 4, 1857.

One of our Reporters visited Mrs. CUNNINGHAM on Monday morning, when the following dialogue occurred:

REPORTER—I perceive, Madam, that your counsel has, among other accusations, preferred a charge against Coroner CONNERY, to the effect that he caused you to be stripped naked in the presence of two other men, who were not medical men?

MRS. C.—That is correct, Sir; I can assure you, Sir, that I was ordered to strip myself; that I was stripped down to my toes and stood in a perfectly nude state before Deputy JOHN, an officer, Dr. WOODWARD, and a lady, who was permitted to remain in the room at my special request.

REPORTER—Then how do you explain the note which you sent to the Coroner, and which distinctly states, not only that there "was no indecent exposure, but that the examination was conducted in the most delicate manner, and at your own request?"

MRS. C.—I never wrote any such note, Sir.

REPORTER—Why, the note was read publicly at the inquest, and copied by all the reporters. It completely exonerated Coroner CONNERY from anything like indelicacy; he even stated that the communication was unsolicited.

MRS. C.—I repeat, Sir, that I never wrote any note to that effect. I never saw the papers—indeed, I was not permitted to see them, and consequently could not have written anything of the kind. The circumstance to which you allude is probably this: JOHN came up to me in the morning, with a written note in his hand, stating that Dr. WOODWARD thought it very bad that the newspapers had stated that he (Dr. W.) had, while conducting the examination, taken improper liberties with me. I said, "No, certainly Dr. WOODWARD took no *improper liberties* with me;" that is not true, but if it was necessary that I should be stripped *naked*, then the examination was, I presume, conducted in as delicate a manner as it were possible to do it, but certainly no improper liberties were taken with me. I believed that it was legal to strip me, and so I submitted, nor did I refuse a single request that was asked of me by order of the Coroner, except to permit a Daguerrean artist to take likenesses of my children, or to daguerreotype the rooms which I occupied. I also refused to give information concerning my own private affairs to Dr. WOODWARD, as I did not consider they had anything whatever to do with the death of Dr. BURDELL, or would give any clue which might lead to the discovery of his murderers.

REPORTER—Then if I understand you right, the note was solicited?

MRS. C.—JOHN certainly showed me a note, and asked me to sign it. Thinking, as I said before, that the law permitted me to be stripped, I, in the confusion and excitement consequent upon the treatment which I had received, signed it, scarcely knowing what I did, and believing, as I was informed, that it would exonerate Dr. WOODWARD from the charge of taking improper liberties with me. When I came to myself and reflected a little, I sent to the Coroner, requesting that he would let me read what I had signed, *a request which was peremptorily refused.* I repeat, Sir, that I was stripped down to my toes, and stood perfectly nude in the presence of Dr. WOODWARD, JOHN, CONNERY, an officer, and the lady I have mentioned, and for a woman of my age and the mother of so many children to be so treated you may imagine how I felt, but I cannot describe it.

This is Mrs. CUNNINGHAM's statement as to that charge, and while on this subject we may observe that a reporter states he saw "JOHN" write the note in question, some five or ten minutes before it was read to the "gentlemen of the press" by the Coroner.

☞ The *Southern Presbyterian* cautions its readers against a movement now going on in the South in behalf of the New Version of the Bible. The *Presbyterian* says:

"The project for this new translation of the Scriptures originated with a party in the Baptist denomination and the Campbellites jointly. It has never received the slightest encouragement from any branch of the Presbyterian, Methodist or Episcopal churches. They all denounce it, and have done so. A large portion of the Baptists are also opposed to it. It is purely a sectarian movement."

A crazy man entered a passenger car on the Central Railroad, at Rochester, the other day, with not a rag of clothing on him save a cloak, a hat, and a pair of boots. Here he calmly proceeded to hang up his cloak on a peg. The ladies screamed timidly: some of them fainted; the windows flew up on all sides; the train was stopped; and the lunatic speedily returned to the asylum where he belonged.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

SAWS.

HOE & CO.'S PATENT GROUND SAWS, PLASTERING trowels, &c., can be had, wholesale and retail, at the principal hardware stores, at the salesrooms of the manufacturers, Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st., or at the Works, corner of Broome, Sheriff and Columbia-sts., New-York.

NO. 40 MURRAY-STREET.—STEARNS & MARVIN'S, late RICH & Co.'s improved SALAMANDER SAFE. WILDER'S patent, secured with the celebrated LA BELLE POWDER-PROOF LOCK, with a very small key, all made under the immediate inspection of our Mr. STEARNS, who has for 15 years superintended their manufacture, during which time not a dollar's worth of property has been consumed in one of them—322 having been tested in accidental fires; warranted free from dampness. Also, BURGLAR-PROOF CHESTS, of any size, lined with hardened steel, which cannot be drilled or broken. For sale by STEARNS & MARVIN, No. 40 Murray-st. Factory, corner of St. Mark's-place and Avenue A.

SEWING MACHINES.—I. M. SINGER & CO.'S *Gazette*, a beautiful pictorial paper, contains full and reliable information about sewing machines, and answers all questions that can be asked on the subject. All who read this paper will learn how to purchase a sewing machine with which $1,000 a year, clear profit, can be made, and will be protected from being imposed upon by any of the humbug machines now before the public. I. M. SINGER & CO.'S *Gazette* will be sent gratis to all who apply by letter or otherwise.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway, New-York.

WITHOUT FAIL AND ABSOLUTELY

To be sold off before the 1st of June, the whole of our immense stock of China, Glass, Gas Fixtures and plated ware. See our advertisement in the dry goods column of this paper. W. J. F. DAILEY & CO., Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

RUPTURE.—ONLY PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED to MARSH & CO., by the Industrial Exhibition of all Nations at the Crystal Palace, for their new Patent Radical Cure Truss. References as to its superiority—Professors Valentine Mott, Willard Parker and John M. Carnochan. Open from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M.

MARSH & CO., No. 2½ Maiden-lane, New-York.

ABSOLUTELY AND WITHOUT FAIL.

The whole of our immense stock of china, glass, gas fixtures and plated ware, to be sold off before the 1st of June. See our advertisement in dry-goods column of this paper. W. J. F. DAILEY & CO., 631 and 633 Broadway.

"THROUGH BY DAYLIGHT"—AYER'S PILLS.

To purify the blood—AYER'S PILLS.

To cast out the foul humors of the body—AYER'S PILLS.

To heal the sick—AYER'S PILLS.

Buy them—they are worth buying.

POSITIVELY AND UNRESERVEDLY

To be sold off, our immense stock of china, glass, gas fixtures and plated-ware. See our advertisement in the dry goods column of this paper. W. J. F. DAILEY & CO., 631 and 633 Broadway.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS—GREAT BARGAINS.—Owing to alterations to be made in the piano-rooms at No. 333 Broadway, the large stock of pianos and melodeons will be sold during this week, at lower prices than ever before offered in this city. Pianos and melodeons to rent. HORACE WATERS, Agent.

UNRESERVEDLY AND POSITIVELY

To be sold off our immense stock of china, glass, gas fixtures, and plated ware. See our advertisement in the Dry Goods column of this paper.

W. J. F. DAILEY & CO., Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

DIAPHANEOTYPE—(TRANSPARENT, ALlowing color to show through)—is the name adopted to designate an entirely new and exquisitely beautiful style of photographic picture, introduced and made only at the ROOT GALLERY, No. 363 Broadway, corner of Franklin-st. Pronounced by artists and connoisseurs the *non plus ultra* of all colored photographs. Specimens on exhibition at the Gallery.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.—A small WHITE POODLE DOG, long hair, black nose, tooth poor, answers to name of "Albert." The above reward will be paid by returning said dog to No. 42 West 19th-st.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ Opening of
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.'S
NEW STORE,
CORNER OF BROADWAY AND BROOME-ST.,
ON MONDAY EVENING, 23D OF MARCH.

We desire to inform our friends and customers that our new store will be opened for their inspection on MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 23, AND DURING THE DAY AND EVENING OF TUESDAY THE 24TH. No goods will be sold during that time, in order that our employees may devote their whole attention to those who may desire to visit our establishment. Our manufacturing department, occupying the 4th and 5th stories of the building, and comprising

PAINTING AND GILDING OF PORCELAIN,
GLASS-CUTTING AND ENGRAVING,
MANUFACTURING OF PEARL AND IVORY TABLE CUTLERY,
SILVER PLATING,

And various minor branches of the above, will be in full operation and open to inspection.

The elegant and varied assortment of new goods with which we shall open has probably NEVER BEEN EQUALED IN THIS COUNTRY, and comprises, in part, BRONZES and CLOCKS, of new and unique designs; FRENCH, CHINA AND SEVRES DINING, TEA AND TOILET SERVICES GAS FIXTURES, SILVER-PLATED WARE, PEARL AND IVORY-HANDLED TABLE CUTLERY, PARIAN STATUARY, ELEGANT CHINA VASES, RICH CUT GLASS WARE, &c., &c., &c. Our friends, Messrs. CORNELIUS & BAKER, of Philadelphia, manufacturers of CHANDELIERS AND GAS FIXTURES, and Messrs. HACHE, PEPIN SCHALLEUR, of Vierzon, France, manufacturers of PORCELAIN, as well as our Home Departments, have devoted many months in the production of new and beautiful designs expressly for this occasion, and our house in Paris has spared no exertions, in making their selections in France, Germany and England, to procure the most beautiful assortment of goods ever exported to this country.

This being the 25th Anniversary of Mr. HAUGHWOUT in his business in New-York, the magnitude of which has been continually on the increase from the very commencement, he cannot refrain from tendering to his friends and the public his most grateful acknowledgments for their generous support.

The completeness of arrangements in our new store will remedy every defect that has hitherto existed, and we shall spare no pains to merit a continuance of the confidence and favor so long bestowed upon our house.

E. V HAUGHWOUT & CO.

☞ Safety Door-Chains!!
AN ARTICLE FOR THE TIMES.
ALLOWING SCRUTINY,
BUT
PREVENTING INTRUDERS.
FOR SALE BY
MANY, BALDWIN & MANY,
No. 49 John-st., cor. Dutch.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS, 1857,
AT LAST FALL'S PRICES.

☞ Smith & Lounsbery, No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st., have now ready for exhibition a large and superior stock of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING, imported expressly for this Spring's trade, and until further notice will be sold at LAST FALL'S PRICES.

☞ Reducing Stock.
ELEGANT CHANDELIERS AND GAS FIXTURES
Can now be bought at full
THIRTY PER CENT.
below usual prices, of
COLT & WHITTLESEY,
No. 923 Broadway, cor. 21st-st.
N. B.—Old Chandeliers Taken in Exchange.

TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS.

☞ A Retired Clergyman, restored to health in a few days, after many years of great nervous suffering, is anxious to make known the means of cure. Will send (free) the prescription used. Direct to JOHN M. DAGNALL, No. 50 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

☞ Curtain Materials and Window-Shades at Wholesale.—KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 291 Broadway and No. 54 Reade-st., have a full and choice stock of Brocatels, Satin De Laines, Worsted Damasks, Lace and Muslin Curtains, Cornices, Gimps, &c., which are offered at the lowest prices. WINDOW-SHADES.—Our stock of Window-Shades is the largest in New-York, and our superior manufacturing facilities enable us to offer these goods less than other houses. We invite the attention of close buyers.

☞ Hegeman, Clark & Co.'s Genuine Cod Liver Oil, by ten years' experience proved the purest and best in use and most reliable remedy for CONSUMPTION. Prepared only by HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., Nos. 165, 273, 511, and 736 Broadway. N. B.—Sold at manufacturers' prices by all wholesale druggists.

☞ Culpable Negligence.—We are satisfied that in most cases where coughs end in Consumption, a timely resort to some potent yet simple remedy, like WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, would have saved the life and health of the patient. None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS.

☞ Allan & Rose,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
FISH AND PROVISIONS,
No. 238 Washington st., above Barclay, New-York.
Constantly on hand an assorment of

Dairy Butter.	Fat Mackerel.	Lard.
Mild Cheese.	White Fish.	Fine Salt.
New Pork.	Pic. Codfish.	Green Teas.
Hams.	Dry Codfish.	Black Teas.
Shoulders.	Pic. Haddock.	Candles.
Beef.	Smk'd Herrings.	Lamp Oil.

Orders carefully filled.

WIGS!—HAIR-DYE!!—WIGS!!!

☞ Batchelor's Wigs and Toupees have improvements peculiar to their house. They are celebrated all over the world for their graceful beauty, ease and durability—fitting to a charm. The largest and best stock in the world. Five private rooms for applying his famous DYE. Sold at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway

☞ Charles' London Cordial Gin is shown by the records of the Custom-House to be the only London Cordial Gin imported and sold in bottles; all others are noxious mixtures made here in imitation of it.

It is a delicious tonic beverage, and by its peculiar flavor (so different from other gins) is universally esteemed by all who use it. It is adopted with great success in cases of Dyspepsia, Gout, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Gravel, Colic, Cholera, Fever and Ague, Stricture, Diseases of the Urinary Organs, Epilepsy, &c.

Dr. VALENTINE MOTT, of New-York, in a letter to the proprietor, says:

CHARLES' LONDON CORDIAL GIN is the purest, best and most reliable Extract of Juniper I have seen.

CHARLES' LONDON CORDIAL GIN is sold by all druggists and grocers in the United States, and so also are numerous poisons called "London Cordial Gin." To avoid them buy only "CHARLES'." Reject any other offered to you, as you value your health. Price $1 per quarts, 50 cents for pints. EDMUND C. CHARLES, Sole Importer, No. 40 Broadway, New-York.

☞ Wakefield.—The Members of Industrial Home Association No. 8, and others who wish to obtain cheap lots, are hereby notified that the Purchasing Trustee will be at No. 163 Bowery on Thursday evening, March 19, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and each Thursday evening thereafter, until May 19, to dispose of the surplus property of the Association. A list of the lots with the prices can be obtained on application. CORN'S. A. COOPER, Purchasing Trustee.

☞ Mackerel! Mackerel! Mackerel!
In Kitts!
Quarters!
Halves!
and Barrels!
EARL, BARTHOLOMEW & CO., 196 Greenwich-st.

☞ Peremptory Sale at Auction at No. 345 Broadway. The valuable stock of Fancy Goods contained in the emporium of the late GEORGE W. TUTTLE will be sold at auction THIS DAY, and every day until closed out, by order of the Administrator. C. & F. H. SCHENCK, Auctioneers.

☞ To Gentlemen.—$1 to $5,000 worth of new and left-off clothing wanted. Gentlemen having large or small lots to dispose of will receive their full value, without haggling or seeking to impose on them. Call at the store, or address THOMAS D. CONROY, No. 491 Pearl-st.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF MR. CHAS. W. PETERSEN, of Hamburg. An important letter for him is at MOLLER & RIERA'S, No. 36 South-st.

KATE—THERE IS A LETTER IN THE UNION-square Post-Office for you. F. DE P.

LECTURES.

LECTURE.

REV. A. G. McAULEY, OF PHILADELPHIA, will deliver a lecture in the First Reformed Presbyterian Church, corner of Myrtle-av. and Lawrence-st., Brooklyn, on THURSDAY EVENING, the 19th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Ireland and the Irish.* Ticket of admission, 25 cents. Can be obtained at the stores of Mr. JAMES SAMPLE, No. 147 Fulton-av.; Mr. SAM'L McINTYRE, corner of High and Fulton sts., Brooklyn; Mr. MUDGE, (Bible Depository,) No. 48 Court-st., and at the door in the evening. Proceeds to be appropriated to the enlarging of the Sabbath School Library.

AN INTERESTING NOVELTY TO HOUSEKEEPERS.—An illustrative exposition will be given at the Housekeepers' Furnishing Store No. 534 Broadway, by Prof. HUME, on WEDNESDAY, 18th inst., (to-day,) at 3½ o'clock, on the application of modern science to cooking and preparing food, with the cooking utensils now in use, in the best manner, with a view to health and economy. The subject will be *Refrigerants*, with experiments with water-coolers, refrigerators, ice cream freezers, &c.

The public are invited to attend, free. Housekeepers will derive many useful hints. STEPHEN WILLIAM SMITH, sign of the golden teakettle, No. 534 Broadway.

LECTURE BY REV. T. STARR KING.—The sixth and last lecture in the course, for the benefit of the School of Design, will be given by Rev. T. STARR KING, at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on FRIDAY EVENING of this week, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Sight and Insight*, Tickets 25 cents.

DRY GOODS.

CARPETS.
D. CROUGHTY & BROTHER,
NO. 341 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
OPPOSITE THE PARK.

We are constantly receiving
from Europe and the American sales
ALL THE LATEST STYLES OF
CARPETINGS,
which we offer at the
LOWEST MARKET RATES.
A fine stock of
CHEAP INGRAINS
CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

THE COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE,
No. 37 BOULEVARD DES CAPUCINES, PARIS. SILK STUFFS, LACES, NOVELTIES OF DIFFERENT TEXTURES, READY-MADE ARTICLES, PRINTED MUSLINS, INDIA AND FRENCH CASHMERES.—This house is the most highly recommended in France, and the most considerable establishment in Europe not only on account of the importance of its manufactures and its extensive sales, but by the grandeur and extent of its warerooms—having an entrance on three different streets. The Compagnie Lyonnaise sell none but articles of their own manufacture, and thus, by bringing purchasers in direct relation with the manufacturer, are enabled to offer them greater advantages than any other establishment.

SPRING EMBROIDERIES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
At BEEKMAN & CO'S., No. 473 Broadway.
FRENCH EMBROIDERED SWISS SETS, from $3 to $30.
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF FRENCH EMBROIDERED COLLARS, from 50c. to $10.
FRENCH WORK JACONET SETS, from $1 to $12
Also, a full assortment of MACHINE AND FRENCH JACONET AND SWISS BANDS, in all widths and qualities.
HONITON AND GUIPURE COLLARS, at reduced prices.

SPRING DE LAINES
FROM AUCTION.
10 cases new Spring De Laines at 1s., worth 1s. 6d.
5 cases Manchester De Laines, 1s. 6d., usual price 2s.
3 cases Plaid Mohair Luster., only 1s.
100 pieces English Prints, 9 yards for 6s. 6d; a bargain.
30 cases Shirting Muslins, very cheap.
Also Table Linen by the yard. Great bargains.
The above are all auction purchases, and will be found well worthy of notice. JUST & CO.,
No. 51 Catherine-st., 4 doors from Monroe.

BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
NO. 473 BROADWAY,
Have opened for the season
One of the best selected stocks of white goods
Ever offered to the public,
Viz, Piqua Cloth and Brilliants
In great variety for Ladies' Basques,
Linens, Lawns, Swiss Jaconet, Cambric,
And Nainsook Muslins, Plain and Figured

STELLA SHAWLS,
FROM AUCTION.
1,500 NEW STELLA SHAWLS WILL BE OFFERED THIS MORNING, FROM AUCTION—GREAT BARGAINS. ALL NEW AND BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS.
JUST & CO.,
No. 51 Catherine-st.,
Four doors from Monroe.

BAREGE ROBES FROM AUCTION
Will be opened by BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway,
THIS MORNING, MARCH 18,
BAREGE ROBES at $5 and $6.
Also some elegant ones
At Ten and Twelve Dollars.

BEHOLD! LOOK! SEE!
and remember the day of
BELL'S OPENING
MONDAY, MARCH 23.
No. 58 Canal st.

DOWN THEY GO!
DOWN THEY GO!!
The public are respectfully informed that our sales for this week will commence with an addition of
100 PACKAGES
of new and desirable goods, which we could not on account of the
RUSH
Open last week.
The prices will be for:

White China Tea Sets, 44 pieces	$3 75
Decorative China Tea Sets, 44 pieces	6 50
Decorated Toilet sets, 11 pieces (usual price $10)	6 75
White Dinner Sets, 154 pieces	16 00
Cut Glass Goblets, the dozen	1 75
Cut Glass Champagnes, the dozen	1 25
Cut Glass Wines, the dozen	75
Colored Bohemian Glass Finger Bowls, the dozen	1 88
Rich Cut and Eng'd Ruby Decanters, quarts, the pair	3 50
Rich Cut and Eng'd Ruby Decanters, pints, the pair	2 50
Cut Crystal Glass Decanters, quarts, the pair	2 50
New Styles Decorated China Tea Sets, 56 pieces (usual price $19)	14 50
Decorated China Vases (usual price $3)	75
Decorated China Dinner Sets (usual price $40)	25 00
Decorated China Dinner Sets (usual price $250)	70 00
Silver-plated Table Forks, the dozen	4 00
Silver-plated Table Spoons, the dozen	3 75
Silver-plated Tea Spoons, the dozen	1 50
Silver-plated Casters, with Cut Glass Bottles, each	4 75
Silver-plated Molasses Pitchers, each	3 00
Silver-plated Tea Sets, 6 pieces	30 00
Silver-plated Toast Racks, each	3 75
Silver-plated Cake Baskets, each	6 50

The whole of our immense stock to be closed out by the 1st of June. W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway,
between Houston and Bleecker-sts.

THREAD, LACES AND FRENCH EMBROIDERIES.
JAMES GRAY & CO. HAVE NOW OPEN a superb selection of Laces and Embroideries of their own importation.
POINT LACE COLLARS AND SETS,
COIFFURES, BARBES, SCARFS,
VEILS AND FLOUNCINGS.
HONITON, GUIMPURE, VALENCIENNES AND THREAD LACES.
A beautiful assortment of
BLACK THREAD LACE VEILS.
POINTS, SHAWLS, CAPES AND MANTILLAS.
BLACK THREAD LACE BY THE YARD, ALL WIDTHS.
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

MOURNING GOODS.
The handsomest and most desirable stock of dress goods appropriate to every stage of mourning, selected with great taste from the best houses on the continent of Europe. Also some new styles of East India fabrics, very desirable. Ladies will please call, before purchasing elsewhere, at
W. JACKSON'S New Mourning Store,
No. 551 Broadway, bet. Spring and Prince sts.
N. B.—A wax figure in the window.

LADIES' MORNING WRAPPERS,
AT THE
GREAT CLOSING SALE,
800 BAREGE DE LAINE DRESSES,
At 10s. each, worth 16s.,
(Suitable for Morning Wrappers.)
FOR SALE THIS WEEK.
G. B. WILLIAMS,
No. 347 Broadway, corner Leonard-st.

THE LADIES SHOULD AVAIL
THEMSELVES OF THIS OPPORTUNITY.
500 PEICES ENGLISH LONG CLOTH MUSLIN, 11¾ cents per yard, worth 1s. 6d.
Now selling at the
GREAT CLOSING SALE,
No. 347 Broadway, corner Leonard-st.
G. B. WILLIAMS.

3,000 YARDS BRILLIANTS—
12½ cents per yard; worth 2s.
At the
CLOSING SALE,
G. B. WILLIAMS,
No. 347 Broadway, corner of Leonard-st.

1,000 DAMASK LINEN TABLE CLOTHS
for 10s. each,
WORTH 16s.
AT THE
GREAT CLOSING SALE,
No. 347 Broadway, corner of Leonard-st.

200 CHALLY ROBES,
Beautiful Chintz colors,
$3 50, WORTH $8 EACH;
same as those sold
by C. G. Hook,
No. 703 Broadway.
Now offered for sale
AT THE
GREAT CLOSING SALE,
G. B. WILLIAMS,
No. 347 Broadway, corner of Leonard-st.

347 BROADWAY.
GREAT CLOSING SALE.
Ladies wishing to buy
DRY GOODS,
BARGAINS in
are invited to examine the prices, and judge for themselves, at the above SALE.
G. B. WILLIAMS,
No. 347 Broadway, corner of Leonard-st.

GREAT SPRING OPENING
OF THE
LEADING FASHIONS
FOR
LADIES AND CHILDREN,
On THURSDAY, the 19th instant,
at
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway,
under
St. Nicholas Hotel.

ROBES.
Beautiful Silk Robes, $16 to $37.
Bayadere Stripe Silks, 10s. and 12s.
At LANE & PORTER'S,
No. 317 (late No. 73) Canal-st.

W. JACKSON, No. 551 BROADWAY,
Will open on Thursday, the 19th inst., a most superior stock of Paris Bonnets for mourning.
W. JACKSON'S New Mourning Store,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

8-4 BLACK MANTILLA NETS, OF EVERY description, just received. Also, small-figured, suitable for basques. PETER ROBERTS & CO., New Store, No. 429 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

NEW EMBROIDERIES, HANDKERCHIEFS, &c.
FOR SPRING TRADE.
5-8 Ladies' Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, from $1 50 to $6 dozen.
5-8 French Grass-Linen Handerchiefs, from $1 50 to $3 dozen.
Hemstitched Cambric Handkerchiefs, from $1 25 upwards.
Ladies' Embroidered Handkerchiefs, from 50c. to $40.
Gents' Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, in every quality.
Also,
A full assortment of French Lace Veils, new patterns, from $1 25 to $9.
BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway.

SPRING MANTILLAS.
We are now ready to exhibit the largest and most attractive assortment of new styles of Spring
MANTILLAS,
BASQUES,
and SHAWLS.
To be found in the City. Best terms—prices low.
E. S. MILLS & CO.,
Nos. 80 and 82 Chambers-st., up stairs.

IMPORTATIONS OF 1857.
STRAW GOODS,
FRENCH FLOWERS,
GRASSES, BUDS,
PIQUETS, &c.
For the Spring Trade, at low prices for cash, at
No. 319 Broadway,
Corner of Pearl-st.,
HOMER & KETCHUM.

SILK ROBES! SILK ROBES!
JUST RECEIVED AND WILL BE OPENED
THIS MORNING, BY BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway,
ONE CASE ROBES EUGENIE.
ALSO, SILKS IN BAYADERE STRIPES.
ALL NEW STYLES.

ONE-PRICE CARPET STORE.
CARPETS, CURTAINS, OIL-CLOTHS, &c.
TAPESTRY,
MEDALLION, BRUSSELS,
WILTON, THREE-PLY, INGRAIN,
of very superior quality; mats, matting, stair rods, &c.
YOUNG & JAYNE, No. 364 Broadway,
Corner Franklin-st., opposite Taylor's Saloon.

DUCAL PLAIDS. DUCAL PLAIDS.
DUCAL PLAIDS, DUCAL PLAIDS,
For Traveling Dresses.
Just opened by BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

GREAT AND UNUSUAL INDUCEMENTS.
TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. DISCOUNT
In fine class Engravings, will be made until further notice on all CASH PURCHASES of
LOOKING GLASSES, PICTURE-FRAMES, ENGRAVINGS, ARTISTS' MATERIALS, &c., &c., which will be sold independently of the deduction.
AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICES,
and the privilege of selecting said deduction from an IMMENSE STOCK and great variety of fine Engravings
GIVEN TO EACH PURCHASER.
WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.,
No. 353 Broadway, New-York.

LAST WEEK
OF THE
GREAT CLOSING SALE OF WET GOODS
AT COLBY'S
The balance of the stock of Wet Goods must be cleared out this week. Some great bargains will be offered this week in wet silks, wet damasks, wet linen shirting and sheeting, wet napkins and towels, wet table cloths, wet quilts and blankets, wet brilliants and plaids, wet cotton shirting and sheeting, wet de laines and wet handkerchiefs, wet hosiery, &c. All of the above goods must be sold this week in order to make room for Spring Goods. The public may depend upon getting bargains during this closing sale at COLBY'S,
corner Grand and Eldridge sts

JAMES GRAY & CO.
HAVE OPENED THEIR
NEW SPRING GOODS,
Of the latest styles, imported by themselves for the best City trade.
SILKS, GRENADINES,
BAREGES, ORGANDIES,
JACONETS, LAWNS,
BRILLIANTS, PRINTS.
FLOUNCED AND BAYADERE ROBES,
of every description.
GANTS JOUVIN,
No. 729 Broadway, cor. Waverley place.

THE ROSIERY DEPARTMENT
FOR LADIES,
AT GENIN'S BAZAAR
Contains a complete assortment of SILK, COTTON, WOOLEN and THREAD UNDERWEAR, and HOSE for Ladies, Misses, Bo

...D LOTS FOR SALE

...CITY OF POUGHKEEPSIE.
...ling houses and lot, (or ... 178 feet front on Academy-st. and ... feet deep, having been the ... of the late Caleb Barker, deceased, and within 5 ... minutes' walk of the centre of the city, commanding a fine ... view of the town, river and surrounding country. The ... houses are well improved, with fruit and ornamental ... trees, grape-vines, shrubbery, &c. Also, a store on Main-st., next to south-east corner of Liberty-st., one of the most ... stands in the city. Also, store and dwelling on ... Liberty-st., next to corner of Main-st. The whole will be ... on liberal terms, by applying to CORNELIUS ... or GEORGE CORLIES, Poughkeepsie. ... the dwelling house on Academy-st. not be sold before April 1, it will be to rent.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—THE TWO-story and attic frame house No. 450 Atlantic-st., filled in with brick up to the roof, well built and in perfect order; together with the four lots of ground attached thereto, say two lots (50 feet) on Atlantic-st., with the two corresponding lots on Pacific-st., on which is also a good stable. On these premises is a fine and valuable garden, well laid out, and stocked with shrubbery and an abundance of fruit trees of the very best kind, in full bearing; also with excellent grape-vines. This property, situated in a good and thriving neighborhood, would make a very desirable residence for a family, and will be sold low on easy terms, as the greater part of the price can remain on bond and mortgage for a number of years. Apply on the premises, or, daily, at 12 o'clock, to HENRY BABAD, No. 69 Wall-st., office No. 20.

N. B.—If not sold by April 5, this property will be rented to a good tenant.

FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY, ATTIC, BASEment, and sub-cellar frame house in Brooklyn, filled in with brick, containing 13 rooms, marble mantels, gas, water in kitchen, &c. Price $2,100. $1,500 can remain on mortgage at 6 per cent. No. 70 Clermont-av.

Also, 2 two-story, basement, and sub-cellar frame cottage houses, filled in with brick, containing 8 rooms, marble mantels, grates, gas, &c. Price $2,400. $1,500 can remain on mortgage. The above property is situated on Clermont-av., near Myrtle, Nos. 64 and 66. Inquire of S. E. BURTIS, No. 119 Myrtle-av., corner Duffield-st.

FOR SALE—THE NEW BROWN-STONE FRONT house, No. 97 East 36th-st., situated on Murray Hill, between 4th and Lexington avs. The house is three stories high, exclusive of an elegant English basement; 14 feet front by 61 feet deep, and is furnished throughout with all the modern improvements; depth of lot 98 feet 6 inches. For terms and further particulars, apply at the adjoining house, No. 95 East 36th st., where the keys for the premises for sale can be obtained.

FOR SALE CHEAP—DESIRABLE BUILDING ... on the Hudson River, commanding an extensive view of the river, the Highlands, and the village of Peekskill; within 10 minutes' walk of the railroad depot, where all trains stop, going North or South. Also, a house and lot adjoining the same, with out-houses, fruit and shade trees. For particulars, inquire of JAMES N. WELLS, No. 167 9th av., or of the owner on the premises, corner of Howard and Broad sts., Peekskill village.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FINE SUBURBAN residence on Evergreen-av. and Magnolia-st., Brooklyn, 3 miles from Peck-slip ferry direct, with carriage-house, and 18 lots of ground filled with all kinds of fruit, besides grapes under glass. 40 varieties of dwarf pears, all in full bearing, with berries of every description. Stages pass the place every 20 minutes. Possession given immediately. No. 8 John M. THOMPSON, N. Y., or J. A. TUCKER, No. 11 South 7th-st., Williamsburg.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE COUNTRY residence in Bergen, N. J., about 1¼ miles south of Jersey City, containing about half an acre of ground, a large two-story frame house, kitchen, out-house, barn, carriage-house, hennery, &c.; location very desirable and healthy; omnibuses pass near the door to and from the Jersey City Ferry, every hour of the day; terms easy. Apply to D. VAN WINKLE, grocer, at the junction of the Jersey City and Newark plank roads.

FOR SALE—TWO FOUR-STORY BROWN stone front houses, on the south side of 44th-st., about 125 feet east from Broadway; the houses are 24 by 55 feet, also, two four-story houses in same row, 20:4 by 50, built in best and most substantial manner, and are first-class houses of their size; will be completed about 15th of April. Apply to S. S. HINMAN, No. 3 Broad-st., 12 to 2.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST-CLASS, FOUR-STORY, brown-stone front houses, 60 feet deep, with all the modern improvements, situated on the south side of 27th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.; one lot of ground on the south side of 22d-st., first vacant lot west from 5th-av. Inquire of WM. BYER, or J. W. FULLER, No. 42 West 27th-st.

FOR SALE.—TWO FIRST-CLASS MEDIUM and four-story brown-stone front houses, Nos. 35 and 37 West 32th st., north side, near 5th-av., will be sold reasonable, if applied for before the 1st day of April. Inquire on the premises from 11 A. M. and from 4 to 5 P. M.; or of GEORGE R HOWELL, No. 33 Park-row, from 1 to 3 P. M. Terms easy.

FOR SALE—A SUPERIOR WELL BUILT three-story brick house, with basement, under cellar, and large attic and modern improvements, 22½x50 feet; lot half the block; fine yard, having grape vines and fruit trees; price $7,500, worth $9,500. Term easy. Apply on the premises, No. 307 9th-st., 3d house east of Tompkins-square.

FOR SALE OR TO LET AT DOBBS' FERRY —Commanding a fine view of the Hudson River, containing one third of an acre. The house is a cottage, built of brick, new and in first-rate order, with stable, &c. Good water—having a good cistern and spring. Inquire of JOHN J. STORM, Dobbs' Ferry, or WILLIAM BARBOUR, No. 58 Chambers-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, AT Upper Red Hook, near the Hudson River depôt, three hours' ride from this City, in a fine healthy location; two-story house, nine rooms and extension, good barn, all kinds of fruit and ornamental trees. Price low; terms easy. Apply to J. RAYMOND JONES, No. 106 Broadway.

TO LET—NO. 93 WILLOUGHBY-ST., BROOKlyn.—A three-story and basement brick house, with modern improvements House 22x40, with extension and inclosed piazza, and in perfect order. Rent, to a small, genteel family, $500. Apply to M. W. DODD, No. 59 Chambers-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone front houses, just finished in the most thorough and improved style; all modern improvements; size 25 by 60 feet; in the choice location Nos. 28 and 30 West 31st-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway. Apply on the premises, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET ON EIGHTY-NINTH-STREET, NEAR FIRST-AVENUE.—Four lots with a genteel modern 2½-story house, arranged with Croton water, bath, water closet wash trays and gas pipe. Apply to S. RICHARDSON, No. 312 5th-av., or A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY, BROWN-stone, English basement house No. 40 West 36th-st., 16:8 by 40, lot half the block; has all the modern conveniences; the present occupant would like to sell the carpets, oil-cloths and gas fixtures, new last November. Inquire of E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY property, with little incumbrance, or Stocks and Bonds, a very valuable unimproved property at Newark, N. J., near the depot. The above is worth the attention of parties wishing to exchange or purchase. E. B. KINSHIMER, No. 319 4th-av.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AN ELEGANT 2-story brown stone front house on lot-place, between Henry and Clinton sts., Brooklyn, with all modern improvements; house 25x60, lot 133 feet, court-yard in front. Near the Court-st. cars and Hamilton Ferry. Apply to J. RAYMOND JONES, No. 106 Broadway.

FOR SALE—IN THE VILLAGE OF STAMFORD, Conn., two country seats, well and substantially built in modern style, situated on the bank of the river. The buildings are large and new, and can be occupied immediately. Inquire of N. E. ADAMS, Stamford, Conn., or of C. W. ADAMS, No. 385 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOMELY-SITUATED four story brown-stone front house in 24th-st., North side, between 5th and 6th avs. House 21x55 feet. Lot 98 ft. 6. Has every modern conveniences and neighborhood unexceptionable. Price $16,000. Apply at No. 70 Pine-st., 2d floor, or at No. 45 West 24th-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A COUNTRY SEAT, furnished, at Hyde Park, for Summer one or more years. Location desirable, within five minutes' walk of Staatsburg Station. Would exchange in part for choice City property. From five to twenty acres will be let with house, carriage-house and garden. Apply at No. 33 Dey-st.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brick residence front houses, and full lots built in the most substantial and elegant manner and on one of the best sites on Murray Hill, the third and fourth houses east of 4th-av. on 36th-st. They can be seen at any time through the day. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A COTTAGE of 8 rooms and six lots of ground, on 133d-st., 150 feet west of 8th-av., a very nice location for an out-of-town residence; will be sold on easy terms.
E. B. KINSHIMER, No. 319 4th-av.

FOR SALE—FOUR LOTS OF LAND ON THE south side of 20th-st., between the 8th and 9th avs.; 2 thirds of purchase-money may remain on mortgage. Apply to JEMIMA WEBB, No. 226 West 20th-st., or to E. TAPPEN, No. 51 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE.—A NUMBER OF VERY DESIRABLE houses in nice locations, at prices from $5,000 to $12,000. Also a large number of good building lots at low prices. Also about 100 houses to let.
E. B. KINSHIMER, No. 319 4th-av.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—A BEAUTIFUL HOUSE, 25 feet by 20, with all necessary improvements, in a good locality, No. 174 East 20th-st.; is in perfect order. Inquire of A. KENNEDY, No. 130 East 35th-st., near 3d-av.

FOR SALE—THE MODERN THREE-STORY brick house, No. 496 Pacific, cor. of Nevins-st., Brooklyn; the basement well arranged for a Physician. For terms apply to office Lenox Ins. Co., No. 54 Wall-st., N. Y., or to S. HONDLOW, Montague, near Court, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—(WESTERN lands preferred) 2 three-story brick houses on Nelson-st., between Clinton and Court sts. The houses are well-built, and just finished. Apply to P. S. BULKLEY, No. 49 Wall-st., basement of the Insurance Buildings.

FOR SALE—ON EASY TERMS, A FIRST CLASS brown stone house, No. 108 First-place, between Court and Smith sts., South Brooklyn. Lot 25 by 133 feet, house 25 by 50. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—THE HOUSE and lots Nos. 41 and 43 Beekman-st., New-York. Inquire of J. J. REATHON & SON, watch makers, No. 156 William-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE TWO HOUSES AND LOTS known as Nos. 149 and 151 Eldridge-st., one door above Rivington-st.; each lot is 25 feet wide and 100 feet deep. Inquire of J. M. SEAMAN, No. 170 Eldridge-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS THREE STORY and basement brick house and lot, No. 23 South 4th-st., Williamsburg. For particulars, apply to WM. C. BURGHE, No. 115 Nassau-st., fifth floor.

FOR SALE—THE 3-STORY BRICK HOUSE NO. 107 Mott-st., near Broome-st.; size, 25 feet by 60; lot 100 feet deep, has gas and Croton water; is unencumbered. Inquire of WILLIAM E. HAWS, 395 Canal-st.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—THE CREAM-colored brick houses, situated No. 177 East 13th-st., near 2d av. The house is four stories high, three rooms deep, 22 feet front, and contains all the modern improvements. The owner of the property has been an occupant of the house for the past five years, and has added many improvements to the premises not usually found in a house of this class. The lot is of the width of the house, and in depth 104 feet; the yard contains shrubbery and a choice Isabella grape vine, which bears annually. The premises may be examined any time by obtaining a permit at the *Scientific American* Office, No 128 Fulton-st., or a person will be in daily attendance at the house between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 1 o'clock P. M., till the 2 th of March, to show the premises. Possession immediately. Price $10,500 Terms of payment easy. If the property is not sold within a few days, the house will be leased for a term of years.

FOR SALE—A NEW AND PLEASANT COTtage at Myrtlen Duyvel, (one hour's ride from Chambers-st.,) commands a fine view of the Hudson River and is in all respects desirably located. The house contains 8 rooms, 9 closets and pantries, furnace, range, gas pipes, bath-room with hot and cold water; water closet, marble mantels, cistern, &c. Also on the premises a stable with four stalls, hed room, carriage-room, tool room, basement, &c. The grounds are well laid out with young fruit and ornamental trees, shrubbery, currants, strawberries, &c. The buildings are constructed in the most substantial manner, and were put up under the supervision of the present owner. Price with half an acre of land, $6,500. For particulars, inquire of J. A. DURKEE. No. 1 Stone-st

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—ONE THREE-story basement and counter-cellar brick house 20x36 feet, inside blinds, stairway, marble mantels and grates, hard-finished throughout, ornamental cornice and centre piece, hot and cold water baths, furnace, range, gas and handsome fixtures, all built in the best modern style, with selected materials by the present owner, (one year since,) situate west side of Clermont-av., about three hundred feet north from Fulton-av., and being one of the healthiest and pleasantest locations in the city for a gentleman doing business in New-York; will be sold cheap. Terms easy. Apply on the premises, or to FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—AT CLIFTON, Staten Island, a first-class cottage, with two parlors and dining-room on the first floor, a large kitchen and cellar, with seven bedrooms, all arranged with every convenience for a genteel family; has a stable and carriage-house, with sleeping room for coachman, a good vegetable garden, fruit, &c., with 1½ acres of lawn. The location is in a good neighborhood, commanding a good view of the City and Bay of New-York. Possession given the 1st of April. For further particulars, inquire of LEVI COOK, No. 287 Broadway.

BROOKLYN HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.—Viz.: 9 first-class houses on the north side of Lafayette-av., between Raymond and Navy sts. They will contain gas and plumbing suitable for the new water works, including baths and water closets. The fronts are Philadelphia brick; each house is 40 feet deep, exclusive of a brick extension of 8 feet; each lot is 95 feet, exclusive of 18 feet court yard. The location is the most healthy, popular and convenient in Brooklyn, being but 5 minutes' walk from the City Hall, and but one block from Fulton and Flatbush avs. The houses will be in all respects first class, substantially built, and well finished. Apply to WILLIAM B. NICHOLS, No. 16 Nassau-st., New-York, or between the hours of 8 and 10 A. M. on the premises.

MADISON-AVENUE.—FOR SALE—THE TWO four-story brown-stone houses Nos. 68 and 70 Madison-av., corner of 28th-st.; each lot 25 by 100; houses modern and complete, three rooms deep, all up, in addition to which the corner has a back building, four stories high, and filling the entire depth of the lot by about 18 feet in width. This property is admirably adapted for a Young Ladies' Seminary, and has been occupied as such since the houses were finished. It is also a good location for a Hotel Garni, and is sufficiently commodious for that purpose, or desirable for private residences.
HOMER MORGAN,
No. 3 Metropolitan Bank, Pine-st.

NOTICE TO MANUFACTURERS AND OTHERS.—Good and cheap manufacturing locations, possessing many advantages, can be had near by the depot of the Hudson River Railroad, at Rhinebeck, directly opposite to Rondout and Kingston, where coal can be obtained at first cost prices. Transportation facilities by river and mail road. Also, for sale, a number of beautiful villa sites, from one to 50 acres more or less land, for country seats, unsurpassed for beauty of the river and mountain scenery. Apply to GEORGE VEITCH, General Contractor, at the Rhinebeck depot.

A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE ON GATES, corner of Franklin-av., Brooklyn, for sale. The property consists of a genteel gothic frame house, two story and basement, finished with modern style, with gas and fixtures. Range, hot and cold water baths, furnace, &c. The grounds comprise five lots, with a gothic stable. Fruit and ornamental trees, grape arbor, &c. A very desirable residence, as the neighborhood is unexceptionable. Will sell the house and two lots, if desired. Price to suit the times. Terms easy. Apply to FOSTER & LOPER, 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR RENT.—A HOUSE containing 14 rooms, with pleasant grounds, comprising 4 acres of choice land, ornamented with shade trees, a great variety of shrubbery, 27 varieties of roses, &c. Stocked with fruit trees and 5 varieties of grapes in bearing. There is a good barn and carriage-house. Water at both dwelling-house and barn. The place is within 15 minutes walk of the Pittsfield Post-Office. Will be sold at a reasonable price, or rented to a good tenant for from one to four years. Apply to
ROCKWELL & COLT.
PITTSFIELD, Mass., March 13, 1857.

BARGAINS IN RURAL RESIDENCES.—Two residences very desirably situated, one in the city of New-Brunswick, N. J., fronting open grounds of Rutgers College, one on the heights opposite the city, beautifully situated, containing 4½ acres of good garden soil, and a farm of 150 acres on it would be divided in two with good improvements. About 2½ miles from New-Brunswick, and six minutes' walk from a depôt. For photographic views and full descriptions, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st., or WILLIAM FLAGG, New-Brunswick.

GREAT BARGAIN.—COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A new two-story frame building, 1¾ acres of land, barn and out-buildings all new; situated in a perfectly healthy location, 1½ miles from Jersey City Ferry, on the Bergen Point Plank Road. It is very convenient for a gentleman doing business in the City; easy of access; stages pass the door every half hour. The place will be sold at a bargain, if applied for soon. To view the premises, call on BRINKERHOFF & SON, No. 37 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT PORTCHESTER, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—A very desirable modern-built two-story house, with about half an acre of land, well laid out with fruit trees, grape, raspberry and blackberry vines, and ornamental shrubs. A barn at convenient distance, with more land, will be sold with the house, if wanted. To be sold low, if applied for soon. For particulars, inquire of AGUR PIXLEY, on the premises; or, to WM. A. PIXLEY, No. 158 Pearl-st., New-York.

BUILDING SITE FOR SALE AT ORANGE, N. J.—One of the most eligible building sites in the town of Orange, N. J., situated on Main-street, about five minutes' walk from the Morris and Essex Railroad Depot—one hundred feet front, by four hundred and fifty feet in depth. On the place are very fine peach, apple, pear and cherry trees in full bearing. The situation is high, facing south, and commands an extensive view of the mountains and valley. If desired by the purchaser, more land can be obtained. For further particulars apply at No. 33 South William-st., New-York.

$500.—ONLY FIVE HUNDRED DOLlars wanted in cash for a new three-story brick house, with brown stone basement, and all the modern improvements, hot and cold water bath, copper boiler, range, marble mantels in three stories, gas throughout the house, within one block of Fulton-av. cars, Brooklyn. Also, a two-story and basement frame house for sale cheap; terms easy. Inquire of R. H. TRESTED, silver-plater, No. 38 White-st.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND OTHERS.—FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—The 4-story brick building heretofore known as the Empire Tobacco Works, situate near the corner of Hamilton-av. and Summit-st., South Brooklyn, and near the ferry. The building is large, (premises 100x100 feet,) has steam engine of 30-horse power with other machinery, and is admirably adapted for manufacturing or mechanical purposes. For terms, &c., apply to A. B. DAVENPORT, No. 285 Fulton-st., Brooklyn,

BROOKLYN (GOWANUS CANAL) PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Sixty-nine lots, all lying together, between Smith-st. and the Canal, and on 5th, 6th and 7th-sts., and having a front on the Canal of 550 feet. This property is well adapted for manufacturing purposes, and for lumber, lath, lime, brick or coal yards, and will be sold in parcels to suit, and some facilities given. Apply to WILLIAM B. NICHOLS, No. 16 Nassau-st., N. Y.

VALUABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY ON THIRD-AVENUE FOR SALE.—A front of 100 feet by nearly 150 in depth, with buildings thereon erected, and a large surplus of ground in rear, with cartway on avenue. This is a prominent corner up town for a smart person to make money. Twelve years' lease of ground at low rent. For particulars, apply to G. P. NIVEN, No. 4 New-st., near Wall.

$6.000.—FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY brown-stone English basement house, complete with all modern improvements, in the centre of a block of 12 houses, of the same pattern, 23 feet back from the sidewalk, with vault under courtyard, situated on the north side of 51d-st., eighth house east of 8th-av. Price $6,000. Apply on the premises.

COTTAGE FOR SALE CHEAP—OR WILL exchange for property in the eastern part of Brooklyn. A neat cottage with 11 lots of ground, pleasantly located in the village of Flatbush, 4 miles from Fulton Ferry; omnibuses every half hour. Inquire of A. S. DUNCOMB, on the premises, or at No. 14 Pine-st., New-York. Price $4,000.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE low or exchange, 14 miles from the City. House large and convenient, grounds handsomely laid out with well-grown trees and shrubs, and place remarkably healthy. Apply to D. P. BARHYDT, Room No. 16 Nassau Bank.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—129TH-ST., Harlem, two-story and attic, lot 25x100, between 5th and 6th avs. Street paved and Croton water. Price $1,900. Terms easy. Apply No. 7 Broad-st., basement. JOHN RANDALL.

MONROE-STREET PROPERTY FOR SALE —House and lot No. 175 Monroe-st., built by days work, and in good order. Inquire on the premises, or at Nos. 12 and 14 Spruce-st., of JOHN E. BACON.

CAUTION.—WHEREAS, CERTAIN PARTIES in New-York have represented themselves to be my agents, this is to certify that I have neither depôt nor agent in America, for the sale of my flint-glass or crown-glass for optical instruments. Solothurne, Switz.
THEO. DAGUET.

U. S. PASSPORTS—ISSUED THROUGH J. B. NONES, Notary Public, U. S. Commissioner and Commissioner of all the States, No. 13½ Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Also, Bounty Land, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured by J. B. N.

REMOVAL.—THE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURance Company have removed from No. 74 Wall-st. to No. 16 Wall-st., between Nassau-st. and Broadway.
ROBT. S. RONE, President.
D. F. CULEY, Secretary.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIdence, in Meriden, Connecticut, and near the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad. The house is of brick, convenient and spacious; the grounds unsurpassed in beauty of situation, and adorned with a profusion of ornamental trees and shrubbery, an abundance and variety of fruit trees in full bearing, fish-pond, supplied with natural springs, &c., &c. The locality is noted for beauty of scenery and salubrity of climate. Inquire of J. H. PRATT, No 57 Malden-lane, or of J. WILCOX, West Meriden, Conn.

TO LET, AT NEW-ROCHELLE.—A FIRSTclass place, on the banks of the Sound, at the 19 mile stone. The house, lawn and garden will be let without the farm, if desired, or it will be let on shares.

Also, to lease on advantageous terms, three lots of ground, known as Nos. 306, 308 and 310 Water-st., near Roosevelt-st. Apply to DAVID HARRISON, or SAMUEL BROWN, Attorney-at-law, Citizen Bank Building, Bowery.

Also, for sale or to let, at Williamsburg, at a low figure, a genteel, three-story, brick house, near Peck Slip Ferry.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—THE LARGE BUILDing No. 97 Crosby-st., 250 feet east of Broadway, near Spring-st.; lot 75 feet by 100. The building 50 feet by 100, five stories high, with a fine large cellar, and with a strong light on all sides; the ceilings are from 11 to 14 feet high; well finished for any kind of manufacturing purposes, such as printers, cabinet or piano-forte makers, or any thing else. Inquire on the premises, or address, by note, O. B. CORLIES, No. 37 East 23d-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL Country Residence at Williams' Bridge, 45 minutes' ride from the City on the Harlem Railroad, and 10 minutes walk from the depôt. The house (nearly new) contains 10 rooms, is on high ground, well shaded, and suitable for a small family. Garden half an acre. A good well of soft water on the place. Apply to W. P. JAYNE, Bible House, printing department.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE HANDSOMELYfinished stone and basement, dimensions 75x25; desirably situated in 4th-av., near the Harlem and New-Haven Railroad Depôts, between 24th and 25th sts., on moderate terms. These premises are suitable for any respectable business requiring much space. Apply to GEORGE PLATT, Nos. 327 and 329 4th-av., or at No. 53 Broadway.

TO LET—THE DWELLING PART AND STORE of house No. 317 Atlantic-st., near Hoyt-st., Brooklyn. The house is four story, brick, five years old, in good repair, comfortable for one large, or two small families, two kitchens in the rear. There are fixtures in the store for sale, cheap; fit for a tea dealer or grocer. Rent low. Possession given immediately. Inquire at No. 225 State-st., near Hoyt-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—FROM MAY 1, THE NEW FOUR-story brick buildings (26x50) on west side of 3d-av., between 45th and 46th sts.; will be finished with marble mantels, gas, bath rooms, &c. The stores will be rented with back rooms adjoining and finished basements, and the dwelling part in floors, to respectable families. For plans and full particulars, apply to T. B. GILFORD, No. 150 Nassau-st., from 12 to 2.

TO LET—THE DWELLING PART OF HOUSE No. 1,002 Broadway, near Madison-square; the house is new and in good order, with Croton and gas fixtures. Also, a handsome basement store corner of Broadway and 26th-st. For further particulars, inquire at the Land Agency Office of SAMUEL W. THOMPSON, No. 1,000 Broadway, corner 26th-st.

TO LET—LARGE ROOM ON THE FIRST FLOOR No. 539 Broadway, (between St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels,) 124 feet by 30, and 20 feet high, suitable for exhibitions, auction, forte or furniture business. Also, the basement underneath, (same dimensions,) 15 feet high. Possession in April. Apply to JOHN R. PETERS, Jr., on the premises.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—A PRETTY COTtage—5 rooms; gas in the house—large garden. Let only on condition that the garden furniture is sold; the amount, $175. Location good—two miles from the Fulton Ferry. Rent, $175. Apply at No 83 Nassau-st., New-York, (second floor,) between 9 and 10.

TO LET—ON 33D-ST., TWO DESIRABLE COTtages, Nos. 58 and 60 East 32nd-st. near 4th-av., well calculated for small, genteel families. Rent $275. Also one cottage on 4th-av., near 33d-st. Rent $300. Easy of access to the lower part of the City by cars or stages. Inquire at No. 9 East 33d-st., of N. C. PIKE.

TO LET—AT HASTINGS, ON THE HUDSON River, 21 miles from the City, a factory, building 22x42 feet; also, if desired, the machinery, consisting of a steam-engine and connections, lathes, metal planner, press, &c. Apply to Mr. C. W. THOMAS, at Mr. Isaac L. Hunt's store, No 215 Pearl-st.

TO LET ON THE BOWERY EXTENSION —The two brown-stone five-story stores, Nos. 380 and 382 Pearl-st., over 80 feet deep, with basement and under cellar, extending under the walk, rolling iron shutters, illuminating lights, &c. Apply to
HENRY TROWBRIDGE, No. 83 Chambers st.

TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, WITH 20 acres of land, situated in Flatbush. House contains all the modern improvements, and the land under a high state of cultivation. Location perfectly healthy. For further particulars, apply to
LYDDON & YENNI, No. 29 Burling-slip.

TO LET OR LEASE—APARTMENTS FOR families, No. 731 8th-av., each suite consisting of parlors, dining room, 3 bedrooms and kitchen, Croton water in kitchen, and gas in each room. Price per annum, $125. $150, $175. Apply to J. M. DAVIES, No. 66 Wall-st.

TO LET—TWO THREE-STORY AND BASEment houses, located in 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs.; the houses contain all the modern improvements. Rents $700 and $735. Apply to S. R. MILLER, No. 5 Barclay-st.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY DWELLING-HOUSE, No. 31 King-st., with modern improvements, suitable for one or two small families. Inquire of Mr. HAWKEY, in rear of No. 29 King-st., or of A. RAYMOND, No. 51 Catharine-st.

TO LET—THE LOWER PART OF THE THREEstory and high basement brick house No. 107 Forsyth-st., near Broome-st., containing all the modern improvements. Inquire of GEORGE H. WALKER, at No. 117 Chrystie-st., or at No. 183 Centre-st.

TO LET—FROM 1ST OF MAY, A GENTEEL house, No. 109 West 24th-st., between 5th and 7th avs., with all the modern improvements. Rent $550 per annum. Apply to M. WILSON, corner of Cortlandt-st. and Broadway, under the Gilsey Building.

TO LET—THREE-STORY BROWN FRONT house No. 64 East 22d-st., 3 rooms deep, 18 rooms, with the improvements, in perfect order. Rent, $1,000. Apply at the house from 1 to 3. Will not be let for boarding-house.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN, NEAR WHITE-st.—Fine large rooms on the first story, suitable for a tailor or fancy goods business, &c., from May 1. Apply to T. H. CHAMBERS, piano-fortes, No. 385 Broadway, up stairs.

TO LET—THE STORE NO. 113 NASSAU-ST., 100 by 25, fronting on Nassau and Theatre-alley, with basement and cellar; also, the 2d floor, and rooms on the 3d and 4th floors, suitable for light manufacturing purposes.

TO LET—THE FOUNDRY IN THE VILLAGE of Peekskill, Westchester County, known as the Peekskill Foundry. Inquire of the subscriber, on the premises, or at No. 210 Water-st., New-York.
F. P. FLAGLER.

TO LET—THE THIRD FLOOR OF BUILDING No. 487 Broadway, corner Broome-st., size 28:100, having 16 windows on the floor, 2 water-closets, and hoistway; suitable for a light manufacturing business. Inquire of WM. GALE & SON, No. 447 Broome-st.

TO LET—POSSESSION GIVEN IMMEDIATELY —A loft of building No. 44 Crosby-st., 69x28 feet, well lighted, suitable for a light manufacturing business. Will be let low to a good tenant. For particulars, inquire of J. T. WILLIAMS, Jr., No. 358 Broadway, up stairs.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE DESIRABLE three-story and basement brick house No. 186 Dean-st., above Bond. Rent $450. Inquire of R. C. OGDEN, No. 260 Broadway, corner Warren-st.

TO LET AT FORDHAM, OPPOSITE THE DEPOT.—Two convenient cottages, with grounds attached. Rent $225 and $175. Apply to A. B. TAPPEN, 51 Chambers-st., or to WM. CODDINGTON, Fordham.

TO LET—TO A FIRST-CLASS TENANT, PART of the spacious house No. 66 Charles-st. Immediate possession given. For particulars inquire on the premises, or of THOS CLARK, Esq., New York Post-office.

TO LET—THE STORE NO. 224 FRONT-STREET. It will be put in order or rebuilt to suit a good tenant. Apply at No. 136 Water-st., or at No. 11 East 28th-st., before 10 o'clock A. M.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY AND ATTIC house, No. 58 Bleecker-st., 1 block east of Broadway. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, Great Western Building, No. 31 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE DWELLING PART OF HOUSE No. 324 and the store, No. 318 Bleecker-st., with all the modern improvements. Inquire of Y. L. BUXTON, No. 96 Warren-st., from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.

TO LET—MANUFACTORY BUILDINGS, 125 feet front, 6th-av. corner of 47th-st. Building brick, 4 stories high, and strongly built. Inquire of Mr. KING, in rear building, or G. J. FORREST, No. 145 Pearl-st.

TO LET—STORE No. 96 WARREN-STREET, suitable for any kind of business. Also, suits of rooms for offices. Inquire in the Irving Saving Institution from 10 to 2 o'clock.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY AND ATTIC brick house No. 99 East 15th-st., between 3d-av. and Stuyvesant-square. Apply on the premises.

TO LET.—STORE NO. 293 BROADWAY, BEtween Reade and Duane sts.; 75 feet deep, west side; possession April 1. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—THE TWO THREE-STORY AND basement brick houses Nos. 18 and 20 50th-st., near 5th-av. Rent $800. Inquire at No. 24 50th-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—HOUSE NO. 47 BOND-ST.; gas and water throughout the house. Inquire on the premises, of J. W. CRANE, M. D.

TO LET—STORE NO. 33 MAIDEN-LANE. Inquire of ROBT. BENNER, No. 75 Nassau-st.

TO LET—STORE NO. 2½ MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-York. Inquire of MARSH & CO., on the premises.

A BROWN-STONE HOUSE TO LET—IS handsomely furnished and furniture but little used; will be sold to person who takes the house at a satisfactory deduction and at a bargain. Possession can be had early in April. Location near 6th-av. and 29th-st. Address MODERN HOUSE, *Times* office.

YONKERS.—TO LET, FROM 1st MAY NEXT, on Warburton-av., Yonkers, a pleasantly situated two-story and basement cottage house, ten rooms, front and rear piazza, fine river views, shade trees, garden; lot 80x200 feet. Apply at No. 63 Cortlandt-st.

STORE TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE, Astor-place, fronting on Astor-place; a desirable location. Apply in the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE, Astor-place, very desirable. Apply in the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LEASE—THE HOTEL NOW FINISHING on the northeast corner of 24th-st. and 3d-av. the building is most substantially built, well ventilated, lighted, &c., with all the modern conveniences. The house will accommodate one hundred lodgers, mostly with single rooms; the house also has a restaurant, billiard room, dining-room, reading and bar-room, and room for washing and ironing for the house, and the accommodation of boarders. For particulars, inquire of WILLIAM COMPTON, stall No. 14 Washington Market, or at No. 145 East 26th-st.

WHARF LOTS AND BULKHEAD TO LEASE.—The lots fronting the North River, on 18th-av., being the north half of the block between 13th and 14th sts., with or without the bulkhead in front; well adapted for large coal companies, or other business requiring space or facility of wharfage. Also, the ten vacant lots in the rear of the above, on the southerly side of 14th-st. Apply to C. P. WHITE, No. 21 Park-row, or No. 13 West 21st-st.; or to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers, No. 14 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET OR LEASE —From 1st of May next, the owner residing in Europe. The brown-stone front house situate in the vicinity of Gramercy Park, No. 96 East 19th-st., large and handsomely furnished.

Also, the upper part of the building known as No. 761 Broadway. FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON,
Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st.

DESIRABLE HOUSES ON EIGHTY-SIXTH-ST., YORKVILLE, TO LET.—Two of the row of convenient 3-story houses, with verandas in front, on the north side of 86th-st., between 4th and 5th avs. The street is 100 feet wide, regulated, flagged and lighted, and being on high ground with a commanding view, renders the location very desirable. Rents low. Apply to JAMES KING, No. 90 Amity-st.

GENTEEL HOUSE IN BROOKLYN TO LET LOW.—The 3-story brick house No. 73 Dean-st., about 8 minutes' walk from the South ferry, with courtyard, gas pipes, range, marble mantels. Possession immediate. A lease would be given at $375. Apply to S. W. SMITH, No. 334 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET.—HOUSE, barn and carriage-house, with about 4 acres of land, beautifully located about ¾ mile from William's Bridge, near the Harlem Railroad. Inquire No. 63 Chatham-st.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—IN THE Bible House, Astor-place, with every convenience, and in a desirable location. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

HOUSES AND ROOMS WANTED

WANTED—PART OF A HOUSE, (LOWER PART preferred,) in a good neighborhood, by a small family, consisting of a gentleman and wife, and daughter 6 years old, and servant. Location between 10th and 23d sts., and 2d and 6th avs. Best of reference given and required. Address Box No. 245 3d-av. Post-Office, stating terms, &c.

WANTED IN WILLIAMSBURG—BY A small family, five or six rooms in a respectable neighborhood, below 7th and between Grand and South 7th sts. Best of reference given. Address A. B., Williamsburg Post-Office, stating location, rent, &c.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—HOUSE AND lot situated on 2d-av., or any of the cross streets between the 2d and 6th avs., up to 29th st. Price from $7,500 to $9,000. Address J. SEAMAN, Chatham-square Post Office, stating No. of house and price.

TO OWNERS OF PROPERTY IN JERSEY CITY.—Wanted to purchase, a House; must be must be within ten minutes' walk of the ferry. Address, stating price, location, &c, TAYLOR, *Times* Office.

##

AUCTION SALES.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION, ELEGANT ROSSWOOD PIANO-FORTE, RICH CARPETS, PAINTINGS, SPLENDID PARLOR SUITES, SOLID SILVER, RICH CHINA, &c.—THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at 10½ o'clock, consisting of all the superb furniture and handsome articles contained in house No. 158 West Eighth-street, 4th-av. The house is replete with everything to be found in a fashionably furnished residence, the sale of which will be positive and peremptory, without regard to weather; commencing at 10½ o'clock precisely, in the Dining-room, with elegant carved mahogany extension table, rich China and silver ware of every description, glass and ivory cutlery, cut glass, ruby and amber, &c.; elegant plate and mantel mirrors, silk and lace curtains, Turkish and reception chairs, in satin and brocade; rosewood secretary book-case, Turkish lounges, marble top centre and pier tables, rich shades, costly mantel vases, with magnificent parlor ornaments. Also, a number of fine oil paintings, richly framed, about 600 yards of rich carpets, elegant chandeliers, bronzes, &c.

LIBRARY AND CHAMBER FURNITURE.—Splendid carved rosewood bureaus; bedsteads, with French hair mattresses and beds to fit; marble washstands, commodes, wardrobes, &c., all to match; cheval glasses, oval mirrors, rich China toilet sets; suite rosewood furniture, in hair cloth; rosewood library bookcase, oval mirrors, clocks, candelabras, French sofas, rockers, with a great variety of elegant cook and pantry furniture of every description, not enumerated in this advertisement. Purchasers are assured that everything in the house will be sold without reserve. A deposit will be required of all purchasers. Goods to be removed immediately, for which purpose men will be in attendance.

T. C. HOUGHTON, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF THE LEASE, FURNITURE, &c., OF THE LA PIERRE HOUSE.—No. 679 Broadway, corner of Amity-st., WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, March 18 and 19, at 10½ o'clock. T. C. HOUGHTON will sell, as above, by order of Richard Heather, Esq., assignee, the lease of the above house, 8 years to run, from May next. The furniture, mirrors; piano-forte, 7-octave, made by Harrison—a fine instrument; velvet, Brussels, 3 ply and ingrain carpets, English oil-cloths, brocatel, damask, lace and muslin curtains, with hangings complete; French window shades and fixtures, rosewood parlor suites in brocatel, mahogany chairs in hair cloth, French sofas, pier and oval mirrors, marble-top centre, pier and sofa tables, rich gilt and bronze gas chandeliers, gas fixtures. Dining-room furniture—Tables, chairs, sideboards, China dinner and tea sets, glass ware; a variety of silver-plated ware, planished tin ware, cutlery, &c. Chamber furniture—Rosewood and mahogany French bedsteads, marble-top dressing bureaus, washstands and commodes, toilet sets, wardrobes, mirrors, sofas, lounges, tête-à-têtes, easy chairs, 60 cottage bedsteads, with hair mattresses and bedding to each, a large lot of extra bed linen, blankets, &c., hall oil-cloths, office furniture, 1 patent annunciator, ranges, copper boilers, several refrigerators, kitchen furniture, &c. Catalogues on Tuesday, at the office of the auctioneer, No. 113 Nassau-st. Terms of sale cash, bankable money. A cash deposit required from all purchasers satisfactory to the seller.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

MADISON-AVENUE, NEAR MADISON PARK.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, March 19, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the elegant four-story brown-stone house and lot, the house covering the whole lot, No. 70 Madison-av., on the southwest corner of 28th st. The house contains 22 room s, was built in the best manner, and furnished throughout with all the modern improvements; gas, Croton water, range, water-closets, &c. It is admirably adapted for a Young Ladies' Seminary or genteel boarding house. Lot 25x95 feet.

Also, the first-class four-story brown-stone front house and lot No. 68 Madison-av., adjoining the above, complete with all the modern conveniences. Lot 24 feet 7 inches by 98 feet, house 24 feet 7 inches by 57 feet. For maps and further particulars apply to the Auctioneer, No. 39 Wall-st.

H. H. LYNDE & CO., Auctioneers.

REAL ESTATE AT ASTORIA.—HENRY H. LYNDE & CO. will sell at auction, on the premises at Astoria, on WEDNESDAY, March 25, at 11 o'clock, without reserve, the following valuable property:

That valuable plot situated at the junction of Main, Remsen and Welling sts, having about 115 feet on Main-st., with two stores and detached dwelling-house thereon, one of the best stands in the village.

Also, two-story house and lot, 29 by 100, on the westerly side of Remsen-st.

A one-and-a-half-story house and two lots, each 25 by 125, on the easterly side of Henry-st.

One lot, 25 by 114, on the south side of Flushing-av., near Henry-st.

Two lots, each 25 by 100, on Bradford-st., opposite Winslow-place. Sale positive.

Terms easy, to be made known at time of sale.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY ON BOWERY AND HOUSTON-STREET.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 19, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

BOWERY.—The lot with the 2-story brick house with store underneath, on the front, and brick house on the rear thereof, known as No. 279 Bowery, on the southeast corner of Houston-st. Said lot being 20 feet in width and 75 in depth.

HOUSTON-STREET.—Also the lot adjoining the above on the rear and known as No. 466 Houston-st, with the 2-story frame house on the front, and the 3-story brick house on the rear, said lot being 25 feet front, 23 feet rear, and 108 feet deep. A portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. For maps, apply to the auctioneer, No. 39 Wall-st.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

BY W. S. MELLOR & CO.—THURSDAY, March 19, 1857, at 10½ o'clock, at Salesroom No. 13 and 15 Park-row, opposite the Astor House, peremptory sale of elegant cabinet furniture, rosewood piano-fortes, French plated mantel mirrors, rich oil-paintings, richly-decorated China ware, vases, bronze clocks, &c., the whole of which are positively to be sold, without reserve, to close consignments and pay advances. The trade are particularly invited, as well as southern and western merchants. Goods can be carefully packed on the premises for shipping, on the most reasonable terms. Catalogues on the morning of sale. The stock embraces a very desirable collection, such as rarely offered at auction. Can be viewed on the premises previous to sale.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF HYDEVILLE SLATE COMPANY'S STOCK.—The subscriber, general assignee of Kelly, Townsend & Co., will sell at public auction at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, the 19th day of March inst., at 12½ o'clock P. M., by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, eight thousand four hundred and thirty-one shares of the capital stock of the Hydeville Slate Company, par value $25 each, being part of the assets of said Kelly, Townsend & Co., and of the members of said firm, assigned to the subscriber.—Dated March 9, 1857.

SPENCER GREGORY,
Assignee of Kelly, Townsend & Co.

TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer.

FURNITURE FROM A FAMILY.—WILL BE sold THIS MORNING, at 11 o'clock, at No. 103 Nassau-st., large first quality oil-cloth, suite of enameled furniture, chamber lounges, sofas, rockers, book stands, paintings, mirrors, clocks, vases, beds, bedsteads, casters, goblets, wardrobe, rosewood and black walnut tables, marble tops, ornaments, ancient paintings. Also, rifles, muskets, sewing machines, plain chairs, fancy gold and plated jewelry, &c. N. B.—Previous to the above, will be sold a choice stock of Havana cigars, sure to give full satisfaction, and in quantities to suit purchasers

SAMUEL OSGOOD, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, &c.—TO-MORROW, (Thursday,) at 10½ o'clock A. M., SAMUEL OSGOOD & CO. will sell at No. 81 Nassau-st., a large collection of household furniture, comprising several rich carved rosewood parlor suites, enameled chamber furniture, work cases, bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, bedding, carpets, sofas, chairs, &c.

Also, a general assortment of housekeepers' goods, such as trays, dish covers, coffee and tea pots, casters, knives and forks, tin ware, glass ware, plated ware, &c. &c.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—TO THE TRADE AND PRIVATE BUYERS OF FURNITURE.—EUGENE B. FRANKLIN & CO. will sell at their store, No. 85 Nassau-st., THIS (Wednesday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, a large stock of superior first and second class furniture, suitable for the trade and private housekeepers, consisting of a general assortment; also, carpets, mirrors, china and glass ware, clocks, fancy goods, &c., &c. The whole for positive sale.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, ON THURSDAY, MARCH 26, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., Referee, 2 lots on 7th av., between 53d and 54th sts: 25 feet and 1 inch front and rear, by 100 feet in depth. Also, 1 lot on 6th-av., same size. Maps can be obtained at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 49 Wall-st., basement.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, March 18, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern:

20 shares Oriental Bank, $25 each.
10 shares East River Fire Insurance Co., $15 each.
410 shares 3d-av. Railroad Company Stock, [hypothecated]—$100 each.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK—THIRD DAY'S SALE AT TUTTLE'S EMPORIUM.—No. 345 Broadway. The sale will commence at 10 o'clock, and will include brushes of all kinds, parlan ware, Chinese vases, fancy boxes, rosewood work-boxes, watch cases, stands, paint-boxes and paints, transparencies, backgammon and chess boards.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

BROADWAY PROPERTY AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, March 19, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, two desirable lots situated on the northeast corner of Broadway and 43d-st. For further particulars, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 39 Wall-st.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

THURSDAY, MARCH 19, AT 10 1-2 o'clock A. M., at No. 55 Nassau-st., corner Adams-st., Brooklyn, household furniture, carpets, oil-cloths, mahogany and other bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, chairs, tables, sofas, looking glasses, feather beds, hair mattresses, bedding, &c., &c.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS.—RICHARDS & WHITING will sell on WEDNESDAY, March 18, at 10½ o'clock, at their store, No. 44 Cortlandt-st., 500 cases of fresh and seasonable goods, well adapted to City and country trade. Auction sales every Wednesday.

A. H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF HOUSE AND LOT NO. 25 POWERS-STREET, BROOKLYN.—At the Merchants' Exchange, WEDNESDAY, March 25, at 12 o'clock M.—House four-story brick, English basement, recently refitted; $4,000 can remain; house three doors from Atlantic-st.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

350 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS AND RUBBERS AT AUCTION.—On THURSDAY, March 19, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of S. N. DAVIS & CO., No. 56 Beekman-st., prime fresh retailing goods. Also, a large lot slightly imperfect.

AUCTION SALES.

WILLIAM S. BOYD, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE—FINAL SALE.—ASSIGNEES' SALE.—By GEO. N. NICHOLS, office No. 68 Nassau-st. GEO. NICHOLS will sell per order of Abbott Brothers, Attorneys for Assignees, the balance of the stock of rich jewelry, watches and silver ware at No. 619 Broadway, under SI. Nicholas Hotel, THIS DAY, March 18, at 10½ o'clock. The stock embraces a variety of fine gold and silver watches in single and hunting cases, diamond pins and rings, cluster, vest and chatalain chains, bracelets, cameo and mosaic sets, &c., besides a fine assortment of silver-ware, French clocks, &c., &c. Ladies and gentlemen in want of any article in the jewelry line will find it to their advantage to attend this sale, as the stock must positively be sold to close the business.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTRIX SALE BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT, EIGHTY-THIRD-STREET NEAR THIRD-AVENUE.—A. J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell at public auction at the Merchants' Exchange, on THURSDAY, at 12 o'clock, three valuable lots of ground situated on the southerly side of 83d-st., about 280 feet westerly from the 3d-av. For particulars apply to the auctioneers, No. 7 Broad-st. FRANCES MCNULTY,
Executrix of John McNulty, deceased.

MILLER & DEVLIN, Attorneys.

FEED & COLE, Auctioneers. Salesroom No. 343 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

WEDNESDAY, AT 10 1-2 O'CLOCK, AT SALESROOM.—SHERIFF'S SALE OF FURNITURE.—Consisting of a general assortment of mahogany parlor and chamber furniture, mirrors, carpets, kitchen furniture, &c. Also, the stock of a retail crockery store, comprising everything in the line.

T. C. HOUGHTON, Auctioneer.

THE LEASE OF THE LA PIERRE HOUSE, No. 679 Broadway, having eight years to run from May next, will be sold at auction, on the premises, WEDNESDAY, March 18, at 11 o'clock. By order of RICHARD HEATHER, Esq., Assignee.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL, ON WEDNESDAY, MARCH 25, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the 3-story brick house and lease of lot No. 82 East Broadway. Terms liberal. For further particulars, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 4 Broad-st.

AUCTION NOTICE.—IN J. E. VAN ANTWERP'S Regular Trade sale of Hardware for THURSDAY, 19th, will be found 7 cases French tinned ironware, consisting of about 6,000 pieces, saucepans, basins, tea-kettles, flesh forks, ladles, skimmers, &c. Also, bitts, plyers, compasses, sheep-shears, &c., damaged on the voyage and sold for the benefit of Underwriters, for cash. Also, in good order, an invoice of stock goods, 50 "Porter's" patent revolving rifles, to pay advances.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PROFITABLE AND HONORABLE EMPLOYMENT FOR THE WINTER.—Persons, in town or country, in search of employment as a source of income, or to fill up their leisure hours, may hear of such by inclosing two stamps, to pay postage, to Professor JAMES T. HORNE, Box No. 4,581 New-York Post-Office. The employment is fitted to either sex; station in life immaterial. It is an article of daily consumption, and can be manufactured in the agent's dwelling; secure by copyright; sale as permanent as flour. As many as wanted in every town in the Union.

PARTNER WANTED.—AN ACTIVE BUSINESS man, with $6,000 to $8,000 cash, can meet with a good opportunity for investment of means and ability with an established manufacturing house of this City. One of the present active wishes to remain as silent partner, which leaves an opening not often offered. Best of references given and required. Address WORKS, Box No. 1,969 Post-Office. No agents treated with.

WANTED—IN AN OLD-ESTABLISHED COMmission house, an active partner with a capital of $25,000. The business is one in which no risks are taken, and the profits of which are always to be relied on. None but a good business man of first-rate character will be treated with. All applications will be considered confidential, and such as may not be approved will be returned. Address H. R.; *Courier and Enquirer.*

$3,000—AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY TO MAKE MONEY.—Double the sum demanded can be made every year. The business is already established, is respectable, and can be carried on with little trouble to the proprietor. Sufficient reason will be given to satisfy any applicant with respect to the cause of its disposal. Address T. O., *Daily Times* Office.

DRUG-STORE FOR SALE—LOCATED IN one of the best thoroughfares in the City, doing a good business, well stocked, and neatly fitted up. The proprietor being a physician has a large practice, which he would transfer to the purchaser, as he wishes to leave the city. Inquire of Dr. GUERNSEY, No. 265 East Broadway, corner Montgomery-st., from 1 to 3 A. M., and 6 to 7 P. M.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE, GOOD WILL AND fixtures of an old established and well located downtown hotel and restaurant. The house has been recently refitted and furnished, and is all in good order. The rental is light, and the opportunity a good one for a person wishing to make money. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 49 Wall-st., basement of the Insurance Buildings.

$650 AND $1,000.—TWO GROCERY AND liquor stores for sale; one down town and one up town in the XIIIth Ward, both corner stores. The proprietor having two stores, will sell either at a bargain, as he cannot attend to both. Apply this day, at No. 335 Broadway, room No. 18. JNO. HUNT & CO.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A HOUSEfurnishing, toy, and fishing-tackle store, well established on a good business street, favorable lease; stock will be reduced if desired. Apply to H. W. D., No. 334 Carmine-st.

BRICK CHURCH.—FOR SALE—THE MOVable benches in the Chapel of the Brick Church; suitable for a lecture room; and also, the Brick Chapel. Inquire of J. M. TRIMBLE, No. 546 Pearl-st.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, IN ALL COLORS AND STYLES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, at prices from $35 and upwards. WARREN WARD, No. 367 Canal-st., (old No. 83,) four doors East of Broadway, New-York.

SCHOOL FURNITURE. CIRCULARS SUPPLIED ON APPLICATION, BY R. PATTON, NO. 24 GROVE-ST.

FURNITURE, FURNITURE—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.—H. P. DEGRAAF, Nos. 460, 458 and 456 Pearl-st., and 169 Canal-st., (new store) near Bowery, New-York, has constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Rosewood Parlor Furniture, in brocatel, brocade, de laine and plush, mahogany, Parlor and Bedroom Furniture, a large variety. Enameled Chamber Furniture, in sets, from $25 to $150, Black Walnut Furniture, of every description. Also, a large assortment of Cane-Seat and Common Furniture, Tucker's Patent Spring Mattress and Self-rocking Cradle. Also, a general assortment of Bedding. Our facilities for manufacturing defy competition. All we ask of the public is to give us a call and satisfy themselves.

H STONEY RESPECTFULLY CALLS THE attention of buyers of cabinet furniture to an inspection of his present Spring stock, (not to be excelled by any in this City for style and finish,) consisting of parlor, boudoir, dining room and library in all the varieties of woods. Drawings will be made to suit the tastes of the most fastidious in architecture and the work will be executed in the most artistic and substantial manner for styles and quality of workmanship. Call and examine. Prices will be moderate, and terms liberal.
HENRY STONEY, No. 536 Broadway.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—New and beautiful styles of enameled chamber furniture. Housekeepers in want of this cheap and fashionable style of bedroom furniture, will find a large assortment in all colors at H. F. FARRINGTON'S warerooms, Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st., between Broome and Grand. (Old suites repainted.) Dealers supplied on the most reasonable terms.

IRON BEDSTEADS.—THE NEW-YORK IRON Bedstead Manufacturing Company are now ready to execute orders for Iron Bedsteads, &c. Housekeepers about purchasing will find it to their advantage to call. Country dealers, shipping houses and public institutions liberally dealt with. Office 175 Centre-st., near Howard.

ENAMELED COTTAGE FURNITURE.—Rich, well-made suites, at the old stand, No. 634 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
J. B. PRESDEE.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—SPLENDID suites at the manufactory and warerooms, No. 834 Broadway, below Bleecker-st. J. B. PRESDEC.

AGRICULTURAL.

GENTLEMEN HAVING COUNTRY SEATS AND GARDENS WILL FIND THE IMPROVED POUDRETTE of the subscribers ONE OF THE MOST FERTILIZERS, as well as the CHEAPEST subetitute for manure where there is difficulty in procuring sufficient for garden and farm purposes. Its chief recommendations are, that it is neat, inoffensive, CONTAINS NO SEEDS OF WEEDS, is very quick and powerful in its operation upon vegetation, and at the same time is so harmless that it can be put in direct contact with the seed or plant without injury, which is totally unlike other fertilizers. It will bring early crops of peas, beans, potatoes, sweet corn, &c., and for lawns and grass plots is unrivaled. The small quantity used and ease of application render it very economical. The price for 1 barrel is $2; 3 barrels, $5; and $1 for per bbl. for any quantity over 6 barrels, delivered free in the City. A pamphlet will be forwarded by mail, or furnished gratis on application. Address THE LODI MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 60 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

NEW NORTHERN CHINESE SUGAR-CANE SEED just received, pure and genuine, from the original source—a large quantity. For sale, in packets, at 25 and 50 cents each, prepaid by mail, or $1 per lb., by J. M. THORBURN & CO., No. 15 John-st., New-York.

TO FARMERS.—THE POUDRETTE MADE BY the subscribers is the cheapest and best manure in the world for corn and vegetables. A pamphlet will be sent (free) to any one sending their address to the Lodi Manufacturing Company, No. 60 Cortlandt-st., N. Y. City.

CHINESE SUGAR-CANE AND WYANDOTTE CORN.—Genuine seed of the above, just received and for sale at the seed store of McILVAIN & YOUNG, No. 7 John-st.

CHINESE SUGAR CANE—(SORGHUM SACCHARATUM) in large and small quantities for sale at the Agricultural warehouse and Seed store of R. L. ALLEN, Nos. 189 and 191 Water-st.

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDERS

Unequaled still.
And sure to kill
Bed-bugs, rats, mice,
Ants, roaches, flies.
LYON'S Magnetic dust and Pills
Are used on dwellings, barns and mills.
LYON'S POISONLESS MAGNETIC POWDER AND PILLS.—For insects and vermin, No. 42 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING AND COLLECTING OFFICE.
SMALLEY, WEED AND BARTLETT,
No. 54 Wall-st., New-York.

GEO. C. SMALLEY, WM. C. REED, ALFRED W. BARTLETT, will give special attention to the negotiation of notes and loans. Also to the purchase and sale of
STOCKS AND BONDS,
at the Brokers' Board, strictly on commission.

Having prompt and reliable correspondents, will negotiate and collect paper payable at all the principal points in the United States and Canadas.

REFERENCES—Moses Taylor, Esq., Wm. B. Astor, Esq., New-York.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1857.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES.
We issue sight bills on the
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, Ireland,
In sums from £1 and upwards, at 60 per £.
Address
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

LOAN FOR $500,000.—FOR THE DEFIciency in the Sinking Fund, under Section three, Article seven, of the Constitution. The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of an act entitled "An act to provide means to support the Government," passed April 12, 1855, and in accordance with Section three of Article seven of the Constitution, hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 24th day of March next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for a loan of FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, for which transferable certificates of stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, on the credit of the Sinking Fund, under Section three, Article seven, of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of 5 ₰ cent. ₰ annum, payable quarterly on the first days of January, April, July and October in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the first day of January, 1871. It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as in their opinion are advantageous to the interests of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed up and indorsed "Loan for the Sinking Fund," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department, Albany.

The money will be required to be paid, five per cent on the acceptance of the proposal, and the balance on the 28th day of March instant, at the New-York State Bank in the city of Albany, or at the Manhattan Company, in the City of New-York, but the money will be received and the scrip issued at any time before if desired, after the award of the loan is made.

Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State on account of the Canal Fund," in the Manhattan Company, New-York, or in the New-York State Bank, in the city of Albany. Interest on the Loan will commence on the 28th day of March instant, and the holders of the stock residing in the First and Second Judicial Districts, and those residing out of the State will receive the interest on the Stock held by them, quarterly, at the Manhattan Company, in the City of New-York; and all other Stockholders at the New-York State Bank in the city of Albany. Dated Canal Department, Albany, March 6, 1857.

H. R. SELDEN, Lieut. Governor.
LORENZO BURROWS, Comptroller.
JOEL T. HEADLEY, Sec'y of State.
STEPHEN CLARK, Treasurer.
STEPHEN B. CUSHING, Att'y Gen'l.

OFFICE OF THE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1857.

THE DEALERS WITH THE REPUBLIC Fire Insurance Company, are respectfully notified that the Scrip for the years ending December 31, 1854, 1855 and 1856, amounting to SEVENTY-FOUR AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (74½) upon the earned premiums, is now ready for delivery. Interest dividends of six per cent. per annum on the SCRIP ISSUES OF 1854 AND 1855, have also been declared, and are payable in cash, at their office NO. 16 WALL STREET, where insurers against fire are requested to call and examine the liberal character of their organization, which makes the insurers participators in the profits, without assuming any of the risks of the Company. Section 10 of the Charter, provides that all Scrip not called for within six years from the date of issue, shall be passed to the credit of the Company.

TRUSTEES:

Chas. H. Russell,	Denning Duer,	Fred. A. Delano,
Danl. B. Fearing,	John Steward, Jr.	Joseph Howland,
Wm. H. Russell,	Robert B. Minturn,	Daniel D. Smith,
Aug. C. Downing,	Reuben Withers,	Fred. G. Foster,
Chas. P. Lamar,	Edw. C. Center,	Peter Harmony,
Wm. B. Duncan,	Josiah Oakes,	Robert S. Hone,
N. H. Wolfe,	Jos. Gaillard, Jr.	Sam. V. Hoffman,
Isaac Townsend,	J. M. Warterbury,	Jacob Anthony, Jr.
James Warren,	Wm. H. Cary,	J. P. G. Foster,
Arthur Leary,	George T. Adee,	John A. C. Gray.
M. W. Hamilton,	John J. Astor, Jr.	

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R. Co.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 22, 1857.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, for the election of Directors, and any other business that may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, in the city of Chicago, Ill., on WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of March, 1857, at 10½ o'clock A. M. The transfer books will close on Saturday, the 7th day of March, and reopen on the 18th day of March.
C. C. JOHNSON, Secretary pro tem.

PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 237 Broadway, corner Park-place, New-York,
March 17, 1857.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company will be held at the office on Monday, April 6. Poll open from 12 M. till 2 P. M.
WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND MAHONING R. R. Co.,
CLEVELAND, March 12, 1857.

THE COUPONS DUE 15TH INST. ON THE Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid on and after MONDAY, 16th inst., on presentation at the Office of Messrs. WARD, CAMPBELL & CO., No. 42 William-st., New-York.
CHARLES L. RHODES, Vice-President.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late issue,) having twenty years to run; interest payable semi annually, or the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILroad.—The second mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of this Company, due in 1875, interest at 7 per cent., payable half-yearly in New-York, are for sale by
STRACHAN & SCOTT, No. 51 William-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALLst., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

DIVIDENDS

DIVIDEND.—NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STAGE CO.—The President and Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent, payable to the stockholders on and after Monday, March 16, 1857, at the Pacific Bank, Broadway, corner of Grand-st. The transfer book will be closed from the 10th to 16th March, inclusive.
J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—BROOKLYN, March 10, 1857.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable on demand at the branch-office, No. 54 Wall-st., New-York.
PHILANDER SHAW, Secretary.

OFFICE ATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BROOKLYN, MARCH 5, 1857.—The Board of Directors have declared a dividend of ten per cent. payable on demand.
HORATIO DORR, Secretary.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW YORK—ALBANY, March 5, 1856.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the Statute in such cases made and provided, that all the Circulating Notes issued to J. RELF, an individual Banker (Farmers' Banker, Mina, Chautauque County) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New York, for payment within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the Circulating Notes issued to the said Banker will be given up.

JAS. M. COOK, Superintendent.

N. B.—The Commercial Bank of Albany will redeem the Notes in behalf of the Superintendent.
mh12,'56-1aw2yW

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, July 19, 1855.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to H. VAIL, an individual banker, (Dutchess County Bank, Arcadia,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up.

M. SCHOONMAKER,
Superintendent.
jy11,'55-1aw2yW*

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 34 av., corner of 9th-st.—Open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesdays and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock. Interest allowed on deposits from $5 to $500 at 6 per cent., on sums over $500 at 5 per cent. Deposits made on or before April 1 will bear interest from that date.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
P. W. ENGS, Vice-President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK, NO. 3 Chambers-st., two doors from Chatham-st., open EVERY DAY from 10 o'clock A. M. until 2 o'clock P. M., and on THURSDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 7 o'clock. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums from $5 to $500; five per cent. on sums over $500. All sums deposited on or before the 1st day of April will draw interest from that day.
PETER H. TITUS, President.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 Warren, near Greenwich-st. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and 4 to 7 P. M., on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Interest at six per cent. on all sums from $1 to $500.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE
HARMONY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 6 BROAD-STREET,
New York, Jan. 7, 1857.

The following gentlemen were duly elected Directors of this Company, at the annual election, held at the office, on Monday, 5th instant, viz:

W. Callender,	Fred'k DePeyster,	T. James Glover,
Eugene Dutilh,	James Donaldson,	E. H. Howell,
P. A. Hargous,	John Brouwer,	S. P. Bell,
M. X. Harmony,	Arthur Leary,	L. Wells,
Peter Morris,	G. W. Coster,	J. M. Wetley,
	Henry Morgan,	John Garcia.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, held this day, Wm. Callender was unanimously re-elected President for the ensuing year. R. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE STEAMER ENOCH DEAN leaves foot of Fulton-st., New-York, for Flushing and College Point at 10:30 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:

The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $180; in second do., $75. Exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $675. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 36 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berths can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulkheads, and to avoid danger from ice will not cross the Banks north of 43 degrees, until after the 1st of August.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK:		FROM LIVERPOOL:	
Saturday, Jan. 3	1857	Wednesday, Jan. 7	1857
Saturday, Jan. 17	1857	Wednesday, Jan. 21	1857
Saturday, Jan. 31	1857	Wednesday, Feb. 4	1857
Saturday, Feb. 14	1857	Wednesday, Feb. 18	1857
Saturday, March 14	1857	Wednesday, March 4	1857
Saturday, April 11	1857	Wednesday, April 1	1857
Saturday, May 9	1857	Wednesday, April 29	1857
Saturday, May 23	1857	Wednesday, May 27	1857
Saturday, June 6	1857	Wednesday, June 10	1857
Saturday, June 20	1857	Wednesday, June 24	1857
Saturday, July 4	1857	Wednesday, July 8	1857
Saturday, July 18	1857	Wednesday, July 22	1857

For freight or passage, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & SO., No. 37 Austin Friars, London.
E. G. WARNWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75. FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head, green on starboard, red on port bow.

NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston, We'day, March 11.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, We'day, March 18.
AMERICA, Lang, leaves Boston...Wednesday, March 25.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York...We'day, April 1.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston...Wednesday, April 8.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York.....Wednesday, April 15.

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof expressed.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States mail steamer ARAGO, D. LINES, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, April 4, at 12 o'clock, from pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

P

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Poisoned at Washington.

There were more sufferers from the mysterious poisoning at the National Hotel in Washington than is generally supposed; and some of our noted citizens were among them. Messrs. CYRUS W. FIELD, PETER COOPER, HORACE H. DAY and MARSHALL O. ROBERTS, sickened from that cause, and although each is better, neither has yet entirely recovered. Whether the cause of the poisoning was in the water—surcharged with arsenic from poisoned rats—or was—as some affirm—from the use of copper kettles for culinary purposes, is still a query. Some say that it is neither, but that an epidemic, "choleroid," is raging about the Capital. However this may be, it is a fact that many of those who left New-York for Washington about Inauguration-time returned very sick, and still remain so.

Fourteenth Ward Schools.

A resolution was offered, at a late meeting of the Board of Education, by Commissioner BOUTE, asking for an appropriation of $14,000 for altering and furnishing school buildings (Nos. 21 and 32) in the Fourteenth Ward. Fifteen thousand dollars were expended last year in improving and refurnishing old No. 5 on Mott-street, which building will accommodate all the pupils attending school in this Ward, and most considerable room to spare. If the Fourteenth Ward had purchased a new site in a central location, and erected a first-class school-building for the accommodation of all the children in the Ward, and so relieved the Board of Education from the support of six sets of teachers, it would have been better and certainly cheaper. There are not pupils enough in No. 21 to fill up No. 5, which stands within a block of it. Its existence is an expensive and unprofitable luxury.

To House-Hunters.

Let house-hunters, especially those who are hunting in the suburbs, be careful to get houses that have no finished basements, where it is possible. There is no question that living in basements is one of the greatest causes of disease in the cities. The damp, the dampness, the leaking pipes, the fœtid air from the sub-cellar, the swarming vermin, are frightful to think of. The spots where we live, eat, keep ourselves, and especially sleep, should be dry, airy, clean, and enjoy the wholesome influences of sunlight, as basements seldom can. In the City, however, it is not so easy to get a house that is all above ground. In the suburbs there is no excuse for living in cellars.

The Baker Case in Court.

It seems that Mr. BAKER has, after all, failed to effect a compromise with his ambitious son-in-law JOHN DEAN, and now brings a suit in the Supreme Court to test the validity of the marriage. The plea which is to afford the basis of this legal proceeding is understood to be the insanity of his daughter. Meantime Mr. SPENCER has invited his client DEAN to confer with the usage in such cases, and fork over a fee in advance. Up to last evening JOHN had not been seen for a day or two at his counsel's office. Whether he was startled at the bare mention of a fee, or frightened by its magnitude, is known only to those concerned.

Election of Assistant Engineer.

The counting of the vote for Assistant Engineer of the Fire Department, in place of HARRY HOWARD, was performed last night. The result was not positively known at a late hour, but there appeared but little doubt of the election of DANIEL DONOVAN, of No. 13 Engine, by a small majority.

☞ In the Clerk's Office of the Southern District of New-York yesterday the copyright of a book entitled *The Life of Stephen H. Branch*, (written by himself,) dedicated "to those who rove in virtue's grove," was duly entered.

The Child Custody Case.

The case of *Schaeffer* vs. *Smith*, for the custody of the child Forestine, already noticed, came up again to-day. The Court, in permitting Mrs. Smith's retention of the child, stipulated that the father should see it between the hours of 2 and 4, Mondays, Y-sterday, therefore, he called at the house, accompanied by a friend—a City officer. When the father and friend demanded admittance, the mother refused it, used abusive language to one, and slammed the door in their faces. This forenoon, Mr. Schaeffer appeared before Judge DAVIES, and sued out a second writ of *habeas corpus*, making the above representations. The Judge granted the writ, returnable at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

When the case came up before the Court on the writ, the counsel for Mrs. Smith represented her present husband, Mr. William B. Smith, to be a person of the highest respectability—First Teller of the Long Island Bank, &c. Mr. Smith is the man who has lately been discharged from the employ of the Long Island Bank, for embezzling its funds.

COURT CALENDAR—THIS DAY, March 18.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT—Nos. 44, 55, 73 to 80.

SUPREME COURT—*Part I.*—Nos. 636, 601, 530, 284½, 497, 391, 702, 547, 325, 626, 627, 795, 220, 865, 355. *Part II.*—1099, 1211, 1233, 971, 1062, 1067, 1125, 1291, 1293 to 1295, 1297, 1299, 1301, 1301¾.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term.*—Nos. 17, 141, 257, 66, 227, 65, 67, 120, 167, 217, 241, 243, 22 23, 24, 91, 107, 136, 138, 139, 140, 143, 144, 199, 226, 225, 254, 261, 277.

SUPERIOR COURT—Nos. 306, 897, 903, 914, 607, 812, 892, 909, 990, 992, 998, 1000, 1006, 1014, 1017, 836, 679, 1020, 1021, 1024, 1026, 1027, 1028, 1030, 926, 625, 928, 87, 558, 92, 812, 71, 185, 461, 537, 733, 475, 463, 484, 168, 1031, 1034, 1035, 1036, 825, 886, 918, 131, 217, 287, 936, 669.

[Advertisement.]

From the New-York Dispatch.

HALLOTYPES.—The specimens we have seen of this new and delightful art exceed in beauty of portraiture those of any of the other popular styles. The effect of this process is a singular blending of sharp outline, brilliant coloring and the most exquisite softness of tone imaginable, excelling the touch and finish of the rarest miniatures wrought by the master artist on the finest ivory. At GURNEY'S Gallery, No. 349 Broadway, an extensive collection of these beautiful specimens of art can at all times be seen free of cost. The rooms are fitted up for the reception of visitors, the utmost civility being shown to all. These beautiful portraits, in fact must be seen at leisure to be fully appreciated, and no one possessing any taste or love of the beautiful will ever go away from the sight of them without determining to possess the semblance of some dear friend taken by this pleasing process. Artists throng the gallery and speak of the wonders of this new discovery as possessing merits above all the other styles of portraiture now in vogue.

[Advertisement.]

☞ A retired Physician, whose sands of life have nearly run out, discovered, while living in the East Indies, a certain cure for consumption, asthma, bronchitis, coughs, colds and general debility. The remedy was discovered by him when his only child—a daughter—was given up to die. Wishing to do as much good as possible, he will send to such of his afflicted fellowbeings as request it this recipe, with full and explicit directions for making it up and successfully using it. He requires each applicant to inclose him one shilling—three cents to be returned as postage on the recipe, and the remainder to be applied to the payment of this advertisement. Address Dr. H. JAMES, No. 19 Grand-street, Jersey City, N. J.

[Advertisement.]

GAS FOR THE COUNTRY.—Gas apparatus, after the Patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company. C. R. WOODWORTH & Co. are now offering for sale a most complete, cheap, simple and efficient gas machine, adapted in all respects to the wants of private dwellings, public and private schools, churches, colleges, factories, foundries, hotels, watering places, &c., as well as of towns and villages. Details will be furnished, by applying in person or by letter to the office of the Company, where a machine can be seen in operation, and descriptive pamphlets obtained.

C. R. WOODWORTH & Co.,
No. 74 Wall-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ BEFORE REMOVING TO OUR NEW STORE the last of the present week, we are desirous to CLOSE OUT THE BALANCE OF OUR PRESENT STOCK. We have added some additional goods to make our sets and assortment more complete, and those desirous to buy articles of CHINA, GLASS, GAS FIXTURES, BRONZES, PAPIER, and OTHER FANCY GOODS, CHEAP, will not be disappointed in getting bargains.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway, N. Y.

N. B.—Store fixtures, &c., for sale.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—A certain remedy for Liver and Stomach Complaints. The daughter of Mrs. FARLOW, of Henry-street, New-York, was for three years in a deplorable state of ill health, suffering from her stomach and liver. Seven weeks ago she commenced the use of Dr. Holloway's Pills, and is perfectly cured. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all druggists, at 25c., 62½c. and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.—This is the standard perfume of all Spanish America. It has superseded the Farina Cologne and all the Paris fancies in that market. The fragrance is that of the living aromatic flowers, from which it is extracted, and will last for weeks on the handkerchief. For the complexion it has no equal in the world. Sold by D. T. LANMAN & Co., wholesale druggists, No. 69 Water-street, New York, and by all druggists at 50 cents per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

COATES' PORTABLE GAS WORKS.—The undersigned desires to call public attention to his improved Gas Apparatus designed for country residences, factories, hotels, &c. These works are safe, efficient and simple in their construction, and warranted to give entire satisfaction. Purchasers are guaranteed against prosecution by the Maryland Portable Gas Company, or any other parties, for alleged infringement of their patent. Office No. 376 Broadway, New-York.

S. COATES.

[Advertisement.]

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.—These lozenges will be found efficacious in allaying any irritation of the throat and bronchial tubes, whether produced by cold or over-exertion of the vocal organs. We commend them to the attention of public speakers, singers and other persons who are troubled with affections of the throat.—*Watchman and Reflector.*

Sold by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

WINDOW SHADES, TABLE OIL-CLOTHS,
Buff and White Hollands,
Cords, Tassels, Brasses, &c.,
Wholesale and Retail,
By WOODFORD & WEMPLE,
No. 58 Catharine-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—GAS FIXTURES FOR THE SPRING TRADE.—Several new patterns, more beautiful in design and finish than ever offered before. Call at our great Manufacturing Dépôt, No. 376 Broadway.

ARCHER, WARNER & Co.

[Advertisement.]

PHRENOLOGY.—Strangers and citizens will find the PHRENOLOGICAL CABINET an agreeable place to visit. It contains many rare curiosities. Examinations, with charts and full written descriptions of character, given when desired. Rooms always open and free to visitors. No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

THE IMPERIAL PHOTOGRAPH,
A unique application of the art, surpassing in effect, of unusual size, and presenting the combined advantages of painting, and finish with the truth of the Camera.

[Advertisement.]

THE IMPERIAL PHOTOGRAPH
Was introduced and is made only at BRADY'S GALLERY, No. 359 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

THE IMPERIAL PHOTOGRAPH
Is pronounced by the most distinguished connoisseurs—BRYANT, DANA, WILLIS, TUCKERMAN and LOWELL—to surpass any previous result of the Camera.

[Advertisement.]

THE IMPERIAL PHOTOGRAPH,
In every artistic respect, is worthy a place in the rarest collection. Its production is immediate. One sitting only is required.

[Advertisement.]

Owing to extended improvements, Mr. BRADY is enabled to supply the IMPERIAL PHOTOGRAPH at a price which places it within general reach. Every description of portrait will hereafter be supplied at a large reduction from former prices.

No. 359 Broadway, over THOMPSON'S Saloon.

[Advertisement.]

CARPETING FOR SPRING SALES.—All the new patterns of royal velvet, tapestry Brussels, three-ply and ingrain; oil-cloths 8 yards wide; new styles tapestry imprain. Also, 500 pieces ingrain, from 2s. 6d. to 5s. per yard. J. HYATT, No. 210 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 185, 187 and 189 Water-street, and No. 6 Murray-street, New-York.

LONG ISLAND.

Lucy Stone in Brooklyn.

Mrs. LUCY STONE BLACKWELL delivered an address on Monday night, at the Brooklyn Athenæum, on "Woman's Rights,"—that favorite topic of the strong-minded ladies, and with the lecturer herself a theme apparently inexhaustible. The large room was crowded, the audience being principally composed of the fairer and gentler sex. Mr. OLIVER JOHNSON introduced LUCY, stating that she was a worthy compeer of FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE and Mrs. PATTEN.

Mrs. BLACKWELL—we beg her pardon, we believe she still insists on being called LUCY STONE—is always a pleasing speaker, and on this occasion she was even better than usual. But she said nothing that she had not said previously a hundred times at least, save when she referred to Mrs. PATTEN, the heroic woman who took her husband's ship to San Francisco, when he was too sick to perform his duty, and who managed to nurse him, too, at the same time. And because Mrs. PATTEN had performed that memorable act, LUCY STONE argued that there was no reason why all women, who had a taste for sea life, might not become officers of ships. For the rest, she said, that when she was told she wished to take women out of their sphere, she had to ask if men were ever out of *their* sphere? The highest, noblest thing that woman can achieve, that she ought to achieve, for what did God mean by giving her powers, if he did not mean her to use them? Let woman do what she could do, and let not man allow her merely to step in, as Mrs. PATTEN did, in an emergency, and refuse her assistance at other times. She was made for something better than the sewing on of buttons, washing of dishes, and seeing that the room was tidy. These things were good for those who liked to do them, but not for those who didn't. To whom God has given the power to do great things, he has given the right.

And so Mrs. LUCY STONE talked, keeping her audience very attentive, to all appearance perfectly satisfied, and some of them, perhaps, convinced. The discourse was undoubtedly a success.

Died in the Woods.

On Wednesday last, Mr. JAMES KAFTON and his son, a child of six years, went into the woods together to work. After laboring a few hours, it is supposed that they set out for home, and losing their way, wandered wildly about, and finally, worn out with fatigue and despair, they lay down to rest, and perished. Their absence from home created much alarm, and a search was organized by the neighbors, which resulted in the discovery of the bodies of Mr. KAFTON and his child, lying bareheaded, side by side, in death. The deceased lived near Babylon.

Novel Sight.

Men were seen at work in the Seventh Ward Monday cleaning the streets. Such a spectacle has not been seen before in that quarter since September. Nothing but the extraordinary cleanliness of the residents keeps Brooklyn's reputation up. The dirt carts go about once a week only, and the street-cleaners average twice a year.

MARRIED.

MEGRATH—SMITH.—In this City, on Saturday, March 14, by Rev. Dr. McElroy, GEORGE MEGRATH and SARAH G., daughter of the late Robert Smith, all of this City.

MONTAGUE—MARIS.—In Philadelphia, on Monday, March 9, by Rev. T. Gordon MAXWELL, Dr. E. P. MONTAGUE, of Brooklyn, to Miss EMMELINE MARIS, of Philadelphia.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

MASON—WEBB.—In Boston, on Thursday, March 12, at the New Jerusalem Church, by Rev. Thomas Worcester, Mr. WILLIAM MASON, the pianist, of New-York, to Miss MARY ISABELLA, daughter of George James Webb, Esq., of Boston, the well-known composer.

DIED.

BUCHAN.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, March 17, suddenly, HENRY L., youngest son of James and Rachel Buchan, aged 4 months and 12 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 65 Prince-st., on Thursday, 19th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

NICHOLS.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, March 17, after a long and painful illness, LEMUEL K., eldest son of Lemuel Nichols, and grandson of Dr. Samuel S. Kuypers, aged 9 years and 10 months.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from the residence of his grandfather, corner 6 av. and 9th-st., without further invitation.

HERRICK.—In this City, on Sunday evening, March 15, ELIAS H. HERRICK, in the 56th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Wednesday,) 18th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 9 Madison-square, North, (26th-st.,) without further invitation. The remains are to be interred at Greenwood.

ELLIOTT.—In Brooklyn, on Monday evening, March 16, of croup, HELEN IRENE ELLIOTT, infant daughter of Theodore and Martha Elliott, aged 13 months and 4 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No 11 Tompkins-place, this (Wednesday) afternoon, 18th inst., at 3 o'clock, without further notice.

STEPHENS.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, March 15, in Flushing-av., EDWIN R. STEPHENS.

The remains were interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

THORP.—In Brooklyn, on Monday evening, March 16, DAVID B. THORP, aged 61 years.

His friends, and those of his family, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at his late residence, No. 5 Washington place, Brooklyn, E. D., at 5 o'clock this (Wednesday) afternoon. His remains will be taken to Norwalk for interment on Thursday morning.

MYERS.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, March 16, of consumption, Mrs. THYPHENA MYERS, wife of John F. Myers, aged 41 years, 9 months and 4 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Wednesday,) 18th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 190 Schermerhorn st.

LOCKWOOD.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, March 17, ROBERT SIDNEY, son of Charles G. and Lydia Frances Lockwood, aged 6 months and 9 days.

The funeral will take place this day, (Wednesday,) 18th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 100 Carlton-av. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend.

REQUA.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday afternoon, March 15, FANNIE LUBIE, only daughter of James H. and Celia H. Requa, aged 2 years, 8 months and 3 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, without further notice, on Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock, from No. 167 Clinton st., corner of Warren.

HACKSTAFF.—At Rosario, La Plata, S. A., on Wednesday, Dec. 31, Capt. JESSE LYMAN HACKSTAFF, of the bark *Elizabeth Leavitt*, of Boston.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

MOFFATT.—In Yonkers, on Monday, March 16, Mrs. JANE MOFFATT wife of John Moffatt, and daughter of David and Marion Stewart, in the 39th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the Reform Dutch Church, in Yonkers.

PECK.—In Flushing, on Monday, March 16, Capt. CHARLES PECK, in the 68th year of his age.

His funeral will take place from the Episcopal Church, Flushing, on Thursday morning, 19th inst., at 11 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

HAY.—In Orange, N. J., on Thursday, March 12, at the residence of his father, Rev. P. C. HAY, PHILIP C. HAY, JR., in the 30th year of his age.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange, March 17.

$10,000	Mis. St. 6s...b30	83¾	100	Erie R. R.....s5	53
15,000	do.....s5	83¾	150	do.....b3	53¾
5,000	do.....s10	83¾	100	do.....s30	53
10,000	do.....s3	84	300	do.....s3	53⅛
10,000	do.....b3	84½	500	do.....b10	53¾
9,000	N.Y. Cen. R 6s,s3	90⅝	50	do.....s10	53⅝
1,000	do.....s3	90¾	600	do.....b3	53⅝
1,500	Erie RR. Bds. '75	91¾	1295	do.....	53⅝
2,000	Hud. Riv. R. 3d m.	65¾	300	do.....s10	53⅝
1,000	Mich. So. & N. I. B	78	100	do.....s15	53⅝
3,000	Ill. C. R. L. R'ds.	101¾	100	do.....b7	53⅝
18,000	do.....s3	101¾	200	do.....b10	53⅝
10,000	do.....b3	102	1700	do.....	53⅝
5	Bank of America	119	200	do.....s30	53¾
33	Phœnix Bank	109¾	1800	do.....	54
26	Bank of Commerce	106¾	300	do.....b10	54
18	do.	106¾	100	Harlem Railroad	14
14	Bank Com. Scrip	104¾	300	Reading Railroad	89¾
5	Bank of N. A.	104	200	do.....b10	89¾
88	Metropolitan Bank	109¾	150	do.....c	89¾
10	do.	109¾	100	do.....s30	89
10	Commonwealth Bk.	98¾	200	do.....s30	90
10	Park Bank	100	500	do.....b60	90¾
10	Artisans' Bank	93¾	350	Ill. Cen. R. R...s10	127½
100	Del. & H. C. Co.	92¾	100	do.	127¾
155	do.	92¾	100	do.	127¾
70	Penn. Coal Co	96¾	200	Cle. & Pitts. R. R.	b30 55⅝
195	do.	96	200	do.	b60 55¾
200	do.	b60 96¾	400	do.	b30 55⅝
50	Ward C. & I. C.	25	595	do.	c 54¾
64	Pac. M. St. Co.	75	14	Gal. & Chi. R. R.	104
255	N. Y. Cen. RR	c 89	1000	Cle. & Tol. R. R.	s60 73⅛
150	do.	b30 89¼	50	do.	c 73¾
55	do.	s5 89¼	200	do.	s10 73⅝
110	do.	b10 89¾	400	do.	c 73¾
100	do.	b60 89¾	200	do.	73⅝
131	do.	c 89¾	200	do.	s60 73¾
100	do.	s60 89	250	do.	b60 74¼
50	do.	s30 89	100	do.	b30 74
50	do.	s10 89	100	do.	s30 73¾
100	M. S. & N. Ia. RR.	b30 73¾	50	Chic. & R. Isl. R.	b60 105¾
100	do.	s30 73	20	do.	105
100	do.	c 73⅛	10	Wis. Lke Shore RR.	60
100	do.	c 73¾	150	Mil. & Miss. RR.	s5 73
50	do.	c 73¾	100	do.	s3 73⅛
25	La Crosse & Mil. RR.	75¾	35	New-Jersey R. R.	122
100	do.	b60 76¾	135	Mich. Cen. R. R.	96

SECOND BOARD.

$1,500	Virginia 6s	91¾	100	Reading R. R.	b10 89
14,000	L. E. & W. 3d m. b.	40	450	do.	79¾
2,000	Ill. Cent. R. Bds.	101¾	300	do.	b60 80
40	Phœnix Bank	109	300	do.	b60 80
150	Cumb. Coal Co.	16¾	500	do.	79¾
200	N. Y. Cent. R.	89	3000	do.	s10 79¾
100	Chic. & R. I. R.	b60 105¾	10	do.	80
50	do.	b30 105¾	150	Erie Railroad	53¾
50	do.	105	100	do.	b10 53¾
100	Del. Lack. & W. R.	82	100	do.	s30 53¾
500	Clev. & Tol. R.	b30 74	400	do.	b10 53¾
50	do.	b10 73¾	700	do.	53¾
500	do.	73⅝	100	do.	b60 54
600	do.	73⅝	50	do.	53¾
200	do.	b60 74¾	100	do.	54 53¾
100	do.	b3 73¾	200	do.	s3 53¾
50	do.	b10 73¾	100	do.	s10 53⅝
10	Mil. & Miss. RR.	73	100	do.	b30 53¾
15	do.	73	100	do.	b3 53¾
30	M. S. & N. Ia. R. R.	73⅛	170	Gal. & Chic RR.	104
500	do.	73¾			

TUESDAY, March 17—P. M.

The movement in Money in the Street continues active. Loans at call were in request with most of the Brokers to-day; although the demand is not of a pressing nature. The buyers and sellers of Exchange came together to-day, at 108¼ @108⅜, and a considerable business was done for the *Persia* to-morrow. Regular bankers' bills 108¼ sales, and a fraction advance asked at the close of 'Change hour.

The operations of the day will probably be a relief to the Money market, or at all events bring more means into use for Street employment. Francs were 5:25@5:22½. The correspondent of the ROTHSCHILDS will send forward $300,000 in California bullion by the *Persia*. The Sub-Treasury received to-day $204,906, paid $142,597, and held at the close $15,619,475.

There was a large business in Stocks, the transactions in Erie alone about 12,500 shares, opening 53, advancing to 54⅝, and down at the close to 53 again. The market left off unsettled although on most of the Road list an advance of ¼ to ½ ₱ cent. was established on the sales of yesterday. In regard to the reserved stock of the Erie Company of 5,000 shares, we feel authorized to say that the rumor of yesterday is untrue. The stock is not in the market, nor will it not be. It cannot be sold except at par, though it might be paid out as cash, at full value, in payment of dividend.

SOME OF THE GERMAN ROADS—PROFITS AND PRICES.

	Annual Dividends.	Market price of Stock.
Berlin Line	0½ ₱ cent.	163 ₱ cent.
Dusseldorff	3½ ₱ cent.	81¾ ₱ cent.
Hamburg	6½ ₱ cent.	140 ₱ cent.
Stallin	6½ ₱ cent.	145 ₱ cent.
Silesia	4 ₱ cent.	138 ₱ cent.

SOME OF THE ENGLISH ROADS—MARKET VALUE.

	Annual Dividends.	Market price.
London and Northwestern	8 ₱ cent.	109
Great Western	2¾ ₱ cent.	69
South Eastern	5 ₱ cent.	83
Midlands	4 ₱ cent.	82
Yorkshire and Lancashire	5½ ₱ cent.	101

CORRESPONDING NUMBER AMERICAN ROADS.

	Annual Dividends.	Market price
New-York Central	8 ₱ cent.	90 ₱ cent.
New-York and Erie	4.20 ₱ cent.	53 ₱ cent.
Michigan Central	10 ₱ cent.	96 ₱ cent.
Panama	12 ₱ cent.	96 ₱ cent.
Rock Island	17 ₱ cent.	105 ₱ cent.

The English Road dividends are made very close upon the net earnings. The rate is determined in general meeting of the stockholders. There the whole business of the year or half year is fully discussed. The Directors recommend, but cannot make absolute the rate of dividend. They are frequently overruled. Thus, at the recent half-yearly meeting of the London and Northwestern, 3 ₱ cent. was substituted for 2½ ₱ cent. This left a very small surplus, £4,590, to the credit of the income account. At the same time the meeting voted £350,000 new capital to improve the line. The stock rose on the result of the meeting. In the case of the Great Western, 1½ ₱ cent. was retained as the half-yearly dividend, but, as the income came so near justifying 1½ ₱ cent., this stock also rose. The Southeastern stockholders claimed 2½ ₱ cent. It was so determined, although requiring £185,842 out of £187,403 to the credit of income to make the dividend. Such is now the general principle of dividing income on the English roads. The stockholders establish their complete control of it, and then vote the necessary appropriations of capital or debt for new improvements. The consequence is a strict and separate accountability on the part of the management as to Income and Construction. And English Railway prospects are on the rise. Here the contrast is marked. The Directors manage everything, and make it little or no part of their duty to care for the market credit or value of the stock. The annual meeting of the stockholders is a mere *pro forma* affair—scarcely a meeting in name. The consequence is, the value of the stock is left to the arbitration of the Bulls and Bears in Wall-street; and this brings us to the following:

From the New-York Tribune, March 17.

The Bears account for the decline by the declining confidence of the public in Railroad Stocks as a means of investment. We doubt if this reason has yet exerted any perceptible influence upon the market, but we think that there is a growing feeling *among street operators* of the insecurity of these stocks, *which emboldens them to sell them freely, trusting to future developments to make such sales profitable.* Whether this feeling be a well grounded one or not we will not at this time undertake to examine; but that there is an increased number of the leading *operators in the street* disposed to *sell* rather than buy railroad shares there can be no doubt.

We hope our neighbor will take an early occasion to examine the basis of the bearish rule in the Street. He makes no new discovery certainly in saying that the Street operators are mostly on that side. Their distrust, however, whether real or pretended, is no evidence of declining confidence in the public. The stock registers of nearly every Railroad dealt in at the Brokers' Board prove the contrary. The distribution of the stocks was never wider than at present, and as a general thing there is less stock on the Street. But, unfortunately, the smallest quantity, in panic or panic-making seasons, will suffice for a foot-ball, where nearly all the operators are in full cry against the property. They sell freely not because of free supply, but in the hope of producing, by continued hostility, "some future developments to make their sales profitable." Legitimate supply and demand have little to do with the operation—real values still less.

The *Herald* predicts that the resignation of Mr. MCCALLUM, the Superintendant of the Erie Road, will "prove fatal to the concern, hasten its insolvency" and all that. This, besides being untrue, is ridiculous. The time has passed when such a property is dependent on any single officer—his retention, death or resignation. The error in this case would seem to be that Mr. MCCALLUM was not dispensed with four months ago.

A striking illustration of the Bearish temper of the Stock Exchange toward the Railway property of the country is seen in the treatment of the Milwaukee and Mississippi Road, the pioneer work in the State of Wisconsin. The stock had not been one of the active securities on the market, though representing one of the most useful and faithfully-built lines in the West, and paying regular cash dividends of 10 ₱ cent., when certain parties, in the wantonness of their speculations for a fall, aided perhaps by the malice of some local rivalry in Wisconsin, seized upon it for "a good turn"—in other words, sold four or five thousand shares *short*, at prices from 10 to 15 ₱ cent. below the currency of last season. Having put out their line from 70 down to 65 ₱ cent., without serious opposition, they were rather surprised by a sudden and substantial *bona fide* demand from the friends of the work at home, which carried the price back to 78@75 ₱ cent. Of course, the experiment was costing the sellers rather dear for comfort; so the usual resort of misrepresenting the condition and reports of the Company has been attempted, in order, if possible, to reverse the rise. But this job, it seems, is not likely to be found so easy as selling the stock down. The annual report of the Company, from a well-known and responsible Board of Direction, very plainly demonstrates that 10 ₱ cent. cash on the Stock, and the annual contribution of $50,000 to the sinking fund of the debt, was earned on the finished eastern section of 108 miles last year, and that the western section, to complete the whole route from Lake Michigan to the Upper Mississippi at Prairie du Chien, will be opened in season for the present Spring and Summer traffic, thus nearly doubling the earnings of 1856, and making good the 10 ₱ cent. on the whole Stock investment; if not inviting the speedy conversion of the 8 ₱ cent. Bonds of the Company, which have for some years enjoyed the confidence of a good class of New-York and Continental holders. We published a careful abstract of the report some weeks ago. It is not necessary to enter upon its defence. The pamphlet copy can be had by parties interested at the office of the Company in Exchange-place, where the late President, Mr. JOHN CATLIN, who is still a leading Director, will afford any further explanation that may be called for, and if necessary the key to the whole movement to break down the Stock.

Money Circular for Europe.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, March 17, 1857.

Notwithstanding our Banks have increased their lines of discounts, as is shown by their weekly report, Money has been in better demand during the week; it is less easy to procure, and discounts tend to rather higher rates. The Stock market has been animated, but the quotations, which are generally lower, can scarcely be sufficiently accounted for by the slight change in the Money market. The enormous decline on the shares of the Erie Railroad forms the principal feature of the week. It is owing to the publication of the unfavorable result of the quarterly traffic to 31st December last. Most other Railroad shares have sympathized in this fall, as will be seen by the subjoined table of daily quotations, which shows, with few exceptions, a general decline on those of last week. State Stocks—Large amounts of Missouri 6s have been pressed for sale, and they have declined ¾. There has also been activity in Virginia 6s at ¼ decline, and in California 7s, which close at about 2 ₱ cent. decline. City and County Bonds—We notice a fair amount of sales of Milwaukee 7s, and in smaller amounts of Chicago 6s, and St. Louis 6s, at well-sustained prices. Railroad Bonds—Transactions in these securities have been moderate, but embrace a very large variety. The principal have been in Illinois Central Constructions, at a rise of 1¾; in New York Central 6s and 7s, the first at a rise of ¾, the latter at a decline of ¼; in Erie 2d Mortgage, at a decline of 1; in the 7s of 1875, at a decline of 2, and the 7s of 1871, at the prices of last week; and in Harlem 2d Mortgage, closing at 73¾. At private sale but little has been done; some sales in Burlington and Missouri 1st Mortgage have taken place at a rise of 1¾ ₱ cent. Railroad Shares—Prices were pretty well sustained at the beginning of the week, but the fall on Erie has unfavorably affected the rest of these securities, which have followed to a less degree. The transactions in Erie have been very large; it touched 52, and closes at 53¾—say 5 ₱ cent. decline since last week. The following have also been active: New-York Central, at a decline of 1¾; Reading, of 1⅞; Cleveland and Toledo, of 1⅞; Michigan Southern, of 2¾, and Milwaukee and Mississippi, of 1 ₱ cent. Illinois Central, after having touched 138, closes at 137—say ½ ₱ cent. decline. Cleveland and Pittsburg, owing to a good demand, have risen ⅝ ₱ cent. Money in very brisk demand, at 7 ₱ cent. for short loans. Paper, 9@12 ₱ cent., and even as high as 14, according to class. DE COPPET & CO.

[Translated Extract.]

Per Persia.] NEW-YORK, Tuesday, March 17.

Our last advices were dated 9th inst. Money has since been in better demand, and there has been a general decline in stocks. This depression is, in part, attributable to the moral influence which Erie Railroad exercises over the Stock Exchange, the fall in which has been 6 ₱ cent., with a reaction of 1½ ₱ cent. to-day; the decline is caused by the quarterly statement to Dec. 31, which we notice elsewhere.

The demand for money arises somewhat from the great activity in business, which, at about this time, reaches its highest point for the Spring season, and partly from the large amounts of foreign exchange which our bankers allow to accumulate in the hope of getting higher rates by waiting. MARIE & KANZ.

Missouri Finances—Banks and Railways.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The Legislature of Missouri adjourned on the 4th inst. During the Session they ratified the amendment of the Constitution, proposed by a former Legislature, concerning Banks. The Constitution, as adopted in 1820, limited the State to one Bank and branches—Capital never to exceed five millions. The amendment, proposed by a two-third vote of a former Legislature, and ratified by a like vote of the last Legislature, authorized the creation of ten Banks with an aggregate capital not exceeding twenty millions. After adopting the amendment, a law was passed creating nine new Banks, and extending the charter of the Bank of Missouri, giving to the ten Banks an aggregate of capital of fifteen million dollars. Of the ten Banks authorized, eight are to be located in St. Louis—one at Lexington and one at St. Joseph. The Banks are authorized to establish branches in the principal towns of the State.

The Banks are required to keep specie on hand to one-third the amount of their circulation—the circulation never to exceed three times the capital—the Banks to make weekly statements, and to be at all times subject to the supervision of the Bank Commissioner.

The Banks are required to purchase and hold Missouri State Bonds to the amount of 10 ₱ cent. of their capital stock. They are also required to set apart each year 2 ₱ cent. of their net earnings, as a *contingent fund*, to be invested in Missouri Bonds, until required to meet losses or the Bank winds up.

The Banks to pay to the State 1 ₱ cent. per annum on their capital, in lieu of all taxes, which goes to the State Sinking Fund, to be invested in Bonds.

The Banks chartered will have the exclusive privilege in Missouri for thirty years.

The law is considered a safe one for the State, and will be satisfactory to capitalists.

THE RAILROADS.

The act passed in aid of the railroads grants to the roads in progress Bonds to the amount of $4,200,000, and authorizes an additional guarantee of $1,500,000 of the Pacific Southwest Branch Bonds. These last are secured by mortgage on the road and one million acres of valuable land. This land is known to contain extensive mines of lead, iron and coal, as well as a large amount of rich prairie, and will be sufficient to build the road and leave a large surplus. The road when built will be one of the best paying roads in the West, and, therefore, the guarantee was considered as adding very little to the liabilities of the State.

The State Bonds issued to the several Railroads amount to $11,000,000. The amount yet to be issued before their completion, $9,450,000; length of roads when completed 1,329 miles. An aggregate expenditure of $23,500,000 will open the Pacific Railroad to Round Hill, 40 miles West of Jefferson City, the North Missouri Railroad to Mexico, (106 miles from St. Louis;) St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad to Pilot Knob, (84 miles.) Open to these points, all the roads will pay on cost, and it is proposed to delay further progress until an improvement in the money market. These Companies have other available assets to the amount of $1,500,000, and need not sell a very large amount of State Bonds to complete their road to the points named within the present year.

A little delay in selling State Bonds must insure an enhancement in price. The Banks will have to invest $1,500,000 in State Bonds.

The one ₱ cent. paid the

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI.....NO. 1715. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 19, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

AFFAIRS OF NICARAGUA.

Conflicting Views of Various Parties.

Replies to the Communication of the "Voice of Nicaragua."

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: I have observed, with much regret, a communication signed "The Voice of Nicaragua," in the columns of your paper, in which that energetic writer complains, in no measured terms, upon the course pursued by certain parties in this City (whom he designates "steamboat Commodores") in regard to WALKER's filibustering career in Nicaragua. He charges them with being the authors and cause of the misfortunes and misery attending the persevering attempts to subjugate the people of Nicaragua by extermination; their motive being the coveted profits arising from the transit route, excited by a spirit of rivalry, and the desire of each to monopolize the route, at any cost, even at the expense of the blood of their fellow citizens, and to the total ruin of the people of that country. He charges them with "placing the more chance of profit in one scale, and the lives of 5,000 human beings (filibusters who have been sacrificed) in the other, and, with a flip of the pen, the chance goes down, and the blood ascends in the other scale, to cry to Heaven for vengeance!" He next charges them, not collectively, but individually, with having "each in his turn, and in opposition to the others, aided and abetted WALKER in his career, making his personal ambition and fatuity subservient to their hopes of gain; with having carried free in their steamers the thousands for their holocausts;" with having "used the telegraph for lying victories;" with having "corrupted the sources through which our press draws information;" with having "desolated a generous country (which had granted a right of transit through its territory)—rolled back the tide of American progress there for a dozen years;" and with having "nearly embroiled us in a great foreign war."

Now, these are grave and serious charges. I should be glad if they could be rebutted, or even extenuated. I think the parties implicated ought to be heard, for it is a duty they owe to their fellow-citizens in this country, to their suffering fellow-creatures in Central America, and to humanity in general, to show just cause (if any they can) why the verdict of public opinion against them should be reversed.

Many and bitter are the tears which have been shed by fond parents who have lost their bold, but erring sons, on the blood-stained and pestilential fields of Nicaragua, whilst aiding the usurper in his demoniac career of carnage and plunder. More bitter still are the tears of the widows and fatherless children, bereft of their support by those heartless speculators in blood who enticed, cajoled, and led to destruction many a noble heart worthy of a better fate in a better cause. And this, too, on pretence of civilizing Central America; but who have recklessly victimized them as blind instruments in an attempt to subjugate by tyranny, oppression, bloodshed, violation and spoliation, a country, the inhabitants of which had previously regarded the United States as their model for imitation in arts, sciences, legislation and liberty, and who received every North American as a friend and brother republican.

But when your correspondent estimates the loss of WALKER's followers at five thousand four hundred victims to pestilence, famine and the chances of war, why does he not pause to enumerate the losses suffered by the unfortunate natives of Nicaragua, and the sacrifices made by the brave and devoted Costa Ricans in defence of their country and their liberty? They, too, are fellow-creatures, if not fellow-countrymen. Has he not a word of commiseration for the peaceable, well-inclined, the industrious and moral inhabitants of Costa Rica, who, whilst resting their fondest aspirations upon the stars of the great North American Union, were invaded by American fillibusters, with the connivance, if not with the express sanction of the American Government? I say "connivance," for it is evident that the United States Government could as easily have put down enlistments for the fillibustering expeditions to Central America, as it prevented and punished the less reprehensible attempts to enlist recruits for the British Army. I repeat, "connivance," for it is clear that the power which could, but would not prevent, is justly chargeable not only with countenance in the nefarious act of invasion and spoliation of a neighboring and friendly country, but is culpable for the consequent bloodshed and misery that have ensued.

"Hear it, ye Senators—hear this truth divine—
He who allows oppression, shares the crime."

Is there a conscientious man in this, our great and glorious Republic, or Europe, who would acquit the late Administration from a charge of blame and moral responsibility?

"If the Steamboat Commodores" be guilty, on the showing of your correspondent, and by the verdict of a great majority of the people of these United States, is not the Government equally culpable? Is not a man *particeps criminis* who, having the power to prevent a murder, stands by and allows it to be perpetrated? How much more responsibility must attach to our late Executive for the crimes, the spoliations, the bloodshed which have marked the ruthless, reckless career of the fillibusters in Nicaragua! Their own sufferings from pestilence and famine, as well as by bullet and bayonet, and the sufferings they have inflicted by the infection of the cholera upon the brave Costa Ricans, whose only offence is traceable to a gallant determination to defend, like the Swiss, their mountain homes and their liberty from foreign invasion.

I trust, nay, I am confident, that a more just and humane policy will animate our present Executive in regard to this phase of the Central American question. We can civilize the people of those countries by the peaceful and profitable intercourse arising from commercial relations, which now appear to tend almost exclusively to this country.

Let the bond of mutual interest bind us together, rather than we should encourage, sanction or allow, such reckless, unchristian, impolitic and criminal expeditions to sail from our ports; or, if they should succeed, by deception and perjury, in evading the laws, let us entreat our Government to take measures, by means of our naval forces on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of Central America, to prevent armed men and munitions of war from being landed from American vessels.

To allege that WALKER is President of Nicaragua is but a shallow and false pretext for the semblance of legality, with which his friends seek to justify, if possible, the advent of the fillibusters in Nicaragua. WALKER never was elected by the suffrages of the natives of that country. The alleged votes by ballot were false, and his inauguration a farce. Nor could any but a native be elevated to that dignity by the Constitution and laws of the country. He usurped the Presidential chair. He commands and governs (if he still lives) the limited space occupied by the melancholy remnant of his followers; whilst the Republic still continues to acknowledge the same President RIVAS who was recognized by President PIERCE.

For these reasons, added to the fact of the Transit route by the river San Juan and Lake Nicaragua, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, being once more in the hands of an American Company, unconnected with the Steamboat Commodores, who repaid the confidence of the Central Americans with ingratitude, treachery and injustice, I am induced to hope that a new era of prosperity is dawning upon those countries; that our Government will shield the natives from invasion and spoliation whilst it protects the acquired rights of our peaceable speculators; and that as those countries are already opened to industrious foreigners who may wish to settle amidst the natives to gather their mineral and agricultural riches, that other means than the rifle will be adopted to civilize, christianize, and Americanize, Central America.

I subscribe myself,
THE VOICE OF COSTA RICA.

Gen. Walker's Position and Col. Lockridge's Success—A Reply to the "Voice of Nicaragua."

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, March 17, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In your edition of this date, I notice an article from "The Voice of Nicaragua," and having been for a number of years a resident of that State, in which "The Voice" informs the public that the "American is unable to resist the influence of plague, pestilence and famine," and though their horrors may have unconsciously weakened my powers of observation, still they are yet of sufficient strength to note the extraordinary geographical knowledge of Nicaragua, and the happy faculty of jumping at conclusions in its affairs, possessed by him who assumes to be its "Voice." I've no doubt but that he is, for we are told that "the tongue is an unruly member," and Nicaragua's must have become exceedingly unmanageable, when he allows it to describe the locality of the "Rapids of Machuca" as being a few miles above those of "Castillo," on the San Juan River. I am afraid her old enemy "Aguadiente" must have been making a recent transit over this member of her mouth, when she permits it to proclaim the "Tauro Rapids as being a point of great natural strength." All this may be so. It will not do for me—once the recipient o[f] Nicaragua's hospitality, (no famine about it, either,)—to dispute the veracity of its "Voice:" yet I must say, that when I left her soil, only a month since, the Machuca rapids were a long twelve miles below the "Castillo," and I'll guarantee that if the "Voice" had to foot it through the thickets from Machuca to Castillo, as I did once, he would swear it was a hundred.

The intention which "the Voice" attributes to the Costa Ricans, of placing a gun battery at the Tauro, is very probable; and in my opinion of their judgment in such matters, we may expect to find them attempting to defend the weakest spot on the river—as the Tauro certainly is. The stream at that point is so very wide as to form the long extent of shoal water which custom has incorrectly termed a rapid. The banks are so very low on both sides as to require earthworks of some importance to resist an assault from a party landing below for such purpose.

"The Voice" states that the news recently received from San Juan came through "fillibuster agents." This may be so. But when we find this representative of Nicaragua rambling about in such a funny manner, on the banks of her principal stream, surely great allowance should be granted him, when, in his wanderings, he leaves his own soil. Therefore (with a due deference to his veracity still in view) I presume he was aware that the purser of the English steamer *Trent* is not a confirmed fillibuster, nor is the editor of the Aspinwall *Courier* noted for his loyal attachment to WALKER and his cause.

But enough of this. Let me add something for the edification of "The Voice," in the hope that hereafter its tone may be improved.

The steamer *Texas* on Feb. 12 was at San Juan del Norte, ready at 8 A. M. for sea, but on the evening previous, a courier came down the river from Col. LOCKRIDGE, asking that the *Texas* might be detained until 3 P. M. of the 19th, as he was about to attack the position of the enemy at Serapiqui, and consequently desired to forward accounts of the result. The *Texas* waited until 3 P. M., and left without any further intelligence. At 6 P. M., same day, dispatches came from LOCKRIDGE. Serapiqui was in his possession; also a large quantity of rifles, ammunition, provisions, clothing ("The Voice" to the contrary notwithstanding) and dispatches which Gen. MORA had sent down that day, to be forwarded into Costa Rica by the Serapiqui, (the most expeditious route,) and in which he begged for immediate reinforcements and represented his position as very critical. These documents were written some time after the battle of St. George, and they show conclusively that engagements must have taken place to change so suddenly the tenor of his dispatches.

On the 16th the *Rescue* came to San Juan, bringing an account of LOCKRIDGE's ascent up the river to Castillo, where he drove the enemy from their barricade on the road below the fort. The steamers *Scott* and *Machuca* were lying at the foot of the rapids—the latter on fire. LOCKRIDGE's men made a rush for the *Scott*, (which had not yet commenced to burn,) cut her fastenings, and the strong current soon carried her out of harm's way.

They had, evidently, set fire to the *Machuca*, thinking it would soon extend to the *Scott*. As to the boats being smeared with tar and resin, I can only say that of the former article there had been but one barrel in the country for months, and that was at Punta Arenas after the event described. So also with the resin; the last importation was used in the process of binding the copper pipes, &c., when engines were placed in the *Rescue*, at Punta Arenas.

A small force of the enemy occupied the fort, which is not large enough to hold many, and which every resident of the country knows is perched on a high and very steep hill. Through the side running into the river the railroad was cut, and such a slice taken off, that one hundred men could stand upright on the road, entirely out of sight of those in the fort above, and affording every opportunity to mine under the hill. In the rear, not two hundred yards distant, is a hill completely commanding this fort, *à la Serapiqui*, with the earthworks still standing which the English, under LOCKE, threw up, and with the small-boat guns, were able to render the place too warm for the Spaniards, although the latter had five large brass pieces mounted on the walls.

The steamer *Scott* was taken in good condition, with the exception that one of her engines had a broken *side valve*. A new one was being made at Punta Arenas to replace it. No cannon-shot reached her. Her wood-work was only scathed with rifle shots.

The *Scott* and *Wheeler* were the two best boats on the river. The latter was at first supposed to have been blown up by the Costa Ricans, but is ascertained to have been the one sunk below Serapiqui; and when she is raised, a matter easily accomplished, the most valuable of the steamers will be ready for use.

The *Morgan* was going over the Castillo Rapids when the *Rescue* came in sight below. The *Bulwer*, a long time ago, was towed up the Serapiqui in a disabled condition by the enemy.

If "The Voice's" Costa Rican veterans (I expect he is one himself—and if he isn't, he ought to be) have any strong desire to return to Hippe' Point from their excursion in the woods at Serapiqui, they will meet at that place a good reception—a noisy one, at least. If "The Voice" knew Col. LOCKRIDGE, he would never have any fears of his leaving his work undone, nor as to his capabilities of carrying out contracts for clearing a dozen such rivers.

No! No! Mr. "Voice," if your friends only left for a tramp in the woods, intending soon to return, surely such veterans would have taken with them at least their blankets, for, I suppose you know, Nicaragua is a leetle damp, now and then—rains occasionally, used to when I was there—their pantaloons too; they must need them. Perhaps all such things slipped their memories.

As I happen to have run over the Castillo Rapids, in the dead of night, in this same *Rescue*, and when she had not as much power as she has now, I would not be surprised to learn that Col. LOCKRIDGE did the same identical thing. And the Costa Rican, sleeping quietly on board the lake steamer, at anchor off Virgin Bay, or under Ometepe's lee, must not be surprised if, on some fine, quiet night, he finds the little *Rescue* close alongside, peppering his sides with three or four brass pieces. This might make "The Voice" grow rather faint, but might all be done, nevertheless.

As to WALKER's position on the Transit, I have only to say that the problem can be solved by the simple rule of three, for if WALKER, with less than 900 men, has twice defeated and dispersed two armies of 8,000 men in fortified cities, how long will it take him to defeat a force 1,500 strong, with the advantage, this time, of being himself in the fortress?

WALKER can leave HENNINGSEN in Rivas with 900 men, (his defence at Granada proves this,) and no force the enemy can bring could drive him out. The balance of his force (900) can be ranged over the whole Department, gathering forage of all kinds. If the enemy pursue, they have to do so with their full force, and all WALKER asks is to get them in the open field, where no churches or houses offer shelter, and when this does take place, the veteran Gen. CANAS will have another opportunity to try the bottom and speed of his horse, as he did at the last fight on the transit road, when he and his force were driven through San Juan del Sur on the full run, he himself only escaping from WALKER's rangers by being better mounted.

WALKER cannot be starved out of the Department while he holds the city of Rivas. The enemy will soon ascertain this and will be compelled to do something. If they besiege HENNINGSEN while WALKER is outside, the latter then falls upon their rear, and again an open fight is at hand.

Rivas and its vicinity, according to the last accounts, was very healthy; few men have died from sickness since the headquarters of the army have been located there. Those who have died were nearly all present at the siege of Granada, and suffered from its effects.

If the "Voice" remains still unsatisfied as to the truth of LOCKRIDGE's success, or WALKER's ability to maintain his position, let him keep quiet, until about the 19th inst., when the *Tennessee's* arrival will solve my RULE OF THREE.

Another Answer to the Voice of Nicaragua.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, March 17, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: Though absent from my books and memoranda, and having but a few hours to refute a slander that has probably been for weeks in concoction, I cannot let a post pass with a rejoinder to the gross misstatements and ignorance which your correspondent, signing himself "The Voice of Nicaragua," has exhibited in his last incendiary appeal, published in your paper of this date.

It is clear to any one who has ever visited Nicaragua, that the writer of this "Voice" is speaking, not from personal observation, but on the report of others—*who are probably the fountains from which the malice that filters through his pen is drawn.* It would be absurd to deny that there is some truth in these effusions—just enough to leaven the whole mass of falsehood, and make it pass current amongst those who know no better; but when he describes the *John Ogden* as a "mere flat-bottomed scow—top heavy and drawing only 18 inches of water," any one who has the least acquaintance with the subject treated of will know that he is writing of what he has never seen. The *John Ogden* is really one of the finest steamers on the river, and draws at least four feet of water; it would not be prudent, as a general thing, to cross the Lake in her—but not anything like such a desperate adventure of despairing men as your correspondent would make out. During the Summer months of the year, she would be as safe on the Lake as any of your Fall River floating palaces on the Sound.

I would point out other mistakes as gross as this, but his charges against the "three steamboat Commodores," as he calls them, are of more importance; and it is to the wholly baseless and vindictive character of these I would call your attention.

In all his former letters against WALKER, he made at least some *show* of facts and documents to support what purported to be his argument. But here we have the bald assertion of an anonymous *scribbler* on one side, and the character of our most respectable, wealthy and enterprising merchants on the other. Shall we believe that such gentlemen as CHARLES MORGAN, CORNELIUS VANDERBILT, E. K GARRISON, and Mr. GEORGE LAW, have actually been the *promoters* of the deplorable scenes that have taken place in Nicaragua, and all from no higher *motive* than a paltry desire to injure each other, or advance the price o the stocks in which they were respectively interested? The folly of entertaining such a suspicion is all the refutation it requires.

Your correspondent, "The Voice," may have had—and doubtless had—some treacherous information of WALKER's real condition when he wrote the letters that appeared some four or five months ago over the same signature, and which would have been of no importance whatever, but for the answers which gentlemen of great influence and position on WALKER's side saw fit to make to them. But now, when he attempts to invade the quiet sanctity of commercial speculation, and wishes it to be understood that he knows "the secret history of this stock-jobbing in American blood," and holds out a threat that that history, if published, would implicate these gentlemen—as one who has been familiar with all the transactions from their inception, I hurl back the foul slander in his teeth, and dare him to bring forward a single fact or circumstance to show that either Messrs. VANDERBILT, MORGAN or LAW ever infringed the neutrality, or took any part whatever in the struggle by which their interests have suffered—except it was criminal in them to have done their best for peace and the best interests of humanity.

As "The Voice" does not give his name, though repeatedly challenged, he cannot call on me for mine, but I inclose my card for your private information and assurance. Meantime, whenever "The Voice" gives his name to the public, you are at liberty to publish mine; but until then, let me remain your obedient servant,
IMPARTIAL.

MARINE MATTERS.

Mutineers Arrived.

The ship *Centurion*, Capt. CAULKINS, from St. Thomas, W. I., arrived at this port to day, having on board the mutineers of the brig *General Pierce*, who murdered the Captain and crew of that vessel. They were delivered into the custody of the Deputy United States Marshal.

Clippers vs. The Steamers.

The *Persia* sailed yesterday with 169 passengers, and $306,335 34 in treasure. The clipper-ships *Dreadnought* and *Typhoon* sailed on Sunday last, and persons who have strong faith in the sailing qualities of the *Dreadnought* have made bets that with her four days' start the clipper will beat England's fastest steamer in reaching Liverpool.

☞ There were in this port yesterday 609 vessels—including 89 steamers, 108 ships, 84 barks, 100 brigs and 285 schooners.

The French screw-steamer *Cadiz*, Capt. ARMIAND, sailed at noon, yesterday, for Havre, in company with the *Persia*. She carried 6 passengers.

Navigation of the Hudson has been resumed once more, after two weeks' interruption, and finally for the season.

The *Oregon* and *New World* went up Tuesday evening; the *Oregon* reached Albany at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, and the *New World* about noon.

The *Isaac Newton*, with a heavy load of freight, had not arrived at noon, yesterday.

The *Hendrick Hudson*, of the People's Line, and the *Francis Skiddy*, of the Troy Line, left at 6 o'clock last evening.

The ship *Neva*, Capt. HAND, arrived at Greenport on Wednesday morning, full of oil.

Naval.

FRIGATE MERRIMAC.

The Washington *Union* of Wednesday morning says:

"We were informed at the Navy Department that the United States steam-frigate *Merrimac* has arrived at Norfolk, Va. Purser THOMAS P. MCBLAIR, attached to this vessel, died on the 17th ult. of disease of the heart, and his remains were buried on the 18th ult. in the Episcopal Cemetery at Santa Cruz."

The Diamond Smuggling Case.

A beautiful young lady, who refused to give he name, appeared yesterday at the United States District-Attorney's Office to make intercession for MICHAEL B. PONSO and ANDREW B. PONSO, the two brothers mentioned in yesterday's TIMES as arrested on the day previous upon a charge of smuggling diamonds and other precious stones by the steamer *Leopold I.*, recently arrived from Antwerp. She stated that the young men just arrested upon the above accusation belonged to one of the wealthiest and most respectable families in Holland. They had three brothers representing their own Government at the present time as Consuls at foreign ports. These young men, she insisted, had no idea of smuggling as a matter of business—they only brought with them a lot of wrought diamonds, and had no objection to escape payment of duties on them in the way such things generally were done. The only object in bringing the diamonds was to dispose of them in case of emergency for extra spending money. The young lady was very zealous to have the young men released from Eldridge-street jail. She could not promise the $5,000 bail required of each of them, and seemed to think this of small consequence, considering the high and honorable position they occupied at home. The only assurance the young lady recieved was, that upon the $5,000 bail being furnished the young men would be released from their prison confinement—and not otherwise.

The following are the particulars of the arrest of the Ponso brothers: About a week ago information was sent to the office of the Chief of Police that two young men were offering for sale in the City a quantity of rough diamonds and rough precious stones, and that they were probably smuggled and stolen goods. Officer O'BRIEN, a detective, was told to look after the matter. He soon got on the track of the young men, and upon the pretence of desiring to purchase of them, was taken to their rooms, at No. 80 Rivington-street. The young men showed a large quantity of rough diamonds and rough rubies. As a final inducement to the pretended purchaser to buy them, they stated that they were offering them much below their real value, and that they were enabled to do so from having smuggled them upon the *Leopold I.*, just arrived from Antwerp. They added that they greatly needed the money, and were compelled to sell them. The officer consummated the purchase, with the exception of paying for the goods, which he promised to do on the succeeding day.

On the day following this interview, Officer O'BRIEN called at the United States District-Attorney's office. The District-Attorney being absent, he communicated the facts he had learned to Mr. JAMES MEEHAN, of the office. He was told by the latter to take a witness with him in order to have the facts we have stated corroborated. The officer, in compliance with the instructions given him, took the next day Officer BROWN, of the Chief's Office, with him to the room of the young men, where they again confessed the fact of the diamonds being smuggled. On some pretence Officer O'B. postponed again till the next day the promised payment for the diamonds. He called agreeably to his promise, but this time had in addition to Officer BROWN, Officer WHITE, of the Custom House. They at once arrested the young men, and took possession of the diamonds and precious stones. The aggregate value of the diamonds seized are said to be worth in the neighborhood of $10,000, instead of $2,000, as originally reported. They are at present in the keeping of Mr. REDFIELD, the Collector.

The brothers Ponso were very much taken aback at perceiving the trap into which they had allowed themselves to be ensnared. They are well-dressed and gentlemanly-appearing young men, and say that their statement as to the smuggling of the diamonds was only a *ruse* to effect a ready sale. It is an established fact, according to officer O'Brien, that the young men came over in the *Leopold I.*, and that no diamonds were entered on the steamer's manifest An examination into the facts of the case is set down for next Tuesday.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—4 Hanover-st., and 181 Broadway.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

The Pennsylvania and Maryland Appointments—How the New-York Squabble Stands at Washington—Kansas Not Yet to Have a State Constitution, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 18.

The Cabinet dropped the consideration of Pennsylvania appointments yesterday, and took up the affairs of Kansas. The number of Philadelphia politicians multiplies in Pennsylvania every hour and they bid fair to constitute soon the most important feature of the transient population of the Capital. While rival candidates from New-York preserve their equanimity and treat one another courteously, those from the Old Keystone look as savage as mad dogs, and will continue to do so until the affair of patronage shall have been settled. To-day, the Baltimore offices are before the Cabinet, and our Maryland friends are in a high state of externally-tranquil excitement.

The New-York appointments will be taken up on Monday. The State stands, at present, as follows: Of the twelve members of Congress, four, Messrs. TAYLOR, SEARING, CLARK and RUSSELL, are pledged to SCHELL; three, Messrs. HASKIN, SICKLES and MACLAY, are in favor of BUTTERWORTH; two, General WARD and JOHN COCHRANE, put forward Mr. ROYAL PHELPS; and the three others, KELLY, HATCH and CORNING, are as yet uncommitted. If the name of PHELPS is dropped, WARD is counted on for SCHELL, while COCHRANE, it is thought probable, will go for BUTTERWORTH. KELLY will oppose BUTTERWORTH under any and all circumstances. HATCH and CORNING will be governed in their action by the voice of their friends from the interior. I do not think, however, that they are likely to be brought into the support of SCHELL. The delegation from the interior, viz.: Messrs. RICHMOND, LUDLOW, Gov. CHURCH, &c., &c., are, as yet, wholly uncommitted, and will remain so until to-morrow. The *Herald* dispatch in Monday's paper, that they are here to oppose SCHELL, or any one else, is untrue. They have had many conferences, but do not think it quite time to mature a decision in reference to the representations they should make to Mr. BUCHANAN. Mayor WOOD still seems to be neutral, and continues to declare that he considers it a duty to abstain from interference in the disposal of federal patronage. Perhaps he may at length throw his weight into the scale for one or the other of the rival candidates, which, it is thought, will settle the question. Your readers will be able, from this statement, to make their own calculations. I have none to make. In proportion to the exertions and representations of their friends, one or the other gentleman seems at different moments "ahead;" but every outsider may well be puzzled when it is known, as it is, that Mr. BUCHANAN's own brain (his health, by-the-bye, never was better) is confused by the din of the conflict which reaches him at the White House. The members of the Cabinet probably have their opinions on the subject, and may exercise some influence; but I am not yet prepared to say which way it is likely to go. I doubt whether they would, individually, be able to give a very adequate idea about the matter themselves.

As I have said, in a previous communicotion, the appointments of Surveyor and Naval Officer will depend upon that of Collector. Therefore it is wholly impossible to determine who will and who will not be taken for these positions. FOWLER will, nearly beyond a question, be reappointed Postmaster. He has the signatures for him of *all* the Democratic members of the New-York Congressional delegation, and Mayor WOOD has withdrawn his opposition. He has, moreover, no competitor whomsoever of any note or claim upon the party. It will therefore be necessary for Mr. BUCHANAN to make an exception in his favor to the rule of rotation in office.

Central American affairs bid fair to occupy a prominent place in the public eye for some time to come, but as far as England is concerned, the Monroe doctrine will be the basis of the action of the Administration.

The course which the Government will pursue relative to KANSAS matters may be safely prognosticated. LECOMPTE will be beheaded, and all influence kindred to that he has so banefully exercised will be hereafter discountenanced. Brown's Hotel swarms with bloody-eyed Missourians, whose present game is "poor pussy;" but they are thoroughly understood, and will totally fail in effecting their object. A delegation from among them have had an interview with Mr. BUCHANAN, and express much indignation at its result, or rather failure in resulting in anything. The fire-eating Pro-Slavery programme, to which Gov. GEARY is opposed, is to call a Convention, between now and December, for the purpose of framing a State Constitution. Through Border-Ruffian tactics they calculate upon thus forcing upon the embryo State, upon Congress, and upon the country, a Slavery platform, against the will of the majority of the people of Kansas. *Mr. Buchanan and his Cabinet will in no case connive at the execution of this nefarious project.* Governor GEARY will be permitted to use his own discretion in sanctioning a Convention at such time as he may think that the will of the people can be fairly and uninterruptedly expressed, and *then only* will a Constitution be framed upon the basis of the KANSAS-NEBRASKA bill.

The hotels are crowded, but, for want of proper reading rooms, the complaints are incessant that none of those papers can be found to which the public desire access. This should be remedied. At Willard's alone there are five hundred and odd guests, but no regular file of newspapers from any part of the country is to be found in their reading-rooms.

M. N.

[FROM OUR REGULAR TELEGRAPHIC REPORTER.]

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 18.

The corporate authorities of Washington paid a formal visit of respect to the President this afternoon, and were introduced to him by the Mayor. The President said he had resided in Washington many years; was partial to it; and had never received anything but kindness from its citizens. If Providence spared his life he hoped to continue to live with them on terms of harmony and good will. On parting he remarked, "Gentlemen, I would *press* you to remain if I had not some *pressing* friends awaiting my return up stairs."

The following appointments of Postmasters have been made: WILLIAM RUST, Austin, TEXAS, *vice* B. T. JOHNSON, removed; W. J. WINDHAM, Huntsville, Ala., *vice* KAVANAGH, whose commission expires.

The following Postmasters have been reappointed: T. B. BIGGER, Richmond, Va.; T. L. TOULMIN, Mobile; and W. D. MARRAST, Tuscaloosa, Ala.

W. F. COLLOCK, whose commission as Collector of Customs at Charleston, S. C., expired yesterday, has been reappointed.

ARTHUR W. AUSTIN has been appointed Collector of Boston, *vice* PEARLEE. The friends of HOWLAND were sanguine to the last moment, and even now cannot admit his defeat.

WATSON FREEMAN has been reappointed U. S. Marshal for the District of Massachusetts.

CHARLES L. WOODBURY, United States Attorney for Massachusetts, *vice* HALLETT.

It is said that FLETCHER WEBSTER, Surveyor of the Port of Boston, and CHARLES G. GREENE, Naval-Officer, will be reappointed.

The pressure on the President from New-York, Philadelphia and Boston, has been so severe as nearly to prostrate him, as he has admitted to his friends. The Philadelphia appointments are still unsettled, and there have been fresh arrivals of politicians from that city to-day, on business connected with the subject.

No action will be taken at present on the subject of the Governorship of Utah.

The commissions of officers recently appointed, are being issued from the various Departments.

Orders have been issued to the steamer *Merrimac*, now at Norfolk, to proceed to Boston.

The Resignation of Gov. Geary.

Upon the subject of Governor GEARY's resignation, the Washington *Star* holds the following language:

"It is to be presumed that Governor GEARY's resignation must embarrass the Administration not a little. We know well that such an event would have greatly embarrassed its predecessor; and take it for granted, their views being understood to be identical with reference to Kansas affairs, that the present Administration will find it equally difficult to replace him to its own satisfaction.

It is understood that the position held by the Senate upon the question of sustaining the policy of the late administration with reference to the removal of Judge LECOMPTE, caused Governor G.'s resignation. In compliance with his virtual request, Judge L. was removed, and the Senate refused to sanction that act by confirming his successor; nor would they yield to repeated efforts to induce them so to do.

In the meanwhile, Judge LECOMPTE disputes the right of President PIERCE to remove him, holds on to all the papers of his office, and, if we mistake not, exercises all, certainly some, of the functions of the office; no successor having been confirmed and gone out to dispute his right to the office there on the spot. As deplorable as this state of things is, it would have been worse, far worse, indeed, were two judges engaged in discharging the functions of his office—holding courts, &c.—each backed by a large portion of the population, zealous in maintaining their alleged respective rights. What an immense amount of after litigation such a state af things would engender!

We have an idea that Governor GEARY's resignation is in some respects conditional; that is, that it was not designed to be absolute, if the Administration could relieve him from Judge LECOMPTE, the Senate continuing its attitude on the subject matter. There is the rub, and a tough one it is, truly. The refusal of the Senate to confirm the nomination of President PIERCE, amounts to a denial on the part of that coördinate body of the power of the Executive to remove a territorial Judge, and is thus substantially sustaining Judge LECOMPTE in his refusal to vacate the office on the President's bidding.

It is believed on the avenue that this vexed question was the subject of most of the long and earnest Cabinet session of yesterday, and that it was determined if possible, to retain Governor GEARY; which, it will be remembered, was the policy of the Pierce Administration.

New-Jersey Legislature, &c.

TRENTON, Wednesday, March 18.

Nothing was done on the Quarantine question in the Legislature to-day.

Nearly all the Bank bills have been postponed till next session.

The bill to erect a new county out of ESSEX, passed both Houses. It is to be called "Union."

The trial of the mutineers of the ship *New-York* is proceeding. The captain of the vessel was on the stand nearly all day.

Verdict of the Coroner's Jury in the Stoughton Poisoning Case.

BOSTON, Wednesday, March 18.

In the Stoughton poisoning case, the Coroner's Jury to-day returned a verdict of "Death by poison administered by HOSEA BRIGGS." BRIGGS was placed in custody, and Miss AMANDA DRAKE was discharged.

Murder at Troy and Escape of the Murderer.

TROY, Wednesday, March 18.

An affray occurred at the Eddy Foundry, in this City, this morning, between JOHN ALLEN and HUGH DONNELLY. The former struck the latter with a hammer, injuring him so that he died at 1 o'clock this afternoon. ALLEN has escaped.

Fatal Railroad Accident in Indiana.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, March 18.

As the train which left New-Albany for Salem, Ind., at 1 o'clock yesterday, was crossing Muddy Fork bridge, two passenger cars were precipitated into the creek fifteen feet below. GARRISON SMITH, the brakeman, was killed; Mrs. SHIELD, of Mitchell, had her leg broken, and JACOB FLASON, a peddler, sustained some severe wounds.

Movements of Ex-President Pierce.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, March 18.

Ex-President PIERCE arrived here to-day on a business visit. He returns to Washington to-morrow.

New-Orleans papers of Thursday have been received

Fire at Hartford, Conn.

HARTFORD, Wednesday, March 17.

The large building, two hundred feet long, and five stories high, belonging to the New-Britain Knitting Company, with its machinery, was burnt this morning. Loss $100,000; insured for $80,000 in the Hartford, Providence and Springfield offices.

Naval Intelligence.

BOSTON, Wednesday, March 18.

Orders were received at the Charleston Navy Yard yesterday to prepare the razee *Cumberland* for sea immediately.

The Southern Steamers.

THE ALABAMA AT SAVANNAH—THE PHILADELPHIA AT NEW-ORLEANS.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Tuesday, March 17.

The U. S. Mail steamship *Alabama*, from New-York, arrived here this (Tuesday) afternoon.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, March 17.

The steamship *Philadelphia*, from New-York *viâ* Havana, has arrived below.

Non-Arrival of the Alps.

BOSTON, Wednesday, March 18—10 P. M.

The steamship *Alps*, now in her fifteenth day out, has not, up to the present moment, been signaled from the Lower Marine Telegraph Station, and as it is now ebb tide, there is no probability of her arrival to night.

Interesting from Buenos Ayres.

PEACE WITH THE INDIANS OF THE SOUTH—TREATY CONCLUDED—IMPORTANT COMMERCIAL DECREE—ARRIVAL OF EMIGRANTS FROM IRELAND.

We have received files of papers from Buenos Ayres to the 17th of January.

Through the efficient action of General ESCALADA peace had been concluded with the Indians of the South. The *British Packet*, in its issue of Jan. 17, publishes the treaty ratified with the Indian caciques. The only concession granted by the Government is the recognition of a sort of territorial sovereignty to a tract of 400 square leagues in the district of Tapalqué—an arrangement that implies, on the part of the Indians, a tacit acknowledgment of the right of Buenos Ayres to all the rest of the territory of the State. Speaking of the importance of this treaty, the *Packet* says:

"After weighing every clause and every phrase, we have no hesitation in pronouncing it creditable, in the highest degree, to the worthy and venerable negotiator, who has crowned a long life of meritorious service by an act of patriotism and humanity that will safely transmit his name to the latest posterity. General ESCALADA, in our opinion, has made the most, the very most, of the circumstances in which he was placed, and the elements with which he had to act; and if the Convention can be carried out in its letter and spirit, the State of Buenos Ayres will long have cause to cherish and reverence his memory, as one of its most distinguished benefactors. With an energy, a patience and a perseverance above all praise, he has at last succeeded in introducing the thin side of the wedge, and if the policy so auspiciously initiated be carried out with good faith and constancy, we may pronounce the formidable Indian coalition of the South definitively broken up."

The *Packet* also publishes a decree establishing twelve months of deposit *gratis* in favor of goods intended for transit. The first article declares that from the date of the decree (Jan. 10, 1857,) merchandize manifested on its introduction for general deposit, and removed within the first twelve months of its deposit, shall be exempt from storage and porterage. The importance of this decree depends upon whether it is meant as a temporary or permanent measure. It is to be hoped that the latter is intended.

The *Water Witch*, British bark, had arrived at Buenos Ayres with a large number of Irish emigrants from Dublin.

Hon. J. GLANCY JONES arrived in Washington on Tuesday, and took apartments at the Kirkwood House. He is recovering from the severe indisposition which prostrated him a few weeks since.

California Ticket-Swindles.

The steamer *George Law* leaves for Aspinwall on Friday, at 2 P. M., and large numbers are flocking to this City from the interior to take passage by her for California. This has given new activity to that class of birds of ill omen known as runners, called "solicitors," as they term themselves, who may now be seen at the railroad depôts, at the prominent hotels, and hovering about the vicinity of the steamers, and the genuine office of the company, corner of Warren and West streets, ready to pounce upon their prey. Every man who heaves in sight wearing a long beard and a Kossuth hat is sure to be spotted, and unless he has all his eye-teeth cut he is doomed.

Yesterday our office was run down by persons from the country, who had read our publication of the way so many were swindled who sailed on the *Illinois*, bound to find out just where the true office of the Steamship Company was. But there were some strangers who had not taken the TIMES, and, of course, some got terribly swindled.

AN OLD CALIFORNIAN TAKEN IN.

JAMES FURGUSON, from Salem, Ohio, has spent seven years in California, whence he returned in December last, and persuaded his friend Mr. MORRISON to go back with him to seek his fortune. They arrived in the City by way of the Philadelphia cars Monday evening; were met at the ferry-gate, on the Jersey side, by two persons, who inquired if they were going to California, and, being answered in the affirmative, offered to show them the ticket office. They put up at Lovejoy's Hotel. Here they escaped the attention of the runners, as the rascals are not allowed about that house. They both called out Wednesday morning, intending to get tickets by the *George Law*; MORRISON having full confidence in FURGUSON, followed his lead; they went down Warren-street, but before they reached its foot saw the genuine Posters of Mr. RAYMOND, before a door, over which was a large sign, "California Ticket Office." Supposing it the genuine office, they went in, without guide or invitation, and at once purchased two tickets for the second cabin, paying $175 each, which was $25 more for each ticket than the price at the true office. This party came off minus $50, and FURGUSON feels terribly ashamed of his greenness.

ONE WHO WENT STRAIGHT.

Mr. BUPKIN, from Illinois, stopped at Lovejoy's Hotel, (not Lovejoy House,) and there inquired of the Proprietors the way to the genuine ticket-office of Mr. RAYMOND. He was properly directed, and a copy of the TIMES placed in his hand containing the former exposures of the tricks of the bogus ticket sellers. By the aid of these he found the corner of Warren and West streets, and purchased his ticket at the Company's regular price, and is much obliged to us for the information furnished him.

C. A. WRIGHT, from Tiffin County, Ohio, stopped at the Northern Hotel. On Saturday he strolled down by the Bowling-green, where he found what he

THE CANADIAN RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Corrected Lists of Killed and Wounded.

Sketch of the Life of Mr. Zimmerman—His Funeral.

Our Canada exchanges come crowded with detailed accounts of the lamentable catastrophe on the Great Western Railroad.

The Toronto *Colonist* of Monday, gives the following corrected lists of the killed and wounded, added to which is a list of persons on board the wrecked train, who escaped without injury:

KILLED.

1. Donald Stuart, merchant, Hamilton, formerly of the Parish of Carmichael, Banffshire, Scotland.
2. A. Grant, Niagara Falls.
3. J. Russell, of firm of Morell, Mellish & Russell, of Brantford.
4. Mrs. Beck, wife of John Beck, in the employment of Dennis Moore, of Hamilton.
5. Joseph Barr, of Niagara. In the pocket book of this person was found a note due on Thursday, to Bryce & McMurrich, Toronto, for £245. Other memorandums were found that makes it certain who the person was.
6. Mrs. Doyle, Dumbarton.
7. James Gannon, a stout, light complexioned man, about 30 years of age, had on a grey undershirt—no whiskers.
8. Samuel Zimmerman, Niagara Falls.
9. Thomas Benson, Port Hope.
10. John Sharp, book vender, Hamilton dépôt.
11. Alfred Booker, Baptist minister, late of Nottingham, England, aged 56 years. He was on his return (by the afternoon train of the Great Western Railroad, which was destroyed during the late catastrophe) from Wellington-square, where he had been conducting divine service.
12. Erastus W. Green, Hamilton.
13. Thomas Doyle, about 3 years old.
14. Little girl, daughter of Mrs. Beck, of Hamilton.
15. John Henderson, Hamilton brother-in-law of C. J. Brydges, Esq., Managing Director G. W. R. R.
16. Mrs. Russell, Brantford. The bodies of Mr. and Mrs. Russells were removed to Davidson's City Hotel during the day, and then sent to Brantford. Mrs. Russell was just returned from Europe, and Mr. Russell had been to meet her.
17. Daniel Secord, Brantford. 40 years of age.
18. Edward Duffield, late mate of the *Europa*.
19. Mahala Clare, 2 years old, daughter of J. K. Clare, Hamilton.
20. Rev. Mr. Heise (German,) Clergyman Church of England, Hamilton.
21. Adam Ferrie, Jr., Hamilton, Barrister, eldest son of the late C. C. Ferrie, aged 24 years and six months.
22. Middle-aged man, dressed in gray, had a ticket for Bronte, stated to be Thomson Milton, a stage-driver.
23. Jas. Ross, Gas Inspector, Toronto.
24. Man unknown, about 40 years old, clouded grey coat and pants, striped blue shirt, broad face and slight whiskers. A stout man. Fair of spectacles found in his pockets.
25. John Wilford, miller. For the last nine months has resided at Dowling's Hotel, Hamilton. Is a native of Buckinghamsaire, England. Has been out of employment since his arrival in this country, nine months ago. Watch found in his pocket numbered 2,571, (Taylor, maker, Hamilton.)
26. Alex. Brentfield, engineer train. Neck apparently broken, and body injured; leaves wife and small family.
27. Mr. Barton, Sen., Stratford, a very old and respectable man.
28. Robert Crawford, farmer, Saltfleet.
29. Wm. Sturdy, London, in employ of Robert Walker, merchant tailor.
30. Hugh McSloy, merchant, St. Catherines.
31. Timothy Doyle, Dumbarton, shoemaker, husband of No. 6.
32. Patrick Doyle, brother of the above.
33. Joseph Harkness, Toronto, late Band Master of the Rifles; more recently Quarter-master in same corps.
34. Charles Brown, of Galt, a relation of George Brown, Esq., of Toronto. Had been to attend his father's funeral at Toronto.
35. Charles Kendal, omnibus agent, Toronto.
37. Dora M'Figgins, servant of Mr. Irving, solicitor, G. W. R.
38. John Bradfield, of the firm of Macmicken & Bradfield, Suspension Bridge, farmer and flour merchant, returning with his wife from a visit to Dr. Cadwell, the Toronto coroner, who identified them.
39 and 40. Ellen and Mary Devine. The two sisters were found together, and were not separated. Their brother, ignorant of the catastrophe, came to meet them, and his anguish at the unexpected sight of the corpses was very great.
41. A. H. Sloan, Chatsworth, (supposed.)
42. James Forbes, farmer, Nelson, late of Esquesing.
43. [illegible]
44. Darius Witter, of Markham Village. He was a very respectable young man, and was very widely known in the townships north of this city. During the past year he had dealt in agricultural implements. He had a large sum of money upon him when found. He came into Toronto a few days ago from Markham, with a horse and carriage, which he left at Rolph's Hotel, Front-street, and which are there at the present time. His friends reside in Pickering.
45. Mrs. Bradfield, Suspension Bridge, Niagara Falls.
46. Ralph Wade, Cobourg. Mr. Wade was well known as a successful agriculturist and a public spirited, useful man.
47. Colin Campbell, Nassagaweya.
48. Charles Caldwell, Albion.
49. George McDonnell.
50. George Darris, Port Nelson.
51. Mrs. Duffin, (supposed,) Toronto.
52. James Major, from Michigan.
53. Mrs. McSloy, St. Catherines.
54. Mrs. H. F. S Stevenson, Hamilton, severely injured and died on her way home. Daughter of Mr. Sheriff Thomas.
55. Marshall F. Farr, Hamilton, died Friday night.
56. John Morley, Thorold, one of the best plow makers in Canada. His body was claimed by his friends.
57. Captain James Sutherland, of steamer *Magnet*, Hamilton. The body of Captain Sutherland was taken in charge by about a dozen sailors, who bore him to the flour warehouse, where they covered him with the Union Jack. They all seemed deeply affected.
58. John Beck, tinsmith.
59. George Knight, the fireman of the locomotive. Body recovered at 8 o'clock, Friday evening.

INJURED.

1. Dr. Macklem, Chippewa, much injured.
2. Thomas C. Street, Niagara Falls, severely hurt.
3. — Curtiss, Ingersoll, back broken.
4. John K. Clare, Hamilton, slightly hurt.
5. H. M. Yerrington, Port Stanley, contusion on head, not seriously.
6. Captain McBride, Port Burwell, slightly.
7. — McCully, Printer, *Guardian* Office, Toronto, slight cuts on head.
8. E. McFeeley, slightly injured.
9. C. Foster, slight injured.
10. Michael Brennan, extensive wound of scalp and injuries about the chest.
11. John Brennan, slight wound of face, and bruise of chest.
12. Elizabeth Brennan, slight bruise of head.
13. Geo. Havill, barkeeper, City Bowling Saloon. Bruise of right hip and pelvis, and slight injury of chest.
14. Nehemiah Bethel, of Bowmanville, fracture of ribs and wound of face.
15. R. S. Hamlin, of Newcastle, slightly wounded.
16. John Lenderson, slightly injured.
17. Jos. Burns, collar-bone broken.
18. F. Bergner, slightly hurt.
19. —— Woods, Woodstock, arm broken.
20. —— Barton, Jr., Stratford, head injured.
21. Owen Doyle —residence, Dumbarton.
22. —— Urquhart, Express messenger on Line.

ESCAPED WITHOUT INJURY.

1. —— Williams, brakeman.
2. W. W. Reid, suspension bridge.
3. —— Hall, Toronto.
4. —— Barrett, conductor of train.
5. —— Muir, deputy superintendent on line.
6. —— Jessopp, Assistant of Company.
7. —— Richardson, conductor on line.
8. A. Cassels, of Hamilton, name unknown.
9. Susan Garvin, Dumbarton, aged 8 years.
10. —— Hill, Toronto.
11. Thomas Telfer, mail conductor.
12. ——, baggage master.
13. Henry August.

Of the persons stated to have been killed, several have been heard of. Captain Twohy and A. Heron, Esq., and Messrs. Mellish and Morrell, of Brantford, and Isaac Buchanan, Esq., we rejoice to say, were not on the train.

THE MISSING MAN.

We understand that Mr. Charles Lamond, who left York, Grand River, on the 9th inst., for this city, with a large sum of money on his person, and who was supposed to have been murdered, has been seen in Toronto.

INTERESTING PARTICULARS.

Mr. Thomas Telfer, mail conductor, who arrived in the city on Friday, says that as the train was approaching this fatal bridge he was standing by the stove in his own apartment. Mr. Edward Richardson, conductor, was with him, and was lying on a bench. The first intimation they had that danger was at hand was the knocking of the wheels of the car against the ties, but before they could make an effort to escape they were hurled with the car into the yawning abyss. Fortunately the end of the car in which they were situated partially protruded from the water, and having forced the door open they scrambled on top of this car, where they remained until a plank was passed to them, by means of which they reached the ice. Mr. Telfer is slightly bruised about the face and his right eye is also injured; he is likewise suffering considerable pains in his back and side, caused, he imagines, from his immersion in the water. Mr. Richardson's injuries are not of a serious nature. He was on his way to Hamilton to bring his own train back in the evening.

The seats from the broken cars were taken to the railway works this morning. There was not one left whole; even the cushions were torn to pieces. The Coroners have been to the scene of the accident this morning. The Jury are now sitting in the Court-House.

Mr. Clarke, State Engineer of the State of New-York, and Thomas C. Keefer, Esq., Civil Engineer, were also present, and will be examined in their professional capacity, as to the construction and capability of the bridge. Mr. Clarke was Chief Engineer of the road when the bridge was built.

A capital plan for the identification of the dead has been adopted by Mr. Bridges: a corps of daguerrean artists have been set to work to take likenesses of all such persons. For the most part, those unknown seem to be of the working class—young, old, and middle-aged.

The Hamilton *Spectator* has originated a subscription, to be raised for the widows and orphans of the many poor men who have died so lamentably; and also a monument, to be raised in memory of the dead, and in sight of the fatal chasm.

The Great Western Railway Engineers have been at work continuously, day and night, since the accident occurred, making plans for a new bridge, which, it is said, will be commenced immediately and completed in a few weeks.

It seems that, notwithstanding the perpendicular position in which this car went down into the canal, most of the passengers retained their seats until the car struck the bottom. One gentleman, who is now no more, stated, on Saturday afternoon, that he and the rest all kept their seats, as it seemed to him, unaccountably. Although this circumstance admits of an easy explanation, according to natural laws, when the sudden shock occurred consequent on the termination of the leap of 60 feet, the seats were all jolted from their position. The gentleman alluded to said he was perfectly conscious of the seat above him, and its occupant, violently striking that on which he was, and breaking his back.

THE LIFE OF SAMUEL ZIMMERMAN—IMPOSING FUNERAL CEREMONIES.

A highly interesting sketch of the life of Samuel Zimmerman (one of the victims of this disaster,) is given in the Rochester *Democrat* of yesterday: Mr. Zimmerman was in the very prime and vigor of manhood—had but just commenced his career in public improvement—was upon the first step in a new and extended scheme of improvement for the benefit of the public. Regarding this man as in every sense worthy of public regard, we have ascertained some facts in his personal history, which will not be uninteresting to the general reader. He was born in Huntingdon County, Penn., in the year 1815, and spent his early years in that State. In 1842, he removed to the Canadian Province, having no capital but his own energy and farsightedness. He said to some persons who inquired of him respecting his commencement upon the line of enterprise which he has of late years followed so successfully, that his only effects, when he arrived in Canada, were a gray horse and a buggy. It might be supposed, as he himself added, that he possessed no more capital than he required for his immediate use. He was then but 27 years of age. He located at Thorald, and his first undertaking was the construction of four locks and an aqueduct on the Welland canal, which involved something like $100,000,000. Subsequently, he built, under contract, 120 miles of the Great Western Railway the contract price for which was about $600,000. The building of the first Suspension bridge at Niagara Falls, and of the Great Railroad bridge at the same place, engaged his attention and commanded his resources. He built the Cobourg & Peterboro, the Port Hope & Lindsay, and the Erie and Ontario railways in Canada. Mr. Zimmerman originated, and had just completed the preliminary arrangement for building a new road to the West, nearly parallel with the Great Western, to the South of that line, and on a shorter and better route. This work was to cost some ten millions of dollars. It is doubted whether any man possesses the energy and capacity to successfully assume a work which Providence has prevented him from carrying forward. By this fiat of the All-Wise, thousands of men, who were in a measure dependent upon him as their leader, and in some sense the arbiter of their fortunes, will be stopped short in their actual and contemplated pursuits. It can well be conceived that there is sincere mourning in Canada and everywhere, wherever the far reaching plans of this "Railway King" extended.

Not long since he had purchased a large property at Clifton, Niagara Falls, and in the vicinity of the Suspension Bridge, including the fine hotel known as the "Clifton House," and his excellent taste and liberal ideas were illustrated in improving this fine estate and adorning it artistically. Fifty-two acres on the Cliff, directly opposite the American Falls, are enclosed with an iron fence and privet hedge. The topography of these grounds is diversified and picturesque. That part near the river is level, and this is laid out in graveled walks, with shrubbery, forest trees and fountains. One fountain was constructed at a cost of $15,000.

These groves and shaded promenades are lighted during the Summer evenings with gas. The proprietor's residence stands on a bluff some sixty feet high, midway of the ample grounds. In the Summer it is nearly hidden by the foliage of the surrounding trees. This dwelling is an unpretending mansion, but has always been the scene of generous hospitality, while occupied by its princely owner, who has just been carried from it to his long home.

He had perfected the most extended and elaborate plans for the establishment near the same spot of an elegant mansion-house, with the proper accessories and surroundings. The foundations of a building of Cleveland sandstone and Canadian brick, to cost $170,000, were laid last year, and the work was to be prosecuted immediately. His lodges, of which there are four, the conservatory, and tenements for his servants, are models of taste. His stables, completed last year, cost $48,000. From the terraces on the grounds and the portico of his dwelling, a splendid view of the American Fall is obtained.

The Clifton House is near by—one of the most complete and popular hotels that any watering place can boast. This was owned by Mr. Zimmerman, and was worth over $300,000.

At Elgin, on the Western side of the river, at the Suspension Bridge, the deceased formerly owned a large property, which his own liberal expenditure and judicious enterprise had rendered very valuable. This was sold last year to his friends, Messrs. Peirson and Benedict, for $200,000. At Toronto, he owned property valued at $460,000. At Hamilton, an estate worth $100,000. He was owner of the steamer *Zimmerman*, on Lake Ontario, and half owner of another boat, the *Peerless*—his interest in both amounting probably to $100,000. Some 18,000 acres of land, in different parts of Canada, belonged to him. He estimated his property to be worth three millions of dollars.

Mr. Zimmerman has been twice married. His first wife was Miss Woodruff, the only daughter of a worthy and influential man at St. David's, near Niagara Falls. This lady bore him two sons, who are still living—John, aged 8 years, and Richard, aged 6. She died in November, 1854. On the 16th December last, he was married to Miss Dunn, of Three Rivers, C. W. The deceased was a man of limited education, but he was endowed with sterling mental gifts.

An unmarried sister died of consumption in August last, and was buried in the family cemetery. Four elder brothers still reside in Pennsylvania. The parents are not living.

The brothers, Martin and James, both younger than the deceased, have been associated with him here. They will succeed him in some of his enterprises.

We understand that Mr. Zimmerman had made a will previous to his death, and chosen his executors.

From the marks upon the head, it was evident that the deceased was precipitated head downward, and was killed by the fall. The injuries are entirely upon that portion of the body. The face was so swollen and distorted that the coffin was not opened at the funeral. There was no sign of decay about the corpse, up to the time when the remains were inclosed.

A handsome rosewood coffin, mounted with solid silver and lined with satin, was prepared by Mr. Merriam, of Chippewa, undertaker. This was encased in lead, and hermetically sealed, and an outside shell of pine was over all.

It had been resolved to bury the deceased in the family vault of St. Davids, where his former wife reposes. But his friends subsequently determined to inter him in the midst of the grounds which he had adorned, and upon which he delighted to exhibit his refined taste and lavish his wealth. A temporary vault was accordingly constructed at the foot of the cliff immediately below the mansion, and here the body was deposited.

His brothers intend to construct a vault upon the high grounds immediately north of his late residence, and erect there a suitable monument to his memory.

THE OBSEQUIES.

Mr. Zimmerman was a member of the Masonic Fraternity, and a Knight Templar. He loved the Order, had taken its highest degrees, and was its liberal patron. The brethren were moved to express their sorrow for his death. Accordingly the Knights Templars and other Masons prepared to attend the obsequies, and bury their deceased brother with all the honors of the Order.

The hearse was drawn by four black horses, and was followed by the mourners in carriages—the sons and brothers of deceased, his connections by marriage, and immediate personal friends, among whom were Messrs. R. G. Bennett and C. R. Babbitt.

The procession moved from the house down to the Southeastern Lodge, where it entered the grounds, the body being removed from the hearse, and borne by the St. George's Lodge, as before, the bands playing dirges while the *cortège* was in motion.

The Grand High Priest, Grand Master Ridout, and Eminent Commander Dutton headed the procession, followed by the St. George's Lodge bearing the body, the Knights Templars, &c., who approached the grave between the open ranks of the lower degrees—the procession moving to and from the house in inverse order.

At the tomb, the Masons formed a circle about the vault, while the ceremonies of the Church and the ritual of the order were observed.

A sprig of evergreen, or cassia, emblem of faith in the immortality of the soul, was then deposited in the grave, and the brethren then moved in procession about the vault, and each has he passed deposited the slip of evergreen, saying: "This, I deposit in remembrance of my deceased brother, and in token of my firm belief in his glorious resurrection and immortality."

The grand honors were then given and an address by the priest and a prayer by one of clergymen present, concluded the ceremonies at the grave, and the procession was then broken up, and the Fraternity returned to their homes, leaving the dead in its silent abode.

A very large concourse of people came by the cars from Toronto, Hamilton, Niagara, and other places in Canada, and from Lockport, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, to witness these solemn and imposing obsequies. Many came also, in their own carriages, and although the day was somewhat inclement, there were many women and children in the assembled crowds. All will remember it as a marked day in their calendar.

The Clifton House was thrown open to all who came, and the hospitalities of that hotel were quite generously shown toward the sympathizing people.

TRINITY CHURCH MATTERS.

Bishop Potter's Evidence Before the Committee of the State Senate.

Rt. Rev. Horatio Potter called and sworn.

Q.—What is your place of residence, and your office in the Protestant Episcopal Church? A.—My place of residence is in the City of New-York; my office is Provisional Bishop of the Diocese of New-York.

Q.—What opportunities do your official position and duties afford you for obtaining information in regard to the condition, wants and interests of the various congregations in your Diocese? A.—It is made my duty by canon to visit periodically all the parishes of the Diocese, and inquire into their condition, and to maintain at all times general superintendence over the churches of the Diocese. To which I may add that persons belonging to the several parishes naturally come to me for advice and direction.

Q.—Has the law of 1814 in regard to Trinity Church been acquiesced in or not? A.—I think it has been generally, no person has appeared in the Courts to object to its constitutionality; had there been any real confidence in the existence of a right in members of other and independent congregations to be corporators of Trinity Church, undoubtedly that right would have been asserted and maintained in the Courts, both before and after 1814; for more than 30 years after the passage of the law of 1814 no attempt was made to procure its repeal; there might be cases of individual discontent, as there will be with things most just and reasonable, but they were of no account compared with the general acquiescence and the absence of all former attempts either in the Courts or before the Legislature to object.

Q.—What, in your opinion, would be the effect of throwing open the Corporation of Trinity Church, and allowing all persons in New-York, in communion with the Protestant Episcopal Church, to become corporators in that body? A.—The effect would be disastrous in very many ways; in the first place, as it would be, in my opinion, a violation of the original meaning and intent of the charter, a meaning and intent recognized and admitted for fifty years, it would constitute an act of public fraud and immorality, so gross as to be of evil influence throughout the whole country; but, besides that, the immediate operation in the City of New York would be extremely injurious to the peace and well being of the church; all the parishes in the City would be brought into conflict with Trinity Church and with each other. Trinity Church is a parish like any other in the City, except as to the amount of its wealth. Persons who were corporators in an independent parish, having its own peculiar interests and objects, would be corporators also in Trinity Church, where they would be present by their representatives to embarrass and control her parochial operations, and to take from her her means for their own purposes; such foreign corporators might, and I believe would, have selfish reasons for desiring to cripple the parochial work of Trinity Church, while they sought to build up rival churches of their own.

Under such a system, Trinity Church would soon cease to be a parish, in the ordinary sense of the term. Her parochial work would be reduced and gradually ruined; and she would become the mere holder of a fund, a mere financial body, for whose wealth many thousands of persons, cut up into conflicting and rival sections, would be scrambling. The annual elections would present a scene most grossly unbecoming, highly injurious to the character of the Church and to the interests of religion, for those elections would be sure to be severely contested elections, where several thousand persons would have a right to vote, and where there would be great temptation among the outstanding congregations to swell the number of their voters by all sorts of means. There would be a temptation to unfair combinations among different parishes and sections of the City to procure grants in favor of each other. All this would be a perfect anomaly in the Episcopal Church. I know of no cases in which the same person is corporator in the different parishes, the parishes being in a position to be rivals to each other. There are instances, probably, in which a person is a corporator in a city parish and also in a rural parish, where he has his country residence; but this is attended with no serious evil. In every system, whether of the family, the State, or the church, where a person is present within, to influence, to control, he is supposed to be a member of the system, with a kindly interest in it, with a generous devotion to its welfare, and subject to all its laws and authorities. But if the Corporation of Trinity Church were thrown open, you would probably have vestrymen present to vote away its money, to control its counsels, who were enemies and aliens, interested in other parishes, but not in Trinity Church; not subject to its rector, not under its religious influence, but present only to vex and harass. This is not only a violation of all the principles of the Church, which require that every person present in a parish with any rights and privileges shall be amenable to the spiritual authority of the rector, but is a violation of common sense, which requires that those who vote or rule in a body shall be *bona fide* members of it, and owe it a hearty allegiance.

Q.—What is your view in regard to the course of Trinity Church in rebuilding Trinity Church at the head of Wall-street, and in building Trinity Chapel in Twenty-fifth street? A.—I think it was a very proper course. It was natural they should desire to retain the old site down town, so long endeared to them, and it was very important that the lower part of the City, which was in a way to be abandoned by all the other Episcopal congregations, should not be abandoned by them. They owe it to the lower part of the City to maintain themselves there, among the poor, and their property enabled them to do so. In regard to the building of Trinity Chapel, up-town, many of the old parishioners had moved far up town, with only very moderate means, in many cases, and it seemed the duty of Trinity Church to follow them and provide for them, and to seek to retain them as her parishioners. The erection of Trinity Chapel was, therefore, a proper measure. As to the costly character of the two edifices, I consider that Trinity Church only did her duty in making them models of ecclesiastical architecture. Her wealth had been created mainly by the growth of the City. She therefore owed to the City some contribution in the way of beautiful and magnificent edifices. And with her wealth, she owed it equally to the character of her own communion. Had Trinity Church, with its means, limited itself to the erection of buildings of a moderate cost, I have no doubt the parish would have been severely censured, both by the church and by the community generally. As a general thing, I believe few costly churches are of great utility to the interests of religion. I have no doubt that Westminster Abbey has, in the course of ages, been worth to the influence of divine truth in the world vastly more than all that it ever cost.

Q.—What is your opinion of the effect of the course of Trinity Church, in giving her aid to churches in the form of loans upon mortgages, rather than in the form of absolute grants? A.—Those loans were absolute grants in reality; nobody ever supposed that the interest or the principal would be called for by Trinity Church. They never have been, in a single instance, although the cases have been very numerous, in which land mortgages have been given. When I consecrate a church I always wish to know whether there be any debt. I never regard a mortgage given to Trinity Church in the light of a debt. I have never perceived, I do not believe, that such mortgages in any way affect the independence of ministers or laymen. It is very common, indeed, to see the minister and laymen of a Church, subject to a mortgage, voting against measures favored by Trinity Church. In convention, I doubt whether any one remembers or reflects whether mortgages exist in particular quarters or not. The effect of these mortgages has, I have no doubt, been important in preventing the property of churches from being sold and alienated from their sacred use. And this, I have always understood, was the sole object of Trinity Church in requiring them.

Q.—St. Mathew's Church in New-York has been recently closed. Was it the duty of Trinity Church under the circumstances, to have prevented that result? A.—I cannot say, that, under all the circumstances of the case, I would have advised Trinity Church to do differently from what she has done.

Q.—What is your view of the past management of Trinity Church in relation to the poor? A.—Trinity Church has done a great deal for the poor in many ways—She has provided free education for the poor, in schools and colleges—She has assisted in the erection of between one and two hundred (nearly two hundred) churches in the State. To say the least, a very large portion of all these grants must be considered as assistance granted to those who had not the means of doing all for themselves. She has granted annuities in many cases to aged clergymen and to the widows and orphans of deceased clergymen. She has schools for poor children connected with several of her churches and chapels. And finally, all her churches, down town, Trinity Church, St. Paul's, St. John's, and Old St. George's, supported by her, are, to a very large extent, in the nature of a free provision for the poor. And besides these, there are several other churches, situated in districts much occupied by the poor, which are largely assisted by Trinity Church.

Q.—It is alleged that in some districts of New-York there is a want of adequate religious provision for the poor; can you state any facts bearing upon this matter? A.—Some portions of the City are chiefly occupied by Germans; other inhabitants remove from those sections. There are, consequently, fewer members than we might at first suppose capable of being gathered into Episcopal congregations. There may be, and probably is, after all, a deficiency of church accommodation, but it is not as great in some quarters as it seems to be.

By the Committee—Q.—Do you think in seeking to retain the parishioners in Trinity Chapel, it was right to seek to cut them off as corporators? A.—I have not understood that it was contemplated by Trinity Church to cut off her parishioners as corporators. In the abstract I should say it would not be right to do so. I supposed it was intended to prevent a rush of strangers from coming in and making themselves corporators from interested motives.

Q.—Did you ever see the lease under which the pews in Trinity Chapel were leased? A.—I have not. (Lease shown the witness.)

Q.—After examining the lease, do you not think it would cut them off as corporators? A.—It seems to do so, Sir.

Q.—What appropriations were made by Trinity Church, for three years previous to April, 1855, to institutions of charity, benevolence or learning in the City of New-York? A.—I have been in the City of New-York only a portion of that time, about a year and three or four months, and I am only generally cognizant of the fact that Trinity Church has been continually making grants to one object and another, without fixing my attention to any in particular. I cannot say whether the grants here referred to are included in the grants that have been made.

Q.—Can you mention any appropriations of the kind spoken of, made at any time, and if so, at what time, and what were they? A.—I know that grants have been made to Columbia College, and I believe to Trinity School. I am not able to answer fully; I can not specify the time. I may be permitted to say that my attention has been more particularly directed to grants at large for church buildings than to those objects.

Q.—Can you say that you know of any such appropriations made within the last ten or twenty years? A.—I cannot say that I can.

Q.—You answer the first question, that the law of 1814 has been acquiesced in; has it been by the church in the City of New-York generally, outside of Trinity? A.—My impression is, that until within a recent period, twelve or fifteen years, it has been.

Q.—During that twelve or fifteen years, has not the great body of the Episcopal Church, outside of Trinity, in the City of New York, been dissatisfied with the law of 1814? A.—I should not think so; but, as I said before, my acquaintance with New-York, until within a year or two, has been only a very general one, and my opinion is partly formed from what I have known myself, and partly an inference from the absence of any formal attempt to controvert the law.

Q.—Previous to the law of 1814, did, or did not the inhabitants of New-York, in communion with the Protestant Episcopal Church, outside of Trinity, exercise and enjoy the right of voting for wardens and vestrymen of Trinity Church? A.—I have always understood that they did not.

Q.—Do you not understand that right to have been guaranteed under the charter to those in communion with the Church, and not belonging to the parish of Trinity Church, in the City of New-York? A.—I do not. I may add, that the charter of my own late parish, St. Peter's, Albany, is in the same terms, and was never held to guarantee rights to any one outside the parish. When the second congregation was formed, St. Paul's, in this city, (Albany,) St. Peter's Church, having such a charter, had property, to which the members of St. Paul's Church never set up any claim.

Q.—What difficulties would arrise in each of the Episcopal churches in the City of New-York, sending a delegate to a Convention to choose Wardens and Vestrymen to take care of the fund now administered by Trinity Church? A.—I think it would be possible to suggest many difficulties of detail. But I have a general answer. The Church is governed in accordance with long-tried, well-settled, traditional principles and practices, the precise nature of which is thoroughly understood from long experience. The system suggested would be an entire anomaly in the Church, both in this country and in England, and I should think a very dangerous one to adopt.

Q.—What has the government of the Church to do with the administration of this fund? A.—The Church knows of no distinction between the administration of church funds and matters purely spiritual. They are all part and parcel of the same system. She does not know of money in any secular sense. I may add, in the case of every known church in this country and in England, the same body that regulates the spiritual concerns of a parish, regulates also its church fund as a religious act.

Q.—Is not the administration of this fund entirely and absolutely separate from all the religious and ecclesiastical care of the Church as a religious society? A.—I think not.

Q.—Wherein does she exercise any control? A.—The immediate disposal of this fund is ordered in the presence of and by the rector, wardens, and vestrymen of the parish. They are both immediately responsible to me as the Bishop of the diocese, and are amenable to the Church of this diocese assembled in Convention. I do not mean, however, to be understood that I supervise the details of appropriations, or that my assent is essential to the validity of any grants by the vestry.

Q.—Is not the care of the bishop, rector, wardens and vestrymen, theoretical, and the practical care of this fund entrusted to a committee of the wardens and vestrymen? A.—I think the care of the bishop, rector, wardens and vestrymen is not theoretical, but practical, though the bishop, of course, is not a member of this body, and has only a general oversight over the affairs of the church. As in any large body, which in this case amounts to twenty-three persons, there is a sub-committee which, however, takes cognizance not merely of money matters, but of matters bearing upon the spiritual well-being of the parish, and which committee is appointed for the convenience of arranging and preparing business for the full meeting of the vestry, when it is deliberately passed upon. And I have to say, furthermore, that the care of the bishop and the rector is a reality, inasmuch as if the members of the vestry violated their duty they would be subject to be admonished and disciplined by the rector, and if they and the rector together, either or both, clearly violated their duty so as to be adjudged guilty of an offence capable of being made evident to me or the bishop, they would certainly be liable to be disciplined by him.

Q.—Do the Wardens and Vestrymen of Trinity Church report to the Bishop or to the convention their action in relation to grants or aid to Churches, or in relation to their general affairs? A.—They do not formally make a full report of all grants, but from the interest which attaches to the affairs of that parish, I believe its internal business is better known to the Bishop and Church at large, than the affairs of any other wealthy Episcopal congregation in the City of New-York. I am not aware that there is any concealment.

Q.—Do they make an informal report? A.—Various reports have been made at different times of the grants of Trinity Church, and I believe their proceedings generally transpire speedily. In some instances action is reported to me immediately.

Q.—If they make no report to you, how have you any supervision over their affairs, except theoretically? A.—The general course of the administration of affairs in the parish is well known. I presume it will be found that in every year the receipts and the expenditures of the parish are known to a very considerable number of persons most interested.

Q.—Have you any knowledge whatever of the managed affairs of Trinity Church? A.—I have only a general knowledge of those of my parish.

Q.—What greater reason was there for abandoning the church at the Five Points, and Christ Church, than for abandoning Trinity Church at the head of Wall-street? A.—The church at the Five Points and Christ Church were independent parishes, and moved, I presume, by their own option to a more eligible portion of the City. Trinity Church might have removed to a more eligible portion of the City, so far as the character of her worshipers, for wealth, were concerned; but preferred to retain a very old site, the oldest I believe in the City, and to continue to exercise her ministry in that very destitute portion of the City.

Q.—Were there not as strong reasons for retaining Zion Church at the Five Points, as there were for retaining Trinity upon her site? A.—I was not as well acquainted with the position of Zion Church in those days as with that of Trinity, and it may have been very desirable that a church should have been retained in the place of Zion Church.

Q.—Is or is not the effect of making loans to churches and taking back bonds and mortgages for the money so loaned, to cause the churches thus receiving loans to vote in convention for the particular views Trinity Church espouses? A.—I can only judge from my own experience and observation, and so judging should think not. I can recall many cases where such mortgages exist, and where the rector and the lay delegates quite habitually vote on a side different from Trinity Church. My attention has never been called to any case where the independence of the rector and laity seemed to have been impaired in consequence of the existence of any mortgage.

Q.—Do or do you not know that in the grants of Trinity Church, she aids ten churches classed as "high church," where she aids one of opposite views? A.—I do not know that she does; it may seem strange, but I never have looked at the grants of Trinity Church to see how that was.

Q.—Can you state the comparative number of the congregation known as "high church" in this diocese, and those known of the opposite character? A.—I can suppose that there are many congregations that would not care to have either term applied; but if the line were to be strictly drawn, including on one side or the other every congregation, I suppose there would be five or six of the "high church" to one of the "low."

Q.—What is the proportion in the City of New-York? A.—I am not so well-informed in regard to the City of New-York as in regard to the whole diocese, because a general vote is sometimes taken in convention showing the comparative numbers in the whole diocese, but nothing of the same kind occurs to show the proportion in the City, yet I have no doubt that the proportion of what would be called "low church" in the City is somewhat larger than in the diocese generally.

Q.—Was there not a time in the City of New-York, when all Episcopalians in that City had a right to vote at the elections of Trinity Church? A.—I am not aware that there was any such time, unless it was at a very early period when all Episcopalians were members of that parish.

Q.—What greater difficulty would there be in managing a larger property of the Church through the Convention, than there is managing the Episcopal Fund? A.—So that they were rightfully possessed of a large property, I think they might be able to manage it.

By Counsel for Trinity Church—Say, whether there is not, necessarily, a most intimate connection between the spiritual and financial affairs of a parish, growing out of the fact, that the funds are to be applied with reference to spiritual interests? A.—Undoubtedly.

Q.—Had Trinity any control over the removal of Zion Church from the Five Points, or Christ Church from Anthony-street? A.—I am not aware that she had.

Q.—If it be true that, in eight out of the past ten years, an average of hardly one in ten of the corporators of Trinity Church appeared at the vestry elections of Trinity Church, is this a state of things peculiar to that parish, and does it indicate "torpor?" A.—It is quite the ordinary condition of things throughout the diocese, I should think. It is generally rather a favorable indication, than otherwise, implying satisfaction with the administration of the affairs. As a general thing, throughout the diocese, and throughout the country, probably you will find a few voters present, unless there is some trouble.

Q.—How was it during the twenty-two years that you were Rector of St. Peter's Church in Albany? A.—I suppose, out of one hundred and twenty five or one hundred and thirty corporaters, there were, on an average, from six to ten persons present at annual vestry meetings.

Q.—Do you think that Trinity Church has done its utmost to make the capital of the property of that Corporation available for the founding, support, or promotion of religious, charitable, or educational institutions or purposes? A.—It is a very difficult question for any one to answer. I have had some plans that I have wished and intend to propose to the Rector and Vestry of Trinity Church, but I was met, in turning the matter in my own mind, on the threshold, with the fact, that Trinity Church has already a debt of between $3,000 and $7,000; [illegible] by various applications for important [illegible] and has been making grants, whenever she [illegible] warranted in doing so; and I have felt that there might be difficulties about raising large sums of money at present, and having entire confidence in the probity and good will of the Vestry, I felt unwilling to press them to exertions beyond what their own judgment warranted. Whether they have ever made any mistakes, or omitted to make appropriations when they ought to have done so, I am sure I am not able to say, nor do I consider it a very material question in the present aspect of affairs.

Q.—Is it the practice of the Vestry to consult with the Bishop of the Church with reference to making or refusing grants? A.—It is not; I may be spoken to in some instances, but I particularly wish to avoid it. The applications will always be very much more numerous than can possibly be granted under any conceivable state of things. If I was known to interfere in the matter of appropriations, my duties and responsibilities would be very largely increased indeed, without any corresponding benefit to the church. I have felt obliged to have it understood in the diocese that I could not act in behalf of applicants.

Q.—Can you tell us whether Trinity Church has, within the past twenty years, given any lots of land for any purpose whatever, except the burial plot spoken of in the report? A.—I don't know whether she has or not.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—This Day, March 19.

Superior Court.—Nos. 686, 306, 903, 914, 607, 812, 982, 992, 998, 836, 679, 1027, 926, 929, 92, 312, 71, 185, 461, 537, 783, 163, 1031, 1064, 1035, 1036, 937, 669, 1005, 518, 519, 892, 1016, 440.

Supreme Court—*Circuit—Part I.*—Nos. 696, 601, 539, 284½, 487, 591, 702, 547, 825, 826, 897, 785, 230, 865, 355. *Part II*—Nos. 1009, 1941, 1988, 971, 1069, 1067, 1993, 1294, 1908, 1175, 1199, 935, 1083, 960, 1137, 1187.

Superior Court—*Special Term.*—Nos. 17, 141, 257, 66, 227, 65, 67, 120, 167, 217, 241, 243, 22 23, 24, 91, 107, 236, 183, 139, 140, 143, 144, 199, 226, 235, 254, 261, 277.

U. S. District Court.—None.

Infringement of Patent.

U. S. CIRCUIT COURT.—In Equity.—March 18.

Before Judge Ingersoll.

Wells & Provost vs. *Taylor & Hodgetts.*—In this cause the plaintiffs moved for preliminary injunction to restrain the defendants from making fruit cans with an improvement attached whereby the cans were made self-sealing. The plaintiffs claimed that the invention was protected by a patent issued to James Spratt in 1854, and by him sold to Wells & Provost. The defendants denied that they had infringed. Motion granted. C. M. Keller and L. A. Fuller for Wells & Provost. R. F. Dunning and C. D. Newman for Taylor & Hodgetts.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.

Before Hon. Justice Roosevelt.

DECISIONS.

In re Eight-avenue Bank.—Report of John L. Mason to assess stockholders presented and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown to this Court on the 26th inst.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term.

Before Hon. Justice Slosson.

Ainswick vs. *McLaughlin.*—Order for examination of judgment debtor vacated with $5 costs.

Reilly vs. *Thompson.*—Judgment entered by defendant vacated with $7 costs.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term.

Before Judge Daly.

Lewis H. Meyer et al. vs. *Lew

Vast .el ,ffuA .Jacksonville ,Jamaica ,Cuba ,Rico-Puerto ,Orleans-New ,Francisco-San ,Mexico-New ,Antonio-San ,Orleans-New ,Galveston ,Texas-Port ,Mobile ,Savannah ,Charleston ,Norfolk ,Baltimore ,Philadelphia ,York-New

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA.

(Italian Subscription Night.)

SEVENTY OF VARIOUS CITIZENS.

Last night of the season.

This afternoon at 2 o'clock

Will be repeated the Grand Opera of

IL TROVATORE.

Manrico.....Signor Mario.
Leonora.....Mme. Grisi.
Azucena.....Mme. Alboni.
Conte di Luna.....Signor Graziani.
Ferrando.....Signor Tagliafico.

Conductor.....Signor Bonetti.

Doors open at 7½. Overture at 8.

Private Boxes and Stalls may be had of the Agent at the Academy.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Positively the last night of Mme. ANNA BISHOP.

Mme. ANNA BISHOP

Will appear in her Concert of Sacred Music, on THURSDAY EVENING, March 18, at 7½ o'clock, assisted by the following eminent artists:

Mme. Anna Bishop,
Miss Louisa Pyne,
Mr. Wallace,
Mr. Weiss,
Mr. Braham,
Mr. Leffler,
Mr. Benedict,
Mr. Harrison,
Mr. Lockey,
Mr. Rockel,
Mr. Reichardt,
Mr. Patey,
Mr. Lawler,
Mr. Bodda,
Mr. Aptommas,
Mr. Hobbs,
Mr. Hall,
Mr. Bowley,
Mr. Bartleman,
Mr. Bellamy,
Mr. Bradbury,
Mr. Bradbury,
Mr. Bradbury

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 19, 1857.

☞ The NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served in this City and vicinity for ONE SHILLING a week. Single Copies Two CENTS. Mail subscribers SIX DOLLARS a

The NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES is published every Evening, (*Sundays Excepted*); one edition will be issued at ONE and the other at THREE o'clock P. M. It will be sent by mail at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing nearly all the reading matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday, is mailed at THREE DOLLARS a year.

The WEEKLY TIMES published Saturday, is mailed at Two DOLLARS a year for single Copies. TWENTY-FIVE Copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, to one address.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6 cents for single copies.

Terms, invariably cash in advance.

Publication Office, No. 128 Nassau-st., cor. of Beekman.

RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO., Publishers.

The Times for California.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA will be issued *To-Morrow Morning*, in season to mail by the U. S. Mail steamship *George Law*. Mail closes at 1 o'clock P.M. This paper will contain complete Summaries of Foreign and Domestic Intelligence, received since the sailing of the last steamer for California; Reports of all Public Meetings, &c.; Commercial Affairs; full Lists of Marriages and Deaths. Editorial Articles on Current Topics, and a great amount of Miscellaneous Matter.

PRICE—In wrappers ready for mailing, 6 cents per copy. Agents will please send in their orders as early as possible.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship *Alps* is now in her fifteenth day out. A dispatch from Boston last night, telegraphed at 10 o'clock, stated that she had not been signaled up to that time.

Buenos Ayres papers of Jan. 17, received yesterday, contain news of interest. Peace had been concluded with the Indians of the South, and, through the efficient services of Gen. ESCALADA, a treaty had been ratified, which breaks up the formidable Indian coalition that has disturbed, for so long, the peace of the Republic. An important decree had been issued, establishing twelve months of deposit gratis in favor of goods intended for transit. Large numbers of Irish emigrants had arrived in Buenos Ayres.

In the State Senate yesterday, the bill to consolidate the cities of New-York and Brooklyn under one Municipal Government, was reported *favorably*. In the Assembly, the New-York City Charter bill was reported complete from the Committee on Cities and Villages, and adopted after debate, and the rejection of the minority report, by 56 against 39. There was no other business of special importance.

The Canal Board, at a meeting held yesterday, adopted the policy of discriminating tolls as advocated in the report of the Committee appointed to consider the subject—the first vote being *five to two*. Commissioner FITZHUGH warmly opposed the project. The policy of tolling the railroads was also indorsed.

A railroad accident, similar to the one which recently occurred at the Des Jardines Canal, near Hamilton, Canada, though not accompanied by [illegible] took place on Tuesday at a [illegible] Jersey, by which [illegible] cars were thrown down an embankment, and [illegible] was killed, and [illegible] Coroner's Jury in the Stoughton (Mass.) [illegible] case, yesterday, rendered a verdict of death by poison administered by HORSA BRIGGS. Miss D[illegible] was discharged.

An affray occurred at a foundry in Troy, yesterday, between JOHN ALLEN and HUGH DONNELLY, in which the former killed the latter with a hammer, and made his escape.

The meat markets have been pretty well supplied for the past week, with the exception of mutton, which is scarce and higher. The receipts of beeves for the week ending yesterday numbered 3,572, which is but a little below the weekly average for 1856, and more than is required during the Lent season. Prices of beef cattle declined about ½c. per lb. net, yesterday, and about 200 were left over last evening.

Alderman CLANCY still rules over us as Mayor *pro tem.*, the late Mayor FERNANDO WOOD having telegraphed yesterday that he can't leave Washington to reach here before Saturday. Whether he trembles to meet Mr. EBLING, who stands ready to compel him by law to surrender the abstracted checks that were to have paid the workmen in Mr. EBLING's department, or has national reasons, does not appear. Meanwhile, the holders of old claims against the City, contracted under the resolution of the Councilmen, and unauthorized by the Aldermen, make hay while CLANCY's sun shines. We saw two bills yesterday from a brass band for Fourth of July music, with the acting Mayor's signature, going to Bank to be cashed—which Mayor WOOD had refused to sign in his day. These same bills had been offered, without taking, at 25 per cent. discount.

The Aldermanic Special Committee on the proposals for the relief of Broadway, met again yesterday afternoon, and there were a large number of property-owners in attendance. Mr. GERARDUS BEEKMAN appeared in favor of the Greene-street proposal. He was of opinion that it would be desirable to turn Greene-street into University-place, at the upper end, thereby avoiding opening the Square. Mr. TURNBURR was inclined to believe there was no opposition to the opening, widening and extending Greene-street, except from those who resided in the upper part of it. He suggested that the expense of widening and extending had been over-estimated. He thought Wooster-street and the two Broadway to afford any relief to that thoroughfare. BENJ. L. SWAN, Jr., was opposed to the proposed improvements, because he thought Broadway could be relieved by a proper regulation of the travel and by laying down the Belgian [illegible] in the side streets. Dr. HARSEN said the main interest presented the greatest [illegible] the relief of Broadway. He would have the City Hall Park sidewalks and the iron fence removed and have a part of the omnibuses stop at the Park. He would also have every stage go up Broadway and down some parallel street. Dr. BUSKIRK suggested the following route: to leave University-place as it now is, take off a portion of the east side of Washington-square, widen Wooster-street to Canal, leave West Broadway unmolested; take off from the east side of Hudson River Railroad Dépôt and thus open an avenue to Greenwich-street. Col. JAMES B. MURRAY said Washington-square had been reserved and could not therefore be taken lawfully. He recommended the opening of Wooster-street to Canal, and continuing the route through Church, instead of West Broadway. Prof. RENWICK, Mr. FOX [and others offered opinions in connection with the subject, and then the Committee adjourned.

The Committee on Railroads, Alderman MCSPEDON in the Chair, met yesterday afternoon, when they had under consideration the question of running the large freight and passenger cars of the Harlem Railroad Company below Twenty-seventh-street. General SANDFORD appeared for the Railroad, and said the Company did not purpose to alter the T rail, and put down their groove rail; but they were willing, after the erection of their new dépôt, to stop running passenger cars below Twenty-seventh-street, and would run freight cars to the White-street dépôt only in the night. He thought the dépôt would be completed in July next. Remarks were made by several on the dangers attending the use of the T rail, and running the large cars, and then the Committee adjourned.

The only thing of public interest at the Board of Councilmen last evening, was the passage of a resolution which just doubles their salary. Councilman MCCAHILL, who has generally so tender a solicitude for the integrity of the public purse, changed his vote on this question, otherwise the measure would have been lost. Rather laborious. The adjournment is to the first Monday in April.

The swindling of passengers bound for California by the *George Law*, which sails to-morrow, goes on vigorously this week. We have reported in another column a list of the victims, and shall have a longer one to-morrow, we fear. If there is any virtue in a police that costs $870,000 a year, let's have it tried on now.

The long examination of Ex-Consul FABENS and Capt. BOLTON, arrested as fillibusters for Nicaragua, was closed yesterday, by the decision of Commissioner MORELL that the accused were guilty of enlisting soldiers for Gen. WALKER. Their case now goes to the Grand Jury, and the prisoners go about the streets on bail. Capt. B. was in good spirits, in view of the fact that his bail-bonds were deemed satisfactory; for going to Eldridge-street Jail is very unprofitable. The unlucky prisoner who has the liberty of its kitchen has to pay $10 a week, in advance, for his board; and if luckily he is discharged after a single night's detention, there is no refunding of the advance.

The brothers TAYLOR, the Chatham-street brokers who were arrested some time since for selling spurious bank-bills, and who were dismissed from arrest by Judge RUSSELL, before whom the case was brought on a *certiorari*, have been indicted by the Grand Jury for the alleged offence for which they were first taken in custody, but have not been yet rearrested—no warrant having been issued by the City Judge. Thus this very singular matter will be again brought before the Courts, on the question whether brokers or others have a legal right to keep and sell, in large and small quantities to suit, bank-bills avowedly spurious and counterfeit.

The PONSO brothers, arrested on a charge of smuggling diamonds, were represented by a young lady yesterday at the United States District-Attorney's office as belonging to one of the wealthiest and most respectable families in Holland. The young lady pleaded hard for their release from Eldridge-street jail, but the inexorable Attorney insisted on the $5,000 bail first. It not being furnished, the young men still remain in durance vile—$10 a week advance if the privilege of the kitchen is given—to await examination on Tuesday next.

JOHN DEAN, the coachman, has not, it seems, "gone West," nor has he yet effected the liberation of his wife (late Miss BOKER) from the care of her father, who, it seems, had resolved on sending her to Europe—and, with this view, attempted on Tuesday night to put her on board the *Persia*. But Mr. DEAN was on the alert, and, by the aid of his counsel and Capt. MCKEE, of the Sixteenth Ward Police, prevented his wife from being transported.

A gentleman just arrived from Boston, where he belongs, was set upon by three highwaymen in Broadway, near Pearl-street, about 1 o'clock yesterday morning, and robbed of his gold watch and his traveling bag containing $840 in money. He was followed from the New-Haven Railroad Dépôt at Canal-street by the men, who escaped with their plunder. The Police plead that the gas lights were not lighted.

An Irishman named THOMAS SHARP died late on Tuesday night, at No. 614 Water-street, from injuries alleged to have been received while engaged in a fight with THOMAS CONNELL, on the night of the 8th inst., at the liquor store corner of Monroe and Scammel streets. CONNELL has been arrested. The matter is under examination by one of the Coroners.

The Philosophical Society of the Mechanics' Institute, in Fourth-avenue, were engaged on Wednesday night in listening to the report of a Committee appointed to investigate spiritual manifestations. Professor MAPES occupied the Chair. The subject is to be again discussed at the next meeting.

At the meeting of the Board of Education last night, four members of the Finance Committee resigned their places on the ground that none of their recommendations had been acted on—thus leaving nobody but Mr. HOOPER on that Committee. Several unsuccessful ballotings for their successors were taken, when the Board adjourned.

JOSEPH ESSLER has been committed in New-Utrecht to answer a charge of attempting to kill AARON SMITH on Monday last.

JOHN DIXSON, indicted for participating in the Sheepshead Bay outrage, has been required to increase his bail from $1,000 to $2,000, since the conviction of JOSEPH JACKSON.

The threatened duel between Col. JACK and H. P. CURTIS, Esq., at Brooklyn, fell through. Mr. CURTIS has commenced a civil suit for damages, instead of being at charges for pistols and coffee. Sensible.

The flags on the City Hall, Brooklyn, were raised to half-mast yesterday, out of regard to the memory of Ex-Alderman TRISTRAM, whose funeral took place yesterday.

CHARLES F. RODMAN, of Jersey City, who was convicted on a charge of rape at the October term of the Hudson County Court, and sent to State Prison, was pardoned last week by the New Jersey Court of Pardons, and returned home on Tuesday.

On Tuesday evening Alderman THOMPSON, of the First Ward, Jersey City, Alderman DRAYTON, of the Third Ward, and Alderman HOFFMAN, of the Fourth Ward, resigned their seats in the Jersey City Common Council, to take effect on the 1st of May, except in the case of Alderman HOFFMAN, which takes effect immediately, his term expiring on the 1st of May. Messrs. THOMPSON and DRAYTON had another year to serve from the 1st of May.

The New Isthmus Route.

The Central American States look to the Pacific transit routes with the true spirit of speculators. Each one has its eligible location for the enterprise; and, realizing the proverbial quality of the camouile, has no hope of luxuriant thrift until trodden by all the world. Costa Rica, one of these town-lot operators, has always cherished the idea, that one of the ways must lie across its soil. To that end it has grappled with hooks of steel, but feloniously, the district of Guanacaste, part and parcel of Nicaragua, designing to connect the lake with the South Sea at Salinas Bay, a harbor of rare advantages, on the shore of that province. It was to promote this enterprise that Mr. WEBSTER, in settling the propositions of April, 1852, with the British Minister, as the basis of a new Central American treaty, gave to Costa Rica the south side of the San Juan River and of the Lake, as securing this desirable route. Possibly, the suggestions of the Accessory Transit managers had weight with the illustrious statesman, as they have continued to have, more or less, with his less distinguished successors from that day to this. Certainly, that Company have always coveted the Salinas route, and would have obtained it in all likelihood, had the propositions gained the dignity of a treaty. So they would have done, had the eager and instantaneous approval of Costa Rica decided the matter; but Nicaragua protested, Mr. WALKER died, and the project fell to the ground.

The prospectus now offered to American capitalists, and which parties in this City are said to have accepted, comes from the native Government of Nicaragua united with that of Costa Rica. It establishes the title of the latter to Guanacaste, and proceeds to alter the transit from Virgin Bay and San Juan del Sud to the River Sapan and Salinas Bay. The Sapan discharges into the Lake about thirty-five miles from San Carlos, at the head of the San Juan, and so saves one-third the lake travel. The overland route is nearly fifteen miles. The steamers upon Salinas Bay will receive the passengers, and although the voyage up the coast will be slightly lengthened, the loss will be more than compensated by the advantages of the Salinas as a secure harbor, and as facilitating the transfer of travelers. The change is unquestionably for the better. But to realize it, LOCKRIDGE must be driven from the San Juan; WALKER, if not exterminated, must be confined to the department of Rivas, and the Dallas-Clarendon treaty must be ratified. The new organization has plenty of work cut out.

The Approaching "Revulsion."

We made some remarks a day or two ago upon the *Tribune's* lamentations over the quantity of gold with which this country is deluged, and the number of railroads and houses which the people have thereby been seduced into constructing. We are just as anxious as our cotemporary can possibly be to keep the discussion free of all personality; but it is somewhat difficult to avoid invective in dealing with an opponent who insinuates broadly, in opening his case, that anybody who does not see the force of his arguments is most likely a person "who owes more than he can pay, or who has railroads to construct, or unproductive lands to sell."

We submit, with all due respect, that one may not belong to any of these categories, and yet dissent from the *Tribune's* positions very broadly.

Gold is valuable as a medium of exchange and in no other way. It is not in itself wealth. If the globe were covered with it, it would not support a man or a horse the more. But as it is the circulating medium of all civilized nations, the sudden receipt of a large quantity of it by any one country is a positive accession of wealth. The possession of one hundred millions of dollars represents the power of obtaining an enormous quantity of food and clothing, and labor,—things, which, we beg to state, are just as acceptable in the United States of America as in any other part of the world. Consequently the gold discoveries of California were for us a piece of pure and unmitigated good fortune. And yet on Friday last the *Tribune* asserted deliberately that in consequence of this influx of wealth, we "have to-day fewer acres of tillage, fewer factories in operation, and a smaller aggregate annual product, than if California had never produced an ounce of gold." On Tuesday last the same journal informs us "that the addition of one hundred millions of gold to our national stock, is probably as real and desirable an addition to the national wealth, as an increase of like amount of value in our wheat, cattle, or railroads."

Is the latter statement an explanation or a contradiction of the former? Can a positive addition to the national wealth be a positive national loss?

"Suppose," says our cotemporary,

> "The increase of $200,000,000 in our national stock of gold, and a consequent expansion of the circulating medium carrying up the prices or nominal value of everything except specie, there is great danger that our people, or at least a large proportion of them, may mistake this increase of price or nominal value for an increase of essential or positive value, and launch into expenditure and incur debts accordingly."

There is no such danger. Every man and woman in this country is daily impressed with the wholesome truth that the value of money is entirely a relative value. No position of the population is so hopelessly stupid as the *Tribune* seems to imagine. Suppose an Irish hodman to receive, in consequence of an expansion of the currency, under the influence of gold discoveries,—the sum of two dollars instead of one dollar for his day's labor. Suppose this rise in his wages to take place suddenly and unexpectedly. He may certainly imagine for the first half hour, that he is twice as rich a man as he was, and forthwith prepare "to launch into expenditure." He no sooner walks to the butcher's to buy his Sunday's dinner, however, than he discovers his error. Meat he finds twice as dear—and everything else he wants to buy dearer also in the same proportion. Every one in the country, whether the commodity he has to dispose of be labor, or cheese, or iron, learns the same lesson in precisely the same way. All moralizing on this subject is a waste of material.

The tendency in which the *Tribune* sees most danger, is the tendency to make railroads, and borrow money in England on bonds. The fact of the matter is, that money in England is to be had at six per cent., whilst in New-York it costs ten per cent. Owing to the great fields lying open to enterprise in this country, the energy with which every commercial scheme is carried out, the rapidity with which capital is turned over and made productive, the demand for it in America is enormous, and the price paid for its use proportionately high. In England, great masses of the same commodity have accumulated for which there is no adequate outlet. The result is that there it is cheap. But the doctrine of the *Tribune* is, we must not borrow money where the loan of it costs little. The country is short of capital to develop its resources. The English offer it to us on our bonds at a certain rate. "Better do without it," says the *Tribune*; "better leave the West without roads, the markets empty, the forest uncleared; better leave the emigrant to find his way to Nebraska over a line of 'cord,' than borrow money in Lombard-street at six per cent., when you can get it in Wall-street at ten per cent." This is protection for native interests with a vengeance. What would our iron-masters and manufacturers say to a tax of four per cent. on foreign loans, for the protection of native banks? We should not be surprised to see a proposition of this sort emanating from the *Tribune* one of these days.

We protest against the idea that railroads in this country are to be looked on solely as a speculation, or an investment. They are, we repeat, necessities of progress, of colonization, of civilization itself. They are not to be placed in the same category as railways in any European country, but in the same category as the highroads by which the peasant brings his corn and his cattle to market, and the merchant brings his goods from town to town. They must be made before everything, and they can in no way be made so cheaply and profitably as with English money, borrowed on bonds bearing six per cent. interest. It is not necessary to show that they will pay a dividend either in ten or twenty years. It does not in the least affect our argument whether they do or not. The *Tribune* should be the last paper in the Union to demand that they should. There is no organ of opinion in this country so violent in its advocacy of abstracting money from the pockets of this generation, for the benefit of the next. Is the iron or cotton manufacture profitable? Is sugar-growing profitable? Is not the public paying a tax of 25 per cent. on nearly every article of home manufacture of which they make use, not for any present advantage to themselves, but for a contingent and remote advantage to the country in the future? The doctrine which our neighbor has put forward, that hard cash, received in exchange for bonds that, in all probability, will never be paid, is a dead loss to the borrower, has at least the charm of novelty, but we doubt greatly whether many of our financiers will be got to swallow it. In the *Tribune's sixth* point there occurs one of the most glaring cases of the *suppressio veri* we ever remember to have met with. He is treating of the general state of commerce throughout the country, and asserts roundly that the balance of exchange is against us,—that our imports exceed our exports. In proof of his assertions he cites the Custom-House returns of the port of New-York for the last three months. From these it appears that while the imports received here in that period amounted to $47,715,383—the exports were but $11,000,000. "Can this," asks the *Tribune*, "go on forever?"

Now what does the public think of a writer who, knowing that New-York is the great importing emporium of this country, puts forward its Custom-House returns as a fair statement of our exports—who in treating of the balance of trade suppresses the fact that our exports from Southern ports alone, in the single article of cotton, have reached between the 1st of January this year, and the 14th March, the enormous sum of $60,830,000?

Whether this is to "go on forever" we do not know, but we are quite determined that the public shall in future have a nearer view of the curious statistics on which the *Tribune* bases its fallacies and sermons, than ever it has had before.

The Clearance System at Home.

One of the worst and most dangerous changes which are taking place in England in consequence of the march of invention, and the accumulation of large fortunes, is the extirpation of the peasantry and the concentration of the land in the hands of the great proprietors. The improvements in agricultural machinery which are daily taking place, are enabling the large farmers to carry on operations with a daily decreasing amount of manual labor. For the same reason they are able to undersell the small holder in all the markets. The substantial yeoman, who cultivates his paternal acres with his own hands, and with the aid of three or four servants, has no more chance of success in competing with the Mechis of our day, than the handloom weaver, with the Manchester millionaire, whose thousand power-looms swallow hundreds of cotton bales in a single day.

The natural and unavoidable consequence is that the poor peasantry are sharing the fate of the poor weavers. As a class they are year by year disappearing from the agricultural districts either to seek homes in the New World, or to be absorbed in the great army of industry which now carries the great calico flag to the uttermost ends of the earth. The general result of the clearance system is very possibly the production of a greater quantity of food from the same area of soil, but we doubt whether the cheapness of corn, or the excellence of turnips can ever compensate for the absence of men. He who makes two blades of grass grow where only one grew before, is said to be a benefactor of his species; but let political economy say what it will, humanity must ever deplore the march of improvements which expel the laborer from the field, and run the plough over deserted hearths.

We have not been behindhand in this country in condemning the Sutherlands and Buccleuchs who have driven thousands of a "bold peasantry" into exile to make way for droves of cattle and sheep. We have abated not one whit of our indignation for being told that the movement will probably bring about a reduction in the price of mutton and beef. But it may abate it somewhat to be reminded that a similar change is taking place in the finest and most fertile districts of our own country. The cotton-growing portion of the valley of the Mississippi, the very garden of the Union, is year by year being wrested from the hands of the small farmer, and delivered over to the great capitalists and their "cattle." The white yeoman, the class which has contributed more of the blood and devotion, and good sense and enterprise which have made this country what it is, than any other, are either forced into the sandy pine-hills, or are driven west to clear and prepare the soil, for the army of negroes and negro-drivers which forever presses on their heels, to make their industry unprofitable, and their life intolerable.

All the great cotton lands were first opened up by industrious settlers, with small means and much energy. No sooner is their clearing made, and their homestead growing into comfort, than the great planter comes up from the East, with his black horde, settles down on the district, and absorbs and overruns everything. This is precisely the process which is going on, day by day, over the greater portion of Louisiana and Mississippi. The small farmers—that is to say, the mass of the white population—are fast disappearing. The rich bottom lands of that glorious valley are being concentrated in the hands of large planters, with from 100 to 1,000 negroes. The average number of negroes, and average quantity of land, belonging to single proprietors, is yearly increasing. The wealthier the proprietor himself, the less does he reside on his property, and the more disposed is he to commit it to the care of overseers. In some counties in Mississippi the negroes are twenty times more numerous than the citizens. Whole districts are peopled solely by black "merchandise," and some half dozen white dro-

vers. The real "people," are thus not only deprived of the patrimony which our abolition of the laws of entail and primogeniture was specially intended to secure them—are not only driven off the fairest portion of the soil like the Scotch Highlanders and the Irish peasantry—but literature and religion are fast disappearing in that portion of this Continent on which Providence seems to have intended them to flourish most.

The muses fly with no less horror from before the crack of the driver's cowhide than before the roar of the cannon, or the shrieks of a mob. "Wit, eloquence and poesy" are not likely to fix their seats in the "nigger quarters."

Books are becoming yearly scarcer, barbarism of manners and ideas yearly more extended and more rampant. None of the thousand and one civilizing agents supplied by literature can have any influence where the only readers are a handful of busy men, whose very employment is an evidence of ignorance and brutality. The little newspapers of the county towns are so conducted as to aggravate rather than diminish the evil. The elementary portions of free government are being lost. The stray visits of the itinerant preachers, far from keeping alive anything worthy of the name of religion, simply furnish occasion for a species of nervous debauch, which, like all other excesses, leaves behind only reaction and prostration. Whether thick night will finally settle down on the whole region, only to be dissipated at some remote period by a terrible revolution, or whether Providence has in reserve some more potent means than we yet know of, to save for liberty, civilization and the Anglo-American race, a territory worthy of their highest efforts and their noblest triumphs, it would be useless for us to speculate.

Whatever doubts we may entertain about the future, however, we have none whatever about the suicidal policy pursued by those Northern manufacturers who cling to the South under mistaken notions of self-interest, and believe that the abolition of Slavery would deprive them of customers. The manufacturer or merchant who supports upon commercial principles a system of agriculture which turns the population into cattle, and limits their wants to "brogans" of untanned leather, and two suits of coarse convict clothing in the year, is a man upon whom all argument would be thrown away. That such men abound in our Northern cities we know. They have our sympathy and our prayers.

HIGHLY DELIGHTED.—Croakers who are always predicting ruin are never in a happier frame of mind than when a great calamity has fallen upon the public. It is the *Herald's* speciality to predict a general collapse of public credit; and universal ruin, the corruption of the public morals, the hypocrisy of the clergy, the hollow-heartedness of society, and universal bankruptcy, are the dismal elements which form the chief staple of the *Herald's* inculcation. It is always "i' the (Parker) vein" of dire forebodings. Of course what it predicts it strives to make good; and, if the character of New-York is not destroyed, its credit gone, its banks bankrupt, and its merchants ruined, it is not the fault of the *Herald*. But, happily for the community, the power of the *Herald* is not quite equal to its dismal malignancy. Its fleas will not become lobsters, swear as it may. However, it is occasionally gratified by a small revulsion in commercial affairs, and afforded an opportunity to exult over the misfortunes of a luckless merchant, who from some accident or other is compelled to stop payment. During the past three or four days the amiable Ogre has been perfectly delighted at a fall of three or four per cent. in the stock of the Erie Railroad; and the fact that a heavy loss had been suffered by that great work in consequence of the hard weather of the last Winter, has thrown the *Herald* into a perfect ecstacy of delight. If anything could happen to obstruct the operation of that road, or of any of the other costly works on which the prosperity of New-York depends, the *Herald's* jollity would be immense and inexpressible. The breaking out of an epidemic in the City, the stoppage of some of our largest banks, the defalcations of a few prominent cashiers, or anything else that would put a stop to the provoking prosperity of the people, would be nuts to the *Herald*. But, its delight must be short-lived, the price of real estate will go up; the people will contrive to have confidence in the general integrity of the country, and the teeming elements of wealth and happiness are too numerous for any of the dismal iterations of the *Herald* to have any adverse effect. It is only a dog barking at the moon's splendor.

JUSTICE TO PRESIDENT PIERCE.—The Washington correspondent of the Boston *Traveller* records an incident connected with the closing act of President PIERCE's Administration, which is worth repeating. The extra compensation bill, which was to add 20 per cent. to the pay of the *employés* of Congress, had been engineered through both Houses, and was taken by an anxious clerk to the President for his signature. After calling his attention to the subject *twice* without effect, the clerk again said:

"'Why don't you sign this bill, General; I have examined it and find it all right,' referring, of course, to its being engrossed correctly. To this question, Mr. PIERCE responded in a manner which did him great credit, in these words, which, as they constitute his last veto, and as they express his meaning so fully and sensibly, are worthy the honor of a separate paragraph. Here it is:

'Simply because I do not *choose* to sign it.'"

The President was quite right—not only in refusing to sign a bill which he did not approve, but in declining to enter into any argument on the subject with a party interested in it. If he had evinced equal independence throughout his Administration, and had exercised the power which belongs to his office with equal firmness and self-reliance, he would have made a better end. As it is, he leaves both warning and example for his successor.

A NEW SYSTEM OF DEPLETING THE PEOPLE.—Let us wonder as we may at the lack of invention shown by our City legislators in devising measures for the public good, we cannot but acknowledge the fertility of invention shown by them in originating schemes for bleeding the people. The last brilliancy of that kind which has scintillated in our Common Council is the idea of creating a "market stock," to be employed in building new markets. The idea is a bold one and the prospects of good jobs which it opens up to the imaginations of certain parties must make their mouths water with expectations of a good time coming. We trust that the new markets will [illegible] the [illegible] Chatham-st. [illegible] originators of these [illegible] operations.

MRS. HOWE'S TRIUMPH.—Six weeks ago there was nothing heard of, nothing thought of, nothing read, written, or dreamed about, but the BURDELL murder; then came, by way of relief to that grim affair, the splendid[illegible] party of Dr. TOWNSEND, in Fifth-[illegible], which monopolized public attention for nearly three entire days; and now the topic of society is Mrs. HOWE's tragedy of the "World's Own," the scene of which is laid in Italy two hundred years ago, and which has been put upon the stage at Wallack's theatre. But the tragedy is not very tragic, though it is said to be full of poetical passion flowers. What do we care about Italy two hundred years ago? Venice, in Shakespeare, appears to be no further off than Brooklyn, and Romeo and Juliet are as near to us as JOHN DEAN the Gentleman, and Mr. BOKER's daughter. But Italy is full five thousand miles off in Mrs. HOWE's tragedy. Still, the "World's Own" is a theatrical success, and Mrs. HOWE is a New-York woman; why not crown her, like Corinne, in the Capitol, and give her an oration in the City Hall? When Senator BRODERICK arrived here from California the use of the Governor's Room was given him by the Common Council to receive his friends in, because he was a native of the City, who, by political intrigue, had got himself elected to the Senate from California. Mrs. HOWE has come home from Boston to participate in a triumph which she has achieved by her genius. Is she not as much entitled to the respectful greetings of her townsmen as a rowdy politician? Let some gallant Alderman or Councilman show his respect for the sex by proposing that the use of the Governor's Room be offered to Mrs. HOWE to receive the congratulations of her townspeople on the success of her new drama.

NOT EXACTLY!—The *Herald* says that "to the consternation" of the TIMES the *Herald* recently decided to support the administration of President BUCHANAN. There is a slight mistake in this matter; the "consternation" was all in the ranks of the Government supporters. The prospect of having to endure the support of the *Herald* was the severest trial which the Administration has yet encountered. It had more to do with making Mr. BUCHANAN sick than the rat-soup at Washington, or even the pressure of New-York office-seekers. The most intimate friends think it quite doubtful whether he will ever fully recover.

VERDANT DIPLOMACY.—Mr. Minister FORSYTH, finding his treaty with Mexico scouted at Washington, has published it in the *Herald*, —where it finds a very appropriate place among the old bones which lumber up this *effete* and decayed concern. The *Herald* ratifies it forthwith; but it will be some time before it goes into practical effect, nevertheless. The new President should give Mr. FORSYTH permission to return home as speedily as possible, or he will make five or six more treaties for the sake of figuring in the newspapers.

LICENTIOUSNESS OF THE PRESS.—The *Irish News* professes to be under a "concern of mind" about the licentiousness of the American Press. It says that, "the reckless slanders of the Press in the Dred Scott case have challenged alike our apprehensions and disgust." This may be news for the Irish, but, as Mr. Toots says, it's of no consequence to anybody else.

THE CRIMEAN WAR.—A recent document published by Parliament shows that the total number of British troops landed in the Crimea during the war was 82,901, of whom 18,927 were killed in battle or died from disease. Besides these, 11,374 are returned as having been disabled—making the total loss 30,301 during a period of 18 months. The total cavalry was 6,820, of which the loss in dead and invalided was 1,587—the total artillery was 8,944, and the loss 2,256. The total number of officers killed in all was 157, and 579 were wounded.

Woodman, Spare That Tree—The Vane of the Brick Church Safely Landed.

One of the most select crowds that ever assembled at any spot in our City, since the War of the Revolution, or the disturbance of 1812, or some almost equally momentous occasion, assembled yesterday afternoon, in the southeastern corner of the [illegible] and at the corner of Park-row and Beekman-st., to witness the descent of the huge vane that for [illegible] years has told the way of the wind, and "[illegible] silent index to the skies" from the summit of the Brick Church steeple. We say, one of the most select crowds, for one-half of the spectators were the [illegible] descendants of the old Knickerbockers. The [illegible] tion of the Brick Church, to many of them, [illegible] deserving the commination touching the removal of a neighbor's landmark—so long it has stood, so many changes it has seen, so many men and women have been born, flourished, failed, and died, while it remained unmolested. The changes of the seasons, Summer heat and Winter cold, have been familiar with that old steeple since the time to which the recollection of scarcely the oldest grandsire reaches; and now it is going the way of all buildings, this city that even the Pyramids and the Crystal Palace must go. If the crowd did not shed tears yesterday, it was because their interest in the safe descent of the vane outstripped their sorrow for the cause that made it descend.

It descended in this wise. On the apex of the steeple, adventurous Hibernian laborers rigged a derrick, to which they attached a tackle and fall, wherewith first they lifted the vane (some thirty feet tall) out of its socket, and then launched it into the almost infinite space (200 feet) that separated it from the sidewalk. By slow degrees it descended, and in about two hours after it first started on the perilous journey, it comfortably rested within the iron railing of the church, by the side of the main entrance. The rush of the crowd towards it, immediately it touched earth, was tremendous. The ball, four feet in diameter, was encircled by the curious arms of enthusiastic boys, and sedate, middle aged men. The following inscription, to the wonder of all, was quite legible on it: "JOSEPH CRAIG, printer, No. 524 Pearl-street, July 16, 1840." There were also some other inscriptions, too much obliterated to be deciphered. But JOSEPH CRAIG—how came his name there? What sent him shinning up the spear of the vane? Could he confer distinction on his name by no enterprise less arduous? Everybody asked everybody who was JOSEPH CRAIG, and what his name did up there, bleaching for seventeen years in the wind and snow, and defying the lightning and the equinoctial storms.

Alas! for the old Brick Church. No more will the bell toll in its steeple, for it was safely landed yesterday at the base of the tower, just within the centre entrance. Rusty old bell to look at, but of marvelous good metal. The best men don't have the best coats always, and the old bell is considerably shabby in its external guise; but rub its rust off, and send it up town to the new church now a-building for Dr. SPRING's congregation, and in days to come men who are now children shall say to their children, "The same bell that tolls the hour of worship used to toll in the old Brick Church which stood, in our young days, near where the DAILY TIMES Office now stands." And the children (not to be born for many a year yet) will never pass the TIMES Office without thinking of that same old Brick Church, and the bell that swung for their fathers and grandfathers in the tower, and which still summons them to worship every Sabbath morn and even.

STATE AFFAIRS.

The Chemung Canal Locks—The New-York Charter Bill Ordered to a Third Reading—A License to Brink—D. R. Floyd Jones and the Supreme Court Decision.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

ALBANY, Wednesday, March 18, 1857.

We had a regular capital *furore* last evening—all Albany, with the wives and their wives' sisters and their wives' friends, crowding Dr. SPRAGUE'S Church, to hear EDWARD EVERETT'S lecture on WASHINGTON. There was the full quota of admiration bestowed upon the orator that he has received elsewhere, and something more than the adoration necessary.

On motion of Mr. JOHN J. REILLY, the freedom of the House was extended to Mr. EVERETT, by a unanimous vote.

The Chemung Canal locks got badly filled up last evening in the Senate—the bill for their enlargement—after being sadly damaged by amendments—coming out of the Committee of the Whole, minus the enacting clause. In Senate, the report of the Committee was received, but the question on agreeing was laid on the table. The Senate had a bare quorum present, but it is generally considered by the friends of the measure that it must "come again another year" before it becomes an enactment. It is, however, when it may be called up any day, whenever its friends can count noses enough to put it through.

I looked in on the Assembly once or twice during the evening, and invariably found that body engaged in the occupation of listening to the "third reading of a bill." One after another was taken up and passed until there were no other bills ready to read, and then the House adjourned.

This morning we had quite a debate on the report of the Select Committee to whom was referred the New-York Charter, with power to report the same complete. Mr. WOOSTER, Republican, from Herkimer, protested, not so much against the bill itself as against what he considered undue haste in taking it from Committee of the Whole and sending it to be reported complete. Mr. REILLY submitted a minority report, which the House refused to substitute for the majority report, by a vote of ayes 36, noes 60 The motion to order to a third reading was decided in the affirmative—ayes 50, noes 39.

Mr. HANFORD introduced a bill this morning, which he thinks a fitting remedy for the evils of intoxication. He simply proposes to require each man who desires to imbibe to take out a license to drink, which should be presented every time he went up to "smile." Mr. HANFORD wisely exempted from the operations of the law "members of the Press" and "gentlemen of the white chokers." These two estates freed from the embarrassment of its provisions, I cannot see any good reason why the bill should not be favorably considered.

And so, having summed up the few matters of legislation that seem wanting a notice, I feel called upon to give a moment's attention to the card which appears in the TIMES this morning, dated at the "Assembly Chamber, Albany," and signed "D. R. FLOYD JONES." The writer charges me with having done term injustice (Par parenthesis—I want to say a word about that term, "done me injustice" which has become a stereotyped phrase. It has become so common for every man who se sentiments it becomes necessary to review to cry out "injustice," that I have ceased to have that dread of meeting such a charge that I felt when it was first made upon me.) I did not present Mr. JONES as saying, in so many words, "The colored man had no rights which a white man was bound to regard." When the resolutions were called up by Judge FOOTE, and before one word had been said by their friends, Mr. JONES obtained the floor, and with the manifestation of much feeling, and somewhat in a defiant, taunting tone, demanded from Judge FOOTE what he expected to make by such a thing—did he intend to declare hostility to the decree of the Supreme Court—the highest judicial tribunal created by the Constitution—did the State of New York expect to upset the decree which had been made? And still again, he declared that the Court in its decision was right—that it had decided no new question, but had reiterated well settled principles. And still again, he attempted to vindicate the decision made by Justice TANEY, alluding to and citing other decisions which he claimed harmonized with the decision of the "Dred Scott" case. His indorsement of the whole breadth and depth and length of that judicial slander of the men of the Revolution, was unconditional and explicit. He even wandered away from the subject to show that the old Whig Party had been constantly assaulting and attempting to destroy the Constitution—and then asserting that the Republicans had succeeded to the prejudices and principles of the Whig Party—he denounced the spirit of these resolutions, in so far as they questioned the decision of the Supreme Court, as an attempt to break down the Constitution. It was the terrible fulness with which Mr. JONES embraced the doctrines of the Supreme Court, that invited and inspired the lofty and indignant rebuke which Judge HOGEBOOM administered. Did I do Mr. JONES any injustice then, when, quoting the language of that decision to which he had given such an unqualified adhesion, I held him responsible for the assertion that "the colored man possessed no rights which a white man was bound to regard?" I think not, and though I am sincerely rejoiced to know that Mr. JONES does not "believe in the truth of the sentiment," I still think he has no reason to complain of my representing him as giving it his full approval. LEO.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.... ALBANY, Wednesday, March 18.

Mr. BROOKS presented the remonstrance of 145 communicants of Trinity Church against the repeal or modification of the laws respecting that Corporation.

Mr. SPENCER presented the petition of HENRY GRISWOLD and others in favor of the modification or repeal of the law of 1814, in relation to Trinity Church.

Mr. BROOKS reported favorably on the bill to consolidate the Cities of New York and Brooklyn into one Municipal Government.

Mr. BRADFORD reported a complete bill to allow industrial schools to participate in the distribution of school moneys.

Mr. NOXON reported favorably on the bill to increase the pay of Judges of the Supreme Court and Court of Appeals.

Mr. C. P. SMITH reported complete the bill to incorporate the New-York Warehousing Company.

The Supply bill went through the Committee of the Whole after restoring the amendment giving extra compensation to the officers of the Senate, which was stricken out by the House Executive Session.

The Senate was not in session this evening.

ASSEMBLY.... ALBANY, Wednesday, March 18.

The bill creating a Commission to prepare a civil code was reported upon favorably.

Mr. VAN VALKENBURGH, from the Committee on Cities and Villages, reported the New-York City Charter bill complete.

Mr. JOHN J. REILLY moved, as a substitute, the minority bill.

On the request of Mr. FLOYD JONES, Mr. VAN VALKENBURGH stated briefly the provisions of the majority bill, and the amendments made since its recommittal.

Mr. FLOYD JONES could not ride rough-shod over the true Democratic principle embodied in the report of the minority—the right of self-government of the people of the City.

Mr. JOHN J. REILLY requested the Clerk to read an article in the *Tribune* denouncing legislative interference in purely municipal matters.

Mr. JOHN J. REILLY'S substitute was lost by ayes, 56; noes, 60; and the majority report adopted by ayes, 59; nays, 39.

EVENING SESSION.

Bills for the relief of the Rochester and St. Lawrence Universities were passed.

An attempt to resuscitate the "Commercial Trust Company" bill failed.

Mr. JAMES J. REILLY had leave to record his vote against the bill setting off certain piers and wharves in the East River for the exclusive use of canal boats.

Mr. JOHN J. REILLY introduced resolutions inviting EDWARD EVERETT to the floor of the Assembly.

CANAL MATTERS—THE DISCRIMINATING POLICY ADOPTED—NAVIGATION OF THE HUDSON, ETC.

ALBANY, Wednesday, March 18.

The Contrating Board held its first meeting under the new law this evening. All the present Engineers and Superintendents are continued in office till further action. Mr. C. FRENUYER was appointed Resident Engineer, that being the only new appointment made.

The Canal Board held meetings this morning and afternoon on the subject of "Discriminating tolls." After warm opposition to the project from Canal Commissioner FITZGERALD, the Board adopted the discriminating policy advocated in the report of the majority of the Committee, by a final vote of 5 to 2. The Board also indorsed the policy of tolling the railroads. Large numbers were present from Buffalo, Rochester, and other cities favoring discrimination, and from Oswego in opposition.

The steamer *Isaac Newton* left here to-day for New-York. The *Oregon* arrived up in good season, and leaves again to night for New York.

The *Ontario* arrived to-day with a large tow from New-York. The *New World* got aground on the bar at Castleton and remains there at present.

TO ADVERTISERS.—V. B. PALMER, THE Agent, explains intelligibly his views of what constitutes a judicious system of advertising. He may be consulted personally at the Advertising Agency, Tribune Buildings.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

HOE & CO.'S PATENT [illegible] SAWS, PLASTERING trowels, &c., can be [illegible] and rented, at the principal hardware stores in the saleroomes of the manufactures, Nos. 29 and 31 [illegible]-st., or at the Works, corner of Broome, Sheriff and Columbia-sts., New-York.

HEATH, WYNKOOP & CO., NO. 63 LIBERTY-st., New-York, proprietors of Lyon's Kathairon, &c., and manufacturers of perfumery of all kinds, invite the attention of the trade to their varied and extensive stock of new and desirable goods, which they will offer at very low prices. Our catalogue for 1857 is now ready.

CHEAPEST! PLEASANTEST! BEST!—THESE are the three characteristics of LYON'S KATHAIRON: it has now become the standard preparation for the Hair, all pronouncing it the finest article ever made. Sold by all dealers everywhere, at 25 cents per bottle.

WITHOUT FAIL AND ABSOLUTELY

To be sold off before the 1st of June, the whole of our immense stock of China, Glass, Gas Fixtures and plated ware. See our advertisement in the dry goods column of this paper. W. J. F. DAILEY & CO., Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

IF YOU WANT TO SPEAK AND WRITE CORRECTLY, buy a copy of LIVE AND LEARN; Or, 1,000 MISTAKES CORRECTED.

So few people speak or write really good grammar, and fewer still punctuate decently, that a book that informs them how to do so—and not only that indicates their faults, but shows them how they are to be corrected—cannot fail to be popular.

For sale by all Booksellers in the country. Price 50 cents, 316 pages, bound in cloth.

Published by GARRETT, DICK & FITZGERALD, No. 18 Ann-st.

ABSOLUTELY AND WITHOUT FAIL.

The whole of our immense stock of china, glass, gas fixtures and plated ware, to be sold off before the 1st of June. See our advertisement in dry-goods column of this paper. W. J. F. DAILEY & CO., 631 and 633 Broadway.

SEWING MACHINES.—I. M. SINGER & CO.'S *Gazette*, a beautiful pictorial paper, contains full and reliable information about sewing machines, and answers all questions that can be asked on the subject. All who read this paper will learn how to purchase a sewing machine with which $1,000 a year, clear profit, can be made, and will be protected from being imposed upon by any of the humbug machines now before the public. I. M. SINGER & CO.'S *Gazette* will be sent gratis to all who apply by letter or otherwise

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway, New-York.

POSITIVELY AND UNRESERVEDLY

To be sold off, our immense stock of china, glass, gas fixtures and plated ware. See our advertisement in the dry goodscolumn of this paper. W. J. F. DAILEY & CO., Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

LADIES, THE SPRING TIME OF THE YEAR has come, and if you wish handsome gaiter boots and shoes for promenade, you will find ladies', misses' and children's boots and shoes, of all the fashionable styles, excellent in quality, and moderate in prices, at J. B. MILLER & CO.'S, No 124 Canal-st., (west.)

UNRESERVEDLY AND POSITIVELY

To be sold off, our immense stock of china, glass, gas fixtures, and plated ware. See our advertisement in the Dry Goods column of this paper.

W. J. F. DAILEY & CO., Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ A Violent Assault on a Policeman.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The following letter from Hector Moore of the Fifteenth Ward Police of this City, discloses to the public information of great importance. Those who have suffered from the sudden attacks of garroters, shoulder-hitters, or by injuries in any manner, are recommended to adopt the same prompt and efficient means of escape from their difficulties as Policeman Moore:

OFFICER MOORE'S STATEMENT.

NEW-YORK, March 3, 1857.

On the eve of the Buchanan procession preceding the last Presidential Election, while on duty at the corner of Bleecker-street and Broadway, I was assaulted by a gang of intoxicated shoulder-hitters; they were on horseback. After insulting me, one of them, bearing a torch pole, struck me a heavy blow upon the head. It stunned me for a few minutes, but on recovery I gave chase, though, as it proved, fruitless, for I soon fell and fainted from exhaustion and loss of blood.

A congestion of the top of my head appeared to result after recovery, with continued pain and heat; I applied cold water and other remedies to no purpose; the pain and heat continued for a long time. My physicians told me that there was a small amount of blood collected under the skull at the top of the brain. I became alarmed. A gentleman hearing me recount my troubles, said he would relieve my head, and presented me with a bottle of your Ready Relief, and a box of Regulators. I made frequent application of the Relief, and took occasionally a dose of the Regulators. The happiest effect followed; the heat gradually subsided and the pain left my head, and I was once more restored to health. I can say that your remedies are invaluable in contusions and injuries of the head.

HECTOR MOORE, Police-Officer, Fifteenth Ward.

Messrs. RADWAY & Co., No. 162 Fulton-st. N. Y.

Whenever a person receives an injury, either by blows or falls, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF should be applied to the injured parts, and a dose of REGULATORS swallowed as soon as possible. In cases of wounds, either by gun-shots, slugs, or the knife, an application of the READY RELIEF will prevent inflammation and mortification.

The curative powers of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF AND REGULATORS are so great that it is impossible to use them for any complaint that the body may be affected with without deriving some benefit.

Therefore, ye that are sick, or in pain, make a trial of these potent remedies; we promise you an improvement in the worst of cases.

RADWAY & Co., No. 162 Fulton-st., New-York.

☞ Opening of

E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.'S

NEW STORE,

CORNER OF BROADWAY AND BROOME-ST.,

ON MONDAY EVENING, 23D OF MARCH.

We desire to inform our friends and customers that our new store will be opened for their inspection on MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 23, AND DURING THE DAY AND EVENING OF TUESDAY THE 24TH. No goods will be sold during that time, in order that our employees may devote their whole attention to those who may desire to visit our establishment. Our manufacturing department, occupying the 4th and 5th stories of the building, and comprising

PAINTING AND GILDING OF PORCELAIN,

GLASS-CUTTING AND ENGRAVING,

MANUFACTURING OF PEARL AND IVORY TABLE CUTLERY,

SILVER PLATING,

And various minor branches of the above, will be in full operation and open to inspection.

The elegant and varied assortment of new goods with which we shall open has probably NEVER BEEN EQUALED IN THIS COUNTRY, and comprises, in part, BRONZES and CLOCKS, of new and unique designs; FRENCH, CHINA AND SEVRES DINING, TEA AND TOILET SERVICES, GAS FIXTURES, SILVER-PLATED WARE, PEARL AND IVORY-HANDLED TABLE CUTLERY, PARIAN STATUARY, ELEGANT CHINA VASES, RICH CUT GLASS WARE, &c., &c., &c. Our friends, Messrs. CORNELIUS & BAKER, of Philadelphia, manufacturers of CHANDELIERS AND GAS FIXTURES, and Messrs. HACHE, PEPIN LEHALLEUR, of Vierzon, France, manufacturers of PORCELAIN, as well as our Home Departments, have devoted many months in the production of new and beautiful designs expressly for this occasion, and our house in Paris has spared no exertions, in making their selections in France, Germany and England, to procure the most beautiful assortment of goods ever exported to this country.

This being the 25th Anniversary of Mr. HAUGHWOUT in his business in New-York, the magnitude of which has been continually on the increase from the very commencement, he cannot refrain from tendering to his friends and the public his most grateful acknowledgments for their generous support.

The completeness of arrangements in our new store will remedy every defect that has hitherto existed, and we shall spare no pains to merit a continuance of the confidence and favor so long bestowed upon our house.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS, 1857,

AT LAST FALL'S PRICES.

☞ Smith & Lounsbery, No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st., have now ready for exhibition a large and superior stock of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING, imported expressly for this Spring's trade, and until further notice will be sold at LAST FALL'S PRICES.

☞ Observe.—No charge for crest and initials on paper and envelopes. DELA RUE'S cream-laid note paper stamped to order, with any desired initials; 25 cents per quire; envelope to match; 18 cents per package of 25. Every description of stationery equally cheap, at GILBERT'S, No. 1,017 Broadway, near 28th-st.

☞ Hegeman, Clark & Co.'s Genuine Cod Liver Oil, by ten years' experience proved the purest and best in use and most reliable remedy for CONSUMPTION. Prepared only by HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO. Nos. 165, 273, 511, and, 756 Broadway. N. B.—Sold at manufacturers' prices by all wholesale druggists.

☞ Mackerel! Codfish! Cheese!—Extra Nos. 1 and 2, in kits and quarters, halves and barrels.

1,000 quintals thick Codfish.

1,000 boxes fine Cheese.

EARL, BARTHOLOMEW & CO., No. 196 Greenwich-st.

☞ Many who suffer from Headache and Nervous Debility are ignorant that the real cause, in most instances, is a deranged state of the stomach and digestive functions. The Oxygenated Bitters are peculiarly adapted to the cure of these symptoms.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ Stearns & Marvin's

WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE.

THE 23RD TEST IN ACCIDENTAL FIRES.

The attention of Merchants and all others wishing A REALLY FIRE-PROOF SAFE,

is requested to the following testimonial:

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, March 11, 1857.

GENTLEMEN: We are happy to say that our Books and Papers, deposited in one of your Safes, came out of the fire at the burning of our warehouse, No. 15 Bowly's Wharf, on the 1st inst., without injury, being preserved in perfect order. The heat was intense, as the warehouse contained large quantities of whisky, cotton, &c., and the Safe fell from the second floor, and was eleven hours in the fire. We have already purchased of your agents a larger one of the same kind.

CHAPLAIN & JONES.

STILL ANOTHER—THE 24TH TEST.

MESSRS. STEARNS & MARVIN:

GENTLEMEN: On the morning of the 10th of last December, my store, with others, was destroyed by fire, but on removing our

STEARNS & MARVIN SAFE

from the rubbish, I found my books, cash and valuable papers, to the amount of about *seven thousand dollars, in perfect order.*

Yours truly, JOHN CANAVAN.

COBOURG, C. W., Feb. 26, 1857.

Depôt of

STEARNS & MARVIN'S FIRE-PROOF SAFES,

No. 40 Murray-st., New-York.

☞ Some Hopes yet of being cured of Consumption, by the use of RUSHTON'S COD-LIVER OIL. It lessens the cough, diminishes the night sweats, and imparts strength to the body. Be particular to use that with FREDERICK V. RUSHTON'S name in full on each label. Sold at $1 a bottle, at No. 10 Astor House, corner of Barclay-st., and No. 419 Broadway, corner of Canal-st.

☞ Correspondence.

NEW YORK, March 16, 1857.

Captain H. A. DE RIVIERE—*Dear Sir:* Having learned from many public and private sources that you were with the French Army in the Crimea during the late war, and engaged in the battles of the Alma, Balaklava, Inkerman, Tchernaya, and as a leader in the forlorn hope in the assault on the Malakoff, and capture of Sebastopol, we should be highly gratified to hear you deliver a lecture on the subject in this City, at such time and place as would be convenient to you. The great interest the American people have felt in the Russian War, and the little opportunity we here have had of learning something distinctively of this, one of the greatest military achievements of modern times, from one who was an active participant in the scenes, we doubt not but all classes of our citizens will gladly seize the opportunity of hearing a personal statement from yourself.

ISAAC O BARKER,	LUTHER BRADISH,
HENRY GRINNELL,	JAMES HARPER,
ELIJAH PURDY,	J. HOYT,
W. H APPLETON,	J. B. WEBB,
HIRAM BARNEY,	P. M. WETMORE,
W. BUTLER DUNCAN,	N RUSSELL,
JOHN W. FRANCIS.	

NEW-YORK, March 18, 1857.

GENTLEMEN: I feel myself highly honored by your communication of the 16th inst, and, in accepting the invitation, will name Tuesday evening next, March 24, at Hope Chapel, as the time and place for the lecture.

I am, gentlemen, with much respect, your obedient servant, H. A. DE RIVIERE.

In accordance with the above arrangements, Captain DE RIVIERE will deliver a lecture on *The Sanguinary Conflicts in the Crimea*, at Hope Chapel, in Broadway, on TUESDAY EVENING, March 24, at 7½ o'clock.

TICKETS OF ADMISSION, FIFTY CENTS.

To be had at all the principal bookstores and hotels on Broadway.

☞ To the Afflicted.—HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM.—This potent yet purely vegetable purifier is now acknowledged the only reliable curative for all diseases flowing from great impurity of the blood.

Rheumatism in its most painful forms and of twenty-five years duration, is entirely eradicated from the system.

Scrofula and king's evil readily yield to its powerful yet mild influence, and such is its magical operation in these cases that there is seldom scarcely a scar left of the most frightful ulcers to mar the appearance of the patient.

In old ulcers, fever sores, mercurial diseases, it cures in an incredibly short period, removing every particle of impurity from the blood.

In eruptive diseases, such as erysipelas, salt rheum, pimples, blotches on the face, or the worst cases of humors of the blood, it cannot fail, if taken according to the directions.

In diseases of the liver, kidneys, spleen, debility, incipient consumption, &c., the LIFE BALSAM can be relied on as the most safe and surely ready remedy known.

The certificates put up with each bottle are not from persons 1,000 miles distant or having no existence at all, as is the case with most of the advertised nostrums, but from well-known citizens of New-York; and the cures are such as to challenge their equal in the world. The dose is from a teaspoonful to two tablespoonsfull. Special directions accompany each bottle. 75 cents per bottle—six for $4. Principal depôt, No. 246 Grand-st. Agent for Brooklyn, Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st.; and Druggists generally.

WIGS!—HAIR-DYE!?—WIGS!!!

☞ Batchelor's Wigs and Toupees have improvements peculiar to their house. They are celebrated all over the world for their graceful beauty, ease and durability—fitting to a charm. The largest and best stock in the world. Twelve private rooms for applying his famous DYE. Sold at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway

☞ For Sale at a Bargain—The three-story brick house and lot No. 124 Forsyth-st., between Broome and Delancey sts.—lot 25x100 feet. The house is in first-rate orders, and has all the necessary conveniences for a private residence or genteel boarding house. If not disposed of within a few days it will be sold at auction. For particulars, apply to HARRIOT & MILLER, No. 486 Broadway, corner of Broome-st., or to C. A. ALBRO, No. 156 Bowery.

☞ Wakefield.—The Members of Industrial Home Association No 3, and others who wish to obtain cheap lots, are hereby notified that the Purchasing Trustee will be at No 163 Bowery on Thursday evening, March 19, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and each Thursday evening thereafter, until May 19, to dispose of the surplus property of the Association. A list of the lots with the prices can be obtained on application. CORN'S. A. COOPER, Purchasing Trustee.

☞ A Remarkable Discovery.—Mr. CHICHESTER has prepared from some of our Garden Vegetables a certain cure for Dyspepsia. It does not act as a purgative. One drop at a time of his DYSPEPSIA SPECIFIC cures Heartburn, Sick-Headache, and removes Constipation. Depôt No. 101 Wall-st., N. Y.

☞ Peremptory Sale at Auction at No. 345 Broadway. The valuable stock of Fancy Goods contained in the emporium of the late GEORGE W. TUTTLE will be sold at auction THIS DAY, and every day until closed out, by order of the Administrator. C. & F. H. SCHENCK, Auctioneers.

☞ Theodore Sedgwick, Esq., of New-York, will lecture at the Westminster Chapel, corner of Firstplace and Clinton-st., Brooklyn, THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Age of Augustus.* Tickets 25 cents.

☞ The Nineteenth Anniversary of the Society of Inquiry of Union Theological Seminary will be held THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the Seminary Chapel, No. 9 University-place.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION is WANTED CONCERNING ANGELINA and CHARLOTTE HYDE, orphan children of the late John S. Hyde. When last heard from they were living with their uncle, a Mr Ross. Any information concerning them will be gratefully received by their relative in Mauritius. Address C. H. FAIRFIELD, Esq., U. S. Consul, Port Louis, Mauritius, care of Messrs. Atkinson, Rollins & Richards, Boston, Mass.

E. P.—A LETTER AWAITS YOU AT THE NEW-York Post-Office. Please answer quickly. E. G. D.

LOST AND FOUND.

$20 REWARD.—LOST IN BROOKLYN, ON Monday morning, March 16, in Schermerhorn Livingston or Nevins st., or in one of the Fulton-av. cars, a lady's business case GOLD WATCH and GOLD CHAIN attached. Any person who will return the same to No. 75 Clinton st., will receive the above reward.

LOST—ON WEDNESDAY, THE 11TH INST., in Chambers-st., or on the corner of Broadway, a GOLD SEAL RING, with a red Cornelian stone. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at this office.

SEE THE PRICES

AT THE SIGN OF THE GOLDEN TEA-KETTLE, No. 534 Broadway, near Spring-st., at less than auction rates.

A HANDSOME JAPANED BIRD CAGE FOR	$1 00
DEVONSHIRE SEWING CHAIR WITH CUSHION	3 75
FANCY WICKER WORK STANDS FOR	3 00
GAS COOKING-STOVE FOR	50
UPRIGHT MANGLE FOR FAMILY USE	2 00
BRONZE IRON HAT STANDS	6 00
SETS FINE OVAL TEA TRAYS, 4 PIECES	5 50
SETS IVORY TABLE CUTLERY, 37 P'C'S, BAL. H'DL'S.	11 00
SILVER-PLATED CASTORS, CUT CRUETS	5 50
SILVER-PLATED AND SILVER-MOUNTED CAKE BASKETS	5 50
REFRIGERATOR, DOUBLE DOORS	5 00
FAMILY KNIFE-CLEANER	1 50

Call and get an Illustrated Catalogue of Housekeeper Furnishing Goods, for sale by STEPHEN WILLIAM SMITH, Sign of the Golden Tea-Kettle, No. 534 Broadway, near Spring-st.

SOLOMON & HART,

No. 243 Broadway, opposite the Park,

ARE NOW RECEIVING FROM FRANCE

DECORATIVE PAPERS,

OF

New and Rich Designs, in Panel, Gold, Satin, Velvet, and Wood Imitations, with Borders, &c., to correspond.

ALSO, CHAMBER AND OTHER PAPERS,

IN EVERY VARIETY OF STYLE AND PATTERN.

THEIR STOCK OF

WINDOW SHADES,

Of their own Manufacture,

UPHOLSTERY GOODS,

CURTAIN MATERIALS, AND

FURNITURE COVERINGS,

Of this year's importation, is full and complete, comprising a large assortment of Lace and Muslin Curtains, Cornices and Trimmings, together with DELAINES, BROCATELLE and PLUSHES and all the different styles of COVERINGS and CURTAIN MATERIALS in use—all at the lowest wholesale and retail prices.

☞ Many who suffer from Headache and Nervous Debility are ignorant that the real cause, in most instances, is a deranged state of the stomach and digestive functions. The Oxygenated Bitters are peculiarly adapted to the cure of these symptoms.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Would you be fashionable?
Would you be polite?
Would you be genteel?
Would you be *au fait* in gentlemanly accomplishments?
Then send to the nearest bookstore for a copy of

THE AMERICAN GENTLEMAN'S GUIDE TO POLITENESS AND FASHION.

By COL. HENRY LUENEYES.

In one handsome 12mo vol. Price $1 25.

This new and charming book is now "all the rage" among the *élite* of the country. It is evidently the book that was wanted, and is eagerly bought when its merits become known. The following are a few brief heads of subjects and articles treated of: Etiquette, fashion, wedding dress, home dress, party dress, business dress, body linen, collars, gloves, the hat, manners, politeness, mode of salutation, shaking hands, walking and talking with ladies, offering the arm, leaving cards, courtship, marriage, the toilet, riding and driving amusements, letter writing, variety of styles, business hand envelopes, letters of love, friendship and affection, evening parties, music, dancing, art of conversation, reading, singing, walking, standing, sitting, carving, eating, self culture, marriage, house keeping, and a thousand other things worth knowing. For full particulars see the book itself. Address

DERBY & JACKSON, Publishers,

No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York.

☞ Copies sent by mail, post paid, on receipt of price.

MOORE'S LIFE COMPLETE.

JUST PUBLISHED BY

D. APPLETON & CO.,

Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway, New-York.

MEMOIRS,

JOURNAL AND CORRESPONDENCE OF

THOMAS MOORE.

Edited by Right Hon. Lord JOHN RUSSELL. In 2 vols., large 8vo., beautifully printed on fine paper, in cloth $4 50.

From the New-York Courier.

Who has not heard of THOMAS MOORE, the Irish Poet? To all who have ever read his popular melodies, this new work will prove exceedingly interesting especially the autobiography of the Poet, from his earliest recollection to manhood. We heartily recommend it.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser.

An American republication, in numbers, of a work of great literary merit. THOMAS MOORE is the last of the great poets that flourished in the beginning of the century. A biography of him so ably written must be eagerly sought after The public are greatly indebted to the Messrs APPLETON for the cheap and elegant manner in which they have issued it.

From the Albany Register.

This work has been much looked for with interest by the admirers of the sweetest bard of modern times. The work has not disappointed us. The sparkling vivacity of MOORE'S letters will recommend them as models of style to those who aim at eminence in epistolary correspondence.

From the Charleston Courier.

Every one who has the least taste for elegant literature will at once procure a copy of the work

RECENTLY PUBLISHED.

XENOPHON'S ANABASIS, with Explanatory Notes, for the use of Schools and Colleges, by Prof. J. R. BOISE. 1 vol. $1.

THE GOLDEN LEGACY: a Story of Life's Phases. By a Lady. 1 vol. $1.

HOME AND THE WORLD. By the author of "Souvenirs of a Residence in Europe." 1 vol. $1.

MARRYING TOO LATE. A Tale. By GEORGE WOOD 1 vol. $1.

PERSONAL MEMOIRS OF GEORGE WASHINGTON. By MRS. CAR. KIRKLAND. 1 thick vol., 12mo., Illustrated. $1 50.

IVORS. By Miss SEWELL. 2 vols. 12mo. $3 50.

TO BE PUBLISHED

On SATURDAY, the 21st, SMILES AND FROWNS.

NEVER TOO LATE TO LEARN.

LIVE AND LEARN;

A GUIDE TO ALL WHO WISH TO

SPEAK AND WRITE CORRECTLY,

particularly intended as a book of reference for the solution of difficulties connected with Grammar, Composition, Punctuation, &c., with explanations of Latin and French words and phrases of frequent occurrence in newspapers, reviews, periodicals, and books in general, containing examples of

ONE THOUSAND MISTAKES

of daily occurrence in Speaking, Writing and Pronunciation, together with detailed instructions for Writing for the Press, and forms of articles in the various departments of Newspaper literature. 316 pages, bound in cloth, 12mo. Price 50 cents, and sent to any address free of postage.

GARRETT, DICK & FITZGERALD, Publishers,

No. 18 Ann-st., New-York.

Also for sale by all Booksellers.

NOTICE TO THE BOOK TRADE.

REMOVAL.

E. D. LONG,

Having removed from No. 121 Nassau-st., to

NO. 30 BEEKMAN-ST., SECOND STORY,

Wishes to inform the trade that he has made arrangements with Mr. T. B. PETERSON, of Philadelphia whereby he will be enabled to supply the trade with all works published by him at his lowest prices

COUNTRY DEALERS will find that by ordering from me, all their orders will be filled as quickly and on as favorable terms as if they were on the spot themselves

DEALERS AND STRANGERS visiting the City, and all others, are invited to call and examine my large and well-assorted stock. Catalogues sent free, on application or E. D. LONG, No. 30 Beekman-st., second story.

IN A FEW DAYS,

WILL BE PUBLISHED, BY

D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 & 348 BROADWAY,

OPINION OF THE DRED SCOTT CASE,

As argued and adjudged in the Supreme Court, U. S.

THIS WEEK'S LIFE ILLUSTRATED.—Contains some interesting reading matter added to every member of the family, old and young, rich and poor, men and women, girls and boys. May be had of all Newsmen for four cents.

COMPLETE FILE N. Y. DAILY TIMES FOR SALE.

From the commencement to the present time.

Bound and in perfect order.

Apply or address, HENRY L. MEECH, *Daily Times* office.

RURAL LIFE.—A NEW GRAPE—A TRIP over the Alleghanies—Winter apples and pears in March—in LIFE ILLUSTRATED. Only 4 cents. May be had at No. 308 Broadway, and of all newsmen.

VANDERVEER'S PATENT

ARITHMETICAL TABLES FOR CHILDREN.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by J. B. MORRILL, No. 304 Broadway. Agents wanted throughout the country.

THE CITY—CAUSES OF CRIME; PROF. THUME'S Lectures on Scientific Cooking; Sunda Cats, *pro and con.*; Little Lavina Thompson; Old Folks' Concert; Thalberg; The Prettiest Lady in New-York—in to-day's LIFE ILLUSTRATED. Only 4 cents Wholesale, No. 308 Broadway.

LIVE AND LEARN; OR, 1,000 MISTAKES CORRECTED.

There are hundreds of persons engaged in professional and commercial pursuits who are sensible of their deficiencies on many points connected with the grammar of their own tongue, and who, by self-tuition, are anxious to correct such deficiencies, and to acquire the means of speaking and writing, if not with elegance, at any rate with a due regard to grammatical accuracy, to whom this little work is INDISPENSABLE.

For sale by all Bookseller. 216 pages, bound in fine cloth, gilt side. Price only 50 cents. Published by

GARRETT, DICK & FITZGERALD,

No. 18 Ann-st., New-York.

NEWS IN A NUTSHELL.—FAST-DAY IN Connecticut; Twenty Female Physicians in Boston; Gen. Tom Thumb; Granite in Virginia; Grapes in California; A Million for Empress Eugenie's Jewelry; Expense of Preaching; Religious Toleration; Weather in Georgia; History of China in Brief; Commerce of our Lakes; Books of the Bible; Legal Tender—all for 4 cents—in LIFE ILLUSTRATED, to-day.

COMMISSIONERS OF DEEDS.—WILL BE published, on Friday, the 20th inst., The Powers and Duties of Commissioners of Deeds, together with complete forms of acknowledgment, proofs of deeds, &c., prepared with the greatest care by a practical Commissioner of many years' experience. To which is added the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, relating to Commissioners of Deeds, proofs, acknowledgments, &c., and all laws and amendments on the subject up to the present time. Price 25 cents. Will be sent by mail, free of expense, on receipt of the price in postage stamps or money W. REID GOULD, Successor to Jansen & Bell, Law Stationer, No. 158 Nassau-st.

UNSOLVED PROBLEMS.—SOME SENSIBLE remarks on Philosophy, Theology, &c.—In LIFE ILLUSTRATED. Only 4 cents.

BEAUTIFUL BALLADS.—"GENTLE ANNIE" and "Village Maiden," by Foster; "Fairy Floyd" and "Mother, watch the Little Feet," by Auguste Mignon; "I wish somebody'd come," by J. R. Thomas; "Kiss and never tell" and "Smile Again," by Fred. Buckley; "Forty Years Ago," by the Bakers; "Creole Belle," by Hubbard, sung by the Buckleys. Any of the above sent by mail for 25 cents each. All of the songs from Verdi's "La Traviata." Price 25 cents each. Thalberg's "Don Pasquale," 50 cents. FIRTH, POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway, New-York

LIFE IN CALIFORNIA—A THRILLING NARrative—in LIFE ILLUSTRATED. For sale everywhere, at 4 cents.

THOSE WHO WOULD KNOW WHAT are the best aspects of Southern Life, may be referred with confidence to Mr. Olmsted's work—*Edinburgh Review.*

OLMSTED'S JOURNEY IN THE SEABOARD SLAVE STATES.

OLMSTED'S JOURNEY IN TEXAS.

Sent by mail, post-paid. Price $1 25 each.

DIX, EDWARDS & CO.,

No. 321 Broadway, New-York.

FILE OF NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES FOR SALE—For year of 1856, complete; also, back numbers for years 1851-55-56, up to present date. Address H. F TICE, or apply at Subscription Desk, this Office.

GLORIOUS SPRING!—A GREETING—IN TODay's LIFE ILLUSTRATED. Every glad heart will respond. Ask your newsman for it. Only 4 cents.

ONE THOUSAND MISTAKES OF DAILY occurrence in Speaking, Writing, and Pronunciation, Explained and Corrected. Buy LIVE AND LEARN, 216 pages, bound in handsome cloth, and for sale at all Bookstores. Price only 50 cents.

NATURAL HISTORY OF MAN—WITH description, and engraved illustrations, in this week's LIFE. Ask your Newsman to get it. Only 4 cents.

"HOW TO WRITE"—A NEW POCKET Manual of Composition and Letter Writing. May be had of City Booksellers. Only 30 cents, paper; 50 cents, muslin. The trade supplied at No 308 Broadway.

WOMEN IN THE ARMY—FOUR HUNDRED Female Soldiers in one Battalion—fully described in to-day's LIFE ILLUSTRATED. Only 4 cents.

"FOR FOUR CENTS" EVERYTHING IN THIS week's LIFE ILLUSTRATED. "For four cents."

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

READING FOR LENT.

WILL BE READY ON SATURDAY,

SERMONS ON THE DIVINITY OF CHRIST.

Sermons delivered before the University of Cambridge by Rev. R. C. TRENCH,

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE FOLLOWING FIRST-CLASS PROPERTY:

SECOND-AVENUE.—Brick house on the west side of 2d-av., between 16th and 19th sts., 36 feet front. Price $18,500.

SECOND-AVENUE.—Brown stone, 2d-av., east side, between 19th and 11th sts., 25 feet front. Price $18,000.

FOURTEENTH-STREET.—Brown-stone house on north side 14th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., 26 feet front. Price $20,000.

THIRTY-FIFTH-STREET.—Brown-stone house on north side 35th-st., near 4th-av., 25 feet front. Price $18,000.

TWENTY-SEVENTH-STREET.—Brick house, English basement, on north side 11th-st, between 2d and 3d avs. Price $10,000.

TENTH-STREET.—Brown-stone house on north side, east of and near 3d-av. Price $12,000.

Also other houses, well located, and furnished with all modern improvements, ranging in prices from $3,000 to $30,000.

Apply at the office No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE AND HIGHLY desirable country residence of the subscriber at Upper Ravenswood, Long Island. The property consists of 166 feet front on the East River, running back to the turnpike, embracing about 3 acres, well stocked with fruit and shrubbery, and in a high state of cultivation. The house is new, commodious, replete with every convenience and built by days' work in the most substantial manner, and is in every respect one of the most desirable residences for a gentleman of wealth to be found in the vicinity of New-York. Inquire for particulars of J. S. VANDERHOOF, No. 17 William-st., or on the premises of CHARLES WHITLEMORE.

Also for sale, a lot adjourning the above, 150 feet on river by about 600 feet deep, running through to turnpike.

FOR SALE—A NEW AND PLEASANT COTtage at Spyten Duyvel, (one hour's ride from Chambers-st.) commands a fine view of the Hudson River and is in all respects desirably located. The house contains 8 rooms, 9 closets and pantries, furnace, range, gas pipes, bath-room with hot and cold water; water closet, marble mantels, cistern, &c. Also on the premises a stable with four stalls, bed room, carriage-room, tool room, basement, &c. The grounds are well laid out with young fruit and ornamental trees, shrubbbery, currents, strawberries, &c. The buildings are constructed in the most substantial manner, and were put up under the supervision of the present owner. Price with half an acre of land, $6,500. For particulars, inquire of J. A. DURKEE, No. 1 Stone-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS three-story and attic brick dwelling-house No. 96 2d-av. It has a brown-stone stoop and portico, with fluted pillars, and court-yard extending 5 feet beyond the stoop. The house is 46 feet deep, by 24 feet 9 inches wide. The lot is 100 feet deep. The yard is large and pleasant. The house was planned by the present occupant, with regard to every convenience, it being furnished with Croton water, gas, and furnace; and there are closets on every floor. The cellar is flagged, and perfectly dry. The situation is very desirable, being in a pleasant part of the avenue. For further particulars, inquire on the premises. Positively will not be rented for a boarding-house.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE FOLLOWING property, situated in the town of Westport, Conn., a short distance from the Dépôt of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, viz.: A pleasant house, with fine yard, garden, fruit trees, with or without a barn, and four acres of land adjoining; a large house with or without two barns, and fifty acres of land adjoining; also, a pleasant modern-built house, with gardens, vines, fruit trees, &c., with or without a barn, and forty acres of land adjoining. For further particulars, apply to THEODORE BANKS, Esq., Nos. 25 and 27 Peck-slip, or to D. M. MARVIN, Westport, Conn.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—AT CLIFTON, Staten Island, a first-class cottage, with two parlors and dining-room on the first floor, a large kitchen and cellar, with seven bedrooms, all arranged with every convenience for a genteel family; has a stable and carriage-house, with sleeping-room for a coachman, a good vegetable garden, fruit, &c., with 1½ acres of lawn. The location is in a good neighborhood, commanding a good view of the City and Bay of New-York. Possession given the 1st of April. For further particulars, inquire of LEVI COOK, No. 387 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE IN Meriden County, 3 minutes' walk from the depôt where all express trains from New-York to Boston stop. The locality is unsurpassed for salubrity, beauty of scenery, and rural attractions; the grounds well-stocked with fruit and ornamental trees and shrubbery; the house pleasant and convenient, having 10 rooms, besides pantry, closets, and attic; is furnished with hot and cold water and warmed by furnace. Convenient barns, sheds, &c. Apply to J. H. PRATT, No. 57 Malden-lane.

FOR SALE—THE NEW BROWN-STONE FRONT house, No. 97 East 36th-st., situated on Murray Hill, between 4th and Lexington avs. The house is three stories high, exclusive of an elegant English basement; 14 feet front by 61 feet deep, and is furnished throughout with all the modern improvements; depth of lot 98 feet 6 inches. For terms and further particulars, apply at the adjoining house, No. 96 East 36th-st., where the keys for the premises for sale can be obtained.

FOR SALE CHEAP—DESIRABLE BUILDING sites on the Hudson River, commanding an extensive view of the river, the Highlands, and the village of Peekskill; within 10 minutes' walk of the railroad depôt, where all trains stop, going North or South. Also, a house and plot adjoining the same, with out-houses, fruit and shade trees. For particulars, inquire of JAMES N. WELLS, No. 167 9th av., or of the owner on the premises, corner of Howard and Broad sts., Peekskill village.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 37 West 34th-st., with or without part of the furniture; house in four stories, basement and under cellar, built in the best manner three years ago, with all the modern improvements, baths, gas, hot and cold water to third story, range, furnace, water closets, &c., &c., and is complete in every respect. Terms accommodating. Apply on the premises, or to E. DU BERCEAU & L. BOUQUET, No. 63 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—ON VERY REASONABLE TERMS, two four-story brick houses, with all the modern improvements, in 43d-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway. Also, one three-story brick house in 34th-st., near 8th-av. Terms easy. Good Bank Stock will be taken in part payment. Apply to W. H. RAYNOR, corner Broadway and 35th-st., or to W. ARCHER, No. 362 Wooster-st., opposite Washington-square.

FOR SALE.—TWO ELEGANT COTTAGE houses on Oxford-st., Brooklyn, convenient to the City Hall, one block from the Fulton-av. cars; house 31½ by 42, lot 200 feet; beautiful terraced yards in front, fancy iron fences; two of four lots may be had with house, if desired. The best location in Brooklyn, and will be sold at a bargain, if applied for soon, at No. 106 Broadway.

J. RAYMOND JONES.

FOR SALE—TWO FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone front houses, on the south side of 44th-st., about 100 feet east from Broadway; the houses are 24 by 55 feet. Also, two four-story houses in same row, 20:4 by 50, built in best and most substantial manner, and are first-class houses of their size; will be completed about 15th of April. Apply to S. S. HINMAN, No. 3 Broad-st., 12 to 2.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST-CLASS, FOUR-STORY, brown-stone front houses, 60 feet deep, with all the modern improvements, situated on the south side of 27th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.; one lot of ground on the south side of 23d-st., first vacant lot west from 5th-av. Inquire of WM. BYER, or J. W. FULLER, No. 42 West 17th-st.

FOR SALE.—TWO FIRST CLASS MEDIUM size four-story brown-stone front houses, Nos. 35 and 37 West 38th-st., north side, near 5th-av., will be sold reasonable, if applied for before the 1st day of April. Inquire on the premises from 9 to 11 A. M. and from 4 to 5 P. M.; or of GEORGE R. HOWELL, No. 32 Park-row, from 1 to 3 P. M. Terms easy.

FOR SALE—THREE LOTS AND TWO HOUSES, south side of 86th-st., Yorkville, 225 feet east of 3d-av.; also three lots and one small cottage on 85th-st., in rear, one of seven rooms, one with nine. Price, two lots and double house, $4,200; one house and lot, $2,100; three lots and cottage in rear, $3,350. Terms easy. Apply to JNO. OAKEY, No. 19 William-st.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—THE MARINE PAlace, at Gloucester Mass., only 30 minutes by Railroad from Boston. Is capable of about 150 rooms. For location, bathing, fishing, yachting or drives it is unsurpassed by any other Summer retreat on the sea-shore. For particulars, apply to SIDNEY MASON, No. 135 6th-av., New-York, or to JEREMIAH FOSTER, Gloucester, Mass.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOMELY-SITUATED four-story brown-stone front house, in 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., north side; house 21 by 55; lot 98 feet 6 inches; has every modern convenience, and neighborhood unexceptionable. Apply at No. 70 Pine-st., second floor, or at No. 45 West 24th-st.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone front houses, just finished in the most thorough and improved style; all modern improvements; size 25 by 60 feet; in the choice location Nos. 28 and 30 West 21st-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway. Apply on the premises, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AN ELEGANT 3-story brown stone front house on 1st-place, between Henry and Clinton sts., Brooklyn, with all modern improvements; house 26x60, lot 135 feet, court-yard in front, near the Court-st. cars and Hamilton Ferry. Apply to J. RAYMOND JONES, No. 106 Broadway.

FOR SALE—IN THE VILLAGE OF STAMFORD, Conn., two country seats, well and substantially built in modern style, situated on the bank of a river. The buildings are large and new, and can be occupied immediately. Inquire of N. E. AYAMS, Stamford, Conn., or of C. W. ADAMS, No. 335 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A VERY DEsirable residence at Elizabeth, within an hour of New-York, by thirteen trains each way, daily. Will be sold, furnished or not, or exchanged for a first-class house in New-York—paying the difference in cash. Apply at the office of the Cannel Coal Co., No. 51 William-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY ENGLISH basement house, No. 44 11th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. It has all the modern improvements, and is in a very desirable location, and will be sold low if applied for soon. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—FOUR LOTS OF LAND ON THE south side of 90th-st., between the 8th and 9th avs.; two-thirds of purchase-money may remain on mortgage. Apply to JEMIMA WEBB, No. 226 West 26th-st., or to A. B. TAPPEN, No. 51 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A BEAUTIFUL HOUSE, 55 feet by 20, with all necessary improvements, in a good locality. No. 174 East 30th-st.; is in perfect order. Inquire of A. KENNEDY, No. 130 East 35th-st., near 3d-av.

FOR SALE—THE MODERN THREE-STORY brick house, No. 426 Pacific, cor. of Nevins-st., Brooklyn; the basement well arranged for a Physician. For terms apply to office Lenox Ins. Co., No. 54 Wall-st., N. Y., or to S. HONDLOW, Montague, near Court, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—ON EASY TERMS, A FIRST CLASS brown stone house, No. 108 First-place, between Court and Smith sts., South Brooklyn. Lot 25 by 133 feet, house 25 by 50. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—THE HOUSE and lots Nos. 41 and 43 Beekman-st., New-York. Inquire of J. J. BEAURON & SON, watch makers, No. 185 William-st., New-York.

$6.000.—FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY brown-stone English basement house, complete with all modern improvements, in the centre of a block of 12 houses, of the same pattern, 22 feet back from the sidewalk, with vault under courtyard, situated on the north side of 52d-st., eighth house east of 8th-av. Price $6,000. Apply on the premises.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—THE SUBscriber will offer for sale on WEDNESDAY, 25th of March instant, a desirable country residence, near the beautiful village of Warwick, Orange County, N. Y., 9 miles from Chester, on the New-York and Erie railroad and 12 miles from Goshen. The premises consist of 25 acres of choice meadow and plow land, on which is an excellent dwelling house and barn, with suitable outbuildings, an orchard of select grafted fruit, a never-failing well and two permanent streams of water. Also a tract of wood and plow land, of 30 acres, a half a mile from the mansion, and a mountain wood lot of 12 acres. Sale to take place at the hotel of J. & S. WELLING, at 2 o'clock P. M. The terms made reasonable, an indisputable title given and possession delivered on the 1st of April next. This property is delightfully situated, in one of the most fertile, healthful and picturesque valleys of Orange County, surrounded with variegated mountain scenery and in the vicinity of churches and schools. Being within three hours' ride of the City of New-York, it is suitable as a residence for a gentleman retired or engaged in business. For further information apply to DANIEL HAINES, Newark, N. J., or to ELISHA WHITTELSEY, No. 21 South-st., New-York.

COUNTRY SEAT ON THE HUDSON RIVER FOR SALE.—A large, substantial and well-finished two-story house, (54x36 feet,) with about 5 acres of land, on the south side of the village of Saugerties, near the Episcopal Church. The house is particularly well-built, has marble mantels, cornices, and centre pieces, and is surrounded by a broad piazza. The situation is elevated, and distinguished for healthfulness, and beauty of scenery, which includes the Hudson River, Catskill Mountains and the neighboring village, whilst the grounds extend to the Esopus Creek in the rear. The price with furniture, &c., (nearly new,) $6,500. Apply to DAVID J. BOYD, Esq., Albany, or to JOHN S. BOYD, No. 255 West-st., New-York City.

BROOKLYN HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET—Viz: 9 first-class houses on the north side of Lafayette-av., between Raymond and Navy sts. They will contain gas and plumbing suitable for the new water works, including baths and water closets. The fronts are Philadelphia brick; each house is 40 feet deep, exclusive of a brick extension of 8 feet; each lot is 95 feet, exclusive of 18 feet court yard. The location is the most healthy, popular and convenient in Brooklyn, being but 5 minutes' walk from the City Hall, and but one block from Fulton and Flatbush avs. The houses will be in all respects first class, substantially built, and well finished. Apply to WILLIAM B. NICHOLS, No. 16 Nassau-st., New-York, or between the hours of 8 and 10 A. M. on the premises.

$2,400.—FOR SALE CHEAP—A TWOstory and attic house with good cellar, 23 feet by 30 feet, with kitchen 12 feet by 16 feet attached, contains 11 rooms; a well of good water and out-houses on the premises; four lots of ground 25 by 100 feet each under cultivation—young fruit and grapes. $850 can remain on mortgage. For further particulars, inquire on the premises, Lexington-av., Hudson City, New-Jersey, near the Paterson Plank Road crossing, 15 or 20 minutes' walk from Hoboken Ferry, or of CHARLES S. BERNARD, No. 176 Willow-st., between 5th and 6th sts., Hoboken.

MADISON-AVENUE.—FOR SALE—THE TWO four-story brown-stone houses Nos. 68 and 70 Madison-av., corner of 28th-st.; each 25 by 100; houses modern and complete, three rooms deep; the addition to which the corner has a back building, four stories high, and filling the entire depth of the lot by about 18 feet in width. This property is admirably adapted for a Young Ladies' Seminary, and has been occupied as such since the houses were finished. It is also a good location for a Hotel Garni, and is sufficiently commodious for that purpose, or desirable for private residences.

HOMER MORGAN,
No. 3 Metropolitan Bank, Pine-st.

NOTICE TO MANUFACTURERS AND OTHERS.—Good and cheap manufacturing locations, possessing many advantages, can be had within 2 miles depôt of the Hudson River Railroad, at Rhinebeck, directly opposite to Rondout and Kingston, where coal can be obtained at first cost prices. Transportation facilities by river and mail road. Also, for sale, a number of beautiful villa sites, from one to 50 acres more or less land, for country seats, unsurpassed for beauty of the river and mountain scenery. Apply to GEORGE VEITCH, General Contractor, at the Rhinebeck depot.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR RENT.—A HOUSE containing 14 rooms, with pleasant grounds, comprising 4 acres of choice land, ornamented with shade trees, a great variety of shrubbery, 27 varieties of roses, &c. Stocked with fruit trees and 5 varieties of grapes in bearing. There is a good barn and carriage-house. Water at both dwelling-house and barn. The place is within 15 minutes walk of the Pittsfield Post-Office. Will be sold at a reasonable price, or rented to a good tenant for from one to four years. Apply to

ROCKWELL & COLT.
PITTSFIELD, Mass., March 13, 1857.

BARGAINS IN RURAL RESIDENCES.—Two residences very desirably situated, one in the city of New-Brunswick, N. J., fronting open grounds of Rutgers College, one on the heights opposite the city, beautifully situated, containing 4½ acres of good garden soil, as a farm of 150 acres on it would be divided in two with good improvements. About 3½ miles from New-Brunswick, and six minutes' walk from a depôt. For photographic views and full descriptions, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st., or WILLIAM FLAGG, New-Brunswick.

GREAT BARGAIN.—COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A new two-story frame building, 1½ acres of land, barn and out-buildings all new; situated in a perfectly healthy location, 1¼ miles from Jersey City Ferry, on the Bergen Point Plank Road. It is very convenient for a gentleman doing business in the City; easy of access; stages pass the door every half hour. This place will be sold at a bargain, if applied for soon. To view the premises, call on BRINKERHOFF & SON, No. 37 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT PORT-CHESTER, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—A very desirable modern-built two-story house, with about half an acre of land, well laid out with fruit trees, grape, raspberry and blackberry vines, and ornamental shrubs. A barn at convenient distance, with more land, will be sold with the house, if wanted. To be sold low, if applied for soon. For particulars, inquire of AGUR PIXLEY, on the premises; or, to WM. A. PIXLEY, No. 188 Pearl-st., New-York.

COUNTRY SEATS.—HOUSES OF ANY DEgree of accommodation and with any amount of land from half an acre to five acres, will be put up with all the necessary outside improvements for a stipulated sum, in one of the most eligible situations on the Hudson River, within 12 miles of the City Hall, and with frequent access by cars to the City. Terms easy. Address J. C. SIDNEY, Spuyten Duyvil, or care of RICHARDSON & BOYNTON, No. 374 Broadway.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND OTHERS.—FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—The 4-story brick building heretofore known as the Empire Tobacco Works, situate near the corner of Hamilton-av. and Summit-st., South Brooklyn, and near the ferry. The building is large, (premises 100x100 feet,) has steam engine of 30-horse power with other machinery, and is admirably adapted for manufacturing or mechanical purposes. For terms, &c., apply to A. B. DAVENPORT, No. 385 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

HOUSE FOR SALE ON EAST BROADWAY.—For sale, the three-story and attic brick house, and 21 years' lease of lot No. 197 East Broadway, fourth house above Jefferson-st., being the best block on East Broadway. The house is in perfect order, has gas and Croton water through the house, bath-room, connection with the sewer, pleasant yard, &c. Price low, if applied for soon. Two-thirds may remain on mortgage. The house can be seen at any time. Apply on the premises, or to S. RAYNOR, No. 25 Beekman-st.

HOUSE AND LOT NO. 147 ADELPHIA-STREET, BROOKLYN—22 by 125 feet, two stories, full attic, basement, sub-cellar, piazza front and rear, gas, range, pump, etc., in complete order; a desirable investment for a family residence; the furniture is complete, and will be disposed of on good terms; possession to suit. Apply on the premises, after 6 P. M., or to GEO. HUSSEY, No. 82 Broadway, Room No. 12.

BROOKLYN (GOWANUS CANAL) PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Sixty-nine lots, all lying together, between Smith-st. and the Canal, and on 5th, 6th and 7th-sts., and having a front on the Canal of 550 feet. This property is well adapted for manufacturing purposes, and for lumber, lath, lime, brick or coal yards, and will be sold in pieces to suit, and some facilities given. Apply to WILLIAM B. NICHOLS, No. 16 Nassau-st., N. Y.

VALUABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY ON THIRD-AVENUE FOR SALE.—A front of 100 feet by nearly 150 in depth, with buildings thereon erected, and a large surplus of ground in rear, with carway on avenue. This is a prominent corner up town for a smart person to make money. Twelve years' lease of ground at low rent. For particulars, apply to G. P. NIVEN, No. 4 New-st., near Wall.

KING'S BRIDGE COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—Consisting of a modern two-story and basement house, (hot and cold water, bath, &c.,) carriage house, ice house, (full of ice,) and other out-buildings, and about one acre of land, handsomely laid out with shrubbery, grape vine, strawberries, &c. Price $6,500. Apply to A. M. LYON, No. 27 Wall-st.

COTTAGE-HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—Price, $2,500. Lot 30 by 100 feet; on 126th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Cars and steamboats running every few minutes. Apply to the owner, WM. L. HALL, Atlantic Hotel and Gardens, Hoboken, or J. N. WATSON, opposite the railroad depôt, Harlem.

COTTAGE FOR SALE.—VINES AND ROSES in court yard; delightful neighborhood; retired and pleasant. Price low and easy terms. I would also sell the furniture at fair terms. Possession at once.

JOHN BRAINERD, Wall-st. Ferry, Brooklyn.

HOUSE AND LOT NO. 134 EAST TWENTY-first-st., lot 23.6x98.9, for sale cheap. A large portion of the purchase money can remain on mortgage. Inquire of L. D. FREDRICKS, No. 335 Broadway, office No. 17, or at No. 151 East 21st-st.

CLINTON-AVENUE, BROOKLYN—TWO OF the best houses on this splendid avenue, with 8 lots, stable, garden filled with fruit and flowers, and every convenience, for sale by

MILES & BETTS,
No. 67 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE TWO HOUSES AND LOTS known as Nos. 149 and 151 Eldridge-st., one door above Rivington-st.; each lot is 25 feet wide and 100 feet deep. Inquire of J. M. SEAMAN, No. 170 Eldridge-st.

MONROE-STREET PROPERTY FOR SALE—House and lot No. 175 Monroe-st., built by days work, and in good order. Inquire on the premises, or at Nos. 12 and 14 Spruce-st., of JOHN E. BALON.

STEAM POWER.

STEAM-POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIR Works, foot of East 24th and 25th sts., New-York. These Works, erected expressly for mechanical purposes will be found better adapted either for heavy or light machinery than any other establishment in the City. The engine is of one thousand horse-power, and the building are fitted with all the modern improvements. Adjoining the above Works there are several vacant lots, most eligibly situated for saw, marble, wire-drawing or other mills. Apply at the office foot of East 24th-st.

STEADY POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS—Near Broadway, at low rates. Also, a store on Canal-st., running through to Walker-st., by

JOHN GAUDU, No. 109 Walker-st.

STEADY STEAM POWER TO LET—LARGE and small rooms, well lighted, at No. 49 Water-st., between Pike and Rutgers slips.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET, LEASE, OR FOR SALE—A DEsirable country residence on Flushing-av., within one mile of the village of Astoria, L. I., between which place and New-York there are frequent daily communications by steamboat and stages. The improvements consist of a neat 1½ story cottage-built house, in good order, with a wing attached; also, a barn and other outbuildings, and 7 acres of land. Being perfectly healthy, the above is a very desirable location for a person transacting business in the City, or for a market gardener, the land being under a high state of cultivation. Apply to ROBERT M. FIELD, No. 146 Eldridge-st., or of PETER LUYSTER, near the premises.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—THE LARGE BUILDing No. 67 Crosby-st., 250 feet east of Broadway, near Spring-st.; lot 73 feet by 100. The building is 50 feet by 100, five stories high, with a fine large cellar, and with a strong light on all sides; the ceilings are from 11 to 14 feet high; well finished for any kind of manufacturing purposes, such as printers, cabinet or piano-forte makers, or anything else. Inquire on the premises, or address, by note, O. B. CORLISS, No. 37 East 23d-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL Country Residence at Williams' Bridge, 45 minutes' ride from the City on the Harlem Railroad, and 10 minutes walk from the depôt. The house (nearly new) contains 10 rooms, is on high ground, well shaded, and suitable for a small family. Garden half an acre. A good well of soft water on the place. Apply to W. P. JAYNE, Bible House, printing department.

TO LET—THE DWELLING PART AND STORE of house No. 317 Atlantic-st., near Hoyt-st., Brooklyn. The house is four story, brick, five years old, in good repair, comfortable for one large, or two small families, two kitchens in the rear. There are fixtures in the store for sale, cheap; fit for a tea dealer or grocer. Rent low. Possession given immediately. Inquire at No. 225 State-st., near Hoyt-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET.—THE COUNTRY RESIDENCE OF the late David Kirby, with from 1 to 25 acres of land, situated in the town of Rye, Westchester County, 1¾ mile from Railroad Station, and 26 miles from New-York. Barn, stables, carriage house, &c. It is situated upon Long Island Sound, and one of the best locations in Westchester County. For terms &c., apply to

JOSEPH KIRBY, Rye, Westchester County, N. Y.

TO LET—FROM MAY 1, THE NEW FOUR-story brick buildings (35x50) on west side of 3d-av., between 45th and 46th sts.; will be finished with marble mantels, gas, bath rooms, &c. The stores will be rented with back rooms adjoining and finished basements, and the dwelling part in floors, to respectable families. For plans and full particulars, apply to T. B. GILFORD, No. 150 Nassau-st., from 12 to 2.

TO LET—A FURNISHED COTTAGE, TWO stories, basement and attic, beautifully situated on the banks of the Hudson River, about two miles below West Point, convenient to Cozzens' Landing. Rent $500 for 6 months, possession given immediately. Apply on the premises, of Mr. JOHN DENTON, or to ALFRED PELL, Esq., No. 36 Wall-st., New-York.

TO LET—LARGE ROOM ON THE FIRST FLOOR No. 539 Broadway, (between St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels,) 124 feet by 50, and 20 feet high, suitable for exhibitions, or piano-forte or furniture business. Also, the basement underneath, (same dimensions,) 15 feet high. Possession in April. Apply to JOHN R. PETERS, Jr., on the premises.

TO LET—ON 32D-ST., TWO DESIRABLE COTtages, Nos. 58 and 60 East 32d-st. near 4th-av., well calculated for small, genteel families. Rent $375. Also one cottage on 4th-av., near 32d-st. Rent $300. Easy of access to the lower part of the City by cars or stages. Inquire at No. 9 East 33d-st., of N. T. PIKE.

TO LET—THREE PARLORS ON THE FIRST floor, two rooms on third, kitchen, with privilege in laundry, bath-room and sod-water, of a modern built house in West 29th-st., near 6th-av., to a small family without children. Apply to J. J. ENNIS, No. 24 Nassau-st., corner of Cedar.

TO LET—AT HASTINGS, ON THE HUDSON River, 21 miles from the City, a factory, building 22x42 feet; also, if desired, the machinery, consisting of a steam-engine and connections, lathes, metal planer, press, &c. Apply to Mr. D. W. THOMAS, at Mr. Isaac L. Hunt's store, No. 215 Pearl-st.

TO LET—NO. 23 WILLOUGHBY-ST., BROOKlyn.—A three-story and basement brick house, with modern improvements. House 22x36, with extension and inclosed piazza, and in perfect order. Rent, to a small genteel family, $500. Apply to M. W. DODD, No. 59 Chambers-st., New-York.

TO LET ON THE BOWERY EXTENSION—The two brown-stone five-story stores, Nos. 380 and 382 Pearl-st., every 50 feet deep, with basement and undercellar, extending under the walk, rolling iron shutters, illuminating lights, &c. Apply to

HENRY TROWBRIDGE, No. 83 Chambers-st.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY DWELLING-HOUSE, No. 31 King-st., with modern improvements, suitable for one or two small families. Inquire of Mr. HAWKEY, in rear of No. 29 King-st., or of A. RAYMOND, No. 51 Catharine-st.

TO LET—THE LOWER PART OF THE THREEstory and high basement brick house No. 107 Forsyth-st., near Broome-st., containing all the modern improvements. Inquire of GEORGE H. WALKER, at No. 117 Chrystie-st., or at No. 182 Centre-st.

TO LET—FROM 1ST OF MAY, A GENTEEL house, No. 109 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., with all the modern improvements. Rent $550 per annum. Apply to M. WILSON, corner of Cortlandt-st. and Broadway, under the Gilsey Building.

TO LET—THREE-STORY BROWN FRONT house No. 64 East 22d-st., 3 rooms deep, 13 rooms, with the improvements, in perfect order. Rent, $1,000. Apply at the house from 1 to 3. Will not be let for boarding-house.

TO LET—NO. 385 BROADWAY, NEAR WHITEst.—Fine large rooms on the first story, suitable for a tailor or for fancy goods business, &c., from May 1. Apply to T. H. CHAMBERS, piano-fortes, No. 385 Broadway, up stairs.

TO LET—THE STORE NO. 118 NASSAU-ST., 100 by 25, fronting on Nassau and Theatre-alley, with basement and cellar; also, the 2d floor, and rooms on the 3d and 4th floors, suitable for light manufacturing purposes.

TO LET—THE FOUNDRY IN THE VILLAGE of Peekskill, Westchester County, known as the Peekskill Foundry. Inquire of the subscriber, on the premises, or at No. 210 Water-st., New-York.

F. P. FLAGLER.

TO LET—THE THIRD FLOOR OF BUILDING No. 487 Broadway, corner Broome-st., size 28x100, having 16 windows on the floor, 2 water-closets, and hoistway; suitable for a light manufacturing business. Inquire of WM. GALE & SON, No. 447 Broome-st.

TO LET—POSSESSION GIVEN IMMEDIATELY—A loft of building No. 44 Crosby-st., 69x28 feet, well lighted, suitable for a light manufacturing business. Will be let low to a good tenant. For particulars, inquire of J. T. WILLIAMS, Jr., No. 356 Broadway, up stairs.

TO LET OR LEASE—TWO BEAUTIFUL four-story brown stone basement houses, now being finished for 1st May, in 18th-st., near Union-square, and between 4th-av. and Irving-place. Apply at No. 80 East 18th-st., or to E. DARROW, No. 29 Wall-st.

TO LET—A LARGE, HANDSOME HOUSE ON Albion-place, near 2d-av.; house in fine order, with modern improvements &c. Rent $1,000. Also, a number of very nice houses up town in genteel locations.

E. B. KINSHIMER, No. 319 4th-av.

TO LET—PART OF A NEAT HOUSE, IN good order, east of the Bowery, from May 1, to a family of three or four persons; rent $240. Apply at the office No. 208 Elm-st., near Spring.

TO LET—THE THREE STORY AND ATTIC house No. 4 Albion-place (No. 413 4th-st.) Possession from the 1st of May next. Rent moderate. Apply to H. C. GIBSON, No. 34 Pine-st., room No. 13.

TO LET—AN ELEGANT HOUSE, WITH ALL the modern improvements, No. 173½ West 34th st. Apply to E. LYON, No. 424 Broadway, or S. WYKOFF, No. 434 3d-av.

TO LET—FROM FIRST MAY NEXT, A WELL furnished English basement house, situated in 35th-st. near 4th-av. Inquire of THOMAS STEWART, No. 69 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE THREE UPPER FLOORS, WITH a large kitchen, at No. 924 Broadway, well adapted for a boarding-house. Possession immediately, at a low rent. Apply to W. S. JARVIS, No. 208 Elm-st.

TO LET—DESIRABLE ROOMS AND LOFTS IN Marble Building No. 637 Broadway, with privilege of entrance from Mercer-st. Apply on 2d floor, to H. COLBURN.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE DESIRABLE three-story and basement brick house No. 196 Dean-st., above Bond. Rent $450. Inquire of R. C. OGDEN, No. 260 Broadway, corner Warren-st.

TO LET AT FORDHAM, OPPOSITE THE DEPOT—Two convenient cottages, with grounds attached. Rent $225 and $175. Apply to A. B. TAPPEN, 51 Chambers-st., or to WM. CODDINGTON, Fordham.

TO LET—THE STORE NO. 324 FRONT-STREET. It will be put in order or rebuilt to suit a good tenant. Apply at No. 195 Water-st., or at No. 11 East 38th-st., before 10 o'clock A. M.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY AND ATTIC house, No. 58 Bleecker-st., 1 block east of Broadway. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, Great Western Building, No. 51 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE DWELLING PART OF HOUSE No. 324 and the store, No. 318 Bleecker-st., with all the modern improvements. Inquire of Y. L. BUXTON, No. 96 Warren-st., from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.

TO LET—MANUFACTORY BUILDINGS, 125 feet front, 6th-av. corner of 47th-st. Building brick, 4 stories high, and strongly built. Inquire of Mr. KING, in rear building, or G. J. FORREST, No. 146 Pearl-st.

TO LET—STORE No. 96 WARREN-STREET, suitable for any kind of business. Also, suits of rooms for offices. Inquire in the Irving Saving Institution from 10 to 3 o'clock.

TO LET.—NO. 154 WEST TWENTY-FIFTH-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Furniture new and for sale. Apply on the premises from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M.

TO LET—A NEAT ONE AND A HALF-STORY cottage on Broadway, near 79th-st. Rent $175. Apply to R. H. CUDLIP, No. 119 Nassau-st.

TO LET—THE TWO THREE-STORY AND basement brick houses Nos. 18 and 20 50th-st., near 5th-av. Rent $300. Inquire at No. 24 50th-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—HOUSE NO. 47 BOND-ST.; gas and water throughout the house. Inquire on the premises, of J. W. CRANE, M. D.

TO LET—STORE NO. 38 MAIDEN-LANE. Inquire of ROBT. BENNER, No. 75 Nassau-st.

STORE TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE, Astor-place, fronting on Astor-place; a desirable location. Apply in the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE, Astor-place, very desirable. Apply in the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT in Phelps-place, (East 30th-st.,) a superior four-story, high-stoop, full-size brown stone house in 30th-st., east of 2d-av., opposite to the residence of Mrs. Aspen G. Phelps. The neighborhood is a pleasant one, and will be still more so when the rubbish, occasioned by the building of long rows of houses in the street, is removed; as it will be as soon as the weather will permit. Rent to a good tenant, only $900. Possession at any time. May be seen during the day on application to the basement-door.

A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

TO LET—AN ELEGANTLY FINISHED ELIZAbethan cottage, distant 8 miles from City Hall on the 8th-av. near McComb's Dam, Harlem River, with also it 18 1-4 acres of land in front of it. There are coach house, stables, ice house (filled,) green house, with choice flowers, barns, &c., and farm cottage. On the grounds are flower gardens shrubbery, and every variety of ornamental and bearing fruit trees. Premises may be seen daily from 12 to 5 o'clock. Rent $1,500. For particulars, apply to NATHANIEL JARVIS, Jr., No. 18 City Hall.

TO LEASE—THE HOTEL NOW FINISHING on the northeast corner of 24th-st. and 3d-av.; the building is most substantially built, well ventilated, lighted, &c., with all the modern conveniences. The house will accommodate one hundred lodgers, mostly with single rooms; the house also has a restaurant, billiard room, dining-room, reading and bar-room, and room for washing and ironing for the house, and a convenient store. For particulars, inquire of WILLIAM COMPTON, stall No. 14 Washington Market, or at No. 145 East 26th-st.

FOR RENT—A FURNISHED COTTAGE, TWO stories, basement and attic, beautifully situated on the banks of the Hudson River, about two miles below West Point, convenient to Cozzens' landing. Rent $600 for six months; possession given immediately. Apply on the premises to Mr. JOHN DENTON, or to ALFRED PELL, Esq., No. 36 Wall-st., New-York.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET OR LEASE—From 1st of May next, the owner residing in Europe. The brown-stone front house situate in the vicinity of Gramercy Park, No. 96 East 19th-st., large and handsomely furnished.

Also, the upper part of the building known as No. 751 Broadway. FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON,
Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st.

TO RENT OR FOR SALE—THREE ELEgant and commodious cottage houses, at East New-York, with from 4 to 8 lots. Will be sold on accommodating terms, or rented, $200, $225 and 250 each. Accessible by railroad and City omnibuses.

CHAS. R. MILLER & CO., No. 195 Broadway.

A BROWN-STONE HOUSE TO LET—IS handsomely furnished and furniture but little used; will be sold to person who takes the house at a satisfactory deduction and at a bargain. Possession can be had early in April. Location near 6th-av. and 29th-

AUCTION SALES.

By NICOLAY, HICKOX & NICOLAY.

WILL BE SOLD THIS DAY, MARCH 19, AT 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern:

$16,000 Great Western (Illinois) Railroad 1st mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds.

$6,000 Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad 1st mortgage 7 per cent Bonds.

$5,000 Chicago and Mississippi Railroad 2d mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.

$4,000 Perrs and Indianapolis Railroad 1st mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.

$5,000 City of Wheeling 6 per cent. Bonds.

$5,000 Terre Haute and Alton Railroad 1st mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.

$2,000 Susquehanna and Morgan Railroad 1st mortgage 10 per cent. Bonds.

$2,000 Hampshire Coal and Iron Company 6 per cent. Bonds, $50 each.

$12,000 New-York Central Railroad 7 per cent. Inscribed Bonds, $5,000 each.

$2,000 New-Albany and Salem Railroad 10 per cent. Income Bonds.

$20 New-Albany and Salem Railroad 10 per cent. Scrip.

$6,000 Logansport and Northern Indiana Railroad 1st mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.

$27,000 Breckenridge Canal Coal Certificates, $7,000 each.

$1,100 Atlantic Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1853 and '57.

$1,100 Union Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1854, '5 and '57.

$100 Commercial Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1856.

$47,000 Sun Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1853, '55 and '56.

$200 New York Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1854, '53.

200 shares Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company.....$50 each

20 shares New York and New Haven Railroad (genuine).....$100 each

100 shares Prismatic Turning Company.....$10 each

100 shares Union India Rubber Company.....$100 each

200 shares Hamilton Anthracite Coal Co.....$25 each

10 shares American Glucose Company.....$100 each

25 shares Knickerbocker Ice Company.....$100 each

20 shares Grocers' Steam Sugar Refining Co..$100 each

20 shares Chatham Bank.....$75 each

20 shares St. Nicholas Bank.....$100 each

1,850 shares National Fire Insurance Company.$37½ each

15 shares Bowery Fire Insurance Company.....$25 each

25 shares Equitable Fire Insurance Company..$25 each

10 shares Atlantic Fire Insurance Company of Brooklyn.....$50 each

140 shares Peter Cooper Fire Insurance Co....$20 each

40 shares Beekman Fire Insurance Company..$25 each

45 shares Corn Exchange Fire Insurance Co...$50 each

20 shares Mechanics' and Traders' Fire Insurance Company.....$25 each

10 shares Commonwealth Fire Insurance Co..$100 each

20 shares Astor Fire Insurance Co.....$25 each

20 shares Lenox Fire Insurance Company.....$25 each

15 shares Commonwealth Fire Insurance Co..$100 each

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. this day, and the balance before 1 o'clock to-morrow. The accrued interest on all the Bonds will be charged to the purchaser. Next regular sale on MONDAY, March 23.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.

T. C. HOUGHTON, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF THE LEASE, FURNITURE, &c., OF THE LA PIERRE HOUSE—No. 679 Broadway, corner of Amity-st., THIS DAY, (Thursday,) March 19, at 10½ o'clock. T. C. HOUGHTON will sell, as above, by order of Richard Heather, Esq., assignee, the lease of the above house, 5 years to run, from May next. The furniture, mirrors, piano-forte, 7-octave by Harrison—a fine instrument; velvet, Brussels, 3 ply and ingrain carpets, English oil-cloths, brocatel, damask, lace and muslin curtains, with hangings complete; French window shades and fixtures, rosewood parlor suites in brocatel, mahogany ditto in hair cloth, French plate pier and oval mirrors, marble-top centre, pier and sofa tables, rich gilt and bronze gas chandeliers, gas fixtures. Dining-room furniture—Tables, chairs, sideboards, China dinner and tea sets, glass ware; a variety of silver-plated ware, planished tin ware, cutlery, &c. Chamber furniture—Rosewood and mahogany French bedsteads, marble-top dressing bureaus, washstands and commodes, toilet sets, wardrobes, mirrors, sofas, lounges, tête-à-têtes, easy chairs, 60 cottage bedsteads, with hair mattresses and bedding to each, a large lot of extra bed ticks, blankets, &c. Kitchen and office furniture, 1 patent ammunulator, ranges, copper boilers, several refrigerators, kitchen furniture, &c. Catalogues on Tuesday, at the office of the auctioneer, No. 113 Nassau-st. Terms of sale cash, bankable money. A cash deposit required from all purchasers satisfactory to the seller.

T. C. HOUGHTON, Auctioneer.

TO-MORROW (FRIDAY,) AT 10½ O'CLOCK, at salesrooms No. 113 Nassau-st., a large and splendid assortment of rosewood, mahogany, oak and walnut parlor, dining-room and chamber furniture, piano-fortes, French plate mirrors, fine oil paintings, &c., consisting of one 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, by Harrison, Gilbert & Co., one 6¾-octave do do., by Hardman; 14 suites of rosewood parlor furniture in French brocatel, plush, and other fashionable coverings; solid rosewood centre and sofa tables with Italian marble tops; richly carved rosewood etageres, library and secretaries, bookcases, escritoires, music cabinets, French plate pier, and mantel glasses; fine oil-paintings by Hoezz and others.

DINING-ROOM FURNITURE—Elegant oak and walnut sideboards, extension dining tables, dining room chairs, sofas, tête à-têtes, lounges, easy chairs, rockers, spring-seat parlor chairs, &c., &c.

CHAMBER FURNITURE—Superior carved rosewood, mahogany, and walnut bedsteads, marble-top dressing bureaus and washstands, commodes, wardrobes, hair mattresses, beds, bedding, &c.

Also, a variety of second-hand furniture, carpets, sofas, chairs, bureaus, washstands, tables, bedsteads, floor oil-cloth, &c. Catalogues on the morning of sale. Every facility will be afforded to purchasers for boxing and shipping.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF HYDEVILLE SLATE COMPANY'S STOCK.—The subscriber, general assignee of Kelly, Townsend & Co., will sell at public auction at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, the 19th day of March inst., at 12½ o'clock P. M., by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, eight hundred and thirty-one shares of the capital stock of the Hydeville Slate Company, par value $25 each, being part of the assets of said Kelly, Townsend & Co., and of the members of said firm, assigned to the subscriber.—Dated March 9, 1857.

SPENCER GREGORY,
Assignee of Kelly, Townsend & Co.

The above sale is postponed until the 16th day of April, at the same hour and place. SPENCER GREGORY,
Assignee of Kelly, Townsend & Co.

D. S. HOYEN, Auctioneer

ELEGANT CUSTOM-MADE FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—TO-MORROW, March 20, at 10½ A. M., precisely, will be sold, without reserve, all the rich and costly goods contained in the four-story private residence No. 248 West 22d-st., near 9th-av. The house is replete with all the conveniences and luxuries of a genteel private family—elegant velvet carpets, solid rosewood suites, etageres, centre and side tables, bronze and ormolu clocks, and rich mantel vases and decorations, fine oil paintings, lace window-curtains, bronze gas fixtures; fine toned 7-octave piano, made by Nunns & Clark; splendidly carved rosewood and mahogany bedsteads and bureaus, fine curled-hair mattresses, mahogany sofas, chairs, rockers, &c.; Brussels and ingrain carpets, gilt mirrors, &c. Catalogues at the house, and can be had this day.

J. J. WALDRON, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE ASSIGNEES' SALE OF CROCKERY, CHINA, GLASS, &c.—J. J. WALDRON will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March 24, 1857, at 10 o'clock, at the large store No. 82 Vesey-st., the entire large and selected stock of earthenware, china and glass, from the shelves, in lots to suit purchasers, who will find this a favorable opportunity to replenish their stocks. The stock consists of a full assortment of white granite, light blue, mulberry, purple, edged C. C. dipped yellow and Rockingham ware; also, a good assortment of the best of China, glassware and easter frames. The goods are well selected and desirable, and will be sold without reserve. Catalogues will be ready on Saturday, March 21, and the goods can be examined.

WILLIAM T. BOYD, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—BY GEORGE NICHOLS, on FRIDAY, March 20, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 66 Nassau-st., household furniture, comprising elegant suites of parlor furniture in brocatel and hair cloth, mahogany wardrobes, mahogany sofas and chairs in hair-cloth, rosewood and mahogany marble top centre, side and fancy tables, rosewood and mahogany corner stands, bookracks, rosewood and mahogany marble-top dressing and plain bureaus, mahogany French bedsteads, hair and straw mattresses, feather pillows and bolsters, lounges, lounge beds, mahogany and black walnut hat-stands, iron bedsteads, Turkish easy-chairs, terra cotta vases and card receivers, China tea sets, vases, silver-plated casters, cake baskets, spoons and forks; also, a large quantity of ancient and modern oil-paintings, &c.

SAMUEL OSGOOD, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, &c.—THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at 10½ o'clock A. M., SAMUEL OSGOOD & CO. will sell at No. 81 Nassau-st., a large collection of household furniture, comprising several rich carved rosewood parlor suites, enameled chamber furniture, work cases, bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, bedding, carpets, sofas, chairs, &c. Also, a general assortment of kitchen necessary goods, such as trays, dish covers, coffee and tea pots, casters, knives and forks, tin ware, glass ware, plated ware, &c. &c.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer

EXECUTRIX SALE BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT, EIGHTY-THIRD-STREET NEAR THIRD-AVENUE.—A. J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell at public auction at the Merchants' Exchange, on THURSDAY, at 12 o'clock, three valuable lots of ground situated on the southerly side of 83d-st., about 250 feet westerly from the 3d-av. For particulars apply to the auctioneers, No. 7 Broad-st. FRANCES MCNULTY,
Executrix of John McNulty, deceased.

MILLER & DEVLIN, Attorneys.

WM. IRVING, Auctioneer.

WILLIAM IRVING & CO WILL SELL, THIS DAY, at No. 113 West 54th-st., at 10½ o'clock, the handsome household furniture, including, in part, of Brussels and tapestry carpets, mattresses carved rosewood furniture in brocatel and plush, marble-top, centre, pier and card tables; mahogany and rosewood parlor chairs, bookcases, secretaries, bedsteads, enameled cottage furniture, beds, bedding, China toilet sets, together with a general assortment of kitchen furniture.

A. J. BLEECKER & CO., Auctioneers.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE.—AT AUCTION ON THURSDAY, April 2, 1857 at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, a very desirable residence at Peekskill, 42 miles from New-York and near the depôt; mountain air, fine scenery, good schools, good society. &c. House is 34x38 and contains 13 rooms; garden abounds in fruit of every variety.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK—FOURTH DAY'S Sale of Tuttle's Emporium, No. 345 Broadway, will commence at 10 o'clock, will include the following goods, viz., backgammon and chess-boards, dice-cases, puzzles, ladies' and gents' R. W. and leather dressing cases, silk paintings, work-boxes, Bohemian glass and ormolu goods, odor-cases, opera-glasses, cutlery and basque figures.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, MARCH 20, AT THE CENTRAL salesrooms, Willoughby-st., corner of Pearl, Brooklyn, at 10 o'clock, A. M., regular weekly sale of household furniture. Also, about 30 school desks in good order, immediately after, a valuable collection of new and second-hand books.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

BROADWAY PROPERTY AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, March 19, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, two desirable lots situated on the northeast corner of Broadway and 42d-st. For further particulars, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 38 Wall-st.

H. T. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE, LARGE SALE OF SUPERIOR ROSEWOOD AND MAHOGANY FURNITURE.—Excellent 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, pearl-inlaid; 3 etageres, with mirror fronts and backs; 3 magnificent suites of solid rosewood parlor furniture, covered in the most expensive satin brocatel; costly pier and mantel mirrors, elegant oil-paintings, handsome tapestry and ingrain carpets. H. T. LEEDS, Auctioneer, will sell, FRIDAY, March 20, at 10½ o'clock, all the splendid furniture in the dwelling in 8th-st., between 5th av. and McDougal-st., consisting of a large assortment of parlor, bed-room, dining room and kitchen furniture, consisting, in part, of rosewood and Gothic bedsteads—bureaus and washstands to match; do. Italian, do. mahogany toilet sets and large secretary bookcase, do. library, 20 hair mattresses, do. spring, feather beds, painted suite Voltaire chairs, mahogany chairs, (cane seat,) large easy chairs, sofas, sofa bedsteads, half seat chairs, tête-à-têtes, splendid lace and brocatel curtains, cornices, French china tea, conchra, couch-beds, patent bureau secretary, splendid Dresden vases, Parian statuary, handsome clocks, rocking chairs, parlor ornaments, with silver ware, cutlery, crockery, dinner sets, tea sets, with a large variety of furniture, too numerous to mention. Persons in want will do well to attend. By order of T. W. CARROL.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

MADISON-AVENUE, NEAR MADISON PARK.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, March 19, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the elegant four-story brown-stone house and lot, the house covering the whole lot, No. 70 Madison-av., on the southwest corner of 28th-st. The house contains 33 rooms, was built in the best manner, and furnished throughout with all the modern improvements: gas, Croton water, water-closets, &c., and is admirably adapted for a Young Ladies' Seminary or genteel boarding house. It is 35x96 feet.

Also, the first-class four-story brown-stone front house and lot No. 68 Madison-av., adjoining the above, complete with all the modern conveniences. Lot 24 feet 7 inches by 96 feet, house 24 feet 7 inches by 57 feet. For maps and further particulars apply to the Auctioneer, No. 38 Wall-st.

H. H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

REAL ESTATE AT ASTORIA.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on the premises at Astoria, on WEDNESDAY, March 25, at 12 o'clock, without reserve, the following valuable property:

That valuable plot situated at the junction of Main, Remsen and Welling sts., having about 115 feet on Main-st., with two stores and detached dwelling-house thereon, one of the best stands in the village.

A two-story house and lot, 29 by 100, on the westerly side of Henry-st.

A one-and-a-half-story house and two lots, each 25 by 138, on the easterly side of Henry-st.

One 25 by 114, on the south side of Flushing-av., near Henry-st.

Two lots, each 25 by 100, on Bradford-st., opposite Winslow-place. Sale positive.

Terms easy, to be made known at time of sale.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY ON BOWERY AND HOUSTON-STREET.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 19, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

BOWERY.—The lot with the 2-story brick house with store underneath on the front, and brick house on the rear thereof, known as No. 279 Bowery, on the southeast corner of Houston-st. Said lot being 20 feet in width and 75 in depth.

HOUSTON-STREET.—Also the lot adjoining the above on the rear and known as No. 466 Houston-st., with the 2-story frame house on the front, and the 3-story brick house on the rear, said lot being 25 feet front, 22 feet rear, and 108 feet deep. A portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. For maps, apply to the auctioneer, No. 38 Wall-st.

TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer.

AT SALESROOM, NO. 103 NASSAU-STREET.—THIS DAY, 10½, 40 paintings, gilt frames, enameled chamber suits, rosewood and black walnut tables marble tops, sofas, rockers, chairs, etageres, mirrors, beds, bedsteads, clocks, casters, gold and French jewelry. Also, 50,000 Havana and German cigars in any quantity, sewing machines, &c. N. B.—Ladies will receive every attention, and attend the sale.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, ON THURSDAY, MARCH 26, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., Referee, 2 lots on 7th av., between 53d and 54th sts.; 25 feet and 1 inch front and rear, by 100 feet in depth. Also, 1 lot on 6th-av., same size. Maps can be obtained at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 49 Wall-st., basement.

M. WRAY, Auctioneer.

TO FAMILIES AND OTHERS BREAKING UP HOUSEKEEPING.—The subscriber offers his services as a practical Auctioneer of long experience in New-York. Having no store, charges will be found very moderate, and in all cases to study the interests of his employers. Sales attended to in any part of the City by M. W. in person, and returns promptly made the day of sale. Office No. 289 Broadway, Room No. 19.

WILLIAM T. BOYD, Auctioneer.

PLANTS AT AUCTION—BY GEORGE NICHOLS, on FRIDAY, March 20, at 12 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 66 Nassau-st., a choice collection of standard, half standard and dwarf roses, comprising all the newest and finest varieties.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL, ON WEDNESDAY, MARCH 25, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the 3-story brick house and lease of lot No. 82 East Broadway. Terms liberal. For further particulars, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 4 Broad-st.

AUCTION NOTICE.—INJ. E. VAN ANTWERP'S Regular Trade sale of Hardware for THURSDAY, 19th, will be found 7 cases French tinned ironware, consisting of about 6,000 pieces, saucepans, basins, tea-kettles, flesh forks, ladles, skimmers, &c. Also, bitts, pivers, compasses, sheep-shears, &c., damaged on the voyage and sold for the benefit of Underwriters, for cash. Also, in good order, an invoice of stock goods, 50 "Porter's" patent revolving rifles, to pay advances.

RECEIVER'S SALE.—WILL BE SOLD AT the stable, No. 84 West 36th-st., on the 20th inst., at 9 A. M., the stock of horses and carriages formerly belonging to A. C. GARRISON, consisting of 9 horses, 5 close coaches, two open coaches, 3 or 4 wagons, harness, &c.

T. W. SAVAGE, Receiver.

AUCTION SALES AT DWELLINGS, STORES, FACTORIES, &c., in the City or elsewhere, effected in the best manner, at moderate expense, and fully settled at place and time of sale. References given when required. Also sold at Auction Rooms, No. 106 Nassau-st., when thought best. A note addressed to me shall meet with prompt attention. TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF THE NEW-YORK BRASS AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—At a meeting of the stockholders of the above Company, held at the Office of the Company, on the 2d day of March, 1857, it was resolved and unanimously carried to dissolve and annul said Company, and in pursuance of which have sold out their entire interest therein to J. HOPPOCK, Esq., of the City of New-York, who is authorized to settle and collect all outstanding claims due said Company, and in pursuance of the above resolutions the said New-York Brass and Manufacturing Company is and was on the 2d day of March, 1857, declared dissolved and annulled by order of said Company.

T. S. WOOD, Secretary.

The business will hereafter be continued by the subscribers on their own account, under the firm of J. HOPPOCK & CO., Office No. 84 John-st., Factory Union Steam Works, corner 2d-av. and 22d-st., New-York.

J. HOPPOCK,
W. H. HOPPOCK.

COPARTNERSHIP.—NEW-YORK, MARCH 2, 1857.—JAMES H. STEBBINS has this day formed a copartnership with JOHN BLOODGOOD, Jr., under the name and firm of STEBBINS & BLOODGOOD, and will continue the Stock Commission and Exchange business at No. 22 William-st.

The Commission Business will be strictly adhered to.

The new firm respectfully solicit a portion of your business.

REFERENCES: CASHIER BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH; CASHIER OHIO LIFE INS. AND TRUST CO.; ROBERT BAYARD, Esq.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that the copartnership heretofore existing between DAVID P. BURDON, HENRY A. CONKLIN, and STEPHEN B. CONKLIN, under the firm name of D. P. BURDON & CO., was this day dissolved. The affairs of the concern will be settled by H. A. CONKLIN and S. B. CONKLIN, who will continue the business for the present at the old stand, Nos. 18 to 36 Water-st., Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN, March 17, 1857.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing between PHILEMON CANFIELD and NOYES BALDWIN, under the firm name of CANFIELD & BALDWIN, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The accounts of the old firm will be settled by PHILEMON CANFIELD, by whom the business will be continued.

PHILEMON CANFIELD,
NOYES BALDWIN.

NEW-YORK, March 18, 1857.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a copartnership, under the name and firm of JOHN L. BUCKLEY & CO., as a continuation of the flour, grain and general commission business, heretofore carried on by JOHN L. BUCKLEY, deceased, at No. 31 Front-st.

JOHN L. BUCKLEY,
JOHN J. MARVIN.

DISSOLUTION.—NEW-YORK, FEB. 28, 1857, No. 22 William-st.—The firm of N. R. COBB & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner may sign the name of the firm in liquidation.

NATHANIEL R. COBB.
JAMES H. STEBBINS.

DISSOLUTION.—BROOKLYN, MARCH 13, 1857.—The firm of LOWERE & LEWIS is this day dissolved. The business of the late firm will be settled by ANSON LEWIS, only, who will continue the business on his own account. ANSON LEWIS.

OILS AND PAINTS.

KEROSENE OILS.
KEROSENE LUBRICATING OIL, NO. 1.
KEROSENE LUBRICATING OIL, NO. 2, the cheapest lubricator ever offered to the public.
KEROSENE ILLUMINATING OIL.
KEROSENE BINNACLE OIL.
PARAFINE RAILWAY GREASE.
KEROSENE LAMPS.

The above oils can be obtained from the regularly appointed agents of the Company in all the principal towns and villages of the United States, the Canadas, and the Island of Cuba. AUSTENS, Agents, No. 50 Beaver-st.

BOILED OIL, 75 CENTS; ROOF OIL, 50 cents; Grafton paint, 15c. per pound; white lead and zinc paint, 7c. D. BIDWELL, 204 Greenwich, cor. Vesey

KINDLING WOOD—BEST QUALITY VIRginia Pine, seasoned Oak and Hickory at lowest prices. Orders per post promptly delivered. S. HARRISON & SON, No. 250 West 44th-st.

BRUSHES.—JOHN K. HOPPEL WILL REMOVE from 327 to 329 Pearl-st., Harper's Building, about the 1st of May. Superior paint and other brushes at the lowest factory prices. Machine brushes made to order.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MONROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,

Grant letters of credit for Mercantile purposes. Also, Circular Letters of Credit on all the principal towns and cities of

France, Holland, Portugal, Germany,
Great Britain, Belgium, Switzerland, Russia,
Ireland, Spain, Italy, Sweden.

ALSO ON

Athens, Constantinople, Alexandria, Cairo,
Beyrout, Jerusalem, &c., &c.

Office in New-York, No. 8 Wall-st.

Bills on Paris, and Sterling Bills at short, or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

BANKING AND COLLECTING OFFICE.
SMALEY, WEED AND BARTLETT,
No. 54 Wall-st., New-York.

GEO. C. SMALLEY, WM. C. WEED, and ALFRED W. BARTLETT, will give special attention to the negotiation of notes and loans. Also to the purchase and sale of

STOCKS AND BONDS,

at the Brokers' Board, strictly on commission.

Having prompt and reliable correspondents, will negotiate and collect all paper payable at all the principal points in the United States and Canada.

REFERENCES—Moses Taylor, Esq., Wm. B. Astor, Esq., New York.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1857.

INDIANA CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY.—$250,000 TEN PER CENT. MORTGAGE BONDS FOR SALE.—We offer for sale $250,000 of the Second Mortgage Bonds of the Indiana Central Railway Company, bearing interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum. Coupons payable 1st July and 1st Jan. in New-York; principal redeemable at the same place in 1862.

This road is completed and in successful operation, is 72¾ miles long, commencing at the City of Indianapolis, the Capital of the State of Indiana, and terminating at the Ohio State line, near Richmond, Indiana, connecting with the Dayton and Western Railway.

This road is one of great importance; is in excellent order, and doing a large and profitable business. The Company also operates the Dayton and Western road, 36½ miles—the whole line 109 miles long. The earnings of the two lines for 1856, were $761,400; for 1855, $681,150, and for 1856, $434,304; each year showing a large increase over the preceding one, and the last year, $112,604 over that of 1854; and the month of January, 1857, shows an increase of $3,208 over the same month in 1856.

The working expenses of the line for the past year have been less than 34 per cent. of the gross earnings; and the whole expenses, including repairs of track, depôts, bridges, wood-houses, &c., &c., and including considerable expenses properly in construction, such as covering and weather-boarding bridges, building additional depôts, water stations, filling up depôt grounds, ballasting, &c., are less than 46 per cent. of the gross earnings. These facts will appear by the Company's report for 1856, which may be had at our office.

The Company operates the entire line between Indianapolis and Dayton, each Company furnishing an equal proportion of rolling stock, in proportion to length of line, and paying the working expenses out of the gross earnings. Of the net earnings this Company is entitled to 71 per cent., and pay the Dayton and Western Company 29 per cent.

This line connects at Richmond directly with Cincinnati, and at Dayton with Columbus, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New-York, and also with the Lake; and on the completion of the Pittsburg and Steubenville road, it will be the shortest line between New-York, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.

An inspection of a map will show that this is a part of the great railway line from New-York and Philadelphia by Pittsburg, Columbus and Dayton, Ohio, and Indianapolis, Terre Haute, Indiana, to St. Louis.

This railway traverses the oldest settled, best cultivated, most populous and wealthy portion of Indiana.

No other portion of the Mississippi Valley is equal to the country on and near the line of this road and its immediate connections, in improvements, wealth and productiveness, and the passenger earnings of the road are very large, ($282,186, out of a total amount of $434,000 for 1856,) and increasing greatly.

The entire cost of the road is about $2,100,000.

The first mortgage is for $800,000, at 7 per cent., maturing in ten years from this time, and the two mortgages will constitute the entire indebtedness of the Company.

The second mortgage is for $700,000; not more than $600,000 will be needed to be sold.

The object of making this debt is to pay off a small amount of floating debt of the Company, and certain Income Bonds maturing within the present and the next year.

We think these Bonds most amply secured. The Company has heretofore paid an amount of interest equal to the amount on the two mortgages, through the most stringent times, without a single failure; and we think the earnings must continue to increase for many years in about the ratio of previous years, which will not only pay all expenses and interest, but handsome dividends to Stockholders.

The Company has paid six per cent. in dividends out of the net earnings of the past year, leaving a surplus of nearly 4 per cent. on the stock.

The Company will have left assets in real estate, taken for stock and debts due for real estate sold, of about $140,000, which will be realized, and which will constitute a fund to reduce their indebtedness.

These Bonds will be exchanged for any of the 10 per cent. Bonds of the Company, falling due within the next two years, at par, on application to us at any time before they are disposed of.

We think these Securities a safe and most desirable investment, and commend them as such to our friends.

For any other or further information on the subject of these securities, apply to us at our office.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 16, 1857.

LOAN FOR $500,000.—FOR THE DEFIciency in the Sinking Fund, under Section three, Article seven, of the Constitution. The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of an act entitled "An act to provide means to support the Government," passed April 12, 1855, and in accordance with Section three of Article seven of the Constitution, hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 24th day of March next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for the loan of FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, for which transferable certificates of stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, on the credit of the Sinking Fund, under Section three, Article seven, of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, payable quarterly on the first days of January, April, July and October in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the first day of January, 1871. It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as in their opinion are advantageous to the interests of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed up and indorsed "Loan for the Sinking Fund," and inclosed in an envelope, directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department, Albany.

The money will be required to be paid, five per cent. on the acceptance of the proposal, and the balance on the 28th day of March instant, at the New-York State Bank in the city of Albany, or at the Manhattan Company, in the City of New-York, at which the money will be received and the scrip issued at any time before if desired, after the award of the loan is made.

Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State on account of the Canal Fund," in the Manhattan Company, New-York, or in the New-York State Bank, in the city of Albany. Interest on the Loan will commence on the 28th day of March instant, and the officers of the stock, residing in the First and Second Judicial Districts, and those residing out of the State will receive the interest on the Stock held by them, quarterly, at the Manhattan Company, in the City of New-York; and all other Stockholders at the New-York State Bank in the city of Albany. Dated Canal Department, Albany, March 2, 1857.

H. K. SELDEN, Lieut. Governor.
LORENZO B. NOWS, Comptroller.
JOEL T. HEADLEY, Secretary of State.
STEPHEN CLARK, Treasurer.
STEPHEN B. CUSHING, Att'y Gen'l.

OFFICE OF THE WATERTOWN & MADISON R. R. CO.,
No. 39½ Exchange-place.

$300,000 IN BONDS OF THE CITIES OF MADISON AND WATERTOWN, WIS., FOR SALE.—This road completes a direct and nearly an air line between Milwaukee and Madison, the capital of Wisconsin.

It is thirty-four miles in length, connecting at Watertown with the "Watertown Division" of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, which it has a contract for a very favorable running connection for thirty years. By this Road the distance between Milwaukee and Madison is 23 miles shorter than by the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad. It passes through a good agricultural and highly improved country. Madison and Watertown are two of the most beautiful and thriving cities in the State, being in point of population, business and wealth, second only to Milwaukee. The city of Madison has issued to this Company, as a loan, her 20-year 7 per cent. coupon Bonds, to the amount of $100,000, with semi-annual interest.

The city of Watertown has issued to the Company, in payment for her subscription to the capital stock 20-year 8 per cent. coupon Bonds, to the amount of $200,000, with semi-annual interest.

The township of Waterloo has issued $35,000, in payment of subscription, in 20-year 8 per cent. coupon Bonds, with interest annually—interest and principal of all the bonds payable in the City of New-York.

The Company offers these Bonds for sale at their office, (No. 39½ Exchange-place,) together with a large amount of 8 per cent. Farm Mortgage Coupon Bonds, guaranteed by the Company.

Further information in regard to the Road may be had at the office of the Company.

B. K. LAWRENCE, Treasurer.

CAUTION—TO CAPITALISTS, CONVEYANcers and the public.—The public are cautioned against certain mortgages on property in the city of Philadelphia, described as a certain tract or parcel of marsh or crippled land, situate on the west side of the Schuylkill River, north of Market-st. Bridge, formerly in the township of Blockley, and now in the XXIVth Ward of the city of Philadelphia. The undersigned, who executed those mortgages, never had any valid title to the premises, and received no consideration for the mortgages in question. He has been imposed upon, and the whole affair is an imposture, well understood in Philadelphia. New-York capitalists are warned against them.

FRANK BROWN.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 10, 1857.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY. No. 18 William-st.,
NEW-YORK, March 18, 1857.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for three Inspectors of the succeeding election, will be held at the office of the Company at Adrian, in the State of Michigan, on the fourth WEDNESDAY (22d) of April next.

The poll will be opened at 12 o'clock at noon, and continue open until 1 o'clock P. M., and as much longer as the Inspectors may find necessary to receive the votes of electors, but not beyond sunset on that day.

J. M. HOPKINS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND MAHONING R. R. CO.,
CLEVELAND, March 12, 1857.

THE COUPONS DUE 15TH INST. ON THE Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid on and after MONDAY, 16th inst., on presentation at the Office of Messrs. WARD, CAMPBELL & CO., No. 42 William-st., New-York.

CHARLES L. RHODES, Vice-President.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late issue,) having twenty years to run; interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

FINANCIAL.

BONDS FOR SALE.—$60,000 8 PER CENT. Bonds of the City of Portage, Wis.—the first and only bonds of said city, and issued for the purpose of building a toll-bridge across the Wisconsin River, under an act of the Legislature, which appropriates the revenue of the bridge to the payment of the interest and principal of these bonds, besides binding the city for same purpose. Half of these bonds run 10 years, and half 15 years; interest (semi-annual) and principal payable at Bank of North America, New-York. This is a rare chance for a perfectly safe and profitable investment. For further particulars, apply to Messrs. MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 23 William-st.

D. VANDERCOOK, Bridge Commissioner.

OFFICE OF TRUSTEES OF 2D MORTGAGE BONDS OF NORTHERN (N. Y.) RAILROAD COMPANY,
MALONE, March 16, 1857.

THE COUPONS ON THE FIRST MORTgage Bonds of the Northern (Ogdensburg) Railroad Company, bearing date Oct. 1, 1856, as well as any outstanding Coupons of the said Mortgage of a prior date, will be paid at the METROPOLITAN BANK, in the City of New-York, on and after the 1st day of April next.

W. A. WHEELER,
President of Board of Trustees.

OFFICE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, March 14, 1857.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of the Panama Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 56 Wall-st., (Tontine Building,) on MONDAY, the 6th day of April next. The polls will open at 12 M., and close at 2 P. M.

JOS. F. JOY, Secretary.

GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.—The second mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of this Company, due in 1875, interest at 7 per cent., payable half-yearly in New-York, are for sale by

STRACHAN & SCOTT, No. 51 William-st.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STAGE CO.—The President and Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., payable to the stockholders on and after Monday, March 16, 1857, at the Pacific Bank, Broadway, corner of Grand-st. The transfer book will be closed from the 10th to 16th March, inclusive.

J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Treasurer.

OFFICE ATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BROOKLYN, MARCH 5, 1857.—The Board of Directors have declared a dividend of ten per cent. payable on demand.

HORATIO DORR, Secretary.

BANK NOTICES.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—3d av., corner of 9th-st—Open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock. Interest allowed on deposits from $5 to $500 at 6 per cent., on sums over $500 at 5 per cent. Deposits made on or before April 1 will bear interest from that date. THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.

ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK, NO. 3 Chambers-st., two doors from Chatham-st., open EVERY DAY from 10 o'clock A. M. until 2 o'clock P. M., and on THURSDAY EVEN

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Bond-Street Murder—Visit to Mrs. Cunningham and Rekel—The other Parties Accused of Murder, Miller and the Negro Dorsay.

The health of Mrs. CUNNINGHAM-BURDELL is somewhat impaired by her confinement in the City Prison, and by the anxieties naturally incident to her situation. We found her yesterday, quite indisposed, though greatly recovered from an attack of sickness which nearly prostrated her on the previous night, while several fainting fits supervened upon each other, and hot water had to be applied to her feet, to keep her from absolute exhaustion. Her spirits are very irregular. At times she is lively and mirthful, but a reaction speedily follows, and she becomes melancholy to a degree that is painful to witness. She is never, during the day, without the company of one, at least, of her children, while her friends, who pay her repeated visits, keep the matron of the Prison, Mrs. FEARNS, urgently busy in attending to their perpetual applications for admission.

The statement, to which we have already alluded, that Coroner CONNERY caused her to be stripped completely naked, and examined in the presence of two men, besides the Doctor, she pronounces to be true in every particular. The reason why she has so long deferred its publication, was, as she states, her unwillingness to appear as a persecutor of the Coroner. Her friends have at length prevailed over her scruples, and she now declares that she was stripped to her toes, and in that rigidly nude state was examined by the Doctor, the Deputy-Coroner, and a Police officer. The certificate read by the Coroner, on the inquest, to the effect that there was no indecent exposure of her person, and that it was at her own request that it was done she pronounces a forgery. She never wrote such a note, and although she signed a paper which the Coroner sent to her to sign, she was not aware to what she put her signature. This is her statement. In the meantime Coroner CONNERY has sent us the following communication:

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I perceive you have republished an article from the *Express*, purporting to be a dialogue between a reporter of that paper and Mrs. CUNNINGHAM, the object and tendency of which appear to be a reflection upon me and my conduct. I now wish simply to inquire whether you think it fair, while charges are pending against me, which I have answered by a denial, and which are to be investigated in a few days before the proper tribunal, for a respectable journal to spread before the world a dialogue between two such individuals, (admitting it ever really to have taken place,) as information regarding the facts of the case. I have already been sufficiently maligned and misrepresented to escape, in common charity, attacks like that referred to. I am ready and prepared to meet the charges—let that suffice. The matter will be investigated on Tuesday next; the facts will then come out, and I hope you will agree with me in supposing that public justice and justice to myself will be best promoted, if the respectable newspapers of the City will await the result.

Very respectfully yours,
EDWARD DOWNES CONNERY, Coroner.

Mr. ECKEL keeps his health and spirits in good order, in the close little cell in which he is confined. He has many visitors, and is glad to see them all. The statement which appeared in the New-York correspondence of a Philadelphia journal, that he is rapidly failing, and looks with terror to the approaching trial, is considerably exaggerated, if not altogether incorrect. Mr. ECKEL expresses some anxiety in relation to his business affairs, though he says they are tolerably well cared for, but still lack his necessary superintendence. As to the result of the trial, there can be no doubt. Being innocent, he must be acquitted. He has no misgivings on that point. The incarceration is a hardship, which only the consciousness of innocence could render at all endurable. He says this cheerfully, and adds that he only wants justice done, and nothing more.

In the next cell to ECKEL is confined the Englishman MILLER, whose brutal murder of his young wife by beating her to death, almost exceeded in horror the repulsive features of the Burdell murder. He was arraigned yesterday morning, in the Court of Sessions, and pleaded NOT guilty. Sickly and small-in figure, with gaunt, sunken cheeks, he has no murderous appearance, and yet even the assassin of Dr. BURDELL is more worthy of pity than he. He will be tried at the next Term of the Court of Sessions, and, as he has no money to employ counsel, the Court will have to assign him legal assistance.

While in the Tombs, yesterday, the negro DORSAY, who is accused of killing the girl HOPKINS, in Worth-street, claimed our attention. He bears a strong resemblance to the negro GEORGE WILSON, the murderer of the Captain and mate of the schooner *Eudora Imogine*, who was executed in July last at White Plains. Of course, he strongly asseverates his innocence. It is a fact, by no means wonderful, and perfectly well understood by the officials of all large prisons, that parties accused of murder are always innocent—past the time of their conviction, and in nine cases out of ten, when they stand beneath the ugly beam, and when the fatal cord is cut; while those who really turn out to have been falsely accused, are often bowed down with grief and shame from the first moment of their entering the prison, and to a casual observer, seem tenfold guilty from the total collapse of their physical and intellectual system.

The Arrested Fillibusters.

THEIR COMMITMENT FOR TRIAL BY THE UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER.

Yesterday morning at 10 o'clock Mr. MORELL, United States Commissioner, delivered the following decision in the case of Ex-Consul FABENS and Captain BOLTON, charged with enlisting soldiers for General WALKER:

I think section 2 of the act of 1818 is constitutional. I must add, however, that if I entertained a different opinion I would not feel authorized to dismiss the complaint on that ground. The Supreme Court of the United States has refused to take up constitutional cases, except with a full bench, (Morgan, &c., of New-York, *vs.* Milne, 9 Prt. Rep. 85,) and for a subordinate officer to dispose of this question on constitutional grounds would be going far beyond the line of duty. I would refer it to higher authority for more serious adjudication. The act of 1818, as well as that of 1794, has received a judicial construction in this district. In 1806, on the trial of SMITH and OGDEN for being concerned in the Burr and Miranda expedition, the Court held that the act of 1794 was declaratory of the law of nations. (Trial of Smith and Ogden, page 83.) Since 1851, upon the motion to quash the indictment against O'SULLIVAN and others, (N. Y. Legal Observer 268, 281,) Judge BETTS held that the provisions of the act of 1818 apply to the acts of individuals whatever may be the relations of foreign governments towards each other, or towards our own, in which opinion Justice NELSON seems to have subsequently concurred.

The evidence introduced on the part of the defence is designed chiefly to impeach Fuller. Brown contradicts him on several points, but confirms him as to signing the register and by producing his own passage ticket to Granada. As Brown appears before me he is not in a position to impeach any one. Those who went with Fuller from the steamer to the Marshal's office, and thence to the jail on the day of the arrest, say he was under the influence of liquor; that he walked with the party, and talked with them, and knew what he was about. I think Fuller does not come within the definition of an accomplice. I doubt whether the term applies technically in case of misdemeanor. But conceding that he is an accomplice he is corroborated beyond controversy in the material points relating to the contract, viz.: The signing of the register by him and Brown at the office No. 347 Broadway, and by the production of both of them of the tickets securing them a passage to Granada. Brown does not explain what induced him to go to the District-Attorney's office. I cannot reject Fuller's testimony.

The contract of hiring and retaining is sufficiently proven. Arguments similar to those urged on me were used in behalf of HERTZ on his trial at Philadelphia. Judge KANE then charged that "the hiring or retaining does not necessarily include the payment of money on the part of him who hires or retains another. He may hire or retain a person with an agreement that he shall pay wages when the services shall have been performed. * * * Moreover, it is not necessary that the consideration of hiring shall be money. To give a person a railroad ticket that costs four dollars, and board and lodge him for a week, is as good a consideration for the contract of hiring, as to pay him the money with which he could buy the railroad ticket and pay for his board himself." That was the British enlistment case, in which the consideration was a free passage to Halifax, and a bounty on arriving there. In this case there was to be a free passage to Granada and eighty acres of land in Nicaragua, for each man.

The questions for me to decide lie within narrow limits. In the language of the revised statutes of this State (vol. 2, p. 709, sec. 28) "if upon the examination of the whole matter it shall appear to the magistrate either that no offence has been committed by any person, or that there is no probable cause for charging therewith, he shall discharge such prisoner. Sec. 21. If it shall appear that an offence has been committed, and that there is probable cause to believe the prisoner to be guilty thereof the magistrate shall bind," &c.

For the reasons assigned when I denied the motion to discharge the defendants at the close of the case for the prosecution and for those above given, it appears to me that an offence has been committed, and that there is probable cause to believe the defendants to be guilty thereof. I cannot, therefore, discharge them.

Ex-Judge DEAN, one of the counsel for the defendants, said that he had too much respect for the Commissioner and for himself to find fault with the decision. He would state, however, that the defendants stood ready for their trial as any time when a Grand Jury could be found to indict them. The decision was not unanticipated by the accused parties, and in expectation of it a writ of *habeas corpus* had been prepared to have the parties brought immediately before Judge INGERSOLL. They had refrained from the issue of this writ upon being assured by the U. S. District-Attorney that he should not require them to give bail.

Mr. JOACHIMSEN said that the assurance referred to was given by the District-Attorney not with a view to avoid meeting any writ of *habeas corpus*, or any other writ the counsel for the defence might see fit to issue, but because the acceptance of the recognizances of the parties was considered binding on the Government till a true bill was returned against them by the Grand Jury.

Ex-Judge DEAN said this matter was fully understood. Defendants, as the case stood, intended to demand a trial in the event of an indictment being found before a full bench of the United States Court. He hoped the result would decide whether it was a crime to commit a legal act.

Some remarks ensued as to the disposition of JAMES MILLER, arrested at the same time with Messrs. FABENS and BOLTON. It was stated that he had been lying in Eldridge-street jail ever since the commencement of the examination. It was urged that he ought to be discharged on his own recognizances as well as the other prisoners.

The Commissioner promises to give his decision in MILLER'S case this morning.

Ex-Consul FABENS and Captain BOLTON showed no disappointment at the adverse decision of the Commissioner. They retired from the Court room in company with their counsel, chatting in a lively way, blind to any foreboding of an evil future.

Be Careful of Foreign Liquors.

Citizens who have no regard for the Maine law, in whose eyes the projected new License law has no terrors, who intend to drink whenever they have an inclination, and who thirst after imported liquors, may take warning from a trial in the Court of General Sessions on Monday.

Did our best French brandy ever see France? Has our BARCLAY and PERKINS any connection with the London brewery, whose draymen thrashed the Austrian tyrant, HAYNAU! Do we get London or Dublin porter, or Edinburg or Glasgow ale, pure? Those who are foolish enough to buy such nominally imported liquors may learn a lesson from this same trial in the Court of Sessions.

The firm of YOUNGER & Co., of Edinburg, brew the celebrated Abbey Brewery ale, in the Scotch capital. It is drank largely in the dominions of Queen VICTORIA. It is said to be largely imported into the United States. It is a favorite ale wherever it can be obtained pure. But its celebrity offers a large scope to scoundrels for its fabrication, and for a long time past sundry fellows have gained a livelihood by selling ordinary American ale, with labels, simulated from those of the Edinburg firm. In plain fact, Americans who call for foreign drinks ought to be cheated, whether they trust the labels of Sillery Mosseux, Duc de Montebello, Lafitte, Chateau Margaux, Hockheimer, or Haut Brissac, to represent the genuine wines in question, at two and a half, three dollars, and four dollars a bottle, or the viler London and Dublin porter and Scotch ale, at twenty-five cents, which, without the indorsement of the label, are properly charged on draught at six cents. It was shown, on Monday, in the Court of Sessions, that the labels of most of these firms have for a long time been counterfeited in this and other cities of the Union. A Swiss named JACQUES SANDMEYER, doing business in Duane-street, was charged with printing and selling the labels of YOUNGER and MUIR, and convicted on the best evidence. The profit was pitiful, the price charged being only $15 per thousand sheets, each sheet containing twelve labels. The proof against him was complete. The Jury found him guilty, but Judge RUSSELL, who sends youths for life to the State Prison for stealing six and a quarter cents, sentenced Mr. SANDMEYER, to only sixty days in the City Prison. But then Mr. SANDMEYER is respectable.

Board of Governors.

The Board of Governors of the Almshouse, met at the Rotunda on Tuesday.

The number of inmates at the various Institutions, March 7, was 6,683, of whom *only* 27 are at the small-pox hospital, a decrease from the previous quotation. There have been admitted, since that date, 1,005; 33 have died, 926 have been discharged, and 106 sent to State Prison, leaving 6,623 under the charge of the Institutions.

This being requisition day, the usual demands were submitted and granted.

Several communications were received, among which was one from the Warden of our Penitentiary, indorsing the excellence of a similar establishment he had visited at Albany. It is self-supporting. Number of inmate, 230, kept in constant employ, chiefly making cane seats. The discipline is correct and rigid. He thinks we cannot successfully compete with them at present, while we work our own stone-quarries. Ordered to be printed and referred to Committee to report.

Governor TOWNSEND referred to the *enormous impositions* practiced on the Board, and desired the Clerk to read the following letter:

NEW-YORK CITY LUNATIC ASYLUM, March 17, 1857.

Isaac Townsend, Esq., Governor of Almshouse, &c.
—SIR: Knowing the interest exhibited by you in protecting our citizens from unjust taxation and your desire to provide liberally for the truly unfortunate, I send you a copy of a paper found in the possession of TYLER WEDGE, a lunatic recently admitted into this institution:

"AMHERST, Mass., Dec. 17, 1856.

We, the undersigned, agree to pay TYLER WEDGE the sums set opposite to our names, that he may be more free in his mind to go to Pennsylvania and see his folks."

To this document five signatures are appended.

The writer (Dr. RANNEY, physician to the Asylum,) then proceeds to give the history of this man, religiously insane. TYLER graduated at Amherst. The Doctor proceeds thus: "The City of New-York is ever noted for its benevolence. But you are now supporting *hundreds of lunatic paupers* who have *no legitimate claim on the City*, but who really belong to the State. Foreigners becoming insane, are returned from different counties to the Commissioners of Emigration, and are soon left to your benevolent care. Our City seems to be the *terminus* of their pilgrimage."

The Doctor gives several other illustrative cases. He advises a proper application to the Legislature, and concludes thus: "Should your application be granted, the amount can be expended in extending the accommodations for the insane; but, if otherwise, what remedy remains but to distribute some two hundred lunatics as equally possible throughout the counties of the State."

On motion of Governor TOWNSEND, the matter was laid over.

Governor TOWNSEND submitted the following resolution, which was adopted unanimously:

Whereas, Owing to a want of suitable provision for the care of infants who are abandoned to the Almshouse Department, and the serious responsibility and care arising from the present imperfect system in placing children at nurse in all parts of the City; therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on Out Door Poor report to the Board upon the expediency of organizing a HOME FOR FOUNDLINGS, for the care of infants thrown upon or abandoned to the Department, and that the Committee be instructed to ascertain how similar institutions in Europe are managed, with such other information as may be useful to its proper organization, and also to report upon the expediency of the appointment of an Advisory Directory of benevolent ladies, who would act as a consulting board in the care and management of such an institution.

The special order was then called for in relation to the Randall's Island School. As the hour was late, it was laid over until this day fortnight. Adjourned.

Board of Councilmen.

The Board of Councilmen met on Wednesday—the President, J. N. PHILLIPS, Esq, in the Chair.

Among petitions presented was one for the removal of Potter's Field Burial Ground, complaint being made of the annoyance of the frequent disinterment of the bodies of the dead.

RESOLUTION ADOPTED.

That the Street Commissioner be instructed to notify such contractors as have contracts, the time for completing which has expired, to show cause why such contracts should not be finished by the Street Commissioner, and the same charged to said contractor or his surety. And that the Street Commissioner report to this Board what steps, if any, are necessary in cases where contractors have failed to commence their contracts when the time has expired, and the work not commenced.

A resolution was adopted to the effect that the Mercantile Library Association be furnished with a copy of the concurrent proceedings of the Common Council when published; also, a copy of the documents when the same are bound, and ready for distribution.

A resolution was adopted earnestly protesting against the passage of an act now in progress through the Legislature, for the erection of a City Hall and Court-house in New-York, and that such resolution be transmitted to the members of Assembly and Senators from this City.

A CONSISTENT ECONOMIST.

Third Readings.—The bill for increasing the salaries of members of the Board of Councilmen to *eight* dollars each meeting, was passed by a vote of 31 to 16. This is just *double* the previous amount of pay. Much noise and confusion prevailed. Councilman MCCAHILL changed his vote, while the President was calling the numbers, otherwise there would have been no constitutional vote.

The Board then adjourned to the first Monday in April at 6 o'clock instead of 5, as formerly.

Assistant Engineer.

DANIEL DONAVAN, late Foreman of No. 13 Engine, has been elected Assistant Engineer of the Fire Department by a plurality of 36 votes.

Young Men's Republican Committee.

There was a meeting of the Young Men's Republican Committee at Academy Hall, last evening. A series of resolutions in relation to the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court in the case of DRED SCOTT, were referred to a Committee; and also her Committee was instructed to inquire into the expediency of getting up a series of public meetings. Some action was also taken for a closer coöperation with the Old Men's Committee, and in reference to the non-attendance of members.

☞ Among the lunatics at the Blackwell's Island Asylum is a Mr. TYLER WEDGE, a graduate of Amherst College. His case has been presented to the Governors as an instance of one whom the City supports, but who is really chargeable to the State.

Coroner's Inquests.

CONGESTION OF THE BRAIN FROM A FALL.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner PERRY, at the house of Archy Connegan, No. 4 Jersey-street, upon the body of Anne Cunningham, a child of 1 year 7 months, who came to its death from concussion of the brain, in consequence of a fall from a chair. Verdict in accordance with the facts.

DEATH FROM LAUDANUM.

WILLIAM L. DEYER, a native of Green County, New-York, and recently a clerk in a leather-store, in Frankfort-street, this City, was found dead in his bed at Tammany Hall, where for a few days he had been lodging. A vial, partly filled with laudanum, was found by his bedside, and the stomach, which was analyzed by Dr. KNIGHT, was found to contain laudanum or arsenic in sufficient quantity to cause death. Deceased was a man of intemperate habits. He was 38 years of age. He frequently stopped at Tammany Hall, and generally registered a name other than his own upon the hotel book. This he did on his last visit. One of the female servants testified before Coroner CONNERY, by whom the inquest was held, that the deceased complained of being ill on Monday afternoon; that she assisted him to his bedroom, where she saw on a table by the bedside a bottle of laudanum or opium, which deceased said he was accustomed to take to put himself to sleep.

The Jury rendered a verdict of "Accidental death by the indiscreet use of laudanum."

ACCIDENTALLY DROWNED.

JOHN BEADY, a boy 10 years of age, was drowned on Tuesday, at the foot of Amos-street. He was, with other boys, engaged in flying a kite on the dock, when, by some means or other, he stumbled and fell into the river. Coroner CONNERY held an inquest upon the body. Verdict, "Accidental drowning." Deceased resided with his parents, at No. 729 Greenwich-street.

[Advertisement.]
SPRING CLOTHING.

Handsome Spring Raglans	$5 00 to	$10 00
Cassimere Business Coats, beautifully finished	3 50 to	5 00
Cassimere Business Coats	6 50 to	18 00
Black Cloth Suits	10 00 to	25 00
Elegant Blue Cloth Dress Coats		8 00
Black Cloth Dress Frock Coats	5 50 to	18 00
Fine Brown, Green and Blue Cloth Frock Coats	5 00 to	8 00
Black Cloth, Doeskin and Cassimere Pants	2 50 to	6 00
Fancy Cassimere Pants	1 50 to	5 00
Rich Moire Antique Silk Vests	2 50 to	3 00
New Styles of Spring Silk Vests	2 50 to	4 00
Spring Cassimere Vests	1 50 to	2 50

FURNISHING GOODS.

White Shirts	63½ to	3 00
Spring Undershirts	37½ to	2 00
Every Description of Half Hose	10 to	40

Handkerchiefs, Ties, Cravats, Gloves, &c., &c., &c., at
EVANS'
Extensive
Clothing Warehouse,
Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.,
Between Gold and Cliff sts.

[Advertisement.]
MANDARIN CRAPES—White, colored and black, just received for wholesale and retail at
FOUNTAIN'S India Store, No. 653 Broadway.
Also, per same vessel, Pineapple Ginghams for children's wear.

[Advertisement.]
HALLOTYPES! HALLOTYPES!
AT GURNEY'S PALACE
OF ART, No. 349 BROADWAY.

[Advertisement.]
PHOTOGRAPHS! PHOTOGRAPHS!
AT GURNEY'S PALACE
OF ART, No. 349 BROADWAY.

[Advertisement.]
DAGUERREOTYPES! DAGUERREOTYPES!
AT GURNEY'S PALACE
OF ART, No. 349 BROADWAY.

[Advertisement.]
HALLOTYPES,
PHOTOGRAPHS, and
DAGUERREOTYPES,
at J. GURNEY'S
PHOTOGRAPHIC PALACE OF ART,
No. 349 Broadway, corner Leonard-street.

[Advertisement.]
BELIEVE YOUR OWN EYES.

No rule can be safe. Boasters seldom speak the truth. That which is superior always speaks for itself. It does not demand the assistance of falsehood, and mendacity always injures, not exalts it. Thus it is that MESSENGER'S London Cordial Gin needs none of the labored puffs and manufactured certificates the use of which is so characteristic of its base imitations. The article is so well known to families, its good qualities as a generous tonic, a mild and inoffensive stimulant, a genial and pleasant beverage, that no prudent housekeeper will be without it. This is a prudent and more significant evidence of its surpassing excellence than all the magniloquent trumpetings of its small-beer calumniators. Sold at 50 cents and $1, in pint and quart bottles, by C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; by Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn, and all grocers and druggists. Imported and sold to the trade by R. E. MESSENGER & Co., No. 58 Fulton-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]
☞ Have you an affection of the heart? Are your energies suddenly prostrated? Does costiveness trouble you? Have you a cold, heavy feeling on one side of your head? Have you pain in your side, and at the pit of your stomach, through to your back? Do you feel unequal to your daily avocations? Are you depressed by anxious fears, feeling as if some great calamity were going to overwhelm you? Is your appetite bad? Are your daily dejections intermixed with food, as taken into the stomach; are they of a clay-like color? If all, or any of these symptoms affect you, have recourse to BRANDRETH'S Pills; they will not deceive you, but restore you to perfect health and the full enjoyment to all your faculties. Sold at No. 48 Brandeth Building, Nos. 415 and 417 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]
☞ A retired Physician, whose sands of life have nearly run out, discovered, while living in the East Indies, a certain cure for consumption, asthma, bronchitis, coughs, colds and general debility. The remedy was discovered by him when his only child—a daughter—was given up to die. Wishing to do as much good as possible, he will send to such of his afflicted fellowbeings as request it this recipe, with full and explicit directions for making it up and successfully using it. He requires each applicant to inclose him one shilling—three cents to be returned as postage on the recipe, and the remainder to be applied to the payment of this advertisement. Address Dr. H. JAMES, No. 19 Grand-street, Jersey City, N. J.

[Advertisement.]
☞ BEFORE REMOVING TO OUR NEW STORE the last of the present week, we are desirous to CLOSE OUT THE BALANCE OF OUR PRESENT STOCK. We have added some additional goods to make our sets and assortment more complete, and those desirous to buy articles of CHINA, GLASS, GAS FIXTURES, BRONZES, PARIAN, and OTHER FANCY GOODS, CHEAP, will not be disappointed in getting bargains.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway, N. Y.
N. B.—Store fixtures, &c., for sale.

[Advertisement.]
☞ BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA, the oldest, the purest, and the only reliable preparation of the kind, is now manufactured in a highly concentrated form, with improved machinery, by the undersigned, who are the sole proprietors of this pre-eminent cure for scrofula, skin diseases, general debility, &c., and also of KENT'S WORM PASTILLES, an immediate cure for worms, containing no mercury. Sold by D. T. LANMAN & Co., wholesale druggists, No. 69 Water-street, New-York, and by all druggists. Sarsaparilla $1, and Pastilles 25 cents per bottle.

[Advertisement.]
TREES AND PLANTS.—PARSONS & Co., Flushing, near New-York, would advise purchasers to send in their orders early. The stock of Evergreen and other Ornamental Trees is particularly good, and they are offered at low rates. Fruit trees, shrubs, roses, vines, and exotic plants can be furnished in great variety, and of choice quality. Trees will be delivered at Fulton market wharf free of freight. Catalogues by mail, or No. 29 Wall-street, basement.

[Advertisement.]
HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Rheumatism, and all skin or muscular diseases, can be radically cured, if the Ointment be rubbed into the part affected as salt is rubbed into meat. No external disease can long withstand the combined power of these wonderful medicines.

[Advertisement.]
THE TREATMENT OF CONSUMPTION—JUST PUBLISHED.—A Practical Review of Allopathy, Homœopathy, Water Cure and Inhalation in the treatment of Consumption. By ROBERT HUNTER, M. D. SHERMAN & CO., Astor House, New-York. Price 10 cents.

[Advertisement.]
HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 1 Murray-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]
CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.

It is impossible to overstate the amount of injury to the public health that ensues from the use of adulterated liquors, sowing as they do the seeds of disease in secret, and reaping their harvest in the bills of mortality. Since I introduced, exclusively, a perfectly pure, salutary, and eminently curative dietetic beverage, in my Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps, these poisonous drug compounds have sought to perpetuate their reign by nefarious imitations, in name and style of external package. "London Cordial Gin, London Club-House Gin, Medicated Schnapps, Medicated Schiedam Gin," are among the many fraudulent and unscrupulous disguises which these artificial mixtures have assumed. Well-knowing the universal preference given to my Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps, by the medical authorities and practitioners of the whole country, and the thousands of commendatory testimonials that I have received and am continually receiving from them, the base imitators are driven to the necessity of such brazen frauds as the only alternative to their being driven out of the market. But I trust that the intelligent, the temperate, and the morally respectable classes of the whole community will be on their guard against them, and will zealously unite with me, as they heretofore have done, in exposing and putting down such vile and heartless attempts, as well for the sake of the public health as for the cause of honesty and fair dealing. My Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps, introduced direct from Holland in 1848, are proved by chemical analysis to be the purest ever made in the world, and all others, by whatever name they may be called, are spurious and inferior, and invariably poisonous imitations.
UDOLPHO WOLFE, No. 22 Beaver-st.

[Advertisement.]
WINDOW SHADES, TABLE OIL-CLOTHS,
Buff and White Hollands,
Cords, Tassels, Brasses, &c.,
Wholesale and Retail,
By WOODFORD & WEMPLE,
No. 58 Catharine-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]
PHRENOLOGY.—Strangers and citizens will find the PHRENOLOGICAL CABINET an agreeable place to visit. It contains many rare curiosities. Examinations, with charts and full written descriptions of character, given when desired. Rooms always open and free to visitors. No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]
PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—To-night a most magnificent performance is to be given at this prosperous Theatre, viz.: a new drama, called "Mary's Dream," the burlesque of "Clam-ee," the pantomime of "Magic Barrel," and the farce of "A Hole in the Wall." On Monday next, "Life in Brooklyn;" look out for it.

[Advertisement.]
THE DIAPHANEOTYPES,
Introduced and made only at the Root Gallery, No. 363 Broadway, corner Franklin-street, CHALLENGE a comparison with any other style of Photographic picture ever produced.

[Advertisement.]
THE DIAPHANEOTYPE.
On account of the facility with which the most beautiful effects of color are attained in these pictures, they can be furnished at a lower cost than any other style of picture of corresponding size and finish. Gallery No. 363 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]
THE IMPERIAL PHOTOGRAPH,
A unique application of the art, surpassing in effect, of unusual size, and presenting the combined advantages of painting, and finish with the truth of the Camera.

[Advertisement.]
THE IMPERIAL PHOTOGRAPH
Was introduced and is made only at BRADY'S GALLERY, No. 359 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]
THE IMPERIAL PHOTOGRAPH
Is preëminenced by the most distinguished connoisseurs—BRYANT, DANA, WILLIS, TUCKERMAN and LOWELL—to surpass any previous result of the Camera.

[Advertisement.]
THE IMPERIAL PHOTOGRAPH,
In every artistic respect, is worthy a place in the rarest collection. Its production is immediate. One sitting only is required.

[Advertisement.]
CARPETING FOR SPRING SALES.—All the new patterns of royal velvet, tapestry Brussels, three-ply and ingrain; oil-cloths 8 yards wide; new styles tapestry ingrain. Also, 500 pieces ingrain, from 2s. 6d. to 5s. per yard. J. HYATT, No. 210 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]
Owing to extended improvements, Mr. BRADY is enabled to supply the IMPERIAL PHOTOGRAPH at a price which places it within general reach. Every description of portrait will hereafter be supplied at a large reduction from former prices.
No. 359 Broadway, over THOMPSON'S Saloon.

LONG ISLAND.

Methodist Conference.

The Annual Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church of New-York and Vermont, was closed in Brooklyn, Tuesday evening, after five days session. Delegates were appointed to attend the General Convention of Northern Conferences, to be held in Cincinnati in November next, when the subject will be discussed as to the propriety of sending delegates to the Conference to be held in Lynchburg, Va., in May, 1858.

Rev. WM. H. MILLER was elected President, and the following appointments were made for the year:

STATIONS.

Williamsburg, J. J. Smith.	Haverstraw, to be supplied.
Attorney-st., N. Y., R. Hanks.	Matteawan, to be supplied.
Tarrytown, E. S. Yocum.	Hartford. J. S. Serene.
Tompkins Cove, J. M. Ashley.	New-London E. Withey.
Shelburn, —— Bowen.	

CIRCUITS.

Georgetown, O. C. Dickerson.	Orange, to be supplied.
Franklinton, J. A. Morris.	Monroe and West Point, to be supplied.
Suffolk, J. S. Kingsland.	Centreville and Milton, W. L. Seamea.
Peekskill, P. Weaver.	Providence, to be supplied.
Putnam, to be supplied.	N. Baltimore, to be supplied.
Saratoga Springs, C. Stokes.	Grand Isle, to be supplied.
Grandville, to be supplied.	Berlin and Bennington, to be supplied.
Chester, J. P. Tyrrell.	
Bedford, R. Woodruff.	
Flatlands, A. H. Spear.	

Don't be Left.

The bare thought of having to work Sundays disspirits the Brooklyn Railroad Company. On Tuesday morning they hauled off their cars at 12½ instead of 12¾ o'clock, at which time the last cars generally leave Fulton Ferry. Passengers will please to take notice of this unadvertised change of time.

☞ Circuit Court Calendar for this day—Nos. 61, 74, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 89, 90, 91, 93, 94, 95.
Brooklyn City Court Calendar for this day—Nos. 1, 9, 10, 26, 34, 45, 55, 59, 65, 66, 71, 72, 73, 77, 79, 84, 85, 88.

KINGS COUNTY COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.—WEDNESDAY, March 18.

Before Judge STRONG, and Justices EMMONS and SCHOONMAKER.

This Court reassembled this morning, when District-Attorney SCHUMAKER moved that the bail of John DIXSON, indicted for rape, be increased, and sureties renewed. The bail was, accordingly, fixed at $2,000, and he was again liberated.

THE NEW-UTRECHT MURDER.

The trial of SEYMOUR for the murder of Cornelius CANNON, in New-Utrecht, is set down for the 19th inst., but it is expected that he will not be tried, as the Commission will, undoubtedly, report that he is of unsound mind.

THE RAPE CASES.

The District-Attorney is very desirous of bringing the other parties engaged in the Sheepshead Bay outrage to trial the present term—as the detention of the complaining witnesses until the next term will prove a serious hardship. There are two persons indicted for rape, (untried,) and three more who are indicted for spiriting the complaining witnesses away. The public mind will not be quieted until all of the parties connected with this outrage are punished according to their deserts.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT.—MARCH 18.

Before Judge CULVER.

THE RIVER PIRATES.

John Mensch and John Welsh vs. *John S. Folk and George Hall.*—This case, which was commenced on the 17th, was concluded to-day, and a verdict rendered in favor of the defendants. The suit was brought to recover the value of seventy bushels of grain and damages for seizure.

Plaintiffs were arrested bringing the grain into the Atlantic Basin in a boat late in a night in December last, under such suspicious circumstances as to cause their arrest upon suspicion of being river thieves. No owner appearing at the time, the complainants in this case, Mensch and Welsh, were discharged; but the then Mayor and Chief of Police, believing that the property had been stolen, seized it and have kept it ever since. Mensch and Welsh brought this action to recover the property. The plaintiffs rested their case after proving that the property was taken from their possession, and did not deign to throw a bit of light as to where they obtained it.

The defence set up that the property belonged to the Western Transportation Company, and the grain was stolen from one of their boats lying at Pierrepont's stores, near Montague Ferry, Brooklyn side. They proved that 160 bushels of wheat were stolen from this place on the very night these men were arrested with 70 bags of wheat in their possession, and this grain was identified by several witnesses as belonging to the same lot; and it was also shown that this was the only lot of wheat of the kind (Tennessee) in the market at the time.

The identification of this wheat was most perfect and satisfactory.

The Jury, of course, rendered a verdict for defendants.

For plaintiffs, Samuel Garrison; for defendants, D. C. & J. Winslow.

MARRIED.

GARNAUD—LOCKER.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening, March 17, in the Church of Rev. H. Garthside, by Rev. John Jas. Riegenbach, Mr. JOHN JAS. GARNAUD of Basle, to Miss MARTHA LOCKER, of Zurich, all of Switzerland.

SCALES—BILLINGS.—In Columbus, Wis., on Tuesday, March 10, by Elder Rosinerance, H. A. SCALES, Civil Engineer on Watertown and Columbus Railroad, to MARY C. BILLINGS, daughter of S. Billings, recently from Washington Co., N. Y.

DIED.

BUCHAN.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, March 17, suddenly, HENRY L., youngest son of James and Rachel Buchan, aged 4 months and 12 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 65 Prince-st., on Thursday, 19th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

BRYAN.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, March 17, of congestion of the lungs, WARREN BRYAN, son of John A. and Susan W. Bryan, aged 11 months and 26 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from No. 13 West 35th st., this day, (Thursday,) 19th inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M.

BOWER.—In this City, on Wednesday, March 18, ELIZABETH BOWER, widow of the late Thomas Bower, of Ledbury, Eng., in the 76th year of her age.

The friends of the family are requested to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Jas. Thompson, No. 134 East 13th-st., at 2 o'clock on Friday afternoon, 20th inst.

INMAN.—On Sunday night, March 15, FANNIE AMELIA, youngest child of the late John Inman, aged 13 years.

MITCHELL.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, March 18, GEORGE MITCHELL, in the 29th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 263 Carlton av., on Friday afternoon, the 20th inst., at 2 o'clock.

REYNOLDS.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, March 18, of consumption, CHARLES HENRY REYNOLDS, eldest son of Lambert and Mary A. Reynolds, aged 17 years, 2 months and 25 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his parents, No. 9 Bourdman place, on Friday, 20th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M.

BUNKER.—At Hoboken, N. J., on Wednesday, March 18, LEWIS C. BUNKER, in the 24th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, the members of Our Fellows' Association, also the members of Columbian Engine Company, No. 14, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, from the residence of Mr. Walter Ball, No. 28 Union-place, Hoboken, on Friday, 20th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. His remains will be interred at Hempstead, L. I., on Saturday morning, at 9 o'clock.

NAHL.—In New-Rochelle, at the residence of her son-in-law, Albert Hanford, Mrs. FRANCES NAHL.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, at 2½ o'clock P. M., on Friday, the 20th inst., without further notice.

POPE.—At Rome, N. Y., on Tuesday, March 17, after a short illness, HARRIET L., wife of Willard S. Pope, Esq., of Chicago, and daughter of the late Emery Bissell, M. D., of Norwalk, Conn., aged 29 years.

The remains will be taken to Norwalk, Conn., for interment. Funeral on Friday, at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of W. E. Bissell.

At Truro, Nova Scotia, on Wednesday, Feb. 18, of consumption, DAVID HENDERSON, of Jersey City, aged 35 years.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..MARCH 18.

$3,000	Virginia 6s	91¾	50	Hud. River R. R.	29
2,000	N. Car. 5s, 6s	93½	200	Harlem Railroad	13¾
10,000	Missouri 6s, '63	84½	700	Reading R. R.	79
1,000	Cal. State 7s, '75	64	100	do	s5 79
1,000	do	63	300	do	s3 79
5,000	Mad. C. 8 ct.

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI.....NO. 1716 NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 20, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

WASHINGTON AFFAIRS.

The Scramble for Offices—The New-York Appointments.

FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 18, 1857.

The New-York appointments, it is now understood, will be considered on Friday of this week, so as to let Pennsylvania and California shall be disposed of. All endeavors to "make a programme," by the Congressional delegation from your City, have thus far failed. Only five of the six members were willing to meet together for any purpose—Hon. HORACE F CLARK having gone home in disgust, and refusing to obey a telegraphic summons to return hither. And these five, after some hours' quarreling, separated in disagreement. So, having agreed to disagree, the M. C.'s elect have lost the influence they might have wielded in the disposition of your local offices, and Mr. BUCHANAN's hands are left so much the more free.

The six City members have, in brief, made fools of themselves; had they united, and agreed with Mayor WOOD upon the names of candidates, the latter would have been placed before the President in an attitude so almost irresistible as to render their appointment certain, and thus the vast patronage of these offices might have been grasped and wielded for their own benefit. But, instead, what have they done?

DICKENS advocates BUTTERWORTH for Collector; WILEY or HART for Surveyor; RYDERS for Marshal, and FOWLER for Postmaster.

KELLY favors SCHELL for Collector; TUCKER or HERRICK for Surveyor, and RYDERS and FOWLER.

MACLAY goes for WESTERVELT for Collector; LUDLOW for Surveyor; WARD B. BURNETT for Marshal or Naval Officer, and FOWLER.

WARD wants Nobody for Collector, but goes for HERRICK or LUDLOW for Surveyor, and BURNETT (of course) for Naval Officer, or, perhaps, for Postmaster.

COCHRANE is working for the same Nobody for Collector; would like JOHN WHEELER or S. H. COSE for Surveyor, and SUTHERLAND for Naval Officer; but, for the rest, agrees with WARD.

And, as for CLARK, he has signed recommendations for SCHELL for Collector; for *both* TUCKER and HERRICK for Surveyor; SUTHERLAND for Naval Officer; for WARDELL (also a very equivocal letter for RYDERS) for Marshal; for FOWLER for the Post-Office, and for HART for the Navy Agency.

What a beautiful confusion is here! Will not Mr. BUCHANAN be compelled to throw aside all these labored indorsements and conflicting suggestions, and rely upon his own knowledge of men, and, to some degree, upon the standing and repute the candidates respectively have outside the seething circle of City politics, in making up *his* programme?

The following cast for the principal offices was circulated freely at Willard's last evening, as one likely to reconcile conflicting opinions and rivalries in your City, and to prove satisfactory to all. Your correspondent very much doubts the assertion, but gives the list as it was put into his hands:

For Collector.....AARON WARD.
For Naval Officer.....WILLIAM H. LUDLOW.
For Surveyor.....GIDEON J. TUCKER.
For Postmaster.....ISAAC V. FOWLER.
For Marshal.....JOSIAH SUTHERLAND.
For Navy Agent.....WM. J. BRIGLEY.
For Supt. of Assay.....EMANUEL B. HART.
For Naval Storekeeper.....WILSON SMALL.

This "programme," it was intimated, would prove acceptable to Mayor WOOD, to Ex-Senator DICKINSON, to DEAN RICHMOND, CASSIDY and CHURCH; and would receive the assent, moreover, of Congressmen CORNING, WARD, COCHRANE, HATCH, KELLY, RUSSELL and SMALLING.

As to the Pennsylvania appointments, you will probably have been already advised by your telegraphic correspondents that FORNEY emphatically declined the Collectorship of Philadelphia. This is wise in FORNEY, and he will be stronger with Mr. BUCHANAN in a private station than though he had the patronage of fifty Custom-Houses in his hands. The appointment of BAKER to the Philadelphia Customs would relieve the San Francisco struggle somewhat, and smoothe the way for Gov. JOHN BIGLER's appointment at the latter port, which is now quite certain. Mr. BRODERICK recommends BIGLER, and that is understood to settle the matter.

The Marshalship of the District of Columbia and the post of Assistant Secretary of State are terrible bones of contention among the office seeking hordes. The former lies between HOOVER, present incumbent, REV. TUCKER, late of the *Sentinel*, and MCMULLEN, of Virginia, whose passage at arms with Gov. GRANGER of your State in a Washington omnibus, you may remember. TUCKER is ahead thus far; but HOOVER holds on to the place with glorious tenacity of grip, and FORNEY, who is living at HOOVER's house, backs him up with all his force. *Per contra*, the Old Dominion, in solid column, demands the place for a Virginian, and insists on FORNEY's humiliation in the person of his friend. 'Tis a pretty quarrel as it stands. As to Gen. THOMAS, the Assistant-Secretary of State, he is free to announce publicly that Gen. CASS will retain him at the especial instance of Mr. MARCY. No rotation *there*. So we go. ARIEL.

The First Reception—Secretary Marcy—Europe and the Maritime Law—Mr. Buchanan's Health, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 17, 1857.

The glory of St. Patrick's Day has departed from the metropolis. There was neither bluster no storm, nor a single cracked crown that could be heard of. Our Celtic fellow-citizens mourn over this modern degeneracy, and sigh for the good old times when the "immortal memory" was honored with enlivening drafts of Usquebaugh, and hard heads and harder shillalahs tried the strength of each other in generous collision.

Miss LANE, who is the presiding grace of the White House, had her first regular reception this morning. Although the intention had not been formally announced, still the rumor gained sufficient currency to draw out a throng of Washington's stationary society, and to crowd the blue room with a multitude of the transient staple with which the city is now filled up. This lady is the favorite niece of the President, and has for many years been the charm of his secluded household. She accompanied him to England, and did the honors of his diplomatic mansion with an ease and dignity that attracted general admiration. In appearance and tone she has the most marked characteristics of the well-bred Englishwoman, being a bright blonde, and exhibiting the traces of that gushing health and its attending vivacity which form almost a part of English education. This training in a responsible position abroad, and the habit of society to which she has been accustomed at Wheatland, notwithstanding its retirement from the busy haunts of men, have put her quite at home in the White House. The impression to-day was altogether successful, and Miss LANE is evidently destined to acquire a social popularity which will vie with that which Mrs. BLISS left as an example seven years ago.

Mr. MARCY does not design to be put out of the country by the letter-writers. Without any fixed plans or determined place of residence for the future, he is just at present taking the world easy, and perhaps smiling at the misfortunes, mishaps, and errors of the new dynasty. Having been tortured four years, and by some of the very men who are now tormenting his successor, he thinks it but fair to take his turn of political luxury. A portion of his family may make a European tour, but the EX PREMIER will hardly give foreign statesmen a chance to see the sort of curmudgeon who rapped PALMERSTON over the knuckles, and raised the fame of American diplomacy higher by many pegs. No public man in this country would excite greater attention, or attract more curiosity in Europe, than Mr. MARCY, and it is rare for any member of an American Cabinet to retire with the increased fame which is conceded to him on all hands.

Speaking of Mr. MARCY reminds me that the story recently published in a Paris letter to a New-York paper to the effect that "forty-four out of forty six European States," had signed an assent to his doctrine of Maritime laws, and this achievement had been accomplished by Mr. MASON, must be a *canard*. No such intelligence has reached either the Department of State or Mr. MARCY, and as both have some little interest in the matter, it is supposed they might have got an inkling of it as soon as the public, had there been any foundation in the statement. It is really marvelous to see how Mr. Minister MASON's activity is stimulated, his zeal in the public service augmented, and his personal exertions roused, with the least suggestion of a change in the legation at Paris. When painful rumors of the physical inability to discharge the duties of the mission were circulated some time ago, they were at once seemingly contradicted by diplomatic performances that demanded more than usual stamina of body and mind. It is true the proportions of some of these brilliant exploits became subsequently reduced, as it is quite likely this last one will be, when exact information shall be obtained. People are curious to know where "forty-four States in Europe" concerned in the principle of maritime law could be found. Certainly, there is no knowledge of them hereabouts.

Though the American Minister and his friends may be prepared to enlighten our darkness, nobody blames Mr. MASON for trying to keep his $17,500 a year. The dollars are convenient and quite to his taste, although the nice little suppers in which he was wont to indulge are somewhat prohibited, and the enlivening accompaniments are greatly tabooed. He served in the POLK era with Mr. BUCHANAN, and he also signed the Ostend manifesto, under the persuasive inspirations of SOULE, who induced them both to believe that the White House was only to be reached by way of Cuba. Still, these recollections will hardly save him from the rule of rotation, which is to be applied with inexorable purpose to the foreign appointments. Virginia will protest with earnestness against his decapitation, and sympathizing appeals will be addressed to the President, yet Mr. MASON must expect to go the way of all diplomatic flesh. It is not officially ascertained whether he has yet learned to speak French after several years of cozy residence at the head-quarters of modern civilization; but he will soon get the opportunity of learning to walk Spanish, which will answer every purpose.

When Mr. MARCY used to be troubled occasionally about the character of the foreign appointments—every one of which was made by President PIERCE on his own responsibility—he answered by saying "that one half of them were deaf and the other half dumb," the first class being unable to understand when spoken to, and the second unable to answer intelligibly. Of course, no reflection was intended upon Mr. MASON, who was always respected by the Ex-Secretary as an excellent judge of French dishes, whatever he may have thought of his proficiency in French literature.

So minute and persistent is the rage for office that attempts have even been made to oust SNOW, the steward of the late President, who not only continued to give fine dinners, but what was somewhat important, to give them economically. A good caterer is a mundane blessing, and SNOW being something of the epicurian philosopher, is said to have found his way to Mr. BUCHANAN's affections through the stomach. Ambitious gastronomists may, therefore, stay at home, for SNOW is to be an exception to any principle of decapitation.

Mr. BUCHANAN begins to throw off the effect of the poisonous gases which he inhaled at the National Hotel, and to look and feel more like himself. If the office-hunters would only go home he might soon brighten up. As it is he takes good care of himself, and has acquired dexterity in escaping his pursuers, and taking a comfortable snooze when patient patriots are sometimes waiting their turn in the anteroom. Special friends from a distance, with whom he would like to confer freely, are invited to return in a week or two; while the clamorous and exacting are managed according to the exigency of the hour. Thus far the President has not been well enough to see other persons than his immediate household at the table, but has ventured upon a dinner on Thursday, which will satisfy the cravings of some thirty potent Democrats.

After all the proclamations of the last two days the Philadelphia appointments are still undecided. Two distinct Cabinet meetings were held upon them yesterday and to-day, without any decisive progress. The Collectorship and Post Office have already been foreshadowed, but the others are complicated by misgivings affecting the fair fame of some of the most favored applicants. This indecision indicates what may be expected in the general distribution of patronage, and, in a degree, the hesitancy that will be manifest throughout the whole administration of the Government. Mr. BUCHANAN's character has never been marked by clear and positive traits, and it is too late in the day to attempt a reform. OBSERVER.

STATE AFFAIRS.

Buying up a State—Project to Colonize the Old Dominion—Trinity Church Affair—Private Claims in the House—New-York and Brooklyn Consolidation—The Ferries—Mr. Everett.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

ALBANY, Thursday, March 19, 1857.

What do you think of a nice little speculation of buying up a State? Such a thing is feasible, and not only feasible as a speculation, but in my opinion the most happy way in which we can end the dominion, or rather the political Slave Power. Several gentlemen, now in Albany, have prepared an act to incorporate an Emigrant Aid Society—the purpose of which is, by a union of capital, to purchase large tracts of real estate in Virginia, and sell it in small quantities to settlers from the North. In course of time—and that not very remote—it is anticipated that the political sentiments of the Old Dominion might undergo such a change as to induce some relaxation in her adherence to the ordinance of '87, and the resolutions of '98, and in still further time to enlist her active support in favor of free labor. Doubtless this proposition is in the main correct—but I think there is a shorter and better way of producing the same result—or rather of producing the same political effect where it is most needed—in the United States Senate.

The State of Delaware embraces within its border lines three small Counties—in all not so large or populous as the Counties of Dutchess, Columbia, and Rensselaer. Two of these Counties are now in reality strongly favorable to Freedom. In only one County, Sussex, have the Slaveholders any reliable force. There they have a strength and unity of action which has always enabled them to overcome and control the Free Soil proclivities of the other two Counties. In this County of Sussex there are, according to the last census, 454,467 acres of land. This at $8 an acre, which is the assessed value, would amount to $3,635,736. Probably the entire County could be bought for $5,000,000. Once purchased, and consecrated to free labor, it could no doubt readily be sold at $20 the acre, at which price it would liberally reward Northern labor.

Is not here, then, a practical, easy way of obtaining a controlling influence for freedom in the Senate of the United States? Would not this break up the even balance maintained thus far, and which it is proposed to continue by the admission of Kansas with Slavery, and Minnesota with Freedom? Turn it over, and look at it in a practical, business way, and see if it does not answer the purpose. I think it does, and offer it to the public as a good pecuniary and political speculation, confident that it will be found the true antidote that shall counteract the bane of Slavery extension. I give nothing more than the outline, because I have not the time nor the figures to be more explicit. But I feel confident that in the hands of some speculating philanthropists, the scheme can be made to crop forth a rich harvest of profit and honor.

An incidental discussion of the affairs of Trinity Church came off in the Senate this morning, which gave promise of some sharp talking when the main question shall come up. The fight, as I have before stated, appears to be maintained with a good share of that vigor which is generally a characteristic of those who hunger for the loaves and fishes, while the resistance and defence appears to be equally determined. From the tone and manner of the first report made by the Special Committee, it was suspicioned by the Church authorities that their assailants had obtained control, if not possession, of the Committee. The matter of the second report appears to have confirmed this suspicion, and to have induced the belief that the justice of their defence could only be clearly set forth by an appeal to the full Senate. That they might be fairly presented, they this morning submitted a paper, which, though ostensibly a memorial, was in reality a minority report to those submitted by the Committee. At last, and after some considerable *pro* and *con.* debate, this memorial was itself referred to the Committee, with directions to have it printed.

From the pressure of two or three gentlemen of "the lobby," while the debate was progressing, and who appeared to have a vivid appreciation of the truth of the charges made against Trinity, I judge that the petitioners have "enlisted such a sympathy" in their behalf as will make the contest on their part active and determined.

The Supply bill passed the Senate this morning, after having been amended by the addition of several items of extra compensation which the House Committee did not report, and which the House failed to insert. The House refused to concur, but I think it will come in under the pressure of the page boys, who take a lively interest in some of the amendments.

The "third reading of a bill" was the business about which the Senate was mostly busied, after the little skirmish on the fat carcass of Trinity.

Private claims was the House fancy "all the day long." The debates over some of these "little bills" were frequently exceedingly piquant. Mr. WOOSTER, always an earnest, resolute talker, and generally brimful of solid argument, of the old Herkimer school, was the principal champion of the lengthened array of claimants, he being necessarily made so by his position as Chairman of the Committee, through whom all these bills find their way to the House.

The bill preliminary to the consolidation of the villages of New-York and Brooklyn, introduced by Senator C. P. SMITH, has been favorably reported by the Committee of the Senate to whom it was referred. It provides for polling the people, to find out what the body politic think of such a proposition. If the body politic is found to be willing, then it is to be carried out—"if not, why not."

By the way, speaking of New-York and Brooklyn—it would astonish to see the huge piles of petitions which lumber the archives of the Committee of Commerce,—the steady burden of all being a prayer for the regulation of the ferries between the two cities. If I am to judge by the volume and character of the petitions, those ferries must be sadly in want of a little looking after. I hear that it is intended to introduce a bill to require the Fulton ferry to carry passengers for *one cent.*, and to commute with regular customers, as heretofore. With the light that is now before the members, I think there can be no doubt that such a bill will receive prompt and favorable action.

We are running to EDWARD EVERETT here. He was present this morning on the floor of the Assembly. His presence being noticed, the Speaker invited him to a seat in the desk, appointing Messrs. VARNUM and WOODS to do escort duty—a courtesy which the distinguished orator thus acknowledged:

He felt no less surprised than honored by the kind notice which the House had been pleased to extend to him. He had come into the House without the slightest expectation that he would be called upon to address the House in this manner. But he would be ashamed of himself if he were at a loss for words to say that he appreciated the honor thus conferred upon him by the Legislature of the Empire State—a State having a larger population and a much greater aggregate of wealth than was possessed by the whole Union at the close of the Revolutionary War, and which claims as its own such names as JAY, HAMILTON, LIVINGSTON, KING, and many others, too numerous now to mention. To be thus received, as an humble private citizen, wholly withdrawn from public life, he would ever regard as one of the highest honors of his life. I beg leave to return to you my most grateful thanks.

Mr. EVERETT this evening lectures a second time at Dr. SPRAGUE's church. During his visit to the city he is the guest of Governor KING, and everywhere the lion. He was serenaded last evening by a full military band, as was also, by the same band, Ex-President FILLMORE and Hon. S. B. CUSHING, State Attorney-General. Major—minor—conclusion.

LEO.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Thursday, March 19.

The Annual Report of the New-York Prison Association was reviewed.

Mr. BROOKS presented the memorial of GOVERNEUR M. OGDEN, on behalf of the Rector, Wardens and Vestry of Trinity Church, charging that the evidence before the Select Committee had been procured incorrectly, and grievous wrong done.

Mr. SPENCER stigmatized the memorial as in piece with the whole proceedings of that Corporation.

Mr. BROOKS said that, in presenting the petition, he did not desire to commit himself in any way, for or against the matter at issue.

After a spicy debate Mr. SPENCER gave a history of the action of the Committee.

The memorial was then referred to the Select Committee, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. C. P. SMITH reported a bill providing a penalty for selling any article of produce or merchandise in casks or packages, stamped with a false tare, or short of weight.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

For an International Bridge.

For an appropriation to the Blackwell's Island Lunatic Asylum.

To widen Broadway between Fifty-first and Fifty-ninth streets.

To incorporate the New-York Towing and Wrecking Company.

Mr. WADSWORTH introduced a bill providing for the payment of jurors attending Coroners' inquests, except in New-York.

The Committee on Finance put in a bill providing for the payment of expenses incurred in contesting seats in the Senate and on the Bench.

BILLS PASSED

To incorporate the Harmonic Society of New-York.

To incorporate the Harlem River and New-York Suspension Bridge Company.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Thursday, March 19.

The Supply bill for 1856 was passed.

The morning was occupied in considering Private Claim bills.

Nothing was done of interest in the evening session of either House, and an early adjournment took place in order to allow the members an opportunity to attend Mr. EVERETT's oration, an invitation having been extended to them to do so.

CAUCUS OF THE REPUBLICANS—DISTRIBUTION OF THE CANAL TOLLS, ETC.

ALBANY, Thursday, March 19.

The Republicans again met in caucus last night, and the subject of the Canal policy was fully discussed, but no final decision was reached. A Joint Committee was appointed to submit the course of policy to the caucus, which adjourned subject to the call of the Committee.

The Canal Board held a meeting to-day and postponed the distributions of the Canal tolls, until deposits had been made, for one week.

A large number of our citizens serenaded Mr. FILLMORE last evening, who appeared and made a speech thanking his friends for the attention paid him. The band afterwards serenaded the State officers.

Spiritual Investigation.

After the adjournment of the Scientific Convention at Albany, last Autumn, some of its members, (who are likewise members of the New-York Philosophical Society of the Mechanics' Institute,) in consequence of the former body refusing to consider the subject of "Spiritualism," proposed by Dr. HARE, brought the subject up before the Philosophical Society in the following form: "Can the phenomena, styled Spiritual Manifestations, be accounted for by physical laws?" As the "mediums" thought the mode of investigation before a large assembly was unfavorable, a Committee was appointed to continue it. The Committee have had sittings during the past Winter, with all the distinguished "mediums" in town, Mrs. HATCH in particular.

With the view of hearing what had been done, a public meeting was called for Wednesday evening, at the Mechanics' Institute, No. 20 Fourth-avenue, where CLINTON ROOSEVELT, GEORGE W. GLAZE, JOHN B. WHITMAN, JOHN W. REED, and JAMES CHISHOLM engaged to attend, and give a detailed history of examinations instituted with a view to the solution of the above inquiry. Our reporter found about one hundred persons present, and in the Chair Professor MAPES.

Mr. GLAZE read a paper containing many questions which had been put to Mrs. HATCH, on a great variety of religious, political and social topics. It was *supposed* that she was in a trance, or in some abnormal state, when the questions and answers were put and delivered. Those answers (so far as they were intelligible) were such as might have been delivered by any person not in a trance, but holding very peculiar notions. Much was unintelligible.

The report having been read, it was accepted. It was moved that, before its adoption by the Society, it should form the subject of another evening's discussion, to follow the subject of *tanning*.

It was for some time a question whether *tanning* or *spiritualism* should take precedence, but the latter was determined.

Mr. ROOSEVELT then, by permission, read a "supplementary report."

Eggs.

Those who love omelettes, fried eggs, boiled eggs, scrambled eggs, coffee settled by egg-shells, well-egged cake or anything of that sort, are in spirits now,—eggs that were going a month ago at three for a shilling, are selling now seven for 12 cents or fifteen for 25 cents. What notable evidences of design we discover in the instinct of hens that teaches them to lay in Lent!

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—4 Hanover-st., and 121 Broadway.

From Washington.

THE GOVERNORSHIP OF KANSAS—THE PHILADELPHIA—APPOINTMENTS—DINNER PARTY AT THE PRESIDENT'S—THE NATIONAL HOTEL SICKNESS, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 19.

Strong efforts are being made for the appointment of a Southern man as Governor of Kansas. The Cabinet has under consideration the affairs of that Territory.

The following are reported and believed to be the appointments made to-day for Philadelphia:

LEWIS D. BAKER, Collector.
CHAMBERS MCKIBBIN, Naval Officer.
JOHN HAMILTON, Jr., Surveyor.
WM. BADGER, Navy Agent.
JACOB ZOST, Marshal for the Eastern District.
GIDEON G. WESTCOTT, Postmaster.

MINOTT A. OSBORN, Esq., is reappointed Collector at New Haven.

WILLIAM PIERCE has been appointed Postmaster of Chicago, *vice* COOK, whose commission is about to expire.

The Commissioners appointed to select a site for a new Naval Dépôt in Georgia, have reported in favor of St. Simon's Island, a few miles below Brunswick, in that State.

The President's dinner party, this evening, comprised about twenty persons. Among the invited guests were Ex-President PIERCE, Vice President BRECKINRIDGE, Mr. APPLETON, editor of the *Union*, Gov. MARCY, of the old Cabinet, and all the members of the new, and Senators BIGLER, DOUGLAS, BRIGHT, THOMSON, of New-Jersey, and their wives, or rather such of them as are in the city.

The Board of Health have arrived at the conclusion that the sickness at the National Hotel was caused by poisonous miasma generated in the sewers, cesspools and sinks about the establishment.

The Grand Jury have found a true bill of indictment against Col. LEE for murder in the first degree, for killing Mr. HUME. Col. LEE is now in jail.

Fires.

FIRE AT WATERVILLE, ME.

WATERVILLE, Me., Thursday, March 19.

The building in this place occupied by the American Telegraph Company, WINSLOW's Express, and for a fancy goods store, was destroyed by fire last night. The property was partially insured.

FIRE AT PROVIDENCE, R. I.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Thursday, March 19.

A fire occurred in Butler's Block, on South Water-street, last night. The damage was not large, and more by water than by fire. The property was finestly insured.

New-Jersey Legislature and the Quarantine Question.

TRENTON, N. J., Thursday, March 19.

A resolution was offered in the House this morning to appoint five Commissioners on the Quarantine question, and it was laid on the table by a vote of 17 to 16.

Ex-Secretary Marcy, &c.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, March 19.

Ex-Secretary MARCY has declined the public dinner tendered him by the merchants of Baltimore.

New-Orleans papers of Friday have been received.

Non-Arrival of the Alps.

BOSTON, Thursday, March 19—10 P. M.

Nothing has yet been heard of the overdue steamship *Alps*. The weather is very thick, and, if below, she would undoubtedly wait for daylight before coming up.

Naval Intelligence.

NORFOLK, Thursday, March 19.

Orders have been received here to fit out the sloop-of-war *Dale* for the African Station. The *Jamestown* is to return home immediately.

MARINE AFFAIRS.

The Collins Steamers.

The steamships *Baltic* and *Atlantic* are undergoing thorough repairs, in their hulls and engines. The *Baltic*, which lies at the Novelty works, has most of her engines already removed, preparatory to taking in the two new bedplates, which will weigh seventy tons each, being an aggregate increase of sixty tons in weight over the old ones. The boilers are to have entire new bottoms, making them as good as new. She will go round to the dry dock, and be newly stripped, repaired and coppered.

The *Atlantic*, which lies at Canal-street, is also to have new water bottoms in her boilers, and a thorough renovation.

The changes required in the engines of the *Adriatic* have reference only to one portion, the valves, which will not necessitate the removal of any considerable portion of the works, or require any displacement of the deck, or other solid work of the ship. She will no doubt be ready by June. A strong force is at work on board of her, and the changes will be pushed forward with all expedition.

Deaths from accidents at sea are fearfully on the increase. Five seamen were lost from on board two ships which arrived at this port on Wednesday. The ship *Isaac Wright*, MARSHALL, from Liverpool Feb. 4, with 161 passengers, reports: "Lost a man from the mizen-topsail yard on the 11th; on the 19th lost *another*, from the main-yard—*names unknown*. Feb. 28, PETER BURNS, seaman, of Ireland, died of apoplexy of the lungs." Ship *Liverpool*, KEARNEY, from London and Isle of Wight Feb. 4, reports: "Feb. 9, off Scilly, WM. AXEWORTHY, of Brooklyn, a seaman, fell from the spanker-boom overboard and was lost;" also, "1st inst., WILLIAM PINNEY, of Hartford, Conn., seaman, fell from the main yard on deck and was killed." Both these ships report having experienced *heavy weather*, which may be supposed to account for this loss of life. It is strange that two of a ship's crew are lost overboard, and the names not known. It used to be the practice to enroll the names of the crew upon the articles of the ship.

Seamen for Liverpool are said to be very scarce, many vessels waiting for crews. Twenty dollars a month and thirty dollars advance is paid for good sailors.

☞ The Hartford boat, which has lain heretofore at Peck Slip, has changed temporarily its berth to the pier foot of Canal-street, North River. The New-Haven boat remains at its old place. The Corporation is rebuilding Pier No. 24.

The *May-Flower*, a new steamer from one of the Eastern ports, is to be placed on the route between this City and Northport, L. I., in the place of the *George Law*.

Pilot boat *A. B. Neilson*, reports having spoken, March 18, lat, 40° 28', long. 71° 45', ship *St. Petersburg*, from Providence, for Charleston, S. C.

Naval.

The United States razee *Cumberland*, now fitting for sea at the Charlestown Navy Yard, will proceed to the coast of Africa and relieve the sloop-of-war *Jamestown*, the flag-ship on that station. The *Jamestown* will return to Philadelphia. Business in the Navy-Yard at Charlestown is brisk. Workmen are now engaged upon the *Macedonian*, in the Dry Dock, in rebuilding her, taking out the decayed timbers and substituting sound ones in their place. The *Cumberland* lies at the wharf, workmen being engaged on board in fitting her up. Orders were received yesterday to have the frigate put in order for sea. A large new steam engine of about 50-horse power was put in operation on Monday for the first time. There are at the present time about 610 men employed in the yard, and we understand that more will be hired in to day.

☞ The left wing (Companies 1, 3, 6 and 7) of the 7th Regiment drilled for the last time this season, by wing, at the Arsenal Room, corner of White and Centre streets, last evening.

☞ The Nineteenth Anniversary of the Society of Inquiry of Union Theological Seminary came off with eclat at the Seminary Chapel last night.

AFFAIRS OF NICARAGUA.

Rejoinder of the Voice of Nicaragua to his Three Assailants.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

For the second time during this correspondence, I am called on to reply to three assailants at once; but, fortunately, on the present occasion, there seems no disposition in the controversialists to appeal to personal combat. This is all the more agreeable, forasmuch as I have to leave town to-night for the South, and will not probably return for a fortnight or three weeks at soonest.

"The Voice of Costa Rica" is easily disposed of—almost as easily as he adopted an imitation of my signature. He has two points of quarrel with my last letter, while admitting its general accuracy, and even endeavoring to enforce its views. He thinks that when enumerating the losses entailed in the steamboat war I should have made a catalogue of the Central Americans done to death in the struggle, and added their blood to that of the 5,400 Americans whom we *know* to have perished in battle, of their wounds, and of disease. Now, the Costa Rican imitation should have told me where those statistics can be found. I am perfectly willing to state my own conviction, that for every American slain on the side of the steamboat Kings, four natives on the other side must have bit the dust; but murder is too serious a matter to be charged on mere conviction, and therefore having no muster-roll of Costa Ricans, Nicaraguans, Salvadorians and Guatemalans, it seemed best to leave each reader to draw his own conclusion for himself.

In the second place, the imitation is very positive that I should have included the late Administration in my indictment against the three Commodores; but if the imitation knew anything of law, or more than the rudiments of logic, he would have seen that where both principals and accessories are in the hands of justice, the principals must first be tried and convicted, and on the record of their sentence the trial of the accessories can be sustained. Common sense declares that having two people in hand, one charged with doing a thing, and the other with passively conniving at his act,—we should first prove the act and sentence the doer, before taking up the bill against the less criminal non-interferer.

"Rule of Three" has worked out a problem to his own immense satisfaction, and has arrived at the conclusion that I know nothing of Nicaraguan geography. It has been said that figures cannot lie; but I believe a less matter-of-fact view of the case than that taken by "Rule of Three" would have brought this arithmetical opponent a good deal nearer the truth. Did it never occur to him that a man thoroughly familiar with a place, and therefore relying on his memory, would be much more apt to commit such a trivial error as he points out, than one who—never having been there, and therefore aware of his ignorance—would of necessity appeal to the map for the verification of every point embraced in his remarks? If the writer had in the least questioned the accuracy of his memory, the map lay beside him on the table—but he regarded that part of his letter as of third or fourth rate importance; and was even tempted to strike out the whole of his observations on LOCKRIDGE, to make room for a fuller elucidation of the actual position to which the quarrels of the rival monopolists have reduced the chances of escape yet remaining to the fillibusters cooped up at Rivas. If the "Rule of Three" had possessed ability enough to withdraw his attention from that fraction, or those fractions of my letter which he considered faulty, and could have lifted up his mind to a comprehensive view of its general spirit and tenor, he would have seen that my whole criticism of the difficulties still remaining before the ascending party on the San Juan was thrown out as an avowed conjecture—as a matter not capable under any circumstances of affecting the main result. I contended there, and still contend, that the junction of LOCKRIDGE with HERNANDEZ, or any other conceivable combinations or junctions that may hereafter be made or telegraphed, (observe the difference,) cannot in the least degree affect the final issue to which the ratification of the amended Dallas-Clarendon treaty has set the seal. The meaning and scope of my letter was to show that fillibusterism in Nicaragua was practically sick beyond recovery—sick unto death; and the conjectures as to the impossibility of reopening the river, were put forward in the same spirit that might actuate a doctor to examine a man condemned to death, and pronounce it very likely that he would die of constipation or lock-jaw before the arrival of the day appointed in the sentence!

The "Rule of Three" thinks, also, that he has me on the hip when pointing out that the last news came through the purser of the *Trent* and the Aspinwal *Courier*, while it was said in my letter that the reports emanated from "fillibuster agents." Here, again, it is evident that the "Rule of Three" never looks an inch beyond his nose; for, if he did, he would naturally inquire from whom *but* fillibuster agents could the purser and paper aforesaid have received intelligence of such a character? The reports came down the river from Castillo, and LOCKRIDGE held undoubted sway over the only channel through which the messenger could pass. The writer knew, at least as well as the "Rule of Three," the political complexion of the parties through whose hands the reports were last transmitted; but, looking behind these, he saw the sources from which they emanated, and those were undoubtedly fillibuster, of the red-ribbon stripe.

Last of all we have "Impartial," who, in the absence of "his books and memoranda," cannot lose a post without insinuating that I am not "speaking from personal observation, but on the reports of others." He asserts that the *John Ogden* draws four feet of water, instead of eighteen inches as represented by me; and from these somewhat limited premises, by a process of logic at once comprehensive and discursive, he arrives at the conclusion that the three rival Commodores never "infringed the neutrality or took any part whatever in the struggle by which their interests have suffered, except it was criminal in them to have done their *best* for peace and the *best* interests of humanity." Here are two superlative "bests;" and if "Impartial" has a laugh in him while away from his treasured "books and memoranda," we can imagine how he chuckled while penning the broad burlesque of that paragraph, and the still more outrageous farce of a former sentence, in which he accused me (for having clearly pointed out the three Commodores as the real fighters—by proxy—in the Nicaraguan war) as attempting to invade *the quiet sanctity of a commercial speculation!*"

We are sure the Commodores will not thank "Impartial," when he returns to his desk in whichever of their counting-houses he is employed, for the challenge that he has "hurdled" in their behalf in my epistolary "teeth." It is never wise to burden diplomatic forbearance with a personal insult, and *this*, "Impartial" and his employers shall be taught, whenever it becomes advisable to make public "the secret history of this stock-jobbing in American blood."

THE VOICE OF NICARAGUA.

Police Intelligence.

BURGLARS AND BURGLARIES.

Young burglars have been quite busy of late, but the police have been among them. The other night some half dozen young rascals were detected in the act of breaking into Landers' oyster saloon, in Beekman-street. Three of them were captured, and taken before Judge RUSSELL, who committed them to the House of Refuge.

Yesterday morning three lads, named William Shaw, John Jackson and Thomas Bartlett, were arrested for a burglary, in the Fifteenth Ward. It appears they forced open the basement door of the unoccupied house No. 68 Amity-street, and going up stairs, cut off about 200 pounds of lead pipe, and several brass faucets. They deposited the plunder in a bag, and were about to decamp with it when discovered and arrested. The prisoners were taken before Justice FLANDREAU, who committed them for examination.

Henry Foster, aged 14 years, was locked up for a hearing yesterday by Justice WOOD on a charge of burglariously entering the grocery store of Henry Baker, corner of Goerck and Delancey streets, by means of false keys, and stealing therefrom $8 in bills and silver.

"PANKLING" A COUNTRYMAN.

The unsophisticated countrymen suffer not only from First Ward ticket-swindlers. They are nightly the victims of Sixth and Fourth Ward "greasers" of the feminine gender, who entice them to their dens and then and there rob them by the panel or some other game. The latest victim is named James McGuire, from the country, who was enticed to the amount of $148. James' story is one that has been often told: he met a woman, he accompanied her home—was robbed. Regina Taylor and Margaret Hoffman were yesterday arrested by officer Lee, of the Sixth Ward, on the charge of robbing McGUIRE, and Justice OSBORNE locked them up for trial.

JUVENILE THIEVES.

William Stanton and John Quinn, the former 13 and the latter 13 years of age, were, yesterday, brought before Justice OSBORNE on a charge of stealing a gold watch and jewelry to the value of $107 from Margaret Stanton, No. 127 Frankfort-street, sister of the first named prisoner. The prisoners pleaded guilty. Neither one could write his name. They were committed for trial, in default of $500 bail.

A man named John Edwards was also committed for receiving and selling the property stolen by Stanton and Quinn.

MR. JENKINS IN TROUBLE.

A young man named Jenkins has been arrested on a charge of having been engaged in swindling the proprietors of the *Daily News* and *Waltz Reporter*, by means of forged bill-heads. The accused, it is alleged, in concert with another person, got these forged billheads printed, and going around to the subscribers and advertisers of the above newspapers, they succeeded in collecting a considerable sum of money. One of the forged bill heads was found upon the person of Jenkins when arrested.

The Burdell Murder Case.

ALLEGED INCOMPETENCY OF ONE OF THE WITNESSES—HIS BIOGRAPHY.

After all the evidence had been submitted in the Burdell murder case, and the Coroner's Jury had retired for consultation, it will be remembered that an individual giving his name as Dr. D. C. WALLER, of No. 91 Horatio street, presented himself, stating that he could corroborate the evidence of FARRELL, as to his being seated on the steps of No. 31 Bond-street, on the night of the murder of Dr. BURDELL. He was brought before the Jury, and stated that just before eleven o'clock on the evening in question, he saw a man sitting on Dr. BURDELL's stoop, and that he was doing something with a shoe in his hand. He had his attention called particularly to the man because he thought it strange. While wondering what it meant, he saw the door open and a man in his shirt sleeves present himself at the door.

At the time great importance was attached to this statement of Dr. WALLER, especially by the Coroner, as giving weight to the evidence of FARRELL, which, being unsupported, was regarded by many as worthy of but little credit. The verdict of the Jury was supposed to have been based, in a great degree, upon this corroborative testimony. Upon the public mind it exercised powerful influences in indicating those supposed to be abettors in the murder of Dr. BURDELL. That influence has remained up to the present time. This testimony, regarded as so highly important, it is stated the counsel for Mrs. CUNNINGHAM profess to be able to prove as possessing not the slightest weight. They allege that this Dr. WALLER is hopelessly insane, and has been so for a number of years; that on the night of the murder he was at home and saw nothing that he pretended to have witnessed, but that the whole story of his to the Jury was the morbid concoction of a diseased brain. Upon reading FARRELL's testimony, they declare that Dr. WALLER became possessed with the delusion that he could corroborate it, and presented himself, accordingly, to the Jury. Having the appearance and address of a gentleman, entire credibility was given to his statements. Since giving his testimony, they say he congratulated himself about being the most important witness in the case, and thinks and talks of but little else than his appearance on the approaching trial, and the fact that through him the atrocious crime will be traced to its perpetrators.

To ascertain how much of truth or otherwise there might be in the statements of Mrs. CUNNINGHAM's counsel, as to the mental condition and consequent reliability of Dr. WALLER

LITERARY GOSSIP, HOME AND ABROAD.

Lady BULWER LYTTON'S new novel, *Very Successful*, has disturbed the stagnation of that [illegible] which envelopes London (like the Thames' fogs) for some six or eight weeks before the meeting of Parliament. Her ladyship undoubtedly, would have been a great favorite with that Bosnarges of literature, the late Dr. SAMUEL JOHNSON, who avowed that he "loved a good hater." The last twenty years of her life have been dedicated to the one, great, exclusive (but not particularly wifely) purpose of ridiculing, abusing, lampooning, and satirizing her distinguished husband. As if her novels of *Chevely*, *The Bubble Family* and *Behind the Scenes*—three novels of literary and fashionable life—were not sufficient, she has lately concentrated her libelous (and her hate) on a new story, the above-mentioned *Very Successful*. One by one, however, respectable London publishers have fought shy of touching her works—for Sir EDWARD BULWER LYTTON, albeit a little Pelhamized with literary and fashionable coxcombry, is very popular in "the Row," and publishers fight shy of aiding and abetting his assailants. Besides, he has latterly cut a figure in Parliament, is the owner of Knebworth and £15,000 a year, (which he spends generously as well as liberally,) will certainly be a Cabinet Minister whenever the Conservatives "come in," and may have a Peerage, any day, for the asking. First, Mr. COLBURN declined publishing any more of Lady BULWER'S satirical novels—then Mr. BENTLEY gave her the cold shoulder—LONGMAN, from the first, would not have her on any terms. Then she got one Mr. CALKIN, an obscure vender of old books in a bye-street off the Strand, to publish for her. Even he has declined her "future favors." Whereupon she had *Very Successful* published by one F. R. CLARKE, who has a little circulating library down in Taunton, a small town in Somersetshire, nearly 150 miles from London. Mr. CLARKE, according to the custom of the book trade, put his own name on the title-page, with WHITTAKER & Co., from whom he gets his monthly parcel of literature, as the London publishers. And so the book was sent into the world—abusive, satirical, personal, and saucy as usual, with the addition of a quartette of engravings illustrative of such a text. The moment that WHITTAKER saw what manner of book it was, out they come with an indignant denial that they had hand, or part in the publication, and a strong declaration that their name was put on the title-page without their leave. Meanwhile, as might be anticipated, *Very Successful* is having a *run* in London, and, indeed, in all the circulating libraries in England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales—every one declaring it "quite dreadful for that terrible Lady BULWER to be attacking her husband so," and everybody, also, quite delighted at her doing so,

"For Folly loves the martyrdom of Fame."

Literary continuations are generally failures, from "Polly," the second part of *The Beggar's Opera*, down to the reintroduction of Messrs. Weller, senior and junior, carried over (like a couple of units in a sum of addition) from *The Pickwick Papers* to the early numbers of *Master Humphrey's Clock*. But there has just appeared, in one of the fashionable *salons* of Paris, a genuine and successful conclusion to a very popular *chef d'œuvre*. There is a distinguished artist, M. GERMON by name, who resides in Rue Notre Dame-des-Champs. In his *atéliers*, he lately inaugurated a new private theatre. On the satin bills it was significantly called "Theatre Notre Dame—*mais pas des Lorettes*." Of course not. All was decorous and fashionable. It was opened with some-act piece called "1886," in which, jumping 30 years forward, the dramatist anticipated some of the miracles to be yet accomplished, and within these three decades, by steam, electricity, magnetism, clairvoyance, and charlatanism in general. Then, it was feigned, you are to buy for *six* sous a pair of spectacles with which you are to read the thoughts of every one you meet; for *ten*, a mirror in which, like that of Agrippa, you can see how any and every person you think of is engaged at that moment. The advantage of such a glass, in the married life of Paris, was ludicrously dwelt upon. But the great piece of the evening was an intense drama, in continuation of "Don Giovanni," and entitled "*Amour et Athéisme, ou la Journée d'un Grand Seigneur*." Here, our old friend *Don Giovanni* comes back to entertain the audience for two hours. Instead of descending, as in the Opera, into the infernal regions, *Giovanni* makes the statue sit down and sup with him, and sends round the bottle so effectively that the statue gets loquaciously tipsy. *In vino veritas*—so the statue, in his cups, lets out a shower of scandal about the shades below, and many living persons above ground,—volunteers a song about society and the arts in Madrid—that is, in Paris,—and finally, regularly done up, drops under the table—as drunk as a lord. Then *Don Giovanni*, remembering an appointment, hurries away to the rendezvous, leaving the stone Commander snoring-drunk under the table. In walks the Devil, who, beholding the unfortunate spirit sewed-up, gravely begs the audience to avoid such pernicious habits, and go quietly home. The piece is full of satire, fun and personality—much too good for the multitude or for any place but Paris.

Mr. THACKERAY has postponed, for another year, the commencement of his new serial—to be complete in twenty numbers—for which, report says, he has been offered £6,000. The last accounts from London mention that he was lecturing, on "The Four Georges," at the Surrey Gardens, with great success, at a shilling a head. With all his "loyalty," John Bull mightily delights in the abuse of *defunct* greatness—reserving his adulation for *living* royalty. When GEORGE IV. was buried, London made a general and jovial holiday. When his successor died, seven years later, Cockneydom again rejoiced. The lectures on "The Four Georges" are so popular that THACKERAY'S engagement-book is pretty full up to the end of 1857. There is a floating idea, whence derived seems a mystery, that THACKERAY'S next novel is to introduce American society, scenery and peculiarities.

A generally-disputed point is Mr. THACKERAY'S exact age. That useful work of reference, *The Men of the Time*, gives 1811 as the year of his birth. In that case, then, he must have commenced a literary career *very* early, as there are articles by him in the *New Monthly Magazine*, when edited by CAMPBELL, as early as 1825. His real literary career, in *Fraser's Magazine*, did not commence until 1837. In point of fact, Mr. THACKERAY first saw this world, at Calcutta, in the year 1804, which places him, at the present time, in his 53d year.

The death of Rev. R. HUSSEY—lately announced as that of Dr. PUSEY—caused a vacancy in the Regius Professorship of Ecclesiastical History in the University of Oxford. The emoluments of this appointment are small, every Regius Professorship being paid out of the public money; whereas, the Professorships on the University property, which is large, are very handsomely remunerated. Rev. Arthur Penrhyn STANLEY (nephew of the late Bishop of Norwich) has been appointed to succeed Mr. Hussey. The addition hereby to his income will be about £200 a year, and the demands on his time considerable, as he must reside and lecture in Oxford eight months out of the twelve. But Mr. STANLEY is already provided for with a lucrative Canonry in Canterbury Cathedral, and the Professorship may lead to a Bishopric—especially as his cousin, Lord STANLEY of Alderley, is a member of the Government. Professor STANLEY is very well known in this country as author of a life of Dr. ARNOLD of Rugby, and of a most interesting volume, (lately republished here, in library form,) called *Sinai and Palestine, in Connection with their History*. It embodies his observations on Egypt, Arabia and Syria, during a tour through these countries in 1852-3, and brings their history into connection with their geography.

Lord CAMPBELL, at the age of 78, announces a new volume. Himself Chief Justice of England, he will present the biographies of three of his predecessors in that office:—Lord KENYON, Chief Justice from 1788, (when he succeeded Lord MANSFIELD) to 1802:—Lord ELLENBOROUGH, from 1802 to 1818; and Lord TENTERDEN, from 1818 to 1832. This last was succeeded by Lord DENMAN, whose biography is not to be touched on by Lord CAMPBELL, as it would never do to detail by what intrigues DENMAN was almost compelled to quit the Bench, in 1850, to make a vacancy for his friend CAMPBELL!

The Hakluyt Society of London, among other novelties, announce The Fifth letter of HERNANDO CORTES, being that describing his Voyage to Honduras in 1522-26, now first translated,—a Collection of Documents forming a Monograph of the Voyages of HENRY HUDSON;—and The Voyage of VASCO DA GAMA around the Cape of Good Hope in 1497, now first translated from a contemporaneous M S., with other documents forming a Monograph on the Life of DA GAMA. Other announcements of smaller interest on this side of the Atlantic, refer to early Voyages to Australia, the Dutch in the East Indies, and India in the Fifteenth Century.

CHARLES SWAIN, of Manchester, (England,) who writes verses with almost the facility of an *improvisatore*, has been placed on the Pension List, for £50 a year. The amount is small, but Lord PALMERSTON'S object was double,—to mark his appreciation of SWAIN'S very good private character, and (perhaps) to conciliate the Manchester people, who—better judges of fustian than of poetry—fancy that CHARLES SWAIN is the Apollo of the cotton factories. Two or three years ago they presented him with a spacious and handsomely-furnished house on the outskirts of the town. He follows the business of an engraver, which supports him very respectably. Born at Manchester, in 1803, with a Lancashire father and a Parisian mother, SWAIN seems to unite contrary elements and characteristics in his own mind. Rather massive in his frame, he is about the darkest-complexioned Englishman, without Oriental or African blood, ever seen. *The Mind*, in the Spenserian stanza, is his leading poem, but his most popular production is *Drybury Abbey*, a tribute to Sir WALTER SCOTT in ballad verses. Many of his songs, very rapidly thrown off, are well known in this country.

M. GUIZOT announces *Memoirs of my Life*, which is to be published in an English garb by BENTLEY, of London. The same publisher will bring out a new novel, *To Be or Not to Be*, by HANS C. ANDERSEN, who has been wintering in London, and *The Court of England under the Reign of George III*, (Walpole-and-water, of course,) by J. HENEAGE HESSE.

Wisely following the advice of friends, Admiral Sir CHARLES NAPIER will *not* write his forthcoming *Campaign in the Baltic*. It will be written by Mr. G. B. EARP, a "gentleman of the Press," who will throw NAPIER'S correspondence and other documents into readable form. The public will thus lose the originality of NAPIER'S style and spelling!

J. D. BORTHWICK, a Scotchman, has in the press, at Edinburg, *Three Years in California*, with illustrations. The BLACKWOODS, who will produce it, also announce a selection from the contributions of "The Sketcher" to *Blackwood's Magazine*. This writer commenced his lucubrations—prose and verse, in the *Magazine*, as far back as 1833, and continued until his death, a few months ago. He had generally accurate notions on painting, and sometimes described natural scenery very graphically; but his poetry was spiritless and his prose very diffuse. He was a clergyman, (Rev. JOHN EAGLES, of Bristol,) who had been a friend of BYRON'S in his youth. If the editor of his works will cut out about three out of every five words they wearily wander over, he will very greatly improve them.

A variety of novels are "in the press," in London, but fiction—save by a select few—seems at a discount. The cheap publications of standard novels, English and American, are extremely popular.

An amateur French author has devoted the leisure of the last twenty years to the translation of SHAKESPEARE'S poems and sonnets, thus giving us in a neat little volume the fugitive pieces of the great dramatist, and making it as valuable to English as French readers, by placing the English on the same page with the French text. We are indebted for this tribute to our language and literature to ERNEST LAFARD, who has executed his task in a manner to sustain the reputation he had previously gained by translations of CICERO and DANTE, exhibiting in all thorough scholarship and a true appreciation of the genius of the original.

The Overland Mails to India and China.

Our correspondent at Calcutta has prepared and forwarded to us a time table of the English mails overland to India and China. He remarks that he has never seen any correct information respecting these important mails in any of the American papers, and concludes that a reliable table, noting their arrival and departure at all ports on the route, between London and Canton, will be valuable to travelers and persons having correspondence in the East, especially at this time, when events of great importance are transpiring in that quarter of the globe.

MAILS FOR INDIA AND CHINA

Are closed in London on the morning of the 4th and 20th of every month, to be embarked at Southampton; and on the morning of the 10th and 26th of every month, to go through France and be embarked at Marseilles. When these dates fall on a Sunday, the mails close on the following day.

The mail steamers leave Southampton on the 4th and 20th of every month (Sundays excepted) for Alexandria, touching at Gibraltar and Malta. The mail steamers leave Marseilles for Alexandria, touching at Malta, on the arrival of the mail train from London and Paris, on the 12th and 28th of every month. The mails by each of these routes are due together at Alexandria on the 18th of the same month in which they leave London, and on the 3d of the following month.

The transit from Alexandria to Suez now occupies about two days. The following table gives the approximate time of the arrival of the mails from Suez at the different ports in India and China:

THE CALCUTTA MAIL.

LEAVING LONDON ON THE 4TH AND 10TH.

Leaves Suez on the 20th of the same month.
Arrives at Aden on the 25th of the same month.
Arrives at Galle on the 6th of the next month.
Arrives at Madras on the 12th of the next month.
Arrives at Calcutta on the 15th of the next month.

LEAVING LONDON ON THE 20TH AND 26TH.

Leaves Suez on the 6th of the next month.
Arrives at Aden on the 11th of the next month.
Arrives at Galle on the 23d of the next month.
Arrives at Madras on the 28th of the next month.
Arrives at Calcutta on the 1st of the 2d month.

THE BOMBAY MAIL

Goes direct from Suez, in a steamer of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, to Bombay, where it arrives about the 7th and 23d of every month.

THE CHINA MAIL.

The steamer carrying the mails to China leaves Bombay on the 3d and 19th of every month, and connects at Galle with the steamer from Suez bound to Calcutta. Here it embarks the China mail, which

LEAVING LONDON ON THE 4TH AND 10TH,

Leaves Galle on the 8th of the next month.
Arrives at Penang on the 13th of the next month.
Arrives at Singapore on the 15th of the next month.
Arrives at Hong Kong on the 23d of the next month.
And goes to Shanghae 12 hours after.

LEAVING LONDON ON THE 20TH AND 26TH.

Leaves Galle on the 24th of the next month.
Arrives at Penang on the 29th of the next month.
Arrives at Singapore on the 1st of the 2d month.
Arrives at Hong Kong on the 10th of the 2d month, and goes to Shanghae 12 hours after.

Besides the above, there are three new clipper steamships (opium smugglers) running between Calcutta and Hong Kong, *viâ* Penang and Singapore, which carry mails and passengers. These boats were started in opposition to the Peninsular and Oriental Company, whose boats they have now run off the line.

HOMEWARD MAILS FROM CHINA AND INDIA.

Leave Hong Kong on the 27th and 11th.
Leave Singapore on the 4th and 18th.
Leave Penang on the 7th and 21st.
Arrive at Galle on the 13th and 27th, where they connect with the steamers which
Leave Calcutta on the 9th and 23d,
Leave Madras on the 13th and 27th.
Leave Galle on the 17th and 30th, and
Arrive at Suez on the 4th and 18th.
Leave Alexandria on the 6th and 21st.
Arrive in London about the 14th and 4th, *viâ* Marseilles.
Arrive in London about the 18th and 10th, *viâ* Southampton.

In the months of May, June, July and August, the China steamer leaves Hong Kong *five days earlier* than noted above; and the India steamer leaves Calcutta *five days earlier* in the months of May, June and July. Postage from India and China cannot be prepaid to America. It may be prepaid to England.

The electric telegraph across the desert from Alexandria to Suez is completed, and the railway to Suez has just been advanced to the centre station. The whole line will probably be finished in June next, when the transit from Alexandria to Suez will be accomplished in nine hours. The overland mail will then be postponed two days from London, and one day from Calcutta, and the average time between these two cities will be so much shortened. If the French Government would improve the transit between Marseilles and Calais, and obviate the present needless delay of five hours in Paris, another day might be gained in the mail time between England and India.

PARIS GOSSIP.

The Ceremonies of Opening the French Legislature—The Emperor and M. Guizot—Miscellaneous News.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

PARIS, Thursday, Feb. 26, 1857.

HOW THE LEGISLATURE GOES UP TO BE OPENED.

There are two bodies in France dignified with the title of Legislature—a Senate and a House of Representatives. Three days ago these bodies went up to the Tuileries *to be opened*. The Tuileries did not go to them—they went to the Tuileries. And this was proper, since the weaker power should always yield the point of etiquette to the stronger. Yet it seems odd that a legislative body should convene at its halls in a kind of mob, and from there march off to another part of the city to be opened, and then return again to its halls. But NAPOLEON is not the man to sit around the lobby of a legislative hall, with a speech in his pocket, waiting to be called. They come to his palace with a great parade of costume and carriage, they arrange themselves around the throne-room, and after making them wait a considerable time in dire expectation of his coming, his Majesty leaves his easy chair in an adjoining room, and takes his place in the centre of a miniature procession, composed of the officers of his household and the male members of the Imperial family. As the procession takes up its march, a telegraphic wire is touched, which conveys to the Invalides the momentous news, and the old cannon of Marengo, of Austerlitz and of Friedland, are prostituted to the base use of mouthing out one hundred and one meaningless explosions in honor of the event. His Majesty arrives at the throne and takes his seat. The persons of his suite deploy to the right and left, and take seats also on each side of the throne. The Master of Ceremonies cries aloud, "Gentlemen, take your seats!" and his Majesty commences reading his speech.

You will read, and no doubt admire this speech. Almost everybody does. But, perhaps, you will not go as far as the *Morning Post* of London, which declares that NAPOLEON is an astonishing man, and that whenever he speaks he lets fall pearls and diamonds! The speech is neither too long nor too short, and was not built, like the Queen's, to say as near nothing as possible. Neither is it as voluble as a Washington message, for NAPOLEON has no need of arguments to enforce his recommendations.

You will remark the absence of any allusion to the English alliance, or to the Persian negotiations, and that no hope is expressed for a happy issue of the Italian negotiations. You will remark also the paragraph on tariff reforms, that on the army, and the left-handed hit at the speculators. You will observe the comparison between his Majesty's despotic rule and the dykes of a river, and the citation which closes the speech in regard to which its author, M. THIERS, is pronounced with imperial solemnity *an illustrious and national statesman!*

IMPERIAL "RAPPROCHEMENTS."

If this is not a first step towards a reconciliation with "the illustrious and national statesman," what is it? It is an unusual honor for a cotemporaneous author to be quoted by a powerful monarch, even when that monarch is his friend; but when they are mutual enemies one cannot resist the suspicion that the inspiration is a sinister one. Will M. THIERS be seduced? The speech, as usual, recriminates against the parliamentary *régime*. But did his Majesty intend a compliment or a satire in placing the condemnation of this *régime* under the authority of a citation borrowed from M. THIERS, one of the parliamentary chiefs? The Imperial *epigramme* was not long in finding its way to the Place St. Georges. Two intimate friends of the ex-Minister, a Senator and a diplomat, went the same afternoon to relate the incident, and it appears that M. THIERS, as a true *homme d'esprit*, laughed heartily at the singular use that had been made of his thought.

A still droller incident occurred at the Tuileries the day after this pompous ceremony. M. GUIZOT, as President for the moment of the French Academy, was obliged to go to the Palace according to a standing rule of the Academy, to introduce to His Majesty M. BIOT, the last member initiated. Between two gentlemen so accustomed to concealing their real feelings behind a forced politeness, one would naturally look for a meeting without incident. But I have been told that M. GUIZOT was stiff and almost haughty in his reserve, while NAPOLEON was as smiling and as amiable as if his great legitimist enemy was a thousand miles out of his sight. But there is no danger of M. GUIZOT; he is as inflexible in his hatred of the present dynasty as are the Princes, his masters. Yet this forced rencontre must have been to both parties at once ludicrous, awkward, and annoying.

I ought to mention that there is great irritation in imperial circles at M. GUIZOT'S late address at the Academy.

M. GUIZOT'S MARRIAGE.

An absurd story appeared lately in a New-York journal about a secret marriage between M. GUIZOT and the late Princess DE LIEVEN. Nothing is known in Paris of any such event; the death of the Princess and the opening of her will and other legal papers would have disclosed the fact if it had existed. On the contrary, the Princess in her will, declares that out of admiration for her "dear friend, M. GUIZOT," and in commiseration of his limited circumstances, which deprives him in his old age of the comforts of a carriage, she bequeaths to him an annual sum of eight thousand francs, to be devoted to the keeping of a carriage and horses. For fifteen years M. GUIZOT has been the intimate friend of the Princess, and for a few years past the two have almost lived together. M. GUIZOT used the Princess' house, table and carriage, nearly as his own, and this fact gave rise, no doubt, to the story mentioned.

THE DUKE DE MALAKOFF.

Much to the Marshal PELISSIER'S annoyance, his name now figures largely in the journals as a claimant upon the bounty of the public treasury to the amount of a hundred thousand francs—(twenty thousand dollars,)—as a yearly allowance to maintain the dignity of his title. The fact appears in the form of a project of law drawn up by the Council of State to be presented to the Senate and House for acceptance. It gives to the Duke and his heirs forever, represented in the oldest son, the title of Duke and the annuity affixed thereto. If the family becomes extinct, the annuity returns to the State. The Duke is not yet married.

The two new members of the Senate, who took their seats with the opening of the present session, were the Duke DE MALAKOFF and M. HERMANN. The Senate, in order to facilitate its business, divides itself into five *bureaux*, or Committees, and you will, perhaps, be struck with the names of the five Presidents named by the Emperor for these Committees. For the first, M. MARLOZ, the new Cardinal-Archbishop of Paris; for the second, the Cardinal GOUSSET; for the third, the Admiral Baron HUGON, with Cardina DOUNET, for Vice-President; for the fourth, Marsha CANROBERT; for the fifth, Marshal PELISSIER, Duke DE MALAKOFF.

A complete monopoly of gunpowder and holy-water!

THE ANTIQUITY OF THE PALAIS ROYAL.

Some time ago I noticed the museum of odds and ends brought from *towards* the north pole by Prince NAPOLEON, and set up in one of the rooms of the Palais Royal for the inspection of the wondering Parisians. The Exhibition is at length closed, and the book, which is to open the door of the Academy of Science to the Prince, is soon to appear. This is a large work, written by M. CHARLES EDMOND, the historiographer of the voyage, and printed with a great extravagance—at the Government expense—in engravings and letter-press. The most curious chapters of the book are those on Greenland and the Scandinavian States.

THE FALL OF THE SIRE DE FRANC-BOISY.

It has been long a standing reproach to the artists, ancient and modern, of France, that there does not exist at Paris, either in bronze or stone, a single horse worthy of the name. A year ago, M. CLESINGER was employed by the French Government to place in the vacant court of the Palace of the Louvre an equestrian statue of FRANCIS I. M. CLESINGER, with an ambition above all praise, thought, no doubt, that now was the time to build for himself a great name in wiping out the reproach resting on the artistic fame of his country. Besides, what grander place in all the world, for an artist to perpetuate his name to posterity, than the naked Court of the Louvre at Paris? So M. CLESINGER made his equestrian statue, first in plaster, and painted it in bronze; he then wheeled it down to the Louvre, along the quays, covered up so as to conceal its beauties from a curious audience. After many days of labor, and after the whole town had got into a white heat of excitement, for Paris goes into a white heat as readily on a work of art as on a barricade, the curtain fell, and M. CLESINGER made his bow to the critic-world.

A spontaneous laugh met the over-ambitious artist. Before twenty-four hours the whole town had dubbed his statue, after that comico-mythical individual so popular just now, "*Le Sire de Franc-Boisy.*" It was an enormous large statue, and for size, well suited to the court it was designed to decorate. But the horse and his rider were so unmercifully condemned by the critics, that poor M. CLESINGER shrunk out of sight, and for many months no one has been known to encounter him. At first it was said he had "gone over to the English," as Coriolanus passed over to the Volsci. M. CLESINGER had withdrawn from his country the talent which had so much honored it, and had made France known in the world. He had jumped the Pas-de-Calais, and taken refuge in London. For the first time English art had a great sculptor, and British fog a sun. They could now order Dukes of Wellington from the illustrious chisel that gave birth to the Sire de Franc-Boisy of the Louvre! For a time you could not meet an artist on the Boulevard who did not address you the stereotyped phrase, "Have you heard anything of M. CLESINGER?" At last M. CLESINGER has turned up in Italy under the name of CLESINGERIS. But to finish the eclipse of the great artist, a journal of this morning contains the following announcement:

"Last evening *at* 11 *o'clock*, by the aid of three span of horses, CLESINGER'S equestrian statue of FRANCIS I., in the Court of the Louvre, was pulled over, and now lies on the pavement a shapeless mass of plaster. Workmen will to-morrow remove the pedestal, and the ground it occupied will be cleared and leveled."

The court of the Louvre returns to its vacant solitude, France remains without a horse, and has an artist the less.

M. SIBOUR'S HEART.

The ceremony of transferring M. SIBOUR'S heart from the cathedral of Notre Dame to that of St. Etienne-du-Mont, was performed a few days ago with a certain degree of ecclesiastical pomp. The ceremony, however, was confined to the Church, no civil or diplomatic dignities having been invited to take a part in it. The heart of the Archbishop has been enshrined and will be exhibited to the faithful on certain days on the spot on which he was struck down by the assassin's hand.

VERGER'S HEAD.

The following are the peculiarities presented by VERGER'S head as examined phrenologically at the dissecting rooms of the School of Medicine: The forehead, high and narrow, offers no salient points; there exists no predilection for the arts. The organs of imitation and credulity are largely developed. The upper region, seat of benevolence, conscientiousness, veneration and firmness presents only a horizontal line depressed in the centre, these organs being nearly absent; on the other hand, the organs of secretiveness and circumspection are strongly developed, as likewise that of destructiveness. The organ of self-esteem is extremely prominent, whilst those of amativeness and philoprogenitiveness do not exist.

REBUILDING THE TUILERIES.

A part of the Tuileries, the Pavilion of Flora, next the river, is soon to be rebuilt. During the two or three years required for this important work, the official Winter residence will be at the Palais Elysée. The Pavilion de Flore was seriously shattered by the explosion of the powder magazine at Grenelle, seventy-five years ago, and has continued to settle obliquely ever since. The inclination towards the river at the eaves of the building is now about eleven inches! His Majesty does not feel willing to try the experiment any longer.

A FRENCH TELEGRAPHIC FEAT.

The speech of his Majesty, 1,600 words long, was transmitted to Rouen, sixty miles from Paris, in two hours, and to London in three hours. This is the fastest telegraphic performance on record in France. How does it compare with yours?

ACCIDENT TO ADELAIDE RISTORI.

At the San Carlo Theatre at Naples, Madame RISTORI, a few nights ago, in simulating syncope at the end of the fourth act of "Phèdre," fainted in earnest, and fell forward upon the gas lights which separate the stage from the orchestra. She broke four of the glasses and cut her arm in several places, but not seriously.

MALAKOFF.

A Model Elder—Nathaniel Davis, of Albany.

From the Christian Intelligencer.

Not long since this venerable man was suddenly removed from his earthly service to the heavenly. He for a long time occupied a place as Ruling Elder in the Second Presbyterian Church in that city, and recently his pastor, the Rev. Dr. SPRAGUE, in his usually happy manner, bore his testimony to the excellence of the character of his friend and coadjutor in a public discourse. In the admirable picture drawn, Dr. SPRAGUE has been true to the original. Few men are found in any church who may so entirely be held up as models as Mr. DAVIS. It was my privilege to know him well, and through eleven years to be in the habit of frequent intercourse with him, as a Christian friend and an active laborer in the various benevolent operations of our day. He was always to be relied on for promptness, sound judgment, and cheerful cooperation. Dr. SPRAGUE dwells on his exemplary regularity and constancy in sustaining the social as well as public meetings of the church. It was my privilege to see Mr. DAVIS in circumstances which have led me to think of him as one of the most valuable Elders a church could have. When a church is for a long time deprived of the presence and labors of a pastor through ill-health, or when a vacancy has occurred, is an eminently critical period. There is danger of scattering, or of running down, or of distraction, especially if adverse influences may be actively in operation. The excellent first pastor of the Second Church was laid aside in the early part of 1828, and left his charge for a Southern clime; and though he returned, it was not to labor. Soon he passed to his heavenly crown. Some time elapsed before Dr. SPRAGUE succeeded where he has most happily been and is. The time intervening from Dr. CHESTER'S failure in health to the settlement of Dr. SPRAGUE, was one of great agitation on the subject of measures in advancing religion. The Second Church felt deeply this state of things, being without its pastor. It was then the worth of Mr. DAVIS was brought out. He was an Elder indeed. Though in active business and taking part in various societies—for he was always counted on—he found time to visit in every direction. He was untiring in his efforts; and having the confidence of all, he contributed more than any other man to keeping together the members of the Second Church in its comparative widowhood. The brethren of the ministry then in Albany knew well the value of his work in this crisis, and I doubt not, remember with unusual interest his devotedness. Often have I said, "Oh! if all our Elders were such as he—always ready, always at their posts, and always as earnest, as judicious, as faithful—what blessed helps they would be to the ministry! My regard for my old friend, my veneration for his excellence, prompt me to hold him up thus as a model Elder. ISAAC FERRIS.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 23, 1857.

HORRIBLE MURDER IN ARKANSAS.—A young man living a short distance above Jacksonport, on Black River, Arkansas, a short time since married a young lady by the name of ANDERSON. A few days ago she was found lying about thirty steps from their residence with her throat cut from ear to ear; and on entering the house he was found in the same condition, with a bloody knife in his hand. Both were quite dead. He was a sober, industrious man, and both of their families stood high in the community. It is suspected they were murdered.

A colony of 100 men, for Kansas, chiefly from New-Hampshire, started from the Emigrant Aid Rooms, in Boston, on Friday, to locate near Manhattan.

An Enthusiastic and Slightly [illegible] Account of the New Administration.

From the Irish-American.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 9, 1857.

THE PRESIDENT'S LEVEE.

The first levee of the newly inaugurated President was held on Friday, the 6th March, inst. An immense crowd of fashionables of every shade of politics, from all parts of the Union, attended. As I approached the White House, about 9 P. M., sounds of music—the illuminated mansion—the flitting of fairy forms—the hum, the buzz, of a human multitude—infixed my attention. With my companion on my arm I ascended the steps of the Palace amidst the rolling of wheels, the prancing of horses, the cracking of whips, the loud voices or rather yells of the coachmen claiming places and precedence. The names of Governor this, General that, and Judge somebody else; a Baron with a patronymic of garroting properties; a Lord from some petty German State, more remarkable for titles to words than to broad acres; a Polish Prince and a Russian Nabob; the Turkish Ambassador without his harem; together with a numberless host of Senators, members of Congress, ecclesiastics, editors and laymen, burst with indescribable effect upon my ear. We entered. *Never did such a scene meet my astonished gaze before.* The subdued murmurs of the human sea within—the swelling choruses of the bands—the promenaders swaying backwards and forwards—the anxiety of some to move forward—the painful desire of others to retire, a matter which it was impossible to accomplish—the gentlemen protecting the ladies, and the ladies endeavoring to preserve their ornaments and jewels and dresses from injury—the stream going out meeting the stream coming in—combined to form a subject for contemplation not easily or soon to be forgotten. In the hall the wishes of every one were concentrated on the search of some safe and secure nook coolly to put away the cloak, the hood, the overcoat, the chapeau, the umbrella, the walking cane. That feat accomplished, the party concerned went on his way, if not rejoicing, content that his traps, anyhow, were securely stowed away. Innumerable queries were put—such as "Where is he?" "In which room is he receiving?" "Where's the President?" "Where is Mr. BUCHANAN?" And the sweet voices would merrily ring out, "Oh, how I should wish to see and be introduced to Miss LANE!" "What kind is her hair?" "What color are her eyes?" "Is she tall, thin, or embonpoint?" "How old is she?" "Have you met her?" No especial mode of dress was prescribed. No costume was particularly required. To be dressed as a lady and a gentleman was all that was necessary. And yet every one you met was superbly attired. I never was fortunate enough to fall in with so much good humor under such circumstances. Every observance which taste and good feeling could desire was obeyed with the instincts and impulses of good breeding. No vulgar exclamations, no oaths, no coarse gestures, no loud laughter disturbed the harmony of the vast assemblage. I could, if necessary, defy the severest criticisms to the proof. And yet it was an essentially citizen meeting without reference to distinctions of rank. It was a display of democratic elegance and gracefulness of which any country, or nation or court in the world might feel proud.

MR. BUCHANAN.

I, at length, reached the Republican Sovereign Ruler. Mr. BUCHANAN looked to the greatest possible advantage. He was courteous, affable, and gay with all. The gentle and musical tones of his voice became more gentle and musical still when the ladies monopolized his attention. He united the peculiar lovable qualities of bonhommie to the ease and polish of the refined courtier. His dress, his looks, and his manner concentrated within them the essential attributes of an American gentleman. *When he grasped my hand I was as proud as an Emperor. My emotions rendered me silent.* Satisfied with the genuine kindness which that grasp so eloquently displayed I passed on.

GENERAL CASS.

Like the sturdy oak of the forest which appears to grow more solid and enduring from age, there stood the veteran statesman, General CASS. The sentinel of the Constitution, the soldier of liberty, the unflinching advocate of Democracy, there he stood, the Secretary of State or Premier of the Buchanan Administration. He was only second in interest to the President on the occasion—equally dear to the hearts of millions for his fidelity, truth, consistency and honor as a politician and a man. His person may betray the influence of years; but his eye is as bright, his imagination as glowing, and his intellect as strong and clear and lucid as it was a quarter of a century ago. Long may they both live to enjoy and do honor to the positions they hold;—the guardians and supporters of the great and undying principles of WASHINGTON, of JEFFERSON, and JACKSON.

VICE-PRESIDENT BRECKINRIDGE.

It was my happy privilege to be introduced to Mr. BRECKINRIDGE. This was the first time I had seen him. In person he is a fine, noble fellow. I know not what his age may be; but to me he did not look a day over 30 years. The features of his face which attracted my attention and excited my admiration most were his forehead and eyes. About the former there is a polish and a beauty most remarkable; the latter are good-natured, expressive and bright. His person is finely formed. It is lithe and graceful in outline and muscular in proportion. Its movements are natural, graceful and easy. He reminded me immediately of O'GORMAN MAHON—cousin to my esteemed friend RICHARD O'GORMAN, the Irish patriot—who, between the ages of 30 and 40, was said to be among the handsomest men in London, and to have been *peculiarly troublesome to the hearts of the ladies* of Queen VICTORIA'S Court and the *distingué* coteries of London and Paris. He brings to his position as President of the Senate talents of the highest order, a richly endowed intellect, admirable temper, a good heart, a chivalrous spirit and a polished manner.

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

Hon. HOWELL COBB, of Georgia, next claims my careful regards. He is a true type of the chivalry of the South. In the very flower of manhood, he bestows upon his country, in his official position, the benefits of great experience as a parliamentary tactician and a thorough man of business. His cultivated intellect is especially fitted to discharge his onerous duties. His integrity as a statesman, and his truthfulness and honor as a gentleman, point him out as a Minister upon whom the President and the country can rely. His office at the Treasury is no sinecure. The labors attending its efficient discharge are onerous in the highest degree; but he is fully equal to his task.

THE LADY OF THE MANSION.

I don't know that I am justified by the severe rules of social life to notice the young gentlewoman to whom it has been given by her attached uncle to preside over the social duties and requirements of the White House. I suppose I am entitled to some indulgence on this point, when I say I have many precedents in the Press for my course. Oftentimes the pen of the journalist goes beyond the limits of strictly critical propriety, not only from anxiety to discharge his duties as well as lies in his power, but also from a proclivity to satisfy his own feelings. I seldom, however, meet an act of this kind dictated by impertinence. I think I may say that, generally speaking, a sense of delicacy keeps back many matters of observation, as far as ladies are concerned, which would be considered deeply interesting to the readers of newspapers. Be that as it may, I have only to add that if on this occasion I may err, or if I may have erred before, in the matter or manner of my correspondence, I can sincerely assure all concerned that I had no intention to offend or transcend the bounds which the most delicate judgment may prescribe. In the present instance, I suppose I may be permitted to suggest that Miss LANE occupies a position in the palatial residence of her eminent relative *similar to that which Queen Victoria and the Empress Eugenie occupy at Buckingham Palace and the Tuileries.* Nor is it, in my mind, too much for me to add that the attention of the American fashionable world will be directed to the Republican princess who presides over the arrangements of the official residence of the President. I was favored with an introduction to the gentlewoman in question by Mr. REED, of Philadelphia, through my friend General BURNETT. I had but a brief opportunity to converse with her; yet, brief as it was, I was enabled to decide that she was worthy of her high and distinguished destiny. Personal beauty, in the female, at all times, and under all circumstances, commands admiration. It has been so from the beginning of time, and will be so, I calculate, to the end. It commences with the rising and travels on to the setting of the sun. But when personal beauty in woman is combined with the endowments and ornaments of the mind, it is more than doubly attractive. These mental qualities and qualifications appear to me not to consist of artistic and scientific accomplishments so much as in that charm of delicacy and gracefulness which natural impulse and the delicate refinements of the heart impart. This cannot be well described. The hauteur on the lip of beauty—that attitude of feminine power, which trained and polished ladies know how so well to assume—the nonchalant ease and *degagé* manner which dazzles with meteoric effect—are, in themselves, very attractive. The queenly air and tone of superiority, conjoined with self-possession, which what is called good-breeding gives to some, is not only dazzling but imposing. The possession of these arts and sciences of female culture is a gift after which the great feminine majority are ever on the run. But I mistake much if gentleness of demeanor, a shrinking susceptibility of soul, modest diffidence, purity of thought, artlessness of action, and guilelessness of heart—associated with personal charms—do not combine to produce the finest and noblest specimens of the sex. Of course, I am no judge in these matters. My years are in the sear and yellow leaf. I have passed the meridian and am gazing downwards into the valley of life's pilgrimage. Young men may not agree with me. On this I do not insist. *But I am privileged by my years to record my theory.* Miss LANE, as far as my immature judgment goes, belongs to the latter category. Her beauty reminds me of that mixed Celt and Saxon in Ireland which Lord BYRON has immortalised by calling the most exquisite in the world; and her artlessness and grace and sweetness and *goodness* of heart and manner make her a generous and noble American girl. The inkdrops of this pen which thus moralises on female manners and styles of beauty have been refreshed by the gifted memories of a friend who fails not to describe Miss LANE as a young lady of accomplishments and manners, not only fit to grace a court, but to adorn and hallow the social circle.

SUNDRIES.

Some fat men jammed up the passages. Obesity and crinoline encroached awfully upon space. The Falstaffs puffed like porpoises. Rivers ran down their cheeks. My own rubicund visage was like a par-boiled oyster. A Teutan doctor, of considerable rotundity and herculean form, several times exclaimed, "Oh, mein God, dis vary is awful—I was look in more hotel—in

TRINITY CHURCH.

Rev. William H. DeLancey's Testimony Before the Senate Committee.

Rev. William H. DeLancey, called and sworn.—Examination by Senate Committee.

Q.—Where is your residence and what is your office? A.—My residence is in Geneva, Ontario County, Western New-York; and my office is that of Bishop of the Diocese of Western New-York, to which office I was consecrated in 1839.

Q.—What part of the State of New-York does your Diocese comprehend? A.—The western part, including Wroome, Chenango, Madison, Oneida, Lewis and Jefferson Counties, with all the counties west of them.

Q.—Has Trinity Church, New-York, aided any of the churches in your Diocese? A.—Yes; I learn from the publications of the Rector of Trinity Church that she has aided, altogether, since 1607, in Western New-York, about 87 churches, being 6 before the year 1814, and 71 since that year. Some were aided twice. Of those 71 aided since 1814, about 20 have been aided since I became Bishop.

Q.—In what way has the aid of Trinity Church been extended to those churches? A.—In almost every case, except Trinity Church, Utica, as far as I know, by grants of money, in small sums, for churches and parsonages, for which grants in some cases Trinity Church has taken a mortgage on the church, and in other cases she has not.

Q.—Has Trinity Church ever foreclosed any of the mortgages on churches, or ever required the annual interest on them to be paid to her? A.—I have never heard or known of any such case in Western New-York or elsewhere; I do not usually consecrate a new church edifice, until the vestry certify that its debts are paid or reasonably provided for; a mortgage to Trinity Church, on which neither principal nor interest are demanded, I do not consider an obstable in the consecration of a new church, but as additional security against its alienation from its holy objects.

Q.—Has any church in your diocese, to which Trinity has made a grant of money without taking a mortgage on church edifice, ever been lost to the congregation or diocese? A.—Yes; a church on which Trinity Church took no mortgage for a grant of $500 was sold for debt, and the congregation dispersed: a mortgage to Trinity Church would have saved it, or at least saved the $500, for the use of the diocese elsewhere.

Q.—When Trinity Church has thus taken mortgages from churches in your diocese for moneys granted to them, what has been the effect of this upon the interest and condition of the churches thus aided? A.—Favorable. 1. By preventing church edifices from being alienated from the holy objects for which they were erected. 2. By encouraging the individual members to sustain the church thus secured to its object. 3. By attracting outside people to the church thus known to be secured to its object, without their being called on to help to pay its debt. 4. By being an obstacle as a first mortgage against further mortgages of the church for debt. 5. I cannot say that I have seen any moral, spiritual, ecclesiastical or pecuniary evils result from such mortgages in my diocese.

Q.—Has Trinity Church, ever, to your knowledge or belief, sought to exercise any influence over the course or opinions either of the clergy or the parishes in your diocese? A.—No.

Q.—Has Trinity Church, to your knowledge or belief, ever been governed by party considerations in making her grants to churches in your diocese? A.—No.

Q.—Has Trinity Church made any grants for educational purposes in your diocese? A.—Yes, a most important and liberal one to the value of $50,000, to Geneva College in 1831. The grant was made when Geneva College was in a disastrous and critical condition, occasioned by the State withdrawing unsuspectedly, under the two year provision of the new Constitution of 1846, in regard to appropriations, her annual grant of $6,000 to the College, leaving nearly $3,000 unpaid, (and still unpaid) a debt upon the College Trustees, who were without means to pay the Professors, all of whom but the President sought other posts, and the students diminished in number from eighty (the highest number under the State grant) to thirty-seven. When the prospect of private endowment to maintain new Professors was dim and gloomy, and the very continuance of the College dubious, in this emergency Trinity Church was asked to endow the College, which she did in 1851, by a grant of $50,000, the interest at six per cent., to be paid annually until the principal is paid on the termination of the Ascertain lease, as hereinbefore named, on the condition that the College be made in its literary departments a *free College forever*, to all students that come to it, and that it take the name Hobart Free College, by act of the Legislature. Since which time the faculty have been sustained, and the students have increased from thirty-seven to ninety-six, a larger number than it ever had under the State grant. And $22,000 additional endowment, viz: a professorship of $15,000; a fellowship of $5,500, and two scholarships of $1,000 each, and several benefactions have been received from private sources, not one of which endowments, I am convinced, would have been made, without this grant from Trinity Church.

Q.—Do you think that the Vestry of Trinity Church has done its utmost to make the capital of the property of that Corporation available for the founding, or support, or promotion of religious, charitable, or educational institutions, or purposes? A.—As I cannot name the wealthy church corporation, or individual, in the City of New-York or elsewhere, who I think does, in these respects, act with the capital of the property up to full obligations to God, and does the utmost with it; as the question covers the proceedings of the Vestry before I was born; as I am not now, and never have been acquainted with the exact condition, or external arrangement of the property of Trinity Church, and therefore, am not qualified to give an opinion on such a point, I can only say, that if the present Rector and Vestry, who know about their property, declare that they have done, or are doing, to their utmost in these respects, I would rely upon their statement, as that of honorable, high-minded, faithful and conscientious men, in preference to my own views, which must be founded on most imperfect knowledge, and in opposition to the opinions and judgments (respecting the use of Trinity Church property) of disappointed applicants, eager expectant enthusiasts in experimental schemes of good, the heads of church parties and local enemies, or any other individuals, but practically, unacquainted with the facts of the case, however pious, worthy, zealous, and highly esteemed I may regard them.

Q.—What, in your judgment, would be the effect of the repeal of the law of 1814? A.—Disastrous to the Church, both in New-York City and in the country. Disastrous to the Church in New-York City: 1. By engendering at once a long and bitter litigation before the Courts, between Trinity Church Corporation and the other churches in the City as to the constitutionality and legality of the repeal of the law, requiring at once a repeal of the law of 1784, or a modification of it by another law like that of 1814. 2. By dividing the churches outside of Trinity Church Corporation into parties for and against Trinity Church on all these points. 3. By splitting up every congregation into such parties. 4. By making the election of vestry for Trinity Church an annual occasion of unholy excitement, collision and contest, most injurious to the character, piety, prosperity and usefulness of the Church. 5. By throwing an unquenchable firebrand among the clergy and laity in New-York. 6. By raising at once such questions as these to distract the clergy and parishes; If the rector of Trinity Church be the "rector of New York and all its inhabitants," is he not rector over all the churches under the charter? Are not all the other rectors in New-York merely his assistants? Are not all the churches in New-York merely chapels of Trinity Church? Is not the law authorising separate parishes in the City unconstitutional? Ought not the charters of other corporations to be annulled, as incompatible with the charter of Trinity, which would then comprise all the inhabitants of the City? The law as it stands, silences all such questions; repeal it, and in my judgment, with such a property at issue, and in a city containing 2,000 lawyers, many of the highest eminence and keenest penetration, such like questions would start up at once to produce clamor, confusion, and conflict, and to draw away thousands of dollars from charitable, religious and educational institutions and purposes, to a most baneful litigation. The repeal of the law would be disastrous to the whole Church of the State outside of the City. 1. By raising the question, as to the right of dispersing any of this property out of the City, which is denied by some, but which the present corporation has admitted, and has temporarily acted on. 2. By leading almost necessarily to the division of all the property among the City churches. 3. By thus cutting off all the feeble country churches from the benefit of this fund. By stopping what has been a stream of most salutary and fertilising benevolence to religious, charitable, or educational institutions in rural districts. 4. By presenting the Church in the City of New-York, clergy and laity, in a most unattractive and deplorable attitude, as quarrelsome, abusive and repulsive, estranged from each other; pamphleteering and publishing in anger, and stirring the whole press in New-York and in the country, secular and religious, into sharp, bitter and ceaseless controversy, fatal to the reputation of the Church for stability, quietness and peace, and not promotive of the sanctification and salvation of men, but subversive of sound law and morals.

Question by Mr. Spencer—Is the opinion expressed in the answer you have given, your opinion of churchmen generally? A.—My opinion is founded upon my knowledge and observation of human nature generally, and of religious controversies and church contentions, generally.

Q.—Have you looked over the names of the persons who testified before the Committee in the City of New-York? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Are not the laymen who testified among the most liberal to country churches? A.—I have never, that I recollect, made personal applications to any of them, but some of them bear a high reputation for liberality, with other churchmen in New-York, and I have myself a high personal regard for them. I cannot answer as to their liberality to country churches.

YELLOW FEVER AT RIO JANEIRO.—The clipper bark *Wheatland* came into port this morning, in thirty-five days from Rio de Janeiro with her colors at half-mast. Capt. JAMES A. HOBSON, of the *Wheatland* died at Rio of yellow fever on the 4th of February, and the bark was brought home by Capt. J. J. DESPAUX. Capt. HOBSON was in the 47th year of his age, one of the most experienced shipmasters out of this port, and a man universally esteemed. We learn from Capt. DESPAUX that the sickness at Rio was on the increase, particularly among the shipping. Among the deaths was that of Capt. DEARBORN, of the bark *Rome*, of Richmond, Va., who died on the 31st of January.—*Baltimore Patriot.*

The ruins of Christ Church, at Montreal, were sold at auction last week. Only $380 were realized.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—FRIDAY, March 20.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 286, 306, 362, 998, 679, 923, 99, 11, 582, 1021, 1256, 1258, 1016, 440, 768.

SUPREME COURT—*General Term*.—Nos. 17, 141, 267, 66, 68, 69, 128, 217, 241, 248, 23, 32, 34, 91, 107, 126, 188, 138, 142, 143, 144, 192, 220, 223, 254, 261, 277.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit*.—*Part I*.—Nos. 1787, 1965, 267, 1816, 717, 861, 1761, 1804, 2251, 1287, 950, 2274, 2276, 791, 782, 1075, 426, 1078. *Part II*.—Nos. 1099, 1062, 1067, 1268, 1068, 989, 1187, 1198, 1219, 1145, 1280.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 55, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 27.

U. S. COMMISSIONER'S COURT—MARCH 19.

Before Commissioner Stilwell.

CHARGE OF REVOLT AND MURDER ON THE HIGH SEAS.

The crew of the brig *General Pierce*, brought into this port from St. Thomas by the ship *Centurion*, charged with the murder of Captain Lanson and Charles L. Grover, cook of the *General Pierce*, were brought before the Commissioner for committal.

A letter was submitted from Mr. Charles J. Helm, U. S. Commercial agent at St. Thomas, announcing the arrival of the accused parties at that port, their arrest there, and shipment to New-York by the *Centurion*. Accompanying this letter were the depositions of the first and second mates, and one seaman, setting forth the particulars of the alleged mutiny and murder. Their story is, that on the morning of the 10th of February last, Capt. Lanson struck the man at the wheel, and that thereupon ensued a general mutiny among the seamen. One of the seamen ran to the cabin, where the cook was, and stabbed him, killing him instantly—the object being to prevent his bringing any arms to the captain. The first and second mates were prevented from interfering, on threat of their lives. One of the mutineers struck the captain over the head with a marline spike, knocking him senseless to the deck—after which he was stabbed twice in the breast. The bodies of the captain and cook were afterwards thrown overboard. To avert subsequent suspicion, in the log book an entry was made that an epidemic prevailed on board, and that the captain and cook had died therefrom. The brig was given in charge of the first mate, he being the only party on board who understood navigation. He steered her for St. Thomas, and on landing gave information of what had occurred to the United States commercial agent stationed on that island. Upon the letter and depositions, as submitted, the Commissioner committed John De Costa, (Portuguese,) John Smith, (Portuguese,) John Netz, (Mexican,) and John Brown, (of Buenos Ayres,) upon the charge of revolt and murdering the captain and cook. C. H. W. Petrous, George Mundy, John Morris and George Roily were held as witnesses. They were all committed to Eldridge street Jail, and the examination set down for 10 o'clock this morning.

The Ambitious Coachman—Case of Miss Boker—Mr. Dean Sues out a Writ of Habeas Corpus for the Production of his Mary Ann—No Return Made—Adjournment of Proceedings.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—March 19.

Before Judge Davies.

Yesterday, before Hon. Judge DAVIES of the Supreme Court, at Chambers, John Dean appeared with his counsel to take part in the proceedings on the return to the writ of *habeas corpus*, which, on the preceding day, had been issued on the petition of the said Dean, to John G. Boker for the production of Mary Ann Dean, *née* Boker, the petitioner's wedded wife. The writ was made returnable at 2 o'clock. Long prior to that hour, however, the hall of the Court became densely packed, ingress having been refused, by order of the Judge, to the Court-room. For some reason or other, probably for purposes of convenience, or perhaps by way of a pious fraud on the public, it was stated that the proceedings would take place in the United States District Court room. On the door leading to that apartment the crowd naturally concentrated, so as to render the hall absolutely impassable. When 2 o'clock arrived, and the pushing, panting, sweltering throng were in momentary expectation of relief by obtaining entrance to the room, they were suddenly beset on the rear by Harry Bartholdt and a crowd of doughty retainers, who with long poles valiantly charged the solid mass, and by dint of shouting, shouldering, pushing and swearing, succeeded in clearing a couple of square yards or so. In the meantime the reporters were admitted to the Court-room by another door, and there they sat patiently for half an hour.

During that time Mr. Spencer and his client presented themselves before Judge DAVIES, who was sitting in the Supreme Court-room on the other side of the Hall. Neither Mr. Boker nor the young lady appeared, but Mr. Edwards, as counsel, attended on Mr. Boker's behalf. On subsequent inquiry we were informed that Mr. Boker was quite unwell—so ill, in fact, as to be unable to leave his bed. Of the condition of the young lady, or her whereabouts, all inquiry failed to elicit positive information. Whilst the counsel and the Judge were engaged in private consultation, Mr. James T. Brady, who was employed in a case which was being tried in the adjoining room, entered, and, addressing the Judge, said:

I wish to make a statement to your Honor in regard to this case. I see from the papers that in the petition presented for the *habeas corpus* now before you, Dean stated that he employed my partner in business, after failing to see me. I was consulted about this case—not by Dean personally, but by some one in his behalf, and I expressly declined engaging in the matter, though I knew neither of the parties, for reasons entirely satisfactory to myself, but not necessary to be disclosed here. I have at present no partner in business. The misapprehension probably arose from the fact that Mr Dean conferred with Mr. Burchard, who is frequently associated with me in professional matters; but he has, as I am told, returned to Mr. Dean the papers which he received from him. Your Honor will please to understand that I am not connected with, nor to be connected with this matter in any way whatever.

Mr. Spencer stated that all he had to say in regard to this matter was that his client, John Dean, went to Mr. Burchard and stated the case, and understood the result of the interview to be that Mr. Burchard had agreed to take the suit in hand. It appearing, however, that there was some misunderstanding about that, he (counsel) was anxious to have the proceedings adjourned, so as to enable him to employ assistance counsel in the interval.

The Judge accordingly ordered an adjournment till Monday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

The announcement of this result to the mass of people outside was received with everything but satisfaction.

Immediately afterwards a little incident occurred which, as showing how readily people will believe anything when their curiosity is excited, partakes somewhat of the ludicrous. The wife of Judge Roosevelt, accompanied by another lady, had visited the Court-room for the purpose of seeing the Judge. They happened to be sitting in the room in which Judge DAVIES presides when Dean and his counsel appeared. Everybody, of course, began to ask for the lady—"Where is Miss Boker?" "Don't know," said somebody; "perhaps she is one of those ladies."

Instantly the whisper spread with electric rapidity, but curtailed of the "perhaps." It reached the crowd without, and when Mrs. Roosevelt and her friend, under escort of Mr. Bartholdt, the officer, passed through the hall to her carriage, she had to run the gauntlet of about five hundred open mouths, and twice five hundred staring eyes, and innumerable audible exclamations of "That's her."

In reference to the statement in Dean's petition that "he had engaged as additional counsel the partner of James T. Brady, not being able to see Mr. Brady himself," the following facts may be necessary by way of explanation.

Dean called on Mr. Brady with the papers relating to his case. Mr. Brady having other business to attend to, told him that he might submit them to Mr. Burchard. Dean went accordingly to Mr. Burchard, by whom he was desired to leave his papers, and call again for an answer. He did call again, and the papers were returned to him.

Thus the affair at present stands. What the result may be is, of course, matter of mere conjecture. Whether Mr. Dean will obtain possession of his wife, or whether she will be consigned to the tender mercies of some lunatic asylum, or whether Mr. Dean will be prevailed upon to abandon his claims on her "for consideration," are all questions equally interesting and unanswerable. In the meantime, we can console ourselves with the reflection, equally profound and classic—*nous verrons*.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—March 19.

Before Hon. Justice Davies.

THE PAYMENT OF REGISTER'S CLERKS.—ACT OF 1853.

In re John Wildey vs. *A. V. Stout, County Treasurer*.—This was an application for a peremptory mandamus against the County Treasurer, to compel him to pay the plaintiff the sum of $339 75, in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Supervisors on the 18th of February last, for services as engrossing clerk in the Register's office during the year 1854.

The defence made is, that the law of 1853 made the Register alone responsible, and that the Charter of 1853 required the work to be done by contract; that the County was not liable, and that by the Charter and act of 1853 the Comptroller was the party to comply with the mandamus.

The plaintiff contended that he was appointed clerk in the office before the amended Charter, and therefore was not affected by it; that the acts of 1844, 1847 and 1853 made the Register the agent of the County in employing engrossing clerks, and the last section of the act of 1853 directed the engrossing clerks to be paid out of the fees paid into the County by the Register; that no mandamus could issue against the Comptroller, he being an officer of the City, and not of the County, and that under the Charter of 1853 it could not issue against him. About the meaning of the act of 1853 on this point there seemed to be some doubt, the different sections somewhat contradicting themselves.

His Honor took the papers and will soon render a decision.

DECISIONS.

Amanda M. Clark vs. *Allen Clark*.—Judgment of divorce granted.

Wheaton vs. *Bourosen*.—Plaintiff Wheaton was bound by the terms of his receipt to cancel the judgment, and must acknowledge satisfaction of the judgment. Motion granted with $7 costs.

Gordon vs. *Edwards*.—Proceedings of plaintiff are regular. The motion to set aside judgment denied. Defendant may defend on payment of costs of opposing motion. Judgment and execution to stand as security. Also the costs of entering up judgment.

THE THIRD-AVENUE RAILROAD INJUNCTION.

Van Schaick vs. *Third-avenue Railroad Company*.—Motion for injunction granted. The plaintiff in 1853 rented some thirty-three lots, situated in the (then) Nineteenth Ward, on Third avenue, near Sixty-first-street, to the Third-avenue Railroad Company. The Company agreed to pay all taxes, Croton water-taxes, "and assessments of what kind soever, which should or might be, after the making of the said indenture, imposed upon the said premises," &c. On the opening of the Central Park the Commissioners made an assessment of $3,015 on the property. The owner, Mr. Van Schaick, learning that the Company were intending to avoid paying this assessment by assigning the lease to some irresponsible person, applied to the Court for an injunction restraining them from so doing, and compelling them to pay the assessment by a certain day, to be named.

His Honor rendered a short opinion, stating the facts as they appeared, and granting the motion.

NOTICE.

No order will be entered upon a litigated motion, except on consent or on at least one day's notice to the opposing parties.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Hoffman.

DECISIONS.

Willett vs. *Grosvenor*.—Injunction continued with leave to move for a receiver on two days' notice.

Bean vs. *Christie*.—Order to reduce bail to $500. No costs of motion to either party.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Daly.

John H. McCune vs. *Joseph Barnet*.—Motion to set aside judgment granted with $10 costs.

Henry Dither et al. vs. *Conrad Zeitler*.—Motion denied, with privilege to renew on further papers.

The Firs Department vs. *Henry Bucking et al.*—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

William Brandon vs. *Charles McLoughlin*.—Referred to Thomas Boese.

MARINE COURT.

Before Judge Thompson.

SUIT FOR BROKERAGE.

Adams vs. *Lichtenstein*.—The plaintiff in this case is a broker. Some time ago he effected a sale of the premises No. 94 Bowery, belonging to the defendant, for the sum of $24,500. For effecting this sale he claimed the usual commission of one per cent., amounting to $245. On the part of the defendant, who for a long time past has occupied the premises as a ribbon store, it was alleged that the plaintiff had already received $175 from the purchaser of the property, and therefore could recover nothing from the defendant. The Court, however, held that as long as the defendant had employed the plaintiff to effect the sale, and the latter had done so, it mattered not what he had received from other sources for his services. Judgment for plaintiff for $245, with costs and allowance.

SUIT AGAINST A HEALTH-WARDEN FOR TAKING POULTRY ALLEGED TO BE UNWHOLESOME.

Before Judge Thompson and a Jury.

Thomas McGinnis vs. *Charles Hicks*.—The defendant in this suit is the Health-Warden of the Third Ward, and on the 28th day of February last, in the prosecution of his duties, he seized three barrels of poultry and prairie hens at Washington Market, alleging them to be unhealthy. The poultry belonged to the plaintiff, who now brings suit against the defendant for the value of his property. On the part of the defence it was alleged that the defendant, in the prosecution of his duties to guard the health of the City and its inhabitants, legally seized and destroyed the property. The testimony as to whether the poultry was or was not unhealthy, was conflicting. It seemed that it had been frozen and again thawed out. The case was not concluded.

CIRCUIT COURT, BROOKLYN.—THURSDAY, 19th.

Before Judge Strong.

Nicholas Wyckoff, assignee of John J. Van Cott, vs. James B. Taylor, Gustavus A. Sacchi and Terrence McGuigan.—Inquest before a Jury for damages. Mr. Van Cott in 1853 sold to defendant, Taylor, a quantity of earth above the grade on the Van Cott farm, Greenpoint, for $4,500. Taylor sold one half of his interest to defendant, Sacchi, and they employed McGuigan to remove the earth. The suit is brought by Mr. Wyckoff, as assignee of Mr. Van Cott, who alleges that defendants removed earth to the depth of 6 or 7 feet *below* the grade. Verdict for plaintiff, $5,000, with an allowance of $100.

CIRCUIT COURT CALENDAR FOR MARCH 20.—Nos. 56, 86, 87, 90, 91, 92, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 102, 103.

The Sheepshead Rape Case.

KINGS COUNTY COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.—THURSDAY, March 19.

Before Judge Strong, and Justices Emmons and Schoonmaker.

This Court assembled at 10 o'clock, when District-Attorney Schumaker moved for a new panel of Jurors to enable him to try the other parties concerned in the Sheepshead Bay outrage the present term.

Counsel for Richard Lewis (one of the defendants) said that an important witness was absent, and his attendance could not be secured at the present term, and besides he doubted if an impartial Jury could be obtained so soon after the trial of Jackson.

The District-Attorney acquiesced in the latter view of the case and did not further urge the matter, but suggested that the indictments might be sent to the Sessions, the next term of which commences the first Monday in April. Mr. Huntley was not ready to answer definitely whether he had any objections to make to that or not, when the Court stated that they would hear any objections on Saturday next.

The District-Attorney then moved for the discharge, upon their own recognizance of the witnesses Catherine Sullivan and Jane Muldoon, and asked for an allowance for them, adding that they were without means, and he had already found it necessary to furnish them with some articles necessary to their comfort.

The Court ordered their discharge and an allowance for their immediate wants.

THE NEW-UTRECHT MURDER.

The preliminary hearing as to the sanity of John Wesley Layman, indicted for killing Cornelius Cannon, in New-Utrecht, was set down for Monday next.

DIXON IN LIMBO.

John Dixson, indicted with Jackson (convicted) for rape, since his bail was increased to $2,000, has been in jail, where he will probably remain until his trial.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT.—MARCH 19.

Before Judge Oliver.

This Court was occupied most of the day in an assault and battery case, which is still on. The calendar was run down towards night, but no other case being ready, the following calendar was made up for the 20th: Nos. 19, 29, 30, 40, 44, 45, 59, 62, 63, 66, 71, 77, 79, 85.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets....*Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times*

THURSDAY, March 19, 1857—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are unchanged. Pearls, $7 50; Pots, $7 81¼ ℔ 100 lbs.

BARILLA—Teneriffe, $25@$26 ℔ ton.

BARK—Quercitron, No. 1, at Philadelphia, $38 ℔ ton.

BEESWAX—American yellow, 28c.@28½c. ℔ lb.

BREAD—Navy, 3¼c.@3½c.; Pilot, 5c.; Crackers, 5¾c.@8c. ℔ lb.

BOOTS & SHOES—We have nothing really new to notice in this line.

COFFEE—Is in moderate demand, at full prices. Java, 15c.@16c.; Laguayra, 12½c.@12¾c.; Maracaibo, 12c.@12¾c.; Rio, 9¾c.@11¾c.; and St. Domingo, 11c., ℔ lb.

COPPER—*Is* in limited request at our quotations: New Sheathing, 34c.@35c.; Old do., 26c.@26½c.; Yellow do., 28c.; American Ingots, 28c.@28½c.; Chili Pig, 21¾c.; Bolts, 33c.; and Brazier's, 35c. ℔ lb.

CORDAGE—American made Manila at 11c.@11¼c.; Russian Bolt Rope, 13½c.@14c. ℔ lb.

COTTON—The general inquiry is fair and prices are well supported. Operaters are now expecting later news, per *Africa*, from Europe. Their movements will be somewhat restricted until they get this.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary	12¼	12¼	12¾	13¾
Middling	13¾	13¾	13¾	14
Middling Fair	14¼	14¾	14¾	15
Fair	14¾	14¾	15	15¾

FLOUR AND MEAL.—State and Western Flour is unsettled. The inquiry is improving; prices of desirable lots are firm, while those of ordinary grades show a decline. The sales reported since our last comprise about 9,400 bbls., in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	$5 90@$6 00	
Straight State	6 00@ 6 10	
Favorite and Extra State	6 10@ 6 40	
Common to Good Indiana and Upper Lake	5 90@ 6 30	
Common to Good Superfine Ohio	6 10@ 6 30	
Fancy Michigan	6 15@ 6 95	
Extra Michigan	6 25@ 7 50	
Extra Indiana and Wisconsin	6 30@ 7 50	
Extra Ohio	6 30@ 7 75	
Fancy Genesee	6 60@ 6 80	
Extra Genesee	7 00@ 8 50	
Extra Missouri	6 25@ 8 50	

The latter is maintaining its high name and popularity. Indeed, many buyers prefer Missouri to any other flour sold here. In this connection, we may mention that the Legislature of Missouri recently passed a law requiring all manufacturers of flour to place upon the barrels containing it, "the name of the person or the style of the firm who manufactured the same, also the State and town or place, and mill or mills where manufactured, and also the grade of the quality and weight thereof," under penalty of twice the value of the flour from which such particulars are omitted. The same law prohibits the defacing or altering of any such brand, under similar penalty. These legal requirements will serve to maintain the character of Missouri flour. Canadian is in demand, but at easier rates. Superfine to extra commands only $6 15@$7 50 ℔ bbl.; 1,100 bbls. were disposed of within the range. Southern continues in good request at, however, reduced prices. The transactions since our last comprise about 2,600 bbls. low Mixed to Fancy and Extra, at $6 30@$8 and $8 75 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is sparingly offered and purchased, at $5 50@$6 25 for Fine to Superfine ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is in moderate supply and demand at $3 25@$3 30 for Jersey, and $3 60@$3 65 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. The latter brings $17 25@$17 50 in puncheons.

GRAIN—Wheat of prime quality is scarce and held above the views of purchasers, hence the inactivity in the market. Rye is quiet and languid, at 90c.@96c. for Jersey and Northern, ℔ bushel; 2,500 bushels were reported sold within the range. Barley is very sparingly offered, and is now generally quoted by factors at from $1 80@$1 50 for common to prime ℔ bushel. Barley Malt is scarce and needed; sales have been reported since our last of about 5,000 bushels, at from $1 62½@$1 75 ℔ bushel, showing a decided advance on prices previously realized. These commodities are relatively dearer at Albany than here. There quotations are up to $1 50@$1 55 for good to prime Barley, and $1 85@$1 70 for good to prime Barley Malt ℔ bushel, with a good inquiry, partly for future delivery, even at these high rates. A private correspondent, who expresses some astonishment at the recent currency here for Barley and Barley Malt, writes that in Albany "Barley has ranged in the street at $1 30@$1 50, and at the railroad depôt, in car lots, at $1 45@$1 50, for ten to twelve days past. The last sale (on Tuesday) embraced 5,300 bushels, to come forward by canal, at $1 55. Barley Malt has been selling here for days, in lots of 5,000 to 10,000 bushels, to go to New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, at $1 55@$1 61, and now at $1 65. The primest samples are held as high as $1 80 ℔ bushel." Oats remain in moderate supply and fair request, at 52c.@55c. for Western; 50c.@53c. for State; 47c.@50c. for Jersey, and 46c.@48c. for Southern, ℔ bushel. Corn continues in good demand, but at still easier rates. There were sales reported to-day of about 88,000 bushels, at 70c.@71½c. for mixed Western, in store; 69c.@73c. for mixed Southern; 69c.@77c. for new and old Yellow, and 70c.@78c. for White, ℔ bushel.

GUNPOWDER—Blasting, $3; Shipping, $3 50@$3 75; and Rifle, $5@$5 25 ℔ 25 lbs.

HAY—About 600 bales River were disposed of at 85c.@90c. for shipment, and $1 for local use, ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—There were 45 bales last year's crop sold at

HEMP—Remains very quiet, at old figures. American, $160@$200 for undressed, and $235@$265 for dressed, ℔ ton; Clean Russian, $275; Italian, $260; Jute, $115@$130, ℔ ton. Manila at 9c.; Sunn at 5c. @5½c. ℔ lb.

HAIR—South American Mixed, 24c.@26c. ℔ lb.

HOMINY—DREW & FRENCH'S kiln-dried, 3¼c.@3¼c. ℔ lb.

HONEY—Cuba 7c.@7½c., in bond; and 9c.@9c., free, ℔ gallon.

HORNS.—Buenos Ayres Ox, $3@$3; Rio Grande do., $15 ℔ hundred.

7c.@11c. for ordinary to choice, ℔ lb.

IRON—Is in fair demand at very full rates.

INDIGO—Manila, common to prime, 30c.@31; Madras, 75c.@$1; Bengal, $1 10@$1 40; Caracas, 90c.@$1, and Guatemala, $1 10@$1 20 ℔ lb.

INDIA RUBBER—Carthagena, 23c.@24c.; Para, coarse to fine, 21c.@24c.; East India, 17¼c.@18¾c. ℔ lb.

LEATHER—Sole arrives and sells freely, at present, at very firm prices. Oak Slaughter, light weights, 38c.@41c; Middle, 38c.@41c.; Heavy, (not bending,) 35c.@38c.; Dry Hide, 35c.@38c.; Ohio, 35c.@38c.; Southern Light, 34c.@36c.; Orop, 42c.@44c.; Hemlock, light weights, Rio Grande and Buenos Ayres, 32½c.@33c.; Middle do., 31½c. @33c.; Orinoco, 31½c.@32c.; Middle do., 30c., 31½c.@32c.; Heavy Rio Grande and Buenos Ayres, 29c.@30c.; Heavy Orinoco, &c., 28c.@29c.; Good Damaged, 28c.@29c.; Poor Damaged, 23c.@28c.; Hemlock, upper in rough, slaughter, 31c.@33c. ℔ lb. French finished Calfskins and English salted Sheepskins are essentially unaltered.

OILS—Have not varied much in our market.

NEW-BEDFORD OIL MARKET, March 15, (for the week.) SPERM—There is some inquiry and holders remain firm, but we hear of no sales since our last. WHALE—There is considerable inquiry; the transactions since our last include sales of 200 bbls. as it runs at 75c. ℔ gal; 500 do. blackfish at 75c.; 400 do. Whale at 78c.; 100 do. dark at 66c.

The Honolulu *Commercial Advertiser*, Jan. 15, publishes a statement, compiled from the Custom House records, of the amount of Oil that left the Sandwich Islands for the United States since September last. The total, including original cargoes and amounts taken on freight, is 8,789 bbls. Sperm, and 178,232 do. Whale. The table is not perfectly correct, but as near so as it can be made from the Custom House records. The actual amount is at least ten ℔ cent. more than the table shows. The number of Whale ships bound home, according to the table, is 71. Besides the above, there may be some fifteen others, which will make a ten months' cruise homeward, and not return to the North Pacific.

PROVISIONS—Pork is rather inactive, but quoted a shade higher. Sales have been reported of about 825 bbls., in lots, at $23 99@$24 for Mess, and $18 75@$18 90 for Prime, ℔ bbl. Dressed Hogs bring, in lots, 9¾c @9¾c. ℔ lb. Cut Meats are in limited demand, and are heavy at 11½c.@11¾c. for Hams, the latter for a superior brand; and 9¼c.@9½c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Bacon is salable and firm, at 10½c @10¾c. ℔ lb. Lard is quiet, yet steady. The transactions since our last reach about 350 bbls. and tes., mostly fair to prime, at 14¼c.@14¾c. ℔ lb. Beef is in fair demand, at full prices. The transactions, since our last consist of 750 bbls., at $10.@$11 for new Prime; $12@$13 for Country Mess; $15 50@$16 for repacked Western Mess; and $16 50@$17 for extra Chicago do., ℔ bbl. New Prime Mess Beef is salable and firm, at $22 50@$23 50 ℔ tierce. Beef Hams are scarce and needed, at $22@$23 ℔ bbl. Butter is in fair demand, and is worth 17c.@23c. for Ohio; 20c.@25c. for common to very good State; and 26c.@30c. for prime to very choice do., ℔ lb. Cheese is in light supply and good request, at 12c.@13c. ℔ lb.

RICE—There were 300 tcs. disposed of at $4 25@$5 25 ℔ 100 lbs., mostly within the range.

SALTPETRE—Crude, 7¼c.@7¾c.; Refined, 6¾c.@11¾c. ℔ lb. Nitrate Soda, 3¾c.@3¾c. ℔ lb.

SHOT—Drop, 6¾c.; Buck, 7¼c., ℔ lb.

SOAP—Castile, 10¾c.@11c.; Brown, 4¾c.@7¾c., ℔ lb.

SPELTER—Plates at 8c.@8¼c. ℔ lb.

SPICES—Are salable and steady: Cassia, in mats, 40c.; Ginger, Race, 5¼c.@6¾c.; Mace, 75c.@77½c.; Nutmegs, No. 1, 86c.@87½c.; Pepper, Sumatra, 13c.; Pimento, Jamaica, (cask,) 10¾c.; Cloves, 11c., ℔ lb.

STEEL—English, 16c.@18c.; German Cast, 10c.@12c.; English Spring, 6¾c.@7¼c.; American Spring, 6c.@6¾c.; English Blister, 9c @14c.; American Blister, 4¾c @5¾c.; Milan, in bond, 7¾c. ℔ lb.

SUGARS—Are freely inquired for at full prices. Sales have been reported since our last of about 1,100 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 8¾c @10¾c., with 480 boxes Havana at from 9¾c.@11¼c. ℔ lb.

TEAS—Privately, we do not hear of any very important movements; prices are quoted firm. An auction sale occurred to day. The competition lacked spirit, and prices partially declined. We annex a full report. By HAGGERTY & Co., imported per *Kathay*, &c. Terms, 6 months:

Hyson—10 half chests at 58½c.; 15 do. 58c; 61 do. 58¾c.; 78 do 45c.; 202 do. 43½.; 31 do. 41½c.; 32 do. 41c.; 29 do 32½c.; 7 do. 28c.

Young Hyson—20 half chests at 56c; 137 do. 51c.; 257 do. 45c.; 11 do. 43c.; 62 do. 40c.; 87 do. 35c; 20 do. 33½c; 65 do 33c.; 49 do. 31½c.; 14 do. 30c.; 80 do. 29½c.; 22 do. 28c.; 78 do. 27½c.; 253 do. 25c.; 40 do. 24½c.; 22 do. 24c.; 26 do. 23½c.; 19 do. 23c.; 73 do 21c.; 98 do. 20c.; 25 do. 19½c.; 20 mats do. 73c.; 88 do. 72½c.; 158 boxes do. 45c.

Gunpowder—65 half chests at 54½c.; 12 cs. do. 73c.; 5 do. 75c.; 80 do. 70c.; 14 mats 45c.

Imperial—18 half chests at 67½c.; 39 do. 53c; 54 do. 52c; 16 do. 51½c.; 28 do. 46c.; 30 do. 44c; 51 do. 43½c; 18 do. 41c.; 29 do. 39c.; 35 do. 34½c.; 25 cases do. 67½c.

Hyson Skin—50 half chests at 11c.

Hyson Twankay—29 half chests at 36.; 66 do. 27½c.; 150 do 26c; 27 do. 19c.; 87 do. 18c

Orange Pekoe—56 half chests at 32½c.; 7 boxes do. 35c.

Oolong—200 half chests at 39½c.; 400 do. 39c.; 30 do. 35c.

Souchong—10 chests at 41c.; 55 do. 27c.

Congou—94 half chests at 27½c.; 25 half do. at 27c.

WHISKY—There have been 450 bbls. Ohio and Prison sold, mostly at 26c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHT

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 20, 1857.

☞ The NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served in this City and vicinity for ONE SHILLING a week. Single Copies TWO CENTS Mail subscribers SIX DOLLARS a

he NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES is published every Evening, (*Sundays Excepted.*) One edition will be issued at ONE and the other at THREE o'clock P. M. It will be sent by mail a the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing nearly all the reading matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday, is mailed at THREE DOLLARS a year.

The WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed at Two DOLLARS a year for single Copies. TWENTY-FIVE Copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, to one address.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6 cents for single copies.

Terms, invariably cash in advance.

Publication Office, No. 138 Nassau-st., cor. of Beekman.
RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO., Publishers.

The Times for California.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA will be issued *This Morning*, in season to mail by the U. S. Mail steamship *George Law*. Mail closes at 1 o'clock P.M. This paper will contain complete Summaries of Foreign and Domestic Intelligence, received since the sailing of the last steamer for California; Reports of all Public Meetings, &c.; Commercial Affairs; full Lists of Marriages and Deaths. Editorial Articles on Current Topics, and a great amount of Miscellaneous Matter.

PRICE—In wrappers ready for mailing, 6 cents per copy. Agents will please send in their orders as early as possible.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The scramble for the New-York offices at Washington still continues undecided. One of our Correspondents writes that matters are to be definitely arranged to-day, but another states that nothing decisive will be done until Monday. There is a plentiful lack of harmony among the members of our Congressional delegation, and this embarrasses the action of the President who is naturally desirous of throwing the responsibility as much as possible upon the immediate representatives of the localities concerned. We have *private* advices that Messrs. COCHRANE and WARD, who have hitherto been uncommitted, are now inclined to support BUTTERWORTH for Collector, and that he has also the support of the entire delegation from the county districts. LUDLOW'S chances are said to be best for the Surveyorship. We have also various advices about the leading features of the policy of the new Administration, but nothing as yet sufficiently reliable to be worth publishing.

Mr. BUCHANAN'S rotary principle does not appear to work well in Massachusetts; all the old officeholders, it is reported, have been reappointed, probably owing to the scarcity of Administration men down East.

The Washington Board of Health have arrived at the conclusion that the sickness at the National Hotel has been caused by miasma generated in the sewers, cess-pools and sinks about the establishment.

In the case of Col. LEE, who lately killed Mr. HUME, in Washington City, the Grand Jury have found a bill of indictment against him for murder in the first degree.

There is still no news of the overdue steamship *Alps*. She is now in her sixteenth day.

In the State Senate yesterday, Trinity Church matters occupied a considerable share of attention on the presentation of a memorial on behalf of the Rector, Wardens and Vestry, charging that the evidence before the Select Committee on the affairs of the Church had been incorrectly procured, and great wrong done. The bill providing for the widening of Broadway between Fifty-first and Fifty-ninth streets was reported favorably. In the Assembly, the Supply Bill of 1856 was passed.

In the matter of Mr. BOKER'S refusal to allow his daughter to consort with her husband, DEAN, the coachman, certain proceedings were expected to take place yesterday afternoon, before Judge DAVIES of the Supreme Court, who had, on DEAN'S petition, issued a writ of *habeas corpus* to Mr. BOKER for the production of the girl, and to show cause why he should not be compelled to yield her over to her husband's keeping. The public anticipation was doomed to disappointment In consequence of an absolute disavowal by Mr. JAMES T. BRADY of having any connection as counsel, present or prospective, with the case, and for some other reasons, perhaps best known to the parties themselves, the matter was adjourned till Monday next, at 4 P. M.

The bids for the Street-cleaning contracts were opened yesterday noon, by Mr. EBLING, in presence of Comptroller FLAGG. The contracts were awarded by Districts of one Ward each, excepting that the Nineteenth and Twenty-First constitute the Eighteenth District, and the Twentieth and Twenty-Second make the Nineteenth District. There were on an average some five bids for each District,—the lowest bidder on furnishing the proper securities is awarded the contract. Under the Charter, we believe the successful bidders can have the streets handed over to them immediately by the Commissioner (EBLING) and Comptroller. But last year no appropriation having been made for these purposes, the Common Council passed an ordinance to the effect that no contract should be allowed to any party hereafter, except upon the Common Council's approval. Whether or not the contractors will be allowed to face the mud immediately in their several beats, we are hence at a loss to guess. The lowest bidder for the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Eighth, Ninth, Fourteenth and Seventeenth Wards was Mr. WM. ROSS REYNOLDS. He represents, it is understood, the "Street-Sweeping Machine" Company. In his Wards lies the whole of Broadway. His sureties are Messrs. M. H. COOPER and CHARLES J. HENSHAW. The Seventh and Eleventh Wards are given to PETER MORRIS. The Tenth Ward was given to Mr. THOS. H. FERRIS. The Thirteenth Ward is Mr. JOHN KECKISSER'S. The Fifteenth is Mr. JACKSON P. GANNON'S. The Sixteenth is Mr. JAS. W. BUSH'S. DANIEL GALLAGHER takes the Eighteenth, Nineteenth and Twentieth, Twenty-first and Twenty-second. The total of the lowest bids—that is, the contract price for cleaning the City for the whole coming twelve months, is $535,650.

The Alderman's City Hall Committee yesterday decided to recommend the erection of a new City Hall 700 feet long fronting on Chambers-street, with wings in addition for the accommodation of Courts. On vote the Committee stood 3 for a down-town site, and 2 for Madison-square. The report is unanimous so far as the dimensions are concerned, if the building is to be constructed on Chambers-street.

The Committee appointed to investigate the affairs of the American Tract Society, after two days' session in this City, has adjourned to April 21, having put the business into the hands of a sub-committee. Of this Committee Hon. THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN was Chairman, and Judge JESSUP, Secretary. The other members present were Drs. ALBERT BARNES, DEWITT, MCLEOD, BEDELL, SMUCKER, HAWES, and PALMER, and JAS. DONALDSON, Esq. The Sub-Committee consists of Drs DEWITT, MCLEOD, and BEDELL, and Mr. DONALDSON—a conservative list. They are to report in time for the May anniversary.

The ticket-swindling business was rather dull yesterday. The TIMES' cautions have told upon the crowd of the California-bound. The runners confined themselves to the legitimate work of soliciting passengers for the opposition line away from the Aspinwall steamer.

GEORGE GIFFORD, Esq., of this City, has the "Washington disease." The symptoms are those of poison.

JOHN DE COSTA, JOHN SMITH, JOHN NETZ, and JOHN BROWN, four of the crew of the brig *General Pierce*, brought to this port by the *Centurion*, on Wednesday last, from St. Thomas, were committed yesterday for examination by U. S. Commissioner STILWELL, upon a charge of revolt on board the *General Pierce* and the murder of Captain O. LAWSON and CHARLES L. GROVES, cook of the latter vessel. The remainder of the crew were held as witnesses. They were all committed to Eldridge-street jail, and the examination set down for to-day at 10 o'clock. The accused parties are principally Portuguese. The *General Pierce* cleared from this port in January last for the Coast of Africa.

Rev. G. L. TUCKER was ordained last evening as pastor of the Eastern Congregational Church, corner of Madison and Gouverneur streets.

The journeymen carpenters had a meeting last night at Convention Hall, to organize for the season and study the report of their Committee. They decide that $2 a day is little enough wages for Summer work.

The proceedings of the Board of Aldermen last evening were of an extremely routine description. A great variety of documents from the Board of Councilmen were received and acted upon in reference to flagging and paving. The new clocks are to be illuminated at night. The question as to gold and silver badges for the Chief Engineer and his Assistants is referred. A resolution to remove the Sound steamers from the piers on North River was adopted.

On Monday last a large party of women and children, from the Five Points, were sent westward over the Erie Railroad. They were neatly dressed and looked cheerful.

We are informed that a well-known policeman of this City was on a hunt yesterday, in company with a gentleman from Virginia, for some runaway slaves, but failed to find them, although he had a descriptive card in his hand.

The witnesses in the Sheepshead rape case—CATHERINE SULLIVAN and JANE MULDOON—were discharged from custody on their own recognizances, with allowance for their immediate necessities. The trial of RICHARD LEWIS, one of the defendants, has been put off for the term. JOHN DIXON, another of the defendants, is now in jail.

One of the jurors before whom JACKSON was tried for rape, in Brooklyn, says while the trial was progressing, he was asked by some person in female apparel, when riding home in the evening, for the privilege of a ride. The juror suspecting all was not right, dropped his whip, after the person had thrown a muff into the wagon, and requested the stranger to pick it up. While reaching for it the juror drove off at a rapid rate, leaving the stranger on the road. On examining the muff he found in it a brace of handsomely mounted pistols.

A large and influential meeting of the citizens of Brooklyn was held last night in the Supreme Court in the City Hall, to oppose the running of cars in that city on Sunday. Speeches were made by Ex-Mayor LAMBERT, Alderman WILSON, Rev. Dr. STORRS, and others.

A resolution offered in the New-Jersey House of Representatives yesterday, to appoint five Commissioners on the Quarantine question, was laid on the table by a majority of one.

Movements of the Steamship Interest—Nicaragua and Costa Rica.

The attempt of the Central American Governments to create a friendly and protective influence for themselves in the United States, by transferring their control over the Nicaragua Transit Line to the hands of strictly commercial and conservative men in New-York, must have been devised by wiser heads than those who have hitherto conducted the revolutions of Central America. Commissioners from those Governments have made a conditional transfer of all the rights which it is in the power of Costa Rica and Nicaragua to grant, for the exclusive possession of the Transit line, to men whose views and principles of business strongly and thoroughly contrast with those of the old steamship managers of Nicaragua. The name of the agent who is the representative of these new parties, is associated only with enterprises strictly commercial and pacific; nor is there one man in the powerful monied circle of which he has for so many years been the favorite, who would not shrink with dismay from any enterprise of questionable morality, or that involved a violation of the laws of nations, the comity of Republics, or the pacts and treaties of the United States.

The purchasers of the line are not required to engage in war, nor to furnish arms, troops, provisions, or even money, to aid in the expulsion of the fillibusters. The conditions imposed are of a simple and pacific character, and refer only to the internal condition of Central America, as a group of independent republics, desiring amity and peace with ourselves. The contract is a direct appeal to that class of our people who seek their own advantage in pursuits of universal benefit, and whose business it is to bind all nations in the great bond of commercial brotherhood. Whether President MORA, or some other statesman of mature experience, is that wise and intelligent mind who has discovered this new method of solving the problem of pacification, and creating a real unity of interests between Central America and the United States, it is not necessary to determine; enough that the discovery has been made, and opens the prospect of a happier future for the Spanish-American States.

The original Charter of the Accessory Transit Company of Nicaragua, granted by a faction, rested always upon an insecure and revolutionary basis. There were no adequate guarantees for the payment of the annual dues to the Government of Nicaragua, and the dues were consequently withheld. The revocation of this grant by President RIVAS, appears to have been a legitimate exercise of supreme power, in defence of the rights of Nicaragua. The seizure and condemnation of the steamers and other property followed as a simple consummation of the act. If Americans were the sufferers, Americans were also the instruments. The Accessory Transit Company, after allowing their steamers to be used by WALKER and his agents, suffered the legitimate consequences of their own folly. Ample evidence to this effect is in the archives of the Secretary of State at Washington.

That the first Minister of the Rivas-Walker Government, PARKER H. FRENCH, was the instrument employed, by masters still more cunning and unprincipled than himself, to bully the Accessory Transit Company into the series of measures which destroyed them, there are proofs stronger than probabilities; but that the practical details of the confiscation were managed by trusted agents of the Company, who were serving their own interests by the ruin of their employers, is an assertion fit only, however probable, to be made in the presence of a court of law.

Messrs. GARRISON and MORGAN, the immediate successors of Messrs. VANDERBILT and WHITE, with their associates of the Accessory Transit Company, established a monthly line for the importation of military adventurers, enlisted for the service of WALKER, in Nicaragua. In doing this they fulfilled the spirit and intention of their contract.

It will be remembered that Mr. RANDOLPH, of California, the representative deputed by WALKER to dispose of the Transit line in New-York, made application first to Mr. VANDERBILT, wishing him to purchase the line, with a reservation of such rights and interests as might be claimed by Mr. GARRISON. The propositions were published in a New-York journal, and are a complete betrayal to the eye of common sense, of the instruments of the seizure. There are some ludicrous points in these propositions, such as the proposal by RANDOLPH that Mr. VANDERBILT should pay a part of the fifty thousand dollars which he claimed for himself, by acting as Mr. RANDOLPH'S stockbroker and appropriating his share of the profits. The idea of CORNELIUS VANDERBILT making profits by a stock-operation for anybody *but* himself is highly amusing.

Failing in their efforts to unite with VANDERBILT, to the exclusion of the ruined Accessory Transit Company, RANDOLPH & Co. applied next to MORGAN, a retired millionaire, who amused himself by running a few steamships, and by GARRISON'S representations, this quiet gentleman was lugged into the affair. What his sensations must have been when he found himself astride behind Mr. C. K. GARRISON, on the fillibuster demon-horse, dashing along the road macadamized with human bones, bombshells and plunder, his bag of $500,000 which he took with him for traveling expenses, scattering dollars at every spring of the war steed, fancy laughs to surmise.

It is a favorable accident for the Governments of Costa Rica and Nicaragua, that their recent action in regard to the Transit coincides with the coming in of a new Administration. It is equally the good fortune of that Administration to have new grounds and motives, in which our own citizens are united in interest with the Republics of Central America, for the settlement of the pending controversy with England. Lord CLARENDON has distinctly stated that Great Britain claims no sovereignty in Nicaragua and Honduras. Lord NAPIER will hardly recede from an admission so conciliatory, and which, in point of fact, offers an easy solution of the difficulty. It is not necessary that they should agree not to seize or occupy any portion of Central America or Mexico; the agreement implies a possibility which both sides have positively ignored. Provision may be easily made for the Mosquito Indians. That is a small matter, and is virtually settled. The real difficulty is in the adjustment of a joint protectorate. At this point it is necessary to consult Costa Rica and the other Spanish-American States. But perhaps they do not require protection, but only to be treated well and justly, and otherwise let alone. Will the United States bind herself, *in concert with England*, not to allow Irish, German, or *English Crimean adventurers*, to pass in armed bodies into Nicaragua against the Central Americans; *no inquiries to be made as to what country or port these hired crusaders may have used as a rendezvous?* An arrangement of that nature or import would be efficient and satisfactory; and the United States may take upon herself to station a ship of war at such ports as may be necessary, not merely for enforcing the agreement, but for the protection of her own citizens, so many of whom have been destroyed by the denial of their passports in Nicaragua. We shall recur again to this subject. It is growing daily of great importance, and has a secret and unrecognized connection with those vital questions that threaten to disturb the balance of the Union.

More Fallacy and Fiction.

"Though the (sugar) cane may be exclusively a tropical and semi-tropical product, sugar is not, but has been profitably made from beets without protection in France for a number of years past, though it was first made there only through the support of protecting duties."—*New-York Tribune, March 18.*

The above curious statement was deliberately published on Wednesday in the columns of a journal which has assumed the position, judging from the paternal tone of its articles, of "guide, philosopher and friend" towards the farmers, merchants, and manufacturers of the North.

We beg to inform the public—and it is not our fault if the information be of such a character that that sapient individual, "every schoolboy," is sure to possess it already—that the cultivation of the beet-root was introduced into France by the elder NAPOLEON, not because either the climate or the soil was supposed to be peculiarly adapted to it, or because there was the smallest chance of its ever competing successfully with the cane-sugar of the tropics, but because the Emperor foresaw that the English supremacy on the ocean would speedily put an end to all importations from either the West or East Indies. He therefore determined to render France independent, as far as possible, of products raised beyond the sea,—not in the belief that she would therefore be happier or richer, but in the wish to render her less liable to injury at the hands of a restless and implacable enemy. The one-eyed, one-armed hero, who swept the ocean from the Ultima Thule to the Gates of Hercules, might in two months leave the Empire without an ounce of sugar for its coffee or its pastry. To guard against so fearful a contingency, the cultivation of beet-root was resolved upon, and men were induced to invest their capital in an enterprise as silly and as unprofitable as the conveyance of coal to Newcastle. The importation of foreign sugar was prohibited; the beet-sugar manufacturers got a monopoly of the market.

All this occurred forty years ago in a country in which labor is cheap and abundant, and amongst a skillful and industrious population. The result has been, not the establishment of a new manufacture on a firm basis—not the development of the resources of the country—not the addition of one shilling to the public treasury, but the infliction of a monstrous and intolerable burden upon the poorer and middle classes, and the diversion of many millions of capital from the legitimate channels of commerce. The beet-root sugar experiment in France is a total failure. It has been protected from the very beginning, is protected highly at this moment, and, if that protection were removed, could not exist for one hour. We would strongly recommend the politico-economical department of the *Tribune* to consult a work, entitled *Tableau des Marchandises Denominée au Tarif Général des Douanes de France*, published, or rather printed, at Paris, in July, 1856, by the Imperial printer, by order of a body calling itself the *Direction Générale des Douanes et des Contributions Indirectes.*

They will there find, at pages 22 and 86, no doubt to their great astonishment, that Unrefined Sugar imported from the French colonies into France is liable to a duty of from thirty-five to forty-eight francs on the one hundred kilogrammes; that Unrefined Sugar from all other places out of Europe is liable to a duty of from forty-five to sixty-three francs on the one hundred kilogrammes; that Refined Sugar from the French colonies pays a duty of from forty-one to fifty-two francs on the one hundred kilogrammes; that the importation of Refined Sugar from all other places is absolutely prohibited; that the above scale applies to importations made in French bottoms; that when Sugar is imported in foreign bottoms, from the French colonies, it pays sixty-five francs duty on the one hundred kilogrammes; from all other places sixty-eight francs ditto.

Upon examination of any good French dictionary, the *Tribune* will find that there are about five francs in one dollar,—that a kilogramme is as near as possible two pounds three ounces, and that consequently the famous beet-root sugar *is* protected against all foreign sugar by *absolute prohibition*, and against French colonial sugar by the very smart tax of from *seven to ten dollars* on every two hundred and seventy-nine pounds.

A very small amount of exploration also in the field of French political literature since 1830 will show our cotemporary that the whole nation is sick of this intolerable abuse—that even French protectionists scarce dare defend it, and that it would long ago have been abolished, but for the enormous amount of the compensation which justice demands should be made to the manufacturers, who, in reliance on the good faith of the Government, have now for two generations invested their capital in a hollow and worthless sham, devised by an unscrupulous military dictator, as a measure of safety in a war which imperiled the national existence, and which, if the ports were opened to tropical sugar, could not exist for one month.

We are a young nation. The population of the country is still scanty, labor dear, and those fields of production in which our triumph is easy and certain, are still lying to a great extent waste for sheer want of means. Let us take warning by the fate of France. Let us not be seduced into devoting millions of precious capital, and years of toil, to the cultivation of every outlandish root which enthusiasts recommend to us, to the neglect of our legitimate productions, and our real sources of wealth and greatness. The sugar-cane has not succeeded in Louisiana: does not succeed in Louisiana, and in all likelihood never will succeed in Louisiana. Let any one who feels at all moved by the *Tribune's* praises of that curious and valuable vegetable called *Sorghum*, read and take warning by the story of French beet sugar.

We have a great deal more to say on this subject, and will only refrain on condition that "Sorghum" be consigned to obscurity, and that a copy of the French tariff be procured by our able cotemporary for private reference.

A Few Words About Kansas.

The *Tribune* wishes to know whether the TIMES counsels the people of Kansas to obey the laws enacted by the Territorial Legislature of 1855. We are perfectly willing to gratify its "anxiety" for an "explicit" answer on this point,—though we consider it a matter of small importance to the public at large. We beg the *Tribune*, then, to understand that we have no "counsel" to give the people of Kansas upon this subject,—and that we are anxious they should be left entirely free to follow their own convictions of duty and good policy. That the Legislature referred to was a sham,—imposed upon the people by outrage and violence,—that its enactments lack the first elements of valid laws, and are not morally or legally binding upon the people of Kansas, we have not the slightest doubt. But whether they are to be resisted,—rebelled against and thus annulled, or whether the best interests of the inhabitants of Kansas require that they should rather be tolerated, acquiesced in and obeyed until they can be repealed in the regular course of political events, is a question which ought to be left to their free and unbiased decision. They are the parties in interest:—the penalties and labors of resistance will fall upon them:—the power of ultimately redressing all these wrongs and providing other laws by legal and peaceful means, is in their hands:—and we think they should be left to take the course which to them seems best. We have no hesitation in saying that we do not see how they can possibly gain anything—and we do see how they must inevitably lose much,—by an open, armed rebellion against the Territorial laws. Such a course will inevitably bring them into collision with both the Territorial and the federal authorities, and involve them in losses of property and of life, which are not called for by the emergency, and which would not be justified by the result.

We repeat what we have said more than once already,—that "the chief danger to Kansas now springs from outside interference with its affairs." The Territory is regarded as an arena upon which contending sections and political parties are to fight the battle for supremacy. The people who have gone there are not permitted to attend to their own affairs,—to establish homes, enter upon the culture of the soil, build school-houses, churches, and other means of mental and moral improvement; or start railroads, factories, and other agencies of material development. They are regarded exclusively as "the champions of a *cause*," and are constantly goaded on to acts of violence and pushed into a position of peril by the charge that otherwise they will be guilty of its "betrayal." The fact at the bottom of all this is, that the people of Kansas are made to play the game of political parties in the States,—to their own serious detriment, and in our judgment to the injury of the cause of Freedom.

We believe we do not underrate the importance of making Kansas a Free State. But it is a work likely to be hindered, rather than aided, by the outside interference to which we refer. The people of the Territory are the parties most deeply interested, and it is for them to do the work. They are on the spot, and know best how it may best be done. We would rather trust Governor ROBINSON'S judgment in the [illegible] they can be left alone. If the crusade against them from both North and South can be stopped—if Governor GEARY can be sustained in his evident desire to suppress and prevent all lawless raids from any quarter, and to secure to the bona fide inhabitants the free exercise of their sovereignty,—the affairs of Kansas will eventually be settled peacefully and satisfactorily. All sections of the Union are virtually pledged to abide by the decision of the people,—or rather to permit them to regulate their affairs in their own way. We believe that this is now the best policy that can be pursued and are anxious to see it fairly and fully carried out. The question of Freedom in Kansas, and in the rest of the Territories—as in Missouri and other Slave States—is not to be settled in a day or in a year. It is a question of time,—and we must not become impatient if the desired result is not reached in a hurry. A Slave Constitution may possibly be framed, and Kansas may possibly come into the Union under it:—but even that would by no means be the end of the matter. There would still be in the State itself a large, earnest, powerful and probably controlling party who would make the abolition of Slavery their leading object, and we have no doubt they would sooner or later succeed in its accomplishment. We agree with the sentiment expressed by the *Tribune* on Wednesday last, that "the emigration now pouring into Kansas will ultimately make her a Free State:"—and we think it in all respects preferable that the result should be brought about by this agency, even if it be slower in its operation, than by violent counsels, armed resistance or any outside interference that looks to these agencies, which are sure to be bloody and are very likely to be vain.

THE NEW CITY CHARTER.—We observe by the report of Thursday's proceedings in the State Assembly that "Mr. COX called attention to the hostility expressed by the TIMES and *Tribune* to the bill amending the Charter of this City." Mr. COX'S eyes must have been under an eclipse. The TIMES has *urged* the passage of a bill substantially like the one in question, from the very outset of the session. We regard it as a measure of the highest importance to the City,—and it meets the concurrence of the great mass of our citizens without distinction of party. It reduces the number of Councilmen,—abolishes two of the Departments,—assigns their duties to competent Boards,—places all the departments under the control of the Common Council,—separates the City from the general elections, and contains other provisions equally calculated to remedy the abuses which, under our present system, have grown so heavy and intolerable: The Legislature cannot do the City a greater service than to pass the bill as promptly as possible. As for a City Convention to form a new Charter, nobody wants one, and very few would take the trouble to vote for delegates if one were ordered.

NOT QUITE SO BAD AS THAT.—The Boston papers are naturally standing on the tip-toe of proud satisfaction at the success of Mrs. HOWE'S "tragic play." But they rather overestimate the effect it produced. The *Atlas* says that, "nearly every person of note in the social or the literary world was present" at its first representation. There were a good many persons of note, both in the social and the literary world of the City, who not only were not present, but who did not even know that the tragic play had been produced, and who never go to the representation of any play whatever. Even on the same night, there was a much larger collection of pink bonnets and persons of note at the Academy of Music than there were at Wallack's; to say nothing of the immense throng of persons who witnessed the *début* of the elephants at a rival establishment in Broadway. It would be a rare occasion, and a very large hall indeed, that could assemble all the persons of note in the social and literary world of New-York in one night.

SWINDLING TICKET SELLERS.—We trust the Legislature will lose no time in passing such a bill as shall put a stop to the infamous ticket swindle which curses our City. A bill has already been introduced for this purpose, and if it is of the right kind it should be immediately passed into a law. Scarcely a day passes in which strangers are not cheated by these outrageous impositions. They should be promptly and effectually stopped. We understand a deputation of the "runners" is about to go to Albany to remonstrate against any interference with their private business. We trust that their appearance will convince members of the necessity of immediate action.

SLIGHTLY ECSTATIC.—Our friend LYNCH, of the *Irish American*, is getting flighty. His account of the Inauguration,—of the President's *levée*, of Miss LANE and of things generally at the capital, borders on the insane. We copy his letter that our readers may see how the glories of our Democratic Republic strike the Celtic imagination. If the *Irish American* doesn't get its full share of the Government advertising, we shall set this down as a most ungrateful world.

OBITUARY.—Rev. CALVIN COLTON, well known as the writer of the *Junius Tracts*—a series of political papers of great popularity in the campaign of 1840, and also editor of the *Speeches and Correspondence of Henry Clay*, died a few days since at Savannah, Ga., whither he had gone in pursuit of health. He was a gentleman of highly respectable character, and a writer of considerable ability.

An Evil and Remedy.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Is there no remedy for the constant and systematic swindle which is practised by the omnibus drivers in making change? Yours, QUERIST.

Yes; there are two remedies, either of which will prove effectual:

First.—Walk.

Second.—Provide yourself with the exact change. This is a free country and every man can take his choice. If he won't take the trouble to do either, he deserves to be cheated—a little.

Masons Attend.

A call has gone out to all Masons to come down and look at the walls of the Brick Church, now revealing all their solidity and strength. A smart painter and a ton of vermillion will be in demand to paint their blushes when they look on the work of their grandfathers, and think of their own way of building.

☞ The *Staats Zeitung* has purchased the lot No. 17 Chatham-street, for the erection of a new building for their own use. The lot is 80 by 105 feet, and the building is to be five stories high, with iron front. They commence on the 1st of May to put up the new building.

Personal.

Judge TODD, of Marion County, Ind., has in his possession the sword and scabbard worn by the illustrious and immortal "JOE DAVIESS," of Kentucky, at the battle of Tippecanoe. On one side is inscribed "Liberty and Independence;" on the other "*H Plavt. bus Unum.*, 1783." At the period of his death, JOE DAVIESS was the Grand Master of Masons in Kentucky. The relic is the property of Judge TODD, who was the pupil and friend of JOE DAVIESS, by whom it will be presented to the Grand Lodge of Indiana at the next annual session.

The *Evening Post* states that Mr. W. SCHMIDT, one of our large merchants, for 45 years General Consul of the King of Prussia in this country, and who for some time during 1848 filled the functions of *Charge d'Affaires* at Washington, has been appointed by the King to the post of Royal Secret Commercial Counselor, the highest dignity in the Prussian Government in the consular line of service.

The Governor of Massachusetts, having put forth a call to prayer and fasting, thought it expedient to caution the clergy of the State to abstain from politics preaching. An indignant citizen, who signs "A Clergyman," writes to a Boston paper to inquire "what in the world the Governor is up to now?" That clergyman evidently intends to speak his mind.

THALBERG announced *matinées* in Boston, coupled with the condition (as in New-York) that the audiences shall be kept select. The Boston people are virtuously indignant at the insinuation that any but respectable persons go to CHICKERING'S.

Among late marriages we observe that of Mr. WM. MASON, the pianist, of this City. The bride was Miss MARY ISABELLA WEBB, daughter of GEORGE JAMES WEBB, of Boston, the well-known composer. The marriage took place in Boston on the 19th inst.

B. F. BUTLER, Esq., of Lowell, has been ill since returning from Washington. He is another victim of the National Hotel malady.

SHAKESPEARE AND MENDELSSOHN TOGETHER.—FANNY KEMBLE is announced in Boston to read Mid. summer Night's Dream to the accompaniment of the great composer.

Religious.

The *Churchman* recalls the fact that the eminent tragedian, MACREADY, when the manager of Drury Lane Theatre, although a "Liberal" Parliament had granted permission for the theatres to be opened on Wednesdays and Fridays in Lent, *voluntarily* closed his place of amusement in obedience to the call of the church. What a painful contrast, adds the editor, to the opening of the Opera House in our sister city on Ash Wednesday, when the prima donna inquired if this could be a Christian country, when she was called upon to sing on that night.

Rev. THOS. H. SKINNER (late of this City but now of Honesdale, Penn.,) was surprised lately by a surprise party of his people who left behind them for his enjoyment a purse of thirty gold eagles. Two very excellent friends of ours—sound preachers and popular pastors, are very much surprised that they have never been suddenly summoned home to find their houses full of friends who go off leaving a shot bag full of gold eagles. It is their daily marvel.

In the Colored Presbyterian (O. S.) Church, worshipping at the Chapel in Seventh-avenue, above Eleventh-street, Rev. HENRY M. WILSON, pastor, a revival is in progress. On the 1st of March 18 were admitted to the Church on profession of faith; 10 others have been examined and approved by the Session, and many others are under serious impressions.

The Baptist Church on Lexington-avenue (Rev. D. S. PARMELEE, pastor) is enjoying a revival. Fourteen persons were recently baptized into the church, and many others are inquiring. Meetings are held every evening in the week.

Church-going people were shocked at the sight last Sunday of workmen employed in the yard of the Harlem Railroad Company on Fourth-avenue, removing the old rails preparatory to excavating for the new dépôt.

An entire page of the *Evangelist* of this week is occupied by Rev. Dr ASA D. SMITH, one of the Executive Committee, in defence of the American Home Missionary Society from the strictures of the Philadelphia *Presbyterian.*

Obituary.

Dr. WILLIAM YATES, who first introduced Vaccination into the United States, died at Morris, Otsego County, in this State, on the 7th inst., at the extreme age of 90. He was a native of England, studied under Sir JAMES EARLE at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, attended ASTLEY'S first course of lectures, left London at the age of 23, possessed a fortune, and went home. Of a remarkably benevolent disposition, his attention was early directed to the treatment of the insane. In his house at Burton-on-Trent, he received and treated a considerable number of pauper lunatics, but an unfortunate accident overthrew his plans for their relief. One of his patients, in a paroxysm of frenzy, took the life of another patient, under shocking circumstances, and then committed suicide. He was so horrified at the act that he determined to close the Asylum, and, after providing for the proper treatment, among their friends or otherwise, of the remainder, he sailed to Philadelphia, where he arrived in June, 1799.

Previous to this incident, (says a correspondent of the *Evening Post*) he had become greatly interested in the subject of *vaccination*, which was then just becoming known to the medical profession in England. And it was the desire to extend its blessings, along with the shock to a sensitive mind of the accident mentioned, that determined his visit to America. Before sailing he made the personal acquaintance of Dr. JENNER, obtained from his hand a large supply of the *virus*, and from his mouth all additional particulars.

Immediately on his arrival in Philadelphia he engaged himself with all the zeal of an ardent and philanthropic mind, to disseminate the knowledge of the then new discovery. And it is certain that he was the first to introduce into America this great boon to humanity, although the credit of its first introduction has been generally accorded to another. He knew this, but had a morbid dislike to publicity, and never publicly contradicted it, being satisfied to extend its usefulness to his utmost. While preaching incessantly its preventive powers, he inoculated thousands with the vaccine virus. The doctrine and practice were received by the American public with greater avidity even than with the English.

The following year his affairs demanded his return to England, but in a few months he sailed again for Philadelphia. He made the acquaintance of Judge COOPER, father of FENIMORE COOPER, the novelist, of General MORRIS, Judge PEACOCK and others, and their intimate friendship he enjoyed till they dropped one after another into the arms of death. With Judge COOPER he ascended the Susquehanna to Otsego County, and being charmed with the passing beauty of the scenery, and also captivated by the daughter of a leading settler in the Valley of the Butternuts, he married the young lady, and resolved to pitch his tent there. He returned with his bride to England, when he disposed of Sapperton, which, as the eldest son he had inherited, to his brother.

After spending a year in England, and making a tour of the continent, he sailed for the last time for America, and purchased a large estate in Butternuts, where he resided to the day of his death.

New-York Central College—Academic Exhibition.

The Annual Academic Exhibition of New-York Central College, McGrawville, Cortlandt County, took place on Wednesday, the 11th inst. The exercises consisted of twenty-two orations, four declamations, and an address by Rev. M. E. STRIBBY, of Syracuse. Many of the orations manifested a maturity of thought and power of expression not usually witnessed at such exhibitions, and the delivery was very creditable to all concerned.

The theme of the address by Rev. Mr. STRIBBY was "The Men of the Coming Age."

The Spring term commences on Thursday, the 26th of this month. The price of tuition and of board has been reduced quite materially. The educational character of the Institution was never better than at the present time. HOWARD W. GILBERT, who has been successfully engaged in teaching at Salem, Ohio, for some time past, and who has spent some years in Europe, acquiring a complete command of German, French and Italian, has recently been appointed Professor of Modern Languages, and enters upon his new duties at the beginning of the new term.

The Site for a City Post-Office.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The TIMES is undoubtedly correct in its opinion that the *lower end of the Park is the place* for the Post-Office. It is as much the best place as that New-York is better located for trade and commerce than any city of the world. It would seem as if it had remained unoccupied in reserve for public accommodation, and in no form could it ever be so usefully appropriated. It is and ever has been entirely useless—no one goes there for pleasure or business—and yet its access is safe and convenient to every one.

The genius of our institutions require that information should be widely diffused, (as free as the air we breathe,) and this great medium of information should stand out as prominent as a lighthouse. The grounds are just in the right form, and room enough for all purposes. If it were laid out for this particular purpose, it could not better accommodate

ALL THE PEOPLE.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Mr. STRAKOSCH, the enterprising and successful manager of the Academy, during the past trying season, takes his benefit to-night. Mr. STRAKOSCH deserves well of the public, for a brave effort. He has provided an admirable programme, MORART'S "Don Giovanni," with its three prima donne in the attraction; but in addition to this, Mr. TRAMBERG has volunteered his services, and will play one of his favorite fantasias.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Mr. W. A. MOORE—a gentleman who contributes more to the gratification of the patrons of this establishment than any other—takes his benefit to-night. Stage managers are men who should be kindly remembered, because they do all the work of a theatre and get little of the praise. Mesdames JOHANNSEN and SERRIL, Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM, Mr. LESTER, Mr. G. HOLLAND, and a number of other artists, musical and dramatic, have volunteered their services.

EXCITEMENT IN REGARD TO A FUGITIVE SLAVE.—Several fugitives from Slavery at the South have lately arrived in this city. A little excitement existed this forenoon among members of the Vigilance Committee of this City, in consequence of a rumor that the former master of a fugitive slave had pursued him to Boston.

The fugitive in question, it is said, has been for a number of years in the employ of a banker of this city, whose residence is at Brookline.

He was requested by members of the Vigilance Committee, yesterday afternoon, to come to this city from Brookline, but declined. This morning a number of the Vigilants went to Brookline, since which it is rumored that the fugitive has left for the North.

Boston Traveller, 19th.

The Engineers of the Williamsport and Elmira and Cattawissa Railroads have established a reading-room in the dépôt at Elmira. About sixty dollars will be invested in subscription for newspapers, periodicals, &c., and the room has become a general resort.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, March 21.

I.—ELEANOR HAZLETON. Part 2. Chapters XI and XII.

II.—IMPORTANT CORRESPONDENCE FROM NICARAGUA—News by the *George Law* and *Empire City*.

III—CORRESPONDENCE FROM NEW-GRANADA—The President's Message on the Panama Massacre.

IV.—CORRESPONDENCE FROM PERU—Aspect of the Revolution.

V.—CORRESPONDENCE FROM CUBA.

VI.—PARIS AND LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

VII.—IMPORTANT MEXICAN NEWS.

VIII.—CALIFORNIA NEWS.

IX.—SUMMARY OF NEWS—City, Foreign and Domestic.

X.—WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE—Ratification of the Dallas Treaty, &c.

XI.—PARTICULARS OF THE TERRIBLE ACCIDENT OF THE GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD OF CANADA.

XII.—AGRICULTURAL—Breadstuffs, Provisions and other Produce Markets—New-York Live Stock Market—Articles on Agricultural Topics, &c.

XIII.—COMMERCIAL SUMMARY FOR THE WEEK.

XIV.—EDITORIALS—American Citizens Prisoners in Mexico. Is Prosperity a Sign of Ruin. Congressional Corruption. The Pacific Railroad. The new Isthmus Route. The Nicaragua Question to be settled on Commercial Principles. Funeral of Dr. KANE. The Affairs of Kansas. The Washington Poisoning.

THE WEEKLY TIMES is sent to subscribers by Mail or Express, at the following rates per annum:

One Copy, one year, for..... $2
Five Copies, one year, for..... 5
Twenty-Five Copies, one year, for..... 20

Each package must in every case be *sent to one name and address*. Any Postmaster, clerk, or other person, who may send us TEN or more subscribers on the above terms, and who will receive the package for distribution among the subscribers, *shall receive an extra copy*. Additions may at any time be made to Clubs by the party in whose name the Club stands, and on terms of first remittance.

Postage on the WEEKLY TIMES is:
To Canada, payable in advance..... 26 cents a year.
Within the State..... 26 cents a year.
Within the United States..... 26 cents a year.

The NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published twice a week, and containing all the reading matter of the Daily, is sent to Subscribers at the rate of THREE DOLLARS per annum. Two COPIES to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Payment in all cases is required invariably in advance; and no papers will ever be sent until the receipt of the money.

All letters inclosing money, or on business of any kind with the office, to be addressed to the Publishers.

RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO.,
No. 138 Nassau-st., New-York.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

SAWS.

HOE & CO.'S PATENT GROUND SAWS, PLASTERING TROWELS, &c., can be had, wholesale and retail, at the principal hardware stores, at the salesrooms of the manufacturers, Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st., or at the Works, corner of Broome, Sheriff and Columbia-sts., New-York.

CHEAPEST! PLEASANTEST! BEST!—THESE are the three characteristics of LYON'S KATHAIRON. It has now become the standard preparation for the Hair, all pronouncing it the finest article ever made. Sold by all dealers everywhere, at 25 cents per bottle.

DOWN THEY GO!!

The whole of our immense stock of China, Glass, Gas Fixtures and Plated Ware, positively to be sold off before the 1st of June. See our advertisements and list of prices in the dry goods column of this paper.

W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE.
THE GREAT FIRE PROOF SAFE OF THE WORLD, Secured with
WILDER'S PATENT POWDER AND BURGLAR-PROOF LOCK.
WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS.
Depot No. 192 Water-st., near Wall, N. Y.
B. G. WILDER & CO., Patentees and Proprietors.

DOWN THEY GO!

The whole of our immense stock of China, Glass, Gas Fixtures and Plated ware positively to be sold off before the 1st of June. See our advertisement and list of prices in the Dry Goods column of this paper.

W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.
Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

NO. 40 MURRAY-STREET.—STEARNS & MARVIN, late RICE & CO.'s Improved SALAMANDER SAFE, Wilder's patent, secured with the celebrated LA BELLE POWDER-PROOF LOCK, with a very small key, all made under the immediate inspection of our Mr. STEARNS, who has for 15 years superintended their manufacture; during which time not a dollar's worth of property has been consumed in one of them—all having been tested in accidental fires; warranted free from dampness. BURGLAR-PROOF CHESTS, of any size, filled with hardened steel, which cannot be drilled or broken. For sale by STEARNS & MARVIN, No. 40 Murray-st. Factory, corner of St. Mark's-place and Avenue A.

LOOK AT THE FIGURES.

Cut out our advertisement in the dry goods column of this paper, and bring it with you. Just look at the prices and see if they don't defy competition.

W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

SEWING MACHINES.—I. M. SINGER & CO.'S *Gazette*, a beautiful pictorial paper, contains full and reliable information about sewing machines, and answers all questions that can be asked on the subject. All who read this paper will learn how to purchase a sewing machine with which $1,000 a year, clear profit, can be made, and will be protected from being imposed upon by any of the humbug machines now before the public. I. M. SINGER & CO.'S *Gazette* will be sent, gratis, to all who apply, by letter or otherwise.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway, New-York.

LOOK AT THE FIGURES.

Cut out our advertisement in the Dry Goods column of this paper and bring it with you; just look at the prices and see if they don't defy competition.

W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

RUPTURE.—ONLY PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED to MARSH & CO., by the Industrial Exhibition of all Nations at the Crystal Palace, for their new Patent Radical Cure Truss. References as to its superiority—Professors Valentine Mott, Willard Parker and John M. Carnochan. Open from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

MARSH & CO., No. 2½ Maiden-lane, New-York.

PRISMATIC TURNING COMPANY'S STOCK for sale, cheap, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 4 Broad-st.

THE AMERICAN PHOTOGRAPH UNEQUALED! Taken by MEADE BROTHERS, No. 323 Broadway.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, March 16, 1857.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 31.—A MEDICAL Board, to consist of Surgeon C. A. Finley, Surgeon R. S. Satterlee, Surgeon C. McDougall, will assemble in the City of New-York, on the 1st day of May, 1857, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the examination of Assistant Surgeons for promotion, and of candidates for admission into the Medical Staff of the Army. The junior member of the Board will act as Recorder.

By order of the Secretary of War
(Signed) S. COOPER, Adjutant General.

Application for admissions into the Medical Staffs of the Army must be made through the Secretary of War.

WANTED—PERFECT SPANISH PILLAR QUARters at par. F. S. SCHLESINGER & ANDERSON, No. 68 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ONE OF HERRING'S LARGE SIZE Fire-proof safes. Apply at the Lorillard Insurance Company, No. 61 Chambers-st.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

B. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.'S
NEW STORE,
CORNER OF BROADWAY AND BROOME-ST.,
ON MONDAY EVENING, 23D OF MARCH.

We desire to inform our friends and customers that our new store will be opened for their inspection on MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 23, AND DURING THE DAY AND EVENING OF TUESDAY THE 24TH. No goods will be sold during that time, in order that our employees may devote their whole attention to those who may desire to visit our establishment. Our manufacturing department, occupying the 4th and 5th stories of the building, and comprising

PAINTING AND GILDING OF PORCELAIN,
GLASS-CUTTING AND ENGRAVING,
MANUFACTURING OF PEARL AND IVORY TABLE CUTLERY,
SILVER PLATING,

And various minor branches of the above, will be in full operation and open to inspection.

The elegant and varied assortment of new goods with which we shall open has probably NEVER BEEN EQUALED IN THIS COUNTRY, and comprises, in part, BRONZES and CLOCKS, of new and unique designs; FRENCH, CHINA AND SEVRES DINING, TEA AND TOILET SERVICES, GAS FIXTURES, SILVER-PLATED WARE, PEARL AND IVORY-HANDLED TABLE CUTLERY, PARIAN STATUARY, ELEGANT CHINA VASES, RICH CUT GLASS WARE, &c., &c., &c. Our friends, Messrs. CORNELIUS & BAKER, of Philadelphia, manufacturers of CHANDELIERS AND GAS FIXTURES, and Messrs. HACHE, PEPIN LEHALLEUR, of Vierzon, France, manufacturers of PORCELAIN, as well as our Home Departments, have devoted many months in the production of new and beautiful designs expressly for this occasion, and our house in Paris has spared no exertions, in making their selections in France, Germany and England, to procure the most beautiful assortment of goods ever exported to this country.

This being the 25th Anniversary of Mr. HAUGHWOUT in his business in New-York, the magnitude of which has been continually on the increase from the very commencement, he cannot refrain from tendering to his friends and the public his most grateful acknowledgments for their generous support.

The completeness of arrangements in our new store will remedy every defect that has hitherto existed, and we shall spare no pains to merit a continuance of the confidence and favor so long bestowed upon our house.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS, 1857,
AT LAST FALL'S PRICES.

☞ **Smith & Lounsbery**, No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st., have now ready for exhibition a large and superior stock of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING, imported expressly for this Spring's trade, and until further notice will be sold at LAST FALL'S PRICES.

☞ **Reducing Stock.**
ELEGANT CHANDELIERS AND GAS FIXTURES
Can now be bought at full
THIRTY PER CENT.
below usual prices, of
COLT & WHITTLESEY,
No. 921 Broadway, cor. 21st-st.

N. B.—Old Chandeliers Taken in Exchange.

TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS.

☞ **A Retired Clergyman**, restored to health in a few days, after many years of great nervous suffering, is anxious to make known the means of cure. Will send (free) the prescription used. Direct to JOHN M. DAGNALL, No. 59 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

☞ **Curtain Materials and Window-Shades at Wholesale.**—KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 291 Broadway and No. 54 Reade-st., have a full and choice stock of Brocatels, Satin De Laines, Worsted Damasks, Lace and Muslin Curtains, Cornices, Gimps, &c., which are offered at the lowest prices. WINDOW-SHADES.—Our stock of Window-Shades is the largest in New-York, and our superior manufacturing facilities enable us to offer these goods less than other houses. We invite the attention of close buyers.

☞ **Pulmonary Consumption.**—The great scourge of our northern climate is disarmed of half its terrors since we have a remedy so singularly efficacious as WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. It is performing many wonderful cures. None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS.

WIGS!—HAIR-DYE!!—WIGS!!!

☞ **Batcheler's Wigs and Toupees** have improvements peculiar to their house. They are celebrated all over the world for their graceful beauty, ease and durability—fitting to a charm. The largest and best stock in the world. Twelve private rooms for applying his famous DYE. Sold at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway

MEDICINE WITHOUT PAY.

I will present one box of my MAGNETIC SALVE to any respectable patient who will call and receive it. For Salt Rheum, Scrofula, Burns and Chilblains, unsurpassed. S. B. SMITH, Electro Magnetist, No. 77 Canal-st., between Broadway and Church-st.

☞ **Jouvin's Inodorous Parisian Preparation** instantly cleans kid gloves of all colors, without the slightest smell. While the glove is on the hand, rub a small portion of the Preparation on the glove with a piece of flannel, and the dirt will immediately disappear. One bottle, price 50 cents, cleans 50 pairs. Wholesale and retail at No. 502 Broadway.

☞ **Peremptory Sale at Auction at No. 345** Broadway. The valuable stock of Fancy Goods contained in the emporium of the late GEORGE W. TUTTLE will be sold at auction THIS DAY, and every day until closed out, by order of the Administrator. C. & F. H. SCHENCK, Auctioneers.

☞ **At the Breakfast Table**, Lea & Perrin's Worcestershire Sauce imparts the most exquisite relish and zest to hot or cold meats, grilled fowl, game, broiled kidney, &c. Sole agents for Lea & Perrin,

JOHN DUNCAN & SONS, No. 405 Broadway.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

MASONIC.—THE SUPREME COUNCIL OF THE 33d *Deg.*, *Mas.*, *O.*, of Memphis, meets regularly on the 1st and 3d Saturdays of each month, at the Chinese Assembly Rooms, Broadway, at 7½ o'clock, commencing on SATURDAY, the 21st March inst. All members in good standing are invited to attend. By order of the S. D.,

JOHN HANNA, Secretary.

SENIOR VETERAN CORPS OF 1812.—AN adjourned meeting of the Corps will be held at Keen's XIVth Ward Hotel, corner Grand and Elizabeth-st., on THIS (Friday) EVENING, March 20, at 7½ o'clock, to make arrangements for the Concert, and other business. Punctual attendance is requested.

By order,
M. RAYMOND, Col.
ISAAC M. PHYFE, Adj't.

VETERAN CORPS OF 1812, OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, organized Nov. 1850, incorporated Dec. 1856. A meeting of the Corps will be held at headquarters, Reilli's Star House, No. 62 Lispenard-st., on Friday, the 20th inst., at 7½ P. M. By order of W. E. CHAMBERS, President.

WM. CORBIERE, Adj't. A. W. JONES, Col.

THE MEMBERS OF THE REPUBLICAN Association of the First Ward are requested to attend a regular meeting at No. 82 Greenwich-st., on SATURDAY EVENING, March 21, at 7 o'clock.

H. GARLICH, President.
WM. A. VAN LIER, Secretary.

LECTURES.

WAR!—CAPTAIN H. A. DE RIVIERE, KNIGHT of the Legion of Honor, and Officer in the Imperial Army of France, a principal participant in the sanguinary engagements of the Alma, Inkerman, Balaklava, Tchernaya, and storming of Sebastopol, (by invitation of prominent citizens,) will deliver one lecture on those terrible conflicts, in his war uniform, illustrated by grand and expensive paintings, at Hope Chapel, in Broadway, on TUESDAY EVENING, March 24, at 7½ o'clock.

CARDS OF ADMISSION, FIFTY CENTS.

To be had at the principal bookstores and hotels on Broadway.

NEW-YORK, March 19, 1857.

We heartily join in the invitation given by prominent citizens to Captain DE RIVIERE, and invite our military friends to avail themselves of the opportunity to hear him.

WM. HALL,
CHAS W. SANDFORD,
Brigadier General Third Brigade N. Y. S. Militia.

THIS EVENING, AT CLINTON HALL, ASTOR-place, 7½ o'clock, Rev. T. STARR KING delivers the 6th and last lecture in the School of Design Course. Subject—*Sight and Insight*. Tickets 25 cents, to be had at the door.

ARTESIAN WELLS.—THE SUBSCRIBER, Engineer of art sian wells and boring for water, has been engaged in this business nearly thirty years; has recently bored a well for John Taylor & Co., at their saloon and International Hotel, Broadway; also, wells for our principal brewers, sugar refiners and others. I wish to caution the public against frauds imposed upon them by parties claiming to have patents for tools and pipes used in this business. Address JOHN DISBROW, No. 61 Walker-st., or at the Columbian Foundry, No. 45 Duane-st.

NEW SELF-ACTING SHIP PUMP.—THE proprietor of this new and valuable ship pump takes this method of announcing that this invention, for which he has just obtained a patent, may be seen for a few days at the United States Hotel in Fulton-st., New-York. By the aid of this curious machine a ship may be kept entirely free from bilge water, simply by the force of her own motion through the water. Ship owners and others interested are invited to call.

J. STEVER.

ADVERTISING.—V. B. PALMER, THE ADvertising Agent, Tribune Building, receives advertisements for the best city and country papers of all the States, exhibits files of papers for examination, and (when requested) aids advertisers in selecting such as are best adapted to their respective pursuits.

CAUTION.—WHEREAS, CERTAIN PARTIES in New-York have represented themselves to be my agents, this is to certify that I have neither dépôt nor agent in America, for the sale of my flint glass or crown-glass for optical instruments. Solothurne, Switz.

THEO. DAGUET.

REMOVAL.—THE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURance Company have removed from No. 74 Wall-st. to No. 16 Wall-st., between Nassau-st. and Broadway.

ROBT. S. HONE, President.
D. F. CURRY, Secretary.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE AMERICAN HORSES IN ENGLAND.
THE RACES FOR WHICH THEY ARE ENTERED.
PROSPECT OF RUNNING.

All who are desirous of knowing anything in regard to our HORSES, now in England, to contend with the

CHAMPIONS OF THE ENGLISH TURF,

may learn all the particulars by consulting

PORTER'S SPIRIT OF THE TIMES

for this week,

OUT TO-DAY.

The prospect of winning and terms upon which they are entered, &c., &c.

"Full of beauty, earnestness, and reality."

TO-MORROW, THE 21ST,
WILL BE PUBLISHED BY
D. APPLETON & CO., NOS. 346 AND 348 BROADWAY,
SMILES AND FROWNS.
BY SARAH A. WENTZ.
1 vol., 12mo. Cloth, $1.

Opinion of the New-York Evening Post.

This work is from the pen of a lady hitherto but little known in the world of letters, but whose delicate perception and just appreciation of the true and beautiful in human character, are obviously of no ordinary kind. Although a book which will be classed among works of light fiction, it has a noble purpose, and inculcates some admirable lessons in a forcible and pleasing manner. By a series of incidents, well-conceived, and naturally and gracefully woven together, it discloses the abounding wealth of the human heart, when animated and swayed by religious principle, and lays bare some of the pregnant sources of life's sorrow, as well as its darkest sorrows—sources of which multitudes, even in this enlightened age, are profoundly ignorant. It teaches also, what so many need to know, but do not yet, the blessed ministry of suffering and of sorrow, and impresses the reader with the conviction that nothing is permitted to befall us here on earth which is not intended to promote our best interests. It is gratifying to find in a work of fiction so much, and so profound spiritual philosophy as we meet with in this. And while there is in it little—almost no talk about religion, yet the entire work is pervaded by such a genuine religious spirit, that the reader is made to feel how intimately is true religion connected with all the common duties and relations of life, and what sunshine and fragrance it pours over them all.

From the Brooklyn Eagle.

This is a volume which carries the reader away on a tide of emotion, whose current never ebbs for a moment. It is written with a sustained power and energy from first to last. There is an earnestness about it which has all the charm of reality. We see that it is the play of real human feelings and human passions that is going on before us. We see human nature stirred to its profoundest depths and the wildest passions roused, and threatening an outlet in some desperate catastrophe, yet managed with a skill like that of a juggler, who keeps a dozen of painted daggers circulating around him without suffering wound or puncture.

THE BOOK FOR 1857.
WILL BE PUBLISHED ON SATURDAY:
WELLS' ILLUSTRATED NATIONAL HAND-BOOK,
COMPRISING:

The Original Articles of Confederation.
Declaration of Independence.
Ordinance of 1784.
Constitution of the United States.
Form ation of the Original American Union.
Washington's four most Important Addresses.
Missouri Compromise.
Fugitive Slave Law.
Kansas and Nebraska Act.
Population of the United States at decennial periods.
Electoral Votes for President and Vice-President, from 1789 to 1857.
Interesting Incidents of each Administration.
Great Seal of the United States, with description.
Seals of the Thirty-one States, with description.
Biographical Sketches of the Presidents, from Washington to Buchanan, with elegant Portraits of each.
Party Platforms of 1856.
Congress of the United States.
Cabinet Officers, from the formation of the Government.

And a complete Chronology of Important Events in American History, from the Landing of the Pilgrims to the present time.

The work is exactly suited to the times, and should be in the possession of every man and youth in the country. As a book of reference alone, it is worth many times its cost.

Handsomely bound in muslin. Price 50 cents, sent post-paid.

Good, reliable agents wanted to sell this and other new and popular works, to whom extra inducements will be given.

J. G. WELLS, Publishing Agent,
No. 11 Beekman-st., New-York.

READING FOR LENT,
WILL BE READY ON SATURDAY:
SERMONS ON THE DIVINITY OF CHRIST.

Sermons delivered before the University of Cambridge by Rev. R. C. TRENCH, D.D., Dean of Westminster, author of "The Study of Words," "English Past and Present," &c. 12mo, cloth, 50 cents.

CONTENTS:
I. Christ, the only begotten of the Father.
II. Christ, the Lamb of God.
III. Christ, the Light of the World.
IV. Christ, the True Vine.
V. Christ, the Judge of all Men.

By the same Author, uniform with the above:
SYNONYMS OF THE NEW TESTAMENT. 12mo, cloth, 75 cents.
ON THE STUDY OF WORDS. 1 vol., 12mo, cloth, 75 cents
ENGLISH PAST AND PRESENT. 75c.
ON THE LESSONS IN PROVERBS. 12mo, cloth, 50 cents
TRENCH'S POEMS. Poems by RICHARD CHENEVIX TRENCH, D.D. 12mo, cloth, $1.
CALDERON: HIS LIFE AND GENIUS, WITH SPECIMENS OF HIS PLAYS. 12mo, cloth, 75c.
The Seven Volumes, half calf extra or antique, $11 50.

NEXT WEEK:
MONARCH'S RETIRED FROM BUSINESS. By Dr. DORAN, author of "Table Traits," "Knights and their Days," &c. 2 vols., 12mo, $2.
J. S. REDFIELD, No. 34 Beekman-st.

GODEY FOR APRIL.

See it and give your opinion of the splendid steel engraving, the beautiful five figure Fashion plate, the Traveling Basket, the Collar printed in colors, the Juvenile Fashions of eight figures, Brodie's Fashions for Mantillas, the Patch-work, the Diagram of a shirt, How to Cut and Contrive Children's Clothes, the full Instructions in Needlework, Mourning Collar and Cuff, Ornamental Dish Ruff, Embroidered Stomacher, and Trimming for Child's Frock; Kane's Expedition, with beautiful engravings; Child's Shoes, Bonnets, Sleeves, Caps, Embroideries; beautiful Cottage and Plans, and other engravings, too numerous to mention. Stories by Mrs. Hewen, Mrs. Ellet, Pauline Forsythe, Mrs. Whitaker and others. Also, "A Mulrooney Story." The April LADY'S BOOK is really a beautiful number. For sale by all the booksellers.

A WORD TO SENSIBLE MEN WITH FOUR CENTS,
For Brilliant Original Stories,
For Sparkling Essays,
For Bold Dramatic Criticisms,
For Wide-Awake Editorials,
For the Freshest Artistic Intelligence,
For Spicy Fashionable Gossip,
For Innumerable Racy Anecdotes,
For "The Form and Pressure of the Times,"
SEE THE NEW-YORKER, JUST OUT.

Price four cents a copy. For sale at the Publishing Office, No. 9 Spruce-st., and by respectable newsmen everywhere.

COMPLETE FILE N. Y. DAILY TIMES
FOR SALE.
From the commencement to the present time.
Bound and in perfect order.
Apply or address, HENRY L. MEECH,
Daily Times office.

THIS WEEK'S LIFE ILLUSTRATED—Contains some interesting reading matter adapted to every member of the family, old and young, rich and poor, men and women, girls and boys. May be had of all newsmen for four cents.

THE CITY.—CAUSES OF CRIME; PROF. TURNER'S Lectures on Scientific Cooking; Sunday Cars, *pro* and *con*; Tribute to Lavinia Thompson; Old Folks' Concert; Thalberg; The Prettiest Lady in New-York—in to-day's LIFE ILLUSTRATED. Only 4 cents. Wholesale, No. 308 Broadway.

DON'T FORGET TO BUY
THE
NEW-YORKER.
For sale by all respectable news venders. Office No. 9 Spruce-st.

NEWS IN A NUTSHELL—FAST-DAY IN Connecticut; Twenty Female Physicians in Boston; Gen. Tom Thumb; Granite in Virginia; Grapes in California; A Million for Empress Eugenie's Jewelry; Excuse of Preaching; Religious Toleration; Weather in Georgia; History of China in Brief; Commerce of our Lakes; Books of the Bible; Legal Tender—all for 4 cents—in LIFE ILLUSTRATED, to-day.

BEAUTIFUL BALLADS.—"GENTLE ANNIE" and "Village Maiden," by Foster; "Fairy Floyd" and "Mother, watch the Little Feet," by Auguste Mignon; "I wish somebody'd come," by J. R. Thomas; "Kiss and never tell" and "Smile Again," by Fred. Buckley; "Forty Years Ago," by the Bakers; "Creole Belle," by Hunter, sung by the Buckleys. Any of the above sent by mail for 25 cents each. All of the songs from Verdi's "La Traviata." Price 25 cents each. Thalberg's "Don Pasquale," 50 cents.

FIRTH, POND & CO.,
No. 547 Broadway, New-York

COUNTERFEIT BANK-NOTES—HOW TO detect them; Paper; Edges; Date; Imprint; Letter-work; Vignette; Portraits and full-length figures; Red letters on back; Cost of Bank-note Engraving; Shading, or Parallel Ruling; Lathe-work; Seraphan's Patent; Altered Bills, &c.—in LIFE ILLUSTRATED Only 4 cents. Newsmen have it.

CHAPMAN'S SECTIONAL MAPS OF WISconsin, Illinois, Iowa and Minnesota, certified by the Surveyor General.

CHAPMAN'S TOWNSHIP MAP OF THE NORTHWEST, including the above and Kansas and Nebraska; Lapham's Sectional Map of Wisconsin. The correctness, reliability and beauty of last edition (1857) have already established these maps as the only reliable ones for reference. For sale at all bookstores and news boys in the cars.

DYER & PASMORE, Publishers, Milwaukee, Wis.

BUSINESS WITHOUT KNOWLEDGE—Some hints to young men, in to-day's LIFE ILLUSTRATED 4 cents.

LIVE AND LEARN.—A GUIDE TO ALL WHO wish to speak and write correctly. 216 pages, bound in cloth, gilt side. Price only 50 cents. For sale at all the bookstores.

FIRST TWENTY YEARS OF LIFE—A hint to Boys and Girls, in LIFE ILLUSTRATED.

FILE OF NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES FOR SALE—For year of 1856, complete; also, back numbers for years 1854-55-56, up to present date. Address H. F. TICE, or apply at Subscription Desk, this Office.

HIAWATHA—TRIBUTE TO MISS KIMBERLY; Language of Finance—in LIFE ILLUSTRATED.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

GREAT!
GLORIOUS
AND
TRUE!
PORTER'S
SPIRIT
OF THE
TIMES
IS OUT THIS DAY,

Filled with the most interesting matter ever issued in new paper form.

THE LADIES
WILL FIND IT
PARTICULARLY INTERESTING
GENTLEMEN ARE ALWAYS PLEASED WITH IT.

In fact everybody who reads cannot fail to be delighted with

PORTER'S SPIRIT.

Acknowledged to be the
BEST PAPER IN THE WORLD,
(No Exceptions.)
It is not filled with milk and water
LITERATURE,
but
SOUND SENSE
and
SPARKLING WIT,
from the
BEST WRITERS IN THE COUNTRY.

Read the extract from the
CONTENTS:
THE BANDIT AND THE BORDERER.
By Lariat.
FISHING FOR BRICKBATS.
LIFE OF FLORA TEMPLE, by Observer.
SQUIRE BRAGG'S LOBSTER EXPERIENCE.
By H. P. L.
BASS AND BASS FISHING.
THE MORGAN STOCK.
WONDERFUL TIME OF MISS CATH.
TOUCHSTONE AND HARRY HIEOVER.
GREAT TROT IN SAN FRANCISCO,
$2,000 TEN MILE RACE.
THE WARDROBE, TOILET, BOUDOIR, &c.
VALUABLE ARTICLES ON
VETERINARY.
BROTHER OF "FLORA."
TEN O'CLOCK IN THE MORNING.
FACT, FUN AND FANCY.
AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.
OUR CHESS DEPARTMENT.
THEATRICALS IN CALIFORNIA.
THEATRICALS IN THE SOUTH.
MATILDA HERON, BY OUR CRITIC.
MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.
DRAUGHTS, &c., &c., &c.

All for Six Cents.

To be had at all News Depots.

STARTLING REVELATIONS OF CITY LIFE!
BOARDING-HOUSES OF NEW-YORK AND THEIR INMATES.

There is not more of romantic and dramatic interest in any phase of New York City life, than that presented by its boarding-houses; and yet the field has scarcely ever been entered upon. The

STRANGE DEVELOPMENTS

of the Boarding-houses are yet to be made. We are yet to learn fully of the bickerings, the jealousies, the holy and unholy attachments, the romantic mishaps, the equally romantic pleasures, the meetings and the separations of friends which these times. When these are carefully explained, as they will be in the

GREAT STORY
OF
OUR BOARDING-HOUSE,
IN THE
NEW-YORK LEADER,
OF
SATURDAY, March 21,

From the pen of
ONE OF THE FIRST WRITERS IN AMERICA,
Author of
SEVERAL OF OUR MOST POPULAR NOVELS,

All this will be better understood than it has ever been. *** A circumstance of unusual interest which has recently transpired in one of the boarding-houses of New-York, will be embraced in the narrative; although, as the real actors will be alluded to, and their conduct faithfully depicted as it deserves, the incidents will be ascribed to the characters developed in this romance.

COUNTRY DEALERS will find that by ordering from me, all their orders will be filled as quickly and on as favorable terms as if they were on the spot themselves.

DEALERS AND STRANGERS visiting the City, and all others, are invited to call and examine my large and well-assorted stock. Catalogues sent free, on application to E. D. LONG, No. 30 Beekman-st., second story.

EDWIN FORREST.
THE WEEKLY NOVELETTE,
No. 2,
PUBLISHED THIS DAY,

Contains a fine portrait and biography of this distinguished American tragedian, besides many other attractions, including

SYLVANUS COBB, JR.'S
great story of the Revolution, entitled:
THE GOLDEN EAGLE;
OR,
THE PRIVATEER OF 1776.

Price four cents. For sale at all the Periodical Dépôts.

MADAME ROLAND—AN INTERESTING sketch of her Life—in to-day's LIFE ILLUSTRATED. Only 4 cents.

WOMEN IN THE ARMY—FOUR HUNDRED Female Soldiers in one Battalion—fully described in to-day's LIFE ILLUSTRATED. Only 4 cents.

"FOR FOUR CENTS" EVERYTHING IN THIS week's LIFE ILLUSTRATED. "For four cents"

VANDERVEER'S PATENT
ARITHMETICAL TABLES FOR CHILDREN.
For sale, wholesale and retail, by J. B. MORRILL, No. 304 Broadway. Agents wanted throughout the country.

PROFITABLE READING.—A WORD FOR "buncomb" style of preaching; how to keep awake, or go to the "Land of Nod;" School Teachers. In LIFE ILLUSTRATED. Only 4 cents.

NATURAL HISTORY OF MAN—WITH description, and engraved illustrations, in this week's LIFE. Ask your Newsman to get it. Only 4 cents.

IF YOU WANT TO SPEAK AND WRITE correctly, buy a copy of LIVE AND LEARN; OR, ONE THOUSAND MISTAKES CORRECTED.

So few people speak or write really good grammar, and fewer still punctuate decently, that a book that informs them how to do so—and not only that indicates their faults, but shows them how they are to be corrected—cannot fail to be popular.

For sale by all booksellers in the country. Price 50 cents. 216 pages, bound in cloth.

Published by
GARRETT, DICK & FITZGERALD, No. 18 Ann-st.

MECHANICS.—IRON, ITS MANUFACTURE and uses—a scientific, popular, and very interesting illustrated article, in to-day's LIFE ILLUSTRATED. Only 4 cents.

UNSOLVED PROBLEMS.—SOME SENSIBLE remarks on Philosophy, Theology, &c.—In LIFE ILLUSTRATED. Only 4 cents.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

TASTE, TACT, AND TALENT.
HARPER'S WEEKLY.
5 cents a Number; $2 50 a Year.
No. 13 ready this day.

CONTENTS:

ARE WE AS GREAT A COUNTRY AS WE THINK WE ARE?
WASHINGTON.
WHAT WILL YOU DRINK?
The NEW STEAMSHIP ADRIATIC.
THE CENTRAL-AMERICAN TREATY.
THE CLOSE OF THE PERSIAN WAR.
EDUCATION IN CANADA.
BRAZILIAN IMMIGRATION.
PIEDMONT AND AUSTRIA.
REMOVAL OF QUARANTINE.
HORSE-FLESH AS AN ARTICLE OF DIET.
CHAT.
Busy Husbands and Neglected Wives—Louis Napoleon on the Hoop Question—Mme. de Wilhorst as the Child of the Regiment—Wanted, a Lover. No Coachman need Apply.
THE MAN ABOUT TOWN.
My Hotel—Taking Things in Time—Genteel Gambling.
WELCOME TO HORACE VERNET.
Illustrations: H. Vernet—Vernet's Autograph.
MEN AND THINGS IN ITALY. [From our own Correspondent.]
MEN AND THINGS IN LONDON. [From our own Correspondent.]
St. Valentine's Day, Past and Present.
LITERARY.
New Books and Literary Gossip.
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.
The Senate—The Dallas Treaty—Other Treaties—Appointments—Washington Gossip—The Sinews of War for Kansas—Slave Moving South—Our Adopted Citizens—Laying the Transatlantic Cable—A Wedding in the Care—Obsequies of Dr. Kane—State of the American Board—Trouble in the Auburn Prison—Resignation of Gov. Geary—Election in New-Hampshire—Another Victim of the Spirits—A Lucky Coachman.
FOREIGN NEWS.
England: Lawsuit between the Queen and her Son—The new Order of Victoria—Mr. Hawthorne Robbed—A Plucky Clergyman—A Colliery Explosion—The Coal Takes Fire in the Pit. *France:* The Carnival—Fancy-Ball Costumes—Last Ball at the Tuileries—The French Protestants Fraternal, but Severe—The Jewel Trade. *Italy:* Progress of Tyranny—An Illustration—An American Suffering the Common Lot—Povero Padre—Execution of Baron Bentivenga. *China:* Progress of the War. *Nicaragua:* Walker in the Ascendant. *Canada:* Frightful Railway Accident—Mr. Zimmerman. *The Florida War.*
A CRUISE TO THE SOMERS ISLANDS.
Illustrations: St. George's Town—Cooly—Negro—The Somers Islands from the Hill—Summer Sleeping-Tents—"I cut you Treat"—Shipping Goods in a Heavy Sea—Government House, Bermuda—Negro Girl's Leg, Elephantiasis—A Private Residence.
THE DEAD SECRET.
Chapter the Tenth. A Council of Three.
THE LITTLE FLOWER. A Legend of Holland.
PRATTLE AND TATTLE.
With an Illustration.
WITHOUT INCUMBRANCES.
A RANGER'S LIFE IN NICARAGUA.
A Personal Narrative—The Night on Shore—The Landing at Malacatova—Camp-Life—The March—Native Farms and Cottages—The River—The Hatto—The Nun—The Picture.
NOTES AND QUERIES.
The Cent—For Notes and Queries—The Great Circumnavigator—The First English Actress.
FOREIGN RELIGIOUS ITEMS.
The Jesuits as Journalists—Protestantism in Italy—The Roman Index—Intolerance in Sardinia—The Christian Alliance—Pastor Wichern, of Hamburg—Religious Liberty in Turkey—Mission Losses in China.
AGRICULTURAL ITEMS
Cranberry Vines for Garden Borders—Early Potatoes—Shriveled Potatoes—Advice to Fruit Growers—Soap-boiling.
PILLS FOR THE DOCTORS
THINGS WISE AND OTHERWISE.
WEEKLY MARKET SUMMARY.
FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.
COMICALITIES.
Illustrations: Privileges of the Press—Where are the Police—Street Clea

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
FRIDAY EVENING, March 20, 1857,
UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION.
BENEFIT OF MR. W. A. MOORE,
Stage Manager,
On which occasion the following eminent talent have most kindly volunteered their valuable services, and will appear:
Madame JOHANNSEN and VON BERKEL,
(By the kind permission of B. Ullman, Esq.)
Mr. HOEY,
(By the kind permission of W. Stuart, Esq.)
Miss PYNE, Mrs. STEPHENS,
Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM,
Mr. J. W. LESTER,
(By the kind permission of W. Stuart, Esq.)
Mr. GEORGE HOLLAND,
(By the kind permission of W. Stuart, Esq.)
Mrs. MILLER, Mr. H. JORDAN, Mr. H. RUSSELL,
LOUIS SCHREIBER, M. A. VISCONTI.
The Juvenile Sisters,
AUGUSTE and MARIE,
CARL BERGMAN, Mr. G. BRISTOW,
H. DODWORTH and CORNET and STRING BAND.
ORDER OF PERFORMANCE.
Overture, "Nabuco Veri".....Dodworth's String Band
Souvenir d'Amerique, violin, by.....Visconti
Glorae d'Amere from "Semiramide," Rossini.....Dodworth's Cornet Band.
The elegant Comedietta of
THE MORNING CALL.
Sir Edward Ardent.....Mr. J. W. Lester
Mrs. Chillington.....Mrs. Hoey
Grand Fantasie Souvenir d'Bellini, with full Orchestra accompaniments, by.....Herr Louis Schreiber
Pas de Deux, by the juvenile sisters, Auguste and Marie.
LOVE AND MURDER.
Mickey Magra.....Mr. John Brougham
Ninetta.....Miss Pyne
Anita.....Mrs. Stephens
Don Manuel.....Mr. H. Russell
Solo de Concert de Beriot.....M. A. Visconti
Figlia L'Amour, Rigoletto, Verdi. Dodworth's Cornet Band
Trovatore Quadrilles.....Dodworth's String Band
Selections from the second act of
DER FREISHUTZ,
in costume, by
Madames JOHANNSEN and VON BERKEL.
Conductor.....Carl Bergman
Tiger Polka.....Dodworth's String Band
KISS IN THE DARK.
Mr. Satin Petitbone.....Mr. H. Jordan
Mrs. Petitbone.....Mrs. Stephens
Frank Fathom.....Mr. H. Russell
Mary.....Mrs. Miller
Tickets.....50 cents.
Box book now open.
Monday and every night during the week,
THE WONDERFUL RAVELS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½.
Tickets 50 cents; Private Boxes, $5; Orchestra Seats, $1.
Box book now open.
MONDAY EVENING, March 23,
GRAND OPENING NIGHT OF THE
Unrivaled and unequaled
RAVELS,
Under the direction of the renowned
ANTOINE and JEROME,
And the talented double company of
FORTY-FIVE ARTISTS,
Comprising, with others in this great company, the names of
ANTOINE AND JEROME RAVEL,
MLLE. ROBERT, MME. MONPLAISIR,
MME. MAZZETTI, LINA WENDEL,
LEON ESPINOSA, M. MAZZETTI.
YOUNG HENGLER, YOUNG AMERICA,
PAUL BRILLANT, E MAUGIN.
Full particulars in Saturday's announcement.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
The public is respectfully informed that
THE WONDERFUL RAVELS
AND THEIR
DOUBLE COMPANY OF TALENTED ARTISTS,
Under the direction of the renowned
ANTOINE AND JEROME,
Will commence an engagement at the above establishment on MONDAY EVENING, March 23.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE,
No. 624 Broadway, near Houston-st.
Miss Laura Keene.....Sole Lessee and Directress.
Performances commence with the Overture at 7½ o'clock.
FRIDAY EVENING, March 20, 1857,
THE ELVES;
OR,
THE STATUE BRIDE.
By CHARLES SELBY, Esq.,
performed in London with unexampled success.
LEGEND.—The mountain forests of Pastoria are said to be inhabited by elves, who delight to entrap travelers into their realms and torment them with their mischievous antics. Having the power of transforming their spirit, they often, in their malicious gambols, give life to the newly dead. Statues, rocks and trees may be seen moving in the forest; but it is only during the day they retain their fictitious existence. On the approach of night they resume their immobility.
Seventh night of
THE BLACK BOOK,
One of the greatest hits of the season.
Wolf.....Mr George Jordan
To be followed by
THE ELVES; Or, THE STATUE BRIDE,
produced with new scenery, costumes, properties and mechanical effects.
Count Coldstream.....Mr. Wheatleigh Cobin.....T. B. Johnston
Prince Jockey Club.....Miss Kate Reignolds
Silva, the Statue.....Miss Laura Keene
The new music arranged and adapted by Thos. Baker.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
E. A. Marshall.....Sole lessee
W. R. Blake.....Stage manager
Doors open at 6½. Overture at 7½.
THE WONDERFUL AND LEARNED ELEPHANTS,
VICTORIA AND ALBERT,
in the grand Eastern spectacle of
THE USURPER OF SIAM,
will appear THIS (Friday) and SATURDAY EVENINGS, March 20 and 21, 1857.
For brilliant cast of characters, scenery, incidents, &c., &c., see small bills. The last act embraces the miraculous Elephantine Fete in honor of the Prince of Siam, in which they will introduce all their evolutions, gymnastics, dances, marches, posturing, antipodean exercises and STUPENDOUS ASCENSION TO A COLOSSAL AND LOFTY PEDESTAL.
NOTICE.—To accommodate families, schools, &c., there will be a
GRAND AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE
On SATURDAY. Doors open at 2½; to begin at 3 o'clock.
The ELEPHANTS will appear in a divertissement, with other pleasing and attractive entertainments.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
March 30,
MISS MATILDA HERON
in
NEW TRAGIC PLAY,
LEONORE,
AN ORIGINAL OVERTURE
by a distinguished American composer.
THE INCIDENTAL MUSIC
by
R. STOEPEL.
Seats to be had three days in advance.
To-morrow—LEONORE.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.
FRIDAY—The two great comic pieces of the age.
THE SERIOUS FAMILY and THE TOODLES.
Mr. Burton in his original characters of Aminidad Sleek and Toodle.
Mrs. Hughes as Lady Dreamly and Mrs. Toodle.
Mrs. A. Plunkett as Widow Delmaine.
Mr. C. Fisher as Captain Maguire.
TO-MORROW—DOMBEY AND SON.
On MONDAY—A new comedy, in five acts, called
WALL-STREET.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS,
NEW HALL, No. 585 BROADWAY.
IMMENSE SUCCESS and GREAT LAUGHTER!
At the new piece, entitled
THE OCEAN TELEGRAPH;
Or, THE CORRUPTION INQUEST.
Which will be repeated all this week.
Preceding which
NEGRO MINSTRELSY.
On FRIDAY EVENING, March 20, benefit of MR. BISHOP BUCKLEY, the Comedian, on which occasion Mr. Fredericks, the Photographic Artist, will present to the first 100 Ladies a splendid likeness of the Beneficiary.
The burlesque on the OLD FOLKS' CONCERT will also be introduced.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—DRESS Circle 38 cents; Pit 12½ cents; Orchestra Chairs, 50 cents; Private Boxes $5. THIS EVENING, March 20, the entertainments will commence with the drama of FEMALE HIGHWAYMAN OR, THE BLIGHTED LILY.
To be followed by
CLAM-EEL.
After which the pantomime of the
FOUR LOVERS.
The whole to conclude with the drama of
IRELAND AS IT IS.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS, No. 585 BROADWAY.
A SPLENDID BILL.
FRIDAY EVENING, March 20—Benefit of
R. BISHOP BUCKLEY.
First night of the grand burlesque on the
OLD FOLKS' CONCERT.
Also, will be performed the very successful piece, the
OCEAN TELEGRAPH;
And on which occasion Mr. C. D. Fredericks will present 100 Photographic likenesses of the beneficiary to the
FIRST 100 LADIES AT THE CONCERT.
Doors open at 6½ o'clock. Concert commences at 7½. Tickets 25 cents. Orchestra seats 50 cents.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—LAST Week of the new domestic drama. It must be withdrawn, in order to make room for another new piece, first to be produced from London, and to be produced on Monday, 23d March. AFTERNOON at 3, two popular farces, &c. EVENING at 7½, RUTH OAKLEY, with all the great, original cast, after which a farce. The Living Serpents, Happy Family, &c., may be seen. Admission 25 cents; children under 10, 12½ cents.

IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE WISH EXPRESSED by many ladies and gentlemen who were present at the late Ball at the New-York Academy of Music, for the benefit of the Opera Fund, a second one will be given for the same object, on TUESDAY, April 14, which it is intended shall surpass in brilliancy and decorative effect the first, particulars of which will be published at an early day.

L. A. BENJAMIN'S GRAND CONCERT BY his classes of young Singers, or his Orchestra of 100 young Musicians, will be given at the Broadway Tabernacle on WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 25. Tickets 25 cents, to be obtained at the Music Stores and at the Ticket Office.

MRS. MAGNAN, WITH MR. S. W. WALDRON, will give a GRAND CONCERT on MONDAY EVENING, March 23, at the Broadway Tabernacle, assisted by the following talent, comprising the young Ladies and Gentlemen of Grammar School No. 2.

THE PALMER MARBLES.—STATUE OF Indian Girl, and eleven other pieces of Sculpture, at No. 548 Broadway. Open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admittance 25 cents.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THE CRYSTAL PALACE is still open to the Public, and contains many things curious and wonderful. The statuary alone is worth the price of admission.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
SATURDAY, March 21.
CLOSE OF THE SEASON.
Last night of the Opera Company.
Mr. THALBERG'S
Last appearance in New-York until the Fall.
First and only appearance at the Academy of Music of
Madame D'ANGRI and
Madame JOHANNSEN.
CONCERT, ITALIAN OPERA AND GERMAN OPERA
On one and the same evening, in which all the
FIVE PRIMA DONNAS
will appear:
Mlle. PARODI, Mme. DE WILHORST,
Mme. JOHANNSEN. Mme. STRAKOSCH, and Mme. D'ANGRI.
First act from NORMA.
Second act from "THE CHILD OF THE REGIMENT."
Second act from Beethoven's FIDELIO.
Scenes in costume from other Operas.
GRAND CONCERT
By Mr. Thalberg and Mme. D'Angri.
MR. THALBERG
will play fantasias from "Masaniello," "Norma," and his Concert Waltzes.
Full particulars on Saturday.
Director and Conductor.....MAURICE STRAKOSCH.
Parquet, Dress Circle, Firs Tier.....$1
Secured Seats..50c. extra. Amphithestre.....25c.
Family Circle.....50c. Private Boxes.....from $6 to $30
The Box Offices for securing seats will be open daily from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M., at the Academy of Music; BREUSING'S, No. 701 Broadway; HALL & SON'S, No. 239 Broadway; and VAN NORDEN & KING'S, No. 45 Wall-st.
THE SALE OF SEATS
commences on Friday.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA
(Twelfth Subscription Night.)
BENEFIT OF MAURICE STRAKOSCH.
Last Night of the Season.
UNRIVALED COMBINATION OF TALENT.
First appearance at the Academy of Music of
S. THALBERG,
who has generously offered his services for this occasion.
First and only night of
DON GIOVANNI.
THREE PRIMA DONNAS IN ONE OPERA.
The public are respectfully informed that Mozart's famed Opera (in three acts) of
DON GIOVANNI
will be performed, most positively for the only time, on FRIDAY EVENING, March 20,
in which the whole strength of the Company will appear.
First appearance in America of
Mlle. TERESA PARODI
in the role of Donna Anna.
First appearance of
Mme. CORA DE WILHORST
as Zerlina.
CHARACTERES:
Donna Anna.....Mlle. Teresa Parodi
Zerlina.....Mme. Cora de Wilhorst
Donna Elvira.....Mme. Amalia Patti-Strakosch
Ottavio.....Sig. Tiberini
Don Giovanni.....Sig. Morelli
Leporello.....Sig. Amati Dubreuil
Masetto.....Sig. Morino
The Commendatore.....Sig. Barili
Director and Conductor.....MAURICE STRAKOSCH
Parquet, Dress Circle, First Tier.....$1
Secured Seats.....50c. extra. Aphitheatre.....25c.
Family Circle.....50c. Private Boxes.....from $6 to $30
The Box-Offices for securing seats will be open daily from 8 A. M. until 4 P. M., at the Academy of Music; BREUSING'S, No. 701 Broadway; HALL & SON'S, No. 239 Broadway, and VAN NORDEN & KING'S, No. 45 Wall-st. Opera commences at 8.
All the free admissions, with the exception of the public press, will be suspended on this evening.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, No. 497 BROADWAY.—The best collection of Paintings in this country. It contains 150 Paintings. Open day and evening. Admittance 25 cents.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES.
No. 806 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
No. 137 MONTAGUE-PLACE, BROOKLYN.
New-York classes on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS. Brooklyn classes on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 3 and 4 P. M. for ladies and children, at 8 P. M. for gentlemen. Ladies' private classes at 2 P. M. Pupils can commence at any time during the season.
Practicing assemblies for ladies and gentlemen EVERY MONDAY EVENING in Brooklyn, and every SATURDAY EVENING in New-York. Former pupils can subscribe for the assemblies alone.

BALLS.

GRAND BALL ON SATURDAY EVENING, March 21, at Mlle. CAROLINE VEZIEN'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 21 Howard-st.; the ball will open at 8 o'clock and close at 12. Tickets 50 cents. The above Academy is open every day for the instruction of ladies and gentlemen, at 3 o'clock P. M., and 7 o'clock in the evening, for practice.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

THE PUBLIC ARE INVITED TO EXAMINE a parlor grand piano of Hallet, Davis & Co.'s make, said to equal Erard's; beautiful square pianos of the best quality. Second-hand pianos at $25, $45, $125 to $200. Pianos and melodeons to let.
T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway,
Marble Building, corner Grand-st.

GOLD-MEDAL PIANOS!—STEINWAY & SONS have again been awarded the First premium at the late Fair of the American Institute, New-York; and also the First premium Gold Medal at the late Fair of the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, in addition to the three already received, making five first-prize medals within the last 18 months. No. 84 Walker-st.

ORGANS—CHURCH ORGANS—FOR SALE—One superior toned Gothic organ, of 13 stops, pedal C. C. C., 16 feet open diapason, 8 feet in front; one 8 stop Gothic case, pedals and swell; one 6 stop do. The above are offered low for cash.
W. H. DAVIS. Organ Builder, No. 40 Downing-st.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS—GREAT BARGAINS.—Owing to alterations to be made in the piano-rooms at No. 333 Broadway, the large stock of pianos and melodeons will be sold during this week at lower prices than ever before offered in this City. Pianos and melodeons to rent. HORACE WATERS, Agent.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANOFORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Pianofortes, constructed with the patent arch sweet-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF PIANOS.—JUDSON & MUNGER have removed to No. 723 Broadway, opposite New-York Hotel, where can be found the best assortment of Pianos and Melodeons in the City, for sale or to let. N. B.—Storage for pianos and furniture.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven,) Piano-forte manufacturers, warerooom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

A FINE PIANO.—GREAT BARGAIN.—A rosewood 7-octave piano, finished back, carved legs, such as are retailed at $400, will be sold to a cash customer for $275. Apply to T. H. CHAMBERS, 385 Broadway.

PIANOS TO LET.—HAINES BROS.' PIANOS to let, at their manufactory, Nos. 330, 332 and 334 2d av., cor. 21st-st. Rent applied towards purchase if desired. Price moderate. J. M. PELTON.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

KEMEY'S & SAMPSON'S
IRON AND STEEL WAREHOUSE,
No. 279 Washington-st.,
between Chambers and Warren, New-York,
Offer at lowest market rates,
Bar and Bundle Iron and Steel of all descriptions.

MOUNT HOPE IRON COMPANY'S CUT NAILS.—The attention of dealers and shippers is requested to this new brand of cut nails, from a new establishment with improved machinery. These nails are fine in finish, shape and quality. For sale by the Company's Agent, JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

PIG IRONS, COPPER, SPELTER, BANCA tin, Coburn's extra lard and tallow oils, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William st.

COAL.

SCRANTON COAL.—THE DELAWARE, LACKawanna and Western Railroad Company have opened a yard at the foot of 15th-st., East River, for supplying the public with their Scranton Coal at retail, which will be delivered in nice order, of any desired size, to all parts of the City, at the lowest market prices. Orders received at the office of the Company, No. 51 Wall st., or by Mr. ANDREW SEYMOUR, Agent, at the yard.
W. E. WARREN, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1857
N. B.—Orders for this coal by the cargo delivered at Elizabethport, N. J., New-York, Brooklyn, Williamsburg, and Jersey City, or along-side vessels in the harbor, received at the office, No. 51 Wall-st.

COAL! COAL!—BEST QUALITIES OF LEHIGH Peach Orchard and White Ash Coal of all sizes, delivered in any part of the City at the lowest market price. Also, Cumberland, Cannel and Liverpool coals.
WM. E. PEARSON, No. 438 Washington st.

STEAM POWER.

STEAM-POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th and 25th sts., New York. These Works, erected expressly for mechanical purposes, will be found better adapted either for heavy or light machinery than any other establishment in the City. The engine is of one thousand horse-power, and the buildings are fitted with all the modern improvements. Adjoining the above Works there are several vacant lots, most eligibly situated for saw, marble, wire-drawing or other mills. Apply at the office foot of East 24th-st.

STEADY POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS.—Near Broadway, at low rates. Also, a store on Canal-st., running through to Walker-st., by
JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

STEADY POWER, LIGHT ROOMS AND cheap rents in the new buildings Nos. 37 and 39 Greene-st. Possession immediately. Inquire of A. & G. W. BRADY, on the premises.

STEADY STEAM POWER TO LET.—LARGE and small rooms; well lighted, at No. 499 Water-st., between Pike and Rutgers slips.

HOUSES AND ROOMS WANTED

WANTED—A HOUSE ON SIXTH, EIGHTH OR 9th-av., suitable for a thread and needle store and dwelling, on lease. Address Box No. 475, Lower Post-Office.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—A NEW AND PLEASANT COTtage at Spyten Duyvel, (one hour's ride from Chambers-st.,) commands a fine view of the Hudson River and is in all respects desirably located. The house contains 8 rooms, 9 closets and pantries, furnace, range, gas pipes, bath-room with hot and cold water; water closet, marble mantels, cistern, &c. Also on the premises a stable with four stalls, bed room, carriage-room, tool room, basement, &c. The grounds are well laid out with young fruit and ornamental trees, shrubbberry, currants, strawberries, &c. The buildings are constructed in the most substantial manner, and were put up under the supervision of the present owner. Price with half an acre of land, $6,500. For particulars, inquire of J. A. DURKEE, No. 1 Stone-st

FOR SALE—ELEGANT, PERFECT AND STYLish brown stone residence, No. 139 East 18th-st., location desirable and fashionable, near Stuyvesant and Gramercy parks, is first-class, three rooms deep all the way up, in complete order and repair; all the improvements, bell-calls, furnace register, ventilators, speaking-tubes, gas, baths, &c., modern built; woodwork highly carved; knobs, &c., silver plated, is newly and magnificently furnished. Will be sold with or without whole or part of furniture. Terms easy, only $5,000 required down, balance on mortgage. Apply on the premises from 2 to 5 o'clock, or at my Office, No. 347 Broadway, from 10 to 1 o'clock.
T. B. VOORHEES,
Attorney-at-Law.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS three-story and attic brick dwelling-house No. 95 3d-av. It has a brown-stone stoop and portico, with fluted pillars, and court-yard extending 5 feet beyond the stoop. The house is 46 feet deep, by 24 feet 9 inches wide. The lot is 106 feet deep. The yard is large and pleasant. The house was planned by the present occupant, with regard to every convenience, it being furnished with Croton water, gas, and furnace; and there are closets on every floor. The cellar is flagged, and perfectly dry. The situation is very desirable, being in a pleasant part of the avenue. For further particulars, inquire on the premises. Positively will not be rented for a boarding-house.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE COUNTRY residence in Bergen, N. J., about 1¾ miles south of Jersey City, containing about half an acre of ground, a large two story frame house, kitchen, out-house, barn, carriage-house, hennery, &c.; location very desirable and healthy; omnibuses pass near the door, to and from the Jersey City Ferry, every hour of the day; terms easy. Apply to D. VAN WINKLE, grocer, at the junction of the Jersey City and Newark plank roads.

FOR SALE—THE NEW BROWN-STONE FRONT house, No. 97 East 56th st., situated on Murray Hill, between 4th and Lexington aves. The house is three stories high, exclusive of an elegant English basement; 14 feet front by 61 feet deep, and is furnished throughout with all the modern improvements; depth of lot 98 feet 6 inches. For terms and further particulars, apply at the adjoining house, No. 95 East 56th st., where the keys for the premises for sale can be obtained.

FOR SALE CHEAP—DESIRABLE BUILDING sites on the Hudson River, commanding an extensive view of the river, the Highlands, and the village of Peekskill; within 10 minutes' walk of the railroad depôt, where all trains stop, going North or South. Also, a house and plot adjoining the same, with out houses, fruit and shade trees. For particulars, inquire of JAMES N. WELIS, No. 167 9th av., or of the owner on the premises, corner of Howard and Broad sts., Peekskill village.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—TWO CHARMing cottages on Carlton-av., near Fulton-av., in a first-rate neighborhood, and replete with all the modern conveniences, will be sold at the low price of $2,325, and $1,250 on bond and mortgage; will rent readily for $250 per annum. Apply to J. DAVENPORT, corner of Oxford-st. and Fulton-av.

FOR SALE—TWO FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone front houses, on the south side of 44th-st., about 150 feet east from Broadway; the houses are 24 by 55 feet. Also, two four-story houses in same row, 20×4 by 50, built in best and most substantial manner, and are first-class houses of their size; will be completed about 15th of April. Apply to S. S. HINMAN, No. 3 Broad-st., 12 to 2.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST-CLASS, FOUR-STORY, brown-stone front houses, 60 feet deep, with all the modern improvements, situated on the south side of 27th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.; one lot of ground on the south side of 22d-st., first vacant lot west from 5th-av. Inquire of WM. BYER, or J. W. FULLER, No. 43 West 27th-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE STORY AND BASEment brick dwelling-house in Hoyt-st., third house from State-st., Brooklyn, in excellent order, having gas throughout, heater, &c. Price $5,000. $3,500 may remain on mortgage. Would be sold with or without furniture. This is a rare chance for a small family goingnto housekeeping. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE.—TWO FIRST CLASS MEDIUM size four story brown stone front houses, Nos. 35 and 37 West 38th st., north side, near 5th av., will be sold reasonable, if applied for before the 1st day of April. Inquire on the premises from 9 to 11 A. M. and from 4 to 5 P. M.; or of GEORGE R HOWELL, No. 32 Parkrow, from 1 to 3 P. M. Terms easy.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—THE MARINE PAvilion, at Gloucester Mass. only 90 minutes by Railroad from Boston. Its capacity about 150 persons. For location, bathing, fishing, yachting or drives it is unsurpassed by any other Summer retreat on the sea-shore. For particulars, apply to SIDNEY MASON, No. 125 5th-av., New-York, or to JEREMIAH FOSTER, Gloucester, Mass.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, AT Upper Red Hook, near the Hudson River depôt, three hours' ride from this City, in a fine healthy location; two story house, nine rooms and extension, good barn, all kinds of fruit and ornamental trees. Price low; terms easy. Apply to J. RAYMOND JONES,
No. 106 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOMELY-SITUATED four story brown-stone front house in 24th-st., north side, between 5th and 6th avs. House 21x55 feet. Lot 98 ft. 6. Has every modern convenience and neighborhood unexceptionable. Price $16,000. Apply at No. 70 Pine-st, 2d floor, or at No. 45 West 24th-st.

FOR SALE TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—AT Newburg, on the Hudson River, plots of land with dwellings and beautiful building sites overlooking the river and surrounding country. Will be sold low if applied for immediately. An accurate map of the property and full particulars at No. 106 Broadway.
J. RAYMOND JONES.

FOR SALE—IN THE VILLAGE OF STAMFORD, Conn., two country seats, well and substantially built in modern style, situated on the bank of a river. The buildings are large and new, and can be occupied immediately. Inquire of N. E. ADAMS, Stamford, Conn., or of C. W. ADAMS, No. 335 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT IN BROOKLYN. —The three story and basement brick House, No. 200 Dean-st., between Bond and Nevins. Sub-cellar, marble mantels, gas fixtures throughout; bath-room, kitchen-range, grape arbor and fruit vines; water best in the City. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET ON EIGHTY-EIGHTH-STREET, NEAR FIRST-AVENUE.—Four lots with a genteel modern 2½-story house, arranged with Croton water, bath, water closet wash trays and gas pipe. Apply to S. RICHARDSON, No. 212 5th-av., or A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY, BROWNstone, English basement house No. 40 West 36th-st., 16:8 by 60, lot half the block; has all the modern conveniences; the present occupant would like to sell the carpets, oil cloths and gas fixtures, new last November. Inquire of E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY property, with little incumbrance, or Stocks and Bonds, a very valuable unimproved property at Newark, N. J., near the depot. The above is worth the attention of parties wishing to exchange or purchase.
E. B. KINSHIMER, No. 319 4th-av.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST-CLASS FOUR STORY brown-stone front houses, just finished in the most thorough and improved style; all modern improvements; size 25 by 60 feet; in the choice location Nos. 28 and 30 West 31st-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway. Apply on the premises, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AN ELEGANT 3-story brown stone front house on 1st-place, between Henry and Clinton sts., Brooklyn, with all modern improvements; house 25x60, lot 183 feet, court-yard in front. Near the Court-st. cars and Hamilton Ferry. Apply to
J. RAYMOND JONES, No. 106 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A VERY DEsirable residence at Elizabeth, within an hour of New-York, by thirteen trains each way, daily. Will be sold, furnished or not, or exchanged for a first class house in New-York—paying the difference in cash. Apply at the office of the Cannel Coal Co., No. 51 William-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A HANDSOME 3-story and attic basement house, 108 1st-av., near 7th-st.; contains 14 to 15 rooms, gas and Croton from the basement to 3d-floor. Apply to SAMUEL R. B. NORTON, at No. 18 Bowery.

FOR SALE.—A NUMBER OF VERY DESIRABLE Houses in nice locations, at prices from $5,000 to $19,000. Also a large number of good building lots at low prices. Also about 100 houses to let.
E. B. KINSHIMER, No. 319 4th-av.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY ENGLISH basement house, No. 44 11th-st., between 3d and 3d avs. It has all the modern improvements, and is in a very desirable location, and will be sold low if applied for soon. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A BEAUTIFUL HOUSE, 25 feet by 20, with all necessary improvements, in a good locality, No. 174 East 20th-st.; is in perfect order. Inquire of A. KENNEDY, No. 130 East 35th-st., near 3d-av.

FOR SALE—TWENTY ACRES OF HANDSOME building lots at Far Rockaway, Long Island, fronting on the bay and ocean. Apply to SAMUEL R. B. NORTON, on the premises, or on Tuesdays and Thursdays at No. 18 Bowery.

FOR SALE—THE MODERN THREE-STORY brick house, No. 426 Pacific, cor. of Nevins-st., Brooklyn; the basement well arranged for a Physician. For terms apply to office Lenox Ins. Co., No. 54 Wall-st., N. Y., or to S. HONDLOW, Montague, near Court, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—OR, IF NOT SOLD SOON, TO LET —A three-story and basement brick dwelling-house and lot, No. 310 West 22d-st., New-York. Apply to J. E. CARY, No. 11 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—ON EASY TERMS, A FIRST CLASS brown stone house, No. 108 First-place, between Court and Smith sts., South Brooklyn. Lot 25 by 133 feet, house 25 by 50. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE 3-STORY BRICK HOUSE NO. 197 Mott-st., near Broome-st.; size, 25 feet by 60; lot 100 feet deep, has gas and Croton water; is unencumbered. Inquire of WILLIAM E. WAWS, 395 Canal-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE GENTEEL stone-front House No. 218 West 31st st., built in superior manner, and with all modern improvements. Price, $8,000. Rent $850. Apply to A. F. MANN, No. 64 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—THE HOUSE and lots Nos. 41 and 43 Beekman-st., New-York. Inquire of J. J. BEAURON & SON, watch makers, No. 166 William-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE TWO HOUSES AND LOTS known as Nos. 149 and 151 Eldridge-st., one door above Rivingston-st.; each lot is 25 feet wide and 100 feet deep. Inquire of J. M. SEAMAN, No. 170 Eldridge-st.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—THE TWO-story and attic frame house No. 450 Atlantic-st., filled in with brick up to the roof, well built and in perfect order; together with the four lots of ground attached thereto, say two lots (50 feet) on Atlantic-st., with the two corresponding lots on Pacific-st., on which is also a good stable. On these premises is a fine and valuable garden, well laid out, and stocked with shrubbery and an abundance of fruit trees of the very best kind, in full bearing; also with excellent grape-vines. This property, situated in a good and thriving neighborhood, would make a very fine residence for a family, and will be sold low on very easy terms, as the greater part of the price can remain on bond and mortgage for a number of years. Apply on the premises, or, daily, at 12 o'clock, to HENRY BABAD, No. 40 Wall-st., office No. 20.
N. B.—If not sold by April 5, this property will be rented to a good tenant.

FOR SALE—IN THE CITY OF POUGHKEEPSIE, the large and commodious dwelling house and lot, (or place of ground) being 171 feet front on Academy-st. and 140 feet deep; also, two other lots in rear of above, being 100 feet on Carroll-st. and 160 feet deep, having been the residence of the late Caleb Barker, deceased, and within 5 minutes' walk of the centre of the city, commanding a fine view of the Hudson River and surrounding country. The grounds are well improved, with fruit and ornamental trees, grape-vines, shrubbery, &c. Also, a store on Main-st., next to south-east corner of Liberty-st., one of the most popular stands in the city. Also, store and dwelling on Liberty-st., next to corner of Main-st. The whole will be sold on liberal terms, by applying to CORNELIUS DUBOIS or GEORGE CORLIES, Poughkeepsie. Should the dwelling house on Academy-st. not be sold before April 1, it will be to rent.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.—A handsome and convenient two-story brick house, with out-buildings and lot of an acre of land, situated in South-st., opposite the Episcopal Church, within two minutes' walk of the railroad depôt. The house is nearly new, convenient, in good order; and one of the most desirable residences in the town.
Also, a large, commodious and delightfully situated dwelling-house, with several acres of land, stable, ice-house, (filled) and other out-houses, fine garden, with variety of fruit and shade trees, situate about one mile from the village, and half mile from the depôt at Morris Plains, and adjoining the residence of the subscriber. As a healthy and desirable family residence it can hardly be excelled. Inquire of G. BURNHAM, No. 18 Wall-st.

MADISON-AVENUE.—FOR SALE—THE TWO four-story brown-stone houses Nos. 68 and 70 Madison-av., corner of 28th-st.; each lot 25 by 100; houses modern and complete, three rooms deep, all up, in addition to which the corner has a back building, four stories high, and filling the entire depth of the lot by about 18 feet in width. This property is admirably adapted for a Young Ladies' Seminary, and has been occupied as such since the houses were finished. It is also a good location for a Hotel Garni, and is sufficiently commodious for that purpose, or desirable for private residences.
HOMER MORGAN,
No. 3 Metropolitan Bank, Pine-st.

COUNTRY SEAT ON THE HUDSON RIVER FOR SALE.—A large, substantial and well-finished two-story house, (54x36 feet,) with about 5 acres of land, on the south side of the village of Saugerties, near the Episcopal Church. The house is particularly well-built, has marble mantels, cornices, and centre pieces, and is surrounded by a broad piazza. The situation is elevated, and distinguished for healthfulness, and beauty of scenery, which includes the Hudson River, Catskill Mountains and the neighboring village, whilst the premises extend to the Esopus Creek in the rear. The price with the furniture, &c., (nearly new,) $6,500. Apply to DAVID J. BOYD, Esq., Albany, or to JOHN S. BOYD, No. 255 West-st., New-York City.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—OPPOsite New-York Bay, in full view of New-York City, Brooklyn, and the surrounding country. House in cottage style, roomy and well built; carriage-house; one acre of land, well fenced, on the Bergen Point Plank Road, two miles from Jersey City. Stages every hour. Price $6,200; terms easy. Inquire of WM. M. LUMMIS & CO., No. 49 Warren-st; or Mr. ELMSTED, over Hudson County Bank; or the subscriber, at TON N.
JOSEPH B. WILKINSON.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE IN MELROSE, Westchester, two minutes' walk from the depôt, where all express trains from New-York to Boston stop. The locality is unsurpassed for salubrity, beauty of scenery, and rural attractions; the grounds well-stocked with fruit and ornamental trees and shrubbery; the house pleasant and convenient, having 10 rooms, besides pantry, closets, and attic; is furnished with hot and cold water and warmed by furnace. Convenient barns, sheds, &c. Apply to J. H. PRATT, No. 57 Maiden-lane.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT PORTCHESTER, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—A very desirable modern-built two-story house, with about half an acre of land, well laid out with fruit trees, grape, raspberry and blackberry vines, and ornamental shrubs. A barn at convenient distance, with more land, will be sold with the house, if wanted. To be sold low, if applied for soon. For particulars, inquire of AGUR PIXLEY, on the premises, or to WM. A. PIXLEY, No. 188 Pearl-st., New-York.

COUNTRY SEATS.—HOUSES OF ANY DEgree of accommodation and with any amount of land from half an acre to five acres, will be put up with all the necessary outside improvements for a stipulated sum, in one of the most eligible situations on the Hudson River, within 12 miles of the City Hall, and with frequent access by cars to the City. Terms easy. Address J. C. SIDNEY, Spuyten Duyvil, or care of RICHARDSON & BOYNTON, No. 374 Broadway.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE IN THE beautiful sea-side village of Fairfield, Conn., a new, first-class, spacious and very convenient house, most eligibly situated upon a gentle elevation, 5 minutes' walk from depot, and about two acres. Plot of land is two acres well laid out. The place is admirably fitted for the residence of a private family, or for a family school. Apply to BURR LYON, Fairfield, or M. W. LYON, 926 Broadway, second story.

PROPERTY FOR SALE IN THE CITY OF MILWAUKEE, ON THE BANKS OF LAKE MICHIGAN.—A splendid residence for sale, or will be exchanged for property in this City, or within twenty miles of New-York. The land house is very large,

AUCTION SALES.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF RICH AND FASHIONABLE furniture, royal velvet carpets, bronzes, statuary, elegant chandeliers, rosewood piano-forte, &c.

R. W. WESTCOTT will sell, TO-MORROW, Saturday, at 10½ o'clock, the entire magnificent furniture and elegant decorations of house No. 152 West 21st-st., west of 8th-av. This furniture is all of the best description, having been made to order and used two months, all of which will be peremptorily sold without regard to weather, presenting to parties in want of first-class furniture an opportunity seldom offered of obtaining it through this medium. The sale will commence at precisely 10½ o'clock, in

Dining-room, with elegant carved oak extension table, hol'd silver dining and tea sets, salvers, spoons, forks, and silver-ware of every description, rich China, crystal cut glass, amber and ruby do., to match throughout, with all kinds of dining-room furniture. The furniture in parlors consists of

One splendid double suite rosewood furniture, covered in blue and gold brocade, with slip covers, cost $600; one full suite richly carved in crimson and maroon, with slip covers, elegant 7 octave rosewood piano-forte, with embroidered stool and cover, satin and lace curtains, 10 magnificent rosewood etageres, with marble tops, Turkish and reception chairs in medallion tapestry, large French pier mirrors, consoler in Buhl work, superb mantel clock, French sofas and lounges, elegant China vases, with a large quantity of costly parlor ornaments, oil-paintings, chandeliers, &c. Library and chamber furniture consists of

Elegant carved marble-top rosewood bureaus, rosewood bedsteads, marble washstands, wardrobes, rosewood secretary bookcase, library do., French hair mattresses, beds, &c., oval mirrors, rich carpets in 15 rooms, full suite rosewood furniture in velvet, tête-a-tête and arm chairs, with a large variety of elegant mahogany and oak furniture of every description, embracing everything to be found in a fashionably furnished residence. Catalogues will be ready at the house on the morning of sale. A cash deposit will be required of all purchasers.

H. T. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—LARGE SALE OF SUPERIOR ROSEWOOD AND MAHOGANY FURNITURE.—Excellent 7-octave rosewood piano-forte—pearl-inlaid; 3 etageres, with mirror fronts and backs; 3 magnificent suites of solid rosewood parlor furniture, covered in the most expensive satin brocatel; costly pier and enamel mirrors, elegant oil-paintings, handsome tapestry and ingrain carpets. H. T. LEEDS, Auctioneer, will sell, THIS DAY, March 20, at 10½ o'clock, all the splendid furniture in the dwelling in 9th-st., between 5th av. and McDougal-st., consisting of a large assortment of parlor, bed-room, dining room and kitchen furniture, consisting, in part, of rosewood and Gothic bedsteads—bureaus and washstands to match; do. Italian, do. mahogany toilet sets and large secretary bookcase, do. library, 20 hair mattresses, do. spring, feather beds, painted suite Voltaire chairs, mahogany chairs, (cane seat,) large easy chairs, sofas, sofa bedsteads, hair seat chairs, tête-à-têtes, splendid lace and brocatel curtains, cornices, French shades, couches, cosels-beds, patent bureau secretary, splendid Dresden vases, Parian statuary, handsome clocks, rocking chairs, parlor ornaments, with silver ware, cutlery, crockery, dinner sets, tea sets, with a large variety of furniture, too numerous to mention. Persons in want will do well to attend. By order of T. W. CARROL.

T. C. HOUGHTON, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY, (FRIDAY,) AT 10½ O'CLOCK, at salesrooms No. 113 Nassau-st., a large and splendid assortment of rosewood, mahogany, oak and walnut parlor, dining-room and chamber furniture, piano-fortes, French plate mirrors, fine oil-paintings, &c., consisting of one 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, by Hazelton, Brothers & Co., one 6¾-octave do. do., by Hardman; 10 suites of rosewood parlor furniture in hair-cloth, terry, plush, and other fashionable coverings; solid rosewood centre and sofa tables with Italian marble tops; richly carved rosewood etageres, library and secretaries, bookcases, escritoires, music cabinets, French plate pier, and mantel glasses; fine oil-paintings by Boese and others.

DINING-ROOM FURNITURE—Elegant oak and walnut sideboards, extension dining tables, dining room chairs, sofas, tête-à-têtes, lounges, easy chairs, rockers, spring-seat parlor chairs, &c., &c.

CHAMBER FURNITURE—Superior carved rosewood, mahogany, and walnut bedsteads, marble-top dressing bureaus and washstands, commodes, wardrobes, hair mattresses, beds, bedding, &c.

Also, a variety of second-hand furniture, carpets, sofas, chairs, bureaus, washstands, tables, bedsteads, floor oil-cloth, &c. Cash or approved notes at 30 days. Every facility will be afforded to purchasers for boxing and shipping.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE OF NO. 252 EAST BROADWAY AT AUCTION.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, on WEDNESDAY, March 25, 1857, at 12 o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange, the 19 years unexpired lease from May, 1857, of the lot known as No. 252 East Broadway, between Market and Pike sts., together with the 3-story attic and basement brick house thereon, lot 25x72, house 25x50, built by the owner for his own use, by day's work; containing gas throughout, with fixtures included, mahogany doors in the first story, range in the kitchen, and the house is in complete order, ground rent $235 per annum, with one renewal of 21 years; ground rent 5 per cent. on the valuation, and lot can be bought or the house sold at a valuation at the expiration of the last lease. $6,500 can remain on bond and mortgage for one year from May, and probably longer if desired. For full particulars, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 4 Broad-st., or R. LINES, No. 59 Rose-st.

H. H. LYONS & Co., Auctioneers.

REAL ESTATE AT ASTORIA.—HENRY H. LYONS & CO. will sell at auction, on the premises at Astoria, on WEDNESDAY, March 25, at 12 o'clock, without reserve, the following valuable property:

That valuable plot situated at the junction of Main, Remsen and Welling sts., having about 115 feet on Main st., with two stores and detached dwelling-house thereon, one of the best stands in the village.

Two-story house and lot, 29 by 100, on the westerly side of Henry-st.

A one-and-a-half-story house and two lots, each 25 by 100, on the easterly side of Henry-st.

One lot, 25 by 114, on the south side of Flushing-av., near Henry-st.

Two lots, each 25 by 100, on Bradford-st., opposite Winslow-place. Sale positive.

Terms easy, to be made known at time of sale.

D. S. HOUGH, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT CUSTOM-MADE FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—THIS DAY, March 20, at 10½ A. M., precisely, will be sold, without reserve, all the rich and costly goods contained in the four story private residence No. 348 West 23d-st., near 8th-av. The house is replete with all the conveniences and luxuries of a genteel private family, elegant walnut and hair cloth parlor suites, etageres, centre and side tables, bronze and ormolu clocks, and rich mantel vases and decorations, fine oil-paintings, lace window-curtains, bronze gas fixtures; fine-toned 7-octave piano, made by Nunns & Clark; splendidly-carved rosewood and mahogany bedsteads and bureaus, fine curled-hair mattresses, mahogany sofas, chairs, rockers, &c.; Brussels and ingrain carpets, gilt mirrors, &c. Catalogues at the house, and can be had this day.

J. J. WALDRON, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE ASSIGNEES' SALE OF CROCKERY, CHINA, GLASS, &c.—J. J. WALDRON will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March 24, 1857, at the large warerooms No. 97 Vesey-st., the entire large and selected stock of earthenware, China and glass, from the shelves, in lots to suit purchasers, who will find this a favorable opportunity to replenish their stocks. The stock consists of a full assortment of white granite, light blue, mulberry, purple, edged C. C. dipped yellow and Rockingham ware; also, a good assortment of the best of China, glassware and castor frames. The goods are well selected and desirable, and will be sold without reserve. Catalogues will be ready on Saturday, March 21, and the goods can be examined.

WILLIAM T. BOYD, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—BY GEORGE NICHOLS, on FRIDAY, March 20, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 56 Nassau-st., household furniture, comprising elegant suites of parlor furniture in brocatel and hair cloth, mahogany wardrobes, mahogany sofas and chairs in hair-cloth, rosewood and mahogany marble-top centre, side and fancy tables, rosewood and mahogany corner stands, bookracks, rosewood and mahogany marble-top dressing and plain bureaus, mahogany French bedsteads, hair and straw mattresses, feather pillows and bolsters, lounges, lounge beds, mahogany and black walnut hat-stands, iron bedsteads, Turkish easy-chairs, terra cotta vases and card receivers, China tea sets, vases, silver-plated casters, cake baskets, spoons and forks; also, a large quantity of ancient and modern oil-paintings, &c.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—BY E. B. FRANKLIN & CO.—TO-MORROW (Saturday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom No. 85 Nassau-st. Extensive sale of superior furniture, consisting of parlor, chamber and dining-room suites, in rosewood, mahogany, oak, walnut, &c.; also, sofas, chairs, centre, card and pier tables, bookcases, wardrobes, sideboards, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, mattresses, mirrors, clocks, China and glassware, plated ware, Brussels carpets, iron furniture; also, second-hand office desks, show cases, several oil paintings, fancy goods, &c. Sale positive, rain or shine. N B.—Goods packed for shipment at a reasonable charge.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE LOTS—AVENUE A AND THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET PROPERTY AT AUCTION.—Messrs. A. J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell on THURSDAY, March 26, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the valuable lot and building (covering the whole ground) known as No. 80 6th-av., between Waverley-place and 8th-st.; built in the best manner, with all the modern improvements. Rents for $1,600. Size of lot and building, 22.9x80. $7,000 can remain. Also on south side 37th-st., between Broadway and 7th av., three valuable lots, 24x98.10½ each in size. $6,000 can remain. Maps, &c., at the office, No. 7 Broad-st.

T. C. HOUGHTON, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL, ON SATURDAY, (TO-MORROW,) at 10½ o'clock, all the fixtures, &c., in store No. 646 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st., consisting of a large quantity of shelving, side glass cases, counters, show-cases, large tables with drawers, for the exhibition of samples, &c., the whole to be sold without reserve to the highest bidder, and to be immediately removed.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL, ON THURSDAY, MARCH 26, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., Referee, 2 lots on 7th av., between 53d and 54th sts.; 25 feet and 1 inch front and rear, by 100 feet in depth. Also, 1 lot on 6th-av., same size. Maps can be obtained at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 49 Wall-st., basement.

SAMUEL OSGOOD, Auctioneer.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS, &c. THIS MORNING, Friday, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesrooms No. 51 Nassau-st., comprising a large and general assortment of household furniture, carpets, house-furnishing goods, plated ware, &c., &c. Also counters, desks, stools, office-chairs, &c. Terms cash.

WILLIAM T. BOYD, Auctioneer.

PLANTS AT AUCTION.—BY GEORGE NICHOLS, on FRIDAY, March 20, at 12 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 56 Nassau-st., a choice collection of standard, half standard and dwarf roses, comprising all the newest and finest varieties.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL, ON WEDNESDAY, MARCH 25, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the 3-story brick house and lease of lot No. 62 East Broadway. Terms liberal. For further particulars, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 4 Broad-st.

RECEIVER'S SALE.—WILL BE SOLD AT the stable, No. 84 West 36th-st., on the 20th inst., at 9 A. M., the stock of horses and carriages formerly belonging to A. C. GARRISON, consisting of 9 horses, 5 close coaches, two open coaches, 3 or 4 wagons, harness, &c.

T. W. SAVAGE, Receiver.

AUCTION SALES.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE SALES.

The subscriber is prepared to devote HIS EXCLUSIVE ATTENTION TO SALES OF FURNITURE, AT PRIVATE DWELLINGS, THIS SEASON, as well as to STOCKS OF CABINET MAKERS, or others.

As he does not keep an auction salesroom, parties desiring his services can depend upon having their interest promptly and faithfully executed, at moderate charges. Liberal advances made when required. A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer. Office No. 94 Broadway.

5,000 SHIRTS AT AUCTION,
THIS DAY, FRIDAY, MARCH 20,
AT 10½ O'CLOCK,
AT No. 93 BROADWAY,
TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION, WITHOUT RESERVE,
By WM. TOPPING & CO.,
Auctioneers.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

BY E. & H. SCHENCK.—FIFTH DAY'S SALE OF TUTTLE'S EMPORIUM, No. 345 BROADWAY, will commence at 10 o'clock, and include the following goods, viz.; jewel boxes, sets of silver knives, forks and spoons, sugar boxes, morning exercises, ink stands, reticules, sets of ivory, wood and bone chessmen; dominoes, checker-men, ivory and shell counters, playing cards, cribbage boards, China and Bohemian glass vases, music boxes, baskets, satchels, canes, &c.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PROFITABLE AND HONORABLE EMPLOYMENT FOR THE WINTER.—Persons, in town or country, in search of employment as a source of income, or to fill up their leisure hours, may hear of such by inclosing two stamps, to pay postage, to Professor JAMES T. HORNE, Box No. 4,551 New-York Post-Office. The employment is fitted to either sex; station in life immaterial. It is an article of daily consumption, and can be manufactured in the agent's dwelling; secured by copyright; sale as permanent as flour. An agent is wanted in every town in the Union.

PARTNER WANTED.—AN ACTIVE BUSINESS man, with $6,000 to $8,000 cash, can meet with a good opportunity for investment of means and ability with an established manufacturing house of this City. One of the present active wishes to remain as silent partner, which leaves an opening not often offered. Best of references given and required. Address WORKS, Box No. 1,969 Post-Office. No agents treated with.

$4,000—THE LEASE, STOCK, FIXTURES and good will of a hardware and house-furnishing store for sale. The business has been carried on successfully for the past ten years at this location. Terms, $2,500 cash; balance secured. Apply to J. S. JAMES, No. 385 Bowery. N. B.—Agents need not answer.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE, GOOD WILL AND fixtures of an old established and well located down-town hotel and restaurant. The house has been recently refitted and furnished, and is all in good order. The rental is light, and the opportunity a good one for a person wishing to make money. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 49 Wall-st., basement of the Insurance Buildings.

PRODUCE AND MILK.—FOR SALE THE stock, fixtures, five years' lease and brick stable of the Farmers' Milk and Produce Agency. One fine milk route will be sold if wanted. Terms easy for cash, as the undersigned is going West. Store 25x60. He will remain for a month or so to introduce the customers, &c.

GEO. H. HESS, No. 433 4th-av.

$8,000.—FOR SALE AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.—The substantial steamer SPLENDID, in good running order, suitable for excursions, freight and passengers. Length 175 feet, 300 tons burden, new boilers, fair speed, and cheapest running boat on the Hudson. Inquire of W. SCOTT, No. 107 Murray-st., or GULICK & HOLMES, No. 183 West-st.

$650 AND $1,000.—TWO GROCERY AND liquor stores for sale; one down town and one up town in the XIIIth Ward, both corner stores. The proprietor having two stores, will sell either at a bargain, as he cannot attend to both. Apply this day, at No. 836 Broadway, room No. 18. JNO. HUNT & CO.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—THE ADVERtiser has a lot of jewelry and gold watches which he wishes to exchange for horses or farming implements. Also, a lot at Mt. Vernon. Address C. H. D., *Times* office.

ANOTHER SERIOUS ACCIDENT FROM BURNING FLUID.—If you would prevent them, use the INDIA RUBBER FLUID LAMP, which cannot break or explode. Sold by HAWKHURST, MOTT & CO., Manufacturers, No. 69 Fulton-st.

AGRICULTURAL.

TO FARMERS.
DE BURG'S AMMONIATED
SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

The subscriber calls the attention of the agricultural community to the above acknowledged magic fertilizer, 6 years scrupulous trials on all soils and in all States places its efficacy as a manure beyond all problem. Over 1,000 testimonials received from last year's trials, which will be forwarded on application, with directions for use free.

C. B. DEBURG,
Docks and manufactory, 4 blocks south of
Peck-Slip Ferry, Williamsburg, New-York.

GENTLEMEN HAVING COUNTRY SEATS AND GARDENS WILL FIND THE IMPROVED POUDRETTE of the subscribers ONE OF THE BEST FERTILIZERS, as well as the CHEAPEST substitute for manure where there is difficulty in procuring sufficient for garden and farm purposes. Its chief recommendations are, that it is neat, inoffensive, CONTAINS NO SEEDS OF WEEDS, is very quick and powerful in its operation upon vegetation, and at the same time is so harmless that it can be put in direct contact with the seed or plant without injury, which is totally unlike other fertilizers. It will bring early crops of peas, beans, potatoes, sweet corn, &c., and for lawns and grass plots is unrivaled. The small quantity used and ease of application render it very economical. The price for 1 barrel is $4; 2 barrels, $8; and $1 50 per bbl. for any quantity over 6 barrels, delivered free in the City. A pamphlet will be forwarded by mail, or furnished gratis on application. Address THE LODI MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 60 Cortland-st., New-York.

SUPERIOR FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, &c.—New descriptive catalogues gratis at FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, or will be mailed to applicants. 1,700 pounds Chinese Sugar Cane, in quantity, or in parcels of 5,000 seeds, sent, postpaid, for $1 75. Chinese Imperial White Potatoes, the most estimable of all esculents, the only ones for sale of American growth, $5 for 20; $20 for 100. Dahlias, 8 finest kinds, $2 to $5 for 1,000. Lawton Blackberry, $15 per 100. WM. R. PRINCE & CO.,
Linnæan Nurseries, Flushing.

TO FARMERS.—THE POUDRETTE MADE by the subscribers is the cheapest and best manure in the world for corn and vegetables. A pamphlet will be sent (free) to any one sending their address to the Lodi Manufacturing Company, No. 60 Cortlandt-st., New-York City.

NEW NORTHERN CHINESE SUGAR-CANE SEED just received, pure and genuine, from the original source—a large quantity. For sale, in packets, at 25 and 50 cents each, prepaid by mail, or $1 per lb., by J. M. THORBURN & CO., No. 15 John-st., New-York.

COLUMBIAN AND PERUVIAN GUANO.—Super-Phosphate of Lime for sale by A. LONGETT,
No. 34 Cliff-st., corner Fulton.
Packages for the flower garden may be had gratis.

CHINESE SUGAR-CANE AND WYANDOTTE CORN.—Genuine seed of the above, just received and for sale at the seed store of McILVAIN & YOUNG, No. 7 John-st.

CHINESE SUGAR CANE—(SORGHUM SACCHARATUM) in large and small quantities for sale at the Agricultural warehouse and Seed store of R. L. ALLEN, Nos. 189 and 191 Water-st.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

SMITH J. EASTMAN. JOHN C. LLOYD.
EASTMAN & LLOYD,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
AND DEALERS IN PROVISIONS,
Nos. 40 and 42 Broad-st., New-York,
OFFER FOR SALE:
CHOICE FAMILY HAMS—1,500 tcs. Stagg & Shay's, Samuel Davis', Gardiner Phipps' and other celebrated brands.
MIDDLES—1,000 bxs. Long and Short Ribbed and Short Clear, Cincinnati cure.
PORK—New—1,500 bbls. Mess, Prime and Clear, City and Western. 500 half-barrels Clear, City Packed.
HAMS 500 tierces A. S. White's and other brands Western, in fine shipping order.
GLAZED HAMS—300 tierces, an extra article for California. 50 do. do. Western, four, canvased for shipping.
SHOULDERS—100 hhds. Prime Western, Smoked.
LARD—1,000 barrels and 2,000 kegs Prime Leaf, New. 500 barrels and 500 kegs Extra Refined, for shipping.
BEEF—New, 3,000 barrels Buckeye and Chicago West ern.
Extra, 1,500 barrels Buckeye, Repacked, Superior.
500 barrels Country and City Prime.
Old, 1,500 barrels Chicago and Western Repacked.
200 barrels Railroad Repacked.

DIVIDENDS

DIVIDEND.—NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STAGE CO.—The President and Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., payable to the stockholders on and after Monday, March 16, 1857, at the Pacific Bank, Broadway, corner of Grand-st. The transfer book will be closed from the 20th to 16th March, inclusive.

J. CAMPBELL, JR., Treasurer.

OFFICE ATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BROOKLYN, MARCH 5, 1857.—The Board of Directors have declared a dividend of ten per cent. payable on demand.

HORATIO DORR, Secretary.

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDERS

Unequaled skill,
And sure to kill
Bed-bugs, rats, mice,
Ants, roaches, flies.
LYON'S Magnetic Dust and Pills
Are used in dwellings, barns and mills.
LYON'S POISONLESS MAGNETIC POWDER AND PILLS—For insects and vermin, No. 434 Broadway,

TO TEACHERS.—FOR SALE—A LOT OF well made desks, black-boards, and other school furniture, sufficient to accommodate 150 pupils. They are in good order, and will be sold low. Apply to J. P. ROGERS, No. 21 Cliff-st., New-York.

U. S. PASSPORTS—ISSUED THROUGH J. B. NONES, Notary Public, U. S. Commissioner and Commissioner of all the States, No. 134 Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Also, Bounty Land, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured by J. B. N.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MONROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 6 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
Grant letters of credit for Mercantile purposes. Also, Circular Letters of Credit on all the principal towns and cities of

France,	Holland,	Portugal,	Germany,
Great Britain,	Belgium,	Switzerland,	Russia,
Ireland,	Spain,	Italy,	Sweden.

ALSO ON

Athens,	Constantinople,	Alexandria, Cairo,
Beyrout.	Jerusalem,	&c., &c.

Office in New-York, No. 8 Wall-st.
Bills on Paris, and Sterling Bills at short, or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

BANKING AND COLLECTING OFFICE.
SMALLEY, WEED AND BARTLETT,
No. 44 Wall-st., New-York.

GEO. C. SMALLEY, WM. C. REED, ALFRED W. BARTLETT, will give special attention to the negotiation of notes and loans. Also to the purchase and sale of STOCKS AND BONDS, at the Brokers' Board, strictly on commission.

Having prompt and reliable correspondents, will negotiate and collect paper payable at all the principal points in the United States and Canadas.

REFERENCES—Moses Taylor, Esq., Wm. B. Astor, Esq., New-York.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1857.

LOAN FOR $500,000.—FOR THE DEFIciency in the Sinking Fund, under Section three, Article seven, of the Constitution. The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of an act entitled "An act to provide means to support the Government," passed April 12, 1855, and in accordance with Section three of Article seven of the Constitution, hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 24th day of March next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for a loan of FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, for which transferable certificates of stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, on the credit of the Sinking Fund, under Section three, Article seven, of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of 5 ₩ cent. ₩ annum, payable quarterly on the first days of January, April, July and October in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the first day of January, 1871. It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as in their opinion are advantageous to the interests of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed up and indorsed "Loan for the Sinking Fund," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Auditor of the Department, Albany.

The money will be required to be paid five per cent. on the acceptance of the proposal, and the balance on the 28th day of March instant, at the New-York State Bank in the city of Albany, or at the Manhattan Company, in the City of New-York, but the money will be received and the scrip issued at any time before if desired, after the award of the loan is made.

Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State on account of the Canal Fund," in the Manhattan Company, New-York, or in the New-York State Bank, in the city of Albany. Interest on the Loan will commence on the 28th day of March instant, and the holders of the stock residing in the First and Second Judicial Districts, and those residing out of the State will receive the interest on the Stock held by them, quarterly, at the Manhattan Company, in the City of New-York, and all other Stockholders at the New-York State Bank in the city of Albany. Dated Canal Department, Albany, March 2, 1857.

H. R. SELDEN, Lieut. Governor.
LORENZO BURROWS, Comptroller.
JOEL T. HEADLEY, Sec'y of State.
STEPHEN CLARK, Treasurer.
STEPHEN B. CUSHING, Att'y Gen'l.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 18 William-st.,
NEW-YORK, March 18, 1857.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for three Inspectors of the succeeding election, will be held at the office of the Company at Adrian, in the State of Michigan, on the fourth WEDNESDAY (22d) of April next.

The poll will be opened at 12 o'clock at noon, and continue open until 1 o'clock P. M., and as much longer as the Inspectors may find necessary to receive the votes of electors, but not beyond sunset on that day.

J. M. HOPKINS, Secretary.

The transfer books will be closed on SATURDAY, the 11th of April, and open on the day after the election.

J. M. HOPKINS, Secretary.

BONDS FOR SALE.—$33,000 8 PER-CENT. Bonds of the City of Portage, Wis.—the first and only bonds of said city, and issued for the purpose of building a toll-bridge across the Wisconsin River, under an act of the Legislature, which appropriates the revenue of the bridge to the payment of the interest and principal of these bonds, besides binding the city for same purpose. Half of these bonds run 10 years, and half 15 years; interest (semi-annual) and principal payable at Bank of North America, New-York. This is a rare chance for a perfectly safe and profitable investment. For further particulars, apply to Messrs. MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 23 William-st.

D. VANDERCOOK, Bridge Commissioner.

OFFICE OF TRUSTEES OF 2D MORTGAGE BONDS OF NORTHERN (N. Y.) RAILROAD COMPANY.
MALONE, March 16, 1857.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTgage Bonds of the Northern (Ogdensburgh) Railroad Company, bearing date Oct. 1, 1856, as well as any outstanding Coupons of the said Mortgage of a prior date, will be paid at the METROPOLITAN BANK, in the City of New-York, on and after the 1st day of April next.

W. A. WHEELER,
President of Board of Trustees.

OFFICE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1857.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of the Panama Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 68 Wall-st., (Tontine Building,) on MONDAY, the 6th day of April next. The polls will open at 12 M., and close at 2 P. M.

JOS. F. JOY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND MAHONING R. R. CO.,
CLEVELAND, March 13, 1857.

THE COUPONS DUE 15TH INST. ON THE Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid on and after MONDAY, 16th inst., on presentation at the Office of Messrs. WARD, CAMPBELL & CO., No. 42 William-st., New-York.

CHARLES L. RHODES, Vice-President.

PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 237 Broadway, corner Park-place, New-York,
March 17, 1857.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company will be held at the office on Monday, April 6. Poll open from 12 M. till 2 P. M.

WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late issue,) having twenty years to run; interest payable semi-annually, or the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

CAUTION.—NOTE DATED JAN. 7, 1857, PAYable three months after date, signed by SAUNDERS & GRAYSTON, payable to Dani. LaFavour or order, was taken from said LaFavour and the subscribers unlawfully, and will not be paid by them. Amount of said note is $375.

SAUNDERS & GRAYSTON, No. 269 Pearl-st.

GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.—The second mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of this Company, due in 1875, interest at 7 per cent., payable half-yearly in New-York, are for sale by

STRACHAN & SCOTT, No. 51 William-st.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS DUE THE FIRST OF April of the Bonds of the Hannibal and St. Joseph's Railroad Company, will be paid at the office of

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

FIRST MORTGAGES WANTED—AT A DIScount of not less than 10 per cent. Address Box No. 2,008 New-York Post-Office, stating particulars.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

BANK NOTICES.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—3d av., corner of 9th-st—Open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock. Interest allowed on deposits from $5 to $500 at 6 per cent., on sums over $500 at 5 per cent. Deposits made on or before April 1 will bear interest from that date.

THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
P. W. ENGS, Vice-President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK, NO. 3 Chambers-st., two doors from Chatham-st., open EVERY DAY from 10 o'clock A. M. until 2 o'clock P.M., and on THURSDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 7 o'clock. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums from $5 to $500; five per cent. on sums over $500. All sums deposited on or before the 1st day of April will draw interest from that day.

PETER H. TITUS, President.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN BANK.—ELECTION.—The annual election for seventeen Directors of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the next election, will be held on Monday, the 6th of April next, at the Banking house No. 108 Broadway. The polls will be open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M. By order of the Board.

H. MEIGS, JR., Cashier.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO 96 Warren, near Greenwich-st. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and 4 to 7 P. M., on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Interest at six per cent. on all sums from $1 to $500.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, 3d-av., corner 9th-st., open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits. T. B. STILLMAN, Pres.

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE
HARMONY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 6 BROAD-STREET,
NEW YORK, Jan. 7, 1857.

The following gentlemen were duly elected Directors of this Company, at the annual election, held at the office, on Monday, 5th instant, viz:

W. Callender,	Fred'k DePeyster,	T. James Glover,
Eugene Dutilh,	James Donaldson,	E. H. Howell,
P. A. Hargous,	John Brouwer,	S. P. Bell,
M. X. Harmony,	Arthur Leary,	L. Wells,
Peter Morris,	G. W. Coeter,	J. M. Metley,
	Henry Morgan,	John Garcia.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, held this day, Wm. Callender was unanimously reelected President for the ensuing year. R. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

REMOVAL.—THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE Company have removed from No. 49 Wall-st. to No. 38 Wall-st.—Mechanics' Bank Building.

J. V. HARRIOTT, Secretary.

GAS COOKING STOVES AND RANGES.—W. F. STRAUS' patent, combining neatness, economy and convenience. Prices from $6 to $10, with furniture complete, by which cooking can be done at one-half the expense of any other method. Can be seen in operation at GEO. L. CANNON'S, No. 406 Broadway.

MEDICAL.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

The aperient, antiseptic and restorative properties of this invaluable preparation render it a safe and certain cure in cases of scrofula, liver complaint, dyspepsia and numerous ulcerous and eruptive diseases. It acts with extraordinary potency upon the fluids of the body, cleansing them from all deleterious particles, and as a restorative, disinfectant and gentle aperient combined, it is unequaled.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York. Price $1 per bottle, or 6 bottles for $5.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—MR. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over 200 certificates of its virtue, all within 20 miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a running sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the eyes and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial, it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appear to me surprising—first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plenti ful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846; second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over six thousand bottles per day.

No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get, and enough of it.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over 8 years, dessert spoonful; children from 5 to 8 years, tea spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

Mr. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price $1.

MARSH, ORVIS & CO., No. 160 Greenwich-st.; BOYD & PAUL, Chambers-st; F. C. WELLS & CO., Franklin-st.; McKESSON, ROBBINS & CO., No. 115 Maiden-lane; HAVILAND, HARRAL & GISLEY, Warren-st.; WARD, CLOSE & CO., Maiden-lane; and retailed by all respectable Druggists.

Wholesale agents for New-York: CHAS. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENEER, No. 81 Barclay-st; A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., and retailed by all respectable Druggists. Also by Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; BARNES & PARK, No. 304 Broadway.

NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE.—TRIESMAR.—None are genuine unless the engravings of the Seals of the Patent Office of England, the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Vienna, are fixed upon each wrapper, and around each case.

Sold by Dr. E. A. DARROW, Member of the Imperial College of Vienna, and Royal College of Surgeons, London, who may be personally consulted at his residence, No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway.) New-York, from 11 o'clock in the morning till 2, and from 4 o'clock till 8 in the evening, (Sundays excepted.)

TRIESMAR No. 1—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing conditions arising from early indiscretion, &c.

NEW-YORK CITY.

A New City Hall.

The Aldermanic Special Committee having under consideration that portion of the Mayor's message that recommends using the present City Hall for Courts and building a new City Hall in Madison-square, Alderman Blunt favored the construction of a new Hall in Chambers-street, from 75 feet from Broadway to the brown-stone building in the Park, and to have it built of iron. He would guarantee to build such a structure in six months, while the building contemplated in Madison-square would require several years. The time that would be necessary to construct such a building was his principal objection. He thought additional accommodations necessary immediately, and was therefore in favor of an early construction of a building where he named, for the accommodation of the courts and offices for the various heads of departments. Mr. Owens said his constituents wanted a Hall in Madison-square, and he advocated that proposal. Ald. Blunt urged setting apart a building specially for the Courts. Alderman Wilson suggested that in a business point of view, Brooklyn and the surrounding cities were a part of New-York, and that therefore it would be well to retain the present City Hall. He, nevertheless, recommended the construction of additional buildings. Alderman Coulter thought it would be best to erect a building in Madison-square, and rent the present City Hall for a Post-Office. After remarks from others, a vote was taken, with the following result. All the Committee were in favor of a new City Hall. Alderman Blunt, Adams and Wilson voted in favor of a site on Chambers-street, Aldermen Coulter and Owens in favor of Madison-square. After some further conversation in relation to minutiæ, the Committee adjourned. The whole Committee agreeing, if the proposed building be erected down town, to erect it on Chambers-street, 700 feet long, exclusive of wings for courts.

The Award of Street-Cleaning Contracts Yesterday.

Commissioner Ebling's office in Essex Market was yesterday filled with men eager to do the cleaning of the City streets, the painting of her lamp-posts, and other jobs supposed to yield a heavy profit. It had been advertised that at the hour of 12 M. the bids would be opened which should place in the hands of those who made the lowest legal offers the contracts for the ensuing year. The Commissioner himself presided at the opening, Comptroller Flagg also being present, according to law.

The first bids announced were for painting the City Lamp posts, and the lowest tender was that of John H. Roberts, who proposed to paint the posts for 7½ cents each.

The lowest bid to light Harlem with gas was from the Harlem Gas Light Company, agreeing to do so for $2 80 per lamp.

S. R. Dickson's bid for casting 1,500 lamp-posts was the lowest.

There were eighty-three bids for street cleaning, but several of them were declared informal, having been testified to before Judge McCarthy, of the Marine Court, which is not for such purposes a Court of Record. We give a list of the bids for cleaning each Ward. The last named under each Ward has the contract, of course:

First Ward—C. J. Wynant, $18,800; James W. Bush, $16,450; Andrew Clark, (informal,) $13,925; James W. Smith, $15,500; William Ross Reynolds, $10,000. M. H. Cooper and Charles J. Henshaw are the sureties for Mr. Reynolds.

Second Ward—C. J. Wynant, $12,900; James W. Smith, $13,500; Andrew Clark, (informal,) $9,750; Wm. Ross Reynolds, $7,250. Sureties as above.

Third Ward—James W. Smith, $15,700; C. J. Wynant, $13,850; Andrew Clark, (informal,) $13,350; James W. Bush, $11,450; Wm. Ross Reynolds, $8,750. Same sureties.

Fourth Ward—James W. Smith, $16,750; C. J. Wynant, $14,550; Wm. Ross Reynolds, $8,800. (Same sureties.

Fifth Ward—James W. Smith, $15,750; C. J. Wynant, $15,500; Andrew Clark, (informal,) $13,975; James W. Bush, $10,400; Wm. Ross Reynolds, $7,500. Same sureties.

Sixth Ward—C. J. Wynant, $17,740; James W. Smith, $17,575; Andrew Clark, (informal,) $14,250; Wm. Ross Reynolds, $9,250. Same sureties.

Seventh Ward—Thomas H. Sheriff, 11,100; James Moore, $10,990; Bernard Scally, $10,750; Wm. Ross Reynolds, $10,000; Peter Morris, $9,000. Mr. Morris' sureties are John McBarren and Patrick McBarren.

Eighth Ward—Andrew Clark, (informal,) $14,100; Martin D. Callum, (informal,) $14,000; J. W. Bush, $10,480; John W. Schapter, $9,940; Wm. Ross Reynolds, $8,750. Messrs. Cooper and Henshaw sureties.

Ninth Ward—Timothy Reynolds, $10,300; James W. Bush, $8,740; Jackson P. Gannon, $8,300; Wm. Ross Reynolds, $8,250. Same sureties as before.

Tenth Ward—Peter Morris, $11,000; James Moore, $10,900; Wm. Ross Reynolds, $10,000; Thomas H. Ferris, $8,950—his sureties are Wm. Dykes and Wm. B. Adams.

Eleventh Ward—Wm. Ross Reynolds, $12,000; Thos. H. Ferris, $11,925. Bernard Kelley, $11,450; Peter Morris, $10,400—his sureties are John and Patrick McBarren.

Twelfth Ward—No street cleaning is done in this Ward.

Thirteenth Ward—James Moore, $10,850; Bernard Kelly, $10,250; Wm. Ross Reynolds, $10,000; Thos. H. Ferris, $9,000; Peter Morris, $9,000; John Keckeisser, $8,475. His sureties are Matthias Martin and H. H. Craft.

Fourteenth Ward—James M. Smith, $20,000; John W. Bush, $11,950; Wm. Ross Reynolds, $10,500—M. H. Cooper and Chas. J. Henshaw, sureties.

Fifteenth Ward—Bernard Kelly, $11,250; Peter Morris, $10,000; Timothy Reynolds, $10,250; Wm. Ross Reynolds, $9,500; James W. Bush, $9,475; Jackson P. Gannon, $8,100—Messrs. Dykes and Henningsen are his sureties.

Sixteenth Ward—Charles Seagrist, $18,000; John B. Kelly and Andrew Leary, $11,000; Patrick Dyer, $10,000; Wm. Ross Reynolds, $10,000; James W. Bush, $9,840—his sureties are Garret Wyant and John McLean.

Seventeenth Ward—Bernard Kelly, $15,500; John Keckeisser, $13,825; Wm. Ross Reynolds, $13,000—His sureties are Messrs. Cooper and Henshaw.

Eighteenth Ward—Wm. Ross Reynolds, $12,500; Christopher Teel, $12,000; Daniel Gallagher, $9,400—Sureties, Chas. Devlin and John F. Broderick.

Nineteenth and Twenty first Wards, (Eighteenth District.)—Wm. Ross Reynolds, $14,0°0; Nicholas Seagrist, $13,000; Thomas Ryder, $11,250, (payable monthly;) John Eagan, $10,000, (payable every two weeks;) Daniel Gallagher, $8,990—same sureties as above.

Twentieth and Twenty-second Wards (Nineteenth District.)—John P. Kelly, $21,000; Charles Seagrist, $16,500; Wm. Ross Reynolds, $12,500; Daniel Gallagher, $9,450—same sureties.

Mr. Wm. Ross Reynolds who is to clear ten of the twenty-one Wards where cleaning has to be performed, intends to do the work by machinery. While the bids were announced much feeling was evinced against the "machine man," and applause manifested when he lost a contract.

After the bids were announced, Mr. Ebling thanked the crowd for their attendance and intimated that the performances were over for the day.

The pleased and the disappointed then adjourned, the latter portion to all appearances accepting their fate with due resignation.

Tired of Life.

Sophia Smith, keeper of a disreputable house in Albany-street, attempted to commit suicide by laudanum yesterday morning. Officer Sheehan brought her to the First Ward Station-house, where Dr. Mc Donnell relieved her of the poison and saved her life.

Broke his Neck.

A man named Hogan fell down the stairway of house No. 95 West Thirty-second-street, yesterday morning, and broke his neck. He died, of course, almost instantly.

Fires.

IN SEVENTH-AVENUE.

An unoccupied frame building in Seventh-avenue, near One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, belonging to Mr. C. Dennigeroz, was totally destroyed by fire about 2 o'clock yesterday morning. The loss is estimated at $200.

[Advertisement.]

Trees and Plants.—Parsons & Co., Flushing, near New-York, would advise purchasers to send in their orders early. The stock of Evergreen and other Ornamental Trees is particularly good, and they are offered at low rates. Fruit trees, shrubs, roses, vines, and exotic plants can be furnished in great variety, and of choice quality. Trees will be delivered at Fulton market wharf free of freight. Catalogues by mail, or No. 29 Wall-street, basement.

[Advertisement.]

Phrenology.—Strangers and citizens will find the Phrenological Cabinet an agreeable place to visit. It contains many rare curiosities. Examinations, with charts and full written descriptions of character, given when desired. Rooms always open and free to visitors. No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Carpeting for Spring Sales.—All the new patterns of royal velvet, tapestry Brussels, three-ply and ingrain; oil-cloths 8 yards wide; new styles tapestry ingrain. Also, 500 pieces ingrain, from 2s. 6d. to 5s. per yard. J. Hyatt, No. 210 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

Owing to extended improvements, Mr. Brady is enabled to supply the Imperial Photograph at a price which places it within general reach. Every description of portrait will hereafter be supplied at a large reduction from former prices.

No. 359 Broadway, over Thompson's Saloon.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The Hartford boats will occupy pier foot of Canal-street until the repairs on dock at Peck-slip are completed. The *Granite State* will leave as above, on Saturday the 21st, at 5 P. M.

[Advertisement.]

...CORDIAL GIN,
...ATED SCHNAPPS, &c.

Caution to the Public.

After several years' experimenting in the manufacturing of Gin, I fortunately succeeded, in the year 1806, in making a discovery in its manufacture by which it was deprived of all acid and inflammatory properties, and rendered perfectly pure.

My manufactory is at Schiedam, Holland. After several months' reflection what title to give it, I introduced it to the American public under the name of "Wolfe's Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps." Schiedam is the name of the place in Holland where the Gin is manufactured. Aromatic derives its name from the Italian Juniper Berry with which it is flavored, and the word "Schnapps" is the German word for drink—Cogue Dram—Wolfe's Schiedam Aromatic Drink. No sooner had my Schnapps been introduced to the American public, and received with approbation, than the liquor mixers of New-York, Boston and Philadelphia started in pursuit with their mixed and poisonous stuff, under various names; Schiedam Gin, Schiedam Schnapps, London Club House Gin, London Cordial Gin, Medicated Schnapps, &c., and in several instances my labels have been so perfectly imitated, with only the addition of a few letters, to plead a technical avoidance of the law, and so carefully prepared, as to impose on careless purchasers. I understand a large quantity has been purchased by the merchants of the Southern and Western States, on account of the cheapness of the article. A merchant who participates indirectly in the fraud, by selling the spurious articles, is as much an offender as the principal who planned the imposition.

I hope every respectable citizen who values the health of the community in which he lives will aid me in ferreting out and exposing the unscrupulous merchant, who, for the sake of a few cents, will put into jeopardy the lives of the community in which he lives. Such men should be nailed to the pillory of popular execration.

WOLFE'S SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS.

It is made from barley of the finest quality, selected with great care from the products of the most celebrated grain-growing districts, is flavored with the essence of the Aromatic Juniper Berry of Italy, and is rectified by a peculiar process which expels from the spirit every acid particle.

As a means of preventing and correcting the disagreeable, and often dangerous, effects produced upon the stomach and bowels by a change of water—a visitation to which travellers and settlers, and all emigrants to climated persons in the West, the South, and the South-West, are peculiarly liable—the Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps will be found absolutely infallible, while, in cases of dropsy, gravel, obstruction of the kidneys, disease of the bladder, dyspepsia, and general debility, it is recommended most emphatically by the most distinguished members of the medical profession.

It is put up in quart and pint bottles, in cases of one dozen, with the name of the undersigned on the bottle and cork, and a fac-simile of his signature and label.

For sale by all respectable druggists and country merchants. UDOLPHO WOLFE,
Nos. 18, 20 and 25 Beaver-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

SPRING CLOTHING.

Handsome Spring Saglans	$5 00 to $10 00
Cassimere Business Coats, beautifully finished	3 50 to 5 00
Cassimere Business Coats	6 50 to 18 00
Black Cloth Suits	10 00 to 25 00
Elegant Blue Cloth Dress Coats	8 00
Black Cloth Dress Frock Coats	5 50 to 18 00
Fine Brown, Green and Blue Cloth Frock Coats	5 00 to 8 00
Black Cloth, Doeskin and Cassimere Pants	2 50 to 6 00
Fancy Cassimere Pants	1 50 to 5 00
Rich Moire Antique Silk Vests	2 50 to 3 00
New Styles of Spring Silk Vests	2 50 to 4 00
Spring Cassimere Vests	1 50 to 2 50
FURNISHING GOODS.	
White Shirts	62½ to 2 00
Spring Undershirts	37½ to 2 00
Every Description of Half Hose	10 to 40
Handkerchiefs, Ties, Cravats, Gloves, &c., &c., &c., at	

Evans'
Extensive
Clothing Warehouse,
Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.,
Between Gold and Cliff sts.

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Ointment—Dangerous Salves.—Beware of mineral ointments. They drive external disease into the system. This unguent is entirely vegetable. It expels the exciting cause of inflammation and suppuration. Under the cicatrice it leaves behind, there lurks no covert poison. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all druggists, at 25c., 62½c. and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]

Murray & Lanman's Florida Water is a perfume of matchless richness; a cosmetic that immediately removes Rashes, Tan, Blotches, and all complexional blemishes; a purifier of the breath after smoking; a preservative gum and tooth wash; and exhales a finer and more indestructible fragrance than the *Maria Farina Cologne*. Sold by D. T. Lanman & Co., wholesale druggists, No. 69 Water-street, New-York, and by all druggists at 50 cents per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

Purdy's National Theatre.—To-night the favorite actress, Mrs. H. F. Nichols, takes her benefit at this Theatre, and presents a very attractive bill. "The Female Highwayman, or the Blighted Lily;" the new burlesque of "Clameel," the pantomime of the "Four Lovers," and the drama of "Ireland As It Is," with dancing by Messrs. Sexton, Vincent, Antoine, Weed, Master Willie and Miss Price.

[Advertisement.]

HALLOTYPES,
PHOTOGRAPHS, and
DAGUERREOTYPES,
at J. Gurney's
Photograpaic
Palace of Art,
No. 349 Broadway, corner Leonard-street.

[Advertisement.]

FREDRICK'S TEMPLE OF ART.

HALLOTYPES,
PHOTOGRAPHS,
AMBROTYPES,
DAGUERREOTYPES.
No. 585 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

[Advertisement.]

JOHN BISHOP HALL'S GALLERY OF
HALLOTYPES,
At Fredrick's Temple of art,
No. 585 Broadway,
Opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

[Advertisement.]

To Dr. Brandreth.
There's truth in all you've dared assert;
A stream is foul'd by impure rills;
Purge the system of its floating dirt,
By the use of Brandreth's Pills.
Principal office No. 43 Brandreth Building.

[Advertisement.]

Gas, Gas.—Gas Fixtures for the Spring Trade.—Several new patterns, more beautiful in design and finish than ever offered before. Call at our great Manufacturing Depôt, No. 376 Broadway.
Archee, Warner & Co.

[Advertisement.]

Jouven's Inodorous Kid Glove Cleaner—25 cents per bottle. One bottle cleans 50 pairs. For sale by all druggists and dealers in fancy goods, and at wholesale by Clark & Co., sole proprietors. None genuine unless bearing on the label Clark & Co., proprietors, No. 335 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

THE IMPERIAL PHOTOGRAPH,
A unique application of the art, surpassing in effect, of unusual size, and presenting the combined advantages of painting, and finish with the truth of the Camera.

[Advertisement.]

THE IMPERIAL PHOTOGRAPH
Was introduced and is made only at Brady's Gallery, No. 359 Bradway.

[Advertisement.]

THE IMPERIAL PHOTOGRAPH
Is proocounced by the most distinguished connoisseurs—Bryant, Dana, Willis, Tuckerman and Lowell—to surpass any previous result of the Camera.

[Advertisement.]

THE IMPERIAL PHOTOGRAPH,
In every artistic respect, is worthy a place in the rarest collection. Its production is immediate. One sitting only is required.

[Advertisement.]

DAGUERREOTYPES! DAGUERREOTYPES!
AT GURNEY'S PALACE
OF ART, No. 349 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes.—Nos. 185, 187 and 189 Water-street, and No. 1 Murray-street, New-York.

LONG ISLAND.

SUNDAY RAILROAD-CARS IN BROOKLYN.

Meeting in Opposition to their Running—Addresses of Rev. Dr. Storrs, Ex-Mayor Lambert, and Others.

A meeting of the citizens of Brooklyn opposed to the running of the cars, in that city, on Sundays, was held last night, in the Supreme Court-room, City Hall. The room, which is very large, was crowded with a respectable auditory. On motion of Ex-Alderman Holt, the Chair was filled by Ex-Mayor Lambert.

The nominations for Vice Presidents and Secretaries having been made and approved, the Chairman said he would state how the matter in relation to the roposed running of the cars stood between the Company and the public. [Hisses.] Still, an agreement was entered into between the citizens of Brooklyn and the Company, it was expressly stipulated that the cars should not be run on Sunday. That stipulation was still in force. The proposition to run the cars on that day, now before the Common Council, was on the resolution of one of the Aldermen, and on petition, and did not originate with the Company, nor was it solicited by them. A Railroad Committee of the Common Council had been appointed. They had had one meeting, and would meet again to-morrow (Friday) night.

A Voice.—I think, Mr. Chairman, we should commence this meeting with prayer.

The Chairman took the course of the meeting on this question, and it being decided in the affirmative, Rev. Dr. Kennedy offered prayer, after which he addressed the meeting. Prayer, he said, was always proper, still God leaves much to our reason, to our duties, and to our interests. Oliver Cromwell once said to his soldiers on a wet night, "Trust in God, my boys, but keep your powder dry." So, while we pray and look to God, every man must act his own part.

Ex Alderman Holt moved that a Committee of three should be appointed to draft resolutions to express the sense of the meeting. Carried.

Mr. Corning was the next speaker. He said that this running of the cars on Sundays was a subject which lay so near his heart that he could speak with some degree of intelligence about it, although he came there unprepared to make a speech. In his estimation the Sabbath Day was so connected with the highest prosperity of the human race, that any breach of it would sap our prosperity and our happiness. [Cheers.] It was the boast of Americans that they were a Sabbath-keeping people, and that that sacred day was recognized by all the laws of the United States. But let us not look at that day in the light of human statutes. Let us inquire how it is there is only one opinion in the community, in reference to its sacred keeping. Though men should talk of expediency, and of their personal gratification, yet here was a law promulgated by Almighty God, for the highest happiness of the human race. [Cheers.] Shall we, in the middle of the 19th century, ask a railroad company to run its wheels over the Sabbath Day? [Voice: "No; never."]

Go to South America. There is no restraint there; there every place of amusement is open—the theatre, the opera. There is the high day for men, and the low day for the human race. Only where the Sabbath is observed can the human family prosper. As for the petition on the other side, in favor of the running of the cars, it was signed by boys. He had stood by and seen them sign it. [Voice—Aye, that's it. The party who so interrupted was the same who proposed that the proceedings should commence with prayer.] If that, Mr. Chairman, is the character of the opposition to this meeting, he would say nothing. Was there an American citizen there who would sit by and see in that City, what might be seen every day in Paris, or Havre, and in every part of South America? He trusted not. He had had the honor, years ago, of sitting in the Common Council, when $50 fine was imposed upon every one who opened their store on Sunday, and in common with the name of the Chairman, his name had been placarded in the streets of Brooklyn, in derision and contempt, but it did not prevent the Chairman from being elected Mayor of the City. [Cheers.] What would be the result if the cars should run on Sunday? Do people living in the rural districts think they will prosper by it? On the contrary, Brooklyn would become a second—what should he call it—a second Hoboken.

Let any one present go to Hoboken on Sunday, and see what class of people go there. He (the speaker) owned property in the rural part of Brooklyn, and if the cars should run on Sunday, he would feel that his property was depreciated 25 per cent. He trusted there was too much intelligence among the citizens of Brooklyn to allow so great a wrong to be perpetrated. [Cheers.]

Ex-Alderman Holt said he would be glad to know if the outside Wards, and the Eighth Ward especially, wanted the cars to run. He proposed that a resident of the Eighth Ward should be heard upon the subject. It had been said that it was the silk-stocking gentry who wanted the cars to run, but he denied the allegation. Alderman Wilson was present, and the Alderman, although he might drive his own carriage, had worked hard to get the carriage, and it would be worth while to hear what he had to say on the subject.

Alderman Wilson, on rising to speak, said that he did not expect to be called upon.

Voice (of the person who had called for prayer)—May God deliver everybody who would do anything against the Sabbath.

Great confusion, and loud cries of "Turn him out!"

Chairman—Let the meeting be quiet. I will take care of that man.

Several Voices—He is crazy; don't heed him.

Alderman Wilson resumed. He thought the Common Council had made their minds up to run the cars. It was bad enough for that Council to wink at the violation of the Sabbath, but it was another thing for them to compel that violation. The effect of such violation on the morals of the city would be shocking to contemplate. When Sunday stages were run into the Eighth Ward, he had twelve and fourteen prisoners every Monday morning to try, but when the stages stopped, there were no prisoners. Once over the gates of France it was written "No God," but he trusted never to see over the portals of the City of Brooklyn, the inscription "No Sabbath." He would not go into the question of going to Church in private vehicles. That was an affair of those who owned carriages, and if they choose to drive them, it was their own business, but the running of cars on Sunday, would be detrimental to public interests, for it would stop all improvement in the suburbs.

The gentleman whose interruptions had occasioned considerable annoyance, and who was evidently insane, here rose and said: In justice to myself, I rise to make a few remarks. It has been said that I am crazy. That remains to be seen. Can we serve God and Mammon? No. I have been asked to desecrate the Sabbath by signing a petition for cars to run on Sunday, but never will I do it, for I have been spoken of as St. John, the Divine.

Chairman—You must stop, Sir. [Cries of "Go on."]

Crazy Man—He that hath an ear to hear, let him hear what the spirit saith.

By the exertions of those near him, the crazy gentleman was at length induced to resume his seat.

The Chairman then read the report of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company, relative to the discontinuance of their Sunday cars, in which they said that though they had lost $1,300 a month, a great moral benefit had resulted to the community.

Mr. Rodman then read the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the law of this State prohibiting the transaction of business on Sunday is based upon the moral sense of a civilized and Christian people, and was enacted under an enlightened view of our moral and material interests. It has, as we believe, proved an inestimable blessing to all, without unjust or unequal restraint on any; reserving to the rich and poor alike a day of rest, essential as well to the restoration of their physical strength as to the promotion of their moral interests.

Resolved, That the Common Council of Brooklyn, in heretofore restraining cars on Sunday, recognized the beneficial spirit of that law, and showed a wise regard for the interests of their constituents, which their successors would do well to imitate.

Resolved, That, although the pleasure and convenience of some of our citizens might be promoted by running the cars on Sunday, that advantage would be overbalanced by many serious objections, among which there may be enumerated: It will violate the law of the State, and do violence to the moral sense and opinions of a large part of our citizens; it will create an obligation on the part of the numerous employes of the Company to perform the same amount of labor on Sunday as on the other days of the week, and thus deprive them and their families of an invaluable privilege; it will impose on the animals used by the Company a greater amount of labor than they can consistently with humanity be required to perform; it will bring upon our city the reproach of setting a bad example to our fellow-citizens elsewhere, which, if generally imitated, will subvert one of our most cherished institutions, and tend strongly to lower the moral character of our people.

Resolved, That, considering the relative advantages of New-York and Brooklyn; that great numbers of our best and most valuable citizens reside and invest their fortunes here, from a preference for a more quiet, economical and retired residence; it behooves the Common Council to hesitate before it makes a novel and radical change in our police regulations, and commences a system of legislation which may, and we believe will, prove a detriment to our pecuniary interests, as well as injurious to our good names.

After a few remarks from Mr. Rodman, Rev. Dr. Storrs briefly addressed the meeting. The history of the world, he said, showed that where the Sabbath was properly observed, general morality governed the community, and democratic liberty was safe. William Wilberforce being asked how, with his frail constitution, he had outlived his contemporaries, Pitt and Fox, replied, that it was "because he had observed the Sabbath, and they had not." Physical advantage kept pace with the observance of the Sabbath, and the running the cars on Sunday would redound to the injury of the citizens of Brooklyn, physically, morally, religiously. If the measure passed the Common Council, he trusted that the meeting would pledge itself it should be erased again. [Loud cheers.]

The resolutions were adopted with only one dissenting voice. Mr. Holt then moved that when the meeting adjourned it should adjourn until this (Friday) evening, to meet the Railroad Committee of the Common Council in the Governor's Room. Carried.

After a few remarks from Mr. Bergen, of the Eighth Ward, the large audience separated.

A Singular Case—Pistols in a Muff.

One of the Jury, before whom Jackson was tried for rape, in Brooklyn, last week, says that one evening during the trial, while returning home in a wagon he was accosted in the suburbs of the City by a person dressed in female apparel, who asked to ride under the pretence that she had lost her way. The Juryman thought the character before him a suspicious one, and declined to grant the favor. But the stranger was not to be thwarted in this way and insisted upon riding, at the same time throwing a large muff into the wagon. The Juryman purposely dropped his whip and asked the female to pick it up, and as she stooped to do so, he started off his horse at full speed.

Upon arriving at his residence he examined the muff and found it to contain *a brace of handsomely-mounted pistols!*

Accident on the Long Island Railroad.

On Wednesday evening last, a horse and cart were run into by a locomotive, on Atlantic-street, near Flatbush-avenue. The horse was killed and cart dashed in pieces. The driver escaped by jumping.

MARRIED,

Porter—Cook.—In this City, on Thursday, March 19, at Trinity Chapel, by Rev. Morgan Dix, Major Fitz John Porter, U. S. A., to Miss Hattie P. Cook, niece of Mrs. E. Holbrook.

Wemple—Edwards.—At Port Richmond, S. I., on Thursday, March 19, in the Reformed Dutch Church, by Rev. Dr. Brownly, William R. Wemple, Esq., of New-York, to Lizzie, eldest daughter of John S. Edwards, Esq., of the former place.

DIED.

Devine.—In this City, on Thursday morning, March 19, of consumption, James H. Devine, in the 30th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Friday,) at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of Dr. R. H. Barry, No. 195 8th-st. The remains will be interred at Greenwood Cemetery.

Mackenzie.—In this City, on Thursday, March 19, Marshall Young, son of John and Margaret Mackenzie, aged 3 years, 8 months and 16 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, without further notice, on Saturday, at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 610 4th-st.

Dreyer.—In this City, on Tuesday, March 17, suddenly, Wm. Laurence Dreyer.

His funeral took place in the Chapel at Greenwood on the 19th inst.

Lawrence.—In this City, on Wednesday, March 18, Sarah Tilley, only child of Sophie C. and William T. Lawrence, Jr., aged 2 years, 6 months and 11 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, the 21st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., at St. Bartholomew's Church, Lafayette-place.

Reynolds.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, March 18, of consumption, Charles Henry Reynolds, eldest son of Lambert and Mary A. Reynolds, aged 17 years, 2 months and 22 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his parents, No. 9 Bourdman place, on Friday, 20th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M.

Bunker.—At Hoboken, N. J., on Wednesday, March 18, Lewis C. Bunker, in the 34th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, the members of Our Fellows' Association, also the members of Columbian Engine Company, No. 14, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, from the residence of Mr. Walter Ball, No. 28 Union-place, Hoboken, on Friday, 20th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. His remains will be interred at Hempstead, L. I., on Saturday morning, at 9 o'clock.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..March 19.

$3,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90.	87	500	Reading R. R.	s90 79⅝
2,000	Virginia 6s	92	800	do	79⅝
6,000	N. Car. St. 6s	99⅜	800	do	s10 79⅝
12,000	Miss. State 6s	84½	100	do	s60 79⅝
55,000	do	84⅝	100	do	s30 79⅝
600	City 6s, '70	93¼	100	do	c 79⅝
1,000	N. Y. Cen. R. 6s	90¾	50	Mich. Cen. R. R.	b30 96
1,000	do	90¾	5	do	96
1,000	Hud. Riv. R. 2d m.	66½	50	Mic. S. & N. Ia. R.	b10 73½
1,000	M. So. S. F. B.	77	200	do	b10 73¾
1,000	do	77½	50	do	73¾
1,000	do	78	100	do	b10 73⅞
2,000	Ill. C. R. R. B.	101⅜	430	do	73⅞
1,500	Erie R.	75	30	do	73¾
5	Bank of Commerce	104¾	50	do	s30 73¾
25	Ocean Bank	94½	50	do	b30 74
10	Am. Ex. Bank	114	65	Panama Railroad	95
5	Commonwealth Bk.	98¾	100	do	b60 95½
5	do	98	468	Ill. Cen. R. R.	135
19	Park Bank	100¾	500	do	s3 135
100	Canton Co.	s3 22¾	250	do	134½
245	Cum. Coal Co.	18¾	400	do	134¾
200	do	b60 18¾	100	do	b30 135
40	Penn. Coal Co.	95¾	300	do	b30 135
550	N. Y. Cen. R.	89	100	do	b10 135
100	do	b60 89¾	50	do	134
100	do	b10 89	45	C. & Pitts. R. R.	54¾
100	do	b9 89	200	do	b60 55⅜
400	Erie Railroad	s10 53¾	3	Cle. C. & Cin. R. R.	105
200	do	b10 53¾	1650	Clev. & Tol. R. R.	73¾
300	do	b30 53¾	200	do	b30 74¼
100	do	s3 53¾	50	do	b60 74
200	do	s10 53¾	1000	do	s60 73¾
100	do	53¾	300	Chi. & Rk. I. R. R.	s60 105
100	do	b15 53¾	50	do	b30 105¾
200	do	b15 53¾	150	do	s3 105¼
300	do	s10 53¾	50	do	s30 105¼
1800	do	53¾	46	La Cr'se & Mil. R. R.	75⅝
1000	do	53¾		do	75¼
200	do	b60 54¼	100	do	b60 76
50	do	b30 53⅞	100	Del. & H. C. Co.	b60 123
50	do	b30 53¾	52	do	123¼
100	do	b10 53¾	150	do	b3 123¼
1150	do	53¾	50	W. C. & I Co.	b10 36
100	do	s15 53¾			

Second Board.

$2,000	Cal. State 7s, '75.	62	200	Clev. & Tol. R.	s60 73¾
1,000	Cal. State 7s, '70	63	100	do	s30 73½
2,000	Ill. Cent. R. Bds.	101⅝	500	do	74
3,000	Hd. Riv. R. 2d m.	88	100	do	b15 74
10,000	Erie R. bs. '75.	b60 92¾	100	N. Y. Cent. R.	b30 89¾
2,000	do	92	100	do	b10 89¾
10	Park Bank	100¾	200	Erie Railroad	s3 54
100	Chic. & R. I. R.	s30 106¾	100	do	s30 54
16	La Cr. & Mil. R.	75¾	100	do	s60 54
50	Panama R. R.	95¾	100	do	54⅛
300	Illinois Cent. R.	134	100	do	s10 54⅛
200	do	s30 134⅜	120	do	s3 54⅛
100	do	s3 134⅜	100	do	b10 54⅜
200	do	b60 135⅜	100	do	b30 54⅜
100	do	b60 135¾	100	do	s3 54⅜
100	do	s60 134¾	300	do	b30 54⅜
100	M. S. & N. Ia. R.	b3 74	1050	do	54⅛
10	do	74	100	do	b10 54⅜

Thursday, March 19—P. M.

The Money and Stock Markets both improved again to day, and quite a buoyant confidence was manifested at the close. The supply of means on the Street offered on temporary loan at 7 ₱ cent. is fully equal to the demand. The offerings of paper for discount at Bank continue generally full, though with some of the leading concerns the pressure for accommodation has fallen off. Outside of Bank, with the Discount Brokers, the rates rule 8 to 10 ₱ cent. for first-class paper, a fair business doing at 9 ₱ cent. for strictly prime names 90 days to 4 months, and 8@8⅛ for 30 to 60-day acceptances. Exchange is quiet since the sailing of the *Persia*. The Sub-Treasury receipts to-day were $167,923; payments, $192,656; balance this afternoon, $15,597,788.

The yearly general meeting of the Illinois Central Company, at Chicago, yesterday, adopted the suggestion of some of the most influential of the English and New-York stockholders to raise their nominal capital to the actual cost of the work, and, instead of further assessments upon the original 170,000 shares, to issue 85,000 additional shares, with 30 ₱ cent. calls, to make them equal to the others. The new issue to be placed at the disposal of the old stockholders, at par—one share for two, or fifty new on every 100 original shares. Instead of paying the $30 by installments on the new shares, the stockholder will pay in full for such portion of his allotment as may be called for by resolution of the Directors. That is, a party entitled to 60 new shares will be called upon to pay the full $30 on 20 shares, instead of $10 on the whole 60, and in like proportion until the whole allotment is retired. The proceeds of the new issue will go as further installments upon the original issue would have gone to complete the work, and liquidate its unfunded indebtedness. The practical effect will be that 255,000 shares, at $30, will represent the same expenditure as 170,000 shares at $45, assuming that further assessments of $15 on the original issue would have been necessary.

The sales at the Stock Exchange were large. The market took over 6,000 shares New-York and Erie at the early session, at 53¾@53⅝, and rapidly improved in the afternoon to 54⅝ ₱ cent., closing 54@54½ ₱ cent. This feeling in Erie carried up the whole list ⅛@⅝ ₱ cent., except Illinois Central Stock, which, for the first time in several weeks, the Bears attacked with considerable vigor, on the calculation that the new arrangement of capital is to depress the original shares even with the privilege attached. The stock recovered ⅛ ₱ cent. at the Second Board, closing 134⅛, equal to 123 ₱ cent. on the Stock when newly apportioned at the rate of 3 shares for 2. The Western Bonds were firmer, and New-York Central in fair request, at 89¼@⅓. For State Stocks some purchases have been made of Missouri Sixes, about $90,000 by Messrs. Marie & Kanz, by order of the State Auditor for the Sinking Fund; California's have fallen to 62@63 ₱ cent. since the last mail from San Francisco. The means appropriated to the 1st July interest appears to be hopelessly lost to the State; though this does not affect the legislation and action of the people to take place on the validity of the Debt itself.

The *Tribune* of this morning, on the new arrangements of the Metropolitan Bank, reports:

It is stated that Mr. Jaques, who has been a long time at the head of the uncurrent money department of the Metropolitan Bank, and who is now in Europe, has been elected Cashier or Vice-President of that Bank, at his option. Mr. J. E. Williams, it is understood, is to be President on the retiracy of Mr. McCall. Mr. Geo. J. Seeley, the present First Teller, has been advanced to the assistant Cashiership, or will be Cashier if Mr. Jaques decides to accept the Vice-Presidency. The present Cashier, Mr. H. Meigs, Jr., retires on the 1st prox., and goes into the Stock business.

The February earnings of the Cleveland and Columbus Road were $74,843, against $68,820 same month last year.

The course of the *Tribune* as a prophet of financial evil creates some surprise in money circles, where the crude generalities and reckless libels of the *Herald* on the Banking and Railway interests of the country, are thrown aside as utterly unworthy of remark. The mischief which the former is capable of inflicting arises, in part, from the supposition that the

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI.....NO. 1717 NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 21, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

ARRIVAL OF THE FILIBUSTERS.

Three Battles at San Jorge.

General Walker's Forces Fall Back on Rivas.

BATTLE OF RIVAS.

GREAT LOSS OF THE ALLIES.

They Retreat to San Jorge.

Col. Titus Out-Generaled at Castillo.

HE IS BEATEN BY THE ALLIES AND FORCED TO RETREAT.

COL. TITUS ARRESTED.

Col. Lockridge's Forces Quartered at Fort Serapiqui.

Castillo and San Carlos Still in the Hands of the Allies.

Official List of the Dead and Alive of the Nicaraguan Army.

Sir Robert McClure Among the Fitilibusters.

He Threatens to Treat Walker's Men as Pirates—But Don't.

Interesting Statements from Gen. Walker's Friends, Deserters and Others.

VERY LATE FROM THE SOUTH PACIFIC.

The steamship *Tennessee*, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, from Aspinwall *via* Key West, arrived at this port yesterday with 262 passengers and $8,000 in specie.

The *Tennessee* arrived at San Juan Del Norte on the 7th inst., and at Aspinwall on the 9th. Her passengers remained on board until the next morning and left by rail for Panama at 10 A. M.

On March 16, at 5 P. M., passengers arrived from Panama for New-York, and the *Tennessee* left Aspinwall at 6 P. M.

Left at San Juan, United States sloop-of-war *Saratoga*; British men-of-war *Archer*, *Cossack*, *Victor*, *Intrepid* and *Pioneer*. At Aspinwall, United States sloop-of-war *Cyane*.

The *Sierra Nevada* met the *Orizaba* off Ceros Island, 200 miles below San Francisco, on the evening of Feb. 28. Boarded her and found all well.

The *Tennessee* did not touch at San Juan on her return. Stopped at Key West for coal March 15.

The position of affairs in Nicaragua remain very much the same as before. WALKER held Rivas. The allies are at St. George. WALKER has attacked St. George twice, without effect. Col. CAYCE, who brought down the Rangers to San Jan del Sur, to escort Mrs. DOUBENBURY, was attacked on his return by a superior force of Costa Ricans, and driven into San Juan. He left again on the 7th, the day the *Sierra Nevada* left, with 75 recruits from San Francisco.

Col. LOCKRIDGE has taken Serapiqui, and attempted Castillo. The expedition failed owing to the cowardice of Col. TITUS. The enemy burned Castillo, but still hold the fort. LOCKRIDGE recovered one of the boats—another has been burned. LOCKRIDGE has his chief force now on Carles Island, a short distance below Castillo—also, a garrison at Serapiqui, commanded by Col. ANDERSON. TITUS has left him and gone around to Rivas.

Walker News from Both Sides.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times

ASPINWALL, Tuesday, March, 10, 1857.

You need not be surprised at my writing you from Aspinwall. I had a presentiment that an early delivery of the latest news from San Juan del Norte and the Pacific side, in relation to the movements of the Walker forces and those of the Allies required me to leave for Aspinwall. I followed its promptings, and I am rejoiced that I did so, for had I waited at Greytown for the return of the *Tennessee* to San Juan harbor, I should have waited near a month, unless I misunderstood a hint given on board this morning, which I believed indicated that the *Tennessee* would not return to San Juan del Norte on her way home to New-York. Now for the news.

When I wrote you last, the Walker forces under command of Col. LOCKRIDGE had taken Serapiqui, with but small loss, and were located on the Island of Providence—called by some San Carlos Island, which must not be confounded with Fort San Carlos. The latter at the entrance to Lake Nicaragua, and is by far the best fortification on the line of the river, while, where WALKER's forces were, is a short distance below Fort Castillo. They have not proceeded any further up since. From the position of the two armies then, you had good reason to anticipate an early evacuation by the allies of Fort Castillo. They had burned the boats, and destroyed the town by fire. Everything *appeared* as if they intended to evacuate as soon as the Walker forces should have attacked them. But they did not. After having succeeded so far as to obtain a landing for the force under the immediate command of Col. TITUS, Col. LOCKRIDGE, with Col. ANDERSON and his force, returned to Fort Serapiqui. Col. TITUS was left to take Fort Castillo, and as he was in good position, it was believed his force was more than adequate to the task. So thought Col. TITUS. After getting several pieces of artillery into position so as to command the entrance to the fort, he held a parley with the Allies. He asked them to evacuate. They did not say no. They asked the privilege of sending a messenger through his lines to inform Gen. MORA of their defeat. The Colonel consented, provided they would promise to evacuate on the following morning. The Colonel says they did so promise; and although he has always considered them in no way entitled to credit, when their interest was at stake, strange to say he let the messenger pass. The Colonel then lay back upon the laurels won by him in Kansas, using the anticipatory evacuation of Castillo in the morning as a pillow. The morning came, and with it Gen. MORA with a large force of Costa Ricans, who awoke the Colonel by the unpleasant sound of their firearms.

The Colonel was so surprised, and so were his men. The enemy pressed him hard, and he had not anticipated anything of that kind. He was very much annoyed and so he ran away. Some say the Colonel received assurances of prospective but difficult-to-be resisted reasons, from an officer of the fort, for letting the messenger pass, and that the evacuation by him of San Carlos Island, instead of the entrance, by him, of Castillo, was but an afterpiece, understood by the principals. But I think he was out-manœuvred by the allies. He lost several men, but I have not been able to ascertain the precise number.

When the Colonel and his men reached Fort Serapiqui, and Colonel LOCKRIDGE, Colonel ANDERSON and the other courageous officers there, had been informed of his defeat, you may imagine their bitter disappointment. Colonel LOCKRIDGE looked sad, and Colonel ANDERSON (a gallant officer) is said to have used a very strong term in immediate connection with a sentence not at all complimentary to Colonel TITUS as a commander.

On the 3d of March the steamer *Rescue* left Serapigni for Punta Arenas, where she arrived in safety, having the hull of the steamer *Scott* in tow, and a number who were on their way to the United States. Col. TITUS, you will not be surprised to learn, was among the number. He said he was "going round to Gen. WALKER." Perhaps so. But before leaving the Colonel distinguished himself again. When the *Rescue* arrived, she was boarded by a British officer, who, as usual, offered British protection to all who desired it. Col. TITUS, being in a bad humor in consequence of the unfavorable light in which his unfortunate movement above, was looked upon by his brother officers, used some abusive words to the officer. Misfortunes never come singly. The British officer retired, but returned soon afterwards and conveyed the poor Colonel on board the H. B. M. frigate *Cossack*; while the little *Rescue* was hauled alongside the gun-boat *Victor*. This was bad, but it could not be avoided. The Colonel had to wait on board until a gun-boat was sent to the Commander of the fleet, Capt. ERSKINE, who was on board the line-of-battle ship *Orion*, at Pearl Key Lagoon. He arrived on the following morning, when the Colonel and the *Rescue* were released. This is all of importance that transpired down to the time I left for Aspinwall in the *Tennessee*.

Since evening at Aspinwall I have obtained the following concerning the operations on the Pacific side; Since Gen. WALKER returned to Rivas from San Juan del Sur, he has had several skirmishes with the Allies, in which, however, he did not loose many men. The most important, before the last fight at Rivas, was the bombardment of San Jurge. Gen. WALKER sent out a detachment with artillery to fire on the town—not, as is asserted—with the intention of taking it, but simply by way of intimidating the Allies. After firing a few shots the WALKER force fell back upon Rivas with some loss.

THE ATTACK ON RIVAS.

On the 6th of March the Allies surrounded and attacked Rivas—Gen. WALKER's head-quarters. They are reported to have been about 2,000 strong. The first attack was made upon the Arsenal, from which they were driven, after standing three rounds of canister. The next charge was made near the hospital, on the north side of the town. And here again the Allies were driven back with great loss. In the third attack all their remaining forces were concentrated, on the south side, near the Quartermaster's office. They were allowed to approach very near to the plaza, up the narrow streets, and when there a cannonade was opened upon them, which destroyed a large number. *They stood ten rounds of canister before they retreated.* Their loss is estimated at 500. The remainder fell back upon their fortifications at San Jurge.

SIR ROBERT MCCLURE AMONG THE FILLIBUSTERS.

By the kindness of Lieut. Col. RAWLE I have been permitted to copy the following report of a difficulty between Sir ROBERT MCCLURE and Capt. FAYSEUX, of the Nicaraguan army:

At 6 o'clock on the afternoon of Wednesday, Feb. 10, 1857, the First Lieutenant of the British man-of-war *Esk*, Sir ROBERT MCCLURE, Commanding, went on board the Nicaraguan schooner of-war *Granada*, Capt. C. J. FAYSEUX, when the following conversation took place between him and the Captain:

Lieut. DAWKINS—Sir ROBERT MCCLURE has sent me on board your vessel, and wishes to know by what authority you fly a flag which is not known to any nation—and also where your commission is; and orders me to take you on board H. M. S. *Esk*, to show your commission to Sir ROBERT MCCLURE.

Capt. FAYSEUX—I have my commission below in the cabin, but will not go on board the *Esk* to show it. I am in the service of the Nicaraguan Government, and fly the flag of that Government. If you can compel me to show my commission and papers, I will do so on the deck of my own vessel, under protest, but it is beneath my dignity to go on board your vessel with them, and I will do so under no circumstances.

Lieut. DAWKINS—I will tell Sir ROBERT what you have said, and warn you, if you attempt to go out of the harbor in the night, I will sink you.

Captain FAYSEUX—Should I have occasion, or my duty call me outside, I will do so, regardless of your threats.

Lieut. DAWKINS—But my guns are shotted and loaded with shell, and we will blow you up. I shall go on board the *Ste Mary's* and tell the officer that if they hear any firing during the night, not to be alarmed; it will be nothing only our sinking the schooner.

Captain FAYSEUX—Can't help that, Sir.

Lieut. DAWKINS then proceeded on board the *Esk*, and returned in a few minutes, when conversation was resumed.

Lieut. DAWKINS—I have seen Sir ROBERT. He says you must show your commission to me, and what is your authority for showing the colors which you fly.

Capt. FAYSEUX—I would, under no circumstances, show my authority, had I a vessel one-half your size, or in any way able to contend against you. You see how I am situated, with a small vessel and a small crew. As it is, I show it to you; but understand me, I do it under protest. I cannot understand why you have taken these proceedings, and must say you are decidedly taking sides with my enemy.

Capt. FAYSEUX here showed Lieut. DAWKINS his commission, and other papers.

Lieut. DAWKINS—I will tell Sir ROBERT that I have seen your papers, and, if they are not satisfactory, you will be taken as a pirate.

Lieut. DAWKINS then went on board the *Esk*, and returning on board the *Granada*, said, "Sir ROBERT MCCLURE says you must come on board with your commission; if you refuse, I am ordered to haul your vessel alongside the *Esk*, and send you on board. [Lieut. DAWKINS had lines in his boat for the purpose of towing the *Granada* alongside.

Capt. FAYSEUX—I will not go on board your vessel with my commission. I am weak and powerless in relation to you, but I protest against your threat. My wishes to conciliate in all matters with other nations.

Lieut. DAWKINS—If I make use of these men [pointing to his boat's crew] in hauling your vessel alongside mine, will you make any resistance?

Capt. FAYSEUX—Certainly, I will resist you. You have not force sufficient to take me.

Capt. DAWKINS—The guns of the *Esk* are pointed at you, and it is very easy for me to bring on board a couple of hundred men; resistance would be madness. Would your men stick to you?

Capt. FAYSEUX—My men will stick by me, and you will have to bring a much larger force than I have before you can take me. When you bring such a force, and I see that resistance would be madness, I will surrender.

Lieut. DAWKINS—Have you any objection to my speaking to yur crew?

Capt. FAYSEUX—None whatever. Men, step aft here, this gentleman wishes to talk to you.

Lieut. DAWKINS—Well, men, I am going to sink this vessel as a pirate, and my boat will take on shore such of you as wish to go and save your lives. Will you go?

CREW—No, sink and be d——d.

Lieut. DAWKINS—You see our guns are bearing on you, they are loaded with shell and will blow you all up. Do you still persist in remaining on the vessel?

CREW—Yes, and will go to hall in her. Shell don't hurt much.

Lieut. DAWKINS then went on borad the *Esk* and returned, said "It is customary when a man-of-war comes into port for the commanders of other vessels of war to pay the new arrival a visit. The Captain of the American sloop-of-war *St. Mary's* sent on board my vessel, and his visit was returned this morning. You did not call, and as none of the crew or officers of my vessel had ever seen your flag before, we did not know what it meant."

Capt. FAYSEUX—When you came on last evening, I did not omit visiting you from a want of etiquette. But I hoisted my flag, which I thought was sufficient I do not know by what right you force me to show my commission.

Lieut. DAWKINS—Will you come on board my vessel now and see the Captain, with your commission, when the matter can be settled.

Capt. FAYSEUX—If you force me to go on board your vessel I will go. But not with my commission. I would suffer my arms to be cut off rather than submit to such an indignity.

Lieut. DAWKINS—Will you come on board the *Esk* with me as a friend, with your commission. You can see the Captain, who says he will be glad to see you on board, and will be happy to make your acquaintance. Get into my boat now, as a friend, and come long with me.

Capt. FAYSEUX—I will be happy to go on board with you as a friend, but not with my commission.

Lieut. DAWKINS—Well, get into my boat now, and go off with me as a friend.

Capt. FAYSEUX—I will be on board in my own boat in a few minutes.

The Captain went on board and had a very pleasant time.

Subsequently Sir ROBERT visited Gen. WALKER at Rivas. The General received him coolly at first, but finally they came to a better understanding, and held a long conversation; after which Sir ROBERT returned to his ship.

I have also received the following from the Adjutant-General of Gen. WALKER's army, with the promise that I would send it to you.

REPORT.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, RIVAS, Wednesday, Feb. 25, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Inclosed I send you a list of the different detachments which have at various times joined the army under General WALKER. Many erroneous reports, arising from prejudice and maliguity, having been put in circulation relative to the army of this Republic. I have to request the publication of this list, to remove from the minds of citizens of the United States the false impressions produced by such injurious statements. Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,
P. W. R. THOMPSON.
Adjutant-Geperal Nicaraguan Army.

LIST OF THE ARMY OF NICARAGUA.

NUMBERS JOINED, DISCHARGED, DIED, DESERTED AND MISSING, TO FEB. 2, 1857.

Commands, and Date of Arrival.	Original Number.	Deaths.		Kil'd in Action.		Remarks.
	Total.	Aggregate.	Total.	Aggregate.	Total.	Aggregate.	
Col. W. Walker...May 4, 1855	51	58	4	5	8	13	1
Capt S. R. Davidson...Sep. 20, '55	29	31	6	11	1	1	3
Col. Fry & Capt. Auet'n, Oc. 4, '55	47	50	14	15	5	5	3
Capt. C. J. Turnbull.....	38	30	8	10	6	6	
Capt. R. W. Aimst'ng, Oc. 20, '55	42	45	16	17	3	3	1
Capt. J. C O'Neill...Nov. 20, '55	45	47	32	34	2	2	2
Capt. F. P. Anderson. Dec. 5, '55	67	70	15	15	9	10	3
Capt. J. W. Rider...Dec. 20, '55	50	53	28	29	4	4	1
Capt. W. A. Sutter...Jan. 5, '56	61	64	21	24	—	—	3
Capt. J. A. Linton.....	19	22	5	5	5	7	1
Capt. C. J. Turnbull...Feb 27, '56	93	97	53	54	9	9	3
Recruits.....Feb. 23, 1856	93	93	42	42	4	4	—
Recruits, (prangé) ..Mar. 11, '56	38	40			—	—	
Capt L. Macintosh. April 8, '56	49	53	29	31	—	—	1
Capt. Jas. Walker. April 10, '56	56	59	27	29	—	—	
Capt. L. Englehart. April 10, '56	34	37	14	14	2	2	1
Capt. P. Davenport.....	25	28	9	9	—	—	3
Capt. Adkins. (Band).....	14	15	3	3	2	2	—
Capt. A. J. Tourlay...May 7, '56	24	26	22	—	—	—	
Capt. W. P. Jarvis.....	40	44	17	18	—	—	1
Capt. A. W. Marsh.....	48	48	20	20	1	1	2
Capt. R. Williams. May 21, '56	25	28	7	7	1	1	2
Capt. J. H. Wilson...May 23, '56	13	15	6	8	—	—	
Capt. J. G. Dreux...June 3, '56	53	56	18	18	1	2	1
Capt. Thos. Henry.....	56	58	23	23	7	7	1
Capt. J. H. William'n, July 1, '56	31	34	8	9	3	3	—
Cuban Volunteers.....	17	32	—	—	—	—	—
Recruits.....Aug. 23, 1856	80	84	—	—	4	4	3
Capt. R. B. Groverd...Sept. 24, '56	57	59	20	21	5	5	—
Recruits N. Y. Volunteers.....) Oct. 1, 1856	185	196	82	85	11	14	—
Capt. J. Ewbanks...Oct. 4, '56	30	34	18	19	5	7	—
Capt. Sam'l O'Regan.....	39	43	14	15	3	3	2
Recruits.....Oct. 20, 1856	51	51	4	4	—	—	—
Recruits.....Nov. 7, 1856	206	217	85	86	3	4	—
Capt. Thos. Farrell...Dec. 8, '56	28	31	2	2	1	—	—
Capt. W. Wilson.....	26	28	2	2	—	1	—
Recruits.....	219	255	27	27	8	9	—
Lieut. W. J. Miller...Dec. 20, '56	20	21	2	2	—	—	—
Capt. A. Buchanan...Feb. 2, '57	37	40	—	—	2	2	—
Sum Total.....	2227	2388	576	685	115	131	37

Commands. (Recapitulated.)	Discha'g'd T'l	Discha'g'd Agg	D'd or st'k'n from Roll. T'l	D'd or st'k'n from Roll. Agg	Deserted. T'l	Deserted. Agg	Esc'ap'd & s'n'g T'l	Esc'ap'd & s'n'g Agg	Miscellaneous.
Col. W. Walker....	15	15	....	....	2	2	....	13	....
Recruits San Juan..	12	12	....	....	1	1	3	....	....
Capt. Davidson....	8	8	....	....	3	3	....	4	1
Col. Fry, Ct. Austin	16	16	1	2	2	3	7	7	1
Capt. Turnbull.....	8	8	1	2	5	5	....	....	....
Capt. Armstrong....	9	9	....	4	4	6	8	....	....
Capt. O'Neil.....	12	12	....	1	1	....	6	....	....
Capt. F. P. Anderson	23	23	....	1	1	....	3	....	....
Capt. Rider.....	15	15	....	1	1	1	3	....	....
Capt. Lutter.....	11	11	....	8	8	3	4	17	....
Capt. Linton.....	5	5	....	....	....	....	4	....	....
Capt. Turnbull.....	30	30	10	10	8	....	....	....	....
Recruits.....	4	4	....	2	2	7	9	23	....
Capt. McIntosh.....	1	2	....	....	....	19	21	....	....
Capt. Walker.....	1	2	....	2	2	25	25	....	....
Capt. Englehcart....	1	1	1	6	6	12	13	....	....
Capt. Davenport....	14	14	1	....	....	1	1	....	....
Capt. Adkins.....	....	....	....	5	5	4	5	....	....
Capt. Tourlay.....	....	....	....	21	23	1	1	....	....
Capt. Jarvis.....	....	....	....	2	2	15	22	....	....
Capt. Marsh.....	....	....	....	2	2	15	15	....	....
Capt. Williams.....	2	2	1	1	13	14	....	....	....
Capt. Wilson.....	1	1	....	....	....	7	....	6	....
Capt. Dreux.....	....	....	....	2	2	31	33	....	....
Capt. Henry.....	....	....	....	7	7	18	20	....	....
Capt. Williamson....	....	....	....	1	1	9	9	12	....
Cuban Volunteers....	....	....	....	14	19	4	4	....	....
Recruits.....	1	1	....	3	3	24	25	51	....
Capt. Green.....	....	....	....	15	15	18	19	....	....
Rec's N. Y. Volunt's	2	2	2	32	36	52	54	....	....
Capt. Eastbanks....	....	....	....	....	....	7	8	....	....
Capt. O'Regan.....	....	....	....	12	18	4	4	....	....
Recruits.....	....	....	....	3	3	9	9	35	....
Recruits.....	....	....	....	44	44	76	83	....	....
Capt. Farrell.....	....	....	....	24	24	3	5	....	....
Capt. Wilson.....	....	....	1	....	....	31	34	....	....
Recruits.....	....	....	....	36	38	150	183	....	....
Lieut Miller.....	....	....	....	5	5	13	14	....	....
Capt. Buchanan....	....	....	....	3	3	32	35	....	....
Sum Total.....	205	206	9	284	293	636	733	141	

NOTE.—The recruits (prangé) are all disbanded, deserted or dead. Capt. FOURLAY's command have been all killed but two. The recruits who arrived Aug. 23, 1856, were mostly Europeans—supposed killed or deserted, but not reported. The recruits that arrived Oct. 20, 1856, are supposed killed or deserted—no reports. To the number joined as herein stated, are to be added above 100 who joined *singly*, reenlisted, and others employed in the different departments of the army. Of the 141 *unaccounted* for, about 70 should be added to the killed.

P. W. R. THOMPSON,
Adjutant-General Nicaraguan Army.
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, RIVAS, Feb. 24, 1857.

The above rapid summary gives all the intelligence which is at all valuable that will go out by this steamer. Yours, truly,

Colonel Titus' Account of Affairs—Interesting Rumors and Speculations.

Extract of a Letter from

SAN JUAN DEL NORTE, Saturday, March 7, 1857.

Colonel TITUS arrived here a few days ago in an incontestibly high state of dudgeon against several of his brother officers operating upon the River San Juan. He denounces Colonel LOCKRIDGE, and says he is not equal to his position, and that if he had been properly supported in the attack which he led in person, on Castillo, his command would not have experienced such a *sanguinary failure*. He further says that the climate, heat, and incessant wet, is playing the very devil with the men, who are becoming much discouraged.

The attack on Castillo was made with 325 men, and lasted several hours, but as the Costa Ricans kept up such an infernal "fire," he was compelled to retreat three times during the engagement. Lost 28 killed and 19 wounded.

Col. TITUS urges WALKER's friends to send without delay strong reinforcements, as he feels certain with the present complement of men the River San Juan cannot be forced, and until fresh arrivals Castillo was not to be attempted again.

The Costa Ricans are in a strong body at Castillo, and being commanded by Capt. SPENCER and Col. CAUTZ, displayed considerable bravery. Their gunning he describes as very steady and sure.

The Colonel leaves by the *Tennessee* for Aspinwall, in hopes of reaching WALKER *via* Panama, with the intention of recommending to Gen. WALKER to place the command of the San Juan forces in abler hands. Several disasters have made their way down here and give rather sad accounts. During the attacks on Hipps Point, at the mouth of the Saripiqui, LOCKERIDGE's loss, 12 men killed and some 30 wounded—the wounded have mostly since died for want of proper medical treatment and places to house them in. The Costa Ricans retreated up the San Juan per steamer *Morgan* to Castillo, carrying off their wounded and most of the ammunition. Col. F. ANDERSON is stationed at Hipps Point with 75 men—LOCKERIDGE is with the main force on the Isle of Providence—a small island opposite the mouth of the River San Carlos, down which stream the Costa Ricans came when they captured the River steamers and forts on the San Juan. An attack is expected from this same quarter again, and all was on the "*qui vive*."

From WALKER there is no news since the Costa Ricans got possession of the River, except such as you have received *vid* Aspinwall.

SCOTT, the agent of the party, say chances now are sadly against them. They are enraged at the Morgan Garrison party, for forsaken them in the midst of their troubles, and regret having deserted Vanderbilt's flag.

Many here think this is the best time for Commodore VANDERBILT to step forward to aid WALKER. By doing so the Commodore could now dictate his own terms about the Transit Route, and might rely upon good faith being kept with him.

Walker News at Panama.

Correspondence of the New York Daily Times.

PANAMA, Tuesday, March 10, 1857.

The *Sierra Nevada* arrived here this morning, having left San Juan del Sur on the 7th. The United States sloop-of-war *St. Mary's* was at San Juan.

It is almost impossible to get anything from anybody, from Nicaragua, in which confidence can be placed. I have found, however, one of WALKER's men, who is furloughed or discharged on account of a disabled arm, who appears to be a reliable witness; or who at least is not disposed to exaggerate *against* WALKER. Besides, I questioned him on matters connected with WALKER's forces within my own knowledge, to test him, and found him to be correct. In the few minutes I had to converse with him, I could not get dates, but learned the following general facts.

WALKER had had, during the past month, several skirmishes with the Costa Ricans, attacking or in reconnoitering them in their quarters at St. George, one league from Rivas, in all of which he was defeated and driven back. Once he attempted to move down to St. George some gun boxes filled with sand, for barricades, behind which to place cannon. The enemy attacked him, took his boxes and killed and badly wounded not less than 50 of his little force. At another time Colonel CAYCE was ordered down to San Juan del Sur with a mail guarded by 30 men. He was attacked by 400 men on his return, on the Transit road, four miles from San Juan, lost two men, and was obliged to go back. WALKER, hearing of this mishap, sent General SANDERS, with 150 men, out on the transit, by way of the cross-road of the Jocote ranch, where they fell in with the Costa Ricans. After a severe fight, in which SANDERS lost 50 men killed, he was forced to retreat to Rivas. Some say he only reached Rivas with 50 men.

The officers of the *Sierra Nevada* bring a *report* that the Costa Ricans attacked WALKER at Rivas on the evening of the 4th March, on three sides of the city. That WALKER waited until they got into the narrow streets, and then swept them with his cannon, slaughtering an immense number. This news they say was brought down to San Juan del Sur by a native boy. At the time the boy left Rivas, the report goes, WALKER was piling up and burning the dead bodies. This may or may not be true. I am satisfied of one thing, however, from personal observation while at Rivas the last of January—that is, *if they did* attack WALKER in Rivas, *they were defeated with large loss.*

My informent, the soldier before alluded to, says that since the 1st of February, when I wrote you that WALKER had only 800 fighting men or less, he has lost in killed, wounded, and by desertion, 400 men—leaving him, with the 80 men the *Sierra Nevada* brought this trip, less than 500 effective soldiers. This soldier belonged to Captain GASOMLON's company. He gives, as an example of the desertions, that 12 of his company deserted at the battle of St. George, Feb. 28, and 15 more deserted in one body the first part of March, from the same company. Three men who deserted from one company were taken and shot at San Juan Viego—and a Frenchman, who was acting as guide for them into Costa Rica, was shot at Rivas. Of course, I cannot get the names of WALKER's officers killed. F. W. R.

A Chat with Col. Jaques, N. A.

The Colonel arrived by the *Tennessee* yesterday and is stopping at the Astor House. He was severely injured at the battle of San George, having been shot through the hips. He is still an invalid, and has come here on leave of absence, hoping to recruit his energies. He states that he left Rivas on the 4th of March, and, in company with Capt. COURSE, traveled to San Juan del Sur, without molestation, then took the *Sierra Nevada* to Panama, thence, by rail, to Aspinwall. WALKER and his men are, he says, in excellent health and spirits—have plenty to eat, to drink and to wear. They have the sympathies of the natives, who furnish provisions in abundance from the surrounding country. The General has so fortified his position, says the Colonel, that it would require a much superior force to any that can be raised in Central America to dislodge him. He has an army there of full 1,100 men, between 600 and 700 of whom are tip-top soldiers. The armament consists of nine pieces of artillery and four mortars.

The allies are encamped in strong force but two miles from Rivas, and, on the night of the 5th, a desperate attack was made on WALKER's position. The next day, however, WALKER wrote to Col. CASEY that he did not lose one man, and that the enemy had been repulsed with great loss.

Col. JACQUES thinks that Col. TITUS has shown himself a great coward, or at least an arrant fool in retreating from Castillo after he had invested it, and believes that he has gone to California, for he would scarcely dare meet the "grey-eyed man" after his bad management on that occasion. He thinks, too, that WALKER, as soon as sufficient reinforcements shall reach him, will march into Costa Rica. Seventy recruits came down in the *Sierra Nevada* and joined WALKER at Rivas.

Statement of an Assistant Commissary Sergeant in General Walker's Army.

Mr. CLAIBORN WILSON, one of the passengers by the *Tennessee*, has furnished us with the following statement: I left New-York on the 6th of April last on the *Orizaba* and arrived in Greytown on the 16th of the same month. My intention was to go to California; but in consequence of the Costa Ricans having possession of the Transit Route the passengers of the *Orizaba*, some six hundred in number, were detained at Granada a month, some of my family who accompanied me being taken sick during this time, and it was impossible for me to leave with the *Orizaba's* passengers. My original design of going to California was thus frustrated, and I remained at Granada till the town was burned in November last. Since that time I resided in Rivas till my return by the *Tennessee* on her present trip. Granada was in possession of General WALKER when I first arrived there. At that time he had a force of nearly 1,000 men stationed there, and plenty of arms and provisions. After the departure of the *Orizaba's* passengers, I obtained a place in the Commissary Department of General WALKER's army as Assistant Commissary Sargeant. My business was to assist in the gathering in and delivering rations intended for the army and dispersing them daily among the soldiers. The officers presented written requisitions for the provisions they needed, and could draw a week or month's supply as they choose. They paid for the provisions they received, which were charged to their account and deducted from their salary. This was the case from Gen. WALKER down to the lowest commissioned officer. At this time the salary of General WALKER was $400 a month; of a colonel, $250 a month; of a captain, $150 a month; and of a lieutenant, $100 a month. These were the salaries paid to the original fifty-six men who accompanied General WALKER when he first set out from California for Nicaragua. At this time, also, privates received $100 a month. A ration then was estimated at thirty-five cents a day. It comprised 1¼ pounds of beef, 2 ounces of coffee, 4 ounces of sugar, 4 ounces of rice, 8 ounces of beans, and 2 tortillas, a species of corn-bread made by the natives. The provisions were mainly obtained from the natives, and were brought there for a market. Cash was then paid for all the food bought. There was an abundant supply of liquor, consisting of brandy, wine, gin, rum and aguadiente. The liquor was supplied occasionally to the soldiers, but, as a general thing, they had to purchase what they wanted to use. The officers indulged very freely, and there is no doubt but that a great part of the sickness among the officers and soldiers arose from the intemperate use in the outset. The army had good houses to live in, the buildings they occupied being those formerly inhabited by the Chimoristas, who had deserted the town, and had gone over to the enemy. General WALKER and his staff occupied one of the best buildings, and one commanding the best view of the town.

The discipline exercised over the army of Granada was quite rigid. All the soldiers were compelled to drill twice a day. The general life was that which would ordinarily be seen among an encampment of soldiers. Gen. WALKER kept an eye upon them, and would frequently drop in upon a company enjoying themselves too merrily and administer a quiet rebuke. I remained in my position as Assistant Commissary Sergeant only a month. During the balance of my stay in Granada I was engaged in carting both for the Government and private citizens. I found that the latter position, though not quite as honorable as the office I held under General WALKER, was altogether more remunerative, and for that reason I resigned my former position.

The first active engagement in which General WALKER's army participated after my arrival there was an attack on the San Jacinto Ranche, about forty miles from Granada. A force of sixty men went from Granada under the command of WILEY MARSHALL. They met with a defeat with a loss of almost half their number. On the 11th of October, nearly a month after this expedition, Gen. WALKER, with 800 men, marched upon Masaya, and attacked the town. He was pushing his attack strenuously, and, it was stated, was on the point of routing the enemy, when he received a message that an attack was being made, by the hostile forces, upon Granada. He directly marched back for Granada, starting at 1 o'clock in the morning. He reached Granada at 10 o'clock on the 13th of October, and speedily succeeded in repulsing the enemy. Meanwhile the remnant of WALKER's army, some 200 in number, and the citizens of Granada, had fought valiantly in defence of the place. I had a hand in this defence myself. The attacking party consisted of 800 men, who were subsequently reinforced with 250 men. The mode of defence adopted was to possess ourselves of the most prominent houses on the plaza. As it was, the enemy plundered everything they could find in the remaining houses, ravished the women, and committed all the horrid barbarities of war of which they were capable. The loss sustained by General WALKER's army up to the time of the routing of the enemy was 18 men. The total loss of the enemy was 60 men.

The burning and siege of Granada commenced on the 17th of November. Mr. WILSON corroborates the details of this siege as published heretofore in the TIMES. Subsequent to the siege he went with Gen. WALKER's army to St. George. At this time the enemy was in possession of Rivas, but in a few days they evacuated the place, after which Gen. WALKER moved their with his army, and has continued to make it his head-quarters up to the present time. The enemy, after evacuating Rivas, took possession of St. George and fortified it. The whole force of Gen. WALKER at Rivas was comprised of about 700 men, officers and privates. The enemy's force at St. George was stated as being from 1,200 to 1,500 men. Since the encampment of the Costa Ricans at St. George, Gen. WALKER's army had made three attacks upon the town. The first attack was about the middle of January last. Gen. WALKER sent up about 400 men under command of Gen. HENNINGSEN, Col. CASEY, and Major DOLAND The First Rifles, that were ordered to make the charge, gained a favorable position for carrying the attack, but from not being supported by the infantry as expected, they were obliged to fall back, and did so with a loss of 15 men and 30 wounded. The loss of the enemy was considerable. The second attack was made by General WALKER, with a force of about 350 men. He attacked the town in the night, and hoped to take the place by surprise. This attack resulted, like the former one, in a retreat and loss of about 25 men and 40 wounded. The enemy were prepared for the attack and an animated fight ensued, lasting till after daylight. General WALKER's men were repulsed several times, but continued to renew the charge till, from the serious loss of his officers, the General finally ordered an abandonment of the attack. Among the officers of General WALKER killed, were Captain RUSSELL, Lieut. CAHILL. Major DUSENBURY, Col. O'NEIL, Col. LEONARD, and Lieut. BLACKMAN were mortally wounded. Among the wounded was Col. JAQUES. Within four or five days of the preceding attack a third attack was attempted—General WALKER also in command at this time. On this occasion Gen. WALKER took with him two pieces of artillery, one howitzer, and a six-pounder. They made the attack by throwing round shot and shells in the town and against the barricades. After throwing a hundred round shot, and a fell shells, he retreated without any loss of his own men, and about 70 of the enemy killed and a large number wounded. The attack was intended as an experiment—more than anything else—to try the effect of the round shot upon the barricades. The above, with the exception of slight skirmishing among the pickets, were the only recent engagements in which Gen. WALKER had been engaged up to the 19th of March, two days before Mr. WILSON left San Juan del Sur. On the last date mentioned, Gen. WALKER sent Gen. SAUNDERS, with 400 men, to San Juan del Sur to receive a company of recruits expected to arrive by the steamer *Sierra Nevada*. On the way they were attacked by a force of 200 Costa Ricans. The latter army was victorious, and beat back Gen. SAUNDERS, occasioning him considerable loss. General S. put back to Rivas. At the same time, another portion of the Costa Rican army made an attack on Rivas, but were repelled, loosing between 400 and 600 men. The intelligence of this last attack was brought to San Juan del Sur by a cour

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

NEWS BY THE ALPS.

Close of the Debate in the British Parliament on the China War.

Defeat of the Palmerston Administration.

Peace Re-Established between England and Persia.

IMPORTANT FROM CHINA.

CONTINUED HOSTILITIES.

Spanish Note on the Difficulties with Mexico.

Cotton Dull but Firm—Breadstuffs Drooping—Provisions Steady.

CONSOLS 93 3-4@93 7-8.

BOSTON, Friday, March 20.

The Cunard screw steamship *Alps*, from Liverpool, at 5 P. M. on the 4th inst., arrived at Boston, en route for New-York, at 8:15 yesterday morning. Her advices are four days later than those received by the *America*.

The steamship *Africa* arrived out at Liverpool on the 3d inst., and the steamship *City of Baltimore* on the 2d.

The *Africa* would sail from Liverpool on the morning of Saturday, the 7th inst., for this port, and the *Circassian* at the same time for St. John's, N. F., Halifax, and Portland, Me.

The *Alps* passed, on the 6th inst., the steamer *Europa*, 200 miles west of Cape Clear.

The news by this arrival is interesting.

In the House of Commons on Tuesday the 3d inst., the Government was defeated on Mr. COBDEN's motion regarding the operations at Canton. The vote stood 263 for the motion, and 247 against it. It was not thought, however, that Lord PALMERSTON would resign, but a dissolution of Parliament was expected to take place in May.

The Paris correspondent of the *Morning Post* writing on the 2d, says:

"The basis of a treaty between Persia and England are not yet signed. Hostilities are suspended, but there is no regular armistice. No representations have been or will be made at Teheran by the friendly powers until the basis of the treaty are signed."

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* telegraphs on the 3d:

The Treaty of Peace with Persia has been signed this day.

Sir J. F. CRAMPTON, late British Minister to the United States has been appointed British Minister to the King of Hanover.

The Paris *Journal* says: We learn by the latest news from China, under date of Dec. 15, that the Court of Pekin has published a decree prohibiting all subjects of the Celestial Empire from trading with the English. Disobedience is to be punished with death.

Hong Kong dates, by the Oriental mail, are to the 24th of January. There appear to have been no further operations against Canton. Dispatches from Sir JOHN BOWRING and Admiral SEYMOUR give accounts of the attempt made to take Teatotum Fort, and of an attack upon the British shipping by a vast number of Chinese junks.

The attack was well-concerted, and made at low water, when the large men-of-war could not safely manœuvre, but it was brilliantly repelled. Sir MICHAEL SEYMOUR had thought it wise to abandon his post at the Dutch Folly and the Factory Gardens, and had strengthened his positions at the forts lower down the river. Five hundred men were expected at Singapore. The details of the massacre of the Europeans on board the *Thistle* are also communicated in these dispatches. On the 12th of January, the whole of the suburbs west of Canton were burnt by the British forces. A large fire had also taken place inside the city. The Mandarins have issued in various districts the most blood-thirsty edicts against the English, and have offered large rewards to those who may succeed in assassination or incendiarism in Hong Kong.

All the Chinese have been ordered to quit the service of foreigners and return to their homes; and so powerful is the Mandarin system that disobedience entails much trouble if not positive destruction upon the relatives of the offender. The consequence is that nearly all the Chinese servants have left or are leaving.

The Spanish Ministry has addressed a note to the representatives of Spain at the European courts, explaining the quarrel with Mexico. Having mentioned the murders and robberies committed on the persons and goods of Spanish subjects residing in Mexico, by the soldiers of General ALVAREZ, the present chief of the Mexican Republic, the note declares that the Spanish Government does not desire to make the people and the Government of Mexico responsible for these atrocious acts, if the Mexican Government would only take energetic steps to repair them. In this spirit the Spanish Legation in Mexico has been instructed to demand from the Mexican Government the punishment of the offenders and the indemnification of the Spanish subjects who have been the victims. But at the same time, fearing that this demand is not complied with, the Spanish Government has ordered the departure of vessels of war and troops from the *Havana* is sufficient strength for the protection of Spanish subjects. Five vessels of war, with troops, likewise leave Spain to reinforce the squadron at the *Havana*. The expedition will altogether consist of 40 vessels of war, and will have a numerous army on board. The Spanish Government deplores the necessity of resorting to such measures towards a nation united to Spain in blood, language and religion; but it hopes everybody will understand the obligation it is under to avenge the national dignity.

Denmark has dispatched her reply to the notes of Prussia and Austria on the subject of the Duchies. The important point in this reply is that the Danish Government rejects the demands of the two German Powers, declines the intervention of the Germanic Diet, and declares in a certain measure that the King is decided on maintaining the rights confided to him by God and the nation. This reply has produced a most unfavorable impression at Berlin.

A dispatch from Berne of the 28th ult. states that the authorities of Neufchatel are apprehensive of a new attempt on the part of the Royalists. The Republican officers have assembled in council on the subject. The militia has received instructions to hold itself in readiness for events. The posts have been doubled, and the *gendarmerie* reinforced by the guides.

IMPORTANT PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

Resumed Debate on the China War.

DEFEAT OF THE GOVERNMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Tuesday, March 3.

In resuming the debate on Mr. COBDEN's motion, Mr. ROUNDELL PALMER said, it being by no means difficult to justify a vote in support of the resolution proposed by Mr. COBDEN, that the Chinese had given us no ground of complaint, it was indispensable that the Government should justify the beginning of hostilities by showing that the Chinese had been guilty of a violation of their duty toward Great Britain. It had been admitted that the British flag by itself was wholly irrelevant to the question as to the nationality of the *Arrow*; it must be shown that by the treaty she was an English merchant vessel, and if this were not done, there was no justification whatever for the hostilities. A British lorcha without a British register was not a British vessel; for he denied the position of the Attorney General that the vessel was British because the owner was resident at Hong Kong. If this were true, by a parity of reasoning, an Englishman residing at Canton or Shanghai might impart a Chinese character to his ship, a doctrine which, as he argued at some length, would lead to absurd consequences. Then, was there any other ground besides ownership? The British character could be impressed upon the vessel only by the colonial ordinance, and, assuming that ordinance to be legal, the register granted under it had expired, and he maintained that the expiry of the register was absolutely fatal to the case. There could be no mistake; Sir JOHN BOWRING must have understood the matter; he knew and confessed that the protection under the register was gone. Upon the general question, much, he observed, had been said of the crimes of the Chinese, the vexations suffered by Englishmen in China, and the vices of the Chinese Government; but the true bearing of these remarks, in his opinion, was not that we should persevere in the course we had taken, but if we dealt with a people who were misgoverned, imperfectly civilized, and easily provoked to outrage and violence, that we should be more careful to exhibit an example of humanity and moderation in our conduct towards them, instead of asserting our power, and, after obtaining reasonable reparation, insisting upon further demands.

Mr. GIBSON defended the agitation of this question upon constitutional grounds. When the papers were laid upon the table, the Executive Government invited the opinion of the House upon their conduct, and the resolution affirmed that the papers failed to establish satisfactory grounds for the violent measures resorted to at Canton. He noticed the objections to the resolution, grounded upon the effect it would exert upon the people of Canton and upon the opinion of the European merchants in China, contending that it was not correct to impute to the general mercantile community of England the opinions of those who were connected with the opium and and tea trades of China, and who might, he said, be swayed by their interests. Nothing more convinced him of the propriety of the resolution than that the great body of the Conservative party supported it. Applying himself more directly to the question, he asked why no attempt had been made to refer the matter to the Emperor of China, who might have reprimanded Commissioner YEH? Instead of this, hostilities were at once commenced, which made it difficult for the Emperor to do us justice. With regard to the nationality of the lorcha, he cited a *dictum* of Dr. LUSHINGTON, to the effect that it was not competent to any State, by its own regulations, at once to change the national character of a vessel to the detriment of other States, which confirmed, he said, the view taken by Lord LYNDHURST of this question, that this country had no right to convert a Chinese ship into a British ship.

After some remarks from divers other speakers—

Mr. ROEBUCK recognized this as a vote of censure, not simply upon the officials at Canton, but upon Lord PALMERSTON and his colleagues. Why? Because they had approved all the acts of those officials; they had assumed the responsibility, and the House ought to fix that responsibility upon them. The Attorney-General, he said, had argued, as if he had a retaining fee, a question which ought to be argued upon the principles of morality and humanity; and, supposing the law to be as he had put it, were the people of England, he asked, prepared to take upon themselves the responsibility of the proceedings at Canton? If the Chinese were wrong, they erred in common with great luminaries of the law in this country, and why should they be punished, their houses shattered and their relatives butchered? But we had alleged another plea—the Chinese, it was said, had broken the treaty? He wanted to know if there had been no breach of the treaty on our part. Their refusal to let us enter the city should be dealt with tenderly.

Mr. GLADSTONE vindicated himself and Sir J. GRAHAM from being supposed to be parties to the appointment of Sir JOHN BOWRING; but he protested against the making Sir JOHN a stalking-horse to divert the attention of the House from the real matter at issue, which involved the interests of humanity and the honor of England. He adverted with warmth and severity to the remarks made by Sir G. GREY upon Sir J. GRAHAM in relation to that appointment, and to some imputations cast upon him by Mr. BENTINCK and Mr. KENDALL, and, approaching the subject under discussion, he cleared it of matters which, he considered, had been substantially abandoned or disproved. One of these matters was that expressed in the cabalistic phrase "Insults by China," the volume recording which did not support, he asserted, the proposition that we had festering wrongs against the Chinese. He reminded the House that no answer had been given to the objection that, if a wrong had been committed by the Chinese in the case of the *Arrow*, the proper remedy was by reprisals. The Attorney-General had declined to deal with the question at all, a little founded upon our municipal law; the only document, he had alleged, was the treaty, and under that, if at all, the case against the lorcha must be made out. But he (Mr. GLADSTONE) denied that there was any authority for that position, which rested upon the doctrine of the Attorney-General, that the term "British subjects," in the treaty, meant any Chinese resident at Hong Kong. When we talked of treaty obligations by the Chinese, what were our treaty obligations towards them? The purpose for which Hong Kong was given to us was that it should be a port in which British ships might careen and refit. Was not our contraband trade in opium a breach of treaty obligations? Had our Government struggled to put it down, as bound by treaty? Had they not encouraged it by organizing a fleet of lorchas under the British flag? They, he said, who put the British flag to the uses to which it was put in China stained that flag. Mr. GLADSTONE dwelt with much energy upon the calamities which the war had inflicted upon the Cantonese, a state of things, he observed, which the resolution invited the wisdom of Parliament to put an effectual check upon. For what, he asked, were we at war with the Chinese? The Government had not stated what we were asking from them. Were we afraid of the moral effect upon the Chinese if the acts of the Government were disavowed? But consider, he said, the moral impression which must now be produced, and never could be avoided. If the House had the courage to assert its prerogative, and adopted this resolution, it would pursue a course consistent at once with sound policy and the principles of eternal justice.

Lord PALMERSTON said he should not have expected from Mr. COBDEN such a motion, or such a speech in its support; nor should he have anticipated the bitterness of his attack upon Sir JOHN BOWRING, an ancient friend, a man who had raised himself by his talents, attainments and public services, and whom he (Lord PALMERSTON) thought a fit person for the situation he held. If there was any man less likely than another to get the country into hostilities, it was Sir JOHN BOWRING, who had been a member of the Peace Society. But what most surprised him in Mr. COBDEN's speech was the anti-English spirit that pervaded it, and an abnegation of the ties which bound men to their country and countrymen, which he hardly expected. With regard to the event which had given rise to this discussion, he should not go into the legal argument as to whether the vessel was English or not; this fact did not lie at the bottom of the question. We had a treaty with the Chinese stipulating that British vessels should not be boarded without a previous application to the British Consul, and the question was, what did the Chinese know or believe as to the nationality of the *Arrow*? Did they consider her a British vessel? He said they did, and if they knowingly violated the treaty, it was immaterial whether, according to the technicalities of the law, the register had expired. It was the *animus* of the insult—the willful violation of the treaty—that entitled us to demand reparation for the wrong, and an assurance of future security. He, however, thought, for reasons which he stated at some length, that the vessel was entitled to the protection of the British flag, and that the objections to the register were mere quibbles. He insisted that after the refusal of reparation—only one of many violations of treaty rights by the Chinese—hostilities were amply justified, and that our proceedings were marked with extreme forbearance compared with the proceedings of the Americans when their flag was insulted. The outrage committed upon the lorcha was, therefore, only part of a deliberate system on the part of the Chinese officials to wrest from us a right essential to our commerce in those waters. The barbarity of the local authorities at Canton, the beheading of 70,000 men in less than a year by the Commissioner and the deformities of Chinese society, were strongly urged by Lord PALMERSTON, who complained that there had been in the debate a disposition to excuse or palliate these enormities. It had been said that reprisals should have been first resorted to, and so they were, he said, but without effect. The execution of the ulterior operations rested with Admiral SEYMOUR, who, if of opinion that they were excessive, would not have permitted them. We were not at war with China; by the last accounts the quarrel was still only local. To the question what the future policy of the Government would be, he replied that this must depend in a great measure upon the course of events; their first duty would be to protect British subjects in China. But for these events diplomatic intercourse might have been opened with Pekin, and an extension of commerce been the result, advantageous equally to China and to Europe. What—continued the speaker in conclusion—is the Government expected to do? Are we to send out to China and say, "Tell YEH that he is right. [Cheers.] Tell him that subtle lawyers have discovered by a great variety of legal technicalities that the lorcha *Arrow* was really not a British ship according to the imperial law, that therefore he was right in what he did, and that he may do the same again with any vessel under British colors which he may think, with what he calls reason, is liable to the same insult." [Cheers.] What would be the consequences of that? Our trade at Hong Kong and Canton would be as insecure as if pirates had gained possession of the latter city as well as of other ports. There would be no security for any British property at Canton or upon the river. [Hear, hear.] But would that be all? Why, YEH, raising a song of triumph, would say, "These cowardly Englishmen are afraid of me. I have driven away all the barbarians that were here. They tell me that England is a great Power and has a great navy and army, but Englishmen are afraid of me. I, Commissioner YEH, will do what I like with them in future, and whether it pleases me to adorn the palisades with English rather than with Chinese heads, I will do what I please; and their property shall be plundered by whoever chooses to do so." [Cheers.] Would that state of things be confined to Canton? We have great and extensive interests at other ports as well as there. Shanghae, for example, is almost a European community. [Hear, hear.] What man will answer for the security of our people at Shanghae one fortnight after the news of the adoption of such a motion as this? [Hear, hear.] It would be a virtual casting-off of your British communities; it would be committing them to the mercy of these barbarians; it would be a public manifestation to the whole world that you are not prepared to defend by your power those whom you had induced to place themselves and their property in a foreign land. [Loud cheers.] Such a proceeding would, I say, be disgraceful to the country as well as dangerous to those whom we are bound to defend. [Cheers.] The right honorable gentleman, at the conclusion of his speech, described in very eloquent terms the opinion which, in his view, foreign nations take of the possible decision of this House. Sir, I am afraid that their view will be far different from that of the right hon. gentleman. [Hear, hear.] They will say, "Here is a Power that has been formerly great in arms, whose armies have gained victories in remote regions, whose fleets have floated triumphantly over every ocean; the people of this country are governed by a deliberate assembly—powerful, as the right hon. gentleman says, and responsible for its acts. At last a change has come over the spirit of their dream. The mighty, and hitherto undaunted nation, who have deemed it their duty to protect their fellow-subjects wherever they were authorized by their laws to go—this proud and hitherto mighty people have now laid aside their bold front and have shrunk from encountering Commissioner YEH. [Cheers and laughter.] They who have braved the armies of Russia; they who maintained a long and not unsuccessful conflict with one of the greatest nations in the world,"—with whom, I trust, we are destined never again to come into conflict except, as our French neighbors say, in a conflict of generosity [hear, hear,]—"this people are now overcome by the love of gain. [Cheers.] They fear the expenses and the efforts which may be necessary to protect their countrymen, and they abandon a large community of British subjects at the extreme end of the globe to a set of barbarians—a set of kidnapping, murdering, poisoning barbarians." [Cheers.] I say foreign nations would feel that England has descended from that high station which hitherto she has occupied, at the beck of some of the basest, the meanest, and the most degraded beings in the civilized world. [Cheers.] They would say, "What has brought about this change?" Those who look below the surface, those who look not merely to results, but investigate causes, would say, "Do not believe that the British nation is a party to these proceedings." [Loud cheers.] "No," they would say, "take care of yourselves; do not imagine that so bold, so brave, so generous a people are consenting parties to this cowardly arrangement, or that you may safely trust to meet with similar conduct for the future. [Hear, hear.] It is an occasional event. ("Hear" and laughter.] It depends upon an accidental condition of things in the great council of the British nation. There have been combinations recently entered into [loud cheers] among men who had for a long course of time been kept apart by the strongest difference of opinion, and by recollections of resentment even not now entirely forgotten." They would say, "This combination, not daring to put forward their acts in the face of day—having concluded a secret treaty, ["cheers" and laughter,] not guaranteeing their present state of possession, (that being the last thing they wish to do,) but guaranteeing to each other the state of possession which they hope to obtain—have cautiously abstained in the resolutions they have proposed from using words which would fully in the face of day have explained and clearly developed unto all the nations the object which they have in view. [Cheers.] They have shrunk from moving an address to the Queen to remove Ministers whose places they want to occupy. [Cheers and laughter.] They know that that Government, not so much perhaps for its own merits as for the demerits of those who might be its rivals, [laughter,] did possess the approval of the country, and that, if the question were fairly put, 'Aye or No, will you have that Government or the Coalition Government which we are prepared to offer you? they knew perfectly well what the answer of the country would be. [Loud cheers.] Knowing that, and therefore sheltering themselves under the mysterious veil of unintelligible phrases, and imposing upon the conscientious feelings of honorable and respectable men who, in supporting the resolution, do not stop to inquire whether the war is just or necessary, or what the wrongs are which have produced it, but are prepared upon every occasion to assert that no recourse to force is ever legitimate or allowable"—foreign nations will say that this coalition, practising upon the good feelings of these persons, and uniting themselves with those from whom they have been hitherto long and widely separated, have—if the result should be so—succeeded in (I will use no uncivil term) extracting from the House a vote, the effect of which is different from that which it would have been had they so plainly and boldly stated their object. [Cheers.] Foreign nations will say, "Don't trust the English Government. Look at the result of this debate and division. There are some members of the Legislature who raise the nicest legal quibbles, who endeavor to excuse the most atrocious crimes—[cheers]—who take part with any foreigner against an Englishman, and who—like the honorable member for the West Riding—almost repudiate their country. This result may have arisen from a combination of accidental circumstances, but beware how you imagine that you can venture to deal with the British Government upon the assumption that they represent the feelings and intentions of the nation." I don't intend to follow the example of the right honorable baronet, the member for Carlisle, (Sir J. GRAHAM,) who went so far as to say that every member of this House would be accountable for the vote he may give not only to his own conscience, not only to his constituents, not only to his countrymen, but—if I did not misunderstand him—at that last day, when all human actions will be scanned. I don't go so far as that—[cheers and laughter]—but I do say that this House had now in its keeping not only the interests, the property, and the lives of many of our fellow-countrymen, [cheers,] but that it has also in its keeping the honor, [cheers,] the welfare, the reputation, [renewed cheers,]—expressions which my noble friend the member for the City of London justly preferred to the foreign term "prestige"—of this great Empire. [Cheers.] That is a sacred and a holy trust, and honorable gentlemen should conscientiously consider in what manner they propose to discharge it. They may think they are only expressing their disapprobation of the destruction of certain fortresses or of particular public buildings in Canton,—they may think they are only recording an opinion that less severe measures would have been sufficient to meet the case, and that the additional demand was one that might have been foregone,—or that if they had been in the situation of Sir J. BOWRING they would have acted somewhat differently. These are highly honorable considerations, and it is quite proper that they should have their due weight, but there are greater interests at stake in the vote to be given to-night. [Cheers.] This House has now to determine a question of vast importance to British interests that now exist, and that may hereafter accrue. Not merely the property, but I will venture to say the lives, of many of your countrymen depend upon your vote. Those who are most averse to the laws which inflict upon the greatest malefactors the penalty of death may well pause before they come to a decision by which they may, it is to be feared, pass sentence of death upon many of their fellow-subjects abroad. [Hear.] I have trespassed longer than I had intended to do upon the attention of the House, but I do trust that honorable gentlemen will not allow themselves to be carried away by the eloquent flourishes which we have heard in the course of the debate. I trust they will view this subject in its true light, as bearing upon the real interests of the country; and I am satisfied that impartial men, who are not wedded to party, who are not members of any coalition that has been formed—[cheers]—and there are, and I hope always will be, in this House many men who act most independently, and who exercise their own judgment upon the questions brought before them—will give their votes in such a manner as to maintain the honor, the dignity and the interests of the country. [Loud and continued cheering.]

The Defeat of the Government on the China Question.

From the London Times.

Her Majesty's Ministers have to thank the Opposition side, and all the other sides of the House, for many reasonable and timely suggestions as to what they ought to have done, and what the British authorities at Hong Kong ought to have done, under the recent emergencies. These suggestions have been offered with that simplicity, that considerate regard for comfort and honor, and, above all, that good sense which uniformly distinguishes the advice of those who prefer "your room to your company." The most frequent suggestion throughout the debate has been that as soon as Consul PARKES had reported to Sir JOHN BOWRING and Admiral SEYMOUR the seizure of the crew of the *Arrow*, and their imminent fate at the hands of the executioner, these gentlemen, after thanking their stars that they had not been on board the lorcha at the time, ought to have looked about for a loophole, and found it in the fact, or alleged fact, of the flag being down, or the captain not being on board at the moment, or the registry not having been renewed, or the owner not having paid up the rent of his house at Hong Kong, or the Colonial Ordinance not having been regular, or YEH not having been properly informed, or something or other. On finding the desired loophole, these gentlemen ought to have gone to dinner, drunk to the memory of the decapitated crew of the lorcha, and joined next Sunday with additional fervor in the prayer for peace in their time. A variation upon this advice has been that immediately on this awkward occurrence the whole British community ought to have been mesmerized into an absolute standstill, the ships of war and merchantmen alike to have remained at anchor, the chests of tea and bales of silk to have been arrested *in transitu*, and hung up for the space of ninety days, till the advice of Her Majesty's Government could have been taken as to the next move. For all that appears, it is intended that even had YEH, emboldened by impunity, seized the crews of all the lorchas and the persons of all the Chinese-born subjects domiciled and connected with Hong Kong and put them to death, besides confiscating all the lorchas as not being really British vessels, Sir JOHN BOWRING and the worthy Admiral ought to have regarded these unpleasant occurrences in no other light than as a trial to their Christian forbearance. No doubt the attitude of Britannia at Hong Kong has long been that of "Patience on a monument," and that makes it all the more easy. The advice tendered directly to Her Majesty's Ministers is, that on the receipt of this intelligence they ought to have superseded all Her Majesty's servants at Hong Kong and at the mouth of the Canton River, sent a humble apology to YEH, and performed whatever ceremonial penance his barbaric invention might devise. At the same time, they ought to have provided in the Budget for the trifling account which the Americans would be likely to send in. This done, they might employ the remainder of the year in so arranging our intercourse with China as to guard against any interference with her general liberty of decapitation, and any assumption of undue importance on the part of Her Majesty's officers in those regions. This is substantially the advice which has been tendered, for the best public reasons, on the clearest legal grounds, and on the purest Christian motives, by all who wish Her Majesty's Government every possible harm. It was repeated last night, with some interesting varieties of circumstance and expression. Mr. ROUNDELL PALMER thought that even now we ought not to persevere in the course we had taken. We ought, in his opinion, to consider that the Chinese, poor creatures, are simple, ignorant people, and, like others of that class, rather touchy. So we ought, even now, to spare their feelings, and let them have any number of human heads, or any other playthings they might take a fancy to. Mr. M. GIBSON's advice was more ingenious. It was that we should have referred the matter in dispute to the Emperor of China, and respectfully waited for his decision. He might have reprimanded Commissioner YEH, and he might, on the other hand, have dismantled the heads of all the Chinese officials, of all the merchants, army and navy in that part of the world, not to speak of a return of the Chinese ransom paid to him on the score of the last war. Of course we should have been ready to stand by the reference, and submit to this decision.

The candid Englishmen who tender this advice with so much unction and philanthropy are careful not to observe a little fact with an important bearing on the value of their counsels. The intelligence of these transactions arrived about two months after the date, when it was impossible to say what further steps had been taken on either side, or would be taken before orders could get out. It takes, at the least, 90 days for a question to be answered from Canton to London, and *vice versa*. At this very moment we are wholly ignorant of what has been done, and many events are at least possible which would make a vote of censure most painfully ridiculous. It is quite possible that under the continued defection of our Chinese servants and fellow-subjects, through the peculiar way in which the mandarins choose to carry on the war—that is, by poisoning, assassination, and, above all, by putting to death all the relatives of those who hold to the British connection—our authorities may deem it necessary to strike a blow. There is already in the Chinese waters a greater force than is commonly imagined. Besides four American men-of-war and eight from other civilized States, there are eighteen British men-of-war, including the *Calcutta*, of 80 guns, the *Nankin*, of 50 guns, the *Pique*, of 36, and the *Sybille*, of 44, the whole force mustering more than 300 guns. Although gunboats of a low draught are much wanted for effectual military operations, still it is said that every one of these vessels could be brought to bear on Canton, and that even the *Calcutta* could be brought near enough to throw shells into the city. There is no knowing, then, what has been done; and they who are best acquainted with the feelings of the whole European community out there think it very likely that a much more serious blow has been struck than any which we have yet heard. For anything we know, the Chinese may ere this have been brought to reason, and a few days may bring news of a peace with China—an event not more improbable than the now happily concluded peace with Persia was but the other day. This we mention to show the utter absurdity of pretending to advise, to check, and direct our representatives out there with very great minuteness. As we have said before, we must send out the best men and give them the best instructions. But, with the whole convex world between us and them, it is simply ridiculous to attempt more than very prospective instruction, and very retrospective sanction. We must trust our agents. We must give them a general confidence. If we attempt more, the advice we send them arrives four months too late for any purpose, and the only result is to aggravate the failure, or to discredit the success. They are on the spot. They know the people. They know even the law better than our people do generally at home, and decide certainly with less factious bias than is displayed by our lawyers in Parliament. So, unless the case is very decided against them, Her Majesty's Government has no choice but to support them, and to strengthen their hands.

The greater the distance, too, and the greater the responsibility of our representatives, the less time is there for all the candid and dispassionate criticisms which these gentlemen recommend to Her Majesty's advisers. Seven weeks is the intelligence coming home, seven weeks is the dispatch going out—fourteen weeks altogether to and fro. But were it a fight in our own streets, were YEH and his myrmidons encamped in a suburb of this metropolis, destroying everybody that fell into his hands, there would hardly be less time for delay. Any Government would be held very culpable that deliberated more than two or three days on the question what was to be done, or that allowed a week to pass without sending reinforcements to a British Governor and Admiral at that distance in a position to require them. For our own part, we will frankly say that, even if we had felt a misgiving that all had not been done wisely, or that the British Governor and Admiral might have at least temporized a little more, we should have sent immediate aid and encouragement, at all events, and certainly not any criticisms of a sort to paralyze the movements of the men fighting our battles afar off. More than this, we feel very sure that in all the ranks of the triple Opposition—among all the men who have delivered such formal accusations or such angry tirades against the conduct of Her Majesty's Government in this affair, there is not one who, in Lord PALMERSTON's place, would not have done as he did. We are persuaded there is not one who, instead of succor and good wishes, would have sent cold advice, hungry cautions, and bitter rebukes, instead of men, ships and munitions of war. We should be ashamed to suppose ourselves quicker to stand by our countrymen, or warmer to sympathize with their difficulties, than other Englishmen, and therefore we doubt not that Lord DERBY, Mr. GLADSTONE, and Mr. COBDEN himself, would have done their best to strengthen and even encourage their fellow-countrymen against a crowd of treacherous and brutal barbarians. Three days were about all the time we should have had for the momentous decision, but we should not have wanted three. One day would have been enough, and the decision of that one day we should not have repented of. Certainly, no reason has been given for repenting of it thus far. All the repentance we owe with regard to China is the weakness of having permitted her so long to cheat us out of the fulfilment of her obligations. That we do repent; not the demand of apology for a violent outrage on a vessel under British protection, or the adoption of the only means of redress in our power. We express these feelings, not as our own alone, but as those natural to all Englishmen. *The result of an appeal to the country will prove that we are not mistaken in this estimate of our national spirit; for even a triple coalition of party chiefs will not muster a majority of the British constituency round its questionable tri-color.*

From the London Star, (Cobden's Organ.)

The speech by which Lord PALMERSTON brought his Premiership to a close was one of those efforts which left upon every ear the impression of expiring power, and Mr. DISRAELI did not fail to perceive this part of its weakness, and to avail himself of it in a few unpremeditated sentences. The voice of the Premier was sometimes unnatural from excitement; his attitude was not a little imposing, but it was proud and haughty; and the only redeeming quality of the speech as a whole, was an occasional flow of that genial nature which has made money of the efforts of Lord PALMERSTON highly acceptable. But throughout it was a wrathful attempt to make himself appear the victim of conspiracy and selfish faction, and when he resumed his seat many who had believed that the division would go against Ministers, began to entertain doubts, as if Ministers had been more damaged by the Premier's speech than by any other consideration. These doubts were strengthened by the cheers which saluted Mr. DISRAELI's exposure of the Premier's weakness; and the announcement made some minutes afterwards that Ministers had fallen, really appeared to surprise no one but Mr. COBDEN himself, whose highest expectations, we believe, had not calculated upon this result.

Yes, the Administration of Lord PALMERSTON has fallen! Such is the news which, by this time, speeds its way all over Europe; and such is the answer which the House of Commons gives to those who impute injustice and inhumanity to England. It has fallen because of its sheer mischievousness and total inadaptation for times of peace; but it did not fall without courageous efforts and struggles for existence which are worthy of better men and of a higher cause. We do not doubt that throughout the many months of its existence it was entirely and conscientiously patriotic, and carried out its own views of ministering to the greatness and glory of our country with a high hand, but in our estimation with false and dangerous principles; and the cheers which heralded the news of its defeat in Westminster Hall and Palace-yard by an excited multitude, will this day, we are certain, be reciprocated by the great mass of our fellow-countrymen in every town and county.

Mr. DISRAELI accepted the construction put upon the motion, that it was a vote of censure upon the Government, not upon the officials in China, and he thought Sir JOHN BOWRING had been unfairly treated in the debate; if his conduct had been ratified by the Government it should not be impugned by the House. The question, he said, was not one of law, but of policy, the policy of the Government, which was by force, not by diplomatic action, to increase our commercial relations with the East; and the House was called upon to express its opinion upon this dangerous policy. He commented, in a strain of sarcasm, upon the alarm at a supposed combination manifested by Lord PALMERSTON, who, he said, was the very archetype of political combination witout principle. Let the noble Lord, he continued, who complained that he was the victim of a conspiracy, not only complain to the country, but let him appeal to it.

Mr. COBDEN replied at some length, indignantly repudiating the supposition that he was actuated by factious or anti-English motives. In his opinion, the fall of the Government would lead to a more economical one.

The house then divided, and the numbers were:

For the motion	263
Against it	247
Majority against the Government	16

As soon as the Clerk at the table handed to Mr. COBDEN the paper containing the statement of the numbers, and it was seen that the Government was defeated, there was a loud cheer, which was suspended while the numbers were announced; but after their announcement it was repeated, and continued for some minutes.

THE CHINA WAR.

Attempt of the Chinese to Retake a Fort—Massacre on Board the Thistle—Rebel Movements—Affairs at Hong Kong—Attempt to Poison the Foreigners—Markets, &c.

Hong Kong (Jan. 14) Correspondence of the London Times.

At Canton, little change has taken place since I addressed you on the 30th December. Our troops remain intrenched in the Garden. Her Majesty's steamer *Niger*, with the flag of Admiral SEYMOUR, is at anchor off the ruins of the factories; and the other men-of-war are distributed in the river, commanding the most important points. Several exceedingly well-planned attempts have been made to blow up and burn our vessels; and, although they have been as yet unsuccessful in doing any material injury, the greatest vigilance is necessary. The mandarins have collected a large number of war junks in the creeks of the river; and on the 4th they attacked the Macao Fort at low water. Her Majesty's steamer *Encounter* attempted to move down from her anchorage, but grounded, and the fight was maintained by the fort, the steamer *Coromandel*, and men-of-war's boats, until the rise of the tide enabled the steamer to come to their assistance, when the [illegible] low-water buoy and range. Mr. Paxton, [illegible] tenant of her Majesty's ship *Sybille*, was killed during the action, and two officers and thirteen men were wounded. The loss on the side of the Chinese must have been considerable, as the Minié rifles of our marines told severely.

On the 30th ult. the postal steamer *Thistle*, while on her way from Canton, was cut off by a party of Chinese, who had been received on board as passengers for Hong Kong, but proved to be emissaries of the Chinese Government hired to perform the tragedy in which they succeeded. All on board were murdered with the exception of some Chinese passengers, and the vessel was then run ashore and burnt. There were two foreign passengers on board at the time, viz.: a Spanish gentleman, Señor DIAS, formerly Peruvian Consul-General, and an invalid of the 59th Regiment;

Since this dreadful occurrence another river steamer has been attacked and narrowly escaped capture at the hands of a mandarin fleet, and communication with Canton is now almost entirely suspended. There are no foreign residents there now whatever. No trace has been obtained of Mr. COWPER, who was kidnapped at Whampoa. A cold-blooded murder has been perpetrated there, the victim being a German servant of Dr. RYDER. The Whampoa anchorage has been abandoned.

It is not expected that any active measures will be taken against the city of Canton until the arrival of troops and gunboats places in the hands of Admiral SEYMOUR the means of striking a decisive blow both by land and water. At present it is by no means an easy task to hold his present position; but this, we doubt not, he will do if possible, as any retrograde movement would be deemed a victory by the Chinese.

Of the Viceroy YEH we have heard nothing lately, nor has any Commissioner arrived from Pekin, although the Chinese assert that a very high official is on the way.

Of the rebels in the South we have no intelligence beyond a rumor that they have come to an understanding with YEH, and combined to "expel the barbarian!" Whether this be true or not, it is a peculiar fact that they do not seem to take advantage of the present state of affairs to press the Imperialists anywhere near Canton.

In Hong Kong all remains quiet as yet, and the stringent precautions which have been taken have had a beneficial effect. Some of the worst characters have been apprehended, and will be deported. Three men have been seized who are doubtless emissaries from Canton, sent here with mischievous intent. The result of their examination has not yet transpired. The Colonial Government has hired and armed a small steamer to cruise in the neighborhood. The mandarins have issued in various districts the most bloodthirsty edicts against the English, and have offered large rewards to those who may succeed in assassination or incendiarism in Hong Hong. All Chinese have been ordered to quit the service of foreigners and return to their homes, and so powerful is the mandarin system that disobedience entails much trouble, if not positive destruction, upon the relatives of the offender. Nearly all the Chinese servants have left or are leaving, and this creates no small inconvenience, and also renders private property more insecure. Her Majesty's ship *Calcutta* is in the harbor, and Admiral GUERIN has in the most handsome manner offered the services of the crews of *La Virginie* and steamer *Catinat* whenever they may be required; indeed, there is now a French guard stationed at one of the most unprotected points. The Americans have also landed a guard at their naval stores and at another point.

A deputation of merchants waited on His Excellency on the 5th inst. and presented a letter from those interested in property destroyed or abandoned at Canton or elsewhere, and requested His Excellency's views with reference to compensation. Sir JOHN replied that the matter had been already brought to the attention of the home Government.

We have just received intelligence from Canton informing us that the whole of the suburbs west of the city had been burnt by our force on the 12th inst. In this service we regret to say that a party of the 59th Regiment missed their way, and getting under the city wall were assailed with stones and match locks, losing two men killed, 11 severely wounded, and 10 slightly wounded. A large fire had also taken place inside the city. Admiral SEYMOUR has decided on blowing up the Dutch Folly, retiring from the gardens, and making the Bird's Nest Fort his outpost, where we hope he will be able to remain until reinforcements arrive.

HONG KONG, Thursday, Jan. 15, 1 P. M.—An attempt was made this morning to poison a considerable portion of the foreign community. The author of this diabolicalact; is a Chinese baker, named ESING, who (being doubtless induced by the promises of reward held out by the mandarins) mixed with his bread a large quantity of arsenic, and after sending it round to his customers, left for Macao in a steamer at 3 A. M. All who partook of this bread were shortly afterwards seized with violent retchings and other symptoms, but prompt remedies being applied, we are happy to state that up to the present time no deaths have ensued, although great numbers have been ill, and some are still in a dangerous state. The quantity of arsenic was too large to answer the intended purpose, its presence being immediately betrayed, and antidotes forwith administered. It is fearful to contemplate what the results might otherwise have been. A steamer has been despatched to Macao in hopes of intercepting ESING, but we fear he will have gained the mainland ere she arrives.

ATTACK ON BRITISH SHIPPING BY CHINESE JUNKS—ADMIRAL SEYMOUR'S POSITION.

From the London Post.

Official dispatches have been received by the present mail from Sir JOHN BOWRING and Sir MICHAEL SEYMOUR. They give accounts of the attacks made upon the British shipping by a vast number of Chinese junks. The attack, which was well concerted, being made at low water, when the larger men of-war could not safely manœuvre, was brilliantly repelled. Sir MICHAEL SEYMOUR had thought it wise to abandon his posts at the Dutch Folly and the Factory Gardens, and had strengthened his position at forts lower down the river. Five hundred men were expected from Singapore.

THE MASSACRE ON BOARD THE THISTLE.

(From the Friend of China, January 3.)

On Wednesday evening, news reached Hong Kong of a frightful tragedy. This was the cold-blooded murder of the captain, officers, foreign crew, and passengers, of the postal steamer *Thistle*—in all eleven souls. The particulars of this dreadful deed having been obtained from Chinese who escaped, and who during the act will most probably have been in such a fright that but little power was left for observation, are imperfect, and in some respects conflicting. The intelligence as first gleaned, was as follows:—

With shot-holes in her bows, and stack temporarily plugged, Captain WESLIEN,

[illegible]

James McHenry & Co.'s Circular, dated Liverpool, March 28, says: "At this day's market there was a fair attendance, but without any important movements. Flour has a strong tendency downwards, 25s. 6d. has been accepted for favorite brands of Ohio, round hoops, and 2s. less for Western Canal. Indian Corn is steady. Wheat, White Canadian 9s. @9s. 3d.; White Southern 9s. @9s. 6d.; Red Western 8s. @8s. 9d.; Red Southern, 8s. 6d. @8s. 9d. Flour, Western Canal, 29s. @30s.; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 29s. @31s.; Ohio, 31s. @32s. Indian Corn, Yellow, 33s. 6d. @34s.; Mixed, 33s. 3d. @33s. 9d.; White, [illegible]."

Produce Market.

Ashes very dull, and lower prices have been taken. Pots are quoted at 45s., and Pearls at the same. Naval Stores—Spirits of Turpentine are slow of sale at 43s. 6d @43s.; Common Resin active at 4s. 3d.@4s. 9d., and 12s @15s. for extra qualities. Oils—Sperm has further advanced, and £100 is now the nearest quotation for fine lots; 90 cms of Crude with headmatter sold at this price. Linseed Oil unchanged.

London Money Market.

London, Tuesday, March 3.

Consols 93¼@93¾ for Money, and 94¼@94¾ for account. On Tuesday in the Stock Exchange there was a diminution in the demand for Money. The India House having lent at 5½ ₩ cent. a portion of the amount lately paid to them by the Great India Peninsular Railway Company.

About £22,000 in gold were withdrawn from the Bank of England for exportation. In Paris, on Tuesday, the Funds closed at 70f. 90c. for Money, and 71f. 40c. for Account.

A Hamburg letter of Saturday, Feb. 28, says: "Merchants here have received private news from Hong Kong and Singapore, by the overland mail, of a most alarming description. The bombardment and conflagration of Canton had excited the Chinese to a general movement against all Europeans, and the Chinese populace were beginning to show a courage quite unexpected, and from which danger is to be apprehended. The movement was not confined to China alone, but had become visable at Singapore. The English and German residents of Singapore have been obliged to arm themselves against attacks in the streets from the infuriated Chinese, who were joined by the Malays.

The Hamburger *Borsenhalle* states positively that it has received advices from Hong Kong to 2 o'clock P. M. of the 15th of January, per steamer *Madras*

The fire produced in the outskirts of Canton by the British bombardment had extended itself to the city, and the latter had become one sheet of flame.

A bill is before the Louisiana Legislature, allowing the head of each family to take a three-dollar newspaper at the expense of the State. Another, to prevent the circulation of Abolition documents and newspapers, has been introduced. The bill makes it a criminal offence to take an Abolition paper.

The Supreme Court of Illinois has decided that animals wandering on the track of an inclosed Railroad, are strictly trespassers, and that the Company is not liable for their loss while on the track, unless employes are guilty of wanton injury, or gross negligence.

Governor Metcalf has appointed Thursday 2d April, as a day of fasting.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ **Missionary Anniversary.**—The Missionary Society of the Allen-st M. E. Church will hold their Anniversary on SUNDAY next, 22d inst. Rev. John P. Durbin, D. D., Missionary Secretary, will preach a Missionary sermon in the Morning. The Anniversary of the Society will be held in the Evening. Addresses by Dr. Durbin and others.

The Juvenile Missionary Society connected with the Sabbath School of said Church will hold their Anniversary in the Afternoon of the same day. There will be addresses, and other interesting exercises suited to the occasion, by distinguished speakers.

Services to commence at 10½ o'clock A. M.; 3 P. M., and 7½ in the Evening.

☞ **New-York Young Men's Christian Association.**—Rev Dr. Hutton will preach before this Association on SUNDAY EVENING next, March 22, in his Church on Washington-square. Young men generally are invited to attend. Geo. W. Collord, Chairman Lecture Committee.

☞ **Rev. S. A. Baker**, of the Michigan Union College, will preach in the First Methodist Congregational Church, (corner of Lawrence and Tillary sts.,) Brooklyn, TO MORROW (Sunday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and at 3 and 7 o'clock P. M. Seats Free. The public are invited to attend.

☞ **A Second Discourse will be delivered by** Rev. Dr. Cheever, in the Church of the Puritans, on Union square, next SABBATH EVENING, on the *Judgment of God against Unjust Judges, and the duty of opposing unrighteous law.* Services commence at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **Memorial Church.**—Rev. Dr. Cutler, Rector of St. Anne's Church, Brooklyn, will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING in the Church, corner of Hamilton-st and Waverley place. Text, Luke 7, 22: *To the Poor the Gospel is preached.* Services at 10¾, 3½, and 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

☞ **New-York Young Men's Christian Association.**—Monthly meeting March 23, in the University. Essay—postponed at the last meeting—on *The Relations of Merchants and Clerks*, by Mr Atwill, of the New-York *Evangelist*. Edward C. Marshall, Recording Secretary.

☞ **Allen-street Presbyterian Church.**—The Pastor, Rev. E. Lucas, will deliver the first of four Lectures to young men on SABBATH EVENING next, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The connection between Intemperance and places of Amusement.* Seats provided for strangers.

☞ **Sermons to Young Men.**—Rev. James W Alexander, D. D., will preach the annual sermon before the Young Men's Missionary Society, at the church corner of 19th st. and 5th-av., TO MORROW EVENING, the 22d inst. Services to commence at 7½ P. M.

☞ **Washington-street Methodist Episcopal Church, Brooklyn.**—Preaching TO-MORROW at 10½ o'clock A. M. by Rev. James Floy, D. D.; and in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock by Rev. Charles Shelton, Pastor, on *The Observance of the Sabbath.*

☞ **Life and Immortality Alone Through Christ.**—Geo. Storrs, editor of *Bible Examiner*, New-York, will preach NEXT LORD'S DAY, at Hitz-berger's Hall, 8th av., between 20th and 21st sts., at 3 o'clock P. M., and 7½ o'clock in the EVENING. Seats free.

☞ **Confirmation.**—Rt Rev. Bishop Potter will preach and administer the Rite of Confirmation in the church of the Epiphany, No. 180 Stanton st., between Essex and Norfolk sts., on SUNDAY EVENING, March 22. Service to commence at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **Eighty-Fourth-street Church**, (between 3d and 4th avs.) Rev. D. M. Graham of the 1st F. W. Baptist Church, will preach on SABBATH EVENING (the 22d inst.) at 7 o'clock; preaching in the morning at 10½ o'clock.

☞ **Right Rev. Horatio Potter**, Provisional Bishop of the Diocese, will administer the rite of confirmation at St. Luke's Church, on Clinton av., near Fulton, Brooklyn, on SUNDAY MORNING, 22d inst., at 10½ o'clock.

☞ **Reformed Dutch Church**, (Brooklyn.) Rev. A. A. Preston, of New-York, formerly of Cincinnati, will preach at the Athenæum, corner of Atlantic and Clinton sts., TO-MORROW (Sunday) MORNING, 22d inst.

☞ **Most Important Questions.**—The Pastor of the Second Advent Church will preach at Union Building, No. 163 Bowery, TO-MORROW, at 3 o'clock P. M. Subject—*Who, when, and in what manner will Christ come the second time?* Seats free.

☞ **Christian Spiritualism.**—Rev. T. L. Harris will preach TO-MORROW, at Academy Hall, No. 663 Broadway, opposite Bond-st., at 10½ A. M and 7½ P. M. Morning subject—*The Internal Sense of the Fifth Commandment.* Evening—*The Ascension of Christ.*

☞ **John-street M. E. Church.**—Preaching TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING by Rev. Chas. E. Harris. Services to commence at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at 7½ o'clock. The public generally are invited to attend. Seats free.

☞ **Meeuah's Glorious Reign.**—Dr. John Thomas will, God willing, discourse on the above subject in Jefferson Assembly Rooms, corner Greenwich and 9th ave., TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Bring your Bible. Come and hear. All are welcome.

☞ **Livingston Reformed Dutch Church**—Northwest corner 23d-st. and 8th-av. Services TO-MORROW by the Pastor, Rev. F. N. Zabriskie, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Sabbath School at 9 and 2 o'clock.

☞ **Church Notice.**—Rev. R. A. Ballou, from Massachusetts, will preach at the Church of the Restoration Monroe-place, Brooklyn, TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock.

☞ **Laight-Street Church.**—Rev H. K. Green will preach MORNING and EVENING. Baptism will be administered in the evening. Seats reserved for strangers.

☞ **Forsyth-street M. E. Church.**—Preaching TO-MORROW by Rev. R. M. Hatfield, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at 7½ o'clock P. M. The evening sermon will be the last of a series addressed to young men.

☞ **Rev. Abel Stevens** will preach TO-MORROW at 10½ A. M., and Rev. Mr. Leiber, of Wisconsin, at 7½ P. M., in the First-place M. E. Church, junction of 1st-place and Henry st., South Brooklyn.

☞ **Rev. J. R. W. Sloane** will preach in the Third Reformed Presbyterian Church, Waverly-place, TO-MORROW (Sabbath) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Ascension of Christ.*

☞ **Sunday Evening Lectures to Young Men** in Jersey City. The Rev. O. B Frothingham will continue this series of lectures TO-MORROW EVENING, at the Unitarian Church. Subject: *The uses of Money.*

☞ **Second Advent Mission Church**—Services in Free-Mason's Hall, No. 600 Broadway, MORNING at 10½ o'clock: Subject at 3 P. M.—*The Manifestation of the Sons of God.* Seats free.

☞ **Rev. Wm. Garner** will deliver an English address next SABBATH, at the Tabernacle, No. 141 Chrystie-st. Subject—*The Soul: its Existence and Value.* Service to commence at 3 o'clock.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS MELTER, roller, &c., by a large jewelry manufactor, where power is used. Address (box 1,) C. L. M., at Woodland's, Lapidary, rear No. 17 John-st. N. B.—Satisfaction assured in performance of the work.

TO LAWYERS.—A YOUNG MAN WHO HAS been studying law for some time, wishes a situation in an office. He is a Notary and Commissioner for several States, has an extensive acquaintance, and speaks several languages. He desires to be with a well established practitioner, to attend to office business, to try causes in the lower Courts, and eventually rise to higher practice. Any lawyer requiring such an assistant would find the advertiser a hard worker, or should a junior partner be desired he might be found fit for that position. Address LAW, *Daily Times* Office.

SITUATION AS WET NURSE.—A RESPECtable woman, with a fresh breast of milk, experienced as a servant, with good references, desires a situation as wet nurse. Inquire of GEORGE KELLOCK, Jr., Superintendent Out-door Poor, Rotunda, Park.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—TWO CAPABLE GIRLS, ONE AS good plain cook, washer and ironer; the other as children's nurse and seamstress; must come well recommended and be willing to go with the family 15 miles in the country, on the Hudson, for the Summer months. Apply at No. 46 West 27th-st.

WANTED IN A LAWYER'S OFFICE—AN active, intelligent lad, or young man who is desirous of adopting the profession. Office hours, 8 A. M. to 6 P. M. Address T. U. O., at the office of the *Times*, stating name, age, residence, present employment, and amount of salary expected the first year.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN, ENGLISH OR Scotch woman to do general housework in the country, an hour's ride by Railroad from the City. Good recommendation required. Inquire at the office of this paper.

WANTED.—AN AMERICAN WOMAN TO GO to the country as nurse and seamstress, where the youngest child is six years old. She must be capable, efficient, and entirely willing to make herself useful. Apply at No. 42 West 14th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A CLERK FOR A TEMPERANCE Grocery; must be strictly temperate. Wages liberal. A stewardess for an ocean steamer. 1 Brakeman. Reference required. Apply to GILLEN & CO., No. 6 East Broadway.

WANTED—A COLORED BOY AS WAITER, &c. in a private family; must understand his duties and have good credentials. Apply from 5 to 7 P. M., at No. 82 West 21st-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED ENTRY CLERK. Apply, from 10 to 12 o'clock A. M., to HALSTED, HAINES & CO., No. 60 and 62 Murray-st.

A SOPRANO—OR FIRST TREBLE SINGER wanted, to lead the choir in a small Church (with an organ in the gallery) in the upper part of the City. Only a small salary will be paid. Applicants will address C. N., box No. 2,508 New-York Post-Office, stating qualifications and naming references.

BOY WANTED—A SMART, ACTIVE LAD, WHO resides with his parents, (and in Brooklyn preferred,) wanted in an office. Good recommendations required. Salary $2 50 or $3 per week. Apply between 4 and 6 P. M. on Saturday, at No. 7 Appleton's Building, No. 348 Broadway.

TO STEREOTYPERS.—A PRACTICAL workman of large experience in every branch of the art of good character, and fully competent to take entire charge of a Foundry on advantageous terms, wanted by JOHN A GRAY, Nos. 16 and 18 Jacob-st., New-York.

AN ENGLISH NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS is required immediately to take charge of a boy four years old. She must be a superior person and servant in every respect. Apply No. 149 Grand-st.

WE WANT MEN WHO ARE ENGAGED IN traveling to sell and solicit orders for an article of necessary use in every family in the United States. HAWKHURST, MOTT & CO., No. 69 Fulton-st.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—A LADY RECENTLY FROM GERmany desires a situation in a gentleman's family to teach French, German, and the usual branches of a polite education. Excellent references can be given. Address A. B., Hotel Held, Bowery, New-York.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A FURNISHED ROOM—BREAKfast, bath and gas—to let to a single gentleman, in a genteel house, in a private family, located between University-place and 5th-av. References exchanged. Apply in the Drug Store, No. 37 4th-av.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—BEtween Hamilton-av. and Wall-st. Ferries, west of Court st., by a gentleman and his wife, who would wish a large and small room on second floor, well furnished; would prefer a private family. Address, stating location, price, &c., Box No 1,142 New-York Post-Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN with their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms, and good board, by applying at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

MURRAY HILL.—GENTLEMEN OR FAMIlies wishing a retired and healthful location, without going to the country, can find superior accommodations in a first-class house, with or without board; or private table if desired, and rooms furnished or unfurnished, by applying at No. 36 East 35th-st. References required.

INSTRUCTION.

MADISON-SQUARE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—Mr. Joseph Karge, Doctor of Philosophy, from the Universities of Berlin and Paris, will, from the middle of April, be permanently connected with this Institution, as Instructor in Modern Languages, Lecturer in History, and Associate in the Classical Department. Mr. Karge having been for several years Principal of an Institution on Staten Island, his varied attainments and rare qualifications as an instructor are already known to many in this community, and Mr. GRANT takes great pleasure in announcing an arrangement which promises so many advantages. Mr. LYON will continue to give his efficient services, as hitherto. Particular information given on application at the rooms of the Institute, No. 926 Broadway, over Wagner & Cooper's Saloon.

SEND YOUR CHILDREN TO THE MOUNTAIN SCHOOL.—The Summer session of the Ashland Collegiate Institute, Ashland, Greene County, N. Y., commences May 7. Board, washing and tuition in all the English branches, $120 per year. This school is on the Catskill Mountains. Circulars may be had of E. GOODENOUGH, No. 122 Nassau-st., up stairs, or of the Rev. HENRY J. FOX, C. RUTHERFORD, A. M.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL—AT LITTLE Ferry, Bergen County, 9 miles from Hoboken, N. J. Board, tuition, washing, &c., from $120 to $140 per year, (no extras.) Next term commences April 27, number of pupils limited to 25. This school is situated on a large farm, commanding a fine view of the surrounding country, and possessing the benefits of its invigorating air. For circulars, with patrons as references, address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

WM. B. STOUGHTON AND REV. C. N. SLEIGHT'S Family Boarding School, at Summit, Essex County, N. J., twenty miles from New-York City, on the Morris and Essex Railroad. Twelve boys only will be received. School will open May 4. Apply, until May 1, to W. B. S., No. 239 West 19th-st., or at the Polytechnic Institute, corner 14th-st. and 8th-av.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—ELM PARK COMMERcial, Agricultural and Collegiate Institute, Litchfield, Conn., Dr. JAMES RICHARDS, Principal, (aided by accomplished teachers.) For circulars, catalogues, description of Litchfield, with full particulars of the Institute, apply to FARMER, BRACE & CO., Publishers, No. 4 Cortlandt-st., or to the Principal.

BOYS FROM BOARDING SCHOOL WHO spend the April vacation in New-York may receive private instruction at DOLBEAR'S Commercial Academy, No. 659 Broadway, and learn more than in a whole quarter at school. They may become quick in figures rapid business writers, or practical book-keepers. Terms only $10 for several weeks.

BERKSHIRE FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, STOCKBRIDGE, MASS.—The Summer term will open on Wednesday, the 15th of April. A few vacancies yet to be filled. Catalogues and Circulars to be had at the bookstore of B. Westerman & Co., No. 290 Broadway. REID & HOFFMAN.

$112 A YEAR IS CHARGED FOR BOARD and tuition at the HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE at Claverack, N. Y., three miles from Hudson City. Next term opens April 17. Male and female. For catalogues, address C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

$2.00.—LADIES' WRITING CLASSES.—Bookkeeping $10, time unlimited, or $20 for a full commercial course of penmanship, bookkeeping, arithmetic, &c., to qualify young men for business. PAINE'S, No. 49 Bowery, N. Y., No. 263 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

THE YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, NORWALK, Conn., will reopen in the new building on the 1st of May. For circulars, address the Principal, Mrs. LOUISA A. SMITH

FRENCH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.—Private lessons. Mr. NOEL BERGIER, No. 152 Madison-av., near 32d-st.

FOR SALE—A FLOURISHING FEMALE SEMInary, located near a large, populous and thriving City in the Western part of this State, now enjoying a liberal patronage. The buildings are new and in perfect order. This is a rare opportunity for a principal with some capital. Address for particulars, SMITH & BOYD, American School Institute, Appleton's Building, No. 346 Broadway, New-York.

ADVERTISE NORTH.	VISSCHER, OWEN & Co.
ADVERTISE NORTH.	GENERAL ADVERTISING AGENTS
ADVERTISE NORTH.	Appleton's Building, No. 346
ADVERTISE NORTH.	Broadway, New-York.
ADVERTISE SOUTH.	Will advertise for merchants,
ADVERTISE SOUTH.	manufacturers and business
ADVERTISE SOUTH.	men generally, in any part of
ADVERTISE SOUTH.	the United States or Canadas,
ADVERTISE EAST.	at the lowest possible rates.
ADVERTISE EAST.	Newspapers from every part of
ADVERTISE EAST.	the United States and Canadas
ADVERTISE EAST.	kept on file for the inspection of
ADVERTISE WEST.	advertisers, and every informa-
ADVERTISE WEST.	tion as to the best places and
ADVERTISE WEST.	papers cheerfully given.

BRUSHES.—JOHN K. HOPPEL WILL REMOVE from 337 to 339 Pearl-st., Harper's Building, about the 1st of May. Superior paint and other brushes at the lowest factory prices. Machine brushes made to order.

KINDLING WOOD—BEST QUALITY VIRginia Pine, seasoned Oak and Hickory at lowest prices. Orders per post promptly delivered. S. HARRISON & SON, No. 250 West 24th-st.

DRY GOODS.

BRODIE'S SPRING STYLES MANTILLAS.

GEORGE BRODIE,
Nos. 51 Canal and 62 Lispenard sts.,
Has now open
FULL AND MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT
OF
MANTLES,
In SILK, SILK AND LACE, and ALL LACE,
Part imported, and part of his own well-known manufacture.
SOUTHERN and WESTERN WHOLESALE BUYERS
Are invited to an inspection of this stock.

SPRING MANTILLAS.

We are now ready to exhibit the largest and most attractive assortment of new styles of Spring
MANTILLAS,
BASQUES,
and SHAWLS,
To be found in the City. Best terms—prices low.
E. S. MILLS & CO.,
Nos. 56 and 58 Chambers-st., up stairs.

BAREGE ROBES.

LANE & PORTER will offer this morning
400
BAREGE ROBES.
No. 72 Canal-st., west of Broadway, near Mercer-st.

BELL'S OPENING DAY,
MONDAY, March 23.
LIGHT CLOTH TRAVELING WRAPPERS,
Suitable for Spring Wear.
No. 58 Canal-st.

ROBES.

BEAUTIFUL FLOUNCED SILK ROBES $16 to $37.
Superior to any other in the City at the prices.
LANE & PORTER, No. 317 (late 72) Canal-st.

L. H. MOORE & CO.,
No. 122 BROADWAY,
Corner of Cedar st., New-York,
Are now constantly receiving additions to
THEIR SPRING ASSORTMENT OF
FANCY SILKS
AND MILLINERY GOODS,
which are offered at very low prices to CASH BUYERS, and are selling freely.
Our stock consists of RIBBONS in every variety and color for Bonnets, Caps and Trimmings.
BLACK VELVET RIBBONS, in all widths,
COLORED SILKS,
SATINS,
MARCELLINES,
FLORENCES,
Silk TISSUES, BAREGES.
Black and colored SILK TRIMMINGS,
LACES, JOINED BLONDES,
ILLUSIONS, STIFF NETS,
Black English CRAPES, colored French CRAPES,
Black MODES, Black FILLET MITTS and GLOVES,
EMBROIDERIES, BANDS, COLLARS, SLEEVES, &c.
CURTAIN DRAPERIES,
IN LACE AND MUSLIN,
STRAW GOODS:
Embracing all the varieties of Tuscan, Lace, Florence, Blond, Pedal, Rutland and Split-Straw
BONNETS AND HATS,
Straw and Fancy TRIMMINGS.
A complete assortment of
FRENCH CORSETS.
We invite the attention of all our old and tried customers, and all others visiting our City, to an examination
OF OUR GOODS AND PRICES.

AT WHOLESALE.
THE LARGEST STOCK IN THE CITY.
GEORGE BURGIN,
No. 361 Broadway,
Has now in store an unusually extensive assortment, both imported and his own manufacture, especially adopted to the wants of
SOUTHERN AND WESTERN JOBBERS,
FROM THE LOWEST PRICES TO THE MOST COSTLY GOODS
IN
BLACK AND COLORED SILK MANTILLAS,
CHANTILLY LACE MANTILLAS,
FRENCH LACE MANTILLAS,
EMBROIDERED SILK MANTILLAS,
BUGLED LACE AND NET MANTILLAS,
MOURNING MANTILLAS,
BASQUES, TALMAS, &c. &c.
The attention of the trade is invited.
Prices low, and terms liberal.

THREAD, LACES AND FRENCH EMBROIDERIES.

JAMES GRAY & CO. have now open a superb selection of Laces and Embroideries of their own importation.
POINT LACE COLLARS AND SETS,
COIFFURES, BARBES, SCARFS,
VEILS AND FLOUNCINGS.
HONITON, GUIMPURE, VALENCIENNES AND
THREAD LACES.
A beautiful assortment of
BLACK THREAD LACE VEILS,
POINTS, SHAWLS, CAPES AND MANTILLAS.
BLACK THREAD LACE BY THE YARD, ALL
WIDTHS.
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

GREAT AND UNUSUAL INDUCEMENTS.
TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. DISCOUNT
In fine class Engravings, will be made until further notice on all CASH PURCHASES of
LOOKING GLASSES, PICTURE-FRAMES,
ENGRAVINGS, ARTISTS' MATERIALS, &c., &c.,
which will be sold independently of the deduction,
AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICES,
and the privilege of selecting said deduction from an immense stock and great variety of fine Engravings
GIVEN TO EACH PURCHASER.
WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.,
No. 353 Broadway, New-York.

LAST WEEK
OF THE
GREAT CLOSING SALE OF WET GOODS
AT COLBY'S.
The balance of the stock of Wet Goods must be cleared out this week. Some great bargains will be offered this week in wet silks, wet damasks, wet linen shirting and sheeting, wet napkins and towels, wet table cloths, wet quilts and blankets, wet brilliants and plaids, wet cotton shirting and sheeting, wet de laines and wet handkerchiefs, wet hosiery. All of the above goods must be sold this week in order to make room for Spring Goods. The public may depend upon getting bargains during this closing sale at COLBY'S,
corner Grand and Eldridge sts

JAMES GRAY & CO.
HAVE OPENED THEIR
NEW SPRING GOODS,
Of the latest styles, imported by themselves for the best City trade.
SILKS, GRENADINES,
BAREGES, ORGANDIES,
JACONETS, LAWNS,
BRILLIANTS, PRINTS,
FLOUNCED AND BAYADERE ROBES,
of every description.
GANTS JOUVIN,
No. 729 Broadway, cor. Waverley-place.

ARQUM LOCUM. AEQUAS PRŒLII LEGES ÆTO.
JAMES A. HEARN
WILL HAVE HIS OPENING FOR
MANTELETS
TUESDAY, 24TH MARCH.
His variety will possess
GREAT NOVELTY AND ELEGANCE.
ALSO,
An exquisite assortment of
FASHIONABLE DRY GOODS.
Ladies will receive his best attention.
No. 776 Broadway,
Above 9th-st.

OPENING DAY.
JACKSON & BONNER.
A splendid assortment of
SPRING AND SUMMER MANTILLAS,
TRAVELING WRAPPERS,
MOURNING MANTILLAS,
BASQUES, &c., &c.,
At the new Mantilla House, No. 283 Hudson-st., a few doors above Canal.

A BEAUTIFUL SPRING GARMENT.
THE "NIGHTINGALE WRAPPER,"
Or Summer Cloth Mantle,
An article of surpassing beauty, novelty and usefulness,
In a variety of colors,
Will be opened on Monday, March 16,
GEO. BULPIN,
No. 361 Broadway.

INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS.
GEORGE A. HEARN,
No. 425 Broadway,
Has now open a large assortment of
REAL INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR
LONG SHAWLS,
SQUARE SHAWLS,
SCARFS AND MANTLES.

BEAUTIFUL SPRING MANTILLAS,
Adapted to present season's wear,
IN VELVET, TAFFETA AND MOIRE ANTIQUE,
An exquisite assortment,
Will be opened Monday, March 16,
GEO. BULPIN,
No. 361 Broadway.

BOYS' SPRING SUITS,
FOR DRESS OR SCHOOL PURPOSES.
TOWN OR COUNTRY WEAR,
Comprising an immense variety of styles, original and imported, and suitable for all ages between four and sixteen years, are now ready at GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

NEW DRESS GOODS.

PLAIDS,
DUCALS,
CHALLIES,
DE LAINES,
LANE & PORTER, No. 72 Canal-st.,
West of Broadway, near Mercer-st.

CORSETS, SKIRTS AND EMBROIDERY.
OPENING DAY, MARCH 25
A beautiful assortment of Skirts and Corsets.
MOORE'S, No. 293 Grand-st.,
One door from Eldridge.

CLYDE & BLACK,
No. 401 Broadway, corner of Walker-st., will open on MONDAY, the 23d inst., the new Spring style of French parasols.

VALENCIENNES LACES.—LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS have just received about 600 yards of real Valenciennes Laces, remarkably cheap; also, embroidered sets at little more than half the cost of importation. Nos. 60 Canal st. and 47 Howard-st.

WET GINGHAMS.—2,500 YARDS OF VERY choice gingham, slightly wet, for sale as a great bargain—is 3d. per yard. Also lot gauntlet buck gloves, 4s. pair; fine white brilliants, 1s. yard; white Marseilles quilts, $2. J. M. CORWIN, 307 6th-av., cor. 19th-st.

MILLER & GRANT—NO. 371 BROADWAY, are offering their entire Embroidery stock at a great reduction, to make room for extensive importations, with which they intend opening their new store, No. 703 Broadway, 3 doors above 4th-st.
MILLER & GRANT, No. 371 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

58 CANAL-STREET, NEAR BROADWAY.
MOLYNEUX BELL WILL OPEN
HIS SPLENDID ASSORTMENT
of Spring and Summer Mantillas for the retail trade of the coming season, on
MONDAY NEXT, MARCH 23,
At which time he will have the pleasure of showing his numerous customers the largest assortment of
NEW AND ELEGANT STYLES
to be found in this City. He is confident that his coming opening (Monday, the 23d) will be another great proof to the community that he is yet able to lead the trade in everything pertaining to the taste and wishes of his customers, and feels pleasure in inviting them to give him a call on Monday, when they will have the satisfaction of selecting their Summer Mantillas from the largest and best assortment of garments ever offered to the public.

IMPORTATIONS OF 1857.
STRAW GOODS,
FRENCH FLOWERS,
GRASSES, BUDS,
PIQUETS, &c.
For the Spring Trade, at low prices for cash, at
No. 318 Broadway,
Corner of Pearl-st.,
HOMER & KETCHUM.

NEW DRESS SILKS.
New Stripe and Plaid Silks, 6s. and 8s.
Bayadere Stripe Silks, 10s. and 12s.
Small Figured Black Silks.
At LANE & PORTER'S,
No. 72 Canal-st., west of Broadway, near Mercer-st.

23D, 23D, 23D,
MARCH, MARCH, MARCH.
MONDAY, MONDAY, MONDAY,
BELL'S OPENING DAY.
No. 58 Canal-st.

DOWN THEY GO!
DOWN THEY GO!!
The public are respectfully informed that our sales for this week will commence with an addition of
100 PACKAGES
of new and desirable goods, which we could not on account of the
RUSH
Open last week.
The prices will be for:

White China Tea Sets, 44 pieces	$3 75
Decorative China Tea Sets, 44 pieces	6 50
Decorated Toilet sets, 11 pieces (usual price $10)	6 75
White Dinner Sets, 154 pieces	16 00
Cut Glass Goblets, the dozen	1 75
Cut Glass Champagnes, the dozen	1 50
Cut Glass Wines, the dozen	75
Colored Bohemian Glass Finger Bowls, the dozen	1 8.
Rich Cut and Eng'd Ruby Decanters, quarts, the pair	3 50
Rich Cut and Eng'd Ruby Decanters, pints, the pair	2 50
Cut Crystal Glass Decanters, quarts, the pair	2 50
New Styles Decorated China Tea Sets, 56 pieces (usual price $16)	14 50
Decorated China Vases (usual price $13)	7 50
Decorated China Dinner Sets (usual price $80)	55 00
Decorated China Dinner Sets (usual price $250)	175 00
Silver-plated Table Forks, the dozen	4 00
Silver-plated Table Spoons, the dozen	3 75
Silver-plated Tea Spoons the dozen	1 50
Silver-plated Casters, with Cut Glass Bottles, each	4 75
Silver-plated Molasses Pitchers, each	3 00
Silver-plated Tea Sets, 6 pieces	30 00
Silver-plated Toast Racks, each	2 75
Silver-plated Cake Baskets, each	6 50

The whole of our immense stock to be closed out by the 1st of June.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway,
between Houston and Bleecker sts.

NO. 347 BROADWAY.
ALBONI PLAID DRESSES
at the
GREAT CLOSING SALE.
1,000 Alboni Plaid Dresses,
$2 75 each, worth $5.
Will be ready for sale this morning.
G. B. WILLIAMS,
No. 347 Broadway, corner Leonard-st.

LADIES' MORNING WRAPPERS,
AT THE
GREAT CLOSING SALE.
800 BAREGE DE LAINE DRESSES,
At 10s each, worth 16s.,
(Suitable for Morning Wrappers.)
FOR SALE THIS WEEK.
G. B. WILLIAMS,
No. 347 Broadway, corner Leonard-st.

THE LADIES SHOULD AVAIL
THEMSELVES OF THIS OPPORTUNITY.
500 PEICES ENGLISH LONG CLOTH MUSLIN,
11¼ cents per yard, worth 1s. 6d.
Now selling at the
GREAT CLOSING SALE,
No. 347 Broadway, corner Leonard-st.
G. B. WILLIAMS.

3,000 YARDS BRILLIANTS—
12½ cents per yard; worth 2s.
At the
CLOSING SALE.
G. B. WILLIAMS,
No. 347 Broadway, corner of Leonard-st.

1,000 DAMASK LINEN TABLE CLOTHS
for 10s. each,
WORTH 16s.
AT THE
GREAT CLOSING SALE.
No. 347 Broadway, corner of Leonard-st.

347 BROADWAY.
GREAT CLOSING SALE.
Ladies wishing to buy BARGAINS in
DRY GOODS,
are invited to examine the prices, and judge for themselves, at the above SALE.
G. B. WILLIAMS,
No. 347 Broadway, corner of Leonard-st.

CHANGE OF LADIES' COSTUME.
EARLY SPRING MANTILLAS,
Beautiful, Rich and New.
Will be opened on Monday, March 16,
GEO. BULPIN,
No. 361 Broadway.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.—THE SPRING STYLES OPEN ON THURSDAY.—Ladies' Clothing, Dress Caps and Head-dresses. Also, expension and other Skirts—all new and best styles. Wholesale and retail orders executed by S. CHAMBERS, successor to Bradbrook, No. 297 Broadway, nearly opposite Stewart's.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.—Merchants supplied with the above goods, made of the best materials, workmanship and style, not equaled in the U. States. Always in store. Wholesale and retail orders executed by S CHAMBERS, successor to Bradbrook, No. 297 Broadway, nearly opposite Stewart's.

MILLINERY.

MRS. RALLINGS, NO. 67 OLD CANAL st., and late at No. 385 Broadway, will open rich Parisian Spring and Summer millinery on Thursday next, to which she invites the attention of dealers visiting the City and ladies generally.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE, GOOD WILL AND fixtures of an old established and well located down-town hotel and restaurant. The house has been recently refitted and furnished, and is all in good order. The rental is light, and the opportunity a good one for a person wishing to make money. Apply to F. C. BULKLEY, No. 49 Wall-st., basement of the Insurance Buildings.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE THE BUSINESS—THE old trucking establishment of the late Jacob Lafarge. No. 17 Broome-st., New-York. All tools, trucks, chains, cant-hooks, crowbars, blocks, falls, with sixteen years' lease of two lots of ground, with building. For further information, inquire of ANN LAFARGE, No. 17 Broome-street.

FOR SALE.—TO HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIANS.—A young homœopathic physician, who would like to establish himself in a growing practice, can hear of such within a short distance of New-York City, by applying to Mr. BRANT, No. 56 Fulton-st., Brooklyn—the present practicing physician wishing to remove West.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—THE ADVERtiser has a lot of jewelry and gold watches which he wishes to exchange for horses or farming implements. Also, a lot at Mt. Vernon. Address C. H. D., *Times* office.

ANOTHER SERIOUS ACCIDENT FROM BURNING FLUID.—If you would prevent them, use the INDIA RUBBER FLUID LAMP, which cannot break or explode. Sold by HAWKHURST, MOTT & CO., Manufacturers, No. 69 Fulton-st.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

JEWELRY AND DIAMONDS VERY LOW.—The subscriber, for the last nineteen years in business in Wall-st., is selling all descriptions of fine gold, diamond, and all other kinds of jewelry, at wholesale and retail, at less than usual prices.
Ladies' gold, cameo, mosaic, carbuncle, pearl and painted sets, ear-rings, pins and bracelets, in boxes. Also, those not in sets:
Gold guard, chatelaine, (or belt,) fob and vest chains.
Plain and chased gold rings; seal, stone and locket rings.
Gold guard and fob keys and seals.
Gold thimbles.
Pure gold wedding rings.
Gold pens and pencils.
Gold crosses and neck chains.
Gold and stone sleeve buttons and studs.
Gold spectacles and eye glasses.
Gold armlets, scarf pins, slides, &c.
Diamond ear-rings, pins, finger rings, crosses.
Silver spoons, forks, &c.
GEO. C. ALLEN,
Importer of Watches and Jewelry,
Wholesale and retail, No. 11 Wall-st.,
Second floor, near Broadway.

War Department, Adjutant General's Office,
Washington, March 16, 1857.
SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 31.—A MEDICAL Board, to consist of Surgeon C. A. Finley, Surgeon R. S. Satterlee, Surgeon C. McDougall, will assemble in the City of New-York, on the 1st day of May, 1857, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the examination of Assistant Surgeons for promotion, and of candidates for admission into the Medical Staff of the Army. The junior member of the Board will act as Recorder.
By order of the Secret

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 21, 1857.

☞ The NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served in this City and vicinity for ONE SHILLING a week. Single Copies TWO CENTS. Mail subscribers SIX DOLLARS a

The NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES is published ... Evening, (*Sundays Excepted.*) One edition will ... at ONE and the other at THREE o'clock P. M. It ... by mail at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing nearly all the reading matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday, is mailed at THREE DOLLARS a year.

The WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed at Two DOLLARS a year for single Copies. TWENTY-FIVE Copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, to one address.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the ... of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6 ... for single copies.

Terms, *invariably cash in advance.*

Publication Office, No. 128 Nassau-st., cor. of Beekman.

RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO., Publishers.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

By the arrival of the *Tennessee* we have intelligence from Nicaragua ten or fifteen days later than previous advices, and embracing items of a good deal of interest. Its general tenor sustains what has already been published in the TIMES. Col. LOCKRIDGE has not been able to force his passage up the river, and is no nearer the lake or WALKER's Camp than he was a month ago. He has made one or two attempts, however, which proved wholly unsuccessful. Col. TITUS, with a strong force, was detailed to attack Fort Castillo,—but listened to the remonstrances of the allies by whom it was defended, and was completely outgeneraled. Indeed charges were rife that he had been bribed. However this may have been, he failed utterly in his attempt, and subsequently displayed anything but the courage of which he made so much boast on the plains of Kansas. WALKER's position at Rivas had been attacked by a large force of the allies, but they had been repulsed with very heavy loss. He has maintained himself with his accustomed courage and obstinacy and will probably be able to hold his position for some time longer, in spite of the losses which he sustained from the skirmishes and occasional engagements in which he is compelled to engage. The reinforcements which reach him from California will probably make good his losses. The main thing now is *to force a passage up the river.* If this can be done by Col. LOCKRIDGE and reinforcements that may reach him within a short time, WALKER may yet be saved. The prospect, it must be confessed, is not such as very greatly to encourage his friends, though we presume they are by no means prepared to give up the contest.

Our correspondent at Aspinwall sends us a full official list from the Adjutant-General of Gen. WALKER's Army, of all the men who at various times have joined his force. This statement, which is highly interesting and important, gives the following summary:

Whole number reported	2,288
Whole number there, &c.	2,227
Aggregate deaths	685
Killed in action	131
Resigned	37
Discharged	206
Deserted	293
Missing	114
Total remaining in the Army, Feb. 24	733

This does not include Col. LOCKRIDGE's force on the river, about 300 in all. The whole Walker force in Nicaragua at the present time is thus seen to be not far from 1,000.

By the *Alps* at Boston we have four days later advices from Europe. The news is important. After four nights' debate in the House of Commons on Mr. COBDEN's resolution condemning the bombardment of Canton, the vote was taken on the 3d inst., and the Government found itself in a minority of 16. This victory for the Opposition was brought about by a combination of three parties—wide as the poles asunder on every other political question but the one under consideration. The vote is regarded by party journals according to the particular bias of each, but the independent Press of the metropolis look upon it as entirely uncalled for. It seems to be the general opinion that Lord PALMERSTON will not resign, but will dissolve Parliament after the estimates are voted, and then appeal to the country to sustain him in his China policy.

We receive by this arrival, interesting details of recent events at Canton. The Chinese had made a well-planned but unsuccessful effort to retake one of the captured forts. Particulars are also received of the massacre of Europeans on board the *Thistle.* On the 12th of January, the British burnt the whole of the suburbs west of Canton, but they do not appear to have resumed operations against the city itself. Admiral SEYMOUR had abandoned the "Dutch Folly," and was strengthening his position lower down the river. No little apprehension was felt by European and American residents for their personal security, and even at Hong Kong the Mandarins were encouraging assassination and incendiarism by large rewards. It is reported in a Paris journal, that the Court of Pekin has prohibited all subjects of the Celestial Empire, under penalty of death, from trading with the English.

A Treaty of Peace between Great Britain and Persia was signed by their respective representatives in Paris, on the 3d inst.

The preparations in Spain for a War with Mexico continue. The Spanish Ministry has addressed a note to the representatives of Spain at the European Courts, explaining the quarrel. Large reinforcements are to be added to the squadron at Havana.

In the State Senate yesterday, a number of memorials were presented relative to Trinity Church affairs; also one from the Mayor and Common Council of this City, against the Metropolitan Police bill. This being the last day for the introduction of bills, under the joint rules, a great variety were introduced in the Assembly,—among them several of interest in this locality. A list of them will be found in our telegraphic summary.

The Executive Committee of the National Agricultural Society met on Wednesday in Louisville, and reelected MARSHAL P. WILDER as President. The next exhibition will be held in Louisville, commencing on the 1st of September.

Quite an excitement was created upon the steamer *George Law* just previous to her departure for Aspinwall yesterday. It having been whispered that a member of a certain South American house in this City, well known in Wall-street circles, which recently became insolvent, was intending to take French leave of his creditors, an enterprising creditor resolved that if he could help it he would. Just before the sailing of the steamer, accompanied by a Deputy-Sheriff and a lawyer, he encounters the departing gentleman on the wharf, and attempted to arrest him, when it was found that he (the departing gentleman) was duly accredited as bearer of dispatches to a foreign Government—so no arrest could be made.

The four seamen of the brig *General Pierce*, charged with the murder of the Captain and cook of the vessel, were committed for trial yesterday by U. S. Commissioner WHITE. The trial will take place at the next term of the United States Circuit Court. The evidence taken on the examination confirmed substantially the story as published in yesterday's TIMES.

The diamonds alleged to have been smuggled upon the steamer *Leopold I.*, by the PONSO broth ... are, turn out upon examination to be only bogus precious stones. The brothers were yesterday discharged by the United States Commissioners.

In the case of MOORE vs. LIVINGSTON, the testimony is all put in, and yesterday was occupied by Mr. O'CONOR summing up for the defence. The case will occupy at least another day.

The March term of the Court of Sessions concluded yesterday. A few sentences were passed, and the Grand Jury delivered a presentment to the Judge. The presentment was, perhaps, the most important that has been made by a Grand Jury for a very long period. It related to the confinement of witnesses in prison, undistinguished from ordinary felons, and took the ground that any confinement of witnesses was tyrannical.

The GEORGE W. MILES case was argued yesterday. Judge DAVIES will render his decision at an early day.

The Brooklyn Common Council's Committee having charge of the proposition to run the City Cars on Sunday met last evening at the City Hall. In presence of a great crowd the question was argued on both sides with very varied ability. In favor of Sunday cars, addresses were made by Judge MORRIS, Rev. Mr. HATCH, Mr. HENESSY, Mr. SHARKEY, Mr. A. S. DICKINSON, (who presented 10,000 petitioners names in favor he said,) and Mr. HINCKEN. Against it, Ex-Mayor LAMBERT, JNO. A. DAYTON, Ex-Alderman HOLT, Mr. PERRY and others spoke. A good deal of excitement prevailed toward the close.

Early yesterday morning the body of an unknown man was found upon the Long Island Railroad track, near New-Brooklyn. Deceased must have been run over by a train of cars the evening before. His head was crushed and one arm and one leg broken. From tools found near the deceased it is supposed that he was a repairer of clocks. Further particulars can be obtained of Coroner REDDING, in Brooklyn.

A man residing in the Eastern District of Brooklyn in January last made a complaint against his wife for intoxication and neglecting her family. The case was examined before a Justice and dismissed. The counsel for the wife sued the husband for his fees and, yesterday, before the same court, obtained a verdict in his favor. A new case.

Mayor POWELL, we hear, is about to order the Brooklyn bells rung at 9 of the night, astronomical time, as is the custom already in New-York.

The New-Jersey House of Representatives yesterday refused to take up the resolution to appoint Commissioners to treat with the New-York Commissioners for the removal of Quarantine. The Legislature was expected to adjourn *sine die* last night.

Our Foreign News.

Our columns are so exclusively occupied this morning with the details of the interesting and important intelligence which reaches us from Europe and Nicaragua, that we must defer comment.

The main feature of the foreign news is the defeat of the Ministry upon the China question. The majority against it was decided, though not large, and it undoubtedly represents the feeling of the country. But it was not generally believed that it would lead to a resignation of the Ministry, or produce any marked effect upon the politics of the day. Lord PALMERSTON is so strong on the general merits of his Administration, and it would be found so very difficult to organize a compact and satisfactory Government from the ranks of the Opposition, that the China question will probably be considered an incidental issue, not affecting the stability of the Administration. The vote will undoubtedly lead to a change of policy in regard to China.

The news from Nicaragua, which is given in great detail in our columns, is interesting rather than important. Col. LOCKRIDGE has not been able, as yet, to force his way up the river, or to make any progress towards reinforcing Gen. WALKER. But he has been thwarted quite as much by the stupidity (not to say the cowardice and treachery) of Col. TITUS, as by any efforts of the opposing Allies. WALKER's position is unchanged; it is stated that he has been attacked by the Allies, but without success. The worst feature of the news, for the friends of WALKER, is *the loss of time* in relieving him, since his own force is diminished by delay, and rapidity of movement is of the greatest importance for him and his cause. He will still, however, hold out for some time. Whatever else he may lose, he preserves his own indomitable courage and tenacity of purpose.

Sending Money by Mail.

The insecurity of sending money by mail is the great evil of the present postal system of the United States, and some remedy, on the part of the Department or of Congress, is imperatively demanded. The present system must be improved or some new one must be adopted in its stead. The records of the Post-Office at Washington show that the amount purloined annually from the mails is enormous,—and yet only a part of the loss actually sustained is ever known at the Department, since complaints are never made known there, and in a great many cases the requirements of the Department are not complied with. This is of course independent of the missing funds which reach the dead-letter office, and are thence returned to the rightful owners. The system of Special Agents has done much to detect thefts and probably a good deal also in the way of prevention.

The registry system has proved an utter failure. A person pays *five* cents to have his letter, enclosing money, registered at the office of deposit, expecting, in his ignorance of the law, that this certificate of registry carries with it some guarantee of safe delivery. But experience convinces him of his error; its only use is to afford proof of actual deposit, and of delivery to the proper person, if it goes through safe. It thus acts as some protection to officials against outside frauds, but it affords no security whatever for the safe transmission of money-letters nor any facilities in tracing those that are lost, owing mainly to the difficulty of enforcing uniform regulations among 26,000 postmasters scattered all over the country. Indeed we have very little doubt that the Registry system actually *facilitates fraud* on the part of Post-office officials, by *pointing out the letters which contain money,* and which it is therefore an object to steal. Our own experience leads to this conclusion. We keep a record of all the letters containing money sent to the TIMES, and which never reach us,—so far as we are subsequently advised of their having been sent. The following transcript from that record, for the month of February alone, shows the amount lost and the proportion that were registered:—

Place of Mailing.	Amount.	Place of Mailing.	Amount.
Chebanse, Ill...	$5 00 reg.	Chatham, N. Y.	$5 00 reg.
Argyle, N. Y....	5 00 reg.	Kalamazoo, Mic.	3 00 reg.
Freeport, Ill....	6 00 reg.	Lonsdale, R. I..	37 66 reg.
Beloit, Wis....	1 60	Batavia, N. Y..	1 50 reg.
Almont, Mich..	1 00 reg.	Jonesville, N.Y.	4 00 reg.
ora, Ill.....	2 00 reg.	East Elba, N.Y.	6 00 reg.
Poland, N. Y...	5 00	Hightstown, N.J	3 00
Tivoli, Ill.....	1 00	Powelton Hill,	
Akron, Ohio....	1 00	Geon.....	3 00
Bollville, N. Y..	5 00	Swan Creek, Ill.	1 00 reg.
Empire, Ill.....	2 00 reg.	Albia, Iowa....	1 00
Shelby, N. Y....	1 00	Potsdam, N. Y.	1 00
Canaan.....	1 00	Pittsfield, Ill...	1 00
Blakely, Ga....	3 00	Ford Madison,	
Galva, Ill.....	2 00 reg.	Iowa.....	1 00 reg.
Foreston, Ill...	5 00	Union Grove, W	1 00 reg.
Total amount lost in February.....			$112 16
Registered.....			83 16
Not registered.....			$29 00

It is thus seen that *two*-thirds of all the lost money during that month was contained in registered letters; and the same thing holds true, so far as our experience goes, throughout the year. The registry system thus adds greatly to the *insecurity* of mail remittances, and must very speedily be abandoned.

What then shall be done? The English Money Order System is the next resort; and we understand that the late Postmaster-General indicated his willingness to try it upon a limited scale and as an experiment. But Congress adjourned without making any provision for even such a trial of it:—and it must also be confessed that the system is open to many objections in this country which do not exist in England. There, every Post-Office is a draft-office: Postmasters are kept in during good behavior:—bank notes are received in payment of money orders, and the extent of country to be covered by the system is comparatively limited. Here bank-notes could not safely be received in payment of money orders:—specie could not be procured in small towns, except at a heavy shave:—drafts drawn on distant offices could be realized only on similar terms:—Postmasters go out with every new Administration, good and bad alike:—much heavier bonds would be required:—the business of the Central department would be very largely increased,—and a great variety of other obstacles would be encountered in the application of the system here, which are not felt abroad.

In spite of all these objections, it is quite likely that the money-order system should be tried. Something, it is very evident, *must* be done. The people will not endure much longer the miserable inefficiency and insecurity of the present system. If the Government would offer a *reward* for the plan of remitting money by mail, which should upon examination be deemed the simplest and the best, we are confident the ingenuity of our countrymen would be quite equal to solving the difficulties of the case. JOHN PALMER received a pension from the English Government of £3,000 a year for life, and a gratuity of £50,000 besides, for the simple suggestion in 1783, that the mails could be more safely carried in *coaches* than on *horseback,*—which had been the mode previously in vogue. The objects to be accomplished now are certainly important enough to warrant the offer of a liberal reward on the part of Government, for some means of rendering safe and reliable the transmission of money by mail.

Rascaldom.

In his late speech to the *Corps Legislatif* the Emperor of the French said, with a more determined and positive tone than King CANUTE used when he commanded the sea to approach no nearer to his royal feet, that the rivers of France must be taught to confine themselves within the limits of their own banks; the Loire and the Rhine were commanded by the Imperial will to keep in their own beds, and not overflow the country to the ruin of the farmers' prospects. The word of the Emperor will, no doubt, give confidence to his subjects who live on the banks of the sometimes turbulent rivers. It was necessary, probably, that some assurance should be given them that the disasters of last Fall should not be repeated, or they might not have had the heart to make preparations for another harvest.

What the Emperor meant was, that all the resources of mechanical art should be employed to prevent another inundation such as devastated the South of France last year; and, if skillful engineering can keep the rivers from overflowing their banks, it will be done. We want just such a potent voice in this City to prevent the turbulent and destructive flood of rascaldom from overflowing and destroying the peace and prosperity of the people. It is much easier to confine a flood of rascality than a flood of water; and it is to the disgrace of a people who permit themselves to be overridden by a small band of prowling villains. The whole number of vicious persons in New-York, who keep the City in a constant excitement of fear, is very small indeed, compared with our population; and so numerous and well organized are our policemen, that they might, in a few hours, arrest every burglar, pickpocket and rowdy on the Island. There is not a thief in the City who is not known and marked, and his haunts are perfectly familiar to the members of the Police Department. So entirely under the thumb of the Police are all the rogues, that not a pickpocket dares venture into Wall-street, in the purlieus of the banks, for fear of being arrested on suspicion. They are warned to keep out of temptation and practice their nefarious arts elsewhere. The consequence is, that, though there are better pickings for these chevaliers in Wall-street than in any other part of the City, there are never any pockets picked there by street thieves. If this prohibitory system can be applied to one class of rascals we do not see why it should not be applied to all. The dangerous classes are really very small in numbers, the quarters of the City where they burrow and indulge in their obscene revels are extremely limited, and there would not be much more difficulty in driving them all out of the City, than there is in pounding unmuzzled dogs in Summer. We do not wait for a dog to go mad, before we muzzle him, nor for the yellow fever to spread from a ship before putting her in Quarantine. An ounce of prevention in such cases, is properly considered as worth more than a pound of cure. But, in the case of burglars and pick-pockets it is different. The authorities know that there are nests of rascals who live by dishonest means, but, unless they can be detected in the act of committing a theft they cannot be touched. Discharged convicts come back to their comrades in crime, and watch their opportunities to renew their villanies, and though they are known not to live by any honest means they cannot be arrested until some act is proved against them.

There is no way of expelling a rogue from the City, unfortunately, merely because he is suspected of living by dishonest practices, even where suspicion amounts to absolute conviction. But, when the residence of a rogue is known, he might be so narrowly watched that it would be next to impossible for him to practice his rascalities without being instantly detected; and, let the villains who now infest our City but be convinced that their steps are dogged, and their haunts watched, and they will very soon make choice of some other locality for their exploits, or else betake themselves to honest courses. The new Police bill, if it should become a law, would so increase the efficiency of our Police Department, by enlarging its jurisdiction and preventing the escape of rogues, that we believe a system might be perfected which would go far to rid City life of one of its greatest terrors and inconveniences by banishing rogues of the brutal class from amongst us. Of course there will always be a fearful amount of undetected villainy and secret immoralities which the arm of the law cannot reach; but the coarse ruffians who prowl around our houses, and waylay solitary pedestrians, who are the cause of so much terror and uneasiness, can be always held in check and their villainies prevented. There is no more difficulty in tracking them than there would be in tracking a wild bull that had escaped in our streets, and it is not at all creditable to our Police Department that they should be permitted to commit their ravages amongst us.

FALLING OFF AGAIN.—The money article of the *Herald* grows more and more stupid every day. The "amanuensis" who does the falsehoods for the Editor and Proprietor is not up to his business. He has kept one stereotyped fer a fortnight. The lying department of the *Herald,* (which embraced nearly the whole of it,) used to be fresh and spicy: but it reads now as if it were edited by a bag of the old bones dug up from the Brick Church lots. Did the *Herald* slyly buy them up for such uses?

A HOPEFUL SIGN.—The *European,* which was established for the purpose of publishing all the unfavorable facts to American society, which appear in our papers, has been compelled to reduce its dimensions from lack of material to fill it up with.

A CLEAR CASE.—The *Express* informs the TIMES that "*hens* lay." We presume the fact is so:—there is certainly no better or older authority on this particular subject than the *Express.*

LATEST INTELLIGENCE
By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—4 Hanover-st., and 181 Broadway.

From Washington.

THE MARYLAND AND CALIFORNIA APPOINTMENTS—THE NATIONAL HOTEL TO BE CLOSED.

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 20.

A large delegation from Maryland had an interview with the President this morning relative to the appointments for that State. At their caucus last night it was agreed to recommend Judge J. T. MASON for Collector, though it is understood the President had previously designated him for the office. The delegation are not agreed as to the rotation policy.

The California appointments have been considered by the Cabinet, but have not been consummated.

WM. R. DRINKARD, of Virginia, has been appointed Chief Clerk of the War Department.

THE National Hotel will be closed, to-morrow, owing to the bad repute of the establishment from the late prevalent disease.

The New-Jersey Legislature.

TRENTON, Friday, March 20.

The House refused, to-day, to take up the resolution to appoint Commissioners to treat with the New-York Commissioners for the removal of Quarantine.

The Legislature will adjourn *sine die* about 12 o'clock to-night.

The National Agricultural Society.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, March 19.

The Executive Committee of the National Agricultural Society met in this city to-day. Col. MARSHALL P. WILDER, of Massachusetts, was chosen President. The next Exhibition of the Society will commence here on September 1, and continue five days.

The Bark Tasmania Ashore.

PORTLAND, Friday, March 20.

The bark *Tasmania* of Robinston, from Liverpool, via Nassau, N. P., with cargo of salt, iron, etc., drifted ashore last night in the fog near Cape Elizabeth Light. The crew was saved, but the vessel will probably be a total loss.

Railroad Accident near Port Jervis.

PORT JERVIS, Friday, March 20.

Five cars of a freight train were thrown off the track at the bridge near this station, last night, by the spreading of the rails. The trains were detained for a few hours, but are now running regularly.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Friday, March 20.

Memorials were presented for and against repeal or modification of the law of 1814, relating to Trinity Church.

The Harbor Commissioners have sent in a supplementary report and map relating to Gowanus Bay.

Mr. NOXON drew attention to an article in the Albany *Atlas and Argus,* accusing the Committee on Trinity Church Affairs with partial and wrong action, and presented a report wherein the Committee acknowledge there are some inaccuracies in the testimony, but nothing that can alter the conclusion at which they arrive—that the law of 1814 should be amended.

Mr. BROOKS presented a memorial from the Mayor and Common Council against the Metropolitan Police Bill.

The bill allowing the Industrial Schools of New-York to participate in the distribution of the School moneys, being up for final passage, was recommitted on motion of Mr. WADSWORTH.

The special order being the Liquor bill, they were taken up and debate ensued upon them.

The following bills were passed:

To change the name of the Lafarge Insurance Company.

Relative to applications before Justices for the care of lunatics.

To enlarge the powers of Notaries Public.

To incorporate the New-York Warehousing Company.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Friday, March 20.

The bills introduced by the Committee on Ways and Means on the Canal Policy was made the special order for Thursday morning.

The bill authorizing the purchase of SAXTON & Co.'s Agricultural Works to the amount of $300,000 for District School Libraries, was debated in Committee of the Whole, and supported by Messrs. PRENDERGAST, B. OWEN and J. J. OWEN, and opposed by Messrs. VARNUM, LEWIS and HOGEBOOM.

Private relief bills were then considered.

EVENING SESSION.

This being the last day for the introduction of bills under the joint rules, the special order was postponed in order to afford an opportunity for that purpose.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. JOHN J. REILLY, to legalize the acts of Supervisors in relation to the accounts of Messrs. ROSE and MCGILL for furnishing and fitting the room of the Superior Court, New-York.

By Mr. CAMERON, to authorize the purchase of glass ballot boxes.

By Mr. HANFORD, to authorize the laying down of a railroad in Division-avenue, Brooklyn.

By Mr. SLUYTER, for the protection of emigrants, by licensing steamboats, tugs, &c., to take emigrants from ships and land them at the Emigrant Dock, New-York.

The bill prevents any unlicensed boats landing emigrants, and provides penalties for soliciting emigrants for emigrant boarding houses.

By Mr. HOGEBOOM, to incorporate the American Emigrant Aid Homestead Company.

The bill incorporates ERASTUS CORNING, JAMES S. WADSWORTH and others, with a capital of $2,000,000, and authorizes them to purchase lands to colonize in any State or Territory of the Union.

By Mr. LEAVENWORTH, to authorize Banking Associations to reduce their securities to $50,000 upon sur-

rendering half the circulation, &c.

By Mr. SUTHERLAND, to amend the statute law, by authorizing the conferring of honorary rank.

By Mr. SUTHERLAND, to provide for the fencing of railroad tracks, and imposing a penalty for the killing of cattle.

The special order, being the Schuyler County bill, it was debated.

Academy of Music.

The last regular night of the season, and the best, gave us MOZART's "Don Giovanni." The house was densely crowded, upwards of four thousand dollars being represented in it. The opera was sustained by Mesdames PARODI, PATTI-STRAKOSCH and WILHORST, with TIBERINI, MORELLI, DUBREUIL and others.

Between the first and second acts Mr. THALBERG played his fantasia on "L'Elisir d'Amore," and, in response to an *encore,* his variations on "Home, Sweet Home."

To-night there will be a grand miscellaneous entertainment, in which D'ANGRI, JOHANNSEN, PARODI, PATTI-STRAKOSCH, DE WILHORST, will assist, with THALBERG and the members of the Company.

From the Jurors on the Bardell Case Concerning Dr. Wallers Testimony.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

An article has appeared in several of the papers, stating that great importance was attached to the testimony of Dr. D. C. WALLER. We, as members of the Jury, wish to state to the public that such was not the case, so far as we were concerned. It was evident to us, after asking him a few questions, that he was under some strange hallucination in regard to the matter that he wished to testify to, and we were prepared for it from information given us by one of our number, who had an interview with some of the members of his family beforehand.

We think it would not be very difficult for Mrs. CUNNINGHAM's Counsel to prove that his testimony is of no value, as no sensible person after hearing him talk on *this subject* could doubt for a moment that he was acting under some strange delusion.

JAMES H ORR, No. 635½ Broadway.
RICHARD BROWN, No. 645½ Broadway.
GEORGE CLASSACK, No. 645 Broadway.
F. H. AMIDON, No. 649 Broadway.
DANIEL F SEACORD, No. 656 Broadway.
CHAS. A. MOORE, No. 659 Broadway.
WM. SCHAUS, No. 629 Broadway.
J. S. FOUNTAIN, No 653 Broadway.
F. C. BRANDT, No. 656 Broadway.
D. BEADDIN, No. 648 Broadway.
J. A. HAWKINS, No. 629 Broadway.
L. LEFFERTS, No. 641 Broadway.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Davies.

DECISIONS.

Holden vs. *Havens.*—Settled.
Williams vs. *Miller.*—Settled.
In re Leary.—Order granted.

Before Hon. Justice Clerke.

The People ex rel. Lewis Laud vs. *J. E. Ebling.*—All the amendments except the last allowed.

BROOKLYN CIRCUIT COURT CALENDAR FOR THIS DAY.—Nos. 56, 58, 87, 90, 91, 92, 94, 96, 98, 97, 93, 99, 100, 102, 103.

Farewell Address of Governor Geary.

To the People of Kansas Territory.

Having determined to resign the Executive office, and retire again to the quiet scenes of private life, and the enjoyment of those domestic comforts of which I have so long been deprived, I deem it proper to address you on the occasion of my departure.

The office from which I now voluntarily withdraw was unsought by me, and at the time of its acceptance was by no means desirable. This was quite evident from the deplorable moral, civil and political condition of the Territory—the discord, contention and deadly strife which then and there prevailed—and the painful anxiety with which it was regarded by patriotic citizens in every portion of the American Union. To attempt to govern Kansas at such a period, and under such circumstances, was to assume no ordinary responsibilities. Few men could have desired to undertake the task, and none would have been so presumptuous, without serious forebodings as to the result. That I should have hesitated is no matter of astonishment to those acquainted with the facts; but that I accepted the appointment was a well grounded source of regret to many of my well-tried friends, who looked upon the enterprise as one that could terminate in nothing but disaster to myself. It was not supposed possible that order could be brought, in any reasonable space of time, and with the means at my command, from the then existing chaos.

Without descanting upon the feelings, principles and motives which prompted me, suffice it to say, that I accepted the President's tender of the office of Governor, In doing so, I sacrificed the comforts of a home, endeared by the strongest earthly ties and most sacred associations, to embark in an undertaking which presented at the best but a dark and unsatisfactory prospect. I reached Kansas and entered upon the discharge of my official duties in the most gloomy hour of her history. Desolation and ruin reigned on every hand; homes and firesides were deserted; the smoke of burning dwellings darkened the atmosphere; women and children, driven from their habitations, wandered over the prairies and among the woodlands, or sought refuge and protection even among the Indian tribes. The highways were infested with numerous predatory bands, and the towns were fortified and garrisoned by armies of conflicting partisans, each excited almost to frenzy, and determined upon mutual extermination. Such was, without exaggeration, the condition of the Territory at the period of my arrival. Her treasury was bankrupt. There were no pecuniary resources within herself to meet the exigencies of the time. The Congressional appropriations, intended to defray the expenses of a year, were insufficient to meet the demands of a fortnight. The laws were null, the Courts virtually suspended, and the civil arm of the Government almost entirely powerless. Action—prompt, decisive, energetic action—was necessary. I at once saw what was needed, and without hesitation gave myself to the work. For six months I have labored with unceasing industry. The accustomed and needed hours for sleep have been employed in the public service. Night and day have official duties demanded unremitting attention. I have had no proper leisure moments for recreation. My health has failed under the pressure. Nor is this all; to my own private purse, without assurance of reimbursement, have I resorted, in every emergency, for the required funds. Whether these arduous services and willing sacrifices have been beneficial to Kansas and my country, you are abundantly qualified to determine.

That I have met with opposition, and even bitter vituperation, and vindictive malice, is no matter of astonishment. No man has ever yet held an important or responsible post in our own or any other country, and escaped censure. I should have been very weak and foolish indeed, had I expected to pass through the fiery ordeal entirely uncathed, especially as I was required, if not to come in conflict with, at least to thwart evil machinations, and hold in restraint wicked passions, or rid the Territory of many lawless, reckless, and desperate men. Besides, it were impossible to come in contact with the conflicting interests which governed the conduct of many well-disposed persons without becoming an object of mistrust and abuse. While from others, whose sole object was notoriously personal advancement, at any sacrifice of the general good and at every hazard, it would have been ridiculous to anticipate the meed of praise for disinterested action; and hence, however palpable might have been my patriotism, however just my official conduct, or however beneficial its results, I did not marvel that my motives have been impugned and my integrity assailed. It is, however, to well known, that I need scarcely record the fact, that those who have attributed my labors to a desire for gubernatorial or senatorial honors, were and are themselves the aspirants for those high trusts and powers, and foolishly imagined that I stood between them and the consummation of their ambitious designs and high-towering hopes.

But whatever may be thought or said of my motives or desires, I have the sound consciousness of leaving this scene of my severe and anxious toil with clean hands, and the satisfactory conviction that He who can penetrate the inmost recesses of the heart, and read its secret thoughts, will approve my purposes and acts. In the discharge of my executive functions, I have invariably sought to do equal and exact justice to all men, however humble or exalted. I have eschewed all sectional disputations, kept aloof from all party affiliations, and have alike scorned numerous threats of personal injury and violence, and the most flattering promises of advancement and reward. And I ask and claim nothing more for the part I have acted than the simple merit of having endeavored to perform my duty. This I have done, at all times and upon every occasion, regardless of the opinions of men, and utterly fearless of consequences. Occasionally I have been forced to assume great responsibility, and depend solely upon my own resources to accomplish important ends; but in all such instances, I have carefully examined surrounding circumstances, weighed well the probable results, and acted upon my own deliberate judgment; and in now reviewing them, I am so well satisfied with the policy uniformly pursued, that were it to be done over again, it should not be changed in the slightest particular.

In parting with you, I can do no less than give you a few words of kindly advice, and even of friendly warning. You are well aware that most of the troubles which lately agitated the Territory were occasioned by men who had no especial interest in its welfare. Many of them were not even residents, while it is quite evident that others were influenced altogether in the part they took in the disturbances by mercenary or other personal considerations. The great body of the actual citizens are conservative, law-abiding, peace loving men, disposed rather to make sacrifices for conciliation and consequent peace, than to insist for their entire rights, should the general good thereby be caused to suffer. Some of them, under the influence of the prevailing excitement and misguided opinions, were led to the commission of grievous mistakes, but not with the deliberate intention of doing wrong.

A very few men, resolved upon mischief, may keep in a state of unhealthy excitement and involve in fearful strife an entire community. This was demonstrated during the civil commotions with which the Territory was convulsed. While the people generally were anxious to pursue their peaceful callings, small combinations of crafty, scheming, and designing men succeeded, from purely selfish motives, in bringing upon them a series of most lamentable and destructive difficulties. Nor are they satisfied with mischief already done. They never desired that the present peace should be effected; nor do they intend that it shall continue if they have the power to prevent it. In the constant croakings of disaffected individuals in various sections, you hear only the expressions of evil desires and intentions. Watch, then, with a special, jealous and suspicious eye those who are continually indulging surmises of renewed hostilities. They are not the friends of Kansas, and there is reason to fear that some of them are not only the enemies of this Territory, but of the Union itself. Its dissolution is their ardent wish, and Kansas has been selected as a fit place to commence the accomplishment of a most nefarious design. The scheme has thus far been frustrated; but it has not been abandoned. You are intrusted not only

with the preservation of your own rights, but the rights of the Union, which depends upon your firmness and patriotism. Be true to yourselves, and true to your country, and there you may set at defiance every effort to accomplish your destruction. All true patriots, whether from the North or the South, East or West, should unite together for their mutual protection, and frown down, as a common curse, the fiendish spirit of Border Ruffianism. I trust no one will regard what I say as a censure upon the Democratic party, or any of its members, for what I believe to be the truth, that many have been induced by the specious pretensions of designing men to lend their influence and support to measures which, in their sober second thought, they will disapprove. Let all such, and all who have been misled, by whatever influence, unite with you in the work of restoring peace and harmony to the Territory, and you will have the proud satisfaction of having done your whole duty as citizens of a free country.

To you, the peaceable citizens of Kansas, I owe my grateful acknowledgments for the aid and comfort your kind assurances and hearty cooperation have afforded me in many dark and trying hours. You have my sincerest thanks, and my earnest prayers that you may be abundantly rewarded of Heaven.

To the ladies of the Territory—the wives, mothers, sisters and daughters of the honest settlers—I am also under a weight of obligation. Their pious prayers have not been raised in vain, nor their numerous assurances of confidence in me a policy of my administration failed to exert a salutary influence.

And last, though not least, I must not be unmindful of the noble men who form the Military Department of the West. To General PERSIFER F. SMITH and the officers acting under his command, I return my thanks for many valuable services. Although from different parts of the Union, and naturally imbued with sectional prejudices, I know of no instance in which such feelings have been permitted to stand in the way of a faithful, ready, cheerful and energetic discharge of duty. Their conduct in this respect is worthy of universal commendation, and presents a bright example for those executing the civil power. The good behavior of all the soldiers who were called upon to assist me, is, in fact, deserving of especial notice. Many of these troops, officers and men, had served with honor on the fields of Mexico against a foreign foe, and it is a source of no little satisfaction to know that the laurels there won have been further adorned by the praiseworthy alacrity with which they aided to allay a destructive fratricidal strife at home.

With a firm reliance in the protecting care and overruling Providence of that Great Being who holds in His hands the destinies alike of men and of nations, I bid farewell to Kansas and her people, trusting that whatever events may hereafter befall them, they will, in the exercise of His wisdom, goodness and power, be so directed as to promote their own best interest and that of the beloved country of which they are destined to form a most important part. JOHN W. GEARY.

LECOMPTON, March 12th, 1857.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

MARTHA MUIR:

OR,

A SISTER'S LOVE!

Will be commenced TO-MORROW in the

SUNDAY COURIER.

SAWS.

HOE & CO.'S PATENT GROUND SAWS, PLASTERING trowels, &c., can be had, wholesale and retail, at the principal hardware stores, at the manufactory, Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st., or at the Works, corner of Broome, Sheriff and Columbia-sts., New-York.

EXTRA FAMILY HAMS.—2,500 TIERCES STAGG & Shays, Phipps, Samuel Davis, Quigley, and other brands choice family hams.

SHIPPING HAMS.—1,500 tierces glazed, and pulled bagged, in prime shipping order. For sale by EASTMAN & LLOYD, Nos. 40 and 42 Broad-st.

CHEAPEST! PLEASANTEST! BEST!—THESE are the three characteristics of LYON'S KATHAIRON. It has now become the standard preparation for the Hair, all pronouncing it the finest article ever made. Sold by all dealers every where, at 25 cents per bottle.

FISH AND PROVISIONS.

EARL, BARTHOLOMEW & CO., Commission Merchants, No. 196 Greenwich-st., New-York, Offer for sale

Extra large No. 1 Mackerel, and No. 1 Salmon, in kits, quarters, halves, and barrels.	Mess Beef. Smoked Beef. D. Cu. Clear Pork. Extra Mess and Thin Do. do. do. City Cured Hams. Western Shoulders. Prime Leaf Lard. Western Butter. Extra fine Cheese. Genuine Cider Vinegar.
Large Codfish.	
Herring.	
Pickled Rock Cod.	
Bluefish.	
Whitefish.	
Connecticut Shad.	
Coarse and Fine Salt.	

Orders faithfully filled.

LOOK AT THE FIGURES.

Cut out our advertisement in the dry goods column of this paper, and bring it with you. Just look at the prices and see if they don't defy competition.

W. J. F. DAILEY & CO., Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

GEO. T. DEVEREUX, Of the late firm of Devereux & Bro., will continue the CARPET BUSINESS, No. 59 Canal-st., under the same style firm of E. A. & G. T. DEVEREUX.

LOOK AT THE FIGURES.

Cut out our advertisement in the dry goods column of this paper, and bring it with you. Just look at the prices and see if they don't defy competition.

W. J. F. DAILEY & CO., Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

SEWING MACHINES.—I. M. SINGER & CO.'S *Gazette,* a beautiful pictorial paper, contains full and reliable information about sewing machines, and answers all questions that can be asked on the subject. All who read this paper will learn how to purchase a sewing machine with which $1,000 a year, clear profit, can be made, and will be protected from being imposed upon by one of the humbug machines now before the public. I. M. SINGER & CO.'S *Gazette* will be sent, gratis, to all who apply, by letter or otherwise.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway, New-York.

DOWN THEY GO!

The whole of our immense stock of China, Glass, Gas Fixtures

SPECIAL NOTICES.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.'S
NEW STORE,
CORNER OF BROADWAY AND BROOME-ST.,
ON MONDAY EVENING, 23D OF MARCH.

We desire to inform our friends and customers that our new store will be opened for their inspection on MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 23, AND DURING THE DAY AND EVENING OF TUESDAY THE 24TH. No goods will be sold during that time, in order that our employees may devote their whole attention to those who may desire to visit our establishment. Our manufacturing department, occupying the 4th and 5th stories of the building, and comprising

PAINTING AND GILDING OF PORCELAIN,
GLASS-CUTTING AND ENGRAVING,
MANUFACTURING OF PEARL AND IVORY TABLE CUTLERY,
SILVER PLATING,

And various minor branches of the above, will be in full operation and open to inspection.

The elegant and varied assortment of new goods with which we shall open has probably NEVER BEEN EQUALED IN THIS COUNTRY, and comprises, in part: BRONZES and CLOCKS, of new and unique designs: FRENCH, CHINA AND SILVER DINING, TEA AND TOILET SERVICES, GAS FIXTURES, SILVER-PLATED WARE, PEARL AND IVORY-HANDLED TABLE CUTLERY, PARIAN STATUARY, ELEGANT CHINA VASES, RICH CUT GLASS WARE, &c., &c., &c. Our friends, Messrs. CORNELIUS & BAKER, of Philadelphia, manufacturers of CHANDELIERS AND GAS FIXTURES, and Messrs. HACHE, PEPIN LEHALLEUR, of Vierzon, France, manufacturers of PORCELAIN, as well as our Home Departments, have devoted many months in the production of new and beautiful designs expressly for this occasion, and our house in Paris has spared no exertions, in making their selections in France, Germany and England, to procure the most beautiful assortment of goods ever exported to this country.

This being the 25th Anniversary of Mr. HAUGHWOUT in his business in New York, the magnitude of which has been continually on the increase from the very commencement, he cannot refrain from tendering to his friends and the public his most grateful acknowledgments for their generous support.

The completeness of arrangements in our new store will remedy every defect that has hitherto existed, and we shall spare no pains to merit a continuance of the confidence and favor so long bestowed upon our house.

E. V HAUGHWOUT & CO.

☞ **Stearns & Marvin's**
WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE.
THE 23D TEST IN ACCIDENTAL FIRES.

The attention of Merchants and all others wishing A REALLY FIRE-PROOF SAFE, is requested to the following testimonial:

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, March 11, 1857.

GENTLEMEN: We are happy to say that our Books and Papers, deposited in one of your Safes, came out of the fire at the burning of our warehouse, No. 15 Bowly's Wharf, on the 1st inst., *without injury, being preserved in perfect order.* The heat was intense, as the warehouse contained large quantities of whisky, cotton, &c., and the Safe fell from the second floor, and *was eleven hours in the fire.* We have already purchased of your agents a larger one of the same kind.

CHAPLAIN & JONES.

STILL ANOTHER—THE 24TH TEST.

MESSRS. STEARNS & MARVIN:

GENTLEMEN: On the morning of the 10th of last December, my store, with others, was destroyed by fire, but on removing our

STEARNS & MARVIN SAFE

from the rubbish, I found my books, cash and valuable papers, to the amount of about *seven thousand dollars, in perfect order.* Yours truly,

JOHN CANAVAN.

CONEVAL, C. W., Feb. 28, 1857.

Depôt of
STEARNS & MARVIN'S FIRE-PROOF SAFES,
No. 40 Murray-st., New-York.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS, 1857,
AT LAST FALL'S PRICES.

☞ **Smith & Lounsbery, No. 456 Broadway,** near Grand-st., have now ready for exhibition a large and superior stock of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING, imported expressly for this Spring's trade, and until further notice will be sold at LAST FALL'S PRICES.

☞ **Martha Muir;**
OR,
A SISTER'S LOVE!
will be commenced TO-MORROW in the
SUNDAY COURIER.

☞ **Opening and Illumination of E. V. Haughwout & Co.'s New Store**—CORNER OF BROADWAY AND BROOME-ST, ON MONDAY EVENING, March 23, and will continue on TUESDAY and TUESDAY EVENING, the 24th.

The Illumination of the building will take place at 7½ o'clock, and will be instantaneous, the light appearing at the same moment for all the windows of six stories. The view from lower Broadway and Broome st. will be truly grand.

☞ **Some Hopes yet of being cured of Consumption,** by the use of RUSHTON'S COD-LIVER OIL. It lessens the cough, diminishes the night sweats, and imparts strength to the body. Be particular to use that with FREDERICK V. RUSHTON'S name in full on each label. Sold at 91 a bottle, at No. 10 Astor House, corner of Barclay-st., and No. 419 Broadway, corner of Canal-st.

HEATH, WYNKOOP & CO., NO. 63 LIBERTY-st., New-York, proprietors of Lyon's Kathairon, &c., and manufacturers of perfumery of all kinds, invite the attention of the trade to their varied and extensive stock of new and desirable goods, which they will offer at very low prices. Our catalogue for 1857 is now ready.

☞ **To the Afflicted.**
HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM.

This potent yet purely vegetable purifier is now acknowledged the only reliable curative for all diseases flowing from great impurity of the blood.

Rheumatism in its most painful *forms* and of twenty-five years' duration, is entirely eradicated from the system. Scrofula and king's evil readily yield to the powerful yet mild influence, and such is its magical operation in these cases that there is seldom scarcely a scar left of the most frightful ulcers to mar the appearance of the patient.

In old ulcers, fever sores, mercurial diseases, it cures in an incredibly short period, removing every particle of impurity from the blood.

In eruptive diseases, such as erysipelas, salt rheum, pimples, blotches on the face, or the worst cases of humors of the blood, it cannot fail, if taken according to the directions.

In diseases of the liver, kidneys, spleen, debility, incipient consumption, &c., the LIFE BALSAM can be relied on as the most safe and sure remedy ever known.

The certificates put up with each bottle are not from persons 1,000 miles distant, having no existence at all, as is the case with most of the advertised nostrums, but from well-known citizens of New-York; and the cures are such as to challenge their equal in the world. The dose is from a teaspoonful to two tablespoonsfull. Special directions accompany each bottle. 75 cents per bottle—six for $4.

Principal depôt, No. 246 Grand-st. Agent for Brooklyn, HOW BATES, No. 178 Fulton-st.; and Druggists generally.

☞ **Oxygenated Bitters.**—The following letter from a well-known architect of Montreal, speaks volumes in favor of the OXYGENATED BITTERS:

MONTREAL, Nov. 26, 1854.

GENTLEMEN: I am happy to be able to send you my testimony in favor of the OXYGENATED BITTERS, and I regretted to have done it before this, but have been prevented by professional engagements.

I feel great pleasure in recommending it to all suffering from imperfect digestion, sick-headache, acidity, or any derangement of the stomach, from which I have suffered very severely upwards of twenty years. From the recommendation of one of my friends, I was induced to try one bottle, and find myself so much benefited by its use, that I do not think it necessary to continue it any further.

You may use this, Gentlemen, as you think proper, and permit me to remain,

Yours, very truly,
JOHN ATKINSON.

Sold by agents everywhere.

☞ **WIGS!—HAIR-DYE!!—WIGS!!!**

☞ **Batchelor's Wigs and Toupees** have improvements peculiar to their house. They are celebrated all over the world for their graceful beauty, ease and durability—fitting to a charm. The largest and best stock in the world. Twelve private rooms for applying his famous DYE. Sold at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway

☞ **Paper Hangings and Interior Decorations.**—The splendid stock of PRATT & HARLENBERGH, No. 560 Broadway, will be offered for a few days at cost by the assignee. Splendid French, English and American papers and decorations. Parties who wish to decorate their houses or apartments at a saving of fifty per cent. will call soon.

☞ **Peremptory Sale at Auction at No. 345 Broadway.** The valuable stock of Fancy Goods contained in the emporium of the late GEORGE W. TUTTLE will be sold at auction THIS DAY, and every day until closed out, by order of the Administrator. C. & F. H. SCHENCK, Auctioneers.

☞ **J. Clawson Kelly,** Analytical Physician, can be consulted at his office, No. 3, Bible House, 4th av., daily until the 1st of April, free of charge, upon all diseases, particularly the lungs, liver, kidneys, &c., with their attending symptoms, as rheumatism, dyspepsia, nervousness, debility, difficulty of breathing, &c.

☞ **Post-Office Notice.**—The mails for Europe via Southampton and Bremen, per United States steamer HERMANN, will close of this office on SATURDAY, the 21st day of March, at 11½ o'clock, A. M.

ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

☞ **I have discovered a new mode of** benumbing the gums for the extracting of teeth without the slightest pain. It is entirely different from the freezing process, and is practiced BY ME ONLY, at my rooms.

DR. N. B. GRIFFIN, No 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

☞ **Jouvenel's Inodorous Kid Glove Cleaner.**—25 cents per bottle. One bottle cleans 50 pair. For sale by all druggists and dealers in fancy goods, and at wholesale by CLARK & CO., No. 335 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Samuel Campbell, Chemist and Druggist,** (formerly with Rushton, Clark & Co.,) southwest corner 11th-av. and 26th-st.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Chichester's Dyspepsia** pecific does not cure, like some others, *all the ills that flesh is heir to,*—the strongest recommendation in its favor.

CHICHESTER'S DYSPEPSIA SPECIFIC
cures Heartburn and Sick Headache.

CHICHESTER'S DYSPEPSIA SPECIFIC
corrects the acidity of the stomach, thereby destroying the great flatulence dyspeptics suffer so much from.

CHICHESTER'S DISCOVERY
is simply prepared from Garden Vegetables; does not act as a purgative.

OUR DYSPEPSIA REMEDY
Is a Tonic, stimulating and very nutritious.

CHICHESTER'S DYSPEPSIA SPECIFIC
relieves pain in the breast and side, and creates appetite.

THE MERCHANT AND CLERK,
closely applied to the business of the Counting-room, stand in need of this gentle assistant.

CHICHESTER'S DYSPEPSIA SPECIFIC
is harmless; the whole bottle taken at once would not injure you.

DYSPEPTICS SUFFER FROM COSTIVENESS,
Piles and Nervous Debility; one drop of

CHICHESTER'S DYSPEPSIA SPECIFIC,
taken in a teaspoonful of water, every two hours, restores the stomach to its former digestive strength.

CHICHESTER'S DYSPEPSIA SPECIFIC
causes the oppression after meals to disappear.

LET THE DYSPEPTIC PAUSE AND CONSIDER
what ailments constantly annoy him day and night, and the inevitable result that must follow.

CHICHESTER'S DYSPEPSIA SPECIFIC
is the only reliable corrective of the above-named irregularities. Kept by RUSHTON, Broadway, New-York.

THROW YOUR PREJUDICES ASIDE,
and try it; before you have taken it fifteen days you will experience its alterative power. For sale by JOHN MILHAU, No. 183 Broadway, New-York.

CHICHESTER'S DYSPEPSIA SPECIFIC
will be difficult to introduce in this "Age of Quack Medicine," but we rely upon its efficacy alone.

CHICHESTER'S DYSPEPSIA SPECIFIC
is particularly effective in cases of Nervous disorder.

THE HIGH STANDING OF THOSE
who have this medicine in hand, and speak from their own experience, should go far to allay the doubts of the afflicted.

CHICHESTER'S DYSPEPSIA SPECIFIC,
if taken according to directions, will satisfy the most skeptical that it is no speculative humbug. Kept by CARLE & STRONG, corner Maiden-lane and Water-st., New-York.

THE SALE OF THIS PREPARTAION
is rapidly increasing; ask your neighbor what cures it has made in his family.

CHICHESTER'S DYSPEPSIA SPECIFIC
supplies that deficiency in the stomach which causes the misery that renders the performance of our daily duties a burdensome task.

CHICHESTER'S DYSPEPSIA SPECIFIC,
from its extreme simpleness, is the surest remedy for acute Diarrhœa, giving tone to the bowels in a few days. Only 50 cents per bottle. Look in at our depot, No. 101 Wall-st., New-York, for references. CHICHESTER & CO.

Sold, at wholesale and retail, by
BARNES & PARK, corner of Duane-st. and Broadway, New-York.
JAMES QUEE, cor. Jane and Hudson sts., New-York.
JNO. WRIGHT & CO., New-Orleans.
H. A. CHOATE, Revere House, Boston.
C. FROTHINGHAM, Broadway, Albany, N. Y.
J. J. BARINGER, Hudson, N. Y.
J. F. KILFOILE, No. 264 River-st., Troy, N. Y.
And by all the Druggists South and West.

☞ **H. Harrison has Removed from No.** 116 Nassau-st. to Tryon-row Buildings, No. 26 Chatham-st., where he continues to manufacture a good Hat for $3; best, $4. He issues his Spring style for 1857 this day. Step in and try one.

CHARLES'
LONDON CORDIAL GIN,
AN UNEQUALED
STIMULANT, DIURETIC, TONIC AND INVIGORANT,
AND A DELICIOUS AROMATIC BEVERAGE
Recommended by DR. VALENTINE MOTT, and other distinguished physicians.
DISTILLED IN LONDON UNDER SURVEILLANCE OF GOVERNMENT EXPRESSLY FOR
EDMUND C. CHARLES, No. 40 Broadway, New-York,
SOLE IMPORTER AND PROPRIETOR.

There has never been a period in the commercial history of our country, when a pure imported liquor, of the nature and character of CHARLES' LONDON CORDIAL GIN, was such an important *desideratum* as at the present time. Mercenary speculators have flooded the market with poisonous, alcoholic compounds, bearing no resemblance, except in *name*, to the articles they represent. These deleterious beverages have found their way not only into the bar-rooms of taverns, but into the wards of our public hospitals, the store-rooms of our dispensaries, and the chambers of the sick, in private houses. The consequences have been frightful. *Delirium tremens*, the almost inevitable result of an habitual use of adulterated spirits, has become a malady of common occurrence in all our cities; and conscientious physicians, desirous of administering diffusive stimulants, medicinally, have frequently been deterred from doing so, by a fear that the remedy might prove more pernicious than the disease.

This difficulty is now obviated. The grand *desideratum* is supplied in the form of CHARLES' LONDON CORDIAL GIN, which has been adopted by the medical faculty, as the best and safest alcoholic *invigorant, diuretic* and *tonic*, ever imported into the United States. Dr. VALENTINE MOTT, who stands at the head of the profession in this country, and whose scientific attainments and profound judgment, as a medical adviser, are respected throughout the civilized world, has unhesitatingly pronounced the article preferable to any other of its class.

The value of *pure Gin* as a specific—and, in many cases, the only specific—for diseases of the kidneys, gravel, stone, and all affections of the genito urinary organs, is appreciated by every medical practitioner. No other stimulant will supply its place. Even the most ultra advocates of temperance admit that its use, *as a medicine*, is both legitimate and necessary.

It was the knowledge of these facts, coupled with a sincere desire to supply a general and pressing want of the profession and the community at large, that, five years ago, led to the introduction of CHARLES' LONDON CORDIAL GIN. English Gin was, at that time, a novelty in this country. The spirit familiarly known as "Holland," in shops—a cheaper and far less palatable liquor—was the only beverage of the kind imported. It was soon discovered, however, that the new article was free from the fiery properties of the Holland stimulant, that its flavor was more delicate, its tonic and diuretic effect more powerful, and that its mild, exhilirating action entailed no subsequent depression of the bodily or energies.

Persons who adopted it, either as a remedy for disease, or as an occasional beverage, found that it cheered without inebriating, and that a furred tongue an excited pulse, and an aching head, were not the results of their libations.

The conservative effect of CHARLES' LONDON CORDIAL GIN upon the brain and nervous system, arises from the superiority of the ingredients from which it is prepared, and the extraordinary care bestowed on its manufacture and rectification. Sound barley of the finest quality, and the pure aromatic element of the Italian juniper berry, gathered in its fullest ripeness, are its sole bases; and the liquor is not permitted to leave the distillery until the superintending chemist has ascertained, by infallible tests, that it contains no particle of corrosive matter. It is an established fact, in medical chemistry, that an acrid fluid, technically known as *fousil oil*, or amyle, enters into the composition of all impure liquors. The inordinate desire for alcoholic drinks, which is the common result of indulging in unpurified or deteriorated spirits, is produced by this cause. The fiery flavor of the liquid thus impregnated will betray the presence of the *amyle* to a discriminating palate; but there is a yet surer means for its detection—*chemical analysis*. To this ordeal my drink has been submitted in this country, as well as abroad, without even an infinitesimal atom of the poison being obtained in the process.

As might be supposed, a liquor so pure, so agreeable, so necessary to the sick, so universally popular, has not escaped that curse and compliment to everything of rare value—*imitation*. Simulated London Gins, manufactured in this country out of the cheapest substances capable of yielding alcohol, and *doctored* into a flavor which is a libel on that of the genuine article, have been paraded before the public as the "real Simon Pure." Attempts have been made to bolster them by elaborate puffs, but, fortunately, their taste and their effects invalidate the "first-rate notices" in the advertising columns of the press, and the books of the Custom-House contradict the false returns.

It is proper to observe that CHARLES' LONDON CORDIAL GIN, manufactured as it is under the *surveillance* of the strictest and most effective Excise system in the world, possesses a purity of spirituous liquor no spirituous liquor prepared in any other portion of the continent of Europe can lay claim to. There are elsewhere no Excise laws which restrain either the distiller or purchaser of spirits from *qualifying* them in any way that he thinks fit; but in Great Britain alcoholic drinks cannot be distilled except under Government sanction, and in the process of manufacture, as well as when ready for the domestic or foreign market, they are subject to the most eyed supervision and inspection of Government officers. It is true that in some of the London tipling-houses liquors said to be adulterated with vitriol and other pernicious drugs are sold, and there is no doubt that some of our *domestic* imitations of *doctored* alcohol are very correct copies of the poisonous night-ale. But there can be no tampering with the article made and *exported* by a first class house, bearing the trade-marks of such house; and we lified by the British Custom-House brand. Such is the character of CHARLES' LONDON CORDIAL GIN when it arrives at the Port of New-York. There it is bottled by the Proprietor in his own warehouse, under his own personal superintendence, and to each bottle is affixed his *signature* and *trade mark*. He *knows* that it is genuine, that it *cannot* have been adulterated, and he therefore confidently advertises and sells it for what it is, an article *sans peur et sans reproche*. It is thus accompanied by vouchers of the most unimpeachable character, from both sides of the Atlantic.

It is an old *ruse* with imposters to accuse those they are attempting to injure, of imposition, and the imitators of CHARLES' LONDON CORDIAL GIN have not forgotten to avail themselves of this trick of their trade. Here, however, they have been met and silenced by one of the heaviest importers of Holland Gin in New-York, who, after giving some conclusive extracts from the Custom House records, makes the following comments:

"I am bound in candor to state that, upon examination of the Custom House books, it has been satisfactorily proved that a large portion of the 'London Cordial Gin' imported into this City during the past five years, has been transferred on the Custom House books to E. C. CHARLES and DE VENOGE & CHARLES, and has been taken from the vaults by those gentlemen.

That the public have been grossly imposed on in the sale of a deleterious compound, as well under the name of London Cordial Gin, there can, after the evidence which has been adduced, be no question; and if the effect produced shall deter future attempts of the like kind, the investigation will not be without its benefit to the public.

ADOLPHUS WOLFE."

The above ought to make imposition blush through all its brass; but it would seem that the sole object of the imitators of London Gin was to keep their names before the public, foolishly supposing that if they could not obtain an *honest celebrity*, a *bad notoriety* was better than nothing. The net results of the controversy with official facts, in which these ingenious persons have been engaged, may be summed up as follows. It has been clearly shown:

1st. That the London Cordial Gin was not known in the United States until Mr. Charles, of this City, commenced its importation five years ago.

2d. That all the *genuine* London Cordial Gin distributed in bottles has been imported solely by Mr. Charles, with the exception of one pipe.

3d. *Every drop of "London Cordial Gin," now sold in bottles without the name of Edmund C. Charles on the label, is the product of the talent of domestic spirit mixers.*

Under all these circumstances, the proprietor of CHARLES' LONDON CORDIAL GIN feels it due his own reputation as an honorable merchant, to expose and denounce the attempts of irresponsible parties to palm off, as LONDON CORDIAL GIN, a spurious and inferior liquor of domestic origin; and he would, also, while citing the Custom-House records as irrefragable proofs that he is the sole importer of the genuine article, solemnly warn the public against the consequences of drinking as a beverage, or, still worse, administering as a medicine, a poisonous imitation.

CHARLES' LONDON CORDIAL GIN AS A BEVERAGE.

The taste and aroma of this wholesome, uncontaminated preparation, are eminently agreeable. Whether taken neat, or with an admixture of hot or cold water, lemon and sugar, it is the most refreshing and the least exciting stimulant that ever imparted zest to the social glass. Persons who are compelled to abstain from other spirituous liquors, because of the excitement they produce in the brain, will find, in the soothing effect of this fine Cordial, and in its exquisite flavor, more than a full equivalent for the privation. It is entirely free from the smoky taint which renders Holland Gin so unpalatable to most people. In short, it assimilates with the nature, taste, while a relish for the former is only acquired by habit.

MEDICINAL PROPERTIES.

The complaints for which CHARLES' LONDON CORDIAL GIN is recommended as a remedy, *par excellence*, are numerous and varied. It is warmly commended and generally prescribed, by medical practitioners, in diseases of the kidneys and the bladder, renal affections of all kinds, dropsy, dyspepsia, indigestion in all its phases, physical prostration, occasioned by protracted illness or natural decay, epilepsy, colic, hypochondriasis, nervous head-ache, chronic catarrh, lack of vital energy, and want of appetite. It seems to give a permanent and healthful impulse to the animal machinery, acting as a restorative and invigorant, without producing febrile excitement. The opinion of Dr. VALENTINE MOTT, with regard to its superiority over all other Gins, as a medicine, is *shared by every member of the profession who has given it a trial.*

TO THE TRAVELING PUBLIC.

Every traveler who wishes to escape the consequences of drinking unwholesome water should infuse a dash of CHARLES' LONDON CORDIAL GIN into each variety of the fluid he encounters on his journeys. It will exempt him from the dysenteric and other affections to which all who drink the water of the Western and Southwestern rivers are more or less liable. By making it his traveling companion he will also avoid another evil, viz.: the temptation to imbibe, either as a corrective or a beverage, the pernicious liquors too often sold at the bars of country hotels. Having in his possession the purest alcoholic stimulant in existence, he will not tamper with health by using any other.

TO LADIES.

However useful, as the guardian of health, the preventive of ills in general, which CHARLES' LONDON CORDIAL GIN has proved to be to man, it is to the female portion of the community that its many virtues more directly address themselves. Woman, from the cradle to the grave, will find, when once tested, an indispensable companion in this superlative Cordial. Its use will render those irregularities which at times afflict the sex almost an impossibility; and two tablespoonfuls in a wine-glass of warm water, taken at the commencement of periodical sickness, will dispel entirely those pains which frequently attend the efforts of nature.

TO MOTHERS WHEN NURSING

It is also invaluable, and may be administered to the nursing child as a curative and preventive of colic pains, with perfect safety and undoubted success.

A WORD TO ALL.

The object of this circular is simply to make known the actual qualities of CHARLES' LONDON CORDIAL GIN and to guard the public against imposition. The proprietor claims the following facts to be established beyond the possibility of refutation:

1. That, for those who use spirituous liquors as a beverage, CHARLES' LONDON CORDIAL GIN is the safest, the most agreeable and the best.
2. That it has no rival in point of purity.
3. That it is an unfailing remedy for many painful disorders.
4. That the Faculty indorse it.
5. That the Press recommend it.
6. That it has advocates in all parts of the Union.
7. That all who have assailed it in print have been signally discomfited.
8. That it is the ONLY GENUINE LONDON CORDIAL GIN, *sold in bottles, within* THE LIMITS OF THE UNITED STATES.

With the means of testing the accuracy of our statements at his command, and the article in question before him, I leave the candid reader to form such conclusions as its admirable facts and a due regard to his own health shall seem to justify.

EDMUND C. CHARLES, No. 40 Broadway.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION IS WANTED CONCERNING ANGELINA and CHARLOTTE HYDE, orphan children of the late John S. Hyde. When last heard from they were living with their uncle, a Mr. Ross. Any information concerning them will be gratefully received by their relatives in Mauritius. Address G. H. FAIRFIELD, Esq., U. S. Consul Port Louis, Mauritius, care of Messrs. Atkinson, Rollins & Richards, Boston, Mass.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A SMALL GOLD LOCKET, BOOK-Shaped, with a cross engraved on one side, and the word "Classic" on the other. The finder will be liberally rewarded on returning it to D. E. NOYES, Jr., No. 170 William-st.

$10. REWARD AND NO QUESTIONS asked for the return of the oiled silk package and other papers lost on Friday in pocket book, supposed to be lost in Beekman-st. E. GORMAN, No 71 Beekman-st.

STATIONERY.

STATIONERY AND BLANK BOOKS.

We wish to call the attention of the trade to our samples of Stationery and Blank Books, from the well-known French houses of H. Berton and A. Maurin; also to samples of Gilbert & Co.'s Pencils, and Monchicourt's Pens. All the above-named goods will be sold at the lowest trade prices. MESTAYER & O. PERGELINE,
No. 17 Broad-st.

BOWNE & HASBROUCK, STATIONERS' Hall, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., New-York, Importers and Manufacturers, offer for sale, at low cash prices, every variety of account books, papers, fancy and staple stationery, writing papers, notes, drafts, money and shipping receipts, inkstands, memorandum and time books, pens, pencils, slates, penknives, chess and backgammon boards, &c., and all articles usually kept by the trade. JOB PRINTING and LITHOGRAPHY executed at low rates, cards, circulars, &c. Country merchants invited to call.

OILS AND PAINTS.

KEROSENE OILS.
KEROSENE LUBRICATING OIL, NO. 1.
KEROSENE LUBRICATING OIL, NO. 2, the cheapest lubricator ever offered to the public.
KEROSENE ILLUMINATING OIL.
KEROSENE BINNACLE OIL.
PARAFINE RAILWAY GREASE.
KEROSENE LAMPS.

The above oils can be obtained from the regularly appointed agents of the Company in all the principal towns and villages of the United States, the Canadas, and the Island of Cuba. AGENTS, Agents; No. 55 Beaver-st.

BOILED OIL, 75 CENTS; ROOF OIL, 50 cents; Grafton paint, 13c. per pound; white lead and zinc paint, &c. D. BIDWELL, 204 Greenwich, cor. Vesey

SOLOMON & HART,
No. 243 Broadway, opposite the Park,
ARE NOW RECEIVING FROM FRANCE
DECORATIVE PAPERS,
OF
New and Rich Designs, in Panel, Gold, Satin, Velvet, and Wood Imitations with Borders, &c., to correspond.
ALSO, CHAMBER AND OTHER PAPERS,
IN EVERY VARIETY OF STYLE AND PATTERN.
THEIR STOCK OF
WINDOW SHADES,
Of their own Manufacture,
UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
CURTAIN MATERIALS, AND
FURNITURE COVERINGS,
Of this year's importation, is full and complete, comprising a large assortment of Lace and Muslin Curtains, Cornices and Trimmings, together with DELAINES, BROCATEL and PLUSHES and all the different styles of COVERINGS and CURTAIN MATERIALS in use—all at the lowest wholesale and retail prices.

PRINTING BY STEAM—COPPER-FACED TYPE. STATIONERS' HALL,
Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., New-York.
BOWNE & HASBROUCK,
PRINTERS, LITHOGRAPHERS & STATIONERS.
All kinds of printing executed in the best style, with copper-faced type, at the lowest rates.

PETER K. DEYO'S
ADVERTISING AGENCY,
NO. 7 APPLETON'S BUILDING,
AND
NO. 348 BROADWAY.
References—Messrs. RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO.

ELECTROTYPING AND ELECTRO PLATING. A large assortment of BATTERIES AND OTHER MATERIALS used in the above arts; also, SOLUTIONS FOR DEPOSITING ALL THE METALS AND THEIR ALLOYS.
For sale by EVERETT & SMITH, Chemists,
No. 244 (old No. 5) Canal-st., near Centre, New-York.

TO ADVERTISERS.—V. B. PALMER, THE Agent, explains intelligibly his views of what constitutes a judicious system of advertising. He may be consulted personally at the Advertising Agency, Tribune Buildings.

REMOVAL.—THE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURance Company have removed from No. 74 Wall-st. to No. 16 Wall-st., between Nassau-st. and Broadway.
ROBT. S. HONE, President.
D. F. CURRY, Secretary.

HARNESS LEATHER—HARNESS LEATHER, sole leather, morocco, and sheep skins, for sale at manufacturer's prices at the Tannery, No. 38 West 43d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

MANILA CORDAGE—ALL SIZES, MANUfactured by the Excelsior Patent Cordage Company. Orders for this superior quality of Cordage promptly filled by the agents, J. ATKINS & CO., No. 56 South-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE BRILLIANT MONTHLY!
MRS. STEPHENS' NEW MONTHLY
FOR APRIL
Ready this Day.

CONTENTS UNUSUALLY FRESH AND SPIRITED.
ILLUSTRATION MORE THAN ORDINARILY BEAUTIFUL.
FURTHER IMPROVEMENTS.
THE NOVEL OF "WEST POINT" BECOMING GLORIOUS.
THE ROMANCE OF "LOST JEWELS" OF IMMENSE INTEREST.
THE SHORT TALES UNEQUALED.
THE SKETCHES BRIGHT AND SPARKLING.
TOWN GOSSIP.
OLIO OF GOOD THINGS.
ART, LITERATURE, FASHION, LIFE ALL DISCUSSED AND REVIEWED.
BUY THIS NUMBER.
TAKE IT HOME AND EXAMINE IT.
IT IS A GEM.
PRICE ONLY 12½ CENTS.
ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF PER ANNUM.
OFFICE OF PUBLICATION NO. 126 NASSAU-ST., N. Y.
PERIODICAL DEALERS SUPPLIED BY ROSS & TOUSEY, NO. 121 NASSAU-ST.

MARTHA MUIR;
OR,
A SISTER'S LOVE!
Will be commenced TO-MORROW in the
SUNDAY COURIER.

"Full of beauty, earnestness, and reality."
PUBLISHED THIS DAY, BY
D. APPLETON & CO., NOS. 346 AND 348 BROADWAY,
SMILES AND FROWNS.
BY SARAH A. WENTZ.
1 vol., 12mo. Cloth, $1.

Opinion of the New-York Evening Post.

This work is from the pen of a lady hitherto but little known in the world of letters, but whose delicate perception and just appreciation of the true and beautiful in human character, are obviously of no ordinary kind. Although a book which will be classed among works of light fiction, it has a noble purpose, and inculcates some admirable lessons in a forcible and pleasing manner. By a series of incidents, well conceived, and naturally and gracefully woven together, it discloses the abounding wealth of the human heart, when animated and swayed by religious principle, and lays bare some of the pregnant sources of life's sweetest joys, as well as its darkest sorrows—sources of which multitudes, even in this enlightened age, are profoundly ignorant. It teaches also, what so many need to know, but do not yet, the blessed ministry of suffering and of sorrow, and impresses the reader with the conviction that nothing is permitted to befall us here on earth which is not intended to promote our best interests. It is gratifying to find in a work of fiction so much, and so profound spiritual philosophy as we meet with in this. And while there is in it little—almost no talk about religion, yet the entire work is pervaded by such a genuine religious spirit, that the reader is made to feel how intimately is true religion connected with all the common duties and relations of life, and what sunshine and fragrance it pours over them all.

From the Brooklyn Eagle.

This is a volume which carries the reader away on a tide of emotion, whose current never ebbs for a moment. It is written with a sustained power and energy from first to last. There is an earnestness about it which has all the charm of reality. We see that it is the play of real human feelings and human passions that is going on before us. We see human nature stirred to its profoundest depths and the wildest passions roused, and threatening an outlet in some desperate catastrophe, yet managed with a skill like that of a juggler, who keeps a dozen of pointed daggers circulating around him without suffering wound or puncture.

THE MOTHER'S HANDBOOK:
A GUIDE IN THE
CARE OF YOUNG CHILDREN.
BY EDWARD H. PARKER, M.D.,
Physician to the Children's Department of the Demilt Dispensary; late Professor of Anatomy and Physiology in the New-York Medical College, &c.

To assist in forming an opinion of the character of the work we give the following, which is a part of the
TABLE OF CONTENTS.

Chapters
I. On the Care of the Child before its Birth.
II. On the Birth of the Child.
III. Concerning the First Month—
Of Nursing; of Sleeping; of Bathing; of Dress; of Exposure to the Fresh Air.
IV. Of Wet Nurses.
V. Artificial Feeding.
VI. Of the Second Six Months—
Of the Dress of the Child from the Sixth to the Twelfth Month; of the Diet, Exercise, and Habits of the Child during the Second Six Months.
VII. The Second Year—
Of Weaning; Rules concerning Weaning; Manner of Weaning; the Dress; the Bed, Ventilation of the Sleeping Room; of Education; of Creeping and Walking.
VIII. From the Second to the Sixth Year.
Of the Teeth; Diet; the Toilet; Education.

THE MOTHER'S HANDBOOK may be ordered of the Principal Booksellers, or it will be mailed to any part of the United States and the postage paid, on receipt of $1. Published by E. P. ALLEN, No. 9 Spruce-st., N. Y.

READING FOR LENT.
PUBLISHED THIS DAY, (SATURDAY,) MARCH 21:
SERMONS ON THE DIVINITY OF CHRIST.
Sermons delivered before the University of Cambridge by Rev. R. C. TRENCH, D.D., Dean of Westminster, author of "The Study of Words," "English Past and Present," &c. 12mo, cloth, 50 cents.

CONTENTS:
I. Christ, the only begotten of the Father.
II. Christ, the Lamb of God.
III. Christ, the Light of the World.
IV. Christ, the True Vine.
V. Christ, the Judge of all Men.

By the same Author, uniform with the above:
SYNONYMS OF THE NEW TESTAMENT. 12mo, cloth, 75 cents.
ON THE STUDY OF WORDS. 1 vol., 12mo, cloth, 75 cents.
ENGLISH PAST AND PRESENT. 75c.
ON THE LESSONS IN PROVERBS. 12mo, cloth, 50 cents.
TRENCH'S POEMS. Poems by RICHARD CHENEVIX TRENCH, D.D. 12mo, cloth, $1.
CALDERON; His Life and Genius, with Specimens of his Plays. 12mo, cloth, 75c.
The Seven Volumes, half calf extra or antique, $11 50.

NEXT WEEK:
MONARCH'S RETIRED FROM BUSINESS. By Dr. DORAN, author of "Table Traits," "Knights and their Days," &c. 2 vols. 12mo. $2.
J. S. REDFIELD, No. 34 Beekman-st.

DR. KANE AND HIS PREDECESSORS.
ALL THE ARCTIC EXPEDITIONS FOR $1.
ARCTIC
EXPLORATIONS AND DISCOVERIES
DURING THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.
Being detailed accounts of
THE SEVERAL EXPEDITIONS TO THE
NORTH SEAS,
Both English and American, conducted by
ROSS, PARRY, BACK, FRANKLIN, M'CLURE AND OTHERS,
INCLUDING THE FIRST GRINNELL EXPEDITION
UNDER LIEUTENANT DE HAVEN, AND THE
FINAL EFFORT OF DR. E. K. KANE
IN SEARCH OF SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.
BY SAMUEL M. SMUCKER.
517 pages 12mo, with illustrations. Price $1.
Sold by booksellers and agents; mailed, post paid, for $1.
MILLER, ORTON & CO., Publishers,
No. 25 Park-row, New-York, and
No. 107 Genesee-st., Auburn.

NEVER TOO LATE TO LEARN.
LIVE AND LEARN;
A GUIDE TO ALL WHO WISH TO
SPEAK AND WRITE CORRECTLY,
particularly intended as a book of reference for the solution of difficulties connected with Grammar, Composition, Punctuation, &c., with explanations of Latin and French words and phrases of frequent occurrence in newspapers, reviews, periodicals, and books in general, containing examples of
ONE THOUSAND MISTAKES
of daily occurrence in Speaking, Writing and Pronunciation, together with detailed Instructions for Writing for the Press, and forms of articles in the various departments of Newspaper Literature. 216 pages, bound in cloth, 12mo. Price 50 cents, and sent to any address free of postage.
GARRETT, DICK & FITZGERALD, Publishers,
No. 18 Ann-st., New-York.
Also for sale by all Booksellers.

KANE'S ARCTIC EXPEDITION
WILL BE READY THIS MORNING.
A full supply of Kane's Second Expedition to the Arctic Regions. 2 vols. 8vo. Price $5. Orders from the trade solicited. SHELDON, BLAKEMAN & CO.,
Publishers' Agents,
No. 115 Nassau-st., New-York.

DISSIPATION IN NEW YORK, READ
OLD HAUN, THE PAWNBROKER.

ILLINOIS AS IT IS; ITS HISTORY, Geography, Statistics, Constitution, Laws, Government, Finances, Climate, Soil, Plants, Animals, State of Health, Prairies, Agriculture, Cattle-Breeding, Orcharding, Cultivation of the Grape, Timber-growing, Market-prices, Lands and Land-prices, Geology, Mining, Commerce, Banks, Railroads, Public Institutions, Newspapers, &c. With a Prairie and Wood Map, a Geological Map, a Population Map, and other Illustrations. Price $1 50; prepaid by mail, $1 75. Address FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

REVELATIONS OF

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—THE TWO-story and attic frame house No. 450 Atlantic-st., filled in, slate roof, well built and in perfect order. Also, the three-story brick house No. 452 Atlantic-st., with the two corresponding lots on Pacific-st., on which is also a good stable. On these premises is a fine and valuable garden, filled with choice and stocked with shrubbery and an abundance of fruit trees of the very best kind, in full bearing; also with excellent grape-vines. This property, situated in a good and thriving neighborhood, would make a very fine residence for a family, and will be sold low on very easy terms, as the greater part of the price can remain on bond and mortgage for a number of years. Apply on the premises, or, daily, at 12 o'clock, to HENRY BABAD, No. 69 Wall-st., office No. 20.

N. B.—If not sold by April 5, this property will be rented to a good tenant.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.—A handsome and convenient two-story brick house, with out-buildings and lot of an acre of land, situated in South-st., opposite the Episcopal Church, within two minutes' walk of the railroad depôt. The house is nearly new, convenient, in good order; and one of the most desirable residences in the town.

Also, a large, commodious and delightfully situated dwelling-house, with several acres of land, stable, ice-house, (filled) and other out-houses, fine garden, with variety of fruit and shade trees, situate about one mile from the village, and half mile from the depôt at Morris Plains, and adjoining the residence of the subscriber. As a healthy and desirable family residence it can hardly be excelled. Inquire of G. BURNHAM, No. 18 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE AND HIGHLY desirable country residence of the subscriber at Upper Ravenswood, Long Island. The property consists of 700 feet front on the East River, running back to the turnpike, embracing about 9 acres, well stocked with fruit and shrubbery, and in a high state of cultivation. The house is new, commodious, replete with every convenience and with the best of work in the most substantial manner, and is in every respect one of the most desirable residences for a gentleman of wealth to be found in the vicinity of New-York. Inquire for particulars of J. S. VANDERHOOF, No. 71 William-st., or on the premises of CHARLES WHITTEMORE.

Also for sale, a lot adjourning the above, 150 feet on river by about 660 feet deep, running through to turnpike.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS three-story and attic brick dwelling-house No. 95 2d-av. It has a brown-stone stoop and portico, with fluted pillars, and court-yard extending 5 feet beyond the stoop. The house is 25 feet deep, by 24 feet 9 inches wide. The yard is 15 feet deep. The yard is large and pleasant. The house was planned by the present occupant, with regard to every convenience, it being furnished with Croton water, gas, and furnace; and there are closets on every floor. The cellar is flagged, and perfectly dry. The situation is very desirable, being in a pleasant part of the avenue. For further particulars, inquire on the premises. Positively will not be rented for a boarding-house.

FOR SALE—THE NEW BROWN-STONE FRONT house, No. 97 East 36th-st., situated on Murray Hill, between 4th and Lexington avs. The house is three stories high, exclusive of an elegant English basement; 14 feet front by 61 feet deep, and is furnished throughout with all the modern improvements; depth of lot 98 feet 6 inches. For further particulars, apply at the adjoining house, No. 95 East 36th-st., where the keys for the premises for sale can be obtained.

FOR SALE AT FAR ROCKAWAY, LONG ISLAND—20 acre lots laid in lots of from 100 to 200 feet square, in an elevated situation, and having a beautiful view of the Highlands, the Cypress Hills cemetery, and the surrounding country, within a short distance of the Beach, Bay and Ocean. For country seats this location cannot be surpassed. Apply on the premises, to SAMUEL R. B. NORTON, or at HORATIO REED'S, No. 15 Bowery.

FOR SALE CHEAP—DESIRABLE BUILDING place on the Hudson River, commanding an extensive view of the river, the Highlands, and the village of Peekskill; only 10 minutes' walk of the railroad depôt, where all trains stop, going North or South. Also, a house and plot adjoining the same, with out-houses, fruit and shade trees. For particulars, inquire of JAMES N. WELLS, No. 167 9th av., or of the owner on the premises, corner of Howard and Broad sts., Peekskill village.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—THE THREE-story brick house and lot, No. 124 Forsyth-st., between Broome and Delancey sts.; lot 25 by 100 feet. The house is in first-rate order, and has all the necessary conveniences for a private residence or genteel boarding-house. If not disposed of within a few days, it will be sold at auction. For particulars apply to HARRIOT & MILLER, No. 426 Broadway, corner of Broome-st., or to G. A. ALBRO, No. 156 Bowery.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 37 West 28th-st., with or without part of the furniture; house is four stories, basement and under cellar, built in the best manner three years ago, with all the modern improvements, hot and cold water to each floor, bath range, furnace, water closets, &c., &c., and is complete in every respect. Terms accommodating. Apply on the premises, or to R. DU BERCEAU & L. BOUQUET, No. 128 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—THREE LOTS AND TWO HOUSES, south side of 86th-st., Yorkville, 225 feet east of 3d-av.; also three lots and one small cottage on 85th-st., in rear, one of seven rooms, one with nine. Price, two lots and double house, $4,200; one house and lot, $2,100; three lots and cottage in rear, $3,250. Terms easy. Apply to JNO. OAKEY, No. 19 William-st.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST-CLASS, FOUR-STORY, brown-stone front houses, 50 feet deep, with all the modern improvements, situated on the south side of 27th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.; one lot of ground on the south side of 23d-st., first vacant lot west from 5th-av. Inquire of WM. BYER, or J. W. FULLER, No. 42 West 27th-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE STORY AND BASEment brick dwelling-house in Hoyt-st., third house from State-st., Brooklyn, in excellent order, having gas throughout, heater, &c. Price $5,000. $3,500 may remain on mortgage. Would be sold with or without furniture. This is a rare chance for a small family goingiinto housekeeping. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE.—TWO FIRST CLASS MEDIUM size four story brown-stone front houses, Nos. 35 and 39 West 28th-st., north side, near 5th-av., will be sold reasonable, if applied for before the 1st day of April. Inquire on the premises from 9 to 11 A. M., and from 4 to 5 P. M.; or of GEORGE R HOWELL, No. 32 Park-row, from 1 to 3 P. M. Terms easy.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—THE MARINE PAvilion, at Gloucester Mass., only 90 minutes by Railroad from Boston. Its capacity about 150 persons. For location, bathing, fishing, yachting or drives it is unsurpassed by any other Summer retreat on the sea-shore. For particulars, apply to SIDNEY MASON, No. 132 5th-av., New-York, or to JEREMIAH FOSTER, Gloucester, Mass.

FOR SALE OR TO LET AT DOBBS' FERRY—Commanding a fine view of the Hudson River, containing one third of an acre. The house is a cottage, built of brick, new and in first-rate order, with stable, &c. Good water—having a good cistern and spring. Inquire of JOHN J. STORM, Dobbs' Ferry, or WILLIAM BARBOUR, No. 52 Chambers-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOMELY-SITUATED four story brown-stone front house in 24th-st., north side, between 5th and 6th avs. House 21.5 feet. Lot 98 ft. 6. Has every modern convenience and neighborhood unexceptionable. Price $16,000. Apply at No. 70 Pine-st., 2d floor, or at No. 45 West 24th-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A COUNTRY SEAT, if furnished, at Ryder Park, for Summer, one or more years. Location desirable, within five minutes' walk of Stuatelburg Station. Would exchange in part for choice City property. From five to twenty acres will be let with house, carriage-house and garden. Apply at No. 33 Dey-st.

FOR SALE.—THE TWO NEW FIRST-CLASS 4-story brown-stone houses and lots, No. 9 and 11 West 23d-st., 2d and 4th doors west of 5th-av.; houses 25 by 60 feet, lots 25 by 98 feet 9 inches. One half the block suitable for gentlemen's residences. Inquire of WM. FANNING, No. 276 5th-av., between 30th and 31st sts.

FOR SALE—IN THE VILLAGE OF STAMFORD, Conn., two country seats, well and substantially built in modern style, situated on the bank of a river. The buildings are large and new, and can be occupied immediately. Inquire of N. E. ADAMS, Stamford, Conn., or of C. W. ADAMS, No. 335 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FINE FOUR-STORY English basement modern house. No. 309 West 32d-st., between 8th and 9th avs.; 17 rooms; house nearly new and in fine order; location first-class. For sale low. Terms to suit; or, to let to a responsible party. Apply on premises.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY, BROWN-stone, English basement house No. 40 West 36th-st., 25 by 60, lot half the block; has all the modern conveniences; the present occupant would like to sell the carpets, oil-cloths and gas fixtures, new last November. Inquire of E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A VERY DEsirable residence at Elizabeth, within an hour of New York, by thirteen trains each way, daily. Will be sold, furnished or not, or exchanged for a first-class house in New-York—paying the difference in cash. Apply at the office of the Cannel Coal Co., No. 51 William-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY ENGLISH basement house, No. 44 11th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. It has all the modern improvements, and is in a very desirable location, and will be sold low if applied for soon. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A HOUSE WITH EITHER one or two lots of ground, pleasantly situated on 4th-st. near Colver, Greenpoint, L. I. About 3 minutes' walk from 10th-st. ferry. Terms easy. Apply to W. E. MILLIGAN, No. 429 10th-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE house, four stories, basement and under cellar; built in the best manner, with all the modern improvements, situated at No. 112 Lexington-av.; price $13,000. Terms easy. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME THREE STORY and attic basement house, No. 108 1st-av., near 7th-st.; contains 14 to 15 rooms, gas and Croton from the basement to 3d-floor. Apply to SAMUEL R. B. NORTON, at No. 15 Bowery.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A BEAUTIFUL HOUSE, 55 feet by 20, with all necessary improvements, in a good locality, No. 174 East 26th-st.; is in perfect order. Inquire of A. KENNEDY, No. 130 East 35th-st., near 3d-av.

FOR SALE—THE MODERN THREE-STORY brick house, No. 226 Pacific, cor. of Nevins-st., Brooklyn; the basement well arranged for a Physician. For terms apply to office Lenox Ins. Co., No. 54 Wall-st., N. Y., or to S. HONDLOW, Montague, near Court, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—ON EASY TERMS, A FIRST CLASS brown stone house, No. 106 First-place, between Court and Smith sts., South Brooklyn. Lot 25 by 123 feet, house 25 by 50. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE GENTEEL stone-front House No. 218 West 31st-st., built in superior manner, and with all modern improvements. Price, $9,000. Rent $850. Apply to A. P. MANN, No. 54 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—THE HOUSE and lots Nos. 41 and 43 Beekman-st., New-York. Inquire of J. J. BEAURON & SON, watch makers, No. 166 William-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE TWO HOUSES AND LOTS known as Nos. 149 and 151 Eldridge-st., one door above Rivington-st.; each lot is 25 feet wide and 100 feet deep. Inquire of J. M. SEAMAN, No. 170 Eldridge-st.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—VALUABLE property in Stamford, Conn., for sale or exchange for improved City property. In a central part of the village, on South-st., between the property of Wm. Guernsey and S. B. Provost, consisting of a good dwelling house, barn, carriage-house, granary, stables, two wells, fruit orchard and shade trees on about 1¼ acres of ground; $3,000 of the purchase money can remain on mortgage. Also, for sale, and adjoining the above described property, the premises owned and occupied by S. H. Provost, Esq., consisting of a good house in first-rate order with gas; barn, carriage, wash, ice and well-house, lot 110 feet front and rear by 300 deep, and a great variety of choice fruit and shade trees. Price $5,000, of which half can remain on mortgage. Apply to L. CHICHESTER, Real Estate Agent, No. 293 East Broadway.

FOR SALE—A NEW AND PLEASANT COTtage at Spyten Duyvel, (one hour's ride from Chambers-st.,) commands a fine view of the Hudson River and is in all respects desirably located. The house contains 8 rooms, 9 closets and pantries, furnace, ranges, gas pipes, bath-room with hot and cold water; water closet, marble mantels, cistern, &c. Also on the premises a stable with four stalls, bed room, carriage-room, tool room, basement, &c. The grounds are well laid out with young fruit and ornamental trees, shrubbery, currents, strawberries, &c. The buildings are constructed in the most substantial manner, and were put up under the supervision of the present owner. Price with half an acre of land, $6,500. For particulars, inquire of J. A. DURKEE, No. 1 Stone-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE FOLLOWING property, situated in the town of Westport, Conn., a short distance from the Depôt of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, viz.: A pleasant house, with fine yard, garden, fruit trees, with or without a barn, and four acres of land adjoining; also, a large house with or without two barns, and fifty acres of land adjoining; also, a pleasant modern-built house, with gardens, vines, fruit trees, &c., with or without a barn, and forty acres of land adjoining. For further particulars, apply to THEODORE BANKS, Esq., Nos. 25 and 27 Peck-slip, or to D. M. MARVIN, Westport, Conn.

BROOKLYN HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET—Price, $6,500; rent, $600, viz: 9 first-class houses on the north side of Lafayette-av., between Raymond and Navy sts. They will contain gas and plumbing suitable for the new water works, including baths and water fronts. The fronts are Philadelphia brick; each house is 40 feet deep, exclusive of a back extension of 8 feet; each lot is 95 feet, exclusive of 18 feet each yard. The location is the most healthy, popular and convenient in Brooklyn, being but 5 minutes' walk from the City Hall, and but one block from Fulton and Flatbush avs. The houses will be in all respects first class, substantially built, and well finished. Apply to WM. B. NICHOLS, No. 16 Nassau-st., New-York, or on the premises.

COUNTRY SEAT ON THE HUDSON RIVER FOR SALE.—A large, substantial and well-finished two-story house, (54x36 feet,) with about 5 acres of land, on the south side of the village of Saugerties, near the Episcopal Church. The house is particularly well-built, has marble mantels, cornices, and centre pieces, and is surrounded by a broad piazza. The situation is elevated, and distinguished for healthfulness, and beauty of scenery, which includes the Hudson River, Catskill Mountains and the neighboring village, whilst the grounds extend to the Esopus Creek in the rear. The price with the furniture, &c., (nearly new,) $6,500. Apply to DAVID J. BOYD, Esq., Albany, or to JOHN S. BOYD, No. 355 West-st., New-York City.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE IN MERIDEN, Connecticut, two minutes' walk from the depôt where all express trains from New-York to Boston stop. The locality is unsurpassed for salubrity, beauty or scenery, and natural attractions; the grounds well-stocked with fruit and ornamental trees and shrubbery; the house pleasant and convenient, having 10 rooms, besides pantry, closets, and attic; is furnished with hot and cold water and warmed by furnace. Convenient barns, sheds, &c. Apply to J. H. PRATT, No. 57 Maiden-lane.

COUNTRY SEATS.—HOUSES OF ANY DEgree of accommodation and with any amount of land from half an acre to five acres, will be put up with all the necessary outside improvements for a stipulated sum, in one of the most eligible situations on the Hudson River, within 13 miles of the City Hall, and with frequent access by cars to the City. Terms easy. Address J. C. SIDNEY, Spuyten Duyvil, or care of RICHARDSON & BOYNTON, No. 374 Broadway.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE IN THE beautiful sea-side village of Fairfield, Conn., a new, first-class, and convenient house, most delightfully situated upon a gentle elevation, 5 minutes' walk from depot and church. Plot of land is two acres well laid out. The place is admirably fitted for the residence of a private family, or for a family school. Apply to BURR LYON, Fairfield, or M. W. LYON, 926 Broadway, second story.

$2.400.—FOR SALE CHEAP—A TWO-story and attic house with good cellar, 32 feet by 30 feet, with kitchen 12 feet by 16 feet attached, contains 11 rooms; a well of good water and out-houses on the premises; four lots of ground 25 by 100 feet each under cultivation—young fruit and grapes. $350 can remain on mortgage. For further particulars, inquire on the premises, Lexington-av., Hudson City, New-Jersey, near the Paterson Plank Road crossing, 15 or 20 minutes' walk from Hoboken Ferry, or of CHARLES S. BERNARD, No. 176 Willow-st., between 5th and 6th sts., Hoboken.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR RENT.—A HOUSE containing 14 rooms, with pleasant grounds, comprising 4 acres of choice land, ornamented with shade trees, a great variety of shrubbery, 27 varieties of roses, &c. Stocked with fruit trees and 5 varieties of grapes in bearing. There is a good barn and carriage-house. Water at both dwelling-house and barn. The place is within 15 minutes walk of the Pittsfield Post-Office. Will be sold at a reasonable price or rented to a good tenant for from one to four years. Apply to

ROCKWELL & COLT.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., March 18, 1857.

LARGE VILLAGE PROPERTY OR COUNTRY SEAT AT WHITESBORO'.—Whitesboro' is one of the most beautiful villages in Central New-York on the Central Railroad, three and a half miles west of Utica. This property is in the heart of the village, on its main avenue. The dwelling is large and commodious; the barn, carriage-house and out houses are ample and convenient; the street, yards and gardens are large, airy, and ornamented with fine trees and shrubbery; together with about twenty acres of very choice land. Price only $5,000. Apply to J. P. VEEDER, No. 98 Broadway, New-York, or C. H. TOLL, Whitesboro', Oneida Co.

BARGAINS IN RURAL RESIDENCES.—Two residences very desirably situated, one in the city of New-Brunswick, N. J., fronting open grounds of Rutgers College, one on the heights opposite the city, beautifully situated, containing 4½ acres of good garden soil, and a farm of 150 acres on it would be divided in two with good improvements. About 2½ miles from New-Brunswick, and six minutes' walk from a depot. For photographic views and full description, inquire of PETER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st., or WILLIAM FLAGG, New-Brunswick.

BUILDING SITE FOR SALE AT ORANGE, N. J.—One of the most eligible building sites in the town of Orange, N. J., situated on Main-street, about five minutes' walk from the Morris and Essex Railroad Depôt—one hundred feet front, by four hundred and fifty feet in depth. On the place are very fine peach, apple, pear and cherry trees in full bearing. The situation is high, facing south, and commands an extensive view of the mountains and valley. If desired by the purchaser, more land can be obtained. For further particulars apply at No. 32 South William-st., New-York.

NOTICE TO MANUFACTURERS AND OTHERS.—Good and cheap manufacturing locations, possessing many advantages, can be had near by the depot of the Hudson River Railroad, at Rhinebeck, directly opposite to Roundout and Kingston, where coal can be obtained at first-cost prices. Transportation facilities by river and railroad. Also, for sale, a number of beautiful villa sites, from one to fifty acres more or less land, for country seats, unsurpassed for beauty of the river and mountain scenery. Apply to GEORGE VEITCH, General Contractor, at the Rhinebeck depot.

GREAT BARGAIN.—COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A new two-story frame building, 1½ acres of land, barn and out-buildings all new; situated in a perfectly healthy location, 1½ miles from Jersey City Ferry, on the Bergen Point Plank Road. It is very convenient for a gentleman doing business in the City; easy of access; stages pass the door every half hour. The place will be sold at a bargain, if applied for soon. To view the premises, call on BRINKERHOFF & SON, No. 37 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND OTHERS.—FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—The 4-story brick building heretofore known as the Empire Tobacco Works, situate near the corner of Hamilton-av. and Summit-st., South Brooklyn, and near the ferry. The building is large, (premises 100x100 feet,) has steam engine of 30-horse power with other machinery, and is admirably adapted for manufacturing or mechanical purposes. For terms, &c., apply to A. B. DAVENPORT, No. 285 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

VALUABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY ON THIRD-AVENUE FOR SALE.—A front of 100 feet by nearly 150 in depth, with buildings thereon erected, and a large surplus of ground in rear, with cartway on avenue. This is a prominent corner up town for a smart person to make money. Twelve years' lease of ground at low rent. For particulars, apply to G. P. NIVEN, No. 4 New-st., near Wall.

$6.000.—FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY brown-stone English basement house, complete with all modern improvements, in the centre of a block of 12 houses, of the same pattern, 22 feet back from the sidewalk, with vault under courtyard, situated on the north side of 53d st., eighth house east of 8th-av. Price $6,000. Apply on the premises.

KING'S BRIDGE COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—Consisting of a modern two-story and basement house, (hot and cold water, bath, &c.,) carriage house, ice house, (full of ice,) and other out-buildings, and about one acre of land, handsomely laid out with shrubbery, grape vine, strawberries, &c. Price $6,500. Apply to A. M. LYON, No. 27 Wall-st.

BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY frame dwelling, 15x44, with basement and sub-cellar, less than 5 minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry, 10 rooms, gas throughout, range and water in kitchen; carpets will be sold if wanted. Inquire on the premises, No. 54 Sand-st., or of V. TILYOU, Jr., Arctic Insurance Co., No. 29 Wall-st., New-York.

VILLA SITES ON THE HUDSON, BETWEEN YONKERS AND PEEKSKILL, FOR SALE.—Varying in price, quantity, &c. Also, villas and country seats on both shores, and in the interior of Westchester County. Ample reference that none but true information is given to purchasers. M. K. COUZENS, Agent and Surveyor No. 237 Broadway, New-York, and Dobbs' Ferry.

A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL PROPERTY FOR SALE—Situated in one of the most flourishing cities of Wisconsin. Building four-story brick. Size 47x147. Now rented for $1,700. Will exchange for New-York or Brooklyn property. CHAS. R. MILLER & CO., No. 195 Broadway.

COTTAGE-HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—Price, $2,500. Lot 30 by 100 feet; on 126th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Cars and steamboats running every few minutes. Apply to the owner, WM. L. HALL, Atlantic Hotel and Gardens, Hoboken, or J. N. WATSON, opposite the railroad depôt, Harlem.

U. S. PASSPORTS—ISSUED THROUGH J. B. NONES, Notary Public, U. S. Commissioner and Commissioner of all the States, No. 13½ Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Also, Bounty Land, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured by J. B. N.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET, LEASE, OR FOR SALE—A DEsirable country residence on Flushing-av., within one mile of the village of Astoria, L. I., between which place and New-York there are frequent daily communications by steamboat and stages. The improvements consist of a neat 1½ story cottage-built house, in good order, with a wing attached; also, a barn and other outbuildings, and 7 acres of land. Being perfectly healthy, the above is a very desirable location for a person transacting business in the City, or for a market gardener, the land being under a high state of cultivation. Apply to ROBERT M. FIELD, No. 146 Eldridge-st., or of PETER LUYSTER, near the premises.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT in Phelps-place, (East 30th-st.,) a superior four-story high-stoop, full-size brown stone house in 30th-st., east of 2d-av., opposite to the residence of Mrs. Anson G. Phelps. The neighborhood is a pleasant one, and will be still more so when the rubbish, occasioned by the building of long rows of houses in the street, is removed, as it will be as soon as the weather will permit. Rent, to a good tenant, only $800. Possession at any time. May be seen during the day on application to the basement-door.

A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

TO LET, AT NEW-ROCHELLE—A FIRST-class place, on the banks of the Sound, at the 19-mile stone. The house, lawn and garden will be let without the farm, if desired, or it will be let on shares.

Also, to lease on advantageous terms, three lots of ground, known as Nos. 306, 308 and 310 Water-st., near Roosevelt-st. Apply to DAVID HARRISON, or SAMUEL BROWN, Attorney-at-law, Citizen Bank Building, Bowery.

Also, for sale or to let, at Williamsburg, at a low figure, a genteel, three-story, brick house near Peck Slip Ferry.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—THE LARGE BUILding No. 97 Crosby-st., 250 feet east of Broadway, near Spring-st.; lot 72 feet by 100. The building 50 feet by 100, five stories high, with a fine large cellar, and with a strong light on all sides; the ceilings are from 11 to 14 feet high; well finished for any kind of manufacturing purposes, such as printers, cabinet or piano-forte makers, or anything else. Inquire on the premises, or address, by note, O. B. CORLIES, No. 37 East 23d-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL Country Residence at Williams' Bridge, 45 minutes' ride from the City on the Harlem Railroad, and 10 minutes' walk from the depôt. The house (nearly new) contains 10 rooms, is on high ground, well shaded, and suitable for a small family. Garden half an acre. A good well of soft water on the place. Apply to W. F. JAYNE, Bible House, printing department.

TO LET—THE DWELLING PART AND STORE of house No. 317 Atlantic-st., near Hoyt-st., Brooklyn. The house is four story, brick, five years old, in good repair, comfortable for one large, or two small families, two kitchens in the rear. There are fixtures in the store for sale, cheap; fit for a tea dealer or grocer. Rent low. Possession given immediately. Inquire at No. 215 State-st., near Hoyt-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—FROM MAY 1, THE NEW FOUR-story brick buildings (36x80) on west side of 3d-av., between 46th and 46th sts.; will be finished with marble mantels, gas, bath rooms, &c. The stores will be rented with back rooms adjoining and finished basements, and the dwelling part in floors, to respectable families. For plans and full particulars, apply to T. B. GILFORD, No. 160 Nassau-st., from 12 to 2.

TO LET.—THE COUNTRY RESIDENCE OF the late David Kirby, with from 1 to 25 acres of land, situated in the town of Rye, Westchester County, 1½ mile from Railroad Station, and 26 miles from New-York. Barn, stables, carriage house, &c. It is situated upon Long Island Sound, and one of the best locations in Westchester County. For terms &c., apply to JOSEPH KIRBY, Rye, Westchester County, N. Y.

TO LET—THE DWELLING PART OF HOUSE No. 1 002 Broadway, near Madison-square; the house is new and in good order, with Croton and gas fixtures. Also, a handsome basement store corner of Broadway and 26th-st. For terms particulars, inquire at the Land Agency Office of SAMUEL W. THOMPSON, No. 1,000 Broadway, corner 26th-st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED COTTAGE, TWO stories, basement and attic, beautifully situated on the banks of the Hudson River, about two miles below West Point, convenient to Cozzens' Landing. Rent $500 for 6 months, possession given immediately. Apply on the premises, of Mr. JOHN DENTON, or to ALFRED PELL, Esq., No 56 Wall-st., New-York.

TO LET—ON 32D-ST., TWO DESIRABLE COTtages, Nos. 58 and 60 East 32nd-st. near 4th-av., well calculated for small, genteel families. Rent $375. Also one cottage on 4th-av., near 32d-st. Rent $300. Easy of access to the lower part of the City by cars or stages. Inquire at No. 9 East 33d st., of N. C. PIKE.

TO LET—A BROWN STONE HOUSE; IS HANDsomely finished, and furniture but little used; will be sold to a person who takes the house at a satisfactory deduction and at a bargain. Possession can be had early in April. Location near 6th-av. and 29th st. Address MODERN HOUSE, *Times* Office.

TO LET—AT HASTINGS, ON THE HUDSON River, 21 miles from the City, a factory, building 22x42 feet; also, if desired, the machinery, consisting of a steam engine and connections, lathes, metal planer, press, &c. Apply to Mr. C. W. THOMAS, at Mr. Isaac L. Hunt's store, No 215 Pearl st.

TO LET—NO. 33 WILLOUGHBY-ST., BROOKLYN. A three-story and basement brick house, with modern improvements. House 22x40, with extension and inclosed piazza, and in perfect order. Rent, to a small, genteel family, $500. Apply to M. W. DODD, No. 59 Chambers-st., New-York.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE THREE-story brick dwelling house, with basement and sub-cellar, situated No. 338 Hicks-st., between Degraw and Sackett sts., and furnished with gas and fixtures throughout. Rent $425. Apply to YOUNG & RUTHVEN, No. 25 Nassau st.

TO LET—THE LOWER PART OF THE THREE-story and high basement brick house No. 107 Forsyth-st., near Broome-st., containing all the modern improvements. Inquire of GEORGE H. WALKER, at No. 117 Chrystie-st., or at No. 182 Centre-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—TWO BEAUTIFUL four-story brown stone basement houses, now being finished 1st May, in 18th-st., near Union-square, and between 4th-av. and Irving-place. Apply at No. 90 East 18th-st., or to E. DARROW, No. 29 Wall-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—APARTMENTS FOR families, No. 731 6th-av., each suite consisting of parlors, dining room, 3 bedrooms and kitchen, Croton water in kitchen, and gas in each room. Price per annum, $125. $150, $175. Apply to J. M. DAVIES, No. 66 Wall st.

TO LET—FROM 1ST OF MAY, A GENTEEL house, No. 109 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., with all the modern improvements. Rent $550 per annum. Apply to M. WILSON, corner of Cortlandt-st. and Broadway, under the Gilsey Building.

TO LET—POSSESSION GIVEN IMMEDIATELY A loft of building No. 44 Crosby-st., 89x28 feet, well lighted, suitable for a light manufacturing business. Will be let low to a good tenant. For particulars, inquire of J. T. WILLIAMS, Jr., No. 356 Broadway, up stairs.

TO LET—No. 388 BROADWAY, NEAR WHITE-st. Fine large rooms on the first story, suitable for a tailor or fancy goods business, &c., from May 1. Apply to T. H. CHAMBERS, piano-fortes, No. 385 Broadway, up stairs.

TO LET—THE STORE NO. 113 NASSAU ST., 100 by 25, fronting on Nassau and Theatre alley, with basement and cellar; also, the 2d floor, and rooms on the 3d and 4th floors, suitable for light manufacturing purposes.

TO LET—HOUSE, WAGON HOUSE, AND about 10 acres of good land, for a market gardener, at Newtown, Long Island, about four miles from the ferry. Inquire of JAMES BAILEY, No. 337 3d st., near the East River, New-York.

TO LET—THE FOUNDRY IN THE VILLAGE of Peekskill, Westchester County, known as the Peekskill Foundry. Inquire of the subscriber, on the premises, or at No. 210 Water-st., New-York.

F. P. FLAGLER.

TO LET—STORE NO. 96 WARREN-STREET, suitable for any kind of business. Also, suite of rooms for offices. Inquire in the Irving Saving Institution from 10 to 2 o'clock.

TO LET—FROM MAY 1, THE TWO-STORY and attic house, No. 55 Laight-st., a few doors west of Hudson-st. Can be seen between 2 and 5 o'clock P. M. Apply at No. 89 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE THREE STORY AND ATTIC house No. 4 Albion-place (No. 412 4th-st.) Possession from the 1st of May next. Rent moderate. Apply to H. C. GIBSON, No. 84 Pine-st., room No. 18.

TO LET—THE STORE NO. 598 BROADWAY, running through to Crosby-st. Possession given on April 1, if required. Inquire of R. H. CUDLIPP, No. 119 Nassau st., New-York.

TO LET—POSSESSION GIVEN IMMEDIATELY, three lofts of building No. 125 Avenue D, with large hoist-way and well lighted. The above building is on three stage routes. ABNER MILLS.

TO LET—THOSE SEVEN NEW IRON AND brick stores on Franklin-square and the Bowery Extension. Apply to G. C. & E. J. GENET, [Counselors at Law, No. 78 Broadway.

TO LET—AN ELEGANT HOUSE, WITH ALL the modern improvements, No. 178½ West 34th st. Apply to E. LYON, No. 424 Broadway, or S. WYKOFF, No. 424 3d-av.

TO LET—DESIRABLE ROOMS AND LOFTS IN Marble Building No. 637 Broadway, with privilege of entrance from Mercer-st. Apply on 2d floor, to H. COLBURN.

TO LET—FAMILY GROCERY—THAT ESTABlished stand, No. 9 Greenwich-av., opposite Jefferson Market. Apply to MEIGS D. BENJAMIN, No. 88 Liberty-st.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE DESIRABLE three-story and basement brick house No. 196 Dean-st., above Bond. Rent $450. Inquire of R. C. OGDEN, No. 260 Broadway, corner Warren-st.

TO LET—THE STORE NO. 22½ FRONT-STREET. It will be put in order or rebuilt to suit a good tenant. Apply at No. 195 Water-st., or at No. 11 East 28th-st., before 10 o'clock A. M.

TO LET—THE DWELLING PART OF HOUSE No. 334 and the store, No. 318 Bleecker-st., with all the modern improvements. Inquire of V. L. BUXTON, No. 96 Warren-st., from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

TO LET—MANUFACTORY BUILDINGS, 125 feet front, 6th-av. corner of 47th-st. Building brick, 4 stories high, and strongly built. Inquire of Mr. KING, in rear building, or G. J. FORREST, No. 146 Pearl-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE, No. 9½ 12th-st., near 6th-av., east side. Inquire of T. PRINGLE, No. 11 West 24th st.

TO LET—TWO LOTS OF GROUND, NEAR THE East River. Inquire of JAMES BAILEY, at the Locust Timber Yard, No. 337 3d-st., New-York.

TO LET.—NO. 154 WEST TWENTY-FIFTH-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Furniture new and for sale. Apply on the premises from 11 A. M. to 3 P. M.

TO LET—A NEAT ONE AND A HALF-STORY cottage on Broadway, near 79th-st. Rent $175. Apply to R. H. CUDLIP, No. 119 Nassau-st.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LEASE—THE HOTEL NOW FINISHING on the northeast corner of 24th-st. and 3d-av.; the building is most substantially built, well ventilated, lighted &c., with all the modern conveniences. The house will accommodate one hundred lodgers, mostly with single rooms; the house also has a restaurant, billiard room, dining-room, reading and bar-room, and room for washing and ironing for the house, and the accommodation of boarders. For particulars, inquire of WILLIAM COMPTON, Stall No. 14 Washington Market, or at No. 145 East 26th-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—TO LET for six months from 1st May next, an elegant house, of moderate size, with brown-stone front, furnished in unique style, adorned with objects of art, and situated in 32d-st., near 5th-av., and Madison-square, one of the most desirable situations in the City, being open to the south, very airy, and in the immediate vicinity of one line of City railroad, and three lines of stages to Wall-st., South Ferry, &c. Address NEILL BROS. & CO., No. 130 Pearl-st.

TO LEASE—AS A MANUFACTORY, THE 3 four story houses Nos. 113, 115 and 117 East 26th-st., about 125 feet east of 3d av., being together 75 feet wide by 50 feet deep. To a good tenant, the same would be altered, for manufacturing purposes; or the whole ground, 75 feet by 100, built upon to suit the parties. For further particulars, apply to E. H. CUDLIPP, No. 119 Nassau-st.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET—IN THE UPper part of the City, below 24th-st., consisting of second floor, two rooms on third floor, front basement, six rooms in all, with gas, water and joint use of bath-room, to a small family of standing only. References exchanged. Address D. E., Box No 1,780 Post-Office.

FOR RENT—A FURNISHED COTTAGE, TWO stories, basement and attic, beautifully situated on the banks of the Hudson River, about two miles below West Point, convenient to Cozzens' Landing. Rent $500 for 6 months, possession given immediately. Apply on the premises, of Mr. JOHN DENTON, or to ALFRED PELL, Esq., No 56 Wall-st., New-York.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET OR LEASE—From 1st of May next, the owner residing in Europe. The brown-stone front house situate in the vicinity of Gramercy Park, No. 96 East 19th st.; large and handsomely furnished. Would be leased unfurnished.

FRANCIS T. GARRETSON,
Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st.

A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT TO RENT VERY LOW, NEAR NEWARK, N. J.—House (10 rooms) and one acre of ground, including large garden well stocked with fruit; will rent a few acres adjoining, if required. GEO. WALTER,
No. 299 Broadway, Office No. 28.

NO. 80 FRANKLIN-ST., NEAR BROADway—To let or lease, or will be altered to a store to suit a tenant. Apply to J. BISCO, No. 154 East 23d-st., near 3d-av.

LOFT TO LET.—THE THIRD STORY FINished loft in building northeast corner of Canal and Elizabeth sts., suitable for manufactory where light is desirable. Apply to JAMES H. THORNE 34 Elizabeth-st.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—IN THE Bible House, Astor-place, with every convenience, and in a desirable location. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

STORE TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE, Astor-place, fronting on Astor-place; a desirable location. Apply in the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

OFFICES TO LET—IN TH

AUCTION SALES.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF RICH AND FASHIONABLE furniture, royal velvet carpets, bronzes, statuary, elegant chandeliers, rosewood piano-forte, &c.

R. W. WESTCOTT will sell THIS DAY, (Saturday,) at 10½ o'clock, the entire magnificent furniture and elegant decorations of house No. 153 West 21st-st., west of 6th-av. This furniture is all of the best description, having been made to order and used two months, all of which will be given entirely sold without regard to weather, presenting to parties in want of first-class furniture an opportunity seldom offered of obtaining it through this medium.

The sale will commence at precisely 10½ o'clock in the forenoon.

Dining-room, with elegant carved oak extension table, solid silver dining and tea sets, salvers, spoons, forks, and silver-ware of every description, rich China, crystal cut glass, amber and ruby do., to match throughout, with all kinds of dining-room furniture. The furniture in parlors consists of

One splendid double suite rosewood furniture, covered in blue and gold brocade, with slip covers, cost $600; one full suite richly carved in crimson and maroon, with slip covers, elegant 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, with embroidered stool and cover, satin and lace curtains, 2 magnificent rosewood etageres, with marble tops, Turkish and reception chairs in medallion tapestry, large French pier mirrors, consoles in Buhl work, superb mantel clock, French sofas and lounges, elegant China vases, with a large quantity of costly parlor ornaments, oil-paintings, chandeliers, &c. Library and chamber furniture consists of elegant carved marble-top rosewood bureaus, rosewood sofa-beds, marble washstands, wardrobes, rosewood secretary bookcase, library do., French hair mattresses, beds, &c., oval mirrors, rich carpets in 15 rooms, full suite rosewood furniture in velvet, Voltaire and arm chairs, with a large variety of elegant mahogany and oak furniture of every description, embracing everything to be found in a fashionably furnished residence. Catalogues will be at the house on the morning of sale. A cash deposit will be required of all purchasers.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PROPERTY ON BROADWAY, TENTH-AV., 12TH, 33D, 103D, AND 104TH STS. ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at Auction, on THURSDAY, March 26, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

BROADWAY—3 lots southeast corner of Broadway and 38th-st., together.

FORTIETH-STREET—3 lots on the southerly side, commencing 175 feet east of 10th-av

TENTH-AVENUE—4 lots southeast corner of 10th-av. and 41st-st.

FORTY FIRST-STREET—1 lot on the northerly side, 250 feet east of 10th-av.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRD-STREET—4 gore lots on south side, commencing 250 feet west of 9th-av.

ALSO, 3 lots on northerly side of 103d-st., commencing 225 feet west of 9th-av.

ONE HUNDRED AND FOURTH-STREET—3 lots on south side commencing 225 feet west of 9th-av., in the rear of the last described lots.

ALSO, 1 large lot, commencing 75 feet west of the last mentioned lot.

For maps and further particulars, apply to the auctioneer, No. 23 Wall-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE ELDRIDGE-STREET PROPERTY FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer, will sell, on MONDAY, March 23, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the house and lot known as No. 45 Eldridge-st., between Canal and Hester. Lot 25 by 100 feet, on which there is a good three-story frame dwelling-house, with brick front, having a two-story extension, 20 feet deep, on rear. There is a sewer in the street, the assessment for which has been paid. The assessments for the opening of Canal-st., and the extension of the Bowery have also been paid. Being in the immediate vicinity of Division, Canal, Grand-st., and the Bowery, important and improving business localities, the property is well worth the attention of capitalists who desire to make investments in property that cannot fail to increase rapidly in value. Title perfect. $4,000 of the purchase-money can remain on bond and mortgage, at 6% per cent., for three years. Maps ready at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st. Can be seen between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE OF NO. 82 EAST BROADWAY AT AUCTION.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, on WEDNESDAY, March 25, 1857, at 12 o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange, the 19 years unexpired lease from May, 1867, of the lot known as No. 82 East Broadway, between Market and Pike-sts., together with the 3-story attic and basement brick house thereon, lot 25x72, house 25x50, built by the owner for his own use, by day's work; containing gas throughout, with fixtures included, mahogany doors on the first floor, range in the kitchen, and the house is in complete order, ground rent $225 per annum, with one renewal of 21 years; ground rent 5 per cent. on the valuation, and lot can be bought or the house sold at a valuation at the expiration of the last lease. $2,500 can remain on bond and mortgage for one year from May, and probably longer if desired. For full particulars, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 4 Broad-st., or R. LINES, No. 59 Rose-st.

H. H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

REAL ESTATE AT ASTORIA.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on the premises at Astoria, on WEDNESDAY, March 25, at 12 o'clock, without reserve, the following valuable property:

That valuable plot situated at the junction of Main, Remsen and Welling-sts., having about 115 feet on Main-st., with two stores and detached dwelling-house thereon, one of the best stands in the village.

A two-story house and lot, 20 by 100, on the westerly side of Henry-st.

A one-and-a-half-story house and two lots, each 25 by 100, on the easterly side of Henry-st.

One lot, 20 by 114, on the south side of Flushing-av., near Henry-st.

Two lots, each 25 by 100, on Bradford-st., opposite Winslow-place. Sale positive.

Terms easy, to be made known at time of sale.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

REAL ESTATE ON THIRD AND SEVENTH AVES., TWENTY-EIGHTH, AND THIRTY-NINTH STS.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 26, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

THIRD-AVENUE—2 lots on easterly side, commencing on the southeast corner of 39th-st.

ALSO—1 lot on the northeast corner of 3d-av. and 39th-st.

THIRTY-NINTH STREET—1 lot on the north side, in the rear of the last described.

SEVENTH-AVENUE—1 lot on the easterly side, 74 feet north of 28th-st.

TWENTY-EIGHTH-STREET—2 lots on the north side, commencing 101 feet 1 inch east of 7th-av.

For further particulars apply to the Auctioneer, No. 23 Wall-st.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—BY E. B. FRANKLIN & CO.—THIS (Saturday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom No. 85 Nassau-st. Extensive sale of superior furniture, consisting of parlor, chamber and dining-room suites, in rosewood, mahogany, oak, walnut, &c.; also, sofas, chairs, couches, carpets, desks, bookcases, wardrobes, sideboards, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, mattresses, mirrors, clocks, China and glassware, plated ware, Brussels carpets, iron furniture; also, second-hand office desks, show cases, several oil paintings, fancy goods, &c. Sale positive, rain or shine. N. B.—Goods packed for shipment at a reasonable charge.

J. BOGART, Auctioneer.

BY J. BOGART, TUESDAY, MARCH 24, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 516 Pacific-st., Brooklyn, mortgage sale household furniture, consisting of the usual variety of parlor, chamber and kitchen furniture, oil paintings, &c. Also one of the most valuable libraries in the country, in all the ancient and modern languages, the property of the late Rev. JOHN J. SCHANCKEN, D.D. Catalogues with full description can be obtained at the salesroom of the auctioneer, corner of Frankfort and William sts., New-York. Fulton-av. cars pass near the residence

JOHN W. SOMERINDYKE,
Attorney for Mortgagee.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE OF THREE ELEGANT HOUSES ON 38TH-ST., MURRAY HILL, BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS., AT AUCTION.—Messrs. A. J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell on Monday next, March 23, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the 3 four-story, high stoop, brown stone houses, known as Nos. 42, 45 and 48 West 38th-st., built in the most thorough manner by day's work, with every modern improvement; houses 20 and 21x50 feet, lots 98 feet 9 inches in depth. Terms easy. Maps, &c., at the office, No. 7 Broad-st.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK.—SIXTH DAY'S sale of Tuttle Emporium, No. 345 Broadway, will commence at 10 o'clock; will include the following goods, viz: Chinese vases and figures, alabaster thermometers, paper weights and inkstands, perfume bags, bronze figures, Terra Cotta vases, pitchers and cigar stands, Chinese desks, silk paintings, Perfumery, shaving toilet soap, pearl, ivory, and india rubber combs, cigar vases, snuff boxes, gold and silver, portmonnaies and card cases.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE, &c.—THIS DAY, (Saturday,) March 21, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 69 Beekman-st., a large assortment of good new and second-hand furniture of every description, including parlor, dining-room, bedroom and basement furniture. Also, several French-plate mirrors, several dozen chairs, 100 bedsteads, 50 Toilet tables, with mirrors attached, ladies' reticules, office furniture, sofas, couches, &c.

WILLIAM IRVING & CO., Auctioneers.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT THE SALE-room, No. 4, Barclay, at 10½ o'clock, a handsome assortment of furniture, consisting in part of French plate, pier and mantel glasses, rosewood parlor suites, in plush and hair-cloth; marble-top centre, card and pier tables, bureaus, chamber furniture, extension tables, engravings, looking glasses, mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, English, Brussels and ingrain carpets, portichomanies, &c.

M. WRAY, Auctioneer.

TO FAMILIES AND OTHERS BREAKING UP HOUSEKEEPING.—The subscriber offers his services as a practical Auctioneer of long experience in New-York. Having no store, charges will be found very moderate, and in all cases to study the interests of his employers. Sales attended to in any part of the City by M. W. in person, and returns promptly made the day of sale. Office No. 289 Broadway, Room No. 19.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 10-1-2 o'clock, on the premises No. 126 West 28th-st., all the elegant furniture in the above house, comprising one or two suites of rosewood parlor furniture, bookcases, rich carpets, wardrobes, chamber furniture en suite, hair mattresses, feather beds and bedding, China, crockery and glass ware, copper kitchen utensils, oil cloths, mirrors, &c. Sale peremptory.

A. J. BLEECKER & CO., Auctioneers.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE.—AT AUCTION ON THURSDAY, April 2, 1857 at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, a very desirable residence at Peekskill, 42 miles from New-York and near the depôt; mountain air, fine scenery, good schools, good society, &c. House is 33x33 and contains 13 rooms; garden abounds in fruit of every variety.

T. C. HOUGHTON, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, (SATURDAY,) at 10½ o'clock, all the fixtures, &c., in store No. 646 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st., consisting of a large quantity of shelving, side glass cases, counters, show-cases, large tables with drawers, for the exhibition of samples, &c., the whole to be sold without reserve to the highest bidder, and to be immediately removed.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, ON WEDNESDAY, MARCH 25, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the 3-story brick house and lease of lot No. 82 East Broadway. Terms liberal. For further particulars, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 4 Broad-st.

AUCTION SALES.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE SALES.

The subscriber is prepared to devote

HIS EXCLUSIVE ATTENTION TO SALES OF FURNITURE,

AT PRIVATE DWELLINGS, THIS SEASON, as well as to

STOCKS OF CABINET MAKERS, or others.

As he does not keep an auction salesroom, parties desiring his services can depend upon having their interest promptly and faithfully executed, at moderate charges. Liberal advances made when required. A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer. Office No. 94 Broadway.

J. J. WALDRON, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE ASSIGNEES' SALE OF CROCKERY, CHINA, GLASS, &c.—J. J. WALDRON will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March 24, 1857, at 10 o'clock, at the large store No. 60 Vesey-st., the entire large and selected stock of earthenware, China and glass, from the shelves, in lots to suit purchasers, who will find this a favorable opportunity to replenish their stocks. The stock consists of a full assortment of white granite, light blue, mulberry, purple, edged C. C. dipped yellow and Rockingham ware; also, a good assortment of the best of China, glassware and easter frames. The goods are well selected and desirable, and will be sold without reserve. Catalogues will be ready on Saturday, March 21, and the goods can be examined.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE SIXTH-AVENUE AND THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET PROPERTY AT AUCTION.—Messrs. A. J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell on THURSDAY, March 26, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the valuable lot and building (covering the whole ground) known as No. 80 6th-av., between Waverley-place and 8th-st.; built in the best manner, with all the modern improvements. Rents for $1,600. Size of lot and building, 22.9x80. $7,000 can remain. Also on south side 37th-st., between Broadway and 7th-av., three valuable lots, 24x92.10½ each in size. $5,000 can remain. Maps, &c., at the office, No. 7 Broad-st.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, ON THURSDAY, MARCH 26, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., Referee, 2 lots on 7th-av., between 53d and 54th sts; 25 feet and 1 inch front and rear, by 100 feet in depth. Also, 1 lot on 8th-av., same size. Maps can be obtained at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 49 Wall-st., basement.

W. IRVING, Auctioneer.

SPLENDID SEVEN-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD Piano-forte, T. Gilbert & Co.'s manufacture, will be sold at 12 M., TO-DAY, by W. IRVING & CO., No. 8 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MONROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,

Grant letters of credit for Mercantile purposes. Also, Circular Letters of Credit on all the principal towns and cities of

France,	Holland,	Portugal,	Germany,
Great Britain,	Belgium,	Switzerland,	Russia,
Ireland,	Spain,	Italy,	Sweden.

ALSO ON

Athens, Constantinople, Alexandria, Cairo, Beyrout, Jerusalem, &c., &c.

Office in New-York, No. 8 Wall-st.

Bills on Paris, and Sterling Bills at short, or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

BANKING AND COLLECTING OFFICE.
SMALLEY, WEED AND BARTLETT,
No. 54 Wall-st., New-York.

GEO. C. SMALLEY, WM. C. REED, ALFRED W. BARTLETT, will give special attention to the negotiation of notes and loans. Also to the purchase and sale of

STOCKS AND BONDS,

at the Brokers' Board, strictly on commission.

Having prompt and reliable correspondents, will negotiate and collect paper payable at all the principal points in the United States and Canadas.

REFERENCES—Moses Taylor, Esq., Wm. B. Astor, Esq., New-York.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1857.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES.

We issue sight bills on the

UNION BANK OF LONDON,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, Ireland,

In sums from £1 and upwards, at $5 per £.

Address,

TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

INDIANA CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY.—$250,000 TEN PER CENT. MORTGAGE BONDS FOR SALE.—We offer for sale $250,000 of the Second Mortgage Bonds of the Indiana Central Railway Company, bearing interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum. Coupons payable 1st July and 1st Jan. in New-York; principal redeemable at the same place in 1862.

This road is completed and in successful operation, is 72¾ miles long, commencing at the City of Indianapolis, the Capital of the State of Indiana, and terminating at the Ohio State line, near Richmond, Indiana, connecting with the Dayton and Western Railway.

This road is one of great importance; is in excellent order, and doing a large and profitable business. The Company also operates the Dayton and Western road, 36¾ miles in Ohio, 100 miles long. The earnings of the two lines for 1854, were $231,409; for 1855, $250,150, and for 1856, $434,004; each year showing a large increase over the preceding one, and the last year, $113,604 over that of 1854; and the month of January, 1857, shows an increase of $3,308 over the same month in 1856.

The working expenses of the line for the past year have been less than 34 per cent. of the gross earnings; and the whole expenses, including repairs of track, depôts, bridges, wood-houses, &c., &c., and including considerable expenses properly in construction, such as covering and weather-boarding bridges, building additional depôts, water stations, filling up depôt grounds, ballasting, &c., are less than 43 per cent. of the gross earnings. These facts will appear by the Company's report for 1856, which may be had at our office.

The Company operates the entire line between Indianapolis and Dayton, each Company furnishing an equal proportion of rolling stock, in proportion to length of line, and paying the working expenses out of the gross earnings. Of the net earnings this Company is entitled to 71 per cent., and pay the Dayton and Western Company 29 per cent.

This line connects at Richmond directly with Cincinnati, and at Dayton with Columbus, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New-York, and also with the Lakes; and on the completion of the Pittsburg and Steubenville road, it will be the shortest line between New-York, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.

An inspection of a map will show that this is a part of the great railway line from New-York and Philadelphia by Pittsburg, Columbus and Dayton, Ohio, and Indianapolis and Terre Haute, Indiana, to St. Louis.

This railway traverses the oldest settled, best cultivated, most populous and wealthy portion of Indiana.

No other portion of the Mississippi Valley is equal to the country on and near the line of this road and its immediate connections, in improvements, wealth and productiveness, and the passenger earnings of the road are very large, ($302,186, out of a total amount of $434,000 for 1856,) and increasing greatly.

The entire cost of the road is about $2,100,000.

The first mortgage is for $900,000, at 7 per cent., maturing in ten years from this time, and the two mortgages will constitute the entire indebtedness of the Company.

The second mortgage is for $700,000; not more than $600,000 will be needed to be sold.

The object of making this debt is to pay off a small amount of floating debt of the Company, and certain Income Bonds maturing within the present and the next year.

We think these Bonds most amply secured. The Company has heretofore paid an amount of interest equal to the amount on the two mortgages, through the most stringent times, without a single failure; and we think the earnings must continue to increase for many years in about the ratio of previous years, which will not only pay all expenses and interest, but handsome dividends to Stockholders.

The Company has paid six per cent. in dividends out of the net earnings of the past year, leaving a surplus of nearly 4 per cent. on the stock.

The Company will have left assets in real estate, taken for stock and debts due for real estate sold, of about $140,000, which will be realized, and which will constitute a fund to reduce their indebtedness.

These Bonds will be exchanged for any of the 10 per cent. Bonds of the Company, falling due within the next two years, at par, on application to us at any time before they are disposed of.

We think these Securities a safe and most desirable investment, and commend them as such to our friends.

For any other or further information on the subject of these securities, apply to us at our office.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 16, 1857.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 18 William-st, NEW-YORK, March 18, 1857.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCK-holders of this Company for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for three Inspectors of the succeeding election, will be held at the office of the Company at Adrian, in the State of Michigan, on the fourth WEDNESDAY (22d) of April next.

The poll will be opened at 12 o'clock at noon, and continue open until 1 o'clock P. M., and as much longer as the Inspectors may find necessary to receive the votes of electors, but not beyond sunset on that day.

J. M. HOPKINS, Secretary.

The transfer books will be closed on SATURDAY, the 11th of April, and open on the day after the election.

J. M. HOPKINS, Secretary.

BONDS FOR SALE.—$33,000 8 PER-CENT. Bonds of the City of Portage, Wis.—the first and only bonds of said city, and issued for the purpose of building a toll-bridge across the Wisconsin River, under an act of the Legislature, which appropriates the revenue of the bridge to the payment of the interest and principal of these bonds, besides binding the city for same purpose. Half of these bonds run 10 years, and half 15 years; interest (semi-annual) and principal payable at Bank of North America, New-York. This is a rare chance for a perfectly safe and profitable investment. For further particulars, apply to Messrs. MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 23 William-st.

D. VANDERCOOK, Bridge Commissioner.

OFFICE OF TRUSTEES OF 2D MORTGAGE BONDS OF NORTHERN (N. Y.) RAILROAD COMPANY, MALONE, March 16, 1857.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORT-GAGE Bonds of the Northern (Ogdensburg) Railroad Company, bearing date Oct. 1, 1856, as well as any outstanding Coupons of the said Mortgage of a prior date, will be paid at the METROPOLITAN BANK, in the City of New-York, on and after the 1st day of April next.

W. A. WHEELER,
President of Board of Trustees.

RAILROAD.—THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company are hereby notified that an election for seven Directors for said Company will be held at Congress Hall, in the city of Paterson, on MONDAY, the 30th day of March inst. The polls will be opened at 12 o'clock, noon, and be closed at 1 o'clock P. M. By order

A. S. PENNINGTON, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS DUE THE FIRST OF April of the Bonds of the Hannibal and St. Joseph's Railroad Company, will be paid at the office of

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

A MEETING OF THE CREDITORS OF THE late SAMUEL L. CLARKE will be held at the office of WYNKOOP & TRACY, No. 76 Merchants' Exchange, at 2 P. M., on SATURDAY, the 21st inst.

FINANCIAL.

LOAN FOR $500,000.—FOR THE DEFIciency in the Sinking Fund, under Section three, Article seven, of the Constitution. The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of an act entitled "An act to provide means to support the Government," passed April 19, 1847, and in accordance with Section three of Article seven of the Constitution, hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 24th day of March next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for a loan of FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, for which transferable certificates of stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, on the credit of the Sinking Fund, under Section three, Article seven, of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of 5 ₩ cent. ₩ annum, payable quarterly on the first days of January, April, July and October in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the first day of January, 1871. It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as in their opinion are advantageous to the interests of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed up and indorsed "Loan for the Sinking Fund," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department, Albany.

The money will be required to be paid, five per cent. on the acceptance of the proposal, and the balance on the 28th day of March instant, at the New-York State Bank in the city of Albany, or at the Manhattan Company, in the City of New-York, but the money will be received and the scrip issued at any time before if desired, after the award of the loan is made.

Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State on account of the Canal Fund," in the Manhattan Company, New-York, or in the New-York State Bank, in the city of Albany. Interest on the Loan will commence on the 28th day of March instant, and the holders of the stock residing in the First and Second Judicial Districts, and those residing out of the State will receive the interest on the Stock held by them, quarterly, at the Manhattan Company, in the City of New-York; and all other Stockholders at the New-York State Bank in the city of Albany. Dated Canal Department, Albany, March 2, 1857.

H. R. SELDEN, Lieut. Governor.
LORENZO BURROWS, Comptroller.
JOEL T. HEADLEY, Sec'y of State.
STEPHEN CLARK, Treasurer.
STEPHEN B. CUSHING, Att'y Gen'l.

OFFICE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, March 14, 1857.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of the Panama Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 58 Wall-st., (Tontine Building,) on MONDAY, the 6th day of April next. The polls will open at 12 M., and close at 2 P. M.

JOS. F. JOY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND MAHONING R. R. CO., CLEVELAND, March 13, 1857.

THE COUPONS DUE 15TH INST. ON THE Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid on and after MONDAY, 16th inst., on presentation at the Office of Messrs. WARD, CAMPBELL & CO., No. 42 William-st., New-York.

CHARLES L. RHODES, Vice-President.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late issue,) having twenty years to run; interest payable semi-annually, or the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAIL-ROAD.—The second mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of this Company, due in 1875, interest at 7 per cent., payable half-yearly in New-York, are for sale by

STRACHAN & SCOTT, No. 51 William-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK DEPARTMENT.—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, March 1, 1857.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to D. S. BENNETT, (an Individual Banker—Queen City Bank, Buffalo,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Banker will be given up.

10f,'55-law2y8 D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—3d av., corner of 9th-st—Open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock. Interest allowed on deposits from $5 to $500 at 6 per cent., on sums over $500 at 5 per cent. Deposits made on or before April 1 will bear interest from that date. THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.

P. W. ENGS, Vice-President.

ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK, NO. 3 Chambers-st., two doors from Chatham-st., open EVERY DAY from 10 o'clock A. M. until 2 o'clock P. M., and on THURSDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 7 o'clock. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums from $5 to $500; five per cent. on sums over $500. All sums deposited on or before the 1st day of April will draw interest from that day. PETER H. TITUS, President.

CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN BANK.—ELECTION.—The annual election for seventeen Directors of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the next election, will be held on Monday, the 6th of April next, at the Banking house No. 108 Broadway. The polls will be open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M. By order of the Board.

H. MEIGS, Jr., Cashier.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—NO. 96 Warren, near Greenwich-st. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and 4 to 7 P. M., on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Interest at six per cent. on all sums from $1 to $500.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, 3d-av., corner 9th-st., open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits. T. B. STILLMAN, Pres

INSURANCE.

SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.
No. 31 Pine-st., (Great Western Buildings.)
CASH CAPITAL, $300,000.

This Company insures property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire, on as favorable terms as similar institutions in this City.

DIRECTORS:

Joseph Walker,	Joseph Lawrence,	Edward Haight,
Wm. F. Mott,	Jas. G. Garner,	Sam. C. Paxson,
John Halsey,	Richd. P. Bruff,	Wm. Birdsall, Jr.,
Edward Wood,	L. B. Wyman,	Wm. E. Hussey,
Robert L. Case,	Edwd. Willets,	D. Cronwell, Jr.
Wm. Dennistoun,	F. J. Donnell,	Chas. E. Parker,
Edwd. Merrill,	John R. Willis,	John D. Warren,
Henry Barrow,	Smith Lawrence,	Edwd. Cromwell,
Geo. B. Grinnell,	John Allen,	Matthew Mitchell,
B. M. Whitlock,	R. Lindley Murray,	Wm. A. Butler,
Geo. H. Beyer,	E. W. Corlies,	S. T. Valentine,
Charles Ely,	Wm. M. Abbatt,	David B. Keeler.

JOSEPH WALKER, President.
THOMAS W. BIRDSALL, Secretary.

REMOVAL.—THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE Company have removed from No. 59 Wall-st. to No. 33 Wall-st.—Mechanics' Bank Building.

J. V. HARRIOTT, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS

OFFICE ATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BROOKLYN, MARCH 5, 1857.—The Board of Directors have declared a dividend of ten per cent. payable on demand.

HORATIO DORR, Secretary.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES
OF FURNITURE, IN ALL COLORS AND STYLES.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
at prices from $35 and upwards.
WARREN WARD,
No. 277 Canal-st., (old No. 38.)
four doors East of Broadway, New-York.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.
CIRCULARS SUPPLIED ON APPLICATION,
BY R. PATTON, NO. 24 GROVE-ST.

FURNITURE, FURNITURE—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.—H. P. DEGRAAF, Nos. 460, 458 and 456 Pearl-st., and 169 Canal-st., (new store) near Bowery, New-York, has constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Rosewood Parlor Furniture, in brocatel, brocade, de laine and plush, mahogany, Parlor and Bedroom Furniture, a large variety of Enameled Chamber Furniture, in sets, from $35 to $150, Black Walnut Furniture, of every description. Also, a large assortment of Cane-Seat and Common Furniture, Tucker's Patent Spring Mattress and Self-rocking Cradle. Also, a general assortment of Bedding. Our facilities for manufacturing defy competition. All we ask of the public is to give us a call and satisfy themselves.

H. STONEY RESPECTFULLY CALLS THE attention of buyers of cabinet furniture to an inspection of his present Spring stock, (not to be excelled by any in this City for style and finish,) consisting of parlor, boudoir, dining room and library in all the varieties of woods. Drawings will be made to suit the tastes of the most fastidious in architecture and the work will be executed in the most artistic and substantial manner for styles and quality of workmanship. Call and examine. Prices will be moderate, and terms liberal.

HENRY STONEY, No. 536 Broadway.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—New and beautiful styles of enameled chamber furniture. Housekeepers in want of this cheap and fashionable style of bedroom furniture, will find a large assortment in all colors at H. F. FARRINGTON'S warerooms, Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st., between Broome and Grand. (Old suites repainted.) Dealers supplied on the most reasonable terms.

IRON BEDSTEADS.—THE NEW-YORK IRON Bedstead Manufacturing Company are now ready to execute orders for Iron Bedsteads, &c. Housekeepers about purchasing will find it to their advantage to call. Country dealers, shipping houses and public institutions liberally dealt with. Office 175 Centre-st., near Howard.

ENAMELED COTTAGE FURNITURE.—Rich, well-made suites, at the old stand, No. 634 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker-sts.

J. B. PRESDEE.

SCHOOL FURNITURE MANUFACTURED by N. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st. Circulars forwarded by application as above.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

MOUNT HOPE IRON COMPANY'S CUT NAILS.—The attention of dealers and shippers is requested to this new brand of cut nails, from a new establishment with improved machinery. These nails are fine in finish, shape and quality. For sale by the Company's Agent, JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

PIG IRONS, COPPER, SPELTER, BANCA tin, Coburn's extra lard and tallow oils, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

MEDICAL.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL CURES COUGHS.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL CURES COLDS.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL CURES HOARSENESS.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL CURES INFLUENZA.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL CURES BRONCHITIS.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL CURES CROUP.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL CURES ASTHMA.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL CURES WHOOPING COUGH.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL CURES DISEASES OF THE THROAT.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL CURES LUNG COMPLAINTS.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL CURES INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL CURES ALL CONSUMPTIVE COMPLAINTS.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL CURES ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE LUNGS.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS CURE DYSPEPSIA.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS CURE INDIGESTION.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS CURE DYSENTERY.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS CURE COSTIVENESS.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS CURE HEADACHE.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS CURE JAUNDICE.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS CURE ERYSIPELAS.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS CURE SCROFULA.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS CURE PILLES.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS CURE RHEUMATISM.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS CURE FOUL STOMACH.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS CURE BILIOUS COMPLAINTS.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS CURE DISEASES OF THE BLOOD.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS CURE LIVER COMPLAINTS.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS CURE DISEASES OF THE SKIN.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS CURE FEVER AND AGUE.

AYER'S PECTORAL AND PILLS SOLD BY FRED. BROWN, Philadelphia.

AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL SOLD BY B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO., Pittsburg, Penn.

AYER'S PECTORAL AND PILLS SOLD BY D. R. JONES & CO., Harrisburg, Penn.

AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL SOLD BY J. F. LONG & CO., Lancaster, Penn.

AYER'S PECTORAL AND PILLS SOLD BY H. P. SWARTS, Alleghany, Penn.

AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL SOLD BY CLARK & BALDWIN, Erie, Penn.

AYER'S PECTORAL AND PILLS SOLD BY ANDREW KLEET, Williamsport, Penn.

AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL SOLD BY WM. DANOWSKI, Alentown, Penn.

AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL SOLD BY H. H. HAY & CO., Portland, Me.

AYER'S PECTORAL AND PILLS SOLD BY WARREN L. ALLEN, Bangor, Me.

AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL SOLD BY JOHN C. COOK & CO., Lewiston Falls, Me.

AYER'S PECTORAL PILLS AND PILLS SOLD BY S. H. BYRAM, Eastport, Me.

AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL SOLD BY WM. R. PRESTON, Portsmouth, N. H.

AYER'S PECTORAL AND PILLS SOLD BY E. H. ROLLINS, Concord, N. H.

AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL SOLD BY J. A. PERRY, Manchester, N. H.

AYER'S PECTORAL AND PILLS SOLD BY T. H. GIBBY, Nashua, N. H.

AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL SOLD BY W. M. HALSTED, Paterson, N. J.

AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL SOLD BY EDWARD J. BERRY, Wilmington, Del.

AYER'S PECTORAL AND PILLS SOLD BY

NEWS BY THE TENNESSEE.

[*Continued from First Page.*]

Fire was immediately opened upon her from two or three guns on board, and a lucky shot disabled one of her paddle wheels, when she became an easy prey. Colonel Lockridge's command had surrounded Fort Castilla, and all hands anticipated a speedy surrender.

The Costa Ricans, our informant says, left nothing to speak of behind, in the way of clothing and provisions, except a little rice, and a number of pairs of white duck trousers ornamented with a red stripe; this under-rigging had formerly belonged to General Walker's Commissariat, but fell into the hands of the Costa Ricans when they gained possession of the San Juan river. One of the enemy was found in the fort when Lockridge's men entered it; being severely wounded in the leg; he had been left behind by his comrades. He gave information that the Costa Ricans had sustained a loss during the attack of 7 killed and 20 wounded. In giving some account of himself he stated that he had formerly labored in a silver mine, and had been impressed into the service to drive Gen. Walker and his associates out of the country; he had consented to fight only from a fear of being *garrotted*, should he refuse. His greatest wonder seemed to be that he was not immediately hung on the nearest tree; as all accounts had represented the Fillibusters a band of blood-thirsty villains, giving no quarter, and roasting all they didn't choose to hang. The poor Costa Rican was not only relieved from intense fear, but was highly pleased with the lenient treatment he received, and declared that he would never again undertake to fight against Gen. Walker's cause.

Our informant was one of a scouting-party of 10 men sent out to track the retiring Costa Ricans, directly after the fort was taken. Lieut. Murry, late of this City, an artist—made a Lieutenant by Captain Farrer—was put in command. They followed the trail about six miles along the Serapiqui river, and at a distance of half a mile from Serapiqui found huts, showing that the enemy while holding the fort had kept pickets out in that as well as other directions, to avoid surprise. In one of these huts the body a Costa Rican was found, who had evidently died from wounds received and been left behind by his party. At different points two minie-rifles and 10 flint-lock muskets were found, apparently thrown away by the fugitives to facilitate flight. After penetrating a distance of six miles through the brushwood with the mud in many places knee-deep, the party returned to the fort.

Ryan's account of what he saw and experienced during his short stay in Nicaragua is not exactly *couleur de rose*. It rained, he said, about half the time, and that was what they pretended to call the *dry* season. As to feed, the men at Serapiqui had a plenty of ham, biscuit, beans, rice, &c., but they were less happily off for clothing. He himself was not indebted to Walker's Commissariat for a shred, and, though he made application for a pair of the white pants before mentioned, failed to get one, as he understood they had been previously distributed to some of his fellows. Even a blue shirt, of which a few were to be had at one time, he was unable to make himself master of, and was compelled to get along as best he could without a change of raiment. Add to this, sleeping on logs and the ground without a blanket, being on guard at night pretty often, and laboring hard during the day, soon gave him a dislike of Nicaragua and Nicaragua life.

Immediately after the fort was taken, he says, it was found necessary to repair the fortification and remount the guns. The enemy had left the place in so filthy a condition that it took two days to clean it out. The officers fare rather better. Colonel Anderson occupied a thatched cottage about 30 yards distant from the walls, formerly the quarters of the Costa Rican Commandant of the fort.

After scrutinizing the elephant without glasses and to his heart's content, Ryan found himself ready to retire from the service, though he still liked the cause, and would espouse it again, he says, under more auspicious circumstances. As good luck would have it, he was dispatched to Greytown with others on board the *Rescue* for provisions and munitions, when the commander of the British squadron sent an officer and boat's crew to demand the discharge of any subjects of Her Majesty, who might happen to be on board. Six besides himself claimed the protection of the officer, and were accordingly taken off from the *Rescue*. He remained in Greytown until the departure of the British steamer *Clyde*, in which vessel he was conveyed to Aspinwall, and thence reached this City by the *Tennessee*. Ryan's wardrobe had not been at all improved when we saw him yesterday, since he left Serapiqui.

Interesting Statements from Miscellaneous Sources—Condition of Walker's Army.

An intelligent Californian, who was a passenger by the *Sierra Nevada*, says there were about 75 recruits for Walker from California landed at San Juan del Sur on the 6th of March. Some half-dozen of these recruits stowed themselves away on reaching San Juan, and thus escaped from enlistment in the army.

A train of pack mules, with provisions, wine, &c., intended for Walker, started out of San Juan del Sur on the 5th or 6th, and were met by a force of Costa Ricans, who captured all the pack mules, and killed six of the party, when they fell fell back upon the town, and waited for the reinforcement from the *Sierra Nevada*.

As soon as the recruits were landed, they were put under a short drill of about an hour on the beach, and were then sent off in company with an escort that had made the previous unsuccessful attempt to open the road to Rivas; it was supposed this squad would find business in their line in two or three hours' travel, as the Allies were posted along the road, for the purpose of intercepting reinforcements and supplies. On the 7th, just as the steamer sailed from San Juan, it was currently reported that the Allies had made three attacks upon Walker's position in force, and that they had been repulsed with a loss of from four or five hundred men, whilst Walker did not lose a man! The Allies had drawn off, retreating to San Gorge, two miles from Rivas, where their force was variously estimated from 800 to 1,500 men. There was no definite information from the Atlantic side, and all they knew of the operations on the river was what had been brought up from Panama by the previous steamer. It was quite certain that Lockridge had not effected a passage up to the Lake, as it was admitted the two steamers on the Lake were still in possession of the enemy, and no change in that direction had taken place.

Mr. Jewett, of San Francisco, who came passenger in the *Sierra Nevada* and *Tennessee*, had an interview with Mr. Peixe, the American Consul (of the Walker Government) at San Juan, on the day of their arrival, who represented Walker's position as unchanged; that he was strongly fortified at Rivas, and only wanting supplies of men and munitions to hold his own, and ultimately to conquer the country. The 75 recruits, with stores and arms, had been dispatched to Rivas, and if they succeeded in fighting their way through, would make an important addition to his strength. But the truth is, Mr. Jewett says, that Walker is undoubtedly in a very serious position, though he thinks he will maintain himself.

A prominent *attaché* of Walker's Government, who came by the *Tennessee*, and who prefers that his name should not appear, left Rivas in company with a small party on the 4th inst., at which time every thing remained as at previous accounts; Walker was occupying Rivas, not fortified, as he does not believe in fortifications, but ready to repel attacks, which at the last resort are done with the bayonet, a kind of exercise not relished by the allied army, and which cannot be induced to fight as a general thing, except behind adobe walls. Walker's effective force on the 4th of March was about 700 men; the total number, including those in hospitals, being about 1,100.

Gen. Walker takes all his reverses philosophically. Nothing disturbs, surprises or alarms him. He keeps up all the routine of Government; convening regularly his constitutional advisers, conforming with them upon all important movements, and everything moving on with the utmost precision. He says he has force of character sufficient to carry himself and those associated with him through any crisis, and he will maintain himself in his present position as long as there is anything to eat within ten or twenty miles of the town. All the tropical fruits are found in luxurious abundance, plantains are rotting on the ground, and he cannot be starved out. Without the aid of reinforcements, however, his position must be stationary. He sends out foraging parties two and three times a day, which find no trouble in getting all they require. Notwithstanding the rainy season is over, and the sickly season has returned, the country is healthy, intermittent fever and fever and ague being the only prevailing diseases peculiar to the climate

Excesses in eating and drinking, and the irregular habits of the recruits, carry off some of them, but these are not chargable to the climate, which he describes as the finest in the world.

The old adobe dwellings in which the soldiers are quartered he considers decidedly unhealthy, as they are filled with vermin and filth. Lizzards, centipedes, and tarantulas also run riot through them.

The mass of the natives regard the operations of Walker, and also of the allied forces against him, with the most sublime indifference, apparently caring little which succeeds. They are generally ready to do anything if not required to fight, as they have been engaged in that business for thirty-five years, as the tools of contending factions, without any perceptible benefit, they have been disgusted with it. Walker, understanding this feeling, does not require them to take up arms. On the contrary, the allies carry an wholesale conscription. Their method is to visit a Hacienda, and seizing all the males, they tie their arms behind them, and march them off to join their ranks; the consequence is they take no interest in the contest going on, they fight with no spirit, and desert in squads when the first opportunity offers.

The allies have intelligent and able commanders among them, German, French, and even American: there are, also, some well educated native leaders. If Walker is driven out, (which he don't believe he will be) there will be the most horrible excesses practiced that were ever known of in any country. So he thinks Walker is very severe on deserters, which he says is the only way an army could be kept together; if full opportunity were given the foreigners, most of them would no doubt desert, as matters now are, but the Americans would not. He gives the following issuce of Walker's mode of treating deserters. Four stragglers were found on the road to Costa Rica; they were all arrested, and carried before Walker, among them was a Frenchman, who was showing them the road, and assisting them on the way; he was examined, found guilty and *shot on the Plaza in an hour*; but the others were given a lighter punishment, and saved for the ranks.

THE RUMORED ATTACK ON RIVAS.

On the day the *Sierra Nevada* sailed from San Juan, it was currently reported that the Allies had made a night attack upon Walker's position; the whole force charging first up the street on which the ordnance department is situated, but they were here met by a murderous discharge of cannister and round shot from a six and a four-pounder, which drove them back. They then charged a strong position at the rear of the town, where they were again repulsed by the First Infantry, at the point of the bayonet. The third and last attack was made on a street leading directly to the main plaza, where they were met by a quick discharge of cannister and shot, when they fell back, and beat a retreat to San George.

As there was nothing unlikely in these reports, he supposed they were correct.

A DISGUSTED FILLIBUSTER.

One of the most notable representatives from the camp of Walker, is an Irishman, by the name of Kelly, who has held a Lieutenant's commission in the *Army of Liberation*, almost from the time that Walker entered Nicaragua. He is quite an old man, and having fallen under the suspicion of intending to desert, suffered a court-martial, two months of imprisonment in irons, starvation, and other ills too numerous to mention, winding up with a passport, and an order to leave the country on the first steamer, on pain of being shot. He calls Walker a despot a hundred times worse than Nicholas, of Russia, ever dared to be; that he has ruined his cause in Nicaragua by his tyrannical and blundering conduct, and that his ignominious reign is rapidly drawing to a close. Mr. Kelly has a journal of the transactions in which he figured, embracing a period of two months, and memoranda of the operations of Walker, which he was obliged to keep concealed by burying it in the earth, until he escaped out the country. He met with much trouble on board the steamers, on account of the annoyances of Walker's officers, and at Key West had a fight with one of them in a bar-room, in consequence of which he came near losing his passage—the officer in question threatening that he would take vengeance on him if he came on board. He was ordered ashore by the captain, but by the solicitations of the California passengers, was finally allowed to return.

VERY LATE FROM THE SOUTH PACIFIC.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

PANAMA, Tuesday, March 10, 1857.

We have nothing since my last of interest, locally. Below you will find all matters of any importance from the South Coast. The U. S. sloop-of-war *Decatur* arrived here yesterday, 64 days from San Francisco.

PERU.

THE REVOLUTION LIKELY TO PROVE A FAILURE—RESIGNATION OF CASTILLA'S CABINET—A NEW ONE APPOINTED—REPORT ON THE GUANO TRADE, ETC.

Up to the 27th ultimo, nothing had occurred in Peru to change the opinion I have held for the past two months that the revolution of Vivanco against Castilla will prove a failure. There had been no fighting in any portion of the Republic except at Picora in Piura. About the 20th Gen. Caravedo, who was appointed Governor of Paita and the Province of Piura by Vivanco, and who you will recollect was expelled from Paita about the 6th, returned in the *Tumbes*, steamer, with 200 men, and again took possession. The government forces consisted of three or four hundred volunteers. Gen. Caravedo took possession of Picora after six hours' fighting, loss of killed and wounded being considerable on both sides.

The *Apurimac*, steam-frigate, had taken possession of the Government brig *Almirante Guisse*, of 6 guns, without resistance. This is all the war-news.

Castilla's Cabinet had all resigned, because they could not accord with the President on important questions, and the following-named gentlemen were appointed:

President of the Council—General Don Jose Maria Raiga.

Secretary of State—Don Manuel Ortiz Zavallos.

Minister of Justice—Don Luciano Maria Cano.

Minister of the Interior—Don Juan Ignacio Osma, at present Minister to the United States.

Secretary of the Treasury—Don Francisco Rivera, at present Minister to Great Britain.

Governor of Callao—Gen. Don Jose Maria Plaza.

The report upon the guano trade shows that, in eleven months of 1855, the total amount of the fertilizer exported was 256,981 tons register, which produced to the Treasury $8,301,997. Of this, 228,134 tons, of 2,240 pounds, went to England; 18,985 tons to France; 70,429 tons to the United States; 1,029 tons to Asia; and 9,422 tons to Spain.

In 1856 the total production was $8,352,445. Of this amount 170,400 tons went to England; 98,798 to the United States; and 13,480 to France. Total net proceeds in two years, $16,665,442.

The receipts from customs in Peru in 1855 amounted to $2,766,314 18. In 1856, $3,279,586 67.

The National Convention has under consideration the following appropriations: $200,000 to assist the people in various departments in opening new roads and communications; $100,000 to survey rivers, with a view to facilitate communicataion with the Atlantic; $100,000 to open and improve roads in the mountains. These appropriations were voted unanimously.

CHILI.

PROGRESS OF THE SANTIAGO RAILROAD—BUSINESS—SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE, ETC.

On the 12th of February there was a general meeting of the shareholders in the Valparaiso and Santiago Railroad, at which an interesting report was made on the state and progress of the road. The line, as far as Quillota, nearly 54 miles, is finished, with the exception of the San Pedro tunnel, which has been contracted for at the rate of $168,000, and will be opened the whole length at the end of the present month. The total amount expended thus far is $4,160,912 11, an average cost of $124,925 per mile. This great cost arose from changes in the direction of the line, unforeseen accidents, &c. From this amount must be deducted the value of a considerable quantity of materials on hand, construction of workshops, storehouses, and other buildings for the whole line as far as Santiago, as well as the value of the lands acquired in Valparaiso. The road, as far as opened, is paying better than was expected. The Government is to continue the line from Quillota to Santiago. To show the interest excited in this enterprise, it is stated that it being cheaper to leave the little town of Limache at about a mile and a half distant, the people got together and subscribed $24,000 towards building a branch line. On other parts of the road, efforts are also making to establish branches.

The expenses of Valparaiso for the present year are estimated at $269,740; of Santiago, $282,287.

The British ship *Lord George Bentinck*, from Shields for San Francisco, was lost at sea, going down in lat. 40° S. and lon. 50° W. Sixteen of the crew were saved and taken to the Malvinas Islands.

Business had been a little better the last fortnight. Flour is quoted at $6 50. Rice $4 75 in bond. American Crushed Sugar, 31 reals per aroba. A quantity of English fire-brick from the United States brought $60; Hamburg, $55. The market is overstocked with poor descriptions of lumber; good was worth $50 to $55. Freights—Ores to load at Caldera for Liverpool, £3 17s. 6d.

The U. S. sloop-of-war *John Adams* sailed on the 11th February for Callao, to touch at Arica.

There is nothing from Ecuador, Bolivia, or the River Plate Provinces. F. W. R.

[Advertisement.]

LONDON CORDIAL GIN,
MEDICATED SCHNAPPS, &C.
Caution to the Public.

After several years' experimenting in the manufacturing of Gin, I fortunately succeeded, in the year 1845, in making a discovery in its manufacture by which it was deprived of all acid and inflammatory properties, and rendered perfectly pure.

My manufactory is at Schiedam, Holland. After several months' reflection what title to give it, I introduced it to the American public under the name of "Wolfe's Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps." Schiedam is the name of the place in Holland where the Gin is manufactured. Aromatic derives its name from the Italian Juniper Berry with which it is flavored, and the word "Schnapps" is the German word for drink—Cogue Dram—Wolfe's Schiedam Aromatic Drink. No sooner had my Schnapps been introduced to the American public, and received with approbation, than the liquor mixers of New-York, Boston and Philadelphia started in pursuit with their mixed and poisonous stuff, under various names; Schiedam Gin, Schiedam Schnapps, London Club House Gin, London Cordial Gin, Medicated Schnapps, &c., and in several instances my labels have been so perfectly imitated, with only the addition of a few letters, to plead a technical avoidance of the law, and so carefully prepared, as to impose on careless purchasers. I understand a large quantity has been purchased by the merchants of the Southern and Western States, on account of the cheapness of the article. A merchant who participates indirectly in the fraud, by selling the spurious articles, is as much an offender as the principal who planned the imposition.

I hope every respectable citizen who values the health of the community in which he lives will aid me in ferreting out and exposing the unscrupulous merchant, who, for the sake of a few cents, will put into jeopardy the lives of the community in which he lives. Such men should be nailed to the pillory of popular execration.

WOLFE'S SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS.

It is made from barley of the finest quality, selected with great care from the products of the most celebrated grain-growing districts, is flavored with the essence of the Aromatic Juniper Berry of Italy, and is rectified by a peculiar process which expels from the spirit every acid particle.

As a means of preventing and correcting the disagreeable, and often dangerous, effects produced upon the stomach and bowels by a change of water—a visitation to which travellers and settlers, and all unacclimated persons in the West, the South, and the South-West, are peculiarly liable—the Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps will be found absolutely infallible, while, in cases of dropsy, gravel, obstruction of the kidneys, disease of the bladder, dyspepsia, and general debility, it is recommended most emphatically by the most distinguished members of the medical profession.

It is put up in quart and pint bottles, in cases of one dozen, with the name of the undersigned on the bottle and cork, and a fac-simile of his signature and label.

For sale by all respectable druggists and country merchants. UDOLPHO WOLFE,
Nos. 18, 20 and 25 Beaver-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

SPRING CLOTHING.

Handsome Spring Raglans	$5 00 to $10 00
Cassimere Business Coats, beautifully finished	3 50 to 5 00
Cassimere Business Coats	6 50 to 18 00
Black Cloth Suits	10 00 to 25 00
Elegant Blue Cloth Dress Coats	8 00
Black Cloth Dress Frock Coats	5 50 to 18 00
Fine Brown, Green and Blue Cloth Frock Coats	5 00 to 8 00
Black Cloth, Doeskin and Cassimere Pants	2 50 to 6 00
Fancy Cassimere Pants	1 50 to 5 00
Rich Moire Antique Silk Vests	2 50 to 3 00
New Styles of Spring Silk Vests	2 50 to 4 00
Spring Cassimere Vests	1 50 to 2 50
FURNISHING GOODS.	
White Shirts	63½ to 2 00
Spring Undershirts	37½ to 2 00
Every Description of Half Hose	10 to 40
Handkerchiefs, Ties, Cravats, Gloves, &c., &c., &c., &c., at	

EVANS'
Extensive
Clothing Warehouse,
Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.,
Between Gold and Cliff sts.

[Advertisement.]

Gas for the Country.—Gas apparatus, after the Patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company. C. R. Woodworth & Co. are now offering for sale a most complete, cheap, simple and efficient gas machine, adapted in all respects to the wants of private dwellings, public and private schools, churches, colleges, factories, foundries, hotels, watering places, &c., as well as of towns and villages. Details will be furnished, by applying in person or by letter to the office of the Company, where a machine can be seen in operation, and descriptive pamphlets obtained.

C. R. Woodworth & Co.,
No. 74 Wall-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Spring Clothing.—Alfred Munroe & Co., have now ready, and are receiving daily from their manufacturing department, Spring Raglan Overcoats, Spring Business Coats, Vests, Fancy Cassimere Pants, &c., &c.

Also, Boy's Clothing of all kinds in great variety. A. M. & Co. have made large additions to their custom department, and stocked it with a large assortment of prize goods, which they will make to order in the best manner. Alfred Munroe & Co.,
No. 441 Broadway, between Howard and Grand sts.

[Advertisement.]

Kemp's Worm Pastilles.—They contain no mercury, require no mercury to be taken after them, destroy every species of intestinal worms with absolute certainty; are enticing in appearance and extremely palatable. Beistol's Sarsaparilla, the only safe cure for Scrofula, Eruptions, diseases of the Lungs, Tumors, and all complaints generated by morbid matter in the blood. Sold by D. T. Lanman & Co., wholesale druggists, No. 69 Water-street, New-York, and by all druggists. Sarsaparilla $1, and Pastilles 25c. per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

DAGUERREOTYPES! DAGUERREOTYPES!
AT GURNEY'S PALACE
OF ART, No. 349 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

PHOTOGRAPHS! PHOTOGRAPHS!
AT GURNEY'S PALACE
OF ART, No. 349 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

REMOVAL.
A. RANKIN & CO.
Have removed to the new and spacious store,
NO. 96 BOWERY.
HOSIERY,
UNDERGARMENTS,
AND MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
A GREAT ASSORTMENT AT VERY LOW PRICES.

[Advertisement.]

Coates' Portable Gas Works.—The undersigned desires to call public attention to his improved Gas Apparatus designed for country residences, factories, hotels, &c. These works are safe, efficient and simple in their construction, and warranted to give entire satisfaction. Purchasers are guaranteed against prosecution by the Maryland Portable Gas Company, or any other parties, for alleged infringement of their patent. Office No. 376 Broadway, New-York.
S. Coates.

[Advertisement.]

HALLOTYPES,
PHOTOGRAPHS, and
DAGUERREOTYPES,
at J. Gurney's
Photographic Palace of Art,
No. 349 Broadway, corner Leonard-street.

[Advertisement.]

Teas.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers, Tea Dealers, and private families—Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson, from 90c. to 40c.; Gunpowder and Imperial from 85c. to 55c.—all other qualities equally low. Also, 5-lb boxes of good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine—No. 195 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt sts.

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Pills.—Public opinion is the great tribunal by which the value of all discoveries is judged. Its verdict on this great alterative, antiseptic and tonic medicine, founded on the testimony of rejoicing and grateful thousands, is to be found throughout the world. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all druggists, at 25c., 62½c., and $1 per box.

Trees and Plants.—Parsons & Co., Flushing, near New-York, would advise purchasers to send in their orders early. The stock of Evergreen and other Ornamental Trees is particularly good, and they are offered at low rates. Fruit trees, shrubs, roses, vines, and exotic plants can be furnished in great variety, and of choice quality. Trees will be delivered at Fulton market wharf free of freight. Catalogues by mail, or No. 29 Wall-street, basement.

[Advertisement.]

Brown's Bronchial Troches.—These lozenges will be found efficacious in allaying any irritation of the throat and bronchial tubes, whether produced by cold or over-exertion of the vocal organs. We commend them to the attention of public speakers, singers and other persons who are troubled with affections of the throat.—*Watchman and Reflector.*

Sold by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

Dr. Pelouze's Family Pills.—These long-standing and excellent Pills should be in every family; nearly every sickness can be avoided by their use. For sale by Hegeman, Clarke & Co., 165, 275, 611 and 671 Broadway; Sanders & Park, 804 Broadway, and A. B. & D. Sands & Co., 100 Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

AFFLICTED!
Ye who with langour droop and fade,
Or ye whom fiercer illness thrills,
Call the blest compound to your aid—
Trust to Brandreth's precious Pills!
Sold at Principal Office, No. 48 Brandreth Building.

[Advertisement.]

State and National Law School, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—Object: to train the student not only in the science, but in the practice of law and in extemporaneous speaking. Term begins on May 8, at the close of which Diplomas of Bachelor of Laws will be conferred admitting to practice. Send for circulars to J. W. Fowler.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Frangipanni!—an eternal perfume.
Frangipanni Pomade.
Frangipanni Sachet.
Frangipanni Fruit.
Frangipanni Soap.
Ingee & Co., No. 399 Broadway, and all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

Last Time of Ruth Oakley.—They perform Ruth Oakley for the last time to night at Barnum's Museum. It is the most effective drama ever written. but on Monday must be superseded by a new comedy. Don Cæsar de Bazan is announced for this afternoon.

[Advertisement.]

Window Shades, Table Oil-Cloths,
Buff and White Hollands,
Cords, Tassels, Brasses, &c.,
Wholesale and Retail,
By Woodford & Wemple,
No. 58 Catharine-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HALLOTYPES! HALLOTYPES!
AT GURNEY'S PALACE
OF ART, No. 349 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

THE DIAPHANOTYPE.

The latest and most perfect achievement of Art, may be seen only at the Root Gallery, No. 363 Broadway. This picture combines all the qualities of the most elaborately finished oil-painting with the utmost perfection of likeness.

[Advertisement.]

Phrenology.—Strangers and citizens will find the Phrenological Cabinet an agreeable place to visit. It contains many rare curiosities. Examinations, with charts and full written descriptions of character, given when desired. Rooms always open and free to visitors. No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 1 Murray-street, New-York.

MARRIED.

Weaver—Westervelt.—In this City, on Wednesday, March 18, by Rev. Dr. Stephen H. Tyng, Rector of St. George's Church, Ellis R. Weaver, Esq., late of San Francisco, Cal., to Adeline L. Westervelt, of New-York.

Belfour—Blackledge.—In this City, on Thursday, March 19, at St. Matthew's Church, by Rev. James L. Schock, Rev. Edmund Belfour to Miss Phebe A. Blackledge, all of this City.

Pettibone—McKimm.—In this City, on Wednesday, March 18, at the Presbyterian Church, by Rev. Thomas S. Hastings, Milo D. Pettibone, of Delaware, Ohio, to Miss Mary McKimm, of this City.

DIED.

Grant.—In this City, on Thursday, March 19, Rhoda Wheelke, wife of J. C. Grant, Esq., in the 77th year of her age.

The friends of the family, and of her son, O. De Forrest Grant, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday, 22d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 11 Gramercy Park, without further invitation.

Fowler.—In this City, on Friday afternoon, March 20, suddenly, Wilbur W., infant twin son of J. O. and Mary Fowler, aged 17 months.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at the residence of his parents, No. 11 West 22d st., near 5th-av., on Sunday, 22d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

Candee.—In this City, on Friday, March 20, suddenly, of apoplexy of lung, Lyman Candee, aged 61 years and 16 days.

His friends, and those of his sons, Edward W. and Joseph B., and of his son in-law, James Price, also the members of St. John's Lodge, F. and A. M., are requested to attend the funeral services, on Sunday, at 3 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 55 North Moore st. The remains will be taken to Yonkers on Monday morning.

Mackenzie.—In this City, on Thursday, March 19, Marshall Young, son of John and Margaret Mackenzie, aged 3 years, 8 months and 16 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, without further notice, on Saturday, at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 610 4th st.

Lawrence.—In this City, on Wednesday, March 18, Sarah Talley, only child of Sophie C. and William T. Lawrence, Jr., aged 3 years, 6 months and 11 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, the 21st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., at St. Bartholomew's Church, Lafayette-place.

Palmer.—In this City, on Friday, March 20, of typhoid fever, Obadiah Palmer, aged 69 years, 7 months and 9 days.

His remains will be taken to New-Rochelle on Monday, 23d inst., by the 12 M. New-Haven train, from Canal-st. His relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 19 Ridge-st., at 10½ o'clock A. M., on that day.

Ray.—In this City, on Friday, March 20, Mrs. Mary Ray, aged 57 years.

Funeral on Sunday, 22d inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 166 East 23d st.

Lynch.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, March 20, James Lynch, aged 76 years, for 60 years a resident of the 1st Ward of this City.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, 22d inst., at 2 o'clock, at his late residence, No. 183 Concord-st. His remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

Campbell.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, March 20, Almira Augusta, wife of Abm. Campbell, aged 41 years, 11 months and 11 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at her late residence, No. 88 Sands-st., this (Saturday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to New-Jersey on Tuesday, for interment.

Quinn.—In Newark, on Thursday, March 19, James R. Quinn, aged 26 years.

The funeral will be attended from Broad st. Methodist Church, on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

Lansing.—At Walnut Hills, Cincinnati, Ohio, on Thursday, March 19, Rev. D. C. Lansing, D. D., aged 73 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at Troy, on Wednesday, 25th inst.

☞ New-York State papers please copy.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.—March 20.

$1,000	Virginia 6s	93	600	Reading R'd	c 78⅝
5,000	do	s3 91⅞	2600	do	s10 79⅛
11,000	Missouri State 6s	84⅛	50	do	b60 80
15,000	do	s10 84⅝	100	do	b3 79⅝
18,000	Cal. State 7s, '70	64⅝	200	do	79⅛
4,000	do	65	50	do	s3 79⅝
4,000	Cal. State 7s, '75	64	200	do	b3 79⅜
2,000	N.Y. Cen. RR. 6s	90½	439	Mi. S. & N.Ia. R'd.	s3 73⅝
3,500	N.Y. Cen. R. 7s	101⅝	420	do	c 73¾
1,000	Erie R. 1st m. bs	106½	100	do	s60 73¾
1,000	Erie RR. C.Bs.'71	80	100	do	s30 73⅞
3,000	do	80¼	150	do	b30 74⅛
3,000	Erie RR. Bs. '75	83	10	Little Miami R'd	91
5,000	E. Riv. RR. 3d M.	66½	350	Panama R.R.	s60 95
1,000	M. S. Sink'g F. Bs.	78	60	do	c 95
1,000	do	79	15	do	95¼
8,500	Ill. Cen. RR. Bs.	101½	100	do	b3 95½
2,000	do	101⅝	40	do	95¾
1,000	T. H. & Al. 2d M.	69¼	100	Ill. Cen. R. R.	s60 133⅝
10	Union Bank	118	100	do	s8 133¼
28	Phenix Bank	109½	250	do	133
10	Ocean Bank	94½	400	do	132¾
30	Park Bank	100½	100	do	133½
100	Canton Co.	s10 23	200	do	132½
60	Penn. Coal Co.	95½	250	do	132
64	do	95½	200	do	s60 131¾
100	Cum. Coal Co.	b60 18½	300	do	b60 133
100	Pac. M. St. Co.	b30 71	100	do	b30 133
100	Ward C. & Iron Co.	38	50	do	s30 132¼
100	D. & H. Canal Co.	132½	100	do	s3 132⅝
200	N. Y. Central R.R.	89½	300	do	b3 132⅝
100	do	b7 89½	100	Clev. & Pitts. R.R.	c 55
500	do	89¾	100	do	54⅞
100	do	b3 89¾	100	do	b60 55⅞
450	do	b7 89¾	27	do	104¾
50	do	b10 89¾	100	Clev. & Tol. R R.	b30 74⅛
50	do	s60 89	100	do	b30 74½
150	do	b30 89¾	650	do	c 73¾
100	Erie Railroad	c 53⅞	50	do	c 73⅝
50	do	b3 53⅞	300	do	73⅞
100	do	s10 53⅝	100	do	b10 73⅝
200	do	c 53⅝	100	do	s60 73⅝
110	do	53⅜	50	do	s10 73⅞
100	do	b60 54⅛	25	Chi. & R. I. RR.	105¾
1650	do	c 53⅞	10	do	105⅝
500	do	b60 54	15	Mil. & Miss. RR.	73¼
100	do	s10 53⅜	10	do	73½
100	do	s30 53⅛	50	do	b60 73⅞
500	do	53⅜	25	La C. & Mil. RR.	75¾
100	do	b30 53⅜	15	do	76
1900	do	s3 53⅜	20	New-Jersey RR.	122
50	Mich. Cen. R'd.	b60 76			

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	N. Car. State 6s	93	150	Illinois Cent. R.	b60 133
8,000	Mic. So. S. F. Bs.	29	50	do	132¾
2,500	Erie R. bs. '75	84⅜	200	do	s60 132
20	Park Bank	100½	400	Clev. & Tol. R.	b30 73⅞
100	Reading R. R.	b60 79⅝	400	do	b60 74⅛
100	do	b3 79¾	200	do	s30 73⅜
100	do	79¼	100	do	73⅝
500	do	b3 79¾	5	La Ce. & Mil. R.	75¾
200	do	b60 79⅝	46	Chic. & R. I. R.	105¼
300	do	s3 79⅝	100	do	b30 105¾
1000	do	s60 79¼	200	do	s3 105¾
100	do	s60 79¼	400	do	s60 105
100	M. S. & N. Ia. R.	b3 72¾	100	N. Y. Cent. R.	s10 89
310	do	73¼	300	do	89
100	do	s60 73⅛	200	do	b60 89¼
50	do	b30 74	100	do	s60 89⅞
99	do	s3 73¾	300	Erie Railroad	s3d 53¾
50	Mil. & Miss. RR.	73¾	200	do	53⅝
25	do	s90 72	300	do	s30 53

FRIDAY, March 20—P. M.

There is no change in Money affairs to-day. The supply works easy for the Brokers, and the leading firms have Money left with them, on temporary use, at 7 ₰ cent., quite freely. Discounts are a little easier on strictly first-class paper, 8 to 9 ₰ cent., while fair or second choice names go at 12 ₰ cent. No movement of importance to-day in Sterling. The steamer to-morrow is the Bremen and Southampton packet, *Hermann*. The Sub-Treasury received, to-day, $143,745; disbursed $151,095; and held, at the close, $15,590,438. The telegraphic dispatches from the steamer *Alps*, at Boston from Liverpool March 4, are to the effect that the English Funds have advanced to 93⅛ for money, 94¼@⅝ for the account; the French Funds up 1 ₰ cent., the *Rente* selling at 70.90 for money. and 71.45 for the account; and Money easier in London, in the Stock circles. The Liverpool Cotton market steady, and Grain a little lower. The Tea market had further advanced on the last dispatches from China, where the troubles at Canton look more serious than ever. The hostility to the English had extended to Singapore.

The Stock Market was 2 ₰ cent. lower on Illinois Central, ⅛ ₰ cent. lower on Erie, ⅛ ₰ cent. lower on Reading, and barely sustained on other descriptions. The speculation for a decline in Illinois Central noticed yesterday, on the announcement of the new apportionment of Stock, increased to-day, and there was, also, about 1,000 shares cash Stock sold. Opinions are unsettled as to the ultimate effect of the new arrangement. It is understood to have been determined on consultation with, if not on the suggestion of, some of the heaviest New-York and English holders, and there is this consideration in determining the policy of the measure to be set off against the first impulse of the Stock Exchange. One thing is already evident—that we are to have a much more active speculation in the Stock in consequence of the divided conclusions on this point. The contracts in it will probably multiply rapidly. The last price was 132 this afternoon; New-York and Erie, 53⅜; and Reading, 79½@¾. The Bond list generally steady. California 1½ ₰ cent. better. The New-Haven and Hartford Road has made a half yearly dividend of 5 ₰ cent., payable at the Union Bank the 1st April.

FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES—FIRST HALF FISCAL YEAR.

	Imports.	Exports.	Difference
1856—July 1 to Dec. 31

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI.....NO. 1718. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 23, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE POLITICAL ARENA.

THE GRAND SCRAMBLE FOR THE SPOILS.

[illegible] of the Office-Hunters [illegible] of New-York.

[illegible] *New-York Daily Times*:

DAY OF THE POLITICAL ST. BARTHOLOMEW.

The President has announced his intention of deciding the day on which this letter will appear in your columns for the consideration and apportionment of [illegible] appointments, and Monday, the 23d of March, will, doubtless, be remembered during the [illegible] years as the festival of our political St. Bartholomew, unless the sudden resignation of Gov. GEARY should have called for a change of programme. Not Perseus when commissioned by Pallas Athené he flew to slay Medusa, the Gorgon, whose home was in the unknown land, where was neither night nor day, where nothing had a name, and nothing was in its right place—not even Perseus had then a more difficult task, or one beset by more conflicting perplexities, than has our newly elected ruler in his effort to reach the sources of disorganization behind the Democratic Party of our City, and to harmonize the whole on a fair bearing, and with Federal tit-bits for those who have labored most effectively in the good work of restoring order.

The goal in view—the restoration of Democratic harmony in our Empire City—Mr. BUCHANAN has repeatedly declared to be one worthy of the noblest ambition; he considers a New York the centre of the Union, and that any disturbance there, if protracted, must radiate its ill effects to the extremities. But how to reach the real origin of the evil, or where that origin is to be looked for,—these are questions which more unhappy than Perseus, he can find no "three gray sisters" to unravel, though any number of political old women would be glad to tender their disinterested help. Flinty obstructions rise on this side, shoals of despond and quays of unfathomable softness lie on that. Between these two, the high road to harmony must be carefully laid down and mapped,—sometimes being with a golden augur through the callosities of human granite; and at others driving golden piles into the "shaky-scraw" of some soft spot over which the train must pass. The President has before him the fate of the former engineer, who perished wretchedly while attempting to let daylight in upon this chaos; and we cannot conclude this opening paragraph better than by addressing to Mr. BUCHANAN the impressive words with which the court-crier abandons a prisoner on trial for his life to the tender mercies of the jury—"May God send you a safe deliverance!"

FORMER RECONCILIATION OF THE FACTIONS.

Before entering on the different intrigues of the rival candidates and their supporters, as recently developed in this City and at Washington, it may be as well to glance at the "irritating causes" which renewed and reopened the feud that had been plastered if not healed at the last Cincinnati Convention. The Montagues and Capulets of our Democracy were there instinctively united, upon terms forced on each by the threatening popularity of the Republican candidate. Hards and Softs were recognized as having an equal position in the Democratic family, but at Cincinnati the former were in a decided ascendant; they had the sympathy of all the Southern delegations—by whom the Softs were endured as a bitter necessity—and wherever Hunkerism was rampant, the Hards struck fire from its flinty bosom as they rushed with flintier hearts to the embrace. It is claimed for the Adamantines that they entered the Convention the fast friends of JAMES BUCHANAN, prepared to stand or fall by his election, and that this determination being known had a great effect on the Southern waverers for PIERCE. The Softs were Pierce men to a man; and when they were beaten, and the Convention adjourned, the patriarchs of the party dismissed the angry brothers with their blessing, and the command to go and sin no more.

SHOWS HOW THE HARDS WERE BEFOOLED.

Flushed with the excitement of victory, the Hards returned to our City, and counted so securely on the exclusive spoils as to neglect the most ordinary precautions. Meanwhile the moody and partinacious Softs began to feel their official seats slipping away from them, and determined to regain by diplomacy what they had lost in open war. They knew the value of a "regular nomination" in a party whose rank and file have so little independent thought, and the object to which they now addressed themselves with the vigor of despair was, to secure control of the regular Democratic organizations—a feat which would place them, if successful, with their hands on the horns of the Democratic altar; and who could then remove them?

While the Hards slept, therefore, or were only slowly recovering from the debauch which followed their triumph at Cincinnati, the Union General Committee was organized, and the late LORENZO B. SHEPARD, a leading Soft, leaped hurriedly into its Chair as presiding officer. On the assembling of the Union State Convention, Mr. WM. C. CRAIN, another Soft, did ditto repeated, and the Softs under his lead secured a majority of the Electors nominated, and the lead in designating the State Central Committee, together with a majority of their candidates for the best offices on the State ticket. When the State Central Committee assembled, it was found that no organization could be effected unless DEAN RICHMOND, another Soft, was made Chairman; and the culmination of this treason (say the Hards) was the appointment of one PETER CAGGER (not Codger) to the post of Secretary; and the election of Mr. WILSON SMALL, another pulpy individual, to the vacancy created by Mr. SHEPARD's death. When the nominations for City officers came to be made, Mr. WOOD, who is proud to be recognized as the leader of the Softs, was put up a second time for Mayor; Mr. RUSSELL, another Soft, was nominated for City Judge; Mr. BUSTEED, who, two years before, had been the Soft candidate for Surrogate against BRADY, (a veteran Hard,) was nominated for Counsel to the Corporation, and Mr. MOLONY, a Soft, (and nothing else) was made the candidate for the Governor of the Almshouse.

This filled the entire list; and if the Hards grumbled and swore a little—"as 'tis their nature to"—their admirers consider that they were perfectly justified in so doing, in view of the existing facts. Nevertheless, the prestige of the "regular ticket" and the Buchanan enthusiasm served to consolidate the entire party for the time being, and the whole batch of "regulars" were put safely through, though some few of the more indurated *crustacei* refused the Fernandian amenities and preferred to isolate their political existence in the Libby-an desert.

The Softs had carried all their candidates over the heads and with the reluctant assistance of the Hards—but still they were not content. They seemed to have adopted (with a Hard amendment) the rule laid down by Pat at Donnybrook: "Wherever you see a head, *hit it*;" and the first act of Mr. BUSTEED on entering the office to which (claim the Hards) Hard votes had helped to elevate him, was to decapitate the Public Administrator, the only Hard in his department, and one occupying a leading position as the Hard member of the State Committee from the City of New-York. But Mr. BUSTEED retained Mr. PURSER (Soft) as Corporation-Attorney, and the reason for that retention and the metamorphosing effects thereof shall be more fully explained hereafter.

TELLS WHY THE HARDS DIDN'T SUBMIT.

Thus the Hards find that they have been outgeneraled, and deprived of their fair share of spoil, and the Softs, under WOOD, have *prima facie* evidence of justice when appealing to Mr. BUCHANAN as the only legal and legally organized representatives of the Democratic Party in our City. "But, no," say the outwitted Adamantines, "you appeal to the President on a popularity which is really his own, not yours. When Mr. BUSTEED, for instance, ran alone before the same constituency, he polled but some 14,000 votes: yet, when, by your management and deception, you had identified his name with Mr. BUCHANAN's, no less than 40,000 citizens recorded their voices in his favor!" Similar facts, they say, could be cited in almost every other instance; and it is on these that they claim an influence in the distribution of Federal patronage—the fact to the contrary notwithstanding that the Softs sit in the upper seats of the Democratic synagogue and wear the external vestments of high priesthood. Such is the Hard-Shell story, and those interested in the facts may examine and decide on them at leisure.

THE MAYOR'S GRAND DESCENT UPON WASHINGTON.

But the semblance of uncontested power in the Softs—whether actual or fictitious, whether honest or the fruit of fraud—has enabled our enterprising Mayor to initiate a novelty in politics at which our oldest politicians stand aghast. The Lord Mayor of London finds his native element in turtle; over calipash and calipee he wields an infallible ladle: but if he were to march down to Westminster in his official robes at the assembling of a new Parliament, and insist on obtruding his advice on the Queen and the Queen's advisers, the Beefeaters would take charge of him as a lunatic, and even the most charitable of his humanitarian friends would confess that he had slightly overstepped his sphere. We know very well that there is no parallel whatever between the cases; nor would we be thought to condemn the boldness of the triumphal and processional manner in which our municipal chief has entered Washington and striven to wrest the practical patronage of the United States from the hands of the Chief Executive, whose duty it should be to distribute the same, partly for the benefit of the whole country and partly for the consolidation of the party of which he is the elected representative. Our only desire is to call attention to the novelty of this course, and ask what must follow as the inevitable result if such a precedent be established? The splendid posts of Collector, Naval Officer, Surveyor and so forth, will henceforth be regarded as the mere appendages of the Mayoralty; and we shall have a cloud of municipal dignitaries, of all ranks and sizes, and from the four winds of heaven, gathering over the Capitol and fulminating vernacular anathemas if *they* be refused in their own section the power that is awarded to Mayor WOOD in his.

HOW HIS HONOR WAS ACCOMPANIED AND HOW HE OPENED HIS GAME.

We used the words "triumphal and processional" in connection with Mayor WOOD's visit to Washington, not with the slightest desire to sneer, but simply as the best descriptive adjectives suggested by the occasion. His Honor went on to see his Excellency about ten days ago, with a full if not appropriate retinue. There was RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, the County Clerk, as avant courier and trumpeter. RICHARD BUSTEED, the Corporation Counsel, carried His Honor's badge. JOSIAH SUTHERLAND and ISAAC BELL, Jr., walked on each side of His Honor to protect him from the rabble, and Mr. MICHAEL TUOMY gave up a profitable trade in brandy smashes to have the honor and possible profit of bringing up his Honor's rear. Thus heralded and escorted, FERNANDO opened his game at Willard's, where he threw open his rooms, gave liberal refreshments, and held levees for all who might be anxious to secure his potential voice. These things he did in opposition, it must be confessed, to the "New York Ranche," an institution of a somewhat similar kind, only a few days older; and thus the war of the Shells was transplanted from our City and has been raging in Washington for the last fortnight, to the great profit of the bar-rooms in that vicinity, and at a cost of irreligious expletives which every true philanthropist is at full liberty to deplore.

But the transplanted mayoralty on one side, and the Rancheros on the other, were not alone in the struggle. WM. D. KENNEDY, the father of the Council of Sachems; DAN. DELAVAN, Grand Sachem, and THOMAS DUNLAP, chief warrior of the Council,—all these arrived on the field of battle and drew their weapons ("pocket pistols") to take part in the furious affray. After and before them drooped the members of Congress from New-York, the candidates, their seconds, bottle-holders, lobby agents, and an indiscriminate pell-mell of distinguished Hards and Softs—all hungering for each other's political blood—all eager for the spoil, and all confidentially certain that they had severally and privately hit upon an infallible mode of "managing the old man" (so runs the phrase) to their own decided advantage.

GIVES THE HARD SIDE OF THE STORY OF WOOD'S REELECTION.

It is rumored that Mayor WOOD has lost many a gaudy feather in the inevitable crush. Indeed, some of the Hards, considered good at cyphering, made an effort to rob him of 42,000 feathers (the number of our Democratic voters) at a single pull. They alleged—and swore, for that matter—that he had purchased his nomination from the Custom-House officers, City contractors, and other dependent underlings, whom he had caused to be put on the Committee, precisely as an aspirant for a bank presidency would either purchase or secure enough votes to get himself the coveted position. His only available opponent, they said, was a Know-Nothing, put forward and secretly supported by WOOD himself—and this made WOOD's election a matter of political necessity; but his vote fell 7,000 behind the vote for Mr. BUCHANAN—a falling off which they called heaven and the sachems to witness, was unprecedented in the annals of their well disciplined party! Figures, they said, don't lie, however much politicians may.

SECRET HISTORY OF THAT DINNER AT DELMONICO'S.

Then again—say the Hards, and on this point some others agree with them—his whole course since his last election has been one continued selfish blunder—a baffled attempt to exclude from the party whoever would not bend to his supreme dictation. This led to the opposition of the Wilson Small and John Y. Savage Committees, and the final action of the Council of Sachems excluding both from Tammany Hall. We know that the Mayor took legal advice with the intention, not yet abandoned, of overruling the action of the Council: but the lawyers were dead against him, and even his namesake, Mr. GEORGE WOOD, coincided with CHAS. O'CONNOR in pronouncing the Sachems beyond his reach. In connection with this, an amusing story is told of the Mayor's last attempt to get control of the Council. It appears that early in January, foreseeing that the Sachems must become the ultimate arbiters of the controversy between his Committee, (Wilson Small's, so called,) and the Savage Committee,—His Honor, under the advice of Mr. GEORGE F. THOMPSON, determined on a gastronomic line of policy and accordingly invited a majority of the Sachems to a sumptuous banquet at Delmonico's. Six of the said Sachems were his own trusty henchmen, to wit; RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, THOS. W. ADAMS, JOSEPH ROSE, GEORGE H. PURSER, JOHN KELLY, and JOHN COCHRANE; but a seventh was wanted to give the required majority, and Major CONNOR was the one selected as the individual of the "Old Guard" whose head could be most easily affected by "the fine flavors of meats and the delicious juices of fishes." As the wine began to circulate, many humorous stories were told by the six who were "all right," about the peculiar neatness with which His Honor put all who opposed him under ground. Mr. G. H. PURSER was peculiarly facetious on the fate of the 4,600 Libby-an exiles; and it has even been whispered that he owes his continuance in office under Mr. BUSTEED to his determined attempts at jocularity under the serious purport of the banquet. Mr. PURSER, it may be remembered, while holding the office of Corporation Attorney under Mr. SHEPHERD, (an anti-Wood man,) published in the DAILY TIMES a very violent manifesto against Mayor WOOD, raking up all the disparaging material of the past, and ending by the assertion that those who supported WOOD "mistook a pirate for a puritan." But when SHEPHERD was removed by death, a new light broke in on Mr. PURSER's clouded intellect, and at the feast afore said he distinguished himself in the manner aforesaid, and in other manners not necessary to be specified—and so quietly did Major CONNOR enjoy the whole proceedings that not one of the conspirators ever imagined their design had been seen through, and the symposium concluded with an assurance on their part that the obdurate Major had been taken in and done for after the neatest fashion of political garroting. Nevertheless time proved the contrary; CONNOR returned to his old companions in arms, ELIJAH F. PURDY, DAN DELAVAN, BILL KENNEDY, &c.; and when the question of the two committees came before the Council, His Honor was sent to the wall, and with a will. I have dwelt particularly on this circumstance, because few understood the great interest involved in that quarrel, and many were led to regard it as a mere affair of pique between the rival chairmen. It was in reality a great party crisis, and we may date from its adjustment the era of better days in the Democratic Camp.

MYSTERIOUS INTERVIEWS IN WASHINGTON.

Since the Mayor has been in Washington, Mr. GEORGE F. THOMPSON, his confidential friend, has been busy drumming up recruits to attend His Honor's *levees*. He has succeeded in capturing and bringing captive to Willard's, many noted politicians who, here in New-York, would hardly think it safe to talk to Mr. WOOD through speaking-trumpets across the East River at Hellgate. Amongst others, BILL KENNEDY (who swears he was entrapped,) had an hour's interview with His Honor at His Honor's own private rooms; now KENNEDY is the Father of the Council, and though the result of that interview has not leaked out in any tangible form,—and though KENNEDY professes great disgust at the artifice employed,—nevertheless his old companions begin to look uneasily at him, and they dwell with bitter emphasis on the fact that KENNEDY called at WOOD's rooms, (whereas WOOD, (supposing KENNEDY to be disinclined to come to terms,) should have called on him. Time is the great unraveler of mysteries; and to time we must leave this, and many other mysterious interviews that Mr. G. F. THOMPSON has had the adroitness to bring about.

HOW THE "OLD MAN" (THE PRESIDENT) WAS TO BE MANAGED.

Different theories as to "how the old man could be managed" to best advantage were eagerly canvassed; but Mr. SICKLES hit upon *the* plan, and JOHN COCHRANE and the Mayor have followed suit. It appears that down to the 10th of March, however much this distinguished strategist may have talked outside of his control over the old man, he studiously abstained from approaching him, and studiously caused it to be reported that he asked nothing for himself and had no candidates. This course he pursued under the impression (confided to his confidentials) that the President would come to regard him as disinterested and fall back on him for advice; and thus he would become, without any exertion on his own part, the power behind the throne. This snug little scheme—a really clever one—Mr. WILLIAM WILEY is accused of having made public; and JOHN COCHRANE getting hold of it, adopted straightway the same Machiavellian policy. It is on this silent system of advocacy, adopted by Mr. COCHRANE, that Mr. JOHN WHEELER builds his hope of the Surveyorship. He expresses himself confident that the President will fall back confidentially on COCHRANE for advice, and then Mr. WHEELER will be taken up to harmonize the party!

Mayor WOOD, also, for some time fell into the same course of masterly inactivity; but it appears that the whole thing—as such things always will—got finally to the ears of the party most interested; and the "old man" of their confidential speculations has had many a hearty laugh with his intimates over the confidential diplomacy of those who represent themselves to all outside barbarians as enjoying his most intimate confidence. The appointments are to be made, however, next Monday, and then let us hope to see an end of the epidemic of confidential cheating—for this epidemic has prevailed to a much greater extent than the one generated by the foul sewerage of the National. The fight for various offices stands pretty much as follows:

FOR COLLECTOR.

The chief candidates at present are SCHELL, BUTTERWORTH, TOWNSEND and WARD. The chief objection to the first is his having been a leader of the Hards, and his proclivities being supposed to lie in that direction. On the other hand he was not involved in the faction fights of the rival Committees, and at the time of the Mayoralty contest was too much occupied in raising funds for the Presidential contest in Pennsylvania to do more than cast his vote in the local election. SICKLES and HASKINS, of the Congressional deputation, oppose him bitterly because they want a man of their own. Mr. JOHN C. MATHER is acting as his next friend in the affair, and what may be the upshot of the interviews between MATHER for SCHELL, and G. F. THOMPSON for WOOD, Monday evening's telegraph may not impossibly reveal.

Mr. WARD keeps on asserting that he wants to know what will be the "grand policy of Mr. BUCHANAN"—to the great annoyance of His Honor, the Mayor, who objects to the word "policy" on principle. WARD might as well insinuate hemp to a man whose father was suspended, as mention this "grand policy" he is so anxious about, in the presence of FERNANDO the First; nevertheless it has become a habit with him, despite of ridicule; and he refuses to declare himself until he knows "what Mr. BUCHANAN's grand policy is to be." This really means that he is anxious for an opportunity to introduce his uncle AARON WARD, (made famous as a card-player, by allusions in one of JOHN VAN BUREN's speeches,) to the coveted post. Mayor WOOD may fall back on AARON as a last resort, but his first choice would be ISAAC TOWNSEND, who has recently been drumming up recommendations from the merchants, on the model of the letter which the model Mayor got signed in his own behalf by some of our leading non-politico houses. But CLARK and KELLY are strongly in favor of SCHELL, and may counterbalance the opposition of HASKIN and SICKLES.

BUTTERWORTH, a political Bohemian, is SCHELL's obie opponent. The veterans of Tammany denounce him as a squatter—his first appearance here being to take possession of the Assay Office, for which he was brought up all the way from Mississippi or there abouts. He is supported by S. A. DOUGLAS, SICKLES HASKIN and the New York Rancheros generally, and is known as the Douglas candidate. SLIDELL is also said to support him,—though bound in honor and for past services to support Mr. SCHELL. He has also the advantage of Mr. R. J. WALKER's advocacy—Mr. WALKER having recently, it is rumored, had large financial transactions with him to the tune of $25,000 or $30,000; and there will be other influences brought to bear that may not impossibly secure him what he covets. Mr. WALKER, who played the indignant when he first arrived at Washington, and with good reason we confess, as he was unquestionably asked to take a Cabinet position,—an offer subsequently withdrawn—Mr. WALKER, we say, is again in favor at the White House; Mr. BUCHANAN having called on him last Sunday and explained the difficulties, it is to be supposed, in a three hours' interview.

TOWNSEND is supported by WOOD, and the recommendations before referred to. He is remarkable for nothing save his former connection with the Barnburners, and subsequent retirement. He tried some time since to be elected President of the Board of Almshouse Governors; but CHRIS. GUNTHER beat him; and if he be appointed now it will be regarded as a declaration that the mere a politician can fossilize himself, the greater will be his chances.

FOR POSTMASTER.

There are but two candidates for this—FOWLER, the present incumbent, and WILSON SMALL, Mayor WOOD's peculiar *protegé*. The objection made to FOWLER, is that he has been a leader in our New-York difficulties—but has not SMALL been a firebrand? FOWLER has combined the support of the entire Congressional delegation—the thirteen Sachems—and both of the rival Committees. The only thing serious against him is the principle of rotation, and on this many build hopes that they (like Mr. WHEELER) may be taken up to harmonize the party.

FOR SURVEYOR,

There are many candidates—TUCKER, HERRICK, LUDLOW, HART, WILEY and COVENTRY WADDELL. TUCKER stands best, being supported by every prominent National (Hard) Democrat in the State, from DICKINSON down. HERRICK claims to be on terms of warm personal friendship with the President, and puts forward the plea that he advocated JAMES BUCHANAN when the Democratic Party did not. His Free-Soil heresies, however, tell against him; and a grave question arises, whether the patronage of the Executive shall be used in justice to the party, or for the support of Mr. BUCHANAN's immediate friends? LUDLOW is the candidate of DEAN RICHMOND and the Softs generally. Messrs. HART and WILEY both build their faith on SICKLES, and should he succeed in becoming the "old man's" confidential adviser, they may likely come in for some cold victuals, even if they fail to obtain a seat at the first table. They would both be contented with anything over $1,500 a year. WADDELL is a political curiosity—a sort of quadrennial plant, which blooms every four years, as the aloe does every hundred. Nobody ever sees or hears of him, except at the distribution of the spoils, and then he outcawbers Micawber in his expectation that "something will turn up." He is always the "intimate friend" of some confidential friend of the President;—at present he lays claim to General CASS in that capacity, and the General is expected to insist that "poor WADDELL, who has had losses," shall have something handsome.

FOR MARSHAL.

RYNDERS, BARR, BOB GAMBLE and JIM BENSEL are candidates. It is said, on what we consider good authority, that Mr. BUCHANAN would like to do something for the man who fires the big gun at Democratic festivals; but RYNDERS is a representative man, and to inaugurate an Administration by his appointment will require some daring and disregard of the received opinions of the world. Nevertheless, the Captain has good claims and influence, and these scruples may be overcome. GAMBLE is at present Coroner, and BENSEL, Deputy Sheriff—these offices are not so bad to stay in. BARR is a Hard; is very warmly supported by DANIEL S. DICKINSON and other lights of the party. His chances are not bad, but RYNDERS may probably beat him, unless a new man be taken up, at mutual suggestion, as a compromise.

FOR NAVAL OFFICER.

It is likely that this may ultimately fall to WILSON SMALL—as the limit and extent of Mayor WOOD's intended patronage. Mr. S. FOWLER, a member of the State Committee from Orange, was after it, but he left in disgust a week ago, and has since refused repeated solicitations to return. BIRDSALL, Mr. DICKINSON's son-in-law, is strongly recommended, and will get it if the sage of Binghamton shows any inclination to press for him.

This letter is already too long, and I must now in haste subscribe myself, A BIRD IN THE BUSH.

NEW-YORK, March 22, 1857.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—4 Hanover-st., and 121 Broadway.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

Governor Geary's Resignation Peremptory—Colonel Black—Policy of the Administration Concerning Kansas—New-York Appointments—The Dallas-Clarendon Treaty Approved by the Cabinet, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, March 22, 1857.

A new Governor of Kansas, as successor to Gov. GEARY, will, beyond a doubt, be appointed next week. When the resignation was received, and up to last Tuesday, it was the full determination of Mr. BUCHANAN to urge his retention of the responsible post he has filled so ably, and, if necessary, to grant him *carte blanche* for the future, in addition to recognizing and indorsing his past acts. Since, however, the St. Louis letter has been digested, and it has become apparent that Mr. GEARY's desire to be relieved is peremptory, a new line of policy has become indispensable. Gov. GEARY is in Washington, and is to see the President and Secretary of State to-morrow.

The impression prevails, even among his warmest friends, that he has committed a great mistake in appealing to the people, as he has done, adversely, by implication, to the central Government, without first knowing what course would be now taken by the latter upon those points which were left undecided by President PIERCE. It has been, in fact, an abandonment of the post of danger in the hour of the greatest need, and was, to say the least, ill-timed. The American people will scarcely recognize it as a sufficient motive for a *fugitive* resignation, that the life of the Governor was in danger; nor that he had expended a certain amount of money from his own pocket; nor that he was displeased at a want of promptness in acquiescing to his reasonable wishes. I have no hesitation in declaring, and I do so upon the most solid authority, and without danger of contradiction, that, if Gov. GEARY had remained in Kansas, he would have been backed to the bitter end by the whole force of the Federal Government.

Colonel BLACK, of Pittsburg, Penn., lately second on the list of candidates for Governor of that State before the Democratic Convention, and in command of the First Keystone Regiment, during the Mexican war, is the most conspicuous Northern candidate for the Governorship of Kansas. Colonel BLACK has been a prominent Democrat in his own State for many years, and possesses the personal respect and confidence of the President. He is a lawyer by profession, and was a member of the National Convention at Baltimore which nominated General PIERCE, and also of the Cincinnati Convention. In the latter assemblage, he made the famous speech which elicited animadversions from the extreme Northern press. His appointment would be acceptable to the South, although I know of none of his antecedents which would render him unpopular in the non-slaveholding states.

Messrs. McMULLEN of Va., and STANTON of Tenn., are more spoken of for GEARY's successor from the South, but I incline to think that BLACK's chances are the best, although nothing has yet been decided.

Southern feeling in Kansas is acknowledged to be, just now, decidedly predominant, and the anxieties of the Administration in relation to the future are extreme. In the midst of so much darkness, all that I can foresee confidently is, that the President will, under no circumstances, permit the spirit of the Kansas-Nebraska law to be invaded, and that if the people of that Territory are eventually visited with Slavery as an institution, it will be by their own deliberate act, in accordance with the rights they possess under the Constitution and the law.

The Collectorship battle is nearly where it was. SCHELL has four members of Congress for him, and seven out of the twelve who compose the Congressional delegation must be regarded as for BUTTERWORTH. KELLY cannot be classed for either candidate, but he opposes BUTTERWORTH. AMASA J. PARKER, ROYAL PHELPS and others, are named for Collectorship only in case a third candidate is brought forward, and the chances of these gentlemen are not to be despised, as it is now known that WOOD is adverse to the claims of BUTTERWORTH. On the other hand, Messrs. CORNING and HATCH, together with whom may be classed Messrs. DEAN RICHMOND, CASSIDY, LUDLOW, and the Democratic strength from the interior, do not, on the whole, think that SCHELL could unite the party,—are said to be afraid of the risks of bringing in new candidates so late in the day; and, therefore, incline towards BUTTERWORTH, who is a fair, honorable and high-minded man, upon whose impartiality they can always rely.

All the talk about other candidates amounts, as yet, to nothing. No probable surmise can even be formed, at present, respecting who will get the Surveyorship or Naval Office. FOWLER, as the only candidate, looks certain for the Post-Office, but is not without opposition on the part of those who assert, vigorously, the principle of rotation in office. It must be owned that every one keeps his temper admirably. Among outsiders, our worthy Corporation Counsel, BUSTEED, Judge RUSSELL, County Clerk CONNOLLY, and a score of others, show good-natured faces to the crowd, and contribute generally, by their presence, to peace and the general good. M. N.

P. S.—Mr. BUCHANAN informed the New-York delegation, yesterday, that he had received Governor GEARY's resignation, to take effect on the 20th inst., (Friday.) He added that the new Governor of Kansas, by pursuing a wise, impartial and firm course, will have an opportunity of distinguishing himself beyond that of any other appointee of his administration. His policy is, as said above, *non-interference free-soil*. There has, as yet, been no census taken of the Kansas population, and Congress will scrutinize closely all acts, and the President will overlook these acts, in view of his veto power, before the September State Constitution—if one is framed—shall be acceded to or tolerated,

CLARK, of the Eighth District, is for SCHELL from political associations, but is more favorable to BUTTERWORTH personally, and believes him to be the better man for Collector. This makes the delegation stand *eight for Buttersworth, one neutral, and three for Schell.* BUTTERWORTH has also a majority of the Hards of the delegation and a majority of the Softs of the delegation for him, which, it is thought, is the proper way of looking at the present Democratic union. M. N.

[FROM OUR REGULAR TELEGRAPHIC REPORTER.]

WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 21.

The Cabinet to-day had under consideration the Dallas-Clarendon Treaty, and approved it in the form amended by the Senate. It will be conveyed to our Minister at the Court of St. James by ALEXANDER H. EVANS, of Washington, who, as special messenger, will leave Boston for Europe on Wednesday next, and return to this country after visiting London and Paris.

The resignation of Gov. GEARY was not received here until to-day. The intimation, however, of his determination to resign was sent hither some days ago, by telegraph. His resignation has not yet been acted upon, though it will be accepted. No successor has been designated as yet.

Messrs. SICKLES, BOUCK, and many others from New-York, had a long interview with the President this morning, relative to the appointments in that City and State. The door was then thrown open to more than three hundred persons in waiting, including a fresh Maryland delegation. A large number rushed up and hurriedly put their papers into the President's possession, while others contented themselves with merely shaking his hand. The President excused himself, saying that he would listen to them all separately were it in his power, but the Cabinet would meet in a few moments, and they would, he said, have before them one of the most important subjects ever brought to the attention of the Government; and in this connection he said "He had just received the resignation of Governor GEARY, to take place on the 20th inst., and that time is passed. Hence," he remarked, "you see it is impossible for me, gentlemen, to attend to you now."

The following among other officers are assigned to the steamer *Niagara*, and have been ordered to report to the Navy Department by the 1st of April: Captain HUDSON; Lieutenants NORTH, TODD, GUEST, WELLS, McCAULEY, WHITING and KENNON. Surgeon PALMER, and Assistant-Surgeon LIPEAH and WASHINGTON; Purser ELDRIDGE, and Chief Engineer EVERETT.

Colonel WHEELER, who has held the commission of Minister to Nicaragua ever since the cessation of diplomatic intercourse, has recently resigned it.

Hon. JOHN A. McCLERNAND, of Illinois, has been recommended by prominent politicians of that State for the mission to Russia.

Failure of the Bank of Newcastle—Absconding of the Cashier.

PITTSBURG, Saturday, March 21.

The Bank of Newcastle, the credit of which has been impaired for some weeks, has finally stopped payment. The amount of coin in the bank yesterday to redeem notes amounting to $100,000, was just four dollars

The cashier, Mr. WAGGONSELLER, it is said, has absconded with $50,000.

The Directors of the bank are all men of respectability, and have been most sadly duped by the cashier, who was a fast liver and deeply engaged in Eastern speculations. Large sums belonging to the bank were recklessly loaned to corporations, most of which will be lost, among others $20,000 to the Grammercy Bank, of Indiana.

Mutineers of the Ship New-York Sentenced.

TRENTON, N. J., Saturday, March 21.

The Jury in the United States Court came in this morning with a verdict of guilty against four of the crew of the Ship *New-York*. JOHN DEVLIN was sentenced to three years imprisonment in the State Prison, and ROGERS, THOMPSON and BLAKE to two years each.

The State Legislature adjourned *sine die* at 11 o'clock this morning.

Governor Geary's Resignation at Honesdale.

HONESDALE, Penn., Saturday, March 21.

The confirmation of Governor GEARY's resignation is received, with the appointment of a Southern Pro-Slavery man in his place. The Democracy have placed their flag, with the Buchanan streamer attached, at half-mast.

The Baltimore Appointments, &c.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, March 22.

Our politicians are at fever heat regarding the appointments, and the possibility that the best city offices may be given to politicians from the interior of the State, is occasioning great grumbling.

We have no mail to-day south of Mobile.

Non-Arrival of the Circassian.

HALIFAX, Sunday, March 22—A. M.

The screw steamship *Circassian* which was appointed to leave Liverpool for this port *via* St. John's, N. F., on the 7th inst., has not yet been heard of here. A thick snow-storm now prevails with an easterly wind.

The General Assembly of Rhode Island.

PROVIDENCE, Sunday, March 22.

The General Assembly adjourned on Saturday after a session of eleven weeks. The principal business of the session has been the revision of the State Laws.

Planing-Mill Burned.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, March 20.

Messrs. BUNN & LACY's planing-mill, in this place, was destroyed by fire last night. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. Loss $20,000.

The Cotton Crop.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 21.

The latest information from all parts show the decrease in the receipts of cotton to be 250,000 bales as compared with the same time last season.

Foreign Trade of Boston.

BOSTON, Sunday, March 22.

The imports of foreign goods at the port of Boston for the week ending March 19 were as follows:

Dry Goods	$879,347	Hides	$1,700
Sugar	249,144	Saltpetre	52,497
Molasses	79,027	Copper Ore	28,516
Tea	86,963	Wool	31,844
Coffee	58,405	Hemp	45,03[illegible]
Gunny Bags	105,916	Other articles	396,080
Linseed	99,880		
Total			$1,967,41[illegible]
Corresponding week last year			$767,697
Increase			$1,197,414

The Boy who was Shot at a Lager Bier Saloon.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

GEORGE JOHNSON, who was shot on the evening of the 25th ult., at a lager bier cellar, No. 296 Bowery, was represented as a rowdy butcher boy. This has given the impression that he was making disturbance and that the man who shot him down was justified in the act. Nothing could be farther from the truth. The writer has known this boy for at least six or seven years, had frequently employed him for errands, and always found him of an excellent disposition, quiet, respectful, industrious, and faithful. He loved his mother and sisters, and was greatly beloved by them. During the few minutes (about 20) that he survived, they were uppermost in his mind. "What will my poor widowed mother and sisters do, for I am their only dependence?" he exclaimed, dying with their name upon his lips. Every pittance of his earnings was faithfully devoted to their use, and when not engaged at work, he was never long absent from their home. Those in whose service he has been engaged for three or four years past, besides the writer, including his employer at the time of his death, bear uniform testimony to the excellence of his character. The circumstances under which he was murdered were not calculated to excite the keeper of the place to even an angry word. The place was one of public resort, with the added attraction of music. From curiosity more than anything else, he had gone there a few times, but never to remain long. On the evening in question he was accompanied by a single person, a lad, no near his own age. It was about 7½ o'clock, and no company was present—the keeper and his assistants being the only persons in the place. The door was locked, when GEORGE attempted to open it by taking hold of the knob, and the entire sum of his offence was, that, after the keeper had slightly opened the door and said he could not enter, without any violence, he took hold of the knob again, saying to the man within that he wanted to speak to him. His associate started to leave, and he, too, turned to follow, and had ascended several steps when the fatal shot was fired. He was leaving *voluntarily*; the shot was fired through the glass,—the door having a sash,—the ball entered at the *back*, and lodged just under the skin of the breast, several inches higher [illegible] body than where it entered.

[illegible] mother has been a widow for about eight years and is a most worthy and exemplary woman. She was called to contend with equal difficulties. Three children at first were all too young to assist in the family's support, and their hands were her only [illegible]. The second eldest, once so interesting, [illegible] for several years has been afflicted with cataract [illegible] consciousness several times a day, thus requiring the constant attendance of the mother by night [illegible]

JUSTICE.

STATE AFFAIRS.

Failure of the New-Jersey Commission—Agricultural Books for School Libraries—The School Moneys—Trinity Church, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

ALBANY, Saturday, March 21, 1857.

The Commissioners appointed by Governor KING to open negotiations with your neighbors in "the Jarseys" for jurisdiction over Sandy Hook, have returned to Albany with a large sized flea in both ears. The State of Camden and Amboy is not to be cajoled, bullied, nor smiled out of that invaluable piece of soil which stretches across the mouth of Raritan Bay.

The fact is, the tactics tried here in Albany, by the opponents of removal, and which failed so signally, met with more success among the 'longshoremen. When the Commissioners arrived at Trenton, they found that the knowledge of their coming and their fame had preceded them, and that every mother's son of the Legislature was thoroughly posted as to the intent and meaning of their coming. And what is more, they were only impressed and prejudiced against the proposition to cede jurisdiction, and a little more than judiciously inflated in their notions of the value of the premises. Our mercantile community had fixed all that, through sundry patriotic individuals, aided and abetted by more or less yellow boys.

I suppose now the Commissioners will turn their faces towards the shores of Long and Staten Islands—hoping yet by patient and careful examination to find some portion of the footstool to which the pest houses at Quarantine may be removed.

Some two hours of the time of the House was this morning very usefully passed in a discussion of the bill to provide for furnishing each school district library in the State with a series of agricultural books—the cost to be deducted from the library fund. The debate displayed much vigor, and left the impression that there was something to be said on both sides of the proposition. There was no vote taken, the whole question being suspended by the time having arrived when Claim Bills were the special order. Some fifteen of these were disposed of—generally without much discussion.

The Senate proceedings were slightly enlivened by an incidental discussion of a proposition to divert a portion of the public school moneys, and appropriating them to the support of certain industrial schools in the City of New-York. Much to my surprise, Mr. BROOKS was in favor of the diversion. I could but think that the door being opened for the entrance of one innovator, Mr. BROOKS will find it hard work to shut up the gap, even though sectarians may seek to pass through.

Trinity Church was up again to-day in the Senate—Mr. NOXON raising it on a question of privilege. He took occasion to reply to a charge of unfairness, brought against the Committee by the *Atlas and Argus*. Senator NOXON also presented a reply from the Committee on the memorial submitted yesterday.

The consideration of the bill submitted by the Committee, amendatory of the law of 1814, is made the special order for Wednesday next.

By the way, Trinity Church is becoming the great talked about here. Its affairs appear to absorb a large share of the attention of the Senate, and the lobby—and to be very largely the theme of newspaper comment.

The combat, on the part of the *Journal*, the mouthpiece of the assailants, is conducted with more vigor, and quite as much animosity as has lately characterized its political warfare. The assailed, laboring under the disadvantage of having to appear as advertisers, seem to have an unequal combat; but yet

THE WASHINGTON EPIDEMIC.

Full Account of the Recent Sickness at Washington.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, March 21, 1857.

The epidemic which recently visited Washington City, and by which so many of the guests at the National Hotel were affected, has attracted such wide attention that I have thought a more particular notice of it than any hitherto published would prove interesting and acceptable. The general facts are already known. The disease is diarrhœa of an unusually obstinate type, accompanied frequently by severe colic, always by marked and sudden prostration, and generally by nausea and other symptoms indicating exceeding weakness and sensitiveness of the stomach. In most cases the tongue of the patient is found by the physician to denote more or less inflammation of the mucous membrane of the stomach. Different subjects present many modifications of this group of symptoms, but the foregoing were found to exist in greater or less degree in nearly all. Various theories have been discussed with a view to ascertaining the cause of the sickness, all of which I propose to glance at in the course of this communication.

The disease first made its appearance early in January, during a season of very variable weather, subject to extraordinary changes of temperature; and, I may add, at a season when gayety and dissipation in Washington were at the full tide. It did not spread far, however, until about the middle of the month, immediately after the great thaw which succeeded the severe snow-storm of that season. At this time the hotel was full, containing, I should suppose, some four or five hundred guests. The building, as is well known, is old-fashioned, awkward, and not well arranged for comfort, convenience or perfect ventilation. But the enterprising lessees, Messrs. GUY and BIRCH—by dint of extensive repairs and refurnishing, and watchful attention to the conduct of the house in its various departments—managed to overcome these serious drawbacks to public favor, and to secure a contented as well as numerous household. The tables were served with care and neatness, the viands well cooked, and the dining rooms compared favorably in all respects with the best hotels in that section. Frequently the guests—of whom I was one—complained of the foul air in the passages during a foggy day when the weather was damp and the atmosphere heavy, or when we had a day or two of unusually warm weather for the season. Still, scarcely anybody thought of fearing an epidemic as the result of any apparent cause.

Somewhere about the 15th or 20th of January, the regular boarders began to be taken down in large numbers daily, and by the first week of February there were very few of them who were not suffering severely. Among the number were President BUCHANAN, Senator HALE and family, Senator JAMES and family, Senator BROWN and family, Senator BAYARD's family, Hon. J. GLANCY JONES and family, Senator PUGH, HORACE H. DAY, of New York, and friends; MARSHALL O ROBERTS, CYRUS W. FIELD, and probably two or three hundred others. My own family were among the sufferers, and two of my children are now but just recovering, after an illness of six months. One characteristic of the complaint is that the patient, after being quite recovered, and even when removed from the locality in which he was first afflicted, is suddenly prostrated by a return of the chilling with all its original malignity. "I can't get well and stay well," is the almost universal exclamation of the sufferers, who have proved, perhaps, by half a dozen relapses, the "vanity of human hopes." As may readily be supposed, the National Hotel soon became depopulated, for its old boarders either left the city or changed their quarters; and as rumor, with its thousand exaggerating tongues, carried the story in every direction, stranger guests soon learned to avoid the house. Ruin stared its proprietors in the face—rendered doubly dark and hopeless by the thousand idle stories as to the cause of the sickness, which discharged servants and other petty enemies embraced the occasion to circulate—thus not only destroying the business of the establishment, but creating the supposition that the sickness was a consequence of some culpable neglect or carelessness on the part of the hosts. It is but just to say that they took early measures to discover the cause of the sickness, and never remitted them for a day.

But now there came a change. Soon after the middle of February the disease began to abate. Few or no new cases occurred, and there was a general improvement in the old ones. So marked was this favorable change that by the last of the month the panic was allayed, public confidence was restored, and the National filled again to overflowing. It was while the house was thus crowded by those who thronged to witness the Inauguration pageant that the disease broke out again, with all its original violence, and hundreds are still suffering in consequence; even counting out the host of men who spent their week at Washington in scenes of reckless dissipation, soaking in bad rum, turning night into day, and their stomachs into swill tubs—but all of whom will for all time to come declare that they were "poisoned at the National," and wonder at their providential escape.

Before proceeding to consider the various theories upon which different parties have accounted for the epidemic, let me remark that *it was not confined exclusively* to the National Hotel. On the contrary, disease of the stomach and bowels was quite prevalent at the same time in different parts of the city,—disease accompanied by precisely the same group of symptoms, marked by the same malignity and obstinacy, and affected by the same classes of remedies. Among my own acquaintances I know of several cases elsewhere. At Brown's Hotel there were quite a number soon after the January thaw,—but they yielded readily to medical treatment. At Willard's Hotel there were several cases, although pains were taken to conceal the fact. Among the sufferers at this house I may mention Dr. CHAPPER, a Representative in Congress from Massachusetts, who found it necessary to resort to very violent remedies to check the complaint. Persons doing business on the avenue near the National Hotel, and who were in the habit of frequenting the house without partaking of food there, were similarly affected; and even the barbers who occupy a shop in the house, but had no other connection with it, were forced to "follow the fashion." These facts are important when we come to consider the *cause* of the disease,—because they seem to furnish us as a basis of investigation the simple suggestion at least, that there may have been at Washington some general cause producing irritation of the stomach and bowels, which, combined with some other *local* cause at the National Hotel, produced the serious aggravation of the symptoms in patients living at that house.

Let us now examine the theories upon which it has been sought to account for the troubles. To do so justly, we must discard entirely the hundred reports to the effect that John Smith who "ate a single meal at the National," has since died, and that a *post mortem* examination showed "half his stomach and kidneys to have been eaten away by arsenic." This sort of nonsense is at once discarded by every intelligent physician, and is entitled to no weight. If we seek to get at the truth it will be necessary to draw our deductions from well-established facts, for which we have some responsible author, rather than from these uncertain, indefinite rumors. The first theory which obtained, was based upon the rat-poisoning story which I exposed a few days ago. To recapitulate, briefly: it was said that arsenic had been used to rid the hotel of rats, that the vermin, having partaken of the poisoned bait, jumped into the water tank from which the house was supplied, and so administered to the guests the poison which had already murdered the four-footed animals. This story—originating with a discharged servant, and timed so as to be greedily swallowed by the panic-stricken sick—had no foundation. The tank in question is utterly inaccessible to vermin of any kind, and was carefully cleansed every day. Nor was the water from this tank used for drinking or cooking purposes, this being supplied direct, in pipes, from a clear, sweet and abundant spring which wells out of the earth some hundreds of feet from the hotel. Besides, I may say that the arsenic story never was credited by the Washington physicians, who found present none of the symptoms of poisoning by that drug.

The next favorite theory was that of copper poisoning, consequent upon the use of copper cooking utensils. This had, for a time, many disciples, including even *two* physicians, although it, also, was repudiated by most of the faculty at Washington. Some of the boarders, including a well-known gentleman of this City, were thoroughly convinced that the source of the trouble would be found in the kitchen, and fully prepared to see the cooking utensils covered with verdigris, constituted themselves a Committee to make examination. They reported at once that they found the pans *the cleanest* in the best possible condition, while tables clean enough to eat from, the utensils nearly all tinned to prevent corrosion, and the entire department in excellent order. One of the gentlemen thought he discovered appearances of verdigris in the greasy deposit which collected upon the soup kettle just at the surface of the liquid compound, then undergoing the process of manufacture. This, he feared, might result from the wearing-off of the tinning and the exposure of the copper in some spots in the soup kettle. Accordingly, he scraped up a quantity of the suspicious material for further examination; but a careful analysis by Dr. ANTISELL, of the Smithsonian Institution, failed to discover the least trace of copper. Other analysis by the Doctor, of selections made at the same time from milk, meats and game, failed to find any mineral poison whatever, or to discover any cause of disease. The result of his analysis of the water in use I shall refer to in another place.

This seemed to dispose of the copper theory; and although I have conversed with ten or a dozen physicians who have attended the sufferers by the disease, I have found none who were entirely ready to accept that theory as the true one, and few who would list me to it at all; while *all* of them declare that the symptoms would be more likely to be produced by either of several other causes. But these conclusions did not satisfy the sufferers that they were not poisoned. Sick, debilitated, nervous and cross, many of them were *determined* to be poisoned anyhow. Indeed, it would seem to have been a point of honor with them to maintain the idea—just as though to be sick without aid of arsenic or copper was equivalent to disgrace. These got the notion that some malicious wretch, envious of the prosperity of the house, or some enemy of its proprietors, was infusing poison stealthily and regularly into the food, at such times that discovery was difficult. The idleness of this supposition is exposed by the fact that so many parties who never ate a mouthful in the house suffered equally with those who dined daily. Besides, it is incredible that anybody having the opportunity to be guilty of so fiendish an act would have escaped the close scrutiny which was observed to detect any such villany: for if *that* is the cause of the sickness, the administrations of poison must have been made at least three times a day for two months past—else how happens it that the progress of the disease has been so steady, and its effects so universal and so lasting?

Finally, we come to the theory which for one I have adopted after long and—I confess it—somewhat emaciated consideration, and which it seems to me will commend itself to the judgement of those who have followed me closely in my rapid history of the epidemic. It is the theory which the physicians of Washington generally maintain, and which has been vindicated by the Board of Health of that city. And, by the way, this Board made their first examination of the hotel on or about the 20th February. At that time their attention was not addressed to the subject of the sewerage, and they reported unanimously that they could discover no local cause of disease. Now, upon thorough examination, they declare their conviction that the sickness is consequent upon the mephitic vapor generated in the sewers, sinks and cesspools connecting with the hotel.

The following statement I believe will establish the accuracy of these conclusions, will be found entirely consistent with the well ascertained facts, and account for the greater prevalence of the disease at the National, notwithstanding it was found elsewhere in the city at the same time, without becoming epidemic in other localities. Every stranger who goes to Washington is at first subject to relaxation of the bowels, and sometimes to serious irritation. This is clearly traceable to the quality of the water, which is chiefly supplied by surface springs, and is highly charged with earthy salts, which make it, in fact, a modified mineral water. On the occasion of heavy rains or thaws, this peculiarity is aggravated by the surface water flowing into the springs. Sudden changes of temperature, subjecting one to colds, and calculated to debilitate, are of themselves promotives of disorders of the digestive organs. When the disease broke out at Washington both these irritating causes were present,—the thaw succeeding the great snow carrying quantities of surface water to the springs, and the variable temperature and sudden changes of weather contributing its quota of the trouble. Dr. ANTISELL, the chemist of the Smithsonian Institution, after analyzing the water at the time he did the soup, meat, &c., gave his written opinion that the medicinal quality of the spring water was sufficient of itself to produce serious irritation and disease of the digestive organs. Here, then, we have an ascertained cause for the *general* malady. But we must yet account for its special malignity at the National.

The sewerage of Washington is generally very good. The main sewer, however, running by the National, has very little fall to the Canal—distant about two squares—which is the common receptacle of the sewer's contents. Of course much of the solid deposits entering in the sewer is apt to remain there until a flooding rain (such as we do not get in Winter) furnishes a stream to wash it out. These deposits evolve large quantities of mephitic vapor, which, of necessity, must escape somewhere. In former years it escaped by the gutter openings into the sewer, placed at the street corners. Last Autumn these were modified by the insertion of stench traps, which prevent the escape of the noxious vapor into the street, and compel it to seek other outlet. This it finds ordinarily, although with difficulty, at the point where the sewer debouches into the Canal; but when the outlet *there* is closed, there is but one other direction in which it can find outlet, and that is by the house connections with the sewer into the hotel itself, where it poisons the air, and sows the seeds of disease among all who are subject thereto.

Here is the point of the story. A high tide, caused, for instance, by a strong south wind, or a freshet which raises the Potomac River and the water of the canal with it, closes the only proper outlet for the contents of the sewer. Indeed, a strong south wind, blowing directly into the mouth of the sewer, which opens through the stone wall of the Canal, would have much the same effect. Of these periods of high water we had several just at the time when the disease at the National appeared and made its most rapid progress. As I have already said, the epidemic was at its height soon after the thaw which succeeded the great snow-storm of January; and it will be remembered that this thaw resulted in a remarkable freshet, which kept the river raised several feet for a number of days, carrying away bridges, and doing much other damage. Closing the mouth of the sewer, as it did, and keeping it closed for some time, the mephitic vapor necessarily found its way into the hotel, and at once spread the epidemic. From all these facts the conclusions may reasonably be drawn: First, that the water of Washington and the variable temperature produced their natural effect of predisposing residents at Washington, and particularly strangers, to disease of the stomach and bowels; hence the sickness elsewhere in the city, and the origin of the disease at the National. Subsequently, when the guests at this house—thus prepared for the reception and vigorous development of any noxious influence—were forced to take into their lungs such draughts of mephitic vapor, the difficulty which elsewhere was slight became a serious epidemic. If any more rational theory can be suggested, the public will doubtless be glad to hear it. Meantime these suggestions may contribute something to the general fund of information on the subject.

S.

[Advertisement.]

TRINITY CHURCH.

Testimony of Hon. Gulian C. Verplanck Before the Committee of the State Senate.

Gulian C. Verplanck called and sworn:

Q.—Are you a member of the Vestry of Trinity Church, and how long have you been? A.—I am a member of the Vestry, and have been since 1844; whether elected at the annual election of 1844, or to fill a vacancy, I do not recollect; about twelve years.

Q.—How long have you been a member of Trinity Church? A.—I was a corporator and pew-holder as early as 1811, but have not been, continuously, since that time.

Q.—Did members of other congregations vote at the Vestry elections of Trinity Church, prior to 1814? A.—I think not, for the reason which I will state. At the first election at which I voted, which was in 1812, there was an excitement growing out of a parish question, the contest between two eminent clergymen, Dr. Hobart and Mr. Jones, which brought out the full vote, or nearly so, of the electors entitled to vote for wardens and vestry, there being two tickets for the respective parties. I had strong feelings for one of the tickets. I confidently believe that no votes other than those of pew-holders or communicants of Trinity Church and her chapel were received, and that two or three others only, who were pew-holders or communicants in other churches, were tendered and refused. This general recollection of my own has been recalled and confirmed, so as to give me great confidence in it, by the inspection of nearly contemporary documents stating that fact.

Q.—Has any suit ever been brought, or proceeding instituted, to establish the right of a member of any other church to vote at the vestry elections of Trinity Church? A.—I have never heard of any such suit or proceeding, and I think there can have been none, because from my after connection with the church, as a vestryman and an occasional inspector of annual elections, I think I must have heard of such suit or proceeding, if any such had taken place.

Q.—Has any member of any other church, not a pew-holder or communicant in Trinity Church, voted at the vestry elections of Trinity Church since 1814? A.—I believe never, unless under some mistake. I have heard of a vote being offered, and rejected on that ground; I know it from the papers of the day.

Q.—Has the act of 1814 been acquiesced in by other churches in the City of New-York? A.—I think so, practically, as it so rarely happened that a vote was ever tendered on any ground but that of being a corporator of Trinity, or a communicant or pew holder. I recollect but one instance; there may have been a second, allowing for some absence from the City and country.

Q.—Have you ever been a member of the Standing Committee? A.—Never.

Q.—Have you free access to the books, papers and accounts of the office? A.—Perfectly so. Whenever I desired a book or paper I was shown it, and I frequently had and used opportunities of examining important books without asking the officers, from the publicity with which the minutes and other papers were kept in the office.

Q.—What induced you in making such examinations? A.—Sometimes general curiosity and a wish to know and be qualified to act upon the questions which came before us. I have, at times, also examined more particularly, and even had statements made for the use of the vestry, on my resolution, for the purpose of knowing the true financial state of the corporation of which so many vague notions were entertained.

Q.—Were you Chairman of the Trinity Chapel building Committee? A.—I was Chairman of a Committee of Inquiry into the matter of location, cost of construction, and again, Chairman of Building Committee, one of which was for the plan mostly resembling the one adopted; it was a plan, the estimated cost of which was about $80,000. This did not include the price of land, and I do not recollect whether it included the organ. The actual cost of the Chapel is more than $260,000, exclusive of land. I am not as precise as I should be, because there are certain expenses of a recent building of gallery, which I have not seen and cannot now give.

Q.—What was the cause of the excess of the cost of that chapel above the estimates? A.—The chapel was not built by contract, except for particular objects, such as the delivery of stone, but was built under the direction of an architect by days' work. One cause, forming a considerable portion of extra expense, was delay in building from weather and non-delivery of material, &c., during which time there was a great and rapid rise in labor and material. Another and also large increase arose from causes familiar to all who have had experience in constructing public or private buildings, by which persons having the charge of buildings have attempted to enlarge and vary their plans. Having had some personal experience on public works as a committee man, from the Capitol at Washington down, as well as on private works, and it to be very common. A third cause is an error in estimate in two or three expensive items; the cost of foreign stone for the lining of the chapel which much exceeded our estimate. I was very much vexed at the result, and regretted the excess.

Q.—What have you to say with regard to the appropriations made to St. Luke's Church? A.—St. Luke's Church was considered, by myself and other members of the vestry, in a double relation. First, as it stood to us, in the relation of a great landholder, to provide for our tenants, and improve our own property, amongst which St. Luke's stood. Second ly, as a considerable, and poor congregation. I knew the character of the congregation chiefly from an intimate friend, who has often spoken of Linsley as the only, or almost the only person of means, who could, or did do anything for the pecuniary support of the church. We also looked to keeping the congregation together, with the view of transferring it, in some form or other, to the location on Hudson-street burial ground, reserved for that purpose. I have, on those grounds, voted cheerfully, and expressed my approbation of all such temporary allowances as were thought necessary to keep up the church. The precise amount recommended I have had nothing to do with, leaving it to the judgment of the Committee.

Q.—What do you say as to the alleged control of the Standing Committee? A.—On some subjects, it is necessarily great—as to the valuation of property, and the terms on which property should be sold—they being familiar, from long and daily experience with the value of our property in detail. On other points, such as allowances or gifts to churches, the vestry form their own judgment, and frequently refer matters back to them for reconsideration; sometimes, and in important matters, rejecting their report, and making, or refusing grants in opposition to their recommendation. A case in point has just been referred to us for examination. It is that of the Church known as St. John the Baptist, a donation to which the Standing Committee had reported against, and which, after full consideration and debate, was granted, nearly to the amount asked.

Q.—State whether, in your judgment, the funds of Trinity Church have been judiciously applied? A.—I believe they have been always applied with an honest intention. With great respect for the memory of our predecessors in office, I think now, and have before very often expressed the opinion, that the early policy of Trinity Church was erroneous in making large endowments for churches which became filled with wealthy and fashionable people, and did not provide for the wants of the body of the Episcopalians of the City of New-York. I think the present policy, founded on experience, is far wiser; by the present policy, I mean aid to poorer congregations, in New-York and elsewhere, in the form of stipends or money grants, and especially in providing for the religious and other education of the poor in our own churches. I will also add the accommodation of many others, who cannot literally be called poor; young clerks, for instance, who could not provide themselves with hired pews.

Q.—Is it true that the grants of Trinity Church have been made in a partial or partisan spirit, as regards high church or "low" church views? A.—I have never observed any tendency of it, and have never felt it myself in any vote, I can say with a clear conscience.

Q.—What have you to say on the subject of free churches? A.—I have taken great interest in them; was among the founders of the City Mission, a donor and occasionally a solicitor of donations. I have been Vice-President of the City Mission, and understand I now am. I have been disappointed in the results of purely free churches, which I fear can hardly get along without an endowment. I think the best and largest example of a practical without a nominal free church, is the parish church of Trinity. In this there are a limited number of pew-holders mixed with a much larger body, forming a large congregation, who need free accommodations. It is practically a free church, because with congregations of from five hundred to fifteen hundred, I perceived just before I left town, from an accidental inspection of the list of pews, that the actual receipts from the pews of Trinity, for the year ending in May, 1856, was $757. At St. Paul's the sum collected was $280, for the same period. I will add that my personal knowledge is of Trinity, where I attend with considerable regularity about half the year. The operation of St. Paul's resembles that of Trinity.

Q.—What have you to say as to the value of property of Trinity Church, and the mode of valuation in its report? A.—I had no hand in making out the report made to the Senate of the value of their property, but I think that no other mode of estimation than that of the sworn assessors could have been made and agreed upon. This arises in my judgment, from the church interest being a reversionary property, falling in at different periods, with comparatively a small income. As to the most valuable and salable property in the lower part of the City, which has recently risen, even since the making of the report, the high prices chiefly for commercial purposes, my own experience and observation convince me that it is impossible to calculate with any reasonable ground of reliance as to its reversionary value for six, eight and ten years, and longer periods ahead. I speak both from observation and experience on this subject. I have been a member of moneyed institutions, which lend on mortgage, in the City of New-York; such as the Life and Trust Company. I have observed the great fluctuation and fall of value in parts of the City, such as Pearl-street, Hanover-square. I have examined many bonds and mortgages of this character while inquiring into the value of property. I have myself had the management and control of property in Stone-street, Pine-street, &c., which in 1835-36 was of great value, but has now fallen one-half, or nearly one-half its value at that time, owing to the transition of certain branches of commercial business from that locality to Broadway, and the streets adjoining it. I could not, therefore, myself, as the same occurrence may take place, estimate a high reversionary value ten or fifteen years hence, from the present prices. The Astor lease, forming a large portion of the property of the church, falling in in ten years, is a mere reversionary property, producing, at present, only $289 per annum. Such property, when offered in large amounts at a time, would not, probably, command the bids or offers of any but capitalists expecting to purchase at a low rate, and except under very favorable circumstances, would hardly bring it for reversionary value, and perhaps not so much. I form that judgment with the full knowledge that where the property is not encumbered with a lease, it might sell for more than the assessed value. For these reasons I think the assessed value the only one that the church could properly give, or the vestry have probably agreed upon.

Q.—Will you state what appropriations have been made by Trinity Church to institutions of charity in addition to those that have been already named? A.—I may possibly not know all that have been named, but I understand no mention has been made of the annual appropropriation to the Church of the Deaf and Dumb Mutes, which consists of the whole annual rent of the church used, as also a stipend, I believe, of $300 or more. I think the rent is $500. Another stipend is a charity rather than a Church donation, to a minister, the Rev. Mr. Cook, the German missionary at Ward's Island, and in the city among German emigrants, I think the allowance is $300. I suppose I may add, as there has been an allusion to it in a previous question, that he is a "low" churchman; and I never have known of any objection being made to the motion I make every year for the appropriation. A similar annual donation, which I mention as falling within my own knowledge as emigrant commissioner, is that of Rev. Mr. Winslow, Protestant commissioner for the Quarantine hospital, given for other services to emigrants landing at Castle Garden in relation to their concerns both temporal and spiritual, St. Luke's Hospital receives substantially from Trinity Church the grounds on which the hospital is built, now of great value, which took effect within a year or two. It was in this way: Trinity Church had some years ago granted to the corporation of the City, a piece or square of ground to be used as a market, and on that condition, at foot of Duane-street. A Hospital and Church for British emigrants called the Church and Hospital of St. George the Martyr, had been projected and in part carried into effect; expecting to collect sufficient funds here and in England, they wanted a piece of ground, spacious and convenient enough for a hospital building, they applied to Trinity for a grant for this purpose. Trinity had no lands suitable for it, and it was doubted whether they had present means to enable them to buy; about the same time, however, the market at the foot of Duane-street having been given up, the question was presented whether we had not the right to reënter and claim our property at the foot of Duane street. The vestry were advised that they could do so, and, I suppose, correctly, but some friends of the proposed hospital suggested that the unpleasantness of a suit against the Corporation would be avoided, and a great good obtained by negociation, if the Corporation would grant a certain suitable location to that hospital, high up on the Fifth-avenue, the vestry releasing to the City Corporation their rights in the Duane-street lot, which the City authorities were desirous of selling for a large amount to the Erie Railroad. This was carried into effect, the vestry relinquishing, for that purpose, their right to a property of great value, worth, perhaps, $40,000. The Institution of St. George the Martyr, failing, for some reason, St. Luke's was substituted in its place, and the property was transferred to St. Luke's Hospital, Trinity Church formally joining therein. I consider that the property was therefore obtained by St. Luke's Hospital by means of a grant from Trinity Church; the title was obtained from the Corporation of New-York, the real consideration thereof being the land released by Trinity Church, and sold for a large sum to the Erie Railroad. Our last assent to the transfer to St. Luke's was given within a few years past.

Q.—State whether there is any order of the vestry prohibiting free access to the list of corporators? A.—There is no order to that effect; the superior officers have never refused to my knowledge any one. I cannot say what the clerks may have done. The books lie in places open all day at least, and the one containing the pewholders corporators is in the outer office, where pew rents are collected, and frequently examined by any one I think who has the curiosity. The book containing the list of communicant corporators is kept in an inner office on an open desk; I never knew the examination of it refused.

Q.—Do you know of any other of the old Episcopal church charters in this State, granted in the same terms as that of Trinity Church? A.—The old form of holding church property before the revolution, was the rector, wardens, and inhabitants of the town or city in which it was, in communion of the Church of England. Several of these were altered to conform to the new state of things after the revolution, retaining their own name, except modified as to the Church of England. Trinity Church was, by a special act; St. Peter's, Albany, was so modified; the church with which I have been long connected, in Fishkill, Dutchess County, holds its burial ground and buildings under a title in the same form. It reincorporated itself under a general act, passed in 1787, and its corporate title is, "the rector, warden, and inhabitants of Fishkill, in communion of the Protestant Episcopal Church." There are two other Episcopal churches, which have been established for more than twenty years, in the same township, but they have never claimed either the property or the right to vote.

By the Committee—Q.—If the lots to St. Luke's hospital were given, or considered by the church their property to give, why were they omitted in their report made to 1856? A.—I presume for the reasons already stated, that they were not directly given, but substantially so, and therefore requiring a long explanation, and deeming it impossible to state it briefly in an account or abstract.

Q.—Did not the City Corporation insist that Trinity had no right to those Duane-street lots? A.—I do not know that they ever insisted: but we were legally advised that our right of reentry was perfect; and those who represented the Corporation were willing to make the arrangement I have mentioned, and to receive our formal release.

Q.—Did the City Corporation dispute your right to the lots? A.—It may have been verbally denied by counsel or officers, but they were sufficiently satisfied of our right to give valuable property for the release of our right, as we regarded.

Q.—Did you ever look at the book of corporators kept in the inner office? Yes; I have looked at it in order to see if persons were not entitled to be entered as corporators, who were omitted through their own negligence or indifference, and I believe there were many such.

Q.—Did you ever look at the cash-book or book of original entries? A.—I have not, never having had occasion to do so, and never having audited any accounts except those of the chapel building.

Q.—Did you, as a member of the vestry, know and approve of the form of the lease of pews in Trinity Chapel, at its opening? A.—I did know of it, and did not approve of it, because I considered it a measure of over-prudence, calculated to cause us to misrepresentation and perhaps to give offence. The motive of those; however, who carried it through, was that of precautionary prudence against the intrusion of a body of pew-holders who had no sympathies with us or any other church. It was recommended by a Committee, and approved by a majority of the Vestry. It was repealed before it could have any practical effect.

Q.—Do you know of any churches set off from Trinity Church since 1814? A.—None have been.

Q.—Do you find any difficulty in getting at the value of your property when you sell or lease? A.—We are happily in a situation not to be obliged to sell or lease until we get offers, and it is then a subject of negotiation with our officers or Committees, of which I am not one.

Q.—Is there any difficulty in getting at the fair value of your property, when it is in a condition to sell, or to lease? A.—When the lease has expired, there is not.

Q.—Do you know of any appropriations by Trinity Church, for other than charitable, religious, or educational purposes? A.—In the management of so large a property, there may be many miscellaneous purposes which I cannot mention in detail, for instance, patriotic purposes, of which I mention three instances, involving some expense, not discritable to the Church; in Trinity Churchyard were interred the remains of Capt. LAWRENCE whose memory is perpetuated by his last words, "Dont give up the ship;" a monument had been erected to his memory, at public expense, badly built, though well meant, and for forty years it had fallen into decay. It was rebuilt at the expense of the Church, in suitable and permanent style, retaining its former inscription. A similar instance within my memory, was the restoring and repairing of the monument covering the remains of Alexander Hamilton. A third instance, is the monument now erecting, on the remains of revolutionary soldiers, buried in the western part of Trinity churchyard. The monument of Gen. Montgomery in front of St. Paul's, and in the Church, has been repaired and improved. I presume that the erecting of a monument, creditable as a work of art, to the late Bishop Hobart, can hardly be considered as coming within the term, charitable, or religious. There are others in the management of the real estate, which any other large landholder would pay.

By the Counsel for Trinity Church.

Q.—Do you know of any improper appropriation of the funds of the Church? A.—I know of none for improper purposes.

Q.—Have any churches offered to be set off from Trinity since 1814? A.—None.

The Committee, by request, put the following question:

Q.—Do you know, or have you been informed, whether Trinity Church has recently had any person employed as counsel or otherwise, belonging or attached to the judicial, executive or legislative department of the State department? A.—I do not know of any, and I add that from my position on committees of a legal and executive character other than the financial and standing committee, I must have known if any such person had been employed now or for some years past; and I therefore say, that the church has employed no person now in the judicial, executive or legislative department; I was recently asked whether a certain person coming within that description had been retained, and I at once answered "No;" except those who now appear before you professionally on this examination, there is no person employed in this matter except Mr. DE ZENG, who openly appears as our agent.

TESTIMONY OF REV. BENJAMIN I. HAIGHT.

Rev. Benjamin I. Haight called and sworn.

Q.—What means have you of being acquainted with the affairs of Trinity Church? A.—I have been one of the ministers of Trinity Church for the last ten years, and for nearly two years last past have been the assistant minister assigned to Trinity Church, and have had more especial charge of the parochial work connected with that Church. I have lived in New-York all my life, with the exception of about three years, and for nearly twenty-three years have been exercising the functions of my ministry in the City of New-York.

Q.—It is stated in the report of the Select Committee, at page seven, that it appears in the evidence that Trinity Church has never at any time established or endowed any institution of charity or benevolence, even for her own poor. Is this correct? A.—I know of several institutions of charity or benevolence which have either been established or endowed by Trinity Church for the poor 1st. The Charity School originally opened in New-York, in Trinity Church, one hundred and forty-eight years ago, and which has derived its support mainly, especially since the Revolution, from Trinity Church, and in which a large number of poor children have been, not only educated, but clothed, and partially supported. I have been the Secretary of the Board of Trustees of this school, now known as the New-York Protestant Episcopal Public School, for about twenty years last past. Its present available endowment has arisen, in large part, from grants from Trinity Church. A portion of the endowment arose from legacies of individuals. [This statement does not include a bequest of landed estate which has not yet become available for the purposes of the school.] For the last twenty years there have been constantly 64 poor boys on the foundation, who have received a superior education gratuitously, been provided with the necessary books, and have received part of them $50 per year, and part of them $30 per year, (there being two departments) towards their clothing and support. In the appointment of scholars, preference is given to the children of deceased clergymen and of widows. One of the last appointments made was that of the son of a clergyman, recently deceased, in the neighborhood of New-York, who left a wife and several children in dependent circumstances. I mention this as an illustration of the mode in which the charity is administered. Another institution established and endowed by Trinity Church, is the Society for the Promotion of Religion and Learning in the State of New-York, of which I happen to have been a trustee for a number of years. The income arising from its endowment has been extended in large measure, in aiding in the support of indigent young men preparing for the sacred ministry. It also contributes annually $1,600 to the support of the Hobart Free College, Geneva, Seneca, in addition thereto, made a grant in grees $7,000. As regard this society as one of the most important charitable institutions we have in the State. In Hobart Free College the education is gratuitous entirely, and open to all classes of citizens without reference to religious opinion. Within the last two years several arrangements have been made by the vestry of Trinity Church, having special reference to the education and general welfare of the poor. About the 1st of December, 1855, a parish school was opened in connection with St. Paul's chapel, in which fifty poor children have constantly been received and taught. In connection with Trinity Church, of which I have the more especial charge, a number of arrangements for the benefit of the poor have been entered into within the same period. By Trinity Church, I mean the old parish Church in Broadway. To this college has been assigned me to aid in parochial duty with especial reference to missionary work among the poor in the lower part of the city below Fulton street; in addition to which, two lay visitors are engaged among the poor, through whose instrumentality mainly, a large and flourishing Sunday school has been created and sustained in that church, composed almost exclusively of poor children; out of 230 there may be five who are not poor children; there has also been established at Castle Garden, which is within my district, an agency having especial reference to the poor members of the Church of England and Ireland who are landed at that depot. I deemed it my duty as the Assistant Minister, more especially in charge of Trinity Church, as soon as the Commissioners of Emigration obtained possession of Castle Garden as a receptacle of emigrants, to make application to them for permission to visit such emigrants, as above described, on their landing, with a view to their benefit. Permission was granted by the Commissioners, and on my application, through the Rector, to the Vestry of Trinity Church for the means of supporting this agency, the necessary amount was at once voted; it is now the second year of the agency; the sum appropriated the first year was $600; I have asked for $600 for the current year, and shall ask for more if necessary. In regard to my own parochial labors in Trinity parish, during the whole term of my connection with it, at least three-fourths thereof have been among the poor. During the last conventional year there were nearly 100 baptisms of children in Trinity Church itself, of whom not more, I think, than three were children of a different class, that is to say, all were children of the poor and the poor. A detailed report of the services and parochial work of Trinity Church was made by me to the rector in September last, at his request, and by him communicated to the vestry along with the reports of other assistant ministers, and may be found in the appendix to the report of the rector, which has been printed for distribution. In connection with St. Paul's, St. John's and Trinity Chapel, there are also parochial arrangements, having reference to the poor, with the details of which I am not, however, sufficiently acquainted to speak, they being in the charge of other assistant ministers of the parish. St George's Chapel, Beekman-street, has been sustained by Trinity Church for several years past as a mission church; the resident population in the neighborhood being exclusively of a poorer class. The same remark may apply to the resident population generally in the lower part of the City.

Q.—What number of ministers are there in Trinity parish? How are they employed, and what are the character and number of the congregations which attend the several churches in that parish? A.—There are nine clergymen in Trinity parish—the rector and eight assistant ministers. Two of the assistant ministers are engaged in parochial duty in connection with each of the churches, the rector having the general oversight of the parish, and performing duties in all parts thereof. The congregation at Trinity Church is large, and composed in great part of strangers, transient residents, young men, clerks, etc., and the poor, upon none of whom is any tax, in the form of pew rent or otherwise, laid, for the support of the ministrations of the church. Of the character and number of the congregations in the three chapels—St. Paul's, St. John's and Trinity Chapel, I cannot speak with as much certainty. The congregation at St. Paul's appears to me to be very similar to that of Trinity, and constantly becoming more so. In St. John's Chapel, an arrangement has been made, I believe, by which a certain number of free sittings have been provided, with special reference to the poor; and in Trinity Chapel there are from one hundred and fifty to two hundred free sittings, in the best parts of the Church, which are generally well filled. At the third or night service in Trinity Chapel, which is continued for several months in the year, and on all other occasions except the morning and afternoon service on Sundays and several special days, all the seats in Trinity Chapel are free. The Chapel and Trinity Church are open daily for morning and afternoon service throughout the year. It is computed there are from 1,200 to 1,500 free sittings in the parish.

Q.—Have the contributions for charitable and religious purposes in all the down-town congregations of Trinity parish been decreasing of late years, and if so, how do you account for it? A.—My impression is that they have decreased. In Trinity Church our collections, with the exception of the contributions of a very few persons, are small, owing to the fact that the great bulk of the worshippers are either strangers or persons in very moderate circumstances; the wealthier portion of its former congregation having removed to the upper part of the City.

Q.—What church accommodations are there down town, below the Park, besides those afforded by the churches of Trinity parish? A.—I know of but two other places of worship; the Dutch church, in William-street, and the Methodist church, in John-street. In consequence of the removal of the other churches, the clergy of Trinity parish are not unfrequently called upon to minister to the people of several Protestant denominations. Among the candidates presented for confirmation in Trinity Church, last Spring, a large proportion were persons who did not originally belong to the Episcopal church. No call for ministerial service, from any quarter, is ever declined by the clergy of Trinity parish, and special arrangements have been made at Trinity and St. Paul's church es for convenience of access to the clergy for such duties. For example, Trinity Church is open throughout the entire day in each day of the week, and the clergy are in attendance in the vestry room at stated hours, to answer any calls for their services that can be made. In this way, the sick, the dying and afflicted, can always be visited by a clergyman within a short period. By far the greater part of the work thus performed is among the poor.

Q. Are there any other arrangements in regard to the poor in Trinity parish, in addition to those you mentioned yesterday? A. I think that one of my answers yesterday included all the arrangements in general terms. With the arrangements at St. Paul's, St. John's and Trinity Chapels I am not thoroughly familiar. Much of them will be found in the recent report of the Rector to the Vestry of Trinity Church, which has been published, and to which I yesterday referred. I will here add, that the several parochial arrangements, having reference to the poor in Trinity parish, which I have described, and which were commenced about two years since, I regard not as complete system, but as only the beginning of a system of parochial arrangement. When I entered upon my present duties it was with the distinct impression on my part, grounded upon my knowledge of the views of the Rector and the Vestry, that I was not to be simply a parochial minister at Trinity Church, in the ordinary acceptation of that term, but that I was also to originate and carry forward various plans of a missionary character, having reference to the working classes and the poor in that district. I have acted upon this presumption, and have thus far received from the Rector and Vestry constant encouragement and support; and I have no doubt but that encouragement and support will continue to be extended to me, with reference to any plans which I may present for the moral and spiritual benefit of the inhabitants in the lower part of the City.

Q.—The report states, (p. 6) that as to free churches, it does not appear, from the report of Trinity Church, that it has ever built any. What can you say on this subject? A.—The statement of the report is technically true, but it does not convey to my mind an accurate representation of the subject; for, in consequence of the building of the new Trinity Chapel, and the arrangements made by the Vestry with regard to the pews in that chapel, Trinity Church and St. Paul's Chapel have already, in great part, changed their former character, and, from pewed churches, as they are termed, have become virtually free churches, so that although Trinity Church has not built technically two free churches, she has, so to speak, created two. The foregoing remarks applies in part also to St. John's Chapel.

The arrangements in regard to the pews at Trinity chapel, to which I have referred, were these: The Vestry offered to each party holding a pew in either of their three down-town churches, who might be desirous of obtaining a pew in Trinity Chapel, to credit him with the amount of the rent of his pew down town, on condition that, whi e he occupies the pew in Trinity Chapel, the Vestry should be entitled to the use of the pew down-town. The pews which thus come into the possession of the Vestry have been thr

with some singular discrepancies between the testimony, as actually given, and as also stands in the printed evidence, and the statement of it in the reports. Some of these discrepancies relate to my own testimony, but I thought them so much less important than the erroneous deductions and strange omissions of positive testimony on points of higher interest, that I did not care to contradict or correct these particular errors in respect to myself. It was with no wish or agency on my part that they were brought to the notice of the Senate, so that they were formally embodied in the report presented by your Committee this morning.

In now addressing you on this subject, it is not with any personal feeling, but in the hope that you will feel it due to your station and to yourselves, to correct errors which I cannot think you will allow permanently to remain on the public records. I personally address you two Senators, because you alone of the Committee were present during my examination.

And *first*: in respect to the very material charge against Trinity Church, that the Standing Committee of the Vestry have exclusive control of all important matters, I distinctly testified that "the Vestry frequently referred matters back to them for reconsideration, sometimes and in *important matters*, rejecting their reports," of which I proceeded to adduce a strong example,—whereas, in your statement of this testimony, after assuming it to be in opposition to Dr. BERRIAN on this very point, you allege that "as Mr. VERPLANCK quietly states, this reversal takes place sometimes and in *unimportant matters*."

I have no doubt that the cause of the error is correctly stated in your vindicatory report of to-day, and that, as you assert, the original evidence was correctly taken, but that an error was made in the copy used by the person who drew the report. But I certainly have a right to claim, that you two gentlemen, who were present at my examination and well knew what my testimony really was on this important point, should not have allowed me to remain so totally misrepresented, but that when the error was pointed out you should have done something more than to slur it over as a mere clerical *erratum*.

Was it not due to the spirit of honest legislation to have placed the matter clearly and intelligibly on the record? Was it not due to truth and to the Church to have stated that it was distinctly proved that the Standing Committee were, sometimes at least, and that too in IMPORTANT matters, overruled by the Vestry?

And next, in respect to the form of the pew-leases in Trinity Chapel, my testimony, as given and printed, was that it was precautionary against "the intrusion of a body of pewholders, who had no sympathies with us, or any other church." How, gentlemen, have you stated this portion of my testimony? Not only in your original report you state, but in your vindicatory explanation of to-day, you persevere in stating my testimony to be, "that the form of the pew leases was adopted in order to prevent the intrusion of pewholders who had no sympathy *with the Vestry*," wholly suppressing the very important and material addition, "OR ANY OTHER CHURCH!" And you now justify this extraordinary mutilation, in no other manner than by commenting upon the word "us" as being synonymous with "the Vestry," and neither noticing nor defending your omission of the phrase "or any other Church," which defines and limits the sense of the whole.

This supposition is the less excusable from the fact that, during a pause in the evidence to enable the clerk to take it down, a distinct conversational explanation of my meaning was made by me, as referring to persons having no sympathies with us *Episcopalians*, or any other religious body, which I summed up by using the words, "or any other church." This is fresh in the recollection of several gentlemen who were then present, and cannot fail to bring itself to the memory of both of you who conducted the cross-examination.

I am reluctant to believe that you will permit my testimony on the points above specified to be any longer misrepresented. There are other errors in respect to my testimony well deserving of notice, but I shall content myself with asking for the correction of those which are above pointed out.

GULIAN C. VERPLANCK.

ALBANY, Friday Evening, March 20, 1857.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—MONDAY, March 23.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Ruled.*—Nos. 1059, 1058, 1073, 1066, 1089, 109., 1106, 1120, 1141, 1146, 1156, 1-59, 1159, 1160, 1178, 1179, 1190, 1194, 1195, 1196, 1199, 1200, 1201, 1220, 1237, 124., 1255, 1267, 1270, 1280, 1288, 1288, 1296, 1299, 1312, 1315, 1316, 1338, 1325, 1332, 1336.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT—Nos. 55, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 97, ~

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit—Part I.*—Nos. 1737, 1645, 287, 1818, 717, 1781, 1804, 1887, 2274, 791, 755, 1075, 455, 1078. *Part II*—Nos. 1062, 1062, 1067, 1963, 969, 1157, 1198, 1268, 578, 1173, 1105, 1171, 968, 1647.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term.*—Nos. 17, 141, 257, 66, 227, 60, 67, 217, 241, 248, 22, 28, 34, 91, 107, 196, 126, 129, 140, 148, 144, 199, 226, 254, 277.

The Accessory Transit Company's Matters.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Judges Mitchell, Roosevelt and Davis, Jr.

ROOSEVELT, J.—*Wm. Patten &c. vs. The Accessory Transit Co. and C. Vanderbilt and others.*—The order appealed from directed, among other things, that "Edward P. Cowles Esq., Counselor-at-Law, upon filing an undertaking in the usual form, in the sum of $500,000, with approved sureties, be appointed Receiver," and that as such to "receive *and take possession of* the four steamships named respectively the *Northern Light, Star of the West, Daniel Webster* and *Prometheus*, and holds the same subject to the further order of this Court," and that the parties to the action having possession of the vessels "do forthwith deliver up such possession to the Receiver on demand."

This order was made, not a final and full hearing of the cause, but on an interlocutory motion, founded merely on written affidavits, or papers used as such, for the purpose. And yet it not only enjoins in effect, the owners and mortgagees from making any use or disposition of the vessels (for the consequences of which, had it been on the ordinary injunction, the plaintiffs would have been compelled as a condition, to give ample security) it not only enjoins the defendants, I say, but actually divests them of the possession of the property, and that too with no security, except for its safe custody, and with no averment besides, and with no suggestions, even of insolvency or other danger, should the ships continue as they were.

The whole claim of the plaintiffs, on which the possession and use of four costly steamships of the value probably of more than a million, has thus summarily been disposed of and subjected to an indefinite bill of expense, is less than $21,000.

On that claim—acknowledged simply as a debt—the plaintiffs commenced a suit by attachment, against the Company as a foreign corporation. This attachment when served, gave the plaintiffs, of course, or rather the Sheriff, a lien on whatever interest the Company had at the time in the ships—and on the strength of such lien, and to give it greater effect, they institute, not in the Sheriff's, but in their own name, the present suit—thus carrying on two parallel proceedings in the Court for the same demand.

As a justification for this seemingly vexatious double suit they make certain statements in their second complaint. Vanderbilt, they say,—through Morgan and Hoyt, as trustees—holds a mortgage on two of the steamers to secure bonds past due to the amount of $120,000; and another directly to himself on the four steamers for advances claimed by him to amount to "several hundred thousand dollars" more; and which they do not in terms deny, but simply say that "they can form no opinion," "or obtain any reliable or definite information relative to the amount of such advances, or the validity *of said liens.*" This certainly, as a pleading, is no impeachment of the lien or its amount. The plaintiff's ignorance, where no effort has been made to obtain knowledge, is no ground of action.

It is further alleged that several creditors of the Company, having removed judgments on their demands, have issued executions requiring the Sheriff to sell the interest of the Company in the ships—that the ships, if they could be sold free of bond or encumbrance, would bring much more than enough to discharge all legal liens on them, including executions and attachments; but should the interest of the Company in the *Northern Light* and *Star of the West* be sold, as intended by the Sheriff, with the claims and liens on them, real or pretended, undefined—(and unknown except to the defendant, Vanderbilt, and the Transit Company)—the same will not produce more than a nominal amount."

On this statement, made by the plaintiffs themselves, without any reference to the facts established by the defence, what pretence of claim is there for dispossessing Vanderbilt and the trust mortgagees of their security for the undisputed bonds for $120,000, at the instance and in favor of a general creditor of a subsequent date for $21,000? The bonds, it will be remembered, were mortgage bonds—they were issued and negotiated on the faith of the specific pledge of the two steamers, the *Star* and the *Northern Light*—and they "became due and payable, as the bill states, (and the mortgage, of course, became forfeited,) on the 31st of March, 1856," nearly six months before the plaintiff's attachment. Possession, after forfeiture, constitutes the essential element of a chattel mortgage. It is the precise thing contracted for, the security on the faith of which the creditor usually makes his loan, and without which he would have retained his funds in his own hands. To deprive him of it, without just cause, is to impair the obligations of a valid contract, a proceeding beyond the constitutional power of the Court, as well as of the Legislature.

As to the other claims of Vanderbilt, it appears by his answer, that on the 19th of June, 1856, the Company, being indebted to him in the sum of $76,617, and requiring still further advances, gave him as a security another mortgage covering all the four steamers, and with a provision in the instrument that, until fully reimbursed, he should have "the possession, control, and management of the four steamships," with authority to sell in case of default of payment on demand; and that, in virtue of such stipulation, he immediately took possession and continued to hold it when this proceeding was instituted. He further alleges that his advances, secured by the last mortgage, amount to $189,817 besides interest; and that he holds, in addition, thirty bonds of the Company, past due, and amounting in the aggregate to $150 (00; thus exhibiting an array of sworn demands due to him by the Company of nearly half a million of dollars.

It then appears, without going into further details, that the plaintiffs occupy no better position in reference to the *Webster* and *Prometheus*, than they do in reference to the other two of the four steamers; and that the objection to a receivership, as a direct infringement of the defendant's vested rights, and as impairing the obligations of his contracts, is as strong in the one case as in the other.

Vanderbilt's solvency is not disputed. Of his ability to respond, should the plaintiffs, in the result, establish their claim, there is no question. And if there were, it is fully met by his tender of security in double the value of the ships, or, if preferred, in the ample sum of $200,000, to abide the final judgment. There is, therefore, not only no legal right, but no occasion, for any arbitrary or summary interference with the Court. Preliminary injunctions—receiverships, as already stated, are injunctions and something more stringent still—are to be granted with great caution, and only in cases of pressing apparent necessity. Their supposed too free use was one of the causes of the destruction of the late Court of Chancery, and if persisted in, it is feared, will ultimately end in their own destruction.

The order appealed from reversed—form of reversal to be settled by one of the Judges.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

DECISIONS.

Atlantic Fire Insurance Company vs. *Ethan E. Boies*—Judgment for plaintiff.

Charles Evans vs. *David B. Allen.*—New trial; costs to abide event.

Paul A. Brer vs. *Edgar Farina, et al.*—Judgment for plaintiff for amount of verdict.

Samuel Stevens vs. *Commercial Mutual Insurance Company.*—Complaint dismissed.

Catharine M. Johnson vs. *The Hudson River Railroad Company.*—Judgment affirmed.

John La Farge vs. *The St. Mark's Fire Insurance Company.*—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

A. Spiers Brown vs. *F. G. Richardson, et al.*—Motion to dismiss appeal.

Ordered, that the appeal may be argued, provided that the defendants' attorney procures the case to be resettled by the judge before whom the trial was had within sixty days, and serve a copy thereof as resettled within that time, and also pays within 20 days $10 costs of motion and $10 costs of the General Term; or the defendant at his election may argue the appeal on amending the printed case so as to adopt the 33d amendment specified in the affidavits, on which the motion was made. Unless these conditions are complied with the appeal is dismissed with costs thereof, and $10 costs for this motion.

In order to comply with these conditions, defendants' attorney may serve a new copy of the proposed case, and if such copy be served, the plaintiff's attorney may, within ten days thereafter, so re proposed amendments thereto, and the case be settled before Judge Campbell on five days' notice.

Samuel P. Townsend vs. *The Empire Stone Dressing Company.*—Order modified and reversed. Rule to be settled.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Davies.

In the matter of the Mayor, &c., relative to Central Park, on application of Charles Buxton.—Referee's report confirmed.

The Tyranny of Imprisoning Witnesses—Important Presentment of the Grand Jury.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Russell.

The March Term of this Court terminated on Friday. The boys, who were arrested for obtaining money under false pretences, by filling up telegraph blanks and taking them to the landlords, as orders of fictitious persons for rooms to be kept for them in advance of their arrival, pleaded guilty, and were sentenced to imprisonment in the Tombs for three months.

John Murphy, indicted for the murder of Joan Foley, pleaded guilty to manslaughter in the third degree. Sentenced to two years and three months in the State Prison.

Martin Loftus, charged with burglary and arson, pleaded guilty to burglary in the third degree, and was sentenced to four years and eight months in the State Prison.

Other prisoners, for attempts at burglary and larceny, were sentenced for various periods, none of them exceeding three years.

PRESENTMENT OF THE GRAND JURY.

Shortly before two o'clock the Grand Jury came into Court, and made the following important presentment:

The practice of imprisoning witnesses, who are neither charged with or even suspected of complicity in the commission of crime, appears to this body to be an arbitrary and unjustifiable exercise of power over the person, and in direct violation of the constitutional privileges of a citizen. Under the present usage, any citizen, at the discretion of a Judge, may be arrested if he chance to be witness to a street brawl. The principal argument by which the usage is justified, to wit, that respectable people, as the phrase is, are never so treated, does not appear to be tenable or correct in point of fact. Two very important witnesses were brought before you Grand Jury, young men to all appearances of good habits and character, who had been for several weeks confined in the Tombs, and thus subjected to the contamination of association with criminals of the worst grade. Nor does it appear to us that there is any inevitable necessity—"the tyrant's plea"—which renders it obligatory upon a Republican Government to exercise a power over the persons, property and lives of its citizens, which tyrannies rarely inferes upon their subjects. This abuse of power is defended on the ground that any person accused of crime has, under the Constitution, the right of being confronted by his accuser; but a witness is not necessarily an accuser.

Cases are of frequent occurrence where the defendant is allowed to be out on bail, though charged with the commission of a monstrous crime, while the witness, entirely free from taint or suspicion, is held under durance for weeks and months together.

The necessity for all this does not appear. Nor, if it did, does it seem of such paramount importance as to overrule the first principle of a well organized government, that the innocent never shall suffer for the guilty, which principle has established itself in the well known axiom of law, that it is better that ten guilty persons shall escape punishment, rather than that one innocent person should suffer in their stead.

There does not, however, arise any presumption of the escape of the guilty, growing out of the reform we earnestly and strenuously urge upon the attention of the Court. We ask it to unite with us in a proper and forcible appeal to the Legislature, with a view to the suitable correction of this abuse. Without presuming to be sufficiently versed in the forms of the administration of justice to enable us to suggest the proper remedy, we recommend, nevertheless, that the principle of the inviolability of the sacred right of the citizen in the preservation of his liberty, when not forfeited in the eye of the law, be positively reaffirmed by legislative enactment, that provision be made for the immediate examination and cross-examination of a witness who is unable to give security for his appearance, unless he be the complainant in the case, or is open to suspicion as an accomplice in the commission of the offence charged.

At the same time the Grand Jury, having personally visited the City Prison, would not be considered as asserting to any charge of improper treatment of the witnesses thus confined, on the part of the persons having the superintendence of the prisons. Their duty seems to be faithfully performed, and the general appearance of the prison, open to the inspection of the Grand Jury, was such as to call for their entire approbation. So far as the Superintendants have control, they have removed one of the objectionable features of the complaint examined into, by preventing any association between the criminals and witnesses.

Still, it became evident to the Jury, on their visit to the witness' apartment, that the promiscuous assemblage of witnesses of the same sex, was an evil in itself of great magnitude. Young woman of model demeanor and appearance were found confined in the same room with others whose coarse and abusive behavior was only explained by a statement of the matron, that they were about to be sent to the Lunatic Asylum.

Adopted unanimously.

SAMUEL M. BLATCHFORD, Foreman.
GEORGE W. FARNHAM, Secretary.

The Judge replied, in effect, that he agreed with the Grand Jury, that the practice of imprisoning witnesses was an outrage on the rights of the citizen. The difficulty might be obviated by granting the District-Attorney authority to examine witnesses, and giving to the accused power to cross-examine them. I will, said the Judge, send your presentment to the Legislature, that the necessary steps may be taken to procure the passage of such a law.

The Court then adjourned for the Term. No trial of average importance has taken place during this second installment of Mr. RUSSELL's labor's as City Judge.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Daly.

Stephen Shepherd vs. *John E. Dean.*—Motion to appoint.

The New-York Floating Dry Dock Co. vs. *Freeman Campbell.*—Order of reference to William Bloomfield, Esq.

Joseph A. District vs *Robert H. Shannon.*—Order of reference to Michael Ulshoffer, Esq.

William E. Shepherd vs. *John H. Hoffman.*—Motion to set aside and vacate execution granted, with $10 costs.

MARINE COURT.

Before Judge Thompson and a Jury.

THE SUIT AGAINST A HEALTH WARDEN.

Thomas McGinnis vs. *Chas. Hicks.*—This was a suit brought by a dealer in Washington Market against the Health Warden of the Third Ward, for seizing three barrels of poultry, alleged to be unwholesome, as reported in yesterday's TIMES. The Jury being unable to agree upon a verdict, were discharged.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets...Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times

NEW-YORK, Saturday, March 21, 1857—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are more freely offered and are in but limited demand. $7 37½@$7 43¾ for Pearls; and $7 75 for Pots, ₱ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Ware house to day, 579 bbls. Pearls, and 295 bbls. Pots—together 874 bbls.

COFFEE—The demand is not so brisk, but prices are supported. Java, 15c @16c.; Laguayra, 12¾c.@12¾c.; Maracaibo, 12c.@12c.; Rio, 9¾c.@10c.; and St. Domingo, 11c., ₱ lb.

COTTON—Is moderately inquired for, at previous quotations. Middling Uplands, 12¾c.; do. Gulfs, 13¾c @14c.; other kinds, proportionate rates, ₱ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is in pretty good request for home use, but is in very limited demand for export. Factors are free sellers, and prices are still generally leaning in favor of buyers. The transactions reported since our last embrace about 7,800 bbls., in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	$5 80@$5 90
Straight State	5 95@ 6 10
Favorite and Extra State	6 10@ 6 30
Common to Good Indiana and Upper Lake	5 95@ 6 15
Common to Good Superfine Ohio	6 10@ 6 30
Fancy Michigan	6 10@ 6 30
Extra Indiana and Michigan	6 25@ 7 00
Extra Ohio	6 30@ 7 15
Fancy Genesee	6 50@ 6 75
Extra Genesee	7 00@ 9 50
Extra Missouri	6 [illegible]@ 8 50

Canadian is still moderately inquired for but at drooping rates. Superfine to extra is worth only $5 15@$7 50 ₱ bbl.; 1,450 bbls. were disposed of within the range. Southern continues in good request at steady prices. The transactions since our last comprise about 2,400 bbls. low mixed to Fancy and Extra, at $5 30@$6 and $6 75 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is sparingly offered and purchased, at $5 50@$5 25 for Fine to Superfine ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in moderate supply and demand at $3 25@$3 50 for Jersey, and $3 60@$3 65 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. The latter brings $11 25@$11 50 in puncheons.

GRAIN—Wheat is inactive and depressed. Parties disagree about prices. Hence the restricted sales, including only small lots of red, part Southern, at $1 50 ₱ bushel. Rye rules dull and heavy at from 86c.@90c. ₱ bushel. Barley is very scarce and is much wanted, at from $1 46c.@$1 56¾c., ₱ bushel. 7,400 bushels, mostly Canadian, found buyers within the range. Barley Malt continues in light supply and good demand, at from $1 65@$1 75, some factors asking as much as $1 80 ₱ bushel. About 1,600 bushels good were sold at $1 75 ₱ bushel. Oats are in fair request, and are very firm at 58c @55c. for Western; 56c.@58c. for State; 59c.@62c. for Jersey, and 47c.@55c. for Southern, ₱ bushel. Corn is in better demand, but at reduced rates. The reported sales reach 41,000 bushels, at 70c. for mixed Western, in store; 68c.@72c. for mixed Southern; 68c.@75c. for Yellow, and 68c.@76 for White Southern, ₱ bushel.

HAY—Unaltered. 400 bales sold.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in good request, partly for future delivery, at steady prices. Sales have been reported since our last of about 1,500 bbls., in lots, at $23 90@$24 for Mess, here and to arrive and $17@$19 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Dressed Hogs bring, in lots, 9¾c.@10c. ₱ lb. Cut Meats are in limited demand, and are heavy at 11c.@11¾c. for Hams; and 9c.@9¾c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is salable and firm, at 10¾c @12c. ₱ lb. Lard is moderately sought after at old prices. The transactions since our last reach about 580 bbls. and tcs., mostly fair to prime, at 14¾c.@14¾c. ₱ lb. Beef is in fair demand, at full rates. The transactions since our last consist of 1,100 bbls., at $10@$11 for new Prime; $12 25@$13 25 for Country Mess; $15 75@$16 25 for repacked Western Mess; and $16 50@$17 for extra Chicago do., ₱ bbl. New Prime Mess Beef is salable and firm, at $22 50@$23 50 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams are scarce and needed, at $22@$23 ₱ bbl. Butter is in fair demand, and is worth 17c.@22c. for Ohio; 20c.@25c. for common to very good State; and 26c.@30c. for prime to very choice do., ₱ lb. Cheese is in very light supply and good request, at 13c.@14c. ₱ lb.

RICE—There were 250 tcs. disposed of at $4 25@$5 25 ₱ 100 lbs., mostly within the range.

SKINS—Mr. HULL sums up the week's business, thus: "DEER—The market is rather languid, and prices for Domestic tending downward; this is caused principally by the large stock of this description of Skins, and the fact that the manufacturers are doing less this season than for some time past. Foreign Skins remain unchanged but are not quite so firm. Sales have been 9,000 lbs. Red and Blue Missouri at 30c., and 1,000 lbs Bolivar City on private terms. GOAT—A fair demand exists for prime heavy Skins, while light are rather inactive. A cargo of 500 bales Curacoa was received during the week, which gives us a fair supply of this description for the present, but as the market has been poorly stocked for some time, they will find ready sale. I notice sales of 12,000 Curacoa, at 63c.@65c., 6 months; 1,250 Maracaibo, at 45c., 6 months, and 1,600 Aspinwall on private terms."

SUGARS—Have not varied much. The sales reported since our last add up 783 hhds. Cuba, &c., in lots, at from 8¾c.@10¾c., with 450 boxes Havana, at from 10¾c.@11¾c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—The auction sale to-day was tame and unsatisfactory, though attended by a large company. The favorable news from China did not embolden operations. Choice greens were taken at full rates, but other greens, and such blacks as were not withdrawn, were obtained at somewhat easier prices. Now congous constituted the bulk of the lots offered.

WHISKY—There were 570 bbls. Ohio and Prison procured at 25c.@26c., mostly at 25c.@25¾c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Are doing better, the demand for shiproom increasing, while the accomodation is not so good. For Liverpool—Cotton, ½d.@5-32d. ₱ lb.; Flour, 1s. 6d.@1s. 7½d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 6d. @6½d. ₱ bush; Beef, 3s. ₱ tc.; Resin, 2s. ₱ bbl., and heavy goods, 15s @20s. ₱ ton. For other ports, proportionate quotations. The latest charters have been: Two ships from Bristol Channel to New York, railroad iron, at 25s.; a brig to Kingston, Jam., coal $3 50; a schr., 167 tons, from Wilmington to Porto Rico and back to New York, $1,900; a brig, 170 tons, to Bermuda, $250; one of 134 tons, to Grenada, $700, and back to New-York from Jamaica, $800; a brig, from Cienfuegos to New York, sugar, 42c., and molasses, $3; another, from south side Cuba to New-York, 42½c., and $3; one, from Matanzas to New-York, sugar, 40c., melado, 37c., molasses, $3; one, from north side Cuba to New-York, 42½c., 40c., and $3; one, to Cardenas and back, molasses only, $3 50, on and under deck; one, to Mantanzas, hoops, $6.

DRY GOODS.

DOWN THEY GO!
ANOTHER REDUCTION IN PRICE.
The whole of our immense stock to be
CLOSED OUT
by the 1st of June. Here are the prices for this week, and also the usual rates at other establishments:

	Our price.	Usual price.
White China Tea Sets, 44 pieces	$5 75	$8 50
White Table Sets	5 00	8 00
White Dinner Sets, 154 pieces	16 00	24 00
Cut Glass Goblets, the dozen	1 75	3 00
Cut Glass Champagnes, the dozen	1 20	2 00
Cut Glass Wines, the dozen	75	1 50
Bohemian Glass Finger Bowls the dozen	1 80	3 00
Cut Glass Decanters, the pair	2 50	4 00
Decorated China Vases, the pair	7 50	12 00
Silver-plated Table Forks, the dozen	4 00	6 00
Silver-plated Table Spoons, the dozen	3 75	5 75
Silver-plated Tea Spoons the dozen	1 50	2 50
Silver-plated Casters, each	4 75	7 00
Silver-plated Molasses Pitchers, each	2 00	3 00
Silver-plated Tea Sets, 6 pieces	20 00	30 00
Silver-plated Cake Baskets	6 50	10 00
Silver-plated Toast Racks, each	2 75	4 00
Silver-plated Tea Kettle	11 00	18 00

The public will agree with us that these figures are low, and when they examine the goods they will be sure to make their selections.

W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

J. BECK & CO.
Are now offering a large and beautiful assortment of NEW SPRING AND SUMMER DRY GOODS.
Silks and Foulards.
Barèges and Grenadines.
Jaconets and Organdies.
Shawls and Mantillas.
Hosiery and Gloves.
Delaines and Calicos.
Linens and Muslins.
Laces and Embroideries.
Mournings.
Handkerchiefs, &c.
No 355 Broadway.

ELEGANT PARIS DRESS SILKS.
Bayadere, Cheni, Broché, Jaspe, and Ecossais Poult de Soies, in great variety. Also,
EXTRA RICH SILK FLOUNCED ROBES
at $40 to $60 per robe.
ALSO,
A very desirable and full assortment of
LOW-PRICED DRESS SILKS,
New Spring Silks, at 75 cents to $1 per yard.
LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259, and 261 GRAND-ST., and new numbers 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

ELEGANT AND CHEAP CARPETINGS.

Superfine Ingrains	at 75 cents.
Extra Super Three-plys	at $1.
English Brussels	at $1.
Tapestry Velvets	at $1 50.

ALSO,
Rugs, Mats, Oil-cloths, Stair Carpetings, Druggets, &c., AT EQUALLY LOW PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259, and 261 GRAND-ST.

DOMESTICS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION!
Bleached and Unbleached Sheetings and Shirtings, Drillings, Tickings, Prints, Ginghams, Checks, Canton Flannels, White and Colored Woolen Flannels, and every other variety of domestic manufacture.
THE LARGEST RETAIL STOCK
of Domestic Goods in the City.
15 PER CENT. BELOW CUSTOMARY PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259, and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

FASHIONABLE SPRING DRESS GOODS!!
Muslin de Laines, Printed Jaconets, Percales, Barèges, Tissues, Brilliants, Poplins, &c. &c. &c.
ORGANDIE, BAREGE, AND TISSUE ROBES,
Received per recent arrivals.
Extra Rich Chints, Satin Striped, Flounced Robes, and Plain do.,
FROM $4 50 TO $25 PER ROBE.
LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259, and 261 GRAND-ST., and Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

MANTILLAS, TALMAS, AND BASQUES.
A full assortment of
ENTIRELY NEW SPRING STYLES
and approved Paris Shapes,
MANUFACTURED EXPRESSLY FOR RETAIL!
Ready Monday, March 23,
MUCH BELOW REGULAR PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259, and 261 GRAND-ST., and (new numbers) 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

EMBROIDERIES
At an immense reduction,
being the last week before
removal to No. 703 Broadway.
MILLER & GRANT,
No. 371 Broadway.

BAREGE ROBES FROM AUCTION,
At $6 and $8.
Also, a superior Assortment
Of our own Importation.
BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway.

THE PRINCESS "MATHILDE" ROBE.
A new and elegant style of promenade dress.
At JAMES CROPSEY'S,
No. 481 Broadway.

$20.000 WORTH OF EMBROIDERIES,
Laces, &c., will be offered on Monday March 23, at greatly reduced prices at the closing sale No. 769 Broadway, below 9th-st.
N. B.—The best stock of embroidered bands in the City.

DRY GOODS.

NEW EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS.
&c.,
Per Steamer *Alps*.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway,
Are in receipt of a large lot of
Hemstitched Embroidered Handkerchiefs from $1 to $36 each.
Scolloped Embroidered Handkerchiefs, from $1 75 to $18 each.
Hemstitched plain Handkerchiefs at $2 25, $3, and $3 50 per dozen.
French Grass Linen Handkerchiefs, from $1 50 to $9 per dozen.
Also,
An extensive assortment of Swiss and Jaconet Bands, suitable for Basque Trimmings from 44 cents to $1.
2,000 more of those Embroidered Jaconets, from $1 to $3 50

GRAND OPENING DAY
For the exhibition and sale of
SPRING FASHIONS, IN
MANTILLAS, SCARFS, TALMAS, &c.
MOLYNEUX BELL
Invites the attention of the ladies to his extensive assortment of novelties, which he will take pleasure in showing
TO-MORROW,
MONDAY,
MARCH
23D.
REMEMBER
THE NUMBER.
REMEMBER
THE DAY.
NO. 56 CANAL-ST.,
NEAR BROADWAY.

NEW FRENCH EMBROIDERIES, LACES, &c.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY
Have now open an extensive selection of Embroideries, Laces, &c., of their own importation.
Point Lace, Honiton, Guipure, Valenciennes, and Embroidered Sets.
Point Applique, Valenciennes, Honiton, Maltese and Embroidered Collars.
Black Thread, and French Lace Veils, New Patterns.
Swiss, Jaconnet and Lace Flouncings, all widths.
Illusion Capes, Marseilles and Swiss Basques.
Lace Barbes, Coffieurs, Collarets, &c.
Wholesale and Retail at No. 473 Broadway.

MANTILLAS! MANTILLAS!!
MANTILLAS!!!
BRODIE'S RETAIL OPENING
Will take place
On THURSDAY, March 26,
Upon which occasion Mr. B will display
A MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT
OF
IMPORTED MANTLES,
IN
SILK, SILK AND LACE, AND ALL LACE.
Also, a much
LARGER STOCK
than usual of
HIS OWN WELL-KNOWN MANUFACTURE,
In all the above fabrics.

BOMER & KETCHUM
Offer to the trade,
FOR CASH,
the latest importations of
STRAW GOODS,
FRENCH FLOWERS,
GRASSES, BUDS,
PIQUETS, &c.,
At No. 318 Broadway,
Corner of Pearl-st.

CHEAP SILKS! CHEAP SILKS!!
FROM AUCTION.
1,800 Yards New Plaid Silks, 4s. 6d. and 5s.
1,500 Yards, richer and heavier, quite new, 6s.
2,000 Yards, richest Goods imported, 8s. and 10s.
The above are all new, and well worthy of inspection.
JUST & CO.,
No. 51 Catherine-st., 4 doors from Monroe.

NEW GOODS FOR TRAVELING DRESSES.
BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway,
Will open this morning a great variety of new goods for the above purpose, several of which have never before been imported, viz:
THE MADONNA BAYADERE STRIPE,
THE ROBES DE SYRIE,
THE DUCALS, AND THE POPLINETTA.

MANTILLAS! MANTILLAS!!
MANTILLAS!!!
BRODIE'S RETAIL OPENING
Will take place
On THURSDAY, March 26.

BRIDAL APPOINTMENTS
for the MILLION,
at PAVILION DE FLORA,
No. 361 Broadway.

COIFFURES FOR ALL
CREATION at
PAVILION DE FLORA,
No. 361 Broadway.

PAVILION DE FLORA
offers perpetual attractions in FLOWERS, the most favored that
Paris can produce.
No. 361 Broadway.
JAMES TUCKER,
Proprietor.

RICH FANCY RIBBONS
On retail at
PAVILION DE FLORA,
No. 361 Broadway.

THE LEONTINE WRAPPER,
A NEW SPRING GARMENT,
Of exquisite shape,
Manufactured from the Finest Pelisse Cloth,
Will be opened THIS MORNING, by
BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway.

BAREGE ROBES.
LANE & PORTER will offer this morning
400
BAREGE ROBES.
No. 72 Canal-st., west of Broadway, near Mercer-st.

SILK ROBES! SILK ROBES!
The Eugenia and Marie Stuart Robe,
The newest Spring style,
Opened by BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

NEW DRESS SILKS.
New Stripe and Plaid Silks, 6s. and 8s.
Bayadere Stripe Silks, 10s. and 12s.
Small Figured Black Silks
At
LANE & PORTER'S,
No. 72 Canal-st., west of Broadway, near Mercer-st.

ROBES.
BEAUTIFUL FLOUNCED SILK ROBES $16 to $37.
Superior to any other in the City at the prices.
LANE & PORTER, No. 317 (late 72) Canal-st.

SPRING EMBROIDERIES.
LACE BASQUES,
EMBROIDERED MUSLIN BASQUES,
POINT LACE SETS,
HONITON SETS,
BREAKFAST SETS,
ILLUSION CAPES, confined styles,
POINT APPLIQUE SETS,
GUIPURE, HONITON, VALENCIENNES AND POINT LACES.
$9,000 French, Swiss and Cambric Bands,
Now opened at JAMES CROPSEY'S
No. 481 Broadway.

JAMES CROPSEY, NO. 481 BROADWAY,
Respectfully informs the public that his stock of SPRING GOODS is now complete,
And invites the ladies to examine his assortment of Chintz Glacé Silks in barèges and figures,
Printed Organdies and Jaconets,
Organdie, Grenadine, Silk and Barège
FLOUNCED ROBES.
A very large stock of the newest and most
MAGNIFICENT EMBROIDERIES,
Black Lace Mantillas and Points.
Just received from the late peremptory auction sales 400 pieces of
IRISH LINENS,
which will be sold below the cost of importation.

AEQUUM LOCUM, AEQUAS FECERIT LEGES PETO.
JAMES A. HEARN
WILL HAVE HIS OPENING FOR
MANTELETS
TUESDAY, 24TH MARCH.
His variety will possess
GREAT NOVELTY AND ELEGANCE.
ALSO,
An exquisite assortment of
FASHIONABLE DRY GOODS.
Ladies will receive his best attention.
No. 775 Broadway,
Above 9th-st.

MOURNING GOODS—COMPETITION CHALLENGED.
Importations extraordinary.
$100,000 worth of goods suitable
to every stage of Mourning
from the bereaved widow
to the most fastidious belle.
Please call and examine.
W. JACKSON'S New Mourning Store,
No. 551 Broadway, below Spring and Prince sts.

LACE GOODS.
Point d'Alençon, Point de Gaze, Brussels, Applique, Valenciennes and Honiton Sets, Bridal Veils and Flounces to go to match; Black Thread Lace Veils, Shawls, Mantillas and Flounces in great variety, and in new and magnificent designs, imported expressly for the retail trade, are just received by the *America*, for sale by
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal, corner Mercer.

OPENING DAY, MARCH 25.
CORSETS, SKIRTS AND EMBROIDERY.
A beautiful assortment of new styles.
MOORE'S, No. 290 Grand-st., one door from Bridge.

DRY GOODS.

TO BUYERS OF CLOTHING!!!
THREE THOUSAND GARMENTS,
COATS, PANTALOONS AND VESTS,
In perfect order,
TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION,
On TUESDAY, March 24,
FOR CASH, WITHOUT RESERVE,
At No. 72 BROADWAY.
By WM. TOPPING & CO., Auctioneers.

HOMER & KETCHUM
Offer to the Trade,
FOR CASH,
the latest importations of
STRAW GOODS,
FRENCH FLOWERS,
GRASSES, BUDS,
PIQUETS, &c.,
At No. 318 BROADWAY,
Corner of Pearl-st.

LADIES' MORNING WRAPPERS.
AT THE
GREAT CLOSING SALE,
800 BAREGE DE LAINE DRESSES,
At 10s. each, worth 16s.
(Suitable for Morning Wrappers.)
FOR SALE THIS WEEK.
G. B. WILLIAMS,
No. 347 Broadway, corner of Leonard-st.

347 BROADWAY,
GREAT CLOSING SALE.
Ladies wishing to buy BARGAINS in
DRY GOODS,
Are invited to examine the prices and judge for themselves at the above sale.
G. B. WILLIAMS,
No. 347 Broadway, corner of Leonard-st

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY MARCH 23, 1857.

The NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served in this City and vicinity for ONE SHILLING a week. Single Copies Two Cents. Mail subscribers SIX DOLLARS a year. [illegible]

The NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES is published every Evening, (Sundays Excepted.) One edition will be issued at One and the other at Three o'clock P. M. It will be sent by mail at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing nearly all the reading matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday, is mailed at THREE DOLLARS a year.

The WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed at Two DOLLARS a year for single Copies. TWENTY-FIVE Copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, to one address.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6 cents for single copies.

Terms, invariably cash in advance.

Publication Office, No. 128 Nassau-st., cor. of Beekman.

RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO., Publishers.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship *Africa* is now some time overdue, and may be expected to arrive at any moment. She had not been signaled, at Sandy Hook, at 2 o'clock this morning. The *Circassian*, due at Halifax, and St. Johns, N. F., is still unheard from.

The Trinity Church controversy at Albany is becoming warmer and warmer. We continue on another page the testimony taken before the Senate Committee, and appended to it is a letter from Hon. G. C. VERPLANCK, in which he very seriously impeaches the conduct of the Committee in misrepresenting his evidence in their report. He declares that in several instances his statements are either reversed or so distorted as to convey an impression exactly contrary to their real tenor. The character of the members of the Committee forbids the belief that they have personally been guilty of such reprehensible conduct; but they owe it to themselves to give to the public some explanation of the matters stated in Mr. VERPLANCK's letter.

A telegraphic dispatch from Albany gives currency to a rumor that the name of Dr. BISSELL, of Livingston County, went into the Senate last Wednesday, as physician to Quarantine, in place of Dr. HARSIN.

Four of the mutineers of the ship *New-York*—DELVIN, ROGERS, THOMPSON and BLAKE—were on Saturday found guilty and sentenced, the first to three years, and the others to two years each, in the New-Jersey State Prison.

The Bank of Newcastle, at Pittsburg, Penn., has stopped payment—having but four dollars in specie to redeem $100,000 of their notes. The Cashier, Mr. WAGGONSELLER, is said to have absconded with $50,000.

There was the usual amount of ticket swindling on the day of the sailing of the *George Law*. WM. P. STRIKER complained to Justice OSBORNE, yesterday, that he had been sold a worthless ticket to California, for $100, by a man named Ross, at No. 11 Broadway. JAMES JENKINS, from Iowa, lost $30 on his ticket, and had five more snatched out of his hand on the steamer. JOHN LAW, an old man from Illinois, with two young men bound to Washington Territory, lost $30 each, total $90. Mr. LAW says they are all poor men, and the loss is hard to bear. There were also multitudes of swindles practised on the last arrived California passengers, in Erie and other railroad tickets.

There was a large fire on Staten Island last night—supposed to be in the vicinity of the Marine Hospital. It broke out about 11 o'clock, and burned for nearly an hour, with great fierceness. No particulars reached us. At a late hour it was reported to be a large chair-factory, just below the second landing.

Mr. EBLING has not yet executed the contracts for the street-cleaning to the lowest bidders. Why does he wait? Are not the streets dirty enough yet? It cannot be economy he studies; under Mr. EBLING's system the City paid, for street-cleaning, some $450,000 in 1856, and the same in 1855. For 1857 the late successful bidders, who all furnish adequate securities, are to receive but $[illegible]. We should suppose the Commissioner willing, by this time, to be rid of the responsibility.

The store of E. M. F. CAREY & Co. was entered by burglars early on the morning of Feb. [illegible] cases of raw silk, worth $5,300, stolen. Recently the police learned that the silk had been repacked and sent to one TIMOTHY KOHN, at Hartford, Conn., and the rest of the property was found on the steamboat *Traveler* on Friday night, bound for Hartford. A seizure was made, and EDWARD L. TROW, of No. 341 Grand-street, fancy goods dealers, SAMUEL & JULIUS SPINCE, peddlers No. 66 Division-street, and BERNARD COHEN, of No. 381½ Grand-street, who were about going on board with the goods, were taken into custody. KOHN says that he purchased the property in good faith at a fair price. The accused were taken before Justice BRENNAN, at the Essex Market Police Court on Saturday, and held to bail in $3,000 each to appear on Wednesday next.

The French Railroad frauds are still under examination before U. S. Commissioner BETTS, and are likely to be for weeks, perhaps months yet.

The number of deaths in the City last week was 459, an increase of three over the number for the week previous.

In the Kings County Court of Oyer and Terminer, Saturday last, the counsel for JOSEPH JACKSON, committed for rape, obtained a stay of proceedings to allow an application to be made in the Supreme Court for a new trial. The other indictments in this case were transferred to the Court of Sessions.

The body of an unknown man was found in the water at Hamilton-avenue Ferry. Deceased was dressed in a drab overcoat, comforter and overalls. He had full whiskers. Further information can be obtained of Constable BIRDSALL, of Brooklyn.

A German named THOMAS FORAN, recently arrived in this country, committed suicide at 5 o'clock yesterday morning, by jumping into the East River from the ferry-boat *Wyandank*, on the South Ferry. He has friends at No. 96 Leonard-street, New-York.

The Board of Education of the city of Hudson, N. J., recently dismissed the school-teacher, named A. HAIGHT CHASE, from Public School No. 3, in that city, on a charge of incompetency. The great proportion of the parents protested, and the Common Council interfered, whereupon all the Board of Education, except two of its members, resigned.

The first North River shad caught this season were taken at Communipaw on Friday last.

The water was let into the Morris New-Jersey, Canal, at the upper level, on Friday. Navigation will be resumed upon it this week. A police force has been organized along the line of this canal to prevent and detect thefts of coal and iron, from which there has been considerable loss heretofore.

On Friday night five cars of a freight train were thrown off the track of the New-York and Erie Railroad, near Port Jervis, by the spreading of the rails, by which the passenger trains were delayed several hours.

THE ERIE ROAD.—A correspondence between D. C. MCCALLUM, Esq., late Superintendent, and HORACE RANDELL, President of the Erie Railroad, shows that the cause of Mr. McC.'s resignation was connected with the recent strike of the Engineers. Mr. RANDELL says that the rigid enforcement of the order adopted by the Board, and the stringent discipline which was carried out by the Superintendent, were the only grounds of complaint against him; any one had ever urged against him. The highest praise is bestowed upon him as an efficient and gentleman.

The Recent News from Nicaragua—Fact and Fiction.

NAPOLEON, managing the subjugation of Spain through an imperial correspondence with his brother JOSEPH, the puppet of "that brief monarchy beyond the Appenines," instructs him in the use of the *lie* as a weapon not inferior to the *sword*, in the arsenal of conquest. He commands him to exaggerate, in bulletins, the number of his troops, the importance of his success, and the losses of his enemy. NAPOLEON was not the first to discover, nor the last to use falsehood, as an offensive arm. Fraud and violence escort the genius of war on either hand. The heavy smoke of the cannonade is not denser than the cloud of deception that hangs over the movement of armies struggling desperately against powers that gradually absorb and destroy them.

The civil strife of Kansas, and the *fillibuster* war in Nicaragua, requiring on one or both sides the public opinion of the nation for their support, have been kept alive by the press. But from Nicaragua, more especially, where the channels of information are controlled by the power most deeply interested in the creation of a certain popular sentiment, misrepresentation has issued with a boldness and hardihood without a parallel. However weak in military knowledge, in the tactics of the field or of the garrison, the art to spare and economize the soldier, while using to the best advantage his force and courage, the managers of the fillibuster war, in due proportion to their declining strength, have employed most cunningly the skill of despair and the last refuge of weakness.

During the past five months, it has been impossible to arrive at certainties in regard to the number, condition, defeats, successes, or prospects, either of the fillibusters or their antagonists. This darkness and difficulty has defied the skill of the most enterprising press in the world,—that of New-York. Dozens of volunteer or special reporters have gone to the seat of war, but either themselves or their testimony have been suppressed or perverted. The groans and lamentations of the victims, heard remotely, are drowned by the noise of eloquence and victorious jubilation at home.

Looking long and attentively, we observe a slow and steady movement of the entire armed population of Central America flowing inward toward the focus of the war at Rivas. We see the waters of the lake made subservient to this movement, by large and fast sailing steamers. The frugal and industrious people of Costa Rica, volunteering in masses out of all proportion to the number of the population, allow the precious coffee crop, the wealth of their nation, to fall ungathered, while they labor to exterminate the common enemy. A people who are contending for their homes and patrimony—the laws, liberty and property bequeathed to them by their fathers—however dark in color, or low in the scale of civilization, command always the respect and pity of brave and honorable men.

The cause of fillibusterism is an unhappy one, both in its design and in its principles, and is thus far fruitless of good results; a waste of human prowess; pouring out in fields without honor, in contests that give no comfort in defeat or credit in victory, some of the best blood of the world. It makes heroism cheap and deprives courage of its reward. We may learn from it a lesson for the future, not to esteem the trade of a soldier as meritorious, except in a good service. Worst and basest of all, in itself considered, it requires patriotism and piety to confer upon it either dignity or merit.

Through all the latter stages of this remarkable contest, the want of principle has been naturally attended by want of talent. Not only the fatal climate of the Isthmus, but powers not less notorious and destructive, in the men themselves—cowardice, drunkenness, cruelty, and the lowest vices, have been the Allies of MORA and CANAS, in the defeat of WALKER. Col. TITUS, with 150 men, exercising a discretion which is the perpetual redemption of cowards, granted a truce of 24 hours to 25 of the enemy, until they "should obtain reinforcements!" The reinforcements arrived, and Col. TITUS retired, himself leading the retreat—so as to be always first in a good deed,—and not to give offence to that Providence which "favors the strongest battalion." Here was cowardice.

Cruelty is another shape of the protean Nemesis. On the 30th of January WALKER marched to San Juan del Sur with 200 rifles and rangers, twenty-two miles, to receive from California *forty-three* recruits. With this powerful addition to his force he goes back to Rivas, on the 3d of February, resolved to attack the fortifications of St. George. A march of twenty-two miles over a bush trail, in the Isthmus climate, requires that a day's rest should follow. HADRIAN, the emperor, had legs of brass, but his heart and brains were surely not of that metal. These weary men, two hundred in number, four days on short allowance, (why?) are taken up on the night of their arrival and dashed against the solid barriers of St. George. It was a third repetition of the old, foolish, fatal error, that whips on the soldier like a slave; the fault of a pedagogue, who scourges little boys over tasks from which insulted nature recoils. These tired wretches drag themselves two miles and a-half, to within rifle-shot of the western barrier. For once, the ever vigilant native sentinels are asleep. They are seven to one fillibuster, defended with high walls, and over confident. The fortune of war smiled in mockery, and again offers victory to this Tantalus who has betrayed the confidence of Heaven. Only fifteen of the two hundred will charge the barrier. With unparalleled foolishness they fire upon the masses of the sleeping garrison. They have neither bowie knives, pistols, nor bayonets. It is too dark to find an object. The garrison return a deadly fire. The fillibusters can only run to the loop holes and by chance shots kill a few. At this game, man for man, every feeble native is an equal, and they are seven times more numerous. Says an eye witness,—"The advantage of our men was always in the clear aim by daylight; or if at night, in close fight with knives and pistols; but we were deficient in small arms." The Costa Ricans had nothing to fear; they knew that their antagonists were not able to dislodge them. With shameful retreat and heavy loss ended the night attack upon the well-fortified camp of St. George, two hundred famished riflemen in the dark against fifteen hundred bayonets and a solid wall ten feet high. Then followed, on the succeeding day, a silly cannonade, killing here and there a man at long distances, and then a cessation and despair. Cruelty went first, guided by dense stupidity. Commanders who maintain an untenable fortress, when captured, are punished with death.

Observe the superior conduct of Captain FAYRESSOUX on his vessel, as related by an eye-witness to the correspondent of the TIMES. "When you bring a force strong enough to compel me, *I will surrender*, not until then." The answer is a key to the folly of the whole war. The force inadequate, the position (Nicaragua itself) untenable, WALKER holds out, a martyr to pride. This is no virtue, but a fault, and, when the results are considered, a crime.

The facts and predictions sent us by our correspondent from San José in Costa Rica—received two weeks since by the way of Havana—are confirmed and verified in a remarkable manner by the late arrivals, and the reports of persons who came by the *Tennessee* from the seat of war and its vicinity. The intolerable cruelties and butcheries practised upon deserters, who are shot down on the run, dragged into camp and finished by a brief and sullen order from the chief, are confirmed by universal report. By an examination of the reports of the Adjutant-General of the fillibuster army, we find *recorded* about three hundred desertions; to these it is necessary to add at least as many more not in the rank and file, who have escaped without passports. On the other hand, only 181 officers and men are "reported" killed in action. All *deserters* and runaways, when overtaken, are shot down, and if not killed on the spot, are brought in and put to death by a brief order,—no exceptions made or favor shown.

Wholesale butchery of one's own countrymen appears to us a crime above homicide or manslaughter. Not even the tyrant's plea of necessity will justify it, as its fruits are chiefly hatred and contempt. Sickly sentimentalists may admire the beauty of the flame that burns their houses; common sense abhors it. Then, however, there is not even the clear flame of victory, but only a smouldering, sickening smoke of error, falsehood and defeat. The boasted "fatality" of the Nicaragnan war is twin-sister to the gloomy fate of the Sonora expedition. Destiny, without strength or wisdom, is only doom.

Governor Geary.

Our Washington advices indicate that Governor GEARY's resignation will be accepted, though it is stated that the new Administration would have greatly preferred that he should retain his place. We confess that his action seems very like an abandonment of duty from personal, and therefore insufficient motives. The reason which he assigns—namely the failure of the late Administration to give him proper support—is scarcely valid now, though it might have been three months ago. He should first have satisfied himself that Mr. BUCHANAN would be as faithless as General PIERCE had been.

That Gov. GEARY's position was very embarrassing and very uncomfortable, is beyond doubt. He was endeavoring zealously and impartially to do his duty:—and this, as a matter of course, exposed him to the hatred and hostility of violent, reckless and unprincipled men, with whose plans and purposes it threatened to interfere. But this was the very reason why he should have retained his place. Deserting it was precisely what his enemies desired him to do. He seems now to have been driven from it by personal fear, or by the consciousness that the right could not be maintained against the wrong. Gov. GEARY has been a soldier and should have known that the post of duty is very often the post of danger, and that to abandon it on that account is dishonorable as well as weak.

The appointment of his successor is the most important act which President BUCHANAN has yet been called on to perform. It is not a question of geography, but of justice: and the President owes it to himself and the masses of the Democratic Party, as well as to Kansas and the country at large, to send thither as Governor some man who will be as just and as impartial as Gov. GEARY has endeavored to be. We presume that so important a matter will not be decided without due reflection, and that the rumors of the appointment having been already made, are premature. *Honesty* and *firmness* are the essentials for the post:—with these the rights of the people may be secured:—without them the Administration, upon which will rest the whole responsibility, will be ruined and disgraced.

The Defeat of the English Ministry.

OLIVER GOLDSMITH has left on record a charmingly condensed system of criticism made easy for the use of amateurs and connoisseurs of the noble art of painting. "Never forget to observe," he says, "that the picture would have been better painted had the painter taken more pains, and praise the works of Peter Perugino."

Mr. RICHARD COBDEN, who has traded rather freely of late years upon his services in the cause of Free Trade, seems to have persuaded himself that GOLDSMITH's system of art-criticism might be advantageously applied to political life. His "simple plan" is always to aver with great emphasis, that "England would have been better governed had the Government taken more pains, and to praise the policy of the United States."

It may be somewhat ungracious in us to be less than delighted with the homage so lavishly bestowed on us by the Apostle of Manchester; but we are obliged to own that we should be more ready to smile applause upon an admirer if his admiration were somewhat less zealous and somewhat better informed; and we certainly cannot indorse, without reservation, the use which he has just made of the American name as a weapon of assault upon the Palmerston Government.

When we glanced at the prospects of the English Opposition about the time of the opening of the session of Parliament, we stated that we saw no point of attack from which a really dangerous onslaught could be made upon the existing Administration. We certainly did not then anticipate that the pacific laureates of the Corn Law Repeal would be found combining their strength with that of the warlike enemies of the "large loaf" in vindication of the proceedings of Commissioner YEH and his Celestial Majesty, and in condemnation of the British Government for the support it had found necessary to give to an officer involved in a desperate conflict with a barbarian and treacherous enemy.

The contingency which has brought about a momentary appearance of victory for the inchoate and incoherent Opposition in the English Parliament, is one which nobody anticipated either here or in England, and although there can be little question that the policy of Lord PALMERSTON will be eventually sustained by the country, it is certainly possible that the vote on the China Question should entail a dissolution in May; and consequently that it may affect the early settlement of the Dallas-Clarendon Treaty on the other side. If this should be the case, we shall hardly feel that the satisfaction of being complimented by Mr. COBDEN is an adequate compensation for the prolongation of a vexatious difficulty with Great Britain, and we cannot look upon the conduct of the Derby-Disraeli men, who in this matter have availed themselves very happily of Mr. COBDEN's crotchets, as a very good augury of their statesmanship in case they should by any accident be thrown up once more into the conduct of public affairs in England.

We do not propose to pronounce on the merits of the Chinese difficulty, but we have seen too much in our own country of the fatal effects of a factious opposition conducted with more regard to the success of a party than to the honor of the nation, not to feel a certain degree of concern at the vaguest chance of the success of such an opposition in the political world of a nation with which we have so many great interests in common and so many important subjects of debate to settle.

Tendencies Towards Free-Trade.

We are most zealous advocates of home production where home production is either possible or profitable. No one can regret more than we do that every article we wear, every ornament and piece of furniture in our houses, and every morsel of food we consume is not the product of American skill, or raised on American territory. This amounts to saying, in other words, that we wish America was the richest, most fertile country in the world, and contained every known variety of climate and soil. We wish, in short, we could supply all our own wants and the wants of every other nation as well. We wish, also, that there was no more crime in the world,—that all men were honest and manly, that all women were virtuous, that the Atlantic was bridged over, the circle squared, and perpetual motion invented. We wish that everybody belonged to our own religious denomination, that there were no more Jews or heathens, that Central Africa was opened up, and that Sahara were well watered. If this be "protection," then we are protectionists; if this be "Free-Trade," then we are Free-Traders.

The misfortune of people who share our aspirations is, that there does not seem to be the slightest prospect of those aspirations being fulfilled. The "wall of fire," or the "wall of brass," which our wise ancestors wished to see round our native land, is a species of national boundary which the present generation will not have at any price. The tendency of the age, and the tendency of democracy, is clearly, deplore it as we may, towards a leveling of all boundaries and all distinctions, whether geographical, ethnological or political. "The solidarity of the peoples," much as the phrase has been sneered at, is beyond all question the idea which has most complete dominion over men's minds. Universal brotherhood was first preached 1,800 years ago by the lips of Wisdom and Truth. It has had to fight during that long interval against princes and potentates, against lust, ambition, and selfishness, against conquest, caste, and tradition. It has outlived Roman power and feudal barbarism. We see it to-day in the van of modern progress and civilization—a pillar of cloud and a pillar of fire.

The tendency of that idea is, to convert the earth into one country, and mankind into one people. It has enlisted commerce and science in its service, and with their aid is sweeping away the old "nattional barriers behind which towns smouldered, and hates were hatched." Tunnels are run through mountains, the telegraph crosses oceans, the steam engine annihilates distance. Can we hope that artificial barriers can survive, when natural barriers are swept away? Custom-houses and imposts owe their origin to the same sources as the laws of entail and of primogeniture, as patents of nobility,—heraldry,—the desire to keep particular races and classes apart one from the other, to render them independent of one another, to prevent the general mingling and blending of mankind, which is one of the leading consequences of Democracy. They are founded on the notion that people don't in general know how to manage their own affairs; that nothing must be left to their own skill, ingenuity, industry; that it is the duty of Government to give a particular bent to their enterprise.

The general feeling of the age, and perhaps quite as much in America as anywhere else, is clearly in favor of complete liberty of action in trade, as well as everything else. If we could manage it, we need hardly say we should be heartily glad if our people could supply their wants at home more cheaply and better than abroad. It is now become pretty clear that they will not allow anybody to select their markets for them. They will not buy their sugar in Louisiana, or their iron of Pennsylvania, and pay dearer for them than elsewhere, merely to create a remote prospect of our manufacturers being able to compete successfully with foreigners forty years hence, or in order to furnish philosophers with the means of making experiments in political economy. Each one of us will work at the thing he can do best, and will buy in the market in which he can buy cheapest. It is in vain to resist the movement. We might as well "go stand upon the shore and bid the rising flood 'bate his usual height." The torrent is irresistible. To fight against it is to fight against fate.

We have not the slightest hesitation about entering the lists of competition with foreigners. We start with a thousand advantages which no other nation possesses. Our great object must be to allow our capital to flow freely into those channels in which it is likely to prove most productive. To accomplish this we have nothing to do,—and the experience of eighty years, the growth of this great nation, the unexampled increase of our wealth and spread of our commerce prove it,—but to leave everything to the good sense, acuteness, skill and enterprise of individuals. In dealing with men of our race, "Everybody knows his own business best," must and will be our only motto.

No Quarantine at the Hook.

A bill prohibiting the establishment of Quarantine at Sandy Hook, or the anchorage of infected vessels within the waters of the Raritan and Sandy Hook Bays, has passed both branches of the New-Jersey Legislature unanimously. The result takes us by surprise. With some knowledge of the contracted and selfish temper which has always characterized our little neighbor, we had reckoned that self-protection would have secured more or less resistance to the bill at the eastern end of the State; and we had received encouragement in the fact that citizens of Hudson County had almost unanimously supported the project of removal. But a unanimous vote, the representatives of Hudson and Essex Counties, suburbs of this City, contributing to make it so, is decidedly more than we had reason to expect.

There is no avoiding the conviction that this legislation owes its origin to a jealousy too paltry to be gravely considered. Had it rested upon arguments of public good, the unanimity must have been all the other way. Let one foot of a pair of dividers be placed upon the map at the present position of Quarantine, the other, if swung around, with a radius of ten miles, will sweep nearly all of Hudson, and all the populous portion of Essex Counties, within its circle. Jersey City, Hoboken, Newark, Elizabeth, and their thickly-peopled surroundings, will come inside of the line. The limit will embrace more than 120,000 inhabitants, the most of whom are nearer to the infectious centre than residents in the upper part of New-York City, or in Williamsburg and the Long Island villages. That they are more immediately within the reach of danger is evinced by the fact that well-pronounced cases of yellow fever occurred, last year, in Newark Bay, and at Jersey City, while none was observed in New-York that was not directly traceable to communication with Quarantine or infected shipping. The same pair of dividers, with one leg upon the proposed site of Quarantine at Sandy Hook, and the other extended at the same radius of ten miles, will take in but a small corner of Monmouth County, the inhabitants not exceeding 3,000 in number, and without a town where a thickly-crowded population might invite disease. If the law just enacted have, therefore, any other significance than what it gathers from the senseless prejudice in which it originated, or the buncombe disposition which impelled its unanimous passage, it must mean that the lives of three thousand Monmouth County oystermen and market gardeners are dearer to the State than the one hundred and twenty thousand active, energetic workingmen, laborers upon public improvements, laborers of all kinds, farmers, merchants and capitalists who throng the Counties of Hudson and Essex. There is absolutely no room for any other inference. The dilemma is complete; either a perverse jealousy, so deeply rooted as to render human life of no weight in the scale, or a stepmotherly preference for the oystermen and market-gardeners of Monmouth over the busy and thrifty population of East Jersey, underlies the measure.

While we can understand how a member of the Legislature from other parts of the State may mount either horn of this dilemma at pleasure, we suspect the seat of the East Jersey member will be uneasy on either. He knows, whatever his more distant fellow may know, that thousands of his constituents are daily visitors of New-York; that their business chiefly lies here, and that such is the absolute necessity of daily intercourse with the City that it is out of the question for a contagious disease to exist here without visiting the suburban towns. He knows, so far as the proximity of Quarantine to thoroughfares is concerned, that all the steam and sailing vessels destined for Newark Bay, or Staten Island Sound, or the Raritan, pass now within hail of the Quarantine ground, whereas, at the location this law prohibits, none of those vessels would come within three miles. Every topic of consideration, indeed, presented to his mind shows that a common danger with New-York involves some measure of common safety; and that none is so safe and practicable as this very one which his unpardonable vote has aided to kill. Our surprise is, therefore, inevitable; but we shall not be surprised if the population thus laid open to pestilence, in order to save the musquitoes, and clams, and moss-bunkers of the Monmouth sand-banks, rise up in mutiny.

Brooklyn Normal Schools.

The Brooklyn Board of Education has passed a resolution providing for the suspension of such teachers in the Public Schools as fail to attend the Saturday Normal School, unless they have been previously excused for reason by the Trustees. This resolution is not generally regarded by the teachers as a thing to be profoundly thankful for. There are some of the Principals who might teach the Board with profit; yet, under the rule, they must go in every Saturday as scholars, and sit it out while recitations proceed in branches with which they are as familiar as with the rudiments. The Normal School might be a very profitable institution if adequately conducted, but the law that organized and established the Schools of Brooklyn, does not create it, and it is a question whether persons who have only engaged to teach a certain school for a pittance, can be suspended by the Normal School Committee for declining to attend some other school as pupils. A Normal School—a school to teach the art of teaching—would be a capital institution; but to compel teachers to attend a high school, simply because it enjoys the Normal name, on the day of the week that the decisions of State Superintendents have repeatedly made a holiday, is like compelling the carpenter who has contracted to build our house, to spend his evenings in a joiner's shop as an apprentice.

Personal.

The *Post* says of the new collector at Boston: ARTHUR W. AUSTIN, Esq., the new collector, is a native of Charlestown, where he held various local offices and was postmaster, but now resides in West Roxbury. In this place he has been a leading citizen, and enjoys a large popularity. Last year he was the Democratic candidate for Congress in his District, and eloquently supported the election of President BUCHANAN. By profession Mr. AUSTIN is a lawyer, but by choice and taste he is a farmer, with a genuine love for our rugged New-England soil, and a patriotic disposition to coöperate in all measures for the advancement of agriculture.

Obituary.

ELAM RUST, senior Editor of the Decatur (Ill.) *Herald*, died on the 7th inst. He was a native of New-England, and bred to the profession of the law. He has been a citizen of Illinois something over fifteen years, and during that time, aside from the practice of his profession, he has been the editor of papers, at different times, in Belleville, Waterloo, Alton, Greenville and Decatur. He leaves a wife and four children.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—ANDREW H. SANDS, THOS. B. OAKLEY, WM. H. FORMAN and CHARLES EDWARDS have been appointed Notaries Public for New-York.

POST-OFFICE.—A new Post-Office has been established at Protection, Erie Co., N. Y.,—AUGUSTUS SYFORD, Postmaster.

NICARAGUA NEWS.

Experiences of a Civil Engineer Under Gen. Walker.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Knowing the deep interest felt by the public at the present time in matters connected with Nicaragua and the movements and probable success of General WALKER, and further, that your paper thus far has given to the public the earliest and most accurate information upon these matters, I have written up an account of my personal experiences and observation in Nicaragua, which I trust will prove acceptable to your columns. The major part of the statements appearing in the public prints have proceeded from interested and prejudiced parties, some of whom never saw Nicaragua, and from soldiers of General WALKER, who, in their zeal for his interests have blinded their eyes to the real facts of the case, or disaffected soldiery who have not hesitated to palm upon the public the most unblushing and atrocious falsehoods.

I have not been a soldier under General WALKER, although I have seen "some service" under him, but in the capacity I have filled in Nicaragua—that of Civil Engineer—I have had abundant opportunity of familiarizing myself with the country in all its features and details, and thoroughly posting myself as to the present position and resources of General WALKER and the probable destiny that awaits him in his present strife for dominion over Nicaragua. What I wish is more particularly to lay before your readers some of my experiences and observations as Civil Engineer, embracing an account of hostile attacks made upon the *corps* to which I was attached, and our straits in consequence and "hair breadth 'scapes" of which no account has been published. The details of battles fought in Nicaragua during my sojourn there—although in some of the latter battles a participant—I shall not essay to give, as they have already been published in the TIMES with careful and extended—and I may add—correct minuteness. In addition to my own experiences, all I wish to give is a brief statement of General WALKER's present position in Nicaragua, the number and strength of his army—the number and efficiency of the allied forces, and the probable crowning result of the present struggle in that country.

I left New-York in December, 1856, and arrived in San Francisco in the month of June succeeding. In San Francisco I formed the acquaintance of Captain BELL, who was getting up a company of recruits to go to Nicaragua. The Captain desired me to accompany him to Nicaragua, and promised a position for me in the engineer corps, under the employ of the Government. I accordingly embarked with him and his company—the latter numbering sixty three recruits—on the 5th of August, on board the steamer *Sierra Nevada*, for San Juan del Sur, at which place I arrived on the 19th of the same month. In the course of a few days I received an appointment as an assistant in the engineer department at Rivas. In this department there were ten in all, five in the engineering corps, and five in the hacienda department. They were all young men, and all good jolly fellows. The haciendas which that department were engaged to survey, were some twenty-five in all, ranging from 100 to 1,000 acres. We were located on the outskirts of Rivas, at the Molasso hacienda. We remained in quiet possession of this hacienda, pursuing unmolested, our surveys about three weeks, fleeting enough to eat, tolerable shelter and tolerable beds, with prompt payment for our services, and talking for good jokes and good aguadiente, to say nothing of the delicious climate, the time passed very swift and merry with us. At the end of three weeks a friendly native informed us that a marauding party of Chamoristas were intending to attack us. We heeded the warning by saddling our horses and posting a strong guard. About 8 o'clock on the evening of the day we received the warning we suddenly heard the sound of loud and continued firing. Judging from the direction from which the sound proceeded we concluded that it must be an attack on the Aguadiente Mill, a mile and a half distant from us. This mill was a large building erected for the manufacture of aguadiente by CHAMORRO, the leader of the Chamorista party. At this time it was in the possession of Gen. WALKER, under the immediate direction of Messrs. TENBROCK and BUTTS, who still continued the manufacture there of aguadiente from which was supplied all the aguadiente used in WALKER's army. From the number of shots fired we concluded that there must be a large attacking party, and prepared ourselves at once to leave. Additional celerity was given to our movements upon receiving shortly afterwards the positive announcement from the mayordomo of the hacienda that a body of soldiers had assembled in town and were intending to attack us. We jumped into our saddles and took, as it fortunately proved afterwards, the only street that was free from the advancing enemy. Proceeding to the beach, some ten miles below St George's landing, finding ourselves unpursued we there encamped during the night. Meanwhile, to put the attacking party on the wrong scent, we left two horses saddled on the hacienda among the plantains to give the impression that they had been just left there and that we had taken ourselves to the bushes for concealment.

In the morning, for the purpose of learning what had been done by the marauding party, we proceeded to St. George for the purpose of gaining this information. On arriving about a quarter of a mile from the landing, at a turn in the road, we met a party of lancers, some forty in number. They at once attempted to surround us, and were so sure of effecting their object that they did not stop to unsling their guns from their backs. We at once put for the beach and they pushed after us pell-mell. Seeing that they were not going to get around us as easy as they supposed, they unslung their guns and commenced firing at us, but, luckily, without effect.

We directed our course down the beach towards Virgin Bay. Finding that the lancers were fast gaining upon us, we were obliged to leave our horses and take to the woods. By the aid of the thick bushes we managed so effectually to conceal ourselves that the enemy were unable to find us. We lay in our concealment all night. Several times during the night we heard them near us, cursing at their ill luck in not finding us. We expected every moment to be discovered and captured. When morning arrived we saw nothing, however, of the enemy, and issued forth from our concealment, and began to look up the river for a suitable fording place. We met a native and inquired who had possession of Virgin Bay. In the reply of the native we mistook the Spanish word *amigo* (friend) for *enemigo*, (enemy,) and supposed, therefore, that Virgin was in the possession of the enemy. At this time we knew that it was daily expected that the Costa Ricans would take possession of the Transit.

Owing to this fact, and our mistaking the reply of the native, we did not go to Virgin Bay but headed about for the Half-way House, as it is called, located about midway between Virgin Bay and San Juan del Sur. On our arrival at the Half way House, we were informed that General HORNSBY, with the First Infantry, had returned the morning previous to Virgin Bay, and was then in possession of the town.

At the Half-way House we were regaled with the sight and taste of food, which our stomachs relished inwardly after a fast of over fifty hours. We rested here about eight hours, which we found very comforting after our wearisome walk of over twenty miles, through thick brushwood and cactus hedges. With our feet irritated and swollen from the attacks of *jiggers*, our clothes and flesh torn by the sharp cactus thorns, and, having had no refreshing sleep or food during the time mentioned, the condition in which we found ourselves was very far from enviable or consoling. For all this, however, added to the loss of our horses and surveying instruments, we were quite a jolly party subsequent to our repast. After resting ourselves, we set out in good spirits for Virgin Bay. Upon arriving within about a mile and a half of the town of Virgin, we observed ahead of us some half a dozen natives with guns. From their appearance, we supposed that wrong information had been given to us, at the Half-way House, as to Virgin being in possession of General HORNSBY. We took to the bushes for concealment, and lay there all night. In the morning we espied a party of Americans coming along the road, and ascertained from them that the original information imparted to us at the Half-way House was correct, and that Gen. HORNSBY was then in Virgin with a force under his command. Upon this information we immediately went to Virgin Bay, where most of our surplus surveying instruments had been previously left. At Virgin we found Gen. HORNSBY, with about 150 men. We were furnished with comfortable quarters, and in compliance with instructions from the head of the Hacienda department, entered upon a series of surveys. We continued these surveys without interruption for two or three months. The provisions furnished us by the Government lacked the variety and ample quantity and solidity of that we had been accustomed to in the States, but still as we were much better supplied

than the regular soldiers during most of this time, we did not much complain. Having completed our surveys here we were ordered to report ourselves at Gen. WALKER's head-quarters at St. George. We remained at the latter place until Gen. WALKER moved his head quarters to Rivas. Shortly after our arrival at Rivas our engineering corps was disbanded. The disbandment was ordered because General WALKER had no occasion to bring our services into requisition at Rivas, and because, as shown by our previous experience, it was dangerous for us to extend surveys into the country from the liability of attacks from marauding parties

It is proper to mention here that upon our return to Rivas we learned from the mon ador of the hacienda we had previously occupied and so summarily vacated, that the sound of our horses' hoofs had scarcely died away before the hacienda was completely surrounded with a force of about three hundred horsemen. These horsemen took two streets leading to the grounds, completely blockading them, and had it not been for our good fortune in choosing a hill upon the other street as our avenue of escape, we should unquestionably have been captured and butchered. We were told that their special object was to waylay and slaughter us, supposing that in our capacity as engineers under WALKER, we were not only his most important abettors in the erection of barricades and fortifications, but that we were also giving away the lands of the country to soldiers and others emigrating there. Subsequent to the disbanding of the engineer corps, there was nothing special to induce me to continue my sojourn in Nicaragua. My associates in the corps, without a single exception, as also myself, set ourselves about getting away as soon as possible. We found this not so easily effected as we imagined, Gen. WALKER was not backward in letting us know that he considered his claims upon our services had not terminated. The large arrears remaining at this time unpaid to us for our services as engineers, with the discovery of the fact that there was no likelihood of their being squared up, formed an inducement with me not to avoid further engagement in the service of a man who could not pay promptly. The inability to pay we knew arose from his means having been crippled, in as much as we were all paid up promptly at first. For myself I felt no inclination to enter WALKER's army, and did not, although, before getting my passport and leaving Rivas, I fought as volunteer in two or three engagements. I got my passport on the 2d of last March, and left Rivas on the same day for San Juan del Sur leaving the latter place in the steamer *Sierra Nevada* for Panama, on my return again to my friends and my native State. Some of my fellow engineers I assisted in getting passports, still remain in Nicaragua. One, whose disgust and daring had reached a corresponding altitude, tried desertion and was successful.

Gen. WALKER had at Rivas, when I left there, 800 effective fighting men, and 150 sick and wounded. Half of the latter, in case of emergency, were able to bear arms. His cavalry numbered 300 men. There was abundance of arms and ammunition, and in case of a failure of the latter, a large supply of saltpetre, charcoal and other ingredients and all the facilities requisite for the manufacture of gunpowder. The artillery comprised three six-pounders, one Spanish six-pounder, one Spanish four-pounder, two twelve-pound howitzers, and four six-inch mortars. A steam engine and machinery for the manufacture of armaments of war was put in the proper department a few days before I left, so that there will be no difficulty in keeping up an adequate supply of cannon, guns balls, &c., for any additional Gen. WALKER may have to his present command. As I came away they had commenced making a 13-inch mortar. The force under Col. LOCKRIDGE, on the river, was reported at Rivas as being between 1,000 and 1,200 men. This I am satisfied was an over-estimate, and that the actual number of efficient men under Colonel LOCKRIDGE did not exceed 600 men.

Gen. WALKER's whole force, therefore, when I left was about 1,950 men, all told. As for the sympathy of the native population, it is unquestioned that it has very materially diminished towards Gen. WALKER since the burning of Granada, owing to the unnecessary destruction of property at that time. Events may occur to turn their sympathy towards General WALKER again. It is certain that the allied forces cannot count on their aid further than what results from their empressment into their service. The total allied forces in the field did not count over 3,000 men when I left—half of whom were at St. George and the other half on the river. By a statement brought by a courier to San Juan del Sur a few hours previous to the departure of the steamer *Sierra Nevada*, this force had been diminished about 500 men in an attack upon Rivas. As for the arms and ammunition at the command of the allies, I can make no positive statement. I can say this, however, that a major part of them do not know how to use their arms to the best advantage, and that a force of fresh men under General WALKER of one-fifth their number would serve completely to rout them in an open engagement.

I have stated that I was at Rivas. General WALKER's headquarters, some four months before leaving Nicaragua. I never enjoyed better health in my life than during my stay there, on this as also the previous occasion referred to. Rivas is situated on a fine piece of table land, and from its elevated position free from the sickness to which those living in towns on the low lands are exposed. The houses at Rivas are mostly one-story high, and built of adobes, manufactured from straw and clay. Those of any pretensions have spacious courts, and are separately fortified with extended barricades. General WALKER occupies the house formerly occupied by President MORA. It is nearly in the centre of the town, and commands the best view of the place. Gen. WALKER is very affable to the men under his charge, privates as well as officers. The soldiers are drilled twice a day and generally under his personal supervision. Only on one occasion while I was at Rivas did Gen. WALKER make a formal speech to his soldiers. There was no special occasion calling for the speech, only that he was apparently seized with a humor to speak, and did so. He assured his men that their prospects for the future were in his view eminently encouraging. That they would ultimately vanquish their enemies he pronounced sure, and that they would let fling the Nicaragua flag from the walls of San Jose and Guatamala, it was only necessary to be firm in the cause in which they had embarked, and wait a fitting time to strike their blows. He alluded to the occasional desertions, and attributed it to the fact that the men had not enough fighting to do to suit them. He promised that he would give them plenty of active service when the proper time came. He also told them that he should soon be in receipt of all the additional recruits he needed and an unfailing supply of provisions, and last, but not least, plenty of funds to keep them promptly paid.

Altogether, the army at Rivas were in the best of spirits when I left, and, excepting a few who were disaffected, expressed a determination to stick by General WALKER. The latter and his officers were full of enthusiasm and hope. The only essential drawback was a slight falling off in the supply of provisions and clothing, but this was expected to be only temporary. The certainty of a "good time coming," was undoubted, and it was looked for to arrive speedily, when they would have all they wanted—men, money, provisions, and all the needed stores of an offensive war, to vanquish at once their enemies, and establish themselves glorious victors over a most glorious country. Buoyed up with this expectancy, the more enthusiastic officers and privates I parted with there, were enjoying themselves and their camp life hugely; there were drills and martial music to keep the blood stirring and give a spur to ambition: there was music and dancing for pastime; jolly stories and jolly songs; quiet strolls and quiet reading, and crowning all superb days with a cloudless sky, the temperature none too warm, and none too cold, but a glorious medium diffusing exultant comfort and spirits, and such nights, cool, balmy, and inducing to refreshing repose.

No intended engagement against the allied forces by Gen. WALKER's army was talked of before I came away. Gen. WALKER is waiting the arrival of an addition to his forces, before he intends making any decisive move. His plan of future operations I was told is already marked out, and that the same will be carried into execution as soon as he gets the needed means and men. His immediate advisers have only been apprised of this plan. Individually, I have great faith in WALKER, and think he is bound to succeed. While he fights his battles under a golden sky I prefer, however, to fight my "life battle" under a sky where there is more of clouds and less of strife and uncertainty. I am most respectfully yours, &c.,

THEODORE C. STRYKER.

Marine Matters.

CHESAPEAKE PILOTS.

The clipper ship *Black Warrior*, (of Baltimore,) MURPHY, Callao, Dec. 29, *via* Hampton Roads 19th inst., with 1,700 tons guano, to BARREDA BROTHERS, arrived yesterday. Was 70 days to Cape Henry, where she was detained three days and nights for a pilot; she was several times within five or six miles of the lighthouse and no pilot to be seen.

During the first week of February, when the Chesapeake bay was filled with ice, there were at least twenty-five vessels lying within the Capes of Virginia, and most of them within sight of Old Point, every one of which kept a signal for a pilot flying for days together. Upon inquiry of some of the leading pilots for the cause of this neglect, we were told that the compensation allowed was so small it was no object whatever for pilots to run any risk to board vessels, and that the pilots, by common consent, were doing nothing while the ice continued, except to board vessels that could be reached without risk or much difficulty. If such be the case, we should think the Pilot laws of Virginia need some overhauling as well as our own.

The United States steamship *Hermann*, Captain HIGGINS, left, on Saturday, for Southampton and Bremen with sixty-three passengers.

The Belgian steamship *Leopold I.*, Captain MICHAEL, left the same day, with 18 cabin and 114 steerage passengers.

A new iron steamship, built by HARLAN & HOLLINGSWORTH, at Wilmington, Del., to run between New-Orleans and Texas, connecting at Berwick Bay with the Railroad, has just departed for that destination. She is 200 feet long, 25½ feet beam, and 9½ feet depth; built with four water-tight compartments, and has accommodations for 150 passengers. She is called the *General Rusk*.

One of the two Vanderbilt steamers, intended for this same route, and which has already been described, departed hence for New-Orleans on Saturday, 14th inst. Her name is the *Golconda*.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

EXTRA FAMILY HAMS.

2,500 TIERCES STAGG & SHAYS, PHIPPS, Samuel Davis, Quigley, and other brands choice family hams.

SHIPPING HAMS.—1,500 tierces glazed, and yellow bagged, in prime shipping order. For sale by EASTMAN & LLOYD, Nos. 40 and 42 Broad-st.

SAWS.

HOE & CO.'S PATENT GROUND SAWS, PLASTERING trowels, &c., can be had, wholesale and retail, at the principal hardware stores, at the salerooms of the manufacturers, Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st., or at the Works, corner of Broome, Sheriff and Columbia-sts., New-York.

HEATH, WYNKOOP & CO., NO. 63 LIBERTY-st., New-York, proprietors of LYON's Kathairon, &c., and manufacturers of perfumery of all kinds, invite the attention of the trade to their varied and extensive stock of new and desirable goods, which they will offer at very low prices. Our catalogue for 1857 is now ready.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE.
THE GREAT FIRE PROOF SAFE OF THE WORLD,
Secured with
WILDER'S PATENT POWDER AND BURGLAR-PROOF LOCK.
WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS.
Depot No. 122 Water-st., near Wall, N. Y.
E. G. WILDER & CO., Patentees and Proprietors.

NO. 40 MURRAY-STREET—STEARNS & MARVIN'S, late RICH & Co.'s improved SALAMANDER SAFE, WILDER's patent, secured with the celebrated LA BELLE POWDER-PROOF LOCK, with a very small key, all made under the immediate inspection of our Mr. STEARNS, who has for 15 years superintended their manufacture, during which time not a dollar's worth of property has been consumed in one of them—323 having been tested in accidental fires; warranted free from dampness. Also, BURGLAR-PROOF CHESTS, of any size, lined with hardened steel, which cannot be drilled or broken. For sale by STEARNS & MARVIN, No. 40 Murray-st. Factory, corner of St. Mark's-place and Avenue A.

SEWING MACHINES.—I. M. SINGER & CO.'S *Gazette*, a beautiful pictorial paper, contains full and reliable information about sewing machines, and answers all questions that can be asked on the subject. All who read this paper will learn how to purchase a sewing machine with which $1,000 a year, clear profit, can be made, and will be protected from being imposed upon by any of the humbug machines now before the public. I. M. SINGER & CO.'S *Gazette* will be sent, gratis, to all who apply, by letter or otherwise.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway, New-York.

SPRING TRADE.
Carpets, Rugs, Oil-cloths, &c.
An unrivaled assortment
Now Ready, at
ARTHUR DONNELLY'S,
No. 96 Bowery.

RUPTURE.—ONLY PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED to MARSH & CO., by the Industrial Exhibition of all Nations at the Crystal Palace, for their new Patent Radical Cure Truss. References as to its superiority—Professors Valentine Mott, Willard Parker and John M. Carnochan. Open from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.
MARSH & CO., No. 2½ Maiden-lane, New-York.

GEO. F. PETERSON,
Of the late firm
PETERSON & HUMPHREY,
will continue the CARPET BUSINESS at No. 70 Canal-st., in the firm of E. A. PETERSON & CO.

THE GREAT OPENING
Of the remainder of our imports lots for this season, commences to-morrow. Remember, the whole stock is to be sold off by the 1st of June. See our lists of prices in the dry goods column of this paper.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

TAKE YOUR SCISSORS
Or knife and cut out our list of prices in the dry-goods column of this paper, and bring it with you; it will aid you materially in making your selections.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO., Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

THE GENIN DRESS HAT FOR THE SEASON, has as usual, been endorsed by the people, and "circulates" through the City and Country with universal approval. Old price, $4.
GENIN,
No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

DOLLAR TOILET SETS.
Another lot of the White Toilet Sets at one dollar will be opened to-day.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Opening of
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.'S
NEW STORE,
CORNER OF BROADWAY AND BROOME-ST.,
ON MONDAY EVENING, 23D OF MARCH.
We desire to inform our friends and customers that our new store will be opened for their inspection on MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 23, AND DURING THE DAY AND EVENING OF TUESDAY THE 24TH. No goods will be sold during that time, in order that our employees may devote their whole attention to those who may desire to visit our establishment. Our manufacturing department, occupying the 4th and 5th stories of the building, and comprising
PAINTING AND GILDING OF PORCELAIN,
GLASS-CUTTING AND ENGRAVING,
MANUFACTURING OF PEARL AND IVORY TABLE CUTLERY,
SILVER PLATING,
And various minor branches of the above, will be in full operation and open to inspection.
The elegant and varied assortment of new goods with which we shall open has probably NEVER BEEN EQUALED IN THIS COUNTRY, and comprises, in part, BRONZES and CLOCKS, of new and unique designs; FRENCH, CHINA AND SEVRES DINING, TEA AND TOILET SERVICES, GAS FIXTURES, SILVER-PLATED WARE, PEARL AND IVORY-HANDLED TABLE CUTLERY, PARIAN STATUARY, ELEGANT CHINA VASES, RICH CUT GLASS WARE, &c., &c., &c. Our friends, Messrs. CORNELIUS & BAKER, of Philadelphia, manufacturers of CHANDELIERS AND GAS FIXTURES, and Messrs. HACHE, PEPIN LEHALLEUR, of Vierzon, France, manufacturers of PORCELAIN, as well as our Home Departments, have devoted many months in the production of new and beautiful designs expressly for this occasion, and our house in Paris has spared no exertions, in making their selections in France, Germany and England, to procure the most beautiful assortment of goods ever exported to this country.
This being the 25th Anniversary of Mr. HAUGHWOUT in his business in New-York, the magnitude of which has been continually on the increase from the very commencement, he cannot refrain from tendering to his friends and the public his most grateful acknowledgments for their generous support.
The completeness of arrangements in our new store will remedy every defect that has hitherto existed, and we shall spare no pains to merit a continuance of the confidence and favor so long bestowed upon our house.
E. V HAUGHWOUT & CO.

Oh! Say Hast Thou Seen.
AIR: *The Star Spangled Banner.*
Oh say, hast thou seen those SPRING TALMAS unrolled,
You must buy one at once, or you'll not be a beau, man!
Of a texture so fine, and so ample in fold,
That they give to each wearer the grace of a Roman!
For the on-coming Spring,
They are just the right thing,
From your shoulders as light as a feather they swing.
Oh, transfer them at once, if your cash you would save,
From the counters of SMITH to the backs of the brave!
They're exceedingly cheap—they will last you for years—
They have comfort and style—they're *distingue* and "knowing;"
Thrown open, they catch every cool, gentle breeze,—
Wrapped round you they set all your body a-glowing!
Now give ear to my rhyme,
Buy a Talma in time,
They impart such an air that you'll look quite sublime!
So, transfer them at once, if your cash you would save.
From the COUNTERS OF SMITH TO THE BACKS OF THE BRAVE!
SMITH BROTHERS' One Price Wholesale and Retail Clothing Warerooms, Nos 122 and 140 Fulton-st., New-York.

Satisfying the People.—No concern, it may safely be said, gives more general satisfaction than JOHN W. OLIVER'S Typographical Bee Hive, No. 43 Ann-st.
THOSE CARDS AT $1 50 a 1,000!
Meet a great public necessity—while our elegant Enameled Cards just suit those who want a better article at a slight advance.
OUR BILLHEADS AND CIRCULARS,
on beautiful Flat Cap and Letter Papers, handsomely displayed with the newest styles of Type, please all who get them—while the Low Prices amply remunerate the proprietor in view of the unsurpassed facilities and extensive business of the concern.
Let all who want any kind of Job Printing—whether big jobs or little jobs—fine jobs or common jobs—simple jobs or intricate jobs—expensive jobs or cheap jobs—just
TRY
JOHN W. OLIVER, the STEAM JOB PRINTER.
No. 43 Ann-st., five doors east of Nassau.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS, 1857,
AT LAST FALL'S PRICES.
Smith & Lounsbery, No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st., have now ready for exhibition a large and superior stock of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING, imported expressly for this Spring's trade, and until further notice will be sold at LAST FALL'S PRICES.

Clothing.—Corner John and Nassau sts., N. R. COLLINS & CO., wish to call attention to their well-selected stock of spring styles, embracing every variety of gentlemen's clothing, Raglans, Coats, Pants, Vests, &c., all of which are made in the very best manner and will be sold at the very lowest price for cash. Call and see our stock.
N. R. COLLINS & CO.,
Corner John and Nassau sts.

Special Notice.—A special Dispatch from Washington.—A sealed package of appointments for the City will be opened THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock M. Persons interested are requested to be present at Room No. 5, City Hall.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

The Mercantile Messenger.
THE FOLLOWING PATRONIZE HIM:
BIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery, Carpets.
E. T. CHRISTIANSON, No. 1 Chambers-st., Teas.
FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, Publishers.
VVE. TURGIS, No. 300 Broadway, Publishers.
WEISSMANN & CASSEBEER, No. 386 Broadway, Drugs. (prospective.)
MEALIO, No. 406 Broadway, Hatter.
FIRTH, POND & CO., Music.
METROPOLITAN HOTEL, No. 568 Broadway.
G. W. GAGE, under Metropolitan Hotel, Boots and Shoes.
BEEBE & CO., No. 156 Broadway, Hatters.
WM. HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway, Music.
C. BREUNING, No. 701 Broadway, Foreign Music.
RANKIN & CO., No. 96 Bowery, Hosiers, &c.

Opening and Illumination of E. V. Haughwout & Co.'s New Store—CORNER OF BROADWAY AND BROOME-ST., on MONDAY EVENING, March 23, and will continue on TUESDAY and TUESDAY EVENING, the 24th.
The Illumination of the building will take place at 7½ o'clock, and will be instantaneous, the light appearing at the same moment for all the windows of six stories. The view from lower Broadway and Broome st. will be truly grand.

Reducing Stock.
ELEGANT CHANDELIERS AND GAS FIXTURES
Can now be bought at full
THIRTY PER CENT.
below usual prices, of
COLT & WHITTLESEY,
No. 923 Broadway, cor. 21st-st.
N. B.—Old Chandeliers Taken in Exchange.

The People's Gridiron turns out the most tender and delicately-flavored broils, and abates that terrible nuisance, the fumes of burning fat. It must become a universal favorite in all well-regulated kitchens as soon as known. Wholesale and retail Depôt, No. 406 Broadway, New-York. GEO. L. CANNON.

Hegeman, Clark & Co.'s Genuine Cod Liver Oil, by ten years' experience proved the purest and best in use and most reliable remedy for CONSUMPTION. Prepared only by HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., Nos. 165, 273, 511, and 756 Broadway. N. B.—Sold at manufacturers' prices by all wholesale druggists.

TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS.
A Retired Clergyman, restored to health in a few days, after many years of great nervous suffering, is anxious to make known the means of cure. Will send (free) the prescription used. Direct to JOHN M. DAGNALL, No. 30 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

BREWER'S MOTH POWDER
Will preserve Furs Carpets, and all woolen goods, also imparting a delightful fragrance. Thorough trial has proved it. Try it and you will try it again. Prepared only by H. & J. BREWER, Springfield, Mass. Sold in New York by HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., Nos. 165, 273, 511 and 756 Broadway; also by M. WARD, CLOSE & CO., No. 115 Fulton-st.; LAZELL, MARSH & BUNN, No. 10 Gold-st. In Brooklyn by R. J. DAVIES, Nos. 260 and 262 Fulton-st., and by druggists generally.

MEDICINE WITHOUT PAY.
I will present one box of my MAGNETIC SALVE to any respectable patient who will call and receive it. For Salt Rheum, Scrofula, Burns and Chilblains, unsurpassed. S. B. SMITH, Electro-Magnetist, No. 77 Canal-st., between Broadway and Church-st.

WIGS!—HAIR-DYE!!—WIGS!!!
Batchelor's Wigs and Toupees have improvements peculiar to their house. They are celebrated all over the world for their graceful beauty, ease and durability—fitting to a charm. The largest and best stock in the world. Twelve private rooms for applying his famous DYE. Sold at BATCHELOR'S, No. 258 Broadway.

Mackerel in sixteenth kitts.
MACKEREL in eighth kitts.
MACKEREL in quarter barrels.
MACKEREL in half barrels.
MACKEREL in barrels.
500 boxes late made ENGLISH DAIRY CHEESE at EARL, BARTHOLOMEW & CO.,
No. 196 Greenwich-st.

Removal.—FREEMAN & BENNETT have removed to their new Store, on the Southwest corner of Broadway and Reade-st., No. 267 Broadway, directly opposite A. T. Stewart & Co.'s, where their friends and the public are respectfully invited to call and examine their increased and valuable stock of Fine Diamond Jewelry, Watches, Silver Ware, &c., &c., feeling assured that they can complete with any other establishment in the United States, in regard to the quality and prices of their goods.

Vergnes' Electro-Chemical Baths—No. 710 Broadway, New-York.—Dr. PRINCE, Medical Attendant. Prof. VERGNES, Discoverer of these Baths, warrants their efficacy in curing all diseases arising from imprudent use of mercury, lead, &c.; also, rheumatism, chills and fever, paralysis, debility and uterine disorders. Novel portable apparatus for giving the baths, with instructions, for sale cheap.

Paper Hangings and Interior Decorations.—The splendid stock of PRATT & HARDENBERGH, No. 360 Broadway, will be offered for a few days at cost by the assignee. Splendid French, English and American papers and decorations. Parties who wish to decorate their houses or apartments at a saving of fifty per cent. will call soon.

Chichester's Dyspepsia Specific is a Tonic, and very nutritious; does not purge; the whole bottle taken would not injure you. Wives and daughters, if you are troubled with this distressing complaint, try it. Sold by RUSHTON, Broadway, New-York, at 50 cents per bottle, and all other druggists in the Union

Gas Cooking Stoves and Ranges.—W. F. STRAUS' patent, combining neatness, economy and convenience. Prices from $6 to $19, with furniture complete, by which cooking can be done at one-half the expense of any other method. Can be seen in operation at GEO. L. CANNON'S, No. 406 Broadway.

New-York Young Men's Christian Association.—Monthly meeting March 23, in the University. Lecture postponed at the last meeting—on *The Relations of Merchants and Clerks*, by Mr ATWELL of the New-York *Evangelist*. EDWARD C. MARSHALL,
Recording Secretary.

MILLINERY.

OPENING OF SPRING MILLINERY.
Mrs. HEILBUTH, No. 161 6th-av., would call the attention of her old patrons and the public to a rich and fashionable assortment of Spring and Summer Millinery, now ready for inspection. Country milliners and ladies visiting the City will do well to call before purchasing, as they will find much to their advantage, and equally charged $10 for. A variety of Misses' Hats always on hand.
Mrs. HEILBUTH, No. 161 6th-av.,
Between 11th and 13th sts.

1857.—SPRING AND SUMMER MILLINERY AND STRAW GOODS.—Grand opening for the season, on Thursday, March 26, at Mrs. SIMMONS' old stand, No. 564 Broadway.
N. B.—Merchants and milliners liberally dealt with, as usual. W. SIMMONS, No. 564 Broadway.

MRS. RALLINGS, NO. 67 OLD CANAL-st., and late at No. 387 Broadway, will open rich Parisian Spring and Summer millinery on Thursday next, the 26th inst., to which she invites the attention of dealers visiting the City and ladies generally.

MISS ALICE MORGAN, No. 504 BROADWAY—Opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel, will open Paris Spring Millinery on THURSDAY, March 26.

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDERS
Unequaled skill,
And sure to kill
Bed-bugs, rats, mice,
Ants, roaches, flies.
LYON'S Magnetic Dust and Pills
Are used in dwellings, barns and mills.
LYON'S POISONLESS MAGNETIC POWDER AND PILLS—For insects and vermin, No. 434 Broadway,

SMITH J. EASTMAN. JOHN C. LLOYD.
EASTMAN & LLOYD,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
AND DEALERS IN PROVISIONS,
Nos. 40 and 42 Broad-st., New-York,
OFFER FOR SALE:
CHOICE FAMILY HAMS—1,500 tcs. Stagg & Shay's, Samuel Davis', Gardiner Phipps' and other celebrated brands.
MIDDLES—1,000 hhds. Long and Short Ribbed and Short Clear, Cincinnati cure.
PORK—New—1,500 bbls. Mess, Prime and Clear, City and Western. 500 half-barrels Clear, City Packed.
HAMS 500 tierces A. S. White's and other brands Western, in fine shipping order.
GLAZED HAMS—300 tierces, an extra article for California. 50 do. do. Western Sour, canvased for shipping.
SHOULDERS—100 hhds. Prime Western, Smoked.
LARD—1,000 barrels and 2,000 kegs Prime Leaf, New. 500 barrels and 500 kegs Extra Refined, for shipping.
BEEF—New, 3,000 barrels Buckeye and Chicago Western.
Extra, 1,500 barrels Buckeye, Repacked, Superior.
500 barrels Country and City Prime.
Old, 1,500 barrels Chicago and Western Repacked.
200 barrels Railroad Repacked.

JOHN GRAY,
(Late TAGGART & GRAY,)
DEALER IN
WOODEN WARE AND BROOMS,
Nos. 15 FULTON AND 202 FRONT-STS.,
NEW-YORK.
Where he has constantly on hand, and offers for sale, PAINTED PAILS, BROOMS, BRUSHES, MATS, TWINES, CORDAGE, CEDAR TUBS PAILS, PIGGINS, COOLERS, CHURNS, WILLOW CRADLES, WAGONS, CHAIRS AND BASKETS.

ALL PERSONS ARE CAUTIONED AGAINST negotiating any papers made or endorsed by JOHNSON BROWN & CO., without first presenting the same to one of the undersigned, as payment has been stopped on such notes as have been taken from this office.
J. WARREN BROWN,
LORENZO SNOW.
NEW-YORK, March 21, 1857.

THE FIRM OF JOHNSON, BROWN & CO. is hereby dissolved, and parties are notified not to pay any debts due to said late firm, to any but the undersigned.
J. WARREN BROWN,
NEW-YORK, March 21, 1857. LORENZO SNOW.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

EXTRAORDINARY VOLUME!!
QUINTESSENCE OF KNOWLEDGE.
The title of this wonderful book is
INQUIRE WITHIN,
FOR ANYTHING YOU WANT TO KNOW,
OR, OVER 8,700 FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.
Cloth gilt, PRICE ONE DOLLAR. 436 pages.
"INQUIRE WITHIN" is one of the most valuable and extraordinary volumes ever presented to the American public, and embodies nearly FOUR THOUSAND FACTS in the most of which any person living will find instruction and entertainment. "INQUIRE WITHIN" is sold at the low price of $1, and yet it contains 436 pages of closely printed matter, and is handsomely and strongly bound. It is a Doctor, a Gardener, a schoolmaster, a Dancing-Master, an Artist, a Naturalist, a Modeler, a Cook, a Lawyer, a Surgeon, a Chess Player, a Chemist, a Cosmetician, a Brewer, an Accountant, an Architect, a "Letter-Writer," a Poyle," and a Universal Guide to all kinds of Useful and Fancy Employment, Amusement, and Money-making. Besides all this information—and we have not room to give an idea of a hundredth part of it—IT CONTAINS SO MANY VALUABLE AND USEFUL RECEIPTS, that an enumeration of them requires SEVENTY-TWO COLUMNS OF FINE TYPE. FOR THE INDEX.
"INQUIRE WITHIN" is no collection of ancient sayings and receipts, but the whole is fresh and new, and suited to the present times. As a book to keep in the family for reference, it is unequaled, comprising as it does all kinds of Books of information in a single volume.
Published by
GARRETT, DICK & FITZGERALD,
No. 14 Ann-st., New-York.
Also, for sale by all Booksellers in this place.
Copies of the above book sent by mail, on receipt of $1, to any address free of postage.
Reliable Agents wanted to canvass for "INQUIRE WITHIN." Send cash orders to the Publishers.

DR. KANE AND HIS PREDECESSORS.
ALL THE ARCTIC EXPEDITIONS FOR $1.
ARCTIC
EXPLORATIONS AND DISCOVERIES
DURING THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.
Being detailed accounts of
THE SEVERAL EXPEDITIONS TO THE
NORTH SEAS,
Both English and American, conducted by
ROSS, PARRY, BACK, FRANKLIN, M'CLURE, AND OTHERS,
INCLUDING THE FIRST GRINNELL EXPEDITION
UNDER LIEUTENANT DE HAVEN, AND THE
FINAL EFFORT OF DR. E. K. KANE
IN SEARCH OF SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.
BY SAMUEL M. SMUCKER.
517 pages 12mo. with illustrations. Price $1.
Sold by booksellers and agents; mailed, post paid, for $1.
MILLER, ORTON & CO., Publishers,
No. 25 Park-row, New-York, and
No. 107 Genesee-st., Auburn.

THE WHOLE STORY OF THE MARRIAGE in the next Number of the NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE.

NOTICE TO THE BOOK TRADE.
REMOVAL.
E. D. LONG,
Having removed from No. 121 Nassau-st., to
NO. 30 BEEKMAN-ST., SECOND STORY,
Wishes to inform the trade that he has made arrangements with Mr. T. B. PETERSON, of Philadelphia whereby he will be enabled to supply the trade with all works published by him at his lowest prices.
COUNTRY DEALERS will find that by ordering from me, all their orders will be filled as quickly and on as favorable terms as if they were on the spot themselves.
DEALERS AND STRANGERS visiting the City, and all others, are invited to call and examine my large and well-assorted stock. Catalogues sent free, on application to E. D. LONG, No. 30 Beekman-st., second story

THIS DAY PUBLISHED.
THE RATS OF THE SEINE,
OR THE
RIVER THIEVES OF PARIS,
BY PAUL PRESTON, ESQ.
Price 25 cents
E. D. LONG, No. 30 Beekman-st., New-York.
Copies mailed on receipt of price.

ALL THE GREAT CASES IN COURT OR CRIMES in the next NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE.

FIRST EDITION EXHAUSTED.
INCREASING DEMAND FOR EVERETT'S GREAT ORATION,
Delivered at the Inauguration of the Dudley Observatory. Second Edition of the same can now be had by applying at the Publication Desk, this Office. Will be sent by mail at Twenty Cents per copy upon receipt of the same in stamps. Address, Subscription Desk, Daily *Times* office.

WORDS OF CHRIST.
All the recorded sayings of Christ, arranged in harmony and chronological order. By HARMON KINGSBURY.
Thomas Jefferson, over 70 years old, wrote to John Adams that he had taken two copies of the New Testament, cut out all the sayings of the Saviour, and pasted them into a book. "This arrangement," he adds, "has placed before me the most sublime and benevolent code of morals ever offered to man."
The WORDS OF CHRIST forms a neat pocket companion. 32mo, 198 pp., muslin. Price 25 cents. Published by CALKINS & STILES, No. 348 Broadway, New-York.

THE NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE.
No. 31, Vol. 12, on Thursday, will contain
A PORTRAIT OF MISS BOKER, NOW Mrs. JOHN DEAN.
A PORTRAIT OF MR. JOHN DEAN.
The whole Story of the Romantic Marriage.
Criminal News Throughout the World.
Crime and Criminals in Pennsylvania.
Ohio and the Western States and their Crimes.
Baltimore and its Criminals.
Great Inquests and Trials Everywhere.
Foreign News on Criminals.
Exposition of Thieves by Dodger.
Philadelphia Correspondence.
Correspondence from the Great Cities.
Editorials on all the Criminal Topics.
Preparations for the Cunningham and Eckel Trial.
Hundreds of Interesting Cases.
Published every week. $3 per annum; $1 for six months.
All letters to be addressed to R. A. SEYMOUR, New-York City.
GENERAL AGENTS.
New-York, ROSS & TOUSEY
Philadelphia and Pittsburg, T. R. CALLENDER.

DODGER'S LETTER ON THE THIEVES, ONCE MORE, in the next NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE.

COMPLETE FILE N. Y. DAILY TIMES FOR SALE.
From the commencement to the present time.
Bound and in perfect order.
Apply or address, HENRY L. MEECH,
Daily Times office.

EXCITING HISTORIES OF CRIMINALS in the forthcoming NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE.

VANDERVEER'S PATENT
ARITHMETICAL TABLES FOR CHILDREN,
For sale, wholesale and retail, by J. B. MORRILL, No. 304 Broadway. Agents wanted throughout the country.

HOME MUSIC,
FRESH MUSIC, VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL, three Pages Weekly, the choicest that is issued by the Music Publishers, $10 worth a year, furnished to each subscriber of
THE MUSICAL WORLD.
SUBSCRIPTION—ONE DOLLAR A VOLUME, or
TWO DOLLARS A YEAR;
5 Copies for $8; 10 Copies for $15.
City Postage, 50 cents additional; Canada, 12½ or 25 cents.
In the same Journal, Willis' Music Lectures; Original Articles by Edward Hodges, Mus. Doc.; Musical Intelligence; Criticism; a list of Music "recommended for purchase;" every week a good Story and Miscellaneous Reading of the spiciest and best quality. Back numbers furnished from Jan. 1.
The MUSICAL WORLD is now in its 17th volume. It is edited by
E. STORRS WILLIS,
DR. HODGES, and
AUGUSTUS MORAND,
And published at 379 Broadway, cor. White-st., NY.

THE ROMANTIC MARRIAGE, WITH PORTRAITS OF MR. AND MRS JOHN DEAN, in the next NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE.

CHAPMAN'S SECTIONAL MAPS OF WISCONSIN, Illinois, Iowa and Minnesota, certified by the Surveyor General.
CHAPMAN'S TOWNSHIP MAP OF THE NORTHWEST, including the above and Kansas and Nebraska; Lapham's Sectional Map of Wisconsin. The correctness, reliability and beauty of last edition (1857) have already established these maps as the only reliable ones for reference. For sale at all bookstores and news boys in the cars.
DYER & PASMORE, Publishers, Milwaukee, Wis.

ALL THE CRIMINAL NEWS ON THURSDAY NEXT in the NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE.

THOSE WHO WOULD KNOW WHAT are the best aspects of Southern Life, may be referred with confidence to Mr. Olmsted's work—*Edinburgh Review.*
OLMSTED'S JOURNEY IN THE SEABOARD SLAVE STATES.
OLMSTED'S JOURNEY IN TEXAS.
Sent by mail, post-paid. Price $1 25 each.
DIX, EDWARDS & CO.,
No. 321 Broadway, New-York.

GIVE EARLY ORDERS FOR THE NEXT NUMBER of the NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE.

BEAUTIFUL BALLADS.—"GENTLE ANNIE" and "Village Maiden," by Foster; "Fairy Floyd" and "Mother, watch the Little Feet," by Auguste Mignon; "I wish somebody'd come," by J. R. Thomas; "Kiss and never tell" and "Smile Again," by Fred. Buckley; "Forty Years Ago," by the Bakers; "Creole Belle," by Hubbard, sung by the Buckleys. Any of the above sent by mail for 25 cents each. All of the songs from Verdi's "La Traviata." Price 25 cents each. Thalberg's "Don Pasquale," 50 cents. FIRTH, POND & CO.,
No. 547 Broadway, New-York.

REGISTER-BOOKS, CONTAINING FULL particulars in regard to all descriptions of business chances, open for free reference.
HOPKINS & CO.'S Commercial Registry,
Cor. Beekman and Nassau sts., Nassau Bank Building.
N. B.—Introduction of patents, new discoveries, &c.

BOOKS, BOOKS.—500 VOLS. OF BOOKS, SELLing off cheap before removal, at No. 178 Fulton-st., 3d floor. The price of each book will be found marked inside of the first cover.

NEXT THURSDAY MORNING EVERY NEWSMAN will sell the NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE.

"HOW TO WRITE"—A NEW POCKET Manual of Composition and Letter Writing. May be had of City Booksellers. Only 50 cents, paper; 50 cents, muslin. The trade supplied at No 358 Broadway.

L. E. L.—AT 10 OR 2¾ O'CLOCK ANY DAY this week. F. F. W. G.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S SALOON,
MARCH 24.
M'LLE EUGENIE DE ROODE'S FIRST CONCERT.
On which occasion she will be assisted by the following artists:
M'LLE MARIE DE ROODE,
Mr. EDWARD MOLLENHAUER,
MR. HENRY MOLLENHAUER,
MR. F. MOLLENHAUER, and
Messrs. HERZOG and BESIG.
P

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATION FOR AN EXPERIENCED English Protestant cook and laundress, an Irish [illegible] of good manners and discretion as nurse and [illegible] particularly well adapted for the situation [illegible] fond of and attentive to children; an exemplary and intelligent colored woman as thorough [illegible] and ironer; a genteel German girl, very expert as waitress and chambermaid, speaks good English. A selection of nearly two hundred other [illegible] and Catholic servants, of different nations and of every capacity, at MANNING'S Agency, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A LARGE NUMBER of experienced servants: Thorough good cooks, plain cooks, chambermaids, general houseworkers, several good city nurses, and neat plain seamstresses. The above will be found a first class selection of servants, suitable for first-class families, in the City or country. Ladies in want of good domestics will call at HENDERSON'S old-established Agency, No. 6 Court-st., Brooklyn, where they can be supplied with competent servants, that can give unexceptionable City references.

WANTED—BY A WELL-EDUCATED LADY, who can be highly recommended, a situation as companion to an invalid lady, or as governess in a family; would have no objection to travel, or to assist with needle-work, if required. Address, N. E. W., No. 30 Woodhull-st., South Brooklyn, N. Y.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO AMERICAN women—one of long experience, one to cook, wash, and iron; the experienced cook and first-rate seamstress; the other is a neat waitress and seamstress, understands the care of children from birth, is well educated, can do all kinds of dress-making. Either would have no objection to any distance in the family moving; has no objection to go into the country, and not extravagant about wages. Can be seen for one week at No. 661 8th-av., near 28th-st., in the basement.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF LIBERAL EDUCATION, who is conversant with the German, French, English, and Italian languages, and speaks the three first fluently, a situation as general or corresponding clerk, or in any other post for which the above qualifications are required; or he would be willing to take the position of courier with persons traveling in Europe. Address G. D., Times office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO COMPETENT young women, with excellent City references; one as cook and most excellent washer and ironer; does up linen in style; wages $6; the other as waitress and chambermaid, or as nurse and seamstress; does up children's clothes neat; wages $7 a month; she will go a short way in the country. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., 3 doors.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT YOUNG GIRL wants a situation in a respectable Protestant family, as chambermaid and waiter, or to assist at washing and ironing; is fully competent in either capacity; can be seen this day engaged, at Mrs KELLY'S, No. 18 Rapelye-st., South Brooklyn, second floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH LADY, a situation as housekeeper in an American family; is competent to take the entire charge of a family. Good references given. Also a seamstress who has a knowledge of millinery and dressmaking, would have no objection to travel with a lady. Apply for one week at No. 97 East 31st-st., 4th-av.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS A situation as first-rate cook; understands basting and making pastry, and is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; has a small private family, and can give the best of City references. Call for two days at No. 38 West 13th-st., between the 5th and 6th avs., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and waiter in a private family; has the best of City references from her place. None need apply but a respectable private family. Can be seen for two days at No. 207 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family, by a respectable young man, who is fully competent in the above capacity; for honesty and sobriety can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 288 Broadway, corner of 11th-st., in the upholstery store. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A VERY STEADY YOUNG MAN of good address and respectable appearance, a situation as first class waiter; has lived with some of the highest families; can give the best of reference; will be found willing and careful. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; has no objection to travel; unexceptionable City references. Can become for two days, at No. 66 East Broadway, second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS MELTER, roller, &c., in a large jewelry manufactory, where power is used. Address (real name) C. L. M., at Woodhull's Lapidary, rear No. 17 John-st. N. B.—Satisfaction assured in performance of the work.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as plain cook, washer and ironer; has good City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 435 6th-av., in bakery.

AS COMPANION TO CHILDREN OR AS NURSERY GOVERNESS.—The friends of an Episcopalian girl, about 18, desire a situation in a Church family. She has a good education, is an excellent seamstress, and can refer to some of the City clergy. Apply to the Superintendent Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand-st.

COACHMAN.—A SITUATION IS WANTED BY a Protestant man as coachman or groom; has acted as such in some of the first families in the old country. Will take moderate wages until capability is fully tested. No objection to a short distance in the country. Will make himself generally useful. Apply for two days, at No. 271 Bowery. Is well recommended for being a careful driver and excellent groom.

AS AVANT COURIER.—TO FAMILIES ABOUT TO MAKE THE EUROPEAN TOUR.—A very respectable colored man wishes a situation, or would act as travelling servant to any other part of the globe. Apply to the Superintendent Servant's Institute, No. 149 Grand-st.

SITUATION AS WET NURSE.—A RESPECTable woman, with a fresh breast of milk, experienced as a servant, with good references, desires a situation as wet nurse. Inquire of GEORGE KELLOCK, Jr., Superintendent Out-door Poor, Rotunda, York.

HELP WANTED.

SALESMAN WANTED—TO ASSIST IN THE White goods department of a dry good jobbing house in this City. A young man who has had experience in selling linens, embroideries, &c. Address WHITE GOODS, at the office of the New York *Tribune*, giving name, references and amount of salary wanted.

ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSMAN WANTED to go into the country for a while; one able to draw and color in perspective would be preferred, and none need apply who are not able and in the habit of going through full sets of detail, drawings, &c. Address W. O. R., Box No. 4,697 Post-Office.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-RATE DRY GOODS salesmen well acquainted with the City trade. To two pushing, smart men a good salary will be paid. None others need apply. W. R. ROBERTS & CO., No. 263 Bowery.

WANTED IN A LAWYER'S OFFICE—AN active, intelligent lad, or young man who is desirous of adopting the profession. Office hours, 8 A. M. to 6 P. M. Address T. T. O., at the office of the *Times*, stating residence, age, present employment, and amount of salary expected the first year.

BOARDING.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN.—A LARGE, well-furnished room, with a large closet, and gas and bath, may be had, with partial board, in a private family, near the City Hall, for two young gentlemen; if with European education preferred. Address R. S., Box No. 1,396 Lower Post-Office, N. Y.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN with their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms, and good board, by applying at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

A SUPERB FULL 7-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD piano-forte for sale, richly finished with round corners, carved lyre, beautiful carved case, grand circular scale, French action, gold inlaid plate, diagonally braced; is perfect in every way; made by one of our best City makers for the owner, and fully warranted; most beautiful tone, which can be fully tested; used two months, and cost $400; to be appreciated must be seen and tried; price $300. Apply at No. 678 6th-av. near the Crystal Palace, from 9 A. M. till 3 P. M. N. B.—Has a packing box for shipping. Can be seen for four days. An inducement for cash.

GOLD-MEDAL PIANOS!—STEINWAY & SONS have again been awarded the First premium at the late Fair of the American Institute, New-York; and also the First premium Gold Medal at the late Fair of the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, in addition to the three already received, making five first-prize medals within the last 18 months. No 84 Walker-st.

T. GILBERT & CO.'S PIANO-FORTE WAREHOUSE—Nos. 419 and 421 Broadway, corner of Canal. A large variety of the above beautiful instruments, containing their recent improvement in action and scale, for sale on the most favorable terms. Pianos to hire with privilege of purchasing.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS—GREAT BARGAINS.—Owing to alterations to be made in the piano-rooms at No. 333 Broadway, the large stock of pianos and melodeons will be sold during this week at lower prices than ever before offered in this City. Pianos and melodeons to rent. HORACE WATERS, Agent.

ORGANS—CHURCH ORGANS—FOR SALE—One superior toned Gothic organ, of 13 stops, pedals C. C. C., 16 feet open diapason, 8 feet in front; one 8 stop, Gothic case, pedals and swell; one 6 stop do. The above are offered low for cash.
W. H. DAVIS, Organ Builder, No. 40 Downing-st.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURY, No. 431 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Pianos, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF PIANOS. JUDSON & MUNGER have removed to No. 732 Broadway, opposite New York Hotel, where can be found the best assortment of Pianos and Melodeons in the City, for sale or to let. N. B.—Storage for pianos and furniture.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte manufacturers, warerooms No. 105 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

PIANOS TO RENT.—HAINES BROS.' PIANOS to let, at their manufactory, Nos. 330, 332 and 334 2d-av., cor. 18th-st. Rent applied towards purchase if desired. Prices moderate. J. M. PELTON.

A FINE PIANO.—GREAT BARGAIN.—A rosewood 7-octave piano, finished back, carved legs, such as are retailed at $400, will be sold to a cash customer for $275. Apply to T. H. CHAMBERS, 326 Broadway.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—VALUABLE property in Stamford, Conn., for sale or exchange for improved City property. In a central part of the village, on South-st., between the property of Wm. Guernsey and S. B. Provost, consisting of a good dwelling-house, barn, carriage-house, granary, stables, two wells, fruit orchard and shade trees on about 1¼ acres of ground; $3,000 of the purchase money can remain on mortgage.
ALSO, FOR SALE,
and adjoining the above described property, the premises owned and occupied by S. H. Provost, Esq., consisting of a good house in first-rate order with gas; barn, carriage, wash, ice and well-house, lot 110 feet front and rear by 300 deep, and a great variety of choice fruit and shade trees. Price $5,000, of which half can remain on mortgage. Apply to L. CHICHESTER, Real Estate Agent, No. 292 East Broadway.

FOR SALE—IN THE CITY OF POUGHKEEPSIE, the large and commodious dwelling house and lot, (or piece of ground) being 171 feet front on Academy-st. and 160 feet deep; also, two other lots in rear of above, being 100 feet on Carroll st. and 160 feet deep, having been the residence of the late Caleb Barker, deceased, and within 5 minutes' walk of the centre of the city, commanding a fine view of the Hudson River and surrounding country. The grounds are well improved, with fruit and ornamental trees, grape-vines, shrubbery, &c. Also, a store on Main-st., next to south-east corner of Liberty-st., one of the most popular stands in the city. Also, store and dwelling on Liberty-st., next to corner of Main-st. The whole will be sold on liberal terms, by applying to CORNELIUS DUBOIS or GEORGE CORLIES, Poughkeepsie. Should the dwelling house on Academy-st. not be sold before April 1, it will be to rent.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.—A handsome and convenient two-story brick house, with out-buildings and lot of an acre of land, situated in South-st., opposite the Episcopal Church, within two minutes' walk of the railroad depôt. The house is nearly new, convenient, in good order; and one of the most desirable residences in the town.
Also, a large, commodious and delightfully situated dwelling-house, with several acres of land, stable, ice-house, (filled) and other out-houses, fine garden, with variety of fruit and shade trees, situate about one mile from the village, and half mile from the depôt at Morris Plains, and adjoining the residence of the subscriber. As a healthy and desirable family residence it can hardly be excelled. Inquire of G. BURNHAM, No. 18 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT, PERFECT AND STYLish brown stone residence, No 139 East 18th-st. location desirable and fashionable, near Stuyvesant and Gramercy parks, is first-class, three rooms deep all the way up, in complete order and repair; all the improvements, bell-calls, furnace register, ventilators, speaking-tubes, gas, baths, &c., modern built; woodwork highly carved; knobs, &c., silver plated, is newly and magnificently furnished. Will be sold with or without which or part of furniture. Terms easy, only $5,000 received down, balance on mortgage. Apply on the premises from 2 to 5 o'clock, or at my Office, No. 347 Broadway, from 10 to 1 o'clock. T. B. VOORHEES,
Attorney-at-Law.

FOR SALE.—BEAUTIFUL SWISS COTTAGE and out-buildings, 12 acres, elegant grounds with abundance of choice fruit, near Farmingdale Depôt, Oyster Bay and Sea Coast, L. I.; lovely place, price $3,000. Also 7 acres splendid land, Westchester, $500 per acre. Also, splendid cottage house, and two 1-acre lots, Elmira, Chemung Co., N. Y., $2,750. Also superior boarding-house Grand-st., price $2,500. Also, fine slaughter-houses, kettles, &c., Duane-st., $450. Apply at No. 113 Chambers-st., Room No. 4.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, ONE THREE-story basement and corner-cellar brick house, 20x38, finished one year, in the very best manner, with mantels, grates, furnace and fixtures, all in complete order, situated on Clermont-av., about 300 ft. north from Fulton-av., where the city railroad cars pass every five minutes, and one of the best situations in the city for health, very cheap and on easy terms. Apply on the premises, or FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE COUNTRY residence in Bergen, N. J., about 1¾ miles south of Jersey City, containing about half an acre of ground, a large two story frame house, kitchen, out-house, barn, carriage-house, granary, &c.; location very desirable and healthy; omnibuses pass near the door, to and from the Jersey City Ferry, every hour of the day; terms easy. Apply to D. VAN WINKLE, grocer, at the junction of the Jersey City and Newark plank roads.

FOR SALE CHEAP—DESIRABLE BUILDING sites on the Hudson River, commanding an extensive view of the river, the Highlands, and the village of Peekskill; within 10 minutes' walk of the railroad depôt, where all trains stop, going North or South. Also, a house and plot adjoining the same, with out-houses, fruit and shade trees. For particulars, inquire of JAMES N. WELLS, No. 167 9th-av., or of the owner on the premises, corner of Howard and Broad sts., Peekskill village.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 35 Morton-st., on the north side; first-class, high-stoop brick house, with brown-stone basement, slate roof, has gas, Croton water and bathing-room attached; beautiful court-yard in front, 19 by 23 feet, handsomely laid out; fine yard in the rear, with grape-vines and arbors, all in good order. For terms, &c., apply to B. D. BRUSH, No. 59 Barclay-st., or N. T. HIGBIE, Bank of Commerce Building, corner of Cedar and Nassau sts.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—THE THREE-story brick house and lot, No. 124 Forsyth-st., between Broome and Delancey sts; lot 25 by 100 feet. The house is in first-rate order, and has all the necessary conveniences for a private residence or genteel boarding-house. If not disposed of within a few days, it will be sold at auction. For particulars apply to HARRIOT & MILLER, No. 456 Broadway, corner of Broome-st., or to G. A. ALBRO, No. 154 Bowery.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE PROPERTY formerly occupied as a Bolt factory, in 13th-st., near Avenue C, 100 feet front by 103 feet deep, brick building 46x80 on front, brick storehouse and stable on rear. The premises are adapted to any manufacturing business, foundery or machine shop. There is a steam engine, with boilers ready set, which will be sold with the premises if desired. Apply to HENRY OOTHOUT, No. 3 Cliff-st.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST-CLASS, FOUR-STORY, brown-stone front houses, 60 feet deep, with all the modern improvements, situated on the south side of 37th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.; one lot of ground on the south side of 224-st., first vacant lot west from 5th-av. Inquire of WM. BYER, or J. W. FULLER, No. 42 West 37th-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE STOBY AND BASEment brick dwelling-house in Hoyt-st., third house from State-st., Brooklyn, in excellent order, having gas throughout, heater, &c. Price $5,000. $3,500 may remain on mortgage. Would be sold with or without furniture. This is a rare chance for a small family going into housekeeping. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE.—THE TWO NEW FIRST-CLASS 3-story brown-stone houses and lots, No. 9 and 11 West 32d-st., 3d and 4th doors west of 5th-av.; houses 25 by 60 feet, lots 25 by 98 feet 9 inches. One half the block suitable for gentlemen's residences. Inquire of WM. FANNING, No. 276 5th-av., between 30th and 31st sts.

FOR SALE—LOT OF LAND, NO. 20 WEST 26th-st., 25 feet by 98 feet 9 inches, being the first lot west of Trinity Chapel, being next to the Chapel ground, about 250 feet from Broadway. A building could be erected covering the entire lot, having side windows. Inquire at No. 24 West 26th-st.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE No. 108 1st-av., Croton, gas, &c., in the house. Apply to SAMUEL R. B. NORTON, No. 15 Bowery Building; lots at Far Rockaway, Long Island. To lease a farm at the same place. Apply to S. R. B. NORTON, on the premises, or at No. 15 Bowery.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOMELY-SITUATED four story brown-stone front house in 24th-st., north side, between 5th and 6th avs. House 21x55 feet. Lot 98 ft. 6. Has every modern convenience and neighborhood unexceptionable. Apply at No. 70 Pine-st., 3d floor, or at No. 46 West 34th-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT IN BROOKLYN. The three story and basement brick House, No. 260 Dean-st., between Bond and Nevins. Sub-cellar, marble mantels, gas fixtures throughout; bath-room, range, grape arbor and good vines; water best in the City. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET ON EIGHTY-SIXTH-STREET, NEAR FIRST-AVENUE.—Four lots with a genteel modern 2½-story house, arranged with Croton water, bath, water closet, wash trays and gas pipe. Apply to S. RICHARDSON, No. 212 5th-av., or A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, 23 feet front, partly furnished, in a fine location, for sale at a bargain. Also, a country house on the finest part of Staten Island, 1½ mile from first landing.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 1 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—FOUR 3 STORY AND BASEMENT brick first-class dwelling houses, with all the modern improvements, situate on south side of 26 h st., near Lexington-av. Inquire of N. WILLIAM STUYVESANT, Jr., No. 56 William-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A VERY DESirable residence at Elizabeth, within an hour of New-York, by thirteen trains each way, daily. Will be sold, furnished or not, or exchanged for a first-class house in New-York—paying the difference in cash. Apply at the office of the Cannel Coal Co., No. 51 William-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY ENGLISH basement house, No. 44 11th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. It has all the modern improvements, and is in a very desirable location, and will be sold low if applied for soon. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A BROWN STONE front dwelling-house, 20 ft. 6 inches front by 70 feet deep, handsomely furnished, situated No. 104 East 21st-st. The house can be purchased without the furniture. Inquire of N. WILLIAM STUYVESANT, Jr., No. 56 William-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE house, four stories, basement and under cellar; built in the best manner, with all the modern improvements, situated at No. 112 Lexington-av.; price $13,000. Terms easy. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A BEAUTIFUL HOUSE, 55 feet by 20, with all necessary improvements, in a good locality, No. 174 East 29th-st.; is in perfect order. Inquire of A. KENNEDY, No. 130 East 35th-st., near 3d-av.

FOR SALE—TWO THREE-STORY ATTIC, basement and counter cellar houses, with high stoops, in 3 d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., with all modern improvements; houses 30x50 feet. Inquire on the premises or of D. H. SMITH, No. 196 West 30th-st.

FOR SALE—THE MODERN THREE-STORY brick house, No. 456 Pacific, cor. of Nevins-st., Brooklyn; the basement well arranged for a Physician. For terms apply to office Lenox Ins. Co., No. 54 Wall-st., N. Y., or to S. HONDLOW, Montague, near Court, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—THE 3-STORY BRICK HOUSE NO. 187 Mott-st., near Broome-st.; size, 25 feet by 60; lot 100 feet deep, has gas and Croton water; is unencumbered. Inquire of WILLIAM E. HAWS, 398 Canal-st.

FOR SALE—THE NEW BROWN-STONE HOUSE No. 5 Rutherford-place, fronting on Stuyvesant-park, west side, four stories and basement, complete with all the modern improvements. Apply to J. BISCO, No. 154 East 22d-st., near 3d-av

FOR SALE—ON EASY TERMS, A FIRST CLASS brown stone house, No. 108 First-place, between Court and Smith sts., South Brooklyn. Lot 25 by 103 feet, house 25 by 50. Inquire on the premises.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—THE HIGH STOOP, NEW, SUBstantial brown-stone houses, north side of [illegible] tween Madison and 4th-avs., three stories and basement, with all modern improvements. Inquire at No. 111 Wall-st., Room No. 10.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE front dwelling-house, first class, with all modern improvements, situated on the south side of 14th-st. third door east of 2d-av. Inquire of N. WILLIAM STUYVESANT, Jr., No. 56 William-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE GEM brown-stone-front House No. 218 West 31st-st., built in superior manner, and with all modern improvements. Price, $9,000. Rent $800. Apply to A. P. MANN, No. 64 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—THE HOUSE and lots Nos. 41 and 43 Beekman-st., New-York. Inquire of J. J. BEAURON & SON, watch makers, No. 166 William-st., New-York.

BROOKLYN HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET—Price, $6,500; rent, $600, viz: 9 first class houses on the north side of Lafayette-av, between Raymond and Navy sts. They will contain gas and plumbing suitable for the new water works, including baths and water closets. The fronts are Philadelphia brick; each house is 40 feet deep, exclusive of a brick extension of 8 feet; each lot is 95 feet, exclusive of 18 feet court yard. The location is the most healthy, popular and convenient in Brooklyn, being but 5 minutes' walk from the City Hall, and but one block from Fulton and Flatbush avs. The houses will be first-all respects first class, substantially built, and well finished. Apply to WM. B. NICHOLS, No. 16 Nassau-st., New-York, or on the premises.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR RENT.—A HOUSE containing 14 rooms, with pleasant grounds, comprising 4 acres of choice land, ornamented with shade trees, a great variety of shrubbery, 27 varieties of roses, &c. Stocked with fruit trees and 5 varieties of grapes in bearing. There is a good barn and carriage-house. Water at both dwelling-house and barn. The place is within 15 minutes walk of the Pittsfield Post-Office. Will be sold at a reasonable price or rented to a good tenant for from one to four years. Apply to
ROCKWELL & COLT.
PITTSFIELD, Mass., March 13, 1857.

HOUSE FOR SALE ON EAST BROADWAY. For sale, the three-story and attic brick house, and 21 years' lease of lot No. 197 East Broadway, fourth house above Jefferson-st., being the best block on East Broadway. The house is in perfect order; has gas and Croton water through the house, bath-room connection with the sewer, pleasant yard, &c. Price low, if applied for soon. Two-thirds may remain on mortgage. The house can be seen at any time. Apply on the premises, or to S. RAYNOR, No. 25 Beekman-st.

BUILDING SITE FOR SALE AT ORANGE, N. J.—One of the most eligible building sites in the town of Orange, N. J., situated on Main-street, about five minutes' walk from the Morris and Essex Railroad Depot—one hundred feet front, by four hundred and fifty feet in depth. On the place are very fine peach, apple, pear and cherry trees in full bearing. The situation is high, facing south, and commands an extensive view of the mountains and valley. If desired by the purchaser, more land can be obtained. For further particulars apply at No. 33 South William-st., New-York.

NOTICE TO MANUFACTURERS AND OTHERS.—Good and cheap manufacturing locations, possessing many advantages, can be had near by the depot of the Hudson River Railroad, at Rhinebeck, directly opposite to Roundout and Kingston, where coal can be obtained at first-cost prices. Transportation facilities by river and railroad. Also, for sale, a number of beautiful villa sites, from one to fifty acres more or less land, for country seats, unsurpassed for beauty of the river and mountain scenery. Apply to GEORGE VEITCH, General Contractor, at the Rhinebeck depot.

DESIRABLE HOUSES IN BROOKLYN FOR SALE OR TO LET.—Two new three-story brick houses on the easterly side of Trotter-st., between Green and Gates avs., and in the immediate vicinity of the churches and best improvements on Clinton and Washington avs. The houses are substantially built, and will be sold low. Apply to FISHER HOWE, No. 160 Front-st.

VALUABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY ON THIRD-AVENUE FOR SALE.—A front of 100 feet by nearly 150 in depth, with buildings thereon erected, and a large portion of ground in rear, with carting on avenue. This is a prominent corner up town for a smart person to make money. Twelve years' lease of ground at low rent. For particulars, apply to G. P. NIVEN, No. 4 New-st., near Wall.

EIGHTH-AVENUE LOTS.—FOR SALE, THE entire front of the block between 52d and 53d sts., east side of 8th-av. Low for cash, or $20,000 can remain on mortgage, and the whole purchase money, if improved. Apply to the owner, S. H. MATTISON, No. 5 Nassau-st.

$2,400.—FOR SALE CHEAP.—A TWO-story and attic house with good cellar, 23 feet by 30 feet, with kitchen 12 feet by 16 feet attached, contains 11 rooms; a well of good water and out-houses on the premises; four lots of ground 25 by 100 feet each under cultivation—young fruit and grapes. $950 can remain on mortgage. For further particulars, inquire on the premises, Lexington-av., Hudson City, New-Jersey, near the Paterson Plank Road crossing, 15 or 20 minutes' walk from Hoboken Ferry, or of CHARLES S. BERNARD, No. 176 Willow-st., between 5th and 6th sts., Hoboken.

$6,000.—FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY brown-stone English basement house, complete with all modern improvements, in the centre of a block of 12 houses, of the same pattern, 22 feet back from the side walk, with vault under sidewalk, situated on the north side of 52d st., eighth house east of 9th-av. Price $6,000. Apply on the premises.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—NORTH RIVER PROPERTY.—A very desirable farm of 110 acres of land, one half mile north from the village of Rhinebeck, distant from the Hudson River Railroad station 2½ miles. Upon the premises are a mansion house, farm house, barns, coach house, &c. The orchard has great celebrity; the land is very productive, is mostly meadow, and is well watered. The scenery and healthfulness of this section are well known. Apply to FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY OR A FARM IN THE VICINITY OF NEW-YORK.—The lease, furniture, fixtures and stock of Montague Hall, Brooklyn; for location and business unsurpassed; there is restaurant, bars, ball room and supper rooms attached to this house, which has been in successful operation for nine years by the present proprietor. For particulars, inquire of A. H. HAINES, Montague Hall, Brooklyn. No agents need apply.

FARM FOR SALE IN YONKERS OF about 160 acres, 20 miles from New-York, 1 mile from Tuckahoe depôt, Harlem Railroad. Plenty of good buildings, fruit, water, wood, &c.; high and healthy, fine prospect, 4 miles from the village; a white and grey stone quarry. Apply to C. DEDERER, on the premises, or No. 72 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—OR WILL EXCHANGE FOR GOOD New-York or Brooklyn property, a good farm in New-Jersey, about two hours from this City, containing over 140 acres of land, with plenty of fruit, &c. Fine barn and comfortable farm-house, near to churches and school. A handsome income can be realized from said farm, it being convenient to market towns. Apply at No. 115 Nassau-st., Room No. 3, 1st floor, rear hall, after 12 o'clock.

FOR SALE—THAT BEAUTIFUL FARM OF about 220 acres, being a part of the estate of the late Wm. Gibbons, situated at Madison, Morris County, N. J., about half a mile from the depôt, with beautiful building sites, &c. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST FARMS IN Orange County, handsome dwelling, three barns, choice fruit, land excellent, well fenced and drained, full blooded stock—a rare chance. Map, sketch of dwelling and full particulars at room No. 7, No. 346 Broadway, A. B. OLIVER.

FOR SALE—A SMALL FARM OF 3½ ACRES, situated at Woodhaven, L. I., 8¼ miles from South Ferry; commutation fare 5½ cents per trip; in full view of Jamaica Road. Will be sold very cheap as the owner is going to sell in the City. For particulars apply to KIRBY & DAVIDSON, Rule-makers, No. 73 Bowery.

$2 AN ACRE.—A FARM OF 160 ACRES, IN Southern Iowa, embracing a fine tract of wood, especially selected for the owner. Apply to B. SHACKELTON, No. 7 Beekman-st., under Nassau Bank.

FARMS TO LET.

FARM TO LET.—A FINE FARM OF TWO hundred acres, suitable for a gardner or milkman, situated in Newtown, L. I., five miles from the Williamsburg Ferries. The land is of the best quality, and is well fenced. The house and out-buildings are large and convenient, and the stables will accommodate over 100 head of cattle. Apply to JESSE C. SMITH, No. 74 Wall-st., or to CHARLES B. HART, No. 40 Wall-st.

FARM TO LET—IN EAST CHESTER, WESTchester County, 97 acres, 17 miles from New York, fine house and barn, plenty of fruit of all kinds; 1½ miles from the depot; rent $360. Inquire of BEEKMAN, No. 57 Bowery, or BEEKMAN, near the premises.

HOUSES AND ROOMS WANTED

PART OF A SMALL HOUSE WANTED.—By a small family of three persons, a parlor, sleeping room and kitchen, below Canal-st.; west side preferred. Rent to be about $200. Reference exchanged. A note to J. C. KINNER, Chief's office, or left at No. 24 North Moore-st., attended to.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE, GOOD WILL AND fixtures of an old established and well located down-town hotel and restaurant. The house has been recently refitted and furnished, and is all in good order. The rental is light, and the opportunity a good one for a person wishing to make money. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 49 Wall-st., basement of the Insurance Buildings.

PRODUCE AND MILK.—FOR SALE THE stock, fixtures, five years' lease and brick stable of the Farmers' Milk and Produce Agency. One fine milk route will be sold if wanted. Terms easy for cash, as the undersigned is going West. Store 25x60. He will remain for a month or so to introduce the customers, &c.
GEO. H. HESS, No. 455 4th-av.

FOR SALE.—TO HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIANS.—Any young homœopathic physician, who would like to establish himself in a growing practice, can hear of such within a short distance of New-York City, by applying to Mr. BRANT, No. 36 Fulton-st., Brooklyn—the present practicing physician wishing to remove West.

$4,000—THE LEASE, STOCK, FIXTURES AND GOOD-WILL OF A RETAIL HARDWARE AND HOUSE FURNISHING STORE FOR SALE.—The business has been carried on successfully for the last ten years at this location. Terms, $1,500 cash; balance secured. Apply to L. S. JAMES, No. 385 Bowery. N. B.—Agents need not answer.

ANOTHER SERIOUS ACCIDENT FROM BURNING FLUID.—If you would prevent them, use the INDIA RUBBER FLUID LAMP, which cannot break or explode. Sold by HAVILAND, HURST, MOTT & CO., Manufacturers, No. 69 Fulton-st.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET, AT RYE, WESTCHESTER CO.—The residence owned and lately occupied by Anson Burr, Esq., with two acres of land adjoining, (more if desired,) one-half mile from the Depôt, and near the beach. The house is two story and attic, 38 by 46, with an extension, well shaded and in good order; there is a fine garden, plenty of fruit, good carriage house, stabling, &c., all on the premises. Also, a small house and garden, with 7 acres of fine meadow land, (if wanted,) one-half mile from the Depôt; price $1200 per year. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 49 Wall-st., (basement.)

TO LET—FROM MAY 1, THE NEW FOUR-story brick buildings (25x50) on west side of 3d-av., between 46th and 46th sts.; will be finished with marble mantels, gas, bath rooms, &c. The stores will be rented with back rooms adjoining and finished basements, and the dwelling part in floors, to respectable families. For plans and full particulars apply to T. B. GILFORD, No. 150 Nassau-st., from 12 to 2.

TO LET—ELEGANT AND SPACIOUS FIVE-story brown-stone house No. 106 East 21st-st., Gramercy-park; first-class, modern and perfect in all respects; contains about 20 rooms, has bell-calls, furnace, register, ventilators, speaking tubes, gas, bath, &c.; private key to park. Apply at my office, No. 347 Broadway, from 10 to 1, and at No. 139 East 18th st., from 2 to 5 o'clock.
J. B. VOORHEES, Attorney at Law.

TO LET.—TWO FOUR-STORY BASEMENT houses. Nos. 120, 122 West 36th-st., between 7th-av. and 6th-av.; neighborhood first class; have gas, baths, range, marble mantels, &c.; good cellars and yards. All in perfect order. Possession at once. Rent $550. Apply to J. KELLY, on the premises, or of RAY BROTHERS, No. 8 Dey-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—STORE NO. 873 BROADway, corner of 18th-st.; is now occupied as a drug store and is suitable for any business requiring display, having a very wide front. Apply to J. H. GIFFING, No. 5 Tryon-row building, from 1 to 2 P. M., or at the new house on 18th-st., in rear of the store, from 10 to 11 A. M.

TO LET—ON 32D-ST., TWO DESIRABLE COTtages, Nos. 58 and 60 East 32nd-st. near 4th-av., well calculated for small, genteel families. Rent $275. Also one cottage on 4th-av., near 32d-st. Rent $240. Easy of access to the lower part of the City by cars or stages. Inquire at No. 9 East 33d-st., of N. T. PIKE.

TO LET—No 389 BROADWAY, NEAR WHITE-st. Fine large rooms on the first story, suitable for a store for fancy goods business, &c., from May 1. Apply to T. H. CHAMBERS, piano-fortes, No. 385 Broadway, up stairs.

NO. 19 STATE-STREET—TO LET—TO A small family only, part of the above house—location beautiful, fronting on the Battery. The house has gas, bath, and hot and cold water. Inquire of THOMAS STEWART, No. 69 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE STORE NO. 113 NASSAU ST., 100 by 25, fronting on Nassau and Theatre alley, with basement and cellar; also, the 2d floor, and rooms on the 3d and 4th floors, suitable for light manufacturing purposes.

TO LET—HOUSE, WAGON HOUSE, AND about 10 acres of good land, for a market gardener, at Newtown, Long Island, about four miles from the ferry. Inquire of JAMES BAILEY, No. 337 3d st., near the East River, New-York.

TO LET—STORE NO. 96 WARREN-STREET, suitable for any kind of business. Also, suite of rooms for offices. Inquire in the Irving Saving Institution from 10 to 2 o'clock.

TO LET—FROM MAY 1, THE TWO-STORY and attic house, No. 55 Laight-st., a few doors west of Hudson-st. Can be seen between 3 and 5 o'clock P. M. Apply at No. 89 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE THREE STORY AND ATTIC house No. 4 Albion-place (No. 412 4th-st.) Possession from the 1st of May next. Rent moderate. Apply to H. C. GIBSON, No. 54 Pine-st., room No. 13

TO LET—THE STORE NO. 598 BROADWAY, running through to Crosby-st. Possession given on April 1, if required. Inquire of R. H. CUDLIPP, No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York.

TO LET—PART OF A HOUSE, NO. 287 BOWery, consisting of two fine parlors, front basement, bedroom and pantries, good under-cellar, Croton and gas. Rent moderate to a small family. Inquire as above. Rooms may be seen from 12 to 4 P. M.

TO LET—THOSE SEVEN NEW IRON AND brick stores on Franklin square and the Bowery Extension. Apply to G. C. & E. J. GENET.
[Counselors at Law, No. 78 Broadway.

TO LET.—A BROWN STONE HOUSE, NO. 45 West 26th-st., between Broadway, and 6th av., modern improvements. Can be seen from 10 A. M. to 12, and from 2 to 4 P. M. Rent $650.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE BROWN STONE front store and basement No. 158 9th-av., between 21st and 22d sts., well calculated for any kind of business. Inquire next door, No. 160, or of E. M. BROWN, No. 9 West 21st-st.

TO LET—AN ELEGANT HOUSE, WITH ALL the modern improvements. No. 173½ West 34th st. Apply to E. LYON, No. 424 Broadway, or S. WYKOFF, No. 434 3

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, MARCH 23, AT 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern:

$30,000 Great Western (Illinois) Railroad 1st mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.

$10,000 Galena (Illinois) Railroad 1st mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.

$10,000 Milwaukee and Horicon Railroad 1st mortgage 8 per cent Bonds.

$10,000 Terre Haute and Alton Railroad 2d mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds.

$10,000 Northern Indiana (Goshen Branch) Railroad 1st mortgage Bonds.

2,000 Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company's Scrip of 1857.

1,000 Orient Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1855 and '56.

97,100 Sun Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1853 and '55.

200 shares American Guano Co. (Scrip Stock....$100 each

5 shares Chicago, St. Paul and Fon Du Lac Railroad Company.....$100 each

100 shares Prismatic Turning Company.....$10 each

150 shares Union India Rubber Company.....$100 each

50 shares Brooklyn Oil Company.....$100 each

20 shares Brooklyn Gas Light Company.....$25 each

40 shares Brooklyn Gas Light Co. (Scrip Stock....$25 each

19 shares Seventh Ward Bank.....$50 each

34 shares Harmony Fire Insurance Company....$50 each

44 shares Lorillard Fire Insurance Company....$25 each

60 shares St. Mark's Fire Insurance Company....$25 each

10 shares Corn Exchange Fire Insurance Co....$50 each

10 shares Commonwealth Fire Insurance Co....$100 each

2 shares National Fire Insurance Company....$37½ each

40 shares Astor Fire Insurance Co.....$25 each

75 shares Peter Cooper Fire Insurance Co.....$20 each

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent this day, and the balance before 5 o'clock to morrow. The accrued interest on each will be charged to the purchaser. Next regular sale on THURSDAY, March 26.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.

HENRY B. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, SUPERB BRONZES, STATUARY AND PAINTINGS.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell, by order of the administrator, on TUESDAY, March 24, at 10½ o'clock, at the late residence, No. 794 Broadway, opposite New-York Hotel, the entire furniture, consisting of velvet and Brussels carpets, parlor suites made by Sandoine, Pons-et and Dassoir, covered in crimson, satin medallion purple, plush, &c.; marble-top center tables, blue satin damask, crimson and yellow silk curtains, lace do, extra large size pier and mantel glasses; ormolu and enameled clocks, vases, elegantly painted; large size piano-forte, mantel ornaments, etageres and articles of vertu, fancy tables and pedestals, bedroom furniture, rosewood and satinwood, mahogany dining room furniture, carved buffet, extension dining-table, and other furniture; a large assortment of costly plated ware, elegantly-decorated China dinner and tea sets, glassware, &c.

At 10 o'clock will be sold the

OIL-PAINTING AND STATUARY.—A large and valuable pastel, Gonzalves Angels, painted to order, value $500, by Brechard; Communal St. Jerome; by Commanville; a picture of the Window, copy by Ferring; The Fates, by V. Corsi; Holy Family, ditto; Tobias and Angel, by G. Falchini; Pope Leo X, copy by Milani; Madonna of the Throne, ditto; Transfiguration by Ratti; View of Rome, by Pastina; Mountain shrine, Falls of Tivoli, ditto; copy of Guido's Cleopatra, by V. Corsi; a magnificent picture, Ring at Bay, original, by R. Ansell, of London, value $600; also, copies of some of the most celebrated pictures by A. Petrini, G. Spinelli, V. Corsi, G. Falchini, and others; also, a superb picture, "The Escape," by W. Banny, and many others.

MARBLE STATUARY AND BRONZES.—A superb marble bust of Shakespeare, exquisitely cut, by Marchetti; life-size bust of Apollo; Sleeping Cupid, group, Diana and Dog; Group and Pedestal; two large and superb fine French Bronzes, 5 feet high, imported to order, representing Neapolitan Singers, by Lucy; two figures, ditto, Imperial Guard; Roman Gladiator, antique bronze, and others. The above will be ready for examination, as above, one day before the sale.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PROPERTY ON BROADWAY, TENTH-AV., 125TH, 41ST, 106TH AND 107TH STS. ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at Auction, on THURSDAY, March 26, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

BROADWAY—3 lots southeast corner of Broadway and 59th-st., together.

FIFTY-FIRST-STREET—3 lots on the southerly side, commencing 175 feet east of 10th-av

TENTH-AVENUE—4 lots southeast corner of 107th-av. and 41st-st.

FORTY-FIRST-STREET—1 lot on the northerly side, 250 feet east of 10th-av.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRD STREET—4 gore lots on south side, commencing 300 feet west of 9th-av.

ALSO, 3 lots on northerly side of 106th-st., commencing 225 feet west of 9th-av.

ONE HUNDRED AND FOURTH-STREET—3 lots on south side commencing 225 feet west of 9th-av., in the rear of the last described lots.

ALSO, 1 large lot, commencing 75 feet west of the last mentioned lots.

For maps and further particulars, apply to the auctioneer, No. 38 Wall-st.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE OF NO. 82 EAST BROADWAY.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, on WEDNESDAY, March 25, 1857, at 12 o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange, the 19 years unexpired lease from May, 1857, of the lot known as No. 82 East Broadway, between Market and Pike sts., together with the 3-story attic and basement brick house thereon, lot 25x72, house 25x50, built by the owner for his own use, by day's work; containing gas throughout, with fixtures included, a quantity of stove grates in the parlors, range in the kitchen, and the house in complete order, ground rent $1825 per annum, with the renewal of 21 years; ground rent 5 per cent. on the valuation, and lot can be bought or the house sold at a valuation at the expiration of the last lease. $6,500 can remain on bond and mortgage for one year from May, and probably longer if desired. For full particulars, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 4 Broad-st., or R. LINES, No. 59 Rose-st.

H. H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

REAL ESTATE AT ASTORIA.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on the premises at Astoria, on WEDNESDAY, March 25, at 12 o'clock, without reserve, the following valuable property:

That valuable plot situated at the junction of Main, Ramsen and Welling sts., having about 115 feet on Main-st., with two stores and detached dwelling-house thereon, one of the best stands in the village.

A two-story house and lot, 29 by 100, on the westerly side of Henry-st.

A one-and-a-half-story house and two lots, each 25 by 100, on the easterly side of Henry-st.

One lot, 25 by 114, on the south side of Flushing-av., near Henry-st.

Two lots, each 25 by 100, on Bradford-st., opposite Winslow-place. Sale positive.

Terms easy, to be made known at time of sale.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

REAL ESTATE ON THIRD AND SEVENTH AVS., TWENTY-EIGHTH AND THIRTY-NINTH STS.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 26, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

THIRD-AVENUE—6 lots on easterly side, commencing on the southeast corner of 39th-st.

ALSO—1 lot on the northeast corner of 3d-av. and 39th-st.

THIRTY-NINTH STREET—1 lot on the north side, in the rear of the last described lots.

SEVENTH-AVENUE—1 lot on the easterly side, 74 feet north of 29th-st.

TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET—2 lots on the north side, commencing 101 feet 1 inch east of 7th-av.

For further particulars apply to the Auctioneer, No. 38 Wall-st.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND VALUABLE ASSIGNEES' SALE OF CROCKERY, CHINA, GLASS, &c.—SPECIAL NOTICE.—J. J. WALDRON, will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March 24, at 10 o'clock, at the large store, No. 60 Vesey-st., the entire large and selected stock of earthenware, china, and glass, from the shelves, in lots to suit purchasers, who will find this a favorable opportunity to replenish their stocks. The stock consists, of a full assortment of white granite, light blue, mulberry, purple, edged C C dipt yellow, and Rockingham ware; also a good assortment of the best of china, glass ware and castor frames. The goods are well selected and desirable, and will be sold without reserve.—New-York, March 23, 1857.

Catalogues are now ready, and the goods can be examined. Goods packed in the best order for shipping.

J. BOGART, Auctioneer.

BY J. BOGART, TUESDAY, MARCH 24, at 10¾ o'clock, at No. 516 Pacific-st., Brooklyn, mortgage sale household furniture consisting of the usual variety of parlor, chamber and kitchen furniture, oil paintings, &c. Also one of the most valuable libraries in the country, in all the ancient and modern languages, the property of the late Rev. JOHN J. SCHROEDER, D. D. Catalogues with full description can be obtained at the sale-room of the auctioneer, corner of Front and Williamsburg sts., New-York. Fulton-av. cars pass near the residence.

JOHN W. SOMERINDYKE,
Attorney for Mortgagee.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE SALES.
The subscriber is prepared to devote
HIS EXCLUSIVE ATTENTION TO
SALES OF FURNITURE,
AT PRIVATE DWELLINGS, THIS SEASON,
as well as to
STOCKS OF CABINET MAKERS,
or others.

As he does not keep an auction salesroom, parties desiring his services can depend upon having their interest promptly and faithfully executed, at moderate charges Liberal advances made when required. A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer. Office No. 94 Broadway.

HENRY G. EVANS, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY & GLASS.—HENRY G. EVANS will sell at No 6 Liberty-st. on TUESDAY, March 24, at 10 o'clock, the most complete assortment ever offered of white granite and common ware, French China, plated and Britannia ware, table cutlery, tea trays and waiters, clocks and glassware, &c., in lots to suit City and country trade. Goods carefully repacked for shipping.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, ON THURSDAY, MARCH 26, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., Referee, 2 lots on 7th av., between 53d and 54th sts.; 25 feet and 1 inch front and rear, by 100 feet in depth. Also, 1 lot on 6th-av., same size. Maps can be obtained at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 49 Wall-st., basement.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.—AT AMITYVILLE, SOUTH SIDE OF LONG ISLAND.—REFEREE'S SALE.—The real estate of DIVINE TRAVIS, late of the town of Huntington, County of Suffolk, deceased, will be sold at public auction under the direction of C. A. FLOYD, Referee, on the 16th day of April next, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the dwelling-house of said deceased, which is new, large, and beautifully situated, in full view of the great South Bay and Ocean, with large barn and other outbuildings; a fine stream of fresh water leading to the South Bay, where there are great quantities of trout, passes on the immediate margin of the farm. The following tracts of land, lying and being in the town of Huntington, County of Suffolk, viz: One tract lying on Josiah's Neck, on which the buildings stand, containing 16 acres; also a second tract lying on said Neck, containing 14 acres; also a third tract on said Neck being meadow, and containing 9 acres; also another piece of meadow on said Neck, containing 3 acres; also another tract, being woodland on said Neck, containing 53 acres; also another tract, being woodland in Cottage Neck containing 38 acres; also another tract of woodland, lying at Pine Hill, containing 20 acres; also a piece of meadow on Cedar Island, containing 10 acres. Sale positive. For further particulars, inquire of DANIEL TRAVIS, at JAMES A. PORTER'S Store, at Amityville.

AUCTION SALES.

D. S. HOWES, Auctioneer.

RICH HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND COSTLY DECORATIONS.—On TUESDAY, March 24, at 10½ A. M., at the private residence, No. 22 West 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., and near London-terrace, comprising a very large assortment of first class goods made to order by R. H. WEAVER and other well-known cabinet makers. Sale positive and peremptory, and no postponement on any account. Goods must be removed as soon as Wednesday. The basement contains fine oak extension table, and oak suite and sideboard, together with an extensive variety of costly China dinner and tea sets, silver tea and breakfast sets of 4 and 6 pieces, salvers, kettles, urns, pitchers, spoons and forks, &c., also fluted ivory cutlery, rich Bohemian and cut glass ware, &c., kitchen utensils. Parlors are furnished with Royal tapestry carpets, (medallion pattern,) 3 solid rosewood suites in fashionable damask coverings, pier and oval gilt glasses, solid rosewood centre and side tables, corner and side etageres, lace and brocatel window curtains, bronze gas fixtures, clocks and figures, rich mounted vases, &c., fine oil-paintings, elegant 7-octave piano-forte, rich carved case, a superb instrument, rosewood bookcases and secretary, &c., English oil-cloth, rosewood hall-stand, velvet stair-carpet and silver-plated rods. In the chambers are very rich carved rosewood and mahogany French bedsteads, bureaus and washstands, fine curled hair mattresses, and bedding, Brussels and Ingrain carpets, mahogany sofas, rockers, and parlor and chamber chairs, &c., &c., together with a multitude of other articles too numerous to mention. Careful cartmen will be in attendance to remove or pack or stow the goods for purchasers. Sale commences in the parlors at 10½ A. M. precisely. Catalogues now ready.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON TUESDAY, MARCH 24, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 22 Waverley-place, elegant household furniture, oil-paintings, mirrors, carpets, &c., consisting of rosewood and mahogany parlor suites, velvet tapestry carpets, rosewood, marble-top centre, side and pier tables, easy chairs, sewing and parlor do., corner stands, book-case mirrors, clocks, vases, &c. &c.; dining-room furniture, extension table, dining chairs, tables, lounges, mirrors, sideboards, Brussels carpeting, clocks, vases, knives, forks, spoons &c., &c. Also China ware, bedroom furniture, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, marble-top bureaus, washstands, mahogany wardrobes, chairs, lounges, mirrors Brussels, ingrain and 3-ply carpets, hair and spring mattresses, straw palliasses, oil cloth, matting, &c. Also, an assortment of Kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER WILL SELL at auction at the Merchants' Exchange, on WEDNESDAY, March 25, the following valuable property; 70 per cent can remain on mortgage:

Broadway, 47th-st., and 7th-av.—3 lots.
Broadway and 62d-st.—6 lots.
9th-av., between 30th and 31st sts.—4 lots.
Avenue B and 16th-st—3 lots and store.
166th st., adjoining Stuyvesant Park—house and lot.
31st near Lexington-av.—house and lot.
62d-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.—house and lot.
4th-av., 41st and 42d sts.—12 lots and gores.
3d-st—9 lots.
2d av—2 lots.
South 9th st, Brooklyn—house and lot.
For further particulars, see maps at auctioneer's office.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE SIXTH-AVENUE AND THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET PROPERTY AT AUCTION.—Messrs. A. J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell on THURSDAY, March 26, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the valuable lot and building (covering the whole ground) known as No 806 6th av, between Waverley-place and 8th st; built in the best manner, with all the modern improvements. Rents for $1,600. Size of lot and building, 22.9x60. $7,000 can remain. Also on south side 37th-st., between Broadway and 7th av., three valuable lots, 24x92.10¾ each in size. $5,000 can remain. Maps, &c., at the office, No. 7 Broad-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer

SIXTH WARD PROPERTY FOR SALE.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 26, at the Merchants' Exchange, the desirable lot, with the buildings thereon, No 87 Baxter (late Orange) st., 25x100 feet It is located in the vicinity of late and projected improvements, being 175 feet from Canal-st. $3,500 can remain at option of purchaser. For further particulars apply to the auctioneer, No 38 Wall-st., or to O. K. MOONEY, Citizens' Insurance office. No. 54 Bowery.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer

EXECUTRIX SALE BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT—83d-st., near 3d-av.—A. J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, on FRIDAY, March 27, at 12 o'clock, three valuable lots of ground situated on the southerly side of 83d st., about 250 feet westerly from 3d-av. For particulars, apply to the Auctioneers, No. 7 Broad-st. Frances McNulty, Executrix of John McNulty, deceased. Mill er & Devlin, Attorneys.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT NO. 160 EAST TWENTY-FIRST STREET AT AUCTION.—A. J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell, on FRIDAY, March 27, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the desirable 3-story brick house and lot No. 160 East 21st-st., near 3d av., containing Croton, &c., and in good order. House 23x43; lot 98 feet. A large portion can remain. Maps, &c., at the office, No. 7 Broad-st.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA AT AUCTION. By J. S. H. BARTLETT, on TUESDAY, March 24, 10 o'clock, No. 381 Pearl-st., a large and peremptory sale of all kinds Bootes and other white granite ware, common ware, glass-ware, China, Britannia, silver-plated ware, &c. Goods well packed for shipping. Catalogues now ready.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer

BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK.—SEVENTH DAY'S sale at Tuttle's Emporium, No. 345 Broadway. The sale will commence at 10 o'clock, and include the following goods, viz: Card cases, tablets, card receivers, cutlery, pen holders, Indian goods, mirrors, masks, fans, brushes of all kinds, Bohemian glass ware, opera glasses and jet goods.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, ON WEDNESDAY, MARCH 25, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the 3-story brick house and lease of lot No. 82 East Broadway. Terms liberal. For further particulars, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 4 Broad-st.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, MARCH 20, 1857.—The BANK OF LIMA has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of IRVING PARMELEE, in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.

JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—3d av., corner of 9th st—Open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock. Interest allowed on deposits from $5 to $500 at 6 per cent, on sums over $500 at 5 per cent. Deposits made on or before April 1 will bear interest from that date.

THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
P. W. ENGS, Vice-President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK, NO. 3 Chambers-st., two doors from Chatham-st., open EVERY DAY from 10 o'clock A. M. until 2 o'clock P. M., and on THURSDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 7 o'clock. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums from $5 to $500; five per cent. on sums over $500. All sums deposited on or before the 1st day of April will draw interest from that day.

PETER H. TITUS, President.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN BANK.—ELECTION.—The annual election for seventeen Directors of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the next election, will be held on Monday, the 6th of April next, at the Banking house No 108 Broadway. The polls will be open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M. By order of the Board.

H. MEIGS, Jr., Cashier.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 96 Warren, near Greenwich-st. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and 4 to 7 P. M., on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Interest at six per cent. on all sums from $1 to $500. WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE
HARMONY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 6 BROAD-STREET,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1857.

The following gentlemen were duly elected Directors of this Company, at the annual election, held at the office, on Monday, 5th instant, viz:

W. Callender,	Fred'k DePeyster,	T. James Glover,
Eugene Dutilh,	James Donaldson,	E. H. Howell,
P. A. Hargous,	John Brouwer,	S. P. Bell,
M. K. Harmony,	Arthur Leary,	L. Wells,
Peter Morris,	C. W. Coster,	J. M. Motley,
	Henry Morgan,	John Garcia.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, held this day, Wm. Callender was unanimously reelected President for the ensuing year. R. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 237 Broadway, corner Park-place, New-York,
March 17, 1857.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company will be held at the office on Monday, April 6. Poll open from 12 M. till 2 P. M.

WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

REMOVAL.—THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE Company have removed from No. 59 Wall-st. to No. 33 Wall-st.—Mechanics' Bank Building.

J. V. HARRIOTT, Secretary.

COAL.

SCRANTON COAL.—THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA and Western Railroad Company have opened a yard at the foot of 16th-st., East River, for supplying the public with their Scranton Coal at retail, which will be delivered in nice order, of any desired size, to all parts of the City, at the lowest market price. Orders received at the office of the Company, No. 51 Wall st., or by Mr. ANDREW SEYMOUR, Agent, at the yard.

W. E. WARREN, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1857

N. B.—Orders for this coal by the cargo delivered at Elizabethport, N. J., New-York, Brooklyn, Williamsburg, and Jersey City, or alongside vessels in the harbor, received at the office, No. 51 Wall-st.

COAL—COAL.—PRICES REDUCED.—PEACH Orchard, Stove and Grate, and Lehigh Furnace, Egg and Range Coal, at a great reduction from Winter prices. Also Liverpool, Preston Orrel and English Cannel Coal. For sale by D. Y. & R. JONES, No. 140 Waverley-place, near 6th-av

COAL! COAL!—BEST QUALITIES OF LEHIGH Peach Orchard and White Ash Coal of all sizes, delivered in any part of the City at the lowest market price. Also, Cumberland, Cannal and Liverpool coals.

WM. E. PEARSON, No. 488 Washington-st.

U. S. PASSPORTS—ISSUED THROUGH J. B. LONGNECKER, Notary Public, U. S. Commissioner and Commissioner of all the States, No. 134 Warren-st Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Also, Bounty Land, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured by J. B. N.

MEDICAL.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

Can Scrofula be cured? It certainly can! Incontestable evidence of cures in numerous cases of the worst kind of Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Ulcers, Liver Complaint, and the class of diseases arising from an impure state of the blood or derangement of the biliary functions, are daily received from all quarters, expressing the gratitude of sufferers who are surprised to find themselves radically cured by this purifying and efficacious preparation.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—MR. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over 200 certificates of its virtue, all within 20 miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the eyes and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula. A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that said so her; after a trial, it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appear to me surprising—first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846; second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled, and sold about one bottle per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day.

No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get, and enough of it.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over 8 years, dessert spoonful; children from 5 to 8 years, tea spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all conditions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

Mr. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price $1.

MARSH, ORVIS & CO., No. 150 Greenwich-st.; BOYD & PAUL, Chambers-st.; F. C. WELLS & CO., Franklin-square; MORRISON & CO., No. 115 Maiden-lane; HAVILAND, HARRAL & SIBLEY, Warren-st.; WARD, CLOSE & CO., Maiden-lane; and retailed by all respectable Druggists.

Wholesale agents for New-York: CHAS. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER, No. 81 Barclay-st; A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., and retailed by all respectable Druggists. Also by Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; BARNES & PARK, No. 304 Broadway.

NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE.—TRIESEMAR.—None are genuine unless the engravings of the Seals of the Patent Office of England, the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Vienna, are fixed upon each wrapper, and ground each case.

Sold by DR. A. RADEMACHER, Member of the Imperial College of Vienna, and Royal College of Surgeons, London, who may be personally consulted at his residence, No. 152 Prince-st., (two blocks west of Broadway,) New-York, from 11 o'clock in the morning till 2, and from 4 o'clock till 8 in the evening, (Sundays excepted.)

TRIESEMAR No. 1.—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c.; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2.—Entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copaiva and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3.—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2, and 3, are prepared in the form of a lozenge, devoid of taste or smell, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. *Sold in fix cases and divided in separate doses, as administered by* Valpeau, Lalleman, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $2 each, or four cases in one for $5, which saves $3; and in $27 cases, whereby there is a saving of $9.

Special arrangements having been made with the various Depositors, the nine dollar cases of the Triesemar, and the larger sizes, will be forwarded by Dr. Barrow, carriage paid, immediately on receiving a remittance, to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer, thus securing to the public genuine European preparations, and effectually protecting them from spurious and pernicious imitations. The three-dollar cases sent as usual, but not free of carriage.

☞ No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York.

18TH EDITION.—DR. RALPH'S PRACTICAL Treatise on the Diseases and Abuses of the Sexual System. With illustrative plates. Some of the chapters are deeply interesting to every one; and especially in one (Ch. IX.) will be discovered the real origin of some very common pains and ailments from which thousands suffer year after year without the remotest idea of their true cause. Price $1. Sold at the author's, (Astor House,) No. 30 Beekman-st., and by the author, No. 642 Houston, near Wooster, who is consulted, as usual, on the above, and on all chronic and constitutional diseases, till 1 and after 6 o'clock (Sundays excepted.) Mailed, postpaid, by addressing Box No. 869, Post-Office.

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.—DR. WATSON has for a long series of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than twenty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet Dr. Watson is in constant attendance, from 7 in the morning until 9 at night, at his consulting rooms and residence, No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway. The consulting rooms are separate. WM. WATSON, M. D.,
Formerly Surgeon to the Lock Hospital.

DR. WATSON'S NEW WORK.—"THE CAUSE AND CURE."—A complete practical treatise on spermatorrhœa and premature exhaustion, with local debility, induced by early indiscretion, excess, or other causes, in which the nature and effects of this insidious malady, together with the treatment, are explained; illustrated by numerous anatomical plates and drawings. With a supplement on genito-urinary diseases. Price, $1. To be had of the author, who may be consulted confidentially, at No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway

DR. LARMONT'S PARIS AND LONDON MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE—20th edition, 300 pages, 100 picture illustrations, cloth, $1. It gives the advertised remedies, and shows superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of emissions, impoleney, strictures, gleet, syphilis, &c. He cures all such diseases, at No. 32 Mercer-st., corner of Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, from 10 A. M. until 9 P. M. We recommend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Day Book, Democrat, &c.*

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CAN BE HAD at the old office, No. 5 Division-street, and nowhere else; all others are malicious counterfeits of this the most valuable discovery in medical science, it being the only thing on earth that will really cure and root out of the human system the rank and poisonous virus of the venereal disease; $1 per vial.

DR. CURTIS, FROM EUROPE, MAY BE consulted on private diseases and secret ailments of every description. A faithful and reliable treatment guaranteed in all cases. Utmost secrecy and confidence observed. Terms moderate. Early application is requested. No. 88 Howard-st., two doors east of Broadway.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP.—NEW YORK, MARCH 2, 1857.—JAMES H. STEBBINS has this day formed a copartnership with JOHN BLOODGOOD, Jr., under the name and firm of STEBBINS & BLOODGOOD, and will continue the Stock Commission and Exchange business at No. 23 William-st.

The Commission Business will be strictly adhered to.

The new firm respectfully solicit a portion of your business.

References: CASHIER BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH; CASHIER OHIO LIFE INS. AND TRUST CO.; ROBERT BAYARD Esq.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that the copartnership heretofore existing between DAVID P. BURDON, HENRY A. CONKLIN, and STEPHEN S. CONKLIN, under the firm name of D. P. BURDON & CO., was this day dissolved. The affairs of the concern will be settled by H. A. CONKLIN and S. S. CONKLIN, who will continue the business for the present at the old stand, Nos. 18 to 36 Water-st., Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN, March 17, 1857.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a copartnership, under the name and firm of JOHN L. BUCKLEY & CO., for the continuation of the flour, grain and general commission business heretofore carried on by JOHN L. BUCKLEY, deceased, at No. 31 Front-st. JOHN L. BUCKLEY,
NEW-YORK, March 19, 1857. JOHN J. MARVIN.

DISSOLUTION.—NEW-YORK, FEB. 28, 1857, No. 12 William-st.—The firm of N. R. COBB & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner may sign the name of the firm in liquidation.

NATHANIEL R. COBB.
JAMES H. STEBBINS.

STATIONERY.

BLANK BOOKS AND STATIONERY.
ACCOUNT BOOKS for BANKS, INSURANCE and RAILROAD OFFICES and MERCHANTS made to order at a reduced to any pattern.
LITHOGRAPHY, ENGRAVING and PRINTING, in every variety, executed with dispatch. Also, VISITING, WEDDING and BUSINESS CARDS engraved.
A full assortment of staple and fancy Stationery.
WILLIAM E. HAWS, (Branch of R. C. Root, Anthony & Co.,) No. 395 Canal-st., corner of Thompson.

STATIONERRY AND BLANK BOOKS.
We wish to call the attention of the trade to our samples of Stationery and Blank Books, from the well-known French houses of H. Berton and A. Marvin; also to samples of Gilbert & Co.'s Pencils, and Moochlecourt's Pens.
All the above-named goods will be sold at the lowest trade prices. MESTAYER & O. PERGELINE,
No. 17 Broad-st.

RAILROADS.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE.
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul's, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest, *via* New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No 198 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., New-York.

JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, March 2, 1857, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz:

Dunkirk Express, at 6:30 A. M., for Dunkirk.
Mail, at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate Stations. Passengers by this train will remain over night at Owego, and proceed the next morning.
Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., *via* Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate Stations.
Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate Stations.
Night Express, at 4:30 P. M., for Dunkirk.
Night Express, at 4:30 P. M., for Buffalo.
Emigrant, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate Stations.

The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

These Express Trains connect at Elmira, with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

D. C. McCALLUM, General Sup't.

NEW-YORK TO RUTLAND, BURLINGTON, PLATTSBURG, ROUSE'S POINT AND MONTREAL, SAME DAY.—Leave New-York and Hudson River Railroad at 6:30 A. M.; leave Troy, by Troy and Boston Railroad, at 11:50 A. M.; arrive at Rutland at 2:30, Burlington 6:15, Plattsburg 7:15, Rouse's Point 8 P. M., Montreal 10:30 P. M., and Ogdensburg next morning. Leave New-York at 11½ A. M., (Mon. 9 this goes into effect) leave Troy, by Troy and Boston Railroad, at 5:45; arrive at Rutland 9:15 P. M., lodge; leave at 6 A. M.; arrive at Ogdensburg and Montreal same afternoon. Leave New-York at 4:45 P. M., lodge at Troy; leave at 8:30 A. M., for all points north and east of Rutland.

ISAAC V. BAKER,
Superintendent of Troy and Boston Railroad.
MAY 5, 1856.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, to Scranton, Great Bend, the North and West, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, to Mauch Chunk.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.—Commencing Jan. 1, 1857.—Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, at 7:30 and 11 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M. The above trains

NEW-YORK CITY.

The National Agricultural Exhibition.—The Count de Gasparin has published a circular in the *Courrier des Etats Unis*, announcing that the French Government has decided that the Universal Agricultural Exhibition, which was to have been opened on the 1st of this month, will not take place this year.

The Brick Church Bell.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

An "Old New-Yorker" thinks he can solve the mysterious inscription on the bell of the Brick Church steeple. JOSEPH CRAIG, *Printer*, is probably JOSEPH CRAIG, painter, who, I suppose, painted and gilded the ball, "July 16, 1840," and put his name there to inform posterity of that important fact. A. P. H.

☞ The number of vessels in this port on Saturday was 659, including 27 steamers, 118 ships, 92 barks, 196 brigs, and 284 schooners. Seamen are less abundant, and being in request, they are getting better remuneration. The currency, according to the *Shipping List*, is:

	Wages.	Advance
To Liverpool	₱ month..$30	$50
To London	30	50
To Havre	30	35
To North of Europe	30	30
To Mediterranean and So. America	16	20
To West Indies	18	18
To East Indies and California	15	80
To Coasting	20	10

☞ Mr. GEO. B. WOOLDRIDGE, who was injured by the accident on the Harlem Railroad, about one year since, and who has since been suffering, had his leg amputated on Friday at his residence, No. 50 Rose-street. The operation was performed by Dr. PARKER. Mr. WOOLDRIDGE was Sergeant-at-Arms of the New-York House of Assembly, when the accident occurred, and was coming to this City to serve subpœnas on parties called before a Legislative Committee.

New-York Hospital.

Weekly report to March 20, 1857:

	Surgical.	Medical.	Total.
Remaining on March 13	191	89	280
Admitted to March 20	30	12	42
Died, cured or relieved	28	6	34
Died	2	2	4
Remaining at date	191	93	284

Males, 187; Females, 47.

J. DANOCH, Superintendent.

Fires.

A fire occurred in the shoemaker's shop of WILLIAM ARGYLE, No. 72 Allen street, at 8¾ o'clock yesterday morning. It was caused by the bursting of a defective lamp. Damage about $25.

128 WEST TWENTY FOURTH-STREET.

Between 5 and 6 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out in the works of the American Steel Pen Company, Nos. 353 and 355 West Twenty-fourth-street. It is supposed to have originated among some shavings, which had been placed too near the boiler. About $700 damage was done, and fully insured.

Disorderly.

GEORGE WARD and PATRICK MURPHY were arrested Friday morning by officer VAN DUZER, of the Third Ward, and taken before Justice OSBORN, on a charge of defrauding Geo. H. PHILLIPS, a countryman, by selling him a spurious passage ticket for California. After some conversation and reflection, the accused returned to complainant the money taken from him, and were then discharged from custody, Phillips being unable to remain to prosecute.

Suicide.

A German, named AUGUST YETTING, jumped from the third-story window of house No 121 East Fifteenth-street, at 8¾ o'clock Saturday morning. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital, where he soon afterwards expired.

Another Suicide.

An Englishwoman named ELIZA TYLER, aged 28 years, lately employed in a lager bier saloon in Pearl-street, killed herself on Thursday by taking three cents worth of arsenic, which she procured at a drug store in Hudson street, by representing that she wanted it to poison rats. The deceased was of dissipated habits, and this was assigned at the inquest as a reason for her self-destruction.

[Advertisement.]

J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR.—We copy the following from the editorial columns of the Boston *Daily Ledger*, of Feb. 19, 1857. Mr. BARNARD, the gentleman alluded to, is a prominent citizen of Boston:

J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR.—In the multitude of remedies that are almost daily offered to the public, it is very difficult to make a selection of any one that will prove valuable for all the purposes for which it is recommended. But in our opinion one specific has been discovered for complaints of the Throat and Lungs, that seems to be of inestimable worth. It is J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR. From a pamphlet setting forth its many claims on those afflicted with the diseases above named, we learn that this Remedy is not to be taken internally, after the ordinary methods, but is used by *Inhalation and Application*. In this subtle way it performs its soothing and healing offices on the THROAT, LUNGS, NERVES, MUSCLES, JOINTS and SKIN. Olive Tar, it is claimed, contains an Electro-Magnetic power which is capable of restoring to the system its lost VITALITY; and this is performed alike by the inhalation of its odor, and the outward application of its fluid. Several of our physicians often employ it for *Special Inhalation*, and its curative properties they well understand. We know of many cures it has performed in cases of Bronchial difficulties, in Coughs, Colds, and complaints of a similar character; and we are able to give it our full recommendation.

We are informed by our fellow-citizen, JOHN M. BARNARD, Esq., that during a fit of sickness last Winter he had occasion to make use of the "Olive Tar," and found it even more efficacious than he had ventured to expect. He caused about three tablespoonfuls to be placed in a saucer over a basin of boiling water, heated by a night lamp, and found that its odor was not only a real DISINFECTANT of the sick room, but a most pleasant soother of the irritation of his Throat and Lungs. He improved in his health, and now uses the Olive Tar, as occasion may require, in the reservoir of his furnace, satisfied that its volatile principle is of great service in rendering the atmosphere of his house both sweet and healthy at all times.

These assertions are also fully verified by testimonials from the following well known persons:

THURLOW WEED, Esq., Albany.
E. D. MORGAN, Esq., Staten Island.
ISAAC V. FOWLER, Esq., New-York.
Dr. EDWARD BRIGHT, New-York.
CHARLES VAN WYCK, Esq., New-York.
Rev. Dr. LEONARD, Exeter, Vt.
Gen. DUFF GREEN, Washington, D. C.
Hon. ELI COOK, Buffalo, N. Y.
A. H. BARNEY, Esq., Cleveland, Ohio.
JOHN F. WARNER, Esq., Chicago, Ill.
And of many others equally prominent.

J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR is sold at 50 cents a bottle, by the STAFFORD OLIVE TAR COMPANY, No. 16 State-street, (east side of Battery,) New-York, and by all Druggists.

RHEUMATIC, NEURALGIC and all other pains cease, when J. R. STAFFORD'S Olive Tar is applied, because Olive Tar contains Electro-Magnetism, which it transmits to the body, increasing its VITALITY.

These assertions are verified by testimonials from JOSEPH L. LORD, Esq., No. 11 Wall-street, New-York.

Captain HENRY RUSSELL, No. 56 South-street, New-York.

EDWIN R. YALE, Esq., Mansion House, Brooklyn.
JOHN J. SPEED, Esq., Detroit, Mich.
General CALHOUN, Texas.
General THOMAS J. GREEN, Texas.

And from many others equally well known to the public.

Olive Tar is sold at 50 cents a bottle, by the STAFFORD OLIVE TAR COMPANY, No. 16 State-street, New-York, (east side of Battery,) and all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

From the New-York Daily Dispatch, March 23.

HALLOTYPES.—The success of this new art is without parallel in the history of art or of new discoveries. Every one who sees the effect produced by this delightful style of portraiture is full of enthusiastic admiration at the magical blending of softness, and at the same time crispness of outline, truthfulness of representation, together with a natural brilliance and smoothness of color, and artistic finish which defies competition. GURNEY'S Gallery, No 349 Broadway, is thronged daily, and not a small portion of the visitors are artists who pronounce the beautiful specimens of portrait painting so speedily obtained by this process as excelling in all respects those obtained by any other method. The proprietor of this Gallery has spared no pains in fitting up his rooms for the reception and accommodation of his numerous visitors. The demand for likenesses by this pleasing process is in fact becoming so great that the talented and skillful operatives at GURNEY'S Gallery are scarcely able to supply the calls upon their attention; and we can learn of no one having left the rooms in possession of a portrait expressing anything but satisfaction.

[Advertisement.]

TAYLOR'S SALOON.

This magnificent temple of art and luxury, so well known to fame throughout the world, will be opened to the public this day, March 23, 1857. Animated by his great success, and deeply impressed with the very liberal patronage of the public, Mr. TAYLOR has called to his aid those eminent artists, HENRY HOFFMAN and CHAS. V. LEWIS, of this City, who have, during the past Winter season, decorated and embellished the whole interior of his splendid Saloons, which now present a far more COMMODUS COUP D'ŒIL than when first completed. To those who love to feast their eyes upon the beautiful, and are pleased to contemplate architectural grandeur, with decoration unsurpassed in any country, this will afford a rare opportunity to treasure up a delightful remembrance.

[Advertisement.]

☞ We cannot better serve our readers, particularly the housekeeping portion thereof, than by calling their attention to the great sale of China, glass, gas fixtures, plated ware, &c., &c., now in progress at the establishment of Messrs DAILEY & CO., Broadway. These gentlemen are the most extensive dealers in the above-mentioned goods in this country, and their store has been noted for years on account of the completeness of its appointments, and the variety and excellence of its wares. For reasons best known to themselves, Messrs DAILEY & Co. are now offering their entire stock at and below cost. We bought a bill of them last week, and we confess that for the same kind of goods we have generally paid thirty per cent. more.

[Advertisement.]

SPRING CLOTHING.—ALFRED MUNROE & Co., have now ready, and are receiving daily from their manufacturing department, SPRING RAGLAN OVERCOATS, SPRING BUSINESS COATS, VESTS, FANCY CASSIMERE PANTS, &c., &c.

Also, BOY'S CLOTHING of all kinds in great variety. A. M. & Co. have made large additions to their custom department, and stocked it with a large assortment of piece goods, which they will make to order in the best manner. ALFRED MUNROE & Co.,
No. 441 Broadway, between Grand and Canal streets.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—All Brooklyn, as well as New-York, will be alive to-night, as the new Drama entitled "Life in Brooklyn; Its Lights and Shades; Its Virtues and its Vices," is to be produced, introducing many prominent characters and familiar scenes of our sister city. The Pantomime of the "Magic Rose," and Comedy of "Love in Livery" will make up the programme.

[Advertisement.]

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.—Beware of imitations of this rarest of perfumes and cosmetics! The fragrance of the genuine can only be destroyed by washing the article impregnated with it. It affords instant relief in nervous headache, and is esteemed throughout South America as the best cure for Eruptions, as well for its unequaled aroma. Sold by D. T. LANMAN & Co., wholesale druggists, No. 69 Water street, New-York, and by all druggists at 50 cents per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

DOUBLE-FACED PEOPLE.—This is the title of a new English comedy, just brought out from London, for Barnum's Museum, ahead of all rivalry, and said to be one of the liveliest productions of the time. It is from the French, translated by BUCKSTONE, and capitally shows up the tricks and quirks of stock gambling and speculation. It is to be played this evening for the first time. Two farces this afternoon at Barnum's.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT—PREJUDICE VANQUISHED.—The dispensaries and hospitals of Europe are now regularly supplied with these remedies. They are admitted to be indispensable in diseases of the exterior integuments and the secretive organs. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London; and by all druggists, at 25c., 62½c., and $1 per box or pot.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers, Tea Dealers, and private families—Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson, from 20c. to 40c.; Gunpowder and Imperial from 35c. to 75c.—all other qualities equally low. Also 5-lb boxes of good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine.—No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt sts.

[Advertisement.]

TREES AND PLANTS.—PARSONS & Co., Flushing, near New York, would advise purchasers to send in their orders early. The stock of Evergreen and other Ornamental Trees is particularly good, and they are offered at low rates. Fruit trees, shrubs, roses, vines, and exotic plants can be furnished in great variety, and of choice quality. Trees will be delivered at Fulton market wharf free of freight. Catalogues by mail, or No. 29 Wall-street, basement.

[Advertisement.]

AFFLICTED!

Ye who with languor droop and fade,
Or ye whom fiercer illness thrills,
Call the blest compound to your aid—
Trust to Brandreth's precious PILLS!

Sold at Principal Office, No. 43 Brandreth Building.

[Advertisement.]

STATE AND NATIONAL LAW SCHOOL, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—Object: to train the student not only in the science, but in the practice of law and in extemporaneous speaking. Term begins on May 8, at the close of which Diplomas of Bachelor of Laws will be conferred admitting to practice. Send for circulars to J. W. FOWLER.

[Advertisement.]

PHRENOLOGY.—Strangers and citizens will find the PHRENOLOGICAL CABINET an agreeable place to visit. It contains many rare curiosities. Examinations, with charts and full written descriptions of character, given when desired. Rooms always open and free to visitors. No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—GAS FIXTURES FOR THE SPRING TRADE.—Several new patterns, more beautiful in design and finish than ever offered before. Call at our great Manufacturing Dépôt, No. 376 Broadway.
ARCHER, WARNER & Co.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 1 Murray-street, New-York.

LONG ISLAND.

The Sheepshead Bay Case—Stay of Proceedings Granted—A New Trial to Take Place—The Prisoner not to be Removed to the State Prison.

KINGS COUNTY OYER AND TERMINER.

Before Judge Strong, Judge Morris and Justices Emmons and Schoonmaker.

On Saturday, at the opening of the Court, John G. Schumaker, Esq., District-Attorney, moved for sentence upon Joseph Jackson, recently convicted of rape upon the person of Catharine Sullivan. Henry L. Clinton, Esq., counsel for Jackson, stated in opposition to the motion that he had prepared a Bill of Exceptions, and asked the Court to stay the proceedings until he could move for a new trial at the General Term of the Supreme Court of that District, to be held at Poughkeepsie early in April. Mr. Clinton stated that in case of an adverse decision by the Supreme Court, he intended to take the case to the Court of Appeals. Mr. Clinton contended that the exception taken by him to the ruling of the Court upon the trial embraced a point of law of sufficient importance to render a stay of proceedings proper. Mr. C. stated that he did not intend to argue the point fully at the present time. He, however, called the attention of the Court to the case of the People vs. Abbott, 19 Wend. R., which he claimed was adverse to the ruling of the Court upon the trial in this case. After further argument from the District-Attorney the Court decided that the point raised by Mr. Clinton was one of sufficient importance to justify the granting of a stay of proceedings. Judge STRONG stated, that if the Supreme Court, after hearing the arguments of counsel, should come to the conclusion that the verdict against the prisoner should be set aside, it would be wrong to send him to the State Prison in the meantime. He directed the Clerk to enter an order staying proceedings until the next term of the Oyer and Terminer. Judge S. stated that if the case was not decided by that time counsel for the defence could then move for a further stay. The following is a copy of the Bill of Exceptions:

KINGS COUNTY COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Joseph Jackson impleaded with John Dixon ads. *The People*.—Bills of Exceptions.—On the 18th day of September, in the year of our Lord 1856, the defendants were indicted in this Court in the words and figures following, to wit:

Kings County, ss.—The Jurors of the People of the State of New-York, in and for the body of the County of Kings, upon their oath:

Present that Joseph Jackson and John Dixon, now late of the City of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings aforesaid, on 23d day of August, in the year of our Lord 1856, at the town of Gravesend and in the County of Kings, aforesaid, in and upon the body of Catherine Sullivan, a woman of the age of ten years and upward, in the peace of God, and of the said people, then and there being with force and arms, did feloniously make an assault, and her, the said Catherine Sullivan, did then and there wickedly and feloniously and against her will, forcibly ravish, and carnally and unlawfully know, against the form of the statute in such case made and provided, and against the peace of the people of the State of New-York, and their dignity. R. C. UNDERHILL, District Attorney.

(Indorsed.) "Filed 18th day of September, 1856. Pleads 'Not guilty.' The People *vs.* Joseph Jackson and John Dixon. Indictment for rape.
R. C. UNDERHILL, District Attorney.

A true bill.
JOHN A. CROSS, Foreman."

The said issue so joined came on to be tried on the 9th day of March, 1857, at the Kings County Oyer and Terminer, held before Hon. S. B. Strong, a Justice of the Supreme Court, and Hon. Samuel D. Morris, County Judge; John A. Emmons and Martin Schoonmaker, Justices for Sessions, and a Jury duly impanneled to try said issue. On the trial of the cause it appeared that Catherine Sullivan, the prosecutrix, embarked from Liverpool on board the ship *City of Brooklyn* for New-York on the — day of July, 1856, that she arrived in New-York on or about the 20th day of August, 1856. The said Catherine Sullivan was sworn and testified as a witness on behalf of the people.

On her cross-examination, among other things, she was asked by the counsel for the defendant whether, during her passage from Liverpool to New-York above-stated, she had sexual intercourse with one Dr. Mason, a passenger on said ship, during said voyage. She denied in the most positive and unqualified terms that she ever had sexual intercourse with said Dr. Mason. During the progress of the trial the counsel for the defence offered to prove particular acts of illicit sexual intercourse between the said prosecutrix and the said Doctor Mason during the aforesaid voyage, from Liverpool to New-York.

The District-Attorney objected to any proof of particular acts of illicit intercourse between the prosecutrix and other persons, or any other person than the defendant.

The Court decided that the defence might prove the general bad character of the prosecutrix for chastity, but that evidence of particular acts of illicit intercourse between the prosecutrix and any other individual (except the defendant) could not be given in evidence. The Court accordingly refused to allow the evidence to be given, to which said decision the counsel for the defendant then and there duly excepted.

Considerable testimony was given on the part of the prosecution and defence, after which the respective counsel summed up to the Jury. The Court charged the Jury, who then retired, and after an absence of several hours returned into Court and rendered a verdict of Guilty.

And inasmuch as the said several matters so produced and given in evidence, and the said several matters so insisted upon, and objected and excepted to by the counsel for the said defendant, do not appear by the record of the verdict aforesaid, the counsel for the said defendant did then and there prepare their aforesaid exceptions, and proposed the same to the said Judges, and requested them to put their seals thereto.

And the said Judges did thereupon, at the request of the said counsel for the said defendant, according to the form the statute in such case made and provided, put their seals to this bill of exceptions, as of the day on which the said verdict was rendered as aforesaid, to wit: on the 17th day of March, in the year of our Lord 1857.

S. B. STRONG, [L. S.]
S. D. MORRIS, [L. S.]
JOHN A. EMMONS. [L. S.]
MARTIN SCHOONMAKER, [L. S.]

Surprise Party.

The parishioners of Rev. B. PETERS, of the First Universalist Church, Williamsburg, paid him a social visit on Monday evening, which put $260 into his purse.

DIED.

PALMER.—In this City, on Friday, March 20, of typhoid fever, OBADIAH PALMER, aged 60 years, 7 months and 9 days.

His remains will be taken to New-Rochelle on Monday, 23d inst., by the 12 M. New-Haven train, from Canal-st. His relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 19 Ridge-st., at 10½ o'clock A. M., on that day.

FITZGERALD.—In this City, on Sunday afternoon, March 22, at 4 o'clock, Mrs. ELLEN FITZGERALD, aged 68 years, and for the last 62 years a resident of the IVth Ward of the City of New-York.

Her friends and acquaintances, and those of her son-the late Alderman Fitzgerald, also those of her late son-in-law, Charles Kent, are respectfully requested to attend her funeral, from the residence of her daughter, Mrs Ellen Kent, corner of Allen and Rivington sts., at 10 o'clock on Tuesday morning. Her remains will be taken to St. Patrick's Cathedral, where solemn high mass will be offered up for the repose of her soul.

BARKER.—In this City, on Sunday morning, March 22, ABIGAIL M., wife of James W. Barker, and daughter of Asher S. Clapp, aged 40 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, 24th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 131 Monroe-st.

FOGO.—In this City, on Saturday, March 21, AGNES FOGO, aged 54 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. No. 94 Perry-st., this (Monday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

CAREY.—In this City, on Sunday, March 22, infant son of Thomas W. and Mary Carey.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 376 4th-av., this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

TRACY.—In this City, on Saturday, March 21, at No. 246 Broome-st., WM. TRACY, aged 64 years.

His friends are requested to attend his funeral, this day, Monday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, as above.

BALDWIN.—In this City, on Sabbath evening, March 22, MARY E., wife of J. T. Baldwin, in the 24th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, on Tuesday, 24th inst., at 5 o'clock P. M., at the residence of her father, Ogden Donington, No. 131 Prince-st., without further invitation.

CHAPIN.—At Rahway, N. J., on Saturday, March 21, HENRY ALBERT, only son of John R. and Mary C. Chapin, aged 7 years, 3 months and 3 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, from the residence of his parents, (as above,) this day, (Monday,) 23d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Train leaves New-York at 12 o'clock M., for Hartford, Conn., and Providence, R. I., papers please copy.

BUCKBEE.—At Maspeth, L. I., on Saturday, March 21, BETTY BUCKBEE, relict of the late John Buckbee, in the 80th year of her age.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of John Van Cott, Maspeth, L. I., this (Monday) morning, at 10 o'clock.

TALLMADGE.—At Fond du Lac, Wis., on Tuesday, March 3, after a few days' illness, Mrs. ABBY L. TALLMADGE, aged 55 years, wife of Hon. N. P. Tallmadge, formerly of Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..MARCH 21.

$1,800 Indiana St. 2½s..	53	150 Erie Railroad	s3 53⅞
1,000 Virginia 6s	91⅞	1160 do	s3 53⅞
2,000 Georgia State 6s	93	100 do	b30 54⅛
3,000 Missouri St. 6s.b3	84¾	300 do	b5 53⅞
5,000 Erie RR.2d mt.bs	95½	50 do	b15 54
1,000 do	95¼	100 do	b60 54⅛
4,000 Erie RR.bs.'75.b3	92	100 do	b10 s3⅞
8,000 E. R.Conv.Bs.'71	80⅜	900 do	s3 53⅜
15,000 E.R.3d m.b.'83b10	92	100 do	b60 54⅜
4,000 H. Riv.R. 3d me	66½	150 do	b60 54
1,000 Harlem R. 2d m	74	100 Chi. & R. I. RR	s3 106⅜
3,000 M. So. & F. Bds	89	100 do	b30 106⅝
2,000 do	79⅜	100 do	s60 106¾
2,000 Il. F. B. wt. pge.	23	45 Panama Railroad	95
28 Ill. Cen. Rights.b3	136	100 Reading R. R	bnw 79⅛
50 Merchants Bank	110	100 do	b60 79⅜
65 Bank of Commerce	106⅜	200 do	79⅛
20 Bank Com. Scrip	104⅜	400 do	s60 79⅛
40 Bank of America	118⅜	300 do	c 79⅛
20 Hanover Bank	98	200 do	s30 79⅛
100 Canton Co	23½	100 do	b30 79⅜
100 do	b60 23⅝	50 Mich. Cen. & R	b10 95½
150 Nic. Transit Co	5½	76 do	95⅞
100 do	5⅝	200 Ill. Cen. RR	b60 133
50 Del. & H. C'l Co	b60 132⅝	300 do	133
30 do	132⅝	255 do	c 131½
50 Penn. Coal	95½	50 do	s30 131⅜
100 Cumb. Coal Co	b30 19	100 do	b60 132
425 do	18¾	100 do	131¾
200 do	b60 19	500 do	b60 131⅜
463 N. Y. Cen. R.R	89½	250 do	s60 131
100 do	b60 89⅜	415 do	131
100 do	b60 89⅝	250 do	b30 131
500 do	s60 89⅞	1000 Clev. & Pitt. RR	c 55
100 do	b60 89¾	1000 do	b60 55⅜
156 do	c 89¾	44 Ga. & Chicag. R.R.	104
455 M. S. & N. Ia. RR	73⅜	500 Clv. & Tol. R. R	c 73⅜
50 do	s60 73⅜	100 do	s30 73⅜
50 do	b10 73⅝	1100 do	c 73⅞
25 do	b60 74⅜	100 do	b30 74¼
50 do	b30 74		

SECOND BOARD.

$4,000 Indiana St. 5s	84	200 Illinois Cent. R	130¾
10,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bs.b10	101½	50 do	b10 130
128 Penn. Coal Co	95¾	50 do	130
200 Erie Railroad	b60 53⅞	100 do	129¾
50 do	b30 53⅝	15 Wis. Lake S. & R. R	80½
100 do	b30 53⅞	100 M. S. & N. Ia. R. Bs	73½
200 do	s10 53⅜	150 do	s60 73¾
100 Reading R. R	79¾	150 do	b30 74¼
200 do	s60 79	100 Clev. & Tol. R	s30 73¾
300 do	s3 79	100 do	b30 74
400 do	b3 79	100 do	s60 73¾
52 N. Y. Cent. R	89¾	200 do	b3 73¾
100 do	89¾		

MONDAY, March 23—A. M.

The Foreign Trade at the port of New-York the past week, shows the total entries of Foreign Merchandize, including the Dry Goods statement in our last paper, $3,858,557, against $3,438,047 the week ending March 22 last year. The clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods amounted to $1,880,357 against $1,458,053 the corresponding week last year. The Export of Specie to Foreign States amounted to $415,058, against $856,281 the same week last year. The California steamer of the 20th February, delivered in Bullion on Monday last $1,004,000. The Sub-Treasury balance on Saturday afternoon amounted to $15,577,488, against $15,562,318. Altogether the Specie movements of the week have been in favor of the Bank reserve, the averaged statement of which for the last week, to be made up officially this afternoon, is expected to show some increase on the previous average of $11,-977,782; though it will be borne in mind that the California receipts come in on a declining average. The export demand for Bullion is lighter than at this time last season, and the renewed confidence in Cotton, which was strongly manifested on Saturday here, and also through the latter part of the week at the South, will probably tend to postpone a renewal of any considerable shipments for some weeks to come. Meanwhile another California packet (of 5th March) is now in her nineteenth day out from San Francisco. The country Bank balances are accumulating at this point, as the statement this afternoon will probably show, and upon these the general Discount line will be kept well up. The offerings last week were not so far in excess of the incoming payments as they had been for the previous four or five weeks, and the supply of strictly prime paper outside has fallen off. The rates are 8@9 ₱ cent. Good lists of indorsed jobbers' paper go at 9@10 ₱ cent. Fair single names 10@12 ₱ cent. Exchange was in ample supply at the rates of the previous week, for the Cunard steamer, 108@108¼ ₱ cent., on London, and the business done for this market was large enough to create a sensible increase of Money on the Street, subject to demand loan at 7 ₱ cent. Francs were steady, 5.23¾@5.22½; some North of Europe bills were done at a concession from the previous terms. The Treasury Department under the new Administration is getting under headway in auditing the late appropriations, and the drafts against the heavy balances in the Sub-Treasury are partially on the increase. Upon the general review the look of Money affairs is favorable, and in so far as they are supposed to depend on the Foreign advices, the quotations by the *Alps* to the 4th of March, are satisfactory. On the Continent, Money is rapidly coming up; the French Funds particularly buoyant. In London the discount rates keep up to 5¾@6 ₱ cent., and 5¾ on the Stock Exchange. Consols were ¾ @½ ₱ cent. up for the April account, previous to the defeat of the Ministry in the House of Commons, on the Chinese difficulty, which occurred on the morning of the 4th. But should this rather unexpected event lead to the resignation of Lord PALMERSTON'S Government, and a dissolution of Parliament, the expectation is that the Funds will temporarily suffer, without, however, affecting the price of Money or the general trade of the Kingdom. The *Africa*, with accounts to Saturday, March 7, is overdue at this port, and it is not unlikely that before this paper goes to press the news will be in.

According to the Custom-House returns, which we published early in the month in tabular form by months, the entries of Foreign Goods (exclusive of Specie) for the eight months of the treasury year from July 1, 1856, to the 28th February, 1857, inclusive, amounted to.....$146,903,000
Three weeks in March..... 11,643,720
Total to date.....$158,446,720
To same date 1856..... 132,252,319
Increase to date.....$26,194,401

The same tables make the clearances of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods, including Foreign Goods reëxported.....$54,119,000
Three weeks in March..... 3,716,058
Total to date.....$57,835,063
To same date 1856..... 55,221,215
Increase to date..... $2,613,838

The same tables make the export of Specie to Foreign States, including Foreign Specie reexported.....$37,585,000
Three weeks in March..... 1,805,358
Total to date.....$39,390,358
To same date 1856..... 13 194,684
Increase to date.....$16,195,670
Increase Produce as above..... 2,613,838
Increase of all Exports.....$18,809,508

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

	Saturday, March 14.	Saturday, March 21.		Saturday, March 14.	Saturday, March 21.
N. Y. Cen	89½	89¾	Virginia 6s	91½	91⅞
Erie	54½	54⅝	Missouris	84	84½
Reading	81¾	79	Ohios of 1886	109¾	109¾
Mich. South	74⅜	73½	Californias, '76	85½	84
Toledo	74½	73⅝	Illinois Cen	101¾	101¾
Rock Island	105	105½	Ills. C. dscrip	138	138½
Mich. Central	96¾	96½	Erie s of '75	93½	92
Panama	96½	95	Hud. Thirds	64½	66¼
Galena	104½	104	Penn. Coal	96½	95½
Hudson Riv	39	39	Del. & Hud	122	122¾

A further fall in New-York and Erie, which early in the week went as low as 52 ₱ cent., and an active speculation against Illinois Central, on the announcement that the yearly meeting of the stockholders at Chicago had recommended the enlargement of the share list, instead of further assessing the original list of 170,000 shares, influenced adversely the general Stock Market, and although the supply of Money on the Street eased up after Wednesday, and a steadier feeling obtained in Erie and New-York Central, the closing temper of the market was unsettled. The decline in Illinois Central on the sales of three days after the speculation against it opened, was 10 ₱ cent. The contract and cash operations of Thursday, Friday and Saturday, registered at the Board, were 8,500 shares, while the actual transfers on sales made by *bona fide* holders are said to be short of 850 shares. The Board of Directors here have not yet acted definitely on the recommendation of the yearly meeting at Chicago, and if the disposition evinced on the Stock Exchange to act upon the measure as a hurtful one could be construed as the general sentiment of their constituents actually holding the original Stock, it is possible the new arrangement might still be postponed for further and freer discussion and instruction.

HUDSON RIVER ROAD, YEAR ENDING SEPT. 30, 1856.

Receipts from Passengers	$1,118,469 98
Commutation from Passengers	31,408 67
Freight	730,694 87
Mail Service and Miscellaneous Receipts	48,813 92
Gross Income	$1,924,382 44
Payments for Interest	$651,314 87
Maintaining Road, &c	179,306 09
Repairs of Machinery	160,012 32
Operating	867,026 63 $1,857,659 91
Balance to Income and Earnings	$66,722 53

The foregoing we derive from the office of the Company, and the figures may be relied on as correct. We publish the statement in justice to the Company, a perverted account of their operations in the year having found currency through every one of the Albany papers.

The New-Jersey House of Representatives by a vote of 43 to 10, on the report of their Bank Committee, passed a bill on Thursday last, to repeal the charter of the Commercial Bank of Perth Amboy. The adjournment of the Legislature on the evening of the next day caused the bill of repeal to fail in the Senate, for want of time. The concern exploded five or six years ago, but was revived last season as a Bank of Circulation, under circumstances of suspicion, which induced us to warn the public not to take its notes. We are now asked to give prominence to a notice from the President of the Bank that the repeal of the charter failed "*by the conservatism*" of the New-Jersey Senate, and that the business of the Bank continues "as heretofore," and that its circulation will be redeemed, "as heretofore," at the Union Bank in New-York, at par! We have no feeling on the subject, which we cannot better do than by quoting from the *Journal of Commerce* in connection with the request referred to.

"In the year 1829, the Legislature of New-Jersey chartered a Company 'for carrying on the whale and seal fisheries from the port of Perth Amboy, *and for banking purposes.*' Three years after, the clause compelling the Company to employ part of its capital in the fisheries was repealed, and in 1842 the charter, which had about expired, was extended for twenty years, reserving to the Legislature the right of repeal. This concern was known by the name of the "Commercial Bank of Perth Amboy." In 1851 it became insolvent and receivers were appointed. The bills were sold in this City at various rates of discount, but as far as we recollect, most of the small holders received from the brokers about 50 cents on the dollar. The receivers collected the assets, and ultimately paid off the billholders as far as the bills were presented, leaving about $28,000 of the bills outstanding, and only $700 in funds on hand. In 1856, five years after the failure, certain parties in this City purchased the old concern, and attempted to revamp it, and give its bills a fresh circulation. The moment this intention was announced, to wit, on the 21st of August last, we called public attention to it in an article of some length, the closing paragraph of which was as follows:

So palpable is this fraud that we, a long time ago, resolved that any defaulting institution which tried the renewing process in this vicinity, should find it up-hill work to obtain fresh currency for its issues. The Commercial Bank of Perth Amboy was such a defaulter. It shut down its gates, refused to pay specie for its notes, and the holders were obliged to sell them as they could. We learn now, from an undoubted source, that an effort is being made to resuscitate it, and reissue its notes. We call upon every one in favor of a sound currency, to frown upon the attempt. Let no one touch a note of the Commercial Bank of Perth Amboy for any purpose—no, not even with a pair of tongs!"

The NEW-YORK TIMES, also, sounded a note of warning, but some of our cotemporaries gave the concern a decided puff. The bills wouldn't go, nevertheless, and "one eminent lawyer," of this City, was paid to give a favorable opinion "of the validity and propriety of the resuscitation. On the 7th of September we gave a further warning, stating that "the attempt to galvanize a defunct institution, whose very name was a stench in the nostrils of the public, is an insult to the community." On the 19th of October we announced that the Metropolitan Bank had refused to take the bills, and the American Exchange Bank, also, declined to receive them on deposit.

Yesterday, we gave an extract from the very lucid report of the Committee on Banks in the New-Jersey Legislature, in which they denounce the management of this Bank in very decided terms, and recommend a repeal of its charter, assuming that the bills will not be redeemed."

The earnings of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company for the month of February, 1857, were.....$37,745 03
Corresponding month last Year..... 5 394 43
Increase.....$32,450 40

The earnings of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey for the month of February, 1857, were.....$53,648 21
For the same month last Year..... 33,227 59
Increase 60 ₱ cent.....$20,815 83

COMMERCIAL BANK OF NEW-JERSEY,
at PERTH AMBOY, March 21, 1857.

The attempt made by antagonist interests to effect a repeal of the charter of the Bank having failed by the conservatism of the Senate of New Jersey; Notice is given that the business of the Bank continues as heretofore; and that its circulation will be redeemed as usual at the Union Bank in New York, at par. E BRONSON, President.

Weekly Statement of the New-Orleans Banks.

CASH ASSETS.

Banks.	Loans. March 14.	Loans. March 7.	Specie. March 14.	Specie. March 7.
Citizens' Bank	5,276,113	5,294,487	3,045,423	2,780,694
Canal Bank	2,561,102	2,479,192	922,905	1,074,870
Louisiana	3,399,946	3,342,780	1,597,894	1,460,799

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI.....NO. 1719. NEW-YORK TUESDAY, MARCH 24, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

Gov. Searle—Interview with the President and Cabinet.

THE SPOILS SCRAMBLE.

THE CONTEST AT WASHINGTON FOR THE NEW-YORK OFFICES.

Progress and Incidents of the Struggle.

THE CALIFORNIA APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Governor Geary in Washington—His Account of Matters in Kansas—Speculations as to the New Governorship—Declarations of Mr. Buchanan.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, March 22.

Governor GEARY gives the most glowing account of the material prosperity of Kansas, and of its apparent future prospects. *Apparent*, because he seems to think that a reaction may take place before long, from the present excited feeling, in relation to what may be made of the Territory. He says, however, that there is no security whatever there for either life or property, and that the office of Governor is literally paralyzed, for want of a proper judiciary. He does not censure the Federal Government at Washington for this state of things; but maintains strenuously that the power of Congress and the President must ultimately be exercised to remedy the evils which exist. By a recent act of the Legislature all crimes are bailable. As a consequence, no judge cares to issue a mandate, and if he does, it is disregarded. Ruffians who have committed murder, arson, or highway robbery, walk the streets of Leavenworth and Lecompton with perfect impunity, and no one dreams that they will ever suffer the punishment their actions deserve. The Buffum case brought matters to a head, as far as the Governor was concerned, but it neither stands alone, nor is it of more importance than many others.

To this anarchical state, as regards crime, must be superadded the fact that, outside of Kansas, every offence which is committed there is esteemed by the country to be purely political, and to have reference to the question of Free or Slave State. *Governor Geary assures me that this is a very great error.* He illustrated his meaning by referring to the latest Washington homicide—the slaughter of Mr. HUME by Col. LEE. It was an act which grew out of circumstances which happened at the President's levee, and was perpetrated in a Government office. Nevertheless, no one is famous enough to imagine that it had any reference to the state of parties in the United States. Had it, however, occurred in Kansas, it would have been howled about, all over the land, by rival Northern and Southern presses, as an event foreboding civil war in the Territory, a disruption of the Union—and extremists, according to their prepossions, would have made Abolitionists or Atchisonites responsible for it. The death of SHERROD, Governor GEARY declared, was in reality equally disconnected with politics specifically. It was such a retribution of ruffianism as might have been witnessed, all things equal, in the Park at New-York, or on Boston Common. It passed by and was forgotten where it occurred before a fortnight had elapsed, and long ere demagogues or fanatics had done using it as an instrument to effect their ends.

The census law, which appears sufficiently plausible on its face, and to justify which I perceive that the *Journal of Commerce* has devoted an elaborately-stupid article, is condemned by Governor GEARY in the most emphatic and unambiguous terms. His conviction, from having studied, in person, the condition and nature of the population of all parts of the Kansas Territory is, that a *very large proportion* of its actual *bona fide* settlers are Free-State men, and that many o them, even, who derive from the South, would consider the introduction of Slavery a misfortune In spite of this fact, however, which, he says, cannot be contradicted, EVERY ONE OF THE OFFICIALS WHO WILL BE INTRUSTED WITH MAKING THE CENSUS RETURNS, IS A PRO-SLAVERY AT CHISORITE! The Governor has no power by law to interfere, nor can he put matters on a safe or better footing. Against all fact, therefore, the April census will result in an entirely false return and the exclusive duty of the Governor, in the premises, will be to divide the sum total of the number reported by 60 (!) and announce that the quotient is the number of delegates to the Convention to frame a State Constitution,

In has been usual in territories to take the voice of the people upon a constitution, before submitting it to Congress. No provision has been made for this in Kansas; but it is, on the contrary, to be expressly understood from the first sections of the Census law, that no such step will be taken, and that the Constitution adopted by the Convention, in September, is to be considered *per se* as the voice of the majority of the people. A *bogus* census, made by dishonest officials, will pave the way for a *bogus* Convention, which will adopt a *bogus* Constitution, (Pro-Slavery, of course,) which, by bogusing Congress and the President, is to be forced by a ruffian minority upon the necks of a Free-State majority, in defiance of the spirit and letter of the Kansas-Nebraska law. There is no language too strong in which to denounce so infamous a project, and the only hope entertained of its not succeeding is founded upon the wisdom and firmness of Mr. BUCHANAN and of Mr. CASS.

Mr. BUCHANAN remarked, on Saturday, before Gov. GEARY arrived, to the New-York Democratic Congressional Delegation, that the appointment of his successor, by the Government, might be regarded as the most important in the gift of the Administration—that a properly selected, efficient, independent, impartial executor of the laws, and of the requirements of the Constitution, would have opportunities of distinguishing himself in Kansas, far beyond those of any other man in the country. These expressions lead me to believe that none of the candidates who have been named—as, for instance, Col. BLACK, STANTON, of Tennessee, or Mr. MCMULLEN, will be chosen, but that the utmost care will be taken in selecting Governor GEARY's successor. GEARY, himself, has resigned definitely, and calls himself the *Ex*-Governor of the Territory. He would not refuse a re-appointment, and it may be given him, if he succeeds, to-morrow, in convincing the President that he did right in abandoning his post without having first given the Administration sufficient warning. No supposable amount of danger, of self-sacrifice, would seem at the first blush to justify this; but there may be unknown circumstances which will change the present aspect of the matter. His St. Louis appeal to the people, the abruptness of his movements, and reports which have reached here, pointing towards a belief that the "all things to all men" error in policy may have been fallen into by him, are the shortcomings which stand in his way to universal favor. He defends all he has done; those drawbacks may be removed; and we shall all rejoice if his course is so effectually justified in the eyes of Mr. BUCHANAN as to secure his return to a Territory which he has undoubtedly benefitted largely, especially while enjoying the advantage of the counsels and energetic assistance of Gen. SMITH. To-morrow will be Gov. GEARY's important day. He will see both Mr. BUCHANAN and Gen. CASS, and if the result of the interview should transpire, I will communicate it to you by telegraph. W. N.

[TELEGRAPHIC.]

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 23.

Gov. GEARY having notified the President of his arrival at Washington, he was invited to call at the White House this afternoon, which he did, and was there introduced by the President to the Cabinet and had with them a long conversation on the general affairs of Kansas.

The Scramble for the Spoils—Contest for the New-York Offices.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 23, 1857.

So much balderdash has been published within the past week in relation to New-York appointments, that I desire to give you a succinct account of *all* the transactions which have come to my knowledge here, in relation to the New-York Collectorship.

HERAN J. REDFIELD is the actual Collector of the port of New-York. He has not yet resigned his post, and unless he does so the appointments which are now made, will in no case take effect before the last day of June—that is, at the end of the fiscal year. The same may be said of the present incumbents of the Naval Office and Surveyorship. No *immediate* change is therefore impending. The representatives of the different Democratic elements in the State, went to Washington categoried as follows: HORACE CLARK, who had written a general letter of recommendation for Mr. BUTTERWORTH, based on strong personal and political esteem, has been from the outset the consistent advocate of the claims of Mr. AUGUSTUS SCHELL. The same must be said of Hon. MESSRS. SEARING and RUSSELL, and since the first of the present month, of Mr. GEORGE TAYLOR, of Brooklyn. This was one week ago the whole force in the Congressional delegation which favored Mr. SCHELL, and it has not since increased. Messrs. HASKIN, SICKLES and MACLAY were the nucleus of the support of Mr. BUTTERWORTH. Hon. Messrs. KELLY, CORNING, HATCH, COCHRANE and WARD, went to Washington entirely uncommitted, desirous of pursuing such a course as should best conduce to the interest of their party in the State. The two latter gentlemen, however, avowed from the outset their preference for a New York merchant, and especially for our respected friend Mr. ROYAL PHELPS. The leading Hard Shell pilgrims to the Capital, from the interior, remained faithful to Mr. SCHELL. Those of the Soft division, headed by Messrs DEAN RICHMOND, WM. CASSIDY, SIMEON JEWETT, Ex-Lieutenant Governor CHURCH, &c., had decided upon throwing their influence into the scale for whomsoever the five uncommitted Democratic members of Congress should decide upon. Last and yet first on the list of important elements to be listened to at the White House, stood Mayor WOOD, the representative of the municipal Democracy and of the Tammany Hall organization, with Messrs. RICHARD BUSTEED, Judge A. B. RUSSELL, WILSON SMALL, JOSIAH SUTHERLAND and a host of others as his aids. Mr. WOOD avowed from the first his determination to stand aside from the conflict for Federal office, but to signalize to Mr. BUCHANAN whatever he might consider obnoxious to the interests of the State and City Democracy. In plain words, he considered it the right of the City representatives to *veto* an inexpedient appointment. So matters stood as late as last Tuesday.

On Tuesday morning WOOD, who had been opposed to the Schell interest, had an interview with Mr. BUTTERWORTH. The result has only transpired through its results. It must have proved unsatisfactory to his wishes, as a negotiation was immediately afterwards initiated between the Mayor and Mr. SCHELL, which ended in the conviction in the mind of the former that the choice of the latter gentleman by the Administration, would no longer conflict with the interests of the Tammany organization, which he controls. From that moment a concentration of the whole Anti Schell strength was to be expected, and indeed took place. A meeting was held of the uncommitted members of the Congressional delegation, and, with the exception of Hon. JOHN KELLY, they all resolved to tender their adherence to Mr. BUTTERWORTH. Simultaneously, it was decided by Messrs. RICHMOND, CASSIDY, &c., that the elevation of Mr SCHELL to the Collectorship would tend to perpetuate party divisions in the interior, and they resolved in spite of their personal regard for that gentleman, to urge Mr. BUTTERWORTH to the President, as the individual whom they had finally concluded to recommend. Thus, on Friday last, parties stood divided, —WOOD and his friends with four Congressmen out of twelve, and the Hard Shell interest for SCHELL, and the Soft Shell outside delegation, with seven members of the Democratic Congressional corps for BUTTERWORTH. KELLY was opposed to BUTTERWORTH on any terms, but not inclined to favor strongly his opponent.

The struggle was apparently so doubtful; both of the gentlemen put forward were so eminently respectable; that it seemed probable, last Saturday, (as it was made a *sine qua non* on both sides that the rival candidate should not be chosen,) that a third Compromise person must, of necessity, be taken up. Mr. BUCHANAN himself remarked to the Congressional delegation, who called upon him on Saturday morning, that he, perhaps, could not do better than to name for Collector "the individual who had polled 10,000 votes more, at the November election, than the rest of his ticket," referring to Hon. AMASA J. PARKER. Indeed, on Saturday evening, Mr. WOOD and the friends of Mr. SCHELL remarked, that Mr. PARKER or Mr. PHELPS might be appointed, but that it could not be Mr. BUTTERWORTH. The adherents of BUTTERWORTH have supposed on the contrary, and will yield gracefully if such proves to be the case, that though Judge PARKER may be made Collector, AUGUSTUS SCHELL will not. Such has been the *status quo* up to the present hour, though the current of public feeling inclines strongly towards the conviction that no half-way measure will be adopted, and that either SCHELL or BUTTERWORTH will prevail. If so, and I were compelled to bet, I would stake my money on the chances of the former.

The Cabinet have had New-York appointments before them to-day. Rumors are rife, and the *quidnuncs* at WILLARD's are intensely excited. It is said positively by some that the Collector has been settled on, and that SCHELL is the man. I dare not indorse this, as yet, for I cannot trace it to a sufficiently qualified source. If it is true, LUDLOW will be Surveyor. For Naval Officer BIRDSALL is strong, as he is supported by a beseeching letter from DICKINSON, of the most urgent character, even going so far as to declare that it is the *only* request he has to make of the present Administration. WILSON SMALL, it is said, will be Postmaster, beyond a doubt. P.

[FROM OUR REGULAR TELEGRAPHIC REPORTER.]

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 23.

The Cabinet were to-day engaged for hours on the New-York appointments. Nothing definite is known as to the decision arrived at. It is expected, however, that the appointments will be announced to-morrow. The time of the President to-day, previous to the meeting of the Cabinet, was monopolized by a large number of New-York politicians; some of whom besieged the members of the Cabinet at their private lodgings, relative to the appointments on which the Cabinet, to-day, are engaged.

The principal California appointments are:

Col. B. F. WASHINGTON, Collector, San Francisco.
FRANK TILFORD, Naval Officer, *vice* DAMERON.
WILLIAM B. DAMERON, Surveyor, *vice* VOORHIES.
Major SOLOMON, Marshal Northern District.
ELDER succeeds FOREMAN as Postmaster at Sacramento.
LESTER, Collector at San Joaquin, *vice* SCOFIELD.
JOSE COVARRUBIAS, Collector at San Diego, *vice* WETHERBY.

CHARLES H. WINDER is appointed Judge-Advocate of the Naval Court of Inquiry, *vice* CARLISLE, resigned. This office is worth about $20 a day.

Mr. GORMAN resigned, and was not removed from the Governorship of Minnesota. He will remain in the Territory and be a member of the Constitutional Convention to meet at St. Paul in July.

Ex-Governor BIGLER, of California, has been appointed Minister to Chili, *vice* STARKWEATHER.

Colonel PICKENS, of South Carolina, has been tendered a foreign mission.

It is said the President contemplates making his Summer residence at Georgetown, to avoid the sickness with which former inmates of the White House have been afflicted, during that season of the year.

Dr. BERNHISEL, delegate from Utah, denies the truth of the discreditable statements concerning that Territory. He says they emanate from enemies who have been striving to foment difficulties between the Mormons and the General Government.

Incidents of the Final Struggle—Close of the Contest.

FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, March 22, 1857.

The end draweth nigh! To-day the office-seekers are at fever heat, for to-morrow the President and Cabinet will enter upon the disposal of the New-York offices. Before you go to press to-morrow night, the swift-footed telegraph may bring you the fatal scroll, whereon must be written the failure of so many hopes and anticipations, and the realization of so few expectancies. Whose names will be there inscribed, no man knoweth; not even those who are to sit in judgment upon the list of candidates may be presumed to have, as yet, an opinion. Mr. BUCHANAN himself, yesterday morning, remarked to a very pressing office seeker, that he had heard a great deal—a very great deal, indeed—about New-York matters; but that he really had not remembered much of what was said; the time had not yet come for their consideration, and he could not be expected to carry in his memory the smallest fractional part of the many speeches, appeals and representations which had been wasted upon him. He should come to the consideration of the New-York appointments on Monday morning, (to-morrow,) without the least prepossession for or against any one candidate for any one place, and should act upon the several applications, without the least reference to verbal suggestions, with the single view of strengthening his Administration by placing in office the best, fittest and strongest men, &c.

The consideration of New-York matters was postponed from Friday last, (for which day they had at first been set down,) till Monday, at the special desire of the Californians, who desire to have their appointments settled, so that they might leave for Homs in the next steamer.

Two or three notable things have occurred since my last, with reference to your City offices. First of all, a deputation of the original Softs and Barnburners, (mostly from the interior of the State,) have made a solemn and serious protest against Mr. SCHELL's appointment as Collector. Messrs. ERASTUS CORNING, and ISRAEL T. HATCH, (M. C.'s elect,) with Mr. COMSTOCK and Mr. CASSIDY, of the Albany *Atlas*, Mr. RICHMOND, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, several Soft newspaper editors in the interior, and Hons. SAMUEL J. TILDEN and WILSON SMALL, of your City, waited upon Mr. BUCHANAN in a body. Mr. CORNING was the spokesman. They announced that they had simply come to remonstrate against the appointment of Mr. SCHELL. They considered that he had been too prominently identified with the Hards to be now placed in office, unless indeed the President's desire was to humiliate and rebuke the Soft wing, which had adhered to and supported the Administration of his distinguished predecessor. They did not so much object to the appointment of a Hard to the Collectorship: they conceded that that might be fairly exacted of the Administration. They only objected to Mr. SCHELL. They were willing to have the President appoint Mr. BUTTERWORTH, who had declined to accept an appointment on the Hard delegation to Cincinnati: or they would accept Ex-Mayor WESTERVELT, who was Hard in 1853 and Soft in 1854: or TOWNSEND, who was a Barnburner and an Anti-Texas man in 1844; or PHELPS, who was never either a Hard or a Soft, or anything else. Any one of these four men they would not object to; but against SCHELL they did most energetically protest. Having said which, the Soft delegation backed out of the room, leaving Mr. BUCHANAN more than ever inclined to wish New-York State at the bottom of the ocean.

The next movement of importance was the attempt at a good understanding between Mr. SCHELL and Mayor WOOD. Since his advent here, the latter had maintained a position of "armed neutrality," having no identification with any of the old sections, Hard or Soft. He at first presented no candidates of his own: but exerted the veto power with some degree of energy. He objected to Mr. BUCHANAN against this man, remonstrated against that one, and intimated that the third would be very objectionable indeed. He had nobody to propose, but pretty nigh everybody to oppose. This was good policy when he had to deal with such a venal race as the City office seekers. In a few hours he brought them to his feet. Most of them hastened in person to pray him to avert his wrath. Others sent their friends. The friends of others still again went without the knowledge of their principals. Such was the case with some of SCHELL's friends. They hung around Mayor WOOD's room, night and day, at Willard's, till the story spread that SCHELL and WOOD had shaken hands. Next they managed, quite accidentally, to seat these two gentlemen together at table. Of course the rumor was then confirmed to the visual knowledge of all. What truth there may be in it I am not sufficiently acquainted with either of "the high contracting parties" to inquire, but if you get news to-morrow night that Mr. SCHELL is Collector of your port, set it down to the withdrawal of Mayor WOOD's objections, for Mr. BUCHANAN has certainly conceded to the Mayor the *veto power* over City appointments.

Thus much having transpired, the friends of Superintendent F. BUTTERWORTH, the Mississippi candidate for Collector of the port of New York, fearful that SCHELL (who is only a North River Dutchman) might after all succeed by the aid of WOOD, made one more desperate effort to accomplish "a programme"—that great *desideratum* of the day. On Friday night, after great coaxing and wheedling, six M. C.s were got together. These were Messrs. SICKLES and HASKIN, who were original Butterworth men, (as I wrote you last Wednesday,) together with MACLAY, WARD, COCHRANE and HATCH, who did not love BUTTERWORTH as much as they feared SCHELL. After a few bottles of champagne had been cracked and gulped down, and Mr. SICKLES had delivered himself of a lengthy speech, in which he set forth that Mr. SCHELL could be beaten by no other candidate but *his*; that all the Southern members of the Cabinet were already pledged secretly to BUTTERWORTH, and that concessions were necessary for the mutual interest of those there assembled, and, therefore, everybody ought to concede to him and his *fidus Achates*, Mr. HASKIN, the nomination of the Collector—after these preliminaries, I say, the majority of the conclave gracefully yielded to the minority, and all six signed a document strongly recommending Mr. BUTTERWORTH. COCHRANE and HASKIN embraced each other with such affection as to draw tears from the eyes of all beholders. WARD and SICKLES shook hands and hobnobbed *avec empressment*. HATCH relaxed from his austere and benignant gravity; MACLAY twisted his Mephistophilean mustache into a devil-may-care shape of satisfaction; and the ceremonies of the evening concluded with what the Ojibbeways and Tammanies are wont to denominate a "big drunk." On Saturday morning, six honorable gentlemen, bearing a striking resemblance to the six above-named, and each the happy possessor of a very decided specimen of headache, marched up the steps of the White House, and, with all due formality, deposited with Mr. BUCHANAN the paper recommendatory of Mr. BUTTERWORTH. So that the Aaron Ward programme is abandoned, if it were, indeed, ever seriously thought of. So, also, Ex Mayor WESTERVELT, who had come on in person, (together with County Clerk CONNOLLY and other expert Seventh Ward politicians,) is "ruled out" of the programme for the present.

The immediate result of the Butterworth movement, of course, was the concentration of the remainder of the delegation (except CORNING) upon SCHELL. KELLY and SEARING, who had not signed SCHELL's recommendation before, did so on Saturday, the latter, only, making the condition that he must have all possible help for LUDLOW for Surveyor or Naval Officer, and CAPERS for Navy Agent, which two candidates he has undertaken to carry on his broad shoulders. The Schell force now includes TAYLOR, SEARING, CLARK, RUSSELL and KELLY—five. And Mr. CORNING, except that he is against SCHELL, stands aloof. He does not like the Sickles influence enough to go heartily with the Walker Butterworth men; and he cannot favor SCHELL, for fear of the Hards. So the Central Railroad retires from the field in the person of its chief, and Mr. CORNING has gone home. Mr RICHMOND, Vice President of the Central Railroad, however, still remains. He must "head" SCHELL "or die."

We anticipate an immense reinforcement of New-York politicians bright and early to-morrow morning. There is a perfect mob of them already at WILLARD's. ARIEL

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—4 Hanover-st., and 121 Broadway.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Monday, March 23.

Mr. RAMSAY rose to a question of privilege in regard to the card published by GULIAN C. VERPLANCK. He stated that in the errors made in transcribing the testimony, the mere word "unimportant" was substituted for "important," which had been already admitted, and with regard to the remainder of the communication, he declared that the deductions of the Committee were properly drawn from Mr. VERPLANCK's testimony.

Mr. YALE called up the concurrent resolutions relative to the French Spoliation Claims, and the same were adopted by ayes 13, nays 5.

The concurrent resolution on the proposed extension of the Chenango Canal were adopted by Ayes, 18; Nay, 1.

Mr. MADDEN, at the suggestion of Governor KING, proposed a resolution, which was adopted, appointing Executive Sessions on Tuesdays and Fridays of each week.

Bills were passed to regulate the fare on the Central Railroad; to pay JAMES BENNETT his expenses in rescuing colored citizens of this State from the Jail of North Carolina; relative to party walls in the City of New-York.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. BROOKS presented three memorials from New-York against discriminating tolls, and two from Utica against the repeal of the Trinity Church law of 1814.

Bills appropriating $7,000 to the Granville Female Seminary, $7,000 to the Franklin Academy, and $15,000 for the relief of the Susquehannah Seminary, at Binghamton, were ordered.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Monday, March 23.

The bill for the appointment of Revisers of the Statutes being up, a motion to substitute the Senate bill, appointing DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, CURTIS NOYES, and A. W. BRADFORD, Commissioners to prepare a code and report the same complete, was adopted.

The bill prohibiting Clerks or Deputy Clerks of Courts from practicing in their respective Courts was amended so as to exclude the Court of Appeals, and then ordered to a third reading.

The bill allowing parties to suits to be witnesses was referred to the Judiciary Committee to report complete.

The bill to amend the Revised Statutes, so as to provide that parties imprisoned for debt may be liberated after thirty days, the claim holding still good against their property, but not against their person, was ordered to a third reading.

The bill to repeal the third section of the act enlarging the jurisdiction of the Courts of General and Special Sessions of the Peace in the County of New-York was ordered to a third reading.

EVENING SESSION.

The bill providing for the sale of the New-York Arsenal was made the special order for Saturday next.

The bill to authorize the formation of Town Insurance Companies was reported complete.

The bill providing for the extension of the Genesee Valley Canal to Mill Grove Pond was made the special order for Monday.

Messrs. Jones, Van Allen, Leavenworth, Scott and Beckwith were appointed a Committee of Conference with the Senate as to the per centage of bank bills to be issued on the security of mortgages.

The bills to secure the better canvassing of votes in the cities of New-York and Brooklyn, and to restrict cities and villages in borrowing money; creating debt, and loaning credit, were ordered to a third reading.

The bill to increase the salary of the City Judge of Brooklyn was taken up.

Mr. HARFORD moved to strike out the enacting clause, and called for the reading of the remonstrance of the Supervisors against it.

Mr. FLOYD JONES supported the motion, and progress was reported.

News from Kansas.

FREE-STATE CONVENTION AT TOPEKA—REFUSAL TO PARTICIPATE IN THE COMING ELECTION, ETC.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, March 23.

The Topeka correspondent of the *Democrat* says:

"The Kansas Free-State Convention was in session at that place on the 19th and 11th inst., C. F. CURRIER presiding. The Committee on the platform reported a series of resolutions—stating that the people of the Territory cannot participate in the election called under Pro-Slavery Constitutional Convention Act, without compromising their rights as American citizens and jeopardizing the public peace; that the Topeka Constitution is still the choice of a majority of the citizens of the Territory, and they urge upon Congress the immediate admission of Kansas as a State under that Constitution; that peaceful relations between all its citizens are regarded as indispensable to the welfare of the people of the Territory, and they urgently appeal to all men to submit all differences of opinion growing out of the question of its domestic institutions to the ballot-box, provided that any attempt to abridge or impair the freedom of speech or of the ballot-box, shall be held as just cause for departure from this policy; that no tests shall be made for membership of the Free-State party, save the exclusion of slavery from Kansas; and finally, that they are inflexibly determined to abide by the principles of equality and squatter sovereignty as enunciated in the Kansas-Nebraska bill.

The Late Railroad Accident at Hamilton.

HAMILTON, Monday, March 23.

The engine which was submerged in the late accident at the Desjardins Canal was raised to-day, and the bridge, which is now repaired, was tested. The engine was raised by pullies and derricks to the top of the water. The forward truck wheel on the right side of the engine was broken off. From the position of the engine as it lay on its side at the bottom of the Canal, it seems impossible that the wheel was broken off by the fall. Everything goes to show that the axle was broken on the bridge or very near it, and that the fall of the bridge was from the concussion. The bridge was tested to-day with three heavy English engines and hardly any vibration was perceptible.

The Dred Scott Decision in the Pennsylvania Legislature.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Monday, March 23.

An exciting debate took place in the State Senate, to day, on resolutions condemning the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of DRED SCOTT. The resolutions were referred to a Select Committee.

Destructive Fire at Plymouth, Ia.

CHICAGO, Monday, March 23.

A destructive conflagration occurred at Plymouth, Ia., yesterday morning. Nearly the whole business portion of the town was destroyed. Loss estimated at $100,000.

Another Mysterious Disappearance.

GENESEE, Monday, March 23.

DEWITT TUTTLE, a young man of Wellsville, Allegheny County, N. Y., has been missing since Tuesday, the 18th inst. An Irish family are suspected of having murdered him, and have been arrested. Search is being made for the body.

Non-Arrival of the Circassian.

HALIFAX, Monday, March 23—9 P. M.

The steamship *Circassian*, now 17 days out from Liverpool, *vid* St. Johns, N. F., has not been signaled up to the present time. Wind light and blowing from the North. Weather clear.

Departure of the Alps from Boston for New-York.

BOSTON, Monday, March 23.

The steamship *Alps* sailed at 2 o'clock this afternoon for New-York.

THE AMBITIOUS COACHMAN.

Case of Mrs. Marianna Petronille Dean nee Boker.

The Habeas Corpus Discharged and the Injunction Dissolved.

MR. DEAN'S WIFE RESTORED TO HIM.

Arguments of Counsel—Decision of Judge Davis—Great Excitement About the Case.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—MONDAY, March 23.

At 4 o'clock to-day the hearing of the motions in the case of John Dean, the husband of Miss Marianne Petronilla Boker, for the restoration to him of his wife, by her father, by whom, it is alleged, she was restrained of her liberty, took place before Judge DAVIES, pursuant to the adjournment of Friday last. The proceedings occurred in the large room of the General Term. A multitude of excited spectators blocked up the passages of the building for a considerable time prior to the hour named, and no sooner were the doors of the apartment opened than the crowd rushed in, and in a few seconds occupied every available foot of space. Neither Miss Boker—the subject in contention—nor her father, was in attendance. Mr. Edwards appeared as counsel on behalf of the latter. Dean, with his counsel, Mr. Spencer, (with whom was associated Mr. Wm. E. Robinson,) was promptly on the ground.

At a few minutes past the specified time, the learned Judge asked counsel if they were ready to proceed.

Counsel for Dean answered Yes, and said:

"May it please your HONOR"—

Judge—One moment, if you please.

Counsel—I was merely going to—

Judge—No matter. Since the application was made to me on the 19th of March instant for a writ of *habeas corpus* for the delivery of this lady to the gentleman claiming her as her husband, I, in pursuance of the powers conferred upon me by a statute, issued an order for three physicians of the City—gentlemen of eminence and whom I deemed of competent capacity and fitness—for the purpose of determining the soundness or unsoundness of mind of the person who is said to be illegally detained. Those gentlemen have discharged their duties in a manner which entitles them to my thanks, for the care and attention which they have given to the investigation of the subject. They have transmitted to me the result of their examinations and deliberations, and it is in these words:

RESULT OF THE MEDICAL EXAMINATION AS TO THE CONDITION OF HER MIND.

To Hon. Henry E. Davies, Justice of the Supreme Court

In pursuance of an order from your Honor dated New-York, March 19, 1857, the undersigned practicing physicians in the City and County of New-York, have visited Mary Ann Boker, otherwise called Mary Ann Dean, at the house No. 135 West Twenty-second-street, with a view of ascertaining whether the said Mary Ann Boker, otherwise called Mary Ann Dean, is of sound mind. After careful, and, on the part of the Commissioners, repeated examinations, we are of the unanimous opinion that no evidence has been furnished to show that any intellectual faculty is impaired, or that any mental unsoundness exists in the case of the said Mary Ann Boker, otherwise called Mary Ann Dean.

Signed,
JOHN T. METCALF, M. D.,
BENJAMIN OGDEN, M. D.,
M. H. RANNEY, M. D.

NEW-YORK, March 23, 1857.

That is an element in this case upon which I feel it my duty to be perfectly satisfied, and I selected the gentlemen without any motion by either of the parties in the case, who I thought were most competent to directly inform the conscience and judgment of this Court as to the proper disposition to be made upon the facts as I should find them. I am now prepared to hear any suggestions or motion on the part of the counsel.

Counsel for Dean—May it please your Honor, at the time this matter was adjourned for the purpose of having this examination made, it was with the understanding and agreement that that report, whatever it might be, should form a portion of the papers upon which any proceeding that was had to-day should be based. I obtained, as your Honor is aware, an order, that this defendant should show cause why the injunction granted by your Honor in a case commenced by John E. Boker, as the guardian of this young lady, in which he claimed to pray and sue for a divorce, on the ground of insanity, and obtained, accompanying the making of the complaint, an injunction restraining us from interfering with her. I obtained, I say, an order to him to show cause why that injunction should not be set aside. In the affidavit on which that order was obtained, I set forth our belief that this young lady was of perfectly sane mind, and certain other facts which, perhaps, would be more appropriately brought before your Honor on the return to the *habeas corpus*. I now move, on the affidavit which I originally placed before your Honor, and upon the report which the physicians have just made, that the injunction granted by your Honor in this case, at the time the affidavit was made by the plaintiff, be set aside, so that this party may no longer be restrained from interfering with his wife. That is the first motion I make. And then, inasmuch as these things seem, as it were, to mingle with each other, I would ask that the gentleman make a return to the writ of *habeas corpus* in this case, as to the fact whether this young lady is restrained of her personal liberty, so that if my first motion be not granted, she may be at liberty to go wherever she pleases.

The Judge—Probably it would be better to have the *habeas corpus* first disposed of.

Counsel—Very well.

Mr. Edwards—I am prepared, if your Honor pleases, to make that return. I am also fully prepared to meet the matter of the motion. This is the first time I have had the chance of saying a word on the subject. When I was here the other day the whole matter was adjourned till to-day. I repeat I am fully prepared to meet all the matter which the gentleman is now anxious to place before the Court.

The Judge—The first matter will be the return to the *habeas corpus*.

Mr. Edwards assented. The return, he said, runs thus:

THE RETURN OF JOHN G. BOKER TO THE ANNEXED WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS.

1. The said John G. Boker hereby appearing to the said writ, denies that the party (referred to in such writ and in the petition whereon it is founded) is or has been imprisoned by him at No. 135 West Twenty-second-street, New-York, or elsewhere.

2. He denies from all he knows, has been informed and believes, that the person calling himself John Dean (the petitioner herein) was duly married by Rev. Dr. Hatfield, a minister of the Presbyterian Church, to this deponent's daughter, called in such petition Mary Ann Boker; but this appearer avers, from all he knows, has been informed and believes, and as he expects fully to be able to prove, that secretly and by fraud some form of marriage ceremony was had in the presence of the said Rev. Dr. Hatfield, between the party so called Mary Ann Boker and a person by the name of John Deharn; that a fraud was practiced on the said Rev. Dr. Hatfield, and he was deceived by or through the instrumentality of the said petitioner into the belief that this appearer's said daughter was a servant girl then at service, whereas she has always resided with her father, the appearer, and who is a resident citizen and merchant of this City, and has always had sufficient means to keep her from the necessity of such service; that she has never performed such service, but has had the best class of education, with all proper accomplishments for a gentlewoman, and the advantage of associating with the most respectable citizens; and no one knew better that she was not a servant girl than the said petitioner, from the fact that he himself had been a servant in this appearer's family, being discharged therefrom on the 19th day of February last, on account of its having been discovered that he had secretly, and before the time of such alleged marriage ceremony, gained an improper influence over the mind of the said daughter; that whatever marriage ceremony did take place, was had without the approval or knowledge of this appearer, or of any of his family; also, that if the said marriage ceremony did take place, it was had when the said daughter was not mentally and bodily a free agent or capable of free action.

And the said John G. Boker further states that from all he knows, has been informed and believes, he denies that his counsel requested an interview with the said petitioner; for that the interview was had by and through the suggestion of the petitioner's counsel taking him to the office of the appearer's advocate. Also, that whatever interviews were thereafter had or allowed were had with a view to tamporize—having reference to the state of health, of mind and and body of the said daughter, and so that no sudden action, however ultimately necessary should be had, in any manner to cause a shock to any one of his family.

The said appearer denies that he ever offered or authorized any one to offer money to the petitioner to go away; nor from all he knows, or has been informed, does he believe his counsel did so at any time. That his said daughter has always resided with him, and has never expressed a desire to go from him. That in regard to the alleged ceremony of marriage before referred to, this appearer has ascertained that it occurred about a month ago between twelve and one o'clock, in the daytime, the said daughter being secretly got of the house while her mother's attention was not on her, through the machinations of a servant girl, (since discharged,) aided by a man named James W. Lynch, (a stranger to this appearer,) and a woman, (also a stranger to him.) That his said daughter was absent about an hour, and if any marriage ceremony has been had between his said daughter and any man, the parties have never lived together, nor has any alleged marriage ever been consummated. And the said John G. Boker further states that he and his said daughter are of the Protestant faith, while the petitioner admits that he is of the Catholic religion, and that this appearer is advised that, by the Catholic regulations a member of that church is forbidden to marry in Lent, and also that where a Catholic is married, or rather the marriage ceremony is performed by or before a Protestant clergyman, and there has been no consummation by cohabitation, that it is not considered a marriage by the Catholic Church. The said John G. Boker denies that on the night of Tuesday, the 16th inst., his said daughter was forcibly to be removed from the State of New-York; that whatever he intended to do had reference mainly to the health, state of mind, and welfare of his said daughter, and she was to have been accompanied solely by her own mother. He denies all abduction.

He admits that Captain McKee, of the Seventh Ward Police, interfered as in the petition stated, but he says that such interference was without warrant or authority, and wholly illegal, and the same was a gross outrage on the rights of a citizen. He does not admits, as in the said petition stated, that the house wherein he is residing was during the night watched, and still is guarded by a posse of policemen, but he says that, too, has been done through the instrumentality of the said Captain McKee, without any wish or approval of this appearer, as well as without any necessity therefor; and the consequence of all this has been, that every action and motion of every one of his family, in going to and from the house, of friends calling, &c. has been and still is watched incessantly by the police; and this has been done to such an extent as to have caused the house to be an object pointed at and observed by loiterers and strangers, while at one time it was (as it were) besieged by rude men. That the only male inhabitant therein is this appearer, now upwards of sixty years of age; and he insists that the time keeping police about, and the particular watching of the house is also a gross outrage on the rights of a citizen.

And this appearer, while admitting that in some respects his said daughter may be sane, still he insists that in relation to the time embracing the matter of the alleged marriage, she was not in her right mind.

He denies, from all the circumstances aforesaid, and from all he knows and has been informed, that his said daughter is the lawful wife of the said petitioner.

Also, this appearer, the said John G. Boker, admits that his said daughter is now with him and was with him at the time the annexed writ of *habeas corpus* was issued, but he says that the only custody he has had of her has been from her having always lived with and been supported and protected by him, as in ordinary cases between parent and child, and all the authority he has used has been that of a father; and that if any act of his towards her can be construed into an imprisonment and restraint, it has only been through his affection and position of father, and in no other way.

Also, he says that the circumstance as to the name of the man who took part in such alleged marriage, (as bridegroom,) came only direc ly under his observation within the last two days.

JOHN G. BOKER.

Subscribed and sworn to by the said John G. Boker, at the City of New York, the twenty-third day of March, 1857, before me,

JOHN S. AMES, Com'r of Deeds.

That is the return, Sir, to the writ of *habeas corpus*.

Mr. Spencer—Now, with reference to this return which may, perhaps, with propriety be called a return to the writ of *habeas corpus*, but which most certainly contains very many matters that are not properly in a return to this writ of *habeas corpus*, I suppose, in the first place—and I have drawn out the form of traverse to it—that it is necessary for this petitioner to traverse those new matters set up in this return, which he will now proceed to do—and then, inasmuch as upon the face of these papers there is contradiction as to the facts between us, inasmuch as we still aver that up to the time this writ of *habeas corpus* was allowed this young lady was restrained of her liberty—inasmuch as we repudiate most fully every pretence of fraud with reference to the matters set up in that return, we shall require, for the purpose of establishing our allegations, Captain McKee, who is confined this afternoon by a severe rheumatism to his room; Rev. Dr. Hatfield, whose presence can be obtained at any moment; Mr. Boker, the gentleman himself; his sister, Miss Puncker, and above all, and more than all, and at

THE AUDIT OF THE WEEK.

I am by no means sure that it ought not to be made an indictable offence in any author of repute to write a bad book or an unsuccessful play. We all agree in bestowing upon an accomplished artist or a brilliant writer the title of a public benefactor, for such a personage does really contribute to the positive happiness of his fellow-creatures not only the intrinsic gratifications involved in the work which he produces, but also the delightful flutterings of a pleasurable anticipation, and the exquisite sensations of rewarded expectation.

Why, then, should not the individual who, after teaching us to look for something wonderfully charming in his hands, puts us off with a bad or blundering reality—why, I ask, should not that individual be regarded as a public *malefactor*? I put this question amicably, be it understood, and, in fact, merely submit it to the consideration of such society or societies for the suppression of vice, as may happen to be in existence among us—it being a notorious fact that the present members of said societies are always very much more warmly concerned in the discovery of new vices to suppress, than for the suppression of stupid old vices with which everybody is familiar, and the very names of which are disgusting to a degree.

I admit, however, that the idea occurred to me while I was in a by no means amiable mood, having dawned upon my mind while I was walking up Broadway at midnight a week ago with a somewhat cynical friend, who had just witnessed with me the first performance of Mrs. Howe's new tragic play of "Leonora." I need not say that we were disappointed men, for we had spent the whole evening in waiting for the ripe plums of poetry which we had fondly believed were to be shaken down to us by the fair hands that had scattered such glowing "Passion-flowers" in our path a while ago.

We could not absolutely complain of the evening's duration to be sure, nor call it simple *endurance*—for we had been enjoying the spectacle of a neat and brilliant audience assembled to refute by their simple presence the dreary old scandal that New-York is indifferent to the arts, and only worships the "Almighty Dollar." On the whole we owe Mrs. Howe thanks for that satisfaction, which thanks, I for my part, now beg leave most gratefully to pay.

But how can I thank her for that which alone she herself could commend to my thankfulness? If ever a *fiasco* was wrung from a reluctant public, and from unwilling critics, it was this *fiasco* of the "World's Own." For a whole week, in fact, we have been trying to persuade ourselves that it was in a certain sense no *fiasco* at all. The "enterprising manager," the "accomplished author," and the "gifted actress," have been combining their energies to bring order out of chaos, and to amend by curtailment the unsatisfactory results of so many earnest, happy, secret hours, so many fancies, hopes, wishes and endeavors. But, alas! I fear that it is with bad tragedies as Pope's impertinent link-boy said it was with crooked posts: "Mend you, Sir! He that made you would rather make ten new ones than try to mend you!"

And, indeed, how could anybody, even the author herself, mend such a matter as the "World's Own," which the world is making such slow haste emphatically to disown?

For the faults of this play are not symptomatic, but constitutional and organic. A tragedy—according to Aristotle, (who has enjoyed for three thousand years a singular but well-deserved reputation for knowing what he was about and for understanding his own criticisms,) ought to make us better by moving us to pity, terror or indignation. Of course, therefore, a tragedy may legitimately enough deal with crime and criminals, because it is an ordination of Heaven, which should be beyond our cavil, as it is beyond our control—that there is nothing on this fair earth so pitiful as sin—nothing so terrible as the insanities of the soul—nothing so pregnant with the fire of indignation, as righteous sympathies outraged by victorious or exulting wrong. Take away the pivot of crime, and the most moving tragedies that were ever written or ever lived, would cease to move.

But the *motive* of a tragedy is one thing and the atmosphere of a tragedy is quite another. The atmosphere of a tragedy should be instinct with humanity, and humanity is not criminality. It is the perturbation of human nature by crime which gives to the tragedy of crime at once its intense interest and its moral meaning. The tragedies of Shakespeare revolve on vortices of sin; but they [illegible] light of human feeling and of human sympathies upon us. The tragedies of the [illegible] dramatists of Elizabethan England are [illegible] crimes, and empty of humanity. Such a [illegible] as the "Insatiate Countess," [illegible] for us and no meaning, because the [illegible] of it revels with sinfulness. You do not [illegible] looking upon the whirl of human [illegible] madness and its misery, but upon the [illegible] of some inhuman or unhuman creatures, whose history might as well be supposed to pass in some "vacant interlunar cave," as anywhere among the cities of men, or under the blue skies of God.

Now, precisely here lies the fatal weakness of the "World's Own." It is not quite right to call such a play demoralizing—it is not demoralizing, because it cannot take sufficient hold upon the sympathies or the perceptions of men and women to affect their real nature either for good or for evil. It is not wholesome, I will grant, to listen to such luxuriant objurgations, not to say such abundant profanities of speech as are lavished upon the hearers of this "tragic play." But, after all, the great defect of the "World's Own," will prove the corrective of its objectionable qualities. No play which cannot hold the stage, can much harm the theatre; and no play can hold the stage which deals with the affairs of beings other than men and women. I have said that, in common with many other friends and fosterers of the American style, I was sadly disappointed with this play. But I do not know that I had any right to be so disappointed. For a clever friend of mine, whom I met some weeks ago, on my asking him if he had read the new play, and what he had to say about it, answered me, "Yes! I have read it, and I have only to say that it is a true woman's tragedy. All the characters are impossible, and all the incidents incoherent." This, you see, leaves a margin sufficiently large for much encomium upon the style and diction of the piece, and may provoke some discussion as to the intrinsic capacity of women for writing tragic characters. For my own part I am obliged to remember that Currer Bell wrote the most tragic novel ever penned, and yet drew but one character in the whole of it, and that one the least tragic of all. And, furthermore, it is forced upon me to reflect that almost all women will always insist upon incarnating some one leading quality in every body, whom they know, and are far less disposed to believe in the possible respectability of the god Janus than men are.

Still, I should be sorry to indorse my friend's opinion, and say that Mrs. Howe's should be considered a real "woman's tragedy," while that well-bound copy of Joanna Baillie's works continues to smile a sad but mild reproof at me from yonder bookshelf! In fact, I am more than half-inclined to believe that if Mrs. Howe herself would give up believing in sesquipedalian diction and relax her theories of emotion from that concert pitch at which they seem to be continually maintained, she might herself disprove herself, and be her own most brilliant critic.

Until, however, she shall have done this, she cannot forgive us mortal New-Yorkers if we cannot bring ourselves, even out of regard for a poetess's born, as the native phrase has it, "in our midst;" and by force of that high courtesy which is the most characteristic attribute of metropolitan life, to keep up a warm interest in the fortunes of a fair nondescript who comes on the stage with the air of a South Sea Islander—and goes off with the aspect of a remorseful demon, whose remorse we can't help suspecting to have the same origin with that too celebrated repentance and monastic aspiration of Lucifer, before his convalescence was established. Neither must Miss Heron be annoyed at our disinclination to bestow unqualified applause upon her representation of this most fantastic frailty and feverish wickedness.

If I were a personal friend of Miss Heron I would not content myself with doing what I hear was done by one of her relatives, who prepared himself with a small book and seating himself in the parquette, carefully noted down the recurrence of such objectionable terms as do not infrequently break forth from the lips of the leading actress and of others, her supporters, in the course of the "tragic play." I should put my book into my pocket, and borrowing a hint from Mrs. Howe herself, (and an admirable hint let me add it is,) I should arm myself with a mirror—and that mirror I should hold up to Miss Heron—let me say at about the middle of the most innocent scene of the play. I cannot conceive that any further proceedings would require to be taken thereafter; and so an actress from whom we all hope very good things would be saved from falling into a mannerism which is neither very mannerly, nor, if I must be frank with everybody and repeat what everybody has been saying for a week—very moral. Also, I should organize an echo in the vicinity of the stage, and invite Miss Heron to a careful study of the definition of the word "*pernicieuse*," as given by the respectable Boist and Wailly, or the not less respectable Spiras and Surenne. And so having helped both Mrs. Howe and Miss Heron to a just appreciation of the final estimate which *must* be put upon the "World's Own" and its representations, I should feel that I had at least done my part towards saving two ladies, whose devotion to the higher arts of life I cannot but respect, from sharing the fate of Rogero, and taking up their seats with him "beside the dark pool of despondency angling for impossibilities."

Yet I cannot leave them without a word of comment upon the curious custom which is growing up upon our stage, of playing all immoral heroines to death with a kind of funeral march. The consumptive *Camille* and the diabolical *Leonore* are equally led off from weary life with chords of silver sounds, and the leader of the orchestra officiates in both cases as a kind of ante-funereal sexton or undertaker. Whence this custom originated I do not clearly know; but I can't help suspecting that it was borrowed from an otherwise forlorn little fellow, who sacrificed himself to the Panoramic mania in London a few years ago. This hapless individual invested his "little all" in a grand moving picture of the Hindoo Suttee, or widow burning—a time-honored practice to which "British tyranny in India" has recently put a stop. The picture was pathetic enough, but more pathetic were the exhibitor's speech and the emotional five-and-a-half-octave piano-forte, which obeyed at his behest the fingers of a cadaverous German in a frogged frock. "There, gentlemen," the exhibitor would say, "there you behold the funeral pile erected; on the left hand you behold the priests a-persuadin' of the victim; on the right hand you behold the relations a-dissuadin' of her; in the background you behold the populace a-hadmirin' of her; and there in the middle is the widder a-burnin'—*to the tune of slow music!*"—with a bow at the "Professor," which was immediately followed by the dolefullest response from the lugubrious instrument of his will. What is appropriate to the demise of "widows," may be equally appropriate to the demise of ladies who are—*not* widows; but I venture to suggest that the practices of a panorama do not so exactly become the precincts of a "dramatic temple." Other "temples" they may become. As, for instance, that shrine of the Pythoness just erected at Dodworth's. I shall visit that shrine, by the way, ere another week revolves to its audit—for after studying New-York as affected by *demoniac* womanhood at Wallack's, it cannot fail to be worth while to look at its attitude before be witching womanhood at Dodworth's. Y.

NEWS FROM HAVANA

The Troubles Between Spain and Mexico—Segovia at Havana—The Guano Discoveries—Miscellaneous News, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

Havana, Tuesday, March 17, 1857.

By the last Spanish mail steamer we were favored with complete files of Madrid papers. They are filled with fierce articles on the Mexican question, and echo the sentiments already emitted by the *Diario de la Marina*. Nobody here believes, however, that Spain intends to make a descent on Vera Cruz, though backed up by both England and France. As soon as the new treaty has been made known, there will be far less eagerness on the part of the old Spaniards to chastise Mexico. Prescott's message has not disappointed the haters of Democracy in the Western Hemisphere. It was supposed from the very beginning that it would agree considerably of the Ostend Manifesto. As far as Cuba is concerned, Mr. Buchanan might as well satisfy himself of one thing, Spain dare not sell it. It is the "*Eldorado*" of every Spaniard, from the humblest peasant boy to the titled and knighted general. All expect to make a fortune in Cuba. Even Spain herself receives her $4,000,000 annually from this treasury,—no small amount, when we consider that nearly the whole of this amount is divided among the ministers, and that their only hopes of continuing in office are based on this sum.

Señor Segovia, the Ex-*Chargé d'affaires* at St. Domingo City, is here. He leaves per next mail steamer for Cadiz. The organs of the Spanish party praise him highly for the immense services he has rendered to his country and also to the Republic of St. Domingo. The honorable gentleman is full of bile against the Havana correspondents of the New-York papers, charging them with having distorted facts and misrepresented him in connection with the late revolution in St. Domingo. Were he an innocent man, I think he would not feel so exasperated at the false charges brought against him.

News has been received of Capt. Greene and his party, confirming entirely the existence of immense deposits of Guano on the Keys, on the South side of Cuba. Some 70 or 80 Keys of different lengths have been thoroughly examined, and specimens taken therefrom. The *Gaceta Oficial*, of the 15th, publishes a decree granting the exclusive privilege of taking off this Guano to the house of Tyng & Co., said house paying $5 for each ton. Vessels engaging in the trade will be obliged to pay the usual port charges. It can be introduced into this port or Cienfuegos free of all duties. These are the only two places where vessels will be allowed to clear for the Guano Keys. Captain Greene at last accounts intended to examine the coast from Trinidad, as far as Santiago, and from thence explore the whole Northern coast. The value of this new article, which will soon be in your market, has been estimated at $30 per ton.

The Spanish Bank is about to emit $1,000,000 more in bills, in four series, and all in this month. The shares are now quoted at 30 per cent. whilst those of Fesser's bank and warehouses at 105 per cent.

The Bazaar for the poor progresses finely, and bids fair to have a handsome little sum. The entrance is free, and the tickets for the raffle cost only a "*peseta*." The rooms are densely crowded every night, notwithstanding the "Ravels" are performing at the Tacon. The other night there was quite a dispute between General Morales de Rava and Señor Vallin, during which the latter received a severe blow in the face. It was whispered about town that a duel would grow out of the occurrence, but it seems that the parties have mutually explained.

Sunday evening the Spanish bark *Eulalia*, loaded with rum, was accidentally fired. The flames were first discovered in the forecastle, and would soon have been smothered by the merchant captains who hurried to her assistance, had it not been for the stupidity of the Spanish naval officers, who insisted on doing everything themselves. They drove away the citizens and then towed the vessel out into the middle of the harbor, where she was destroyed by the flames. To-day her hulk is still burning. I have seen several fires in this country, and it invariably happens that there are more "*jefes*," as they are called, than effective workmen. They are so frightened that they lose all command over themselves.

Great preparations are being made for the commencement of the Regla and Matanzas Railroad, which will take place on the 19th. For want of Negroes or Chinese, the Company is going to send for Irish and Germans. Poor fellows! they won't stand our climate long.

Mr. Varnum's Bill to Regulate Marriages.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I observed in a paragraph, which has been sent to several papers as a reply to strictures passed upon Hon. Mr. Varnum's marriage law, an insinuation that the objections of many Clergymen to its provisions may arise from a disposition to shift the trouble upon the shoulders of those who derived less gain from marriages than they. The charge is unnecessary, if not indecorous. The Clergy, as a body, are more anxious than any other class of men for a good, stringent law on the subject; and, from their experience, know better what is required for the purpose than those who, in the heat of the Burdell excitement, turn their attention to it for the first time. It is because they believe Mr. Varnum's project to be utterly insufficient and contradictory, and fraught with danger, that they oppose it. A certificate to be signed by the parties (whose possible fraud is to be guarded against,) *after* the marriage has been solemnized, is simply absurd. Honest people will sign such a document; but the very persons you wish to prevent from imposing on the Clergymen will, of course, refuse to make a record of their falsehood and perjury. They would be fools as well as criminals to furnish the undoubted means for their own conviction.

The fine of $50 is altogether inadequate to deter from a crime to which stronger pecuniary motives would prompt offenders. The risk of detection, especially by such a method as a comparison of records, *both to be furnished by the same person*, would be slight indeed. Respectable clergymen will be disposed to obey the law without the threat of a fine, which will be no terror to such as prefer a fee to their conscience.

The Legislature may have been unwilling to require a pre-registration or certificate to the propriety of the marriage, but they may rest assured that they will not gain their end by any other means.

The clergy are not *bound* to marry any but their own parishioners, and, though it is suggested that their gains from marriages may be considerable, they do not think themselves sufficiently remunerated to run any such risks and put themselves to such inconveniences as the law suggests, in aid of a law which will only give encouragement to fraud, by pointing out the way of successfully evading it.

PERSONA.

Advertisement.

TRINITY CHURCH.

A Card from W. H. Harrison.

Rev. Thomas House Taylor, D. D., Rector of Grace Church, in the City of New-York, introduced into his *ex parte* evidence before the Trinity Church Inquiring Committee of the Senate, a silly story as "an illustration of his opinion." It is avowedly hearsay. As the date shows, I must have been the Comptroller alluded to, I beg leave to say, it is wholly untrue, as I am willing to testify, and as I would have testified had I the ability to go to Albany to be examined. No names are given to enable me to give a specific denial, but I make a general one—*no such case ever occurred*—and that in the teeth of Mr. Wolfe's testimony, founded upon a particular case which was shown to have no merit, and was decided on that ground. Moreover, I never presumed to prejudge any case or commit myself officially on any application that had to be passed upon by a Committee, and decided by the Vestry. *It could not be true*, as Dr. T. might have easily learned, had he asked me before publishing it. We have frequently met since those days, and many opportunities have occurred for questioning me about it. Charity prompted that course. What hindered it, I leave it to his conscience to say. And here I beg leave to confirm all that Mr. Dix has said upon the subject, and I am equally ready to testify to it. It is very possible that upon the giving to me of some application for aid to lay before the Vestry, there was a conversation, from which the hearer of it gathered no encouragement, and that he went with doleful face to one of the Rev. Doctor's millionaire confederates, and was told "how could you expect anything else, you (or your parson) voted on the other side in Convention." More than one successful applicant informed me of like speeches made to them, which led to expectations that were agreeably disappointed. W. H. HARRISON.

Saratoga Springs, Thursday, March 12, 1857.

Trinity Church Before the Senate.

From the Atlas and Argus.

It is easy to account for the hastily-formed opinions and hostile prejudices by which the public mind is affected on this important case. While there have been many engaged in dragging Trinity Church before the public, magnifying her wealth until it has grown into fabulous sums; accusing her of miserly hoarding until her vaults are supposed to be piled with golden ingots instead of "dead men's bones;" her vestry have sought only to meet all this clamor by the silent discharge of duty. They have hoped—vainly it would seem—that the public would grow tired abusing them, and then set to work to disabuse itself! Have they been over-confident in their esteem of the public sense of justice, of the power of right, the prevalence of truth?

But why should the public care about such a question? It concerns only the Episcopal Church! Other Christians have no real interest in it! Is this so indeed? Have they no rights, no property against which popular clamor may first be raised, and then political and other influence succeed in getting Senates to appoint Inquisitorial Committees to justify intrusive legislation? Every Christian is concerned in all improper State interference with Church property. Every citizen who would cherish the liberty which his fathers bequeathed him, is deeply concerned in all aggressive legislation of the State over the Church in any of her vested rights.

But the proposed action in relation to the Trinity Church property is only, so it is argued, a kind intervention to secure the best administration of certain rights, and their proper appropriation! In opposition to this, we think the greatest kindness the State can render to the Church, and itself, too, is to let the Church and her affairs alone. At least, let not the State disturb just laws by which the wise legislation of the past has long preserved a religious corporation in the quiet enjoyment and beneficial use of its just right. It is in this respect that the case of Trinity Church, as now before the Senate of New York, becomes a matter of grave concern to every citizen.

But it is said that a law enacted by the Legislature, now in operation for nearly fifty years, deprives a portion of our citizens of their just rights. Why did these not appeal to the proper tribunals to settle their rights? This is a question for the Courts, not for the halls of legislation. And consequently a portion of the Senate, in the shape of a Committee, has actually clothed itself with judicial character, and after swearing witnesses and hearing counsel, has held a sort of coroner's inquest over the corporation of Trinity Church. Not only has there been this strange intermingling of the legislative with the judicial; but, stranger intermixture still, the Committee has taken upon itself at once the office of accuser, judge and jury! Truly, "the grand inquisition," lately held in New-York, does not stand "alone in its glory!"

Now, in proof of our assertion, we ask any candid man whose judgment is not wholly perverted by prejudice, to compare the Report just made by this committee with the printed evidence taken by their own reporter, of sworn witnesses, men who stand unimpeached and unimpeachable for honesty and integrity! Truly this committee of the New-York Senate must have argued that the crowd of business, pressing upon the Senate at the close of the session, would only allow Senators time for a hasty hearing of the Report, and give them no chance to compare this with the evidence on which it falsely assumes to be based. The time is well chosen for this work. Or perhaps the learned committee, crowded as other Senators, intrusted the preparation of this Report to other hands. They could find many in New-York City having plenty of time and inclination to write for them.

But let it be remembered that Senators, however great their dignity, are not in this free land too high for the reach of public judgment. If the crowd of public business will not allow them to read and weigh the testimony on which Reports affecting great interests are made; if they are led by the ex parte statements, contradicting sworn evidence, partisan committees, acting as the agents of interested parties, then should they be taught that there is a voice mightier than the empty report of a committee, the *vox populi*, to be heard. All Trinity Church asks is a calm and impartial consideration of the whole testimony taken before the Senate Committee. If that sustains or justifies the last Report of the Committee, then one of her advocates is willing to give up the case. But if there is a plain and strong contradiction between the two, if the Report says one thing and the Testimony says the opposite, then truly is this a matter which deeply concerns the public.

In justification of what some may deem a serious charge, we proceed to give a few instances in proof of our assertions. We quote from the official documents as published by the Senate.

In regard to the original title to the property, although the whole argument is fallacious, of course the Committee have a right to their opinion, and it may go for what it is worth, more, perhaps, in a Senate than in a Supreme Court! But while the Committee is so anxious to settle the rights of "the inhabitants of the aforesaid City of New-York," they seem strangely forgetful of the equal rights, under the same charter, of "the Rector" thereof. The argument which proves, by this title, the right of all the inhabitants in communion with the Protestant Episcopal Church to share in the administration of this property, equally proves that all those inhabitants are to be subject to one Rector! The New-York Senate has just as much right, under the original endowment, to give this title to Rev. Dr. Berrian, as to give this property to all the Episcopalians of New-York City!

The Report of the Committee says, p. 8: "It appears from the testimony, that the present condition of the parish is full of spiritual life and activity."

* * * * * * *

"*All this* good work appears to have been done since the resolutions passed the Senate on the 18th of April, 1855." The fact that Gen. Dix had brought forward the plan of this movement which required time to mature in May, 1854, is alluded to as of no account, while the Rector's solemn assertion contradicting this insinuation leads the Committee, forgetful of Senatorial dignity, to indulge in a sneer!"

Again we have the following remarkable contradiction:

The Report says: "In the Vestry itself, the supposed monopoly of knowledge and power by the Standing Committee is declared not to exist. The Rector testifies that the reports made by that Committee are overruled by the Vestry, "scores of times;" or, as Mr. Verplanck more quietly expresses it, this reversal takes place "sometimes, and in unimportant matters." The reader will suppose, as these words are in quotation marks, as they are quoted by a Committee of the New-York Senate, that these are Mr. Verplanck's words. How will he be surprised, unless he has read other parts of this report, to find that Mr. Verplanck says just the contrary! The Committee only added two letters, prefixing a u and an n to the word *important*, satisfying their consciences, perhaps, with the fact that the effect of their change was *unimportant!* It was, of course, important to the Committee to make this prefix, as great stress has been laid on the charge that the Standing Committee manage all the important affairs of the Vestry. As we deem plain truth most important of all, we append Mr. Verplanck's full and true declaration and illustration. Here is the question and answer as reported in the testimony. Mr. Verplanck had never himself been a member of this Committee:

Q.—What do you say as to the alleged control of the Standing Committee? A.—On some subjects it is necessarily great—as to the valuation of property, and the terms on which property should be sold—they being familiar, from long and daily experience, with the value of our property in detail. On other points, such as allowances or gifts to churches, the Vestry form their own judgment, and frequently refer matters back to them for reconsideration; sometimes, and in important matters, rejecting their report, and making or refusing grants, in opposition to their recommendation. A case in point has just been referred to in this examination. It is that of the church known as St. John the Baptist, a donation to which the Standing Committee had reported against, and which, after full consideration and debate, was granted, nearly to the amount asked.

The report, from some cause best known to the Committee, takes other strange liberties with Mr. Verplanck's evidence. It says (p. 10) that no explanation is given "of the great difference between the treatment of St. Luke's and St. Matthew's." Whereas (p. 92 of Testimony,) Mr. Verplanck explains fully that matter. The report says (p. 11) the only stipend "stated in the evidence as given a low church clergyman was $300 a year"—who can Mr. Verplanck had stated that among the appropriations to charitable objects $300 was given to a German Missionary at Ward's Island, and then incidentally remarks—"I suppose I may add, as there has been an allusion to it in a previous question, that he is a low Churchman." The evidence had proved some thirty similar cases like this, which the Reporter says is "the only one." Again, the Reporter asserts in relation to the pew-leases of Trinity Chapel (p 12): "The explanation is in substance, that it was a measure of over-prudence, adopted in order to prevent the intrusion of pew-holders who had no sympathy with the Vestry."

Mr. Verplanck testifies in these words concerning this matter: "The motive of those, however, who carried it through, was that of precautionary prudence against the intrusion of a body of pew-holders who had *no sympathies with us or any other church*," *i. e.*, of those who come to Trinity for her loaves and fishes, not influenced by holier "sympathies." Verily, if the witnesses, of such character as Mr. Verplanck, had to be sworn to give true evidence, the Committee should also have been sworn to frame their report according to the testimony.

We have noted several other marked discrepancies and contradictions between the report and the evidence, but perhaps what has been said is enough to induce those who are curious to see how reports may be made up against evidence, or who feel an interest in such matters, to compare these two State documents. They will find some curious illustrations by comparing—the reiteration of the charge of party made against the vestry (p. 10) in the report, with the Rector's, Dr. Haight's and Gen. Dix's evidence—the assertion (p. 14) that the correctness of the valuation of the property, as stated by the Committee, is not denied by the Church, with Gen. Dix's clear evidence to the contrary—and the charge against Trinity for the mode in which she has helped free churches with the evidence of several witnesses. And last of all, let the astonished reader refresh his curiosity in this rare production of Senatorial literature with the closing argument for widening the sphere of her corporate wisdom by gathering it from the whole City! Because in the congregations of Trinity and St. Paul's (the reader will do well to see what shape the testimony of Dr. Haight and Dr. Vinton assumes in the report) are to be found clerks, mechanics, artisans and "miscellaneous poor," a Republican Senate must be called upon to infuse into this Democratic mass the aristocratic elements of more favored congregations! As the Committee were not guided or restrained by the evidence, they lose sight of the fact that the vestry had already remedied the condition of things, for which the Senate are called to provide, by the erection of Trinity Chapel. The state of things to which the Committee refers as *present*, the witnesses state in their evidence to be in the past some eight years ago. Trinity Chapel has preserved in the parish a due proportion of wealth, which the Senatorial Committee seem to regard as "the salt of the earth." Rev. Dr. Higbee states in his evidence, (p. 78:) "This Chapel was opened in 1855, in the Spring, and it has been, and is now filled with a *large, stated, intelligent and charitable congregation*." This may serve to balance "the miscellaneous poor," so ignoble in Senatorial estimation, at the lower end of the parish!

It has been said, and newspapers have repeated the assertion, that this evidence wherein Trinity has demanded to be heard in answer to an *ex parte* report, has injured her case! It can only have this effect with those who will not read and judge for themselves. What has been said shows that the second report of the Committee comes from those whose good opinion cannot be won by evidence. Could Trinity Church, or any other, have expected that a Committee of the New-York Senate would have appeared as the agents and supporters of those who have long coveted her possessions?

And who are they then in whose behalf this special pleading against law and testimony has been made? Are they the United Episcopalians of New-York? They number from 40,000 to 50,000 in New-York. As yet only three petitions, with about 195 signatures, have been presented from the constituency of those who are lobbying, and wire-pulling, and log rolling in order to push this matter through the Senate, not even giving the friends of Trinity Parish time to get up counter petitions to show the real mind and feeling of the Church. And who are the active agents in this matter here? Some of them, it is well-known, are not members of the Episcopal or any other Church, and have no concern in the weal or woe of that or any religious communion, intruding their political and party influence for ends which are not apparent to the public eye, to disturb interests in which they have no part or lot.

In opposition to them, the two Bishops in this State, men without fear and without reproach, have given solemn testimony under oath. They have declared the evils and the disasters which must result from the measure proposed by the Committee. They have shown how this great trust, now a blessing to the whole State, wasted and broken into useless fragments, will only sow broadcast in the church the dragon teeth of discord and contention. They have shown how the several Parishes will be cut off from any further share in this property, and the City churches may make it only a bone, and it will soon be a bare one, of contention. Yet not one word does this say of this strong testimony, while its authors pretend that they are devising a boon and blessing for all the churches!

Which of these opposing witnesses are more worthy of confidence? Those who have no real interest in the affairs of the Episcopal Church, and must therefore, be acting for others too much interested in this city! Truly this committee of the New-York Senate must have argued that the crowd of business, pressing upon the Senate at the close of the session, would only allow Senators time for a hasty hearing of the Report, and give them no chance to compare this with the evidence on which it falsely assumes to be based. The time is well chosen for this work. Or perhaps the learned committee, crowded as other Senators, intrusted the preparation of this Report to other hands. They could find many in New-York City having plenty of time and inclination to write for them.

But let it be remembered that Senators, however great their dignity, are not in this free land too high for the reach of public judgment. If the crowd of public business will not allow them to read and weigh the testimony on which Reports affecting great interests are made; if they are led by the ex parte statements, contradicting sworn evidence, partisan committees, acting as the agents of interested parties, then should they be taught that there is a voice mightier than the empty report of a committee, the *vox populi*, to be heard. All Trinity Church asks is a calm and impartial consideration of the whole testimony taken before the Senate Committee. If that sustains or justifies the last Report of the Committee, then one of her advocates is willing to give up the case. But if there is a plain and strong contradiction between the two, if the Report says one thing and the Testimony says the opposite, then truly is this a matter which deeply concerns the public.

In justification of what some may deem a serious charge, we proceed to give a few instances in proof of our assertions. We quote from the official documents as published by the Senate.

In regard to the original title to the property, although the whole argument is fallacious, of course the Committee have a right to their opinion, and it may go for what it is worth, more, perhaps, in a Senate than in a Supreme Court! But while the Committee is so anxious to settle the rights of "the inhabitants of the aforesaid City of New-York," they seem strangely forgetful of the equal rights, under the same charter, of "the Rector" thereof. The argument which proves, by this title, the right of all the inhabitants in communion with the Protestant Episcopal Church to share in the administration of this property, equally proves that all those inhabitants are to be subject to one Rector! The New-York Senate has just as much right, under the original endowment,

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—Tuesday, March 24.

United States District Court.—Nos. 55, 75 to 78, 27, 81.

Supreme Court—*Circuit—Part I.*—Nos. 696, 601, 590, 284½, 845, 487, 591, 792, 547, 220, 355, 561, 645, 18, 416, 198, 100, 567. *Part II.*—Nos. 1099, 969, 1137, 1198, 1998, 978, 1175, 1171, 1047, 1383, 1900, 1195.

Superior Court—*Special Term.*—Nos. 17, 141, 287, 66, 297, 65, 67, 217, 241, 248, 22, 23, 24, 91, 107, 156, 198, 199, 140, 142, 144, 199, 226, 254, 277.

Superior Court.—Nos. 1068, 1090, 1159, 1194, 1195, 1196, 1901, 1270, 1288, 1223, 1264, 1383, 1387, 1388, 1392, 1396, 1404, 1407, 1411, 1413, 1414, 1433, 1435, 1449, 1445, 1450, 1455, 1456, 1458, 1463, 1468, 1476, 1481, 1486, 1492, 1497, 1507, 1527, 1529, 1584, 1549, 1551, 1561, 1570, 1575.

SUPREME COURT.—Circuit.

Before Hon. Justice Mitchell.

THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE REVENUE SUIT.

John Ely vs. *Spofford & Tileston.*—This suit, which was fully reported in the Times, of March 18, was finished yesterday. The Jury rendered a verdict for the plaintiff for $12,820, subject to be reduced by the finding, as now rendered by the Jury, and to such further reduction, if any, as the General Term shall direct, and to the opinion of the Court at General Term, whether the plaintiff is entitled to recover anything.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term.

Before Judge Daly.

Auguste H. Brahe vs. *Ernst Simon.*—Order of reference to Thomas Boese to appoint a receiver, &c.

Jaques L. Banchim vs. *Carlo Sperivo.*—Motion setting aside order of arrest.

Jane Daniels vs. *Henry Larkin.*—Motion denied with $7 costs.

Patrick W. Smith, Assignee of Caroline E. Wedgood, vs. *William B. Barton and another.*—Judgment for defendants on demurrer with costs.

Administration of Dr. Burdell's Estate—Disposition of the Furniture at No. 31 Bond-street.

The Surrogate gave the following decision yesterday morning, upon the application of the Public Administrator, appointed Special Administrator of Dr. Burdell's Estate, to sell the furniture at No. 31 Bond-street.

The Public Administrator, in whose charge the personal property of the deceased has been placed, pending a contest on the grant of letters of administration, has applied to this Court for permission to sell the furniture of the intestate remaining at his late residence, No. 31 Bond-street. This motion is resisted by the counsel of the party claiming, as the intestate's widow, on the ground that by virtue of a lease bearing date the 19th day of March, 1856, she is entitled to the use of a portion of the furniture until the first day of May next. This paper has been submitted to my inspection and I find that an attempt has been made to obliterate seven and a half lines of the document.

It does not appear at what time or by what person this was done. A portion of the matter may still be deciphered, but if my reading be correct it does not sanction the idea that any part of the furniture was in terms conveyed by the lease. Parol proof was offered to show the original contents of the instrument, and the witness produced for this purpose testified that it demised "the whole house excepting the second story, and included the privilege of using all the furniture in the back parlor." In the cross examination, however, she stated that she did not recollect that the lease "said anything about parlors or furniture therein," but she had heard conversation between the lessor and lessee to the effect that the "latter should have the use of the furniture" or "have the use of the parlors."

It is obvious then that the evidence fails to supply the contents of the obliterated instrument. The witness thinks that the paper produced was formerly in the possession of the lessee, and its history from that time has not been traced. Under such circumstances the collector who represents the estate resists this adverse claim. Although I might be justified in refusing to direct a sale when a clear adverse title is established, yet if there be reasonable cause for doubt, the proper course is to let the question be tested by courts having jurisdiction of this subject matter. Such was my decision upon a motion somewhat analogous in the matter of the probate of the will of Henry Parish. The Public Administrator is responsible for this property, and he has had a person placed in charge of it for several weeks. I think it is my duty to order its sale for the preservation and benefit of the estate. There is no other disposition authorized by the terms of the statute regulating the powers of collectors, and there is no good reason for embarrassing the officer with an unusual disposition of the effects by renting, or for retaining the property in its present locality at considerable expense, and without any possible advantage. If the alleged interest in its temporary use until the first of May be well-founded, the claimant has an adequate remedy in the Courts of law. An order must therefore be entered granting the application.

KINGS COUNTY COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Monday, March 23.

Before Judge Strong, and Justices Schoonmaker and Emmons.

THE CASE OF LAYMAN.

At the reopening of the Court this morning, District-Attorney Schumaker, called on the case of John Wesley Layman, indicted for killing Cornelius Cannon, in New-Utrecht, on Sunday, the 28th of December last.

Wm. C. Russell, W. W. Badger and Woodbridge W. Hudson, Esqrs., appeared as counsel for the prisoner.

Mr. Russell withdrew his former plea of not guilty, and interposed a special plea under the statute, of insanity. The Court then proceeded to impanel a jury, for a preliminary examination as to the sanity of the accused, with the following result, calling thirty of the panel—some rejected for principal cause, and others for bias.

1. Abraham Vanderveer, New Lotts.
2. Daniel T. Leverich, James-street, Brooklyn.
3. Jacobus S. Voorhies, Gravesend.
4. Adrian Bergen, New-Utrecht.
5. Charles Cook.
6. Francis Farrell, Front-street, Brooklyn.
7. Alexander Underhill.
8. Strong V. Moore, No. 146 First-street, Brooklyn.
9. Peter Debevoise, Williamsburg.
10. Erastus W. Phelps, New-Lotts.
11. Ralph Lane.
12. John Delany, Hamilton-avenue, Brooklyn.

Mr. Badger opened the case of the prisoner to the Jury at great length, relating what he expected to prove by witnesses, when the Court adjourned for the day, under the usual caution.

The Grand Jury came in during the day, presenting a bundle of indictments, all of which were transmitted to the Court of Sessions for trial. The Grand Jurors were then discharged for the term with the thanks of the Court.

☞ Circuit Court Calender, Brooklyn, for this day, Nos. 66, 61, 82, 84, 86, 87, 90, 91, 92, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 105.

LONG ISLAND.

Rowdy Firemen.

There was a false alarm of fire in Brooklyn late Sunday night, which caused all of the firemen to turn out. While returning home, Engine Company No. 4 attacked No. 3, in Henry-street, near Clark, when clubs, stones and brickbats were used freely. Only one person was severely injured—Mr. John Morrell, formerly a member of Engine Company No. 3. He was felled to the ground by a stone, which struck him upon the forehead, and while in a senseless condition was dragged from the scene of the fight by his friends, who at the time supposed him dead. Eventually, however, he was restored to consciousness, and his injuries were found not to be of a serious character.

The National Hotel Poisoning Cases.

Mr. W. H. Peck, hatter, of Brooklyn, has been lying at the point of death for two weeks past from the effects of the poisonous malaria of the National Hotel, Washington. He was yesterday more comfortable, but is not yet out of danger.

Hon. George Taylor, Member of Congress from this District, and Mr. Ransom Hinman, were also affected, but neither of the latter gentlemen have been seriously ill.

☞ A new fire insurance company, to be called the Mechanics' Insurance Company, is about going into operation in Brooklyn.

Presentation.

The residents of New-Utrecht, a few evenings since, presented Dr. S. G. Goodrich, ex-Consul to Lyons, &c., with a purse containing $700 in gold, as a testimonial of his valuable services in that town during the prevalence of the yellow fever there last Summer.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets....*Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

New-York, Monday, March 23—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are quiet and languid. Pearls, $7 43¾@$7 50; Pots, $7 75@$7 81¼, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Appears in pretty good request, at steady rates: Java, 15c.@16c.; Laguayra, 13½c.@12¾c.; Maracaibo, 12c.@13c.; Rio, 9¾c.@12c.; and St. Domingo, 11c., ₱ lb.

COTTON—The demand is good, and owners ask very full prices. The absence of the *Africa*, now 16 days out from Liverpool for this port, occasions some reserve among operators. We quote: Middling Uplands, 13¾c.; do. Gulfs, 13½c.@14c.; other kinds, proportionate rates, ₱ lb. Some factors claim more money, and are not willing to fill even large orders on this basis.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is plenty, inactive,

DRY GOODS.

MARVELLAS!! MARVELLAS!!
MARVELLAS!!!
MORNING OF OPENING
Will take place
On THURSDAY, March 26.
Upon which occasion Mr. B. will display
A MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT
OF
IMPORTED MANTLES,
IN
SILK, SILK AND LACE, AND ALL LACE
Also, a much
LARGER STOCK
than usual of
HIS OWN WELL-KNOWN MANUFACTURE,
In all the above fabrics.

MOURNING MANTILLAS.
OPENING DAY.
A large and elegant assortment of
MOURNING MANTILLAS
will be ready for inspection at
WEED'S FASHIONABLE
MOURNING EMPORIUM,
on Wednesday and Thursday, March 25 and 26.
WEED'S MOURNING STORE,
No. 579 Broadway,
Directly opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS.
YOUNG & JAYNE,
No. 564 Broadway, corner Franklin-st.,
have for sale a choice assortment of
VELVET,
TAPESTRY,
BRUSSELS,
and other CARPETINGS,
of the latest styles and at the lowest market rates.
A good article of Brussels at 8s. and 9s. per yard.

MANTILLAS! MANTILLAS!!
MANTILLAS!!!
BRODIE'S RETAIL OPENING
Will take place
On THURSDAY, March 26.

BRIDAL APPOINTMENTS
for the MILLION,
at PAVILION DE FLORA,
No. 361 Broadway.

COIFFURES FOR ALL
CREATION at
PAVILION DE FLORA,
No. 361 Broadway.

PAVILION DE FLORA
offers perpetual attractions in FLOWERS,
the most favored that
Paris can produce.
No. 361 Broadway.
JAMES TUCKER,
Proprietor.

RICH FANCY RIBBONS
On retail at
PAVILION DE FLORA,
No. 361 Broadway.

BAREGE ROBES.
LANE & PORTER will offer this morning
400
BAREGE ROBES.
No. 73 Canal-st., west of Broadway, near Mercer-st.

NEW DRESS SILKS.
Fancy Stripe and Plaid Silks, 6s. and 8s.
Bayadere Stripe Silks, 10s. and 12s.
Small Figured Black Silks,
At LANE & PORTER'S,
No. 73 Canal-st., west of Broadway, near Mercer-st.

ROBES.
BEAUTIFUL FLOUNCED SILK ROBES @16 to @37.
Superior to any other in the City at the prices.
LANE & PORTER, No. 317 (late 79) Canal-st.

L. H. MOORE & CO.,
No. 122 BROADWAY,
Corner of Cedar-st., New-York,
Are now constantly receiving additions to
THEIR SPRING ASSORTMENT OF
FANCY SILKS
AND MILLINERY GOODS,
which are offered at VERY LOW PRICES TO CASH BUYERS, and are selling freely.
Our stock consists of RIBBONS in every variety and color for Bonnets, Caps and Trimmings.
BLACK VELVET RIBBONS, in all widths,
COLORED SILKS,
SATINS,
MARSEILLINES,
FLORENCES.
Silk TISSUES, BAREGES.
Black and colored SILK TRIMMINGS,
LACES, JOINED BLONDS,
ILLUSIONS, STIFF NETS,
Black English CRAPES, colored French CRAPES,
Black MODES, Black FILLET MITTS and GLOVES,
EMBROIDERIES, BANDS, COLLARS, SLEEVES, &c.
CURTAIN DRAPERIES,
IN LACE AND MUSLIN.
STRAW GOODS:
Embracing all the varieties of Tuscan, Lace, Florence, Blond, Pedal, Rutland and Split Straw
BONNETS AND HATS,
Straw and Fancy TRIMMINGS.
A complete assortment of
FRENCH CORSETS.
We invite the attention of all our old and tried customers, and all others visiting our City, to an examination
OF OUR GOODS AND PRICES.

JAMES CROPSEY, NO. 481 BROADWAY,
Respectfully informs the public that his stock of
SPRING GOODS is now complete,
And invites the ladies to examine his assortment of
Chints Chené Silks in bayadere and figures,
Printed Organdies and Jaconets,
Organdie, Grenadine, Silk and Barége
FLOUNCED ROBES.
A very large stock of the newest and most
MAGNIFICENT EMBROIDERIES,
Black Lace Mantillas and Points.
Just received from the late peremptory auction sales 400 pieces of
IRISH LINENS,
which will be sold below the cost of importation.

AEQUUM JOCUM, AEQUAS PEORLII LEGES VETO.
JAMES A. HEARN
HAS NOW OPEN
MANTELETS, BASQUES,
TRAVELING CLOAKS,
MOURNING MANTELETS, CHILDREN'S MANTELETS, IN VARIETY.
In taste and in elegance.
HIS ASSORTMENT
will exceed anything he has before offered.
No. 775 Broadway,
Above 9th-st.

SPRING EMBROIDERIES.
LACE BASQUES,
EMBROIDERED MUSLIN BASQUES,
POINT LACE SETS,
HONITON SETS,
BREAKFAST SETS,
ILLUSION CAPES, confined styles,
POINT APPLIQUE SETS,
GUIPURE, HONITON, VALENCIENNES AND
POINT LACES,
$4,000 French, Swiss and Cambric Bands,
Now opened at JAMES CROPSEY'S
No. 481 Broadway.

GREAT AND UNUSUAL INDUCEMENTS.
TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. DISCOUNT
In fine class Engravings, will be made until further notice on all CASH PURCHASES of
LOOKING-GLASSES, PICTURE-FRAMES,
ENGRAVINGS, ARTISTS' MATERIALS, &c., &c.,
which will be sold independently of the deduction,
AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICES,
and the privilege of selecting said deduction from an immense stock and great variety of fine Engravings
GIVEN TO EACH PURCHASER.
WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.,
No. 353 Broadway, New-York.

LACE GOODS.
Point d'Alencon, Point de Gaze, Brussels, Applique, Valenciennes and Honiton Sets, Bridal Veils and Flouncings, in sets to match; Black Thread Lace Veils, Shawls, Mantillas and Flouncings in great variety, and in new and magnificent designs, imported expressly for the retail trade, are just received by the *America*, for sale by
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal, corner Mercer.

TO BUYERS OF CLOTHING!!
WATERPROOF OVERCOATS,
COATS, PANTALOONS AND VESTS,
TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION,
On TUESDAY, March 24,
FOR CASH, WITHOUT RESERVE,
At No. 91 BROADWAY,
By WM. TOPPING & CO., Auctioneers.

JAMES GRAY & CO.
Have just opened a beautiful selection of
RICH DRESS GOODS,
SILKS, GRENADINES,
FOULARDS, BAREGES,
ORGANDIES, JACCONETS,
DELAINES, PRINTS,
And a general assortment of fashionable Dry Goods,
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.
JAMES GRAY & CO.
have just received a superb assortment of
REAL LACES AND FRENCH EMBROIDERIES,
BLACK THREAD LACE VEILS, SHAWLS,
MANTILLAS, and FLOUNCINGS,
in great variety.
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

LADIES' AND MISSES PARIS SHOES,
GAITERS, TIES, SANDALS, DRESS AND TOILET
SLIPPERS
of every material suitable for the foot of a lady, and at moderate prices.
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway,
St. Nicholas Hotel.

"THE LATEST FASHION."
LAIZE-DE-COTE,
GRENADINE,
MOUSSELINE DE SOIE, and
ORGANDY
ROBES,
received by the last steamer.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade-sts.

THE "ECOSSAIS" ROBE.
The latest Parisian novelty, at
JAMES CROPSEY'S, No. 481 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

BEAUTIFUL CHANTILLAS!!
Adapted to the present mode,
IN VELVET, VELVETEEN AND SATIN ANTIQUE.
Will be opened Monday, March 23,
GEO. BULPIN,
No. 361 Broadway.

GREAT NOVELTIES IN MANTILLAS
On BULPIN'S OPENING DAY,
No. 361 Broadway.

GUIPURE LACE MANTILLAS.
CHANTILLY LACE MANTILLAS.
FRENCH LACE MANTILLAS.
VELVET MANTILLAS.
SILK MANTIELAS.
THURSDAY, MARCH 26.

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE WRAPPERS,
Or Summer cloth Mantles;
A graceful and extremely beautiful garment.
BULPIN'S opening day,
Thursday, March 26.
No. 361 Broadway.

BEAUTIFUL NEW MANTILLAS,
Opening day, Thursday, March 26.
GEO. BULPIN,
No. 361 Broadway.

HANDSOME VELVET MANTILLAS,
For early Spring wear,
On BULPIN'S opening day,
Thursday, March 26.
No. 361 Broadway.

DECIDED NOVELTIES FOR LADIES.
BULPIN'S SPRING MANTILLAS,
Opening day, Thursday, March 26.
No. 361 Broadway.

ELEGANT VELVET MANTILLAS,
For early Spring costume.
Beautiful, rich and new.
On BULPIN'S opening day,
Thursday, March 26.
No. 361 Broadway.

ANNUAL SPRING EXHIBITION
Of new and elegant mantillas,
On Thursday, March 26,
GEO. BULPIN,
No 361 Broadway.

1,000 SILK MANTILLAS,
The latest Paris modes,
Are now ready,
And will be exhibited
On BULPIN'S opening day,
Thursday, March 26,
No. 361 Broadway.

500 CHANTILLY LACE MANTILLAS,
New and beautiful patterns
IN RUFFLED SCARFS, SHAWLS AND TALMAS,
On BULPIN'S opening day,
Thursday, March 26,
No. 361 Broadway.

100 VELVET MANTILLAS,
For present season's wear,
Will be exhibited,
ON BULPIN'S OPENING DAY,
Thursday, March 26.
No. 361 Broadway.

200 GUIPURE LACE MANTILLAS,
Of most recherche designs,
Will be exhibited
ON BULPIN'S OPENING DAY,
Thursday, March 26.
No. 361 Broadway.

350 FRENCH LACE MANTILLAS,
Rich in work;
Beautiful in design.
BULPIN'S OPENING DAY,
Thursday, March 26.
No. 361 Broadway.

COSTLY AND RECHERCHE MANTILLAS.
The latest Parisian modes,
Imported for the occasion,
On BULPIN'S opening day.
Thursday, March 26.
No. 361 Broadway.

SPRING OPENING.
GRAHAM & FANCHER
will open
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 25,
MANTELETS,
BASQUES AND TRAVELING CLOAKS.
MILLINERY,
STRAW GOODS,
RIBBONS, FLOWERS,
BLONDES, LACES, &c.,
SUPERIOR IN QUALITY AND STYLE.
No. 371 Hudson-st.,
Between Canal and Spring sts.

WET GOODS! WET GOODS! WET GOODS!
One week more, which will be the last of the great closing sale of wet goods at COLBY'S.
Wet Silks, Wet Damasks and Napkins,
Wet Linen Shirting and Sheeting,
Wet Brilliants and Drapery,
Wet Quilts and Blankets,
Wet Cotton Shirting and Sheeting.
N. B.—A large stock of new Spring Goods will be opened this morning. Rich Goods at low prices.
A. G. COLBY, corner Grand and Eldridge sts.

A NEW IMPORTATION OF BLACK LACES.
Black thread and Guipure laces, all widths; black thread veils, both round and square corners, in new designs; black thread collars, sets, coiffures, barbs and wristletts, point a l'Aiguille and point applique laces, sets, collars, &c., in great variety; Paris embroidered collars, sets, bands, basques, &c. new patterns; a new style of handkerchief, very dressy; also a superb assortment of made-up lace goods, illusion capes, &c., our own peculiar styles.
BAILEY, FARRINGTON & LESLIE,
No. 633 Broadway.

ELEGANT PARIS DRESS SILKS.
Bayadere, Chené, Broché, Jaspe, and Ecossais Poult de Soice, in great variety. Also,
EXTRA RICH SILK FLOUNCED ROBES
at @40 to @50 per robe.
ALSO,
A very desirable and full assortment of
LOW-PRICED DRESS SILKS,
New Spring Silks, at 75 cents to @1 per yard.
LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259, and 261 GRAND-ST., and new numbers 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

ELEGANT AND CHEAP CARPETINGS.
Superfine Ingrains.....at 75 cents.
Extra Super Three-plys.....at @1.
English Brussels.....at @1.
Tapestry Velvets.....at @1 50.
ALSO,
Rugs, Mats, Oil-cloths, Stair Carpetings, Drugets, &c.,
AT EQUALLY LOW PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259, and 261 GRAND-ST.

DOMESTICS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION!
Bleached and Unbleached Sheetings and Shirtings, Drillings, Tickings, Prints, Ginghams, Checks, Canton Flannels, White and Colored Woolen Flannels, and every other variety of domestic manufacture.
THE LARGEST RETAIL STOCK
of Domestic Goods in the City.
15 PER CENT. BELOW CUSTOMARY PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259, and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

FASHIONABLE SPRING DRESS GOODS!!
Muslin de Laines, Printed Jaconets, Percales, Barèges, Tissues, Brilliants, Poplins, &c., &c., &c. Also,
ORGANDIE, BAREGE, AND TISSUE ROBES,
Received per recent arrivals.
Extra Rich Chintz, Satin Striped, Flounced Robes, and Plain do.,
FROM @4 50 TO @25 PER ROBE.
LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259, and 261 GRAND-ST., and Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

THE RICHEST SILKS OF THE SEASON.
A. T. STEWART & CO.
have received by the late steamers
CHENE AND BAYADERE SILKS,
FLOUNCED SILK ROBES,
FOULARD, &c., &c.
The newest productions,
Broadway, Chambers, and Reade sts.

BAJOU GLOVES.
The consumers and purchasers of this article are requested to examine the inside of the left hand glove for the signature,
BAJOU,
which each pair contains,
TO PROTECT THEMSELVES FROM PURCHASING an inferior article through the representations of some parties professing to sell
BAJOU GLOVES.

NEW DRESS GOODS.
PLAIDS,
DUCALS,
CHALLIES,
DE LAINES.
LANE & PORTER, No. 73 Canal-st.,
West of Broadway, near Mercer-st.

CARPETS, CURTAIN MATERIALS,
FURNITURE COVERINGS, &c., &c.
The largest stock in the City
At
last year's prices.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will open on Tuesday, March 24, their Spring and Summer styles of
MANTILLAS.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade-st.

MANTILLAS, TALMAS, AND BASQUES.
A full assortment of
ENTIRELY NEW SPRING STYLES
and approved Paris Shapes
MANUFACTURED EXPRESSLY FOR RETAIL!
Ready Monday, March 23,
MUCH BELOW REGULAR PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259, and 261 GRAND-ST., and (new numbers) 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
4-4 Linen, Pillow Linens, Linen Damasks, Napkins, Doilies, Huckabacks, Lawns and Towelings, Counterpanes, all sizes and qualities. Colored and white Flannels, Table Covers, &c., &c., for sale by
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal, corner Mercer.

JACONETS AND ORGANDIES.
In new designs, received by the *America*, will be opened on Monday, the 23d inst.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal, corner of Mercer.

WHITE GOODS.
A large assortment of Nansooks, Jaconets, Cambrics, Brilliants, Mulls—plaid, striped Swiss and Nansooks, spotted Swiss—will be offered at retail on Monday, the 23d inst.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal, corner of Mercer.

COTTON YARN, CANDLEWICK, CARPET Warp, Cotton Twine, Cotton Batting of every quality, and Black and White Waddings, very heavy, for Furriers' use, &c., &c., for sale by THOMAS GWYNNE, No. 24 Cedar-st.

DOWN THEY GO!
ANOTHER REDUCTION IN PRICE.
The whole of our immense stock to be
CLOSED OUT
by the 1st of June. Here are the prices for this week, and also the usual rates at other establishments:

	Our prices.	Usual prices.
White China Tea Sets, 44 pieces	@8 75	@5 50
White Toilet Sets	2 00	5 00
White Dinner Sets, 134 pieces	16 00	24 00
Cut Glass Coblets, the dozen	1 25	3 00
Cut Glass Champagnes, the dozen	1 00	2 25
Cut Glass Wines, the dozen	75	1 50
Bohemian Gilted Finger Bowls, the dozen	1 50	3 00
Cut Glass Decanters, the pair	2 50	4 00
Decorated China Vases, the pair	7 50	12 00
Silver-plated Table Forks, the dozen	4 00	6 00
Silver-plated Table Spoons, the dozen	3 75	5 75
Silver-plated Tea Spoons, the dozen	1 50	2 50
Silver-plated Castors, each	4 75	7 00
Silver-plated Mustard Pitchers, each	2 00	3 00
Silver-plated Tea Sets, 4 pieces	30 00	50 00
Silver-plated Cake Baskets	6 50	10 00
Silver-plated Toast Racks, each	2 75	4 00
Silver-plated Tea Kettles	11 00	19 00

The public will agree with us that these figures are low, and when they examine the goods they will be sure to make their selections.
W. J. P. DAILEY & CO.,
Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway,

MOURNING GOODS.
Black Crepe Maretz, Black Mousseline de Laine,
Black Alpaca, Black Bombazine,
Black Calico, Black Gingham,
Grenadine, Barèges and Crapes, and all goods suitable for Mourning, always on hand and for sale by
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal, corner Mercer.

FRENCH JACONET MUSLINS,
FROM AUCTION,
At 25 Cents Per Yard,
Will be opened on
MONDAY, March 23, at
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers, and Reade-sts.

BARÈGE AND GRENADINE ROBES,
IN RICH CHENE AND
MEDALLION FLOUNCES.
The above styles are confined to
JAMES COOPER, No. 481 Broadway.

EMBROIDERIES
At an immense reduction,
being the last week before
removal to No. 703 Broadway.
MILLER & GRANT,
No. 371 Broadway.

THE PRINCESS "MATHILDE" ROBE.
A new and elegant style of promenade dress,
At JAMES CROPSEY'S,
No. 481 Broadway.

HOOPS, HOOPS.—I AM PREPARED TO SUPply the wholesale trade only with a superior tempered steel spring, covered with fine webbing. This spring will neither break or get out of shape, is put up in handsome style in sets and is sold as cheap as the ordinary article. Refer by permission to first-class houses in Philadelphia, Boston and this City. Samples can be seen at my store, J. P. TRAVERS, No. 167 William st.

MILLINERY.

MOURNING MILLINERY.
OPENING DAY.
Grand exposition of Paris Millinery on Wednesday and Thursday, March 25 and 26, at
WEED'S MOURNING STORE,
No. 579 Broadway,
Directly opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

OPENING OF SPRING MILLINERY.
Mrs. HEILBUTH, No. 161 6th-av., would call the attention of her old patrons and the public to a rich and fashionable assortment of Spring and Summer Millinery, now ready for inspection. Country milliners and ladies visiting the City will do well to call before purchasing, as they will find such a Bonnet for @6 as is usually charged @10 for. A variety of Misses' Hats always on hand.
Mrs. HEILBUTH, No. 161 6th-av.,
Between 11th and 12th sts.

PARIS MILLINERY.
Madame FERRERO, No. 5 Great Jones-st., has just received a choice assortment of PARIS SPRING MILLINERY.

1857.—SPRING AND SUMMER MILLINERY AND STRAW GOODS.—Grand opening for the season, on Thursday, March 26, at Mrs. SIMMONS' old stand, No. 564 Broadway.
N. B.—Merchants and milliners liberally dealt with, as usual. W. SIMMONS, No. 564 Broadway.

MRS. HART, LATE OF NO. 501 BROADway, will open Paris Millinery, on Thursday, the 26th inst., at her show rooms, No. 761 Broadway, up stairs. The latest styles of dress patterns just received, and the trade supplied.

MRS. RALLINGS, NO. 67 OLD CANAL-st., and late at No. 385 Broadway, will open rich Parisian Spring and Summer millinery on Thursday next, the 26th inst., to which she invites the attention of dealers visiting the City and ladies generally.

MISS ALICE MORGAN, No. 504 BROADWAY—Opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel, will open Paris Spring Millinery on THURSDAY, March 26.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

PIANOS FOR ALL.—THE PH. MUSICAL SAVing and Loan Society, chartered 1856, respectfully announces to the public that they have established a branch of their institution in this City. The Society has for its object the monthly distribution of first-class 7-octave Rosewood Piano-Fortes. Membership may be obtained by taking shares of stock, valued at @225, payable in monthly installments of @5 50, entitling every member to a Piano of the above description valued at @400. The Society has entered into a contract with Messrs. Lighte, Newton & Bradbury of this City, to furnish the Pianos, which guarantees every member a good instrument. Persons wishing to become members of the benefits of this Society will please call at the office, No. 493 Broadway, at Mr. Dodworth's Music store, where the Constitution and By-Laws may be obtained, and a model of the Piano may be seen, and further information will be given.
H. GOLDSMITH,
Secretary and General Agent for the Society.

A SUPERB FULL 7-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD piano-forte for sale, richly finished with four round corners, carved lyre, beautiful carved case, grand circular scale, French action, gold inlaid plate, diagonally braced; is perfect in every way; made by one of our best City makers for the owner, and fully warranted; most beautiful tone, which can be fully tested; used two months, and cost @400; to be appreciated must be seen and tried; price @300. Apply at No. 678 6th-av. near the Crystal Palace, from 8 A. M. till 8 P. M. N. B.—Has a packing box for shipping. Can be seen for four days. An inducement for cash.

A FINE CARVED @400 PIANO—7-OCTAVES, carved legs, City make, new, for @300.—Hallet Davis & Co.'s celebrated grand and square Pianos; Haines Brothers, in plain and carved cases. Pianos of other makers, comprising an assortment unrivaled. Pianos to let. Second-hand Pianos at @20, @50, @75, @150, @175 and @200. T. S. BERRY, No. 453 Broadway, marble building, corner Grand-st.

GOLD-MEDAL PIANOS!—STEINWAY & SONS have again been awarded the First premium at the late Fair of the American Institute, New-York; and also the First premium Gold Medal at the late Fair of the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, in addition to the three already received, making five first-prize medals within the last 18 months. No. 84 Walker-st.

T. GILBERT & CO.'S PIANO-FORTE WAREHOUSE—Nos. 419 and 421 Broadway, corner of Canal. A large variety of the above beautiful instruments, containing their recent improvement in action and scale, for sale on the most favorable terms. Pianos to hire with privilege of purchasing.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS—GREAT BARGAINS.—Owing to alterations to be made in the piano-rooms at No. 383 Broadway, the large stock of pianos and melodeons will be sold during this week at lower prices than ever before offered in this City. Pianos and melodeons to rent. HORACE WATERS, Agent.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAIN.—A BEAUtiful toned, almost new, rosewood pianoforte warranted in every respect; will be disposed of at great sacrifice; an old piano taken in exchange. For particulars call on A. WEBER, No. 155 West Broadway.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF PIANOS. JUDSON & MUNGER have removed to No. 723 Broadway, opposite New-York Hotel, where can be found the best assortment of Pianos and Melodeons in the City, for sale or to let. N. B.—Storage for pianos and furniture.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte manufacturers, warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, confidently of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

PIANOS 20 PER CENT LESS THAN HAINES BROS.' PIANOS
[illegible]
J. E. PERRY.

A FINE PIANO.—GREAT BARGAIN.—A rosewood 7-octave piano, full iron frame, carved legs, such as are retailed at @600, will be sold to a cash customer for @275. Apply to T. H. CHAMBERS, @55 Broadway.

STATIONERY.

STATIONERY AND BLANK BOOKS.
We wish to call the attention of the trade to our samples of Stationery and Blank Books, from the well-known Paper mills of H. Barton and A. Maurin; also to samples of Gilbert & Co.'s Pencils, and Monchicourt's Pens.
All the above-named goods will be sold at the lowest trade prices. MESTAYER & O. PERGELINE,
No. 17 Broad-st.

BOWNE & HASBROUCK, STATIONERS' Hall, Nos. 170 and 176 Pearl-st., New-York, Importers and Manufacturers, offer for sale, at low cash prices, every variety of account books, papers, fancy and staple stationery, writing papers, notes, drafts, money and shipping receipts, inkstands, memorandum and time books, pens, pencils, slates, penknives, chess and backgammon boards, &c., and all articles usually kept by the trade. JOB PRINTING and LITHOGRAPHY executed at low rates, cards, circulars, &c. Country merchants invited to call.

J. MORTIMER HALL, ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA Territory, dealer in real estate; lands bought and sold throughout the Territory; land warrants located; investments of money made on joint accounts or commission; collections made and taxes paid for non-residents. Refer to DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., MORRIS KETCHUM, New-York.

NIBLO'S SALOON.
MAGOT'S
M'LLE EUGENIE DE ROODE'S FIRST CONCERT.
On which occasion she will be assisted by the following artists:
M'LLE MARIE DE ROODE,
MR. EDWARD MOLLENHAUER,
MR. HENRY MOLLENHAUER,
MR. F. MOLLENHAUER, and
Messrs. HERZOG and BESIG.
PROGRAMME.
PART FIRST.
1. First Grand Concerto for Piano, (with Quintette Accompaniment of Stringed Instruments.....Chopin
M'LLE EUGENIE DE ROODE.
2. Concert Aria.....French.
M'LLE MARIE DE ROODE.
(With Violoncello Obligato by H. MOLLENHAUER.)
3. Violin Solo.....EDWARD MOLLENHAUER.
4. Allegrezza Etude de Concert.....Gorin.
M'LLE EUGENIE DE ROODE.
PART SECOND.
1. Fantasia, "Huguenots,".....Thalberg.
M'LLE EUGENIE DE ROODE.
2. Aria, "Va pur alla,".....Meyerbeer.
M'LLE MARIE DE ROODE.
3. Grand Fantasia, (Violoncello,).....Servais.
MR. HENRY MOLLENHAUER.
4. Fraublingallied.....Esser.
M'LLE MARIE DE ROODE.
5. Duetto—Piano and Violin.....OSBOURNE and DE BERIOT,
M'LLE EUGENIE DE ROODE and E. MOLLENHAUER
Admission @1. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Concert to commence at 8 o'clock.
Tickets to be had at HALL & SON'S Music Store, corner of Broadway and Park-place; SCHUBERT'S Music Store, No. 589 Broadway; and at the door on the evening of the Concert.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½.
Tickets.....50 cents.
TUESDAY EVENING, March 24,
SECOND NIGHT OF THE SEASON.
Return of the unrivaled and unequaled
RAVELS AND THEIR DOUBLE COMPANY.
Return of the great favorites,
ANTOINE AND JEROME RAVEL,
MLLE. ROBERT, MME. MONPLAISIR,
LEON ESPINOSA,
MME. MAZZETTI, LINA WINDEL,
YOUNG HENGLER, YOUNG AMERICA.
Commencing at 7½ o'clock with the evolutions on the
TIGHT ROPE,
By Young Hengler, Young America, Young Lehmann, A. Chiarini, and Mlle. V. Chiarini.
Followed by the grand ballet entitled
GENEVIEVE.
Genevieve (first time).....M'me Monplaisir
To conclude with the comic pantomime of
THE CONSCRIPT.
The Conscript.....Antoine
The WONDERFUL RAVELS every evening.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
E. A. Marshall.....Sole lessee
W. R. Blake.....Stage manager
Doors open at 6½. Overture at 7½.
SECOND WEEK OF THE GRAND SPECTACLE, in which the world-renowned and
LEARNED ELEPHANTS
VICTORIA AND ALBERT,
will appear. The drama of
THE USURPER OF SIAM,
with all its gorgeous scenery, &c., composed expressly to exhibit the miraculous evolutions, marches, dances, postures, antipodean exercises, ascension, &c., &c., of these wonderfully trained animals.
For brilliant cast of characters, music, processions, magical effects, tableaus, scenery, &c., &c., see bills.
TUESDAY, March 24, 1857, and
EVERY NIGHT DURING THE WEEK,
followed by an excellent farce,
GRAND DAY PERFORMANCES,
in which the elephants will appear, will be given
On WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.
Doors open at 2½; to begin at 3 P. M.
This arrangement is complied with to accommodate FAMILIES, SCHOOLS, CHILDREN.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.
TUESDAY—A new five act comedy, called
WALL-STREET.
By the author of "Upper Ten and Lower Twenty," Webster Livingston, Mr. C. Fisher; Mr. Reynolds, Mr. Barrett.
Knickerbocker Vandam, Mr. Burton.
Jacobus Corner, a Wall-st. Broker, Mr. M. Smith.
Simon, his clerk, in the Policy Line, Mr. Bishop.
Alfred Highbred, a speculator, Mr. Howard.
Quicksnap, Mr. Everett.
Abednego Hopeful, from the East, Mr. Setchell.
Mr. Wanter, of the U. S. Senate, Mr. Wenslee.
Bluffem, a fashionable Editor, Mr. Tree.
Emily Vandam, Mrs. Plunkett; Susan Slocum, Miss Polly Marshall.
Mrs. Julia Van Pelt, a widow, Mrs. Hughes.
Mrs. Uptown, Mrs. Rainford; Miss Schuster, Mrs. Dunn.
To conclude with an ENTIRE NEW CAST OF INTEREST, in which Mrs. A. Parker and Miss Polly Marshall will appear.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
PRICES OF ADMISSION—Boxes and Parquet, 50 cents; Upper Tier, 25 cents; Orchestra Stalls, @1.
MISS MATILDA HERON
in a
NEW CHARACTER,
TUESDAY EVENING, March 24,
LEONORE.
Mr. Walcott, Mr. Dyott, Mr. Southern, Mrs. Vernon, Miss Mary Gannon, &c.

OLE BULL'S
FAREWELL CONCERT
IN NEW-YORK,
Will take place at
Dodworth's Rooms, on
TUESDAY EVENING, March 31, 1857.
Particulars in future advertisements.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS,
NEW HALL, No. 585 BROADWAY.
MONDAY EVENING, March 23, and every evening during the week, the very successful piece of the OLD FOLKS' CONCERT; also, THE OCEAN TELEGRAPH. Preceding which—NEGRO MINSTRELSY. WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 25, BENEFIT of Messrs. J. MATTHEWS and JOSEPH R. WHEELER, Ushers. On SUNDAY, March 29, a SACRED CONCERT will be given, on which occasion NOEL'S BAND, in conjunction with the BUCKLEYS, will appear.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Philadelphia—E. A. MARSHALL, Sole Lessee.
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 25,
Verdi's Grand Opera in three acts,
LA TRAVIATA.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE—NO. 624 Broadway, near Houston st. Doors open at 6¾ o'clock. The performance will commence with the Overture at 7¾ o'clock. THIS EVENING, March 24, will be presented the petit Drama, entitled
THE WICKED WIFE.
M. de Langeais.....Mr. Jordan | Julie.....Miss Laura Keene
After which,
THE ELVES; Or, THE STATUE BRIDE.
Colin.....Mr. T. B. Johnston | Sylva.....Miss Laura Keene

PUNDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—DRESS Circle 25 cents; Pit 12½ cents; Orchestra Chairs, 50 cents; Private Boxes @5. THIS EVENING, March 24, the new drama, in 3 acts, entitled
LIFE IN BROOKLYN.
To be followed by the pantomime of
MAGIC ROSE.
The whole to conclude with the comedietta of
LOVE IN LIVERY.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—A SUperb hit at the times. Another new Comedy from London, entitled DOUBLE-FACED PEOPLE, a play in 3 acts. Performed THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. George Medley and Dick Scrummel, Artists, Messrs. C. W. Clarke and T. Hadaway; Emily, Miss Mostayer. AFTERNOON at 3, TOM THUMB UNDER DIFFICULTIES, and THE IRISH TUTOR. The living Serpents Happy Family, &c., to be seen without extra charge. Admission 25; children under 10, 12½ cents.

L. A. BENJAMIN'S GRAND CONCERT.—BY his classes of several hundred young singers, and his orchestra of 100 young musicians, 75 on the violin, will be given at the Tabernacle, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 25. This will be one of the best Juvenile Concerts ever given. Tickets 25 cents—at the Music Stores and at the Ticket Office.

THEO. EISFELD'S CLASSICAL SOIREE, the last but one of the 7th season, on TUESDAY, March 24, at Dodworth's. Mlle. H. SIMON, (2d appearance.) Mr. WILLIAM MASON, Mr. J. BURKE, F. SIMON will assist THEO. EISFELD'S Quartet Party. Public rehearsal at 12 o'clock. Concert to commence at 8 o'clock.

THE PALMER MARBLES.—STATUE OF Indian Girl, and eleven other pieces of Sculpture, at No. 548 Broadway. Open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admittance 25 cents.

SCREAMS OF LAUGHTER AT SEEING Buckley's "Old Folks."

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THE CRYSTAL PALace is still open to the Public, and contains many things curious and wonderful. The statuary alone is worth the price of admission.

THE "OLD FOLKS" AT BUCKLEY'S every night.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, No. 497 BROADWAY.—The best collection of Paintings in this country. It contains 150 Paintings. Open day and evening. Admittance 25 cents.

FUN! FUN!!—LOOK OUT FOR BUTTONS when you see Buckleys' "Old Folks."

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES.
No. 806 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
No. 127 MONTAGUE-PLACE, BROOKLYN.
New-York classes on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS. Brooklyn classes on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 3 and 4 P. M. for ladies and children, at 8 P. M. for gentlemen. Ladies' private classes at 3 P. M. Pupils can commence at any time during the season.
Practicing assemblies for ladies and gentlemen EVERY MONDAY EVENING in Brooklyn, and every SATURDAY EVENING in New-York. Former pupils can subscribe for the assemblies alone.

BALLS.

IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE WISH EXpressed by many ladies and gentlemen who were present at the late Ball at the New-York Academy of Music, for the benefit of the Opera Fund, a second one will be given for the same object, on TUESDAY, April 14, which it is intended shall surpass in brilliancy and decorative effect the first, particulars of which will be published at an early day.

GRAND BALL—ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 25, at Mlle. CAROLINE VEZIEN'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 21 Howard-st.; the ball will open at 8 o'clock and close at 12. Tickets 50 cents. The above Academy is open every day for the instruction of ladies and gentlemen, at 3 o'clock P. M., and 7 o'clock in the evening, for practice.

FOR EUROPE.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.—THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIPS.—The ships composing this line are
ARAGO, Capt. Oliver Bursdon.
ARIADNE, Capt. Nelson Comstock.
ADRIATIC, Capt. James Nye.
These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.
Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, @150; in second do., @75. Exclusive use of extra size state rooms, @375. From Liverpool to New-York, @100 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berths can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved watertight bulkheads, and to avoid danger from ice will not cross the Banks north of 42 degrees, until after the 1st of August.
PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK:		FROM LIVERPOOL:	
Saturday, Jan.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 24, 1857.

The NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served in [illegible] and vicinity for ONE SHILLING a week. Single [illegible] Cents. Mail subscribers SIX DOLLARS a [illegible]

The NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES is published [illegible] morning, (*Sundays Excepted.*) One edition will [illegible] Noon and the other at THREE o'clock P. M. It [illegible] by mail at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing nearly all [illegible] matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and [illegible] is mailed at THREE DOLLARS a year.

The WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed [illegible] TWO DOLLARS a year for single Copies. TWENTY-FIVE [illegible] for TWENTY DOLLARS, to one address.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the [illegible] of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6 [illegible] for single copies.

Terms, *invariably cash in advance.*

Publication Office, No. 138 Nassau-st., cor. of Beekman.

RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO., Publishers.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The New-York appointments continue to be the engrossing topic of interest at Washington, as well as among the Democracy of this City. Rumors were current in town last evening that they had been made, and that the following was the list:

For Collector—AUGUSTUS SCHELL.
For Surveyor—WILLIAM H. LUDLOW.
For Postmaster—WILSON SMALL.
For Naval Officer—L. H. BIRDSALL.
For Marshal—K. B. HART.
For Navy Agent—Alderman BRISLEY.
Naval Storekeeper—ANSON HERRICK.
Inspector of Drugs—P. MERKLE.

We have received, however, no confirmation of this rumor, and are inclined to believe it premature. Meantime, the dispatches of our Washington correspondents give very full details of the various manœuverings of the different factions of the Democracy, together with sundry incidents of the contest, from which the public can probably form a more or less reliable and accurate opinion as to the probable result. The appointments will undoubtedly be made to-day.

Nothing, it seems, was decided as to Gov. GEARY's successor, though the Governor had a long interview with the President and Cabinet, and made a full statement of the condition of affairs in KANSAS. Our correspondents lead us to infer that Gov. GEARY will not be sent back to the Territory, though he would not be unwilling to resume his post if invited to do so.

The Sandy Hook telegraph line was held open until 2 o'clock this morning, but up to that time nothing had been seen of the steamship *Africa*. The *Circassian*, due at Halifax, had not arrived at a late hour last night.

We learn by telegraph that the Kansas Free-State Convention was in session at Topeka on the 9th and 11th inst. A series of resolutions was adopted, refusing to participate in the election called under the Pro-Slavery Constitutional Convention Act, and declaring that the Topeka Constitution is still the choice of a majority of the citizens of the Territory, and urging Congress to admit Kansas as a State under that Constitution.

It is stated that positive information has been received in Washington, to the effect that BRIGHAM YOUNG and his crew have burned the United States archives, Court records, &c., in Utah Territory, and that they have demanded the appointment of one of two schedules of federal officers, both headed by BRIGHAM YOUNG for Governor, with the avowal of the purpose of driving any other out of the Territory by force of arms.

The steamship *Tennessee*, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, sailed yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock, with a large number of passengers for California, and several for San Juan del Norte. Major BRADLEY, of Gen. WALKER's army, was among the passengers. He returns to the army.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday afternoon. They did nothing beyond authenticating a bill for $590, payment to a Police Justice. The Board of Aldermen met also. The crowd below the bar was very dense, as if in expectation of the settlement of the question as to the payment of wages for street-cleaning. Alderman BLUNT presented a resolution, which was adopted as an experiment, to stop some of the South Ferry stages at the Park. A Committee was appointed to investigate the subject of the contract for paving Chatham-street. The Board adopted the report, making an extra appropriation of $65,000 for the Department of Repairs and Supplies. There was long and tedious argument on these subjects, Aldermen TUCKER and FULMER warmly urging opposite sides. The Board did not adjourn until a later hour than usual.

The Surrogate gave an order yesterday granting the application of the Public Administrator to sell the furniture of Dr. BURDELL remaining at No. 31 Bond-street. As to the alleged interest by Mrs. CUNNINGHAM and her daughters in the temporary use of this furniture till the 1st of next May, he referred them for remedy to the Courts of law.

General SANFORD, counsel for the contestants of the will of JAMES TURNER, the former circus proprietor of this City, yesterday, stated on behalf of the contestants, that they would pursue the contest no further. The Surrogate thereupon ordered that the will be admitted to probate at once, and letters testamentary granted to the Executor. The whole estate—some $50,000—thus goes into the possession of Mr. LEVI J. NORTH, the partner of Mr. TURNER at the time of his death, and his sole legatee.

The preliminary examination as to the sanity of JOHN W. LAYMAN, indicted for killing CORNELIUS CANNON, in New-Utrecht, was commenced in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, Brooklyn, before Judge STRONG and a Jury yesterday. The examination will probably extend through several days.

WILLIAM H. PECK, Hon. GEORGE TAYLOR and HARMON HINMAN, of Brooklyn, were among the persons seriously sick from the National Hotel malady, Washington. Mr. PECK now lies in a critical state.

The Demilt Dispensary had its Sixth Anniversary Meeting last evening. During the year this excellent charity has treated 20,684 poor sick, 16,544 in doors, and 4,140 at the houses of the patients; 2,211 have been vaccinated at its hands. Of its patients, 226 have died, 170 been sent to the Hospitals, and 19,481 either cured or are remaining under treatment. Addresses were delivered by Rev. THEODORE CUYLER and General MATHER, and the managers were elected.

On Sunday morning last, Rev. F. W. FARLAY preached a sermon in the Church of the Messiah, in Pierpont-street, in favor of running the Brooklyn cars on Sunday. Rev. Dr. STORRS, of the Church of the Pilgrims, in Henry-street, preached on the other side of the question. The Common Council Committee reported favorably to the Sunday running last evening. Their report was made the special order for next Monday evening.

Four Italians, two Portuguese and a Frenchman, recently arrived by the *Tennessee* from Aspinwall, were swindled out of their passage to Southampton and Havre, by the steamer *Leopold I.*, at a ticket office in Greenwich-street. Their losses by bogus tickets were $490; they were charged $294 by a Cedar-street landlord for supper, lodging and breakfast, and their hack-driver plucked them besides.

The dry goods store of WILLARD, WOOD & Co., No. 57 Broadway, was entered by burglars some time between Saturday night and Monday morning, and robbed of about $600 worth of broadcloth. The property was afterwards discovered secreted in the cellar of the house of PETER JOHNSON, carman and boarding-house keeper, corner of Trinity-place and Tin-pot Alley. JOHNSON was taken in custody, as was also a man named CHAS. ROBINSON, suspected of having some hand in the burglary. Both prisoners were committed for examination.

The Young Men's Christian Association held a long and very lively meeting at the University last evening. The report of the Committee of Investigation, appointed at the February meeting, was presented by Mr. AUSTIN ABBOTT. It developed a series of errors in the management of the Association, and the reading created much excitement. The Committee reported, in relation to the matter of the expulsion of the *Express*, that the Library Committee, of which Mr. EDGAR was Chairman, was invested with full discretion to act as they had done, although the Investigating Committee declined to express any opinion concerning the character of the paper. Amendments to the Constitution, recommended by the Committee, are to be acted upon in April. The Board of Directors are severely censured in the report of the Committee.

E. M. sends us the following: "At 10:45 A. M. of to-day (23d) snow fell in large sheets, from the size of a dollar to that of a dime, and in balls about the size of a pea. The temperature previous was at 38°, and immediately fell to 36°, and has not fluctuated exceeding two degrees in ten hours being equilibriated. The wind has been E. S. E. during the day. This disposes of the weather yesterday.

The Dean and Boker case was terminated yesterday by Judge DAVIES dissolving the injunction by which DEAN was forbidden personal communication with his wife, and dismissing the writ of *habeas corpus*, by which the lady, it is alleged, was restrained of her liberty by her father. The proceedings excited much interest, and were really unique in their way.

A lecture was delivered last night, at the University Medical College, by Professor GUILMETTE, on the "Human Voice." The theory of the lecturer was that sound was not produced by the larynx, but by some other organs, which will be shown by Dr. GUILMETTE in his next lecture. There was a fair audience.

Governor Geary.

Our Washington advices state that Governor GEARY would consent to resume his post in Kansas, if he could carry with him assurances of proper support from the Government at Washington. If this is so we are compelled to regard his ostentatious abandonment of his place as exceedingly unfortunate. He has gone to Washington to make an issue which he should have made upon the spot. His address to the people of Kansas is a confession of weakness, which he should never have made if he designed, under any circumstances, to resume control of the Executive Department of the Government. It cannot fail to have seriously impaired his personal influence with all classes, while it must also have greatly exasperated those against whom its censures are directed. If Governor GEARY were to return, therefore, with whatever promises of support, we cannot help feeling that he would wield far less control, command far less respect, and therefore be able to do much less good, than hitherto.

Under all the circumstances, therefore, highly as we approve his Administration, we should hesitate to advise his reappointment. But we trust the President will take care, in the selection of his successor, to leave no room for doubt as to the policy which is to be pursued. Governor GEARY's line of conduct is the one which must be followed in Kansas,—whether its Government is to rest with him or with some one else. The President is now directly and personally responsible for the course of events in that Territory. It is impossible not to perceive that the elements of civil commotion are again in agitation;—that the violent, lawless, Pro-Slavery fanaticism—to which all the past sufferings of Kansas are due,—is renewing its effort at ascendancy,—that it is now in possession, by fraud and force, of the actual Government, and that Governor GEARY, the representative of the Federal authority there, has been compelled to fly before it. This crisis,—so momentous and so menacing, President BUCHANAN must meet. If his words are correctly reported, he is not insensible to its importance, and we trust he will not hesitate to discharge the duties which it involves with the most entire and fearless independence.

The settlers of Kansas are again threatened with subjugation. No man any longer doubts the reality of the conquest to which they have once already been compelled to yield. Prominent leaders of the Democratic party, General CASS among them, have declared in the Senate their conviction of its illegal and despotic character. The President in his Inaugural has solemnly acknowledged it to be his duty to "secure to every resident inhabitant the free and independent expression of his opinion by his vote." The appointment which he may now make will indicate the spirit in which this pledge is to be fulfilled.

The whole country, without regard to party distinctions, looks to the President for such action in this emergency as shall give renewed assurance of peace, order and popular freedom in Kansas. The leading organs of the Administration in the Northern States are even more solicitous on this subject than the Republicans, and for the very good reason that they have far more to lose by any false step that may be taken in regard to it. The Albany *Atlas and Argus*, for example, in speaking of it, says:

"We speak, not merely as citizens, but also as politicians, not for ourselves alone, but for *the political party whose views we aim to represent.* To falter in this 'duty' would again rekindle violence in Kansas, fill the whole country with excitement, *blast the new Administration at its outset, annihilate the Democratic party in every Northern State, and at the next national election in the Union*, and not improbably end in a dissolution of this confederacy."

This is the warning of a friend. It is the sentiment of the great body of the Democracy in the Free States, and of all but the ultraists everywhere. We hope it may not pass unheeded, and that President BUCHANAN may appoint some man to be Governor GEARY's successor who will be at least as zealous as he has been, to secure to the inhabitants of Kansas their *entire* and *actual* sovereignty over their own affairs.

EFFECT OF MALARIA ON MEATS.—It has been decided that one of the agencies by which the poisonous miasma of the National Hotel at Washington was diffused among the boarders at that house, was the meat, which being hung up in the larder became impregnated with the poison, and, as a natural consequence, affected those who partook of it. We would not create any unnecessary alarm, but no one who looks at the condition of our Fulton Market, surrounded as it is by stagnant gutters filled with offensive filth, with filthy cellars under the stalls, and reeking nuisances all around, can fail to see that meats exposed in such an atmosphere must be thoroughly impregnated with dangerous impurities which cannot be otherwise than prejudicial to the health of those who eat them. Yet a very large portion of our citizens obtain their daily supplies of meat and vegetables from this centre of a polluted atmosphere. We can scarcely imagine that the miasmatic influences which have had so fatal an effect in Washington can be more malignant than those which encompass at least one of our principal market-houses.

The Police Reform.

The near approach of the end of the session of the State Legislature suggests the apprehension that our City Reform bills may fail to receive the prompt and decisive action which they merit. Their passage is of the utmost importance to the cause of order and good government, and is anxiously desired by the great body of our citizens without distinction of party. The Police Bill especially, in spite of possible defects in some of its details, commends itself to the general judgment as eminently judicious and important in its bearing upon the character of that department. Hitherto the Police has been a mere appendage of the City Government,—without independence, without dignity and, consequently, without permanent and reliable efficiency. It has been greatly improved, within a few years past, in several respects. Mayor WOOD has improved its discipline, rendered its organization more compact and effective, and given it greater respectability in the eyes of the public. But with the onerous duties of his official position, and the still more onerous responsibility of supervising the disposal of Federal patronage among his partisans, which, of late, has wholly engrossed his attention, it is impossible for Mayor WOOD, as it would be for any other City officer, to exercise over the department the constant watchfulness and care which are essential to its proper regulation and full degree of usefulness.

The bill now before the Legislature applies the proper remedy. It raises it from the position of a mere adjunct of Municipal Government, and makes it a State institution. It creates a Metropolitan Police District,—embracing the four Southern Counties of the State,—organizes a compact and united Police force for the whole, and commits its government and supervision to a Central Commission,—independent in its character, and intended to make the elevation and perfection of this Department the sole object of its care. The bill is modeled closely upon the famous law which created the present admirable Metropolitan Police of England:—and we have very little doubt that if it can be faithfully and honestly carried into execution, its practical effects will be equally decisive and satisfactory. The main thing to be attained is to make the Police independent of party politics:—this is absolutely essential to its efficiency and reliability, and it is precisely the point which all past experiments have failed to secure. The present bill may not accomplish it completely,—but we are satisfied it will do far more in that direction than anything effected hitherto. The Commission is to consist of *seven*,—and their term of office will be sufficiently extended to place it beyond the reach of the constant changes in party politics.

The only point on which any differences of opinion have been expressed among our citizens is the mode of appointing this Commission. The great end to be secured is the selection of the *best men*,—the men of highest character and of the greatest independence,—who will devote themselves most entirely to the welfare of the department and be least likely to allow it to become subordinate to partisan or personal ambition. If there is any way of accomplishing this more completely than the one proposed by the bill, we trust it will be adopted. This is a matter of detail in regard to which differences of opinion should not be uncompromising. We apprehend, however, that the plan proposed will encounter less valid objection than any which can be suggested in its place.

But we trust the bill itself will receive prompt attention and such deliberate and decisive action as its importance deserves.

COMMODORE VANDERBILT AND THE FILLIBUSTERS—INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.—In another column we publish a very interesting correspondence between the well-known Cuban patriot, Gen. GOICOURIA, and Com. VANDERBILT, which is important as defining the position of the Commodore towards the Walker movement in Nicaragua.

Our readers will remember the letter to Mr. MCKEON, published some time since, in which Com. VANDERBILT repelled very sharply the imputation that he had any connection with the fillibusters. It seems that Gen. GOICOURIA, who we believe has since gone to New-Orleans, immediately demanded to know whether Com. V. intended to impute to him anything dishonorable in connection with the Nicaragua enterprise. And the Commodore embraced the opportunity, not only to do full justice to the character of Gen. GOICOURIA, but to explain fully and in detail the nature of his own connection with the Accessory Transit Company. This statement the public at large will read with interest.

The Commodore states, at the conclusion of his letter, that "his pursuits in life have met with such success that he can well afford to make considerable sacrifices for the assertion of right and the punishment of wrong." This is a modest, but very significant way of telling the gentlemen to who he refers, that they will have a long road to travel before they get beyond his reach. It is symptomatic of a determined and protracted contest, which will probably expose, in its progress, the secret history of the entire fillibustering crusade.

A LION WITH A LONG MANE.—There is nothing so grateful to the heart of Society as a newly-caught lion with a long mane. Such a one has just appeared among us in the person of JOHN DEAN, the coachman, who has suddenly become the most famous whip since the time of PHAETON. By the decision of Judge DAVIES, yesterday, Mr. DEAN, no longer JOHN the Coachman, is the lawful husband of Mr. BOKER's daughter, and he will, of course, take charge of his young and beautiful bride, who, like DESDEMONA, will love him for the dangers he has passed. On the decision of the Court being made known, Mr. DEAN was immediately surrounded by a crowd of admiring friends, who nearly smothered him with their congratulations. Mr. DEAN will have to pay the penalty which all celebrities have to pay for their greatness. For the next nine days he will be very much pointed at, and, if he goes into society, he will be lionized to such an extent that it may possibly make him sigh for the obscurity of his coach-box once more.

The Missing Men.

The whole country has been startled at the frequency of the reports of men suddenly and unaccountably missing from our midst. The garroting panic which was got up last Winter, and which has not yet entirely subsided, was heightened by these accounts, and we presume the impression has prevailed generally that never before have there been so many missing men of note as just now. This impression we do not believe is the correct one; a glance at our old files convinces us that it is not well-founded. While the late panic was at its height, we reported the absence of several persons whose friends were alarmed at their unexplained position, but who afterwards came to light. There are still missing four, however, whose cases excite a good deal of alarm; some of them we probably shall never have explained. They are as follows:

Mr. CHARLES E. KING, on the 15th of last November, left the counting-room of Messrs. PETTIBONE & PLATT, No. 228 Pearl-street, where he was employed as bookkeeper, with the intention of visiting his friends in Waterford, Saratoga Co., N. Y. He never reached his friends, and not the least clue to him has ever been obtained, although no means have been left untried to discover his fate. He carried a gold watch, and must have had $80 or $90 with him on the day of his disappearance. He was a person of good address, and had been connected with the Cincinnati *Gazette* and with the Albany *State Register*. A few weeks since a gentleman owning a tannery near the line of the Erie Railroad, called at the warehouse of Messrs. PETTIBONE & PLATT, and stated that a man was killed on a railroad in his vicinity, who had not been identified; and seeing the advertisement about this missing young man he was led to believe, from some cause he did not mention, that deceased was the missing person. But as this gentleman did not call on Messrs. P. & P. a second time, it is thought he was mistaken in the identity.

Mr. ERASTUS L. DEFOREST, the young man who inherited about $25,000 from a relative a few years since, came to this City from Watertown, Ct., on the 13th of January. He stopped at the Metropolitan Hotel, and was last seen there on the morning of Wednesday, the 14th. He had about him a valuable gold watch and some $500 in money. It is now two months since he disappeared, and no clue as to his fate has been obtained. Whether he was murdered, or whether, in some attempt to pass from South Ferry to Fulton Ferry, by the river side, he fell into the river and was drowned, is still a mystery. There was a great deal of ice in the river at the time of his disappearance, and the South Ferry boats were not running. It is not improbable that, on reaching the South Ferry, with the intention of crossing to South Brooklyn, he discovered that he would be obliged to cross at the Fulton, and, following the river front, as a stranger naturally would, he may have stumbled in a dark night into some slip.

The next case concerns a Brooklyn family, though the missing party was a Pennsylvanian. Mr. JAMES A. WADDELL, drug manufacturer, of Commerce-street, South Brooklyn, sent his son, a lad of 17 years old, in May last, to manage a farm in Pennsylvania, a few miles from the Lackawanna Station on the Erie Railroad. The son had been living there with a laborer named MCGUEK, until recently, when the father left New-York for his farm, (Feb. 13,) but on arriving found his son missing, as well as the laborer. Suspicion was at once fixed on MCGUEK, as the son had frequently complained in his letters of ill-treatment from him. Every available means have been taken by his family to unravel the mystery, but without success, until one day last week, when Mr. WADDELL, senior, received a telegraphic dispatch from one of the officials of Milford jail, (where the man MCGUEK, is held on suspicion of murder,) requiring his presence there immediately. The summons was of course obeyed; when it appeared that MCGUEK offered to make a confession, which soon converted the still lingering hopes of the poor father into an agonizing certainty of his son's fate. He was told that all further search was useless—that the boy had been shot in his bed, and the body, together with the sheets on which he lay, had been burned and the ashes deposited in a creek close by the house. MCGUEK, however, denied all participation in the act, but charged a man named EDWARD QUICK with the horrible deed.

Mr. WADDELL proceeded to the creek indicated, and there found on a ledge of rock, below the precipitous banks, a quantity of half-consumed bones, clothing, and a few buttons similar to those his son wore. QUICK was at once arrested, taken before a magistrate and confronted with his accuser; but the statement of the latter was so confused and contradictory while under oath that the Magistrate discharged QUICK, though it was shown that he had previously threatened to take revenge on young WADDELL, who, it appears, had dismissed him peremptorily from his service some time ago.

Mr. WADDELL returned to Brooklyn on Saturday night, with the supposed bones of his unfortunate boy, which he is about to submit to a chemical analysis. The probability is that MCGUEK is himself the murderer, and that the attempt to fasten the crime on another was but a ruse, suggested probably by his knowledge of the ill-will which QUICK bore to the missing boy. There can hardly be a doubt that the lad has been made away with in that lonely spot, where no aid could possibly reach him.

JOHN E. VEDDER, a resident of Chicago, left the Metropolitan Hotel, where he had been stopping for several days, on the 4th inst., and has not since been heard from. When about going out, at 11 o'clock in the morning, he mentioned incidentally to the office clerk that he was going to Brooklyn to collect a sum of $10,000 due him there, but did not mention the names of the parties from whom he expected to receive the money. As yet, no clue is known to exist which may lead to the discovery of his fate. Mr. VEDDER was a gentleman of property, respectable position in society, and of regular habits. He was formerly engaged in the forwarding business on the Erie Canal, and for several years past has resided at the West. For any satisfactory news of Mr. VEDDER's present condition, a reward of $500 is advertised in our columns to-day.

Mr. H. C. REYNOLDS, whom our readers will remember to have been recently connected with the *Independent Democrat* of Paterson, as one of its publishers, returned on Thursday from Virginia. He stated that he left home on account of domestic troubles, and went to North Carolina and Virginia; that he was aware, through the press, of the interest manifested in his fate by the public, and that he wrote to his wife during his absence, but received no reply from her.

Hotel and Ticket Swindling.

Ticket-swindlers continue to push their business. Four Italians, two Portuguese, and a Frenchman, named, respectively, JOSEPH RAFFO, SPECERIGO RAFFO, ANDREA DI NEPEI, JAMES ORNELLAS, LOUIS PASCHIER, and L. BRACHET, came to the TIMES office, yesterday morning, and recounted the impositions to which they had been subjected, at the hands of a Philistine landlord, and some emigrant-runners, into whose hands they had been luckless enough to fall. The parties named, according to their story, were among the passengers who arrived by the *Tennessee*, from Aspinwall, on Friday last. They stopped at the Hotel de France, at No. 117 Cedar-street. They told the landlord that they wished to go to Southampton and Havre, and wished to know the first steamer that would take them. He took them to a ticket-office at No. 75 Greenwich-street, where they were informed that the steamer *City of Baltimore* would leave next morning, at 10 o'clock, for the ports named. They at once purchased five second-cabin tickets for Havre, and one for Southampton. For the tickets to Havre they paid $70 each, and for the remaining ticket $60. Having settled for their tickets, they again repaired to their hotel, and remained all night. In the morning, having partaken of two meals each, and a lodging, they were charged for the same the moderate sum of $294, or $49 each; they thought the charge exorbitant, and protested against the amount. They were told to pay the bill or leave their baggage, which ever they chose. As it was then near the hour when the steamer was to depart in which they were to leave they could not stay to dispute the matter, and so paid the bill. Shaking the dust of the hotel from their feet, they took two carriages for the foot of Jay-street, where they were told the *City of Baltimore* lay. Upon arriving at the pier they discovered no such steamer there. More bewildered now than on the presentation of the hotel bill, they immediately proceeded to No. 75 Greenwich-street, where they had purchased their passage tickets for this steamer, when the ticket-seller commenced looking over dinner advertisements, and in the blandest manner imaginable asked their pardon a thousand times—It was all a mistake—it was the steamer *Leopold I.* which was to sail; but fortunately in mistaking the steamer, he had mistaken the hour of her leaving, which was that day at 12 M. He was willing to take their tickets back and give them tickets by the last-named steamer, if they wished them; the tickets, however, were $10 more each. If they objected to this additional payment, they could retain their present tickets and they would be perfectly good when the *City of Baltimore* left on her next trip. Waiting for the *City of Baltimore* was out of the question, and they had no alternative but to pay the $10 additional each, which they did. They wheeled about, and were driven to where the *Leopold I.* lay. Arrived at the wharf they were charged $12 for their carriage-ride. Seeing they were in for being cheated, they paid this, satisfied to get off so cheap. They went on board the steamer, congratulating themselves upon a final exit from a City where they were being fleeced at every turn. But here they found that the tickets which they had bought for second cabin tickets, to be steerage tickets, the price of which was $35, instead of $80 and $70, which they had paid. This was a little more than they could stand, and they hurried away a second time to No. 75 Greenwich-street to get the kind of tickets they bargained for. Their ticket-sellers were not so bland this time as on their last appearance, but stern and decided. All the satisfaction they could get was that they would give them back $10 a piece if they would retain their present tickets and say nothing more about it. If they would not accept this $10, they would get no other tickets, and might whistle for their money. Vexed beyond endurance at this cool villainy, the party threw their tickets down, and marched away, determined to abandon their trip to Europe for the present, and, remaining awhile in the City, see if they could not get some redress for the imposition practiced upon them. They called yesterday at the Mayor's Office. Mr. CLANCY, the acting Mayor, said he could do nothing in this case, as they had thrown away their tickets.

The party of six mentioned above are all gentlemen of good position and intelligence. They have been done out of $490, to say nothing of the hotel bill, the expense of extra carriage riding, and having to stay in the City ten days till the next steamer leaves. They care more to have the impositions practiced upon them made known to the public than for the loss of their money.

Burton's Theatre.

A local piece, in five acts, called "Wall Street" (founded on PONSARD's Comedy of the *Bourse*) was produced here last night with success. We are not sure that the scenes described in the French piece are of a kind which bear transplanting to the very peculiar soil of Wall street. Mr. DE WALDEN has displayed considerable ingenuity in bringing his material into a domestic shape, and in adding to it what it needed for this latitude, but we are afraid it cannot be called a comedy. The plot is remarkably slight. A young man from the country anxious to wed a rich farmer's daughter, comes up to town and invests his fortune in fancy stocks, against the advice of a sly old broker who warns him of the dangers of Wall-street. At first he gains largely, and the old farmer himself is drawn into the vortex. The inevitable reverse occurs, and both are comparatively ruined. For a time at least the young man loses his bride and goes West; the old gentleman retires to his farm disgusted with city life and *minus* twenty thousand dollars. In the end all things are satisfactorily arranged. The object of the play is to show the hold that speculation takes on the imagination of old and young, especially where it is introduced with a little success at the first start; and also to point out the selfishness and injustice to which it inevitably leads. It accomplishes these objects, in a detailed and elaborate way, and is, therefore, wholesome. The length of the play, however, makes the lesson somewhat tedious, and the similarity of the incidents in plot and underplots becomes tiresome. If "Wall-street" can be shortened into a piece of three acts, it will have a long run. The dialogue is filled with local hits, most of which tell with decided effect.

The play was nicely performed. Messrs. BURTON, FISHER and M. SMITH, being especially good. Mrs. PLUNKETT, as *Emily*, has an embarrassing part, for the reason that she is frequently on the stage without having anything to do. Occasionally this lady played with delicacy and simple, innocent effect, but in the last act she marred everything by a spasmodic outburst. Mrs. HUGHES has a part which does not appear to be connected with the play in any particular manner. What little she has to do she does well. Miss POLLY MARSHALL, as *Susan Slocum*, was, as she always is, delightful, but *not* particularly American.

The piece was announced for repetition.

Eisfeld's Soiree.

Mr. EISFELD gives his musical *soirée*, to-night, at Dodworth's. He will be assisted by Miss SIMON, Mr. WM. MASON and Mr. BURKE.

Sailing of the Tennessee.

The steamship *Tennessee*, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, sailed yesterday afternoon, from the foot of Beach-street, at 3 P. M., three days before the time anticipated. She took out a large number of passengers for California, and several for San Juan or Greytown. It was claimed that there were twelve men on board bound for Gen. WALKER's army, but Major BRADLEY, who is in the service, was the only one positively known as going with the intention of joining the army. There was not as much excitement as usual, although there was quite a gathering of spectators. Gen. CAZENAU, Col. ALEXANDER LAWRENCE, Col. FABENS, and others in the interest of Gen. WALKER, were among the number who were on the dock. The *Tennessee* is bound for Aspinwall, but will touch at San Juan on her way out.

That Snuff Box.

What is the Gold Snuff-Box Committee doing? A correspondent suggests, that if it is still at work and earnestly engaged looking up "the bravest man," they would do well to inquire who it was that first planted the American flag upon the Castle of Chepultepec, and see if his general conduct did or did not entitle him to this distinguishing badge of honor. The day that flag was planted, the New-York regiment lost 95 men,—of the survivors, was there none who shone above his fellows for his cool courage and fearlessness?

Openings and Reopenings.

HAUGHWOUT's new and magnificent five-story iron building, corner of Broadway and Broome streets, was opened for the first time last evening to the public. It was illuminated from sub cellar to the fifth story, and was crowded with ladies and gentlemen admiring the immense variety of bronzes, clocks, china and porcelain, coveting the cutlery, sighing for the statuary, valuing the vases, and squeezing past each other to get glimpses over each others' shoulders of the processes in operation of painting and gilding, glass-cutting and engraving, silver-plating, and—being borne with the current down the back stairs to the street again. The opening continues to-day, and indeed all the operations of that establishment are open to the public at all times henceforth. Strangers will reckon HAUGHWOUT's one of the institutions, for the marvels it reveals.

TAYLOR's Saloon was reopened (it has not been shut) after having enjoyed a new and thorough redecoration.

Accident in Park-row.

A man named JOHN O'SHEA, residing at No. 12 Oak-street was knocked down and run over in Park-row, at 8¼ o'clock last evening, by a butcher's cart, and so injured that it was necessary to remove him to his residence.

Fire at Tompkinsville, S. I.

A fire broke out last evening, about 11 o'clock, in the livery-stable formerly occupied by MATTHEW CARROLL, which communicated to the stables of S. K. BRITTON, and thence to the building known as the Masonic Hall, occupied by W. C. DENTSE as a porter-house; and the adjoining buildings of J. D. PLANGUE, a barber shop; H. HUBER's saloon, and J. SHERRY, butcher. All the buildings were partly insured.

At the same time another fire occurred on the corner of the Turnpike and Montgomery-avenue, damaging the houses of JOHN SHORT and HUGH FLOOD, both public houses.

YET ANOTHER.

Another fire commenced at 5 o'clock this morning (23d,) in DAVID MARFLEET's lumber-yard. A large quantity of lumber and ten horses were destroyed.

☞ Grammar School No. 2 gave a fine concert at the Tabernacle last evening. The audience consisted almost exclusively of colored people.

No. 132 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1857.

C. VANDERBILT, Esq.: SIR—Your letter of the 19th Dec. to Mr. MCKEON renders it necessary that I should address you this note. In that letter you say "that you have not failed to observe that in general instances your name has been associated in the newspapers with various individuals known to be connected with the fillibustering scheme of which the Republic of Nicaragua is now the arena," and you proceed to say that you "have as little sympathy with fillibustering when it takes the form, as in the case of Nicaragua, of a military invasion of a neighboring Republic, as when it assumes the more familiar, but not more atrocious, shape of burglary and larceny upon the property of our citizens."

Public opinion has connected you so intimately heretofore with the assistance given to WALKER, at the outset of his career, that it may be very prudent and proper for you to enter a protest against any fresh suspicions of the kind, although, perhaps, it may be considered rather overdoing the matter for you to call those who have been heretofore considered your friends and associates by the mild names of *burglars and thieves*. As to the question of fact touching the extent of your past connection with the expedition to Nicaragua, I have no interest to prove or disprove it, but I have a right to know, and I ask categorically whether you intended by your letter any reference to me, or directly or indirectly to charge me with participating in anything criminal or dishonorable.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. DE GOICOURIA.

COM. VANDERBILT'S REPLY.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Dec. 24, 1856.

Gen. D. DE GOICOURIA: *Dear Sir*—Your letter of the 22d inst., referring to mine to JOHN MCKEON, Esq., United States District Attorney, of the 19th inst., and inquiring whether I intended in that letter to charge you with participation in anything criminal or dishonorable in connection with the pending fillibustering transactions in Nicaragua, has been received.

In consideration of the friendly personal relations which have existed between us, and of the assurance which I feel that your intervention in this Nicaragua affair has been prompted by sentiments and feelings so different from those which have actuated the men to whom I have referred in my letter to Mr. MCKEON, I do not hesitate to disavow the design of imputing to you any participation in any scheme of crime or dishonor.

Your position has been represented to me as that of a native of the island of Cuba, anxiously desiring her disenthralment from the dominion of Spain, and not unwilling to render aid to the people of that island in any well-considered effort for the accomplishment of this result. While I am not called upon to express either sympathy or disaffection towards measures having in view the establishment in your native country of representative government in lieu of that which it is now asserted oppresses her people, I am at liberty to regard you in a very different light from that in which an American citizen stands who gives aid to a crusade upon the liberties of a neighboring Republic for purposes of speculation in her lands or the despoilment of her citizens. This Nicaragua movement, although heralded as a scheme for the establishment among that people of American institutions, has thus far resulted in the erection of the worst species of military despotism known to civilized man. And the parties most immediately concerned in its sustenance appear to aim at nothing beyond an unrestrained license to speculate in the lands and properties of others. With such views it ought not to surprise you that I was willing to characterize its aiders and abettors by the terms which among our people distinguish those who seek their own advantage without regard to the restraints of laws or the acknowledged rights of property.

You intimate in your letter that public opinion has connected me intimately with the assistance given to WALKER at the onset of his career.

I am not conscious of any foundation upon which such impression can rest, and I am unwilling to permit the opportunity to pass without the most explicit denial of its accuracy or truth. I presume that you have referred to the circumstances attending the transportation to Nicaragua, about one year since, of persons who are reported to have joined the military force which has been since maintained in that country under the command of WALKER. I will not controvert the statement that during the period of Mr. MORGAN's agency for the Company in New-York, and that of Mr. GARRISON's agency at San Francisco, recruits for WALKER were conveyed to Nicaragua in the Company's steamers. And my attention has been repeatedly called to the fact that the newspapers, or some of them, have failed to discriminate between the transactions of the agents of the Company anterior to and since the assumption by me of the control of its affairs. I have not taken, perhaps, all the means which might have been employed to prevent this unjust blending of past and recent occurrences. It is so well known that a portion of the public press is conducted in such a manner that it is idle to expect at its hands either justice or accuracy, that I have assumed that the intelligent portion of the community, whose judgment is alone important, would have taken the pains to discover the real truth of the matter. But since it is apparent that a man of your information has supposed that there may have been, at some time, some sort of complicity on my part with those associated in this fillibustering enterprise, I am not willing to permit the occasion to pass without making such an explanation of my connection with the Company as will henceforward leave no room for misrepresentation.

In the months of December and January last, I was a Stockholder in the Accessory Transit Company, and also its creditor to a considerable amount. Mr. C. MORGAN was the agent of the Company at New-York, and had the charge of its steamships at this port. Mr. GARRISON occupied the same position at San Francisco.

On the 1st of February last I was induced, as well from regard to my own pecuniary interest involved as upon the solicitation of others whose property was embarked in the stock of the Company, to assume the agency at New-York in the place of Mr. MORGAN.

In the course of the same month of February, WALKER was induced to annul, in the form of a decree of the Government of Nicaragua, (which he had already usurped,) the charter of the Company, and, without even the semblance of legal process, deprived it of its properties upon the Isthmus of Nicaragua. A brief period elapsed, and the properties upon the Isthmus, including all the means of transportation from ocean to ocean, were claimed by MORGAN & GARRISON under an alleged purchase from WALKER, and since that time the steamers of the Company upon that Isthmus have been employed alternately in the transportation of their passengers and WALKER's mercenaries. My own efforts have been constant to preserve the property of the Company from further depredation, and to set on foot the necessary measures to obtain for the Company redress against those who have attempted to despoil it.

This, Sir, is the whole history of my connection with the Company since WALKER's invasion of Nicaragua, and you can now judge whether it can be justly asserted that I was associated with the scheme of invasion; or whether it ought to be a matter of surprise that I have characterized the transaction itself in the language to which you appear inclined to take exception.

If the attempted robbery of the properties of the Company shall, in spite of all efforts, become successful, I shall, with very many other of the citizens of New-York, sustain pecuniary loss; but I shall not fail, nevertheless, to increase the loss by persistent efforts to bring to justice of some sort the men who are responsible for the most unexcused and inexcusable invasion of private property that has hitherto come to my knowledge. Every man of property is interested in the question of its reasonable security against every species of invasion, and my pursuits in life have met with such success that I can well afford to make considerable sacrifices for the assertion of right and the punishment of wrong.

I may have mistaken the spirit in which your request of explanation has been made, but I have, nevertheless, given you all I have to offer.

I am your very obedient servant,

C. VANDERBILT.

Appointments by the President.

JOHN BIGLER, of California, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Republic of Chile, in the place of DAVID A. STARKWEATHER.

WATSON FREEMAN, United States Marshal for the District of Massachusetts, reappointed.

CHARLES LEVI WOODBURY, United States Attorney for the District of Massachusetts, in place of B. F. HALLET, whose commission has expired.

ARTHUR W. AUSTIN, Collector of the Customs for the District of Boston and Charlestown, Massachusetts, *vice* CHAS. H. PEASLEE, whose commission has expired.

PETER WHITE, Register of the Land Office at Marquette, Mich., in the place of EBENEZER WARNER, whose term of office has expired.

ROBERT J. GRAVERAET, Receiver of Public Moneys at Marquette, Mich., in the place of WILLIAM A. PRATT, whose term of office has expired.

JOHN C. BLANCHARD, Register of the Land Office at Ionia,

Sunday Cars.

The Railroad Committee of the Brooklyn Common Council, last evening, reported the following resolution.

Resolved, That the Corporation of the City of Brooklyn do hereby so far modify the conditions of its assent to the constructing and operating of the Brooklyn City Railroad Company, of their railroads across, along and upon the several streets and avenues of the City of Brooklyn given by resolution adopted in the Common Council on the 19th December 1853, and approved by the Mayor, Dec. 22, 1853—as to permit cars to be run on the said railroads on the Sabbath: Provided that nothing herein shall deprive the Common Council of the City of Brooklyn hereafter revoking the permission hereby given.

Resolved, That Sec. 3 of Article 4 of the city ordinances be, and the same is hereby, rescinded.

Alderman DORLAN, of the Fourth Ward, offered the following as an amendment:

Resolved, That the Railroad Company be directed on and after the 1st of April, 1857, to run their cars every half hour after 12½ o'clock A. M., until their usual time of starting in the morning.

Alderman PIERSON said that he was a member of the Railroad Committee. He had not signed the report, neither had he seen it, and moved it be laid upon the table, printed and made the special order for next Monday evening, immediately after the presentation of petitions. Carried: Ayes 19; Nays 15.

Great Western Railroad.

It will be seen by the following dispatch, received in this City yesterday, that the bridge over the Desjardins Canal, near Hamilton—the scene of the late terrible accident—has been repaired:

HAMILTON, Monday, March 23.

The bridge is now repaired, and trains are running as usual. Two hundred cars of freight have already gone West. We are now prepared to give prompt dispatch to freight in any quantities.

G J. BRYDGES.

Fires.

IN DUANE-STREET.

About 8½ o'clock this morning a can of fixed oil exploded in the "Golden Bell Perfumery Manufactory," A. L. REYNOLDS, proprietor, and caused an alarm of fire for the Eighth District. Only a trifling damage was done.

IN NASSAU STREET.

At 5:20 o'clock, yesterday, P. M., an alarm for the seventh district was caused by the burning of some paper in a basket beneath a counter, in the lace store of L. S. STERN, on the third floor of No. 49 Nassau-street. No damage was done to the stock.

[Advertisement.]

FROCK COATS	at	EVANS'.
Frock Coats	at	Evans'.
Frock Coats	at	Evans'.
Frock Coats	at	Evans'.
Frock Coats	at	Evans'.
Frock Coats	at	Evans'.
Frock Coats	at	Evans'.
Frock Coats	at	Evans'.
Frock Coats	at	Evans'.
Frock Coats	at	Evans'.

Fine custom-made dress Frock Coats.....$14 to $20
Super black and fancy cloth Frock Coats...$10 to $14
Black cloth Frock Coats, (well made and trimmed).....$5 50 to $10
Over 5,000 Cassimere Business Coats.....$3 50 to $10
Spring Raglans.....$5 to $15
Elegant blue cloth Dress Coats.....$8
Rich mode antique Vests (new style).....$2 50
Fancy Cassimere Pants.....$2 50 to $5
&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.,

At
EVANS'
Extensive
Clothing Warehouse,
Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street,
Between Gold and Cliff.

[Advertisement.]

From the New-York Dispatch, March 22.

HALLOTYPES.—The success of this new art is without parallel in the history of art or of new discoveries. Every one who sees the effect produced by this delightful style of portraiture is full of enthusiastic admiration at the magical blending of softness, and at the same time crispness of outline, truthfulness of representation, together with a natural brilliance and smoothness of color, and artistic finish which defies competition. GURNEY'S Gallery, No 349 Broadway, is thronged daily, and not a small portion of the visitors are artists who pronounce the beautiful specimens of portrait painting so speedily obtained by this process as excelling in all respects those obtained by any other method. The proprietor of this Gallery has spared no pains in fitting up his rooms for the reception and accommodation of his numerous visitors. The demand for likenesses by this pleasing process is in fact becoming so great that the talented and skillful operatives at GURNEY'S Gallery are scarcely able to supply the calls upon their attention; and we can learn of no one having left the rooms in possession of a portrait expressing anything but satisfaction.

[Advertisement.]

☞ We cannot better serve our readers, particularly the housekeeping portion thereof, than by calling their attention to the great sale of China, glass, gas fixtures, plated ware, &c., &c., now in progress at the establishment of Messrs. DAILEY & Co., Broadway. These gentlemen are the most extensive dealers in the above-mentioned goods in this country, and their store has been noted for years on account of the completeness of its appointments, and the variety and excellence of its wares. For reasons best known to themselves, Messrs DAILEY & Co. are now offering their entire stock at and below cost. We bought a bill of them last week, and we confess that for the same kind of goods we have generally paid thirty per cent. more.

[Advertisement.]

☞ BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA stands the test of experience; all its rivals are falling into disuse. It disinfects the blood of the elements of all eruptive and ulcerous complaints, relieves weakness and debility, is infallible in consumption, and is even more highly concentrated than when originally introduced twenty years ago. KEMP'S WORM PASTILLES, prepared by the same firm, are agreeable to the taste, contain no mercury, and are infallible as a vermifuge. Sold by D. T. LANMAN & Co., wholesale druggists, No. 60 Water-street, New-York, and by all druggists. Sarsaparilla $1, and Pastilles 25 cents per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

TREES AND PLANTS.—PARSONS & Co., Flushing, near New York, would advise purchasers to send in their orders early. The stock of Evergreen and other Ornamental Trees is particularly good, and they are offered at low rates. Fruit trees, shrubs, roses, vines, and exotic plants can be furnished in great variety, and of choice quality. Trees will be delivered at Fulton market wharf free of freight. Catalogues by mail, or No. 29 Wall-street, basement.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—The axe is not more necessary in new settlements than is this wonderful medicine, which cures with rapidity and certainty all those debilitating affections of the stomach and the bowels, which paralyze industry in unhealthy regions. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all druggists, at 25c., 63¾c. and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]

TO DR. BRANDRETH.

Simplicity marks Nature's laws—
Bad blood our frames with poison fills;
Your skill has pointed out the cause,
And cures it—by your cleansing Pills.

Principal Office, No. 48 Brandreth Building.

[Advertisement.]

DOUBLE-FACED PEOPLE.—Curious name this for a comedy. It is one in great fashion just now in London, and is bringing it out here so quickly the management at Barnum's Museum merit great praise. It is a delightful comedy, full of life, fun and mischief. To-night it will be repeated to another great house. Two farces this afternoon.

[Advertisement.]

WINDOW SHADES, TABLE OIL-CLOTHS,
Buff and White Hollands,
Cords, Tassels, Brasses, &c.,
Wholesale and Retail,
By WOODFORD & WEMPLE,
No. 58 Catharine-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The Mammoth Retouched Photographs at GURNEY'S Palace of Art need only to be seen to be appreciated. No. 349 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

IRON BEDSTEADS.

JAMES, BEEBE & Co., No. 356 Broadway, manufacture in their own shops all the usual kinds of Iron Bedsteads, and have now on hand a large stock.

CHILDREN'S CRIBS.

A great variety, cheap, durable and tasty. Best curled hair mattresses, &c., for the different sizes, always on hand.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 1 Murray-street, New-York.

PERSONAL.

$500 REWARD.—CAPTAIN JOHN E. VEDDER, of Chicago, Ill., formerly of Syracuse, N. Y., left his rooms at the Metropolitan Hotel, New-York, on the morning of the 4th inst., as he said, to go to Brooklyn, or some place on Long Island, to return on the afternoon of the same day, since which time he has not been seen or heard of. It is supposed he went to see some gentleman to obtain a loan on real estate he held in Illinois; the gentleman doing business in New-York, but who for a day or two previous had not come to the City. He was full six feet in height, large frame, light complexion, about forty-five years of age, and wore dark clothes. The above reward will be paid for his recovery if alive, or $100 for his remains if dead, or for any information that may lead to the same. Left with W. H. STEPHENS, First Marshal, Mayor's Office, or with T. H. HUMPHREY, No. 197 Broadway, New-York. DAVID S. EARLL.

INFORMATION IS WANTED CONCERNING ANGELINA and CHARLOTTE HYDE, orphan children of the late John S. Hyde. When last heard from they were living with their uncle, a Mr. Ross. Any information concerning them will be gratefully received by their relative in Mauritius. Address G. H. FAIRFIELD, Esq., U. S. Consul, Port Louis, Mauritius, care of Messrs. Atkinson, Rollins & Richards, Boston, Mass.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

EXTRA FAMILY HAMS.

2,500 TIERCES STAGG & SHAYS, PHIPPS, Samuel Davis, Quigley, and other brands choice family hams.

SHIPPING HAMS.—1,500 tierces glazed, and yellow bagged, in prime shipping order. For sale by EASTMAN & LLOYD, Nos. 40 and 42 Broad-st.

SAWS.

HOE & CO.'S PATENT GROUND SAWS, PLASTERING trowels, &c., can be had, wholesale and retail, at the principal hardware stores, at the salesrooms of the manufacturers, Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st., or at the Works, corner of Broome, Sheriff and Columbia-sts., New-York.

CHEAPEST! PLEASANTEST! BEST!—THESE are the three characteristics of LYON'S KATHAIRON. It has now become the standard preparation for the Hair, all pronouncing it the finest article ever made. Sold by all dealers everywhere, at 25 cents per bottle.

GEO. F. PETERSON,
Of the late firm
PETERSON & HUMPHREY,
will continue the CARPET BUSINESS at No. 70 Canal-st., in the firm of E. A. PETERSON & CO.

TAKE YOUR SCISSORS
Or knife and cut out our list of prices in the dry-goods column of this paper, and bring it with you; it will aid you materially in making your selections.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO., Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

SEWING MACHINES.—I. M. SINGER & CO.'S *Gazette*, a beautiful pictorial paper, contains full and reliable information about sewing machines, and answers all questions that can be asked on the subject. All who read this paper will learn how to purchase a sewing machine with which $1,000 a year, clear profit, can be made, and will be protected from being imposed upon by any of the humbug machines now before the public. I. M. SINGER & CO.'S *Gazette* will be sent, gratis, to all who apply, by letter or otherwise.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway, New-York.

THE GREAT OPENING
Of the remainder of our importations for this season, commences to-morrow. Remember, the whole stock is to be sold off by the 1st of June. See our lists of prices in the dry goods column of this paper.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

REMOVAL.—FREEMAN & BENNETT have removed to their new Store, on the Southwest corner of Broadway and Reade-st., No. 287 Broadway, directly opposite A. T. Stewart & Co.'s, where their friends and the public are respectfully invited to call and examine their increased and valuable stock of Fine Diamond Jewelry, Watches, Silver Ware, &c., &c., feeling assured that they can complete with any other establishment in the United States, in regard to the quality and prices of their goods.

DOLLAR TOILET SETS.
Another lot of the White Toilet Sets at one dollar will be opened to-day.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

THE GREAT SUCCESS AND CONTINUED DEMAND for Dr. VIRGIL'S JAPANESE TOKAI, has induced the proprietors not alone to increase the quantity, but also to enrich its properties and to remove everything unsuited for the American palate. Thousands have weaned themselves from the curse of tobacco-chewing. TOKAI is retailed at cigar and drug stores. Wholesale, No. 413 Broadway, up stairs.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBERT M. PATRICK is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated Safes and Patent Powder-proof Defiance Locks and Cross-bars. Depot No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

PRISMATIC TURNING CO.'S STOCK FOR SALE cheap by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 4 Broad-st.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ Stearns & Marvin's
WILDER-PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE.
THE 325D TEST IN ACCIDENTAL FIRES.
The attention of Merchants and all others wishing
A REALLY FIRE-PROOF SAFE,
is requested to the following testimonial:

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, March 11, 1857.

GENTLEMEN: We are happy to say that our Books and Papers, deposited in one of your Safes, came out of the fire at the burning of our warehouse, No. 15 Bowly's Wharf, on the 1st inst., *without injury, being preserved in perfect order.* The heat was intense, as the warehouse contained large quantities of whisky, cotton, &c., and the Safe fell from the second floor, and was *eleven hours in the fire.* We have already purchased of your agents a larger one of the same kind.

CHAPLAIN & JONES.

STILL ANOTHER—THE 224TH TEST.

MESSRS. STEARNS & MARVIN:

GENTLEMEN: On the morning of the 10th of last December, my store, with others, was destroyed by fire, but on removing our

STEARNS & MARVIN SAFE

from the rubbish, I found my books, cash and valuable papers, to the amount of about *seven thousand dollars, in perfect order.*

Yours truly,
JOHN CANAVAN.

CONOVER, C. W., Feb. 26, 1857.

Depôt of
STEARNS & MARVIN'S FIRE-PROOF SAFES,
No. 40 Murray-st., New-York.

R. R. R.
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

☞ Should be resorted to by all who suffer pain. Its peculiar sedative qualities in soothing and allaying the most torturing pains inflicted by rheumatism, neuralgia, toothache, burns, sprains, scalds, contusions, lumbago, diarrhœa, &c., has become firmly established.

RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT.

For diseases of a scrofulous character it is an excellent preparation, and should be used by all troubled with scrofula, cancer, nodes, tumors, ulcers, salt-rheum, dyspepsia, fever-sores and diseases of this nature.

RADWAY'S REGULATORS,

A beautiful pill, without any noxious taste or smell, being coated with gum, for complaints of the bowels, liver, kidneys, pancreas, heart and other organs of the body. Biliousness and costiveness immediately disappear with their use. From one to five taken at night on retiring to rest will secure the taker a sound night's rest and a good appetite and digestion in the morning.

RADWAY & CO.,
No. 162 Fulton-st., New-York.
Sold by druggists everywhere.

☞ Curtain Materials and Window-Shades at Wholesale.—KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 291 Broadway and No. 54 Reade-st., have a full and choice stock of Brocatels, Satin De Laines, Worsted Damasks, Lace and Muslin Curtains, Cornices, Gimps, &c., which are offered at the lowest prices, WINDOW SHADES.—Our stock of Window Shades is the largest in New York, and our superior manufacturing facilities enable us to offer those goods less than other houses. We invite the attention of close buyers.

☞ Hegeman, Clark & Co.'s Genuine Cod Liver Oil, by ten years' experience proved the purest and best in use and most reliable remedy for CONSUMPTION. Prepared only by HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., Nos. 165, 273, 511, and 756 Broadway. N. B.—Sold at manufacturers' prices by all wholesale druggists.

☞ Phalon's
CHEMICAL HAIR
INVIGORATOR.
The
most
complete
article of the
kind ever before
offered to the public.
It has stood the test of twenty years in this country and not
one of the many hundreds of imitations have been able to compete with it
for preserving, dressing and beautifying
the hair, and keeping the head clear from dandruff, &c. It is inestimable; in short it is everything the hair requires. Price 50 cents.

PHALON'S
PAPHIAN LOTION,
OR FLORAL BEAUTIFIER.
A
great
cosmetic
for beautifying the skin and
complexion, and for
curing chapped hands,
face, lips, tan, sunburn,
freckles, pimples, scalds, burns,
&c. A sure and safe cure for tic pilles,
—one washing will give instant relief. After shaving it is very soothing to the skin. It keeps the hands soft and white, and for inflammations of the skin it will be found to be a great remedy. Price one dollar per bottle. Made and sold by E. PHALON.

PHALON'S
MAGIC HAIR DYE.
One
of the
very best
natural dyes
in the world. Its
long use has proved it
to be beyond comparison;
and, being a vegetable production, no injury can possibly be done
to the skin. It is easily applied and you
can obtain a black or brown which will defy the best judges to tell it from nature itself.
Price $1 and $1 50 per box. Made and sold by E. PHALON, at No. 197 Broadway, corner Dey-st., and No. 517 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, and all Druggists and fancy stores throughout the United States.

☞ The Only Perfect Pen in the World is Prince's Improved Polican Fountain Pen, patented Jan. 23 and Dec. 25, 1855 Durable, beautiful and useful—the labor-saving Pen. With the many portable styles on hand, we have just introduced an approved style for bankers and accountants. Pencils and other hard Rubber Goods, sold at the depot, No. 290 Broadway, corner Reade-st.

☞ Brooklyn Athenæum.—Dr. HAYES, of the "Kane Arctic Exploring Expedition," will deliver the last lecture of the course at the Brooklyn Athenæum, on THURSDAY EVENING, 26th inst. Subject—*Arctic Life and Explorations.* Doors open at 7, lecture to commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents each—may be had at the usual places.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ Os mar's" Rat Exterminator.—An infallible destroyer of RATS, MICE, ANTS, GROUND MICE, MOLES, &c., &c., &c. (Not dangerous to the Human Family.) Rats do not die in their holes but come out and die.

"COSTAR'S" BED-BUG EXTERMINATOR.
Never known to fail—and used every day by thousands in New-York and [illegible].

"COSTAR'S" ELECTRIC POWDER.
For the destruction of Moths, Mosquitoes, Flies, Fleas, Plant Insects, Vermin on Fowls and Animals, &c., &c.
Sold wholesale and retail at "COSTAR'S" Principal Depot, No. 335 Broadway, New-York, and by the principal druggists and dealers throughout the United States, the Canadas, West Indies, California and South America.
Orders must always be accompanied by the cash. No goods sent on commission. Small sample packages put up at the lowest wholesale prices for first orders in new places, with Cards, Show Bills, Posters, &c. Packages expressly put up for Ships, Steamboats, Hotels, Public Institutions, &c. A paper with full particulars—terms to wholesale dealers—scale of prices, &c., &c., will be promptly mailed (prepaid) to any address on receipt of a three cent post office stamp. Address "COSTAR," No. 335 Broadway, New-York.

THE PEOPLE'S GRIDIRON
☞ Turns Out the Most Tender and Delicately-Flavored Broils, and abates that terrible nuisance, the fumes of burning fat. It must become a universal favorite in all well-regulated kitchens as soon as known. Wholesale and retail Depôt, No. 406 Broadway, New-York. GEO. L. CANNON.

☞ Secure your Front Doors
BY THE
SAFETY DOOR CHAINS.
AN ARTICLE SUITED TO THE TIMES.
FOR SALE BY
MANY, BALDWIN & MANY,
No. 49 John-st., corner of Dutch.

☞ Clothing.—Corner John and Nassau-sts., N. R. COLLINS & CO., wish to call attention to their well-selected stock of spring styles, embracing every variety of gentlemen's clothing, Raglans, Coats, Pants, Vests, &c., all of which are made in the very best manner and will be sold at the very lowest price for cash. Call and see our stock.
N. R. COLLINS & CO.,
Corner John and Nassau sts.

☞ Some Hopes yet of being cured of Consumption, by the use of RUSHTON'S COD-LIVER OIL. It lessens the cough, diminishes the night sweats, and imparts strength to the body. Be particular to use that with FREDERICK V. RUSHTON'S name in full on each label. Sold at $1 a bottle, at No. 10 Astor House, corner of Barclay-st., and No. 419 Broadway, corner of Canal-st.

BREWER'S MOTH POWDER

☞ Will preserve Pure Carpets, and all woolen goods, also imparting a delightful fragrance. Thorough trial has proved it. Try it and you will try it again. Prepared only by H. & J. BREWER, Springfield, Mass. Sold in New-York by HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., Nos. 165, 273, 511 and 756 Broadway; also by M. WARD, CLOSE & CO., No. 115 Fulton-st.; LAZELL, MARSH & BUNN, No. 10 Gold-st. In Brooklyn by R. J. DAVIES, Nos. 260 and 262 Fulton-st., and by druggists generally.

WIGS!—HAIR-DYE!—WIGS!!!

☞ Batchelor's Wigs and Toupees have improvements peculiar to their house. They are celebrated all over the world for their graceful beauty, ease and durability—fitting to a charm. The largest and best stock in the world. Twelve private rooms for applying his famous DYE. Sold at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway

☞ To the Afflicted.—
HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM.
This potent yet purely vegetable purifier is now acknowledged the only reliable curative for all diseases flowing from great Impurity of the blood.
Rheumatism in its most painful forms and of twenty-five years duration, is entirely eradicated from the system.
Scrofula and king's evil readily yield to its powerful yet mild influence, and such is its magical operation in these cases that there is seldom scarcely a scar left of the most frightful ulcers to mar the appearance of the patient.
In old sores, fever sores, mercurial diseases, it cures in an incredibly short period, removing every particle of impurity from the blood.
In eruptive diseases, such as erysipelas, salt rheum, pimples, blotches on the face, or the worst cases of humors of the blood, it cannot fail, if taken according to the directions.
In diseases of the liver, kidneys, spleen, debility, incipient consumption, &c., the LIFE BALSAM can be relied on as the most safe and sure remedy ever known.
The certificates put up with each bottle are not from persons 1,000 miles distant or having no existence at all, as is the case with most of the advertised nostrums, but from well-known citizens of New-York, and the same are such as to challenge their equal in the world. The dose is from a teaspoonful to two tablespoonsfull. Special directions accompany each bottle. 75 cents per bottle—six for $4. Principal depôt, No. 246 Grand-st. Agent for Brooklyn, Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st.; and Druggists generally.

☞ Chichester's Simple Discovery acts gently upon the liver, and imparts strength to the stomach, destroying nausea and heartburn. The whole bottle taken at once would not harm you. One drop at a dose cures dyspepsia of fifteen years' standing. CHICHESTER'S DYSPEPSIA SPECIFIC is sold by all druggists, at 50 cents per bottle, and at wholesale by the proprietors, No. 101 Wall-st., New-York; BARNES & PARK, Broadway, New-York; JNO. WRIGHT & CO., New-Orleans.

☞ Young Men's Christian Union.—Regular meeting on TUESDAY EVENING, March 24, at 7½ o'clock, in the lecture room, Clinton Hall, 2d floor. Subject for discussion—*Would true Religion be more advanced by avoiding the discussion of Slavery in Christian organizations?* The public, and especially young ladies and gentlemen, are invited to attend.
JAS. CUSHING, JR., Recording Secretary.

☞ O. U. A.—The members of Alpha Chapter No. 1, and all other members of the Order, are respectfully invited to be present at Alpha Rooms, No. 367 Bowery, on WEDNESDAY EVENING next, March 25, at 8 o'clock. Chancellor AUGUSTUS C. L. ARNOLD of Massachusetts will be present and address the Order. By order.
EDWIN F. COREY, Sachem.
ALLAN RUTHERFORD, C. of the C.

☞ Mackerel!
CODFISH!
BUTTER!
CHEESE!
PORK!
EARL, BARTHOLOMEW & CO.,
No. 19 Greenwich-st.

☞ Paper Hangings and Interior Decorations.—The splendid stock of PRATT & HARDENBERGH, No. 360 Broadway, will be offered for a few days at cost by the assignee. Splendid French, English and American papers and decorations. Parties who wish to decorate their houses or apartments at a saving of fifty per cent. will call soon.

BOARDING.

BOARD WANTED—BY TWO OR THREE SINgle gentlemen, where they can obtain the comforts of home. Price moderate. Address B. A. W., *Daily Times* office.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN.—A LARGE, well-furnished room, with a large closet, and gas and bath, may be had, with partial board, in a private family, near the City Hall, for two young gentlemen if with European education preferred. Address, with real name and place of business, R. S., Box No. 1,236 Lower Post-Office, N. Y.

BOARDING.—A SMALL, QUIET FAMILY have a very pleasant room on second floor, unfurnished, which they will let to a gentleman and wife, with board. House is supplied with gas, bath, &c., and is pleasantly located. For further particulars apply at No. 107 Green-st., near Spring, where the room can be seen.

BOARDING.—A FURNISHED ROOM, WITH breakfast, gas and bath, to let to a single gentleman, in a private family, in a genteel house, located between University-place and 5th-av. References exchanged. Inquire in the drug store, No. 57 4th-av., corner 9th-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN with their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms, and good board, by applying at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

BOARD WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEman, between 20th and 30th sts. and Broadway and Lexington-ave. A private family preferred. Address, stating terms, &c., which must be moderate, WILLOWBY, Box No. 2,361 Post-Office.

PERMANENT BOARD WANTED—BY A gentleman and his wife in a private family residing in the central part of the City, between Broadway and 3d-av. and 3d and 20th sts. They will furnish their room and bedroom if required in the terms of their board. References given and required. Address A. B., at the office of the *Daily Times.*

PARTIAL BOARD AND ROOM WANTED immediately, by a single gentleman, in a private family, or where there are few boarders; location between Bleecker and 10th sts. No notice taken of communications that do not answer this description. Address, stating terms, W. S., *Times* office.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS, WITHOUT BOARD, TO LET—To a quiet, respectable gentleman only, in the immediate neighborhood of Union-square, Clarendon and Everett Houses. The family occupying the house is small and strictly private. Address C. B., Box No. 44 Post Office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—IN A PLEASant location, and easy of access to the City, either by cars or boat. Address, stating terms, to H. S., at this office.

TAYLOR'S SALOON.—THIS MAGNIFICENT temple of art and luxury, so well known to fame throughout the world, will be opened to the public THIS DAY, March 23, 1857. Animated by his great success, and deeply impressed with the very liberal patronage of the public, Mr. TAYLOR has called to his aid these and sent artists HENRY HOFFMAN and CHARLES V. LEWIS, of this City, who have, during the past Winter season, decorated and embellished the whole interior of his splendid Saloons, which now present a far more gorgeous *coup d'œil* than when first completed. To those who love to feast their eyes upon the beautiful, and are pleased to contemplate architectural grandeur, with decorations unsurpassed in any country, this will afford a rare opportunity to treasure up a delightful reminiscence.

SEWING-MACHINES FOR SALE.—A GOOD stock of family Sewing Machines. Price only $10 a piece—in good order. Depot, No. 607 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

UNITED STATES MAGAZINE.
APRIL.
RICH NUMBER—FORTY ENGRAVINGS.
CONTENTS:
THE CITY OF WASHINGTON. No. VIII. Illustrated.
LAKE NGAMI. Illustrated.
HOW STEEL PENS ARE MADE. Illustrated.
ISLESOF THE SEAS.
LETTERS FROM JAPAN.
HELOÏSE TO ABELARD. No. III. By ELIZABETH OAKES SMITH.
ASTRONOMICAL SCIENCE.
ANDRE CHENIER. By MERY. Translated by MARY L. BOOTH.
THE INDIAN AND HIS VENISON. Illustrated.
THE GIANT. By CHARLES MACKIE.
GENERAL DANIEL MORGAN. Illustrated.
EXPEDITION TO THE VIRGINIA CANAAN. Illustrated.
SILENCE. By MARY FORREST.
SINNED AGAINST. By ELIZABETH OAKES SMITH.
THE MASQUERADE—AN ANTIQUE.
A. S. ROE. A CRITIQUE.
AN ARKANSAS FUNERAL. By A. M. S.
THE PHILOSOPHY OF SALUTATION.
ELISHA KENT KANE. With a Portrait.
MINISTERING SPIRITS. By XENETTE.
HARMONY OF NATURE.
WOOING SONG OF JARL EGILL SKALLAGRIM. Illustrated.
EDITOR'S STUDIO.
HEALING MEDIUMS.
FINE ARTS IN NEW-YORK.
WOMEN AND CRIME.
THE CHURCH. ALL-SOULS CHURCH, (Unitarian.)
WOMEN VOTING.
WILLIAM RODERICK LAWRENCE.
ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.
DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT.
VALUABLE INVENTIONS.
ARTIFICIAL FORMATION OF DIAMOND POWDER.
INGENIOUS MECHANICAL DEVICE.
HEATING BY FURNACES.
CONSTITUTION OF IRON.
MISCELLANEOUS DISCOVERIES AND INVENTIONS.
EDITOR'S OLIO.
MR. JOHN SMITH AFTER AN OFFICE—ADDRESS TO AN EGG—MY THIRTY YEARS OUT OF THE SENATE. By MAJOR JACK DOWNING. Illustrated.
The Blow-up of General Jackson's Cabinet—Mr. Downing Receives Orders to go and Protect the Inhabitants of Madawaska—The Drafting of the Downingville Militia for the Madawaska War—Jack Downing's First Military Report to the President—Mr. Downing tells how the Jacksonites in the Legislature had a Dreadful Tussle to Pour a "Healing Act" down the Throats of the Antimonites.
FASHIONS FOR APRIL, WITH ORIGINAL PLATES.

NOTICE.—The circulation of the UNITED STATES MAGAZINE is now increasing at the rate of several thousand per month, the sale of the March number exceeding, by over five thousand copies, that of any previous number. Yet, notwithstanding this increasing demand for the "Young Monthly," there are a number of News Dealers who refuse to keep it, and thus compel their patrons, at much inconvenience, to send for it to the office of publication. Persons subject to this trouble are requested to leave their names and addresses at our office, and the Magazine will be delivered to them regularly each month by carriers.

Large editions of the back numbers, from the commencement of the year, are now reprinted, and those who were unable to obtain them last month can now be supplied. MAJOR JACK DOWNING'S THIRTY YEARS was commenced in the January Number, and ANDRE CHENIER, by MERY, in the February Number.

J. M. EMERSON & CO., Publishers,
No. 1 Spruce-st.

THE SULTAN AND HIS PEOPLE:
A valuable and interesting Book of Lectures on Turkey, Past and Present. By C. OSCANYAN, of Constantinople. One neat 12mo—54 Illustrations. Price, $1 25.

A FLATTERING RECOMMENDATION.

We take pleasure in stating that we believe the lectures of Mr. OSCANYAN, upon his native country, its institutions and society, will be both interesting and instructive to the American public.

WASHINGTON IRVING, GEO. BANCROFT,
WM. C. BRYANT, HENRY T. TUCKERMAN,
GEORGE WM CURTIS.
From the New-York Observer.

On the first page of this paper we have placed a very instructive and entertaining paper from Mr. OSCANYAN'S book, just published by DERBY & JACKSON. The volume abounds in valuable information, very pleasingly communicated, showing the manners and customs, resources and prospects, of the Turkish people, and, being written by one who was born and brought up in the midst of the people he describes, it possesses a freshness and minuteness of detail that gives it a superiority over the works of mere travelers. The illustrations are also made by another native of Turkey, and, besides embellishing the volume, they add materially to its value.

DERBY & JACKSON, Publishers, No. 119 Nassau-st., and for sale at the bookstores.

THE NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE.
No. 31, Vol. 12, on Thursday, will contain
A PORTRAIT OF MISS BOKER, NOW MRS. JOHN DEAN.
A PORTRAIT OF MR. JOHN DEAN.
The whole Story of the Romantic Marriage.
Criminal News Throughout the World.
Crime and Criminals in Pennsylvania.
Ohio and the Western States and their Crimes.
Baltimore and its Criminals.
Great Inquests and Trials Everywhere.
Foreign News on Criminals.
Exposition of Thieves by Dodger.
Philadelphia Correspondence.
Correspondence from the Great Cities.
Editorials on the Criminal Topics.
Preparations for the Cunningham and Eckel Trial.
Hundreds of Interesting Cases.
Published every week. $2 per annum; $1 for six months.
All letters to be addressed to R. A. SEYMOUR, New-York City.

GENERAL AGENTS.
New-York, ROSS & TOUSEY.
Philadelphia and Pittsburg, T. R. CALLENDER.

NOTICE TO THE BOOK TRADE.
REMOVAL.
E. D. LONG,
Having removed from No. 121 Nassau-st., to
NO. 30 BEEKMAN-ST., SECOND STORY,
Wishes to inform the trade that he has made arrangements with Mr. T. B. PETERSON, of Philadelphia, whereby he will be enabled to supply the trade with all works published by him at his lowest prices.
COUNTRY DEALERS will find that by ordering from me, all their orders will be filled as quickly and on as favorable terms as if they were on the spot themselves.
DEALERS AND STRANGERS visiting the City, and all others, are invited to call and examine my large and well-assorted stock. Catalogues sent free, on application to E. D. LONG, No. 30 Beekman-st., second story.

IN PRESS.
To be published in a few days by
TICKNOR & FIELDS,
THE WORLD'S OWN.
BY MRS. JULIA WARD HOWE.

ANOTHER RICH NUMBER
OF THE
UNITED STATES MAGAZINE
is out to-day.

COMPLETE FILE N. Y. DAILY TIMES
FOR SALE.
From the commencement to the present time.
Bound and in perfect order.
Apply or address, HENRY L. MEECH.
Daily Times office.

FORTY ENGRAVINGS
IN THE
UNITED STATES MAGAZINE
FOR APRIL.

THE WHOLE STORY OF THE MARRIAGE in the next Number of the NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE.

ILLINOIS AS IT IS; ITS HISTORY, Geography, Statistics, Constitution, Laws, Government, Finances, Climate, Soil, Plants, Animals, State of Health, Prairies, Agriculture, Cattle-Breeding, Orcharding, Cultivation of the Grape, Timber-growing, Market-prices, Lands and Land-prices, Geology, Mining, Commerce, Banks, Railroads, Public Institutions, Newspapers, &c. With a Prairie and Wood Map, a Geological Map, a Population Map, and other Illustrations. Price $1 50; prepaid by mail, $1 75. Address FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

THE ROMANTIC MARRIAGE, WITH PORTRAITS OF MR. AND MRS. JOHN DEAN, in the next NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE.

BEAUTIFUL BALLADS.—"GENTLE ANNIE" and "Village Maiden," by Foster; "Fairy Floyd" and "Mother, watch the Little Feet," by Augusta Mignon; "I wish somebody'd come," by J. E. Thomas; "Kiss and never tell" and "Smile Again," by Fred. Buckley; "Forty Years Ago," by the Bakers; "Creole Belle," by Hubbard, sung by the Buckleys. Any of the above sent by mail for 25 cents each. All of the songs from Verdi's "La Traviata." Price 25 cents each. Thalberg's "Don Pasquale," 50 cents. FIRTH, POND & CO.,
No. 547 Broadway, New-York

ALL THE CRIMINAL NEWS ON THURSDAY NEXT in the NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE.

CHAPMAN'S SECTIONAL MAPS OF WISconsin, Illinois, Iowa and Minnesota, certified by the Surveyor General.
CHAPMAN'S TOWNSHIP MAP OF THE NORTHWEST, including the above and Kansas and Nebraska; Lapham's Sectional Map of Wisconsin. The correctness, reliability and beauty of last edition (1857) have already established these maps as the only reliable ones for reference. For sale at all bookstores and news boys in the cars.
DYER & PASMORE, Publishers, Milwaukee, Wis.

GIVE EARLY ORDERS FOR THE NEXT NUMBER of the NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE.

SECTIONAL MAP OF IOWA—BY HENN WILLIAMS & CO. The only complete Map of the State, 50x48 inches. Price $2 50; on canvas, with rollers, $5. The trade supplied by FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

NEXT THURSDAY MORNING EVERY NEWSMAN will sell the NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HERBERT'S GREAT NATIONAL WORK ON THE HORSE OF AMERICA.
Published Exclusively for Subscribers.
In preparation and nearly ready.
FRANK FORESTER'S
HORSE AND HORSEMANSHIP
OF THE
UNITED STATES AND BRITISH PROVINCES OF NORTH AMERICA.
By
HENRY WILLIAM HERBERT,
Author of "Frank Forester's Field Sports," "Fish and Fishing," "The Complete Manual for Young Sportsmen," &c., &c.

A GREAT WORK FOR AGENTS

In two superb Imperial octavo volumes, of 1,100 pages, illustrated with steel engraved original Portraits, from paintings and drawings by the most distinguished artists, of the following celebrated Horses, carefully printed on India Paper:

SIR ARCHY, AMERICAN ECLIPSE,
GLENCOE, BLACK MARIA,
BOSTON, FASHION,
LEXINGTON, WHALEBONE,
PRYOR, LADY SUFFOLK,
POCAHONTAS, FLORA TEMPLE,
LANTERN, STELLA,
ALICE GRAY, &c.,

Embellished with Vignette Title-Pages, from original designs,
By F. O. C. DARLEY,
Finely engraved on steel by the most eminent Engravers, including numerous
FINE WOOD ENGRAVINGS.
Elegantly bound in embossed cloth, gilt extra. Sold only by subscription. Price $10.

GENERAL CONTENTS.
THE HORSE
Its Origin, Native Land, History and Natural History—The History of the English Blood-Horse—The History of the American Horse; of the American

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—VALUABLE property in Stamford, Conn. for sale or exchange for improved City property. In a central part of the village, on South-st., between the property of Wm. Guernsey and R. B. Forbes, consisting of a good dwelling-house, barn, carriage-house, granary, stables, two wells, fruit orchard and shade trees, on about 1¼ acres of ground; $8,000 of the purchase money can remain on mortgage.

ALSO, FOR SALE,

and adjoining the above described property, the premises owned and occupied by S. H. Provost, Esq., consisting of a good house in first-rate order with gas; barn, carriage, wash, ice and well-house, lot 110 feet front and rear by 3 0 deep, and a great variety of choice fruit and shade trees. Price $5,000, of which half can remain on mortgage. Apply to L. CHICHESTER, Real Estate Agent, No. 292 East Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.—A handsome and convenient two-story brick house, with out-buildings and lot of an acre of land, situated in South-st., opposite the Episcopal Church, within two minutes' walk of the railroad depot. The house is nearly new, convenient, in good order; and one of the most desirable residences in the town.

Also, a large, commodious and delightfully situated dwelling-house, with several acres of land, stable, ice-house, (filled) and other out-houses, fine garden, with variety of fruit and shade trees, situate about one mile from the village, and half mile from the depôt at Morris Plains, and adjoining the residence of the subscriber. As a healthy and desirable family residence it can hardly be excelled. Inquire of G. BURNHAM, No. 16 Wall-st.

FOR SALE, ON OXFORD-STREET, BROOKLYN, a first-class, three-story brick house, with high basement and counter cellar, Philadelphia front; has all the modern improvements; is in first-rate order throughout; 21 feet 6 inches by 48 feet; lot 100 feet deep; yard flagged, and con ains several choice bearing fruit trees. The owner having moved West, will sell, at a bargain, and on easy terms. Immediate possession. Will not exchange. Address OWNER, Box No. 1683 New-York Post Office. Also, for sale, as above, a similar house, No. 69 Lafayette-av, within half a block of Fulton-av. Cars every five minutes. Price $5,600; $3,200 can remain five years.

FOR SALE—AT COST, ON 53D-STREET, BEtween 8th-av. and Broadway, 3 new first-class three-story basement and cellar, brick and brown stone front houses, with the modern improvements, full sized, 25x50, lot 100 feet; a good chance to secure a large house at the price of a small one, and well finished.

Also, a choice house, 20x40 feet, 3 story basement and cellar, on 41st-st, adjoining 7th-av., at a moderate price. A large proportion of either can remain on mortgage 3 years. Apply to G. H. JONES, President New-York Fire and Marine Insurance Co., No. 73 Wall-st., or ALLEN & STEVENS, Lumber Dealers, 11th-av. and 39th-st.

FOR SALE—THE SUBSTANTIAL, WELL-built 2-story brick house No. 160 East 21st-st. between 3d and 3d. ave.; house 33 by 42; lot 98 feet deep. This property will be sold very cheap, if applied for immediately; $4,250 can remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years. If not disposed of at private sale, it will be sold at auction, by A. J. Bleecker, at the Merchants' Exchange, on Friday, March 27, at 12 o'clock M. Inquire at No. 304 East 19th-st.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, ONE THREE-story basement and counter-cellar brick house, 20x36, finished one year, in the very best manner, with mantels, grates, furnace and fixtures, all in complete order, situated on Clermont-av., about 300 ft. north from Fulton-av., where the city railroad cars pass every five minutes, and one of the best situations in the city for health, very cheap and on easy terms. Apply on the premises, or FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE COUNTRY residence in Bergen, N. J., about 1¼ miles south of Jersey City, containing about half an acre of ground, a large two-story Frame house, kitchen, out-house, barn, carriage-house, hennery, &c.; location very desirable and healthy; omnibuses pass near the door, to and from the Jersey City Ferry, every hour of the day; terms easy. Apply to D. VAN WINKLE, grocer, at the junction of the Jersey City and Newark plank roads.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 37 West 20th-st., with or without part of the furniture; house is four stories, basement and under cellar, built in the best manner three years ago, with all the modern improvements, bathe, gas hot and cold water to third story, range, furnace, water closets, &c., &c., and is complete in every respect. Terms accommodating. Apply on the premises, or to E. DU BERCEAU & L. BOUQUET, No. 123 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—NEAR CENTRAL PARK, TWO lots on the southwest corner of 6th-av. and 57th-st., (the latter street being 100 feet wide,) together 31 feet 6 inches on 6th av., by 100 feet on 57th-st. Also, four full lots on the north side of 41st-st., 300 feet west of 9th-av. All taxes and assessments (including Central Park assessment) on the above property, have been paid. Apply to W. H. NEWMAN & CO., No 78 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE PROPERTY formerly occupied as a Bolt factory, in 12th-st., near Avenue C, 100 feet front by 103 feet deep, brick building 40x90 on front, brick storehouse and stable on rear. The premises are adapted to any manufacturing business, foundry, or machine shop. There is a steam engine, with boilers ready set, which will be sold with the premises if desired. Apply to HENRY OOTHOUT, No. 3 Cliff-st.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A GOOD 3-story and basement house, Philadelphia brick front, and brown-stone trimmings, with modern improvements. Price only $5,500; $4,000 can remain on bond and mortgage. Brick cot'age on 40th st., near 4th-av.; same price and terms. Brick house in Brooklyn, $3,500. Frame do., $2,000. Inquire of S. P. TOWNSEND, No. 82 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—A SMALL 3-STORY AND BASEment house and lot on north side 44th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., (the centre one of 3 new brick houses;) all modern improvements, hot air, water-closets, range, marble mantels, vestibule doors, &c. Price $5,500; $3,000 can remain on mortgage 3 years. Apply to W. H. PHILLIPS, at Rendell & Fairchild's, No. 132 William-st.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE AND FOUR LOTS, near the junction of Myrtle and Division avs., Brooklyn, convenient to cars; house large and convenient, 5 rooms on first floor, handsomely finished with marble mantels, &c.; handsome garden, with flowers, fruit, &c., a grapery of choice foreign grapes. Apply to H. STREET, No. 89 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST, IF NOT THE very best, house on Murray Hill, No. 19 West 38th st., between 5th and 6th avs., north side. All the modern improvements, of the most expensive and substantial kind. Price, $18,000. Also, the neat three-story brick building No 41 4th st., in perfect order, with all the improvements. Price, $7,500. Inquire of R. McCLELLAN, No. 41 4th-st.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—THE MARINE PAvilion, at Gloucester Mass., only 40 minutes by Railroad from Boston. Its capacity about 150 persons. For location, bathing, fishing, yachting or drives it is unsurpassed by any other Summer retreat on the sea-shore. For particulars, apply to SIDNEY MASON, No. 132 5th-av., New-York, or to JEREMIAH FOSTER, Gloucester, Mass.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST-CLASS, FOUR-STORY, brown-stone front houses, 60 feet deep, with all the modern improvements, situated on the south side of 27th st., between Broadway and 6th-av.; one lot of ground on the south side of 23d-st., first vacant lot west from 5th-av. Inquire of WM. BYER, or J. W. FULLER, No. 42 West 23th-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE STORY AND BASEment brick dwelling-house in Hoyt-st., third house from State-st., Brooklyn, in excellent order, having gas throughout, heater, &c. Price $5,000. $3,500 may remain on mortgage. Would be sold with or without furniture. This is a rare chance for a small family goinginto housekeeping. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE.—THE TWO NEW FIRST-CLASS 4-story brown-stone houses and lots, No. 9 and 11 West 23d-st., 3d and 4th doors west of 5th-av.; houses 25 by 60 feet, lots 25 by 98 feet 9 inches. One half the block suitable for gentlemen's residences. Inquire of WM. FANNING, No. 276 5th-av., between 29th and 31st sts.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOMELY-SITUATED four story brown-stone front house in 24th-st., north side, between 5th and 6th ava. House 21x56 feet. Lot 98 ft. 6. Has every modern convenience and neighborhood unexceptionable. Apply on the premises, No. 70 Pine-st., 3d floor, or at No. 45 West 24th-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT IN BROOKLYN, —The three story and basement brick House, No. 200 Dean-st., between Bond and Irving. Bath-cellar, marble mantels, gas fixtures throughout, bath room, kitchen range, grape arbor and good vines; water best in the City. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A VERY DEsirable residence at Elizabeth, within an hour of New York, by thirteen trains each way, daily. Will be sold, furnished or not, or exchanged for a first-class house in New-York—paying the difference in cash. Apply at the office of the Cannel Coal Co., No. 51 William-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY ENGLISH basement house, No. 141 11th-st., between 2d and 3d ava. It has all the modern improvements, and is in a very desirable location, and will be sold low if applied for soon. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE house, four stories, basement and under cellar; built in the best manner, with all the modern improvements, situated at No. 112 Lexington-av.; price $13,000. Terms easy. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE HIGH STOOP, NEW, SUBstantial brown-stone houses, north side of 31st-st., between Madison and 4th-avs., three stories and basement, with all modern improvements. Inquire at No. 11 Wall-st., Room No. 10.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A BEAUTIFUL HOUSE, 25 feet by 20, with all necessary improvements, in a good locality, No. 174 East 30th-st. is in perfect order. Inquire of A. KENNEDY, No. 130 East 35th-st., near 3d-av.

FOR SALE—TWO THREE-STORY ATTIC, basement and counter cellar houses, with high stoops, in 3 d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., with all modern improvements; houses 20x50 feet. Inquire on the premises, or of D. H. SMITH, No. 196 West 30th-st.

FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—A first-class hotel building in one of the most flourishing cities of Wisconsin, 4-story brick building, 47x147, now rented for $1,700.

CHAS. R. MILLER & CO., No. 195 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE MODERN THREE-STORY brick house, No. 426 Pacific, cor. of Nevins-st., Brooklyn; the basement well arranged for a Physician. For terms apply to office Lenox Ins. Co., No. 54 Wall-st. N. Y., or to S. HONDLOW, Montague, near Court, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—THE NEW BROWN-STONE HOUSE No. 3 Rutherford-place, fronting on Stuyvesant-park, west side, four stories and basement, complete with all the modern improvements. Apply to J. BISCO, No. 154 East 25d-st., near 3d-av.

FOR SALE—ON EASY TERMS, A FIRST CLASS brown stone house, No. 108 First-place, between Court and Smith sts., South Brooklyn. Lot 25 by 123 feet, house 25 by 50. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—OR, IF NOT SOLD SOON, TO LET —A three-story and basement brick dwelling-house and lot, No. 210 West 23d-st., New-York. Apply to J. E. CARY, No. 11 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—THE HOUSE and lots Nos. 41 and 43 Beekman-st., New-York. Inquire of J. J. BEAURON & SON, watch makers, No. 166 William-st., New-York.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE

$2,400.—FOR SALE CHEAP—A TWO-story and attic house with good cellar, 22 feet by 30 feet, with kitchen 12 feet by 16 feet attached, contains 11 rooms; a well of good water and out-houses on the premises; four lots of ground 25 by 100 feet each under cultivation—young fruit and grapes. $960 can remain on mortgage. For further particulars, inquire on the premises, Lexington-av., Hudson City, New-Jersey, near the Paterson Plank Road crossing, 15 or 20 minutes' walk from Hoboken Ferry, or of CHARLES S. BERNARD, No. 176 Willow-st., between 5th and 6th sts., Hoboken.

NOTICE TO MANUFACTURERS AND OTHERS.—Good and cheap manufacturing locations, possessing many advantages, can be had near by the depot of the Hudson River Railroad, at Rhinebeck, directly opposite to Esondorus and Kingston, where coal can be obtained at first-cost prices. Transportation facilities by river and railroad. Also, for sale, a number of beautiful villa sites, from one to fifty acres more or less land, for country seats, unsurpassed for beauty of the river and mountain scenery. Apply to GEORGE VEITCH, General Contractor, at the Rhinebeck depot.

FOR SALE—A TIMBER LOT CONSISTING OF 23 acres at Throg's Neck, Westchester, fronting on the road leading to Pelham Bridge. When this lot is improved the trees could be so arranged as to make a beautiful park. It has also two ponds of water supplied by natural springs. Apply to WM. BOWNE, Westchester, or at No. 75 East 16th st.

Also, for sale three houses, Nos. 40, 42 and 44 Robinson-st., between Greenwich-st. and College-place. Apply at No. 75 East 16th-st.

VALUABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY ON THIRD-AVENUE FOR SALE.—A front of 100 feet by nearly 150 in depth, with buildings thereon erected, and a large surplus of ground in rear, with eartway on avenue. This is a prominent corner in town for a smart person to make money. Twelve years' lease of ground at low rent. For particulars, apply to G. P. NIVEN, No. 4 New-st., near Wall.

AT AUCTION—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 314 Delancey-st., three story and basement, brick front, 13 rooms; lot 100 by 24 feet 6 inches; in perfect order. Will positively be sold at the Merchants' Exchange on MONDAY, March 30, at 12 o'clock, by A. J. BLEECKER & CO.

$6,500.—FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT four-story brick, basement house No. 118 East 21st-st., nearly opposite Gramercy-park. The premises contain all the conveniencies for a small family, and will be sold at the low price of $6,500. Terms easy. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 38 Wall-st.

TO EXCHANGE—GOOD IMPROVED BROOKlyn property for a first class country seat near a depot, in a healthy section, where good social, educational and religious privileges can be enjoyed. Stock, farming implements and furniture would be purchased. Address W. L. R., Box No. 479.

BROADWAY.—FOR SALE—A 42 YEARS' lease of a lot on the east side of Broadway, in the neighborhood of the St. Nicholas Hotel. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank building.

EIGHTH-AVENUE LOTS.—FOR SALE, THE entire front of the block between 52d and 53d sts. east side of 8th-av. Low for cash, or $20,000 can remain on mortgage, and the whole purchase money, if improved. Apply to the owner, S. H. MATTISON, No. 3 Nassau-st.

NO. 5 HANOVER-PLACE.—2½-STORY COTtage basement, gas, range, &c.; the furniture complete and genteel, may be had cheap. The owner abroad, desires to sell the establishment. Price and terms liberal. Apply to JOHN BRAINERD, Wall-st. Ferry, Brooklyn.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET, AT RYE, WESTCHESTER CO.—The residence owned and lately occupied by Andrew Clark, Esq., with two acres of land adjoining, (more if desired,) one-half mile from the Depot, and near the beach. The house is two story and attic, 38 by 48, with an extension, well shaded and in good order; there is a fine garden, plenty of fruit, good carriage house, stabling, &c., all on the premises. Also, a small house and garden, with 7 acres of fine meadow land, (if wanted,) one-half mile from the Depot; price $100 per year. Apply back, P. C. BULKLEY, No. 49 Wall-st., (basement.)

TO LET—A DESIRABLE DWELLING-HOUSE in Brooklyn, situated at No. 55 Sands-st., in a very pleasant neighborhood, five minutes walk from the Fulton Ferry. Catharine ferries; has iron verandah, and two and a half stories high, three rooms deep; has gas, water, back speaking tube, range, furnace, plenty of closets, and very easy stairs; was built for owner's occupation. Rent $700. Inquire next door. No. 58, or at No. 534 Broadway or STEPHEN W. SMITH.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—WASHINGTON-place, Pacific-st., north side, between Powers and 4th-av.; ninth house in the block. Brick house, high stoop, free-stone basement, house 20x40, two-story and attic, marble mantels through the house, water in the kitchen. Within three blocks of the State-st. cars for Fulton Ferry, within 15 minutes' walk of Atlantic Ferry. Gas and gas fixtures. Rent $350. Inquire of FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—THE DWELLING PART AND STORE of house No. 317 Atlantic-st., near Hoyt-st., Brooklyn. The house is four story, brick, five years old, in good repair, comfortable for one large, or two small families, two kitchens in the rear. There are fixtures in the store for sale, cheap; fit for a tea dealer or grocer. Rent low. Possession given immediately. Inquire at No. 225 State-st., near Hoyt-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—FROM MAY 1, THE NEW FOUR-story brick buildings (25x50) on west side of 3d-av. between 45th and 46th sts.; will be finished with marble mantels, gas, bath rooms, &c. The stores will be rented with back rooms adjoining and finished basements, and the dwelling part in the floors, to respectable families. For plans and full particulars, apply to T. B. GILFORD, No. 150 Nassau-st., from 12 to 2.

TO LET OR LEASE—STORE NO. 872 BROADway, corner of 16th-st.; is now occupied as a drug store and is suitable for any business requiring display, having a very wide front. Apply to J. H. GIFFING, No. 5 Tryon-row building, from 1 to 2 P. M., or at the new house on 18th-st., in rear of the store, from 10 to 11 A. M.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—A FIRST-CLASS brown-stone front house, within a few minutes' walk of the Wall-st. and South Ferries. To a good tenant will be let very low. For particulars apply to J. G. GOTTSBERGER, No. 12 Centre-st., New-York.

TO LET—No. 388 BROADWAY, NEAR WHITEst. Fine large rooms on the first story, suitable for a tailor or fancy goods business, &c., from May 1. Apply to T. H. CHAMBERS, piano-fortes, No. 385 Broadway, up stairs.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 655 HOUSTON-ST., CONtaining 11 rooms; Croton water, gas, and the gas fixtures complete go with the premises, and possession can be had April 15. Inquire of A. MOORE, No. 220 West 23d-st., before 9 A. M. and after 4 P. M.

TO LET—A VERY DESIRABLE HOUSE ON 86th-st. near Hudson River; Hudson River Railroad cars stop close by; rent moderate to a good tenant. For particulars, inquire at the office of LEOPOLD EIDLITZ, architect, No. 208 Broadway, corner Fulton-st.

TO LET—THE STORE NO. 113 NASSAU-ST., 100 by 25, fronting on Nassau and Theatre alley, with basement and cellar; also, the 2d floor, and rooms on the 3d and 4th floors, suitable for light manufacturing purposes.

TO LET—STORE NO. 96 WARREN-STREET, suitable for any kind of business. Also, suite of rooms for offices. Inquire in the Irving Saving Institution from 10 to 2 o'clock.

TO LET—THE THREE STORY AND ATTIC house No. 4 Albion-place (No. 412 4th-st.) Possession from the 1st of May next. Rent moderate. Apply to H. C. GIBSON, No. 84 Pine-st., room No. 13.

TO LET—THE STORE NO. 720 BROADWAY, opposite the New-York Hotel, for two years. Immediate possession, if desired.

J. G. ELLIOTT, No. 4 Broad-st.

TO LET—THE STORE NO. 598 BROADWAY, running through to Crosby-st. Possession given on April 1, if required. Inquire of R. H. CUDLIPP, No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York.

TO LET—THOSE SEVEN NEW IRON AND brick stores on Franklin square and the Bowery Extension. Apply to G. C. & E. J. GENET, Counselors at Law, No. 78 Broadway.

TO LET—AN ELEGANT HOUSE, WITH ALL the modern improvements, No. 173½ West 34th st. Apply to E. LYON, No. 424 Broadway, or S. WYKOFF, No. 434 3d-av.

TO LET—FAMILY GROCERY—THAT ESTABlished stand, No. 9 Greenwich-av., opposite Jefferson Market. Apply to MEIGS D. BENJAMIN, No. 88 Liberty-st.

TO LET—THE STORE NO. 224 FRONT-STREET. It will be put in order or rebuilt to suit a good tenant. Apply at No. 196 Water-st., or at No. 11 East 28th-st., before 10 o'clock

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

Published to the Daily Times by Order of the State Superintendent of the Banking Department.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 21, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$7,196,695 93
Average amount of Specie	876,348 39
Average amount of Circulation	992,980 00
Average amount of Deposits	7,979,433 43
Average amount of Deposits	1,775,423 65

City and County of New-York, ss.—I. R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of March, 1857.

R. A. CHAMBERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ARTISANS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 21, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$983,688 83
Average amount of Specie	38,813 63
Average amount of Circulation	92,381 00
Average amount of Deposits	496,409 40

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, C. T. LEAKE, Cashier of the ARTISANS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

C. T. LEAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of March, 1857.

THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 21, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$575,971 66
Average amount of Specie	35,443 06
Average amount of Circulation	102,631 00
Average amount of Deposits	373,116 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. E. SOUTHWORTH, President of the ATLANTIC BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. E. SOUTHWORTH, President.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of March, 1857.

R. FRANCIS COBEY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 21, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,293,125 83
Average amount of Specie	705,904 74
Average amount of Circulation—notes of late Bank of America	84,096 00
Average amount of Deposits	4,581,119 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES PUNNETT, Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. PUNNETT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of March, 1857.

JESSE HOYT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 21, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$11,388,411 49
Average amount of Specie	930,459 41
Average amount of Circulation	2,998 00
Average amount of Deposits	6,961,310 96

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of March, 1857.

JESSE HOYT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 21, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,965,795 69
Average amount of Specie	169,711 83
Average amount of Circulation	39,125 14
Average amount of Deposits	1,466,264 91

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE HALL, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEORGE HALL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of March, 1857.

JESSE HOYT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 21, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,061,430 84
Average amount of Specie	9,529 [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation	176,176 00
Average amount of Deposits	885,099 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,707,466 29

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, NATHANIEL G. MARSTON, Cashier of the BOWERY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

N. G. BRADFORD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of March, 1857.

JAS. L. BENNIES, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 21, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,497,378 86
Average amount of Specie	101,322 44
Average amount of Circulation	230,900 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,250,229 04

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN L. EVANS, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of March, 1857.

MATHIAS BANTA, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 21, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$901,119 96
Average amount of Specie	18,786 38
Average amount of Circulation	130,486 00
Average amount of Deposits	304,939 61

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. S. VANDERHOOF, Cashier of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. S. VANDERHOOF, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of March, 1857.

E. STEPHENSON, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250 Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 21, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,224,072 26
Average amount of Specie	125,837 54
Average amount of Circulation	13,810 00
Average amount of Deposits	997,701 48

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, BENEDICT LEWIS, Jr., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

BENEDICT LEWIS, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of March, 1857.

GEORGE G. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 21, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$395,637 41
Average amount of Specie	48,270 82
Average amount of Circulation	122,289 00
Average amount of Deposits	264,705 72

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of March, 1857.

D. RANDELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 21, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,404,808 00
Average amount of Specie	250,445 00
Average amount of Circulation	220,167 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,182,596 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of March, 1857.

WM. M. WEAVER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 21, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$717,099 15
Average amount of Specie	88,759 49
Average amount of Circulation	197,758 00
Average amount of Deposits	619,993 40

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier of the CITIZENS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 21st day of March, 1857.

A. M. EASTMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 21, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,775,423 6
Average amount of Specie	228,494 2
Average amount of Circulation	54,708 91
Average amount of Deposits	1,775,423 65

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBT. STRONG Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. STRONG, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of March, 1857.

W. O. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 21, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$6,615,631 20
Average amount of Specie	221,731 19
Average amount of Circulation	92,365 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,844,913 33

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. F. WARNER, Cashier of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. E. WARNER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of March, 1857.

EDWIN F. COBEY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 21, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,437,141 96
Average amount of Specie	129,590 87
Average amount of Circulation	85,411 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,556,916 56

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. PLATT, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of March, 1857.

ANDREW KOHLER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 21, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$497,856 00
Average amount of Specie	58,949 00
Average amount of Circulation	91,492 00
Average amount of Deposits	404,441 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. B. BALLOW, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. B. BALLOW, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of March, 1857.

THOS. MACFARLAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 21, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,665,021 97
Average amount of Specie	92,789 06
Average amount of Circulation	127,486 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,370,538 37

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM J. LANE, Cashier of the FULTON BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. J. LANE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of March, 1857.

E. FRANCIS COBEY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 21, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$786,134 28
Average amount of Specie	38,065 20
Average amount of Circulation	62,441 00
Average amount of Deposits	522,318 66

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of March, 1857.

JAS. HARRISON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 21, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$658,906 66
Average amount of Specie	54,418 20
Average amount of Circulation	97,764 00
Average amount of Deposits	469,697 94

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier of the GROCERS' BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of March, 1857.

JOHN O. BANGS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 21, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,406,046 66
Average amount of Specie	62,541 24
Average amount of Circulation	114,787 00
Average amount of Deposits	644,986 30

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS L. TAYLOR, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THOMAS L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of March, 1857.

W. O. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 21, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$6,786,662 13
Average amount of Specie	103,658 15
Average amount of Circulation	204,910 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,202,598 50

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE R. CONOVER, Cashier of the IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. R. CONOVER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of March, 1857.

THOS. L. THORNELL Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 21, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$400,804 00
Average amount of Specie	18,492 00
Average amount of Circulation	98,493 00
Average amount of Deposits	201,777 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM STEARNS, Cashier of the ISLAND CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. STEBBINS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of March, 1857.

E. A. STANBURY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 21, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$786,980 33
Average amount of Specie	46,474 30
Average amount of Circulation	112,899 00
Average amount of Deposits	608,628 17

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

DANL. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of March, 1857.

JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 21, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,127,302 17
Average amount of Specie	168,236 50
Average amount of Circulation	240,154 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,907,419 85

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS E. AGLY, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

T. E. AGLY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of March, 1857.

JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—Of the average daily balance of the following accounts, for the week ending Saturday, March 21, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,727,431 53
Average amount of Specie	424,680 51
Average amount of Circulation	243,713 63
Average amount of Deposits	3,436,674 23

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES M. MORRISON, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of March, 1857.

E. FRANCIS COBEY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 21, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,230,304 63
Average amount of Specie	63,541 53
Average amount of Circulation	199,560 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,027,060 80

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN J. STEPHENS, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. J. STEPHENS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of March, 1857.

E. FRANCIS COBEY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 21, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,230,304 63
Average amount of Specie	63,541 53
Average amount of Circulation	199,560 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,027,060 80

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN J. STEPHENS, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. J. STEPHENS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of March, 1857.

E. FRANCIS COBEY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 21, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$6,231,920 53
Average amount of Specie	260,297 78
Average amount of Circulation	96,978 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,783,563 73

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. BLAKE, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. J. BLAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of March, 1857.

C. B. WHEELER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 21, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$6,543,600 27
Average amount of Specie	1,077,783 60
Average amount of Circulation	229,642 00
Average amount of Deposits	4,703,112 74

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ANDREWS E. SILLIMAN, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. E. SILLIMAN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of March, 1857.

JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 21, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,788,295 55
Average amount of Specie	154,597 59
Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late Bank	111,073 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,030,213 23

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of March, 1857.

JOHN HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 21, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$5,740,891 46
Average amount of Specie	676,920 66
Average amount of Circulation	316,449 00
Average amount of Deposits	5,507,128 54

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE J. SEENEY, Assistant Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. J. SENEY, Assistant Cashier.

Sworn before me this 23d day of March, 1857.

JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 21, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,408,738 00
Average amount of Specie	117,336 00
Average amount of Circulation	116,218 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,075,127 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. A. TOOKER, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. A. TOOKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of March, 1857.

J. VAN NAMEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 21, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,043,431 74
Average amount of Specie	163,866 16
Average amount of Circulation	164,936 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,223,494 47

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. T. HOOGLAND, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. T. HOOGLAND, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of March, 1857.

E. FRANCIS COBEY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 21, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$572,019 69
Average amount of Specie	10,726 95
Average amount of Circulation	42,200 00
Average amount of Deposits	422,644 83

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier of the NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of March, 1857.

E. LAWRENCE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 21, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$446,757 16
Average amount of Specie	2,168 86
Average amount of Circulation	20,578 00
Average amount of Deposits	171,914 46

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FREDERICK T. HAYES, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

F. T. HAYES, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 23d day of March, 1857.

JOHN ANDERSON, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 21, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$818,549 64
Average amount of Specie	10,066 21
Average amount of Circulation	124,495 00
Average amount of Deposits	561,306 16

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of March, 1857.

JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NORTH RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 21, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,068,849 09
Average amount of Specie	75,357 77
Average amount of Circulation	146,312 00
Average amount of Deposits	891,827 53

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. B. HAYS, Cashier of the NORTH RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. B. HAYS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of March, 1857.

JOHN HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 21, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,868,734 19
Average amount of Specie	118,393 23
Average amount of Circulation	144,329 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,368,513 92

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, PARKER HANDY, Cashier of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 23d day of March, 1857.

JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 21, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$459,983 15
Average amount of Specie	20,576 09
Average amount of Circulation	126,675 16
Average amount of Deposits	849,017 45

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 23d day of March, 1857.

WM. L. WOOD, Police Justice.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 21, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$988,038 09
Average amount of Specie	47,020 81
Average amount of Circulation	119,091 00
Average amount of Deposits	693,588 50

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. J. CAMPBELL, Jr., President of the PACIFIC BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

J. CAMPBELL, Jr., President.

Sworn before me this 23d day of March, 1857.

WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PARK BANK—As required by Chap. 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 21, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$6,115,868 79
Average amount of Specie	323,498 24
Average amount of Circulation	168,905 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,048,297 62

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier of the PARK BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of March, 1857.

WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 21, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$745,483 79
Average amount of Specie	55,969 37
Average amount of Circulation	118,008 00
Average amount of Deposits	548,894 16

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GODFREY W. LEAKE, Cashier of the People's Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of March, 1857.

EDWARD P. CLARK, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 21, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,412,050 79
Average amount of Specie	331,046 10
Average amount of Circulation	96,960 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,780,129 60

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, P. M. BRYSON, Cashier of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of March, 1857.

THOS. S. SOMMERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 21, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$851,625 11
Average amount of Specie	38,936 86
Average amount of Circulation	92,595 00
Average amount of Deposits	674,091 39

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ARCH'D PARKHURST, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of March, 1857.

J. HILLYER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 21, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,306,616 21
Average amount of Specie	167,182 54
Average amount of Circulation	238,763 00
Average amount of Deposits	745,129 16

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ALFRED S. FRASER, Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. S. FRASER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of March, 1857.

R. A. CHAMBERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 21, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,992,990 00
Average amount of Specie	224,190 00
Average amount of Circulation	119,785 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,262,600 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. A. KISSAM, Cashier of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of March, 1857.

SAMUEL P. BELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE TRADESMEN'S BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 21, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,523,480 47
Average amount of Specie	121,625 88
Average amount of Circulation	208,751 00
Average amount of Deposits	875,603 14

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, RICHARD BERRY, Cashier of the TRADESMEN'S BANK, being duly sworn, ed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 23d day of March, 1857.

E. B. FELLOWS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE UNION BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 21, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$6,116,996 24
Average amount of Specie	343,338 02
Average amount of Circulation	194,116 00
Average amount of Deposits	4,088,303 95

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier of the UNION BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 23d day of March, 1857.

JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, MARCH 20, 1857.—The BANK OF LIMA has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of IRVING PARMELEE, in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.

JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—32d av., corner of 9th st.—Open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock. Interest allowed on deposits from $5 to $500 at 6 per cent., on sums over $500 at 5 per cent. Deposits made on or before April 1 will bear interest from that date.

THOMAS R. STILLMAN, President.
P. W. ENGS, Vice-President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK, NO. 3 Chambers-st., two doors from Chatham-st., open EVERY DAY from 10 o'clock A. M. until 2 o'clock P. M., and on THURSDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 7 o'clock. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums from $5 to $500; five per cent. on sums over $500. All sums deposited on or before the 1st day of April will draw interest from that day.

PETER H. TITUS, President.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN BANK.—ELECTION.—The annual election for seventeen Directors of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the next election, will be held on Monday, the 6th of April next, at the Banking house No. 108 Broadway. The polls will be open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M. By order of the Board.

H. MEIGS, Jr., Cashier.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 96 Warren, near Greenwich-st. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and 4 to 7 P. M., on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Interest at six per cent. on all sums from $1 to $500.

WALTER W. CONORLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BURTON, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, 32d av., corner 9th-st., open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits. T. R. STILLMAN, Pres't.

DIVIDENDS

OFFICE OF THE KEROSENE OIL CO.—INTEREST NOTICE.—The coupon for interest on the Bonds of this Company, maturing the 1st of April, 1857, will be paid on presentation at the office, No. 50 Beaver-st.

G. W. AUSTEN, Treasurer.

OFFICE ATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY O

THE DEAN AND BOKER CASE.

[Continued from First Page.]

the girl was a [illegible] as the young man himself. I know nothing at all about the religion of the [illegible] and no conversation with Dean about his having sought to be married by a Catholic priest, or declined to go to one

EDWIN F. HATFIELD.

That is sworn to. That is the only affidavit I have to offer, and I think that, as to myself, it will be the closing one.

Mr. Edwards then proceeded to address the Court in argument against the motion. He said he had no doubt that his Honor understood how difficult it was to sustain a plea of insanity where it might run in only one small vein, however unfortunate in its results that vein might be if it were traced out. His Honor, he was sure, also felt with him that where a family had some ground and some proper motive, too, for starting the plea of insanity, it would never prefer it, for although crime, misfortune, suffering of all kinds might come upon a family and, perhaps, come also before the Courts, insanity was the last that the family would have to fasten upon. He stated this as some explanation, and also as good ground for the course they had taken. And he asked his Honor to bear in mind this fact, that while in many parties whom they came across in the streets or whom they met in the houses of their friends, they could see no mark of insanity, yet there were little idiosyncracies in their minds, which, when touched or strongly turned in a particular direction, were of such a character as to render those parties insane in that certain direction. And when they looked at the character of this young woman, with all the circumstances around it, he would still say, with great respect to his Honor's suggestion as to what those Commissioners had found upon an observation of an hour or two, and although it was to be understood that he should bow to that decision, that it did not meet the point whether the young woman was sane in regard to this matter at the time of that charge. However, so far as the family was concerned, it was his instructions that this was the first and last time that he should have to address this Court in regard to this young woman. He was, therefore, anxious that they should make this return so that the Court might see this matter in all its bearings. Then the father resolved on this, and he (counsel) sustained him in it, that while he had done everything that a father should do for this unfortunate girl, it should now be for the Court, and the Court alone, to say whether this man should get her. His Honor would see that he [counsel] acted fairly in meeting this matter now, without raising a single objection. The other side had presented him with a petition for the writ of *habeas corpus*. That had been met, and, he thought, pretty powerfully. No other paper had been served upon him, as ground for the motion to dissolve this injunction, and, by the Code, an injunction could not be dissolved except on answer or on affidavits.

Judge—One moment. Let us see—

Mr. Edwards did not mean to stand upon that.

Judge—Then don't take the objection, if you don't mean to stand upon it.

Mr. Edwards only wanted to see that the whole of the matter should come before the Court, for whatever might be the result this afternoon, no appeal to any other Court would be had from any decision His Honor might make. This was also a further proof that he did not wish to raise any technical or even legal objections in regard to this matter. What proof was there, he asked, as to her sanity at the time this marriage took place—not before or after it. That particular point of time was what he referred to; and he supposed that, if strictly pursued, this case would have to go before a Jury, in pursuance of the Revised Statutes. However, he should submit to whatever decision the Court might make in regard to the whole of this case. Now, looking at this petition, and coupling it with their affidavit, they were to see what there was in this matter which should have the effect of dissolving this injunction, because, while his Honor, from the intimation he had made, might give that young lady to understand she was a free agent, the inquisition still stood restraining this man from intermeddling with her or going near her. This man, Dean, said that he, John Dean, married this young lady. He would have no right to the writ of *habeas corpus* under the circumstances, unless he was her husband. And the grave question for his Honor now, was in regard to the marriage with Dean, and in the return they (Boker) said she was not married to John Dean, or if she was——

Judge—I suppose there is no doubt at all that it was the same individual, whether he is called by one name or another?

Mr. Edwards said it was possible that it was so, but he had yet to understand that a man who went before a minister and was married under the name of John Dean, was John Deham. It had been intimated to him (counsel) in a significant manner to ascertain whether this man's name was Dean. He started the suggestion in only one quarter, and his signature had been brought to him as John Deham. How far in law, therefore, it was a marriage, there having been no consummation, was, it appeared to him, a very serious question, as his cases would show by some cases, although he was free to admit they had reference to English marriages. There seemed to him one thing which was singular, and which, he should suppose would strike the mind of the Court in a case of this sort. If this young woman freely and voluntarily was married to this man on that day for better or worse, for richer or poorer, it was likely that she would have followed his fortunes, and they had yet to learn why, if she was married, she did not remain with her husband. But within an hour it was all done, and she was in her proper dress by her mother's side. And that was all of the marriage life between those parties up to this time, and what might be their marriage life if they should be allowed to be together, required no prophet to foretell. There were one or two other things here which, while they were aside from this issue, he thought it right to say one word about, because His Honor sat there not only as a Judge in civil matters, but also having high criminal powers—and that was in regard to the conduct of this Mr. or Captain McKee.

The Judge interrupted the counsel, and said that if Captain McKee had violated his duty as one of the Captains of Police, the law had created a tribunal to which he was amenable, and which, he had no doubt, from the high character of the gentlemen composing it, would award to him such a punishment as he deserved. It was not his (the Judge's) business here to pass any judgment upon the conduct of the police of the City, and he thought that that might have been omitted from the return with entire propriety, because Captain McKee, or the police of the Sixteenth Ward, had no opportunity to controvert those allegations, and he could not permit them; neither could he permit the other side to make them.

Mr. Edwards said he never pressed a point too far, but he had a right to comment upon their petition, as being regarded as an affidavit in the case.

Judge—Yes, if it be pertinent. I always prefer to confine my attention and that of counsel to the precise point on which I have to pass.

Mr. Edwards remarked that it was only because he thought he might have made a suggestion which had not been got out of him in regard to Capt. McKee, but he was quite content to pass him by, at any rate, to-day.

Mr. Spencer—Will your Honor hear a suggestion at this stage of the argument, which may probably narrow it?

The Judge refused.

Mr. Edwards—No, don't interrupt me. I will give you full swing by and by.

Mr. Spencer—I don't want full swing. That's the difficulty.

Mr. Edwards resumed—His Honor would see why the matter of the religion of the parties was mentioned. It was in connection with legal points that might bear upon it. Let him suppose a case. This man might, in a Catholic country, have property, and die before cohabitation. In that case this woman would not be his widow. There still came the question, however, whether in the eye of his Church there was a marriage?

The Judge—I do not sit here to decide upon the rules and regulations of any church at all. I sit here to administer the law of the land without reference to church regulations, or church rites, or church observances—or whether it is Lent or not Lent. In the eye of the law the question is as to the legality or illegality of the marriage ceremony.

Mr. Edwards was coming to that. He should have supposed that this might be coupled with the question of fraud in regard to this marriage. If not, he believed it might pass. Now, in regard to the name. The name was considered as of great importance, even at the present time, as well certainly as in the future. And it was important, in order that relatives might be on their guard. There were cases that suggested this, and very properly. Again, when a party was married under a disguised name, it was taken pre sumptively against him that there was some sinister motive in it, and unless it was well-explained away, it was taken very heavily against him, as it should be. It shut the door against all inquiry of any kind, whether married or not, and against everything in relation to his history, and carried with it a presumption of something wrong. For this he would refer to the case of Sullivan vs. Sullivan.

Judge—I wish you would read me that clause in your return which states he personated some other person.

Mr. Spencer stated that he understood from his friend, Mr. Robinson, who was generally regarded as an Irishman, that the Irish spelt the name Dean with an H—Deham.

Mr. Robinson—As my name is referred to, I would say one word. I understand that the Irish orthography is Dehan, but in our rapid American mode of pronouncing it, we speak it as if written Dean; so that if the clergyman made the mistake it was not Mr. Dean's fault.

Mr. Edwards—Although the gentleman volunteers, yet his explanation is not quite answerable in this case.

Mr. Spencer—Why, my dear Sir, there are a thousand volunteers to the same thing, if necessary.

Mr. Edwards—I understand the character of your volunteers.

Mr. Robinson—I trust Mr. Edwards says nothing about my character. I am a member of this bar, and have a right to be here.

Mr. Edwards—I say nothing about your character, Sir. The name the gentleman gave me is not the name I mentioned, if I have got it right.

Mr. Robinson—You have not got it right.

Mr. Edwards—The marriage was made between a person named Marianne Petronella Boker and John Dehan. Counsel referred again to the case of Sullivan vs. Sullivan, and in connection with the question of cohabitation. He was not going, he said, to press this question of cohabitation, because, as far as he could gather it was still a vexed question, in the States or United States Courts, whether mere present words, unconnected with cohabitation was, to all intents and purposes, a marriage; this had also been made an inquiry before our excellent Surrogate, Mr. Bradford. He pressed this point in order still, if possible, to save and stay this matter at this stage of it, because as it had gone no further, something might still be done without doing injustice. He stood here in two capacities—as the counsel for Mr. Boker, and as his personal friend for many years. He was counsel for one of our most estimable citizens—a father who had done his duty by all his children, and if there was one child more than another that he loved, that he was kind to, it was his youngest, the one now before the Court. It had been thought by some, who, he (counsel) thought, felt not as fathers should feel, that when a girl attained the age of 21 the father had no right over her. But a father never knows years in his affection for that child; and when that child is a female, the very time that he ought to cling to her was the very time of life which this young lady had attained to; and he should like to know from any man of right feeling whether he would not encourage Mr. Boker in all he had done to-day, and in all he (counsel) had been doing for him? What was the position of this young woman? What had been her position? Her every wish had been studied. She was fragile and delicate. She was in indifferent health. She had had every advantage. Now, what should be the wish of a father of right feeling in regard to such a daughter? Should he not raise her? Should he not do all he could to sustain her in that line of life where she had all those enjoyments, mental and otherwise, which were needed by her? And could the parent be blamed when, having made by his own industry his fortune and his standing, and was proud of his children, he still clung to that child, nor would let her go until the Court said "You must." That was the position of Mr. Boker, and he (counsel) thought he had done right in not listening to friends who said "let her go down the wind." Nor was it to be supposed that Mr. Boker, because he stood high in this community, not on account of his pride, but on account of his good qualities, let it not be supposed that he scorned a man beneath him. If his history could be detailed to this Court in regard to what he had done about his counting-room and otherwise, many a young man would come forward to testify with feelings of gratitude as to what he (Mr. Boker) had done for him. Mr. Boker was a man who put wealth aside, and made no distinctions in regard to every sphere of life, and he (counsel) knew ever so well that if a clerk of his client's had got attached to any of his family and had shown himself worthy of her hand, Mr. Boker would be the last man to spurn him away. And he would also say that Mr. Boker was right when he found a man not acting with the feelings of a man towards a young and gentle woman, before a court of justice to brand him, and through him (counsel) to show, as strongly as he could, that that was not the sort of man that ought to have his daughter for a wife. Now, a word or two in regard to the daughter. They had heretofore gone on the idea that this young lady had some unfortunate malady in the direction which had now discovered itself. Whatever might still be the impressions of the family—whatever might be their anxiety and their determination, not to lay all those unhappinesses before a court, for God knows this family had had cruelty enough from newspapers and otherwise, yet, inasmuch as his Honor, through the commission which he had issued, had thrown out the suggestion that she was of sane mind, he had now but to consider that as settled, and in regard to her future course, so far as the family was concerned, the door was open to her, the world was before her, and if she found any thorns in her pillow, they would be of the tree she had planted, and if she bled, she must remember that.

The learned counsel, after returning his warm acknowledgments to the Judge for his courtesy and consideration throughout the entire proceedings, resumed his seat.

Mr. Spencer rose to reply. He objected, first, that in any ordinary case of divorce the suit must be brought by the wife herself, (which was not the case here,) unless she were of unsound mind, and yet the learned gen leman had admitted that for the purposes of this argument she was to be regarded as sane. The Counsel addressed himself to the points presented on the other side, and argued them briefly in their order.

DECISION.

Judge DAVIES said: The only question remaining for the disposition of the Court, is that in reference to the dissolution or continuance of the injunction which has been obtained by Mr. Boker to avoid this marriage on two grounds. *First*, that the marriage was contracted by the defendant with his child, she being of unsound mind at the time of the contract of marriage. *Second*—upon the ground that the marriage was contracted by force used upon her, or by fraud practiced upon her—either of which grounds, if made out and established, would, by the law of this State, void the marriage contract, and it would have been as though it had never taken place. All the Court has to do in this case is to determine whether, upon the facts before it, either of those grounds, which are the only ones which authorise this plaintiff to come into this Court and obtain a standing here, are made out to the satisfaction of the Court.

In reference to the *habeas corpus*, that has been disposed of—and the lady is set at liberty, if she has ever been restrained of her liberty. I feel it due to the parties in this case to say, and due to the public, to whom I am responsible for the administration of my duty, to say that, by the arrangement and consent of the counsel of this defendant, and by the consent of the counsel of Mr. Boker, I have had several interviews with this lady, herself, as it was my duty, occupying the position I did, to see if she was restrained from her liberty. I feel it due to her relatives to say, that she has uniformly stated to me that she has never been restrained of her liberty. I also feel it incumbent on me to say, in that connection, that she has always stated that this marriage was one of her own free choice and own free will; that the defendant has used no means which an honorable lover would not have used under any circumstances. And I feel it also due to this lady to say that, in the course of my life I have met with few of so much intelligence, so much delicacy of feeling, and so much propriety of demeanor, with so deep and strong a sense of the duties which she owed to her parents, and the duties which she owed to her own free-chosen husband, and it is that conflict between those duties which has given her the pain, the anxiety, and the agitation which has been alluded to. And it has been an effort upon her part, so far as I have been able to see, to reconcile the affection, and the love and the duty, which she felt she owed to her parents, with that other and higher duty which she owes, and which she feels she owes to the man whom she has chosen as her partner for life. It was for the purpose of informing myself as to what disposition it would be my duty to make of her if she was restrained of her liberty, that these interviews have been had. It was for the purpose also of informing myself from my own personal observation as to the correctness of the allegation as to her unsoundness of mind, and whether this marriage had been contracted by reason of any force used upon her or any fraud practiced upon her. And not to rely—as I ought not in determining a case of such moment as this—upon impressions which should be made upon my own mind, I called to my aid, with the consent of the counsel of both parties—and I feel it my duty to say here that so far as it has fallen under my observation everything has been conducted by counsel with the highest kind of professional respectability and propriety—I say I called to my aid three of the most respectable physicians, whom I supposed most competent, by personal observation, by personal conversation, by frequent intercourse, to satisfy themselves upon both these points. The report of that commission has been read. It is not necessary for me to add anything to the character of the gentlemen. They are well known in the community, and their opinion must carry with it entire conviction to every mind which is conversant with the professional standing and experience, and extended observation in cases of this peculiar character as the gentlemen who have favored me with their advice.

The laws of the land recognize marriage solely and simply as a civil contract. Both of these contracting parties (the defendant and Miss Boker) are of lawful age. I have nothing—sitting here to administer the law—to do with the religion of either of the parties. That is a matter that they are accountable only to their Creator for, and not to any human tribunal. I am not here to criticise the rites or the observances of any particular church—it is enough for me to know that these parties are of lawful age, capable of entering into and making the civil contract of marriage. If each were of sound mind—if no force or fraud was practiced upon either—it is a legal and a valid marriage. Without any reference to the condition in society, or the wealth or social advantages or disadvantages of either of the parties, they all in the eye of the law stand on an entire equality, and all are capable of making contracts if there is no legal disqualification. And this Court sitting now, on this matter has nothing to do with the wisdom of the choice of either of these parties. This Court has no power to select a husband for the one, or a wife for the other. That is a matter dependent entirely on their own taste, in their own volition, their own consent, and which no human being, in my judgment, have a right to interfere with. They have duties which they owe to society; they have responsibilities which they have assumed and owe to their Creator, and they alone are responsible for the choice they has made and for the manner in which they shall discharge the duties of it. As I remarked before, the only ground of jurisdiction on which this Court could entertain this case, and retain this injunction, was the daughter who seeks the intervention of this Court—was she of sound mind when she married this man? Now, the evidence on this subject in my mind admit sof no doubt at all—no reasonable doubt. I have none—I have none from my own interviews with her—I have none from the testimony of the eminent physicians whose advice I have received; and, notwithstanding the impressions which were suggested when this matter was first agitated before this Court, I think that the friends of this lady will themselves assent that though she may have formed a match not consonant with their tastes, yet, in the view and in the eye of the law, she was of sound mind, and capable of making this contract, and it is a contract which is binding upon her. And this is the only question before me in reference to this case.

Now, in reference to the other: As to the right to maintain this, under the 35th section of the Revised Statutes, upon the ground that this marriage was procured by force or by fraud. Of course, it is very manifest from the construction of the statute, that it must be force used by the party who has procured the marriage; or if there was a fraud, it must be fraud which he practised upon the party whom he inveigled into the marriage. It must be force applied to her, and fraud practiced upon her, because the contract is void as to the parties upon one or other of these grounds. Having disposed of the first ground, that the party was of lawful age and of sound mind, and capable of entering into and forming and making the contract, the only question now remains is, whether the party who seeks to establish that contract has himself been guilty of any force upon the other party to the contract, which, in the eye of the law, would avoid it, or has been guilty of any fraud in the eye of the law? Now, as to the matter of force, there is no allegation or pretence that any was used. It is sufficient to dispose of that point by simply saying that there was no allegation of force used by this defendant towards this lady, to induce her to enter into this contract. As to the question of fraud, it seems to me that it stands upon a very slight foundation—too much so for me to sit here and void a contract on it, especially taken in connection with the affidavit of Mr. Hatfield, who says the party came there to him, representing himself as John Dean. But even if there was a fraud practiced upon Mr. Hatfield, that would not be sufficient, for it must be a fraud practiced upon the party herself, who, by reason of that fraud was induced to enter into that contract. Now, there is not the slightest particle of evidence that Miss Boker herself was ever induced by any fraud upon his part to enter into this contract—not the slightest. There is not an allegation of it. Therefore, whatever Mr. Dean may have said to the clergyman, or whatever any friend of his may have said to the clergyman, is not at all material or relevant to the point, unless brought home to a fraud practiced upon her; and, as I remarked before, there is no pretence that any fraud was practiced upon her at all, or any force used to her; and in my judgment the whole ground of the plaintiff's action falls. An order must therefore be entered dissolving the injunction. Before that is done, however, I should like that the gentleman would make some suggestion by which the expenses that have been incurred in this proceeding might be discharged. I have no power by myself.

Mr. Spencer—May it please your Honor, I will give you a check for the amount, whatever it is.

This arrangement seemed to be regarded as satisfactory on all sides, and so the affair terminated.

AFTER THE LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

Immediately after the Judge had rendered his decision, even before the adjournment of the Court, Dean's friends gathered around him to offer their congratulations. The rush towards him was so great that with difficulty he kept his feet. He managed, at last, to retreat to the corner of the room near the Judge's bench, when Judge DAVIES took him by the hand and tendered his compliments. The crowd all wanted to do likewise, and such was their eagerness that poor DEAN was pushed out of the Court Room. He evidently felt frightened, and sped down stairs to the street, the crowd at his heels cheering him lustily. He was chased over to Centre street, against the side of a dwelling, but with great effort he broke through the mob and ran through Chambers-street, towards Broadway. At this juncture he was seized by Judge DAVIES, who jerked him into a coach standing by, entered himself, and the two were driven off, the crowd in their wake yelling like Indians.

They stopped at the Judge's residence a short time, whence DEAN proceeded to the house of Mr. SPENCER, his counsel, in Twenty fourth-street, to await the hour when his wife should be delivered to him.

Early in the evening Mr. HENRY BERTHOLF, Deputy-Sheriff, presented himself to Mr. BOKER, with the order of the Court for the delivery of Mrs. DEAN to the custody of her lawful husband, which Mr. BOKER agreed to do at 8 o'clock in the evening.

Meanwhile several hundred persons had collected around Mr. BOKER's house, anxious to see the noted bride. At the appointed hour, Mr. BERTHOLF reappeared for the lady, and after much trouble in getting her through the crowd to the carriage, and extraordinary exertions on the part of BARNEY, the driver, in dodging through cross streets to escape the curiosity hunters, she was safely conveyed to Mr. BERTHOLF's residence, No. 8 Jones-street, where shortly afterward she was joined by her husband and Mr. SPENCER.

Here an interview in presence of Mr. BERTHOLF and his family and Mr. SPENCER was had between the husband and his wife. DEAN was anxious that an adjournment should take place to the Metropolitan Hotel, the bridal-chamber of which had been engaged by Mr. SPENCER for their use. But Mrs. DEAN mother that night. Much other conversation occurred objected, as she had faithfully engaged to return to her as to their future prospects and manner of living. Mr. BERTHOLF asked the lady if she fully realized the hardships which her new position would entail upon her, &c. How would she like to get up at 5 o'clock in the morning to get a mechanic's breakfast? and would it not be repugnant to her feelings to go to market with a basket in one hand and fifty cents in the other to procure their daily food, with other similar questions. She answered in the true lover's way, she could do all this and more for the man of her choice. His earnings at his trade (he is a ship-carpenter) with what she made by teaching music and the languages, would amply support them. After a while Mr. SPENCER suggested that, as the young couple would probably like a private conversation before they separated for the night, one should be accorded. The suggestion was acted upon, and they were left to themselves. Some hours later, Mrs. DEAN was escorted to her father's house by Mr. BERTHOLF, and her husband left for his home.

It is the intention of the pair to start early for Louisville, Ky., where DEAN has a brother-in-law in business, and where he also hopes to live in happiness with his bride.

MARRIED.

COREY—KOHLER.—In this City, on Wednesday, March 18, by Rev. Duncan Dunbar, Mr. WILLIAM COREY to Miss MARIA V. KOHLER, eldest daughter of Samuel Kohler, Esq., all of this City.

BRUNNOW—TAPPAN.—At Ann Arbor, Mich., on Sunday, March 15, by Rev. Prof. Williams, FRANCIS BRUNNOW, Director of the Observatory, to REBECCA LLOYD, daughter of Dr. Henry P. Tappan.

DIED.

PRELAN.—In this City, on Monday morning, March 23, JOHN PRELAN, in the 67th year of his age, a native of Queens County, Ireland, and for the last 33 years a resident of this City.

His friends and acquaintances, and those of his sons, John, Jr., James and Michael, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, 25th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 115 West 56th-st., between 7th and 8th ave. His remains will be interred in the 11th st. Cemetery.

☞ San Francisco, Cal., papers please copy.

GENET.—In this City, on Monday, March 23, JOHN W. GENET, aged 43 years, 10 months and 8 days.

His remains will be taken to Albany, this day, (Tuesday,) 24th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. His relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, in 50th-st., near 5th-av., this day, (Tuesday,) 24th inst., at 2½ o'clock A. M.

BLUNT.—In this City, on Monday morning, 23rd inst., at 11 o'clock, MERWIN BURDICK, only child of Samuel W. and Jane L. Blunt, aged 3 years and 3 months.

The funeral will take place on Wednesday afternoon, at 5 o'clock, from No. 8 West Washington place.

LORD.—In this City, on Monday morning, March 23, JOSEPH N. LORD, in the 72d year of his age.

His funeral will take place on Wednesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from No. 11 West 16th st. The friends of his family, and of his sons-in-law, Oliver B. Tweed and F. W. Edmonds, are respectfully invited to attend. The remains will be interred in the family vault at St. Stephen's Church.

FITZGERALD.—In this City, on Sunday afternoon, March 22, at 4 o'clock, Mrs. ELLEN FITZGERALD, aged 83 years, and for the last 62 years a resident of the IVth Ward of the City of New-York.

Her friends and acquaintances, and those of her son, the late Alderman Fitzgerald, also those of her late son-in-law, Charles Kent, are respectfully requested to attend her funeral, from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Ellen Kent, corner of Allen and Rivington sts., at 10 o'clock on Tuesday morning. Her remains will be taken to St. Patrick's Cathedral, where solemn high mass will be offered up for the repose of her soul.

BARKER.—In this City, on Sunday morning, March 22, ABIGAIL M., wife of James W. Barker, and daughter of Abel S. Clapp, aged 40 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, 24th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 131 Monroe-st.

BALDWIN.—In this City, on Sabbath evening, March 22, MARY E., wife of J. T. Baldwin, in the 24th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, on Tuesday, 24th inst., at 5 o'clock P. M., at the residence of her father, Ogden Bonington, No. 131 Prince-st., without further invitation.

LUDWITH.—In this City, on Monday, March 23, at No. 39 Wooster st., JAMES W. LUDWITH, aged about 50 years, formerly of the city of Dublin.

His friends or relatives will please attend to his interment at once. His remains will be taken to Calvary Cemetery, L. I., from the above number, this day, (Tuesday,) at 3 o'clock precisely.

VERE.—In this City, on Sunday, March 23, C. PAULINE, infant daughter of James H. and Emily F. Vere.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 429 Hudson-st., this day, (Tuesday,) at 3 o'clock P. M.

RADWAY.—In this City, on Monday, March 23, Mrs. BRITTANIA KENDALL RADWAY, aged 70 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, from the Memorial Church, Hammond-st., corner of Waverley-place, on Wednesday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

TATE.—In this City, on Monday afternoon, March 23, ROBERT TATE, in the 71st year of his age.

His friends and acquaintances, also those of his grandson, John R. Auld, and members of Hancock Lodge, No. 49, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 164 6th-st. Funeral services at the Church of the Epiphany.

STEWART.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, March 22, at 12½ o'clock A.M., KATE GERALDINE STEWART, youngest daughter of Wm. L. Stewart, aged 22 years.

Her funeral will take place this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her father, No. 18 Debevoise st. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

HINSDALE.—In Brooklyn, on Monday morning, March 23, GRACE WEBSTER, only daughter of Theodore and Grace W. Hinsdale, aged 2 years and 7 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 15 Sands-st., on Wednesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

ROBINSON.—In Hoboken, N. J., on Thursday afternoon, March 19, suddenly, WILLIAM AUGUSTUS, only son of William H. and H. Louisa Robinson, aged 6 months and 15 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. Paul's Church, Hudson-st., corner of 3d, Hoboken, to-morrow, (Wednesday,) 25th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

ONDERDONK.—At Grove Point, L. I., on Monday, March 23, ROBERT MOTT, son of Wm. H. and Harriet S. Onderdonk, in the 12th year of his age.

His interment will take place in the Cemetery of Christ Church, Manhasset, on Wednesday, at 1 o'clock P. M.

DISBROW.—At Haverstraw, Rockland Co., N. Y., on Friday, March 20, GEORGIANNA PORTER DISBROW, aged 3 years, 4 months and 2 days, daughter of John and Emma Disbrow.

CRITTENDEN.—At Dover, N. J., on Sunday morning, March 22, ROBERT CRITTENDEN, aged 35 years.

CLARK.—At Westfield, N. J., on Sunday evening, March 22, HANSON C., son of Wm. Clark, in the 32d year of his age.

The funeral services will be in the Church at Westfield, to-morrow, (Wednesday,) at 12½ o'clock P. M. Passengers by the steamers *Wyoming* or *Red Jacket*, at 11 o'clock A. M., from Pier No. 2 N. R., will reach Westfield in time for the services, and can return in the afternoon train.

DUBOIS.—In Buffalo, on Monday, March 16, of consumption, AGNES, wife of James B. Dubois, aged 39 years and 8 months.

TELLER.—In New-Hackensack, Dutchess Co., N. Y., on Sunday morning, March 22, at the residence of his brother-in-law, Leonard C. Winslow, Esq., after a protracted illness, JAMES H. TELLER, formerly of this City.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Second Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.—MARCH 23.

$5,000	Virginia 6s	s30 91¾	100	Harlem RR	s3 14
2,000	do	91¾	500	Reading Railroad	c 78¾
4,000	do	92	500	do	b3 78¾
26,000	Missouri State 6s	84½	60	do	78¾
5,000	do	b60 84¾	100	Mich. C. R. R.	b60 98¾
1,000	Indiana Bank Bs	86	15	do	99¾
500	N. Y. Cent. RR. 7s	101¾	250	M. S. & N. I. RR.	b30 73½
1,000	E. R. Conv. Bs. '71	80¾	50	do	c 73
5,000	Erie R. R. bs. '75	92	50	do	s10 73
1,000	H. R. R. 8d mo.	66	400	do	73¼
3,000	M. So. & F. B.	79	150	do	s10 73¼
4,000	Ill. C. R. R.	b30 94¾	50	do	b30 74
1,000	do	101¾	50	do	74¼
5,000	do	101¾	100	do	b15 73¾
1,000	N. J. C. R. 1st m	b 93	50	Panama R. R.	b60 95
20	National Bank	108	300	do	s60 94
73	Am. Ex. B'k Scrip	109¾	350	do	94¼
5	Del. & H. Can. Co.	103	100	do	b60 94¾
7	do	129¾	200	Illinois Cen. R. R.	129
73	do	s10 129¾	750	do	128¾
100	do	b60 122¾	50	do	s60 128
10	Penn. Coal Co	95¾	250	do	b3 129
50	do	95¾	50	do	b60 129¾
50	W. C. & I. Co.	b10 87	200	do	s60 129
7	Pacific M. S. Co.	70¾	1	Cleve. & Pitts. R.	54¾
550	Canton Company	33	300	do	b60 55¾
450	do	s60 53¾	200	Gal. & Chi. RR.	104
700	N. Y. Cent. R. R.	b60 89¾	200	do	b60 104
300	do	89	131	do	s8 103¾
450	do	88¾	15	Cle. Col. & Cin. RR.	104¾
5	do	c 89¾	50	Cle. & Tol. RR.	73½
500	Erie Railroad	s30 53	700	do	73¾
100	do	b60 53¾	400	do	b60 74
1250	do	s60 53¾	100	do	b60 74
2150	do	s60 53¾	100	do	b15 73½
700	do	53¾	300	Chi. & R. I. RR.	b60 105¾
2150	do	53¾	100	do	105¾
200	do	b30 53	300	do	b30 105¾
100	do	b60 53½	25	Wis. Lake S Rd.	b10 59¾
100	do	s60 53¾	50	La Cr. & Mil. R. R.	75¾
100	do	s45 53¾	100	do	b60 77
150	do	b30 53¾	50	Ia. Cr. & Mil. p sh'.	20
6	Hud. River RR.	39	50	Mil. & Miss. Rd.	b60 73½
50	do	b3 38¾			

SECOND BOARD.

$4,000	Mic. So. S. F. Bs.	80	100	Illinois Cent. R.	b3 130
100	Reading R. R.	b10 78¾	100	do	s30 131
500	do	s30 78¾	100	do	131¼
300	do	b60 79¾	250	do	131¾
200	N. Y. Cent. R.	b60 89¾	100	do	s30 131¾
900	do	s60 89¾	100	do	b30 132
100	do	89¾	100	Clev. & Tol. R.	s30 73
100	Panama R. R.	b60 94¾	400	do	s10 73¼
250	M. S. & N. Ia. R.	b60 73¾	300	do	b60 73½
50	do	73¾	400	Erie Railroad	52¾
21	do	73	500	do	b60 53¼
100	do	73¼	750	do	s30 53½
100	Hudson Riv. R.	92¾	300	do	s3 53½

MONDAY, March 23—P. M.

The Official Averages of the Banks in the City of New-York for the week ending Saturday last, March 21, the particulars of which are advertised by each Bank separately on another page of this paper, present, in the aggregate, the following changes from the previous statement of Saturday, March 14:

Increase of Loans	$197,702
Increase of Specie	218,541
Increase of Circulation	41,697
Decrease of Undrawn Deposits	738,576

The movement of the week was remarkably regular in Loans and Discounts, and in the Specie averages. The clearances, growing mainly out of the heavy business in Foreign Exchange, were $2,893,959 ₱ day greater than the previous week, and the settlements in this way reduce the Undrawn Deposits unexpectedly $738,576. Including the clearances of the week and Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday, the following is the general

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	March 22, 1856.	March 21, 1857.	March 14, 1857.
Capital	$49,462,000	$59,963,000	$59,963,000
Loans	104,533,676	113,448,691	112,250,989
Specie	14,369,556	11,291,373	11,077,732
Circulation	7,912,581	8,494,938	8,452,541
Gold Deposits	89,890,261	96,4[illegible]6,450	94,251,267
Exchanged	92,286,435	86,480,501	27,586,742
Undrawn	67,153,826	65,975,949	66,714,525
Sub-Treasury	12,878,074	15,577,488	15,562,313

1856—March 22, Specie in Bank $14,369,556
In Sub-Treasury 12,878,074
Total Reserve in City $26,742,630

1857—March 21, Specie in Bank $11,291,373
In Sub-Treasury 15,577,488
Total Reserve in City $26,868,861

The business in Sterling Exchange for the Boston steamer—thus far moderate—opened to-day at 108¾@108¾ ₱ cent.; the most of the cash sales at 108¾@⅞, and credit settlements at 108¾ ₱ cent. Francs, 5.28¾@5.22½. The Money market quiet in discounts at the rates of last week, 8@9 ₱ cent. for prime paper, outside of Bank. Demand loans were in a little more request than on Saturday, but the supply of means worked easy at the close of the day. The Sub-Treasury received from all sources $897,916; disbursed $440,328, and held at the close $15,535,077.

A recovery of 3 ₱ cent. on the shares of the Illinois Central this afternoon imparted a better tone to the general market, and caused prices to leave off firm. Illinois Central, 181¾; Erie, 53¼; New-York Central, 88¾; Reading, 78¾@79, and Toledo, 73¾. The change this afternoon was the more remarkable as a very different temper pervaded the Board of Brokers in the forenoon, and very large contracts were put out by the *Bears*, seller 30 and 60 days. This movement was particularly brought to operate against New-York and Erie, and Cleveland and Toledo.

Mr. CHARLES H. BIRNEY, for many years Secretary of the East River Fire Insurance Company, has been unanimously elected President in place of J. E. COTHEAL, resigned.

Money Circular for Europe.

Per America, via Boston.]

NEW-YORK, Monday, March 23, 1857.

Since our advices of 17th inst. the money market has improved somewhat, but the stock market has not exhibited any speculative tendency, and the fluctuations, with the exception of Illinois Central shares, have been very trifling. The decline of 5¾ ₱ cent. on this stock is due to the increase, decided upon at the last meeting of the stockholders, of 50 ₱ cent. on the nominal capital of the Company. This measure, of which as yet we have only telegraphic advices, out no official notice, and which is tantamount to a simple call of $15 ₱ share, seems to have been adopted with a view to make the nominal capital represent more accurately the present cost of the road. Particulars of the proposed arrangement will be found below. The purchases of stocks for home investment, as well on foreign account, have been equally unimportant. State Stocks have been active, especially Missouri, Virginia and California Bonds. Missouri has advanced ¾. Virginia and California 1870 and 1875 Bonds without change. Small sales of Tennessee 6s at 87, being 1¾ ₱ cent. decline; (they are now in demand at 88.) Indiana 5s are higher, with sales at 84. North Carolina have been active at 92¾@93. City and County Bonds, without sales worthy of note. Railroad Bonds are more active. Erie 1st Mortgage have been taken at 106½, and 2d Mortgages at 95¼, do. 1875 at 1¾ decline, and the 1871s at ¾ ₱ cent. advance. New-York Central 6s and 7s dull, at steady rates. Illinois Central Construction Bonds, with limited sales at previous rates. Freeland Bonds, exprivilege, 1 ₱ cent. lower. Hudson River Bonds have been sold at a slight advance. There is some inquiry for Racine and Mississippi 1st Mortgage Bonds. Railroad Shares have been active throughout the week, with small fluctuations, excepting Illinois Central, which has been very active at a marked decline, having fallen from 137@128¾, and closing this afternoon at 131¼, or 5¾ ₱ cent. below previous quotations; Reading has declined 1¾, with less movement than last week; Erie has declined 1¾

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI.....NO. 1720. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 25, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA.

Important Ministerial Statements in Parliament.

A DISSOLUTION TO TAKE PLACE IN MAY.

Future Policy of the British Government with regard to China.

Peace with Persia Officially Announced.

Ratification by the Shah of the Treaty between Persia and the United States.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM CHINA.

COTTON STEADY—BREADSTUFFS DULL.

Consols 93 1-2 a 93 5-8.

The British mail steamer *Africa*, from Liverpool 9 o'clock morning of Saturday, the 7th, arrived at this port yesterday morning.

The steamship *Circassian*, for St. Johns, Newfoundland, sailed from Liverpool at the same time as the *Africa*.

The *Africa* brings $188,000 in specie.

The chief incident by this arrival is the announcement by Lord PALMERSTON of the course which his Government intends to pursue in consequence of the recent defeat on the Chinese question. As the state of the public business would not permit an immediate dissolution of Parliament, he proposed to dissolve the House in May, and until then to go on with such measures only as call for immediate action, namely, the financial estimates and a temporary mutiny act, leaving the general question of taxation to be dealt with by the new Parliament.

In the House of Commons, on the night of the 6th, the Chancellor of the Exchequer brought forward his financial measures, namely a reduction of the income-tax (for the year April 1857 to 1858) from 1s. 4d. to 7d. and 5d. per £; also, instead of 1s. 7d. per lb. duty on tea he would propose 1s. 5d., and precisely the same scale of duty on sugar. These changes were carried by a majority of 62. These changes take effect from 5th April, 1857, to 5th April, 1858.

Lord PALMERSTON has been invited to become member for the city of London; Liverpool has sent him an address.

A private telegraphic dispatch from Konigsberg, dated March 3, and published in the Paris correspondence of the London *Times*, says:

"The last accounts from Teheran, by way of Russia, state that the Shah had ratified the treaty of commerce concluded at Constantinople between FERUN BEAH and the representative of the United States of America. The rumor is, that it authorizes the latter Power to establish a diplomatic mission at Teheran, and consulates at Tebgran, Tauris, and Bushire. Citizens of the United States, as regards their commerce, are to be treated as those of the most favored nations. An Austrian agent, Col. SCHEINDLOEHR, had arrived at Teheran to negotiate a similar treaty."

The French Government is said to have received intelligence from China, which states that the Governor of Lin Tinn had seized the central opium dépôt on Dec. 5, the property belonging to Englishmen and the East India Company.

It is said that, in consequence of the last news from China, the French fleet in those seas, under the command of Admirals GUERIN and RIGAULT DE GENOUILLY, will be reinforced by three ships of the line.

A telegraphic dispatch from Plymouth in the London *Post*, dated March 5, says:

"Orders have been received here to-day to prepare with the utmost despatch the *Sanspariel*, *Himalaya*, and another vessel for the conveyance of reinforcements, ammunition, &c., to the China station."

Orders had also been received in Plymouth on the 5th, that 1,000 marines should hold themselves in readiness to embark for China.

The London *Advertiser* believes it is correctly informed that Sir JOHN BOWRING has been recalled from the situation he fills as Governor of Hong Kong.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times*, writing on the 4th inst., says:

"A private letter from St. Petersburg announces that it was known in that city by special courier that the Governor of Russian-Siberia had dispatched a column of troops towards Kiakhta, on the frontiers of China. It is added, that this measure has been adopted in agreement with the Court of Pekin."

The first conference on the Neufchatel question met in Paris on the 5th of March. The Paris corresponden of the *London Times* says:

"The intelligence communicated yesterday with reference to the growing willingness of the King of Prussia to agree to certain concessions is confirmed Whether he will persevere in that disposition it is difficult to say. The Swiss, on ther side, will also be expected to make concessions, so that by this simultaneous movement towards each other the ground of difference will be narrowed. With respect to the Plenipotentiaries, I have to say that Dr. KERN will represent the Confederation, and not Col. BARMANN, as soon as it shall be decided whether a Swiss Plenipotentiary will be admitted. The Conference will consist of the representatives of the Powers who were parties to the protocol of 1852, including Prussia. It was at first said that both Prussia and Switzerland would be excluded, but the present arrangement is as I have just stated."

Letters from Turin give hopes of a favorable change in the relations between Austria and Piedmont.

All the allied troops have left Greece.

The Prussian Ministry has been defeated by 39, on the Divorce bill.

The Spanish Government had determined to send off at once 2,000 men to Cuba, (without counting the other forces which are being prepared,) to enable complete reparation to be obtained from Mexico.

BRITISH POLITICS AND NEWS.

The Defeat of the Administration—Position of Lord Palmerston—Anticipations of an Appeal to the Country—The Resolute and Sir C. Wood's Explanation in Parliament—The Dallas-Clarendon Treaty—Sir J. F. Crampton and the Mission to Hanover.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

LONDON, Friday night, March 6, 1857.

Matters are in a most extraordinary state here. My last letter would have prepared you for a possible, though not very probable, defeat of the Palmerston Ministry; but it could not have prepared you for the condemned Minister's defiance of that defeat, and his persistence in the policy stigmatized by the very branch of the Legislature that specially controls the expenditure of the Executive, and, therefore, practically, has all questions of peace or war in its hands, seeing that it alone has the granting or withholding of the supplies. Both these phenomena have happened: Ministers have been declared, by a majority of 16, in a very full house, and after a most protracted and animated debate of four nights, to be pursuing an unlawful, immoral, impolitic and wholly indefensible and unjustifiable war in China. Instead of resigning, as at this early stage of the session, it would have been but natural and becoming that they should have done, and allowing the Queen an opportunity of choosing other advisers, Ministers—that is, *the* Minister—for there is really but one—laugh at the vote, and announce a dissolution.

CORIOLANUS, menaced with expulsion, banishes the Senate. But before being banished, or rather dissolved, the Senators ask, What of their vote?—what of their censure?—how does the Minister mean to shape his policy with regard to it?—how carry on affairs in the East for the next three or four months, till a new House of Commons shall be ready to exact an account of his stewardship in the interim? The Minister himself says nothing, but he puts up one of his satellites to say that war steamers and vessels of various kinds are hurrying to the scene of action, to act with vigor. Such answer gives no satisfaction—and various leading members of the Opposition, COBDEN, ROEBUCK, GLADSTONE, and others, repeat the inquiry, and call aloud for explanation. Still PALMERSTON is silent, but desires another of his subordinates to say that the lives of British subjects shall be protected in China, and that there shall be no relaxation of vigilance and energy in securing that paramount object. Again other and not less eminent members of the Opposition, Lord JOHN RUSSELL, Sir JAS. GRAHAM, and Sir FRANCIS BARING, exclaim that this is no answer, and demand to be informed if Lord PALMERSTON means to reverse his policy, to recall his foolish and ferocious instrument, Sir JOHN BOWRING, from Canton, and, in short, to give effect to the decision of the Commons of England, solemnly challenged to the arbitrament. Lord PALMERSTON, in the coolest and politest, but at the same time unmistakably supercilious manner, made answer that he meant nothing of the sort. The House had taken its course; he had taken his *coûp tout*. He knew what his would be; it would be just as it was. He did not know what theirs would be, nor did he much care. It would be time enough to inquire at the end of next May, by which he really meant December, for he will delay till the last moment, and well they know it, for they know their man, and, knowing, dread him. And remedy have they none.

This, then, is the real state of the case. England is as completely at the mercy of one man as is France. The panegyrist of the Parisian *coup d'état* of '51, has enacted a like performance of his own in 1857. What is the difference? None, save that free institutions are made the instruments of subjugation in one instance, and despotic in the other. But is not England a consenting party? And was not France? Indeed there is this difference in favor of the latter, that whereas LOUIS NAPOLEON had accomplices and able ones, Lord PALMERSTON has none, and while BONAPARTE had no opponent of the least weight, his copyist has many of the greatest weight. Not one single man of parliamentary or public eminence is found on his side; nearly all the independence, all the ability, is found arrayed against him; yet he cries out that he is the victim of a conspiracy, and calls on the country to shield him, for its sake and his own. And will the country do so? That is just the question all our wise heads are cudgelling their brains to find out at this present moment. A very strong current of feeling is in his favor thus far. John Bull's proverbial weakness for a lord, is doubly strengthened towards a tyrannous lord, that is if the tyrant be but a silken one, and like the despot of old, cover his sword with flowers.

If the Duke of WELLINGTON had but condescended to conceal his contempt for the British public, or even to mitigate the scorn of its utterance, he would have been deified. However, as it was, he could not escape the terrible martyrdom of the adoration of his flunky countrymen, that is, of nine hundred and ninety-nine thousand nine hundred, out of every million of the British population during nearly two generations. Do what he would—spurn, kick, cuff, laugh at them, they would still fall down before their ferruginous Juggernaut, and solicit the privilege of being crushed beneath his heel, occasionally, it is true, turning upon it, as is the nature of other crawling things under similar circumstances. Now, PALMERSTON is a thoroughly Wellington stamp of man, only he doesn't stamp. He coaxes and cajoles and again bullies and scolds, but always contrives to win his way into a secure position before he shows tempter. WELLINGTON never in his life spoke to a newspaper man, and regarded the press, as it were a mad dog, or, at least, a dog that might become mad, and should therefore be muzzled to prevent mischief. PALMERSTON, on the contrary, though with just the same appreciation of the fourth estate as the Duke, has always made the most of it; always had a whole aviary of penmen hymning his praise, or, which comes to the same thing, lampooning his opponents, and not unfrequently doing *vice versa*, abusing himself, and lauding them on some trumpery extraneous point, so as to throw dust into the public eye, and often into the eyes of the already poor blind fools he hoodwinks and works with. He has gone on in the latter direction for many years, elaborating his materials as he proceeded; till, now, the free and independent myriad voice and journalistic organ of the United Kingdom cuckoos his behests almost as it were with one pipe, and the unanimity is wonderful to all but the bellows-blower himself, who, having raised the wind, sees no necessity for being surprised at the inflated utterance afterwards. His typographic craftsmen are advised all over the globe, as the experienced WIKOFF testifies, and as others of less practical knowledge might bear witness. In the ministry, if not in the Cabinet itself, there are professional periodical writers, and it need not be said which side they espouse, nor how little harmony there is between the present views and the past opinions of these prints, some of which once called for the head of the statesman as a traitor-knave whom they now uphold as absolutely essential to preserve the British lion from instantaneous decapitation.

How will the elections go? That is the all-absorbing consideration. Parties are not pitted against each other as formerly, and therefore there is no drawing the broad distinctions there once was. It is all shades and all sections of all parties against PALMERSTON, and what *that* is nobody knows, though assuredly it is not for want of acquaintance with the man representing it, if not the thing represented. But the man and the thing may prove more than a match for all the other men and things, though these include the Derby-Disraeli party, the Peelites, Cobdens and the peace men, ROEBUCK and the belligerent Radicals, and many varieties of subordinate nondescripts, saying nothing of Lord JOHN RUSSELL, whose seat for the City of London is menaced by PALMERSTON himself—that is, by his friends—but it is not at all probable that there would be any actual contest between the pair, as P. will abide by his snug borough of Tiverton for the remainder of his days, be they long or short in the land, and they cannot be very long now. The puzzle is to know what programme will be put forth. He has opposed reform very lately. He has demanded high estimates, and he is aggressive on other States. How such a man can hope for support from the friends of his former liberal friends, from the friends of peace, retrenchment and reform, it is not easy to surmise; but, nevertheless, it is absolutely certain that he will obtain very great support from these quarters, sufficient at least for some time, to prevent any violent practical resentment towards a usurpation unparalleled since the days of WOOLSEY, and scarcely exceeded in actual power by CROMWELL. One ingredient in his popularity that his press is endeavoring to work for him, is the joy his supposed downfall is supposed to create among the continental despotisms, Rome, Naples, Parma, Berlin, and divers of the Russianized Germanic principalities. The electric telegraph has supplied some and suggested more of these reports since the division on Tuesday night was known; but, unluckily, the hacks of the treasury have outrun discretion in this particular, for they admit that the French funds have not at all been affected by the news of the Emperor's very dear friend having been snubbed by the House of Commons; and, secondly, that that exemplary exponent of free and enlightened administration, the Emperor of Austria, really is grieved at PALMERSTON's mishap.

Had the Atlantic cable been laid down, we should have known by this time what you think of the occurrence in America, but Sir C. WOOD, our First Lord of Admiralty, to-night, in the House of Commons, endeavored to anticipate the impression by a very labored description of the exceeding cordiality that subsists between the two Governments. The occasion for this was some question put as to the rumored breaking up of the restored *Resolute*, which Sir CHARLES emphatically contradicted, saying that every care was being taken of the vessel, and all that was being done to her, in regard to the removal of spars and fittings, was with a view to her more effectual preservation. He renewed his expressions of regard for the American Union, and towards your Minister here, who has again been a most constant attendant at the debates of the week, as has also been the ebonized representative of the Majesty of Hayti, the propinquity of the two plenipotentiaries giving rise to certain comical commentaries among our scribbling wits, whereof, however, the least said the better.

But the mention of Mr. DALLAS' name, and the recent reports as to the reception of the treaty negotiated by him here, suggests a word or two on a matter that is not a little perplexing in this capital just now. An "American Citizen," writing in the *Times*, to-day, recapitulates the facts at some length. His arguments may be thus summed up: The confusion which exists in the public mind in respect to the recently concluded Central American treaties is scarcely to be wondered at, when we recollect that Lord DERBY, in commenting on the Queen's speech, confounded the convention with Honduras with the United States treaty, until set right by Lord CLARENDON. It was explained that the treaty with the United States had reference only to the dispute with respect to the protection of the Mosquito Territory. The clause relating to Slavery, which many suppose to be one of the objections urged by the Senate of the United States against the treaty concluded by Mr. DALLAS, forms no part of that document, and is in no way before that body for consideration. It constitutes part of the convention with Honduras, and is a matter between that Republic and the British Government alone. The most that can be said against this clause is, that it was unnecessary, since Slavery does not exist in Honduras, and there is no probability of its introduction. But the right and competence of Honduras and Great Britain to make stipulations on this or any other matters is undoubted, and their action is altogether beyond the sphere of the Senate of the United States. The advocates of Slavery will find sufficient employment in preventing similar clauses from being introduced into the constitutions of all the new States which may seek admission into the Union, without extending their solicitude to the relations which may be established between foreign and independent States. Of one thing the public may rest assured, that no opposition to the adjustment of the Central American difficulties will gain any strength in the Senate or among the people of the United States by calling up the Slavery question in connection with it; if the treaty concluded by Lord CLARENDON and Mr. DALLAS should not be ratified, its failure will rest on grounds more tenable than the Slavery clause in the Convention with Honduras.

You will best appreciate how far this squares with the actual truth of the matter, *apropos* of which it may not be irrelevant to inform you that your late friend, CRAMPTON, has been sent to a *locale* that has long been synonymous with a very unpronounceable place in British ears, namely, to Hanover—a mission of very inferior grade in every way to that of Washington, the salary being but £8,000 a year, but still out of all proportion to the deserts, much less to the discretion of the recipient. What we want of a Minister at all at Hanover is one of those mysteries this country has never been able to make out, and has at last seemingly given up endeavoring to do so.

City parties connected with America are a good deal surprised to-day at the failure of the large emigration agency house of TRAINS, at Liverpool, more especially as it was understood that they were about to extend their machinery this year to meet a large deputation of Continental foreigners.

The Defeat of the British Government in Parliament.

Important Ministerial Explanations.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Thursday, March 6.

Earl GRANVILLE then rose and said,—I think it is important to give your Lordships some information with regard to the course Her Majesty's Government intend to pursue, in consequence of a certain event of which your Lordships are, no doubt, well-informed as having occurred in another place. Her Majesty's Government having found themselves there in a minority, the usual course under such circumstances would have been to tender their resignations to Her Majesty. After calm consideration of all the circumstances of the case, they have come to the opinion that it is not their duty so to do. Considering that in the same place, on a most important question in relation to the finances of the country, they found themselves supported by a large majority, and that they received support, for which they are grateful, in your Lordships' House on the China question itself,—looking, also, at the composition of the House of Commons, by which it does not appear clear that any strong Government can be formed in its present state, and considering, further, that during the five years' existence of the present Parliament there have been three different Governments, and the nation has passed from a state of peace to a state of war and again to a state of peace, Her Majesty's Government think it will be for the advantage of the country and for the public interest that reference should be made to the country to ascertain what its wishes are as to the future. [Hear, hear.] Without going into more detailed reasons for adopting this course, all I have to add is that Her Majesty's Government will only ask the sanction of both Houses to measures of a temporary character, so as to enable the appeal to be made as soon as possible, with the view of recalling Parliament as soon as a new Parliament can be collected, and then ascertaining what the wishes of the country are as to the future rule of the nation. [Hear.] I cannot anticipate that in that course they will meet with any opposition; at all events, I submit the reasonableness and fairness of ascertaining what is the real feeling of the country. [Hear, hear.]

Earl GREY—I have certainly no wish to raise discussion on this occasion, but it occurs to me that there is an omission in the statement which the noble Earl has just made. The House of Commons has condemned the policy of Her Majesty's Government, not upon a legislative question, but upon the highest question of executive policy with which they have to deal. It is upon a question of peace or war. [Hear, hear.] The House of Commons has come to a resolution, which I am perfectly in order in quoting from the votes laid on your lordships' table:

"That this House considers that the papers which have been laid upon the table fail to establish satisfactory grounds for the violent measures resorted to at Canton in the late affair of the *Arrow*."

Consider, my lords, what is the serious effect of that resolution. It is this—that the country is now virtually engaged in a war which has been branded as unjust by the House of Commons. [Hear, hear.] The affairs of England are intrusted in that country to the management of a person who, by a vote of the House of Commons, is branded with having without due justification entered on these violent measures. Now, my lords, having just heard that the end of May is the earliest period when her Majesty's Government anticipate another House of Commons can be called together, I wish to know whether in the interval, in which events of tremendous importance may take place, the policy branded by the House of Commons is to be pursued, and whether the treatment of these most important questions which must arise in China is still to be committed to the hands of the man whose moral authority in that country is, I say, destroyed by the vote which has taken place. [Hear, hear.] My lords, it appears to me impossible that in the face of the vote recently given by the House of Commons, the policy which has hitherto been pursued can be persevered in, or the affairs of England in Canton be intrusted to the hands in which they are at present placed. I submit that if the two Houses are called on to give those facilities which are expected by her Majesty's Government, in order that they may make the appeal to the country which they desire—if we are to give those facilities which I need not tell your lordships either House has the power of refusing—we are entitled to satisfaction on this point from Her Majesty's Government, and I can venture to say what, in my opinion, they ought to do. I think they ought at once and forthwith to recall Sir J. BOWRING. [Hear, hear.] I think they ought to send out a person of high character, in whose discretion and judgment great confidence can be placed, with very wide discretionary powers, to bring the war, if possible, to a conclusion. I think they ought to do, what I have no doubt they have done already—namely, taken all the measures within their power to protect the lives and property of Her Majesty's subjects in China. [Hear, hear.] But I say this is, of all things, most essential, that the individual who has brought the country into its present critical position and involved it in hostilities should not remain intrusted with the high duties of Her Majesty's plenipotentiary. Certainly, unless Her Majesty's Government are prepared to give satisfaction on that point, I think it is the duty of this and the other House, by humble address to Her Majesty, to express the wish, I am sorry to say, they must feel, and if no other member of your lordships' House more able to undertake the task present himself, I shall be prepared to move such an address. [Hear.]

Earl GRANVILLE—I could perfectly understand the question which has been put by the noble Earl being put in another place, where the resolution has been affirmed; but I do not see the same propriety in the noble Earl's putting the question in your lordship's assembly, when, after full discussion, you have come, by a large majority, to a contrary opinion. [Cheers.] At the same time, I should be most unwilling to refuse any general information as to the course of the Government which it is in my power to give. I can only assure your lordships that even before the close of the debate we had taken into our deepest consideration the best means of determining the present unsatisfactory state of relations between China and this country. We do not consider that the House of Commons intended by that resolution to indicate that we should refrain from taking every necessary step for the defence of the lives and property of British subjects in China, or that we should patch up matters in a rash and precipitate manner, without reference to the position of things at the time. We think we act in consonance with the decision of the House of Commons, though not admitting its justice, if we take every step which, in our judgment, is best calculated to settle the question as a whole, and that we shall not incur blame by so doing either from your lordships or from the other House, even in its present state—still less, we hope, when Parliament is reelected after a dissolution. [Hear, hear.]

HOUSE OF COMMONS....Thursday, March 6.

Lord PALMERSTON rose, in a crowded House, and amid loud and repeated cheers, to make the eagerly expected ministerial statement. He said: Mr. Speaker, in order to regularize that which I am about to say, and to put it in the power of any honorable member who has anything to say on this subject to address the House, I intend to conclude the statement which I am about to make by a formal motion, that this House do now adjourn. The House must naturally expect that after what happened on Tuesday night I should state to the House the course which upon due reflection Her Majesty's Government mean to pursue. Under ordinary circumstances, after a vote by which the House by a majority—whatever the amount of it might be—affirmed that which many at least who voted considered to be a vote of censure upon the conduct of the Government, there could hardly be an alternative left to the Government as to the course to be pursued. The natural course would be that they should tender to their sovereign a resignation of their offices, and leave to those who had obtained that majority the task of conducting the affairs of the country. But the present case seemed to us to be of so peculiar a character that we have not thought it our duty to submit to our sovereign a resignation of our offices. [Loud cheers.] There is another course which the Government under such circumstances might constitutionally adopt, and that is the course which we have deemed it our duty to pursue. We have deemed it our duty to advise the Crown at the earliest period at which the state of the business of the House will permit us to call upon the constituencies of the country to exercise that privilege which the Constitution places in their hands. [Cheers.] I say the circumstances are peculiar, because, while on the one hand, looking to the simple result of that last debate we might say that we had lost the confidence of this House, yet, on the other hand, looking to the divisions which took place very shortly before upon questions involving very important positions of the policy of the Government, the result was of a very different character. [Hear] And I feel myself free to say that some of those who concurred in the vote of Tuesday night made it understood that that vote was not to be considered as implying a want of confidence on their part in Her Majesty's Government. [Hear, hear.] But it is vain to deny that that vote would render it very difficult, if not unseemly, for the Government with regard to which it was passed, to undertake the conduct of the business in the ordinary manner during the remainder of a long session. [Hear, hear.] Moreover, the state of parties which that vote indicated appears to me to show—connecting it with the various votes and fluctuating opinions of the House with regard to those majorities on former occasions—that it would be extremely difficult for any Government—whether that which now exists or that which might be formed, however efficient it might be—and I admit, not merely by way of compliment, but as merely stating the truth, that that Government which might be formed by a combination of parties (using that expression not by way of taunt) would be very efficient to carry on the business of the country throughout a session in the state of feeling which at present happens to prevail in this House. I will not allude to the very strongly marked difference of opinion between the two Houses of Parliament upon the question which was put to issue on Tuesday night. I do not think that would be a sufficient reason, but still it is an element to show what various opinions exist in regard to the present Administration as compared with that which might be its successor. This Parliament is now in its fifth session, and, measuring its duration by what it has seen, it is a very old Parliament, for it has witnessed more important events than it has fallen to the lot of most Parliaments to see. It has seen three Administrations [a slight laugh]—the Administration which called it together, the Administration which followed, and the Administration which now sits on these benches. It has seen the transition from a state of profound peace to a great European war; and it has seen the transition from a great European war to the fortunate restoration of European peace. Therefore, as concerns the events of which it has been a spectator, this Parliament has done as much as could be expected to fall to the lot of one which had completed its full term of existence. If the state of business would have admitted of an immediate appeal to our constituents, that is the course which would have been most proper and most seemly, [cheers,] but the state of public business does not admit of the adoption of such a course. We have as yet voted nothing upon the estimates for the public service; we have arranged nothing in regard to the taxes, some of which require to be remodeled; we have not passed a Mutiny Act, and that in existence will expire before it would be possible for Parliament to reassemble and provide for the maintenance and discipline of the army. The course which I humbly beg to propose to this House, therefore, is, that we should do on the present occasion that which has been done on former and similar occasions, that which was done in spirit during the Administration of Lord DERBY, when it was announced that there was to be a dissolution,—that the House should content itself with those provisional and temporary measures which may be necessary to provide for the public service until the earliest period at which a new Parliament can assemble. We had proposed to arrange certain taxes for three years; we shall now propose to determine them for only one year. There are some taxes with regard to which it would be very embarrassing to commence to have them settled for too short a period, but we do not think that a Parliament which is about to be dissolved could properly be called upon to fix them for a period longer than the year for which provision is to be made. [Hear, hear.] Upon the same principle, we shall propose to the House to vote sums on account of the estimates for only a portion of the year, and to pass a Mutiny act for a similar period, thus leaving the new Parliament, which may probably assemble somewhat towards the end of May, free to deal with all these great matters according to its discretion. I should hope, Sir, that this House will see that the course which we are prepared to adopt is one which is in accordance with the principles of the Constitution, [Hear, hear,] and that gentlemen will therefore place no obstructions in the way of our arriving at a time when fresh elections may take place, by interposing any unnecessary difficulties in the way of the adoption of the course by which we propose to divide for the public service. [Hear, hear.] We shall abstain from proposing anything but that which is necessary for this purpose. There are many gentlemen who entertain strong opinions upon many subjects which they would wish to bring under discussion in this House, but they will, I think, feel that steps of importance cannot probably be taken by a Parliament situated as this House of Commons will now necessarily be. I therefore hope that the same honorable forbearance which has been shown by former Parliaments under similar circumstances, will be exhibited by this one. There is this to be said, that now at least the country will have a really fair choice between two different Administrations—a choice which, without meaning to say anything offensive to any party in this House, I think I may say it could not have had, at least not to the same degree, under that combination that took place which has led to the state of things in which the Government now finds itself. As I said before, I am stating a fact without making the slightest imputation upon those who have formed that combination; but I say that so far it may be an advantage to the country—it will have the opportunity of choosing between two different efficient Administrations. That, also, is a ground which the more justifies us in throwing upon the country the responsibility of determining what Administration shall be invested with the conduct and management of the affairs of the nation. [Cheers.] The noble lord concluded by moving the adjournment of the House.

Mr. DISRAELI thought the course proposed by Lord PALMERSTON would be most to the public advantage, and he would, he said, give every facility in his power to the progress of business. He believed that the appeal to the country would prove of great benefit to the public interests, and he trusted members would be returned with more definite opinions.

Mr. COBDEN observed that the House on Tuesday had come to a solemn vote which had been entirely ignored by Lord PALMERSTON, and he asked him what he was going to do in consequence of that vote? The Executive Government had no right to hold office unless they were prepared to carry it out. If any danger to the British residents in China was to be apprehended from the vote, the first consideration of the Government ought to be the safety of our fellow-countrymen, and they should send a competent person by the next steamer, armed with full power to supersede all existing British authority in China, and to act according to circumstances. If Lord PALMERSTON did not intend to take this course, what other course would he take? A new Parliament could not assemble until the end of May, and what would be doing in China in the meanwhile?

Mr. S. HERBERT inquired whether the Government were going to continue the war for the same object—namely, the entry of Sir JOHN BOWRING into Canton, and whether the conduct of affairs there was to be left in the hands of a man who, in the opinion of the House, had brought about the present dangerous state of things?

Sir G. GREY denied that the object of the war was to obtain an entry into Canton. The Government, he said, had directed its most serious attention to the existing state of things in China, and would take every precaution to protect British lives and property; but they did not intend to send out civil and military officers to act in accordance with the views of Mr. COBDEN, who had no right to assume that they had any other intention than to endeavor to place our relations with China on a proper footing. To accomplish this object, they would employ the means best calculated, in their opinion, to do so; and he trusted that the House would leave the honor and the interests of the country in their hands.

Lord J. RUSSELL considered that the House was entitled to ask for an explanation of the policy intended to be pursued during the next three months after it had determined that conduct which had been approved by the Government was worthy of its censure. Ministers should state the terms that were to be asked of China—what, in fact, was the object of the hostilities. He declared the charge against him of combination with the Conservative Party to be false and calumnious. The concurrence, he said, was on the merits of the question; and he believed that no vote would confer more honor than that of Tuesday upon the Parliament of 1852.

Mr. ROEBUCK protested against the statement of Lord PALMERSTON that his vote was the result of a combination, by which he meant conspiracy of parties.

Mr. GLADSTONE asked, if we were not making war to obtain the admission of Sir JOHN BOWRING into Canton, for what were we at war? Three months would elapse before Parliament could reassemble, and upon whose policy were the measures in China to be carried on during that interval? The House was bound, he said, to require an answer to this question. It was not right to vote supplies for carrying on a war which had been condemned by Parliament; yet it had been distinctly indicated that it would be carried on just as if the resolution had never been adopted. Lord PALMERSTON had talked of a combination; when had it before happened that a case was so strong as to compel the House to interpose in order to check the mad career of the Government in another quarter of the globe? Overruling necessity had altered usage, and the division comprised the names of Lord J. RUSSELL, who had led the Liberal Party during more than 20 most eventful years, and Mr. ROEBUCK, no political enemy of Lord PALMERSTON.

Lord PALMERSTON said, it was not his intention to renew the debate upon this subject. With regard to the expression he had used of "combination," he had said nothing which, he thought, could give offence to any man. Whether it was a combination or an accident—a fortuitous combination of atoms—he had stared it as a fact, not as a reproach. The House, he admitted, had a right to ask what was intended to be the policy of the Government. *There would be no change, and could be no change in that policy*, which was to maintain in China, as elsewhere, security to the lives and property of British subjects, and the rights of the country arising out of treaty obligations, and to improve our relations with China. The intention of the Government, as he had stated on Tuesday, was, in conjunction with France and the United States, to endeavor to place those relations upon a permanent footing, and it must be a subject of serious deliberation on the part of the Government who the person should be to whom was to be committed so grave and important a function.

British Policy with Regard to the China War.

From the London Times, March 6.

The Coalition has lost no time in announcing a policy so far as regards the question on which it has formed itself. Lord GREY in the Upper House, and Messrs. COBDEN, GLADSTONE, and others in the Lower, demanded that, without waiting for the appeal to the country, Government should immediately execute the orders of the House of Commons, by sending out a competent person to catch the Indian mail, and supersede all the British authorities on the coasts of China. It is hard to say whether the demand was oddest in the mouth of Lord GREY, who called on a large majority of the House of Lords to render instant submission to a small minority of the Commons, or in the mouth of Mr. COBDEN, denouncing Government as murderers if they gave one more hour's law than they could possibly avoid to his old friend the President of the Peace Society. We are thankful for the suggestion, as it will help the country to understand the position of Government on the receipt of the late news. It is scarcely possible to form even a conjecture as to the state of affairs at this moment in the East, still less what will be the state of affairs six weeks hence, when the mail now going out will arrive at Hong Kong. Ministers are then enjoined and adjured to send out at once a man to supersede all the authorities on the spot, to deprive us instantly of their better information and dearly-bought experience, and to undertake the lead in affairs to which he may be perfectly new, but which yet may require immediate action. We are aware that we owe an apology to the Parliamentary opposition for taking a business-like view of the question, but we cannot otherwise satisfy our own instincts of patriotism, justice, and truth. It is a matter of business, and we have to consider probabilities, as well as time, space and other circumstances, quite as much as if we were consigning a miscellaneous cargo to an agent at Melbourne. As a matter of interest it compels us to admit another important consideration. We will honestly say that, considering the four persons at the head of our affairs at Canton do at all events know something about them, and one of them, at least, has everybody's good word, we should find some difficulty in the choice of a man undoubtedly qualified to relieve them of their duties. Where in the world is this perfectly competent, universally qualified, and absolutely trustworthy man to be found? Mr. COBDEN coöperated with Sir JOHN BOWRING for many years, and not only whole classes of merchants, but distinguished politicians, and, more than all, the Peacemakers of England, put the utmost confidence in this gentleman, of whom we all know as much as it is possible to know of anybody. He was not a mere talker, for he was but an indifferent one; nor was he an aristocrat; but a man after Mr. COBDEN's own heart. Yet even this man, after being Consul some years, and after devoting himself to the study of Chinese affairs, is declared to be unfit for the conduct of our cause. The same is said of Admiral Sir M. SEYMOUR, though he is an able and excellent man that his friends try hard to insulate him from Sir JOHN BOWRING. Consul PARKES, too, notwithstanding great ability and zeal, is also consigned to the same category of unfitness. Yet Mr. COBDEN and his colleagues would have us to believe that in spite of all these lamentable failures we shall have no difficulty in finding a man so competent as to do single-handed, and at a moment's warning, what all these able and zealous men cannot do after many years' experience. In hot haste we are to find in the streets of London a man to represent the British empire, and to wield its destinies in the whole of the opposite hemisphere at a crisis of excessive difficulty. Because Government has not done this a dozen leading leading politicians have agreed to charge it with violence to the Constitution, and we know not what; and the foremost in this advice is a man who wants to send out anybody, any unknown person, to supersede a man in whom for many years he himself felt the greatest confidence.

But Government is also, in obedience to the vote of Tuesday, and without waiting for the decision of the public, to send out a ready-made policy, and the "competent man" is to wield the "immense force" collected at Hong Kong to carry out this policy. We are to order the undoing of everything that has been done back to the point where Mr. COBDEN says the affair of the *Arrow* was satisfied. This proposal appears to have the concurrence of all the other chiefs in the Coalition, and is to go to the country as the policy of the new Administration. The precise meaning of it, even with regard to the events already known in this country, we can hardly imagine. But by the time any orders could possibly arrive out at Hong Kong there will be added a whole quarter of a year to the story, all of it, on Mr. COBDEN's proposal, to be retraced, retracted, undone, and made amends for. Happily Mr. COBDEN and his friends have no objection to our taking the most vigorous measures to defend our new position. We have heard of an armed neutrality and an armed peace, but this is to be an armed repentance, an armed retractation. We are to confess to Commissioner YEH and his Celestial Majesty that with regard to the events of the eight months ending June next England is heartily sorry, and begs their pardon; but if they presume on this confession, then, of course, we must protect ourselves. This is the policy to be sent out with the perfectly competent man, and we certainly think that nobody will be so competent to carry out the policy as the propounder of it or one of his right hon. colleagues in the proposed new Administration. Here, then, we are glad to say, the British public may know what they have to choose from. On the one side they have an existing Government which has just brought England out of a terrible war, and danger of other wars hardly less formidable, into peace and security, but which, hearing that Her Majesty's servants on the other side of this planet are in difficulties with a barbaric and intractable race, refuses at once to discredit and abandon them, but waits for the result of prudent advice and ample reinforcements. On the other side they have a sudden gathering of those who only two years ago were busily employed in damaging our credit and tying our hands in the war with Russia, and now reiterate the same game on a wilder, if not a larger, scale, by proposing a wild-goose chase after a perfectly competent man, to be found to day and sent out to-morrow, with orders to eat humble pie to Commissioner YEH, his assassins, and his poisoners. We understand the advice. It is not the first instance we have heard of it. Long ago scheming politicians found it their game to oppose everything that was practical, and to make magnificent displays of stump eloquence in behalf of what was utterly unpractical and could never be brought to any actual test. It is a policy which has sometimes had a partial and temporary success, though, of course, it defeats itself in the end. Can the British public be duped by such a policy? Of course, they are not free from credulity. The commercial history of the last ten years tells sad tales on this point, but the general election will tell a much sadder tale, with still more deplorable results, if in fickle distrust of an Administration known to be worthy of its confidence it brings into power an *omnium gatherum* Administration, of whose joint policy nothing can be known, except a wild proposal for a "competent man," and a humble but strongly-armed apology to Commissioner YEH.

Additional and Important from China.

CHINESE INSTRUCTIONS TO THE GOVERNORS OF THE FIVE PORTS.

From the Moniteur de la Flotte.

The following is the tenor of the instructions alleged to have been given by the Chinese Government at Pekin to the Governors of the five ports:

1. Until further orders, all the inhabitants of the Celestial Empire are prohibited from trading with the subjects of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain.

2. The opium markets, which have been open for the trade of the two nations, are provisionally closed. (These markets were subjected to some very severe regulations, and only a very limited quantity of opium could be legally sold in them.)

3. Around the five ports which are open to Europeans a cordon of troops is placed, for the purpose of preventing strangers from penetrating into the interior of the Empire. The canals and roads are closed against their goods, which will be confiscated in case of a contravention of this decree.

4. Smuggling, until further orders, will be punished with death.

5. The Imperial fleets and troops are to attack the English wherever they meet them; the treaties made with them are suspended.

6. The penalty attached to any violation of the above decrees will be death for the Chinese, and for foreigners detention until the restoration of peace.

7. The provisions of these decrees are not applicable to the markets which are open for goods conveyed by land transport across the frontiers of Siberia.

LATEST POSITION OF AFFAIRS AT CANTON—GREAT ALARM AMONG BRITISH RESIDENTS.

Correspondence of the Paris Moniteur.

HONG KONG, Thursday, Jan. 15.

The English Admiral, Sir M. SEYMOUR, thought it advisable on the 12th inst. to abandon the position he had taken up in the garden of the old factories. After blowing up the Dutch Folly Fort, which had hitherto been the centre of his operations against the town, he resolved to occupy only at Canton the fort known to strangers as the Bird's-nest Fort. Before leaving the intrenchments he had dug the Admiral set fire to the outskirts which extend to the west and to the southeast of the factories. This measure, by isolating the walled town, renders it more accessible to the shells from a squadron.

The fleet of the rebels has joined that of the Imperialists, to make common cause against the English; 600 war-junks have assembled in the river. The Chinese seem determined to stop every inlet by sinking junks at the different bars of the Canton River.

On the evening before the outskirts of Canton were set fire to—an operation which cost the English three killed and some wounded—a numerous squadron of war junks attacked the trading steamer *Fat-Shi*, which was going down the river, but she escaped. The Chinese sent some 20 heavy shots into her hull.

On the 18th the foreigners gave up the anchorage at Whampoa. The steamers which, protected by the ships of war, were towing away the floating habitations of the English and Americans were not yet out of sight when the Chinese commenced pillaging everything left in the docks and in the different houses situated on the water's edge, making no distinction of property of this or of that nation.

Hong Kong is under a real

made for such a purpose, was sent to Oroomiah by the Government, for the sole purpose of seeing that the firman was carried into effect. For some reason or other he has not, however, until recently, shown much vigor in the execution of his wicked task; but now the war has fairly broken out with England, he evidently is in vigor even the firman itself. Parents are threatened with the severest punishment if they send their children to the schools. Native Christians are fined, imprisoned, or beaten, even those who are not actually engaged in teaching; native preachers are also cruelly seized and bastinadoed, sometimes without even the pretence of a fault. Indeed every individual among the people who is known as having become enlightened in his religious views, and intelligent, under the training of the missionaries, is now a marked man, and liable to suffer every species of abuse and violence which a vile, capricious and malevolent Government agent chooses to inflict.

Fifty village schools that were doing incalculable good to the Nestorian race have thus been broken up; the people are forbidden to read the books that have issued from the mission press; and enlightened and pious Nestorian ecclesiastics are ordered, on pain of imprisonment and the bastinado, not to enter their own churches, and not even to preach to individuals in their own houses.

Two excellent bishops, YOHANNAN and ELIAS, who are constantly seeking to raise and improve their people, are to be deprived of their dioceses, over which are to be placed the two miserable men mentioned above, whose sole care is to have the means of gratifying to the utmost their own carnal passions. To these ends that everything is subjected, and all who do not obey them in all things are to be punished.

It is impossible to believe that the Persian Government, unaided and alone, has elaborated this clever scheme for the annihilation of the American mission in Oroomiah. In all probability the St. Petersburg and St. Peter's have had to do with it, and now, in the absence of the British Legation from Persia, and when the evil passions of war are excited, they find it no difficult matter to persuade the Persians to make short work of it. And AZEEZ ALI KHAN openly declares that he has private orders, independent of the instructions in the firman, directing him to do everything in his power to excite the people against the missionaries, and he is going about his work with truly Satanic energy.

Just at this juncture a circumstance has occurred which may possibly have a favorable bearing upon the fortunes of the mission, and at any rate must be regarded as providential. AZEEZ KHAN, the commander-in-chief of Oroomiah, already alluded to as the sworn enemy of the missionaries, and who was probably the dictator of the firman against them, has been assassinated by a Koordish chief near the Oroomiah frontier.

A letter written by a French correspondent in Persia, to the *Presse d' Orient*, a paper in that language, published in Constantinople, in alluding to this event asserts, "That it is suspected that the American missionaries in Oroomiah, who are always troublemakers, had some thing to do with the death of this man." This vile insinuation, accompanied as it is by other remarks of a disparaging nature, is sufficient to show its Jesuitical origin, and it also confirms the suspicion that the Jesuits have had more or less to do with the present onset against the American mission.

Important from Naples—A Second Edition of the Austrian Concordat.

From the Correspondence of the London Times.

NAPLES, Thursday, Feb. 26.

The following information has just been brought to me from a credible source, and is so important that, at the risk of being in error, I send it to you. "During the last month," says my informant, "the King and the Hereditary Prince have presided at frequent ecclesiastical conferences, at which were present the Archbishops of Naples and Capua, Cardinals RIARIO and CORENZA; the Archbishop of Sorrento, Monsignor APUZZO, and the Bishop of Isernia, Monsignor SALADINO. Those, together with the President of the Council, CAVALIERE TROJA, had been engaged in drawing up a Concordat with the Court of Rome similar to that which was concluded last year between the Austrian Government and the Holy See." Should this be true, it indicates also a political approximation and union between the three Governments in Italy the most interested in checking all progress and maintaining things exactly as they are—in fact, the King is so tenacious of power, and his leniency of the two border States so strong, that nothing but some strong political motive could possibly induce His Majesty to accede to a second edition of the Austrian Concordat. My information, therefore, if true, is of evil augury for the liberties of Italy.

Reward for Public Service.

Correspondence of the London Times.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Feb. 18, 1857.

The Committee of Inquiry in the charges of bribery and corruption among certain members of the Legislature has closed its labors, and the report is ready for publication; but it has been deferred for a day or two. It is stated that it will recommend the expulsion of three or four Representatives against whom direct proof of having sold their votes and influence has been obtained. And, *as a reward for bringing to light malpractices under public notice*, the correspondent of the NEW-YORK TIMES, having been kept in custody three weeks, is to be deprived of the privilege of admission to the body of the House.

State of Society in New-York.

Correspondence of the London Times.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Feb. 18, 1857.

The occasional revelations of the state of things in the domains of law and police are startling; but the lessons are wholesome. Incidents are not uncommon that seem to belong to another age. This case recalls old London and the abuses of the notorious "Kiss marriages;" and now and then we get glimpses of a police system too much resembling that which presided at Jonathan Wild. The community seems to have grown so rapidly that the mechanism of social life has been left unimproved, save for some inevitable differences, and such modern things as gas and telegraphs. *New-York seems to be in something the same condition as the English metropolis in the last century* or even later, extending and increasing daily, badly regulated, with an inefficient police, but gradually gaining a sense of the necessity of a tighter hand and a firmer discipline. Instead of wondering at the prevalence of crime in New-York, considering the opportunities of committing it and its chances of escape afterwards, it *is a marvel there is not much more*. Society prospers on this enormous confidence under evils which in a more circumscribed territory would peril its very existence. There is the boundless interior for the unsettled, California for the adventurous, and Nicaragua to expend the dissipated rascality of the seaboard cities by yellow fever at the rate of 200 a month. With a wide level of wealth and comfort, and easy outlets for the enterprising, the unsettled, and even the desperate, society bears up well under abuses the mere specification of which is calculated to make older communities stand aghast.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

London Markets.

For America. LONDON, Friday, March 6, 1857.

The Colonial and Foreign Produce markets have been quiet during the week, partly in consequence of the unsettled state of political matters. MONEY is in active demand. CONSOLS leave off 93¼@93⅝ for money, and 93⅞@94 for the account. BAR SILVER, 5s. 1¾d. Mexican DOLLARS, 5s. 1d.—nominal. American EAGLES, 76s. 4½d. DOUBLOONS: Spanish, 76s. 9d.; South American, 75s. 6d.

OCCUMEAL—Steady. 463 bags at auction chiefly sold; good grains rather dearer, but pasty is neglected. Honduras Silver, 4s. 1d.@4s. 3d. for pasty grains; 3s. 9d.@4s. middling to good; and 3s. 7d. @3s. 6d. ordinary; pasty chiefly taken from 3s. 3d. @3s. 6d. Tuscarilla Silver, from 3s. 11d.@4s.; Black, 4s. 3d.@4s. 8d.

In COCOA nothing to report.

COFFEE—There are no public sales of Plantation Ceylon this week, and privately some parcels have been taken at high prices. About 3,000 bags Native Ceylon have been sold during the week at 59s.@60s. for ord. to good. 1,370 bags Costa Rica at auction today sold with spirit from 45s @56s. for fine ordinary, and a floating cargo of 2,240 bags St. Domingo (Port au Prince) has been disposed of at 53s. for a near part insured free of particular average.

COTTON—In good demand. We quote Tough Cake and Tile £126. Sheathing 75d. Yellow Metal Sheathing 12½d.

COTTON—Sales for the week 2 800 bales, at steady prices. At Liverpool the market is quiet; sales for the week 54,210 bales; mid. Orleans is quoted 7¾d. ⅞ lb.

CORN—There is no improvement to notice in the market this week. The supplies of English WHEAT continue moderate, and the condition mostly bad. Last week's average quotation was 55s. 5d. on 108,805 qrs., returned. The business in foreign WHEAT and FLOUR is very limited; our quotations are: White American WHEAT, 63s.@68s.; Red, 60s.@64s. ⅜ qr. American FLOUR, 23s.@25s. ⅜ bbl.

HEMP—Russian is steady at £36; 125 bales Sunn, at auction, brought from £20 5s. @£20 15s. for good mid.

JUTTES in more demand, and privately, about 2,000 bales have changed hands at 20s. advance, from £18 10s.@£20 for mid.; 700 bales, at auction, of fair quality, were bought in at £22, and £21 refused.

IRON—Quiet; Rails, £8; Bars, £7 15s.@£8, f. on b. in Wales; Scotch Pigs, 76s.@76s. 6d. for mixed Nos. on the Clyde.

LINSEED CAKES—Are slow of sale at about previous rates. New-York, in bbls., £11 2s. 6d., Boston, in bags, £10 5s.

LINSEED—There has been a fair demand for consumption, but the market is dull, and prices are fully 1s. ⅜ qrs. lower. We are without arrivals into London this week.

MOLASSES—There is a good inquiry, but little offering.

OIL—Sperm has been sold at £106; in other Fish nothing doing. Rape is dull of sale, and prices slightly in favor; Brown offered at 57s., and good refined at 58s. 6d.@56s. Linseed early in the week sold at 32s. 6d. @33s. 6d., but sellers have since come forward almost freely, and prices have given way fully 6d. Spirits of Olive without change; Gallipoli £61@ £62, Marseilles £60, Barbary £57 10s.@£58. Cocoa Nut Oil 42s. @43s. Palm 42s.@46s.

RICE—Cheap to arrive in demand, and nearly 2,000 casks sold at the Docks at 5s. 3d.@5s. 10d. proof, for good and fine quality, with parcels at 5s. 9d., Lee-ward Islands at 5s. proof, and Patna and Cuba at 6s. 6d.

RUM—Quiet, without change in prices. Privately, duty paid, bags have changed hands: Bengal, low middling to good white, 10s. 3d.@10s.; Madras, 10s. 1½d.@10s. 3d.; Rangoon, 9s. 9d. cash. At public sale, 5,730 bags and 1,000 puncheons Bengal sold freely at 10s. @11s. for low middling to middling white, with brokerage at 3d.@10s. 6d. 4,415 bags Rangoon imported from Penang sold at 10s.

SALTPETRE—A moderate business at rather stiffer rates: 36 ⅜ cent., 46s. 3d.; 33 ⅜ cent., 40s.; 6 ⅜ cent. 9s. 3d., and 9 ⅜ @10 ⅜ cent. 45s. 6d.—for arrival, 44s. has been paid. 1,028 bags Madras sold at 40s. 6d. @41s. for 28@16 ⅜ cent., and 1,336 bags Bengal at auction to-day were nearly all bought in. Nitrate of Soda: sales at 19s. 6d., ex ship, at 20s.@20s. 3d. on spot.

SPELTER firm at £31, 5s.@£31, 10s. The stock here is about 1,150 tons.

In INDIGO nothing to report.

SPICES—Pimento—about 300 bags sold at 4½d.@ 4¾d., as in quality. Pepper—668 bags sold at 4¾d. for good clean Singapore, and 4½d. for common Penang; 267 bags Penang White sold on easier terms, 9¾d. @9¾d. for middling to good. Cassia Lignea dearer, and upwards of 1,000 chests have changed hands at 115s @120s. Cassia Vera—24 cases and 175 bags realized 19s @23s. Mace—29 cases sold steadily at 1s. 2d.@1s. 11d. for damaged and worm eaten. Nutmegs—163 cases Penang sold, in some instances, 1d. dearer; middling to good bold, 2s. 6d.@3s. 5d.; middling and fair, 2s. ⅜ 2s. 3d.; ordinary and shrivelled, 1s. 8d.@1s. 10; 33 cases limed were taken in at 2s. 8d.

SUGAR—Has been quiet during the week, but today there is more disposition to buy, and the market closes firmly. Of West India the sales during the week are only 320 hhds, and of 25,000 bags Mauritius and East India offered at auction, two-thirds sold at about previous rates. There have been no public sales of Foreign. Privately, 1,362 boxes Havana on the spot sold at 52s. for No. 9; and afloat a cargo of 900 boxes (No. 11) at 37s. 3d., for Plymouth.

TEA—There is more demand, and common Congous have advanced to 1s. 1¾d.@1s. 1¾d. ⅜ lb.; sellers to day at the former price. The original proposition of the Government for the reduction of the duty was as follows: From the present rate of 1s. 9d. ⅜ lb. to 1s. 7d. ⅜ lb. in April, 1857—1s. 5d. ⅜ lb in April, 1858—1s. 3d. ⅜ lb. in April, 1859—and 1s. ⅜ lb. in 1860. But the Chancellor of the Exchequer announced last night that the proposal would be altered to 1s. 5d. ⅜ lb. for one year, to take effect in April next.

TALLOW—St. Petersburg Y. C. has given way to 63s. for this month, 53s. for April to June, and 52s. 6d. for end of year.

TURPENTINE—Rough quiet at 10s. 6d. Spirits dull at 42s. 6d. for American in casks.

TIN—English in demand at late quotations. Common Blocks 146s.; Bars 147s.; Refined 151s. Foreign is 1s. higher. Straits 150s.; Banca 152s.

In WHALEBONE nothing to report.

BARING, BROTHERS & CO.

Liverpool Markets.

The Liverpool Cotton Market had been steady, but devoid of animation, the demand being but moderate,—spinners having limited their purchases to present wants, and speculators having done little. Exporters, however, have taken a fair quantity. No alteration is made in quotations, excepting fair Uplands raised ⅛d. ⅜ lb. Sales of the week, to the evening of Thursday, the 5th, were 61,270 bales, including 4,628 on speculation and 5,070 for export. Sales on Friday, the 6th, 7,000 bales, including 1,000 on speculation and for export, the market closing firmer. New Orleans fair, 8¾d., middling Orleans, 7¾d.; fair Mobiles, 8d., middling Mobiles, 7¾d.; fair Uplands, 7¾d., middling Uplands, 7 9-16d. Stock at Liverpool, 341,000 bales, including 239,750 bales American.

Manchester markets had, from various temporary causes, been quiet throughout the week, but on Friday there was a better demand.

The market for BREADSTUFFS had been dull and declining. Wheat was 2d.@3d. ⅜ bushel lower. Flour unsalable, and Corn 3d.@6d. ⅜ bushel less. Quotations were called White Wheat, 8s. 9d.@9d. 6d.; Red Wheat, 7s. 9d.@8s. 6d.; Western Canal Flour nominally 27s.@30s.; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 30s.@ 31s.; Ohio, 31s.@32s.; Canadian, 30s. 6d.@32s. ⅜ bbl.; Mixed Corn, 33s.@33s. 6d.; White, 35s.@35s. 6d.; Yellow, 33s. 6d.@34s. ⅜ 480 lbs. The weather was very favorable for agricultural purposes, and the stock of Wheat and Flour at Liverpool was equal to three months' demand.

PROVISIONS generally, were quiet, without change. Lard active, with sales at 71s. ⅜ cwt., to arrive, and 71s.@72s. on the spot. Tallow dull and irregular; price of Butchers' Association, about 60s.

ASHES sold in retail at 45s.@45s. 6d. for Pot, and 45s. for Pearl. Of RESIN, the sales were 3,000 bbls. at 4s. 8d.@4s. 9d. for common. LINSEED OIL was in limited request, at 42s.@43s. Small sales of American SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE were made at 43s. ⅜ cwt. CLOVER SEED was active at 80s. on the spot and to arrive. The SUGAR market had been quiet and rather lower. COFFEE buoyant, but want of supplies checked business. The market for TEA became excited, and common Congou advanced to 1s. 1d @1s. 1¾d. on receipt of letters from China, but the general Trade had bought only sparingly in consequence of the duty question being still in abeyance.

The Money market presents no new feature, the demand continuing good and the supply adequate. Bullion in the Bank of England (Feb 28) £10,404,699; reserve of notes, £5,553,525; rate of discount 5 ⅜ cent. Consols, after having fluctuated slightly, closed (Friday, 6) at 93¾@93⅞ for Money, and 93⅞@94 for account. Exchange, London on Paris, 3 m. d., 25.63¾@ 25.67½; on Amsterdam, 11.18¾@11.18¾; on Hamburg, 13.8@13.8½.

The London *Times* reports the following business done in American Securities, Friday, March 6: Illinois 7 ⅜ cent., 1875, 91; Michigan Central, 1869, sterling, 104. Closing prices were called: Illinois 6 ⅜ cent., 1875, 87@89; do. 7 ⅜ cent., 1875, 90@92; do. Freeland, 1860, 103@110; do $100 shares, $30 paid, 30@32 p. m.; Michigan Central 8 ⅜ cent. con., 1860, 93@95; do., 1869, 91@98, x c.; do., 1869, sterling, 103@106; do. $100 shares, 86@88; New York Central 6 ⅜ cent., sinking fund, 1883, 80@82; do. 7 ⅜ cent., 1864, 93@95; do. $100 shares, 82@84; N. Y. and Erie 3d mort., 7 ⅜ cent., 1883, 85@87; do. Bonds, 1875, 85@85; do. Bonds, 1862, 80@82; do., 1871, 79@ 81; Pennsylvania Central, 1st mort. 6 ⅜ cent., 89@91; do. 2d mort. sterling 6 ⅜ cent., 94@96.

In American FREIGHTS there is no material change to notice. Rates are called from Liverpool to New-York—bars, rails and metals, 17s. 6d.; hardware, 17s. 6d.; dry goods, 12s. 6d.@17s. 6d.; chemicals, 20s.; crates, &c., 8s.; passengers £3 10s.

The weekly report of the Havre market is from Feb. 25 to March 3, inclusive. COTTON was reported quiet; New-Orleans *fres ordinaire* 110f. The week's sales included 1,200 to 1,500 bales, to arrive, on the basis of 106¾f.@110ff. for middling Orleans and Mobile, and 107½f. for strict middling. Imports 3,388; stock in port 73,000 bales; at sea, 63,500. Manufacturing prospects were still precarious. Breadstuffs dull and lower. Provisions generally firm. LARD firm, with sales on the spot and to arrive at 87f. 50c.@89f. ⅜ 50 kil., duty paid. SUGAR dearer. COFFEE and RICE firm. OILS generally quiet but steady.

The Washington Epidemic—Report of the Committee of the Board of Health.

The Committee appointed by the Board of Health to coöperate with the Mayor in ascertaining, as far as practicable, the nature and cause of the endemic disease which has recently prevailed among the guests and employes of the National Hotel, beg leave to submit a brief report, condensed from the testimony of persons examined by the Committee.

From the testimony of Drs. J. C. HALL and CORNELIUS BOYLE, we learn that the disease made its appearance about the latter part of the month of January, and continued during the severe weather; that it ceased for about two weeks during mild weather in February, owing, as they suppose, to the house being then better ventilated; and that it increased again and became very rife during the cold weather that returned on or about the 1st of March.

This disease, according to Dr. BOYLE, was different from any usual form of diarrhœa. Both of these physicians assure us that the attack came on suddenly, generally early in the morning; that the operations were frequent and thin, light colored, and frothy, or yesty. According to Dr. HALL, vomiting occurred when diarrhœa was checked, and *vice versa*. The thirst was usually great, and the patients often desired acid drinks. Both of these physicians further testify that the disease was never cured at once, but continued to return at short intervals for a considerable length of time. A removal from the hotel did not seem to contribute to the recovery of the patients, as the disease with the latter continued as violent and for as long a time as among those who continued in the building. There was no evidence, in the opinion of these gentlemen, of anything like mineral poison having been taken into the stomach; there was no evidence of inflammation of the intestines. Both concur in regarding the disease as one of "blood poison," produced by the inhalation of a poisonous miasma, generated by animal and vegetable decomposition, which entered the hotel through the sewer connecting with the Sixth-street sewer.

As a further corroboration of this fact, we are assured that a peculiar and offensive odor pervaded the premises, and which was more decided in the halls than in the water-closets. This odor caused one of the physicians to become nauseated. The construction of the stench-trap at the corner of Sixth-street and Pennsylvania-avenue, by preventing the gases from escaping into the street, is considered the principal cause of the noxious gases passing into the cellar of the hotel. The boiler in the cellar, according to Dr. HALL, aided in distributing the fœtid gases through the building. In room (second story) No. 29, in which the Committee examined the witnesses, a register was found, which was said to communicate with the cellar, and from this an offensive odor could be distinguished entering the room. Two of your Committee have frequently recognized the offensive odor spoken of by Drs. HALL and BOYLE, in different parts of the building. The same fact is certified to by Mr. J. D. FAIRBANKS, THOMAS MCDOWELL, ALFRED F. GOSS, CHARLES WATSON, &c.

Mr. J. T. FENY, sewer builder, testifies that "he examined the sewer of the hotel and found an opening in the southwest corner connecting with the sewer leading in the street, theough which there was continually passing a current of fœtid gas, which nearly extinguished a candle held over the opening." Previous to the trap being placed at the corner of the street the current of air, he states, passed from the cellar into the sewer. These cellars are very damp. [See A. F. Goss' testimony.] CHARLES WATSON, who is engaged in the barber's shop, testifies that there is a door opening into the hotel from the shop, which is frequently open; that he has noticed a disagreeable odor in the shop, (similar to that which arises from the sewer at the corner of Sixth and C streets,) especially in the morning.

The Committee sought in vain for evidence of the water or food having been poisoned by arsenic or any other mineral substance. Drs. HALL and BOYLE both state that they drank the water—Dr. HALL says "freely, without being affected by it." Capt. A. S. POTTS states that he has taken his meals at the hotel regularly during the whole winter and drank freely of the water, and although his stomach is easily deranged by improper diet, he has had no symptoms of diarrhœa. Mr. POTTS had a room and sleeps out of the building. Mr. THOMAS MCDOWELL states that he ate and drank at the hotel without being made sick; he occupied a room in the house, but slept with a window open. JOSEPH GAUTIER, chief cook, and ALF. F. GOSS, steward, both testify that the water used when the disease appeared for the second time was not the same as that used when the disease was prevalent in January, and early in February. The latter assures us that the water-tank is built of brick, and lined with slate, completely closed, so that a rat could not possibly have entered the tank. The steward further states that, when the disease first appeared, at the suggestion of some of the boarders, a fresh supply of cooking utensils, of tea, sugar, coffee, flour, and milk, was obtained. He asserts that the corper vessels were well lined and perfectly clean, and in better order than he had ever seen them before. He had been steward of the Revere House, Boston, for five and a half years.

One of the greatest sufferers seems to have been the chief cook, (J. G. GAUTIER;) he was one of the first attacked by diarrhœa; he continued to have it, more or less, for six or seven weeks, sometimes twenty operations per day, although not subject to diarrhœa. He sleeps in the house, has avoided water as much as possible, and prepared his own food. He asserts that the food was always of good quality; that he kept the keys of the meat box. None but the cooks are present when the food is being prepared. All the cooks (five in number) have been sick, and, according to the statement of Mr. Goss, there was much sickness among the servants, so much so that at one time the regular duties of the house were interrupted. Others who did not eat or drink water in the hotel, but frequented the building or occupied rooms connected with it, according to Drs. HALL and BOYLE and to the evidence of CHAS. WATSON, barber, and C. H. PHELPS, operator in HOUSE's telegraph office, were sometimes affected with this peculiar form of diarrhœa. Mr. AMOS DAVIES also declares that during several former visits to the hotel this Winter he was attacked with diarrhœa. During one of these visits he neither ate nor drank at the hotel, and yet was more sick than when he had done so. During this present visit he has partaken freely of both food and water, and has not been attacked by diarrhœa. He states that during his present visit he has the window of his room constantly open, and keeps up a coal fire.

With the papers appended to the report, will be found the statement of Mr. RANDOLPH COYLE, Civil Engineer, concerning the street sewers, together with a diagram of the same.

The Committee have to regret that time has not been allowed them to procure the testimony of several other physicians who have attended cases in the hotel, and likewise to have consulted competent architects as to the best means of arranging the sewers proceeding from the hotel, in order to remove the offending cause of disease, if it be, as your Committee beleive, the noxious miasma, and to prevent a similar recurrence for the future.

Your Committee would especially call attention to the fact that such sewers as have had the stench-traps fixed at the openings have no means of ventilation, and that, unless the proper authorities at once proceed to remedy this serious omission by flues communicating with proper chimneys, or by some other means, we may reasonably anticipate a return of the epidemic, and should this take place in the Summer season the consequences may be vastly more serious than we have already witnessed.

Your Committee feel called upon to state that they have heard no complaint made by any witness against the proprietors of the house, who have manifested a disposition to adopt any course which might be thought most proper and advisable under the circumstances.

With this report the Committee desire to lay before the Board the accompanying papers containing the evidence in full, given under oath, touching the causes, &c., of the disease at the "National Hotel."

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

W. F. JOHNSTON, M. P.,
C. F. COLTMAN,
CHAS. F. FORCE, M. D., } Committee.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

The "Grand Inquisition" on Coroner Connery.

Investigation into the Charges Preferred Against Him to the Governor—A Wink Defined.

TESTIMONY OF STEPHEN A. MAIN.

Before Hon. Chas. P. Daly.

TUESDAY, March 24.

To-day, in accordance with previous arrangement, Judge DALY, of the Common Pleas, sat to hear evidence as to the charges of incompetency preferred against Coroner Connery, on the ground of certain alleged misconduct of his during the inquest on the late Dr. Harvey Burdell.

The Coroner was represented by three counsel; Mr. Ambrose L. Jordan, Mr. N. F. Waring, and Mr. Jas. M. Sheehan. The investigation was conducted on the part of the State by the District-Attorney. Mr. Clinton, the counsel for Mrs. Emma A. Cunningham, as the person by whom the charges were made, was present to aid the law officer by his suggestions and advice.

The District-Attorney handed to the Court a letter from Governer King to himself officially directing an inquiry under the statute; he also produced the order made by his Honor in regard to the matter with the original charges preferred by Mr. Clinton, and the original answer of the Coroner to those charges. He had, he said, written upon the back of each of those papers an identification, and would request his Honor to sign them in order that the matter might proceed regularly. He was now ready under the proper section of the statute to examine witnesses in support of those charges, and to have the evidence taken.

Mr. Jordan asked the District-Attorney if he would state whether he meant to examine the witnesses as to any one or more or all of those specifications or charges.

The District-Attorney would do so presently. The section of the statute it might be well, however, to read: "At the time and place specified in such notice, the County Judge, before whom the inquiry shall be conducted, shall proceed to take the testimony of the witnesses produced before him by the District-Attorney, or by the acting officer. The witnesses shall be sworn by such judge, and every answer given by them to any question which either party shall require to be reduced to writing, shall be written; their testimony shall be read to and subscribed to by them, and shall be certified by the Judge taking the same, and delivered to the District-Attorney, to be by him transmitted to the Governor."

He, (the District-Attorney,) would desire to ask His Honor's interpretation.

Mr. Jordan inquired the page?

The District Attorney said it was 324 of the new edition, and page 124, vol. 1st, of the original edition. He continued: I desire to know whether your Honor construes this section in regard to the words "shall proceed to take," and "by the Judge taking the same," to mean that your Honor shall act as taking this testimony, or whether it is to be taken before you in any other light than as a referee, you merely to act in settling the testimony previous to its being transmitted to the Governor. The reason I ask is, there have been one or two such matters before this Court, and there has been rather a conflict of opinion upon the subject.

The Judge—What was done with the Register's case?

District-Attorney—In that case the Judge sat during the taking of the testimony, but it was reduced to writing by the District Attorney, with the consent of the other party. And so it was in the last case conducted—that of Sheriff Orser—where the charge was dismissed.

The Judge ruled that if the testimony were taken in his presence, read over to the witness, and sworn to before and certified by him, (the Judge,) there was suffi cient compliance with the direction of the statute.

It was then settled that the queries and replies should be taken down as put and given.

The District-Attorney undertook to have the questions and answers committed to writing, and read the descriptive head-note which he had written down in a book, which, he said was to be used for that purpose. He then read the letter of GOV. KING, which was as follows:

DEAR SIR: I send you herewith, by Mr. Seaman, my Private Secretary, the papers relating to Coroner Connery, and request you to take the course which is prescribed by the statute in reference to the same.

I am, Sir, with great respect, yours, &c.,

JOHN A. KING.

MARCH 7, 1857.

He was not exactly prepared at this time to state specifically what charges he proposed to give testimony upon, and he would have, to a great extent, to consult the convenience of some of the witnesses in regard to those specifications, and not examine them in the order in which the charges appeared; but he would state that, so far as he had construed the charges and answers, there would be but very few, although they looked very voluminous, on which he should have witnesses examined.

The first witness he proposed to examine was Dr. Main; that would be on the second charge, 6th and 7th specifications. The charges are as follows:

To the Governor of the State of New-York:

The undersigned presents, under article 10, section 1, of the Constitution of the State, the following charges against Edward D. Connery, one of the Coroners for the County of New-York; and prays that after a copy hereof shall be served upon him, and an opportunity given him of being heard in his defence, he may be removed from office as such Coroner:

Charged.—That in conducting an official examination into the cause of death of one Harvey Burdell, from the 31st day of January to the 14th day of February, he was guilty of a willful excess of his power as Coroner, to the oppression of individuals and the prejudice of public justice.

Specification First.—On the thirty-first day of January one Harvey Burdell was found dead in his house, No. 31 Bond-street, with marks of violence on his dead body; and the police were called in to perform police duties, and began so to do, under charge of one Capt. Dilks, of the District. That the said Coroner immediately usurped the power and authority of the said police, and compelled them to act subordinate to his orders.

Specification Second.—On the same day, with a verbal order only, he caused Mrs. Emma Augusta Burdell, claiming to be the wife of deceased, to be restrained of her liberty, and for several days denied her the right of private consultation with her counsel. He also denied her family physician access to her when she was ill and required his medical aid.

Specification Third.—On the same day and for the same time he caused the daughters of the said lady so be also restrained of their liberty.

Specification Fourth—On the same day and for the same time he caused John J. Eckel and George W. Snodgrass to be restrained of their liberty without authority of law, and directed the police officers having them in charge to prevent the counsel of said Eckel and Snodgrass from having access to them or either of them.

Specification Fifth.—On the same day and for the same time, he took possession of the said house after the funeral of the said Harvey Burdell, and held an inquest therein with a crowd of spectators and idlers entering and departing from the house and injuring it, the said house being at the time leased to and in position of the said Mrs. Burdell.

Charge Second—That the said Edward D. Connery, Coroner, was guilty of continued and gross imperticence and beastiality to witnesses, and upon a solemn inquiry of murder, conducted himself in a manner highly calculated to injure the cause of morals and the proper administration of justice.

Specification First.—When a female witness named Mary Donohue was upon the stand, he said, "I knew, Mary, that you carried your tail behind you, by gracious," or words to that indecent effect.

Specification Second—Of Mr. Cyrenus Stevens, a witness on the stand, having asked the question, "Was Mrs. Cunningham in the room at the time?" and the witness having answered "No," the said Coroner then added, "Probably she was peeping through a crack and having a view of the elephant;" and to the same witness he said: "You speak of what was said to have occurred in the kissing department," also, to the same witness, "There must have been pretty large scratches through the glass to see acres." The testimony of said witness and these indecencies relating to an alleged intimacy of the deceased with the wife of said witness.

Specification Third.—That he permitted one John T. Hildreth to testify to the bad character of Mrs. Burdell, and her relations with her first husband, and in the course of the testimony remarked, "Hold on; I am a queer fellow; I can get something out of nothing. What did you say his profession was?" Answer by witness—"A distiller, or a manufacturer of liquid death." By Coroner, echoing the words, syllable by syllable—"A man u fac-tu rer of liquid death? I'll put that down for the benefit of the temperance society." The witness being interrogated as to the loose conduct of Mrs. Burdell with men, the Coroner asked, "Did you ever give her the wink yourself?" The witness being about to withdraw, the Coroner asked him to sign his deposition. The witness said, "Is it my death-warrant?" The Coroner answered, "Yes, sir, your death-warrant"—not reproving, but joining in the levity of the witness.

Specification Fourth—That Hon. Abraham Russell, one of the Judges of the Court of General Sessions, being about to withdraw, he was thus addressed, in the midst of the inquest, by the said Coroner: "I wish you an easy passage to the regions above; I don't mean to say by that that you are going to the regions below."

Specification Fifth—That Hon. Daniel Ullman being on the stand as a witness, and about signing his deposition, the said Coroner remarked to him, "If you have to hang for it I will be the executioner."

Specification Sixth—That Mrs. Susan Main, the wife of Dr. Main, a physician of high respectability, being on the stand, the Coroner remarked to the Jury, reporters and bystanders, pausing upon her name, "This is a 'main' chance to make a conquest, anyhow."

Specification Seventh—That the like witticisms and indecent and indecorous remarks were repeated, with grins and grimaces of countenance and emphasis of language, intended and calculated to raise laughter, and continually provoked it, and brought the inquest into notorious public disgrace.

Specification Eighth—That he caused and ordered the said Mrs. Burdell to be stripped stark naked in presence of one or more policemen, his son John and a physician.

Charge Third—That the said Coroner conducted the matter of inquisition on the theory that Mrs Burdell and Mr. Eckel were guilty of the death of Harvey Burdell, aforesaid, and in an *ex parte* manner, and not as a general inquiry into the cause and manner of his death.

Specification First—The Coroner endeavored to compel John J. Eckel to divest himself of a coat and vest to stand a test of investigation of identity, and caused him, without coat and vest, to stand such a test.

Specification Second—The Coroner permitted, without the consent of the District Attorney General, Hon. Elisha S. Capron to appear as prosecuting examiner of witnesses against the said Mrs. Burdell and Mr. Eckel, and repeatedly refused to examine witnesses whose testimony would have tended to throw light on the cause of the death of said Harvey Burdell.

Charge Fourth—The said Coroner violated an order of Judge Brady, one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of the City and County of New-York, duly and properly made in regard to the custody of the said Mrs. Burdell, pending the said inquest to inquire into the cause of the death of the said Harvey Burdell.

Specification First—The said Coroner, on or about the twelfth day of February instant, and before the rendition of the verdict of the said Coroner's Jury as to the cause of the death of the said Harvey Burdell, counsel the said Mrs. Burdell to be removed from said No. 31 Bond-street, in the City of New-York, and imprisoned in the City prison known as the "Tombs," in express violation of the said order of Judge Brady, which said order was in the words and figures following:

"Before Hon. John R. Brady:

In the Matter of Emma A. Burdell—On return of the writ of *habeas corpus* allowed by me in this matter, and after hearing counsel for said Emma A. Burdell, and A. Oakey Hall, Esq., District-Attorney, for the people.

Ordered that the said Emma A. Burdell be remanded to the custody of the Coroner, Edward D. Connery, No. 31 Bond-street, in the City of New-York, and there be detained until the rendition of the verdict of the Coroner's Jury, there assembled to inquire into the death of Harvey Burdell on the ground solely of being held as a party implicated in causing the death of said Burdell, and not as a witness.

And it is further ordered that her counsel be allowed to consult with her privately, apart from said Coroner and all other parties, when and so often as they shall deem proper. JOHN R. BRADY, J. C. P.

Dated New-York, Feb. 7, 1857.

The said order having been duly served by the undersigned, on the 11th day of February inst., on the Coroner, by showing him the original and leaving with him a copy thereof.

Charge Fifth—The Coroner, during the progress of said inquest, repeatedly violated the rights of witnesses.

Specification First—The Coroner, while such inquest was pending, without authority of law caused a large number of witnesses to be imprisoned in said No. 31 Bond-street, and in the Station-House of the Fifteenth Ward of said City.

Dated NEW-YORK, Feb. 18, 1858.

Yours respectfully,
HENRY L. CLINTON,
No. 170 Broadway, New-York.

TESTIMONY OF STEPHEN A MAIN.

The witness was sworn by the Judge, and examined as follows:

Question—Where do you reside? *Answer*—No. 32 Bond-street, City of New-York.

Q—What is your profession? A.—That of a dentist.

Q.—Were you in attendance upon the inquisition held at No. 31 Bond-street, held by Dr. Connery in February last? A.—I was.

Q.—How often and how long? A.—I was there most every day; sometimes I would stay from two to four hours each day during the investigation.

Q.—Was your wife examined as a witness? A.—She was

Q.—What is her name? A.—Susan G. Main.

Q.—While she was on the stand as a witness, what, if any, observations of a personal character was made to her by Dr. Connery? A.—Coroner Connery made a remark to my wife, "Now is a chance for a main conquest," or "Now is a good chance for a main conquest," or something to that effect, or "Now is a time or a chance for a main conquest;" I would not be positive about it.

Q.—What, if anything, occasioned this remark? A.—I should not think anything; not anything, as I knew of?

Q.—What tone of remark was used by the Coroner?

Mr. Jordan thought the tone of remark was an inadmissible question, because the witness could not give the tone of remark, unless he possessed extraordinary powers of mimicry, and if he could, it could not be represented on paper.

The District-Attorney again read the seventh specification, under which he claimed to put the question.

The Judge stated that they might prove anything in the specification.

Mr. Jordan did not care anything for the specification; and he objected to it now.

The District-Attorney would then change the phrase, and ask as to the Coroner's manner.

Mr. Jordan wanted to know what was meant by "like witticisms," in a strict, legal acceptation. The specification, he contended, must be what amounts to a specific charge of a specific thing. His idea was that if the Coroner "grinned" or "grimaced," the witness could swear that the Coroner did grin or grimace; but he was not to be allowed to give his opinions.

After considerable discussion on the point,

The Judge suggested the following question:

Was there anything peculiar in the tone or manner of the Coroner in making this remark, and if so, what was it?

At Mr. Jordan's request, the Court instructed the witness to proceed at once and state what there was peculiar in the manner or tone.

Witness—There was something peculiar.

Mr. Jordan—That is not all the answer.

Judge—If you are of opinion that there was anything peculiar in his manner go on and state what it was; in the first instance you may say "Yes."

Witness—He throwed himself back—the Coroner did—in the chair, and, looking at the reporters, winked his right eye, which was next to me, and laughed when he made the remark.

Q.—(By Mr. Jordan)—Was the right eye next to you, Doctor? A.—It was, Sir.

Q.—Did you at any other time while attending the investigation hear any other remark?

Mr. Jordan—I object, as no other remark has been referred to.

District Attorney proposed to inquire.

Judge—He may give other remarks of a similar character.

Mr. Jordan—The ground of our objection is that we do not know what questions we are called upon to answer.

District Attorney—He will answer under one of the seven specifications.

Question repeated with the addition "of a personal nature addressed to any other witness."

Mr. Jordan held that it was not proper, as they had not been apprised of what the alleged personal remarks were. If they had been informed they might have been prepared to show exactly what was said and done.

Judge—The nature of the charge

recently taken from Duke-street, his residence on the night of 19th June, 1856, valued at $6,000 or upwards. The property was traced by several pledges in this City, passed to Jersey City, and finally sent to Whitehouse, N. J., (Somerset county,) whence it was brought back to Whitehouse; thence by railroad to Elizabethtown; thence, after a night's stoppage, to Elizabeth Point by land; and thence by steamboat to New-York City by steamboat; which was the last trace of them. The defendants, in the first place, deny that they had anything to do with the property; and also say that one of them followed the goods into New Jersey in order to get the rewards offered by the plaintiffs, through the newspapers, for the recovery of the stolen property; but it did not appear that any reward was offered, except by means of cards very judiciously distributed amongst the Police by Mr. Pierson. The trial occupied seven entire days, and numerous witnesses were examined, with a view to trace the goods and to identify and unidentify the defendants.

The Court remarked to the Jury that the case was most remarkable, and particularly so in view of the fact, that a burglary could be perpetrated in this City, and so large an amount of property carted around from place to place in the City and New-Jersey, and back again, without any of the participators being detected by the police.

The Jury, after an absence of less than an hour, returned a verdict for the plaintiffs against all the defendants for $3,871 06—the full value of the property.

For plaintiffs, J. W. Gerard and Chauncey Shaffer. For defendants, John Graham and John C. Dimmick.

It is worthy of remark that three policemen were sworn for the defendants, and, as far as could be ascertained, were *volunteers* on behalf of the defendants. It also appeared in evidence that on or about the 20th of June, 1854, one of the defendants told a policeman that the goods were stolen from Pierson & Jennings' store, and that he, the defendant, meant to get the reward—this appeared from a voluntary affidavit made by the policeman, and read by the defendants to prove their object in looking after the goods.

KINGS COUNTY COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—TUESDAY, March 24.

Before Judge Strong, and Justices Schoonmaker and Emmons.

The investigation as to the sanity of John W. Layman, indicted for the killing of Cornelius Cannon, in New-Utrecht, on the 28th of December last, was continued to-day before the Court and a Jury.

The first witness called by counsel of accused was—

Mary Layman sworn.—I am the mother of the prisoner at the bar; I am 57 years old; John was 21 the 16th of December last; his health was always delicate—never what I considered well,—a general debility—not strong as some children are; he had a scrofulous disease—one they considered salt rheum and the other was bordering on the erysipelas; this was from his infancy until he was 10 years old.

The Court said it was hardly necessary to go so far back in his youth—did not think it competent testimony.

The District-Attorney supposed that this was simply an examination as to the present sanity of the prisoner. He did not want to go over all the testimony in detail twice.

Mr. Russell, of defence, said that he wanted to show the whole life of the defendant up to the time the murder was committed, and insisted upon such an examination.

Testimony of this class was ruled out.

Witness resumed.—His health was generally delicate up to the time he was ten years old; he was always very seriously disposed, and given to reading considerably; he used to read the Bible, Milton, Pollock, History generally, Philosophy, and Wesley's Sermons; his favorite books were *Pollock's Course of Time* and *Milton's Poems*.

Court.—I do not exactly understand what *Pollock's Course of Time* is.

Mr. Russell explained the character of the work to the Court.

Witness.—He was always very unsociable—very reserved; he had but two or three associates with whom he has ever been intimate; he was always correct in his deportment and respectful; of moral character; was in the habit of going to Church and Sabbath School regularly; always bowed with us at the family altar morning and night; he was brought up in the M. E. Church.

Court said that the counsel was wandering in the last question.

Witness continued.—I considered John a very intelligent and ingenious boy until 2½ years ago; his temper mild and his manners affable—never violent, when he was himself, until within two years past; never to my knowledge took what did not belong to him; he never drank intoxicating liquors to my knowledge; don't believe he knows the taste of liquor; he belonged to the Cadets of Temperance.

Q.—How long did he belong to the Cadets of Temperance?

Court.—Question overruled and exception noted.

Witness resumed.—He has always lived at home, with the exception of one night up to his arrest in December; generally at home by 9 o'clock; the first change I noticed in him was in the Spring and Winter of 1855—then he took a sudden turn of walking in the street; he had nothing to do and he walked hour after hour—something very unnatural for him; when he would come in I would ask him where he had been; he would tell me sometimes one part of the City and sometimes another; he would rush into the house in such a way that I remonstrated with him and told him that people would think he was crazy; he said he did not care—he would walk; this continued until May, 1855, when we moved from Anthony to Charlton-street; the same day we moved, I asked him if he didn't want to go out; he said no, that he never intended to go out again; I pressed him for a reason and he said his life was in danger from the spirits; they were continually watching him and threatening to kill him, and he did not feel safe: the spirit of a Mrs Dennison had manifested to him some of the secrets of Freemasonry, and they were determined to kill him; he remained at home until June, not going out from May to January following; he never opened the front door or went out of it during that time; in January he went out one morning, unbeknown to any of us, and kept the house after that until the next April; he told me he went to "ship," when he went out in January; he dressed himself very uncomfortably—put a pair of boots on with his feet nearly on the ground, when he had a good pair in his room, and put on old clothes generally; he said he would ship to get rid of the spirits; he said the clothes were good enough; he was out at this time two and a half or three hours; in April last he went out again—just after dinner, one day—hurried out secretly on Saturday, and remained until Sunday evening; he said he had been to Hackensack to get rid of the spirits; on Saturday morning, before his going, saw him talking at the window several times, but there was no person there for him to talk with; he said he had provided himself with a large stick, which he intended to have used in beating off the spirits if they had attacked him; he then remained at home until June—then, through great persuasion, we got him to go out again—after that time he went out regularly from June to December; the delusion of the spirits constantly followed him; he has been the most miserable of creatures, and we have had to watch him everywhere; he would go to his room and throw things about at the spirits—such as a hammer, lap-iron or anything he could get hold of; he threw them against the wall and broke it in doing this; at these times he would sometimes swear, and evidently thought that he was addressing somebody and trying to drive them out of the room; he had never been in the habit of swearing before; he would always have a knife or hatchet, or whatever he could get to take to bed to defend himself with during the night; we would hide the knives and he would hunt around until he could get something; I used to set up until he went to sleep nights; had frequently to go to him, he was so violent; he would hunt the room all about to drive out the spirits, or devils, as he sometimes called them; used to get up during his nightly rounds for fear that he would disturb the neighbors; at these times he frequently had on his night-clothes; he took a lighted candle to burn out the spirits at the top of the room; he would get upon a cot or a chair to do this; there was no change or diminution of his seeing spirits up to the time he left home in December; he said the spirit was Mrs. Denais, an actress; don't think he ever knew any such person; I never heard of any such person except from him; at home he would sit for hours and laugh a sneering laugh, constantly, and hold converse with the spirits; at other times he would seem to be angry with the spirits and would quarrel and dispute with them; I would ask him what was the matter; he said the spirits were persuading him to get drunk—he would not do it; and at other times wanted him to kill himself; at other times that they were persuading him to steal; the spirits affected him in his work so that he could not work at all; he could not remember what he read, although he always had a good memory before; he said the spirits drew away what he read immediately; he would strive to retain it and would clap his finger upon the lines as if he was trying to retain it on his mind; he would always repeat everything he read two or three times—two or three lines at a time; this course injured his intelligence generally; it affected his memory altogether; he did not dress himself correctly; had to follow him generally, and give him his clothes piece by piece; was very careless about his person; before this he was very neat; it made him quite deaf, we had to speak to him several times rather loud before he would answer, after I would ask him two or three times if he wanted anything without his answering, by speaking very loud, he would seem to arouse and ask what was wanted; his sight seemed good, but he was inattentive to everything; could see things directly before him; he could not find things that were within a foot of him in full sight; when told it was there he would say that it was not; his boots he could not find when pointed out to him by his father; his conduct was entirely different from other people; he is not near-sighted at all; his appetite was very irregular—sometimes eat uncommonly much, and at other times scarcely touch anything; it affected his digestive organs; he was generally costive; before this he had been regular; before this he used to sleep like any other person, but since this spiritual delusion he has had no kind of natural rest; he knew his acquaintances by sight, but did not always recognize them; would not enter into conversation; scarcely ever spoke of his friends when they were absent; he would go to church because he thought it was proper to do so, but not because he believed in it at all; he thought going to Church was necessary the same as law to keep people in good order; but the ministers knew there was no truth in what they preached—he was spiritually enlightened—had knowledge given to him by the spirits, and he was sorry that I would not let him enlighten me; they had instructed him that there was no truth in the Bible—that it was merely a history; he thought that he was always doing perfectly right; he attempted to cut his throat—it was about a week after he attempted to ship in January, 1856; I saw him when attempted to cut his throat with a razor; he got up from the table and went to his father's room that got a razor—went up stairs; his father and myself followed him immediately and took the razor out of his hands; he said that he was going to cut his throat to get out of the way of the spirits as he had no rest; he frequently requested me to move into the upper part of the City to get rid of the spirits; shortly after he attempted to cut his throat we found laudanum concealed in his bed; never knew him to threaten any one's life except the spirits, Mrs. Dennison and Mrs. Robinson; he did not know any such person only in the spirit; he never would give us any satisfaction as to what the laudanum was for; he considered the spirits as spiritual beings; John would have strange turns sometimes; be in a cold sweat, and his face would be like a dying person; he would say that he was dying; he did not lose his consciousness; had these turns once in a month or six weeks during the past year; I would tell him that he was fainting; he would say no, that he was dying, that he was filled with devils, and at every one of these turns one of them went off him, and when the last one left him, he should die in earnest; the last turn was in November last; sometimes he considered himself God, sometimes the Holy Ghost, and at other times Jesus Christ, and at other times the wandering star spoken of in St. Jude, or the tree that was twice dead and then plucked up by the roots; he frequently fancied himself a king; had been crowned king three times; sometimes of New-York and then of the United States; he had been dethroned by a red king who lived on the Fifth-avenue, and had bad wives, and he intended to shoot him when he could see him; he considered that he had a perfect right to do anything that came into his head, and that we ought to mind what he said; the right was given him by the spirits; if I told him he was wrong, and spoke harshly to him, he would say, "That is not Mrs. Layman, my mother; you are bewitched;" we told him he ought to pray for his sins; he would reply that he never sinned, and that he was Christ; these delusions were very frequent; he generally considered himself in that light; the delusion as to his being the Saviour commenced fully a year ago, and continued constantly up to the time he left home; and in the same way as to the other delusions; he repeated the assertion as to his sacred character the morning of the day he left home; he then said that he was Jesus Christ; he said these things sincerely, and finally believed what he said; the claim to holiness was always set up when we argued with or reproved him; he had another delusion that he was a dead body; said this frequently, and that life was kept in him by the spirits, and that he had died before, and when he had done all the work they (the spirits) wished him to do, then they would kill him; he repeated this every little while; he at one time said he had been Mrs. Dennison for three weeks; he used to say a man by the name of Holmes kept the spirit in him; I know no such person, nor does he, that I know of; on the 25th December last, John came down in the morning and seemed perfectly wild; his eyes were very badly blood-shot, his face swollen, and red—very florid; there was a perfect wildness about him; he was more like a maniac; he rushed into the room, turned round two or three times, clinched his hair and said "All hell fire can't be worse than my mind;" he continued so for most of the day; he walked about striking his fists against the walls, chairs, or anything that came within his reach; it was not quite so bad at night; he conversed very little during the day; had no appetite for anything; there was a perfect restlessness, but he complained of no pain; that night he retired to rest, as we thought; after he had been there a little while, as usual I went up to see; his door was open, and I could not find him in the house or yard, but found the back door and gate open; he returned in about two hours and went to bed and fastened himself in his room before I could get to him; the next day he was quite wild, but not so bad as the day before; on Saturday, the 27th, his appearance was altogether changed; he looked very pale and haggard; his eyes were sunken; he was weak and languid and quite quiet.

SATURDAY, March 21, 1857. O.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets....*Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

New-York, Tuesday, March 24, 1857—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are selling slowly at old prices. Pearls, $7 37½@$7 43¾; Pots, $7 75@$7 81¼, ₰ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is moderately inquired for at former quotations: Java, 15c.@16c.; Laguayra, 15½c.@12¾c.; Maracaibo, 12c.@18c.; Rio, 9¾c.@12c.; and St. Domingo, 11c., ₰ lb.

COTTON—The demand is pretty brisk, and desirable lots are held with increasing confidence. We quote: Middling Uplands, 13¾c.@14c.; do. Gulfs, 14½c.@14¾c.; other kinds, proportionate rates, ₰ lb. From the Circular of Messrs. NEILL BROS. & CO., we can find room for only the following extract—showing the total Cotton movement of the week:

	Week's receipts.	Receipts since Sept. 1.	Week's exports	Exprts. since Sept. 1.
1856-57...bales.	65,000	2,522,000	89,000	1,444,000
1855-56...bales.	109,000	2,739,000	78,000	1,772,000
1854-55...bales.	63,000	1,823,000	88,000	1,330,000
1853-54...bales.	83,000	2,056,000	96,000	1,176,000
1852-53...bales.	79,000	2,690,000	62,000	1,495,000

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is quite dull and heavy for State and Western Flour. Home dealers are buying with reserve; shippers are reluctant to operate. The *Africa's* accounts are very discouraging. Prices of most kinds are decidedly lower, and very irregular. The sales reported to-day do not exceed 5,400 bbls., in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range:

	Our price.	Usual price.
Ordinary State	$5 55@$5 65	$5 75
Straight State	5 65@ 5 75	6 00
Favorite and Extra State	5 85@ 6 15	6 00
Common to Good Indiana and Upper Lake	5 65@ 5 95	6 00
Common to Good Superfine Ohio	5 80@ 6 00	6 00
Fancy Michigan	5 90@ 6 00	6 00
Extra Indiana and Michigan	6 00@ 7 25	7 50
Extra Ohio	6 00@ 7 75	8 00
Fancy Genesee	6 25@ 6 50	6 75
Extra Genesee	6 75@ 8 25	8 50
Extra Missouri	6 00@ 8 25	8 50

Canadian is sparingly inquired for, at languid rates. Superfine to extra is worth only $6@$7 50 ₰ bbl; 550 bbls. were disposed of within the range. Southern is depressed, cheaper, and declining. The transactions since our last comprise about 2,500 bbls. low Mixed to Fancy and Extra, at $6@$8 and $8 50 ₰ bbl. Rye Flour is sparingly offered and purchased, at $5 50@$5 for Fine to Superfine, ₰ bbl. Corn Meal is in moderate supply and demand at $3 25@$3 30 for Jersey, and $3 60@$3 65 for Brandywine, ₰ bbl. The latter brings $17 25@$17 50 in puncheons.

FRUIT—The regular movements are limited, checked by the want of stock and the high claims of owners. Sales were made, by auction, to-day, of about 100 boxes Sicily Lemons, at $2 75; 40 half boxes do. do., at $1 30; 2,200 boxes Sicily Oranges, at $3 20@$3 35; and 500 half boxes do. do., at $1 65 each.

GRAIN—Wheat is very dull, nominally down 3c.@5c. ₰ bushel, and still decreasing in value. We heard of sales of only small lots, including choice Canadian White, to arrive, at $1 70 ₰ bushel. Rye is heavy and languid. Sales have been reported since our last of about 7,250 bushels, at prices ranging 85c.@90c. ₰ bushel. Toward the close factors could not get an offer of more than 88c. ₰ bushel, for the primest parcel. Buyers generally look for a fall. Barley readily brings $1 50@$1 60, in lots, ₰ bushel, being scarce and in demand. Barley Malt is still rare and needed at from $1 65@$1 75, some factors asking as much as $1 80 ₰ bushel. Oats are moderately inquired for and are stiffly held at 54c.@55c. for Western; 52c.@54c. for State; 51½c.@53c. for Jersey, and 49c.@51c. for Southern, ₰ bushel. Corn continues in good demand, but at falling prices. We have heard of sales of about 51,000 bushels at 64c.@68c. for mixed Southern; 64c.@72c. for new and old yellow; and 65c.@73c. for new and old white, ₰ bushel. Mixed Western, in store, would be taken at 65c., but is not offered under 67c.@68. ₰ bushel.

HAY—There were 550 bales River purchased at 80c.@$1 for large and small lots ₰ 100 lbs.

HOPS—There were 75 bales last year's growth disposed of at 8c.@12c. ₰ lb.

IRON—The demand is limited, but prices are supported.

LEAD—Is rather quiet, yet stiffly held.

LIME—Rockland has fallen to 83c.@90c. for Common, and $1 25 for Lump, ₰ bbl. Demand, fair.

MOLASSES—The market is not active; prices, however, are unaltered. New-Orleans, 75c.@76c.; Porto Rico, 57c.@63c.; Cuba Muscovado, 49c.@53c.; and Clayed Cuba, 40c.@43c. ₰ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Remain quiet and rather heavy at previously quoted rates.

OILS—Crude Whale finds ready buyers, mainly at 72c. ₰ gallon,—but nearly all other varieties are inactive, though quoted steady.

PROVISIONS—Pork is steadily improving, sales having been reported since our last of about 850 bbls., in lots, at $24 for Mess, here and to arrive, and $19 10@$19 20 for Prime, ₰ bbl. Dressed Hogs bring, in lots, 9¾c. @10¾c. ₰ lb. Cut Meats are in limited demand, and are heavy at 11c.@11¾c. for Hams; and 9c.@9½c. for Shoulders, ₰ lb. Bacon is more sought after and is firm, at 10¾c.@10c. ₰ lb. Lard is in good request at buoyant prices. The transactions since our last reach about 1,900 bbls. and tcs., mostly fair to strictly prime, here and to arrive, at 14¾c.@14¾c., and some kegs at 15c., ₰ lb. Beef is in fair demand, at full rates. The transactions since our last consist of 425 bbls., at $10@$11 for new Prime; $12 25@$13 25 for Country Mess; $16@$16 25 for repacked Western Mess; and $17@$17 25 for extra Chicago do., ₰ bbl. New Prime Mess Beef is worth $23@$23 50 ₰ tierce. Beef Hams are scarce and needed, at $23@$24 ₰ bbl. Butter is in fair demand, and is worth 17c.@23c. for Ohio; 20c.@25c. for common to very good State; and 26c.@30c. for prime to very choice do., ₰ lb. Cheese is in very light supply and good request, at 13c.@14c. ₰ lb.

RICE—There were 475 tcs. disposed of at $4 25@$5 25 ₰ 100 lbs., mostly within the range.

SUGARS—The demand is good, and prices favor factors. Sales have been reported at about 650 hhds. Cuba, &c., in lots, at from 8¾c.@10½c., with (last evening) an invoice of Manilla to arrive at 9¼c.; and 800 boxes Havana within our previous range. Refined sugars are more sought after, and are held for somewhat higher prices.

TALLOW—There have been 10,000 lots prime sold at old figures.

WHISKY—Sales transpired, to-day, of about 750 bbls. Ohio and Prison at 26½c@27c. ₰ gallon subsequently held higher.

FREIGHTS—Were not so brisk, but shipowners claimed full rates. For Liverpool—Cotton, 5-32d. @8-16d. ₰ lb.; Flour, 1s. 7½d.@1s. 9d. ₰ bbl.; Grain, 6½d.@7¾d. ₰ bush.; Beef, 3s. ₰ tc.; Resin, 2s. ₰ bbl., and heavy goods, 17s. 6d.@22s. 6d. ₰ ton. For other ports, proportionate quotations.

[Advertisement.]

Trinity Church.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I belong to one of the congregations of Trinity Church. When I joined it and paid a certain sum of money for my pew I supposed that I was acquiring certain rights such as belong to the members of every congregation or religious society, and that nobody could take these rights from me except "by due course of law."

But it now appears that Mr. THURLOW WEED, Mr. BRADISH, Mr. SPENCER, Dr. TYNG, Dr. TAYLOR, Mr. GRINNELL and Mr. MINTURN, are vehemently beseeching the Legislature to take them away, and to pass a law that some ten to fifteen thousand strangers shall come in for an equal share,—that the congregations of Trinity Church shall no longer elect their own church officers, but that all the Episcopalians in New-York shall have an equal voice in electing them, whether they have ever seen the inside of Trinity Church or not.

Such a law is on its face about as reasonable as a law that the congregation of Grace Church should vote for the Vestrymen of Calvary Church—that the stockholders of the Merchant's Bank should appoint the Directors of the Bank of New-York—or that the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of New-York should be elected by the inhabitants of all the Counties of the State. If it gave me, by way of compensation, a right to vote in some one or more of the other churches of the City to which I do not belong; if it enabled me to retaliate on the congregation of Grace Church, should they compel me to listen to a stupid clergyman every Sunday, by imposing some equally dreary and offensive divine upon them, it would still be absurd. But since it gives to strangers a preposterous right of controlling my affairs, without allowing me the equally irrational indulgence of interfering in theirs, it is not only absurd, but one-sided and unjust. Therefore, when I became aware of the proposed measure, I humbly and dutifully took it for granted that there was something special and peculiar in this case which the Legislature and Mr. THURLOW WEED and Mr. R. B. MINTURN knew and which I did not know—and which explained what seemed so extraordinary and outrageous.

I proceeded to search for this unknown something, and I diligently read an indefinite number of charters, acts, reports and pamphlets, dating from 1697 to the present time, but the result of my investigation was a total failure. I cannot find out, and I hereby beg to be informed why the congregations of Trinity Church should be an exception to the general rule that every congregation—Presbyterian, Methodist, Episcopalian, Roman Catholic and Latter-Day Saint, elects its own officers—vestrymen, trustees, ruling elders, or whatever they may be;—why these particular congregations should be put in subjection to a crowd of strangers who have no interest in their affairs; and why (if this anomaly must be established) they should not have the like privilege of invading Grace Church and St. George's, and compelling their rectors to preach in a surplice and their pewholders to obey new and uncongenial sextons. And until I am informed of some good and satisfactory reason for so strange a violation of universal usage and natural right, I beg leave, as one of the individuals injured and disfranchised, to enter my protest against it.

The first reason generally assigned is, that Trinity Church is "rich." This is true. By paying the clergymen of its four churches less by half than the churches up town pay their Rectors, it has an annual surplus of income which it gives away. But if its property belongs to it by law, this is an insufficient reason for taking it away. If the Legislature decide that it can lawfully take away the property and the rights of Trinity Church (which are *my* property and *my* rights) on this ground, there will be joy among the disciples of FOURIER, when the fact becomes generally known—the Five Points will speedily call for a Committee of Inquiry to investigate the affairs of the Fifth-avenue—and bank stocks and real estate (that of the Church and its enemies included) will fall to a lower figure than they have reached within the memory of the oldest Episcopalian inhabitant.

Next it is said—as a second reason—that my agents and servants, the Vestry of Trinity Church, whom I helped to elect last Easter Tuesday, have managed my affairs unwisely; that they have given away money to "High Church" parishes, whereas they ought to have given it to "Low Church" parishes; that they built a chapel on Twenty-first-street for members of their own congregation who lived up town, whereas they ought, instead, to have bought up all the old down town churches whose congregations had moved away and sold them at a profit for building lots; that when they reported to the Senate the value of their property, they stated that each lot was put down as worth so much on the Assessors books for that year, and for how much each was rented, whereas they ought to have gone farther, and returned opinions as to its value in the market, which any person could determine from these data just as well as they could have done—and generally that "in the opinion of" a number of persons who do not profess to have any special information on the subject, (and who are parties interested in getting away my rights, and many of whom belong to a "Committee" appointed by some unknown authority to take measures for getting them away,) the Vestry I employ have not been quite as judicious or quite as efficient as they might have been.

Now if we, the congregations of Trinity Church or our agents, have done any legal wrong, or neglected any legal duty, I suppose the Legislature is not the tribunal to try us. That is work which Judges and Attorney Generals are paid to do. And if neither we nor our agents have done any legal wrong, but have merely managed our own property and affairs less discreetly than we might have done, neither Courts nor Legislature have power to interfere with us. The remedy is to pass general laws by which the like abuse or neglect may be prevented or remedied for the future. If the Legislature is prevailed on to disfranchise me and take away my property on grounds like these, I shall certainly ask that powerful body at its next session for a Committee of Inquiry to ascertain whether the pew rents of Grace Church be not too high—whether the Vestry of St. George's did not err grossly when they spent the money that would have built a Free Church in adorning their own costly church edifice with a pair of open-work stone steeples—and also whether the estimable and philanthropic private gentlemen who instigate the present prosecution against me, be not really richer than they appear to be on the assessor's books—whether they give away as much of their income as they ought; and whether their property would not be better taken care of if I had a share in its management. If they say that all these are questions of private right and private discretion, with which I have nothing to do, I fully admit the force of the objection, but I reply that they cannot set it up after inviting the Legislature to interfere with my private rights on the ground of an error in the exercise of a private discretion vested in my agents. And if they say that they have legal rights in Trinity Church, though they do not belong to it, I answer that whether they have them or not, is just as much a question of law for the Courts, and not for the Legislature, as the question whether I have a right to interfere with the property of St. George's Church, to which I do not belong, or with the stores and dwelling-houses they suppose themselves to own in fee simple absolute.

I know of no other ground than these two, on which it is sought to justify the act of confiscation now pending in the Legislature. Wealthy men and conservative men like those who are active in promoting it, must be visited with judicial blindness, or they would never ally themselves with blind popular clamor against a "wealthy religious corporation," and ask the Legislature to set up so perilous a precedent. The means they have consented to employ are worse, if possible, than the end they seek to attain. It is a dangerous novelty for the Legislature of this State to undertake the decision of questions whether one school of theological opinion or another be the authorized creed of a particular Church,—and whether one parish church or another is the better entitled to aid and bounty from Episcopalians. It is quite as alarming to find a Committee of the Legislature appointed to inquire into a question of private right sitting with closed doors, taking *ex parte* evidence "of opinion" from the very men who have constituted themselves or been constituted by others a "Committee" to attack those rights, refusing even a copy of the testimony thus taken to the parties interested in upholding them, and then suddenly putting on record, without notice or opportunity of defence to the party assailed, a report like that of last January, in which even the worst insinuations embodied in the vague hearsays thus collected are adopted and exaggerated.

Perhaps I may trouble you with some farther suggestions on this subject. It deserves attention. The rights of the ancient Corporation now assailed are of some dignity and of some importance—but they are insignificant when compared with the general security of private property, the stability of private right, and the honor of the State of New-York, and these are in equal jeopardy. O.

DRY GOODS.

SPRING MANTILLAS.

MOLYNEUX BELL has commenced his SPRING AND SUMMER RETAIL TRADE,

And is prepared to offer to the ladies a MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF MOIRE ANTIQUE, SILK AND FRENCH LACE MANTILLAS,

In all the varieties and newest designs to be found in the City.

His Stock of GUIPURE LACE, SCARFS AND MANTILLAS, IS UNSURPASSED BY ANY COMPETITOR.

NEW DESIGNS ARE BEING OPENED DAILY.

No. 58 Canal-st., Near Broadway.

MANTILLAS! MANTILLAS!! MANTILLAS!!!

BRODIE'S RETAIL OPENING Will take place On THURSDAY, March 26, Upon which occasion Mr. B. will display A MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT OF IMPORTED MANTLES, IN SILK, SILK AND LACE, AND ALL LACE. Also, a much LARGER STOCK than usual of HIS OWN WELL-KNOWN MANUFACTURE, In all the above fabrics.

MOURNING MANTILLAS. OPENING DAY.

A large and elegant assortment of MOURNING MANTILLAS will be ready for inspection at WEED'S FASHIONABLE MOURNING EMPORIUM, on Wednesday and Thursday, March 25 and 26. WEED'S MOURNING STORE, No. 579 Broadway, Directly opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

CHEAP SILKS! CHEAP SILKS! FROM AUCTION.

$7,000 worth of new Silks will be offered this morning at JUST & CO.'S., No. 51 Catharine-st. 4 doors from Monroe.

10 lots handsome Plaids and Foulards, 4s. 6d. 13 lots richer and heavier, a new style, 6s. 7 lots extra rich beautiful goods, at 8s. 3 lots Satin Plaids in a variety of styles. Great bargains. Ladies will please call and see the goods. JUST & CO., No. 51 Catharine st., 4 doors from Monroe.

DAMAGED SHAWLS! DAMAGED SHAWLS!!

A large lot of Stella Shawls at $2 00, slightly soiled on the outside. Several lots of the richest goods imported, imperfection very slight, at half price. Those in want will save money by calling early at JUST & CO.'S, No. 51 Catharine-st., four doors from Monroe-st.

MANTILLAS! MANTILLAS!! MANTILLAS!!! BRODIE'S RETAIL OPENING Will take place On THURSDAY, March 26.

BRIDAL APPOINTMENTS for the MILLION, at PAVILION DE FLORA, No. 361 Broadway.

COIFFURES FOR ALL CREATION at PAVILION DE FLORA, No. 361 Broadway.

PAVILION DE FLORA offers perpetual attractions in FLOWERS, the most favored that Paris can produce. No. 361 Broadway. JAMES TUCKER, Proprietor.

RICH FANCY RIBBONS On retail at PAVILION DE FLORA, No. 361 Broadway.

DOWN THEY GO! ANOTHER REDUCTION IN PRICE. The whole of our immense stock to be CLOSED OUT by the 1st of June. Here are the prices for this week, and also the usual rates at other establishments:

	Our price.	Usual price.
White China Tea Sets, 44 pieces	$5 75	$6 50
White Toilet Sets	2 00	5 00
White Dinner Sets, 154 pieces	16 00	24 00
Cut Glass Goblets, the dozen	1 75	3 00
Cut Glass Champagnes, the dozen	1 20	2 25
Cut Glass Wines, the dozen	75	1 50
Bohemian Glass Finger Bowls, the dozen	1 80	3 00
Cut Glass Decanters, the pair	2 50	4 00
Decorated China Vases, the pair	7 50	12 00
Silver-plated Table Forks, the dozen	4 00	6 00
Silver-plated Table Spoons, the dozen	3 75	5 75
Silver-plated Tea Spoons, the dozen	1 50	2 50
Silver-plated Casters, each	4 75	7 00
Silver-plated Molasses Pitchers, each	2 00	3 00
Silver-plated Tea Sets, 6 pieces	20 00	30 00
Silver-plated Cake Baskets	6 50	10 00
Silver-plated Toast Racks, each	2 75	4 00
Silver-plated Tea Kettles	11 00	19 00

The public will agree with us that these figures are low, and when they examine the goods they will be sure to make their selections.

W. J. F. DAILEY & CO., Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway,

JAMES CROPSEY, NO. 481 BROADWAY,

Respectfully informs the public that his stock of SPRING GOODS is now complete, And invites the ladies to examine his assortment of Chintz Chené Silks in bayadere and figures, Printed Organdies and Jaconets, Organdie, Grenadine, Silk and Barège FLOUNCED ROBES. A very large stock of the newest and most MAGNIFICENT EMBROIDERIES, Black Lace Mantillas and Points. Just received from the late peremptory auction sales 400 pieces of IRISH LINENS, which will be sold below the cost of importation.

AEQUUM LOCUM, AEQUAS PROELII LEGES PETO. JAMES A. HEARN HAS NOW OPEN MANTELETS, BASQUES, TRAVELING CLOAKS, MOURNING MANTELETS, CHILDREN'S MANTELETS, IN VARIETY. In taste and in elegance. HIS ASSORTMENT will exceed anything he has before offered. No. 775 Broadway, Above 9th-st.

MOURNING GOODS. COMPETITION CHALLENGED. Importations extraordinary. $100,000 worth of goods, suitable to every stage of mourning, from the bereaved widow to the most fastidious belle. Please call and examine W. JACKSON'S New Mourning Store, No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S HOSIERY. The Spring importations at GENIN'S Bazaar include all articles of silk, thread, cotton, and woolen underwear required by ladies, misses, infants, and boys, manufactured to order in Paris and London exclusively for this establishment. GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. 513 Broadway, 8t. Nicholas Hotel.

BAREGE AND GRENADINE ROBES, IN RICH CHENE AND MEDALLION FLOUNCES. The above styles are confined to JAMES COOPER, No. 481 Broadway.

EMBROIDERIES At an immense reduction, being the last week before removal to No. 703 Broadway. MILLER & GRANT, No. 371 Broadway.

ISAAC HADDOCK, NO. 265 GRAND-STREET, Having had his Dry Goods Store made more convenient and better lighted than heretofore, will be glad to see his customers again on and after Monday, 23d inst.

THE PRINCESS "MATHILDE" ROBE. A new and elegant style of promenade dress, At JAMES CROPSEY'S, No. 481 Broadway.

THE "ECOSSAIS" ROBE. The latest Parisian novelty, at JAMES CROPSEY'S, No. 481 Broadway.

HOUSEKEEPERS ARE INFORMED THAT they can find 4-4 Long Cloth at 9 cents per yard, 4-4 Wamsutta Muslin, (the best Shirting Muslin in the country,) at 11½ cents, and 10-4 Utica Sheeting 28 cents per yard, and other domestic goods in proportion, at the closing sale. No. 767 Broadway, below 9th-st. N. B.—All must be sold before April 1, next.

A. JAKOBI & CO., No. 767 BROADWAY, return thanks to the ladies and public in general, for the patronage they received since the commencement of their closing sales, and beg to inform them that the sale will be continued until the 1st of April next only. A. JAKOBI & CO., No. 767 Broadway.

$20,000 WORTH OF EMBROIDERIES, Laces, &c., will be offered on Monday, March 23, at greatly reduced prices at the closing sale No. 767 Broadway, below 9th-st. N. B.—The best stock of embroidered bands in the City.

DRY GOODS.

CARPETS.

DOUGHTY & BROTHER, NO. 341 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, OPPOSITE THE PARK.

We are constantly receiving from Europe and the American sales ALL THE LATEST STYLES OF CARPETINGS, which we offer at the LOWEST MARKET RATES. A fine stock of CHEAP INGRAINS CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

BEAUTIFUL SPRING MANTILLAS, Adapted to present season's wear, IN VELVET, TAFFETA AND MOIRE ANTIQUE. An exquisite assortment. Will be opened Monday, March 26, GEO. BULPIN, No. 361 Broadway.

GREAT NOVELTIES IN MANTILLAS On BULPIN'S OPENING DAY, No. 361 Broadway. GUIPURE LACE MANTILLAS. CHANTILLY LACE MANTILLAS. FRENCH LACE MANTILLAS. VELVET MANTILLAS. SILK MANTILLAS. THURSDAY, MARCH 26.

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE WRAPPERS, Or Summer cloth Mantles; A graceful and extremely beautiful garment. BULPIN'S opening day, Thursday, March 26. No. 361 Broadway.

BEAUTIFUL NEW MANTILLAS, Opening day, Thursday, March 26. GEO. BULPIN, No. 361 Broadway.

HANDSOME VELVET MANTILLAS, For early Spring wear, On BULPIN'S opening day, Thursday, March 26. No. 361 Broadway.

DECIDED NOVELTIES FOR LADIES.!! BULPIN'S SPRING MANTILLAS, Opening day, Thursday, March 26. No. 361 Broadway.

ELEGANT VELVET MANTILLAS, For early Spring costume. Beautiful, rich and new. On BULPIN'S opening day, Thursday, March 26. No. 361 Broadway.

ANNUAL SPRING EXHIBITION Of new and elegant mantillas, On Thursday, March 26. GEO. BULPIN, No 361 Broadway.

1,000 SILK MANTILLAS, The latest Paris modes, Are now ready, And will be exhibited On BULPIN'S opening day, Thursday, March 26, No. 361 Broadway.

500 CHANTILLY LACE MANTILLAS, New and beautiful patterns IN RUFFLED SCARFS, SHAWLS AND TALMAS, On BULPIN'S opening day, Thursday, March 26, No. 361 Broadway.

100 VELVET MANTILLAS, For present season's wear, Will be exhibited, ON BULPIN'S OPENING DAY, Thursday, March 26. No. 361 Broadway.

200 GUIPURE LACE MANTILLAS, Of most recherche designs, Will be exhibited ON BULPIN'S OPENING DAY, Thursday, March 26. No. 361 Broadway.

350 FRENCH LACE MANTILLAS, Rich in work; Beautiful in design. BULPIN'S OPENING DAY, Thursday, March 26. No. 361 Broadway.

COSTLY AND RECHERCHE MANTILLAS. The latest Parisian modes, Imported for the occasion, On BULPIN'S opening day. Thursday, March 26. No. 361 Broadway.

SPRING OPENING. GRAHAM & FANCHER will open, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 25, MANTELETS, BASQUES AND TRAVELING CLOAKS, MILLINERY, STRAW GOODS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS, BLONDES, LACES, &c., SUPERIOR IN QUALITY AND STYLE. No. 271 Hudson-st., Between Canal and Spring sts.

DOMESTICS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION! Bleached and Unbleached Sheetings and Shirtings, Drillings, Tickings, Prints, Ginghams, Checks, Canton Flannels, White and Colored Woolen Flaunels, and every other variety of domestic manufacture. THE LARGEST RETAIL STOCK of Domestic Goods in the City. 15 PER CENT. BELOW CUSTOMARY PRICES! LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259, and 261 GRAND-ST., And Nos. 47 and 49 C

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 25, 1857.

☞ The NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served in this City and vicinity for ONE SHILLING a week. Single Copies TWO CENTS. Mail subscribers SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES is published every Evening, (*Sundays Excepted.*) One edition will be issued at ONE and the other at THREE o'clock P. M. It will be sent by mail at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing nearly all the reading matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday, is mailed at THREE DOLLARS a year.

The WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed at TWO DOLLARS a year for single Copies. TWENTY-FIVE Copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, to one address.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6 cents per single copies.

Terms, invariably cash in advance.

Publication Office, No. 128 Nassau-st., cor. of Beekman.

RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO., Publishers.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The New-York Appointments are a little in the fog, their official promulgation having been for some reason withheld. It was understood in Washington, last evening, however, that the following disposition of offices had certainly been made:

For Collector.....AUGUSTUS SCHELL.
For Surveyor.....EMANUEL B. HART.
For Naval Officer.....L. H. BIRDSALL.
For Marshal.....ISAIAH RYNDERS.
For Navy Agent.....GEORGE B. SANDERS.

We are still without the names of the appointees to the offices of Postmaster, Naval Storekeeper, and Inspector of Drugs, though it was confidently asserted, in this City, yesterday, that Mr. FOWLER had been reappointed to the former office. The long agony will probably be over to-day.

The steamship *Africa*, with three days later news from Europe, arrived yesterday morning. We receive by this mail the British ministerial explanations, with reference to the recent defeat in Parliament on the China question. Lord PALMERSTON in the Commons, and Earl GRANVILLE in the Lords, simultaneously announced that, after temporary estimates were voted, and other urgent business transacted, Parliament would be dissolved, and an appeal made to the Courts. In the meantime, and in despite of defeat, it does not appear, from the First Minister's statement, that there will be any material alteration in the policy to be pursued towards China. No official intimation is given that Sir JOHN BOWRING, and other British officials, will be recalled. On the contrary, orders have been issued for the immediate embarcation of men and military stores for the seat of war, and there is every indication that determined steps will be taken to protect the lives and property of British residents in China, now believed to be in imminent peril. Lord PALMERSTON has received addresses of sympathy from Liverpool, Manchester, and other important cities, and, to judge from the tone of the independent newspaper press of the United Kingdom, he is strongly supported by the voice of the nation.

Some further intelligence of an important character has been received from China. The authorities and the people were ferocious in their enmity to the English, and a wholesale attempt to poison the latter at Hong Kong had created considerable alarm. At Singapore, the Chinese threatened to massacre all the European residents, and a panic prevailed. We publish, elsewhere, the chief points of the instructions from the Court at Pekin to the Governors of the Five Ports; it exhibits such a bitter and determined hostility to the British as to afford ample grounds for the apprehension that existing difficulties will not be easily settled. It was further reported that the Government had seized the Central opium dépôt belonging to the East India Company.

Through Russian sources we are informed that the Shah has ratified the Treaty of Commerce concluded at Constantinople between FERUKH KHAN and the Representatives of the United States. This treaty authorizes the establishment of an American Mission at Teheran, and Consulates at Teheran, Tauris, and Bushire. The signing of the treaty of Peace between Great Britain and Persia, was officially announced in Parliament by Earl GRANVILLE, on the 5th of March.

We publish in another part of this morning's paper, a very interesting account, copied from a London journal, of late operations and successes of American Missionaries in Persia.

The Washington *Star* states that reliable information from Panama has been received at Washington, to the effect that Messrs. MORSE and BORLAND, the Special and Resident Ministers from this Government in New-Granada, have been constrained to demand their passports, owing to the determination of that Government to refuse to do justice to the matters now in issue with the United States, and that great excitement consequently exists on the Isthmus, where it is confidently anticipated that the Government here will promptly direct United States vessels of war to take possession of the ports of Panama and Aspinwall.

Two slaves—a yellow man and a black—owned by a Nashville hotel-keeper, attempted to escape from bondage last week, by traveling together as master and servant. One was sufficiently white to carry out the deception, until recognized by a Nashville merchant, Mr. CHARLES FOX, who was on his way to New-York. LEVI, the yellow man, finding he was detected, drew a pistol and shot himself in the abdomen and afterwards cut his throat, preferring death to a return to Slavery.

Ex-President PIERCE declines the compliment of a public dinner, tendered him by citizens of Philadelphia, stating that he has adopted a rule to discourage all such demonstrations. The General will pass the month of April in Philadelphia.

Trinity Church matters again occupied a good share of attention in the State Senate yesterday. A remonstrance was presented from the Chamber of Commerce against discriminating tolls. Resolutions complimentary to General WOOL, and tendering him the privileges, were adopted in both houses.

The inhabitants of Chelsea, Mass., have voted to accept a City Charter. This will not move them any further from Boston, nor prevent Chelsea from being in fact a part of the latter place, the same as Brooklyn is a part of New-York.

We learn from Kansas that Mr. ROBINSON has withdrawn his resignation of the Governorship of Kansas, and declared his adhesion to the Topeka Constitution. The Free-State Convention is reported to have been the largest ever held in Kansas, the proceedings being very enthusiastic.

A second bedplate for the steamer *Baltic* was cast yesterday afternoon at the Novelty Works. It was one of the heaviest castings ever made, weighing something over *sixty* tons. It was a splendid success,—the operation being perfect in every respect, and was witnessed by a large crowd of speculators. The *Adriatic*, which lies in dock at the works, is rapidly advancing towards completion. She will be by all odds the most magnificent vessel afloat.

There was an important decision in the General Term, Supreme Court, yesterday, concerning the law of negotiable paper. Mr. MOORE sold some coal to Mr. MCGERVEY, who gave in payment his note, made payable to MOORE, and endorsed by Mr. CROSS. The note was protested, and MOORE sued both the maker and endorser. The question is, whether a holder, who is also a payee, can recover of an endorser, who has endorsed for the purpose of giving the maker credit with such payee. The case of course will go to the Court of Appeals.

J. W. WATSON, of No. 334 Broadway, was arrested yesterday, on a charge of fraud. It appears that he received from, and sold for, a Mr. LEWIS SALIN two notes for $1,000 each, but did not return the proceeds to Mr. SALIN as punctually as desirable. The matter was set down for examination.

Few lectures during the late lecturing season have achieved the success attained last night by the discourse on the "Battles in the Crimea," delivered, at Hope Chapel, by Capt. DE LA RIVIERE, an officer of the Zouave Guard. The advertisement preluding the lecture described the Captain as "a participant in the sanguinary engagements of the Alma, Inkermann, Balaklava, Tchernaya, and the storming of Sebastopol," but hinted nothing further respecting him. But few persons imagined that the building would be crowded with a most intelligent auditory, and that the utmost enthusiasm would be manifested. Yet such was the case, and at the close of the lecture a meeting was organized, on motion of General WETMORE, and General SANDFORD was appointed to the Chair. A resolution of thanks to Captain DE LA RIVIERE was passed, and he was invited to deliver other lectures on the same subject.

The mud in the streets grows deeper and more like putty every hour. The people, finding indignation entirely ineffective, are trying to shame EBLING into a sense of duty. In scores of places, yesterday, they had piled the mud into tombs, mounds and graves, out of which the hats and boots of effigies protruded, and over the heaps placed inscriptions in shocking verse, commenting on the undiscovered virtues of Mayor WOOD, and the wretched inefficiency of EBLING. The streets have not yet been given over to the contractors, to whom they were awarded last week. Why, we are unable to discover.

The Surrogate gave a decision yesterday in the JAMES BACH will case, ordering the same to probate. Mr. BACH was formerly a merchant of this City, but retired from business for the past twelve years. He died in October last at the age of 70, leaving all his personal and real estate to two lady housekeepers. As he left no known relatives, the will was contested by the Public Administrator, claiming for the City the personal property, and by the Attorney-General, claiming on behalf of the State the real estate. The will was contested on the ground of incapacity, and undue influences upon the testator. The Surrogate held that the evidence showed that the decedent was possessed of sound mind and testamentary capacity when he made the will. The amount of property involved is some $20,000.

The furniture, dental apparatus, and other effects of Dr. BURDELL, at No. 31 Bond-street, are to be sold at auction on Monday next, by the Public Administrator, pursuant to the order of the Surrogate. The furniture to be sold includes that in the first and second stories only. That of the basement, the third story and the attic, belongs to Mrs. CUNNINGHAM, and will remain undisturbed till the 1st of next May. Mrs. CUNNINGHAM'S children will remain unmolested in the house till the 1st of May.

The examination of Coroner CONNERY, relative to alleged indecorum in his examination of witnesses at the "Grand Inquest" at No. 31 Bond-street, on the body of Dr. HARVEY BURDELL, was commenced yesterday before Judge DALY. The proceedings, if not very interesting, were at least very funny. Whether they will redeem the lack of dignity complained of in the aforesaid inquest, or add fresh ridicule to that investigation, may, at present, be considered a doubtful matter.

The City Assessors—two from each Ward—held a meeting yesterday at the City Hall, to take action towards getting a uniform salary allowed them. They propose to petition the Board of Supervisors to give them $700 each per annum, the compensation at present paid to the Brooklyn Assessors. At the present time their pay is decided by the value of property assessed in their respective Wards, and varies from $425 to $625 a year, never, according to their statement, exceeding the last named amount.

A divorce suit was commenced in the Supreme Court Circuit yesterday, to which the parties are JAMES Y. and EMILY A. SMITH.

The Almshouse Governors met yesterday and did nothing of importance. Under their care there are now 6,623 persons.

The Palmerston Ministry.

Lord PALMERSTON'S faith in the vitality of his official character really almost reaches the sublimity of fanaticism. Fortune and faithful followers have conspired to feed the flame of his belief with the fuel of experience, and now after nearly half a century of public life, at an age when most men begin to think of the arm-chair of repose and the chimney corner of domestic adulation, the high-spirited Viscount, having sustained in the Commons a defeat as vexatious as it must have been unexpected, throws himself and his Cabinet at once upon the country with the audacity of a SHERIDAN and the self-confidence of a PITT.

Parliament combines to kill PALMERSTON, and lo! it is PALMERSTON who kills Parliament! "You have beaten me," he cries to the disorderly army of the allies, "You have beaten me; but, in beating me, you have beaten a Parthian foe, whose retreat shall be your ruin." The Ministerial statement made by the Premier in the House of Commons breathes a spirit of defiance so absolute as to be positively good-humored. Lord PALMERSTON patronizes the "accidental majority" in the most supreme way. He tells them flatly—what they very well know—that no man of them can hope to combine a party sufficiently strong to carry the country against the existing Ministry, and declares that, as they have shown themselves unwilling to acquiesce in the policy of a Government which they may overthrow but cannot supplant, it is just as well that they should be sent back to their constituents for "revision and correction." "You have been a Parliament now," he says, "for five long years, in the course of which you have seen much more of life than usually falls to the lot of Parliaments—you have had your share of governing and debating—more than your share of excitement and interest. Why should you not be dissolved and returned to your original elements? In truth you are a very *old* Parliament, and therefore you can hardly suit me who am a very young Premier." He passes disdainfully over the agency of Mr. COBDEN in the vote which brought on the crisis, hardly alluding to the existence of the party of which that gentleman is the temporary leader. He compliments Mr. DISRAELI on the good sense and good breeding of his recent course, and gives Mr. GLADSTONE a sarcastic intimation that he is quite too headlong and impulsive a creature to be successful in organizing afresh the shattered system of Torydom. In short, from the beginning to the end of his brilliant and effective speech, he is as jaunty, as supercilious, as satirical, as free from malice, and as contemptuous of principle as ever.

He will carry on the business of the country as carefully as Parliament will permit; he will support Sir JOHN BOWRING as stoutly as the national honor now requires; and he will leave the final judgment of his policy and his measures to be pronounced, not on the benches of St. Stephen's, but at the hustings of all England, with an evident conviction that the verdict of the electors will continue himself and his friends in power; not because they are the persons best fitted to administer the affairs of Great Britain, but because nobody else can be found upon whom a decent working majority of votes can be united.

We have little doubt that the event will bear him out. Mr. COBDEN took up the gauntlet of the Premier with some slight appearance of irritation, and proclaimed his readiness to go into a contest against the cry of "PALMERSTON forever, and war in China!" But it is difficult to see just what rallying cry Mr. COBDEN himself expects to lead on and up into the shout of "Victory!" No great question of principle can be brought before the country between this time and the month of May, and England cannot be revolutionized by an appeal in behalf of Commissioner YEH and the Celestial Empire. The political world of our transatlantic cousins is subsiding rapidly into the condition in which DE TOCQUEVILLE found our own public life to be twenty years ago, when he declared himself to be in some doubt whether most to pity the people who could be agitated by such trivial questions, or to envy the people who could find no questions more important to divide them. The need of statesmanship i spassing over from the Old world to the New. Let us hope that with the need the *gift* of statesmanship also may come to us!

The Governor of Kansas.

Gov. GEARY is reported, by the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun*, to have disclaimed the statements put into his mouth by the Missouri *Democrat*, attributing his resignation to a failure of the late President to give him promised support. It is now alleged that his abandonment of the Territory was prompted by other reasons. On the other hand, the Missouri *Democrat* declares that Gov. GEARY uttered everything attributed to him, in the presence of five or six witnesses, and said much more in condemnation of the Pro-Slavery faction in Kansas, which they did not publish. We hope it will not be found that the Ex-Governor has permitted vanity to get the better of discretion. If he were going to Washington for the purpose of making better terms with the new Administration, and obtaining fresh support, he should have talked less freely in a newspaper-office. If, on the contrary, he has no intention of returning, he should not retreat from statements which he has made.

It is rumored that ROBERT J. WALKER is thought of as his successor. We doubt whether the office would suit him any better than he would suit the country. Why not give Senator DOUGLAS an opportunity to distinguish himself in this new field? As the father of the Nebraska bill, he may be supposed thoroughly to understand its true intent and meaning,—and he would probably be glad of an opportunity to vindicate his assurances to the Democracy of the North, that the bill was *not* intended to carry Slavery into Kansas. He has all the ability, energy and courage essential to the proper discharge of the Executive functions, and he could not fail to command the respect and confidence of those in the Territory who make the most trouble there.

We should be glad, on the whole, to see Senator DOUGLAS appointed to the vacant post The President could not possibly give any stronger pledge of his determination to give the doctrine of popular sovereignty full effect.

The Dallas-Clarendon Treaty.

We do not see much reason to doubt the speedy and satisfactory return to our shores of the Treaty which goes out to England in the steamship *America* from Boston to-day. For, although the much-talked-of "amendments" upon which the Senate has been occupied in secret session have not been formally published to the world, enough has been made known of their tenor and force to warrant a belief that the English Ministry will make little difficulty in accepting them as modifications of the original instrument, which do not at all affect its vital qualities.

The objects held in view by the British Government, from the beginning of the negotiations which resulted in the Dallas-Clarendon Treaty, were stated by Lord CLARENDON himself, in the House of Lords, during the debate on the Queen's Speech, in almost the very words which we have ourselves employed, on more than one occasion, to describe them. According to Lord CLARENDON, England considered herself to have "no interest in Central America beyond that of possessing a free transit across the Isthmus," and, for the purpose of securing that object, not to herself alone, but to all the commercial nations of the globe, she was willing to waive all minor considerations, insisting only on such a guarantee of the rights and interests of the Mosquito Indians as those Indians had a just claim to expect of her, after nearly two hundred years of a quasi-protection, invited by them, and afforded by Great Britain. As we understand the "amendments" proposed by the Senate, they do not touch the question of the free transit, and do not interfere materially with the guarantees required by England, for the security and the liberties of her copper-colored sovereigns of the most debatable region in all that highly-debatable land of Central America.

The most important proposition advanced by the advisers of the President seems to refer not so much to the Dallas-Clarendon Treaty, itself, as to a secondary treaty concluded between England and Honduras, for the cession to the latter State of the Island of Ruatan, previously claimed and occupied by England. As the treaty was negotiated between two powers in whose affairs the American Senate can hardly demand to be heard as of right, it may appear to have been a somewhat uncalled-for anxiety for the welfare of others, which stimulated this particular modification of the Dallas-Clarendon Treaty. Such, however, is not the case. For by the treaty between England and Honduras, it is expressly provided that "Slavery shall, at no future time be permitted to exist in the Island of Ruatan or the other islands of the Bay of Honduras;" and as it has now been judicially decided that wherever Slavery is to be found, there the genius of the American Republic is present to protect it, our Senators in secret session assembled have endeavored to deserve well of their country by interposing the ægis and the eagle of the United States between this prohibitory clause and the possible future of our most interesting national institution. They have done their work, indeed, with the boldness and peremptory decision which its dignity demanded, for they have contented themselves with suggesting such changes in the language of the Dallas-Clarendon Treaty as may enable the American Government to recognize the cession of the Bay Islands, and the establishment of their neutrality under the flag of Honduras, without committing itself on the Anti-Slavery propositions of the Convention by which these objects were secured.

One might have expected a grander and more prophetic self-assertion from those devotees of "manifest destiny," to whom we are chiefly indebted for these objections; but we are content to leave the merely critical consideration of the manner in which they have recorded their protest, in order to call the attention of our Democratic readers to the instructive fact, that these so-called Democratic leaders, who are never weary of declaiming against "entangling alliances" offer no objections to entering into a joint-protectorate with England over Central America, excepting such as are drawn from the incompatibility of that arrangement with their dominant passion for the protection of Slavery! As obstacles to the final settlement of the Central-American question, these "amendments" of the Senate, we repeat, will be easily disposed of on the other side of the Atlantic. What the effect upon the reputation of American diplomacy and statesmanship may be of such objections to such an instrument, is quite another question, and one upon which we have little wish to enter. For the simple conclusion of the whole matter is this—that after a series of vexatious difficulties between England and America, originating in bad policy, and aggravated by worse diplomacy on the part of both nations, had at last been brought to a termination by an elaborately drawn and much-debated Treaty, the final ratification of that Treaty was needlessly delayed, and even hazarded, by an opposition which rested ostensibly upon grounds so slight and untenable as to justify and even to provoke the suspicion, that the party which acted upon it was governed by a regard to ulterior and unrevealed objects, as little likely,—were their real nature known,—to secure the support of Americans as to command the sympathy of Englishmen.

HOW TO MAKE THE BEST OF A BAD BUSINESS.—A bargain is a bargain, in marriage as in everything else;—and *bad* bargains are perhaps quite as common in this department of human affairs as in any other. Mr. JOHN G. BOKER has lost a daughter and Mr. JOHN DEAN has gained a wife, and many very unpleasant features characterize the transaction on both sides. Mr. BOKER was naturally and excusably most zealous and determined in his opposition to the marriage;—but his daughter was of full age, competent, therefore, to make contracts for herself, and in this case simply exercised an unquestioned right, in which the law protects her. Mr. BOKER has done all he could to prevent the marriage, and we have no doubt he acted throughout from a sincere and zealous desire to promote the welfare and secure the happiness of his daughter.

But he has been foiled—as many an anxious and tender father has been foiled in the same way before. He must of necessity submit:—but it is a matter of very great importance to him, as well as to others, *how* he may acquiesce in what he cannot help. It is very common for parents whose wishes and hopes have been thwarted in this way, to enter upon a life-long punishment of their offending children—to cast them off, disown them, and spend the remainder of their lives in reflecting upon the misery and wretchedness to which their righteous anger may have reduced them. Mr. BOKER will probably be tempted by his evil genius—which will assume the guise of family pride and self-respect—to venture upon the same experiment. We hope, for his own sake, that he will not do it without serious reflection. Let him first consult confidentially some father who has suffered similar wrong, and taken this method of redress. Let him ask him whether discarding an offending daughter,—thrusting her out of his heart and house,—reducing her from affluence to penury, has brought happiness to his hearth, sweet sleep to his pillow, and the calm satisfaction of having acted with nobleness and magnanimity to his hours of solitude. Let him find out whether he has really added to his stock of domestic comfort,—whether he is quite at ease in conscience and at heart, or whether he does not very often say to himself, if not to others, that the matter was badly managed and that on the whole he would give half his fortune if the dear girl,—offender as she is,—were only back again, where he could love her and make her happy. Pride, parental or personal, is a bad adviser:—and when it prompts to acts that stifle the affections, it is cruel and false and can lead to nothing but unhappiness,—masked it may be, but none the less gnawing and real. Mr. BOKER is a man of sense and of taste:—he must be a man of feeling and of judgment also. He will learn—if he does not know it now,—that no man ever became happy by becoming cruel,—that severity to a child is so against nature that it is sure to avenge itself,—and that no extent of wrong-doing should suffice to root out of a father's heart all solicitude for the well-being of his daughter. If he will believe this in advance and act upon it, he will save himself years of misery which otherwise the lesson may cost.

AN ENGLISH OPINION OF CORONER CONNERY.—Notwithstanding that our English brethren have a pretty constant succession of dometic murders of their own to speculate upon, the murder of Doctor BURDELL, and the conduct of Coroner CONNERY, appear to have excited about as much attention in London as they did here. The *Times*, of the 5th inst., says:

"It it is not for us to impugn the judicial customs of other nations, but certainly a more violent contradiction to English usages in such matters than the inquest at New-York into the manner in which the late Dr. BURDELL came to so tragical an end, can scarcely be conceived."

But, when the *Times* reads the reports of the examination into the conduct of Coroner CONNERY, which was commenced yesterday, it will find that the conduct of that official was as much in contradiction to our own usages in such cases as it was to the usages of England.

"NOT SO BAD AS WE SEEM."—We were inclined to feel unhappy yesterday, under the imputation of the *Tribune* that we had given efficient support to the cause of Gen. WALKER in Nicaragua, until we discovered, in the same paragraph, a concession that every advance of *two* steps in this direction had been followed by a falling back of *three*. On cyphering up the net result, we came to the conclusion that fillibusterism, after all, had not received any very alarming amount of aid and comfort at our hands.

ROADS TO THE PACIFIC.—The dream of half a century begins to be realized, and we may soon expect to see a well-made road across the Continent from the Mississippi River to the Pacific. Not a railroad, it is true, but its sure and necessary precursor—a properly-constructed wagon road—has been authorized by Congress, and active preparations are making for the effective expenditure of the appropriations provided for that purpose. Three different Departments of the Government will unite their experience and their forces for the prosecution of the work. The Department of the Interior disburses $500,000, appropriated for the construction of military roads, the War Department $100,000 for digging artesian wells to supply water on the desert, and the Post-Office Department gives out the contract of $600,000 per annum for transportation of the mail over the new road.

The general course of the main road to be made, (for there are two others of less importance, to connect with roads now constructing in the Territories,) is that of the Memphis railroad route marked out by one of the Pacific Railroad surveys. As the principal work is to be done under direction of a Civil Department, instead of the War Office, we may hope for expedition and economy,—for experience has established the fact that public roads constructed in the Territories under direction of the Indian Bureau have been cheaper, better and far more expeditiously made than those engineered by the War Department. At all events, there seems to be a disposition to hasten the work; and we learn from Washington that the necessary preliminaries are being arranged as rapidly as though the new Administration were not overborne by the pressure of patriots who seek opportunity to serve the Government and themselves. There is no reason to doubt that the appropriation will be sufficient to put the entire line in good condition for travel, although additional expenditure will doubtless be necessary for permanent improvements.

A LIBERAL MEASURE.—A resolution was adopted in our Board of Aldermen, on Monday night, permitting farmers in this neighborhood to dig manure in our streets to be used on their lands. Considering that our merchants are compelled to pay the Peruvian Government, large sums for the privilege of taking guano from the Chincha Islands, the resolution of our Aldermen offering the freedom of the streets to the farmers, must be regarded as extremely liberal. If the Commissioner of Streets were to offer the manure under his charge for sale, we presume he would obtain some very favorable bids. If the English and French Governments were aware that they could have the privilege of sweeping our streets, they would probably send over a fleet of ships to load with the rich deposits of our thoroughfares, instead of sending to the Pacific for guano. In return for the unfriendly action of the New-Jersey Legislature, in refusing to loan us the use of Sandy Hook for a *lazaretto*, we heap coals of fire on the heads of those unneighborly people, by permitting them to help themselves, scot free, of the valuable manure with which our streets are so thickly spread.

THE SPRING TRADE OF NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.—The Philadelphia *Ledger* modestly remarks that "Philadelphia enjoys, in fact, a geographical position which enables her to forward goods to the West, in the Spring, several weeks earlier than New-York." We must confess that this piece of information takes us by surprise, as it probably will our jobbers and their Western customers. As Philadelphia is but five or six hours' distance from New-York, and there is a constant communication between the two cities, by means of railroads and steamboats, we do not see how Philadelphia can have more than a few hours the advantage of New-York, in forwarding goods, at the most. The *Ledger* also says that Philadelphia can undersell New-York merchants, because rents are not so high in that city as they are here. But, let that be as it may, we would inform our neighbor in the cheap city, that the high rents in New-York are owing solely to the great amount of business done by those who pay them. If customers did not find it to their advantage to buy goods in New-York, rents would very soon come down to the level of Philadelphia prices.

CHEAP AS DIRT.—This unsavory proverb may have had a certain degree of economical truth in by-gone days, but it is long since it had any in this City. Dirt is, in fact, a very dear commodity. Our dirty streets cost, last year, in hard cash more than $300,000, but the incidental cost of them must have exceeded a million. This year we are to pay, by contract, only $179,000, which is comparatively cheap. If our dirty streets should breed an epidemic, as they possibly may, the cost of our City dirt would not fall short of a hundred millions. The City of Washington is paying rather heavily, just now, for their dirty sewers, and the proprietors of the National Hotel have found dirt to be anything but cheap. The old proverb should be dropped and "clean and cheap" adopted in its place. We hope our own hotel-keepers will not fail to profit by the disastrous dirtiness of Washington.

THE BOOT ON THE OTHER LEG.—The *Evening Post* is decidedly in favor of transferring the Government of the City from the City Hall in the Park to the Capitol at Albany, for the alleged reason that

"The City is ruled by the Federal Government, through the Custom-House, and the people of our City have no more to do with the administration of its public affairs, than the people of France or Russia have to do with theirs. It becomes, then, a simple question whether New-York City shall be governed at Washington or at Albany; by the general or State Government. For our own part, we confess we prefer State rule, under all circumstances, to the other."

The *Post* is not well posted. The boot happens to be on the other leg. Our Mayor has left the City in the charge of the Alderman of the Sixth Ward during the past fortnight, while he has been in Washington assisting the President in disposing of the Federal offices in New-York.

EARL-Y.—In the debate in the House of Lords on the defeat of the ministry on the Chinese affair, the whole business of the upper house of Parliament was conducted, according to the reports altogether by noblemen bearing the title of Earl.

"The Earl of HARDWICKE asked Lord PANMURE," &c.; the "Earl of ELLENBOROUGH begged," &c.; "Earl GREY wished to know," &c.; "Earl GRANVILLE denied the right," &c.; "the Earl of MALMESBURY asked," &c.; "the Earl of CLARENDON replied," &c.; "the Earl of DERBY asked," &c.; "the Earl of SHAFTESBURY denied," &c.

THE JERSEY FLATS.—This geographical designation of that part of New-Jersey which lies across the North River, ought to be applied to the representatives who voted against our Quarantine being removed to Sandy Hook.

Amusements.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.—A petite drama in one act, from the French, called the "Wicked Wife," was played here last night for the second time. It is founded on an incident of the Reign of Terror, and although of slight material is eminently exciting. The heroine is *Mme. Jurie de Lavgeais*, (Miss LAURA KEENE.) Her husband has been proscribed, and the blood-hounds of ROBESPIERRE are everywhere in pursuit of him. For eighteen months he has evaded their search, owing to the devotion and ingenuity of his wife, who secretes him in her own house, and by studiously avowing the most ultra doctrines succeeds in throwing off suspicion. Even *Rizac*, an officer of ROBESPIERRE'S, is deceived, and proposes for the hand of the *citeyenne*. At length, however, his suspicions are aroused. An old and devoted servant of Madame suspects that some improper character makes the house his hiding place, and deceived by the cold sacrificial patriotism of his mistress, hastens to make the fact known to *Rizac*. A discovery is the consequence, but it comes harmlessly, for *Robespierre* has died in the meantime, and *Rizac's* authority is at an end.

The piece is supported by Miss LAURA KEENE, Mr. JORDAN, Mr. STODDART and Mr. KENT. The lady necessarily has the most arduous part to sustain, and the two opposite characters which she assumes, are very ably delineated. She leaves nothing to suggest. The gentlemen have little to do, and are of course equal to their tasks.

It has been put on the stage with the care which charactorizes every production at this house, and merits in every way the success it achieved.

EISFELD'S SOIREE.—Mr. EISFELD gave the fifth *soirée* of the present season last night. The programme contained: 1. Quartet in G major, MOZART; 2. Romance from "Robert le Diable," MEYERBEER, (sung by Miss H. SIMON); 3. Grand Trio, G minor, by RUBINSTEIN, (Mr. WM. MASON at the piano;) 4. "Ave Maria," CHERUBINI, (sung by Miss SIMON;) 5. Grand Quintet in C major, BEETHOVEN. Most of these works have been heard before at these concerts, and it is only necessary to say that they were excellently given. In RUBINSTEIN'S fine trio, (it was played at the Matinées last Winter,) Mr. WM. MASON distinguished himself by a very masterly and clear interpretation of the piano-partition. In the "Quintette," Mr. BURKE assisted with his melodious instrument.

NIBLO'S SALOON.—Madame EUGENIE DE KOCKE gave her first concert last night, before a limited but appreciative audience. The lady was assisted by her sister, Mlle. MARIE DE KOCKE, by the MOLLENHAUERS, (admirable violinists, three in number,) and Messrs. HERMOD, and BASSO. The feature of the entertainment was the piano playing of Mlle. KOCKE, a very youthful lady, but who by this concert has placed herself at the head of all female pianists in America. She possesses a beautiful touch, considerable power, and all that is necessary in the way of digital dexterity. Of the other qualities which are necessary to make a great *artiste*, we are unable to judge, only having heard her in one piece, but from that we are disposed to augur most favorably for her future career.

Personal.

Mayor VAUX, and a number of prominent citizens of Philadelphia, having invited Ex-President PIERCE to accept of a public dinner on his passage through that city to his home, he replies that it is not his purpose to accept any such invitations. He expects, however, to pass the month of April in Philadelphia.

Gen. LA VEGA, of Mexican War notoriety, is in Washington, staying at the same hotel with the famous Col. MAY, who led the charge of the American Dragoons at the battle of Palo Alto, and captured the General. Col. MAGRUDER, to whom the Colonel handed over the General for safe keeping, is also of the party. A curious re-union.

IRA COUCH, of Chicago, who died recently worth $1,500,000, left his property in the hands of Trustees, to accumulate for twenty years, at the end of which time it is to be divided equally between his four children, now minors.

On Sunday evening, Bishop CLARK, of Rhode Island, preached a sermon in Providence, in the course of which he paid a high tribute of respect to the memory of Dr. KANE.

The Hudson River Railroad Company have paid $750 to JOSEPH CLINTON, and $500 to B. O'CONNOR, as compensation for injuries received at the Spuyten Duyvil accident some time since.

Mr. MCALPINE, formerly State Engineer of New-York, has removed to Chicago, and is to be Superintendent of one of the principal railroads in Illinois.

Hon. T. BUTLER KING is in New-Orleans, looking after the interests of the Southern Pacific Railroad.

Mr. MATTESON, (late M. C.,) is seriously ill at Utica, from the effects of the National Hotel epidemic, and is not expected to recover.

Professor EDWARD HITCHCOCK has been appointed State Geologist of Vermont, by Governor FLETCHER.

The avails of Mr. EVERETT'S Oration on WASHINGTON, in Albany last week, were $1,500.

Relief for the Widow and Orphans.

By the loss at sea of the schooner *Sarah S. Bird*, in January last, twenty three men lost their lives, most of them leaving families unprovided for. It has been ascertained that there are at least fifteen widows and between thirty and forty children deprived of their natural protectors by that sad event. Mr. STAGG, Clerk of the Board of Underwriters, has made personal inspection of the situation of these families, and found a great deal of destitution and suffering among them. Several of them have been compelled to change their lodgings from place to place, being unable to pay their monthly rent, and many of the little children, who, while their fathers lived, never knew want, and who are yet too young to realize their loss, have been obliged to beg their daily bread from door to door.

A subscription, which has been originated by the Underwriters, who have already raised some fifteen hundred dollars among themselves, is to be put in circulation among the merchants to-day, for the relief of these destitute widows and orphans.

The sum raised by this means it is proposed to intrust to a Committee to invest for their benefit, after relieving present necessities.

Charitable Concert.

A Concert, for the benefit of the New-York Infirmary for Women and Children, is to be given at Dodworth's Saloon to-morrow, the 26th. The object commends itself to all. The Infirmary is under the care of female physicians, whose competency is not disputed, even by the most skilled and learned of the sons of ESCULAPIUS. It is intended to provide medical assistance for the poor, especially for indigent women and children; and another object it has in view is to train an efficient body of nurses for the services of the community. All who approve of the object of this Institution are earnestly solicited to aid in its support. Tickets for the Concert may be had at the desk in the publication office of the TIMES.

Extensive Conflagration in East Brooklyn.

At a little past 11 o'clock last night a fire broke out in the Williamsburg Camphene and Alcohol Distillery, on the East River, between South Fifth and South Sixth streets, owned by Messrs. MCCREADY, MOTT & BRUNDAGE.

The fire was confined to the portion of the buildings known as the Camphene Works, which were entirely consumed together with a large quantity of turpentine, resin, and other materials in the yard adjoining the premises.

It was impossible last night to obtain a correct estimate of the loss, but it will probably not exceed $15,000.

The firemen of the Eastern District and New-York turned out promptly, and repaired to the spot and rendered all the assistance in their power. The origin of the fire is at present involved in mystery.

Gunpowder and Pap.

"That little brass piece" belched forth again yesterday afternoon, in the Park, shaking the windows round about, and making a few jobs for the glaziers. The occasion was the reported appointments to fat offices in this City, by President BUCHANAN.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—4 Hanover-st., and 181 Broadway

From Washington.

THE NEW-YORK APPOINTMENTS—ROBERT J. WALKER DECLINES TO BE GOVERNOR OF KANSAS—MINOR APPOINTMENTS.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 24.

Although it is understood that the following appointments for New-York were made to-day, the official promulgation has been withheld.

Collector—AUGUSTUS SCHELL.
Surveyor—EMANUEL B. HART.
Navy Agent—GEO. B. SANDERS.
Marshal—Capt. ISAIAH RYNDERS.
Naval Officer—L. H. BIRDSALL.

Hon. ROBERT J. WALKER was at the White House to-day, and was offered the Governorship of KANSAS, which his friends say he declined.

The Departments are being overwhelmed with applications, personal and by mail, for minor appointments, growing out of a misapprehension of the principle of rotation, which, as a general rule, is only intended to apply to the larger class of offices.

In consequence of the sickness of Mr. APPLETON, who is, however, convalescent, there have been various unfounded rumors about the *Union*. Among these is one, which is untrue, that Major POORE has connection with its editorial columns.

Several applications have been made for the construction of the wagon-roads to the Pacific, authorised by an act of the late Congress, but the Secretary of the Interior has taken no action in the premises.

Forts Kearney and Laramie will not be abandoned till Autumn.

ROBERT E. MCHALTON has been appointed Postmaster of New-Orleans, *vice* NEVITT, removed.

From Baltimore.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES AT RICHMOND, VA., AND IN THE WOODS OF NORTH CAROLINA—RESIGNATION OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL OF VIRGINIA, ETC.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, March 24.

A fire at Richmond, Va., yesterday, destroyed the large drug establishment of Messrs. PURCELL, LADD & Co. The loss is estimated at $30,000, which is covered by insurance.

A large fire has also occurred in the woods near Wilmington, N. C., destroying a great quantity of pine timber and turpentine.

Mr. BOCOCK, Attorney-General of Virginia, has resigned, and Governor WISE has ordered an election to fill the vacancy on the fourth Monday of May.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company has abandoned the defence of the injunction suit brought by the city to restrain the issue of dividend bonds.

The Philadelphia Appointments.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, March 24.

Some doubt exists here as to the appointment of Messrs. WESTCOTT as Postmaster, and Mr. YOST as Marshal, because their names are not included in the Philadelphia appointments published in the *Union*.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 24.

The *Union* publishes the appointments only where the commissions have been issued. There is no doubt here as to the correctness of our Philadelphia list.

News from Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, March 23.

In compliance with a resolution passed by the Topeka Convention, Mr. ROBINSON withdrew his resignation of the Governorship of the State of Kansas, and declared his adhesion to the Topeka Constitution. A Committee was appointed to frame a petition, asking the President to hold the lands of the Territory subject to preëmption for two years from the present time. The Convention was the largest ever held in Kansas, and the proceedings were of a very enthusiastic character.

Chelsea (Mass.) Changed from a Town to a City.

BOSTON, Tuesday, March 24.

The inhabitants of Chelsea, yesterday, voted to accept the charter making that town a city, by 733 in favor of it to 107 against it.

The Nashville at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, March 24.

The U. S. mail steamship *Nashville*, Captain EWAN, arrived here, from New-York, yesterday evening, at half-past nine o'clock.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Tuesday, March 24.

The President presented a remonstrance from the Chamber of Commerce against discriminating tolls

Mr. BROOKS presented a memorial from the Jews Hospital for relief; also from the New-York Bar in relation to the Court of Appeals.

Remonstrances were presented by various Senators from churches at Goshen, Lansingburg, Washington, Saratoga, Brooklyn, Watertown, Genesee, Troy, Hudson, Albany, and New-York, against the modification or repeal of the law of 1814 relative to Trinity Church.

Mr. BROOKS presented a protest from the Rector of the same Church against a change in the law, and Mr. SPENCER a petition largely signed in favor of the law. Both papers were ordered to be printed.

The Senate then proceeded to consider, agreeably to resolution, private claim bills.

Mr. BRIGGS offered a resolution complimentary of the services of General WOOL, who, he said, had just returned to the Capital of his native State after an absence of three years, and tendering him the privilege of the Senate during his visit.

Mr. WADSWORTH eloquently seconded the resolution, and the same was adopted.

Messrs. BRIGGS, BELLINGER and WADSWORTH were appointed a Committee to inform Gen. WOOL of the passage of the resolution.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Tuesday, March 24.

A resolution tendering the privilege of the Assembly to Gen. WOOL, was, on motion of Mr. JAMES J. RANKIN, adopted.

The bill for the relief of Mr. GEORGE B. WOOLEIDGE, Sergeant-at-Arms at the last session, who was injured so seriously on the Hudson River Railroad, while employed in the service of the State, was debated in Committee of the Whole, and ordered to a third reading after some opposition from Mr. H. BAKER. The bill appropriates $2,000.

The bill providing for the payment of the expenses incurred in contesting seats to the Legislature and Bench, was ordered to a third reading.

The California Wagon Roads.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, March 22, 1857.

Senators GWIN, of California, and RUSK, of Texas, are still here, urging immediate and effective measures for the opening of the California wagon roads authorized at the late session of Congress. For the overland mail contract between the Mississippi River and San Francisco there are a number of applicants. Prominent among the number is an old Californian stage contractor, familiarly known as "Jim Burch," who proposes to take it entirely in his own hands, and run a semi-weekly mail for the $600,000 per annum authorized to be paid by Congress.

BURCH offers to make the trip regularly in twenty-five days *vid* Marshall, Texas, the Gila River, San Gregorion Pass, Tejone Pass on the west side of Tulare Lake, and through Pacheco Pass to San Francisco. There seems to be a pretty decided conviction here that the Salt Lake route is impracticable because of the severe Winters and heavy snows. For this reason or some other, a Southern route is quite certain to be selected. There are other parties than BURCH,—able, energetic and practical men, with abundance of capital to back them—who are anxious to form a company to take the contract, and who would be glad to cooperate with him to that end. He, however, is not disposed to touch the matter unless he monopolizes the whole.

This is strenuously objected to by Mr. RUSK, who will not consent to trust the execution of so important and extensive an enterprise to a single individual. The probabilities at present favor the award to a company of practical men, who are experienced in staging and "packing" across the Western plains and south-western deserts. It is thought that a through mail may be transported overland within the next six or eight months.

The following is a copy of the act for the construction of the road:

AN ACT for the construction of a wagon road from Fort Kearney, *vid* the South Pass of the Rocky Mountains and Great Salt Lake Valley, to the Eastern portion of the State of California, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled: That the sum of three hundred thousand dollars, or as much thereof as may be necessary, be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any moneys not otherwise appropriated, for the construction of a wagon road from Fort Kearney, in the Territory of Nebraska, *vid* the South Pass of the Rocky Mountains, to the eastern boundary of the State of California, near Honey Lake, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, pursuant to contracts to be made by him; said road to connect with and for an extension of the road already authorized from Fort Ridgely to the aforesaid South Pass.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the sum of two hundred thousand dollars, or as much thereof as may be necessary, be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the construction of a wagon road from El Paso, on the Rio Grande, to Fort Yuma, at the mouth of the Gila River, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, pursuant to contracts to be made by him.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That a sum of fifty thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the construction of a wagon road from Fort Defiance, in the Territory of New-Mexico, to the Colorado River, near the mouth of the Mohana River.

Kansas Affairs—Governor Geary and the Administration.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 23, 1857.

The Administration are, to-day, to take into consideration the subject of the state of things in Kansas. They have to decide not only upon the men whom they are to select for the offices in the Territory, but also upon the policy which they are to pursue in regard to the questions which still threaten to render the Territory the theatre of a bloody contest. It is truly remarked, therefore, that this is an important day with the new Administration and for the public interests. The President has, no doubt, a just appreciation of the responsibility which rests upon him in relation to this subject.

Gov. GEARY, as I learn, had an interview last evening with Ex-President PIERCE, and utterly *disclaimed the authorship of, or any responsibility for, the article in the St. Louis Democrat* which introduces his valedictory address, and with serious charges against the late administration. It appears now that Governor GEARY does not charge the Pierce Administration with neglect or refusal to afford him proper support, and that he threw up his commission for reasons which I referred to in my letter yesterday. That his life was in danger after the Sherrard affair, if not before, there can be no doubt.

Intelligent men from Kansas, who are now here, say that immigration into the Territory is increasing, but that the present agitation has had the effect to arrest the tendency to extravagant speculation in lands and town lots. Further, they say that a civil war will probably break out in the Territory within thirty days, though they themselves deprecate its effect upon their own interests as property holders. The northern people who are flocking to the Territory do not, generally, carry arms with them at the present time.

It is rumored that the Administration will decide to day to reverse the policy of Mr. PIERCE in regard to the selection of Governors for the Kansas and Nebraska Territories, and will send a Southern man to Kansas and a Northern man to Nebraska. Several names have already been mentioned in connection with the appointments. A man of high character, courage, and independence, should be selected for Kansas, and such a man can be found in ROBERT J. WALKER, though it is not to be taken for granted that he would accept it. But a better opportunity to render distinguished services to the country is not presented to the ambition of any man.

The Other Side.

From the Missouri Democrat, March 19.

Gov. GEARY and his Private Secretary came to this office unsolicited by us, and voluntarily, in the presence of five or six gentlemen, *gave utterance not only to all we have put in his mouth*, but a great deal more that we didnot find room to publish, and which our pen could not, by any possibility, have colored so highly as did the words of his tongue. He spoke freely, fully, and most indignantly of the outrages of the Pro Slavery faction in Kansas, their mail robberies, their murders, their legislative and judicial abominations, and declared that henceforward the "padlock should drop from his lips, and the whole truth should be made known." We have no apprehension that Gov. GEARY will deny any of our statements.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

EXTRA FAMILY HAMS.

2,500 TIERCES STAGG & SHAYS, PHIPPS, Samuel Davis, Quigley, and other brands choice family hams.

SHIPPING HAMS.—1,500 tierces glazed, and yellow bagged, in prime shipping order. For sale by
EASTMAN & LLOYD, Nos. 40 and 42 Broad-st.

SAWS.

HOE & CO.'S PATENT GROUND SAWS, PLASTERING trowels, &c., can be had, wholesale and retail, at the principal hardware stores, at the salesrooms of the manufacturers, Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st., or at the Works, corner of Broome, Sheriff and Columbia-sts., New-York.

HEATH, WYNKOOP & CO., NO. 63 LIBERTY-st., New-York, proprietors of Lyon's Kathairon, &c., and manufacturers of perfumery of all kinds, invite the attention of the trade to their varied and extensive stock of new and desirable goods, which they offer at very low prices. Our catalogue for 1857 is now ready.

LOOK ALL AROUND!

At the various stocks of China, glass, and gas-fixtures, and then come to us and we will show you twice as many goods, and at twenty per cent. lower prices.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

N. B.—See our list of prices in the dry-goods column of this paper.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE.
THE GREAT FIRE-PROOF SAFE OF THE WORLD, Secured with
WILDER'S PATENT POWDER AND BURGLAR-PROOF LOCK.
WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS.
Depot No. 192 Water-st., near Wall, N. Y.
B. G. WILDER & CO., Patentees and Proprietors.

EVERYBODY GOES TO DAILEY'S,
Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway, for China, Glass and Gas Fixtures. Their stock is twice as large as that of any other establishment in the City, and their prices are twenty per cent. lower. See their advertisement in the dry goods column of this paper.

GEO. F. PETERSON,
Of the late firm
PETERSON & HUMPHREY,
will continue the CARPET BUSINESS at No. 70 Canal-st., in the firm of E. A. PETERSON & CO.

EXAMINE ALL OF THE STOCKS OF CHINA, Glass, Gas-fixtures and Plated Ware that there is in New-York, and then come to us, and we will show you twice as many goods, and at twenty per cent. lower prices.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Nos. 631 & 633 Broadway.

N. B. See our list of prices in the dry-goods column of this paper.

NO. 40 MURRAY-STREET.—STEARNS & MARVIN'S, late RICH & Co.'s improved SALAMANDER SAFE, WILDER'S patent, secured with the celebrated LA BELLE POWDER-PROOF LOCK, with a very small key, all made under the immediate inspection of our Mr. STEARNS, who has for 15 years superintended their manufacture, during which time not a dollar's worth of property has been consumed in one of them—923 having been tested in accidental fires; warranted free from dampness. Also, BURGLAR-PROOF CHESTS, of any size, lined with hardened steel, which cannot be drilled or broken. For sale by STEARNS & MARVIN, No. 40 Murray-st. Factory, corner of St. Mark's-place and Avenue A.

DOLLAR TOILET SETS.

Another lot of white toilet sets at $1.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

See our list of prices in the dry-goods column of this paper.

SEWING MACHINES.—L. M. SINGER & CO.'S *Gazette*, a beautiful pictorial paper, contains full and reliable information about sewing machines, and answers all questions that can be asked on the subject. All who read this paper will learn how to purchase a sewing machine with which $1,000 a year, clear profit, can be made, and will be protected from being imposed upon by any of the humbug machines now before the public. I. M. SINGER & CO.'S *Gazette* will be sent, gratis, to all who apply, by letter or otherwise.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway, New-York.

THE GREAT SUCCESS AND CONTINUED DEMAND for Dr. VIRGIL'S JAPANESE TOKAI, has induced the proprietors not alone to increase the quantity, but also to enrich its properties and to remove everything unsuited for the American palate. Thousands have weaned themselves from the curse of tobacco-chewing. TOKAI is retailed at cigar and drug stores. Wholesale, No. 412 Broadway, up stairs.

RUPTURE.—ONLY PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED to MARSH & CO., by the Industrial Exhibition of all Nations at the Crystal Palace, for their new Patent Radical Cure Truss. References as to its superiority—Professors Valentine Mott, Willard Parker and John M. Carnochan. Open from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M.
MARSH & CO., No. 2½ Maiden-lane, New-York.

NEW SPRING RAGLANS, CLOTH AND CASSIMERE Frock Coats, Pants and vests. Also, a general stock of Spring and Summer Clothing, for men and boys' wear. Adapted to Southern and Western or City trade. Great inducements offered to cash and short time buyers.
M. A. KNAPP, No. 19 Courtland-st.

DESHLER'S PILLS FOR FEVER AND AGUE.—Also, all kinds of Patent Medicines and Druggists' Fancy Articles, in any quantities, and at the very lowest and best terms, always on sale by
F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st.

ARE YOU SICK?—AYER'S PILLS CURE FOR twenty-five cents. Buy AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL for a dollar, and cure your cough, which will cost you your life if it is not cured.

PRISMATIC TURNING CO.'S STOCK FOR SALE cheap by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 4 Broad-st.

PERSONAL.

MISSING—SINCE FRIDAY, 13TH, 5½ P. M., a boy, FRANCIS WILSON, 11 years old; of light complexion and hair; had on green and plaid jacket, gray pants, and bad shoes. Any information will be thankfully received by his mother, BRIDGET WILSON, No. 110 Clinton-st., or address to Metropolitan Post-Office.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS, 1857,
AT LAST FALL'S PRICES.

☞ Smith & Lounsbery, No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st., have now ready for exhibition a large and superior stock of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING, imported expressly for this Spring's trade, and until further notice will be sold at LAST FALL'S PRICES.

☞ Reducing Stock.
ELEGANT CHANDELIERS AND GAS FIXTURES
Can now be bought at full
THIRTY PER CENT.
below usual prices, of
COLT & WHITTLESEY,
No. 923 Broadway, cor. 21st-st.
N. B.—Old Chandeliers Taken in Exchange.

TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS.

☞ A Retired Clergyman, restored to health in a few days, after many years of great nervous suffering, is anxious to make known the means of cure. Will send (free) the prescription used. Direct to JOHN M. DAGNALL, No. 59 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

THE PEOPLE'S GRIDIRON

☞ Turns Out the Most Tender and Delicately-Flavored Broils, and abates that terrible nuisance, the fumes of burning fat. It must become a universal favorite in all well-regulated kitchens as soon as known. Wholesale and retail Dépôt, No. 406 Broadway, New-York. GEO. L. CANNON.

☞ For
COSTAR'S RAT, ROACH, &c. EXTERMINATOR,
COSTAR'S BEDBUG, &c. EXTERMINATOR,
COSTAR'S ELECTRIC POWDER, for Ants, &c.,
Send cash orders to
COSTAR, No. 288 Broadway, New-York.
Also, sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere.
Full particulars sent on receipt of a 3 cent Post-Office stamp.

☞ Secure your Front Doors
BY THE
SAFETY DOOR CHAINS.
AN ARTICLE SUITED TO THE TIMES.
FOR SALE BY
MANY, BALDWIN & MANY,
NO. 49 JOHN-ST., CORNER OF DUTCH.

☞ Clothing.—Corner John and Nassau-sts., N. R COLLINS & CO., wish to call attention to their well-selected stock of spring styles, embracing every variety of gentlemen's clothing, Raglans, Coats, Pants, Vests, &c., all of which are made in the very best manner and will be sold at the very lowest price for cash. Call and see our stock.
N. R. COLLINS & CO.,
Corner John and Nassau-sts.

☞ Hegeman, Clark & Co.'s Genuine Cod Liver Oil, by ten years' experience proved the purest and best in use and most reliable remedy for CONSUMPTION. Prepared only by HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., Nos. 165, 273, 511, and 756 Broadway. N. B.—Sold at manufacturers' prices by all wholesale druggists.

BREWER'S MOTH POWDER

☞ Will preserve Furs, Carpets, and all woolen goods, also imparts a delightful fragrance. Thorough trial has proved it. Try it and you will try it again. Prepared only by H. & J. BREWER, Springfield, Mass. Sold in New-York by HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., Nos. 165, 273, 511, and 756 Broadway; also by M. WARD, CLOSE & CO., No. 115 Fulton-st.; LAZELL, MARSH & HUNN, No. 10 Gold-st. In Brooklyn by R. J. DAVIES, Nos. 250 and 262 Fulton-st., and by druggists generally.

WIGS!—HAIR-DYE!!—WIGS!!!

☞ Batchelor's Wigs and Toupees have improvements peculiar to their house. They are celebrated all over the world for their graceful beauty, ease and durability—fitting to a charm. The largest and best stock in the world. Twelve private rooms for applying his famous DYE. Sold at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway

MEDICINE WITHOUT PAY.

I will present one box of my MAGNETIC SALVE to any respectable patient who will call and receive it. For Salt Rheum, Scrofula, Burns and Chilblains, unsurpassed. S. B. SMITH, Electro-Magnetist, No. 77 Canal-st., between Broadway and Church-st.

☞ Throw Your Prejudices Aside and Try it.—CHICHESTER'S DYSPEPSIA SPECIFIC, prepared from common garden vegetables, does not purge. One drop in a teaspoonfull of water at a dose cures nausea and constipation. Dépôt No. 101 Wall-st., New-York. 50 cents per bottle, by all druggists. BARNES & PARK, Broadway, and C. F. CHACE, No. 165 Chambers-st., New-York, Agents for the North, and JNO. WRIGHT & CO., New-Orleans, for the South.

☞ Removal.—FREEMAN & BENNETT have removed to their new Store, on the Southwest corner of Broadway and Reade-st., No. 287 Broadway, directly opposite A. T. Stewart & Co.'s, where their friends and the public are respectfully invited to call and examine their increased and valuable stock of Fine Diamond Jewelry, Watches, Silver Ware, &c., &c., feeling assured that they can complete with any other establishment in the United States, in regard to the quality and prices of their goods.

☞ Len & Perrin's Worcestershire Sauce.—At the dinner table, every dish of roast meat should have one or more table-spoonfuls of this sauce in the gravy; and for game a moderate quantity should be mixed with the sauce, and the bottle placed upon the table for the use of those who require an additional quantity.
JOHN DUNCAN & SONS,
No. 45 Broadway, Sole Agents for the Proprietors.

☞ O. U. A.—The members of Alpha Chapter No. 1, and all other members of the Order, are respectfully invited to be present at Alpha Rooms, No. 287 Bowery, on WEDNESDAY EVENING next, March 25, at 8 o'clock. Chancellor AUGUSTUS C. L. ARNOLD of Massachusetts will be present and address the Order. By order.
EDWIN F. CORBY, Chancellor.
ALLAN RUTHERFORD, C. of the C.

☞ Brooklyn Athenæum.—Dr. HAYES, of the "Kane Arctic Exploring Expedition," will deliver the last lecture of the course at the Brooklyn Athenæum, on THURSDAY EVENING, 26th inst. Subject—*Arctic Life and Explorations.* Doors open at 7, lecture to commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents each—may be had at the usual places.

☞ Gas Cooking Stoves and Ranges.—W. F. SHAW'S patent, combining neatness, economy and convenience. Prices from $6 to $10, with furniture complete, by which cooking can be done at one-half the expense of any other method. Can be seen in operation at GEO. L. CANNON'S, No. 406 Broadway.

☞ Earl, Bartholomew & Co., No. 196 Greenwich-st., have a full stock of the following articles:
EXTRA FINE CHEESE, BUTTER,

F	B	F	H	L	S	
I	E	O	A	A	A	
S	E	R	M	R	A	L
H,	F,	K,	S.	D,	T.	

NO. 40 MURRAY-STREET.—STEARNS & MARVIN'S, late RICH & Co.'s improved SALAMANDER SAFE, WILDER'S patent, secured with the celebrated LA BELLE POWDER-PROOF LOCK, with a very small key, all made under the immediate inspection of our Mr. STEARNS, who has for 15 years superintended their manufacture, during which time not a dollar's worth of property has been consumed in one of them—923 having been tested in accidental fires; warranted free from dampness. Also, BURGLAR-PROOF CHESTS, of any size, lined with hardened steel, which cannot be drilled or broken. For sale by STEARNS & MARVIN, No. 40 Murray-st. Factory, corner of St. Mark's-place and Avenue A.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE—MECHANICS' CLUB.—A regular meeting will be held at the Repository, No. 351 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, March 25, at 7½ o'clock P. M. Subject—*The best mechanical means of relief of the travel in Broadway.* Strangers are always especially welcome. Admission free to all.
H. MEIGS, Secretary.

REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE.—A Special Meeting of this Committee will be held at Academy Hall, No. 663 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 25, at 7½ o'clock precisely.
JOHN A. KENNEDY, President.
WILLIAM PEEL,
STEWART L. WOODFORD, } Secretaries.

ASSOCIATION OF EXEMPT FIREMEN.—The members will please meet at Broadway and 16th-st., at 4 o'clock this day, (Wednesday,) to pay the last tribute of respect to our late brother member, JOSEPH N. LORD, Esq., by attending his funeral.
GEORGE W. WHEELER, R. S.

LECTURES.

MINNESOTA.—MR. IGNATIUS DONNELLY will deliver an Address, setting forth the advantages and prospects of the Territory, on FRIDAY, the 27th inst., at 8 o'clock P. M., in the Hall of the Broadway House, corner of Broadway and Grand-st. The attendance of persons going to the city of Nicolaiger particularly requested.

STATIONERY.

STATIONERY AND BLANK BOOKS.

We wish to call the attention of the trade to our samples of Stationery and Blank Books, from the well-known French houses of H. Berton and A. Maurin; also to samples of Gilbert & Co.'s Pencils, and Monchicourt's Pens.
All the above-named goods will be sold at the lowest trade prices. MESTAYER & O. PERGELINE,
No. 17 Broad-st.

JOHN GRAY,
(Late TAGGART & GRAY,)
DEALER IN
WOODEN WARE AND BROOMS,
Nos. 15 FULTON AND 202 FRONT-STS.,
NEW-YORK.
Where he has constantly on hand, and offers for sale, PAINTED PAILS, BROOMS, BRUSHES, MATS, TWINES, CORDAGE, CEDAR TUBS, PAILS, PIGGINS, COOLERS, CHURNS, WILLOW CRADLES, WAGONS, CHAIRS AND BASKETS.

WATER FOR SHIPPING.—CAPTAINS AND consignees of vessels can make very favorable arrangements with the undersigned for the supply of Passaic River water to vessels.
The Cunard steamers have used this water for two years past. T. F. BULL, Contractor, Water Office, Pier No. 21 East River.

FOR SALE—FOR WANT OF USE—A FINE young bay horse, 16 hands high, 6 years old, a very stylish driver, sound and kind in double or single harness; would make a good match for a coach team. Can be seen at No. 5 West 15th-st., from 6 to 12 A. M. and from 4 to 6 P. M.

CAUTION.—WHEREAS, CERTAIN PARTIES in New-York have represented themselves to be my agents, this is to certify that I have neither dépôt nor agent in America, for the sale of my flint-glass or crown-glass for optical instruments. Solothurne, Switz.
THEO. DAGUET.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

EXTRAORDINARY VOLUME!!

QUINTESSENCE OF KNOWLEDGE.
The title of this wonderful book is
INQUIRE WITHIN,
FOR ANYTHING YOU WANT TO KNOW,
OR, OVER 3,700 FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.
Cloth gilt, PRICE ONE DOLLAR. 436 pages.
"INQUIRE WITHIN" is one of the most valuable and extraordinary volumes ever presented to the American public, and embodies nearly FOUR THOUSAND FACTS, in the most of which any person living will find instruction, aid and entertainment. "INQUIRE WITHIN" is sold at the low price of $1, and yet it contains 436 pages of closely printed matter, and is handsomely and strongly bound. It is a Doctor, a Gardener, a Schoolmaster, a Dancing-Master, an Artist, a Naturalist, a Modeler, a Cook, a Lawyer, a Surgeon, a Chess Player, a Chemist, a Cosmetician, a Brewer, an Accountant, an Architect, a "Letter-Writer," a Boyle," and a Universal Guide to all kinds of Useful and Fancy Employment, Amusement, and Money-making. Besides all this information—and we have not room to give an idea of a hundredth part of it, IT CONTAINS SO MANY VALUABLE AND USEFUL RECEIPTS, that an enumeration of them requires SEVENTY-TWO COLUMNS OF FINE TYPE FOR THE INDEX.
"INQUIRE WITHIN" is no collection of ancient sayings and receipts, but the whole is fresh and new, and suited to the present times. As a book to keep in the family for reference, it is unequaled, comprising as it does all kinds of Books of Information in a single volume.
Published by
GARRETT, DICK & FITZGERALD,
No. 18 Ann-st., New-York.
Also, for sale by all Booksellers in this place.
Copies of the above book sent by mail, on receipt of $1, to any address free of postage.
Reliable Agents wanted to canvass for "INQUIRE WITHIN." Send cash orders to the Publishers.

VALUABLE THEOLOGICAL WORKS.
JUST IMPORTED BY
D. APPLETON & CO.
Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway, New-York.
HORNE'S INTRODUCTION TO THE CRITICAL STUDY AND KNOWLEDGE OF THE HOLY SCRIPTURES.—Tenth edition, revised, corrected and brought down to the present time. Edited by Rev T HARTWELL HORNE, B. D., (the Author;) Rev. SAMUEL DAVIDSON, D. D., of the University of Halle, and LL. D., and S. PRIDEAUX TREGELLES, LL. D. With 4 maps and 22 vignettes and fac similes. 4 vols. 8vo., now offered at $15, or full calf at $20. 1856, published at £3 13s. 6d.
CONTENTS OF THE FOUR VOLUMES.
Vol. I.—A Summary of the Evidence for the Genuineness, Authenticity, Uncorrupted Preservation, and Inspiration of the Holy Scriptures, by Rev. T. H. HORNE, B. D., 8vo, or full calf.
Vol. II.—The Text of the Old Testament considered. With a Treatise on Sacred Interpretation; and a brief Introduction to the Old Testament Books and the Apocrypha. By S. DAVIDSON, D. D., (Halle) and LL. D. 8vo.
Vol. III.—A Summary of Biblical Geography and Antiquities. By Rev. T. H. HORNE, B. D. 8 vo.
Vol. IV.—An Introduction to the Textual Criticism of the New Testament. By Rev. T. H. HORNE, B. D. The critical part rewritten, and the remainder revised and edited by S. P. TREGELLES, LL. D. 8vo.

THE NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE.
No. 31, Vol. 12, on Thursday, will contain
A PORTRAIT OF MISS BOKER, NOW MRS. JOHN DEAN.
A PORTRAIT OF MR. JOHN DEAN.
The whole Story of the Romantic Marriage.
Criminal News Throughout the World.
Crime and Criminals in Pennsylvania.
Ohio and the Western States and their Crimes.
Baltimore and its Criminals.
Great Inquests and Trials Everywhere.
Foreign News on Criminals.
Exposition of Thieves by Dodger.
Philadelphia Correspondence.
Correspondence from the Great Cities.
Editorials on all the Criminal Topics.
Preparations for the Cunningham and Eckel Trial.
Hundreds of Interesting Cases.
Published every week. $2 per annum; $1 for six months.
All letters to be addressed to R. A. SEYMOUR, New-York City.
GENERAL AGENTS.
New-York, ROSS & TOUSEY.
Philadelphia and Pittsburg, T. R. CALLENDER.

Will be ready on Thursday, March 26:
THE SHADOW WORSHIPER,
And other Poems. By FRANK LEE BENEDICT. 1 vol., 12 mo. 75 cents.
"I seek only
That which all seek, some human sympathy
In this mysterious Island."
From Mrs. Stephens' Monthly.
"The Shadow Worshiper" is emphatically an ideal poem, the birth of a vivid imagination and of an intellect rich with vigorous thoughts; in its construction we find little detail and no passages to slumber over. The scenes are pictures, and the thoughts at times startling. Some of them may well challenge criticism for their boldness, while they excite surprise from a powerful originality.
J. S. REDFIELD, No. 34 Beekman-st.

IN PRESS.
To be published in a few days by
TICKNOR & FIELDS,
THE WORLD'S OWN.
BY MRS. JULIA WARD HOWE.

FIRST EDITION EXHAUSTED.
INCREASING DEMAND FOR EVERETT'S GREAT ORATION,
Delivered at the Inauguration of the Dudley Observatory. Second Edition of the same can now be had by applying at the Publication Desk, this Office. Will be sent by mail at Twenty Cents per copy upon receipt of the same in stamps. Address, Subscription Desk, Daily *Times* office.

LAUGH!
MORE OF MAJOR JACK DOWNING'S
THIRTY YEARS
in the
APRIL UNITED STATES MAGAZINE.

RURAL AFFAIRS.—FRUIT VS. DISEASE.—The Seckel Pear, its Origin and History; the Hygienic Influence of Trees; Planting Trees in Cities a Preservative of Health, &c.; in LIFE ILLUSTRATED. Only 4 cents. Newsmen all have it.

COMPLETE FILE N. Y. DAILY TIMES FOR SALE.
From the commencement to the present time.
Bound and in perfect order.
Apply or address, HENRY L. MEECH,
Daily Times office.

THE CITY.—JOHN DEAN AND MISS MARY ANN BOKER—An account of the clandestine marriage; Prof. Hume; On Ice Cream; The Burdells; St. Patrick's Day; Sunday Cars; Mutiny, etc., in LIFE ILLUSTRATED. Only 4 cents. All Newsmen *ought* to have it.

VANDERVEER'S PATENT
ARITHMETICAL TABLES FOR CHILDREN,
For sale, wholesale and retail, by J. B. MORRILL, No. 304 Broadway. Agents wanted throughout the country.

MY SISTER ANGEL.—A CHARMING POEM, by LUCY A. RANDALL; LIVE FOR SOMETHING, a Poem, by ROBERTI, in to-day's LIFE ILLUSTRATED. For sale everywhere.

THE WHOLE STORY OF THE MARRIAGE in the next Number of the NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE.

THE HUTCHINSON FAMILY—WITH PORTRAITS of Judson, John and Asa; with an account of their New Home in Minnesota, in to-day's LIFE ILLUSTRATED. Only 4 cents. All Newsmen have it.

BEAUTIFUL BALLADS.—"GENTLE ANNIE" and "Village Maiden," by Foster; "Fairy Floyd" and "Mother, watch the Little Feet," by Augusta Mignon; "I wish somebody'd come," by J. R. Thomas; "Kiss and never tell" and "Smile Again," by Fred. Buckley; "Forty Years Ago," by the Bakers; "Creole Belle," by Hubbard, sung by the Buckleys. Any of the above sent by mail for 25 cents each. All of the songs from Verdi's "La Traviata." Price 25 cents each. Thalberg's "Don Pasquale," 50 cents. FIRTH, POND & CO.,
No. 547 Broadway, New-York

CHICAGO AS IT WAS IN 1820—WITH Engraved View; also, its Growth, present Commerce and Manufactures, in to-day's LIFE ILLUSTRATED. 4 cents. For sale everywhere.

NEXT THURSDAY MORNING EVERY NEWSMAN will sell the NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE.

ASSOCIATION OF EXEMPT FIREMEN.—The members will please meet at Broadway and 16th-st., at 4 o'clock this day, (Wednesday,) to pay the last tribute of respect to our late brother member, JOSEPH N. LORD, Esq., by attending his funeral.
GEORGE W. WHEELER, R. S.

FACES, EYES, NOSES, COMPLEXION, Disposition, &c., in LIFE ILLUSTRATED. In this we may "See ourselves as others see us." Only 4 cents. Ask your Newsmen to get a copy.

DODGER'S LETTER ON THE THIEVES, ONCE MORE, in the next NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE.

THOSE WHO WOULD KNOW WHAT are the best aspects of Southern Life, may be referred with confidence to Mr. Olmsted's work—*Edinburgh Review.*
OLMSTED'S JOURNEY IN THE SEABOARD SLAVE STATES.
OLMSTED'S JOURNEY IN TEXAS.
Sent by mail, post-paid. Price $1 25 each.
DIX, EDWARDS & CO.,
No. 321 Broadway, New-York.

NEWS IN A NUTSHELL.—RAILROAD TO Jerusalem; Another Prophet; Boston Churches; Where is the West? Death of a Mormon President; Farewell Address of Washington; Personal Matters, etc., in LIFE ILLUSTRATED. Only 4 cents.

ALL THE GREAT CASES IN COURT FOR CRIMES in the next NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE.

LITCHFIELD COUNTY, CT.—AN INTERESTING Historical Sketch, with an Engraved View of the Elm Park, Commercial, Agricultural and Collegiate Institute, in to-day's LIFE ILLUSTRATED. Only 4 cents.

THE CHEAPEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM IN THE UNITED STATES.—THE SATURDAY EVENING POST. Weekly edition between 60,000 and 70,000 copies. 35 cents a line for the first insertion; 30 cents for additional insertions. Address DEACON & PETERSON, No. 56 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.

CARRIERS WILL DELIVER LIFE ILLUSTRATED in any part of the City, or it may be sent by post to any place desired. All Newsmen have it. Published at No. 308 Broadway, N. Y.

LIFE IN IOWA—A SHORT SKETCH BY A man who wintered there; Deer hunting, Elks on the Prairies, etc., in LIFE ILLUSTRATED. Only 4 cents.

THE ROMANTIC MARRIAGE, WITH PORTRAITS OF MR. AND MRS. JOHN DEAN, in the next NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE.

ENGINEERING—A COURSE OF STUDY; Magnitude and Form; Conic Sections; in LIFE ILLUSTRATED.

ALL THE CRIMINAL NEWS ON THURSDAY NEXT in the NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE.

LIST OF PATENTS—COMPLETE; NOTES and Queries; in LIFE ILLUSTRATED.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

READY AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M.
APRIL
PUTNAM'S MONTHLY.
AN ORIGINAL AMERICAN MAGAZINE.
ILLUSTRATED.
CONTENTS OF NO. LII.
THE CHINAMAN.—Domestic, Scholastic, Iconoclastic and Imperial.
ILLUSTRATIONS—Tai-Ping-Wang (ending Buffaloes—At Ting-Jin's

AMUSEMENTS.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE,
No. 624 Broadway, near Houston-st.
Miss Laura Keene.....Sole Lessee and Directress.
Performances commence with the Overture at 7½ o'clock.
ANOTHER PETITE DRAMA
OF INTENSE INTEREST,
performed in London and Paris with great success.
THE WICKED WIFE;
OR,
THE REIGN OF TERROR.
Characters by Messrs. Jordan, Stoddart, Kent, Miss Ada Clifton, Viola Plunkett, and Miss Laura Keene.
To be followed by
THE ELVES; Or, THE STATUE BRIDE,
re-produced with new scenery, costumes, properties and mechanical effects.

LEGEND.—The mountain forests of Pastoria are inhabited, it is said, by Pixies, Sprites and Elves, who, like the Phantom Dancers of Germany, delight to entrap travelers into their realms and torment them with their mischievous antics. Having the power of transferring the spirit, they often, in their malicious gambols, give life to the newly dead. Statues, rocks and trees are seen fantastically moving in the forest, but it is only during the NAY they retain their fictitious existence; at the approach of NIGHT they resume their immobility.

Count Goldstream.....Mr. Wheatleigh
Goblin.....T. B. Johnston
Prince Jockey Club.....Miss Kate Reignolds
Silva, the Statue.....Miss Laura Keene
The new music arranged and adapted by Thos. Baker.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
E. A. Marshall.....Sole lessee
W. R. Blake.....Stage manager
Doors open at 6½. Overture at 7½.
SECOND WEEK OF THE GRAND SPECTACLE,
in which the world-renowned and
LEARNED ELEPHANTS
VICTORIA AND ALBERT,
will appear. The drama of
THE USURPER OF SIAM,
with all its gorgeous scenery, &c., composed expressly to exhibit the miraculous evolutions, marches, dances, postures, antipodean exercises, ascension, &c., &c., of these wonderfully trained animals.
For brilliant cast of characters, music, processions, magical effects, tableaux, scenery, &c., &c., see bills.
WEDNESDAY, March 25, 1857, and
EVERY NIGHT DURING THE WEEK,
followed by an excellent farce.
THIS AFTERNOON, WEDNESDAY,
to accommodate families, school boys, children, &c.,
A GRAND PERFORMANCE,
in which the elephants will appear, preceded by an excellent farce by the dramatic company.
Doors open at 2½; to begin with the overture at 3 P. M.
A day performance also on Saturday afternoon.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
The management has the honor to inform the public that
MISS MATILDA HERON
being obliged to proceed to Boston and St. Louis at the close of the ensuing week, her engagement must close on Saturday, April 4.
In order, therefore, to afford the public an opportunity of seeing her in her three great characters, the performances have been arranged according to the following programme:
MEDEA—Thursday, 26th; Monday, 30th; Thursday, April 2.
LEONORE—Friday, 27th; Tuesday, 31st; Friday, April 3.
CAMILLE—Saturday, 28th; Wednesday, April 1; Saturday, April 4.
Being the last three representations of each play, and the concluding nine nights of Miss Heron's unprecedented engagement of eleven weeks, on each night of which she has played to the most brilliant and crowded houses perhaps ever attracted by any artist on the stage.
TO-NIGHT, (Wednesday,) March 25,
LEONORE.
Seats secured three days in advance.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½.
Tickets.....50 cents.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 25,
The unrivaled and unequaled RAVELS,
MME. MONPLAISIR
LEON ESPINOSA,
YOUNG HENGLER, YOUNG AMERICA.
Antoine in.....2 characters
Jerome in.....2 characters
EVOLUTIONS ON THE TIGHT ROPE.
Gamic pantomime.
THE SECRET MARRIAGE.
Gros Pierre.....Antoine Ravel
Concluding with the grand ballet spectacle
LA ESMERALDA.
La Esmeralda.....Mme. Monplaisir
Pierre Gringoire.....Leon Espinosa
Quasimodo.....Jerome Ravel
Claude Frolle.....Antoine Ravel

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.
WEDNESDAY—Great success of the new comedy,
WALL-STREET.
Supported by Mr. Burton, Mr. Fisher, Mr. Barrett, Mr. M. Smith, Mrs. Hughes, Mrs. Plunkett, Miss Polly Marshall, &c.
Second night, at this theatre, of the old favorite,
THE DUTCH GOVERNOR;
Received on Thursday with rapturous applause.
Mr. Burton in two capital parts,
Knickerbocker Vandam and the Dutch Governor.
The whole of the talented company appear.

OLE BULL'S
FAREWELL CONCERT
IN NEW-YORK,
Will take place at
Dodworth's Rooms, on
TUESDAY EVENING, March 31, 1857.
Particulars in future advertisements.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS,
NEW HALL, No. 585 BROADWAY.
MONDAY EVENING, March 23, and every evening during the week, the very successful piece of the OLD FOLKS' CONCERT; also, THE OCEAN TELEGRAPH. Preceding which—NEGRO MINSTRELSY.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 25, BENEFIT of Messrs. J. MATTHEWS and JOSEPH R. WHEELER, Ushers. On SUNDAY, March 29, a SACRED CONCERT will be given, on which occasion NOEL'S BAND, in conjunction with the BUCKLEYS, will appear.

ELECTRICITY vs. SPIRITUALISM.
Dr. BURLEIGH having offered $100 if any one would move a table through the air without contact, and the offer having been accepted the trial will take place THIS EVENING, at Hope Chapel, No. 718 Broadway. Admission 25 cents. Doors open at 7; exercises begin at 7½ o'clock. In case the party fails, the Doctor will give an exhibition on recent Electrical discoveries as usual.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—DRESS Circle 25 cents; Pit 12½ cents; Orchestra Chairs, 50 cents; Private Boxes $5. THIS EVENING, March 25, the new drama, in 3 acts, entitled
LIFE IN BROOKLYN.
To be followed by the panromine of the
SCHOOL IN AN UNROAR.
The whole to conclude with the commedietta of
LOVE IN LIVERY.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—A SUperb hit at the times. Another new Comedy from London, entitled DOUBLE-FACED PEOPLE, a play in 3 acts. Performed THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, as well as THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. George Medley and Dick Sermmund, Artists, Messrs. C. W. Clarke and T. Hadaway; Emily, Miss Mestayer. The Living Serpents, Happy Family, &c., to be seen without extra charge. Admission 25; children under 10, 12½ cents.

CONCERT FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE New-York Infirmary for Women and Children will take place at Dodworth's Saloon, THURSDAY EVENING, March 26. Programme will be published to-morrow. Tickets may be had at Scharfenberg & Luis' Music Store, No. 769 Broadway, and at the door on the evening of the Concert.

MUSIC IN THE OLD BREWERY FREE.—All interested are invited to spend a social musical hour THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the Chapel of the Five Points Mission. A Choir from up town has kindly offered to be present and sing the "Hallelujah Chorus."

THE PALMER MARBLES.—STATUE OF Indian Girl, and eleven other pieces of Sculpture, at No 548 Broadway. Open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admittance 25 cents.

STOCK BROKERS, EXCHANGE BROKERS, Merchants, men of business, see the Comedy of WALL-STREET at BURTON'S TO-NIGHT.

SCREAMS OF LAUGHTER AT SEEING Buckley's "Old Folks."

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THE CRYSTAL PALace is still open to the Public, and contains many things curious and wonderful. The statuary alone is worth the price of admission.

THE "OLD FOLKS" AT BUCKLEY'S every night.

WALL-STREET, WALL-STREET, WALL-STREET at BURTON'S TO-NIGHT.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, No. 497 BROADWAY.—The best collection of Paintings in this country. It contains 180 Paintings. Open day and evening. Admittance 25 cents.

RISE AND FALL OF STOCKS!—SEE WALL-STREET at BURTON'S.

BUCKLEY!—LOOK OUT FOR BUTTONS when you see Buckleys' "Old Folks."

DANCING.

L. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES.
No. 806 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
No. 157 MONTAGUE-PLACE, BROOKLYN.
New-York classes on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS. Brooklyn classes on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 3 and 4 P. M. for ladies and children, at 8 P. M. for gentlemen. Ladies' private classes at 2 P. M. Pupils can commence at any time during the season
Practising assemblies for ladies and gentlemen EVERY MONDAY EVENING in Brooklyn, and every SATURDAY EVENING in New-York. Former pupils can subscribe for the assemblies alone.

BALLS.

IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE WISH EX- pressed by many ladies and gentlemen who were present at the late Ball at the New-York Academy of Music, for the benefit of the Opera Fund, a second one will be given for the same object, on TUESDAY, April 14, which it is intended shall surpass in brilliancy and decorative effect the first, particulars of which will be published at an early day.

GRAND BALL—ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 25, at Mlle. CAROLINE VERNEY'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 21 Howard-st.; the ball will open at 8 o'clock and close at 12. Tickets 50 cents. The above Academy is open every day for the instruction of ladies and gentlemen, at 2 o'clock P. M., and 7 o'clock in the evening, for practice.

U. S. PASSPORTS—ISSUED THROUGH J. B. JONES, Notary Public, U. S. Commissioner and Commissioner of all the States, No. 13½ Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Also, Bounty Land, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured by J. B. N.

INSTRUCTION.

MADISON-SQUARE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—Mr. JOSEPH KARGE, Doctor of Philosophy, from the Universities of Berlin and Paris, will, from the middle of April, be permanently connected with this Institution, as Instructor in Modern Languages, Lecturer in History, and Associate in the Classical Department. Mr. KARGE having been for several years Principal of an Institution on Staten Island, his varied attainments and rare qualifications as an instructor are already known to many in this community, and Mr. GRANT takes great pleasure in announcing an arrangement which promises so many advantages. Mr. LYON will continue to give his efficient services, as hitherto. Particular information given on application at the rooms of the Institute, No. 926 Broadway, over Wagner & Cooper's Saloon.

ENGLISH, CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL.—At White Plains, Westchester County, N. Y.—N. M. BELDEN, A. M., S. S. BELDEN, Principals. This Institution will commence its Summer session on the first Monday of May next. A limited number of pupils will be received, to whose moral, intellectual and physical culture the undivided attention of the Principals will be devoted. The unsurpassed healthfulness of the place, its easiness of access by Harlem Railroad, and the ample and well-shaded school-grounds, combine to render it a highly desirable location for a Literary Institution.
Circulars containing particulars may be obtained at RANDOLPH'S, No. 673 Broadway; at STANFORD & SWORDS; at APPLETON'S, Nos. 344 and 346 Broadway, or on application to the Principals.

SEND YOUR CHILDREN TO THE MOUN- TAIN SCHOOL.—The Summer session of the Ashland Collegiate Institute, Ashland, Greene County, N. Y., commences May 7. Board, washing and tuition in all the English branches, $130 per year. This school is on the Catskill Mountains. Circulars may be had of E. GOODENOUGH, No. 122 Nassau-st., up stairs, or of the Principals. Rev. HENRY J. FOX.
C. RUTHERFORD, A. M.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL—AT LITTLE Ferry, Bergen County, 9 miles from Hoboken, N. J. Board, tuition, washing, &c., from $120 to $140 per year, (no extras.) Next term commences April 27, number of pupils limited to 25. This school is situated on a large farm, commanding a fine view of the surrounding country, and possessing the benefits of its invigorating air. For circulars, with patrons as references, address
A. B. WINANT, Principal.

BOYS FROM BOARDING-SCHOOL WHO spend the April vacation in New-York, may receive private instruction at DOLBEAR'S Commercial Academy, No. 609 Broadway, and learn more than in a whole quarter at school. They may become quick in figures, rapid business writers, or practical book-keepers. Terms, $10 for the course. Seats must be secured this week.

FORT PLAIN SEMINARY—TWO HOURS' ride from Albany, on the Central Railroad. Male and female. Charges for board and tuition in common English, $110 per year. Summer term of twenty-two weeks opens May 4. Address Rev. J. E. LATIMER, A. M., Fort Plain, N. Y.

ELM PARK COMMERCIAL, AGRICULTU- RAL AND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, LITCHFIELD, CONN.—With an engraved view of the Institute and grounds, and an account of the institution, with a description of Litchfield, in to-day's LIFE ILLUSTRATED. Only 4 cents. For sale by all newsmen.

COUDERT'S LYCEUM, UNDER THE DIREC- tion of Professor F. B. MAURICE, No. 95 St. Mark's-place, New York. French, English, Spanish, Commercial and Classical Boarding and Day School for Boys. Pupils received at any time. Circulars and references at the Institute.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The 17th session of the Institute will commence on Wednesday, May 6. Circulars can be obtained of D. S. WOODWORTH, No. 118 Nassau-st., or by addressing the Principal. D. S ROWE, A. M.

$2.00.—LADIES' WRITING CLASSES.—Bookkeeping $10; time unlimited, or $20 for a full commercial course of penmanship, bookkeeping, arithmetic, &c., to qualify young men for business. PAINE'S, No. 99 Bowery, N. Y., No. 283 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

LAST WEEK.—THIS IS THE LAST WEEK that the subscriber receives pupils for the nominal charge of $3 50 for the course of ten lessons in Penmanship. Private instruction given.
OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, No. 362 Broadway.

THE YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, NOR- WALK, Conn., will reopen in the new building on the 1st of May. For circulars, address the Principal, Mrs. LOUISA A. SMITH

THE SUMMER TERM OF MRS. BENEDICT'S School will commence April 15, No. 4 West 37th-st., two doors west of 5th-av.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

DEPOT OF THE ALEXANDRE ORGANS.
This magnificent instrument just introduced by
THALBERG,
At his matinées musicales, is without a rival for the church or drawing room.
A full assortment on hand and open to the inspection of the public.
BERNARD & FABREGUETTES, Jr., No. 51 Dey-st.

A FINE CARVED $400 PIANO—7-OCTAVES, carved legs, City make, new, for $300. Hallet Davis & Co.'s celebrated grand and square Pianos; Haines Brothers, in plain and carved cases. Pianos of other makers, comprising an assortment unrivaled. Pianos to let. Second-hand Pianos at $20, $50, $75, $150, $175 and $200. T. S BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, marble building, corner Grand-st.

GOLD-MEDAL PIANOS!—STEINWAY & SONS have again been awarded the First premium at the late Fair of the American Institute, New-York; and also the First premium Gold Medal at the late Fair of the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, in addition to the three already received, making five first-prize medals within the last 18 months. No. 84 Walker-st.

T. GILBERT & CO.'S PIANO-FORTE WAREHOUSE—Nos. 419 and 421 Broadway, corner of Canal. A large variety of the above beautiful instruments, containing their recent improvement in action and scale, for sale on the most favorable terms. Pianos to hire with privilege of purchasing.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS—GREAT BARGAINS.—Owing to alterations to be made in the piano-rooms at No. 333 Broadway, the large stock of pianos and melodeons will be sold during this week at lower prices than ever before offered in this City. Pianos and melodeons to rent. HORACE WATERS, Agent.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO- FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAIN.—A BEAUtiful toned, almost new, rosewood pianoforte, warranted in every respect; will be disposed of at great sacrifice; an old piano taken in exchange. For particulars call on A. WEBER, No. 155 West Broadway.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF PIANOS.—JUDSON & MUNGER have removed to No. 722 Broadway, opposite New-York Hotel, where can be found the best assortment of Pianos and Melodeons in the City, for sale or to let. N. B.—Storage for pianos and furniture.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO RAACON RAVEN,) Piano-forte manufacturers, warerroom No. 185 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

PIANOS TO LET.—HAINES BROS.' PIANOS to let, at their manufactory, Nos. 350, 352 and 354 3d-av., cor. 21st-st. Rent applied towards purchase if desired. Price moderate. J. M. PELTON.

AGRICULTURAL.

TO FARMERS.
DE BURG'S AMMONIATED
SUPER PHOSPHATE OF LIME.
The subscriber calls the attention of the agricultural community to the above acknowledged magic fertilizer, 6 years scrupulous trials on all soils and in all stated places of efficacy as a manure beyond all problem. Over 1,000 testimonials received from last year's trials, which will be forwarded on application, with directions for use free.
C. B. DEBURG,
Docks and manufactory, 4 blocks south of
Peck-Slip Ferry, Williamsburg, New-York.

GENTLEMEN HAVING COUNTRY SEATS AND GARDENS WILL FIND THE IMPROVED POUDRETTE of the subscribers ONE OF THE BEST FERTILIZERS as well as the CHEAPEST substitute for manure where there is difficulty in procuring sufficient for garden and farm purposes. Its chief recommendations are, that it is neat, inoffensive, contains no seeds of weeds, is very quick and powerful in its operation upon vegetation, and at the same time is so harmless that it can be put in direct contact with the seed or plant without injury, which is totally unlike other fertilizers. It will bring early crops of peas, beans, potatoes, sweet corn, &c., and for lawns and grass plots is unrivaled. The small quantity used and ease of application render it very economical. The price for 1 barrel is $2; 3 barrels, $5; and $1 50 per bbl. for any quantity over 6 barrels, delivered free in the City. A pamphlet will be forwarded by mail, or furnished gratis on application. Address THE LODI MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
No. 60 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

SUPERIOR FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, &c.—New descriptive catalogues gratis at FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, or will be mailed to applicants. 1,700 pounds Chinese Sugar Cane, in quantity, or in parcels of 5,000 seeds, sent, postpaid, for $1 25. Chinese Imperial White Potatoes, the most estimable of all esculents, the only ones for sale of American growth, $5 for 20; $20 for 100. Osier Willows, 8 finest kinds, $5 to $5 for 1,000. Lawton Blackberry, $15 per 100.
WM. R. PRINCE & CO.,
Linnaean Nurseries, Flushing.

TO FARMERS.—THE POUDRETTE MADE by the subscribers is the cheapest and best manure in the world for corn and vegetables. A pamphlet will be sent (free) to any one sending their address to the Lodi Manufacturing Company, No. 60 Cortlandt-st., New-York City.

COLUMBIAN AND PERUVIAN GUANO.—Super-Phosphate of Lime for sale by
A. LONGETT,
No. 34 Cliff-st., corner Fulton.
Packages for the flower garden may be had gratis.

CHINESE SUGAR CANE—(SORGHUM SACCHARATUM) in large and small quantities for sale at the Agricultural warehouse and Seed store of R. L. ALLEN, Nos. 189 and 191 Water-st.

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDERS

Unequaled skill,
And sure to kill
Bed-bugs, rats, mice,
Ants, roaches, flies.
LYON'S Magnetic Duet and Pills
Are used in dwellings, barns and mills.
LYON'S POISONLESS MAGNETIC POWDER AND PILLS.—For insects and vermin, No. 424 Broadway.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—IN THE CITY OF POUGHKEEPSIE, the large and commodious dwelling house and lot, (or piece of ground) being 171 feet front on Academy-st. and 140 feet deep; also, two other lots in rear of above, being 100 feet on Carroll-st. and 160 feet deep, having been the residence of the late Caleb Barker, deceased, and within 5 minutes' walk of the centre of the city, commanding a fine view of the Hudson River and surrounding country. The grounds are well improved, with fruit and ornamental trees, grape-vines, shrubbery, &c. Also, a store on Main-st., next to south-east corner of Liberty-st., one of the most popular stands in the city. Also, store and dwelling on Liberty-st., next to corner of Main-st. The whole will be sold on liberal terms, by apply to CORNELIUS DUBOIS or GEORGE CORLIES, Poughkeepsie. Should the dwelling house on Academy-st. not be sold before April 1, it will be to rent.

FOR SALE—THE TWO FIRST CLASS THREE-STORY brick dwelling houses Nos. 133 and 134 West 30th st.; four first class brown-stone dwelling houses, four stories high, with basement and counter cellar, on the southerly side of 23d-st., between 9th and 10th avs., opposite London terrace, built by the day, in the best and most substantial manner, and finished throughout in the best style; five brown-stone basement houses in West 23d-st. between 9th and 10th avs., also the brick basement dwelling house, four stories high, No. 236 West 23d-st., corner of 10th-av. All the said buildings are beautifully located, and afford a rare opportunity for persons seeking desirable residences or investment of their money. Apply to MORGAN PINDAR, No. 355 West 23d-st.

FOR SALE—AT COST, ON 53D-STREET, BEtween 8th-av. and Broadway, 3 new first-class three-story basement and cellar, brick and brown stone front houses, with the modern improvements, full sized, 25x59, lot 100 feet; a good chance to secure a large house at the price of a small one, and well finished.
Also, a choice house, 30x40 feet, 3 story basement and cellar, on 41st-st., adjoining 7th-av., at a moderate price. A large proportion can either on mortgage 3 years. Apply to O. H. JONES, President New York Fire and Marine Insurance Co., No. 73 Wall-st., or ALLEN & STEVENS, Lumber Dealers, 11th-av. and 30th-st.

FOR SALE—THE SUBSTANTIAL, WELL-built 3-story brick house No. 160 East 21st-st. between 2d and 3d avs.; house 23 by 42; lot 98 feet deep. This property will be sold very cheap, if applied for immediately; $4,350 can remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years. If not disposed of at private sale, it will be sold at auction, by A. J. Bleecker, at the Merchants' Exchange, on Friday, March 27, at 12 o'clock M. Inquire at No. 164 East 19th-st.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, ONE THREE-story basement and counter-cellar brick house, 20x36, finished one year, in the very best manner, with mantels, grates, furnace and fixtures, all in complete order, situated on Clermont-av., about 300 ft. north from Fulton-av., where the city railroad cars pass every five minutes, and one of the best situations in the city for health. very cheap and on easy terms. Apply on the premises, or FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—THE THREE-story brick house and lot No. 124 Forsyth-st., between Broome and Delancy sts. Lot 25x100 feet. The house is in first-rate order and has all the necessary conveniences for a private residence or genteel boarding house. If not disposed of within a few days it will be sold at auction. For particulars apply to HARRIOT & MILLER, No. 486 Broadway, corner of Broome-st., or to G. A. ALBRO, No. 156 Bowery.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE COUNTRY residence in Bergen, N. J., about 1¼ miles south of Jersey City, containing about half an acre of ground, a large two-story frame house, kitchen, out-house, barn, carriage-house, hennery, &c.; location very desirable and healthy; omnibuses pass near the door, to and from the Jersey City Ferry, every hour of the day; terms easy. Apply to D. VAN WINKLE, grocer, at the junction of the Jersey City and Newark plank roads.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 35 Morton-st., on the north side; first-class, high-stoop brick house, with brown-stone basement, slate roof, has gas, Croton water and bathing-room attached; beautiful court-yard in front, 19 by 23 feet, handsomely laid out; fine yard in the rear, with grape-vines and arbors, all in good order. For terms, &c., apply to B. D. BRUSH, No. 59 Barclay-st., or N. T. HIGBIE, Bank of Commerce Building, corner of Cedar and Nassau sts.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE PROPERTY formerly occupied as a Bolt factory, in 13th-st., near Avenue C, 100 feet front by 100 feet deep; brick building 40x90 on front, brick storehouse and stable on rear. The premises are adapted to any manufacturing business, foundry, or machine shop. There is a steam engine, with boilers ready set, which will be sold with the premises if desired. Apply to HENRY OOTHOUT, No. 3 Cliff-st.

FOR SALE—THE NEW FOUR-STORY AND basement brown-stone front house, situated on the north side of East 17th-st., opposite Livingston-place. The house is 14 feet front by 55 feet deep, with bay window, built in a superior manner, with all modern improvements, beautifully situated, commanding a fine view of Stuyvesant-square and St. George's Church. Terms easy. Inquire of J. S. COCKS, on the premises.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A GOOD 3-story and basement house, Philadelphia brick front, and brown stone trimmings, with modern improvements. Price only $5,500; $4,000 can remain on bond and mortgage. Brick cottage on 40th st., near 4th-av.; same price and terms. Brick house in Brooklyn, $3,500. Frame do., $2,000. Inquire of S. P. TOWNSEND, No. 32 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—THE MARINE PAvilion, at Gloucester Mass., only 90 minutes by Railroad from Boston. Its capacity about 150 persons. For location, bathing, fishing, yachting or drives it is unsurpassed by any other Summer retreat on the sea-shore. For particulars, apply to SIDNEY MASON, No. 182 5th-av., New-York, or to JEREMIAH FOSTER, Gloucester, Mass.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST-CLASS, FOUR-STORY, brown-stone front houses, 60 feet deep, with all the modern improvements, situated on the south side of 27th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.; one lot of ground on the south side of 22d-st., first vacant lot west from 5th-av. Inquire of WM. BYER, or J. W. FULLER, No. 42 West 27th-st.

FOR SALE.—THE TWO NEW FIRST-CLASS 4-story brown-stone houses and lots, No. 9 and 11 West 32d-st., 3d and 4th doors west of 5th-av.; houses 25 by 60 feet, lots 25 by 98 feet 9 inches. One half the block suitable for gentlemen's residences. Inquire of WM. FANNING, No. 276 5th-av., between 30th and 31st sts.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—ONLY ONE LEFT OF those first-class four-story brown stone basement houses in 21st-st., No. 19, fronting Mr. Cavedgrosli's celebrated garden; will be sold cheap. Over one hair now in. Possession immediately. Inquire of the owner on the premises, from 7 o'clock A. M. to 5 o'clock P. M.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOMELY-SITUATED four story brown-stone front house in 24th-st., north side, between 5th and 6th avs. House 21x56 feet. 98 ft. 6. Has every modern convenience and neighborhood unexceptionable. Apply at No. 70 Pine-st., 2d floor, or at No. 45 West 24th-st.

FOR SALE—LOT OF LAND, NO. 20 WEST 98th st., 25 feet by 98 feet 9 inches, being the first lot west of Trinity Chapel, being next to the Chapel ground, about 250 feet from Broadway. A building could be erected covering the entire lot, having side windows. Inquire at No. 24 West 26th-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A VERY DEsirable residence at Elizabeth, within an hour of New-York, by thirteen trains each way, daily. Will be sold, furnished or not, or exchanged for a first-class house in New-York—paying the difference in cash. Apply at the office of the Cannel Coal Co., No. 51 William-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A BROWN STONE front dwelling-house, 30 ft. 6 inches front by 70 feet deep, handsomely furnished, situated No. 104 East 21st-st. The house can be purchased without the furniture. Inquire of N. WILLIAM STUYVESANT, Jr., No. 55 William-st.

FOR SALE—TWO-FIRST-CLASS STONE-front houses, high stoops, in Lexington-av., east side, between 34th and 35th sts., Murray Hill, built by day's work. Terms to suit purchasers. Inquire on the premises of ARNOLD & MOWBRAYS.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR NEW- YORK or Brooklyn property, a first-class hotel building, four-story brick building, 47x147 feet, situated in one of the most flourishing cities of Wisconsin; has rented for $1,700. CHAS. R. MILLER & CO., No. 195 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THREE LOTS IN WILLIAMSBURG, 78 feet front and 74 feet 6 inches deep, in South 3d-st., within 25 feet corner 2d-st., not five minutes' walk from the Peck or Grand-st. ferries. Terms easy. Apply to No. 88 Pike-slip, N. Y., up stairs.

FOR SALE—A LARGE FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, 33 feet front, partly furnished, in a fine location, for sale at a bargain. Also, a country house on the finest part of Staten Island, 1¼ mile from first landing.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 1 Pine-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A VALUABLE LOT ON New-Bowery, between James and Roosevelt sts., 36 feet front. 50 per cent. of the purchase money can remain for five years at 7 per cent. For particulars inquire of HENRY HUME, No. 175 Chatham-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY ENGLISH basement house, No. 44 11th st., between 2d and 3d avs. It has all the modern improvements, and is in a very desirable location, and will be sold low if applied for soon. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE house, four stories, basement and under cellar; built in the best manner, with all the modern improvements, situated at No. 113 Lexington-av.; price $18,000. Terms easy. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE HIGH STOOP, NEW, SUBstantial brown-stone houses, north side of 31st-st., between Madison and 4th-avs., three stories and basement, with all modern improvements. Inquire at No. 11 Wall-st., Room No. 10.

FOR SALE—TWO THREE-STORY ATTIC, basement and counter cellar houses, with high stoops, in 22d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., with all modern improvements; houses 20x50 feet. Inquire on the premises, or of D. H. SMITH, No. 196 West 36th-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ON EIGHTY-NINTH-st., near 1st-av., four lots, with a modern 2½-story house, arranged with Croton water, bath, water-closet, wash trays and gas pipe. Apply to S. RICHARDSON, No. 212 8th-av., or A. J. BLEECKER & CO., 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—THE MODERN THREE-STORY brick house, No. 436 Pacific, cor. of Nevins-st., Brooklyn; the basement well arranged for a Physician. For terms apply to office Lenox Ins. Co., No. 54 Wall-st., N. Y., or to S. HONDLOW, Montague, near Court, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—THE NEW BROWN-STONE HOUSE No. 3 Rutherford-place, fronting on Stuyvesant-park, west side, four stories and basement, complete with all the modern improvements. Apply to J. BISCO, No. 154 East 23d-st., near 3d-av.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE THREE-story brick dwelling-house and store, corner of Bedford and De Kalb avs., Brooklyn, or inquire of SADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—ON EASY TERMS, A FIRST CLASS brown stone house, No. 108 First-place, between Court and Smith sts., South Brooklyn. Lot 25 by 125 feet, house 25 by 50. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—THE HOUSE and lots Nos. 41 and 43 Beekman-st., New-York. Inquire of J. J. BEAUBON & SON, watch makers, No. 166 William-st., New-York.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE

MADISON-AVENUE.—FOR SALE—THE TWO four-story brown stone houses Nos. 68 and 70 Madison-av., corner of 26th-st.; 1 lot (corner) 25x28; 1 do. 24.7x95; houses modern and complete, three rooms deep, all up, in addition to which the corner has a bank building, four stories high, and filling the entire depth of the lot by about 18 feet in width.
This property is well adapted for a school, a hotel garni, or desirable for private residence. The houses will be sold together or separately. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN,
No. 3 Metropolitan Bank, Pine-st.

$2,400.—FOR SALE CHEAP—A TWO-story and attic house with good cellar, 23 feet by 30 feet, with kitchen 12 feet by 16 feet attached, contains 11 rooms; a well of good water and out-houses on the premises; four lots of ground 25 by 100 feet each under cultivation—young fruit and grapes. $950 can remain on mortgage. For further particulars, inquire on the premises, Lexington-av., Hudson City, New-Jersey, near the Paterson Plank Road crossing, 15 or 20 minutes' walk from Hoboken Ferry, or of CHARLES S. BERNARD, No. 176 Willow-st., between 5th and 6th sts., Hoboken.

NOTICE TO MANUFACTURERS AND OTHERS.—Good and cheap manufacturing locations, possessing many advantages, can be had near by the depot of the Hudson River Railroad, at Rhinebeck, directly opposite to Roundout and Kingston, where coal can be obtained at first-cost prices. Transportation facilities by river and railroad. Also, for sale, a number of beautiful villa sites, from one to fifty acres more or less land, for country seats, unsurpassed for beauty of the river and mountain scenery. Apply to GEORGE VEITCH, General Contractor, at the Rhinebeck depot.

FOR SALE—A TIMBER LOT CONSISTING OF 38 acres at Throg's Neck, Westchester, fronting on the road leading to Pelham Bridge. When this lot is improved the trees could be so arranged as to make a beautiful park. It has also two ponds of water supplied by natural springs. Apply to WM. BOWNE, Westchester, or at No. 75 East 14th st.
Also, for sale three houses, Nos. 40, 42 and 44 Robinson-st., between Greenwich-st. and College-place. Apply at No. 75 East 14th-st.

BUILDING SITE FOR SALE AT ORANGE, N. J.—One of the most eligible building sites in the town of Orange, N. J., situated on high ground, about 20 minutes' walk from the Morris and Essex Railroad Depot—one hundred feet front, by four hundred and fifty feet in depth. On the place are very fine peach, apple, pear and cherry trees in full bearing. The situation is high, facing south, and commands an extensive view of the mountains and valley. If desired by the purchaser, more land can be obtained. For further particulars apply at No. 32 South William-st., New-York.

$5,500.—FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE three-story and basement house and lot on the north side of 44th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; centre one three new brick houses; all the modern improvements, gas, bath, water-closets, range, marble mantels, vestibule door, &c. $3,000 can remain on mortgage for three years. Apply to W. H. PHILLIPS, at Rendell & Fairchild's, No. 182 William-st.

DESIRABLE HOUSES IN BROOKLYN FOR SALE OR TO LET.—Two new three-story brick houses on the easterly side of Trotter-st., between Green and Gates avs., and in the immediate vicinity of the churches and best improvements on Clinton and Washington avs. The houses are substantially built and will be sold low. Apply to FISHER HOWE, No. 160 Front st.

FOR SALE—ON THE NORTH SIDE OF 17TH-st., opposite Stuyvesant-square, two four-story, basement and counter-cellar houses, with brown stone fronts, finished in the best manner, with all the modern improvements. A large portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply on the premises.

AT AUCTION—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 314 Delancey-st., three story and basement, brick front, 13 rooms; let 100 by 24 feet 6 inches; in perfect order. Will positively be sold at the Merchants' Exchange on MONDAY, March 30, at 12 o'clock, by A. J. BLEECKER & CO.

$6,500.—FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT four-story brick, basement house No. 118 East 21st-st., nearly opposite Gramercy-park. The premises contain all the conveniencies for a small family, and will be sold at the low price of $6,500. Terms easy. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 33 Wall-st.

$2,500.—FOR SALE—A HOUSE AND LOT, in Stamford Village, Conn; house 24x34, pleasantly situated; lot 65x160. For particulars apply to C. G. POWELSON, Stamford Village, or No. 409 3d-av., New-York, corner 30th-st.

BROADWAY.—FOR SALE—A 42 YEARS' lease of a lot on the east side of Broadway, in the neighborhood of the St. Nicholas Hotel. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank building.

FOR SALE—A THREE YEARS' LEASE OF A pretty store in one of the best blocks of the 8th-av. Inquire of S. J. GOODENOUGH, No. 211 West 30th-st.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—TWO FOUR-STORY BASEMENT houses, Nos. 134 and 136 West 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.; neighborhood first class; have gas, baths, range, marble mantels, &c.; good cellars and yards; all in perfect order. Possession at once. Rent $650. Apply to J. KELLY, on the premises, or of RAY BROS., No. 9 Dey-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—STORE NO. 873 B

AUCTION SALES.

E. W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

COSTLY MODERN AND ANTIQUE FURNITURE, AT THE RESIDENCE NO. 152 WEST TWENTY-FIRST-STREET, BETWEEN SEVEN AND EIGHTH AVENUES, THIS DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) MARCH 25.—E. W. WESTCOTT will sell, as above, commencing at 10½ o'clock, the entire costly and elegant furniture and other magnificent arrangements of the house, worthy the special attention of purchasers in want of superb furniture, the whole of which is for immediate and peremptory sale, full descriptive catalogues of which are ready and can be obtained at the office of the auctioneer, No. 7 Beekman-st., under Nassau-st. Furniture consists, in part, of three costly rosewood parlor suites, all first class, covered in satin and moquet, used but two months; splendid rosewood 7 octave piano-forte, with cover and stool; two carved Egyptian marble-top etageres with mirror doors and back, combination marble-top etageres with mirror doors and back, combination marble-top etageres with plate glass doors and back; do. corner and side; rosewood marble-top centre, side and loo tables; heavy lace curtains, with cornices; French shades; rich tapestry carpets, do. ingrain and hall carpets; rosewood hatstand; several very fine and costly oil-paintings; large marble vases; do. very fine French China vases, card baskets, &c. Also, a quantity of dining-room furniture, two oak extension tables, crockery and glassware, cutlery and plated ware, rosewood bureaus and washstands, marble-tops; rosewood and mahogany bedsteads; best curled hair and spring mattresses, palliasses, reception chairs, sofas, sofa beds, rocking chairs; do. spring-seat chairs; China toilet sets; several eight-day clocks, and other articles too numerous to mention. Sale positive. P. KIMBALL, Assignee.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PROPERTY ON BROADWAY, TENTH-AV., 15TH, 61ST, 103D, AND 104TH STS. ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at Auction, on THURSDAY, March 26, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange: BROADWAY—2 lots southeast corner of Broadway and 86th-st., together.

FIFTEENTH-STREET—3 lots on the southerly side, commencing 175 feet east of 10th-av

TENTH-AVENUE—4 lots southeast corner of 10th-av. and 41st-st.

FORTY FIRST-STREET—1 lot on the northerly side, 250 feet east of 10th-av.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRD-STREET—4 gore lots on south side, commencing 250 feet west of 9th-av.

ALSO, 3 lots on northerly side of 103d-st., commencing 225 feet west of 9th-av.

ONE HUNDRED AND FOURTH-STREET—3 lots on south side commencing 225 feet west of 9th-av., in the rear of the last described lots.

ALSO, 1 large lot, commencing 75 feet west of the last mentioned lots.

For maps and further particulars, apply to the auctioneer, No. 88 Wall-st.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

FURNITURE SALE.—A. J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 1st, at 11 o'clock, at No. 216 West 27th-st., between 8th and 9th avs, the furniture of said house, the property of a family moving from the City—the whole new and in good order, consisting of velvet, tapestry, Brussels and ingrain carpets for parlors and stairs, hearth rugs, hall oil-cloths, rosewood piano, mahogany chairs and sofas, pier and centre tables with marble tops, oval and square mirrors and mantel glasses, gas chandeliers and fixtures, damask window curtains and cornices, bronze candelabras, mantel and etagere ornaments, mahogany and white panel bedsteads and bedroom furniture, feather beds and hair mattresses, china, glass, earthenware, table cutlery, a few books, kitchen furniture and a general assortment of family articles. Catalogues can be obtained at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Broad-st., on Saturday, 28th inst.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE OF NO. 82 EAST BROADWAY AT AUCTION.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, on WEDNESDAY, March 26, 1857, at 12 o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange, the 19 years unexpired lease from May, 1857, of the lot known as No. 82 East Broadway, between Market and Pike sts., together with the 3-story and basement brick house thereon, lot 25x78, house 26x50, built by the owner for his own use, by day's work; containing gas throughout, with fixtures included, mahogany doors on the first floor, range in the kitchen, and the house is in complete order, ground rent $235 per annum, with one renewal of 21 years; ground rent 5 per cent. on the valuation, and lot can be bought or the house sold at the valuation at the expiration of the last lease. $3,600 can remain on bond and mortgage for one year from May, and probably longer if desired. For full particulars, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 4 Broad-st., or R. LINES, No. 59 Rose-st.

H. H. LEEDS & CO. Auctioneers.

REAL ESTATE AT ASTORIA.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on the premises at Astoria, on WEDNESDAY, March 25, at 4½ o'clock, without reserve, the following valuable property:

That valuable plot situated at the junction of Main, Remsen and Welling sts., having about 115 feet on Main-st., with two stores and detached dwelling-house thereon, being the best stands in the village.

Two-story house and lot, 20 by 100, on the westerly side of Henry-st.

A one-and-a-half-story house and two lots, each 25 by 100, on the easterly side of Henry-st

One lot, 26 by 114, on the south side of Flushing-av., near Henry-st.

Two lots, each 25 by 103, on Bradford-st., opposite Winslow-place. Sale positive.

Terms easy, to be made known at time of sale.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

REAL ESTATE ON THIRD AND SEVENTH AVS., TWENTY-EIGHTH, AND THIRTY-NINTH STS.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 26, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

THIRD AVENUE—6 lots on easterly side, commencing on the southeast corner of 39th-st.

ALSO—1 lot on the northeast corner of 3d-av. and 39th-st.

THIRTY-NINTH STREET—1 lot on the north side, in the rear of the last described.

SEVENTH-AVENUE—1 lot on the easterly side, 74 feet north of 28th-st.

TWENTY-EIGHTH-STREET—3 lots on the north side, commencing 101 feet 1 inch east of 7th-av.

For further particulars apply to the Auctioneer, No. 38 Wall-st.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER WILL SELL at auction at the Merchants' Exchange, on WEDNESDAY, March 25, the following valuable property; 70 per cent can remain on mortgage:

Broadway, 47th-st., and 7th-av.—3 lots.
Broadway and 62d-st.—6 lots.
9th-av., between 30th and 31st sts.—4 lots.
Avenue B and 16th-st.—3 lots and store.
16th-st., adjoining Stuyvesant Park—house and lot.
91st., near Lexington-av.—house and lot.
22d-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.—house and lot.
4th-av., 41st and 42d sts.—12 lots and gores.
33d-st.—9 lots.
3d av.—3 lots.
South 9th-st., Brooklyn—house and lot.
For further particulars, see maps at auctioneer's office.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—BY E. B FRANKLIN & CO.—TO-MORROW (Wednesday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom No. 85 Nassau-st., sale of new and second-hand furniture, comprising a quantity of good second-hand furniture, removed for convenience of sale. Also parlor suites in rosewood and mahogany, solid oak, rosewood, mahogany, and enameled chamber suites; bookcases, etageres, extension tables, wardrobes, sofas, easy, arm, rocking, parlor, and fancy chairs; card, pier, and work tables; bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, hair mattresses, ottomans, divans, lounges, clocks, China and glass ware, toilet ware; japanned goods, fancy goods, &c., &c.

FRED & COLE, Auctioneers.

MORTGAGE SALE OF FURNITURE, &C., By FRED & COLE on WEDNESDAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 348 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, comprising one piano-forte, 3 suites of parlor furniture, in figured reps., plush and hair cloth, mahogany sofas, chairs, bureaus, bedsteads and card tables, Brussels and ingrain carpets, feather beds, hair mattresses, hat stands, marble-top centre and pier tables, pier glass, paintings, clocks, oil-cloth, China and glass-ware, kitchen furniture, &c. Also 1 horse, wagon and harness.

THOMAS MURPHY, Attorney for Mortgagee.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

SIXTH WARD PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A. H. MULLER will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 26, at the Merchants' Exchange, the desirable lot, with the buildings thereon, No. 87 Baxter (late Orange) st., 25x100 feet. It is located in the vicinity of late and projected improvements, being 175 feet from Canal-st. $3,500 can remain at option of purchaser. For further particulars apply to the auctioneer, No. 38 Wall-st., or to O. K. MOONEY, Citizens' Insurance office, No. 54 Bowery.

D. D. NASH, Auctioneer, Office No. 288 Broadway.

ASSIGNEE SALE OF A MAP-FINISHING ESTABLISHMENT—On WEDNESDAY, March 25, 1857, at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 16 Beekman-st., consisting of large and small map frames, table-tops, horses, pasting-tables, desk, shelves, varnish, rollers, muslin, tape, ribbon, stoves, gas fixtures, office furniture, &c., &c.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY AT 12¾ O'CLOCK, at the Merchants' Exchange, 140 shares Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, $50 each.

VALUABLE PROPERTY AT AUCTION.—The undersigned will offer for sale, on MONDAY, March 30, at 11 o'clock A. M., on the premises, a desirable and valuable parcel of land, situated on Staten Island, on the westerly side of the Mill Road, and about eight minutes' walk from two steamboat ferries—lately the residence of Mrs. ELIZABETH VAN NAME. The place contains about 6 acres of as good land as any on the Island, with the ordinary dwelling and out-houses, a great abundance of excellent fruit, plenty of water, &c. A map of the place may be seen at the North Shore Post-Office, Castleton Landing.

JOSHUA VAN NAME, Newark, N. J.,
DAVID VAN NAME, New York City, } Admin'rs.

AUCTION NOTICE.—EUGENE B. FRANKLIN & CO., auctioneers, No. 85 Nassau-st., in returning thanks for past favors, respectfully solicit from their friends and the public, sales of furniture at private residences, warerooms, or at their stores, No. 85 Nassau-st., to which particular attention will be paid.

AUCTION SALES.

F. NASH, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF SPLENDID ROSEWOOD FURNITURE, PAINTINGS, STATUARY, GLASS AND PLATED WARE, PIANO-FORTE, &c.—F. NASH, auctioneer, will sell on THURSDAY, March 26, at 10½ o'clock, all the splendid furniture in the private residence No. 220 West 14th-st., consisting of one splendid rosewood 7-octave piano, in perfect order, richly inlaid with pearl; three solid rosewood parlor suites, covered in plush and satin brocatel; large French plate mirrors, richly carved etagere, with plate glass doors and back; do. corner and side; rosewood marble-top centre, side and loo tables; heavy lace curtains, with cornices; French shades; rich tapestry carpets, do. ingrain and hall carpets; rosewood hatstand; several very fine and costly oil-paintings; large marble vases; do. very fine French China vases, card baskets, &c. Also, a quantity of dining-room furniture, two oak extension tables, crockery and glassware, cutlery and plated ware, rosewood bureaus and washstands, marble-tops; rosewood and mahogany bedsteads; best curled hair and spring mattresses, palliasses, reception chairs, sofas, sofa beds, rocking chairs; do. spring-seat chairs; China toilet sets; several eight-day clocks, and other articles too numerous to mention. Sale positive. P. KIMBALL, Assignee.

H. H. LEEDS & CO. Auctioneers.

REAL ESTATE AT ASTORIA.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on the premises at Astoria, on WEDNESDAY, March 25, at 4½ o'clock, without reserve, the following valuable property:

That valuable plot situated at the junction of Main, Remsen and Welling sts., having about 115 feet on Main-st., with two stores and detached dwelling-house thereon, being the best stands in the village.

Two-story house and lot, 20 by 100, on the westerly side of Henry-st.

A one-and-a-half-story house and two lots, each 25 by 100, on the easterly side of Henry-st

One lot, 26 by 114, on the south side of Flushing-av., near Henry-st.

Two lots, each 25 by 103, on Bradford-st., opposite Winslow-place. Sale positive.

Terms easy, to be made known at time of sale.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

REAL ESTATE ON THIRD AND SEVENTH AVS., TWENTY-EIGHTH, AND THIRTY-NINTH STS.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 26, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

THIRD AVENUE—6 lots on easterly side, commencing on the southeast corner of 39th-st.

ALSO—1 lot on the northeast corner of 3d-av. and 39th-st.

THIRTY-NINTH STREET—1 lot on the north side, in the rear of the last described.

SEVENTH-AVENUE—1 lot on the easterly side, 74 feet north of 28th-st.

TWENTY-EIGHTH-STREET—3 lots on the north side, commencing 101 feet 1 inch east of 7th-av.

For further particulars apply to the Auctioneer, No. 38 Wall-st.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER WILL SELL at auction at the Merchants' Exchange, on WEDNESDAY, March 25, the following valuable property; 70 per cent can remain on mortgage:

Broadway, 47th-st., and 7th-av.—3 lots.
Broadway and 62d-st.—6 lots.
9th-av., between 30th and 31st sts.—4 lots.
Avenue B and 16th-st.—3 lots and store.
16th-st., adjoining Stuyvesant Park—house and lot.
91st., near Lexington-av.—house and lot.
22d-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.—house and lot.
4th-av., 41st and 42d sts.—12 lots and gores.
33d-st.—9 lots.
3d av.—3 lots.
South 9th-st., Brooklyn—house and lot.
For further particulars, see maps at auctioneer's office.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—BY E. B FRANKLIN & CO.—TO-MORROW (Wednesday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom No. 85 Nassau-st., sale of new and second-hand furniture, comprising a quantity of good second-hand furniture, removed for convenience of sale. Also parlor suites in rosewood and mahogany, solid oak, rosewood, mahogany, and enameled chamber suites: bookcases, etageres, extension tables, wardrobes, sofas, easy, arm, rocking, parlor, and fancy chairs; card, pier, and work tables; bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, hair mattresses, ottomans, divans, lounges, clocks, China and glass ware, toilet ware; japanned goods, fancy goods, &c., &c.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

WILLIAM IRVING & CO. WILL SELL on THURSDAY, March 26, at No. 17 Clinton-place, (9th-st.,) at 10½ o'clock, executor's sale of household furniture, consisting in part of Wilton, Brussels, and 3-ply carpets, suites rosewood parlor furniture in red velvet, rosewood and mahogany; marble-top centre, pier and card tables, dining and extension tables, sofas, tables, quartettes, arm, reception chairs, bedsteads and bedding, China, crockery, and glass ware, enameled cottage furniture, together with the fine oil-paintings, and the large and valuable library. For particulars see catalogue.

OAKLEY & WRIGHT, Auctioneers.

AUCTION NOTICE.—MORTGAGE SALE.—OAKLEY & WRIGHT will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, March 26, at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 2 Huntington-place, Powers-st., between Bergen and Wyckoff sts., Brooklyn, parlor, chamber and bedroom furniture, kitchen utensils, carpets, oil-cloth, bureaus, cottage suite, bedsteads, tables, chairs, extension table, &c., all in good order. By order of the mortgagee.

WM. H. BOYD, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—BY GEORGE NICHOLS, on THURSDAY, 26th March, at 10½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the desirable 3-story brick house and lot No. 160 East 21st-st., near 2d av., containing Croton, &c., and in good order. House 23x42; lot 98 feet. A large portion can remain. Maps, &c., at the office, No. 7 Broad-st.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, ON THURSDAY, MARCH 26, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., Referee, 2 lots on 7th-av., between 53d and 54th sts.; 25 feet and 1 inch front and rear, by 160 feet in depth. Also, 1 lot on 6th-av., same size. Maps can be obtained at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 49 Wall-st., basement.

TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer.

SPAN OF HORSES, LARGE SIZE, BOB-TAIL, bay, well matched, warranted kind, gentle, sound, 8 years old; also, silver plated harness; also, covered carriage made by J. C. Ham, of Broadway, complete outfit, but sold as the audience think best, one lot or divided, on FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock, in front of No. 103 Nassau-st. Deposit required as the owner leaves the City.

JOSEPH BRORMAN, Auctioneer.

THURSDAY, MARCH 26—AT 10½ O'CLOCK A. M., at No. 35 Bowery, near State-st., Brooklyn, assignee's sale—splendid rosewood piano, with a general assortment of rosewood parlor furniture in hair-cloth, etageres, paintings, chamber and kitchen furniture. Catalogues at the salesroom.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEES SALE OF CROCKERY, CHINA, &c., at No. 60 Vesey-st., will be continued THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at 10 o'clock, commencing at lot No. 342 on the catalogue, and will include a large assortment of rich China vases, cut glass, &c.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

350 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS at auction, on THURSDAY, March 26, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at the store of S. N. Davis & Co., No. 56 Beekman-st. Fresh seasonable goods, adapted to City and country trade, without reserve, for cash.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS EVENING, at 7 o'clock P. M., 9th day's sale at G. W. Tuttle's Emporium, No. 345 Broadway. The catalogue will include the entire balance of the fancy goods,

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MONROE & CO.,
AMERICAN EXCHANGE,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris.

Grant letters of credit for travelling purposes. Also, Circular Letters of Credit on all the principal towns and cities of

France,	Holland,	Portugal,	Germany,
Great Britain,	Belgium,	Switzerland,	Russia,
Ireland,	Spain,	Italy,	Sweden.

ALSO ON

Athens,	Constantinople,	Alexandria,	Cairo,
Beyrout,	Jerusalem,	&c., &c.	

Office in New-York, No. 8 Wall-st.

Bills on Paris, and Sterling Bills at short, or 30 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

BANKING AND COLLECTING OFFICE.
SMALLEY, WEED AND BARTLETT,
No. 14 Wall-st., New-York.

GEO. C. SMALLEY, WM. C. REED, ALFRED W. BARTLETT, will give special attention to the negotiation of NOTES and loans. Also to the purchase and sale of

STOCKS AND BONDS,

at the Brokers' Board, strictly on commission.

Having prompt and reliable correspondents, will negotiate and collect paper payable at all the principal points in the United States and Canadas.

REFERENCES—Moses Taylor, Esq., Wm. B. Astor, Esq., New-York.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1857.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES.

We issue sight bills on the

UNION BANK OF LONDON,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, Ireland,

In sums from £1 and upwards, at 25 per £.

Address,

TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD CO., PITTSBURG, Saturday, March 20, 1857.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THIS Company are prepared to issue their new Stock, in exchange for that of the Ohio and Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, and Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Companies, upon the terms, and in the manner, prescribed in the Articles of Consolidation, viz:

Ohio and Pennsylvania, Interest to July 1, 1856, and 20 per cent premium.

Ohio and Indiana, Interest to July 1, 1856, at par.

Fort Wayne and Chicago, Interest to July 1, 1856, and 6 per cent premium.

Stockholders in either of the old Companies, who may have assigned any portion of their stock, previous, or subsequent, to the consolidation, (Aug. 1, 1856,) without having had such stock transferred on the books of the old Companies and parties holding the certificates for such stock, are notified that this Company will not recognize the transfer of such assigned Stock, as the full shares of the Interest to July 1, 1856, and premium, have been credited to the original holders. Scrip certificates will be issued to such original holders, in cases where fractional amounts of interest and premiums on the old stock exist. T. D. MESSLER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 18 William-st., NEW-YORK, March 18, 1857.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for three Inspectors of the succeeding election, will be held at the office of the Company at Adrian, in the State of Michigan, on the fourth WEDNESDAY (22d) of April next.

The poll will be opened at 12 o'clock at noon, and continue open until 1 o'clock P. M., and as much longer as the Inspectors may find necessary to receive the votes of electors, but not beyond sunset on that day.

J. M. HOPKINS, Secretary.

The transfer books will be closed on SATURDAY, the 11th of April, and open on the day after the election.

J. M. HOPKINS, Secretary.

BONDS FOR SALE.—$33,000 8 PER CENT. Bonds of the City of Portage, Wis.—the first and only bonds of said city, and issued for the purpose of building a toll-bridge across the Wisconsin River, under an act of the Legislature, which appropriates the revenue of the bridge to the payment of the interest and principal of these bonds, besides binding the city for same purpose. Half of these bonds run 10 years, and half 15 years; interest (semi annual) and principal payable at Bank of North America, New-York. This is a rare chance for a perfectly safe and profitable investment. For further particulars, apply to Messrs. MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 38 Wall-st.

D. VANDERCOOK, Bridge Commissioner.

OFFICE OF TRUSTEES OF 2D MORTGAGE BONDS OF NORTHERN (N. Y.) RAILROAD COMPANY. MALONE, March 16, 1857.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTgage Bonds of the Northern (Ogdensburg) Railroad Company, bearing date Oct. 1, 1856, as well as any outstanding Coupons of the said Mortgage of a prior date, will be paid at the METROPOLITAN BANK, in the City of New-York, on and after the 1st day of April next.

W. A. WHEELER,
President of Board of Trustees.

EAST RIVER INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 69 Wall-st., March 24, 1857.

AT A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE BOARD of Directors, held on the 21st inst., ISAAC E. COTHEAL, Esq., tendered his resignation as President of the Company, which was accepted. Whereupon the following resolution was moved and passed:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Directors be returned to Mr. Cotheal for the able manner in which he has discharged the duties of President of the Company.

CHARLES H BIRNEY was unanimously elected President of the Company in place of Mr. Cotheal.

JAMES S. DELPRAT, Secretary *pro tem.*

OFFICE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, March 14, 1857.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of the Panama Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 68 Wall-st., (Tontine Building,) on MONDAY, the 6th day of April next. The polls will open at 12 M., and close at 2 P. M.

JOS. F. JOY, Secretary.

PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 237 Broadway, corner Park-place, New-York, March 17, 1857.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company will be held at the office on Monday, April 6. Poll open from 12 M. till 2 P. M.

WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late Hudson River,) to run twenty years, interest payable half-yearly, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

THE PUBLIC ARE CAUTIONED AGAINST negotiating our notes Nos. 837, 838 and 839 for ($3,254) twenty-two hundred and fifty-four dollars each, drawn to the order of A. G. Jerome, as they will be paid only to said Jerome. JACOB LITTLE & CO.

GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.—The second mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of this Company, due in 1875, interest at 7 per cent., payable half-yearly in New-York, are for sale by

STRACHAN & SCOTT, No. 51 William-st.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS DUE THE FIRST OF April of the Bonds of the Hannibal and St. Joseph's Railroad Company, will be paid at the office of

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW YORK—ALBANY, March 5, 1856.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the Statute in such cases made and provided, that all the Circulating Notes issued to J. RELF, an individual Banker (Farmers' Banker, Mine, Chautauque County) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the Circulating Notes issued to the said Banker will be given up.

JAS. M. COOK, Superintendent.

N. B.—The Commercial Bank of Albany will redeem the Notes in behalf of the Superintendent.

mh19, '56-law3yW

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, July 9, 1855.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to H. VAIL, an individual banker, (Dutchess County Bank, Arcadia,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up.

M. SCHOONMAKER,
jy11, '55-law2yW* Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, MARCH 20, 1857.—The BANK OF LIMA has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of IRVING PARMELEE, in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.

JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

COAL.

SCRANTON COAL.—THE DELAWARE, LACKawanna and Western Railroad Company have opened a yard at the foot of 16th-st., East River, for supplying the public with their Scranton Coal at retail, which will be delivered in nice order, of any desired size, to all parts of the City, at the lowest market price. Orders received at the office of the Company, No. 51 Wall-st., or by Mr. ANDREW SEYMOUR, Agent, at the yard.

W. E. WARREN, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1857.

N. B.—Orders for this coal by the cargo delivered at Elizabethport, N. J., New-York, Brooklyn, Williamsburg, and Jersey City, or alongside vessels in the harbor, received at the office, No. 51 Wall-st.

COAL—COAL—PRICES REDUCED.—PEACH Orchard, Stove and Grate, and Lehigh Furnace, Egg and Range Coal, at a great reduction from Winter prices. Also, Liverpool, Preston Pool and English Cannel Coal. For sale by D. Y. & R. JONES, No. 140 Waverley-place, near 6th-av.

COAL! COAL!—BEST QUALITIES OF LEHIGH Peach Orchard and White Ash Coal of all sizes, delivered in any part of the City at the lowest market price. Also, Cumberland, Cannel and Liverpool coals.

WM. E. PEARSON, No. 438 Washington-st.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

MOUNT HOPE IRON COMPANY'S CUT NAILS.—The attention of dealers and shippers is requested to this new brand of cut nails, from a new establishment with improved machinery. These nails are fine in finish, shape and quality. For sale by the Company's Agent, JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

PIG IRONS, COPPER, SPELTER, BANCA tin, Coburn's extra lard and tallow oils, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

MEDICAL.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

The Spring medicine for the million. If your blood is sluggish or impure, it will revivify and purify it. If your secretions are irregular or defective, it will stimulate them to healthy action; and as an alterative and renovating agent it is unequaled.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—MR. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over 200 certificates of its virtue, all within 30 miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the eyes and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial, it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appear to me surprising—first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846; second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day.

No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get, and enough of it.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over 8 years, dessert spoonful; children from 5 to 8 years, tea spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

DR. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price $1.

MARSH, ORVIS & CO., No. 150 Greenwich-st.; BOYD & PAUL, Chambers-st; F. C. WELLS & CO., Franklin-st; MCKESSON, ROBBINS & CO., No. 115 Maiden-lane; HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY, Warren-st.; WARD, CLOSE & CO., Maiden-lane; and retailed by all respectable Druggists.

Wholesale agents for New-York: CHAS. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER, No. 81 Barclay-st; A. B. & D SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., and retailed by all respectable Druggists. Also by Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; BARNES & PARK, No. 304 Broadway.

NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE.—TRISMAR.—None are genuine unless the engravings of the Seals of the Patent Office of England, the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Vienna, are fixed upon each wrapper, and around each case.

Sold by Dr. H. A. BARROW—Member of the Imperial College of Vienna, and Royal College of Surgeons, London, who may be personally consulted at his residence, No. 127 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York, from 11 o'clock in the morning till 2, and from 4 o'clock till 8 in the evening, (Sundays excepted,)

TRIESMAR No. 1.—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c.; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the married state.

TRIESMAR No. 2.—Entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copaiva and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESMAR No. 3.—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which unfortunately, the English physician, by the use of mercury, is the inevitable destroyer of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESMAR Nos. 1, 2, and 3, are prepared in the form of a lozenge, devoid of taste or smell, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. *Sold in tin cases and divided in separate doses, as administered* by Valpeau, Lalleman, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases, whereby there is a saving of $6.

Special arrangements having been made with the various Expresses, the nine dollar cases of the Trismar, and the larger sizes, will be forwarded by Dr. Barrow, carriage paid, immediately on receiving a remittance, to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer, thus securing to the public genuine European preparations, and effectually protecting them from spurious and pernicious imitations. The three-dollar cases sent as usual, but not free of carriage.

☞ No. 127 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York.

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.—DR. WATSON has for a long series of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than twenty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. Watson is in constant attendance, from 7 in the morning until 9 at night, at his consulting rooms and residence, No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway. The consulting rooms are separate.

WM. WATSON, M. D.,
Formerly Surgeon to the Lock Hospital.

DR. WATSON'S NEW WORK.—"THE CAUSE AND CURE."—A complete practical treatise on spermatorrhœa and premature exhaustion, with local debility, induced by early indiscretion, excess, or other causes, in which the nature and effects of this insidious malady, together with the treatment, are explained; illustrated by numerous anatomical plates and drawings. This supplement on genito-urinary diseases. Price, $1. To be had of the author, who may be consulted confidentially, at No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway

DR. LARMONT'S PARIS AND LONDON MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE—20th edition, 400 pages, 100 picture illustrations, cloth, $1. It gives the advertised remedies, and shows superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of emissions, impotency, strictures, gleet, syphilis, &c. He cures all such diseases, at No. 62 Mercer-st., corner of Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, from 10 A. M. until 2 P. M. We recommend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Day Book, Democrat, &c.*

VERGNES' ELECTRO-CHEMICAL BATHS —710 Broadway, New-York.—Dr. PRINCE, Medical Attendant. Prof. VERGNES, Discoverer of these Baths, warrants their efficacy in curing all diseases arising from imprudent use of mercury, lead, &c.; also, rheumatism, chills and fever, paralysis, debility and uterine disorders. Novel portable apparatus for giving the baths, with instructions, for sale cheap.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CAN BE HAD at the old office, No. 3 Division-street, and nowhere else; all others are malicious counterfeits of this the most valuable discovery in medical science, it being the only thing on earth that will really cure and root out of the human system the rank and poisonous virus of the venereal disease; $1 per vial.

CHRONIC AND CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.—Dr. RALPH, No. 643 Houston-st., near Wooster. (Consultations till 1 and after 6 o'clock. Sundays excepted.) Stricture, seminal weakness, spermatorhœa, and all genito-urinary diseases, radically cured.

DR. CURTIS, FROM EUROPE, MAY BE consulted on private diseases and secret ailments of every description. A faithful and reliable treatment guaranteed in all cases. Utmost secrecy and confidence observed. Terms moderate. Early application is requested. No. 38 Howard-st., two doors east of Broadway.

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE
HARMONY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 6 BROAD-STREET,
NEW YORK, Jan. 7, 1857.

The following gentlemen were duly elected Directors of this Company, at the annual election, held at the office, on Monday, 5th instant, viz:

W. Callender	Fred'k DePeyster,	T. James Glover,
Eugene Phillip,	James Donaldson,	E. H. Howell,
P. A. Hargous,	John Brower,	S. P. Beal,
M. X. Harmony,	Arthur Leary,	L. Wells,
Peter Morris,	G. W. Coster,	J. M. Medley,
Henry

NEW-YORK CITY.

Young Men's Christian Association.

The expected developments of the affairs of the New-York Young Men's Christian Association, came out on Monday evening. It was the regular monthly meeting, and the feature of the evening was the report of the Investigating Committee, appointed in February. The usual routine business was first disposed of. A number of new members having been elected, an essay on the "Relations of Merchants and Clerks," was read by Mr. ATWILL, of the *Evangelist*; and a Committee was appointed to nominate officers for the ensuing year. Two sets of nominations were put in; one headed by the names of GEO. W. CLARKE and UNION ADAMS being successful. The report of the Investigating Committee was then presented by the Chairman, Mr. AUSTIN ABBOTT. The document was bulky, covering thirty pages. It was circumstantial and spicy. Opening with a narrative of the Committee's melancholy experiences in getting possession of the papers and documents in relation to the disputed questions that have agitated the minds of members of the Association, it proceeded to give—first, a statement of the Committee's effort to procure the volumes of the minutes. The Recording Secretary, it appears, declined to hand over these documents, but told the chairman that "they were yonde on the shelf—he could take them if he chose." The books were accordingly taken, but had scarcely come into possession of the Committee when the Secretary, acting under the orders of the Board, sent to demand their return. The Committee considered, *first*, the *Express* question; *second*, the action of the Board of Directors in relation to the Library Committee; *third*, the affairs of the Board generally. They supported the Library Committee in their action in expelling the *Express*, not declaring any opinion as to the character of that sheet, but basing their decision on the ground that it was a matter entirely within the discretion of the Committee. They, however, censure Mr. EDGAR, the chairman of that Committee, for having allowed himself to be drawn into a newspaper controversy, which tended to damage the reputation of the Association for peace, good order and quietness. Next came the question of the action of the Board. The Committee declare that the Association has the power to inquire into the acts of the Board, and the Board is blamed for its action in the matter of Mr. EDGAR and his associates. It should not have acted as it did without the indorsement of the whole Association. Third, came the affairs of the Board generally. Here the Committee found a deal of trouble. The meetings of the Board of Directors were found to have been unruly and disorderly. The natural consequence of a want of harmony in the Board was the entailment of financial embarrassments upon the Association. The Vice-President (as Chairman of the Board) has declined to call special meetings, because the names signed to the call failed to command his respect. The Finance Committee have not reported in writing for a considerable time. Some of the officers of the body have been sued for the rent. The Board has only 12 members—whereas it should have 20. This is illegal, and proceedings may be had to compel the restitution of the whole number. In brief, there is a development of much rottenness. The report of the Committee was very well drawn, a trifle sharp, and was heard with eagerness. It tore away the curtain from the mysteries of the body, counseled reforms of the errors designated, and recommended amendments to the Constitution, increasing the number of Directors from 12 to 16, with the four officers *ex officio*, making 11 members a quorum. The report was unanimous—signed by AUSTIN ABBOTT, JAMES MITCHELL and GEORGE W. CLARKE. Mr. HOWARD CROSBY rose to criticise the document. He accused the Committee of indulging in sneers against the majority of the Board, and charged the Chairman with reading the document in a sneering manner. Mr. CROSBY having now become personal, he was called to order. The reading of the testimony attached to the report was called for, and, after some opposition in various quarters, Mr. ABBOTT was allowed, not without interruption, to proceed with the reading. The report was accepted and the Committee discharged, and towards the small hours the meeting adjourned. A special meeting is called for Monday evening next to consider the questions discussed in the report.

Demilt Dispensary, Sixth Anniversary.

There was a large gathering of ladies and gentlemen in the large hall of the Demilt Dispensary last evening, who were there to celebrate the sixth anniversary of that Institution. The meeting was presided over by Mr. JOHN CAMPBELL. The first of the proceedings was the reading of the annual report by Mr. ASHBEL GREEN. From it there appears to have been during the year the following done:

The whole number of patients treated for various diseases by the several physicians attached to the Institution, has been.....20,684
Males.....8,639
Females.....12,045

Of these there were treated at the Dispensary:
Males.....6,941
Females.....9,603
Total.....16,544

And there were treated at their own dwellings:
Males.....1,698
Females.....2,442
Total.....4,140

The number vaccinated is 2,211.

The results of the treatment are as follow;
Sent to Hospital.....170
Died.....226
Cured or under Treatment.....19,491
Number of Prescriptions.....34,552

Dispensary organized in Jan. 1852, and from that time to first of March, 1857, it has relieved 61,581 persons who would otherwise have been unable to supply themselves with medicinal or surgical attendance. If relieved at the hospitals or almshouses, the same attendance would have cost the City over $500,000.

The Treasurer's report was read by Mr. WILLIAM WALKER. It exhibited the following condition of the finances:

Cr.—1856—By bal'e on hand last ann'l rept'.$1,017 08
1857—Donations from individuals.....1,791 25
Annual grant from City.....$1,000
Annual grant State of N. Y... 1,000
Dr. Amount received for rents..... 1,450—$6,258 33
1857—To amount pd. for salaries.$2,518 50
To amount pd. for insur'e.. 172 50
Medicines.....1,062 18
Incidental expenses.....212 78
Committee of Supplies.....325 00
Coal.....126 75
Iron shutters, painting and repairs.....1,203 60
Balance, cash on hand.....637 02—$6,258 33

When the reports had been read and accepted, the following resolutions were read by Mr. WILLIAM SMITH BROWN, and subsequently adopted:

Resolved, That the Dispensary system of this City, its origin, history and working, whether regarded as a sanitary, humane, moral or religious institution, or as a matter of political economy, needs only to be understood to be highly appreciated by the community.

Resolved, That the gratuitous labor, science and skill of the physicians and surgeons connected with the Dispensaries in this City merit a grateful acknowledgment on the part of all our fellow-citizens, irrespective of their means or positions.

After the resolutions had been read, Rev. Mr. CUYLER eloquently addressed the meeting.

He was followed by Gen. MATHER, the President of the Dispensary, who gave a history of its progress and an estimate of its usefulness. When he had concluded, the election of officers took place, with the following result:

MANAGERS.—Frederick E. Mather, John Campbell, Peter Cooper, Wm. Walker, Ashbel Green, Wm. F. Mott, Jr., Henry A. Hurlbut, Peter McMartin, John J. Walker, Nathaniel Hayden, Charles Tracy, Adam W. Spies, Joseph F. Joy, Giles Babcock, John M. Earle, Julius A. Candee, Henry Young, Charles C. Savage, William Post, Charles Roome, Geo. W. Varian, Luther C. Clark, Henry G. Marquand, James Low, W. Patterson.

Daily Normal School.

A brief course of Normal instruction in the Daily Normal School, conducted by Prof. CRUTTENDON, was brought to a close yesterday, with an examination before the Normal School Committee, at the Hall of the Board of Education.

It is proposed to introduce "Professional Teaching"—the art of teaching—as a permanent branch of the course of study for the Normal School and Free Academy.

The Proposed New School Law for the City.

A copy of the City School Bill introduced into the Assembly by Mr. VARNUM and originating with Messrs. WILLIAM H. NEILSON and B. R. WINTHROP, has reached us through the favor of Mr. GILBERT, Clerk of the Board of Education.

The proposed amendments to the present school law in this bill are substantially as follows:

1. The existing Board of Education is abolished and a new Board erected by making all of the School officers in the City (such as Commissioners, Inspectors and Trustees) members and calling all of them Trustees. These constitute the Board of Education. There are at present in office 44 Commissioners, 44 Inspectors and 176 Trustees, making a Board of 264 members, which is about 25 more than compose the House of Representatives at Washington and more than double the number of members of the Assembly at Albany.

This Board is vested with the power to make by-laws; to control the appropriations and give direction to the management of the School system.

2. An Executive Committee is created by the Board of Trustees, in each Ward electing one of their number annually. This Committee is invested with the powers of the Board of Education, and is to act during the intervals between the meetings of the big Board, which may be held as often as its members may desire. The President is also to be *ex-officio* a member of this Committee.

3. The Evening Schools are placed under the care and management of the Trustees of the Wards in which they are situated. This arrangement is to go into effect on the 1st day of June next, and the elections are to take place on the second Tuesday of May in each year, commencing with 1858.

There are other minor changes, mainly resulting from the difference in organization.

Fourteenth Ward Schools.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Your article in relation to the schools of the Fourteenth Ward, in the TIMES of the 18th inst., is calculated to create an unfavorable impression in the minds of many as to the number of pupils attending the Ward Schools of the Ward. Among other things you say: "No. 5 will accommodate all the pupils attending school in this Ward, and have *considerable room to spare.*" This will be news to the school officers of the Ward, as they have been induced to apply to the Board of Education for authority and funds to effect certain alterations and repairs at Ward Schools Nos. 21 and 32, in order that the pupils may be comfortably seated during school hours. No. 5 will probably seat about one thousand children; the whole number taught in the Ward during the year 1856 is about 6,000; *the average attendance for the same term is about* 2,000—showing conclusively that No. 5 could not, under any circumstances, accommodate but *one-half of the average attendance.* It is even doubtful whether that number could be seated, to say nothing of the whole number taught, by which it will be seen that No. 5 could only receive one-sixth of that number.

The Primary departments of Nos. 21 and 32 have more scholars during the Summer months than can conveniently receive instruction. In fact, they are at times over-crowded. No *two schools* that are located in the Ward could furnish room for the pupils attending school in the Ward, *much less one.* The article was evidently written under erroneous impressions, and I trust you will have the liberality to make the correction. Yours, H. P. WEST,

Trustee C. S. Fourth Ward.

NEW-YORK, Friday, March 20, '57.

The item complained of should have read as follows: "No. 5 will accommodate all the pupils in the upper part of this Ward." It was a slip of the pen that it did not so read. But the truth remains that the school-houses of the Fourteenth Ward are not filled, while thousands of children are vagrants in the street. There are not too many school-houses in the Ward, perhaps, but the children are not gathered in them. It seems to us that it would be better for the Board of Education to expend its money in parts of the City where the school officers are more successful, and the schools better cared for than upon such barren quarters, where the accommodations are already abundant. Fill your houses first, gentlemen, then come justified into the Board with your demands for more money.

School Matters.

The Twelfth Ward School, No. 46, on One Hundred and Fifty-sixth-street, near Tenth-avenue, was examined on Friday last, by the City Superintendent. The scholarship of the pupils was thoroughly tested, and it was found to be much higher, in both the Girls' and Boys' Departments, than at any previous examination. The Girls' Department is under the charge of Miss MATILDA M. SANDERS. Mr. JOHN C. GRAFF is Principal of the Boys' Department.

NO. FORTY-SEVEN.

The young ladies in the Senior Department of the large Girls' School on Twelfth-street passed a very fine examination yesterday.

Miss WADLEIGH, the Principal, is assisted by Miss LAVINIA M. HOLMAN, teacher of Mathematics; Miss MARY A. RANNEY, who has a class in Latin; Miss SWIFT and Miss ACKERT, teacher of French. The music, under the direction of Mr. BRISTOW, was decidedly excellent. Compositions were read, and Drawings were exhibited, and a crowd of visitors was profitably and agreeably entertained.

Death at a Station-house.

An unknown man, helplessly drunk, was found lying in the mud, in Water, near Gouverneur-street, on Monday night. He was taken to the Seventh Ward Station-house, where next morning he was found dead.

Fires.

IN BAYARD-STREET.

About 2½ o'clock yesterday morning a fire was discovered in the German apothecary of EDMUND WEBER, No. 18 Bayard, corner of Chrystie-street. It originated among some shelving near the entrance on Chrystie-street, on which was stored, with other things a quantity of matches, and was put out by the hasty application of some dozen pails of water. Damage about $100. Mr. WEBER is insured for $1,800 in the Citizens' Insurance Company. The building is owned by Mrs. MARY MOONEY.

COURT CALENDAR—WEDNESDAY, March 25.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 55, 7 to 79, 27, 81.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit—Part I.*—Nos. 696, 601, 530, 284¾, 345, 467, 591, 702, 547, 220, 353, 661, 645, 18, 416, 193, 100, 567. *Part II.*—Nos. 1099, 1187, 1285, 978, 1173, 1177, 1047, 1170, 1301½, 1303, 1305, 1307, 1309, 1310, 1311.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term.*—Nos. 66, (now on,) 261, 257, 242, 243, 22 to 24, 29, 95, 219, 174, 194, 211, 220, 267, 145, 227, 234, 279, 128, 135, 39, 96, 269, 152, 235, 280.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 1086, 1090, 1270, 1404, 1407, 1411, 1435, 1497, 1527, 1551, 1577, 1589, 1608, 1620, 1625, 1647, 1649, 1663, 1676, 1684, 1688, 1689, 1691, 1699, 1705, 1715, 1723, 1726, 1730, 1732, 1739, 1743, 1744, 1747, 1768, 1774, 1785, 1788, 1789, 1797, 1822, 1850, 1882, 1888.

[Advertisement.]

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.—Fifteen years of triumphant success in South America, is the recommendation of this peerless extract of tropical flowers to the ladies of the United States. Imitations are in the market, but their odor is both sickening and evanescent. That of the genuine is lasting, refreshing, delicate and healthful. Sold by D. T. LANMAN & Co., wholesale druggists, No. 69 Water-street, New-York, and by all druggists at 50 cents per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

HALLOTYPES,
PHOTOGRAPHS, and
DAGUERREOTYPES,
at J. GURNEY'S
PHOTOGRAPHIC
PALACE OF ART,
No. 349 Broadway, corner Leonard-street.

[Advertisement.]

FREDRICK'S TEMPLE OF ART.
HALLOTYPES,
PHOTOGRAPHS,
AMBEROTYPES,
DAGUERREOTYPES.
No. 585 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

[Advertisement.]

JOHN BISHOP HALL'S GALLERY OF
HALLOTYPES,
At FREDRICK'S Temple of Art,
No. 585 Broadway,
Opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—The great new Drama of "Life in Brooklyn; Its Lights and Shades; Its Virtues and its Vices," has been produced at this favorite theatre with the most unbounded success. All Brooklyn and her husband were present, and all appeared highly gratified. It will be repeated to-night, with the Fantomime of the "Magic Rose," and Comedy of "Love in Livery."

[Advertisement.]

TO MESSRS. JOHN I. BROWN & SON.—I have constantly used your "BRONCHIAL TROCHES" for two years, and find them particularly efficacious in clearing and strengthening the voice either for singing or speaking. Yours respectfully, JULIA BARROW.
Boston Theatre, Sept. 23, 1856.
Sold by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

SPRING CLOTHING.—ALFRED MUNROE & Co., have now ready, and are receiving daily from their manufacturing department, SPRING RAGLAN OVERCOATS, SPRING BUSINESS COATS, VESTS, FANCY CASSIMERE PANTS, &c., &c.

Also, BOY'S CLOTHING of all kinds in great variety. A. M. & Co. have made large additions to their custom department, and stocked it with a large assortment of piece goods, which they will make to order in the best manner. ALFRED MUNROE & Co.,
No. 441 Broadway, between Grand and Canal streets.

[Advertisement.]

TREES AND PLANTS.—PARSONS & Co., Flushing, near New-York, would advise purchasers to send in their orders early. The stock of Evergreen and other Ornamental Trees is particularly good, and they are offered at low rates. Fruit trees, shrubs, roses, vines, and exotic plants can be furnished in great variety, and of choice quality. Trees will be delivered at Fulton market wharf free of freight. Catalogues by mail, or No. 29 Wall-street, basement.

[Advertisement.]

COATES' PORTABLE GAS WORKS.—The undersigned desires to call public attention to his improved Gas Apparatus designed for country residences, factories, hotels, &c. These works are safe, efficient and simple in their construction, and warranted to give entire satisfaction. Purchasers are guaranteed against prosecution by the Maryland Portable Gas Company, or any other parties, for alleged infringement of their patent. Office No. 376 Broadway, New-York.
S. COATES.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—Abscesses and purulent ulcers of many years standing are readily cured by this powerful anti-putrescent and healing preparation. It purges the sore of its poisonous virus, and imparts sufficient vigor to the surrounding vessels to produce new and healthy flesh.

[Advertisement.]

ANOTHER VOICE FROM THE GRAVE.

MR. EDITOR: For four long years I suffered with consumption; I became a mere skeleton; I lost my voice; I had no appetite; I could not sleep at night, nor yet rest by day. I coughed so as to distress all who heard me; I used to throw up great pieces of my ulcerated lungs; I grew weaker day by day; I tried Cod Liver Oil, but it would not rest on my stomach; tar-plasters only gave me more pain but no peace; expectorants and syrups with all kinds of names were poured down my unresisting throat. But I only crept nearer the grave, until at last I stood upon its brink; then I swallowed some Iodine Water. The effect was wonderful. Oh! why had I not known it before. In a week I could feel my soul, as it were, creeping back into my body; in a month I walked out; in three I enjoyed my meals; in six I was well—quite well. I now enjoy perfect health, and I owe it entirely to ANDERS' Liquid Iodine, or pure Iodine Water. MARY WALTERS, New-York, March 18, 1857. Sold at $1 a bottle by ANDERS & FOSDICK, No. 3 Second-avenue, and No. 862 Broadway; C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn, and all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

DEATH AND DISEASE.

DEATH—How comes it, friend, in every shape,
You let so many folks escape?
DISEASE—Dread Sire, I use all means I can,
To abbreviate the life of man;
I dog his footsteps from his birth,
Till he returns to mother earth;
I use all means I used of old,
Changes of weather—hot and cold;
I give them colds—I give them pains—
I rack their bones—I fire their veins;
I poison them with rancid bile,
In place of the digestive chyle;
Yet all is useless—nothing kills—
DEATH—How's that?
DISEASE—They all take BRANDRETH'S PILLS.
Principal office, No. 43 Brandreth Building.

[Advertisement.]

☞ A retired Physician, whose sands of life have nearly run out, discovered, while living in the East Indies, a certain cure for consumption, asthma, bronchitis, coughs, colds and general debility. The remedy was discovered by him when his only child—a daughter—was given up to die. Wishing to do as much good as possible, he will send to such of his afflicted fellow-beings as request it this recipe, with full and explicit directions for making it up and successfully using it. He requires each applicant to inclose him one shilling—three cents to be returned as postage on the recipe, and the remainder to be applied to the payment of this advertisement. Address Dr. H. JAMES, No. 19 Grand-street, Jersey City, N. J.

[Advertisement.]

GAS FOR THE COUNTRY.—Gas apparatus, after the Patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company. C. R. WOODWORTH & Co. are now offering for sale a most complete, cheap, simple and efficient gas machine, adapted in all respects to the wants of private dwellings, public and private schools, churches, colleges, factories, foundries, hotels, watering places, &c., as well as of towns and villages. Details will be furnished, by applying in person or by letter to the office of the Company, where a machine can be seen in operation, and descriptive pamphlets obtained.
C. R. WOODWORTH & Co.,
No. 74 Wall-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

DOUBLE FACED PEOPLE.—This famous and new English Comedy just brought out at Barnum's Museum, is to be repeated there this afternoon, as well as this evening. It is full of life and action, fun, frolic, and a serious moral. It is a truly admirable production.

[Advertisement.]

STILL OPEN.—The Dusseldorf Gallery, No. 497 Broadway, still remains open to the public from 9 A. M. till 10 P. M. It contains the most beautiful collection of paintings on this continent.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—GAS FIXTURES FOR THE SPRING TRADE.—Several new patterns, more beautiful in design and finish than ever offered before. Call at our great Manufacturing Depôt, No. 376 Broadway.
ARCHER, WARNER & Co.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 1 Murray-street, New-York.

MARINE MATTERS.

Interesting Clipper Race.

The three clippers, *Panama* and *Wild Pigeon*, of New-York, and *Florence*, of Boston left Shanghae, China, together, on the 15th of December last, coming out of the river in company, and so continuing through the Straits of Sunda. The *Florence* and *Wild Pigeon* were often in sight of each other, but the three parted company off Java Head, and saw nothing more of each other. On the 3d of March the *Panama* spoke the United States ship *Falmouth*, hence 35 days for Rio Janeiro, in 10 30' north latitude, and on the day following the *Wild Pigeon* was boarded by the officers of that ship, exactly on the equator, and in longitude 34°, the same parallel in which the *Panama* crossed on the 3d. The officers and crew of the *Falmouth* were all well, and sent a letter-bag by the *W. P.* The *Panama* arrived on Friday, the *Wild Pigeon* on Saturday, and the *Florence* Monday forenoon, each vessel having experienced about two or three days' delays, from calms and gales of wind.

Making the natural allowance for these adverse circumstances, it would be as difficult to decide which of these ships is the best sailer, as it is sometimes to tell which of two or three fast trotters on the Union Course beats his competitors. The length of passage was 98 days.

Loss of Whaling Bark Henry H. Crapo.

By advices from St. Helena, dated Feb. 19, we have the following: "The British steamer *England*, which arrived at this port on the 9th of February, from the Cape of Good Hope in 9 days, reports that on the 21st of January last, when in latitude 31° 50' south, and 32° 20' east longitude, having picked up a raft with Capt. BAKER and one seaman, being the sole survivors of the crew of the American whaling bark *Henry H. Crapo*, which was capsized in a heavy squall on the night of the 19th of January—twenty of the crew supposed to be drowned. Capt. BAKER and the seaman were landed at the Cape of Good Hope. Yours respectfully,
(Signed) CARROLL & KIMBALL."

We give, in our marine columns, the names of 11 vessels reported at St. Helena.

The *Africa* experienced a continual succession of westerly gales from the time she left Liverpool During one of these gales the heavy sea washed away considerable of the wood-work of her wheel-houses. Some half dozen pilot-boats, it is stated, were waiting between Montauk Point and Fire Island to board her, but she passed by them all unobserved, until she came up to within eight miles of the light-ship. At 5 o'clock yesterday morning a dense fog set in, shortly after which the pilots on board the *Mary Taylor* (No. 5) heard the distant rubble of a steamer's wheels. It grew nearer and more distinct, while the dense fog prevented them from seeing the steamer which was evidently steering directly for them, and it being entirely calm they could not move. Fearing that she might run them down, they blew away lustily on their tin horn, which in a short time was heard on board the steamer and answered by the whistle; by this time the *Africa* was within a hundred yards of the pilot-boat, which at that moment fired a gun, and the steamer stopped her engine and received on board Mr. WATSON, who piloted her to the City. When passing the point of Sandy Hook, the agent of the Associated Press went off in his boat, and received a dispatch of the foreign news, which was telegraphed immediately to the City, and was published over an hour in advance of the steamer's arrival at her dock.

Naval.

The U. S. sloop-of-war *Falmouth*, EBENEZER FARRAND, Commander, hence 35 days from Rio Janeiro, was spoken March 4, on the equator, lon. 34° W., by the ship *Wild Pigeon*, Capt. HANSON, from Shanghae. The *W. P.* brought a letter bag from the *Falmouth*, and reports officers and crew all well.

The following is a list of her officers:

Ebenezer Farrand, Commander; Geo. W. Rodgers, Lieutenant; W. W. Pollock, Lieutenant; W. McGunnigle, Lieutenant; J. S. Sherrit, Lieutenant; Geo. Brown, Master; C. W. Abbot, Purser; J. J. Abernethy, Surgeon; Wm. W. Page, Assistant-Surgeon; F. M. Ramsay, Assistant-Surgeon; M. C. Campbell, Assistant-Surgeon; W. L. Bradford, Assistant-Surgeon; E. R. Bell, Boatswain; J. C. North, Sail-maker; F. Cunningham, Gunner; J. C. Stinson, Carpenter; Thos. H. Lee, Captain's Clerk; M. R. Moore, Purser's Clerk.

The officers of the United States Storeship *Supply* reported for service on Monday. She is now taking in her stores, and will be ready to sail for the Brazil Station (her destination) in about a week. Letters, parcels, &c., designed for United States vessels at Rio Janeiro will be forwarded by her, if sent to the Naval Lyceum, Navy Yard, Brooklyn.

The *Mississippi* is having her masts put in, and she is being rapidly completed for the service for which she is detailed in connection with the laying of the telegraphic cable.

THE NIAGARA.

There was, yesterday, perceptible progress in the work upon the *Niagara*; an efficient force is engaged in pushing forward the necessary fixtures. Her coal is being taken in, and about one-third of the whole is on board.

The following is a complete list of the officers ordered to this ship, all such lists previously published being inaccurate in many particulars. Our naval friends may rely on this list as being full and correct in all respects:

Captain, William Hudson,; Lieutenants, James H. North, Joseph D. Todd, John Guest, Clark H. Wells, Edward Y. McCauley, William D. Whiting and Beverley Kennon; Surgeon, J. C. Palmer; Assistant Surgeons, Arthur M. Lynch and F. W. M. Washington; Purser, J. C. Eldridge; Chief Engineer, William E. Everett; First Assistant Engineers, John Faron and Thomas A. Shock; Second Assistants do., A. M. Kellogg and J. W. Moore; Third Assistants do., Alexander Greer, J. McElwell, George F. Kurts and Theodore H. Ely; Boatswain, Robert Dixon; Gunner, John Webber; Carpenter, H. P. Leslie; Sailmaker, William B. Fugitt.

The *Wabash* is hauled off to her anchors, with all her armament on board.

The *Vincennes* is in the dry dock, being stripped and replanked.

The *Dispatch* is to have her boilers taken out. Capt. BERRYMAN goes to Newfoundland in the Steamer *Vixen*, for the telegraphic survey.

MARRIED.

DAVEY—KNOWLES.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, March 24, by Rev. J. M. Waite, Minister of the Church of the Holy Comforter, Mr. JAMES DAVEY to Mrs. JANE KNOWLES, both of this City.

BLISS—MESEROLE.—In Knoxville, Tenn., on Sunday, March 15, by Rev. Joseph Martin, Mr. ARCHIBALD M. BLISS to Miss MARIA E. MESEROLE, all of Greenpoint, Brooklyn, L. I.

DIED.

CARLIN.—In this City, on Monday, March 23, of consumption, JOHN CARLIN, aged 36 years.

The body will be interred in Greenwood. The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 557 Greenwich-st., at 2 o'clock P. M., Thursday, 26th inst., without further notice.

PATTERSON.—In this City, on Tuesday, March 24, Mrs. JOHANNAH, widow of the late Morris Patterson, and daughter of the late Rutger Van Brunt, of Long Island.

Her relatives and friends, and those of her son-in-law, John Hart, M. D., are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday, 26th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 30 Oliver-st.

BARNES.—In this City, on Sunday, March 22, CHARLES HENRY BARNES, aged 6 years, 1 month and 11 days.

His remains were interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

Dearest Charley, thou hast left us,
And thine loss we deeply feel;
But 'tis God that has bereft us,
He can all our sorrow heal.

☞ Greenfield and Lacona, N. H., papers please copy.

MARSHALL.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, March 24, WILLIAM H., youngest child of Wm. H. and Elizabeth Marshall, aged 2 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 203 West 35th-st., on Thursday next, at 1 o'clock P. M.

CAREY.—In this City, on Sunday, March 23, at No. 376 4th-av., ROBERT G. CAREY.

The remains were interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

BLEECKER.—In Brooklyn, on Monday evening, March 23, at his residence, ALEXANDER NOEL BLEECKER, son of the late Alexander Bleecker, aged 43 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at St. Thomas' Church, New-York, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 4½ o'clock, without further invitation.

LORD.—In this City, on Monday morning, March 23, JOSEPH N. LORD, in the 72d year of his age.

His funeral will take place on Wednesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from No. 11 West 16th-st. The friends of his family, and of his sons-in-law, Oliver B. Tweedy and F. W. Edmonds, are respectfully invited to attend. The remains will be interred in the family vault at St. Stephen's Church.

RADWAY.—In this City, on Monday, March 23, Mrs. BRITTANIA KENDALL RADWAY, aged 70 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, from the Memorial Church, Hammond-st., corner of Waverley-place, on Wednesday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

TATE.—In this City, on Monday afternoon, March 23, ROBERT TATE, in the 71st year of his age.

His friends and acquaintances, also those of his grandson, John R. Auld, and members of Hancock Lodge, No. 49, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 164 6th-st. Funeral services at the Church of the Epiphany.

HINSDALE.—In Brooklyn, on Monday morning, March 23, GRACE WEBSTER, only daughter of Theodore and Grace W. Hinsdale, aged 2 years and 7 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 55 Sands-st., on Wednesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

PERLAN.—In this City, on Monday morning, March 23, JOHN PERLAN, in the 67th year of his age, a native of Queens County, Ireland, and for the last 33 years a resident of this City.

His friends and acquaintances, and those of his sons, John, Jr., James and Michael, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, 25th inst., at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 113 West 25th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. His remains will be interred in the 11th-st. Cemetery.

☞ San Francisco, Cal., papers please copy.

ROBINSON.—In Hoboken, N. J., on Monday afternoon, March 23, suddenly, WILLIAM AUGUSTUS, only son of William H. and H. Louisa Robinson, aged 3 months and 16 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. Paul's Church, Hudson-st., corner of 3d, Hoboken, to-morrow, (Wednesday,) 25th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..MARCH 24.

$1,000 Virginia 6s..... 91⅞ | 500 Cum. Coal Co...b30 19
25,000 Missouri State 6s. 84½ | 15 La C. & Mil. R.R. c 77
10,000 do.....b60 84½ | 23 do.....c 77¼
4,000 Erie R. Conv.bs.'71 80 | 300 M. So. & N. Ia. R.c 73½
5,000 Ill. Cent. RR. Bs.101¾ | 600 do.....s60 73
19,000 Ill. F'd bs. wt. p. 13 | 100 do.....s30 73
53 Ill. Cen. Rights..135 | 250 do.....b15 73⅛
2,000 T. H. & A. 2d M. 69 | 100 do.....b60 73½
10 Bank of N. Y.....120½ | 20 do.....c 73
20 Merchants' Bank...110 | 100 do.....s30 72⅝
7 Hanover Bank.....60¾ | 200 Harlem Railroad.....14½
50 Park Bank.....101 | 20 Bank of Commerce 106½ | 50 Panama R. R...b10 94½
50 Nicaragua T. Co.. 5½ | 400 do.....94
60 Pennsylvania C. Co 96 | 100 do.....s60 93⅝
150 N. Y. Cen. R.R.b60 89¾ | 100 do.....b60 94⅛
230 do.....89 | 100 do.....s60 93½
100 do.....s10 89¾ | 150 do.....93½
170 do.....c 88⅞ | 500 Ill. Cen. R.R...b60 133½
100 do.....b3 89 | 20 do.....131½
200 do.....s10 88⅞ | 300 do.....132
150 do.....b60 89 | 200 do.....s30 131¾
100 Erie Railroad...b15 53¾ | 250 do.....s30 132
100 do.....53⅝ | 200 do.....132⅝
50 do.....s10 53⅜ | 300 do.....b60 133
200 do.....s30 53⅜ | 100 do.....133⅝
900 do.....53⅜ | 50 Clev. & Pitts. RR. b60 55¾
500 do.....53⅜ | 500 do.....c 54¾
300 do.....b60 53½ | 1000 Cleve. & Tol. R.R.. 73
100 do.....b25 53½ | 400 do.....b30 73¼
100 do.....s10 53½ | 300 do.....b60 73½
500 do.....c 53½ | 100 do.....b60 73¾
100 do.....s12m 50¾ | 100 do.....s10 73
100 do.....b20 53¾ | 1200 do.....s60 72¾
1400 Reading Railroad.. 79 | 100 Chi. & R. I. R. s32 105½
100 do.....b60 79¼ | 100 do.....105¾
300 do.....b30 79¾ | 10 Mil. & Miss. R. R. 71¾
100 do.....b60 78¾ | 10 New-Jersey R. R...132

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 Cal. State 7s, '70. 64¾ | 100 N. Y. Cent. R...b60 89½
2,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bs.b3 101¾ | 500 Reading R. R....b60 79¼
1,000 N. Y. Cent. R. 6s. 90 | 100 do.....s10 78¾
200 Penn. Coal Co...b60 96 | 200 Clev. & Tol. R...2d 73
50 Cumb. Coal Co.... 19 | 200 do.....b60 73½
50 Wd. C'l & In. Co.b4 37 | 200 do.....73¾
550 Erie Railroad..... 53 | 100 do.....s60 72½
100 do.....s10 53 | 6 Mich. Central R.R.. 95⅞
410 Illinois Cent. R.... 133 | 100 M. S. & N. Ia. R.b30 73
350 do.....133¼ | 100 Panama R. R....s60 93½
200 do.....s60 133½ | 100 do.....b3 94
600 do.....b10 133

TUESDAY, March 24—P. M.

The steamship *Africa*, from Liverpool Saturday, March 7, arrived at this port at 10 o'clock this forenoon. The financial news from England is less important in character than was looked for. The fall of the Funds on the Ministerial defeat in Parliament was less than ½ per cent., an immediate announcement following that event that the Government of Lord PALMERSTON would not resign, but, after passing some measures of immediate and temporary importance, go to the country on a new election. The Money market was scarcely influenced at all by the political event referred to. Our London correspondents write that although the demand for money had continued active during the week, and more especially immediately preceding the 4th of the month, when a large amount of mercantile bills usually mature, the market generally had been somewhat easier, and in some cases loans had been effected on terms rather in favor of the borrower. There had been no change in the Bank of England rate of discount, and the current rates have been fully maintained in Lombart-street—first-class bills and loans on Government securities 6 per cent. The Bank of England account to 28th February shows the following results, when compared with the previous week:

Public deposits.....£7,684,189 Increase.....£228,899
Other deposits.....10,715,611 Increase.....1,421,103
Rest..... 3,719,854 Increase..... 198,463

On the other side of the account:

Govern't securities.£11,573,889 Increase..... £43,676
Other securities.... 19,620,343 Increase.....1,564,547
Notes unemployed.. 5,516,910 Decrease..... 36,613

The amount of notes in circulation is £18,596,730, being a decrease of £18,435, and the stock of bullion in both departments is £10,343,715, showing a decrease of £60,985, when compared with the preceding return.

In reference to American Securities the circulars and letters advise that rates were more or less influenced by the lower quotations from this side, which went out about the 17th February. We are advised that transactions were had in Michigan Central Railroad Bonds of 1869 at 92 ex coupon, and the shares at 87. New-York Central 6 per cent. Bonds at 80¾; shares at 81 and 83¼. Erie 1875 Bonds at 84. Pennsylvania 1st Mortgage at 89¾. Illinois Central Construction Bonds at 91, 90¾ and 91, and the shares at 32⅛, 33, 32⅛, 31¾, 32 and 31 premium. A few Michigan Central Sterling Bonds of 1869 at 104. The French Funds are again quoted higher—71.10 for the 3 per cents. The Liverpool Markets are less encouraging than usual for Grain and Flour, and lower prices for American descriptions were being submitted to. Cotton, on the other hand, was firmer, and the better descriptions ⅛d. dearer. The *Africa* brings $188,000 in Spanish Gold. The Boston return steamer will take about the same amount in California bars.

Our own Money market to-day is without alteration from yesterday's general quotation. There is good employment for the supply of means on the Street, subject to demand loan, as usual the day before the sailing of the steamer. The business in Exchange, to be settled for to-morrow, is large for a Boston packet-day, and will probably increase the supply of money with the Banking houses. Sterling was done at 108⅛@⅜, @⅛, and Francs 5.23¾@5.22½, leaving off steady. Cotton is again firm, and the weekly report of the crop movement, which we here copy, strengthens the lower estimates for the season's supply. Orleans middlings are worth here 14¾ cents:

	1857.	1856.	1855.	1854.	1853.
Rec'ts at Ports.	2,527,000	2,729,000	1,823,000	2,063,000	2,690,000
Ex. to G. Britain	904,000	1,094,000	935,000	781,000	1,071,000
Ex. to France...	299,000	339,000	230,000	220,000	230,000
Ex. other For. P.	263,000	339,000	165,000	175,000	194,000
Total Exports.	1,466,000	1,772,000	1,330,000	1,176,000	1,495,000
Stock on hand..	620,000	660,000	311,000	618,000	775,000

Of which during the past week, included in the above:

Receipts at Ports	67,000	109,000	63,000	89,000	79,000
Ex. to G. Britain	70,000

HISTORY OF A STOCK-BUBBLE.

A LEAF OUT OF A STOCK-SWINDLING VOLUME.

The Inflation and Collapse of a Single Bubble.

Front View of the Man Who Blew the Bellows.

The Rise, Progress, Decline and Fall of the Parker Vein Coal Company.

A Great Experiment in Moral Galvanism—Bishop Hughes the Operator.

PRELIMINARY REMARKS BY BISHOP HUGHES.

From the New-York Herald, June 2, 1844.

"There are most curious forces concealed and mingled with the elements of material nature. I do not speak of Mesmerism—but I would just call your attention to the phenomena that are produced by the action of a galvanic battery, when its force is made to act on a dead body. You perceive what a shocking mimicry of life is produced. There are manifestations, as if an artificial soul had again acquired the mastery and dominion over the movement of joints, sinews and muscles. Now it seems to me I have discovered a latent principle somewhat analogous in the power of truth. And if I can bring out the correctness of my theory I hope to be ranked among the philosophers of the age, for whom I have a greater respect than for its politicians. I shall make my experiments on JAMES GORDON BENNETT. And in order that they may be fairly tried, it is essential that he should stand in the midst of a large ring of spectators—but no one shall touch him. Of course my battery is moral, and its effects are to be produced on his will and power over his own motions. If the theory be sound the spectators will witness the following phenomena: Whenever the force is applied, Mr. JAMES GORDON BENNETT shall lose all power over his own will, and *in spite of himself he will jerk his arms and impress on his forehead a certain combination of letters*, in which all that is least honorable in the English alphabet will be concentrated. In order that the experiment should be fairly tested, it is necessary that he should look Truth "full in the face." In this he will find some difficulty, although he is accustomed to see very well on either side of it. However I shall shift it as circumstances may require—to meet the focus of his vision.

Now, Sir, look out for experiment No. 1.

JOHN HUGHES. Bishop of New-York.

First Part of Experiment No. 1.

WHO WRITES THE MONEY ARTICLES OF THE NEW-YORK HERALD?

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, ESQ.—*My Dear Sir:* In accordance with your request I will state a few facts relative to the authorship of the Money Articles of the New-York *Herald*. *These articles I have ever considered to be* YOURS *by right of* ORIGINALITY AND DICTATION, *as well as by purchase.*

FREDERIC HUDSON.

From the New York Herald.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

It will be seen by these facts, and the evidence which we have given of them, that if any merit belongs to the *Money Articles* of the *Herald*, or to their introduction into the Newspaper Press, *it belongs to no person beyond the limits of this office and of the* INDIVIDUAL *who originated the enterprise.* But the paltry attempts to deprive us of the reputation of this thing, is only in keeping with the contemptible and jealous conduct of our cotemporaries from the first moment the *Herald* was started till this day.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT.

From the New-York Herald, Feb. 21, 1857.

TO THE PUBLIC.

There is only one editor and proprietor of this journal, and that one is the undersigned, who never had any connection with any stock-jobbing company of any kind, nor has *any other person any control or authority over the columns of the* HERALD except its openly acknowledged editor and proprietor. IT IS UTTERLY FALSE ALSO THAT THE POTOSI LEAD COMPANY, OR ANY OTHER STOCK JOBBING CONCERN, WAS EVER RECOMMENDED IN ITS EDITORIAL COLUMNS, OR EVEN ITS EXISTENCE KNOWN TO THE UNDERSIGNED.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
Editor and Proprietor.

Second Part of Experiment No. 1.

HOW THE PARKER VEIN COAL COMPANY WAS "RECOMMENDED," AND ITS STOCK SOLD FROM DAY TO DAY—EXTRACTS FROM THE MONEY ARTICLES OF THE NEW-YORK HERALD.

From the Herald, Nov. 25, 1852.

Some time since the stock of the PARKER VEIN Coal Company was put upon the market, and has been *steadily improving* in market value. The capital of the Company is small and the assets in hand sufficiently large to work the mines *actively and profitably.* The amount of Coal sent to market weekly, ranges from 1,000 to 1,900 tons, *which yield a handsome sum.* Those who have investigated the affairs and accounts of the Company, have the greatest confidence in its ultimate productiveness.

From the Herald, Dec 2, 1852.

PARKER VEIN Coal Company is *moving up rapidly.* This Company has made most favorable arrangements for the transportation of its coal to market. Its freights will be at least fifty cents per ton less than any other Company. So that on the *freighting* of coal alone, say $120,000 tons per annum, *it could pay 60 per cent. on its capital.*

From the Herald, Dec. 3, 1852.

PARKER VEIN Coal Stock is attracting a good deal of attention and is rapidly improving in price. There are, we believe, some peculiarities in the position of this Company's affairs which give it *an advantage over most other coal companies.* In the Cumberland region; its connection, or rather contract, with the New-York and Alexandria Steamship Company is upon such terms that, first, its coal freights by steamers will be fifty cents per ton less than the average rates paid to sailing vessels; second, its freights by the steamers will be 62½ cents per ton less than the present freights from Baltimore, and 75 cents per ton less than present rates from Alexandria; and third, its freights by the steamers will be 87½ cents per ton less than coal can be transported by canal propellers and barges through the bays and canals from Baltimore to New-York. Independent of this, the Parker Coal Company's freight takes precedence of on this steamship line, of all others, and it probably will mine coal enough to keep all the steamers of the line entirely employed throughout the year. It is plain enough that if all these arrangements are fully carried out the Parker Coal Company *must soon be productive and return good dividends to its stockholders.*

From the Herald, Dec. 4.

At the Second Board Canton Company and PARKER VEIN Coal Company, were the most buoyant stocks on the list. The latter advanced 2¼ with moderate sales of each.

From the Herald, Dec. 5.

At the First Board the improvement in PARKER Coal was 3 per cent. At the Second Board 2.

From the Herald, Dec. 6.

The Cumberland, Dauphin, PARKER VEIN and Phœnix, are the most prominent among the new Companies, and are all steadily working their way upward. *Stock representing such property must command good premiums in the market.*

From the Herald, Dec. 7.

PARKER Coal Company was firmly sustained with moderate sales. Holders exhibit no desire to sell at current prices.

From the Herald, Dec. 15.

PARKER VEIN advanced at the First Board 4 per cent. As a general thing the value of Coal property is understood. Capitalists do not seem to have investigated it as it justly suffices. There is probably nothing more certain, nothing safer, than investments in Coal Companies. The time is not far distant when they will all command handsome premiums and pay large dividends.

From the Herald, Dec. 17.

All the Coal stocks are steady, and the inquiry seems to be principally from outsiders. As soon as these stocks become better distributed the advance will be steadier and more permanent. PARKER Coal closed firm at prices current at the First Board.

From the Herald, Dec. 26.

PARKER VEIN advanced 4 per cent. The PARKER VEIN Company are constructing ten steamers with a view to facilitate the transportation of their coal to the Northern and Eastern markets. The PARKER VEIN Coal Company have, without doubt, the best arrangements for putting into Northern and Eastern markets at once its coal. The Company have closed a contract for one year, with the right of renewal for two years, with the New York, Baltimore and Alexandria Steamship Company, for all the steamers of their line or lines to Baltimore or Alexandria, four of which are to be put on the line in March, three in May, three in April, and the others as fast as they are built, freighting the Company's coal as they direct, either from Baltimore or Alexandria to New-York, at the rate of $1 25 a ton. The steamers will be of 500 tons burden each, will form a daily line, and are to bring at least 400 tons of coal each trip.

At this rate the Company will ship 400 tons per day by steamships, for 300 days, which will be 120,000 tons.

Paying a net profit per ton, in consequence of the contract with the Steamship Co., of $1, or.....$120,000
200 tons per day for sale in Baltimore, and the local trade will be 60,000 tons.
Paying a net profit of 50 cents..... 30,000
Making a total of net earning from coal alone of..... ...$150,000

A sum equal to 15 per cent. on the Capital Stock.

From the Herald, Dec. 29.

The coal stocks opened and closed firm at quotations. This class of securities will soon find favor with our most cautious and timid capitalists, and advancements they will be *second to none other on the list.* There is so much basis for the present, or a much greater value, that holders can carry them with full confidence. The prospective value of coal stocks is so great as to warrant the *most liberal purchases* at the market price.

From the Herald, Jan. 4, 1853.

There was a small sale to-day of PARKER VEIN at full prices. The Parker Vein Company possess facilities *superior to those of any other company* for getting a coal away from Baltimore and Alexandria to Boston and other ports. Its connection with the steamship line which goes into operation in March between New-York, Baltimore, and Alexandria, gives it *advantages of the most important and valuable character.* It has a guarantee that its coal cannot accumulate in Baltimore in the railroad cars, as the steamers are bound to take away the Company's coal first, and then, if necessary, fill up with others. *Other* companies may for a time be subjected to serious inconveniences on this account.

From the Herald, Jan. 7, 1853.

There was a small sale of Parker Vein at prices current at the first Board. The movements of this company are attracting a good deal of attention. O. P. JEWETT, Esq., one of the directors, has lately purchased for the Company a valuable property at Baltimore for a coal and steamship dépôt. It is esteemed the most desirable wharf-estate in the harbor of Baltimore. The sum paid for this property we understand was $85,000.

The Parker Vein Coal Company have purchased the Caledonian Mines, the Westernport Mines and the Totten and Jackson Estates, located in George's Creek Valley, embracing about 1,200 acres of the fifteen feet vein. We learn that it is the intention of this Company to commence their operations as soon as circumstances will permit, and to carry on their business with spirit and activity. They will place two steamers of over 500 tons each on the route between New-York and Baltimore probably by the beginning of March, and if a sufficient quantity of coal can be delivered at their wharf in this City, they will be prepared to put ten steamers of like tonnage on the line before the 1st of July.

From the Herald, Jan. 9, 1853.

Coal stocks have lately taken a great start, and extravagant as many of their calculations may now appear, *they will all ultimately be realized.*

The PARKER VEIN Coal Company has the most desirable wharf estate in the harbor of Baltimore. The *Miners' Journal* says: It is said the PARKER VEIN Coal Company have purchased the Totten property. If this be so, the Company have probably secured the most valuable piece of coal property in Alleghany County. *Coal stocks are generally good investments, but when their value is based upon such coal land as the Totten, they must command the highest position.*

From the Herald, Jan. 14.

Parker Coal Company closed without change today. The amount of stock offering is small and holders feel confident of *its touching par long before the next coal season is over*; one thing is certain, it is in the hands of active, energetic men, who have seldom failed in the accomplishment of any object they have undertaken.

From the Herald, Jan. 15.

Parker Vein, Phœnix and New-Creek Coal stocks are the *greatest favorites among speculators*, and cannot be *purchased in any quantity without paying a handsome advance on current rates.* At the Second Board there were offers for Parker Vein Coal Company, but no sellers.

From the Herald, Jan. 18.

At the First Board, Parker Vein advanced ¼ per cent. It will be seen that all the Coal Stocks are in the ascendency.

From the Herald, Jan. 21.

The Parker Vein Coal Company have given notice that they will propose at the meeting of the stockholders, Feb. 7, to increase the capital stock to $2,000,000.

From the Herald, Jan. 22.

The movement in Parker Vein, Phœnix, New-Creek and all the other Westernport mines is firm. *These are the favorite Coal Companies of that region; and as the coal of that region is known to be superior to all others*, in consequence of its freedom from slate, it follows that for permanent investment the *stocks of these Companies must command better prices.*

From the Herald, Jan. 26.

Parker Vein has been quiet lately, but holders appear by no means anxious to realize, and prices are well maintained at the highest points.

From the Herald, Jan. 31.

Parker Vein Coal Co. is only occasionally offered in small lots. Holders evidently have no desire to force the stock at the present market value, *having doubtless full confidence in its future productiveness.*

From the Herald, Feb. 3, 1853.

The firmest stocks on the list are Parker Vein and New Creek.

From the Herald, Feb. 10.

Very few transactions have been made lately in Parker Vein, *but holders have more confidence than ever in its ultimate value.* The stock was offered at 70 and 66 bid.

From the Herald, Feb. 11.

Parker Vein fell off 4. The Coal Stocks appear to labor under the greatest depression, but *the probability is that it is only temporary.*

From the Herald, Feb 14.

For some time past new stocks have come up like mushrooms, and they are a good deal of the mushroom order. *The great mistake is in anticipating immediate results.* The new Coal Stocks of the Cumberland region which have been put upon the market have been inflated largely, and to a moderate extent have been *distributed among outside parties*, at prices ranging all the way up from the lowest to the highest points.

From the Herald, April 6, 1853.

The *Parker Vein Company* are making rapid progress in establishing its line of steamers between this City and Alexandria and Baltimore, in connexion with the Cumberland Coal Trade and the freighting business of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Four steamers *have been launched*, and two more *will be afloat* in a couple of weeks. * * These are the first of a line of *fifteen steamers* now building by Capt. LOPER, to run between this City and Baltimore These steamers will form a daily line between the two cities, and running in connection with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, *must do an immense freighting business*, in addition to the transportation of *the Company's (Parker Vein) Coal.* It is estimated that the receipt and expenses of each steamer belonging to the line per month, or for three trips, will be as annexed:

PARKER VEIN COAL COMPANY'S STEAMERS—RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES.

Expenses, loading and unloading.....	380	
Expenses Captain, Engineers and crew.....	490	
Provisions, fuel, &c.....	430	
Total expenditures per month on the trip.....		$1,150
Receipts for freight on 1,200 tons of coal (400 tons each trip) at $1 25.....	$1,500	
Receipts on miscellaneous freights per month, three trips to New York.....	600	
Receipts on miscellaneous freight per month, three trips from New York....	1,500	3,600
Net freight each steamer per month.....		$2,441
Net freight each steamer per annum.....		29,292
Net *fifteen* steamers per annum.....		439,380

This is equal to a profit on the entire capital of the Company—three millions—of nearly *fifteen per cent.* This will only be *a portion* of the Company's business. *Its coal mining will be a very profitable branch of business.* It is estimated that about *four hundred thousand tons* of coal will be mined during the next twelve months, which will net a profit of full ninety cents a ton, giving an aggregate of three hundred and sixty thousand dollars, *equal to twelve per cent on the entire capital.* If these estimates are approached in the result, the profit must be large enough *to satisfy the most extravagant.* This Company has an advantage over *all others* in the Cumberland Coal region, *in owning steamers for the transportation of its coal to market.* While other companies are piling up coal at Baltimore and Alexandria, *the Parker Vein* will be transporting its coal to market. It will thus secure ready sales *at the best price.*

From the New-York Herald, April 15, 1853.

From the above statement, (Baltimore and Ohio Road,) it will be perceived that the road is already a powerful rival for the Western freighting business, *and with the aid of the daily line of steamers of the Parker Vein Company*, in the transportation of freight to and from this City and Baltimore, in connection with the Railroad, *it will form the quickest and cheapest* route for freight between this City and Cincinnati.

From the New-York Herald, April 16, 1853.

Parker Vein will take a start one of these days that will astonish those who have been unwise enough to sell the stock short. The transportation branch of *this* Company's business will, *without doubt, pay a handsome profit on its entire capital.*

From the New-York Herald, April 20, 1853.

The steamships *Parker Vein* and *Western Port*, *belonging to the Parker Vein Company*, arrived at their dock this morning from Philadelphia. They will load immediately with freight for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. In the course of a couple of weeks two more steamships *belonging to this Company* will be put on this route, and by the 1st of September *the line will comprise a dozen first-class steamers.* It is the intention of the *Parker Vein Company to construct* FIFTY-TWO STEAMERS for the freighting business between Baltimore, Alexandria and New-York; and the amount of Merchandise passing between these points is so great, and so rapidly increasing, that active employment will be given *to the whole fleet* as fast as they are put in requisition. Twelve steamships will give one a day from each port; *but this will not begin to meet the demand for transportation.* * * * The freighting business is already large enough to give active employment to full FIFTY STEAMERS; and the *Parker Vein Company* contemplate building that complement within the next twelve months.

From the New York Herald, April 21, 1853.

The *Parker Vein* steamships, in connection with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, will take an immense quantity of freight, *which has heretofore been taken over the Erie Railroad.* * * *Parker Vein* has the material for an important improvement, *and we have no doubt much of it will be made available.* Its line of freighting steamships is destined to give a *very great increase.* At present prices *it is the cheapest stock on the market.*

From the New-York Herald, April 26, 1853.

Parker Vein declined 1¼ per cent. * * We should not be surprised to see some of the fancies run up several per cent.

From the New-York Herald, April 28, 1853.

With the exception of Nicaragua Transit, and, perhaps, Morris Canal, *and Parker Vein*, there appears to be a downward pressure in the leading fancy stocks, which it is impossible to overcome.

From the New-York Herald, April 29, 1853.

We speak of the market generally, and the exceptions are few and far between. The *elements of improvement* are prominent in Morris Canal, Nicaragua Transit, *and Parker Vein*, and they may prove strong and abundant enough to carry each of them *considerably above ruling prices.*

From the New-York Herald, May 13, 1853.

We have no change to report to-day in *Parker Vein.* The transactions at the First Board were limited. The steamships, *belonging to this Company*, running between this City and Baltimore, are doing a very large and profitable business. Two trips are made each way weekly, and such additions will soon be made as will enable the Company to dispatch a steamer daily, from each port. It is estimated that the net earnings of these steamers will give a dividend on the entire capital of the Company, *leaving its Coal business out of the question.*

From the New-York Herald, May 28, 1853.

Two more steamers of the line established between this City and Baltimore by the *Parker Vein Company* were launched at Philadelphia yesterday. Two will be launched next week and two the week after. This will make the whole number afloat ten, which will give a daily departure from each end of the line. By the 1st of July all the steamers launched will be in active connection. The four now making regular semi-weekly trips between the two cities go and come filled with freight, *and are doing a very profitable business. The amount of merchandize coming this way is so great that the Company have been unable to bring any amount of its own coal to this market*, and they will not be able to go exclusively into the coal transportation trade until the line is completed of at least fifteen or twenty steamers! By September we may look for large receipts of coal from the Westernport district, when its *superiority* to that from the Frostburg district will be fully demonstrated.

From the Herald, June 6, 1853.

Those interested in the stocks of the Coal Companies will do well to visit Pier No. 13 North River today, where they will find the first cargo ever sent to market from the celebrated 15 foot vein. This cargo is from the mines of the *Parker Vein* Company.

From the Herald, June 16.

There was an *active demand* for *Parker Vein*, and upwards of 1,000 shares changed hands at the improvement in price. This Company have now *ten steamships afloat.* Those recently launched will soon be put in commission. By the 10th of July there will be a daily line of steamers between this port and Baltimore. Five more have been contracted for to be completed by the 1st of November, when there will be a departure of *two steamers a day from each port.* This may answer the demand for the transportation of merchandise and coal between the two cities *for a time*, but the quantity of freight is increasing so fast that *nothing short of the original number of steamers 52, will answer the purpose.* The PARKER VEIN Company are bringing to market 250 tons of coal daily, 100 from the Foxburgh and 150 from the Westernport district.

A GENERAL RESIGNATION.

From the Herald, June 20.

Outside speculators have dropped the higher class of fancy stocks and taken hold of the numerous mining projects which have been presented in such favorable lights. These small stocks have been and will continue very attractive. *Speculators will find it decidedly to their interest to take hold of the most prominent ore priced mining stocks of the day*, and leave the large lumbering old fancies like Long Island, Reading, Erie, Morris, Norwich and Worcester, Stonington, Nicaragua, Canton, and a dozen others of like calibre, to old fogies, who have more money than brains. *Very large fortunes have already been made* in this species of speculation, and many more will be made. It is about the only opening we know of in Wall-street, and *those who avail themselves of it judiciously will never have cause to repent it.*

From the Herald, June 22.

There were *large sales of* PARKER VEIN *to-day*, at the advance, both at the First and Second Boards Most of the transactions were for cash. The assets of this Company comprise 7,000 acres of the best coal land in George's Creek Valley, 1,700 acres of which is the workable big vein, and *ten steamers*, which form the tri-weekly line between this City and Baltimore. *These steamers are doing a very heavy general freighting business, which prevents the Company from bringing to market sufficient quantities of its own coal.* About 250 tons are shipped daily from the mines. The facilities this Company already possesses for doing business *should give its stock a higher value in the market*, and will, as soon as its position and prospects are more generally understood.

From the Herald, July 13.

Coal stocks are not in much demand this hot weather, and prices are with difficulty maintained. *Parker Vein is the firmest on the list.*

From the Herald, July 22.

The PARKER VEIN Coal Company have now *ten steamers* on the line between New-York and Baltimore, engaged in the transportation of coal and merchandise between the two cities. *A steamer leaves each port daily and takes full cargoes each way.* The Company are now bringing to this market about 200 tons of coal per day. In a short time its receipts will be equal to 400 tons per day. This coal is from the real Parker Vein, which is sometimes called the Big Vein. It is 14 feet in thickness and extends through George's Creek Valley. *The demand for the Company's coal from Albany and Troy is so great that all received is immediately sent to those places.*

From the Herald, July 28.

This has been a blue day for holders of fancy stocks. The Coal stocks were particularly heavy. It is a matter of some *surprise that* PARKER VEIN was drawn into the stampede to-day, but a panic does away with all distinction. *It may recover from the decline.*

From the Herald, July 31.

PARKER VEIN *must soon experience a reaction*, and recover most of its depreciation. *It has fallen too far and a class of buyers will, without doubt, soon appear, and carry up the market value considerably above its present point, if not to the point it fell from. There is* MORE REAL VALUE IN *this Coal Stock than any other of the fancies on the list, and there is very little doubt that it is a* GOOD PURCHASE AT PRESENT PRICES, *in view of a speculative movement for an advance.*

From the Herald, Aug. 5.

From the large purchases of PARKER VEIN on time, we should think the *bears might soon find themselves in a tight place*, if they were not particularly cautious in their operations.

From the Herald, Aug. 16.

We congratulate the Coal Companies in the George's Creek Valley with the preparations now being made by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, whereby the coal from that region may, at the option of the forwarders be henceforth sent to market by the canal or railroad. *This is a great improvement and will prove highly beneficial to Parker Vein.* The Federal Government having broken up its agencies for the purchase of Cumberland Coal; *it is possible that the Parker Vein has been substituted.*

From the Herald, Aug. 27.

PARKER VEIN *Coal continues steady*, and when the proper time arrives *will probably move up as fast as any fancy on the list.* It has value independent of its coal property.

From the New-York Herald, Sept. 2, 1853.

Parker Vein is in *good hands* and it is the prevailing opinion that holders will succeed in pushing it considerably above current prices.

From the New-York Herald, Sept. 7, 1853.

Parker Vein fell off a little from the great advance yesterday afternoon. *The Company wisely keep out of the coal trade at present.* Its freighting business is highly profitable.

From the New-York Herald, Sept. 15, 1853.

The bark *John W. Andrews* cleared from Baltimore a few days since for St. Thomas, with a cargo of coal from the *Parker Vein Company's mines.* The brig *Barita* was also loaded last week for the same destination. This coal is designed for the use of British Royal Mail Packet Company, to whom its superiority as a steam-generating fuel has recommended its extensive use. A bark is also loading with a cargo of this coal for Havana, where an increasing and well-sustained demand for it exists.

SLIGHTLY RATIONAL!

From the New-York Herald, Sept. 30, 1853.

The time for foisting upon the community fog Stock Companies has passed away, and we *shall have enough to do for a period in separating the wheat from the chaff which has been so freely sown broadcast over the market.*

From the New-York Herald, Oct. 18, 1853.

Parker Vein is *moving up rapidly.* It has *advanced four per cent.* in as many days.

A SLIGHT CHANGE OF SWITCH.

From the Herald, June 5, 1854.

It will be seen by our quotations that Parker Vein has touched very low points. Quite a contest has been going on for some time past between the ins and outs. The outs have been making large purchases to get into the management, and the ins have been doing the same thing to hold on to their places. The prospect at present is *in favor of the ins, and that is the cause of the depression in the market value of the stock.*

From the Herald, June 6, 1854.

Parker Vein advanced ¾ per cent. from the opening. The low price ruling for this stock is attracting the attention of speculators, and *we should not be surprised if there was not an active movement in it one of these days.* It has touched about as near bottom as can be expected; and, as the margin for a rise is much greater than that for a fall, it is not at all improbable but that a favorable reaction will spring up. A meeting of the stockholders was called for to day at Cumberland, we believe, for the election of officers for the ensuing year. *The President of the Company went to Europe last Saturday*, and no one appears to have any knowledge relative to the amount of stock issued, or which party is the largest holder. Much depends on the result of the election.

From the Herald, June 7, 1854.

Parker Vein went up about ½ per cent. Considerable excitement existed in the street, and telegraphic dispatches from Cumberland were flying about pretty freely. The election which was to have been held yesterday has been postponed to Friday, 9th inst. Holders of proxies were not allowed to vote on them unless the certificates were produced. This difficulty has been obviated by sending the certificates as required, and the election will probably come off at the appointed time. It is reported that 40,000 shares of stock have been issued representing a capital of four million dollars. The certificates of stock say the authorized capital is three millions of dollars, and we do not see how an over-issue of a million has been made. It is pretty certain there is no legality in such an act. It is supposed that the party in power upon finding themselves in a tight place in the election, have postponed it, so as to enable them to take in their stock at low prices. Large sales were made a few days since, seller's option, at ten and fifteen days, and the shorts, which are, it is believed, the party in power, are said not to get in enough for delivery before any change is made in the management—hence the delay and difficulty experienced at Cumberland.

From the Herald, June 8, 1854.

An injunction was granted this morning by the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, against the PARKER VEIN COMPANY, restraining them from transferring stock until further orders of said Court. The ground for obtaining this injunction was, *that the Company having the authority to issue 30,000 shares of stock only, had issued 40,000.* The annual election of Directors takes place to-morrow at Cumberland. At the Stock Board this morning *the stock was not called.* The resolution to pass it over was adopted by a large vote.

From the Herald, June 9, 1854.

The following telegraphic dispatch was received this afternoon from Cumberland, dated June 9—P. M.:

"The reform ticket of the Parker Vein Company elected entire. Old Board made assignment of all property this morning. No cause for alarm. Hold your stock until I return."

The ticket referred to contains, among others, such names as THOMAS FAILE, M. B. BRAMHALL, President of the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank, Jersey City; DAVID STEWART, firm of PATON & STEWART; W. D. CROMWELL, E. STEVENSON, formerly of the firm of GILSON & Co., and others of the same character and standing. Considerable excitement prevailed in the street this morning upon its being announced at the Board of Brokers that the whole issue of stock *was not much short of sixty thousand shares, instead of thirty thousand shares, as represented by the Company's charter.* The Board ordered the Committee appointed yesterday to employ counsel to investigate the Company's affairs, and the whole thing is in a fair way of being probed to the bottom. The injunction issued by the Supreme Court of this State has shut down the gate on all future operations of the kind, and as soon as the new board is organized, we shall find how matters stand. The assignee of the Company is J. P. ROMAN, of Cumberland, but the probability is that his professional duties will be dispensed with. The men who have now in hand the Company's affairs cannot be trifled with; and if there have been any illegal acts committed, the parties concerned will find themselves in a very unpleasant position. *That there has been considerable operating, there is no doubt*; and the probability is, that an exposé will be made that will create a great deal of distrust, for a time, in all Incorporated Companies. *The stock of the Parker Vein Coal Company has been well distributed.* The high character of Mr. MALLY, the President—[The *Herald's* modesty prevents it's claiming any influence in the matter.—EDITOR]—has *induced many foreigners, particularly German, to invest in the Company*; and they are now large holders, at high prices. Although the position of the concern is at present rather an unfortunate one, we do not see any good reason for sacrificing the stock, and would advise holders to wait further developments. The *case is by no means a hopeless one*, and some parties largely interested have great faith in its ultimate recovery, partially at least, from the mismanagement it has so long suffered from. The market price of the stock could not be much lower, and any change must therefore be for the better. *It is our impression that the stock is now actully worth more than it was sixty days since.* Then all was chaos and confusion. Now we *know the worst* and are relieved from all suspense. Then it was in the hands of parties who were extracting its very life-blood. Now it is in the hands of men, who will show just what it really is, and extricate it, if possible, from embarrassments. Our advice to stockholders is, "hold on to your stock and patiently wait the movements of the new reform Board of Directors."

AT THE CONFESSIONAL.

From the Herald, June 11, 1854.

The developments recently made in Parker Vein Coal Stock, *are enough to deter outsiders from touching anything of that kind again*, but fortunately that Company is, we believe, the exception, and not the rule. *It has been known for a long time, that the most desperate, ruinous financiering has been practised in its management, and purchasers of the Stock have not been ignorant of the fact.* Holders are now waiting the movement of the new Board of Directors, and no one should be lost in making public the actual condition of the Company. We want the whole story—no patching up—that those interested may see what sort of a management the Company has been under since its organization.

From the Herald, June 12, 1854.

The new board of management of the Parker Vein Company was organized by the election of AUGUSTUS CLERK, President. The Board of Directors is composed of THOS. B. FAILE, M. B. BRAMHALL, W. D CROMWELL, EVAN STEVENSON, A. B. MARKS, HENRY KENNY, DAVID STEWART, and JOHN E HOWARD. A Committee was appointed to proceed to the office of the Company and demand of the old officers all the books, papers, &c. The Committee were informed that all the books, papers, &c., of the Company had been sent to Cumberland, and had been placed in the hands of the assignee. This unexpected announcement was a settler upon any further proceedings of the Board, but it was determined that the most summary measures be taken to get hold of the Company's accounts. If the books were sent away after the injunction had been issued, the parties concerned are clearly guilty of contempt; but if they were sent away before, and the assignment has been legally made, the stockholders will find it a very long-winded affair, and the new Board of Directors powerless. The Parker Vein Company is a Maryland incorporation, and its property is located in that State. Our Courts have, therefore, no jurisdiction. It may be necessary to commence proceedings against the old officers, in the Courts of Maryland, to reach the Company's effects. It will take a long time, even under the most favorable auspices, to clear up the confusion that exists in the accounts and operations of this Company, and if the acts of the late management are sustained and pronounced legal, it will be as bad as an old-fashioned chancery suit. With a capital stock of six millions of dollars, and an indebtedness of another million, it will be difficult to show a very satisfactory result. In the meantime, the stock must remain inactive. The Committee appointed by the Board of Brokers has not yet reported. They had an interview with the new directors to-day, but we could not learn that they had arrived at any conclusions.

THE CURTAIN FALLS.

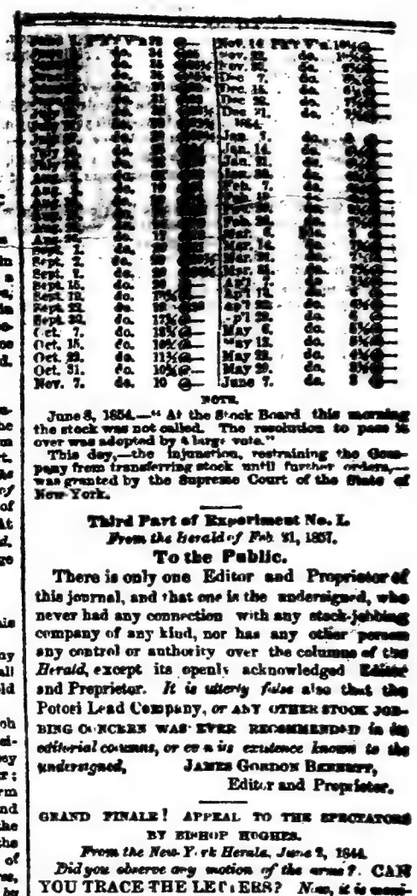
From the Herald, June 15, 1854.

A telegraph dispatch from Baltimore says an attachment has been issued by Mr. O. P. JEWETT, the Vice-President of the Parker Vein Company, to secure bail a million of indebtedness. The office of the old Board, at Cumberland, was broken open on Tuesday, by the Sheriff, under a process of the Court, and the books and papers seized.

GENERAL EFFECT OF THE HERALD'S PUFFS—PRICES OF PARKER VEIN STOCK AT THE BROKER'S BOARD.

From the Money Articles of the New-York Herald.

1852.				1853.			
Dec. 1.	P'k'r V'n	54½	@55	Feb. 15	P'k'r Vn.	52	@53
Dec. 2.	do.	59	@—	Feb. 16.	do.	54	@—
Dec. 3.	do.	63	@—	Feb. 18.	do.	50	@51
Dec. 4.	do.	65	@67	Feb. 19.	do.	40	@41
Dec. 14.	do.	59	@—	Feb. 24.	do.	41	@42
Dec. 15.	do.	59½	@—	Mar. 2.	do.	31	@32
Dec. 16.	do.	60	@60½	Mar. 4.	do.	30	@31
Dec. 17.	do.	60	@60¾	Mar. 8.	do.	30	@—
Dec 20.	do.	62	@—	Mar. 14.	do.	30	@32
Dec. 21.	do.	59	@59½	Mar. 16.	do.	27	@—
Dec. 22.	do.	61	@—	Mar. 17.	do.	27	@29
Dec 27.	do.	66	@67	Mar. 21.	do.	26	@—
Dec. 28.	do.	65	@65½	Mar. 23.	do.	34½	@39
Dec. 29.	do.	66	@67	Mar. 24.	do.	29	@—
1853.				Mar. 25.	do.	29	@30
Jan. 3.	do.	67	@—	Mar. 26.	do.	30	@33
Jan. 6.	do.	66½	@—	Mar. 28.	do.	34	@40
Jan. 7.	do.	69	@71	Mar. 29.	do.	40	@41
Jan. 10.	do.	69	@70	Mar. 30.	do.	36	@37
Jan. 11.	do.	74	@75	Ap'l 1.	do.	37	@38
Jan. 12.	do.	76	@78	Ap'l 6.	do.	35	@—
Jan. 13.	do.	76½	@78	Ap'l 7.	do.	34	@—
Jan. 14.	do.	75	@76½	Ap'l 10.	do.	33	@—
Jan. 15.	do.	75	@76½	Ap'l 16.	do.	34½	@—
Jan. 18.	do.	79	@81	Ap'l 20.	do.	36	@37½
Jan. 19.	do.	78	@80	Ap'l 26.	do.	35	@—
Jan. 27.	do.	75	@76	May 12.	do.	32	@33
Feb. 8.	do.	69	@—	May 25.	do.	31	@32
Feb. 12.	do.	53	@55	May 30.	do.	33	@—



NOTE.

June 8, 1854.—"At the Stock Board this morning the stock was not called. The resolution to pass it over was adopted by a large vote."

This day, the injunction, restraining the Company from transferring stock until further orders,—was granted by the Supreme Court of the State of New-York.

Third Part of Experiment No. 1.

From the Herald of Feb 21, 1857.

To the Public.

There is only one Editor and Proprietor of this journal, and that one is the undersigned, who never had any connection with any stock-jobbing company of any kind, nor has any other person any control or authority over the columns of the *Herald*, except its openly acknowledged Editor and Proprietor. *It is utterly false* also that the Potosi Lead Company, *or* ANY OTHER STOCK JOBBING CONCERN WAS EVER RECOMMENDED in its *editorial columns, or even its existence known to the undersigned.*

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
Editor and Proprietor.

GRAND FINALE! APPEAL TO THE SPECTATORS BY BISHOP HUGHES.

From the New-York Herald, June 2, 1844.

Did you observe any motion of the arms? CAN YOU TRACE THE LETTERS? *Now, it is manifest that this result is in spite of the volition of* BENNETT'S *will? It is the homage which falsehood pays to the majesty of truth—not by the application of external force—not by the free will of the worshipers, but by the unexpected, hidden, but almighty power that is inherent in truth itself.*

†JOHN HUGHES, Bishop of New-York.

The Public is respectfully informed that the SECOND EXPERIMENT of the series will be performed in this place on the first leisure day. On that occasion the celebrated Stock Bubble POTOSI LEAD will have the honor of making its second appearance—with an entire new cast and an *immense amount of new and original matter.*

These entertainments, which are got up for the amusement and instruction of the public regardless of expense, will be continued semi-occasionally throughout the season. Admittance Two CENTS.

The Brick Church.

The ground upon which the Lecture-room of the old Brick Church has stood for over a score of years was formerly the chief burying-place of the church. Hundreds of New-York's sons and daughters have been placed under the sod in that spot. In digging the foundations for the Lecture-room the workmen had to exhume the bones of 250 of the dead, but the rest lay undisturbed by the business of book buying and selling which has been transacted for many years over their resting-places. Now that the building is coming down, the Church Trustees, by permission of the City Inspector, are having the bones removed.

Operations were commenced last Thursday, and since that time the remains of 249 persons have been disinterred. The bones are carefully packed in large pine boxes—similar to those used for inclosing coffins—and are taken to the Cemetery of the Evergreens for final interment.

Eight of these large cases have been sent off. Not a vestige of a coffin has yet been discovered, but the workmen have found two coffin plates. One, of solid silver, tells that ELIZABETH CLARK died in the year 1785, aged 20 years and 9 months. The other is of copper, silver-plated, and bears this inscription in large and neat script characters:

ABIGAIL BLACK
Died Oct. 11, 1812.
Aged 79 years.

This plate is now in the possession of Mr. BLACK, of the firm of BALL, BLACK & Co., and had been attached to the coffin of his grandmother. This lady and her husband were both members of the Church, and were buried in the same grave. When the church was rebuilding, much interest was manifested by its members in the work, many contributing materials. Old Mr. BLACK presented one of the stone steps at the front door to the Church, and drove the cart which carried it to its destination. This stone his descendants would like to procure, but, unfortunately, they don't know which it is.

After considerable search, we conclude that the anticipated feast of the antiquarians over the revelations of the Brick Church cornerstone will come to nothing. The papers of the days when the Brick Church was erected say nothing about it, and the old people say less. Indeed, the custom of tucking DAILY TIMES' and so forth in the hollows of corner stones was very little in vogue when Nieuw-Amsterdam was emerging into N-w-York

A handsome painting of the Brick Church when in its glory is in the possession of the widow of PETER BENNET, Esq, who resides in Twenty-First-street. Henceforth its value will increase with its age.

An Invisible Eclipse.

Had the sun kept up his head a half-hour longer last night, we should have had a pleasant sight to see. As it was, that

[Advertisement.]

Trinity Church Affairs.

TESTIMONY OF THE RECTOR OF TRINITY CHURCH.

Rev. William Berrian, Rector of Trinity Church, called and sworn:

Examination by Counsel for Trinity Church.

Q.—How long have you been a minister of Trinity Church? A.—I am in the forty-sixth year of my ministry in that parish; I was nearly seventeen years assistant minister, two years assistant rector, and have now been upwards of twenty-six years rector of the church.

Q.—State whether, from this long connection with the parish and your official station, you have become very familiar with its concerns? A.—Legal questions being excepted, there are probably few more so.

Q.—What particular facilities have you for this kind of information from your position as rector? A.—I preside at every meeting of the vestry, and, as presiding officer, all its business passes me as presiding officer, in the first instance, and if it be referred either to Special Committees or the Standing Committee, is generally more or less known to me in its progress, and always, of course, (unless referred with power,) before the final action upon it.

Q.—Has your attention been drawn to the affairs of this corporation in any other way which might make you still more familiar with them? A.—A few years since, I wrote the history of Trinity Church, the materials for which were drawn from the most authentic and reliable sources, and with as much regard to truthfulness and accuracy, as honesty of purpose and labor and care could possibly make it; I have, since that, written a vindication of this corporation, in a pamphlet entitled *Facts Against Fancy*, from the unjust and unmerited aspersions which have been cast upon it, and brought down the list of its gifts and bounties very nearly to the present time; I have also recently prepared a report to the vestry on the actual working of the system in our parish under its present arrangements, which could scarcely fail, from its beneficent results, to satisfy every candid and unprejudiced mind.

Q.—Being so familiar with the affairs of Trinity Church, why did you not testify before this Committee at its sessions in the City of New-York? and why did not all the assistant ministers testify? A.—I was not summoned by the Committee, and only three out of eight of the assistant ministers were; on what grounds the discrimination was made it is impossible for me to tell.

Q.—Is there any foundation for the charge that the Standing Committee possess nearly all the reliable knowledge of the affairs of the corporation? A.—In no degree whatever.

Q.—Of whom does the Standing Committee consist and when is it chosen? A.—The Standing Committee consists of the Comptroller, the clerk, and six other members of the body, who are selected from the whole number of the vestry, consisting of twenty-two members, on account of their supposed prominent fitness for the proper consideration of the subjects referred to them. The Standing Committee are elected every year.

Q.—What is the usual course of proceeding in regard to the matters referred to the Standing Committee? A.—It is merely a matter of reference to report on them after due consideration.

Q.—Have the vestry in the mean time no control in the matter, and no voice nor influence in the course of its proceedings? A.—So far from this, a full and circumstantial written report is made by the Standing Committee at each monthly meeting of the vestry, of all that has been considered and acted upon since the last meeting of the body, as well as very often upon matters undecided and postponed.

Q.—Are the recommendations of the Standing Committee conclusive? A.—By no means; they come back to the body undoubtedly with great weight, from the care with which they are made up, but not in all cases with hearty consent and implicit submission; and hence, very often when not approved by the vestry, they are either sent back to the Committee for reconsideration or at once rejected.

Q.—It is stated that two of the assistant ministers of the parish have made several efforts to obtain a list of the corporators, but unsuccessfully,—can you throw any light on this point? A.—In regard to one of the cases which I suppose to be alluded to, if right in my conjecture, I think I can. Bishop Wainwright applied to the rector for a loan of the book containing the names of the corporators, and subsequently modified his application to examine and take a copy of it if he deemed it expedient. The rector replied,—"with respect to the right of any corporator to examine the books, there cannot be a doubt, but the taking a copy of the same is a question I do not feel competent to decide." The matter was submitted to the Vestry, who unanimously adopted the following resolution: "*Resolved*, That the Right Rev. Provisional Bishop of the Diocese be permitted to inspect the book containing the names of the corporators, and to make such extracts and copies as he should think proper." This list was afterwards drawn out and handed to the Bishop by the sexton of St. Paul's. The application for the list was made to the rector, because the book was sent to him for the correction of the list by his annual statement of the new communicants which had been added to the parish, and the losses which it had sustained by removals and deaths.

Q.—Is the list of the Corporators of Trinity Church kept in the joint charge of the Comptroller and Rector? A.—There seems to have been some misapprehension on this subject; the list is kept in the vestry office, and is under the sole custody of the Comptroller: my only agency in regard to this list is, to make an annual statement on the meeting of the Vestry, immediately preceding the election of wardens and vestrymen at Easter; of the names of the new communicants, which have been added in the interval, and the decrease of the number in the same period, by death or removal, in order to render the list more accurate and complete; this is done regularly every year, and how one vestrymen, if accustomed to be in his place, and giving any proper attention to the business before him, could have been ignorant of the purpose for which it was done, or another, having never seen this list, a privilege which he had a right to demand, but, which he never appears to have claimed, is to me a matter of surprise.

Q.—State whether the book containing this list, is usually taken to the place, where the election of Wardens and Vestrymen is held? A.—I know that it is frequently, but not uniformly, and I believe that it is open to the inspection of any personal present, who may have the curiosity to examine it.

Q.—Can you inform us whether it was one of the objects in building Trinity Chapel to increase the number of the constituency of Trinity parish? A.—I think that I can. In the year 1840, observing the rapid changes that were going on in the lower part of the City, and that in a very short period we had lost by removal more than one-half of our parishioners, I drew up a very careful and elaborate report of the comparative state of the parish, and submitted it to the Vestry, which impressed them at the time, and subsequently led to the building of the chapel. As some of the motives and reasons which I presented have a bearing on the matter in question, I beg leave to make a brief extract from the report itself. "From 1840 to 1848 three hundred and thirty-five families and seventy individuals appear to have left the parish. Of these, a great part were born and brought up in it, and completely identified with it, anxious for its growth, jealous of its interests, accustomed to its arrangements, attached to its usages, friendly to its clergy and to each other, and linked to it by such sacred and endearing associations as nothing but the force of circumstances could have induced them to sever. Many of them, also, from education, their wealth and their influences, as well as from their sound churchmanship, their unaffected piety and moral worth, gave a greater degree of lustre and dignity, both in the eyes of the world and the church, to the ancient and venerable corporation with which they were connected. But this was not all. There was then a wider range than there is now, for the choice of distinguished, upright and intelligent vestrymen, who might be qualified to administer the sacred and important trust committed to their charge with a becoming liberality, and yet with such wisdom and prudence as not to impair in a day what might be useful to the church for ages to come." The purpose, therefore, was perfectly reasonable and natural, and such, it would seem, as every pious and judicious mind would sanction and approve; to regain and preserve tried and attached friends, to keep up the standard of our constituency to the elevation which it had always maintained, and to enlarge the means of our usefulness to others. It was not supposed that the new chapel would be entirely filled with those who were already corporators as pew-owners in the other churches of the parish, nor has it turned out so, but that there would also be an addition to their number, at least as communicants, among the new comers. This is a simple and unvarnished statement of the motives and reasons by which the vestry were actuated in the erection of Trinity Chapel.

Q.—What can you say on the subject of the establishment of free churches in the City of New-York, and the aid that Trinity Church has afforded them? A.—The plan of free churches in our communion in this country, is a very recent affair, and altogether experimental, and with the exception of the Church of the Holy Communion, and one or two others, nearly all that has been done in their behalf in this City, has been done by Trinity Church.

Q.—It is stated that it does not appear from the report of Trinity Church that it has ever built any free church! Has it done anything equivalent? A.—Though that may be true, she has, nevertheless, done what may be regarded as a fair equivalent; the grants of $14,000, towards the Church of the Nativity, seem to be passed over slightly, as if it were a trifling affair; I doubt, however, whether, if it were put up for sale to-morrow, it would bring much more than Trinity has bestowed on it.

Q.—What has Trinity done in regard to St. George's Chapel in Beekman-street? A.—Through her instrumentality it was rescued from destruction when it was about to be razed to the ground; the liberality and grace of this transaction, however, seemed to have been lost sight of in the report of the Committee on the Senate, from an error, as they suppose, in the report of the Committee of the Vestry.

Q.—Explain, if you please, your meaning on this point. A.—The vestry of St. George's wished a release of the condition on which the grant of lands from Trinity Church was made to St. George's, in order that, being entirely unfettered, they might be sold to more advantage. This was, that there should be always a good and sufficient Protestant Episcopal Church kept up in Montgomery ward. An arrangement had, therefore, been made between a Committee of the Vestry of Trinity Church, and a Committee of the Vestry of St. George's, that, upon the release of this condition, the latter should deposit 10 per cent. of the purchase money arising out of the sale of a portion of their lands, for the purpose of carrying out this object, and allowing St. George's Chapel to be sold.

When the report of this arrangement came in, I expressed my great repugnance to it, and I had worshipped there in my youth; and in this feeling, I remember, Mr. VERPLANCK, Chief Justice JONES and General DIX entirely sympathized with me. It was, therefore, sent back to the Committee for reconsideration. The church was valued, by the Vestry of St. George's, at $50,000. With their consent the Vestry of Trinity Church agreed to take an abatement of $25,000 in the price of the chapel, in lieu of the obligation into which St. George's had just entered, and thus the venerable edifice was saved from destruction, and the condition of the gift fulfilled. The relief which was thus given to St. George's from the harrassing and expensive claims of pew owners in the chapel in Beekman-street, and owners of vaults in the ground around it, in case the church had been torn down and the land disposed of for more ordinary purposes; and the sum that would have risen out of the reservation of ten per cent. of the purchase money in the sale of a considerable number of their most valuable lots, were regarded, I believe, at the time, on both sides, as a fair equivalent for the deduction of $25,000 from the price which was asked for the chapel. It was, therefore, for a full and valuable consideration that this deduction was made of $25,000, and not merely for "the worth of the vote," though this valuable consideration could not have been obtained without it.

Q.—Beside the payment of assessments, repairs, alterations and other expenses, by Trinity Church has anything else been done for St. George's in Beekman-street? A.—It has relieved the congregation entirely from the support of their minister, and assumed the payment of the whole salary itself; thus enabling it to become a free church, in a part of the City where one was much needed.

Q.—It is stated that it appears from the report of the Committee of the Vestry, while nineteen churches not free have been aided in their support, in the City of New-York, within the last five years, no mention is made of building, enlarging, and endowing them. How is this? A.—If it be so stated, it must have been from mere oversight; as some certainly have been aided in that way.

Q.—Which are they? A.—Going back but a little way beyond the prescribed limits, the following grants have been made:

June 12, 1848, the Holy Evangelists	$6,500 00
April 12, 1848, Free Church of the Epiphany	6,500 00
St. George's Chapel, for assessments, repairs, alterations, &c., in addition to the purchase money	5,650 30
June 30, 1847, Church of the Nativity, towards building the same	5,000 00
Nov. 26, 1849, do. do. do.	4,000 00
Grace Church, Brooklyn, towards the debt incurred in its building, ve annual installments of $1,000 each	5,000 00
March 21, 1853, Church of the Annunciation	25,000 00
April 9, 1855, Church of the Redeemer, at Yorkville	9,000 00
Jan. 9, 1854, St. Mark's Williamsburg	6,000 00
And coming a little this side of the limit of 5 years,	
Free Church of the Holy Innocents	5,000 00
Church of St. John the Baptist	15,000 00
Making together	$92,650 30

Q.—A question is made as to the endowment of churches in the City of New-York, by the said corporation, within the last five years. What have you to say about such restriction as to time? A.—Had the instructions of the Committee been a little more enlarged as to time, and a little more comprehensive in their range, so as to include Williamsburg and Brooklyn, which are almost virtually a part of New-York, it would be seen from the foregoing statement that there are no less than five free churches, and five not free, that have been aided in the building, enlarging or endowing of the same. And that the aggregate amount of these grants for such purposes is $92,650 30.

Q.—Has Trinity done nothing more in behalf of free churches than you have already stated? A.—She has made annual allowance towards their support, to the following churches: the Church of the Nativity, the Epiphany, the Holy Evangelists, the Holy Martyrs, the Good Shepherd, St. John the Evangelist, the Holy Innocents, St. Simon's, St. Timothy, St. Cornelius, St. Barnabas, and the Seamen's Mission Churches of the Church of the Saviour and Holy Comforter.

Q.—What were the amounts of these annual allowances? A.—They have varied according to the several necessities and circumstances of each particular case, but range from $200 to $1,200 per annum.

Q.—Could these free churches, in your opinion, have been sustained without this aid from Trinity Church? A.—I think that most of them would have languished, and been much less effective in their operations than they now are; and that the rest of them, in a short time, would have absolutely perished.

Q.—How far may Trinity Church itself be regarded as a free church? A.—It is so in a great measure, virtually, though not in name. The parish church is open to all every morning and evening each day in the year, almost literally, without money and without price; both the temporal and spiritual wants of the poor who frequent it, and who live in its neighborhood, are attended to with a watchfulness and kindness which have been seldom equaled among us, and never surpassed. The same thing may be said, in a degree, both of St. Paul's and St. John's. And even in Trinity Chapel, kind arrangements have been made by free sittings, which enable the rich and poor to meet together without any sense of humiliation. In the four churches of the parish there are in effect about twelve or thirteen hundred free sittings.

Q.—But has not the number of these free sittings been greatly multiplied from the mere force of circumstances, arising simply out of the non-occupation of the pews by their owners without any action of the vestry in the matter? A.—It was not so in regard to a great number of them, for it was expressly stipulated in the renting of the pews in Trinity Chapel, that those who hired them should be exempted from all rent on the pews in the churches below, on the condition that they should be placed at the disposal of the vestry."

Q.—And what disposition has the vestry made of them? A.—It has left them entirely free.

Q.—What have you to say in regard to the sale of Zion Church, Christ Church, and St. Matthew's, without any effort on the part of Trinity Church to prevent it and to convert them into free churches? A.—From the removal of so many families belonging to Zion Church, and the consequent decrease of the number of Episcopalians in that neighborhood the congregation was greatly reduced. All the efforts of the active, zealous, and indefatigable rector seemed to be fruitless, and it was constantly dwindling away. Already in grants, gifts, and annual allowances, had Trinity Church bestowed on Zion $41,770, a sum larger than that for which it was actually sold. There must necessarily be some limit to her bounty, and especially in a case like this where a fresh outlay, even for a free church, seemed to hold out but little promise of an adequate return. Christ Church also had received from Trinity the still larger amount of $77,450. After these lavish gifts and grants, why should not the corporation of Christ Church itself have turned it into a free church, and not left the reproach of neglect to be borne where it did not belong; with respect to St. Matthew's, by the admission of its rector, it had fairly died out. In this state of things there seemed to be but little occasion for the interposition of Trinity Church.

Q.—The next inquiry, according to the resolution of the Honorable Senate, whether any, and if any, what appropriations have been made by them during the last three years to institutions of charity, benevolence or learning in the City of New-York: to this inquiry what answer have you to make? A.—The simple regret at the same restriction as to place, the City of New-York, and the still narrower restriction as to time, than in the inquiries before it, thus cutting her off in the public mind, from the grace and credit of one of the noblest acts of munificence which Trinity Church, in the vastness of her bounty, has ever done.

Q.—What is that? A.—The great amount of $50,000 to Geneva College, and the arrangement by the Church, to pay the principal on that sum, at six per cent., until the interest should be paid; which has enabled it to become a Free College, the first instance of the kind, I believe, throughout our land.

Q.—Is there anything else since the ample endowment of Columbia College, the Society for Promoting Religion and Learning, Trinity School and Hobart Free Colleges, that Trinity has done for institutions of charity, benevolence and learning? A.—If aid to the Board of Missions, whose office is established in the City of New York, or to the Missionary Committee of this diocese, whose deliberations are held in the same, be classed under this head, I may then mention that $5,000 was granted to the former, on one occasion, in behalf of the African Mission, and $3,000 at another, presented as an offering on the altar to the latter, for the benefit of our diocesan mission.

Q.—When, however, was this? A.—In 1851, unfortunately again, a little too soon to come within the very narrow limits prescribed by the Senate for so comprehensive an inquiry. It may here be as well to account for the comparative smallness of her benefactions in these three years. Trinity Church was at that very time engaged in building a large, substantial and expensive chapel, for reasons which, as I have already stated, seemed to make it essential to her well being. But, notwithstanding this temporary check to the free course of her bounties, the gifts, grants and loans of Trinity Church, from the close of 1847 to 1856, amount to $231,900 63, exclusive of the abatement of $25,000, for reasons above stated, from the price of St. George's.

Q.—It is stated that Trinity Church has never, at any time, endowed any institutions of charity, or benevolence, even for her own poor. How is this? A.—This appears to me a most remarkable statement. It has liberally and amply endowed Trinity Charity School, which has been doing immeasureable good to her own poor and others, from generation to generation, and which, from a munificent bequest, of which she is just about to come in possession, promises to become one of the most important institutions in the land, the testimony on this point, comes from a quarter where it was but little to have been expected, and is calculated to leave a false impression on the public mind. Neither Trinity Parish, nor Trinity Corporation, have been so unmindful of their own poor, as the report of the Committee would seem to imply. The communion alms, which in other churches are often appropriated to mere general purposes, are in this parish, applied exclusively to the relief of the temporal and spiritual necessities of the poor. The private contributions of individuals, for the same benevolent purposes, in connection with our parochial charities, the Dorcas Societies, the Industrial Schools, and the Parish Schools, bear some reasonable proportion to the ability of our people. Besides these, there are annual and occasional collections in the Parish for St. Luke's Home, the Orphan's Home, the House of Mercy, which are now in progress, amounting, in the last conventional year, to between seven and eight thousand dollars. In addition to this, Trinity Church Corporation makes an annual contribution of $3,000 toward the Communion Fund, to supply the deficiencies of the offerings of the people, on account of the altered condition of things in the parish. It appropriates nearly $1,600 a year to lay agents, whose business is to give needful assistance and counsel to the emigrant on arriving at this port; to visit the suffering poor, and ascertain their fitness for the bounty of the Church, and to search out the ignorant for religious instruction. It expends about $1,000 a year on the Parish School of St. Paul's Chapel, and it likewise empowers the Rector, with unlimited discretion, to give orders for the free burial of the poor of our own congregations as well as of others, a priviledge which is very frequently sought, and in almost all cases cheerfully granted alike to all.

Q.—It is said that there is partizanship in the grants which Trinity Church has made. Is there any truth in this charge? A.—As a Christian man and a Christian minister, I declare that I have never heard one which appears to be more unfounded and unjust; I have for twenty-eight years as an assistant rector and rector, presided at the meetings of the vestry, and I have never heard a syllable from any member of that body in any application before them which would warrant the charge that it would be determined on partizan grounds; what influence the difference of opinion may exert on individual minds it is impossible to tell; but I know very well that the question never comes up nor is even alluded to in the vestry itself.

Q.—How far would this distinction of partiality in the grants themselves be proved by a reference to the parties to whom they were made? A.—So far as the City of New-York is concerned, it would be a distinction without a difference; for with two single exceptions, all the churches in New-York, amounting to the number of fifty, have been sharers in her bounty; the following list of all the church corporations in the City of New-York, is taken from the journals of the convention; those not marked with a *star* have been aided by Trinity Church; it will be seen there are but two in the list that have not received aid from Trinity; the one, the Church of the Holy Communion, that was built by the relict of the late John Rogers, the other is the Church of the Incarnation, that occupies the building erected by Grace Church, for a free church.

New-York City and County.

Advent, All Angels, All Saints, Annunciation, Ascension, Calvary, Christ, Crucifixion, Emanuel, Epiphany, Holy Comforter, Our Saviour, Good Shepherd, Grace, Holy Apostles,* Holy Communion, Holy Evangelists, Holy Innocents, Holy Martyrs, *Incarnation, Intercession, Messiah, Nativity, Redeemer, Redemption, St. Andrew's, St. Ann's, St. Barnabas, St. Bartholomew, St. Clement's, St. Cornelius, St. Esprit, St. George's, St. George the Martyr, St. James, St. John the Evangelist, St. John the Baptist, St. Jude's, St. Luke's, St. Mark's, St. Mary's, St. Matthew's, St. Michael's, St. Peter's, St. Phillip's, St. Simon's, St. Stephen's, St. Thomas, St. Timothy's, Transfiguration.

Q.—But may not this aid have been rendered in a different degree? A.—It would be exceedingly difficult to make a comparison from actual facts, but I think that I may venture to say very safely, that if the aggregate amount of the favors and benefits received from Trinity by those churches whose rectors and vestries are supposed not to sympathize with her in her views, were set against the amount received by those whose rectors and vestries cordially do, that the groundless charge of undue partiality would be still more apparent. In this comparative estimate, however, must be included, what the corporation has done for St. Mark's Church, Grace Church, and St. George's, whose rectors, if we may judge from their evidence in the present inquiry, appear to have had no great good will towards Trinity Church, though with more reason for kind feeling and grateful recollection than all others.

Q.—Have you met with any instances among those called "low" churchmen, who have viewed this matter in a different light? A.—I have with one, which is somewhat striking; a few years since, a frank and high-minded clergyman, who prides himself on his low churchmanship, but who is as liberal in his feelings towards the views of others as he is honest in his own, after having read the history of Trinity Church, expressed to me his amazement at the extent of her bounties; I remarked to him, however, that he would perceive they were indiscriminately distributed, without regard to difference of opinion, among those who received them; and what if they had not been, he earnestly replied, had not Trinity Church a perfect right to do what she pleased with her own, I am sure I would have done so.

To be Continued.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—THURSDAY, March 26.

SUPERIOR COURT—Nos. 1551, 1663, 1785, 1822, 1850, 1900, 1919, 1925, 1926, 1928, 1943, 1948, 1952, 1954, 1959, 1963, 1967, 1970, 1972, 1975, 1976, 1980, 1981, 2002, 2049, 2075, 2076, 2095, 2098, 2102, 2106, 2110, 2115, 2126, 2138, 2142, 2170, 2177, 2180, 2186½, 1393.

NOTICE.—An entirely new Calendar for trials will be made up for the ensuing April, May and June terms of this Court, and all notes of issue must be refiled on or before Saturday, the 28th inst.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit—Part 1*—Nos. 698, 661, 630, 264½, 845, 487, 591, 792, 847, 220, 355, 661, 645, 18, 416, 198, 100, 867. *Part 2*—Nos. 1099, 1285, 978, 1207, 963, 1067, 1318, 1815, 1317, 1891, 1825, 1827, 1329, 1831, 1333.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 79, 82, 57 to 85 inclusive, 87, 89 to 91 inclusive.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—March 25.

Before Hon. Justice Davies.

DECISIONS.

Spring vs. *Smith*.—The motion for readjustment is granted, with $10 costs.

James vs. *Adams*.—Motion for attachment granted.

In re application in relation to acquiring lands for a new reservoir.—Report of Referee must be confirmed.

Wood vs. *R. Gilman et al*.—Proceedings against Wm. Gilman are irregular, he being an infant. The plaintiff may amend by striking his name from the pleadings, without costs, and proceed separately against R. Gilman.

Smith vs. *Cook*.—Motion for judgment on account of frivolousness of answer denied, with costs.

Quinn vs. *Moore*.—Motion to return cause to calendar granted on payment of $7 costs.

Everett vs. *Garrison*.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

Spring vs. *Smith*.—Motion for readjustment [granted, with $10 costs.

Before Hon. Justice Roosevelt.

THE ST. NICHOLAS WATER TAX.

Treadwell Acker et al. vs. *Van Schaick et al*.—This is a suit brought by the proprietors of the St. Nicholas Hotel against the Croton Aqueduct Department. It seems that the hotel was supplied with Croton water, and for the year ending May 1, 1854, the plaintiffs were charged the sum of $1,264 15; for the year ending May 1, 1855, $1,545 75. The plaintiffs say they have since then used no larger quantity of water. They were, however, presented on May 1, 1856, with a bill for $3,607 25, which the plaintiffs claim is too large, and refused to pay, whereupon the defendants threaten to cut off the water. Yesterday, the plaintiffs moved for an injunction restraining the defendants from cutting off the water until it was determined whether the charge made was just. The case was argued by John Van Buren, Esq., for the plaintiffs, and the Corporation Counsel for the Croton Water Department.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Hon. Justice Peabody.

THE DIVORCE CASE—VERDICT FOR DEFENDANT.

Jas. Y. Smith vs. *Emily A. Smith*.—In this case, which was tried yesterday and to-day, the Jury, after only about fifteen minutes' absence, returned a verdict for the defendant. The case was fully reported in yesterday's TIMES.

Before Hon. Justice Peabody.

Cheseborough vs. *The New-York and Erie Railroad Company*.—The contract first set out in the complaint is an agreement, as soon as convenient, to enter into a contract for the construction of fifty miles of defendant's road, with particular provisions what that contract shall contain, and immediately after that, as the basis of the same course of action, is set out the contract executed between the parties pursuant to the agreement first set forth. This latter instrument is expressly averred in the complaint to be given in lieu of the former.

Held by the Court—PEABODY, J.—The latter instrument having been made and delivered, not only in the fulfillment of the obligation created by the first, but it having also declared to be given "in lieu of it," the pleadings show now on its face that the first cannot be the basis of action, or any claim be made in it, and being not otherwise relevant, the motion to strike it out under § 160 of the Code is granted.

The causes of action stated at fol. 116 and 117 are not stated with sufficient definiteness or certainty. The claim in the first of these is for services rendered to defendant by plaintiff as an agent, and contains no statement what the services were, when or where rendered, nor indeed any statement or description of them, except that they were rendered as agent for defendant. This is too vague, and the motion to make definite and certain must be granted.

As to the fifth cause of action, which is in much the same terms as the last mentioned, the motion must also be granted.

For the sixth cause, plaintiff says that he, "for the defendant, expended money in the payment of fees of the Sheriff's, the sum of $385 on or about Jan. 1, 1842," and gives no other information to what Sheriff, for what fees or charges, for what, if any, services, in what matter rendered, when, where or how rendered. This does not sufficiently inform the defendant, and must be made more definite and certain.

Allen vs. Patterson, 4 Selden, 476, is no authority for such laxity in pleading. The complaint there contained nearly all a correct pleading should contain.

MARINE COURT.

Before Judge Thompson.

TRICKS OF THE TRADE—DOMESTIC CHAMPAGNE.

William H. King, Jr., vs. *William Laverty*.—This was a suit on an assigned claim for the nonfulfillment of a contract. It seems that the defendant sold to one Wm. Robinson 63 baskets of *domestic* champagne, Heidsic brand, containing 12 bottles each, for $375, which is less than half a dollar a bottle. On the delivery and examination of the baskets, it was found that the top tier was all right, containing six bottles, but below these instead of six other bottles, were stones, marbles, broken bottles and other similar rubbish. On examining the 60 baskets they were all found in the same condition. Robinson sent the whole lot back, and subsequently sold his claim to the plaintiff who now brings suit. For the defendant it appeared that the goods were paid for with a check of one J. Pollock, Jr., who, it was alleged, was an irresponsible person, and the whole matter was concocted between him and Robinson for the purpose of defrauding the defendant. In the receipt, however, which was produced, it was agreed that "said note is taken without resort or recourse to the said Robinson on the nonpayment of the same." Pollock has since then failed.

The defendant having thus precluded this species of defence by his own act, the Court gave judgment for he plaintiff.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Daly.

Isaac P. Greenwault vs. *Benjamin W. Disbrow*.—Ordered that the injunction heretofore granted in this case be made absolute and permanent.

Daniel Groyme and another vs. *Thomas P. Kettelle*.—Ordered that the plaintiffs have ten days further time, and $10 costs of this motion to abide event.

James R. Brown vs. *Johnston Livingston et al*.—Order of reference to Charles C. Nott, Esq.

KINGS COUNTY COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—MARCH 25

Before Judge Strong, and Justices Simmons and Schoonmaker.

The investigation as to the sanity of John W. Layman was continued.

Christopher Layman was recalled and examined at some length.

Moses H. Raney, sworn—I am a physician; am resident physician at the Lunatic Asylum, Blackwell's Island; have had charge of an Insane Asylum over ten years; have had between four and five thousand cases of insanity; have been a physician over twenty years; I examined the prisoner at the bar in January last, at the request of the District Attorney presume the prisoner did not know me; was not introduced to him as a physician; an assistant physician of the Asylum, Dr. Lansing, was with me; have no reason to suppose that the prisoner knew of my visit; I was with him, I think, about an hour; visited him to ascertain the state or condition of his mind; have seen prisoner since in the Courtroom only; have merely asked him a question or two here; I saw Layman but once, and in reply to a question as to why he was in prison, he stated that he had shot a man named Cornelius Cannon; he told me that he was not acquainted with Cannon, did not know even his name, but learned his name after having been placed in prison, from a newspaper which was furnished him; I made an inquiry as to his previous history, and as to his success in business, when he told me that he had not been able to do much work for the past two years, on account of his having been persecuted by the people of the City; that he was pursued, that his life was in danger and almost every act he attempted was frustrated through the means of his persecutors; that a lawyer in New-York had bewitched him; on making an inquiry as to the name of the lawyer—he did not designate any particular one, or give any name; he stated to me that a day or two before the commission of the homicide he stole $25 in New-York; came over to Brooklyn and purchased a pistol, which was charged by the gunsmith, and during that evening he was walking back and forth through the avenue, for the purpose of finding some one from whom he could obtain money; that the next day saw Cannon was passing and requested him to ride; he took his life—shot him, and found but a few cents in his pocket, and drove across to Jersey City, at which place he was taken by the officers; he told me that there was no use in his attempting to escape for there were many people who could read his internal thoughts; that he made no resistance to the officers, as he felt that it would not amount to much; he also informed me that Cannon was not then dead; the Coroner had raised him from the position in which he was left, but that he (Layman) was dead and his body was then occupied by a spirit—which was not *the* spirit of Layman; he complained much of the annoyance which he received from the spirits about in his room in the prison; I inquired particularly to satisfy my own mind as to what constituted in his own mind these spirits—he said that he saw them indistinctly as men and women, but so that he could recognize them; on inquiry as to his general health and habits he said that he had practised masturbation for nine or ten years, morning and night, but to what extent did not say, but claimed that he had quite recently discontinued the habit; did not particularly complain of any other physical difficulty; I discovered no other physical difficulty; did not examine him carefully in that respect; I examined his pulse to-day; I forgot to mention that I inquired of him in the jail if he considered it wrong committing an act of this kind—if he did not expect to suffer; he replied from the cruel treatment which he had received that it was not very bad.

To Court—Complained of no ill-treatment from Cannon; the treatment he referred to was the general treatment he had received from society and the spirits; suppose he meant spirits when he complained of the cruel usage.

To Mr. Russell—Discovered no other particular delusions; he used several strange terms as to power, although he had been persecuted in this manner; remember of his combining the terms of power and talent.

To the Court—He was disposed to converse freely with perfect frankness; his conversation, so far as he gave any lead to it, was toward the spirits; he seemed to have no very distinct idea of persons or spirits; he did not seem to distinguish spirit from matter.

To Mr. Russell—His pulse to-day was a hundred in a minute; have heard a portion of the testimony; read it in the TIMES of this morning, and *Post* of last evening.

Q.—From what you have read or heard, what do you think of the prisoner's state of mind?

[To a remark of the Court, the District-Attorney replied that the report in the TIMES was correct, and he would admit it.]

The Court recommended that the medical testimony be postponed until all of the other testimony is in, which was finally agreed to, with the understanding that the reading of the published testimony and the clerk's minutes should be considered the same as if they had heard it, when the Court adjourned until Thursday morning.

Brooklyn Courts.

The following calendar will be called in the Circuit Court immediately upon the conclusion of the Layman case, (probably Friday).—Nos. 56, 61, 82, 84, 86, 87, 90, 91, 92, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 105.

The City Court has adjourned to Saturday. The April calendar will be taken up April 6, and twenty cases called each day.

NEW-YORK LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Prepared every week, expressly for the NEW-YORK DAILY, SEMI-WEEKLY, *and* WEEKLY TIMES, *by a careful and experienced Reporter.*

WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 25, 1857.

The principal Market Places are the WASHINGTON DROVE YARDS, 44TH-STREET; BROWNING'S, on Sixth-street; CHAMBERLIN'S, on Robinson-street; and O'BRIEN'S, on Sixth-street. Our reports refer to these regular markets. Irregular sales are sometimes made at Bergen Hill, N. J., and from the Hudson River Boats.

The great sales day at the Washington Yards is on WEDNESDAY of each week. The reports from all the yards are made up for the preceding week to the evening of that day.

RECEIPTS OF ANIMALS AT THE PRINCIPAL MARKETS, FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 24.

YARDS.	BEEVES. In pens Mar. 24.	BEEVES. Receipts for the week.	Milch Cows.	Veal Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Swine.
Washington Drove-Yards, Forty-fourth-st.	2453	2612	56	450	689	1183
Browning's Sixth-street	.....	166	82	90	1120	.....
Chamberlin's, Robinson-st.	.....	163	70	139	3541	.....
O'Brien's, Sixth-street	.....	68	174	92	.....	.....
Sales reported at Bergen	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for week	2453	3009	382	761	4109	1183
Last week	1865	3373	348	748	5866	912

Average weekly receipts of Beeves at the four City Markets for the year 1856	3,549
Total receipts for week ending to-day	3,009

A. M. ALLERTON, proprietor, reports the animals at the Washington Drove-Yards received, as follows:

CONVEYANCE.	Beeves.	Milch Cows	Veals.	Sheep and Lambs.	Swine.
Erie Railroad	599	.....	.....	.....	1183
Hudson River Railroad	831	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hudson River Boats	900	.....	.....	.....	.....
Harlem Railroad	.....	56	450	689	.....
New-Haven Railroad	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
On foot	183	.....	.....	.....	.....
Camden & Amboy R. R.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

The following is the official report of animals, destined for the New-York market, forwarded over the Erie Railroad during the week ending this forenoon:

Cattle	918	Hogs	3600
Sheep	720		

The Cattle at Forty-fourth-street were derived from the following sources:

Ohio	381	Massachusetts	—
New-York	570	Pennsylvania	—
Illinois	637	Texas	—
Kentucky	141	Connecticut	—
Indiana	468	Michigan	—
Virginia	173	New-Jersey	—
Iowa	—	Wisconsin	—

Beeves are sold by the estimated dead weight of the four quarters; the so-called "fifth quarter" (hide and tallow) is not reckoned in here as it is in Boston and some other cities. When cattle are weighed or estimated alive, the dead weight is reckoned at a certain number of pounds to the 100 lbs. of live weight, as agreed upon. The general rule in this market for medium cattle is 86 lbs. to the 100; 44 lbs. being allowed for the "fifth quarter" and offal.

The *average* prices to-day, as compared with last week, are about ½c. lower.

We quote:

PRICES OF BEEF AT FORTY-FOURTH-STREET.

	To-day.	Last Week.
Premium Cattle	12c. @12½c.	12½c @14c.
First quality	10½c. @11c.	11c. @12c.
Medium quality	9½c. @10c.	10c. @11c.
Poor quality	9c. @ 9½c.	9½c. @10c.
Poorest quality	8¾c. @ 9c.	9c. @ 9½c.
General selling prices	9¼c. @10¾c.	10c. @11c.
Average of all	10c.	10½c. @10¾c.

At BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S prices do not materially differ from those at Forty-fourth-street. BROWNING reports Beeves at 9c. @11c. CHAMBERLIN reports Beeves at 9c. @11¼c. O'BRIEN reports Beeves at 8¾c. @10¾c.

REMARKS UPON THE BEEF MARKET.

We quote another decline in price this week of fully ½c. ₮ lb. net on the average, though the fall has been chiefly on the poorer grades. The better class of beeves have been so scarce that they commanded nearly if not quite as high prices to-day as on last Wednesday, and those who usually purchase only such animals found some difficulty in securing an adequate supply....The receipts at the Washington Yards for the week number 3,612, and for the entire City 3,009—a little less than last week, and also a trifle below the weekly average for 1856, but quite enough for this season, when the restrictions of Lent upon a large class of City consumers prohibit the use of animal food, or at least of beef, during several days in each week....With a fair supply of veal and fish, and plenty of cheap fresh eggs, the demand for beef at the prices prevailing for several weeks past must be much curtailed....The table below shows that most of the droves offered to-day were sold by the brokers on the account of owners.

Few of the brokers ventured to buy on speculation, and most purchases were made in this way, resulted in loss. One dealer informed us that he wholesaled 173 cattle in Albany at quite as good prices as they were retailing for here to-day; and the general complaint among dealers is, that the quick and accurate reports given to the farmers keep up stock in the country nearly upon a par with the city rates, the main chance of profit being in the difference in the estimated weights. Some 900 cattle were taken East from Albany, by Boston or Brighton dealers. Most if not all the drovers started for to-day's market came in on time. From the appearance of the yards when we left this evening, we estimated that about 250 cattle would be left over.

The following are the principal lots on sale to-day, embracing a few disposed of last evening:

| No.

do. No. 2, ₱ half bbl. Pickled Herring bring. in lots, $4 25@$5 50 ₱ bbl. Smoked Herring are salable and firm, at 35c.@36c. for Scaled, and 30c. for No. 1, ₱ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is rather more sought after by home dealers and by shippers at, however, very irregular prices. Sales have been reported since our last of about 7,000 bbls., in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	5 65@	5 85
Straight State	5 85@	6 15
Favorite and Extra State	5 65@	5 95
Common to Good Indiana and Upper Lake	5 80@	6 00
Common to Good Superfine Ohio	5 80@	6 00
Fancy Michigan	6 00@	7 25
Extra Indiana and Michigan	6 00@	7 75
Extra Ohio	6 25@	6 50
Fancy Genesee	6 75@	8 25
Extra Genesee	6 00@	8 25
Extra Missouri	6 00@	8 25

Canadian is still sparingly inquired for, at languid rates. Superfine to extra is worth only $5@$7 50 ₱ bbl; 550 bbls. were disposed of within the range. Southern is quiet, but held with renewed confidence. The transactions since our last comprise about 1,000 bbls. low Mixed to Fancy and Extra, at $6 10@$6 and $8 50 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is sparingly offered and purchased, at $3 50@$5 for Fine to Superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in moderate supply and demand at $3 25 for Jersey, and $3 50@$3 65 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. The latter brings $17 25@$17 50 in puncheons.

GRAIN—Wheat is very quiet and unsettled in value. There have been a few small sales reported, including ordinary Western Red, at $1 30. Do. Southern White at $1 45; and fair Southern Red, also, at $1 45 ₱ bushel. The nominal range for all kinds is from $1 42@$1 73 for White, and $1 30@$1 55 for Red, ₱ bushel. The sales for two days have not exceeded 13,000 bushels within this range. Rye is in better request and is on the advance. 7,000 bushels have been disposed of, including 5,000 bushels Northern, for future delivery, at 88c. ₱ bushel. Barley readily brings $1 50@$1 62½, in lots, ₱ bushel, being scarce and in demand. Small parcels of prime, wanted by farmers, sell as high as $1 75@$2 ₱ bushel. Barley Malt is still rare and needed at from $1 70@$1 80 ₱ bushel. Oats are moderately inquired for and are stiffly held at 54c.@55c. for Western; 53c.@54c. for State; 51½c.@53c. for Jersey, and 49c.@51c. for Southern, ₱ bushel. Corn continues in good demand, at firmer prices. We have heard of sales of about 35,500 bushels at 65c.@68c. for mixed Southern; 65c.@73c. for new and old yellow; and 65c.@73c. for new and old white, ₱ bushel. Mixed Western, in store, would be taken at 66c., but is not offered under 68c. ₱ bushel.

HAY—There were 600 bales River purchased at 75c. @85c. for large and small lots ₱ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Are in good demand, partly for export to England, at full and buoyant rates. Stock on hand, to-day, 64,278, against 51,960 same date last year.

HOPS—We heard of sales of 84 bales, last year's growth, at 1½c.@12½c. ₱ lb.

IRON—The demand is limited; prices have not varied.

LEAD—Is moderately inquired for at old rates.

LEATHER—Sole is plentier and less sought after; prices, however, are essentially unchanged.

LIME—Rockland is in demand and is quoted at 85c. for Common and $1 25 for Lump, ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—The demand is pretty good at steady prices. New-Orleans, 75c.@78c.; Porto Rico, 67c.@68c.; Cuba Muscovado, 45c.@68c.; and Clayed Cuba, 40c.@43c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Remain quiet and rather heavy at previously quoted rates.

OILS—Crude Whale is salable and firm, at 72c.@75c ₱ gallon. Crude Sperm is in moderate demand, and is held at $1 45@$1 50 ₱ gallon. Refined is worth 89c.@86c. for Whale, and $1 55 for Sperm, ₱ gallon; it is more freely dealt in thereat. Red Oil, 65c.@70c., ₱ gallon. Palm, 9½c.@10c., ₱ lb. Olive Oil is quiet, at former rates; $1 20@$1 25, ₱ gallon, and $3 62½, ₱ basket. Linseed remains in light supply, and demand, at from 55c.@56c., ₱ gallon. Lard Oil is salable and firm at $1 19@$1 18 ₱ gallon.

NEW BEDFORD OIL MARKET, March 23. [For the week.] Sperm—The demand for Sperm Oil is firm. Sales to the amount of 450 bbls. have been made at $1 45 ₱ gallon, which is an advance upon previous quotations. Whale is in good demand. The transactions in this market for the week include sales of 1900 bbls. old stock at 73c., and 330 bbls. inferior at 70c., also, 1000 South Sea at 72c. ₱ gallon. In Fairhaven a cargo of 3000 bbls. new stock, was sold at a price not transpired. We learn by private advices that a cargo recently arrived at the westward, about 2450 bbls. sold for 72c. ₱ gallon. Whalebone—Sales for the week 8,580 lbs. North West at 70c., 10,600 do. at 71c. Also, several parcels amounting to about 30,000 lbs. landed from Crystal Palace, at prices we did not learn. Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States, for the week ending March 23, 1857:—

	bbls. sp.	bbls. wh.	lbs. bone.
During the week	923	9,601	353,160
Previously	5,982	19,778	216,500
From Jan. 1 to date	6,905	29,379	569,600
Same time last year	3,963	13,971	347,400

PROVISIONS—Pork is moderately inquired for at, however, rather irregular prices. Sales transpired today of about 970 bbls., in lots, at $32 90@$34 for Mess, and $19 15@$19 20 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Dressed Hogs bring, in lots, 9¾c.@10¾c. ₱ lb. Cut Meats are in limited demand, and are heavy at 11c.@11¼c. for Hams; and 9c.@9¼c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is more sought after and is firm, at 10¾c.@12c. ₱ lb. Lard is in request at steady prices. The transactions since our last reach about 450 bbls. and tcs., mostly fair to strictly prime, at 14¾c.@14¾c., ₱ lb. Beef is in fair demand, at full rates. The transactions since our last consist of 400 bbls., at $10 50@$11 25 for new Prime; $12 25@$13 25 for Country Mess; $16@$16 25 for repacked Western Mess; and $17@$17 25 for extra Chicago do., ₱ bbl. New Prime Mess Beef is worth $33@$38 50 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams are scarce and needed, at $23@$24 ₱ bbl. Butter is in fair demand, and is worth 17c.@28c. for Ohio; 20c.@25c. for common to very good State; and 26c.@30c. for prime to very choice do., ₱ lb. Cheese is in very light supply and good request, at 13c.@14c. ₱ lb.

RICE—There were 300 tcs. disposed of at $4 25@$5 25 ₱ 100 lbs., mostly within the range.

SOAP—Recent large purchases of Castile here, and to arrive, have reduced the available supply, and given speculators the main control of the market. Hence, it is now difficult to procure desirable lots at 11¾c.@11¾c. and some parties quote prices up to 12c. ₱ lb. The demand, however, is not active.

SUGARS—The inquiry is fair; prices are very firm. Sales have been made of 700 hhds. Cuba, &c., in lots, at from 8¾c.@10¼c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars are in good request, and are stiffly held.

TALLOW—There were 6,000 lbs. Prime purchased at 12c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—Are in very moderate demand, at unchanged prices. An auction sale, which was to have occurred to-day, is now advertised for to-morrow, (Thursday.)

WHISKY—There were 500 bbls. Ohio and Prison sold at 21¾c.@21¾c. ₱ gallon.

WOOL—The demand is rather brisker, especially for Domestic. Prices are supported.

FREIGHTS—Were rather tame, though quoted firm. For Liverpool—Cotton, 3-32@3-16d. ₱ lb.; Flour, 1s. 9d.@2s. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 6¾d.@7½d. ₱ bush.; Beef, 3s. 6d. ₱ tc.; Resin, 2s.@2s. 3d ₱ bbl., and heavy goods, 17s. 6d.@22s. 6d. ₱ ton. For other ports, proportionate quotations. The latest charters have been: A ship, 660 tons, hence to Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, lumber, $17; a bark to Marseilles, grain, 26c., in shippers' bags; a schr., 150 tons, from Frankfort, Me., to Demarara, and back to New-York, $1,300; a brig, 191 tons, to Mansanilla, with privilege of another port, and back to New-York, $1,650; a schr., 108 tons, to Granada and St. Barts, and back to Philadelphia, $580 ₱ month; a Br. schr., 144 tons, to St. Jago and back, $1,600; a schr., 90 tons, to Nassau, N. P., and back, $675; one, 100 tons, to Tampa Bay, Havana, and back to New-York, $900; one, 140 tons, to Baracoa and back, $1,000; one, 180 tons, to Guadaloupe, St. Barts, and back to New-York, $100 ₱ month; one, 109 tons, to Nassau, N. P., Barracoa, and back, $900; one, 249 tons, from Union Island to Aspinwall, thence to a port in Gulf of Mexico, and back to New-York, about $5,000; a bark, to Sagua and back, sugar, 40c., and molasses $3; one, north side Cuba and back, same rates; a brig, same voyage, molasses, $3 50; a bark, to Cardenas, hoops $6, and empty hhds., 75c.; a ship, from St. Mary's to Buenos Ayres; a bark, to a port in the Mediterranean, and back; a ship, from south side Cuba, wood, to a port in Great Britain; a brig, from South side Cuba, mahogany and cedar, to New-York; a schr., to Baracoa and back: one to Matanzas and back—on terms we did not learn.

Death in the Green-Room.

From the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

On Saturday evening, while one of the largest and most brilliant audiences ever seen in America was enjoying the splendid performance of "Linda di Chamounix," in the Philadelphia Academy of Music, there was a scene of startling contrast behind the curtain. A very worthy member of the female chorus, whose services, from her long experience, were very valuable, died suddenly in the green-room, just as the opera was about to begin, of disease of the heart. It was a shocking and solemn incident, and created a great deal of agitation among the performers, especially among the choristers who had so long been associated with her and accustomed to follow her directions in the performances.

It was some time before the singers could recover their composure sufficiently to enable them to go on. But the vast audience before the curtain knew nothing of the sad tragedy that had occurred, and it was not deemed advisable to inform them of it. There was a delay of ten or fifteen minutes in the commencement of the performance; but then the curtain rose, and the Swiss villagers appeared, smiling and gay in their rustic costume, and no one thought that within a few yards of them lay the corpse of one from their number, arrayed like them in the bright dress of the canton. The *prima donna* and all forced down the emotions that the tragedy excited, and went through with their parts with apparent composure. The audience were more than usually enthusiastic and gay. Cheers and bravas greeted the *prima donna*, and bright bouquets were showered at her feet. To the few who had heard of the grim intrusion of the King of Terrors into the temple of mirth and festivity, the scene before the curtain had in it something of the awful. It is not often that a festal and a funeral scene are brought into such close contact.

THE CANADA RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—Mr. RICHARDS, on behalf of the Crown, has given orders to prevent the rebuilding of the bridge at Hamilton till a thorough examination has been had, and time allowed to test the question of the stability of the bridge already destroyed.

DRY GOODS.

MANTILLAS! MANTILLAS!! MANTILLAS!!!
BRODIE'S RETAIL OPENING
Will take place
On THURSDAY, March 26,
Upon which occasion Mr. B. will display
A MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT
OF
IMPORTED MANTLES,
IN
SILK, SILK AND LACE, AND ALL LACE.
Also, a much
LARGER STOCK
than usual of
HIS OWN WELL-KNOWN MANUFACTURE,
in all the above fabrics.

MOURNING MANTILLAS.
OPENING DAY.
A large and elegant assortment of
MOURNING MANTILLAS
will be ready for inspection at
WEED'S FASHIONABLE
MOURNING EMPORIUM,
on Wednesday and Thursday, March 25 and 26.
WEED'S MOURNING STORE,
No. 579 Broadway,
Directly opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS.
YOUNG & JAYNE,
No. 364 Broadway, corner Franklin-st.,
have for sale a choice assortment of
VELVET,
TAPESTRY,
BRUSSELS,
and other CARPETINGS,
of the latest styles and at the lowest market rates.
A good article of Brussels at 3s. and 3s. per yard.

BEEKMAN & COMPANY, NO. 473 BROADWAY,
Will open their Spring Mantillas
ON WEDNESDAY, APRIL 1,
On which occasion they flatter themselves they will offer for exposition such an assortment of novelties as an experien e of twelve years in the Mantilla trade would lead their customers to expect.

BAREGE ROBES FROM AUCTION,
At $6 and $8.
Also, a superior Assortment
Of our own Importation.
BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway.

NEW SILK ROBES.
LANE & PORTER will offer this morning
400
New Silk Robes, $16 to $35,
The cheapest goods in the City.
No. 72 Canal-st., near Mercer-st.

MANTILLAS! MANTILLAS!!
MANTILLAS!!!
BRODIE'S RETAIL OPENING
Will take place
On THURSDAY, March 26.

NEW DRESS GOODS.
Challies, Percals, Plaids.
Beautiful Spring Robes, $6.
French and English Prints.
LANE & PORTER, No. 72 Canal-st., near Mercer.

SILK ROBES! SILK ROBES!
The Engenia and Marie Stuart Robe,
The newest Spring style,
Opened by BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

BRIDAL APPOINTMENTS
for the MILLION,
at PAVILION DE FLORA,
No. 361 Broadway.

OPENING OF SPRING MANTILLAS,
On Monday, April 1,
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway,
when they will exhibit
All the latest novelties of the season.

NEW DRESS SILKS.
Rich Dress Silks, 6s. and 8s.
Bayadere Stripe, 10s. and 12s.
At LANE & PORTER'S, No. 72 Canal-st.,
West of Broadway, near Mercer-st.

COIFFURES FOR ALL
CREATION at
PAVILION DE FLORA,
No. 361 Broadway.

RICH FANCY RIBBONS
On retail at
PAVILION DE FLORA,
No. 361 Broadway.

DOWN THEY GO!
ANOTHER REDUCTION IN PRICE.
The whole of our immense stock to be
CLOSED OUT
by the 1st of June. Here are the prices for this week, and also the usual rates at other establishments:

	Our price.	Usual price.
White China Tea Sets, 44 pieces	$5 75	$5 50
White Toilet Sets	2 00	5 00
White Dinner Sets, 154 pieces	16 00	24 00
Cut Glass Goblets, the dozen	1 75	3 00
Cut Glass Champagnes, the dozen	1 20	2 25
Cut Glass Wines, the dozen	75	1 50
Bohemian Glass Finger Bowls, the dozen	1 50	3 00
Cut Glass Decanters, the pair	2 50	4 00
Decorated China Vases, the pair	7 50	12 00
Silver-plated Table Forks, the dozen	4 00	6 00
Silver-plated Table Spoons, the dozen	3 75	5 75
Silver-plated Tea Spoons, the dozen	1 50	2 50
Silver-plated Casters, each	4 75	7 00
Silver-plated Molasses Pitchers, each	2 00	3 00
Silver-plated Tea Sets, 6 pieces	20 00	30 00
Silver-plated Cake Baskets	6 50	10 00
Silver-plated Toast Racks, each	2 75	4 00
Silver-plated Tea Kettles	11 00	19 00

The public will agree with us that these figures are low, and when they examine the goods they will be sure to make their selections.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Nos. 681 and 683 Broadway,

JAMES CROPSEY, NO. 481 BROADWAY,
Respectfully informs the public that his stock of
SPRING GOODS is now complete,
And invites the ladies to examine his assortment of
Chintz Chené Silks in bayadere and figures,
Printed Organdies and Jaconets,
Organdie, Grenadine, Silk and Barége
FLOUNCED ROBES,
A very large stock of the newest and most
MAGNIFICENT EMBROIDERIES,
Black Lace Mantillas and Points.
Just received from the late peremptory auction sales 400 pieces of
IRISH LINENS,
which will be sold below the cost of importation.

AEQUEM LOCUM, AEQUAS PEORLII LEGES PETO.
JAMES A. HEARN
HAS NOW OPEN
MANTELETS, BASQUES,
TRAVELING CLOAKS,
MOURNING MANTELETS, CHILDREN'S MANTELETS,
IN VARIETY.
In taste and in elegance,
HIS ASSORTMENT
will exceed anything he has before offered.
No. 775 Broadway,
Above 9th-st.

SOLOMON & HART,
No. 343 Broadway, opposite the Park,
ARE NOW RECEIVING FROM FRANCE
DECORATIVE PAPERS,
OF
New and Rich Designs, in Panel, Gold, Satin, Velvet, and Wood Imitations, with Borders, &c., to correspond.
ALSO, CHAMBER AND OTHER PAPERS,
IN EVERY VARIETY OF STYLE AND PATTERN.
THEIR STOCK OF
WINDOW SHADES,
Of their own Manufacture,
UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
CURTAIN MATERIALS, AND
FURNITURE COVERINGS,
Of this year's importation, is full and complete, comprising a large assortment of Lace and Muslin Curtains, Cornices and Trimmings, together with DELAINES, BROCATEL and PLUSHES and all the different styles of COVERINGS and CURTAIN MATERIALS in use—all at the lowest wholesale and retail prices.

WET GOODS! WET GOODS! WET GOODS!
One week more, which will be the last of the great closing sale of wet goods at COLBY'S.
Wet Silks, Wet Damasks and Napkins.
Wet Linen Shirting and Sheeting.
Wet Brilliants and Drapery.
Wet Quilts and Blankets.
Wet Cotton Shirting and Sheeting.
N. B.—A large stock of new Spring Goods will be opened this morning. Rich Goods at low prices.
A. G. COLBY, corner Grand and Eldridge sts.

A NEW IMPORTATION OF BLACK LACES.
Black thread and Guipure laces, all widths; black thread veils, both round and square corners, in new designs; black thread collars, sets, coiffures, barbs and wrietletts, point a l'Aiguille and point applique laces, sets, collars, &c., in great variety; Paris embroidered collars, sets, bands, basques, &c. new patterns; a new style of handkerchief, very dressy; also a superb assortment of made-up lace goods, illusion capes, &c., our own peculiar styles.
BAILEY, FARRINGTON & LESLIE,
No. 623 Broadway.

NOTICE.—MERCHANTS AND STRANGERS WILL FIND
FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE,
NO. 653 BROADWAY,
Open until 8½ P. M. Persons engaged during business hours in the lower part of this City will thus have an opportunity to examine the stock, which is totally different from any to be found in the City.
N. B.—Samples of East India goods, or information relative to them, sent per mail to any part of the United States.

JAMES GRAY & CO.
Have just opened a beautiful selection of
RICH DRESS GOODS,
SILKS, GRENADINES,
FOULARDS, BAREGES,
ORGANDIES, JACCONETS,
DELAINES, PRINTS,
And a general assortment of fashionable Dry Goods,
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley place.

WHITE GOODS, HOSIERY AND YANKEE NOTIONS.—The attention of buyers of the above goods is invited to the stock in store No. 56 Murray-st., up stairs, which is offered at very low prices for cash.
C. F. DURANT, Assignee.

DRY GOODS.

NEW FRENCH EMBROIDERIES, LACES, &c.
Have now open an extensive selection of Embroideries Laces, &c., of their own importation.
Point Lace, Honiton, Guipure, Valenciennes, and Embroidered Sets.
Point Applique, Valenciennes, Honiton, Maltese and Embroidered Collars.
Black Thread, and French Lace Veils, New Patterns.
Swiss, Jaconet and Lace Flouncings, all widths.
Illusion Capes, Marseilles and Swiss Basques.
Lace Barbes, Coiffeurs, Collarets, &c.
Wholesale and Retail at No. 473 Broadway.

I XL TO-DAY. I XL TO-DAY. XL TO-DAY. I XL TO-DAY. MOLYNEUX BELL, 58 Canal street. MOLYNEUX I BELL. XL 58, 58 58 Canal-street. TO-DAY. LX.

PAVILION DE FLORA
offers perpetual attractions in FLOWERS,
the most favored that
Paris can produce.
No. 361 Broadway.
JAMES TUCKER,
Proprietor.

BEEKMAN & COMPANY NO. 473 BROADWAY.
Will Open their spring Mantillas,
On WEDNESDAY, April 1,
On which occasion they flatter themselves they will offer or exposition such an assortment of novelties as an experience of twelve years in the Mantilla Trade would lead their customers to expect.

DAMAGED AND STELLA SHAWLS.
200 rich Gold-bordered Stella Shawls, slightly soiled.
150 Shawls, Black, White, Blue, Green and Crimson—handsome French Goods, $5, worth $8 50.
50 richest imported, $6 50, worth $12.
JUST & CO., No. 51 Catharine-st.,
Four doors from Monroe.

THE LEONTINE WRAPPER,
A NEW SPRING GARMENT,
Of exquisite shape,
Manufactured from the Finest Pelisse Cloth,
Will be opened this morning, by
BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway.

CHEAP SILKS! CHEAP SILKS!
FROM AUCTION.
30 pieces handsome plaid Foulards, wide and heavy, only 4s., worth 5s. 6d.
JUST & CO.,
No. 51 Catharine-st., 4 doors from Monroe.

WHITE GOODS,
Viz., Suisse Jaconet, Cambric, Nainsook, Piquas, Brilliants. A very select stock of all these now on hand at BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 473 Broadway.

L. M. MOORE & CO.,
No. 192 BROADWAY,
CORNER OF CEDAR ST., NEW-YORK,
Are now constantly receiving additions to
THEIR SPRING ASSORTMENT OF
FANCY SILKS
AND MILLINERY GOODS,
which are offered at VERY LOW PRICES TO CASH BUYERS, and are selling freely.
Our stock consists of RIBBONS in every variety and color for Bonnets, Caps and Trimmings.
BLACK VELVET RIBBONS, in all widths,
COLORED SILKS,
SATINS,
MARCELLINES,
FLORENCES.
Silk TISSUES, BAREGES.
Black and colored SILK TRIMMINGS,
LACES, JOINED BLONDS,
ILLUSIONS, STIFF NETS,
Black English CRAPES, colored French CRAPES,
Black MODES, Black FILLET MITTS and GLOVES,
EMBROIDERIES, BANDS, COLLARS, SLEEVES, &c.
CURTAIN DRAPERIES,
IN LACE AND MUSLIN.
STRAW GOODS:
Embracing all the varieties of Tuscan, Lace, Florence, Blond, Pedal, Rusland and Split Straw
BONNETS AND HATS,
Straw and Fancy TRIMMINGS.
A complete assortment of
FRENCH CORSETS.
We invite the attention of all our old and tried customers, and all others visiting our City, to an examination OF OUR GOODS AND PRICES.

BEAUTIFUL SPRING MANTILLAS,
Adapted to present season's wear,
IN VELVET, TAFFETA AND MOIRE ANTIQUE.
An exquisite assortment,
Will be opened Monday, March 26.
GEO. BULPIN,
No. 361 Broadway.

GREAT NOVELTIES IN MANTILLAS
On BULPIN'S OPENING DAY,
No. 361 Broadway.
GUIPURE LACE MANTILLAS.
CHANTILLY LACE MANTILLAS.
FRENCH LACE MANTILLAS.
VELVET MANTILLAS.
SILK MANTILLAS.
THURSDAY, MARCH 26.

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE WRAPPERS,
Or Summer cloth Mantles;
A graceful and extremely beautiful garment.
BULPIN'S opening day,
Thursday, March 26.
No. 361 Broadway.

BEAUTIFUL NEW MANTILLAS,
Opening day, Thursday, March 26.
GEO. BULPIN
No. 361 Broadway.

HANDSOME VELVET MANTILLAS,
For early Spring wear,
On BULPIN'S opening day,
Thursday, March 26.
No. 361 Broadway.

DECIDED NOVELTIES FOR LADIES.
BULPIN'S SPRING MANTILLAS,
Opening day, Thursday, March 26.
No. 361 Broadway.

ELEGANT VELVET MANTILLAS,
For early Spring costume.
Beautiful, rich and new.
On BULPIN'S opening day,
Thursday, March 26.
No. 361 Broadway.

ANNUAL SPRING EXHIBITION
Of new and elegant mantillas,
On Thursday, March 26.
GEO. BULPIN,
No. 361 Broadway.

1,000 SILK MANTILLAS,
The latest Paris modes,
Are now ready,
And will be exhibited
On BULPIN'S opening day,
Thursday, March 26,
No. 361 Broadway.

500 CHANTILLY LACE MANTILLAS,
New and beautiful patterns
IN RUFFLED SCARFS, SHAWLS AND TALMAS,
On BULPIN'S opening day,
Thursday, March 26,
No. 361 Broadway.

100 VELVET MANTILLAS,
For present season's wear,
Will be exhibited,
ON BULPIN'S OPENING DAY,
Thursday, March 26.
No. 361 Broadway.

200 GUIPURE LACE MANTILLAS,
Of most recherche designs,
Will be exhibited
ON BULPIN'S OPENING DAY,
Thursday, March 26.
No. 361 Broadway.

350 FRENCH LACE MANTILLAS,
Rich in work;
Beautiful in design.
BULPIN'S OPENING DAY,
Thursday, March 26.
No. 361 Broadway.

GREAT AND UNUSUAL INDUCEMENTS.
TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. DISCOUNT
In fine class Engravings, will be made until further notice on all CASH PURCHASES of
LOOKING-GLASSES, PICTURE-FRAMES,
ENGRAVINGS, ARTISTS' MATERIALS, &c., &c.,
which will be sold independently of the deduction,
AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICES,
and the privilege of selecting said deduction from an IMMENSE STOCK and great variety of fine Engravings
GIVEN TO EACH PURCHASER.
WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.,
No. 353 Broadway, New-York.

LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.
JAMES GRAY & CO.
have just received a superb assortment of
REAL LACES AND FRENCH EMBROIDERIES,
BLACK THREAD LACE VEILS, SHAWLS,
MANTILLAS, and FLOUNCINGS,
in great variety.
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

EMBROIDERIES
At an immense reduction,
being the last week before
removal to No. 703 Broadway.
MILLER & GRANT,
No. 371 Broadway.

HOUSEKEEPERS ARE INFORMED THAT they can find 4-4 Long Cloth at 9 cents per yard, 4-4 Wamsutta Muslin, (the best Shirting Muslin in the country,) at 11¼ cents, and 10-4 Utica Sheeting 28 cents per yard, and other domestic goods in proportion, at the closing sale. No. 767 Broadway, below 9th-st.
N. B.—All must be sold before April 1, next.

$20,000 WORTH OF EMBROIDERIES, Laces, &c., will be offered on Monday, March 23, at greatly reduced prices at the closing sale No. 767 Broadway, below 9th-st.
N. B.—The best stock of embroidered bands in the City

COTTON YARN, CANDLEWICK, CARPET Warp, Cotton Twine, Cotton Batting of every quality, and Black and White Waddings, very heavy, for Furriers' use, &c., &c., for sale by THOMAS GWYNNE, No. 24 Cedar st.

DRY GOODS.

COSTLY AND RECHERCHE MANTILLAS.
The latest Parisian modes,
Imported for the occasion,
On BULPIN'S opening day,
Thursday, March 26.
No. 361 Broadway.

MILLINERY.

MOURNING MILLINERY.
OPENING DAY.
Grand exposition of Paris Millinery on Wednesday and Thursday, March 25 and 26, at
WEED'S MOURNING STORE,
No. 579 Broadway,
Directly opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

REMOVAL.
R. T. WILDE
Begs leave to announce his removal from Nos. 20 and 22 John-st., to the new store
NO. 251 BROADWAY,
Corner of Murray-st., (opposite the City Hall.)
The undersigned opens his new ware-rooms with the most complete stock ever offered to the trade, comprising
SILK GOODS,
STRAW GOODS,
SILK AND FANCY BONNETS,
FRENCH FLOWERS,
DRESS CAPS AND HEAD-DRESSES,
BONNET FRAMES, &c., &c.
To which the attention of buyers is respectfully invited.
R. T. WILDE,
Importer and Manufacturer.

PARIS MILLINERY.
Madame FERRERO, No. 5 Great Jones-st., has just received a choice assortment of PARIS SPRING MILLINERY.

ECONOMY IN RICH NEW STYLES OF Spring ribbons, bonnet silks, millinery goods, dress trimmings, French flowers, crapes, fringes, &c. Closing out sale, before removal, of M. H. LICHTENSTEIN, from No. 90 Bowery to No. 387 Broadway, on the 1st of May next. Great sacrifices are now made by this house in those goods. Wholesale buyers would do well to avail themselves of such a rare opportunity to make a saving of 25 per cent., to lay in their Spring supply from this house. Daily additions to the extensive stock from auctions and manufacturers, direct from Europe.

PARIS AND NEW-YORK MILLINERY.—Mrs. M. FEELY, No. 7½ Division-st., will open on Thursday, 26th inst., a most extensive and beautiful assortment of Paris and New-York Millinery. Wholesale buyers, and those requiring elegant pattern Bonnets, are invited to call and examine this stock before making their selections elsewhere. As usual, they will be supplied on the most reasonable terms.
MRS. M. FEELY, No. 7½ Division-st.

839 BROADWAY—SPRING MILLINERY.—Miss MARY NEWMAN respectfully informs her friends and the ladies of New-York generally, that she will open an assortment of Spring Millinery on Thursday, (this day,) March 26, at No. 839 Broadway, near Union-square.

1857.—SPRING AND SUMMER MILLINERY AND STRAW GOODS.—Grand opening for the season, on Thursday, March 26, at Mrs SIMMONS' old stand, No 564 Broadway.
N. B.—Merchants and milliners liberally dealt with, as usual. W. SIMMONS, No. 564 Broadway.

WHITFIELD & HOPKINS, AGENTS, NO. 307 Broadway, opposite the Bancroft House, will open THIS DAY, (Thursday,) March 26, their Spring style of French millinery and straw goods, flowers, feathers, &c., &c., all of the latest importations, to which they respectfully solicit the attention of the ladies.

MRS. HART, LATE OF NO. 301 BROADway, will open Paris Millinery, on Thursday, the 26th inst., at her show rooms, No. 761 Broadway, up stairs. The latest styles of dress patterns just received, and the trade supplied.

SPRING AND SUMMER MILLINERY.—The Misses ROMAINE respectfully intimate that they have now on hand the latest styles of Bonnets for the season. Orders for pattern Bonnets for the trade promptly attended to. No. 737 Broadway, opposite Astor-place.

MRS. RALLINGS, NO. 67 OLD CANAL-st., and late at No. 395 Broadway, will open rich Parisian Spring and Summer millinery on Thursday next, the 26th inst., to which she invites the attention of dealers visiting the City and ladies generally.

MISS ALICE MORGAN, No. 504 BROADWAY—Opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel, will open Paris Spring Millinery on THURSDAY, March 26.

BOARDING.

BOARD WANTED—BY TWO OR THREE SINgle gentlemen, where they can obtain the comforts of home. Price moderate. Address H. A. W., *Daily Times* office.

BOARDING.—A SMALL, QUIET FAMILY have a very pleasant room on second floor, unfurnished, which they will let to a gentleman and wife, with board. House is supplied with gas, bath, &c., and is pleasantly located. For further particulars apply at No. 107 Green-st., near Spring, where the room can be seen.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN AND wife desire rooms, with board, in a first-class house, (private family preferred,) on or before 1st May; location between Bleecker and 23d sts., and 3d and 6th avs. A good table is required; and for suitable accommodations $75 to $85 per month will be paid, and will be permanent if suited. Address B. G., Box No. 4,161 Post-Office.

BOARD WANTED IMMEDIATELY—FOR the City and country, by the numerous parties who are daily applying at the Boarders' Exchange, Appleton's Building, No. 346 Broadway. "Free to board-seekers." Those wishing genteel boarders should make immediate application. G. H. SMITH & BOYD.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN with their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms, and good board, by applying at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—AT NO. 101 SCHERmerhorn-st., between Boerum and Smith sts., handsome furnished apartments can be had singly, or in suites. The house is commodious and pleasantly located from 10 to 15 minutes' walk from all the ferries.

FAMILY BOARDING-SCHOOL AT BRATTLEBORO', VT.—C. D. MORRIS, M. A., late Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, will remove his school to this place the coming Spring. The summer term will commence May 5. Circulars containing particulars and references may be obtained at LOCKWOOD'S bookstore, or of Mr. MORRIS, No. 202 4th-av., New-York.

A VERY DESIRABLE ROOM IN A PRIVATE house, suitable for two gentlemen. Price $4 per week. Also a smaller one, $2 per week, each having good closets, gas and fire-place. Partial board if desired. Location below Bleecker and west of Broadway. References exchanged. Address Mrs. R., Broadway Post-Office.

GOOD COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—CONvenient to the City by water or cars, from the middle of April until sometime in the Fall, where the pleasures of the country can be enjoyed. State location and terms, and if an interview can be had in the City. Address T. W. O., *Times* office.

PARTIAL BOARD AND ROOM WANTED immediately, by a single gentleman, in a private family, or where there are few boarders; location between Bleecker and 10th sts. No notice taken of communications that do not answer this description. Address, stating terms, W. S., *Times* office.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE NINETEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN Association will meet at their new head-quarters, Dingledein's Buildings, northwest corner 3d-av. and 59th-st., on FRIDAY EVENING, 27th inst., at 7½ o'clock, on business of importance. Their regular stated meetings will be held at the same place, every alternate Friday Evening throughout the year.
EDWARD DAYTON, President.
GEORGE J. GREGORY, } Secretaries.
WILLIAM W. LAW, }

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE SIXTH Ward Republican Club of Brooklyn will be held at the Hall, corner of Court and Sackett sts., on FRIDAY EVENING, March 27, at 7½ o'clock, for the election of delegates to the General Committee for Kings County, the contestants heretofore chosen having withdrawn, and a new election by the Club, by consent of all parties, having been ordered by the General Committee. All Republican voters resident in the Ward, whether heretofore connected with the Club or not, are invited to attend.
By order JOS. G. E. LARNED, Secretary.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO COMPEtent, tidy women, with excellent City references, one as cook and most excellent baker, makes past., understands meats and pastry, does part of the washing and ironing, does no linens in style; wages, $8; the other as waitress and chambermaid, or as nurse and do plain, n at sewing, is fully competent; wages, $6 a month. Call or address No. 216 East 23d-st., three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY a Scotchman, (married,) who can be confidently recommended by A. REID, Seedsman and Florist, No. 307 Broadway, as an excellent gardener and farmer. Any gentleman who is in want of a person who will attend faithfully to his employer's interests, in every respect, can apply to the above address.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO YOUNG women, (Protestants,) in city or country, one a good cook, washer and ironer, makes excellent bread and plain pastry; the other a nice chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress; will assist in washing and ironing; they are well recommended. Apply at No. 271 Bowery, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT man, with excellent reference, as coachman and groom; understands the management of horses in every particular; is a good steady driver; will be found willing and obliging; no objection to go any distance in the country. Apply at No. 271 Bowery, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl, a situation as seamstress, or lady's-maid and seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing—also, the cutting and fitting of children's dresses; understands embroidery. Good City references will be given. Call at the Bend-st. House, Broadway. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable young English girls, one as ladies maid, the other as nurse; wages of not so much ob ect as a respectable family; can be seen at their own house for one week, No. 222 6th-av., between 14th and 15th sts; please ring third floor bell. J. R. L.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG PROtestant woman wishes a situation to take care of children and do plain sewing, or chamberwork and plain sewing. She perfectly understands her business. Can give the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 238 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, up stairs, in the dressmaker's.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl, a situation as chambermaid and laundress; would be no objection to go as cook in a private family; is a good plain cook, and a superior washer and ironer. Has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 122 Myrtle-av., corner of Duffield-st., Brooklyn,

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 26, 1857.

☞ The NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served in this City and vicinity for ONE SHILLING a week. Single Copies Two CENTS. Mail subscribers SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES is published every Evening, (Sundays Excepted.) One edition will be issued at ONE and the other at THREE o'clock P. M. It will be sent by mail at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing nearly all the reading matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday, is mailed at THREE DOLLARS a year.

The WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed at Two DOLLARS a year for single Copies. TWENTY-FIVE Copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, to one address.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6 cents for single copies.

Terms, invariably cash in advance.

Publication Office, No. 128 Nassau-st., cor. of Beekman.

RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO., Publishers.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

A great number of remonstrances were presented in both houses of the Legislature yesterday, against any modification or repeal of the law of 1814 relative to Trinity Church. The Senate passed the bill in relation to marriages, lately introduced by Mr. VARNUM. In the Assembly, the Judiciary Committee reported a resolution, consideration of which was postponed for one week, providing for the removal of Judge WATSON from his seat in the Supreme Court of the State. The concurrent resolutions abolishing property qualifications in regard to colored voters were taken up and adopted, as received from the Senate, by 75 against 27. The negative votes were all cast by Democratic members. The Assembly agreed to meet at 9 A. M. after Tuesday next.

We have accounts from Venezuela, dated at Caracas, 17th ult. President JOSE JADEO MONAGAS had delivered his annual address to the Legislature and people. His Excellency says that the European debts of the republic will soon be satisfactorily arranged, although the balance sheet of the treasury exhibits a deficiency just now. The making of the Venezuelan Central Railroad had been contracted for. The Columbian Confederative Union was strongly advocated. The republic was at peace; its prospects good, and the cholera had disappeared.

Advices from Belize, Honduras, to the 2d inst., state that all kinds of produce were scarce and high, while provisions were heavy and dull. Mahogany and logwood were very scarce. A cargo of either could not be procured at any price. Bad weather had prevailed for several weeks, and the small-pox was spreading in every direction. A new salvage law, intended to prevent the waste and destruction of wrecked property, had passed the Legislature. The tariff adopted for this year is very similar to that of last year.

The steamship *Harmonia*, from Hamburg on the 1st inst., arrived last night. Her news has been anticipated by the *Africa*. The *Arago*, with advices to the 16th, is now nearly due at this port. The *Europa*, from Liverpool on the 14th, is also about due at Halifax.

We learn that Mr. SAMUEL C. BISHOP has nearly completed, and will have in operation within a few days, a substantial Telegraph line from Edgartown (Martha's Vineyard) to the island and city of Nantucket, Mass.: thus furnishing the last link in the telegraphic chain between Boston and the outermost island of that State. We also learn that the Cape Cod Telegraph Company are about to replace the cable which now connects Martha's Vineyard with the main land, with one better adapted to the crossing of Vineyard Sound.

Beef Cattle have been in fair supply during the week. There were 2,458 offered at Forty-fourth-street yesterday, mostly of inferior quality. The total City receipts for the week past have been 3,009, which has quite equalled the demand at this season, and prices declined yesterday fully ½c. per lb. net from the rates of the preceding market day. First qualities, however, were in good request at sellers' prices, as most of the cattle were too poor to meet the necessities of first-class butchers. Veal Calves, especially of the infantile order, called "Kittens" or "Bobs," come in quite as freely as ever, and an occasional lot fall into the hands of the police, who, we are happy to find, have been exercising an unusual degree of vigilance in this respect during the absence of Mayor WOOD. We trust no ukase from head-quarters will diminish the laudable vigilance of the M. P.'s in guarding against, at least, one source of ill health to the City.

A dispatch from Albany states that the steamer *Isaac Newton* ran ashore, yesterday morning, in a fog on her way to that city, between Caldwell's and Stony Point. Her passengers and freight were transferred to the *Hendrick Hudson*, and she subsequently sunk below her cabins. Ineffectual attempts were made, by the *New World* and the *Francis Skiddy*, to draw her off. The *Newton* is owned by the People's Line, and her cost was $250,000.

The Pennsylvania Republican and American Union State Convention met at Harrisburg, yesterday, and elected JOHN S. BOWEN, President. All the business transacted was of a preliminary character.

A very strange and bloody affair occurred in Broadway, corner of Ninth-street, between 2 and 3 o'clock yesterday morning. A man named BARR induced a woman of bad repute, named MARGARET CUNNINGHAM, to accompany him to his room, on the second floor of the building No. 767 Broadway, and there shortly afterwards a dispute arose between the parties about a sum of money which the miserable woman alleged she was entitled to. BARR drew a pistol, and placing it at her head threatened to kill her if she did not cease making a noise. This so affrighted the woman that she rushed to the window and leaped to the sidewalk, badly injuring herself. BARR was taken in custody, and while going to the station-house he suddenly drew a pistol and shot himself in the head, but perhaps not fatally.

A man named CHAS. MOORE, while laboring under *delirium tremens*, fired a loaded pistol out of the window of a house in Wooster-street. The bullet passed through the window of a house opposite, No 167 Wooster-street, and struck a Mr. HALSEY in the thigh. Mr. H. was in bed, and asleep when shot. It is thought he cannot recover. Moore is in custody.

JOHN LAWLOR, the United States recruit, who confessed to the murder of a young woman in Ireland, and who was confined in the Lunatic Asylum at Blackwell's Island, has escaped, and is now at large. LAWLOR having entirely recovered from his real or feigned insanity, was about to be sent back to Ireland for trial.

In the Supreme Court yesterday, the case of the St. Nicholas Hotel vs. the Croton Aqueduct Department was argued. The defendants sent in a bill for the use of water in the Hotel for the year 1856, amounting to $3,607 25. The plaintiffs refused to pay the bill, claiming that it was very much larger than the one for the preceding year while they had used no more water. The Department threatened to cut off the water unless the bill was paid. The plaintiffs therefore applied for an injunction restraining them from so doing until it had been determined whether the charge for the water was too great. The case will soon be decided.

Major DELAFIELD, Commandant of the U. S. Military Academy at West Point, was examined yesterday in the Parish Will case. The case comes up again on Friday of next week, and gives no promise of termination.

Mayor WOOD came home Tuesday evening, and resumed yesterday his duties as chief magistrate. We hope he will take a walk, and think over his "doubtful powers." For the mud is outrageous.

The Mechanics' Club of the American Institute, last night, discussed the relief of suffering Broadway. No novel suggestions were made. FISHER'S steam carriage for common road travel was talked over, and its practicability insisted on.

In the Divorce case of SMITH vs. SMITH, reported in yesterday's TIMES, the Jury rendered a verdict for the defendant, Mrs. SMITH.

Kansas Affairs.

ROBERT J. WALKER, it seems, is to be the new Governor of Kansas. The appointment will not be considered of good omen by the country at large. Mr. WALKER has always been distinguished by his devotion to the interests and institutions of the South, and is identified in the public mind with the Pro-Slavery fanaticism of the day. Our Washington Correspondent gives assurances of his determination to act upon a different policy and to consult the sentiments and wishes of the "Union" Democracy, in distinction from the ultra Pro-Slavery section of the party. We hope these assurances may prove to be well-founded.

For our own part we shall not prejudge the new Governor's conduct, nor either indorse or condemn him in advance. He has advantages of position, and unquestioned ability and industry. He is a Southern man and will command the confidence of the Pro-Slavery faction, while he will at the same time stimulate the vigilance of the Free-State settlers of Kansas. If he is disposed and determined to do right, he can command the acquiescence of the turbulent, and will secure the respect of the well disposed.

We shall judge him solely and exclusively by his acts. The welfare of Kansas—the peace, order and harmony of its society—the rights and prosperity of its inhabitants, and especially their full, fair and undisturbed enjoyment of the sovereignty guaranteed to them by their fundamental law, are the objects which it is the duty of the Government to secure for the inhabitants of the Territory. And the first thing to be done is to sweep away the obstacles, whatever may be their character, which at present render utterly impossible the enjoyment or the exercise of these popular rights. We shall await with a good deal of solicitude Mr. WALKER'S entrance upon the duties of his new office.

The New-York Appointments.

It was the standing joke one week ago, as we are told, at Washington, that then was the time to hold *honest* primary meetings in the City of New-York, so complete was the absenteeism on the part of those who had been accustomed to pull the hidden wires by which the movements of those sagaciously devised bodies politic are supposed to be directed. It is too late to profit by the suggestion now, for the few lucky and myriad of disappointed office-seekers are either all home again, or will be here in the course of to-day or to-morrow. Alas, how many, whom too sanguine hope probably beguiled into sadly imprudent sacrifices, in order to meet the expenses of a Washington pilgrimage, have returned to their families sickened by the inevitable result to the majority of dependants upon Federal favor—impoverished by their imprudence, and with suffering impending to themselves and families. It is so, and ever will be, so long as political human nature is constituted as it is. A handful of aspirants exult at success obtained, perhaps by a mere chance-turn of the wheel of fortune, while the rest rave, come hungry away, to mourn over the fate of carefully devised schemes, upon which they had built some imaginary fabric of future welfare. We are more inclined, we confess, to offer sympathy to the latter class, than to join in the louder congratulations which will be received by the former.

Party appointments can only be considered from a party point of view. Had the Republicans succeeded in their efforts, at the November election, it would have been the undoubted aim of Mr. FREMONT to fill up the vacancies which would have been made by a change of dynasty in such a manner as should have seemed to him most consistent, not only with the public welfare, but also with that of the combination which had raised him to power. In the same manner, it was to have been expected that Mr. BUCHANAN would select such men as he might deem, other things being equal, best calculated to promote unity and stability in the Democratic ranks. His course in doing so has been founded upon the principle that where two factions within a party exist, it is never well to endeavor to heal a breach which cannot be closed, but that true statesmanship requires the sacrifice of the one to the interests of the other. Mr. BUCHANAN, in 1852, is alleged to have condemned the compromise policy in accordance with which Mr. PIERCE appointed the Collector of this port and his subordinates, and to have declared that it would have been far more conducive to the welfare of the Democratic Party, if either the Hard or Soft-Shell section had been chosen—relatively to their respective strength—and the claims of the other rejected. He seems to have acted in conformity with this view, with regard to *all* the appointments he has himself made. Thus, in California, he has turned his back upon the partisans of Senator BRODERICK, and made Mr. GWIN'S friends the exclusive recipients of his favor. In Pennsylvania, he has passed over his intimate friend and confidential adviser, Hon. J. GLANCY JONES, and has bestowed office upon moderate but consistent Forneyites. In this State, he has refused to recognize the majority of the members of the Democratic Congressional delegation and the representatives of the Soft section from the interior, and has fallen back upon gentlemen whose antecedents have been identified with the Hard-Shells. Mr. SCHELL was regarded, at Washington, as the exponent, theoretically, of ultra Adamantinism. His adversary, Mr. BUTTERWORTH, was the candidate of *all* of Mr. SCHELL'S opponents. Both of these gentlemen are unexceptionable, personally, mutually esteem each other, and stand high in public confidence. Yet the friends of each stood firm in resisting, as impolitic and ill timed, the choice of the other. The Chief Magistrate of the country has made his decision, and in doing so he has not only adopted Mr. SCHELL, but also the other gentlemen who were considered to form a part of the Schell programme. Mr. HART, for Surveyor, and Mr. BIRDSALL, for Naval Officer, are names significative enough of the intentions of the Administration. The selection of a Postmaster was a matter *sui generis*, in the present instance. Every member of *both* the Butterworth and Schell parties, and the Hard and Soft representatives from the interior, demanded Mr. ISAAC V. FOWLER'S reappointment, and it has been next to certain from the outset that he would obtain it. Captain ISAIAH RYNDERS has the Marshalship, and GEORGE SANDERS the lucrative post of Navy Agent. We trust that the future official career of all these gentlemen may give satisfaction to the community and to the party of which they are members. We are not, however, without misgivings that some of the appointments made, particularly those we have last named, will be received with a very ill grace by the majority of the intelligent portion of the people of New-York.

The History of a Swindle.

Every newspaper, in order to present a true image of the times, must give something of its attention to the record and exposure of Crime. Its material is usually drawn from the courts of law, which take cognizance of crime and drag its secret incidents and conspiracies into the light of day. Some of the worst and most hurtful offences, however, are those which keep beyond the reach of Courts, and thus, to a great extent, beyond the knowledge of the public;—and the only way in which they can be traced is by tracking the footsteps of those concerned in their perpetration. We devote a large portion of our available space this morning to the exposure of one such scheme; and we mark its progress from day to day, throughout its whole career, by its footprints in the money article of the New-York *Herald*. The record, long as it is, will repay perusal from beginning to end.

The PARKER VEIN Coal Company was concocted in the Fall of 1852, and its scrip introduced on the Stock Exchange in November of that year. It ran a course of systematic and outrageous fraud for *eighteen* months, going from $54 to $81, and then down to $3 a share, when it exploded and its very name was stricken from the Brokers' list on the 8th of June, 1854. The revelation of iniquity which followed exceeded in amount and daring anything of the sort ever developed in Wall-street. The sole means by which the fraud was foisted on the public, puffed into importance, and made to assume, from first to last, a value wholly fictitious, are before the reader in the extracts which we copy from the New-York *Herald*. It had no other public endorsement than that mendacious journal. No respectable paper could afford to give the stock more than a passing notice as one of the vagrant "fancies" of the Stock Exchange. The DAILY TIMES, from day to day, warned the public to be on their guard against it. Its original management was irresponsible. The mining estate of the concern was virtually a fraud; for it was never paid for, and its magnificent line of "fifty-two" steam propellers, the boldest possible fiction. The half-dozen that were built were never the property, in any honest sense, of the Parker Vein Company. As for practical coal mining, there was scarcely sufficient to secure the specimen block which the conspirators at one time paraded before the Merchants' Exchange, after every other means had been exhausted to deceive the stockholders and the public into the belief that mining coal and not *the manufacture of fraudulent certificates of Stock*, was the immediate or ultimate aim of the chief managers. The real purpose of the fraud was the more easily consummated as the capital was an expansive one, first a million, then two, and afterwards three millions of dollars, with no obligation to report upon the accounts, transfer books or general management of the concern, either at long or short intervals.

There was never a formal report or balance sheet made to the Stockholders. When more capital was wanted, a circular of magnificent promises was put forth and the new stock sold at the best price it would command in the market, on the strength of these promises and the daily puffs of the *Herald*. In this way the first million was taken from the hopeful party of sharpers, who put it on the public at from $55 to $81 the share. The proceeds pocketed could not have been less than $600,000. The subsequent sales of the so-called genuine stock were at various rates from $75 to $35 the share. Nearly or quite $1,000,000 must have been realized in this operation. As the bubble neared its end in June, '54, a fourth million was confessed to, though admitted to be a fraud upon the Stockholders. The hard cash from this was probably $200,000 or $250,000; carrying the stock down to about $20 the share. From this comparatively moderate point down to *two dollars a share*, the conspirators sold no less than *one hundred and ten thousand shares* of the nominal value of *eleven million dollars*. These were put upon the public and the Wall-Street commission brokers, who purchased and held for their customers; and with the previous million, made an *over issue* of twelve millions of stock, or 120,000 shares, four-fold the authorized and avowed capital! Down to the very day before the final explosion, the *Herald* it will be seen recommended the stock as a "*cheap purchase*," which would assuredly be followed by a great reaction "one of these days."

The cause of the *denouement*, after all, was partly accidental. The probability is, that the swindlers who knew their organ and its reliability to bolster the fraud to any extent required, would have succeeded through the aid of the daily puffs of the *Herald*, in creating a sufficient show of reaction to palm off another hundred thousand shares at from two to five dollars, or even higher prices, but for the interposition of several respectable merchants at the yearly election of Directors in 1854. These gentlemen and their friends had been sorely victimized. They suspected the grossness of the fraud, and lent the use of their names to oust the whole nest of sharpers from the Board of Management. A death struggle was made to defeat this purpose. New certificates of stock were rapidly created to the amount of millions, sold in the market for delivery ahead, and in the meantime to be voted upon as genuine. The scheme was boldly planned and played with desperation, *but failed*. The story is partially told by the *Herald*. The President of the concern sought safety in flight to Europe. The election row revealed the fraud in all its hideousness. The swindlers were ousted from the direction, and would have been speedily followed by indictment and prosecution to conviction in the Court of Sessions, had the victimized Stockholders, as a body, backed one or two of the new Directors who recommended this course as the only redress left, and as a duty which they owed to the public morals of the country. As for the assets or products of the concern, they found next to nothing to administer upon. Even the picked carcass was impudently claimed as his own by one of the chief conspirators, the confidential confederate of the *Herald*, by virtue of a confession of judgment for money lent or advanced!

What finally became of these dry bones may even now be traced in the daily list of Stock sales at the Brokers' Board, under the name of *Ward Coal*; which, occasionally, we believe, finds favor in the mining puffs of the New-York *Herald*. This concern may have agreed to pay a few thousand dollars for the debris of the *Parker Vein*, but even these, it is rumored, were tricked in the title!

So much for the rise, progress, decline and fall of one "Stock bubble." By the side of such a gigantic fraud, the forgeries of HUNTINGDON and the over-issues of SCHUYLER sink into insignificance. Hundreds of thousands and millions of dollars were taken out of the pockets of men who were induced to invest their money in it by the incessant promise of splendid returns, backed by the most shamelessly false and fictitious reports. We have given this history that the public at large may understand exactly what Stock-swindling in Wall-street is, and the agencies by which it is accomplished.

The *Parker Vein* is but one of a brood. Scores of just such eggs have been hatched into scorpion life by the same concern. For the last ten years the money column of the New York *Herald* has been little more than a great machine for incubations of just this sort. We propose to take up some of the most conspicuous of these swindles from time to time, and present their complete and authentic history to the public knowledge.

A Word About the Streets.

It may be as well for the citizens of this wealthy metropolis to know, comprehend, and inwardly digest, the agreeable fact, that the thoroughfares, avenues, and public places which they daily behold clogged up with mud, garbage, dead dogs, cats, and other superfluities of nastiness, have not only not been touched lately, but that there is no prospect of their condition being in the least improved, for some time to come. No work is being done upon them. There is no money accessible to remove the accumulated treasures in the streets, of the animal, vegetable, and alluvial world, even were there a disposition to do so. And, lastly, we devoutly believe that the disposition to do their duty does not exist, on the part of the City authorities. For a wonder, Mr. EBLING, whose name deserves to go down to posterity, embalmed with the perfumes of a dunghill, and whose monument should be erected by a society of scavengers, is only *mediately* responsible for the present state of things.

The *status quo* of the mud-and-garbage story is as follows: Previous to the time of the passage of the Tax bill, Mr. FLAGG had already prepared and signed the warrants for Mr. EBLING'S arrearages for 1856, which amounted to the snug little sum of $126,000. (It cost the City nearly $500,000, last year, to have the streets kept in such a state that they ought, one and all, to have been indicted as a nuisance!) This amount expended, it was supposed that shame, compulsion, or some other unworthy motive, would compel Mr. EBLING into responding, in some measure, to the requirements of the public welfare. The obstacle, however, arose, that Mayor WOOD positively refused to countersign the arrearage-warrants. They remain unsigned (therefore unpaid) up to the present hour. *All* the records which Mr. EBLING had submitted to Mr. FLAGG were, it seems, put into the Mayor's hands, and the latter has probably struck upon a mine of such frauds and villainies, as must naturally flow from the archives of the Department of Streets and Lamps, and he does not care to identify himself with them. Whether this is so much the better, or so much the worse, we do not know; but the consequence is that Mr. EBLING, in addition to saying he *will* not clean the streets, is now able to say truly that he *cannot*. Mayor WOOD has every presumption in his favor in refusing to sign the bills of the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps, but, meanwhile, what are the poor citizens to do? While the quack is being kicked out of doors by the doctor, the patient dies!

In the provision, by the Legislature, for street-cleaning in 1857, it was added to the appropriation of $250,000 for work to be done, that it must all be performed "*under contract.*" The circumstances of the case made this condition wise and right; but, under the management of EBLING and the Common Council, it is made an instrument of mischief to the City. EBLING advertised for bids on the 8th inst. They were opened on the 19th. The lowest offers, for eleven wards in the City, were put in by W. R. REYNOLDS. The other wards are divided up, by the terms of the bids, among several parties. It was the duty of Mr. EBLING to send to the Common Council a list of the lowest bids, fully explaining the nature of the securities for the fulfilment of the contract, and it was the bounden duty of the Board of Aldermen to take immediate action upon the subject. We are assured that Mr. EBLING *did* send in the notice required by law, previous to the last meeting of the Board, but *it was not even announced there!* And, if there are axes to grind, or bargains to make, or pipes to lay, with which the lowest offers on record interfere, we have before us the pleasant prospect of reference to a Committee, majority and minority reports, endless bickerings with this, that or the other bidder, and finally a job piece of scoundrelism as the climax, in which Mr. EBLING'S fingers will come out dripping with fat, and his mouth be filled with the lean, while the bones will be left on top of the mud-piles in the highway.

The only comfort in all this is that our miserably paved streets are rapidly becoming invisible, and that the wondering stranger will soon be unable to tell the story at home how wretchedly the greater number of them are paved. The society for the prevention of cruelty to animals, may also rejoice at the softer bed upon which horses will hereafter fall in Broadway, for as we have said before, we can see before us no immediate likelihood of improvement of any kind. As the Summer months approach, we must all fan ourselves to acquire patience, and whistle to keep our courage up, at the prospect of cholera, yellow fever, and the inferior malignant diseases which malaria engenders.

Lottery-Policy Offices.

The law to the contrary notwithstanding, there are said to be between eight hundred and a thousand lottery-policy swindling shops in the City of New-York. Can no possible means be devised to put a stop to this evil? With a City Judge, District-Attorney, Recorder, Mayor and Police, all whom have an imperative duty to perform upon the subject, must the violators of the law be permitted to continue with impunity, their nefarious operations? It is notorious that the business is a profitable one, and the accumulation of small fortunes is expected by those who are engaged in it. If so, how many thousands and even ten thousands of poor deluded victims must, from month to month and from year to year, be self-condemned to poverty, by the gambling mania of "making haste to be rich," which so rarely loosens its hold upon those who are unfortunate enough to be its victims, and who have these vents to gratify their passion. The lottery-policy or "exchange" offices, as at present conducted, differ widely in their character from the old-fashioned, legalized lottery establishments, inasmuch as prizes were sometimes gained by those who speculated in the chances of the latter, while the former are pure, unmixed villanies, based upon false pretences, and next to never remunerating purchasers of shares or tickets.

The stain upon our City on account of the perpetration of the infringment of the laws by policy dealers, is all the greater because the imputation is liable to rest upon the good name of those who should remedy the evil, that they neglect to do so, from fear of incurring the displeasure of wealthy and distinguished individuals, who may, at some time in their lives, have been interested in lottery speculations. Such motives should not be permitted to weigh with high-minded and impartial Magistrates, and we hope that they do not do so. It cannot be supposed possible, and we do not believe that any individuals in the City of New-York, who are held in respect by their fellow-citizens, have been lately implicated in lottery transactions, and those thus accused must be deemed more interested than any others in having the whole entire depth of the iniquity of the system exposed to the light of day. Were our Grand Juries properly active, and were the proper measures taken by the City guardians, the result would doubtless be the refutation of many calumnies against those who have been improperly accused, while the true criminals would be smoked out of their dens and punished.

The *fungi* of lottery dealers are the black-mail gentry. It is well known to our Police that individuals maintain themselves comfortably, by levying money, by preying upon the fears of Exchange-office proprietors, and threatening to expose them if not paid handsomely for silence. Their method is to induce some poor fellow, for the bribe of a dollar, to buy a ticket, and to follow it up by menaces of exposure if not remunerated by a share in the profits of the concern, or large sums of money. Could not this propensity for gain be turned into a channel of usefulness by our Legislature, and a law be passed dividing the fine inflicted between the State and the informant? In any case, some efficient plan of action is needed, and we appeal to our municipal executives to devise one, and carry it out with adequate energy.

O! EBLING.—In alluding to the condition of the streets, the other day, we rashly remarked that there was some comfort in the reflection that when things were at the worst any change must be for the better. We then imagined that we had reached that point when any change must be an improvement. But we were too sanguine. While EBLING remains Commissioner of Streets and Lamps it will not be safe to conclude that things are at the worst. They may always be a little worse with EBLING. Twenty-four hours of a dry northwest wind have converted the mud into dust, and we should be glad to return to the mud once more. By the aid of a pair of long boots we can wade through the mud, but it is next to impossible to make headway through clouds of blinding dust.

Spring day Among the Milliners.

Yesterday was a grand gala-day among the milliners—one of their many "opening days," and the cloudy weather, and the rain-drops didn't prevent the fashion-seekers from paying their devotions to the French bonnets and tasteful coiffures which were temptingly displayed. The thin bonnets and lace mantillas made us fancy for a moment that we were in the midst of sunshine and roses, instead of mists and bleak, cold winds.

The new bonnets seem very beautiful to cultivated eyes, though our grandmothers might have thought them somewhat grotesque. The capes are growing more shallow, it is true, but there is corresponding elongation of fronts and depression of crowns, which makes up the deficiency. Some of the bonnets, however, were very tasteful and artistic, and were proudly displayed by the milliners as the highest expression of their art.

We saw a beautiful chip bonnet, trimmed with a wreath of ivy-leaves and white thorn, extending from the sides across the top of the cape. A deep fall of blonde depended from the cape, and was continued around the front of the bonnet. The inside trimming consisted of a simple cap, looped with chip. Another very rich bonnet was of white embroidered lace, with a coiffure of the same, edged with blonde, and was trimmed at the sides with a drooping marabout feather. A wreath of purple lilacs formed the inside trimming. A pretty French bonnet was of blue lace, embroidered, with a bird of Paradise at the side. Deep blonde is used profusely for trimmings, as are feathers and rich flowers. Exotics seem most in vogue; the passion for apple-blossoms and simplicity is well-nigh outgrown. Children's bonnets are trimmed with feathers, and have a deep fall of lace depending from the rim. Boys' hats have large, low crowns, and are looped with feathers or straw buttons. Leghorn is the favorite material. Fichus continue to be in favor; we saw some very beautiful ones, with flower trimmings. Coiffures of embroidered lace, trimmed with flowers and gold leaves, are at once fashionable and tasteful. The great feature of the season seems to be a profusion of trimming. It is almost impossible to catch a glimpse of the original material of a bonnet beneath the cloud of feathers, flowers, lace and ribbons which covers it,—it is all good for the trade.

Relief of Broadway.

Rather than resort to the erroneously expensive and oppressive expedients of widening and extending Church or Pearl streets, a correspondent suggests that the following plans be tried:

First—Direct the stages now passing through Fulton street and Maiden lane, to and from the Fulton Ferry, to go through Beekman-street, which should be opened to Broadway, to facilitate that object.

Second—Let the stages that go through Cortlandt-street to the Jersey City Ferry, pass through Barclay or Vesey streets to Greenwich street, and thence to that Ferry.

Third—Require the Jersey City Company to establish a ferry from the foot of Canal street or that neighborhood, to Jersey City. This would divert nearly all the travel north of Chambers street, which now seeks that egress from New-York, as it would be more convenient and time-saving to go there, than submit to the delay of passing through the lower part of Broadway.

A. P. H.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—4 Hanover-st., and 121 Broadway.

AFFAIRS AT WASHINGTON.

Hon. R. J. Walker's Appointment as Governor of Kansas.

GOV. GEARY AND THE PRESIDENT'S POLICY.

The Union—Public Printing—Gen. Cass, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 25, 1857.

Appearances indicate that Hon. ROBERT J. WALKER will accept of the appointment, which is offered him, of successor to GEARY. It is the universal hope here that he will do so, and his choice will be hailed with enthusiasm by men of all parties—enthusiastic joy by the Southern faction, and feelings of exultation of a less laudable character by those who think that they will have caught the new Administration tripping. The expectations of this latter class of individuals will, I trust, be disappointed, and it strikes me as ungenerous to forestall public opinion by prognosticating evil before it actually comes to pass.

The policy of Mr. BUCHANAN, concerning Kansas has been clearly laid down, in various communications he has made verbally to persons who have lately visited him from different sections of the country. He believes that it is *indispensable to send a first rate man* to the disputed Territory, and he prefers that the appointee should be a clear-headed Union Southerner, because it will be impossible for the fire-eating extremists to complain of the measures which such an Executive may take *for the purpose of protecting Free-State interests*. I do not believe that any man, however ultra Pro-Slavery his antecedents may have been, would satisfy the Davis Toombs-Keitt-Savage school of politicians, unless he hails from south of Mason and Dixon's line.

WALKER, whatever objections there may have been to his receiving the seals of the office of Secretary of State, is not a man to be safely or justly tabooed, even by his enemies. He is a thinking machine, which works badly sometimes, and which has been once or twice turned to awkward uses; but his power, industry, discrimination, keen insight into the motives of men, and laudable ambition to stand well before the country, cannot be questioned for an instant. I urged, in conversation to day with a gentleman who stands high in Mr. BUCHANAN'S confidence, his identification with the ultra Southern interest, as an objection to his appointment. "You do not know," said he, "of whom you are talking. I predict that if Mr. WALKER goes to Kansas, he will unravel the whole Atchison web, and pave the way for the admission of Kansas as a Free State in such a manner that the mouths of those who have heretofore sympathized with Border Ruffianism, will be effectually and forever stopped." If so—if ROBERT J. WALKER carries out, in Kansas, the strict letter and spirit of the Kansas-Nebraska law, he will realize the truth of the prediction which Mr. BUCHANAN made to the New York Congressional Delegation on Saturday last, that the appointee of his Administration to succeed Governor GEARY, would have a nobler and higher sphere in which to distinguish himself, and merit the gratitude of the country, than any other officer of the Government in the United States. Mr. WALKER disowns all partizanship with DAVIS, and men of that clique and calibre. He has professed a determination since November last, as I am told by his intimate associates and friends, to sustain the Administration in its endeavors to build up a Union Party, in antagonism to the *per se* secessionist doctrinarians, who have flourished so gloriously under the *régime* of General PIERCE.

Governor GEARY is still here. He says that the Atchisonites and Pro Slavery men of Kansas openly denounce Mr. BUCHANAN as an Abolitionist!! They hope for nothing *but* fair play during his term of office, and that does not suit them at all. Mr. GEARY has brought with him a full collection of documents, embracing the history of every transaction of importance, connected with his official career. At the proper time, and with the consent of the authorities at Washington, he intends communicating them to the public. He says they will prove to be the complete and entire justification of his whole course. The powerlessness of the majority, and the recklessly wild atrocities of the minority tyranny, had reached such a point before he left, that resistance was impossible. He was neither sustained by the military, nor by the judiciary. His own life was, undoubtedly, in hourly danger. I do not think his abandonment of his post, for any reason, can be justified, but the palliating circumstances must be remembered, that he had not received an intimation of any kind from Washington for a long period; that no member of Mr. BUCHANAN'S Cabinet had communicated with him, by telegraph or otherwise, and that he had been totally neglected by the Pierce interest for some weeks prior to the 4th of March.

WILLARD Brothers ought to have memorialized Mr. BUCHANAN to delay the New York appointments a little longer. Their profits from their five hundred and fifty guests must have been immense during the last few weeks. Well, the stampede has been complete since you have got your collector, surveyor, and naval officer. The choice of SCHELL gives satisfaction here, whatever it may do with the Soft-Shells in the interior of your State. His quiet, unassuming courtesy, alike toward friends and adversaries, won for him regard while he remained with us. P.

[FROM OUR REGULAR TELEGRAPHIC REPORTER.]

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 25.

The assertion made on the authority of ROBERT J. WALKER'S friends, of his declination of the Governorship of Kansas, is incorrect; but he has not yet accepted it. He will give a definite answer to-morrow as to his acceptance of the post.

The following-named Postmasters have been reappointed:

JOSEPH MCCORMICK, Baton Rouge, La.
RICHARD ELWARD, Natchez, Miss.
C. R. DICKSON, Jackson, Miss.
WILLIAM R. CARROL, Memphis, Tenn.
AUGUSTUS CASSAWAY, Annapolis, Md.
R. L. CLOW, Princeton, N. J.
W. A. BENJAMIN, Trenton, N. J.
CHARLES T. GRAY, Newark, N. J.
Mrs. MARY BENARD, West Point, N. Y.
DOUGLAS A. DANFORTH, Burlington, Vt.
JASON CASE, Circleville, Ohio.
JOHN L. TUTHILL, Lancaster, Ohio.

GEORGE F. HAMBRIGHT has been appointed Postmaster of Rockford, Ill., *vice* HOREMAN, removed and EDWARD L. STROHECKER Postmaster of Macon, Ga., *vice* NISBET, resigned.

The President has appointed as Receivers of Public Moneys, the following:

JAMES C. TAPPAN, at Helena, Ark.
EDWARD CONNER, at Springfield, Ill.
JOSEPH P. AMMENT, at Palmyra, Mo.
BENJAMIN LLOYD, at Greenville, Ala., *vice* FARNHO, resigned.

THOMAS J. BISHOP, at Springfield, Mo., *vice* FULBRIGHT, whose commission had expired.

The following were reappointed as Registers of Land Offices:

JOHN B. CLOULIER, at Natchitoches, La.
JOHN CONNELLY, Sr., at Springfield, Ill.
WM. W. LEWIS, at Batesville, Ark.
JAS. N. B. DODSON, at Warsaw, Mo., *vice* MARVIN, whose commission had expired.

WALTER H. HARVEY, Los Angelos, Cal., *vice* DOSSEY, whose commission had expired.

CHARLES L. EMERSON, Esq., of Minnesota, is appointed Surveyor-General for the District of Minnesota.

The Cabinet hour for meeting is changed from 10 o'clock to 12, in order to give more time for the President and Heads of Departments to attend to other business.

The Land Department will shortly issue circular instructions to locate the Sioux half-breed scrip, under the act of Congress of 1854. It will be applicable to lands in reservation in Minnesota and other public lands on which these Indians have made improvements. There are six hundred and forty half-breeds. The scrip is not assignable.

Rev. E. KINCAID, a Missionary to Burmah, has re-

rived here with a letter from the King of Ava to our Government, inviting the establishment of friendly and commercial relations between his Court and the United States. The letter has not yet been presented.

EX-President PIERCE and lady left for Philadelphia this afternoon.

More than one hundred New Yorkers have left Washington since the announcement of the New-York appointments.

The Baltimoreans are here in full force, expecting that the appointments in that city will be made to-day.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 24, 1857.

There has been considerable effort to get Mr. APPLETON out of the *Union*, and somebody else into it. His sickness was used as the ostensible cause for these disinterested exertions, which were, perhaps, encouraged, to some extent, by his own belief that it was more serious than at first appeared. Within the last few days, however, he has inclined to maintain his ground, and not to yield to the selfish solicitude of those who would be glad to find a more convenient instrument in a successor. The *Union's* politics and position have been brought into requisition before to-day, for subserving personal interests, and the printing, now, is really the object towards which those behind the scene are directing their exertions. It was found convenient recently, in certain qualified phrases, to deny that the ownership of the property of that establishment resided in WENDELL, the printer, and MCGUIRE, the bookbinder to the Senate. But the contradiction has in no way disturbed the prevailing belief here, nor would it, if repeated now. When Mr. APPLETON entered into negotiations, it was first offered $10,000 a year, as Editor, which he declined, proprietorship being his object and ambition. The expectation was to command his influence and party connections, and through them appropriate the immense profit and jobs that are controlled by the power of this Democratic organ. What arrangement was subsequently made, is not understood, but these jobbers, and lobbyers, and Treasury leeches, still hold a lien, which gives them power that is wielded exclusively for mercenary objects.

The printing of the last Congress was carried by a combination known to be venal, notwithstanding the swearing of interested witnesses before the Corruption Committee. Certain Republicans and South Americans aided in the bargain, by which some of their friends surely, and perhaps some of themselves, were directly benefitted. Mr. WENDELL, and one Mr. HUGH TYLER, a professed lobbyist, without any seeming vocation, except as the bondsman and sub-contractor of the Clerk of the House of Representatives, were both zealous in exempting Congress from suspicion. But the former took care not to deny that he had paid out money to secure influence, and the latter ignored the fact of his arrangement for an interest in behalf of the Americans, which he subsequently disclaimed. There is a good deal to be said on this subject, which may be beneficially reserved for the beginning of the next Congress. But it may now be asserted, there is no greater source of corruption about this Government than the combination formed here to obtain the printing, engraving, binding, and other like contracts. The names of parties engaged in it, directly or indirectly, in this city and elsewhere, would astound the public, because they include those who set up for the most superior virtue and unite the most radical extremes of opinion. And among this number are men who have exercised large influence in the political affairs of New-York, and who profess to stand in direct antagonism to those with whom they make common cause for mutual advantage.

The New-York appointments being at last determined, the city has the prospect of depletion, and the Administration a chance to look after the neglected public business. Thus far, the demand for office has absorbed nearly all the attention of the President and the Cabinet, until there has been an indignant expression of feeling from those whose interests and rights have suffered by a culpable remissness. The attempt to reconcile the adverse factions of New-York, by conciliating portions of both, has resulted in a degree of dissatisfaction that gives every assurance of future difficulty and wider distraction. The significance of Mr. SCHELL's appointment to the Collectorship cannot be diminished, because it has a personal identification with all the internal discords, that renders it more than usually important. It must stand as an expression of Mr. BUCHANAN's partiality for the Hard interest, and the qualifications made through the secondary appointments in no way relieve this fact. So far as the opponents of the Administration are concerned, they could have desired nothing better to perpetuate a feud which grows with what it feeds on. In providing for RYNDERS, SANDERS and the like, the President probably meant to vindicate his claims to the "respectability" which was urged with so much potency in November. They are doubtless intended to ornament the character of the Administration at home, and to assure Red Republicans abroad of the sympathy which is felt for them at the White House.

Lord NAPIER will soon settle down regularly and comfortably. At first he had an idea of perching on the Heights of Georgetown, but became convinced of its error in a social aspect. He has finally taken the late residence of Gov. FISH, which is to be enlarged for purposes of entertainment, and adapted in other respects to the wants of a diplomatic household. The Postmaster General, Mr. BROWN, had first leased the house, but repenting of his contract, the British Minister very gladly relieved him, and will soon be established in one of the most agreeable parts of the town. As Mr. VILLIERS declined the appointment, owing to the salary, it is understood Lord NAPIER has authority to exceed the pay by some thousands a year in order to conciliate the friendly feeling of the people and Government. Mr. TOUCEY succeeds Gov. AIKEN in the west end of the city, removing from the limited residence he occupied as a Senator, to meet the requirements of his new position. The other members of the Cabinet are mostly at temporary lodgings, and will begin to arrange permanently when this pressure for place is over.

Gen. CASS has established a rule with the foreign ministers, which will have the effect of relieving him of some annoyance. Heretofore, they have always had the *entrée* at the Department of State, to the exclusion of other visitors, and enjoyed a preference, which was inconvenient to the Secretary, and not particularly acceptable to the public. He requires them before being admitted to an interview, to request it in writing, and to state at the same time the special object to be considered. The reason of this regulation is proper enough. Gen. CASS being necessarily ignorant of the views or commuttals of his predecessors upon the various, subjects which engaged his attention, could not be prepared to take them up at the point of his retirement without the opportunity of consulting the records, which he is now enabled to do. And if there was no such reason, there is practical sense in such a mode of transacting business, because it confines every conference to a given purpose, and saves time that would otherwise be squandered without advantage to either party. In England, this rule is rigidly observed, as may be seen by referring to the correspondence of Mr. BUCHANAN or Mr. DALLAS—not that we mean to say Gen. CASS has followed a British precedent. His established Anglomania forbids any such suspicion as that.

No official information has been received that Mr. MOSBY had demanded his passports, as reported. The instructions which he carried out were positive, and in the failure to conclude an amicable negotiation, left no alternative with the President but to lay the subject before Congress for its action. There were inducements offered to the New-Granadian Government sufficiently tempting to obviate any necessity of collision—inducements sufficient to cover indemnity for the losses at Panama, and to leave a large surplus besides. No limitation was prescribed, but the Commissioner was left very much at his own discretion, to arrange the terms by which certain objects would be attained, upon the condition of making indemnification a part of the general convention. The little intelligence which has reached here does not encourage the hope that this question will be adjusted either promptly or satisfactorily, and the rumor probably obtained currency upon that foundation. When the authorities at Bogota come to see that trifling cannot be practiced with impunity, and, in the last resort, are apprised of the peremptory nature of Mr. MOSBY's mission, they may realize the danger of refusing attention to his demands.

In consequence of the necessity and importance of having an Assistant Secretary of State, who is adequate to some of the responsibilities which now devolve upon the Secretary, it has been suggested to invite either Mr. CLAY from Peru, or Mr. FAY from Switzerland, both of whom have had long experience in the diplomatic service, to this position, with the promise of increased salary and permanence. And the President has rather favored this idea, being aware of the value of such counsel in the Department, and the difficulty of procuring the requisite talent.

OBSERVER.

From Albany.

THE STEAMER ISAAC NEWTON ASHORE, AND SUNK BELOW HER CABINS — PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT SAFE—NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD, ETC.

ALBANY, Wednesday, March 25.

The steamer *Isaac Newton* ran ashore at an early hour this morning, while on her way from New-York to this city, between Caldwells and Stony Point. A dense fog prevailed, and the pilot mistook a light in a dwelling on the western bank of the river for the public light, and before he was aware of his proximity to the shore, the steamer grounded. The latest intelligence is that she has sunk below her cabins. Her passengers and freight were transferred to the *Hendrick Hudson* and brought to this city. The steamers *New World* and *Francis Skiddy*, during the day, made ineffectual attempts to draw her off. The *Isaac Newton* is owned by the People's Line, and cost $350,000.

Hon. GERRIT SMITH, who is one of the largest property owners in Oswego, spoke this afternoon in the Assembly Chamber before a full house, against discriminating tolls. At the conclusion of his remarks, Mr. WADSWORTH claimed that the other side should be heard in reply at a future day.

The rumor which appeared in last evening's *Statesman*, of this city, of the loss of $50,000 by the New-York Central Railroad Company is without foundation. The Company have not lost a single dollar by the defalcation of any officer belonging to it.

In the Executive Session of the Senate to-day a protracted struggle is understood to have taken place over the nomination of Dr. BISSELL, but he was finally confirmed.

One hundred and eighty-six bills are now on file in the Assembly.

Pennsylvania Republican and American Union State Convention

HARRISBURG, Wednesday, March 25.

The Republican and American Union State Convention met this morning, and after the transaction of the preliminary business, adjourned until the afternoon, when JOHN S. BOWEN was chosen President, who made a spirited speech, urging union to secure a triumph at the election next Fall for Governor.

The evening session of the Convention was occupied in the consideration of contested seats from Philadelphia. The Committee reported in favor of admitting the delegates chosen under the Republican call. A motion made to admit both sets of delegates led to much debate. No decision on the subject was arrived at.

Kansas Free-State Convention.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, March 25.

We have a report from Topeka, Kansas, which states that the resolutions introduced into the Free-State Convention on the 10th inst., (an abstract of which was published on Tuesday,) adverse to any participation in the approaching election ordered by the bogus Legislature, were passed by the Convention on the 12th inst.

From the South.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, March 25.

Mr. GEORGE PEABODY has arrived at New-Orleans, where he will remain for several days.

There was again sufficient water at the mouth of the Mississippi, and the ships reported outside had got over and were going up to New Orleans.

The schooner *Wide-Awake*, from New-York for Cape Henry, is reported to have been wrecked on Ragged Shoals, in the gale of the 18th inst.

Fire in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, March 24.

Messrs. WEIR & Co.'s cotton factory, in this city, was burned this morning. Loss, $100,000; insured for $64,000. The fire was the work of an incendiary, and by it 135 hands were thrown out of employment.

European Steamers.

NON-ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, March 25—8 P. M.

The Royal Mail Steamship *Europa* is now about due from Liverpool, with dates to the 14th inst., but has not yet been signaled. We have a light wind from the south this evening, and a thick snow-storm.

THE AMERICA OUTWARD BOUND.

BOSTON, Wednesday, March 25.

The steamship *America* sailed to-day at noon, with 43 passengers for Liverpool, and 20 for Halifax. Among the passengers is Mr. A. H. EVANS, an *attaché* of the New-York *Herald*, who conveys to London the new Dallas-Clarendon Treaty.

The *America* took out no specie.

The Schooner U. D. Ashore.

SQUAN BEACH, Wednesday, March 25.

The schooner *U. D.*, Capt. WITHERSPOON, of Camden, Maine, from Providence for Norfolk in ballast, ran ashore here on the morning of the 19th inst, in thick weather. The compass being out of order was the cause of the disaster. The *U. D.* still remains on the beach, but is expected to go off in the morning without much damage.

Western Navigation.

DETROIT, Wednesday, March 25.

Boats now reach Lake Huron without difficulty. Steamers will run daily, hereafter, to Cleveland, Toledo, and Port Huron.

Attempt to Poison a Whole Family.

Henry Beck, a German, 18 years of age, was arrested yesterday, in Brooklyn, by Officer Kurst, of the Eleventh Ward of this City, on a charge of attempting, about three weeks since, to poison George Gregson, clothier, and family, at No. 156 Second-avenue, by throwing arsenic in a pot of victuals which was cooking on the stove. All the family were taken very ill, but medical aid being promptly called, they fully recovered in a few days. Beck, who was employed by Mr. Gregson, fled after his alleged attempt at poisoning, and the Police have since been searching for him. He will be examined to-day before Justice BERNHAM at the Essex Market Police Court.

Fires.

IN WILLIAM STREET—INCENDIARISM.

A daring attempt was made about 11¾ o'clock Tuesday night, to burn the building 176 William-street, occupied on the first floor by LOUIS THOUROT, confectioner, and in the upper part as a dwelling. Several rags saturated with alcohol were fastened to the wooden portion between the stone and entry-way to the dwelling apartment, and fired. The flames were fortunately discovered and extinguished by Mr. LYONS, Foreman of Engine Company No. 6, (who happened to be passing,) before they had made much headway. Had the fire extended, the lives of the inmates would have been in imminent peril, as they would have no means of egress except through the entry where the fire was set.

IN THIRTY-THIRD-STREET.

At 3½ o'clock A.M. yesterday, a fire occurred in the stable of PATRICK O'NEIL, in Thirty-third street, near Second-avenue. Only a trifling damage was done. It is thought that the stable was set on fire.

[Advertisement.]

SPRING CLOTHING
at
EVANS'
Extensive
Clothing Warehouse,
No. 66 and 68 Fulton-street,
Between Gold and Cliff streets.

Black Cloth Frock Coats, $5 50, $6, $7, $8, $9, $10, $12, $14, $18 and $20.
Cassimere Business Coats, $3 50, $4, $5, $6, $7, $8, $9 and $10.
Elegant Spring Raglans, $6, $8, $10, $12 and $14.
Fancy Cassimere Pants, $1 50, $2, $2 50, $3, $3 25, $4 and $6.
Rich Moire Antique Vests, $2 50 and $3.
Spring Cassimere Vests, $1 25 to $3.
&c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.,
at
EVANS'
Extensive
Clothing Warehouse,
Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street,
Between Gold and Cliff streets.

[Advertisement.]

DR. WESLEY GRINDLE'S
CELEBRATED
MAGIC COMPOUND.
THE GREAT REMEDY FOR
PULMONARY CONSUMPTION,
SCROFULA AND DYSPEPSIA,
Has the greatest sale of any medicine in the world for Pulmonary diseases.
Principal Depôt, No. 54 White-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

AFFLICTED.—
Ye who with languor, droop and fade,
Or ye whom fiercer illness thrills,
Call the blest compound to your aid—
Trust to BRANDRETH'S precious pills.
Sold at the principal office, 48 Brandreth Building.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 1 Murray-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

A retired Physician, whose sands of life have nearly run out, discovered, while living in the East Indies, a certain cure for consumption, asthma, bronchitis, coughs, colds and general debility. The remedy was discovered by him when his only child—a daughter—was given up to die. Wishing to do as much good as possible, he will send to such of his afflicted fellowbeings as request it this recipe, with full and explicit directions for making it up and successfully using it. He requires each applicant to inclose him one shilling—three cents to be returned as postage on the recipe, and the remainder to be applied to payment of this advertisement. Address Dr. E. JAMES, No. 19 Grand-street, Jersey City, N. J.

[Advertisement.]

GRINDLE'S
ANCIENT AND CELEBRATED JAPANESE LIFE PILLS,
The great purifiers of the blood. For sale by BARNES & PARK, Broadway, New-York, and by respectable druggists and dealers in medicine throughout the United States, Canadas, Mexico, South America, &c., at 25 cents a box, or five boxes for $1.
Principal depôt No. 54 White-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

TREES AND PLANTS.—PARSONS & Co., Flushing, near New York, would advise purchasers to send in their orders early. The stock of Evergreen and other Ornamental Trees is particularly good, and they are offered at low rates. Fruit trees, shrubs, roses, vines, and exotic plants can be furnished in great variety, and of choice quality. Trees will be delivered at Fulton market wharf free of freight. Catalogues by mail, or No. 29 Wall-street, basement.

[Advertisement.]

☞ "Life in Brooklyn; Its Lights and its Shades; Its Virtue and its Vice," is being performed at PURDY'S National Theatre, with a great success as any piece ever produced on the stage, and, no doubt, will have as great a run as "Uncle Tom's Cabin." Go to night and see it," and also the pantomime of the "School in an Uproar," and comedietta of "Love in Livery."

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS—SOOTHING YET SEARCHING.—Free from mineral ingredients, these pills sustain and heal the irritated membranes of the stomach and bowels, while they expel all morbid matter from those organs and imbue them with new vigor. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all druggists, at 25c., 62½c., and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]

HALLOTYPES,
PHOTOGRAPHS,
DAGUERREOTYPES,
J. GURNEY challenges the Photographic world to produce Pictures in the above styles equal to those made at his Photographic Palace of Art, No. 349 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

JENNINGS' PATENT FOLDING CARRIAGE TOP.—The store, No. 240 Broadway, will be opened on Wednesday, April 1, for the sale of State and County rights. This is the most important improvement ever made in carriages, and must speedily come into general use. R. S. JENNINGS, Patentee.
Waterbury, Ct.

[Advertisement.]

WINDOW SHADES, TABLE OIL-CLOTHS,
Buff and White Hollands,
Cords, Tassels, Brasses, &c.,
Wholesale and Retail,
By WOODROFF & WEMPLE,
No. 56 Catharine-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

TO MESSRS. JOHN I. BROWN & SON.—I have constantly used your "BRONCHIAL TROCHES" for two years, and find them particularly efficacious in clearing and strengthening the voice either for singing or speaking. Yours respectfully, JULIA BARROW.
Boston Theatre, Sept. 23, 1856.
Sold by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The Imperial Photograph, at BRADY'S Gallery, No. 359 Broadway.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

EXTRA FAMILY HAMS.

2,500 TIERCES STAGG & SHAYS, PHIPPS, Samuel Davis, Quigley, and other brands choice family hams.

SHIPPING HAMS.—1,500 tierces glazed, and yellow bagged, in prime shipping order. For sale by EASTMAN & LLOYD, Nos. 40 and 42 Broad-st.

SAWS.

HOE & CO.'S PATENT GROUND SAWS, PLASTERING trowels, &c., can be had, wholesale and retail, at the principal hardware stores, at the salesrooms of the manufacturers, Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st., or at the Works, corner of Broome, Sheriff and Columbia-sts., New-York.

CHEAPEST! PLEASANTEST! BEST!—THESE are the three characteristics of LYON'S KATHAIRON. It has now become the standard preparation for the Hair, all pronouncing it the finest article ever made. Sold by all dealers everywhere, at 25 cents per bottle.

LOOK ALL AROUND
At the various stocks of China, glass, and gas-fixtures, and then come to us and we will show you twice as many goods, and at twenty per cent. lower prices
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.
N. B.—See our list of prices in the dry-goods column of this paper.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN CARPETINGS
of every variety,
lately imported and now ready
at ARTHUR DONNELLY'S
Carpet warehouse,
No. 94 Bowery.

EXAMINE ALL OF THE STOCKS OF CHINA, Glass, Gas-fixtures and Plated Ware that there is in New-York, and then come to us, and we will show you twice as many goods, and at twenty per cent lower prices.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Nos. 631 & 633 Broadway.
N. B. See our list of prices in the dry-goods column of this paper.

GEO. F. PETERSON,
Of the late firm
PETERSON & HUMPHREY,
will continue the CARPET BUSINESS at No. 70 Canal-st., in the firm of K. A. PETERSON & CO.

DOLLAR TOILET SETS.
Another lot of white toilet sets at $1.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.
See our list of prices in the dry-goods column of this paper.

SEWING MACHINES.—I. M. SINGER & CO.'S *Gazette*, a beautiful pictorial paper, containing full and reliable information about sewing machines, and answers all questions that can be asked on the subject. All who read this paper will learn how to purchase a sewing machine with which $1,000 a year, clear profit, can be made, and will be protected from being imposed upon by any of the humbug machines now before the public. I. M. SINGER & CO.'S *Gazette* will be sent, gratis, to all who apply, by letter or otherwise.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway, New-York.

EVERYBODY GOES TO DAILEY'S,
Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway, for China, Glass and Gas Fixtures. Their stock is twice as large as that of any other establishment in the City, and their prices are twenty per cent. lower. See their advertisement in the dry goods column of this paper.

AQUASCUTUM COATS.—TRAVELERS AND citizens are invited to examine this new article of water-proof coats and cloaks for ladies and gentlemen. A small invoice to fill orders has been received from London, and will be opened this day. The few remaining garments are offered to our customers. Their lightness, style and adaptation to the season, entitles them to the notice of gentlemen of taste. LEARY & CO.,
Leaders and Introducers of Fashion for Gents' Hats,
Astor-House, Broadway, New-York.

I HAVE ANALYZED VIRGIL'S TOKAI, AND can recommend it as a safe preparation for perfuming the breath, and an excellent substitute for tobacco.
DR. JAMES R. CHILTON, Chemist.
Tokai, now prepared in such a mild form and increased flavor, has become quite popular even with the fair sex. All who would wean themselves from the curse of tobacco chewing, should try it. Retailed at cigar and drug stores. Wholesale, No. 412 Broadway, up-stairs.

NEW SPRING RAGLANS, CLOTH AND CASSIMERE Frock Coats, Pants and vests also, a general stock of Spring and Summer Clothing, for men and boys' wear. Adapted to Southern and Western or City trade. Great inducements offered to cash and short time buyers.
N. A. KNAPP, No. 19 Courtland-st.

LADIES, IF YOU WISH GAITER AND BUTTON Boots, from 12s. to 20s., slippers, ties and buskins or India Rubber boots and shoes, with boys', misses' and children's boots and shoes of all kinds and prices, patronize
J. B. MILLER & CO., No. 134 Canal-st.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBERT M. PATRICK is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated Safes and Patent Powder proof Defiance Locks and Cross-bars. Depot No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

PRISMATIC TURNING CO.'S STOCK FOR SALE cheap by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 4 Broad st.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ Hegeman, Clark & Co.'s Genuine Cod Liver Oil, by ten years' experience proved the purest and best in use and most reliable remedy for CONSUMPTION. Prepared only by HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., Nos. 165, 273, 511, and 756 Broadway. N. B.—Sold at manufacturers' prices by all wholesale druggists.

BREWER'S MOTH POWDER

☞ Will preserve Furs Carpets, and all woolen goods, also imparting a delightful fragrance. Thorough trial has proved it. Try it and you will try it again. Prepared only by H. & J. BREWER, Springfield, Mass. Sold in New York by HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., Nos. 165, 273, 511 and 756 Broadway; also by M. WARD, CLOSE & CO., No. 115 Fulton-st.; LAZELL, MARSH & BUNN, No. 10 Gold-st. In Brooklyn by R. J. DAVIES, Nos. 260 and 263 Fulton-st., and by druggists generally.

[Advertisement.]

Stearns & Marvin's
WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE.
THE RED TEST IN ACCIDENTAL FIRES.
The attention of Merchants and all others wishing A REALLY FIRE-PROOF SAFE, is requested to the following testimonial:

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, March 11, 1857.

GENTLEMEN: We are happy to say that our Books and Papers, deposited in one of your Safes, came out of the fire at the burning of our warehouse, No. 15 Bowly's Wharf, on the 1st inst., *without injury, being preserved in perfect order.* The heat was intense, as the warehouse contained large quantities of whisky, cotton, &c., and the Safe fell from the second floor, and was *eleven hours in the fire.* We have already purchased of your agents a larger one of the same kind.

CHAPLAIN & JONES.

STILL ANOTHER.—THE 234TH TEST.

MESSRS. STEARNS & MARVIN:

GENTLEMEN: On the morning of the 10th of last December, my store, with others, was destroyed by fire, but on removing our
STEARNS & MARVIN SAFE
from the rubbish, I found my books, cash and valuable papers, to the amount of about *seven thousand dollars, in perfect order.*
Yours truly,
JOHN CANAVAN.
CORONG, C. W., Feb. 26, 1857.
Depôt of
STEARNS & MARVIN'S FIRE-PROOF SAFES,
No. 40 Murray-st., New-York.

THE PEOPLE'S GRIDIRON

☞ Turns Out the Most Tender and Delicately-Flavored Broils, and abates that terrible nuisance, the fumes of burning fat. It must become a universal favorite in all well-regulated kitchens as soon as known. Wholesale and retail Depôt, No. 406 Broadway, New-York. GEO. L. CANNON

☞ Spring Clothing.—ALFRED MUNROE & CO. have now ready, and are receiving daily from their manufacturing department, SPRING RAGLAN OVER-COATS, SPRING BUSINESS COATS, VESTS, FANCY CASSIMERE PANTS, &c., &c.
Also, BOYS' CLOTHING of all kinds in great variety. A. M. & Co. have made large additions to their custom department, and stocked it with a large assortment of piece goods, which they will make to order in the best manner.
ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,
No. 441 Broadway, between Grand and Canal sts.

☞ Curtain Materials and Window-Shades at Wholesale.—KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 291 Broadway and No. 54 Reade-st., have a full and choice stock of Brocatels, Satin De Laines, Worsted Damasks, Lace and Muslin Curtains, Cornices, Gimps, &c., which are offered at the lowest prices. WINDOW SHADES.—Our stock of Window Shades is the largest in New York, and our superior manufacturing facilities enable us to offer these goods less than other houses. We invite the attention of close buyers.

☞ Clothing.—Corner John and Nassau sts., N. R. COLLINS & CO., wish to call attention to their well selected stock of spring styles, embracing every variety of gentlemen's clothing, Raglans, Coats, Pants, Vests, &c., all of which are made in the very best manner and will be sold at the very lowest price for cash. Call and see our stock.
N. R. COLLINS & CO.,
Corner John and Nassau sts.

☞ The Cheapest, Neatest and Cleanest Dining-saloon and Lunch down town is TAYLOR'S COFFEE-ROOM, No. 83 Nassau-st., near Fulton. This favorite establishment has recently been enlarged and refitted in a neat and attractive manner. Persons wishing a good and clean dinner or lunch, at any hour of the day, at prices suited to the times, will do well by giving this place a trial.

☞ How long would it take the Rats, Mice, Croton Bugs, Cockroaches, Bed Bugs, and other insects to take the town, if it wasn't for
COSTAR'S RAT EXTERMINATOR;
COSTAR'S ROACH AND BED BUG DO;
COSTAR'S ELECTRIC POWDER, &c., &c.
Wholesale and Retail Depôt No. 388 Broadway, New-York.

☞ Clergymen and Professors Try CHICHESTER'S DYSPEPSIA SPECIFIC, sure cure, made from the garden vegetables—removes heartburn, sick headache and constipation—does not purge but strengthens. 50 cents per bottle. Depot No. 101 Wall-st., New-York. C. F. CHACE, No. 165 Chambers-st., and BARNES & PARK, No. 304 Broadway, Agents for the North.

☞ Some Hopes yet of being cured of Consumption, by the use of RUSHTON'S COD-LIVER OIL. It lessens the cough, diminishes the night sweats, and imparts strength to the body. Be particular to use that with FREDERICK V. RUSHTON'S name in full on each label. Sold at $1 a bottle, at No. 10 Astor House, corner of Barclay-st., and No. 419 Broadway, corner of Canal-st.

WIGS!—HAIR-DYE!!—WIGS!!!

☞ Batcheler's Wigs and Toupees have improvements peculiar to their house. They are celebrated all over the world for their graceful beauty, ease and durability—fitting to a charm. The largest and best stock in the world. Twelve private rooms for applying his famous DYE. Sold at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

☞ Owners of Country Seats, Farmers and Gardeners, will receive advice relative to the improvement of soils by draining, plowing, subsoiling, manuring and cropping, on making application to HENRY C. VAIL, Westchester Farm School, Mount Vernon, or his agent, Mr. F. MCGREADY, office of the *Working Farmer*, No. 143 Fulton-st., New-York. Satisfactory reference as to ability will be given. Many years' practice on the farm, in the orchard and garden, together with a knowledge of the application of science to agriculture has enabled Mr. VAIL, to give satisfaction to all who have employed him.

☞ Removal.—FREEMAN & BENNETT have removed to their new Store, on the Southwest corner of Broadway and Reade-st., No. 287 Broadway, directly opposite A. T. Stewart & Co.'s, where their friends and the public are respectfully invited to call and examine their increased and valuable stock of Fine Diamond Jewelry, Watches, Silver Ware, &c., &c., feeling assured that they can compete with any other establishment in the United States, in regard to the quality and prices of their goods.

☞ Vergnes' Electro-Chemical Baths—No. 716 Broadway, New-York.—Dr. PRINCE, Medical Attendant. Prof. VERGNES, Discoverer of these Baths, warrants their efficacy in curing all diseases arising from imprudent use of mercury, lead, &c.; also, rheumatism, chills and fever, paralysis, debility and uterine disorders. Novel portable apparatus for giving the baths, with instructions, for sale cheap.

☞ The Only Perfect Pen in the World is Prince's Improved Patent Fountain Pen, patented Jan. 23 and Dec. 26, 1855. Durable, beautiful and useful—the labor-saving Pen. With the many portable styles on hand, we have just introduced an approved style for bankers and accountants. Pencils and other hard Rubber Goods sold at the depôt, No. 290 Broadway, corner Reade-st.

☞ Brooklyn Athenæum.—Dr. HAYES, of the "Kane Arctic Exploring Expedition," will deliver the last lecture of the course at the Brooklyn Athenæum, on THURSDAY EVENING, 26th inst. Subject—*Arctic Life and Explorations.* Doors open at 7, lecture to commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents each—may be had at the usual places.

☞ Earl, Batcheler's new & Co., No. 196 Greenwich-st., have a full stock of the following articles:
EXTRA FINE CHEESE, BUTTER,
F R P H L S
I E D A A
S E R M E A
H, F, E, S, D, T.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SECOND EDITION.
INAUGURATION OF THE DUDLEY OBSERVATORY AT ALBANY.
AN ORATION,
Delivered by Hon. EDWARD EVERETT, at Albany.
Single copies, sent by mail, twenty cents per copy, on receipt of price, in stamps. Apply at the publication desk this office; or address H. F. TICE, *Daily Times* office.

INQUIRE WITHIN
Will inform you how to write and speak correctly; to acquaint yourself with the technical terms in literature, law and medicine—in short, to do every useful thing that can be thought of or imagined, whether at home or abroad, or among your friends or in your business, or on your farm, or in your garden, or at a public meeting, or at a private assembly.
For sale by all Booksellers.

LAUGH!
MORE OF MAJOR JACK DOWNING'S
THIRTY YEARS
in the
APRIL UNITED STATES MAGAZINE.

COMPLETE FILE N. Y. DAILY TIMES
FOR SALE.
From the commencement to the present time.
Bound and in perfect order.
Apply or address, HENRY L. MEECH,
Daily Times office.

SCHOOL AMUSEMENTS.—A. S. BARNES & CO., Nos. 51 and 53 John-st., New-York have just published SCHOOL AMUSEMENTS; OR, HOW TO MAKE THE SCHOOL INTERESTING, embracing simple rules for military and gymnastic exercises, and hints upon the general management of the schoolroom. By N. W. TAYLOR ROOT. Illustrated with Engravings. Price $1 25.

RURAL AFFAIRS.—FRUIT VS. DISEASE.—The Seckel Pear, its Origin and History; the Hygienic Influence of Trees; Planting Trees in Cities a Preservative of Health, &c.; in LIFE ILLUSTRATED. Only 4 cents. Newsmen all have it.

VANDERVEER'S PATENT
ARITHMETICAL TABLES FOR CHILDREN,
For sale, wholesale and retail, by J. B. MORRILL, No. 304 Broadway. Agents wanted throughout the country.

THE CITY.—JOHN DEAN AND MISS MARY ANN BOKER.—An account of the clandestine marriage; Prof. Hume; On Ice Cream; The Burdells; St. Patrick's Day; Sunday Cars; Mutiny, etc., in LIFE ILLUSTRATED. Only 4 cents. All Newsmen *ought* to have it.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.
THE SATURDAY EVENING POST for this week is now ready.

CONTENTS.
THE WITCH OF EAST.
THE LOST DIAMONDS, by Mrs. CROWE.
POLITENESS OF SPANISH ROBBERS.
THE FIRE-EATERS OF ALGIERS.
GENERAL OBSERVATIONS ON FASHION AND DRESS.
A FEMALE POLITICIAN.
HUNTING THE TIGER IN INDIA.
AGRICULTURAL ARTICLES.—Stable Management of Horses—Ground Oats for Horses—Hollow Tree—Digging Wells in Quicksand—Hay for Cows in Summer—Setting out Pears—Wormy Apples—Beans for Sheep—Farmers Note This.
USEFUL RECEIPTS.—How to Cure a Rattlesnake's Bite—A Cure for Nose-Bleed and Goitre—To Produce Civil War among Rats—To get rid of Roaches.
RIDDLES—ENIGMAS—CHARADES—CONUNDRUMS, &c.
WIT AND HUMOR—How Canals was Satisfied—A Winter Tale—Mrs. Partington on the Increase—The Retort Courteous—The Clergyman's Choice—A Just Decision—Slang Terms—Benjamin for the Widow—Fitzmacy in a Tenant—Bumbyisms—The Play-Actor's Excuse.
POETRY.—Obverse and Reverse; The Empress and Seamstress, by CHARLES MACKAY; The Old Dray Horse—Lines.
ENGRAVINGS.—A Chinese Marriage. Young America.
SUNDRIES.—Puppies an Article of Food in England—Lord Brougham's Last—Hearers Weighed—The Russian Police—Humor of Diogenes—Canzonet on Crinoline, &c., &c., &c.
EDITORIALS.—Calico—Living in the Country and Doing Business in Town—Flash Literature—The Comet—What may be Expected—That Milk Story—Our First Society—The Foreign News—An American Triumph in England.
NEW PUBLICATIONS.—My Last Cruise—Vivia, or the Secret of Power—Ten Thousand a Year—The Work of Charles Lever, &c.
PARIS LETTER.
NEWS ITEMS.
GENERAL NEWS.
PHILADELPHIA RETAIL MARKETS.
THE MARKETS, &c., &c., &c.

☞ Published by DEACON & PETERSON, No. 66 South 3d-st., Philadelphia. $2 a year, or 4c nts a single number. Also sold by DEXTER & BROTHER, Nos. 14 and 16 Ann-st., New-York, and by all newsdealers. Price 4 cents. Back numbers furnished if wanted.

KNICKERBOCKER FOR APRIL.
ORIGINAL CONTENTS:
ELEANOR MANTON; OR LIFE-PICTURES.
A FABLE IN RHYME.
JOHN'S WIFE. By W. W. HOWE.
SONNET: "CHARITY."
STANZAS: "MY WINTER-TIME." By JENNY MARSH PARKER.
THE STORY OF HANNAH TRACY.
THE CHILD AND THE SOLDIER.
FLLA'S-LAND: NUMBER THIRTEEN.
STANZAS: "A LAMENT." By E. DUDLEY.
"THE TRIAL." By A NEW CONTRIBUTOR.
THE SONG OF THE BOHEMIAN GIPSY.
STANZAS: "TRUST ON:" AN INSCRIPTION.
MY CAMPAIGN REMINISCENCES: PART FOURTEEN.
STANZAS: "THE RIDDLE."
LINES: "A FATE." By A NEW CONTRIBUTOR.
THE HUT. By HENRY J. BENT.
LINES: "THY KINGDOM COME."
A MONTH WITH THE BLUE NOSES. By MR. STARROWGRASS.
LINES: "THE WOOD-FLOWERS." By L. J. BATES.
A POETICAL TRIBUTE TO VERMONT.
LITERARY NOTICES.
EDITOR'S TABLE:
WINTER TIME ON THE LOWER HUDSON.
K. Q. PHILANDER DOESTICKS ON GARROTING.
GOSSIP WITH READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.—1. A Letter from John Phœnix to the Editor. 2. A Winter Journey from Boston to New York. 3. Letter from a "Strong-Minded" and a Strong-Handed Woman. 3. A Word or two with the Editors of the Boston "Watchman and Reflector:" Pelleted Articles: The Boston *Evening Traveler's* Defence of "Old Knick." 4. "How Deerfield won his Wife:" by H. P. Leland, in an Epistle to the Editor. 5. Promises to Children. Ballads, Pets, and a Slight Dilemma. 6. Death of Dr. Elisha Kent Kane. 7. A Pedal Rosary: "Corns, Peerage, and Synetax," with "Specimens" on a String. 8. Newly-Discovered Letters of Boswell, Dr. Johnson's Biographer.
$3 a year. Single numbers 25 cents. Sold by all periodical dealers and by the publisher, S. HUESTON, No. 349 Broadway.

PORTER'S SPIRIT.
FOR THIS WEEK,
IS NOW READY.
LOOK AT THE CONTENTS.
A Lively Village—By Omega.
Hampton Haunts—By Touchstone.
My First Ball on Goose Creek—By Dick Shonary.
A Fox Hunt—By Gent-a'-Large.
Phenomena in Breeding—By Shoepac.
Instinct in Animals—By Conestoga.
How Patterson Would, but Couldn't—By Bemus.
Larkin vs. Doncaster.
Abner on the Partridge.
Deacon Thorp's P

AMUSEMENTS.

OLE BULL,
The Great Norwegian Violinist, will give his
GRAND FAREWELL
VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT,
At Dodworth's Saloon,
TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 31, 1857,
Assisted by the following eminent talent:
Miss VICTORIA GILLER, Soprano.
Sig. GIANNONI, Tenor.
Sig. GASPARONI, Basso.
G. W. MORGAN, Organist.
H. C. TIMM, Pianist.
Tickets.....One Dollar.
Doors open at 7—Concert commences at 8
Tickets may be obtained at all the hotels and music stores.
Reserved seats may be secured in advance at the music stores of Messrs. WM. HALL & SON, C. BREUSING'S, and SCHARFENBERG & LUIS.
No extra charge for reserved seats.
Purchasers of tickets for the last concert will please have them exchanged or redeemed at WM. HALL & SON'S, No. 239 Broadway.

DODWORTH'S SALOON,
MARCH 26, 1857,
CONCERT FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE NEW-YORK INFIRMARY FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN.
PROGRAMME:
PART FIRST.
Wanderer's March.....Schmeisser
Four performers on two pianos,
Rndob die Wolke (Der Freischütze).....Weber
Miss MARIE DE ROODE.
La Fuite des Amantes (Poeme Musicale).....Schmeisser
WILHELM SCHMEISSER.
Dust from Stabat Mater.....Rossini
Misses G. and G. SHEPPARD.
Reading.....By an Amateur
It is enough, "Elias".....Mendelssohn
Mr. GILZA.
PART SECOND.
Pantasie on march from "I Puritani".....Schmeisser
Duet, Mr. and Mrs. SCHMEISSER.
Twilight.....Watson
Miss MARIE DE ROODE.
Reading.....By an Amateur
Duet, Misses G. and G. SHEPPARD.
Le Jour de Naissance, Andante.....Schmeisser
WILHELM SCHMEISSER.
Song.....Küchere
Mr. GILZA.
Admission.....One Dollar
Performances commence at 7½ o'clock. The pianos used on this occasion are from the manufactory of Erard, Paris. Tickets may be had at SCHARFENBERG & LUIS' music store, No. 769 Broadway, and at the door in the evening.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE,
No. 624 Broadway, near Houston-st.
Miss Laura Keene.....Sole Lessee and Directress.
Performances commence with Overture at 7½ o'clock.
ANOTHER PETITE DRAMA
OF INTENSE INTEREST,
performed in London and Paris with great success.
THE WICKED WIFE;
OR
THE REIGN OF TERROR.
Characters by Messrs. Jordan, Stoddart, Kent, Miss Ada Clifton, Viola Plunkett, and Miss Laura Keene.
To be followed by
THE ELVES; Or, THE STATUE BRIDE,
produced with new scenery, costumes, properties and mechanical effects.
LEGEND.—The mountain forests of Pastoria are inhabited, it is said, by Firies, Sprites and Elves, who, like the Phantom Drummer of Germany, delight to entrap travelers into their realms and torment them with their mischievous antics. Having the power of transferring the spirit, they often, in their malicious gambols, give life to the newly dead. Statues, rocks and trees are seen fantastically moving in the forest, but it is only during the day they retain their fictitious existence; at the approach of night they resume their immobility.
Count Goldstream.....Mr. Wheatleigh Cain.....T. B. Johnston
Prince Jockey Club.....Miss Kate Reignolds
Silva, the Statue.....Miss Laura Keene
The new music arranged and adapted by Thos. Baker.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
The management has the honor to inform the public that
MISS MATILDA HERON
being obliged to proceed to Boston and St. Louis at the close of the ensuing week, her engagement must close on Saturday, April 4.
In order, therefore, to afford the public an opportunity of seeing her in her three great characters, the performances have been arranged according to the following programme:
MEDEA—Thursday, 26th; Monday, 30th; Thursday, April 2.
LEONORE—Friday, 27th; Tuesday, 31st; Friday, April 3.
CAMILLE—Saturday, 28th; Wednesday, April 1; Sunday, April 4.
Being the last three representations of each play, and the concluding nine nights of Miss Heron's unprecedented engagement of eleven weeks, on each night of which she has played to the most brilliant and crowded houses perhaps ever attracted by any artist on the stage.
TO-NIGHT—Fourth night of Planche's comedy of
PROMOTION.
Mr. Lester.....The Colonel
Mrs. Heey.....Will also appear.
WITH
MEDEA,
And a favorite farce.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
R. A. Marshall.....Sole lessee
W. R. Blake.....Stage manager
Doors open at 6½. Curtain at 7½.
SECOND WEEK OF THE GRAND SPECTACLE,
in which the world-renowned and
LEARNED ELEPHANTS
VICTORIA AND ALBERT,
will appear. The drama of
THE USURPER OF SIAM,
with all its gorgeous scenery, &c., composed expressly to exhibit the miraculous evolutions, marches, dances, postures, antipodean exercises, ascension, &c., &c., of these wonderfully trained animals.
For brilliant cast of characters, music, processions, magical effects, tableaux, scenery, &c., &c., see bills.
THURSDAY, March 26, 1857, and
EVERY NIGHT DURING THE WEEK,
followed by an excellent farce.
THIS AFTERNOON, WEDNESDAY,
to accommodate families, schools, children, &c.,
A GRAND PERFORMANCE,
in which the elephants will appear, preceded by an excellent farce by the dramatic company.
Doors open at 2½; to begin with the overture at 3 P. M.
A day performance also on Saturday afternoon.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.
THURSDAY—First night here of the great favorite,
DAVID COPPERFIELD.
Mleawber, as originally played by him, Mr. Burton.
Pegotty, Mr. C. Fisher; Uriah Heep, Mr. Rainford.
David Copperfield, Mr. Barrett; Traddles, Mr. Setchell.
Rosa Dartle, Mrs. A. Plunkett; Betsy Trotwood, Mrs. Hughes.
Mrs. Mleawber, Mrs. Holman; Martha, Mrs. Plunkett.
The original laughable epilogue will be spoken.
The very comic piece of
CATCHING A GOVERNOR.
in which Miss Polly Marshall will play two parts, and dance THE PAS DE FASCINATION.
To-morrow—The SERIOUS FAMILY and THE TOODLES.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½.
Tickets.....50 cents.
THURSDAY EVENING, March 26,
THE WONDERFUL RAVELS,
The charming dansense, MME. MONPLAISIR,
The greatest living comic dancer, LEON ESPINOSA,
MME MARZETTI, LINA WINDAL.
Antoine in.....2 characters
Jerome in.....2 characters
YOUNG HENGLER. YOUNG AMERICA.
Great success of the last spectacle
LA ESMERALDA.
The Comic pantomime of
THE HARVEST HOME.
EVOLUTIONS ON THE TIGHT ROPE.
The Wonderful Ravels every night.

OLE BULL'S
FAREWELL CONCERT
IN NEW-YORK,
Will take place at
Dodworth's Rooms, on
TUESDAY EVENING, March 31, 1857.
Particulars in future advertisements.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS,
NEW HALL, No. 585 BROADWAY.
MONDAY EVENING, March 23, and every evening during the week, the very successful piece of the OLD FOLKS' CONCERT; also, THE OCEAN TELEGRAPH. Preceding which—NEGRO MINSTRELSY.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 25, BENEFIT of Messrs. J. MATTHEWS and JOSEPH R. WHEELER, Ushers. On SUNDAY, March 29, a BALLAD CONCERT will be given, on which occasion NOEL'S BAND, in conjunction with the BUCKLEYS, will appear.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—A superb hit at the times. Another new Comedy from London, entitled DOUBLE-FACED PEOPLE, a play in 3 acts. Performed THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. George Medley and Dick Scrummel, Artists, Messrs. C. W. Clarke and T. Hadaway; Emily, Miss Mestayer. AFTERNOON, at 3, two handsome farces, The Living Serpents, Happy Family, &c., to be seen without extra charge. Admission 25; children under 10, 12½ cents.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—DRESS Circle 25 cents; Pit 12½ cents; Orchestra Chairs, 50 cents; Private Boxes $5. THIS EVENING, March 26, the new drama, in 3 acts, entitled
LIFE IN BROOKLYN.
To be followed by the pantomime of the
SCHOOL IN AN UPROAR.
The whole to conclude with the commedietta of
LOVE IN LIVERY.

AUTOMATON CLARIONET PLAYER, No. 603 Broadway, near Houston.—The figure listens to the piano accompaniment holding clarionet down, turns his eyes, smiles, bows to pianist, raises clarionet to his mouth and plays beautiful airs with variations. Language cannot explain.

THE PALMER MARBLES.—STATUE OF Indian Girl, and eleven other pieces of Sculpture, at No 548 Broadway. Open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admittance 25 cents.

SCREAMS OF LAUGHTER AT SEEING Buckley's "Old Folks."

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THE CRYSTAL PALace is still open to the Public, and contains many things curious and wonderful. The statuary alone is worth the price of admission.

THE "OLD FOLKS" AT BUCKLEY'S every night.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, No. 497 BROADWAY.—The best collection of Paintings in this country. It contains 150 Paintings. Open day and evening. Admittance 25 cents.

FUN! FUN!!—LOOK OUT FOR BUTTONS when you see Buckleys' "Old Folks."

WANTED—TWO YOUNG LADIES OF GOOD education and prepossessing appearance, to join an Amateur Dramatic Association, the expense of which is borne solely by the gentlemen members. Address, with name and residence, DRAMA, General Post-Office, Nassau-st.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—IN THE CITY OF POUGHKEEPSIE, the large and commodious dwelling house and lot, (or piece of ground) being 171 feet front on Academy-st. and 150 feet deep; also, two other lots in rear of above, being 100 feet on Cannon st. and 160 feet deep, having been the residence of the late Caleb Barker, deceased, and within 5 minutes' walk of the centre of the city, commanding a fine view of the Hudson River and surrounding country. The grounds are well improved, with fruit and ornamental trees, grape-vines, shrubbery, &c. Also, a store on Main-st., next to south-east corner of Liberty-st., one of the most popular stands in the city. Also, store and dwelling on Liberty-st., next to corner of Main-st. The whole will be sold on liberal terms, by applying to CORNELIUS DUBOIS or GEORGE CORLIES, Poughkeepsie. Should the dwelling house on Academy-st. not be sold before April 1, it will be to rent.

FOR SALE—THE TWO FIRST CLASS THREE-STORY brick dwelling houses Nos 192 and 194 West 30th st.; four first class brown-stone dwelling houses, four stories high, with basement and counter cellar, on the southerly side of 23d-st., between 9th and 10th avs., opposite London terrace, built by the day, in the best and most substantial manner, and finished throughout in the best style; five brown-stone basement houses in West 23d-st., between 9th and 10th avs.; also the brick basement dwelling house, four stories high, No. 335 West 23d-st., corner of 10th-av. All the said buildings are beautifully located, and afford a rare opportunity for persons seeking desirable residences or investment of their money. Apply to MORGAN PINDAR, No. 355 West 23d-st.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 69 West 27th-st., with or without part of the furniture; house is four stories, basement and under cellar, 21 feet 5 inches front, 54 feet deep, built in the best manner, three years ago; contains all the modern improvements, baths, gas, hot and cold water to third story, range, furnace, water closets, &c., &c., and is complete in every respect. Terms accommodating. Apply on the premises, or to E. DU BERCEAU & L. BOUQUET, No. 142 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—That desirable property known as City Hotel, Peekskill, Westchester Co., at present occupied as a Boarding School for young ladies. It is 50 by 120, with an addition 30x30; lot is 67x260, and the location is well calculated for a boarding school or public house; all trains stop at Peekskill. For further particulars apply to A. HANFORD, Peekskill, or to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—THE SUBSTANTIAL, WELL-built 3-story brick house No. 160 East 21st-st. between 2d and 3d avs.; house 23 by 42; lot 98 feet deep. This property will be sold very cheap, if applied for immediately; $4,250 can remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years. If not disposed of at private sale, it will be sold at auction, by A. J. Bleecker, at the Merchants' Exchange, on Friday, March 27, at 12 o'clock M. Inquire at No. 164 East 19th-st.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, ONE THREE-story basement and sour ser-cellar brick house, 20x36, finished one year, in the very best manner, with mantels, grates, furnace and fixtures, all in complete order, situated on Clermont-av., about 300 ft. north from Fulton-av., where the city railroad cars pass every five minutes, and one of the best situations in the city for health, very cheap and on easy terms. Apply on the premises, or FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 35 Morton-st., on the north side; first-class, high-stoop brick house, with brown-stone basement, slate roof, has gas, Croton water and bathing-room attached; beautiful court-yard in front, 19 by 23 feet, handsomely laid out; fine yard in the rear, with grapevines and arbors, all in good order. For terms, &c., apply to B. D. BRUSH, No. 59 Barclay-st., or N. T. HICBIE, Bank of Commerce Building, corner of Cedar and Nassau sts.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE PROPERTY formerly occupied as a Belt factory, in 12th-st., near Avenue C, 100 feet front by 103 feet deep, brick building 40x90 on front, brick storehouse and stable on rear. The premises are adapted to any manufacturing business, foundry, or machine shop. There is a steam engine, with boilers ready set, which will be sold with the premises if desired. Apply to HENRY OOTHOUT, No. 3 Cliff-st.

FOR SALE—THE NEW FOUR-STORY AND basement brown-stone front house, situated on the north side of East 17th-st., opposite Livingston-place. The house is 14 feet front by 55 feet deep, with bay window, built in a superior manner, with all modern improvements, beautifully situated, commanding a fine view of Stuyvesant-square and St. George's Church. Terms easy. Inquire of J. S. COCKS, on the premises.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST, IF NOT THE very best, house on Murray Hill, No. 39 West 38th st., between 5th and 6th avs., north side. All the modern improvements, of the most expensive and substantial kind. Price, $18,000. Also, the neat three-story brick building No. 41 4th st., in perfect order, with all the improvements. Price, $7,500. Inquire of R. McCLELLAN, No. 41 4th-st.

FOR SALE—NEAR CENTRAL PARK, TWO lots on the southwest corner of 6th av. and 57th-st. 41 is latter street being 100 feet wide, together 51 feet 5 inches on 6th av., by 100 feet on 57th-st. Also, two lots on the north side of 41st-st., 300 feet west of 9th-av. All taxes and assessments (including Central Park assessment) on the above property, have been paid. Apply to W. H. NEWMAN & CO., No. 78 Pearl st.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE AND FOUR LOTS, near the junction of Myrtle and Division avs., Brooklyn, convenient to cars; house large and convenient, 5 rooms on first floor, handsomely finished with marble mantels, &c.; handsome garden, with flowers, fruit, &c., a grapery of choice foreign grapes. Apply to H. STREET, No. 80 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A GOOD 2-story and basement house, Philadelphia brick front, and brown stone trimmings, with modern improvements. Price only $5,500; $4,000 can remain on bond and mortgage. Brick cottage on 40th-st., near 4th-av.; same price and terms. Brick house in Brooklyn, $3,500. Frame do., $2,000. Inquire of S. P. TOWNSEND, No. 82 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—THE MARINE PAvilion, at Gloucester Mass., only 90 minutes by Railroad from Boston. Its capacity about 150 persons. For location, bathing, fishing, yachting or drives it is unsurpassed by any other Summer retreat on the sea-shore. For particulars, apply to SIDNEY MASON, No. 132 5th-av., New-York, or to JEREMIAH FOSTER, Gloucester, Mass.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST-CLASS, FOUR-STORY, brown-stone front houses, 60 feet deep, with all the modern improvements, situated on the south side of 27th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.; one lot of ground on the south side of 22d-st., first vacant lot west from 5th-av. Inquire of WM. BYER, or J. W. FULLER, No. 42 West 27th-st.

FOR SALE—THAT BEAUTIFUL THREE-story basement and cellar, high stoop house, No. 205 West 31st-st.; first rate neighborhood; has hot air pipes, hot and cold water, gas, speaking tubes, bells, dumb-waiter, stationary mantels, &c.—all in perfect order. By ANTHONY J. BLEECKER on the 27th inst. at the Merchants' Exchange, at 12 o'clock.

FOR SALE IN JERSEY CITY—FOUR LOTS, each 25 by 100 feet, situated in South 1st-st., east of Grove-st., in the immediate vicinity of the Erie Railroad improvements, and the new ferry to Duane-st., New-York. Also, one lot, 25 by 100 feet, situated in Montgomery-st., next to the corner of Van Vorst-st. Apply to J. C. BRANTIGAN, No. 63 Beekman, corner of Gold-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.—A NEW FIRST-CLASS FOUR-story and basement brown stone front house, finished in the best manner, with all the modern improvements, situated in West 23d-st., opposite London terrace. Lot, 25x100; house 25x55. Inquire of EDWIN A. BROOKS, No. 150 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE.—THE TWO NEW FIRST-CLASS 4-story brown-stone houses and lots, No. 9 and 11 West 33d-st., 3d and 4th doors west of 5th-av.; houses 25 by 60 feet, lots 25 by 98 feet 9 inches. One half the block suitable for gentlemen's residences. Inquire of WM. FANNING, No. 276 5th-av., between 30th and 31st sts.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOMELY-SITUATED four story brown-stone front house in 24th-st., north side, between 5th and 6th avs. House 21x56 feet. Lot 98 ft. 6. Has every modern convenience and neighborhood unexceptionable. Apply at No. 70 Pine-st., 2d floor, or at No. 45 West 24th-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A BROWN STONE front dwelling-house, 20 ft. 6 inches front by 70 feet deep, handsomely furnished, situated No. 104 East 21st-st. The house can be purchased without the furniture. Inquire of N. WILLIAM STUYVESANT, Jr., No. 55 William-st.

FOR SALE.—TWO-FIRST-CLASS STONE-front houses, high stoops, in Lexington-av., east side, between 34th and 35th sts., Murray Hill, built by day's work. Terms to suit purchasers. Inquire on the premises of ARNOLD & MOWBRAYS.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEment brick dwelling-house No. 93 West 13th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. It has always been occupied by the owner. Apply at No. 329 Broadway, Room No. 37. The house may be seen at any time.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A VALUABLE LOT ON New-Bowery, between James and Roosevelt sts., 36 feet front. 50 per cent. of the purchase money can remain for five years at 6 per cent. For particulars, inquire of HENRY HUME, No. 175 Chatham-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE house, four stories, basement and under cellar; built in the best manner, with all the modern improvements, situated at No. 112 Lexington-av.; price $13,000. Terms easy. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE HIGH STOOP, NEW, SUBstantial brown-stone houses, north side of 31st-st., between Madison and 4th-avs., three stories and basement, with all modern improvements. Inquire at No. 11 Wall-st., Room No. 10.

FOR SALE—THE MODERN THREE-STORY brick house, No. 424 Pacific, cor. of Newhs-st., Brooklyn; the basement well arranged for a Physician. For terms apply to office Lenox Ins. Co., No. 54 Wall-st. N. Y., or to S. HONDLOW, Montague-st, near Court, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE THREE-story brick dwelling-house and store, corner of Bedford and De Kalb avs., Brooklyn, or inquire of BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—ON EASY TERMS, A FIRST CLASS brown stone house, No. 108 First-place, between Court and Smith sts., South Brooklyn. Lot 25 by 183 feet, house 25 by 50. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—THE HOUSE and lots Nos. 41 and 43 Beekman-st., New-York. Inquire of J. BEAURON & SON, watch makers, No. 166 William-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A THREE YEARS' LEASE OF A pretty store in one of the best blocks of the 8th-av Inquire of S. J. GOODENOUGH, No. 211 West 30th-st.

AUCTION—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 31 Delancey-st., three story and basement, brick front 13 rooms; lot 100 by 24 feet 6 inches; in perfect order Will positively be sold at the Merchants' Exchange on MONDAY, March 30, at 12 o'clock, by A. J. BLEECKER & CO.

$6,500.—FOR SALE—IN FIFTY-FIRST-st., near 8th-av., two three-story and basement brick houses, with all the modern improvements. Terms easy. Inquire on the premises, of ONDERDONK & FINDLAY. House 20x42; lot 90x100.

$8,000—FOR SALE—TWO THREE-STORY and basement, high-stoop houses on north side 48th-st., near Broadway; size 20x50; lot 20x100; terms easy; these houses are fitted up with all the modern improvements. Inquire on the premises.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE

CLERMONT-AVENUE, BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE—The first-class, 3-story, brown-stone basement and under cellar, brick house, complete with all the modern improvements, viz.: bath, with hot and cold water, water closet, range, heater, gas, statuary marble mantels, &c.; built expressly for the present owner and occupant a year since; size 22x44; 1 cellon unsurpassed; lowest price $6,000, of which $5,000 can remain on mortgage. Apply on the premises, Clermont-av., fourth house south of Lafayette-av., or of H. JOHNSON, No. 27 Beekman-st., New-York.

NOTICE TO MANUFACTURERS AND OTHERS.—Good and cheap manufacturing locations, possessing many advantages, can be had near by the depot of the Hudson River Railroad, at Rhinebeck, directly opposite to Roundout and Kingston, where coal can be obtained at first-cost prices. Transportation facilities by river and railroad. Also, for sale, a number of beautiful villa sites, from one to fifty acres more or less land, for country seats, unsurpassed for beauty of the river and mountain scenery. Apply to GEORGE VEITCH, General Contractor, at the Rhinebeck depot.

FOR SALE—A TIMBER LOT CONSISTING OF 28 acres at Throg's Neck, Westchester, fronting on the road leading to Pelham Bridge. When this lot is improved the trees could be so arranged as to make a beautiful park. It has also two ponds of water supplied by natural springs. Apply to WM. BOWNE, Westchester, or at No. 75 East 14th st.
Also, for sale three houses, Nos. 40, 42 and 44 Robinson-st., between Greenwich-st. and College-place. Apply at No. 75 East 14th-st.

FOR SALE—ON THE NORTH SIDE OF 17TH-st., opposite Stuyvesant-square, two four-story, basement and counter-cellar houses, with brown stone fronts, finished in the best manner, with all the modern improvements. A large portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply on the premises.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET, AT RYE, WESTCHESTER CO.—The residence owned and lately occupied by Andrew Clark, Esq., with two acres of land adjoining, (more if desired,) one-half mile from the Depot, and near the beach. The house is two-story and attic, 28 by 48, with an extension, well finished and in good order; there is a fine garden, plenty of fruit, good carriage house, stabling, &c., all on the premises. Also, a small house and garden, with 7 acres of fine meadow land, (if wanted,) one-half mile from the Depot; price $160 per year. Apply to P. G. BULKLEY, No. 49 Wall-st., (basement.)

TO LET OR FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT in Phelps-place, (East 50th-st.,) a superior front-story, high-stoop, full-size brown stone house in 50th-st., east of 2d-av., opposite to the residence of Mr. Anson G. Phelps. This neighborhood is a pleasant one, and will be still more so when the rubbish, occasioned by the building of long rows of houses in the street, is removed, as it will be as soon as the weather will permit. Rent, to a good tenant, only $900. Possession at any time. May be seen during the day on application to the basement-door.
A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

TO LET, AT NEW-ROCHELLE—A FIRST-class place, on the banks of the Sound, at the 19-mile stone. The house, lawn and garden will be let without the farm, if desired, or it will be let on shares.
Also, to lease on advantageous terms, three lots of ground, known as Nos. 306, 308 and 310 Water-st., near Roosevelt-st. Apply to DAVID HARRISON, or SAMUEL BROWN, Attorney-at-law, Citizen Bank Building, Bowery.
Also, for sale or to let, at Williamsburg, at a low figure, a genteel, three-story, brick house, near Peck Slip Ferry.

TO LET—THE DWELLING PART AND STORE of house No. 317 Atlantic-st., near Hoyt-st., Brooklyn. The house is four story, brick, five years old, in good repair, comfortable for one large, or two small families, two kitchens in the rear. There are fixtures in the store for sale, cheap; fit for a tea dealer or grocer. Rent low. Possession given immediately. Inquire at No. 235 State-st., near Hoyt-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—FROM MAY 1, THE NEW FOUR-story brick buildings (25x50) on west side of 3d-av., between 45th and 46th sts.; will be finished with marble mantels, gas, bath rooms, &c. The stores will be rented with back rooms adjoining and finished basements, and the dwelling part in floors, to respectable families. For plans and full particulars, apply to T. B. GILFORD, No. 150 Nassau-st., from 12 to 2.

TO LET OR LEASE—STORE NO. 872 BROADway, corner of 16th-st.; is now occupied as a drug store and is suitable for any business requiring display, having a very wide front. Apply to J. H. GIFFING, No. 5 Tryon-row building, from 1 to 2 P. M., or at the new house on 16th-st., in rear of the store, from 10 to 11 A. M.

TO LET.—DESIRABLE OPPORTUNITY.—A party occupying a new house, with all the modern improvements, pleasantly located up town, having more room than they require, will let a suite of rooms to a family of two or three persons. Possession can be had immediately. Undoubted references given and required. Address FAMILY LIBRARY, at this office.

TO LET—AT HARLEM, TWO LARGE BRICK stores, well located for first class groceries; large house on 124th-st., with 3 lots, and all modern improvements; large house on 129th-st., with 2 lots and stable; house and fine garden on 2d-av. and 119th-st.; good house on 127th-st.; all at low rents. For sale, two brick stores, at a low price. Apply to S. B. KENYON, 3d-av., corner 125d-st.

TO LET—THE NEW ENGLISH BASEMENT house No. 71 West 27th-st., with every convenience appertaining to a first-class house. Also Nos. 80 and 84, directly opposite, three stories high, basement and under cellar. Prices exceedingly low to good and responsible parties. J. K. POND, No. 289 Broadway, office No. 26.

TO LET—ON THE EAST RIVER, AT RAVENSwood, L. I., two beautiful cottages, in complete order, containing eleven rooms each. Their location for attraction and convenience to the City cannot be surpassed within the vicinity. For terms, apply to G. HOPKINS, office No. 40 Peck-slip, up stairs, from 11 to 1, or at Ravenswood.

TO LET—No. 386 BROADWAY, NEAR WHITE-st. Fine large rooms on the first story, suitable for a tailor or fancy goods business, &c.; from May 1. Apply to T. H. CHAMBERS, piano-fortes, No. 385 Broadway, up stairs.

TO LET OR LEASE—APARTMENTS FOR families, No. 731 6th-av., each suite consisting of parlors, dining room, 3 bedrooms and kitchen, Croton water in kitchen, and gas in each room. Price per annum, $125, $150, $175. Apply to J. M. DAVIES, No. 66 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE STORE NO. 112 NASSAU-ST., 100 by 25, fronting on Nassau and Theatre alley, with basement and cellar; also, the 3d floor, and rooms on the 3d and 4th floors, suitable for light manufacturing purposes.

TO LET AT LOW RENTS—THE FOLLOWING desirable dwelling-houses viz.: Nos. 150 and 154 Waverley-place, near 6th-av., $1,000; No. 125 Hammond-st., $650; No. 9 Laight-st., opposite Canal, $800. Apply to L. SUYDAM, No. 158 Waverley-place.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY BRICK BUILDing, with the good-will of the lease of one or more lots of ground adjoining. Also, a steam-engine, fifteen horse power, and boiler, in complete order. For particulars, inquire on the premises, No. 343 West 19th-st.

TO LET—THE SUPERIOR TWO-STORY AND attic brick house, No. 309 Henry-st., New-York, containing all the modern improvements. For further particulars inquire at No. 309 Henry-st. The house is convenient to four stage routes.

TO LET—A VERY DESIRABLE HOUSE ON 58th-st. near Hudson River; Hudson River Railroad cars stop close by; rent moderate to a good tenant. For particulars, inquire at the office of LEOPOLD EIDLITZ, architect, No. 206 Broadway, corner Fulton-st.

TO LET—POSSESSION GIVEN IMMEDIATELY, three lofts of building No. 125 Avenue D, with large hoist-way and well lighted. The above building is on three stage routes. ABNER MILLS.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY BRICK WORKshop No. 435 Greenwich-st., 25x55 feet, suitable for any mechanical business. Inquire on the premises, or of J. T. ROBIN, No. 25 Nassau-st., corner of Cedar, office No. 4.

TO LET—THOSE SEVEN NEW IRON AND brick stores on Franklin-square and the Bowery Extension. Apply to G. C. & E. J. GENET.
Counselors at Law, No. 78 Broadway.

TO LET—AN ELEGANT HOUSE, WITH ALL the modern improvements, No. 173½ West 34th st. Apply to E. LYON, No. 424 Broadway, or S. WYKOFF, No. 434 3d-av.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY ATTIC AND BASEment brick house, No. 99 Watt-st. Rent $500. Inquire on the premises.
JAMES WATSON, No. 71 Eldridge-st.

TO LET—THE LARGE HOUSE NO. 166 HUDson-st., northeast corner of Laight. Apply to J. R. GIFFING, No. 5 Tryon-row Building, between Chatham and Centre-st., from 1 to 2 P. M.

TO LET—DESIRABLE ROOMS AND LOFTS IN Marble Building No. 537 Broadway, with privilege of entrance from Mercer-st. Apply on 2d floor, to H. COLBURN.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE THREE-STORY and attic house No. 58 Bleecker-st., one block east of Broadway. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 31 Pine-st.

TO LET—NO. 205 BROADWAY—THE FRONT room in the second story, and the front room in third story. Inquire of WM. H. SMITH, No. 2 Maiden-lane.

TO LET—STORE NO. 33 MAIDEN-LANE. Inquire of ROBT. BENNER, No. 75 Nassau-st.

TO LEASE—NO. 737 8TH-AV., A FINE STORE with rooms in rear, suitable for sale of dry goods, or would be arranged for a bakery; neighborhood good and rapidly being built up. Apply to J. M. DAVIES, No. 66 Wall-st.

NO. 19 STATE-STREET—TO LET—TO A small family only, part of the above house—location beautiful, fronting on the Battery. The house has gas, bath, and hot and cold water. Inquire of THOMAS STEWART, No. 69 Wall-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—THE HOUSE No. 175 Clinton-st., Brooklyn, to let furnished. Apply on the premises, or to PAILLARD & MARTIN, No. 21 Maiden-lane, New-York.

STORE TO LET—No. 105 Bowery, between Grand st. and Hester, 25x90 feet. Possession given immediately. Apply to J. HENRY ANDERSON & CO., No. 108 Bowery, Carpet Store.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—IN THE Bible House, Astor-place, with every convenience, and in a desirable location. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

FOR SALE—A FIVE YEARS' LEASE OF ONE of the finest stores on 8th-av., 65 feet deep. Inquire at No. 381 8th-av., in the store.

STORE TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE, Astor-place, fronting on Astor-place; a desirable location. Apply in the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

LOTS TO LET—FOOT OF BALTIC STREET, BROOKLYN.—Twenty lots on Baltic-st., commencing on Columbia, 105 feet deep, suitable for a lumber or stone-yard. Apply at the office of the HARTFORD COAL COMPANY, No. 47 Exchange-place.

HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—TO LET for six months from 1st May next, an elegant house, of moderate size, with brown-stone front, furnished in unique style, adorned with objects of art, and situated in 23d-st., near 5th-av. and Madison-square, one of the most desirable situations in the City, being open to the south, very airy, and in the immediate vicinity of one line of City railroad, and three lines of stages to Wall-st., South Ferry, &c. Address NEILL BROS. & CO., No. 190 Pearl-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET OR LEASE—From 1st of May next, the owner residing in Europe. The brown-stone front House situate in the vicinity of Gramercy Park, No. 36 East 19th st., large and handsomely furnished. Would be leased unfurnished.
FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON,
Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st.

A BROWN-STONE HOUSE TO LET—IS handsomely furnished, and furniture but little used; will be sold to the person who takes the house at a satisfactory deduction and at a bargain. Possession can be had early in April. Location near 6th-av. and 20th-st. Address MODERN HOUSE.

TO PROVISION DEALERS, GROCERS, OR OTHERS.—Six lots to lease (together or separate) for a term of years, situate in Washington-st., near Desbrosses-st. Apply to J. H. GIFFING, No 5 Tryon-row Building, between Chatham and Centre sts., from 1 to 2 P. M.

TWO PLEASANT FRONT OFFICES TO LET.—At a moderate rent, directly fronting the Post-Office, in the recently altered building No. 68 Cedar-st., (one door from Nassau-st.) These rooms are very pleasantly situated and will be rented separately or together. Apply in the store on the premises.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE, Astor-place, very desirable. Apply in the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE IN MERIDEN, Connecticut, two minutes' walk from the depot where all express trains from New-York to Boston stop. The locality is unsurpassed for salubrity, beauty of scenery, and rural attractions; the grounds well-stocked with fruit and ornamental trees and shrubbery; the house pleasant and convenient, having 10 rooms, besides pantry, closets, and attic; is furnished with hot and cold water and warmed by furnace. Convenient barns, sheds, &c. Apply to J. H. PRATT, No. 57 Maiden-lane.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—OPPOsite New-York Bay, in full view of New-York City, Brooklyn, and the surrounding country. House in cottage style, roomy and well built; carriage-house; one acre of land, well fenced, on the Bergen Point Plank Road, two miles from Jersey City. Stages every hour. Price $4,200; terms easy. Inquire of WM. M. LUMMIS & CO., No. 49 Warren-st; or Mr. OLMSTED, over Hudson County Bank; or the subscriber, at Troy, N. Y.
JOSEPH B. WILKINSON.

COUNTRY SEAT ON THE HUDSON RIVER, OPPOSITE WEST POINT, FOR SALE.—The house is large, contains all the modern improvements. The out-buildings, conveniently arranged, consist of stable, carriage-house, ice-house, &c. The grounds are beautifully laid out, about six acres in extent, and covered with fruit and old forest trees. For beauty and salubrity, this situation is unequaled. Terms easy. For further particulars apply to P. V. RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, corner of Barclay-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Twenty-eight miles from New-York, on the line of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, consisting of 40 acres of land in the highest state of cultivation, together with a splendid mansion and out-houses. Fine view of Long Island Sound, ¼ mile from the Depot. For further particulars, apply to T. I. HALL, No. 71 East 16th-st., from 7 to 9 A. M., from 3 to 8 P. M.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE AND HIGHLY desirable country residence of the subscriber at Upper Ravenswood, Long Island. The property consists of 16 feet front on the East River, running back to the turnpike, embracing about 3 acres, well stocked with fruits and shrubbery, and in a high state of cultivation. The house is new, commodious, replete with every convenience and built by days' work in the most substantial manner, and is in every respect one of the most desirable residences for a gentleman of wealth to be found in the vicinity of New-York. Inquire for particulars of J. R. VANDERHOOF, No. 17 William-st., or on the premises of CHARLES WHITLEMORE.
Also for sale, a lot adjourning the above, 150 feet on river by about 600 feet deep, running through to turnpike.

TO LET, LEASE, OR FOR SALE—A DEsirable country residence on Flushing-av., within one mile of the village of Astoria, L. I., between which place and New-York there are frequent daily communications by steamboat and stages. The improvements consist of a neat 1½ story cottage-built house, in good order, with a wing attached; also, a barn and other outbuildings, and 7 acres of land. Being perfectly healthy, the above is a very desirable location for a person transacting business in the City, for a gardener, the land being under a high state of cultivation. Apply to ROBERT M. FIELD, No. 146 Eldridge-st., or of PETER LUYSTER, near the premises.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—In the village of Madison, Morris County, New-Jersey, a farm of 41 acres, good house, barn, carriage houses, granaries; buildings n

AUCTION SALES.

Absalom E. Nicolay, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, MARCH 26, AT 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern:

$1,000 Peru and Indianopolis Railroad 1st mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.

$9,000 Milwaukee and Horicon Railroad 1st mortgage 8 per cent Bonds.

$6,000 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad 1st mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.

$27,000 Great Western (Illinois) Railroad 1st mortgage 10 per cent. Bonds.

$19,000 Great Western (Illinois) Railroad 1st mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.

$1,000 Sacramento City 10 per cent. Bond.

$30,000 New-Albany and Salem Railroad 2d mortgage 7 per cent Bonds.

$5,000 Hudson River Railroad 7 per cent. Convertible Bonds.

$1,500 Cincinnati, Logansport and Chicago Railroad 6 per cent Bonds.

$61 50 Chicago, St. Paul and Fond Du Lac Railroad Scrip Dividend.

$6,200 Atlantic Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1857.

$1,000 New-York Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1857.

$500 Orient Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1856.

$200 Sun Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1853.

50 shares Tidemasin Turning Company.....$10 each

100 shares Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.....$50 each

103 shares Tesworton Coal and Railroad Co.....$9.60 each

311 shares Chicago, St. Paul and Fond Du Lac Railroad Company.....$100 each

24 shares Grocers' Steam Sugar Refining Co.....$100 each

2 shares New-York Society Library Association.....$75 each

7 shares Manhattan Oil Company.....$100 each

20 shares Artisans' Bank.....$100 each

40 shares Nassau Fire Insurance Co.....$50 each

100 shares Phœnix Fire Insurance Co.....$ 0 each

20 shares St. Mark's Fire Insurance Company.....$25 each

20 shares Peter Cooper Fire Insurance Co.....$20 each

13 shares National Fire Insurance Company.....$87½ each

40 shares Empire Fire Insurance Co.....$25 each

120 Pacific Fire Insurance Co.....$25 each

20 Broadway Fire Insurance Co.....$25 each

20,273 shares Vermont Copper Mining Co.....$5 each

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent this day, and the balance before 1 o'clock to-morrow. The accrued interest on all the Bonds will be charged to the purchaser. Next regular sale on MONDAY, March 30.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.

H. H. Leeds, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & CO.—ON THURSDAY, March 26, at 11 o'clock, in the gallery over the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., Superb private gallery of pictures, selected to suit the refined taste of the present owner, who is about making his permanent residence abroad. There are few galleries in this country that will compare with it. The collection, the accumulation of several years, designed for the private gratification of the owner, comprise some of the choicest works of art by American and foreign artists; among these are paintings by Thos. Cole, J. T. Kensett, J. T. Cropsey, T. Doughty, Wm. Ranney, Wm. Hart, Geo. H. Hall, L. Lang, E. Post, C. P. Cranch, Shattuck, Leclerc, C. Stanfield, Wm. Shayer, Richard Wilson, Creswick, Akkersdyk, Kookoek, J. Ostade, Raoux, &c., including also a few choice bronzes and statuary. The collection comprises the original portraits by Gilbert Stuart, of Presidents Monroe and Madison. These unique works of art were a portion of the set of the five first Presidents, of which the other three were destroyed by the burning of the Congressional Library at Washington—these alone being rescued uninjured. A bill authorizing the purchase of the set had previously passed both Houses of Congress, but was vetoed by President Tyler, as almost the only authentic and original representation of the early statesmen of the country, and by an artist justly ranking them in reputation, both in America and Europe. These portraits deserve to be secured by the public institutions of the country, or would constitute choice acquisitions to our most prominent private collections.

Oil-Paintings.—Immediately after the private collection, the original oil-paintings, Flowing and Haying, by Rosa Bonheur; Cattle piece, by Troyans; The Broken Pitcher, by Beaume; Woiman Reading, by A. Carocci; Venus, by Boucher. The above will be sold positively to the highest bidder, and are worthy the attention of connoisseurs.

T. C. Houghton, Auctioneer.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF NEW AND FASHIONABLE FURNITURE, MIRRORS, PAINTINGS, PIANO-FORTES, &c.—THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at 10½ o'clock, at salesrooms, No 113 Nassau-st., consisting of a large and splendid assortment of rosewood, oak, mahogany and walnut parlor, library, dining-room and chamber furniture; two superior rosewood piano-fortes, French plate, pier and mantel glasses; fine oil-paintings, elegant rosewood parlor suites in satin, brocatel and other fashionable coverings; richly-carved etageres, secretaire bookcases, secretoires, music cabinets, oak and walnut sideboards, extension dining tables, dining-room chairs, sofas, tete-a-tetes, lounges, easy chairs, rockers, spring-seat chairs, marble-top centre, side and card tables; superior rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, enameled cottage sets, hat do. do. do. marble-top bureaus and washstands, hair mattresses, wardrobes, commodes, &c., &c. Also a variety of second-hand furniture. Catalogues will be ready and the articles can be examined on the day before the sale. Parties wishing to purchase will find in this sale articles far better than are usually sold by auction. Every article on the catalogue will be sold without reservation; every facility will be offered to purchasers for boxing and shipping.

F. Nash, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF SPLENDID ROSEWOOD FURNITURE, PAINTINGS, STATUARY, GLASS AND ELEGANT WARE, PIANO-FORTE, &c.—F. NASH will sell, THIS DAY, (Thursday,) March 26, at 10½ o'clock, all the splendid furniture in the private residence No. 220 West 14th-st., consisting of one splendid rosewood 7-octave piano, in perfect order, richly inlaid with pearl; three solid rosewood parlor suites, covered in plush and satin brocatel; large French plate mirrors, richly carved etagere, with plate glass doors and back; do. corner and side; rosewood marble-top centre, side and tea tables; heavy lace curtains, with cornices; French shades; rich tapestry carpets, do. Ingrain and hall carpets; solid rosewood bedsteads; fine and elegant assortment of oil-paintings; large marble vases; do very fine French China vases, card baskets, &c. Also, a quantity of dining-room furniture, two oak extension tables, crockery and glassware, cutlery and plated ware, rosewood bureaus and washstands, marble-tops; rosewood and mahogany bedsteads; best curled hair and spring mattresses, palliasses, reception chairs, sofas, soft beds, rocking chairs; do. spring-seat chairs; China toilet sets; several slight-day clocks, and other articles too numerous to mention. Sale positive. P. KIMBALL, Assignee.

Albert H. Nicolay, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF HYDEVILLE SALT COMPANY STOCK.—The subscriber, general assignee of Kelly, Townsend & Co., will sell at public auction at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, the 19th day of March inst., at 12½ o'clock P. M., by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, eight thousand four hundred and thirty-one shares of the capital stock of the Hydeville Slate Company, par value $25 each, being part of the assets of said Kelly, Townsend & Co., and of the members of said firm, assigned to the subscriber.—Dated March 9, 1857.

SPENCER GREGORY,
Assignee of Kelly, Townsend & Co.

The above sale is postponed until the 16th day of April, at the same hour and place. SPENCER GREGORY,
Assignee of Kelly, Townsend & Co.

A. J. Bleecker, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE SIXTH-AVENUE AND THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET PROPERTY AT AUCTION.—Messrs. A. J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell on THURSDAY, March 26, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the building lot comprising the whole ground known as No. 20 6th-av., between Waverley-place and 8th-st.; built in the best manner, with all the modern improvements. Rents for $1,900. Size of lot and building, 23.2x80. $7,000 can remain. Also on south side 37th-st., between Broadway and 7th av., three valuable lots, 21x92.10½ each in size. $4,000 can remain. Maps, &c., at the office, No. 7 Broad-st.

M. B. Butler, Auctioneer.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF THE EFFECTS OF THE LATE HARVEY BURDELL, DECEASED, on the premises, No. 31 Bond-st., on MONDAY, March 30, at 10½ o'clock, consisting of household furniture, Brussels and ingrain carpets, pier and mantel mirrors, rosewood secretaries, oil-paintings and engravings, marble-top centre tables, mahogany rocking and easy chairs, bookcases and books, mahogany sofas and sofa bedsteads, hat stands, oil-cloths, French bedsteads, mattresses, bedding, &c. Also, dentist's operating chairs, instruments, tools, &c. Catalogues day of sale.

Oakley & Wright, Auctioneers.

AUCTION NOTICE.—MORTGAGE SALE.—OAKLEY & WRIGHT will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, March 26, at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 2 Huntington-place, Powers-st., between Bergen and Wyckoff sts., Brooklyn, parlor, chamber and bedroom furniture, kitchen utensils, carpets, oil-cloth, bureaus, cottage suits, bedsteads, tables, chairs, extension table, &c., all in good order. By order of the mortgagee.

Wm. H. Boyd, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—BY GEORGE NICHOLS, on THURSDAY, 26th March, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 66 Nassau-st., household furniture, comprising rosewood suites in brocatelle and hair cloth, bedsteads and bureaus, tables, sofas, chairs, lounges, loungebeds, wardrobes, bookcases, hair and straw mattresses, feather bolsters and pillows, oil-paintings, silver-plated ware, Terra-Cotta vases, oil-paintings, &c.

P. C. Bulkley, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, ON THURSDAY, MARCH 26, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., Referee, 3 lots on 7th av., between 53d and 54th sts; 25 feet and 1 inch front and rear, by 100 feet in depth. Also, 1 lot on 6th-av., same size. Maps can be obtained at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 49 Wall-st., basement.

Samuel Osgood, Auctioneer.

STANDARD AND OTHER ROSES, CAMELLIAS, &c.—SAML. OSGOOD & CO. will sell at No. 81 Nassau-st., TO-MORROW, (Thursday,) at 10½ o'clock, on account of William Wilson, Florist, West 14th-st. and Astoria, L. I., standard, dwarf standard, running and other roses, camellias in flower and bud, all of the newest and finest sorts. Names, &c., will be correctly stated and warranted.

Joseph Herrman, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, MARCH 27, AT 10 O'CLOCK, A. M., at the Central Salesrooms, corner of Pearl and Willoughby sts., Brooklyn. Regular weekly sale of furniture, &c. Also school furniture, two rosewood and two mahogany pianos, and one large pier-glass. Immediately after the furniture a private library, comprising a miscellaneous collection of new and second-hand books, engravings, &c., with a small quantity of jewelry.

Tunis Morrell, Auctioneer.

SPAN OF HORSES, LARGE SIZE, BOB-TAIL, bay, well matched, warranted kind, gentle, sound, 8 years old; also, silver plated harness; also, covered carriage made by J. C. Ham, of Broadway, complete outfit, but sold as the audience think best, one lot or divided, on FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock in front of No. 103 Nassau-st. Deposit required as the owner leaves the City.

A. J. Bleecker & Co., Auctioneers.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE.—AT AUCTION ON THURSDAY, April 2, 1857 at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, a very desirable residence at Peekskill, 42 miles from New-York and near the depôt; mountain air, fine scenery, good schools, good society, &c. House is 34x38 and contains 13 rooms; garden abounds in fruit of every variety.

AT AUCTION.—VALUABLE PROPERTY, Corner Main and Prospect sts., Orange, N. J., opposite Brick Church, lot 100x150 feet, with good 1½ story dwelling-house, carriage-house and harness, on MONDAY, 30th inst., 1 P. M.

AUCTION SALES.

D. S. Horan, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, TO-MORROW, (FRIDAY,) MARCH 27, AT 10½ O'CLOCK A. M., ALL THE MAGNIFICENT FURNITURE AND HOUSEHOLD EMBELLISHMENTS CONTAINED IN THE PRIVATE RESIDENCE NO. 246 WEST TWENTY-THIRD-STREET, NEAR NINTH-AVENUE.—The assortment is unusually large, and the goods of the very best description and in fine order, and to be sold without any reserve or postponement on any account. The basement contains oak extension table and suite, sideboard, &c.; also, a large quantity of elegant China dinner and tea sets, silver tea sets, salvers, casters, ice pitchers, spoons and forks, &c.; ivory cutlery and cut-glass and Bohemian ware, kitchen utensils, &c. The parlors are furnished with two solid rosewood suites, in rich and fashionable covering; solid rosewood centre and side tables, corner and side etageres, lace and brocatel window curtains, bronze clock and figures and gas fixtures, magnificent China vases and secretaries, fine oil-paintings of real merit, one of Nunn's and Fisher's superb 7-octave rosewood piano-fortes, one elegant cylinder bookcase of rosewood, and lined with satin wood, cost $275, English oil-cloth, rosewood hat-stand, velvet stair carpet and silver-plated stair rods, carved rosewood and mahogany bedsteads and bureaus, fine curled hair mattresses and bedding, Brussels and Ingrain carpets, mahogany sofas, bureaus, chairs and rocker, and a multitude of other articles of use and beauty too numerous to mention. Sale commences in the parlors at 10½ o'clock precisely. Catalogues now ready, and at the house.

William Irving & Co., Auctioneers.

WILLIAM IRVING & CO. WILL SELL ON FRIDAY, March 27, at No. 101 St. Mark's-place, at 10½ o'clock, parlor suites, bedroom suites, dining-room and library furniture.

Parlor Furniture—Consists of richly carved rosewood suites, in crimson, blue, and gold satin brocade; English, Brussels, and tapestry carpets; rich oval pier glasses, clocks, alabaster do.; rich oil-paintings, by the old masters; rosewood and mahogany centre tables, etageres, buffet, richly carved loo tables, ladies' sewing chairs, rich velvet rugs, China and Bohemia vases; Basquet and Parian figures, candelabras, papier maché, reception chairs, with a general assortment of parlor furniture.

Bedroom Furniture—Mahogany, walnut, and iron bedsteads, marble-top bureaus, washstands, and commodes; corner stands, mahogany Voltaire rockers in hair cloth; engravings, vases, candlesticks, clocks, toilet-sets, hair mattresses, straw do., feather bolsters and pillows, ingrain and three-ply carpets, rugs, mirrors, and fancy ornaments.

Dining-Room—Consists of extension table, chairs in hair-cloth, arm-chairs, book-case, oil-paintings, two-ply carpets, English oil-cloths, and all the kitchen furniture contained in the above house, together with the extensive and handsome library, consisting of Voltaire's, Hume's, La Fontaine's, Walter Scott's, Lossing's, and other works too numerous to mention; also, several superior mahogany desks, suitable for academies.

Adrian H. Muller, Auctioneer.

PROPERTY ON BROADWAY, TENTH-AV., 18TH, 41ST, 103D, AND 104TH STS. ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at Auction, on THURSDAY, March 26, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

Broadway.—3 lots southeast corner of Broadway and 85th-st., together.

Fifteenth-street.—3 lots on the southerly side, commencing 175 feet east of 10th-av

Tenth-avenue.—4 lots southeast corner of 10th-av. and 41st-st.

Forty first-street.—1 lot on the northerly side, 250 feet east of 10th-av.

One Hundred and Third-street.—4 gore lots on south side, commencing 250 feet west of 9th-av.

Also, 3 lots on northerly side of 103d-st., commencing 225 feet west of 9th-av.

One Hundred and Fourth-street.—3 lots on south side commencing 225 feet west of 9th-av., in the rear of the last described lots.

Also, 1 large lot, commencing 75 feet west of the last mentioned lots.

For maps and further particulars, apply to the auctioneer, No. 33 Wall-st.

Edward Schenck, Auctioneer.

BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK—ON SATURDAY, 28th inst., at 10 o'clock, at No. 345 Broadway, closing sale of the fancy goods at Tuttle's Emporium. The catalogue will include Boydell's Shakespeare Gallery, the automaton bird tree, bronzes, buhl and rosewood dressing cases and work-boxes, terra cotta and spar goods, Chinese desks, bisque goods, card cases, jewel boxes, necessaires, combs, papier maché, terra cotta and other inks, opera glasses, reticules, Indian goods, silk paintings, fans, brushes, odor cases, jet goods, playing cards, Chinese puzzles and spiders, bone, wood and ivory chess men, cribbage boards and wax transparencies. At 12 o'clock the patent of the celebrated baby jumper, having four years and a half to run; also the automaton bird tree and Boydell's Shakespeare gallery of engravings.

F. Colton, Auctioneer.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTE, LACE CURTAINS, PARLOR SUITES, PLATE MIRRORS, OIL-PAINTINGS, &c., &c.—F. COLTON will sell, TO-MORROW, (Friday,) March 27, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 26 East 15th-st., near 3d-av., the entire furniture of the large house, comprising, in part, two very fine suites of rosewood parlor furniture, in crimson and brocatel, one rosewood piano-forte, 6¾-octave, very large French plate mirror, 120 by 33 inches, lace curtains and cornices, velvet tapestry, three-ply and other carpets, oil-cloths, extension dining-tables, marble-top centre, side and card tables, wardrobes, secretaries, superior feather-beds and hair mattresses, dressing bureaus, China and glass-ware, cutlery, kitchen furniture, &c., &c. Catalogues early on Friday morning and no postponement.

Adrian H. Muller, Auctioneer.

REAL ESTATE ON THIRD AND SEVENTH AVS., TWENTY-EIGHTH AND THIRTY-NINTH STS.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 26, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

Third-avenue.—6 lots on easterly side, commencing on the southeast corner of 39th-st.

Also.—1 lot on the northeast corner of 3d-av. and 39th-st.

Thirty-ninth street.—1 lot on the north side, in the rear of the last described.

Seventh-avenue.—1 lot on the easterly side, 74 feet north of 38th-st.

Twenty-eighth-street.—2 lots on the north side, commencing 101 feet 1 inch east of 7th-av.

For further particulars apply to the Auctioneer, No. 33 Wall-st.

A. C. Tuttle, Auctioneer,
Office No. 94 Broadway.

SALE OF CARRIAGES, BAROUCHES, BUGGIES, ROAD WAGONS, &c., CONTAINED IN THE REPOSITORY, NO. 514 BROADWAY.—A. C. TUTTLE will sell at auction on SATURDAY, at 11 o'clock, at the above Repository (on account of alterations in the building) a large assortment of buggies, road wagons, barouches rockaways, &c., the whole being of the best manufacture and sold without reserve for cash.

Also, a few second-hand wagons; five sets new double and single harness, &c.

Anthony J. Bleecker, Auctioneer

EXECUTRIX SALE BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT.—83d-st., near 3d-av.—A. J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, on FRIDAY, March 27, at 12 o'clock, three valuable lots of ground situated on the southerly side of 83d st., about 250 feet westerly from 3d-av. For particulars, apply to the Auctioneers, No. 7 Broad-st. Frances McNulty, Executrix of John McNulty, deceased. Mill er & Devlin, Attorneys.

Adrian H. Muller, Auctioneer

SIXTH WARD PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A. H. MULLER will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 26, at the Merchants' Exchange, the desirable lot, with the buildings thereon, No 97 Baxter (late Orange) st., 25x100 feet. The building is convenient to the whole ground known as No. 99 6th-av., between Waverley-place and 8th-st.; built in the best manner, with all the modern improvements. Rents for $1,900. Size of lot and building, 23.2x80. $7,000 can remain. Also on south side 37th-st., between Broadway and 7th av., three valuable lots, 21x92.10½ each in size. $4,000 can remain. Maps, &c., at the office, No. 7 Broad-st.

D. D. Nash, Auctioneer, Office No. 298 Broadway.

ASSIGNEE SALE OF MAP PRINTING Establishment, on THURSDAY, March 26, 1857, at 11 o'clock A. M., at No. 18 Beekman-st., third and fourth stories, consisting of large and small map frames, table tops, horses, pasting tables, desk, shelves, varnish, map rollers, muslin, tape, ribbons, stoves, gas fixtures and pipes, office furniture, &c.

J. F. Van Antwerp, Auctioneer.

HARDWARE AUCTION NOTICE.—J. F. VAN ANTWERP will sell THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, at No. 216 Pearl-st., 250 lots well-assorted hardware, cutlery, heavy goods, &c. Also, for account of Underwriters, 15 bags English wrought nails, saws, &c. Also, 100 double barrel guns, 6 cases axe-handles, &c., &c. Catalogues now ready.

Edward Schenck, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF TOYS.—THIS EVENING, 26th inst., at 7 o'clock, at Tuttle's Emporium, No. 345 Broadway, first sale of the immense stock of toys contained in the above well-known establishment.

VALUABLE PROPERTY AT AUCTION.—The undersigned will offer for sale, on MONDAY, March 30, at 11 o'clock A M., on the premises, a desirable and valuable parcel of land, situated on Staten Island, on the westerly side of the Mill Road, and about eight minutes' walk from two steamboat ferries—lately the residence of Mrs. Elizabeth Van Name. The place contains about 8 acres of as good land as any on the Island, with the ordinary dwelling and out-houses, a great abundance of excellent fruit, plenty of water, &c. A map of the place may be seen at the North Shore Post-Office, Castleton Landing.

JOSHUA VAN NAME, Newark, N. J.,
DAVID VAN NAME, New York City, } Admin'rs.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$8,000.—FOR SALE AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.—The substantial, light draught steamer SPLENDID, in good running order, suitable for excursions, freight and passengers; length, 176 feet; 300 tons burthen; new boilers, fair speed, and the cheapest running boat on the Hudson. Inquire of W. SCOTT, with Hoffman & Curtiss, No. 107 Murray-st.

A GOOD INVESTMENT.—HOUSE AND LOT for sale, with or without the stock and fixtures of a dry goods store, in the VIIth Ward. The proprietor is doing a good business, established 19½ years. It will pay 12 to 15 per cent Price $5,000. Apply, by letter, to A. Z., care of Dr. Newman, No. 517 Grand-st.

FOR SALE—A BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL located near the City. The buildings are new, and in perfect order. Will be sold at a bargain. Accommodation for 80 to 100 boarders. Address AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE, No. 346 Broadway, N. Y.

ANOTHER SERIOUS ACCIDENT FROM BURNING FLUID.—If you would prevent them, use the INDIA RUBBER FLUID LAMP, which cannot break or explode. Sold by HAWKHURST, MOTT & CO., Manufacturers, No. 69 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—A DWELLING-HOUSE, STORE and stock of goods, comprising a general assortment, situated a short distance from the City—a rare chance for an enterprising man. For particulars, apply to WM. SNEDEKER, No. 59 Barclay-st.

J. MORTIMER HALL, ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA Territory, dealer in real estate; lands bought and sold throughout the Territory; land warrants located; investments of money made on joint accounts or commission; collections made and taxes paid for non-residents. Refer to DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., MORRIS ketchum, New-York.

BRUSHES.—JOHN K. HOPPEL WILL REMOVE from 337 to 329 Pearl st., Harper's Building, about the 1st of May. Superior paint and other brushes at the lowest factory prices. Machine brushes made to order.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MONROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,

Grant letters of credit for Mercantile purposes. Also, Circular Letters of Credit on all the principal towns and cities of

France,	Holland,	Portugal,	Germany,
Great Britain,	Belgium,	Switzerland,	Russia,
Ireland,	Spain,	Italy,	Sweden.

ALSO ON

Athens,	Constantinople,	Alexandria, Cairo,
Beyrout,	Jerusalem,	&c., &c.

Office in New-York, No. 8 Wall-st.

Bills on Paris, and Sterling Bills at short, or 30 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

BANKING AND COLLECTING OFFICE.
SMALLEY, WEED AND BARTLETT,
No. 54 Wall-st., New-York.

Geo. C. Smalley, Wm. C. Reed, Alfred W. Bartlett, will give special attention to the negotiation of notes and loans. Also to the purchase and sale of

STOCKS AND BONDS,

at the Brokers' Board, strictly on commission.

Having prompt and reliable correspondents, will negotiate and collect paper payable at all the principal points in the United States and Canadas.

References—Moses Taylor, Esq., Wm. B. Astor, Esq., New-York, Jan. 21, 1857.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES.

We issue sight bills on the

UNION BANK OF LONDON,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, Ireland,

In sums from £1 and upwards, at par per £.

Address,

TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

Office of the Watertown & Madison R. R. Co., No. 39½ Exchange-place, New-York, March 18, 1857.

$300.000 IN BONDS OF THE CITIES OF MADISON AND WATERTOWN, WIS., FOR SALE.—This road completes a direct and nearly an air line between Milwaukee and Madison, the capital of Wisconsin.

It is thirty-four miles in length, connecting at Watertown with the Watertown Division" of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, with which it has a contract for a very favorable running connection for thirty years. By this Road the distance between Milwaukee and Madison is 28 miles shorter than by the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad. It passes through a good agricultural and highly improved country. Madison and Watertown are two of the most beautiful and thriving cities in the State, being in point of population, business and wealth, second only to Milwaukee. The city of Madison has issued to this Company, as a loan, her 20-year 7 per cent. coupon Bonds, to the amount of $100,000, with semi-annual interest.

The city of Watertown has issued to the Company, in payment for her subscription to the capital stock 20-year 8 per cent. coupon Bonds, to the amount of $200,000, with semi-annual interest.

The township of Waterloo has issued $35,000, in payment of subscription, in 20-year 8 per cent coupon Bonds, with interest annually—both rate and principal of all the bonds payable in the City of New-York.

The Company offers these Bonds for sale at their office, (No. 39½ Exchange-place,) together with a large amount of 8 per cent. Farm Mortgage Coupon Bonds, guaranteed by the Company.

Further information in regard to the Road may be had at the office of the Company

H. K. LAWRENCE, Treasurer.

Office of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad Co., Pittsburg, Saturday, March 20.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THIS Company are prepared to issue their new Stock, in exchange for that of the Ohio and Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, and Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Companies, upon the terms, and in the manner, prescribed in the Articles of Consolidation, viz:

Ohio and Pennsylvania, Interest to July 1, 1856, and 20 per cent premium.

Ohio and Indiana, Interest to July 1, 1856, at par.

Fort Wayne and Chicago, Interest to July 1, 1856, and 6 per cent premium.

Stockholders in either of the old Companies, who may have assigned any portion of their stock, previous, or subsequent, to the consolidation, (Aug. 1, 1856,) without having had such stock transferred on the books of the old Companies and parties holding the certificates for such stock, are notified that this Company will not recognise the transfer of such assigned Stock, or the full share of the Interest to July 1, 1856, and premium, have been credited to the original holders. Scrip certificates will be issued to such original holders, in cases where fractional amounts of interest and premiums on the old stock exist.

T. D. MESSLER, Secretary.

Office of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company, No. 13 Wall-st., New-York, March 18, 1857.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for three Inspectors of the succeeding election, will be held at the office of the Company at Adrian, in the State of Michigan, on the fourth WEDNESDAY (22d) of April next.

The poll will be opened at 12 o'clock at noon, and continue open until 2 o'clock P. M., and as much longer as the Inspectors may find necessary to receive the votes of electors, but not beyond sunset on that day.

J. M. HOPKINS, Secretary.

The transfer books will be closed on SATURDAY, the 11th of April, and open on the day after the election.

J. M. HOPKINS, Secretary.

CAUTION—TO CAPITALISTS, CONVEYANCERS AND THE PUBLIC.—The public are cautioned against certain mortgages on property in the city of Philadelphia, described as a certain tract or parcel of marsh or cripples land, situate on the west side of the Schuylkill River, north of Market-st. Bridge, formerly in the township of Blockley, and now in the XXIVth Ward of the city of Philadelphia. The undersigned, who executed those mortgages, never had any valid title to the premises, and received no consideration for the mortgages in question. He has been imposed upon, and the whole affair is an imposture, well understood in Philadelphia. New-York capitalists are warned against them.

FRANK BROWN.

Philadelphia, Feb. 10, 1857.

Office of Trustees of 2d Mortgage Bonds of Northern (N. Y.) Railroad Company, Canton, N. Y., March 16, 1857.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTgage Bonds of the Northern (Ogdensburg) Railroad Company, bearing date Oct. 1, 1856, as well as any outstanding Coupons of the said Mortgage of a prior date, will be paid at the METROPOLITAN BANK, in the City of New-York, on and after the 1st day of April next.

H. WHEELER,
President of Board of Trustees.

East River Insurance Company,
No. 69 Wall-st., March 24, 1857.

AT A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE BOARD of Directors, held on the 21st inst., ISAAC E. COTHEAL, Esq., tendered his resignation as President of the Company, which was accepted. Whereupon the following resolution was moved and passed:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Directors be returned to Mr. Cotheal for the able manner in which he has discharged the duties of President of the Company.

CHARLES H BIRNEY was unanimously elected President of the Company in place of Mr. Cotheal.

JAMES S. DELPRAT, Secretary *pro tem.*

Office Panama Railroad Company,
New-York, March 14, 1857.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of the Panama Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 68 Wall-st., (Tontine Building,) on MONDAY, the 6th day of April next. The polls will open at 12 M., and close at 2 P. M.

JOS. F. JOY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (date issue,) having twenty years to run; interest payable semi-annually, or the first days of February and August at the Company's Agency in this City.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

Office of Home Ins. Co., No. 4 Wall-st., New-York, March 23, 1857.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FORTY-FIVE Directors of the Home Insurance Company will be held at the Office of the Company on MONDAY, the 6th day of April next. The polls will be open at 12 M. and close at 2 o'clock P. M. J. MILTON SMITH, Secy.

THE PUBLIC ARE CAUTIONED AGAINST negotiating our notes Nos. 837, 838 and 839 for ($3,254) twenty-two hundred and fifty-four dollars each, drawn to the order of A. G. Jerome, as they will be paid only to said Jerome. JACOB LITTLE & CO.

GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.—The second mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of this Company, due in 1875, interest at 7 per cent., payable half-yearly in New-York, are for sale by

STRACHAN & SCOTT, No. 54 William-st.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS DUE THE FIRST OF April of the Bonds of the Hannibal and St. Joseph's Railroad Company, will be paid at the office of

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

FINANCIAL NOTICE.—THE BONDS OF THE Buffalo and State Line Railroad, due April 1, will be paid at maturity, with accrued interest, at the office of

T. S. ROBBINS & SON, No. 54 William st., cor. Pine.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

INSURANCE.

SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.
No. 31 Pine-st., (Great Western Buildings.)
CASH CAPITAL, $200,000.

This Company insures property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire, on as favorable terms as similar institutions in this City.

DIRECTORS:

Joseph Walker,	Joseph Lawrence,	Edward Haight,
Wm. F. Mott,	Jas. G. Garner	Sam. C. Paxson,
John Haisey,	Richd. P. Bruff,	Wm. Birdsall, Jr.,
Edward Wood,	L. B. Wyman,	Wm. H. Hussey,
Robert L. Case,	Edwd. Willets,	D. Cromwell, Jr.
Wm. Dennistoun,	E. J. Donnell,	Chas. H. Parker,
Edwd. Merritt,	John R. Willis,	John D. Warren,
Henry Barrow,	Smith Lawrence,	Edwd. Cromwell,
Geo. B. Grinnell,	John Allen,	Matthew Mitchell,
B. M. Whitlock,	R. Lindlay Murray,	Wm. A. Butler,
Geo. H. Beyer,	R. W. Cortlen,	S. T. Valentine,
Charles Ely,	Wm. M. Abbatt,	David B. Keeler.

JOSEPH WALKER, President.

Thomas W. Bierdsall, Secretary.

REMOVAL.—THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE Company have removed from No. 59 Wall-st. to No. 33 Wall-st.—Mechanics' Bank Building.

J. V. HARRIOTT, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS

OFFICE OF THE KEROSENE OIL CO.—INTEREST NOTICE.—The coupon for interest on the Bonds of this Company, maturing the 1st of April, 1857 will be paid on presentation at the office, No. 50 Beaver-st.

G. W. AUSTEN, Treasurer.

OFFICE ATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BROOKLYN, MARCH 5, 1857.—The Board of Directors have declared a dividend of ten per cent. payable on demand.

HORATIO DORR, Secretary.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

PIANOS FOR ALL.—THE PH. MUSICAL SAVing and Loan Society, chartered 1856, respectfully announces to the public that they have established a branch of their business in this City. The Society has for its object the monthly distribution of first-class 7-octave Rosewood Piano Fortes. Membership may be obtained by taking shares of stock, valued at $235, payable in monthly installments of $3 50, entitling every member to a Piano of the above description valued at $400. The Society has entered into a contract with Messrs. Lighte, Newton & Bradbury of this City, to furnish the Pianos, which guarantees every member a good instrument. Persons wishing to avail themselves of the benefits of this Society will please call at the office, No. 486 Broadway, at Mr. Dodworth's Music store, where the Constitution and By-Laws may be obtained, and a model of the Piano may be seen, and further information will be given.

H. GOLDSMITH,
Secretary and General Agent for the Society.

A FINE CARVED $400 PIANO—7-OCTAVES, carved legs, City make, new, for $200.—Hallet Davis & Co.'s celebrated grand and square Pianos; Haines Brothers, in plain and carved cases. Pianos of other makers, comprising an assortment unrivaled. Pianos to let. Second-hand Pianos at $20, $60, $75, $150, $175 and $200. S. H. BERRY, No. 453 Broadway, marble building, corner Grand-st.

GOLD-MEDAL PIANOS!—STEINWAY & SONS have again been awarded the First premium at the late Fair of the American Institute, New-York; and also the First premium Gold Medal at the late Fair of the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, in addition to the three already received, making five first-prize medals within the last 18 months. No. 84 Walker-st.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS—GREAT BARGAINS.—Owing to alterations to be made in the piano-rooms at No. 128 Broadway, the large stock of pianos and melodeons will be sold during this week at lower prices than ever before offered in this City. Pianos and melodeons to rent. HORACE WATERS, Agent.

T. GILBERT & CO.'S PIANO-FORTE WAREHOUSE.—Nos. 419 and 421 Broadway, corner of Canal. A large variety of the above beautiful instruments, containing their recent improvement in action and scale, for sale on the most favorable terms. Pianos to hire with privilege of purchasing.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

25 PIANO-FORTES AND 2 PIANO MELODEONS TO LET—At $3, $3, $4, $5 and $6 a month, or for sale, at $25 up to $300. A handsome rosewood 6¾-octave piano for $90; a piano-melodeon for $40. Pianos tuned and Music taught, by Prof. DUMSDAY, No. 295 Grand-st.

THE NEW-YORK APPOINTMENTS.

A Hard-Shell View of the Result—Notes of the Successful Applicants.

[FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 24, 1857.

The agony is over! The New-York appointments, so long a bone of bitter contention in and out of your City, are at last agreed upon; and Rumor, with her thousand blatant tongues, speeds forth, spreading the tale on every side. It has run through our streets and circulated in our hotels; it is flying everywhere through the country on wings of telegraphic rapidity; and if to some it brings a doleful tale, while to others a joyful and proud one, why, such is the way of life. All cannot be winners at the games of chance wherewith men amuse themselves and whereon they stake, too often heedlessly, such weighty ventures. But our business is not with the losers; it is with those upon whom the fickle goddess has smiled!

THE COLLECTOR OF THE PORT.

AUGUSTUS SCHELL is Collector of the Customs of the Port of New-York from and after the 30th day of June, 1857, provided the consent of the Senate shall be given. The Senate will only too gladly do that tardy justice to the New-York Hards which it refused, when, cowering under the threats of the Washington *Union*, it confirmed HEMAN J. REDFIELD for that place, *vice* BRONSON *removed*, in December, 1853. The appointment of Mr. SCHELL is one of more importance than the appointment of a Cabinet officer. It is a recognition, in the person of one of its most prominent leaders, of the Hard-Shell section of New-York Democracy—of the men who pursued PIERCE and MARCY with untiring and unrelenting hostility during the entire term of the late Administration,—who tried the issue between themselves and the late President, at the great tribunal of the party, at Cincinnati, last June, and triumphed *there*,—and who have now followed up their victory, to reap its material fruits in the possession of the first office in the gift of the President *they* claim to have nominated.

Mr. SCHELL is a native of Dutchess County, New-York, and is a bachelor of about forty-five, a lawyer by profession, and a man of large and well-invested property. He has never held any office whatever, unless it be that of Notary Public, in the course of his profession. He first began to be active and prominent in politics about 1847-8, when he was known as an opponent of the Wilmot Proviso, and a firm supporter of LEWIS CASS for the Presidency. In the year 1849 he opposed the "union of the party," which was eventually brought about by MARCY, SEYMOUR, &c.; and after the union was formed, he joined with WALSH, BRADY, VACHE, and others of the inveterate Hunkers, in protesting against the Free-Soil portion of the Democratic State ticket. It was at this time that the names "Hard" and "Soft" first began to be given to those sections respectively of the Old Hunker wing, who resisted and who favored the alliance with the Van Buren Free-Soilers. In 1850 Mr. SCHELL first made his appearance in a Democratic State Convention, as the contestant of the claims of JOHN VAN BUREN to a seat as delegate from the Thirteenth Assembly District of New-York. The Softs had a majority in that Convention, and used it quite remorselessly. The Hard contestants, JOHN H. REYNOLDS, of Albany, and JOHN Y. SAVAGE and AUGUSTUS SCHELL, of New-York, were successively rejected—and their Soft competitors, Messrs. TILDEN, ISAIAH RYNDERS and VAN BUREN, received in their stead. By this means the Soft side of the Convention was strengthened, and HORATIO SEYMOUR nominated for Governor.

In 1852 Mr. SCHELL was favorable to the nomination of Gen. CASS, but the Softs were in a majority of the New-York delegation at the Baltimore Convention, and they favored MARCY. When Mr. PIERCE was elected, Mr. SCHELL's name was presented on the Hard schedule for the Collectorship of the Port. Gen. PIERCE wanted to appoint him, but MARCY sternly forbade. He was willing that a Hard should have the place, but not the Hard whom the Hards wanted. So Judge BRONSON was appointed, who got into a quarrel with JOHN VAN BUREN, and was decapitated at JOHN's request, and then taken up and put on the Hard ticket, in 1854, for Governor—a proceeding which pretty nigh ruined the Hards forever.

In the meanwhile (in December, 1852) had occurred the celebrated riot in the coal-hole at Tammany, in which Mr. SCHELL, while presiding as Chairman of the General Committee, was knocked down and badly hurt by a gang of Soft rowdies. This martyrdom had commended Mr. S. still more strongly to the sympathies of the Anti-Pierce portion of the party, and when Mr. MARCY headed them off by putting BRONSON into the Custom House, a war upon the Administration broke out immediately.

In 1854, Mr. SCHELL waived the candidacy of the Hards for Governor, in favor of Judge BRONSON; and also declined the nomination of the Hards of New-York City for Mayor. In 1855, he presided over the Hard State Convention which chose the Buchanan delegates to go to Cincinnati, and was himself elected one of the delegates at large. In 1856, he was present in that Convention, being one of those who were admitted to seats on the adoption of the minority report from the Committee on credentials.

During the late campaign Mr. SCHELL was very efficient in raising means in furtherance of the Democratic cause, and procured handsome contributions from the mercantile community, especially from gentlemen who ordinarily take no part in politics, but whom his general acquaintance with business men and capitalists enabled him to reach, and whom his high personal character inspired with confidence. It is supposed that much of the funds so raised was sent to Pennsylvania, and that it enabled the Democrats of that State to keep the opposition parties from uniting on a single State or electoral ticket; but whatever was the distribution, or in whatever hands it was confided, the collection, at least, was the especial work of Mr. SCHELL.

Mr. SCHELL brings the very highest personal qualifications to the discharge of the duties of this office. He has a knowledge of City politics and politicians such as is exceeded by but few. He is a man of much caution and reserve in language, and of firmness and independence of character. All the concentrated efforts of all the politicians on earth would not avail to extract from him a pledge of the most insignificant post in his gift, previous to his appointment; and he will enter upon the office with obligations, perhaps, to remember, but not a single promise to redeem.

The appointment is a serious blow to the influence of Mr. SICKLES. Previous relations between that gentleman and Mr. SCHELL had been friendly. But friends who quarrel, become the more inveterate enemies from the recollection of their former amicable feelings. Mr. SICKLES especially exerted himself against Mr. SCHELL. This morning he personally visited the President, and energetically protested against it. Perceiving the extent and reality of this opposition, Mayor WOOD, who fears Mr. SICKLES, did wisely and well in withdrawing his own objections to Mr. SCHELL. He did not recommend the appointment, but foreseeing that it would be made, and that it would be a defeat of the "New-York Hotel clique," he signified that he should not interpose his dreaded *veto*.

THE SURVEYOR OF THE PORT.

Col. EMANUEL B. HART is a gentleman of Hebrew nationality and profession, an old New Yorker, and a bachelor of rising forty. Mr. BUCHANAN seems to have a penchant for bachelors. Mr. SCHELL and Mr. HART are both single men, like himself. He evidently despises the considerations presented in the shape of "nine small children and a wife," which proved so attractive in BOZ's contested election of Bung, the beadle. Mr. BUCHANAN favors wealthy men, also. Col. HART, like Mr. SCHELL, is a man of large means, or so reported. By profession he is a broker, having an office in William-street. In politics, he is what is occasionally called a Half-Shell, though in all his antecedents and associations he was a Hard-Shell before the return of Mr. SICKLES from Europe. In 1849, Col. HART was chairman of the Hunker or Cass General Committee of New-York; and, like other New-York Aldermen, he stepped from the Common Council Chamber into the House of Representatives. He was elected, in 1850, from the present Third Congress District, and made an able and valuable member of the House. In 1852, Gen. HIRAM WALBRIDGE obtained the Democratic nomination and the consequent election to Congress in that District, and some things occurred to cause a personal bitterness between the general and the colonel, which was at its height when the latter went to Washington in March, 1853, to demand of President PIERCE the appointment of Navy Agent. The result was that Gen. WALBRIDGE defeated Col. HART's appointment at that time; and, last Fall, (1856,) Col. HART returned the compliment by aiding Mr. SICKLES to beat Gen. WALBRIDGE in the contest for the regular nomination in the same district.

Col. HART is a very fine-looking man, of gentlemanly manners, appearance and associations. He will enter upon the discharge of the duties of his new office on the 30th inst., when Mr. COCHRANE's commission expires. The Colonel's appointment may be set down as a concession to the Butterworth and Sickles wing, generally known as the "New-York Hotel clique." It is, doubtless, mainly due, however, to the influence of Col. HART's long-tried and faithful friend, Col. JOHN W. FORNEY.

THE POSTMASTER OF THE CITY.

ISAAC V. FOWLER is reappointed to the fat place of Postmaster, for four years longer. He is *the* lucky man among the City Federal officials; and his luck is partly owing to his own pleasant, gentlemanly and genial manners, partly to the efforts of his many influential friends, and partly to the fact that Mayor WOOD was defeated and driven from the only decided "point" he made—the appointment of Alderman SMALL to this office. Mr. FOWLER is one of the original Barnburners. Alone, among a crowd of office-holders in New-York, he stands, now, a solitary monument of mercy. He has seen all his old associates stricken down and weeded out, and he may well pride himself upon his own good fortune when he finds himself still remaining.

In 1848 Mr. FOWLER was a decided and active Van Buren man, and a member of the City General Committee of the Free-Soil Party, which used to meet in DICKIE's building, up three pair of stairs, at the corner of Broadway and Lispenard. He was always identified with the Barnburners and Softs, and in 1853 he owed his appointment to the office he now holds to JOHN VAN BUREN, who went on to Washington, arriving there bright and early in the morning, and took the returning cars back for New-York the same evening, with FOWLER's commission in his pocket. In 1853 FOWLER was a Soft delegate to the Democratic State Convention, which split in two in the middle, and nominated two tickets. The Hards sworn to all sorts of affidavits about FOWLER's rushing into the Convention room at the head of a gang of fighting men, &c. In 1856 FOWLER was a Soft delegate to Cincinnati, and a member of the delegation which supported PIERCE and DOUGLAS in that body. But all these errors are now of the past. He contributed handsomely of his abundance, when other Federal officials declined respectfully, or refused insultingly, to plank down the cash last Fall, and "he has had his reward," in a four years' renewal of lease for the fat office he holds. FOWLER is a lucky fellow, and he may thank ROBERT J. WALKER and JOHN VAN BUREN for his luck.

THE MARSHAL OF THE DISTRICT.

Capt. ISAIAH RYNDERS is appointed Marshal. There is nothing more to be said!

THE NAVY AGENT.

GEORGE N. SANDERS, Esq., is the new Navy Agent. GEORGE first became known to fame by his connection with the *United States Democratic Review*, and his labors in support of DOUGLAS' nomination, in the Winter of 1851-'52. He waged terrific war upon "old fogies," such, especially, as the present Secretary of State, who is good Christian enough not to remember personal matters so long gone by. SANDERS was sent out to London, as Consul, by Gen. PIERCE. He distinguished himself there. He issued proclamations and manifestos to the oppressed nationalities, threw open his house to entertain Republican refugees, learned to sing the Marseilles Hymn, and went in for Rouge Republicanism, fraternity, and a universal revolutionary scrimmage in Europe. The Senate unfortunately cut off our Consul in the midst of his greatness, and recalled him to America. He entered upon the campaign in favor of BUCHANAN, and worked hard for his nomination. When BUCHANAN was nominated, GEORGE worked hard for his election. When he was elected, GEORGE, still indomitable, worked hard to make a Cabinet for him. ROBERT J. WALKER was brought forward. GEORGE worked, wrote, rode, and sat up o' nights, for months together, to make WALKER Secretary of State. The effort failed, but it gave WALKER such prominence as enables him now to ask SANDERS' appointment in turn, from Mr. BUCHANAN, and to obtain it.

THE NAVAL OFFICER.

The Naval Officer, BRODHEAD, holds on till his term expires, on the 31st December next. The United States District Attorney, MCKEON, has nearly two years yet to serve. There will be no removals, save for cause, among Democratic incumbents of the chief offices.

RESUME.

As a whole, the appointments are pretty good ones. They might have been worse. The Dickinson Hards have the Collector—nothing else. The Van Buren Softs have only the Postmaster: but there still remain in office several gentlemen of the Marcy Soft wing, such as Mr. CISCO, the Sub-Treasurer; RYNDERS, who is promoted from Deputy-Surveyor to Marshal, and BRODHEAD, Naval Officer. The present cast is rather more friendly, in appearance, to the Wilmot and Douglas section of the party than to that which already begins to look to RUSK of Texas and DANIEL S. DICKINSON, "the Sage of Binghamton," for the Presidential succession. The "New York Hotel clique" have evidently, with the aid of Col. FORNEY, "run in" their picked men in all the places save the Collectorship. HART, FOWLER, RYNDERS and SANDERS are all "New-York Hotel" men. SCHELL would also have been the candidate of this "clique" had he not opposed the recommendation of WALKER for a Cabinet place, which was so generally signed last Winter. Again, all the Dickinson Hards, except SCHELL, have been slaughtered. SAM FOWLER, GIDEON J. TUCKER, JOSIAH SUTHERLAND, WILLIAM N. MCINTYRE, THOMAS J. BARR, PHILIP HAMILTON, LEGRAND CAPERS, and others of this stamp, were candidates, and are defeated. On the Soft side, WILLIAM H. LUDLOW, ANSON HERRICK, SAMUEL J. TILDEN, WILSON SMALL, &c., have met a similar fate. It is thus that all factions have been partially unsuccessful and partially unfortunate, and Mr. BUCHANAN has inaugurated his Administration upon the principle of a division of the plunder, and a recommendation that the recipients shake hands all around. As for those whose ventures have drawn blanks in this political lottery, they will please pay their board bills before leaving Washington.

A. LOOKER ON.

STATE AFFAIRS.

Bills from the House Committee of Ways and Means—Lunatic Asylums—License and Prohibition—Efforts to Defeat the Charter—Lionising Gen. Wool, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

ALBANY, Wednesday, March 25.

The entire time of the House was yesterday occupied in considering bills reported by the Committee on Ways and Means. As always, when the exchequer is the topic, the debate was earnest and protracted—frequently made of close reasoning and legitimate deductions—still more frequently only superficial and plausible. One of the most meritorious bills that has ever emanated from the Committee, was that increasing the compensation of the Deputy Comptroller, PHILIP PHELPS. As long as I can recollect the existence of the State, Mr. PHELPS has occupied his present position. No matter what might be the shiftings and vicissitudes of politics, no man elected to the office of Comptroller ever thought seriously of dispensing with the services of Mr. PHELPS. And there behind the same desk he has devoted a life-time to the honest, faithful and courteous discharge of the duties of a responsible and laborious position. The Legislature honors itself and honors the State when it recognizes and pays tribute to such a public servant. I am glad to say that in a Republican Legislature, where Mr. PHELPS has but few political, though many personal, friends, the bill increasing his compensation was passed upon without a dissenting voice.

The bill to pay certain Judges and other persons who had been contestants for various offices, elicited much talk and some cider. The items for Judges COWLES and DAVIES were knocked out first—then followed three or four other little jokers, and then, sadly emasculated, the bill was ordered to a third reading. "Hamlet, with the character of Hamlet omitted," by particular request.

In the evening, the bill to provide for locating two new Lunatic Asylums was taken up, turned up, somewhat deranged in the handling, and finally ordered to a third reading, much to the disgust of certain gentlemen who did not exactly relish the new turn given to the project by the amendments made.

Speaking of lunatics, puts me in mind of the lobby. If the Assembly wastes another entire day in the consideration of public measures, to the neglect of the thousand and one "little bills" in which the lobby here have enlisted their sympathies, I am afraid there would be a pressing necessity for more than two lunatic asylums. Our sufferings—we of the third and fourth estate—were last evening intolerable. We had on the most indignant looks, which, if further aggravated, will eventuate in perfect frenzy. Let me implore members to avert such a catastrophe, which they can only do by turning their attention at once to such measures as the lobby feel are urgently demanded by their immediate constituents. Having done their duty in this respect, if there are any measures in which that great goose, the public, feels much interest, let them stay a time over the hundred days, and give them fitting deliberation.

Prohibition or License—which shall it be? Puzzling, is it not? I think if the Court of Appeals would construe the constitution either more freely or more closely, the Senate would yesterday have adhered to prohibition, instead of dropping rifle into the license hopper, as it did last evening, after a debate protracted through five hours—of which for particulars see customary dispatches.

I think the Senate has not acted wisely—or rather that it has hastily, and without paper light and knowledge. Had the upper House have waited patiently, and as befits Senatorial dignity, until the bill introduced in the Assembly, by Mr. HANFORD, had been duly sent up, there can hardly be a doubt that they would have been relieved from the tedious debate of yesterday, and the disagreeable necessity of choosing between two systems, each of which has become obsolete. Hoping to delay further action in the Senate, until Mr. HANFORD's proposition shall come unmatured, I make the following synopsis of the leading features:

SECTION 1. Provides that no person, resident (this covers niggers, notwithstanding TANEY) of this State, shall drink spirituous liquors, unless he or she be licensed.

SEC. 2. Any Justice or Alderman may issue licenses to drink, upon the following terms:

For lager-bier, or domestic wine, 50 cents.
For strong beer, porter, ale, or cider, 75 cents.
For whisky, or domestic liquor, $1.
For brandy, or imported liquor, $1 50.
For champagne, or foreign wines, $2.

Such license shall be signed by the Justice, and have annexed a certificate, by the County Clerk, that such signature is genuine.

SEC. 3. No license shall be granted to any married woman, except by written consent of her husband—nor to any minor, except upon consent of parent or master.

SEC. 4. No person shall sell or give away liquor, except to a person producing his license; any offence is deemed a misdemeanor.

SEC. 5. The proceeds of license to be paid into the County Treasury.

SEC. 6. Any person arrested for gross intoxication has his license revoked.

SEC. 7. Clergymen and members of the press exempted from operations of this act.

There, Messrs. Senators, why not abandon your old-time notions, and take hold of this straightforward, practical, off-hand, feasible way of "preventing intemperance, pauperism and crime."

The House now being engaged in the third reading of bills, I have strong hopes that the Charter will be reached. You would be amazed, if you could realize the efforts that have been made by interested parties to defeat this measure. It is openly boasted by the spoliators that they have *bought*—aye, that is the word—votes enough to defeat the bill, and that numbers of those who should be in favor of the proposed enactment, will be absent, which is equivalent to a negative. I hope the result will prove that these boasts and fears will not be realized. And yet, there seems now something more than "moral convictions" for what I have expressed.

"Methinks I hear a lion in the lobby roar,
Say, Mr. Speaker, shall I shut the door,
Or shall I let the raging monster in,
And see if we can turn him out again?"

We were in the wool here yesterday—both in Senate and Assembly. Some enthusiastic individual having caught a glimpse of Brigadier-General WOOL, as he passed through the rotunda of the Capitol, rushed breathless to the Senate, and imparted the important information that a live hero was within catching distance. Forthwith a most entangling web of legislative yarn was wove around the General, drawing him gradually up to the Senate, and at last precipitating him bodily within the embraces of the circle. He was walked round the cage—roaring quietly as a sucking dove—and introduced, individually, to each of the Senators—speechifying, preceding and following—and at last retired, leaving Senators standing and in silence bowing their adieus.

The news of this adoration of the wise men upstairs soon pervaded the Assembly, which was forthwith impelled by an ardent desire to go and do likewise. The House were in Committee of the Whole—where resolutions are not entertained—but upon receiving notice of the presence of the lion, one gentleman moved to report progress on bills then pending, that the House might invite Gen. WOOL inside of the railing. The Committee transmuted itself into the body of the House, and the House accepted the report, Mr. JAMES J. REILLEY, without waiting for the formality of a resolution, moved that the General be invited to a seat. Another gentleman was preparing a resolution, but thanked the gentleman who had anticipated him. Another gentleman had a resolution already prepared, but would waive its introduction, and go for the motion. Still a fourth gentleman would prepare a resolution, as soon as he could catch a reporter to write it. There was no resisting this quartette, and General WOOL was invited in, escorted by the four gentlemen who had been so anxious to resolve so to do. He was addressed by the Speaker, and he addressed the Speaker, and then passed out through the cloak room, where he was further addressed, and further addressed.

There is an old adage that "if a man should set out calling things by their right names, he would be knocked down before he got to the corner of the street." At the risk of the knock down, I am going to call this lionizing by its right name, and to say, that whether it be EVERETT or WOOL, orator or soldier, Doughface or Hard-Shell, this inviting of prominent persons to interrupt the progress of legislative bodies, and to intrude them on the floor of the Senate or Assembly, is not only in bad taste, but highly improper, and unworthy of the sovereign power of the State.

Senator KING to-day moves among his fellow-citizens, untrammeled by such man-worship. Senator SEWARD will to-morrow, or the day after, or at some period, meet and recognize his political and personal friends, in the ante-chamber or vestibule, as a private individual—avoiding and repelling any public recognition. Why then, should doughface and trimming EVERETT, or the soldier WOOL, be paraded up the aisles of the Senate and Assembly?

The supply bill of last year, with the amendments of the Senate, was passed through the Assembly this morning, so that agony is over, and we are free again to fight for another dip.

The bill to amend the law of 1814. Trinity Church again. This was the special order in the Senate. It was discussed on the part of the friends of the proposed amendments by Senator NOXON. Without taking any question, the Senate adjourned. Vast numbers of petitions in opposition to any interference in the affairs of Trinity Church are being presented daily, and are producing a marked effect.

The County of Schuyler was erected three years ago, by the Legislature Commissioners were appointed to run boundary lines, locate county buildings, etc., which labor they duly performed. Unfortunately they accepted a conditional deed for the land donated—on which the county buildings were to be erected. I say unfortunately, for ever since the affairs of the county of Schuyler have occupied more of the time of the Legislature, and have been more elaborately discussed than any question a State policy during the same period—if I except the consideration and discussion of the Maine law. At first I had a rather clearly-defined idea of what was the matter in dispute—that is the exact bone over which the two parties were growling. But lately the merits of the question have had to play subordinate to a constitutional issue—which has so befogged me that I despair of penetrating through the mist. The truth has got so low down in the Constitutional well, that no layman's bucket will ever reach it. But this I do know, that after a struggle of three Winters, the Assembly has so far sided with the friends of the location selected by the Commissioners, as to order to a third reading the bill legalizing their acts. I presume, therefore, that it will pass the House, and as the Senate last year passed a similar act—and is by that committed—that we shall be able to get shut of Schuyler County, for at least one session.

LEO.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Wednesday, March 25.

Remonstrances were presented in large numbers, numerously signed, from all parts of the State against repeal or modification of the law of 1848 relative to Trinity Church.

A statement was put in from Christ Church, Troy, that Trinity Church had released it in 1851 from a mortgage of $2,500.

Mr. C. P. SMITH reported favorably on the bill to incorporate the Lake Erie and Lake Michigan Transit Ship Canal.

The bill to make certain and record marriages was then passed.

The Senate then went into Executive Session.

EVENING SESSION.

A number of Assembly bills were passed, among other, the bills to incorporate the Excelsior College, New-York; to amend the Charter of the United States Inebriate Asylum; to extend the time for the completion of the Utica and Binghamton Railroad.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Wednesday, March 25.

A complete flood of remonstrances were put in from Episcopal Churches, and from all parts of the State, against any modification or repeal of the law of 1814, relative to Trinity Church.

PETITIONS.

For the protection of citizens of New-York.

For and against equalization of the Canal tolls.

Against the purchase of the Crystal Palace, New-York.

For the collection of tolls on railroads running parallel with the Erie Canal.

For the amendment of the Usury laws.

ON OTHER SUBJECTS.

Mr. JOHN J. REILLY reported favorably on the bill to open Second-avenue to Harlem River.

Mr. VARNUM reported against the bill relative to the redemption of Safety Fund Bank-notes. The report was agreed to.

Mr. POMEROY reported favorably on the Senate bill amending the General Insurance law.

Mr. WAKEMAN reported favorably on the bill to incorporate the New-York Harbor Steam Tow-Boat Company.

Mr. VARNUM reported favorably on the bill for the relief of poor laborers in New-York, and relative to collection of arrears in water rates, New-York.

Mr. COX reported favorably on the bill amending the New-York District Court Law.

Concurrent resolutions, fixing the 2d of April for the election of a Regent to the University, New-York, in place of ROBERT KELLY, deceased, were introduced.

The House then agreed to meet at 9 A. M., after Tuesday next.

The Committee on the Judiciary reported a resolution to remove Judge WATSON from his seat in the Supreme Court of the State.

The consideration of the resolution was postponed one week.

The concurrent resolutions abolishing property qualifications in regard to colored voters were called up.

Under the previous question, Mr. VARNUM's amendment requiring all voters to be able to read the English language was lost, by ayes 13; nays 88.

The resolutions as received from the Senate were then adopted, by ayes 75; nays 27.

Those voting in the negative were all Democratic members.

EVENING SESSION.

The House took from the table the motion to reconsider the vote on the Senate's amendment to the Supply bill, and adopted the same.

The amendment of the Senate was then concurred in.

LONG ISLAND.

☞ Messrs. M'CREADY, MOTT and BRUNDAGE, whose camphene and alcohol distillery was partially destroyed by fire in Brooklyn, Tuesday night, estimate their loss at about $30,000, upon which there is an insurance of $27,000. All of the insurance is in New-York City offices, except $2,000 in the Phœnix of Brooklyn.

☞ Mayor POWELL, of Brooklyn, has added another to his staff of orderlies in waiting, by promoting Officer HANOVAN, of the First District Police. Officer HANOVAN has been heretofore stationed at the South Ferry, and that post is now left without an officer.

Shooting.

A fight occurred in the Eastern District of Brooklyn, on Tuesday night, during which JOHN WEEKS was shot in the shoulder, and another man had his shoulder blade broken. The police were not disturbed.

☞ Workmen, for several days past, have been excavating in the old Potter's Field, at the corner of Boerum and Livingston streets, Brooklyn, and have, of course, brought to light a great many human skeletons. Some of these have been carried off as prizes by boys, but most of them have been used thus far to fill up sunken lots. Would it not be a little more reputable for the authorities to have these remains decently interred?

NEW-JERSEY.

Sudden Death of a Pilot.

At 7½ o'clock last evening, as THOMAS NORRIS, one of the New-York pilots, was passing along Hudson-street, near Grand-street, in Jersey City, he caught hold of a railing, and falling easily to the sidewalk, died instantly. He had just arrived in charge of a vessel from Sandy Hook, and landed at the foot of Grand-street. He probably died of disease of the heart. Dr. CONNOR of the Cunard steamship *Africa* was called, but found life extinct. The deceased resided with his family in Brooklyn, and was about fifty years of age. His body was taken to the police station, where an inquest will be held to-day.

GAS REDUCED (?).—The Jersey City Gas Company announce a reduction in the price of gas from $3 50 to $3 per thousand cubic feet, to take effect on the 1st of July. Will the result be the same as in New-York—the lower the price, the larger the gas-bills of consumers? Reductions of gas-tariffs are not always so promising as they seem. Jersey City people will be thankful if their Company fail to follow the example of the New-York Companies.

THE JUNCTION OF MONTGOMERY-STREET'S TWO HALVES.—A year or two ago, the small cottages in Gregory-street, which intervene between the two parts of Montgomery-street, were vacated, in order to afford opportunity for effecting the extension ordered by the Common Council of Jersey City. The work was not done that year, and in the following Spring the houses were again occupied. It is understood that the effort failed from the opposition of property-holders who thought their taxes already high enough, and whose dread of being considered liberal interfered with the manifestations of public spirit which Jersey City might otherwise have exhibited. A movement is agitated this Spring for the resumption of the battle with the property-holders. The Common Council should cause a fair estimate of the expense of the work to be made, and present the result for the consideration of the citizens. The rise in the value of the property on the line of Montgomery-street, which would result from the extension of that thoroughfare, will clearly offset the labor and cost of cutting through. The Spring should not be allowed to pass without action in this matter.

NOMINATIONS.—In the First Ward of Jersey City, a meeting of citizens was held on Tuesday evening, at which L. S. BARNUM, and C. H. WINFIELD were nominated for Aldermen for the term of two years, and J. W. ORR for the term of one year to fill a vacancy.

Suicide.

A man named VAN BENSCHOTEE committed suicide on Tuesday evening, in Bergen, by shooting himself through the heart.

Railroad Accident.

The night express passenger train coming East on the New-York and Erie Railroad, ran off the track at Hancock, on Tuesday afternoon. The locomotive went down a bank 20 feet, and one passenger car was broken up, but no one was killed or seriously hurt. The fireman had his hand hurt.

MARRIED.

CARTEE—BENEDICT.—In this City, on Wednesday, March 25, at the Madison-square Church, by Rev. Wm. Adams, D. D., PETER CARTEE to MARY LOUISE, eldest daughter of Jesse W. Benedict, all of this City.

THISTLE—BOYD.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, March 25, by Rev. J. A. Spencer, JOHN THISTLE to RACHEL, second daughter of Edward Boyd, of Sandholes, (near Cookstown,) County Tyrone, Ireland.

FINDLEY—WHITTEMORE.—In Grace Church, Brooklyn Heights, on Tuesday, March 24, by Rev. Jared B. Flagg, ALEXANDER G. FINDLEY, of Glasgow, Scotland, to CHARLOTTE E., daughter of the late Thomas Whittemore, Esq., of New-York.

CARMAN—ROSE.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, March 25, at the residence of D. B. Baylis, Esq., by Rev. Dr. Lord, CHARLES CARMAN, of South Haven, and Miss EMILY ROSE, of Fire Place, L. I.

DIED.

NEWCOMB.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, March 25, at his residence, No. 55 London-Terrace, Hon. OBADIAH NEWCOMB, in the 70th year of his age.

Due notice of the funeral will be given hereafter.

PECK.—In this City, on Tuesday, March 24, ELLA, youngest child of G. M. and Sarah Peck.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at No. 203 West 24th-st., this day (Thursday,) at 2 o'clock P. M.

COLGATE.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, March 25, WILLIAM COLGATE, in the 75th year of his age.

FLANAGAN.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, March 24, Miss CATHARINE FLANAGAN, of County Waterford, Ireland, in the 23d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her brother, No. 100 Mott st. Her remains will be taken to Calvary Cemetery for interment.]

Sister, again thou art bereft:
Another bath thy circle left;
Another link which formed the chain
That bound to earth, is rent in twain.
But while stern sorrow thrills thy breast,
Lo! she, now, is at rest.

OPELL.—In this City, on Wednesday, March 25, of marasmus, JOHN MCILVAIN, only child of James and Mary Ann Odell, aged 8 months and 24 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his uncle, No. 66 9th av., this day, (Thursday,) 26th inst.

RICKS.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, March 25, of consumption, JOHN RICKS, printer, in the 25th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family, also the members of the New-York Typographical Union, No. 6, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 124 Hudson-av., this (Thursday) afternoon, the 26th inst., at 3 o'clock.

☞ Tennessee papers please copy.

LUPTON.—At Bloomington, Ill., Mrs. JULIA LUPTON, widow of the late Wm. Lupton, of New-York, in the 67th year of her age.

CARLIN.—In this City, on Monday, March 23, of consumption, JOHN CARLIN, aged 36 years.

The body will be interred in Greenwood. The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No 557 Greenwich-st., at 2 o'clock P. M., Thursday, 26th inst., without further notice.

PATTERSON.—In this City, on Tuesday, March 24, Mrs. JOHANNAH, widow of the late Morris Patterson, and daughter of the late Rutger Van Brunt, of Long Island.

Her relatives and friends, and those of her son-in-law, John Hart, M. D., are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday, 26th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 34 Oliver st.

MARSHALL.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, March 24, WILLIAM H., youngest child of Wm. H. and Elizabeth Marshall, aged 2 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 208 West 35th-st., on Thursday next, at 1 o'clock P. M.

TAFT.—In this City, on Monday afternoon, March 23, ROBERT TAFT, in the 71st year of his age.

His friends and acquaintances, also those of his grandson, John R. Auld, and members of Hancock Lodge, No. 49, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 164 6th-st. Funeral services at the Church of the Epiphany.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Second Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...MARCH 25.

$3,000	Indiana State 5s.	86¾	133	Reading Railroad..	78½
6,000	do.	83	300	do.	s10 78⅝
1,000	Virginia 6s.	91¾	430	do.	78¾
2,500	do.	91¾	200	do.	s60 78⅞
1,000	Georgia State 5s.	92	450	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	73¾
20,000	Missouri 6s bds	84¼	300	do.	b60 72
3,000	do.	84	50	do.	72½
20,000	do.	b60 84¾	100	do.	b3 72¼
12,000	Cal. State 7s, '70.	84¾	200	do.	s60 72
5,000	Ga. St. 7s, '75.	b60 84¾	300	do.	b10 72¾
1,500	Erie RR. Bds., '75	91¾	150	Mil. & Miss. R.	b60 71¾
1,000	Ill. R. RR. 1st Mtg.	96¾	50	do.	71
1,000	Ill. R. RR. 2d Mtg.	66	30	Mich. Cen. R. R.	95¾
1,000	do.	66¾	100	Panama R. R.	b60 94¾
5,000	Mi. & St. F. Bs	b60 80	100	do.	b3 94
2,000	do.	78¼	200	do.	s30 93¾
10,000	Ill. C. R. R. B.	101¾	30	Ill Cen. R. R.	129¾
2,000	do.	101¾	440	do.	129¾
14	Ill. Central Rights.	134	200	do.	b60 130
63	Ocean Bank	94¾	125	do.	129¾
6	Am. Ex. Bank Scrip.	109¾	100	do.	s60 129¾
100	Cum. C. Com.	s60 18¾	100	do.	s30 129¾
50	do.	b15 19	5	Clev., C. & C. R. R.	103
10	Park Bank.	101	5	Gal. & Chic. R. R.	103¾
24	Del. & Had. C. Co.	123	100	do.	s60 103¾
54	Penn. Coal Co.	95½	200	do.	s30 103
200	N. Y. Cent. R. R.	94¾	151	do.	103¼
100	do.	b3 88⅝	300	Clev. & Tol. R. R.	b30 72
150	do.	s10 88¾	800	do.	71⅝
1100	do.	88¼	300	do.	s10 71¾
100	do.	b2 88¾	640	do.	72
250	Erie Railroad.	s10 52¼	400	do.	71⅞
550	do.	52¾	400	do.	b60 73¼
200	do.	53¼	200	do.	b60 72¾
450	do.	b60 53	100	C. & R. I. RR.	b60 105¾
100	do.	s15 52¾	175	do.	b30 105¾
100	do.	s30 53¼	37	do.	105¾
50	do.	53¾	10	Ind. & Cin. RR.	65
100	Harlem Railroad.	14	50	La Crosse & M. RR.	79
300	do.	b60 14¾	180	do.	b60 79¼
200	do.	13¾	358	do.	80

SECOND BOARD.

$20,000	Missouri St. 6s.	84	195	Erie Railroad.	52¾
400	N. Y. Cent. R.	88¾	100	do.	s60 53¼
100	do.	s10 88¼	200	Clev. & Tol. R.	71¾
70	Illinois Cent. R.	133	200	do.	s10 71⅞
150	do.	131¾	200	do.	b60 72¾
100	do.	131¾	100	Chic. & Rk. I. R.	b30 105¾
189	Cleve & Pitts. R.	54¾	250	do.	b30 106¾
100	do.	b30 55¾	500	do.	s30 105
5	Gal. & Chic. RR.	103	100	do.	b30 105¾
200	do.	b30 103	100	La Cr. & Mil. R.	4m 79
20	do.	102¾	100	do.	79¾
100	do.	s30 103¾	100	Panama R. R.	94
200	M. S. & N. Ia. R.	b60 73			

WEDNESDAY, March 25—P. M.

The Discount market rather tends to ease, and prime lists of paper are in request outside of Bank at 9 ₱ cent., 90 days to 6 months. Some street acceptances upon first-rate houses are done at 8 ₱ cent. At Bank the offerings are irregular this week. Most of the large Banks report less pressure for accommodation. Some recent failures in the Dry Goods trade have rendered the classification of paper more strict, both at Bank and with the Discount Brokers. On demand loan the supply of Money on the Street to-day is freer than usual, and a number of the Stock and Domestic Exchange houses held considerable balances over. A few days of such decided ease would undoubtedly induce fresh confidence as to the favorable turn of the market as the season advances through the Spring.

In the Stock Market

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI.....NO. 1722 NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 27, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

WESTERN SETTLEMENTS FOR THE IRISH.

The Buffalo Convention Movement.

Lecture by Rev. Mr. Tracy, and Denunciation of the Whole Affair by Archbishop Hughes.

THE ARCHBISHOP'S PRONUNCIAMENTO.

IMMENSE SENSATION.

A lecture was delivered, last night, in the Tabernacle, by Rev. Mr. TRACY, in support of the project for the establishment of Irish and other foreign settlements in the Far West—Nebraska Territory particularly—in an Irish colony of which, known as St. Patrick's, the reverend gentleman has for some time been located. The lecturer entered into a lengthened description of the geographical and topographical advantages of that settlement, and dwelt at some length on the physical characteristics and natural productions of the place and its neighborhood. He alluded to the facility with which, in that Territory, land may be obtained by settlers under the pre-emption laws, and gave a very interesting account of the soil, climate and commerce of the Western States and Territories. The general tenor of his remarks was strongly in favor of Western immigration.

In referring to and controverting the alleged hostility to the project of the Catholic Clergy and the so-called Catholic press of the Eastern States, he stated the fact that he had called on the Archbishop of New-York, and ascertained from him that so far from being opposed to it, he had himself contemplated, some few years ago, a movement having the same object in view.

The audience was rather limited, but intelligent and attentive. Among the gentlemen on the platform and throughout the building, we observed the Editor of the *American Celt*, several Catholic clergymen, and various influential gentlemen of the same persuasion.

SINGULAR FINALE.

At the close of the Reverend gentleman's address, a gentleman, in overcoat and muffler, rose in the gallery and addressed the audience. For the first moment or so, it seemed as though the people did not recognize him, but eventually it was discovered that he was the Most Rev. Dr. HUGHES, Catholic Archbishop. He said he had a word to say. He had been referred to in the discourse which they had just heard; but before he made any remarks he must apologise for finding himself there, to-night, because he was not in the habit of attending meetings of this or of any other kind.

A harsh voice here shouted: "Come on the stand."

The Archbishop replied: No, he should not. He would rather be by himself. The gentleman who had addressed them, had called on him a few days ago, respectfully introduced himself, so far as he (the Archbishop) could judge—he believed then, he believed now, respectfully. He was a clergyman from the West; he was here on business, into which he (the Archbishop) did not inquire. He asked either by himself or by his friend, the privilege of celebrating the holy mysteries, whilst he should have occasion to remain in New-York. But he said nothing of an intention to call meetings and harangue meetings. If he had then, he (the Archbishop) would have met him with a refusal. And he (the Archbishop) called that a want of faith and a want of honor. And now, his apology for being here to-night, was that he had heard to-day, that that gentleman had called a meeting, or authorized one to be called for the purpose he had just explained himself, and his (the Archbishop's) turn of mind being such, that he was unwilling to believe anything of any one, and especially of a priest, without knowing it to be true, he thought that he himself would be the best reporter, and came there for that purpose, so that no man's relation of what had happened should mislead him into error. The object of this meeting (emigration to the West) was one with which he had nothing to do. He had been in the ministry above thirty years; and he had ever given to the emigrant who came in his way, the advice rather to seek a home in the West than remain in our cities. But that was one by one, in the natural order, not by an artificial combination of men, who were unfit to govern or worship if anybody gave them one; it was by no combination, because emigration from Ireland hither, and from hence Westward was a natural thing. The man, who, after the toils of his initiation had acquired something, was the master of it; and would have some little consolation in having made acquaintances and friends. But if he chose to break up—if he chose, as had been expressed, to pull up stakes—he was master.

But a priest! He protested in the name of the Catholic religion against any priest turning himself into a recruiting sergeant, especially when the trains could hardly carry the emigrants away westward who were going there in crowds. The gentleman had forgotten his vocation. He had not been true to him, (the Archbishop,) because he had not told him that, beside celebrating mass he wished to hold meetings. It he had, he (the Archbishop) would have had nothing to do with him. True, he had told him no untruth, but he had concealed what was the truth as to the relation which they had heard, and to which he (the Archbishop) had listened with great attention, and in regard to many parts of which he had not a word of contradiction to offer. If his place was healthy, very well. But he had never heard parties interested in the sale of land say that their grounds were not healthy. He did not say the gentleman was the owner of land, but he supposed he knew those who were the owners of it. The gentleman had produced a map and described the country. Let every man have recourse to the same source of information, if he desired it. Every man had the ordinary means of such knowledge within his reach. But for God's sake let not the sanction of religion be brought to the sanction of those who had land to sell, and wanted inhabitants for it. Now, what was all this great noise about the West? It began in a paragraph written by a gentleman (the Editor of the *American Celt*) sitting there, who, perhaps, had nothing else to write about. There were plenty of gentlemen who thought well of it, for they had more land than they could sell, and wanted settlers for it. But that project, which grew out of a joke, for aught he (the Archbishop) knew, advanced, and at last there was a convention in Buffalo. Well, he had nothing at all to say about that convention, except this: That he was opposed to everything that was hollow, and he saw nothing but hollowness in that. Yet, good men were of that convention—men actuated by disinterested motives—men prompted by the highest purposes of humanity. But there were other men there. To his knowledge, there were members of that convention who had land in the West to sell, and, under the pretence of aiding the Irish, they wanted emigrants or other people to go there and get "homes for themselves."

That was a very proper thing, whether here or there; but in all his life he had never taken upon his soul the responsibility of advising a countryman of his, on his own land, to forsake his home if he could live there, because he had seen too much of the miseries, physical, moral and religious, that followed in the train of emigration from one country to another; nor would he take it upon his soul to-day to advise any man who was doing moderately well—who was, perhaps, rising little by little in worldly comfort and estimation of his neighbors, to go out into the country and begin life anew. Oh, it sounded very well in the cities to talk of being "owners of the soil." But there were many people out West who were much poorer and worse off than if they had never gone there and become owners of the soil. He knew himself from experience, and if he had never learnt it from actual observation he knew it from those in whom he had unbounded confidence, that it was a risk of no ordinary character; and it was a question of grave responsibility for any man who had a conscience to advise a brother man having a home, to leave it. Let the other act of his own motion; let him choose; be was the master, and had right to do so. And for his (the Abp's) own part, although it had been said in that same paper which originated the humbug, that the priests and bishops of this part of the country were afraid of the philanthropic movement, were afraid their churches would be deserted by favoring it—was that the way, holding up a great portion of the Catholic Clergy, united as they were, as enemies of emigration—was that the way, he repeated, to promote religion? Bishops and clergymen in the west would doubtless be delighted to see flourishing congregations around them. And why not? The bishops in the East had no reason to find fault with that—for instance, he, himself, if he had ten churches more, which he wanted and which the Catholics of New York wanted—there would not be room enough for the people; and it was just the same in every church in the province. How, therefore, dare any man say that the priests of the Church were opposed to this philanthropic movement of the gentlemen at Buffalo? Now, how could this go on? What had those gentlemen done for the emigrants? Oh! they had done the office of—what did they call it?—they had performed the office of signposts and cross-roads, but they had done nothing else themselves. Was there a priest or layman who had moved West himself? Not one. But some of those who had land to sell were the promoters of this project; they had a bad principle at the bottom of it; there was not truth, there was not sincerity in it. This gentleman (the lecturer) had happened to fall on a portion of the country which, according to his description of it, was very delightful. He (the Archbishop) was very glad of that, and, probably, if persons were bent on going to the West, they might go to that settlement. That was very good. But it was not for a priest to come here, and be respectfully introduced to the Archbishop—to seek the privilege of celebrating the holy mysteries, and then, without his (the Archbishop's) knowledge, to play—oh, what should he call it?—to play the recruiter for the Crimea from the fields of Ireland—to play the filibuster! These were low comparisons, but when he considered a clergyman turning to describe the value of lots, and making it a point to call a public meeting for the purpose without his (the Archbishop's) knowledge—were they not deserved? Oh, if he had come and said his business was to preach emigration and to describe the fertility of the soil and its healthiness, to describe its lovely hills and its beautiful vales, and all its other natural charms, why let him attend to that. But he had come as a priest; but he had asked the privilege of celebrating the holy mysteries, as a respectful priest under respectful auspices. He knew not whether he (the lecturer) had had an authorization to preach a crusade; but he could not believe it. His own wish now was, and had ever been, that a man who was not doing well should move westward. But the descriptions the gentleman had given were fallacious. They were unnecessary. The men who had succeeded in the West were men who, because they could not get employment here, or because their families were too many, or for some reason of that kind, felt it to be a duty to themselves to go into the country. But they might have stopped and got work at Albany, or farther still, at Utica—or they might have gone to work on the canals, but on the way they were getting a practical education for a home in the West. Let not the people who had listened to him be deceived by this gentleman's description. An Irish emigrant transported there would hardly know how to fell a tree, because he had gone, by a bound as it were, from New-York to Missouri or Nebraska. And alas, alas, for the priest or bishop who would encourage poor men who were doing well or comparatively so, to undertake such an experiment as this, the hardships of which were untold, and could not be foreseen—hardships which were not to be found in a map, but which would soon bring them to their senses. And, if this were carried out, the day would come when these men would be embittered in their hearts against those who had disturbed them from their homes. As he had said before, let every man go, poor or rich, but let no man go under any system sanctioned by him, because, although his sphere was spiritual and not physical, yet he would say it that he had as deep an interest, himself alone, in the emigrant, as all the men that ever met at Buffalo.

The Archbishop then alluded to the failure of certain former projects, similar to that under discussion, and secured the notion of towns strictly Irish. Talk not to him, he exclaimed, about an Irish town. Five and thirty years ago he heard some of his countrymen buying and selling in the streets of Pittsburgh in the Irish tongue, and he was glad to hear it, for it revived the memory of the few words of that language he had learnt in childhood. But suppose they succeeded in forming settlements exclusively Irish, and speaking Irish. Why, by and by they would become as distinct as the Mormons. Now, the Mormons were out in the far West. The gentleman had said there was nobody to disturb the settler there. But had that been the fact in Kansas and was there any reason for them to expect better? Theories were good for nothing. Every man who would settle in this country must trust to his own good conduct, his own sobriety, morality and rectitude. The gentleman had alluded to a remark of his (the Archbishop's) referring to one of his early dream, by which he imagined that he might associate a number of wealthy gentlemen in an undertaking, from motives of pure philanthrophy, motives of Irish patriotism, he might call it, or at least a love of his country—to buy ten or twenty thousand acres of land in what was now precisely called Wisconsin, and that they should dispose of those acres in small lots to emigrants—that is, to those who should know how to use the axe, and even the plow, in this country, to have always cabins in advance for those who might come, and still to keep it working regularly, so as to bear its own expenses. That was the theory but when he had spoken to gentlemen of means and intelligence, they said it was all nonsense.

Now, he must say this to the gentleman, and this was the touching point of the question. He wished, as far as he was concerned and as far as the clergymen of his diocese were concerned, that religion might not be debased by being brought into questions of this kind. He wished the gentlemen of the newspapers to attend to their own business, and he wished priests from a distance to attend to their own business, when they came here they were always to be treated as priests as long as they adhered to the priestly character, but if they came here as the agents of land speculators, then he was sorry for them. But he thought that if they could do no service to religion they had better remain in their proper sphere.

The Archbishop then proceeded to speak of the discomforts, the afflictions, the mental and religious evils which were frequently the result of rude Western life, and concluded by disavowing in the most emphatic terms, any idea of approving this movement, though he begged to be understood as not objecting to individual emigration to the West.

Rev. Mr. TRACY, the lecturer, then rose and disclaimed any intention of giving offence to the Archbishop, denied most positively that he was the agent for any land speculators or agents, or that his mission here had anything to do with such a thing; asserted that he had not got up this meeting at all—that he merely came forward to deliver an address by invitation, and explained that he had not told the Archbishop what his business here was, simply because he was not lead into the subject, nor thought it necessary.

The Archbishop then catechised the gentleman with considerable asperity, declared that he had been guilty of a suppression of the truth which was sometimes as bad as the spoken falsehood; that no matter what his intentions may have been his act was culpable, and that, in fact, the explanation did him no good.

The awe-struck audience then retired in profound silence.

MARINE MATTERS.

Loss of the Steamer Isaac Newton.

The Company have sent up several barges, steam pumps, &c., with the view of pumping her out, and bringing her to the City. At last accounts the upper saloons had not been damaged by the water. None of the boats of the People's Line are insured, the owners preferring to take the risk rather than pay the heavy premium charged.

A day or two will determine the extent of damage she has sustained, and the time that will be required to repair her. Meantime, the *Hendrik Hudson* will run in her place in connection with the *New World*.

Capt. BENNETT went up yesterday with six hundred empty casks and steam-pumps. It was reported last evening that the water was up to the promenade-deck.

From the Albany Journal of last Evening.

The steamer *Isaac Newton* left New-York on Tuesday evening with a large manifest of merchandise and a long list of passengers. When within twenty miles of the Highlands a fog set in which caused the pilot to run her carefully by the compass. While going at a careful speed she ran on the rocks eight miles below Caldwells. This occurred about 9 o'clock in the evening. Signals of distress were hoisted, and upon the *Skiddy* coming up efforts were made to draw the *Newton* off, which proving unsuccessful, her passengers were transferred to the former boat. Upon the *Henarik Hudson* coming up, and the *Newton* being found in a sinking condition, efforts were made to transfer the *Newton*'s cargo of merchandise to the *Hudson*. While this was going on the tide fell rapidly, and the *Hudson* was obliged to back out. Upon the receding of the tide, water commenced running into the hold of the *Newton*, and in a short time her stern commenced sinking rapidly, and continued until the vessel was submerged to the third tier of state rooms.

After the water had subsided, the *Newton* was badly wrenched—her gallows frames gave way—her masts broke, and her bog frames yielded to the great pressure of water, carrying with them all the iron fastenings and braces. At last accounts the *Newton* was considered a perfect wreck. The hull of the boat was supposed to be broken into, and the joiners' work was fast being carried away by the water. This accident occurred in the identical place where the steamer *Knickerbocker* stranded and was sunk last Summer. The *Newton* was estimated at $250,000 and considered the best fitted-up steamer in the world, but in speed she was not equal to the *New World*. What the loss will be time only can determine. Should she be extricated from her present situation, it will cost a large sum of money to repair the injuries she has sustained.

P.

Quick Trip from Shanghae.

The ship *Surprise*, Capt. RANLETT, arrived Wednesday, in 82 days from Shanghae. This beats the time of the three clippers last arrived some 16 days, and is said to be the shortest passage on record. The *Surprise* belongs to A. A. Low & Bros., and brings a valuable cargo of teas. The captain's letters, conveying advices of his sailing, only anticipated him one day.

Gone to Europe.

The ship *Southampton* sailed Wednesday for Liverpool, with live Indians, showmen, trained horses, big wagons, "ring comedians," and a great many other persons and things, to make up a "grand American circus exhibition" in Europe.

THOMAS N. MORRIS, who died in Jersey City Wednesday, was one of the pilots of New York pilot-boat *Mary Ann*; he was of strictly temperate habits, and very much respected among his associates. He was yesterday morning, removed to his residence, No. 46 Clermont-avenue, Brooklyn. He leaves a wife and three children, one of whom is an adopted daughter. A few minutes before he was attacked he was telling his associates the particulars of the sudden death of two persons which was witnessed by himself some time since.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—4 Hanover-st., and 181 Broadway

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

Robert J. Walker's Appointment—His Proclivities judged by his Antecedents—Sanguine View of the Prospects of his Administration in Kansas.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 26, 1857.

Until Mr. ROBERT J. WALKER can prevail upon his family, and some of his intimate friends, to drop their strong opposition to his making KANSAS his home for so long a period as would be requisite in order to accomplish the task, in that Territory, which the Administration requires at his hands, I fear it will be difficult for him to go. His health, seriously impaired by the National Hotel attack, could scarcely be benefited by the anxieties of a Western sojourn. He has never been physically very robust, and at the present time care will be necessary before he can recover even his usual vigor. Still, the general impression is that he has made up his mind to accede to the personal solicitations of Mr. BUCHANAN, and that he will be Governor GEARY's successor.

It had escaped the notice of people here, as it was not regarded for the moment as having any political significance, that the President, notwithstanding the pressure of public business upon him from all directions, had taken opportunities of frequent and lengthy interviews with Mr. WALKER during the past fortnight, which are now understood to have had reference to Kansas. Mr. BUCHANAN had, probably, made up his mind previous to the advent of Ex-Governor GEARY, whom he would appoint in his place, and hence the intimations which were thrown out that a statesman of the first order of talent and energy would be chosen, and that opportunities of higher distinction would be afforded in Kansas, than could be enjoyed by any other appointee of his Administration.

It seems to be the common supposition that Mr WALKER is entirely identified with the extreme Southern interest, and that his sympathies are with the school of DAVIS, TOOMBS and others of the secessionist stripe. *This is not the case*, and scarcely ought to be charged against the man who was chosen to the United States Senate, from Mississippi, as the opponent of Mr. POINDEXTER, in the very campaign in which the latter gentleman stumped the State under the Palmetto flag, as the advocate of South Carolina nullification! Mr. WALKER's course, at that time, met with the approbation of every Union man throughout the land. His standard was the flag of the Union, which he wore around his waist, in which costume he denounced disunion as treason, in every principal town and village of his adopted Southern State.

ROBERT J. WALKER, the son of Judge WALKER—one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States—was born in Pennsylvania, and, I believe, not far from the home of Mr. BUCHANAN. He studied law under his own father, and practiced his profession at Pittsburg, where he married a daughter of FRANKLIN BACHE of Philadelphia, and a granddaughter of BENJAMIN FRANKLIN. The first nomination of ANDREW JACKSON for the Presidency was made by young WALKER, shortly after he was admitted to the bar, at a Convention of the Pennsylvania Democracy. After his emigration to Mississippi, he became identified with Texan independence, but took no leading part in national matters until the declaration of South Carolina in favor of nullification had excited his zeal in behalf of the Union. Then succeeded the famous struggle between himself and POINDEXTER—the latter the right hand of CALHOUN in Mississippi, through whom he hoped to gain over that State to the cause of secession, or an unconstitutional States Rights extreme. No Mississipian will ever forget that famous canvass, nor ought it to go out of the memory of patriots in the North. Whatever may have been the real causes of complaint against Mr. WALKER since, he did his duty then manfully, triumphantly, and in a way which caused him to take his seat as an equal among the giants who composed the Senatorial body of that period.

WALKER, in the Senate, soon became a confidential friend of JACKSON, and took a leading part in the annexation of Texas; but be it remembered by those who distrust him on account of his supposed Pro-Slavery proclivities, that *he strenuously opposed Mr. Calhoun's project of making all of Texas Slave Territory, and was the main instrument of making the freedom of the soil of the Northern portion of our newly acquired possessions a condition of annexation.*

WALKER was first requested by Mr. POLK to enter his Cabinet as Attorney-General, that post being deemed most in accordance with his tastes; but subsequent events transferred him to the Treasury Department. He then inaugurated the "Revenue," as distinguished from the "Protection" tariff system, and drew up and reported the tariff of 1846. It was a bold measure, reducing duties more than one-half, on an average, and that at a time when the country was involved in a war, and in opposition to the views of the commercial, moneyed and manufacturing classes. On the passage of the bill, Mr. EVANS, Senator from Maine, and considered the financial leader of the Whigs, declared, in his place, that the revenue of the next year would not be $12,000,000. DANIEL WEBSTER left a memorandum with the clerk of the Senate, that it would not produce $14,000,000. ABBOTT LAWRENCE and the banking interests of this city and New-England considered the policy as destructive. WALKER's recorded estimate was that it would give, in the first year, $36,000,000. It gave $29,000,000 and some hundreds of thousands, and has gone on increasing until it has reached its present prodigious amount.

WALKER is the only Cabinet officer who has had his reports reprinted abroad. Sir ROBERT PEEL had them printed for the benefit of the House of Commons, and his is the honor of being the only financial minister *whom the world has produced*, who has advanced Government Stocks, and maintained them above par, during a foreign war, and while it was borrowing money daily.

If this sketch sounds to you like a panegyric, it is because I have cared to present you only one side, and a true one, of the character of a very remarkable man, who is about to be entrusted with the practical care of settling the most important question which has agitated the country for many years, and who, it is believed *here*, will do it in the interest of the Union, in accordance with the principles of the Kansas Nebraska law, and if the majority (as is doubtless the case,) of the people of Kansas are Free-State men, in a way to secure the triumph of Freedom over Slavery.

P.

[FROM OUR REGULAR TELEGRAPHIC REPORTER]

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 26.

It is Stated that Ex-Senator PRATT has been tendered the mission to Prussia.

The following officers have been reappointed:—HAMILTON STUART, Collector, Galveston, Texas; WILLIAM C. BARKER, Surveyor, Providence, and ASA GRAY, Surveyor, Tiverton, R. I.; WILLIAM B. FLANNER, Surveyor, Wilmington, N. C.; WILLIAM N. PEDEN, Naval Officer, do.; ISAAC HUTCHINSON, Surveyor Evansville, Ind.; JOHN BOSTON, Collector, Savannah, Ga.; DANIEL WANN, Surveyor, Galena, Ill.

JAMES W. SIMMONS has been appointed Surveyor of Copana, Texas, *vice* NORTON, resigned; and JAMES ATKINSON, Postmaster of Newport, R. I., *vice* JOSLYN, whose commission will soon expire.

While the President was receiving company, between 10 and 12 o'clock to-day, he received a telegraphic dispatch announcing the death of his nephew, a brother of Miss LANE. Further ceremonies were suspended, and no further public business will be transacted at the White House to-day.

Ex-Governor GEARY had a long private interview with the President early this morning. He will probably leave here to-morrow, but is soon to return again.

Hon. ROBERT J. WALKER is willing to accept the Governorship of Kansas, but has not yet overcome the objections of his family. Mr. WALKER's acceptance however, would have been announced to the Cabinet to-day, had not a meeting been prevented by the intelligence of the death of the President's nephew.

It is rumored that Judge MASON has recalled his acceptance of the Baltimore Collectorship, preferring to remain on the bench.

Ex Governor MEDILL of Ohio, who has been appointed First Comptroller of the Treasury, vice WHITTLESEY, enters upon the duties of the office on the 1st of May.

The Pennsylvania Republican and American Union State Convention.

HARRISBURG, Thursday, March, 26.

The Union State Convention settled the question of the Philadelphia contested seats last night, by admitting both sets of delegates.

Hon. DAVID WILMOT was, to-day, nominated for Governor by the Convention on the second ballot, amid the greatest enthusiasm.

WILLIAM MILLWARD was nominated for Canal Commissioner on the first ballot.

Messrs. JAMES VEECH and JOSEPH L. LEWIS have been nominated as candidates for Judges of the Supreme Court.

The Convention adopted a series of strong Anti-Slavery resolves, condemning in strong terms the late decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, asserting the power of Congress over the Territories, and declaring their unwillingness to abridge the rights of any class of citizens.

The Convention adjourned *sine die*.

Destructive Fires.

ALCOHOL DISTILLERY BURNED—LOSS OF LIFE.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, March 26.

The alcohol distillery of J. HIGBY & Co., on President-street, was destroyed by fire this morning. The fire was caused by the bursting of a steam boiler. The buildings connected with the establishment were shattered, and the bricks and timbers thrown a great distance. Several persons were injured. Four burnt bodies have been taken from the ruins, and it is feared that others still remain beneath them. The fire raged with great violence and was suppressed with much difficulty. Loss not ascertained.

STEAMER SULTANA BURNED—LOSS OF LIFE.

PITTSBURG, Thursday, March 26.

The steamer *Sultana* was burned to the water's edge last night at 10 o'clock, below the town of Hickman, on the Mississippi River. Two passengers were killed, and others were seen to jump overboard, and are supposed to be drowned.

Harvard University Professors.

BOSTON, Thursday, March 26.

At a meeting of the Overseers of Harvard University, in the Senate Chamber, this afternoon, Rev. F. H. HEDGE was confirmed as Professor of Ecclesiastical History; Rev. GEORGE E. ELLIS as Professor of Systematic Theology, and JOHN BACON, M. D., as Professor of Chemistry.

A Committee was appointed to consider the expediency of petitioning the Legislature for a separation of the Theological School from the University.

From the British Provinces.

MINISTERIAL ELECTIONS IN NOVA SCOTIA.

HALIFAX, Thursday, March 26.

The Ministerial Elections in the Province took place yesterday, and resulted in the return to Parliament of all the Ministers by large majorities. Great excitement prevailed here during the day, and but little business was transacted.

THE NEW BRUNSWICK LEGISLATURE.

ST. JOHN'S, N. B., Thursday, March 26.

The Government has found itself unable to carry its measures in the Legislature, and the House has been prorogued preparatory to its dissolution.

Complimentary Dinner to Ex-Secretary Guthrie.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Thursday, March 26.

A complimentary dinner was given to Ex-Secretary GUTHRIE, at the Galt House, this P. M., by our citizens, without distinction of party. Judge BULLOCK presided, and about three hundred persons sat down to the table. Mr. GUTHRIE made an eloquent speech in response to Mr. BULLOCK. The assemblage was quite enthusiastic, and the evening was enlivened by toasts, speeches, music, &c.

From the South.

THE SOUTHERN MAIL—RAILROAD BRIDGE BURNT.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, March 26.

New-Orleans papers of Friday of last week are to hand by the arrival of the mail as late as due.

The Petersburg Railroad bridge over the Roanoke River caught fire by sparks from a locomotive on Wednesday, and was totally destroyed. It cost $60,000.

Non-Arrival of the Europa.

HALIFAX, Thursday, March 26—10 P. M.

The *Europa*, now in her 13th day out, has not yet been heard of. The weather is cloudy, with a westerly wind.

The Ohio River Rising.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, March 26.

The River is rising slowly. There is ample water for the largest boats to Cairo.

Nomination Declined.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, March 26.

Chief-Justice LEWIS, of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, declines the Democratic nomination for reelection.

Arrest of the Defaulting Cashier of the New-Castle Bank.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, March 26.

Mr. WAGONSELLER, the defaulting Cashier of the New-Castle Bank, was arrested here yesterday and taken to Pittsburg last night.

Affairs of Trinity Church.

The following bill, said to have been prepared by an Episcopal clergyman of this City, and intended as a compromise between the Trinity Church Corporation and those who are seeking to compel a different administration of its affairs, has been introduced into the State Senate by Mr. BROOKS:—

SEC. 1. In addition to the persons entitled to vote at the elections for Church Wardens and Vestrymen of Trinity Church in New York, under the second section of the act entitled "an act to alter the name of the Corporation of Trinity Church, in New York, and for other purposes," passed January 25th, 1814, the inhabitants of the City of New York, in communion with any other of the Protestant Episcopal Churches in the said city, now or hereafter in union with the Convention of the Diocese of New York, shall hereafter be entitled to participate in such election to the extent and in the manner following:

The vestry of every such church shall yearly, on or before the 1st of March, select five members from their body, by the written act of a majority of their number; which act shall be duly certified by the rector or clerk of said vestry.

The five persons so to be selected shall each be entitled to vote at the annual election then next ensuing, for church wardens and vestrymen of Trinity Church aforesaid; but no one shall be eligible except a pew-holder, or communicant of full age, in said Trinity Church or one of its chapels.

SEC. 2. The Corporation of Trinity Church aforesaid shall apply all its annual income, and the proceeds of the sale of any of its property, to the payment—first, of the interest on its debt; and next, to the extinguishment of such portion of the principal as its Vestry may deem expedient; and, after duly providing for the proper support of its parish, the Vestry shall apply the remaining income and proceeds of the sale of its property to the support and extension of religion in the Protestant Episcopal Church in the City and State of New-York.

SEC. 3. The said Corporation shall yearly, on or before the 1st of February, furnish to each of the Protestant Episcopal churches in said City, in union with the Diocese of New-York, a list of the pew holders and communicants eligible as church wardens and vestrymen, as aforesaid; and also a full account of its receipts and expenditures during the year next preceding.

Shad.

Messrs. STILLWELL & IDLET, of Staten Island, took the first shad in these waters yesterday morning

STATE AFFAIRS.

Passage of the New-York City Charter Bill in the Assembly—An Exciting Scene—Quietus of the Usury Bill—Ealing in Albany, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

ALBANY, Thursday, March 26, 1857.

The order of third reading of bills still continues in the Assembly. In regular course, the bill to amend the Charter of the City of New-York, came up this morning. When the reading was concluded, Mr. GLOVER moved to recommit for the purpose of engrafting amendments providing for districting the City into twenty-four Districts, and the election of the Councilmen by Districts. Also, to hold the Charter election in April instead of December. Mr. GLOVER briefly and pertinently addressed the House in advocacy of his amendments, and asked to have the vote taken by ayes and noes. The vote was so taken, and the amendments lost, by a very decided vote. With this expression of the sense of the House, Mr. GLOVER appeared satisfied, and refrained from making any further opposition to the passage of the bill. In the course which Mr. GLOVER pursued, he entitled himself to the respect of the House. He made, as he was entitled to do, a fair, legitimate opposition to the bill, as he should have done. Having done his duty, he refrained from any merely factious opposition. While I confess to have had but a slight estimate of the career of Mr. GLOVER, as a legislator, I must do him the justice to say, that, as the head and front of the opposition to a measure which he deemed a blow at his political friends, he has behaved as became a man of honor, and a gentleman. If some of his associates did not pursue the same dignified, judicious course, he certainly is not to blame. He set them an example that they should have followed.

After a number of frivolous amendments had been offered and rejected, Mr. B. OWEN rose to a point of order, and called the attention of the Speaker to the fact that no amendments or motions were in order between the third reading of a bill and the calling of the roll. Under this decision the Clerk proceeded with the calling of the roll, which, when completed, summed up as follows:

AYES—Messrs. Abbott, Adams, Ames, Atwater, H. Baker, J. S. Baker, Baldwin, Beekwith, Bell, Berry, Bishop, Boies, Brooks, Cady, Carpenter, Clapp, Clark, Cox, Davis, Dickinson, Dudley, Foot, George, Gould, Granger, Harpending, Hogeboom, Halstead, Hutchinson, Ingraham, Irving, E. R. Johnson, T. Johnson, Ketcham, King, Lacy Leavenworth, Lewis, Littlefield, Loveland, Luckey, McPherson, Meade, S. J. Mott, B. Owen, J. J. Owen, Paul, Peacock, Peck, Perry, Pomeroy, Prendergast, Puffer, Rawson, Sess, Richmond, Rhodes, Rose, Schutt, Sherman, S. Smith, W. W. Smith, Somerville, Speaker, Spencer, Squire, Staples, Tallett, Thatcher, Tiffany, Tifft, I. Townsend, Van Allen, Van Valkenburgh, Varnum, Wakeman, Weeks.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Barhydt, Bouck, Bradford, Cameron, Charlock, Clinton, Crowe, J. R. Dickson, J. D. Dixon, Funk, Glover, Grant, Hanford, Hyde, Jones, Kimmey, Kivlin, McFarlen, Mahen, Merserean, Miller, G. Mott, Mulligan, Purdy, James J. Reilly, John J. Reilly, Roberts, Roe, Scott, Sluyter, Stickney, Sutherland, Thompson, Westervelt, Whiting.

ABSENTEES—Messrs. Babcock, Bower, Campbell, Crowley, Dimmick, Evers, Hastings, Hawes, Hollis, Mooney, Sheehan, Strait, Townsend, Wooster.

Yeas, 76; Nays, 36.

Every Democrat voted in the negative, while every American voted in the affirmative. The balance of the affirmative votes were all Republicans.

It will be noticed that the name of Mr. ARTHUR WOODS occurs among the absentees. That distinguished representative did vote, on the first call of the roll, but before the result was declared, he asked to be excused from having his vote recorded upon the ground that "he did not possess sufficient intelligence to enable him to vote understandingly." The House recognized the justice and validity of this plea, and by nearly a unanimous vote excused Mr. WOODS from voting.

From this list it will be noticed that *three* Republicans, whose names are in *italics*, voted in the negative, and that among the absentees are the names of several Republicans. A matter of deep regret is the fact that Mr. HOLLIS, one of the members of the Committee that reported the bill, was absent from his seat when the final vote on its passage was being taken.

The scene in the House while the bill was being read, and while the vote was being taken, was most exciting, and the interest intense. The working of traitors to the great Republican Party could be traced clearly, and as well defined as the outline of the Catskills. There was no mistaking the track. Fortunately for the friends of the bill, and still more fortunately for the Republican Party, that was held responsible for the passage of this great measure of reform, a tried and trusty friend was in the councils of those who were opposing the enactment of the amended charter. At the last moment he furnished a list of those who were relied upon to vote in the negative. Thus informed, the friends of the reforming charter, acted vigorously and with such determination as to counteract to a great extent the frauds that were being perpetrated. In some cases they failed to overcome the more substantial and solid arguments which had preceded them, but the cases were few and far between. To my certain knowledge, in some cases the spoilators had reckoned erroneously, but in the main they were correct.

Enough for to-day, that honesty and good faith has triumphed over fraud, corruption and treachery—and that the darkest hour preceded the brightest sunshine. I trust the history of this combat—its secret and true history—will remain unwritten. It is well for individuals—it is well for the public—that the records of the week and of to day, except so far as they stand recorded on the journal, should remain unwritten.

Except the reading of the Charter, there was nothing else of interest transpired in the House.

In the Senate, that yearly abomination—the bill to repeal the Usury laws, and permit the Shylocks to grind the poor and the needy—was made the special order. As was to be expected, in a Senate comprising so much intelligence, the enacting clause was struck out. Should we not be thankful that money is not king of the Senate of the State of New York, and that justice and humanity still stand between the rapacity of the money changers and the necessities of the poor. Thank God and Senator UPHAM for that.

Trinity Church—assailants and assailed—despoilers on the one side and defenders on the other—these were again, to day, the gladiators on the Senate arena. Still, without arriving at any conclusion, the Senate adjourned.

You cry out for EELING to clean the streets. Is EELING ubiquitous that you should ask him to do this thing? How can EELING be cleaning the streets of New-York and dusting the avenues of legislation at the same time? Can EELING be there and here at one and the same moment? Here he is, and here I suppose he will remain, until the Legislature shall have taken final action on the charter, the dirty streets and the lamentations of New-York to the contrary notwithstanding. He is here with a trail of disinterested and immaculate contractors, all terribly afraid of hasty and special legislation, and mighty fearful that the Republican Party should do something that would relieve the City of New-York from the incubus of EELING.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Thursday, March 26.

Another large batch of remonstrances against the modification of the Trinity Church law of 1814 were presented from Albany, Buffalo, Geneva, Whitehall, Troy, &c.

Mr. BROOKS reported complete the bill to amend the Charter of Brooklyn; also the bill to amend the government of the Almshouse and Penitentiary of Kings County.

Mr. BROOKS reported complete, from the Select Committee, the Excise bill, with slight amendments.

Mr. BRADFORD presented the minority report, giving his reasons why he could not sign the majority report. His main reason was that he could not make a compromise with what he considered a great sin, nor sacrifice a great moral principle to the doctrine of expediency.

BILLS PASSED.

To alter the Commissioner's Map of Brooklyn.

To prevent extortion by Railroad Companies.

To provide for the payment of work done and materials furnished the Canals of the State.

The Usury bill was then taken up in Committee of the Whole, and a motion to strike out the enacting clause prevailed by ayes 16; nays 15. In the Senate, the report of the Committee of the Whole was laid on the table.

EVENING SESSION.

The bill incorporating the International Bridge Company was taken up in Committee of the Whole, with Mr. RAMSEY in the chair.

Mr. RICHARDSON made extended remarks favorable to the bill.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Thursday, March 26.

The report of the State Agricultural Society was presented.

The bill providing for the final closing of Incorporated Banks was passed.

The bill to amend the Charter of the City of New-York then came up for final reading.

Mr. GLOVER moved to amend so as to make 24 Districts for Councilmen; fixing the salary of Aldermen at $600; and designating April for their election.

Mr. GLOVER was in favor of a Charter Convention, but if the bill was to be forced upon them, he desired the amendment should prevail. Motion lost by, Ayes 48, Nays 65.

Mr. JOHN J. REILLY moved to recommit the bill with instruction to amend so as not to vacate the offices of Commissioners of Repairs and Streets, until the expiration of the term of the present officers.

Motion lost by ayes 32; nays 68.

The bill was then passed by ayes 77; nays 27.

Much excitement prevailed during the taking of the vote.

Mr. KIVLIN asked to be excused from voting on the ground that the Republican majority had overridden the representatives from New-York; but he was not excused.

Mr. WOODS asked to be excused from voting on the ground that the bill had been so patched in Committee that he could not give an intelligent vote. Mr. WOODS was excused.

EVENING SESSION.

The annual report of the Sailors' Snug Harbor of the City of New-York was presented.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. JAMES J. REILLY in the Chair, and considered the bill to provide means for the enlargement and completion of the canals of the State and for other purposes. The bill provides a mill tax for the fiscal year, commencing October, 1857, and three-fourths of a mill tax for the fiscal year, commencing October, 1858.

On motion of Mr H. BAKER, the provision for the three-quarter mill tax was stricken out.

Mr. SPENCER moved to add to section 2, a provision to oblige the expenditure of a certain portion of the amount appropriated to the gradual enlargement of the Chemung Canal Locks. He urged the amendment in an extended speech.

Mr. FLOYD JONES made an able argument, covering the Canal policy of the State for the last twenty years. He declared that the Democracy were always in favor of direct taxation when necessary, and would never resist such a policy in order to injure enlargement—but they would oppose a policy which sought to fasten eternal taxation upon the State.

Mr. WOOSTER spoke in reply.

The Report of the Harbor Commissioners.

ALBAN

PARIS GOSSIP.

The Carnival—M. Millaud's Fete—Bal Costume at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs—A Panic about a Comet—Miscellaneous News, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

PARIS, Thursday, Feb 26, 1857.

At last we are through the Carnival and its noisy train. It expired gloriously yesterday morning at 6 o'clock at the doors of the Grand Opera, and to-day it waked up to fish and maccaroni. February has been a month of sunshine and universal gayety; if you met an unhappy man it was only because he could not be present simultaneously at six *soirées* the same evening. It takes such a little prosperity and such a modest modicum of sunshine to make the Parisians happy, boisterously happy!

Some of the *fêtes* of the carnival season deserve a notice. That given by Mr. HUTTON, of New-York, a week ago, was unique in many respects. But few Americans were present—perhaps, because there are but few in Paris. It did not owe its uniqueness, however, to that fact, since the same thing has occurred on other occasions and in other places. Mr. HUTTON's family has been outrageously treated in a question of marriage by the brother of the Emperor, Count DE MORNY. On this question two camps have been formed in the aristocratic circles of the city; one in justification of the Count's conduct, and one against. For the honor of the French name, the latter camp is the most numerous. The injured family sought, through the medium of a mammoth *soirée*, to regularise the position of the question. Invitations were sent to both parties. The *soirée* was a magnificent affair, and did honor to American munificence, and I might add, sustained the American reputation for prodigality. Seven hundred invitations were issued, and nearly seven hundred guests answered to the summons. The aristocratic Faubourg St. Germain, the old nobility of France, made it a point to attend this *soirée* in order to show their friendship for the family, and thus indirectly condemn the Count DE MORNY. The Bonapartists also anxious to mitigate conduct which they could not approve, except as a question of expediency, attended in large numbers; and thus Mr. HUTTON was able to unite in his saloons on a common level, the mummified remains of Bourbonism and the smart young representatives of Bonapartism. The Marshals of the Empire jogged the Marquisses of the Monarchy; the courtiers of to-day jostled the courtiers of the Restoration. The Tuileries touched glasses with Frohsdorf—in dry wine; and people looked into each other's faces for the first time who had often wondered how each other looked. It is almost the peculiar privilege of American families in France to bring about these strange juxtapositions of political colors. Only in this instance, I believe, neither the "red" nor the "mountain" were represented. But, as I said in the commencement, the *fête* was purely aristocratic, and any democratic elements would have been out of place.

But the *fête* which has made the most talk was that given a few days ago by M. MILLAUD, the gentleman who lately paid M. EMILE DE GIRARDIN one hundred and sixty-five thousand dollars for his share in the journal *La Presse*. But a few years ago M. MILLAUD was a Jew who lived in a garret; now he is a Rabbi—but none the less a Jew—who lives in a palace. After ROTHSCHILD, PEREIRE and MIRES, MILLAUD is the fourth richest man in France. So they say. Before dining on truffed pheasants, he lived on hydrophabic cow; before riding in his own carriage, he walked on fatigued soles; before being served by a legion of lackeys in knee breeches, he was his own domestic of all work. Now M. MILLAUD occupies by the year one of the finest boxes at the Theatre-Francais; formerly he sat in the *claque* in the pit. And all this metamorphose from a poor to a rich Jew has taken place in a very few years.

The *fête* of M. MILLAUD was given almost exclusively to the prominent writers of the day. One hundred and forty sat down to a banquet intended as the initiation of the banker into the ranks of the literary world; more than three hundred were convened in his magnificent saloons for the supper, the concert and the dance. M. LAMARTINE made an exception to his ordinary habits and showed himself for a couple of hours in M. MILLAUD's saloon; so did M. DUPIN, *aîné*, and the Duke DE ST SIMON. All the *contemporaries* of the day were there. But the toasts and the speeches were limited. The Government editors must be respected. M. CREMIEUX, the republican lawyer, however, ventured to toast the liberty of the press, but the effect was unfortunate; the *Constitutionnel* and the *Pays*, disappeared suddenly from the banquet!

But five toasts were given: by M. MERY, M. PONSARD, M. MILLAUD, the Baron TAYLOR, and M. CREMIEUX. The following is the toast of the Baron TAYLOR: "Gentlemen, to human fraternity! To the union of humanity and immortality! To M. PIRON! To M. SAMSON! To FULTON, the inventor of steam! To the union of peoples, and to the tribune of that of the poets! To M. ACHILLE DENIS! To the eloquence of the father LACORDAIRE! To Dr. VERON! To the Society of Men of Letters! To GUTTEMBERG and to M. CHAIX, who succeeded him like PHARAMOND to LOUIS XV! To the Treasury for the relief of Artists, and to M. DE LAMARTINE! To progress! To vulcanised caoutchouc! To the children of the lyre! To the union of Italy! To MANIN! To CHARLES DICKENS! To the Artists' Lottery!"

Another *fête* that occupied for a fortnight a great share of the public attention, was the costumed ball at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The Countess WALEWSKA, the hostess, appeared as DIANA, the huntress; the Count in a Louis XVI. black costume. One of the most elegant costumes of the evening was worn by an American lady, the Baroness de WARDTER, wife of the Minister of Wurtemburg; it was a Moldo-Wallachian costume. Lady COWLEY was in Mary Tudor; the ladies of the American Legation in powder. The belle Countess DE CASTIGLIONNE appeared as the Queen of Hearts, and had the courage to renounce entirely the crinoline. Her dress fell straight and in flat folds to the knee. The Emperor and Empress appeared at the ball under a rose and a blue domino, and remained two hours. It would take too much room to attempt to enumerate the costumes of even those persons whose names are familiar to you. But there was one costume that deserves a special notice; this was a *chiffonier* Diogenes of the time of Louis XV.—bare legs, that is to say, flesh-colored silk stockings, breeches of white satin, patched with gold and silver, vest of golden cloth with large flaps, in his shirt sleeves, with a ragpicker's basket on his back full of bouquets; a lantern of gold in his left hand, the crotchet in his right. The lantern bore a coronet.

Prince JEROME and the Princess MATHILDE have each given grand balls, and the last ball of the Tuileries on Thursday, numbered more than three thousand guests. The middle rooms of the palace were crowded to suffocation.

So you see that, notwithstanding the comet and DAVID HUME's table turning, the old-fashioned gayety, *La Gaîté Française*, reigns triumphant. The 13th of June is so far off for a Frenchman! And yet this comet and its theatrical demolition of the earth has caused a veritable panic among certain classes at Paris. A Belgian almanac maker, who was at first created into a German astronomer, asserted that this comet would strike the earth on the 13th of June; and he argued that even if a comet was but a luminous body, the fact that it was luminous proved that it had a certain consistence, and therefore a destructive force when in violent motion. If it had only the force of the common wind currents, so great a body must produce a concussion sufficient to derange completely the earth's motion, if not to destroy it.

This theory destroyed the equilibrium of certain weak heads at Paris, and M. BABINET, the astronomer of the Institute, was called upon to clear up the difficulty and give an opinion. M. BABINET did not deny that there was a comet in close proximity to the earth, or that it might not come in contact with it the 13th of June. But he denied the theory of the Belgian alarmist, and declared that a comet possesses so little density that it is incapable of offering the least obstruction to the earth's normal motion. ARAGO, Sir JOHN HERSCHEL and LAPLACE confirm this view of the question. Another man of science declares that there will be no comet the 13th of June, and that the observatories are silent because they know this fact, and yet people are credulous.

This pending calamity was announced to the world at the same moment as the news that a comet had been seen at San Francisco and Panama, and it spread over Europe with the swiftness of the telegraph. It is talked of in every circle, among the learned and the unlearned, in the saloon of the rich and the workshops of the poor. It is written about in prose and in verse, in songs and in complaints. For a fortnight we have not been able to step out without hearing the cry, "Here is the end of the world! a full description of the comet of June 13, only one sou!"

HUME, the Scotch spirit-rapper, (who, the better to practice his impositions, passes for an American,) is operating as a powerful auxiliary to the "German astronomer" in creating a panic. His legerdemain in the table turning and rapping farce is wonderful, and he is now enabled to turn it to better account through this panic about the end of the world. His spirits invariably confirm the worst fears of his audiences, and he is thus enabled to produce an effect and make himself talked about.

In a notice of the Emperor's late speech, on the occasion of the opening of the legislative bodies, I made some criticisms on the position of M. THIERS towards the present *régime*. From the indications I have been able to seize, the quotation from M. THIERS at the end of His Majesty's speech was really intended as a compliment to that gentleman, and as one of a series of inducements that have been thrown out to win him over to Bonapartism. A deputation from Rouen lately waited upon M. THIERS, (at whose instigation it would not be difficult to divine,) and tendered him a candidacy for the *Corps Legislatif*, urging that they would only demand of him a defence of their manufacturing interests. The great historian naturally refused. At his time of life, the sacrifice of opinions he would have to make, in order to accept office under the present *régime*, would be too great to justify the act.

At a grand *soirée* a few evenings ago at the hotel of the Count DUCHATEL, a new picture by M. INGRES was uncovered, which is declared to be the *chef d'œuvre* of the great artist's life. The subject is a Naiade. The first drawings were executed as early as 1809, and were commenced for a Venus; it was subsequently changed to a Virgin, and at last to a Naiade. It is a naked female figure, on which the illustrious artist has sought all his life to give perfection. She carries on her head a pitcher. The Count has acquired this picture for the moderate sum of $5,000.

The subject of the coronation of NAPOLEON is again brought up as one of the pre-occupations of the day. The voyage of the Cardinal MARLOT to Rome recently, is said to be connected with this event, which is to take place at the ancient Cathedral of Rheims in July or August next. That is the *on dit*. MALAKOFF.

Judge Daggett's Opinion on the Position of the Colored Race in the United States.

CONNECTICUT, Wednesday, March 18, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I observe that Hon. D. R. FLOYD JONES in a note published by you this morning, (March 18,) makes the statement that "our colored citizens, by a decision made by Chief Justice DAGGETT, in Connecticut, 23 years ago, and unanimously affirmed by the Supreme Court of Errors of that State, are not *citizens of the United States*."

Mr. JONES surely could not have referred to the case in the reports—(Crandall *vs.* State; 10 Coun. 339)—or he would never have made the above assertion. As the case has been somewhat quoted in various quarters since the late Supreme Court decision, as if the latter were not entirely without authority, it may be well to give a correct account of it.

About the year 1832, Miss PRUDENCE CRANDALL, of Canterbury, in this State—from motives doubtless of pure philanthropy, established a school in Canterbury for the instruction of colored children, to which numbers of such children were sent from this and adjoining States. The people of Canterbury were much exercised on the subject, and in 1833 procured the passage of an act by the Legislature, which provided in brief "That no person shall set up or establish in this State any school, academy, &c., for the instruction of colored persons who are not inhabitants of this State—nor instruct or teach in any such school—nor harbor or board for the purpose of attending such school, any colored person not an inhabitant of this State, &c., without the consent in writing of a majority of the civil authority and selectmen of the town where such school should be so located, under penalty of a fine for each violation of this statute."

Under this statute Miss CRANDALL was prosecuted and tried before the Superior Court, in Windham County, October Term, 1833—Judge DAGGETT, (then Chief Justice of the State,) presiding. The defendant's counsel claimed that the statute was in violation of the Constitution of the United States, which secured to the citizens of each State the privileges and immunities of the citizens of the several States, and therefore void. Judge DAGGETT, however, charged the Jury that there was no such repugnance between the Statute and the Constitution, upon the ground (which he reasoned out, perhaps, to his own satisfaction, and certainly as lucidly as Chief Justice TANEY,) that colored people were not citizens within the meaning of the section of the Constitution referred to.

So far, then, Mr. JONES is substantially correct—but this was the mere decision of a Superior Court Judge which could have no weight as law or precedent, until affirmed by the Court of Errors—to which the defendant's counsel upon the above charge to the Jury immediately carried it. The case was argued with great ability, and at corresponding length before the Supreme Court, the same grounds being taken as in the Court below, and the Supreme Court, so far from affirming the judgment of the Superior Court, reversed it—not, indeed, upon the ground that colored people were citizens, (which question they did not pass upon at all,) but upon their finding that, in any case, the information against Miss CRANDALL was insufficient, as it failed to aver that the school so established by her was not licensed in the manner required by statute. In this view all the Judges present concurred—Judge DAGGETT included; though the latter thought the objection came too late to be considered by the Court.

How Mr. JONES, then, could assert that the decision of Judge DAGGETT was "unanimously affirmed" by the Supreme Court of Errors is a mystery. On the contrary, Judge WILLIAMS, who delivered the opinion of the Court, plainly intimated that, had the Court thought it necessary to consider the question therein involved, they should have held the statute entirely unconstitutional and void. He says: "When the nature and importance of these questions are considered—the difficulties actually attending the construction of this clause of the constitution—the magnitude of the interests at stake—the excitement which always attends the agitation of questions connected with the *interests* of one class, and the *liberties* of another, more particularly at the present time—the jealousies existing on the one hand, and the expectations excited on the other, no desire is felt to agitate the question unnecessarily. *In addition to which, the respect that is due from one branch of the Government of this State to another, while it would never deter me from expressing, when necessary, an opinion against the Constitutionality of a law, would always lead me to decline an expression on the subject in a case not requiring such a decision.*" If, then, it appears that the *same result* must follow—if we do not examine this Constitutional question, which has been argued with so much ability, *as if it was decided*, for one I feel no disposition to volunteer an opinion on that subject." The statute was subsequently repealed.

No such doctrine, then, as that held by Chief Justice TANEY was ever law in Connecticut; and so long as her judicial bench is occupied by men of the present stamp, it never will be. To each might be applied with truth (though in somewhat questionable Latin) the motto engraved upon the Charter-oak cane owned by the present Chief Justice—the gift of a friend years since—"*Me judice, arbor libertatis florebit*," and no less secure is the growth and constant predominance in the popular heart of the same spirit of freedom.

In Connecticut, both on the bench and among the people, the doctrine prevails that the rights of *each* and the liberties of *all* are inseparable. LEX.

Reception of Gen. Wool at his Home.

Gen. JOHN E. WOOL had a splendid reception from his fellow-citizens in Troy, on his return to that place, on Tuesday, from his duties in the Pacific Military Department. Mayor WOTKYN and others addressed him. The General's residence was illuminated in honor of his return, and the military appeared on parade. In reply to an address of welcome the General said:

"When, three years since, I left you, I did not suppose that I should be absent a year. Circumstances, however, have protracted that absence over three years, and imposed upon me an amount of labor which I little anticipated. Under the blessings of Providence I have been enabled to discharge every duty, and if those who have succeeded me in command of the Pacific Department follow my instructions, I have no reason to apprehend but that peace, justice, and honorable relations between our Government and foreign powers and Indian tribes, will be preserved."

The Troy *Whig* says:

"The controversy which afterwards sprung up between Gen. WOOL and JEFFERSON DAVIS, Secretary of War, will be remembered. Gen. W. followed his instructions to the letter, and did effectually exert his powers to break up fillibustering expeditions, organised at San Francisco, with a view of making war upon a foreign power. It, seems, however, he performed his duty in this respect too thoroughly, for, in six months after his arrival at San Francisco, he was called to account by Secretary DAVIS for having "originated prosecutions" against, and "procured arrests" of, persons engaged in these unlawful enterprises. However, the controversy itself has passed into history and Mr. DAVIS has passed out of office. It is quite sufficient to know that at least one object of sending Gen. W. to California, as set forth in the instructions, was promptly accomplished to the satisfaction of all good citizens on the Pacific coast, and to the dislike only of those who had laid their plans for wholesale land piracy and murder, with no higher object than private gain."

NEBRASKA.

Increase of Population in the Territory—Opportunities for Settlement—Pre-emption Claimants.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

OMAHA CITY, N. T., Friday, Feb. 27, 1857.

Nearly three years have elapsed since Nebraska was organized under a Territorial Government, and now about four thousand of an actual and *bona fide* population are here found cultivating the soil and rearing homes for themselves and posterity. The lands now constituting Nebraska proper, or that portion of our Territory over which alone our Territorial Government extends, were purchased of the Omaha, Ottoe and Missouri Indians. Of the first-named tribe there were purchased 6,076,000 acres, and from the two latter tribes about 300,000. Out of this purchase (6,376,000 acres) the Omaha Indians had reserved for themselves 300,000 acres, and the Ottoe and Missouri Indians, together, 160,000 acres, upon which they were to settle and cultivate, and "keep step to the music" of civilization. To what extent this humane undertaking on the part of our General Government will succeed remains for future years to develop. This leaves some 5,916,000 acres of land in our Territory free for the "squatter," open for the pioneer, farmer, speculator, absconding debtor, broken down party-hack, and embryo statesman.

This section of country now open for settlement comprises the most beautiful prairie lands upon the borders of Uncle Sam's wide domain. It is watered by the Missouri, Platte, Elk Horn, Nemaha, Blue, Niobrairah and other streams, upon the borders of which large groves of cottonwood, oak, elm, walnut, cedar, lime, are found in abundance, whilst the prairie intervening is found stretching for miles and miles away scarce dotted with a tree or shrub, yet unsurpassed in point of fertility or beauty.

The lands along the Missouri River are already not only almost entirely "claimed" and settled upon, but pre-emption claimants are fast pouring into our Land office to "prove up" and obtain titles therefor. Upon the streams inland, where the scenery is fully as beautiful, the soil just as fertile, many valuable claims still remain vacant.

The climate is healthy and invigorating, yet subject during the Winter months to sudden and severe changes. It has now been my fortune to count a third Winter spent in Nebraska, and although the one now passing has been one of unusual severity, yet I cannot believe it a sample or fair specimen of Nebraska Winters. The winds that sweep over us from the Rocky Mountains, deep laden with its chilliness, surpasses anything of the kind I have ever experienced in the Eastern States.

The Land office at this place is daily thronged with pre-emption claimants anxious and ready to prove up their pre-emptions and obtain titles to their respective claims, and our gentlemanly register, Mr. JOHN A. PARKER, informs me that all the lands included within the sixth principal meridian and the Missouri River here—or at least a large portion thereof—will probably be open for public entry sometime during the coming Summer. A large emigration is anticipated here in the Spring from the Eastern States.

J. W. P.

The Telegraphic Plateau.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The laying of the great Atlantic Telegraph in June next has given an unusual interest to the question that has been raised by Lieut. MAURY, regarding the accuracy of the deep-sea soundings on its proposed route, and has made what was before a subject of personal or at most of scientific interest, one of practical importance to us all. The soundings were made by Lieut. BERRYMAN, in the steamer *Arctic*, during the past Autumn, and were pronounced to be unreliable by Lieut. MAURY, in a public lecture two months since and more lately in several newspaper articles from the same source.

If it shall appear that whatever may have been the errors of this survey, they are not to be detected by any data in possession of Lieut. MAURY, and that he has had other reasons for the peculiar tone of his criticism, the public will have a right to question both the motive and the justice of this charge.

We do not believe that he was actuated by a feeling of jealousy at another's name being linked to that great work to which his own has by a singular good fortune been attached, for there are other reasons which sufficiently explain his conduct. The *Arctic* sailed really under one command, though technically under another. She was really at the disposal of the Telegraph Company, though nominally in Lieut. MAURY's service. It is one of his strongest charges that works in which he was interested were neglected for duties in which he had no interest. Indeed, at every step of her four months' cruise, his authority was as perfectly ignored as if she had never sailed under a law "placing three vessels at the disposal of the National Observatory." All this did not increase Lieut. MAURY's amiability in his criticism of her report, when it was made not to him, but to the Secretary of the Navy.

His charges are, however, specific. That her soundings were executed with an apparatus new and untried; that they disagree with themselves and with the returns of the *Dolphin*.

The soundings were executed with a beautiful little machine, which registered its own progress through the water on its descent to the bottom. The principle is no novelty, as the curious will find on turning to MAURY's Sailing Directions, where it was copied and puffed at a time when he thought it "worked beautifully," and some years before he came to the decision that it was "new and untried." Repeated trials on the *Arctic*, and some very gratifying experiments in shoal water, convinced her officers of its utility. MAURY's pet method is with the simple line and sinker, a method known for centuries, and for centuries known to fail in blue water. He admits that the shock of the plummet's striking bottom can but rarely be conveyed through two or three miles of line. The cord is affected by currents and counter-currents, at time of sufficient force to part it, carrying it off in the arcs of immense circles. Sometimes two casts of the lead over the same spot will differ one half, at other times miles and miles of the line drift away, indicating an almost bottomless sea long after the sinker has reached its destination. See the experience of Lieut. WALSH in the *Taney*, of BERRYMAN, in the *Dolphin*; of Capt. DENMAN, of the Royal Navy; of Lieut. PARKER, of the *Congress*; of almost any one who has tried to sound the Atlantic with the simple line and sinker. The most careful doctoring is needed to render even a portion of these returns presentable. There is a want of candor about his second charge. It is true that certain soundings from the *Arctic* disagree, but it is the disagreement of these two systems. All soundings with "Massey's lead" agree with themselves and differ only from the dubious returns of the old method. It is simply the disagreement of right and wrong. His assertion that the soundings of the *Arctic* and *Dolphin* differ, is not happy; for the two lines lie several degrees apart, and crossing at but a single point, where the nearest casts of the lead are miles asunder, with a difference of but a few fathoms in depth.

Were it a question of mere authority, Lieut. BERRYMAN would have greatly the advantage, having a long practical acquaintance with the subject, while MAURY's is entirely theoretical, he never having had the good fortune to witness a single cast of the deep-sea lead. BERRYMAN's opportunities of information on this simple subject have been greater than those of any other officer in the Navy. He has twice been deputed to this especial service; has four times run his lines of sounding across the Atlantic, and tried both methods of fathoming its depths, while no source of information open to Lieut. MAURY has to him been closed.

P.

A Novel but Interesting Occasion.

A few days since, JAMES BREWSTER, Esq., of New-Haven, Conn., long known as one of the most extensive and successful carriage manufacturers of this country, invited those who were his apprentices some twenty-five years ago to dine with him at his own residence. Quite a number of gentlemen from different States, and now of various professions, assembled accordingly, and enjoyed, they say, one of the pleasantest occasions of their life. It is probably a rare thing that ties of attachment so strong and permanent are created between master and apprentices, as the interchanges of sentiment on this occasion proved to exist between Mr. BREWSTER and his former boys. This gentleman has been distinguished through life, as a master mechanic, for his fidelity to his apprentices—not only in securing to them the best advantages for attaining skill in their trade but in watching over and advancing the interests of their intellectual and moral life. In these respects he has furnished an example worthy of imitation by every master mechanic in the land. In the evening of the day on which this pleasant reunion was enjoyed, Mr. BREWSTER publicly addressed a very large audience of the young men of New-Haven. It is for the purpose of calling the attention of young men, and especially of apprentices, to this Address, that we write this paragraph. It has been published in a beautiful form, together with a brief account of the proceedings of the day, by Mr. B.'s former apprentices. It is replete with sound, practical wisdom. It states principles—gives rules of action, and offers advice, which, if honored, will secure to any young man success in business and a position of the highest respectability.

Mr. BREWSTER's own life is a noble illustration of the truth and value of the sentiments of the address. It can be obtained at the different book stores of the City.

AFFAIRS IN KANSAS.

Free-State Convention at Topeka—Declaration of the Principles of the Free-State Party—Gov. Robinson's Withdrawal of his Resignation.

Correspondence of the Missouri Democrat.

TOPEKA, K. T., Thursday, March 12, 1857.

One of the largest conventions ever held in Kansas was in session at Topeka during Tuesday and Wednesday of this week. Rev. C. BLOOD, of Manhattan, opened by prayer. Judge WAKEFIELD was called to the chair, and H. MILES MOORE, Secretary. Committees were appointed on credentials and permanent organization.

The delegation was full, and the following were elected officers: Mr. C. F. GUNNISS, Chairman; Messrs. W. W. ROSS and A. WATTLES, Secretaries, and the following Vice-Presidents, Capt. J. B. ABBOTT, Dr. A. HUNTING, and Messrs. H. JONES, A. LOZALIER and CALEB MAY.

The Chairman of the Committee on Platform reported the following, which was adopted, after discussion:

RESOLUTIONS.

We, citizens of Kansas, in delegate convention assembled, at Topeka, March 10, A. D. 1857, resolve and declare:

Whereas, A body of men, recently assembled at Lecompton, and claiming to be the Legislative Assembly of Kansas Territory, have adopted a regulation purporting to be a law, for taking the census and electing delegates to a constitutional convention, proposed to be held in that place in September next; and, whereas, the said Assembly was the creature of fraud, and its members the representatives of people foreign to this Territory; and, whereas, the organic act does not authorize the territorial legislative powers, even when legislatively convened, to pass any enabling act to change the government of the same; and, whereas, the act of this Assembly is partisan in its character, clearly contemplates fraud for the recurrence of which it offers inadequate security, while it deprives the Executive of the Territory of the power to prevent or remedy such frauds, leaves the control of the census and election in the hands of pretended officers, not chosen by the people of Kansas, who are of violent character and hostile to the best interests of the Territory; and whereas, said act proposes to disfranchise certain *bona fide* settlers of Kansas, who have filed their declaration of intention to become citizens of the United States, recognized as voters by the organic act; and, whereas, there is no provision in the said regulation for submitting the Constitution so framed to the vote of the people of the Territory; therefore,

Resolved, That the people of Kansas Territory cannot participate in any election under such regulation without compromising their rights as American citizens, sacrificing the best interests of Kansas, and jeopardizing the public peace.

Resolved, That having suffered under the misrule of persons pretending to be local officials of this Territory, we have lost all confidence in their integrity in the administration of the laws, however just these laws may appear to some on their face.

Resolved, That with the people of any Territory *alone* rests the right to change the form of their Government, subject to the approval of Congress, given before or after steps for a State Government have been taken; and further that a Territorial Government is extra-constitutional, and at best, under ordinances of Congress, purely temporary.

Resolved, That the Constitution framed at Topeka by the representatives of the people of Kansas, and ratified by popular vote, is still the choice of a majority of our citizens, as the form of our State Government, and that we maintain it, and urge on Congress our immediate admission as a State, under it.

Resolved, That the policy of the Free State Party has always been averse to any movement of an aggressive character, and that violence has never been resorted to save in self-defence.

Resolved, That we regard the presence of peaceful relations existing between our citizens as conducive to their best personal welfare, as well as indispensable to the perfect development and expansion of the various economical interests of the Territory. To the end, therefore, that such relations may be obtained and permanently established amongst us we earnestly appeal to all men, of whatever party, to submit all difficulties of opinion growing out of the question of our domestic institutions, to the test of sound reason and enlightened, though friendly, discussion, and the final arbitrament of the ballot-box; *Provided*, That any attempt to hinder or impair the freedom of speech, oral or written, or of the ballot-box, will be held as just cause of departure from this policy.

Resolved, That we make no tests for membership in the Free-State Party, save that of the exclusion of domestic Slavery from Kansas by subsequent legislation.

Resolved, That Congress having presented the principles of squatter sovereignty, as enunciated in the Kansas bill as the basis of the political action of the people of Kansas, we are inflexibly determined to abide by its faithful execution, as we ever have resolutely opposed its perversion, and ever will while it remains on the statute book.

The Chairman of the Committee on Miscellaneous Business made the following report. It was adopted, after discussion and amendment, and reads as follows:

The Committee on Miscellaneous Business would respectfully submit the following report:

Whereas, Hon. JAMES BUCHANAN, in a debate in the Senate of the United States, on the admission of Michigan into the Union, with a constitution framed in a similar manner to the State constitution of Kansas, declared that the people "stand upon their rights—rights secured to them by the Constitution—elected their officers," and the whole machinery of a State Government being perfected and in having assumed the attitude, they claimed their admission as a matter of right and as an act of justice; and that to repel a State under such circumstances is sufficient to induce fear for consequences, and cause statesmen to tremble at an act of such injustice; and, whereas, the present Democratic Administration, by virtue of the pledges made by its leaders in the late Presidential campaign, are in all honor bound to use its influence and lend its aid to make Kansas a Free State; and, whereas, the Democratic Party in the States made the admission of Kansas as a Free State the inducement to vote for him upon this issue;

Resolved, That the people of Kansas have a right to look with confidence to the present Chief Executive of the nation for an approval of their course, and for his assistance in procuring their admission into the Union under the Topeka constitution.

Resolved, That this Convention would urge upon the State Legislature the importance of assembling in June, according to adjournment, and take such action as may be necessary to secure the vitality of the State Government, and its recognition by Congress.

Resolved, That the Territorial laws, so called, of Kansas, had their origin in fraud, were imposed on the Territory in usurpation and violence, in bold defiance and subversion of the Constitution, the organic act, and every principle of justice and are therefore null and void; and we respectfully request the Territorial Executive to refuse to enforce any of said fraudulent enactments till Congress shall provide for an election of a Territorial Legislature by the people of Kansas, without interference from foreign States.

Resolved, That it is a shameless hypocrisy for a political part; to adopt for their principles the doctrine of "Popular Sovereignty," while they justify the most flagrant violation of it, and persist in subjecting citizens of the United States to a foreign tyranny unparalleled in history.

Resolved, That the banking system, chartered by the Territorial Legislature, so called, not only had its origin in fraud, but is a fraud in itself; and we caution all against receiving its notes as a currency.

Resolved, That, as good citizens, we are willing to contribute to the support of a legislative government, but we have no tribute voluntarily to offer to the tyranny that robs us of our constitutional and inalienable rights.

Resolved, That the rebellion act is a relict of barbarism, and more worthy to be approved and enforced by a NERO than a GRANT.

Resolved, That the census act of the late Missouri-Kansas Legislature is a cheat and a swindle, requiring in one section, as a condition for voting, registration without residence, and in another residence without registration, the design of which is apparent to all who are familiar with usurpation.

Resolved, That, with the most infamous to execute the laws and issue certificates of election, past experience has shown that legal voters are not essential to the election of any man to office; and that until the people can choose their own election officers, or have them appointed by some respectable official, we request the people, the Governors of the Territory, Congress and the President of the United States, to treat all elections under territorial auspices, as an infamous mockery, and null and void.

Resolved, That the bombarding and burning of hotels and private residences, the destruction of printing presses, the pillaging and plundering of towns, the stealing of horses and cattle and other things, by acting governors, marshals and sheriffs or their mobs, is, to say the least of it, disreputable business; and should these officials, or any persons, attempt a repetition of the acts of the Spring and Summer of 1856, it will be the duty of the people to constitute themselves a Vigilance Committee for self-preservation.

The following resolution was introduced by H. MILES MOORE:

Resolved, That Dr. CHARLES ROBINSON be requested to withdraw his letter of resignation of Governor of the State of Kansas.

After discussion, it was carried. Gov. ROBINSON explained his position, and declared his desire to adhere to the Topeka Constitution, and that he would withdraw his letter, which had not yet taken effect. He was received with great applause. Judge SCHUYLER made some remarks not complimentary to Gov. ROBINSON, but was called to order from all parts of the hall.

The following resolution was offered by Mr. BLOOD:

Resolved, That we recommend the propriety of the settlers of Kansas petitioning the national executive not to offer the lands of this territory at public sale, but shall hold it subject to pre-emption for at least two years from this time.

The Chair appointed Messrs. LYMAN, ALLEN, WM. PHILLIPS, and P. TOWNSEND, to frame such address and send it to the President.

The Convention was closed by prayer. It is considered the largest ever held in Kansas, and was very enthusiastic. SPILMAN.

Letter from Gov. Robinson—Reply to the Strictures of the Topeka Convention.

A long letter from Gov. ROBINSON, written in Boston under date of Jan. 28, is published in the Kansas *Tribune*. It is a defence against certain charges which have been brought against the Governor. We copy the important passages:

"I have, for the first time, seen the proceedings of a convention held at Topeka for the purpose of taking into consideration the conduct of Gov. ROBINSON and Lieut. Gov. ROBERTS, in their absence from their respective posts at the convenement of the Legislature.'

Although no resolution is reported to have been adopted calling on me for an explanation, the circumstances of the case demand a frank statement of my proceedings and the reasons therefor.

Immediately after the Presidential election, I was of opinion that the State Legislature should meet at the annual session, and enact laws sufficient to complete the State organization, ready to go into operation as soon as Kansas should be admitted into the Union, or sooner, if tyranny and persecution should render it necessary. On returning to Kansas, I found a comparative state of quiet, the Territorial Executive professedly in favor of a restoration of our rights, and of doing justly by all parties, and even the Chief Executive of the nation seemed to relent, and to be ready to do works meet for repentance. The people, generally, seemed disposed to yield everything but honor to peace, and there was apparently a desire to cooperate with any and all parties, if we might thereby secure our disenthralment from the Shawnee Mission usurpation. A hope was cherished that our admission into the Union, under the Topeka Constitution, might be effected with a proviso submitting it once more to a vote of the people, and, if required by the Senate of the United States, having another election of Legislature and State officers. To this end I directed my efforts, and it was that all objection to the State organization, from any source, might be removed, as well as to be able to work more efficiently and disinterestedly in securing friends from all parties, that I proposed to create a vacancy in the office I held. Consultation was had with leading men, as opportunity presented, and I understood the arrangement to be approved—at least, I knew of no serious objections.

Having no representative of the State movement at Washington, and not knowing that any one would volunteer, I decided to go there several weeks before the Legislature was to assemble. I consulted with Lieut.-Gov. ROBERTS, and told him of my purpose to leave Kansas, provided he would attend to State matters in my absence. This he cheerfully consented to do. I had not, at this time, fully decided to resign before the session, but afterwards concluded that I had better do so. Accordingly, I sent my resignation to Gov. ROBERTS, with a request that he would notify the Legislature of the same when it should meet. Had I known that Gov. ROBERTS would not have been present at the Legislature, I most certainly should not have resigned till after its adjournment, and would not have left Kansas. Instead of abandoning the State organization, I thought I was doing all in my power to advance its prospects of success; and that, rather than censure, I deserved credit for voluntarily resigning, in my estimation, the most honorable position in the country, and for laboring at Washington and elsewhere for our admission into the Union, at my own expense, without hope of reward.

This intimation that I have "sold out" the State movement, is hardly deserving of notice. If any one really believes the charge, let him follow in my path, and let him learn every word and thought and action of my life for the last two years. Let him go to Washington, New York, Boston, Lexington, Leavenworth and Lecompton; let him visit my companions in peace or in war, in prison or at liberty; let him visit my places of business or of pleasure; let him interrogate all men of all parties, intelligencies of all kinds—whether divine, human, border ruffian and infernal—and when he can find the first syllable I have uttered or thought I have indulged of treachery to the Free State cause, than it will be time enough for me to enter upon a defence. No, if I would not "sell out" when by so doing I could have been released from a mob and secured a fortune besides, or when in the hands of the officers, I could have obtained my liberty by consenting to acknowledge the validity of the Shawnee Mission usurpation—if I would not "sell out" under such circumstances and for such prices, it is hardly probable that I would sell now, when there are no buyers, and if there were, there is nothing they have to give that I want. It is said that every man may have his price, and if so, I must have mine; but my friends in Kansas may rest assured that my price has never yet been offered. * * *

In conclusion, let me say, that I am hopeful for the freedom of Kansas. We may not be admitted into the Union this session, but an immense emigration is going to Kansas in the spring, and whether in the Union or out of it, our delivery from the thraldom now upon us will soon be effected. Let us cultivate the arts of honorable peace, so far as in us lies, build school-houses and churches, railroads, colleges, and towns, be industrious, and keep good-natured, and a glorious future is ours.

Very respectfully, C. ROBINSON."

Ex-Secretary Guthrie's Return to Louisville—His Address.

We have already published a telegraphic announcement of the fact that Ex Secretary Guthrie, on his return home, was received by the citizens of Louisville in the most enthusiastic manner. Below we give, from the *Democrat*, his reply to the address of welcome:

FRIENDS AND FELLOW CITIZENS.—Allow me to return you my heartfelt thanks for the reception which you have given me, and for the kind manner in which that reception has been made by your spokesman on this occasion. The public man needs the approbation of his countryman, and the assurance which you give me, that my course, since I was called from your midst to fill an important post under the national government challenges your approval and admiration, is one of the highest rewards I could meet, and awakens emotions which I cannot express. It is true that, for a period of four years, I have given my whole time to the perplexing duties which devolved upon me at the head of the treasury; and while there were others that could have brought to the task more talent and ability, it is a comforting and pleasing reflection that you bear witness to the purity of my motives.

It has been said, in reference to individuals, that it is easier to bear the trials of adversity than of prosperity. That which applies to individuals is no less true of nations. During the administration which it has just closed our country has enjoyed the most unexampled prosperity; every branch of industry and enterprise has flourished beyond precedent in our national history. With prosperity at every point and an overflowing public treasury, the liquidation of the public debt suggested itself to me as a means of depleting the national purse. In this era of unexampled prosperity—at a time when we could look with confidence to our own varied industrial pursuits for a supply of the necessities and comforts of life—I did not hesitate to recommend a reduction of duties on imports, looking to an enlargement of the free list, and, in many instances, to the entire freedom of the raw material. Owing to the extent of the country and the varied interests of our people, my task has been a delicate one; but, endeavoring to contemplate my duty from a national stand-point, I have had the support and approval of good and pure men of all parties. While this policy has not been appreciated by every mind, wise and practical men of all parties and sections, looking to the interests and prosperity of the great Confederacy, have cheered and sustained those who have had these delicate duties to perform. The first step which has just been taken in the policy to which I have adverted, and the consummation has been intrusted to other but able hands. If they should fail to carry out this great work, a just and intelligent people will be found ready to inforse it. Our country has passed through the most trying scenes of adversity; we are now called upon for the first time to withstand the dangerous influences of wealth. It has grown into a proverb that affluence maddens nations; and an overflowing treasury is a temptation to public plunder that every one may not resist. I pray and hope confidently that the noble old Ship of State will weather the storm which threatens her, and ride safely into a secure harbor of national security.

My friend has been pleased to allude to the freedom of the Administration from extravagance and the safeguards which were attempted to be thrown around the public treasure. I have, in my department, ever been solicitous that no man should obtain from the Treasury more than was his right by law, and in carrying out this leading principle I have had the support of men who were wise, discreet, and just.

During the past Administration the Sub-Treasury has been in complete operation, and has s

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Board of Aldermen.

The Board of Aldermen met last evening, Ald. CLANCY, President, in the Chair. After a number of petitions and resolutions had been presented and referred, Ald. WILSON asked leave to present and have printed a minority report on the proposals for the relief of Broadway. After some consideration and a declaration from the other members of the committee that if they were permitted to read they might sign it, he withdrew his request. His report favors opening an avenue through Church and Greene-streets. A majority of the committee on "Post Office," on the opposition to erect a building on the lower part of the City Hall Park, reported that without wishing to express an opinion on the merits of the site named, they thought it might be well to open a correspondence with the General Government for the purpose of obtaining its views and they offered a resolution empowering the Mayor to commence such a correspondence.

The minority presented a report in which it was held that the lower end of the Park is not large enough for the erection of a suitable building for a Post-Office, and such other offices as are required for General Government purposes. They were also of the opinion that the Common Council have not power to part with any portion of the Park, and asked the opinion of the Corporation Counsel on that point. The minority report was accepted. A report of the Committee on Finance, concurring with the Board of Counsellmen to reimburse W. F. HAVEMEYER, for expenses incurred in defending a suit for false imprisonment, something over $500, was adopted.

A report was accepted remonstrating against the passage of the act now before the Legislature, in relation to the City Hall, and providing for the erection of a Court House for the City and County of New York.

A report was adopted in favor of paying the Central Park Commissioners.

COST OF SURVEYING A PUMP.

A report of the Committee on Assessments was adopted, refusing to confirm an assessment for removing a pump, corner Thirty-fourth-street and Seventh Avenue, amounting to $190, in which the remarkable sum of $21 65 *was charged for surveying the said pump.*

MR. ESLING ON STREET CLEANING.

A communication was received from the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps, (Mr. ESLING,) in which he gives a copy of the bids made for cleaning streets, and says:

It is made imperative on the Heads of Departments to submit all bids to your honorable body for confirmation, and I hereby submit the several bids to you hoping that you will see fit to take immediate action on the same—more especially as the appropriation for 1857 for cleaning streets is not sufficient, in my opinion, to warrant me in proceeding with the work as heretofore, and also in consequence of the impossibility of my obtaining the money to pay off the men employed by the Department to perform the necessary work. In fact the appropriation for this year was specially appropriated to pay only for the work performed under contract; and I do not think that I can under the provision legally continue to perform the work, unless by a special resolution to that effect from your honorable body.

In perusing the estimates it escaped my observation that the securities of WILLIAM ROSS REYNOLDS had not complied with the requirements of the law regulating the form of giving security, by not attaching to their signatures their places of residence. Whether this renders their bids informal I will leave to your Honorable body to decide. I should have called the attention of the Comptroller to it at the time, if it had not escaped my notice. The several bids marked informal were declared so from the fact of their not having been sworn to before a Judge of a Court of Record.

The bids of the lowest contractors amount, in the aggregate, for cleaning the whole City, only to the sum of $114 455. Whether they can perform the work as required to be done by the specifications, or not, time will show.

Hoping that you will take action at once on this portion of the bids—namely, Cleaning Streets,

I remain, respectfully,
JOSEPH E. ESLING,
Commissioner of Streets and Lamps.

The City, excepting the Twelfth Ward, is divided into nineteen Districts, and the Wards are the Districts, except the Nineteenth and Twenty-first, and Twentieth and Twenty-second, which are put together. The following are the lowest bidders:

Wards.	Bidders.	Amount.	Wards	Bidders.	Amount.
1.	W. R. Reynolds..	$14,000	11.	Peter Morris.....	$8,040
2.	W. R. Reynolds..	9,250	13.	John Kackleen...	8,475
3.	W. R. Reynolds..	5,750	14.	W. R. Reynolds..	10,500
4.	W. R. Reynolds..	8,800	15.	W. R. Reynolds..	7,900
5.	W. R. Reynolds..	7,600	16.	J. W. Bache.....	9,840
6.	W. R. Reynolds..	9,250	17.	W. R. Reynolds..	13,000
7.	Peter Morris.....	9,000	18.	D. Galagher.....	9,400
8.	W. R. Reynolds..	8,750	19&21.	D. Galagher.	8,990
9.	W. R. Reynolds..	8,350	20&22.	D. Galagher.	9,450
10.	Thos. H. Ferris..	8,950			
	Total.....				$174,455

After a brief debate the communication was referred to the Committee on Streets.

A letter from J. K. Kane was read, thanking the Common Council of the City of New-York for their resolutions and acts in relation to the decease of his son, Doctor Kane.

The Board then adjourned to the first Monday in April.

Sewing Women.

Some time since we had occasion to speak of the sewing women; their slavish labor and scanty compensation. The theme is a fruitful one, and will continue to be so as long as our people continue to countenance the contemptible fellows who amass fortunes from the proceeds of the nerves and sinews of these poor Helots. There is many a song of the shirt sung in the garrets of our metropolis with a wilder and deeper pathos than any poet could infuse into mere words. It is a fact proved, that the majority of our sewing women are working for starvation prices, with a fair chance of being defrauded at that. It is rather interesting to know how these things are managed. There is a system about it; these fellows do everything by rule. The shrinking timidity of women, of which the poets delight to sing, proves their fruitful source of revenue. A merchant has a quantity of goods to be made up—he tells his sharp clerk to get them done in the cheapest possible manner. They advertise, and women needing work, lured by the advertisement, apply. They are required to leave money as a pledge for their honesty,—the thing seems fair enough, for they are strangers to the advertisers, and besides, they are glad to get work on any terms,—so they leave their dollar, make the coarse garments and return them to the store. The sharp clerk is an acute physiognomist, and he pays the hands (a most suggestive term, by the way) according to their audacity, keeping the pledge of some on the pretense that the work is spoiled; refusing to pay others; and only paying those whose faces show that they are not to be trifled with. In this way the merchant gets his work done cheaply, and can afford to undersell his neighbors—and, as a matter of course, the people buy of him.

We are aware that this may be regarded as an extreme phase of the subject; but we know it to be far more common than many suppose. But this is not all; the insolence and supercilious treatment to which sewing women are compelled to submit, are far more crushing to their hearts than are the sixpenny shirts and scanty fare. Among men every laborer is considered worthy of respect, but among women this is not so; the mere fact of her being obliged to earn her own living, seems to break down the barriers of respect, and to entitle her employers to give her a fair share of insult with her wages. We must remember that the ranks of sewing women are not wholly made up of those women whose sensibilities have been so blunted by poverty and ignorance of better things that they can endure all this calmly. On the contrary, a large proportion of them are refined and sensitive women, who have been forced by reverses, or the misconduct of others, to seek immediate relief in this channel. "I can work for a trifle," says one, "but I cannot bear insolent treatment." "I would far rather do the work," says another, "than to carry it to the store." We have taken some pains to inquire into this matter, and find that this wrong is equally common to the Jew shops in Chatham-street and the marble-fronted stores in Broadway.

These large stores have slavish rules. One day in the week is appointed for giving and receiving work. Let us enter Mr. J.'s store in C—— street, on the appointed Monday. No seats are provided; a long file of women are waiting their turn to be served. A single clerk is detached from the large corps of assistants in the store to attend to them. The first in order advances, and tremblingly offers her work for his inspection; he picks up the neatly made garments, handles them roughly, grumbles at the stupidity of these women in not doing something which he never has told them to do, perhaps swears a little by way of variety, hands the frightened woman another bundle of work and her money, and passes on to the next. He has a chance to exercise his authority, and he improves it to the best of his ability. We must do the employers the justice to believe that they are not always cognisant of the insolence of their clerks. The cloak strikes four; no more work can be received, and those who are unfortunate enough to come after that time are forced to trudge home again to wait another week. Neither is any money paid on any other day; else the poor woman over in Williamsburg, who was sent home on the coldest day of last Winter, to wait until another pay-day for her week's wages, ten shillings, would not have been forced to expose her destitution to the public gaze—also to beg or die.

This is a matter well worthy the consideration of philanthropists. These women do not ask for charity; they only ask leave to earn an honorable living. The dignity of labor is not fully recognized for women. Those who are forced to support themselves are looked upon as occupying an exceptional position in society. And this is carried to such an extent that many who are suddenly thrown upon their own resources, make a pitiful compromise with gentility by using every effort in their power to conceal the fact from the world. This is one cause of the contemptuous treatment which working women receive; another cause is, that every avenue of female labor is so overcrowded that they are obliged to digest all this impudence along with the bread which they cannot obtain on any other terms. The schools, the only other hope of women, are already filled to overflowing, and unless a woman is backed by powerful influence, she has scarcely a chance of gaining a position in them. The Barnacle family are pretty strongly represented therein.

The most effectual way of remedying this grievance seems to be to open new channels for the labor of the working women. There are many avocations in which they might be employed with profit to themselves and their employers. In stores, book-keeping, daguerreotyping, engraving, and many other light kinds of business they might very properly find employment;

The Crystal Palace and Vicinity.

A Committee from each Board of the Common Council visited the Crystal Palace and its immediate vicinity Wednesday afternoon, for the purpose of examining it and of observing what effect it has upon the surrounding property. The Palace they found in good condition; and so far as the investigation was carried, the effect of its erection there had caused a considerable and permanent rise in the value of real estate above and below, and on either side of it. The most prominent of the petitioners for its removal were invited to attend, when the Committees should be present, but none of them were there. When the Committees had concluded their examination, the opinion seemed to be pretty general, that the Palace could not be considered a nuisance, but on the contrary, a rather desirable structure for that locality: but no decision was made as to how they would report. The Aldermanic Committee meet again to-day, at the City Hall, for the purpose of giving the subject additional consideration. There is a bill now before the Legislature which gives power to the Common Council to lease the Palace ground for a series of years. I it passes, they can then decide whether they will extend the lease to Mr. WHITE, the Receiver.

Black-mailing a Clergyman.

The following story, which is told by the New York correspondent of the Charleston *Courier*, is very nearly true (!) If the Reverend Doctor of Divinity alluded to had been a little more of a man of the world, he would have handed over the scaly-wag to the police, or invoked the aid of some sharp legal vestryman to rid him of his tormentor,—as a noted Presbyterian Clergyman in town, in like circumstances, did a few years since, and so rid himself at once and forever of his persecutor. The moral of the story is—the necessity of consulting a friend when one falls into trouble.

"A beloved and elderly pastor—says the letter-writer—of one of the New York City churches was called upon one night by a man who requested him to go and christen two of his children. He promptly complied. As he was returning home, he was accosted by a person who called him by name, and accused him of issuing from a house of ill fame! Money was demanded of him, and in default of paying it, he was threatened with exposure. The clergyman took no notice of it for a while; but his steps were dogged perpetually, till finally it began to wear upon him. He told no one, but left and went to Europe, thinking thereby to escape from his tormentors. But he was mistaken. On his return they still pursued him. He resigned his charge, to the astonishment of his parishioners, who could not comprehend the reason. He went to a country village—was still pursued, and it is believed that, disdaining the effects of such reports, false though they were, he actually paid hush-money. Finally, the rascals were arrested for some other villainy, when this whole affair leaked out, and the clergyman came back to his church. It is incredible that a pastor should so cower to such scoundrels. It all transpired within eighteen months past."

The Fourth-avenue and Harlem Railroad.

The examination into the complaints against this Company for impeding travel in the Bowery, &c., was Wednesday resumed by the Aldermen's Committee on Railroads.

General SANDFORD appeared for the Company, and submitted the following written statement:

The New-York and Harlem Railroad Company have recently made various alterations in their trains and business, to lessen the travel through the Bowery.

They have made an arrangement to accommodate the New-Haven Company with sufficient room at the corner of Fourth-avenue and Twenty-seventh-street, to erect a passenger dépôt, which will be finished in the month of May next, when all the passenger cars of that Company will cease to run below that dépôt.

They also propose to stop all their own passenger trains at Twenty-sixth-street, as soon as their additional buildings can be erected, and, in the meantime, have already stopped the Millerton and Whiteplains train there, and expect to complete this arrangement during the ensuing Summer as to all the passenger trains.

They have removed the milk dépôt and the dépôt for country produce to Forty-second-street, in order to provide these accommodations for passengers at Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh streets.

They have also commenced the erection of extensive buildings in Westchester County to accommodate their machine-shops and principal engine station, which will be completed during the ensuing Summer and Fall, and when completed, the present establishment at Thirty-second and Thirty third streets will be removed.

The Company will then widen the Fourth-avenue by throwing back the line of the street 20 feet, between Thirty-second and Thirty-third streets, as they have already done between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth streets, on the west side of the Fourth-avenue

In order to accommodate the increased travel below Twenty-sixth-street, caused by the stoppage there of the passenger trains, the Company has made contracts for thirty new cars for City travel, which are to be completed and put in use in June and July next, which will enable them to run between the Park and Twenty-seventh-street every three minutes.

The Company has not removed, nor does it propose to remove their freight dépôt, for goods intended for the lower part of the City, from White and Centre streets; and they rely with confidence upon the good faith of the City, that no proposition to effect such removal will be sustained by the corporate authorities.

The block of ground, between White and Franklin streets, formerly occupied by the State Arsenal, was leased by the City for 21 years, for the purpose of erecting extensive freight dépôts for the New-Haven and Harlem Companies, to accommodate the transportation of goods from the North and East, required for the City trade, and $100,000 has been expended by these companies in the arrangements necessary for that purpose.

But the use of these dépôts will be limited to this purpose, and much of the transportation to and from these dépôts will take place during the night.

The entire track through the Bowery and Centre-street is in a course of repair, which has been rendered necessary by the excessive travel of the past Winter, and, when completed, will obviate much of the complaint lately made against the interruption of the passenger travel, especially when the large passenger cars are withdrawn.

A general conversation in reference to the subject ensued, and the Committee decided to personally examine the line of the road on Thursday next.

An Explanation.

The "Mr. JENKINS" who got in trouble and the hands of a police officer, the other day, on a charge of defrauding the proprietors of the *News* and *State Register* newspapers, is not Mr. EDWARD WADDINE JENKINS, now of Scarsdale, Westchester County, who was, some short time since, connected with the *State Register*. The Christian name of the Mr. JENKINS, in trouble, is Vanvechten or some other Van which we have forgotten. This explanation is, under the circumstances, due to Mr. JENKINS, of Scarsdale

Old No. 5 Reopened—Fourteenth Ward Schools.

The public reopening of Public School No. 5, on Mott-street, in the Fourteenth Ward, took place yesterday afternoon.

The pupils of Miss PURDY'S and Mr. O'DONNELL'S Grammar Schools were assembled in the boys' department where the exercises were conducted under the eye of the President of the Board of Education, the City Superintendents and the officers of the Ward.

The crowd of visitors was large and the exercises, consisting of varied music and recitations, went off with spirit. Some of the singing, under the lead of Prof. G. W. PETTIT, was excellent.

Addresses were made by Messrs. GREEN, BENSALL, PERKINS, HASTINGS, and ROSE. The last speaker alluded to a statement made in the DAILY TIMES in relation to the schools of the Fourteenth Ward, which he seemed to think was calculated to do injustice to those schools.

Old No. 5 has been raised a story during the past season, by which the Primary has been brought to light and enlarged. Well-lighted class rooms have been constructed, and the whole edifice has been refurnished with first-class furniture, with the single exception of suitable pianos in each department.

The school will seat about 1,100 pupils, and has an attendance of about 800 in the Primary, and something less than 300 in both of the other departments. One of the most serious objections to the school is its location on a street which is at present crowded with carts and wagons on either side, while the mud and filth is fully six inches deep all over the street. Mr. ESLING will find at least 200 loads of filth within a couple of blocks on Mott street, by the school.

The House No. 21, in Marion-street, stands within a block, and has, if anything, a smaller attendance than No. 5, and will seat about 1,100 pupils.

No. 32, on Baxter-street, in the lower part of the Ward, will seat 1,100 pupils, and has an attendance of about 700 pupils. The average number of children attending the Primary School in the Fourteenth Ward is about 1,100, and the number in the six Grammar Schools about 800, or a total attendance of 1,900, while the Schools will seat 3,300. A first-class Girls' and Boys' Grammar School should be organized, and the remaining Schools of the Ward opened as Primaries. At present it is impossible to make an economical classification in the Grammar Schools, from the want of a sufficient number of pupils of similar standing in any one of them.

Counterfeit Bank Notes.

Counterfeit bank notes are more than usually abundant just now. Scarcely a day, within the past few weeks, that one or more persons have not been arrested for uttering; but in most of the cases it was shown, on examination, that the arrested parties were ignorant of their character, and had been, themselves, imposed upon.

A young man, giving his name as CHAS. W. WEBFIELD, and his occupation as a carpenter, was arrested, on Wednesday evening, for attempting to pass a counterfeit $5 bill on the Buffalo City Bank, to some shop-keepers in Bleecker street, after having been informed of its character. As he had several new articles in his possession it is supposed that he has passed several other bills of a similar kind. Justice DAVIDSON committed him for examination.

Wash for Trees.

Mr. CORNELIUS BAKER, at the Farmers' Club, Wednesday, stated that he has preserved his elms entirely free from caterpillars by the use of the following wash. It should be put on in the latter part of March, or very early in April. Before putting on the wash, he scraped off the rough bark with a drawing knife (immediately and after a rain), about eight feet high to the ground. He found it excellent for every kind of fruit trees.

Take twenty pounds of potash; half a bushel of air-slacked lime; the same quantity of sifted wood ashes and also fresh cow dung.

Put these ingredients in a tight barrel, and make into a wash of suitable consistency to be applied with a whitewash brush.

Exercise for Invalids.

One of the late epistles of the "Idlewild Letter-Writer" was well calculated to raise the price of horse flesh. It set forth, in the strongest terms, the superior value, to invalids, of exercise in the saddle over walking; but, if to invalids—every man of sedentary habits will reason—then to me, and so he stops walking, and lets the exercise alone, unless his purse will warrant the expense of a ride on horseback.

We believe this is all wrong. The saddle certainly furnishes a most delightful exercise to those who have well-trained loping nags at their command; though, when we remember how many of our cantering nags are inveterate stumblers, we can readily admit that those who, in a debilitated, weakened condition, first practice riding, are not unlikely to escape death from consumption. But Dr. RICHARDSON, Physician to the British Royal Infirmary for diseases of the chest, has a word on this subject, which we pit against the lay prescription of the Idlewild sage.

"Walking," says he, speaking of the regimen of consumptives, "is the true natural exercise, and the best, for it brings into movement every part of the body, more or less, and, leading to brisker circulation in every part, causes a more active nutrition generally." Walking is the true democratic method of tolling the blood into the distant parts of the body, and so relieving congestions, whether of the lungs, liver, or spleen. It cures invalids, and conserves the healthy. It is cheap, and makes a man comely to look on. The habit of it reduces rents, and keeps the pocket full of change.

The Recent Robbery in Broadway.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The arrest of the thieves and recovery of the property stolen from the store of WILLARD, WOOD & Co., No. 57 Broadway, on the night of the 21st inst., was mainly due to the vigilance of their private watchman, JOHN HYDE, and not entirely to the police, as stated in your issue of 24th. He arrested one of the robbers the next night, in the adjoining alley, with a portion of the goods in hand, and from him information was obtained which resulted in the finding the balance in the stable of a grog-seller and emigrant cartman, in Trinity-place, in the rear, who were also arrested, and both are committed for trial.

This Trinity-place has long been suspected as a rendezvous for stolen property, as many stores in that vicinity have been robbed, this being the third time W., W. & Co.'s store has been entered within a few months.

The exposure of an immense amount of merchandise in the stores on Trinity place—probably at any one time $15,000,000—surely entitles the owners to all the protection from the City Authorities which is in their power to afford; but while this narrow street is one of the darkest in the City, there is but a *single gas light* (and that partly obscured) from Rector-street to its southern end,—of this the police themselves complain.

Petitions and representations have been made more than once by the merchants of its exposed condition, and a request for more lamps, but no attention is paid to it.

Those paying taxes on so large a property are entitled to protection. There are, as the writer is informed, but *seven* (!) policemen detailed for the patrol of the *whole* of the First Ward, on Sundays, when special vigilance is required.

It is *unjust* that the *rights* of those doing business in this Ward should be thus neglected, and appeal have to be made through the public press.

BROADWAY, March 25. W.

Mr. George Snodgrass not in Cuba.

The following letter from a celebrated young gentleman appears in yesterday's *Sun:*

GOSHEN, N. Y., Monday, March 23, 1857.

Mr. BEACH—*Dear Sir:* Having seen an article in your paper a day or two ago, and seeing the effect it would likely to produce upon the public mind, I think it no more than proper to contradict it, as it is so unjustly founded. The article which I observed in your columns was that of a young man, purporting himself to be myself, who has been playing the banjo at Cienfuegos, Cuba. The article winds up with the question as to the certainty of whether this was "SNODGRASS or not?" You will please be kind enough to contradict the statement in your next issue, and state that I have been at home under my parental roof since my release from bondage. By complying with my request you will greatly favor me, as it will have a tendency to silence the many slanders which appears in your as well as a great many other papers.

Yours, most respectfully,
GEORGE VAIL SNODGRASS.

Card from J. Polak, Jr.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

An allusion to myself in yesterday's issue, under the heading of the Marine Court in the cases of WILLIAM H. KING, Jr., *vs.* WILLIAM LAVERTY, does me great injustice. I am charged by the report of that case with conspiring with WM. ROBINSON to defraud WM. LAVERTY. To show the falsity of this assertion, I would state that, to my knowledge, *I have never seen the said Robinson or Laverty—never had any dealings with either of them, or knew of their existence.* Of the champaigne and brick-bats, I am equally ignorant. I have been informed since the appearance of the report of this case, that a *note* of mine, and not a *check*, as stated, which *note* had been given by me for a purchase, was placed by the holder thereof in the hands of said ROBINSON to dispose of.

This, Sir, is my only knowledge or connection with an affair, in which I am charged with conspiring to defraud. Yours, &c., &c., J. POLAK, Jr.

Thursday, March 26, 1857.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

SQUAD Q DISBANDED.

Squad Q—the famous and ever-changing Squad Q, to which almost every member of the Department has at one time or another belonged—is no more. An order was issued yesterday to disbandon, kill and squelch it entirely. Its members will be sent for duty forthwith to their respective Wards. Sergeant's Murphy and Spence, of the Third Ward, who have for so long a time taught the Q's to mind their p's and q's in a fight, and to drill like "sogers," must also go back to their Wards. Sergeant-Major, Wissans will still retain possession of the old reserve corps' room to drill, according to the "national" tactics, the newly blest with stars, who are hereafter to be known as the "Awkward Squad"—a designation not quite so official as Squad Q—but what's in a name?

NEW-JERSEY.

Drowned.

Mr. SAMUEL S. WARD, a young man from Jersey City, son of JOHN D. WARD, was accidentally drowned in the Delaware River, at Bordentown, on Wednesday. He left Jersey City on Wednesday for Bordentown on business, being a Civil Engineer, to examine some water pipes, and while out in a sail-boat was accidentally drowned. He was a single man, about 25 years of age.

Hoboken City Bank.

The "Hoboken City Bank," the first bank established in that city, has been fully organized, and will commence business about the 1st of April. Its officers are as follows:

President—BENJAMIN S. TAYLOR.
Cashier—JOHN W. VAN BOSKERCK.
Directors—Wm. Cooper, F. B. Carpenter, J. D. Littell, Ebenezer Montague, Edward Dubois, Benjamin S. Taylor, Silas H. Jessup, W. W. Shippen, Louis Becker, Wm. G. Plummer, Joseph W. Stickler, Robert Hankins, John Gardner, Geo. W. Morton, Frederick Baare, Samuel R. Syms, and Chas. T. Perry.

RECOVERING.—The German who leaped or fell overboard from the Canal-street ferry-boat on Wednesday, is recovering.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—FRIDAY, March 27.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term.*—Nos. 261, 242, 95, 174, 194, 271, 290, 145, 227, 234, 279, 123, 185, 89, 96, 269, 152, 295, 260, 138, 189.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit—Part I.*—Nos. 1787, 967, 1818, 717, 1781, 2851, 1227, 950, 791, 789, 2283, 1696. *Part II.*—Nos. 1067, 1838, 1175, 1243, 1935, 1837, 1139, 1941, 1849, 1845, 1847, 1849, 1851, 1856, 1855.

SUPERIOR COURT.—This Court has adjourned for the trial of causes until the first Monday of April next.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 92 to 99, 102, 108.

Postponement of the Investigation into the Charges Against Coroner Connery.

In consequence of certain pressing engagements which Mr. JORDAN, counsel for the Coroner, said he was obliged to attend to in another Court, the examination of witnesses in the matter of Coroner CONNERY'S alleged irregularities was yesterday postponed till the 9th of April.

The Bardell Marriage.

SURROGATE'S COURT—THURSDAY, March 26.

This case, which was postponed a fortnight ago was resumed Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock, the counsel on both sides being present.

Mr. Clinton said he was compelled to move for an adjournment, being necessarily engaged in the case of the investigation of charges against Coroner Conary before Judge Daly, which would go on at 11 o'clock. He had notified the counsel on the other side of his intention, so as not to disappoint them.

Mr. Edwards was ready to go on, but was under the direction of the Surrogate.

Mr. Clinton said he was quite anxious to go on as soon as possible, and regretted the delay which had unavoidably occurred.

The Surrogate proposed to give two or three days next week to the case.

Mr. Clinton said that it was not unlikely that the criminal trial would come on in the April term, and wished to have the case set down so as not to interfere with that.

The Surrogate said he had the impression that the criminal trial would not come on so soon.

Mr. Clinton stated that he received notice from the District Attorney to the contrary. He was willing, however, to take any day assigned by the Surrogate, with the understanding, however, that if the criminal trial should interfere, it should not embarrass the proceedings here.

The Surrogate adjourned the case till Monday, April 13, when he said he expected to go on from day to day and finish it.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—March 26.

Before Hon. Justice Davies.

DECISIONS.

Field vs. *Ely.*—Motion denied, with $7 costs.

Mr. Justice ROOSEVELT did not come down to court this morning, and, therefore, the case of the St. Nicholas Hotel *vs.* The Croton Water Department, was postponed.

NOTICE.

Notes of issue must be filed in the Superior Court for the May, June or July trial terms, on or before Saturday, the 28th instant.

KINGS COUNTY COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—THURSDAY, March 26.

Before Judge Strong, and Justices Emmons and Schoonmaker.

THE CASE OF LAYMAN—REMARKABLE MEDICAL TESTIMONY OF DR. CARL ROSTHE AND DR. E. H. DIXON.

The investigation as to Layman's sanity was continued this day.

Mr. Russell, counsel for prisoner, examined as witnesses Susan S. Layman and Catherine Layman, sisters of prisoner, Sarah Kennard, who lives in the same house, Sarah Fairbairn, cousin of accused, Sophia Lynch, aunt of accused, and Walter Young and his son Samuel, all of whom testified to the eccentric conduct of the prisoner and the great change that has taken place in him since May, 1855, corroborating so far as it went, the testimony of Mrs. Layman.

The District Attorney then called *John Van Voorhees*, Keeper of the Jail.—This witness had never noticed any strange conduct of prisoner while in Jail.

Wyman R. Bennett, Coroner—Testified that Layman had answered questions to him correctly.

Benjamin S. Walling, of No. 454 Hudson-street, New-York.—Never saw anything very strange in Layman's conduct, but had heard his father speak of it.

Samuel W. Combs, of No. 136 Sixth-avenue—Swore to Layman stealing his pocket-book the night before the murder; he appeared hurried.

Lefferts Brower, John A. Walsh, Peter Keegan, A. V. Bush were also examined, after whom

Dr. Carl Rosthe, physician, was called—He resides at Fort Hamilton; saw prisoner on the day of the inquest; looks the same now as then.

Cross-examined—The Coroner requested me to examine prisoner in relation to his mind, which was about twenty minutes; asked him about his health, and then about his arrest, which he related to me, as it afterward appeared in the TIMES; that he had killed the man for money; that he was by trade a shoemaker, which secured him but a limited compensation, and he thought he would murder and rob; Cannon he thought to be a farmer; said he was sorry he had killed him, for the reason he found no money in his pockets; would not have killed him had he known he had none; intended to go to New-Orleans with the money; that he knew very well he must hang for the deed, but hoped he would escape, to enjoy his money; did not think any one would detect him, as so many shot about that neighborhood, and the noise of the pistol would not attract attention; he then spoke of imaginary beings, which he supposed influenced him by their will; they had made him sometimes feel as if he should commit suicide, but he never tried it; said the spirits had nothing to do with this last act.

To Counsel—Could not make up my mind that he was insane; spoke in such a way afterwards, that, under other circumstances, would have no doubt but that he was insane. Here there was good reason to dissimulate; from the little I have read of the testimony, and its contradictory nature, am now unable to say whether he is sane or insane; my personal examination was too short; never made insanity my study.

Dr. E. H. Dixon, sworn: Have seen Layman and examined him, last Sunday; have read the greater part of the testimony in the case; conversed with him for three-quarters of an hour; am not certain that he knew I was a physician: I saw him in the District-Attorney's office; I first examined his physical condition; his pulse was frequent, irritable; then attempted to know him; took a guarded general conversation, and instantly gain a knowledge of his affections—his religious feelings, general emotions; I asked him if he had ever witnessed a death-bed; he said he had, that of his grandmother; asked his opinion in regard to the Burdell murder, this was with a view of ascertaining his convictions of the importance of human life; he made general answers to show that his affections and feelings were such as to make him sensible of his moral responsibility; he then spoke to me about being impelled to this course by spirits, and about that time we were left alone, the gentlemen present with drawing; I asked him very sternly if he was willing to be hung; he was very much startled at that; I assured him I was a physician, and had not come to seek his life, but, if possible, to aid in preserving it; that I had no respect for spirits, and did not wish any nonsense on his part; I asked him why he killed Cannon, and he assured me he did it for money; I then asked him if he was not in the habit of self-abuse, and he said he had been; if he was not conscious of the debasing nature of that act; said he had lately become so, and had discontinued it; he then again spoke of the spirits and said they had impelled him to the murder; I asked him how he made that consistent with the previous assertion that he did it for money; I have forgot the precise answer, but it seemed to be equivocal; I think at that time the gentlemen who had left returned, and he recommenced talking of sprits, discursively and generally; that was all the conversation at that time; I have been conversing with him this morning.

To District Attorney—I was strongly impressed with the idea that he simulated insanity on Sunday; he talked quite rationally; this morning he asserted repeatedly that the person examined here was Cannon, (Keegan); the testimony has weakened my idea that he is simulating, although I am not satisfied; but I am inclined to think that his very low intellectual condition and animal propensities may at times make him insane; I am impressed with that conviction from having seen it in cases before at lucid intervals; I allude to cases of self abuse specifically.

To the Court—A person is likely to fall into dementia from that cause; the effect would not cease with discontinuance; it may produce organic disease; two of my patients have dropped dead in the Lunatic Asylum from that cause; dementia is a low state of mind, and the patient is not responsible.

To District Attorney—I think the prisoner has sufficient intellect to understand the nature and object of these proceedings; my firm impression is that his intellect is very low; from his telling me that the habit was destructive, and his discontinuing it, I should judge he could inform his counsel of events in his past life, and of the more important incidents in relation to the killing of Cannon.

Cross-examined—The subject of insanity is a difficult one; the causes of insanity are not generally understood by persons of average information, nor by physicians, unless they have had charge of insane patients, or made it a particular study; do not think prisoner has sufficient intelligence to inform counsel of the growth or progress of his insanity; the prisoner is not in a sound bodily or rational state of mind; believe there has been a change in his natural state, so as to unfit him to direct counsel. Love of money, fanatical religious excitement, and masturbation are the three most prolific causes of insanity; in its relation to insanity, the latter is the most awful and prevalent vice of the age; that has been my experience at all lunatic asylums I have visited.

To the Court—You cannot separate monomania from dementia; they run into each other, and merge with general insanity; the prisoner is not now generally insane; monomania in religious matters, in an exalted intellect, does not impair the mind.

To District Attorney—On all points relating to the principal events of his life, he has sufficient intellect, I think, to state facts without being asked.

The Court then adjourned until 10 o'clock Friday morning.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets...*Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

NEW-YORK, Thursday, March 26—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are dull and heavy. Pearls, $7 37½; Pots, $7 50 ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is in fair request at old quotations: Java, 15c.@16c.; Laguayra, 12c.@12½c.; Maracaibo, 12c.@12½c.; Rio, 9¾c.@10c.; and St. Domingo, 11c.@11 1-16c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—The demand is good; prices are firm and buoyant.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary, ₱ lb.	12¾	12½	12¾	12¾
Middling	13¾	14	14½	14¾
Middling Fair	14½	14¾	14¾	15
Fair	14¾	14¾	15	15¼

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour is regaining vigor and buoyant, though but slowly. The demand is rather brisker; prices still slightly favor factors. The sales reported, to-day, reach 8,700 bbls., in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	$5 60@$5 70
Straight State	5 70@ 5 80
Favorite and Extra State	5 85@ 6 15
Common to Good Indiana and Upper Lake	5 70@ 5 95
Common to Good Superfine Ohio	5 80@ 6 00
Fancy Michigan	5 80@ 6 00
Extra Indiana and Michigan	6 00@ 7 25
Extra Ohio	6 00@ 7 75
Fancy Genesee	6 25@ 6 50
Extra Genesee	6 75@ 8 25
Extra Missouri	6 00@ 8 25

Canadian is more inquired for, at firmer rates. Superfine to extra is worth only $6@$7 50 ₱ bbl; 600 bbls. were disposed of within the range. Southern is improving in demand and value. The transactions since our last comprise about 2,300 bbls. low mixed to Fancy and Extra, at $6 25@$8 and $8 50 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is more freely offered and purchased at $5 40@$5 for Fine to Superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in moderate supply and demand at $3 25 for Jersey, and $3 60@$3 65 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. The latter brings $17 25@$17 50 in pancheons.

GRAIN—Wheat is moderately inquired for and is unsettled in price. Prime lots are not abundant, while being most needed, as millers are the principal purchasers. The export demand is very limited. The sales reported since our last, embrace about 8,600 bushels, including very inferior to good Western white at $1 29½@$1 58, ₱ bushel. Rye is in demand at 88c. for prime lots, ₱ bushel, but is held for higher prices. There is less of it on the market. Barley readily brings $1 50@$1 62½, in lots, ₱ bushel, being scarce and in demand. Small parcels of prime, wanted by farmers, sell as high as $1 70@$2 ₱ bushel. Barley Malt is still rare and needed at from $1 70@$1 80 ₱ bushel. Oats are moderately inquired for and are stiffly held at 54c.@55c. for Western; 52c.@54c. for State; 52c.@53c. for Jersey, and 49c.@51c. for Southern, ₱ bushel. Corn continues in good demand, at strengthening prices. We have heard of sales of about 82,700 bushels at 66c.@68c. for mixed Southern; 66c.@67c. for new and old yellow; and 67c.@68c. for new and old white, ₱ bushel. Mixed Western, in store, would be taken at 66c.@67c., but is not offered under 68c.@70c., ₱ bushel.

HAY—There were 500 bales River purchased at 75c.@85c for large and small lots ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in good request, and are firm at 7c.@12½@c., for ordinary to very choice, ₱ lb.

IRON—Unchanged.

LEAD—Is quiet at old figures.

LIME—Rockland is dull and heavy at 85c. for common, and $1 20 for Lump, ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—The demand is moderate at steady prices. New Orleans, 75c.@76c.; Porto Rico, 57c.@63c.; Cuba Muscovado, 45c.@58c.; and Clayed Cuba, 40c.@43c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin, Tar and Crude Turpentine are quiet and unchanged in value. Spirits Turpentine is more freely offered, and is in rather limited demand at 46c.@47c. ₱ gallon.

OILS—Linseed is attracting more attention, and is firm, at 85c @86c. ₱ gallon. Nothing really new has occurred in other kinds.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in fair demand at about previous figures. Sales have been reported of 650 bbls., in lots, at £23 75 for old Mess; $23 90@$24 for new Mess; and $19 25 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Dressed Hogs bring, in lots, 9¾c.@10¾c. ₱ lb. Cut Meats are in limited demand, and are heavy at 11c.@11¾c. for Hams; and 9c.@9¾c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is more sought after and is firm, at 10¾c.@12c. ₱ lb. Lard is in request at steady prices. The transactions since our last reach about 650 bbls. and tcs., mostly fair to prime, at 14¾c.@14¾c., ₱ lb. Beef is in fair demand, at full rates. The transactions since our last consist of 370 bbls., at $10 50@$11 25 for new Prime; $12 25@$13 25 for Country Mess; $16@$16 25 for repacked Western Mess, and $17@$17 25 for extra Chicago do., ₱ bbl.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 27, 1857.

☞ The NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served in this City and vicinity for ONE SHILLING a week. Single Copies Two CENTS. Mail subscribers SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES is published every Evening, (*Sundays Excepted.*) One edition will be issued at ONE and the other at THREE o'clock P. M. It will be sent by mail at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing nearly all the reading matter of the *Daily*, published Tuesday and Friday, is mailed at THREE DOLLARS a year.

The WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed at Two DOLLARS a year for single Copies. TWENTY-FIVE Copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, to one address.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6 cents for single copies.

Terms, invariably cash in advance.

Publication Office, No. 128 Nassau-st., cor. of Beekman.

RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO., Publishers.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship *Europa* is now in her thirteenth day out from Liverpool, due at Halifax. She had not been signalled at 10 o'clock last night. The *Circassian* is now in her twentieth day out. The *Arago* and the *City of Baltimore* are due at this port, both in their sixteenth day.

The question of Usury was again put to rest in the State Senate yesterday, the bill relating to the subject being taken up in Committee of the Whole and the enacting clause being stricken out by a vote of 16 against 13. In the Assembly, the bill to amend the Charter of this City was taken up for a final reading, and after various unsuccessful attempts at amendment, it was passed—77 to 37. The Evening Session of the Assembly was principally spent in Committee of the Whole on the bill to provide means for the enlargement and completion of the canals.

Hon. DAVID WILMOT was yesterday chosen by the Republican and American Union State Convention of Pennsylvania, as candidate for Governor, and WILLIAM MILLWARD, as candidate for Canal Commissioner. For Judges of the Supreme Court, JAMES VEECH and JOSEPH L. LEWIS, are the candidates nominated.

The Washington *Star* professes to have reason to believe that two additional Courts of Inquiry, similar to the one now in session in that city, will be convened by order of the Secretary of the Navy; it being evidently impossible for one to dispatch all the business to go before it, possibly for years to come.

A fire, resulting from the bursting of a steam boiler, occurred in the alcohol distillery of J. HIGBY & Co., in Baltimore, yesterday morning, by which the establishment was destroyed. Several persons were killed and injured by the explosion and fire.

The rumor of a defalcation in the New-York Central Railroad office, which originated with the Albany *Statesman*, turns out to be true, though the Company is fully secured, and will not lose a single dollar. The defaulter is MARCUS SCHOONMAKER, late Auditor in the Bank Department, Bank Superintendent, &c., who has appropriated $45,000 of the Company's money. The defalcation was first discovered by the Assistant Treasurer.

In the Board of Aldermen last evening, there were two reports from the Post-Office Committee, and it was decided to await the opinion of the Corporation Counsel, on the power of the Common Council to part with any portion of the City Hall Park, before making any recommendation. Mr. EBLING sent in a communication in relation to the contracts for cleaning the streets. The amount required by the contractors is $174,455. The communication was referred to the Committee on Streets.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday afternoon, but transacted no business of general interest. A number of bills for advertising were passed upon, and after empowering the City Judge to purchase a Library, cost not to exceed $1,000, the Board adjourned until the first Monday in April.

SERAPHINE PETERSEN, recently sentenced by Judge BETTS to five years' imprisonment in Sing Sing for manufacturing and uttering counterfeit money, was yesterday conveyed to his new quarters up the river by the United States Marshal. PETERSEN was educated for a clergyman, and is a fine, gentlemanly looking man, and is a splendid linguist. This is the third time he has been imprisoned for the same offence. HUNTINGDON has gained fifteen pounds since his imprisonment. He drives nails in the morning and keeps books in the afternoon.

The dust was intolerable again yesterday,—but the mud scarcely less putty-like and plenty. The Common Council don't meet again till April, and, under EBLING's mischievous construction of his duties, nothing is to be done to relieve us of mud and dust until then—nor then, we fear, unless the public compels them to action.

There was a singular proceeding last night in the Tabernacle at the close of a lecture in advocacy of the movement for promoting Irish settlements in the West. Archbishop HUGHES, who was present during the address, rose and repudiated any connection with the organization, denied any approval of it, denounced its supporters, lay and clerical, and administered a severe rebuke to the Reverend lecturer.

Dr. HAYS, of the KANE Arctic Expedition, delivered a most interesting lecture last night, at the Brooklyn Athenæum, on "Arctic Life and Explorations." He addressed the largest audience of the entire lecturing season in our sister city. To those who had read Dr. KANE's work there was perhaps no positive novelty in the lecturer's materials, but his manner was so pleasant, and his style so graphic, that his large auditory was highly gratified. The lecture was a complete success.

Good for Sore Eyes.

What Mr. EBLING will say we know not, but, if we are rightly informed, there is a chance of the streets being cleaned shortly, in spite of all efforts to the contrary of that functionary. Mayor WOOD and the Comptroller have, once more, by way of reminiscence of their ancient alliance, put their heads together, and something is likely to come out of it. They have notified Mr. EBLING that it will scarcely do for him to wait twelve months, as he did last year, for the action of the Common Council upon the bids which were opened upon the 19th instant, and that he must, instantly, deliver the streets over to the lowest bidders, as contractors, and permit them to commence the Augean labor which is so imperatively needed. Mr. EBLING has signified his willingness to comply with their demand, and the contractors if not notified yesterday, will be to-day—always supposing that the worthy Commissioner does not in the meanwhile bolt from his promise.

The lower wards of the city will fall under the control of Mr. REYNOLDS. His name means the same as SMITH, SICKLES & Co. did two years ago, and he proposes bringing the street-sweeping machines once more into public notice. We shall watch the progress of his next year's career with some anxiety, and with much scrutiny. If he does his duty we shall willingly praise him. It will be great news to blazon forth to the country, that its commercial metropolis is revolutionized, and has passed away from beneath the dominion of the mud-garbage dynasty. If, on the contrary, he falls into the good old-fashioned ARCULARIUS-EBLING way, we shall give him a chance of explaining his conduct to grand juries and the public, which he will scarcely be able to neglect.

In the meanwhile, all honor to those who have interfered to save the integrity of our seven senses, and the credit of our boot-blacks. The Mayor and the Comptroller have done their duty in insisting upon immediate action, as they have done, upon the part of the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps, and they will be borne out by the community in the course they have pursued.

Work for Secretary Cass.

Duly pigeon-holed, red-taped and ticketed in the desk, where the more momentous secrets of the State Department are enshrined, Gen. CASS finds two or three budgets of unfinished business, in which he is the administrator of his heavy-gaited predecessor. Sundry loose ends of our foreign relations are among them. The more important have advanced several stages towards perfection. None of them involves serious consequences, let their solution be what it will; so that we may congratulate ourselves and him that so little is left to do or to hazard in that perilous game of diplomacy at which he is confessedly an unpracticed hand.

I. The Dallas-Clarendon Treaty has gone home in such a shape as will pretty surely secure its ratification and return. Perhaps the state of suspended animation in which the administration of Lord PALMERSTON survives until the elections are over, may not be thought to justify immediate action; but in the tardy course of the Washington Cabinet and the Senate, there is ample precedent for a reference to the circumlocution office. The amendments appended are known to be either merely formal, or such as extinguish speculative grants held chiefly by Americans. They are not likely, therefore, to meet with very obstinate resistance.

II. The New-Granada difficulty, notwithstanding the mission of Mr. MORSE, remains a difficulty still. The disposition of the Anglo-Granadian question seems to have embarrassed this of ours. The Panama riot is pertinaciously regarded at Bogota as one of those periodical popular outbreaks, which no caution can foresee or prevent, and which no Government can be held responsible for. The view insisted upon by Secretary MARCY, and rendered plausible by the testimony collected by Mr. CORWINE, assumes the active participation of Government officials in the affair, or a studied inactivity equally mischievous, and as positively involving the Government, and exposing it to claims for damages. As both conclusions are drawn from the same evidence, there is plainly a very pretty, if not irreconcilable, quarrel. It will be the business of Gen. CASS to pluck safety—including guarantees for the security of the Panama transit—from this nettle, danger.

III. Relations with Mexico, involving the necessity of appeasing that republic for the prompt rejection of the Forsyth pawnbroking treaties, and of exhibiting a passive willingness to receive whatever territories may be tendered us as an equivalent for the sums we will not lend. If we lack precedents for international loans, we want none for international land slides. For the privilege of throwing our boundary line to the southward of Sonora, Sinaloa, and Lower California, including pearl-fisheries, silver mines, and black cattle, would we not cheerfully pay down on the nail $15,000,000? And seeing the revolt of Gen. BLANCARTE, and the unsubduable character of those remote provinces, would not Gen. COMONFORT as cheerfully get rid of them? Let Secretary CASS answer. It would not be *mal apropos* to say a word for those hundred and fifty prisoners of the *Archibald Gracie*, while he is talking the matter over.

IV. The Cuban purchase: is or is not the Administration of President BUCHANAN to verify the Ostend programme? Information upon the point is particularly desired at Madrid. Is the demonstration against Mexico what it pretends to be, or is it a masked battery for the defence of Cuba against Signors BUCHANAN, MASON and SOULE? Information upon that point is wanted at Washington.

V. A Chinese question has dissolved the British Parliament, and threatens to dissolve the British ministry. Fortunately, the one to which the American Government is a party has a less suspicious origin; and presents a capital opportunity for securing vast commercial advantages, without the censure of provoking a quarrel to gain them. The conduct of the business, requiring as it does profound care, caution and firmness, will fall upon Secretary CASS, who will thus have a chance to add new leaves, and perhaps the blue button of a mandarin, to his laurels.

VI. The Persian Treaty, supplying free access for American shipping to inaccessible ports, and leave to bear away cargoes of articles, unknown to Occidental use or commerce, to markets where they will not sell, is by this time, we presume, ratified, and on its way to Teheran. Whether a "Persian Sherbet Company," which we find named in a list of corporations just created by the Legislature of Massachusetts, owes its origin to the encouraging terms of this Convention, we are not informed.

To this calendar of business, more or less finished, it is to be hoped General CASS will not neglect to add treaties opening the great rivers of South America to North American trade. In the whole circle of diplomacy there is none of profounder moment. El Dorado was located by early geographers upon the plains traversed divergently by the Maranon, the Paraguay, and Parana. The location was correct. In all the elements of material wealth, the subjects of commerce, and articles of need and life and luxury, the middle of Southern America has no parallel upon the map, and it reflects little credit upon American diplomacy, that it has so long remained closed to American enterprize. A treaty with Brazil, opening the Amazon, and with Paraguay, opening the tributaries of the La Plata to our traders, would add more to the national prosperity than the annexation of all Mexico. General CASS will do well to believe it, and eke out the flagging business of his office with this splendid topic of negotiation.

THE ROTARY PRINCIPLE.—One of the most important acts of Mr. BUCHANAN's administration will, doubtless, be his institution of the principle of rotation in office, which has heretofore been applied solely to political opponents. But the new application of it by Mr. BUCHANAN, which appears to meet the approbation of the Democratic Party at the North, will create a revolution which neither he nor his party has anticipated. He has established a precedent which must either be condemned or accepted. But, it is too late for condemnation, and it may now be regarded as one of the cardinal principles of the Democratic Party, that a new President necessitates new officers throughout the Federal Government. Thus, the party in power deprives itself of the important coöperation of the men in office, who will have no motive for active participation in an election, as they will be sure of losing their places let who will succeed. Or, at least, they will be sure of going out if their own party comes in, while they may make terms with the other side. If this principle had been instituted by General PIERCE, and been accepted by the party, Mr. BUCHANAN would never have been elected to the Presidency; most certainly he would not have received the vote of his own State.

The French Sugar Duties.

We are by no means disagreeably surprised at the *Tribune's* desire that its controversies with the TIMES should be kept free from personal references to the Editor, or the writers, of either journal. We are not aware that we have given any just occasion for its charges of rudeness and discourtesy, or that we have transgressed the fair limits of propriety, in any strictures we have recently made upon its positions. But without any attempt to vindicate ourselves in this connection, and resisting the somewhat urgent temptation of contrasting the *Tribune's* past practice with its present theory in this regard,—we very cheerfully yield to its precepts and undertake compliance with its wishes.

Our present differences relate to the Beet-Root Sugar culture in France,—as it is affected by French legislation. On the 18th inst. the *Tribune* stated that "Sugar had been profitably made from Beets *without protection* in France, *for a number of years past*, though it was first made there through the support of protecting duties." In reply we alleged that Beet-Sugar *is protected* by the French tariff against foreign competition, and has always been so since the manufacture was first established. The *Tribune* has since repeated its original assertion,—making other statements equally erroneous, and endeavoring to turn public attention from the main question by what we trust it is not "rude" to style a quibble.

Now the importation of refined sugar from all places except the French Colonies, Guadaloupe, Martinique and the Isle de Bourbon, is absolutely *prohibited* by the French tariff. Foreign sugar can only enter in a raw state, and then is liable to a duty rising with time from 45 to 63 francs on the 100 kilogrammes. Raw sugar loses in the process of refining about one-third of its weight; or in other words, one-third of the whole is rendered worthless for the purposes to which sugar is ordinarily applied. Consequently the duty on foreign refined sugar is in reality from 45 to 63 francs on the 66⅔ kilogrammes; or to put the proposition in another shape, there is a duty of from 60 to 86 francs on every 100 kilogrammes of refined sugar of foreign production. There is consequently a differential duty, for the benefit of home-made and colonial sugars, of from 15 to 39 francs on the 100 kilogrammes. Add three francs on the 100 kilogrammes, when the raw sugar is imported in foreign bottoms, which is nearly always the case, as it is well known the French are but very slightly engaged in the carrying trade, and the impost becomes still higher. This, we maintain, is protection, and protection with a vengeance.

There has been a controversy going on in France for more than forty years, between the colonial sugar growers and the beet-sugar growers. The Government has been endeavoring to pacify them year after year, by clapping a tax, now on one and now on the other, but always at the expense of the unfortunate consumers. The beet sugar was found to be such a nuisance, after thirty years of trial, that it was proposed by the Government of LOUIS PHILIPPE, in 1843, to destroy all the plantations and pay the owners 40,000 francs by way of compensation. The proposal was abandoned after an animated debate in the Chamber, and the nation has been left to groan ever since under the intolerable burden. The abolition of Slavery in the French colonies in 1848 reduced the supply of cane sugar from that source by one-third in the space of four years, and thus left the people almost completely at the mercy of the beet sugar manufacturers. The price of sugar in the French market is, consequently, at the present moment, so enormously high, that foreign sugar is actually, in spite of the differential duty, finding its way in in large quantities. How this iniquitous system acts on the masses may be guessed from the fact that whilst the consumption of sugar in England under light duties is 24 pounds per head per annum, in France it is only about 7 pounds.

We stated that beet-sugar in France is highly protected against foreign sugar. "No," said the *Tribune*, "it flourishes now without protection. It and the sugar from the French colonies, Guadaloupe, Martinque and the Isle de Bourbon, are on equal terms." This is what we have ventured to call a *quibble*. We alleged that beet-sugar is protected against *foreign* competition. It is *not*, replies the *Tribune*, because *colonial* sugar is admitted on precisely the same footing. Put into logical shape, its argument stands thus:

French beet-root sugar is taxed 45 francs per 100 kilogrammes.

French *colonial* cane-sugarés likewise taxed 45 francs per 100 kilogrammes.

Therefore French beet-sugar is not protected against *foreign* sugar. Q. E. D.

Giving the *Tribune* "all he can make on this tack," to use his own expression in reply to Mr. COLFAX, the only result of his discovery of that "mare's nest" about the colonial sugar, is to put our proposition in this shape:

There is a large tax on both home-made sugar and colonial sugar.

There is a still larger tax on foreign sugar.

Therefore both home and colonial sugar are "protected." French colonial cane sugar is less than one-sixteenth of the entire product of the tropics.

The result of the *Tribune's* reply is thus fully to confirm our position by showing that not only French beet-sugar, but colonial cane sugar also, are protected by the French tariff against foreign competition. Even at the risk of appearing "rude," we must expose another instance of the very curious carelessness, to say the least, which pervades the *Tribune's* discussions of this topic. In its last article it sets down the French sugar duties at "45 francs per kilogramme" on home-made sugar—that is to say, $9 on two pounds three ounces avoirdupois. The same blunder, the substitution of one kilogramme for 100 kilogrammes, is repeated throughout; 100 kilogrammes are 229 pounds and a fraction of our weights. By a mistake of the printer "70" was substituted for "20" in our former article. The *Tribune* is apparently in a state of utter bewilderment, has copied this blunder and aggravated it. We turned 100 kilogrammes into 279 pounds; he turns one kilogramme into the same quantity.

Now we submit that the "exposure and mortification" in this matter cling to its skirts, not ours. It is certainly somewhat mortifying, to us as well as to others, that it should be necessary to discuss with a leading metropolitan journal, whether French beet sugar is protected against foreign competition or not.

The Fate of Ebling.

We little anticipated, when we predicted yesterday the probable fate of Mr. EBLING, that our words would so soon prove prophetic. Since then, however, within the short space of twenty-four hours, the "society of scavengers" has done its work; Mr. EBLING's monument has been erected by that fragrant corporation, and, what is more, we have seen it. Wading through the mud, up Pearl-street, a few hours since, our progress was stopped by an unusual barrier in the shape of a lofty dead cat and garbage pyramid, artistic in its proportions, from the summit of which arose a wooden slab, on which were inscribed the words, "EBLING lies buried here!" Literally devoured by his own element! In all directions, as far as the eye could reach, up street and down street, over square, avenue and lane, lay in rich, deep deposit the materials which the industrious defunct had permitted to accumulate, a portion of which had been appropriated to prevent his memory from perishing.

Too modest by far, however, was that appreciation of Mr. EBLING's merits which supposed it possible that *he could* ever be forgotten. So long as the word "nasty" stands in the dictionary, Mr. EBLING's name will be remembered as its synonym. While *stench* conveys a distinctive meaning to the nostrils of the inhabitants of this metropolis, the fame of Mr. EBLING will endure as having given to it its utmost intensity of application. Whenever we are threatened with cholera, ship fever, yellow fever, or any other of the malignant and pestilential diseases, which malaria engenders, future boards of health, corporations and newspapers will record—"as it was in the days of Mr. EBLING." As great kings are cognominated AUGUSTUS and CÆSAR, so prodigious nuisances will, in coming generations, be designated as EBLINGS. Dirty little urchins will go out and play in the EBLING. In EBLING, swine will wallow, and with a happy, poetic license, their favorite element dried up by the heats of Summer, will enable pilgrims to speak of their eyes as blown full of EBLING. An uncleaned gutter, a festering pile of rotten vegetable matter, putrid exhalations of all kinds, a dead dog or horse in the highway, will be pointed out, respectively, as EBLINGS. Websters and Walkers will be incomplete without the word, and revised editions of Crabbe will be compelled to identify it with every disgusting epithet.

De mortuis nil nisi bonum,—and therefore we shall refrain from touching further upon the official character of the unfortunate man, whose claims we have thus considered. How much he was worth, and how he got his money; how many contractors he befriended, and how many of them befriended him; how economical he proved himself where the public interest was concerned, and how liberal in pouring money from the treasury into his own capacious pockets; his political bargainings and those which he failed to make with the Democracy, when Sam's star began to wane, are all matters which either concern his heirs or his future biographer. Only the District-Attorney can properly interfere with the former, and we do not desire to forestall the rich occupation of the latter. Children's stories end—"he lived in peace and died in grease." So it has been with EBLING, and if he is rewarded according to his works, in the place where he has gone to, we fear that neither the exceptions of some cunning lawyer, nor the failure of a jury before the high Court of Beelzebub, will be to him of much avail.

Mr. EBLING's last act must have been to publish a letter in some of the papers, in which he states that "since the 1st of December last" he has "done but *little work*" (*!!*) because he "*had no money.*" Where on earth can the money have gone to. The $500,000 which the City has paid annually to clean the streets, where is it? Can nobody tell? The streets have *always*, unless we except a week or two, been in a shamefully neglected condition. The statement that the "streets were kept in good order during the Summer and Fall" of last year, is most impudently untrue. At the very time referred to, not only the New-York press, but the papers of the country, North, South, East and West, held up Mr. EBLING's corrupt course to the ridicule and contempt of the whole world. We are safe in saying that no part of Constantinople itself, or the dirtiest purlieus of Naples, can compare with what has been and is now seen here. Oh, EBLING! EBLING! we *must* say that we are glad that the society of scavengers has disposed of you.

HONORS TO THE PIERCE ADMINISTRATION.—Whatever may be said as to the errors committed by the late Administration, and the political wrong done to the country by its measures, the fact must be admitted that the members of no Administration have received so many marks of approbation from the public, on retiring from office, as have been bestowed upon Ex-President PIERCE and his Cabinet. There was first the very remarkable compliment paid to the late President by the people of Virginia, in offering him a home in that State, once the proud mother of statesmen, but now desirous of augmenting her treasures by adopting a rejected son of New-England. This is a compliment which Virginia never before paid a Northern man. Then, the city of Savannah presented the Ex-President with a service of silver plate. The late Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. GUTHRIE, on returning to Kentucky, received an ovation from his fellow citizens, as though he had returned to them after gaining a great victory over an enemy. Mr. DOBBIN, the Secretary of the Navy, was honored in similar manner, by a public reception from his fellow citizens of North Carolina, on returning to his home in Raleigh. The people of Newburyport are making extensive preparations for giving a public reception to the late Attorney-General, CALEB CUSHING, and there is to be a holiday on the occasion, in that ancient Puritanical village. Although we hear of no movements in Albany towards giving Mr. MARCY, the late Secretary of State, a public reception on his return home, yet that eminent statesman has received more flattering marks of distinction than any of his co-members of the late Administration. The merchants of Baltimore, and of Philadelphia, tendered him public dinners, which he modestly declined, and the merchants of this City, we understand, are making arrangements to present him with a service of plate, as a mark of their approval of his official conduct.

It was the first Cabinet since the formation of our Government that remained unchanged during an entire Presidential term, and it is also the first one whose members have been so signally honored on resigning their offices and returning to private life. These manifestations of respect are the more remarkable as New-Hampshire utterly repudiates PIERCE, and New-York and Massachusetts have unmistakably pronounced their condemnation of MARCY and CUSHING, and there is very little probability that either of them will ever again be called into the public service by the voice of their fellow citizens.

Card from Archbishop Hughes.

Archbishop HUGHES complains of, and respectfully protests against, the use that has been made of his name in the "NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES" of this morning. The document, from which the Editor of the "TIMES" has seen fit to make extracts for his own purpose, was a letter addressed to Mayor HARPER in the year 1844. It was intended and published by the Archbishop as a vindication of himself against charges of a personal nature which had been previously published in the *Herald*. The circumstances which gave rise to that publication have long since passed away. The Archbishop is not conscious of having had then, or of having now, any ill feeling towards the Editor of the *Herald*, or any other human being. He considers the use which the Editor of the "TIMES" has made of his name and of the letter just referred to, without his knowledge or consent, not only as indelicate, but as unjustifiable. At all events, he protests against it as an unwarranted perversion of his writing and an abuse of his name.

NEW-YORK, March 26, 1857.

We give place to the above as a personal favor to Archbishop HUGHES. The freedom with which he applies disparaging epithets to our quotation from a published letter of his writing, will excuse us, we trust, for saying that we regard the Archbishop's "protest" as simply a piece of impertinence.

If the Archbishop desires to recant the charge of falsehood which he made against the Editor of the *Herald* in 1844, it is his right so to do. If "for any purpose of his own" he desires to appease that Editor's displeasure, and to come before the public as the defender of his character and conduct, he is perfectly at liberty to do so. But he has no right to complain of us for reprinting what he himself has deliberately given to the public press, until he shall have given public notice of its retraction. Nor shall we at any time feel under the slightest obligation to ask the Archbishop's "consent," whenever we may feel disposed to give additional currency to his own published opinions concerning the public acts of public men,—whatever may have been the personal circumstances which gave rise to the original publication.

Navigation of the Harlem River.

The Report of the Harbor Commissioners recently submitted to the Legislature, important as it is in all its details, contains some recommendations in reference to the improvement of the Harlem River, which are particularly deserving of consideration. Greatly as it is to be deplored that the commercial men of New-York, who are the natural guardians of its interests, should allow themselves to be so far absorbed in the vortex of individual pursuits as to give no heed to those ruthless projects which threaten the destruction of our harbor, it is almost equally to be regretted that their supineness and inattention should allow a great natural avenue of commerce to remain unimproved and unavailing. By glancing at the map it will be perceived that the narrow belt of water bounding Manhattan Island on the North and known as the Harlem River, is a short and direct passage for vessels between the Hudson and Long Island Sound. Less than thirty years ago this water course was navigated by large numbers of sloops and river craft, as the testimony of most reliable witnesses abundantly attests. The saving of distance by the Harlem River, as compared with the circuitous passage around the Battery and up the East River, rendered it a favorable channel for all vessels touching at places upon the Hudson and the Sound, while the depth of water at that period was entirely sufficient for the purposes of navigation. Indeed, when we consider that the distance from the Hudson to Hell Gate by the way of Harlem River is less than one-third of that by the Battery and East River, we may justly conclude that the distance saved by the former route was a consideration of no small weight with the early navigators of these waters. But for some inexplicable cause this important channel has been permitted to be closed by various artificial obstructions, the most important of which is the Macomb's Dam. The few bridges which have been erected, could easily be supplied with draws, to enable vessels to pass.

The report of the Advisory Council, consisting of J. G. TOTTEN, Bt. Brigadier-General and Chief Engineer, A. D. BACHE, Superintendent United States Coast Survey, and CHARLES H. DAVIS, Commander United States Navy, which document is embodied in the report of the Harbor Commissioners, satisfactorily demonstrates that the artificial and natural obstructions to navigation in the Harlem River may be easily removed at a comparatively small expense. We are informed that an effort will be made to obtain from Congress at its next session, an appropriation for the purposes above indicated; and in view of the important objects to be attained, it is to be hoped that the measure will commend itself to the favorable consideration of that body.

Aside from the benefits which would immediately accrue from the reopening of this useful avenue of commerce, it is still more important in its relation to the future. The rapidly-increasing growth of our City, and the pressing necessity which is already felt for greater dock capacities for shipping, incline us irresistibly to the belief that the shores of the Harlem must eventually, and at a day not far distant, become of immense importance to our shipping interests. It is the part of wisdom to provide for that condition of things which the progress of events so unmistakably indicates. To those who have a regard for the future prosperity of the City—who look beyond the immediate wants of the present—the improvement of this important channel, and its preservation from further encroachment, should be an object of especial care and solicitude.

A Modern Ganymede.

We have to record a calamity, of which the consequences will be felt to the remotest verge of the fashionable world. Wherever crinoline expands, or the British whisker curls, there will tears be dropped and eyebrows elevated over the melancholy fate of the darling of Belgravia, "Jeames," the joy of the *Morning Post* and the comfort of all the excluded East. "Jeames" has been stolen away from the friends of his bosom and the protectors of his youth. Like Ganymede of old, he has been snatched up from the pastoral quiet of the Parks and the Palace, and borne away into the service of the supreme "Thunderer." Such an occurrence may well arrest the attention of the most thoughtless, and move the pity of the most selfish.

What will become of the *Morning Post*, is in itself a question of no small moment; but as it luckily concerns our neighbors over the water much more nearly than ourselves, we shall not spend much time now in deploring the downfall of that ancient and amiable institution. It is of more importance for us to ascertain, if we can, what can have nerved the "Thunderer" to steal away the inestimable chronicler of "small beer" and champagne private festivities and public absurdities from his forlorn cotemporary.

In other words, we should like very much to understand the reasons which can have induced the London *Times* to devote two full columns of its precious space to an account of the "magnificent marriage" of a "princess of the house of ROTHSCHILD" with a prince of the same interminably and incomprehensibly venerable lineage. For the London *Times* has not been given to such frivolities. It has always consigned the Court Circular and the aromatic lists of distinguished persons who "honored," or "were honored by," the invitations of *parvenues* or peeresses to a by no means conspicuous corner of its ample domain. Why, then, should the *Times* steal away "Jeames" from his natural haunts to enrich its own columns with the grandeur and the glory of *trousseaus* and *toilettes*, services of gold and services of silver, *tulle* and *moire antique*, diamonds and dinner-tables? The subject matter of the particular display we admit to have been provokingly fine, for the *Times'* account of the Rothschild nuptials far surpasses gilt gingerbread, the peacock throne of Siam, or a North River steamboat, in magnificence. But "the leading journal" of Britain does not easily succumb to the level of American watering-place reporters, and such an aberration on its part may be of deeper significance than the article itself, or than the tone of our remarks may have led our readers to suspect. In simple truth we cannot but regard this *escapade* on the part of the "Thunderer" as an indiscreet and premature proclamation to the world of the influence which the house of ROTHSCHILD has long been known by the well-informed to possess over the oracle of "Printing-House-Square." Whether the instigating cause of this proclamation was the vanity of the amiable baronet who represents his family in the councils of the leading journal, or simply the irrepressible desire of the Editor-in-Chief to chronicle his own appearance in the world of financial fashion, and the rank assigned to him in the order of guests, and the name of the brilliant and beautiful lady whom it was his felicity to escort to the banquet, we cannot but believe that this rash exposure of the secrets of the Printing House will hardly redound to the advantage of the *Times*, either in the world of politics or in the world of finance. A certain additional value may, indeed, be bestowed upon the city articles of the London journal, by the knowledge that these articles may be considered to represent the proclivities and the probable enterprises of the most powerful banking-house in the world. But we opine that a very large grain of salt, indeed, will be, henceforth, mingled by all prudent men with the doctrinal politics of the *Times*, before the possible dictations of ANTONY or LIONEL ROTHSCHILD are imbibed as the opinions of England, or even of any large body of Englishmen. Let the *Morning Post*, therefore, be comforted by the thought that its rapacious rival has somewhat over-reached himself, and, in all human probability, will have small reason for self-congratulation on the accession to his staff of the accomplished "Jeames."

THE ANTICIPATED COMET.—It is possible that some of our readers may have been alarmed at the statements which have been made, on the authority of M. BABINET, a French savant, to the effect that this globe of ours was to be pretty severely shaken by coming in contact with a comet next June. But we are happy to be able to announce, on very good authority, that no such calamity is likely to occur. The editor of the Boston *Daily Advertiser* has applied to Professor PIERCE, of Cambridge, for information on the subject, and has received the following satisfactory reply from that distinguished mathematician:

HARVARD COLLEGE, Tuesday, March 24, 1857.

MY DEAR SIR: What BABINET, who is an excellent popular lecturer, a good physicist, but no geometer or astronomer, may have written about a possible comet or collision with a comet—or what some unknown German may have done of the same kind—is wholly unknown to me. But neither of them, supposing the German to be of equal scientific position with BABINET, can have predicted in June any such collision; for *I am positive that there are not the data for such a computation*, and BABINET is at least of too respectable abilities to involve himself in such an absurdity.

The only matter of prediction, relating to comets, which has recently come under my observation, consists of a series of signal failures committed by the English astronomer HIND, which have been discussed with cutting severity by a German mathematician, and shown to be utterly without foundation. This HIND is the man who was recently appointed to the control of the English *Nautical Almanac*, in opposition to the rival claims of ADAMS, whose name is so deservedly celebrated in connection with the discovery of Neptune. Yours, &c.,

BENJAMIN PIERCE.

A PERFECTLY NATURAL EFFECT.—The daily papers yesterday contained an account of an unfortunate gentleman who was found in Broadway perfectly paralyzed, and unable to give any account of himself. As nobody recognized him he was taken in charge by the Police. He was probably some stranger just arrived in the City who was paralyzed at the condition of the streets, completely dumb-founded, and rendered speechless by his astonishment. If he should not recover from his unhappy condition, the Coroner's Jury should bring a verdict of Eblingicide. We fear that when Mr. REYNOLDS gets to work with his sweeping machines, the sight of the pavement which has been hidden by mud since EBLING was sworn into office, may cause some of our old citizens to be paralyzed with amazement at the phenomenon.

Personal.

The advantages of near-sightedness were displayed lately in New-Orleans. A duel was to be arranged, when it was discovered that the challenged party couldn't see at the usual distance for duellists. The challenger thereupen named pistols *at two paces*—so as to take no unfair advantage. The other man's second declared these terms to be such as no gentleman would accept, and there was very nearly a duel No. 2, between challenger and challenged's second. The upshot of it was that the near-sighted man saved his bacon.

Twenty-five years ago MILES GREENWOOD went to Cincinnati a poor young man, and started a blacksmithery on the outskirts of the town. He now employs 450 men, pays $8,500 for wages, affords support to 1,200 persons, and turns out $600,000 worth of work annually. Last week he gave a grand feast to his people, to celebrate the quarter-century.

The *Programme* has a piece of scandal about M. THALBERG. One of his creditors is said to have placed an attachment last week upon one of the grand Erard pianos, so as to secure his pay. Of course this is a slander.

While in Albany last week, Mr. EVERETT received from Mrs. DUDLEY, the widow of the founder of the Dudley Observatory, a superb massive silver pitcher. The gift was made through the agency of Gov. KING.

The Boston *Journal* states that Rev. RUFUS W CLARK, pastor of the Maverick Church in East Boston, has accepted a call from the South Congregational Church of Brooklyn.

A member of the Philadelphia Board of Trade is uttering grievous complaints in public, because the newspapers won't consent to print his suggestions upon trade reforms.

The Detroit *Free Press* says that Ex-Secretary MCCLELLAND is sojourning in that City, where he designs to fix his permanent residence.

Hon. NEAL DOW, of Portland, has been appointed Commissioner from Maine to the French Agricultural Exhibition in Paris for 1857.

Fifteen candidates are named for the vacant Judgeship in Pennsylvania, occasioned by the resignation of Judge BLACK.

The resignation of Brevet-Major STERNE H. FOWLER, Captain Fifth Infantry, has been accepted by the President, to take effect April 1, 1857.

Rev. THEODORE PARKER is ill with typhoid fever, so that he is compelled to relinquish his lecturing engagements.

Miss FANNY MORANT is playing an engagement at the Marshall Theatre in Richmond, Va.

Gen. PIERCE will return to New-Hampshire about the middle of May next.

The late Mr. ZIMMERMAN's will was made in 1854, and leaves all his propery, some £750 000, to his two sons. All the real estate is to be sold. An Elmira paper tells the following incident of Mr. Z.'s life:

"When he left his family in Pennsylvania for the West, he was for a long time entirely lost sight of. In the meantime a younger brother, by frugally taking care of his earnings, was enabled to start a coach line between Spruce Creek and Williamsburg, consisting of a four-wheeled vehicle and two horses, which he drove himself. Several years ago a gentleman stopped at Spruce Creek and desired to be driven to Williamsburg, but there being no other passenger the proprietor of the aforesaid 'line' at first objected. He nevertheless consented, and when the stranger got out he handed him, instead of the usual fare—three dollars—a *three hundred dollar bill*. This opened the stage proprietor's eyes to the importance of his passenger; and he soon discovered that he was no other than his brother SAM. Subsequently the now wealthy banker bought his poorer brother a farm worth $5,000, in Illinois, on which he now resides."

Obituary.

WM. J. MAY, formerly local editor of the Cleveland *Herald*, died on the 9th of February, on the line of Tehuantepec stage road, (which he was engaged in building,) about midway between the Gulf of Mexico and the Pacific. He was 33 years of age, and leaves a wife and two children, who are in Cleveland.

PHILEMON C. WEDERSTENDT died in New-Orleans lately at the age of 78. He first visited Louisiana in command of a naval force dispatched to intercept and arrest AARON BURR, on his contemplated expedition. He settled in Louisiana, and became one of the most successful and wealthy planters in the State.

Rev. ELIZUR BUTLER, M. D., the Missionary among the Cherokees, whose imprisonment in Georgia, sufferings, and subsequent release after a decision in his favor by the Supreme Court of the United States, made him well known, died of pneumonia on the 4th of February, at Van Buren, Ark., aged 62.

Hon. WILLIAM J. BROWN, formerly member of Congress from Indiana, Assistant Postmaster General under President POLK, and long known as an active Democratic politician, died near Indianapolis on the 18th inst.

One of the chorus-singers of the Opera in Philadelphia, Mad. LOUISA LOCATELLI, was taken ill on the stage, Saturday evening, during the performance of *Linda di Chamounix*, and died shortly after. She was a large woman, well known to frequenters of the Opera in New-York, for years past.

Musical.

Mr. OLE BULL, we are glad to announce, has recovered from his late severe relapse, and will give his second Concert, (which it will be remembered had to be postponed in consequence of his sudden indisposition,) on Tuesday evening, at Dodsworth's. He will be assisted by Miss VICTORIA GILLER, Signor GIANNONI, Signor GASPARONI, Mr. MORGAN and Mr THEIL. There will, we trust, be a large attendance. It was the universal opinion, at the last Concert, that Mr. OLE BULL never played better.

New Music.

Messrs. WM. HALL & SON, the extensive music publishers, have just issued a new catalogue of music published during the year. We are desired to call attention to the fact that it will be sent free of charge to any address.

From the same house we have a new composition, by H. A. WOLLENHAUPT, called "Thou art a Lovely Flower." It is an improvisation, but much superior to such works in general. It is arranged either as a piano solo or song—having German as well as English words. It is a finished and meritorious composition, worthy the attention of piano players.

Mr. J. R. THOMAS, a prolific and happy composer of many excellent ballads, lends us a new one called "Where is Home," with duet and chorus *ad lib.*

Immense Casting.

We meationed day before yesterday the successful casting at the Novelty Works of a bed-plate for a side lever steam engine for the *Baltic*. A correspondent gives us some additional particulars of what is said to be the heaviest iron casting ever made.

The extreme dimensions of the mould were 33 feet 3 inches long, 9 feet 1 inch wide and 10 feet deep, the whole of which was covered with earth and strongly secured by heavy iron beams and clamps. At each end was an iron receiver lined with brick and fire mortar, containing 30 tons of melted iron each. Near the centre, on the opposite side of the mould, was a smaller receiver containing 10 tons, which gives an aggregate of 70 tons melted iron. This iron was melted in four cupolo furnaces, all blown by one Dempfel fan. At the bottom of each receiver is a small opening, covered with a slide, to which a vertical movement is given by a lever and cogs. Each receiver is managed by four men—two at the lever and two tappers. At a signal from the director, the slides of both large receivers were raised, when the tappers carefully fritted out the luting from the opening as far as they might without danger of leakage, when they each took a long pointed bar and awaited further orders. At another signal, the bars were driven through the remains of the luting, and then, dashing, foaming, roaring, ran the angry liquid along the passages to a pool, from the centre of which it dropped into its subterranean labyrinth. At a subsequent signal, the small receiver followed the other two, and in three minutes from the first running of the metal the mould was announced to be full. The process was exceedingly beautiful and striking.

HEARING ON THE REMOVAL OF JUDGE LORING.—The Committee on Federal Relations, to which were referred petitions for the removal of EDWARD J. LORING, as Judge of Probate for the County of Suffolk, and his remonstrance against the same, held a hearing in Representatives' Hall, at the State House, yesterday afternoon, which was well attended. The principal speakers in support of the petitioners were WM. I BOWDITCH and JOHN W. BROWN, and the main point in their argument, aside of the *humanitarian* and ultra Anti-Slavery, was that in accordance with the provisions of the Personal Liberty law, it was illegal for a United States Commissioner to hold a State office. The opinion of Judge LORING, that the Personal Liberty law was unconstitutional, they deemed to be of little value.—*Boston Post, March 25.*

A public library for the use of farmers is to be established in Lexington, Mass.

The Works of Slavery—Attempted Escape and Suicide of a Slave.

The Nashville *Banner* has an account of the attempted escape of a yellow man and a black, who personated a master and servant. The circumstances will at once recall a similar narrative in "Uncle Tom's Cabin." The *Banner* says:

"Two servants of Mr. JONES, proprietor of Union Hall in this city, one a yellow man named LEVI, and the other black, named ALLEN, ran away on Sunday night last. It appears that they intended to get on the night train for Chattanooga, but arrived a moment too late. They took the track on foot, and proceeding a few miles, secreted themselves until Monday night in a thicket. They then appeared at Antioch when the night train came along, and the yellow man purchased tickets for *himself and servant* for Chattanooga. The trick was not detected—LEVI passed as a white man, and took his supper at the same table with the other passengers, ordering food for his servant at a side-table. The attention of Mr. CHARLES FOX, merchant of this city, who was on board, on his way to New-York, was attracted to LEVI, and after a little scrutiny, he recognized him, though disguised in a fine suit of clothes. Mr. FOX, on Tuesday morning, before reaching Chattanooga, questioned LEVI, and becoming satisfied that he was running away, collared him and intimated that he was a prisoner. LEVI was wrapped in a blanket, and he managed to draw a pistol from his breast without the movement being noticed, and turning the muzzle upon his abdomen fired and fell on his seat. Mr FOX and other passengers fled in an opposite direction, under the impression that he was firing at them, and when they turned back he had drawn a bowie knife and cut his throat, and was a corpse.

His companion, ALLEN, was arrested and brought home. ALLEN says that LEVI was to have been joined at Chattanooga by a disreputable woman from this city, who was to travel with him as his wife, while ALLEN was cast for the more humble position of servant. LEVI had about $80 in money and a good wardrobe. ALLEN says he had provided his female friend with the clothes, a good pistol, and a new trunk.

LEVI was an excellent servant, always obedient and tractable, and unusually intelligent. Mr. JONES is of opinion that the tale of ALLEN is true, as he thinks LEVI would not have left unless seduced by some strong inducements.

We understand that these boys were seen at the depôt, and going back and forth on Sunday night, with baggage, but no suspicion was excited. The conductor was excusable, we presume, in suffering him if to be imposed upon, as the occurrence took place at night, and LEVI played his part with great *sang froid.*"

Gen. Pierce and the Philadelphians.

A public dinner has been tendered to Gen. PIERCE by citizens of Philadelphia, headed by Mayor VAUX, but has been declined in the following note:

WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 21, 1857.

GENTLEMEN: In consequence of the state of Mrs. PIERCE's health, I have been unable to speak definitely in relation to my movements, and hence have delayed to answer your very gratifying letter of the 27th ultimo.

Nothing could be more agreable than the kind terms in which you have been pleased to communicate your appreciation of the manner in which the affairs of the Government have been conducted during the last four years.

It is not my purpose to accept invitations to any public dinner on my way to New-England. I expect, however, to pass the month of April in Philadelphia, and hope to have the pleasure of meeting you individually, and expressing to you in person how truly grateful I am for your friendship and proffered hospitality. Your friend and servant,

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

To Hon. RICHARD VAUX, G. M. WHARTON, and others.

Woman's Rights.

The woman's rights folks are hard at work in Ohio. Petitions asking the right of suffrage for women, have been industriously circulated during the Winter, and have obtained many thousand signatures, as have also petitions asking for married women the right to their own earnings, and to their children. A Committee of the Legislature has reported favorably on the first of these petitions, and Governor CHASE, in his message, has strongly urged the granting of the last. The advocates of the movement are very sanguine in their hopes of ultimate success, and are quite elated by this ray of light from the west. In Nebraska, last Winter, a bill granting the right of suffrage to women, passed the lower house, and was only prevented from becoming a law by the early closing of the session.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

EXTRA FAMILY HAMS.

2,500 TIERCES STAGG & SHAYS, PHIPPS, Samuel Davis, Quigley, and other brands choice family hams.

SHIPPING HAMS.—1,500 tierces glazed, and yellow bagged, in prime shipping order. For sale by

EASTMAN & LLOYD, Nos. 40 and 42 Broad-st.

SAWS.

HOE & CO.'S PATENT GROUND SAWS, PLASTERING TROWELS, &c., can be had, wholesale and retail, at the principal hardware stores, at the salesrooms of the manufacturers, Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st., or at the Works, corner of Broome, Sheriff and Columbia-sts., New-York.

INDUCEMENTS TO THE PURCHASE OF SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING.—Contemplating a change in the firm on the 1st of May, with a view to the same, we are desirous of reducing our extensive stock of first quality ready-made garments, and shall, therefore, reduce our prices for the time being so as to present extra inducements to purchasers. The assortment, comprising Raglan overcoats, dress and business frocks, pantaloons and vests, in the latest style, of woolen and linen fabrics, having been manufactured expressly for our Spring and Summer sales.

WM. T. JENNINGS & CO.,
No. 221 Broadway, third door above Astor-House.

HEATH, WYNKOOP & CO., NO. 63 LIBERTY st., New-York, proprietors of Lyon's Kathairon, &c., and manufacturers of perfumery of all kinds, invite the attention of the trade to their varied and extensive stock of new and desirable goods, which they offer at very low prices. Our catalogue for 1857 is now ready.

EXAMINE ALL OF THE STOCKS OF CHINA, Glass, Gas-fixtures and Plated Ware that there is in New-York, and then come to us, and we will show you twice as many goods, and at twenty per cent lower prices.

W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Nos. 631 & 633 Broadway.

N. B. See our list of prices in the dry-goods column of this paper.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE.
THE GREAT FIRE-PROOF SAFE OF THE WORLD,
Secured with
WILDER'S PATENT POWDER AND BURGLAR-PROOF LOCK.
WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS.
Depot No. 122 Water-st., near Wall, N. Y.
E. G. WILDER & CO., Patentees and Proprietors.

DOLLAR TOILET SETS.
Another lot of white toilet sets at $1.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.
See our list of prices in the dry-goods column of this paper.

GEO. F. PETERSON,
Of the late firm
PETERSON & HUMPHREY,
will continue the CARPET BUSINESS at No. 70 Canal-st., in the firm of E. A. PETERSON & CO.

EVERYBODY GOES TO DAILEY'S,
Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway, for China, Glass and Gas Fixtures. Their stock is twice as large as that of any other establishment in the City, and their prices are twenty per cent. lower. See their advertisement in the dry goods column of this paper.

NO. 40 MURRAY-STREET.—STEARNS & MARVIN'S, late RICH & Co.'s improved SALAMANDER SAFE, WILDER'S patent, secured with the celebrated LA BELLE POWDER-PROOF LOCK, with a very small key, all made under the immediate inspection of our Mr. STEARNS, who has for 15 years superintended their manufacture, during which time not a dollar's worth of property has been consumed in one of them—333 having been tested in accidental fires; warranted free from dampness. Also, BURGLAR-PROOF CHESTS, of any size, lined with hardened steel, which cannot be drilled or broken. For sale by STEARNS & MARVIN, No. 40 Murray-st. Factory, corner of St. Mark's-place and Avenue A.

SEWING MACHINES.—I. M. SINGER & CO.'S *Gazette*, a beautiful pictorial paper, contains full and reliable information about sewing machines, and answers all questions that can be asked on the subject. All who read this paper will learn how to purchase a sewing machine with which $1,000 a year, clear profit, can be made, and will be protected from being imposed upon by any of the humbug machines now before the public. I. M. SINGER & CO.'S *Gazette* will be sent, gratis, to all who apply, by letter or otherwise.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway, New-York.

AQUASCUTUM COATS.—TRAVELERS AND citizens are invited to examine this new article of water-proof coats and cloaks for ladies and gentlemen. A small invoice to fill orders has been received from London, and will be opened this day. The few remaining garments are offered to our customers. Their lightness, style and adaptation to the season, entitles them to the notice of gentlemen of taste.

LEARY & CO.,
Leaders and Introducers of Fashion for Gents' Hats,
Astor-House, Broadway, New-York.

RUPTURE.—ONLY PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED to MARSH & CO., by the Industrial Exhibition of all Nations at the Crystal Palace, for their new Patent Radical Cure Truss. References as to its superiority.—Professors Valentine Mott, Willard Parker and John M. Carnochan. Open from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M.

MARSH & CO., No. 2½ Maiden-lane, New-York.

DESHLER'S PILLS FOR FEVER AND AGUE.—Also, all kinds of Patent Medicines and Druggists' Fancy Articles, in any quantities, and at the very lowest and best terms, always on sale by

F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st.

THE GENIN DRESS HAT FOR THE SEASON has, as usual, been indorsed by the people, and circulates through the City and country with universal approval. Old price $4.

GENIN, No. 214 Broadway,
opposite St. Paul's Church.

PRISMATIC TURNING CO.'S STOCK FOR SALE cheap by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 4 Broad-st.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS, 1857,
AT LAST FALL'S PRICES.

☞ **Smith & Lounsbery**, No. 466 Broadway, near Grand-st., have now ready for exhibition a large and superior stock of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING, imported expressly for this Spring's trade, and until further notice will be sold at LAST FALL'S PRICES.

☞ **Reducing Stock.**
ELEGANT CHANDELIERS AND GAS FIXTURES
Can now be bought at full
THIRTY PER CENT.
below usual prices, of
COLT & WHITTLESEY,
No. 863 Broadway, cor. 21st-st.
N. B.—Old Chandeliers Taken in Exchange.

TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS.

☞ **A Retired Clergyman**, restored to health in a few days, after many years of great nervous suffering, is anxious to make known the means of cure. Will send (free) the prescription used. Direct to JOHN M. DAGNALL, No. 69 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

THE PEOPLE'S GRIDIRON

☞ **Turns Out the Most Tender and Delicately-Flavored Broils**, and abates that terrible nuisance, the fumes of burning fat. It must become a universal favorite in all well-regulated kitchens as soon as known. Wholesale and retail Depôt, No. 406 Broadway, New-York. GEO. L. CANNON.

☞ **Rats, Roaches, Bed-Bugs, &c.**
Ships, Steamboats, Hotels, Boarding-Houses, &c., will do well to supply themselves with packages, prepared expressly of
COSTAR'S RAT EPTERMINATOR.
COSTAR'S ROACH AND BUG EXTERMINATOR.
COSTAR'S ELECTRIC POWDER.
COSTAR'S FLY PAPER.
Wholesale and retail Depôt, No. 388 Broadway, N. Y.

☞ **Clothing.**—Corner John and Nassau sts., N. R COLLINS & CO., wish to call attention to their well-selected stock of spring styles, embracing every variety of gentlemen's clothing, Raglans, Coats, Pants, Vests, &c., all of which are made in the very best manner and will be sold at the very lowest price for cash. Call and see our stock.

N. R. COLLINS & CO.,
Corner John and Nassau sts.

☞ **Some Hopes yet of being cured of Consumption**, by the use of RUSHTON'S COD-LIVER OIL. It lessens the cough, diminishes the night sweats, and imparts strength to the body Be particular to use that with FREDERICK V. RUSHTON'S name in full on each label. Sold at $1 a bottle, at No 10 Astor House, corner of Barclay-st., and No. 419 Broadway, corner of Canal-st.

☞ **Curtains**—
LACE AND MUSLIN,
FROM AUCTION,
AT PRICES FROM $3 TO $20.
KELTY & FERGUSON,
No. 291 Broadway.

☞ **Hegeman, Clark & Co.'s Genuine Cod Liver Oil**, by ten years' experience proved the purest and best in use and most reliable remedy for CONSUMPTION. Prepared only by HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., Nos. 165, 273, 511, and 756 Broadway. N. B.—Sold at manufacturers' prices by all wholesale druggists.

☞ **Oxygenated Bitters.**—We hear of fresh triumphs every day from the use of the Oxygenated Bitters. The cures it is effecting on every side are without precedent. People who have suffered from dyspepsia for years have been entirely relieved by a few bottles.

☞ **Window Shades**
AT MANUFACTURER'S PRICES,
FROM 50 CENTS UPWARDS.
KELTY & FERGUSON,
No. 291 Broadway.

BREWER'S MOTH POWDER

☞ **Will preserve Furs Carpets**, and all woolen goods, also imparting a delightful fragrance. Thorough trial has proved it. Try it and you will try it again. Prepared only by H. & J. BREWER, Springfield, Mass. Sold in New-York by HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., Nos. 165, 273, 511, and 756 Broadway; also by M. WARD, CLOSE & CO., No. 115 Fulton-st.; LAZELL, MARSH & HUNN, No. 10 Gold-st. In Brooklyn by R. J. DAVIES, Nos. 260 and 263 Fulton-st., and by druggists generally.

THE ONLY PERFECT PEN IN THE WORLD

☞ **Is Prince's Improved Protean Fountain Pen**, patented Jan. 23 and Dec. 25, 1855. Durable, beautiful and useful—the labor-saving Pen. With the many portable styles on hand, we have just introduced an approved style for bankers and accountants, Pencils and other hard Rubber Goods sold at the depôt, No. 290 Broadway, corner Reade-st.

WIGS!—HAIR-DYE!!—WIGS!!!

☞ **Batcheler's Wigs and Toupees** have improvements peculiar to their house. They are celebrated all over the world for their graceful beauty, ease and durability—fitting to a charm. The largest and best stock in the world. Twelve private rooms for applying his famous DYE Sold at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway

☞ **Owners of Country Seats, Farmers and Gardeners**, will receive advice relative to the improvement of soils by draining, plowing, subsoiling, manuring and cropping, on making application to HENRY C. VAIL, Westchester Farm School, Mount Vernon, or his agent, Mr. F. McCREADY, office of the *Working Farmer*, No. 143 Fulton-st., New-York. Satisfactory reference as to ability will be given. Many years' practice on the farm, in the orchard and garden, together with a knowledge of the application of science to agriculture has enabled Mr. VAIL, to give satisfaction to all who have employed him.

☞ **Chichester's Dyspepsia Specific** removes without purging all irregularities of the digestive organs, causing heartburn, sick headache and costiveness to disappear. It is a tonic made from simple garden vegetables—a sure cure. 50 cents per bottle. Look in at our depôt, No. 101 Wall-st., New-York, for references. Sold by BARNES & PARK, and CHAS. H. RING, Broadway, and C. F. CHACE, No. 165 Chambers-st., New-York, and JNO. WRIGHT & CO., New-Orleans.

☞ **Removal.**—FREEMAN & BENNETT have removed to their new Store, on the Southwest corner of Broadway and Reade-st., No. 257 Broadway, directly opposite A. T. Stewart & Co.'s, where their friends and the public are respectfully invited to call and examine their increased and valuable stock of Fine Diamond Jewelry, Watches, Silver Ware, &c., &c., feeling assured that they can compete with any other establishment in the United States, in regard to the quality and prices of their goods.

☞ **Gas Cooking Stoves and Ranges.**—W. F. SHAW'S patent, combining neatness economy and convenience. Prices from $6 to $10, with furniture complete, by which a cooking can be done at one-half the expense of any other method. Can be seen in operation at GEO. L. CANNON'S, No. 406 Broadway.

☞ **Phonetic Short-Hand Academy.**—No. 80 Madison-st., conducted by ANDREW J. GRAHAM, Law Reporter.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

SENIOR VETERAN CORPS OF 1812.—An adjourned meeting of the Corps will be held at the Fourteenth Ward Hotel, corner Grand and Elizabeth sts., on THIS (Friday) EVENING, March 27, at 7½ o'clock, in relation to the Concert to take place April 14 for the Benefit of the Funeral Fund of the Corps. We pay the funeral expenses of all those that have no means, of which there are a majority, and are leaving us very fast, and our funds are exhausted. Punctual attendance is requested. By order. H. RAYMOND, Col.

ISAAC M. PHYFE, Adj't.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE SIXTH Ward Republican Club of Brooklyn will be held at the Hall, corner of Court and Sackett sts., on FRIDAY EVENING, March 27, at 7½ o'clock, for the election of delegates to the General Committee for Kings County, the contestants heretofore chosen having withdrawn, and a new election by the Club, by consent of all parties, having been ordered by the General Committee. All Republican voters resident in the Ward, whether heretofore connected with the Club or not, are invited to attend.

By order JOS. G. E. LARNED, Secretary.

THE NINETEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN Association will meet at their new head-quarters, Dingledein's Buildings, northwest corner 3d-av. and 59th-st., on FRIDAY EVENING, 27th inst., at 7½ o'clock, on business of importance Their regular stated meetings will be held at the same place, every alternate Friday Evening throughout the year.

EDWARD DAYTON, President.
GEORGE J GREGORY, } Secretaries.
WILLIAM W. LAW, }

GETTY'S LODGE, NO. 11, I. O. OF O. F.—The members of the above Lodge are hereby notified to meet at their Lodge room, Odd Fellows Hall, to-day, at 12 o'clock M., to attend the funeral of our late brother, HENRY HANNINGTON. By order.

R. D. DACK, Sec. pro tem, R. M. COLLARD, N. G.

LECTURES.

MINNESOTA.—MR. IGNATIUS DONNELLY will deliver an address setting forth the advantages and prospects of the Territory on FRIDAY, 27th inst., at 8 o'clock, P. M., in the Hall of the Broadway House, corner of Broadway and Grand-st.

The attendance of persons going to the city of "Nininger" particularly requested.

DR. BURLEIGH CONTINUES HIS LECTURES on *Recent Electrical Discoveries*, THIS EVENING, Friday, March 27, at the Metropolitan Academy, Nos. 93 and 95 6th-av., with varied, new and interesting experiments.

LOST AND FOUND.

$10 REWARD.—LOST YESTERDAY AFTERnoon, between the hours of 4 and 6 o'clock, in a Bleecker-st. omnibus, a Lady's BUCKSKIN PURSE, steel clasp, containing the following contents, as near as recollected: One $50 and one $20 City bill, one $5, one do., one $20 and one $1 gold piece, and three $5 pieces. The finder will receive the above reward by leaving the purse and contents with B. C. GARWOOD, No. 56 Park-place, at J. R. Jaffray & Son's.

CAUTION.—WHEREAS, CERTAIN PARTIES in New-York have represented themselves to be my agents, this is to certify that I have neither depôt nor agent in America, for the sale of my fine glass or crown-glass for optical instruments, Solothurn, Switz.

THEO. DAGUET.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

AMERICA AGAINST ENGLAND!
ANOTHER NATIONAL
CONTEST!
THE AMERICAN HORSES
HAVE BEEN ENTERED TO
RUN AGAINST THE
CHAMPIONS OF ENGLAND!
To keep well posted in this race, where
NATIONAL FAME IS AT STAKE,
GET
PORTER'S SPIRIT!
Now ready.
FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

KATE BRADY;
OR,
THE EMIGRANT'S DAUGHTER,
WILL COMMENCE
IN THE
NEW-YORK SUN,
ON MONDAY NEXT.

SECOND EDITION.
INAUGURATION OF THE DUDLEY OBSERVATORY AT ALBANY.
AN ORATION,
Delivered by Hon. EDWARD EVERETT, at Albany.
Single copies, sent by mail, twenty cents per copy, on receipt of price, in stamps. Apply at the publication desk this office; or address H. F. TICE, *Daily Times* office.

KATE BRADY;
OR,
THE EMIGRANT'S DAUGHTER,
WILL COMMENCE
IN THE
NEW-YORK SUN,
ON MONDAY NEXT.

DR. DORAN'S NEW WORK.
Will be published on SATURDAY, March 28,
MONARCHS RETIRED FROM BUSINESS.
By Dr. DORAN. Author of "Table Traits," "Knights and their Days," &c. 2 vols 12mo, cloth. $2.
From the Gentleman's Magazine.
There is scarcely a class of readers whom this book will not please With information to recommend it to the studious its dashing liveliness of style will not fail to attract the ordinary reader. The former will enjoy every genuine amusement; the latter will gain very much acceptable information in a very pleasurable way. It is a very charming book, and sure of a bright career.

BY THE SAME AUTHOR:
TABLE TRAITS, WITH SOMETHING ON THEM. 12mo, cloth $1 25.
HABITS AND MEN, WITH REMNANTS OF RECORD TOUCHING THE MAKERS OF BOTH. 12mo, cloth $1.
THE QUEENS OF ENGLAND OF THE HOUSE OF HANOVER, (the Wives of the four Georges.) 2 vols, 12mo., cloth $2.
KNIGHTS AND THEIR DAYS 12mo, cloth. $1 25.
The 7 vols, in half calf or morocco extra, $14 50.
J. S. REDFIELD, No. 34 Beekman-st.

NOTICE TO THE BOOK TRADE.
REMOVAL.
E. D. LONG,
Having removed from No. 121 Nassau-st., to
NO. 30 BEEKMAN ST., SECOND STORY,
Wishes to inform the trade that he has made arrangements with Mr. T. B. PETERSON, of Philadelphia, whereby he will be enabled to supply the trade with all works published by him at his lowest prices.
COUNTRY DEALERS will find that by ordering from me, all their orders will be filled as quickly and on as favorable terms as if they were on the spot themselves.
DEALERS AND STRANGERS visiting the City, and all others, are invited to call and examine my large and well-assorted stock. Catalogues sent free, on application to E. D. LONG, No. 30 Beekman-st., second story.

BOECKH'S GREAT WORK
THE PUBLIC ECONOMY OF THE ATHENIANS.
WITH NOTES AND A COPIOUS INDEX.
BY AUGUSTUS BOECKH.
Translated from the Second German Edition,
BY ANTHONY LAMB.
8vo. $4.
Just published by
LITTLE, BROWN & CO.,
No. 112 Washington-st., Boston.

MISS MATILDA HERON.
SEE
BALLOU'S PICTORIAL
FOR
THE PRESENT WEEK.
Containing a large original portrait of this celebrated American actress, now performing with so much eclat in New-York, accompanied by a full and accurate biography of the lady.
FOR SALE EVERYWHERE FOR SIX CENTS.

MISS AGNES ROBERTSON.
SEE
THE WEEKLY NOVELETTE
FOR
THIS WEEK.
Containing a portrait of this charming actress, and a full biography of her private and public career. Also,
SYLVANUS COBB, JR.'S
GREAT STORY.
For sale everywhere for Four Cents each.

A NEW FEATURE!
THE FLAG OF OUR UNION
IS NOW
ILLUSTRATED.
The best miscellaneous Weekly in America.
FOUR CENTS PER COPY.

LAUGH!
MORE OF MAJOR JACK DOWNING'S
THIRTY YEARS
in the
APRIL UNITED STATES MAGAZINE.

COMPLETE FILE N. Y. DAILY TIMES FOR SALE.
From the commencement to the present time.
Bound and in perfect order.
Apply or address, HENRY L. MSECH,
Daily Times office.

GET LESLIE'S PAPER
THIS DAY,
With numerous Pictures of the frightful Railroad Accident at the Des Jardine Canal, Canada.

KATE BRADY.

VANDERVEER'S PATENT
ARITHMETICAL TABLES FOR CHILDREN,
For sale, wholesale and retail, by J. B. MORRILL, No. 304 Broadway. Agents wanted throughout the country.

ANOTHER RICH NUMBER
OF THE
UNITED STATES MAGAZINE
is out to-day.

GET LESLIE'S PAPER
THIS DAY,
With numerous Pictures of the frightful Railroad Accident at the Des Jardine Canal, Canada.

SCRIBNER'S NEW BOOKS.—NOS. 377 AND 379 Broadway, (up stairs.) New-York.
I. THE NEW-ENGLAND HISTORY, from the Discovery of the Continent by the Northmen. A. D. 986, to the period when the Colonies declared their Independence, A. D. 1776. By CHAS. W. ELLIOTT, Esq. 2 vols, octavo, 1,000 pages. Steel Portraits. $4.
The Springfield *Republican* says: "Its style is simple and pleasant, the evidence of thorough research abundant, and the consciousness of the exact nature of the work which the author had in hand, different on every page. We welcome the work as a permanently valuable addition to American historical literature."
Mrs. SIGOURNEY'S new work, EXAMPLES OF THE EIGHTEENTH AND NINETEENTH CENTURIES. 1 vol. 12mo. Price 75 cents
A new edition of EXAMPEES OF LIFE AND DEATH, by Mrs. SIGOURNEY. 1 vol. 12mo. Price 75 cents.
From Harper's Magazine.
It has taken its examples from a wide range of experience, and is stamped on every page with the pure moral tastes, the elevated religious sentiment, and the tranquil earnestness which distinguish the character of the author.
SCAMPAVIAS, from Gibel Tarek to Stamboul. By Harry Gringo, (Lieut. H. A. WISE, United States Navy.) with 30 original illustrations by a "Brother Blue Jacket." 1 vol. 12mo. $1 25.
From the National Æris.
The Mediterranean is the boundary of the adventure of the book, (Scampavias,) from Gibel Tarek, the Moorish name of the Rock of Gibraltar, to Stamboul, the City of the Sultan. * * * * Glimpses of the very best society, and very pleasant satirical hits at the 'customs of the country,' enliven every page.
Also, by the same author, a new edition of
LOS GRINGOS; Or, an Inside View of Mexico and California, with Wanderings in Peru, Chili, and Polynesia. 1 vol. 12mo. $1 25.
In Press.—and will be published early in April:
THE NORSE FOLK; Or, A VISIT TO THE HOMES OF NORWAY AND SWEDEN. By C. L. BRACE. 1 vol. 12mo. Illustrated $1 25.
LIFE OF MARY, QUEEN OF SCOTS. By DONALD MCLEOD. 1 vol 12mo. Portrait and illustrations. $1 25.

GET LESLIE'S PAPER
THIS DAY,
With numerous Pictures of the frightful Railroad Accident at the Des Jardine Canal, Canada.

KATE BRADY.

VIEW OF NEWPORT, R. I.—Mr. J. P. NEWELL respectfully announces to the public that he is now in this City for the purpose of furnishing copies of the "View of Newport," to those persons who may desire them. Orders for the same, left at the office of Lovejoy's Hotel, will be promptly attended to, where Mr. NEWELL may be seen during the evening. Price of copies in colors, $3; plain copies, $2.

GET LESLIE'S PAPER
THIS DAY,
With numerous Pictures of the frightful Railroad Accident at the Des Jardine Canal, Canada.

PUPPIES—AN ARTICLE ON FOOD IN ENGLAND—THE POLITENESS OF SPANISH ROBBERS—HOW DENNIS WAS SATISFIED—are articles in the SATURAY EVENING POST For sale by DEXTER & BROTHER, Ann-st., and by all Newsdealers. Price, 4 cents.

GET LESLIE'S PAPER
THIS DAY,
With numerous Pictures of the frightful Railroad Accident at the Des Jardine Canal, Canada.

CAUTION.—WHEREAS, CERTAIN PARTIES in New-York have represented themselves to be my agents, this is to certify that I have neither depôt nor agent in America, for the sale of my fine glass or crown-glass for optical instruments, Solothurn, Switz.

THEO. DAGUET.

ALL THE CRIMINAL NEWS ON THURSDAY NEXT in the NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

KATE BRADY;
OR,
THE EMIGRANT'S DAUGHTER,
WILL COMMENCE
IN THE
NEW-YORK SUN,
ON MONDAY NEXT.
The Giant of the Monthlies.
HARPER'S
NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE
FOR APRIL.
CONTENTS:
THE HOLY CITY. Illustrated by Nine Engravings.
A JUNE JAUNT. By BEANTZ MAYER. Illustrated by 29 Engravings
SCORPES. Illustrated by 18 Engravings.
THE STORY OF A HUGUENOT'S SWORD.
ANECDOTES OF LORD RAGLAN.
OLIVER GOLDSMITH. By THOMAS BABINGTON MACAULAY.
MAY AND DEATH.
UTTOXETER. By NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE.
THE MISER'S CURSE.
BROKEN DOWN KINGS.
REMINISCENCE OF A FOREIGN CELEBRITY'S RECEPTION MORNING
BARBARA'S COURTSHIP.
THE THREE NUMBERS.
THE LEONARDS.
LITTLE DORRIT. By CHARLES DICKENS.
ILLUSTRATIONS.—An Unexpected After-Dinner Speech.—The Night.
CHAPTER LV. The Storming of the Castle in the Air.
CHAPTER LVI. Introduces the Next.
CHAPTER LVII. The History of a Self-Tormentor.
CHAPTER LVIII. Who Passes by this Road so Late?
MONTHLY RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.
LITERARY NOTICES.—Books of the Month.
EDITOR'S TABLE.
EDITOR'S EASY CHAIR.
EDITOR'S DRAWER.
THE INAUGURATION.—ILLUSTRATIONS.—Mr. Shadblow—He reaches Washington—Finds Lodgings—Has Company—Misses a Shave—Takes a Wash—Sees the Inauguration—Makes a Call—Finds Friends—Loses his purse—Gives his Opinions.
FASHIONS FOR APRIL.—ILLUSTRATIONS.—Out-Door Costumes—Mantilla—Mourning Collars—Mourning Sleeves.

SUBSCRIBERS TO HARPER'S MAGAZINE, whose subscriptions expire with the present Number, are respectfully requested to renew them without delay.

TERMS.—The Magazine may be obtained of Booksellers, Periodical Agents, or from the Publishers, at THREE DOLLARS a year, or TWENTY-FIVE CENTS a Number. The seven annual Volumes, as completed, neatly bound in Cloth, are sold at Two Dollars each. And Muslin Covers are furnished to those who wish to have their back Numbers uniformly bound, at Twenty-five Cents each Thirteen Volumes are now ready, bound in Cloth, and also in Half Calf.
The Publishers will supply specimen Numbers gratuitously to Agents and Postmasters, and will make liberal arrangements with them for circulating the Magazine They will also supply Clubs, of two persons at Five Dollars a year, five persons at Ten Dollars, or eleven persons at Twenty Dollars. Clergymen and Teachers supplied at Two Dollars a year. Numbers from

DRY GOODS.

MANTILLAS! MANTILLAS!! MANTILLAS!!!
BRODIE'S RETAIL OPENING
Will take place
On THURSDAY, March 26,
Upon which occasion Mr. B. will display
A MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT
OF
IMPORTED MANTLES,
IN
SILK, SILK AND LACE, AND ALL LACE.
Also, a much
LARGER STOCK
than usual of
HIS OWN WELL-KNOWN MANUFACTURE,
In all the above fabrics.

MOURNING MANTILLAS.
OPENING DAY.
A large and elegant assortment of
MOURNING MANTILLAS
will be ready for inspection at
WEED'S FASHIONABLE
MOURNING EMPORIUM,
on Wednesday and Thursday, March 25 and 26.
WEED'S MOURNING STORE,
No. 579 Broadway,
Directly opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

OPENING OF SPRING MANTILLAS.
On Monday, March 30,
AT COLUMBIAN HALL.
LYONS & JONES, No. 361 Grand-st.
N. B.—Ladies will find, also, that our importations of silks and other dress goods, together with a general stock of domestic goods, are not surpassed by any other house in the City.

BEEKMAN & COMPANY NO. 473 BROADWAY,
Will Open their spring Mantillas,
On WEDNESDAY, April 1,
On which occasion they flatter themselves they will offer or exposition such an assortment of novelties as an experience of twelve years in the Mantilla Trade would lead their customers to expect.

DAMAGED AND STELLA SHAWLS.
200 rich Gold-bordered Stella Shawls, slightly soiled.
50 Shawls, Black, White, Blue, Green and Crimson—handsome French Goods, $5, worth $6 50.
50 richest imported, $6 50, worth $12.
JUST & CO., No. 51 Catharine-st.,
Four doors from Monroe.

NEW SILK ROBES.
LANE & PORTER will offer this morning
400
New Silk Robes, $16 to $65,
The cheapest goods in the City.
No. 72 Canal-st., near Mercer-st.

MANTILLAS! MANTILLAS!!
MANTILLAS!!!
BRODIE'S RETAIL OPENING
Will take place
On THURSDAY, March 26.

NEW DRESS GOODS.
Challies, Percals, Plaids.
Beautiful Spring Robes, $6.
French and English Prints.
LANE & PORTER, No. 72 Canal-st., near Mercer.

OPENING OF SPRING MANTILLAS,
On Monday, April 1,
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway,
when they will exhibit
All the latest novelties of the season.

NEW DRESS SILKS.
Rich Dress Silks, 6s. and 8s.
Bayadere Stripe, 10s. and 12s.
At LANE & PORTER'S, No. 72 Canal-st.,
West of Broadway, near Mercer-st.

CHEAP SILKS! CHEAP SILKS!
FROM AUCTION.
20 pieces handsome plaid Foulards, wide and heavy, only 2s., worth 5s. 6d. JUST & CO.,
No. 51 Catharine-st., 4 doors from Monroe.

CO.
Co.
Co.
Co.
Co.
Co.
Co.
Co.
Coats,
Coats,
Coats,
Coats,
Coats,
Coats,
Coats,
Coats,
Frock Coats.
Frock Coats.
Frock Coats.
Frock Coats.
Frock Coats.
Frock Coats.
Frock Coats.
Frock Coats.
Frock Coats.
Frock Coats—Frock Coats.
Frock Coats—Frock Coats.
Frock Coats—Frock Coats.
Frock Coats—Frock Coats.
Frock Coats—Frock Coats.
Frock Coats—Frock Coats.
Frock Coats—Frock Coats.
Frock Coats—Frock Coats.
Frock Coats—Frock Coats—Frock Coats.
Frock Coats—Frock Coats—Frock Coats—Frock Coats
Frock Coats—Frock Coats—Frock Coats—Frock Coats
Frock Coats—Frock Coats—Frock Coats—Frock Coats
Frock Coats—Frock Coats—Frock Coats—Frock Coats
Frock Coats—Frock Coats—Frock Coats—Frock Coats
Frock Coats—Frock Coats—Frock Coats—Frock Coats
At EVANS', Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.,
At EVANS', Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.,
At EVANS', Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.,
At EVANS', Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.,
At EVANS', Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.,
At EVANS', Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.,
Between Gold and Cliff sts.

The amount of
CHEAP AND FINE
BLACK CLOTH FROCK COATS,
CHEAP AND FINE
CASSIMERE BUSINESS COATS,
Contained in this extensive establishment, is immense. Not one man in a hundred fails to be fitted and suited in every respect; for as regards price, EVANS flatters himself that he can, and does, undersell every other clothier in the City of New-York. For instance:

The finest custom-made Dress Frock	$14	to $20
Superb Black and Fancy Cloth Frock Coats	10	to 14
Handsome Black Cloth Frocks, well made and trimmed	8½	to 10
Over 5,000 Cassimere Business Coats	3½	to 10
Spring Raglans	5	to 10
Elegant Blue Cloth Dress Coats		8
Rich Moire Antique Vests, (new style)		2½
Fancy Cassimere Pants	2½	to 4
&c., &c.,	&c.	

DOWN THEY GO!
ANOTHER REDUCTION IN PRICE.
The whole of our immense stock to be
CLOSED OUT
by the 1st of June. Here are the prices for this week, and also the usual rates at other establishments:

	Our price.	Usual price.
White China Tea Sets, 44 pieces	$5 75	$6 50
White Toilet Sets	2 00	5 00
White Dinner Sets, 154 pieces	16 00	24 00
Cut Glass Goblets, the dozen	1 75	3 00
Cut Glass Champagnes, the dozen	1 20	3 25
Cut Glass Wines, the dozen	75	1 50
Bohemian Glass Finger Bowls, the dozen.	1 50	3 00
Cut Glass Decanters, the pair	2 50	4 00
Decorated China Vases, the pair	7 50	12 00
Silver-plated Table Forks, the dozen	4 00	6 00
Silver-plated Table Spoons, the dozen	3 75	5 75
Silver-plated Tea Spoons, the dozen	1 50	2 50
Silver-plated Casters, each	4 75	7 00
Silver-plated Molasses Pitchers, each	2 00	3 00
Silver-plated Tea Sets, 5 pieces	20 00	30 00
Silver-plated Cake Baskets	6 50	10 00
Silver-plated Toast Racks, each	2 75	4 00
Silver-plated Tea Kettles	11 00	19 00

The public will agree with us that these figures are low, and when they examine the goods they will be sure to make their selections.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway,

ANQUEM LOCUM, AEQUAS PROBLII LEGES PETO.
JAMES A. HEARN
HAS NOW OPEN
MANTELETS, BASQUES,
TRAVELING CLOAKS,
MOURNING MANTELETS, CHILDREN'S MANTELETS,
IN VARIETY.
In taste and in elegance,
HIS ASSORTMENT
will exceed anything he has before offered.
No. 775 Broadway,
Above 9th-st.

WET GOODS! WET GOODS! WET GOODS!
One week more, which will be the last of the great closing sale of wet goods at COLBY'S.
Wet Silks, Wet Damasks and Napkins.
Wet Linen Shirting and sheeting.
Wet Brilliants and Drapery.
Wet Quilts and Blankets.
Wet Cotton Shirting and Sheeting.
N. B.—A large stock of new Spring Goods will be opened this morning.
Rich Goods at low prices.
A. G. COLBY, corner Grand and Eldridge sts.

A. JAKOBI & CO., NO. 767 BROADWAY, return thanks to the ladies and public in general, for the patronage they received since the commencement of their closing sales, and beg to inform them that the sale will be continued until the 1st of April next only.
A. JAKOBI & CO., No. 767 Broadway.

$20,000 WORTH OF EMBROIDERIES, Laces, &c., will be offered on Monday, March 23, at greatly reduced prices at the closing sale No. 767 Broadway, below 9th-st.
N. B.—The best stock of embroidered bands in the City

WHITE GOODS, HOSIERY AND YANKEE NOTIONS.—The attention of buyers of the above goods is invited to the stock in store No. 56 Murray-st., up stairs, which is offered at very low prices for cash.
C. F. DURANT, Assignee,

DRY GOODS.

GREAT AND UNUSUAL INDUCEMENTS.
TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. DISCOUNT
In fine class Engravings, will be made until further notice on all CASH PURCHASES of
LOOKING-GLASSES, PICTURE-FRAMES, ENGRAVINGS, ARTISTS' MATERIALS, &c., &c., which will be sold independently of the deduction,
AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICES,
and the privilege of selecting said deduction from an immense stock and great variety of fine Engravings
GIVEN TO EACH PURCHASER.
WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.,
No. 353 Broadway, New-York.

JAMES GRAY & CO.
Have just opened a beautiful selection of
RICH DRESS GOODS,
SILKS, GRENADINES,
FOULARDS, BAREGES,
ORGANDIES, JACCONETS,
DELAINES, PRINTS,
And a general assortment of fashionable Dry Goods,
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley place.

LADIES' AND MISSES UNDERWEAR,
Suitable for the season.
LADIES' AND MISSES COMPLETE WARDROBES,
Embracing all qualities and styles.
LADIES' MORNING ROBES,
Of the most elegant descriptions,
And all marked at very moderate prices at
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway,
St. Nicholas Hotel.

BAJOU GLOVES.
The consumers and purchasers of this article are requested to examine the inside of the left hand glove for the signature,
BAJOU,
which each pair contains,
TO PROTECT THEMSELVES FROM PURCHASING an inferior article through the representations of some parties professing to sell
BAJOU GLOVES.

LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.
JAMES GRAY & CO.
have just received a superb assortment of
REAL LACES AND FRENCH EMBROIDERIES,
BLACK THREAD LACE VEILS, SHAWLS,
MANTILLAS, and FLOUNCINGS,
in great variety.
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

EMBROIDERIES
At an immense reduction,
being the last week before
removal to No. 703 Broadway.
MILLER & GRANT,
No. 371 Broadway.

MOURNING SHAWLS.
Some new designs for deep mourning; also handsome Black Stellas from $5 to $25.
W. JACKSON'S New Mourning Store,
551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince-sts.

HOUSEKEEPERS ARE INFORMED THAT they can find 4-4 Long Cloth at 9 cents per yard, 4-4 Wamsutta Muslin, (the best Shirting Muslin in the country,) at 11½ cents, and 10-4 Utica Sheeting 23 cents per yard, and other domestic goods in proportion, at the closing sale. No 767 Broadway, below 9th-st.
N. B.—All must be sold before April 1, next.

THE ATTENTION OF THE LADIES.—FOR sale, cheap, all kinds of Knitting—Nubbies, Opera Hoods, Hugmetights and Tidies. She would feel thankful to the ladies if they would buy some of her. Apply at No. 165 24th-st., 2d floor, front room, between 7th and 8th avs.

MILLINERY.

MOURNING MILLINERY.
OPENING DAY.
Grand exposition of Paris Millinery on Wednesday and Thursday, March 25 and 26, at
WEED'S MOURNING STORE,
No. 579 Broadway,
Directly opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

REMOVAL.
R. T. WILDE
Begs leave to announce his removal from Nos. 30 and 32 John-st., to the new store
NO. 251 BROADWAY,
Corner of Murray-st., (opposite the City Hall.)
The undersigned opens his new ware-rooms with the most complete stock ever offered to the trade, comprising
SILK GOODS,
STRAW GOODS,
SILK AND FANCY BONNETS,
FRENCH FLOWERS,
DRESS CAPS AND HEAD-DRESSES,
BONNET FRAMES, &c., &c.
To which the attention of buyers is respectfully invited.
R. T. WILDE,
Importer and Manufacturer.

PARIS MILLINERY.
Madame FERRERO, No. 5 Great Jones-st., has just received a choice assortment of PARIS SPRING MILLINERY.

ECONOMY IN RICH NEW STYLES OF Spring ribbons, bonnet silks, millinery goods, dress trimmings, French flowers, crapes, fringes, &c. Closing out sale, before removal of M. H. LICHTENSTEIN, from No. 90 Bowery to No. 387 Broadway, on the 1st of May next. Great sacrifices are now made by this house in those goods. Wholesale buyers would do well to avail themselves of such a rare opportunity to make a saving of 25 per cent, to lay in their Spring supply from this house. Daily additions to the extensive stock from auctions and manufacturers, direct from Europe.

PARIS AND NEW-YORK MILLINERY.—Mrs. M. FEELY, No. 7½ Division-st., will open THIS DAY, a most extensive and beautiful assortment of Paris and New-York Millinery. Wholesale buyers and those requiring elegant Pattern Bonnets, are invited to call and examine this superb stock before making their selections elsewhere. As usual, they will be supplied on the most reasonable terms.
MRS. M. FEELY, No. 7½ Division-st.

SPRING AND SUMMER MILLINERY.—The Misses ROMANES respectfully intimate that they have now on hand the latest styles of Bonnets for the season. Orders for pattern Bonnets for the trade promptly attended to. No. 737 Broadway, opposite Astor-place.

MRS. RALLINGS, NO. 67 OLD CANAL st., and late at No. 365 Broadway, will open rich Parisian Spring and Summer millinery on Thursday next, the 26th inst., to which she invites the attention of dealers visiting the City and ladies generally.

BOARDING.

HOTEL ST. GERMAIN—FIFTH-AVENUE, Broadway and 29d-st.—FRANCIS RIDER informs his friends and the public that he has renewed his lease of the above hotel. This house is kept on the American and European plans, having a table d'hote and restaurant. The rooms are let singly or en suite, with or without board. The transient visitor will find it very convenient in its proximity to the New-Haven, Harlem and Hudson River Railroad Depots, and as a permanent residence it is decidedly the most healthy and beautiful in the City. The hotel has all the modern improvements, and is furnished throughout with every regard to the ease, comfort and luxury of its guests.
F. RIDER avails himself of this opportunity of thanking his friends and the public for their patronage, and assures them that nothing will be wanting on his part to merit its continuance.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN AND wife desire rooms, with board, in a first-class house, (private family preferred,) on or before 1st May; location between Bleecker and 23d sts, and 2d and 6th ave. A good table is required; and for suitable accommodations $75 to $85 per month will be paid, and will be permanent if suited. Address B. G., Box No. 4,161 Post-Office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, FOR himself, wife, two children, and servant, in a first-class house; location between 8th and 23d sts. and 2d and 6th ave; a good table and suitable accommodations required. Private families only will address, with reference, W. R G., *Times* office.

BOARD WANTED FROM MAY 1 FOR A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE.—Must be out of the City, but within half an hour's ride. Location must be pleasant and accommodations good. Address H., Box No. 1,652 New-York Post-Office, stating location, accommodation and terms.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN with their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms, and good board, by applying at No. 279 Sands-st., corner of Jay Brooklyn. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—AT NO. 101 SCHERmerhorn-st., between Boerum and Smith sts., handsome furnished apartments can be had singly, or in suites. The house is commodious and pleasantly located from 10 to 15 minutes' walk from all the ferries.

BOARD WANTED.—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN wishes to engage board, in a location above 4th-st., and between 2d and 4th ave; terms must be moderate. Address E. O. F., Box 4,575 Post-Office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENtleman, two children, governess and servant in a private family, not more than one hour's ride by rail or boat from New-York; would require a good-sized sitting-room; also, bedroom for governess and children; a small room for gentleman and attic room for servant. If suited, would make arrangements by the year. Address, stating terms, &c., which must be reasonable, COUNTRY BOARD, New-York *Times* office.

FAMILY BOARDING-SCHOOL AT BRATTLEBORO', VT.—C. D. MORRIS, M. A., late Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, will remove his school to it in place the coming Spring. The Summer term will commence May 5. Circulars containing particulars and references may be obtained at LOCKWOOD'S bookstore, or of Mr. MORRIS, No. 302 4th-av., New-York.

A VERY DESIRABLE ROOM IN A PRIVATE house, suitable for two gentlemen. Price $4 per week. Also a smaller one, $2 per week, each having good closets, gas and fire-place. Partial board if desired. Location below Bleecker and west of Broadway. Reference exchanged. Address Mrs. R., Broadway Post-Office.

GOOD COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—CONvenient to the City by water or cars, from the middle of April until sometime in the Fall, where the pleasures of the country can be enjoyed. State location and term and if an interview can be had in the City. Address T. W. O., *Times* office.

HOBOKEN.—BOARD WANTED FOR A GENtleman and wife on the river—either from 1st of April or 1st of May—private family, and one who desires permanent occupants preferred. Address H. C. C., *Times* office.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—SOUTHERN AND Western dealers and club houses will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing cards, of all qualities, at the depot of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE TWO FIRST CLASS THREE-STORY brick dwelling houses Nos. 192 and 194 West 30th st.; four first class brown-stone dwelling houses, four stories high, with basement and counter cellar, on the southerly side of 23d-st., between 9th and 10th avs., opposite London terrace, built by the day, in the best and most substantial manner, and finished throughout in the best style; five brown-stone basement houses in West 23d-st., between 9th and 10th avs.; also the brick basement dwelling house, four stories high, No. 235 West 23d-st., corner of 10th-av. All the said buildings are beautifully located, and afford a rare opportunity for persons seeking desirable residences or investment of their money. Apply to MORGAN PINDAR, No. 356 West 23d-st.

FOR SALE—THE SUBSTANTIAL WELLbuilt 3-story brick house No. 160 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d ave; house 23 by 42; lot 98 feet deep. This property will be sold very cheap, if applied for immediately; $4,250 can remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years. If not disposed of at private sale, it will be sold at auction, by A. J. Bleecker, at the Merchants' Exchange, on Friday, March 27, at 12 o'clock M. Inquire at No. 164 East 19th-st.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 85 Morton-st., on the north side; first-class, high-stoop brick house, with brown-stone basement, slate roof, has gas, Croton water and bathing-room attached; beautiful court-yard in front, 19 by 28 feet, handsomely laid out; fine yard in the rear, with grapevines and arbors, all in good order. For terms, &c., apply to B. D. BRUSH, No. 59 Barclay-st., or N. T. HIGBIE, Bank of Commerce Building, corner of Cedar and Nassau sts.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE COUNTRY residence in Bergen, N. J., about 1¼ miles south of Jersey City, containing about half an acre of ground, a large two-story frame house, kitchen, out-house, barn, carriage-house, hennery, &c.; location very desirable and healthy; omnibuses pass near the door to and from the Jersey City Ferry every hour of the day; terms easy. Apply to D. VAN WINKLE, grocer, at the junction of the Jersey City and Newark plank roads.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE PROPERTY formerly occupied as a Bolt factory, in 12th-st., near Avenue C, 100 feet front by 103 feet deep, brick building 40x90 on front, brick storehouse and stable on rear. The premises are adapted to any manufacturing business, foundry, or machine shop. There is a steam engine, with boilers ready set, which will be sold with the premises if desired. Apply to HENRY OOTHOUT, No. 8 Cliff-st.

FOR SALE—THE NEW FOUR-STORY AND basement brown-stone front house, situated on the north side of East 17th-st., opposite Livingston-place. The house is 14 feet front by 55 feet deep, with bay window, built in a superior manner, with all modern improvements, beautifully situated, commanding a fine view of Stuyvesant-square and St George's Church. Terms easy. Inquire of J. S. COCKS, on the premises.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A GOOD 2-story and basement house, Philadelphia brick front, and brown stone trimmings, with modern improvements. Price only $5,500; $4,000 can remain on bond and mortgage. Brick cottage on 40th st near 4th-av; same price and terms. Brick house in Brooklyn, $3,500. Frame do., $2,000. Inquire of S. P. TOWNSEND, No. 82 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—THE MARINE PAvilion, at Gloucester Mass. only 90 minutes by Railroad from Boston. Its capacity about 150 persons. For location, bathing, fishing, yachting or drives it is unsurpassed by any other Summer retreat on the sea-shore. For particulars, apply on the premises, to SIDNEY MASON, No. 182 8th-av., New-York, or to JEREMIAH FOSTER, Gloucester, Mass.

FOR SALE CHEAP—HOUSE NO. 865 HUDson-st., and eight years' unexpired lease of lot, on ground rent, price $3,000; lot on 39th-st., between 2d and Lexington ave., price $2,500; desk, store, dwelling, &c., opposite Yonkers, on the Hudson River, price, $3,000; house and land on the river bank, at same place to lease very low. Apply to GEO C. FURMAN, No. 39 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST-CLASS, FOUR-STORY, brown-stone front houses, 60 feet deep, with all the modern improvements, situated on the south side of 27th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.; one lot of ground on the south side of 22d-st., first vacant lot west from 5th-av. Inquire of WM. BYER, or J. W. FULLER, No. 42 West 27th-st.

FOR SALE IN JERSEY CITY—FOUR LOTS, each 25 by 100 feet, situated in South 1st-st., east of Grove-st., in the immediate vicinity of the Erie Railroad improvements, and the new ferry to Duane-st., New-York. Also, one lot, 25 by 100 feet, situated in Montgomery-st., next to the corner of Van Vorst-st. Apply to J. C. BRANTIGAN, No. 63 Beekman, corner of Gold-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.—A NEW FIRST-CLASS FOUR-story and basement brown stone front house, finished in the best manner, with all the modern improvements, situated in West 23d-st., opposite London terrace. Lot, 25x100; house 25x55. Inquire of EDWIN A. BROOKS, No. 155 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE.—THE TWO NEW FIRST-CLASS 1-story brown-stone houses and lots, No. 9 and 11 West 23d-st., 3d and 4th doors west of 5th-av; lots 20 by 98 feet 9 inches. One half the block suitable for gentlemen's residences. Inquire of WM. FANNING, No. 276 5th-av., between 30th and 31st sts.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWNstone English basement house No. 40 West 36th-st., 16 8x60, lot half the block; has all the modern conveniences, the present occupant would like to sell the carpets, oil-cloths and gas fixtures; new last Nov. Inquire of E. B. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE AND SIX LOTS, situated in the city of Hudson, New-Jersey, 20 minutes' walk from Jersey Ferry; house 3-story frame, filled with brick; carriage house and wood well of water on the premises; building all new. For particulars inquire at No. 106 West-st., 3d story. G. VAN HOUTEN.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A BROWN STONE front dwelling-house, 20 ft 6 inches front by 70 feet deep, handsomely furnished, situated No. 104 East 21st-st. The house can be purchased without the furniture. Inquire of N. WILLIAM STUYVESANT, Jr., No. 55 William-st.

FOR SALE—LOT OF LAND, NO. 20 WEST 26th st., 25 feet by 98 feet 9 inches, being the first lot west of Trinity Chapel, being next to the Chapel ground, about 250 feet from Broadway. A building could be erected covering the entire lot, having all le windows. Inquire at No. 24 West 26th-st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE FIRST-CLASS HOUSE; 33 feet front, partly furnished, in a fine location, for sale at a bargain. Also, a country house on the finest part of Staten Island, 1¼ mile from first landing.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 1 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE NEW BROWN-STONE HOUSE No. 3 Rutherford-place, fronting on Stuyvesant-park, west side, four stories and basement, complete with all the modern improvements. Apply to J. BISCO, No. 154 East 26d-st., near 3d-av.

FOR SALE.—TWO FIRST-CLASS STONE front houses, high stoops, in Lexington-av., east side, between 34th and 3 th sts., Murray Hill, built by day's work. Terms to suit purchasers. Inquire on the premises of ARNOLD & MOWBRAYS.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEment brick dwelling-house No. 93 West 13th-st., between 6th and 7th ave. It has always been occupied by the owner. Apply at No 229 Broadway, Room No. 27. The house may be seen at any time.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A VALUABLE LOT ON New-Bowery, between James and Roosevelt sts., 86 feet front. 50 per cent. of the purchase money can remain for five years at 6 per cent. For particulars, inquire of HENRY HUME, No. 175 Chatham-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE house, four stories, basement and under cellar; built in the best manner, with all the modern improvements, situated at No. 112 Lexington-av.; price $13,000. Terms easy. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ON EIGHTY-NINTH-st., near 1st-av., four lots, with a modern 2½-story house, arranged with Croton water, bath, water-closet, wash trays and gas pipe. Apply to S. RICHARDSON, No. 212 5th-av., or A. J. BLEECKER & CO., 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—THE HIGH STOOP, NEW, SUBstantial brown-stone houses, north side of 31st-st., between Madison and 4th-ave., three stories and basement, with all modern improvements. Inquire at No. 11 Wall-st., Room No. 10.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK house, No. 167 Mott-st., near Broome; size, 25x60 ft., lot 100 feet deep; has gas and Croton water; is unencumbered. Inquire of WILLIAM E. HAWES, No. 395 Canal-st.

FOR SALE—THE MODERN THREE-STORY brick house, No. 426 Pacific, cor. of Nevins-st., Brooklyn; the basement well arranged for a Physician. For terms apply to office Lenox Ins. Co., No. 54 Wall-st, N. Y., or to S. HONDLOW, Montague, near Court, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE.—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 127 EAST 31st-st., near 3d-av.; will be finished by April 10, with modern improvements. Price $7,000. Inquire No. 106 West 44th-st. GEO. W. CAMPBELL.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE THREE-story brick dwelling-house and store, corner of Bedford and De Kalb avs., Brooklyn, or inquire of BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 327 Washington-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—ON EASY TERMS, A FIRST CLASS brown stone house, No. 108 First-place, between Court and Smith sts., South Brooklyn. Lot 25 by 123 feet, house 25 by 50. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—THE HOUSE and lots Nos. 41 and 43 Beekman-st., New-York. Inquire of J. J. BEAURON & SON, watch makers, No. 166 William-st., New-York.

AT AUCTION—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 314 Delancey-st., three story and basement, brick front, 18 rooms; lot 100 by 24 feet 6 inches; in perfect order. Will positively be sold at the Merchants' Exchange on MONDAY, March 30, at 12 o'clock, by A. J. BLEECKER & CO.

$6,500.—FOR SALE—IN FIFTY-FIRST-st., near 8th-av, two three-story and basement brick houses, with all the modern improvements. Terms easy. Inquire on the premises, of ONDERDONK & FINDLAY. House 20x42; lot 20x100.

$8,000—FOR SALE—TWO THREE-STORY and basement, high-stoop houses on north side 48th-st., near Broadway; size 20x50; lot 20x100; terms easy; these houses are fitted up with all the modern improvements. Inquire on the premises.

NOTICE TO MANUFACTURERS AND OTHERS.—Good and cheap manufacturing locations, possessing many advantages, can be had near by the depot of the Hudson River Railroad, at Rhinebeck, directly opposite to Roundout and Kingston, where coal can be obtained at first-cost prices. Transportation facilities by river and railroad. Also, for sale, a number of beautiful villa sites, from one to fifty acres more or less land, for country seats, unsurpassed for beauty of the river and mountain scenery. Apply to GEORGE VETTOH, General Contractor, at the Rhinebeck depot.

FOR SALE—ON THE NORTH SIDE OF 17TH-st., opposite Stuyvesant-square, two four-story, basement and counter-cellar houses, with brown stone fronts, finished in the best manner, with all the modern improvements. A large portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply on the premises.

$2,500.—FOR SALE—A HOUSE AND LOT, in Stamford Village, Conn; house 24x33, pleasantly situated; lot 65x260. For particulars apply to C. G. POWELSON, Stamford Village, or No. 409 3d-av., New-York, corner 30th-st.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE FOLLOWING FIRST CLASS property:
SECOND-AVENUE—Brick house on west side of 2d-av., between 19th and 20th-sts., 25 feet front. Price $18,500
SEVENTEENTH-STREET—Two houses on north side, nearly opposite Stuyvesant-square,—brown stone fronts. Price $11,000, each.
FOURTEENTH-STREET—Brown stone house on north side, west of 2d-av., 26 feet front, 72 feet deep, 4 stories. Price $30,000.
THIRTEENTH-STREET—House No. 177 East 13th-st., 4 stories, contains all the modern improvements, 23 feet front, 3 rooms deep. Isabella grate, with in the yard which bears annually. Price $10,500
THIRTY-SIXTH-STREET—House No. 64 36th-st., brown stone, 4 stories, 25 feet front, contains all modern improvements. Price $18,000
THIRTY-FIFTH-STREET—Brown stone house—north side—near 4th-av., 25 feet front. Price $18,000
SECOND-AVENUE—Brown stone, 2d-av., near 16th-st., 25 feet front, contains all the modern improvements. Price $16,000.
THIRTY-SIXTH-STREET—Twelve houses, brown stone fronts, 3 stories and basement. Price $7000 and $9000.
TWENTY-NINTH-STREET—House No 72 East 29th-st., near Lexington-av., brown stone, 4 stories, contains all modern improvements. Price $11,000.
Apply at the office, 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

MADISON-AVENUE.—FOR SALE—THE TWO four-story brown stone houses Nos. 68 and 70 Madison-av, corner of 28th-st.; 1 lot (corner) 25x98; 1 do. 24 7x95; houses modern and complete, three rooms deep, all up, in addition to which the corner has a back building, four stories high, and filling the entire depth of the lot by about 18 feet in width.
This property is well adapted for a school, a hotel garni, or desirable for private residences. The houses will be sold together or separately. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN,
No. 3 Metropolitan Bank, Pine-st.

DESIRABLE HOUSES IN BROOKLYN FOR SALE OR TO LET.—Two new three-story brick houses on the easterly side of Trotter-st., between Green and Gates ave, and in the immediate vicinity of the churches and best improvements on Clinton and Washington ave. The houses are substantially built and will be sold low. Apply to FISHER HOWE, No 160 Front st.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET, AT RYE, WESTCHESTER CO.—The residence owned and lately occupied by Andrew Clark, Esq., with two acres of land adjoining, (more if desired,) one-half mile from the Depot, and near the beach. The house is two story and attic, 38 by 48, with an extension, well studded and in good order; there is a fine garden, plenty of fruit, good carriage house, stabling, &c., all on the premises. Also, a small house and garden, with 7 acres of fine meadow land, (if wanted,) one-half mile from the Depot; price $100 per year. Apply to
P. C. BULKLEY, No. 49 Wall-st., (basement.)

TO LET OR FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT in Phelps-place, (East 30th-st.;) a superior four-story, high-stoop, full-size brown stone house in 30th-st., east of 3d-av., opposite to the residence of Mrs. Anson G. Phelps. The neighborhood is a pleasant one, and will be still more so when the rubbish, occasioned by the building of long rows of houses in the street, is removed, as it will be as soon as the weather will permit. Rent to a good tenant, only $900. Possession at any time. May be seen during the day on application to the basement-door.
A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

TO LET, AT NEW-ROCHELLE—A FIRST class place, on the banks of the Sound, at the 19-mile stone. The house, lawn and garden will be let without the farm, if desired, or it will be let on shares.
Also, to lease on advantageous terms, three lots of ground, known as Nos. 306, 308 and 310 Water-st., near Roosevelt-st. Apply to DAVID HARRISON, or SAMUEL BROWN, Attorney-at-law, Citizen Bank Building, Bowery.
Also, for sale or to let, at Williamsburg, at a low figure, a genteel, three-story, brick house, near Peck Slip Ferry.

TO LET—FROM MAY 1, THE NEW FOUR-story brick buildings (25x50) on west side of 3d-av., between 45th and 46th sts.; will be finished with marble mantels, gas, bath rooms, &c. The stores will be rented with back rooms adjoining and finished basements, and the dwelling part in floors, to respectable families. For plans and full particulars, apply to T. B. GILFORD, No. 150 Nassau-st., from 12 to 2.

TO LET—THE SECOND FLOOR OF HOUSE No. 751 Washington-st., near Bethune-st., consisting of front and back room, pantry between, and two bed-rooms, with rear basement; rent $225, or $200 without basement; Croton water in basement and on second floor, and gas throughout the house. Inquire of F. L. SCHERMERHAL, No. 287 Washington-st., during the day; and in the evening at No. 759 Greenwich-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—STORE NO 872 BROADway, corner of 18th-st.; is now occupied as a drug store and is suitable for any business requiring display, having a very wide front. Apply to J. H. GIFFING, No. 5 Tryon-row building, from 1 to 2 P. M., or at the new house on 18th-st., in rear of the store, from 10 to 11 A. M.

TO LET—ON THE EAST RIVER, AT RAVENSwood, L. I., two beautiful cottages, in complete order, containing eleven rooms each. Their location for attraction and convenience to the City cannot be surpassed within the vicinity. For terms, apply to G. HOPKINS, office No. 40 Peck-slip, up stairs, from 11 to 1, or at Ravenswood.

TO LET—TO A SMALL RESPECTABLE FAMily, all the second story and kitchen, with range, hot and cold water, bath, laundry, gas, and every convenience of a first-class dwelling, in a highly respectable neighborhood. No. 21 West 41st-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. Rent $275.

TO LET IN FOURTH-AVENUE, NEAR THE NEW-HAVEN AND HARLEM DEPOT.—Between 34th and 35th sts., a spacious and handsomely finished store and basement, suitable for any genteel business requiring space, dimensions 24x34½. Terms moderate. Apply at No. 329 4th-av., or G. PLATT, No. 55 Broadway.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE front house, No. 45 West 23d, between 5th and 6th avs., containing all the modern improvements. Possession had for the 1st of May. Apply to Dr. W. H. JACKSON, No. 38 Clinton-place, from 9 to 10 A. M., and 3 to 4 o'clock P. M.

TO LET—No. 388 BROADWAY, NEAR WHITE-st. Five large rooms on the first story, suitable for a tailor or fancy goods business, &c., from May 1. Apply to T. H. CHAMBERS, piano-fortes, No. 385 Broadway, up stairs.

TO LET—THE STORE NO. 113 NASSAU ST., 100 by 25, fronting on Nassau and Theatre alley, with basement and cellar; also, the 2d floor, and rooms on the 3d and 4th floors, suitable for light manufacturing purposes.

TO LET OR LEASE—TWO HANDSOME, four-story, brown-stone basement houses, near Union-square. In 16th-st., between 4th-av. and Irving place, to be finished by the 1st of May. Apply at No. 80 East 18th-st., or to E. DARROW, No. 29 Wall st.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY BRICK BUILDing, with the good-will of the lease of one or more lots of ground adjoining. Also, a steam-engine, fifteen horse power, and boiler, in complete order. For particulars, inquire on the premises, No. 843 West 19th st.

TO LET—A VERY DESIRABLE HOUSE ON 36th-st. near Hudson River; Hudson River Railroad cars stop close by; rent moderate to a good tenant. For wash trays and gas pipe. Apply to S. RICHARDSON, No. 212 5th-av., or A. J. BLEECKER & CO., 7 Broad-st.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 99 EAST 15TH-ST., BE tween 3d-av. and Stuyvesant-square; very good gas fittings and some other furnishing will be sold low to any one renting the house.

TO LET—PART OF A HOUSE BETWEEN 6th and 6th avs., elegantly finished, with all the improvements, to a small family. Rent $300. Address E. F., Box No. 4,138 Post-Office.

TO LET—THE LARGE HOUSE NO. 166 HUDson-st., northeast corner of Laight. Apply to J. R. GIFFING, No. 5 Tryon-row Building, between Chatham and Centre-sts., from 1 to 2 P. M.

TO LET—DESIRABLE ROOMS AND LOFTS IN Marble Building No. 637 Broadway, with privilege of entrance from Mercer-st. Apply on 2

AUCTION SALES.

H. T. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—SUPERIOR MADE ROSEWOOD and mahogany household furniture, excellent rosewood piano-forte, magnificent suites of solid rosewood parlor furniture, covered with French satin, costly pier and mantel French plate mirrors, elegant oil-paintings, rich velvet carpets, large and extensive variety of costly solid silverware, heavy cut glass ware, elegant china ware, tea and dinner sets, vases, bronze and ormolu clocks, &c., &c. H. T. LEEDS, will sell, THIS DAY, March 27, at No. 121 Clinton-place, near Macdougal-st., at 10½ o'clock, all the fine furniture in the residence of D. A. Williams, consisting of three magnificent solid rose wood suites, covered in maroon, crimson and satin, gothic and Turkish easy chairs, in moquet and satin brocade, ladies' solid rosewood reception and arm chairs, covered in crimson and maroon satin, large and expensive rosewood secretary bookcase, lined with satin wood, three solid rosewood centre-tables, with statuary marble tops, carved rosewood pier, sofa and side tables, with marble tops, three costly rosewood etageres, with marble tops, plate glass doors, &c., in fine rosewood worktables, 21-day bronze and ormolu clocks, splendid china vases, magnificent French plate pier glass, mantel mirrors to match, heavy embroidered lace window curtains and cornices, large and extensive variety of oil-paintings, such as landscapes, Winter scenes, marine views, &c., the whole forming a very pleasing collection; superior rosewood piano-forte, full 7 octaves, elegant case, a valuable instrument, rosewood piano stool, covered in satin, rich velvet tapestry carpets in good order, solid oak extension tables, marble-top fancy table, mirrors, sofas, beds, chairs in hair cloth, crystal cut glass ware, wines, champagnes, tumblers, goblets and decanters to match, rich China tea and dinner sets, costly silver ware, cake baskets, castors, spoons, forks, liquor stands, superior table cutlery, marble pitchers, &c; costly solid rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, marble-top bureaus, washstands and commodes to match, over 20 pure hair mattresses, in excellent condition, bolsters and pillows, counterpanes, ingrain carpets, bedroom mirrors, clocks, toilet tables, toilet sets, stair carpets and rods, mahogany cushioned chairs, rockers, sofas, lounges, couch beds, hall stand, tea and dining tables, together with a large and desirable assortment of basement and kitchen utensils, &c. &c., with which the sale will commence.

D. S. HOUGH, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, (FRIDAY,) MARCH 27, AT 10½ O'CLOCK A. M., ALL THE MAGNIFICENT FURNITURE AND HOUSEHOLD EMBELLISHMENTS CONTAINED IN THE PRIVATE RESIDENCE NO. 346 WEST TWENTY-THIRD-STREET, NEAR NINTH-AVENUE.—The assortment is unusually large, and the goods of the very best description and in fine order, and to be sold without any reserve or postponement on any account. The basement contains oak extension table and suite, sideboard, &c.; also, a large quantity of elegant China dinner and tea sets, silver tea sets, salvers, casters, ice pitchers, spoons and forks, &c.; ivory cutlery and cut-glass and Bohemian ware, kitchen utensils, &c. The parlors are furnished with two solid rosewood suites, in rich and fashionable covering; solid rosewood centre and card tables, console and side etageres, lace and brocatel window curtains, bronze clock and figures and gas fixtures, magnificent China vases and secretaries, fine oil-paintings of real merit, one of Nunn's and Fisher's superb 7-octave rosewood piano-fortes, one elegant cylinder bookcase of rosewood, and lined with satin wood, cost $275, English oil-cloth, rosewood hatstand, velvet stair carpet and silver-plated stair rods, carved rosewood and mahogany bedsteads and bureaus, fine curled hair mattresses and bedding, Brussels and Ingrain carpets, mahogany safe, bureaus, chairs and rocker, and a multitude of other articles of use and beauty too numerous to mention. Sale commences in the parlors at 10½ o'clock precisely. Catalogues now ready, and at the house.

WILLIAM IRVING & CO. Auctioneers.

WILLIAM IRVING & CO WILL SELL ON FRIDAY, March 27, at No. 101 St. Mark's-place, at 10½ o'clock, parlor suites, bedroom suites, dining-room and library furniture.

PARLOR FURNITURE—Consists of richly carved rosewood suites, in crimson, blue, and gold satin brocade; English, Brussels, and tapestry carpets; rich oval pier glasses, clocks, alabaster do.; rich oil-paintings, by the old masters; rosewood and mahogany centre tables, etageres, buffet, richly carved loo tables, ladies' sewing chairs, rich velvet rugs, China and Bohemia vases; Sarsquet Parlor Furniture, in green and crimson; and superb lace drapery, with a general assortment of parlor furniture.

BEDROOM FURNITURE—Mahogany, walnut, and iron bedsteads, marble-top bureaus, washstands, and commodes; corner stands, mahogany Voltaire rockers in hair cloth; engravings, vases, candlesticks, clocks, toilet-sets, hair mattresses, straw do., feather bolsters and pillows, ingrain and three-ply carpets, rugs, mirrors, and fancy ornaments.

DINING-ROOM—Consists of extension table, chairs in hair-cloth, arm-chairs, book-case, oil-paintings, two-ply carpets, English oil-cloths, and all the kitchen furniture contained in the above house, together with the extensive and handsome library, consisting of Voltaire's, Hume's, La Fontaine's, Walter Scott's, Lorraine's, and other works too numerous to mention, also, several superior mahogany desks, suitable for academies.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

CENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTE, LACE CURTAINS, PARLOR SUITES, PLATE MIRRORS, OIL-PAINTINGS, &c., &c.—F. COLTON will sell, THIS DAY, (Friday,) March 27, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 96 East 15th-st., near 3d-av., the entire furniture of the large house, comprising, in part, two very fine suites of rosewood parlor furniture, in crimson and brocatel, one rosewood piano-forte, 6¾-octave, very large French plate mirror, 120 by 34 inches, lace curtains and cornices, velvet tapestry, three-ply and other carpets, oil-cloths, extension dining-tables, marble-top centre, side and card tables, wardrobes, secretari-s, superior feather-beds and hair mattresses, dressing bureau China and glass-ware, cutlery, kitchen furniture, &c., &c. Catalogues early on Friday morning and no postponement.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK—ON SATURDAY, 28th inst., at 10 o'clock, at No. 345 Broadway, closing sale of the fancy goods at Tuttle's Emporium. The catalogue will include Boydell's Shakespeare Gallery, the saxonatron bird trees, bronzes, buhl and rosewood dressing cases and work-boxes, terra cotta and opera goods, Chinese desks, bisque goods, card cases, jewel boxes, necessaires, combs, papier mache, terra cotta and other inks, opera glasses, retouche, Indian goods, silk paintings, fans, brushes, odor cases, jet goods, playing cards, Chinese puzzles and spiders, bone, wood and ivory chess men, cribbage boards and wax transparencies. At 12 o'clock the patent of the celebrated baby jumper, having four years and a half to run; also the automaton bird tree and Boydell's Shakespeare gallery of engravings.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE FORSYTH-STREET PROPERTY AT AUCTION.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell, at auction, on MONDAY, March 30, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the following valuable property, viz: On Forsyth-st. the valuable lot, together with the three buildings thereon, known as No. 143 Forsyth-st., between Delancey and Rivington sts. The front house is a neat two-story attic and sub-cellar brick building, and the rear buildings are frame, and are in good order. Size of lot 25x81 feet. Will rent for $1,000. Half of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Maps, &c., at the auctioneers., No. 7 Broad-st.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer,
Office No. 94 Broadway.

SALE OF CARRIAGES, BAROUCHES, BUGGIES, ROAD WAGONS, &c., CONTAINED IN THE REPOSITORY, NO. 94 BROADWAY.—A. C. TUTTLE will sell, at auction on SATURDAY, at 11 o'clock, at the above Repository (on account of alterations in the building) a large assortment of buggies, road wagons, barouches rockaways, &c., the whole being of the best manufacture and sold without reserve for cash.

Also, a few second-hand wagons; five sets new double and single harness, &c.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, on the premises No. 136 West 18th-st., the entire parlor, chamber, dining-room and kitchen furniture, rosewood, mahogany and walnut; also, elegant 7-octave rosewood-forte, rich pier glasses, slabs and brackets, hair mattresses, feather beds and bedding, elegant Brussels 3-ply and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, China, crockery and glassware, bronze and ormolu chandeliers, kitchen utensils, &c. The whole to be peremptorily sold, and must be removed immediately.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTRIX SALE BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT—83d-st., near 3d-av.—A. J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, on FRIDAY, March 27, at 12 o'clock, three valuable lots of ground situated on the southerly side of 83d st., about 250 feet westerly from 3d-av. For particulars, apply to the Auctioneers, No. 7 Broad-st. Frances McNulty, Executrix of John McNulty, deceased. Mil er & Devlin, Attorneys.

SAMUEL OSGOOD, Auctioneer.

STANDARD AND OTHER ROSES, CAMELLIAS, &c.—SAML OSGOOD & CO. will sell at No. 51 Nassau-st., THIS DAY, (Friday,) at 10½ o'clock, on account of William Wilson, Florist, West 14th-st. and Astoria, L. I. standard, dwarf standard, running and other roses, camellias in flower and bud, all of the newest and finest sorts. Names, &c., will be correctly stated and warranted.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT NO. 160 EAST TWENTY-FIRST-STREET AT AUCTION.—A. J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell, on FRIDAY, March 27, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the desirable 3-story brick house and lot No. 160 East 21st-st., near 2d av., containing Croton, &c., and in good order. House 22x42; lot 98 feet. A large portion can remain. Maps, &c., at the office, No. 7 Broad-st.

TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer.

SPAN OF HORSES, LARGE SIZE, BOB-TAIL, bay, well matched, warranted kind, gentle, sound, 8 years old; also, silver plated harness; also, covered carriage made by J. C. Ham, of Broadway, complete outfit, but sold as the audience think best, one lot or divided, on FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock, in front of No. 103 Nassau-st. Deposit required as the owner leaves the City.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

BY E. & F. H. SCHENK.—PEREMPTORY SALE OF TOYS—THIS EVENING, 26th inst., at 7 o'clock, at Tuttle's Emporium, No. 345 Broadway, first sale of the immense stock of toys contained in the above well-known establishment.

AUCTION NOTICE.—EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.—By E. B. FRANKLIN & CO., TO-MORROW (Saturday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom, No. 85 Nassau-st. Sale of new and second-hand furniture: 10 rosewood and mahogany parlor suites, in plush and French satin brocade, to be sold to pay advances. Also, chamber furniture, in suites of oak, rosewood, mahogany and enameled. Also, parlor, chamber, dining-room and library furniture of every description, china, glass and silver plated ware, hair mattresses, &c., &c. This sale is worthy the attention of the trade, housekeepers and out-of-town buyers. N. B.—Goods packed for shipment on the premises.

VALUABLE PROPERTY AT AUCTION.—The undersigned will offer for sale, on MONDAY, March 30, at 11 o'clock A M., on the premises, a desirable and valuable parcel of land, situated on Staten Island, on the westerly side of the Mill Road, and about eight minutes' walk from two steamboat ferries—lately the residence of Mrs. ELIZABETH VAN NAME. The place contains about 6 acres of as good land as any on the Island, with the ordinary dwelling and out-houses, a great abundance of excellent fruit, plenty of water, &c. A map of the place may be seen at the North Shore Post-Office, Castleton Landing.

JOSHUA VAN NAME, Newark, N. J.,}
DAVID VAN NAME, New York City,} Admin'rs.

AUCTION NOTICE.—EUGENE B. FRANKLIN & CO., auctioneers, No. 85 Nassau-st., in returning thanks for past favors, respectfully solicit from their friends and the public, sales of furniture at private residences, warerooms, or at their stores, No. 85 Nassau-st., to which particular attention will be paid.

AUCTION SALES.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL TO-MORROW, (SATURDAY,) at 10½ o'clock, at No. 152 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs., the entire magnificent furniture of the house, all of which will be peremptorily sold without regard to weather. A deposit will be required of all purchasers. Catalogues now ready. Parlor furniture consists of splendid rosewood pearl inlaid piano-forte, elegant rosewood parlor furniture en suite, covered in satin brocade; one rich double suite, elaborately carved, covered in tapestry; one full suite, 8 pieces, covered in silk velvet; these suites were all made to order, and can be relied on as first class. Two superior rosewood, marble-top etageres, with plate doors; solid rosewood centre, sofa and pier tables, rosewood, Turkish and reception chairs in medalion tapestry, large and costly pier and mantel mirrors, Paris marble clock, elegant Sevres and Dresden China vases, with a magnificent collection of parlor ornaments, rich silk and lace curtains, English tapestry, carpets, rugs to match, Turkish lounges, rosewood corner etagere, four elegant English chandeliers, with a number of beautiful paintings richly framed.

HALL.—Costly rosewood marble-top hall stand, rosewood hall chairs.

CHAMBER AND LIBRARY FURNITURE.—Rich carved rosewood bureaus, rosewood bedsteads, washstands, commodes—all of superb workmanship—fine hair matresses and bedding, elegant secretary bookcase, rosewood French sofas, Voltaire and arm chairs, rockers, inlaid clocks, English oil-cloths, gold bordered shades, oval and gilt mirrors, French cottage and spring-seat chairs, sofa bedsteads.

DINING-ROOM.—Elegant mahogany extension table, dining-room chairs, marble-top beaufet, rich silver ware, elegant cut glass and ruby ware all to match, ivory and pearl cutlery, costly French china dinner and tea sets, with oak and mahogany chamber and basement furniture of every description. The sale will commence precisely at 10½ o'clock, in the dining-room.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF HYDEVILLE SLATE COMPANY'S STOCK.—The subscriber, general assignee of Kelly, Townsend & Co., will sell at public auction at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New York, on THURSDAY, the 19th day of March inst., at 12½ o'clock P. M., by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, eight thousand four hundred and thirty-one shares of the capital stock of the Hydeville Slate Company, par value $25 each, being part of the assets of said Kelly, Townsend & Co., and of the members of said firm, assigned to the subscriber.—Dated March 9, 1857.

SPENCER GREGORY,
Assignee of Kelly, Townsend & Co.

The above sale is postponed until the 16th day of April, at the same hour and place. SPENCER GREGORY,
Assignee of Kelly, Townsend & Co.

AUCTION.—VALUABLE PROPERTY, CORner Main and Prospect sts., Orange, N. J., opposite Brick Church, lot 100x150 feet, with good 1½ story dwelling-house, carriage-house and harness, on MONDAY, 30th inst., 1 P. M.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A RARE CHANCE TO PUBLISHERS.—A great chance to send specimen copies of publications to the country Post-Offices. A set of mail books, with 100,000 names and addresses to all parts of the United States, for sale cheap. Address MAIL BOOK, *Times* Office.

PARTNER WANTED, EITHER SPECIAL or general, with $25,000, to take the place of a retiring partner in the best package business in New-York. Over $100,000 sold to Jobbers of this City alone. The house has control of certain articles paying $15,000. Sales $300,000, profits $40,000, expenses $15,000. Bankable settlements. This is a rare opporunity. Investment need not be made for more than 3 years. If partner is general, must be an active competent business man. Address L. M. & Co., Box No. 1,755 Post-Office.

$500.—WANTED—GOOD PRACTICAL men, competent to use machinery for harvesting, threshing, cleaning and bagging grain, to go to Illinois, Iowa, and other Western States, where net receipts can be realized of $3,000 per machine, for harvest of 25 days. Great chance to make money in a short time. Call and examine machinery. JEPTHA A. WAGENER, No. 7 Beekman-st., Nassau Bank Building.

A GOOD INVESTMENT.—HOUSE AND LOT for sale, with or without the stock and fixtures of a dry goods store, in the VIIth Ward. The proprietor is doing a good business, established 10½ years. It will pay 12 to 15 per cent. Price $6,000. Apply, by letter, to A. Z., care of Dr. Newman, No. 517 Grand-st.

PRODUCE AND MILK.—FOR SALE THE stock, fixtures, five years' lease and brick stable of the Farmers' Milk and Produce Agency. One fine milk route will be sold if wanted. Terms easy for cash, as the undersigned is going West. Store 28x60. He will remain for a month or so to introduce the customers, &c.

GEO. H. HESS, No. 489 4th-av.

ANOTHER SERIOUS ACCIDENT FROM BURNING FLUID.—If you would prevent them, use the INDIA RUBBER FLUID LAMP, which cannot break or explode. Sold by HAWXHURST, MOTT & CO., Manufacturers, No. 69 Fulton-st.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, IN ALL COLORS AND STYLES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, at prices from $25 and upwards.
WARREN WARD,
No. 327 Canal-st., (old No. 33,)
four doors East of Broadway, New-York.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.
CIRCULARS SUPPLIED ON APPLICATION,
BY R. PATTON, NO. 24 GROVE-ST.

FURNITURE, FURNITURE—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.—H. P. DECRAAF, Nos. 448, 450 and 456 Pearl-st., and 169 Canal-st., (new store) near Bowery, New-York, has constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Rosewood Parlor Furniture, in brocatel, terry, coads, the latest and most fashionable styles. Bedroom Furniture, a large variety. Enameled Chamber Furniture, in sets, from $25 to $150, Black Walnut Furniture of every description. Also, a large assortment of Cane-Seat and Common Furniture, Tucker's Patent Spring Mattress and Self-rocking Cradle. Also, a general assortment of Bedding. Our facilities for manufacturing defy competition. All we ask of the public is to give us a call and satisfy themselves.

H. STONEY RESPECTFULLY CALLS THE attention of buyers of cabinet furniture to an inspection of his present Spring stock, (not to be excelled by any in this City for style and finish,) consisting of parlor, boudoir, dining room and library in all the varieties of woods. Drawings will be made to suit the taste of the most fastidious in architecture and the work will be executed in the most artistic and substantial manner for styles and quality of workmanship. Call and examine. Prices will be moderate, and terms liberal.
HENRY STONEY, No. 596 Broadway.

FURNITURE, FURNITURE.—FAMILIES about to purchase or dispose of their furniture, and wishing to avoid the perplexities of an auction sale, can find a cash purchaser, or will exchange for new, or, if desired, would sell every description of new furniture on time payments. Parties wishing to avail themselves of the above arrangements, which will be of the most satisfactory order, may address M. J., *Times* Office.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—New and beautiful styles of enameled chamber furniture. Housekeepers in want of this cheap and fashionable style of bedroom furniture, will find a large assortment in all colors at H. F. FARRINGTON'S warerooms, Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st., between Broome and Grand. (Old suites repainted.) Dealers supplied on the most reasonable terms.

IRON BEDSTEADS.—THE NEW-YORK IRON Bedstead Manufacturing Company are now ready to execute orders for Iron Bedsteads, &c. Housekeepers about purchasing will find it to their advantage to call. Country dealers, shipping houses and public institutions liberally dealt with. Office 175 Centre-st., near Howard.

ENAMELED AND COTTAGE FURNITURE.—Superb suites in all colors, beautifully decorated, from $25 upwards, at the old manufactory, No. 634 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts. Goods carefully packed for the country. J. B. PRESDEE.

ENAMELED COTTAGE FURNITURE.—Rich, well-made suites, at the old stand, No. 634 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
J. B. PRESDEE.

SCHOOL FURNITURE MANUFACTURED by N. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st.
Circulars forwarded by application as above.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE ORGAN FOR Sale in consequence of the removal of the Tabernacle Church, on the 1st of May. This organ, built expressly for them, under the direction of Prof. Alpers, will be sold at a great sacrifice. For any church or public hall requiring an organ, the present is a rare opportunity. For terms apply to ISRAEL MINOR, No. 214 Fulton-st., or WEST & CALDWELL, No. 120 Maiden-lane.

GOLD-MEDAL PIANOS!—STEINWAY & SONS have again been awarded the First premium at the late Fair of the American Institute, New-York; and also the First premium Gold Medal at the late Fair of the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, in addition to the three already received, making five first-prize medals within the last 18 months. No. 84 Walker-st.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS—GREAT BARGAINS.—Owing to alterations to be made in the piano-rooms at No. 333 Broadway, the large stock of pianos and melodeons will be sold during this week at lower prices than ever before offered in this City. Pianos and melodeons to rent. HORACE WATERS, Agent.

T. GILBERT & CO.'S PIANO-FORTE WAREHOUSE—Nos. 419 and 421 Broadway, corner of Canal. A large variety of the above beautiful instruments, containing their recent improvement in action and scale, for sale on the most favorable terms. Pianos to hire with privilege of purchasing.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

PIANOS FOR SALE.—TWO ENTIRELY NEW magnificent upright Pianos, of superior tone and touch, elegant rosewood case, by Kriegelstein, of Paris, for sale at manufacturer's price, by C. BREUSING, No. 701 Broadway.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF PIANOS.—JUDSON & MUNGER have removed to No. 72 Broadway, opposite New-York Hotel, where can be found the best assortment of Pianos and Melodeons in the City, for sale or to let. N. B.—Storage for pianos and furniture.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte manufacturers, warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

PIANOS TO LET.—HAINES BROS.' PIANOS to let, at their manufactory, Nos. 230, 232 and 234 3d-av., cor. 21st-st. Rent applied towards purchase if desired. Price moderate. J. M. PELTON.

MEDICAL.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.
The original and genuine article for Purifying the Blood. An unfailing remedy for Scrofula, Cutaneous and Biliary Disorders. The experience of 16 years has fully established the high reputation of this invaluable medicine; its curative powers have been thoroughly tested in long-sta nding and obstinate cases, with such invariable success as to call for the most flattering commendations from eminent physicians throughout the country.
Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—MR. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.
He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over 300 certificates of its virtue, all within 20 miles of Boston.
Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.
One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.
Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.
Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.
Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.
One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.
Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the eyes and blotches among the hair.
Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.
One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.
Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.
Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.
Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.
Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula. A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.
Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial, it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appear to me surprising—first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846; second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.
In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled, and sold about three bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day.
No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get, and enough of it.
DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over 8 years, dessert spoonful; children from 5 to 8 years, tea spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.
Mr. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.
Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price $1.
MARSH, CARTER & CO., No. 160 Greenwich-st.; BOYD & PAUL, Chambers-st; F. C. WELLS & CO., Franklin-st; MORRISON, ROBBINS & CO., No. 115 Maiden-lane; HAVILAND, HARRAL & GISLEY, Warren-st.; WARD, CLOSE & CO., Maiden-lane; and retailed by all respectable Druggists.
Wholesale agents for New-York: CHAS. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER, No. 81 Barclay-st; A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., and retailed by all respectable Druggists, Also by Mrs. HAYES, No. 276 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; BARNES & PARK, No. 304 Broadway.

NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN THE SCIENCE OF LIFE.—THE MARRIAGE GUIDE.—None are genuine unless the engravings of the Seals of the Patent Office of England, the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Vienna, are fixed upon each wrapper, and around each case.
Sold by Dr. H. A. BARROW—Member of the Imperial College of Vienna, and Royal College of Surgeons, London, who may be personally consulted at his residence, No. 159 Prince-st., (late of Broadway,) New-York, from 11 o'clock in the morning till 2, and from 4 o'clock till 8 in the evening, (Sundays excepted.)
TRIESEMAR No. 1.—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c.; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.
TRIESEMAR No. 2.—Entirely eradicates all traces of those diseases which copavia and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.
TRIESEMAR No. 3.—Is the great European remedy for the class of disorders which unfortunately the English physician treats with mercury to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.
TRIESMAR Nos. 1, 2, and 3, are prepared in the form of a lozenge, devoid of taste or smell, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. *Sold in tin cases and divided in separate doses, as administered* by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases, wherein there is a saving of $9.
Special arrangements having been made with the various Expresses, the nine dollar cases of the Triesmar, and the larger sizes, will be forwarded by Dr. Barrow, carriage paid, immediately on receiving a remittance, to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer, thus securing to the public genuine European preparations, and effectually protecting them from spurious and pernicious imitations. The three dollar cases sent as usual, but not free of carriage.
☞ No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York.

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.—DR. WATSON has for a long series of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than twenty thousand cases, with but few instances of failure. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. Watson is in constant attendance, from 7 in the morning until 9 at night, at his consulting rooms and residence, No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway. The consulting rooms are separate.
WM. WATSON, M. D.,
Formerly Surgeon to the Lock Hospital.

DR. WATSON'S NEW WORK.—"THE CAUSE AND CURE."—A complete practical treatise on spermatorrhœa and premature exhaustion, with local debility, induced by early indiscretion, excess, or other causes, in which the nature and effects of this insidious malady, together with the treatment, are explained; illustrated by numerous anatomical plates and drawings. With a supplement on genito-urinary diseases. Price, $1. To be had of the author, who may be consulted confidentially, at No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

DR. LARMONT'S PARIS AND LONDON MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE—90th edition, 400 pages, 100 picture illustrations, cloth, $1. It gives the advertised remedies, and shows superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of emissions, impotency, stricture, gleet, syphilis, &c. He cures all such diseases, at No. 23 Mercer-st., corner of Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, from 10 A. M. until 9 P. M. We recommend DR. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Day Book, Democrat, &c.*

VERGNES' ELECTRO-CHEMICAL BATHS—710 Broadway, New-York.—Dr. PRINCE, Medical Attendant. Prof. VERGNES, Discoverer of these Baths, warrants their efficacy in curing all diseases arising from imprudent use of mercury, lead, &c.; also, rheumatism, chills and fever, paralysis, debility and uterine disorders. Novel portable apparatus for giving the baths, with instructions, for sale cheap.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CAN BE HAD at the old office, No. 3 Division-street, and nowhere else; all others are malicious counterfeits of this the most valuable discovery in medical science. It being the only thing on earth that will really cure and root out of the human system the rank and poisonous virus of the venereal disease; $1 per vial.

CHRONIC AND CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.—Dr. RALPH, No. 643 Houston-st., near Wooster. (Consultations till 1 and after 6 o'clock. Sundays excepted.) Stricture, seminal weakness, spermatorhœa, and all genito-urinary diseases, radically cured.

DR. CURTIS, FROM EUROPE, MAY BE consulted on private diseases and secret ailments of every description. A faithful and reliable treatment guaranteed in all cases. Utmost secrecy and confidence observed. Terms moderate. Early application is requested. No. 33 Howard-st., two doors east of Broadway.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

KEMEYS & SAMPSON,
IRON AND STEEL WAREHOUSE,
No. 279 Washington-st.,
between Chamber and Warren, New-York,
offer at lowest market rates,
Bar and Bundle Iron and Steel of all descriptions.

MOUNT HOPE IRON COMPANY'S CUT NAILS.—The attention of dealers and shippers is requested to this new brand of cut nails, from a new establishment with improved machinery. These nails are fine in finish, shape and quality. For sale by the Company's Agent, JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

PIG IRONS, COPPER, SPELTER, BANCA tin, Coburn's extra lard and tallow oils, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

COAL.

SCRANTON COAL.—THE DELAWARE, LACKawanna and Western Railroad Company have opened a yard at the foot of 15th-st., East River, for supplying the public with their Scranton Coal at retail, which will be delivered in nice order, of any desired size, to all parts of the City, at the lowest market price. Orders received at the office of the Company, No. 51 Wall-st., or by Mr. ANDREW SEYMOUR, Agent, at the yard.
W. E. WARREN, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1857.
N. B.—Orders for this coal by the cargo delivered at Elizabethport, N. J., New-York, Brooklyn, Williamsburg, and Jersey City, or along the vessels in the harbor, received at the office, No. 51 Wall-st.

COAL.—FURTHER REDUCTION IN PRICE.—The subscriber has made a second reduction in his price of Peach Orchard, Lehigh and Schuylkill White Ash, of which he has a supply of the first qualities, prepared in the best order. Also, Cannel and Liverpool Orrel, at reduced rates. HENRY REEVE,
cor. Canal and Centre and cor. Jane and West sts.

COAL! COAL!—BEST QUALITIES OF LEHIGH Peach Orchard and White Ash Coal of all sizes, delivered in any part of the City at the lowest market price. Also, Cumberland, Cannel and Liverpool coals.
WM. E. PEARSON, No. 498 Washington-st.

DIVIDENDS

OFFICE OF THE KEROSENE OIL CO.—INTEREST NOTICE.—The coupon for interest on the Bonds of this Company, maturing the 1st of April, 1857, will be paid on presentation at the office, No. 56 Beaver-st.
G. W. AUSTEN, Treasurer.

OFFICE ATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BROOKLYN, MARCH 5, 1857.—The Board of Directors have declared a dividend of ten per cent. payable on demand.
HORATIO DORR, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MONROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
Grant letters of credit for Mercantile purposes. Also, Circular Letters of Credit on all the principal towns and cities of

France,	Holland,	Portugal,	Germany,
Great Britain,	Belgium,	Switzerland,	Russia,
Ireland,	Spain,	Italy,	Sweden.

ALSO ON

Athens,	Constantinople,	Alexandria,	Cairo,
Beyrout,	Jerusalem,	&c.,	&c.

Office in New-York, No. 8 Wall-st.
Bills on Paris, and Sterling Bills at short, or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

BANKING AND COLLECTING OFFICE.
SMALLEY, WEED AND BARTLETT,
No. 34 Wall-st. New-York.
GEO. C. SMALLEY, WM. C. REED, ALFRED W. BARTLETT, will give special attention to the negotiation of notes and loans. Also to the purchase and sale of
STOCKS AND BONDS,
at the Brokers' Board, strictly on commission.
Having prompt and reliable correspondents, will negotiate and collect paper payable at all the principal points in the United States and Canadas.
REFERENCES.—Moses Taylor, Esq., Wm. B. Astor, Esq., New York.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1857.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES.
We issue sight bills on the
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, Ireland,
In sums from £1 and upwards, at 60 per £.
Address,
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD CO., PITTSBURG, Saturday, March 20.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THIS Company are prepared to issue their new Stock, in exchange for that of the Ohio and Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, and Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Companies, upon the terms, and in the manner, prescribed in the Articles of Consolidation, viz:
Ohio and Pennsylvania, Interest to July 1, 1856, and 20 per cent premium.
Ohio and Indiana, Interest to July 1, 1856, at par.
Fort Wayne and Chicago, Interest to July 1, 1856, and 6 20 per cent premium.
Stockholders in either of the old Companies, who may have assigned any portion of their stock, previous, or subsequent, to the consolidation, (Aug. 1, 1856,) without having had such stock transferred on the books of the old Companies and parties holding the certificates for such stock, are notified that this Company will not recognise the transfer of such assigned Stock, as the full shares of the Interest to July 1, 1856, and premium, have been credited to the original holders. Scrip certificates will be issued to such original holders, in cases where fractional amounts of interest and premiums on the old stock exist.
T. D. MESSLER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 18 William-st.,
NEW-YORK, March 18, 1857.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for three Inspectors of the succeeding election, will be held at the office of the Company at Adrian, in the State of Michigan, on the fourth WEDNESDAY (23d) of April next.
The poll will be opened at 12 o'clock at noon, and continue open until 1 o'clock P. M., and as much longer as the Inspectors may find necessary to receive the votes of electors, but not beyond sunset on that day

NEW-YORK CITY.

Sale of Douglass' Collection.

Mr. A. F. DOUGLASS' private gallery of oil paintings, water colors and bronzes, was sold yesterday by H. H. LEDES & Co. The accredited taste of the owner, together with the belief that the collection had been selected with a view to his own private gratification, as choice specimens of modern and native art, drew to the sale quite a respectable number of connoisseurs of art. The sale was brisk; and, with a very few exceptions, the pictures brought good prices. Some of the most valuable have before been under the hammer of the auctioneer. The prices ranged about as follows: CROSSEY's "Forest Scene" brought $7; his "Land of Beulah" was sold for $24; his "Grotto at Tivoli" for $15; the "Temple at Paestum" brought but $20, while "The Sybil's Temple, Tivoli," was sold for $310, and his "Recollections of Italy" for $315. A Landscape, by DOUGHTY, dated 1837, brought $100. CRANCH's "Cain and Abel" was knocked down at $90. The "Fair Captive," by LANG, was taken for $25. KENSETT's "Franconia Mountain" was knocked down at $525, and soon afterwards WILSON's "Hermitage, Powerscourt Park, near Dublin," was sold for $320. "The Crown Inn, Isle of Wight," by HAGUE, brought $700, and "The Swan Inn, Isle of Wight, by the same, sold for $578. Three-quarter-length portraits of Presidents MADISON and MUNROE, by GILBERT STUART, were started at $500, and sold for $565 each. They are the only portraits remaining of a set by the same artist—the others were destroyed by the burning of the Congressional Library at Washington. A marble bust, "Heloise," by VASSORI, was sold for $107 50, and the bronzes and statuary brought tolerably fair prices.

The New School Bill.

We are requested to state that the paternity of Mr. VARNUM's School bill resides not in Messrs. NEILSON and WINTHROP, but in a Committee of School Officers, who met some time last January in a central part of the town, and talked over the needs of the City schools.

The bill, by the way, has been so amended in Committee of the Assembly as to make the number of the new Board of Education 110—five from each Ward. Of this number, 22 (each Ward appointing its own) are to constitute an Executive Committee to do the heavy business—the larger body only meeting quarterly or thereabouts.

Our Lady.

JESSIE FREMONT, the accomplished woman whom so many thousand people voted last Fall to make the Lady of the White House, we noticed yesterday at her seat among a group of ladies who were learning how to use the sewing machine.

The Bond-street Murder.

Our Paris correspondent, writing under date of Feb. 20, has the following:

"As an item connected with the late horrible murder in Bond-street, which may or may not possess importance, I should mention that I yesterday saw a letter from Dr. HARVEY BURDELL, written the evening before his death, and addressed to Dr. FOWLER dentist, of this City, formerly a partner of Dr. B. in New-York, which speaks of a variety of circumstances connected with his every-day life, but which makes no mention of any domestic troubles, nor gives any intimation that he suspected the terrible tragedy of which he was so soon to be the victim. The news of the murder arrived at the same moment as the letter."

☞ The Life-Saving Benevolent Association have published a statement of the operations of the Society for the year 1856. It embraces a list of pecuniary awards, and the awards of the Gold and Silver Medal, for meritorious efforts in saving life in our harbor and on the coast. The last donation was one of fifty dollars to the widow of JOHN JONES, who lost his life in efforts to save the crew of the (Br.) bark Tasso, near Barnegat. The receipts for the year were $9,649.

☞ The Charity Concert at DODWORTH's last evening resulted in a double success. The lady managers realized a handsome sum, and the volunteer musicians, Mr. and Mrs. SCHNEIDER, Miss DEROODE, Mr. GILZA, and the Misses J. and C. SHEPPARD, secured a success quite beyond the standard usually attained on such occasions.

☞ The steamship *Illinois*, from Aspinwall, with, probably, later dates from the fillibuster camp at Rivas, will be due at this port to-day or to-morrow. She will leave again on Monday, the 6th of April.

Nineteenth Ward.

In consequence of the constant accessions to the Nineteenth Ward Republican Association, they have found it necessary to remove their headquarters to Pingleding's more roomy building, northwest corner of Third-avenue and Fifty-ninth-street, where they hold their meetings every other Friday evening hereafter.

[Advertisement.]
TESTIMONY FROM WASHINGTON.
A gentleman just arrived from Washington says, of the Buchanan Grip: "I met a friend of mine, a veteran of the Mexican War, who told me he had not suffered from the prevalent complaint, though he had been six weeks at the capital, and staying at the National; 'for,' saidshe, 'I have taken BRANDRETH'S PILLS constantly. They are the best medicine in the market, as I know full well; for when I was in Mexico I always used them, and gave them to my troops, and they actually were as necessary, and did the soldiers as much good as their food. I and they escaped unharmed from the effects of the climate, and no one would suffer here from any disease if BRANDRETH'S PILLS were taken.'" Sold at Principal Office, No. 43 Brandreth Building.

[Advertisement.]
GRINDLE'S
ANCIENT AND CELEBRATED
JAPANESE LIFE PILLS,
The great purifiers of the blood. For sale by BARNES & PARK & C. H. RING, Broadway, New-York, and by respectable druggists and dealers in medicine throughout the United States, Canadas, Mexico, South America, &c., at 25 cents a box, or five boxes for $1.
Principal depôt No. 54 White-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]
☞ KEMP'S WORM PASTILLES, tempting to children as a confection, they eradicate all kinds of internal worms more promptly than any vermifuge in existence, and are guaranteed to contain no mineral poison. As a cure for lung complaints, scrofula, salt rheum, ringworm and all diseases arising from impurity of the animal fluids, BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA is admitted to be infallible. Sold by D. T. LANMAN & Co., wholesale druggists, No. 69 Water-street, New-York, and by all druggists. Sarsaparilla $1, and Pastiles 25c. per bottle.

[Advertisement.]
☞ "Life in Brooklyn; Its Lights and its Shades; Its Virtues and its Vices," is the title of the new local drama, which is creating so great a sensation at Purdy's National Theatre. Hundreds have been turned away nightly unable to obtain places, and in all probability the piece will run for many weeks. It is to be repeated to-night, with a Pantomime and Farce.

[Advertisement.]
FREDRICKS' TEMPLE OF ART.
HALLOTYPES,
PHOTOGRAPHS,
AMBEROTYPES,
DAGUERREOTYPES,
No. 585 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

[Advertisement.]
JOHN BISHOP HALL'S GALLERY OF
HALLOTYPES,
AT FREDRICK'S TEMPLE OF ART,
No. 585 Broadway,
Opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

[Advertisement.]
DR. WESLEY GRINDLE'S
CELEBRATED
MAGIC COMPOUND.
THE GREAT REMEDY FOR
PULMONARY CONSUMPTION,
SCROFULA AND DYSPEPSIA.
Has the greatest sale of any medicine in the world for Pulmonary diseases.
Principal Depôt, No. 54 White-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]
TREES AND PLANTS.—PARSONS & Co., Flushing, near New York, would advise purchasers to send in their orders early. The stock of Evergreen and other Ornamental Trees is particularly good, and they are offered at low rates. Fruit trees, shrubs, roses, vines, and exotic plants can be furnished in great variety, and of choice quality. Trees will be delivered at Fulton market wharf free of freight. Catalogues by mail, or No. 29 Wall-street, basement.

[Advertisement.]
HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—The infallibility of these medicines in the treatment of scurvy, and all diseases of the skin and glands, and the wonderful effect of the pills in stomach complaints and diarrhœa render them indispensable to all travelers by sea or land. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all druggists, at 25c., 62½c. and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]
HALLOTYPES,
PHOTOGRAPHS,
DAGUERREOTYPES,
J. GURNEY challenges the Photographic world to produce Pictures in the above style equal to those made at his Photographic Palace of Art, No. 349 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]
JENNINGS' PATENT FOLDING CARRIAGE TOP.—The store, No. 340 Broadway, will be opened on Wednesday, April 1, for the sale of State and County rights. This is the most important improvement ever made in carriages, and must speedily come into general use.
R. S. JENNINGS, Patentee.
Waterbury, Ct.

[Advertisement.]
GAS, GAS.—GAS FIXTURES FOR THE SPRING TRADE.—Several new patterns, more beautiful in design and finish than ever offered before. Call at our great Manufacturing Dépôt, No. 376 Broadway.
ARCHER, WARNER & Co.

[Advertisement.]
HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 185, 187 and 189 Water-street, and No. 1 Murray-street, New-York.

LONG ISLAND.

Experiences of Arctic Life.

A very interesting lecture was delivered last evening at the Athenæum, Atlantic-street, Brooklyn, by Dr. HAYS, a companion of Dr. KANE on the Grinnell Arctic Expedition. The surject, as announced by advertisement, was "Arctic Life and Explorations," and the interest attaching thereto drew to the Athenæum one of the largest audiences that has ever assembled within its walls. Dr. HAYS was introduced to the audience by Ex-Mayor LAMBERT

Since the chivalric attempts to recover the Holy Sepulchre, said the Doctor, there had been nothing in the world's history equal to the attempts made to recover the body of Sir JOHN FRANKLIN, dead or alive. And it was well that it should be so, for there was a great moral lesson involved by which the enterprising and enduring spirits of a nation were taught that when their Government dispatched them to posts of danger, no expense, no energy would be spared to bring them safely back.

The design of the lecturer was to convey a conversational account of the way in which the officers and crews of the vessels, the *Advance* and *Rescue*, passed their time in the Arctic Regions, especially during the Winter night of many months duration. They tried theatrical entertainments, but found the audience too small, and the managers not sufficiently enterprising. They essayed a masked ball but, somehow, could not get on well without ladies. They attempted a weekly newspaper,—put poetry into it, and prose, and wit, both poetical and prosy, answers to correspondents, conundrums, articles on the (Esquimaux) fashions, illustrated with pen and ink drawings, but it was not successful. Like other newspapers that have been started, it existed a little while and then ceased to be published. And during that long Winter night, they found that men, like plants, demand light as a condition of healthy existence. Failing to get it, except moonlight and Aurora Borealis light, they found when the sun did rise eventually, to begin the long Summer day, that their faces wore the complexion of a spermaceti candle,—that their blood was thin and almost stagnant, that their memory was seriously impaired. And during that long night they had been racked with cramps, their gums had swollen so as to cover their teeth, their teeth had become loose, and, in some instances, had dropped out. Even their dogs suffered for the want of daylight, and of fifty of the faithful animals, no fewer than forty five died. And after all the suffering, the Arctic Summer lasts but six weeks, and, in that brief season, when the sun is so warm that the thermometer is often above the freezing point, the Arctic plants,—what few there are,—have their budding and blossoming, their maturity, seed-time and decay.

The lecturer thought that it was almost certain that some men of FRANKLIN's expedition were yet alive. He regretted that the British Government had declined to send out another expedition, and in a single sentence, which drew forth a round of hearty applause, eulogized the noble wife of the great English explorer—Lady FRANKLIN—who had taken the enterprise into her own hands. Some Esquimaux garments were exhibited by Dr. HAYS, which attracted much attention at the close of the discourse. A pair of Esquimaux ladies' boots were handled—fondled, almost—by half the ladies in the audience.

Dr. HAYES will deliver another lecture, to-night, on the "Open Polar Sea, and the Domestic Life of the Esquimaux."

Fires in Brooklyn—Accident.

A little past 1 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the basement of the Empire Saloon, on Sackett-street, near Columbia, which was entirely consumed, and two houses adjoining were much damaged.

The building where the fire originated was owned and occupied by EDWARD CARLL, who, it is said, was about abandoning the premises to the mortgagee. The loss is estimated at $5,000, and is probably well insured.

A rear building, owned by JOSEPH THOMPSON, was much injured, as also the dwelling-house of Mr. T., adjoining the saloon on the street.

Mr. THOMPSON estimates his loss at $3,000. His loss is covered by insurance in the Home Fire Insurance Company.

The fire was first discovered by PATRICK FOX, a private watchman, and is supposed to be the work of an incendiary

JOHN A. CAMPBELL, of Hook and Ladder Company No. 3, was run over while proceeding to the fire, and had his breast-bone broken.

At 12 o'clock, Wednesday night, the house of Mr. SAMUEL HUDSON, No. 80 Front-street, E. D., was destroyed by fire. Loss, $1,200. Insured in the Fulton Fire Insurance Company.

ATTACK UPON THE MATE OF A VESSEL—SHOOTING AFFRAY.—ANTHONY SAMPSON, mate of the *Mary Jane*, lying at WOODRUFF & ROBINSON's wharf, foot of Congress street was arrested on Wednesday afternoon on the charge of shooting two of his crew. The crew came on shore and when in Congress-street near Columbia met the mate. A runner in company attacked him, when the crew also beat him severely. The mate drew a revolver and fired four times, inflicting a slight wound in the side of WILLIAM STEWARD, and a flesh wound in the arm of WM. CROWLES. The mate then made his escape to the vessel and information being sent to the Third District station house, Capt. CASS, Assistant Capt. PRESTON and officer REYNOLDS arrested the whole party, named WM. STEWARD, WM. CROWLES, HENRY WILSON, JAMES CLOUSTON, JOHN WEST, PETER LYNCH, JOHN MILLER, WM. LEE, RICHARD WRIGHT. They were brought before Justice BLAGHLY, and cross complaints being made, the examination was set down for Friday.

The Dred Scott Decision in the Pennsylvania Legislature.

Correspondence of the Commercial Advertiser.

HARRISBURG, Monday, March 23, 1857.

In the Senate, this afternoon, Mr. HARRIS, (Republican,) of Butler, submitted the following preamble and resolution, which gave rise to one of the most earnest and exciting discussions that have taken place during the present session of the Legislature. It was of a party character to some extent. The Republicans declared that the decision to which the Supreme Court of the United States had come in the Dred Scott case was untenable, against sound reason, and unconstitutional; a foul blot on the escutcheon of this Republic and a libel on the character of a people living under a Government professing to be free and enlightened. The Democrats were non-committal, and refrained from saying, at present, whether or not they approved the judgment of the Supreme Court. They found fault chiefly with the diction of the preamble and resolution, and especially with the discourteous, not to say violent, character of the resolution, as being addressed to the highest and most distinguished tribunal in the land. The Senators generally conceded that the preamble and resolution should be sent to a select Committee for revision. And the discussion having closed, they were accordingly referred to one consisting of five Senators, by a vote of 16 to 14. They are as follows:

Whereas, The Supreme Court, ordained by the Constitution to be the highest sanctuary of justice, has become little less than the willing tool of Pro-Slavery politicians, and has pronounced a judgment in the Dred Scott case which is more monstrous perversion of truth and right than any to be found in the records of any nation calling itself free and enlightened: therefore—

Resolved, by the Senate, &c., That the recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States by which the Ordinance of 1787, prohibiting Slavery in the Northwestern territory, and the Missouri Compromise, which forever prohibited slavery or involuntary servitude in all that territory—parts of which compose the new Territories of Nebraska and Kansas—are declared unconstitutional and void; and which decides that the National Constitution confers expressly property in slaves, and guarantees that right to every State, is a flagrant outrage upon the sixteen Free States of the Union—thus making Negro slavery a National Institution. Hence we believe with Judge MCLEAN and CURTIS, that the Court exceeded its jurisdiction in making that decision, and therefore it has no binding authority on a free people. SULTAN.

CHARLESTOWN NAVY-YARD.—At the present time there is an unusual degree of activity manifested in the various departments of the Navy Yard. There are about 800 men now on the roll. Employment will soon be furnished to a large number of stone-cutters and laborers, as the dry dock is to be extended eighty feet in length.

The *Cumberland* is now lying under the shears. She has been reduced to a razee sloop of eighteen hundred tons. An armament is being prepared for her, consisting of twenty-two nine-inch guns, and two ten-inch pivot guns, to be mounted on the spar deck. She will carry three hundred and twenty five men, exclusive of officers, and will be ready for sea about the middle of May, and is to be the flag-ship of the African squadron.

The *Macedonian* is in the dry dock, undergoing repairs.—*Boston Chronicle.*

The Capture of Serapiqui—Letter from Col. Frank Anderson.

From the New York Sun.

The following letter written by Col. FRANK ANDERSON, of the Nicaraguan service, to a near friend in this City, has been kindly placed at our service. It gives a brief but interesting account of the operations on the San Juan River. The Colonel writes in the tone of a man confident of success. The short postscript to his letter expresses a great deal. In a sentence he conveys a perfect idea of the aid which the English have rendered and are rendering to the Costa Ricans; and he evidently hopes that the presence of an American man of war at San Juan will have the effect of making the English observe neutrality.

PUNTA ARENAS, Friday, March 6, 1857.

Since writing to you last I have been very hard at work, but not, however, without satisfaction, for since we left this place and proceeded up the river we have accomplished much. In the first place we got our little steamer ready, and with 200 men under my command we proceeded up the river and took a position near the enemy, who were stationed at a point called Serapiqui, on a junction of the Serapiqui and San Juan rivers, where they were strongly fortified, numbering 250 strong, with four pieces of artillery and plenty of Minnie rifles. After we had taken a reconnoisance of their fort, we found it was better to wait for more reinforcements, and accordingly went to work building ourselves a shelter from the rain, for we have not had one dry day since our arrival at this place. I never saw so much rain (I had almost said) in my life.

The next steamer brought Col. TITUS and 200 more men; our men hailed them with much cheering, and it put us all in good spirits. All this time we were within seven miles of the enemy. The next day, with the two battalions under my command, we took up our line of march on the opposite side of the river from that which the enemy occupied, thinking they had a force on a point called "Cody's." We had to cut our way through underbrush and thick vines. After several hours of hard working we come in sight of the fort on the other side of the river. We crawled on our hands and knees to where we thought the enemy were on this side, and after getting as close as I thought proper, I ordered the men to lie down and be quiet. Just at this time one of our men saw a man coming across the river, in which was a native, upon whom, with great want of discretion, he at once fired. This plunger brought upon us a heavy fire of grape and cannister, and a perfect shower of Minié balls. Our men returned the fire at once, but I saw our guns did not carry far enough, so I had to order them to fall back.

In this skirmish we had four men killed and two wounded. We fell back on our camp, when another plan of attack was immediately formed, which has succeeded. The plan was, under the cover of night, to cut a road for our two pieces of cannon, which we did, and planted them within 400 yards of the fort, and Col TITUS with his men to protect them. In the meantime the steamer from New-York had arrived, by which we received 30 more men and 300 Minié muskets—quite a godsend, I assure you, for they could carry across the river. Everything ready on this side, I, with my command, crossed the river, about four miles below, and cut a road to get in the enemy's rear. A daylight Gen. WHEAT, who commands the artillery, opened his fire, which took the Costa Ricans by surprise. They, however, returned the fire with a good will, but it was of no use. We had them—our men were under cover.

At about 12 o'clock in the day, I arrived at the position I desired, and without being perceived by the enemy, the men were posted behind some large logs and trees, and leisurely took good aim. We were within 300 yards of them. The signal to fire (the dropping of my hat) was given. The aim was good, and told. They gave us some grape and Minié but no harm to speak of. We had them hemmed in. Of my men two were killed and three wounded. Night came on, and we laid on our arms. When daylight came the Costa Ricans had left for parts unknown. I crossed the river, took possession of the fort, with four pieces of cannon, three hundred stand of arms, &c. We took down the Costa Rican flag, and raised the flag of Nicaragua in its place. Capt. THOMPSON had the honor to put it up, as it was he, with his company, who were driven from there by SPENCER.

After we had rested, Col. LOCKRIDGE, with the little steamer, went up the river with 200 men, to take the next post by surprise, and did it, getting one of the river boats from them, after cutting her loose from the dock, under a heavy fire from the enemy. By some mismanagement, to use no harsher term, of Col. TITUS, he gave up the place, and fell back, much to his discredit.

We have now all the communication cut off from Costa Rica. Thus matters stand at present on the river. I am in command at Serapiqui. General WALKER has had two or three fights with the enemy, and beaten them badly. I think we will soon meet on the lake.

I have been unwell for a week, but have quite recovered. Keep up your spirits; all will come out right here yet—mark me. Yours, truly,

FRANK ANDERSON.

P. S.—We have an American man-of-war here *at last, in time.*

The English have troubled us more than the Costa Ricans. F. A.

Capture of a Wild Man in Missouri.

A St. Joseph's correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican* tells the following story: "A wild man was caught last week and brought to town. He was surrounded in a sort of lair beneath a dense cluster of hedge-brush, like the habitation of a wild beast, and filled with the bones and skins of cats, which seemed to have constituted his principal article of food. For this strange diet he has a peculiar penchant, and eschewed almost every other. He hunted cats with an avidity prompted by an extreme voracity, and it was in the pursuit and slaughter of these animals that he was first discovered. Frequent attempts were made to capture him, but his agility and speed were such that he appeared to run upon the tops of the bushes, and fences offered no impediment to his headlong course. At length a great number surrounded and secured him. He attempted battle, but was overcome. When brought to the Court house he presented the strangest appearance conceivable. His height was about five and a half feet; his hair long, reddish brown and matted; his eyes large, gray and restless; his finger nails as long as the claws of a tiger; his deportment crouching—half timid, half threatening—and his garments consisted of a thousand tatters of cloths, barks, cat-skins, &c., bound together by cat-guts. He said he was from the State of New York, and had been in the woods thirty-six years. While he was being examined, and was permitted to stand unbound, he made a sudden spring over the heads of those who surrounded him, and darted away with the speed of the reindeer. The crowd pursued him, but in vain. Over the hills he fairly flew, before both footmen and horsemen, until he was fairly lost to them. Nothing since has been heard of him."

He is certainly a strange being, and is literally a wild man. His age can hardly exceed forty, and yet he has lived so much away from the society of man, that he has nearly forgotten his language, and has the most vague recollection of things. He remembered New-York, but did not know where he was, nor the form of Government under which he lived.

The Floods of the Mississippi.

The State Engineer of Louisiana has made a special report to the Legislature, in the course of which he considers the question of the expediency of reducing the Mississippi within its natural banks in time of flood.

The theory he expounds is, that building of levees and the closing of outlets, the cultivation and drainage of lands and the improvement of streams for drainage and navigation, and the making of cut-offs between bends of the river, have interfered with the natural regimen, by precipitating on Louisiana immense amounts of water, formerly carried off, or held in reserve in the swamps; that this creates the necessity for higher levees and increased expenses, and that the process of draining and leveeing above is going on in Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas, and Missouri, and *that ultimately all the waters which fill up these natural reservoirs will be constrained into one channel and thrown down upon Louisiana.*

He declares that the solution is evident. Vent must be found for the surplus waters, so as to reduce the surface of the Mississippi to a degree that may control the remaining floods. The Lafourche, the Plaquemines and the Atchafalaya must be made to take off more waters by cleaning out and straightening their channels.

The report concludes with a recommendation that the State shall exert all her power in Congress to have the Mississippi recognized as an "inland sea," of which the improvement belongs to the General Government.

Religious Liberty in Turkey.

Rev. H. G. O. DWIGHT writes to the *Observer*:

If it be asked why the Sultan did not execute so many words, that *the death penalty for apostacy is abrogated*, I answer that he would have proved himself one of the most indiscreet of princes if he had done so; and he would have retarded rather than hastened the day when religious freedom will be fully established in Turkey. The religious prejudices of an ignorant and fanatical people are not to be removed in a day, and by the mere issuing of a State paper. Nor was it the intention of the Sultan to *abrogate the death penalty*, but only to make it a *dead letter*. He could no more abrogate it than he could abolish, by an edict, the religion of the Koran, of which it forms an integral part. Recent inquiries by Dr. DUFF have brought to light the fact that, even in British India, the law of the Mohammedan faith to this day is death to all apostates; but, under British rule, it cannot be enforced, and therefore it has become a dead letter. So it was the design of the Sultan and his Government, not to abrogate the law, but to make it a dead letter. No capital execution can take place in any part of Turkey, without the previous sanction of the Sultan, and he has pledged himself that, henceforth, he will not sanction the execution of a man for his religious opinions.

☞ Late advices from Newfoundland report that the recent movement of England, in ceding the fisheries to France, is subject to the action of Parliament, and also the Legislature of Newfoundland. This development puts an entire new phase upon the matter, and as there is no danger of the Newfoundland Legislature agreeing to the proposed transfer of the fisheries, the latter will undoubtedly still remain in the undisputed possession of the present owners.

Five hundred men are now employed in the Philadelphia Navy Yard, finishing the *Minnesota*, repairing the *Saranac*, and preparing the new lightship for launching.

NEWS BY THE MAILS.

A case of bigamy has occurred at Middletown, Orange County, N. Y. The culprit is CHARLES N. LEEKS, *alias* WHEELER. His third wife was SUSAN VAN HEMAN, late in the employ of a Middletown clothing merchant. LEEKS is in jail in Goshen.

AMOS ROBINS, a member of the last New-Jersey Legislature, was violently assaulted in the Philadelphia cars at Newark on Monday, by one MICHAEL NERNY, who denounced ROBINS for giving his vote for the Morris and Essex extension.

There is a great rumpus in Minnesota on the Capital question. The people of St. Peter claim that the bill for removal is a law. The St. Paul folks deny it. The *Pioneer* is publishing a series of violent and personal attacks on Gov. GORMAN.

Young VOSE, the last defaulting clerk in Boston, drew the sum of $6,000 in the name of the firm from different Banks on Saturday last, and was quite an adept at gambling—at one sitting being the winner of $1,200 or $1 500.

The Philadelphia Opera is in a bad way in reference to its advertisements. The management refuse to pay more than $3 a week to each newspaper, and the *Sun* throws the announcements overboard, the price being too low.

An Opera-House, 135 by 188 feet, is to be erected in Cincinnati, by SAMUEL N. PIKE, a merchant of that city. TREMBLE, of New-York, is the architect.

EDWARD EVERETT, ANSON BURLINGAME and, others, are announced among the donors to a free library for Kansas, now forming in Boston.

Eleven divorces, seven for adultery, were granted by the Supreme Judicial Court at Dedham, Mass., last week.

This Summer, the time between New-York and Buffalo on the Central Road will be 13 hours. The new fast train will run 45 miles an hour.

A Charleston house last week cleared a cargo of 3,708 bales of cotton for Russia of the value of $200,000. The weight was 1,519,000 lbs.

MARRIED.

BARKER—QUACKENBUSH.—In this City, on Wednesday, March 25, by Rev. H. D. Ganse, Mr. BENJAMIN BARKER, of Mamaroneck, to Miss JANE C., eldest daughter of Jas. Quackenbush, of this City.

POWER—BUCKHOUT.—In Newburg, on Wednesday, March 25, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Dr. McLaren, JAMES B. POWER, of Minnesota, to HELEN A., daughter of John Buckhout, Esq.

DIED.

NEWCOMB.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, March 25, at his residence, No. 55 London-Terrace, Hon. OBADIAH NEWCOMB, in the 69th year of his age.

The funeral services will be held at the West 23d-st. Presbyterian Church, between 7th and 8th avs., on Saturday, 28th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., when his friends and those of the family are respectfully invited to be present.

HARRINGTON.—In this City, on Wednesday, March 25, at his residence, East 23d-st., HENRY HARRINGTON, aged 53 years.

The friends of the family, and the members of Getty's Lodge, No. 11, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from No. 179 East 23d-st., this day, (Friday,) 27th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

GOURLAY.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, March 25, ARCHIBALD GOURLAY, in the 76th year of his age.

His friends, and those of his brother, Robert, and of A. O. King, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 734 Greenwich-st., on Saturday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, without further invitation.

COLWELL.—In this City, on Thursday, March 26, FREDDIE LOCKWOOD COLWELL, son of James and Mary A. Colwell, aged 5 years, 5 months and 14 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, on 126th st., between 2d and 3d avs., on Saturday, 28th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

BRIDGEN.—In this City, on Thursday, March 26, ANNA M. BRIDGEN, in the 66th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at Calvary Church, corner 4th-av. and 21st st., on Sunday, at 5 o'clock P. M.

☞ Albany papers please copy.

COLGATE.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, March 25, WILLIAM COLGATE, in the 75th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday next, at 2½ o'clock P. M., from the Tabernacle Baptist Church, 3d-av., without further invitation.

FARRINGTON.—In this City, on Fifth Day evening, March 26, after a lingering illness, MARIA FARRINGTON, in the 71st year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral on First Day, the 29th inst., at Hester-st. Meeting-house, at 1 o'clock P. M., after which the remains will be taken to Flushing for interment.

ROSS.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, March 26, DELIA H. ROSS, daughter of Benjamin Ross, of Belleville, Upper Canada.

☞ Canada papers please copy.

BELL.—At New-Rochelle, on Thursday morning, March 26, of scarlet fever, MARY JANSEN, youngest daughter of George H. and Elizabeth Bell, aged 1 year, 10 months and 21 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at Zion Church, corner of Madison-av. and 38th-st., New-York, on Saturday, the 28th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

FISHER.—At Harlem, on Wednesday, March 25, suddenly, MRS. ANN M. FISHER, wife of James Fisher.

Due notice will be given of the funeral.

☞ Tioga Co., N. Y., papers please copy.

MCDERMOTT.—At Bloomingdale, on Sunday, March 22, of consumption, JANE, daughter of Patrick McDermott, aged 31 years.

The funeral will take place from the Episcopal Church, at 3 o'clock P. M., on Saturday, 28th inst. His friends, and those of his brothers, Robert L. and A. Ludlow Case, are invited to attend. The Hudson River Railroad train will return to New-York at 7:55 P. M.

GARCKEN.—At Elizabethport, N. J., on Tuesday evening, March 24, HARMAN CHRISTIAN, eldest son of Harman and Elizabeth Garcken, aged 11 years and 5 months.

His remains were interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

Thus star by star declines,
Till all are passed away.

BANTA.—At Paramus, N. J., on Wednesday morning, March 25, JACOB T. BANTA, in the 49th year of his age.

ROOME.—At New-Orleans, on Monday, March 16, CHARLES HENRY ROOME, of the firm of Roome & Dinsmore of this City, in the 33d year of his age.

On arrival of the steamer *Philadelphia*, his remains will be taken to New-Jersey for interment.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..MARCH 26.

$1,000	Virginia 6s	91¾	300	Reading R. R.	b10 78⅝
50,000	Missouri State 6s	84	300	do	b10 78⅝
1,000	North Car. 6s	90	400	do	c 78¾
6,000	Indiana St. 5s	b3 83	10	do	78¾
5,000	City 6s, '58	96¾	300	do	b60 78¾
600	City 6s, '70	93	400	do	c 78¾
2,500	N. Y. Cen. R. 7s	101¾	1300	do	b60 79
1,000	H. R. R. R 1st M.	96¾	200	do	s30 78¾
1,000	M. S. & F. 8s	78½	900	do	s10 78¾
5,000	Ill. C. R. R. 8s	101½	8	Mich. Cen. R. R.	95¼
6,500	do	101⅞	455	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	72¾
25	Ill. Cen. R.	134	100	do	b60 72¾
50	Bank of Commerce	106½	200	do	b60 73⅛
16	Shoe & L. Bank	115	200	do	b30 72¾
100	Canton Co	b3 23	100	Ill. Cent. R. Road	131¾
50	Nic. Trans. Co	b3 5¾	100	do	131¾
70	Penn. Coal Co	95½	175	do	132
50	Cumb. Coal Co	b15 19	25	do	b10 132
100	do	18⅝	100	do	b60 132½
400	do	19	200	Panama R. R.	s60 93¾
200	do	b60 19¼	250	do	94
100	Bruns. City L'd Co.	5	15	Galena & Chi. R. R.	101½
50	Pacific Mail St. Co.	70¾	181	do	101
100	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	b60 88¾	25	do	s10 101
400	do	b60 88⅞	50	do	b60 102
300	do	b30 88¾	100	Clev. & Tol. R. R.	72
400	do	b60 88⅝	300	do	72½
200	do	s10 88¾	200	do	b60 72¾
370	do	88¾	50	do	72¾
289	do	88¾	150	do	b30 72¾
100	do	s10 88¾	100	do	s10 72¾
100	Erie Railroad	b60 53	200	do	b60 73
2450	do	53¼	125	do	73¼
500	do	53⅜	150	do	73⅜
200	do	s30 53½	100	do	s30 73¾
200	do	b3 53¾	200	do	b60 73½
100	do	s60 53½	250	Chic. & R. I. R. R.	105½
100	do	b30 53⅝	350	do	b30 105¾
6	do	53⅝	150	do	s30 105
900	do	53¾	150	do	s30 104¾
20	Sixth-Avenue R. R.	90	20	do	105¾
100	La Cr. & Mil. R. R.	78	100	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	72
80	do	78	45	New-Jersey R. R.	122
100	do	b60 79¾			

SECOND BOARD.

39	Metropolitan Bk.	b3 19¾	50	Gal. & Chic. RR.	b15 101½
100	N. Y. Cent. R.	88½	10	do	102
100	do	b60 88¾	500	Clev. & Tol. R.	73
200	do	b60 88⅞	1200	do	73¼
140	do	s6 88¾	100	do	s60 73¾
500	Erie Railroad	s3 53¼	400	do	s60 73
373	do	53	100	Chic. & Rk. I. R.	b30 105¾
200	do	s30 53	100	do	s60 106½
200	do	b60 53¼	100	do	s30 105½
500	do	s3 53	100	Reading R. R.	b5 79
15	La Cr. & Mil. R. R.	78	1400	do	79
100	M. S. & N. Ia. R.	s30 73½	100	do	79¾
200	do	b30 73½	700	do	b60 79¾
25	do	73⅝	500	do	s60 79
100	do	73¾	200	do	3d 79½
100	Illinois Cent. R.	132	200	do	b3 79¾
25	Mich. Central R. R.	95¾			

THURSDAY, March 26—P. M.

The decidedly favorable turn in the Street supply of Money noticed yesterday is confirmed to-day, and in connection with the low prices to which the share list has recently been forced down, this change created quite a reaction in the afternoon at the Stock Exchange. Indeed, the market at the early session of the Brokers' Board left off with a steadier confidence, and signs were apparent of an impending turn for the better. The heavy speculation for a further decline recently noticed in several of the prominent Railroads, at the lowest points touched last week and early in the present week, has probably involved a larger amount of contracts ahead, as well as the use of more borrowed stocks to be sold for cash, than has been known since the close of last November. Whether the advantage now being obtained against this party in an easier Money Market is to be followed by the same rapid or decided reaction, a few days will determine. Demand loans were easily had to-day, and again a number of the leading Stock Brokers held over considerable balances. The ease has not yet extended to the Discount Brokers, though on inquiry to-day we find the amount of prime lists of paper offered at 9 ₱ cent, is not in excess of the disposition of lenders at this rate. Second class unendorsed names go hard at 12 ₱ cent., and there is a good deal of close discrimination exercised. Prime 30 or 60 day acceptances are in moderate supply outside of Bank and are held for 8 ₱ cent. Exchange is quiet. There is no regular steam packet until the *Africa* sailing on Wednesday next. The Sub-Treasury received $815,898; disbursed $356,254, and held at the close $15,488,796.

At the Brokers' Board this afternoon there was a strong demand for Stocks, and the advance established on yesterday's sales was from ⅛ to 1 ₱ cent. on the Railroad list, with the exception of Galena and Chicago, speculative sales of which were pressed on a story in the Street that a new loan is about to be made by the Company. We are not advised, however, of any change in the financial policy of the concern. Two years ago they created their second mortgage of $2,000,000 in 7 ₱ cent. Bonds, the disposition of which

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI.....NO. 1723 NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 28, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Arago at this port and the Europa at Halifax.

Interesting Proceedings in the British Parliament.

RELATIONS WITH THE UNITED STATES.

English View of the Selection of Gen. Cass as Secretary of State.

THE TREATY WITH PERSIA.

The Threatened War Between Spain and Mexico.

IMPORTANT FROM CHINA

Lord Elgin Appointed British Plenipotentiary to Pekin.

Failure of Dodge, Bacon & Co. for £100,000.

COTTON STEADY—BREADSTUFFS EASIER.

Consols Steady at 93 3-8.

THE NEWS BY THE ARAGO.

The United States mail steamship *Arago*, Capt. LEWIS, from Havre and Southampton, has arrived, with advices from England to the 11th March. She has had a very rough passage, and a constant succession of heavy westerly gales.

March 24th, 2 P. M., lat. 42°, lon. 56° 15', passed a brigantine standing north, showing a red flag with a white ball in the centre.

The *Arago* brings 105 passengers, the usual mails, $140,000 in specie, and 500 tons merchandise.

Among her passengers are Hon. E. G. SQUIER, and Signor LEO ALVARADO, Charge d'Affaires for Honduras to the United States.

The news by this arrival is of a very meagre character.

In England, public attention is solely concentrated on the pending dissolution of Parliament, and the preparations for the elections to the new House of COMMONS.

The defeat of the Palmerston Government on the China question is the chief topic of discussion in the Continental journals. All parties manifest surprise, and joy is felt in those quarters where the name of PALMERSTON or the liberal institutions of England are feared and hated.

A letter from Jassy, in Moldavia, dated Feb. 21, announces the commencement of the evacuation of the Province by foreign troops.

The second Paris Conference on the Neufchatel question was held on the 7th instant. The Prussian Minister was introduced, and explained the views entertained by his Government, which are said to be more moderate than was expected.

A public library is to be founded at Liverpool on the 15th of April, at a cost of £30,000, the whole of which sum is given by Mr. WILLIAM BROWN, M. P.

The firm of Messrs. DODGE, BACON & Co., merchants and patentees of India rubber cloth, had suspended in consequence of the non arrival of remittances expected by the American mail on the 9th. Their liabilities are stated to be upwards of £100,000. The house have an establishment in America, at Newark, N. J.

A wealthy Greek shipowner at Marseilles has been sentenced to three years' imprisonment, a fine of 3,000 francs, and interdiction from civil rights for ten years, for having fraudulently insured a ship after he had received intelligence of her loss.

The Police Court of Paris gave judgment, on the 7th inst., in the case of the Directors of the Docks Napoleon and M. ARTHUR BERTHER, Government Commissioner, accused of fraudulently appropriating to themselves the funds of the Company. M. ORAI was acquitted; CUBIN was sentenced to imprisonment for three years, and to pay a fine of 5,000f.; BERTHER, 2 years and 5,000f.; LEGENDRA, one year and 5,000f.; DUCHESNE DE VERA, six months and 2,000f.; and all to refund the sums fraudulently appropriated.

The *Mermaid*, from Melbourne Dec. 16, arrived at London on the 10th inst. Gold was firm in price, with an upward tendency.

After presiding as Speaker in the House of Commons for eighteen years, to the satisfaction of all parties, Mr. SHAW LEFEVRE on the 9th inst. announced his intention to retire from the office at the close of the present Parliament. On the following day Lord PALMERSTON moved the thanks of the House to the honorable gentleman, and an address to the Crown praying some special recognition of his services, both which resolutions were unanimously agreed to.

The Madrid *Gazette* announces that the Provincial militia will return to their homes as soon as the recruits of the approaching conscription shall have joined their regiments.

The London Court of Common Council, at a special meeting convened for the purpose on the 9th instant, voted confidence in the Ministry, and thanks to them for their foreign policy, by a majority of 39 votes against 13.

The tone of the English Money Market was stronger, but business was too dull to admit of any positive advance. Consols for transfer were done at 93¾@⅞; and for account, 93⅞@⅞. Exchequer Bills, par to 2s. prem.; Bank Stock, 220@222. Foreign Market quiet. A moderate business was done in Railway shares, and previous quotations sustained. Mining and Joint Stock Bank shares dull.

Great preparations are making in England to send out troops, &c., to China.

The Approaching Elections.

From the London Times, March 9.

We presume that by this time the Coalition is beginning to have a foretaste of what awaits it in the forthcoming elections Five days have barely passed since the vote of Wednesday morning became known, and already the answer of the country is one about which there can be no mistake. We were hardly prepared for results so immediate and conclusive. It would seem as if the national judgment and the national feeling have been quickened of late to keep pace with the speed of material communication. There is no longer any necessity to appeal to the country in the sense of issuing explanatory addresses or making statements at public meetings. The late vote was a surprise, or the popular voice would have been sooner heard. Mr. COBDEN's resolutions were not considered of serious importance by the country in general, and it is barely a week since people were roused to the conviction that it was intended to turn a humanitarian motion into a regular party attack on the Government. First incredulity, then surprise, then widespread indignation, have been the result. Men of every shade of politics have been equally scandalized by so audacious a combination. As to the great mercantile communities in London and the Provinces, we believe there is but one opinion among them. Every man connected with our Eastern commerce, every man acquainted with the barbarous race with whom we are brought into contact, is convinced that the Government had no choice but to uphold its representatives in China. The public in general has taken the same view. Even those who are most opposed to war and conquest feel that here there was no alternative; and, what is more, they are conscious that this Chinese discussion has only been used as an opportunity for carrying into effect a concerted plan for the overthrow of the Government. The nation has, therefore, pronounced judgment at once. We learn that two of the chiefs who were ranged against the Government last week will have the discretion to seek other constituencies. Mr. COBDEN will not face the electors of the West Riding, but will, we are told, appeal to the comparatively insignificant constituency of Bolton. Lord JOHN RUSSELL closes his connection with the city of London, after having been one of its four representatives for nearly 16 years. We cannot but regret that the course which this once respected statesman has taken during the last two years has been such as justly to alienate from him the confidence of the first constituency in the kingdom. Lord JOHN RUSSELL might have played a dignified part in the late transaction, but his peevish impatience for office has led him into displays of factiousness towards a Government of his own political views which have seriously impaired his political reputation. He will, we believe, take refuge at Tavistock, a pocket borough of the house of BEDFORD. Not a few of the more prominent of the Opposition members will probably share the fate of Mr. COBDEN and Lord JOHN RUSSELL. Indeed, we firmly believe that scarcely a Derbyite or Peelite will be elected by any of the large commercial constituencies of the country. The agricultural counties and the smaller boroughs will, of course, return in many cases their former members; and thus, and thus only, will the Opposition be able to preserve a decent show of strength in the new House of Commons. Yet even in their chief strongholds they are likely to be attacked by Liberal candidates.

The Anglo-Persian Treaty.

The Paris correspondent of the *Independence Belge* publishes the following as the chief points of the Anglo-Persian Treaty just signed at Paris:

"I. The whole of the Persian territory which is or may be occupied by the English troops up to the proclamation of peace in those parts is to be completely evacuated by the English.

II. Persia recognizes the independence of Affghanistan—that is to say, Persia makes a solem engagement not to interfere any more in the affairs of Affghanistan.

III. Herat is restored to its independence. That province will henceforth be governed by its native rulers.

IV. Renewal of the treaty of commerce concluded between Persia and England. England will henceforth be treated in the Persian Empire on the footing of the most favored nation; Persia equally so in the British Empire.

V. England renounces henceforth affording protection to Persian subjects.

VI. Mr. MURRAY, the British Minister who resided at Teheran before the war, will return to Teheran, where he will be received with great honors by the Persian Government."

The Appointment of Gen. Cass as Secretary of State.

From the London Times, March 10.

By the last steamer from America we learn that the new President, Mr. BUCHANAN, had appointed General LEWIS CASS, of Michigan, to be Secretary of State—that is, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Chief of the Cabinet. There was a time when such an act would have been received in England as a most serious demonstration. Gen. CASS is as well known to us by reputation as one of our own politicians. From a time beyond the memory of most of us he has been in English eyes the representative of the great Western Democracy, with all its prejudices and animosities. The General is said to be 75 years old, and during the term of his political life he has been a Minister at home, a representative in Europe, and for a number of years, Senator from the State of Michigan. But whether at a bureau in Washington, at a levee at the Tuileries, or amid the clearings of his western home, he has ever been the vehement denouncer of England, her ambition, her hatred of liberty, her designs to thwart the development and disturb the peace of the United States. The life of Gen. CASS has been nearly contemporaneous with the acknowledged independence of his country; he remembers America thinly populated and a second-rate power; the struggle of 1812 found him a young man; the long war of abuse between Tory England and the touchy young Democracy of America, is still fresh in his recollection; and, like many a man of strong feelings and deeply-rooted prejudices, he has carried the traditions of one age into another which has little in common with it. In the series of disputes regarding the Maine boundary, Oregon, and TEXAS, the voice of General CASS was ever violent, and his prophecies of inevitable war went near to cause their own fulfillment. At that time there existed a kind of international soreness, which seems now to have passed away. Scarcely a copy of an Opposition paper in Paris was published without a tirade against "perfidious Albion," and the American press was not behindhand in accusations and invectives. Ireland was mad with misery and sedition: Canada was just becoming tranquillized after a long fever of discontent. Consequently Gen. CASS and his speeches excited no little curiosity. He was supposed to express the feelings of the majority of his countrymen, and to indicate the likelihood of a new alliance of France and America against the mother country. But those days have passed away. The British Empire has seen discontent and disorder vanish from its bounds. All important points of difference between England and the United States have been settled; the communications between the two nations have increased so wonderfully as to make them for all commercial purposes a single country; a better feeling has come into existence, founded on a clearer understanding of each other's circumstances and institutions. Our own relations with our nearest European neighbor are of the most cordial kind. The speeches of Gen. CASS and his school have therefore lost most of their importance. We feel that much of such language is mere popular oratory, much of it the prompting of a restless and suspicious temper. The warlike tone is, we believe, not one to which any large section of politicians in any country now responds, and those who still adopt it run the chance of being looked upon as crotchety or antiquated.

Yet, as General CASS is known throughout the world for his Anglophobia, and known for little else, it may be thought that Mr. BUCHANAN, in selecting him for the highest office next to his own, does not give hopes of an Administration friendly to this country. On this point we can hardly pronounce an opinion. It would certainly seem that the new President is desirous to inaugurate a very national and independent policy in respect to American affairs, or, at least, to have the credit of the intention. But there are, we believe, domestic reasons for the President's choice, with which foreign relations have nothing to do. Mr. BUCHANAN represents the double Democracy of the North and the South, and both these have to be conciliated. The South, which has for years openly preached the doctrines of nullification and separation, wished to force on the President a man representing its most extreme views, Mr. WALKER, in preference to his own choice, Mr. HOWELL COBB, a politician well spoken of for ability and moderation, but too conservative and too little disposed to espouse a restless and violent policy to meet the approval of the Southern disunionists. The President did not wish to give up Mr. COBB, and was determined not to have Mr. WALKER, but he was equally unwilling to commence his career by offending a large part of his supporters. He has, therefore, conferred the office on Gen. CASS, a man popular with the Democracy of both sections, but too experienced and too patriotic to give any encouragement to exclusively Southern views. Mr. COBB, we are told, is appointed Secretary to the Treasury, with the intention that he shall succeed Gen. CASS as Secretary of State. Gen. CASS is of an age when the duties of office are likely to be felt as a heavy burden, and it is anticipated that when the Cabinet has been brought into working order, and the demands of party gratified, he will leave his post for the retirement of private life. The internal policy to which the President has given his adhesion by this double appointment is that which the late DANIEL WEBSTER established by the measure of 1850. Both Gen. CASS and Mr. COBB are staunch partisans of the Slavery Compromise of that year. They will sternly reprobate any tendency in the South to set up the standard of disunion, or to place their own interests above those of the whole Republic, while, on the other hand, they will give no encouragement to the Abolitionists, and will oppose any attempt to limit the number of Slave States. Thus Mr. BUCHANAN hopes to satisfy the desires of his complex party, and gain for his Administration a popularity to which his predecessor could not attain.

Such is the explanation of those who do not see, or do not wish to see, in the appointment of General CASS an act of hostility to this country. We believe there is much truth in it, simply because in the present state of our relations any attempt to kindle discord between the two nations would only damage its author. *Mr. BUCHANAN is too experienced a politician, and too well acquainted with this country, to bring voluntarily on his own head trouble and difficulty by a gratuitous challenge.* After all, Ministerial human nature is the same all over the world. We find at home that every Government is obliged to follow pretty much the same course of policy: the Conservative confesses that the time has come for change; the Radical, that circumstances do not admit of sweeping reform; and the result is a pretty even rate of progress, founded on compromise and open to the charge of what is called inconsistency. So we suspect it will be found at Washington. Mr. BUCHANAN will limit the application of the theory promulgated at Ostend, General CASS will discover that the British Government, with which he will at once enter into correspondence, is not a mere grasping heartless despotism. At the age of 75, even the most fervid spirit is somewhat disposed to tranquillity, and we can well imagine that after having made war speeches to two generations of his countrymen the new Secretary of State will settle down into a sufficiently peaceful and reasonable man of business.

Perhaps we shall be suspected of wishing to make the best of a bad business, but we cannot refrain from saying that in dealing with a Democratic community like the United States, it may, perhaps, be as well to treat through Ministers who have a reputation for a strong national and Anti-English spirit. It is quite possible that men like Mr. BUCHANAN and General CASS can afford to be more conciliatory in action than others, simply because in profession they have always been distrustful and hostile. A President who has his reputation for spirit to make may not unnaturally shrink from concluding a treaty or joining in diplomatic action with this country, well knowing that he is likely to be represented in hundreds of newspapers as having been intimidated or overreached. But a man who can point to his former speeches, and ask if it is likely that he would do an act derogatory to his country's dignity may be able to conduct international business in a friendly spirit. Such, we trust, will be the case with Mr. BUCHANAN and his Lieutenant. They will have it in their power to remove the only cause of difference between the two countries by the ratification of the Central American Treaty; and we do not think that they will lose the opportunity.

THE NEWS BY THE EUROPA.

[By the American Printing Telegraph Company's Line—Office, No. 21 Wall-st.]

HALIFAX, Friday, March 27.

The Royal Mail steamship *Europa*, Capt. LEITCH, from Liverpool on the morning of Saturday the 14th inst., arrived here at 11:45 A. M. to-day. As she was leaving Liverpool, the steamship *Circassian*, which sailed from Liverpool on the 7th for Portland, *viâ* St. John's N. F., and Halifax, was putting back—in distress it is presumed.

The steamship *City of Baltimore* sailed from Liverpool on the 11th inst. for New-York, with 173 passengers, and on the same day the *Arago* left Southampton for New-York with 104 passengers and about $150,000 in specie.

The *Europa* reports, March 15, passed the Canadian screw steamship *North America*, from Portland for Liverpool, with loss of foremast. At 8 A. M., on the same day, off Ballycotton, exchanged night-signals with a large steamer steering East, supposed to be the *Asia* from New-York.

On the 23d inst. burned night-signals to a supposed steamship steering East. The signals were not answered.

On the 26th passed a large screw steamship steering West. [Probably the *City of Baltimore* for New-York.]

The steamship *Anglo Saxon*, from Portland, arrived at Liverpool at 2:30 A. M., on Friday the 13th inst.

Great Britain.

The country is excited by electioneering movements.

The supposition is, that Lord PALMERSTON will carry a majority, but a small one. He continues to receive addresses of confidence.

In the House of Commons' notice book, is a motion by Mr. GORDON to interrogate the Government respecting the present state of relationship with the United States. Lord ELGIN has a similar notice in the House of Lords for Tuesday, the 17th inst.

The House of Commons recommends to the Queen to bestow an appropriate reward on Sir JOHN MCNEIL and Col. TULLOCH, for their services as Crimean Commissioners.

Lord CLANRICARDE had moved for copies of the correspondence, respecting the proportion of the cost of the war with Persia, to be charged upon the Indian revenue or relating to the ways and means by which such provision for such expenditure is to be made in India. In making this motion, he expressed his wish for information with regard to the treaty just concluded with Persia.

The Earl of CLARENDON replied that the treaty was of the most satisfactory nature. Persia undertook to evacuate Herat within three months after its ratification, and upon the fulfillment of that condition England would immediately evacuate the Persian Territory. Commercial advantages were also gained, as England was to be placed on a footing with the most favored nations, while all further disputes between Persia and Affghanistan were to be referred to the arbitration of England.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH regarded the treaty as an admission by Persia that she had adopted an improper policy, and that she had abandoned her designs upon Herat.

In the House of Commons Mr. GORDON inquired whether it was true that the Government, in the treaty concluded with FEROUK KHAN, at Paris, had abandoned the right to protect Persian subjects, and expressed his opinion that if such was the case, other nations ought also to abandon that right.

Lord PALMERSTON said it was extremely inconvenient to discuss a treaty which was not upon the table; but with regard to the point referred to by the honorable member, he thought that very great inconvenience had arisen, and was likely to arise, from the practice in Persia by which foreign Governments were entitled to extend protection to Persian subjects; and he thought it most desirable for the performance of friendly relations that the practice should be discontinued, and Her Majesty's Government were quite willing to abandon that right for this country, except with regard to persons who were actively employed in the service of the embassies or the consulates. At the same time, he quite agreed that that right ought to be abandoned by other countries as well as our own. The treaty was in all respects a better treaty than Persia had offered to accept at Constantinople.

Mr. LABOUCHERE said that from the most recent information it appeared that the Northern ports of China were perfectly tranquil.

The House having gone into Committee, Lord PALMERSTON moved a resolution placing at the disposal of the Crown £4,000 per annum to be conferred upon the Speaker for the term of his natural life.

The motion was carried at once amid loud cheers.

In reply to a question respecting the Danish Sound Dues, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said that the question of transit dues had been very carefully considered by the Minister at Copenhagen, and by the Ministers of the other Powers interested. He understood that the settlement embodied in the treaty about to be signed had given satisfaction not only to the British Minister, but also to the Ministers of the other Powers directly interested in the transit across Denmark.

Sir H. RAWLINSON contradicted the report that he had been asked to go as Plenipotentiary to China.

Reports say that the Duke of NEWCASTLE had been tendered the office, but that he refused to accept it.

The West India mail steamer *Tyne* has been got off the rocks, where she stranded some weeks ago, and taken into Southampton.

The late arrivals of Australian Gold were delivered on Thursday, and nearly the whole was purchased on account of the Bank of France. The remainder scarcely sufficed for the great wants of the market, and a small amount was taken from the Bank. There was an undiminished demand for money on Thursday, both in the Discount market and at the Bank of England.

France.

The Neufchatel Conference progressed, but slowly. The next meeting would be held on the 14th inst. The Prussian Minister was waiting for instructions.

The statement of the Bank of France, for the month of February, shows a cash increase of 23,464,000 francs, and an increase in the branch Banks of 3,472,000 francs.

The *Post's* Paris correspondent states that an exchange of notes had taken place on the Chinese difficulty between England and France, and that the best understanding existed with reference to the joint operations.

Advices received speak favorably of the appearance of the crops in Normandy.

Spain.

The country was quiet.

Preparations for an expedition against Mexico continued, but the final opinion of the Government had not transpired. It is thought probable that the operations will be limited to a blockade and bombardment of Vera Cruz, and will not extend to the landing of a military force, which the dangers of the country and the climate might render hazardous.

The *Espana*, the Government organ, demands that France and England shall call on the United States to remain neutral.

It was reported that the Emperor NAPOLEON had offered to act as mediator on the part of Spain. In the meantime French ships are ordered to cruise off VERA CRUZ.

Another report was that France and England had declined the request of Spain, that they should guarantee the protection of Cuba in the event of hostilities.

A special Mexican Minister, Señor LASAGUA, is said to have arrived at Southampton *en route* to Madrid to arrange the difficulty. Meantime the war programme is to bring SANTA ANNA from his retirement, and lend him aid to capture Vera Cruz. Gen. CONCHA is named for the command of the expedition to Mexico.

Turkey.

The Sultan has presented to France the Church of the Nativity; also the Palace of Knights of St. John, at Jerusalem.

Prince EDWARD, of Saxe Weimar, is a candidate for the throne of the United Principalities. The British Government favor his claim.

There had been a change in the Ministry at Egypt. ACHMET PACHA takes the Department of the Interior; ABDUL HALIM PACHA, the Department of War, and MUSTAPHA BEY the Finance Department.

Austria.

The Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH had returned to Vienna.

Russia.

News from Circassia had been received, to the effect that the Circassians had again beaten the Russians on the banks of the Laba, and that the Russians were driven over the river with a loss of 400 men, 4 pieces of cannon, and all their baggage. The Russians were seeking to take possession of the Circassia, and its sovereign had demanded the interposition of the Sultan.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Monday, March 9.

A Russian corps of 5,000 men have been received with enthusiasm at Tabriz.

The Russian army destined to act against the Affghans has been reinforced.

Russia is seeking to occupy the Khannate of Khoukhand with a view to the extension of its frontier to the English possessions. The Sovereign of Bokara, alarmed at these projects of invasion on the part of Russia, has solicited the mediation of the Sultan to secure the independence of Khoukhand.

China.

Dates from Hong Kong to January 30, confirm the news that Admiral SEYMOUR had withdrawn from the Gardens and the Dutch Folly Fort. As a reprisal for the recent attack on the British fleet, Admiral SEYMOUR had burned down the western suburbs of Canton.

Nine Chinese had been arrested for poisoning at Hong Kong.

Exchange at Hong Kong, 4s. 8¾d.@4s. 9¼d.

At Foo Chow Teas were arriving slowly and prices were high. At Shanghae holders were demanding a further advance.

Exchange at Shanghae, 6s. 8d.

The Paris journal *Patrie* states that accounts from the frontier of China, received at St. Petersburg, announce that the Government at Pekin is in a state of dissolution; that the Emperor has no cash; that he is forced to issue iron coin; that all the moneyed men had left the city, and that the Chinese and Manchone are in open hostility.

Persia.

The intelligence from Bushire is to January 23.

The health of the British force was good, and the supplies were plentiful.

No further operations had taken place, except that Colonel JACOBS had sailed for the Persian Gulf with 1,000 cavalry and a regiment of infantry.

India.

The advices from Bombay are to the 6th of February; from Calcutta to the 7th, and from Madras to the 13th.

The conferences between the British Commissioner, Mr. LAWRENCE, and DOST MAHOMED, were closed on the 28th of January, and the latter had returned to Cabul.

The Bombay money market was easier, and Imports steady. Exchange 2s. 1⅞d.

At Calcutta Exchange was 2s. 2¼d.

The new five per cent. loan was progressing very slowly.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH

FROM LONDON TO LIVERPOOL.

LONDON, Saturday Morning.

The Earl of ELGIN has accepted the office of Plenipotentiary to the Court of Pekin, and will proceed thither as soon as he has been made sufficiently acquainted with the views of Her Majesty's Government.

The London *Times'* city article, dated Friday evening, says: "The funds have shown an increase in dullness, and have closed at a decline of ¼, partly owing to the heaviness in the appearance of foreign exchanges. The rate for loans on Government securities is still 6 per cent. In foreign exchanges this afternoon the rates for Hamburg and Amsterdam were a shade lower. With regard to other places there was no important alteration. Further prices of French 3 per cents show a further decline of ½. Letters from Paris describe a tendency to reaction from the late increase of speculation on the Bourse."

The prospects of the Russian Railway scheme are considered bad, and no one is willing to purchase shares in anticipation.

The *Daily News'* city article of Friday evening says: "The funds closed at a fresh decline. Attention is now generally directed to the elections, and this circumstance, coupled with continued stringency of the money market, occasions dullness in the Stock Exchange. The demand for money continues active, and general and full rates are expected, but we do not remark any pressure. The market for silver has become firmer since the receipt of the telegraphic advices from the East."

Australia.

The *Wooloomooloo*, from Sydney, with £10,000 of gold, arrived in the Downs in 83 days. Her advices are to the 19th of December, and describe stagnation in business, owing to the immoderate arrivals of goods from England. Some failures had been announced, but they were not of a serious character.

The mail packet *Nider* arrived at Plymouth yesterday from the coast of Africa. She reports the coast quiet and healthy.

The American schooner *Moses Taylor* put into Madeira, March 16th, leaky, and with loss of topmast.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

The *Brokers' Circular* reports a quiet market for cotton, and without any quotable change in prices, an average daily business was done. The sales of the week amounted to 48,000 bales including about 2,500 on speculation, and 5,500 for export. Friday's business was estimated at 6,000 bales including 1,000 to speculators and exporters; the market closing quiet but steady. The following are the authorized quotations:—Fair Orleans, 8¾d.; Middling, 7 13 16d. Fair Uplands, 7⅞d.; Middling, 7 9 16d. Fair Mobile, 8d.; Middling, 7¾d. The stock on hand amounted to 334,000 bales, of which 232,000 were American.

Manchester Market.

Trade in Manchester was generally quiet, and prices steady, although the accounts vary: some houses reporting full prices, while others state that stocks are increasing.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.

Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. report WHEAT very dull, sales unimportant, and quotations quite nominal. Red Wheat 7s. 6d.@8s. 3d.; White Wheat 8s. 9d.@9s. 3d., the latter price for choice qualities. FLOUR depressed and unsalable; Western Canal quoted at 28s.@29s.; Baltimore and Philadelphia, 30s.@31s.; Ohio, 30s.@31s. 6d. CORN quiet at a decline of 6d.; Mixed freely offered at 28s. 9d.; White, 34s. 6d.@35s.; Yellow, 33s. 6d.; Canadian Flour, 32s.@34s.

Liverpool Provision Market.

Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. report an active demand for BEEF at steady prices. New firm and wanted. The Government auction had been postponed. PORK steady and in good request. Lots transhipped from France selling at 65s. Nothing doing in New. BACON quiet but steady. Long Middles, rib in, 52s. 6d@54s.; do, boneless, 54s.@56s.; Short Middles, rib in, 54s.@56s.; boneless 55s.@57s. 6d.; Cumberland 52s @ 54s. Messrs. BIGLAND, ATTEYA & Co., report sales of old Cleveland BEEF, at 75s @ 78s, and sales of old PORK at 65s. TALLOW irregular. North American nominal at 60s. Lard quiet at 70s @ 73s.

Liverpool Produce Market.

The *Brokers Circular* reports RICE in limited demand. SUGARS quiet, but firm. COPPER quiet and unchanged. TEA in limited demand, and prices of Congou weak. ROSIN—An active demand for common at 4s. 8d.@4s. 10d; medium, 6s.@6s. 6s, and fine, 15s. CRUDE TURPENTINE and TAR inactive. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE, 1s. 6d. Later Sales of the week, 800 bbls. at 41s.@41s 6d. POT ASHES steady; York quoted at 40s., and Montreal at 43s 6d.@44s. 6d. Pearl ASHES, 44s 6d.@45s. QUERCITRON BARK—Sales of Philadelphia at 13s. 3d.@13s. 6d. No Baltimore in first hands. LINSEED OIL quiet, at 42s 6@42s 6d. PALE RAPE selling at 53s. SEAL and COD OILS unchanged. OLIVE OIL dull. PALM OIL—all qualities slightly declined, but an improved demand had sprung up. SPERM OILS steady. JUTE active, and considerably advanced, say 20s.@20s. ₱ ton. TOBACCO steady. American CLOVER SEED, in moderate request, at 80s. A few lots of WHALE OIL sold at £45. Fine SPERM OIL wanted.

Liverpool Freight Market.

Messrs. WARREN & THAYER report freights to America slightly lower, and quote the following rates from Liverpool to New-York. Iron, 15s.; Tin, 15s.; Chemicals, 17s. 6d.; Dry Goods, 12s. 6d.@17s. 6d.; Hardware, 17s. 6d.; Crates, 8s. Passengers immediately, £4 15s.; and for the end of March, £4 10s.

American Securities.

Messrs. BELL & Co. report an improved demand at the following rates: U. S. 6s of '67 and '68, 105¾@106; Massachusetts 5s, 101@109; Pennsylvania 5s, 76@78; Pennsylvania 6s of '77, 80@81; Maryland 6s, 99@101; Virginia 5s, 84@86; Virginia 6s, 82½@83½; Alabama 5s, 78@80; Tennessee 6s, 82@84; Erie Railroad 2d mortgage, 85@87; do. convertibles, 89@82; do. sinking fund, 83@85; Pennsylvania centrals, 1st mortgage, 89@90; Illinois Centrals of '90, 108@110; do. 7 per ct., 91¾@92¼; do. 6s, 87@89; do. shares, 100 paid, 82@88 premium; Michigan Central 8s of '69, 91@92; Panama bonds of '65, 93.

The London *Times* reports the following business done on Friday, 13th:

New-York Central Sevens, 95; Erie Third Mortgage, 85¼; Illinois Central, $30, paid, closing prices, 82@84 premium.

London Markets.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS report IRON steady, at £8 for Welsh Rails, and £7 15s @£8 for Bars; and £7 15s @£8 for Rails; Pig Iron steady at 75s. 6d.; BREADSTUFFS dull; Red Wheat selling at 62s.@64s., and White at 68s.@68s. FLOUR depressed; sales of American at 28s.@33s. SUGARS quiet, but firm. COFFEE steady. TEA—sales of Congou at 13¾d.

London Money Market.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS report the market decidedly more stringent, but Consols were steady, closing at 93¾ for money, and 93¾@93⅞ for account.

Havre Market.

The sales of COTTON for the week ending the 10th inst. inclusive, amounted to 12,500 bales. The advices from America by the *Europa* caused a slight advance in prices, but the market was dull at the close—the quotations for New-Orleans *Très Ordinaire* being 111f. The stock on hand, including that at sea, was estimated at 77,000 bales, of which 70,000 were American. BREADSTUFFS were very dull. Provisions without activity. SUGARS and COFFEE steady.

Departure of the Europa from Halifax.

HALIFAX, Friday, March 27.

The *Europa* sailed from here at 5 P. M., for Boston, where she will be due about daylight on Sunday.

MARINE MATTERS.

The Accident to the Steamer Isaac Newton

NEW-YORK, Friday, March 27, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The *Isaac Newton*, at the time of the accident, was running carefully, not more than *three* miles per hour, her engine shut off to the slowest possible speed. The cause of her filling was the attempt made by the *Hendrik Hudson* to haul her off, by which she was slued, and a rock forced through her bottom. This was not tried until 24 hours after the accident, all the freight, &c., having been removed. Her bow is now 18 feet out, and her stern 18 feet in at high water. It is expected she will be removed to the City in a few days, and placed on the Balance Dock. This is written to correct the many false rumors afloat.

I. NEWTON, Jr.

T. NORRIS, NEW-YORK PILOT.—Mr. ROBERT T. NORRIS, brother of the late THOMAS NORRIS, and the relatives and friends of the deceased, wish to express their thanks to Pilots Mr. JOHN VANDUZER, JAMES M. CLARK, CHARLES WARNER, and CHARLES HOPKINS, who were in company with him when he died, for their kindness and sympathy in attending to him at the time of his death, and afterwards in devoting their time in paying their respects to his remains. Mr. NORRIS' funeral takes place to-day, (Saturday,) at 11 o'clock A. M., from his late residence, No. 79 Clermont-avenue, East Brooklyn. His friends and brother pilots are invited to attend the funeral without further invitation.

His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

☞ The clipper-ship *Winged Racer*, Capt. GANNETT, on her passage from Patuxent River to New-York, ran 892 miles in 25 hours.

☞ A freighting-ship of about 1,200 tons was launched on Thursday from the ship-yard of Messrs. BURNETT & TYLER, in East Boston.

What the Editor and Proprietor (who writes the Money articles) of the Herald has to say about "Parker Vein."

From the Herald, March 27.

THE BUBBLES OF WALL-STREET.—The stock gamblers and managers of the DAILY TIMES have been studying the past history of the financial world from the columns of the *Herald* during previous years, with great and praiseworthy industry. They are thus better employed, and in a nobler occupation, than when they gamble in fancy stocks, and break churches and dead men's bones. *They pick out all the facts connected with the history of the Parker Vein Company as they appeared accurately and truthfully recorded in our money article of that day.* The Parker Vein Coal Company is only one of the myriad of bubbles put upon this community by speculators like the people of the TIMES, and taken up by the Board of Brokers to gamble in. During its ups and downs its history is found in our daily money article. This is one of the most important duties of a leading metropolitan journal, and it is a duty which we have performed toward all the bubbles of the last twenty years, beginning with the United States Bank down to the bubbles of the day, the Central stock, the Erie, the New-Haven, and all the other stocks which have not yet been found out, as well as those which have, such as the Valley Bank of Maryland. The Stock gambling managers of the TIMES have therefore very wisely engaged in posting themselves on the *history of rascality, as recorded in our columns;* but unfortunately, they seem to want that moral sensibility of properly applying it to their own condition and their own transactions. They have given their readers nearly six columns of extracts; if they are wise *let them fill their paper with similar excellent reading matter of past history for a year to come from the columns of our journal.*

These stock gamblers think they have made a great discovery, and convicted us of a prodigious enormity in being the historian of bubbles of Wall-street. They are perfectly welcome to all the capital they can make out of that silly business. Probably their own operations are beginning to take the same complexion as the Parker Vein.

We are newspaper proprietors and conductors, and never have been anything else. *We have never been connected with any stock transaction or bubble of any kind.*

Temperance in the State Legislature.

From the New-York Tribune, [NOT the DAILY TIMES,] *March 27, 1857.*

The Senate of our State has, after due deliberation, substituted, by a vote of 16 to 13, a bill reviving the system of licensing the sale of intoxicating beverages for one decreeing a total prohibition of the liquor traffic. Our convictions are entirely with the minority on this vote, *yet we do not regret the result.* For, while we hold prohibition to be the true and only effectual remedy for the fearful evil of intemperance, *we cannot see how it is to be upheld and enforced under the rulings of our present Court of Appeals.* We have not, therefore, participated in the present effort for a revised act of prohibition, as better men, doubtless, have done, for *we could not see that any practical good was likely to be attained by the success of that effort.* We should very gladly and heartily unite in suppressing the sale of intoxicating beverages, but merely to pass an act *saying* this traffic shall be suppressed, with a perfect consciousness that this act would remain a dead letter on the statute-book, seemed to us *fruitless and unadvisable.* And, though ingenious expositions of the Court of Appeals' judgment in the liquor cases have been put forth, purporting to show the perfect compatibility of that judgment with the support of a differently-framed Prohibitory Law, they have not shaken our conviction that the Judges forming the majority in the case of The People *vs.* Toynbee, would have nullified, and will always nullify, any effective Prohibitory Act whatever.

It being now settled that we cannot have a law of Prohibition enacted by our present Legislature, *we trust no serious resistance will be made to the passage of a License act.* We have little faith in acts of this class—we believe they will be evaded and defied as flagrantly as a prohibitory act would be—that for every licensed seller under the Brooks act there will be two sly or bold unlicensed dispensers of alcoholic poison—but we are anxious to have license tried in every shape, but especially in that most acceptable to its champions, so that the public shall see and confess that other devices for restraining depraved appetite are no more successful than prohibition. We exhort, therefore, the friends of prohibition in either House not to seek to amend the License bill in such manner as to make it their own, nor to give any more votes for it than shall appear to be needed, but, by no means to permit it to be shuffled off or fail in any manner. Let us see what is the best that Heaven can do for us, in the hope that this may pave the way for something better.

Attempted Murder—Suicide of the Assailant.

The Auburn *Daily American*, of Thursday, has the following:

Near the inlet of Lake Owasco, in the town of Moravia, and some fourteen miles from this city, resides a farmer named WM. CLARK. In his family has lived for months past, a young man named ALBERT WOOD, and a young woman named CRAW. They were employed as servants in the house and farm. They have been very intimate with each other for some time past.

On Tuesday night last, Mr. WOOD and Miss SHAW were in conversation with each other in CLARK's house as late as 11 o'clock, and parted with apparent good feeling. Yesterday morning they were again in company with each other as late as 10 o'clock, and there was no manifestation made of ill-feeling or misunderstanding. At this hour WOOD entered the room where Mrs. CLARK and Miss SHAW were sitting. He had a pistol in his hand, and commenced loading it. He tried a ball and found it too small; Miss SHAW volunteered to procure a "patch" for it. She did so. The "patch" was not large enough and she procured another, and then the pistol was loaded.

WOOD then said, "What shall I shoot?" Some one said, "Shoot into the wood-box." He replied, "I won't do that." Mrs. CLARK exclaimed, "Don't fire in the house. If you are going to shoot, go out of doors and do it." At this moment, Miss SHAW cried out, "If you want to shoot, *shoot me, and shoot me so that I won't kick more than once!*"

He turned towards her deliberately, and placed the muzzle of the pistol against her breast, fired! The ball entered her body just below the heart, and she fell to the floor with a shriek.

Mrs. CLARK exclaimed in horror, "You have shot that girl! Go and call the neighbors!"

WOOD then took two letters from his pocket, and throwing them upon the floor, directed Mrs. C. to show them to the Coroner. He said nothing more, and paid no attention to his victim, who was lying upon the floor in an apparently dying state.

He commenced reloading his pistol, and Mrs. C rushed from the house to alarm the neighbors. After she had proceeded a few rods she heard another pistol shot, but ran on. The neighbors turned out, and on reaching the house found WOOD dead, he having shot himself directly through the heart. Miss SHAW had recovered sufficiently to converse. She said she heard WOOD breathe several times after he shot himself. She produced one of the letters that WOOD threw upon the floor, and directed that it should be read if she died—if she did not, that it should be burned.

A physician from Moravia probed the wound and extracted from it the ball and a hook and eye that had entered it from her stays. The ball evidently glanced off from contact with some resis

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

The people of this country owe but little to the professed politicians who have figured prominently in Congress, for anything they have contributed to the national wealth in literature, art, or science beyond the legitimate results of their official labors. When a politician has retired from the public service he has retired altogether, and been content to rest upon, as well from, his past labors. But Colonel BENTON is an illustrious exception to the general rule. He has no idea of such a thing as rest, and his disposition to labor for the public benefit appears to increase with his years.

At an age when most men have been long retired from all work except that which may be necessary to their own comfort, Col. BENTON enters upon the prosecution of a task which would dismay many vigorous young men. But, he has trained himself to systematic labor, and by leading a life of strict temperance and by paying due regard to the laws of health, he has preserved his mental and bodily faculties, so that when he ought, by the ordinary course of nature, to be among the lean and slippered pantaloons, a querulous and feeble old man, he is shaming the youth of the rising generation by his intrepid industry, and the cheerful interest he takes in passing affairs. We have but few such men, particularly in Congress, who revive the recollection of those intellectual patriarchs of the Old World who kept on working until they were verging upon a century of years, SOCRATES, DIOGENES, SOPHOCLES, and PLATO; TITIAN and WREN; and among the present race of European giants, NESSELRODE, LYNDHURST, HUMBOLDT, BROUGHAM and PALMERSTON, our Western Nestor stands up in full life and vigor as the best of them. It is well for his countrymen that Colonel BENTON has outlived his party and lost his seat in the Senate. He is doing better service by his Abridgment of the Debates of Congress, from 1789 to 1856—a work which he proposes to complete in fifteen volumes of 750 pages each. But the extent of the work gives no indication of the amount of labor which must be bestowed upon it, for the greatness of the labor is shown by the condensation, and not by the expansion of the work. It would be much easier to make it double the size. The fifteen volumes are condensed from over one hundred volumes, and all that is essential in them will be given. They will contain the wisdom of Congress for seventy years, and form a better history of the Government, from the time of its institution than can be found in any other shape. The first volume of this important national work has appeared, and the execution of it is in every way satisfactory; it includes the period from 1789 to 1796, perhaps the most interesting period in our history, when the practical workings of our new system were beginning to be seen, and the great minds that designed the frame-work of our Government were those that engaged in the debates on its developments, and the meaning of their own words. The debates of Congress are, of course, the mine in which our political writers and historians must seek for a correct knowledge of our governmental history. But many who would be glad to enrich their minds from this vast deposit of historical materials, are dismayed at the labor of pouring over the ponderous volumes in which they are contained, where there is so much purely formal matter to be waded through in seeking for what may be deemed desirable to know.

The Debates, in the most condensed and cheapest form in which they are now to be obtained, are only to be had in more than a hundred volumes, at a cost of five hundred dollars; the advantages which Col. BENTON's Abridgement offer will be appreciated by every one.

This Abridgement is not restricted to the speeches of the celebrated orators, but extends to the business men, and the plainest speakers who give information on subjects of surviving interest. This class of speakers, though without reputation, are yet among the most useful, as they seldom speak except from conviction, and to say something which the House ought to know, and which others have not said. Full speeches are not intended to be given, there being none, after a short time, which are not found to be garnished with ornaments which have faded, or embracing transient matter which has lost its interest, or run into local or personal episodes, which have no place in a general history—and the retrenchment of all which would leave the material parts of the speech in greater vigor.

The ability of Colonel BENTON to fulfill his task properly no one questions; his great experience, vast information, and love of his work, constitute him just the man to execute it. The "Abridgement" is published by APPLETON & Co. for subscribers only.

It is a good many years since the name of GEORGE CATLIN became known to the public as an illustrator of Indian manners and history, with the pen and the pencil; his long residence in London, and nothing having appeared from him recently, however, had caused his name to be almost forgotten. But the vision of two large red-covered volumes, with Indian emblems and effigies on their gilded backs, which greeted us upon tearing the brown paper wrapping from a package upon our desk, brings CATLIN and his Indianesque performances back upon us. WILLIS P. HAZARD, of Philadelphia, has published in two most copiously illustrated volumes Mr. CATLIN's Indian experiences. They are entitled: *Letters and Notes on the Manners, Customs and Condition of the North American Indians.* By GEORGE CATLIN.

Among the vast number of book-makers, whose ranks are constantly increasing, it is only at rare intervals that a new man appears whose claim to the title of author is at once recognized as valid. Doctor DORAN is one of these men. He is not an author in the same sense that DICKENS, and THACKERAY and KINGSLEY are authors, but he is entitled to the epithet of author because he is a compiler of original books. He takes new ground and rears his own structures upon it. He is an inventor, whose works contain nothing that is new except in their arrangement. His *Table Traits, Habits and Men*, and *Knights and their Days*, are books full of most pleasant reading, and most agreeably arranged. His two last volumes, which have just been published by REDFIELD, entitled *Monarchs Retired from Business*, are the most readable, perhaps, of any he has yet published. They seem slight productions, but a vast amount of careful research, and great tact and industry are necessary to the compilation of such instructive volumes.

Life of Tai-Ping-Wang, Chief of the Chinese Insurrection. By J. MILTON MACKIE. New-York: DIX, EDWARDS & Co. Mr. MACKIE has a decided *penchant* for rebel chiefs, and having now disposed of the two greatest of modern times—SCHAMYL and TAI-PING-WANG—to keep his biographical pen from rusting he will next be compelled to employ it upon a life of his illustrious countryman, General WALKER. We hope he will improve the hint; for, notwithstanding all the facts that the daily papers furnish respecting our filibustering countryman, the real man WALKER is almost as mysterious a personage to the public as ABD-EL-KADER was a few years since, or as SCHAMYL and the Chinese rebel were before Mr. MACKIE took them in hand.

Recent events have imparted an interest to the Chinese rebel leader, apart from the intrinsic importance of his position, and the appearance of this history will be hailed as a godsend to a vast number of anxious inquirers into the present internal state of affairs in the Flowery Kingdom. The genius of Mr. MACKIE is exactly adapted to the portrayal of such an anomalous personage as TAI-PING-WANG, and his close habits of research give us confidence in the fulness and reliableness of his facts. Mr. MACKIE is a genuine humorist, with a conscientious love of truth, and he invests his narratives of serious occurrences with that kind of felicitious humor, half satire and half earnest, which WASHINGTON IRVING has so largely infused into his chronicle of the Conquest of Granada. It is for this reason that the life of TAI-PING WANG possesses as much value as a work of humor, as for its well-digested narrative of facts respecting one of the most remarkable episodes in modern history. The majority of readers know very little more about the Chinese than that they wear a ridiculous costume, have absurdly small eyes, use chop-sticks, instead of silver forks, eat birds-nests instead of beef, pinch up the feet instead of the waists of their women, and supply us with Souchong and Young Hyson. But Mr. MACKIE, in his genial and picturesque style, shows us the interior of China, and makes us as familiar with TING-JIN, PHU and HUNG-JANG as we are with JONES, BROWN and ROBINSON. It is eminently a pleasant and instructive work, and we hazard little in prophesying that it will become a permanent addition to the library. As to the probabilities of the Chinese rebellion, and the future of TAI-PING-WANG, Mr. MACKIE concludes that, though the struggle may continue for a considerable number of years to come, the chances are that the question of supremacy will at last have to be settled by the interference of Western Nations; and the events of the last six months certainly indicate that this interference is not very far distant.

The discreet reader will, of course, see that a good deal of what Mr. MACKIE has given as the actual history of TAI-PING-WANG, must necessarily have been supplied by the author's fertile imagination. This was necessary to the coherent and plausible history of the great rebel, and, if all is not fact, it may still be true to nature. Something must be taken on trust in all histories, and those in which it is all trust, are by no means the worst. Mr. MACKIE has so ingeniously interwoven his facts and fancies, that it would be difficult to distinguish one from the other.

The United States Grinnell Expedition, in search of Sir John Franklin. A Personal Narrative. By ELISHA KENT KANE, M. D., U. S. N. New-York: SHELDON, BLAKEMAN & Co. 1857. The recent death of the lamented author of this narrative, renders a new edition peculiarly acceptable. It contains an exceedingly fine stipple engraving of Sir JOHN FRANKLIN, and a biographical sketch of the lost navigator, copied from ALLIBONE's *Dictionary of Literature and Authors.*

A Practical Treatise on Grasses and Forage Plants. By CHARLES L. FLINT, A. M. New-York: G. P. PUTNAM & Co., 1857. As all flesh is grass, we should have a very poor opinion of any man or woman who could not find enjoyment in reading through this plain and practical treatise on one of the most common, and, at the same time, most important and beautiful, elements of human existence and happiness. The author has treated the subject in the proper manner, making his treatise perfectly comprehensible to the ordinary intellect, and at the same time so full of accurate details, that it will be valuable to the scientific student as a work of reference. There are numerous illustrations, drawn with perfect fidelity to nature, and well-engraved, though they lose half their beauty from being so badly printed with inferior ink. It is a great blemish upon the work, but one that was unavoidable from the necessity of printing the illustrations with the text.

The Shadow-Worshiper and other Poems, by FRANK LEE BENEDICT. New-York: J. S. REDFIELD: 1857. The Shadow-Worshiper is a drama in blank verse, and the "other poems" are a few lyrical compositions of unequal merit, but all giving indications of a poetical temperament, and a facility of composition which are the great requisites for a poet. Whether FRANK BENEDICT will enroll his name among the great authors of this country or not, we cannot pretend to prophesy from the exhibition of his genius contained in this volume. But we have no hesitation in saying that it is one of the most promising volumes of poetry that any of our young writers have published, and we understand that Mr. BENEDICT is still quite a youth. One of the most hopeful signs in his poetry is the absence of affectations, and of the attempt to give utterance to inexpressible aspirations. Another good sign is, that he does not attempt to imitate TENNYSON, nor BROWNING, nor LONGFELLOW; but expresses his own thoughts in a natural and intelligible style of his own. His volume is prefaced by a very kind and genial word from Mrs. ANN S. STEPHENS.

Henry Lyle; Or, Life and Experience. By EMILIA MARRYAT. New-York: GARRETT, DICK, & FITZGERALD. The author of this novel is said to be a daughter of the late Captain MARRYAT, and her work is entitled to notice on that account, if not for its intrinsic merit. Captain MARRYAT was so essentially a masculine writer that it could not be expected that his daughter should bear any resemblance to him in her style. And most certainly she does not. *Henry Lyle* is a commonplace work of English life, without any characteristics to distinguish it from dozens of other books of a similar class.

Sermons of Rev. C. H. Spurgeon, of London. Second Series. New-York: SHELDON, BLAKEMAN & Co., 1857. This volume contains twenty-seven sermons, and a preface by the author, in which he states that the first volume of his sermons had a sale in this country of fifteen thousand volumes. If popularity be a test of merit, Mr. SPURGEON might be the greatest of preachers. We doubt if so large a sale of sermons was ever before made since the days of JEREMY TAYLOR. We particularly admire the inventive genius of Mr. SPURGEON in giving titles to his sermons; they evince ability of a very rare kind. The last one is entitled *Turn or Burn*, a most sententiously happy condensation, which every one can understand.

Smiles and Frowns, by SARAH A. WENTZ. New-York: D. APPLETON & Co., 1857. *Smiles and Frowns* is not only a novel by a woman, but a genuine womanly novel. Love, wedding cake, marriage and babies are its topics; quiet domestic scenes, small talk, piety, and family politics, with a very little scenery, hardly sufficient to give it local character and color, make up its contents.

Arctic Adventures by Sea and Land, from the Earliest date to the Latest Expedition in Search of Sir John Franklin. Edited by EPES SARGENT. With Maps and Illustrations. Boston: PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & Co., 1857. Arctic narratives appear to be a kind of passion among compilers and publishers at the present time, and if they all find readers there will be a pretty generally diffused knowledge of Polar affairs among the people of this country. A compilation very similar to Mr. SARGENT's was published by one of our New-York houses last week; but this has some peculiar excellencies of its own, which will make it a very acceptable book for those who cannot afford to buy, or read, the original narratives of the Arctic explorers.

Brittany and La Vendée. Tales and Sketches. With a Life and Notice of the Literary Character of Emile Souvestre. New-York: DIX, EDWARDS & Co., 1857. The eight stories contained in this volume are translated from the French of EMILE SOUVESTRE, and it would have been as well if the fact had been stated on the title page; as the title now stands, it does not indicate that EMILE SOUVESTRE had anything to do with the authorship of the work. The translator affixes a very interesting biographical sketch of the author, from which we learn that two of the tales were rendered into English at his own request. The translator dates his preface Clifton. But where is Clifton? There are no less than twelve towns of that name in the United States alone, and two in England. But, we will let Clifton pass. The tales of M. SOUVESTRE are illustrative of a part of France which other authors have hardly noticed, and from them may be gained a better idea of French provincial life than a score of French romances of the Sue and Dumas school could furnish.

Vascouselos; A Romance of the New World. By W. GILMORE SIMMS, Esq. REDFIELD, New-York, 1857.

Greece and The Greeks of the Present Day. By EDMOND ABOUT. Translated by Authority. New-York: DIX, EDWARDS & Co. There is a good deal more of piquant and pleasant reading in this volume than the title holds out a promise of. To those who expect to find in it such ponderous writing as Dr. WORDSWORTH's *Greece* contains, it will prove a most delicious surprise.

(Advertisement.)

Trinity Church Affairs.

TESTIMONY OF THE RECTOR OF TRINITY CHURCH.

[*Continued.*]

Rev. William Berrian, D. D., Rector of Trinity Church, called and sworn:

Q.—Hearsay evidence has been received to show that a certain application for relief to the Vestry of Trinity Church had been repelled by the Comptroller, on the score that the parish in whose behalf it was made had not voted in favor of Bishop Onderdonk; what do you say to this? A.—If this statement be true, the subject, nevertheless, from its peculiar delicacy, has never been touched on by the Vestry of Trinity Church, and I am very sure that it was never made the ground of any action in this body, either in one way or the other.

Q.—It is stated that the active liberality and zeal of the parishioners of Trinity have been so far weakened that their four congregations united do less than some single independent congregations in the same city, with little or no endowment. Is this comparison well founded and just? A.—Far from it, I think; it is well known that from the lower part of the City, in which Trinity and St. Paul's are situated, and even as high up as St. John's, nearly all the people of wealth and condition have removed and gone up town; Trinity Church, though well attended, is almost entirely filled with strangers and the poor, only a very scanty remnant of the former congregation remaining; the same may be said, in a measure, of St. Paul's, and in some degree, of St. John's. The united ability of all three, for the exercise of charity, I do not believe, is equal to that of the congregation to which reference is supposed to be made.

Q.—What Episcopal churches, besides Trinity, St. Paul's, and St. John's, are left in the lower part of the City? A.—None but Du St. Esprit and St. George's chapel, in Beekman-street. St. George's church has gone up among the rich, taking its ample endowment with it. Grace church, with all its parish and individual wealth, has done the same; and so likewise have Christ church and the Ascension; leaving their deserted poor in the lower part of the City, almost entirely to the care of Trinity; and then she is taunted with the scantiness of her collections from those who, for the most part, have comparatively but little to give.

Q.—Is it true, as charged, that a general torpor pervades the whole concern? A.—If there were even more ground for the charge than there is, in regard to temporal matters, it is spiritually full of life and activity. Notwithstanding all the removals and all the changes which have taken place, it has not for years been in a more prosperous condition. It will appear from the report of the Rector made recently to the Vestry, that in the course of the last conventional year, 33 adults and 400 children were baptized in the parish, that 176 persons were confirmed, that there are 1,100 communicants, that there were in the Sunday, parish and industrial schools, 1,807 scholars and teachers; and that, in the same period, there were about 2,000 Sunday and week-day services in the parish.

Q.—But is not this state of things in the parish, in some measure, owing to the action of the Senate? A.—Neither the fear nor the favor of man had anything to do with it. The motives to this activity and zeal, I humbly trust, came from a higher power. In the Fall of 1855, a Committee was appointed by the vestry on the state of the parish, to consider and report thereon, and with a more especial view to its future arrangements on the completion of the new chapel, several meetings were held on the subject, and all the leading features of the system were marked out and settled, according to my recollection and belief, before the action of the Senate.

Q.—It is also stated, apparently as an instance of the same torpor, that there is so little interest taken in the vestry elections, and that in eight out of the past ten years, an average of hardly one in ten of the Corporation cared to appear. Do you consider this the fair conclusion? A.—On the contrary, I think it is the very reverse. It seems to me a decisive proof of the satisfaction and confidence of the corporators, in the general administration of the affairs of the parish. Did a different sentiment prevail, whatever their sluggishness, it would soon draw them out, as all experience shows.

Q.—Do you think that Trinity Church has done its utmost to make the capital of the property of that Corporation available for the founding, or support, or promotion of religious, charitable, or educational institutions or purposes? A.—Making due allowance for unavoidable diversities of opinion and the fallibility of human judgment, and looking beyond the mere present moment to perpetuity in the future, I think that it has; I have never known any body of men act more thoughtfully, more uprightly and conscientiously, than the vestry of Trinity Church in the administration of its affairs, nor any which, in its general character, surpassed it in its wisdom and intelligence.

Q.—Can you tell what gifts Trinity Church has made for the foundation or support or promotion of religious, charitable or educational institutions or purposes, and what is the amount of such gifts made prior to the 25th of January, 1814, and what subsequent to that date? A.—The following grants of land were made by Trinity Church, prior to 1814:

1786, 3 lots to the senior pastors of the Presbyterian Congregations in this City.
1765, 2 lots to the Corporation for the ferry between this City and Pawles Hook.
1775, 2 lots to the same for a pier and slip on the north side of Vesey-street.
1800, for a market in Duane-street; and for another in Christopher-street.
1810, 2 lots for a free school in Hudson-street.
1752, grants of land, between Murray and Barclay streets, and extending from Church street to the river, to Columbia College.
1748, grants for the site of Trinity Charity School.
1800, 7 lots to the same.
1802, 32 lots to the Society for the Promotion of Religion and Learning.
1795, 28 lots to St. Mark's Church.
1811, 25 lots to Grace Church.
1812, 33 lots to St. George's.
1795, 5 lots to St. Peter's, Westchester.
1807, 3 lots to St. Stephen's.
1807, 6 lots to St. Michael's and St. James'.
1813, 4 lots to St. James'.
1805, 4 lots to Christ Church.
108 lots from 1795 to 1805 inclusive.
1809, 3 lots to St. George's, Flushing; 3 to Grace Church, Jamaica; 3 to St. James', Newtown; 2 to St. Ann's, Brooklyn; 3 to Trinity, Utica.

Grants in money and a bond during the same period	$238,220 22½
	1,500 00
Total	$239,720 22½

The following are the grants in land by Trinity Church from 1814 to August, 1855:

1815, a grant of land to the Free School Society.
1820, 3 lots to St. Luke's.
1827, 2 lots to St. Luke's.
1834, 3 lots to St. Luke's.
1855, 1 lot to the Ascension.
1832, 5 lots to Trinity School at a mere nominal rent.

In money during the same period	$6,783 66

There may be some discrepancy, but if so my statement underrates.

Q.—How did you acquire the knowledge necessary to enable you to make the statement contained in your last answer? A.—By a careful examination of the minutes of the Vestry from 1697 to 1855. When I was in doubt I usually consulted the officers of the corporation, the comptroller and clerk, to clear it up, if they knew anything about it.

Q.—Is the statement correct that in addition to the requirement of the law, the Church required that all persons desiring to vote should give previous notice of such desire to the Rector? A.—I don't know of any such requisition.

Q.—Were there any, and if any, what Episcopal Church corporation in the City of New-York, prior to 1814, beside the corporation of Trinity Church? A.—There were nine, to wit: St. Mark's, Christ's, Grace, St. George's, Du St. Esprit, St. Stephen's, Zion, St. Michael's, and St. James'.

Q.—Did the members of either of these corporations, independent of Trinity Church, ever claim or exercise the right of voting as corporators of Trinity Church, before the Act of 1814? A.—I never heard of the exercise; but I think I have heard of the claim. I never heard of the claim being made but once prior to 1814.

Q.—Was it granted at that time? A.—I do not think it was. I never heard that it was.

Q.—Was such a right ever claimed or exercised since 1814? A.—I never knew it to be claimed but on one occasion, that was during my rectorship, when I was presiding. It was not exercised. It was accompanied by a threat that it would be exercised, but it was never carried out. I think it was between ten and fifteen years ago. It was by Mr. WALTER M. RUTHERFORD. Such a right has never been exercised.

Q.—Is Rev. ROBERT S. HOWLAND generally deemed a "high" churchman, or a "low" churchman? A.—He has always been reputed a "high" churchman.

Q.—Did the vestry in 1813, to calm the fears of the Legislature, promise that their funds should be applied to the building of churches, from time to time, as the increase of population demanded, the control of said churches to be relinquished to independent vestries, &c., and suitable endowments to be made? A.—I never heard that they made such a promise, nor knew anything about it, until I read it in the report of this Committee.

By the Senate Committee:

Q.—You stated yesterday that a large sum had been given to the Church of the Nativity, I would inquire whether a mortgage was taken for it? A.—I presume that it was, but perhaps not for the whole amount. There were two sums of $5,000 at one time, and $4,000 at another; I presume that the mortgages were given for those two sums.

Q.—You stated yesterday that the vestry had a meeting, discussed the subject, and agreed to allow certain ministers to examine the list of corporators; was that the first permission of that kind that had been given? A.—It was the first request that had ever been made to me, that I remember; my answer was that there was no doubt of the right of the corporators to examine the list, but to take a copy of it it was not my province to determine; I brought the question before the vestry as to the right to take a copy; the vestry resolved that the bishop might make such extracts, or take a copy of the whole of it if he desired. A copy was taken by the rector of St. Paul's, and sent to the bishop.

Q. Did not St. George's and some other churches named by you, relinquish all right to the property of Trinity Church and all right to interfere in its affairs? A. I have always understood that they had.

Q. Did those churches offer to vote after that? A. Never that I know of.

Q. Did not Col. TROOP represent Trinity Church in 1813–14, at Albany? A. He was a member of a Committee of seven on the state of the Church, and with full power to make application to the Legislature; the other members were Richard Harrison, David M. Clarkson, Thos. Barrow, Robert Troop, Jacob Le Roy, Peter Augustus Jay, and Thomas L. Ogden.

Q. Is there not a great want of Episcopal Churches in some parts of the City of New-York? A. I would say there is a want, I cannot say a great want; in the eastern part of the City, particularly.

Q.—Did Trinity Church ever build a free church? A.—She has in effect; she has not in fact. She has given as much as would pay for the church.

Q.—What was the cost of Trinity Church? A.—I think it was about $850,000; the chapel cost $227,000.

Q.—Do you think the Episcopal Church in the City has kept pace with the increase of the population of the City? A.—I have always considered it has.

Q.—Was it not considered important by the clergy of the City, and particularly by Bishop WAINRIGHT, to keep up Zion Church, at the time it was sold? A.—I know it was by him; but I know nothing of the opinions of others.

Q.—Did Bishop ONDERDONK ever exercise or attempt to exercise any power over the vestry of Trinity Church as a vestry? A.—Not that I remember. I think I can say he did not.

Q.—Are the recommendations of the Standing Committee always reported to the vestry? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you ever know of the recommendations of the Standing Committee being overruled by the vestry? A.—Scores of times.

Q.—You speak of a resolution having passed the vestry, in relation to allowing Bishop WAINRIGHT to take a copy of a list of corporators—what called for this action on the part of the vestry? A.—The reason was the Bishop wrote to me requesting the list from me; I replied that I had no power myself to lend the book, though he had the right to examine it.

Q.—When was it? A.—I think it was in 1853, shortly after he became Bishop.

Q.—Had he applied for it previously without success? A.—I understood that he applied to a clerk in the vestry office, who declined as I did, because he had not the power to do it.

Q.—Did he ask to see it? A.—I do not know; I presume he did. I think he asked me to see it.

Q.—Did you show it to him? A.—I think not.

Q.—Why not? A.—I have not the custody of the book. It is not in my office or custody.

Q.—Who had it? A.—At that particular time it was with me.

Q.—Why did you not show it to him? A.—I had it for the purpose of entering the names of new communicants, and the changes by death and removal.

Q.—Did that prevent your showing it to him? A.—I had no control in the matter. I looked upon the book as belonging to the comptroller and not to me.

Q.—What are your powers, if any, over the books of the corporation? A.—I have the sole custody of the parish register, containing the records of baptisms, marriages and burials; and those are the only books over which I have any control, though they are all open to my examination.

Q.—Do you know of anything in the act of incorporation, or rules of the vestry, to prevent your showing the book to any person who applies to see it? A.—I do not.

Q.—Then, I again ask, why you did not show it to him? A.—Because I thought it was the proper business of the comptroller to let him see it.

Q.—Why any more proper for the comptroller than the rector? A.—Because the book is one that was under his custody. I have no other answer to give.

Q.—Was it placed there by law, or by action of the vestry? A.—By usage, and the necessity of the case.

Q.—What churches were enlarged or endowed in the City of New-York, for the three years prior to April 13, 1855? A.—Two; the Church of the Annunciation, $25,000, and Church of the Redeemer, at Yorkville, $9,000.

Q.—At the time St. Matthew's made application to Trinity for aid, was it admitted by its rector that it had fairly "died out?" A.—I understood it had, from the testimony.

Q.—Can you state when the application, in schedule G, was made to Trinity? A.—I do not remember exactly the date of it; less than two years ago.

Q.—Had it "died out" then? A.—I believe it had.

Q.—Do they not state in the application, that unless you gave them aid, they will cease to exist in May following? A.—It appears to be so.

Q.—Did you then understand when you received it, that it was already dead? A.—I understood that it was in a low condition. I knew it to be so for a long time before.

Q.—Was her debt, as represented to you in that memorial, more than $4,800—$5,500 of which was on the parsonage? A.—It is represented in the application as $4,800.

Q.—Was the parsonage of that church separate from the church? A.—It was on ground that belonged to the church, and not adjoining it.

Q.—Why do you say the church was in a low condition, with only a debt of $1,300? A.—My impressions of its being so were made from conversations with Mr. Pound, the rector, that it was in a very languishing condition.

Q.—Have you stated the true and only reason for not giving her aid? A.—I don't know of any other; I am not aware of any other.

Q.—Was not one reason for refusing the aid that the request was disrespectful in its language? A.—I do not know.

Q.—What was the church edifice and lot worth, in your judgment? A.—I suppose $15,000, perhaps a little more.

Q.—Why did you not rescue her from her embarrassment? A.—Because it was not thought worth the expenditure. It was surrounded with other churches.

Q.—Do you regard Trinity Charity school as an institution of charity or benevolence, within the meaning of the resolution propounded by the Senate?—(Resolution was read.) A.—I do, in an eminent degree. I will state the reason why. First, the education of our own ignorant poor children; in the next place, for a long course of years they were aided in their clothing as well as education, and there are now 50 to 70 beneficiaries who, in addition to their instruction, receive stipends from $20 to $50 per year, to help them in their clothing, etc.; it is a day school.

Q.—What are the Dorcas Societies? A.—Societies for making garments for the poor; I regard these as benevolent societies; these societies are not aided by the funds of Trinity corporation; industrial schools are those in which the poor, especially girls, are taught by the ladies sewing, and where the garments are given away to the poor; they are not endowed by Trinity; one of the parish schools is endowed by Trinity, the others are supported by private contributions of the parishioners.

Q.—Which do you allude to, as being spiritually full of life and activity, Trinity parish, or the rector, wardens and vestrymen, in the administration of her fund? A.—I mean that there is great activity and zeal on the part of the clergy of the parish, and of the congregations who unite in these efforts, and that the rector, the wardens, and vestrymen, heartily sympathize with them, and aid them, in the prosecution of this work.

Q.—How do you know the nine Episcopal churches which existed prior to 1814, did not vote for Vestrymen in Trinity Parish? A.—I was very intimate with Bishop HOBART, from 1805; he was very communicative to me, though a young man, and I have no recollection of ever having heard him say that there was any exercise of such privilege.

Q.—Did you ever hear him say they did not? A.—No; I have been in the parish since the latter part of 1811, and certainly should have known of it, had it ever been exercised.

Q.—What was your position from 1811 to 1814, in the Church? A.—An assistant minister of Trinity Church.

Q.—Do the records of the church show who voted in 1813? A.—The clerk always takes down the names of the voters at the elections, with the several churches of the parish to which the voters belong.

Q.—Have you ever examined the record, with the view to find out whether the nine churches did then actually vote? A.—I have not.

Q.—Are the lists of persons voting at last election preserved in Trinity Church? A.—I preserve my own very carefully, I do not know whether the clerk does.

Q.—If any such lists are to be found, would they not show whether any of the persons belonging to the nine churches, voted? A.—If in existence, I suppose they would.

Q.—What are the salaries of each, and all the officers connected with Trinity Church? A.—The rector receives a salary of $3,500 per annum, and a house with a stable; the five assistant-ministers get $3,000 per annum, and an allowance of $1,100 for house-rent; three other assistant-ministers receive $1,500 per annum, and no house; the comptroller receives $3,500; the clerk of the vestry $1,000 per annum; the collector $1,200 per annum; clerk in the office $1,200.

Q.—Is an allowance of $1,100 to all assistant-ministers, for rent, sufficient? A.—With moderate views it is.

Q.—Is the answer given on page seventeen of the report of Trinity Church, the correct one? A.—I presume it is correct. It reads:

GRANTS AND BURIAL PLACES IN TRINITY CEMETERY.

To the Orphan Asylum, a plot containing 621 square feet. To the Society for the Relief of Aged and Indigent Females, a plot containing 300 square feet. To the Protestant Episcopal Mutual Benefit Society, a plot containing 600 square feet. To Christ Church, a plot to be selected. To the Orphan's Home, a plot to be selected.

By Counsel for Trinity—Q.—How do these salaries, paid to the clergy of Trinity parish, compare with salaries paid to other clergy in the City of New-York? A.—They are considerably less; Dr. TYNG's salary amounts, I am told, to about $6,000; Dr. HAWKS' about $5,000 or $6,000; the rector of St. Thomas' receives $5,200.

By the Senate Committee—Q.—Do you understand the Act of 1814 to restrict the number of persons qualified to vote for church wardens or vestrymen of Trinity Church, who had the right to vote before that time? A.—I do not suppose that it was intended to restrict any one who had a right; but let me add, that I do not think any had the right before, who did not belong to the parish of Trinity Church,

TESTIMONY OF SAMUEL T. SKIDMORE, ESQ., A VESTRYMAN, AND ONE OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE OF THE CORPORATION.

Samuel T. Skidmore, called and sworn:

Q.—Are you a member of the Vestry of Trinity Church? How long have you been, and how long a member of the Standing Committee? A.—I have been a member of the Vestry about ten years, and of the Standing Committee some six or eight years.

Q.—Is there any rule of the Vestry, or directions of the Standing Committee, which prevents a corporator seeing the list of the corporators? A.—None that I am aware of or ever heard of.

Q.—Do you understand that any corporator has a right to see the list? A.—I do.

Q.—If there has been a refusal to show such list, was it by any directions of the Vestry or Standing Committee? A.—No, Sir; not that I am aware of.

Q.—Was ever any request, either for an inspection, or copy of the list of Corporators, brought to the attention of the vestry? A.—The attention of the vestry was called to an application by Dr. Wainwright, to get a copy of the list of Corporators.

Q.—Was it granted? A.—It was, unanimously, I believe.

Q.—Was any other application, either for an inspection or copy, ever made to the vestry? A.—Not that I am aware of.

Q.—Have the grants made by the vestry been made in a partizan spirit, or with reference to "high" Church and "low" Church opinions? A.—I should say, decidedly not; I would say further, that the question of "high" and "low" Church, during the time I have been in the vestry, has been very seldom, if ever, alluded to; and if I thought that any application, in all other respects meritorious, should be rejected on the ground of its being "low" Church, I should resign my place as a member of the Standing Committee.

Q.—Have the Vestry been, to your knowledge or judgment, partial in making their appropriations to other churches? A.—I have always endeavored to be impartial, myself, and I have no reason to doubt that the other members were actuated by the same motive.

Q.—What influenced the Standing Committee and the Vestry in their action upon the application of St. Matthew's Church? A.—St. Matthew's made a large demand upon Trinity, larger than we thought we could reasonably grant, and we thought that in the then state of that parish that a partial appropriation would do but little good. I would state that the application seemed couched in very peremptory terms, and I recollect that, as a member of the Standing Committee, I said we should divest ourselves of all feeling in consequence of the peculiar style of the application, and aid them if we could. We had very little faith of the church succeeding if we did aid them. There were other churches in the vicinity.

Q.—It is charged that the vestry of Trinity Church have materially reduced the stipends formerly paid to clergymen in the City of New-York; how is the fact? A.—Trinity Church has taken away stipends from certain churches whose congregations they thought did not need them, being abundantly able to do without them; and grants of stipends were made in other instances where they were more needed; the aggregate, I think, has not been reduced.

Q.—Do you think that Trinity Church has done its utmost to make the capital of the property of that Corporation available for the founding or support, or promotion of religious, charitable or educational institutions, or purposes? A.—I think Trinity Church has made appropriations for religious objects as far, if not farther, than prudence would warrant in reference to her means.

Q.—Have its expenditures and donations exceeded or fallen short of its income? A.—I think that for the last two or three years her expenditures have exceeded her income considerably over $100,000; I think for some years previous, for the past half dozen years, her expenditures have largely exceeded her income.

Q.—Will you state whether in your judgment these expenditures have been discreetly made? A.—I certainly think so, except as to their undue extent.

Q.—What was the rule that governed the vestry, in regard to helping churches of feeble means? A.—I think that one favorite kind of appropriation was, to parishes that had made great efforts to help themselves, which had received help from others, and where additional aid from Trinity Church was highly essential to secure success.

Q.—Is it true that aid was given to churches reluctantly and offensively? A.—Reluctantly, only, when we thought our sympathies were running away with our better judgment: never offensively, I should hope; applications are very numerous, and very many of a highly meritorious character, and which enlisted our strongest sympathies, we have felt compelled most reluctantly to refuse; when we had the means we took great pleasure in granting their application.

Q.—What proportion of the applications were you able to act upon favorably? A.—I certainly think not over one-tenth.

Q.—Do you remember any meeting of the vestry when you had not a large number of those applications pending before you? A.—I do not remember any meeting of the vestry when there were not more or less of these applications pending before us, unless a meeting of the vestry had been held just after the whole number before the vestry of these applications had been disposed of. There have been temporary periods when it was generally understood that Trinity's inability to respond favorably to applications would cause temporary cessation or postponement of them.

Q.—Were any grants made by the vestry with a view to power or influence? A.—I should answer, in my opinion, most decidedly no.

Q.—What have you to say about the erection of Trinity Chapel and the leases of pews in it? A.—Trinity Chapel, the chief object in building it was, first and principally, for the accommodation of the parishioners and their families who had been a long time in the parish, but who had removed too far from the parish church and chapel to continue to worship therein, and thus, by inducing their return, increase, as a consequence, the number of their constituency. When the chapel was finished, the vestry adopted such plans for disposing of the pews as they thought best calculated to attain those objects. But, inasmuch as some of the features of those plans, such as the disposing of them by an auction, were of a somewhat novel character, they determined to act cautiously and prudently in the first lettings of those pews. The first day's biddings (as is known) were confined to the then actual corporators of the parish, and to those who had been pew owners at any time within the preceding ten years. After which, all such pews as were not then taken, were on a subsequent day disposed of at auction, the competition being general, to any one desirous of procuring a pew in the chapel. Particular attention has been called to the fact that the first leases given for pews in the new chapel were drawn so as to expire just one or two days before the annual election. If they had been made to expire on the day after the election, the lessees would not in either case have been entitled, by virtue of those leases alone, to vote, for the reason that they would not have been members of the congregation for the full term of one year before the election. If such feature, or any other feature, about those first leases be deemed, therefore, peculiar or unusual, it must be attributed to overcarefulness on the part of the vestry, and a strong desire to admit improper persons as corporators. The result of the lettings of the pews was, however, highly satisfactory and gratifying to the vestry, and they thereupon, in due season and before the next election, ordered the future leases of the pews to be made to terminate on 1st day of May, in each successive year, as in other chapels. Chapel consecrated April 17, 1855, when first services were performed; election held March 25, 1856.

Q.—Is it true that the vestry was governed by the policy of "accumulation," as is charged in the testimony of Mr. Bradish? A.—I answer by saying that I think the expenditure of tens of thousands of dollars per annum beyond her income does not show such a disposition.

By the Senate Committee:

Q.—What is the lot at the corner of Murray-street and Broadway (No. 251 Broadway) worth? A.—Of all the real estate of Trinity Church, there is not one that I consider so valuable as that on the corner of Murray-street and Broadway; I should think it would sell for $75,000 or $100,000, if it was entirely free from lease, or any incumbrances.

Q.—Will you see what it is returned at, in this report of Trinity Church (showing witness report)? A.—It is stated here at $36,780.

Q.—When you made the report, did you know of the sale to James H. Noe? A.—I recollect the sale of a Greenwich-street lot for $20,000, but do not remember the purchaser's name, nor whether the sale was before or after the vestry's report.

Q.—Did you know of the sale at the time it was made? A.—I did. If it was sold before the report; it was included through inadvertence.

Q.—Were you a Vestryman at the time the report of Feb. 15, 1856, was made? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you not, with others, negotiate for the disposition of property on the corner of Chambers and Church streets, and what valuation did you put upon it for the Hudson River Railroad Company, and at what time was the bargain made? A.—$5,000 per annum, which is 5 per cent. on $100,000.

Q.—How much do you make the lot worth, estimating it in that manner? A.—It would be worth $100,000, estimating it in that manner. The Church put no valuation on it, but only talked about what it would rent for.

Q.—Does not Trinity Church rent her lots in all cases, at five per cent. on what she estimates to be their value? A.—It is the usual custom, where the leases are renewable, but where a lease falls in we do do not feel ourselves bound by any such rule.

Q.—Will you look and see what those lots are returned at? (Showing witness report.) A.—They are returned at $29,500, based on the assessor's valuation.

Q.—*By Mr. Spencer*—During the three years Trinity incurred a debt of over $100,000, was she not building Trinity Chapel? A

...Q.—What reasons have the members of ever knowing the proceedings of the standing committee? A.—The standing committee keep full minutes of all their proceedings, and which are read to the vestry at every vestry meeting.

Q.—Are their report and recommendation by the standing committee then passed upon separately by the vestry? A.—They are.

Q.—Does the vestry in any way endeavored to conceal the free gratuities and acts of the vestry and minister which had received or were seeking aid for their stipends? A.—Not to my knowledge.

Q.—State the proceedings of the vestry for making the administration of the church more efficient in the lower part of the City, and the dates at which they took place? A.—May 8, 1854, at a vestry meeting resolutions were offered for the appointment of Dr. Haight and Messrs. Hobart and Western, as assistant ministers; the resolutions were adopted by a committee on the state of the parish. March 5, 1855, resolutions were adopted that on —— day, the assistant ministers should be appointed by ballot, and that they be assigned to a particular congregation. March 24, 1856, they were severally assigned to their respective congregations. The resolutions of the 8th of May, 1854, had reference to the appointment of assistant ministers, and their assignment to their different churches. The resolutions of 8th May had reference to the appointment of the different churches.

Q.—State what were the proceedings of the vestry and Standing Committee on the subject of the application of the Church of St. Timothy, and what influenced their action? A.—Rev. Mr. Howland made an application by the vestry of Trinity Church of a noble and magnificent character, which was referred as is usual to the Standing Committee, though at a time when the Committee considered the financial condition of the parish ill calculated to respond favorably to so large an application. They were still anxious if possible not to be obliged to reject it. The proposal on the part of Mr. Howland, involved liabilities to the amount of $20,000. He proposed to appropriate dollar for dollar, or upwards, for the same object. The Committee were so desirous of doing something, they invited Mr. Howland on one or two occasions to meet with them in Committee. After long and anxious consideration on the subject, they felt compelled to report to the Vestry unfavorably to the application. The Vestry did not adopt the report, but sent it back for further consideration. Yet, after further consideration, and with the strong sympathies of every member of the Vestry in behalf of the application, the Standing Committee again reported unanimously against it, for the reason that the increased magnificence of their debt in their judgment forbade it. Note—Including this report, the Vestry ordered it to be on the table, where is is now.

Q.—How many applications made during the last year for the establishment of two free churches in destitute parts of the City, provided the applicants would furnish half the cost? A.—None except the application to Mr. Howland.

Q.—How long a lease is there on the lot No. 251 Broadway, and at what annual rent? A.—An unexpired lease of about sixteen years, and an annual rent of twenty-six dollars and a quarter.

Q.—Was there any service in Trinity Chapel until its consecration, and on what date was its consecration, and what day was next election held? A.—There was no service previous to the consecration, which was on the 17th of April, 1855, and the next election was on Easter Tuesday, the 25th March, 1856.

Q.—What statement have you to make in regard to the valuation of the property of the Church, which would be correct upon Ely and Dodd's valuation of real estate? A.—There seems to be a mistake in the principle adopted for arriving at the net total present value of the real estate, as stated on page twelve of the Senate Report. The Vestry's estimate, taking the valuations of the Assessors as a guide, irrespective of the leases and deductions, was $2,668,710.

Q.—Then if the above valuation of $2,668,710, makes the present value of the interest of the lessees to be $1,220,159, what would the interest be on Ely and Dodd's valuation of $5,874,023? A.—$2,698,445, or very nearly that amount.

The aggregate footing in Senate Committee Report is.....$7,692,544

From which, deduct on account of leases according to above corrected ratio are.....$2,690 443		
And the church debt of.....	648,913	$3,389,356
Leaves.....		$3,753,188
The net total present value even on Messrs. Ely and Dodd's valuation, should therefore be.....		$3,758,188
Instead of (as stated in report of Senate Committee).....		5,221,293
Making in this one item an error evidently of about.....		$1,463,105
From the net total present value as above corrected, of.....		$3,753,188
Deduct the church mortgages and in transit.....	$571,952	
And the amount set down for St. John's Park.....	440,000	971,952
And a net total present value would then remain of.....		$2,781,236
As the net amount resulting from the adoption of Messrs. Ely and Dodd's valuation. By adding thereto a prospective pecuniary interest in St. John's Park, the sum of say.....		75,000
And it would make the aggregate amount		$2 856 236

This, be it remembered, is a valuation entirely irrespective of the existing encumbrances by leases, which would greatly reduce its present value to Trinity Church; and be it also remembered that nearly one half of the entire real estate brings Trinity Church an income of less than five hundred dollars per annum.

By Senate Committee:

Q.—What valuation did the vestry put upon St. John's Park? A.—They did not profess to put a valuation on that property, but after showing the strongest disinclination to sell at all, and being earnestly importuned and pressed to name some terms upon which they would give their consent to sell, they finally agreed to do so, when their share of the proceeds of the sale should be $400,000.

Q.—Have the Standing Committee power to lease lots without the consent of the Vestry? They have to lease, but not to sell; the Standing Committee lease property without consulting the Vestry.

Q.—Have not the Vestry been urged by some of its members to print the Annual Report? A.—There was one very respectable member of our Vestry who has been solicitous to have the report printed for the use of the Vestry, but a majority have been disinclined to do so.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.

Before Hon. Justice Davies.

DECISIONS.

Berrie vs. *Burt.*—Case settled. Amendments substantially correct, allowed.

Matter Petition of Geo. W. Platt for monies awarded by Commissioners of Central Park to C. F. Clarke.—Order for confirmation of report, and payment of award.

Before Hon. Justice Roosevelt.

In re. Empire City Bank.—The hearing of the motion to confirm, &c., the report of the referee and the objections thereto, be adjourned to the 6th day of April next, at 12 o'clock.

The case of Hocker vs. *The New-York Balance Dock* was brought up yesterday, but adjourned over.

SUPREME COURT—Circuit—March 27.

Before Hon. Justice Mitchell.

PROFESSIONAL PERS.

Samuel Brown vs. *John Bicha.*—In 1854 the plaintiff was, as he claims, retained by the defendant in a couple of cases, involving a sum of $250. Mr. Brown states that the agreement was that if he gained the suits he should receive $375 fees, and if he lost them he should receive $250. Unfortunately he lost the cases, which were tried before a referee, and the defendant did not seem inclined to pay him the money, and, therefore, he sued him.

The defendant denies any such contract, and says that he employed another man, who transferred the suits to Brown; that by the bad advice of these two men he defended the suits, when he should have settled them—and consequently had to pay, in the end, nearly $2,000. He had already paid Mr. Brown $35, which was enough for his services. The Jury agreed with him, and brought in a verdict for the defendant.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Special Term.

Before Judge Daly.

THE SIXTH LAW—QUESTION AS TO AN EXTRA ALLOWANCE.

R. R. Randolph vs. *Charles Foster.*—Daly, J.—This is a judgment by default against the owner. The plaintiff's damages have been assessed by a Sheriff's jury, and prepare'ory to entering up judgment he asks for an extra allowance.

There is no authority for granting an extra allowance in such a case. The action is for the recovery of money, but there has not been a trial within the meaning of the 308th section of the Code. What is meant by a trial in that section, is the trial of an issue. If issue has been joined, the plaintiff, whether the defendant appears to contest at the trial or not, is bound to go on and establish the truth of the matters put in issue; but where the plaintiff takes judgment by default for want of an answer, the cause of action is admitted, and there is no occasion for a trial. A writ of inquiry issues, or a reference is ordered, under the Statute of 1825, merely to ascertain the amount the plaintiff's damages.

It is suggested that the course of procedure is analogous to that of foreclosure of a mortgage, in which case an extra allowance may be granted. It is very true that this proceeding is analogous to foreclosure of a mortgage, but it is not the foreclosure of a mortgage for which alone provision has been made in the section referred to. It is also suggested that it is in the nature of a claim upon real property, but it is not in the language of the statute a proceeding the determination of claims to real property. As it falls, therefore, within none of the cases provided for by section 308, there is no authority for granting an extra allowance. As the point is suggested for the first time, I have consulted with my brethren, and they agree with me that we have no power to grant an extra allowance in such a case.

John McDonough vs. *Cornelius McGuire.*—Motion to...

...*Joseph Forrest* vs. *Joseph M. Somers.*—Motion to set aside execution denied.

SURROGATE'S COURT—March 27.

Before Hon. J. W. Bradford.

WILL OF DR. SAMUEL B. PHILLIPS, THE SUICIDE.

The will of Dr. Samuel B. Phillips, who committed suicide in February last, was offered to-day for probate. The decedent was married on last Christmas. The property he left is valued at $50,000, and consists mainly two houses and lots in Eighteenth-street, near Ninth-avenue. The following is the will:

In the name of God, amen, I, Samuel Brown Phillips, Physician in the City of New-York, being through the goodness of God in the usual health, and of sound, disposing mind and memory, and being anxious to direct while I have the capacity so to do, the disposal of what it has pleased God to lend me for a season, do therefore make, ordain, publish, and appoint this to be my last will and testament in the manner following, viz:

First.—I desire to be decently buried in my lot No. 338 Cypress Hills Cemetery, by the side of my own beloved without any extraordinary expenses.

Second.—I give and bequeath to my beloved wife, Harriet N. D. Phillips, all my personal property and all my real estate, after the legal debts are paid, and the funeral charges, consisting of two dwelling houses and the lot on which they stand, on the northeast corner of Ninth-avenue and Eighteenth street, in the City of New York, and all my leasehold property situated in the City of New York, between Fiftieth and Fifty first streets, known as No. 651 Ninth-avenue, for her own proper behoof and use forever, provided the $500 which I have subscribed for the benefit of the Church Meeting in Twenty-fifth street, near Eighth-avenue, now known as the South Baptist Church, shall have been paid; but if any part thereof shall, at my death, remain unpaid, I hereby direct that such remainder shall first be paid to the church; and all the rest and residue of my estate, real, personal or mixed, I give and bequeath to my beloved wife aforesaid, for her own proper use and behoof forever.

Third.—I hereby make, constitute and appoint Charles Johnson, of the City of New-York, to be the executor of this, my last will and testament, and I hereby revoke all others by me heretofore made.

SAMUEL BROWN PHILLIPS.

Dated Feb. 7, 1857.

James B. Thompson and Alexander Kennedy, witnesses.

The wife of the decedent, and several sisters and others next of kin of his, were in attendance before the Surrogate. Some of the next of kin had not had time to examine all the papers, hence the Surrogate postponed the Probate of the Will till next Tuesday.

EXPERTS CONCERNING INSANITY.

John W. Layman, the Murderer of Cornelius Cannon, to go to the Utica Insane Asylum.

KINGS COUNTY COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—March 25.

Before Judge Strong, and Justices Schoonmaker and Emmons.

Moses H. Ranny, M. D., Physician in Bloomingdale Asylum twelve years, recalled by Counsel for prisoner.—I have read and heard all the testimony in this case.

Q.—From what you have read and heard, what do you think is the condition of the prisoner? A.—From my personal examination of Layman at the jail, I believe him to be insane; his firm conviction that he saw spirits in his cell, and heard them converse, were evidently delusions of a deranged mind; the only doubt in my own mind which would controvert this view, was the possibility of feigning insanity; my reasons for believing that he did not feign insanity are, that the existence of this particular form of disease is not generally——

To the Court.—I mean by the community at large, it is not generally recognized; it is not a form that is generally circulated.

To Mr. Russell.—To feign successfully, it would require a knowledge of the symptoms; I consider in the opinion of Dr. Dixson, that his intelligence of a low order at present, and from this fact I infer that he would be unable to group the symptoms of insanity so as to assume a particular form; this form has rarely, if ever, been simulated, while acute mania, characterized by violence—or demency, as characterized by the feeble mind, are the forms usually feigned.

To the Court.—Besides his declarations to indicate his insanity, I noticed his manner—his delusions. He spoke with earnestness, but with no particular passion. I made no careful examination of his physical condition; I think his insanity is the result of self-pollution; as to this I made particular inquiry. In certain cases it is necessary to examine a case physically, where it is not clearly marked; thinks the prisoner is verging towards dementia—it is what is termed in the books partial monomania; most of the insane will give correct answers to points not directly upon their delusions—as to age, parents, as to their relatives, and as to any prominent occurrence in life. In fact, this has been a test to determine assimulated insanity—in such cases they generally go too far.

To the District Attorney.—I think the prisoner knows that he is in Court, but I think he would trust his case as quick to the spirits as to his counsel.

To Mr. Russell.—Have known persons brought to the Asylum at their own request; they are not very frequent, sufficiently so to form a judgment as to whether it is simulation of insanity. I have had four or five hundred men patients under my charge yearly.

To Court.—Suppose that in many cases any person is a good judge of insanity, but in cases not well defined it requires special study.

To Mr. Russell.—I have no doubt as to Layman's insanity, whatever, taking the testimony of Mrs. Layman to be true.

To Court.—Do not think his memory greatly affected, but think it is weakened.

To District Attorney.—It is probable that he might be deluded with the idea that he had killed Cannon, when he had not, but not probable; I think he killed Cannon for his money, under an insane motive; an insane person will steal, and it sometimes constitutes the cause.

By Mr. Russell.—Q.—Do you think that the testimony of Mrs. Layman is consistent with itself? A.—It was perfectly consistent as compared with the condition of Layman.

To the Court.—Don't think he has any definite views as to whether the act was wrong or not; think in the same mind we can find a type of what induced him to kill Cannon; he thought the world was treating him wrongly, and was taking his revenge.

To Mr. Russell.—The subsequent condition of a patient after such a violent act, is seldom violent, except in acts of this kind; I regard this as the most dangerous kind of insanity to society, unless it is homicidal mania direct, because they are so quiet, that people are not on their guard, and while under a delusion, might carry out anything that might be suggested from that source; domestic trouble is the most prolific cause of insanity—self pollution is an occasional predisposing cause; intense application to study on a particular subject, upon a mind predisposed to insanity, would naturally produce insanity; I have heard no fact stated inconsistent with his insanity.

To Court.—Heard the testimony as to his good appetite, &c., and consider that an evidence that he was not simulating.

To Mr. Russell.—His conduct, when arrested, stealing the pocket book, &c., I do not consider inconsistent with his insanity; a man may be upset on one point and rational upon another; I presume the moral faculties are perverted in a person in the condition of the prisoner at the bar; out of 600 patients in the Bloomingdale Asylum, not more than five are confined in a room, and not more than two are restrained with straps; it is a common thing for insane people to be kept in families a long time after they are insane—because they do not really make up their minds that the persons are insane; it is a common thing to employ crazy people; I employ in my boat one man who believes himself to be the husband of Queen Victoria, and another that I am the Pope; I have sent a crazy man to market for three years past, and he transacts the business entrusted to him correctly.

To District Attorney.—I think at the time of committing the act he had no mental control over himself.

To Mr. Russell.—No one can decide whether one delusion may not affect other portions of the mind.

To Court.—Hypochondrias, in extreme case I consider a state of transition.

This witness was questioned for a long time, but the answers amounted to the same as testified above.

Daniel T. Brown, M. D., sworn: Have been in Bloomingdale Asylum about five years, and at the State Lunatic Asylum, Utica, and at Blackwells Island, three years; I have had an experience of about eight years with insane people—have had some fifteen hundred cases under my care; I have examined prisoners to see whether they simulated insanity or not; examined the prisoner in the jail three times, at the request of District Attorney and Mr. Russell; prisoner did not know that I was a physician, that I am aware of; had I not found him in confinement on a charge of homicide I should have considered him undoubtedly insane—as it was, I reserved my opinion until I had an opportunity of informing myself—considered his case partial intellectual mania, which is a technical term used in our books—a disturbance of the mind not acute mania.

This witness considered there was no doubt but what the prisoner was insane, and corroborated the testimony of Dr. Ranny.

John C. Cosel sworn.—I am a physician, attached to the City Prison, New York, for ten years, and examined the insane for the Commissioners of Emigration; examine the insane every day; have examined seven or eight thousand persons supposed to be insane during the past year; heard the testimony of previous witnesses, and concur with them in the main; have examined prisoner thoroughly, and am satisfied that he is insane.

James Miner sworn.—I am a physician, and reside in Brooklyn; have examined the prisoner some time in January last; he did not know who I was that I know of; examined him with reference to his sanity; when I commenced I thought him a sane man; when I got through I thought him an insane man; was there about an hour; the evidence confirms me in opinion that he is insane; dinner was brought in while I was there, and Layman said he did not want it, and did not eat it.

Homer L. Bartlett sworn.—I am a physician; examined the prisoner at the time of the Coroner's inquest, and since at the jail, as to his sanity, first at the request of the Coroner, and the last time at Mr. Russell's request; have heard all of the testimony, and it confirms my previously expressed opinion that he is insane; saw his dinner served him in jail; he refused the soup and meat, but took a piece of bread, and remarked to me that it was all he could eat; the balance of his dinner was carried away.

Joseph C. Hutchesson, sworn; Is a physician; visited prisoner on the 7th January last in company with Dr. Miner; saw dinner served him, but he did not eat it. He thought in this case the jurors compare with Dr. Miner and obtain prisoner's history.

The Court here took a recess of ten minutes, and upon reassembling, the case was submitted to the Jury, upon a charge from the Court, without summing up by counsel.

The Jury, without leaving their seats, rendered a verdict that the prisoner, John W. Layman, is insane.

During the afternoon an order was made out by Judge Monell, committing Layman to the State Asylum in Utica, to which place he will be conveyed on Monday next.

When the verdict was rendered, Layman manifested his usual indifference.

The Court of Oyer and Terminer, upon the conclusion of this case, adjourned for the term.

Circuit Court.—This Court has been adjourned to the fourth Monday in April, when the March calendar will be disposed of before the calendar for April is taken up

Police Intelligence.

ARREST OF ALLEGED HOTEL BURGLARS—RECOVERY OF STOLEN PROPERTY.

In the beginning of last December a gentleman from this City, an agent of D. Dorisville, of Nassau-street, had his room entered, in the Gilmore House, at Baltimore, and robbed of forty-three gold watches, amounting in value to $8,000. An unavailing search was made for the perpetrators. In about three weeks afterwards the room of another gentleman from this City, an agent for Palmer, Richardson & Co., of Malden-lane, was forcibly entered at the same hotel, and robbed of about $5,000 worth of jewelry. Several parties were arrested on suspicion of committing this last offence, but were, after an examination, all discharged. Against two other persons, well known to the police of Baltimore as Charles Stone, *alias* Kuhn, and John Wilson, *alias* Ward, there were strong suspicions, but they fled the city and were not to be found. They were, however, indicted by the Grand Jury, and descriptions of their persons were telegraphed to the police authorities of this and other cities.

From information received, First-Marshal Stevens, of the Mayor's Office, assisted by Officer Schoendecker, proceeded the other day to the Pacific Hotel in Greenwich-street, and there arrested Stone and Wilson, and conveyed them to the Tombs, where they were confined until yesterday morning, when Governor King's warrant was received in answer to the requisition from the Governor of Pennsylvania, and the prisoners were sent back to Baltimore.

The greater portion of the property stolen from the agents from New York firms at the Gilmore House, was found in possession of the prisoners, they being afraid to offer it for sale for fear of being detected.

DEALING IN HAIR-OIL.

Chas. Miller, a German, while passing by, Thursday morning, took a fancy to a box of patent hair-oil outside the door of Levi Cook & Co.'s store, corner Broadway and Reade street. He picked it up and made way with it, but had not gone far before he was pursued and arrested by Officer Kuiner, but not until he had offered considerable resistance. Yesterday morning he was brought up in the Court of Special Sessions. He pleaded guilty to the charge, and was thereupon "sent up" for six months.

HEAVY CALENDAR.

There were 109 cases before Judge Russell at the Court of Special Sessions yesterday morning—an unusually heavy calendar.

NEWS BY THE MAILS.

The Mercantile Library Association of Boston, have passed over to Hon. Edward Everett $1,863, being the net proceeds of the sale of tickets to his oration on the character of Washington, in aid of the Mount Vernon Fund. This is the largest sum yet received by Mr. Everett in any one contribution to that fund, the next largest being $1,150, which was received at Brooklyn. Mr. Everett has delivered the oration 18 times for the exclusive benefit of the fund, and is under engagement for further repetitions of it. The amount raised is nearly $14 000.

The New-Orleans *Crescent* says that the free negroes of that city are possessed of property to the amount of $4,000,000.

The old "Beehive," a beautiful relic in Delaware County, Penn., has been demolished. It was the oldest house in the county.

A cave, containing numerous animal remains, has been discovered in Blue Mounds township, Wisconsin.

A chess club has been formed at Yale, numbering thirty-three members, and divided into four classes.

A State Temperance Convention of the Jersymen is to be held at Trenton, on the 9th of April.

DRY GOODS.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS.
YOUNG & JAYNE,
No. 264 Broadway, corner Franklin-st.,
have for sale a choice assortment of
VELVET,
TAPESTRY,
BRUSSELS,
and other CARPETINGS,
of the latest styles and at the lowest market rates.
A good article of Brussels at 8s. and 9s. per yard.

OPENING OF SPRING MANTILLAS.
On Monday, March 9,
AT COLUMBIAN HALL.
LYONS & JONES No. 281 Grand-st.
N. B.—Ladies will find, also, that our importations of silks and other dress goods, together with a general stock of domestic goods, are not surpassed by any other house in the City.

SILK ROBES.
New flounced silk robes, $16 to $35.
Foulard silk robes, $10. At
LANE & PORTER'S,
No. 73 Canal-st., near Mercer.

MANTILLAS! MANTILLAS!!
MANTILLAS!!!
BRODIE'S RETAIL OPENING
Will take place
On THURSDAY, March 26.

NEW DRESS SILKS.
LANE & PORTER, No. 73 Canal-st., near Mercer,
Invite the attention of ladies to their stock of
NEW SILKS,
OPENED THIS MORNING.

FROCK COATS FROCK COATS
Frock Coats—Frock Coats—Frock Coats—Frock Coats
Frock Coat—Frock Coats—Frock Coats—Frock Coats
Frock Coats Frock Coats
Frock Coats Frock Coats
Frock Coats Frock Coats
Frock Coats Frock Coats
Frock Coats Frock Coats
Frock Coats Frock Coats
Frock Coats Frock Coats
Frock Coats Frock Coats
Frock Coats Frock Coats
Frock Coats Frock Coats
Frock Coats Frock Coats
Frock Coats, Coats
Frock Coats Coats
Frockcoat, Coats
Frockcoats
Frock Coats
Frockcoats
Frock
Coats,
at
EVANS'
EXTENSIVE
CLOTHING
WAREHOUSE
No. 66 and No. 68
FULTON STREET,
Between Gold and Cliff.
The amount of
CHEAP AND FINE
BLACK CLOTH FROCK COATS,
CHEAP AND FINE
CASSIMERE BUSINESS COATS.
Contained in this extensive establishment, is immense. Not one man in a hundred fails to be fitted and suited in every respect; for as regards price, EVANS flatters himself that he can, and does, undersell every other clothier in the City of New-York. For instance:

The finest custom made Dress Frock.....	$14	to $20
Superb Black and Fancy Cloth Frock Coats	10	to 14
Handsome Black Cloth Frocks, well made and trimmed.....	5½	to 10
Over 5,000 Cassimere Business Coats.....	3½	to 10
Spring Raglans.....	5	to 10
Elegant Blue Cloth Dress Coats.....		8
Rich Mohair Antique Vests, (new style).....		2½
Fancy Cassimere Pants	2½	to 4
&c., &c.,	&c.	

JUST COMPLETED,
The SPRING assortment of LADIES', MISSES', YOUTHS', BOYS' and INFANTS' SHOES, BOOTS, GAITERS, SLIPPERS, &c., at
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
Nos. 513 and 513½ Broadway,
St. Nicholas Hotel.
The stock, both imported and manufactured for the Bazaar, is unrivaled in elegance and beauty.

PATTERNS FOR ALL THE BEST AND LATEST
Spring and Summer Fashions for Ladies' Sleeves, Mantillas, Wrappers, Basques, etc., just received
EMPORIUM OF FASHION, No. 375 Broadway.
Reliable Waist-patterns cut to fit the form

EMBROIDERIES
At an immense reduction,
being the last week before
removal to No. 768 Broadway.
MILLER & GRANT,
No. 371 Broadway.

BAREGE ROBES.
NEW BAREGE ROBES, plain and figured, $5 to $7.
At LANE & PORTER'S,
No. 73 Canal-st., near Mercer.

ISAAC HADDOCK,
NO. 258 GRAND STREET,
Having had his Dry Goods store made more convenient and better lighted than heretofore, will be glad to see his customers again on and after Monday, 23d inst.

THE ATTENTION OF THE LADIES.—FOR sale, cheap, all kinds of Knitting—Nubbins, Opera Hoods, Hugmetights and Tidies. She would feel thankful to the ladies if they would buy some of her. Apply at No. 165 24th-st., 2d floor, front room, between 7th and 8th avs.

DRY GOODS.

MANTILLAS! MANTILLAS!!
MANTILLAS!!!
BRODIE'S RETAIL OPENING
Will take place
On THURSDAY, March 26,
Upon which occasion Mr. B will display
A MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT
OF
IMPORTED MANTLES,
IN
SILK, SILK AND LACE, AND ALL LACE.
Also, a much
LARGER STOCK
than usual of
HIS OWN WELL-KNOWN MANUFACTURE,
in all the above fabrics.

AUCTION SILKS! CHEAP SILKS!
$30,000 WORTH OF NEW SILKS
will be offered this morning at great bargains.
50 Pieces handsome plaid Silks, 4s. per yard.
60 Pieces Full bolled high lustre Plaids, 4s. 6d.
110 Pieces richer, beautiful styles, 5s., 5s. 6d., 6s., 6s. 6d., 7s., 8s.
30 Satin plaids, wide goods, 9s., 10s., and 11s.
The above are all new goods, and 25 per cent. under price. Ladies, call at
No. 51 Catharine-st.,
4 doors from Monroe-st.

L. H. MOORE & CO.,
No. 122 BROADWAY,
Corner of Cedar st., New-York,
Are now constantly receiving additions to
THEIR SPRING ASSORTMENT OF
FANCY SILKS AND MILLINERY GOODS,
which are offered at VERY LOW PRICES TO CASH BUYERS, and are selling freely.
Our stock consists of RIBBONS in every variety and color for Bonnets, Caps and Trimmings.
BLACK VELVET RIBBONS, in all widths,
COLORED SILKS
SATINS,
MARCELLINES,
FLORENCES.
Silk TISSUES, BAREGES.
Black and colored SILK TRIMMINGS,
LACES, JOINED BLONDS,
ILLUSIONS, STIFF NETS.
Black English CRAPES, colored French CRAPES,
Black MODES, Black FILLET MITTS and GLOVES
EMBROIDERIES, BANDS, COLLARS, SLEEVES, &c.
CURTAIN DRAPERIES,
IN LACE AND MUSLIN.
STRAW GOODS:
Embracing all the varieties of Tuscan, Lace, Florence, Blond, Pedal, Rutland and Split Straw
BONNETS AND HATS,
Straw and Fancy TRIMMINGS.
A complete assortment of
FRENCH CORSETS.
We invite the attention of all our old and tried customers, and all others visiting our City, to an examination OF OUR GOODS AND PRICES.

DOWN THEY GO!
ANOTHER REDUCTION IN PRICE.
The whole of our immense stock to be
CLOSED OUT
by the 1st of June Here are the prices for this week, and also the usual rates at other establishments:

	Our prices.	Usual prices.
White China Tea Sets, 44 pieces.....	$8 75	$25 00
White Toilet Sets.....	2 00	5 00
White Dinner Sets, 154 pieces.....	18 00	24 00
Cut Glass Goblets, the dozen.....	1 75	3 00
Cut Glass Champagnes, the dozen.....	1 25	2 25
Cut Glass Wines, the dozen.....	75	1 50
Bohemian Glass Finger Bowls the dozen.	1 50	3 00
Cut Glass Decanters, the pair.....	2 50	4 00
Decorated China Vases, the pair.....	7 50	12 00
Silver-plated Table Forks, the dozen....	4 00	6 00
Silver-plated Table Spoons, the dozen...	3 75	5 75
Silver-plated Tea Spoons the dozen.....	1 50	2 50
Silver-plated Casters, each	4 75	7 00
Silver-plated Molasses Pitchers, each....	2 00	3 00
Silver-plated Tea Sets, 6 pieces.....	20 00	30 00
Silver-plated Cake Baskets.....	6 50	10 00
Silver plated Toast Racks, each.....	3 75	4 00
Silver-plated Tea Kettles.....	11 00	19 00

The public will agree with us that these figures are low, and when they examine the goods they will be sure to make their selections.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway,

347 BROADWAY.
ANOTHER IMPORTANT REDUCTION
AT THE
GREAT CLOSING SALE.
THE ENTIRE STOCK SUBMITTED TO
A FURTHER REDUCTION IN PRICE,
In order to effect its
IMMEDIATE CLEARANCE,
together with the balance of
MR. C. G. HOOK'S STOCK,
No. 768 Broadway.
Ladies who wish to save money are invited to call and examine for themselves. Confidence is felt that the merchandise will be convinced of the correctness of these statements.
The public will be advised as to the leading goods and prices which will be opened for sale during next week in the *Daily Times*.
G. B. WILLIAMS,
No. 347 Broadway,
Corner of Leonard st.

SOLOMON & HART.
No. 248 Broadway, opposite the Park,
ARE NOW RECEIVING FROM FRANCE
DECORATIVE PAPERS,
OF
New and Rich Designs, in Panel, Gold, Satin, Velvet, and Wood Imitations with Borders, &c., to correspond.
ALSO, CHAMBER AND OTHER PAPERS,
IN EVERY VARIETY OF STYLE AND PATTERN.
THEIR STOCK OF
WINDOW SHADES,
Of their own Manufacture,
UPHOLSTERY GOODS
CURTAIN MATERIALS, AND
FURNITURE COVERINGS,
Of this year's importation, is full and complete, comprising a large assortment of Lace and Muslin Curtains, Cornices and Trimmings, together with DELAINES, BROCATELLES and PLUSHES, and all the different styles of COVERINGS and CURTAIN MATERIALS in use—all at the lowest wholesale and retail prices.

AEQUUM LOCUM. AEQUAS PROBUIT LEGES PETO.
JAMES A. HEARN
HAS NOW OPEN
MANTELETS, BASQUES,
TRAVELING CLOAKS.
MOURNING MANTELETS, CHILDREN'S MANTELETS,
IN VARIETY.
In taste and in elegance,
HIS ASSORTMENT
will exceed anything he has before offered.
No. 775 Broadway,
Above 9th-st.

WET GOODS! WET GOODS! WET GOODS!
One week more, which will be the last of the great closing sale of wet goods at COLBY'S.
Wet Silks, Wet Damasks and Napkins,
Wet Linen Shirting and Sheeting,
Wet Brilliants and Drapery,
Wet Quilts and Blankets,
Wet Cotton Shirting and Sheeting.
N. B.—A large stock of new Spring Goods will be opened this morning. Rich Goods at low prices.
A. G. COLBY, corner Grand and Eldridge-sts.

GREAT AND UNUSUAL INDUCEMENTS.
TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. DISCOUNT
in fine lace Engravings, will be made until further notice on all CASH PURCHASES of
LOOKING GLASSES, PICTURE-FRAMES, ENGRAVINGS, ARTISTS' MATERIALS, &c., &c., which will be sold independently of the deduction,
AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICES,
and the privilege of selecting said deduction from an immense stock and great variety of fine Engravings
GIVEN TO EACH PURCHASER.
WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.,
No. 353 Broadway, New-York.

NEW DRESS SILKS.
LANE & PORTER will offer for sale this morning:
300 pieces new stripe and plaid chene Silks, 5s.
75 pieces new stripe and plaid chene Silks, 7s.
150 pieces new Bayadere stripe, 8s., 10s., and 12s.
Also, small plaids for children's wear.
No. 317 (old 73) Canal, near Mercer-st.

CORSETS,
SKIRTS,
AND EMBROIDERIES,
In Great Variation,
At MOORE'S, No. 293 Grand-st., one door from Eldridge.

WHITE GOODS, HOSIERY AND YANKEE NOTIONS.—The attention of buyers of the above goods is invited to the stock in store No. 56 Murray-st., up stairs, which is offered at very low prices for cash
C. F. DURANT, Assignee.

MILLINERY.

REMOVAL.
R. T. WILDE
Begs leave to announce his removal from Nos. 20 and 22 John st., to the new store
NO. 251 BROADWAY,
Corner of Murray-st., (opposite the City Hall)
The undersigned opens his new ware-rooms with the most complete stock ever offered to the trade, comprising
SILK GOODS,
STRAW GOODS,
SILK AND FANCY BONNETS,
FRENCH FLOWERS
DRESS CAPS AND HEAD-DRESSES,
BONNET FRAMES, &c., &c.
To which the attention of buyers is respectfully invited.
R. T. WILDE,
Importer and Manufacturer.

PARIS MILLINERY.
Madame FERRERO, No. 5 Great Jones-st., has just received a choice assortment of PARIS SPRING MILLINERY.

PARIS AND NEW-YORK MILLINERY.—Mrs. M. FEELY, No. 73½ Division-st., will open, THIS DAY, a most extensive and beautiful assortment of Paris and New-York Millinery. Wholesale buyers, and those requiring elegant Pattern Bonnets, are invited to call and examine this superb stock before making their selections elsewhere. As usual, they will be supplied on the most reasonable terms.
Mrs. M. FEELY, No. 73½ Division-st.

STRAW GOODS.

STRAW BONNETS,
OF THE LATEST STYLES,
For Ladies and Misses,
Cheap, for cash, at
J. H. HARLEY'S, No. 54 John-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR MULES, OF LARGE SIZE No. 27 East 33d-st., near 4th-av.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Great Surviving Violinist of the World,
GRAND FAREWELL
VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT,
At Dodworth's Saloon,
TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 31, 1857,
Assisted by the following eminent talent:
Miss VICTORIA GILLER, Soprano,
Sig. GIANNONI, Tenor,
Sig. GASPARONI, Basso,
G. W. MORGAN, Organist,
H. C. TIMM, Pianist.
Tickets.....One Dollar.
Doors open at 7—Concert commences at 8.
Tickets may be obtained at all the hotels and music stores.
Reserved seats may be secured in advance at the music stores of Messrs. WM. HALL & SON, C. BREUSING'S, and SCHAFFENBERG & LUIS.
No extra charge for reserved seats.
Purchasers of tickets for the last concert will please have them exchanged or redeemed at WM. HALL & SON'S, No. 239 Broadway.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE,
No. 624 Broadway, near Houston-st.
Miss Laura Keene.....Sole Lessee and Directress.
Performances commence with the Overture at 7½ o'clock.
ANOTHER PETTIE DRAMA
OF INTENSE INTEREST,
performed in London and Paris with great success.
THE WICKED WIFE;
OR,
THE REIGN OF TERROR.
Characters by Messrs. Jordan, Stoddart, Kent, Miss Ada Clifton, Viola Plunkett, and Miss Laura Keene.
To be followed by
THE ELVES; Or, THE STATUE BRIDE,
produced with new scenery, costumes, properties and mechanical effects.
Legend.—The mountain forests of Pastoria are inhabited, it is said, by Fixies, Sprites and Elves, who, like the Phantom Dancers of Germany, delight to entrap travelers into their realms and torment them with their mischievous antics. Having the power of transforming the spirit, they often, in their malicious gambols, give life to the newly dead. Statues, rocks and trees are seen fantastically moving in the forest, but it is only during the DAY they retain their fictitious existence; at the approach of night they resume their immobility.
Count Coldstream.....Mr. Wheatleigh Cobb.
Prince Jockey Club.....T. B. Johnston
Silva, the Statue.....Miss Kate Reignolds
The new music arranged and composed by Thos. Baker.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
E. A. Marshall.....Sole lessee
W. E. Blake.....Stage manager
Doors open at 7. Overture at 7½.
SATURDAY, MARCH 28,
THE GRAND SPECTACLE,
in which the world-renowned and
LEARNED ELEPHANTS
VICTORIA AND ALBERT,
will appear. The drama of
THE USURPER OF SIAM,
with all its gorgeous scenery, &c., composed expressly to exhibit the miraculous evolutions, marches, dances, postures, antipodean exercises, ascension, &c., &c., of these wonderfully trained animals.
For brilliant cast of characters, music, processions, magical effects, tableaux, scenery, &c., &c., see bills.
Excellent farces every night.
A GRAND DAY PERFORMANCE
this SATURDAY for families, schools, children, &c., to which the elephants will appear. Doors open at 2½; to begin at 3 P. M.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½.
Tickets.....50 cents.
SATURDAY EVENING, March 28,
GREAT TRIUMPH OF
THE WONDERFUL RAVELS.
The most celebrated company in the world.
Mlle. TERESA ROBERT. LEON ESPINOSA.
Antoine.....as.....The Clown
Jerome.....in.....6 characters
Mme. MARZETTI. LINA WINDEL.
THE SCHOOLMASTER.
Master Tricks...L. Espinos. | Dr. Birch.....Jerome
FLORA AND ZEPHYR.
Zephyr.....Mlle. Robert. | Flora.....Mme. Marzetti
THE MAGIC TRUMPET.
Clown.....Antoine

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 28 1857.

☞ The NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served in this City and vicinity for ONE SHILLING a week. Single Copies Two Cents. Mail subscribers SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES is published every Evening, (*Sundays Excepted*.) One edition will be issued at ONE and the other at THREE o'clock P. M. It will be sent by mail at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing nearly all the reading matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday, is mailed at THREE DOLLARS a year.

The WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed at TWO DOLLARS a year for single Copies. TWENTY-FIVE Copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, to one address.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6 cents for single copies.

Terms, invariably cash in advance.

Publication Office, No. 128 Nassau-st., cor. of Beekman.

RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO., Publishers.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Cunard steamship *Europa*, with one week's later intelligence from Europe, arrived at Halifax yesterday morning, and the steamship *Arago*, with news four days later than that brought by the *Africa*, arrived at this port last night. A summary of the news, which contains no feature of special importance, will be found elsewhere. The preparations in Spain for the threatened war with Mexico continued, and it is reported that the Spanish Government is endeavoring to secure the influence of France and England to keep the United States in a neutral attitude. The Chinese question is unchanged, and the report of the recall of the British Governor of Hong Kong, brought by the last steamer, proves to have been unfounded.

In England, the coming dissolution of Parliament, and uncertainty whether Lord PALMERSTON will be sustained by the country in his China policy, are the topics of chief interest. In both houses of Parliament notice has been given of motions to interrogate the Government respecting the present state of relations with the United States. The treaty with Persia proves to be satisfactory to all parties. Persia will evacuate Herat within three months, and immediately after, the British troops will leave Bushire. England also gains commercial advantages equal to those of the most favored nations.

The Europa reports a quiet market in Liverpool for Cotton and Provisions, with Breadstuffs extremely dull. The London Money Market was somewhat more stringent, but Consols were unchanged.

The question of the Governorship of Kansas is at last settled. Hon. ROBERT J. WALKER's acceptance of the post was yesterday announced to the Cabinet, and it is understood that he will proceed to the Territory in the course of a few days. FREDERICK P. STANTON will be Secretary of State under him.

Our usual telegraphic summary of the proceedings in the Legislature will be found elsewhere. In the Senate Mr. BROOKS occupied a portion of the time with a question of privilege. He stated that during his absence on the previous evening, the New-York Charter bill had been taken from the Committee on Cities and Villages, of which he was Chairman, and sent to the Committee of the Whole. He stigmatized the act as discourteous, and moved a reconsideration of the vote by which the change had been effected—which motion was lost. Mr. BROOKS then stated that he deemed this a direct insult, and moved to be discharged from further service on the Committee. A motion to lay Mr. BROOKS' motion on the table was lost, when the matter was postponed until to-day.

A terrific gunpowder explosion occurred in St. Louis, yesterday, in the gun-store of T. J. ALDRICH. The building in which the store was situated was blown to atoms, together with the hardware store of KRAFT & Co. adjoining. Four persons are known to have been killed, and several others wounded.

An accident occurred on the Pennsylvania Railroad yesterday afternoon, from a defective rail, by which the locomotive, tender and three passenger cars were precipitated down an embankment fifty feet—the locomotive exploding at the bottom. There were a hundred passengers in the cars, only one of whom was seriously injured—a young man named VALENTINE, employed on the train. The accident occurred about a mile east of Pittsburg.

Six persons were burned to death at Harbor Grace, Newfoundland, on the 1st inst. A fire broke out in FOLEY'S Hotel at 3 o'clock in the morning, while the inmates were asleep, and the six above alluded to perished.

The war between the Democratic factions in the City wages with renewed bitterness, in anticipation of the approaching election for Tammany Sachems, to take place on the third Monday in April next. Two caucuses were held last night, one to nominate parties favorable to Mayor WOOD and the Small Committee, and the other in favor of the Savage Organization. The first-named caucus was held in Houston-street, and the latter at the Westchester House. Both were secret.

The relief of Broadway by means of opening the streets next east of it was considered yesterday before a Committee of the Councilmen. All the people present were remonstrants, however. The project is to cut through the two blocks lying between Bleecker and Great Jones streets, thus connecting Lafayette-place and Crosby-street, and widening Elm-street.

The examination was commenced yesterday before United States Commissioner STILWELL of the twelve seamen of the packet-ship *America*, charged with mutiny. Capt. BARSTOW, of the *America*, gave his evidence against the accused parties.

The will of Dr. SAMUEL B. PHILLIPS was offered yesterday for probate before the Surrogate. Dr. PHILLIPS, it will be remembered, committed suicide last February, but a few weeks subsequent to his marriage. He left real estate in the City valued at $25,000, all of which he bequeathed to his wife. The probate of the will is adjourned to next Tuesday.

Two men, calling themselves JOHN WILSON, *alias* WARD, and CHARLES STONE, *alias* KUHN, were sent from this City yesterday to Baltimore, where they stand charged with committing a burglary at the Gilsey House, and stealing from the room of two of its boarders about $8,000 worth of watches and jewelry, belonging to parties in this City. A portion of the property was found in their possession.

The Union Ferry Company was to have appeared, by counsel, before the Aldermanic Committee on Ferries last evening, but at and after the hour appointed, there was only one member present, and, consequently, there was nothing done. It is supposed that the Committee will propose to meet again on Wednesday next.

Many merchants are hiring the dirt carted from before their stores. Indeed, unless it is done soon several streets must be abandoned. The dust yesterday was quite intolerable all over the City.

Dr. HAYES, of the Kane Arctic Expedition, delivered his second and concluding lecture on the *Experiences of Arctic Life*, last night at the Brooklyn Athenæum. The audience were more than usually gratified, the lecture being not only novel in its subject, but highly graphic and exciting. It formed the last of the series of lectures for the Winter season at the Athenæum.

The Jury in the case of JOHN M. LAYMAN, indicted for killing CORNELIUS CANNON, yesterday rendered a verdict that he is insane. The testimony of experts in matters of insanity was continued yesterday.

THOMAS BEEKMAN, a resident of the Eastern District of Brooklyn, committed suicide Thursday night by taking arsenic.

A Curious Ejaculation.

Our columns yesterday contained the report of a very curious and unusual proceeding. A gentleman had announced a public lecture, addressed to the Irish emigrants in this City, upon the advantages which they would derive from emigration to the West. The lecture was delivered,—whereupon the Archbishop of New-York rose in the gallery,—and not only reprobated the sentiments advanced, but severely censured the lecturer, who happened to be a Roman Catholic priest, for daring to deliver such a discourse, or to address a public meeting of any kind, without having first obtained his permission.

What may be the rules and regulations of the Roman Catholic hierarchy upon such a subject, we are not aware. It is quite possible that the priest, in this case, did violate some recognized law of his Church, and fairly incurred the censure of his superior by delivering a public address without having first obtained his consent. But it must certainly strike the American public—that portion of it, at least, which is not familiar with the discipline and usages of the Church of Rome,—to see one citizen, thus arrogantly and with so lofty a tone of absolute and supreme domination, denounced in public by another, for availing himself of what is a right common to all, and guaranteed to all by the Constitution, which is the supreme law of the land. We published an extended report of the Archbishop's speech on the occasion referred to. Its tone was certainly not less remarkable than the sentiments which it embodied.

It is universally conceded by all who have given any thought to the subject, that the condition of thousands and tens of thousands of emigrants who come among us would be greatly improved, if they would go to the fertile, sparsely-settled and inviting regions of the West, instead of crowding the large cities where they cannot find the employment which is the main thing they need, and where the expenses of living are far beyond their means. Any man of position and influence among them, therefore, does them a substantial service by urging and aiding them to go to the West. The present is by no means the only instance in which the superior authorities of the Roman Catholic Church are found to offer the main obstacles to the improvement of their condition.

Dallas-Clarendon Treaty and the Monroe Doctrine.

Although the attention of the new Administration has been apparently taken up, hitherto, with the mere routine work of arranging Democratic, party machinery, it is none the less evident that the grave subjects of public interest, upon the treatment of which its future popularity will depend, cause deep and anxious solicitude, both to Mr. BUCHANAN and to the members of his Cabinet. The interviews which the President has held with Mr. ROBERT J. WALKER, at the very time when aspirants for office have been thronging every avenue which leads to the White House; the attention he has paid to the Forsyth treaty, dispatching, as he has done, a special messenger to Mexico on the subject; the private declarations that have been made by individual members of his Cabinet upon the subject of our relations with Spain; the audiences which have been given to foreign ministers; and the definite instructions which have been sent to Mr. DALLAS from the State Department, all afford proof of an activity, energy and industry, which, if well directed, must conduce largely to the welfare of the country. Nor have we any specific reason to doubt, that so far as the intentions of the President himself are concerned, a safe direction will be carefully given to our foreign policy. The most important diplomatic step yet taken by Mr BUCHANAN in the support which he is known to have given to the proposition made in the Senate for the modification of the treaty with England, of August 25, 1856, commonly called the Dallas-Clarendon Treaty, indicates no disposition on his part to abandon that line of foreign policy which the interests and the honor of the country require.

We have good ground for believing that Mr. BUCHANAN was impelled to this step by a desire for the more distinct assertion of that famous "Monroe Doctrine" which was originally put forth by President MONROE in December, 1823, and was intended to avert the extension to America of the policy of the Holy Alliance, through a fresh European Colonization of portions of the American Continent already occupied by free communities, and consequently removed from the operation of that principle of public law, by virtue of which the great powers of Christian Europe have extended their dominion over all the regions of the globe.

The "Monroe Doctrine," properly understood, is simply the assertion of the right of the new American States to be considered as the members of an independent political system, whose mutual relations and internal arrangements are not to be interfered with by the Congresses and Conventions of European powers. It is in a certain sense the reaffirmation of the doctrines of the Declaration of Independence with a wider application, and it involves leading principles of international law which must eventually be recognized in the Old World as positively as in the New. It has up to this time rested in the condition of a theory, if that doctrine can be said to be in the condition of a theory, which has never been asserted in any specific case, simply because it has been adopted into the life of the national feeling and incarnated in the entire foreign policy of the country. Mr. WEBSTER always said of the Monroe Doctrine, that it was "no loose and vague declaration," but that it was "considered, weighed, and distinctly and decidedly approved by every one of the President's advisers at the time," and he added that "it effected much good, answered the end designed by it, and *cannot be taken back, retracted,* or *annulled without disgrace.*" "Sir," he thundered again, "I look on the message of December, 1823, as forming a bright page in our history. I will help neither to erase it nor tear it out; nor shall it be, by any act of mine, blurred or blotted."

The manifestation by President BUCHANAN of an intention to insist upon the fullest recognition of this doctrine, is by no means an argument of his disposition to meddle with the vulgar truculences of the Ostend Manifesto, and as we have more than once alluded to the course of his "advisers" in the Senate, on the subject of the Dallas-Clarendon Treaty, in terms very far from flattering, we think it due to the Executive that we should discriminate thus clearly between the probable rules of his own action and the palpable motives of that factious party in the Senate by whom the proposed amendments to the Treaty have been most noisily and most conspicuously supported. A temperate, quiet, and resolute assertion of the Monroe Doctrine, free from all implications in the interest of the Slavery-Extensionists, will meet not only with a cordial support from the American people, but with a frank acquiescence on the part of England. Indeed, there can be no doubt that the Dallas-Clarendon Treaty was intended to cover the ground of that doctrine, and if it does not now do so, the speech of Lord CLARENDON, to which we alluded a few days since, gives us every reason for anticipating that the suggestions of Mr. BUCHANAN will be met in the spirit in which we choose to presume that they have been made. Whatever disgrace may attach to the tone and temper in which those amendments of the Senate have been discussed at Washington, and to the indications of ulterior objects held in view by the apparent supporters of Mr. BUCHANAN's policy, belongs, we may be sure, to those apparent supporters themselves, and neither to the Executive nor to the friends who are admitted into his counsels and partake his purposes.

Street-Sweeping Machines.

To-day is Saturday. It is confidently stated by the friends of Mr. REYNOLDS, that, in less than ten days from the present time, the eleven lower Wards of the City, over which he will have control, will be thoroughly purified from the aggregate mountains of filth and garbage by which they are covered, and that the citizens of this metropolis will once more enjoy the luxury of clean thoroughfares. We devoutly trust that this prediction may be verified. It is the intention of Mr. REYNOLDS to unite manual labor with the use of the Street-Sweeping Machines which Mr. ROBERT A. SMITH brought into use a few years ago, and under the operation of which the only lucid and honest interval in the administration of Mr. EBLING was visible. The upshot of the former use of the machines was, that Mr. SMITH put in the lowest bids for cleaning the City in 1855, but that the matter was buried in the reference files of the late Common Council, and the whole affair industriously pronounced to be a humbug. The aggregate amount of the bids, as then ignored, for the whole City was considerably under $200,000. They were never acted on, and the consequence has been disgracefully filthy and unhealthy streets and avenues, with an expenditure to tax payers, without equivalent, of between $400,000 and $500,000.

We do not care a straw by what means Mr. REYNOLDS accomplishes an object upon which the public welfare, especially during the Summer months, so much depends, but we shall be ready to do him full justice, and to sound his praises far and near, provided he brings back the lower Wards of the City to the same condition in which they were during the months of April, May, June and July, 1855. The community were then satisfied, and the Press of the city resounded, from day to day, with laudations of the cheapness, efficiency, and expedition of the machine process. Since then, it is asserted that the machines have been so much improved that they can work with admirable ease and facility, and a Company either has been or shortly will be started, with large capital and apparently determined to settle, conclusively, the question of their usefulness. Let them go on. All that the people ask for is —CLEAN STREETS. At whatever cost, by whatever process obtained, thoroughly purified streets, lanes, by-ways, docks and squares, are as possible here as they are in Paris, London and Manchester, the inhabitants of which cities consider cleansed avenues and sidewalks as much a matter of course as they do the interior of their dwellings.

Until within a very recent period, the large cities of Europe, especially Paris, Manchester and Liverpool, suffered as much as we do now from accumulations of refuse, offal and mud. The large annual disbursements which were made from their respective municipal treasuries had little or no effect in securing a remedy. Yet not a change, but a revolution has been suddenly visible, and the sanitary reforms which were requisite have been prosecuted with the most complete success. The shores and atmosphere of the neighborhood of the Seine are no longer polluted by offensive odors; ladies are not compelled to be borne across the streets in the arms of policemen; pedestrians are neither bespattered with mud from passing vehicles, nor enveloped in clouds of dust; but the admiration of every stranger is commanded by the noiseless zeal with which the wants of the public are provided for. The secret of this important step forward in municipal civilization is, that street-cleaning has become, abroad, an object of separate, especial, and systematized legislation. It has become understood that, terrible as is the labor of cleansing streets, in the first instance, the difficulty of *keeping them clean* is comparatively small. Every paved street, court, lane and alley, should be thoroughly cleaned *every day*. All sweepings should be instantly removed. Leavings heaps of mud or dirt to be crushed under by cart wheels, and strewed to the four points of the compass by the wind, is but a waste of time, labor and money, and cannot be too severely reprobated.

It is said that Mr. REYNOLDS has studied and fully comprehended the importance of the duty which has devolved upon him; that his reliance upon the machines will only begin after the first Augean stable job shall have been performed; but that he does not doubt of their efficacy to *keep* them in order, when the first loathsome epoch shall have been passed over. Can it be possible that the last days of Mr. EBLING's administration will efface the memory of the past two years? We are an ultra forgiving people. Who can tell? At least we shall see, and seeing we shall record, and either to praise or blame, as the paramount importance of the subject demands.

THE TEMPERANCE QUESTION.—We are glad to perceive that there is a growing concurrence of sentiment even among the most ardent advocates of Prohibition, in favor of some law to *restrict* the sale of intoxicating liquors, if it cannot wholly be prevented. We have never doubted the propriety of such legislation since the decision of the Court of Appeals against the constitutionality of the Prohibitory law of 1855. That decision rendered it perfectly certain that no practical effect could be given to any law involving the principle of total prohibition, so long as the present Court maintains its place. The question which every friend of Temperance then found himself forced to consider was simply this,—whether any check whatever should be imposed upon the liquor traffic, or whether it should be left perfectly free to all who might choose to embark in it? We had no doubt as to the course which regard for the public good rendered expedient, and we have accordingly urged the enactment of as stringent and effective a license law as can be passed. This will do *some* good, by stopping the sale of *some* liquor;—and it may, moreover, prepare the way for still more stringent and effective legislation hereafter.

We are glad to see that the *Tribune*, which has been a zealous advocate of Prohibition, now concurs in the propriety and necessity of such a course: we hope that the Legislature, therefore, upon its adjournment, will not leave us without some law upon this subject.

Trinity Church.

If a man, who has a soul, gains importance as he gains wealth, how much more reasonably may a corporation, that has no soul, claim public consideration by reason of its riches. Trinity Church, for a century and a half always a prominent object in the eyes of the people of New-York, is now more than ever so; and, whatever may be the proximate cause of the renewed agitation of which she is the subject, its main spring and primal motive power must be sought in her money-bags. It is the omnipotence of the dollar which elicits the devotion of both High and Low Churchmen on this occasion; and both adopt, for the moment, the maxim of the Roman satirist: *quærenda pecunia primum; post nummos virtus.* The strife which the Legislature has been called upon to quell and arbitrate is purely internecine, and has all the venom and the intensity which give so much piquancy to family quarrels; but the public has an interest, though an indirect one, in it, not only because it has become for the second time the occasion of legislative action, but because of the good or the evil which must result to the City, and even to the State, from the preservation of the property of Trinity Church as a trust fund to be used for religious and benevolent purposes, or the distribution of that property in parcels among the Episcopalians at present, or within a few years to be, in the City of New-York alone. The position of the parties to the dispute is worth examination.

The first object so earnestly sought by the one party and resisted by the other is, the repeal of a certain law, passed in 1814, which authorized the Corporation of Trinity Church to take and use the name of "The Rector, Churchwardens and Vestrymen of Trinity Church, in the City of New-York," and which declared all such persons, and no others, who were communicants or pew-holders in Trinity Church, or either of her chapels, to be "entitled to vote at the annual elections for the Churchwardens and Vestrymen of the said Corporation." This would seem, on the face of it, to be a very proper law; but those who petition for its repeal, object to it, that it disfranchises them and a large proportion of the Episcopalians of the City of New-York, and deprives them of all control over the affairs of a moneyed institution of which, by virtue of their church membership, they are corporators. The objection is not a new one; it was made nearly fifty years ago, and, after having been set aside by the Legislature, and the decision acquiesced in for thirty years and more, it has been revived again and again, until the Episcopalians of New-York, who are not actively engaged in the agitation, are sadly wearied if not scandalized by it. The motive of this agitation is the effort of the Low Church Episcopalians to obtain control of the property, now, and for a hundred and fifty years, held by Trinity Church, which parish has always been considered the Metropolitan stronghold of the High Churchmen. With the distinction between High Churchmen and Low Churchmen, and the causes of difference between them, the public in general has nothing to do; but it is an important fact in the history of this renewed contest, that, as every Episcopalian knows, Trinity Church has been for a generation and more the object rather of dread and detestation than of love and veneration to Low Churchmen, who have sought every means of counteracting her influence in the diocese, and have chiefly hoped, though thus far in vain, to accomplish their object by opening her treasury—which, they say, is of right their treasury—to all the Episcopalians of the City, whether connected with her parish or not. Upon the correctness of this motive, it is not our purpose at present to pass judgment. Whatever may the feelings or the intentions of those who claim that the Vestry of Trinity Church are enabled, by virtue of the law of 1814, to keep them from their vested rights, it is clear that if that claim be made good, the law should be repealed; but, if not, then as clearly it should stand, entirely irrespective of the ecclesiastical tenets of either party to the dispute.

The ground on which this claim is rested is, that the property now held and administered by the Vestry of the Parish of Trinity Church belongs of right to all the Episcopalians of the City of New York, to whom it was originally granted; and that the law of 1814, by limiting the right of voting at the election of that Vestry to pew-holders and communicants in that church or her chapels, defeated all other Episcopalians in the city of their right to control the administration of that property. The corporate existence of Trinity Church dates from 1697, when a Royal charter granted and confirmed the ground on which the church edifice now stands, as "The Parish Church and Churchyard of the Parish of Trinity Church," and erected that Parish into "a body corporate and politic," giving to it in law "the name of "the Rector and Inhabitants of our said City of New York, in communion, as afterward explained, with the Protestant Church of England." Until the Revolution, that is, so long as the authority under which this charter issued was acknowledged in the State, there was no other parish in New York than that of Trinity Church. In the early years of the last century Royal grants of land, known as the Queen's Farm and the King's Farm, were made to this parish, which, in the instrument conveying the property was, as a matter of course, called by its corporate name, "the Rector and Inhabitants of the City of New York" in communion with the Protestant Church of England. It is this land which is the bone of contention between the parties to the present strife, for, when granted, it is now a city. Between the time when we cast off our allegiance to England and the passage of the law the repeal of which is now asked, certain Episcopalians of New York City, finding attendance at Trinity Church or her three Chapels of ease, inconvenient, erected themselves into independent parishes; and three of them, St. Mark's, St. George's, and Grace Church, were handsomely endowed by Trinity with that property which gives them now, in a great measure, their wealth and influence, and which of course they accepted gladly, not calling in question the right of the mother parish to bestow upon those who left her a parting gift. But some years subsequently, and again at present, prominent members of these parishes, among several others, claim that as the Queen's and King's Farms were granted to the Rector and inhabitants of the City of New-York in communion with the Protestant Church of England—now called the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America—the property now held by Trinity Church as its own actually belongs to the whole body of Episcopalians in this City, who, in that case, of course, have a right to control its administration. Certain words in the Charter of 1697 are strongly relied upon to sustain this view: they are, that the church and churchyard are "for the use and behalf of the inhabitants from time to time inhabiting, *and to inhabit*, within our said City of New-York." This is the case of the petitioners for the repeal of the law of 1814, which they allege, and with reason, if their views are sound, deprives them of rights vested in them by this charter, and afterwards confirmed by the Legislature of this State.

Trinity Church, summoned upon this complaint, comes into Court protesting against the right of any one to call her to account for the administration of her own affairs; but replies, for courtesy's sake, however, that the claim of the members of other parishes—all of which have a voluntary corporate existence of their own, and some of which she has endowed—to control the administration of her property has no foundation except in a strange misconception of the nature of her original charter and of the grants made under it. That charter and those grants, it is maintained, were made to the Episcopalian inhabitants of the City of New-York, only because there was at the time when they were made but the one parish, Trinity Parish, in the City; and that, it being supposed that there would be but one, the corporate name given to the parish might be so given with propriety, and was given with no more idea of constituting members of other parishes, the possible existence of which was not contemplated, members of Trinity Parish, than the naming of a Bank the Leather Dealers' Bank, because it was, perhaps, at first composed of all the leather dealers in the City, would make, years after, all the tanners and curriers who had other Banks stockholders in, that one by virtue of its name and their business. It is maintained, too, that a very material, in fact the most essential element of the corporate name, is disregarded by the present petitioners; for that the charter is to "the *Rector* and Inhabitants of the City of New-York," &c. These words, it is claimed, *constitute* New-York one parish, and that parish the Parish of Trinity Church, so named in the charter itself; and it it must be confessed that it would now be, and for many years prior to the passage of the law of 1814 it would have been, extremely difficult to discover any individual who could by any stretch of language be called the Rector of the City of New-York, or of the Episcopal parishes or Episcopalians in that City. DIOGENES, with his lantern, would have failed to find that man. It is urged also, and with seeming reason, that if the property held by Trinity Church belongs of right, and has ever so belonged, to all the Episcopalians of New-York, the parishes of St. Mark's, St. George's and Grace Church are in the enjoyment of that which Trinity Church had no right to give them, to the exclusion of other parishes of their denomination in this City; and that members of those parishes should be willing to restore that property, or if not, that they should not challenge the title under which they hold it.

These are the main issues now before the Legislature on this question. They have been complicated with many others, involving the judgment and the motives of both parties to the controversy, with which, for the present, at least, we have nothing to do.

WHAT IS A HISTORIAN—NEW AND CURIOUS DEFINITON.—Our neighbor, the Editor and Proprietor of the *Herald*, modestly styles himself the "*historian* of the Parker Vein Coal Company." He might go a great deal further without overstepping the proper bounds of a due self-appreciation. He is like CÆSAR, who *made* history before he wrote it. Our neighbor, the Editor and Proprietor of the *Herald*, is the *author* of the remarkable Parker Vein "history" in a double sense. He created the "facts" as he went along. He blew the bubbles and then chronicled their splendid appearance,—vouching at the same time for their perfect and reliable solidity. Why does he hesitate to claim all the credit that is justly and fairly his due in this respect?

We should like to inquire of our ancient and experienced neighbor whether it is usual, in writing the "history" of a swindling stock-jobbing concern, to *puff* and *endorse* it from day to day? For example, the *Herald* assured its readers week after week, and month after month, that the Parker Vein was one of the most valuable and remunerative concerns in the country; that it would soon have *fifty-two* steamers engaged in the freighting business, so that, independently of its coal, it would make enormous dividends from that alone;—that its stock was by all odds the most valuable mining stock in the market;—that the business of the company was well managed and certain to prosper;—and that everybody would do well to invest their money in it, as they could not fail to make themselves *rich* by so doing. These assurances and exortations were kept up incessantly,—put into every possible shape, and reiterated with the utmost variety of emphasis, day after day, for eighteen months. What was the object of all this? *Was it history? Or was it swindling?*

The *Herald* says it was "history,"—and that journal which a few days since denounced its reporters for having been imposed upon, now claims to have given "accurate and truthful" fragments of the condition and progress of Parker Vein!

We shall follow our neighbor's lead in regard to following this matter up. It is possible he is right in supposing that we cannot fill our columns with anything more readable and popular than these exposures of its connection with the various stock-jobbing concerns which—it has puffed into disastrous favor during the past five or six years. We intend to devote a good deal of attention to this department during the season;—and we are inclined to think that before we finish, the *Herald* will have good reason to accuse us of dealing in "*dead men's bones.*"

A GOOD SUMPTION!—Our advertising columns contain a call for *four hundred horses and carts* to clean the streets. This looks like business. We hope they will be forthcoming.

STATE AFFAIRS.

The New-York Charter Bill in the Senate—Senator Brooks and his Question of Privilege—Trinity Church Matters, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

ALBANY, Friday, March 27, 1857.

The bill to amend the Charter of the City of New-York was announced in the Senate last evening. It was referred to the Committee on Cities and Villages—but afterwards, on motion of Senator UPHAM, the bill was taken from the Committee and referred directly to the Committee of the Whole.

Previous to that, the bill to incorporate a company to build a bridge across the Niagara River, at or near Buffalo, was the special order. After a lengthy discussion, pretty much on one side, the bill was ordered to a third reading.

This morning Senator BROOKS, who was absent last evening when the reform Charter was sent to the Committee of the Whole, rose in his place and moved to reconsider the vote, giving it that reference, and to order the bill to the Committee on Cities and Villages. This was voted down, ayes 10, nays 16. Hereupon Mr. BROOKS evidently took a huff, and, while in the fit, tendered his resignation as Chairman of the Committee. I think the Senate would have gratified his whim, had not Senator WADSWORTH broken up the debate by proposing to defer the consideration of the subject of accepting his resignation until to-morrow morning. Twenty-four hours of this March wind ought to cool down the gentleman from the Sixth, and I presume he will come out of his tiff and resume his usual amiable and serene deportment.

I find that there were one or two errors in my analysis of the vote in the House on the Charter. Among the Republicans who voted No, I should have classed Messrs. WOOSTER, of Herkimer, and RANDYDT, of Schenectady. With Messrs. HYDE, CAMMANN and PURDY, this makes five Republicans in the negative.

The new charter is in most respects the same as printed. In some important points it was materially amended while in the hands of the Committee. I make note of several very salutary provisions that were added after the bill was printed. The Clerks of both Boards of the Common Council are given the appointment and removal of subordinates. The Receiver of Taxes is made a receiver accordingly. The paving, grading, regulating and repairing of streets is given to the Croton Aqueduct Department. The Chief Engineer of the Fire Department is annexed to the Croton Department, and has the direction of building and repairing fire engines, apparatus and houses,—a power he should have had long ago. Contracts for work and labor done are prevented from being split into jobs. All curbstone contracts must be approved by the Comptroller. Where the lowest bidder fails to give surety, the contract is to be readvertised. This clause will prevent the sliding-scale jobbing now so prevalent. The terms of all contracts are to be settled by the Corporation Counsel, and then they are to be filed with the Comptroller. All payments are to be receipted for on the back of the contracts. Not one cent under $250 can be expended without a certificate from the Mayor or Comptroller that such expenditure was necessary. Ward canvassers are abolished, and City canvassers substituted, composed of the Board of Aldermen, who must canvass within three days of the election, and finish within ten days. The returns are to be filed with the Clerk of the Common Council, (instead of with the County Clerk,) within twenty-fours after the polls close.

Trinity Church—its merits and demerits—was again the topic of debate in the Senate, after the Brooks *emeute* this morning. Progress was reported on the bill, and, as near as I learn, with more truth than is generally embodied in such reports. But in this case, it seems that the progress is backward—the assailants losing ground as the argument goes on. If it is debated a week longer, it seems hardly probable that the Committee, themselves, will eventually adhere to their own reports and bills. I am led to this belief from my knowledge of the intelligence of the Committee.

Senator WADSWORTH, in opposition to the bill reported, made a brilliant and interesting speech—probably the most able and instructive that we shall have on the side of Trinity.

The special order in the Senate last evening was the consideration of the Canal bills. All of the time was absorbed in the debate on the motion to insert an amendment providing for the enlargement of the Chemung Locks—the direct bill for which now reposes on the table of the Senate. This provoked a spicy review of the Canal policy, and elicited some fine speaking. The Committee voted in the amendment, and reported it to the House—but the House did not accept the report.

Schuyler County—the Havana side—passed for third reading this morning. Ayes, 67; Noes, 34. LEO.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Friday, March 27.

The usual number of petitions and memorials relating to Trinity Church were presented.

The bill to punish frauds in the sale of spurious tickets to passengers on railroads was reported complete.

Mr. BROOKS rose to a question of privilege and said that during his necessary absence last evening the New-York Charter bill was taken from the Committee of which he was Chairman. After stigmatising the act as discourteous and insulting, he moved a reconsideration of the vote on the question, which was lost by, Ayes 10, Nays 16.

Mr. BROOKS then stated that, deeming this a direct insult, he would move to be discharged from further service on the Committee.

Mr. LEE moved to lay the motion on the table. Lost—Ayes 12, Nays 16.

At the suggestion of Mr. WADSWORTH, the question was postponed till to-morrow.

The Senate, in Committee of the Whole, then considered the Senate District bill.

The bill dividing the State into Senatorial Districts was ordered to a third reading.

The Trinity Church bill was then taken up in Committee of the Whole and is under discussion.

EVENING SESSION.

The Committee on Conference on the bill relating to Banks, the Banking Department, &c., reported they had receded from the amendment requiring the Superintendent only to take mortgages at 50 per cent. as security for circulation.

Bills relating to the building of Canal bridges were then read, pursuant with the special order, and several were passed.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Friday, March 27.

The bill in relation to the purchase of supplies for the poor of Kings County, and a large number of private claim bills were passed.

EVENING SESSION.

BILLS PASSED.

To incorporate the Metropolitan Medical College, New-York.

To amend the Revised Statutes relative to the imprisonment of creditors.

To regulate the fees of County Judges. The bill allows no fees except as Justices of the Peace and Commissioners of Deeds.

To repeal the third section of the act enlarging the powers of the General and Special Sessions in the City of New-York.

Requiring Boards of Supervisors to publish and distribute their proceedings.

To pay certain legal costs incurred in certain legislative and judicial cases.

To authorize the formation of town Insurance Companies.

To authorize a loan of $15,000 to the New-York Central College.

The Wabash.

The United States steam frigate *Wabash* steamed from her anchorage at Navy Yard, yesterday morning, to a position opposite the Battery, where she will remain moored until sailing orders are received. The *Wabash* is regarded as one of the finest frigates in our Navy, and the curious will now have a good opportunity to view her fine proportions, where she can be seen to advantage.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

SAWS.

HOE & CO.'S PATENT GROUND SAWS, PLASTERING TROWELS, &c., can be had, wholesale and retail, at the principal hardware stores, at the salesrooms of the manufacturers, Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st., or at the Works, corner of Broome, Sheriff and Columbia-sts., New-York.

INDUCEMENTS TO THE PURCHASE OF SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING.—Contemplating a change in the firm on the 1st of May, with a view to the same, we are desirous of reducing our extensive stock of first quality ready-made garments, and shall, therefore, reduce our prices for the time being so as to present extra inducements to purchasers. The assortment, comprising Raglan overcoats, dress and business frocks, pantaloons and vests, in the latest style, of woolen and linen fabrics, having been manufactured expressly for our Spring and Summer sales.

WM. T. JENNINGS & CO.,
No. 221 Broadway, third door above Astor-House.

CHEAPEST! PLEASANTEST! BEST!—THESE are the three characteristics of LYON'S KATHAIRON. It has now become the standard preparation for the Hair, all pronouncing it the finest article ever made. Sold by all dealers everywhere, at 25 cents per bottle.

THAT'S SO!!

We have twice as many goods as any house in our line of business in New-York; and, what is still better, for your own prices, and twenty per cent. cheaper than you can find elsewhere. N B.—See our list of prices in the dry goods column of this paper

W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

INTERESTING TO ALL NEW-YORKERS.—WHOever wants to know everything about the present history of the

MEMBERS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL,

will find all about them in the

SUNDAY COURIER.

The personal history of the City Government, giving all the particulars of their past history, their political, private, and financial antecedents, will be commenced in the COURIER to-morrow. The new story of

MARTHA MUIR; OR, A SISTER'S LOVE,

commenced in last week's paper, and received with enthusiasm, will be continued. Copies of last Sunday's issue can be had at the office.

COMPARE THE STOCK

With any other in the market, and you will find that it is doubly as large and twice as complete as any other. Best of all for you, the prices are twenty per cent. cheaper than you will see them elsewhere. Look at our list of prices, in the dry goods column of this paper.

W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

SPRING OPENING DAYS AT OAK HALL, NOS. 81 AND 83 FULTON-STREET.—Our immense new and splendid stock of fine fashionable ready-made garments for men and boys will be ready THIS DAY, March 28, 1857. Our assortment of cloths, cassimeres and vestings, will indeed be most extensive in the City, comprising all that is new and fashionable. Particular attention given to the custom department, where none but the most skilful cutters and best workmen are employed. Every garment warranted to give entire satisfaction to the most fastidious. We invite all who want superior clothing to call at Oak Hall, Nos. 81 and 83 Fulton-st.

DE GROOT.

TRUE!!!

Of China, glass, gas-fixtures and plated ware, our stock and assortment is unequaled. What's more, our prices are 25 per cent. the cheapest. See our lists of prices in the dry goods column of this paper.

W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

SEWING MACHINES.—I. M. SINGER & CO.'S Gazette, a beautiful pictorial paper, contains full and reliable information about sewing machines, and answers all questions that can be asked on the subject. All who read this paper will learn how to purchase a sewing machine with which $1,500 a year, clear profit, can be made, and will be protected from being imposed upon by any of the humbug machines now before the public. I. M. SINGER & CO.'S Gazette will be sent, gratis, to all who apply, by letter, or otherwise.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway, New-York.

SECOND-HAND PIANOS AT GREAT BARGAINS.—One seven-octave, $275; Bennett Piano for $275; one seven-octave, $250; Nunns & Clark do., for $225; one fine imported do., for $155; one Brown & Hallett do., for $120; one for $100, $75, $50; Melodeons, $20, $30, $40, $50. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

NEW SPRING RAGLANS, CLOTH AND CASSIMERE FROCK COATS, Pants and vests. Also, a general stock of Spring and Summer Clothing, for men and boys' wear. Adapted to Southern and Western or City trade. Great inducements offered to cash and short time buyers.

N. A. KNAPP, No. 19 Courtland-st.

THE GENIN DRESS HAT FOR THE SEASON has, as usual, been indorsed by the people, and circulates through the City and country with universal approval. Old price $6. GENIN, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

SPRING FASHION HATS AND CAPS IN ALL THEIR VARIETY.—The ladies are invited to examine the large and beautiful assortment of straws for misses and children, trimmed and untrimmed. KELLOGG, manufacturer, No. 321 Canal-st., opposite West Broadway.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBERT M. PATRICK is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated Safes and Patent Powder proof Defiance Locks and Cross-bars. Depot No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

PRISMATIC TURNING CO.'S STOCK FOR SALE cheap by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 4 Broad-st.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ Stearns & Marvin's
WILDER-PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE.
THE 23D TEST IN ACCIDENTAL FIRES.
The attention of Merchants and all others wishing
A REALLY FIRE-PROOF SAFE,
is requested to the following testimonial:

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, March 11, 1857.

GENTLEMEN: We are happy to say that our Books and Papers, deposited in one of your Safes, came out of the fire at the burning of our warehouse, No. 15 Bowly's Wharf, on the 1st inst., *without injury, being preserved in perfect order.* The heat was intense, as the warehouse contained large quantities of whisky, cotton, &c., and the Safe fell from the second floor, and was *eleven hours in the fire.* We have already purchased of your agents a larger one of the same kind.

CHAPLAIN & JONES.

STILL ANOTHER—THE 224TH TEST.

MESSRS. STEARNS & MARVIN:

GENTLEMEN: On the morning of the 10th of last December, my store, with others, was destroyed by fire, but on removing our

STEARNS & MARVIN SAFE

from the rubbish, I found my books, cash and valuable papers, to the amount of about *seven thousand dollars, in perfect order.* Yours truly,

JOHN CANAVAN.

CONCORD, C. W., Feb. 26, 1857.
Depôt of
STEARNS & MARVIN'S FIRE-PROOF SAFES,
No. 40 Murray-st., New-York.

THE PEOPLE'S GRIDIRON

☞ Turns Out the Most Tender and Delicately-flavored Broils, and abates that terrible nuisance, the fumes of burning fat. It must become a universal favorite in all well-regulated kitchens as soon as known. Wholesale and retail Depôt, No. 406 Broadway, New-York. GEO. L. CANNON.

☞ Low's Brown Windsor Soap.
CAUTION TO DEALERS.

As the proprietors are in possession of the names of houses selling a counterfeit of the above, being a close imitation of their label, with the signature of Robt. Low & Son, but a very inferior soap, having no qualities either for washing or perfume like the genuine, they are proceeding with actions, through their Attorney, against every house so offending.

Low's Soaps can be obtained, genuine, of
FRANCIS TOMES & SONS,
No 6 Maiden-lane.

☞ Spring Clothing.—ALFRED MUNROE & CO. have now ready, and are receiving daily from their manufacturing department, SPRING RAGLAN OVER-COATS, SPRING BUSINESS COATS, VESTS, FANCY CASSIMERE PANTS, &c., &c.

Also, Boys' CLOTHING of all kinds in great variety. A. M. & Co. have made large additions to their custom department, and stocked it with a large assortment of piece goods, which they will make to order in the best manner.

ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,
No. 441 Broadway, between Grand and Canal sts.

THE ONLY PERFECT PEN IN THE WORLD

☞ Is Prince's Improved Protean Fountain Pen, patented Jan. 23 and Dec. 25, 1855. Durable, beautiful and useful—the labor-saving Pen. With the many portable styles on hand, we have just introduced an approved style for bankers and accountants, Pencils and other hard Rubber Goods sold at the depôt, No. 290 Broadway, corner Reade-st

☞ Owners of Country Seats, Farmers and Gardeners, will receive advice relative to the improvement of soils by draining, plowing, subsoiling, manuring and cropping, on making application to HENRY C. VAIL, Westchester Farm School, Mount Vernon, or his agent, Mr. F. McCREADY, office of the *Working Farmer*, No. 143 Fulton-st., New-York. Satisfactory reference as to ability will be given. Many years' practice on the farm, in the orchard and garden, together with a knowledge of the application of science to agriculture has enabled Mr. VAIL, to give satisfaction to all who have employed him.

☞ Masonic.—ARCANA LODGE No. 246, F. & A. M.—The members are summoned to attend a regular communication on MONDAY EVENING, March 30, 1857, at their Lodge Room, corner of Broadway and Bleecker-st., as business of importance will come before the Lodge. JAMES L. MOREHOUSE, W. M.

JAMES S. BARKER, Secretary.

☞ Campbell, Chemist and Apothecary—Southwest corner of 8th-av and 26th-st. Pure medicines and polite attention to all. Every article leaving this establishment is plainly labeled. Special attention to prescriptions. SAMUEL CAMPBELL, corner of 8th-av. and 29th-st.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ Curtain Materials and Upholsterers' Goods at Wholesale.—KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 221 Broadway and No. 54 Reade-st., have a full and choice stock of Brocatels, Satin De Laines, Worsted Damasks, Lace and Muslin Curtains, Cornices, Gimps, &c., which are offered at the lowest prices. WINDOW SHADES.—Our stock of Window Shades is the largest in New York, and our superior manufacturing facilities enable us to offer those goods less than other houses. We invite the attention of close buyers.

☞ Chichester's Dyspepsia Specific—Renovates the system, without purging. Piles, nervousness and costiveness are cured with a few bottles; is made from garden vegetables; the whole bottle taken at once would not injure you. Fifty cents per bottle; by RING, RUSHTON, MILHAU, and all druggists, Depot. No. 101 Wall-st. BARNES & PARK, No. 304 Broadway; C. F. CHACE, No. 165 Chambers-st., New-York, and JOHN WRIGHT & CO. New-Orleans, Agents.

☞ Rats, Roaches, Bed-Bugs, &c.

Ships, Steamboats, Hotels, Boarding-Houses, &c., will do well to supply themselves with packages, prepared expressly of

COSTAR'S RAT EPTERMINATOR.
COSTAR'S ROACH AND BUG EXTERMINATOR,
COSTAR'S ELECTRIC POWDER.
Wholesale and retail Depôt, No. 388 Broadway, N. Y.

☞ Clothing.—Corner John and Nassau-sts., N. R. COLLINS & CO., wish to call attention to their well-selected stock of spring styles, embracing every variety of gentlemen's clothing, Raglans, Coats, Pants, Vests, &c., all of which are made in the very best manner and will be sold at the very lowest price for cash. Call and see our stock.

N. R. COLLINS & CO.,
Corner John and Nassau sts.

☞ Some Hopes yet of being cured of Consumption, by the use of RUSHTON'S COD-LIVER OIL. It lessens the cough, diminishes the night sweats, and imparts strength to the body. Be particular to use that with FREDERICK V. RUSHTON'S name in full on each label. Sold at $1 a bottle, at No. 10 Astor House, corner of Barclay-st., and No. 419 Broadway, corner of Canal-st.

☞ Hegeman, Clark & Co.'s Genuine Cod Liver Oil, by ten years' experience proved the purest and best in use and most reliable remedy for CONSUMPTION. Prepared only by HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., Nos. 165, 273, 511, and 756 Broadway. N. B.—Sold at manufacturers' prices by all wholesale druggists.

☞ To the Afflicted.—
HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM.

This potent yet purely vegetable purifier is now acknowledged the only reliable curative for all diseases flowing from great impurity of the blood.

Rheumatism in its most painful forms and of twenty-five years' duration, is entirely eradicated from the system.

Scrofula and king's evil readily yield to its powerful yet mild influence, and such is its magical operation in these cases, that there is seldom scarcely a scar left of the most frightful ulcers to mar the appearance of the patient.

In old ulcers, fevers sores, mercurial diseases, it cures in an incredibly short period, removing every particle of impurity from the blood.

In eruptive diseases, such as erysipelas, salt rheum, pimples, blotches on the face, or the worst cases of humors of the blood, it cannot fail, if taken according to the directions.

In diseases of the liver, kidneys, spleen, debility, incipient consumption, &c., the LIFE BALSAM can be relied on as the most safe and sure remedy ever known.

The certificates put up with each bottle are not from persons 1,000 miles distant, or having no existence at all, as is the case with most of the advertised nostrums, but from well-known citizens of New-York; and the cures are such as to challenge their equal in the world. The dose is from a teaspoonful to two tablespoonsfull. Special directions accompany each bottle. 75 cents per bottle—six for $4. Principal depot. No. 246 Grand-st. Agent for Brooklyn, Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st.; and Druggists generally.

F F F F
I I I I
S S S S
H H H H

AND PROVISIONS.

☞ Earl, Bartholomew & Co., No. 196 Greenwich st.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Large Codfish, Mackerel,	Extra Mess Beef,
Pickled Cod, Herring,	Various kinds of Pork,
Blue Fish, White Fish,	Hams, Shoulders, Beef,
Pickled Bass, Shad,	Butter, Cheese, Lard,
Coarse and Fine Salt.	Vinegar, Soap and Candles.

Country produce sold on Commission.

BREWER'S MOTH POWDER

☞ Will preserve Furs, Carpets, and all woolen goods, also imparting a delightful fragrance. Thorough trial has proved it. Try it and you will try it again. Prepared only by H. & J. BREWER, Springfield, Mass. Sold in New-York by HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., Nos. 165, 273, 511 and 756 Broadway; also by M. WARD, CLOSE & CO., No. 115 Fulton-st.; LAZELL, MARSH & HUNN, No. 10 Gold-st. In Brooklyn by R. J. DAVIES, Nos. 260 and 263 Fulton-st., and by druggists generally.

WIGS!—HAIR-DYE!!—WIGS!!!

☞ Batchelor's Wigs and Toupees have improvements peculiar to their house. They are celebrated all over the world for their graceful beauty, ease and durability—fitting to a charm. The largest and best stock in the world. Twelve private rooms for applying his famous DYE. Sold at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway

☞ Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.—*From the Principal of the Fredonia (New-York) Seminary.*—FREDONIA, July 17.—DR. SETH W. FOWLE—*Dear Sir:* From my youth I have been subject to lung complaints. In February last I took cold, a cough set in, I expectorated freely, but the mucus raised from the lungs indicated a disease deeply seated. Two or three physicians kindly sent me their medicines, which have been very efficient in curing coughs, but they failed to reach my case. In the latter part of April I left home, intending to travel a while, and, if possible, escape by that means from present danger. When I reached Buffalo my cough was considerably aggravated. A friend there advised me to try the BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, but I told him I had swallowed medicine enough. The next day my friend urged me again to try "Doctor Wistar," and at 3 P. M. I was willing to try anything, for I coughed constantly. I procured a bottle, drank of it, continued taking it from that bottle one week, and when the Balsam was gone, my cough and pains were gone, and I have not coughed since.

Respectfully yours,
E. A. REDDINGTON.

None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

☞ Phonetic Short-Hand Academy.—No. 80 Madison-st., conducted by ANDREW J. GRAHAM, Law Reporter.

PERSONAL.

NOTICE.—IF MESSRS. KRIORITY, ROLLINS & AHLBORN, who some years since carried on business as merchants in the City of New-York, or if any of the partners of the said firm will communicate their present address to MR. SAMPSON SAMUEL, of No. 26 New Broad-st., London, Solicitor, they will hear of something to their advantage.

TO "L. E. L."—ANY TIME THIS WEEK OR next, at 10. F. F. W. S.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

ASSOCIATION OF EXEMPT FIREMEN.—The members will please meet at No. 10 Duane-st., SUNDAY MORNING, 29th inst., at 9 o'clock, to attend the funeral of our late associate, Mr. BERNARD WESTERMAN. GEO. W. WHEELER, R. S.

LECTURES.

O. U. A.—THE ORATION INTENDED TO BE delivered before the Order of United Americans, by Hon. E. W. ANDREWS, on the 22d of February last, owing to the unsuitableness of the Crystal Palace on that occasion, will take place at the Broadway Tabernacle, on TUESDAY EVENING, March 31. Dodworth's Band and vocal music have been engaged for the occasion. In order to pay the necessary expenses only, the price of tickets has been fixed at ten cents each, and can be obtained at the following places:

W. W. OSBORNE, No. 278 Grand-st.
JOSEPH C. HULSE, No. 47 Chatham-st.
T. MAYO BARTLETT, No. 51 Carmine-st.
C. E. GILDERSLEEVE, No. 17 William-st.
H. S. BANCKER, Chancery Rooms.

By order of the Chancery Committee.

A. H. KEECH,	W. W. OSBORNE,
J. B. VOORHIS,	G. H. RAYMOND,
FRED. C. WAGNER,	T. MAYO BARTLETT,
J. H. HULSE,	C. E. GILDERSLEEVE

CAPT. DE RIVIERS' SECOND LECTURE.—In compliance with the unanimous request of the audience at the last lecture, and by the urgent desire of many others, Capt. DE RIVIERS will give two more lectures on the War in the Crimea, at Hope Chapel, on MONDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS next, March 30 and April 1, when a more detailed and circumstantial account of the terrible conflicts will be given. Tickets 50 cents. To be had at APPLETON'S Bookstore, and at the door. Lectures to commence at 7½ o'clock.

LOST AND FOUND.

NOTE OF HAND LOST—FOR $200, DRAWN at 90 days, by Benjamin Marsh to the order of A. Steers, and indorsed by him. All persons are cautioned against negotiating it. A liberal reward will be given for its return to J. W. WATSON, 334 Broadway.

$2 REWARD.—LOST, ON WEDNESDAY LAST, the 25th inst., a SILVER TOBACCO BOX, going from 7th-av. through 26th-st. to 2d-av. The above reward will be paid, with the thanks of the owner, on returning it to F. G. LUCKEY, No. 75 Nassau-st.

GREEN TURTLE SOUP AND STEAKS will be served up this day (and every day next week) at No. 73 Nassau, one door north of John-st., by R. C. MONTGOMERY.

Members of the "Turtle Club" will please take notice. Spoon exercise to commence at 12 o'clock M.

Orders thankfully received and delivered to any part of the City and Brooklyn.

SHOW CASES.—HOFFMAN & FRENCH'S Show-Case warerooms, 44 Chatham-st., and 57 Bowery. A general assortment of show cases constantly on hand. Old cases taken in exchange. Orders promptly executed.

KELLY'S HALF-PRICE ENGRAVING and Printing Office is removed from No. 61 to No. 87 Fulton-st. Wedding, at home, visiting, and business cards, bill-heads, notes, labels, &c.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ North Presbyterian Church.—Corner of 9th-av. and 51st-st.—Rev. E. F. HATFIELD, D. D., Pastor. This church being now completed, the dedication will take place on SUNDAY next, March 29. Sermon by the Pastor, at 10½ o'clock A. M. Preaching also in the AFTERNOON and EVENING. A public sale of pews will be held in the church on MONDAY EVENING, March 30, at 7½ o'clock. Persons desirous of securing eligible seats, and all others interested, are requested to attend.

☞ Discourse to Young Men.—Rev. Dr. POTTS will deliver a discourse to the Young Men's Christian Association of the First Reformed Presbyterian Church, (Dr. McLeod's,) 19th-st., near 6th-av., TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Young men generally are invited to attend.

THOMAS H. CUTHELL, Rec. Sec.

☞ Sermon.—The sixth of a series of Sermons will be preached by Rev. BENJ. J. HAIGHT, D. D., on SUNDAY EVENING next, the 29th inst., in St. Peter's Church, 20th-st. Divine service to commence at 7½ o'clock. A collection will be made in aid of the Charity Fund of the P. E. Brotherhood.

☞ Margaret L. Bishop will speak in the Sanctuary, No. 108 1st-st., TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Invitation and Conditions that Mortal Man may Inherit Eternal Life without Death.* German preaching at 3 P. M. Seats free. N. B.—M. L. B. expects to leave for Europe.

☞ Christian Spiritualism.—Rev. T. L. HARRIS will preach TO-MORROW, at Academy Hall, No. 663 Broadway, opposite Bond-st., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Morning subject—*The Internal sense of the Sixth Commandment.* Evening—*Hero Worship and Christ Worship.*

☞ Immortality the Gift of God to those in Christ only.—In connection with the *Coming and Kingdom of the Messiah.*—Discourses on the above subjects will be delivered by W. LANGRAL, on next LORD'S DAY, at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M., at Hitzelberger's Hall, between 20th and 21st sts, 8th-av.

☞ Eastern Congregational Church.—In Madison-st., corner of Gouverneur.—Preaching TO-MORROW, by the Pastor, Rev. C. L. THURBER, in the morning at 10½ o'clock; afternoon at 3. Subject in the morning, *The Law of Love*—it being one of a series of discourses on the spiritual nature of man.

☞ Life and Immortality.—Dr. JOHN THOMAS will lecture, God willing, in Jefferson Assembly Rooms, corner Greenwich and 6th avs., TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. *The way to Immortality as revealed in the Writings of Moses, the Prophets and Apostles,* will be set forth. Come and hear.

☞ John-street First M. E. Church, in John-street.—Preaching TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING, by the Pastor, Rev. CHARLES E. HARRIS. Services to commence at 10½ o'clock and 7½ o'clock. The public generally are invited to attend. Seats free.

☞ Memorial Church.—Rev. J. H. HOPKINS, Jr., will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, in the Church, corner of Hammond-st. and Waverly-place, one block from the junction of 11th-st., Greenwich and 7th avs. Services, 10½, 3½ and 7½. Seats free.

☞ Peter Sinclair, Esq., of Edinburgh, Scotland, will address several Sabbath Schools of this City, at the Church of the Puritans, on Union Square (Rev. Dr. Cheever's), THIS AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock. Singing by the children.

☞ Fifth-avenue Baptist Church.—Corner of 46th-st. First service TO-MORROW, 29th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M.; second service at 7½ o'clock P. M. Preaching by Rev. SIDNEY A. COREY. Subject in the evening—*Ruth.*

☞ Rev. Edward Anthon, Assistant Minister of St. Mark's Church, will preach in the Free Church of the Epiphany, No. 120 Stanton-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts., on SUNDAY EVENING. Service to commence at 7½ o'clock.

☞ Rev. Dr. Cheever will preach next SABBATH EVENING in the Church of the Puritans, on Union-square, a discourse on the text—*He that saith to the Wicked thou art righteous, him shall the people curse; nations shall abhor him.* Services to commence at 7½.

☞ Rev. Chas. J. Jones, of the Mariner's Church, New-York, will by request, repeat at the R. D. Church, Stapleton, next SABBATH, the discourses delivered a short time since. Subject in the morning—*The Cry of Blood.* Afternoon—*The Remedy of the Evil.*

☞ Elder John Quincy Adams will preach (Providence permitting) a sermon on the *Revision of the English Scriptures*, in the meeting-house of the North Baptist Church, corner of Christopher and Bedford sts., TO-MORROW, at 3 o'clock P. M.

☞ Rev. T. L. Cuyler will deliver (by request) his discourse on *Abalom* in the Market-st. Church, TO-MORROW EVENING, (Sabbath, 29th,) at 7½ o'clock. A collection will be taken for the American Juvenile Temperance Society.

☞ Rev. P. F. Jones, Pastor of the Central Park Baptist Church, meeting in 8th-av., between 53d and 54th sts., will preach next LORD'S DAY MORNING, March 29, and administer the ordinance of baptism to several candidates.

☞ Rev. Abel Stevens will preach TO-MORROW at 10½ A. M., and Rev. GEO. L. TAYLOR at 7½ P. M., in the First-place, M. E. Church, junction of 1st-place and Henry-st., South Brooklyn. Sunday School Missionary Meeting at 3 P. M.

☞ The Everlasting Gospel.—Mount Zion Church worships at Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery. Preaching by the Pastor TO-MORROW, at 3 o'clock P. M. Subject—*Christ as Prophet, Priest and King.* Seats free. Strangers invited to attend.

☞ Sunday Evening Lectures to Young Men in Jersey City.—Rev. O. B. FROTHINGHAM will continue the series of lectures TO-MORROW EVENING, at the Unitarian Church. Subject—*The Culture of the Mind.*

☞ Laight-street Baptist Church.—Rev. THEO. L. CUYLER, of the Dutch Reformed Church, Market-st., will preach in the MORNING. Rev. H. K. CRESEE will preach and baptize in the EVENING. Seats reserved for strangers.

☞ Central M. E. Church, 7th-av., near 14th-st. Rev. WILLIAM N. PEARNE, of the Oneida Conference, will preach TO-MORROW, at 10½, and Rev. ALLEN STEELE at 3½, and Rev. W. H. MILBURN at 7½ P. M.

☞ Second Unitarian Church, Brooklyn.—Rev. A. A. LIVERMORE will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) MORNING, (29th instant,) at the Athenæum, Atlantic-st., corner of Clinton-st.

☞ Rev. J. B. Thayer, from Lowell, the former Pastor of the Church of the Restoration, will preach in that Church, corner Monroe-place and Clarke-st., Brooklyn, TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING.

☞ Second Advent Mission Church.—Service in Freemason's Hall, No. 600 Broadway. MORNING at 10½. Subject at 3 P. M.—*The Divine Proprietorship of Power.* Seats free.

☞ Rev. D. S. Burnet will preach TO-MORROW in 17th-st. Chapel, immediately West of 6th-av. During the 10½ A. M. service new members will be recognized. The topic at 7½ P. M. will be—*The Confession of Christ.*

☞ Williamsburg.—Rev. B. PETERS will preach a discourse upon the *Fall of Man*, TO-MORROW EVENING, in the Church corner of 4th and South 3d sts.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

JANES, BEEBE & CO., NO. 336 BROADWAY.

Every article of COOKING APPARATUS adapted to Beebe and other Kitchen Ranges, REFRIGERATORS, MEAT-SAFES, KITCHEN TABLES, WOODEN and TIN WARE.

SILVER-PLATED GOODS, TEA-SETS, TRAYS, SPOONS, FORKS and KNIVES and a great variety of rich Casters, of the newest patterns, all of which are warranted to be of the best quality.

TEA-TRAYS, BRITANNIA WARE and IVORY TABLE CUTLERY.

HAT RACKS and CHAIRS to match.

FOLDING IRON BEDSTEADS of our own make.

MATTRESSES of the best curled hair, husk and straw.

JANES, BEEBE & CO.,
No. 336 Broadway, New-York.

JOHN GRAY,
(Late TAGGART & GRAY,)
DEALER IN
WOODEN WARE AND BROOMS,
Nos. 15 FULTON AND 202 FRONT-STS.,
NEW-YORK.

Where he has constantly on hand, and offers for sale, PAINTED PAILS, BROOMS, BRUSHES, MATS, TWINES, CORDAGE, CEDAR TUBS, PAILS, PIGGINS, COOLERS, CHURNS, WILLOW CRADLES, WAGONS, CHAIRS AND BASKETS.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

400 HORSES AND CARTS WANTED IMMEDIATELY to clean the streets. Apply to the office foot of Roosevelt-st., on Saturday, 28th inst., at 5 P. M. ISAAC LEE, } Superintendents.
WM. R. REYNOLDS, }

FOR SALE—A FINE BAY HORSE, NEARLY 16 hands high; perfectly sound and kind in all harness. To be seen in private stable rear of No. 50 Clinton-place.

TAYLOR'S SALOON.—THIS MAGNIFICENT temple of art and luxury, so well known as to fame throughout the world, will be opened to the public THIS DAY, March 23, 1857. Animated by his great success, and deeply impressed with the very liberal patronage of the public, Mr. TAYLOR has called to his aid those eminent artists HENRY HOFFMAN and CHARLES V. LEWIS, of this City, who have, during the past Winter season, decorated and embellished the whole interior of his splendid Saloons, which now present a far more gorgeous *coup d'œil* than when first completed. To those who love to feast their eyes upon the beautiful, and are pleased to contemplate architectural grandeur, with decorations unsurpassed in any country, this will afford a rare opportunity to treasure up a delightful reminiscence.

NOTICE.—WILLIAMSBURG DISTILLERY OFFICE, No. 38 Burling-slip.—The undersigned have made arrangements by which they are enabled to fill orders for alcohol, camphene, or any description of naval stores, in the same manner as previous to the fire.

McCREADY, MOTT & BRUNDAGE.

BRUSHES.—JOHN K. HOPPEL WILL REMOVE from 337 to 339 Pearl-st., Harper's Building, about the 1st of May. Superior paint and other brushes at the lowest factory prices. Machine brushes made to order.

KINDLING WOOD—BEST QUALITY VIRGINIA Pine, seasoned Oak and Hickory at lowest prices. Orders per post promptly delivered. S. HARRISON & SON, No. 359 West 24th-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SOMETHING NEW!

To Fathers and Mothers, to Publishers and the Book-Trade, to the Public in general, and our young Public in particular.

THE FIRST NUMBER IS NOW READY OF THE
YOUNG PEOPLE'S ILLUMINATED MAGAZINE
OF
AMUSEMENT AND INSTRUCTION,

Containing original tales, sketches and illustration, only 12 cents per number, or $1 50 per annum, and a gift picture, (Mother's Love,) printed in oil-colors expressly for the subscribers.

Three copies for one year, and the picture.....$4 00
Four copies for one year, and the picture..... 5 00
Ten copies for one year, one to the getter up.....12 00

We are much of the opinion of good Oliver Goldsmith, that the pleasantest sight in the world is a group of happy faces, and of all happy faces, those of children are to us most beautiful. Such an assembly we wish to gather around us every month, and we have therefore resolved to prepare a *Young People's Magazine.* If we succeed in our intention, in storing it with an excellent variety, just suited to the youthful fancy and the keen fresh tastes of children, how happy shall we all be when we gather by the evening table, and look into the welcome face of this new friend.

Be prepared then, young friends, to receive us, and take us to your hearts with open arms.

The Publishers will make arrangements with the booksellers, periodical agents and postmasters for circulating the Magazine.

Clergymen and teachers supplied at $1 per annum.

BROWN, LOOMIS & CO., Publishers,
No. 15 Dutch st., New-York.

Wholesale Agents, DEXTER & BROTHER, ROSS & TOUSEY, New-York.

ON MONDAY NEXT,
A STORY BY SYLVANUS COBB, JR.
THE PARLOR CASKET of April 4, now ready, contains one of Mr. COBB'S Tales, entitled

OLIVIA;
OR,
THE PATRIOT CRUISER.

The publisher of THE CASKET does not wish it to be understood that this is a NEW STORY—HE has no desire to steal another publisher's thunder; therefore the following announcement is made in the reading columns of THE CASKET:

"This story is not a new one, being one of Mr. Cobb's early productions; but it has been so long out of print that it will be new to the great mass of the present generation of readers. Mr. Cobb now writes for no paper but THE NEW-YORK LEDGER, consequently his new stories can only be obtained in that paper."

THE CASKET is a handsome, large-sized, well-printed weekly. Sold at FOUR CENTS. Buy it.

ROSS & TOUSEY, Agents,
No. 121 Nassau-st.

INQUIRE WITHIN

Informs you how to keep house properly; to dance; to cure a headache; to make ornamental vases, and other fancy employment for ladies; to establish acquaintance according to rules of etiquette; to enjoy an hour at curious puzzles and arithmetical questions; to do up a neat parcel; to relieve the invalid; all for ONE DOLLAR. For sale at all Bookstores.

FACT, FANCY, AND FICTION.
HARPER'S WEEKLY.

Five cents a number—$2 50 a year. Number Thirteen ready this day.

CONTENTS.

THE TWO GOVERNORS.
THE DRED SCOTT CASE.
WASTE OF APPETITE.
HAS THERE BEEN AN ATTEMPT TO POISON THE PRESIDENT?
HOW NEW-YORK IS GOING TO BE PUNISHED.
ANOTHER SLICE OF MEXICO BOUGHT.
ARTIFICIAL LIGHT.
FRANCE AND THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.
CHAT.
Going to Europe—Fulton and Napoleon—St. Patrick's Day in the Morning.
THE MAN ABOUT TOWN. With four illustrations.
An Acute Triangle—A Tramp through the Slums—A Green Lane—Submarine Explorations—An Old Acquaintance—Third Story, or Shelf—Second Story—Basement Story.
MEN AND THINGS IN ITALY. [From our own Correspondent.]
PRATTLE AND TATTLE.
Miss Heron—The Play.
A BACHELOR TAX. With an illustration.
LITERARY.
New Books and Literary Gossip.
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.
Washington Movements: Reception of Lord Napier—The Amended Dallas Treaty—Other Treaties.—The Political Guillotine—Gossip, etc.—Albany Doings.—New-Jersey Firing up.—Troubles in California.—Terrible State of Affairs Among the Mormons.—Perils of Legislation in Nebraska.—Sorrows of a Governor of Kansas.—The Death of Sherrard.—Better to have Three Wives than Two.—Beware of Ladies with Muffs.—Office-Seekers Taken for Pickpockets.—Presentiment of Murder.—A Father and Son Frozen to Death.—A Duel Between Two Ladies.—Supporting other Men's Wives.
FOREIGN NEWS.
England: Defeat of the Palmerston Ministry.—The Closing Debate.—The Scene Outside.—Peace with Persia.—The Right Man for the Right Place.—What it Costs to be a Life-Guardsman.—*France:* The Emperor Coaxes the Great Men.—The Emperor's Brother on a Bed of Thorns.—The other Charmer refuses Five Millions.—Progress of the New Dance.—The French Telegraphic Operators Waking up.—New Style of Gambling in Paris.—A Robber Beautifully Caught.—A Creditor Locked up in a Madhouse.—*Prussia:* The Neufchatel Question.—*Spain:* Prospect of War Between Spain and Mexico.—*Russia:* Concession of the Russian Railways.—*China:* Progress of the War.—*Nicaragua:* Walker's Movements.—Colonel Lockridge's Movement on Castillo.—Colonel Titus thinks Discretion the better Part of Valor.—What the Costa Ricans think.—Sir Robert McClure among the Fillibusters.—Sir Robert McClure Snubbed by General Walker.
A RANGER'S LIFE IN NICARAGUA.
Illustrations: Extinct Volcano of Ometepé, Sunrise.—The Fever Hospital at Granada.—Landing Hospital Patients.—Retreat from Massaya.—The "Immigrant."—Nicaraguan Volunteer.
The Hospital Colony at Ometepe.—Evacuation of Granada.—The Voyage of the Patients.—View of Ometepé.—The Landing.—The Village.—Capt. John Baldwin.—Feeding the sick at night.—Every Man his own Butcher.—The Night Patrol.—The Burial of the Dead.—Arrivals.—Fillibusterism.
THE DEAD SECRET.
Chapter the Twelfth. A Plot against the Secret.
THE ELOQUENCE OF TEARS.
THE AUTHOR OF "AURORA LEIGH."
With Portrait and Autograph.
THE TWO MISERS.
WAS IT NOT PROVIDENCE?
NOTES ON THE ARTS AND SCIENCES.
Valuable Discoveries among the Ruins of Carthage.—The Five Great Lakes of North America.—Immense Chains.—Trigonometrical Survey of Great Britain.—Ancient Coin.—Iron Discoveries in England.—Curious Discovery in California.
NOTES AND QUERIES.
The Youth of Schiller.—Query for old Knickerbockers.—"To the Charitable and Humane."—New Letter of Charles Lamb's.—Now, and Then.—America's Obligations to Northamptonshire.—Words and Things.—Washington Irving's First Work.—Assyrian Archæology.
AGRICULTURAL ITEMS.
On the Age of Animals.—Currant and Gooseberry Bushes.—Measuring Land.
THINGS WISE AND OTHERWISE.
WEEKLY MARKET SUMMARY.
FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.
FASHIONS FOR APRIL.
With an Engraving.

*** Persons living in the Cities of New-York or Brooklyn, and wishing "Harper's Weekly" supplied at their houses, will please to send their names and residence to the Office of Publication. The Carriers who deliver the paper will collect pay for the same.

Published by HARPER & BROTHERS,
Franklin-square, New-York.

READY MONDAY, MARCH 30.
DINSMORE'S AMERICAN RAILROAD AND STEAM NAVIGATION GUIDE.
For April. 272 pages. Price 25 cents.
EDITED BY R. S. FISHER, ESQ.

CONTENTS:

1. A Large Railroad Map, corrected to date.
2. Monthly Record of Material Progress.
3. Index to 25,000 miles of Railroad in Operation.
4. Index to 1,500 Routes and 10,000 Cities, Villages, and Stations.
5. Index to Combined Railroad Routes.
6. Official "Time Tables," 180 pages, with references.
7. Maps of the Principal Railroad Centres.
8. Combined Railroad Routes.
9. River and Lake Steamboat Routes, with Distances.
10. Steam Navigation Guide.
11. Railroad Gazetteer.
12. Comm

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—IN THE CITY OF POUGHKEEPSIE, two large and commodious dwelling houses and lot, (of ground) being 471 feet front on Academy-st. and Liberty-st. also, two other lots in rear of above, being the front on Carpell st. and 100 feet deep, having been the residence of the late Caleb Barker, deceased, and within 5 minutes' walk of the centre of the city, commanding a fine view of the Hudson River and surrounding country. The grounds are well improved, with fruit and ornamental trees, grape-vines, shrubbery, &c. Also, a store on Main-st., next to corner of Main-st. The whole will be sold on liberal terms, by applying to CORNELIUS BURGER or GEORGE OOELIES, Poughkeepsie. Should the dwelling house on Academy-st. not be sold before April 1, it will be to rent.

FOR SALE—THE TWO FIRST CLASS THREE-STORY brick dwelling houses Nos 192 and 194 West 20th st.; four first class brown-stone dwelling houses, four stories high, with basement and counter cellar, on the southerly side of 22d-st., between 8th and 10th avs., opposite the London terrace, built by the day, in the best and most substantial manner, and finished throughout in the best style; five brown-stone basement houses in West 22d-st., between 8th and 10th avs.; also the brick basement dwelling house, four stories high, No. 235 West 22d-st., corner of 10th-av. All the said buildings are beautifully located, and afford a rare opportunity for persons seeking desirable residences or investment of their money. Apply to MORGAN FINDAR, No. 255 West 22d st.

FOR SALE—A FARM, ONE HOUR'S RIDE from New-York, situated two miles from Paterson, N. J., on the Paterson and West Bloomfield road, fifty acres of good tillable land, all under good cultivation, and well watered; a good dwelling and outhouses; a good well of water; a good orchard, with a variety of choice fruit trees. Conditions of sale, half the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. For further particulars, inquire at CRANES & CO.'S Express Office, No. 124 West-st., New-York, or No. 118 Congress-st., Paterson, or of Mrs. MARGARET VAN REYPER, on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 37 West 16th-st., with or without part of the furniture; house is four stories, basement and under cellar, 21 feet 5 inches front, 14 feet deep, built in the best manner, three years ago; contains all the modern improvements, baths, gas, hot and cold water to third story range, furnaces, water closets, &c., &c., and is complete in every respect. Terms accommodating. Apply on the premises, or to E. DU BERCEAU & A. BOUQUET. No. 143 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—THE CONVENIENT three story House, containing twelve rooms, large yard, good grape vine, and cooking range in the kitchen, only ten minutes walk from three ferries, No. 76 Tillary-st. The house is in good order, and will be sold on Wednesday next, April 1st., at the Merchant's Exchange, if not sold before. $1500 can remain on mortgage for 5 years. Apply to JAMES COLE, No 45 Nassau-st., N. Y., or No 369 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—THE SUBSTANTIAL, WELL-built 3-story brick house No. 160 East 21st-st. between 2d and 3d avs; house 23 by 42; lot 94 feet deep. This property will be sold very cheap, if applied for immediately; $4,250 can remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years. If not disposed of at private sale, it will be sold at auction, by A. J. Bleecker, at the Merchants' Exchange on Friday, March 27, at 12 o'clock M. Inquire at No. 204 East 19th-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—That desirable property known as City Hotel, Peekskill, Westchester Co., at present occupied as a Boarding School for young ladies. It is 50x70, with an addition 30x30; lot is 67x250, and the location is well calculated for a boarding school or public house; all under a stock of Peekskill. For further particulars apply to A. HAFFORD, Peekskill, or to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—NEAR CENTRAL PARK, TWO lots on the southwest corner of 6th av and 57th-st., (the latter street being 100 feet wide,) together 51 feet 5 inches on 6th av., by 100 feet on 57th-st. Also, four full lots on the north side of 51st-st., west of 6th-av. All taxes and assessments (including Central Park assessment) on the above property, have been paid. Apply to W. H. NEWMAN & CO., No 78 Pearl st.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE PROPERTY formerly occupied as a Bolt factory, in 13th st., 98-ar Avenue C, 100 feet front by 103 feet deep, brick building 40x80 on front, brick storehouse and stable on rear. The premises are adapted to any manufacturing business, foundry, or machine shop. There is a steam engine, with boilers ready set, which will be sold with the premises if desired. Apply to HENRY OOTHOUT, No. 3 Cliff-st.

FOR SALE—VERY LOW, AND ON ACCOMMODating terms, an excellent farm of 51 acres, with good house, two orchards, &c., &c; 16 miles by railroad from New-York, 1 mile from depot; it is in a good neighborhood, and situation pleasant. Also, a farm of 30 acres, one of 16 acres, and one of 6 acres, all with good improvements, and all convenient of access by railroad. Apply to JOS. W. ALLEN, No. 87 Cedar-st., corner of Broadway.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A GOOD 3-story and basement house, Philadelphia brick front, and brown stone trimmings, with modern improvements. Price only $6,500; $4,000 can remain on bond and mortgage. Brick 40th-st., near 4th-av.; or on price and terms. Brick house in Brooklyn, $2,500. Frame do. $2,000. Inquire of S. P. TOWNSEND, No. 32 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—THE MARINE PAVILION, at Gloucester Mass., only 30 minutes by Railroad from Boston. Its capacity about 150 persons. For balconies, bathing, fishing, yachting or drives it is unsurpassed by any other Summer retreat on the sea-shore. For particulars, apply to SIDNEY MASON, No 192 4th-av, New-York, or to JEREMIAH FOSTER, Gloucester, Mass.

FOR SALE—ONE OR MORE OF THOSE MAGnificent four-story English basement houses, on the north side of 46th-st. commencing 100 feet West of Broadway. The houses are new, well-built, and replete with all the modern improvements. Terms easy. Apply to HENRIQUES & HASKELL, Real Estate Brokers, No. 16 William-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—FOUR STORY English basement houses in 37th, 33d, 32d, 39th, and 42d sts; also 3-story high stoop houses; all in good locations with the latest improvements; also cottages of all kinds as well as lots, country seats farms, &c., or exchange at the Registry Office, No. 375 9th-av

J. E. HATCH.

FOR SALE CHEAP—HOUSE NO. 365 HUDson-st. and eight years' unexpired lease of lot, no ground rent, price $3,000; lot on 39th-st., between 3d and Lexington avs., price $2,500; dock, store, dwelling &c., opposite Yonkers, on the Hudson River, price, $3,500; house and land on the river bank, at same place to lease very low. Apply to GEO C. FURMAN, No. 29 Wall-st.

FOR SALE IN JERSEY CITY—FOUR LOTS, each 25 by 100 feet, situated in South 1st-st., east of Grove-st., in the immediate vicinity of the Erie Railroad improvements, and the new ferry to Duncan, New-York. Also one lot, 25 by 100 feet, situated in Montgomery-st., next to the corner of Van Vorst-st. Apply to J. C. BRANTIGAN, No. 63 Beekman, corner of Gold-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK AND basement house, No. 80 East 16th-st, opposite St. George's Church with the most modern improvements of Croton water, gas, furnaces, range, &c. Possession given on the 1st of May. Inquire of THOMAS DUGAN, No 848 Broadway, below 14th-st. House to be seen from 2 to 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST, IF NOT THE very best, house on Murray Hill, No. 39 West 38th st., between 5th and 6th avs., north side. All the modern improvements, of the most expensive and substantial kind. Price, $13,000. Also, the neat three-story brick building No. 41 4th st., in perfect order with all the improvements. Price, $7,000. Inquire of R. McCLELLAN, No. 41 4th-st.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE AND SIX LOTS, SITUated in the city of Hudson, New-Jersey, 20 minutes' walk from Hoboken Ferry; house 2-story frame, filled with brick; carriage house and good well of water on the premises; building all new. For particulars inquire at No 100 West-st., 3d story. G. VAN HOUTEN.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—IN THE VILLAGE OF Rye Neck a convenient house containing ten finished rooms, half a mile from Mamaroneck Depôt, and 28 miles from New York. Rent $160. Inquire of C. LAY, HATCH & CO., No. 45 Warren-st. E. R. JACKSON, No. 199 Centre-st., or JOHN GRIFFIN, near the premises.

FOR SALE—ON THE NORTH SIDE OF 17th-st., opposite Stuyvesant-square, two four-story, basement and parlor-cellar houses, with double fronts, finished in the best manner, with all the modern improvements. A large portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY AND BASEment brick house, known as No. 168 East 12th-st., finished with all the modern improvements; price, $3,500. Apply to T. MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 10th-st., near the 3d-av.

FOR SALE—A SLOOP-RIGGED YACHT, BUILT by the late GEORGE STEERS. 70 tons Custom House measure. She is very able, sound, in good order, and very fast. Apply to N. BLOODGOOD, Secretary of the New-York Yacht Club, No. 4 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE NEW BROWN-STONE HOUSE No. 3 Rutherford-place, fronting on Stuyvesant-park west side, four stories and basement, complete with all the modern improvements. Apply to J. BISCO, No. 154 East 26d-st., near 3d-av.

FOR SALE—BROADWAY—A FORTY-TWO years' lease of a lot on the east side of Broadway in the neighborhood of the St Nicholas Hotel. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

FOR SALE.—TWO-FIRST-CLASS STONE-front houses, high stoops, in Lexington-av., east side, between 34th and 35th sts., Murray Hill, built by day's work. Terms to suit purchasers. Inquire on the premises of ARNOLD & MOWBRAYS.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEment brick dwelling house No. 26 West 18th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. It has always been occupied by the owner. Apply at No 229 Broadway, Room No. 27. The house may be seen at any time.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A VALUABLE LOT ON New Bowery, between James and Roosevelt sts., 36 feet front by 50 per cent. of the purchase money can remain for five years at 6 per cent. For particulars, inquire of HENRY HUME, No. 175 Chatham-st.

FOR SALE—THE HIGH STOOP, NEW, SUBstantial brown-stone houses, north side of 31st-st., between Madison and 4th-avs., three stories and basement, with all modern improvements. Inquire at No. 11 Wall-st., Room No. 10.

FOR SALE—THE MODERN THREE-STORY brick house, No. 428 Pacific, cor. of Nevins-st., Brooklyn; the basement well arranged for a Physician. For terms apply to office Lenox Ins. Co., No 54 Wall-st., N. Y., or to S. HONDLOW, Montague, near Court, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE THREE-story brick dwelling house and store, corner of Bedford and De Kalb avs., Brooklyn, or inquire of BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 237 Washington st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—ON EASY TERMS, A FIRST CLASS brown stone house, No. 108 First-place, between Court and Smith sts., South Brooklyn. Lot 25 by 103 feet, house 25 by 52. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—THE HOUSE and lots Nos. 41 and 43 Beekman-st., New-York. Inquire of J. J. BEAURON & SON, watch makers, No. 106 William-st., New-York.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—A DELIGHTFUL RESIDENCE ON Broadway, one hour from the City Hall. This property consists of about one acre of land, being 152 feet front and rear, and 268 feet deep; containing 13 lots, 25 by 100 each; has a good dwelling house, two stories, attic and basement, with modern improvements, worth $6,000; an elevated situation, with a magnificent view of the North and East Rivers, Long Island and the Sound, and has the finest shrubbery to be found on New-York Island. This beautiful and valuable property will be sold on application to the subscriber, at his office, No. 35 Wall-st., New-York. Price, $10,000. Terms, $5,000 cash. The residue may remain on bond and mortgage. Title perfect.

C. H. BRAMHALL.

FOR SALE—THE VALUBLE HOTEL PROPerty in Brooklyn known as TROUTMAN'S HOTEL. Attached to the hotel are four acres of land, with large barn, stables, shed, hay scales and ice-house, all in good order. It is situated on the Cypress Hills plank-road, about two miles from the Williamsburg Ferries, and as a business location is unsurpassed on the road. For terms, apply to WILLETT & STEPHENS, No. 67 Wall-st., New-York, or to J. W. TROUTMAN, corner of Bushwick and Flushing avs.

CLINTON-AVENUE, BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE—A cottage on this handsome and fashionable avenue, only 150 feet from Myrtle-av., and 20 minutes from Fulton-ferry. The ground is 25x190 feet, well stocked with vines, shrubbery, fruit and shade trees on a natural terrace, four feet above the street. The buildings are frame, good cellars, dry and light, two parlors, sitting room, Winter chamber, tea room, kitchen and wash room, all on one floor, five sleeping rooms up stairs, gas, marble mantels, &c. Price, $5,500. Terms easy. Apply to PEED & COLE, No. 342 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

NOTICE TO MANUFACTURERS AND OTHERS.—Good and cheap manufacturing locations, possessing many advantages, can be had near by the depot of the Hudson River Railroad, at Rhinebeck, directly opposite to Roundout and Kingston, where coal can be obtained at first-cost prices. Transportation facilities by river and railroad. Also, for sale, a number of beautiful villa sites, from one to fifty acres more or less land, for country seats, unsurpassed for beauty of the river and mountain scenery. Apply to GEORGE VEITCH, General Contractor, at the Rhinebeck depot.

BUILDING SITE FOR SALE AT ORANGE, N. J.—One of the most eligible building sites in the town of Orange, N. J., situated on Main-street, about five minutes' walk from the Morris and Essex Railroad Depot one hundred feet front, by four hundred and fifty feet in depth. On the place are very fine peach, apple, pear and cherry trees in full bearing. The situation is high, facing south, and commands an extensive view of the mountains and valley. If desired by the purchaser, more land can be obtained. For further particulars apply at No. 33 South William-st., New-York.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS PROPERTY FOR SALE.—House and lot No. 123 Columbia-st.—brown stone front house, (25x50,) with all the modern improvements. Lot is 25x150 running through to Furman-st., and substantially terraced. Is one of the most desirable residences on the Heights. For particulars apply to GEO M. OLCOTT, No 188 Pearl-st., New-York.

AT AUCTION—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 314 Delancey-st., three story and basement, brick front, 18 rooms; lot 100 by 24 feet 6 inches; in perfect order Will positively be sold at the Merchants' Exchange on MONDAY, March 30, at 12 o'clock, by A. J. BLEECKER & CO.

$7,300 FOR HOUSE AND LOT No. 7 WEST FIFTEENTH STREET, NEAR FIFTH-AVENUE—Location very fine, and at a bargain. Also, house No. 46 West 28th-st., near Broadway; first class, location very fine. Inquire of JOHN WEBBER, No. 87 Wall-st.

$6,500.—FOR SALE—IN FIFTY-FIRST-st., rear 9th-av, two three-story and basement brick houses, with all the modern improvements. Terms easy. Inquire on the premises, of ONDERDONK & FINDLAY. House 20x49; lot 20x100.

$8,000—FOR SALE—TWO THREE-STORY and basement high-stoop houses on north side 48th-st., near Broadway; size 20x50; lot 20x100; terms easy; these houses are fitted up with all the modern improvements. Inquire on the premises.

LOTS FOR SALE—A GOOD OPPORTUNITY for a coal yard, a stone yard or a lumber yard. Six lots on the southerly side of 12th-st., commencing 118 feet west of avenue B. Apply to T. McFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS FOR SALE—FOUR full lots, 100 feet square, on 57th st., between 5th and 6th-aves. Enquire of WILLIAM H. HOYT, 453 8th-av.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—THE HOUSE CALLED PRAIRIE COTTAGE, near the village of Eastchester, Westchester Co., within 15 minutes' walk (by a plank walk) of the New-Haven Railroad depot, and but an hour's ride from the City. The house consists of 10 rooms, a cellar, is surrounded by fruit-trees, and has a never failing well of soft water. It has a distant view of Long Island Sound. Rent $125. Inquire of D. E. WILBUR, on the premises, or of WM. BERTINE, near the house.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE NEW 16-FEET stone front five-story English basement house No. 972 Broadway, between 25th and 26th sts., in the immediate vicinity of 5th av. and Madison-square, embracing all the modern improvements, including gas fixtures, &c. Possession given immediately. Inquire of F. M. READ, in the rear of No. 200 5th-av., or Dr. E. STORER, No. 962 Broadway.

TO LET—FROM THE FIRST OF MAY, THE three-story English basement brown-stone and brick house, No. 198 East 23d-st., north side; house 18 feet 9 inches by 48; lot 100 feet; having marble mantels, gas and fixtures, hot and cold baths, together with the other modern improvements. Rent to a desirable tenant, $650. Apply on the premises, from 12 to 3 o'clock P. M.

TO LET OR LEASE—STORE NO. 872 BROADway, corner of 18th-st.; is now occupied as a drug store and is suitable for any business requiring display, having a very wide front. Inquire of WM. H. SMITH, No. 5 Tryon-row building, from 1 to 2 P. M., or at the new house on 18th-st., in rear of the store, from 10 to 11 A. M.

TO LET—ON THE EAST RIVER, AT RAVENSwood, L. I., two beautiful cottages, in complete order, containing eleven rooms each. Their location for attraction and convenience to the City cannot be surpassed within the vicinity. For terms, apply to G. HOPKINS, office No 40 Peck slip, up stairs, from 11 to 1, or at Ravenswood.

TO LET—AT HARLEM, TWO LARGE BRICK stores, well located for first class groceries; large house on 124th-st., with 3 lots, and all modern improvements; large house on 129th-st., with 2 lots and stable; house and fine garden on 2d-av. and 119th-st.; good house on 121th-st.; all at low rents. For sale, two brick stores, at a low price. Apply to S. B. KENYON, 3d-av., corner 123d-st.

TO LET.—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE front house, No 43 West 23d, between 5th and 6th avs., containing all the modern improvements. Possession before the 1st of May. Apply to Dr. W. H. JACKSON, No. 38 Clinton-place, from 9 to 10 A. M., and 3 to 4 o'clock P. M.

TO LET—THE NEW ENGLISH BASEMENT house No. 71 West 27th-st., with every convenience appertaining to a first-class house. Also Nos. 80 and 84, directly opposite, three stories high, basement and under cellar. Prices exceedingly low to good and responsible parties. J. K. POND, No. 289 Broadway, office No. 25.

TO LET—A BROWN-STONE FRONT DWELLing house, 21 5 12 by 64 feet, No 5 East 30th-st., pleasantly located near 5th-av., with all the modern improvements. Will be let on favorable terms to a responsible tenant, for one or three years. Apply to GEO. W. MILLER, No. 53 Murray-st., up stairs, soon.

TO LET—PART OF HOUSE NO. 287 BOWERY, consisting of two fine parlors, front basement, bedrooms and pantries. Good under-cellar. Croton and gas. Rent moderate to a small family. Can be seen from 12 to 4 P. M. Inquire as above.

TO LET AT LOW RENTS—THE FOLLOWING desirable dwelling-houses, viz.: Nos. 150 and 154 Waverley-place, near 6 h-av., $1,000; No. 125 Hammond st., $650; No. 9 Laight-st., opposite Canal, $800. Apply to L. SUYDAM, No. 158 Waverley-place

TO LET—A NEAT COTTAGE OF EIGHT ROOMS, with gas, &c., on east side of Skillman-st., Brooklyn, a few doors north of Myrtle av. cars. Rent $225. 15 minutes' walk from 2 ferries. C. H. OLIVER.

Room No. 7, No 346 Broadway.

TO LET—THE STORE NO. 113 NASSAU ST., 100 by 25, fronting on Nassau and Theatre alley, with basement and cellar; also, the 2d floor, and rooms on the 3d and 4th floors, suitable for light manufacturing purposes.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY BRICK BUILDing, with the good-will of the lease of one or more lots of ground adjoining. Also, a steam-engine, fifteen horse power, and boiler, in complete order. For particulars, inquire on the premises, No. 343 West 19th st

TO LET—A VERY DESIRABLE HOUSE ON 26th-st. near Hudson River; Hudson River Railroad cars stop close by; rent moderate to a good tenant. For particulars, inquire at the office of LEOPOLD EIDLITZ, architect, No. 208 Broadway, corner Fulton-st.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY AND ENGLISH basement house, with range, bath, water closets, gas, &c., in complete order. No. 191 East 23d-st.; rent $650. Apply to Dr. J. S. MONELL, No. 2 1st-av.

TO LET—TWO LOTS OF GROUND AT NO. 397 3d-st., New-York, near the East River, for the term of 4 years from the 1st of May, 1857. Inquire of JAMES BAILEY, at the locust timber yard.

TO LET—THE DWELLING PART OF HOUSE No. 1,002 Broadway, near Madison-square. The house is in good order, furnished with Croton water and gas fixtures complete. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 99 EAST 15TH-ST., BEtween 3d-av. and Stuyvesant-square; very good gas fittings and some other furnishing will be sold low to any one renting the house.

TO LET—THE LARGE HOUSE NO. 166 HUDson-st., northeast corner of Laight. Apply to J. R. GIFFING, No 5 Tryon row Building, between Chatham and Centre st., from 1 to 2 P. M.

TO LET—DESIRABLE ROOMS AND LOFTS IN Marble Building No. 637 Broadway, with privilege of entrance from Mercer-st. Apply on 2d floor, to H. COLBURN.

TO LET—POSSESSION GIVEN IMMEDIATELY three lofts of building No. 135 Avenue D, with large hoist-way and well lighted. The above building is on three stage routes. ABNER MILLS.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE THREE-STORY and attic house No. 58 Bleecker-st., one block east of Broadway. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 31 Pine-st.

TO LET—AT YONKERS, A CONVENIENT TWO-story and basement house pleasantly situated, at a low rent. Apply to J. DAVIDSON, No. 98 Broad-st.

TO LET—NO. 205 BROADWAY—THE FRONT room in the second story, and the front room in third story. Inquire of WM. H. SMITH, No. 3 Maiden-lane.

TO LET—STORE NO. 38 MAIDEN-LANE. INquire of ROBT. BENNER, No. 75 Nassau-st.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT in Phelps-place, (East 20th-st.), a superior four-story high-stoop, full-size brown stone house in 20th-st., near 6th-av., opposite to the residence of Mrs. Anson G Phelps. The neighborhood is a pleasant one, and will be still more so when the rubbish, occasioned by the building of long rows of houses in the street, is removed, as it will be as soon as the weather will permit. Rent, to a good tenant, only $600. Possession at any time. May be seen during the day on application to the basement-door.

A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

TO LET—FROM MAY 1, THE NEW FOUR-story brick buildings (25x60) on west side of 3d-av., between 45th and 46th sts.; will be finished with marble mantels, gas, bath rooms, &c. The stores will be rented with back rooms adjoining and finished basements, and the dwelling part in floors, to respectable families. For plans and full particulars, apply to T. B. GILFORD, No. 160 Nassau-st., from 12 to 2.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE STORE AND CORner of Pacific and Boerum sts., with or without the dwelling—a first-rate stand for a family grocer, much wanted in the neighborhood; stock and fixtures for sale. Also to let, a capital 3 story brick house, lately repaired and painted, within a few minutes' walk of the ferries. Apply to J. RICHARDSON, Real Estate Office, No. 73 Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY BRICK WORKshop No. 435 Greenwich-st., 25x55 feet, suitable for any mechanical business. Inquire on the premises, or of J. T. ROBIN, No. 25 Nassau-st., corner of Cedar, Office No. 4.

A FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—SITUated in Harrison-st., South Brooklyn, between Henry and Court sts., suitable for a small family, furnished complete; beds, bedding, culinary articles, and everything requisite for housekeeping. Rent, inclusive of house rent, $560. Address WHITCOMB, Times office, for one week.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET OR LEASE—From 1st of May next, the owner residing in Europe. The brown-stone front house situate in the vicinity of Gramercy Park, No. 96 East 19th-st., large and handsomely furnished. Would be leased unfurnished.

FRANCIS T. GARRETSON,
Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st.

BROADWAY—No. 854.—TO LET—THE FOUR-story basement house, 18 rooms, combining all modern improvements, between 14th and 15th sts.; possession immediately; will be altered into a store if desired. Apply to ORIN JONES, No. 858 Broadway, or J. L. TIFFANY, No. 48 Pine-st., second story.

TO PROVISION DEALERS, GROCERS, OR OTHERS.—Six lots to lease (together or separate) for a term of years, situate in Washington-st., near Desbrosses-st. Apply to J. H. GIFFING, No 5 Tryon-row Building, between Chatham and Centre sts., from 1 to 2 P. M.

A BROWN-STONE HOUSE TO LET—IS handsomely furnished, and furniture but little used; will be sold to the person who takes the house at a satisfactory deduction and at a bargain. Possession can be had early in April. Location near 6th-av. and 29th-st. Address MODERN HOUSE, *Times* Office.

SHOPS TO LET.—DESIRABLE SHOPS, REAR of Nos. 29 and 31 King-st., in the new brick building, 25 by 50 feet, well lighted, suitable for light mechanical business. Inquire of Mr. HAWKEY, on the premises, or of A. RAYMOND, No. 51 Chatham-st.

LOTS TO LET—FOOT OF BALTIC STREET, BROOKLYN.—Twenty lots on Baltic-st., commencing on Columbia, 105 feet deep, suitable for a lumber or stone-yard. Apply at the office of the HARTFORD COAL COMPANY, No. 47 Exchange-place.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—A GENTEEL brown-stone house, frescoed and handsomely furnished, between 4th and Lexington avs., and below 30th-st., to let for one or more years, very low, to a good tenant. Apply at No. 340 4th-av., upholstering store.

BROADWAY STORE TO LEASE.—ALSO, the whole or part of the four lofts in the marble building No 627, between Bleecker and Houston sts. Some of the lofts are 50 by 100 feet; others are partitioned or profitable sub-letting.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, FOR business purposes, the house No. 39 Mercer-st., between Grand and Broome. Inquire of IRA CAMPBELL, No. 37 Mercer-st., or CHAUNCEY BERNARD, No. 98 Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—THE HOUSE No. 175 Clinton-st., Brooklyn, to let furnished. Apply on the premises, or to PAILLARD & MARTIN, No. 21 Maiden-lane, New-York.

STORE TO LET—No 105 Bowery, between Grand st. and Hester, 25x90 feet. Possession given immediately. Apply to J. HENRY ANDERSON & CO., No. 108 Bowery, Carpet Store.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE House, Astor-place, with every convenience and in a desirable location Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

STORE TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE, Astor-place, fronting on Astor-place; a desirable location. Apply in the Treasurer's Office, 4th av. entrance.

A SMALL ROOM TO LET.—SUITABLE FOR mechanical business, with or without power, in No. 2 Frankfort-st. Rent $150. Apply on the premises.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE, Astor-place, very desirable. Apply in the Treasurer's Office, 4th av. entrance.

FARMS FOR SALE.

UNITED STATES LAND SALE.—SALES of land, by order of the President, will take place on MONDAY, May 4, at the Land Offices in Osage, Fort Dodge and Sioux City, Iowa, when 1,500,000 acres will be placed in market by the Government.

In consequence of the large grants which have been made to Railroad Companies, and the withdrawal from market of a like quantity adjoining, this sale will comprise nearly all the unsold land of first quality remaining in Iowa. The lands now offered are mostly situated in the Valley of the Boone and Des Moines Rivers, and are considered among the best farming lands in the West. They are well watered, well located as regards climate and facilities for reaching market—the Dubuque and Missouri Railroad, now partly constructed, will, when finished, afford a ready means of access, and a corresponding increase in their value.

We have reliable agents who will attend the sales at each of the offices, and select lands for parties desirous of investing, and as they are men of long experience in the business, we have every confidence in their judgement.

We will secure funds for investment in lands, and give every information regarding charges, &c., and when it is desirable to use land warrants, furnish them at the best market prices.

GREEN & SEWELL, Bankers,
No. 23 Wall-st., New York.

FOR SALE—NORTH RIVER PROPERTY.—A very desirable farm of 110 acres of land, one half mile north from the village of Rhinebeck, distant from the Hudson River Railroad station 2¼ miles. Upon the premises is a mansion house, farm house, barns, coach house, &c. The orchard has a great celebrity; the land is very productive, is mostly meadow, and is well watered. The scenery and healthfulness of this section are well known. Apply to FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st.

FARM AT SMITHTOWN, L. I.—140 ACRES of excellent farming land in a fine state of cultivation, with a large new two-story frame house 42x32, with wing 42x28; contains 24 rooms, marble mantels and grates; parlor 16½x20; good barn, carriage and ice-houses, and other out-buildings; fine trout stream runs through it. Terms very accommodating.

A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FARM OF THIRTY ACRES FOR SALE OR TO LET—1½ miles from the village of Oyster Bay, L. I. The buildings consist of a Gothic cottage, containing 9 rooms, a barn, carriage-house granary, and poultry house. Location very healthy. For particulars, inquire of J. MONILAUS, No. 9 Lafayette-place.

TO FARMERS—TO LET, ON SHARES, FOR sale or exchange, a farm in a good state of cultivation; suitably divided into plow, meadow, pasture, orchard and wood-land. The farm contains 91 acres, is finely situated, 20 miles from the City, laying midway between the New-Haven and Harlem Railroads, and easy of access. Is very desirable as a milk producing farm. Inquire of JOHN JOHNSON & BROTHER, No. 111 East 16th st.

Merchandize taken in exchange.

HOUSES AND ROOMS WANTED

WANTED, TO PURCHASE A HOUSE—LOcation between 4th and 6th avs., and 20th and 36th sts. Neighborhood must be unexceptionable; about 23 feet wide, 3 or 4 stories, high stoop basement; must be well built, with modern improvements. The advertiser will pay two thirds the purchase money down. Price from $12,000 to $15,000, and must be well worth the money. Address, with full description, R. TOWNSEND, Box No. 1,937 Post Office.

PART OF A HOUSE WANTED, UP TOWN—By a young man and wife; the second floor of a house occupied by the owner preferred. Best reference given. Must be convenient to a car or stage route to Fulton or Wall-st. Rent about $150. Address W. B., Box No. 1,879 Post-Office.

WANTED—A FURNISHED COTTAGE NEAR New-York, for one or more years, by a gentleman and his wife; no children. Rent about $500. Direct to Box No. 2,854 Post-Office, New-York.

STEAM POWER.

STEAM-POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th and 25th sts., New York. These Works, erected expressly for mechanical purposes, will be found better adapted either for heavy or light machinery than any other establishment in the City. The engine is of one thousand horse-power, and the buildings are fitted with all the modern improvements. Adjoining the above Works there are several vacant lots, most eligibly situated for saw, marble, wire-drawing or other mills. Apply at the office foot of East 24th-st.

STEADY POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS—In the Depôt Buildings corner Elm and Franklin sts., one square east from Broadway. Croton water, gas, water closets, and every convenience. Inquire of T. BENNETT, on the premises. Heated by steam-pipes.

STEADY POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS—Near Broadway, at low rates. Also, a store on Canal-st., running through to Walker-st., by

JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

STEADY STEAM POWER TO LET—LARGE and small rooms, well lighted, at No 499 Water-st., between Pike and Rutgers slips.

TO LET—FLOORS WITH STEAM POWER, corner av. C and 12th-st. Inquire of E HIDDEN.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

WRIGHT, GILLIES & BROTHERS.
WRIGHT, GILLIES & BROTHERS,
Dandelion Coffee, 25 cents per pound.
Dandelion Coffee, 25 cents per pound.
Manufactory Nos. 323 and 337 Washington-st.
Manufactory Nos. 335 and 337 Washington-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE IN MARBLEDEN, Connecticut, two minutes' walk from the depôt where all express trains from New-York to Boston stop. The locality is unsurpassed for salubrity, beauty of scenery, and rural attractions; the grounds well-stocked with fruit and ornamental trees and shrubbery; the house pleasant and convenient, having 10 rooms, besides pantry, closets, and attic; is furnished with hot and cold water and warmed by furnace. Convenient barns, sheds, &c. Apply to J. H. PRATT, No. 57 Maiden-lane.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Twenty-eight miles from New-York, on the line of the New-York and New-Haven railroad, consisting of 40 acres of land in the highest state of cultivation, together with a splendid mansion and out-houses. Fine view of Long Island Sound, ¼ mile from the Depôt. For further particulars, apply to T. I. HALL, No. 71 East 16th-st., from 8 to 9 A. M., from 3 to 8 P. M.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE IN THE beautiful sea-side village of Fairfield, Conn., a new, first-class, spacious and very convenient house, most delightfully situated upon a gentle elevation, 5 minutes' walk from depot and church. Plot of land is two acres well laid out. The place is admirably fitted for the residence of a private family, or for a family school. Apply to BURR LYON, Fairfield, or M. W. LYON, 926 Broadway, second story.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—THE LARGE AND beautifully situated house and grounds in the village of Westchester, directly opposite St. Peter's Church. The house contains 18 rooms, and a frost proof cellar, capable of storing 800 to 1,000 barrels. The grounds are filled with fruit and ornamental trees of choice and rare varieties; well and rain water unlimited. The situation of the whole commanding, as it does, an extensive and uninterrupted view of the Sound, Throg's Neck, and the surrounding country—its easy access from Harlem, Fordham, and Williams' Bridge—the capacity of the house, health, salubrity and respectability of the neighborhood, renders it decidedly the most desirable place in the county for a hotel or Summer boarding-house, or boarding school, to which last capacity it has been very successfully employed for the last six years. There is also on the premises, and will be let with the other, a house 40x30, two stories high, which has been used for a school, lecture rooms, &c. Possession immediately and terms liberal. Apply to JACKSON & McDERMOTT, No. 142 Centre-st New York, or to Dr. J. W. McDERMOTT, on the premises.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—VALUABLE property in Stamford, Conn. for sale or exchange for improved City property. In a central part of the village, on south-st., between the property of Wm. Guernsey and S. B. Provost, consisting of a good dwelling house, barn, carriage house, granary, ice house, and 1½ acres of ground and shade trees on about 1¼ acres of ground; $3,000 of the purchase money can remain on mortgage.

ALSO, FOR SALE,

and adjoining the above described property, the premises owned and occupied by S. B. Provost, Esq., consisting of a good house in first-rate order with gas, barn, carriage, wash, ice and well-house, lot 110 feet front and rear by 300 deep, and a great variety of choice fruit and shade trees. Price $5,000, of which half can remain on mortgage. Apply to L. CHICHESTER, Real Estate Agent, No. 292 East Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE AND HIGHLY desirable country residence of the subscriber at Upper Hawswood, Long Island. The property consists of 166 feet front on the East River, running back to the turnpike, embracing about 2 acres, well stocked with fruit and shrubbery, and in a high state of cultivation. The house is new, commodious, replete with every convenience and built by day's work in the most substantial manner, and is in every respect one of the most desirable residences for a gentleman of wealth to be found in the vicinity of New-York. Inquire for particulars of J. S. VANDERHOOF, No 17 William st., or on the premises of CHARLES WHITLEMORE.

Also for sale, a lot adjourning the above, 150 feet on river by about 600 feet deep, running through to turnpike.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIdence, with 25 or 65 acres of land, near the village of Fishkill, Dutchess County, and within 40 minutes' drive of one of the best stations on the Hudson River Railroad. There are on the premises a double house, with many modern improvements, barns, carriage-house, ice house, two never failing

AUCTION SALES.

ALFRED H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, AT HIS REGULAR SEMI-weekly sale of Stocks and Bonds, on MONDAY, March 30, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of Executors, the following Securities:

$2,000 New-Albany and Salem Railroad 1st mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds, redeemable May 1, 1863. Interest payable 1st of May and November, in the City of New-York.

$15,000 New-Albany and Salem Railroad 1st mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds, redeemable May 1, 1866. Interest payable 1st of May and November, in the City of New-York.

$1,000 New-Albany and Salem Railroad 1st mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds, redeemable May 1, 1871. Interest payable 1st of May and 1st of November, in this City.

$6,000 New-Albany and Salem Railroad 1st mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds, redeemable May 1, 1873. Interest payable 1st of May and 1st of November, in this City.

$1,000 New-Albany and Salem Railroad 1st mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds, redeemable May 1, 1875. Interest payable 1st of May and 1st of November, in this City.

$2,100 New-Albany and Salem Railroad Income 10 per cent. Bonds, redeemable Dec. 1, 1860. Interest payable June and Dec. 1, in the City of New-York.

$1,800 New-Albany and Salem Railroad Income 10 per cent Bonds, redeemable Dec. 1, 1860. Interest payable June and Dec. 1, in this City.

$106 58 New-Albany and Salem Railroad Scrip, payable in 10 per cent. Income Bonds

$54,600 New-Albany and Salem Railroad 2d mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds, redeemable Dec. 1, 1873. Interest payable June and Dec. 1, in the City of New-York.

$1,000 New-Albany and Salem Railroad Income 10 per cent. Bonds, redeemable Dec. 1, 1860. Interest payable June 1 and Dec. 1, in this City.

$2,000 Sangammon and Morgan Railroad 10 per cent. Bonds, redeemable in 1860. Interest payable April and Oct. 1, in this City.

$69,000 Great Western (Illinois) Railroad 1st mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.

$23,000 Great Western (Illinois) Railroad 1st mortgage 10 per cent. Bonds.

Receivers Certificates for 950 shares North American Trust and Banking Company.....$100 each
473 shares Treverton Coal and Railroad Co.....$ 50 each
150 shares Farmers' Loan and Trust Co.....$50 each

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, (SATURDAY,) at 10½ o'clock, at No 149 West 31st-st., between 7th and 8th ave., the entire magnificent furniture of the house, all of which will be peremptorily sold without regard to weather. A deposit will be required of all purchasers. Catalogues now ready. Parlor furniture consists of splendid rosewood pearl inlaid piano-forte, elegant rosewood parlor furniture en suite, covered in satin brocade; one rich double suite, elaborately carved, covered in tapestry; one full suite, 8 pieces, covered in silk velvet; these suites were all made to order, and can be relied on as first class. Two superior rosewood, marble-top etageres, with plate doors; solid rosewood centre, sofa and pier tables, rosewood, Turkish and reception chairs in medallion tapestry, large and costly pier and mantel mirrors, Paris marble clock, elegant Sevres and Dresden China vases, with a magnificent collection of bijouterie ornaments, rich silk and lace curtains, English tapestry, carpets, rugs to match, Turkish lounges, rosewood corner etageres, four elegant English chandeliers, with a number of beautiful paintings richly framed.

HALL.—Costly rosewood marble-top hall stand, rosewood hat cane, rosewood bedsteads, washstands, commodes—all of superb workmanship—fine hair mattresses and bedding, elegant rosewood secretary bookcase, rosewood French sofas, Voltaire and arm chairs, rockers, inlaid clocks, English oil-cloths, gold bordered shades, oval and gilt mirrors, French cottage and spring-seat chairs, sofa bedsteads.

DINING-ROOM.—Elegant mahogany extension table, dining-room chairs, marble-top beaufet, rich silver ware, elegant cut glass and ruby ware all to match, ivory and pearl cutlery, costly French china dinner and tea sets, with oak and mahogany chamber and basement furniture of every description. The sale will commence precisely at 10½ o'clock, in the dining-room.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

FURNITURE SALE.—A. J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 1st, at 11 o'clock, at No. 316 West 27th-st., between 8th and 9th ave, the furniture of said house, the property of a family moving from the City—the whole new and in good order, consisting of tapestry, Brussels and ingrain carpets for parlors and stairs, hearth rugs, hall oil-cloths, rosewood piano, mahogany chairs and sofas, pier and centre tables with marble tops, oval and square mirrors and mantel glasses, gas chandeliers and fixtures, damask window curtains and cornices, bronze candelabras, mantel and etagere ornaments, mahogany and white panel bedsteads and bedroom furniture, feather beds and hair mattresses, china, glass, earthenware, Lares century, a few books, kitchen furniture and a general assortment of family articles. Catalogues can be obtained at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Broad-st., on Saturday, 28th inst.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF HYDEVILLE SLATE COMPANY'S STOCK.—The subscriber, general assignee of Kelly, Townsend & Co., will sell at public auction at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New York, on THURSDAY, the 19th day of March inst., at 12½ o'clock P. M., by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, eight thousand four hundred and thirty-one shares of the capital stock of the Hydeville Slate Company, par value $25 each, being part of the assets of said Kelly, Townsend & Co., and of the members of said firm, assigned to the subscriber.—Dated March 9, 1857.

SPENCER GREGORY,
Assignee of Kelly, Townsend & Co.

The above sale is postponed until the 16th day of April, at the same hour and place. SPENCER GREGORY,
Assignee of Kelly, Townsend & Co.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

BY E. & H. SCHENCK.—THIS DAY, 28th inst., at 10 o'clock, at No. 345 Broadway, closing sale of the fancy goods at Tuttle's Emporium. The catalogue will include Boydell's Shakespeare Gallery, the automaton bird tree, bronzes, buhl and rosewood dressing cases and work-boxes, terra cotta and sparg-goods, Chinese desks, Mosque goods, card cases, jewel boxes, necessaires, combs, papier mache, terra cotta and other inks, opera glasses, reticules, Indian goods, silk paintings, fans, brushes, odor cases, jet goods, playing cards, Chinese puzzles and spiders, bone, wood and ivory chess men, cribbage boards and wax transparencies. At 12 o'clock the pair of the celebrated baby jumper, having four years and a half to run; also the automaton bird tree and Boydell's Shakespeare gallery of engravings.

E. C. HALLIDAY, Auctioneer.

STEAM ENGINE, MACHINERY, FIXTURES, &c.—E. C. HALLIDAY will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March 31, at 10 o'clock, on the premises, the entire machinery, fixtures, &c., contained in the large distillery Nos. 117 and 119 Troy-st., comprising one steam engine, 15 horse power, in complete running order, and three boilers, extra size, nearly new; two large hydraulic presses, two large cast-iron cylinders, one large hydraulic steam pump, one hand do., one large wrought iron coal drum and gearing; still, tubs, copper worm, copper doubler with cocks, large copper water, beer and spirit pumps and connections, side tubes, tools and shafting, receivers, vats, benches, tubs, copper heaters, trucks, carts, harness, platform scale, iron safe, 150 feet extra thick India rubber hose, &c., &c. Catalogues may be had at the office of the auctioneer, No. 4 Wall-st.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE IN PARTITION.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell at auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, May 7, at 12 o'clock noon, under the direction of Henry Nicoll, Esq., referee, the premises on the southwest corner of Houston and Allen sts., in said City, being 58 Feet 4 inches on Allen-st., by 68 feet 4 inches on Houston-st., more or less. The premises are now known as Hermitage Hall. See referee's advertisement of sale in *Evening Post*. For further particulars apply to the referee at his office, No 24 William-st., or to GEORGE SHEA, plaintiff's attorney, No. 167 Broadway, or to JAMES W. WHITE, defendant's attorney, No. 51 Liberty-st.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer—By E. B. FRANKLIN & CO., THIS (Saturday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom, No. 55 Nassau-st. Sale of new and second-hand furniture: 10 rosewood and mahogany parlor suites, in plush and French satin brocade, to be sold to pay advances. Also, chamber furniture, in suites of oak, rosewood, mahogany and enameled. Also, parlor, chamber, dining-room and library furniture of every description, chins, glass and silver plated ware, hair mattresses, &c., &c. This sale is worthy the attention of the trade, housekeepers and out-of-town buyers. N. B.—Goods packed for shipment on the premises.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

EIGHT VALUABLE LOTS ON AND NEXT THE NORTH-EAST CORNER OF TENTH AVENUE AND SIXTY-SECOND-STREET AT AUCTION.—A. J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell, on THURSDAY, April 2, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants Exchange:

ON TENTH-AVENUE—Four desirable lots, E. S., commencing at the northeast corner of 62d-st. Size 25x100 feet each.

ON SIXTY-SECOND-STREET—Four lots adjoining the above in the rear. Size 25x100 feet 5 inches each. Two-thirds can remain on bond and mortgage. Maps, &c., at the office, No. 7 Broad-st.

M. R. BUTLER, Auctioneer.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF THE EFFECTS OF THE LATE HARVEY BURDELL, DECEASED, on the premises, No. 31 Bond-st., on MONDAY, March 30, at 10½ o'clock, consisting of household furniture, Brussels and ingrain carpets, pier and mantel mirrors, rosewood secretaries, oil-paintings and engravings, marble-top centre tables, mahogany rocking and easy chairs, bookcases and books, mahogany sofas and sofa bedsteads, hat stands, oil-cloths, French bedsteads, mattresses, bedding, &c. Also, dentist's operating chairs, instruments, tools, &c. Catalogues day of sale.

SAMUEL OSGOOD, Auctioneer.

STANDARD AND OTHER ROSES, CAMELIAS, &c.—SAML. OSGOOD & CO. will sell at No. 81 Nassau-st., THIS DAY, (Saturday,) at 10 o'clock, on account of William Wilson, Florist, West 14th-st and Astoria, L. I., standard, dwarf standard, running and other roses, camelias in flower and bud, all of the newest and finest sorts. Names, &c., will be correctly stated and warranted. Also a choice lot of garden and flower seeds.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

JONES' WOOD PROPERTY AT AUCTION, on TUESDAY, April 21, embracing 350 lots on Avenues A and B, 1st, 2d, and 3d avs; also on 69th, 70th, 71st, 72d, 73d, 74th, and 75th sts, all beautifully situated on high ground, in a rapidly improving part of the City, 2d and 3d av. cars reaching the same in 15 minutes from Union-square. Sale absolute. Terms liberal. Maps at the office, No. 7 Broad-st.

A. J. BLEECKER & Co., Auctioneers.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE.—AT AUCTION ON THURSDAY, April 2, 1857 at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, a very desirable residence at Peekskill, 42 miles from New-York and near the depôt; mountain air, fine scenery, good schools, good society, &c. House is 32x33 and contains 13 rooms; garden abounds in fruit of every variety.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

WILLIAM IRVING & CO. SELL ON SATURDAY, March 28, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 8 Pine-st., a choice collection of roses, fruit trees, shrubs, cherry, currants—one of the best lately introduced; tuberous roots, grape vines, &c., selected by P. B. Mantel on his last visit to Europe. For particulars, see catalogue.

AUCTION SALES.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE FORSYTH-STREET PROPERTY AT AUCTION.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell, at auction, on MONDAY, March 30, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the following valuable property, viz: On Forsyth-st. the valuable lot, together with the three buildings thereon, known as No. 125 Forsyth-st., between Delancey and Rivington sts. The front house is a neat two-story attic and sub-cellar brick building, and the rear buildings are frame, and all in good order. Lot 25x100 feet. Will rent for $1,000. Half of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Maps, &c., at the auctioneers., No. 7 Broad-st.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer,
Office No. 94 Broadway.

SALE OF CARRIAGES, BAROUCHES, BUGGIES, ROAD WAGONS, &c., CONTAINED IN THE REPOSITORY, NO. 514 BROADWAY.—A. C. TUTTLE will sell at auction on SATURDAY, at 11 o'clock, at the above Repository (on account of alterations in the building) a large assortment of buggies, road wagons, barouches rockaways, &c., the whole being of the best manufacture and sold without reserve for cash.

Also, a few second-hand wagons; five sets new double and single harness, &c.

PEED & COLE, Auctioneers, salesroom No. 343 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

PIANO-FORTES AT AUCTION TO CLOSE THE BUSINESS.—On TUESDAY, March 30, at 11 o'clock, at No. 349 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, five new piano-fortes, (from the factories of Gilbert and Newhall, of Boston,) of superior tone, and elegantly finished, expressly for the Brooklyn market, and each instrument will be warranted. This sale offers an excellent opportunity of getting a first-rate piano without the risk usually attending a purchase at auction. Can be seen from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

MONDAY, MARCH 30, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M., at No. 390 Atlantic, between Hoyt and Smith sts., Brooklyn, household furniture in good order, parlor and chamber furniture, mahogany, walnut, oak, and enameled; carpets, beds, bedding, oil-cloths, gas-fixtures, tools, crockery, pictures, &c.

VALUABLE PROPERTY AT AUCTION.—The undersigned will offer for sale, on MONDAY, March 30, at 11 o'clock A. M., on the premises, a desirable and valuable parcel of land, situated on Staten Island, on the westerly side of the Mill Road, and about eight minutes' walk from two steamboat ferries—lately the residence of Mrs. ELIZABETH VAN NAME. The place contains about 6 acres of as good land as any on the Island, with the ordinary dwelling and out-houses, a great abundance of excellent fruit, plenty of water, &c. A map of the place may be seen at the North Shore Post-Office, Castleton Landing.

JOSHUA VAN NAME, Newark, N. J.; Admin'rs.
DAVID VAN NAME, New York City,

AT AUCTION—VALUABLE PROPERTY, CORner Main and Prospect sts., Orange, N. J., opposite Brick Church, lot 105x150 feet, with good 1½ story dwelling-house, carriage-house and harness, on MONDAY, 30th inst., 1 P. M.

AGRICULTURAL.

HOT-BED AND VINERY SASHES.—HOT-bed and Pit Sashes.

Hot-Bed and Green-house Sashes,

The cheapest and most durable in the world,

Being air-tight and water-tight.

Hand Cap Glasses, for melons.

Hand Cap Glasses, for cucumbers.

Hand Cap Glasses, all sizes, for green-houses, &c.

Hand Cap Glasses, for tomatoes.

Heat Radiating Glasses and Sashes.

Manufactured and sold at No. 102 William-st., third floor, and corner of 16th-st. and Broadway, New-York.

BROWN & WELLINGTON.

GENTLEMEN HAVING COUNTRY SEATS AND GARDENS will find the IMPROVED POUDRETTE of the subscribers ONE OF THE BEST FERTILIZERS, as well as the CHEAPEST substitute for manure where there is difficulty in procuring sufficient for garden and farm purposes. Its chief recommendations are, that it is neat, inoffensive, contains NO SEEDS OF WEEDS, is very quick and powerful in its operation upon vegetation, and at the same time is so harmless that it can be put in direct contact with the seed or plant without injury, which is totally unlike other fertilizers. It will bring early crops of peas, beans, potatoes, sweet corn, &c., and for lawns and grass plots is unrivaled. The small quantity used and ease of application render it very economical. The price for 1 barrel is $3; 5 barrels, $14; and $1 50 per bbl. for any quantity over 6 barrels, delivered free in the City. A pamphlet will be forwarded by mail, or furnished gratis on application. Address THE LODI MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
No. 60 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

SUPERIOR FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, &c.—New descriptive catalogues gratis at FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, or will be mailed to applicants. 1,700 pounds Chinese Sugar Cane, in quantity, or in parcels of 8,000 seeds, sent, postpaid, for $1 25. Chinese Imperial White Potatoes, the most estimable of all esculents, the only ones for sale of American growth, $5 for 20; $20 for 100. Ozier Willows, 8 finest kinds, $2 to $5 for 1,000. Lawton Blackberry, $18 per 100.

WM. R. PRINCE & CO.,
Linnsean Nurseries, Flushing.

TO FARMERS.—THE POUDRETTE MADE by the subscribers is the cheapest and best manure in the world for corn and vegetables. A pamphlet will be sent (free) to any one sending their address to the Lodi Manufacturing Company, No. 60 Cortlandt-st., New-York City.

COLUMBIAN AND PERUVIAN GUANO.—Super-Phosphate of Lime for sale by
A. LONGETT,
No. 34 Cliff-st., corner Fulton.
Packages for the flower garden may be had gratis.

PEARS! PEARS! PEARS!—A FINE ASSORTment of French Pear Trees, choicest varieties, just received and for sale at the HORTICULTURAL AGENCY, No. 159 Front-st. Catalogues on application.

CHINESE SUGAR CANE—(SORGHUM SACCHARATUM) in large and small quantities for sale at the Agricultural warehouse and Seed store of E. L. ALLEN, Nos. 189 and 191 Water-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A RARE CHANCE TO PUBLISHERS.—A great chance to send specimen copies of publications to the country Post-Offices. A set of mail books, with 100,000 names and addresses to all parts of the United States, for sale cheap. Address MAIL BOOK, *Times* Office.

$500.—GOOD PRACTICAL MEN WANTED to go West—Illinois, Iowa, and other States—to harvest wheat, &c.; can net $2,000 by the use of said Harvesters 35 days. This machine was awarded the highest premiums in competition with McCormick's, Many's, and all others. Address, or call and examine machines, at No. 7 Beekman-st., New-York City.

JEPTHA A. WAGENER.

A GOOD INVESTMENT.—HOUSE AND LOT for sale, with or without the stock and fixtures of a dry goods store, in the VIIth Ward. The proprietor is doing a good business, established 10½ years. It will pay 12 to 15 per cent. Price $5,000. Apply, by letter, to A. Z., care of Dr. Newman, No. 517 Grand-st.

ANOTHER SERIOUS ACCIDENT FROM BURNING FLUID.—If you would prevent them, use the INDIA RUBBER FLUID LAMP, which cannot break or explode. Sold by HAWKHURST, MOTT & CO., Manufacturers, No. 69 Fulton-st.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

KEMEYS & SAMPSON,
IRON AND STEEL WAREHOUSE,
No. 279 Washington-st.
between Chamber and Warren, New-York,
offer at lowest market rates,
Bar and Bundle Iron and Steel of all descriptions.

MOUNT HOPE IRON COMPANY'S CUT NAILS.—The attention of dealers and shippers is requested to this new brand of cut nails, from a new establishment with improved machinery. These nails are fine in finish, shape and quality. For sale by the Company's Agent, JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

PIG IRONS, COPPER, SPELTRE, BANCA tin, Coburn's extra lard and tallow oils, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

DIVIDENDS

DIVIDEND.—CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—A Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. on the full stock of this Company has been declared, payable at the office of the Treasurer in this City, on the 10th of April proximo. A pro rata dividend (equal to two and a half per cent.) has been declared on the Scrip Stock of the Company, issued on account of bonds converted on the 10th of January, 1857. Parties holding the Scrip Stock will be required to surrender the same at the time of the payment of the dividend, and certificates for full stock will then be issued in lieu thereof. The Transfer Books will be closed on the 31st., and remain closed until the morning of April 10.

A. C. FLAGG, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE KEROSENE OIL CO.—INTEREST NOTICE.—The coupon for interest on the Bonds of this Company, maturing the 1st of April, 1857, will be paid on presentation at the office, No. 50 Beaver-st. G. W. AUSTEN, Treasurer.

OFFICE ATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BROOKLYN, MARCH 5, 1857.—The Board of Directors have declared a dividend of ten per cent. payable on demand.

HORATIO DORR, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.
No. 31 Pine-st., (Great Western Buildings.)
CASH CAPITAL, $300,000.

This Company insures property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire, on as favorable terms as similar institutions in this City.

DIRECTORS:

Joseph Walker,	Joseph Lawrence,	Edward Haight,
Wm. F. Mott,	Jas. G. Gerner,	Sam. C. Pearson,
John Halsey,	Richd. P. Bruff,	Wm. Birdsall, Jr.,
Edward Wood,	L. B. Wyman,	Wm. H. Hussey,
Robert L. Case,	Edwd. Willetz,	D. Cromwell, Jr.
Wm. Dennistoun,	E. J. Donnell,	Chas. R. Parker,
Edwd. Merritt,	John B. Willis,	John D. Warren,
Henry Barrow,	Smith Lawrence,	Edwd. Cromwell.
Geo. B. Grinnell,	John Allen,	Matthew Mitchell,
B. M. Whitlock,	R. Lindley Murray,	Wm. A. Butler,
Geo. H. Beyer,	E. W. Corlies,	S. T. Valentine,
Charles Ely,	Wm. M. Abbatt,	David B. Keeler.

JOSEPH WALKER, President.
THOMAS W. BIRDSALL, Secretary.

REMOVAL.—THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE Company have removed from No. 59 Wall-st. to No. 33 Wall-st.—Mechanics' Bank Building.

J. V. HARRIOTT, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MONROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris.

Grant letters of credit for Mercantile purposes. Also, Circular Letters of Credit on all the principal towns and cities of

France,	Holland,	Portugal,	Germany,
Great Britain,	Belgium,	Switzerland,	Russia,
Ireland,	Spain,	Italy,	Sweden.

ALSO ON

Athens,	Constantinople, Alexandria,	Cairo,
Beyrout,	Jerusalem, &c.,	&c.

Office in New-York, No. 3 Wall-st.

Bills in Paris, and Sterling Bills at short, or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

BANKING AND COLLECTING OFFICE.
SMALLEY, WEED AND BARTLETT,
No. 54 Wall-st., New York.

GEO. C. SMALLEY, WM. C. REED, ALFRED W. BARTLETT, will give special attention to the negotiation of notes and loans. Also to the purchase and sale of

STOCKS AND BONDS,

at the Brokers' Board, strictly on commission.

Having prompt and reliable correspondents, will negotiate and collect paper payable at all the principal points in the United States and Canadas.

REFERENCES—Moses Taylor, Esq., Wm. B. Astor, Esq., New-York.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1857.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES.
We issue sight bills on the
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, Ireland,
In sums from £1 and upwards, at 60 per £.
Address,
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD CO., PITTSBURG, Saturday, March 21.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THIS Company are prepared to issue their new Stock, in exchange for that of the Ohio and Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, and Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Companies, upon the terms, and in the manner, prescribed in the Articles of Consolidation, viz.:

Ohio and Pennsylvania, Interest to July 1, 1856, and 20 per cent premium.

Ohio and Indiana, Interest to July 1, 1856, at par.

Fort Wayne and Chicago, Interest to July 1, 1856, and 6 per cent premium.

Stockholders in either of the old Companies, who may have assigned any portion of their stock, previous, or subsequent, to the consolidation, (Aug. 1, 1856,) without having had such stock transferred on the books of the old Companies and parties holding the certificates for such stock, are notified that this Company will not recognize the transfer of such assigned Stock, as the full shares of the Interest to July 1, 1856, and premium, have been credited to the original holders. Scrip certificates will be issued to such original holders, in cases where fractional amounts of interest and premiums on the old stock exist.

T. D. MESSLER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 18 William-st., NEW-YORK, March 18, 1857.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for three Inspectors of the succeeding election, will be held at the office of the Company at Adrian, in the State of Michigan, on the fourth WEDNESDAY (22d) of April next.

The poll will be opened at 12 o'clock at noon, and continue open until 1 o'clock P. M., and as much longer as the Inspectors may find necessary to receive the votes of electors, but not beyond sunset on that day.

J. E. HOPKINS, Secretary.

The transfer books will be closed on SATURDAY, the 11th of April, and open on the day after the election.

J. M. HOPKINS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF TRUSTEES OF 2D MORTGAGE BONDS OF NORTHERN (N. Y.) RAILROAD COMPANY, MALONE, March 16, 1857.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTgage Bonds of the Northern (Ogdensburg) Railroad Company, bearing date Oct. 1, 1856, as well as any outstanding Coupons of the said Mortgage or a prior date, will be paid at the METROPOLITAN BANK, in the City of New-York, on and after the 1st day of April next.

A. SMITH WHEELER,
President of Board of Trustees.

EAST RIVER INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 69 Wall-st., March 24, 1857.

AT A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE BOARD of Directors, held on the 24th inst., E. COTHEAL Pey, tendered his resignation as President of the Company, which was accepted. Whereupon the following resolution was moved and passed:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Directors be returned to Mr. Cotheal for the able manner in which he has discharged the duties of President of the Company.

CHARLES H. BIRNEY was unanimously elected President of the Company in place of Mr. Cotheal.

JAMES S. DELPRAT, Secretary *pro tem.*

OFFICE OF THE SACKETT'S HARBOR AND SARATOGA RAILROAD CO., No. 20 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, March 26, 1857.

THE SUBSCRIBERS OF ONE MILLION of dollars of the Bonds of this Company are notified that the sixth instalment of five per cent. thereon, will be payable to CHARLES A. MACY, Treasurer, at the Park Bank, on the 1st of April next. By order of the Board,

E. D. SAXTON, Secretary.

OFFICE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, March 14, 1857.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of the Panama Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., (Contine Building,) on MONDAY, the 6th day of April next. The polls will open at 12 M., and close at 2 P. M.

JOS. F. JOY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF HOME INS. CO., No. 4 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 23, 1857.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF FORTY-FIVE Directors of the Home Insurance Company will be held at the Office of the Company on MONDAY, the 6th day of April next. The polls will be open at 12 M. and close at 2 o'clock P. M. J. MILTON SMITH, Secy.

RAILROAD.—THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company are hereby notified that an election for seven Directors for said Company will be held at Congress Hall, in the city of Paterson, on MONDAY, the 30th day of March inst. The polls will be opened at 12 o'clock, noon, and be closed at 1 o'clock P. M. By order

A. S. PENNINGTON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late issue,) having twenty years to run; interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.—The second mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of this Company, due in 1875, interest at 7 per cent., payable half-yearly in New-York, are for sale by

STRACHAN & SCOTT, No. 51 William-st.

NOTICE.—BUFFALO AND STATE LINE RAILroad Bonds falling due on the first of April will be paid at maturity, with accrued interest at the office of G. S. ROBBINS & SON, No. 54 William-st., corner of Pine.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS DUE THE FIRST OF April of the Bonds of the Hannibal and St. Joseph's Railroad Company, will be paid at the office of

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 50 WALL-st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK DEPARTMENT.—ALBANY, MARCH 20, 1857.—The BANK OF LIMA has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of IRVING PARMELEE, in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 1, 1851.

JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—3d av., corner of 9th-st—Open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock. Interest allowed on deposits from $5 to $500 at 6 per cent., on sums over $500 at 5 per cent. Deposits made on or before April 1 will bear interest from that date. THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.

P. W. ENGS, Vice-President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK, NO. 3 Chambers-st., two doors from Chatham-st., open EVERY DAY from 10 o'clock A. M. until 3 o'clock P. M., and on THURSDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 7 o'clock. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums from $5 to $500; five per cent. on sums over $500. All sums deposited on or before the 1st day of April will draw interest from that day.

PETER H. TITUS, President.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK—NEW-YORK, MARCH 24, 1857.—The Annual Election for Seventeen Directors of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the next election, will be held on TUESDAY, the 7th day of April next, at their Banking-house, corner of Broadway and Chambers st. The poll will be open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M. By order, W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN BANK.—ELECTION.—The annual election for seventeen Directors of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the next election, will be held on Monday, the 6th of April next, at the Banking house No. 108 Broadway. The polls will be open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M. By order of the Board.

H. MEIGS, Jr., Cashier.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 96 Warren, near Greenwich-st. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and 4 to 7 P. M., on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Interest at six per cent. on all sums from $1 to $500.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

ROSE HILL SAVINGS BANK, No. 251 Third-av.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED on all sums from $1 to $1,000. Deposits made on or before April 15, draw interest from April 1.

JACOB BRINKERHOFF, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, 3d-av., corner 9th-st., open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits. T. B. STILLMAN, Pres.

OILS AND PAINTS.

KEROSENE OILS.
KEROSENE LUBRICATING OIL, NO. 1.
KEROSENE LUBRICATING OIL, NO. 2, the cheapest lubricator ever offered to the public.
KEROSENE ILLUMINATING OIL.
KEROSENE BINNACLE OIL.
PARAFINE RAILWAY GREASE.
KEROSENE LAMPS.

The above oils can be obtained from the regularly appointed agents of the Company in all the principal towns and villages of the United States, the Canadas, and the Island of Cuba. AUSTENS, Agents, No. 56 Beaver-st.

BOILED OIL, 75 CENTS; ROOF OIL, 50 cents; Grafton paint, 1½c. per pound; white lead and zinc paint, 7c. D. BIDWELL, 204 Greenwich, cor. Vesey

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—JOHN HOWARD MARCH against ALBERT LOWRY, NATHANIEL JARVIS, JR., and MARIA LOUISA his wife, William Jarvis and Eunice B. his wife, Howard C. Cady, and Mary D. his wife, Thomas L. Raynard, and Frances Raynard his wife, James D. Morgan, and Betsey Ann Morgan his wife, John Smith, Jr., and Virginia his wife, Leonard P. Miller, William Johnson, and Mary Ann his wife, George T. Olyphant, Theodore Schubert, James McMillan, James Cochran, and Mary his wife, Jeremiah Lothrop, John O. Shaughnessy, and Mary O. his wife, Christian Edebohls, and Mary his wife, Thomas Murray, Samuel G. B. Williams, and Margaret Williams his wife, Samuel T. Hubbard, and Mary his wife, Anthony Fann, and Mary Fann his wife, Jacob Lewis, and Betty his wife, Heinrich Christopher Krech, and Mary his wife, Marx Schutz, and Sophia his wife, Levi Steinlein, and Amelia his wife, Geo. Loevenguth, and Terese his wife, Benedict Barnesser, and Magdalena his wife, Anthony Vogel, and Catharine his wife, William Higgins, and Hermena Higgins his wife, John Poltorg, and Mary his wife, Henry Hoefer, and Margaret his wife, John Misland, and Marien Ehlinger his wife, Philip Smith, Hermann Morgan, and Hannah S. his wife, Joseph Loevenguth, and Jane his wife, Benjamin B. Fairchild, William W. Cumberland, and Mary his wife, Charles Manly, Jacob Seltzboh, James Smith, Joseph Hersey, Samuel F. Horsey, Joseph G. Hanson, Jacob R. Valk, John W. Mason, George Hill, Daniel O'Marra and Benjamin Carter.—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the amended complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscribers, at their office, No. 9 Nassau-st., in the said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, March 19, 1857. VAN BUREN & ROBINSON,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The amended complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 11th day of March, 1857.

VAN BUREN & ROBINSON,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

mh14-law6w8*

SUPREME COURT.—JOTHAM C. MEEKER and JOHN M. PERKINS against DANIEL A. RICHARDSON.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the Office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 152 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer said complaint as hereby required, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

TAGGART & HENSHAW,
21f-law6w8 Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF THE EIGHTH-AVENUE BANK.—Notice is hereby given that the report of JOHN L. MASON, Esquire, the Referee appointed to apportion the debts and liabilities of said Bank among the stockholders thereof, has been confirmed, except as to those who appeared to oppose said confirmation.

All others who are charged or assessed by said Report are requested to pay the amounts for which they are severally so assessed to the subscribers, at No. 76 Nassau-st., immediately.

HUNT & BRIGHT,
Attorneys for the Receiver of the 8th-av. Bank.

BY EDMUND W. KINGSLAND, SURROGATE of the County of Hudson, in the State of New-Jersey. ALPHEUS UNDERHILL having made application to me, in writing, setting forth that EDWARD H. NODINE, late of the City of New-York, hath died intestate, and that it is necessary to

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—4 Hanover-st., and 181 Broadway

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

Robert J. Walker, Governor of Kansas—War between Spain and Mexico.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 27.

Mr. WALKER leaves this city to-morrow for the North. He will be in New-York to-morrow night. He has accepted the post of Governor of Kansas, notwithstanding the urgent solicitations to the contrary of his friends and family. Mr. BUCHANAN'S countenance has relaxed, and his heart seems to have grown lighter since this important matter has been settled. The position of things in Kansas is complicated beyond all measure, but it is conceded here that all that human wisdom can accomplish to disentangle the snarl will be done by the remarkable man who is about to take the helm in the Territory. He is intrusted with plenipotentiary powers to the full extent that they can be bestowed under the Constitution and will be compelled to await no instructions from Washington in cases of emergency. The probabilities are even increased of the return here of *General* WALKER, in the place of Mr. WALKER, if the exigencies of the case should demand a resort to extreme measures. Be assured that we shall hereafter witness neither the mistakes of a Reeder, nor the debaucheries of a Shannon, nor the more amiable weaknesses of a Geary, in administering territorial affairs.

The Pro-Slavery men are exultant over Mr. WALKER'S appointment. So much the better. They will have the less excuse for complaining of his impartiality, alike towards Free State men and Southern settlers. Mr. WALKER declared, before Mr. BUCHANAN'S election to the Presidency, that IT WAS HIS CONVICTION THAT KANSAS WOULD BE ADMITTED AS A FREE STATE. I presume he thinks the same now. His pamphlet published in support of Democratic principles in October last, advocates substantially the same idea, and I am persuaded that he is determined to carry out, without fear or favor, the principles of the Kansas-Nebraska law.

Mexican affairs begin to occupy much thought at the State Department. If Spain and Mexico go to war, the result will be a rounding off of one territory, by the purchase of Sonora and Lower California, which is considered very desirable. As it is highly probable that the Spaniards will be repulsed, with such aid as the Mexicans will receive from transient *dilettanti* combatants, the possibilities are even hinted at of the aggressive being taken by the Mexican army and an attack being made, in United States interest, on Cuba!! "All's well that ends well."

[FROM OUR REGULAR TELEGRAPHIC REPORTER.]

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 27.

The Secretary of the Interior has had a conversation with Senators DOUGLAS and WELLER, Mr. CRAPMAN, of Nebraska, Mr RICE, of Minnesota, and Mr. DENVER, relative to the wagon roads to the Pacific, authorized by the act of the last Congress. The whole question was discussed, and they came to the conclusion that there should be a General Superintendent of the work, which should be divided into three sections with a Superintendent to each. It is said that Col. WM. H. NOBLE, of Minnesota, was regarded by all of them as eminently fitted for the General Superintendent.

Hon. ROBERT J. WALKER'S acceptance of the Governorship of Kansas was announced to the Cabinet today. It is understood that he will proceed to the Territory about Monday week.

FREDERICK P. STANTON has consented to accept the office of Secretary of State of Kansas.

With the exception of the Postmaster, the Baltimore appointments have not yet been officially announced, though it is generally believed that the following is the cast:

Collector—J. T. MASON.
Naval Officer—L. K. BOWEN.
Surveyor—WASHINGTON FINLEY.
Marshal—JOHN WESLEY WATKINS, reappointed.
District-Attorney—WILLIAM MEADE ADDISON, reappointed.

S. B. PHINNEY has been appointed Collector of Barnstable, Mass., and MYER JACOBS Surveyor of Charleston, South Carolina.

The following Postmasters have been appointed and reappointed:

DANIEL STEPHENS, at Elmira, New-York.
JOHN E. HUNT, at Toledo, Ohio.
NATH. A. BALCH, at Kalamazoo, Mich., *vice* DEVOE, whose commission will soon expire.
CORNELIUS O. FLYNN, at Detroit, Mich., *vice* BRODHEAD, whose commission will soon expire.
JOHN MORRIS, at Baltimore, *vice* DAVIES, whose commission will soon expire.

Withdrawal of Mr. Appleton from the Union—The New-York Appointments—The Governorship of Kansas—Health of the President, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 26, 1857.

Despite all the qualified contradictions which have been sent abroad, Mr. APPLETON will retire from the *Union*, and without any unnecessary delay. Ill health will be assigned as the moving cause, but there are other reasons equally influential, concerning which it has not been deemed expedient to enlighten the public. The policy of keeping up a recognized party organ, is much canvassed by the friends of the Administration and exercises both the President and his Cabinet. Mr. COBB, who is the master spirit, and has an eye on the possible vacancy in the Premiership, is decidedly adverse to the selection of an editor, for whom the Administration may be held answerable. And although he does not sympathise with the interests of Mr. WENDELL and his associate jobbers, who own the paper, this course is playing directly into their hands. They want the management independent of the Administration, intending to direct it for personal benefit and pecuniary profit. Another portion of the Cabinet inclined to follow the beaten track, urging as a reason that so long as the *Union* occupies the ground, the Administration will be regarded as its sponsor, and hence the propriety of having its opinions properly reflected, if at all. Both sides of the question has been maintained with much spirit, and the President, thus far, has abstained from any committal, desiring time for further reflection.

Up to this time, various hands have been employed in keeping the organ in play. Ambitious gentlemen have supposed it to be one of the avenues of power, and under that inspiration, have expended laudable efforts in commending themselves to the White House; not however with the most flattering success. The President having brought Mr. APPLETON here, as Gen. PIERCE brought Mr. FORNEY, he was willing to confide in him, and to advance whatever objects he sought. The necessity which constrains his withdrawal, impairs the disposition of this confidence towards any new favorite. No encouraging response has been given to the overtures, for the re-instatement of Mr. FORNEY, and the changed relations that are admitted to exist almost preclude any such probability. In truth, the organship goes a-begging, in the midst of a multitude of aspirants from all quarters.

Since the New-York appointments, the town has been greatly deserted of its animation and throng. Some of the successful still linger, but the mourners have departed, carrying their lamentations to sympathizing supporters. It remains to be seen whether the Senate will be quite as "unanimous" in confirming RYNDERS, as the New-York delegation were in recommending him for the Marshalship. After the course of the majority in the Indiana cases, no surprise need be excited at any other act of partisanship. When SANDERS was nominated as Consul to London four years ago, he contrived to muster seven votes in the Senate, approving the nomination. Perhaps he may have grown in favor since that time, considering there is no *Democratic Review* under his control, to scarify old fogies like BUCHANAN and CASS, who were held up to derision and contempt, when age claimed less exemption, that it now can consistently do. For a genuine, dyed-in-the wool Red Republican, SANDERS is in luck. He turned up under PIERCE, he has turned up under BUCHANAN, and if BRECKINRIDGE should follow in the footsteps of his illustrious predecessors, he is prepared to turn up again. As nature designed him to be a thorn in the side of his political friends, we must get him a score of Republican votes, that he may keep his hand in, for his motto, like that of Pat at Donnybrook Fair, is, wherever you see a head, *hit* it. MARCY, who protested against his appointment under the late dynasty, is inclined to distrust his own judgment, since two Presidents, not entertaining precisely the same views, have overruled it by a marked manifestation of partiality.

There is no longer any doubt about the selection or acceptance of ROBERT J. WALKER as Governor of Kansas. When the offer was made in the most flattering manner he hesitated, doubting the advantages of such a position. But subsequent conference with the President; the assurance that he would be intrusted with the largest discretion; that the support of the Administration would be freely extended; and consultation with his friends, induced him to reconsider the first determination and assume the responsibility. Mr. WALKER'S opinions and inclinations are well known to the country, and therefore his policy need not be a matter of conjecture. His ability is superior to that of the three Governors who have failed in Kansas, and if the executive administration of the Territory depended upon that quality alone, no misgivings as to his success would be entertained. That his influence will be openly exerted to give Kansas to the South will scarcely be questioned. It is but reasonable to expect such a course at his hands, because he has professed no other sentiment; and it is not unjust to assume that the Administration must have anticipated such a direction in conferring the appointment. We are not at a loss, therefore, to understand the bent of the President so far as Kansas is concerned, or any other Territory which may be "subdued" by Federal power. Mr. BUCHANAN has shown his hand in this act, and conceding to Mr. WALKER all the upright purposes he may intend to carry into office, the act of the President is in no way divested of its moment or significance.

Governor GEARY'S conduct is not much applauded or admired on either side. The statements he made in St. Louis were contradicted in the *Union* here, and, seemingly, by his authority, for he was in the city at the time. This collision of fact has not been explained, and while it remains without satisfactory solution Governor GEARY must be the sufferer in public estimation. If the appeal to popular sympathy, upon the abandonment of his position at a time when his presence was most needed, was designed as a means of bringing the Administration to terms, it was a blunder which cannot be defended, besides being an act of injustice to the people of Kansas. Every prompting of duty and every principle of honor, required him to stand his ground, and to put the President to the test, upon the assurances received from him after obtaining the appointment originally. It is very well known here that he was not only willing but anxious to return to Kansas, and in failing to attain that object, he afforded the Administration abundant reason for an exclusion, which was provoked by his own folly and weakness. In attempting to carry water on both shoulders Governor GEARY has baptized his infirmity, just as he has exposed himself to criticism, by carrying two faces under one hood. He has left Kansas just as he left Mexico, without any increase of fame.

The old Comptroller of the Treasury, Mr. WHITTLESEY, is to be relieved from the cares of office as soon as he can settle several complicated claims, authorized to be paid under his supervision, at the late session of Congress. Mr. MEDILL, who is to succeed him, served as Commissioner of Indian Affairs in the Polk Administration, and was regarded as a person of fair character and parts. There is no discounting office under the Government of more responsibility than the one for which he has been chosen, and if he is fortunate enough to preserve the reputation that will soon be bequeathed to him, he need ask no higher honor to retire upon when his turn will come in 1860.

Mr. BUCHANAN has had a slight recurrence of the disease which prostrated so many at the National Hotel, and though able to transact business, he still feels and admits it to be a cause of much concern, from the fact that medical science has not been able to prevent these relapses. Now that the crowd has thinned out and the pressure been reduced, it is hoped the opportunity of repose may ultimately master this obstinate enemy to his comfort and health.

Rumors have been abundantly circulated through the city, during the last twenty-four hours, that the requisitions of Mr. CULLOM, Clerk of the House of Representatives, had been refused at the Treasury. They may be explained in part by the fact, that the first Comptroller declined to allow a large payment ($50,000) on account of the books voted by Congress; whereupon, the Clerk withdrew other requisitions upon which the liquidation of claims against his office was dependent, thus causing delay and exciting prejudicial comment. OBSERVER.

Serious Accident on the Pennsylvania Railroad.

PITTSBURG, Friday, March 27.

This afternoon the locomotive attached to the East Liberty Accommodation train, over the Pennsylvania Road, when rounding the curve at Denny's Station, a mile east of Pittsburg, ran off the track, falling down an embankment fifty feet, and exploding with a great noise. The tender and three passenger cars were also carried down the embankment a short distance, but fortunately did not turn over. One hundred passengers were in the cars, but none of them were seriously injured, except a young man named VALENTINE, employed on the train, whose leg was horribly shattered. The locomotive is a complete wreck, and the tender and cars but little better. The accident is attributed to a defective rail.

Terrific Gunpowder Explosion and Loss of Life in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, March 27.

About 7 o'clock this evening a terrific explosion of powder occurred in the gun store of T. J ALDRICH, on Main-street, blowing the building to atoms, together with the extensive hardware establishment of KRAFT & Co. It is impossible to get the full particulars to-night, but as far as can be ascertained, four persons have been killed and several others seriously wounded. The ruins of the buildings are now burning.

The Funeral of Eskridge Lane, Nephew of the President.

BALTIMORE, Friday, March 27.

Miss LANE, accompanied by J. B. HENRY, the President's Private Secretary, passed through this City this morning, on their way to Lancaster, to attend the funeral of ESKRIDGE LANE. The President did not accompany them.

Fire and Loss of Six Lives.

BOSTON, Friday, March 27.

FOLEY'S Hotel, at Harbor Grace, Newfoundland, was destroyed by fire on Saturday morning, March 1. The fire broke out about 3 o'clock, while the inmates, some thirty or forty in number, were asleep, and six of them perished in the flames.

Hon. David Wilmot.

TONAWANDA, Friday, March 27.

Hon. DAVID WILMOT having received yesterday a dispatch from Harrisburg, announcing his nomination for Governor of Pennsylvania, his neighbors at Tonawanda honored him with a serenade last evening.

Departure of the America.

HALIFAX, Friday, March 27.

The R. M. steamship *America* arrived here this morning at half-past three o'clock, and sailed again for Liverpool at half past five. There is a light northerly wind, and the weather is cloudy.

Naval Intelligence.

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 27.

We learn from the Navy Department that the United States steam frigate *Merrimac* will leave Norfolk to-day for Boston.

Ex-President Pierce in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, March 27.

Ex-President PIERCE and lady arrived here this afternoon from Baltimore, and have put up at the La Pierre House.

Navigation of the St. Croix River.

CALAIS, Me., Friday, March 27.

The St. Croix River is clear of ice, and navigation was resumed to day.

[Advertisement.]

GAS FOR THE COUNTRY.—Gas apparatus, after the Patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company. C. R. WOODWORTH & Co. are now offering for sale a most complete, cheap, simple and efficient gas machine, adapted in all respects to the wants of private dwellings, public and private schools, churches, colleges, factories, foundries, hotels, watering places, &c., as well as of towns and villages. Details will be furnished, by applying in person or by letter to the office of the Company, where a machine can be seen in operation, and descriptive pamphlets obtained.
C. R. WOODWORTH & Co.,
No. 74 Wall-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

A HEARTY LAUGH.—Those who witness the new comedy at BARNUM'S Museum laugh "most consumedly." They can't help it. It is called "Double Faced People;" is to be repeated this afternoon and evening, and is one of the most amusing productions of the age.

[Advertisement.]

SPRING CLOTHING.
Elegant Spring Raglan's, $5 to $15.
Handsome Cassimere Business Coats, $1 50 to $10.
Single Breasted Cloth Frocks, (new style,) $5 50 to $12.
Black Cloth Dress Frock Coats, (the largest, handsomest and cheapest stock ever seen,) $8 to $20.
Green, Brown and Blue Cloth Dress Frock Coats, $8 to $14.
An endless variety of fancy Cassimere Pants, made from all new patterns of foreign and domestic goods, $1 50 to $6.
At EVANS' extensive warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton street, between Gold and Cliff.

[Advertisement.]

GRINDLE'S
ANCIENT AND CELEBRATED
JAPANESE LIFE PILLS,
The great purifiers of the blood. For sale by BARNES & PARK and C. H. RING, Broadway, New-York, and by respectable druggists and dealers in medicine throughout the United States, Canadas, Mexico, South America, &c., at 25 cents a box, or five boxes for $1.
Principal depôt No. 54 White-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

COATES' PORTABLE GAS WORKS.—The undersigned desires to call public attention to his improved Gas Apparatus designed for country residences, factories, hotels, &c. These works are safe, efficient and simple in their construction, and warranted to give entire satisfaction. Purchasers are guaranteed against prosecution by the Maryland Portable Gas Company, or any other parties, for alleged infringement of their patent. Office No. 376 Broadway, New-York.
S. COATES.

[Advertisement.]

☞ MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER soothes irritation of the skin after shaving, imparts to the handkerchief an exquisite and enduring perfume, refreshes and invigorates the nerves, and is the only floral extract that will relieve nervous head ache. Applied to the face, neck or arms, it clears the skin from all blemishes, and lends transparency to the complexion. Sold by D. T. LANMAN & Co., wholesale druggists, No 69 Water-street, New-York, and by all druggists, at 50 cents per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

BOYS' AND YOUTHS' CLOTHING.—P. C. BARNUM & Co., Nos. 194, 196 and 198 Chatham Square, having given their especial attention to this particular branch of their business, are now prepared to exhibit a larger and better selection of boys' and youths' clothing ever offered to a discriminating public. One of their spacious sales rooms having been exclusively dedicated to the wants of the juveniles, will be found replete with every description of apparel necessary to their wants.
P. C. BARNUM & Co.,
Nos. 194, 196 and 198 Chatham Square.

[Advertisement.]

FREDRICK'S TEMPLE OF ART.
HALLOTYPES,
PHOTOGRAPHS,
AMBEOTYPES,
DAGUERREOTYPES.
No. 585 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

[Advertisement.]

JOHN BISHOP HALL'S GALLERY OF
HALLOTYPES,
At FREDRICK'S Temple of Art,
No. 585 Broadway,
Opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—"Life in Brooklyn" is now all the rage, go where you will, and the question is asked, have you seen the "Life in Brooklyn?" at Purdy's National Theatre. Hundreds are turned away nightly, unable to gain admittance, and all New-York and Brooklyn appear in ecstacy of delight. This evening it will be repeated, a pantomime and comedietta completing the programme.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers, Tea Dealers, and private families—Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson, from 20c. to 40c.; Gunpowder and Imperial from 45c. to 55c.—all other qualities equally Low. Also, 1-lb boxes of good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine—No. 195 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt sts.

[Advertisement.]

STATE AND NATIONAL LAW SCHOOL, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—Object: to train the student not only in the science, but in the practice of law and in extemporaneous speaking. Term begins on May 8, at the close of which Diplomas of Bachelor of Laws will be conferred admitting to practice. Send for circulars to J. W. FOWLER.

[Advertisement.]

WINDOW SHADES, TABLE OIL-CLOTHS,
Buff and White Hollands,
Cords, Tassels, Brasses, &c.,
Wholesale and Retail,
By WOODFORD & WEMPLE,
No. 58 Catharine-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

TREES AND PLANTS.—PARSONS & Co., Flushing, near New York, would advise purchasers to send in their orders early. The stock of Evergreen and other Ornamental Trees is particularly good, and they are offered at low rates. Fruit trees, shrubs, roses, vines, and exotic plants can be furnished in great variety, and of choice quality. Trees will be delivered at Fulton market wharf free of freight. Catalogues by mail, or No. 29 Wall-street, basement.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS—LIFE PROLONGED!—Upon the vigor of the stomach, the regularity of the excretions, and the purity of the blood, depends the duration of life and physical enjoyment. These three essentials of longevity and health, are regained and perpetuated by the use of Holloway's Pills. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all druggists, at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]

☞ BRANDRETH'S PILLS are unrivalled as a cure for disease, because they purify the blood through the organs of the stomach and bowels. They are warranted vegetable, and safe for every period of life. Principal office No. 43 Canal-street. Sold also at No. 241 Hudson street and No. 296 Bowery, at 25 cents a box.

[Advertisement.]

$2 50.—LAST WEEK.—This is the last week that the subscriber receives pupils for $2 50 the full course of instruction in penmanship. Book-keeping reduced. GOLDSMITH, No. 382 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Frangipanni!! an eternal perfume, and all its compounds pronounced by connoisseurs the most fragrant and lasting of perfumes. INGER & Co., No. 399 Broadway. Sold everywhere.

[Advertisement.]

HALLOTYPES,
PHOTOGRAPHS,
DAGUERREOTYPES,
J. GURNEY challenges the Photographic world to produce Pictures in the above style equal to those made at his Photographic Palace of Art, No. 349 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

JENNINGS' PATENT FOLDING CARRIAGE TOP.—The store, No. 340 Broadway, will be opened on Wednesday, April 1, for the sale of State and County rights. This is the most important improvement ever made in carriages, and must speedily come into general use. E. S. JENNINGS, Patentee,
Waterbury, Ct.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 1 Murray-street, New-York.

MARRIED.

MARIE—SLOSSON.—In this City, on Thursday, March 26, by Rev. Dr. Macauley, ALBIN MARIE to SARAH, eldest daughter of Hon. John Slosson.

DIED.

BAUSH.—In this City, on Friday morning, March 27, CATHARINE E., wife of Jacob Baush, in the 30th year of her age.

The friends of the family, and those of her brothers-in-law, John A. and William Baush, and Abraham W. Lewis, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 152 Laurens-st., to-morrow (Sunday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

SUFFERN.—In this City, on Friday, March 27, THOMAS SUFFERN, Jr., aged 21 years.

His friends, and those of the family, are invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday, 29th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his father, Thomas Suffern, No. 11 Washington-square.

MCLAUGHLIN.—In this City, on Monday, March 23, after a short illness, PATT MCLAUGHLIN, a native of Ballinamore, County Leitrim, Ireland, aged about 76 years.

His remains were interred in Calvary (Catholic) Cemetery.

May his soul rest in peace!

☞ Dublin papers please copy.

NEWCOMB.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, March 25, at his residence, No. 55 London-Terrace, Hon. OBADIAH NEWCOMB, in the 69th year of his age.

The funeral services will be held at the West 23d-st. Presbyterian Church, between 7th and 8th ave., on Saturday, 28th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., when his friends and those of the family are respectfully invited to be present.

GOURLAY.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, March 25, ARCHIBALD GOURLAY, in the 76th year of his age.

His friends, and those of his brother, Robert, and of A. O. King, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 734 Greenwich-st., on Saturday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, without further invitation.

BRIDGEN.—In this City, on Thursday, March 26, ANNA M. BRIDGEN, in the 69th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at Calvary Church, corner 4th-av. and 21st-st., on Sunday, at 5 o'clock P. M.

☞ Albany papers please copy.

COLGATE.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, March 25, WILLIAM COLGATE, in the 75th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Sunday next, at 3½ o'clock P. M., from the Tabernacle Baptist Church, 3d-av., without further invitation.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, the 29th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from No. 251 Livingston-st.

BELL.—At New-Rochelle, on Thursday morning, March 26, of scarlet fever, MARY JANSEN, youngest daughter of George H. and Elizabeth Bell, aged 1 year, 10 months and 21 days.

DUYCKINCK.—In Williamsburg, on Thursday evening, March 26, Mrs. MARIENE DUYCKINCK, wife of Charles A. Duyckinck, aged 63 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, at 3 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 384 South 5th, near 11th-st. The remains will be interred in Cypress Hills Cemetery.

WHITE.—In Newark, N. J., on Thursday, March 26, suddenly, CHARLES L. WHITE, in the 57th year of his age. Former residence, No. 107 4th-av., New-York.

The funeral will take place this (Saturday) afternoon, 28th inst., at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his brother-in-law, John G. Debow, No. 515 High-st., Newark.

NIEBUHR.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, March 26, CHRISTOPHER F., son of Fraley C. and Emma M. Niebuhr, aged 14 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at Zion Church, corner of Madison-av. and 38th-st., New York, on Saturday, the 28th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

CASE.—At Newburg, on Wednesday, March 25, at the residence of his sisters, CHARLES LUDLOW CASE.

The funeral will take place from the Episcopal Church, at 3 o'clock P. M., on Saturday, 28th inst. His friends, and those of his brothers, Robert L. and A Ludlow Case, are invited to attend. The Hudson River Railroad train will return to New-York at 7:55 P. M.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.—MARCH 27.

$7,000	Virginia 6s	91⅞	50	Harlem Railroad	13⅞
5,000	Missouri State 6s	84	6	Third-av. Railroad	77
2,000	do.	84½	200	Reading R. Rt.	83 79⅝
5,500	Cal. State 7s, '75	64	300	do.	b60 80
2,000	N. Y. Cent R.R. 7s	101⅛	600	do.	b60 79⅜
5,000	Hud Riv. R 3dm.	66⅜	100	do.	b30 79⅜
1,000	do.	66⅜	300	do.	c 79⅜
5,000	Har. RR 2d mtg.	74	200	do.	79⅜
5,500	Ill. Cent. RR Bds.	101⅜	200	do.	b30 79⅝
5,000	Lake E & W. 1st M	60	100	do.	s30 79⅝
5,000	Lake E. & W. 2d M	88⅜	300	do.	sw 79⅝
7	Bank of New-York	121	700	do.	s15 79⅝
20	Bank of Commerce	106⅜	400	do.	s5 79⅝
5	St. Nicholas Bank	98	200	do.	s30 79⅝
100	Canton Company	23	500	do.	s50 79
250	do.	b60 23⅛	500	do.	b60 79⅜
61	Del & Hud. Cal. Co.	121⅜	400	do.	b15 79⅛
10	do.	121⅞	100	do.	b56 79⅝
215	Cumb. Coal Co.	18 19	800	do.	79⅜
250	do.	19⅜	200	Mich. Cen. RR.	s60 98
150	N. Y. Cent. R. R.	88⅜	25	La Cr. & Mil. RR.	78⅜
60	do.	b60 89	50	C. B. & Q. RR.	b5 101
100	do.	b30 89	6	Panama Railroad	94⅜
100	do.	b20 88⅞	400	Ill Central R. R.	s8 182⅜
355	do.	88⅜	300	do.	133⅜
100	do.	s60 88⅝	200	do.	s30 133⅝
10	Hud. River R. R.	28⅜	100	do.	s60 132⅛
100	do.	28	500	Clev. & Pitts. R.	50⅜
350	Erie Railroad	53⅜	800	do.	b60 53⅝
250	do.	b3 53⅜	100	do.	s60 54⅛
200	do.	b10 53⅝	750	do.	s60 54⅜
700	do.	s3 53⅞	83	Gal. & Chic. R. R.	103⅝
200	do.	b3 53⅞	50	do.	s5. 103⅝
550	do.	b30 53⅝	100	do.	b30 103
300	do.	b6 53	50	do.	b60 103⅛
100	do.	s30 53⅛	100	do.	b30 103⅜
400	do.	s10 53⅛	100	do.	b60 103⅝
550	do.	53⅛	900	Cleve. & Tol. RR.	73⅝
400	do.	c 53⅜	600	do.	s60 73
700	do.	s10 53⅜	200	do.	s60 73⅛
1100	do.	s30 53⅞	200	do.	b5 73⅛
200	do.	b10 53⅞	100	do.	s30 73⅛
100	do.	c 53⅞	200	do.	73⅛
700	do.	b3 53⅞	500	do.	b60 74
50	M. S. and N. I. R.	s60 72⅜	400	do.	b30 73⅝
56	do.	s3 72⅜	400	do.	b30 73⅜
100	do.	b60 73⅜	800	do.	b60 73⅝
100	do.	b60 73⅞	100	do.	b20 73⅝
900	do.	s3 72⅜	100	do.	b30 73⅝
100	do.	72⅜	150	Chi. & R. I. R.	106
100	do.	s10 72⅜	100	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	72⅜
150	do.	b30 73⅛			

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	Virginia 6s	91⅞	300	Chic. & Rk. I. R. R.	105⅜
1,000	Missouri State 6s	84	200	do.	s10 106
500	Cal. State 7s, '75	64⅜	50	Mil. & Miss. RR.	b60 .3⅛
10	Park Bank	101⅜	5	La Cr. & Mil. pref.	78⅜
50	New-Jersey Zinc	7	5	do.	78⅜
20	Mich. So. & N. Ia. RR.	73⅜	700	Erie Railroad	53⅜
10	do.	72⅞	200	do.	s30 53⅜
10	Panama R. R.	94⅝	50	do.	b10 53
50	Gal. & Chic. RR.	b30 103	100	do.	b30 53
20	do.	103	100	Reading R. R.	b10 79
200	Clev. & Tol. R.	73	100	do.	b60 79⅛
200	do.	s10 73	200	do.	s3 79
100	do.	73⅛	100	N. Y. Cent. R.	88⅝
200	do.	s30 73	100	do.	b60 88⅝
18	Mich. Central R. R.	95			

FRIDAY, March 27—P. M.

There was a quiet state of things in the Money and Exchange circles to-day, and the business done shows little or no change from the terms quoted yesterday. The *Africa*, for Liverpool on Wednesday next, is the first packet for which a regular European mail will be made up. There is an increased movement at the Stock Exchange, but thus far without giving much additional employment for Money on demand loan. The eagerness recently manifested to operate most of the prominent Road Stocks, has enabled buyers to make 30 or 60 day contracts at smaller differences from the cash price than it would cost to carry the stock through the regular commission brokers. And the market has really been so enormously oversold that three or four of the leading descriptions on the share list are scarcer on the Street than money itself. The stocks borrowed for and employed in making the daily transfers are carried by the *Bears* for 6@7 ₱ cent. interest, and in some instances free of interest to the real owner. A brief summary of the Foreign news, at Halifax, was made public just before the second meeting of the Brokers, and although amounting to little, financially, so far as this side is concerned, it was used to make sales at lower rates than in the morning by ¼@½ ₱ cent. on New-York Central, Erie, Toledo, and Reading. Upon the whole, however, the market of the day was more satisfactory than earlier in the week, and the number of buyers rather on the increase. Rock Island shares for immediate delivery were marked this afternoon as high as 106¾ ₱ cent., an advance of 1½ ₱ cent. since yesterday. The transfers close on Monday for the April dividend, which will be 5 ₱ cent. in cash. There was a further recovery of 1 ₱ cent. in Galena and Chicago, and an advance of ⅛ ₱ cent. in Illinois Central. At the early Board a very heavy business was done in most of the Railroads, and out of 27,000 shares in the aggregate no less than 17,000 shares were done for delivery ahead. The Sub-Treasury received to-day $214,752; paid out $262,781, and held at the close $15,435,657.

The following is a comparative statement of the exports hence, of the leading articles of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, for the week and the corresponding week of last year:

	1856. Quantity.	1856. Value.	1857. Quantity.	1857. Value.
Cotton, bales	789	$38,249	6,202	$348 549
Flour, bbls	6,845	49,641	15,414	98,661
Corn Meal, bbls	445	1,993	1,217	4 217
Wheat, bushels	20,736	40,622	45 966	63,740
Corn, bushels	66,797	47,133	112,878	96,185
Pork, bbls & tcs	1,286	23,178	962	20,199
Beef, bbls. & tcs	695	12,674	95	1,863
Bacon,* lbs	——	——	1,572,843	160,845
Hams,* lbs	——	——	15,706	1,980
Lard,* lbs	——	——	1,070,689	139,770
Butter,* lbs	——	——	9,254	1,819
Cheese,* lbs	——	——	36,525	4,950
Total Produce		$540 070		$945,19
Miscellaneous		567,898		1,339,750
Total for the week		$1,097,968		$2,284,940

* These items were included in miscellaneous goods, in our export statement every week of last year. Hence, we cannot furnish comparative figures, in detail, this year. Next year we shall be enabled to do so regularly, by keeping up the record as now arranged through the current year.

The Dry Goods Import for the week is $1,170,258, against $2,107,671 the week ending March 29, last year. The following is the summary:

	CONSUMPTION ENTERED. Pkgs.	Value.	WAREHOUSED. Pkgs.	Value.	WITHDRAWN. Pkgs.	Value
Manuf. of Wool	797	$242,569	162	$48,635	148	$42,455
Manuf. of Cot'n	1,510	363,241	160	35,171	254	54,589
Manuf. of Silk	475	291,301	93	59,719	116	45,448
Manuf. of Flax	395	89,185	78	18,603	227	38,721
Miscellaneous	334	88,281	58	2,468	2,289	14,935
Total	3,511	$1,069,677	546	$160,561	3,034	$196,139
Total entered		160,561				1,009,677
Total entered		$1,170,258	Total marketed			$1,205,816

The Bearish Rule in Wall-street.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Of the Rai road Stocks which are at present under the harrow of that *conservatize* party on the Stock Exchange known as the *Bears*, or in your own polite phrase, Mr. Editor, "sellers for a fall," I instance for brief illustration Philadelphia and Reading. There is, perhaps, less feeling shown on this than in some other New-York and Western stocks, and I hope, therefore, I will not be suspected of intending personal offence. But Reading is attacked in the wantonness of a blind speculation on the fears or timidity of the public who hold the property, on the same general principle that as one *bond fide* stockholder is frightened, ten speculators for the decline make their gains by using his hundred shares to deliver their thousand. Let me briefly recur to the productive income not destroyed or invalidated. The purchaser who buys for income at 79 ₱ cent. to-day, pockets 9 ₱ cent. in cash and 2 ₱ cent. in scrip in ten months, say by 1st February, 1858, on the par value of 100 ₱ cent. If this there is no rational doubt. There can be none, reasoning on what the road has done since 1st December, (the beginning of its fiscal year,) and on the condition and prospects of the coal trade for the next eight months. Very well. The investment—

900 shares, at 79 cents.....$7,000
10 months' interest, at 7 ₱ cent a year..... 460
Per contra:
August and February dividends on par.....$300
Sinking Fund scrip in Feb., 2 ₱ ct., worth 160— 240
Gain in 10 months over ordinary interest....$500

I mean to use this only as *one* illustration among *very many* on the Stock list as now borne down by a senseless, desperate, and, I must add, in many respects, unprincipled, warfare upon the property of THE COUNTRY.

The Herald on Stocks.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, March 26, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: A short time previous to the payment of the last dividend of the Galena and Chicago Railroad (about six weeks since) a flaming account of the Company's affairs appeared in the money article of the *Herald*, representing it as the model road of the country, setting out all the dividends paid from its commencement, and concluding with the following words:

"This shows an average of 17 per cent. in each of the past seven years, and the probability is, that the average will increase as the business progresses. This road is yet in its infancy.....The future of the Galena and Chicago Company is far greater than anything yet realized, and it can be safely calculated upon as a 20 per cent. dividend-paying stock for a long time."

In consequence of this favorable representation I was induced to become a stockholder, (the stock being then at a high premium.) Judge of my surprise and disgust on reading the following in this morning's *Herald*:

"This road (Galena and Chicago) is a fair illustration of the dangers and defects of the present railroad system. The capital of this Company has run up so rapidly under the frequent large stock issues, that future dividends must be much reduced, and the market value rule nearer the neighborhood of par.

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI.....NO. 1724. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 30, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

IMPORTANT FROM CENTRAL AMERICA.

Our Special Correspondence from Panama, Aspinwall, and Costa Rica.

LATEST OPERATIONS FROM GEN. WALKER.

The Filibuster Chief in a Desperate Condition.

Great Reinforcements to the Allies.

Plan of the Fortifications at Rivas.

DESCRIPTION OF THE CAMP AT ST. GEORGE.

Further Particulars of the last Battle of Rivas.

POSITION OF AFFAIRS ON THE SAN JUAN.

Convention at San Miguel for the Partition of Nicaragua.

HOW THE REPUBLIC IS TO BE DIVIDED.

By the steamer *Illinois*, arrived on Saturday from Aspinwall, we receive important news from Central America.

On the 15th of March the steamship *Panama* arrived at Panama, from Punta Arenas de Costa Rica, with over one *hundred and twenty six deserters* from Gen. WALKER. They were all furnished by the Costa Rican Government with means to defray their expenses to the United States. Some of them have arrived in New-York, and some left for New-Orleans. From their published address to their compatriots, and from such statements as we have been able to collect from those who have reached this City, it would appear that WALKER's position is in the last degree a desparate one. On the 6th of March—the latest date to which our accounts reach—the indomitable filibuster General could only muster four hundred men, and was then completely surrounded by his adversaries.

In the meantime the allies are receiving large reinforcements. The force of Gen. CANAS at St. George amounted on the 4th instant to 1,800 men. Gen. MARTINEZ was at Obraje, eight miles from Rivas, with 700 men, and BOSQUET was at Liberia with 400 men, and expected a reinforcement of 600 fresh troops from San José within a few days. Two thousand Guatemalenas and Hondurenas, under CABANAS, were *en route* for the seat of war, and long ere this, it is believed, Gen. WALKER has been surrounded by an enemy nearly 5,000 strong.

Some further and highly interesting details of late operations on the San Juan are received, and particularly the Costa Rican account of that unfortunate affair at Castillo, in which Col. TITUS failed to distinguish himself?

The most important intelligence received by this arrival is the announcement that a Convention is now in session at San Miguel, in the Republic of Salvador, for the *partition of Nicaragua among the States of Costa Rica, San Salvador and Honduras.* It is understood that *Nicaragua is a consenting party.* The agreement is that Costa Rica will take both banks of the river San Juan, Lake Nicaragua, and the territory between it and the Caribbean Sea. Honduras takes Chontales and the remainder will be given to San Salvador. The three Republics will sustain a sufficient force in the divided territory to maintain peace and order and, after a specified time, it will be reunited and placed once more in the position of an independent Republic.

In our special correspondence from Panama, Aspinwall and San Jose de Costa Rica, published below, this important intelligence will be found fully developed.

The Desertions from Walker—His Desperate Condition.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

PANAMA, March 18, 1857.

The Panama Railroad Company's steamship *Panama*, Capt. J. M. Dow, arrived here on Sunday evening, the 15th, from Punta Arenas de Costa Rica, and other Central American ports. She brings 550 bales indigo, 6,000 hides, 1,800 sacks coffee, sugar, cigars, etc. Nineteen passengers, and ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SIX DESERTERS FROM WALKER. Annexed is a list of the filibusters, and also of forty more still at San Jose de Costa Rica:

Edward Sternberg,	M. Shumaker,	Henry Panter,
W. M. Rollins,	A. Snider,	James Percy,
P. B. Evans,	M. Redman,	C. H. Dissmore,
F. Brengl,	John Frederick,	John Coppersmith,
Bowles Cocke,	Wm. K. Herb,	John Daly,
O. P. Goodwin,	Albert Schmidt,	D. Detrick,
M. Nehlig,	George Seegart,	Thomas Fox,
John Gillon,	J. H. Ellen,	J. C Culberson,
Charles Steinbass,	James Karp,	Samuel Marsh,
J. G Casven,	C. W. Foster,	George Ward,
Francis Henry,	N Pierman,	D. A. Morse,
J. Morse,	John Lappert,	D W. Brown,
U. W. Lester,	Wm. H. Todd,	W. W. Walker,
George Hoffman,	Thos. Finney,	C. F Corwin.
W. F. Wakefield,	C. Carrier,	W. Morley.
Wm. Fairchild,	Daniel McGonnis,	Charles Leroy,
Joseph Franklin,	R J Powers,	C. H. Ball,
W. H. Knnis,	Edward Morton,	H. W. Clark,
Lewis Gentin	Christian Schwind,	John Young,
James Cooper,	A. L. Scott,	James Bell,
Wm. Thompson,	George W. Huff,	Henry Markell,
Fredrick Ohmert,	C. M. Flynn,	C. E Gray,
G. W. Cherry,	J. M. Boykin,	Thomas Quinley,
George Barnhart,	John Lee,	James Booth,
J. G Winter,	Henry Billiad,	Wm. Austin,
Simeon Stewart,	Michael Arboty,	S. T. Branch,
C. Gastinel,	E J Lecount,	Wm. Smith,
Wm. F Webber,	Patrick McGee,	M. P. Crawford,
Frank Eddisons,	George Brown,	W. A Cline,
P. B Lynch,	T. Donovan,	Edward Morris,
William Jones,	G. W. Payne,	D W. Scott,
A. Brooks,	W. D. Altman,	William Cassidy,
Thos. Hackhouse,	M. M. Lindsay,	J. M. Parrish,
Andrew Sinclair,	Charles Hartman,	Martin Dowdy,
John Hardy,	C. A. Skelton,	Chas. Crosby,
F. Chesbrough,	Robert Henry,	Lewis Frech,
Wm. Ahrberg,	T. Donovan,	Louis Post,
George Stewart,	C. P. Ellinwood,	L. O'Donnell,
Chas. Sindy,	Clayton Sinclair,	Wm Hutchins,
T. Monaughan,	J. Williamson.	S. Ballard,

STILL AT SAN JOSE.

C. Albert,	J. Francis,	P. O. Donald,
R. Morton,	G. Elliot,	W. Sayers,
J. McLaughlin,	E. S. Kornbacker,	T. W. Mosley,
Wm. Morris,	C. Hart,	G. Ward,
J. Fazio,	Peter Friary,	M Baily,
N. Baily,	W. Redman,	T. A Tinney,
J. Barnes,	G. S Love,	R. Ruland,
J. Isley,	L. Sandford,	Julius Stewart,
J. W. Anderson,	C Fallon,	Jas. Cassidy,
W. M. Presley,	W. O. Nihl,	G E. Rivers,
J. Cunningham,	A. Wasmnick,	F. W Ismann,
C. G. Burns,	H. Hamilton,	J. Farley,
W. M. Hill,	V. North,	Pat Devan,
Jas. Dean,	Geo. Stekles,	R. Ingermann,
	John Crofton—63.	

These 126 men were all furnished by the Costa Rican Government with through steerage tickets to the United States, including the railroad transit as well as board while detained here. The price paid for passage was $75 each. They go forward to-day, 100 to New-Orleans and the balance to New-York. They are mostly strong, healthy men, indeed the largest portion of them belonged to the Mounted Rangers, picked men, and the flower of the force. There are but two commissioned officers among them, viz: Capt. A. B. WATSONE and C. A. SPENCER. Before they left they published an address, signed by 76 names, the date of desertion and company deserted from. [This address will be found on the next page.]

Captain WATSONE was dispatched to St. George with hundreds of copies of the address, to be distributed among WALKER's force at Rivas. Among the men I recognize several of Colonel WATERS' Rangers, who accompanied me on my late visit to Nicaragua, *from* San Juan del Sur to Rivas. Some of them deserted as late as March 4. Twenty of the rangers deserted in one body, Feb. 4, and eleven in another, Feb. 7, with their horses, carbines, knives and revolvers. Out of the 126 men, 70 were mounted. Their arms and animals were retained by the Costa Ricans. They speak gratefully of their treatment by the people while passing through the country, and also of that of the authorities on their arrival. From my files of papers and from the deserters and passengers, I gather some interesting, and mainly, I think, reliable facts.

On the 4th March, or thereabouts, CANAS had been reinforced at St. George by 400 men from Honduras, making his whole force there about 1,800 men. This was about his original force at the battle of St. George on the 29th January, but his ranks had become thinned by desertions and battle. MARTINEZ, commander of the Nicaraguan troops, was at Obraje, eight miles from Rivas, with 700 men. BOSQUET was at Liberia, on the road to Nicaragua, where he had 400 men, or would raise his force up to that number, and was waiting to be joined by 600 men, who started from San José to join him on the 2d of March. He would garrison San Juan del Sur, and cut off WALKER's communication with the Jocot road and ranch, about the 16th March, with those 1,000 men. Honduras, Guatemala and San Salvador are sending 2,000 men, who are to be commanded by CABANAS, of Honduras. He is to march from Leon upon Rivas. Admiral NORTH, of the Guatemalian transports, had already embarked 500 of these men for their destination—probably Realejo. Here is, in all, 5,500 men. President MORA says that if, in a fortnight after their arrival, they do not whip WALKER out, he will muster every man in Costa Rica capable of bearing arms, and attack him at the head of them.

WALKER "took account of stock" on the 4th of March. Only 400 men fit for duty answered the roll-call. With the enemy all around him, his men had every facility for desertion; and it is calculated, by this time, that his little force has been reduced to 300 men. The enemy were scouting about Rivas in every direction, so that WALKER could no longer forage outside his own pickets without being attacked and losing men, and his provisions inside the city were nearly exhausted. The only beef he had was by killing his working oxen and the few milch cows yet left to the natives in the immediate neighborhood. His bread was all gone, and his baker, whom he sent down to San Juan del Sur with $500, hoping to purchase flour, is a passenger on the British corvette *Esk*, to this port, with the money, having absquatulated.

The deserters who left on the 4th of March do not believe in the reported attack of CANAS upon Rivas, by which, it is said, a large number of Costa Ricans were slain, as it was their policy to wait the destruction of WALKER from desertion and starvation. On the other hand, I see that it was expected in Costa Rica that CANAS would attack Rivas about that time. The story about WALKER's losing fifty men in moving down sandbox barricades to St. George, proves to be incorrect. He did plant these barricades at a great distance from the Costa Rican camp, and threw eighty round shot towards it, but neither side sustained any damage. It is doubted if Colonel CAYCRE, got back to Rivas with his thirty men and the eighty men last landed from the *Sierra Nevada*. If he again attempted to cut his way through with the men and the provisions landed from that steamer, it is probable that all fell into the hands of the Costa Ricans at the Jacote ranche. If not General BOSQUET reached San Juan del Sur soon enough to get them.

It is positively asserted by some of the deserters now here, that WALKER's men had refused to again attack the enemy. They were willing to defend Rivas if attacked, but nothing more. I do not believe it.

SYLVANUS M. SPENCER, who took the steamers, came passenger on the *Panama*, and goes to New-York. He deems it impossible for LOCKRIDGE to reopen the river. He says he may take Castillo, but it is not possible for him to get San Carlos. He says it has been greatly strengthened by competent engineers, and that it has twelve cannon mounted. Among these are four 24's, three of which were dug out of the ruins of the old fort, where they had been buried for 70 years, and which were found to be effective pieces. San Carlos is defended by 250 men. It is estimated that there are not remaining on the river more than 250 men in LOCKRIDGE's force.

COL. TITUS TAKES A DRINK.

"Col." TITUS, the Kansas bully, went to San Francisco on the *Sierra Nevada*, having, it is said, been cashiered by LOCKRIDGE for cowardice. The following account of his attack on Castillo I translate from the *Album Seminal* of San Jose. After describing the first attack of TITUS upon the Castillo, which was defended by only 30 men, and the taking of the river steamboat *Scott* by the filibusters, which the Costa Rican commander says was so riddled with ball as to make her useless, he goes on: "About mid-day Col. TITUS sent in a flag of truce, and modestly demanded an unconditional surrender. I replied that this was impossible, without the consent of the commanding General, and asked for twenty-four hours to get his decision. I went down to the lines of the fortification, and took a drink with Colonel TITUS. He told me he had a large battery of canaon, of great calibre mounted for the attack, and that his force consisted of 1,000 men. This appeared so *gassy*, that I paid no attention to it, but resolved to resist to the last. At 10 o'clock on Thursday we heard firing in the hills, and loud shouts and *vivas* for Costa Rica, which we answered, and in half an hour afterwards Captains ALVAREZ and ORTIZ, with 60 men, came to our succor, having driven the enemy from his position at the point of the bayonet. The filibusters fled, throwing away their arms, ammunition, and provisions, so that the road for two miles down the river was strewn with them. Fortunately for Colonel TITUS, a steamboat arrived at the *embarcadero* just in time to take them off. On Saturday we received 40 more men, and are now secure against all the filibusterism in the world. The filibusters lost 140 men. Our loss was trifling, except that an officer, SALVADOR ROJAS, was killed."

Some of your cotemporaries are an unbelieving set, and affect to doubt my assertion in letter, dated in Nicaragua, that "WALKER's men were heartily tired of the hard service, and not fifty of them would remain a day longer in the country if they could get out of it." I presume their doubts will be dissipated when they glance over the list of deserters, for only about forty days, hereunto annexed.

Capt. DOW deserves a good deal of praise for the course he took in regard to these deserters. To a proposition that he should take them on to Panama, he gave a peremptory negative. It was this refusal that forced the authorities to furnish them through tickets to the States. The men are very ragged and dirty, but will be put in a little more comfortable condition by the charitable here. Most of them give as a cause for their desertion the brutality of their officers, and the utter indifference of WALKER as to their hard treatment.

CHRIS LILLY and MIKE BRANNIGAN, whom I wrote you were caught in a little schooner, and carried into San Jose de Guatemala, charged with supplying WALKER, have been released.

The President of Nicaragua, at Leon, having sought from the *Consejo Consultivo* power to punish persons who might express treasonable sentiments, the Council amended the proposition by recommending the establishment of a proper police to keep things straight in that respect.

The *Boletin*, of Leon, says the Clarendon-Dallas treaty is more acceptable to Nicaragua than that of 1852, and that the Nicaraguan Government is willing to accept it. F. W. S.

The Partition of Nicaragua—More About Sir Robert McClure.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, March 7, 1857.

Besides the arrival here of near two hundred men who deserted from Rivas and the service of Gen. WALKER, the most important news I can send you is an account of the proposed partition of Nicaragua among the other Central American States. What I send concerning such partition you can rely upon implicitly, as I have the word of officials holding high and responsible position in the Government of Costa Rica, for every statement I make in relation to that subject. You will see by the newspapers of Central America, that large numbers of troops are concentrating in Nicaragua, and knowing, as you must, from the present feebleness of Gen. WALKER's force there, that they are not required for his destruction, you may be surprised. The accounts are true. Large forces are concentrating there, but not for the purpose of fighting General WALKER. It is not supposed that they will be needed for that. They are gathering there from Costa Rica, from Guatemala and San Salvador, for the purpose of preventing any delay in carrying out such resolutions as may be adopted by the Plenipotentiaries who are now assembled at San Miguel, at the request of many of the wealthy natives of Nicaragua, to decide upon the most desirable way in which to divide Nicaragua among the other States. Senor Don MONTUFAR, Minister of Foreign Affairs, left here on the 17th of February as the diplomatic representative of Costa Rica. The other States—Nicaragua included—have sent theirs. Just before he left, a number of the most extensive proprietors and merchants of Nicaragua visited San José and desired President MORA and his Government to use all possible dispatch in the consummation of the desired proposition. The interests of the Leonese and Granadians have always been inimical to each other, and since the time when Nicaragua gained her independence, she has suffered continually from consequent internal contentions; and therefore, in her present desolate condition, the contemplated arrangement will, they believe, be the means of preventing further trouble or bloodshed.

It is intended that the partition shall be nearly as follows:

Costa Rica *will take both banks of the San Juan River and the Territory between the lake and the Carribean Sea.* Honduras *will take Chontales. The rest will fall to San Salvador.* And if so, it will be a great acquisition. For San Salvador is the most populous for her extent, and a removal of many of her inhabitants into the new territory would, it is believed, be a relief from which great benefits would be derived.

In agreeing to this arrangement, it is understood that *Nicaragua will require each of the States to keep a sufficient force in the territory they may receive, to preserve peace and security to person and property.*

It is also understood that all the Powers interested will stipulate that *after the lapse of a number of years* (to be named) *the fragments shall be permitted to unite again as an independent Republic, without opposition, if they shall desire to do so.*

The above are the main points before the Convention, and it is believed that they will be agreed upon, unanimously, without material alteration.

ROMAN RIVAS, son of President RIVAS, has taken a military command under Gen. MORA, and is now serving at San Carlos.

The greatest enthusiasm prevails in Costa Rica and the other States in favor of the able and energetic conduct of President MORA. A large reinforcement was sent from here on the 1st of March. It numbered about 800 good soldiers; and when the steamer *Panama* arrived at Panama, on her return trip from Gautemala, she could not get her cargo of coffee on board, because all the boats were engaged in the transportation of troops. Costa Rica is now in a position to send larger reinforcements than before, because the coffee has been gathered, and the natives can afford the time. The President has declared that if General WALKER is not either dead, or otherwise out of the country within fourteen days, he will march in person at the head of all the available men he can raise, and put out the light of the blue-grey-eye forever. Since the desertions from WALKER, the natives are enthusiastic, and are willing to follow him for that purpose.

The foreign merchants of Costa Rica are contributing liberally to the support of the Army. Shipments of specie are made monthly from the Treasury to the region of San Carlos for the payment of expenses, among which the salaries of all the Americans who are engaged on the lake and other boats, under the Costa Rican flag, are paid punctually.

Capt. SPENCER, who did invaluable service in the brilliant manœuvre by which the Transit was seized from the enemy, reached here on the 10th of last month, and received the most distinguished consideration of the Government. He was offered any military rank he desired; and besides, I understand, that he received satisfactory pecuniary remuneration for his services. I have heard $50,000 mentioned as the sum paid, with many complimentary remarks, He leaves here, carrying with him the sincere thanks of the Government, for the purpose of returning to New-York—his home. He will probably visit San Salvador and Gautemala, in the *Panama*, and return to the United States *vid* the Isthmus. He appears a little worn by the anxieties and fatigues of the great work he has performed.

When Capt. SPENCER was leaving the army, and while near Liberia, on his way to San José, he was not a little surprised at coming upon a company of Gen. WALKER's Rangers, armed, and proceeding in the same direction. There were from 40 to 50 of them, and he soon learned that they were proceeding to accept the terms of protection offered by the Costa Rican Government. You have doubtless heard of Gen. WALKER's band. It numbered fifteen in all, and every member of it has arrived here, *each with the mouthpiece of his instrument in his pocket.*

About 100 of those who have deserted from WALKER's army during the past few months, mostly mechanics. Blacksmiths, tailors, and ploughmakers are wanted in this country. Quite a number of the deserters offered to join the ranks of the Costa Ricans, in order to have an opportunity of avenging the cruelty they say they received from General WALKER.

SIR ROBERT M'CLURE AND THE SCHOONER GRANADA.

I have seen a peculiarly bombastic account of an interesting interview between a lieutenant under Sir ROBERT McCLURE and Captain FAYSOUX, on the deck of the schooner *Granada*, in the service of General WALKER, and also of an interview between SIR ROBERT and General WALKER himself. It is a pity to spoil it. But the facts, I believe, are that Sir ROBERT sent on board the *Granada* a request that Captain FAYSOUX would come on board his ship with his commission and papers, which the Captain did without so much ado as is stated.

Sir ROBERT went to Rivas, not so much for the opportunity of an introduction to Gen. WALKER, as for the purpose of offering British protection to any who might deserve it. Several ladies applied for protection, and it was given. They stated that Gen. WALKER had refused to give them any food unless they would go into the hospitals and dress the wounds of the soldiers, notwithstanding they were sick themselves. Mrs. Dr. POST was among the number who returned under the protection of Sir ROBERT and the British flag.

The schooner *Granada*, formerly called the *San Jose*, belonged to an American citizen of Boston, Capt. MORTON, who in five years of hard sea service, trading between Panama and Guatemala, had succeeded in saving sufficient to purchase and freight the schooner with tobacco and provisions. In June of last year Capt. MORTON left Sonsonate, San Salvador, with his schooner and cargo, valued at $7,500. When off the coast of Nicaragua, a storm arose which forced him to take shelter in the harbor of San Juan del Sur. His vessel and cargo were seized immediately by General WALKER. Captain MORTON made a protest to Mr. FITZGERRALD, the Vice Consul, and afterwards went on to Granada and applied to United States Consul WHEELER to interfere in his behalf. Mr. WHEELER refused, without giving any reasons. Becoming embittered, he complained, when he was called to General WALKER, who told him that any additional remarks would send him to prison. He then applied to WHEELER and WALKER for a passport, and was refused. He was detained in Nicaragua some five months, and was then sent to San Salvador. From there he was taken by a friend to Panama, where he obtained employment on the Isthmus. From there he forwarded his protests and complaints to the United States Government. What action has been taken upon them, you may know—I do not.

[We have learned that the case has been brought before General CASS, and that some action upon them will be taken as soon as existing circumstances will permit.—ED. TIMES.]

It is said by some who have arrived from Rivas, that that post is so well surrounded, that a filibuster cannot put his head two hundred feet out of Rivas without being fired at.

Condition of the Filibusters at Rivas.

THE RELATIVE STRENGTH AND CONDITION OF THE ALLIES AND FILLIBUSTERS IN NICARAGUA—PLAN OF THE FORTIFICATIONS OF RIVAS—NUMBER AND ORGANIZATION OF WALKER'S FORCE—THE OFFICERS—HOSPITALS—VOLUNTEERS—RATE OF MORTALITY—FOOD OF THE ARMY—PERSONAL—FORTIFICATIONS OF THE ALLIES—OPERATIONS AGAINST ST. GEORGE—JOCOTE—REVIEW OF THE MILITARY OPERATIONS OF WALKER SINCE HIS ENTRANCE INTO NICARAGUA.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times

ASPINWALL, March 19, 1857.

I have followed your instructions in regard to parties interested for and against WALKER in this place, and by gleaning and sifting a huge mass of information, gathered from friends and enemies, and especially from the crowds of deserters who are rushing through, have acquired what seems to me a tolerably correct opinion of his strength and condition. It will not be encouraging on the whole, to his friends, but had I even visited the camp at Rivas, I should not have obtained so full details or as near to the truth. Since much of it is of a personal character, and other portions only such as could have been obtained from officers in the filibuster service, it is unnecessary for me to apologize for not sending you the names of my informants.

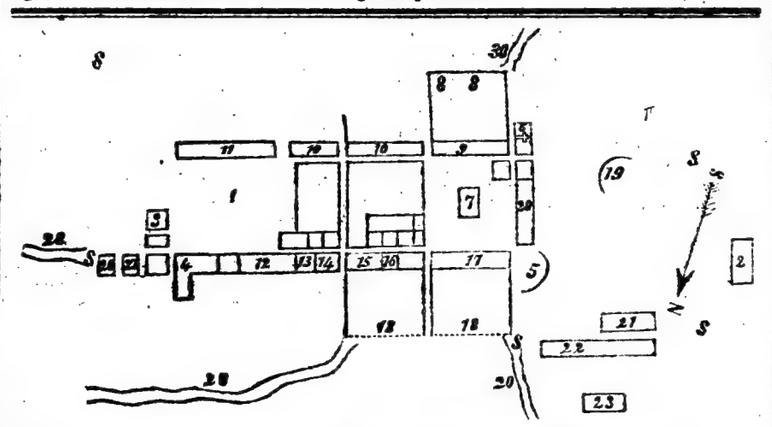
PLAN OF THE FORTIFICATIONS OF RIVAS.

The plan of the fortifications which you received by the last mail, is generally accurate, except that the Malaño Hospital is placed too near HENNINGSEN's half-moon work.

The suburban mud houses, which used to hold two-thirds of the native population of Rivas, have been torn away, leaving only the central blocks of solid adobé mansions on the four sides of the Plaza. The city is thus converted into a large square fort, with double walls, inclosed by an immense courtyard.

Other obstructions, which might furnish a cover to an attacking party, such as orange groves, cactus fences, and the like, have also been removed. Barricades have been erected where they seemed to be required against surprise, and a half-moon battery to protect and command the hospital on the west side of the city. This battery also covers the approaches to the Plaza on that side.

You will find the officers' quarters, and other positions in the city, marked and numbered on the map as follows:



PLAN OF WALKER'S FORTIFICATIONS AT RIVAS.

1. Plaza.
2. Malaño Hacienda, used as a general hospital, facing HENNINGSEN's half-moon battery.
2. Large unfinished church, with walls of great thickness, and flanking walls protects the east side of the Plaza.
4. Artillery quarters.
5. HENNINGSEN's half-moon breast-work, on an eminence, commanding the N. W. angle and two sides of the city, and the hospital.
6. Strong church, capable of sheltering six hundred men, with heavy doors; on the south side of the city, near the S. W. angle. This is the point of rendezvous in case of sudden attack, or being driven from the Plaza, and will be the last point held, if the Allies should succeed in taking the city by storm. The road to Jocoté and the Transit opens behind this church, the only way of retreat in case of a sudden evacuation of the city.
7. The quarters of General SANDERS; a strong position.
8. Heavy barricades.
9. Ordnance and arsenal; the main point of defence.
10. Quarters of the 1st Rifles.
11. Dr. COLE's house, now occupied by the Quartermaster.
12. Civil office of the filibusters, called "Hacienda." This is the general office of treasury, supplies, &c.
13. Quarters of Col. Don BRUNO NATHUSE, a pet officer of WALKER's. He is a young German of good family, rather wild.
14. Rangers' quarters.
15. Rifles' quarters.
16. Quartermaster-General. Has charge of goods and chattels, conveyance, &c.
17. Commissary. He is relieved of one-half of his duties by the "Hacienda man," who bring in cattle, corn, cacao, &c.
18. Barricades.
19. Small barricades, liable to afford a lodgment for storming parties, but commanded from the hospital, south porch.
20. Ranger's yard, walled in.
21. Rangers' quarters.
22. First Infantry quarters.
23. LAROYA's hacienda, on the Laroya estate, on the north side of the city, left to entice the enemy; commanded by HENNINGSEN's work.
24. Quarters of WALKER, opposite to what was formerly HENRY GOTTLE's store; a strong adobé house.
25. Fortified wall, with loop-holes.
26. Quarters of General HENNINGSEN, on the road to St. George.
27. Quarters of H. K. ROGERS, head of the supply and treasury office, called by the natives "Confiscator-General of the filibusters."
28. Road to St. George; two and a half miles west to St. George, and half a mile farther to the lake shore.
29. Road to Obraje and Granada, north-west.
30. Road to Jocoté, a cattle estate, property of HENRY GOTTLE. There are two roads or trails to Jocoté.
S. SENTRIES.

NUMBER AND ORGANIZATION OF THE FILLIBUSTERS.

Up to the 7th of March, the number and organization of the Fillibuster force was as follows:

The First Rifles.—This body of men were formerly and still are, the best portion of the filibuster army. They were formerly commanded by Col. ANDERSON, of New York. At present this force is cut down to four companies, and has been repeatedly decimated by fever and battle. The greater part were destroyed at Granada, after the burning of that city. The first and second corps of rifles numbered jointly about 150 efficient men, at the date of my latest information.

Infantry.—This body of troops numbered four hundred, all told, on the 10th of last December, says one informant, a friend of the cause. At present, however, the number is reduced to seventy-five. Their weapon is the musket. Neither Rifles nor Infantry have knives or pistols.

Ordnance.—There are 12 men in the ordnance, and 20 artillerymen. The ordnance consists of three large 6-pounders; one Spanish 6-pounder, with a chamber for canister; one Spanish 4-pounder; two 12-pound howitzers; and four very small mortars. These latter are mere playthings—too small to be serviceable. With only 90 men left of the old ordnance corps—the rest were destroyed in Granada—it would be necessary to take others from the infantry to assist in working the guns during an action. The cannon are trained to bear upon all points where an attack may be expected. At present they command the St. George road, the east and west entrance to the Plaza, and all the points covered by HENNINGSEN's work. To work all these guns and mortars, a force of 50 men in all will be required, covered, of course, by the Infantry and Rifles.

Arsenal.—They are 20 employees in the arsenal, whose business it is to keep all the weapons in good order, make cartridges, canister, cast lead balls about rod iron nuclei, &c., &c. They were attempting to make a 12-inch mortar of bell-metal from the old church chime. There are no shell for a mortar of this calibre. On the 3d of March there were 180 round shot for 6-pounders, made of lead and iron. They have a small steam-engine at Rivas, in the ordnance Department, and were making efforts toward a lathe.

Rangers—The regular force of rangers (mounted) consists of 75 men, carrying rifles and a few knives. Good horses cannot be found, at present, in Nicaragua, and the rangers use, mostly, an inferior sort of mules. The ranger service is at present the most important, the subsistence of the army depending upon their exertions. They are employed on scouting-parties, convoys, and give information, such as can be had, of the movements and numbers of the allies. Their weapons are the rifle or carbine.

Commissary Rangers.—A force of 25 mounted men are continually employed in the provision service, and are especially attached to the Commissary Department. These are, perhaps, the best men in the army.

Commissary Department.—There are 15 persons employed in butchering, distributing provisions, and taking charge of stores.

Quartermaster's Department.—There are 20 in the offices of conveyance, in charge of mules, goods, &c.

Civil Service.—16 in the department of supply and treasury, and 8 in other civil service, constitute the civil and police force. These have but little to do at present, and act as volunteer riflemen, or assist in the supplies.

The entire force thus constituted consists of—*army* 345, *employees* not in the army 67; civil service 18; *total*, 430 persons, who can be counted on in case of an attack.

THE OFFICERS.

The responsibility of the campaign rests upon WALKER, but the person recognized as superior to all others in military knowledge is Gen. HENNINGSEN. He is said to be of English birth, and exclusively European education, having served under KOSCIUSKO, and in other parts of Europe. It requires so small an amount of military knowledge to be entitled to a good tactician in WALKER's camp, I can offer you no opinion as to the actual capacity of HENNINGSEN when he is compared with such commanders as SCOTT and WORTH, but it is supposed that he would have been a very respectable officer in any army. HENNINGSEN is a man of fine, quiet manners, a gentleman in bearing, imperturbably cool, and a thorough enthusiastic in his trade, which is strictly that of a military adventurer. He is generally beloved, and the opinion has been freely expressed in camp that had he been the sole conductor of the war affairs would have gone differently. I have been led to form a different opinion. It was not so much the skill of the general leading that was wanted, as that of the statesman, a man of policy at once firm, humane and conciliating, who would have endeared the American to the native population. Cruelty may be sometimes necessary, but a steady policy of cruelty, never yielding nor pardoning, must be supported by inexhaustible resources, and the highest degree of military skill. Even then it must finally fail in producing the only desirable fruit of a conquest—the content and happiness of the conquered. I am inclined to believe that HENNINGSEN is something of a martinet and fogy in his military management, and that a MARION would be more likely to succeed in Central America than a WOOL or a HENNINGSEN. The opinion is somewhat hastily formed, and I may wrong HENNINGSEN, who is certainly much above the regular mob of military adventurers.

WALKER'S STAFF.

WALKER's staff consists of Lieutenant BRADY, Captain HOOF, and Captain J. M. BALDWIN, of Sacrapaqui notoriety. HOOF and BALDWIN were both educated as engineers, and can well spoken of by all. Neither of them are regularly in the army, BALDWIN being nominally the Solicitor of the fillibuster chief; but as there is not law, just now, in Nicaragua, BALDWIN turns his talent to better account. He is said to have been formerly in disgrace with WALKER for giving good advice. HOOF is a sturdy soldier, of great physical power, and of a kind and simple disposition. WALKER must be conscious that he is in great danger when he is compelled at length to keep two honest, plain spoken soldiers near his person, instead of the old crowd of flatterers and sycophants. These latter, however, have mostly gone to their account. Of BRADY I could learn nothing. With two men like HOOF and BALDWIN continually near him WALKER is in less danger of assassination or conspiracy. These men might leave him or openly condemn him, but they could never betray or injure the man that trusts them. BALDWIN was born in Mexico, of American parents, on the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, and speaks French and Spanish like a native.

HENNINGSEN'S STAFF.

HENNINGSEN's staff is composed of two officers, one of whom was formerly a circus rider, and is retained by Gen. HENNINGSEN not only for his equestrian skill, but because he is a good clerk. HENNINGSEN declares that nobody in the army knows how to write. In fact, he suggests that the mamas and papas of the filibusters have been shamefully negligent of their education. I could not learn the name of the other officer on HENNINGSEN's staff.

GENERAL SANDERS.

The staff of General SANDERS is composed of an officer who goes by the name of "Fat Jack," noted for his bravery and corpulency, and is an invalid on crutches,—and Lieut. SCHULTZ formerly an orderly of General FRY. General SANDERS is a rollicking bottle companion, "drunk" informant, "all the time. In fact, he [illegible] boast of having been drunk seven [illegible] Aristocracy is related of this jovial officer, which [illegible] that there are times when it is better [illegible] to be sober. Not long ago a portion of [illegible] buster army was at Virgin Bay; [illegible] what reason; they went, there, perhaps, to exercise their legs with the march. Suddenly, a cloud of smoke on the horizon indicated the approach of the steamer *Virgin*, then in possession of the Costa Ricans. The order was immediately given for every man to conceal himself; which was done, and the steamer came close to the landing. A few moments longer and she would have come alongside the pier, and a rush from the town would have secured her. Just at this crisis General SANDERS and an officer named CONWAY sprung out of a drinking shop, hallooing and vociferating. The Costa Ricans saw the movement and quietly withdrew the steamer out of rifle range. CONWAY was afterwards killed in battle. SANDERS, it is said, was employed in California to drive the free settlers off tracts of land claimed by the real estate owners of San Francisco. In Nicaragua his occupation is reversed. Himself a "free settler," he drives off owners.

COLONEL ROGERS.

H. K. ROGERS, an Irishman, who was formerly a pork merchant, fills the office of fillibuster treasurer, paymaster, "confiscator," and general agent of supply and demand, the demand being somewhat in advance of the supply. He has the honorary title of Colonel, is reputed brave, and drunk regularly from 10 in the morning until midnight. Many laughable anecdotes were related to me of the various deceptions he uses to persuade the soldiers, employes and creditors of WALKER that they will by and by get something for their labor and money. This man is said to have been the instigator and active agent of that grand system of confiscation and universal seizure, which, more than any other cause, has roused up the entire landed and merchant interest of Central America against the fillibusters.

GENERAL FRY.

General FRY was always a favorite of WALKER's, and when he retired from the army was presented with a fine estate, called, I believe, Rosario, a cocoa (chocolate) hacienda, in the immediate vicinity of Rivas. Another report says Rosario was given to Captain FAYSOUX. It is surprising that General FRY, master of so fine and valuable a property as the Rosario, with a house upon it large enough for a prince's retinue, should have resigned his fillibuster commission, and sailed to California. Before leaving he took off some two hundred dollars from his estate of Rosario. I suppose he will by and by come back and get more. FUNNY MAN, that General FRY, and very quiet.

THE GOVERNOR OF SAN JUAN DEL SUR.

The Governor of San Juan del Sur, under the filibuster rule, was a Mr. DUNCAN, of Mississippi, a very handsome, gentlemanly person, with filibuster ideas, and a turn for the real estate business. WALKER gave him five hundred acres on the Transit road, and the Governorship; he succeeded in raising some four or five thousand dollars for WALKER while in that position, making himself personally responsible for a part of it. He had a pair of steeds at San Juan, in which it was the fashion to put disorderly Americans who obstreperously demanded passports, refused to do military duty, or complained of the filibuster rule. Failing at last to obtain any more money, he was displaced, and a very strict and religious person, named CARPENTER, installed in this important and valuable office. CARPENTER was supposed to have money, or at least the power of getting it, which is the same thing. San Juan del Sur is a salubrious and rather gay village, composed of three taverns and two stores, all of which are alternately sacked by the Costa Ricans and filibusters, as they march through. The inhabitants are, consequently, not wealthy.

The society is accordant with that purity and simplicity of manners which prevails in seaport towns on the great lines of Isthmus travel.

The social system at this happy village is the precise opposite to that of the Mormons.

HOSPITALS AT RIVAS.

Before plunging into the wide sea of personal anecdote, I must finish my description of Rivas by giving you some accounts of that part of the population who are of no service in time of war, but are on the contrary consumers of food merely, a burthen and expense. The largest class of these are the patients in the hospitals.

In the Malaño Hospital there are six or seven rooms, containing (March 1) in all about 120 patients, one-fifth of whom were getting better, the rest lingering with fevers or wounds. I have a rough draught-plan of the hospital, furnished me by a steerage passenger who went up on the *Tennessee*. He says he found it in the third story or attic of a tavern at San Juan. The Surveyer's name is on the back. With it are two other documents of equal interest: a badly spelled letter to Mayer Wood, from a man who seems to be dissatisfied with the country, and will come home if inducements are held out by the Mayer, and another from a person named BRANNIGAN, who, it appears, was sent away from San Francisco by the Vigilance Committee, and stopped on his way to join WALKER. BRANNIGAN's letter contains some very coarse language. He insists that the Vigilance Committee were WALKER's agents in the recruiting service at San Francisco, but the poor man was evidently in liquor when he wrote.

On the back of the plan of Malaño Hospital there is a list of names of persons who have taken up land by soldiers and settlers warrants on the Transit Road. There are twenty names, most of them illegible. I could only decipher FITZGERALD NUKERK, CARPENTER, MURRAY, PATTON, LAING, OLAY, GARRARD and MCDONALD. This may be MCDONALD of San Francisco, agent of GARRISON. If so, he is the reputed manager of the famous "seizure of the steamers," since imitated with great *eclat* by the Costa Ricans. The entire blame of that affair is laid by the Aspinwall people upon WILLIAM GARRISON, a handsome, smart young man, who married the daughter of Gen. ESTELL, of California. But I am continually diverging from my subject.

There is another hospital at the east side of the Plaza which has about 50 patients, making 170 in all. This does not include sick persons in quarters, officers or citizens: the total number of sick in Rivas did not exceed 200 of the entire population 20, per cent., which shows an unusual salubrity of the atmosphere, compared with other parts of Nicaragua. Rivas is considered a very healthy place, black vomit not being near as frequent as at Granada.

FLOATING POPULATION OF RIVAS.

There is a loafer and citizen population of about 80 persons in Rivas, several of whom are grog-sellers and small traders. Three liquor shops are found to be ample for the army. A portion of this citizen population are persons who have found it impossible to get away from Nicaragua, passports being in general refused, even to women and children.

Of women and children there may be 40, American, German and Irish. At least ten times that number have gone into the country, but many of the women have returned home on the death of their husbands, and some have died.

NATIVES IN RIVAS.

There are none of the original population left in Rivas. Dr. COLE, an old resident, and formerly one of the principal civil aids and advisers of WALKER, has fled. He is said to be at Sopoa, in Costa Rica, a place which I cannot find on the map. The *natives* in Rivas, six or seven males and about thirty women, are prisoners brought in by the rangers to perform compulsory labor. They make bread of corn, prepare chocolate, and cook for the officers.

VOLUNTEERS.

Between [illegible] volunteers from San Francisco embarked [illegible] early March. WALKER's chief [illegible] volunteers into action as [illegible] their first courage and enthusiasm shall have evaporated. The last three monthly consignments of filibuster volunteers from San Francisco have been successively 75, 43, and 75, or 193 in three months. It is clear that California, the land of adventurers, is not enthusiastic. Public interest has in a great degree subsided, and the new plan for the purchase and occupation of Sonora by the United States offers a safer vent for restless spirits than the marshes of Nicaragua. Volunteers sicken very soon; in three weeks all will in some degree suffer from the climate. The actual mortality, wounds and fever, seems to be about twenty in the hundred, monthly.

RATE OF MORTALITY AND LOSS.

The statements of the New-York and San Francisco papers in regard to the rates of mortality among Americans in Nicaragua are undoubtedly exaggerated. It was never at any time as high as fifty per cent. a month, and has sometimes fallen to fifteen and even ten in the hundred, monthly. On the 1st of December last there were 250 sick and 140 well men at Virgin Bay; 400, sick and well in Granada; 200 sick and well men, women and children on the Island of Ometepé, (see San Francisco papers;) 80 men on the river San Juan; 20 in Virgin Bay; add 100 stragglers, women at the various posts, tavern-keepers, &c.,—*total*, 1,290, which is a full estimate, and exceeds all the official reports. To these must be added 380 volunteers, who arrived from New-York, New-Orleans, Texas and San Francisco, making a total of 1,670 persons all told, which is as near an estimate as could be made of the entire population, exclusive of San Juan del Norte, up to the 10th of December. Of these, 140, 80, 20, 480, 50 and 300 were effective men of all arms, giving an armed total of 1,070 men, scattered over various points, December, 1856.

Before the arrival of the 80 volunteers from San Francisco, early in the present month, the force at Rivas was reduced to 430 men—showing a loss of 640 men by all causes in three months, being *sixty per cent.*, or twenty per cent. monthly.

The entire white population of Rivas and San Juan del Sur, the only points occupied by Americans, consisted of about 20 at the latter, and 678 at the former,—the latter composed as follows: Army, 430; sick and wounded, 170; loafers, hucksters and barkeepers, 30; women and children, 40; to which add 8, general officers and staff; total, 690 Americans at Rivas and San Juan del Sur, which being deducted from 1,670, shows a loss of 980 men, women and children in 90 days—a little less than sixty per cent. of all the population, or *twenty per cent.* monthly, as before stated.

CAUSES OF LOSS.

Of the 980 who disappeared from Nicaragua during the 90 days, at least 300 must have deserted or got away by stealth. The desertions from Rivas for the 45 days previous to the 7th of March, overran 140 from the army alone; 75 of these were rangers, or persons who had volunteered into the ranger service for the purpose of securing a mule or horse to desert with. When any person applies to be admitted into the ranger service, WALKER tells them that he cannot afford to lose his horses. Of these men, 27 went off in a body, and several conspiracies for large bodies to desert, have been detected. They go into Costa Rica. Many are overtaken and shot. Of the 680 whose disappearance must still be accounted for, we may allow 80 to have left by the steamers, with or without passports. Some 80 more were taken or driven down the river by the Costa Ricans, leaving still 520 to be accounted for, of whom about 160 have been killed or dispersed and lost in the bush by the two battles of Jocote and the three attacks on St. George. The remainder have died of wounds and fever. LOCKRIDGE's party do not come into this calculation. I have no reliable data in regard to his losses; and he has not as yet been able to cooperate with WALKER. I pay no attention to official reports gotten up for the use of recruiting officers, and confine my confidence to private and reliable sources. The ratio of loss in battle has increased very much during the last five months in consequence of the improved shooting and better weapons of the Costa Ricans and Guatemalans, who are now rather superior to the Filibusters in point of armament. Deaths by fever among acclimated men who have been several months in the country are few, but among new comers they are frightfully numerous.

FOOD OF THE ARMY.

Plantains grow abundantly in the vicinity of Rivas. They are like large bananas, are eaten as we have them here; roasted, raw, or boiled. They are bad for new comers. Beef jerked or roasted fresh, when there is any, three-quarters of a pound to each man, is the ordinary ration; eight or ten chocolate beans, and a handful of bruised corn, make the soldier's daily living. Salt is plentiful; sugar fluctuating. WALKER has a quantity of hard-biscuit concealed, in case of extremity. The soldiers believe that the officers use it secretly, but that is a calumny. Such things were done formerly, but not at present.

The native women (*prisoners*) bruise the corn and cacao, and prepare them for use. Fire-wood is abundant for culinary purposes. Beef and plantains grow daily more scarce. The men may have to fall back at last upon chocolate and hard bread.

PERSONAL ANECDOTES AND GOSSIP.

My principal informant hints darkly at an attempt of the native women to poison the corn cakes (or tortillas). Two or three privates, on another occasion, planned to poison WALKER, but the consideration that they might kill two or three others at the same time prevented the execution of this very wicked and silly attempt. WALKER is decidedly unpopular with the majority. He never relaxes his grim defiant style, "and seems rather to take pleasure in inflicting death." This, we must hope, is a calumny.

After the escape of a body of 27 rangers, who went off with the best horses in the camp, the filibuster chief was in a horrid humor for several days. Some rangers seeing a frightened Frenchman look out of the bushes on the Transit road, immediately seized and took him up to WALKER. The chief was standing at the door of his quarters when Monsieur was brought up. "What shall I do with this man, General?" said the Lieutenant; "we found him on the Transit road, dodging about in the bushes." "I think," drawled the chief, in his peculiar nasal voice—inherited from some bloody old Covenanter—"I think you'd better take him to the Plaza and sho-o-t 'im." The Lieutenant gave the order. A ranger collared the shivering Monsieur with one hand, and jerking him along to the Plaza, threw him off with a thrust of the arm, clapped the muzzle of his rifle to his eye, and—off went his head.

This affair was talked of by some as a "cold-blooded murder," but a timely threat of "the stocks," a favorite *weapon*, silenced the imprudent talkers. This Frenchman was in charge of a ranche belonging to a Mr. CHARLES PATTON, of San Juan del Sur.

I have by me a score of characteristic anecdotes of the General and his supporters, picked up at Aspinwall and Panama, from returned volunteers, deserters, and officers returning home, but I cannot give space or time for such dubious stuff. A few thrown in as we move on, will suffice.

There is a peculiarity about the postal arrangements among the filibusters which strikes the observant mind. Either ROGERS, or the Chief *himself*, are the Postmasters of the concern. All letters, consequently, pass under the eye of one or both. If they are directed to, or come from parties suspected to be at enmity with the cause, they are, of course, opened and examined. Any disaffected person, or who is not immediately in favor with the filibuster Chief, is liable to be considered dangerous and to have his papers examined. A gentleman who went this way from California, last January, cautioned me earnestly against writing freely to friends in the filibuster army, and told me a striking anecdote—which I will not repeat here—of the mischief to those friends, that may result from it. I suppose these are necessary conditions of despotic power founded on brute force. It is not the *man* that must be blamed, but the *system*. As soon as Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Honduras, San Salvador and Guatemala shall have thoroughly been subdued, there will be a better system of government devised.

Courts martial on deserters are discontinued. They are mere formalities, a torture to the victim and a bore to the officers. Every man is presumed to be deserter by intent, and consequently if seen outside the camp is shot down by any armed party who meets him and who are not also deserters. A number of the best men in the service, whose names were given to me, have come through by the way of Costa Rica. I mentioned that of Mr. SHELTON, bookkeeper in the Department of Supplies; Mr. LEROY, of the "Hacienda" Department; Dr. COX, apothecary; and some 150 more, have taken the risk of leave without leave. It will be hard to fill their places, and their desertion demoralizes the body of the army, reduced as it is to a mere remnant, and deprived of its best men and worthiest officers. These men to a man condemn WALKER as a commander or as a statesman. WALKER and his officers, of course, tell very hard stories about the cruelty with which prisoners are treated by the Costa Ricans. The reverse is true. I have satisfactory evidence in the person of numbers with whom I have conversed, who came through Costa Rica. When a man is missing, he is said to have "gone to the mountains." General FRY will be complimented by learning the fact that a certain "orderly" of his deserted, in company with BOWLY COX, Mr. SHELTON, and CHARLEY LEROY. LEROY is said to be an old border man, and SHELTON has been known to go five days without food on a former occasion, when pursued by the enemy. They were a strong party, and in the language of DUMAS, "they were not such fools as to allow themselves to be killed or taken."

Lawyer TITUS—not *the* TITUS—keeps one of the three groggeries at Rivas.

There are two sides of the story about Col. TITUS. Some say the talk about the 24 hours armistice at Castillo is *bosh*; that TITUS could not have done better.

H. K. ROGERS, after being cut off by the Costa Ricans on the San Juan, went down to Panama, and navigated along shore from Panama to San Juan del Sur in a small boat. A plucky navigator.

Up to March 7 there had been no communication between WALKER and LOCKRIDGE by way of the river. The friends of Captain GRIFFIN, of New-York, will be pleased to hear that he is still in good health and unhurt. He is a fine and popular officer, and very influential with the men.

ARMY GOSSIP.

WALKER speaks disrespectfully of Northern men; says he wishes no more recruits from "the purlieus of Bowery and Five Points." He prefers "Southern gentlemen" from New-Orleans, to blackguards from New-York.

Not long ago a pack train of sugar was taken by the rangers at Buenos Ayres, three miles from Rivas. Aguardiente is scarce, but there is still liquor enough to get drunk on.

WALKER'S SPEECH.

After the early morning attack on St. George, when only twenty-five of the men would fight, WALKER made a speech to the remnant of the filibuster legion, in which he alluded to "a few craven hearts," and added, "four months from now our banners will be floating on the walls of the City of Guatemala." On the 7th of this month, however, he had not commenced his triumphant march of 500 miles through four hostile nations to the wealthy and well-fortified City of Guatemala. On the contrary, Guatemala was coming to him. "I believe," said my informant, "that WALKER is just a little crazy. He has had his brain stuffed with rhetorical trash about CORTEZ and PIZARRO, and stories of the bucaneers, and having no power of calculation, conducts himself like an ordinary desperado, who can't go home. He has not shown military talent; his finance has been managed by others, and he is in fact the feeble and unconscious instrument of a few bold speculators in Panama, Aspinwall, California and New-York, who are using him and his men just as they do Irish labor on the Isthmus—*to make a road for themselves through Nicaragua.*" Poor fellow! if this be true, it is a sorry picture of misguided ambition. If the ancient Peruvians and Mexicans had been armed with minnie guns and rifles, as the Costa Ricans are now, CORTEZ and PIZARRO would probably not have figured in PRESCOTT.

The rum distillery of St. George, which was formerly rented to a man named TENBROEK—brother of the TENBROEK of sporting notoriety—has been taken from him because he refused to pay $1,200 a month rent, during the time his rum-mill was in the hands of the natives. He has gone home to California. *His* partner in the business, Col. BUTTS, formerly of the United States border service, was badly wounded in an attack on the mill, and is still at Rivas.

A great deal of sympathy was manifested by the officers and seamen of the American vessel of war at San Juan del Sur for the filibusters, because they were Americans, and had fought bravely against desperate odds. "I was much gratified by the kindly sentiments manifested for us by these men," says a deserter, "and I believe one and all of them would have given two months wages to get us off safely under the powerful protection of Uncle Sam."

A very brilliant conversation is reported to have taken place between Capt. FAYSSOUX, or FASSOUX, of the filibuster schooner at San Juan, and the American naval officer. I have heard five or six new versions, but shall send none of them, as they are not authentic.

THE WAY THEY GET MONEY.

One COCH, a deserter who was shot down on the road, had $483 upon him. The problem is, where and how he got it. Nobody knows. There was none in the treasury, so he did not get it there. The pursuers quietly divided $333 among themselves and turned over the balance $150 to WALKER. A lucky haul. The rangers ride out on the country roads as far as they dare go and search the haciendas and cottages for money, clothing and provisions. Sometimes they find a handful of dimes on the person of a native woman, money made by selling corn, liquor, or tortillas to the filibusters. Coin is thus kept in circulation. No money has been sent to WALKER from California or the Atlantic States for many months.

THE PRINTING-PRESS.

Since the death of poor OWEN DUFFY, who went into Nicaragua from New York, last April, as reporter for the *Tribune*, and was appointed by WALKER to the editorship of his gazette, the *Nicaraguense*, there have been no more brilliant and able reports of victories, for the home market. HENNINGSEN's reports are too near the truth to be of any service. WALKER has no press—the only one in the country being at Castillo, in the hands of the Costa Ricans.

THE FORTIFICATIONS AT ST. GEORGE.

The interior fortifications at St. George consist of a solid adobe wall, ten feet in height, with loop-holes, surrounding the square or plaza of the village, in the spaces not occupied by houses. The houses are pierced internally with loop-holes for musketry and rifles on each side of the streets leading from the Plaza. These are always occupied by about five hundred men with rifles, minnie guns, and muskets, ready for any advance from Rivas. The entire force within the fortified wall and houses is estimated at 1,500, but may be much larger, all armed. By this time the new Guatemalean contingent has arrived, which raises the number at St. George to 2,500.

Within the wall and houses the ground is intersected by trenches five or six feet deep by two wide, all of which radiate toward the great church on the east side of the Plaza. These trenches can be used as rifle-pits and command every part of the great wall, and the houses. During HENNINGSEN's cannonade the entire force dropped into the trenches—not a man of them was visible. Two thousand men can by these means disappear as it were under ground, and make their way in five minutes to the church, which they enter unobserved, or if they remain outside in the trenches their guns command the wall and houses on all sides of the Plaza. A fire of twenty-five hundred arms can thus be concentrated upon any one point attacked by the Americans. A few may have been killed by the cannonade, but it is impossible to get at the number of killed and wounded, unless the party attacked are comparatively rested and driven quickly off the ground, which has not happened in any of the five attacks made by WALKER during the last two months. The fortifications of St. George, which appear to be quite equal in effect to those of Rivas, were constructed by CHEVALIER, a French army engineer, in the service of Guatemala. His rifle pits are similar to those made by the French at Sebastopol.

PROVISIONS TO ST. GEORGE.

St. George is near the edge of the lake. The steamer *Virgin* can be seen from the top of the church at Rivas. She was generally at Munigipa in the Island of Ometepé, and brings reinforcements and provisions every week from Chontales and Granada to St. George. She is managed by Americans, experienced river boatsmen, who were always enemies to the filibuster cause, and who receive high wages regularly paid from Costa Rica. The same is true of the *San Carlos*, who lies usually at the entrance of the river San Juan, in the service of Gen. MORA.

OPERATIONS AGAINST ST. GEORGE.

There were three attacks upon St. George during the two months preceding the 7th of March. The evacuation of Rivas by the allies was a measure of profound policy. Had WALKER remained in St. George, with the steamers at his command, the position was the best on the Isthmus. Even without the steamers it was better than Rivas, as it gave access to the lake. The allies passed into St. George soon after he left it, and have thereby the advantage of a constant supply of provisions and recruits by the lake, while WALKER is dependant upon chance or such aid as he may get from California. For every pound of beef he can get by foraging, the allies can bring an hundred from Chontales, the great cattle country. For every recruit sent to WALKER from California, the allies can bring ten men from Guatemala, Segovia, Matagalpa, Granada, Leon, or San Salvador. Their position is not only tenable but excellent, and they are accustomed for the last thirty years to continual warfare, tedious and desultory.

The trenches and rifle-pits at St. George connect with the guard-house on the northeast corner, and the house formerly used by Gen. HORNSBY for artillery, the church on the east side, (middle,) and the house called the Frenchman's store. From these three are supposed to be covered ways leading out in the direction of the lakes. The canonade of St. George took place from an elevation in the main road to Rivas, facing the church of St. George and overlooking the Plaza. There are no advanced posts or redoubts between Rivas and St. George. WALKER has no men to spare for outposts.

The first attack upon St. George is reported to have been made by HENNINGSEN, with the entire disposable force, 350 men. No impression was made, a number of valuable officers killed, and some 80 men killed or wounded. Loss of natives unknown, reported 60.

The second attack is said to have been by WALKER, on his return from Virgin, with the Rangers and 200 men. Retreated with loss and many wounded.

Then followed a canonade, three days later, and without result.

JOCOTE.

Jocote is a ranch, or cattle hacienda, on one of the roads between Rivas and the port of San Juan del Sur. It is the property of HENRY GOTTLE and a native proprietor, CURAZO, whose interest was confiscated by WALKER. GOTTLE and CURAZO used to supply the mules that were wont to carry the passengers and freight across the twelve-mile transit road. They had a contract for that purpose with the old company, and GOTTLE subsequently made one with WALKER, but seeing the bad appearance of affairs last October, left Nicaragua on pretence of business, and is at present in Aspinwall. GOTTLE is a man of good capacity, very shrewd and enterprizing, but has no enthusiasm for enterprises from which there is no profit coming or expected. Jocote was seized and fortified by the allies. It commands the western half of the Transit Road. From this point the allies have made several *sorties*, and have twice driven back a force of the fillibusters. Major CAYCER, with 50 men, approached Jocote, and was repulsed with loss. Two days later Gen. SANDERS, with 150 men, attacked it, and was also driven back with heavy loss. It is reported a strong detachment from new reinforcements of the allies moved from St. George, joined the old garrison at Jocote, assisted in the repulse of SANDERS, and followed him up rapidly in his retreat towards Rivas, dispersing, killing or wounding one-half his men. The loss by desertion, wounds, killed and missing in the five attacks on St. St. George and Jocote, all which were unsuccessful, is supposed to have been not less than 150, of whom 50 were lost at Jocote.

It was further reported at Rivas, before the sailing of the steamer of March 7, that the allies, following up SANDERS, had made a general attack upon St. George, and were repulsed with heavy loss. No certainty as to the number of Americans killed, or the allies destroyed. If there was a general attack, the Rivas force is reduced by at least 100 men by the affair of SANDERS and the attack of the allies. But I have no certain information, nor can get any from deserters here, as those who came through this time were not present at the three last engagements. It was said that the cannonade at Rivas was heard on the Transit Road, at FITZGERALD's—a plain impossibility—the distance being fifteen miles over a mountainous region.

OPINION.

When I review the entire mass of rumors, information, and official reports, which lie before me, some of which, and that the greater part, is gross absurdity and falsehood, I cannot shut my eyes to the conviction that the career of fillibusterism in Nicaragua is rapidly drawing to a close. Two more well-directed and prolonged attacks of the allied forces from St. George, Jocote being still occupied by them, will reduce the already small force of WALKER to a mere handful, hemmed in on all sides by an exasperated enemy. That enemy can afford to lose a thousand men in battle, and still have enough left to overpower the remnant of the fillibusters.

I have just learned that the young LACOYA, one of the last native proprietors who adhered to the filibuster cause, has long since joined the Costa Ricans, and is an aid of Gen. CANAS. Talking with a deserter to-day, a decent man once, but now poor and shabby, he said: "I'm a mean-looking fellow now, but at Rivas worse; we were all lousy, and sore-footed with jiggers."

REVIEW OF GEN. WALKER'S MILITARY OPERATIONS SINCE LANDING IN NICARAGUA.

After the military details with which I have furnished you, the subjoined list of fillibuster operations in Nicaragua will be an appropriate addendum. It appears that about thirty-seven military events can be counted, from the first battle of Rivas to the late rumored attack and repulse of the Allies, (March 5,) inclusive. Of these, *twenty-five* have been losses, or defeats, for the filibusters. In *seven* WALKER has met with a success, amounting, *in three instances*, to a decisive victory. In *four*, one of which was the attack on Obraje, by HENNINGSEN, (who withdrew after driving in the outposts of the enemy,) the result is doubtful. The entire line of operations has been stained by gross military misconduct on the part of subordinate officers, (whose deaths have generally saved them from disgrace and criticism,) and has not been illuminated by any of that fine intelligence and skill which, in all other wars conducted by American leaders, has shed such a brilliant lustre upon our arms.

1. *First Battle of Rivas.*—Loss.—Americans, after fighting, bravely retired with loss.
2. *Battle of Virgin Bay.*—GAIN.—Nicaraguans put to complete rout.
3. *Occupation of Granada.*—GAIN.—A small force of the Nicaraguans driven out.
4. *Battle of Santa Rosa in Costa Rica.*—Loss.—Total rout of Americans, one-third the force destroyed.
5. *Second Battle of Rivas.*—Loss.—One day's fighting; Americans retired in haste, leaving the Costa Ricans in full possession. Loss by all causes, one-fifth of the entire force.
6. *Matagalpa Evacuated by Walker.*—Loss.—Americans fall back upon Leon.
7. *Leon Evacuated by Walker.*—Loss.—Americans fall back upon Managua.
8. *Chontales Given up by Walker.*—Loss.—Americans obliged to leave Chontales.
9. *Evacuation of Managua.*—Loss.—Americans fall back upon Massaya, and Allies follow them closely, occupying as they leave.
10. *Battle of San Jacinto.*—Loss.—Loss of one-fifth the attacking forces and of Colonel BYRON COLE. Allies remain in possession.
11. *Evacuation of Tipetapa.*—Loss.—Americans have now lost all the Ups country.
12. *Evacuation of Rivas and St. George—(Hornsby.)*—Loss.—HORNSBY retires to Virgin Bay.
13. *Costa Ricans enter San Juan del Sur and sack the place.*—Loss.—Citizens taken prisoners. FAYSSOUX obliged to draw out of the harbor.
14. *First Attack on Massaya.*—Loss.—While WALKER is fighting at Massaya, Granada is attacked by the Guatemalans.
15. *Rescue of Granada.*—GAIN.—WALKER leaves Massaya and marches back upon Granada. Allies are driven back.
16. *First Battle of the Transit Road.*—Loss.—After a day's fighting HORNSBY retires, leaving the allies in possession of the barricades.
17. *Second Battle of the Transit Road.*—GAIN.—WALKER, with his entire force of 600 to 700 men, compels CANAS and BOSQUET, with an equal force, to retire from San Juan del Sur upon Rivas. American loss in both actions about 30. Native loss unknown.
18. *Second attack on Massaya.*—Loss.—Americans lose one-fourth killed, wounded and missing, and fall back on Granada.
19. *Evacuation of Granada.*—Loss.—Hospitals moved to Ometepé.
20. *Naval engagement—Costa Rican vessel sunk.*—GAIN.—FAYSSOUX, with two guns, sinks an enemy four times his size with four guns.
21. *Destruction of the small forts at Granada.*—Loss.—Fort at the landing taken; garrison massacred.
22. *Destruction of Henningsen's command.*—Loss.—HENNINGSEN remains two or three weeks shut up in Granada, with immense loss; 240 men destroyed.
23. *Attack on the hospitals at Ometepé.*—Loss.—Islanders driven back, but baggage and hospital stores destroyed.
24. *Rescue of Henningsen.*—DOUBTFUL.—WALKER goes to the rescue of HENNINGSEN, and saves with difficulty eighty men, losing sixty killed and wounded, and retires.
25. *Evacuation of Ometepé.*—Loss.—Hospitals moved to St. George; WALKER concentrates at St. George.
26. *Attack upon St. George.*—GAIN.—Allies driven back by the California recruits.
27. *Allies evacuate Rivas.*—DOUBTFUL.—WALKER occupies Rivas, leaving St. George and the lake shore to the allies.
28. *Steamers taken by the Costa Ricans.*—Loss.—Communication with San Juan del Norte interrupted.
29. *Attack on Obraje.*—DOUBTFUL(?—HENNINGSEN retired without making an impression on the allies.
30. *First Attack on St. George.*—Loss.—HENNINGSEN "was ordered to drive them from St. George, *if it could be done without too much loss!*" Failed to do it. Lost, by his own admission, "79 men." Lieut. GRIFFEN says 90. The loss was probably much larger, and caused numerous desertions. One-fifth of the fighting force of Americans destroyed, and only *sixty* out of 1,500 of the enemy—a total failure.
31. *Second Attack on St. George.*—Loss.—WALKER, with his whole movable force, enters the suburbs of St. George, attacks, and is driven back under a destructive fire, with the irreparable loss of O'NEIL and other invaluable officers.
32. *Third Attack on St. George.*—No RESULT.—Fired one hundred rounds at an invisible enemy hid in the entrenchments. The allies did not move under the fire.
33. *Canyer attacked near Jocote.*—Loss.—CANYER with fifty men driven back, losing several men.
34. *Second attack on Jocote.*—Loss.—SANDERS with 150 men defeated and driven back with heavy loss to Rivas.
35. *Repulse of Allies from Rivas.*—GAIN.—Allies follow up SANDERS and attack Rivas, repulsed with loss. Loss of the Americans unknown. By previous experience probably 50 men.
36. *Taking of Serapiqua by Lockridge.*—GAIN.
37. *Titus repulsed from Castillo.*—Loss.

MOVEMENTS OF THE ALLIES.

Costa Rica papers will inform you that three thousand troops are to be added to the allied forces. I believe only the half of that. Costa Rica will raise five hundred men, and about a thousand will join from San Salvador and Guatemala. A crowd of mountaineers, irregular troops, and freebooters are coming down from Segovia and Matagalpa, who will completely exhaust the country around Rivas. All the excesses committed by these savages will be charged upon the allies, but it is impossible for them to govern a tumultuous horde of outside barbarians. The entire native force investing Rivas, and by this time occupying San Juan del Sur and the Transit Road, may be estimated as follows: Guatemala, Honduras, and miscellaneous, 1,500; Nicaragua, 800; Costa Rica, 1,500; robbers and camp followers, 400 or 500, scattered over the region between Granada and Rivas. *Total*, 4,000 or more. Expected contingents of the allies, about 1,500; *total*, 5,500 men, in arms against WALKER, who cannot have at this moment a *residuary* force of more than 400, of whom not 300 can be thrown into action at any one moment of time. WALKER can hold out about three weeks longer on his reserve of hard biscuit and cacao; but by this time the Rangers are probably killing their mules for meat. The fate of HENNINGSEN's command of 350 or 400, which perished in Granada, invested by 2,000 of the allies, is evidently in store for WALKER and his force in Rivas. But in this instance, unfortunately, no one can get to his rescue. His best policy would be to move into Costa Rica and lay down his arms. This course alone will save the remnant of his force from destruction. He is just strong enough to make a favorable capitulation. Soon it will be too late even for that. It is no longer possible for him to spare an armed escort to bring his fresh recruits from San Juan del Sur to Rivas. If he does so, there is danger of an overwhelming attack and massacre at Rivas. Those who go home by steamer will communicate the proclamation of the deserters in Costa Rica, and all other particulars worth knowing. There is nothing from San Juan del Norte.

The Deserters from General Walker's Camp at Panama.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

PANAMA, Wednesday, March 18, 1857.

Many of the deserters from the "Man of Destiny" are rich in experience. It would be a profitable thing for some one of your graphic pensters to bag one of these live fillibusters—take him home, wash, feed and clothe him—untangle his hair, crop his beard, scent him with eau de rose, smooth him down with bandoline, and when he gets fat, and comfortable, and chatty, put a nice regalia between his lips, spread him out on the best lounge, and then squeeze him. What tales of wrong, oppression, iron-heeled despotism, of hearts broken, hearts desolated, innocence violated, murders, massacres, executions, he would spin. Sieges, burnings, and blowing-up of cities; battles on land, sea, lake and river, would roll out from under his tongue, until your pen waxed weak with the record. He would tell you of God's image devoured by buzzards on the roadside; of hospitals full of cholera, fever and mortification; of unshrived men thrown into deep pits and old wells; of tender youth, like that of the Kentucky boy, riddled with balls by the executioner for sleeping at the pickets; of the stolid indifference of maturer age, when seated in the fatal chair. He could gorge you with horrors. The picture would be a dark one—very dark—shaded all over—with little or nothing to relieve its sombre hue. A few moonlight serenades to the glossy-haired señoritas, on the sweet, balmy evenings, down by the great lake, in the old city of Granada—a few flirtations with the less thoughtful and scornful of the pearly-teeth maidens of Massaya—a few fandangoes in the war-worn city of Rivas—might be thrown in. Betting away scrip—horse-racing—cock-fighting—duels of the chivalry—and the pleasant amusement of stripping altars of their silver, and young girls of their rings and keepsakes—might make up another chapter. PIERRE SOULE's soliloquy, when he laid his head upon his pillow, after negotiating with the broker of New-Orleans for the sale of these little abstractions, would read well. But I am laying out too much ground for a couple of DERBY's wide-line volumes. And, besides, the poor deserter has got a call from his old friends, the chills and fever, by this time, and must go wrap himself up in blankets, put mustard on his legs—steam himself with boiling water—take quinine—and die. The book might be dedicated to WILLIAM WALKER—the Man of Destiny—"with the blue-grey eyes."

WHY LEROY DESERTED.

Among the fugitives is C. LEROY, of the Hacienda Department. LEROY is a printer, and has worked for BLAIR & RIVES in Washington,—last, in the office of the *Alta California*, San Francisco. He got the war-fever, went down to WALKER, paying his own passage, $150. He took down a few hundred dollars worth of medicines to speculate on, sold them to the Surgeon-general, and got a cash order on the Treasury. He took it to WALKER for his signature. "Mr. LEROY," said the fillibuster chief, "I should think you might contribute this much to the Government." "I am sorry, General, to refuse, but I think I have already contributed enough." "Well, sir, when the Government is in better condition, bring it to me again and I will sign it." Mr. LEROY will probably not trouble him for the cash.

Well, I was going to tell you why LEROY deserted. He is not a hard-hearted man, but it often became his duty to act as if he was. A week or two before he left, WALKER sent him a few miles out of Rivas, with orders to bring in every body he might find living on a rich hacienda, for the reason that the owner was reported to have left the country. LEROY found three or four young children, a housekeeper, and a brother of the owner. He brought them away, midst tears and protestations, and they were shoved into the common carcel of Rivas. A day or two afterwards he was ordered to visit another haciends and bring away the inmates. A son of the owner was reported to be with the enemy on the river. LEROY found only some servants and two beautiful young ladies, sisters of the foolish officer, who thought it no harm to fight for his country. In haste and tremblingly, they made up a scanty wardrobe, came into the presence of the patriot General, who, without a word of explanation, sent them to herd with thieves and vagabonds in the military guard-house. "Am I a man or a brute?" feelingly inquired LEROY of himself—and coming to the conclusion he was not the latter, he deserted.

WALKER'S JUSTICE.

BYRON COLE, an old schoolmate of mine in Maine, was the original contractor with the Democratic Party of Nicaragua, "to colonize the country. He sold out to WALKER. Then he went down to Honduras, gold-hunting—didn't succeed very well—went home to see his mother, (he had a kind and tender heart,) but he was always flighty, unstable, imaginative, so he could not stay at home, after his many hardships, but must needs return to Nicaragua. WALKER made him a Lieutenant-Colonel. An eloquent fellow-soldier has said that the boyish sincerity and almost childish softness which marked the character of Col. BYRON COLE, and made him beloved with a half-pitying affection, was associated with a coolness and courage unsurpassed in the veterans of Mexico. In the midst of mortal danger no man in his presence dared be otherwise than brave. The heroism of his soul flamed in his eyes, and gave a touch of noble valor to his homely and innocent face. His name stands last, but brightest of all, on the long list of forgotten heroes whose bones are mingled with the poisonous earth of Nicaragua. In him, on the fatal field of San Jacinto, fell the last advocate of gentleness and conciliation; and long after "el General," the hated, is driven from their native soil, the women of Nicaragua will name with grateful remembrance, "el Colonel," the just, the brave, and gentle—the shield of innocence, who "would not make war upon women and children." Poor COLE! one fatal evening, when the wine-cup circled freely, after having once refused, took command of a little squad, and attacked the strong and well-defended position of San Jacinto. Most of his force were killed and wounded, and he died on the field with a bullet in his breast. "Say to my mother that I did not forget her, even when the battle was the hottest. Take the cash scrip I have—$8,000—to General WALKER, and ask him to regulate it in her name." His comrade took the scrip to WALKER. "COLE is killed, you say. Well, the scrip must go into the hands of the Public Administrator." And COLE was his bosom friend!

THE WAY HACIENDAS WERE ACQUIRED.

An old man, ESPINOSA by name, owned a rich estate in the vicinity of Rivas. WALKER thought he ought to contribute "to Government" $5,000. But the old man was short of money, and so gave $2,500 in corn and other produce, and asked for a passport to go to his relatives in Costa Rica to bring back the balance of the assessment. He succeeded in getting the money, and was on his return, when the Costa Rican Government, getting wind of the affair, had him arrested. This mishap of the old man was duly represented to WALKER, but he would hear no excuses about the money, neither would he wait a day longer for it. So ESPINOSA's hacienda was confiscated, his family dispossessed, and his cattle driven to the shambles. The estate was given to some favorite. PIERRE SOULE got one confiscated in this way; but it would be a hard-hearted man, one whose conscience was a marketable commodity, to live on *that* estate.

HON. PIERRE SOULE'S HACIENDA.

Half way between Rivas and the ruins of Granada—I was going to tell you the story of this hacienda, but the one-armed companion of my poor friend has commenced an affecting story of COLE's chivalrous conduct, when a rough band of half-drunken soldiers had burst upon a house full of women, and how they fell on their knees before him as he lifted his sword to strike down the recreants, and my eyes are filled with tears. I can write no more.

F. W. B.

The Deserters from Walker's Camp in New-York—Important Sentencesm.

HOW THE DESERTERS ESCAPED.

According to Mr. JONES, about fifteen to twenty deserters from Gen. WALKER's army came on by the *Illinois* from Aspinwall—their passage being paid to New-York by the Costa Ricans. Not far from 100 had previously left for New Orleans on board the *Granada*, their passage also paid by the same parties. Our informant conversed with several of the deserters on the *Illinois*, and gathered from them many particulars connected with their flight from Nicaragua. Taken as a whole they exhibited the most forlorn and pitiable aspect, being not only sadly deficient in the quality and in some cases even the quantity of their wardrobe, but bore unmistakable traces of disease, suffering and destitution. Their faces were sallow and bloated, occasioned chiefly by a long abstinence from wholesome food, and the excessive use of plaintains, and maduros—the latter a kind of vegetable of an astringent nature.

The deserters represent that they belonged to a party who left Gen. WALKER's camp at Rivas, and having traversed a considerable portion of the country, reached Panama, and thence came on to New-York. The *ruse* adopted to get off safely was as follows: The party, which numbered about 65, started out from camp mounted and provided, besides their arms, with machucas, ostensibly for the purpose of foraging. After reaching a safe distance, they surrounded the officer in charge, by previous concert, and required him to decide instantly to accompany them, or go as far as the half-way house, on the road to San Juan del Sud. He refusing to adopt their proposition, was left at that place, and subsequently, as supposed, made his way back to camp. The party proceeded on to one of the nearest seaports, name not mentioned, and continued to follow the sea shore in hopes to find an opportunity to escape out of the country by some steamer. They finally made their way to to San José, the capital of Costa Rica, and held an interview with General MORA, who received them with great cordiality, and urged them to remain in the country, promising large inducements; but finding them bent on making tracks as soon as possible, he exarted himself to raise voluntary contributions, and succeeded in collecting the required amount, with which their passage was paid to New-York *viâ* Aspinwall. It is said that the expenses paid to this city of each man was about $75. The deserters speak highly of the treatment they received during their stay in Costa Rica. But they speak less favorably of an American Consul, to whom they applied for assistance, who, being probably in the interest of WALKER, or one of his sympathisers, turned the cold shoulder. The consuls of other Powers, however, to

and seldom went in to the hospitals, or gave any personal attention to their inmates. He latterly exhibited a morose and vindictive spirit, the result, probably, of accumulating disasters, and took care that any of the natives, or his own men, showing disaffection to his cause, or who had incurred the suspicion of being hostile to it, were severely dealt with, and not unfrequently hanged.

It was reported in Costa Rica, before the deserters left that country, that WALKER had made overtures to General CANAS, the leader of the Allies, offering to capitulate on condition that he and his men should have leave to withdraw from Nicaragua unmolested, and convey away with them all their arms, ammunition, and effects. To this CANAS replied, that every man might leave in safety, or settle in Costa Rica if they preferred—where grants of land were offered as an inducement—with the exception of WALKER, who he felt disposed to hold on to if that gentleman should chance to fall into his hands.

THE DESERTERS ACCOUNT OF THE CRUELTY OF WALKER AT THE BATTLE OF RIVAS.

Mr. C. GOODWIN, of Boston, a returned Californian by the *Illinois*, relates the substance of various interviews with the soldiers from WALKER'S camp, both the deserters and the discharged portion of them.

There were twenty of the deserters, and three who claimed to have received a discharge. Of the latter there was one who had lost an arm. They were, as a whole, emaciated, ragged and sick, and their whole personal appearance attested the truth of their narrative, which was substantially the same. The passengers took pity on them, and supplied them with hats, shoes and necessary clothing.

A portion of the deserters were in the town of Rivas when it was attacked at night by the Costa Rican forces, about the 5th of March. The report that WALKER lost no men was untrue—he lost more or less in every engagement; he also had hard work to bring his men into action. Every person who could stand and go, no matter how sick and weak, was compelled to fight. In one case, when an order was given to charge, some of these sick soldiers fell behind their ranks, unable to keep up from weakness, when WALKER turned upon and shot them down like dogs. Not a man of the whole party said a favorable word for WALKER. He was uniformly represented as most tyrannical, and destitute of feeling for the sufferings of his men.

Since the issuing of Gen. CANAS' proclamation, offering to send the fillibusters out of the country, they have no fears of being ill-used or shot, and everybody was deserting that could get away. They generally took this opportunity when sent out upon foraging excursions. The most favorable reports do not set down WALKER'S available force at above 500, whilst others place it at not over from 200 to 300.

Their sufferings for food were most dreadful, and having no shoes, their bare feet were blistered in the hot sand, and torn by the omnipresent cactus.

After their escape they met with uniformly kind treatment from the natives of the country, who gave them the best they had to eat; and whilst on the road to Panama, in charge of the Costa Rican piquet, their expenses were paid at the different stopping places, generally amounting to a dollar and upwards per day.

EXPERIENCES AND SUFFERINGS OF THE DESERTERS UNTIL THEY FELL IN WITH THE COSTA RICANS.

GEORGE C. SHADDUCK, one of the deserters from General WALKER'S army, and one of the passengers on the *Illinois*, gave one of our reporters the following account of the circumstances under which he became attached to General WALKER'S army, and the manner in which he deserted therefrom, as also the maltreatment he and some fellow-deserters received at the hands of a detachment of the Costa Rican army, by whom they were captured and conveyed to San José!

In April, 1856, the narrative commences. I found myself in San Francisco, with but $60 in pocket, and 2,500 miles from home. I was hesitating whether to write home for more money and wait patiently its arrival, or to go to work and earn some forthwith. Before I had fully determined what to do, I formed the acquaintance of a gentlemanly individual who was enlisting recruits for General WALKER.

Upon my explaining my position to this gentleman he advised me to write home for what additional funds I needed to convey me home, and in the interval of waiting a reply, invited me to accompany him in the next steamer to Nicaragua. He promised me a free passage up and back, and a pleasant time. I accepted the invitation, meanwhile loaning my newly found acquaintance my $60, which he desired to pay out in the City before leaving, but which amount he would punctually return to me on arriving at Nicaragua, where he had abundant funds at his command. In case he should be delayed, and prevented getting on the steamer before she left, he gave me a note to the Captain, which I was to hand to the Captain in case of his non-appearance. This note, he said, was a request to the Captain to stop the steamer for him, and the request he assured me would be complied with. The gentlemanly man did not come on board the steamer. I handed the note to the Captain shortly after the steamer left the dock, in my simplicity supposing it to be all correct. The note turned out to be a piece of blank paper inclosed in an envelope. A ticket, which my gentlemanly friend handed me at the same time with the note, to assist me, as he said, on the steamer, in case of his detention, turned out to be a passage ticket to San Juan del Sur from CHITTENDEN'S office, the agent, as I afterwards learned, at San Francisco, of General WALKER. I was not long in realizing the fact that I had been done for by my gentlemanly friend. It did not take me much longer to realize the further fact that I was bound to be done for on board the steamer, as also on my arrival in Nicaragua. To make the matter brief, I was accepted on board the vessel as a recruit for General WALKER. I was landed at San Juan del Sur as a recruit, with the other recruits. I was forced away with them to General WALKER'S headquarters, which was then at St. George, and was there received as a recruit. I explained my case to General WALKER. He would take no explanation, and I was compelled to submit and enter his army.

Previous to going to Nicaragua I had no sympathy with Gen. WALKER. What I saw on my arrival did not change my feelings. I disliked the war—was disgusted with the army and the treatment I received. My only chance of getting away I saw was by deserting. To facilitate this purpose I disguised my sentiments and performed my duties with alacrity and seeming cheerfulness. No good opportunity presented itself for a long time till finally I happened to be commissioned with seven others to go to San Juan del Sur after provisions that had just arrived there from San Francisco. Entering upon this commission was the last of my serving under Gen. WALKER, but it was not the last of my troubles as the result painfully proved.

An Orderly-Sergeant was sent in command of the Commission referred to, and to each of us was furnished a good horse. We set out on the 27th of December last, taking from Rivas the Jocote road. After riding about two hours a halt was made to water the horses. During the ride one of the party referred, half jocosely and half in earnest, to the expediency of deserting from WALKER'S army. I was not slow in taking up the suggestion. Some of my comrades I found were ready to accept the proposition. The only question was whether a majority stood ready to fall in with the proposal. As the best mode to find this out I suggested to one of the company, whose character as a well-known wag I knew would excuse him in the eyes of the Orderly Sergeant, to ask the Sergeant if he would not take the vote of the Company to see how many stood for going on with the mission upon which we had been sent, and how many stood for deserting from WALKER forthwith. The party to whom I made the suggestion did as required. The Orderly Sergeant directly put the vote, stating that he should count none but honest votes. The first vote was those who desired to desert. Every hand was instantly uplifted in an affirmative response. "Are you voting honest?" asked the Sergeant. "We are," was the reply. "I am with you, then," was the Sergeant's rejoinder. It was immediately arranged to proceed to the Half-way House with view to get provisions for the journey to S. José, the capital of Costa Rica, whither we concluded to go in acceptance of the proclamation of President MORA to deserters from WALKER. We had but just left the Jocote road and entered on the Transit road when we suddenly encountered at a turn of the road some two hundred lancers under command of Gen. BOSQUET, of the Costa Rican army. Before we could turn our horses they completely surrounded us, and took us prisoners. Our Orderly-Sergeant told Gen. BOSQUET of the determination we had just come to to desert from Gen. WALKER, and that we had then entered on our journey to San José. The General would not credit this statement; and finding our passports to be San Juan del Sur, thought the statement made a ruse to blindfold them. He accordingly gave us in charge of a detachment of thirty men from his company. This detachment was ordered to convey us to San José, while Gen. BOSQUET, with the main body, proceeded to St. George, his original destination, to join the allied forces there; he first, however, took from us our horses, which he retained with him. The company having us in charge at once took our arms from us, and fastening ropes around our bodies, attached to the pummels of their saddles, marched up the Transit road—they being on horseback while we were on foot. We shortly passed the half-way house, which was only a mile and a half distant from the place where we were captured. They continued on three miles beyond the half way house, and within two miles of San Juan del Sur, where they turned off on a trail leading to Guanacaste, a distance of eighty miles. Having advanced some ten miles on the trail, still dragging us with them as they commenced, a halt was taken for the night. We were fortunately somewhat unexpectedly furnished with a good supply of jerked beef and plantains, which came very refreshing to us after our compulsory long walk, and not having tasted food since leaving Rivas in the morning. Two pickets were stationed to prevent a surprise from any advancing party. We were all tied together to prevent the possibility of escape should we attempt it. Our Sergeant, as also myself and others, protested against the treatment we had thus far been subjected to, insisting that it was very contrary to the promised treatment to deserters, emanating from the Costa Rican army. They persisted in disbelieving our story of intended desertion, and said their instructions were to treat us as prisoners of war. We found that representations and entreaty were of no avail, and made up our minds to submit to whatever fate might await us.

Early the next morning the company resumed their journey, having fastened ropes around our bodies as on the previous day. Not unfrequently would they gallop their horses, dragging us along after them. This day we advanced some twenty-five miles, and were disposed of for the night as on the preceding night. With three days further march, we were at length brought to Guanacaste. Our condition on arriving at this place can be better imagined than described. No relaxation was shown in the cruelty towards us—the only humane treatment was giving us enough to eat—such as it was—with occasionally a little aguadiente to drink. Our joints were so sore we could not bend a limb without pain, and our feet so badly swollen that it was with the utmost difficulty we could walk. With a majority of my comrades it was no better. It should be stated that one of our party whose limbs positively refused to support him any longer was, the last day, placed behind one of the lancers, on his horse.

From Guanacaste we embarked on bungos for Punta Arenas. This ride down the river gave us a slight chance to recover from our physical exhaustion. Under favorable circumstances this ride would have been very pleasant, from the delightful landscape of richest foliage covering the broad surface of mountains extending along the coast on the west side as far as the eye can reach, combined with the rich sky and mild temperature. As it was we had abundant time to chew the bitter cud of reflection, and while lamenting the bitter fate that first brought us to Nicaragua to serve under General WALKER, to doubly lament the sad misfortune of our present position. We were only some seven hours in reaching Punta Arenas, as the current ran with us. At the latter place we staid over night. On the next morning we entered upon our forced march towards San José. This march was a repetition of our previous treatment. We were two days reaching the Costa Rican Capitol. Upon our arrival we were taken before President MORA and announced as prisoners of war. The President, without giving us a chance to say a word, ordered us to be closely confined, but to be well treated. We were conducted to the guard-house and put in a miserable, dirty and contracted apartment, overrun with all the insects and vermin indigenous to a tropical climate. We were confined here four days, when we were again taken before President MORA. On this occasion we were permitted to speak. We assured the President of our having left Rivas, Gen. WALKER'S head-quarters, with view to desert from his army; also promised to accept the terms of his proclamation to deserters. The President was evidently impressed with the truthfulness of our statement, for he immediately commanded that the freedom of the city be extended to us, at the same time telling us, however, that if any of us were found outside the city limits they would be arrested and shot. Following this order we were removed to comfortable quarters and treated as acknowledged deserters from WALKER. Our arrival at San José was on the 2d of January. Our stay in the town continued till March 2 following. Meanwhile we found a number of deserters there on our arrival. Additions were made from time to time to the number up to the day of our departure. These deserters were all treated in full compliance with the stipulations of President MORA. They had abundance to eat, and where clothing was needed the same was furnished to them. Previous to leaving San José, I united with other deserters in signing an address to our countrymen under WALKER, asking them to leave him, on the ground that he was a usurper and murderer. This document was signed without restraint or compulsion on the part of the Costa Rican Government.

On the 2d of March I left San José, in company with the seven who left Rivas with me, and other deserters, and proceeded to Panama, free passports having been previously given us to the United States. At Aspinwall we took the *Illinois*, and thence came on to the States. Individually I have no faith in WALKER or his success. The treatment I received at his hands on my first arrival in Nicaragua was not such as to prepossess me in his favor. Considering the unfortunate circumstances that first placed me under his command, I felt justified in deserting. I have only to lament that I and my associates were so luckless as to fall into the hands of General BOSQUET and the treatment we received on our journey to San José. All in all, my experience has been a bitter one, and I feel thankful at finally reaching home as sound in mind and body as I am.

I have learned to be careful who I trust in future, to say nothing of the shock my faith has received in fillibuster hands.

AN ACCOUNT FROM A DISCHARGED SOLDIER.

THOMAS FRAZER, a discharged soldier from WALKER'S Army, came passenger by the *Illinois*. He left Rivas before the last battles, and traveled through Costa Rica to Panama. On the road he was overtaken by several small squads of deserters who had fled from the fillibuster camp. They generally contrived to escape when sent out as foraging parties. They all put a bad face on the position of affairs in the camp. At Panama, on the 17th inst., he was joined by two companies of California Rangers, who had deserted from Rivas, and thrown themselves upon the protection of the Costa Rican Government. They were a miserable emaciated set of beings, and were in charge of a small detachment of the Costa Rican forces, which was to see them out of the country. They took passage from Aspinwall on the steamer *Granada* for New-Orleans. Some twenty other deserters, a portion from Greytown, came to New-York. General CANAS had been reinforced by near 1,800 men, and was about departing from Leon on the 10th of March to attack Rivas. Another detachment of a thousand men were already on the road to siege and hold San Juan Del Sur, to cut off any further recruits for WALKER from that point. The road was blockaded, and no intelligence had been received at Rivas of the 75 who landed from the *Sierra Nevada*. It was told them by the Costa Rican officers that Rivas would be surrounded by a force 6,000 strong, and that WALKER would be starved out in a week.

No later news had reached Aspinwall from LOCKRIDGE and ANDERSON, but the uncertain detached rumors brought by stragglers, who seem to have lost all idea of dates and events in their anxiety to escape out of the country; but there was nothing encouraging to be gathered from that quarter.

It was currently reported that a steamer from New-Orleans was about to arrive at San Juan with a strong force for the relief of LOCKRIDGE. A general wish was expressed that the long and uncertain contest might be brought to a close by some decisive struggle.

An Address to those who still continue to cling to the Fillibuster Walker.

Countrymen and fellow-soldiers: We, the undersigned, desiring to encourage you to follow our example, and leave a dishonorable and thankless service, do hereby pledge our word of honor as fellow soldiers, and our brotherly faith as countrymen in a foreign land, that implicit reliance may be placed by you all in the proclamations of the Government of Costa Rica, inviting you to lay down your arms, and promising a free transit and assistance to the United States. The Government of Costa Rica goes still further in practice than in the proclamations, for she allows (and protects) all who prefer remaining and settling in the country to going home, to do so upon as favorable terms as she grants to any foreigners within her territory.

Since we claimed the protection of Costa Rica we have been treated in such a manner as to cause us to regret that we ever bore arms against her, and such as to inspire us with sentiments of respect and gratitude, very foreign to those with which base and interested parties had inspired us by false representations, ere we had any other but hostile intercourse with the natives of the State.

On the route into the country, from the time we encountered the first Costa Rican piquet until the present, all our wants have been supplied by the Government or people, far better than the man-trap WALKER ever supplied them; and there is not a doubt but that the Government will continue to supply them, until we either leave for home or take employment in the country with the view of settling here.

Friends of all grades and countries now in Nicaragua, we earnestly urge you, for your own sakes and the sake of humanity, to desert at once, and in a body, the man whom you full well know, by bitter experience, has but deceived you from the first moment you were engaged in his service by his interested myrmidons.

How many of you are there who were induced to come to the country as peaceable emigrants? (some bringing wives and children.) How were you received when you arrived in Nicaragua? Were you assigned land by the colonization office? Were you furnished with seeds and agricultural implements, and facilitated in taking possession of, and commencing the cultivation of your 250 acres (or more) of land? You cry along with us, no! And we respond what you full well know; you were handed a musket or rifle at your introduction to Nicaragua, and told you were enrolled in some company to fight for the land you were to have, and fight for it, too, against the natural and rightful owners of it; but above all, you were to fight to advance the mad ambition of a man so devoid of natural sympathies and the sentiments which ennoble human nature, that he would feel no compunction of conscience in destroying a world, did he but think he would reign King, even only over its desolation.

To one and all who came with whatever expectations or under whatever inducements, we ask what thanks or emolument have you received, or can you expect to receive from impoverished Nicaragua, or thankless, unfeeling WALKER? For all the toils and privations, the night marchings and watchings, the hungerings and thirstings, the sickness, wounds and battles you have experienced, and suffered in one form or other, we answer emphatically and truly, none; where is the realization of all the brilliant promises from time to time made by the arch fillibuster and his myrmidons? vanished into thin air, or rather into the sulphurous vapor of villainous gunpowder.

What benefit have you received, or are you likely to receive, from the hard fought battles of Rivas, first and second, Virgin Bay, Masaya, or Granada, or the terrible sufferings of the return from Santa Rosa? Think of the horrors of the siege of Granada, where the sick and dying lay mingled with the dead and wounded; where innocent and helpless women and children were dying in your very sight from privation and sickness, while you yourselves were supporting a feeble strength, upon unnatural and loathsome food; to enable you to retain a victorious enemy; and victorious only through the notorious incapability of him whom you looked to for guidance and direction.

And all these trials and horrors you have experienced for no other available purpose but to gratify the wildest species of insane ambition, with which God ever scourged humanity for its sins.

This man does not even possess the tact or ability to gain and keep some small portion of the respect and affection of yourselves, his soldiers. You do not either love or respect him as a man, or confide in him as a good general. Why, then, do you still cling to him? Is it that you fear treacherous treatment on the part of an enemy who offer such liberal, even generous terms? If such should be the reason of your still adhering to a dishonorable God-and-man-abhorred, and a falling cause, we tell you, brothers, dismiss it at once from your minds, for the pledge we have given you, we call God and the world to witness as truth.

There is no dishonor in the soldier's deserting a dishonorable cause.

Desert it, then, one and all; and for the sake of humanity, by so doing, put a speedy end to the unavailing bloodshed and suffering which has so uselessly entitled Nicaragua to the epithet which once attached to our now happy and peaceful Kentucky, of the "Dark and bloody ground."

C. Albert, late Co. A 2d Rifles; N. Nehlig, do. do. D 1st in.; J. Francis, do. do. C 1st In.; M. Dowdy, do. do. do.; T. O. Donald, do. do. do.; E. Morton, do. do. F 1st R.; G. Elliott, do. do. A 1st R.; W. Speirs, do. do. do. do.; John Smith, do. do. do.; J. McLaughlin, do. do. do.; H. Williamson, do. do. do.; Santa Anna, late Navy; S. S. Kornbacher, C 1st R.; C. P. Ellinwood, late Sergeant Co. C California Rangers; O. P. Goodwin, late Private do. do.; G. W. Cherry, do. do.; G. Barnhart, do. do.; D. W. Brown, do. do.; M. Baily, do. do.; N. Baily, do. do.; W. Redman, do. do.; T. A. Tinney, do. do.; D. Dedrick, do. do.; G. Stepper, do. do.; G. W. Paine, do. do.; J. Steinneg, do. do.; P. B. Evans, do. do.; G. S. Love, do. do.; R. Ruland, do. do.; J. Maloy, do. do.; L. Sandford, do. do.; A. Sheeks, do. do.; R. Henry, do. do.; W. Ahrberg, late 1st Sergeant Co. A Rangers; J. H. Boyken, late Private Co. D; W. Smith, do. do. Company B; P. H. Lynch, do. do. do.; T. Stackhouse, do. do.; U. W. Lester, late Corp. Co. D 2d Rifles; G. R. Rivers, late Private do. do.; J. Cunningham, do. do.; A. Wammick, do. do.; F. W. Inmana, do. do.; C. G. Burns, do. do.; R. J. Powers, do. do.; B. Hamilton, do. do.; J. Farley, late Private Co. F. Rifles; W. M. Hill, do. do.; V. North, do. do.; A. B. Westcote, late Capt Co. Dep't; Geo. Hofman, late citizen, Dep't; J. McClimont, late Co. A Light Artillery; James Percy, do. do.; T. W. Moseley, do. do.; Julien Stewart, late Co. B; S. Stewart, late Co. F 1st Rifles; Pat Devan, do. do.; E 1st Rifles; D. Monroe, do. C Co. D; James Dean, do. do.; C. Hart, do. do.; C. Fulton, do. citizen; G. Sickles, do. Co. D Light Infantry; G. Ward, do. Sergt. Major 1st Rifles; W. P. Wakefield, do. do.; Jas. Catlin, do. do.; R. Ingerman, do. do. Infantry; J. Ennis, do. do. 1st Rifles; C. A. Scelton, do. Residents Dep't; C. Darcy, do. do.; G. P. Brady, do. do.; W. M. Presley, late Co. F. 2d R.; J. Grofton, do. do.; Peter Friary, do. do.; W. O'Neil, do. do. A.

Operations on the San Juan.

REPORT BY THE COSTA RICA COMMANDER OF THE LATE ATTACK AND DEFEAT OF COL. TITUS AT CASTILLO FORT.

Col. G. F. CANTY, Commander of the Costa Rican defending force, thus writes:

"Expecting the fillibusters every moment, I got both steamers that were manageable up the rapids, sent all the families away up the river, laid fire to the other two, and had just got my six pounders into position, when the fillibuster's steamer hove in sight. At the same moment our advanced sentries came in, having been fired upon on all sides by the thieves in the wood. We mustered 30 in all, including four Nicaraguans, an American, and a Frenchman. At the first shot these disappeared, and in a few minutes I was blazing away below with ten men, and Don FAUSTINO MONTES DE OCA with twelve men was doing the same from above.

The steamers were set on fire, but the fillibusters contrived to board the *Scott*, and extinguished it, casting her adrift at the same time. As the *Mackuca* was burning briskly, I advanced with two men and cast her adrift to float down upon her.

The fire was now tremendous, and only the smoke saved me. The Americans then got on board the *Mackuca*, and made her fast again opposite to the houses, which were soon also in a blaze. From this moment it was a rain of bullets at my battery, which I kept going till night, economizing my fire for them whenever they attempted to form and charge.

The embrasure of my piece was knocked to splinters, and two men were wounded at my gun, which I served myself, loading with shot, grape, chain-shot and stones, with which I believe I did tremendous excution.

By dark their fire slackened and my powder gave out, so I spiked the gun, carried off the implements and lynchpins and retired in perfect order up the hill into the fort, expecting an escalade. It proved, however, that they had enough. From above, where they had killed Capt. RAFAEL ROJAS and a sergeant at the other gun, I kept up a fire all night and riddled the *Scott* through and through.

At daybreak they sounded a retreat and got the *Scott* out of reach, working her by hand. With a glass we could perceive her decks covered with wounded. They, however, left a body of about 50 men to keep us inside, firing with great precision at the least visible object. In the night of Monday we got away a boat, and on Wednesday their steamer again appeared, so we expected another attack.

About noon they sent a flag of truce, and a parley being granted, their Colonel, TITUS, modestly demanded an unconditional surrender. To this we answered, on no account, without the General's consent, upon which he gave me twenty-four hours to make up my mind. I went down to the lines established, and took a drink with Col. TITUS, who explained that he had a battery of heavy guns, ready to open upon us, and upwards of 1,000 men on the river, who completely surrounded us. This had too bombastic an appearance, and we lay in hope of relief, but determined to hold out to the last. At 10 on Thursday morning, we heard a brisk fire in the woods, and Costa Rican *vivas*, which we answered, and in half an hour Captains ALVARADO and ORTIZ relieved us, having driven the enemy out of their position, with the bayonets of 60 men.

The fillibusters bolted, throwing away their arms, ammunition, and provisions, which we picked up all the way to their embarcadero, two miles down the river, and where, fortunately for them, their steamer came just in time to take them away. On Saturday, we received 40 men more, and we are now impregnable to all fillibusterdom. The steamer burnt was of no use, and the steamer lost, we could hardly keep afloat, and are glad it has gone, as it took ten men all day to bale her out; we believe her to be too much damaged even to get down the river.

Guatemala.

The Panama *Star and Herald* says:

"By observations made on board the *Esk*, the position of the port of San José de Guatemala is ascertained to be lat. 18° 56' N., lon. 90° 42' W. This is important to shipmasters, as the port is not even laid down on many charts, and on others it is incorrectly placed. Guatemala dates are to Feb. 22."

The Fair of Esquipulas, which took place from the 6th to the 18th of January, was well attended. The sale of native woolen manufactures and cattle was brisk, but the supply of foreign manufactures far exceeded the demand.

The Chamber of Representatives have approved of the propositions made by England and France at the Paris Conference relative to the suppression of privateering, &c. They have also approved of the treaty made by the representatives of Central America at Washington.

On the 17th ult., the Volcano of Fuego broke out into an active state of eruption, which continued for some days. A great quantity of lava was ejected, but as far as is yet known no injury has been done to the towns and plantations in the neighborhood.

Salvador.

Dates are to February 26th. The Secretary of War in his report recommends that a small marine should be provided to protect the ports, and that a fort should be built at La Union, mounting from twenty to twenty-four guns and six or eight large mortars, to protect the entrance to the harbor. The Point of Chiquirin is mentioned as the most suitable locality for the fortification. He mentions that the government has lately purchased 1,000 arobas (25 lbs. each) of powder, in addition to the stock on hand.

During the year ending September 30, 1856, the value of imports was $1,046,720, being $348,501 more than the previous year. The value of the exports during the same period has been $1,285,495, being $238,785 more than the imports, and $520,161 more than the exports of the previous year. The returns of exports are very incomplete, and it is certain that the value far exceeds the sum declared. The duties on imports have been $228,288 at the ports, and $16,550 at the frontier custom-houses. The expenses of government for the year have been $619,348, and the balance in the treasury is $26,961, one-half in cash and one-half in bonds.

The Chamber of Deputies have granted extraordinary powers to the President during the continuance of the war in Nicaragua, giving him authority to use the public revenue from all sources, for the purpose of carrying on the war. He is empowered to borrow money, either from private individuals or Governments, on the security of the national income; also to impose forced loans from two to two hundred dollars monthly, to be repaid by instalments of 8 per cent. of the custom-house duties, when convenient.

A Government decree orders United States dimes to be taken at three-quarters of a real; a fine of three times the amount is imposed on all who refuse them at that value.

The Assembly has ratified the treaty made by the Central American Ministers at Washington.

A law has been passed for the encouragement of a national marine, by which all national ships from foreign ports are entitled to a deduction of one-fifth of the import duties. To vessels built in the country a reduction of one-half the duties is to be made. To entitle a vessel to these reductions, one-fourth of the crew must be citizens of Salvador.

F. W. R.

Schoonmaker.

TRINITY CHURCH AFFAIRS.

Testimony of John R. Livingston, Esq. a Vestryman of Trinity Church, and of Wm. S. De Zeng, Esq.

Examination by counsel for Trinity Church—*John R. Livingston* called and sworn:

Q.—How long have you been a vestryman of Trinity Church? A.—I was elected, I think, in January, 1847, and have continued to this time.

Q.—What Episcopal churches were there in the City of New-York, independent of Trinity Church, prior to 1814, and which of such churches were built by Trinity Church? A.—There were nine Episcopal churches, independent of Trinity and her chapels, three of which were built by Trinity Church. They were St. George's Chapel, Grace Church and St. Mark's Church.

Q.—How has the increase of parishes in the city of New-York, since 1813, compared with the increase of the population of the city? A.—In 1814 there were twelve congregations, including those of Trinity parish. In 1847, there were thirty-five congregations In 1857, there were as appears in evidence, fifty congregations. The increase from 1814 to 1847, a term of thirty-three years, was twenty-three congregations. The increase from 1847 to 1857, a term of ten years, is fifteen congregations. In 1814, the population was 105,000, according to the testimony of Mr. Winston. In 1857, the population is said to be about 650,000. Some of the recently built churches, are very large. I will instance St. George Church, Calvary, Trinity Chapel and the church of the Transfiguration.

Q.—Has Trinity Church ever foreclosed any of the mortgages received for loans to churches? A.—I am quite sure she never has.

Q.—Will you explain the transactions with regard to the premises of the Protestant Episcopal City Mission Society? A.—In the early days of the City Mission Society, the Corporation of Trinity Church determined to make annual appropriations towards the support of the missionaries, in preference to giving land or building churches. They accordingly, in 1832, appropriated $1,200, and afterwards $1,800 per annum. In the year 1837, the Society was embarrassed, and obtained from Trinity Church a loan of $10,000, secured by a mortgage on the two mission churches of the Holy Evangelist in Vandewater-street, and the Church of Epiphany in Stanton-street. This was a business transaction, and in no sense a gift to the Society. In 1844, the Howard Insurance Company foreclosed prior mortgages held by them on the two City Mission churches, and the premises, by an arrangement made by the vestry of Trinity Church, were transferred to the two congregations that had become independent corporations. The corporation of Trinity Church assumed the payment of $13,000 of the consideration money, the balance I believe was raised by the respective church corporations. In this arrangement it was necessary to credit the City Mission Society with the residue of the consideration or purchase money, after satisfying prior existing incumbrances on the premises. The amount thus audited is $10,140 51, which amount increased to $18,000, was advanced, by the corporation of Trinity Church, to the two churches in equal amounts, and mortgages given by each of them to the corporation of Trinity Church for the sum of $6,500. It will thus be seen that in this instance the mortgage to Trinity Church "did tend to secure the permanent use of the Protestant Episcopal Church, the buildings and property thus mortgaged."

Q.—What have you to say with regard to the mortgage on the Vandewater-street Church? A. When the corporation of Trinity Church had made arrangements for the purchase of St. George's Church in Beekman-street, they received a communication from the vestry of the Church of the Fourth Ward of the City, stating that two churches so closely together as the Holy Evangelists and St. George's in Beekman-street, having special reference to the benefit of the same class of persons, the poor who attended, would injudiciously affect each other, and so weaken both as to be a cause of lasting sorrow. They also stated that their church was in a dilapidated condition, and would require a large expenditure to repair it; and besides this, that the location for a church had become the worst in the City. This communication was referred to a special committee on St. George's Church, and on their recommendation the vestry removed the congregation of the Church of the Holy Evangelists to St. George's Church in Beekman-street, and had the property transferred to that corporation. The church in Vandewater-street was then sold by its own vestry, and after paying off all prior incumbrances, the balance of $1,200 was paid over to Trinity corporation, who expended this amount, together with a much larger sum, in preparing St. George's Church for their accommodation.

Q.—Do you know how much money the Church of St. John the Baptist has received from Trinity Church since its report was made? A.—The Corporation of St. John the Baptist have recently erected a fine church building in the upper part of the City. Before the church was completed, they became very much embarrassed and applied to Trinity to assume the interest on the sum of $16,000. This matter was referred to the Standing Committee, who reported adversely to the application. It was considered in the vestry; their report was overruled and the application granted. I will here add that on the same evening a similar report was made on the application of Rev. Mr. Howland; it having become absolutely necessary to protect the church building of St. John the Baptist, the vestry could not respond at that time to Mr. Howland's application, and referred it back to the same Committee for further action.

Q.—What explanation can you give in regard to the grant to St. Jude's Church? A.—In 1843 the Standing Committee made a report on an application of St. Jude's Church for aid, setting forth that the church had no permanent edifice or fixed location, that its present place of worship was in a part of the City surrounded by other churches affording ample accommodations for all persons in that vicinity, and recommending on these grounds, and also on the grounds of the condition of the finances of the corporation, that the application be not complied with, which was adopted by the vestry.

Q.—Has the amount of annual stipends been reduced? A.—I think not. My impression is that the aggregate amount has been gradually increased each year during the last ten years. There are three instances to my knowledge, where they have been entirely dispensed with St. Thomas' Church, the salary of whose rector is said to be $5,000 per annum, St. Bartholomew's, and the Church of the Ascension, whose congregations have been equally liberal towards their pastor. These amounts have been transferred to other congregations who were in need of them.

Q.—What effect has the disposing of large masses of property by lease had upon the value of real estate contiguous? A.—Some of the finest and most costly private dwellings in the City of New-York are built on the property of the Trustees of the Sailors' Snug Harbor, a charitable institution; it is situated in the finest and most fashionable part of the City, and the real estate in the vicinity is materially enhanced in value by the condition of this leasehold property; in another portion of the City, a large leasehold estate on Fourteenth-street, extending from University-place to the Sixth-avenue, known as the Spingler lease is covered with similar fine dwellings, and the property in the neighborhood is of the most valuable in the City; the same is also true of the leased property of Columbia College, which was derived from Trinity Church; and the Church's leased property in the lower part of the City has always been well improved and fine buildings erected upon it.

Q.—Is it true, as stated in the report of the Committee, foot of page 16, that Col. TROOP's pamphlet was an inducement to the Legislature to pass the act of 1814? A.—It cannot be true, from the fact that the act was passed on the 2d of April, 1813, and the pamphlet bears date the 6th of September following.

Q.—What have you to say as to the result of the policy of the vestry, in granting money instead of lots? A.—I desire to contrast the result of the policy adopted prior and since the year 1814. Since the year 1814, the policy of Trinity Church has been to grant to churches, institutions of charity and learning, money instead of lots. Besides having built St. George's, Grace and St. Mary's churches and St. John's and St. Paul's chapels, this Corporation have aided in this State about 201 churches—71 in Western New-York 41 in the city of New-York, and 89 in other parts of this diocese. Hobart College, at Geneva, has been made free by her means; the General Theological Seminary and the Education and Missionary Fund aided; appropriations have been made to foreign, home and City missions of our church; an Episcopal residence has been purchased, and the Episcopal fund largely increased; annuities have been made to the families of deceased clergymen; the aged and infirm of the clergy have been assisted; and monuments have been erected to worth, valor and patriotism. These are some of the advantages obtained and benefits derived from the proceeds of the sale of 1,059 lots. It is respectfully submitted that they will compare favorably, in value and usefulness, with the former policy of the vestry, of granting a large number of lots to a few favored churches and institutions.

Q.—State whether grants have been made in a spirit of partiality or partisanship? A.—I answer unqualifiedly No, on behalf of myself and associates.

Q.—Has Trinity Church, in your opinion, done her utmost to make the capital of her property available for religious purposes, &c.? A.—My answer is, that she has endeavored to do her best in the exercise of an honest judgment.

Q.—Is there any obstacle to the collection of church mortgages if the vestry are so disposed? A.—I think there is, the great obsticle of good faith.

Q.—Are there other standing business committees in the vestry besides the standing committees? A.—There are three standing committees in all; the standing committee proper, which is the finance committee, the committee on supplies and repairs, and the committee on the cemetery; special committees are frequently appointed as occasion may require.

By the Senate Committee:

Q.—Will you look at the poll list of 1854, and see how many of them are not connected with Trinity Church as vestrymen, clergymen or officers? A.—All are corporators of Trinity Church, twelve of the twenty-six are in no manner connected with Trinity Church as vestrymen, clergymen or officers.

Q.—Does not Col. TROOP's pamphlet bear date before the law of 1814 was passed? A.—Col. TROOP's pamphlet bears date the 6th of September, 1813; the bill had passed both Houses on the 2d of April, 1813, and became a law on the 25th of January, 1814; I beg leave to add, Col. TROOP states in his pamphlet that two members of the Council of revision, were pleased to express a desire that he would furnish them his reasons in support of the bill, and in compliance with this desire, his argument was made.

Q.—Do you know that the churchmen in New-York have applied to have the law of 1814 repealed, in 1846, or at other times? A.—I have reason to believe that from 1814 to 1846, no such application was made, a period of thirty-two years. In 1847 and 1846, the Rev. Thomas H. Taylor, Rev. Dr. Anthon, Rev. Jesse Pound, the Hon. Luther Beadish, Robert B. Minturn, Esq., Frederick S. Winston, Esq., Stewart Brown, Esq., John De Wolf, Esq., Stephen Cambreling, Esq., did unite with others, in an application to the Legislature to repeal the act of 1814.

Q.—Were the church mortgages, as they are called, reported as capital in your report of 1854? A.—They were reported as church mortgages on which no interest was collected. If they had not been reported as property, it might have been difficult to protect the churches for whose benefit they were taken.

Q.—Why, then, should they not have been reported in 1856? A.—They having been reported once, it would answer that purpose, and they were not asked for.

Q.—You say in your report, on page 8, that you have endeavored to show the condition of the capital of Trinity Church, and have omitted to mention these mortgages. What is your explanation of this? A.—I do not consider these mortgages any portion of the available capital of Trinity Church.

Q.—I ask you if they are not capital? A.—I answer that that is a matter of opinion; I think not.

Q.—Was not one of the reasons for refusing aid to St. Matthew's Church alleged to be that her language was not respectful? A.—No, Sir, not that I have heard of.

Q.—Was not the language of the application considered by the vestry imperative, and spoken of as being so? A.—I think it was.

Q.—Is not the real estate of Trinity Church worth more now than at any former period? A.—I think it is.

Q.—What is the character of the improvements on most of the leased property of Trinity Church? A.—The property in the lower part of the City is very well improved; some of the localities in the upper part are well improved, and others indifferently so. This depends very much upon the situation.

Q.—Are not most of the buildings in the upper part of the City very poor and inferior? A.—Many of the buildings were erected a long time ago, and do not compare favorably with such as are now built.

Q.—You spoke of three churches from which stipends were taken away altogether; are not all three such as are called "low" churches? A.—Stipends were given by the corporation of Trinity Church, with the intention of providing for, or contributing towards the salary of the minister, and in all cases where the congregations are sufficiently wealthy to provide liberally for their rectors, the vestry of Trinity Church has considered it a duty to withdraw the stipends, without reference to the party character of the congregations, or rector. The three churches named in the question, are supposed to belong to what is called the "low" church party.

William S. De Zeng, called and sworn:

Q.—As agent of Trinity Church, did you apply to the Committee, in the City of New-York, for a copy of the testimony taken by them, after the testimony was closed? A.—I was requested by Mr. Duncombe, the Comptroller, to apply for a copy about the time the Committee were done taking testimony. After the request was made, I saw both Mr. Noxon and Mr Rapelje, and asked them for a copy of the testimony. They said there was no objection to our having a copy. I then went to the clerk of Committee and asked him if he would furnish a copy; we paying for it. He declined; said he could not do it without the authority of Mr. Spencer. I then saw Mr. Spencer, and Mr. Spencer said *he could not authorize it*, and *thought it would be improper until the Committee should make a report*. I told Mr. Spencer if a copy could be made we would pay for it.

[A continuation of the testimony in reference to this matter will be found in the SUPPLEMENT to this morning's DAILY TIMES.]

NEW-YORK CITY.

City Mortality.

The following is the WEEKLY REPORT OF DEATHS in the City and County of New-York, from the 21st day of March to the 28th day of March, 1857: Men, 79; women, 75; boys, 152; girls, 139—total, 445*. Adults, 154; children, 291; males, 231; females, 214; colored persons,

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 30, 1857.

☞ The NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served in this City and vicinity for ONE SHILLING a week. Single Copies Two Cents. Mail subscribers SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES is published every Evening, (*Sundays Excepted.*) One edition will be issued at ONE and the other at THREE o'clock P. M. It will be sent by mail at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing nearly all the reading matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday, is mailed at THREE DOLLARS a year.

The WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed at Two Dollars a year for single Copies. TWENTY-FIVE Copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, to one address.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail Steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6 cents for single copies.

Terms, invariably cash in advance.

Publication Office, No. 128 Nassau-st., cor. of Beekman.

RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO., Publishers.

☞ M. SHANNON, Pittsburg, Pa., will supply the TIMES for that place to those who desire it.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Our advices from Central America, received by the *Illinois*, and published at great length in this morning's TIMES, are of special importance. A wholesale desertion of one hundred and twenty-six men from Gen. WALKER's camp has taken place. From their statements it appears that the filibuster chief is in a most desperate strait—hopeless beyond redemption. He is still at Rivas with a reduced force of from 300 to 400 men, while the allies, reinforced to the extent of some 5,000 men, have surrounded him to complete his destruction.

We further receive the very important information that a partition of Nicaragua has been arranged by a Convention, in session at San Miguel in the Republic of San Salvador, and it has been determined to divide the State between Costa Rica, Honduras, and San Salvador. The Nicaraguans, it is alleged, consent to the arrangement. Their dismembered country will be garrisoned by troops from the neighboring States to preserve order, and after a specified time, it will be reunited, and placed once more in the position of an independent Republic.

We learn a fact, now for the first time made public, that on the 22d of December last, the National Nicaraguan Government issued a decree revoking all the acts of the Walker Government from the 4th of November, 1855, to the 12th of June, 1856, including the decree revoking the charter of the old Accessory Transit Company.

No later accounts from the San Juan River are received, but the Costa Rican version of recent operations there gives some additional particulars of the demeanor of Col. TITUS before Castillo fort, for which he has been so bitterly denounced by his quondam friends.

Our special correspondents from Panama, Aspinwall, and San Jose de Costa Rica, give extended details of the news we have thus briefly summarized; and in view of the fact that a last and decisive battle must shortly be fought at Rivas, we publish this morning a plan of its fortifications and a description of the camp at St. George.

In to-day's SUPPLEMENT TO THE TIMES we publish later news from California, Oregon and Washington Territories, the Sandwich Islands, New-Granada, Jamaica, Barbadoes, Cuba, St. Domingo and Mexico.

From California, the intelligence brought by the steamship *Illinois* to this port, is more than usually interesting. In San Francisco, an election for State Senator, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Hon. FRANK TILFORD, took place on the 24th ult. The people's candidate, F. A. WOODWORTH, received a majority of 1,121 votes over the two other candidates, and the event is hailed by the supporters of the late Vigilance Committee as a renewed indorsement by the people of the public acts of that body. In the case of NOGUES *vs.* DOUGLAS *et al.*, where the defendants were commissioners under the act providing for the erection of a State Capitol at Sacramento, and the plaintiff was contractor, the Supreme Court had decided against the latter. The points in the case were substantially the same as those settled in the case of the People *vs.* Johnson, and the decision, therefore, reaffirms the unconstitutionality of the State debt. Public opinion in California is decidedly against repudiation, and when the question is brought fairly before the people, they will unanimously determine to liquidate the liabilities of their State. The impeachments against the State Treasurer and Comptroller, occupy public attention in San Francisco. On the 5th inst. the trial of the former, and on the 9th, that of the latter would take place before the Senate, which had adopted a resolution to sit as a High Court of impeachment.

Our advices from New-Granada are important. The *Tiempo*, a Bogota journal, publishes certain propositions which it alleges are those laid before the New-Granadian Government by Mr. MORSE, our Commissioner. The propositions were peremptorily rejected, and, though Mr. MORSE had requested the New-Granadian Commission to reconsider its decision, there was no prospect of its doing so. One of our correspondents states that a suspension of diplomatic relations between the United States and New-Granada is the announcement which the people on the Isthmus expect to hear by the next arrival from Bogota. The rejection of Commissioner MORSE's proposals had created no little excitement.

The intelligence from the British West Indies is interesting. In Jamaica, the agitation against the Cuban Slave-trade is kept up vigorously, and public meetings had been held to petition the Home Government to interfere in the matter. In Barbadoes, the Legislature had favorably entertained a project for a telegraph through the Lesser Antilles, connecting the North and South American Continent, and had declared its readiness to guarantee the necessary privileges and its share of a general contribution towards the enterprise.

From San Domingo we learn that the Republic was enjoying tranquillity after the recent disturbances. The President delivered his Message to the Senate on the 9th inst., and enters into a lengthy argument to justify the Government for the banishment of SANTA ANA.

Our news from Mexico is only three days later, and offers nothing worthy of special comment. From Havana our correspondent informs us that the recent guano discoveries on the Island have been ascertained to be of great value.

In the State Senate, on Saturday, a memorial, signed by thirteen Democratic members of the Assembly from the City, was presented, remonstrating against the passage of the Charter bill, on the ground of alleged unfair treatment of the minority of that body, and asserting that they were denied a hearing before the Committee having the matter in charge. After an exciting debate, the memorial was laid on the table. A motion was then made to take the Charter bill from the Committee of the Whole and refer it back to the Committee on Cities and Villages, of which Mr. BROOKS is chairman, when that gentleman spoke in relation to the course pursued in taking the bill from the latter Committee, pronouncing it unusual and unfair. The motion to change the reference finally prevailed by 14 against 11.

The Jury in the case of LEE, an Ex-Clerk in the Pension Office indicted for the murder of Mr. HUME, a respectable merchant of Alexandria, Va., yesterday morning, as we learn by telegraph, rendered a verdict of acquittal. They were governed by the instructions of the Court, given at the instance of the counsel for the defence. LEE, it will be recollected, openly but erroneously, at the last public reception of President PIERCE, charged HUME with picking his pocket. Next morning, when HUME called at the Pension Office to convince him that he was mistaken, LEE not only refused to retract, but firmly reiterated the charge. For this HUME caned LEE, who shot him. Elsewhere we publish an account of the transaction, as detailed in the evidence.

A gentleman, understood to be "Prince MICHEL HILKOFF," of Russia, just arrived in this City from Europe, was put to a great deal of trouble on Saturday by a ticket-swindler, who sold him a ticket for Washington, and charged him about double the proper rate. The Prince, learning this, had the ticket-fiend arrested, and made to disgorge, but as he did not wish to remain and prosecute it, the vagabond was again set at liberty. The Russian left the City for the South in a few hours afterward.

On Saturday evening a young man named JOHN CONCKLIN, residing at No. 29 Worth street, was stabbed in several places, though not fatally, at the public house No. 22 Ann-street, by one of a gang of ruffians who entered the place and began an assault upon all present. Three of the gang were arrested and held to answer. The prisoners are firemen—members of Engine Company No. 14.

The examination of the twelve sailors belonging to the crew of the *America*, charged with mutiny, was concluded on Saturday, and resulted in their discharge, from the insufficiency of the evidence against them.

Rev. Dr. E. F. HATFIELD's Church—the North Presbyterian, corner of Ninth-avenue and Thirty-first-street—was opened yesterday with three services.

One of the Ward Collectors of Taxes in Brooklyn visited Washington on the 4th of March, and has not since been seen in these parts. He was known to have had considerable money, but how much is not known, upon his person, just before leaving for Washington, and the general belief is that he has departed for parts unknown—leaving his bondsmen to pay up any deficiency that may be discovered in his accounts. His bonds are $5,000, and it is not at all probable that he has carried off less than that amount. Besides the money of tax-payers, he is supposed to have carried away a considerable amount of borrowed money.

The Coroner's Jury, in the case of THOMAS BEEKMAN, Eastern District, Brooklyn, who committed suicide by taking arsenic, on Saturday, attached to their verdict a censure of the apothecary who sold the poison to the man under circumstances which should have aroused his suspicions, and the physician who neglected promptly to attend to the case when called. In the last item they straggled outside of their province—unless physicians are really the public's most humble servants, and obliged to work for nothing.

Interesting and Important from Nicaragua—New Developments.

We publish this morning a mass of very interesting and important intelligence from Nicaragua and the Central American States. Our Special Correspondents have furnished us with a complete statement of Gen. WALKER's position, accompanied by a plan of his fortifications at Rivas, and all the data necessary for the formation of an intelligent judgment of the probable future. The *Illinois* brings no news of any fresh engagements between any part of his force and the allied troops:—but the letters of our correspondents throw a flood of light upon his position, and the future of the country which he has done so much to desolate and destroy. The desertion of over a hundred of his men, who left his camp in large bodies, is a very significant symptom of the spirit which prevails among his followers, and shows conclusively that his army is no longer held together by any enthusiasm in his cause,—and that the constraint of his severe discipline, and the absolute desperation of their position, are all the influences upon which he can now rely. It has been assumed that the men under his command must of necessity fight with the most desperate valor, inasmuch as certain extermination is the only alternative of victory. But the address which was issued, or at least signed, by 70 of the deserters, shows that the Costa Ricans are wise enough to hold out a very different prospect, and to assure them of kind treatment, abundant supplies, and a free return to the United States. Such assurances cannot fail to have a marked effect upon the mass of WALKER's men, and will induce still further desertion and perhaps more signal treachery to his cause, as it approaches the climax of its destiny.

It seems impossible, under any circumstances, that WALKER should hold out much longer. The allies are gradually drawing their forces around him, and will so hem him in as to deprive him, not only of all chance of relief, but of provisions and supplies for his men.

But a still more important item of intelligence by this arrival is the news of a *Convention of Ministers of the several allied States, to settle the terms upon which the Territory of Nicaragua is to be partitioned among them.* These terms have been substantially agreed upon, and will doubtless be carried into effect. Costa Rica is to receive the Province of Guanacaste and the narrow isthmus across which the Transit route passes;—this gives her entire control of the river, and thus places the guarantees of the Transit entirely in her hands. This section of the country has been almost depopulated by the recent wars, the plantations being destroyed and the inhabitants ruined.

This arrangement is greatly for the interest of the new Transit Company of which we have already spoken as having been formed in this City, and is probably due mainly to their efforts. It will enable them to enter at once upon the occupation of the route, under the protection of Costa Rica, which, it is understood, agrees to pay to President RIVAS, who represents Nicaragua in the matter, $400,000, for losses sustained during the war and as a compensation for the territory which is ceded. This amount is one half the loan which is to be negotiated in this City, for Costa Rica, by the new Company in payment of the privileges and rights which she has agreed to secure to them in connection with the Transit:—the loan will probably be made by the Company itself.

This arrangement, as will be seen at a glance, is one of the utmost importance to this country as well as to the States immediately concerned. It will put an end to the bloody and disastrous contests which have so long characterized the attempts at government which various parties in Nicaragua have made, and will restore peace, order and prosperity to those fertile and productive regions. It will also place the Transit under new guarantees, and enable commerce to renew its enterprises in that direction.

New-Granada—Progress of Negotiations.

Hon. ISAAC E. MORSE is at Bogota, seeking, in company with our resident Minister, Mr. BOWLIN, satisfaction for the Panama insurrection. What he wants is security for the future, with a good round sum as indemnity for the past. The former, if we may trust the Bogota papers, he proposes to secure by urging several important modifications in the map of New-Granada, agreeably to which the railroad and the districts immediately adjoining shall constitute a territory independent, save in name, of the New-Granadian Government; where the American Consuls shall exercise pro-consular functions, with power to call for a *levée en masse* to defend American property, and to assess unlimited costs and damages upon the inhabitants. If the resident population be deemed insufficient for the purpose, the Consuls may import troops from the United States *quantum suff.* No authority over the road is to be exercised by New-Granada; the tolls are abandoned; the smaller islands in the Gulf of Panama are to be ceded to the United States as arsenals and naval dépôts. This is tolerably fair for security. The indemnity is to consist of a handsome discount, to be applied to the American losses by the affair of April 15, 1855, upon a large sum which the Government of the United States engages to pay for the cessions thus obtained.

Armed with these propositions, Messrs. MORSE and BOWLIN have besieged the Administration of New-Granada vainly. The popular feeling is fervid against them. The National Congress is almost unanimous in objecting. The Executive declares the United States are entitled to no reparation whatever; and, by implication, that no guarantees for the future are admissible. It is evident, therefore, that some radical amendments and abatements must qualify our demands, if we have any wish to see this vexatious business determined.

The wisdom of opening negotiations upon grounds so startling and offensive to the pride of a friendly people, is to be seriously questioned. American statesmen have repeated often enough to make the world believe, that the Isthmus is a grand universal thoroughfare, to which all mankind have a title, and over which no power ought to exercise exclusive control. Among the instructions given by Mr. CLAY, as Secretary of State, to the Minister deputed to the celebrated Congress of Panama, was an injunction to obtain a resolve of that body against permitting any non-local power to possess itself of peculiar rights of transit. General JACKSON sent out an agent, ten years later, to Nicaragua, upon a similar errand. The Treaty with New-Granada, in 1847, negotiated under the instructions of the actual President, accepted the same principle. The Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, which the Senate of 1850 approved almost without dissent, was to the same purpose. There is nothing in the Dallas-Clarendon Treaty conflicting with it. The first attempt, therefore, to gain an exclusive footing is this of Mr. MORSE. It exacts a substantial surrender of sovereignty over a belt crossing the soil of an independent Republic. It places the cession under American jurisdiction; gives authority to our Consuls, who, by law, are no more than commercial agents, to declare martial law, call the people to arms, and introduce American troops at pleasure. It renders the Railroad a highway controlled exclusively by the United States; releases it from the terms of the charter whereby all nations are to be charged alike; and enables the American Government to discriminate in favor of its own subjects.

In all these features it is open to violent objection, in which, of course, two at least of the great European powers will unite, on the ground that they are no longer treated by New-Granada on the footing of the most favored nations. Admitting that the advantages thus sought for would inure to the benefit of our entire people, and not merely to that of the Panama Railroad Company, setting up for it a petty empire upon the model of the East India Company, we should nevertheless apprehend the worst ultimate consequences from thus depriving a reluctant and indignant people of a possession so extravagantly valued. We have already had occasion to remark upon the excessive appraisement at which the Isthmus States hold their transit facilities. New-Granada is as thoroughly affected with the foible as its neighbors; and to cure it upon the Morse plan will cost us a severe struggle, in which our antagonist will not lack for powerful assistance. A more temperate course will be vastly more efficacious.

THE BEET ROOT SUGAR WAR—A TREATY OF PEACE PROPOSED.—All great controversies are finally adjusted upon the basis of compromise. We know the constitutional horror with which our neighbor the *Tribune* regards all such adjustments, and in cases of trifling consequence, such as the stability of the federal Union, or a question of civil war, we should hardly venture to suggest such a method of settlement. But the Beet Root Sugar controversy is a different matter altogether;—and we propose a cessation of hostilities on the basis of compromise. We propose to meet the *Tribune* half-way, by confessing our error and expecting a similar acknowledgment on its part.

The *Tribune* asserted that Beet Root Sugar in France now flourishes without legal protection. We denied it and stated, *per contra*, that it is protected by very heavy duties against both Colonial and Foreign Cane Sugar. The *Tribune* rejoined that the home tax on Beet sugar is quite equal to the duty on Colonial Cane Sugar;—and that there is, therefore, no protection in the case.

As to the Colonial Sugar, the *Tribune* is right and we were wrong. As to the *foreign* Sugar our first assertion is true,—that the Beet-Root Sugar is protected against competition with it by duties which amount to prohibition. *Fifteen-sixteenths* of the Cane Sugar of the tropics are excluded from France by a high differential duty—made up: 1. Of a high duty on the raw material, which alone can enter;—2. Of one-third of loss incurred by the throwing off of refuse in the process of refining; and 3. Of freights, insurance and commission. This is very substantial and thorough protection:—and without it the Beet-Root Sugar culture in France could not be maintained a single year.

If the *Tribune* accedes to our proposition, and confesses its error upon the radical question, whether Beet-Root Sugar is, or is not, protected against foreign competition, the halcyon days of peace will be restored, and we shall again place it on the footing of the most favored nations. If it obstinately refuses, we shall have no alternative but to retract our own acknowledgment, and let the contest rage. Let it choose wisely and with due regard to the interests involved.

The War between Spain and Mexico.

Among the items of news received by the last European steamer, is one to the effect that the Court of Madrid had demanded a guarantee from France and England of Spain's continuance in possession of the Island of Cuba, in the event of hostilities with Mexico. In plain English, the Ministers of Queen ISABELLA have asked for permission to pitch into the Mexican Republic to their hearts' content, while the latter is debarred from retaliating, under penalty of the displeasure of LOUIS NAPOLEON and Lord PALMERSTON! On the other hand, the Comonfort Administration, in anticipation of a Spanish invasion, have endeavored, through Mr. FORSYTH, to precipitate the execution of treaties with the United States, by which our Government would have been chiseled out of a score of millions of dollars, without which Mexico cannot carry on a war. Sonora and Lower California are, in fact, upon the point of being thrust into our possession, as an equivalent, with greater eagerness than was shown to defend TEXAS during the first period of the rule of SANTA ANA. Both Spain and Mexico are resolved to fight; but, weakened, impoverished, degenerated, destitute of national pride and even of the most ordinary impulses, either is willing to uncover its nakedness to the world, and to display the shameful spectacle of malice without power, ambition without strength or energy, and willingness to profit by the political necessities of other nations, although unable to render an equivalent for their assistance.

Nevertheless, the war between the mother country and its *quondam* colony will doubtless go on. The South Western boundary of the United States will be extended by the acquisition of the important provinces of Sonora, Lower California, and, if we choose to take them, of one or two more of the Northern governments of Mexico. The sinews most needed will thus be supplied, and hatred of SANTA ANA and Spain will take the place of a healthier public spirit, and inspire the army of the republic with sufficient courage and animation to repulse their invaders. The Spanish steamers and troops which (under, as it is said, General CONCHA,) will soon appear beneath the towers of Vera Cruz, may carry the fortresses of St. Ulloa; but their triumph will end there, and the final result of the expedition must be inglorious. It cannot be supposed that the thousands of restless minds which compose the filibustering, Young American surface of our society, will remain inactive, when such a vent for their surplus energies shall have once been opened; and the Mexican army will, beyond a doubt, be reinforced by hordes of *dilettanti* warriors, whom no neutrality laws can efficiently restrain, and by whose adventurous and aggressive daring, that ultimate character may be given to the war which causes Spain already to fear the loss of Cuba.

After Spain shall have begun hostilities, by her own free act, it will be with an ill grace that she can ask within a twelvemonth, for the interference of other powers to cover up the consequences of her defeat. When Mexico, aided by whatever allies she may acquire, shall have driven the invaders off her soil, from every surrounding sea, it will not be in the hour of her triumph and when on the eve of carrying the arms of the Republic into Cuba, that remonstrances from England and France can with decency be offered, or are likely to be accepted. Flushed with success, aroused to a galvanic display of ardor, which may bear a semblance to real patriotism, the Mexican people will be more united by the impulses and collateral issues growing out of the coming war, than they have ever been before. If indigenous belligerent feelings appear insufficient, hot blood will be infused from the North into the councils of the nation, which will control the course of events, and turn them into the channel which is considered most desirable to this country.

It appears to be the settled determination of Mr. BUCHANAN's Administration to acquire possession of Cuba peacefully and by purchase. The *animus* of the nation is in favor of its annexation, and the expenditure of a large sum of money to attain the desired result will not be grudged. The war between Spain and Mexico, however, may give a turn to things which one year ago was deemed impossible. The absurd, unjust and cowardly demand which the Spanish Government have made upon England and France, to protect it in the possession of Cuba, will not be forgotten either in Mexico or here. It is understood that both the Palmerston Ministry and LOUIS NAPOLEON have rejected it. They have done wisely; but its influence will not end with that rejection.

The Governorship of Utah.

It begins to be understood that one of the important duties which may complicate the position of the new Administration, will be the appointment of a Governor of Utah, in place of BRIGHAM YOUNG, whose term of office expired long ago, but who has managed, as the news just received from California shows, to retain a *quasi* politico-hierarchical power, of a most infamous character, in Salt Lake City, up to the present hour. We may venture to say that, although the subject has excited less apprehension and attention than it deserves, it will prove sufficiently vexatious, and call for nearly as great an amount of discretion and firmness as any that will come under the consideration of the Government.

The experience of Col. STEPTOE, and of the military authorities generally in Utah, has proved that no individual can attempt to wield Executive power in that Territory, without trouble of the gravest nature between the fanatical majority at Salt Lake City and the authorities of the United States. BRIGHAM YOUNG, in whose person have been so long united the dignity of temporary head of the Utah Commonwealth, and of Priest, Prophet, and Spiritual Chieftain of the Mormon sect, was named Governor by President FILLMORE, in September, 1852, and the power he has exercised has been nearly despotic. He is the first individual in the history of our Confederacy who has occupied high official station, without holding himself responsible either to the Administration at Washington or to a local Legislature, for the disposition of the funds committed to his charge. The considerable amounts which have been, from time to time, appropriated by Congress for the support of the Territorial Government of Utah, and other purposes, have been disbursed by him, until lately, as he saw fit, without rendering any account of them whatever. The laws he has promulgated have, in many cases, been in direct opposition to the previous customs of the country, and in violation of the Constitution of the United States. He pretends that the power he exercises does not derive from the General Government, but is bestowed upon him from on high, as the autocratic High Priest of the Mormons, whose ruler he has a right to be, in spite of the world.

Although bigamy is an offence against the laws of every State in the Union, the Mormon Elders have established a polygamic kingdom, in derogation of Christian usages, and shameful subversion of morality, and YOUNG has openly and repeatedly declared that he will maintain it, if necessary, by force of arms. The recent judicial action upon the subject fell at once to the ground, as a dead letter, for want of material power to sustain it. In fact, the gauntlet of defiance has been frequently, at no long intervals, deliberately and purposely thrown down before the people of the United States and their President, and it has been virtually asserted that the Mormons shall not constitute a State of the Union, but an independent temporal as well as spiritual kingdom. At a time when YOUNG anticipated his removal from office, he addressed the people of the Territory as follows:

"I am and will be the Governor of this Territory, and no power can hinder it, until the Lord Almighty says, 'BRIGHAM, you need not be Governor any longer,' and then I am willing to yield to another." * * * "Every man that comes to impose upon this people, no matter by whom he is sent, or who they are that are sent, they lay the axe at the root of the tree to kill themselves; they had better be careful how they come here lest I should bend my little finger."

The evident meaning of this, and of the threatening language, which has been used by this outlawed desperado, is, that whoever shall attempt to diminish the essentials of his dominion, will be lynched by the people, at his instigation. All accounts bear witness that there is a point, beyond which, if Government officers shall go, they will, probably, be resisted with violence. The eighty thousand population of the "promised and" have beguiled themselves into believing that, in their distant isolation, they may, with impunity, disregard the authority of the United States, and that their Buddhist Mahommedan tenets and practices will secure the protection of the Supreme Being to their rebellion.

The Mormons are an active, enterprising people, and are all the more closely to be watched on that account. When they shall have established themselves in the most desirable parts of the Territory of Utah, they will be masters of a region extending from thirty-seventh to the fortieth degree of north latitude, and from the eastern base of the Sierra Nevada to the summits of the Rocky Mountains—a domain more extensive than California, and as healthy and well adapted to the physical development of the human race as any in the world. The importance of the question, therefore, whether they are to be permitted to grow in strength, under new Mahomets, until they are able to wage a war of independence against this country, or whether a wise, discreet, national and patriotic Governor shall be chosen, who will seek to neutralize present evils by promoting Christian immigration, and purge out, with wise caution, the crime, immorality and treason that now exist, cannot be exaggerated. The temporal dominion of the head of the Mormon church, whether his power be used directly or indirectly, should be brought to a speedy test, by the appointment of a civil Governor, who will correct past abuses, and faithfully execute the laws of the United States. If necessary, he should be backed by a sufficient military force to make his authority respected, and to prevent any fatal outbreak from fanatical audacity. By prompt action, the vast Territory of Utah may be rescued from worse than anarchy, a better class of population may be attracted to its fertile fields, and a source of annoyance for years to come, if not bloodshed, may be averted.

AN EPOCH IN OUR MUNICIPAL HISTORY.—At midnight, last night, from four to five hundred laborers, and nearly as many horses and carts commenced the herculean task of cleaning the streets of the eleven lower Wards of this City! We understand that the contractor has promised that before the close of the week the thoroughfares in the district under his control shall be in as good order as the most ardent Reformer could desire, so that no excuse whatever may remain to the Common Council for not confirming the contracts which the Mayor and the Recorder have sanctioned.

The Common Council meet again this day week. The same endeavor will then be made to pigeon-hole the whole matter, which was so successful last year under the Board which went out on the 31st of December. The result was that the City was swindled out of nearly $500,000. A like fraud must not be permitted in another instance; but if the contractors do their duty they should be sustained by the community. We hear of several dodges which are in preparation by the City Inspectors and by a few members of the Common Council to embarrass their movements, and force them to throw back the expenditure of money into Mr. FELING's hands; but we shall be prepared to expose them as they develop, and hold up to the reprobation of all good citizens the individuals who would thus interfere with the health and welfare of the metropolis.

A PROFITABLE CONTRACT.—It has been estimated that the rich deposits of mud in our streets, richer by far than any ever left by the overflowing of the Nile in Egyptian corn fields, would sell for money enough to pay the cost of street-sweeping for a whole year. It is just the season when the farmers most need manure, and if Mr. REYNOLDS has an eye to his own interests, he will remove the dirt before it dries up and blows away, or a drenching rain in April washes it off into the river. Our streets now look like a neglected barn-yard in early Spring.

Shad—O!

If, as the poet says, "Coming events cast their shadows before," it is no shadowy assumption that shad will be plentiful and therefore cheap during the season that is now commencing. At least the shadfishers say that this event is foreshadowed.

☞ The number of vessels in this port on Saturday was 675, including 27 steamers, 121 ships, 91 barks, 120 brigs, and 316 schooners.

Amusements.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The wonderful RAVELS are once more the reigning attractions here, and by their excellent performances attract crowded houses to this beautiful establishment. To-night the capital spectacle pantomime of "Blanche, or the Rival Fairies" will be produced, followed by the ballet of the "Soupetiere," and the light-rope performance of HINGLER, YOUNG AMERICA, and others. All the artists of the double troupe are engaged in these performances.

WALLACK'S THEATER.—This is announced as the last week of Miss HERON's present engagement. To-night she will appear as *Medea*. To-morrow she makes her appearance in a new part—as *Susan* in MILMAN's play of "Panic."

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.—This well-conducted and beautiful establishment is in the enjoyment of a decided run of prosperity, and merits it, for much enterprise and good taste has been displayed of late by the fair manageress. To-night the popular play of "Dreams of Delusions," followed by the charming burletta of the "Elves"—a piece which should be seen by every one. It is replete with good acting, good scenery and good costumes.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—Few artists have met with more decided success than the pair of Elephants Victoria and Albert, who now occupy the boards of the MARSHALL'S Theatre. The grand Spectacle in which they appear is announced for repetition during the present week, after which the Elephants will carry their trunks to some other favored region. A new Spectacle is in preparation.

BURTON'S THEATRE.—Mr. J. W. WALLACK, Jr., recommences his engagement here to-night. The comedy of the "Honeymoon" will be produced for the occasion, with Mr. WALLACK and Mr BURTON in the principal parts. A new farce will also be played, called "The Rules of the House, the Revolt of the Boarders."

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—The successful and excellent drama of "Double-Faced People" has made a decided hit, and will be played here every night this week. In the afternoon a variety of dramatic and miscellaneous entertainments.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—"Life in Brooklyn," "The Magic Barrel," and "The Swiss Cottage" are announced for to-night.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.—The "Old Folks' Concert," with "Young America," and "Essence of Old Virginny," and Minstrelsy are announced for to-night.

Ole Bull.

This eminent violinist's Concert is announced for to-morrow night at Dodworth's Saloon. Miss GELLER, SIGNOR GIANNONI, SIGNOR GASPARONI, Mr. MORGAN and Mr. TIMM will assist.

Masonic Concert.

A Grand Concert in aid of the Masonic Relief Fund is in active preparation, and will take place at an early date. It will be a particularly attractive entertainment.

Personal.

Judge KANE, in a recent letter, says of his son: "His characteristic with us was his sensibility to conscientious impulse. It was this which carried him the second time to the Polar Sea, and had God spared him, would have made him return there again; for he believed, as none but the true-hearted can believe anything, that some of FRANKLIN's party were still alive, and that it was the mission of his life to reclaim them. He had a child like fondness for the affections of home; but this, and zeal for science, and ambition of fame, and all else that could connect itself with motive, was subordinated to his one great conviction of duty."

An unfortunate gentleman, one Dr. CRANE, has ventured to address the people of the town of Dallas, Texas, on the subject of "Human Reformation," but having had occasion to allude to the "blasphemous profanity and drunkenness" of the early settlers of that delightful locality, he raised a hornet's nest. The citizens immediately got together, and signed and published a card, in which everybody is invited to point "the finger of scorn" at the unhappy Doctor, and he is held up to the indignation of a virtuous community. The Doctor, probably, won't lecture in Dallas again.

Dr. SAMUEL ADLER, a distinguished Rabbi, arrived here by the *Arago*, to take charge of the Synagogue in Twelfth street, lately rendered vacant by the death of Dr. MEIZESAOHER. Dr. ADLER was warmly received on Saturday by a large assemblage of our Jewish citizens, and was escorted to the residence of Mr. MAY, in West Thirteenth-street. The Doctor, in 1848, distinguished himself by his advocacy of Jewish Emancipation.

The young gentleman who is said to be personating Mr. GEORGE SKODGRASS, of Burdell celebrity, in Cienfuegos, Cuba, is a Yankee lad of smart address, who plays the banjo, passes himself off as "Young Skodgrass," and rehearses the incidents of the Burdell murder in doggerel, to the tune of "Jordan."

GRACE GREENWOOD writes that she is not the GRACE who quarreled with a Virginia Theatre manager the other day, and, what is more, she does not understand the use of cow hides or bowie knives, has no theatrical aspirations, and is slightly indignant at the fiching of her *nom de plume* by an actress.

The will of Dr. KANE has been recorded in Philadelphia. He bequeaths $5,000 to his brother ELISHA, and the remainder to the rest of his family under such limitations as his father shall deem advisable.

M. GAULDREE-BOILLEAU, late Secretary of the French Legation at Washington, leaves in the next steamer for Europe, having been named by his Government to Calcutta.

Hon. JOHN P. HALE was in Boston on Friday, partially recovered from his late sickness. He was one of the victims of the National Hotel malady, and looks pale and weak.

Speaker BANKS returned home on Monday. A highly eulogistic letter to him, closing with an invitation to a public dinner, is being signed by the Boston merchants.

EDWARD EVERETT has addressed a letter to prominent citizens of Albany, in acknowledgment of the polite attentions he received.

Impertinence of a Railroad Conductor.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

NEW-YORK, Saturday, March 28, 1857.

Allow me to occupy a line or two in your widely-read paper for the benefit of the car-riding public. This afternoon, between 1 and 2 o'clock, I stopped a Third avenue car—No. 48—and was about getting in when I saw that it was over filled, leaving me the alternative of displacing some of the occupants—a thing which a lady is always reluctant to do, or of standing during the passage. I immediately said to the conductor, before the car was in actual motion again, "I see there is no room; will you please let me out?" He allowed the car to proceed long enough to give him time to reply in an exceedingly rough and insolent manner: "You'd no business to get in then! What did you stop the car for? I've got something better to do than stop for you!"—and then rang the bell. I was compelled to listen to his insolence, as I was afraid to jump from the platform. You will perceive that I do not complain of such a conscerted abuse as over-crowding cars and omnibuses, or even of the obvious injustice of expecting a lady on the sidewalk to count the numbers in a rapidly-moving vehicle through a cloud of dust; I only wish to call your attention to the offensive and insolent manner of the person in the conductor's post, for the sake of such ladies as accident may compel to ride in a Third-avenue car unattended.

A LADY READER.

☞ The general tone of our advices from the country is in favor of productive crops of the leading kinds of grain. The wheat crop is unusually promising, and the anticipation is that the next harvest will be most satisfactory in its main results.

Appointments by the President.

JOHN MORRIS, Postmaster at Baltimore, Md., in place of JACOB G. DAVIS, whose commission expires 1st April, 1857.

NATHANIEL A. BALCH, Postmaster at Kalamazoo, Mich., in place of WILLIAM H. DEVOE, whose commission expired 29th March, 1857.

JOHN E. HUNT, Postmaster at Toledo, Ohio, reappointed.

DANIEL STEPHENS, Postmaster at Elmira, N. Y., reappointed.

CORNELIUS O'FLYNN, Postmaster of Detroit, Mich., in place of T. F. BROADHEAD, whose commission expires 4th April, 1857.

Important Decision.

The Hartford *Times* says that Judge STORRS, of the Supreme Court, has given it as his opinion that any person otherwise qualified, who can read in the English or any other language, can be admitted as a voter. This will admit a number of Germans who were rejected last year because they could not read in English.

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Press Office—4 Hanover-st., and 181 Broadway.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

State Department—Gen. Cass—No Probability of the Speedy Admission of Kansas as a State—Difficulties with New-Granada—Dallas-Clarendon Treaty—Our Relations with Mexico—Lower California and Sonora to be Annexed.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, March 29, 1857.

Although there has been a rumor, for a day or two, that the health of Mr. CASS has been impaired by the exertions of the last fortnight, I can neither find a warrant for it in his appearance nor from his own lips. He must, at times, feel jaded, and appearances indicate that there will be no immediate respite from arduous labor at the State Department, but he tells his friends that he never was better, whatever the world may say to the contrary.

A favorite theme of Mr. CASS, since his acceptance of the premiership, has been the unrivalled popularity with which his predecessor has retired from office, leaving such a name behind him, in spite of the trammels with which PIERCE and DAVIDSON fettered him, almost unrivalled in our national history.

The Kansas question is, for the moment, disposed of by the appointment of Mr. WALKER. The prevailing impression is, that a long interval must elapse before Kansas is admitted as a State at all, and that when it does come in, it will be with a constitution excluding slavery. If the September Convention submit a slavery constitution to the people, it will be rejected by the majority of the inhabitants of the Territory beyond all peradventure. If the Convention applies to Congress directly, without a popular vote, to come in as a Slave State, it is conceded that the demand will be rejected by the votes of Northern Democratic members of the House of Representatives. Moreover, the laws of population, which have invariably governed the Federal Government in admitting States, are not likely to be departed from, whatever effort may be made to accomplish it by Southern extremists. Meanwhile, the sagacity of Mr. WALKER will have ample scope for its exercise, and hopes are high respecting the results of his mission.

The attention of General CASS will be occupied to-morrow by the affairs of New-Granada. The newly-arrived Minister will then lay before the Secretary of State the views of the Bogota Government in relation to the demands of the United States, and it will afterwards be easier to form a conjecture what the issue of the embroilments of the last year is likely to be. The conditions which Mr. MARCY had intrusted to Mr. MOSQUERA to lay before the New Granadian Executive, are known to have been rejected. They are said to have been drawn up with little sagacity, to relate entirely to the local affairs of Panama, and to be worded in a manner offensive to the pride of a free people. They ignore the important questions of tonnage duties and taxes on mails, which, although the law relative to the same has never been enforced, constituted grievances in contravention with treaty stipulations, which the United States may, at any moment, find it necessary to resist. A properly-devised commercial treaty, for a given period, is the only true remedy for our difficulties with New-Granada, and it could be easily made to include all the proper guarantees that are needed at present for the transient population of the Isthmus of Panama.

No anxiety exists in Washington in relation to the Dallas-Clarendon Treaty. It will be accepted, beyond a doubt, with the Senate's amendments. This is the opinion of Mr. BUCHANAN and of Mr. CASS, and it is confirmed by the confident anticipation of Lord NAPIER. Mexican matters absorb more attention, and it may be considered next to settled, that, without falling into any such snare as the Forsyth arrangement, Sonora and Lower California will come into our possession many months shall have expired. Our claims upon Mexico cannot well be pushed in any other way, by absorption of past difficulties and debts in their stead, in which the obligation—at least so far as dollars and cents go—is on our side. Mexico needs territorial concentration as much as we covet expansion. She must have the money which we can well spare, while the possession of the California peninsula and of Sonora will be invaluable to us, both from a commercial and a national point of view. The mineral statistics of Mexico show how deplorably everything has been prostrated in that unhappy Republic by the revolutions that have succeeded each other there so rapidly. In the year 1809 the amount of silver coined in the city of Mexico was $24,703,000. It averages, at present, less than $3,000,000! Outside Anglo-Saxon pressure is needed—though it should come in a welcome and not a hostile shape—to preserve the country from falling into utter anarchy.

[FROM OUR REGULAR TELEGRAPHIC REPORTER.]

WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 28.

The President has reappointed as Receiver of Public Moneys, JOHN S. NAMON at Huntsville, and JAMES W. WARREN at Tuscaloosa, Ala.; WILLIAM T. SARGENT at Champagnole, and CHARLES B. MITCHELL at Washington, Ark.; JOSEPH L. DICKSON has been appointed Receiver at Fayetteville, Ark., vice DE WITT C. YELL, whose Commission soon expires.

The following persons have been re-appointed Registers of Land Offices:—JAMES WARE, at Huntsville; THOMAS O. GLASCOCK, at Montgomery; and MONROE DUNCAN, at Tuscaloosa, Ala.; WILLIAM P. OWEN at Champagnole, and OLIVER BASHAM at Clarksville, Arkansas. HENRY P. JOHNSTON has been appointed Register at Washington, Ark., vice BENJAMIN P. JOYE, whose Commission soon expires; and LEROY B. CUNNINGHAM at Fayetteville, Ark., vice LEE C. BRADFORD, whose Commission soon expires.

The following appointments were made to-day:

WILLIAM JACKSON, Collector at Vienna, Maryland.

MOSES BATES, Collector at Plymouth, Massachusetts.

LYNDON TAYLOR, Surveyor at Pawtucket, Rhode Island.

MOSES ROBBINS, Collector at Perth Amboy.

DR. SPENCER, Register of the Land Office at Hudson, Wisconsin, *vice* HENNING, removed

The following Postmasters have been reappointed: JACOB CARTER, at Concord, N. H., and REUBEN S. CHENEY, at Jackson, Michigan.

Lieut. MEADE's case before the Naval Court of Inquiry is being concluded, having occupied seventeen days. That of PETER WAGER, Jr., late Master in the Navy, will be taken up on Monday.

The New-York Marshalship—Comptroller Whittlesey—The California Appointments—Foreign Appointments—Mr. Walker and the Governorship of Kansas, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times:

WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 28, 1857.

Some of your zealous New-York patriots, who aspired to the Marshal's *bâton*, wasted a good deal of breath, and squandered a good many dollars very unprofitably, while the newspapers got into a fever of excitement over probabilities, and weighed the chances of favorite candidates in their respective scales; the whole thing was settled many a day before the public announcement. When the illustrious RYNDERS presented his papers—that is the official word—to the President, Mr. BUCHANAN, with much enthusiasm of manner, assured him, that he would take charge of them himself, and that it was his intention to confer the office, even without recommendations, and in defiance of any opposition that might be made. Such an exclusive mark of partiality was eminently flattering to the Captain, who made one of his fashionable bows, and had the satisfaction of enjoying both a practical and profitable joke at the expense of his competitors. He calls this "backing your friends," and has come to have a high appreciation of Mr. BUCHANAN's sagacity and stamina.

Old Mr. WHITTLESEY dies hard, and with harness on his back. He has left an official memento for his successor, Mr. MEDILL, concerning the books voted by Congress with a qualification, in the last hours of Congress, that will exercise his mind somewhat before the $138,000 gets out of the Treasury. Mr. CULLOM, the Clerk of the House, drew for $50,000 on account of this small appropriation, but the Comptroller turned the key on the requisition, and wrote the Secretary of the Treasury his reasons. First, he traces the history of the appropriation, beginning with a resolution to indemnify for purchases; in its rejection by the Senate, and ultimately the present compromise adopted by the Committee on Conference, whereby the books were *designed* to be placed in a public library, in the District of each Member entitled to receive them. He requires to know when the books were bought, from whom, and for how much money, with the receipts of the parties selling; and until these vouchers are produced, he shuts down the screws, and tells Mr. CULLOM to whistle the Dead March in Saul, or some other enlivening tune. And

to be will hold on till the [illegible] becomes a little vexatious. [illegible] distribution of some thousands among a hungry tribe of vultures, who have fastened upon the spoils of the Clerk's office, some of whom have also a finger in the printing and other profitable pickings. Some way will be found to get the money out of the Treasury, but it will hardly be before Father WHITTLESEY has surrendered the seals.

Those who supposed California to be put off with a mere mission to a Governor who had done the State some service in the way of signing discredited bonds, have found themselves mistaken. Hon. Mr. DENVER has succeeded Mr. MANYPENNY—what a comfortable name that is—as Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and Dr. GWIN says, this is only the beginning of the end—that California has been slighted heretofore, but her postponed day of justice comes with its return to the Senate. Meantime, Mr. BRODERICK shakes the dust of the White House from his shoes, and protests with the delicacy of his political school, that no sole-leather of his shall be expended in that doubtful neighborhood again. GWIN has never been able to understand, of course, how the California appointments all came out of the wheel with his private mark. He attributes it to a caprice of fortune, though his colleague has an idea that fortune hath both her eyes open and saw every prize.

It is pretty well settled that the numerous friends of Gov. AIKEN, numbering indeed the eminent men of both parties, North and South, are not to be gratified with his appointment to a foreign mission. This point, like many others, was determined long before Mr. BUCHANAN left Wheatland, although encouragement was visibly held out. When it was found inconvenient to bring Mr. PICKENS into the Administration, according to a programme pretty well concluded at one time, it was thought expedient to tender him an offer, which he was known to have declined at the hands of Gen. PIERCE. He has come here to look over the ground, and is quite willing to relieve Mr. DALLAS, who is not inclined to die without a sign. These foreign appointments will be adjourned for a month or two, with the intention, if practicable, of making one job of them, and thus shutting the clamorous tongues that now demand consideration and employment.

If any doubt existed heretofore as to the acceptance of ROBERT J. WALKER, it may be dismissed now, for he has formally given in his adhesion as Governor of Kansas. This decision was expected from the beginning by those familiar with the facts, though an attempt was made to throw dust in the eyes of the public by intimating doubts and difficulties. There is a decided belief here that he does not contemplate a permanent connection with the Territory, but goes on a special mission to inaugurate a new era, and to establish a policy more consistent with its peace and happiness. Having attained that object, he will withdraw, leaving the executive responsibility in the hands of Mr. STANTON, of Tennessee, who accompanies him as Secretary of the Treasury. There is a willingness among all moderate and fair-minded men to take the assurances recently given in the TIMES, as an earnest of Mr. WALKER's purposes in Kansas. No doubt the author of them was sincere in his desire to disarm the prejudice that might be excited against the appointment, and to give the new Governor the benefit of a favorable impression with that large portion of the population of Kansas upon whom this intelligence must fall, with a disheartening effect.

But when your correspondent assumes that Mr. WALKER's efforts will be directed to the admission of Kansas as a Free State, he cannot speak upon the record of his antecedents, and surely not upon the authority of his own declarations—because such an admission would at once disarm the ability to attain the confessed object. Mr. WALKER cannot if he would, and he would not if he could, ignore the policy of which he has been one of the most earnest and consistent champions, and, allowing to him every inclination towards an impartial administration, he will hardly divest himself at this day of sentiments and convictions which he took occasion to promulgate, with so much emphasis, just preceding the Presidential election. He is a Union man, in its sense of disconnection with the insane crusade of the Nullifiers—but he is a Southern man in all his ideas of policy, and in all his relations to party. But let us, as the TIMES properly proposes, judge him by his acts, and not by the suggestions, prejudices or partialities of other men. Then we shall judge him most fairly.

Kansas is now entirely in the hands of the South, so far as the Federal power is exercised through officials. The Governor, the Secretary, the Judiciary, the Surveyor-General and the whole staff are southern. They must necessarily, through the very agency of this power, wield a large if not a potential influence in shaping the destiny of that Territory, and most especially in deciding the complexion of the State Constitution, which is projected three months hence. We shall see with how much of magnanimity, generosity and justice this authority will be exercised, and whether it shall be employed in the future as it has been in the past to subdue honest men who were heretical enough to reject Slavery as one of the best of human blessings, and who refused to bow down and worship the black idol which its champions erected on free soil.

All the remonstrances that came here, with solemn visage, from Baltimore, failed to change the President's purpose. He heard the protests, he shook hands with the protestants, and finally he issued an edict to commission the men originally indicated. They were all of the king's friends, were near to the king's heart, and have received the king's seals. Being of the elect, like your redoubtable RYNDERS, they may claim more than common respect from loyal subjects.

OBSERVER.

Railroad Accidents.

ACCIDENT ON THE DELAWARE AND LACKAWANNA RAILROAD.

CLINTON, Saturday, March 28.

Yesterday afternoon JOSEPH ANDERSON, candidate for the Assembly last November, and JAMES HELMS were run over and horribly mutilated by the passenger train of the Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad, at the junction of that road with the Central road. They were standing on the track counting the coal cars attached to the train passing on the other road, and did not hear the approach of the passenger train. Neither is expected to recover.

ANOTHER SERIOUS BRIDGE ACCIDENT.

CHICAGO, Saturday, March 28.

A gravel train, with a load of laborers for La Salle going southward on Thursday, after crossing the bridge, was precipitated twenty-five feet below, in consequence of the embankment giving way which had been undermined by the late heavy rains. Four of the laborers were killed and eight seriously wounded.

Troops from Florida for New-York.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, March 28.

The steamship *Isabel* has arrived here with Key West dates to the 25th inst.

The *Isabel* has on board two companies of artillery, under command of Major ARNOLD, from Fort Myers, bound to New-York.

Reduction of the Circulation of the Illinois Banks.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, March 28.

The Springfield (Ill.) *Journal* states that nearly a million of the circulation of the stock banks of Illinois has been returned to the Auditor of that State, cancelled since the last report to the Legislature. This reduces the circulation of the banks of the State to about five and a half millions, issued on a stock basis of upwards of six and a half millions.

The Steamer North America Outward Bound.

PORTLAND, Saturday, March 28.

The steamer *North America* sailed from here at 3 o'clock this afternoon for Liverpool.

From St. Louis.

THE RECENT EXPLOSION.—LARGE FIRE AT LIBERTY, MO.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, March 28.

The explosion, yesterday, at ALDRICH'S store, was caused by the accidental discharge of a pistol into a cannister of powder. Three persons were killed instantly, one severely injured, and seven slightly hurt. The stock in both stores was entirely destroyed. The loss is probably upward of $50,000.

There was a large fire a week ago at Liberty, Mo., which destroyed property to the amount of $50,000.

The Europa at Boston.

BOSTON, Sunday, March 29.

The steamship *Europa* arrived here at 7½ o'clock this morning. Her mails for the south were dispatched in the night train, due in New-York about 5 A. M. on Monday.

Fire at Jacksonport, Arkansas.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, March 28.

A dispatch from Memphis, yesterday, states that the town of Jacksonport, Ark., has been nearly destroyed by fire. The entire business portion of the town was consumed. The amount of the loss is not stated.

Southern Steamers.

THE SOUTHERNER AT CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, March 28.

The United States Mail steamship *Southerner*, arrived here from New-York at 9 o'clock this morning.

THE FLORIDA AT SAVANNAH.

SAVANNAH, Saturday, March 28.

The United States Mail steamship *Florida*, from New-York, arrived here this morning.

Murder in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, March 29.

WILLIAM KELLY, the proprietor of a disreputable den, in Shippen street, was killed last night, by LAWRENCE RILEY, in consequence of RILEY's wife living with KELLY. RILEY's parents live in Twenty-seventh-street, New-York.

FROM ALBANY.

Business Before the Court of Appeals—Obstructions in the Hudson—The Underground Railroad—An Explanation.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

ALBANY, Saturday, March 28.

The Court of Appeals is again in Session here, but I believe with little likelihood of doing up any very important cases. There are one or two more of those little Trust suits still on the Calendar, but I suppose they will be left at the lower end until the Court has passed upon the points and argument made in the pioneer suit. It has really become a matter of public necessity that no more Trust suits shall reach the Court of Appeals, for half a dozen such as the one argued last January would occupy the entire attention of the Court right through time square into eternity—no matter how long Gabriel may postpone his bugle blast.

It is beginning to be believed that the fears of the interruption of river navigation, caused by the formation of bars during the late freshet, were premature, if not entirely groundless. The largest boats are now running through without grounding, and in all probability it will eventually be determined that the channel has been changed, but not filled up. This being the case, there will be no pressing necessity for the legislative appropriations to remove the obstructions.

A traveler came to this place on Monday, *viâ* the Southern line of the Underground Railroad. He halted for a brief period, and then continued his journey northward, and will probably extend his journey into, if not through, Canada. He was in the vestibule of the Capitol, for an hour or two, and received many congratulations from the gentlemen there congregated, Evidently the person—I believe TANEY yet permits us to call them persons—felt quite at ease, and unsuspicious that there was any disposed to put him on the back track. I am credibly informed that the U. R. R. has done a large and prosperous business in the transportation of chattels during the past Winter, and that the tide of emigration from the South is likely to be increased rather than diminished. The prospect of a sickly season at the South, and the prevalence of yellow fever, are, it is suggested, the ruling causes for this exodus. The chattels have first a natural repugnance to dying, and secondly such a high regard for the property of "massa" that they cannot jeopardize it by remaining in a country where the spread of "pestilential diseases" is not more effectually guarded against.

Mentioning railroads, you have noticed probably a statement that Gov. KING had declined the courtesy of a free pass over a railroad. In doing so he acted without any expectation that the tender or declination would ever be known except to the officers of the company. Either at the time, or shortly after, the note was received from Gov. KING, I happened to be in the office of the company. In a conversation with the President, he mentioned the course of Governor KING as in marked contrast with that of certain gentlemen occupying official positions at Harrisburg, Penn., who, desiring to have a pleasure trip to this State, had modestly requested from the Hudson River Road "passes for themselves and ladies." I requested permission to publish Gov. KING's letter, which was granted, providing the Governor would give his assent. This the Governor was not inclined to do—replying that he had no desire to see his name in print oftener than it was, and especially no desire to have public attention called to a mere private act of duty, in which the public had no interest. There it would probably have ended but that I happened to mention it, in a circle embracing an indefatigable gentleman of the press, who made use of it, upon which to turn a pleasant paragraph. Having thus become public, certain papers, whose capital stock in trade is a supposed capacity to annoy, have commented on the circumstance as if Gov. KING had sought the notoriety of a refutation for refusing a free ticket. Having the letter still in my possession, and with the foregoing explanation, I take the responsibility of publishing it entire.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 22, 1857.

Samuel Sloane, Esq., President of the Hudson River Railroad Company:

DEAR SIR: A day or two after my entrance into office, you were good enough to inclose to me a free ticket for the Hudson River Railroad. Upon reflection, and having made no use of the ticket, I deem it proper that I should return it to you, with the single remark that, while I appreciate this act of favor on the part of the Railroad Company, I do not feel at liberty to avail myself of it.

With great respect, I remain,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN A. KING.

If more would entitle themselves to the credit which may justly be awarded to Gov. KING, for this refusal to avail himself of a doubtful perquisite of the office he holds, the exchequer of some of our railroad companies would be materially benefited. LEO.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Saturday, March 28.

REMONSTRANCES.

Against amending the law of 1814, relative to Trinity Church.

Against the incorporation of the Steam Towing and Wrecking Association.

Against discriminating tolls.

Mr. KELLY reported favorably on the bill providing for the closing of the affairs of Safety Fund Banks, whose charters have expired.

Mr. MADDEN reported favorably on the Assembly bill regulating the use of slips and piers on the East River.

Mr. C. P. SMITH reported favorably on the Assembly bill to incorporate the Pacific Dock Company.

Mr. SPENCER presented, by consent, the memorial signed by thirteen Democratic members from New-York, in the Assembly, remonstrating against the passage of the New-York Charter bill, on the ground of unfair treatment of the minority in the House by the majority, and for the reason that they could not be heard before the Committee of the Assembly, being denied a hearing by the majority.

A warm and exciting debate ensued.

Several Senators, on the part of the majority, denounced the memorial as a breach of privilege between the two Houses.

The memorial was finally laid upon the table.

Mr. KELLY moved to take the Charter bill from the Committee of the Whole, and refer it to the Committee on Cities and Villages, of which Mr. BROOKS is the Chairman.

Mr. UPHAM warmly espoused this course.

Mr. BROOKS spoke upon the course pursued by the Senate as unusual and unfair in taking the bill from the regular Committee during his absence from the Senate, and referring it to the Committee of the Whole.

After a hard struggle the motion to refer the bill to the Committee on Cities and Villages was carried by ayes, 14; nays, 11.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Saturday, March 28.

A motion of Mr. LEAVENWORTH to create a Grinding Committee of nine was laid over.

The bill to authorize the sale of the State arsenals in New-York and Albany, and to provide for the purchase of the New-York Arsenal property by the City, and for the appropriation of the proceeds of such sale was considered in Committee of the Whole, and after various amendments, progress was reported.

In the House, Mr. FOSDICK moved to recommit the bill to the Standing Committee to report complete.

The various amendments defeated in Committee of the Whole were offered again in the House.

The amendment offered by J. J. REILLY, to appropriate $13,000 for the purchase of the Arsenal in New-York was defeated.

The motion to recommit was carried.

CAUTION.—WHEREAS, CERTAIN PARTIES in New-York have represented themselves to be my agents, this is to certify that I have neither depôt nor agent in America, for the sale of my flint-glass or crown-glass for optical instruments. Solothurne, Switz.
THEO. DAGUET.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

PEOPLE WILL [illegible] BEST PRINTED.—JOHN [illegible] PRINTER, No. 43 Ann-st., [illegible] entire satisfaction to those who avail themselves of his unsurpassed facilities for

ALL KINDS OF JOB PRINTING.

This is because he attends to customers in person, employs none but the best workmen, and has secured all the new styles of types and borders, with the most approved steam machinery.

The Counting Room is on the first floor, a novelty in the printing business, and a great accommodation to business men.

THOSE CARDS AT $1 50 A 1,000

are still the order of the day, and are attracting hundreds of new customers. We have no idea of raising the price,

OUR BILL HEADS AND CIRCULARS

on heavy flat, cap and superfine letter papers, will compare with any done in the country. We confidently invite comparison. No pains spared to excel, and the universal testimony of those who have tried them, afford some evidence of success.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

will find something novel and attractive, besides the new brilliant PICTORIAL SHOW BILLS. Come and see what we have to offer.

JOHN W. OLIVER, Steam Job Printer,
No. 43 Ann-st., fifth door east of Nassau.

SAWS.

HOE & CO.'S PATENT GROUND SAWS, PLASTERING trowels, &c., can be had, wholesale and retail, at the principal hardware stores, at the salerooms of the manufacturers, Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st., or at the Works, corner of Brooms, Sheriff and Columbia-sts., New-York.

INDUCEMENTS TO THE PURCHASE OF SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING.—Contemplating a change in the firm on the 1st of May, with a view to the same, we are desirous of reducing our extensive stock of first quality ready-made garments, and shall, therefore, reduce our prices for the time being so as to present extra inducements to purchasers. The assortment, comprising Raglan overcoats, dress and business frocks, pantaloons and vests, in the latest style, of woolen and linen fabrics, having been manufactured expressly for our Spring and Summer sales.

WM. T. JENNINGS & CO.,
No. 221 Broadway, third door above Astor-House.

R. R. R.—RADWAY'S REGULATORS ESTABLISH a new principle in medicine and a new era in purgatives. The great objection to all the old pills are overcome by RADWAY'S REGULATORS. Two of the Regulators are sufficient for an ordinary dose. They make the most fretful, nervous, weak and feeble feel cheerful, good and happy. They leave the bowels and other organs regular, and insure a good appetite to all. All who take them pronounce them the best and only perfect Pills in use. They correct all irregularities.

R. R. R. Office, No. 162 Fulton-st., New-York.

Fine, beautiful, jet-black, or brown,
Or tresses, curling and golden,
Is the certain result, without chance or doubt,
Of the use of LYON'S KATHAIRON.

LYON'S KATHAIRON RECEIVES THE MOST unbounded commendation from all who use it. No person desiring beautiful hair should be without it. Sold by all dealers, everywhere, for 25 cents per bottle.

HEATH, WYNKOOP & CO., NO. 62 LIBERTY st., New-York, proprietors of Lyon's Kathairon, &c., and manufacturers of perfumery of all kinds, invite the attention of the trade to their varied and extensive stock of new and desirable goods, which they offer at very low prices. Our catalogue for 1857 is now ready.

A CURE FOR HEN-PECKED HUSBANDS.
BY JULIA CAREY EHRENHARDT.

Some wives "the breeches wear" by force,
And rule their timid spouses;
From hence come actions for divorce,
And separate beds and houses.
But these to cure, I've got a plan,
And, that you may detect 'em,
I'll tell you of a hen-pecked man,
And here's the HEN that pecked him!

There is one cure—one only way
To keep her fond—respectful;
Let him be always kind and gay,
And ne'er of dress neglectful.
For she must have a flinty breast,
Beyond love's power of waking,
Who could abuse a husband dressed
In a suit of SMITHS' OWN MAKING!

SMITH BROTHERS', One Price Wholesale and Retail Clothing Warerooms, Nos. 121 and 140 Fulton-st., New-York.

LUMBER AND BUILDING MATERIALS.
ISAAC PECK & SON,
FLUSHING, L. I.

INVITE THE ATTENTION OF PARTIES WHO propose building on the shores of the East River, or in the vicinity of New-York, to their extensive assortment of all kinds of Lumber and other materials.

Their location on the water enables them to deliver carpenter or mason materials to any point that may be required, and at the lowest market prices. Also, connected with their yard is a

PLANING AND MOULDING MILL,

where every variety of work can be done at the shortest notice.

Persons contemplating to build, will find it to their advantage to examine their stock before purchasing.

Communication to Flushing several times a day, per steamboat and railroad, from Fulton Market slip.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE.
THE GREAT FIRE-PROOF SAFE OF THE WORLD,
Secured with
WILDER'S PATENT POWDER AND BURGLAR-PROOF LOCK.
WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS.
Depot No. 122 Water-st., near Wall, N. Y.
B. G. WILDER & CO., Patentees and Proprietors.

A COMPARISON

Of our stock with any other in the market will prove that we have the largest assortment and that our prices are, at least, twenty per cent the cheapest. See the list in the dry goods' column of this paper.

W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

"COSTAR'S" GENUINE
RAT,
ROACH,
BEDBUG & CO.
EXTERMINATOR.
Principal Depot No. 398 Broadway, New-York.

THE ONLY PERFECT PEN IN THE WORLD IS PRINCE'S IMPROVED PROTEAN FOUNTAIN PEN, patented Jan. 23 and Dec. 25, 1855. Durable, beautiful and useful—the labor-saving Pen. With the many portable styles on hand, we have just introduced an approved style for bankers and accountants. Pencils and other hard Rubber Goods sold at the depôt, No. 290 Broadway, corner Reade-st.

WIGS!—HAIR-DYE!!—WIGS!!!
BATCHELOR'S WIGS AND TOUPEES HAVE IMPROVEMENTS peculiar to their house. They are celebrated all over the world for their graceful beauty, ease and durability—fitting to a charm. The largest and best stock in the world. Twelve private rooms for applying his famous DYE. Sold at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway

CHICHESTER'S DYSPEPSIA SPECIFIC.
MADE FROM GARDEN VEGETABLES,
Does not act as a Purgative.
50 cents per bottle, by all Druggists.
CHICHESTER & Co., No. 101 Wall-st., N. Y.

BEAUTIFUL, ELEGANT, DISTINGUE.
Our decorated Tea Sets, 56 pieces, at $14 50—usual price $21. One hundred of them were sold last week. Fifty sets only remain. W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

NO. 40 MURRAY-STREET.—STEARNS & MARVIN'S, late RICE & Co.'s improved SALAMANDER SAFE, WILDER'S patent, secured with the celebrated LA BELLE POWDER-PROOF LOCK, with a very small key, all made under the immediate inspection of our Mr. STEARNS, who has for 15 years superintended their manufacture, during which time not a dollar's worth of property has been consumed in one of them—322 having been tested in accidental fires; warranted free from dampness. Also, BURGLAR-PROOF CHESTS, of any size, lined with hardened steel, which cannot be drilled or broken. For sale by STEARNS & MARVIN, No. 40 Murray-st. Factory, corner of St. Mark's-place and Avenue A.

SEWING MACHINES.—I. M. SINGER & CO.'S *Gazette*, a beautiful pictorial paper, contains full and reliable information about sewing machines, and answers all questions that can be asked on the subject. All who read this paper will learn how to purchase a sewing machine with which $1,000 a year, clear profit, can be made, and will be protected from being imposed upon by any of the humbug machines now before the public. I. M. SINGER & CO.'S *Gazette* will be sent, gratis, to all who apply, by letter or otherwise.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway, New-York.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., AUCTIONEERS, NO. 23 Nassau, one door below Cedar-st., will give their personal attention as usual during the season to the sales of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, at the residence of families removing or breaking up housekeeping. They have a spacious salesroom where they will hold regular sales to accomodate those who wish to avail themselves of this medium of disposal.

RUPTURE.—ONLY PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED to MARSH & CO., by the Industrial Exhibition of all Nations at the Crystal Palace, for their new Patent Radical Cure Truss. References as to its superiority—Professors Valentine Mott, Willard Parker and John M. Carnochan. Open from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M.

MARSH & CO., No. 2½ Maiden-lane, New-York.

NEW SPRING RAGLANS, CLOTH AND CASSIMERE Frock Coats, Pants and vests. Also, a general stock of Spring and Summer Clothing, for men and boys' wear. Adapted to Southern and Western or City trade. Great inducements offered to cash and short time buyers.

N. A. KNAPP, No. 19 Courtland-st.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBERT M. PATRICK is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated Safes and Patent Powder-proof Defiance Locks and Cross-bars. Depot No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—GREAT BARGAINS.—Owing to alterations to be made in the Piano Rooms at No. 333 Broadway, the large stock of Pianos and Melodeons will be sold during this week at lower prices than ever before offered in this City. Pianos and Melodeons to rent, HORACE WATERS, Agent.

LOW'S SOAPS.

AS THE PROPRIETORS ARE [illegible] of the means of [illegible] being a close imitation of their label, with the signature of ROBT. LOW & SON, but a very inferior soap, having no qualities either for washing or perfume like the genuine, they are proceeding with actions, through their Attorney, against every house so offending.

Low's Soaps can be obtained, genuine, of
FRANCIS TOMES & SONS,
No. 6 Maiden-lane.

REDUCING STOCK.
ELEGANT CHANDELIERS AND GAS FIXTURES
Can now be bought at full
THIRTY-FIVE PER CENT.
below usual prices, of
COLT & WHITTLESEY,
No. 768 Broadway, cor. 21st-st.
N. B.—Old Chandeliers Taken in Exchange.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS, 1857,
AT LAST FALL'S PRICES.
SMITH & LOUNSBERY, NO. 456 BROADWAY, near Grand-st., have now ready for exhibition a large and superior stock of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING, imported expressly for this Spring's trade, and until further notice will be sold at LAST FALL'S PRICES.

CURTAINS,
LACE AND MUSLIN,
FROM AUCTION,
AT PRICES FROM $3 TO $20.
KELTY & FERGUSON,
No. 291 Broadway.

WINDOW SHADES
AT MANUFACTURER'S PRICES,
FROM 50 CENTS UPWARDS.
KELTY & FERGUSON,
No. 291 Broadway.

CURTAIN MATERIALS AND WINDOW-SHADES AT WHOLESALE.—KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 29 Broadway and No. 54 Reade-st., have a full and choice stock of Brocatels, Satin De Laines, Worsted Damasks, Lace and Muslin Curtains, Cornices, Gimps, &c., which are offered at the lowest prices. WINDOW SHADES.—Our stock of Window Shades is the largest in New York, and our superior manufacturing facilities enable us to offer those goods less than other houses. We invite the attention of close buyers.

HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.'S GENUINE COD LIVER OIL, by ten years' experience proved the purest and best in use and most reliable remedy for CONSUMPTION. Prepared only by HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., Nos. 165, 273, 511, and 756 Broadway. N. B.—Sold at manufacturers' prices by all wholesale druggists.

GAS COOKING STOVES AND RANGES.—W. F. SHAW'S patent, combining neatness, economy and convenience. Prices from $6 to $10, with furniture complete, by which cooking can be done at one-half the expense of any other method. Can be seen in operation at GEO. L. CANNON'S, No. 498 Broadway.

OPEN YOUR EYES TO YOUR OWN INTEREST, and buy your China, glass, gas fixtures, and plated ware of DAILEY & CO., Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway. They are selling off their entire stock, which is, by all odds, the largest in this country. See their list of prices in the dry goods column of this paper.

MARRIED.

BOURNE—JOHNSON.—In this City, on Thursday, March 26, by Rev. Dr. McClure, Rev. THEODORE BOURNE, of Bloomingview, S. I., to Miss EMELINE, daughter of J. K. Johnson, of this City.

REDMAN—SPADER.—In this City, on Thursday, March 26, at St. Stephen's Church, by Rev. Joseph H. Price, D. D., WILLIAM H. REDMAN to MARIA LOUISA SPADER, daughter of John D. Spader, Esq., all of this City.

DIED.

GIBBONS.—In this City, on Sunday morning, March 29, MARY, daughter of Charles and Anna C. Gibbons, aged 12 months and 8 days.

The funeral will take place to-day, (Monday,) from the residence of her parents, No. 136 West 15th-st., at 1 o'clock P M.

TAYLOR.—In this City, on Sunday morning, March 29, of consumption, JULIUS C. TAYLOR, only son of David B. and Jane A. Taylor, aged 21 years.

The relatives and friends of his father's family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, Buckland's Hotel, No. 414 Broadway, at 3½ o'clock this (Monday) afternoon, without further notice.

O'BRIEN.—In this City, on Sunday, March 29, of consumption, MARTIN O'BRIEN, son of the late Daniel O'Brien and Julia Hucks, aged 18 years, 1 month and 24 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, at 2½ o'clock P. M., from No. 198 West 27th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., without further notice.

WYSELLS.—In this City, on Sunday, March 29, of congestion of the brain, ALBERT A., son of John C. and Sarah E. Weysells, aged 15 months and 3 days.

The friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, March 31, at their residence, No. 150 West 17th st., at 2 o'clock P. M.

ROBINSON.—In this City, on Saturday, March 28, GEORGE W., son of William and Elizabeth Robinson, aged 6 months and 4 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, 31st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., at No. 90 West 43d-st.

SHELDON.—In this City, on Saturday, March 28, FRANK LORENZO, son of Preston and Cornelia Sheldon, aged 8 months.

The funeral will take place this (Monday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from No. 47 Pike-st. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation.

SHEPARD.—In this City, on Sunday morning, March 29, AMELIA H., infant child of the late Lorenzo B. Shepard, aged 2 months.

The funeral will take place from No. 14 East 24th-st., this (Monday) afternoon, at 4½ o'clock.

STEERS.—On Saturday afternoon, March 28, of erysipelas, ANN, relict of the late Henry Steers, Sr., in the 78th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son, James R. Steers, this day, (Monday,) at 3 o'clock P. M. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

WHITE.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, March 29, of scarlet fever, ELLA JANE, daughter of John and Mary L. White, aged 8 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Monday,) at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her parents, Bedford-av., 3 doors north of Park-av.

SEYMOUR.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, March 28, of scarlet fever, ELIZABETH FORBES, daughter of C. St. John and Elizabeth Seymour, aged 3 years and 9 months.

The funeral will take place this (Monday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from No. 103 Warren-st.

LODER.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, March 28, LEWIS B. LODER, Jr., infant son of Lewis B. and Catharine A. Loder, aged 2 months and 13 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from his residence of his parents, No. 63 Pacific-st., between Clinton and Henry sts., South Brooklyn, without further invitation.

EDWARDS.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, March 29, Mrs. REBECCA EDWARDS, relict of Col. William Edwards, in the 82d year of her age.

The funeral services will be at the house of her son-in-law, Henry Rowland, No. 65 Willow-st., on Tuesday, 31st inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M. Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

NEWMAN.—At Greenpoint, L. I., on Sunday, March 29, WM. S. NEWMAN, in the 50th year of his age.

His funeral will take place this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, Huron-st., near Franklin. The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of

...ed by your Lordship's credentials that you are specially authorized solely to exchange the ratifications of the treaty of 4th March, 1853; but the note which he has directed to me, dated Aug. 5, last, the Hon. Secretary of State of the United States communicates that your Lordship had been appointed a Special Commissioner to confer with me in regard to all matters touching the mutual interests and relations of our respective Governments.

It is, therefore, that you should declare positively the objects of your special commission. For we desire to know the position of the pending questions relating to the complaints which this Government made to that of the United States, in consequence of the malicious hostilities of the commander of the *Water Witch*, a United States vessel of war, as this Department of Foreign Relations has as yet received no reply to the several notes which have been addressed to the Hon. Secretary of State of the United States relating to the unprovoked attack of said commander of the *Water Witch*. We are likewise desirous as to whether the Government of the United States desires to carry out the reclamation announced by the American, Mr. EDWARD A. HOPKINS, against this Government, when, at his request, he was allowed to deliver freely with all the members of the United States and Paraguay Navigation Company, he having examined the first property of the company, burdened with a debt of $1,000,000. In all these transactions the Government of the Republic has been grievously offended, and satisfaction should be made to it, instead of reclamations of millions of dollars, with which HOPKINS has endeavored to intimidate the Government of the Republic. * * *

It is requisite, therefore, to know the intentions of the Government of the United States in regard to the attacks of the *Water Witch* commander, and in relation to the pretended reclamations of HOPKINS, in order to see whether the time has arrived to full and freely exchange the ratifications of the treaty of March 4, 1853, and in this view you will be pleased to answer this note. * * *

NICHOLAS VASQUEZ.

Mr. Fitzpatrick to Mr. Vasquez.

ASUNCION, Nov. 10.

In reply to Y. E.'s note of the 8th inst., I have the honor to inform you that my mission to the Government of Paraguay has for its object solely the exchange of ratifications of the treaty concluded on the part of the United States by Mr. PENDLETON,..... March 4, 1853. That being exchanged, my mission near the Republic will be at an end.

RICHARD FITZPATRICK.

Mr. Vasquez to Mr. Marcy.

* * * I have had the honor to receive the note of Y. E. Nothing could be more just than to give credence to the note of August last, by the hand of Mr. FITZPATRICK, * * * Special Commissioner of the U. S. Government, and seeing that the President of the United States appointed that gentleman as a Special Commissioner to exchange the ratifications of the treaty of 4th March, 1853, I addressed him on the 9th inst., asking him to clear up the objects of his mission previous to opening our Conferences. He replied on the 10th, that his mission with the Government of the Republic of Paraguay had for its object solely the exchange of ratifications of the treaty, which done, he should consider his mission closed.

In consequence of this declaration of the Special Commissioner, not being able to hold the conferences alluded to in Y. E., note of August 5, I invited him to an exchange of the ratifications on the 14th inst., conformably to custom I presented him the said treaty of March 4, 1853, full and completely ratified by the Functionaries of the Republic, the 15th of the same month, with advice of his Council of State. The Commissioner presented to me, on his part, the same treaty of March 4, 1853, with the ratification which was signed by the President of the United States, under date of June 1, 1854, but with thirty-two corrections, which the Senate of the United States had dictated to H. E. It is clear that under these circumstances I could not undertake to exchange the ratifications. The act was suspended, I reported the case to the President, and by his orders I notified the Commissioner that the President of the Republic could not effect the exchange of his ratifications of the said treaty for the corrected ratification of the President of the United States.

The Late Murder in Washington.

The trial of DODDRIDGE C. LEE for the murder of DAVID HUME is progressing in Washington. As a full history of the transaction has not previously been published, we deem it proper to give it as developed in the testimony, which we find in the *Union*.

Solomon G. Heaton testified that he was at the President's on the evening of the 27th; in passing from the reception-room he came up behind Mr. Lee, who stood facing a gentleman whom witness did not know; they appeared to have met there; saw Lee look up in the gentleman's face and say, "Sir, you have taken my pocket-book," at the same time taking hold of the lappels of Heme's coat with his left hand and said that he "should not let him go till he gave it up;" deceased did not reply at immediately, and seemed very much amazed and astonished; his first reply was, "Why do you accuse me of taking your pocket book?" Lee replied, "I saw you put your hand in my pocket and take it out from under my coat;" Hume inquired who Lee was; Lee gave his name, and referred to witness as a gentleman who knew him; witness replied that he knew Mr. Lee; Lee insisted that deceased had picked his pocket and called for assistance; Hume began to manifest more excitement; put his hand on Lee's shoulder and said, "Come, go with me, and let's have this matter settled;" witness passed on and saw nothing more of the occurrence that night; about nine o'clock next morning saw Lee at his room in the Pension Office; Hume entered the room about five minutes after, accompanied by another gentleman; there were in the room Mr. Lee, Mr. Miller, Mr. Brown, Mr. Geddes, Mr. Thomas, also a messenger boy of the office, by the name of William; Mr. Lee was standing at his desk on the west side of the room; the door at which Hume entered was at the southeast corner of the room; after they entered Mr. Lee advanced to very near where they stood; does not know that anything was said by either party until Mr. Lee approached them; Mr. Hume inquired of Lee if he recognized him as the gentleman he charged the night before with picking his pocket? Lee replied that he did recognise him distinctly; Mr. Hume said that he thought it a little strange that such a charge should be made against him, and went out to explain to Mr. Lee the positions they had respectively occupied while standing in the crowd at the President's, and said if he had been the most expert pickpocket in the world it would have been impossible for him to have done it; he asked Mr. Lee if he was still of the opinion that he took his pocket book; Lee replied that he saw Hume's hand coming from the direction of his pocket; Lee turned around and appealed to witnesses as able to corroborate what he had said; witness replied he had seen no act on the part of Hume which he could corroborate the charge; could only corroborate the fact that Lee made the charge. Hume went on to say that he was 45 years of age, and had probably given away more money every year than Mr. Lee was worth, and at the same time turned around and appealed to Mr. Walker as to the truth of what he said. Did not hear Walker make any reply. Lee said this was doubtless correct, as he was a poor man; he said, further, that if Hume was 45 years old he was ten years his senior; and he said that was not the "place to settle the difficulty." Hume replied that he did not come there with the intention of having any difficulty with him. He asked if Lee still held to his charge. Lee said that he did. Hume said immediately, "You d——d scoundrel, do you charge me with picking your pocket?" and at the same time struck him with his cane. Lee turned to the left and walked off, his back being towards Hume. Lee was in a bent position. Lee had his hat on at the time he was first struck. After the first blow witness noticed that the hat was off. Hume struck Lee as many as two or three blows. Immediately afterwards witness heard the report of a pistol. Hume exclaimed, "Oh! my God, I am a dead man!" and at the same time fell forward. He lived perhaps ten minutes after he was shot.

The other testimony was mainly corroborative of this one. Robert Geddes, Clerk in the Pension Office, thought that Hume's manner changed upon Lee's saying that Heaton would corroborate his (Lee's) statement. Up to that time, Hume appeared to have been acting with forbearance, considering the infamous nature of the charge against him. He turned round and said, "Who is it that corroborates it?" There was no response. Deceased then turned to Lee and inquired, "Who is it that corroborates your story?" Lee named Heaton, who was sitting at the time in Lee's chair. Hume then put the question direct to Heaton: "Do you corroborate this man's statement?" Heaton replied, "No, sir; I know nothing about it, except what Lee told me." Hume

[illegible]

...ed the hand of Commodore [illegible] ...down [illegible] ...don't know what position they occupied with each other at the time of the shooting?" Shrieve Lee said, in reply, to the effect that he could not avoid it, but cannot say whether or not Lee said this in response to the remarks of Walker.

A letter from Liberia of the 14th of January, contains intelligence of the outbreak at Cape Palmas. Dr. McGill left for Cape Palmas, owing to hostilities breaking out between the Colonists and the Cape Palmas and Graves natives; he thought he might be serviceable in bringing about a settlement of the difficulties and establish peace again. The natives had been robbed and all their towns burnt; they had also sent in, begging that hostilities be suspended and matters adjusted; so there is every probability of a settlement of matters. The loss on the side of the Colonists in property was considerable; 48 buildings were burnt by the natives; one colonist was killed.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets... *Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

NEW-YORK, Saturday, March 28, 1857—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are in fair request, and are firm at $7 43¾ @$7 50 for Pearls, and $7 62½@$7 68¾ for Pots, ₱ 100 lbs. The Inspection Warehouse contained, today, 645 bbls. Pearls, and 888 bbls. Pots; together, 1,033 bbls.

COFFEE—The demand lacks animation; prices are rather heavy. Java, 15c.@16c.; Laguayra, 12c.@12¾c.; Maracaibo, 11¾c.@12½c.; Rio, 9¾c.@12c.; and St. Domingo, 11c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Is in pretty active demand at about previous quotations. Middling Uplands, 14c.@14½c.; do. Gulfs, 14¾c.@14¾c.; and other kinds, proportionate prices. ₱ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour seems less active, and prices show less regularity and less buoyancy. Sales have been reported of about 6,000 bbls., in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	$5 65@$5 70
Straight State	5 70@ 5 75
Favorite and Extra State	5 75@ 6 15
Common to Good Indiana and Upper Lake	5 70@ 5 95
Common to Good Superfine Ohio	5 80@ 6 00
Fancy Michigan	5 80@ 6 00
Extra Indiana and Michigan	6 00@ 7 25
Extra Ohio	6 00@ 7 75
Fancy Genesee	6 20@ 6 40
Extra Genesee	6 75@ 8 25
Extra Missouri	6 00@ 8 25

Canadian is very moderately inquired for, at drooping rates. Superfine to extra is worth only $5@$7 50 ₱ bbl; 900 bbls. were disposed of within the range. Southern is in fair demand, but is heavy in value. The transactions since our last comprise about 2,800 bbls. low Mixed to Fancy and Extra, at $6 20@$7 90 and $8 50 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet, yet steady, at $5 40@$5 for Fine to Superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in moderate supply and demand, at $3 95 for Jersey, and $6 60@$6 65 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. The latter brings $11 25@$11 50 in puncheons.

FRUIT—The market remains quiet, the limited supplies and high claims of owners checking operations. Sales were made by auction to-day of about 1,400 boxes Sicily Lemons at $2 50@$3 70; and 1,782 boxes do. Oranges at $2 90@$3 60 ₱ box.

GRAIN.—Wheat is somewhat brisker, but is decidedly cheaper. Sales have been reported of about 21,000 bushels, including very ordinary Western red, (club,) at $1 25; with fair ordinary Southern red and mixed, at $1 40 ₱ bushel. Rye is salable and firm, at 88c.@90c. ₱ bushel; 4,800 bushels were disposed of within the range. Barley is worth $1 55@$1 62½, in lots, ₱ bushel, being scarce and in demand. Barley Malt is still rare and needed at from $1 70@$1 80 ₱ bushel. Oats are moderately inquired for and are heavy, at 54c@55c. for Western; 59c.@54c. for State; 51c.@53c. for Jersey, and 49c.@51c. for Southern, ₱ bushel. Corn continues in good demand, at full prices. We have heard of sales of about 60,000 bushels at 69c.@70c. for old Western mixed, in store; 66c.@68c. for mixed Southern; 66c.@73c. for new and old yellow; and 67c.@73c. for new and old white, ₱ bushel.

HAY—There were 870 bales River purchased at 75c.@85c. for large and small lots ₱ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Are in fair demand at former quotations Stock, in first hands to-day, 48,656, against 40,184 same date last year.

HOPS—Are less abundant, and are in request at 8c.@12½c. for ordinary to choice, ₱ lb.

IRON—We heard of sales of 125 tons Scotch Pig at $34@$35, usual terms, ₱ ton.

LEAD—Remains as last noticed.

LEATHER—Sole is in good supply and fair demand at steady prices. Mr. HULL reports the week's movements, thus:

	Hemlock.	Oak.
Receipts during the week, sides	59,300	3,800
Sales during the week, sides	50,900	3,900
Stock at the close of the week, sides	60,900	7,400
Stock same time last year, sides	6,400	1,500

MOLASSES—The demand is increasing, and prices are firm and buoyant. New-Orleans, 75c.@76c.; Porto Rico, 67c.@68c.; Cuba Muscovado, 48c.@58c.; and Clayed Cuba, 41c.@45c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Are essentially unaltered.

OILS—Linseed is dull and heavy at 84c.@86c. ₱ gallon. Other kinds rule about the same.

PROVISIONS—Pork is depressed and declining. Sales have been reported of about 490 bbls., in lots, at $38 75 for old Mess; $38 90@$39 95 for new Mess; and $19 25 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Dressed Hogs bring, in lots, 9¾c.@10c. ₱ lb. Cut Meats are in good demand, and are steady at 11c.@11¾c. for Hams; and 9c.@9¼c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is salable and firm, at 10¾c.@12c. ₱ lb. Lard is in good request at, however, somewhat easier prices. The transactions since our last reach about 1,800 bbls and tcs., mostly fair to prime, at 14½c.@14¾c here, and 14¾c. deliverable by the end of April, ₱ lb. Beef is in fair demand, and is steady at rising rates. The transactions since our last consist of 450 bbls. at $10 75@$11 50 for new Prime; $12 75@$14 for Country Mess; $16@$16 25 for repacked Western Mess and $17@$17 25 for extra Chicago do., ₱ bbl. New Prime Mess Beef is worth $24@$28 50 ₱ tierce. Bee Hams are scarce and needed, at $23@$24 ₱ bbl Butter is in fair demand, and is worth 18c.@22c. fo Ohio; 20c.@25c. for common to very good State and 26c.@30c. for prime to very choice do., ₱ lb Cheese is in very light supply and good request, at 13c.@14c. ₱ lb.

RICE—110 tcs ordinary to choice were sold at $4 12½@$5 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Have not varied much. The sales reported since our last reach about 1,245 hhds. Cuba, &c., in lots, mainly at from 8¾c.@10½c.; with 700 boxes Havana at from 9½c.@11½c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—The auction sale, to-day, was a brisk and successful one. Nearly all the Teas offered were purchased at very full prices for the leading kinds. The Overland China Mail, of Jan. 15, furnishes us with the following comparative statement of the annual exports of Teas from China to the United States:

Year ending June 30.	Total Green.	Total Black.	Grand Total Pounds.
1845	13,813,099	6,765,459	20,762,558
1846	14,936,062	4,276,166	18,592,948
1847	13,858,182	4,318 406	18 171,328
1848	15,945,030	3,993,617	19,338,647
1849	13,818,700	4,853,600	18,671,300
1850	14,896,400	7,361,400	21,757,800
1851	15,215,700	13,545,100	28,760,800
1852	20 937,300	13,397,700	34,334,000
1853	26,489,860	14,484,700	40,974,500
1854	18,280,300	9,587,200	27,867,500
1855			31,515,900
1856			40,247,800

Statement of the Exports of Teas from all Ports in China to the United States, from July, 1, 1856, to Jan. 13, 1857.

	July 1, 1856, to Jan. 13, 1857.	Same time previous season.	Same time season before.
Young Hyson	7,071,219	10,155,554	10,360,230
Hyson	651,144	561,729	670,085
Hyson Skin	205,607	611,776	1,105,614
Twankay	460,311	994,422	1,828,436
Gunpowder	1,135,635	1,436 104	1,614,028
Imperial	988 548	1,205,105	1,328,572
Total Green	10,512,459	14,954,690	16,906,910
Congou Souchong	1,176,014	4,280,534	1,534,169
Pouchong	98,400	204,500	1,708
Pekoe & Orange Pekoe	29,600	112,728	.....
Oolong and Ningyang	4,949,061	6,884,013	3,341,960
Total Black	6,348,075	10,981,775	4,877,837
Total Green & Black	16,760,534	25,936,465	21,784,137

TOBACCO—The demand is fair, and prices favor sellers. The advices respecting the growing crops of domestic are decidedly discouraging, especially from parts of Virginia and North Carolina. The plants exposed to frost are nearly all reported lost. Such beds as were protected by a slight covering of hog-hair—which is represented as preventing the "throwing up" of the earth about the plant, and imparting a good deal of warmth to it—are alone mentioned as comparatively free from injury. This sort of intelligence is having its natural effect on both sellers and buyers—making the former reserved in offering their supplies, and the latter willing purchasers, even at advancing rates. The sales here since Tuesday have been: 68 hhds. Kentucky, at 16c @ 21c.; 53 cases Seed Leaf at 36c.@40c.: 34 do. Florida, at 15c.@16c.; 89 bales Havana, at 35c., and 40 bales Kentucky Stem, at 2c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—There were 420 bbls. Ohio and Prison sold, mostly at 27¾c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were about the same. For Liverpool—Cotton, 5 32d.@ 16d. ₱ lb.; Flour, 2s. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 7d@7½d. ₱ bush.; Beef, 3s. 6d.@3s. 9d. ₱ tc.; Resin, 2s @2s. 3d. ₱ bbl., and heavy goods 17s. 6d.@17s. 6d. ₱ ton. For other ports proportionate quotations. The latest charters have been: A Hamb. brig to Gibraltar with 2,200 bbls. Flour at $1; a bark to Fayal and a market, Wheat 9d., in bulk and ship' bags, and Flour 3s.; one from North Side Cuba to New-York, Sugar, $6 ₱ hhd., and $1 25 ₱ box; a brig to North and one to South Side Cuba and back, 40c. an $3; a brig to Havana, Coal, $1 50 ₱ ton; a schr. from Jamaica to New-York, Wood, &c., $9 per ton unde and $5 on deck; a bark hence to Aspinwall, Coal, $ 50; a Br. brig, 1,600 bbls. same voyage, $6, and back from Jamaica to New York, $960; a Br. brig, 118 tons, t Aspinwall, $900 out; a brig, 190 tons, hence to Havan and back, $1,700; a schr. to Gonaives and back, $1,400 a brig from Wilmington to Port-au-Prince, $13, and back to New-York, Logwood, &c., $5; one from Wilmington to Gonaives, $10, and back to New-York Logwood, $4 50; a schr., 110 tons, to Matanzas and back, Fruit, $600; a ship from Savannah to Gottenburg, a bark from Norfolk to Rochelle and back to New-York, and a Bre. bark to Hull, Eng., on private terms.

DRY GOODS.

CHEAP SILKS! CHEAP SILKS!!

$50,000 worth of New Spring Dress Silks now ready for sale to be opened this morning, and sold at prices truly astonishing.

Several thousand yards new Plaid Silks at 44. Wide and all new goods.

5 pieces full belted Silks, in all the fashionable colors, in plaids and stripes, 4s. 6d.

200 pieces richest goods imported, cheap, from 5s. to 12s, very desirable.

Ladies call and see the bargains.

No. 51 Catharine-st., 3 doors from Monroe.

OUT, OUT, OUT, OUT.

MOLYNEUX BELL'S LATEST STYLES IN MANTILLAS, BASQUES, &c.

for the week ending April 4, 1857.

They may be had every day this week at No. 58 Canal-st., near Broadway.

OUT, OUT, OUT, OUT.

OPENING OF SPRING MANTILLAS.

On Monday, March 30, AT COLUMBIAN HALL. LYONS & JONES, No. 261 Grand-st.

N. B.—Ladies will find, also, that our importations of silks and other dress goods, together with a general stock of domestic goods, are not surpassed by any other house in the City.

BEEKMAN & COMPANY NO. 473 BROADWAY.

Will Open their spring Mantillas, On WEDNESDAY, April 1,

On which occasion they flatter themselves they will offer or exposition such an assortment of novelties as an experience of twelve years in the Mantilla Trade would lead their customers to expect.

SILK ROBES.

New flounced silk robes, $16 to $35.

Foulard silk robes, $10. At LANE & PORTER'S, No. 72 Canal-st., near Mercer.

NEW DRESS SILKS.

LANE & PORTER, No. 72 Canal-st., near Mercer, Invite the attention of ladies to their stock of NEW SILKS, OPENED THIS MORNING,

PARIS QUALITY SILK ROBE, SPRING STYLE,

FROM AUCTION, PRICE $10 OPENED THIS MORNING, By BEEKMAN & COMPANY. No. 473 Broadway.

OPENING OF SPRING MANTILLAS,

On Wednesday, April 1, By BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway, when they will exhibit All the latest novelties of the season.

JUST RECEIVED FROM AUCTION,

A small invoice Grenadine Three-Flounced Silk Robes, Cannele, $9, By BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway.

60 TO 75 CENTS PER YARD!

Just received from auction, several large invoices RICH SPRING DRESS SILKS, Will be opened Monday, March 30, AT THE ABOVE LOW PRICES! LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st., And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

MOURNING GOODS, No. 551 BROADWAY.

Large Spring importations consisting of English and French bombasines. Canton and Pekin cloth, Muslin de Laines, Canton Crapes, black Silks in every style and quality, half mourning Silks, at 5s., 6s., 7s., and 8s. per yard, foulard silks, grenadines, black and half mourning bareges, crape Marets, buskin crapes, a new article, barege robes in every design, grenadine robes, several new textures, for house and travelling dresses, orientals, ottomans, some great novelties, English, Scotch, and French lawns, 2 cases 1s. per yard, a great bargain, 2 cases challe de lace at 2s. per yard, worth 4s., English and French calicoes, Scotch ginghams, English crapes, crape and grenadine veils, embroideries, an immense stock of shawls, mantillas, bonnets, &c., &c. The whole being selected with great care, and imported expressly for this house, will be found very desirable. Call before purchasing elsewhere; observe W. JACKSON'S New Mourning Store, No 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

RICH EMBROIDERIES AND LACES.

Full assortment for Spring, now ready. ALSO, LOW-PRICED EMBROIDERIES of every description LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st., And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

AEQUUM LOCUM, AEQUAS PROBILI LEGES PETO.

JAMES A. HEARN

HAS NOW OPEN MANTELETS, BASQUES, TRAVELING CLOAKS, MOURNING MANTELETS, CHILDREN'S MANTELETS, IN VARIETY.

In taste and in elegance. HIS ASSORTMENT will exceed anything he has before offered. No. 775 Broadway, Above 9th-st.

BLEACHED AND UNBLEACHED

Sheetings and Shirtings, Drillings, Tickings, Prints, Ginghams, Checks, Canton Flannels, White and Colored Woolen Flannels, and every other variety of Domestic Goods, MUCH BELOW CUSTOMARY PRICES! LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st., And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

GREAT AND UNUSUAL INDUCEMENTS.

TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. DISCOUNT

In fine class Engravings, will be made until further notice on all CASH PURCHASES of LOOKING-GLASSES, PICTURE-FRAMES, ENGRAVINGS, ARTISTS' MATERIALS, &c., &c., which will be sold independently of the deduction, AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICES, and the privilege of selecting said deduction from an immense stock and great variety of fine Engravings GIVEN TO EACH PURCHASER. WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO., No. 353 Broadway, New-York.

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF FINE CLOTHING, BY ORDER OF ASSIGNEES, ON TUESDAY, MARCH 31, At No. 92 Broadway, by WILLIAM TOPPING & CO., Auctioneers.

BROCATELS, DAMASKS,

Printed Lastings, Moreens, Lace and Muslin Curtains, Lace Draperies, &c., &c. ALSO, GILT CORNICES and WINDOW SHADES, in great variety. LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st., And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

NEW DRESS SILKS.

LANE & PORTER will offer for sale this morning: 100 pieces new stripe and plaid chene Silks, 6s. 75 pieces new stripe and plaid chene Silks, 7s. 150 pieces new Bayadere stripe, 9s., 10s., and 12s. Also, small plaids for children's wear. No. 817 (old 72) Canal, near Mercer-st.

SPRING CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS.

New and desirable assortment. RETAILED AT JOBBERS' PRICES! Ready Monday, March 30. LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st., And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

LINENS. LINENS. LINENS. LINENS.

Richardson's celebrated make. 10 cases at 38c., worth 50c. 10 cases at 50c., worth 62c. At JAMES CROPSEY'S, No. 481 Broadway.

AT NO. 767 BROADWAY.

LAST WEEK BUT ONE. SILK, GRENADINE, BAREGE, MOUSLIN-DE-CHINE, ORGANDY ROBES, will be offered on MONDAY, March 30, at a reduction of previous reduced prices, to close business. A. JAKOBI & CO., No. 767 Broadway, below 9th-st.

EMBROIDERED MUSLIN ROBES,

In new designs, received by the *Africa*, will be opened on Monday, the 30th. ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Canal-st., corner Mercer.

CORSETS, SKIRTS, AND EMBROIDERIES,

In Great Varieties, At MOORE'S, No. 288 Grand-st., one door from Eldridge.

LYONS FOULARD FLOUNCED ROBES,

At $12. ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Canal-st., corner Mercer.

MANTILLAS, TALMAS AND BASQUES.

In every variety of material and beautifully trimmed. ALL THE NEW SPRING STYLES Will be exhibited Monday, March 30, LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st., And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

GAZE DE CAMBRAI FLOUNCED ROBES.

A new and magnificent article, received by the *Africa*, will be opened on Monday, the 30th. ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Canal-st., corner Mercer.

BAREGE ROBES.

NEW BAREGE ROBES, plain and figured, $5 to $7. At LANE & PORTER'S, No. 72 Canal-st., near Mercer.

LINEN DAMASKS.

A large assortment at very low prices, at JAMES CROPSEY'S, No. 481 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

DISPLAY OF MANTILLAS!

ELIAS MOLLESON, For many years with J. Beck & Co., and late Superintendent and Manager of THE CLOAK AND MANTILLA DEPARTMENT of George A. Hearn, has the honor to announce to the ladies of New-York that he will Open on TUESDAY, March 31, 1857, A large and recherche stock of SPRING AND SUMMER MANTILLAS, Invented and manufactured by him, to which he would respectfully invite attention. Among these elegant articles of ladies' costume, he begs leave to enumerate the following great variety of styles:

VELVET MANTILLAS,
VELVET MANTILLAS, trimmed with Guipure lace,
VELVET MANTILLAS, crotchet fringe,
VELVET MANTILLAS, with Guipure lace and fringe,
VELVET BASQUES,
SILK BASQUES,
COLORED CLOTH BASQUES,
BLACK CLOTH BASQUES,
BLACK AND COLORED SILK MANTILLAS,
SILK AND LACE MANTILLAS,
FRENCH LACE MANTILLAS,
GUIPURE LACE MANTILLAS,
DEMI-CLOTH CIRCULARS, of great varieties,
MANTEAUX DE VOYAGE.

His long experience in this branch of trade induces him to speak with confidence of his ability to supply those who favor him with their custom, with fabrics alike elegant and fashionable in style and quality, at prices that cannot fail to attract attention and approval. A visit is solicited from those ladies who are about to select Mantillas for Spring wear. ELIAS MOLLESON, No. 385 Broadway.

NEW EMBROIDERIES, LACES, THREAD VEILS, &c., &c.

We would call the attention of our customers, and the Ladies generally, to our well selected stock of Guipure, Honiton, and Point Lace Sets and Collars. Point, Valenciennes, Thread and Honiton Laces. Thread, French Lace and Honiton Veils, &c., with every article in Embroidery, received per recent arrivals from Europe. BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

BAREGE ROBES, BAREGE ROBES,

From Late Auction Sales, At $6 per Robe, Full Patterns, At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 473 Broadway.

347 BROADWAY.

Strangers visiting New-York, Are invited to the GREAT CLOSING SALE of Dry Goods. They will be well repaid for the time. Perhaps another such an opportunity may not occur for many years to come for buying RICH DRY GOODS At so much less than Market price. Call and examine this collection before leaving town. G. B. WILLIAMS, No. 347 Broadway, corner Leonard-st.

347 BROADWAY.

The greatest bargains ever offered in This City are now to be found at the GREAT CLOSING SALE. The whole Stock of Silks SELLING AT NOMINAL PRICES. Ladies wishing bargains in Silks Will do well to call at Once, in order to procure them. G. B. WILLIAMS, No. 347 Broadway, corner Leonard-st.

347 BROADWAY.

GREAT CLOSING SALE. Goods which every family requires, Now offering at the above sale AT 50 PER CENT. BELOW REGULAR PRICES.

Long Cloth Muslins, Irish Linens, Irish sheetings, Damasks, Table Cloths, Napkins, Towels, &c., &c., &c.

These goods are being used in all families. Advantage should be taken by all of this opportunity. G. B. WILLIAMS, No. 347 Broadway, corner Leonard-st.

347 BROADWAY.

Great closing sale. BRILLIANTS! BRILLIANTS! BRILLIANTS! 300 pieces more offered this week Fifty per cent cheaper than at any other house in the City, As the whole stock must be cleared OUT AT ONCE. Thus: 1,000 yards Brilliants, 12½c., worth 18¾c. 1,000 yards Brilliants, 1s. 3d., worth 25c. 1,000 yards Brilliants, 1s. 6d., worth 31¼c. And all other goods in the stock proportionately cheap. G. B WILLIAMS, No. 347 Broadway, corner Leonard-st.

347 BROADWAY.

ALBONI PLAIDS At the GREAT CLOSING SALE, 1,000 Alboni plaid dresses, $2 75 each, worth $5, Now for sale. Those wishing to secure some of these BEAUTIFUL GOODS MUST CALL EARLY THIS WEEK. G. B. WILLIAMS, No. 347 Broadway, corner Leonard-st.

347 BROADWAY.

THE IMPORTANT QUESTIONS ANSWERED. One of the most important questions asked by the ladies is where they can buy the CHEAPEST SILKS. The answer is positive—at the Great closing sale, No. 347 Broadway, corner Leonard-st.

347 BROADWAY.

PRINTED CAMBRIC BREAKFAST ROBES, At the GREAT CLOSING SALE. 500 of the above beautiful Robes, at 20s. each, Worth $4 50— For this week— G. B. WILLIAMS, No. 347 Broadway, corner Leonard-st.

500 PIECES IRISH LINEN,

Slightly damaged, At the GREAT CLOSING SALE, Will be offered for sale this week. 500 pieces Irish linen at 20 cents per yard, Worth 50 cents. 300 pieces Irish linen at 50 cents, Worth 87½ cents. G. B. WILLIAMS, No. 347 Broadway, corner Leonard-st.

GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE.

The whole stock positively to be sold OFF by the 1st of June. Persons contemplating housekeeping on the 1st of May can have goods bought of us stored until that time, without charge—the bills to be paid at the time of purchase.

LOOK AT THE PRICES.

	Our price.	Usual price.
White China Tea Sets, 44 pieces	$3 75	$5 50
White Toilet Sets	1 00	2 00
White Toilet Sets	2 50	4 50
White Dinner Sets, 154 pieces	16 00	24 00
Cut Glass Goblets, the dozen	1 75	3 00
Cut Glass Champagnes, the dozen	1 20	2 25
Cut Glass Wines, the dozen	75	1 50
Bohemian Glass Finger Bowls, the dozen	1 50	3 00
Cut Glass Decanters, the pair	2 50	4 00
Decorated Toilet Sets, 11 pieces	6 75	10 50
Decorated China Vases, the pair	7 50	12 00
Silver-plated Table Forks, the dozen	4 00	6 00
Silver-plated Table Spoons, the dozen	3 75	5 75
Silver-plated Tea Spoons, the dozen	1 50	2 50
Silver-plated Castors, cut-glass bottles	4 75	7 00
Silver-plated Molasses Pitchers	2 00	3 00
Silver-plated Tea Sets, 6 pieces	20 00	30 00
Silver-plated Cake Baskets	6 25	10 00
Silver-plated Toast Racks	2 75	4 50
Silver-plated Tea Kettles	12 00	18 00

CUT OUT this list and bring it with you—it will aid you in making your selections. W. J. F. DAILEY & CO., Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway, Between Houston and Bleecker-sts., Our original and old-established stand.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS.

YOUNG & JAYNE, No. 844 Broadway, corner Franklin-st., have for sale a choice assortment of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, and other CARPETINGS, of the latest styles and at the lowest market rates. A good article of Brussels at 3s. and 3s. per yard.

EXTRA RICH PARIS DRESS SILKS.

Newest and most desirable Spring styles, just received from Auction, including BAYADERE, ECOSSAIS, BROCHE, JASPE, &c. Ready Monday, March 30, LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st., And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

MANTILLAS! MANTILLAS.

SPRING OPENING, Thursday, April 2. ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

SUPERB FLOUNCED SILK ROBES.

Most elegant display of the Season, Monday, March 30. $35 TO $50 AND $100 PER ROBE. LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st., And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

STELLA SHAWLS.

A large assortment received by late arrivals will be opened on Monday, the 30th inst. Many of the styles are strictly confined, and cannot be found in other houses. ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Canal-st., corner Mercer.

STYRIA ROBES.

A beautiful assortment of these Robes at $4 50 each, At JAMES CROPSEY'S, No. 481 Broadway.

HOUSEKEEPERS ARE INFORMED THAT they can find 4-4 long cloths at 9 cents per yard, 4-4 Wamsutta muslin, the best shirting muslin in the country at 11¾ cents, and 14-4 Utica sheeting at 20 cents per yard, and other domestic goods in proportion, at the closing sale No. 767 Broadway, below 9th-st. N. B.—All must be sold before the 1st of April next.

DRY GOODS.

BASQUES, BASQUE MUSLINS, LACES, AND BANDS.

BEEKMAN & CO. Will open on Monday, 30th, An extensive assortment of Ladies' and Misses Embroidered Basques, Lace and Swiss Bands, all widths, Embroidered Lace for Basques, Figured Swiss for Basques, Just received per last steamer, at No. 473 Broadway.

BEEKMAN & CO., NO. 473 BROADWAY,

Have now in stock and offer for inspection, a superior assortment of white goods of every description, viz.: Plain and figured Suisse, jaconet, cambric, Nainsook plaid and stripe cambric, jaconet and Suisse brilliantes, Marseilles, linens, &c.

A LARGE LOT OF SILK ROBES

Received from auction, which will be sold Greatly under the regular price, By BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway.

MANTILLAS! MANTILLAS!!

JACKSON & BENNER Will open on WEDNESDAY, April 1, for the CITY RETAIL TRADE, A large and unrivaled assortment of rich and beautiful MANTILLAS, BASQUES, TALMAS, WRAPPERS, &c., Of all the different fabrics, AT THE NEW MANTILLA HOUSE. No. 283 Hudson-st., a few doors above Canal. JACKSON & BENNER.

Acknowledged to be the largest and most sumptuously furnished Mantilla house in the City. OPENING DAY, April 1.

SPRING EMBROIDERIES.

LACE BASQUES, EMBROIDERED MUSLIN BASQUE, POINT LACE SETS, HONITON SETS, BREAKFAST SETS, ILLUSION CAPES, confined styles, POINT APPLIQUE SETS, GUIPURE, HONITON, VALENCIENNES AND POINT LACES. $6,000 French, Swiss and Cambric Bands, Now opened at JAMES CROPSEY'S, No. 481 Broadway.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

E. A. Marshall.....Sole lessee
W. R. Blake.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A BOY SIXTEEN YEARS OF age a situation in a wholesale grocery or dry goods commission house, where he can learn the business. Unexceptionable references can be given. Address J. W., 27 Wall-st. office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, TOGETHER OR separately, for two experienced Protestant servants; one as excellent thorough washer and ironer, the other as chamberwaid and waitress, or children's nurse; both perfectly understand their business, and are highly recommended from the last gentleman's families they served for integrity and capability; the former would not object to do the entire housework of a small family. Situations are also wanted for a large number of other Protestant and first-class Catholic servants; thorough cooks, nurses, and first-class Catholic servants; accustomed to serve in gentlemen's families, and well recommended, at MANNING'S Agency, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A LARGE NUMber of experienced servants, thorough good cooks, plain cooks, chambermaids, general housekeepers; also several neat tidy nurses, and neat pretty seamstresses. The above will be found a first-class selection of Protestant and Catholic servants, suitable for first-class families in the City or country. Ladies in want of good help will call at HENDERSON'S Old Established Agency, No. 6 Court-st., Brooklyn, where they can be supplied with competent servants that can give unexceptionable City references for integrity and capability.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A RESPECTABLE widow woman and her daughter, a girl of 16; the mother can do the cooking, washing, and ironing of a private family, understands meats and poultry; the daughter can do chamberwork and light washing, or do nurse and attend a child; the mother $8, the daughter $4, in one family. City or country; excellent City references. Call at No. 314 East 23d st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF VERY steady habits, good address and appearance, a situation as first-class waiter; understands his business perfectly; can write well; would wait on an invalid gentleman, or take a light porter's place; can give the best reference; call at No. 139 Waverley-place, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTable young woman, of about 18 years of age, as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and to take care of children; has the best of City reference. Will be seen for two days at No. 207 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th ave.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; has no objection to travel. Unexceptionable City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 66 East Broadway, second floor, front room.

WANTED—A COMPETENT LADY'S MAID, who can dress hair and sew. It is requested that none will apply unless they have City reference, and have lived before in this capacity. Call from 9 to 11, at No. 276 East 23d-st.

WANTED.—A COMPETENT ORGANIST wishes an engagement in a church in this City. He is a church member, and will satisfy as to capacity. Address Box No. 3,197 General Post-Office.

WANTED—EVENING EMPLOYMENT BY A young man as book-keeper or entry clerk. Advertiser is competent to keep books by double entry. Good references. Address H. E. D., *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN ENGLISH girl, as cook; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing. Inquire at No. 104 West 9th-st., for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—AS A GOOD COOK and to wash and iron, as chambermaid and waiter, and as nurse and seamstress, by very competent girls. Also, as waiting and chamberwaid, or as chambermaid and seamstress, by a respectable German Protestant young woman. Call at No. 73 6th av., in the book store.

COPYING AND WRITING EXECUTED IN the best manner. Address CHIROGRAPHER, *Times* office.

AN ACCOUNTANT — DESIRES EVENING work. Best references. Address J. JAMES, this office.

LADIES IN WANT OF HELP SHOULD APPLY AT THE EMPLOYMENT SOCIETY, Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, where a great number of good girls are waiting for situations, both for City and country.
Mrs. M. YORKSTONE, Supt.

SERVANT GIRLS FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork, cooks, chambermaids, nurses, seamstresses, &c., at the office of the Society for Encouragement of Faithful Domestics, established in Chambers-st., A. D. 1825, now at No. 7 Carmine-st., near Bleecker.
JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS CLERK IN THE Gents' Furnishing business, for a house in a neighboring city. Salary moderate the first year. A person with undoubted references, of genteel address, and good business qualifications and experience, particularly if familiar with that business, may hear of a good situation by addressing, with references and abilities, W., box No. 3,168 Post Office, New-York.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman as child's nurse; willing to go a short distance in the country. The best references required. Apply between the hours of 9 and 10 A. M. on Monday and Tuesday, at 96 Howard-st., Bleecker-st.

WANTED—A LAD NOT UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE, IN a dry goods importing house, to learn the business; must live in the City and reside with his parents or guardian. Address Box No. 724 Post-Office.

WANTED—AS NURSE, AN INTELLIGENT AND capable person to take charge of three children over six years old, and to aid in their education. Apply at No. 295 10th-st., near 1st-av., before 11 A. M.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, FAMILIAR WITH Wall-st. and the specie business. Apply at No. 1 Wall-st., after 3 o'clock P. M.

WANTED—A WET NURSE. APPLY BETWEEN 12 and 1 o'clock this day, at No. 35 East 19th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A FEMALE MUSIC TEACHER, A clerk for an insurance office, 2 brakemen, 2 stage-drivers, 2 porters for stores, 6 laborers for a distillery, 1 housekeeper, 1 girl to act as stewardess on a steamer. Apply to GILLEN & CO., No. 6 East Broadway.

HEAD NURSE WANTED—IN A GENTLEman's family, a well educated, superior woman, as nurse and seamstress; she must be thoroughly competent—a Protestant—and in every particular a first-class servant. Apply at No. 149 Grand-st.

COACHMEN WANTED.—SEVERAL SMART men, who can good grooms, and perfectly willing to make themselves generally useful, can obtain immediate employment by applying at No. 149 Grand-st. Protestants preferred.

COOK WANTED—ONE WHO UNDERSTANDS washing and ironing, to go to a healthy town a short distance in the country and a Protestant. Apply at No. 9 2 Chambers-st., corner of Church-st.

TEACHERS.

TEACHER.—A THOROUGH INSTRUCTRESS of the English branches is desirous of obtaining a situation in a private Seminary, or as visiting governess. Address TEACHER, *Times* Office.

FRENCH INSTRUCTOR WANTED—IN A French seminary, a short distance from the City by railroad, a competent teacher to come twice a week. Apply to Box No. 596 Post-Office.

BOARDING.

HOTEL ST. GERMAIN—FIFTH AVENUE, Broadway and 23d-st.—FRANCIS RIDER informs his friends and the public that he has renewed his lease of the above hotel. This house is kept on the American and European plans, having a table d'hote and restaurant. The rooms are let singly or en suite, with or without board. The transient visitor will find it very convenient to its proximity to the New-Haven, Harlem and Hudson River Railroad Depots, and as a permanent residence it is decidedly the most healthy and beautiful in the City. The hotel has all the modern improvements, and is furnished throughout with every regard to the ease, comfort and luxury of its guests.
F. RIDER wails himself of this opportunity of thanking his friends and the public for their past patronage, and assures them that nothing will be wanting on his part to merit its continuance.

BOARDING—A PLEASANT FRONT PARLOR and bedroom may be obtained at Mrs AUSTIN'S, No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, a single room. The house has all the modern improvements. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARD WANTED.—SUMMER BOARD ON Long Island, South side, by a family composed of three ladies and two gentlemen, child and servant, in a good house and location on the sea shore. For such accommodations (private family preferred) ample remuneration will be given. References exchanged. Address J. B. D., box No. 1,505 New-York Post-Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN with their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms, and good board by applying at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

A BACHELOR WANTS A HOME IN SOME quiet genteel family where there are no other boarders, and residing between 14th and 30th sts. and 2d and 7th avs. Address, stating all particulars, with real name, Box No. 1,888, New-York Post-Office.

TO LET—A PLEASANT FRONT ROOM AND bedroom attached, furnished, in a convenient location, near Bleecker-st., suitable for two gentlemen. Price $6 per week. Arrangements may be made for partial board. Address HOME, *Daily Times* Office.

A FRONT PARLOR, WITH BEDROOM communicating, on 2d floor, and pleasant rooms on 3d floor, may be had with board in a small private family in Henry-st., near Harrison. Addess Box No. 3,063 Post-office, New-York.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

JEWELRY VERY LOW.—THE SUBSCRIBER, in business in Wall-st. for the last nineteen years, is selling all descriptions of fine gold jewelry, at wholesale and retail, very low.

Ladies' gold bracelets, each	$7 00 to $90 00
Ladies' watch chains	9 00 to 70 00
Guard keys, fob keys and seals	1 25 to 15 00
Finger rings	1 00 to 20 00
Gold spectacles	4 50 to 9 00
Gold thimbles	2 00 to 7 00
Gold lockets	3 00 to 20 00
Earrings and pins	2 50 to 75 00
Gentlemen's watch chains	7 00 to 60 00
Studs and sleeve buttons	3 00 to 12 00
Pure gold wedding rings	2 50 to 14 00
Eye glasses	3 00 to 9 00
Gold pens and pencils	1 00 to 17 00
Breast pins and scarf pins	1 50 to 15 00
Diamond rings and pins, each from	7 00 to 400 00

Jewelry exchanged.
GEO. C. ALLEN,
Importer of Watches and Jewelry, wholesale and retail, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor, near Broadway.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, MARCH 30, AT 10½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern:
$1,000 Milwaukie and Horicon Railroad 1st mortgage 8 per cent Bonds.
$8,000 Peru and Indianopolis Railroad 1st mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.
$7,000 Great Western, (Ill.,) Railroad 1st mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.
$13,000 Great Western (Ill.,) Railroad 1st mortgage 10 per cent. Bonds.
$5,000 Northern Indiana Railroad (Goshen line) 1st mortgage Bonds.
$1,280 Atlantic Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1856.
$510 Commercial Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1856.
$510 Sun Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1853.
$4,695 New-York Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1853 and 1858.
$3,800 Sacramento City (funded loan) 7 per cent. Bonds.
21 shares Grocers' Steam Sugar Refining Co.....$100 each
15 shares Chicago, St. Paul and Fond Du Lac Railroad Company.....$100 each
20 shares New York and New Haven Railroad (genuine).....$100 each
100 shares New Haven and New London Railroad.$100 each
100 shares Prismatic Turnbuckle Company.....$10 each
10 shares Knickerbocker Ice Company.....$100 each
1 share American Kaolin Company.....$100
50 shares Phœnix Fire Insurance Co.....$50 each
34 shares Bedkman Fire Insurance Co.....$25 each
15 shares Commonwealth Fire Insurance Co...$100 each
50 shares Mechanics and Traders Fire Insurance Company.....$25 each
20½ shares National Fire Insurance Company.$97½ each
50 shares Corn Exchange Fire Insurance Company.....$50 each
40 shares Nassau Fire Insurance Co.....$50 each
100 shares Importers and Traders Insurance Company of Philadelphia.....$10 each
BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.
$25,000 New Albany and Salem Railroad 1st mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds, redeemable in 1865, '66, '71, '73, and '74.....$1000 each
$4,900 New Albany and Salem Railroad, 10 per cent. Income Bonds, due in 1860.
$106 75 New Albany and Salem Railroad Scrip, payable in 10 per cent. Income Bonds.
$54,500 New Albany and Salem Railroad 3d mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds due in 1872.
$8,000 Sangammon and Morgan Railroad 10 per cent. Bonds.
$69,000 Great Western (Ill.) Railroad 1st mortgage 7 per cent Bonds.
$62,000 Great Western (Ill.) Railroad 1st mortgage 10 per cent Bonds.
Receivers' certificates for 960 shares North American Trust and Banking Company.....$100 each
150 shares Farmers' Loan and Trust Co.....$50 each
473 shares Treverton Coal and Iron Railroad Co.....$100 each
Also, by order of the Executors,
5 shares Park Fire Insurance Co.....$100 each
20 shares Pacific Fire Insurance Co.....$25 each
40 shares Irving Fire Insurance Co.....$25 each
TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent this day, and the balance before 1 o'clock to-morrow. The accrued interest on all the Bonds will be charged to the purchaser. Next regular sale on THURSDAY, April 2d.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, FRENCH PLATE MIRRORS, ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, LACE CURTAINS, BILLIARD TABLE, RICH CARPETS, PARLOR FURNITURE, &c. &c.—F. COLTON will sell, THIS DAY, (Monday,) March 30, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 161 Lexington-av., near 31st-st., the entire furniture of the house, which is large and in good order, comprising, in part, very beautiful parlor furniture, in crimson and gold brocatel, large French plate mirrors, lace curtains and cornices, inlaid rosewood piano-forte, 7¼-octave, made by Gilbert, of Boston; splendid velvet tapestry carpets, oil-cloths, rosewood and mahogany marble-top furniture, all patterns, tête-à-têtes and Voltaire chairs, superior hair mattresses, mahogany extension dining-tables, silver-plated ware, China and dinner sets, table cutlery, refrigerators, &c., &c. Also, one very fine billiard table, nearly new; also, all the kitchen furniture. Catalogues will be ready on Saturday afternoon.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

FURNITURE SALE.—A. J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 1st, at 11 o'clock, at No. 256 West 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., the furniture of said house; due to parties family moving from the City—the whole new and in good order, consisting of velvet, tapestry, Brussels and ingrain carpets for parlors and stairs, hearth rugs, hall oil-cloths, rosewood piano, mahogany chairs and sofas, pier and centre tables with marble tops, oval and square mirrors and mantel glasses, gas chandeliers and fixtures, damask window curtains and cornices, French candlesticks, mantel and other ornaments, mahogany and white pine bedsteads and bedroom furniture, feather beds and hair mattresses, china, glass, earthenware, table cutlery, a few books, kitchen furniture and a general assortment of family articles. Catalogues can be obtained at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Broad-st., on Saturday, 28th inst.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF HYDEVILLE SLATE COMPANY'S STOCK.—The subscriber, general assignee of Kelly, Townsend & Co., will sell at public auction at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New York, on THURSDAY, the 30th day of March inst., at 12½ o'clock P. M., by order of the Assignee, WILLIAM E. HAWS, Auctioneer, eight hundred (800) Rancocas and Cape May shares of the capital stock of the Hydeville Slate Company, par value $25 each, being part of the assets of said Kelly, Townsend & Co., and of the members of said firm, assigned to the subscriber.—Dated March 9, 1857.
SPENCER GREGORY,
Assignee of Kelly, Townsend & Co.
The above sale is postponed until the 16th day of April, at the same hour and place.
SPENCER GREGORY,
Assignee of Kelly, Townsend & Co.

E. C. HALLIDAY, Auctioneer.

STEAM ENGINE, MACHINERY, FIXTURES, &c.—E. C. HALLIDAY will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March 31, at 10 o'clock, on the premises, the entire machinery, fixtures, &c., contained in the large distillery Nos. 117 and 119 Troy-st., comprising one steam engine, 15 horse power, in complete running order, and three boilers, extra size, nearly new; two large hydraulic presses, two large cast-iron cylinders, one large hydraulic steam pump, one head do., one large wrought iron coal drum and gearing, still tubs, copper worm, copper doubler with socks, large copper worker, brass and spirit pumps and connections, skid tanks, tools and shafting, receivers, vats, leach tubs, copper heaters, trucks, carts, harness, platform scale, iron safe, 150 feet extra thick India rubber hose, &c., &c. Catalogues may be had at the office of the auctioneer, No. 4 Wall-st.

M. B. BUTLER, Auctioneer.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF THE EFFECTS OF THE LATE HARVEY BURDELL, DECEASED, on the premises, No. 31 Bond-st., on MONDAY, March 30, at 10½ o'clock, consisting of household furniture, Brussels and ingrain carpets, pier and mantel mirrors, rosewood secretaries, oil-paintings and engravings, marble-top centre tables, mahogany rocking and easy chairs, bookcases and books, mahogany sofas and sofa bedsteads, hat stands, oil-cloths, French bedsteads, mattresses, bedding, &c. Also, dentist's operating chairs, instruments, tools, &c. Catalogues day of sale.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE FORSYTH-STREET PROPERTY AT AUCTION.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell, at auction, on MONDAY, March 30, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the following valuable property, viz: On Forsyth-st the valuable lot, together with the three buildings thereon, known as No. 254 Forsyth-st., between Delancey and Rivington sts. The front house is a neat two-story attic and sub-cellar brick building, and the rear buildings are frame, and all in good order. Lot 25x100 feet. Will rent for $1,000. Half of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Maps, &c., at the auctioneers., No. 7 Broad-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSES AND LOTS NOS. 673 AND 675 WASHINGTON-STREET AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 2, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the two four-story brickhouses and lots Nos. 673 and 675 Washington-st., between Amos and Charles sts. The houses were built and are well arranged for packing establishments, with smoke and ice-house attached to each. Lots each 24½63 feet. A portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. For Maps, &c., apply to the Auctioneer, No. 38 Wall-st.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

TUESDAY, MARCH 31, AT 9 O'CLOCK A. M., at No. 270 Washington-st., corner of Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, a small quantity of household furniture.
SAME DAY—At 10½ o'clock A. M., at No. 33 Tompkins-place, between Harrison and Degraw sts., South Brooklyn, rosewood parlor furniture, in maroon velvet, 11 pieces as good as new; mahogany piano, splendid rosewood melodeon, by Mason & Hamlin, Boston; chamber and kitchen furniture. Catalogues at salesrooms.

FRED & COLE, Auctioneers, salesroom No. 343 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

PIANO-FORTES AT AUCTION TO CLOSE THE BUSINESS.—On TUESDAY, March 30, at 11 o'clock, at No. 340 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, five new piano-fortes, (from the factories of Gilbert and Newhall, of Boston,) of superior tone, and elegantly finished, expressly for the Brooklyn market, and each instrument will be warranted. This sale offers an excellent opportunity of getting a first-rate piano without the risk usually attending a purchase at auction. Can be seen from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA AT AUCTION.—By J. S. H. BARTLETT, TUESDAY, March 31, at 10 o'clock, at No. 281 Pearl-st., large and attractive sale of Boote's and other manufacturers' glass ware, flown and light blue, all kinds common ware, China, silver plated, Britannia, &c. Also, 200 packages glass ware, goods well packed for shipping, and sale peremptory. Retailers and country merchants will find it for their interest to attend.

JOHN F. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE—SPECIAL SALE.—AUGURS, BITTS, &c. JOHN F. VAN ANTWERP will sell, on WEDNESDAY, April 1, at 10 o'clock, at the office of ASA FARR, Jun., No. 55 Cliff-st, for account of whom it may concern, to pay advances, a large lot of assorted augurs, bitts, &c., &c. Terms, cash. Sale, positive, and without reserve.

WILLIAM T. BOYD, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—By GEORGE NICHOLS, on TUESDAY, March 31, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 66 Nassau-st., standard, half standard, and dwarf roses, comprising the finest and newest variety, and all warranted true to name, and selected with great care, and without regard to cost, by D. BALL, Florist.

VALUABLE PROPERTY AT AUCTION.—The undersigned will offer for sale, on MONDAY, March 30, at 11 o'clock A. M., on the premises, a desirable and valuable parcel of land, situated on Staten Island, on the westerly side of the Mill Road, and about eight minutes' walk from two steamboat ferries—lately the residence of Mrs. ELIZABETH VAN NAME. The place contains about 6 acres of as good land as any on the Island, with the ordinary dwelling and out-houses, a great abundance of excellent fruit, plenty of water, &c. A map of the place may be seen at the North Shore Post-Office, Castleton Landing.
JOSHUA VAN NAME, Newark, N. J.,
DAVID VAN NAME, New York City, } Admin'rs.

AUCTION NOTICE.—EUGENE B. FRANKLIN & CO., auctioneers, No. 86 Nassau-st., in returning thanks for past favors, respectfully solicit from their friends and the public, sales of furniture at private residences, warerooms, or at their stores, No. 85 Nassau-st., to which particular attention will be paid

AT AUCTION—VALUABLE PROPERTY, CORner Main and Prospect sts., Orange, N. J., opposite Brick Church, lot 106x166 feet, with good 1½ story dwelling-house, carriage-house and barn—on MONDAY, 30th inst., 1 P. M.

AUCTION SALES.

FRANCIS NASH, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE—HIGH AND DESIRABLE household furniture, solid rosewood parlor furniture en suite, pier glasses, works of art, &c., at the residence of Professor Hedrick, No. 70 20th-st., west of 8th-av. FRANCIS NASH, Auctioneer. THIS DAY, (Monday,) March 30, at 10½ o'clock, by catalogue, the entire elegant furniture of said house, embracing elegantly carved rosewood parlor suites in French satin, solid rosewood centre and side tables; ladies' rosewood secretary, with mirror doors and back; carved rosewood etageres; massive rosewood secretary bookcase; superior seven octave rosewood pianoforte, inlaid with pearl, stool and cover; large French plate pier and oval mirrors; ormolu and bronzed clocks; heavy lace and brocatel curtains; magnificent china vases, imported by the owner; Parian and bisquet figures; elegant Brussels carpets and rugs. Also, a large variety of superior oil paintings, by old artists; rosewood extension dining tables; dining-room chairs; de, suite of silk plush; rich china tea and dinner sets; cut glass and cut glassware. Also, about $2,000 worth of solid silver ware, consisting of a general assortment used in the first class families. The bedroom furniture embraces solid rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, marble top bureaus, washstands, toilet sets, mirrors, ingrain and Brussels carpets, puree hair mattresses weighing sixty pounds each, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, counterpanes, sheets, pillow cases, blankets, &c. Also, all the kitchen, laundry and basement utensils, cooking-stove, step-ladder, Croton hose pipe, cooking utensils of almost every kind and description, entirely too numerous to mention. Parties attending this sale who are about going to housekeeping will be able to find everything necessary for that purpose; every article of which, from the kitchen to the attic, will be sold without any restriction, as the family will leave for Europe on Wednesday, April 1. Sale positive. No postponement on any account. This being a free and unlimited sale, the auctioneer will require satisfactory cash deposit from every purchaser. The trade are invited to attend.

D. S. HOUGH, Auctioneer.

CALLS THE PARTICULAR ATTENTION of housekeepers to his sale at auction, TO MORROW, (Tuesday,) March 31, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at the corner of 9th-av. and 23d-st., and near London Terrace. The house large and newly furnished with the most expensive and rich goods, the manufacture of Hutchings & Cook and other celebrated makers in Broadway. Sale positive, and goods must be removed on Wednesday. Catalogues now ready. Sale commences in the parlors at 10½ o'clock A. M. The basement contains oak suite in reps, sideboard and extension table, and a very large assortment of China dinner and tea sets silver-plated ware, of every description, cut-glass and Bohemian ware, ivory cutlery, &c., together with the kitchen utensils. The parlors are furnished with McBride's royal tapestry velvet carpets, (medallion pattern,) three solid rosewood suites, in fashionable damask coverings, with slip covers, solid rosewood centre, side and card tables, rosewood lace curtains and cornices, pier and oval mirrors, magnificent China vases, bronze clocks, rich China vases and mantel decorations, a fine collection of valuable oil paintings, which are really works of merit, superb reclining easy chairs, one of Nunns & Fischer's 7-octave pianos, with the makers' guarantee not yet expired, English oil-cloths, rosewood hat stand, velvet stair carpet and silver-plated rods, superior carved rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, hair mattresses, sofas, chairs, rocking chairs, ingrain and Brussels carpets, and a large variety of other articles too numerous to mention. D. S. HOUGH, Auctioneer. Office No. 846 Broadway.

H. T. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE—ON TUESDAY, MARCH 31, of splendid rosewood and mahogany furniture, an excellent rosewood piano-forte with pearl inlaid stool and cover; three corner rosewood etageres, with mirror fronts and backs; three fine suites of solid rosewood parlor furniture, covered in French brocatel and green silk plush; costly pier and mantel mirrors, elegant oil-painting, handsome tapestry and ingrain carpets—H. T. LEEDS, Auctioneer, will sell, at the valuable furniture in the residence, 13; 20th-st., between 5th-av. and Macdougal-st., west of 6th-av., at 10½ o'clock, consisting of an unusually fine assortment of furniture in fine order, of parlor and dining-room, carved bedroom furniture, consisting in part, as stated above, of handsome rosewood gothic bedsteads, bureaus and washstands to match; patent rosewood secretary, do. bureau; spring mattresses, large secretary, rosewood bookcase, cost $100; do. library, solid oak secretary and table, do. sideboard to match, do. dining-room chairs, sofas, sofa bedstead, hair mattresses, sofa-bottom chairs, couches, oval and other mirrors, tete-a-tetes, arm and rocking chairs, Turkish easy chairs, rosewood side and centre tables, with statuary, marble tops, silver ware, China tea sets, dinner sets, cutlery, common crockery, with a large quantity of useful and ornamental articles.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

BYE & F. H. SCHENCK—ON TUESDAY, 31st instant, at 1 o'clock, at their salesroom No. 33 Nassau-st., a span of brown horses, peat built, long tails, 7 years old, warranted perfectly kind; sound and gentle in every respect, and very stylish drivers; also a dark brown mare, 16 hands high, warranted kind, sound and gentle, a good traveler and stylish driver; also a silv built wagon, in good order, and a set of single harness; also a rockaway in good order; also a light phaeton for four persons; also several new top and road wagons; also a small saddle and bridle, single and double harness.

HENRY G. EVANS, Auctioneers.

CROCKERY AND GLASS.—HENRY G. EVANS will sell on TUESDAY, March 31, at 2 o'clock, at No. 6 Liberty-st. a large and complete assortment of Bootes and other best white granite, &c., dipt and edge ware, glass ware, tea trays and waiters, clocks, &c., in lots to suit the trade. Goods carefully repacked for shipping

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A RARE CHANCE TO PUBLISHERS.—A great chance to send specimen copies of publications to the country Post-Offices. A set of mail books, with 100,000 names and addresses to all parts of the United States, for sale cheap. Address MAIL BOOK, *Times* Office.

PARTNER WANTED, EITHER SPECIAL or general, with $25,000, to take the place of a retiring partner in the best package business in New-York. Over $100,000 sold to Jobbers of this City alone. The house has control of certain articles paying $15,000. Sales $250,000, profits $40,000, expenses $15,000. Bankable settlements. This is a rare opportunity. Investment need not be made for more than 3 years. If partner is general, must be an active competent business man. Address L. M. & Co., Box No. 1,755 Post-Office.

WOOLEN FACTORIES FOR SALE VERY CHEAP.—THE MILLO FACTORIES, at New-Hampton, Orange Co., N. Y., one mile from the depot. Price $7,500. Apply to GEORGE GREAVES on the premises, or address W, box No. 2,334 New-York P. O. P. S.—No money required on the real estate for 5 years. Machinery at a valuation.

TO MILLERS.—WANTED, A MILLER TO run a mill nights; mill 20 miles from New-York, (New-Jersey.) American and single man preferred. Apply at No. 28 John-st., Wednesday, April 1, between 8 and 9 o'clock A. M.

TO LEASE—THE FACTORY, WITH STEAM-engine, shafting, belting, &c., on 48th-st., near 3d-av.; the premises are 50x100 feet, with two three-story buildings. Will be leased for five years to a good tenant. FRED. KISSAM, No. 91 Maiden-lane.

ANOTHER SERIOUS ACCIDENT FROM BURNING FLUID.—If you would prevent them, use the INDIA RUBBER FLUID LAMP, which cannot break. Sold by HAWKHURST, MOTT & CO., Manufacturers, No. 29 Fulton-st.

STATIONERY.

BLANK BOOKS AND STATIONERY.
ACCOUNT BOOKS for BANKS, INSURANCE and RAILROAD OFFICES and MERCHANTS made to order and ruled to any pattern.
LITHOGRAPHY, ENGRAVING and PRINTING in every variety executed with dispatch. Also, VISITING, WEDDING and BUSINESS CARDS engraved.
A full assortment of staple and fancy Stationery.
WILLIAM E. HAWS, (Branch of R. G. Rood, Anthony & Co.,) No. 396 Canal-st., corner of Thompson.

STATIONERY AND BLANK BOOKS.
We wish to call the attention of the trade to our samples of Stationery and Blank Books, from the well-known French houses of H. Berton and A. Maurin; also to samples of Gilbert & Co.'s Pencils, and Monchalcourt's Pens. All the above-named goods will be sold at the lowest trade prices. MESTAYER & O. PERGELINE,
No. 17 Broad-st.

FOR SALE, VERY CHEAP—A LOT OF fine writing and drawing Lead Pencils. Apply, for samples, to No. 99 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs

STEAM POWER.

STEAM-POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th and 25th sts., New-York. These Works, erected expressly for mechanical purposes will be found better adapted either for heavy or light machinery than any other establishment in the City. The engine is of one thousand horse-power, and the building are fitted with all the modern improvements. Adjoining the above Works there are several vacant lots, most eligibly situated for saw mills, wire-drawing or other mills. Apply at the office foot of East 24th-st.

STEADY POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS—In the Depot Buildings corner Elm and Franklin sts., one square east from Broadway. Croton water, gas, water closets, and every convenience. Inquire of T. BENNETT, on the premises. Heated by steam-pipes.

ROOMS WITH STEAM POWER.—At No. 448 Water-st., first and second floors, spacious, well-lighted and desirable for any light business requiring space; will be let to a good tenant. Apply on the premises.

STEADY POWER, LIGHT ROOMS AND cheap rents in the new buildings Nos. 27 and 29 Greene-st. Possession immediately. Inquire of A. & G. W. BRADY, on the premises.

STEADY POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS—Near Broadway, at low rates. Also, a store on Canal-st., running through to Walker-st. by JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

STEADY STEAM POWER TO LET—LARGE and small rooms, well lighted, at No. 499 Water-st., between Pike and Rutgers slips.

TO LET—FLOORS WITH STEAM POWER, corner av. C and 12th-st. Inquire of E HIDDEN.

BOUNTY LANDS.

U. S. PASSPORTS—ISSUED THROUGH J. B. UNONES, Notary Public, U. S. Commissioner and Commissioner of all the States, No. 134 Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Also, Bounty Land, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured by J. B. N.

LAND WARRANTS.—WE ARE CONSTANT buyers of warrants at the highest market rates.
KIRTLAND & CO., No. 43 Wall-st.

GREAT BARGAINS AT NO. 109 FULTON-ST., OPPOSITE DUTCH.—WILLIAM SHARP would respectfully call the attention of his friends and the public, that he is now selling the entire stock belonging to the estate of the late JAMES M. SHARP, consisting of rosewood, mahogany, and black walnut parlor, dining, and bedroom suites; also a good assortment of office furniture. The above stock will be sold at cost, to close the estate before the 1st of May.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—THE HOUSE CALLED PRAIRIE COTTAGE near the village of Eastchester, Westchester Co., within 15 minutes' walk (by a plank walk) of the New-Haven Railroad depot, and but an hour's ride from the City. The house consists of 10 rooms, a cellar, is surrounded by fruit-trees, and has a never-failing well of soft water. It has a distant view of Long Island Sound. Rent $125. Inquire of D. E. WILBUR, on the premises, or of WM. BERTINE, near the house.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—THE LARGE BUILding No. 67 Crosby-st., 250 feet east of Broadway, near Spring-st.; lot 73 feet by 100; the building 50 feet by 100, 5 stories high, with a fine large cellar, and with a strong light on all sides; the ceilings are from 11 to 14 feet high; well finished for any kind of manufacturing purposes, such as printers, cabinet, or piano-forte makers, or anything else. Inquire on the premises, or address, by note, J. B. CORLIES, No 37 East 33d-st.

TO LET—GREENWICH HALL, NO. 275 BLEECKer-st., now used as an Assembly Room, with or without the entire upper stories of the same premises, in connection with a rear building on the adjoining lot, which may be occupied for families, or the whole used for light manufacturing purposes, and the Hall used as a superior saleroom, about 25x75 feet in dimensions. Apply to J. & W. DENHAM, 8th-av., corner of 16th-st. Also, a basement on same premises, at a moderate rent, to a good tenant.

TO LET—FROM MAY 1, THE NEW FOUR-story brick buildings (25x50) on west side of 3d-av., between 45th and 46th sts.; will be finished with marble mantels, gas, bath rooms, &c. The stores will be rented with back rooms adjoining and finished basements, and the dwelling part in floors, to respectable families. For plans and full particulars, apply to T. B. GILFORD, No. 150 Nassau-st., from 11 to 2.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE NEW 16-FEET stone front five-story English basement house No. 973 Broadway, between 26th and 26th sts., in the immediate vicinity of 5th-av. and Madison-square, embracing all the modern improvements, including gas fixtures, &c. Possession given immediately. Inquire of S. M. MEAD, in the rear of No. 260 5th-av., or Dr. E. STORER, No. 262 Broadway.

TO LET—ON THE EAST RIVER, AT RAVENswood, L. I., two beautiful cottages, in complete order, containing eleven rooms each. Their location for attraction and convenience to the City cannot be surpassed within the vicinity. For terms, apply to G. HOPKINS, office No. 40 Peck-slip, up stairs, from 11 to 1, or at Ravenswood.

TO LET—THE NEW ENGLISH BASEMENT house No. 71 West 27th-st., with every convenience appertaining to a first-class house. Also, Nos. 80 and 84 directly opposite, three stories high, basement and under cellar. Prices exceedingly low to good and responsible parties. J. K. POND, No. 289 Broadway, office No. 25.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE front house, No. 344 West 23d, between 8th and 9th avs., containing all the modern improvements. Possession befo re the 1st of May. Apply to Dr. W. H. JACKSON, No. 26 Clinton-place, from 9 to 10 A. M., and 3 to 4 o'clock P. M.

TO LET—A BROWN-STONE FRONT DWELLing house, 21 5-12 by 54 feet, No. 5 East 20th-st., pleasantly located near 5th-av., with all the modern improvements. Will be let on favorable terms to a responsible tenant, for one or three years. Apply to GEO. W. MILLER, No. 58 Murray-st., up stairs, soon.

TO LET—TO A QUIET, RESPECTABLE FAMILY, without children, part of house No. 29 Grand-st., comprising front and back rooms on second floor, and two front bedrooms in the attic. Possession 15th April, if desired. Rent $300. (Americans preferred.)

TO LET—PART OF HOUSE NO. 287 BOWERY, consisting of two fine parlors, front basement, bedrooms and pantries. Good under-cellar. Croton and gas. Rent moderate to a small family. Can be seen from 12 to 4 P. M. Inquire as above.

TO LET AT LOW RENTS—THE FOLLOWING desirable dwelling-houses, viz.: Nos. 150 and 154 Waverley-place, near 6th-av., $1,000; No. 126 Hammond-st., $250; No. 9 Laight-st., opposite Canal, $800. Apply to L. SUYDAM, No. 136 Waverley-place.

TO LET—THE STORE NO. 113 NASSAU-ST., 100 by 25, fronting on Nassau and Theatre-alley, with basement and cellar; also, the 2d floor, and rooms on the 3d and 4th floors, suitable for light manufacturing purposes.

TO LET OR LEASE—TWO HANDSOME, four-story, brown-stone basement houses, near Union-square, in 18th-st., between 4th-av. and Irving place, to be finished by the 1st of May. Apply at No. 30 East 18th

NEW-YORK CITY.

Street Cleaning—Mr. Ebling.

On Saturday a *special* meeting of the Committee of the Board of Councilmen on streets was held in the City Hall, Mr. EBLING being present. After a few introductory questions, on being asked by the Chairman what or whether he had any explanations to give in response to the complaints of the public and the press, Mr. EBLING entered into some explanations which were substantially the history of the acts of the Corporation in reference to street cleaning during the past twelve months. The streets had been almost entirely neglected since the 1st of January, except the removal of ashes, the expense of which would be no less than nearly $50,000. Was unable to say what number of men were employed in March, 1856. They are under the control of Mr. MOTT, who sends Mr. EBLING the amount in gross. Upon being requested by the Committee, Mr. EBLING presented an account of the deficiency for 1856. The supply of money ran out in the latter end of July. There is a great deal that goes into the account for street cleaning that is not actually for cleaning, but for pay of attaches or employés of every description. Is aware there is great complaint, and very justly.

After the appropriation had been made, under contract, he did not feel warranted in going to work. Has advertised three times; as soon as the tax-bill passed the Legislature he advertised again. Would not feel authorized to confirm any contract otherwise. Has had counsel's opinion on that subject. This same ordinance was in existence last year; the reason he advertised this year and not last, was that he got tired of the abuse lavished on him while working without means, and was determined to advertise again, and let the contractors take the whole risk, especially as the money was appropriated only for contract-work. The men worked freer when they knew their pay was safe and certain every two weeks. After that it took say two men to do one man's work. Knows nothing minutely about the number of carts, &c.; the books will show. Thinks the amount received, in 1856, for manure, was about five or six thousand dollars. All the sales are properly entered by Mr. MOTT. The amount is falling, and less this year than ever; the reason is, the City has no place for storing it. Formerly it would lie and make itself, now we have to pay eight cents a load for its removal. Was obliged to ship a great deal of it. The Common Council has taken away the dumping ground. The one in Roosevelt-street is taken away; that in Stanton-street remains.

The mode of checking, as to the number of loads per day, was then explained by Mr. EBLING to the committee. One Inspector is a check upon the other, the one being "manure Inspector," the other "street Inspector," who are sworn every Monday morning. Cannot say there is any abuse in their or any of his departments; it has not come to his knowledge. He then proceeded, on request of the chair to give the history of the effort to get the warrants signed. He said the Mayor refused to sign the warrants in reply to Mr. EBLING, he told him it had been intimated to him (the Mayor) that "there was something wrong" Mr. EBLING told the Mayor that he had advertised to pay on certain days, and would like to have the warrants. The Mayor said he would give him an answer on Monday. On Monday the Mayor said he had heard that he (EBLING) had ill-gally charged eight cents per load for removal, and made other complaints, the truth of which witness, at the time, repudiated. The Mayor, however, persisted in his refusal to sign the warrants.

An agreement was ultimately drawn up between the Mayor, the Comptroller, and himself, the contractors being allowed to enter into such contract upon their own responsibility. This agreement was dated March 25. Most of the parties contracting were at his office on Saturday morning. Mr. REYNOLDS was there with ample securities when Mr. EBLING left, and work will be commenced on Monday, it now remaining with the Common Council whether they will confirm these contracts or not. It was his impression that the streets could not be cleaned for much less than the sum he had always stated. Because he saw no possibility of getting any more money in the beginning of the year, he did not like to run into more debt. Did not want to be egotistical, but was sure his books would bear comparison with those of any department in the City. Receives no assistance from the Police Department, not even such as they might and ought to give in arresting parties committing nuisances by throwing excrements and urine into the street.

Mr. EBLING detailed an instance where a police Judge discharged a woman he had arrested for this very crime. It was of no use. People also quarrel as to whose duty it is to clear off snow, ashes, &c. Mr. MOTT understands that matter best. The fines are not adequately imposed and collected. Obstructions are often removed for 24 hours, and then brought back for another 24 hours. The City ordinances in relation to cleaning sidewalks is (in his opinion) an entire nullity. The tedious process of reporting from one official to another defeats it. Has frequently visited the streets once every week in every Ward, though not in every street. The streets are clearer of ashes this Spring than any year before. Where the mud is deepest there are not many ashes. If the ordinance for throwing ashes in the street was enforced by the police it would save $50,000 in the item of street cleaning, or the expense of taking it up and carting it away.

Mr. EBLING proceeded to say that, in the Department of Street Repairing there is an evil, in placing too much gravel upon each repair. The excess has to be removed by his department, adding largely to the expense. As to new buildings, that department belongs to the Street Commissioner to give permission to occupy one-third of the street from the curb, and the width of the premises. The wagons, &c., pass over the lime, bricks, materials, and stuff, which, reduced to dust, requires to be removed by Mr. EBLING's department. Frequently, the tail-board of a cart is allowed to spill or "drop its dust," from motives of kindness to the horse. Mr. EBLING proceeded at some length, until the Chairman signified his desire to adjourn until 1 o'clock on Monday.

Police Intelligence.

RUFFIANISM—A YOUNG MAN STABBED.

On Saturday night last four half-drunken ruffians entered the public house No. 22 Ann-street, and without any provocation whatever, began a furious and murderous assault upon a few young men who were sitting quietly in a back room. They broke several chairs, demolished a large mirror, and did other damage to the fixtures. A young man named JOHN CONCKLIN, residing at No. 38 Worth-street, who set upon by the gang, knocked down, beaten and kicked most brutally, and stabbed in several places. Officers WATERS and WILLIAMS, of the Second Ward, were called to the place and arrested three of the assailants, who, on being taken to the Station-House, gave their names, ages, and residences as follows:

PETER LARKIN, aged 26 years, residence No. 9 St. Peter's-place; JOSEPH WALLACE, aged 23 years, residence No. 347 Hudson-street; JOHN HURLEY, aged 24 years, residence No. 1 Church-street. LARKIN is employed in the Custom-House, HURLEY is a black smith, and WALLACE a clerk.

The prisoners were yesterday morning taken before Justice CONNOLLY, at the First District Police Court. It being learned from the City Hospital, whither he was taken, that CONCKLIN's wounds were not of a fatal character, the magistrate determined to hold the parties to answer, and this he did—LARKIN and WALLACE in the sum of $300 each, and HURLEY, who is suspected of being the party who used the knife, in the sum of $1,000. Bail was furnished.

ANOTHER STABBING AFFAIR.

Officer Grey, of the Sixteenth Ward, while patroling his beat at 1¾ o'clock yesterday morning, was attracted by the cry of "Murder." On hastening to the corner of Nineteenth-street and Seventh-avenue, he found a man named Peter Culkin lying on the sidewalk, and two men, who subsequently gave their names as James Dunn and Patrick Gorman, kicking him in the face. Other officers arriving, Dunn and Gorman were taken in custody, and Culkin was lifted from the walk, when it was discovered that he had received a very serious stab in the back, between the shoulders. The attention of the prisoners being called to the circumstance, one of them, Dunn, remarked that he would stab any man that struck him. The wounds of Culkin were dressed, at the Station house, by Dr. Hardenbrook, after which he was conveyed to his residence, No. 661 Hudson-street. The prisoners are each but 21 years of age. Dunn is a stone-cutter, and Gorman a machinist. The former asserts that he was first assailed by Culkin. The arrested parties were yesterday morning brought before Justice FLANDREAU, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, who committed them for examination on a charge of assault with intent to kill. Culkin's life is not in danger from the injuries inflicted.

A PRINCE AMONG THE TICKET SWINDLERS.

A gentleman understood to be Prince MICHAEL HILKOFF, a Russian Prince, just arrived from Europe, in company with one of the Governors of the Empire, fell among some ticket swindlers on Saturday, and, as a matter of course, got swindled. He desired to go to Washington, and, although unable to understand a word of English, was seduced into a passage office on West-street, nearly opposite the Jersey City Ferry, where he received a ticket for Washington, but was made to pay therefor about double the regular charge. Learning soon after that he had been cheated, he very properly determined on redress, and procuring the services of an interpreter, proceeded in search of an officer. Meeting with Captain BENNETT of the Central Park Police, the interpreter told him the story.—The Captain took the noble cheated before Mayor WOOD, who ordered the Captain to proceed at once with the Prince to the place where the ticket was obtained, and see that justice may be done. The Captain went as directed. The agent expressed himself willing to refund the money, but suddenly, as if changing his mind, made a hasty exit through a rear door into Cortlandt-street. The Captain pursued and captured him, and took him forthwith before Justice CONNOLLY, at the Lower Police Court, whom the ticket-man disgorged and was then let off with a reprimand, as Prince MICHAEL did not desire to remain to prosecute. The Prince and his companion left for Washington in the 6 o'clock (Saturday) train.

Fires.

IN TENTH STREET.

At 2 o'clock Saturday morning a fire broke out in the two-story brick building No. 348 Tenth-street. It originated on the first floor, in the rear, occupied by SAMUEL NEWMAN, hinge manufacturer, and was not permitted to extend any further. Not much damage was sustained.

IN FIFTY-FIRST-STREET.

At 7¾ o'clock Sunday morning a fire broke out in a small shanty in Fifty first-street, between Third and Lexington avenues, owned and occupied by DAVID BUCKLEY. It originated from the stove-pipe, which passes through the side of the shanty into the street, and was extinguished with a damage of about $30.

IN EIGHTH AVENUE—NARROW ESCAPE.

A fire broke out in the drug store of JOHN H. LEIGHTON, No. 471 Eighth-avenue, at 3¾ o'clock yesterday morning. The stock was entirely consumed, and the building which belongs to Mr. JACOB ROSSS was damaged to the extent of about $2,000. Mr. R is fully insured. The stock of Mr. L is partially insured. The origin of the fire is not known. Mr. LEIGHTON was asleep in the rear of the store when the fire broke out, and had a very narrow escape with his life. As it was, he was conveyed to his home in an insensible condition.

[Advertisement.]

HAIL THEM TO THE PILLORY!

SCHNAPPS,
Schiedam Schnappe,
Juniper Schnappe,
Aromatic Schnappe,
Medicated Schnappe,

and all other Schnappe, and imitations of MESSENGER's London Cordial Gin!

UNIVERSAL WARNING!

It is well known that, in Holland, gin of "Geneva" is manufactured of the most superior description. It is equally well known that the peasantry of that country do not indulge in the use of such an expensive luxury. They are forced to use a cheap and nasty distillation of resin, a filthy and campoene-like preparation, nicknamed, by popular disgust, SCHNAPPS—just as a certain kind of death-dealing spirit bewerers is christened "blue ruin" in England, and baptised "rot gut" in the United States. But what should we think of the matchless impudence that would attempt to palm off such a murderous article here as pure Holland gin? What are we to think of the effrontery that would foist such a poisonous concoction down the throats of the American people, and openly boast of success in thus insulting the public intelligence, and making a flourishing business for our hospitals and graveyards?

These Schnappe, as they are called, have already been properly characterized by the Board of Health, out of which an effort was made to obtain an official endorsement, the better to deceive the American public into the use of them. They are imported here at so cheap a rate, and sold at prices so fully up to the mark of pure, unadulterated foreign liquors, that the profit to the Jews engaged in the speculation is enormous. It is this profit that enables them to advertise so constantly, and so expensively, in the hope of expelling from popular use all other and more wholesome beverages and monopolizing the entire trade of this country in the sale of this worthless article. We should not complain, however, as long as they are to the well-informed, did not self defense render it a measure of imperative necessity. But we are the importers of a pure and popular beverage, known as MESSENGER's London Cordial Gin.

We have been inundated with enthusiastic certificates commendatory of its rare quality and excellent properties, from the medical faculty of every State in the Union. We have been cheered by the earnest approval of thousands of customers in our efforts to introduce such a grateful substitute for the adulterations of the age—such a sound and wholesome corrector of vicious waters for travelers—such an invigorating and refreshing, yet gentle stimulant, for invalids—such a pleasant and specific remedy for all maladies arising from the indolent action of the liver and kidneys. And yet it would not be difficult to find natives in our midst who, to thrust their worthless impositions into use, employ the most unscrupulous means to assail us and our business. We have submitted to these attacks, so far, in contemptuous silence, but our magnanimity has long been unappreciated, and we are determined, in future, to do ourselves and the public justice.

R. E. MESSENGER & Co.,
Sole importers of the London Cordial Gin,
No. 58 Fulton-st., New-York.

[Advertisement.]

TRINITY CHURCH—CAN ITS PROPERTY BE LAWFULLY GIVEN TO THE COUNTRY?

I am an inhabitant of the City of New-York, in communion with the Protestant Episcopal Church, and am watching, with no little anxiety, the progress of the "movement" made by Mrs. LUTHER BRADISH and others to establish before the Legislature the legal proposition that the property of Trinity Church belongs not to its congregations, but to all the Protestant Episcopalian inhabitants of the City, present and prospective.

Mr. BRADISH is a gentleman of legal acuteness, and I therefore, am not a little surprised to find in an Albany paper a card signed by himself and seven other individuals, assuring the Episcopalians not inhabiting the City, that the aid hitherto extended by Trinity Church to the parishes in the country, will not be diminished—adding most benignantly "*there is enough for us all!*"

Permit me most respectfully to ask Mr. BRADISH and his seven associates where do they find their authority to speak in this matter, for the fifty thousand Episcopalians of the City, or to surrender any legal rights possessed by them or any one of them? If they are legally entitled to the property, now possessed by Trinity Church, and there can be no other possible legal pretence for the Legislature to interfere, they are entitled to the whole of it, without abatement or diminution. What right has Mr. BRADISH, or any other individual, however respectable, to surrender or to promise to surrender the legal interest of any individual inhabitant, without his express consent?

Rely upon it, if the present "movement" succeeds, the Vestry to be elected by a vote of all the Episcopalians in the City thus legally interested, will be held to a strict account by those whom they represent. The fund will legally belong to the City, and only to the City; and the first attempt on the part of the Vestry to send a dollar out of the City, will be resisted as a misappropriation and breach of trust, and forthwith restrained by an injunction to be sued out by

A PROTESTANT EPISCOPALIAN OF THE CITY.
Thursday, March 26, 1857.

[Advertisement.]

From the New-York Dispatch, March 29.

HALLOTYPES.—If you would see yourself as you are, go to GURNEY's gallery, No 349 Broadway. His new method of taking portraits is at once the most beautiful and sure that the age can boast. It delineates the artist as he is, adding to the truthfulness of the daguerreotype the softness of outline and fine coloring of the most skillfully-painted miniature, wrought on ivory by the master artist. This delightful process of portraiture is entirely a new one, and its success rivals that of any invention heretofore introduced into the world of art. No one can but be pleased with the effects produced by the Hallotype process, as it gives not only a perfect accuracy of feature and expression, but also a life-like hue and tone, together with a certain grace and ease of style that makes the portraits of the plainest persons appear beautiful. Since the gallery has been opened, the number of visitors thronging its rooms, to see the pictures and secure one for themselves, has daily increased—all expressing themselves delighted, and none going away disappointed.

[Advertisement.]

☞ BRISTOL's Sarsaparilla lives; its rivals are dying out. Physicians recommend it for scrofula, liver complaint, jaundice, neuralgia, salt rheum, scurvy, boils, tumors, abscesses, dyspepsia, &c., when all else fails. It is exclusively vegetable. So also are KEMP's Worm Pastilles, which are considered by children a treat, not a medicine, and radically and rapidly remove all kinds of intestinal worms. Sold by D. T. LANMAN & Co., wholesale druggists, No. 63 Water-street, New-York, and by all druggists. Sarsaparilla $1, and pastilles 25 cents per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

BOYS' AND YOUTHS' CLOTHING.—P. C. BARNUM & Co., Nos. 194, 196 and 198 Chatham Square, having given their especial attention to this particular branch of their business, are now prepared to exhibit a larger and better selection of boys' and youths' clothing ever offered to a discriminating public. One of their spacious sales rooms having been exclusively dedicated to the wants of the juveniles, will be found replete with every description of apparel necessary to their wants.

P. C. BARNUM & Co.,
Nos. 194, 196 and 198 Chatham Square.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers, Tea Dealers, and private families—Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson, from 90c. to 45c.; Gunpowder and Imperial from 85c. to 65c.—all other qualities equally low. Also 5-lb boxes of good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine—No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt sts.

[Advertisement.]

TREES AND PLANTS.—PARSONS & Co., Flushing, near New York, would advise purchasers to send in their orders early. The stock of Evergreen and other Ornamental Trees is particularly good, and they are offered at low rates. Fruit trees, shrubs, roses, vines, and exotic plants can be furnished in great variety, and of choice quality. Trees will be delivered at Fulton market wharf free of freight. Catalogues by mail, or No. 29 Wall-street, basement.

[Advertisement.]

DR. WESLEY GAINDLE'S
CELEBRATED
MAGIC COMPOUND.
THE GREAT REMEDY FOR
PULMONARY CONSUMPTION,
SCROFULA AND DYSPEPSIA,

Has the greatest sale of any medicine in the world for Pulmonary diseases.

Principal Depôt, No. 54 White street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Last day but one for joining GOLDSMITH's cheap writing classes, viz.: $2 50 for ten lessons and full success guaranteed. Ladies' classes at 12 and 4 o'clock P. M. Gentlemen day and evening. Private lessons given. OLIVER S. GOLDSMITH,
No. 362 Broadway, corner of Franklin-street.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 185, 187 and 189 Water-street, and No. 1 Murray-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

THE NEW CITY CHARTER.

And the New Police bill, may possibly do good and may possibly do evil. It may cover up, or it may cure, a host of civil disorders. But, when it comes to presenting an honest remedy for consumption—that most dreaded and most dreadful of all disorders—when it comes to expelling the rheumatism from the flesh and bones—extirpating scrofula from the tainted system—making the palsied whole—curing heart diseases and liver complaints,—there is but one thing that can really be depended upon, and that is ANDREWS' Liquid Iodine, or Pure Iodine Water. Sold at $1 a bottle by ANDREWS & FOSDICK No. 8 Second avenue, and 862 Broadway; C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; MRS. HAYES, Brooklyn, and all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Neither caustic nor the knife can ever be required in the treatment of wounds, ulcers, tumors, or schirrous swellings, to which Holloway's Ointment has been applied in time. The effect of the Pills on the digestive apparatus is all but miraculous. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all druggists, at 25c., 63c. and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—"Life in Brooklyn," at this house, is carrying everything before it. Upwards of 18,000 people have witnessed it during the past week, and many have been unable to gain admittance. To-night it commences its second week. The pantomime of the "Magic Barrel," and the commedietta of the "Swiss Cottage."

[Advertisement.]

FREDERICK'S TEMPLE OF ART.

HALLOTYPES,
PHOTOGRAPHS,
AMBROTYPES,
DAGUERREOTYPES.

No. 585 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

[Advertisement.]

JOHN BISHOP HALL'S GALLERY OF HALLOTYPES,
At FREDERICK's Temple of Art,
No. 585 Broadway,
Opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—GAS FIXTURES FOR THE SPRING TRADE.—Several new patterns, more beautiful in design and finish than ever offered before. Call at our great Manufacturing Depôt, No. 376 Broadway.

ARCHER, WARNER & Co.

LONG ISLAND.

Rev. Dr. Lyman Beecher.

The venerable Dr. LYMAN BEECHER was announced to lecture last evening, on the subject of Temperance, at the Head-quarters of the Republican Club, corner of Orange and Fulton streets, Brooklyn. A large and highly respectable audience assembled in consequence, who were, however, doomed to disappointment. A letter was read by the Secretary from Rev. H. W. BEECHER, stating that the Doctor was so indisposed that his friends thought it inadvisable for him to expose himself to the fatigues of an evening service, at his advanced age of 82 years. But very few persons quitted the room, and the usual proceedings were conducted by the officers of the meeting and by volunteer speakers.

Anniversary of the Temperance Boys.

The Williamsburg Section, No. 3, of the Cadets of Temperance held their fourth anniversary at the Odeon, on Wednesday evening. The house was well filled by an appreciative audience. Rev. THEODORE L. CUYLER delivered the closing address. The section is very popular among the young folks.

☞ There is a bill now before the Assembly providing for the laying of a Railroad track through Division avenue or Broadway as foolishly it has been named of late. A move is making to widen South Seventh-street and to lay the new Railroad into that street. It is a struggle between the South Tenth-street Ferry and the Peck slip people.

☞ The concert of Public School No. 22, of Greenpoint, came off on Thursday evening with considerable success. The girls wanted a piano, and took this method of raising the needful funds.

The Fluid Nuisance.

On Wednesday night last, MARY MORELAND, residing with Rev. Dr. BIGELOW, in Bushwick, was severely burnt by burning fluid while trimming a lighted lamp. The flame of the lamp set fire to a can of fluid, which exploded. She is not expected to recover.

Suicide.

THOMAS BERKMAN, a varnish maker, residing on North Ninth-street, near Fifth, Brooklyn, E. D., committed suicide Thursday night by taking arsenic. No cause is assigned for the act. He leaves a family.

Kings County Hospital.

During the past week 88 patients were admitted into this Hospital. Two were born, 55 were discharged, and 6 died. Total number remaining, 466.

A NEW-YORK VOLUNTEER IN AN ALMSHOUSE.—STEPHEN CORNER, who served with honorable distinction in the New-York Regiment, in MEXICO, in Company E, under the command of Capt. PEARSON, has, for the past six months, been an inmate of the Kings County Almshouse. He lost his eyesight while serving his country, and is now turned out, like an old horse upon the common, to die. CONNOR, on Thursday, visited New-York, and while going on board one of the South Ferry boats, yesterday morning, to return to his old quarters, he accidentally fell into the river, and was rescued with difficulty. He was taken to the office of the Superintendents of the Poor, where Superintendent BOORN made him as comfortable as possible.

☞ A child 2½ years of age, died yesterday morning at the corner of Sixth-avenue and Twelfth-street, Gowanus, while its mother, Mrs. AINCH, was dressing it. The child was supposed to be in excellent health at the time. An inquest will be held today by Coroner REDDING.

JOHN W. LAYMAN, indicted for the murder of CORNELIUS CARNON, and declared insane, will be taken to the State Lunatic Asylum in Utica to-day.

☞ Montauk Fire Insurance Company is the name of another Insurance Company about going into operation in Brooklyn. This is the second Company started within two weeks. The insurance business must be profitable.

☞ On Saturday morning last, the body of a woman, half decomposed, was found under the stoop of an unoccupied house, on Navy-street, near Fulton-avenue. The body has not been identified.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange, March 28

$3,000	Virginia 6s	91¾	1695	Reading R. R.	79
3,000	Missouri State 6s	84	1175	do.	b60 79¾
1,000	Cal State 7s, '75,	64¼	300	do.	b60 79¾
1,000	Erie R 2d mt bs.	95¾	300	do.	b60 79¾
2,000	Erie R 2d m. b. '83	91	400	do.	s60 79
3,000	Erie R c.n. bs '71	79	500	do.	s30 79
1,000	Hd. Riv. R. 2d m.	97¾	100	do.	b60 79¾
6,000	Mh. Bc. S'ng F. 6s	78	600	do.	s30 79¾
2000	Ill. C R R. Bonds	101¾	10	Mich. Cent R R.	94¾
300	do.	102	125	do.	95¾
600	Ill. Interest	90	100	do.	95¾
10	Bk of Commerce	106¾	100	do.	b15 95¾
40	Bk. Com Scrip	104¾	10	Little Miami R. R.	92
24	Wms. City Ins. Co.	97	50	M. S. & N. Ia. R.	s60 73¼
10	O L. and Trust Co.	97	70	do.	73¾
20	Canton Company	38	378	do.	73¾
100	do.	b30 38	100	do.	b30 73¾
100	do.	39¾	800	do.	b30 73¾
16	Penn. Coal Co.	96¾	100	do.	b60 74
50	Cum b Coal Co.	s3 99	250	Illinois Cen. R. R.	133¼
250	N. Y. Central R. R.	88¾	100	do.	s60 133
200	do.	b4 88¾	250	do.	s60 133¼
100	do.	88¾	250	do.	b60 133
100	do.	s30 88¾	200	Cleve. & Pitts. R. R.	55
50	do.	c 88¾	600	do.	b60 56
400	do.	b30 88¾	50	Cle. Col. & Cin. R. R.	104
50	do.	c 88¾	118	Gal. & Chi. R. R.	102¾
588	Erie Railroad	52¾	50	do.	s60 103
100	do.	b60 53¼	200	Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	73¼
300	do.	53¼	200	do.	s30 73¾
200	do.	b15 53	200	do.	s10 73¾
100	Hudson R. R. R.	b10 98¾	100	do.	s40 73¾
50	do.	98¾	200	do.	b60 73¾
400	Harlem R. R.	b60 14	50	La. Cr. & Mil. R. R.	b3 78
100	do.	13¾	50	do.	77¾
200	do.	13¾	10	do.	78
100	Chi. & R. I. R. R.	107	100	Panama R. R.	b60 95¾
10	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	73			

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	Missouri State 6s	83¾	100	Clev. & Tol. R.	s3 73¼
5,000	do.	84	300	do.	73¼
5,000	do.	b60 84¾	300	do.	b3 73¾
2,000	N. J. Cn b 2d m b.	90	200	do.	b10 73¾
1,000	Hd. Riv R. 2d m.	96¾	300	do.	b30 73¾
10	Ocean Bank	94	45	C. B. & Quincy R. R.	100
118	Penn. Coal Co.	96¾	50	La Cr. & Mil. R. R.	77¼
50	Nicaragua Trt Co.	8¾	100	do.	77
200	Fair'ens Rail road	53¾	50	N. Y. Cent. R.	b4 88¾
100	Erie Railroad	s10 53¾	70	do.	s10 88¾
200	do.	53¾	100	do.	b30 89
1700	do.	s3 53¾	100	Reading R. R.	b10 79¼
200	do.	s10 53¾	100	do.	b4 79¾
5	Mich. Central R. R.	96¾	100	M. S. & N. Ia. R.	b10 74
5	Gal. & Chic. RR.	102	200	do.	s3 74¼
10	do.	b10 102	300	do.	b60 75

MONDAY, March 30—A. M.

The Foreign Trade at the port of New-York for the week past shows a total Importation of Foreign Merchandise, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, of $4,567,699, against $4,891,687 the week ending 29th March last year. The Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods amount to $2,284,940, against $1,097,568 same week last year. The Export of Specie, direct from this port, was $38,584, against $158,706 same week in 1856. The Boston steamer took no Specie on Wednesday. The corresponding steamer last March carried out $350,000. The receipts of California gold on Saturday were $1,187,128, against $1,261,272 the same week last year. There was also entered at this port $828,000 in Spanish gold received from Europe by the Liverpool and Havre steamers, in transit for Havana. The Sub-Treasury balance on Saturday afternoon stood $15,481,074, against $15,577,488 at the close of the previous week. The Domestic Exchanges during the week ruled somewhat in favor of Philadelphia and Boston, and as the California receipts did not go into Bank until Saturday, we look for no material change in the Bank average of Specie to be made up this afternoon. The last statement showed $11,291,873.

As we hope to be able in a few days to publish the official Custom-House return of the Foreign Trade at this port for the calendar month of March, we omit this morning our usual comparison by weeks with the figures of the previous fiscal year.

The Money Market for the week was favored by a light Specie movement and low rates of Foreign exchange, and the tendency of the market at the close of the week was to further improvement in supply if not in rates. Discounts cheaper, however, only on strictly prime paper, wider differences being made against names not recognized in this class. We quote 8@9 ₱ cent., for prime, 10@14 ₱ cent. for fair or second-grade paper. The leading Stock and Domestic Exchange Brokers command money readily at 7 ₱ cent., subject to the call of the lender. The movement in this way is not at present large, for although there is considerable activity in Stocks, and some evidences within a few days past of an upward movement, the market has already been so enormously oversold by the *Bear* speculators as to render several of the prominent Stocks quite as scarce on the Street as money. As the tendency to reaction shows itself through orders at the Board to *buy*, this party increase their offers to *sell*, particularly on sellers' option, 30 to 60 days, and as this is done wholly without reference to the value of the property, or the amount sold on the chances of a fall, and upon the blind assumption that everything must shortly go to rack and ruin—simply because these gentlemen have said it—the ground-work is being rapidly laid for a similar state of things to the first of December last. It was then discovered that the public, though patient and long suffering, and liable for a season to be shaken in, if not driven from, their own estimate of values by the frightful desperation with which they are assailed and oversold, in Wall-street, are, after all, sometimes too strong for this sort of sport to be pushed with safety, to extremes. A similar turn this Spring is not the less probable because half a dozen parties combine to emulate the example of the single quarter of last season, in selling each their five, ten or fifteen millions in contracts or on borrowed stock. The end will be the same if the public again take the field, as appearances now indicate.

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

	Saturday, March 21.	Saturday, March 28.		Saturday, March 21.	Saturday, March 28.
N. Y. Cen.	89¾	88¾	Virginia 6s	91¾	91¾
Erie	53¾	53¾	Missouris	84¾	84
Reading	79	79¾	Ohios of 1856	100¾	100¾
Mich. South	74¼	74¼	Californias, '75	64	64
Toledo	73¾	73¾	Illinois Cen.	101¾	102
Rock Island	106¾	107	Ills. C. Scrip	128¾	128¾
Mich. Central	95¾	95¾	Erie s of '75	92	92¾
Panama	95	95	Hud. Thirds	66¾	66¾
Galena	104	103	Penn. Coal	96¾	95¾
Hudson Riv	39	28¾	Del. & Hud.	122¾	122¾

The Stock Market left off quite strong on Saturday afternoon, after a good many fluctuations through the week, ranging from 1 to 1¾ ₱ cent. on New-York and Erie, and several of the Western Stocks. Galena and Chicago has sold down to 101 ₱ cent., but this decline brought in some outside orders, and the Stock not being over-abundant on the Street, the recovery was quite as rapid as the decline was made sudden. The closing of the Chicago and Rock Island books for the April dividend, which will take place to-morrow, has created a demand for the cash Stock, and the *short* interest in it proves any thing but profitable, as the deliveries fall in it at 107 ₱ cent. The shares of the New-York Central, as well as the Erie Road, are strengthened by the March traffic, which is over $100,000 ahead of last season, on each line. And such, we hear, is the case on the Baltimore and Ohio, if not the Pennsylvania Central. These four trunk lines are moving an unusual amount of merchandise from the sea-board this Spring, with the prospect ahead of an increased traffic from the West on the opening of the Lakes. In reference to the Reading, Delaware, and Hudson and Pennsylvania Coal, it is satisfactory to repeat that the Anthracite Coal Trade promises well for all, and that there is a better accord among both operators and carriers than on the opening of competition last Spring. From the two Michigan Roads, and the Cleveland and Toledo, the weekly traffic returns are highly satisfactory. The advices from the Panama Road by the packet on Saturday are also good. A correspondent sends us this memorandum:

The following amount of specie has been brought on the Panama Railroad since our last advices for English account:

Gold	361,198 94
Silver	422,892 40
	784,091 34
To which add that received by the *Illinois*	1,136,703 16
	$1,920,734 50

and we have nearly two millions for the fortnight.

The Railroad Company's steamer arrived at Panama on the 16th inst., from the third voyage to Central America, bringing a valuable cargo of indigo, hides, coffee, sugar, &c.

The trade with Central America is assuming more promise and importance every day, and to the people of that country especially the advantages of the Panama route over that of Cape Horn are found to be so great that a new impulse has been given to the cultivation of their staple productions, particularly coffee and cochineal.

The brig *Caroline* was to sail from Aspinwall to this port, shortly after the departure of the *Illinois*, with a full cargo, consisting in part of 6,000 hides, 400 bales of Peruvian bark, 150 bales of tobacco, 130 cerroons of indigo, and 1,400 bags of coffee.

The California news is to the effect that the heavy rains continued through the fortnight intervening since the previous packet, until within a day or two of the sailing of the steamer of the 5th of March. These rains, while impeding all intercourse between San Francisco and the interior, and reducing the immediate receipts of Gold dust, were welcomed as the means of a liberal and reliable supply of water to the miners through the Spring and Summer season. They are generally in the finest spirits, and there would seem to be no reasonable ground to doubt in the increased productiveness of most of the placers. The markets at San Francisco were looking better, and a lively speculation in Flour and some other staples is noted. In regard to financial matters, the *Shipping List* reports:

... most important item in a financial point of view which we have to record in our present issue, is the iteration by the Supreme Court of the doctrine laid down by them some time since, in the case of *The People* vs. *Johnson*, regarding the validity of the State Debt. The matter was brought before the Court by the case of *Nugues* vs. *Douglass et al*, on a contract for the construction of a State capital building at a cost not to exceed $300,000. The defendant, the Secretary of State, was one of three commissioners under whose supervision the work was to have been executed, and who refused to draw warrants on the State Comptroller for payment of the work as it progressed. All three of the Justices delivered opinions, but that of Judge TAYLOR has not yet been placed on file. The opinions were concurrent, and no only reaffirmed the doctrine laid down in the case of *The People* vs. *Johnson*, but went further so as to state that whereas the State debt was contracted in violation of law, the Legislature has no right to impose taxes for the payment of the interest. This forces the whole matter back into the hands of the people of the State, where it probably belongs, and we have no doubt measures will at once be taken to bring the matter of the assumption of the debt before the people at the next general election. In such a case, we will not permit ourselves to doubt the result.

The past fortnight has been one of excessive and almost constant rain throughout the entire State, and although the benefit to result therefrom during the coming season can hardly be over estimated, the present effect has been to interrupt communication with the interior to a great degree, and not only disarrange business to a very considerable degree, but prevent mining operations from being successfully carried on. The miners cannot work in a pouring rain without exposing their health altogether too much; and in addition many of the flumes, ditches, and reservoirs have been impaired by the great rush of water so as to impede the usual work. There is now, however, every indication of a fine spell of weather, and a few weeks of sunshine will bring forth an immense amount of gold. The rain has saturated the earth to an unusual extent in the foothills, while the mountains are all covered with snow; and our correspondents along the lines of the most important canals assure us that they have no fears of any deficiency in the supply of water through the balance of the year. When it is remembered that many of the leading canals gave out last season in July and August, the importance of the late rains can be easily appreciated. Meantime, however, the supply of dust reaching town is but very moderate, and there is less offering on the street by far than there was last year at this time. The demand for bars for shipment, however, is not very active at present, so that the inconvenience caused is not so great as might be expected.

The following is a statement of the operations of the United States Branch Mint in this city for the month of February, 1857:

DEPOSITS.

Gold	ozs. 103,727 60
Silver	5,607 30

COINAGE.

Gold	$1,900,800 00
Silver	5,000 00
Total	$1,905,800 00

We received by the last steamer from Manzanillo about $215,000 in silver, most of which is, of course, destined for China. The demand for Dollars is not active, and we quote them at 9 ₱ cent. premium. Doubloons are in but small request at 3@4 ₱ cent. premium. Gold Bars not in so much request as at last steamer, and as we write 87½@89 is about par.

The exports of Treasure from this port were

In February	$3,809,614
In January	5,162,690
In all	$8,972,304

This is a favorable showing, inasmuch as it indicates the fact of a least $2 000,000 having been retained in the State more than we had reason to expect. The result, however, has been undoubtedly affected by local causes, such as the heavy rains, &c.

The following is a statement of the operations of the Custom House at this port during the month of February:

Merchandise entered for duty	$247,223
Merchandise entered for warehousing	147,090
Merchandise withdrawn for consumption	93,915
Merchandise withdrawn for export	5 693
Cash received	1,108

Money promises to

Supplement to the Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 30, 1857.

IMPORTANT FROM NEW-GRANADA.

Rejection of the Demands of the United States by the Government.

Probable Suspension of Diplomatic Relations between the two Countries.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

PANAMA, Thursday, March 19, 1857.

We have received newspaper dates from Bogota to the 17th February, and my private letters are to the 20th. The news is important, and such as you have anticipated, no doubt, from the tenor of my correspondence in regard to the decision of the question between the United States and New-Granada. Mr. MORSE, our Special Commissioner, had laid his propositions and demands before the G vernment of Bogota, and they were promptly rejected. Mr. MORSE had requested the Commission on the part of New Granada, Señores POMBO, Secretary of State, and GONZALEZ, Attorney-General, to reconsider their decision; but there was not the least prospect of any change in it. It was expected by many that both our Commissioner and Minister would quit Bogota within the next fortnight. On the 10th, *El Tiempo* published the following as the propositions of Mr MORSE:

1. The Transit route (and termini) shall constitute two distinct neutral districts, with their own Governments, but shall remain dependencies of New-Granada.

2. Trial by jury and religious liberty shall be guaranteed. All the inhabitants shall be considered citizens, but the right of suffrage shall be limited to those possessing a certain amount of property.

3. The Governments of the two districts shall protect the Railroad Company in their rights, and in case of neglect to do so, the American Consuls can establish a police and impose temporary contributions, as well upon the citizens as upon the Railroad Company and passengers—which latter contributions neither the Legislative Assembly nor the Municipalities have any authority to impose.

4. Full sovereignty shall be ceded to the United States over the Islands of Taboga, Taboquilla, Flamenco, Perico, and Culebra, near Panama, for purposes of a naval station.

5. In case of necessity, the districts may be temporarily occupied by a military force of the United States.

6. The rights of New-Granada over the railroad are ceded to the United States. In consideration of the rights and privileges ceded by these articles, the United States shall pay to New-Granada, $\$$_____ from which shall be deducted all the damages that accrued to citizens of the former country on the 15th of April, at Panama.

The publication of these articles created great excitement at Bogota. It was not thought possible the Government could give a moment's consideration to them. Congress immediately brought the Secretary of State to the bar, to answer as to their genuineness. He having refused to respond, a vote was passed *demanding* information on the subject. The Secretary remained firm, stating that it would be highly prejudicial to the interests of the country for him to communicate anything upon the subject to Congress at this moment.

It is not probable that Mr. MORSE's propositions are accurately stated, although in substance, they are not very far perhaps from being correct. It is understood by well-informed people in Bogota and here, that the project, as published in the NEW-YORK TIMES, is essentially the one presented, with the exception of the purchase of the Islands.

As the present Administration of New-Granada goes out of power on the first of April, and the Administration that appointed Mr. MORSE is already dead,—and ought to be, for making *such* an appointment, if for no other reason,—I doubt if the negotiations will be completely broken off, by the refusal of Vice-President MALLARINO to accede to the propositions of our Commissioner. At any rate, if there is a disruption, the new positions in both countries will render it easy to smooth matters for a new trial of diplomacy. OSPINA, as I wrote you in my last, will be disposed, personally, to accede to the demands of the United States. But the present Administration at Bogota has so inflamed the people against the "Yankee fillibusters," as they style us, that he will probably be prevented from acceding to our just demands. At present it looks decidedly like an American military occupation of the Isthmus transit and the cities of Colon and Panama.

The Congress at Bogota has refused to adhere to the points of maritime law laid down by the Congress of Paris, feeling more inclined to adopt the principles enunciated by Mr. MARCY, in July, 1856.

The bill proposed by the Secretary of State for the settlement of the Mackintosh claim, has passed to a third reading in the House.

The Senate, on the third reading, threw out the bill making all ports on its Pacific coast free.

I forwarded by the *Tennessee*, on the 10th, all the local and South American news we had then, and nothing has transpired of particular interest since.

Gold is said to have been discovered at Pueblo Nuevo, in the district of Chirigui.

The United States sloop-of-war *St. Marys* has been ordered back here from San Juan del Sur, to take in provisions and her new copper. I wrote you in a previous letter that the *St. Marys* had gone to San Juan without special orders of any kind from the Navy Department, but that Capt. MERVINE had given Lieutenant-commanding DAVIS instructions to enforce the neutrality laws, while he might remain in port. As it appears that Captain DAVIS allowed the landing of 80 fillibusters from the *Sierra Nevada*, without inquiry, or the least objection to their invading a foreign country for the purposes of war, it might seem that my previous information was mere guess-work. I cannot forego the opportunity to set myself right by stating that my authority for the assertions in that letter was Captain MARVINE himself. How happens it, then, that the instructions were not obeyed? No other cause would seem to be admissible, than that both the Commodore and his inferior officer knew the Government at Washington did not wish the neutrality laws enforced in the case of Nicaragua. If such *be* the case, the United States would suffer less disgrace by keeping our ships away from San Juan. Foreign nations will have a right to suppose the *St. Marys* was sent there to *protect* the landing of fillibusters, rather than to enforce the observance of the neutrality laws.

Her British Majesty's corvette *Esk* is on her way from San Juan del Sur to Panama.

The *Independence* and *Decatur* are still in this port, and the *Cyane* at Colon. F. W. R.

Correspondence of the New York Daily Times.

ASPINWALL, N. G., Thursday, March 9, 1857.

Since the departure of the last steamer hence to New-York, news has been received from Bogota, *via* Carthagena, concerning Mr. MORSE's mission, and its reception by the New-Granadian Government, which appears to have been very unfavorable; so much so, that we are led to expect from private correspondents that the next steamer from Carthagena will bring here Mr. MORSE and Hon. J. B. BOWLIN, United States Minister at Bogota, *en route* to Washington, after having suspended negotiations with this republic. Consequent on the propositions made by the United States Government through Mr. MORSE, the natives of Panama have been very much excited. Rumors prevail that they wish to attack and burn the railroad dèpôts, &c., and destroy all American property; but as the Panama Railroad Company are well prepared for such an emergency, and the United States ships *Independence* and *Decatur* are now lying at this port to protect our interests, nothing decisive has taken place thus far.

The Panama Railroad Company's steamship *Panama* arrived at Panama on the 14th instant, bringing a large cargo, and 125 Walker fillibusters, who are shipped for New-York at the expense of the Costa Rican Government.

The Railroad is in excellent condition—passenger trains running across the Isthmus in from two to three hours time. M. N.

From the Aspinwall Courier.

The effect of the news from Bogota (respecting the supposed propositions of Mr. MORSE) upon the residents of the Isthmus has been, as was to have been expected, exciting.

The natives have declared their approval of the probable action of the New-Granadian Government in refusing to accept the propositions of Mr. MORSE, and their expectation that the result will be the military possession of the Isthmus—and, while they admit the entire capability of the United States to "do" this, they are fervent in their wishes that they might avenge themselves upon the Panama Railroad Company and some of the foreign residents, before the United States could take the necessary steps preliminary to offensive action.

The foreigners, excepting a few, whose opinions are warped by influences of social prejudice or of a mercenary character, agree in the justice and necessity, and earnestly desire the consummation of a military possession—at least, for such time as would be necessary to enforce the aforesaid propositions of Mr. MORSE.

These being the prevalent views and feelings, all here most anxiously await the coming of the next steamer from Carthagena, with the mail from Bogota.

Meantime, the general impression derived from information received here from the interior, is that the United States Government will have received sufficient data by the present mail for determination, before the arrival of Mr. MORSE, upon the course to be pursued. There are few, indeed, who have any hope of an amicable adjustment of our difficulties by Mr. MORSE, and all agree there is but one apparently justifiable course if he is sent away unsatisfied.

News from Havana, St. Domingo, The British West Indies, and Mexico.

Arrival of the Quaker City and Philadelphia.

THE GUANO DISCOVERIES ON THE ISLAND OF CUBA—SLAVE-TRADE—UNITED STATES CONSULAR APPOINTMENTS—MARKETS AT HAVANA, ETC.

The steamship *Quaker City*, Captain SHUFELD, from Mobile the 21st, and Havana the 24th, at 3 P. M., arrived at this port on Saturday afternoon, and the *Philadelphia*, A. G. GRAY commanding, from New-Orleans March 20, and Havana on the 23d, arrived yesterday.

There is nothing new, politically or otherwise, to report from Cuba.

A large number of visitors from the States yet remain in Havana, tempted by the fine weather and excellent health which prevails.

The Commissioners appointed to examine the "Guano Islands" on the South side of Cuba, have been very successful in the prosecution of their labor. Samples sent to Havana have been pronounced equal to the Peruvian article.

A few days since a cargo of Africans, direct from the Coast, were landed near the "Isle of Pines," but caused no excitement.

Sugars have advanced; Fine White sold at 20 reals. Stock on hand at Matanzas and Havana, 185,000 boxes. Freights are declining, in four days there arrived at Havana over ninety vessels of all classes.

The steamships *Empire City*, GRIFFEN, from New-York for New-Orleans, and the *Granada*, McGOWAN, from Aspinwall, (to return thither,) arrived at Havana on the morning of the 24th.

The royal mail steamer *Solent* arrived at Havana on the 22d inst. from St. Thomas.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

HAVANA, Tuesday, March 24, 1857.

We have, as usual, after a new President takes his seat, various floating rumors as to the appointments in Cuba. We presume that with the Consul-General at the Havana there will be no change, unless he should resign in disgust at the no balance left, after paying all expenses of office and family. Col. A. R. BLYTHE has given satisfaction in the office as much as any man could, and has saved us from acting officials devoid of responsibility, and we feel under obligations thus far. The character of the country and national dignity has been well sustained by him, and change would not insure improvement. With the Consulate at Trinidad we have also our speculation; out of Havana it is *officially* the most important in Cuba from our commerce with that port, and the interest of American merchants doing business in Havana, or having their agents here, who are directly concerned in the products of the south side and the shipments from Trinidad. Therefore an interest is felt here, not idle, but of necessity, in the person who may be selected to fill that office. The name of Capt. R. W. SHUFELDT has been mentioned in connection with the office, and it is hoped by all that he may be selected by the President to fill it. The well-known character of the gentleman will cause his appointment to meet the approbation of parties interested at home, and the community of Cuba with equal favor, or those representing large commercial interests of the United States residing here and on the south side. The office is not one likely to attract the attention of mere politicians, as the money inducements would not make sufficient consideration for self-sacrificing patriotism.

The reports from the commission examining guano deposits on the islands of the south side are very favorable, and some of the samples now in course of analysis have the fertilizing properties of the guano of the Peruvian islands—the appearance the same—the amonia indications strong, and no doubt is now entertained as to the immense value of the discovery to Spain, to Cuban commerce, and the agricultural interests of the United States. When the chemists have concluded examinations of the samples now being submitted to their tests I will hand you note of the composition of Cuban guano.

Sugars have been kept beyond expectation—best whites of DEROSNE's refining sold at $10 ℔ qt.; other classes of dry and bright goods in proportion. The stock on hand, 185,000 bbls. Shipments of the past week have been large to the United States from this, Matanzas and Cardenas. Exchange New-York improved to 4@4¼ discount; London, 5¾@6 premium, and some holders demand 6¼ for their packages; New-Orleans, 2¼ discount. *Freights*—With the arrival of eighty-four carrying vessels in the last four days will decline this week, and shipowners may take caution in time and look down the Gulf. Health good. N.

News From the West Indies.

AGITATION AGAINST THE SLAVE-TRADE—FINANCIAL INTELLIGENCE—SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH AMONG THE ISLANAS OF THE LESSER ANTILLES

We have received files of Kingston, Jamaica, papers to the 11th inst.

A large and influential Anti-Slave-trade meeting had been held in the town of Hanover, of which the *Colonial Standard* says:

"We have nothing to add to the very effective observations made by the several speakers at the Hanover meeting, beyond a recommendation that, for the sake of that uniformity which is the best evidence of unanimous opinion, the petitions to Parliament which were then agreed upon should be merged in the general petition which the Kingston Committee has taken charge, and that the funds subscribed in Hanover and in every other parish should be amalgamated with those already realized in Kingston, with a view of giving the greatest practicable effect to the movement in England. We understand that the opinion arrived at by the Committee in Kingston is that *one* petition should receive the signatures of all whom are favorable to the movement throughout the island; and we may observe on this subject that, according to the practice observed in the House of Commons, the number of *signatures*, and not the number of *petitions*, is the rule by which the popularity of every question is measured."

The St. Thomas *Times*, in its issue of Jan. 31, publishes the following paragraph:

"The American bark *Isabella*, 290 tons, JOHN C. BERRY, master, from Salem, bound to the Gold Coast, Africa, laden with rum and gunpowder, arrived here on Thursday last in distress. Rum and gunpowder, we need scarcely state, are a customary medium of exchange for negroes on the west coast of Africa; which, by the name of the 'Gold Coast,' is in all probability the destination of the *Isabella*."

The shareholders of the Bank of Jamaica held their half yearly meeting on the 1st of March, and a very satisfactory report was read and adopted.

From Barbadoes we learn that a public meeting had been held at Bridgetown to hear Capt. RAASLOFF's exposition of the project to lay down a line of Submarine Telegraph to connect the North and South American continents, through the islands of the Lesser Antilles; the line to be placed in North America, in connection with the transatlantic line connecting the British islands with that continent through Newfoundland. Favorable resolutions having been passed by the meeting bringing the subject to the notice of the Governor, His Excellency drew the attention of the assembly to the subject in a brief message. The project was entertained by the House, and, with only one dissentient voice, resolutions were passed to give all necessary privileges to such a company, if formed, and to guarantee, on behalf of Barbadoes, such annual sum—not exceeding £2,500 per annum—as may be finally determined on as its proper share of the general contribution of £7,000 per annum from the British West India colonies.

News from San Domingo.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE—RELATIONS WITH FOREIGN STATES—BANISHMENT OF GEN. SANTANA—PROSPEROUS CONDITION OF THE COUNTRY.

Our advices from St. Domingo are to the 6th instant.

On the 2d of March, Señor BUENAVENTURA BAEZ, President of the Republic Santo Domingo, delivered his message to the Legislature. He expresses a hope that a Concordat will shortly be effected with the Holy See, and, in viewing the Republic's relations with foreign powers, particularly alludes to the good understanding that exists with France, England and Spain. The President reviews the recent disturbances in the interior, and thus speaks of their favorable termination: "General SANTANA," he says, "did not know how to appreciate the kindness of our allies, the forbearance of the Government, the dignity of the Senate, nor the generosity of the people. He remained obstinate in his hostile attitude, and favored, if he did not openly promote, fictious sedition in the interior. The movement was suppressed, thanks to the activity of our authorities and the fidelity of our soldiers; but the designs of SANTANA were so well known that the Government was confirmed in its determination to banish him from the country. In this emergency we received aid from our allies, and the French Rear Admiral, Count DE GUEYDON, agreed to receive him in his ship. Having notified the British and Spanish representatives thereof, they coincided in the course that had been pursued." The President recommends divers local improvement for the consideration of the Senate, and, among others, the establishment of steam communication between the capital and Puerto Plata, to touch at San Thomas.

From the St. Thomas Times.

By the arrival of the mail packet from Santo Domingo, we have information of an undoubted kind that perfect order prevailed in the Republic, and that General SANTANA, whom the Government had reason to judge as implicated in the last disturbances, called him to the seat of Government, gave him the choice of an arrest in the Commandancy of Arms, a former trial, or to leave the country. The General, it would seem, preferred the last alternative, and asked for his passports, and took his departure on the morning of the 12th inst., on board the schooner *Ozama*, destination not very well known. The general state of the country is spoken of in flattering terms; a far higher confidence is said to be reposed in the "papeletas," (paper currency,) and the tobacco crop is said to be wonderfully abundant.

The son of the Spanish Consul-General is said to have suddenly come to his death by the accidental discharge of a pistol which he happened to hold in his hand.

News from Mexico.

LETTER FROM ALVAREZ—ORDER RESTORED AT TAMPICO—GEN. BLANCARTE'S MOVEMENTS.

We have received files of papers from the city of Mexico to the 5th inst., inclusive—three days later—but they contain no news of importance.

Gen. ALVAREZ had addressed a letter to Sr. SOTO, Minister of War, congratulating him, the President-Substitute and the country generally on the happy condition of internal affairs at the present time. The old veteran's letter is full of fine feeling and patriotism. To this the Minister has replied, assuring him of the wish of President COMONFORT to faithfully fill his mission, and, when the time comes, to yield to the voice of the people in the selection of a chief magistrate.

Order has been perfectly restored at Tampico. All the conflicting elements have been soothed to compliance by the appearance of General MORENO.

Advices from Guadalajara to the 24th ult., state that BLANCARTE was still at Zapopan, and it was uncertain what he was going to do. General PARRODI's arrival was soon expected. The people had raised a large subscription to give him a triumphant entry. Three persons had been arrested who were suspected of being employed in procuring munitions for BLANCARTE.

FROM THE WEST COAST.

OVERTHROW OF GOVERNOR GANDARA BY PESQUIERA—DESTRUCTION OF A TOWN BY INDIANS.

From the San Francisco Herald.

The schooner *Ada*, Captain BROWN, 20 days from Guaymas, has arrived. By her we learn that all was quiet at Guaymas when the *Ada* sailed. General GANDARA's brother had charge of the Revolutionists, and was defeated in a battle fought at Hermosillo, when 26 of his men were killed. Finding his case hopeless, he retreated, and after being in his saddle some time, he came into Guaymas and gave himself up to General PESQUIERA. During the excitement the Government troops rushed into the house of General GANDARA where his wife was lying in bed sick, (having been just confined,) and frightened her so that she died in a short time after. GANDARA was taken prisoner, and conducted to the interior, where, report says, he would be tried and shot. It was also reported that GANDARA, being so overcome with fatigue and exposure, had become somewhat crazy.

Some time since a party of Indians, numbering some one hundred and fifty, had entered the town of Santa Cruz, destroyed every habitation in the place, drove the inhabitants into the woods, and during their absence plundered all they could lay their hands on, carrying off large quantities of grain, mules, &c. Since the revolution is settled and the State has come under the control of Gen. PESQUIERA, the inhabitants are returning and rebuilding the town. Two of the Indians were killed by the falling of one of the houses. The Indians had also killed one of their own chiefs in the affray. Señor RAMON BAYERES had been brutally murdered by the Indians. One of the murderers had been arrested. When Capt. BROWN left, the Indians had all come in and gone to work as formerly, and everything appeared as though peace would be of long duration.

ARRIVAL OF THE ILLINOIS.

TWO WEEKS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

$1,137,128 IN TREASURE.

Unconstitutionality of the State Debt reaffirmed by the Supreme Court.

The Impeachments against State Officers.

ELECTION FOR SENATOR IN SAN FRANCISCO.

MARKETS IMPROVING.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

LATER FROM THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

The United States mail steamship *Illinois*, Com. C. S. BOGGS, U. S. N., commanding, left Aspinwall at 5:40 P. M. on the 19th inst., and arrived at Quarantine at 7 o'clock A. M. on the 28th, having experienced heavy head winds during the greater part of the passage.

She brings the California mails of March 5, $1,137,128 in treasure on freight and 313 passengers.

March 23, at 6 A. M., off Cape Maysi, exchanged colors with an American bark, showing a white signal with a blue border and W. in the centre.

The P. M. S. S. Company's steamer *Golden Age*, J. S. WATKINS, Esq., Commander, left San Francisco March 5, at 2 P. M., with 280 passengers and $1,445,579 in treasure on freight, (of which $308,876 was on foreign account,) and arrived at Panama at 8 P. M. on the 18th.

March 10, at 8 P. M., off Cape Corrientes, passed steamer *Sonora*, for San Francisco. Steamer *Panama*, from San Juan del Sur, brought to Panama 125 deserters from WALKER, all in a very destitute condition. Their passage to the United States was paid by the Costa Rican Government, and 100 were taken on board the steamer *Granada* for New-Orleans, and 25 came per *Illinois* to New-York.

We are indebted to Mr. MITCHELL, Purser of the *Illinois*, to the Atlantic and Pacific Express, and the Express of WELLS, FARGO & Co., for papers received with dispatch.

The election for California State Senator, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Hon. FRANK TILFORD, was held in San Francisco on the 24th ult. Three candidates were in the field, viz.: F. A. WOODWORTH, People's Ticket; FRANKLIN L. JONES, Democratic, and FRED. TRACY. The whole number of votes cast, including 75 scattering, was 7,957—of which WOODWORTH received 4,501; JONES, 2,903, and TRACY, 477; giving WOODWORTH a majority of 1,598 over JONES, and 1,121 over both TRACY and JONES.

The most exciting topics during the fortnight ending March 5, had been the impeachment of the State Treasurer, Dr. BATES, and Comptroller WHITMAN, by the Assembly, and the proceedings consequent thereto. The Senate had adopted a resolution to sit as a High Court of Impeachment on the case of the Treasurer, on the 5th of March, and on that of the Comptroller on the 9th. Dr. BATES was since arrested on two separate charges of felony, and held to bail in $10,000 on each charge. ROWE, who was committed to prison for refusing to answer the Grand Jury, still remained in custody.

The Committee on Claims in the Senate had reported that, although many of the claims referred to them were valid and correct, yet they could not recommend their payment, in view of the decision of the Supreme Court, that all liabilities incurred by the State since she exceeded the limit of $300,000 prescribed by the Constitution, were void. The Supreme Court, in the case of Nouges *vs.* the Secretary of State, have reiterated their former opinion in regard to the unconstitutionality of all the State Debt over the $300,000 authorized by Constitution.

The feeling of the people of California was everywhere strong against repudiation.

A good deal of talk, and no little excitement, had been caused in San Francisco by the rumor that the notorious NED MCGOWAN had reached Sacramento and given himself up to the authorities there, with a view to taking his trial on the indictment now pending against him. This subsequently proved true, and it was thought by some that steps would be taken by the Vigilance Committee to obtain possession of his person. The Committee, however, resolved to leave him to be dealt with by the Courts, whose prisoner he is, and whose duty it is to take him into custody and to give him a fair trial; a course in which the people have generally acquiesced.

PATRICK CANNEY, a native of New-York City, aged about 30 years, died suddenly at the Hospital in San Francisco, on the 2d inst., after an illness of only two days. The deceased was a member of the Legislature in 1852, and had been until lately employed in the Custom-House.

Governor JOHNSON had offered a reward of $2,500 for the murderers of Sheriff BARTON, of Los Angeles.

From all parts of the mines the reports are most favorable. Water is abundant everywhere, and is to be had in many localities where it could not be found for years past. Owing to this, many rich places in the dry diggings were being worked that could not be before. Quartz mining is attracting much attention, and is generally remunerative. The same is true of tunneling and other deep operations. New diggings are being constantly discovered, many of which are rich and extensive.

A rich deposit of coal had been found near Mormon Island, twenty-two miles east of Sacramento City, near the terminus of the railroad.

The weather in California for the two weeks ending March 5, had been unusually wet for the season; indeed, this has been the case with the entire month of February, which is generally the driest month of the wet season. This, while it has rendered the roads bad, and in some parts of the country nearly impassable, and done much damage to the flumes, ditches, and various other kinds of property exposed to the floods, has, on the other hand, rendered mining operations almost everywhere active, and greatly improved the prospects of the farmer and grazier for the coming season. In consequence of the floods there were many accidents in all parts of the country, resulting in both the loss of property and life.

Complaints are made at the great quantity of rain that has fallen in Washington Territory lately, being more than for several years past.

The expressmen were frozen to death during the late cold weather between Walla-Walla and the Dalles.

The reports of the rich gold diggings and big lump found on Sucker Creek, near Crescent City, are confirmed. The latter vary from 80 pounds down to eight pounds.

Treasure List per Illinois.

Drexel & Co.	$210,000	Schelle & Bros	11,000
Wells, Fargo & Co.	191,500	Conroy & O'Connor	10,000
Duncan, Sherman & Co.	120,043	Wm. Seligman & Co.	10,000
		Newhouse, Spatz & Co.	10,000
James Patrick	80,000	Wm. Heller & Co.	9,000
Chas. Morgan & Co.	60,000	E. A. Stern & Co.	8,260
Robb, Hallett & Co.	58,000	J. H. Brower & Co.	8,000
Metropolitan Bank	50,000	J. B. Weir	7,350
Howland & Aspinwall	46,505	G. H. Wines & Co.	6,700
Ross, Falconer & Co.	44,280	John Phelan, Jr.	6,000
Order	40,675	Freeman & Co.	5,800
E. Kelly & Co.	35,000	J. Heller & Bros.	3,033
American Ex. Bank	30,000	Thos. J. Hance & Co.	2,000
Benard & Co.	26,000	Henry Stryking	1,000
W. T. Coleman & Co.	19,758	A. B. & D. Sands	436
J. Strauss, Bro. & Co.	16,010		
R. Meader & O. Adams	13,000	Total	$1,137,128

The Election for State Senator in California—Its Importance—The Impeachments of State Officers—Repudiation, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, March 4, 1857.

There has been an effort on the part of some to represent to the public that the extra legal proceedings last Summer in this city, to rescue the ballot-box from villains, and restore law, originated in no good,—tended to no good,—and can result in no good.

Whether this is true or false time alone can satisfactorily show. And we can afford to wait till time does show.

But evidence is beginning to appear of a very satisfactory nature.

There has just been an election, which, on account of its bearing upon this point, became very important. The seat of one of the Senators representing this city and county became vacant by his resignation. An election was ordered to fill his place. Now there had been considerable said at the capital of late, to the effect that the Vigilence Committee and the Reform measures were disowned here, and that those who were engaged in them did not like to avow it. The election, therefore, offered a fine opportunity to test the truth of these assertions, and determine the verdict of the people as they would give it long after the excitements of conflict had passed away

To make the case fairer, they were called on to abandon their political parties, for the leaders of both Democrats and Republicans saw fit to make party nominations,—the latter, however, in support of the Reform measures. At the same time a card was published, nominating an independent candidate, to represent the sentiment in favor of the reform commenced by the late Vigilance Committee, which was signed by a large number of our best citizens and business firms. It was fully discussed in the papers, and was met in all sincerity. The result was as follows, not including the small vote outside the city limits, which was strongly in favor of reform:

The peoples' independent reform candidate	4,501
The Democratic opposition candidate	2,903
The Republican candidate	477

The last mentioned having been nominated and voted for, both on political grounds and as supporting the Reform measures, the true result of the election upon the latter question was as follows:

In favor of the late Committee of Vigilance	4,978
Against it	2,903

Thus do our citizens indorse their own action, and evince their united determination to carry out in a legal and orderly way the reforms that they were obliged to commence at such a fearful risk. And since at such cost they have established the purity of elections, they will not allow them any more to be lost through inattention.

The reform and economy that are so popular in this city, begin to reach State affairs. Malfeasance in office, and the squandering of public funds have received a decided check.

The treasurer of the State and the comptroller have both been impeached, and the former has been reached by a criminal prosecution.

Our State Debt, which every body who ever saw our State Constitution might have known was illegal, has been accumulated by speculation and waste.

The Supreme Court has declared it unconstitutional. But the idea of its repudiation I do not believe to be entertained here. To be sure the three millions and more has gone for nothing,—the State has nothing of any consequence to show for it.

But because we have lost the money, we do not intend to throw away our State credit with it.

The debt will undoubtedly be paid, though it will be a matter of time. When the question of assuming it is referred to the people, there can be no doubt of their voting to pay it. W.

Unconstitutionality of the California State Debt Confirmed by the Supreme Court—The Question of Repudiation, &c.

From the San Francisco Herald.

The Supreme Court yesterday, in the case of the Capitol contract, review the decision previously delivered in the wagon-road case, fortify the positions assumed therein, and indicate that the only way by which the present indebtedness of the State can be legalized, is by a direct submission of the question to the people. Two opinions, both coinciding, were delivered—one by Chief Justice MURRAY and the other by Judge BURNETT. In relation to the construction of the eighth section of the Constitution, upon which the original opinion was based, and which prohibits the Legislature from contracting, without submitting the question to the people, any debt which "in the aggregate shall exceed the sum of $300,000," Judge BURNETT says:

"The argument against the correctness of the construction given that article of the Constitution in the case of Johnson, is entirely based upon the supposed injurious consequences that, it is alleged, must flow from that decision. And it is insisted, for this reason, that the limitation does not apply to the necessary expenses of the Government, and could not have been so intended. But the language of the article is against this ground, as well as the nature and reason of the case.

The Legislature is allowed to contract debts beyond the limits prescribed, in case of war, invasion or insurrection; and if, as counsel contend, the limit does not include the necessary expenses of the Government, why were those exceptions to that limit allowed? If the general rule include a case, it is wholly illogical to make such case an *exception* to that rule. The expenses, in case of war, invasion and insurrection, are surely as *necessary* as the ordinary expenses of the State Government; and if the general limit would not include these ordinary expenses of the State, why should the same general rule include the more pressing demand in time of war? There could be no good sense in making an idle exception, and the exception would seem to be idle upon the hypothesis that the counsel is correct.

So far from the necessary and ordinary expenses of the State forming an exception to the restriction, they were evidently among those especially included in it, and for obvious reasons.

The limit did not apply to the first Legislature; because, by the sixteenth section of the twelfth article it was so expressly provided; and that Legislature was 'authorized to negotiate for such amount as may be necessary to pay the expenses of the State Government.' In other words, that limit did not apply to the first Legislature, which was expressly authorized to borrow money for the *necessary expenses* of the State."

On the same branch of the subject Judge MURRAY says:

"Having already decided that the eighth article is not directory, I shall next assume that it applies to the current or necessary expenses of the Government. This conclusion, I think, is most obvious and warranted by familiar rules of construction. If not intended to apply to the ordinary expenses of the State, the article is entirely superfluous, as ample provision is made for the extraordinary expenses, such as war, invasion or insurrection, or rather they are excepted from the general rule, which, of necessity, applies to ordinary expenses. Again, it is said the eighth article applies to works of internal improvements, and other works of a public character. On examination it will be found that these are exceptions to the general prohibition; that no debt or liability can be incurred, unless in case of war, to repel invasion, or to suppress insurrection; except the same shall be authorized by law for some 'single object or work,' so far from this section extending only to the prohibition of some single object or work, we would be carrying the powers of the Legislature to their utmost extent, to hold that the present indebtedness can be legalized under this provision, and that a bill for this *single object* or purpose, indorsed by the people, would be constitutional."

All the questions in relation to the indebtedness of the State are settled by these opinions. The only mode by which it can be legalized is by a submission of the question to the people.

The whole of the present debt of the State, with the exception of that contracted by the first Legislature, is unconstitutional. If a majority of the people vote to pay it, it will be paid—if not, it will be repudiated, and California will forever be disgraced. All that the Legislature has to do now in the premises is to pass a bill submitting the question to the people. The Supreme Court intimate that by such a course the debt may be legalized, and argue that the Legislature has not the power to levy or appropriate taxes, as contemplated for some weeks past, to meet either the interest or principal of the debt. On this point Judge BURNETT's reasoning seems to us to be conclusive. He says:

"If, then, the Legislature had no right to create a State debt beyond the limit fixed by the Constitution, that body has no Constitutional right to tax the people to pay a void debt. The power of taxation for purposes contemplated by the Constitution is delineated in the Legislature, but such power does not exist for purposes not sanctioned by that instrument, but expressly prohibited. The restriction upon the power of the Legislature would be nugatory, if the same end could be accomplished in other modes. The evil intended to be prevented would still exist, and the injury to the people would be the same. If the power to create the debt is denied, the power to levy taxes to pay it must equally be denied. The power to pay is a necessary incident to the power to contract, and they must stand or fall together."

From the San Francisco Bulletin.

The Supreme Court has recently rendered a decision in an appeal case, confirmatory of the positions taken in its opinions on the Wagon Road case, and going somewhat more definitely and at greater length into the merits of the important question involved—the validity of the State Debt. It is now plain that no steps can be taken which will clear our skirts of Repudiation unless the people themselves are afforded an opportunity of saving the honor of the State, and avail themselves of it. The decision has called forth some heated discussion in the Legislature, in which the action of the Court is mercilessly ridiculed, and insinuations of no complimentary character to the Supreme Judges indulged in. We think, however, that in a legal point of view no objection can be urged to the views taken by our highest tribunal. The fault was in the decision having been so long delayed, and as that culpability rests upon a multitude of shoulders, it is comparatively easy for any individual accused to shift the responsibility.

It is particularly unfortunate that at this juncture a doubt should arise as to the payment of the July interest on the State bonds in New-York; but holders may console themselves with the reflection that had not the Pacific Express Company provision (unsatisfactory as it is) been made, action might have been taken on grounds based on the decision to prevent the money being sent forward. It is barely possibly that the interest may yet be paid; and also quite likely that steps would be taken to prevent payment, if action were taken to secure it now. We are in a strange condition—a humiliating position—and there is no hope save in the integrity of the people, for by them the question must ultimately be decided; and when our legislators have tired themselves with talking, they will probably act in a manner which will bring the question to a settlement by popular action. We have every confidence in the ultimate redemption of the State indebtedness. Legal requirements only made it a matter of time.

The Impeachments against the California State Officers.

From the San Francisco Bulletin.

The friends of G. W. WHITMAN, State Comptroller, recently impeached in the Assembly, have hitherto taken the ground that the charges against him were rather of carelessness in the exercise of his official duties than criminality. Poor as this excuse is, it would seem from the detailed Articles of Impeachment against him that he is not entitled even to the meagre benefit it would allow him. He is in them accused of compelling the clerk, HUGHSON—who recently absconded—to refuse the Board of Examiners facilities to enable them to carry out the provisions of the act for the better protection of the State Treasury, and of threatening him and other employes in the office with dismissal if they disregarded his instructions; likewise of having personally interfered with said Board in the discharge of their legitimate duties. He also refused to furnish information to the Governor on subjects connected with his office in reply to specific queries made by the Executive. The bulk of his misdoing, however, appears to have been in complicity with the notorious State Prison lessee, ESTILL, to whom—in defiance of the provisions of law and without even complying with the ordinary formalities—he issued warrants to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars, details of his proceedings in relation to which are given in specifications attached to the Articles of Impeachment. He is also charged with complicity in the substitution of evidences of State indebtedness for cash in the Treasury with E. A. ROWE and the same HUGHSON to whom we have before alluded.

It seems hardly possible, after perusing the Articles of Impeachment, to doubt that the State Comptroller has been guilty of gross official misconduct. In fact, were not the charge made susceptible of proof, were there not evidence existing rendering his culpability almost a moral certainty, even the preliminary step of impeachment could not be justified, inflicting as it does a much greater injury on the reputation of an accused party than a simple indictment by a grand jury of any other criminal procedure. We shall watch this trial as well as that of the State Treasurer, which will precede it, with no ordinary degree of interest.

The McGowan Relief Bill in the California Legislature.

From the San Francisco Alta.

The funniest relief bill we have heard of at the present session, is the one introduced by Hon. JEFF. HUNT, the waggish member from San Bernardino, for the "relief" of NED MCGOWAN, from being brought within the jurisdiction of the Court in which an indictment has been found against him, to stand his trial. The member for San Bernardino is celebrated as a wit, a wag and a joker, and we were at first inclined to the belief that this was his latest attempt. But when we find such a proposition seriously entertained in the Assembly, we are forced to the belief that there is something in all this of a worse nature than fun.

Seriously, we think that this interference on the part of the Legislature in this peculiar case, is a disgrace and a damning shame to that body. Why, and upon what grounds should Hon. EDWARD MCGOWAN be exempted from the usual course of the law, and a special act passed to save him from the routine through which other persons indicted for felonies are obliged to pass? What business has the Legislature to go out of its usual course to extend to him that "relief" which they would not think of doing to others in the same circumstances? There are no extraordinary reasons for this. We stated on the day after it was positively known that MCGOWAN was in Sacramento, that there was no other disposition here than that he should have a fair and impartial trial, and since then we have seen no man who has not coincided with us. The Legislature ought to be ashamed of themselves, for even considering this matter.

Execution of the Bandit Chief Flores at Los Angeles.

From the Los Angeles Star, Feb. 28.

On Saturday last the people of this city, and a large number from the principal towns of the county, assembled together for the purpose of determining what should be done with FLORES and the other prisoners then in jail. After a good deal of talking a vote was taken, and it was resolved, without a dissenting voice, that FLORES should be executed forthwith.

It was resolved to hand the other prisoners over to the authorities, their crimes being only attempts at murder, burglary, and horse-stealing. We had intended to make some remarks as to how this decision was secured—to notice the inference justly deducible therefrom—but we have had so much of this of late that we have no disposition to return to the subject.

On the adjournment of the meeting, the people marched to the jail, and took possession of FLORES. He had been expecting this visit. In a short time he was led out, and was received by Capt. TWIST'S company, who guarded him to the place of execution. These were followed by Captain FARGET'S Company, (French,) the whole escorted by a large company of mounted Californians and Americans. Rev. Father RAHO and Rev. VICENTE LLOVER, were also in attendance, and accompanied the prisoner to his last scene. The prisoner walked with firmness, and seemed as composed as any one in

the crowd. The distance from the jail to the hill on which the scaffold is erected, is about a quarter of a mile. The prisoner was dressed in white pants, light vest, and black merino sack coat. He was a young man, about 22 years of age, and of pleasing countenance. There was nothing in his appearance to indicate the formidable bandit which he had proved himself to be.

On arriving at the place of execution, the prisoner was led to the foot of the gallows, still accompanied by his spiritual guides, the armed men forming a hollow square, supported by the cavalry in rear. His arms were then tied to his body, and when pinioned, he firmly ascended the drop. He expressed a wish to address the people, who instantly became silent. His remarks were interpreted, and merely to the effect—that he was now ready to die; that he had committed many crimes, and that he died without having ill-will against any man, and hoped that no one would bear ill-will against him. He repeated that he was now ready to die. Observing some persons among the crowd whom he had known, he called one or two towards him, and gave some final directions, leaving his body to them. He then handed a white handkerchief to one of the attendants, and wished his face to be covered with it, which was done. His legs were then bound, and the rope adjusted around his neck, during which he continued in conversation with those in his immediate vicinity. The handkerchief was placed over his head, the attendants took farewell of him, left the drop, and immediately after the plank was drawn from under him, and the body of FLORES swung in the air. The fall was too short, and the unfortunate wretch struggled in agony for a considerable time. In his last dying efforts, the rope around his arms slipped above his elbows, and he grasped the rope by which he was suspended. It required considerable effort to release his hold. After a protracted struggle, very painful to behold, the limbs became quiet, and finally stiff in death. Thus ended the brief but stormy life of the bandit captain, JUAN FLORES. After hanging some time, a physician examined the body, and declared there was no pulse. The body was kept hanging for about an hour, and was then handed over to those who had engaged to take charge of it. After which the people dispersed. The execution took place about 2 o'clock P. M.

Outrages of Brigham Young.

A correspondent of the San Francisco *Herald*, writing from Salt Lake City on the 7th of January, says:

"I have to chronicle one of the most daring and insulting national crimes ever committed in the United States, and that, too, under the direct care and control, and under the immediate order and direction of this man YOUNG. Early in January, and just in advance of the meeting of the Supreme Court, a party of the Mormons in high standing in the Church, and under the advice of BRIGHAM YOUNG, repaired to the office of Hon. G. P. STILES, one of the United States District Judges, the law office of T. S. WILLIAMS, Esq., and the office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court, and took therefrom *all the papers* belonging to the Supreme Court, consisting of *records, dockets, opinions* filed away, together with nine hundred volumes of the laws, furnished by the Federal Government for the use of the Territory of Utah. The reason given for this treasonous act was that Congress would not admit them as a State, and that they would not allow the Federal officers to remain in the Territory; and that what officers were now in the Territory must leave as soon as grass grows or he will send them to hell across lots. Now, Sir, can you find a parallel to this act of treason since the organization of the American Colonies? If so, please note the time and place.

It seems now to be a settled fact that the laws of Congress cannot be carried out or put in force in this Territory—the only law known or obeyed is the law of the Church, and that is the will of BRIGHAM YOUNG, who most clearly is the most brutal tyrant now on earth, and in point of treasonous designs, without an equal. Often have the Courts decided against the enactments of the Utah Statutes, but all in vain. The Mormons go on after their own order of doing business, wholly disregarding and setting at defiance the opinions and decisions of the Supreme Court of the Territory, and openly declare that they will not obey nor be governed by any one unless he is a Mormon, and that any one who thinks otherwise can lose his life by trying the experiment, which most emphatically will be the case unless a strong military aid is given by the United States Government. In vain may one try for justice where the mandate of one man is the supreme law of the land, when you have Mormon jurors, witnesses, officers, &c., all bound by a secret oath of hostility not only to all the laws of Congress, but toward all the officers of the United States Government, from President down to that of Marshal of the Territory of Utah.

At this time, Sir, there are five young men lingering out a weary life of misery and wretchedness, groaning beneath heavy loads of iron, in the damp and dismal cells of the Utah Penitentiary, for no crime known to the laws other than expressing opinions of disapprobation of the doctrines of Mormonism, which here is the blackest crime a man can commit. It is worthy of remark that these young men are not Mormons, but were passing on their way to California, from Missouri. Poor fellows! they are doomed to a sickly and torturing death, and that soon, for it is not possible to survive such brutal treatment very long. Quite recently a young man by the name of LEWIS was convicted of assault and battery, and sentenced to five years imprisonment in the Penitentiary; and while on their way to the prison a band of ruffians took him away from the officer and deprived him of his ——, and then put him into the prison to die. These things are too common to be endured much longer; and unless the Federal Government speedily lends aid unto her officers now in this Territory, the miserable ends of both Mormons and officers of the Government can be better anticipated than told.

California Markets.—MARCH 5.

The market during the past fortnight, until immediately at the close, has been almost barren of transactions in general merchandize. Through the latter part of February very heavy rains fell here and in the country, which, while they insured the miners and farmers against a want of water for the remainder of the season, did, for the time being, operate to almost suspend the demand for goods from the remote interior towns, owing to the enhanced cost of hauling goods over bad roads, notwithstanding there is good reason to believe that stocks generally throughout the States are pretty well reduced.

Our jobbers have not been necessitated by the extent of their trade to lay in fresh supplies, exhibited no disposition to enter the market until within three days past, the weather clearing off finely, and considerable importations of fresh goods coming to hand, after a long interval from home Atlantic ports, they have come forward with somewhat more of alacrity as buyers for desirable goods.

Prices for merchandize have undergone very little change since our last review, and upon the whole have exhibited much steadiness and uniformity. In Breadstuffs and Feed Grains on the other hand there has been a further advancement of the market values within the past fortnight, and although the price of Flour as we write is fully double what it was thirty days since, it is by no means certain that the upward movement has yet reached its culminating point.

The advance is, of course, purely speculative, as the weather has been such as to prevent much Produce from being sent in by the farmers, and has also restricted the sales for consumption to the interior. One effect of high prices for domestic produce at this juncture will be to induce the farmers to put more land in grain this season, and the abundant rains which have fallen almost guarantee an enormous crop next Summer, from which there will be a large surplus available for exportation.

The arrivals since our last review was written have been the *Kate Prince*, *Andrew Jackson*, *Boston*, *Wm Bell*, and *Harvey Birch*, from New York; the *West Wind* and *Morning Light*, from Boston, with full assortment cargoes; the *Keystone* from Cardiff, and the *Wheat Sheaf* and *Tory*, from Sydney, with coals; and the *Ada*, from Guayamas, with Mexican produce. The most of the arrivals from New-York and Boston took place immediately at the close, and the proximity of "steamer day" had, of course, a good deal of influence in preventing many sales from being made out of their cargoes.

The upward movement in Breadstuffs which commenced early in February and at the date of our preceding review had carried Domestic Flour to $11 ₱ bbl. and wheat to 3¾ @3¾c. ₱ lb., has continued without the slightest check or hindrance since, and we have to quote as we write fair superfine Domestic brands saleable at $15, and extra brands at $16 ₱ bbl., and good to choice Wheat 4¾c @5c. ₱ lb. It will thus be perceived that the market value of Breadstuffs has just been doubled since the 1st of February, and the simple fact that the rise in prices was steady from day to day, without the slightest exhibition of faltering or weakness, is pretty strong proof that the movement was well based, even if the extreme rates now reached should not ultimately be fully sustained. Of course, the question as to prices between this and harvest hinges entirely upon the available stocks of wheat yet remaining in the farmers' hands, and how much will come from Oregon. At $15 ₱ bbl. for Flour, we may expect that every pound that can be spared from the latter point will be sent to market, and operators have calculated that in any event not more than 25,000 ctls. will be sent down.

The market is bare at this moment of Gallego or Hazall Flour. A parcel of 1,377 bbls. of the latter brand, to arrive, ₱ *John Milton*, was sold a few days since at $11 ₱ bbl., the highest price realized since the Fall of 1852.

It is not necessary, nor would it be an easy matter, to detail the operations during the fortnight in Flour and Wheat. The sales of both have been large, but many parcels have been re-sold several times. The prices which we note at the commencement of this article represent the market at the close.

The advance in Breadstuffs have been shared to some extent by both Barley and Oats, and the transactions in both of these cereals during the fortnight sum up a heavy total. We quote Barley at 2¾c. at the close, and parcels have been realized 3c; last sales of Oats were made at 3¾c @3¾c., and the market closes exceedingly firm.

Domestic Beans have ruled steady through the fortnight, with moderate sales of White and Buyos at 5c. Some lots of superior quality have realized 5¼c. @5½c.

The following is a statement of the receipts of California grown Produce from the bay and coasteries for each of the weeks ending February 7th, 14th, 21st and 28th, 1857, and the total for the month:

	Feb. 7.	Feb. 14.	Feb. 21.	Feb 28.	Total.
Barley, bags	1,611	3,338	206	2,624	6,335
Beans, bags	806	481	44	265	1,596
Bran, bags	4,130	1,845	1,773	—	7,347
Flour, qr sks	7,180	4,589	4,617	3 704	19,996
Hay, bales	3,148	1,830	1,241	852	5,871
Oats, bags	900	927	1,866	1,818	5,850
Potatoes, bags	7,656	8,871	4 691	9,417	32,135
Wheat, bags	2,967	20,1 9	12.735	11 219	47,106

The receipts of Flour from the country in February were about one-third larger than in either December or January: the receipts of Wheat in February were about 120 ₱ cent in excess of those of the two previous months. The weather during the last half of February was exceedingly wet, and rendered it difficult for the farmers who still hold Wheat to get it to the embarcaderos for shipment except at a heavy cost for hauling. A continuance of fine weather for a few days will undoubtedly show a very marked increase in the quantity of produce coming to market.

California Marriages and Deaths.

MARRIED.

In San Francisco, Feb. 18, by Rev. E. S. Lacy, Mr. Warren F. Hall, to Miss Margaret Cook, both of San Francisco.

In San Francisco, Feb. 19, by Rev N. P. Heath, Mr. B. Benedict, of Alameda, to Mrs. P. A. Hamblin, of San Francisco.

In San Francisco, on the evening of Feb. 19, at the residence of E. W. Teackle, Esq., by Rev. Mr. Thrall, Wm. M. Lent, of San Francisco, to Mrs. Frances E Lewis, of New-York City.

In San Francisco, Feb. 19, by Rev. S Brierly, Benjamin Brown Esq., to Miss Julia Minen, all of this city.

In Oroville, Feb. 15, by J. T. Elliott, Esq., Mr John S. Davis, of New-York, to Miss E. M. Tyler, of Syracuse, N. Y.

At Briggsville, Feb. 6, by Rev. Mr Kellogg, Mr George C. Childs, of Horse-town, to Miss Lizzie Ann, daughter of Stephen Lean, Esq., of Briggsville.

At Marble Valley, Feb. 12, by Rev. D. A. Dryden, Mr. Wm. B. Kingsbury, of Michigan Bar, to miss Matilda C. Bennett, of Marble Valley.

In San Francisco, Feb. 21, by S. A. Hasting Esq., Justice of the Peace, Charles Duconmun, of Los Angeles, to Bertha Romiex, of San Francisco.

In San Francisco, Feb. 17 by Rev. S. M. Willey, Mr Goodman Castle, to Miss Cate Cuthal, all of this city.

At Cold Spring, Feb. 18, Dr. S. Buttermore to Miss Mary Lamb.

In Stockton, Feb. 18, Mr. Henry B. Underhill to Miss Virginia Grove.

At Mokelumne Hill, Feb. 19, Mr. Anthony Buckart to Miss Elizabeth Lamb.

At the residence of James Mulhave, Esq., Feb 21, by Rev. Dr. Ver Mehr, Mr. Edward M. Brown, of Camp Seco, Calveras County, to Miss Hannah Fawcett, of San Francisco.

In Sacramento, Feb. 21, by Rev William H Hill, Mr. George Chadwick to Mrs. Amelia Jane Sanders, all of this city.

In Sacramento, Feb. 22, at the residence of S. M. Culver, W. C. Seich to Miss Harriet Ferris

In Sonora, Feb. 1, Mr. William Field to Miss Amanda McCammis.

In Grass Valley, Feb. 10, by the Rev. Edmund D. Cooper, Mr. Richard Musgrove to Miss Margaret Wilson, of Philadelphia.

In Sacramento, Feb. 21, Mr. George Chadwick to Mrs Amelia Jane Sanders

In San Francisco, Feb 24, at the residence of Joseph L. Bowell, by the Rev. Mr. Bridel, Mr. George Morrow, of San Francisco, to Mrs. Charlotte Van Vesor, of New York City.

In San Francisco, Feb. 24 by the Rev. Father Gallagher, Mr. Frederick Sigrist to Miss Sa an Kanee.

In Sacramento, Feb. 25, by the Rev. Mr. Shuck, John G. Taylor to Miss Emma S. De Prefontaine.

In Folsom, Feb. 12, Hon. G. J. Carpenter, Senator from El Dorado County, to Miss Mary A. Whitney.

In San Francisco, Feb. 26, at the residence of the bride's father by the Right Rev. Bishop Kip, Miss Carrie E. McLean to William W. Chipman, all of this city.

Feb. 25, at the residence of B. Price, by Dr. Eckman, Mr. Aaron Cook to Miss Eliza Levy, both of Monterey.

At Middle Bar, Mokelumne River, Feb. 23, Mr. William Steward to Miss Elizabeth Maine.

DIED.

At Goodyear's Bar, Feb. 13, from injuries received by the caving of a tunnel, Wm. Allen, a native of England, aged about 40 years.

In Stockton, at the County Hospital, of general dropsy, Charles H. Van Dorn, aged 45 years, a native of New-Jersey.

At Texas Springs, Shasta Co., Feb 18, Mr T. B. Pritchett, formerly of North Carolina.

In San Francisco, Feb. 24, margaret, daughter of Jonathan Hunt, aged 7 years and 5 months.

In San Francisco, Feb. 23, Henry E. Cohen, of Liverpool, England, aged 36 years.

In San Francisco, on Sunday night, Feb. 22, of putrid sore throat, Josephine, only child of Wyatt and Gertrude Birdsall, aged 7 years and 6 months.

In San Francisco, Feb 23, Ellen, daughter of Thomas and Mary Ryan, aged 3 years and 6 months.

In Petaluma, Feb. 14, Edward Theodore, only son of Mrs. Mary B. Goodwin, aged 3 months.

In San Francisco Feb. 26, Mr W. W Scott

In San Francisco, Feb. 27, of disease of the heart, Mrs. Teresa Dyer, a native of St. Louis, Mo., aged 33 years.

In San Francisco, Feb. 27, of debility, Mary Frances Collen, aged 8 days.

In San Francisco Feb. 27, of dysentery, Fanny Goldsmith, a native of San Francisco, aged 3 months.

In San Francisco, Feb. 27, of fever, Francisco Lopez, a native of Mexico, aged 21 years.

In San Francisco Feb. 27, of consumption, John Mercantile a native of the Island of Jersey, aged 34 years

In Sonora, Feb. 23, Matilda R., daughter of Charles P. and Emily C. Wilkins, aged 5 years and 4 months.

At San Juan, Feb. 11, of dysentery Dr William H. Saunders, Surgeon of the Nicaraguan schooner *Granada*, in the 37th year of his age.

Feb 27, after a brief illness, Elisabeth B., wife of Capt. Joseph S. Garcia, aged 26 years formerly of Lynn, Mass.

In Marysville, Feb. 26, John Pierce, aged 56 years, formerly from Tennessee.

March 3, at his residence, South Park, Romain D. Boon, a native of Belgium, aged 44 years.

In San Francisco, March 1, Florence Sullivan, aged 35 years, a native of Cork, Ireland.

News from the Sandwich Islands.

THE WHALING FLEET—WHALING ENTERPRISE—CUSTOM-HOUSE STATISTICS OF THE ISLANDS.

Our advices from Honolulu are to the 31st of January. The result of our inquiries, says the *Pacific Advertiser*, in regard to the whaling fleet of 1857, is that it will be smaller than for five years past. Many whalers which formerly cruised in the North Pacific have left New-Bedford fitted out for sperm whaling on the Line and South Pacific. The North Pacific fleet of 1857, as near as we can now judge, will not number over 160 or 170 vessels. The *Advertiser* gives a list of 58 ships which are known to have left American ports during 1856, for the North Pacific.

The same paper in its issue of Jan. 29 says:

"Three whalers, the barks *United States* and *Cynthia*, and brig *Victoria*, sailed week before last, and the bark *Black Warrior*, Capt. ROBERT BROWN, and brig *Hawaii*, Capt. RHEA, sailed last week, making five whalers, owned and fitted out in Honolulu, that have left that port, during January, to cruise. The *Black Warrior*, formerly owned by Capt. JAMES MAKEE, was recently purchased by Capt BROWN and five of our merchants. She sailed for $9,000, including cost of vessel, outfit and advances to crew. There are four whalers still in port, owned here, fitting out, which will sail soon—the barks *Harmony* and *Inez*, and brigs *Prince de Joinville* and *Oahu*. This branch of business is on the increase."

"W. GOODALE, Collector General of Customs at Honolulu, publishes in the *Pogue-ian* elaborate tables, showing the Custom House statistics of the Island for 1856. We learn from them as follows: The total value of imported goods for the year was $1,152,413, of which $922,930 paid duty. The customs receipts were $123,172, of which $113,614 were realized at Honolulu. The value of foreign goods exported was $204,546; of domestic products $155,448; and of the same furnished as supplies to the shipping $223,500; total, $583,544. The oil and whalebone transhipped at Honolulu and Lahaina in 1856, amounted as follows: Sperm oil, 121.274 gails.; whale oil, 1,641,57 9 gallons; bone, 1,074,942 pounds. One hundred and twenty three merchant vessels (42,213 tons) visited the Hawaiian ports during the year. Of these 80 ships (31,010 tons) were American, and 19 (4,619 tons) were British. During the same period 350 whaling American vessels (out of 366, total number of whalers) visited the Islands."

SHARP SKIRMISHES WITH THE FLORIDA INDIANS.—We have received our letters and the exchanges of Thursday morning. Accounts from Fort Myers of the 9th inst. report a skirmish with a small band of Indians and Lieut. FREEMAN himself was wounded. Four others were wounded, four killed, and four drummer boys missing. This includes three different engagements with Indians on the part of Lieut. FREEMAN and a relief detachment under Lieut. ARCHER. Twenty Indians were seen at one time, and it is supposed they were one hundred in all at that place, and resolved on desperate fighting. Capt STEVENSON, from Fort Keais, set out on the 10th, and would be joined soon by Gen. HARNEY and escort, to seek the Indians in their camps. Additional details are anxiously expected, as it is believed the hiding places have been discovered.—*Charleston Courier.*

PARIS GOSSIP.

Washington's Birthday in Paris—Court Scandal—New Sensation-Destroying Agent—Theatrical and Literary Gossip.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

PARIS, Monday, March 9, 1857.

WHY WE HAD NO WASHINGTON BALL.

Last year, in rendering an account of the great Washington Ball given in Paris the 22d of February by the Americans, I was so unfortunate as to characterize it as an established "institution" of the country, which would grow in the estimation of the public with each repetition. So far from this proving true, this year the "institution" made default; we had no ball at all. Like many other brilliant inventions, its vitality was exhausted in the *début*.

But why was it? It was not that the number of Americans was inferior to that of last winter, nor that the public were not ready to patronize it as well as on the previous occasions. The difficulty—curious enough—lay in a want of managers. The managers of last year had too many vexations to wish again to engage in the enterprise. Their honors were too dearly gained; for, besides the labor and the difficulties of the position they had to open their own purse-strings at the end of the performance to make up a small deficit. But one of the chief reasons, I imagine, was the criticisms, just or unjust, which appeared in the TIMES and in *Harper's Magazine* against their management of the affair. It was a just criticism, that of the TIMES which denounced a celebration of Washington's birth day, at which hundreds of tired nobodys were made to figure, to the exclusion of men of renown in the world of science and letters. But there were gross misconceptions in the well-written criticism from the easy chair of *Harper's Magazine*, which showed that the writer had no idea whatever of the difficulties of the position. The leaders of American society here then are the same now, and it was hardly to be expected that for a labor so ungratefully rewarded, they would again feel the necessary amount of enthusiasm to engage in the affair.

It is a pity, however; for the Washington Ball was immensely popular. The number of applications made this year by people of distinction to the managers of last year for tickets was very considerable, the applicants supposing that the Ball was a permanent affair. They have been allowed to attribute its failure to party dissensions on home politics.

EUGENIE A FAILURE.

Have you ever habituated yourself to tracing the course of a rumor from its origin in the crowd to its final dépôt in the columns of a journal? It is a curious and entertaining exercise. Its origin is generally isolated, and may be true or untrue. The secret is first told in a confidential way to the nearest friends, and escapes from its first sacred depository through that weakness of the human mind which seeks notoriety on borrowed capital. Then the secret finds its way to the tea-table; then to the private saloon. It is in the polite misunderstandings and unguarded exclamations of these two stages in its progress towards the journal, that the secret gains its principal exaggerations. From the saloon it goes to the club, and from here directly to the journal. In its last stage, that of the club, it falls among serious men, and is not likely to receive among them any pernicious modifications. The journalist in turn is bound, by the sacredness of his duty to his readers, not to augment the rumor.

To-day I can give you a rumor which has passed neither the tea-table, the saloon, nor the Club, but which, nevertheless, in view of its nature, I would not undertake to guarantee. Perhaps you may not regard the rumor of sufficient importance to warrant all this preface and those extraordinary precautions in approaching the subject, but you are going to see at once what it is all about.

It is an old habit to charge all sorts of indelicate peccadilloes on crowned heads. Guilty or not guilty, they are obliged to pass over to history a budget of scandals that serves often as a *sauce trouffé* to otherwise insipid materials. NAPOLEON III is not likely to prove an exception to the general fact. However solid may be the other materials of his memoirs, they will not be wanting in *sauce trouffé*. His successors are not needed to give color to the history. For a twelvemonth public rumor has accused him of all sorts of little sins against his Empress, the fair EUGENIE. Naturally, the camp of Ladies of Honor had to suffer in this proximity. Then, certain theatrical beauties. After these, a belle *Haitienne*, and now—oh, ungratefulness!—it is a compatriot of EUGENIE, a belle *Castillienne*. But leaving aside disgusting details, I come to the fact, or rather the rumor, which I set out to tell.

The Empress, it is said, by an unexpected weakness of mind, has gradually lost the hold she had on the Emperor's affections. Weakness of mind, perhaps, is too strong a word; (and if it is, I beg the fair accused's pardon.) But she has at least exhibited lately a degree of frivolity and of lightness, totally unbecoming her elevated position. Thus her time is spent in discussing and getting up fine robes; she wants to relieve the system of court pages and other expurgated fooleries of other centuries; she wants her court to dazzle, but her inventions are those of the milliner. It appears that EUGENIE is one of those delicate and premature organizations which reach their acme of brilliancy early, and then rapidly decline into ineffective mediocrity. It would be absurd to suppose that NAPOLEON, with his practical turn of mind, and a full knowledge of the difficulties that surrounded him, was going to unite his fortunes to an unknown woman, merely for her beauties of person; for he might have found plenty of beauties who were known and esteemed in France. But he married EUGENIE because he believed her a brilliant woman in point of intellect, who would be able to lend him material assistance in the management of that part of his affairs more particularly belonging to her sex. But, however much cleverness she may have had younger, the hopes of the Emperor appear to be sadly deceived, and it is said that he cannot even trust the organization of the palace *fêtes* to Her Majesty. He is obliged to be a tyrant in his own house. In fine, EUGENIE does not come up to his standard, and he is growing tired of her; hence the sins that are laid at his door. This is the substance of the reports in circulation, and although, as I said before, I cannot guarantee their authenticity, there is a multitude of corroborating evidence which I might give you.

THE NEW ANÆSTHETIC AGENT.

I saw yesterday an application of the new anæsthetic agent, *Amyline*. This substance, which is, I believe, a bi-chlorure of hydrogen, and made from the fecula of potatoes, is an English discovery. The patient was a young woman, for whom a tedious operation was required for a necrosis of the tibia. The *Amyline* was inhaled by the patient with more facility than either chloroform or ether; she even liked it. It took longer, however, to bring her under its influence; but there was no paroxysmal stage. *She did not go to sleep, and yet she felt no pain*; her eyes remained open during the whole operation, which was nearly an hour, but it could only have been a sort of semi-wakefulness, for the two states are evidently incompatible. At the end of the operation, sensibility and full consciousness returned immediately—much sooner than with the other anæsthetic agents. They were obliged to hold the agent to her mouth without intermission; it is thus much more volatile than the others. Its discoverer, who has made an immense number of experiments on birds to test its toxicological qualities, estimates its danger in comparison to chloroform as three to forty!—a difference so great in favor of the *Amyline* that we should hesitate to fix on this figure without a more extended experience. For, unfortunately, the idiosyncrasy of the patient seems to hold so important a place in deaths from anæsthetic agents, that one is almost induced to believe that death results from the anæsthetic state, and not from the particular kind of agent used. Certainly, quantity enters for nothing into the frequency of deaths; for sometimes death occurs at the end of a half hour's inhalation, while it frequently occurs at the third or fourth inspiration. A man died a few days ago at the Hospital of *La Pitié*, in this city, on the table of M. MAISONNEUVE, after three inspirations of chloroform! That was asphyxia, or pulmonary apoplexy, but it was not poison for poisons obey uniform laws, and a poison that would kill one man in three inspirations, would not allow another to breathe it three hours or half a day with impunity, as has been done over and over again. *Any* anæsthetic agent, in all probability, would have killed M. MAISONNEUVE's patient.

The great cost of the new agent, *Amyline*, will interdict its general use until new and cheaper modes of manufacture are discovered.

MLLE. AUGUSTINE BROHAN ON VICTOR HUGO.

Mlle. AUGUSTINE BROHAN is a *spirituelle* actress of the Government Theatre, *La Comedie Française*. But AUGUSTINE is more than an actress: she is a writer and a talker of the *premières forces*. Lately the editor of *Figaro* engaged AUGUSTINE to write his leaders in the columns formerly filled by AUGUSTE VILLEMOT, now of the *Indépendance Belge*, and by EDMOND ABOUT, gone to the *Moniteur*. One of Mlle. BROHAN's first tilts was against VICTOR HUGO; the second against LAMARTINE. Her first surprised everybody, for VICTOR HUGO has now no enemies in France. A few reclamations were made, mildly, because the writer was a woman, but these only served to incite her to a new attack, and the result of this has been two duels, or rather one duel and a back out. M. DE VILLEMESSANT, the editor, felt himself bound to protect his lady collaborator, and accepted a challenge from a distinguished friend of the distinguished exile, a gentleman of title, and the duel was fought with small swords, without damage to either party. The other quarrel, growing out of the same affair, was between M. BOURDIN, of *Figaro*, and M. PAUL VIARD, editor of the *Polichinelle*. The latter refused the cartel, and was published.

But really M. DE VILLEMESSANT, who is a brave and generous hearted man, is grossly in the wrong when he makes of his journal a roadway in which a *fille de theatre* may splash the passers-by. A general storm of indignation has been raised by these articles of Mlle. BROHAN, and among other demonstrations, none are more honorable and characteristic than the following from ALEXANDER DUMAS to M. EMPIS, director of the *Comedie Française*:

"MONSIEUR: I learn that the Courier of *Figaro*, signed *Suzanne*, is written by Mlle. AUGUSTINE BROHAN. I have for M. VICTOR HUGO such a friendship and such an admiration, that I desire that a person who attacks him in his exile shall no longer play in my pieces. I shall in consequence be obliged to withdraw from your repertoire "Mademoiselle de Belle-Isle" and "Les Damoiselles de Saint-Cyr," if you do not prefer to give the *rôles* that Mlle. BROHAN plays therein to other persons. Yours, &c.,

"A. DUMAS."

THE AMERICAN CHURCH.

I was too hasty last week in announcing that the Americans had closed the bargain for the church in the Rue d'Agousseau. They have renounced that project, and have purchased a piece of ground in a street contiguous to the Avenue of the Champs Elysées, on which they will erect a church immediately. In the meantime their new pastor, Rev. Dr. KIRK, will continue to preach in the Chapel Taitbout, rue de Provence.

HUME AT THE TUILERIES.

I have already spoken of the wonderful impression made at Paris by HUME, the Scotch spirit-rapper. He has been called to perform at the Tuileries and at the houses of the Ministers, and is in fact only to be seen in the highest families of the city. He takes the air of a great gentleman, makes believe that he is a man of fortune, although he is only worth what his magnificent deceptions bring him, and still passes everywhere for an American. At least one column a day of the journals is devoted to his astounding performances. But the journal the most devoted to Mr. HUME is the *Charivari*.

ALEXANDER DUMAS, JR.'S NEW PIECE.

The thirty-first representations of the "Question d'Argent" have produced for the Gymnase Theatre a total receipt of 151,639 francs—about $30,000. The first hundred representations of the "Dame aux Camilias," by the same author (at the Vaudeville) produced 306,000 francs; the first hundred representations of the "Faux Bons-Hommes" now playing at the Vaudeville, produced 334,000 francs!

MALAKOFF.

LITERARY GOSSIP FROM ABROAD.

The Chevalier BUNSEN, Prussian Ambassador to London from 1841 to 1854, who has wholly retired from political life, is now busy at Heidelberg on a new translation of the Bible for the people, with a complete commentary, two volumes of which will appear in a few months, together with an introductory philosophical work—*God in History*—one volume of which has already appeared and is making a great sensation in Germany. BUNSEN, the pupil of HEYNE, at Gottingen, was the friend and successor of NIEBUHR at Rome. His place in letters was determined by his great work—*Egypt's Place in Universal History*—published in 1848.

Besides the sum of £10,000 for a year's lecturing throughout Great Britain and Ireland on the subject of the Eastern War, Mr. W. H. RUSSELL, the Correspondent of the London *Times*, is bringing out, in 12 monthly numbers, with illustrations by JOHN GILBERT, a revised, condensed, corrected and improved edition of his *History of the War*.

Dr. LIVINGSTON'S *Missionary Explorations in South Africa, and across the Continent from West to East*, are announced. Other promised works, recording personal adventure, are *The Eventful Voyage of H. M. S. Resolute to the Arctic Regions, in Search of Sir John Franklin*, 1852, 1853 and 1854, by G. F. MCDOUGALL, Master, with an account of her discovery by an American whaler, and her presentation by the United States to Queen VICTORIA; *Quedah, or Stray Leaves from a Journal in Malayan Waters*, by Captain SHERARD OSBORN; *Oriental and Western Siberia:* a narrative of seven years' explorations and adventures in Siberia, Mongolia, Daouria, the Kirghis Steppes, Chinese Tartary, and part of Central Asia, by THOMAS WITLAM ATKINSON; *A Journal of Two Years' Travel in Persia and Ceylon*, by ROBERT B. BINNING, of the East India Company's Service; *The Tent and the Khan*, a journey in the Desert of Palestine, in 1854, by Rev. Dr. STEWART, of Leghorn; and *A Personal Narrative of the Discovery of the Northwest Passage*, with numerous incidents of travel and adventure, during nearly five years' continuous service in the Arctic regions, while in search of Sir JOHN FRANKLIN, by Dr. A. ARMSTRONG, late Surgeon and Naturalist of H. M. S. *Investigator*.

Dr. JOHN DAVY, brother and biographer of Sir HUMPHREY DAVY, the great chemist, announces a new book on fishing, called *The Angler in the Lake Districts; or, Piscatory Colloquies and Fishing Excursions in Westmoreland and Cumberland*. As Dr. DAVY is close on his 80th year, his devotion to the angle is remarkable.

Among the modern curiosities of literature is *An Elementary English Grammar*, by Viscount DOUNE, an Irish nobleman. WALPOLE'S list of royal and noble authors could be greatly extended in the present day.

The Brothers MAYHEW announce a new serial, with illustrations by "Phiz," to be called *Paved With Good; or, The Romance and the Reality of London Streets: an Unfashionable Novel!*

GEORGE CRUIKSHANK is about issuing a new work called *Sir John Falstaff*, in which, by means of 20 plates, the principal events of the Fat Knight's life, in chronological order, are to be illustrated,—the events to be those exhibited or alluded to in the plays of SHAKESPEARE. There will also be an imaginary biography of FALSTAFF, by R. B. BROUGH. The work will be published by LONGMAN & Co.

The mania for early copies of *Shakespeare* seems not on the decline, at any rate, in England. The sum of £295 was lately given there for a first edition of *Hamlet*, which had cost the vendor one shilling. At a recent sale in London, the first folio of *Shakespeare* sold for £47; the second for £8 12s. 6d; the third for £16, and the fourth for £6 18s. A second copy of the third impression, but with the seven plays added, and the autographs of several "lovers of *Shakespeare*," was knocked down for £15. The second edition of *A Midsummer Night's Dream* brought £21. HALLIWELL's *Shakespeare*, partly published, with the purchaser's right to receive the remainder volumes, went for £53. HOLLINSHED's *Chronicles*, on which SHAKESPEARE undoubtedly founded many of his historical plays, brought £6. The celebrated Shakespeare Cup, made from the mulberry planted by "the immortal WILLIAMS," (as Monsieur PONSARD calls him,) was sold for £50. It formerly was the property of DAVID GARRICK. By the way, a letter to GARRICK from OLIVER GOLDSMITH, brought £7 5s.

For nearly a century the first dispatches, written wholly by his own hand, in which "the great Lord CLIVE," as the conqueror of India is called, gave the East India Company his own account of he battle of Plassy, and other events of moment in Indian history, have been given up as lost. The victory of Plassy, in which CLIVE beat 50,000 native troops with 3,000 men, of whom only a third were Europeans, was won in June 1757. To preserve the original dispatches, fully characteristic of Lord CLIVE, they were bound separately in a volume, which turned up the other day. They are likely to be made public.

More interesting, even, than these Clive Dispatches, is the large and remarkable Franklin collection, in possession of Mr. HENRY STEVENS, of Vermont, the London agent to the Smithsonian Institution. This collection consists of more than 4,000 letters, wholly in the handwriting of Dr. FRANKLIN. A great many of them were written from Passey, near Paris. It is not generally known that FRANKLIN invented the manifold copying ink and press now in such general mercantile use, whereby a *fac simile* of each letter is immediately transferred into a book of tissue paper. FRANKLIN kept duplicates, taken in this manner, of all his letters, public and private. The prime cost of the collection was £1,000, but Mr. STEVENS went to the further heavy cost of having the whole of them sorted, repaired, mounted and handsomely bound in Russian leather. They are indexed also. Many of the letters had become illegible from age and damp, but such, carefully laid out on highly-glazed Bristol board, were passed under heated metallic rollers, with great pressure, which has quite restored the writing.

OUR MEXICAN RELATIONS.

Hon. James Gadsden's Vindication of his Treaty with Mexico.

CHARLESTON, Friday, March 6, 1857.

The "Gadsden Treaty"—for its sobriquet is acknowledged with all its eccentricities—seems again to have been brought on the diplomatic tapis, in the animadversions now attracting the public mind, to more recent negotiations in Mexico. The occasion, therefore, is appropriate for making public much of diplomatic interest affecting the relations between the two Republics, which seems not to have had its sufficient, or to have been sufficiently comprehended, during the discussions of the merits of that Convention, but which are now in the beginning of new and deranging developments. It is not to vindicate the negotiation that this statement, promised to your columns, has been submitted; but to expose the mistake of the retiring Administration, in mistaking a treaty made in good faith by their own envoy, more familiar with, and more observant of, the condition, embarrassment and weaknesses of the Government at where he was accredited—thus impairing the vitality of that instrument, by imposing a cripple on Mexico, imperfect in most of its provisions, and ambiguous in others, and reopening the issues and border sores, which the original had so amply quieted. The disclosure of these facts, on resuming the responsibilities of an onerous and embarrassing mission, would, necessarily and commendatory, stimulate the zeal of a new envoy, in renewed and early efforts to apply more wholesome and acceptable remedies than those which had been rejected by a retiring Premier, indorsed by the mortifying members of the Senate. This negotiation however, it would seem, has to pass the same ordeal of a minister's peculiar diplomacy, in making "breaches" on private character, to be "patched" at the public expense.

"The Gadsden treaty" was made in perfect confidence with all the legitimate national instruments, designed to invite harmony of relations between the contracting parties, on the broad principles of equality and *reciprocity*, neither claiming advantages, and neither purchasing grants without equivalents. That convention, therefore, was perfectly free of any of "those eccentricities" charged on the introduction of "novel features in diplomacy."

In the *acquisition of Territory* it was in harmony with the principles which influenced Mr. JEFFERSON, in the purchase of Louisiana; and in the *extension of boundary*, it was to adjust political antagonisms, which had arisen in the execution of the treaty of Guadaloupe, and by securing a more perfect demarcation between the two Republics, to quiet border disagreements, and to enable the American Government more faithfully to perform the obligations imposed by that eccentric and precipitately concluded treaty of "Guadaloupe de Hidalgo." These were the elements which entered into the formation of the "Gadsden Treaty," for on no other could it have been framed with SANTA ANNA and his vigilant Minister of State; both jealous of territorial integrity, and both deeply prejudiced against the United States, its institutions and its progress. So well understood, and as not disguised, were the antagonisms of the Santa Anna rule to everything American, that it remains a mystery to this day among Mexicans friendly to the United States, what were "*the motives of* Mr. MASON, in permitting, if not inviting him to return to his thankless adopted country. Often has the Envoy been reproached with this act, as rather contrary to professions of sympathy for Mexico in her tribulations and trials. There was an obtuseness in this act of magnanimity, in its designed influences on Mexico, as inexplicable as the exposing of General SCOTT to a fire in front and rear, on the eve of a campaign in that country, or of contracting Mosquito and Costa Rica alliances against WALKER and Nicaragua in a belligerent war against Envoys and Consuls.

To return from this diversion, neither SANTA ANNA or his Premier, both influenced by European interposition, was disposed to surrender domain or to drive any bargain but that which would incline the beam to their profit, finally yielding, however, in the negotiation, to the equilibrium of reciprocity. This, by a nationality, with invariable instincts for a bonus on concessions, was considered a triumph by the American Envoy. With my credentials, an elevé only in diplomacy, I found, on being accredited, the following state of relations between Mexico and the United States. The former had just emerged from another revolution

[illegible] Herald [illegible] upon its [illegible]

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: The critics quite unanimously concede that Mrs. Howe's new play, "The World's Own," is a pitiful concern and a dramatic failure; and certainly any author would be flattered by the evident ease with which most of the criticisms of the drama have been prepared. But they all have a great deal to say of the immorality, if not indecency, of the play; and as yet there seems to be no notice which justly treats the essential character of the work and the evident design of the author.

It would have been sad, indeed, if that staunch conservator of public and private morals, the *Herald*, had not lifted up its virtuous voice against "The World's Own," and, reminding American society that Mr. DUMAS *fils* had renounced the error of his ways, invite that society to follow Mr. DUMAS *fils*, and the *Herald*, into the paths of propriety and peace. Nor is it surprising that the selecter circles of Vanity Fair, which freely admit Mrs. Rawdon Crawley to their visiting lists and *soirées*, but which find the history of Beckey Sharpe to be an outrageous libel upon "society," should declare "The World's Own" to be immoral and indecent. It is barely possible that the artistic and moral judgments of the *Herald* are of no very great consequence, and that the moral perceptions of "society" are more conventional than astute. At least, there may be something else to be said about this play.

"The World's Own" is a drama which deals with the profoundest human passions, and it is a genuine tragedy, because the catastrophe is developed naturally from the play of the characters, and is not a patch at the end, like the climax of "Adrienne Le Couvreur," for instance, which is not a necessity but an accident. Its atmosphere is the intense gloom of the Italian tragedy, and the tragic action commences almost with the opening scene. The *motif*, or theme, of the drama is simply this: An Italian peasant girl, of profoundly passionate nature, is betrayed by her lover and deserted. She refuses to believe in his infidelity, though the desertion is apparent, and commences a sad search of the world to find her lost lover. She finds him, at length, and learns his crime from his own lips, and confronts his wife and child. Driven through the whole range of violent emotion, incredibility, stunned horror, leaping doubt, despair, and blasting conviction, her mind finally comprehends the vast fact of her betrayal, and the same passion which had made her love an idolatry, now makes revenge a religion. She devotes herself to vengeance. Scorning personal degradation, she pursues her end with the remorselessness of fate, and finally grasps her victim. But in the dreadful moment of victory, its worthless satisfaction stings her soul; the woman triumphs over the fiend, and she, and not her lover, is sacrificed to the sudden pause of perverted passion.

This is the argument of Mrs. Howe's play. In working up the material there are great faults of taste, misconceptions of the laws of dramatic art, and an unnecessary prolixity. But such a drama is on the whole, neither improbable, nor immoral, nor improper.

What constitutes immorality in a work of art, and what justly exposes the author to the accusation of misusing his gifts? Simply and only when he prostitutes those powers of making the worse appear the better reason; when he excuses vice; when he paints it; when he perverts its proportions. But merely to represent it, and by the representation to excite various emotions in the mind of the spectator, if it be done without those excuses and embellishments, is to pursue the legitimate end of art, especially of the dramatic art; to hold the mirror up to nature and to show vice its own image. Hence "Macbeth" and "Hamlet" are legitimate works of art. They deal with bad passions, with dreadful crimes. What is "Hamlet" but a Prince who seeks to avenge upon the murderer of his father the adultery of his mother, breaking an ian cent girl's heart, by the way? But vice is used in both plays only to stab vice, not to seduce virtue.

This is strictly true of Mrs. Howe's drama; and it is so profoundly felt by the author throughout her treatment of the story, that the spectator's indignation never swerves for a moment from the guilty cause of all the wo. It neither excuses nor palliates. The course of *Leonore* is artistically the course of fate. She becomes an instrument of vengeance—and measured by the meanest standard of moral criticism in a play—its momentary, external effect upon the spectator; the willingness to exchange situations—who does not feel the entire impossibility of regarding the conduct of *Leonore* with other sentiments than those of utter condemnation and a pity beyond tears?

The point of improbability, of course, is her willingness to sell herself to compass her revenge. But this prostitution, which would be simply impossible in *Camille*, who is represented as resorting to the same thing to perfect her self-sacrifice for the man she loves, which no woman could do and remain a woman, is very possible and natural in an Italian peasant girl, aiming to strike the man she hates.

Now, art is a vast moral power, as well as a charming diversion and a tender lullaby. Art, in New-York and in Wallack's theatre, is precisely that, so far as it is worthy the name. Nobody is obliged to hear tragedy or think tragedy, if he can help it; and if any gentleman or lady desires that works of art, in whatever form they are cast, shall be only delicate straws to tickle the ear for a moment and produce a delightful esthetic titillation, let them avoid everything that deals openly with strong human passions, and confine themselves to reading the *Herald* and dancing the *valse à deux temps*.

Indecency is charged upon the scene with the village girls. What is that scene? The peasant girls, moved by a thousand emotions, flock together to triumph in the moment of her desertion over one of their number whom they suspect to be betrayed. They taunt her in a withering chorus of jeers. It is the most dreadful moment in *Leonore's* life; there is a doubt, a chance, at least a suggestion, that love is not as pure and perfect and permanent as the sky over her head. Now certainly no recent play has so effective a situation as that of the unhappy girl, alone in her misery, alone in her faith that it is all a fearful lie, held at bay before the smiling ferocity of that shallow crew whose virtue is only malice—at bay, before them, in utter desolation. Then consider the deeper significance of the scene. It rehearses all her destiny. Those girls are the World. The World does not reason, it does not sympathize; its tears are mimic, its smiles are fire, to the woman it believes has fallen. This is the world that awaits her; along the points of those spears, over those red coals, she is henceforth to walk. But her faith is stronger than her fear: the whisper of her heart is louder than the sneer of the crowd; and love—although mistaken and betrayed—prevails over calumny and hate.

To say that such situations and characters are not to be presented upon the stage is only the expression of an entire misconception of the duties and character of the theatre. That they may be clothed in such language as to make them indecent is very possible, but unless it be plaimed that only respectable women, in the technical sense, are proper heroines for dramas, and that the only legitimate plots of plays are such as turn upon a limited and peculiar class of passions, "The World's Own" cannot be called, either in conception or treatment, an immoral drama.

Undoubtedly there are offensive expressions, which should be cut out, as there are whole scenes and characters by whose entire removal the play would gain in unity, force and interest. A child, for instance, should never be introduced as an actor upon the stage, because a child does not act, cannot enter into the spirit of the scene, and instantly chills and retards the sympathy of the spectator. Everybody wishes for gutta-percha children in "Norma." The Jew and Gipsy, also are superfluous in "The World's Own," because the ruin of *Lothair's* fortune and the stealing of his child are unnecessary ext-avagances of revenge, and destroy the simplicity of the dramatic action.

But I meant only to suggest that the general scope of the drama had been misapprehended, not to criticise it in detail; and I hope it will be remembered that I speak of the play and not of the performance. Everybody is seeing that and will judge of it for himself; but no author can justly be held responsible for an actor's conception or interpretation of his part.

Your obedient servant,
POTATTOUSEND.

A Glance at Life in a Southern City—Private Letter from a Northern Traveler.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Friday, Feb. 13, 1857.

SHAD! My dear Tempora, does not that word convey no sensation of pleasure to your carnal heart? Is your breakfast nothing to you any longer, that you can wake in the morning with that word on your tongue, unmoved? Does it not moreover tell of sunshine, and Spring, and birds and daffodils, and the song of the turtle—and all that? We are basking here, while you are slopping or freezing, or being swept away in floods, and losing $3,000,000, by damages; and yet you say Slavery is not a benign institution!

Savannah is a good, large, ample, pleasant town, about ten feet above high water mark, which accounts for its existence; for all around it are low grounds and rice fields, where no town could be built; there are innumerable little squares and spaces, which spread out the town and give it an al *fresco* air, quite pleasant to us. The trees (mostly China) which have been freely planted, are unfortunately brittle, and much dilapidated by winds, yet the evergreen oaks and myrtles, and the door-yards, in which grow and bloom (now) camellias and laurustinus, are pleasant to us ice-fleeing travelers. We enjoy the little niggers greatly; in the centre of these little squares stands a good old fashioned pump, which pumps are the ganglions of negro intelligence; about 9 o'clock is high change, when pails come to be filled. Nigs of ten or twelve come dawdling along, mostly with a marble or two, which serves of course to lighten their labors. They stop a minute or so to sing—

"Jine Jrus'lem band,
Jine, jine, jine"—

Or, perhaps,

"Where now is good old Moses?"

Then after a short break-down, and a few long shots with the marble, the pail reaches the pump;—several minutes (say five) are occupied with agreeable intercourse or intellectual converse with another small nig, when, possibly, the pail may get filled;—then a little joyful praise and thanksgiving ensues—

"Jine, jine, jine,"—

then a shuffle or two, and then of course a delay till some older person comes, to mount the pails on their heads. The turbaned women come, too, with their pails and cheery voices:

"How you doe dis morn' I"
Yah, yah, yah!

Then a little gossip—very nice—and then the pails are mounted, and in course of thirty to fifty minutes the patient and hospitable Southern family are able to refresh their palate with a glass of pure water fresh from the head of a nig.

Very pleasant to us are these blacks, so careless, cheery and heedless. What should they care how the world wags? They have, too, an exotic interest; they came from afar, like my Japan cups, and tell a vague and strange story. I forget about Slavery and like them greatly,

If 'twere not for the getting here, I should like to come every Winter; but from going down to the sea in ships may a merciful Providence deliver me. I quite agree with those wounded French prisoners who were carried across to England after the fight and slaughter of Agincourt. They said "they would rather fight the battle over again than encounter the English Channel." But the *Florida* is an excellent ship and a clean one, and a well-managed one, and I suppose the Captain is not responsible if we are sick and miserable. I did not have time to try the chloroform cure on myself, so I shall have to take a longer voyage.

There are no pavements in Savannah, and there is much fine and deep sand; but Savannah grows, and there are fine houses, which give one pleasure because one comes upon them unexpectedly, and often standing among common or shabby ones. Who can like those rows, those eternal rows, of dark brown prison palaces which dispirit one in New York, into which no ray of sunshine ever enters, from which issue no sounds of human life! One does not wonder that their inhabitants flee from them in disgust when Summer comes, and accept rather—with joy—those narrow and uncomfortable watering place quarters.

We stop at the Pulaski House, which we say is a good house enough; to be sure it takes a short negro boy from 25 to 45 minutes to get us a pitcher of water—but what of that? We have nothing else to do but wait for him, and he don't care. It is very easy to find fault, but I doubt if a much better house than the Pulaski can be kept at Savannah—or at less than $2 50 a day—for consider, the hams are brought from Cincinnati, and the beef from New-York City. I went to the market yesterday morning, and I declare to you that I think the whole crop would not have brought more than $5 cash in New-York. I made a purchase of 2½ bushels of yams to send north, and when my barrel was nearly filled, the question arose as to how it was to be transported to the *ship* to be coopered; the owner of the "boy," (negro man,) suggested that he might carry it—it was mounted on his shoulders, but being too heavy, the boy proposed to put it on his head, and by my faith, he marched off with it some 200 yards with ease. Mr. *Punch* should come here and examine the heads of the people; the brains that can stand such pressure as that must be proof against "softening," or BROCAS' canes.

Perhaps you think it dull here in the midst of this Savannah, on the banks of this muddy river? But have we not "Mr. JOHN MITCHEL" here, to lecture to us for 25 cents in his eloquent way about "Peace or War in Europe"? And though we may not agree with him "in all his positions," (see Savannah *Republican*,) "is not the very name sufficient to fill the house." Selah! Beside that, (I not "Money" being played nightly for the benefit of Miss CORDELIA CAPPELL, and though the here is rather dirty, is not the audience delighted? Listen to this, Miss HERON, and look to your laurels:

"The occasion for which it is offered, is the benefit of a young artiste whom it does not take an oracle to 'tell nations is beautiful.' The splendor of her genius eclipses even her beauty, and the veil of modesty too often conceals both. She is as liberally endowed with preëminent talent, as she is utterly devoid of presumption or pretension. She came into our midst a stranger, claiming nothing from the past, and" &c.

We have been greatly moved also, by the bruit of a beautiful forthcoming wedding. We have had lovely bridesmaids collected here from distant corners of the State, and groomsmen to match; and have learned with delight, that the blushing bride is "calm, quite calm," that it is charming to be married in church, because "it gives a religious air to the momentousness of the occasion," &c., &c. Well, the marriage came off last night, and we went to see: twelve bridesmaids were announced, but seven came to time, and walked in in white clothes in all their beauty. There the Bishop, in full canonicals, stood to receive them, and quickly made them man and wife. My friend thinks the Bishop somehow is not a dabster at marrying people; but much must be pardoned for her dreadful bringing up among those heathen around Boston. What has become of the happy pair, rumor does not say.

Don't let any friend who comes here pay $5 for a carriage to go to Bonaventure, with the idea that the live oaks are worth the money. However, we stopped at a fine rice estate, where they make 25 000 bushels yearly, and saw something. I looked at the negro women taking their food at 12 o'clock; they were well clothed, and had rice and beans enough to eat, for this was one of the best-managed estates; but I was here impressed with their wretchedness. Always dirty,—without interests, without homes, without hope; owning nothing, not even a pocket handkerchief, not even their bodies or children; seeing nothing, going nowhere; beastly, but not cattle, and having a dull sense that they were wretched. This, said I, is Slavery, and is miserable.

Good by, and now for Florida and orange flowers.

Yours, P. W.

Occupation for Women.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Having noticed in your paper of Jan. 20 an article upon the condition of the sewing women in your City, in which you start an inquiry as to how their situation may be ameliorated, it occurs to me you may not be unwilling to give a place in your columns to European notions upon the subject, although coming from one unskilled in your language, and who can only express a sincere admiration of your country, though without possessing a thorough knowledge of its social organization.

Many years have passed since I visited your shores, yet I was at that time no less impressed than pleased by the respect paid here to women, and I cannot but think that the evil of which you speak arises chiefly from a want of attention to the subject. Let us consider, then, what are the "new avenues of industry"—to use your own expression—which the concurrence of an enlightened and generous public may open to the weaker sex.

First, let me tell you that on our side of the ocean the business of keeping and serving shops is almost entirely in their hands. Not only the laces and headgear, but also the more extensive establishments of the grocer, the bookseller, the dyer, the upholsterer the China and hardware dealer, are managed by them. The younger women stand behind the counters, or keep the books, while their mothers, or other matrons, make the wholesale purchases, and transact, often with great success, the out-door part of the business This calls to my mind the reply of one of your countrywomen, whom I attended many years ago on a shopping excursion in Broadway—"Why do you go so far down town to a shop which does not seem better than the others?" I asked. "It is not better," she answered, "but *there* I shall be served by a woman." It appears, therefore, that the ladies of New-York prefer, when making their purchases, to be served by women. Let their wishes be followed out, therefore, and let the thousands of stout young men whom I then saw standing behind the counters of retail shops, leave their effeminate employments of measuring silks or weighing sugar, or handing down the last new publication to those whom nature has intended for such light tasks, and let them betake themselves to the more dignified and manly occupations of reclaiming the wildernesses of Kansas and California.

A country so enlightened as yours, however, may be expected to go further in the cause of humanity than has yet been done in worn-out Europe. I have never seen in Europe a woman acting as shoemaker or apothecary; yet why should she not be either? An acquaintance with either chemistry or shoemaking are surely not beyond the scope of her intellect, nor does the practice of either require more strength than the compounding of sweetmeats or the washing of shirts. And I have been led to believe that in your public schools the cultivation of the feminine intellect receives its full share of attention.

If you ask how these changes are to be brought about, the means are simple and obvious. Let all those who desire to see them effected give their patronage to those establishments where women are employed, in each of these branches of business. This would, no doubt, involve a sacrifice of convenience, but when was anything done in the way of philanthropy without inconvenience?

It is not only the condition of women engaged in needlework or other manual labor which calls for attention. The widow of the bankrupt merchant, or the eldest daughter of the poor clergyman, who seeks to render to her struggling parents the benefits she received in childhood is not a wider scope needed for their energies? The inevitable organization of society does shut them out from many of the functions by which men gain a respectable and comfortable livelihood; what, then, are the places which should be reserved for them to fill? Surely all those employments which have any relation to the bodies or minds of their own sex. The entire charge of the education of girls should be in the hands of women; and, if they are not now qualified for such a task, let them be rendered so. The care and cure of the sick among themselves, and among children, is another task for which nature has clearly destined them. A change in your social organization, which would place these last functions in their hands, would, doubtless, be a welcome relief to that refined delicacy which distinguishes your countrymen. The American ladies will be rejoiced to hear that in Paris the initiative has been already taken in this branch of reform, and that the names of women are quoted there as highly respected medical authorities. Would it not be strange if the land of priestly and military despotism should, on a point so important to half the human race, take the lead of a country where freedom of thought and fearlessness of action are the order of the day?

Your obedient servant,
A. B. C.

Relief of Broadway—Iron Pavements and Parallel Streets.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

There is no subject at present agitated of more interest to the citizens of New-York than that of improving its principal streets. As one of a class of pretty large tax payers, I am confident I echo its sentiments, when I say we have borne with the enormous rates to which we have been subject for so many years, although we saw the money squandered from year to year, without benefit to ourselves or the city at large, in the confident hope that one of these days, by the pressure of the public demand, our Municipal Government would be forced to do something for our public thoroughfares which would afford us some return for our money.

We have therefore watched the spasmodic efforts in that direction during the past two years with considerable interest, and a couple of weeks since, when the very clear, brief, and practical message of Mayor WOOD was sent to the Council, and a Committee appointed to consider his recommendations, we rubbed our hands with satisfaction at the prospect of some speedy, honest, earnest, right directed action.

The Committee, I perceive by the published reports of their proceedings, have met and discussed, at some length, various propositions: and if I gather correctly from the somewhat dissimilar reports in the public papers, they have nearly or quite concluded to recommend the substitution of the Belgian for the Russ pavement in Broadway, or laying down the Belgian pavement in all the public streets where they may deem a new pavement necessary.

I sincerely trust this is an error. Of these miserable, flat, smooth, crumbling, dusty, muddy, villainous stone pavements, the patient, long-suffering people of New-York have had more than sufficient. In the name of the tax-payers, in the name of the business men, in the name of carriage proprietors and drivers, in the names of owners of stages and stage horses, in the name of the much-abused horses themselves, in the name of strangers visiting our rapidly growing and expanding city, in the name of humanity itself, daily, hourly outraged by the cruelty to man and beast, entailed by the barbarous pavement of Broadway, I protest against the extension or continuance of that abortion, or anything else of a similar character. The Belgian pavement is a little better in some respects than the Russ, in others worse.

The Mayor has recommended a trial of the "*iron pavement*," and in common with thousands of my fellow citizens let me ask why this *iron pavement* is so constantly and stubbornly repudiated by our City Fathers. I own not a cent in the Iron Pavement Company, and have not a particle of pecuniary interest in its success, but more than a year since I took some pains to investigate its claims to public favor, being induced thereto solely by a desire to find some pavement superior to those in use, and I satisfied myself, as any other person may do with but little trouble, that it is by far the most perfect pavement in existence.

Its advantages are palpable. The pieces grooving into each other form an arch. Any portion may be taken up without at all interfering with any other portions. Much of it being open to the soil, frost cannot affect it. It is perfectly smooth, and yet a horse cannot, by possibility, slip upon it; and may draw upon it almost as much as upon a railway. It is more easily kept moist in Summer, it does not make so much dust as the stone pavement, nor is its dust as objectionable. It is not so noisy as the stone, is much cheaper, and more perfect in every respect. Judging from the specimens in front of the Post-Office, and those portions which have been used in Boston for years, it would last in Broadway for from forty to fifty years, with but trifling repairs; and then the iron is worth nearly half its cost.

If these are facts, and any person may satisfy himself of their correctness, let the public voice demand that the public convenience be consulted instead of the interests of those everlasting horse leeches known as contractors, "et id omne genus," and that the iron pavement be laid down in Broadway and our principal streets, hereafter to be paved.

Let, also, the other suggestions of the Mayor be carried out, and let us have something to show for our extravagant taxes. Let parallel avenues with Broadway be opened upon both sides. The increased value of the property, on the proposed streets, would more than pay the expense—and that excellent idea be instantly adopted of cutting away all the unsightly projections of our Broadway palaces, and let a smooth clean "*trottoir*" be laid flush up to the building. Then take off some from the outer edge, widening the street greatly to its convenience and beauty. I perceive the Committee are considering as to how much projection they shall allow for steps and entry-ways to basements, &c. Allow not a foot—not an inch; let it be a clean sweep for a practical purpose; let steps, whether above or below, be inside of the wall of the building. If rights are vested in any instance, let owners be paid for confiscating the right—but do not let the thing be half done. Were the improvement once accomplished and the street made with an eye to public convenience and public taste, (considering that the fitness and propriety of things add greatly to their beauty,) citizens could not be induced by a thousand dimes in cost to go back to the patch-work, inconvenient, crowded rolling, lump-and-bump way now forced on Broadway.

I trust that the Times, in conjunction with the other leading journals of the City, will lend its great influence to the furtherance of these essential improvements, and draw to itself blessings from a patient but hopeful people. PROGRESS.

American Railways.

From the London Times, (City Article,) Feb. 24.

A very able report from Captain GALTON to the Board of Trade on the railways of the United States has just been printed. It describes their geographical peculiarities, the legislation to which they have been subjected, and their modes of construction, construction and management. It shows that while they have been characterized by great defects, they have upon the whole accomplished in a remarkable manner the object of opening up an unsettled country with rapidity and economy, and also that they present many features that might be advantageously adopted on this side. The Illinois Central Railway, which was assisted by a grant of 2,595,000 acres of land by the Federal Government, is quoted as exemplifying a system that might be introduced into our colonies and especially for the construction of a line through Canada to the Pacific. The selection of a route from the eastern States of the Union to California is at present an all-absorbing question among the rail way projectors of America; and the estimate of the most favorable line—namely, that from Fulton to San Pedro, near the parallel of 32°—gives the length as 1,618 miles, the summit level 5,717 feet, the proportion of arable land 45 ₰ cent., and the cost £17,010,000. The greatest drawback to the cheapness of American railways is the duty of 30 ₰ cent. upon iron. This has led to the use of the lightest possible description of rails. With regard to the rails obtained from England, and paid for by mortgage bonds, Capt. GALTON observes that they are generally stated not to have proved durable. This result was fully to have been anticipated, and it is from such transactions that some of the worst descriptions of American railway securities have been foisted upon ignorant persons in this country, agents being bribed to dispose of them by the allowance of a large discount. To professional people the report will furnish a number of suggestions for modifications in the construction of rolling stock, &c. Those which concern the convenience of the general public are also numerous. At some stations in America where the passenger traffic is large the booking-office has a second opening into the ladies' waiting-room, so that ladies traveling alone can obtain tickets without crowd or difficulty. On lines where the journey occupies a considerable time "some of the cars are fitted with compartments about the size of our first class carriage compartments, in which the seats are arranged for the backs to turn up, and so as to form two tiers of berths or sofas for the accommodation of passengers who may wish to lie down." For these an extra price is charged. The luggage arrangements prevent all possibility of loss. Brass checks are given (those issued from each station having a distinct series of numbers, and persons desirous of having their baggage forwarded to any hotel or other address have nothing to do but to give their check to an agent appointed for the purpose, who will cause it to be promptly delivered for a very small charge. The baggage is given up to whoever produces the check, and the owner can, if he thinks fit, leave it for several days without claiming it. If a check is lost the passenger is required to pay a small sum to replace it. An arrangement for affording protection to the engine-drivers and firemen against inclement weather contributes to the safety of the passengers. The footplate of the engine is covered by a roof supported by glazed sides and a glazed front, and the men, being much more comfortable, are enabled to keep a far better look-out than when unprotected. The difficulty of effecting a communication between passengers and the guard has never been recognized in America. A cord with several hooks passes through every car, and it is the duty of the conductor to see that the communication between each car is complete before a train starts. The greater extent of the carriages, which are from 40 to 60 feet in length, and consequently the fewer connections to be made, favor this arrangement. It also facilitates the passage of the guard from one carriage to another, and allows a compartment to be appropriated for ladies, saves time and cost, and enables stoves to be introduced in Winter. In the Summer iced water is placed in coolers for the use of the passengers. These are among the principal points that may operate as useful suggestions. On the other hand, the defects of system consequent upon general cheapness of construction, and the difficulty of controlling either passengers or servants, are very serious. The accommodation at the stations is generally inadequate, the conductors issue and collect tickets without any check, the result being great peculation, and some companies sell their own convenience in altering or suspending the departure of trains, and refuse to issue time tables, on the ground that it might render them liable to actions in cases of unpunctuality. In the older States the speed is not very different from that upon English railways. In the West it is generally limited to about 20 to 24 miles per hour. The cost of the lines in the States of New York and Massachusetts has averaged £11,390 per mile, while that of the Western lines, hastily constructed, with little regard to durability, has been between £7,000 and £8,000. In the latter case a considerable additional expenditure would be required to bring them up to a state of permanent efficiency. From this experience in a country where every effort of uncontrolled and inventive vigor has been made to obtain cheapness the total inadequacy of the Russian offer of £14,850 per mile may be demonstrated. If the railway works of America had been liable to interference from Government officials even at Washington, it is probable the New York outlay, instead of being £11,390 per mile, would have been £20,000. What, then, is to be expected in the interior of a country totally unknown to the persons whose money is to be expended and governed by functionaries whose sole duty is to impose restraints and obstructions? In relation to the returns from railway investments in America it is observed, "The proportion which the profits bear to the capital invested is between 5 and 6 ₰ cent. in New-York and Massachusetts, and more in the Western States, as compared with 8½ ₰ cent. on British railways. But it must be borne in mind that the ordinary rate of interest in the United States on the best securities is as much as 6, 7 or 8 ₰ cent., and that, consequently, the profits on railways in the Eastern States do not bear a very different ratio to the ordinary rate of interest than is the case in this country.

Pork Fattened on Human Bodies.

Let any person, says a writer in a late Ceylon paper, at daybreak start from the gates of Government House Calcutta; and whether his walk be on the banks of the river, or to the banks of the canals, which on three sides surround the city, he will see pigs feeding on the dead bodies of the natives that have been thrown there during the night; during the day the river police clear away and sink all that remain of the bodies Bad as is the metropolis of India, it is nothing compared to Patna. Hundreds upon hundreds of human corpses are there strewed along the strand; and fattening, Ghoule-like, upon these, are droves upon droves of swine These swine are slaughtered, cut up and salted into hams, bacon, and pickled pork, and then dispatched to Calcutta. The great market for this poisonous swine-produce is the Mauritius and Bourbon, where it is foisted on the inhabitants as the produce of Europe. Moreover, as these swine are sold in Calcutta at three or four shillings each carcass, it is stated that the inferior class of homeward-bound vessels are provisioned with them, and thus this human-fed pork is introduced into Europe and America.

Missionary Efforts With the London Times.

JOHN T. DELANE, Esq., the managing editor of the *London Times*, was in Albany, in the month of October last. One or two interviews were held with him by the President of the New-York State Temperance Society, in which he urged upon the editor the claims of Temperance and Prohibition, recounting the history of the movement, elucidating some of the principles on which it is based, and affirming the certainty of its triumph both in England and America. Copies of the *Prohibitionist*, and other publications of the New York State Temperance Society, were sent to Mr. DELANE, and which he promised to read. It shows, notwithstanding all the great things which have been done by Temperance Reformers, what a mighty work has still to be performed in the way of public enlightenment, that not merely an editor, but the most eminent and powerful editor in the world, avowed his belief, as late as October last, in the healthfulness and innocence of the "moderate use" of intoxicating liquors.—*Prohibitionist.*

NEWSPAPER QUARRELS.—The *Times* accused *Herald* of having an interest in the Potosi Lead Mining Company, to which the latter rejoined, that it not only had no interest in that company, but that it had never in any manner alluded to it. The *Times* immediately published some half dozen extracts from the *Herald*, puffing the Potosi Co to the skies / At first the conflict was confined to the space of a few lines, but has gradually extended to a column in length, and recently the *Herald* published a catalogue of about half a column of articles in which it declared the *Times* had an interest. Next day the *Times* rejoined, that it did not own a farthing in the whole lot.—*New Bedford Mercury.*

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, March 10, 1857.

Our Editors are as sharp as the weather. The "gentlemen of the Press," I fear, are in a fair way to forfeit their reputation for amiability. The TIMES of a day or two back devotes a couple of columns to *Herald* reminiscences, culled from its money articles to show that that paper has been in the bad habit of puffing fancy stocks, whereas Mr. BENNETT, under his own signature, declared that his paper had never done anything of the sort. As the TIMES *cites those words in its extracts*, the inference is that Mr. BENNETT *is not in the habit of reading the Herald*—which would certainly be to his credit—or else that he trusted, in making his denial, more than was wise to the bad memories of his contemporaries.—*Boston Telegraph.*

Speaking of Rev. AM. DAVIES, rector of Staunton upon-Wye, who died in 1790, at the age of one hundred and five years, who had no disease of any kind, save poor vision, the London *Quarterly* says: "Like most long livers, he was very short of stature." The old rector made a hearty breakfast of hot rolls, well buttered—with a large supply of tea and coffee. His dinner was substantial, and frequently consisted of a variety of dishes. At supper he ate hot roast meat, and always drank wine, but never to excess. He died peaceably, in the full possession of all his faculties, mental and corporeal.

[Advertisement.]

Trinity Church Affairs.

TESTIMONY OF WM. MOORE, ESQ., AND HEAD'S TRIAL

A VESTRYMAN AND ONE OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE.

William Moore called and sworn—Examination by counsel for Trinity Church.—Q.—Where do you reside? A.—I reside in Philipstown, Putnam County, lately of the firm of De Rham & Moore, of the City of New-York.

Q.—Have you been a vestryman of Trinity Church, and for what time? A.—I was elected a vestryman in 1839, and continued to be so until last Autumn, when I resigned in consequence of my removal from the City.

Q.—Were you a member of the Standing Committee? A.—I was for a great many years, but don't remember how long; I continued in the Standing Committee up to the period of my resignation.

Q.—Will you tell me whether the list of corporators was open to the inspection of any corporator? A.—I believe it to be so; never heard of any difficulty on the subject, until an application was made by Dr. Wainright for a copy of the list; the persons in the office to whom the application was made were doubtful of the propriety of giving copies of papers, and the request was referred to the vestry, which immediately granted the request, I think unanimously.

Q.—Was there any rule or order of the vestry preventing access to the list of corporators? A.—Not to my knowledge or belief.

Q.—Were the grants made by the vestry made in a partizan spirit, or with reference to "high" church or "low" church opinions? A.—I always endeavored to divest my mind, as far as possible, of every bias, in consulting on applications made to the vestry, and I believe my colleagues were equally conscientious.

Q.—Is there any foundation for the charge that there was partiality in making appropriations to other churches? A.—My answer to the last question will apply also in a great measure to this. In so large a body of men as twenty-three, the number of vestry of Trinity, it is impossible that personal predilections may not sometimes influence individuals in their votes on applications. I believe it would not be in human nature to be otherwise.

Q.—Was each application discussed and decided upon its merits and the ability of the church, without reference to "high" church or "low" church opinions? A.—Most certainly.

Q.—Is there any ground for the charge that the stipends have been reduced, or have they merely been transferred from the wealthier to the more feeble churches? A.—My impression is that the aggregate amount of the stipends is as large now as at any time that I was in the vestry. The stipends have been reduced and sometimes entirely taken away from richer congregations and given to the poorer.

Q.—Do you think Trinity Church has done its utmost to make the capital of the property of that corporation available for the founding, support or promotion of religious, charitable, or educational institutions or purposes? A.—We have always endeavored so to do, and as far as the revenues of the church went, I think we succeeded.

Q.—Is it true that the aid extended to feeble churches was done reluctantly or offensively, or with a view to acquire any power or influence over the congregations or ministers of the churches aided? A.—No. To the first clause I would say, on the contrary, that it always gave us great pleasure when we could, to respond favorably to any of the numerous applications before us.

Q.—Have you considered the mortgages taken for grants to churches as available means? A.—No.

Q.—Were they taken with a view to the benefit of Trinity Church, or with a view to the protection of the church thus mortgaged? A.—They were taken with a view to prevent that property being lost to the church at large. In case of foreclosure of a previous mortgage or some embarrassment to the church, that this money advanced by Trinity should return to that church to be distributed again, or returned to the same church. I never knew of any case of a foreclosure of a mortgage while I was in the vestry, nor do I believe there ever was one.

Q.—Have you been one of the Committee to examine accounts? A.—Yes, for several successive years I was Chairman of said Committee, and for many years it was the practice of the Comptroller to sit mit his Bank check-book and monthly statement of accounts to the Standing Committee.

Q.—Say whether there was or not free access to all the books, accounts, papers, &c., of the office? A.—I never had occasion to ask for any book, account, or paper, which was not freely open to me, nor do I believe there was any book, or account, or paper, the examination of which would have been refused.

Q.—Will you explain the case of St. Peter's Church, referred to in the testimony of Rev. Mr. Beach, in pp. 119 and 120 of report of Committee? A.—St. Peter's Church was aided by Trinity Church to the amount of $25,000. It was our bond for that amount. There was a mortgage given by St Peter's to Trinity Church on the property, to secure the repayment of this with the bond of three of the congregation as collateral security. Subsequently St. Peter's Church borrowed from Mr. Lenox $22,000, for which they gave him the bond of the same parties, and a second mortgage on the Church. Trinity Church released those who had signed as security to them either at that time or subsequently, and the mortgage to Trinity Church then became an ordinary church mortgage, on which payment was not expected. Mr. Lenox having only a second mortgage, he probably became uneasy as to his security, on account of the accumulation of interest on the prior church mortgage, and, upon an application of St. Peter's Church to the vestry, they consented to give Mr. Lenox's mortgage of $22,000 a priority to the extent of the capital, and one year's interest on it over all the interest due or to grow due on our church mortgage. That arrangement was made in July, 1844. Subsequently, about eighteen months after, the vestry of St. Peter's applied to us to give Mr. Lenox's mortgage a priority over our mortgage, or to discharge our mortgage. This application was, after mature deliberation in the standing committee of the vestry, declined, on the ground of the general policy of the church in taking these mortgages as security for the benefit of the church

By the Committee—Q.—When you took your mortgage on St. Peter's, was it not on leased ground and not on ground in fee? A.—My impression is, and I think that I am right, that our mortgage was upon the church edifice and the lots upon which it stood, which are in fee; I think the leased lots to which Mr. Beach referred in his testimony, were not the lots included in our mortgage.

Q.—Was not your mortgage made to extend over seven other lots previously held under lease? A.—I don't recollect.

Q.—If it was so made, was not your security increased by this arrangement? A.—Undoubtedly it was.

Q.—Do you know of any other landed endowments made to other churches since 1814, by Trinity Church? A.—I do not.

Q.—Are the churches of the Good Shepherd and St. John the Baptist, feeble churches? A.—They are; the annual allowance, I see by the report, is $200 each; the Church of St. John the Baptist has been otherwise largely aided lately by Trinity Church.

Q.—Is Grace Church, Brooklyn, a feeble Church? A.—I should hardly say they were now.

Q.—Is St. Luke's Church, New-York, a feeble church? A.—It is; it could not be sustained but for the aid of Trinity.

Q.—What is the annual allowance to Grace Church, Brooklyn? A.—The church report says it is $1,000. The explanation is, that when Grace Church was built we granted them an aid to build the church of $15,000, payable annually in sums of $1,000; and this is not yet wholly paid. The $1,000 annually reported is in payment of it.

Q.—Is the church of the Good Shepherd or St. John the Baptist more feeble churches than St. Luke's? A.—It is almost impossible for me to say as to the comparative feebleness without the statements of the churches upon which we pass upon their applications. St. Luke's Church is upon the property of Trinity Church, and in the immediate neighborhood of our tenants. Trinity has set aside ground near there for the purpose of building a chapel when we can afford it; until we can do so we have felt ourselves obliged to sustain St Luke's Church as the church for that district.

Q.—Is the church of the Good Shepherd a more feeble church than St. Luke's? A. I do not know.

Q.—What do you pay annually to St. Luke's, according to the report of Trinity Church? A. $2,200. I presume there is some explanation that might be given in this case also.

Q.—Do you understand there is any legal obstacle to the collection of church mortgages, if the church is so disposed? A. I believe there is no legal obstacle; but, if we should attempt to foreclose one, it would create such a clamor that we would never hear the last of it.

Q.—Do the vestry of Trinity Church consider themselves acting for the Episcopalians, generally, in New-York, or acting as such for Trinity Church parish? A. For Trinity Church parish.

Q.—Have grants that you hold or which they made as donations of the property of Trinity, or as property held in trust for the benefit of all churches? A.—They were made as the property of Trinity Church.

Q.—Do you think the income of Trinity Church was greater in 1810 or 1812 than it is now? A.—We were much richer then in lands, but I don't know about our income.

Q.—While in the Vestry did you know of all expenditures, ecclesiastical or otherwise? A.—There were no expenses except such as were authorized by the Vestry, and I had the same opportunity of knowing them as others.

Q.—Have there been any expenses, to your knowledge, for other than charitable, religious and benevolent purposes? A.—None others than such as were necessary in the case of so large a property.

The following memorial, signed by a number of gentlemen of this City, has been presented to the Senate:

TO THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

The Memorial of the undersigned Inhabitants of the City of New-York, in communion of the Protestant Episcopal Church, respectfully showeth:

That as your Memorialists are informed and believe, your honorable body has now under consideration a bill giving to Episcopalian inhabitants of said City the right to vote for wardens and vestrymen of Trinity Church, although not belonging to the congregations of that Church or its chapels.

Your Memorialists respectfully but earnestly remonstrate against the passage of such bill, inasmuch as its passage would, in their judgment, prove disastrous to the Episcopal Church, not only in the City of New-York, but in the State at large.

But should it seem otherwise to the judgment of your Honorable Body, your Memorialists pray that it may not be passed without such amendments as seem to them indispensable to order consistently to carry out the principles on which it rests, to do justice to all the individuals and bodies corporate concerned in its subject matter, and to mitigate in some degree the grave mischiefs which your Memorialists apprehend from its enactment as a law.

Your Memorialists, therefore, pray that a provision may be incorporated in such Bill, giving to them and to all other Episcopal inhabitants of the City (possessing the qualifications prescribed

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—THE FOLLOWING FIRST CLASS property:

SECOND-AVENUE—Brick house on west si e of 2d-av., between 18th and 19th-sts., 26 feet front. Price $18,500.

SEVENTEENTH-STREET—Two houses on north side, nearly opposite Stuyvesant-square,—brown stone fronts. Price $16,000, each.

FOURTEENTH-STREET—Brown stone house on north side, west of 6d-av., 26 feet front, 62 feet deep, 4 stories. Price $30,000.

THIRTEENTH-STREET—House No. 177 East 13th-st., 4 stories, contains all the modern improvements, 26 feet front, 3 rooms deep Isabella grape vine in the yard which bears annually. Price $10,500

THIRTY-SIXTH-STREET—House No. 84 36th-st., brown stone, 4 stories, 25 feet front, contains all modern improvements Price $18,000

THIRTY-FIFTH-STREET—Brown stone house—north side—near 4th-av., 25 feet front. Price $18,000

SECOND-AVENUE—Brown stone, 2d-av., near 16th-st., 25 feet front, contains all the modern improvements. Price $18,000.

THIRTY-SIXTH-STREET—Twelve houses, brown stone fronts, 3 stories and basement. Price $7000 and $9000.

TWENTY-NINTH-STREET—House No 73 East 29th-st., near Lexington-av, brown stone, 4 stories, contains all modern improvements. Price $11,000.

Apply at the office, 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

MADISON-AVENUE.—FOR SALE—THE TWO four-story brown stone houses Nos. 68 and 70 Madison-av, corner of 28th-st; 1 lot (corner) 25x95; 1 do. 24.9x95; houses modern and complete, three rooms deep, all up. in addition to which the corner has a back building, four stories high, and filling the entire depth of the lot by about 18 feet in width.

This property is well adapted for a school, a hotel garni, or desirable for private residences. The houses will be sold together or separately. Apply to

HOMER MORGAN,
No. 3 Metropolitan Bank, Pine-st.

FOR SALE ON EAST BROADWAY, THE three-st ry and attic brick house and 21 years' lease of lot, No. 197 East Broadway, fourth house above Jefferson-st., being the best block on East Broadway. The house is in perfect order, has gas and Croton water through the house, bath room, connection with the sewer, pleasant yard, &c. Price low if applied for soon Two-thirds may remain on mortgage. The house can be seen at any time. Apply on the premises, or to S. RAYNOR, No. 25 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE HOTEL PROPerty in Brooklyn known as TROUTMAN'S HOTEL. Attached to the hotel are four acres of land, with large barn, stables, shed, hay-scales and ice-house, all in good order. It is situated on the Cypress Hills plank-road, about two miles from the Williamsburg Ferries, and as a business location is unsurpassed on the road. For terms, apply to WILLETT & STEPHENS, No. 67 Wall-st., New-York, or to J. W. TROUTMAN, corner of Bushwick and Flushing ave.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE PROPERTY formerly occupied as a Bolt factory, in 12th-st., near Avenue C, 100 feet front by 103 feet deep, brick building 40x90 on front, brick storehouse and stable on rear. The premises are adapted to any manufacturing business, foundry, or machine shop. There is a steam engine, with boilers ready set, which will be sold with the premises if desired. Apply to HENRY OOTHOUT, No. 3 Cliff-st.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A GOOD 2-story and basement house, Philadelphia brick front, and brown-stone trimmings, with modern improvements. Price only $5,500; $4,000 can remain on bond and mortgage. Brick cot age on 40th st, near 4th-av.; same price and terms. Brick house in Brooklyn, $3,500. Frame do., $2,000. Inquire of S. P. TOWNSEND, No. 83 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—THE MARINE PAvilion, at Gloucester Mass., only 90 minutes by Railroad from Boston. Its capacity about 150 persons. For location, bathing, fishing, yachting or drives it is unsurpassed by any other Summer retreat on the sea-shore. For particulars, apply to SIDNEY MASON, No. 129 5th-av., New-York, or to JEREMIAH FOSTER, Gloucester, Mass.

FOR SALE—ONE OR MORE OF THOSE MAGnificent four-story English basement houses, on the north side of 46th-st., commencing 100 feet West of Broadway. The houses are new, well-built, and replete with all the modern improvements. Terms easy. Apply to HENRIQUES & HASKELL, Real Estate Brokers, No. 25 William-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK AND basement house, No. 80 East 16th-st., opposite St. George's Church. Stuyvesant-square, with all the modern improvements of Croton water, gas, furnaces, greenhouse &c. Possession given on the 1st of May. Inquire of THOMAS DUGAN, No. 948 Broadway, below 14th-st. House to be seen from 2 to 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR SALE—ON THE NORTH SIDE OF 17th-st., opposite Stuyvesant-square, two four-story, basement and counter-cellar houses, with brown stone fronts, finished in the best manner, with all the modern improvements. A large portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ON EIGHTY-NINTH-st., near 1st-av., four lots, with a modern 2½-story house, arranged with Croton water, bells, water-closet, wash trays and gas pipe. Apply to S. RICHARDSON, No. 213 5th-av., or A. J. BLEECKER & CO., 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWNstone English basement house No. 40 West 36th-st., 16 8x60, lot half the block; has all the modern conveniences, the present occupant would like to sell the carpets, oil-cloths and gas fixtures; new last Nov. Inquire of E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE NEW BROWN-STONE HOUSE No. 3 Rutherford-place, front ng on Stuyvesant-park, west side, four stories and basement, complete with all the modern improvements. Apply to J. BISCO, No. 154 East 23d-st., near 3d-av.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A BROWN STONE front dwelling-house, 20 ft. 6 inches front by 70 feet deep, handsomely furnished, situated No. 104 East 21st-st. The house can be purchased without the furniture. Inquire of N. WILLIAM STUYVESANT, Jr., No. 55 William-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE AND four lots, near the junction of Myrtle and Division avs., East Brooklyn, convenient to cars; house contains five rooms on first floor, handsomely finished; lots laid out in garden, with fruit, flowers, &c.; a grapery of choice foreign grapes. Apply to H. STREET, No. 80 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE IN PLAINFIELD—A GOOD new two-story house, ten rooms, barn, and seven city lots, with fruit and shrubbery; $2,500 cash. A large store and dwelling, on Front-st.—price $3,500. Call upon or address BROWN, No. 27 Fulton-st., or T. VAIL, Plainfield. Also, three houses to rent.

FOR SALE—IN VANDERBILT-AV., BROOKlyn, two neat cottages—piazzas, sliding doors, marble mantels, gas, range, &c. Price 2,750 dollars each, $1,500 of which can remain. Inquire on the premises, Vanderbilt-av., between Fulton and Atlantic sts., of

D FREEMAN.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS HOUSE ON BROOKlyn Heights, or to exchange for a place within an hour's ride of the City—stone front, three-story and basement, three rooms deep, all the modern improvements; price low, and terms easy. S. H. THAYER, No. 150 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.—TWO-FIRST-CLASS STONEfront house, high stoops, in Lexington-av., east side, between 34th and 3 th sts., Murray Hill, built by day's work. Terms to suit purchasers. Inquire on the premises of ARNOLD & MOWBRAYS.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK house, No. 167 Mott-st., near Broome; size, 25x60 f., lot 100 feet deep; has gas and Croton water; is unencumbered. Inquire of WILLIAM E. HAWES, No. 385 Canal-st.

FOR SALE.—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 127 EAST 31st-st., near 3d-av.; will be finished by April 10, with modern improvements. Price $7,000. Inquire No. 106 West 44th-st. GEO. W. CAMPBELL.

$2,500.—FOR SALE—A HOUSE AND LOT, in Stamford Village, Conn.; house 24x32, is smartly situated; lot 65x160. For particulars apply to C. G. POWELSON, Stamford Village, or No. 409 3d-av., New-York, corner 30th-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEment brick dwelling-house No. 93 West 13th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. It has always been occupied by the owner. Apply at No 229 Broadway, Room No. 27. The house may be seen at any time.

FOR SALE—THE MODERN THREE-STORY brick house, No. 426 Pacific, cor. of Nevins-st., Brooklyn; the basement well arranged for a Physician. For terms apply to office Lenox Ins. Co., No. 54 Wall-st, N. Y., or to S. HONDLOW, Montague, near Court, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, WELL located near Murray Hill, with a large stable in the rear. The lot is 20.4x155; the house has all the modern improvements; alley-way to stable. Terms easy. Apply to W. H. LUSH & CO., No. 296 4th-av.

FOR SALE—THE NEW FOUR-STORY ENglish basement house, No. 242 West 32d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., in fine order If not previously sold, it will be positively sold at auction by W. H. FRANKLIN & SON, on TUESDAY, March 31, at 12 o'clock.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE THREEstory brick dwelling-house and store, corner of Bedford and De Kalb avs., Brooklyn, or inquire of BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—ON EASY TERMS, A FIRST CLASS brown stone house, No. 106 First-place, between Court and Smith sts., South Brooklyn. Lot 25 by 133 feet, house 23 by 50. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—THE HOUSE and lots Nos. 41 and 43 Beekman-st., New-York. Inquire of J. J. BEAURON & SON, watch makers, No. 168 William-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—FIVE LOTS IN WEST SIXTEENTHst., east of 7th-av., 25 feet front by half the block. N. W. WEST, Nos. 15 and 17 Albany-st.

NOTICE TO MANUFACTURERS AND others.—Good and cheap manufacturing locations, possessing many advantages, can be had near the depot of the Hudson River Railroad, at Rhinebeck, directly opposite to Roundout and Kingston, where coal can be obtained at first-cost prices. Transportation facilities by river and railroad. Also, for sale, a number of beautiful villa sites, from one to fifty acres more or less land, for country seats, unsurpassed for beauty of the river and mountain scenery. Apply to GEORGE VEITCH, General Contractor, at the Rhinebeck depot.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS PROPERTY FOR SALE.—House and lot No. 128 Columbia-st.—brown stone front house, (26x50,) with all the modern improvements. Lot is 25x150 running through to Furman-st., and substantially terraced. Is one of the most desirable residences on the Heights. For particulars, apply to GEO. M. OLCOTT, No. 188 Pearl-st., New-York.

$6,500.—FOR SALE—IN FIFTY-FIRSTst., near 8th-av., two three-story and basement brick houses, with all the modern improvements. Terms easy. Inquire on the premises, of ONDERDONK & FINDLEY. House 20x42; lot 20x100.]

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

BUILDING SITE FOR SALE AT ORANGE, N. J.—One of the most eligible building sites in the town of Orange, N. J., situated on Main-street, about five minutes' walk from the Morris and Essex Railroad Depot—one hundred feet front, by four hundred and fifty feet in depth. On the place are very fine peach, apple, pear and cherry trees in full bearing. The situation is high, facing south, and commands an extensive view of the mountains and valley. If desired by the purchaser, more land can be obtained. For further particulars apply at No. 32 South William-st., New-York.

AT AUCTION—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 314 Delancey-st., three story and basement, brick front, 18 rooms; lot 100 by 24 feet 6 inches; in perfect order. Will positively be sold at the Merchants' Exchange on MONDAY, March 30, at 12 o'clock, by A. J. BLEECKER & CO.

$8,000—FOR SALE—TWO THREE-STORY and basement, high-stoop houses on north side 48th-st., near Broadway; size 20x50; lot 20x100; terms easy; these houses are fitted up with all the modern improvements. Inquire on the premises.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE IN MERIDEN, Connecticut, two minutes' walk from the depot where all express trains from New York to Boston stop. The locality is unsurpassed for salubrity, beauty of scenery, and rural attractions; the grounds well-stocked with fruit and ornamental trees and shrubbery; the house pleasant and convenient, having 10 rooms, besides pantry, closets, and attic; is furnished with hot and cold water and warmed by furnace. Convenient barns, sheds, &c. Apply to J. H. PRATT, No. 57 Maiden-lane.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—OPPOsite New-York Bay, in full view of New-York City, Brooklyn, and the surrounding country. House in cottage style, roomy and well built; carriage-house; one acre of land, well fenced, on the Bergen Point Plank Road, two miles from Jersey City. Stages every hour Price $6,200; terms easy. Inquire of WM. M. LUMMIS & CO., No. 49 Warren-st; or Mr. OLMSTED, over Hudson County Bank; or the subscriber, at Troy, N. Y.

JOSEPH B. WILKINSON.

FOR SALE IN RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—A desirable country residence of about 6 acres, in excellent order; the house suitable for a small family; out-buildings conveniently arranged, barn, stable, cow house, carriage house, &c., &c; an apple orchard of young bearing trees, a good garden, and a large supply of choice fruit; situation high and healthy, commanding a fine landscape and distant view of the Sound; within 7 minutes ride of Rye or Port Chester station, on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 49 Wall-st., basement.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE COUNTRY residence in Bergen, N. J., about 1½ miles south of Jersey City, containing about half an acre of ground, a large two-story frame house, kitchen, out-house, barn, carriage-house, brewery, &c.; location very desirable and healthy; omnibuses pass near the door, to and from the Jersey City Ferry, every hour of the day; terms easy. Apply to D. VAN WINKLE, grocer, at the junction of the Jersey City and Newark plank roads.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Twenty-eight miles from New-York, on the line of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, consisting of 40 acres of land in the high st state of cultivation, together with a splendid mansion and out-houses. Fine view of Long Island Sound, ¼ mile from the Depôt. For further particulars, apply to T. I. HALL, No. 71 East 16th-st., from 7 to 9 A. M., from 3 to 8 P. M.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE IN THE beautiful sea-side village of Fairfield, Conn., a new, first-class, spacious and very convenient house, most eligibly situated upon a gentle elevation, 5 minutes' walk from depot and church. Plot of land is two acres well laid out. The place is admirably fitted for the residence of a private family, or for a family school. Apply to BURR LYON, Fairfield, or M. W. LYON, 926 Broadway, second story.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A two story house, with 6 or 31 acres of land, 1 hour's ride by railroad from New York, pleasantly located, with abundance of shade and other trees, at a low price. Apply to JOS. A. ALLEN, No. 87 Cedar-st., up stairs.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—VALUABLE property in Stamford, Conn., for sale or exchange for improved City property. In a central part of the village on South-st., between the property of Wm. Guernsey and S. B. Provost, consisting of a good dwelling-house, barn, carriage-house, granary, stables, two wells, fruit orchard and shade trees on about 1¼ acres of ground; $3,000 of the purchase money can remain on mortgage.

ALSO, FOR SALE,

and adjoining the above described property, the premises owned and occupied by S. B. Provost, Esq., consisting of a good house in first-rate order with gas; barn, carriage, wash, ice and well-house, lot 110 feet front and rear by 340 deep, and a great variety of choice fruit and shade trees. Price $5,000, of which half can remain on mortgage. Apply to L. CHICHESTER, Real Estate Agent, No. 293 East Broadway.

BARGAINS IN RURAL RESIDENCES.—Two residences very desirably situated, one in the city of New-Brunswick, N. J., fronting open grounds of Rutgers College, one on the heights opposite the city, beautifully situated, containing 4¾ acres of good garden soil, and a farm of 150 acres on it would be divided in two with good improvements. About 2½ miles from New-Brunswick, and six minutes' walk from a depot. For photographic views and full descriptions, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st., or WILLIAM FLAGG, New-Brunswick.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIdence one mile from depot at Sing Sing. This property is offered in building sites, from five to twenty-five acres each, and each spot has a fine river view and is beautifully laid out with fruit and ornamental trees of the choicest kind. Each lot to have a supply of pure spring water, from an elevated reservoir. Fine building stone and sand on the ground. No money required if improved. This is a rare chance for several persons to join and make up a neighborhood. J. W. OGDEN, No. 9 Nassau-st., New-York.

FINE COUNTRY SEAT AT STAMFORD, CONN., FOR SALE CHEAP.—This place is beautifully situated; fine view of the Sound and village; large house and out buildings; excellent fruit; 45 or 71 acres of excellent land. Will be sold cheap and on easy terms. Also, a fine place at Saybrook, Conn., with 14 acres of good land on the Bay; fine location, &c. Inquire of S. P. TOWNSEND, No. 82 Nassau-st.

TWO DELIGHTFULLY-SITUATED MODern country residences to let, on elevated and healthy ground, near the ferry, on Staten Island. One has a magnificent view of the ocean, bay and City. The houses are of stone, and surrounded by several acres of evergreens and forest trees. Rent $450 and $350. Inquire at Dr. ELLIOTT'S office, No. 7 Clinton Hall, Astor-place, or of BARRETT & CO., No. 14 Wall st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT of from 10 to 25 acres of excellent land, situated on a plank-road and near a dépot of the Long Island Railroad, fifteen miles from the City. Fine house, surrounded by four acres of large shade trees of thirty years' growth, in a remarkably healthy and pleasant neighborhood; good water, out-buildings, &c. Inquire of A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET AT DOBBS' FERRY —Commanding a fine view of the Hudson River, containing one third of an acre. The house is a cottage, built of brick, new and in first-rate order, with stable, &c. Good water—having a good cistern and spring. Inquire of JOHN J. STORM, Dobbs' Ferry, or WILLIAM BARBOUR, No. 58 Chambers-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIdence at Manhasset, Long Island, directly on the water, commanding a fine view of the Bay and East River, containing 37½ acres. A large and commodious dwelling house, barn and out-houses, all in good order; well calculated for a retired gentleman. A full description given and terms made known on a plication to

COVERT & Co., No. 47 Warren-st., New-York.

TO LET—A FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIdence, near the village of Hastings, 20 miles from the City Hall, and 1¾ miles from the Hudson River Railroad Station and Steamboat Landing, with orchard, garden, coach-house, stable, &c. Also, to let a cottage, one half a mile from the above. Apply to L. H. PIGNOLET, North River Bank Building, corner Greenwich and Dey sts.

FOR SALE AT NEWBURG—NORTH OF Dépôt, near the river, with unsurpassed views of the river, the Highlands and the Fishkill Mountains, a beautiful rural residence; new and tasteful house of 12 rooms, besides attic; lot 60 by 165 feet, and out-buildings. Will be sold cheap for cash. For further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A DESIRABLE RESIdence in Peekskill, corner of Highland-turnpike and Paulding-st., house containing 15 rooms, with bath-room, water closets, &c., and about one acre of land laid out with paved walks, flowers, fruit and shade trees, &c. Inquire of JAMES TAYLOR, Peekskill; FRANCIS SKIDDY, No. 101 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY, about nine miles from City Hall, a country residence, beautifully situated, overlooking the surrounding country and the Central Park, with 18 acres of land, which can be cut up into building sites. For further information apply at No. 109 Leonard-st., corner of Benson, where a painting can be seen of the place.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—With furniture, carriage, &c., and 20 acres of land, near New-Brunswick, N. J., commanding a magnificent view. A photograph of the place, which will be sold low, can be seen at the office of F. D'HERVILLY, No. 18 Exchange place.

A GREAT SACRIFICE.—A BEAUTIFUL COTtage, and farm of 31 acres, in a pleasant village 70 miles from New-York; choicest fruit, elegant buildings, pure water and fine scenery. Cost $6,000. Owner goes West 6th of April. Will sell before that time for $4,800. C. H. OLIVER, Room No. 7, No. 346 Broadway.

$2,000.—FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIdence in High-st., Orange, N. J., a 2-story and basement house, good garden in an elevated situation and the best neighborhood, near dépôt, churches, &c Inquire of E. N. WOODS, on the premises; or D. N. ROPES, No 63 Maiden-lane.

TO LET AT NEWTOWN, L. I.—A GOOD two-story house, and wagon house, and well of water by the door, with about ten acres of good land for a market gardener, or without. Inquire of JAMES BAILEY, No. 237 3d-st., New-York.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—COTTAGES, WITH gardens attached, at Astoria, L. I. Apply to H. L. BIEFR, No. 150 Nassau-st., New-York.

HOUSES AND ROOMS WANTED

WANTED, TO PURCHASE A HOUSE—LOcation between 4th and 6th avs., and 26th and 36th sts. Neighborhood must be unexceptionable; about 23 feet wide, 2 and stories, high stoop basement; must be well built, with modern improvements. The advertiser will pay two-thirds the purchase money down. Price from $13,000 to $15,000, and must be well worth the money. Address, with full description, R. TOWNSEND, Box No. 1,967 Post Office.

KINDLING WOOD—BEST QUALITY VIRginia Pine, seasoned Oak and Hickory at lowest prices. Orders per post promptly attended to. E. CARMODY & SON, 153, 155 1st-st.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FARMS AND COUNTRY SEATS ON THE HUDSON.—6 acres near Riverdale Station, elegant first class improvements; elegant Swiss cottage and 6 acres, well fruited and shaded, near Mt. Forrest's place; 26 acres on the river, 1 mile south of Yonkers—first class improvements; 6 acres, with first class Italian villa, at Dobb's Ferry, on the river—grounds beautifully laid out, with rustic arbors, bridges, fish ponds, groves, &c., &c.; 30 acres at Rockland Lake, with splendid river and mountain views—large first class house; 5 acres at Irvington—first class house; 24 acres at Tarrytown, with Gothic cottage on high ground; 3 acres at Tarrytown, on the river, near the depot—new brick house, in modern style; 56 and 103 acres at Cruger's Station; splendid villa and 13 acres, and an English cottage and 30 acres on high ground, the finest prospect in the country; model farm of 130 acres, and farm of 40 acres at Peekskill; an elegant country seat of 6 acres on the river, opposite West Point; one of 10 acres, one of 20, and one of 35 acres, all finely improved, at Fishkill; an old homestead farm of 108 acres, at Newburg, on the river; fine country seat and farm of 30 acres at New-Hamburg, together with a long list of some of the most desirable places on the Harlem and New-Haven Railroads, and Long Island and New-Jersey.

A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM, ONE HOUR'S RIDE from New York, situated two miles from Paterson, N. J., on the Paterson and West Bloomfield road, fifty acres of good tillable land, all under good cultivation and well watered; a good dwelling and outhouses; a good well of water; a good orchard, with a variety of choice fruit trees. Conditions of sale, half the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. For further particulars, inquire at CRANE & CO.'S Express Office, No. 124 West-st., New-York, or No. 118 Congress-st., Paterson, or of Mrs. MARGARET VAN KEYPER, on the premises.

FOR SALE—NORTH RIVER PROPERTY.—A very desirable farm of 110 acres of land, one half mile north from the village of Rhinebeck, distant from the Hudson River Railroad station 2¾ miles. Upon the premises are a mansion house, farm house, barns, coach house, &c. The orchard has great celebrity; the land is very productive, is mostly meadow, and is well watered. The scenery and healthfulness of this section are well known. Apply to FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st.

FOR SALE.—TWENTY-THREE ACRES BEAUtiful land, very valuable, near Port Richmond on road to Richmond, highly cultivated, plenty fruit, price $175 per acre. Also, an perior three house in Mount Vernon, Woechester Co., $1,200. Also, splendid oyster saloon, Centre-st., doing prime trade, $150 Also $4,000 wanted 5 years on splendid farm, Haverstraw, N. Y., worth $15,000. Apply at No. 118 Chambers st., Room No. 4.

FARM OF THIRTY ACRES FOR SALE OR TO LET—1¼ miles from the village of Oyster Bay, L. I. The buildings consist of a Gothic cottage, containing 9 rooms, a barn, carriage-house, granary, and poultry-house. Location very healthy. For particulars, inquire of J. MONILAUS, No. 9 Lafayette-place.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MONROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,

Grant letters of credit for Mercantile purposes. Also, Circular Letters of Credit on all the principal towns and cities of

France, Holland, Portugal, Germany,
Great Britain, Belgium, Switzerland, Russia,
Ireland, Spain, Italy, Sweden.

ALSO ON

Athens, Constantinople, Alexandria, Cairo,
Beyrout, Jerusalem, &c., &c.

Office in New-York, No. 8 Wall-st.

Bills on Paris, and Sterling Bills at short, or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit

BANKING AND COLLECTING OFFICE.
SMALLEY, WEED AND BARTLETT,
No. 54 Wall-st., New-York.

GEO. C. SMALLEY, WM. C. REED, ALFRED W. BARTLETT, will give special attention to the negotiation of notes and loans. Also to the purchase and sale of

STOCKS AND BONDS,

at the Brokers' Board, strictly on commission.

Having prompt and reliable correspondents, will negotiate and collect paper payable at all the principal points in the United States and Canadas.

REFERENCES—Moses Taylor, Esq., Wm. B. Astor, Esq., New-York.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1857.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND,
IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES.
We issue sight bills on the
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, Ireland,
In sums from £1 and upwards, at 60 per £.

Address,

TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE WATERTOWN & MADISON R. R. CO., 59½ Exchange-place. }

$300,000 IN BONDS OF THE CITIES OF MADISON AND WATERTOWN, WIS., FOR SALE.—This road completes a direct and nearly an air line between Milwaukee and Madison, the capital of Wisconsin.

It is thirty-four miles in length, connecting at Watertown with the "Watertown Division" of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, with which it has a contract for a very favorable running connection for thirty years. By this Road the distance between Milwaukee and Madison is 23 miles shorter than by the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad. It passes through a good agricultural and highly improved country. Madison and Watertown are two of the most beautiful and thriving cities in the State, being in point of population, business and wealth, second only to Milwaukee. The city of Madison has issued to this Company, as a loan, her 20-year 7 per cent. coupon Bonds, to the amount of $100,000, with semi-annual interest.

The city of Watertown has issued to the Company, in payment for her subscription to the capital stock 30-year 8 per cent. coupon Bonds, to the amount of $200,000, with semi-annual interest.

The township of Waterloo has issued $35,000, in payment of subscription, in 20-year 8 per cent. coupon Bonds, with interest annually—interest and principal of all the bonds payable in the City of New-York.

The Company offers these Bonds for sale at their office, (No. 39½ Exchange-place,) together with a large amount of 8 per cent. Farm Mortgage Coupon Bonds, guaranteed by the Company.

Further information in regard to the Road may be had at the office of the Company

H. K. LAWRENCE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD CO., PITTSBURG, Saturday, March 20, 1857.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THIS Company are prepared to issue their new Stock, in exchange for that of the Ohio and Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, and Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Companies, upon the terms, and in the manner, prescribed in the Articles of Consolidation, viz:

Ohio and Pennsylvania, Interest to July 1, 1856, and 20 per cent premium.

Ohio and Indiana, Interest to July 1, 1856, at par.

Fort Wayne and Chicago, Interest to July 1, 1856, and 6 per cent premium.

Stockholders in either of the old Companies, who may have assigned any portion of their stock, previous, or subsequent, to the consolidation, (Aug. 1, 1856,) without having had such stock transferred on the books of the old Companies and parties holding the certificates for such stock, are notified that this Company will not recognize the transfer of such assigned Stock, as the full shares of the Interest to July 1, 1856, and premium, have been credited to the original holders. Scrip certificates will be issued to such original holders, in cases where fractional amounts of interest and premiums on the old stock exist.

T. D. MESSLER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY. No. 18 William-st, NEW-YORK, March 18, 1857.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for three Inspectors of the succeeding election, will be held at the office of the Company at Adrian, in the State of Michigan, on the fourth WEDNESDAY (23d) of April next.

The poll will be opened at 12 o'clock at noon, and continue open until 1 o'clock P. M., and as much longer as the Inspectors may find necessary to receive the votes of electors, but not beyond sunset on that day.

J. M. HOPKINS, Secretary.

The transfer books will be closed on SATURDAY, the 11th of April, and open on the day after the election.

J. M. HOPKINS, Secretary.

CAUTION—TO CAPITALISTS, CONVEYANcers and the public.—The public are cautioned against certain mortgages on property in the city of Philadelphia, described as a certain tract or parcel of marsh or cripp'ed land, situate on the west side of the Schuylkill River, north of Market-st. Bridge, formerly in the township of Blockley, and now in the XXIVth Ward of the city of Philadelphia. The undersigned, who executed those mortgages, never had any valid title to the premises, and received no consideration for the mortgages in question. He has been imposed upon, and the whole affair is an imposture, well understood in Philadelphia. New-York capitalists are warned against them.

FRANK BROWN.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 10, 1857.

OFFICE OF TRUSTEES OF 2D MORTGAGE BONDS OF NORTHERN (N. Y.) RAILROAD COMPANY. MALONE, March 16, 1857.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTgage Bonds of the Northern (Ogdensburg) Railroad Company, bearing date Oct. 1, 1856, as well as any outstanding Coupons of the said Mortgage of a prior date, will be paid at the METROPOLITAN BANK, in the City of New-York, on and after the 1st day of April next.

W. A. WHEELER,
President of Board of Trustees.

EAST RIVER INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 69 Wall-st., March 24, 1857.

AT A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE BOARD of Directors, held on the 21st inst., ISAAC E. COTHEAL, Esq., tendered his resignation as President of the Company, which was accepted. Whereupon the following resolution was moved and passed:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Directors be returned to Mr. Cotheal for the able manner in which he has discharged the duties of President of the Company.

CHARLES H BIRNEY was unanimously elected President of the Company in place of Mr. Cotheal.

JAMES S. DELPRAT, Secretary *pro tem.*

MILWAUKEE CITY BONDS.—NOTICE IS hereby given, that the undersigned, having been appointed Financial Agents for the City of Milwaukee, will pay the Principal and Interest, due 31st inst., of the 10 per cent Funded Debt Bonds, issued by said city. The Coupons on the School Loan and Fire Loan Bonds of said city, due 31st inst., will also be paid on presentation at our office, No. 38 William-st., corner Exchange-place.

WM. J. BELL & CO., Agents, &c.

NEW-YORK, March 28, 1857.

OFFICE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, New-York, March 14, 1857.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of the Panama Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., (Continental Building,) on MONDAY, the 6th day of April next. The polls will open at 12 M., and close at 2 P. M.

JOS. F. JOY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, date issue, having twenty years to run; interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.

LUDLAM, BEEKMAN & CO.

FINANCIAL.

FARE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 227 Broadway, corner Park-place, New-York, March 19, 1857.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company will be held at the office on Monday, April 6. Poll open from 12 M. till 2 P. M.

WM JAFFRAY, Secretary.

GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILroad.—The second mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of this Company, due in 1878, interest at 7 per cent., payable half-yearly in New-York, are for sale by

STRACHAN & SCOTT, No. 61 William-st.

NOTICE.—BUFFALO AND STATE LINE RAILroad Bonds falling due on the first of April will be paid at maturity, with accrued interest at the office of G. S. ROBBINS & SON, No. 54 William-st., corner of Pine.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS DUE THE FIRST OF April of the Bonds of the Hannibal and St. Joseph's Railroad Company, will be paid at the office of

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALLst., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

BANK NOTICES.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—3d av., corner of 9th-st—Open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock. Interest allowed on deposits from $5 to $500 at 6 per cent., on sums over $500 at 5 per cent. Deposits made on or before April 1 will bear interest from that date.

THOMAS R. STILLMAN, President.
P. W. ENGS, Vice-President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK, NO. 3 Chambers-st., two doors from Chatham-st., open EVERY DAY from 10 o'clock A. M. until 2 o'clock P. M., and on THURSDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 7 o'clock. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums from $5 to $500; five per cent. on sums over $500. All sums deposited on or before the 1st day of April will draw interest from that day. PETER H. TITUS, President.

CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK—NEW-YORK, MARCH 24, 1857.—The Annual Election for Seventeen Directors of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the next election, will be held on TUESDAY, the 7th day of April next, at their Banking-house, corner of Broadway and Chambers st. The poll will be open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M. By order, W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN BANK.—ELECTION.—The annual election for seventeen Directors of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the next election, will be held on Monday, the 6th of April next, at the Banking house No 108 Broadway. The polls will be open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M. By order of the Board.

H. MEIGS, Jr., Cashier.

ORIENTAL BANK—NEW YORK, MARCH 30, 1857.—The annual election for Directors and Inspectors for the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking House, No. 311 East-Broadway, on Monday, the 13th of April. Poll open from 12 to 1 p. m. By order of the Board. W. A. HALL, Cashier.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 Warren, near Greenwich-st. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and 4 to 7 P. M., on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Interest at six per cent. on all sums from $1 to $500. WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

ROSE HILL SAVINGS BANK, No. 351 Third-av.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED on all sums from $1 to $1,000. Deposite made on or before April 15, draw interest from April 1.

JACOB BRINKERHOFF, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, 3d-av., corner 9th-st., open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits. T. B. STILLMAN, Pres.

RAILROADS.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE.
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAgo, St. Louis, Rock Island, Fort Wayne, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest, *viâ* New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No 193 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., New-York.

JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE
To Chicago and all points West and Southwest, *Viâ* Suspension Bridge and Buffalo.
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI.....NO. 1725 NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 31 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

Freedom of Speech as Affected by the Discipline of the Roman Catholic Church.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

One in the situation of the Archbishop of New-York is necessarily exposed to have his intentions and motives misunderstood or misrepresented. Something of this kind appeared a few days ago in the editorial department of the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES. It was then and there distinctly stated that a citizen, especially if he were a Roman Catholic Priest, had been or would be prohibited from delivering a lecture in this metropolis, unless forsooth, he had been authorized to do so by the Archbishop.

This would be a mistake on the part of any journalist, and it could hardly have occurred in the columns of the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES, had it not been that the distinguished editor of that journal has been so necessarily engrossed in the high departments of the political administration of the State of New-York, that time was too brief for him to think for a moment of, or—what might be even more necessary—to learn the discipline of the Catholic Church.

The Archbishop never pretended to restrict the free speech or the free writing of any one who wished to speak or write in the City of New-York. He understands too well and respects too much the rights of his fellow-citizens, whether Catholic or Protestant, priests or laymen, to restrict the liberty of any one in such a case as that of which the Editor of the TIMES has taken occasion to render him, if not odious, at least arrogant in the estimation of his fellow-citizens. The Editor of the TIMES is, of necessity, a man prone to clear conceptions and prompt actions in the political matters to which he has given his attention, and with which he is necessarily acquainted. But it could hardly be expected that he should be familiar with the tedious, and to some extent intricate, discipline of the Catholic Church. If he would condescend to learn, or had time for that purpose, he would soon convince himself that Catholics are not Congregationalists, nor Methodists, nor Episcopalians, nor Presbyterians,—and that for good or for evil, for time and for eternity, they are just what they are,—and ought not to be judged by stand-points occupied by those who are not of them, but who only judge of them by their own previously formed opinions.

A priest coming to a diocese comes simply as a priest. He is recognized as such, and every attention is paid to him, so that he ranks, to some extent, with the clergy of the diocese into which he has just entered. It is assumed, as a matter of course, that he is not absent from his own diocese, nor from his flock, except authorized by his bishop, and by legitimate business—"*honesta negotia.*" So far he is entitled to every honorable treatment by the bishop of any other diocese into which he may enter. But for Catholics, the business of lecturing, particularly when the intention to lecture is not made known to the ordinary, and especially when there might be every reason to anticipate that the ordinary would not consent to such lecturing, then the question becomes, for Catholics, quite a different affair from what it would have been if the simple rule of Catholic discipline were clearly understood, and not misinterpreted, by Protestant editors.

If the priest or the bishop or anybody else comes as a lecturer, there is no necessity for his asking permission of any one. But if he comes as a priest or as a bishop, under the ordinary expectations and rights that are due to his character as such—if under a misapplication of the sanction he received, he presumes to call public meetings to address the audience on matters altogether foreign from or remotely connected with his vocation, it becomes the duty of the local ordinary, or the interpreter of Catholic discipline, to call his attention promptly to the violation of principles which, by his profession and his character, he is bound to recognize and uphold, whether at home or abroad.

It is quite well known that Catholic clergymen need not expect the interested partiality which public men exhibit towards Protestant clergymen in regard to matters affecting the general welfare of the country. Protestant clergymen can occupy their pulpit for the purpose of recommending round-shot, Minié rifles and Colt's revolvers as the legitimate instruments of promoting civilization and social refinement in the West.

Catholic clergymen dare not, and if they would, should not, tread on this dangerous, and as they imagine, forbidden ground. There is a harsh discipline exercised towards them in the general sentiment of the country. But there is a nice, delicate, and specific discipline instilled by the immensely comprehensive mind and guidance of their own church, which, if they are attached to it, will protect them from violating any law of the State which is founded on reason and justice, or any law that is really conducive to the welfare of humanity—from the rising to the setting of the sun.

To the Archbishop of New-York and the collective people of the Diocese, whether clergymen or laity, it would become a melancholy spectacle if a priest from a distant diocese claiming only canonical hospitality and recognition should take advantage of this for the purpose of vending or recommending western stock, whether under the name of shares in the immense coal fields that Geology has discovered in those regions, or in the stocks of lead mines which are said to be equally abundant, or in the stocks of the Iron Mountain Company of Missouri, or in the waste lands which are crying out by themselves, together with the echoes of their owners, for new inhabitants from the East, or the West, or the South, or the North, to make those lands more valuable, and this under the philanthropic plea of benefitting the unintelligent and misled people, who might, especially under clerical influence, be tempted to give up their certainty, such as it is, in the East, for the uncertainty, trials and disappointments, which are unquestionably in reserve for them in the West.

But provided no adventurer shall ever quote the name of the City of New-York as recommending, either by his speech or by his silence, such an experiment, he, the Archbishop, is willing that every man shall abound in his own sense, and that those who think they can do better in the West than here or elsewhere shall go, not only with his consent, but with his blessing, whether they be rich or poor, whithersoever their interests and the interests of their families may require. M. J.

The Editor of the TIMES makes no pretension to technical knowledge lying beyond the sphere of his immediate duties. He confesses, therefore, with the utmost frankness the specific ignorance which Archiepiscopal sarcasm thus lays to his charge. But, whatever may be his short-comings in other respects, he claims the merit of docility:—and nothing gives him greater pleasure than thus to receive, from high official sources, distinct instruction as to the relation which is sustained by Catholic priests,—who are also citizens of the United States, and entitled to rights guaranteed by the federal constitution,—towards their supervisors in the hierarchy of the Roman Catholic Church.

The Editor of the TIMES understands from the above communication, that a Roman Catholic priest when he comes from his own diocese into another, is supposed to come solely and exclusively in his priestly character,—and that he comes, therefore, subject in all things to the jurisdiction of his superiors of the Roman Catholic Church in the diocese which he thus presumes to enter. If he presumes upon his character as citizen to call public meetings and address them upon any subject of interest to those who may come to hear him, he accordingly renders himself liable to the censure, reproof and instant reprimind of the "ordinary"—meaning thereby the Bishop or Archbishop,—of the diocese thus invaded. It was in pursuance of this regulation of the Roman Catholic Church, that the Archbishop of New-York attended a meeting at the Tabernacle a few evenings since,—and, after the lecture was concluded, rose in the gallery and denounced the priest who had delivered it, as having broken the discipline of his order and rendered himself obnoxious to Archiepiscopal censure for addressing the meeting without having first obtained leave and license from his superior.

The Editor of the TIMES may be mistaken in supposing this to be the meaning of the somewhat nebulous communication from which it is gleaned. He entertains a profound distrust of his ability to comprehend the somewhat intricate details of the discipline of the Roman Catholic Church,—especially when expounded in the form of satire. But if he is mistaken in this matter he will very cheerfully receive correction at the hands of those who may be officially authorized to give it. He accepts, as beyond controversy, the assurance that Catholics are not Methodists, nor Congregationalists, nor Presbyterians. And while he concedes that they would not be allowed to recommend rifles or cannon as agents of civilization, at the West or elsewhere, the little light which has hitherto been vouchsafed, inclines him to the belief that they would be equally prohibited from recommending Emigration, Common Schools or the Holy Bible, as agents of material, moral or religious culture.

NEWS FROM HAVANA.

Reduction of Duties on Corn—Fetes—Hostile Demonstrations against Mexico—Miscellaneous.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times:

HAVANA, Monday, March 23, 1857.

The proposition of the *Junta de Fomento* for the introduction of corn has been acted upon at last by the *Intendente*. The duties have been cut down two-thirds,—the new order going into effect on the 1st of April. It is calculated that this will be sufficient to alleviate the distress so prevalent in all parts of the Island, where the crops of corn and vegetables have been entirely lost. Some few sugar estates on which the negroes are fed on "mush," and the rich people who keep many horses, receive far greater benefit from this concession than the poorer classes of our citizens, among whom corn is not so extensively used as in the United States. Besides, there is a complete absence of mills where the meal may be prepared. It would be far better to reduce the duties on lard, and rice, and flour, which form the principal food of all classes. General CONCHA has manifested a strong disposition in these days to urge this subject on the attention of the Home Government, but I doubt very much if he can succeed in obtaining a modification of the tariff, as far as Spanish flour is concerned. The article is now sent from the United States to Spain, whence it is reshipped to us as the genuine Spanish article, and thus save the prohibitory duties that would have been paid coming directly from the United States.

Last Thursday was General CONCHA's patron Saint's day, which was celebrated with extraordinary manifestations of adherence by the whole population. The principal Creole families, even the converted "filibusters," joined the old Spanish party in paying honors and respect to the "Saviour of the Island." In the evening the "Plaza de Armas" was brilliantly illuminated, and all the regimental bands were in attendance, and discoursed sweet music until after 10 o'clock. The crowning feature of the day was the laying of the corner-stone of the dépôt of the Regla and Matanzas Railroad, and the soleman inauguration of the work. The Bishop of Havana, CONCHA, and all the other officials were present. The stone, after being duly incensed and sprinkled with holy water, was deposited in its place, the President of the Company having previously deposited in a small box sundry pieces of money, the daily papers of Havana, and a long description of the ceremony, filled with the most fulsome flattery of the extraordinary merits of General CONCHA, ascribing to him alone the present prosperous condition of the island. General CONCHA listened to all this stuff with great apparent satisfaction. You must know that this Company is eminently Spanish, and as such has received extraordinary assistance from the Government. I noticed among the workmen drawn up in a long line in front of the warehouses, more than sixty-five stout blacks belonging to the chain-gang.

The *Diario de la Marina* of the 21st publishes a long list of the vessels of the Spanish navy. As this publication follows the pompous announcement of hostile demonstrations against Mexico, it may be considered worthy of more serious consideration. The navy is numerically large, but, having personally inspected many of the vessels, I would not feel authorized to vouch for their effectiveness. The following is the list: Ships of the line, 2; screw-frigates, 4; frigates, 4; sloops, 4; brigs, 9; steam-schooners, 9; schooners, 5; pilot-boats, 4; gunboats, 5; side-wheel steamers, 52; Government storeships, 11. Some of the steamers are very fine vessels, most of them having been built in England. All the brigs are models of beauty, and far surpass any other vessels, of the same size, that I have ever seen. They are the admiration of every stranger visiting this port. Of the frigates, but little can be said in their favor. One good-sized frigate, mounting Paixan guns, could destroy the whole of them. The major part of these vessels are now on the coasts of Cuba. They are sent out here to be supported, as our friends on the other side of the water are rather too poor to keep up this powerful armament. If Spain could raise the money, she has vessels and men enough to seize on Vera Cruz. But this is the great difficulty. The 8,000 men are to be sent out in merchant vessels, and this costs money.

A joint stock company has been formed for the purchase of the lot of ground occupied by the ruins of the *Teatro Principal*, and the hotel kept by Mrs. ALMY, for the purpose of building a Cuban St. Nicholas. If the building is built upon the model that has been presented to the Captain General, it will be a handsome affair indeed. This hotel has been started in consequence of General CONCHA's plan of rendering Cuba the Winter Saratoga of American travelers. The facilities offered by His Excellency for easy access to his *salones*, particularly to Americans, who seem to be captivated by the approving smiles of foreign princes, has, in the opinion of all the "ever faithful," made hosts of friends for Spanish rule in America.

The *Bazar* continues to be our only source of amusement, in these days of fasting and prayer. The proceeds now amount to $40,000!

Yesterday the premiums awarded to Cuban exhibitors at the Paris World's Fair were distributed by the Captain General, with great pomp and ceremony.

Some rascal robbed the Cuban Hotel one night last week. The amiable landlady lost $1,500, and several of the boarders were relieved of surplus funds.

Steamer Isaac Newton.

All the necessary auxiliaries are now at the steamer, and preparations are in an advanced state for raising and pumping out the *Isaac Newton*. A bulkhead has been inserted abaft the leak, forward, and when her stern windows are raised above the water, the work of freeing her of water will take but a short time. Her upper saloons, thus far, remain uninjured. In two or three days more it is expected she will be afloat.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—4 Hanover-st., and 181 Broadway

From Washington.

OUTLINES OF THE INSTRUCTIONS OF THE NEW GOVERNOR OF KANSAS—SICKNESS OF SECRETARY CASS—THE NIAGARA—APPOINTMENTS.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 30.

The Cabinet have had several night consultations relative to the affairs of Kansas.

Mr. STANTON, the new Secretary of State, will leave next Monday, and will be the acting Governor of Kansas till the arrival of Mr. R. J. WALKER, whose private business will detain him here till early in May.

The outlines of the instructions to Mr. WALKER are agreed upon, and he is to proceed on the principle of recognizing the statutes of Kansas as valid. The principal business with which he is charged is, as heretofore surmised, to see that the people have free, independent and uninterrupted expression of opinion and exercise of suffrage concerning the affairs of the Territory in carrying out the provisions of the census law and registry law, and that for the election of delegates to the Constitutional Convention. The troops heretofore employed in the Territory are to be removed, and others who have not been engaged in former difficulties are to be ordered thither. It is apprehended, however, that there will be no use for the militia. The Administration are resolved that the laws shall be maintained at all hazards, and have full confidence in Mr. WALKER to carry out their instructions.

Mr. WOODSON, who is superseded by Mr. STANTON as Secretary of State, will certainly be appointed to the Land Office in Kansas.

Mr. CASS has been confined to his bed all day by sickness.

Every exertion is being made by the Navy Department for the steamer *Niagara* to leave New York on the 10th of April. Owing to the weight of the submarine cable, she will not be supplied with her armament.

The following Collectors of Customs have been reappointed:

Thomas D. Winner, at Great Egg Harbor; Elw. T. Hillyer, at Newark, N. J.; R. B. Wills, at Oxford, Md.; James G. Dell, at St. Johns, Fla.; Joseph Sierra, at Pensacola, Fla; Michael Shoemaker, at Detroit Mich., *vice* Hadman, whose commission has expired.

The following Surveyors have been reappointed:

ISAAC W. MICKLE, at Camden, N. J.

CHARLES PARKER, at Snow Hill, Md.

The following Postmasters have been reappointed: SAMUEL M. CHAMBERS at Jersey City, N. J.; GEORGE BOWERS at Nashua, N. H.; THOS. P. PIERCE at Manchester, N. H.; DAVID SMALL, at York, Penn.; THOS. BRASHEARS at Steubenville, Ohio.

T. BUAH SPENCER has been appointed a Register in the Land Office at Hudson, Wis., *vice* HERRING removed.

News From Texas.

ELECTION OF ASSOCIATE JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT—MORTGAGE AGAINST THE HOUSTON RAILROAD.

BALTIMORE, Monday, March 30.

New-Orleans papers, of Tuesday of last week, are to hand. They contain Galveston dates to the 17th inst.

Ninety-three Counties in Texas give RUNNELS their teen majority over CRAIG for Associate Justice of the Supreme Court. Eighteen Counties were still to be heard from.

The discovery of a mortgage of a million of dollars, held by ARABIAN C. FLAGG and C. E. HABITON, against the Houston Railroad, had occasioned considerable excitement.

From New-Orleans.

ARRIVAL OF NINETY DESERTERS FROM WALKER—VESSELS DETAINED AT THE MOUTH OF THE MISSISSIPPI—FROM TAMPICO.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, March 30.

The steamship *Empire City* is coming up, bringing ninety deserters from WALKER's ranks.

The large number of twenty-three ships are detained inside and outside the Bar at the Southwest Pass of the Mississippi, for want of a sufficient depth of water.

We have three weeks' later news from Tampico, from which we learn that the Western States of Mexico were still in a disturbed state, and revolutionary movements were in progress.

A New Expedition to Central America.

NEW ORLEANS, Monday, March 30.

It is rumored that an expedition is fitting out here for some point in Central America. It is supposed to be the intention to make the first demonstration on Veragua, a Province of New Grenada, between Costa Rica and Panama. The expedition is said to be friendly to General WALKER, and that it is to act in concert with him. It is also reported that a provisional Government has been formed, and that there are considerable funds raised.

From Albany.

THE ONE HUNDRED MILE RACE FOR $2,500 A SIDE—HEAVY RAILROAD ROBBERIES.

ALBANY, Monday, March 30.

Two sporting men of this city, TAYLOR and DALTON, started, on horses, from the Exchange, this morning, at 5 o'clock, for a one hundred mile race, without rest or feed. The bets are $2,500 a side. Whitesboro, Oneida County, is the termination of the race.

The horses passed Fonda, forty-three miles of the distance, at 9:15 A. M. Time, 4 hours 15 minutes. Dalton horse slightly ahead.

They arrived at Little Falls at 17 minutes past 12, the Dalton horse still a little ahead, but in bad condition. The general impression is that the Taylor horse will win the race.

On Saturday night six men were arrested for systematic robberies at the New-York and Boston Railroad Dépôts. Property to the amount of $1,500 was recovered.

ALBANY, Monday, March 30—6 P. M.

Taylor, the New-York horse, is the winner of the one hundred mile race. He arrived at Whitestown at 5:30 P. M., making the distance in twelve hours and a half. The Albany horse was a quarter of a mile behind.

Murder Trial in Boston.

BOSTON, Monday, March 30.

The trial of JAMES MAGEE for the murder of GALEN C. WALKER, Deputy Warden of the State Prison, commenced to-day in the Supreme Court—Chief Justice SHAW presiding. The testimony against the prisoner is direct and explicit. The purposed grounds of the defence are not as yet developed.

The Frigate Merrimac.

BOSTON, Monday, March 30.

The United States steam frigate *Merrimac*, from Norfolk, has arrived below, and will be ordered into Quarantine.

Suicide.

ALFRED, N. Y., Monday, March 30.

The wife of DAVID JONES, of this place, committed suicide on Saturday last by hanging herself. No cause for the deed has transpired.

THE TRAGEDY AT MORAVIA.—We have only a few particulars to add concerning the Moravia tragedy. The young woman, Miss SHAW, who was shot was alive as late as last evening, and some hopes are now entertained of her recovery.

The letters left by young WOOD, who shot Miss SHAW and immediately afterwards shot himself, were directed, one to his uncle, HAMILTON WOOD, and the other to Mr. CLARK, the man with whom he was living. The first gave directions concerning his burial, &c. The second, to Mr. CLARK, informed him that had it not been for the regard he (WOOD) had for Mrs. CLARK, he would have killed Mr. CLARK instead of Miss SHAW.

All the circumstances go to show that WOOD was in love with Miss SHAW, but becoming jealous of Mr. CLARK, determined upon the tragedy. It is now supposed that Miss SHAW knew nothing of his intentions to murder her. She persistently refuses to converse upon the subject. In the absence of any statement from her, the public will not be likely to gain any additional information concerning this most deplorable affair.—*Auburn Advertiser*, 28th.

INTERESTING FROM EUROPE

ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA'S MAILS.

Our London and Paris Correspondence.

The Approaching General Election in Great Britain.

THE SPANISH CAMPAIGN AGAINST MEXICO.

Application to Protect Cuba Rejected by France and England.

The mails by the *Europa* arrived from Boston at an early hour yesterday morning.

In Great Britain, the chief and only political topic of discussion is the approaching General election. Our London correspondent, whose letter we publish, furnishes every information upon the subject.

A very large public meeting of electors had been held in London, at which resolutions were passed sustaining Lord PALMERSTON.

The Paris *Patrie* states that accounts from the frontiers of China received at St. Petersburg, and published by the *Journal de l'Académie*, announce that the Government of Pekin is in a state of dissolution, that the Emperor has no cash, and is forced to issue iron coin, that all the moneyed men had left the city, and that the Chinese and Manchous are in open hostility.

In the House of Lords on the 12th inst., Lord PANMURE, in answer to sundry questions from Earl GREY, said that it was the intention of the British Government to send out troops immediately to China.

We read in the Paris correspondence of the *London Times:*

"With respect to the terms of our treaty with Persia it was said, erroneously as I am given to understand, that Persia recognized purely and simply the independence of Herat. What Persia agreed to do was to restore Herat to the reigning Prince on condition of his executing in future the conditions on which his ancestors obtained the sovereignty of it. The city of Herat and its territory were given to the family of Suddokzyes in 1741 by NADIR SHAH, in recompense for the great services rendered by the chief of that family to him during his campaign in India. Among the conditions imposed at that period on the Suddokzyes, and which are binding on their successors, is that of recognizing the Shah of Persia as spiritual protector of the Mussulmans of the sect of Ali, and the late war is attributed to the persecution by the Prince of Herat of those sectarians. But the Shah of Persia will have no right or power in the Government or the Administration of Herat; he will merely preserve his character of religious protector of the Dissenting Mussulmans of Herat, and whatever influence he may retain is exclusively in that capacity."

Advices from Naples represent the political condition of the country as unchanged. The Police had organized a system of terror and oppression which cannot be suppressed anywhere.

It is said that the treaty between the King of Naples and the Argentine Republic, which had been suspended for some time, has again been revived—that all the conditions have been agreed on, and that it is to be shortly signed.

FEROKHEN KHAN, according to a Paris letter in the *Independance*, of Brussels, is endeavoring to negotiate a treaty of commerce between Persia and Belgium.

The British Government have yielded to the solicitations of the gentlemen who hold the lease of the Kooria Mooria Islands, and an armed vessel will be forthwith dispatched thither for the protection of the enterprise and of such ships as may resort to the islands for the purpose of loading guano.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Approaching Election—Public Sentiment in regard to Lord Palmerston's China Policy—Representation of the City of London—Lord John Russell's Address—Lord Derby's Pronunciamento—Relations with the United States—General Cass's Appointment—Spain and Mexico—Theatricals.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

LONDON, Friday, March 13, 1857.

The force of the first breath of electoral confusion has yet by no means expended itself; on the contrary, it has rather increased, though blowing from different points of the compass. The pro-PALMERSTON prospering gale has somewhat abated of its intensity, but none of a counteracting kind is yet perceptible. Still there are negative evidences abroad that the Dictator won't be quite so omnipotent next Parliament as was assumed. Some of the great constituencies have already spoken out in a strain decisive of the reelection of those most obnoxious to ministerial wrath for their vote on the China question. First among these is Sheffield, which has received the fearless ROEBUCK with loud and unanimous acclaim, as also his colleague, HADFIELD, who voted with him. Manchester has likewise been most enthusiastic in its greetings of COBDEN, who acts on behalf of BRIGHT, (at present in Rome, where he is recovering from his tedious illness,) and also in its greeting of MILNER GIBSON, the *alter ego* of COBDEN in BRIGHT's absence. COBDEN himself has not yet made choice of a constituency to appeal to, it being certain, however, that he will not again stand for his late one, the West Riding of Yorkshire, not so much on account of any change that has taken place towards him, as because of the local duties pertaining to the seat; and to these he is more than ever indisposed since the death of his only son—a calamity that continues to leave its traces strong upon him. COBDEN's conduct, under the present revulsion of popular feeling, for there is no gainsaying that fact, is described by all who know it as in every respect worthy of the man—simple, dignified, firm, yet conciliatory and hopeful. He is careless about himself; careless whether he obtain a seat or not, though there can be no doubt that many will be pressed upon his acceptance in a very short time if he does not come in at the general election some three weeks hence. But towards BRIGHT he feels most keenly; and the defeat of his friend and life long associate at Manchester would be viewed by him with the acutest poignancy. Fortunately there is no danger of any such contingency; and the outspoken tribune, who long ago denounced the present Premier as the great impostor of the age, will again be in a condition to confront his antagonist, and perhaps will not be so squeamish as formerly in stopping short of facts that may prove something more than charlatanrie.

Several other liberal boroughs are awakening to the consciousness that it is quite impossible to have voted against PALMERSTON without being therefore necessarily qualified for Newgate. In no part of England did the mania for his Lordship run so high as in the city of London. Requisitions to him to become a candidate were got up with great eagerness; but he was much too wise to accede to anything of the sort, and intimated that he meant to abide by his small and select pocket borough of Tiverton, where he can be subjected to none of the vicissitudes in public opinion which inconveniently afflict great men occasionally. Meanwhile the conscript fathers of the financial community had met in soleman conclave, and, as they thought, disposed of the four seats, the entire representation, to their enduring satisfaction. Two of Mr. PEABODY's old friends, namely: Mr. RAIKES CURRIE and Mr. CRAWFORD, were fixed upon as nominees, together with Sir JAMES DUKE, one of the present members; the other, MASTERMAN, the banker, retiring. A good deal of doubt was felt, or rather affected to be felt, as to the third sitting, or seatless, member, the millionaire, ROTHSCHILD. Not only had his position for ten years back been most anomalous—repeatedly elected by his fellows, and the election confirmed by one branch of the Legislature, and rejected by the other—but there were objections of a personal kind that rendered him the reverse of a favorite with those on whose decision his selection mainly rested. Accordingly it was all but determined that he should be told to make way for some one whose vote would be available, and the city thereby not be deprived of its full complement of members through this practical sacrifice of one to the theory of justice to the Jews. But, on the other hand, it was suddenly recollected, at the last hour, that he was a most munificent donor to those funds for registration purposes, without which the bulk of the electoral body in England, few as they are, compared with America, cannot be induced to exercise their privileges of franchise. Had it not been for Baron ROTHSCHILD, the liberal registration in the city would now be in such a state that Lord BERBY's party could sweep off the whole four seats. This consideration, and a few others of a like kind not less cogent, recruited the providential resolve that the capitalist should be brought in once more, and one further struggle made for the vindication of those principles of civil and religious liberty symbolized in his Caucasian person.

You will not have read thus far without recalling the absence of BRUTUS' statue at the Cæsarean festival. What of Lord JOHN RUSSELL? you will ask. He was wholly passed by as though he had never existed, notwithstanding his national and historic name, and illustrious antecedents, hereditary and personal, and the fact of his having represented the city for sixteen consecutive years. Such flagrant forgetfulness of great services has perhaps never stained the annals even of parochial political turpitude. He had voted against shelling a defenceless multitude in an unarmed town, and that was enough to cancel the memory of all his contributions to whatever is most dear to British feelings within cotemporary memory. But though they forgot him, he was resolved not to forget himself. To the amazement of nearly every body, he yesterday issued a characteristic address, appealing to "the old principles and the old cause;" summarizing the struggles and the triumphs of his career, and asking if one vote, even though it were an erroneous one, should blot out all thought of the past. But he denied that the vote was erroneous, and set about proving its correctness in a manner the most conclusive; his main argument being the act of the Government itself, namely, declaring on the Thursday that they meant to send out a Plenipotentiary to supersedes BOWRING, after protesting on the Tuesday that they approved and applauded everything he had done, and meant to follow it out *à outrance*. Indeed this discrepancy between the sayings and doings of the Executive has given a very wide credence to Mr. URQUHART's doctrine that the defeat of the Government was planned by its own head, for the purpose of a dissolution, thereby securing an irresponsibility for several months from all parliamentary control whatever, and the opportunity of pushing a perilous but well-schemed policy to certain extremities, the end whereof is not yet. It is now becoming obvious to all eyes that Ministers might have had a majority if they liked. Why they did not like is best known to themselves, or rather to himself, for no one thinks of more than one Minister, and he the chief. But Lord JOHN RUSSELL has brought out that point in very prominent relief; and people are beginning to ask themselves on all hands, What is the reason PALMERSTON abstains from an admission that would have converted his minority into a majority? That reason has not yet dawned upon the public mind; nor is it very certain it ever will, during his lifetime at least. If afterwards, it is questionable if the knowledge can be turned to any practical account in the sense those who surmise the real state of the case could desire.

A most telling point in Lord JOHN's address is the use he makes of a passage from the speech of Sir FRANCIS BARING, formerly his own Chancellor of the Exchequer, and a general supporter of PALMERSTON's, but who voted against the latter on this occasion. Sir FRANCIS is a Whig, and, like his relatives, the Brothers BARING, is nearly, but not so nearly as they, allied to the present Lord ASHBURTON, son of him of the treaty—abhorred by PALMERSTON. All the other BARINGS, except FRANCIS, are Derbyites; but in the present chaotic state of parties they will vote for Lord JOHN as the friend of their relative, there being no politician of their own party yet in the field for the city. Here, then, are materials multitudinous for interests clashing, and combinations of all sorts. If the Liberals do not vote *against* Lord JOHN, which few will have the face to do, he is certain to come in, which would be ten times more galling to the Palmerstonites than the return of a score of Derbyites, who, for that reason, will support Lord JOHN whenever possible. The city is in a terrible ferment, to-day, at this apple of discord being thrown into it—that is, the intriguing, trimming, pseudo-reformers; while the Derbyites, of course, are delighted at the embrollment, and preparing to profit by it. One result of this is very likely to be the rejection of ROTHSCHILD, which will go far to confirm the apprehension that Lord PALMERSTON will approve himself at the close of his career—what he has ever been since he had power of any sort—a substantial friend to reaction and obscurantism; for there cannot be a question that his present game will throw back the cause of reform of every kind to an incalculable degree.

In respect to Lord DERBY's party, they may be said to be biding their time, satisfied that however matters may seem to go against them now, the elements of future strength are accumulating for them. The noble Earl at their head is on Monday next to deliver his pronunciamento in the House of Peers, on PALMERSTON's *coup d'état* of suppressing the Parliament, and, more than that, on a false pretence; for, as just shown, ministers would not have been defeated had they disclosed on the 3d the intention they made known on the 5th. This address of the Earl's is certain to have a startling effect of one kind or the other, perhaps of many kinds, and the anticipatory excitement is already exceedingly vivid. For a peer of the realm to deliver a harangue confessedly intended to operate on the election of members of the House of Commons, is an innovation so startling as to superinduce the dread that the British Lion is approaching a most dilapidated and ignominious *finale*, and that the "sun of England" is fast hurrying to extinguishment and eternal eclipse.

On the night following, namely, next Tuesday, a motion of considerable more interest to you is to be made, also in the Upper House, by the late Governor-General of Canada, Lord ELGIN, for papers relative to the present state of Anglo-American affairs. The Earl has long had a motion to this effect in petto, hanging, as it were, in terrorem over the heads of ministers, with a view, as some people fancy, to extort something good for himself as the condition of keeping silent. But as the cabinet have not been amenable to such pressure, if it were really intended, he is going to speak out. He did speak out once before, and rather too frankly for his own interest. Had it not been for his speech shortly after his return from across the Atlantic, in a very equivocal strain as regards the policy and capacity of PALMERSTON to conduct the affairs of the country at that time, 1855, it is more than probable he would have been in Washington some time ago, or ps hops getting ready now to go to Pekin, or as near towards it as the distressed state of affairs in China, (the accounts in to-day are alarming for the safety of the reigning dynasty,) would permit. As it is, he has little or nothing to expect. Certainly not India, now; and hence we may look for a very decided exposition of views on all the points that can be brought within the scope of his motion.

The time is certainly opportune for his purpose. The authentication of the rumor of General CASS' appointment to the Secretaryship in the Buchanan Cabinet, has let flow a considerable quantity of commentaries on the part of speakers and writers amongst us, and people affecting to be in the secret, do not hesitate to shower sinister compliments on Lord CLARENDON for his prescience in withdrawing his brother's, M. C. VILLIERS, nomination a ambassador to the United States, because of the apprehension of the consequences of this very Cass business. PALMERSTON's own evening print of yesterday, under date of Paris—but more likely of London manufacture—says:

"The high position attained by General CASS in the Buchanan administration has caused deep annoyance to the resident Americans in Paris, who remember the unpopular and mischief-making conduct of that statesman while Minister of the United States at the Court of the Tuileries."

PALMERSTON's own morning print of yesterday likewise says:

"We do not believe that General CASS will put our feelings to any very serious test; but it cannot be denied that there are other considerations which enter into the natical views on the subject of a war with the United States, and which may be seriously modified in the course of a few years; and it is desirable that American should know how much of our forbearance and long-suffering is due to their present monopoly of that great staple which is the hinge upon which the greater part of the commerce of the world turns."

Again:

"It is becoming a question whether the very panic now existing on the subject of cotton failure will not in a few years so stimulate production as to create an absolute glut. No further dependence on the Southern States will then be felt; and it will be a serious contingency if that newly felt independence should be coincident with one of those trials of temper to which it has been of late the pleasure or interest of American statesmen to subject us."

And further, in the same strain:

"All the world knows how little the British authorities intended offence in the case of the enlistments, and how promptly reparation was offered when offence was taken, even though there was every appearance of that offence being taken intentionally. The patience with which we submitted to have our Minister rudely dismissed is matter of history; and, as long as the councils of the British nation are guided by the wisdom and forbearance which have lately characterized them, such patience and forbearance may be repeated again and again, in spite of the proverb which chronicles the journeys of the pitcher to the well, and their termination."

Now it is pretty well understood that there is evidence available at this moment in London, and perfectly well known to the British Government, that General CASS is animated by no hostile designs against England—so much the reverse, that he is quite disposed to promote the ratification of the Dallas-Clarendon treaty. All this and a good deal more probably will come out on Tuesday next, if the Earl of ELGIN have the opportunity of bringing on his motion as promised; and in expectancy of that eventuality you would do well to be on the lookout for the London morning papers of Wednesday next, provided they get down before the mail start.

An item of news of American interest, more reliable, it is to be presumed, than that just alluded to, is contributed by the Madrid correspondent of our Premier's organ this morning, viz.:

"The defeat of the English Ministry on the Chinese question has occasioned infinite surprise in Madrid. Great interest is taken here in the event, not only on account of its European importance as affecting the position of Lord PALMERSTON's Government, but, as neighbors of ours in those seas, the Spaniards have all along taken some bodies of our doings in China. Their attention, however, is likely to be pretty well taken up with their own affairs in another hemisphere. The news which has just arrived, that the Spanish Minister at Mexico had retired with all the Legation to Havana, has again roused the warlike spirit of the country. If General CONCHA can has not the means or the wish to castigate the mulatto ALVAREZ for the atrocities he has committed, the Spaniards will certainly take the task upon themselves in good earnest; and, if we are to believe the boasting of young Spain in the cafés, as well as the more deliberate calculations in many of the public journals, there is pluck and force enough to do this, and to lick the filibusters into the bargain. The additional popularity which the Government will certainly gain by an energetic conduct in this Mexican business has already induced some who are better partisans than patriots to get up an outcry against the useless expenditure which must be incurred in a war with the kindred republic. Expense is without doubt a consideration which the Government will not lose sight of; and at present there is no alteration in the original plan of making a simple naval demonstration before Vera Cruz. In the meantime peremptory orders have been sent to Cadiz to hasten the preparation of the armament destined for Cuba."

The paragraphs in your cotemporary respecting the raising of the sunken Russian vessels at Sebastopol, and Mr. GOWEN's success in getting up the *Missouri*, has called forth a letter from the engineering firm of MYERS & ASKEW, London, which appeared on Thursday in a morning paper. The writers state that they are in sole possession of a secret, applicable to raising sunken vessels of any size, of greater power than the means adopted by Mr. GOWEN, and are ready to raise any ship in fourteen days, which is one fourth less time, and at considerably less cost, especially if the vessel is sunk in harbor. The expense, beyond the apparatus, is said to be very trifling, and but few men are required. They have been engaged in experiments upon heavy sunken bodies for the last twenty years, and the secret they claim to possess is the result.

It is worth noting that the greatest of all theatric demonstrations in the scenic line ever known in England took place last night at the Princess', in CHARLES KEAN's revival of "Richard the Second," which threw all former exploits of a like kind into the shade; but still, among the judicious few, the manager himself is as far from being a Shakspearean artist as ever, notwithstanding all the three-piled hyperbole heaped upon him. The Queen's refusal to go to Drury Lane, because the lessee would not allow his actors to play at Windsor Castle, compels GYE, of Covent Garden Opera House, to open at the miserable little pillbox of the LYCEUM, and the talk this cause and effect gives rise to, is not quite so flattering to royalty as the loyal could wish.

FRANCE.

The Conference on the Neufchatel Dispute—Domestic Politics—Napoleon and his Legislature—Troubles and Disquietudes.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

PARIS, Thursday, March 19, 1857.

"We have another Congress among us," but for all the noise it makes one would not perceive the fact. Across the Seine, at the hotel of Count WALEWSKI, a grave body sits to settle at last the Neufchatel question; but the progress this grave body is making towards a solution of the difficulty remains to this moment in Paris a most profound secret. This is not true, however, of London and Brussels, and other enlightened towns where newspapers flourish; for they, it appears, are perfectly cognizant of the details of each day's proceedings five minutes after the adjournment. One correspondent, with a conscience above admiration, says, "The conference not having closed to-day till half-past seven, and the mail leaving at

you know at a quarter past, I am not able to give you the day's proceedings; but up to the moment of closing my letter I was able to learn that M. DE HATZFELDT, the Prussian Minister, had been admitted to take a seat in the conference, that he had caused surprise and irritation by asking to refer one of the first questions put to him to his government," etc., etc. Now, when it is recollected that each member of the conference when taking his seat acceded to an inviolable secresy, as in the case of the conference of last March, the courage of this writer of reliable news is astounding.

Décidedly Paris has become the diplomatic arbiter of Europe. It is here that are unrolled the diplomatic difficulties of nearly the whole civilized and half-civilized world. A year ago the great Russian quarrel was settled here. Then the Emperor of Persia sends his leading statesman here to settle a vital question with England. The Neufchatel question is being settled here. A convention between England and France will soon sit in Paris to lay down a programme on the China question. Prince DANILO, reigning Prince of Montenegro, is now here to obtain an arrangement on the unsettled state of his little kingdom. The discussions on the Italian question receive their chief animus from the cabinet of the Emperor. An agent of the Spanish Government will be here in two or three days to ascertain the position of France and England on her Mexican quarrel.

But one would suppose that NAPOLEON had enough to do just now with his own interior affairs. The Senate, the Council of State, and the Corps Legislatif are in session, those three bodies that the French Constitution dignifies with the title of "Legislative power," and what is better, to the astonishment of everybody, they are beginning to show signs of a living vitality. It is a curious phenomena of French physiology, that their Legislative or other organized bodies do not know what *bouderie*, or silent obstinacy is. With them it is a cringing, passive submission, or frank and noisy opposition.

For the first time since he has been on the throne, NAPOLEON has relaxed the reins a little in the presence of these bodies, and the avidity with which the opportunity has been seized, shows but too plainly that the old revolutionary spirit is not yet crushed out. There are certain measures of importance relating to interior affairs, which the Emperor signified his willingness to defer to the "Legislative power," and the readiness with which these bodies entered into a discussion of the measures, opened the eyes of the Government to the fact that the spirit of opposition was there. But NAPOLEON, as the nation becomes more and more habituated to his reign, and his power gains force, seems disposed to allow a little healthy opposition to grow up, in order to act as a safety-valve to the smouldering fire that might break out elsewhere and in a more dangerous form.

Thus, at the session of last year, he presented, and was obliged to withdraw, a so called free-trade bill—a bill removing the restriction from certain prohibited articles, and diminishing or abolishing the duty on certain other highly protected articles. At the opening of this session the Emperor announced a second presentation of the bill this year, and the Corps Legislatif, like a lot of schoolboys, were drunk with joy, at this, their first, triumph over the power that holds them in subjection.

Then, again, his Majesty wished to perpetuate to posterity the great feat of his army at Sebastopol, in giving to his hero the title of Duke DE MALAKOFF, with the right of primogeniture and a large pension, so as to keep the family and the name always prominent before the country. But he was told that, although there was no objection, in fact an anxiety, to reward liberally the great merit of Marshal PELISSIER, yet that there was opposition to the primogeniture clause, and that perhaps that clause of the bill had better be abandoned. But the Emperor risked the bill in this form, trusting to an ingeniously drawn up report, in which it was declared that this was an exceptional case, that the Emperor himself was opposed to a revival of the repudiated principle of the rights of seniority, &c. Under the pressure of this report the bill passed the Corps Legislatif without discussion. Arrived in the Senate, however, there was opposition. NAPOLEON anticipated a ready acquiescence. But this body is composed principally of noblemen, and they feel that this is a question which touches them nearly. So, very unexpectedly, they have sent the bill to a committee, of which Marshal MAGNAN (no friend of PELISSIER's, by the way,) is chairman. But the bill will finally pass.

Then again the Emperor has just proposed a new tax on movable property, and on this question it was understood the largest liberty would be given in discussion. The question was proposed in the Council of State, and the Council held several meetings at the Tuileries, where it was presided over by the Emperor, for the discussion of this question. Opposition was made from the start. New and important facts were developed by some of the ablest members, which seemed to impress the Emperor strongly. One member declared that during the whole eighteen years' reign of LOUIS PHILIPPE not a single new tax had been imposed. This statement struck his Majesty forcibly. Subsequently, M. SCHNEIDER, Vice President of the Corps Legislatif, occupying the Count DE MORNY's place during his absence, had a long conversation with the Emperor on this subject, in which he urged objections to the bill with so much force and clearness, that it is thought it may finally be withdrawn. M. SCHNEIDER is a man of undoubted ability, with a great practical knowledge of the wants and the sentiments of the country, and his arguments are said to have produced a great impression on NAPOLEON—at least as great as it is possible to produce on such impassible material.

Day before yesterday there was an irruption of the market-women. Six hundred of these women marched in a body to the Tuileries to talk of their griefs to the Emperor. (You see the disagreeable side of the centralization of power: if the state assumes to regulate minor affairs, it must sometimes put its fingers into dirty and disagreeable work.) The fish-women arrived at the door of the Palace, made a fearful clamor, gesticulating and shouting for his Majesty to come out. His Majesty gave orders that one of the leaders might be admitted to explain their griefs. This was done, and while the conference, (another conference!) was going on, the petticoated mob in the court calmed down a little. The explanation of this little revolution is this: The grand central market, the largest and finest market in the world, has just been finished, and the difficulty arose when they arrived at the distribution of the places. The administration of the markets and the women came to an open rupture, and as these women have been taken in favor by the Emperor, they marched up to the Tuileries to ask his interference in their behalf. NAPOLEON promised to give the affair immediate consideration, and yesterday he drove in his phæton with the Prince BACCIOCHI at his side to the market, and inspected the ground of difficulty.

So you see NAPOLEON has his hands full just now.

MALAKOFF.

The Threatened War Between Spain and Mexico.

SPANISH PLAN OF OPERATIONS—PROPOSAL TO SEIZE SANTA ANA FROM CARTHAGENA—APPLICATION TO FRANCE AND ENGLAND TO PROTECT CUBA FROM THE UNITED STATES—REFUSAL—MOVEMENTS OF THE MEXICAN MINISTER IN PARIS.

Madrid (March 6) Correspondence of the London Times.

The preparations for an expedition against Mexico continue, but the final decision of the Government on this subject has not transpired. It is thought probable that the operations will be limited to a blockade, and to the bombardment of Vera Cruz and will not extend to the landing of a military force, which would involve great expense, and which the difficulties of the country and the dangers of the climate would render a hazardous and possibly a disastrous measure.

Madrid (March 7) Correspondence of the London Times.

The probability of hostilities with Mexico begins to excite a good deal of attention here. The affair is complicated. On the one hand, the Government is loth to go to war with that Republic, lest its operations should in some way give pretext for umbrage to the United States, of which power it stands in awe. The dislike to risk a dispute with what the Spanish papers are wont to call the North American Colossus, *is augmented by a refusal which, I am assured, has been received from England and France to the application made to them for protection for the island of Cuba while an expedition went against Mexico.* A Special Envoy from the Mexican Government, Señor LA FRAGUE, is said to have arrived at Southampton, and to be on his way to Madrid, charged with explanations respecting the recent outrages on Spanish residents in the territory of the Republic. Until he has been heard, and until the receipt of dispatches from the Spanish Minister at Mexico, now on the road and expected here next week, no final decision will be taken by the Government. Meanwhile, preparations continue. Five large vessels are getting ready to leave Cadiz with troops, and the officers ordered on this service have received orders to hold themselves in readiness for prompt departure.

The plan of the Spanish Government is the following: It is proposed to fetch Gen SANTA ANA from Carthagena (South America,) where he at present is, and whence he will have sent instructions to his partisans in Mexico. Vera Cruz is to be taken in his name, and with Spanish aid; his adherents will be in readiness to join him, and to march upon the capital. This project has probably had its origin in an application which is known to have been made to Spain a short time ago by SANTA ANA for a large number of officers to head an attempt he was contemplating. It is thought that the capture of Vera Cruz is spoken of rather too confidently, as a thing sure to be at once effected. St. Jean d'Ulloa passes for one of the strongest fortresses (if not the strongest) in the two Americas, and, although the French, favored by circumstances and by a very feeble resistance, captured it in 1838, it does not necessarily follow that it is to fall an easy prey to the Spaniards in 1857. Notwithstanding the news lately received via England, of a blockade by Spanish men-of-war of the Mexican ports, it is doubted whether this can be effective and sustained, the more so as the northerly gales, usual in those latitudes at this season, would render it difficult and dangerous for a squadron to remain off the Mexican coast. All the troops that are as yet known to be under orders for Cuba are about 2,000 men, draughts from different regiments, and which in any case would be sent later in the year to fill up the vacancies caused by deaths and completion of service in the ranks of the army in the Spanish West Indies. It is asserted, however, that in addition to these a sufficient body of troops could be spared from Cuba to form the expedition against Mexico.

Madrid (March 10) Correspondence of the London News

The ministerial journal *Espana* states that the French and English Governments have readily acknowledged the rightful cause of Spain in her dispute with Mexico, and that the United States will be called upon to remain neutral, in the event of war. M. SALAMANCA has just left Madrid for Paris upon urgent business.

M. LAFRAGUA, an envoy from the Mexican Government, is expected in Madrid almost immediately (if he has not already arrived) with explanations relating to the unfortunate events in Mexico, and hopes are entertained that war between Spain and Mexico may yet be averted.

From the Paris (March 13) Correspondence of the London Times.

M. DE OLAGUIBEL, the Mexican Minister in Paris, had a long conference this morning with Count WALEWSKI, Minister of Foreign Affairs. It is said that the Mexican Government, perceiving that serious events are impending, has requested the good offices of Great Britain and France to arrange the differences with Spain.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Opinion.

IN SUPREME COURT. (Brooklyn)—SPECIAL TERM. Before Judge Birdseye.

MONDAY, March 30.

The People on the Relation of Samuel Graham vs. Daniel L. Northrup, Auditor of the City of Brooklyn.—The defendant has taken the objection that the alternative writ of mandamus issued in this case is insufficient.

The rule is that in an alternative mandamus the relator must set forth *his title*—or the facts upon which he relies for the relief sought; and this must be done in the usual form, and any defect in substance in the writ, as a want of sufficient title in the relator to the relief sought, may be taken advantage of at any time before the peremptory mandamus is amended. This rule is founded on good reason. The defendant has the right and must have the opportunity of answering every material point constituting the title of the relator, and the relator must then make due and legal proof of those facts, before he can obtain the relief he seeks. (See Commercial Bank of Albany vs. Canal Commissioners, 10 Wend. 25, and cases cited by the Chancellor at pp. 30, 32.) The same rule was recognized by the Court of Appeals in the People *vs.* Remsen. (2 Cowan, 490.) Mr. Justice STRONG, in that case, after adverting to the reasons given by the Chancellor in the case in 10 Wendell, adds that another, and perhaps a more cogent reason, that the alternative mandamus is considered as a declaration, and the relator the actual plaintiff, and the familiar rule that he can only succeed upon the strength of his own allegation is applicable.

On comparing the allegation of the writ with that stated in 2d Cow., 4½, it will be seen how far it is from meeting the requirements of the rule. There is no allegation of any fact, except that of the Auditor's refusal to certify the relator's bill. The sum claimed by the relator is *described;* but there are no facts alleged showing that he has a legal title to the money. Especially it is not averred that he has expended any or what sum in keeping the horse and wagon. As this allegation will be necessary to present the main question upon which the Auditor relies, and one which is of interest to the public at large, viz., whether the relator is entitled to the whole $500, or only to so much thereof as he actually and necessarily expends in keeping his horse and wagon, I think the objection must be sustained.

But as this defect can easily be corrected, and no doubt will be, by the parties, from what was said on the argument, and as they have both argued the question upon the merits, and have requested a decision accordingly, I shall express my views upon the points they have argued. If the present writ shall be amended or a new one issued in conformity with the rule stated above, an order, in conformity with this decision can be entered, and either party can then proceed to obtain the review of my action, as they may be advised.

After the relator's predecessor in the office of Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies had been elected, and had entered upon the discharge of his duties, the Common Council fixed his salary at $1,500 per annum. They also on the 11th of April, 1855, and during his term of office passed the following resolution.

Resolved, That the sum of $500 per year, commencing on the 1st day of January last, be appropriated to the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies for the payment of the expenses of keeping a horse and wagon, which is required to enable him to discharge his duties; and the Comptroller is hereby directed to pay the same in monthly payments, *upon the certificate of the Auditor.*

The 29th section of title 3 of the Charter of 1834, provides that no officer's salary shall be either increased or diminished after his election and during his continuance in office.

The defendant, as Auditor, took the objection that under this provision nothing more could be paid to the then Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies than his actual and necessary expenses in keeping the horse and wagon; and that to pay him more would be in effect increasing his salary during his continuance in office, thus doing indirectly what they were by law prohibited from doing directly. Of the correctness of this position there can be no doubt. It was acquiesced in by the late Commissioner and acted upon during the residue of his term of office.

The defendant contends that the same reasoning extends to the present Commissioner. But in this he is clearly in error. The statute only places the compensation of the office beyond the control of the Common Council from the time he is elected and during his continuance in office. If the regulations of the Common Council do not conflict with this provision, they are valid; and in so far only as they do conflict with it, are they invalid. They may raise the salary of future office holders at their pleasure, and as they possess legislative power, their will may be gathered as well from a necessary implication as by the use of express terms.

The only question, therefore, is upon the construction of the resolution of April 11, 1855. This resolution declares in so many words that the keeping of a horse and wagon is required to enable the Commissioner to discharge his duties. It appropriates $500 per year to the *Commissioner for the payment of the expenses* of keeping such horse and wagon, and the Comptroller is directed to pay *the same*, in monthly payments, *upon the certificate of the creditor.*

What is the antecedent of the relative words "the same," in this last clause? Is it the "sum of $500 per year," which was appropriated to the Commissioner, or is it the "expenses of keeping a horse and wagon."

So far as the signification of the relative is concerned, it may refer to either antecedent. But from the collocation of the members of the sentence, it seems to me more natural and proper to refer to "the sum of $500 per year" as the antecedent. And this construction is, to some extent, at least, sanctioned by the fact that this sum is *appropriated to the Commissioner.* And if this were the whole of the resolution, I should feel little hesitation in adopting this conclusion as on the whole sound and satisfactory.

But the resolution goes on to provide that "*the same*" (whether it be the expenses incurred, or the proportionate part of the $500) is to be paid only *upon the certificate of the Auditor.*

The present application is to obtain the very certificate; and the Auditor withholds it for the reason that the bill now presented is without items or details, or vouchers. The bills annexed to the relator's affidavit, which he asks that the auditor be compelled to certify, are each for the one-twelfth part of the sum of $500, appropriated by the resolution of April 11, 1855. But the Auditor shows by affidavit that this claim when first presented and disclaimed by him was in the following form:

BROOKLYN, Feb. 14, 1857.

The City of Brooklyn
To Samuel Graham,
Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies, Dr.

To horse keep, shoeing, &c., for the month ending Feb. 4	$25 00
To wear and tear of wagon and deterioration of horse	16 67
	$41 67

To which was appended a certificate of the correctness of the bill by the relator. What, then, are the powers and duties of the auditor with regard to the auditing of this and other claims against the City? They are prescribed by the Charter of the City and by the ordinances of the Common Council. By the charter (§ 17, title 3) it is made his duty to examine all bills presented against the City for payment; *no claim against the City*, or for local improvements, or *otherwise howsoever*, shall be paid unless an audit certify the same to have been incurred under due authority of law, and that the services have been rendered or the materials furnished for which such bills may be presented, and that the charges are just and reasonable or according to contract.

By Article 5th of that chapter of the City ordinances which relates to the powers and duties of City officers, he is required to audit all bills or claims presented against the City, before payment thereof. By section two of this article he is to enter all bills or claims sent to him in appropriate books, in the order presented, such entry showing the *date and items* of each claim, when and by whom rendered, the amount claimed and the amount allowed, and the account to which it shall be chargeable. By section three he is to examine all bills or claims and the *items* of each. By section four he shall certify no bill or claim payable out of the general fund, unless the *expenditure* shall have been authorized by a resolution of the Common Council, or by ordinance; nor in any case authorized by ordinance, without the certificate of the head of the department directed by such ordinance *to make such expenditure*, and such other vouchers as such ordinance may prescribe.

By the two next sections, very careful limitations and restrictions are provided in regard to his certifying bills against the special or ward funds. But, in all these sections it is made his duty to protect, to the utmost of his power, the interests of the City, by seeing that the provisions of law have been obeyed, that the terms of contracts have been fully and faithfully performed, that the expenditures have been made, and the materials furnished, and that all penalties and forfeitures for neglect or non performance of any contract have been deducted. But this is not all. By the next, seventh section, it is provided that nothing in the three last sections contained shall authorize the auditor to audit any bill or claim for work or services which shall not have been rendered as for material or supplies which shall not have been furnished, or to audit any charges which shall not be just and reasonable or according to contract; but he shall reject all such claims, bill or charges—any resolution or ordinance of the Common Council or certificate, to the contrary notwithstanding." The Auditor has also power to require from the different City officers all the information which they may possess, and the exhibition to him of all books, contracts, resolutions and other papers and documents in their respective departments or in their possession, requisite in his opinion to the discharge of his duties; and it is made the duty of all City officers to furnish and exhibit the same when so required by the Auditor. (Sec 8.)

These powers are intended as a safeguard to the City; and a check as well upon the Common Council as upon the heads of departments and other City officers. They are to be exercised by the Auditor for the protection of the City Treasury at all times, and with reference to every bill or claim presented against the City. Neither the Common Council, the heads of the departments, or this Court can prevent the appropriate exercise of these powers or the discharge of these duties.

Undoubtedly, if the Auditor errs in any decision he arrives at upon a claim presented, if he mistakes in the construction of a contract or ordinance, or in regard to the rights of a creditor of the City, he is responsible to law, and all such errors may be set right by this Court. But the Common Council had before them these various and stringent provisions when they passed the ordinance, April 11, 1855, under which the relator claims. They must be taken to have intended that the Auditor should do his whole duty, by the bills which he was thereby required to certify. If he was not to inquire whether the materials had been furnished, the services rendered, the expenditures made, why was he to certify at all? Suppose that he was to learn that the Commissioner had not kept the horse and wagon at all, or only for a part of the time, would it not be his right and his duty to act upon that fact in giving or refusing his certificate.

I conclude, therefore, that the apparent ambiguity in this resolution is reduced by the reference of the bills of the Commissioner to the Auditor for examination and allowance, and by the provisions of law which fix the power and duties of the Auditor upon such bills when presented. It is proper to add that the Common Council had intended to increase the salary of the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies to $2,000, or to give him an addition to his salary of $500, in consideration of the fact that he was required to keep a horse and wagon to enable him to discharge his duties; it was perfectly easy for them to have so said. They can now do so if they see fit, though by reason of the statute above referred to, any such provision can only apply to future incumbents of the office. As the law now stands, I think the present incumbent can only receive the necessary expenses of the keeping of his horse and wagon.

The peremptory mandamus must be denied; but as the relator is a public officer, and has presented a claim upon which it was proper to make the decision of the court, no costs are awarded against him.

There are 93 wagons and about 150 horses employed in distributing ice in Boston and vicinity. 60,000 tons are retailed, supplying 18,000 families; hotels, stores, and factories.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON THE 28TH INST. THE FOLLOWING notes: 1 signed R. R. Throcmorton, for $1,343 06, dated March 24, 1857, payable to the order of Perley & Parkhurst, 4 months from date; 3 notes signed Jos S. Townsend, dated Jan 20, 1857, each for $431 60, to order of D. Parkhurst—1 payable 1st of August, 1857; the other 1st January, 1858. All persons are cautioned against receiving said notes, as neither of them have been indorsed or negotiated by the payees. Any person finding said notes, will be rewarded by leaving them at this offices.

$20 REWARD.—LOST, ON MONDAY, IN A 4th av. stage, or in Broadway, an enameled GOLD WATCH, with bouquet of flowers on one side and a landscape on the other; also, a gold chain, pin and key, and locket containing likeness of little boy. The above reward will be paid on delivery of above-named articles at the store of GORDON, FELLOWS & McWILLIAM, No. 14 Beaver-st.

$10 REWARD.—LOST—ON FRIDAY EVENing, in the neighborhood of 5th-av. and 33d-st., a black Newfoundland Dog, answering to the name of "Bronte"

The above reward will be paid for the return of the dog to its owner. F. S. TALMADGE, No. 35 West 31st-st.

LOST—ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 25, in 5th-av., between 14th and 24d sts., or in 23d-st. between 5th and 6th avs., a SCROLL BREASTPIN, richly chased, and very heavy. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at No. 30 West 18th-st.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

JOHN GRAY,
(Late TAGGART & GRAY,)
DEALER IN
WOODEN WARE AND BROOMS,
Nos. 15 FULTON AND 202 FRONT-STS.,
NEW-YORK,
Where he has constantly on hand, and offers for sale, PAINTED PAILS, BROOMS, BRUSHES, MATS, TWINES, CORDAGE, CEDAR TUBS, PAILS, PIGGINS, COOLERS, CHURNS, WILLOW CRADLES, WAGONS, CHAIRS AND BASKETS.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.
JANES, BEEBE & CO., NO. 356 BROADWAY.
Every article of COOKING APPARATUS adapted to Beebe and other Kitchen Ranges, Refrigerators, Meat Safes, Kitchen Tables, Wooden and Tin Ware.
Silver-plated Goods, Tea-Sets, Trays, Spoons, Forks and Knives, and a great variety of rich Casters, of the newest patterns, all of which are warranted to be of the best quality.
Tea-Trays, Britannia Ware and Ivory Table Cutlery, Hat-Racks and Chairs to match. Folding Iron Bedsteads of our own Make. Mattresses of the best curled hair, husk and straw. JANES, BEEBE & CO., 356 Broadway, N.Y.

FINE ARTS.

GOUPIL & CO.

Respectfully announce that they have on exhibition, for a short time only, the "MARTEDOM OF ST. LAWRENCE," by Pomerichino, a "VIRGIN AND CHILD," by Murillo, a "HOLY FAMILY," by Seagnoletta, a "MADONNA," by Matteis, a "CLEOPATRA," by Guercino, and several other fine pictures, to which they invite the attention of amateurs, connoisseurs and patrons of art.

NO 366 BROADWAY.

MATRIMONIAL.

MATRIMONIAL.—MLLE PAULINE L'ESTRANGE will, upon receipt of 25c, or equivalent in stamps, return to any person a picture of their past, present and future life, from specimen of hand-writing. She will give unfailing advice in the management of love affairs, business transactions, law suits, journeys, &c., giving also a true picture of the future wife or husband. Address, with return postage, MLLE. PAULINE L'ESTRANGE, New-York Post-Office.

PRINTING BY STEAM—COPPER-FACED TYPE. STATIONERS' HALL,
Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., New-York.
BOWNE & HASBROUCK.

PRINTERS, LITHOGRAPHERS AND STATIONERS
All kinds of Printing executed in the best style, with copper-faced type, at the lowest rates.

PETER K. DEVO'S
ADVERTISING AGENCY,
NO. 7 APPLETON'S BUILDING,
NO. 348 BROADWAY.
References—Messrs. RAYMOND, WESLEY & Co.

ELECTROTYPING AND ELECTRO PLATING a large assortment of BATTERIES AND OTHER MATERIALS used in the above arts; also, SOLUTIONS FOR DEPOSITING ALL THE METALS AND THEIR ALLOYS,
For sale by EVERETT & SMITH, Chemists,
No. 244 (old No. 5) Canal-st., near Centre, New-York.

CAUTION.—WHEREAS, CERTAIN PARTIES in New-York have represented themselves to be my agents, this is to certify that I have neither depôt nor agent in America, for the sale of my flint glass or crown glass for optical instruments. Solothurne, Switz.
THEO. DAGUET.

SHOW CASES.—HOFFMAN & FRENCH'S Show Case warerooms, 44 Chatham-st., and 57 Bowery. A general assortment of show cases constantly on hand. Old cases taken in exchange. Orders promptly executed.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SECOND EDITION.
INAUGURATION OF THE DUDLEY OBSERVATORY AT ALBANY.
AN ORATION,
Delivered by Hon. EDWARD EVERETT, at Albany.
Single copies, sent by mail, twenty cents per copy, on receipt of price, in stamps. Apply at the publication desk this office: or address H. F. TICE, *Daily Times* office.

A RARE CHANCE TO PUBLISHERS.—A great chance to send specimen copies of publications to the country Post-Offices. A set of mail books, with 100,000 names and addresses to all parts of the United States, for sale cheap. Address MAIL BOOK, *Times* Office.

VALUABLE ENGLISH WORKS,
AT REDUCED PRICES,
For Sale by
D. APPLETON & CO.,
Nos. 346 AND 348 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

1. OCEAN GARDENS; the History of the Marine Acquarium. By H. NOEL HUMPHREYS. 1 vol., with 14 beautiful colored plates. $1 50.
2. Maunders' Treasury of Geography, with maps and steel engravings. 1 thick vol 12mo. $4 50
3. Mrs. Jameson's Sacred and Legendary Art. A new and greatly improved edition, thoroughly revised and enlarged, with a new set of engravings. 2 vols. square 8vo. $7 50.
4. Medwin's (Capt.) Conversations with Lord Byron. New and cheap edition, well printed. 1 thick vol 75 cents.
5. A new Pocket-Dictionary of the English, French, Italian and German Languages, arranged under one alphabet. 1 vol., $2 50.
6. Farris' Practical Grammar of the Arabic Language, with Reading Lessons and a Vocabulary. 1 vol. $1.
7. Horne's Introduction to a Critical Knowledge of the Holy Scriptures. Tenth edition, entirely re-written and re-arranged. 4 very large vols. 8 vo., (£3 13s. 6d.) only $5, or in full calf $20.
8. The poetical Works of Kirk White and James Graham in 1 vol 8vo, large type, $1.
9. The Poetical Works of Shakespeare and the Earl of Surry in 1 vol., 8vo., large type, $1.
10. The Oxford Essays for 1856, contributed by members of the University. 1 vol. 8vo., $2.
11. The Cambridges' Essays for 1856, contributed by members of the University. 1 vol., 8 vo., $2.
12. Metcalf on Caloric: its mechanical, chemical and vital agencies in the phenomena of nature. 3 vols. 8vo., $3 50.
13. The Collected Letters of Horace Walpole. Only complete edition, in 14 vols. 8vo, with portraits.

"No one but Genius could have written it."
MR. SEARS' NEW WORK.
PICTURES OF THE OLDEN TIME.
As shown in
THE FORTUNES OF A FAMILY OF THE PILGRIMS.
BY EDMUND H. SEARS.
12mo. Price $1.

No work has a greater reputation for its criticisms than the *Examiner*, and that speaks of the above as follows:

"If the relish which Mr. Sears communicates in these few most ingenious pages, which none but a genius could have written to begin with, does not excite hunger, we know not the laws of appetite."

The *Telegraph* says:

"Few if any more meritorious or interesting books have been printed this year. It will be read with delight by those who are so fortunate as to open it."

And the Hartford *Courant:*

"An ingenious work, in which fiction and fact are so curiously and closely dovetailed together, that it is difficult to separate them. The real fortunes of a family are carried through three interesting tales, called 'The Exile,' 'The Adventurer,' and 'The Pilgrim.' They are very excitingly written, are true to history in their main details, and are destined to a great run among the reading public."

All critics unite in praising this book.
Just published by CROSBY, NICHOLS & CO.,
No. 111 Washington-st., Boston.

THE BEST WORK ON KANSAS
IS THAT BY
THE WIFE OF GOVERNOR ROBINSON.

The *National Era* says: "No book that we have read on Kansas is so well fitted to give us as good an idea of the country and the people, with the events that have transpired, and in such an interesting manner."

The *Era* adds: "Never have we had so high a reverence and regard for these tried and patient men and women—never have we been filled with so deep an admiration of their heroic fortitude, as well as undaunted courage, as from reading this book."

To all friends of Kansas, the *Era* says: "Let every true friend of Kansas make the influence of this volume be widely felt. Read it yourselves and recommend it to others."

KANSAS:
ITS INTERIOR AND EXTERIOR LIFE;
INCLUDING A FULL VIEW OF ITS
SETTLEMENT, POLITICAL HISTORY, SOCIAL LIFE, CLIMATE, SOIL, PRODUCTIONS, SCENERY, &c.
BY SARAH T. L. ROBINSON.
With Illustrations.
Eighth Edition, 18mo; Price, $1 25.
CROSBY, NICHOLS & CO.,
No. 111 Washington-st., Boston.
Sent to any part of the United States, post paid, on receipt of the price.

FOREIGN COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES.
Will be published, this day,
By
G. P. PUTNAM & CO.,
HISTORICAL AND STATISTICAL ACCOUNT OF THE FOREIGN COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES,
Compiled from the Treasury Books of the United States, by MICHAEL NOURSE, Esq., who was for fifty years connected with the Treasury Department at Washington
One vol., 8vo, pp 200. Price, $1 50.
Edited by J. SMITH HOMANS, Jr.

These tables, having been compiled from the Treasury Books, may be relied upon as authentic and correct. The first series will show the foreign commerce of each State for each fiscal year, from Oct 1, 1820, to June 30, 1856, being the close of the last fiscal year of the United States. The second series embraces the aggregate trade of the United States with every foreign nation during the same period. This information has never before been published in a condensed form. It illustrates fully the progress of our commerce abroad during the past thirty-five years.
G. P. PUTNAM & CO.,
No. 321 Broadway, (up stairs.)

THE NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE,
No. 32, vol. 12, for THIS WEEK, will contain, with hundreds of criminal cases a
SPIRITED ENGRAVING OF MARGARET CUNNINGHAM'S LEAP FROM THE WINDOW OF A HOUSE IN BROADWAY.
Black Thieves. Haunts of Thieves. Dodger's Exposures. Lawman, the Murderer. Alleged Spirit Dictation. Horrible Massacre on the English steamer *Tasistle.* The Smith Divorce Suit. Tragedy at Moravia. Bravery of a Boy—Robber shot.
Grand Bank Swindle in Pennsylvania. Extensive forgeries.
Wife Murders. Late Murder in Washington.
Philadelphia, Massachusetts, Illinois, Ohio, &c. Correspondence.
British Criminal News. The Burdell Marriage.
Editorials, and all the police cases.
Subscription, $2 per annum. $1 for six months. Address R. A. SEYMOUR, editor and proprietor of *National Police Gazette.* New-York City.
AGENTS—ROSS & TOUSEY, New-York; T. R. CALLENDER, Philadelphia & Pittsburg.

NEW BOOKS NOW READY.
DOOMED SHIP;
OR, THE
WRECK OF THE ARCTIC REGIONS.
BY HARRY HAZEL.
Price 25 cents.
THE RATS OF THE SEINE;
OR THE
RIVER THIEVES OF PARIS.
BY PAUL PRESTON.
Price 25 cents.
VERIA.
BY MRS. SOUTHWORTH.
Cloth, $1 25. Paper, $1.
Booksellers and agents supplied at very low rates.
E. D. LONG,
No. 30 Beekman-st., New-York.

"HENRY ROGERS' FAME RESTS UPON HIS WORK, ENTITLED"
THE ECLIPSE OF FAITH;
OR, A
VISIT TO A RELIGIOUS SKEPTIC.
1 vol., 12mo. Price $1 25.
"MR. ROGERS is widely known as one of the ablest contributors to the *Edinburgh Review.* * * * But the chief fame of Mr. ROGERS rests upon his work, entitled 'The Eclipse of Faith.' This is unquestionably the finest specimen of Socratic reasoning in the English language." Six editions of this "vigorous," "brilliant" and "masterly" work have been published by
CROSBY, NICHOLS & CO.,
No. 111 Washington-st., Boston.

NEW VOLUME BY MACAULAY.
D. APPLETON & CO.,
Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway,
WILL PUBLISH IN A FEW DAYS,
BIOGRAPHICAL AND HISTORICAL SKETCHES.
BY T. BABINGTON MACAULAY.
One neat volume, 12mo, cloth, price 75 cents.
Containing Francis Atterbury, John Bunyan, Oliver Goldsmith, Samuel Johnson, James I., Charles I., Archbishop Laud, Charles II., Earl of Clarendon, Louis XIV., Sir William Temple, William Penn, Richard Baxter, Dean Swift, Archbishop Tillotson, Bishop Burnett, Dr. Sherlock, &c.

THOSE WHO WOULD KNOW WHAT are the best aspects of Southern Life, may be referred with confidence to Mr. Olmsted's work—*Edinburgh Review.*
OLMSTED'S JOURNEY IN THE SEABOARD SLAVE STATES.
OLMSTED'S JOURNEY IN TEXAS.
Sent by mail, post-paid. Price $1 25 each.
DIX, EDWARDS & CO.,
No. 321 Broadway, New-York.

BEAUTIFUL BALLADS.—"GENTLE ANNIE" and "Village Maiden," by Foster; "Fairy Floyd" and "Mother, watch the Little Feet," by Auguste Mignon; "I wish somebody'd come," by J. E. Thomas; "Kiss and never tell" and "Smile Again," by Fred. Buckley; "Forty Years Ago," by the Bakers; "Creole Belle," by Hubbard, sung by the Buckleys. Any of the above sent by mail for 25 cents each. All of the songs from Verdi's "La Traviata." Price 25 cents each. Thalberg's "Don Pasquale," 50 cents. FIRTH, POND & CO.,
No. 547 Broadway, New-York.

JUST PUBLISHED.—BALLYSHAN CASTLE. By SHEELAH. This new and original tale, whose strange and thrilling incidents are taken from real life, is now offered to the public, and the spirit of criticism fearlessly invited to an inspection of its fascinating pages, where romance and reality gracefully unite. 12mo, cloth; illustrated; pp. 265. N. TIBBALS, No. 100 Nassau-st., New-York.

THE WALL-STREET BROKER AND TWENTY-FIVE WITNESSES OF PAPER MONEY—Issued weekly. Terms in advance, $1 per year. JOHN S. DYE, No. 70 Wall-st., new-York.

FOR SALE—FOUR MULES, OF LARGE SIZE No. 37 East 32d-st., near 4th-av.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES
OF FURNITURE, IN ALL COLORS AND STYLES,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
at prices from $25 and upwards.
WARREN WARD,
No. 277 Canal-st., (old No. 83,)
four doors East of Broadway, New-York.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.
CIRCULARS SUPPLIED ON APPLICATION,
BY R. PATTON, NO. 24 GROVE-ST.

FURNITURE, FURNITURE—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.—H. P. DEGRAAF, Nos 440, 458 and 456 Pearl-st., and 169 Canal-st., (new store) near Bowery, New-York, has constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Rosewood Parlor Furniture, in brocatel, brocade, de laine and plush, mahogany, Parlor and Bedroom Furniture, a large variety of Enameled Chamber Furniture, in sets, from $25 to $150. Black Walnut Furniture, of every description. Also, a large assortment of Cane-Seat and Common Furniture, Tucker's Patent Spring Mattress and Self-rocking Cradle. Also, a general assortment of Bedding. Our facilities for manufacturing defy competition. All we ask of the public is to give us a call and satisfy themselves.

H. STONEY RESPECTFULLY CALLS THE attention of buyers of cabinet furniture to an inspection of his present Spring stock, (not to be excelled by any in this City for style and finish,) consisting of parlor, boudoir, dining room and library in all the varieties of woods. Drawings will be made to suit the tastes of the most fastidious in architecture and the work will be executed in the most artistic and substantial manner as to styles and quality of workmanship. Call and examine. Prices will be moderate, and terms liberal.
HENRY STONEY, No 536 Broadway.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE &c.—New and beautiful styles of enameled chamber furniture. Housekeepers in want of this cheap and fashionable style of bedroom furniture, will find a large assortment in all colors at H. F. FARRINGTON'S warerooms, Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st., between Broome and Grand. (Old suites repainted.) Dealers supplied on the most reasonable terms.

IRON BEDSTEADS.—THE NEW-YORK IRON Bedstead Manufacturing Company are now ready to execute orders for Iron Bedsteads, &c. Housekeepers about purchasing will find it to their advantage to call. Country dealers, shipping houses and public institutions liberally dealt with. Office 175 Centre-st., near Howard.

ENAMELED AND COTTAGE FURNITURE—Superb suites in all colors, beautifully decorated, from $25 upwards, at the old manufactory, No. 634 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts. Goods carefully packed for the country. J. B. PRESDEE.

ENAMELED COTTAGE FURNITURE.—Rich, well-made suites, at the old stand, No. 634 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
J. B. PRESDEE.

SCHOOL FURNITURE MANUFACTURED by N. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson st.
Circulars forwarded by application as above.

AGRICULTURAL.

GENTLEMEN HAVING COUNTRY SEATS AND GARDENS will find the IMPROVED POUDRETTE of the subscribers ONE OF THE MOST FERTILIZING, as well as the CHEAPEST substitute for manure where there is difficulty in procuring sufficient for garden and farm purposes. Its chief recommendations are, that it is neat, inoffensive, CONTAINS NO SEEDS OF WEEDS, is very quick and powerful in its operation upon vegetation, and at the same time is harmless that it can be put in direct contact with the seed or plant without injury, which is totally unlike other fertilizers. It will bring early crops of peas, beans, potatoes, sweet corn, &c., and for lawns and grass plots is unrivaled. The small quantity used and ease of application render it very economical. The price for 1 barrel is $3; 9 barrels $8; and $1 50 per bbl. for any quantity over 6 barr

DRY GOODS.

GRAND OPENING DAY.
Most attractive and unique display of the latest
SPRING FASHIONS
IN
PARIS MANTLES.
WILLIAM BUCHANAN MACKENZIE,
Feeling assured from past experience that the
LADIES OF NEW-YORK
Await with some little anxiety the production of his various styles
FOR THE COMING SEASON,
Has much pleasure in announcing that the long expected and interesting event will take place on
THURSDAY, 2D APRIL,
On which occasion he will submit for the approbation of his
NUMEROUS PATRONS,
A profusion of exquisite novelties, which, for tasteful conception and artistic finish, will far transcend the brightest efforts of any
PREVIOUS SEASON.
His preparations for this important occasion being now completed, he begs to direct the especial attention
OF LADIES
to the subjoined feeble attempt at illustration of a few of the
MOST PROMINENT CHEF-D'EUVRES.

THE "ARISHE"
Is a superb flowing garment, in the most Lustrous Black Taffetas, with a novel application of Velvet and Lace, forming a transparent border, the effect of which is extremely elegant and striking.
Being circular in form, and having the genuine *Spanish* "*Capuche*," it is perfectly appropriate to the approaching
GENIAL SEASON.

THE "PHILOMEDA"
Is one of those ravishing productions that only the genius of a
PARISIAN MODISTE
Could conceive. It is formed of the favorite Black Taffetas, with a Vandyke border, composed of "Dew-drop" Buttons on an open ground, which of itself is the most chaste and appropriate heading to the really magnificent
FALL OF GUIPURE LACE AND FRINGE
Which completes the adornment of this most elegant garment.

THE "LEUCATHEA"
Is a light and graceful envelope, composed of a profusion of Chenille, and feather-edged Gauze trimmings on the finest Brussels Nett, the Pellerine of Taffetas, surmounted by a second Cape of Brussels Nett and Guipure Lace and Fringe. The peculiar manner in which the bias-formed extension passes over the arms in front, gives to this article a most *recherché* and pleasing effect.

THE "IPHIGENIA"
Is of a different character from any of the foregoing, being Circular behind, with the Mantilla form in front,—the shoulders are surrounded with a deep fall of Guipure fringe, the same being also applied as an elegant finish at the bottom,—the intervening flouncing formed of Brussels Nett, with alternate layers of cut-velvet and feather braids in horizontal lines, preserving the light and airy effect essential in a
SUMMER GARMENT.

THE "ANTHEIA,"
OR LONG SHAWL MANTLE,
Is designed for a somewhat later period of the season, as it but touches the points of the shoulders, falling from thence in graceful folds, and in its transparent beauty half concealing the full flounced robe over which it is intended to be worn.

THE "CHRYSEIS,"
Another of those witching transparencies so suggestive of
BEAUTIFUL SPRING,
Is also a combination of silk and lace, edged with the favorite Guipure and a ruche puffing. The trimmings which are most tastefully arranged are mainly composed of cut-velvet and Gauze ribbon with a minute velvet heading which considerably heightens the effect of the *Tout-ensemble*.

The above form but a trifling quota, culled at random from the host of beautiful and *destingue* garments which form the present collection, to which, however, must be added, the
CIRCASSIAN,
NEWPORT,
AND
SARATOGA
JACKET,
And the new
LADIES' CLOTH PALETOT
Garments of extreme beauty and utility.
PLEASE REMEMBER THE DAY,
THURSDAY, APRIL 2.
WM. BUCHANAN MACKENZIE,
United States Cloak and Mantilla Store,
Nos. 45 and 47 Canal-st.,
Brandreth Building.

MANTILLAS! MANTILLAS!!
JACKSON & BENNER
Will open on WEDNESDAY, April 1, for the
CITY RETAIL TRADE,
A large and unrivaled assortment of rich and beautiful MANTILLAS,
BASQUES,
TALMAS,
WRAPPERS, &c.,
Of all the different fabrics,
AT THE NEW MANTILLA HOUSE.
No. 283 Hudson-st., a few doors above Canal.
JACKSON & BENNER.

Acknowledged to be the largest and most sumptuously furnished Mantilla house in the City.
OPENING DAY, April 1.

SPRING EMBROIDERIES.
LACE BASQUES.
EMBROIDERED MUSLIN BASQUE.
POINT LACE SETS,
HONITON SETS,
BREAKFAST SETS,
ILLUSION CAPES, confined styles,
POINT APPLIQUE SETS,
GUIPURE, HONITON, VALENCIENNES AND POINT LACES.
50,000 French, Swiss and Cambric Bands,
Now opened at
JAMES CROPSEY'S,
No. 481 Broadway.

AEQUUM LOCUM, AEQUAS PECELII LEGES PETO.
JAMES A. HEARN
HAS NOW OPEN
MANTELETS, BASQUES,
TRAVELING CLOAKS.
MOURNING MANTELETS, CHILDREN'S MANTELETS,
IN VARIETY.
In taste and in elegance,
HIS ASSORTMENT
will exceed anything he has before offered.
No. 775 Broadway,
Above 9th-st.

BLEACHED AND UNBLEACHED
Sheetings and Shirtings, Drillings, Tickings, Prints, Ginghams, Checks, Canton Flannels, Whites and Colored Woolen Flannels, and every other variety of Domestic Goods,
MUCH BELOW CUSTOMARY PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

GREAT AND UNUSUAL INDUCEMENTS.
TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. DISCOUNT
In fine class Engravings, will be made until further notice on all CASH PURCHASES of
LOOKING-GLASSES, PICTURE-FRAMES,
ENGRAVINGS, ARTISTS' MATERIALS, &c., &c.,
which will be sold independently of the deduction,
AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICES,
and the privilege of selecting said deduction from an IMMENSE STOCK and great variety of fine Engravings
GIVEN TO EACH PURCHASER.
WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.,
No. 353 Broadway, New-York.

EXTRA RICH PARIS DRESS SILKS.
Newest and most desirable Spring styles, just received from Auction, including
BAYADERE, ECOSSAIS, BROCHE, JASPE, &c.
Ready Monday, March 30.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

MANTILLAS! MANTILLAS.
SPRING OPENING,
Thursday, April 2.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

SUPERB FLOUNCED SILK ROBES.
Most elegant display of the Season, Monday, March 30.
$25 TO $50 AND $100 PER ROBE.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

STELLA SHAWLS.
A large assortment received by late arrivals will be opened on Monday, the 30th inst. Many of the styles are strictly confined, and cannot be found in other houses.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner Mercer.

DRY GOODS.

DISPLAY OF MANTILLAS!
ELIAS MOLLESON,
For many years with J. Beck & Co., and late Superintendent and Manager of
THE CLOAK AND MANTILLA DEPARTMENT
of George A. Hearn, has the honor to announce to the ladies of New-York that he will
Open on TUESDAY, March 31, 1857,
A large and recherche stock of
SPRING AND SUMMER MANTILLAS,
Invented and manufactured by him, to which he would respectfully invite attention. Among these elegant articles of ladies' costume, he begs leave to enumerate the following great variety of styles:
VELVET MANTILLAS,
VELVET MANTILLAS, trimmed with Guipure lace,
VELVET MANTILLAS, crotchet fringe,
VELVET MANTILLAS, with Guipure lace and fringe,
VELVET BASQUES,
SILK BASQUES,
COLORED CLOTH BASQUES,
BLACK CLOTH BASQUES,
BLACK AND COLORED SILK MANTILLAS,
SILK AND LACE MANTILLAS,
FRENCH LACE MANTILLAS,
GUIPURE LACE MANTILLAS,
DEMI CIRCULARS, of great varieties,
MANTEAUX DE VOYAGE.
His long experience in this branch of trade induces him to speak with confidence of his ability to supply those who favor him with their custom, with fabrics alike elegant and fashionable in style and quality, at prices that cannot fail to attract attention and approval. A visit is solicited from those ladies who are about to select Mantillas for Spring wear. ELIAS MOLLESON,
No. 385 Broadway.

347 BROADWAY.
Strangers visiting New-York,
Are invited to the
GREAT CLOSING SALE
of Dry Goods.
They will be well repaid for the time. Perhaps another such an opportunity may not occur for many years to come for buying
RICH DRY GOODS
At so much less than
Market price.
Call and examine this collection before leaving town.
G. B. WILLIAMS,
No. 347 Broadway, corner Leonard-st.

347 BROADWAY.
The greatest bargains
ever offered in
This City
are now to be found at the
GREAT CLOSING SALE.
The whole stock of Silks
SELLING AT NOMINAL PRICES.
Ladies wishing bargains in Silks
Will do well to call at
Once, in order to procure them.
G. B. WILLIAMS,
No. 347 Broadway, corner Leonard-st.

347 BROADWAY.
GREAT CLOSING SALE.
Goods which every family requires,
Now offering at the above sale
AT 50 PER CENT. BELOW REGULAR PRICES.
Long Cloth Muslins,
Irish Linens,
Irish sheetings,
Damasks,
Table Cloths,
Napkins,
Towels,
&c., &c., &c.
These goods are being used in all families. Advantage should be taken by all of this opportunity.
G. B. WILLIAMS,
No. 347 Broadway, corner Leonard-st.

347 BROADWAY.
Great closing sale,
BRILLIANTS! BRILLIANTS! BRILLIANTS!
300 pieces more offered this week
Fifty per cent. cheaper than
at any other
house in the City,
As the whole stock must be cleared
OUT AT ONCE.
Thus: 1,000 yards Brilliants, 12½c., worth 18¾c.
1,000 yards Brilliants, 1s. 3d., worth 25c.
1,000 yards Brilliants, 1s. 6d., worth 31¼c.
And all other goods in the stock proportionately cheap.
G. B. WILLIAMS,
No. 347 Broadway, corner Leonard-st.

347 BROADWAY.
ALBONI PLAIDS
At the
GREAT CLOSING SALE.
1,000 Alboni plaid dresses,
@ 75 each, worth $5,
Now for sale. Those wishing to secure some of these
BEAUTIFUL GOODS
MUST CALL EARLY THIS WEEK.
G. B. WILLIAMS,
No. 347 Broadway, corner Leonard-st.

347 BROADWAY.
THE IMPORTANT QUESTIONS ANSWERED.
One of the most important questions asked by the ladies is where they can buy the
CHEAPEST SILKS.
The answer is positive—at the
Great closing sale,
No. 347 Broadway, corner Leonard-st.

347 BROADWAY.
PRINTED CAMBRIC BREAKFAST ROBES,
At the
GREAT CLOSING SALE.
500 of the above beautiful Robes,
at 20c. each,
Worth $4 50—
For this week—
G. B. WILLIAMS,
No. 347 Broadway, corner Leonard-st.

500 PIECES IRISH LINEN,
Slightly damaged,
At the
GREAT CLOSING SALE,
Will be offered for sale this week.
500 pieces Irish linen at 30 cents per yard,
Worth 50 cents.
200 pieces Irish linen at 50 cents,
Worth 87½ cents.
G. B. WILLIAMS,
No. 347 Broadway, corner Leonard-st.

BROCATELLES, DAMASKS,
Printed Lastings, Moreens, Lace and Muslin Curtains, Lace Draperies, &c., &c.
ALSO, GILT CORNICES and WINDOW SHADES,
in great variety.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

BAJOU GLOVES.
The consumers and purchasers of this article are requested to examine the inside of the left hand glove for the signature,
BAJOU,
which each pair contains,
TO PROTECT THEMSELVES FROM PURCHASING
an inferior article through the representations of some parties professing to sell
BAJOU GLOVES.

RICH EMBROIDERIES AND LACES.
Full assortment for Spring, now ready.
ALSO, LOW-PRICED EMBROIDERIES
of every description
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

NEW DRESS SILKS.
LANE & PORTER will offer for sale this morning:
100 pieces new stripe and plaid chene silks, 6s.
75 pieces new stripe and plaid chene Silks, 7s.
150 pieces new Bayadere stripe, 8s., 10s., and 12s.
Also, small plaids for children's wear.
No. 317 (old 72) Canal, near Mercer-st.

SPRING CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS.
New and desirable assortment,
RETAILED AT JOBBERS' PRICES!
Ready Monday, March 30.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

LINENS. LINENS.
LINENS. LINENS.
Richardson's celebrated make,
10 cases at 38c., worth 50c.
10 cases at 50c., worth 62c.
At JAMES CROPSEY'S,
No. 481 Broadway.

60 TO 75 CENTS PER YARD!
Just received from auction, several large invoices
RICH SPRING DRESS SILKS,
Will be opened Monday, March 30,
AT THE ABOVE LOW PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

CONTINUATION SALE
of reduced embroideries,
for two days more,
previous to removal
to No. 703 Broadway, above 4th-st.,
MILLER & GRANT, No. 371 Broadway.

EMBROIDERED MUSLIN ROBES,
In new designs, received by the *Africa*, will be opened on Monday, the 30th.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner Mercer.

LYONS FOULARD FLOUNCED ROBES,
At $12.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner Mercer.

MANTILLAS, TALMAS AND BASQUES.
In every variety of material and beautifully trimmed.
ALL THE NEW SPRING STYLES
Will be exhibited Monday, March 30.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

GAZE DE CAMBRAI FLOUNCED ROBES,
A new and magnificent article, received by the *Africa*, will be opened on Monday, the 30th.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner Mercer.

BAREGE ROBES.
NEW BAREGE ROBES, plain and figured, $5 to $7.
At LANE & PORTER'S,
No. 72 Canal-st., near Mercer.

LINEN DAMASKS.
A large assortment at very low prices, at
JAMES CROPSEY'S,
No. 481 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

5,000
STELLA SHAWLS! STELLA SHAWLS!!
The largest and cheapest stock of
Stella Shawls in this market.
DAMAGED SHAWLS.
A few of the damaged Shawls still
remain at $2, worth $4 50.
JUST & CO.,
No. 51 Catharine-st.,
3 doors from Monroe.

CHEAP SILKS.
CHEAP SILKS.
30 pieces handsome plaid
FOULARDS, at 3s. 6d., worth 5s., Auction goods.
JUST & CO.,
No. 51 Catharine-st.,
3 doors from Monroe.

SILK ROBES.
New flounced silk robes, $16 to $35.
Foulard silk robes, $10. At
LANE & PORTER'S,
No. 72 Canal-st., near Mercer.

NEW DRESS SILKS.
LANE & PORTER, No. 72 Canal-st., near Mercer,
Invite the attention of ladies to their stock of
NEW SILKS,
OPENED THIS MORNING.

Frock Coats—Frock Coats Frock Coats—Frock Coats
Frock Coats—Frock Coats Frock Coats—Frock Coats
Frock Coats Frock Coats
Frock Coats Frock Coats
Frock Coats

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 31, 1857.

☞ The NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served in this City and vicinity for ONE SHILLING a week. Single Copies Two Cents. Mail subscribers SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES is published every Evening, (Sundays Excepted.) One edition will be issued at ONE and the other at THREE o'clock P. M. It will be sent by mail at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing nearly all the reading matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday, is mailed at THREE DOLLARS a year.

The WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed at TWO DOLLARS a year for single Copies. TWENTY-FIVE Copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, to one address.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6 cents for single copies.

Terms, invariably cash in advance.

Publication Office, No. 113 Nassau-st., cor. of Beekman.

RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO., Publishers.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The *Europa's* mails reached this City from Boston at an early hour yesterday morning. In Great Britain, the topic of chief interest is the approaching dissolution of Parliament, and the general election will immediately follow. Our London correspondent enters largely into the subject, and discusses the prospects of Lord PALMERSTON being sustained by the country in his China policy. We have some further intelligence respecting the preparations of Spain for the prosecution of the projected war with Mexico. It is alleged that the Government of Madrid proposes to bring SANTA ANA from his retirement in Carthagena, and that Vera Cruz will be taken in his name. Another version is that operations will be limited to a blockade and the bombardment of Vera Cruz, and will not extend to the landing of a military force. We have confirmation of the statement that Spain had applied to France and England for the protection of Cuba from the United States, and that the application was positively rejected.

The steamship *Empire City* has arrived at New-Orleans, having on board ninety additional deserters from WALKER's ranks.

An expedition favorable to Gen. WALKER is said to be fitting out at New-Orleans for some port in Central America—supposed to be Veragua a province of New-Granada, between Costa Rica and Panama. It is reported that a Provisional Government has already been formed, and that considerable funds have been raised.

We learn by telegraph that the outlines of the instructions to Mr. WALKER, the new Governor of Kansas, have been agreed upon by the Cabinet, and that he is to proceed upon the principles of recognizing the present Statutes of Kansas as valid. His principal business will be to see that the people have free, independent and uninterrupted expression of opinion, and exercise of suffrage concerning the affairs of the Territory. How this is to be done, however, does not appear, if the present laws of the Territory are to be carried out.

Among the bills introduced in the State Senate yesterday was one establishing a uniform standard for the illuminating power of gas, supplied by companies in this City, and another creating the office of Gas Inspector, to be appointed by the Governor, and to hold office for two years, receiving fees for the inspection of metres, &c.

The great hundred-mile race, between a New-York and an Albany horse, for $2,500 a side, came off yesterday, between Albany and Whitesboro, in Oneida County, and was won by the New-York horse, in twelve hours and a half.

Captain BYRDERS, the new U. S. Marshal was sworn into office yesterday by Judge BETTS of the U. S. Circuit Court. Messrs. WM. A. TURNURE and WM. M. TWEED become his sureties in $20,000 each. The captain enters upon his official duties to-day. He has appointed Mr. JOSEPH THOMPSON, the former Deputy Marshal as his first deputy. This is the only appointment he has made thus far, although having thirteen in all to make. The captain says he has already sent to Washington for a Government warrant of $20,000 to meet the expenses of his office.

Captain DE RIVIERE's second lecture on the war in the Crimea was delivered last night in Hope Chapel, before a large and fashionable audience. The gallant gentleman entertained the assemblage for nearly an hour and a half with a graphic description of the events that occurred with the besieging army from the period immediately preceding the engagement which was signalized by the disastrous charge of the "Light Brigade," until the first unsuccessful effort of the French to take the Flagstaff Bastion. The lecture was illustrated by a large painting of Sebastopol and its defences.

The exclusive right of supplying, for the ensuing three years, water to vessels of all kinds and dimensions leaving the port of New-York, was awarded yesterday by the Croton Aqueduct Department, to Mr. THOMAS F. BELL, he having made the highest bid,—$10,750 per annum. The contract for the three years just ended, was $12,960 per annum.

In the Supreme Court, yesterday, the case of W. PEIRCE MOORE vs. A. S. LIVINGSTON was decided. The case is a singular one—the recovery of property which has been put out of a person's hands to avoid payment of claims against the owner. The property was first put out of Dr. MOORE's hands in 1844—as he claims to prevent certain relatives from troubling him about it. He received it as a gift from his parents, and some interested parties were inclined to contest his rights thereto. This suit was commenced some years ago, and F. G. YOUNG, Esq., was induced to take it upon speculation, he to have $10,000 if he succeeded. The decision will, probably, be contested, and, finally, taken to the Court of Appeals.

The sale of the furniture, books, dental apparatus, &c., the property of the late Dr. HARVEY BURDELL, took place yesterday, at No. 31 Bond-street. The crowd in attendance was immense. Nearly everything disposed of fetched a good price,—indeed much above its actual value.

The hearing of the motion to change the place of trial of Mrs. CUNNINGHAM BURDELL and Mr. ECKEL from the Court of Sessions to the Oyer and Terminer, was postponed until Thursday next on account of the absence of the District Attorney.

The case of SARAH J. PAULDING in the matter of the habeas corpus of GRACE M. PAULDING, was set down for the second Monday in April.

There have been sixty-three pews sold in Rev. Dr. HATFIELD's Church, at prices ranging from $130 to $500 each, the whole bringing $20,600. Eighty-nine pews remain to be sold, for which is expected to be realized $20,000 more.

A sloop, laden with a side deck-load of boards, going through the draw of the Harlem Railroad bridge yesterday noon, knocked aside the castings on which the platforms of the draw revolves—in such a manner that the draw could not be closed. In consequence, all the trains that left New-York after noon were stopped on this side the bridge, and most of the passengers, after hours of delay, returned to the City. The Boston Express train passengers coming to the City were fortunately transferred to this side by a tedious process—planks having been thrown over the way of the old bridge for the purpose. The City train took them in and backed down to the dépôt.

At a meeting of the Brooklyn Common Council last evening, under the special order, a Report of the Railroad Committee in favor of the running of cars on Sunday, was taken up for consideration. After a short discussion the report was adopted by the following division: *Ayes*—Aldermen Russell, O'Neil, McNamee, Lowber, Doherty, Del Vecchio, Hudson, Van Brunt, Bogart, Oliver, Shaw, Fithian, Bannon, McMahon, Wilson, Smith, Colahan, Ralphs, Walter, Palmer, Kalbfleisch, Jenkins—22; *Noes*—Aldermen Pierson, Dorlon, Clarke, Rowe, Spader, Walsh, Vall, Woglom, Snyder, Preston, Snydam, Schols—12. A motion to reconsider was lost by a vote of 25 ayes to 9 nays. An injunction to prevent the Railroad Company running their cars on Sunday, will probably be obtained.

The New Governor of Kansas.

ROBERT J. WALKER's appointment as Governor of Kansas is naturally regarded by the country at large as an event of great significance. The Governorship of a Territory has never ranked as more than a second or a third-rate post;—and Mr. WALKER, having been a Cabinet Minister, is certainly a politician of first-rate pretensions, and a man of acknowledged ability and position. That such a man should have been selected by the President for such a place, and that he should have accepted it, are indications of the high sense entertained by both, of the magnitude and importance of the duties to be performed.

What Governor WALKER will do when he gets there is a matter of profound interest and anxiety. That he is expected by President BUCHANAN to do something, is evident from the fact of his appointment. If inactivity were to be the order of the day, Mr. WALKER would not have been the chosen man,—for it suits neither his nature, his reputation, nor his ambition, to be inactive there or elsewhere. But *what* he is to do is, in the main, matter of inference or pure conjecture. A large portion of the public press, and of the community, jump to the conclusion that, as he is a Southern man and a Pro-Slavery politician, the fact of his appointment affords proof positive that he is going to Kansas solely to carry out the Southern, Pro-Slavery programme, and to bring Kansas into the Union as a Slave State. It is perfectly natural that the zealous and active leaders of the Opposition party should strenuously inculcate this view of the subject,—for if firmly established in the public mind, it plants a formidable battery of assault upon the Federal Administration. But we are not quite sure that the country at large will take precisely this view of the subject, or that the theory itself will bear a close and critical examination.

It must strike every one, in the first place, that to make Kansas a Slave State requires merely a *tool*,—DOT a Governor. The Pro-Slavery ultraists are now in the ascendant:—they have the Legislature, the Judiciary, and the *pro tempore* Executive, in their own hands. The surest and the easiest way to secure their schemes would be to leave them alone,—either to appoint no new Governor at all,—or to appoint one who would be merely a passive instrument in their hands,—or to fetter the appointee with such instructions as would leave him no liberty of effectual resistance. Mr. WALKER's appointment does not answer any of these conditions. He is an active, resolute, self-willed man,—who will be nobody's tool, but master of the situation himself. He goes out supplanting the serviceable Secretary WOODSON, who has been by far the most useful Pro-Slavery agent in the Territory; and, if rumor is correct, he goes without instructions and with pledges of the most absolute and thorough support in whatever measures he may think proper to adopt. It is further to be considered that the Free-State organization is now the main obstacle in Kansas to the consummation of the Pro-Slavery conspiracy against it. If the new Governor is sent out to lead and perfect that conspiracy, it would be most essential that he should be a man of whom the Free-State settlers would be the least suspicious, and against whom they would, therefore, array the least hostility. Mr. WALKER is not such a man. His antecedents will give him the confidence of the Southern faction, and arouse all the distrust and vigilance of the Free-State Party.

These considerations do not prove that Mr. WALKER goes out to make Kansas a Free State; but they certainly throw doubt upon the theory that he goes solely and exclusively to prevent its becoming one. If that had been Mr. BUCHANAN's purpose, some other man would have been selected. A Northern *doughface* would have been infinitely more serviceable in such a work than a man of Mr. WALKER's stamp.

Our own impression is, that Mr. WALKER, as Governor of Kansas, will do everything in his power to secure to the actual inhabitants of Kansas complete and unchecked sovereignty over their own affairs, and especially over the question of admitting or excluding Slavery. And we believe, further, that President BUCHANAN, Governor WALKER, the whole Cabinet and the intelligent leaders of the Democratic Party—North and South—are perfectly well aware that a large majority of the people of Kansas are desirous of making it a Free State; and that they are also aware that to defeat and overbear this desire on their part will involve the utter destruction of the Democratic Party. No man in the country is probably more thoroughly advised of this fact than Senator DOUGLAS. Nothing but the virtual pledge that Kansas should come in as a Free State, saved Indiana, Illinois or Pennsylvania to the Democracy; and the forfeiture of that pledge will throw every one of those States into the ranks of the Opposition. Governor WALKER and President BUCHANAN are politicians—and whatever may be their personal sentiments, they are not likely to overlook or neglect the necessities of their party. They are not likely, therefore, in our judgment, to contend against the evident purpose of the settlers of Kansas to make it a free State. It is said, on the other hand, we are aware, that by yielding to this pressure they will forfeit the support of the South. But, in the first place, the South is by no means unanimous in favor of forcing slavery upon Kansas; and, in the next place, it is not easy to see where the South could go if it becomes dissatisfied with the Democracy in regard to Slavery. It could scarcely transfer its support to the Republican party, and that is the only foe with which, for some time to come, the Democrats will have to contend. Mr. BUCHANAN has much to lose and nothing to gain by making Kansas a slave State; and he has nothing to lose and everything to gain by doing whatever may lie in his power to protect the inhabitants in making it a free State. Unless he and Mr. WALKER, therefore, love Slavery, *per se*, better than party supremacy, and the possession of power, we do not think they are likely to play into the hands of ATCHISON, STRINGFELLOW, & Co.

Mr. WALKER's devotion to Slavery, it is well enough furthermore to remember, amounts to little more than a supreme devotion to Cotton. As a political economist he has always regarded Cotton as the corner stone of the Republic,—and he believes in Slavery mainly, if not exclusively, because he deems Slavery essential to Cotton. Beyond this, he has never been a Pro-Slavery ultraist. He is not likely to regard the establishment of Slavery in Kansas, or any other equally Northern latitude, as desirable or feasible. We see no ground, therefore, to apprehend that he has any such bigoted devotion to Slavery as would overbear the considerations of party policy to which we have already alluded. And, while we do not look to him for any special favor to the Free Soil sentiment, or any such appreciation of its importance to the public welfare, as is cherished throughout the Free States, we do not believe that he will be the bitter and relentless opponent of its development in Kansas, which many expect to find him.

Church Confiscation.

It is certainly noteworthy, though as certainly not surprising, that the *Herald* is one of the most efficient supporters of the bill now before the Legislature in relation to the affairs of Trinity Church. The well-known integrity of that paper, its high moral and intellectual tone, and its active agency, during a series of years, in diffusing the principles of a pure and evangelical religion, give it a right to be heard upon a question of this nature, and must contribute greatly both to the influence which it brings to bear, and to the joy with which it is welcomed among the assailants of the oldest and one of the most beneficent religious institutions of the country. We can well imagine the trepidation with which reprobates like Bishop POTTER, and GULIAN C. VERPLANCK, saw a flag inscribed "JAMES GORDON BENNETT, Editor and Proprietor," unfurled against them. When Saul was found among the Prophets all Judea wondered; but when Balaam blessed invading Israel, his benison carried consternation to the Moabites; and is not heathenish Trinity to be driven off her land that flows with milk and honey?—and have not her assailants for years proclaimed themselves the especially chosen people?—and has not Balaam, "the man whose eyes are open," and whose curses they might have looked for, blessed them?

In the faithful performance of its duty as priest and prophet, the *Herald*, the faithful animal that has carried Balaam these many years, held forth on Sunday last, against the "odious monopoly" of Trinity Church. It objects to the continued existence of that religious corporation, (which has aided in establishing more churches in destitute parts of the State, and has supported more clergymen who otherwise would have been obliged to abandon their parishes, than any one other institution in the country,) not because "it fails to promote the interests of the Protestant Episcopalian Sect generally," but because such a well-endowed religious corporation may be made "an instrument fatal to the efficiency and permanence of our free institutions."

Scott's Puritan dame prayed constantly "to be delivered from Papacy, Prelacy, and Peveril of the Peak;" and the *Herald*, in its anxiety for the preservation of our liberties, and its solicitude for the welfare of our Zion, is on its knees night and morning that we may be delivered from Papacy, Prelacy and Trinity Church. It thinks of religious institutions, at least of those that have money to use for religious purposes, that "religion benefits but little from them;" and, having an eye to business as well as to piety and patriotism, and doubtless with the hope of aiding in the formation, from the old mother parish of Episcopal New-York, of a Grand Combination Trinity Church and Company, which may take a place among the "fancies," and supply the place of *Parker Vein* in its fickle affections, it favors not the mere admission of all the Episcopalians of the City of New-York to the control of Trinity Church property—that would fall far short of the needed remedy—but the taking of that property entirely out of the control of the members of the Episcopal Church.

It must be confessed that this is open and straightforward in a surprising degree, considering the quarter whence it comes; though we should not forget that Balaak, to his equal astonishment and disgust, found Balaam, when brought to the point, and when his eyes were open, a very direct and outspoken person. To be sure, the position is slightly weakened by resting upon a complete misrepresentation of fact, to wit, that Trinity Church does not acknowledge any responsibility for the management of its property, "even to the members of its own congregation;" for all its communicants and pew-holders have the right to vote at the election of the Vestry which manages that property; and every member of this parish has the same means of obtaining information, as to the administration of its affairs, which are possessed by the members of any other parish, or church of any denomination in the land. But in revolutionary times it is not well to insist too inflexibly upon the absolute truth of every assertion made in a revolutionary document; and of that character are the articles which have appeared in the *Herald* upon this subject. For they have a consistency that is admirable; and while they profess to be chiefly inspired by hatred of the Pope and the Archbishop of Canterbury, it is evident that they are animated by a fear of the spread of the tenets of any and every denomination of Christians, because they are directed in terms against *all* monopolies "having for their object sectarian predominance." Now, all religious denominations have equal toleration with us, and every religious body owning property, as, for instance, the Union Theological Seminary, or the Methodist Book Concern, is a monopoly, having for its special object the advancement, and, if possible, the predominance of the tenets of the sect by which it is either endowed or supported; and so, if the views of the *Herald* (which has so honestly pushed this matter at once to its legitimate and inevitable issue) prevail, we may not only have the pleasure of seeing the property of Trinity Church taken from the control of Episcopalians, Low-Church as well as High-Church, but of witnessing the confiscation of every endowed religious institution in the State, and particularly the Theological Seminaries, which especially "have for their object sectarian predominance." This event may, of course, be looked for as to occur most speedily in the case of those institutions with regard to whose management there are differences of opinion in the denomination to which they belong. A petition to the Legislature on the part of the discontented party, an *ex parte* examination, and the thing is done: a holy calm is produced by the entire removal of the cause of discord.

It must be confessed that the *Herald* has well embodied the spirit in which the proceedings against Trinity Church have been carried on. The first examination by the Committee of Inquiry was confined to those persons who were either least qualified to speak with regard to her affairs, or to her professed enemies, or, in the few cases where others were called, they were not asked for facts within their knowledge, but for their opinions upon subjects about which it is hardly possible for men not to differ. The Committee being shamed into a supplementary investigation, the results of that were, in important instances, misrepresented in the supplementary report by the same unhappy "accident" which struck the "not" out of the pirate's copy of the eighth commandment; and this report was hastily made the ground for an article in an Albany paper, even more unfounded and injurious in tone than the remarkable paper on which it was based. *Delenda est Carthago* may now be rendered, Down with Old Trinity, which appears to be the watchword of the party of which the *Herald* is the main support. It may be that Old Trinity should come down; but we counsel those who aid the Low Church Episcopalians in toppling over her time-honored walls, to look carefully to the foundations of their own religious houses.

Confiscation, or some thorough work akin to it, is, however, the only remedy which can consistently be accepted by the professedly aggrieved party in this case. The proposition of Senator BROOKS, that half the Vestry of Trinity Church shall be elected by her own parishioners, and half by the Episcopalians of the City at large, is a poor attempt to compromise that which cannot and should not be compromised. Either Trinity Church owns the property which she now holds, (that is, if a Church can hold property,) or she does not. If it be hers, then she must keep it; if not, then it must be awarded to the entire Episcopalian Church of New-York,—if, again, it is consistent with the preservation of our liberties that even that religious body shall "monopolize" property. This question of title we may hereafter examine; and meanwhile, we congratulate the nine well-known gentlemen who signed a recently published Declaration against Trinity Church, upon their happiness in finding a cause at once so holy and so patriotic that they and the *Herald* "JAMES GORDON BENNETT, Editor and Proprietor," are at last colaborers, working shoulder to shoulder, on its behalf.

A Brief Madness.

In the earliest ages of Hellenic history it was discovered by an astute observer of human nature, that when a man was *drunk*, he was also for the time being *mad*; and the benevolent compilers of the Greek Reader have taken care that the benefit of this brilliant truth should not be lost to that omniscient individual, "every schoolboy" of modern times. Equally important with this great fact, however, is the correlative and complemental fact, that when a man is mad he is also for the time being drunk; and as a Society for Total Abstinence from Exasperation has not yet been instituted, we think it right to seize the notable opportunity afforded us by one of our Southern contemporaries, for urging upon the anxious philanthropists of our day the pressing need of such an organization.

In another part of to-day's paper the benevolent inquirer into human infirmities will find a series of extracts from the *South Carolina Times*, which will surely tell their own story and touch his generous heart. They will show him how painfully true it is that the mental symptoms of excessive and impotent indignation are analogous if not absolutely identical with those of hopeless inebriation. He will note especially the singular coincidence of the two disorders in this—that in the one case, as in the other, the sufferer loses all just sense of his relations to the universe. The victim of private punch, and the victim of political fury, are alike afflicted with a *methymaniac* tendency to attribute to others the emotion under which they are themselves laboring. Precisely as Jones or Brown, on his way home from the Club, insists upon it that Broadway is reeling around him, and that his faithful convoy, Smith, is unspeakably tipsy, does the unknown Editor of the "*South Carolina Times*" aver that Gov. AIKEN is no gentleman, and that the NEW-YORK TIMES is in a fanatical frenzy of rage. The pathology of this lamentable case will reward the closest inquiry; but, as we do not like to dwell on the spectacle of sufferings which we have no present opportunity of alleviating, we leave the topic to the consideration of the scientific and humane reader, and pass on to concern ourselves with an assertion casually let fall by the *Carolina Times* in the fervor incident to its condition, which the general reader will find to be of no slight public importance. This is to the effect that the courtesy exhibited by Mr. AIKEN to the Speaker of the House of Representatives has been "*condemned by the Democratic papers of the South without a single exception!*" A fact so startling and so disgraceful should arrest the attention of the most thoughtless, and we must express a hope, that when the *South Carolina Times* shall have recovered from its brief madness, it will take the pains to verify very carefully a statement which involves such a scandalous imputation upon the character of the South. For not even the melancholy example of the *South Carolina Times* itself can induce us easily to believe that no one man has been found in the whole of fifteen States of the American Union who was sufficiently true to the instincts of decency and civilization, to uphold the well-bred and gentlemanly Representative of the Charleston District in his endeavor to prove, that the existence of the institution of Slavery is not absolutely incompatible with cultivation of the refinements and courtesies of life. We shall be sorry indeed to be convinced that the social organization of the community represented by the *South Carolina Times*, is only to be described in the guilty phrase with which the midshipman dismissed in his diary the private economy of the Feejee Islanders—"Manners—*none*;—customs—*disgusting*."

POLICE POWERS.—What objection can there be to bestowing magistrates' powers upon Chief MATSELL? We are told that SAM still sticks in his veto to this measure, which, if inserted in the Charter Bill by the Senate, might do much towards relieving the City from hordes of garroters and vagrants. The Chief of the Police, more than any other individual, obtains speedy cognizance of transactions which come more slowly before the notice of other functionaries, and, if invested with sufficient authority, might do an amount of good, which no one else could accomplish.

KILLING NO MURDER.—Human life at the National Capital is not held at a high value. Unfortunately, there have been too many evidences of this during the past year or two, and killing a fellow-being for a slight provocation is not there regarded as a punishable offence. To provoke an attack by wanton and gross abuse, and then commit a murder in self defence, does not subject one to any punishment in Washington. The last exemplification of this was in the acquittal of Colonel LEE, who coolly and deliberately shot Mr. HUME, the latter having been provoked by the grossest insult to strike the former with his cane. The conduct of Mr. HUME was not to be defended, but some allowance should be made for infirmity of temper; and, when a man is exasperated by a disgraceful accusation, perfect self restraint is not to be always expected. The recent acquittals in Washington of HERBERT and Col. LEE show that, while you may not strike an adversary in self-defence, you may shoot him with impunity. The lesson, we imagine, will not be lost, and hereafter it will not be a word and a blow, but a blow and a bullet. To kill is less dangerous than to strike.

A CHANCE FOR DISTINGUISHED PERSONS.—It has been announced that a wealthy gentleman of this vicinity has just given to four of the prominent painters of this City commissions of unusual magnitude. The artists in question are Messrs. HUNTINGDON, HICKS, ROSITER and BAKER. Each is to paint a picture fifteen feet by nine, grouping from twenty to thirty distinguished living personages of this country.

This is certainly a very liberal commission, and we are glad to know we have so magnificent a Mecenas among us. But where are all the distinguished people to be found who are to fill up these monster canvases. Thirty distinguished living personages in one frame, and four pictures of that magnitude will require no less than one hundred and twenty subjects. We shall expect to see an advertisement in the morning papers, headed thus: "Wanted—A few living distinguished personages to sit for their pictures. Good references required." We might suggest the names of a few, but it might be deemed officious.

ROWDY-DOW-DOW.—The attempts of Mr. REYNOLDS to bring the street-sweeping force into action, on Monday morning, were rendered unavailing by the interference of a mob of artificially patriotic citizens, who, whatever influence they may be permitted to exercise during elections, ought, at more peaceable epochs, to be diligently superintended by the police. Mr. REYNOLDS made a second effort last night, and succeeded in carrying off the first series of spasmsful from Broadway and its vicinity. Ere the week is out, if not interfered with by Ward Inspectors, and others who hope to upset the contracts, for the benefit of Mr. EBLING and his gang of black mailers, the lower wards of the City will be relieved from a large portion of their burden of garbage. Meanwhile the police should be in the way to prevent everything in the shape of rowdy-dow.

MISTAKE.—The *Evening Register* says that the proprietors of the TIMES have sued the Editor of the *Herald* for damages arising from its attack upon the title of the Brick Church property. This is an entire mistake. The proprietors of the TIMES are too grateful to the *Herald* for these attacks to requite them in such an unGracious manner. The property sold certainly at *one-fourth* less than it would have commanded but for those attacks; and the proprietors of the TIMES were thus enabled to purchase for $100,000 property which they have since been offered $125,000 for, which they value at nearly twice that sum. We beg to assure the *Register* that we are far more disposed to present the Editor and Proprietor of the *Herald*—the "historian" of *Parker Vein*—a service of plate, made out of Potosi Lead, than to sue him for thus deprecating property which we were anxious to buy.

MISERY LOVES COMPANY.—We would not be thought capable of exulting in the calamities of our neighbors, but we must confess to something approaching satisfaction on reading in the Philadelphia papers complaints of the filthy condition of the streets of that city. We had supposed that our own street-filth entitled us to preëminence in dirt, but it seems they are no better off in Philadelphia. One of the papers in the city of right-angles says:

"Complaints continue to be made in relation to the filthy condition of the streets of Philadelphia, and unless the authorities look to them at once, sickness will be inevitable. The admonition furnished by the deplorable condition of affairs at the National Hotel, Washington, should not be lost sight of. It is known, too, that many of the common sewers of Philadelphia are worse than useless."

We fear that Democracy and dirt will be regarded as synonymous terms, before long, unless there is a radical change in our great municipal corporations.

GREAT SLAUGHTER OF MUD LARKS.—One of the first effects of Mr. REYNOLDS' street-cleaning operations will be to throw that large class of industrials out of business, commonly called mud larks. The occupation of these little "Othellos" will be gone, and the pathetic appeals they have been in the habit of making as they looked up from the black mud at the street corners, will be heard no longer. These little crossing sweepers, with their pale begrimed faces and frozen feet are among the saddest sights of our streets; they have been a standing reproach to the City authorities; but, hereafter they will be driven to some other "dreadful trade," worse than gathering sampaire, and we shall see them no more. At least we hope so.

A LESSON FOR YOUNG AMERICA.—WASHINGTON IRVING, who is now in his seventy-fifth year, recently received an invitation to be present at the oration delivered by EDWARD EVERETT in Albany. He returned an answer regretting his inability to attend, on account of his being so busily occupied in getting the last volume of his work on WASHINGTON through the press, and his being incessantly subject to the printer's call.

SERIOUS—BUT UNPARDONABLE.—Why is a citizen coming back to New-York from the country, like a man gone to the next world?

Because he is returning to dust and ashes.

Obituary.

Hon. KENSEY JOHNS, Chancellor of the State of Delaware, died at his residence in New Castle on the night of the 29th inst., in the 66th year of his age.

Sale of Dr. Burdell's Furniture—A Crushing Crowd—A Thousand Ladies Present.

The announcement that the sale, by auction, of the "goods and effects" of the late D. HARVEY BURDELL, would take place yesterday, at the premises, No. 31 Bond-street, drew an eager crowd into that vicinity as early as 9 o'clock in the forenoon. The auctioneer, Mr. M. B. BUTLER, was advertised to commence proceedings at 10½ o'clock; but long before that time the neighborhood was more impassable than in the best days of the inquest, when Coroner GAMBLE wore the mask of Joe Miller. Before the sale began the arrival of citizens was so large that ingress to the building was a matter of exceeding difficulty. The ladies outnumbered the gentlemen, three to one, and were determined to get in. They pushed, they elbowed, they squeezed, they fell back on their prerogative, and asserted their woman's rights, they strongly went in for going in, and in they went. For a long time nothing was visible but a mass of ladyhood, crowding in,—Eve after the apple,—to see the blood stains on the wall of the room where the murder was committed, to talk and to listen to the bids for the furniture. To listen and talk, for only three ladies made bids, while seven or eight hundred talked, and the rest, a dozen or two, listened. Many a mane with the perspiration coursing down his face, thanked the Fates that not over a hundred ladies were crinoline, and that there were not more than five dozen of metallic hooped petticoats. We regret to state that some gentlemen forgot their gallantry, and complained that one woman required as much room as two or three men,—a most preposterous murmur, of course,—but one freely made, and frequently reiterated.

The gentlemen, to tell the honest truth, were as eager to get in as the ladies, and many a lady's dress suffered in consequence. When the auctioneer opened the sale, the house (all except the upper story, where the Misses CUNNINGHAM and their young brothers were,) was jammed and crammed with people. Movement from place to place, even at the distance of a few feet, was almost literally a matter of impossibility. So the sale commenced. First in the Doctor's bedroom, the hair mattress, from his bed, went for $8. But the bid was barely consummated when a cry was heard, and a policeman in attendance arrested a pickpocket. Everybody tried immediately to get his hands down to his pockets, to feel that everything was safe, but found the jam too tight, and sighed for Croton with ease in it. Then the Doctor's bedstead was sold for $9, and his bureau for $9 25. Four lots of books in the bureau,—not a book worth chronicling by its title,—went for $7 50—an individual having the hardihood to call himself EBLING, bidding for one lot. At the name of EBLING (one would have thought it was BELIAL, the name of the Father of All Evil, in the Arabic and Persic tongues,) there arose cries of "turn him out," "put him in the street," "smother him in dust." When the excusable effervescence of the crowd had subsided, the blankets and sheets of the bed were sold, bringing good prices. The next articles offered were a pair of glass shades, covering sections of the human jaw modeled in wax, which Mrs. REED purchased for five dollars and three shillings, (auctioneers do no recognize the decimal currency yet,) and then Mr. EBLING, or the audacious impostor usurping his name, purchased a fœtus in a glass case for eighteen shillings. Again, at the sound of the hated name, the cry burst forth, the windows were forced open, and for a few moments there was a terrible suspense. Were the indignant crowd near the windows about to hurl EBLING forth into the street he had left so dirty? The auctioneer's voice reassured everybody. "Gentlemen and ladies," he said, "here is a glass case, with a skull in it. The skull can move its jaw. It is a fine specimen." Somebody gave $8 for it. Another skull, without a case, was purchased by Mr. MANSON, a dentist. A large bottle of chloroform was bought by Dr. ROBERTS for $1. The dressing bureau with looking glass brought $14, the carpet in the bedroom went for six shillings and sixpence a yard. Dr. ROBERTS bought the Doctor's electrical machine for three dollars and one shilling, and somebody gave fifty cents for the Doctor's flesh brush, and with that purchase the auction in this room closed.

MILTON sings of a deep deeper than the deepest deep, and certainly a crowd more crowded than the most crowded crowd existed in the room of the murder. Before the auctioneer could commence three ladies were with the extremest difficulty removed in a fainting condition, and men and women who remained larded the carpet, as Falstaff did the lean earth. The rosewood secretary sold at once for $63. Then the crowd treading on each other's toes, and getting increased, the auctioneer had to pause and plead for so little noise as would enable him to hear the bids when bidders shouted their utmost. The sale of the Doctor's books commenced. First a copy of the Holy Scriptures in two volumes, with TOWNSEND's notes, which went for $1 25; then a Bible in one volume, which brought 75 cents; then another Bible, which sold for the same sum; then a copy of the New Testament, with DICKENSON's notes, which was purchased for three shillings; then "Cruden's Concordance," which brought seven shillings. All these volumes were nicely bound, and apparently had been little used. Several standard medical books, such as "Smith's Operative Surgery," "Cooper's Surgical Dictionary," "Paine's Medical Commentaries," the "United States Dispensary," "Ure's Dictionary," the "Dental Journal," &c., brought good prices. Mahogany chairs, with velvet seats, plain cane seat chairs, and similar articles were purchased at prices exceeding their first cost. The Doctor's mahogany dental work-case sold for $13, his operating chair for $28, while his numerous dental tools were disposed of under their value. When the "scrapers" were announced, a cry was raised for EBLING, but he, or the individual representing him was not present to purchase them. "He is gone to scrape Broadway," said the crowd. The marble centre table, at which the doctor was supposed to have been seated when the murderous attack was first made on him, was sold to Mr. MORRISON for $7. His work bench and lathe brought $4 50; his mahogany dental case, filled with teeth, a hundred at least, went for $6; and in selling this last article, the auctioneer fell into the funny vein of COCKER or CONNERY—only a long distance behind—and said, "Now gentlemen, now ladies, is the time to purchase teeth. Who wouldn't have teeth? Who would be without teeth? Teeth cost you $100 a set, and here you can buy enough for a few dollars to supply yourself and all your friends."

While in the second story things were thus progressing, in the parlors below stairs, amid a crowd almost equally great, an animated discussion was going on; the guilt or innocence of Mr. ECKEL and Mrs. CUNNINGHAM-BURDELL being the subjects of dispute. Females took part therein very loudly, and it was observable that the ladies, whenever they delivered their sentiments, were not in favor of the prisoners. The male listeners to the argument, over and anon, broke out in interruption, crying, "Here comes CONNERY to hold another grand inquisition." "Three cheers for ECKEL." "Let's all go and take a drink, and ECKEL will foot the bill." There was little attempt at decorum, notwithstanding the presence of about two hundred ladies, till the auctioneer and the rest of the ladies and gentlemen descended from up stairs, to sell the parlor furniture.

The prices in this room were even better than in the second story. Nearly everything went at more than its value. The carpet in the front parlor, injured and disfigured as it was by the proceedings at the Coroner's Inquest, sold for its original cost when new, twelve shillings per yard; the carpet in the back parlor, still more injured, brought ten shillings and sixpence a yard; the pier-glass in the front room, 94 by 28 inches, was eagerly bid for, and was knocked down for $70; the mantel mirror, in a massive gilt frame, 64 by 54 inches, sold for $79; the pier-glass in the back parlor, 94 by 28 inches, only brought $60, estimated, even at that price, to be $10 over its worth; some wretched landscapes, in oil, brought from $7 to $10 each; a hunting scene brought $23; sofas went for $14 and 15 each; the chandeliers in each parlor sold for $25 each; a rosewood dental secretary in the back parlor was purchased by Dr. ROBERTS for $40, and the hat-stand in the hall went $3 above its value, at $12. Altogether, the articles sold brought excellent but not exorbitant prices. There were few bidders. Some second hand furniture dealers made large purchases, and most of the other lots of articles were bought by Dr. BURDELL's personal friends. But the crowd—which long before the termination of the sale had ceased to increase, inasmuch as a house once crammed to its utmost can hold no more—enjoyed the looking on enormously, and squeezed and racked each other to the utmost sense of satisfaction.

The Misses CUNNINGHAM and their young brothers were, of course, not spectators of the scene. Policemen were posted at the foot of the stairs leading to the third story, to prevent the intrusion of any individual to the portion of the house reserved for their occupation. The furniture in the rooms so set apart is avowedly the property of their mother, and was not sold yesterday. And it must be understood that the proceeds of the furniture and other articles, the property of the late Dr. BURDELL, which were yesterday disposed of by auction, will be held in trust for his heirs, and if his marriage with Mrs. CUNNINGHAM shall be established, her claim to a portion of the same will be incontrovertible.

STATE AFFAIRS.

The Genesee Valley Canal—The License Bill—Dividing the Wards of the City of New-York—The School Bill—Regent of the University, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

ALBANY, Monday, March 30, 1857.

The Assembly opened business this morning, by laying the third reading of bills on the table, for the purpose of considering, in Committee of the Whole, the bill to extend the Genesee Valley Canal to Olean.

After an animated and protracted discussion, the bill was ordered to a third reading, and the House went back to the regular orders of business—the presentation of petitions, &c. Petitions and reports of Committees had been gone through with, when the House adjourned.

The Senate was steadily engaged in the third reading of bills the entire session. All the bills, with one single exception, were of a private, local character.

The exception was the Lincense bill, which passed its third reading by the following vote:

AYES—Messrs. Bellinger, Briggs, Brooks, Perdon, Hale, Harcourt, Kelly, Madden, Nichols, Noxon, Ramsey, Richardson, A. M. Smith, C. P Smith, J. A. Smith, Sickles, Upham, Usher, Wadsworth—19.

NOES—Messrs. Bradford, Darling, Halsted, Hotchkiss, Huntington, Lee, Paterson, Rider, Spencer, Towne—10.

Messrs. CUYLER, PETTIT and SWEET were absent.

I have several inquiries as to the details of a bill to re-divide the Wards of the City of New-York. There is no such bill no before the Legislature, nor is there at present much probability that such a proposition will be introduced at this late period of the session. Certainly none can pass this Legislature, I introduced, for there is now sufficient time remaining in which to investigate and mature such a measure.

The School bill introduced by Mr. VARNUM has come from the Committee in quite a different shape from what it was when it was submitted for their consideration. The present plan is to authorize the Governor to appoint three gentlemen—who are to serve without compensation—whose duty it shall be during the recess of the Legislature to investigate the condition of the City schools, to ascertain what laws are now in force, and what should in their opinion be enacted, and what should be repealed. The sum of all they are to embody in one revised and amended statute, and submit it to the next Legislature, for its consideration and approval. This postpones much necessary legislation for another year, but I suppose it is the best that can be done, under the circumstances. The gentlemen who framed the bill introduced by Mr. VARNUM, and at whose request he submitted it to the Legislature, seemed to have considered their labors ended when the bill left the City. They unjustly threw upon Mr. VARNUM the entire responsibility and labor of explaining its various provisions. This labor he had not the time to perform, and the Committee who framed the bill had no right to exact it of him. Had they have followed up their first efforts, I have no doubt the many wise and judicious alterations which they proposed would have received the affirmative action of the Senate and Assembly.

After to day, the Assembly meets at 9 o'clock in the morning. Then we shall, probably, do business with the largest sized augur.

The election for Regent of the University is set down for the first Tuesday in April. The only candidates I have yet heard named, are ROBERT TOWNSEND, Esq., of this City, and LEDYARD LINCKLAEN, of Madison. The Legislature ought to take little time to determine between these two. I do not know what are the extent of the qualifications which Mr. LINCKLAEN possesses but they must be extraordinary, indeed, if in intellect, education, taste and general capacity, he is even the equal of Mr. TOWNSEND But with the political claims of the two gentlemen I happened to be equally well posted, and while I know Mr. LINCKLAEN to have been always acting with the Silver Grays, I know Mr. TOWNSEND to have been a decided and efficient cooperator in the ranks of the friends of freedom. This distinction between the two gentlemen is so well known and marked that a Republican Legislature ought not to hesitate which to choose.

It is understood that the nomination of Dr. BISSELL, as Physician to the Marine Hospital, was confirmed by the Senate in Executive Session, on Wednesday last. If this understanding be correct, the nomination will be transmitted to-morrow.

The political cauldron wherein are stewing the would be Harbor-Masters, Port Wardens, Canal Appraisers, gives symptoms of being unusually heated. I should not wonder if some should be found cooked through and through during the present week.

LEO.

P. S.—The only man who wants an office, and who disavows the credit of nominating and electing Gov KING, has just arrived in town I think he stands a reasonable chance of promotion—much to the disgust of about 500 individuals, who singly and alone carried the Republican State Convention, and secured for its nominees the enormous majority of last fall. LEO.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Monday, March 30.

PETITIONS.

In relation to Trinity Church.

For the adoption of the exterior lines recommended by the Harbor Commissioners.

Against incorporating Towing and Wrecking Companies.

Against the regulation of piers on the East River.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

Relating to the New Hospital, New-York.

Relative to unsafe buildings in New York.

Relating to the terms of the City Court, Brooklyn.

Relative to the District Courts, New-York.

BILLS PASSED.

To prevent frauds in the sale of railroad and steamboat tickets.

To change the name of the Syracuse and Southern Railroad.

Relative to Bridges on the New-York and Harlem Railroad.

To extend the time for the completion of the Black River and Utica Railroad.

The Senate Committee on cities and villages will meet on Tuesday afternoon for the purpose of a final hearing of the parties interested in the New-York Charter Bill as passed by the Assembly.

Mr. BROOT's Excise bill passed the Senate by Ayes 19, Nays 10.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. BROOKS put in a bill establishing a uniform standard for the illuminating power of inflammable gas, supplied by gas companies, in New-York.

The bill provides that gas should never be below the illuminating power of 16 Sperm candles, nor average less than 18, or that it shall be unlawful to collect the bills for the same. The provisions of the bill are not to apply to the Harlem Gas Company until the expiration of three years.

Mr. BROOKS also put in a bill creating the office of Gas Inspector for New-York, who is to be appointed by the Governor, and hold the office for two years, receiving the fees for the inspection of gas meters, &c.

Mr. NOXON introduced a resolution calling upon the Attorney General to prosecute to a finality the rights and claims of the people of the State to Castle Garden and the lands adjacent, provided he thinks the title of the State valid.

The Senate then in Committee of the Whole, debated the bill appropriating $150,000 to the paying of debts due counties.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Monday, March 30.

The Assembly, in Committee of the Whole, debated the bill providing for the extension of the Genesee Valley Canal to Millgrove.

The Geneva Valley and Mill Grove Canal bill was amended so as to confine the expense to $109,000, and then ordered to a third reading.

Petitions were presented against the repeal of the Trinity Church law, and against the Second-avenue Railroad bill.

EVENING SESSION.

The providing for the purchase and establishment of a Public Park and Market in the Eastern Fire District of Brooklyn, was, on motion of Mr. FOLK, taken from the sub-committee and referred to the Committee of the Whole.

The bill to authorize the sale of State Arsenals in New-York and Albany was reported complete and ordered to a third reading.

The bill to reduce the several acts relating to the District Courts of the City of New York into one, was ordered to a third reading.

The annual report of the New York Juvenile Asylum was presented.

Mr. SLUTTER introduced a bill to punish nuisances and trespasses on lands.

The bill makes it a misdemeanor for any person to squat on vacant lots in New York, or erect any shanties thereon.

Mr. HANFORD introduced a bill to widen South Seventh and South Sixth streets, Brooklyn.

Mr. VARNUM gave notice of a bill to prevent loans by Life Insurance Companies.

The bill, he said, intended to apply to Life Insurance Companies the same proviso now applicable to Directors of Savings Banks.

Mr. KIVLIN introduced a bill to define the power of married women.

The bill is designed to settle the doubt as to their power over property acquired previous to the act of 1848

On motion of Mr. LEAVENWORTH, the resolution appointing a Guiding Committee of nine was adopted.

Mr. HANFORD moved to take from the table the resolution calling upon the Erie Railroad for information. Motion lost.

Interesting "Developements" Down South.

AN IRASCIBLE COMMUNITY AND A PUGNACIOUS EDITOR.

That peppery little sheet—the *Daily Carolina Times*, published at Columbia in South Carolina—has a frightful state of affairs recorded in its edition of March 26.

Firstly—The editor has had a Free-Soil letter, the receipt of which throws him into a spasm, and invokes a whole column of editorial. Under ordinary circumstances he would not have noticed it; but judicious friends advised him to publish it. And so published it is; and this is the fashion of it:

NEW-YORK, March 18, 1857.

Editors Daily Times:—You have shown yourself —— by writing against Mr. AIKEN, *one of the very few* gentlemen you have sent from South Carolina to Washington.

You may fret and whine and scold as much as you please, Free Soil is gaining ground all over the country; and although a few years ago we should have been satisfied to have let Slavery alone in the old States, we now mean to have it abolished *throughout the Union*. Remember this and put it in your pipe. Had you not have touched the Missouri Compromise, we should have let you alone, but you have set us at defiance, and you must now take the consequences. We are the strongest both in *money* and *science*. Why, we have troops enough in this one City of New-York to lay waste the entire State of South Carolina if needs be. Come and see us and satisfy yourself on that point. You are all made up of froth and foam, which will not avail you when it comes to *steel*

FREE SOIL FOREVER

Certainly a very stupid squib. But the Carolina *Times* takes it to heart seriously—talks of "base poltroons"—declares that "the spirit of a craven and a braggart" breathes in its every line—and thinks it may have been written by one of the leaders of the Republican Party. We are respectfully informed, too, that Northern insolence is becoming "almost ferocious in its audacity," for "*the consciousness of increased power and capacity* for evil invariably tend to make bad men worse."

Secondly, the *Carolina Times* having relieved its stomach of this bad pill, the operation of which was sudden, effective, but unpleasant, finds instantly another grievance worse than the first. The next editorial column tells the new tale. A Mrs. EMERSON, designing to destroy the South, has lately been lecturing in various localities in South Carolina. The *Daily Times* man suspected her, the instant she appeared, but waited for "something to turn up"—and it has turned up with a vengeance. The lady has had her mask torn off in Sumter. In that place she tried to lecture, but the people wouldn't hear her. They shut her mouth, and then searched her baggage. A Committee of Investigation was appointed, and the Secretary, Mr. CHARLES WESLEY WOLFE, gives a touching narrative of the result of the Committee's reading of Mrs. EMERSON's private letters, their investigations concerning her method of traveling, and the discovery that she held a treasonable correspondence with people living north of Mason and DIXON's line. This report is very spicy, though the Secretary intended to be serious. We copy a little of it as a specimen:

"The Committee, as soon as the lecture, or rather *tirade against Southern ladies* had been concluded, and the other performance of examining heads commenced, informed Mrs. EMERSON of the injurious reports in circulation concerning her, and demanded, as an act of justice, both to herself (if innocent) and our quiet community, that she should state and prove her reasons for coming among us, and acting in such an anomalous manner.

Her unwomanly mode of acting, *worthy of the most abandoned of her sex*, showing herself no unfit instrument for the accomplishment of any nefarious scheme or mission entrusted to her.

Morever, she came in a strange manner, no one with her, by private conveyance carrying with her a *lantern* and *side-saddle*. In conclusion, the Committee, *in a respectful manner, asked that she would allow them to search her baggage*, remarking that if she were really guilty, the community ought to know it; but, if, on the other hand, she were innocent, it was important that it should be made apparent.

Finding there was no way in which she could avoid an investigation, she at length, consented to a search. Accordingly *the Committee followed her to her Hotel*, where, upon an examination of her effects, they found matter which fully corroborated their worst suspicions. *Upon inspection of her papers, they came to the conclusion that she was a philanthropist* of the Madam BERCHER STOWE order, and that her mission among us, if for no worse purpose, *was to collect materials for a work similar to Uncle Tom's Cabin.*

One of the Committee certified that he saw her extract a letter from an envelope and secrete it. She bitterly denied the truth of this assertion, but at any rate, *the envelop was found empty*, addressed to some one in Massachusetts.

The Committee *wet and wearied, having been caught in a shower, while going from the lecture-room to the hotel*,) convinced of her guilt from the partial examination they had made, did not think it necessary *to go through all her baggage.*

The Committee beg leave to state, that they acted *as gently and respectfully as they possibly could* under the circumstances. *But though a woman, she has put herself out of the pale of woman's privileges, and deserves no respectful consideration.*"

Acting upon the hint in the last paragraph, the Carolina *Times* proposes *to tar and feather Mrs. Emerson;* and does it in the most delicate manner:

"Her masculine deportment affords just ground for suspecting that *Mrs.* EMERSON is not all, but a great deal more than she appears to be. If *she* will only pay us a visit in Columbia, we promise she shall be treated with *all the honors* due to her real sex and designs; and we trust that this 'strong-minded woman' may not take her final departure from our State before this is done."

Thirdly, The *Carolina Times*, having been complimented by the NEW-YORK TIMES on the skill and fidelity with which it had depicted the character of the Southern Chivalry, in its strictures upon the course of Governor AIKEN, who had ventured to insult his constituents and to outrage the sensibilities of the South by acting like a gentleman, takes our compliments in dudgeon and retorts upon us with suavity and force in the following agreeable article:

"THE NEW-YORK TIMES AND GOVERNOR AIKEN.—The New-York *Daily Times*, that foul and mephitic sewer through which flow the envenomed filth and moral pollution engendered by Black Republican forgery, falsehood and treason—the organ of SEWARD, and the eulogist of SUMNER, WILSON, BURLINGAME and the infamous HISS—of HISS, whose base and vulgar indignity to a Convent of unprotected women, is both his highest achievement and most indelible disgrace—this organ we say, of Black Republicanism and treason, was the first to enter the lists as the champion and defender of Gov AIKEN.

It has pleased that paper to publish the strictures which it was our painful duty to make, garbled, however, with its characteristic unfairness, to suit its purposes, and accompanied with nearly a column of Black Republican rant, rhapsody, fustian and twaddle.

It is by no means surprising that an organ of BANKS and SEWARD would come to the defence of Governor AIKEN for his extraordinary courtesy to the former. We did not expect that the Black Republican Press would do otherwise than approve. It is worthy of remark, however, that no other Press has approved—the Democratic Press at the South having, without exception, so far as we have seen, condemned. If such be the exclusive friends of Governor AIKEN, he is most welcome to them.

The remonstrance of the TIMES is simply impotent—is expenditure of indignant rage unavailing, for, after all, it does not understand, and therefore cannot appreciate, our position. It considers Speaker BANKS a gentleman; we do not; for no one with his sentiments and principles can be It considers Speaker BANKS as entitled to the courtesies of life—of even refined society; we do not. We regard him as beyond the pale of a refined courtesy—excluded by his own acts. If incurable fanaticism be a merit, Speaker BANKS has it. If inexpiable treason be a virtue, Speaker BANKS can claim it. To prove this we need only repeat what we have said before. Mr. Speaker BANKS avows sentiments that lead directly, and lead inevitably, to insurrection, rapine, and murder! He boldly proclaims himself an enemy to the South—to the institutions of the South. He has identified himself with a party which repudiates the Constitution, and unblushingly proclaims a "higher law" than the instrument they are sworn to support. Speaker BANKS would put the knife of the midnight assassin to our throats; he would regard with complacency the murder of our wives and children. Mr. Speaker BANKS would contentedly sleep with blood upon his soul.

Was it becoming, in a Southern Representative, to move a vote of thanks to such a fiend as this?

It was the very exhaustion of courtesy, when Gov. AIKEN rose and conducted Speaker BANKS to the Chair. Enough, however, has been said on this subject. It affords us anything but pleasure to think of it."

Sale of Pews in Dr. Hatfield's New Church.

The pews in Dr. HATFIELD'S new Church, at the corner of Ninth-avenue and Thirty-first-street, were announced to be disposed of, last evening, at auction. A large assembly was present, but it was decided not to sell at auction, for the reason that the choicest pews, fifty-eight in number, had been disposed of. Last evening five additional pews were sold—making the present number sold 63, and the amount received for them $20,600. The prices paid thus far have ranged from $180 to $500. There are 89 pews, in the body of the church, still to be sold, from which it is expected about the same amount as above will be realized. All in the gallery are to be rented.

Concerts.

The absence of the opera, and of any strong excitement in the theatrical or musical world, makes the present a peculiarly favorable time for the givers of concerts, and we are not surprised to find many announcements of an attractive kind in our advertising columns. Foremost among thes is the concert of Mr. OLE BULL to take place to-night at Dodworth's Saloon. The great violinist has, we are happy to say, recovered from his recent severe indisposition, and plays no less than four times to-night. The instrumental feature of the programme is PAGANINI's Concerto in E flat, three movements of which will be played. Miss GILLER, Signor GIANNONI, Signor GARIBONI, Mr. G. W. MORGAN, and Mr. H. C. TIMM will assist Mr. BULL.

At the Stuyvesant Institute, Mme. ELVINA VAIL gives a concert, also to-night, at which a number of artists—some of them new to us—will assist. A fine programme is promised.

A large number of persons will be interested in the forthcoming concert for the benefit of the Masonic Relief Fund, to take place at Niblo's Garden in a few days. We are happy to say that the arrangements are progressing most favorably. Amongst other eminent artists who have volunteered their services for the occasion we are at liberty to mention the name of Mr. OLE BULL. To-night a meeting (to which Master Masons and the fraternity generally are invited) will be held at the rooms of the Crescent Lodge, No 835, corner of Broadway and Thirteenth street. The Committee appointed for making the necessary arrangements will then report on what they have done, and we shall have a better idea of the magnitude of the forthcoming entertainment.

Supply of Croton Water to Vessels Leaving New-York.

Sealed proposals for the exclusive right to furnish, for the next three years, Croton water to all vessels and steamers going from New-York, were opened yesterday, at the office of the Croton Aqueduct Department. The highest bid offered was $10,750 per annum, and was put in by Mr. THOMAS F. BELL, to whom the contract was duly awarded. This is a slight decline from the terms of the three years' contract just terminated, which was $12,660 per annum. In 1845, when this contract system first commenced, the Croton Aqueduct Department received from this source $5,000 a year. Prior to 1845, the owners and masters of vessels were obliged to pay to the Department direct for the water they used. This was found to be attended with great inconvenience, and more loss than profit to the Department, and was abandoned.

It is said that under the present system, and with the present average yearly payment required to be made to the City for the monopoly of supplying water to vessels leaving this port, a handsome net profit may be derived by proper and efficient management. Some estimate the monopoly as bringing to the contractor profits exceeding the annual revenue of the Port Surveyor, or Collector even. Others say it is not as valuable an appointment as Commissioner of Deeds. One thing is certain, that an immense number of sailing craft and vessels and steamers leave this port in the course of a year, and that the aggregate supply of water needed for them all is enormous. The only limit of price placed on the contractor is, that he shall not charge over twenty five cents for one hundred and twenty gallons for water supplied vessels laying at the wharf. For supplying vessels laying in the stream, they are at liberty to charge what they please.

The Niagara.

Intelligence from Washington conveys the decision of the Naval Department, to dispatch the *Niagara* at the earliest day possible, without her armament. This accords with freely expressed opinions at the Navy Yard, that while it would be gratifying to exhibit the new frigate with all her accompaniments, her twelve heavy swivels upon the upper deck would be likely to encumber the operations of laying the cable. She will now be enabled to depart, probably by the 10th or 12th of April, and will have clear decks for action.

The Carlton House Sadly Sold.

This property has been disposed of to so many different persons, according to rumor, that it may be worth while to state the facts. The hotel stands on two lots extending back to Benson-street, a distance of 175 feet, the title to one of which was not clear a short time since. A few weeks ago Mr. HODGES, the present proprietor, bought the property for $200,000, and subsequently opened negotiations for its sale to Messrs. CLAFLIN, MELLEN & Co., LEROY M. WILEY, and others. Within the past few days Mr. WILEY and WM. G. LANE have secured it for $250,000, thus netting to Mr. HODGES the snug sum of $50,000. The purchasers will demolish the Carlton on or before the 1st of May, and erect on its site a first-class warehouse, to be occupied by Messrs. W. G. LANE & Co., dry goods dealers. We understand that Mr. HODGES has recently perfected the title, by compromise with the former owners.

The Streets—The Cleaners Driven Off—Another Beginning Made.

There was a great disappointment Monday morning on finding that Broadway and every other street in town remained just as dirty as ever, notwithstanding the announcement that, at midnight of Sunday 300 men and carts would be set to the work of cleaning. The contractors, however, assert that it is not their fault. Their story is, that at the appointed hour several gangs went to work on Broadway, Canal-street, John-street and elsewhere. They had not loaded a cart at the corner of Canal-street and Broadway before a row broke out—it is said, among the workmen themselves. The cause of the disturbance does not appear, but whatever it may have been, the rebels pitched into the peaceable, and, with demonstrations of violence, cleared the ground both of men and carts. This accomplished, they pushed over to the Bowery, fell upon the gang of workers there, broke their brooms and hoes, and threatened to flog all who did not either join them or make themselves scarce. This feat successful, the invaders now increased to a company of some 60 persons, marched down two and two to John-street, and by the same process filled the gang there with the panic. The police, like good citizens, meanwhile, were keeping the peace personally and avoiding the company of riotous and wicked men.

Early in the morning the Contractor ordered every man who had been employed to be discharged, a new army collected and set to work at 6 o'clock P. M. precisely. Mayor WOOD promised to instruct Chief MATSELL to detail policemen enough to break the head of every rowdy last night.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—In addition to the extension obtained by the division of the Professorship of Physics and Chemistry, the Trustees of Columbia College, at a recent meeting, as we understand, have also divided the Chair of Mathematics and Astronomy. The latter Chair is to be retained by Professor HACKLEY. The Professorship of Mathematics is therefore open to nomination, and communications in relation to this Chair, now temporarily occupied by the Astronomical Professor, may be addressed to the President of the College, CHARLES KING, LL. D., or to any of the following Committee:

REV. JOHN KNOX, D. D., Chairman of the Board.
WM. BETTS, LL. D., Chairman of the Committee.
HON. HAMILTON FISH, LL. D.
BENEY JAS ANDERSON, LL. D.
JOHN TORREY, M. D.

Man Overboard!

At 5 o'clock P. M., yesterday, a man, too much in a hurry to wait for the next boat at the Fulton Ferry, essayed a leap after the boat as she was receding from the slip; his agility and momentum not being equal to the space to be overcome, he dropped into the dock, where he was observed bobbing round for several minutes enjoying a cold bath. A pole was extended to the hapless individual to keep him from sinking, which he grasped with convulsive energy, all forgetful of his hat sailing off on a voyage of discovery. A hacker was finally handed down, on which he slowly ascended to dry land, a wetter and wiser man

American Bible Union.

The Officers and Managers of the American Bible Union held a special meeting on Saturday with reference to the decease of Deacon. WILLIAM COLGATE. After devotional exercises, Dr. ARMITAGE, WM. D. MURPHY, Esq., Rev. WM. B. MAXSEN, and WM. B. WYCKOFF, Esq., spoke of the bearing, excellence, and benevolence of the deceased. Resolutions of respect and sympathy followed.

Personal.

Lieutenant-Governor MCCORKLE, of Virginia is out in a card addressed to the people of the State, vindicating himself from certain gross slanders upon his good name. He avows his intention of resigning his office, to emigrate to Nebraska. The reports that he had run away with a married woman, leaving his wife and children, he denies with becoming indignation.

Miss DAVENPORT is playing *Medea* at Charleston.

The Charleston *Courier* calls attention to the fact that there is no monument in Mount Auburn, (Boston,) to the memory of the late HUGH S. LEGARE, nor is his name entered in the Janitor's book. Information of his burial was furnished by EDWARD EVERETT, and measures have been taken by citizens of Charleston to erect a suitable memorial.

The *Tribune* learns that a wealthy gentleman of this vicinity has just given to four of the prominent painters of the City commissions of unusual magnitude. The artists in question are Messrs. HUNTINGTON, HICKS, ROSSITER and BAKER. Each is to paint a picture fifteen feet by nine, grouping from twenty to thirty distinguished living personages of this country. Thus Mr. HUNTINGTON is to paint the eminent merchants; the picture of Mr. HICKS will represent men and women who have become famous in American literature; that of Mr. ROSSITER will give the portraits of scientific men, and that of Mr BAKER of artists. The works are to be commenced immediately.

Right Honorable CHARLES SHAW LEFEVRE, on retiring from the Speakership of the House of Commons, was voted an annuity of £4 000. Mr. LEFEVRE was elected Speaker in 1839, over Mr GOULBOURN, and was reélected in 1841, 1847 and 1852.

Mr. ALLAN IRVING, the vocalist, has met a flattering reception in England. His professional tour in America is said to have improved his style and added to his voice.

We learn from the Buffalo *Courier* that JAMES H SANFORD, Esq., of this City, has become one of the proprietors and editors of that paper. Mr. SANFORD was for fourteen years connect with the editorial department of the *Journal of Commerce*.

List of Americans registered at the Banking office of the American European Express and Exchange Company, Paris, from Feb. 26 to March 12, 1857:

W. B. Bennett, C. W. Richards, L. N. Carvdart, Capt. D. Lines, Dr. John C McCamb, Jos Francis and lady, C L. Sharpsteen, C. H. Gibbs, J. B Munturn, M. D, H. B Angus and lady, W. M. Tileston, I. T. Williams, E. S Munroe, Dr. D C Peters, S Bernstein, Jno. A Peil and family, E. T. Dunton, G. A Scoucis, New York; W. Lilley, J. Geddis, Dr. S M. Sargent, Ohio; E. S. Cheesbrough, Dr John C. Moffit, Ill.; Dr. J. R. Wellman, T. B. Shaddick, Samuel Harland lady, J. R Everhart, H. A. Yardley, Penn.; Jas G. Gregory, Benj Gregory, New-Jersey.

Another Boston lady is preparing for the stage—Miss ELLEN F. EBERLE, daughter of the actor EBERLE, who was lost on board the *Lexington* several years since. Miss EBERLE will complete her musical education in Europe.

Mr. GEORGE W. CURTIS lectured in Baltimore last week in aid of the Home for the Friendless. He discoursed of CHARLES DICKENS, and was received with marked favor.

Gov. Walker's Letter of Acceptance—Kansas and Slavery.

Correspondence of the Evening Post.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, March 29, 1857.

ROBERT J. WALKER's letter of acceptance of the KANSAS Governorship was finished last evening. In it he assures the President, to whom it is addressed, that he had been induced to change his determination to decline the office by the Executive's assurances of the importance of the mission, and of his own peculiar fitness for it. He reiterates his belief in the soundness of the principle of "popular sovereignty" announced in the Kansas-Nebraska act—a principle, in his opinion, constituting the basis of all free government. He maintains that it must yet have a triumphant and beneficent operation in Kansas, and that it would be folly to swerve from it, or adopt any substitute for it in the Government of the Territory. For himself, the new Governor declares he shall insist on the right of the majority of the people of Kansas to settle their own institutions, and he shall resist any attempt of outside influences or of a resident minority to impose a constitution or a code of laws abhorrent to the will of the majority.

In the maintenance of this purpose he calls upon the patriotic and intelligent citizens of Kansas for their support, expressing a confidence that they will submit to that peaceful arbitration of the questions in dispute among them which is provided by the constitution and laws of the land. He assures them that he goes out to his labors with the expectation that no appeal to arms will be needed to sustain the action of the civil authorities.

The above sketch of Governor WALKER's letter is derived from one of his personal friends, who has seen the letter. To the principles declared in it, the representatives of the Kansas pro-slavery party now in Washington have given their assent, promising WALKER their individual support, if the programme shall be faithfully carried out—as they understand it, I suppose.

Gov. WALKER still maintains the opinion expressed in his published address to the people of Pennsylvania, shortly before President BUCHANAN's election, that a fair trial of the principles of the organic act of Kansas must make it a Free State. In this sentiment, also, I understand, Mr. BUCHANAN concurs, and has avowed, with more than his usual explicitness, to some of the more ultra-southern politicians, that the Democratic Party of the North cannot safely stand the continuance of the violent Pro Slavery policy heretofore pursued in Kansas. The President declares that it will do no good to the Slaveholding section, and will utterly ruin the northern wing of the Democracy, to attempt by violence to counteract the operation of those laws of God and nature which must ultimately make Kansas a Free State. So Mr. BUCHANAN's friends report him.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S
WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE.
THE 32D TEST IN ACCIDENTAL FIRES.

The attention of Merchants and all others wishing A REALLY FIRE-PROOF SAFE,

is requested to the following testimonial:

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, March 11, 1857.

GENTLEMEN: We are happy to say that our Books and Papers, deposited in one of your Safes, came out of the fire at the burning of our warehouse, No. 15 Bowly's Wharf, on the 1st inst., *without injury, being preserved in perfect order.* The heat was intense, as the warehouse contained large quantities of whisky, cotton, &c., and the Safe fell from the second floor, and was *eleven hours in the fire.* We have already purchased of your agents a larger one of the same kind.

CHAPLAIN & JONES.

STILL ANOTHER—THE 23RTH TEST.

MESSRS. STEARNS & MARVIN:

GENTLEMEN: On the morning of the 10th of last December, my store, with others, was destroyed by fire, but on removing our

STEARNS & MARVIN SAFE

from the rubbish, I found my books, cash and valuable papers, to the amount of about *seven thousand dollars, in perfect order.* Yours truly,

JOHN CANAVAN.

CORNING, C. W., Feb. 26, 1857.

Dépôt of
STEARNS & MARVIN'S FIRE-PROOF SAFES,
No. 40 Murray-st., New-York.

LOW'S BROWN WINDSOR SOAP.
CAUTION TO DEALERS.

AS THE PROPRIETORS ARE IN POSSESSION of the names of houses selling a counterfeit of the above, being a close imitation of their label, with the signature of Robt. Low & Son, but a very inferior soap, having no qualities either for washing or perfume like the genuine, they are proceeding with actions, through their Attorney, against every house so offending.

Low's Soaps can be obtained, genuine, of
FRANCIS TOMES & SONS,
No. 6 Maiden-lane.

HEATH, WYNKOOP & CO.,
No 78 Liberty-st., New-York,
PROPRIETORS OF LYON'S KATHAIRON, &c.,
And manufacturers of
PERFUMERY OF ALL KINDS,

Invite the attention of the trade to their large and varied stock. In beauty of style, excellence of quality and cheapness we are enabled to offer inducements unequaled by other manufacturers.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS, 1857,
AT LAST FALL'S PRICES.

SMITH & LOUNSBERY, NO. 456 BROADWAY, (east Grand-st.), have now ready for exhibition a large and superior stock of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING, imported expressly for this Spring's trade, and until further notice will be sold at LAST FALL'S PRICES.

WARNOCK & CO.,
FASHIONABLE HATTERS,

Have removed from No. 293 to the more convenient store No. 519 Broadway, under St. Nicholas Hotel, and invite the attention of gentlemen to a new and elegant assortment of fashionable dress hats, felt hats, caps, &c., &c., of entirely new and very attractive patterns, all of which were manufactured expressly for our new establishment.

SAWS.

HOE & CO.'S PATENT GROUND SAWS, PLASTERING trowels, &c., can be had, wholesale and retail, at the principal hardware stores, at the salesrooms of the manufacturers, Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st., or at the Works, corner of Broome, Sheriff and Columbia-sts., New-York.

INDUCEMENTS TO THE PURCHASE OF SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING.—Contemplating a change in the firm on the 1st of May, with a view to the same, we are desirous of reducing our extensive stock of first quality ready-made garments, and shall, therefore, reduce our prices for the time being, so as to present extra inducements to purchasers. The assortment, comprising Raglan overcoats, dress and business frocks, pantaloons and vests, in the latest styles, of woolen and linen fabrics, having been manufactured expressly for our Spring and Summer sales.

WM. T. JENNINGS & CO.,
No. 231 Broadway, third door above Astor-house.

HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.'S GENUINE COD LIVER OIL, by ten years' experience proved the purest and best in use and most reliable remedy for CONSUMPTION. Prepared only by HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., Nos. 183, 272, 511, and 736 Broadway, N. Y.—Sold at manufacturers' prices by all wholesale druggists.

SOME HOPES YET OF BEING CURED OF CONSUMPTION, by the use of RUSHTON'S COD-LIVER OIL. It lessens the cough, diminishes the night sweats, and imparts strength to the body Be particular to use that with FREDERICK V. RUSHTON'S name in full on each label Sold at $1 a bottle, at No. 10 Astor House, corner of Barclay-st., and No. 419 Broadway, corner of Canal-st.

WILD CHERRY.—WE HEAR SO MUCH SAID of the wonderful curative power of Dr. WISTAR'S BALSAM, in all stages of diseased lungs, that we feel perfectly safe in recommending it for general use for coughs, colds, bronchitis, &c. None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

BILL'S IMPROVED INSTANTANEOUS HAIR DYE, 50c. a box, black or brown, No. 1 Barclay-st. Imitable cutting of hair and whiskers. Highly fragrant Dentifrice, 25c. and 50c. a box.

A COMPARISON

Of our stock with any other in the market will prove that we have the largest assortment and that our prices are, at least, twenty per cent the cheapest. See the list in the dry goods' column of this paper.

W. J. P. DAILEY & CO.,
Nos. 6 1 and 33 Broadway.

HIRAM ANDERSON'S,
No. 99 Bowery,
Is the Largest! Cheapest! and most Elegant!
Carpet Store
In the United States.

BEAUTIFUL, ELEGANT, DISTINGUE.

Our decorated Tea Sets, 56 pieces, at $14 50—usual price $21. One hundred of them were sold last week. Fifty sets only remain. W. J. F DAILEY & CO.,
Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

"WHO KILLED COCK ROBIN?"
"Who killed all the Rats?"
I, said "COSTAR," with my "EXTERMINATOR!" I kill all the Rats.
"COSTAR'S" Depôt, No. 388 Broadway, New-York.
Where may be had, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
"COSTAR'S" RAT EXTERMINATOR;
"COSTAR'S" ROACH AND BUG DO.;
"COSTAR'S" ELECTRIC POWDER.

SEWING MACHINES.—I. M. SINGER & CO.'S *Gazette*, a beautiful pictorial paper, contains full and reliable information about sewing machines, and answers all questions that can be asked on the subject. All who read this paper will learn how to purchase a sewing machine with which $1,000 a year, clear profit, can be made, and will be protected from being imposed upon by any of the humbug machines now before the public. I. M. SINGER & CO.'S *Gazette* will be sent, gratis, to all who apply, by letter or otherwise.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway, New-York.

CURTAIN MATERIALS AND WINDOW-SHADES AT WHOLESALE.—KELTY & FERGUSON, No 29 Broadway and No. 54 Reade-st., have a full and choice stock of Brussels, Saith De Laines, Worsted Damasks, Lace and Muslin Curtains, Cornices, Gimps, &c., which are offered at the lowest prices. WINDOW SHADES.—Our stock of Window Shades is the largest in New York, and our superior manufacturing facilities enable us to offer these goods less than other houses. We invite the attention of close buyers.

SPRING STYLE, GENTLEMEN'S HATS.—THE subscribers are now prepared to offer for sale their much-improved ventilating and elastic sweat bands of hair, manufactured by us under the supervision of Prof. CAOZ. These hats are as pleasant and agreeable to the head as the finest quality of felt hats, and will be found to be the most comfortable ever worn.

ARCHER & MARTIN, No. 220 Greenwich-st.,
Between Warren and Murray sts.

DR. FEUCHTWANGER'S NEW FLAVORINGS for every liquor, to be produced at a moment's notice. One gallon to fifty gallons of spirits, cognac brandy, Holland and English gin, Jamaica and St. Croix rum, Bourbon and Monongahela, Irish and Scotch whiskey, apple, peach, cherry, and raspberry brandy, best and cheapest imported cognac oil. For sale by Dr. L. FEUCHTWANGER, No. 143 Maiden-lane.

THE ONLY PERFECT PEN IN THE WORLD
IS PRINCE'S IMPROVED PROTEAN FOUNTAIN PEN, patented Jan. 23 and Dec. 25, 1855. Durable, beautiful and useful—the labor-saving Pen. With the many portable styles on hand, we have just introduced an approved style for bankers and accountants. Pencils and other hard Rubber Goods sold at the dépôt, No. 290 Broadway, corner Reade-st

WIGS!—HAIR-DYE!!—WIGS!!!
BATCHELOR'S WIGS AND TOUPEES HAVE IMPROVEMENTS peculiar to their house. They are celebrated all over the world for their graceful beauty, ease and durability—fitting to a charm. The largest and best stock in the world. Twelve private rooms for applying his famous DYE Sold at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—GREAT BARGAINS.—Owing to alterations to be made in the Piano Rooms at No. 333 Broadway, the large stock of Pianos and Melodeons will be sold during this week at lower prices than ever before offered in this City Pianos and Melodeons to rent. HORACE WATERS, Agent.

OPEN YOUR EYES TO YOUR OWN INTEREST, and buy your China, glass, gas fixtures, and plated ware of DAILEY & CO., Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway. They are selling off their entire stock, which is, by all odds, the largest in this country. See their list of prices in the dry goods column of this paper.

COTTAGE AT ROCKAWAY, L. I., TO LET.—A very desirable, furnished cottage, having sixteen rooms, water in the kitchen, with every convenience, location near the ocean; stable, ice house (filled), double bath house, &c. Apply, personally or by letter, to W. H. BOLTON, Far Rockaway, L. I.

FISH! FISH FOR THE WEST!!!
1 LARGE CODFISH, in boxes, tierces and hogsheads,
8 Extra, No. 1 and No. 2 MACKEREL, in barrels,
11 halves, quarters, eighths and sixteenth kits For sale by EARL, BARTHOLOMEW & Co.,
No. 196 Greenwich-st.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBERT M. PATRICK is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated Safes and Patent Powder proof Defiance Locks and Cross-bars. Depot No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

THE HAPPY THOUGHT STRUCK MR. CHICHESTER that he might prepare from some of our garden vegetables a cure for dyspepsia He was successful. His Dyspeps

AUCTION SALES.

LARGE
PEREMPTORY SALE
OF
FINE CLOTHING,
BY ORDER OF ASSIGNEES,
ON
TUESDAY, MARCH 31,
At No. 92 Broadway,
by
WILLIAM TOPPING & CO.,
Auctioneers.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF SPLENDID HOUSE-HOLD furniture TO-MORROW, (Wednesday,) at 10½ o'clock, contained in house No. 1 2 West 21st-st, between 7th and 8th avs. Purchasers in want of superb first-class furniture are invited to examine the catalogue, which can be obtained of JOHN VOGT & CO., No. 59 John st., near William-st. There is everything in this house adapted to a costly and fashionable furnished residence, all of which will be absolutely sold without reserve, and must be removed immediately, to secure which a cash deposit will be required of every purchaser. The furniture in parlors consists of:

One magnificent double suite of rosewood parlor furniture elegantly carved, covered in crimson and maroon satin, with slip covers, made but two months; 1 full suite of richly carved, covered in gold and green; 1 suite, 11 pieces, covered in silk velvet, all three suits can be relied on as first class; splendid carved rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, with embroidered cover and stool; 3 elegant pier mantel mirrors, rich frames and bases; silk, damask and lace curtains, gold bordered shades, 2 superb rosewood marble-top etageres lined with satin-wood; mirror doors; rosewood centre, sofa and chairs, marble-top French escritoire; satin damask Turkish chairs, with lounges and divans to match; rich English tapestry carpets; velvet rugs; elegant Italian marble clock, with a unique and costly collection of real Sevres and Dresden china vases; statuary, bronzes and magnificent parlor adornments, including a number of choice and valuable paintings, on canvas and copper; 4 elegant English ormolu chandeliers, with all the gas fixtures in the house; the library, dining room, and chamber furniture is superb throughout. Rich carved rosewood bureaus, bedsteads, marble-top washstands, rosewood suite in hair-cloth, superior rosewood secretary bookcase, carpets, rosewood sofas, arm chairs, oval mirrors, invalid and cabinet chairs, elegant hair mattresses, and bedding, library bookcase, splendid mahogany extension table, with a large and costly variety of silver sets, spoons, forks, knives, fruit baskets, &c., rich glass, magnificent china, ivory and silver cutlery, with a large quantity of superb chamber and other furniture, and other household arrangements not mentioned in this advertisement. The sale will be positive without regard to weather, commencing at 10½ o'clock precisely, in the dining-room, immediately after which the parlor furniture will be sold.

D. S. HOUGH, Auctioneer.

CALLS THE PARTICULAR ATTENTION of housekeepers to his sale at auction, THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) March 31, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at the corner of 9th-av. and 23d-st., and near London Terrace. The house large and newly furnished with the most expensive and rich goods, the manufacture of Hutchings & Cook and other celebrated makers in this city. Sale positive, and goods must be removed on Wednesday. Catalogues now ready. Sale commences in the parlors at 10½ o'clock A. M. The basement contains oak suite in reps, sideboard and extension table, and a very large assortment of China dinner and tea sets silver-plated ware, of every description, cut-glass and Bohemian ware, ivory cutlery, &c., together with the kitchen utensils. The parlors are furnished with McBride's velvet carpets, (medallion pattern,) three solid rosewood suites, in fashionable damask coverings, with slip covers, solid rosewood centre, side and card tables, rich lace curtains and corners, pier and oval mirrors, magnificent China vases, bronze clocks, rich China vases and mantel decorations, a fine collection of valuable oil paintings, which are really works of merit, superb reclining easy chairs, one of Nunnes & Fischer's 7-octave pianos, with the makers' guarantee not yet expired, English oil-cloths, rosewood hat stand, velvet stair carpet and silver-plated rods, superior carved rosewood and mahogany bedsteads and bureaus, sofas, chairs, rockers, &c., ingrain and Brussels carpets, and a large variety of other articles too numerous to mention. D. S. HOUGH, Auctioneer. Office No. 546 Broadway.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer, Office No. 7 Beekman-st., under Nassau Bank, and corner 8th av. and 14th-st.

BY WESTCOTT AND LINDSLEY.—VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.—THURSDAY, April 2, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

WEST TWENTIETH-STREET.—The 2½-story brick house and lot No 170 West 20th st. House 22 by 40; lot 22 by 35; terms easy.

WEST FIFTY-SECOND-STREET.—The 3-story English-basement brown-stone house and lot, being the eighth house east of 8th-av., north side. House 14 by 55; lot 14 by 100.

WEST FORTY-FOURTH-STREET.—The new 4-story brown-stone house and lot on the south side of 44th-st., 150 feet west of 6th-av., built by day's work; all the modern improvements. House 20 by 50; lot 20 by 100.

WEST TWENTY-FIRST-STREET.—The 3½-story brick house and lot No 152 West 21st-st. House 24 by 48; built in best manner, modern improvements; lot 24 by 100.

WEST FIFTEENTH-STREET.—The 2½-story house and lot No 100 West 15th-st, south side, between 6th and 7th avs. House 25 by 34, with alley; slaughter-house on rear of lot, 25 by 25, with iron sewer running to main sewer, in complete order, with convenience for killing 20 cattle per day.

For map and particulars, apply at the office of the Auctioneers.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

FURNITURE SALE.—A. J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 1st, at 11 o'clock, at No. 216 West 27th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., the household furniture of a family moving from the City—the whole new and in good order, consisting of velvet, tapestry, Brussels and ingrain carpets for parlors and stairs, hearth rugs, hall oil-cloths, rosewood piano, mahogany chairs and sofas, pier and centre-tables with marble tops, oval and square mirrors and mantel glasses, gas chandeliers and fixtures, damask window curtains and cornices, bronze candelabras, mantel and etagere ornaments, mahogany and white panel bedsteads and bedroom furniture, feather beds and hair mattresses, chi. a, glass, earthenware, table cutlery, a few books, kitchen furniture and a general assortment of family articles. Catalogues can be obtained at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Broad-st., on Saturday, 28th inst.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF HYDEVILLE SLATE COMPANY'S STOCK. The subscriber, general assignee of Kelly, Townsend & Co., will sell at public auction at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New York, on THURSDAY the 19th day of March inst., at 12½ o'clock P. M., by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, auctioneer, eight thousand four hundred and thirty-one shares of the capital stock of the Hydeville Slate Company, par value $25 each, being part of the assets of said Kelly, Townsend & Co., and of the members of said firm, assigned to the subscriber.—Dated March 9, 1857.

SPENCER GREGORY,
Assignee of Kelly, Townsend & Co.

The above sale is postponed until the 16th day of April, at the same hour and place. SPENCER GREGORY,
Assignee of Kelly, Townsend & Co.

E. C. HALLIDAY, Auctioneer.

STEAM ENGINE, MACHINERY, FIXTURES, &c.—E. C. HALLIDAY will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March 31, at 10 o'clock, on the premises, the entire machinery, fixtures, &c., contained in the large distillery Nos. 117 and 119 Troy-st., comprising one steam engine, 15 horse power, in complete running order, and three boilers, extra size, nearly new; two large hydraulic presses, two large cast-iron cylinders, one large hydraulic steam pump, one hand do, one large wrought iron coal drum and gearing; still, tubs, copper worm, copper doubler with cocks, large copper water, beer and spirit pumps and connections, side lathes, tools and shafting, receivers, vats, leach tubs, copper heaters, trucks, carts, harness, platform scale, iron safe, 150 feet extra thick India rubber hose, &c., &c. Catalogues may be had at the office of the auctioneer, No. 4 Wall-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSES AND LOTS, NOS. 673 AND 675 WASHINGTON-STREET AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 2, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the two four-story brickhouses and lots Nos. 673 and 675 Washington-st., between Amos and Charles sts. The houses were built and are well arranged for packing establishments, with smoke and ice-house attached to each. Lots each 24×63 feet. A portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. For Maps, &c., apply to the Auctioneer, No. 38 Wall-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

EIGHT VALUABLE LOTS ON AND NEAR THE NORTH-EAST CORNER OF TENTH-AVENUE AND SIXTY-SECOND-STREET AT AUCTION.—A. J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell, on THURSDAY, April 2, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants Exchange:

ON TENTH-AVENUE—Four desirable lots, 2. S., commencing at the northeast corner of 62d-st. Size 25x100 feet each.

ON SIXTY-SECOND-STREET—Four lots adjoining the above in the rear. Size 25x100 feet 5 inches each. Two-thirds can remain on bond and mortgage. Maps, &c., at the office, No. 7 Broad-st.

PEET & COLE, Auctioneers, salesroom No. 343 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

PIANO-FORTES AT AUCTION TO CLOSE THE BUSINESS.—On TUESDAY, March 30, at 11 o'clock, at No. 349 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, five new piano-fortes, (from the factories of Gilbert and Newhall, of Boston,) of superior tone, and elegantly finished, expressly for the Brooklyn market, and each instrument will be warranted. This sale offers an excellent opportunity of getting a first-rate piano without the risk usually attending a purchase at auction. Can be seen from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA AT AUCTION.—By J. S. H. BARTLETT, TUESDAY, March 31, at 10 o'clock, at No. 281 Pearl-st., large and attractive sale of Boote's and other manufactured glass ware, flown and plain, all kinds common ware, China, silver plated, Britannia, &c. Also, 200 packages glass ware, goods well packed for shipping, and sale peremptory. Retailers and country merchants will find it for their interest to attend.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

JONES' WOOD PROPERTY AT AUCTION, on TUESDAY, April 21, embracing 350 lots on Avenues A and B, 1st, 2d, and 3d avs; also on 69th, 70th, 71st, 72d, 73d, 74th, and 75th sts, all beautifully situated on high ground, in a rapidly improving part of the City, 2d and 3d av. cars reaching the same in 15 minutes from Union-square. Sale absolute. Terms liberal. Maps at the office, No. 7 Broad-st.

A. J. BLEECKER & CO., Auctioneers.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE.—AT AUCTION ON THURSDAY, April 2, 1857 at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, a very desirable residence at Peekskill, 42 miles from New-York and near the depot; mountain air, fine scenery, good schools, good society, &c. House is 24×28 and contains 13 rooms; garden abounds in fruit of every variety.

HENRY G. EVANS, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY AND GLASS.—HENRY G. EVANS will sell on TUESDAY, March 31, at 2 o'clock, at No. 6 Liberty-st, a large and complete assortment of Bootes and other best white granite, cc., dipt and edge ware, glass ware, teatrays and waiters, clocks, &c., &c., in lots to suit the trade. Goods carefully repacked for shipping.

JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE—SPECIAL SALE.—AUGUS. BITTS, &c. JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP will sell, on WEDNESDAY, April 1, at 10 o'clock, at the office of ASA FARR, Jun., No. 55 Cliff st., for account of whom it may concern, to pay advances, a large lot of assorted liquors, bitts, &c., &c. Terms cash. Sale, positive, and without reserve.

AUCTION SALES.

W. S. M LLOR, Auctioneer.

BY W. S. MELLOR—THIS DAY, (TUESDAY,) March 31, at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, opposite the Astor House, a choice and desirable stock of substantial made cabinet furniture, rosewood piano-cortes French plate pier and mantel mirrors, oil-paintings, clocks, silver-plated ware, &c. Among the stock of cabinet furniture will be found ten solid rosewood parlor suits, covered in rich two and three colored brocatel and plush; richly carved rosewood marble-top centre and pier tables, secretoires beaufets, wardrobes, book cases lined with satin wood; sideboards, work-tables, hat-stands, Gothic and Elizabethian style of chairs, adapted for halls and libraries. Also, one richly carved set of old chamber furniture, marble-tops, cost $275; oak dining-room furniture in suites, covered in figured reps; oak lounges, tete-a-tetes, easy and Voltaire chairs, rockers; ten rich decorated enameled chamber suites, complete with marble-tops; mahogany and rosewood chamber furniture in suites to match, together with a variety of plush furniture, with which the sale will commence. Catalogues on morning of sale. Goods can be packed on the premises for shipping.

EUGENE B FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—BY E. B. FRANKLIN & CO., EXTENSIVE SALE OF SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD CUSTOM-MADE FURNITURE, TO-MORROW (Wednesday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom 86 Nassau-st., peremptory sale of 10 parlor suites of the richest and most fashionable styles parlor furniture, sofas, lounges, Voltaire, rocking, reclining, reception, spring seat and fancy chairs; centre, card, pier, work and sofa tables; suites of oak, rosewood, walnut, mahogany and enameled chamber furniture; bedsteads, dressing and plain bureaus, washstands, dressing tables, wardrobes, secretary and library bookcases, etageres, quartette tables in nests, iron furniture, extension dining tables, oil-paintings, French plate mirrors, hair mattresses and palliasses, hall stands, book shelves, corner stands, splendid rich gilt and decorated French China and Terra Cotta ware, superior silver plated ware, &c., &c. The above stock comprises over $20,000 worth of furniture of superior quality. This sale is especially worthy the attention of the Trade and parties in want of really good furniture.

N. B.—Packing done on the premises for shipment. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 1, AT 9 O'CLOCK A. M., precisely, the entire furniture contained in the two four-story houses, Nos. 80 and 82 4th-av., between 16th and 17th sts., New-York, comprising a general assortment of mahogany parlor and chamber furniture, sets of enameled chamber furniture, carpets, beds, mattresses, bedding table linen, oil-cloths, crockery, glassware, cutlery, with dining room and kitchen furniture. Also, a mahogany Piano and an excellent Bass Viol. Catalogues at the house. Purchasers will be required to make a satisfactory deposit, and settle their bills and take away their goods immediately after the sale. Bankable money only received.

Thursday evening, April 2, at 7 o'clock P. M., at the Central Salesrooms, corner of Pearl and Willoughby sts., Brooklyn. FINE OIL-PAINTINGS.—A collection of fine Oil Paintings, consisting of Landscapes, Marine and Winter Scenes, Interior and Exterior Parlor and Cabinet Paintings. Also, several Scriptural pieces and views. Those in want of really fine Paintings will do well to attend this sale. Catalogues containing names of artists, on Tuesday, at the salesrooms.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer, Office No. 94 Broadway.

HANDSOME ROSEWOOD FURNITURE, LARGE MIRRORS, CARPETS, BEDS AND BEDDING, &C., OF A FAMILY LEAVING THE CITY, AT NO. 772 BROADWAY, (CORNER OF NINTH-ST.) A. C. TUTTLE will sell on THURSDAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the above dwelling, the entire contents being the property of a gentleman leaving the City, all of which is in good order and but little used, comprising in part

Rosewood parlor suite in blue and gold brocatel, etagere, centre tables, large pier and mantel mirrors, with gilt brackets and marble stands, brocatel and lace window hangings, and rich gilt cornices, tapestry and brussels carpets, oil-paintings, oil-cloths, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus and washstands couches in brocatel, China, glass and plated ware, beds, bedding, &c., together with an assortment of basement and kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

Terms cash, and a deposit required from all purchasers. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK—THIS DAY, AT 1 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 33 Nassau-st., a handsome span of dark brown horses, 5 and 6 years old, half brothers, warranted perfectly kind, sound and gentle in every way, and can trot together in four minutes. Also, a shifting-top, two-seat wagon, made by Wood, Tomlinson & Co. Also, a light double harness, the property of a private gentleman. Also, a dark-brown mare, 16 hands, warranted in every manner a fine free and stylish driver. Also, a City built wagon and harness. Also, an elegant phæton, nearly new, built by John R. Lawrence, cost $800, and as good as new. Also, a light phaeton for four persons. Also, several new top and road wagons and harness. Also, a saddle, bridle, single and double harness.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

GENERAL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE IN STATE-STREET, NEAR THE BATTERY.—F. COLTON will sell, THIS DAY, Tuesday, March 31, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 14 State-st., opposite the Battery, the entire furniture of the large four-story house. It will consist in part of velvet tapestry, three-ply and ingrain carpets, oil cloths, lace curtains, oil paintings, tete-a-tete sofas, mahogany dining and extension tables, oval mirrors, marble top dressing and plain bureaus, mahogany and other chairs, 20 or 30 bedsteads, hair mattresses feather beds and bedding; China and glass ware, table cutlery, kitchen furniture, together with all the furniture of about 20 rooms. Catalogues early on the morning of sale.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

BY W. S. MELLOR & CO.—WEDNESDAY April 1, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 114 West 26th-st, general household furniture, being the entire household effects of a family giving up housekeeping, consisting of the usual variety, viz.: gas chandeliers, English oilcloth, tapestry, and three ply carpets; mahogany parlor furniture, French plate mirrors, extension dining table, parlor and cooking stoves, bedsteads, bureaus, washstand, French plate mirror, enamelled chamber suits, hair mattresses, palliasses, oil-paintings and engravings, lamps, clocks; together with a large variety of kitchen and basement furniture, with which the sale will commence. Catalogues on morning of sale. Deposits acquired from all purchasers.

SAMUEL OSGOOD, Auctioneer.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE, CARPETS, &c.—SAMUEL OSGOOD & CO. will sell, at No. 81 Nassau-st., TO-MORROW, (Wednesday,) at 10½ A. M., the furniture of a family leaving the City, comprising parlor, dining, bedroom and kitchen furniture, carpets, &c.

Also,

A large collection of first-class new furniture, comprising three rich rosewood parlor suites, enameled and oak chamber suites, sofas and sofa beds, chairs, bookcases, wardrobes, bedsteads, dressing bureaus, centre and card tables, extension dining tables, plated and silver ware, Britannia metal goods, &c., &c.

PEET & COLE, Auctioneers, Salesroom No. 343 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—THURSDAY, April 2, at 12 M., at salesroom, the two-story attic and basement house, No. 98 High-st.

Two-story attic and basement house, No. 103 Sands-st.

Two story attic and basement house and stable, Bedford-av.

Three vacant lots, Bedford-av.

Two-story basement and attic house. Bedford-av.

Terms—60 per cent can remain on bond and mortgage.

TUNIS MOERELL, Auctioneer.

SECOND-HAND DESKS, COUNTERS, STOVES, &c.—Also, new furniture, oil paintings, mirrors, Havana cigars &c., &c., at No. 103 Nassau-st., THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, suits of chamber enameled furniture, rosewood tables, marble tops, black walnut sofa tables, bedsteads of extra quality, beds, 40 elegant paintings for parlors, clocks, fancy goods, mahogany and black walnut rockers, silver-plated forks and spoons, jewelry, in large variety. N. B.—Buyers can have any article sold when desired. Sale will be renewed at 3 in the afternoon. Must be closed.

JAMES COLE, Auctioneer, No. 45 Nassau-st., New-York, or No. 389 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

AUCTION NOTICE.—A GOOD CHANCE TO SECURE A HOME.—Will be sold, THIS DAY, Tuesday, March 31, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the convenient three-story frame house, containing 12 rooms, large yard, good grape vine, &c., with range in the kitchen; lot 25x83-6, No. 75 Tillary-st., Brooklyn, only ten minutes' walk from three ferries; $1,500 can remain on mortgage for 2½ years. Title perfect.

PEET & COLE, Auctioneers, Salesroom No. 343 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

MORTGAGE SALE OF FURNITURE, WAGON, CART, &c.—On WEDNESDAY, April 1, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, mahogany sofas, chairs, rockers, pier glasses, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oilcloth, bedsteads, hair mattresses, desks, enameled chamber suite, China and glass ware, kitchen furniture, &c; also, 1 light wagon, 1 cart. J. P. TROY, Attorney.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE IN THE CITY OF NEWARK, NEW-JERSEY, AND IN THE VILLAGES OF JAMAICA AND LAWRENCEVILLE, QUEENS COUNTY, STATE OF NEW-YORK.—Will be sold at public auction, by order of the Executors of Richard M. Lawrence, deceased, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, April 7, 1857, at 12 o'clock M., by ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer: The following described premises, situate in the Vth Ward of the city of Newark, County of Essex, and State of New-Jersey; said premises being bounded and described as follows: Beginning at corner northerly from the Morris Canal, about four and two-thirds chains, formed by the westerly line of the whole tract which runs from said corner north, six degrees west, and a line which runs also from said corner north eighty-six degrees and fifteen minutes east, to a small run of marsh or swamp; thence from the said corner on and along the first mentioned line, north six degrees, east eighteen chains and seventy-seven links towards the Passaic River; thence south eighty-nine degrees, west two chains and fifty links; thence north twenty one degrees and fifteen minutes, west nine chains and thirty-eight links to the Passaic River, thence along the said river, an easterly course, seven chains and twenty-five links; thence south six degrees, west nine chains and fifty-five links; thence south seventy-three degrees and forty-five minutes, east two chains and twenty-five links, to a point distant four chains and thirty-eight links, from the first mentioned line; thence south six degrees, east seventeen chains and fifteen links to about the middle of the marsh or swamp aforesaid; thence south eighty-six degrees and fifteen minutes, west one chains and thirty-eight links, to the place of beginning. Said premises are about a mile from the Railroad Depot at Market-st. Also the following described premises, situated in Lawrenceville and Jamaica, Queen's County State of New-York—1 lot in the village of Lawrenceville, in the town of Newtown, Queen's County, New-York; 350 lots in the village of Jamaica; and a parcel of land in the village of Jamaica, situate on the southerly side of the Brooklyn Turnpike. Maps of said property, containing a full description of said premises, can be obtained at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 38 Wall-st., in the City of New-York. For particulars as to title, &c., apply to Messrs. LAWRENCE & HORN, No. 67 Wall-st., New-York.

RICHARD LAWRENCE, } Executors.
ABRAHAM LAWRENCE }
CHARLES W. LAWRENCE,

AT AUCTION—VALUABLE PROPERTY, Corner Main and Prospect sts., Orange, N. J., opposite Brick Church, lot 106x150 feet, with good 1½ story dwelling-house, carriage-house and harness, on MONDAY, 30th inst., 1 P. M.

AUCTION SALES.

H. T. LEE, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE—THIS DAY, MARCH 31, of splendid rosewood and mahogany furniture, an excellent rosewood piano-forte with pearl inlaid stool and cover; three corner rosewood etageres, with mirror fronts and backs; three fine suites of solid rosewood parlor furniture, covered in French brocatel and green silk plush; costly pier and mantel mirrors, elegant oil-painting, handsome tapestry and Ingrain carpets—H. T. LEEDS, Auctioneer, will sell all the valuable furniture in the residence 121 8th-st., between 4th-av. and Macdougal-st., west of 5th-av., at 10½ o'clock consisting of an unusually fine assortment of furniture in fine order, of parlor and dining-room, carved bedroom furniture, consisting in part, as stated above, of handsome rosewood gothic bedsteads, bureaus and washstands to match; patent rosewood secretary, do. bureau, spring mattresses, large secretary, rosewood bookcase, cost $100; do. library, solid oak extension table, do sideboard to match, do. dining-room chairs, sofas, sofa bedstead, hair mattresses, sofa-bottom chairs, couches, oval and other mirrors, tete-a-tetes, arm and rocking chairs, Turkish easy chairs, rosewood side and centre tables, with statuary, marble tops, silver ware, China tea sets, dinner sets, cutlery, common crockery, with a large quantity of useful and ornamental articles.

WILLIAM T. BOYD, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—By GEORGE NICHOLS, THIS DAY, March 31, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 66 Nassau-st., standard, half standard, and dwarf roses, comprising the finest and newest variety, and all warranted true to name, and selected with great care, and without regard to cost, by D. BALL, Florist.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—IN THE CITY OF POUGHKEEPSIE, the large and commodious dwelling house and lot, (or place of ground) being 171 feet front on Academy-st. and 160 feet deep; also, two other lots in rear of above, being 100 feet on Carroll st. and 160 feet deep, having been the residence of the late Calib Barker, deceased, and within 5 minutes' walk of the centre of the city, commanding a fine view of the Hudson River and surrounding country. The grounds are well improved, with fruit and ornamental trees, grape vines, shrubbery, &c. Also, a store on Main-st., next to south-east corner of Liberty-st, one of the most popular stands in the city. Also, store and dwelling on Liberty-st., next to corner of Main-st. The whole will be sold on liberal terms, by applying to CORNELIUS DUBOIS or GEORGE CORLIES, Poughkeepsie. Should the dwelling house on Academy-st. not be sold before April 1, it will be to rent.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE HOTEL PROPERTY in Brooklyn known as TROUTMAN'S HOTEL. Attached to the hotel are four acres of land, with large barn, stables, shed, hay scales and ice-house, all in good order. It is situated on the Cypress Hills plank-road, about two miles from the Williamsburg Ferries, and as a business location is unsurpassed on the road. For terms, apply to WILLETT & STEPHENS, No. 67 Wall-st., New-York, or to J. W. TROUTMAN, corner of Bushwick and Flushing avs.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE PROPERTY formerly occupied as a Bolt factory, in 12th st., near Avenue C, 100 feet front by 103 feet deep, brick building 40x90 on front, brick storehouse and stable on rear. The premises are adapted to any manufacturing business, foundry, or machine shop. There is a steam engine, with boilers ready set, which will be sold with the premises if desired. Apply to HENRY OOTHOUT, No. 3 Cliff-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—That desirable property known as Ulrie Hotel, Peekskill, Westchester Co., at present occupied as a Boarding School for young ladies. It is 50x70, with an addition 30x20; lot is 67x250, and the location is well calculated for a boarding school or public house; all train stops at Peekskill. For further particulars apply to A. HANFORD, Peekskill, or to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—VERY LOW, AND ON ACCOMMODATING terms, an excellent farm of 51 acres, with good house, two orchards, &c., &c; 16 miles by railroad from New-York, 1 mile from depot; it is in a good neighborhood, and situation pleasant. Also, a farm of 30 acres, one of 15 acres, and one of 6 acres, all with good improvements, and all convenient of access by railroad. Apply to JOS. W. ALLEN, No. 87 Cedar-st., corner of Broadway.

FOR SALE—A BROWN STONE FOUR STORY English basement house, at the southeast corner of Lexington-av. and 30th-st., containing all the modern improvements and built in the best manner. The parlor ceilings and the dining-room are frescoed, and the house is papered throughout, and is in the best order. It will be sold a bargain. Inquire of JOHN W. ASHMEAD, over the Nassau Bank.

FOR SALE—NEAR CENTRAL PARK, TWO lots on the southwest corner of 6th av and 57th-st., (the latter street being 100 feet wide,) together 51 feet 5 inches on 6th av., by 100 feet on 57th-st. Also, four full lots on the north side of 41st-st., 300 feet west of 9th-av. All taxes and assessments (including Central Park assessment) on the above property, have been paid. Apply to W. H. NEWMAN & CO., No. 78 Pearl st.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—THE MARINE PAVILION, at Gloucester Mass., only 90 minutes by Railroad from Boston. Its capacity about 150 persons. For location, bathing, fishing, yachting or drives it is unsurpassed by any other Summer retreat on the sea-shore. For particulars apply to SIDNEY MASON, No. 192 8th-av., New-York, or to JEREMIAH FOSTER, Gloucester, Mass.

FOR SALE—ONE OR MORE OF THOSE MAGnificent four-story English basement houses, on the north side of 46th-st., commencing 100 feet West of Broadway. The houses are new, well built, and replete with all the modern improvements. Terms easy. Apply to HENRIQUES & HASKELL, Real Estate Brokers, No. 15 William-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK AND basement house, No. 80 East 16th-st., opposite St. George's Church, Stuyvesant-square, with all the modern improvements of Croton water, gas, furnaces, greenhouse, &c. Possession given on the 1st of May. Inquire of THOMAS DUGAN, No. 848 Broadway, below 14th-st. House to be seen from 2 to 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST, IF NOT THE very best, house on Murray Hill, No. 39 West 38th st., between 5th and 6th avs., nearly finished. All the modern improvements, of the most expensive and substantial kind. Price, $18,000. Also, the neat three-story brick building No 41 4th st., in perfect order, with all the improvements. Price, $7,500. Inquire of R. McCLELLAN, No. 41 4th-st.

FOR SALE—ON THE NORTH SIDE OF 17th-st., opposite Stuyvesant-square, two four-story, basement and counter-cellar houses, with brown stone fronts, finished in the best manner, with all the modern improvements. A large portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—THREE FIRST-CLASS 4-STORY brown stone houses, Nos. 42, 46 and 48 West 38th-st., containing all the modern improvements. These houses are well seasoned, and were finished last Summer by days' work. Terms easy and price low, if applied for soon. A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A BROWN STONE front dwelling-house, 20 ft. 6 inches front by 70 feet deep, handsomely furnished, situated No. 104 East 21st-st. The house can be purchased without the furniture. Inquire of N. WILLIAM STUYVESANT, Jr., No. 53 William-st.

FOR SALE—IN VANDERBILT-AV., BROOKlyn, two neat cottages, piazzas, sliding doors, marble mantels, gas, range, &c. Price 2,750 dollars each, $1,500 of which can remain. Inquire on the premises, Vanderbilt-av., between Fulton and Atlantic sts., of

D FREEMAN.

FOR SALE ON CARLTON-AVENUE, NEAR FLUSHING AVENUE, BROOKLYN.—Two beautiful cottages, replete with modern conveniences, and in a first-rate neighborhood. Price $2,200—$1,200 on bond and mortgage. Apply to J. DAVENPORT, corner of Oxford-st. and Fulton-av.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS HOUSE ON BROOKlyn Heights, to exchange for a place within an hour's ride of the City—stone front, three-story and basement, three rooms deep, all the modern improvements; price low, and terms easy. S. H. THAYER, No. 150 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.—TWO-FIRST-CLASS STONE-front houses, high stoops, in Lexington-av., east side, between 34th and 35th sts., Murray Hill, built by day's work. Terms to suit purchasers. Inquire on the premises of ARNOLD & MOWBRAYS.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEment brick dwelling-house No. 93 West 13th-st., between 6th and 7th ave. It has always been occupied by the owner. Apply at No 229 Broadway, Room No. 37. The house may be seen at any time.

FOR SALE—THE MODERN THREE-STORY brick house, No. 426 Pacific, cor. of Nevins-st., Brooklyn; the basement well arranged for a Physician. For terms apply to office Lenox Ins. Co., No. 54 Wall-st, N. Y., or to S. HONDLOW, Montague, near Court, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—THE HIGH STOOP, NEW, SUBstantial, brown-stone houses, north side of 31st-st., between Madison and 4th avs., three stories and basement, with all modern improvements. Inquire at No. 11 Wall-st, Room No. 10.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, WELL located near Murray Hill, with a large stable in the rear. The lot is 20.4x155; the house has all the modern improvements; alley-way to stable. Terms easy. Apply to W. H. LUSH & CO., No. 296 4th-av.

FOR SALE—THE NEW FOUR-STORY ENGlish basement house, No. 242 West 32d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., in fine order. If not previously sold, it will be positively sold at auction by W. H. FRANKLIN & SON, on TUESDAY, March 31, at 12 o'clock.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY BRICK BUILDing, with the good-will of the lease of one or more lots of ground adjoining. Also, a steam-engine, fifteen horse power, and boiler, in complete order. For particulars, inquire on the premises, No. 345 West 19th st.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY AND BASEment brick house, known as No. 166 East 19th-st., finished with all the modern improvements; price, $9,500. Apply to T. MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 10th-st., near the 3d-av.

FOR SALE—ON EASY TERMS, A FIRST CLASS brown stone house, No. 108 First-place, between Court and Smith sts., South Brooklyn. Lot 25 by 133 feet, house 25 by 50. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—THE HOUSE and lots Nos. 41 and 43 Beekman-st., New-York. Inquire of J. J. BEAURON & SON, watch makers, No. 166 William-st., New-York.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS PROPERTY FOR SALE.—House and lot No. 123 Columbia-st.—brown stone front house, (25x50,) with all the modern improvements. Lot is 25x150 running through to Furman-st., and substantially terraced. Is one of the most desirable residences on the Heights. For particulars, apply to GEO. M. OLCOTT, No. 188 Pearl-st., New-York.

$6,500.—FOR SALE—IN FIFTY-FIRST-st., near 8th-av., two three-story and basement brick houses, with all the modern improvements. Terms easy. Inquire on the premises, of ONDERDONK & FINDLAY. House 20x49; lot 20x100.

LOTS FOR SALE—A GOOD OPPORTUNITY for a coal yard, a stone yard or a lumber yard. Six lots on the southerly side of 17th-st., commencing 118 feet west of 2d-av. Apply to T. McFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

NOTICE TO MANUFACTURERS AND OTHERS.—Good and cheap manufacturing locations, possessing many advantages, can be had near by the depot of the Hudson River Railroad, at Rhinebeck, directly opposite to Roundout and Kingston, where coal can be obtained at first-cost prices. Transportation facilities by river and railroad. Also, for sale, a number of beautiful villa sites, from one to fifty acres more or less land, for country seats, unsurpassed for beauty of the river and mountain scenery. Apply to GEORGE VEITCH, General Contractor, at the Rhinebeck depot.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—THE MODern built 3-story brick house and lot No 89 Bank-st., lot 21×99, house 20×40; dry counter cellar and high basements, gas and Croton water in the house. Price $7,500, three quarters of which can remain on mortgage for five years. Possession given on the 1st of May. Apply to A. M. LYON, No. 27 Wall-st.

$12,000.—FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS, four-story house and lot, No. 109 West 48th-st between Broadway and 6th-av., just finished, and is in a very desirable location, is handsomely finished, and possession may be had at once. Will be sold very cheap. Apply to T. G. CHURCHILL, No. 18 Wall-st.

$8,000—FOR SALE—TWO THREE-STORY and basement, high-stoop houses on north side 48th-st., near Broadway; size 20x56; lot 20x100; terms easy; these houses are fitted up with all the modern improvements. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE THREE-story brick dwelling house and store, corner of Bedford and De Kalb avs. Brooklyn, or inquire of BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No 227 Washington st., N. Y.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—THE RESIDENCE OF THE SUBSCRIber on the East River, at the foot of 84th-st. This property comprises 35 lots of ground, fronting on the river about 300 feet; a spacious garden, greenhouse, and stable: a comfortable dwelling containing all the usual Croton water conveniences, surrounded by fine old trees, and commanding a magnificent view of Hellgate and the adjacent scenery; drainage perfect, location high, healthy and retired; accessible by the 2d, 3d and 4th av. Railroads, and only 30 minutes ride from Union-square, uniting the advantages of both City and country; will be leased only as a private residence upon favorable terms. For particulars, and a written order to view the premises, with at which no person will be admitted, apply to EDWARD BELKNAP, No. 62 Wall-st.

T

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

...Required by Times by Order of the State ... the Banking Department.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 28, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$7,305,308 87
Average amount of Specie	762,399 27
Average amount of Circulation	253,244 00
Average amount of Deposits	7,031,256 67

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. OAKLEY, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of March, 1857.
JIBEH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ARTISANS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 28, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$690,541 69
Average amount of Specie	40,207 68
Average amount of Circulation	83,361 00
Average amount of Deposits	506,758 34

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, C. T. LEAKE, Cashier of the ARTISANS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
C. T. LEAKE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of March, 1857.
THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 28, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$598,380 00
Average amount of Specie	40,587 00
Average amount of Circulation	103,072 00
Average amount of Deposits	396,347 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE D. ARTHUR, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of March, 1857.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 28, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,248,612 17
Average amount of Specie	839,882 77
Average amount of Circulation—notes of late Bank of America	$3,513 00
Average amount of Deposits	4,763,593 43

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES PUNNETT, Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. PUNNETT, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of March, 1857.
JIBEH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 28, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$10,852,614 79
Average amount of Specie	1,158,849 81
Average amount of Circulation	2,026 00
Average amount of Deposits	6,681,883 06

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of March, 1857.
JIBEH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 28, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,391,852 05
Average amount of Specie	91,648 12
Average amount of Circulation	32,884 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,428,033 05

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of March, 1857.
JIBEH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 28, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,530,578 92
Average amount of Specie	290,336 49
Average amount of Circulation	304,408 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,776,490 13

City and County of New-York, ss.—I WILLIAM B. MEEKER, Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of March, 1857.
THOMAS STEWART, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 28, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,648,729 45
Average amount of Specie	94,878 36
Average amount of Circulation	81,339 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,317,591 13

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ISAAC SEYMOUR, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of March, 1857.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 28, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,711,386 63
Average amount of Specie	452,008 56
Average amount of Circulation	79,730 00
Average amount of Deposits	3,953,692 54

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROSS H. LOWRY, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of March, 1857.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 28, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,814,651 30
Average amount of Specie	438,325 91
Average amount of Circulation	254,952 00
Average amount of Deposits	3,534,281 85

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE W. DYER, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEO. W. DYER, Cashier,
Sworn before me, this 30th day of March, 1857.
A. C. GRAHAM, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BOWERY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 28, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,003,296 94
Average amount of Specie	64,631 05
Average amount of Circulation	178,055 00
Average amount of Deposits	861,592 12

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, NATHANIEL G. BRADFORD, Cashier of the BOWERY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
N. G. BRADFORD, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of March, 1857.
JAS. L. BERRIEN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 28, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,479,316 75
Average amount of Specie	93,254 00
Average amount of Circulation	231,433 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,243,369 72

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of March, 1857.
MATHIAS BANTA, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 28, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$316,027 77
Average amount of Specie	20,764 43
Average amount of Circulation	131,689 00
Average amount of Deposits	230,893 75

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. WILLIAMSON, President of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. WILLIAMSON, President.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of March, 1857.
E. STEPHENSON, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250 Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 28, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,238,697 01
Average amount of Specie	161,891 83
Average amount of Circulation	139,358 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,044,978 78

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, BENEDICT LEWIS, Jr., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
BENEDICT LEWIS, Jr., Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of March, 1857.
GEORGE G. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 28, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$598,545 92
Average amount of Specie	68,085 81
Average amount of Circulation	122,210 00
Average amount of Deposits	377,180 54

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of March, 1857.
D. RANDELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 28, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,367,139 00
Average amount of Specie	293,836 00
Average amount of Circulation	232,291 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,074,648 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of March, 1857.
WM. M. WEAVER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 28, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$720,738 94
Average amount of Specie	87,053 80
Average amount of Circulation	191,597 00
Average amount of Deposits	616,555 54

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. B. COMSTOCK, Cashier of the CITIZENS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
S. B. COMSTOCK, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 28th day of March, 1857.
A. M. EAGLESON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 28, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,798,016 24
Average amount of Specie	324,558 5
Average amount of Circulation	83,458 91
Average amount of Deposits	1,422,630 7

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBT. STRONG, Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. STRONG, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of March, 1857.
W. O. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 28, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,946,748 09
Average amount of Specie	278,476 25
Average amount of Circulation	95,307 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,701,180 33

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. F. WARNER, Cashier of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
B. F. WARNER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of March, 1857.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 28, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,433,338 08
Average amount of Specie	108,435 93
Average amount of Circulation	87,075 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,438,250 30

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. PLATT, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
F. A. PLATT, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of March, 1857.
ANDREW KOHLER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 28, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$491,155 00
Average amount of Specie	30,375 00
Average amount of Circulation	88,896 00
Average amount of Deposits	418,830 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. B. BALLOW, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. B. BALLOW, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of March, 1857.
THOS. MACFARLAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 28, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,542,281 26
Average amount of Specie	181,425 49
Average amount of Circulation	112,371 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,244,943 08

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM J. LANE, Cashier of the FULTON BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. J. LANE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of March, 1857.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 28, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$784,191 25
Average amount of Specie	20,496 51
Average amount of Circulation	32,742 00
Average amount of Deposits	611,185 84

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of March, 1857.
JAS. HARRISON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 28, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$677,635 46
Average amount of Specie	40,994 04
Average amount of Circulation	86,709 00
Average amount of Deposits	570,689 84

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier of the GROCERS' BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of March, 1857.
JOHN HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 28, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,381,741 07
Average amount of Specie	152,463 05
Average amount of Circulation	113,421 00
Average amount of Deposits	793,491 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS L. TAYLOR, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
THOMAS L. TAYLOR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of March, 1857.
W. O. MEMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 28, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,828,474 69
Average amount of Specie	104,147 95
Average amount of Circulation	202,477 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,268,483 09

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. H. HAMPTON, Assistant Cashier of the IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. H HAMPTON, Asst Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of March, 1857.
THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK, as required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 28, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$491,422 00
Average amount of Specie	26,463 00
Average amount of Circulation	97,795 00
Average amount of Deposits	216,828 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM STEBBINS, Cashier of the ISLAND CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WM. STEBBINS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of March, 1857.
E. A. STANSBURY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 28, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$777,246 66
Average amount of Specie	33,804 74
Average amount of Circulation	112,158 00
Average amount of Deposits	589,283 62

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
DANL. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of March, 1857.
JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 28, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,066,930 07
Average amount of Specie	153,824 63
Average amount of Circulation	237,637 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,651,274 27

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS R. ACLY, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
T. R. ACLY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of March, 1857.
JIBEH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—Of the average daily balance of the following accounts, for the week ending Saturday, March 28, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,649,082 63
Average amount of Specie	586,641 86
Average amount of Circulation	344,270 16
Average amount of Deposits	3,193,857 79

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES M. MORRISON, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of March, 1857.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 28, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$478,489 85
Average amount of Specie	50,900 80
Average amount of Circulation	96,990 00
Average amount of Deposits	349,262 58

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. C. BEACH, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK, being duly sworn depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief
J. C BEACH, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of March, 1857.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 28, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,612,046 57
Average amount of Specie	183,323 61
Average amount of Circulation	173,111 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,164,817 75

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. HAYDOCK, Cashier of the MARKET BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 30th day of March, 1857.
EDWIN P. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 28, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,176,624 47
Average amount of Specie	388,038 98
Average amount of Circulation	232,043 77
Average amount of Deposits	3,326,920 73

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GIDEON DE ANGELIS, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of March, 1857.
JIBEH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 28, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,217,495 69
Average amount of Specie	63,464 01
Average amount of Circulation	189,112 00
Average amount of Deposits	966,185 25

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN J. STEPHENS, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. J. STEPHENS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of March, 1857.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 28, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$5,855,591 21
Average amount of Specie	534,641 40
Average amount of Circulation	195,649 00
Average amount of Deposits	5,462,056 56

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE I. SENEY, Assistant Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEO. I. SENEY, Assistant Cashier.
Sworn before me this 30th day of March, 1857.
JIBEH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 28, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,349,087 00
Average amount of Specie	94,461 00
Average amount of Circulation	117,308 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,041,768 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. A. TOOKER, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. A. TOOKER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of March, 1857.
J. VAN NAMEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 28, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,014,450 59
Average amount of Specie	145,981 25
Average amount of Circulation	159,738 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,435,955 90

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. T. HOOGLAND, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
B. T. HOOGLAND, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of March, 1857.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 28, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$359,581 09
Average amount of Specie	10,828 87
Average amount of Circulation	92,958 00
Average amount of Deposits	192,193 64

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. M. ATTERSON, Jr., Cashier of the NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of March, 1857.
E. LAWRENCE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 28, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$489,553 44
Average amount of Specie	35,037 49
Average amount of Circulation	98,094 00
Average amount of Deposits	176,267 62

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FREDERICK T HAYES, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
F. T. HAYES, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of March, 1857.
JOHN ANDERSON, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 28, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$210,052 64
Average amount of Specie	10,351 93
Average amount of Circulation	134,719 00
Average amount of Deposits	137,401 74

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of March, 1857.
JOHN HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NORTH RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 28, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,073,825 20
Average amount of Specie	85,842 94
Average amount of Circulation	145,654 00
Average amount of Deposits	851,471 95

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. B. HAYS, Cashier of the NORTH RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. B. HAYS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of March, 1857.
JOHN HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 28, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,871,559 22
Average amount of Specie	109,629 89
Average amount of Circulation	155,281 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,406,881 53

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, PARKER HANDY, Cashier of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
PARKER HANDY, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 30th day of March, 1857.
JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 28, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$556,558 54
Average amount of Specie	32,091 68
Average amount of Circulation	125,936 17
Average amount of Deposits	350,458 06

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.
W. A. HALL, Cashier.
Sworn before me this 30th day of March, 1857.
JOHN ANDERSON, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 28, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$946,012 80
Average amount of Specie	62,021 83
Average amount of Circulation	190,980 00
Average amount of Deposits	656,715 11

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. BUCK, Cashier of the PACIFIC BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
R. BUCK, Cashier.
Sworn before me this 30th day of March, 1857.
J. M. HOOPER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PARK BANK—As required by Chap. 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 28, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,124,460 57
Average amount of Specie	332,748 28
Average amount of Circulation	165,014 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,080,612 31

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier of the PARK BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of March, 1857.
WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 28, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$765,382 87
Average amount of Specie	21,801 13
Average amount of Circulation	123,446 00
Average amount of Deposits	585,302 81

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GODFREY W. LEAKE, Cashier of the People's Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of March, 1857.
EDWARD P. CLARK, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 28, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,512,818 64
Average amount of Specie	237,203 79
Average amount of Circulation	99,446 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,808,790 26

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, P. M. BRYSON, Cashier of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of March, 1857.
THOS. S. SOMMERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 28, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$331,532 56
Average amount of Specie	64,372 41
Average amount of Circulation	92,168 00
Average amount of Deposits	533,191 49

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ARCH'D PARKHURST, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of March, 1857.
THOS L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 28, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,328,112 02
Average amount of Specie	126,865 37
Average amount of Circulation	238,623 00
Average amount of Deposits	695,578 80

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ALFRED S. FRASER, Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. S. FRASER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of March, 1857.
JIBEH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 28, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,975,825 00
Average amount of Specie	272,648 00
Average amount of Circulation	113,093 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,307,533 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. A. KISSAM, Cashier of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.
W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of March, 1857.
SAMUEL P. BELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE TRADESMEN'S BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 28, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,519,230 76
Average amount of Specie	134,355 95
Average amount of Circulation	236,369 00
Average amount of Deposits	855,168 61

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, RICHARD BERRY, Cashier of the TRADESMEN'S BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.
RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 30th day of March 1857.
E B FELLOWS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE UNION BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 28, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,044,595 94
Average amount of Specie	258,634 45
Average amount of Circulation	191,271 00
Average amount of Deposits	3,416,449 92

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier of the UNION BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier.
Sworn before me this 30th day of March, 1857.
JIBEH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MONROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,

Grant letters of credit for Mercantile purposes. Also, Circular Letters of Credit on all the principal towns and cities of

France,	Holland,	Portugal,	Germany,
Great Britain,	Belgium,	Switzerland,	Russia,
Ireland,	Spain,	Italy,	Sweden.

ALSO ON

Athens,	Constantinople, Alexandria,	Cairo,
Beyrout,	Jerusalem, &c., &c.	

Office in New-York, No. 8 Wall-st.
Bills on Paris

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Mysteries of Street-Cleaning—The Commissioner's Committee.

The Special Committee of the Board of Councilmen of this [illegible] investigation met at the City Hall [illegible], to resume the inquiry into the present [illegible] condition of the streets. Councilman [illegible] in the Chair. Chiefly in answer to questions from Councilmen O'HARE, Mr. MORGAN L. MOTT [illegible] the duties as Superintendent of Streets. It is [illegible] duty to examine the condition of the [illegible], which he does not neglect to do every day. [illegible] general negligence in the cleaning of streets, [illegible] were: That by direction of the Com[illegible] cleansing has been done, owing to want [illegible]. As to what has been done, no scraping or [illegible] has been done, only collecting ashes and [illegible]. The last payment was made in August. As [illegible] ities in 1855, he stated that they were the [illegible] as now—a general supervision of the [illegible] direction of the Commissioner of Streets [illegible]. There were then nineteen Districts let [illegible] contract. The first contract that was vi[illegible] was in February.—(CONRAD'S) He had the [illegible] Second, Fourth and Sixth Wards. This contract was broken and notified as such, because of neglect. READY was the next whose contract was void and notified. Thinks VALENTINE'S contract was not performed during the whole year; on recollection, it was Mr BUSH was the contractor of the 8th, 9th and 15 h, and continued during the year—that is, till July, 1855. all the contracts expired then by limitation; new proposals were perfected so far as the department was concerned; they were submitted to the Common Council, who took no action on them. Did not advertise in 1856 for new proposals. Under the immediate supervision of the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps some cleaning has been done since. All the cartmen are licensed as dirt cartmen.

If the Inspector call upon such licensed man, he is not necessarily compelled to work for the Department

In 1855, 10s. a day was paid to the sweepers, and the cartmen averaged 20s. a day.

If too many men were employed the number was reduced. The Street Inspector gives the man a check which he presents at the dumping ground. The inspector's tickets compared with those at the ground check each other. The Street Inspectors have sub-inspectors, but occasionally two or three foremen. In 1855 not more gangs or foremen were employed than necessary, say 16 or 20 foremen, one for each Ward.

Cannot say how many men were employed in April, 1856, but have a book that will show. Broadway is generally cleaned three times a week, sometimes every night. As a general thing the police neglect the ordinance requiring them to report nuisances in the street. The Commissioner of Streets gives a great deal of trouble in reference to new buildings which produce much additional dirt. In regard to new contracts, or those about to be made, witness has supervision over that; they have commenced this morning. Has heard of a disturbance. It is not necessary, the Street Inspector should be present at the cleaning. But he ought to examine the work after it has been done.

As to the dumping grounds, there are ten. They have not full facilities for dumping any quantity upon them. Facilities vary. The largest quantity might have been dumped at Roosevelt-street. Has seen 50,-000 loads laid there. The stuff dries out. The farmers don't like to purchase wet slop. Good manure ranges at 10 to 20 cents per load. Does not know how much money has been received. It is shipped to various places. Bought mostly by farmers. The Roosevelt-street dumping ground was suppressed, owing to neighbors complaining of it as a nuisance. The cleaning of March and April is so mixed with winter ashes as to be comparatively useless as a manure. When the the cleaning is greatest, there is the least call for manure. The manure of the City is annually worth $250,000, or would be worth that, if there were proper places to dump it.

The number of men employed is determined partly by the size of the Ward, still the number varies from time to time—sometimes ten, sometimes thirty. As to cleaning sidewalks and crosswalks in Winter, after snow, does not know that it is the duty of the Department to attend to that; believes it to be the duty of the householders, and that the Police ought to enforce it. They have neglected that. Around the parks is another matter. Has not received any assistance from the Police. The nomination of Inspectors of Streets rests with the Commissioner, or with witness. They do not employ their own carts. As to checking loads at the dumping ground, if there are more gangs than one the Inspector stations himself where all must necessarily pass. When ashes are plenty in Winter there may be ten cartmen for each Ward. Thinks the proximity of an election has never extended the number. It might be done by the Inspectors, but would be discovered when the return was made.

The average length of a day's work is 10 hours.

Thinks from his experience that the streets cannot be cleaned for less than $300,000. According to the specifications it cannot be done for less than $350,000. Himself think the present contractors can do it for $300,000. Has not seen the specifications. Thinks the machine people had during their experiment as many men employed as would have been necessary to perform the work by manual labor. The arrearages of last year were $132,000. That is the amount now paying off. There has been difficulty with the Mayor. Does not know the reason why he would not sign the warrants. The Comptroller signed them soon after the passage of the tax bill at Albany. The Mayor signed them on Friday. His Honor stated no other reason than that he wanted to be satisfied as to the correctness of so large amounts. He made no direct charges of dishonesty. Witness then gave a history of the present contracts. DANIEL GALLAGAN's was the lowest—$8,890. EGAN's was the next lowest. The contracts are subject to confirmation by the Common Council. GALLAGAN having thrown up his contract, it has passed to EGAN. The securities sign an estimate. If this contract had been already confirmed, the securities would be liable for the difference; but these things, in their present shape, are more of the nature of *agreements* than of contracts. The Street Inspector is acting under the law of 1854. The cleaning of markets is under the Superintendent of Markets. At any time the books of the office would be open to the Committee.

The Chairman said the Inspectors could not attend to-day.

Adjourned until the morrow.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Roosevelt.

THE PRICE MOORE DIFFICULTY—RECOVERY OF PROPERTY.

M. Price Moore vs. *A. S. Livingston.*—This case, for the recovery of property which Mr. Moore put out of his hands to avoid creditors, and which he has been trying for fifteen years to recover possession of, was yesterday decided in his favor. His Honor, Mr. Justice ROOSEVELT, rendered a very elaborate and lengthy opinion, reviewing carefully all the facts and evidence in the case, of which we give the following abstract:

ROOSEVELT, J.—"In examining this case I have felt myself compelled by the evidence to regard it as a conveyance between Livingston and Moore exclusively. The successive wives of the former, whose names have been introduced into the transaction, appear, for reasons which I shall hereafter explain, to be, and to have been throughout, merely nominal parties." His Honor here recites the facts of the case, and reviews the evidence at some length, adverting to the neglect of the plaintiff to offer any evidence to substantiate the alleged payment of the money; the payment of which to Miss Blackwell is said to have been acknowledged by her, and which was the consideration for the property in dispute. "On the contrary," he continued, "the plaintiff's efforts seemed to be to overthrow this allegation of his complaint, and to show that the defendant received the property without any consideration. Can a party thus shift his ground, and, after having sworn to one statement, without any explanation, attempt to prove the contrary? Before the adoption of the new Code, the present suit would have been denominated a bill in equity, one of whose fundamental rules was, and still is, that a suitor coming into Court for relief must come with clean hands. Does the plaintiff present himself in that attitude?" His Honor then reviews the conduct of the plaintiff, and concludes that "all these acts of the conveyance of the property, minute, numerous circumstantial, and long-continued as they are proven to have been, it is suggested were mere acting—the fruits of a fertile imagination and inventive genius—a skillful exercise of a kind of dramatic talent in combining a series of unreal elements, to produce a real deception." His Honor adverted to the neglect to prove the sources of the consideration money. Ten thousand six hundred and fifty dollars, in one sum, is no inconsiderable amount, and there was no accounting for the source of but $500 which might have been paid by Livingston's cashier. Mr. Livingston's bank account did not exhibit any such large sum being drawn therefrom. He, therefore, comes to the conclusion that the checks used on the occasion "were mere puppets in a show got up to amuse and to blind the creditors of Moore, yet the conveyance, as between the parties, is valid; and the title vests in the person named as alience, subject only to the rights of creditors at the time. It is void as against the creditors hindered, delayed or defrauded, and as against them only. As to the fraudulent [illegible], he is estopped by his own act."

[illegible] from this view of the fact of the existence [illegible] reconveyance alleged to have been made [illegible] Livingston to the Doctor, and mysteriously [illegible] acted and withheld from him, and thinks the [illegible] tends to establish that fact. Speaking of the [illegible] of the property to Livingston, he adds: "It [illegible] mere naked trust, fraudulent, it is true, as [illegible] the policy of the law, but certainly binding in [illegible]ship as between persons equally guilty." The [illegible] was violated, but Livingston violated it as much [illegible] as knowingly at Moore. He should not, therefore, in a case of any doubt, be permitted to profit by the wrong. The law, under the circumstances, does not, as it certainly should not, except his aid on such terms. Its dignity, in a doubtful case, will be better satisfied by restoring the property to its [illegible], if not its technical owner, than by bestowing it [illegible] reward for what cannot but be regarded as [illegible] private treachery, unqualified by any pretence [illegible] of disinterested public service.

[illegible]atever may have been Moore's errors—and they [illegible] in no way be palliated, except under the suggest[illegible] put forth, not by his adversary's counsel, of a [illegible] derangement, both moral and mental,—it ill [illegible]e Livingston, whose sins are the same, without [illegible] palliation, to set them up as a barrier to the [illegible] execution of justice toward his late friend and [illegible].

I must conclude that a deed of reconveyance to [illegible] was actually executed and delivered—that as a settlement of title it lawfully became and was his property; that the defendant subsequently, in some unexplained, unpronounced manner, got possession of the instrument and wrongfully withholds it, and that the plaintiff is entitled lawfully, as well as justly, to a decree for its restitution and for an account of the rents and profits from the 1st July, 1851; up to which time it is conceded by the complaint that there was a full and fair accounting to the entire satisfaction of the plaintiff.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Roosevelt.

MOTION TO CHANGE THE PLACE OF TRIAL OF MRS CUNNINGHAM AND ECKEL.

An application was to have been made yesterday morning to change the place of trial of Mrs. Cunningham and Eckel from the Court of Sessions to the Oyer and Terminer, which will be in session next month. In consequence of the absence of the District Attorney the application was postponed until Thursday next at 10 ½ o'clock. The trial was set down in the Court of Sessions for the third Monday in April, and if this application is granted the trial will take place in the Oyer and Terminer on the same day. Ex-Judge Dean and Mr. Clinton for Mrs. Cunningham, and Mr. Stafford for Eckel.

Before Hon. Justice Roosevelt,

THE TARRYTOWN HABEAS CORPUS.

In re Sarah Jane Paulding.—This *habeas corpus* case, to recover possession of a child named Grace M. Paulding, the facts of which were very fully reported in the TIMES of March 14, came up again yesterday. There was considerable informal talk between the counsel and the Court as to which party the affirmative of the proof should devolve upon. His Honor decided that it must be assumed by the father, to prove that the wife was unqualified to have the care of the child, but advised that the matter be so decided as to avoid publicity. Mr. Fullerton, for the father, asked the Court, whether, as the burden of proof was thrown upon him, the defence would be allowed to make out a case against Mr. Paulding, or would be limited to meeting and answering the evidence against Mrs. Paulding. The Court declined to make any order, inasmuch as it was extra-judicial, and the question could not be answered till the cause for it arose. The counsel seemed inclined to bring the case to trial, each party promising utterly to annihilate the other. It was finally agreed that it should be heard on the third Monday of April.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

ANOTHER SERIOUS BAR-ROOM FRACAS.

At a late hour Monday night a desperate fight took place in the porter-house of John Morenas, corner of Grand and Essex streets. Knives were drawn and freely used, and a man named Benjamin Barker was stabbed in a dreadful manner—one gash extending from the cheek bone to the chin. A young man named Purdy is in custody as a participant in the affray. The other scamps are at large.

SHOP-LIFTING.

JACOB WEIBER, aged 21 years, was arrested yesterday for "lifting" a piece of cloth worth $50, from the store of LIPMAN & Co., No. 8 Church-street. JOHN N. LATAPIE, a clerk in the establishment, saw him do the deed, and gave him chase. WEIBER dropped the cloth in his flight, and was stopped by a policeman who took him to the Tombs, and he was committed to answer. WEIBER had a "pal" with him, who made his escape

ARREST OF AN ALLEGED BURGLAR.

WM. WILKES, a German confectioner baker, was arrested on Sunday night, by Sergeant SULLIVAN, of the Seventh Ward, charged with committing a burglary on the premises No. 235 Division-street, occupied by WILLIAM LAUGHLIN as a Confectionary establishment, and stealing therefrom a trunk containing clothing, some jewelry, and $30 in money. The accused was yesterday morning taken before Justice WOOD, who committed him for trial.

Fires.

IN BRIDGE STREET.

A fire occurred in the dwelling-house of NOAH HARPIG, No. 44 Bridge-street, on Sunday night; about $200 damage was done; insured for $1 400 in the Relief Insurance Company. The fire is supposed to have been an incendiary one.

[Advertisement.]

From the New-York Dispatch, March 29.

HALLOTYPES.—If you would see yourself as you are, go to GURNEY's gallery, No. 349 Broadway. His new method of taking portraits is at once the most beautiful and sure that the age can boast. It delineates the sitter as he is, adding to the truthfulness of the daguerreotype the softness of outline and fine coloring of the most skillfully-painted miniature, wrought on ivory by the master artist. This delightful process of portraiture is entirely a new one, and its success rivals that of any invention heretofore introduced into the world of art. No one can but be pleased with the effects produced by the Hallotype process, as it gives not only a perfect accuracy of feature and expression, but also a life-like hue and tone, together with a certain grace and ease of style that makes the portraits of the plainest persons appear beautiful. Since the gallery has been opened, the number of visitors thronging its rooms, to see the pictures and secure one for themselves, has daily increased—all expressing themselves delighted, and none going away disappointed.

[Advertisement.]

PILES.—This disease, BRANDRETH'S Pills cures. A gentleman called at the office yesterday and stated that after suffering from this severe affliction for seven months, and when everything used had failed to alleviate, Brandreth's Pills cured him in two weeks. All this good resulted from the use of a medicine which merely purifies the blood and so gives health to every organ. Principal office, No. 48 Brandreth Building. Sold also by CUSHMAN, Broadway, corner Twenty-second street; CAMPBELL, corner Twenty-eighth street and Eighth Avenue; D D WRIGHT, corner Houston and Lewis-streets; RUSHTON, Nos. 415 and 417 Broadway; and Mrs. HAYES, 175 Fulton-street, Brooklyn.

[Advertisement.]

SPRING CLOTHING.

Elegant Spring Raglan's, $5 to $15.
Handsome Cassimere Business Coats, $3 50 to $10.
Single Breasted Cloth Frocks, (new style,) $5 50 to $12.
Black Cloth Dress Frock Coats, (the largest, handsomest and cheapest stock ever seen,) $8 to $20.
Green, Brown and Blue Cloth Dress Frock Coats, $8 to $14.
An endless variety of fancy Cassimere Pants, made from all new patterns of foreign and domestic goods, $1 50 to $6.
At EVANS' extensive warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton street, between Gold and Cliff.

[Advertisement.]

BOYS' AND YOUTHS' CLOTHING.—P. C. BARNUM & Co., Nos. 194, 196 and 198 Chatham Square, having given their especial attention to this particular branch of their business, are now prepared to exhibit a larger and better selection of boys' and youths' clothing ever offered to a discriminating public. One of their spacious sales rooms having been exclusively dedicated to the wants of the juveniles, will be found replete with every description of apparel necessary to their wants.

P. C. BARNUM & Co.,
Nos. 194, 196 and 198 Chatham Square.

[Advertisement.]

TREES AND PLANTS.—PARSONS & Co., Flushing, near New York, would advise purchasers to send in their orders early. The stock of Evergreen and other Ornamental Trees is particularly good, and they are offered at low rates. Fruit trees, shrubs, roses, vines, and exotic plants can be furnished in great variety, and of choice quality. Trees will be delivered at Fulton market wharf free of freight. Catalogues by mail, or No. 29 Wall-street, basement.

[Advertisement.]

☞ MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER is the indispensable requisite of the Spanish toilet in South America, is superseding here, as it has done there, every other perfume and cosmetic. Diluted with water, it gives a silken smoothness to the skin, removing chaps, roughness and pimples, while its aroma is finer than that of the most fragrant exotics in the conservatories. Sold by D. T. LANMAN & Co., wholesale druggists, No. 69 Water-street, New-York, and by all druggists, at 50 cents per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

JOHN BISHOP HALL'S GALLERY OF HALLOTYPES,
At FREDRICK'S Temple of Art,
No. 535 Broadway,
Opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Mortification cannot ensue where HOLLOWAY'S Ointment is applied in time to a wound, sore or ulcer. By preventing inflammation, it prevents pain. For indigestion, liver complaint, and disorders of the bowels, the Pills are a sure remedy.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—The great drama of the "Life in Brooklyn," which has met with such a decided success at this popular place of amusement is to be repeated again this evening, together with the comic pantomime of the "Magic Barrel" and the beautiful farce of the "Swiss Cottage." Secure your seats in time.

[Advertisement.]

LAST DAY.—Mr. GOLDSMITH closes his cheap writing classes this day. Do not neglect the opportunity of writing well for $3 50. Ladies classes at 12 and 4 o'clock. Gentlemen day and evening. Private instruction given.

OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, No. 363 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 1 Murray-street, New-York.

LONG ISLAND.

☞ CHARLES MILLER, Esq., a well known citizen of Miller's Place, L. I., while in his woods last Thursday using the axe, received the full force of a heavy blow of the axe in his leg below the knee. He fell, and the fall broke both bones of the lower leg. It was some hours before he could be got home, and surgical aid brought to his relief.

Burglary—A Resolute Girl.

On Sunday afternoon last, house No. 127 Oxford-street, Brooklyn, was entered by two burglars who forced open the basement door during the absence of the family at church. The servant girl returning first to the house found the burglars still there, and went to a neighbor's to obtain assistance, and as she was returning she saw the burglars leaving the premises. They started off upon the run and she after them, after going several blocks she overhauled one of the thieves, (JOHN ROBERTS,) and headed him over to the police. The other thief escaped with about $100 worth of jewelry and silverware.

SUPREME COURT, BROOKLYN—SPECIAL TERM—March 30, 1857.

Before Justice Birdseye.

DECISIONS.

Charles H. Winfield vs. *Nathan Comstock and Daniel P. Baom.*—Motions to dissolve injunction denied with $10 costs.

W. V. Dean vs. *Engelbert Lott, Sheriff.*—Verdict set aside, and new trial granted—costs to abide event.

The People in the relation of Samuel Graham vs. *Daniel L. Northrup, Auditor of the City of Brooklyn.*—Motion for a peremptory mandamus denied, without costs.

The People in the relation of Caspar Urban vs. *The Same.*—Motion for a peremptory mandamus denied, with $10 costs.

Richardson U. Thurman vs. *Francis G. Quevedo and Francis B. Spinola.*—Judgment for plaintiff, that Spinola paying deficiency in the satisfaction of the plaintiff's mortgage, out of the proceeds of the mortgaged property, and in case of non-payment by him, defendant Quevedo adjudged to pay such deficiency.

Mary V. Shatton and others vs. *Amelia Comfield.*—Order that plaintiff be paid from the fund on deposit, the sum of $787 61, the expense of repairs put by them upon the property in dispute, together with $10, costs of this motion.

William L Cowdry vs. *Elizabeth R. Bonna.*—Judgment for plaintiff, according to the prayer of the complaint, on his paying the costs of the defendant, and the expenses of the release to be given to him.

Wm. Powers and others vs. *Mary Elizabeth Barr and others.*—Directions to referee sealed.

John Le Farge vs. *Wm. W. Van Wagenan.*—Motion to set aside sale in foreclosure, denied, with $10 costs.

George Colby and wife vs. *Robert S. Rowley and others.*—Motion that the grantee and mortgagees of John Montgomery subsequent to the first sale, be bound by the order for the sale, and that the purchaser on the resale complete his purchase, granted, with $10 costs, against John Montgomery, John Kearney or Robert Mackerel.

George Vickers and others vs. *Richard F. Blydenburgh.*—Motion for further return to Court of Appeals denied with $10 costs, except as to state of facts agreed on.

Samuel F. Taylor vs. *Isaac C. Kendall, impleaded, &c.*—Judgment for defendant and complaint as to him dismissed with costs and an allowance of $25.

Marcus May vs. *The same, impleaded, &c.*

Wm. Murray vs. *The same, impleaded, &c.*

The same vs. *The same, impleaded, &c.*

The like judgment in each case.

Henry T. Clark vs *Henry P. Waring and others.*—Judgment for the defendants on the demurrer to the complaint with costs; with leave to plaintiff to amend on payment of costs within twenty days.

Nathaniel F. Waring vs. *Henry P. Waring and others.*—Motion of Henry T. Clarke for a stay of proceedings till the determination of his action against the parties to this action, denied, with $7 costs to each of the parties opposing.

John M. Harrington vs. *Robert Bage and others.*—Reargument ordered.

NEW-JERSEY.

The School Fund Defective.

The Newark *Mercury* is informed by a gentleman who has had every means of knowing the truth of the matter, that the investments of the School Fund of the State for the last few years have been made in the most reckless manner, and that the large amount of bonds and mortgages accounted in the Fund, are comparatively worthless.

☞ The Hoboken City Bank, to go into operation on the 1st proximo, is the first banking institution of that place.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange, March 30.

$500 Virginia 6s.....	93	150 Erie Railroad.....	c 53¾
5,000 Missouri 6s.....	64	1100 do.....	53¾
b.600 N. Y. Cen. R.s.102		2 0 do.....	b30 53¾
1,000 Erie R. 2d mt.b. 96¾		100 do.....	b45 53¾
1,000 do.....	95¾	300 do.....	b30 53¾
4,000 Erie R. Cn. bs'71 73¾		200 do.....	s10 53¾
1,000 do.....	73¾	100 do.....	b3 53¾
2,000 Hud. R. Rd 1st m. 97		1000 do.....	s60 53¾
500 do.....	97¼	500 do.....	b45 53¾
1,000 Ill. Cen. R.R. bs 103		100 do.....	s6 53¾
1,000 do.....	103¼	400 Harlem Railroad...	13¼
5,000 do.....	103¾	5 Third-av. R. R.....	67¾
50 Tradesmen's Bank.121		5 do.....	68
40 B'k of the S. of N.Y 107¾		475 Reading R. R.....	s8 79¾
5 Metropolitan Bank.110		900 do.....	s10 79¾
18 Corn Exchange B'k 107		1075 do.....	s8 79¾
6 Am. Ex. Bank.....	114	300 do.....	b15 80
30 Ohio L. & T. Co....	96¾	100 do.....	s10 79¾
50 Nic. Transit Co....	5½	100 do.....	s15 79¾
200 do.....	5¾	85 Mich. Cen. R. R....	95¾
10 Del. & H. Canal Co.	121¾	310 Panama R. R.....	95
50 do.....	121	50 M. S. & N.I.R. b60	75
150 Penn. Coal Co.....	95¾	300 do.....	74¼
100 Cum. Coal Co.....s3	19¼	105 do.....	c 74¼
160 Mil. & Miss. R. R..	73¾	400 do.....	s10 74¾
50 do.....b30	73¾	50 do.....	b3 74¼
10 Pacific Mail S. Co..	70¾	600 do.....	b10 74¼
250 Canton Co.....s30	23¾	150 do.....	c 74¼
100 N. Y. Cen. RR...s60	89	100 do.....	b15 74¾
100 do.....s60	89	100 do.....	s10 74¼
100 do.....b30	89¼	225 Ill. Cen. R.R.....s3	133
50 do.....b60	89¾	400 do.....	b30 133¼
160 do.....c	89½	100 Clev. & Pitts. R. b5	55
10 do.....b10	89¾	100 do.....	s60 54¾
600 do.....	89¾	300 Cleve. & To. R..s10	73¾
100 do.....b4	89¾	200 do.....	s3 73¾
300 do.....b30	89¾	200 do.....	b10 74¼
100 do.....stwk	89¾	400 do.....	s3 74
50 do.....c	89¾	54 do.....	b3 74¼
5 do.....	89¾	100 do.....	s60 74
100 do.....b60	89¾	300 do.....	b60 74¾
7 Gal. & Chi. R. R..103		200 do.....	s10 74
8 do.....103¾		100 do.....	b15 74¾
20 do.....b30	103¾	100 do.....	s10 74
50 do.....b60	103¾	100 do.....	s10 74
75 do.....103¾		100 do.....	b15 74¼
30 Chic. & Rock Is. R.106¾		100 do.....	s10 74¼
240 do.....	106¾	300 La Cr. & Mil. R.b60	77¾
300 do.....	106¾	200 do.....	b60 77¾
50 do.....s60	105	200 do.....	s3 76¾

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board, the following sales of Stocks and Bonds were made at auction by ALBERT H. NICOLAY.

$1,000 Mil. and Hor. R. R. Co., 8 ₱ cent. Int. ad.			67½
18,000 Great West. (Ill.) R. R., 1st mort. Int. ad.			58¾
7,000 Great West. (Ill.) R. R., 1st mort. Int. ad.			59
5,000 N. Ind. (Gosb. Branch) 1st mort. Int. ad.			75½
2,500 Sacra. City Fund. Loan 10 ₱ cent. Int. ad.			70¾
2,000 Peru and Ind'polis R.R., 1st mort. Int. ad.			51
31 Shares Grocers' Steam Sugar Ref. Co.....			79¾
10 Shares Knickerbocker Ice Co.....			49¾
70 Shares Chi., St. Paul, and Fon du Lac R.R....			89¾
$800 Atlantic Mutual Ins. Scrip of 1857.....			62¾
400 Atlantic Mutual Ins. Scrip of 1857.....			63
550 Commercial Ins. Scrip of 1856.....			81¾
510 Sun Mutual Ins. Scrip of 1853.....			60¾
2,400 New-York Mutual Ins. Scrip of 1853.....			16¾
285 New York Mutual Ins. Scrip of 1853.....			17¾
50 Shares Phenix Fire Ins Co.....			117@120
14 Shares Beekman Fire Ins. Co.....			110
90 Shares Beekman Fire Ins. Co.....			109¾
50 Shares Mechanics' and Traders' Ins. Co.....			120¾
5 Shares Commonwealth Fire Ins. Co.....			97¾@99¾
20 Shares Nassau Fire Ins. Co.....			130
20 Shares Nassau Fire Ins. Co. (executor's sale)...			130
50 Shares Corn Exchange Fire Ins. Co.....			118¾
20½ Shares National Ins. Co.....			197¾
$2,000 N. A. & S. R. R. 1st M. 8 ₱ ct., flat.....			28
15,000 N. A. & S. R. R. 1st M. 8 ₱ ct., flat.....28@31			
1,000 N. A. & S. R. R. 1st M. 8 ₱ ct., flat.....			30¾
6,000 N. A. & S. R. R. 1st M. 8 ₱ ct., flat.....			30
1,000 N. A. & S. R. R. 1st M. 8 ₱ ct., flat.....			31½
2,100 N. A. & S. R. R. 10 ₱ ct. Inc. B. flat.....			6¾
1,800 N. A. & S. R. R. 10 ₱ ct. Inc. B. flat.....			3
1,000 N. A. & S. R. R. 10 ₱ ct. Inc. B. flat.....			3
90 N. Albany & Salem R. R. Scrip, flat.....			4¾
16 N. Albany & Salem R. R. Scrip, flat.....			4¾
54,000 N. A. & S. R. R. 2d M. 7 ₱ ct. 6 flat...1¾@1¾			
3,000 S. & M. R. R 1st M. 10 ₱ ct., Int. ad.....			61
32,000 G. W. (Ill.) R. 1st M. 10 ₱ ct. Int. ad....64¾@65			
89,000 G. W. (Ill.) R. 1st M. 7 ₱ ct. Int. ad.....47@50			
Rec. Cer for 950 shares N. A. T. & Bk. Co.....			½
70 shares Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.....			53
5 shares Park Fire Insurance Co.....			105
10 shares Pacific Fire Insurance Co.....			141¾
40 shares Irving Fire Insurance Co.....			117¾

SECOND BOARD.

100 Reading R. R.....b15	79¾	700 Erie Railroad.....	53¼
100 do.....b10	79¾	400 do.....	53¾
400 do.....	79¾	100 do.....s8	53¾
800 do.....s10	79¾	100 do.....b60	53¾
200 do.....b60	80¾	200 M. S. & N. In. R.b30	74
100 Chic. & Rk. I. R.R.	106¾	100 do.....	73¾
100 do.....	106¾	200 do.....s10	73¾
100 do.....s15	106	100 do.....	73¾
100 do.....s10	106	400 do.....b10	73¾
50 Ohio Lc. & Trust Co	97	100 do.....s60	73¾
200 Cumb Coal Co.....s3	19	100 do.....s60	72¾
100 do.....b5	19	100 do.....b3	73
100 N. Y. Cent. R.....	89	100 do.....	72¾
100 do.....b10	89	100 Clev. & Tol. R..b30	73¾
100 do.....	89		

MONDAY, March 30—P. M.

The Official Averages of the Banks in the City of New-York, for the past week, ending Saturday, March 28, 1857, the particulars of which are advertised on another page of this paper, presents, in the aggregate, the following changes from the previous statement of Saturday, March 21:

Decrease of Loans and Discounts.....	$564,667
Increase of Specie.....	34,360
Decrease in Circulation.....	20,409
Increase in Undrawn Deposits.....	254,467

The money transactions through Bank, during the week, as shown in the daily clearances of checks, drafts, &c., through the Clearing-House, average $4,034,857 less than the daily operations of the previous week. Including these and the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday afternoon, the following is the general

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	March 29, 1856.	March 28, 1857.	March 28, 1857.
Capital.....	$49,469,900	$50,968,000	$50,363,000
Loans.....	104,742,807	112,894,974	113,448,691
Specie.....	14,236,841	11,993,733	11,991,873
Circulation.....	7,945,953	8,478,999	8,494,388
Gold Deposits....	99,186,648	92,616,560	96,446,450
Exchanged.....	25,594,704	26,886,144	30,449,561
Undrawn.....	67,661,994	66,230,416	65,975,949
Sub-Treasury....	18,200,772	15,461,014	15,577,488

1856, March 29, Specie in Bank.....$14,216,841
In Sub-Treasury..... 18,200,772

Total Specie Reserve in City.....$27 417,613

1857, March 28, Specie in Bank.....$11 895,733
In Sub-Treasury..... 15,481,074

Total Specie Reserve in City.....$26,906,807

This Bank Statement will be deemed a satisfactory one, while the business of the new week opens on a larger revenue of Specie by full three-quarters of a million than the average now shown. There was a little more movement in Money loans to-day, though the market was well supplied to the leading Brokers. The rates of Discount are unchanged. The curtailment of the Bank line last week is rather unexpected, and is a favorable feature considering that no effort was made to call in loans and the market for money outside of Bank quite comfortable. Foreign Bills for the *Africa*, sailing on Wednesday, are held for 108¼@108½ on London, with some disposition to firmness on the part of the leading drawers, though, as yet, without effecting much business at the outside rate.

The Stock Market opened with a firm tone, under a good demand, at the early session of the Brokers, and about 15,000 shares of the Road Stocks, well distributed, were done at an advance of ¼ to ⅝ ₱ cent. on the closing terms of Saturday. At the Second Board, however, the usual hammering process, in the temporary absence of outside orders, was renewed, and more than the usual desperation manifested by the *Bears*, who still comprise three fourths the Board, to arrest all tendency to improvement in the general market. It becomes more and more evident every day that the contest is practically reduced to a fight between the speculators on the exchange, who have oversold the market upon a panic of their own creation against Railway property and the public, who own or respect this property as one of the great and leading interests of the country. And it is easy to see that such a contest will not be given up by the party assailing this interest and who have oversold it *ad libitum* at the lowest prices, which there is hope of driving or frightening the public from buying for investment or speculating for a rise. On the other hand, the loans from outside parties are evidently on the increase, and under all the circumstances, the market is daily assuming fresh interest as the Spring season advances. The reaction this afternoon from the morning prices was particularly marked in New-York Central, closing 89, Erie 53¼@¾, Southern Michigan 72¾, after selling up to 74¼, and Toledo 73¾. Illinois Central Stock and Bonds each went up ½ ₱ cent. at the early Board, and were sustained to the close; and Reading also advanced ¼@⅝, and kept up to the close, selling 80¼, buyer 60 days, and 79¾ cash. The general list was made to leave off heavy.

The mails by the *Europa*, at Boston, from Liverpool, to Saturday, Feb. 14, were delivered at our Post-Office this morning. Our London correspondents, Messrs. ROBERT BENSON & Co., write:

LONDON, Friday, March 13, 1857.

An active demand for Money continues to characterise our market, and the current rates are fully maintained both for loans and discounts. Considerable amounts of Gold have arrived from Australia which have all been bought for the Continent; and although no general want of confidence is felt as to the future in regard to money matters, some uncertainty prevails as to when the market may be easier, and the general impression now is that there will be little relaxation, if any, before the payment of the April dividends. The transactions in our English Funds have been unimportant. Consols, which we quoted in our last Circular at 93¼@¾ for Money, and 93¾@94 for the Account, are now 93¼@¾ for Money, and 93¾@¾ for 8th of April. There has not been much business doing in American Securities during the week—the transactions being chiefly in those of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, which have advanced. The Construction Bonds have changed hands at 91¾, 92@92¾. Freelands at 109¾@110. There have also been sales of Michigan Central 1869 Bonds at 91 ex-coupon. Erie Third Mortgage at 86@86, and New-York Central 7 ₱ cents. at 98. The Manchester market has been heavy, and business limited, caused, in some degree, by the attention given to the prospects of a general election. Prices of both Goods and Yarns are without any material change, although the finer counts of the latter are rather firmer. The sales of Cotton at Liverpool will amount to about 48,500 bales. Quotations are unchanged, and the market closes without spirit, but with generally a steady tone of feeling. Our Corn markets have been dull during the week. For Mark-lane prices, we quote Wheat, choice white American, 66s @68s.; Prime Red, 62s. ₱ quarter. Flour, good, 32s @33s.; Prime, 34s. @35s. ₱ bbl. Cloverseed, very fine, 62s. @64s ₱ cwt. There have been few transactions in Rails. Our quotations are £7 15s. cash, and £8 for 6 months credit.

MR. E. F. SATTERTHWAITE, American Broker, writes:

"Since our advices of the 6th inst. the Money Market has been influenced somewhat unfavorably by the pending dissolution of Parliament, and by the steady demand for Gold for exportation. Money is in brisk demand, from 5@6 ₱ cent. on the best securities. Consols close flat at 93¼@93¾ for Money, and 93¾@93¾ account. Illinois Central Shares and Bonds have been again in active demand, and have advanced in price. We note considerable transactions in Shares and Freeland Bonds. Business in Construction Bonds has been limited by the short supply on the market. We note a heavy sale of Michigan Central Bonds of 1869 at 91, and small sales of Erie Third Mortgage and New-York Central 6 ₱ cent. at previous rates."

The return from the Bank of England for the week ending March 7, gives the following results, when compared with the previous week:

Public deposits.....	£8,187,811	Increase.....£458,159
Other deposits.....	9,955,504	Decrease..... 760,107
Rest.....	3,796,668	Increase..... 66,749
Govern't securities.	11,678 516	Increase..... 104,627
Other securities....	19,535,196	Decrease..... 87,167
Notes unemployed..	5,270,880	Decrease.....